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SIX-NATION MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON USSR, AFGHANISTAN

LD312036 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1716 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Britain, America, and four of their allies agreed today that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "could carry grave implications for the future".

The warning came in a communique issued by six nations taking part in six-hour talks at the Foreign Office in London on the crisis.

The United States' deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, had flown to London for the talks attended by Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, and representatives from Canada, France, West Germany and Italy.

The meeting was to discuss the "serious situation created by the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan".

The communique said that "this intervention goes well beyond the previous level of Soviet activity in Afghanistan and in the Third World generally, and could carry grave implications for the future."

It said that those at the talks "reaffirmed that the people of Afghanistan had the right to determine their own future without foreign interference, and that, if necessary, to ensure that the course of recent events in Afghanistan is not repeated elsewhere".

The communique said that the six representatives were making "appropriate recommendations to their respective governments" in the same spirit of governmental statements already made condemning the Soviet intervention.

When he left the talks Mr Christopher said the one-day conference decided on four steps:

To bring to the attention of the United Nations "this flagrant violation of international law" by the Soviet Union;

That the six nations would "review" their relations with the Soviet Union;

That they would review their diplomatic relations with Afghanistan under its new regime;

That they would review relations with other countries in the area "to ensure they maintain their independence."

Mr Christopher said there was also "a wide measure of agreement among all the participants that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is naked aggression.

"Their attempt to put clothes on their action seems to us to be totally unconvincing."

BELGIUM

PRIME MINISTER SAYS 'NO ONE WANTS A CRISIS' IN GOVERNMENT

LD311509 Brussels LE SOIR in French 20 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Jacques van Solinge and C.-L. Binnemans 18 December interview with Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens: "Mr Martens Tells LE SOIR: My Ministers Will Do Everything Possible To Avoid A Crisis"--place not given]

[Text] In the flurry of political events of the end of the year, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has just granted an exclusive interview to LE SOIR.

We chose to ask him simple questions that go beyond the quibbles of experts and party political speakers.

And Mr Martens was equally simple in his answers. And very frank.

"We have," he said, "the desire to find a solution. And the government ministers are best equipped to succeed in this.

"So a steadfast course is being started," the prime minister continued. "Perhaps the beginning of the year will be a period of restored calm for Belgians of every persuasion and language."

[Question] You have seen in succession the three French-speaking chairmen and two Flemish-speaking chairmen of the government majority. What impressions have you gotten from these talks?

[Answer] I get the impression that everyone is aware that though the situation is difficult, it is necessary to do everything possible to avert the crisis. I announced that the government will make specific proposals to break the deadlock in the Senate commission by 9 January and to swiftly implement the second phase of the state reform.

[Question] Do you feel that one or other of your interlocutors is speculating on the government's falling soon or, at the very least, is resigned to that possibility?

[Answer] No. On the contrary, I believe they are all aware of the gravity of the situation and the disastrous consequences that a government crisis would have for our country at the present time in both the socioeconomic and the institutional spheres. I believe I can now say that at the present time no one wants a crisis and that everyone wants to do everything to prevent one.

[Question] You give the impression of wanting to do everything possible to prevent the breakup of the majority. If your efforts were to be successful, what means do you envisage for narrowing the gap between the hard-to-reconcile viewpoints of the French and Flemish speakers in the coalition and for reestablishing a minimum of trust between the parties that support you?

[Answer] The cabinet, dealing with general policy, decided yesterday that in the new year the government will make specific proposals regarding the difficult points of the second phase of the state reform. More specifically, it is a question of the powers, hierarchy of standards, structure and organization of Brussels, and of the financing of communities and regions; however, that list is not exhaustive.

The government will try to include in the irreversible part of the second phase, final solutions for these problems that have stymied every attempt at state reform for 10 years. Obviously, transitory and temporary arrangements are also included in the second phase, for example the composition of the assemblies, the place of the executive within national government, the settlement of conflicts and the delimitation of the Brussels region.

In subsequent weeks, the government wants to try to settle the most ticklish problems. It does not underestimate this task, but there is no point in burying our head in the sand. **Aware of the gravity of the situation for the country, the government will assume its responsibilities and make proposals to parliament, which in its turn will have to deliver judgement.**

[Question] Do you believe there is hope for your government's success?

[Answer] It all depends on the government's ability to devise solutions. Dialog is essential, even if the two sides' positions have been opposed for years. I believe that the government is the organ best equipped to surmount difficulties because the ministers' political will is indisputable and because each member of government is surrounded by assistants who have had the opportunity in the last 8 months to acquire great experience in the institutional sphere. I would add that it has been agreed that ministers will work in close contact with their respective parties, which means that each will be backed by his chairman. I am very aware of the size of the difficulties and risks and I am certainly not lapsing into pious optimism. I believe that to accept immobility for several months in both the economic and social sphere and the institutional sphere would be to display utter irresponsibility.

AFGHAN EMBASSY SEIZED BY STUDENTS 2 JAN

LD020926 Hamburg DPA in German 0848 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--About 30 persons have stormed the Afghan Embassy in Ickesdorf near Bonn and barricaded themselves inside. According to first reports, the Bonn police have not yet established the nationality of the embassy occupiers whose action is presumed to be in connection with recent events in Afghanistan.

Occupiers Routed Out

LD021040 Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Afghan Embassy in Ickesdorf near Bonn was temporarily occupied this morning by 30 demonstrators said to be Afghan students. According to Bonn police, they cleared the building and took the occupiers into custody who were then released after questioning. According to the police, the reason for the occupation was the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, against which Afghan students had already demonstrated in Bonn on Tuesday evening.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION CONTINUE CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET INTERVENTION

LD311542 Hamburg DPA in German 1332 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The government and opposition in Bonn today again condemned Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan, with varying degrees of sharpness.

Willi Weiskirch, defense policy expert of the CDU/CSU Bundestag party group, believes that the intervention of Soviet military units in Afghanistan has revealed the full danger of the international situation. He said anyone, for example some members of the SPD, who doubted the urgent necessity of the recent NATO decisions in Brussels had been taught otherwise by events in Kabul. He also warned about calling into question NATO's determination toward nuclear counterarming and arms control negotiations through false reactions to the continuing Soviet campaign of threats.

On Saturday [as received] about 100 Afghan students carrying placards bearing slogans such as "Russians Out of Afghanistan" demonstrated in the center of Bonn. In a statement distributed on the streets they called upon all peace-loving people to "condemn the invasion by the Russian imperialists and show solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people."

CDU OFFICIAL ON SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN, DETENTE

LD011926 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ludwigshafen--In the view of Werner Marx, CDU deputy and foreign affairs spokesman, the Federal Government should rectify its policy with regard to what was termed "detente." In an interview with the Ludwigshafen DIE RHEINPFALZ, [2 Jan edition] an edited version of which was prereleased to DPA, he referred to the Soviet action in Afghanistan and said that East and West had always differed on the meaning of detente. "I have often pointed out on behalf of my party and parliamentary group that Moscow regards detente as an opportunity to outwit...the West."

Moscow's policy in Asia and Africa had made Bonn's position more difficult. "Peace is now more vulnerable," said Marx. He advised the Federal Republic to "adopt a realistic stance--politically, economically and militarily." He went on to say that, as a result of the USSR's "humiliating challenges" to America, the ratification of SALT II has become "more than questionable."

PRESS COMMENTS ON SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

DW021020 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0605 GMT 2 Jan 80 DW

[Press review on Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan]

[Excerpts] Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes: No doubt about it--the eighties are beginning with a serious crisis. Relations between the nuclear superpowers are at rock bottom; the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan threatens world peace. Any false step may lead into an abyss. What has happened in Afghanistan may well happen anywhere else in the world in the future. This is why the West's reaction to the Soviet military action is of decisive significance for the new decade. The crisis can be halted and the danger of the conflict defused only if the Soviets leave the country again as quickly as possible. There are, however, no indications of that so far.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG stresses: By invading Afghanistan Moscow has shown that it does not care a hoot about Washington's warning that detente policy is not a one-way street, that Moscow does not even want to wait for the SALT II treaty if it is offered more favorable and speedier options for enhancing its power. If Carter and his Western allies could make up their minds to take up the Soviet challenge and free the East-West relationship from illusions, the West would not at all be as powerless as it currently sees itself. The danger of its game must be made clear to the Soviet Union in good time, just as it must be told clearly that a price must be paid for the return to detente policy.

Against the background of the Western reaction SCHWARZAELDER BOTE comments as follows: The shock which the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has caused on a worldwide scale goes deep. Its consequences will become manifest only gradually, but they will be profound and change the course of world policies. This emerges, last but not least, from the words of President Carter who finds himself deceived by Brezhnev. The political activity of the United States and its NATO allies first of all reveals a high measure of concern as well as or a loss for answers. The consequence will be that a painful reassessment of the overall political strategy of the West has become inevitable.

The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST advocates the following view: It speaks volumes for the unpardonable optimism of the leading Western politicians that U.S. President Carter now charges his Soviet antagonist Brezhnev with breaking his word. Did he really expect anything else? Neither does it testify to a farsighted calculation that alarmed NATO Council members into now hurriedly discussing--and not deciding on--countermeasures. The threat to boycott the Olympic Games will not scare the Moscow hosts a great deal, for come summer the realpolitik advocates in the West will prevail all the way down the line, and with them the old tactics of mollifying, tactics which so far have made imperialists strategy easier for Brezhnev just as they did for Hitler in the past. These are tactics which, in fact, have made such imperialists strategy possible altogether. It is necessary to put an end to the well-liked self-deceit about the cunning adversary which characterized the seventies.

The editorial of STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG reads in part: President Carter used strong words. He charged the Kremlin boss with having provided completely inadequate and misleading information about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

If Carter means what he says, namely that his assessment of the Soviet Union has drastically changed, then we cannot but wonder what conclusions he proposes to draw from these announcements. The boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow discussed in Brussels, however, can only be a warning shot. The danger is very great that the two great powers will challenge each other by words and deeds to a point where they will begin to destroy the common basis for talks, above all, on nuclear armaments. By an irresponsible action, possibly as a result of an erroneous assessment, the Soviet Union has accelerated the crisis carousel to a point where it is hard to imagine how it can be halted again.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG voices this assumption: The North Atlantic defense community will have a hard time taking effective sanctions against the Soviet Union in reaction to the Russian aggression in Afghanistan. The consultations of the allies on New Year's Day already showed that NATO will not resort to spectacular countermeasures. A lot would be gained already, however, if the latest example of Soviet power policy were to entail a more realistic assessment of the power ratio between East and West in all countries of the alliance. The Soviet Union can be impressed only with unity and determination.

In this connection the LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ discussed the amended New Year's speech by Chancellor Schmidt: By bringing his speech up to date, Schmidt gave a signal which fit into the most hurriedly arranged consultations of NATO in London and Brussels and which also evoked commotion regarding FRG domestic policy. CDU Deputy Werner Marx immediately came out with a massive statement. It may sound arrogant that he also demanded a correction of Bonn's detente course. Yet Moscow's grip on Afghanistan does indeed seriously bring up the question of what detente policy between West and East is still really worth.

The daily DIE WELT notes: In the original version of his New Year's speech the chancellor was to have spoken of the will for peace and detente on the part of the Soviet Union and the GDR. This surely would have made a droll impression in view of the rattling tanks with which the Soviet Union plowed up the soil of its latest victim of aggression. People in Helmut Schmidt's environment are now saying that he could not have foreseen the developments in Kabul. But was such a perception really necessary to prepare a realistic New Year's speech? Did no other events occur in 1979 which could have caused a realistic statesman to leave the standard phrases about the will for peace on the Eastern side out of the speech this time?

PRESS NOT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT WALDHEIM'S TEHRAN MISSION

DW021026 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 2 Jan 80 DW

[Press review on UN Secretary General Waldheim's mediation efforts in Tehran]

[Text] NUERNBERGER NACHRICTEN writes: Nobody will be so naive as to assume that the UN secretary general will be going back to New York with the promise from Ayatollah Khomeyni that he will release the hostages in the U.S. Embassy without delay and without any return concessions. If we audaciously leave the imponderabilities of the Iranian revolution process aside for a change, Waldheim does have the chance to contribute a great deal toward an improvement in the climate through careful tactics. If he returns totally emptyhanded, then the rulers in Tehran will know, too, that in such an event the United States might feel challenged to draw harsher conclusions than ever before.

The MAINZ ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG makes the following comment: UN Secretary General Waldheim is not in an enviable position with his mission in Tehran.

We may be curious whether the ruling mullahs will deign to receive the UN secretary general at all. Whereas Waldheim hopes to open the door to further negotiations--as he stated prior to his departure--the people in Tehran threaten to slam this very door in his face. In view of the disregard for the United Nations openly displayed by the Iranian Revolution Council and the government in Tehran we cannot, unfortunately, anticipate that the hostage drama, which has lasted for months already, will be brought even one step closer to a good conclusion.

And FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: How long has it been now since a mob that is hard to define took the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran hostage? Nearly 2 months. Time passes swiftly over the suffering of the prisoners who are hidden to us, and over the impotent words of the U.S. Government which we hear daily. Now UN Secretary General Waldheim is in Tehran where he has been told already that the matter is really none of his business. Yet the world power, the United States, does have reasons to be careful vis-a-vis Iran: It wants to save the lives of the hostages. But what is so fatal in U.S. policy is that it does not look like the result of free decision but like the only option. Or can the United States still act after all? Afghanistan, where no U.S. hostages need to be saved, will tell.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES ENERGY, DETENTE IN NEW YEAR ADDRESS

LD311524 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Ladies and gentlemen: Many Germans link the observations made at the turn of the year with the idea of contemplation. But you will surely understand on this last evening of the decade of the 70's if I don't try to philosophize, but instead put before you some thoughts connected with the present reality of the world around us.

In 1979 we again came safely through perils and dangers which arose beyond our borders. We have experienced a good economic upswing. The number of Germans seeking work has fallen noticeably, and the labor market today looks better than at any time since 1974. We do not want to pat ourselves on the back for this, and the Federal Government does not want to do so either, but it is quite correct to say and may be said: We can maintain job security in the coming year. But no economics professor, no politician, none of you, ladies and gentlemen, can predict today exactly what risks and what dangers will press upon us in the coming 12 months.

Every one of us has understood what uncertainties have arisen for the supplies of oil for the whole world--for us, the wealthy industrial states, and even more for those developing countries of the Third World that are without raw materials and which, because of the constantly rising energy prices, must reduce even further their already low living standards. Several times this year I have pressed the heads of government of the countries friendly to us for the development of a joint energy policy, at least within the European Community. I will continue to do so in the future. But naturally this is not enough; it is not enough for the Federal Government to urge that electricity should no longer be generated from oil and for me today once again to appeal to the electric companies to use all possibilities to build at least a few new coal-fueled power stations so that our electricity supplies will also be safeguarded when oil becomes even scarcer.

For the time being, to be sure, concern about an acute electricity shortage is unfounded. But, like many of you, I think it's appropriate that the subject of energy occupies us more and more. Many people have grasped these anxieties and are acting sensibly; others still want to put it out of their minds. I would like to urge them to try to adjust to a changed and still changing world energy supply situation. It would be good if, particularly with regard to energy conservation, we could again show the often misunderstood German virtue of discipline.

It is not mere sentimentality when I remind Germans of the middle and older generations who, after the war, coped with enormous problems on their own initiative. Then we did not always call upon the authorities but tackled and achieved a great deal through individual initiative and community cooperation. We certainly haven't lost these abilities. We can revive and reactivate these abilities with profit for the individual and profit for the community.

The problems of the coming decade of the 80's are certainly not beyond our strength, but they are a challenge to every one of us who is interested in something more than his own personal well-being.

In more recent years many people have developed a feeling of responsibility for those who are disadvantaged in one way or another, for those who are themselves not strong enough to keep up, even when they try. I am thinking of the large number of mentally ill and of the many compatriots who have emmigrated from Eastern Europe. It would be a good thing if this feeling that we all have a duty to care for these people and that it is necessary to help them also with taxpayers' money were to be strengthened.

Only a few of our older fellow citizens have material cares, and I want to leave no doubt that pensions are safe, that there will be no cuts, that the situation is in order. But in addition to this the old people must be able to feel that the children and grandchildren and the nieces and nephews are looking after them.

Ladies and gentlemen, the coming decade can be difficult, and not only because of the uncertainties of energy supplies. The whole world is in a state of unrest. Think of Africa, the Near and Middle East, the American hostages in Tehran, with whom we feel solidarity, and Southeast Asia.

I am confident about the prospect that we Germans will cope with our share of the difficulties. For three decades our fraternal Republic of Germany has proved to be a land of much-envied stability. With all our strength, we shall see to it that this stability and internal and external peace are also preserved in the coming decade. For this we need the close partnership with our friends in the West. It also required an honest endeavor for cooperation with our neighbors in the East. But there we cannot conceal our disquiet about the actions of the Soviet Union and its allies in Asia and Africa.

The more the will for detente and cooperation determines political actions in other parts of the world, the more successful will be the cooperation between East and West in Europe. Naturally, we will not be able to move mountains, but every step, even the smallest step, which safeguards peace in Europe and helps to preserve the cohesion of our nation is a step in the right direction. In recent years, and also in 1979, we have advanced many things a little bit in the right direction.

At home we have a Low German saying for this, and I ask for the indulgence of my West German and South German compatriots. It goes like this: "Wenn de Mensch don deit, wat he kann, denn kann er nich mehr don, als he deit," which translated into High German means approximately: "When someone is doing all he can, then you can't expect any more of him." In the decade of the 70's we have done almost everything we could and, therefore, we can enter into the new decade with a good conscience and with a great deal of trust in ourselves. He who does his duty can confidently place his trust in the future, and many people will say that he may place his trust in God.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us go into the new year of 1980 with trust and hope. I wish you a good and joyful new year.

GISCARD ADDRESSES NATION ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

ID312129 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Dec 79 ID

[Address to the nation on 31 December by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing--recorded]

[Text] French women and men, my dear friends, may I express the very affectionate wishes of the president of the republic for a happy 1980. These wishes, presented with neither formality nor protocol, are addressed to all French women and men, regardless of their rank or activity, their belief or their opinions. If I may take up the slogan of our republic: They are fraternal wishes. These wishes for happiness are natural for those who are lucky enough to have their families around them or the warmth of their friends. They also go to those who will be spending this evening in solitude as a result of their age or their isolation. I address them also to our distant compatriots in the overseas departments and territories, to the Frenchmen who represent France abroad, to those who have been hit by misfortune in 1979, to the political refugees whom you have generously welcomed and to those women and men who are suffering either with regard to their health or their freedom. I express the wishes of the president of the republic to all you women and men.

But in this dangerous world, at a time when one is seeing the price of oil and gold soar, you are justified in asking yourselves: What do these end-of-the-year wishes mean? Are you being offered an illusion? What can one expect in 1980 and the 1980's?

I shall try to reply to these questions in a few simple and brief words because this is a festive evening for you. Will 1980 bring us peace or war, a worsening of the crisis or the safeguarding of our way of life?

Peace or war? Peace, I hope and we are working for that. The danger of war exists; we are living in one of those periods in which the equilibrium of the world rests on a few men's capacity for composure. I hope that the wisdom of the leaders will prevail. France is working for peace; it does so in the present through its diplomacy, which is firm and realistic and which has contributed to warding off destabilization threats to the neighboring African Continent; it does so for the future through initiatives such as the North-South dialog with a view to removing the causes of inequalities and tensions in the world.

The crisis actually does threaten us. We are going to undergo another shock as a result of the increase in the price of oil, which was recently confirmed in Caracas. The amount to be paid by France and the French will be larger than in 1973-1974. No purpose is served by concealing or denying this. But France is no longer what it was in 1973. It has been transformed since then. It has hardened; facing the difficulties, it is more realistic, is stronger and so is better equipped to resist shocks. Of all the industrial countries, ours is the one to have provided itself with the most complete energy policy. Our nuclear power stations--the security of which is, of course, the object of every necessary precaution--are gradually entering service. They have already allowed the creation of 100,000 jobs. In 10 years--from 1975 to 1985--they will represent the equivalent of 45 million tons of oil annually. This will be as if the French had constructed with their own hands, in a way, an oil deposit capable of producing annually more than half of what our British neighbours gain from the North Sea, an oil deposit which, however, will not become exhausted.

In the same period, our industry was transformed, became adapted. The steel industry--in its death agony last year--has fortunately come back to life. We have systematically entered the high technology sectors, with this year the commercial success of the airbus, the successful launching of Ariane, the development--an unprecedented one--of our telecommunication and data processing.

Yes, the French people have worked hard for 5 years and they have begun to loosen the pressures of the future.

During the same period we have continued our social progress. I want to mention it because in the whirl of criticism the simplest facts are sometimes concealed from you.

The quantity of goods and services produced in France--I say quantity--increased by 15 percent, and this increase has served to reduce the inequalities in the direction of greater justice, because we are living in a period of reduction of inequalities. Here are a few examples: The purchasing power of old people, the least fortunate ones--and I say purchasing power--has increased by 60 percent. The purchasing power of the minimum wage increased by 32 percent. The purchasing power of workers' wages increased by 22 percent. And at the same time, we have embarked on an overall policy of support of families, those living and warm cells of French society.

Thus, despite the crisis, despite the difficulties, France has continued its progress. What we have done we have decided to continue. We have in fact experienced another oil shock, we will again have a deficit of our foreign trade, but little by little we will restore our situation. Why? Because French people are involved. And I should like to tell you a few words about yourselves. As president of the republic, in meeting other leaders, I am proud of representing the French people. They are a serious and courageous people, as they have recently shown in connection with the energy crisis. They have great capacities for adaptation and, for this reason, one must not crush them by compulsory measures or bureaucratic formalities. They are a generous people when the need arises and they have given proof of this in connection with the refugees from Southeast Asia. They are also a people that under dangerous circumstances have an instinct of unity. And for this reason, under such circumstances, the divisions among French people appear so derisory to us.

In 1980 France needs seriousness, courage, adaptability, generousness and unity from the French people. As far as I am concerned, I will devote myself to this search for unity among the French people, this unity which is at the same time so necessary and--in their own hearts--so much desired by the French people.

Dear friends, I am reverting to my words spoken at the beginning to tell you my very affectionate wishes for 1980. A happy new year to you all and also a happy evening now.

WALDHEIM TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

ID010858 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, is flying from Paris to Tehran this morning where he will try to negotiate the release of the American hostages. This is a difficult, almost impossible mission, because it is still not known if Ayatollah Khomeyni will be willing to receive him.

Mr Waldheim himself put no preliminary conditions on this negotiation. Our correspondent was at Roissy Airport last night when the UN envoy arrived:

[Begin Waldheim recording] I have not asked for assurances. All I want is to have the possibility of discussing the very serious situation with the Iranian authorities. I have already explained to you the aim of my visit--to establish concrete contacts with the authorities--and I cannot tell you what result will be obtained on this occasion. [end recording]

During this stopover, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois Poncet has reminded us of France's full support for this initiative. It has also been made known that Mr Waldheim has had a long telephone conversation with Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON EUROMISSILES REPORTED

LD311419 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Thierry Taittinger report: "Euromissiles Split the Opposition"]

[Text] A new majority emerged yesterday in the assembly during the vote on a Communist censure motion regarding NATO's decision to accept the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. The debate, which swiftly began to look like a "domestic policy operation," as Raymond Barre remarked, in fact enabled Francois Mitterand to be warmly applauded by members of the majority, the Socialists, the Rally for the Republic and members of the French Democratic Union who were--one occasion does not make a habit--united in not going along with a vote whose timeliness certainly did not seem obvious.

The censure motion submitted by Georges Marchais and his friends received only 86 votes--merely all the members of the Communist group.

Georges Marchais (Communist Party, Val-de-Marne), who defended the censure motion on behalf of his group, delivered a full-blown indictment of the NATO decision, of the French Government, which is an accomplice in that decision, and of Federal Germany, about which he used the kind of revanchist vocabulary that was thought to have disappeared 40 years ago.

According to him, NATO's decision to deploy new American missiles in Europe has no real basis, since the Russian SS-20 missiles involved to justify it have existed since 1975 and are all deployed on Soviet territory. And, Mr Marchais says, the government is NATO's accomplice and has even expressed satisfaction at these decisions.

Decisions of this kind jeopardize France's security: "You are shutting our country inside a bloc that is dominated by the FRG, with its restored power, its desires and its arrogance," Mr Marchais told the prime minister.

Mitterand: France Threatened by Russian Missiles

On behalf of the Socialists, Francois Mitterand (Socialist Party, Nievre) hostile to the Communist censure motion as can be imagined, developed a thesis that did not displease the members of the majority. He recalled that France is part of the Atlantic alliance but does not participate in the NATO joint command and that it has a nuclear force, maintains friendly ties with the USSR and rejects nuclear arms for Germany. There is certainly a national consensus on all these points, he said. Under these conditions France has had neither to accept nor to reject the deployment of American missiles in other countries.

On a world scale, Mr Mitterand believes that arms equilibrium has been more or less achieved. On the other hand, he stated, Soviet superiority in Europe seems to me to be established. As for France, we are simultaneously threatened by tactical and strategic missiles. Why are these missiles targeted on our country?

So the Socialists will not vote for the censure motion--a text that outdoes the Soviet positions, Mr Mitterand said. "The Communist group," the Socialist Party first secretary added, "has called on the Socialists to submit unilaterally to the policy decided by the Communist Party. There is no question of this, nor can there ever be any."

"This censure motion," he concluded, "is a feeble domestic policy operation."

Before answering the substance of the charges leveled by Georges Marchais, Raymond Barre wanted to put the debate in its true context. "Everyone," he said, "has been surprised by the censure motion submitted by the Communist group. Has it really been submitted against the government? There are good reasons for believing that it is a domestic policy operation. But the subject is too important for me not to answer."

"From the outset we have let it be known that we have no intention of being involved in the problem of modernizing so-called 'theater' weapons discussed by our allies."

Raymond Barre went on to recall that France has remained a member of the Atlantic alliance but that since 1966 it has not been a member of the NATO integrated structures. Therefore, our independence is total in the armaments sphere.

On the other hand, this independence must not prompt the conclusion that, as the authors of the censure motion claim, the government is indifferent to the stockpiling of armaments in the world and especially in Europe.

So far as the Vienna talks are concerned, Raymond Barre regards as positive the USSR's decision to withdraw a small part of its forces stationed in East Germany, but the scantness of this progress confirms the government in the conviction that a different approach is needed to disarmament in Europe.

In this connection Raymond Barre recalled the French stance on this issue: "Our plan," he said, "envisages a two-stage process. The first stage whould make it possible to elaborate a coherent package of measures to increase confidence by systematically developing provisions such as the prior notification of troops movements or the sending of observers to military maneuvers." However, such measures, Mr Barre stated, have some point only if they are not an end in themselves but help to prepare for talks on limiting and reducing conventional armaments during a second stage.

Overall, the prime minister concluded, none of the accusations made against the government's policy holds water: "The Communist group has displayed willful deafness; after all, the government has no hand in the decision that is being denounced. Moreover, we have not disregarded our duties to detente and disarmament in Europe. France, which has an independent defense and full capacity for initiative, will continue to contribute to deepening detente, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The government will continue to travel this path, which has the support of the very great majority of the French people."

NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES DEBATE ON PCF STALINISM CITED

LD311109 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Dec 79 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Is the PCF Stalinist?"]

[Text] In its 13-20 December edition, LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES published a 19-page dossier on Stalinism in connection with the 100th anniversary of Stalin's birthday. This dossier consists of articles by a number of Communist writers and journalists.

Mr Antoine Spire strives to disprove the validity of the contrast established between Trotsky and Stalin--between "radiant revolution" and "perverted revolution." Mr Jean Elleinstein explains that Stalin's personal dictatorship would have been impossible without the Communist Party's dictatorship in Russia as early as 1920. Mr Raymond Jean refers to an article about linguistics to show that "the very essence of Stalinism consists of first stating something as a fact and then demonstrating the truth of the statement made."

Whereas Mr Elleinstein has recently found that the PCF is being "re-Stalinized," Mrs Yvonne Quiles writes: "There is no comparison between the PCF's past and present behavior. Whatever grievances I may have with respect to it, it is clear that the painful daily work I do in eradicating from my way of being and acting the Stalinist feelings which I have acquired like more or less everybody else, is something I do both in defiance of it and thanks to it."

Referring to new PCF members, the former FRANCE NOUVELLE chief editor writes:

"They are members of a party whose memory they do not share and whose history they do not know. They think that we, the people of my generation, are killjoys. They believe that they are leading the way and do not realize that they are merely marking time. Information has been doled out to them drop by drop, bombastic words have been reinvented for them and walls have been erected to limit their horizon. They have been both nursed and "managed." Hierarchies have been regilded. The high seas have been charted. But after everything has been said and done, the Communists still ask themselves: 'Do you know where you are going?' Doubt is no longer brought out into the open these days. It is in its ability to answer this question that the PCF will find a solution to that false dilemma: Stalinist or non-Stalinist."

And this is what Jacques Fremontier writes. He is a former chief editor of ACTION--a PCF periodical aimed at enterprises--who has decided to leave the Communist Party:

"A party is like an anglers' association--the 1901 law, statues lodged with the prefecture, aim at transforming society...neither more nor less. Anyone seeking to induce me to show any affection, respect or any kind of feeling toward that neutral structure, that purely functional instrument, by this very fact tries to lead me onto the Stalinist path....

"You begin by saying 'Hullo, Georges!' or 'thank you, Roland' and you find yourself supporting the invasion of Kampuchea or condemning LE CANARD ENCHAINE."

NEW GOVERNMENT NAMELIST OFFICIALLY RELEASED

LD312215 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A few minutes ago the office of the future prime minister officially released the list of the people who will comprise the next government. The composition is as follows:

Prime minister	Francisco Sa Carneiro, PSD [Social Democratic Party]
Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs	Diogo Freitas do Amaral, CDS [Social Democratic Center Party]
Minister assistant to the prime minister	Francisco Pinto Balsemao, PSD
Minister of defense	Adelino Amaro da Costa, CDS
Minister of trade and tourism	Basilio Horta, CDS
Minister of public works	Joao Porto, CDS
Minister of justice	Mario Raposo, PSD
Minister of transport	Jose Viana Baptista, PSD
Minister of education	Vitor Pereira Crespo, PSD
Minister of labor	Eusebio Marques de Carvalho, PSD
Minister of agriculture	Antonio Cardoso Cunha, PSD
Minister of internal administration	Eurico de Melo, PSD
Minister of Finance	Anibal Cavaco Silva, PSD
Minister of Industry	Alvaro Barreto, PSD
Minister of social affairs	Joao Morais Leitao, Independent

Two secretaries of state have also been designated:

Secretary of state, assistant to the prime minister	Vasco Pulido Valente, PSD
Secretary of state of the presidency of the council of ministers	Antonio Bras Teixeira, Independent

All these members of the next government will be sworn in on 3 January at 1230 in a ceremony presided over by the president of the republic in Ajuda Palace.

BRITAIN TAKES STEPS IN REACTION TO AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

LD011426 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1358 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] International diplomatic moves were underway today to try to isolate the Soviet Union over its invasion of Afghanistan. Britain has instructed its ambassador in the Afghan capital Kabul not to have any political contacts with the new regime which came to power last week with the help of thousands of Soviet armoured troops.

Moves are also afoot by Britain and other Western countries to try to enlist the aid of Third World countries to get the UN Security Council and possibly later the General Assembly to condemn the Soviet move. These steps follow talks in London yesterday between the United States Deputy Secretary of State Mr Warren Christopher and deputy foreign ministers from Britain, Canada, France, Italy and West Germany. Today Mr Christopher was in Brussels to report on the situation to the NATO Council there.

Britain's representative at yesterday's talks, Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, said today Britain took very seriously the Soviet move in Afghanistan. He said it went "beyond previous Soviet foreign adventures" and unless there was a firm response from the West, the Soviet Union would be encouraged to make similar moves elsewhere.

On the BBC Radio World at One programme Mr Hurd said Britain and the other Western countries would be looking again at all their contacts with the Soviet Union to "see which ones we want to restrict." He said they would be seeking to reassure neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan, that the West would stand by them to maintain their independence.

This year's Olympics in Moscow were discussed yesterday and Mr Hurd said he believes that although no decision was taken to consider pulling out of the games, the subject was certain to be raised again.

MORNING STAR QUESTIONS 'FOREIGN' INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311155 London MORNING STAR in English 31 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Questions on Afghanistan"]

[Text] The events in Afghanistan raise fundamental questions of deep concern to all involved in the struggle for peace, national liberation and socialism.

The MORNING STAR takes its stand four-square behind the Afghan people in their struggle for national liberation and social progress. Any attempt by U.S. and British imperialism to turn the clock back in Afghanistan or to utilise the increased Soviet involvement there as a pretext for intervention in Iran or elsewhere in the region, must be firmly resisted.

Afghanistan is struggling to free itself from centuries of feudalism and backwardness. This involves complex and difficult problems which had to be resolved, and it is for the Afghan people to do so.

Clearly there were serious divisions within the revolutionary leadership, particularly on the approach which should be taken toward the Islamic groups in revolt, who have been backed by internal and external reactionary forces.

The violent overthrow by Amin of the Taraki government installed by the 1978 revolution was a reflection of this.

The manner of Amin's coup was already a matter of concern in this respect, and it must be said that this concern will not have been lessened by the speed with which Amin, in his turn, has now been tried and executed.

Mr Karmal, the new leader of the government in Kabul appears to favour a conciliatory approach toward the Islamic groups, and that is said to have been the advice which the Soviet Union has given all along.

Such an approach may very well be correct. What is wrong is the use of foreign military force to bring in a new government to follow such policies, for there are wider implications.

Though no one denies that Mr Karmal asked for military assistance, it is by no means clear that he was entitled to do so as the established power in Afghanistan.

This is where the issue impinges on the principle of non-interference in other countries. This principle is central to the struggle for world peace and disarmament, so crucial at the present time.

The imperialists have always been ready to breach this principle if it suits their purpose and if they can get away with it. The U.S. in Vietnam, the Israelis in Lebanon, the South Africans in Angola, and the Rhodesians in Zambia and Mozambique are a few of the recent examples.

To stress the importance of non-interference which all this shows, does not in any way minimize the need, indeed the duty, to offer assistance and solidarity to the democratic and progressive forces fighting for liberation in Afghanistan as elsewhere.

In fact, the principle of non-interference is a weapon against imperialist intrigue and military adventure and, as such, it is a vital element in mobilizing solidarity on the widest and most effective international scale.

STEEL INDUSTRY STRIKE BEGINS, LONG DURATION FORESEEN

LD020310 London BBC Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The first national strike in Britain's steel industry since 1926 began at midnight. Production has come to a halt at all the British steel plants through the country, involving nearly 100,000 workers, and both sides now seem resigned to the fact that it could stretch on for several weeks.

Further Details

LD020612 London BBC Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The steel industry has been brought to a standstill now that almost 100,000 steel workers have begun a national strike. It's the first in Britain since 1926. The strike went ahead at midnight after the failure of talks between the two sides during the Christmas break. The two unions involved--the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the blast furnacemen--have rejected a pay offer of 6 percent. Other unions have said they will support the strike, and later today the National Union of Railwaymen will give details of the part they will play.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO REOPEN 'SPY STATIONS' IN NORTH

NC310650 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 31 Dec 79 p 1 NC

[Text] According to clear-cut information, contacts were held recently between the competent U.S. agencies and the Denktas administration concerning the operation of the spy stations existing in the occupied areas. According to the same information, through Ankara mediation an unofficial agreement has been reached according to which:

1. The transportation of technical material is tacitly permitted for the operation and modernization of the radio stations.

2. Permission is given for the movement of U.S. personnel who are using the illegal airport of Tymbou for this purpose.

These are the indications: Following the Iranian events, the operation of the spy stations has been stepped up and, moreover, these installations have been linked with similar installations in operation in Turkey for the collection and transmission of information.

It is not ruled out--on the contrary, it is considered certain--that some financial compensation is being paid to the Denktas clique in return for the operation of the radio stations.

GREEK CYPRIOT SPOKESMAN UNAWARE OF NEW WESTERN INITIATIVES

NC290916 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 29 Dec 79 pp 1, 8 NC

[Excerpt] Official sources have described as quite perceptible the intensive mobility and increased interest being demonstrated by Western quarters in the Cyprus problems. So far, however, the Cyprus Government has not had, at least officially, any specific information about the substance and real contents of the West European backstage plans or thoughts--as they call them--within the framework of some advanced British initiative.

The government spokesman yesterday limited himself to stating that the government is not aware of anything. He said this when asked about exclusive reports in TA NEA concerning a scenario, similar to the Rhodesian one, for a Cyprus solution. The spokesman also gave the same answer when asked whether the State Department is promoting an improved version of the well-known U.S. plan which was submitted to the Cyprus Government in 1978 and rejected.

However, official sources have stated that President Kiprianou's forthcoming visit to West European countries is regarded as highly important and it is expected that, during his talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher, he will bring up for discussion the views and plans of the Foreign Office. The same sources have stressed that President Kiprianou will stress to the British Prime Minister the commitments undertaken by Britain to safeguard the independence of Cyprus. President Kiprianou will also make it clear that the solution of the Cyprus problem should be within the spirit and letter of the UN decisions and resolutions on Cyprus.

ROLANDHIS RESPONDS TO DENKTAS STATEMENT ON FAMAGUSTA HOTELS

NC282107 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 28 Dec 79 NC

[Text] In a statement this evening, Foreign Minister Rolandhis replied to the Turkish Cypriot leaderhip's recent statement inviting the Famagusta hotel owners to reopen their business based on the laws of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and under the conditions that were created by the invasion and occupation.

Mr Rolandhis said in his statement that Denktas is experienced enough to know that this is an empty offer. He knows very well that those who have toiled for generations to create Famagusta, which has already been baptized Maras [name as heard], have not done so to end up as slaves in a town that belongs to them. Mr Rolandhis adds: However, Denktas is aiming at something else. Of course he is not concerned about the Famagusta hoteliers, but about the hotels. Before getting his hands on these he wants to prepare the world by saying that he has offered the hotels to their owners but that they have refused to reopen them. Of course, as usual he will say nothing about the invasion, occupation and usurpation, on which he has founded his unlawful and internationally condemned regime to which he wants to subject the Famagusta hoteliers.

Mr Rolandhis stressed: All this is taking place while the UN secretary general is about to begin contacts on the basis of the 19 May agreement, the spirit and the letter of which are incompatible with the laws of the occupation regime.

The foreign minister added: If Mr Denktas is really inspired by a desire to contribute to solving the Cyprus problem, let him leave aside his empty and provocative words and proceed to the talks on the basis of the agreements that he concluded but has not yet respected. Mr Rolandhis concluded: If he is counting on the hotels, he must know that he must also take into consideration the hoteliers.

TFSC'S ATAKOL RAPS GREEK CYPRIOT REACTION TO HOTEL PROPOSAL

TA281816 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 28 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol described the Greek Cypriot leadership's reaction to the Turkish Cypriot appeal, which stipulates that the hotels in Maras be opened by their owners, as one which does not reflect the needs of the hotel owners and is aimed at furthering political propaganda. Atakol criticized the negative Greek Cypriot reaction to the Turkish Cypriot appeal. Noting that the Turkish Cypriot side made it possible for the hotels to be managed by their owners, Atakol said that despite this, Greek Cypriot leaders continue to obstruct the hotel owners on political grounds. Atakol said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will do whatever is necessary to maintain the hotels and open them to the public until this obstacle has been eliminated.

Pointing out that the Greek Cypriot leaders noted that this attitude violates the sixth article of the agreement reached at the summit meeting on 19 May, Atakol said: So, they remember the sixth article. Then let them also remember all the steps they have taken since the summit meeting which reject the sixth article and the entire agreement. The recent UN resolution is a most vivid example of this. The opening of the hotels cannot be linked to the [word indistinct] agreement to be reached on Maras. The opening of the hotels is necessary for the economy of the island. The status to be granted to Maras depends on the resumption of the intercommunal talks and their positive conclusion. It is not clear how long this will take. As long as the Greek Cypriot leaders continue the long term policies approved by Kiprianou, the resumption of the talks will probably take a long time.

Atakol expressed the belief that a positive reply will be given to the appeal made as an extension of the contacts started in London with certain Greek Cypriot businessmen and hoteliers.

AKEL NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE NOTES PROPOSAL ON CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN

NC292128 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Dec 79 NC

[Text] In a new year's message, AKEL said that new serious dangers threaten the Cypriot people, and that in order to successfully confront these dangers it is necessary to have the maximum patriotic unity of the people based on the correct line and tactics as laid down in the Greek side's 1977 proposals, the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement and the UN resolutions.

The message adds: It is necessary that both sides exert efforts to resume the intercommunal talks, which should be held in a positive and constructive way to solve the domestic aspect of the Cyprus problem.

AKEL reiterated its proposal for the submission of a constitutional plan that would elaborate in detail the Greek side's 1977 proposals. It then addressed a message of fraternity, understanding and cooperation to the Turkish Cypriots, urging them to embark on a common struggle against chauvinism and to peacefully resolve any differences at the negotiating table along the lines of a biregional federation.

TURKISH CYPRIOT MINISTER REPORTS DETAILS OF 1980 BUDGET

TA291552 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 29 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The Council of Ministers today finalized the 1980 fiscal year budget of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus at 3.23 billion Turkish lira. In a news conference today on the subject of the new budget, Economy and Finance Minister Hakki Atun said it was prepared in accordance with the 1980 program of the 5-year development plan.

The 1980 fiscal year budget, which was finalized by the Council of Ministers at 3.23 billion lira and which will be submitted to the legislative assembly today in accordance with the Constitution, allocates 1,401.5 million lira to current and personnel expenditures. Atun said that current and personnel expenditures include a cost of living payment of 110 million lira to fixed income groups in order to alleviate the effects of inflation. Atun noted that a total of 827.2 million lira was allocated to transfer payments, 645.8 million lira to investment and 245.5 million Turkish lira to defense.

On the incomes section, Atun said that local incomes are estimated at 1,947.3 million lira, that there will be a domestic debt of 75 million lira and that aid from Turkey has been fixed at 500 million lira. Atun also added that besides the 638.1 million lira loan to be secured from Turkey and other countries, the aid to be extended by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and other sources will amount to 69.6 million Turkish lira.

GOVERNMENT VOICES OPPOSITION TO USSR ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

AT291337 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 29 Dec 79 AT

[Text] In reply to a question by reporters in connection with yesterday's visit by Soviet Ambassador in Athens Kaboshkin to Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis, the government spokesman stated the following: The Soviet ambassador briefed Zaimis on the subject of Afghanistan. The deputy foreign minister informed him that Greece's firm position is that armed intervention by third countries against the territory of any independent, sovereign state creates dangers for international peace and security.

Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis also received U.S. Ambassador in Athens McCloskey who conveyed a message to him from the U.S. Government in connection with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and asked the Greek Government's views on this issue. Zaimis replied to McCloskey and stated that, as had already been announced, Greece opposes any foreign military intervention.

KKE (INTERIOR) STATEMENT ON SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

AT301955 Athens I AVYI in Greek 30 Dec 79 p 1 AT

[Statement by Bambis Dhrakopoulos, secretary general of the Central Committee of the KKE (Interior)]

[Excerpt] The secretary of the Central Committee of the KKE (Interior) has made the following statement:

"We are clearly opposed to the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan because it is contrary to the principle of independence and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries which must be the banner of all progressive and socialist forces in their struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism.

"This intervention creates specific dangers of new complications and new interventions by U.S. imperialism in the area of the Middle East which is so vital to world peace."

RIZOSPASTIS WARNS OF INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. PLANS AGAINST ARAB STATES

AT302020 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 30 Dec 79 p 1 AT

[Excerpts] Only a few days after its total concurrence with American nuclear missile plans for Europe, the "New Democracy" government now openly alines itself with imperialist policy on the Middle and Near East, thus accepting relevant responsibility for supporting possible adventurist U.S. operations in the area.

The government position appears fully alined with the provocative position of Washington and other NATO member states. It is characteristic that it was expressed during yesterday's meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis and U.S. Ambassador McCloskey who, as it was announced, "handed Zaimis a message from the U.S. Government on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and asked for the views of the Greek Government on the matter." Also according to the same announcement, Zaimis "replied that, as already announced, the position of the Greek Government is in opposition to outside military intervention."

It is observed that the Greek Government's sincere support of Washington does not appear in any way limited to verbal expressions alone. [paragraph continues]

As can be clearly seen from the activities and the statements by U.S. officials, the recent change in the Peoples Republic of Afghanistan is intended to be used as an excuse for U.S. interventionist operations against the Iranian revolution and against Arab states in the area in an effort to counterbalance the dismal failure of its plans against the Afghan revolutionary regime.

This unprovoked activity of the United States and its allies, as stressed by political observers, creates serious dangers to peace and security in the area. At the same time, it reveals the true goals of the suspicious and hypocritical furor over the alleged "Soviet intervention" in Afghanistan.

The virtual harmonization of the Greek Government to U.S. policy on the entire issue, according to the same observers, particularly strengthens the specific danger of our country's involvement in the planned U.S. high-handed actions in the Near East area.

This becomes ever clearer at a time when a number of indications and specific reports, which have not yet been denied, lead to the conclusion that the necessary military-technical preparations in the area of the east Mediterranean are already underway.

I VRADHINI ON POSSIBLE QADDUMI, 'ARAFAT VISITS

AT271346 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 27 Dec 79 p 1 AT

[Text] There was confirmation in Athens of a report from Amman that the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, will visit Greece. The exact date of his visit has not yet been fixed, but it is estimated to take place in late January or early February.

This will be the first official visit to Greece by a senior leading personality of the organization for talks with members of the government and, naturally, with representatives of political parties.

Political observers interpret this official visit of the leading PLO representative as a first step toward its recognition by the Greek Government.

As is well known, Palestinian leader 'Arafat is due to visit our country during the winter.

Envoy to Kuwait Comments

AT271934 Athens Domestic Television in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Dec 79 AT

[Text] In reference to press reports on the interview granted by the Greek Ambassador to Kuwait Yeoryios E. Vandalis on Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Athens, a Greek Government spokesman said that, in answering a Kuwait newsman's question, the ambassador specifically said: "I have no details on this matter. In any case, such a visit could only take place after an official invitation."

PAPANDREOU SEEKS EXPLANATION OF ERKMEN REMARK ON LAUSANNE TREATY

AT291445 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 29 Dec 79 p 1 AT

[Text] At a minimum, it is necessary for the Greek Government to demand clarifications on the Turkish foreign minister's statement about the "shakiness" of the Lausanne Treaty. This was stressed yesterday by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou to newspaper political editors. Papandreou described as "strange" Erkmen's reference to the Lausanne Treaty, and added that it is Ankara's obvious intention to "dispute the Lausanne Treaty which is critical for our country's borders."

Turkey, he continued, follows the Hitlerite policy of "lebensraum" and succeeds in creating the impression that there is an Aegean issue which should be resolved through Greek-Turkish negotiations. For this reason, Erkmen's statement should not go without a reply.

(According to dispatches from Ankara, Turkey's Foreign Minister Erkmen, while speaking the day before yesterday at the National Assembly during the debate on the budget, claimed that the problems which have arisen in the Aegean between Greece and Turkey spring from the fact that "the balance which had been restored with the Lausanne Treaty in 1923 has been shaken.")

The government did not respond last night to A. Papandreou's statement on this issue.

In the same conversation with political editors, referring to the issue of the visit by the leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, to Greece, A. Papandreou accused the government of vagueness and of backtracking. The government should explain, he said, why the invitation to 'Arafat and the permit for the establishment of PLO offices in Greece have been suspended. The only explanation one can give, he went on to say, is that the government is awaiting the "green light" from Washington and NATO. We are led to this interpretation by its stance on the issue of the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. We must, he continued, take as clear a position on the Palestinian issue as the Palestinians have taken on the Cyprus issue. Our position on this issue is the key to our relations with the Arabs. PASOK has extended an invitation to 'Arafat, who has accepted it and will come to Greece. However, we suggested that he wait a little lest the government send him an invitation, because that would be best. We ask the government to invite the leader of the PLO and to stop "playing hide and seek."

(Commenting on A. Papandreou's statement about the 'Arafat issue, the government spokesman stated the following late last evening: "The PASOK chairman is excessively hasty in his judgments about the Palestinian issue. The government is dealing responsibly with this issue and Foreign Minister G. Rallis intends to see Faruq Qaddumi at the end of January or early February in Athens.")

Finally, in reply to questions connected with the economic situation, the PASOK chairman referred to the LAD [expansion unknown] report on the European economy and said it is obvious that in Western Europe the rate of development will drop to zero, that there will be unemployment which will hurt young people in particular, and that protectionist tendencies in every country will be enhanced with a weakening of the connective link provided by the EEC. For Greece, he added, this is the worst moment to talk about the EEC. The government itself will be forced to violate many of the rules of association and accession. The problem, however, he concluded, is that the government does not know what it is doing or what it should do.

TO VIMA REPORTS U.S. SEARCH FOR 'NEW' TURKISH SITUATION

AT301852 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 30 Dec 79 p 4 AT

[Article by TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis: "The Americans Are Looking for a 'New Scheme of Things' in Turkey"]

[Text] The State Department and at least two governments of NATO member states are concerned with the development of political affairs in Turkey and particularly with the prospects and viability of a government which, "without deviating from the established line of close cooperation with the West, NATO and Washington, would satisfy a great portion of new and politically homeless groups of Turkish citizens."

The evaluation of a group of American experts, who last November examined the "prospects of political possibilities for a stable Turkish political balance," is that: one--the Demirel government does not guarantee long-term political stability; and, two--the prerequisites do exist in Turkey for the "emergence" of a political situation independent of the two existing political parties. The group of American experts dealt with the "Turkish enigma," as it was described in a preamble by a senior State Department official who specifically dealt with Turkish political developments on the recommendations of the State Department's European division following a relevant decision by Secretary of State Vance.

Perhaps the most interesting element in relation to the estimates of Turkish political developments is the conclusion that a considerable portion of the "politically active" urban class is not satisfied with the "political ideology" of Ecevit's party nor with the "government experience" of the conservative elements within Demirel's party. This portion appears to remain stable when Ecevit or Demirel are in authority. It is of interest that the "admission"--as stressed in the American report--reveals that the army does not ideologically or politically influence the Turks, who have been politically and ideologically isolated from the two large political parties. Stress is also made of the fact that the search for a new political situation does not appear to concern the military element to any great extent.

The conclusions, supported with interesting facts on the social position and cultural standing of Turks with a general economic potential, lead the American experts to indicate to the State Department that it should assist in the creation and establishment of a "movement of enlightened political revival." According to their views, such a movement would concentrate the political interest of the greatest portion of small business and the intelligentsia, who remains outside everyday politics and government practice. It is even concluded that the greatest majority of the culturally developed Turkish population "will get hooked onto" the movement and this not only because to date it has remained outside the two greatest Turkish political parties but also because "the movement will offer them a fundamental hope and prospects for a basic presence at the level of formulating Turkish policy."

The ideological, political orientation of this "movement" is defined as pro-Western, pro-NATO and pro-American but two observations are offered, which are interesting from all aspects: One is that a great portion of the Turkish intelligentsia and practionaires has already placed itself in support of neutralism and the center-left, but its relations with the other international movements are limited; the second is that both Ecevit's as well as Demirel's parties "will probably turn their attention and even the state apparatus against such a movement, even stopping the ideological-political war being waged between them." This, naturally, "creates problems" both for the movement but also for those who would motivate it.

The American expert's report which is already in the hands of State Department officials and in the hands of Congress will be the subject for a wider discussion between internationalists, political researchers, diplomats and other interested people from West European countries, Turkey and the United States who will deal with Turkey and its political developments at a scientific conference next April in West Germany.

It is, however, interesting that the conclusions of the American expert's report on Turkey basically coincide with the conclusions of a study-report by a German expert at the University of Munich. [paragraph continues]

The report, portions of which have been published in the Turkish press and political magazines of West Germany and the United States, concludes that the "political disappointment" of the greatest portion of the Turkish intelligentsia and medium to small urbanites recognize the "unwillingness of the state apparatus to draw away from the proscribed (ideological-political) personalities who forge Turkish policy and, without becoming specific, recommends the formation of a 'political movement of enlightenment reform' in Turkey."

This coincidence--that Americans and West Germans support a new political "movement" of "enlightened political reform" in Turkey--is rather peculiar.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON RHODESIA

AT281515 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 28 Dec 79 AT

[Text] President of the Republic Tsatsos has signed legislation stating that, effective today, Greece has lifted the economic sanctions it had imposed on Rhodesia. These sanctions had come into force in 1967 following a resolution by the UN Security Council. Greece is already restoring its economic relations with Rhodesia in the wake of the signing in London of the relevant agreement, which settles the constitutional future of that country, and following the UN Security Council resolution which asks member states of the international organization to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

FOREIGN MINISTER RALLIS TO VISIT SPAIN

AT291940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 29 Dec 79 AT

[Text] According to press reports, Foreign Minister Rallis will pay a visit to Spain on 22 January.

MILITARY VEHICLES MANUFACTURED DOMESTICALLY TO CUT IMPORTS

AT291330 Athens NEWS in English 29 Dec 79 p 4 AT

[Text] Greek-made armoured cars, tanks, Bren-carriers and other armoured vehicles may replace imported vehicles in the near future, according to Greek press sources.

Following the purchase of the Steyer S.A. Lorry and tractor manufacturer by the Greek State, increased investment capital, to be provided by the Greek Industrial Development Bank (ETVA) and other interests, will mean that Greek vehicles such as bulldozers, caterpillars, harvesting machines and track vehicles may take over a large share of the imported market with the aid of foreign (probably Austrian) know-how.

Already the Armed Forces High Command has shown interest in Steyer Hellas S.A., as the nationalised company will be called, and may sign contracts worth 7.5 billion drachmas for the provision of 3,500 heavy duty lorries and 1,500 combustion engines.

In addition, Steyer Ostereich may undertake to purchase 10,000 engines over five years from the Greek company, whose share capital has already been increased by more than $13,900,000.

BRIEFS

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN ARRIVES--Following an invitation by President of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou, Speaker of the House of Commons George Thomas arrived in Athens for a 6-day working visit. Next Thursday the British official will go to Cyprus to represent his country's Parliament at the conference of parliamentary presidents of the British Commonwealth. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 29 Dec 79 AT]

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF ISSUES WARNING TO PRESIDENT

AFP Report

NC020834 Paris AFP in English 0810 GMT 2 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Ankara, Jan. 2 (AFP)--The Turkish Army today issued President Fahri Koruturk with a strong plea for unity among all consitutional bodies to pluck the country from the dangers it currently faces, the newspaper HURRIYET reported. The report said the call was made in a letter handed to the president by Army Chief of Staff General Kenan Evren.

The letter urged "all constitutional bodies to unite, show solidarity and support one another to save the country from the dangers facing it and from the impasse where it now finds itself." Quoting one member of the Turkish military, HURRIYET said the letter did not say that the army would intervene if its appeal was ignored.

The source described it as "a warning in a positive sense addressed not to one single party or to several political parties, but to all constitutional institutions." Another member of the military quoted by HURRIYET said that only one alternative remained if the army's proposals were not acted upon. The letter did not detail that alternative.

He warned that the army could not remain silent faced with anarchy, the country's present economic situation and major movements aimed at splitting the country. "The sterile quarrels and disputes between parties can only add a greater dimension to the problem," he said.

HURRIYET, Turkey's biggest-circulation daily, said that President Koruturk was expected to make a reply today. He was also due to meet with Premier Suleyman Demirel and opposition leader Bulent Ecevit.

Text of Letter

TA021056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk has issued a statement concerning his meeting with Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, force commanders and the general commander of the gendarmerie. According to information received from the press and public relations office of the President's Office, Koruturk's statement is as follows:

During his weekly meeting with me on Thursday, 27 December 1979, Honorable Evren submitted to me, as the president of the National Security Council, a letter explaining the impressions and views obtained during the military inspections and tours conducted by himself, the force commanders and the general commander of the gendarmerie throughout the country during 1979. I wish to bring the situation to the attention of the relevant persons and notify the public.

Meanwhile, the press and public relations office of the President's Office issued the text of the foreword to the letter written by Evren and the text of the letter entitled "The Views of The Turkish Armed Forces," which was signed by Evren, the force commanders and the general commander of the gendarmerie. The foreword submitted by Evren to Koruturk on the subject of the letter is as follows:

My Honorable President: It seems to be an inevitable necessity that, in the present atmosphere of the country, constitutional organizations and especially political parties seek--within the parliamentary and democratic system--joint measures in accordance with an Ataturkist national view and solutions in a bid to insure the [word indistinct] of our stage, national unity and the security of life and property of the people.

You are aware that the decisions made on this subject during the various meetings of the National Security Council were not implemented with positive results because of the barren attitude and position of parties in the opposition. During my meetings with generals at the army level and with army corps commanders during my recent tours together with the force commanders, all commanders voiced the need to warn once again all constitutional organizations and political parties in a bid to achieve a speedy result at a time when we most need national unity and togetherness.

In the light of this decision, I present the views of the Turkish Armed Forces to your excellency as the president of the National Security Council. I leave it up to your great judgment to act appropriately.

With my respects,

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff

The text of the letter signed by the chief of the General Staff, the force commanders and the commander of the gendarmerie and entitled "The Views of the Turkish Armed Forces" is as follows:

The view of the Turkish Armed Forces: The Turkish Armed Forces have been forced to call on all constitutional institutions effective in and responsible for the administration of the country and especially the political parties to perform their duties in order to secure national unity and solidarity against the gradually increasing anarchy, terror and secessionism in view of the most significant political, economic and social atmosphere in our country. We have observed with concern the anarchic incidents that our primary and secondary school children have forcefully been dragged into by organized activists on the anniversary of the Kahramanmaras incidents. Our nation can no longer tolerate those who misuse the extensive freedoms stipulated in our Constitution, those who sing the communist Internationale instead of our national anthem, those who invite the canonical system, those who wish to replace the democratic system with all sorts of fascism, anarchy, destruction and secessionism.

The fact that political parties in power fill all government posts with persons who will act in accordance with party views has forcefully caused a division among civil servants and the citizens. This division created by the political parties is causing the gradual formation of domestic sources which support anarchy and secessionism, and is separating various police, teachers and many other organizations into enemy camps. The Turkish Armed Forces has decided to warn the political parties which do not bring solutions to Turkey's political, economic and social problems, which cannot prevent mounting anarchy and secessionism and thus the threat to national unity, which make concessions to secessionist and destructive groups, and which maintain their intransigent attitude due to sterile political disputes.

The developments in our region can give rise to an active war in the Middle East at any moment. Domestic anarchists and secessionists are rehearsing for a general countrywide uprising. Given the current situation, it is of vital importance that the short and long term measures aimed at speedily insuring the security of life and property of our citizens and at securing unity and solidarity in the country be adopted at our lofty assemblies.

On the other hand, we have observed with concern that the committees have been formed only 1 and ½ months after the assemblies have resumed their activities and that an agenda has not yet been adopted to insure the discussion of the country's problems which are awaiting urgent solutions.

It is a clear reality that uniting our citizens around a joint destiny, pride and concern and making them an indivisible entity sharing the same national ideals and consciousness inspired by Ataturkist nationalism, are the major factors in securing domestic peace and tranquility. Solving the present crisis is the duty of the government as well as of all the other political parties.

The Turkish Armed Forces, aware of the responsibilities and duties bestowed upon them by the domestic service law, insistently call upon political parties to unite in the face of the vital problems facing Turkey, to give priority to our national interests in accordance with our constitutional principles and with an Ataturkist view and to jointly take all measures against all activities aimed at destroying the state such as anarchy, terror and secessionism. The Turkish Armed Forces also calls on all other constitutional institutions to extend aid in this direction.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff; Gen Nurettin Ersin, ground force commander; Adm Bulent Ulusu, naval force commander; Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, air force commander; Gen Sedat Celasun, commander of the gendarmerie.

Government, Opposition Statements

TA021045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk, who met with the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders yesterday, received both Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 today. Demirel said that during the meeting, which lasted 35 minutes, Koruturk read the text of the letter submitted to him by the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders. Demrel also said that he did not wish to comment on the text of the letter, but that the situation was serious and the letter in question will be announced to the press.

Noting that the government had undertaken to shoulder many difficulties and to seek remedies, Demirel said the present government is not responsible for the present situation in Turkey. Pointing out that his government assumed power after receiving a vote of confidence in the parliament and that it began to work with great enthusiasm, Demirel said: Now we are facing a situation. I would not like to describe this situation. I would also not like to state how one should behave from now on. The situation will be assessed with a cool head.

A reporter recalled the warning made by the armed forces on 12 March 1971 and the subsequent resignation of the government, and asked what will be the political consequences of the letter submitted to Koruturk yesterday. Demirel replied: The government has been in power for 30 days. If the government is responsible for the present situation or if such a claim can be made, then I can understand. Then it is possible to make such an interpretation.

After the meeting, Ecevit said that the letter submitted to Koruturk by the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders is a new development in the crisis. Ecevit said the text of the letter expressed the concern of the armed forces regarding violent incidents, terror, threats against democracy, state and national unity--a concern felt by the majority of the nation--and their requests on this issue. Ecevit said: The fact that the honorable commanders have visited the president for a specific purpose and the fact that they have submitted this written text are unfortunately signs of the new dimension of the crisis in Turkey. I would have wished for the establishment of a productive party before reaching such a point. I would also have wished for a positive response to our good-willed calls. However, unfortunately, this opportunity has been missed.

PRESIDENT, CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF ISSUE NEW YEAR MESSAGES

President Koruturk Message

TA011646 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 1 Jan (AA)--President Fahri Koruturk has noted that Turkey has to face major difficulties arising out of her domestic structure in addition to worldwide socioeconomic crises. In a new year message, Koruturk cited the prevention of acts of anarchy and terror and securing of economic stability as the major tasks to be accomplished in 1980.

He believed that a majority of citizens wished the preservation of national peace, calm and integrity without political bickering and expediency. He considered it essential for members of parliament and other institutions established by the Constitution to take effective measures and to implement them in full in order to create such an atmosphere of calm and security.

It was necessary to make sacrifices at times such as these, he noted, in order to maintain "without deviation" the liberal democratic parliamentary system which the Turkish people have "consciously opted for in the belief that it is the best of all regimes."

General Evrèn Statement

TA011121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 79 TA

[Summary] The chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, issued a message to the armed forces on the occasion of the new year. Praising the armed forces for the way they have been carrying out their duties under the martial law as well as in national and NATO maneuvers, General Evren said that the Turkish Armed Forces made great contributions to regional and world peace. The chief of the General Staff said: "Our country, which can neither produce oil nor export technology, is being unfavorably affected in both aspects and is consequently faced with the greatest crisis of the history of our republic. This situation is being utilized very well by our enemies at home and abroad; dark designs are being pursued regarding our country and efforts are being made to eliminate our unity and indivisibility. The Turkish nation and the Turkish Armed Forces which have followed Ataturk's principle of 'peace at home and peace in the world' meticulously so far, must be strong and powerful to be able to continue to pursue this principle. Unfortunately, the present situation is not a happy one. This situation can be changed with national unity and solidarity."

The chief of the General Staff then said: "I am convinced that you [the Turkish Armed Forces] will assess the games being played in the countries around our beautiful country--and the games certain circles want to play in our country as well--from this viewpoint, and that you will solve all the problems in the light of the principles of our great leader, Ataturk."

General Evren then praised the discipline of the Turkish Armed Forces and wished them a happy new year "with the full conviction that they will keep the Turkish Armed Forces and the Turkish nation alive with a spirit of unity and solidarity and in line with Ataturk's principles until the end of the world."

VOTCP ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

TA020834 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Jan 80 TA

[Statement issued on 31 December by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Foreign forces headed by U.S. imperialism have led an uninterrupted attack against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the April revolution. They have done this directly and by supporting internal counterrevolutionary gangs. They have long been interfering with arms in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The betrayal of the people by the Amin clique--the agent of U.S. imperialism--threatened the gains of the revolution. This clique overthrew Taraki--one of the leaders of the April revolution--implemented a policy of terror against tens of thousands of Afghan citizens, established a bloody regime of tyranny and attempted to bring back the previous feudal system of exploitation. Hence, a situation was created which threatened the national independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan as well as the peace and security of the region.

There were forces in Afghanistan which could thwart this threat and protect the gains of the revolution. The Revolutionary Council led by Babrak Karmal, who was elected general secretary of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, established a real people's power which will lead the national democratic revolution to its final victory. The new government called on all national and progressive forces to unite in the struggle for this aim. It took new, firm measures in a bid to defend the gains of the revolution, national independence, territorial integrity, rights of sovereignty and peace. Within this framework, the legal government of Afghanistan requested from the Soviet Union multifaceted aid--including military aid--based on the goodneighborliness, cooperation and friendship agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. This request is entirely in accordance with every country's indisputable right to defend--individually or collectively--its country and the peace as stipulated in article 51 of the UN Charter.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP], the Turkish working class and our people approve of this internationalist aid extended by the Soviet Union upon the request of the Afghanistan Government and heartily support it. The Turkish people have not forgotten the help extended by the Soviet Union--our friend in need--during our national liberation war.

Imperialists, especially expansionist U.S. imperialist circles, and Beijing hegemonists launched a massive campaign against the revolutionary measures of the Afghanistan Government and the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union. The truth behind their outcry is that the imperialist plans to dominate Afghanistan have once again failed. Through this outcry, the imperialists are attempting to conceal that for a long time they have interfered with arms in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and provoked the internal counterrevolutionaries. They are trying to hide their plans to create new military blocs in our region, to establish bases, to realize military concentrations and thus to prepare for aggressive designs. In addition, they wish to render ineffective the people's increasing reaction against their moves to escalate tension through the NATO decision to deploy nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In line with the Carter administration's directives, the Demirel government, which approves of imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, joined the slander campaign against the revolution and people of Afghanistan and the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union. The government, which in Brussels said yes to NATO's nuclear missiles, thus took a new step toward the imperialist policy of undermining peace and security and stifling the people's independence. The government's attitude is aimed at undermining our good relations with our neighbors and with the fraternal Afghan people.

The government is trying to conceal from the public the secret bargainings with U.S. imperialists and the bilateral slavery agreements, which they [presumably U.S. imperialists] want to further strengthen. Furthermore, the government is planning to increase its attacks against the democratic rights and freedoms of the people and against the living conditions of the workers and toilers.

The TCP supports the Afghanistan revolution and the just struggle of the Afghan people against our common enemy imperialism and reaction. The TCP calls on all the country's forces which favor peace, independence, democracy and socialism and on all our people to strengthen solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and to oppose the anti-Soviet campaign waged by the reactionaries.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee, 31 December 1979

VOTCP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

TA010818 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Solidarity With the Afghan Revolution, Which Has Reached a New Stage"]

[Text] The expected uproar has begun in the imperialist camp. In line with U.S. President Carter's call to the NATO countries, all reactionary forces began the known anti-Soviet chorus against the Afghan revolution. This chorus reflects the anger caused by the foiling of plans aimed at choking the Afghan revolution and rekindling the fires of [word indistinct] in the region.

At a sign from their master, Demirel, Turkes and Feyzioglu--the lackeys of U.S. imperialism in our country--have begun an attack. In a statement, the Council of Ministers tried to criticize the aid extended by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan based upon an agreement with that country and in accordance with article 51 of the UN Charter and made upon the call of the legal Afghan Government. It made unfounded claims to the effect that there was an intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

What is the true situation? By toppling the followers of Amin--the U.S. agent--who executed Taraki and tens of thousands of Afghans, the Afghan revolution has reached a new stage. A real popular power [erk] was established in a bid to take the antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution to its final victory. The leaders of the revolution--including Taraki's wife and family--were freed from the dungeons. The Revolutionary Council disclosed its aims of realizing all the liberties of the people and of following a nonalined foreign policy.

At this new stage of the Afghan revolution, with the aim to prevent the interference of the internal counterrevolution and the U.S. imperialism which supports it, the legal Afghan Government asked for urgent economic, moral, as well as military aid from the Soviet Union in accordance with the 5 December 1978 agreement between the two countries. This request made with the purpose of safeguarding Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and peace and security is also based on the 51st article of the UN Charter, which says that every country has the right to safeguard its sovereignty and peace alone or collectively. The Soviet Government has fulfilled the request made by the legal Afghan Government. It sent limited military troops to the aid of the Afghan revolution and people to be withdrawn as soon as the reasons which necessitated this aid disappear. In this way the Soviet Union has proved that it stands by the agreements it signs and has done what is necessary in accordance with the internationalist foreign policy it pursues from the day it was founded.

This being the situation, what is the significance of the statement made by the Turkish Government?

This provocative statement by the government against Afghanistan is directly in line with directives from the U.S. Government and NATO. By being made the slave of imperialism and NATO, our country is once more being placed in a position which opposes the national liberation movements and the neighboring peoples. Those who are destroying our national independence by making the country dependent on NATO are now hostile to steps taken by Afghanistan in a bid to safeguard its independence and territorial integrity.

The aggressive statement by the Council of Ministers on the Afghan revolution and the Soviet aid extended in response to a request made by its legal government is a genuine example of deceit. In fact, by attacking an action taken in accordance with an agreement signed between the two countries, the government is, in fact, trying to directly interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, trampling upon the right of every sovereign country to safeguard its security and peace alone or collectively as indicated in the UN Charter. It is opposing the Afghan Government's right to exercise its rights of sovereignty.

Has this government any right to make statements on the issue of interference in the internal affairs of other countries? Led by the imperialists, the Turkish governments have militarily opposed the revolution of the Korean people. The U.S. military landing in Lebanon had originated from Turkish soil. The Turkish peace-loving forces are saying: Demirel, you better first take a look at your own country. In defiance of UN resolutions adopted by great majorities for years, Turkey, led by the Demirel government, is still criminally occupying the territories of the independent, sovereign and integral Cypriot state.

That is not all. On the one hand, this government is raising an uproar alleging that there was interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan for an action taken in accordance with an aggreement existing between the countries while, on the other hand, it is trying to conceal from our people a very important fact. This fact is that the Demirel government is currently engaged in secret talks with the U.S. Government. These secret talks are aimed at strengthening the bilateral slavery agreement existing between Turkey and the United States. One of the articles of this agreement--which is still in effect--bestows on the United States the right to send military troops into Turkey. There is nothing surprising in the fact that those who have given the U.S. troops the right to trample [cignetme] on Turkey should fiercely attack the Soviet aid aimed at safeguarding Afghanistan's independence.

The Turkish collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie which sold its own country's independence to the enemy and which trampled on the sovereignty rights of the Cyprus state is now opposing [the right of] the Afghan people to safeguard their independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and to freely determine their own social system.

The government's statement casts a shadow on the peaceful relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union. The Soviet aid to the Afghan state is aimed at strengthening regional peace and has a vital importance at a time when the U.S. imperialism is preparing along our borders for an attack on the Islamic revolution in Iran. Under the circumstances, the government's attack on the Soviet aid signifies undermining peaceful efforts in the region.

By approving, in the NATO meetings in Brussels, the deployment of U.S. deadly missiles to Western Europe against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the Demirel government has taken a second step against peace. What lies behind imperialist efforts to openly reverse truths is not only the exhaustion of their hopes of taking Afghanistan under their yoke, it is also the plan being prepared for months to mass U.S. troops in the Middle East.

By pursuing the same policies with the imperialists on the issue of Afghanistan, the Demirel government is trying to prepare an atmosphere for massing the U.S. imperialist troops in our country, endangering our national independence, peace and security.

Efforts by the Demirel government to distort developments in Afghanistan is completely compatible with establishing an anti-communist and oppresive administration as indicated in the Demirel government program. The attack directed against the Soviet Union and Afghan revolution abroad, is being directed internally against democratic liberties and our people's living conditions.

Solidarity with the Afghan revolution is part of the struggle being waged for democracy and against the attacks of the monopolist circles on the working class and our toiling people.

The Soviet Union is a peace-loving country, with its stand opposed to [the deployment of] the deadly NATO missiles. The world has witnessed one of the most brilliant examples of this. The history of the October Revolution is the history of the struggles waged for peace. The Soviet country is internationalist. It readily extends its helping hand to all the oppressed peoples of the world. At the cost of 20 million of its citizens, the Soviet Union saved Europe during World War II from the atrocities of Hitler. The brave soldiers of the Red Army fought to save Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Those who were applauding this military aid by the Soviet Union under the pressure of their peoples are now raising an uproar to slander the aid being extended to Afghanistan. The peoples cannot be forced to forget history.

The toilers of our country understand very well [the meaning of] the Soviet aid being extended to the Afghan people. Because the Turkish people have not forgotten the military, political and moral aid extended by the then young Soviet state during our war of liberation, Ataturk wrote to Lenin: The brotherly agreement [baglasma]--which has been Turkey's strongest support during its liberation war--reached with the USSR is a great assurance in our road to attain high liberation aims.

All those supporting peace, democracy, social advancement and independence, raise the flag of solidarity with the Afghan revolution and bravely oppose the reactionaries' imperialist provocations. Communists, all workers committed to proletarian internationalism, combat with all your strength the chauvinistic and anti-Soviet campaign, rallying with the broadest forces.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHAIRMAN ON DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

TA311605 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1458 GMT 31 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Ankara, 31 Dec (AA)--Democratic Party Chairman Faruk Sukan today claimed the "Soviet intervention" in Afghanistan created threats to Turkey's defense and security as well as for regional peace and security. At a press conference today, Sukan said it was important to remember there were certain "designs" in the making on Turkey. He called for the "reconsideration" of Turkey's accords with alliances to which she is currently committed.

The Democratic Party chairman noted recent developments gave the impression that secret agreements on the Middle East concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States in Vladivostok in 1974 were being implemented. It was being claimed, he pointed out, that the "partition of the Middle East" had begun. He believed foreign powers were playing a major role in Middle East developments and that events in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and other Islamic countries were the implementation of secret agreements. He called on the government to brief the Grand National Assembly and the public, inviting joint action against existing threats.

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LUNS: USSR STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN 'PERVERSION OF UN CHARTER'

LD011726 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--In an interview prereleased to DPA, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns told BILD ZEITUNG that the Soviet statement on the invasion of Afghanistan by Moscow forces was a perversion of the UN Charter. Asked whether Afghanistan had been threatened, he replied: "No one threatened Afghanistan. There were internal disorders. The Soviet statement is a perversion of the UN Charter."

Luns felt sure that the NATO states would examine the question of boycotting this year's Olympic Games in Moscow. Asked whether the West would attend the Olympic Games in Moscow, he said: "I am sure that the nations of the NATO alliance will examine this question".

The Soviet action in Afghanistan merited the use of the term "aggression". The whole world, except the communist satellites, was concerned at this action. "I am telling you: Some states in East Europe are seeing the writing on the wall. Consider Romania, or Yugoslavia, which is not a member of the Soviet bloc."

The situation in Afghanistan has helped strengthen the West's determination to maintain the military balance and has vindicated the NATO decision of 12 December to counterarm in the nuclear field.

FRG MISSION DENIES DISCUSSION OF OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD012202 Hamburg DPA in German 2054 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels--The German NATO mission in Brussels tonight strongly denied that a possible boycott of the 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow had been discussed at the NATO Council meeting on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. A spokesman said: "No proposal was made about possible nonattendance at the Olympic Games. Reports to this effect are inaccurate."

CABINET ANALYZES EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN, EFFECT ON DETENTE

Deputy Spokesman Comments

DW030846 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1150 GMT 2 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Baumann interview with Deputy Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Cabinet did not adopt a formal decision but it did make a comprehensive and careful analysis of the latest events in Afghanistan. How does the Federal Government assess the topical development, especially under the aspect of detente between East and West?

[Answer] The Cabinet assesses this occurrence as being very serious indeed, for this involves a violation of international law. It involves a violation of the sovereignty of Afghanistan. It is a disregard for the Afghan people's efforts toward independence. To us, the interpretations given by the Soviet Union officially and publicly seem to be inadequate. We do not consider them acceptable.

The Cabinet advocates the view that the conflict unleashed by the Soviet Union in the Third World at large and in the Islamic world in particular through this intervention must be discussed with priority, while the discussion as to how this development, this intervention, will affect East-West detente must recede to the background. Nobody probably believes at this hour that this development will not have any effects on East-West detente. But we deem it erroneous to concentrate the discussion on this particular point; what is important to us is to promote the discussion in our country as well as on the international level to show what remedies the Soviet Union has employed to intrude on the sovereignty of an independent state and to interfere in the Afghan people's efforts toward independence.

At this moment, to put it briefly, the conflict between the Soviet Union and the Third World and/or the Islamic world is more important to us than the secondary effects on East-West detente.

[Question] The United States and its Western NATO allies have already considered possible sanctions. Viewed from the angle of the Federal Government, are sanctions a practicable political instrument at this time?

[Answer] You have rightly said that the reactions of the alliance are being considered internally. I emphasize the word internally. It has been said in the Cabinet that the Federal Government is not at all interested in discussing such matters in public before these matters have been fully discussed internally. I would like to restrict myself in accordance with this indication.

[Question] Nevertheless, let me ask you: Are sanctions a practicable political instrument?

[Answer] It will be necessary to discuss this within the alliance. We do not want to arouse the impression that we think so little of the alliance's solidarity that we will march away from the front in one direction or another.

[Question] People in Brussels are persistently speculating that one possible sanction would be a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow. Is that true?

[Answer] This has not been introduced into the discussion by the German side at any rate. Our NATO representation in Brussels denied last night that Ambassador Pauls had suggested anything of the sort.

Besides, what applies is what I have just said in reply to your preceding question: What matters to us is to push the discussion now in the alliance internally; we are not interested in undermining internal alliance discussions, which serve solidarity, through rash public statements.

[Question] To what extent does the conflict over Afghanistan directly or indirectly affect the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany?

[Answer] By our estimates, as far as we can tell, there are about 150 Germans in Afghanistan, and we must be concerned with protecting the lives and the integrity of these people. Everything is concentrated on that. At the moment I do not see any threat to important economic interests in dealings between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic, but we are still in the process of obtaining a full picture of that. This is why I cannot give you a conclusive answer at this point. In any event, what matters foremost to us is to protect the lives and the integrity of these 150 Germans, to the extent possible.

[Question] You have already mentioned that the detente process between East and West has indeed been affected. My question is this: To what extent will the chancellor's visit to the GDR be jeopardized by a hardening of the fronts which we undoubtedly have now?

[Answer] At the moment I do not see any call whatsoever to raise such a question, no matter how you may phrase it. I do not see any call whatsoever to define any stance on the Moscow visit of the federal foreign minister or the Moscow visit of the chancellor at this time.

[Question] Has this been discussed in the Cabinet?

[Answer] No.

Genscher Denunciation

LD021416 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--At its meeting in Bonn today, the Federal Cabinet criticized the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the meeting in his capacity as deputy chancellor, said: "The Soviet Union's military action is unjustifiable." The Federal Government shares the deep concern felt by the states of this region at the Soviet action. Genscher announced that the German ambassador to Moscow will present the Federal Government's view to the Soviet Union.

According to Deputy Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald, Genscher stressed that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan must be regarded as a violation of the basic principles of peaceful coexistence between peoples, of the inseparability of detente and the right to self-determination. The Federal Government viewed with great concern the fact that peace and stability in this region of the Middle East are being jeopardized. "That is why it is a matter of extreme gravity," he said.

Genscher's statement goes on to say that the Afghan people's political and military resistance showed that, in accordance with its traditions and Islamic order, it wanted to live without interference from abroad. There could be no question of intervention by states other than the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, as Moscow claimed.

Genscher advocated that the United Nations should concern itself with the Soviet intervention. The Federal Government is in contact with its allies and is continuing its talks with the other countries of the region as well as with other friendly states of the Third World. Genscher further called for a worldwide program of aid to help Afghan refugees.

STRAUSS ATTACKS SOVIET 'GLOBAL POWER STRATEGY'

ID021225 Hamburg DPA in German 1134 GMT 2 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpt] Bonn--In the view of Franz Josef Strauss, the Union candidate for chancellor, the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan is part of a Soviet global power strategy. In a Deutsche Welle interview today, Strauss spoke of a "great Soviet power strategy extending into the Middle East, into Africa." Strauss expressed the view that the Soviet Union is in the process of creating strategic superiority for itself for its long-term aims.

It is trying to bring this about by its sway or influence over oil-producing and raw material-producing regions in conjunction with its missile arming against Europe. "Thus, in Afghanistan, an already loyal satellite has been replaced by an even more loyal one so that this strategically important country remains firmly in the Soviet Union's hands and does not slip from its control." Strauss said that he had "countless times" drawn attention to the potential source of crisis extending from Afghanistan to the South African frontier. This crisis area is practically on Europe's doorstep.

MARX ON WEST'S OPTIONS FOR REACTING TO SOVIET AGGRESSION

ID022225 Hamburg DPA in German 2039 GMT 2 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Hamburg--The foreign affairs spokesman of the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag, Werner Marx, considers that a Western boycott of the Moscow Olympics as a reply to Soviet entry into Afghanistan would serve little purpose. In an interview with the Hanover NEUE PRESSE Marx said: "It is not a question of the Olympic Games. That is a secondary stage on which one should react only in case of extreme necessity. It is a question of the aggressiveness of the USSR."

In Marx's view, the West should "understand its task of strengthening the alliance more clearly than hitherto." The CDU/CSU spokesman feared that the countries of Africa and Asia would now take their cue from Soviet strength because the West merely talked and failed to take political action, such as discontinuing the grain deliveries which were of such importance for the USSR.

Marx warned against the Federal Republic reacting in isolation. "We should concentrate on work within the alliance and make it clear by a coordinated, resolute attitude to the USSR as well as to other aggressive states like the GDR, that we are not prepared to put up with such a policy."

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

PAPERS STRESS U.S. NEED FOR RESPONSE TO USSR INTERFERENCE

U.S. Options 'Limited'

DW030953 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed Ein.: "Just for Mollification"]

[Text] Pay them back in their own coin! This probably would be the American reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which would be to the taste of the broad public. A spectacular action would benefit the prestige of the United States. Washington's credibility would be consolidated. In the military-strategic aspect, too, the world could use a convincing countermeasure. The Kremlin is jeopardizing world peace. Reality veritably cries for a demonstration of strength which would put Brezhnev in his proper place.

But what can Carter do? Surely little in a spectacular way. In the nuclear age the President must repress emotions. In all actions it is necessary to keep in mind that confrontation may well deteriorate into chaos. Granted, the other side must be made aware of the risk it took. But if you have as few remedies available, other than the strategic nuclear force, as has Carter's America, the variety of options is small. Thus, the old scenario will take place again: increased U.S. naval presence. Possibly the strategic reserve will be alerted. Air transport space will be made available--just to mollify the public a bit.

Naturally, contacts have been established in secret. First with Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington. In New York they subsequently talk with the Chinese representative to the United Nations. This step is reported to the Russians just as it is reported to the allies. Theoretically, the Washington-Beijing-Moscow triangle is to be brought into the political game. The diplomats are to be moved by the idea that none of the three governments can be left indifferent by the question as to which side is isolated. There are ample mechanisms yet which could be triggered. But what could impress the Soviets is being avoided, namely, the United States could halt grain deliveries. Yet this would immediately elicit the resistance of the secretary of agriculture and of the farmers. Rejection of SALT II? The Soviets anticipate that anyway. Moscow need not have any regard for the European allies of the United States either. Since the (fragile) decision of NATO on the closure of the arms gap, public opinion in Europe for the time being is of no interest to the Russians. Why is it that the Russians are acting so nonchalantly? They probably believe that they need not have any regard for the Carter administration.

'Paper Tiger' Image Criticized

DW021300 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Dec 79/1 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Peter Boenisch editorial: "Adventure Kabul"]

[Text] Four out of ten Germans look toward the new year with concern. The old year expired, heralding worries.

The USSR's military intervention in Afghanistan will not remain a regional political affair. The relationship between Washington and Moscow, which has cooled off anyway, threatens to become icy. It looks as though the Soviets have abruptly put an end in Kabul to the period that had been referred to as "detente." All the nice phrases about "coexistence and international cooperation beyond the ideological differences" have been trampled on by Russian boots once again. They have been stomped out almost casually, like a cigarette butt. Division of labor, Russian style: peace slogans on Red Square, marching orders to the Red Army.

What is obviously more important to the Kremlin than world public opinion is a new garrison and new governor on the march toward power and oil. What remains for the West is the outrage, the moral outcry, the joint consultation.

Be it the taking of hostages in Tehran or the intervention in Kabul, we are licking our wounds. Our damaged good will is getting a new white bandage.

The Russians are pursuing a power policy while we are seeking newer and newer formulas for our impotence toward faits accomplis. The West acts too often according to the following pattern: phase 1--outrage over the violation of law; phase 2--threat of sanctions; phase 3--objections to sanctions; phase 4--shelving of sanctions; phase 5--acceptance of the violation of law; phase 6--capitulation to the violation of law and solemn declaration of a new peace policy.

Anyone criticizing this procedure is denounced immediately as preaching the "policy of strength." But, in truth, there is a long road to cover before that point. First of all, one should put an end to the demonstration of weakness because it encourages more and more new violations of law. And these violations of law jeopardize peace.

The Russian adventure in Kabul is highly dangerous not only strategically but also politically because it is intended to show the world that there is but one active superpower, the Soviet Union, while the other superpower, the United States, is passive--a paper tiger with quarrelling alliance partners. Unless the Americans and we succeed in correcting this impression, more and more attempts at blackmail against the Western world will occur in the eighties. Peace will grow less secure and all of us, not just 4 out of 10, will have reason to worry.

BOELLING ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD011134 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said today in a BERLINER MORGENPOST interview that no one should imagine that the forthcoming meeting between Schmidt and Honecker could change the situation in divided Germany and relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic more or less overnight. This would be naive. "We won't be able to move mountains, but even the smallest steps which lead us toward good-neighborliness are worth the effort". Boelling said that, for the Federal Government, good and trusting relations with the Soviet Union are a particularly important, indeed necessary, element of its foreign and peace policy. Boelling, alluding to the Soviet Union's strong criticism of the West's counterarming, said that Moscow's "testy statements" will not change this. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said several times that he believes in General Secretary Brezhnev's will for the policy of detente.

STRAUSS ON POLICIES IF ELECTED, SUPPORT FOR U.S.

DW021040 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1705 GMT 29 Dec 79 DW

[Excerpts from Peter Keller interview with CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The CDU/CSU plans to trim its election program properly in February. Could you tell us in advance, in a brief outline, what a Federal Government headed by Strauss would do differently in Ostpolitik and policy on Germany? Will it perhaps punish Eastern treaty violations more severely?

[Answer] What must be stated here first of all is "pacta sunt servanda"--we shall observe the treaties that have been concluded. Yet we will interpret them within the bounds defined by the constitutional court, especially by its verdicts of 1973 and 1975. When more treaties are concluded we will insist on a proper balance in give and take. Furthermore, for future treaties we will insure that there is no longer any room for interpretations which allow application of the treaties in a way that is partially opposite to their purpose. Neither will we allow any violations of treaties by exhibiting the mild patience so far accepted by the Schmidt-Genscher government, which is suffering from motives unknown to me.

[Question] Well, treaties will be observed. Helmut Schmidt has argued on this point that what also matters is the climate, the atmosphere of trust. Would you rule out a worsening of the climate?

[Answer] The latest invectives leveled at the foreign minister of the Schmidt government by the Soviet Union, by official quarters as well as by official state propaganda, prove that in the event of a Strauss government the climate would surely not be worse than it is today. On the contrary, it will be better because I would neither arouse illusions nor make promises that cannot be kept; nor would I conclude ambiguous agreements.

[Question] Do not Moscow's latest charges against Foreign Minister Genscher demonstrate that the Soviet Union considers this Federal Government prone to blackmail after all?

[Answer] The Federal Government--and this applies to Brandt just as it applies to Schmidt and their foreign ministers--in the 70's aroused expectations which cannot be fulfilled now. The Soviet Union obviously believed that it has succeeded in largely extricating the Federal Republic from the alliance politically through German Ostpolitik [words indistinct] and Russian policy toward the West. It failed to accomplish this, however, because more than 20 years ago we unequivocally set the course. This is why disappointment is now accompanied with polemics, and polemics with the attempt at extortion.

[Question] Do you think that Moscow's rejection of disarmament negotiations is propaganda or that it is definite?

[Answer] Moscow will always do what is in its own interest. Hence, it will never abide by earlier statements if such a turn away from these statements appears expedient to Moscow.

[Question] Are you ruling out, for fundamental reasons, an inter-German dialog on disarmament?

[Answer] There is little sense in an inter-German disarmament dialog. It is perhaps an interesting subject for discussion, yet it does not touch the crux of the matter.

[Question] At the moment, the whole world is talking about reprisals against Iran to liberate the American hostages. Word from Washington has it that the United States is expecting proof of partnership from Bonn going beyond the NATO solidarity demands. If the United States needs our help it will get it, too, Helmut Schmidt is quoted as saying. Where would you see any limits to such solidarity with Washington?

[Answer] On this point Helmut Schmidt shows himself a bit prim and a bit overbearing. We must exercise full solidarity with the Americans, particularly on this issue in which the violation of international order is involved, a situation in which things will certainly not be as bad in the beginning as they will be in the end if they proceed as they are. This is also true in the event that we might have to accept economic disadvantages as a result. Yet one precondition must be valid in this respect: The Americans must allow us to participate in the preparations for, and the finding of decisions to be made jointly.

CDU MILITARY EXPERT SPEAKS AT BUNDESTAG DEBATE

For a Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk report on CDU military expert Woerner's speech at a 13 December Bundestag debate, see pages 9-13 of the JPRS Series WEST EUROPE REPORT No. 1519 of 31 December 1979, JPRS No. 74842.

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD031038 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] France has decided to recall her ambassador to Afghanistan for consultations.

FRANCOIS-PONCET REPORTS TO GOVERNMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD021932 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The situation in Afghanistan was the subject of a comprehensive report presented this morning by Jean Francois-Poncet to the Cabinet. The Elysee spokesman did not want to make any comment on the nature of this report. However, he indicated that the foreign affairs minister had reported on his meeting with Kurt Waldheim during his passage through Paris and that Mr Francois-Poncet had given his support to the UN secretary general's mission to Iran.

PRESS VIEWS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

LE FIGARO Commentary

LD031127 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Dec 79 p 1, 3 LD

[Serge Maffert commentary: "Game of Chess"]

[Text] Current developments in Afghanistan seem bound to complicate further the Americans' task in that part of the world, especially in Iran. Indeed, Washington is facing two problems which differ fundamentally, are both equally difficult to tackle and have one point in common in that they are likely to bring the United States and the Soviet Union face to face.

President Carter has his hands largely tied over both Iran and Afghanistan. In Tehran the lives of the hostages are at stake, and that is an obvious reason for caution. However, in addition to this, any precipitous U.S. action is likely to spark off chain reactions throughout the Near and Middle East--anti-American and anti-Western reactions to overthrow regimes which, although they dare not say so, would secretly support action to bring Khomeyni's regime back into line. There is no need to stress the consequences such reactions would have in the sphere of oil exploitation.

That is why Mr Carter, with the support of his Western partners including France, will try to play the UN card to the end. In order to succeed he needs the USSR's tacit or declared neutrality in the Security Council.

We are now witnessing a very close game of chess between the two superpowers, and the stake could be no less than world peace. The U.S. trump card is U.S. Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty. Moscow desperately wants this treaty to be implemented, since it will pave the way for future negotiations on arms in Europe. Washington has made it clear to the Soviets that the future of SALT II is directly linked with their attitude in the Security Council over possible economic sanctions against Iran.

However, the USSR has launched a divisionary operation aimed at strengthening the overall layout of its game.

Acting with remarkable promptness and efficiency on ground already largely conquered, Moscow has abruptly increased its military and political potential in Afghanistan: massive reinforcement of men and equipment, outright elimination of a head of state who was pro-Soviet but discredited, and his replacement by another, equally pro-Soviet but more "political" and more "modern" head of state.

The abruptness and timing of this action show that it was linked not only with the situation in Iran but also with U.S. efforts at the United Nations. Moscow had for some time been watching its Afghan gambit being weakened by Islamic, nationalist and hence anti-Russian rebellion. Taraki and Amin, by their brutality and clumsiness, merely succeeded in increasing the Afghan mountain people's resistance to communism and the USSR. Of course the United States was following these developments closely, and there is every reason to think it is supporting the Islamic rebels behind the scenes, as if what is wrong in Iran could be right elsewhere.

The Soviet "coup" in Kabul therefore does not really alter the geopolitical situation. It is aimed at righting the situation to the USSR's benefit.

For almost 200 years Russian policy has attached vital importance to Afghanistan. The tsars tried constantly, not without success, to establish their influence in that country, clashing at that time with the British. The communists kept the same objective. Indeed, Afghanistan is the key to the Indian subcontinent and, beyond, to the ocean of the same name.

However, it is also, and above all, the key to Russian central Asia. At the foot of the northern slope of Hindu Kush begins the vast plain which stretches from the Dnepr to the Lena; the USSR's Muslim republics stretch out immediately next to Afghanistan.

For Moscow Afghanistan plays the role of a "smooth edge" [lime] to the empire just like the socialist republics of Europe. The Soviet intervention in that country is a replica of those suffered by Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, and is just as fundamental for the USSR.

Perhaps the very importance of this affair will bring about an arrangement between Washington and Moscow: Afghanistan in exchange for Iran. In that case, each would pretend not to see what the other was doing. This system has worked frequently since Yalta....

LE MONDE Editorial

LD021337 Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Indignation and Fear"]

[Text] The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is the culmination of a year in which several states have invoked the need to uphold human rights as a reason for interfering with the recognized right of each people to determine their own future. In January Vietnam overthrew the Khmer Rouge's bloody regime. In April Tanzania put an end to Amin Dada's evil dictatorship. In September, after many months of treating the massacre of children in Central Africa as a "pseudo-event", the French Government organized a "coup d'etat" for the benefit of Bokassa's opponents.

Who would claim that such operations are disinterested? In its venture Vietnam lost many friends who formerly praised its valor against the U.S., but it has brought Kampuchea into its sphere of influence at least for the present. [paragraph continues]

Tanzania has rid itself of an excessively turbulent neighbor. France has rid itself of an "emperor" whose disastrous clowning jeopardized the established order.

Few governments are in a position to show the world how to behave and to point out, as France has just done, that "peace and progress can only be based on respect for the right to self-determination, for the legitimate aspirations of populations and the sovereignty of all states." The Americans who are denouncing "the flagrant violation of internationally accepted norms of behavior" have, to say the least, not always scrupulously applied the principles they vigorously proclaim. They have established and overthrown governments in Latin America and destabilized regimes such as those in Guatemala and Chile.

The Indochinese defeat showed them that even the world's leading power could not always impose its law. The Americans elected Mr Carter in the hope of avoiding being caught up in distant conflicts and, so far, the president has kept his promise. The United States is even reacting with moderation to the affronts it is suffering in Iran.

The outraged protests from various quarters over Afghanistan are supported by the West: After all, it is better to proclaim virtue than defend vice, and what is said is just as important as who says it. Nonetheless the Soviets who had just sent their tanks into Prague were not wrong to denounce simultaneously the U.S. intervention and bombings in Vietnam.

Indignation, however, rarely modifies the course of history. The USSR, which has just established a protege in Kabul in whom it has complete confidence, might once again think that the storm will pass and that the world will soon forget this Afghan episode. However, the event entails many consequences since it arouses an acute awareness of a new imbalance of power. It strengthens the conviction of those who denounce Soviet military superiority and expansionism.

After World War II, the USSR established a "ramp" [glacis] on its European periphery. It now has a new "ramp" to the south of its Muslim republics and in the immediate proximity of turbulent Iran and of Pakistan. Some 30 years ago Paul-Henri Spaak said to the Soviets on the UN platform: "You frighten us." It is dangerous to revive this feeling which was the cause of the cold war.

PARATROOP COMPANY WITHDRAWN FROM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

LD311125 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "French Paratroop Company Leaves Bangui"]

[Text] On the eve of the National Assembly debate on African policy the French Defense Ministry announced on Tuesday, 16 December, that one of the three companies stationed at Bangui in the Central African Republic has just returned to its garrison in France.

The company in question belongs to the 8th Marine Paratroop Regiment stationed at Castres. The president of the republic has asked the defense minister to convey a message of congratulations to the company for the "exemplary" manner in which it carried out its mission.

Following the departure of this unit, which participated in the 20-21 September Operation Barracuda to overthrow Emperor Bokassa I, there are now two French paratroop companies totaling 450 men still in the Central African Republic. These are another company of the 8th Marine Paratroop Regiment and a company of the 3d Marine Paratroop Regiment normally stationed at Carcassonne.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAN

AU030938 Rome ANSA in English 0855 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 3 (ANSA)--An Italian delegation for "The Committee for Friendship Among Second and Third World Nations" has returned here from a visit to Tehran. The group, made up of union and political leaders, met in that capital city with several Iranian ministers and with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The delegation included "UIL" [Italian Federation of Trade Unions] union chief Giorgio Benvenuto, Christian Democratic Senator Guilio Grando, DC Deputy Alfredo de Poi and the secretary of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, Vincenzo Calo.

In a communique they released last night they said that they had conveyed to Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh their concern over the increase in tensions caused in the area due to the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the American push for sanctions against Iran. The group urged full respect for international law and guaranteed immunities.

Iranian Finance Minister Bani-Sadr said that the crisis was not unsolvable but on condition that negotiations are begun on procedures for the extradition of the shah, that the huge sums of money stolen from the Iranian people by the shah were returned and that economic and development cooperation were based on principles of equality and not of exploitation.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE: ITALY WILL NOT BOYCOTT GAMES

AU030842 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 3 (ANSA)--Italy will not boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow, according to the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) President Franceo Carraro. He also ruled out the possibility that outside pressures would cause "CONI" to change its mind on the matter. He said that the committee intended to respect the committments made by the International Olympic Committee and the international federations, as demonstrated during the Davis Cup finals in Chile in 1976. On that occasion, he recalled that the Rome government confirmed CONI's full autonomy with respect to international committments.

Carraro said he believed that sports competitions and the Olympics in particular, should be the focus of union and brotherhood among peoples, including those who are momentarily divided. These games must never be used for political ends, he claimed. Since the Moscow games are to be followed by those of Los Angeles in 1984, any eventual boycott of this year's competition would mean the end of the Olympics he said. Therefore, he voiced the hope that the Olympic Games at Lake Placid and in Moscow would go ahead as planned and that Italian atheletes would make a good showing.

L'UNITA CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD021013 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 29 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Great Concern"]

[Text] In the complex Afghan situation--many of whose developments in recent months have remained unclear--newevents have occurred in the past few days, introducing major causes for concern. The latest forcible interruption of the state leadership and the Soviet military intervention are grave and worrying events, especially since there are conspiracies, interventions and threats by several foreign powers in the area.

Though the nature of the conflict involving various groups of the state and the party which direct Afghan political life is not yet clear, the dominant impression remains that of the dangers threatening the transformation process which began in April 1978 and which was judged a positive step forward toward the emancipation and liberation of a people forced until then to live under conditions of backwardness and feudal exploitation. Looking at this prospect, one can only express the hope that Afghanistan's progressive and popular forces can recover national unity and domestic peace, which is also being undermined by the opposition and rebellions of internal reactionary groups backed overtly or secretly by foreign forces.

For this very reason the military intervention carried out by the Soviet Union over the past few days must be regarded as damaging to Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. Military interventions from outside always constitute an intolerable violation of the principles of independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, which must form the basis of relations among the states and must be observed in all situations.

The Italian Communists believe that their stance is a principled one, and it applies to military interventions or threats of intervention from any source whatever. It has always been expressed as such and it was reaffirmed, in particular, at the recent 15th PCI Congress. The processes of peoples' emancipation and liberation can only be carried out by the peoples themselves, who can, for this very reason, count on the solidarity of the world's democratic and progressive forces; only the negotiation method can help to resolve international controversies and avoid jeopardizing the peoples' emancipation struggle and world peace.

Further Press Comment

AU021643 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 2 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 2 (ANSA)--The Italian dailies came back on the newsstands this morning with headlines and editorials voicing deep concern over the evolution of the international situation after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the continued showdown between Washington and Tehran over the hostages held in the American Embassy in the Iranian capital.

The Roman daily PAESE SERA traditionally close to the Italian Communist Party (PCI), carried the frontpage title, "Bitter Fruits of the Power Game" and claimed that the "Afghan imbroglio is getting more complicated." "The Soviet Union can even claim it has blocked 'external interferences in Afghanistan', but it is a fact the situation in that country is not as stable as before. The Islamic rebellion in the mountains is destined to grow. At this point, it becomes more difficult to defend the Persian Gulf from temptations of United States intervention. At the same time, Washington has already announced the dispatch of massive aid to Pakistan on Afghanistan's frontier. Pakistan will hand these arms on to the Afghan rebels, but will also be able to use them against its old Indian enemy. In brief, the perverse mechanism of the power game is aggravating the problems which its propaganda claims it wants to solve."

But IL MANIFESTO, the leading voice to the left of the PCI, argued that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan proves the Soviet Union's limited capabilities for ruling the countries it dominates through "allied ruling classes" in the countries involved. In fact, the paper pointed out the Soviet Union has had a "preponderant influence" in Afghanistan since 1973. But Moscow has never sent in the material aid which would have permitted the leaders in Kabul to push ahead with serious anti-feudal reforms and win the population's backing."

In other comment on the situation, many dailies reassessed early reactions that with its intervention in Afghanistan the Soviet Union was getting involved in its own Vietnam. The leading Milan daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA cited three reasons for revising this view:

Unlike the Americans in Vietnam the information media will not be permitted a close look at the Soviet Army's misdeeds in Afghanistan so "world indignation will have no images on which to nourish itself." The Soviet Army is "quick and remorseless," which provides another reason why "Soviet aggressions do not remain long on the front pages." Few among the Soviet Union's sympathizers scattered across the face of globe "expect them to act correctly," and as far as these [word indistinct] are concerned, "the end justifies the means."

The rightwing Rome daily IL TEMPO also distinguished Afghanistan from Vietnam pointing to the "vast domestic opposition....and conditions and restrictions that made a classical American military affirmation (in the Southeast Asian state) impossible from the start."

The Christian Democrat daily IL POPOLO voiced concern over the American awareness that the "Soviet adventure in Afghanistan is not an incidental episode, possibly by an error of evaluation but a decision taken with absolute awareness of the inherent risks. Moscow is incapable of permitting the collapse of any pro-Soviet communist regime. From this viewpoint, it considers Afghanistan on a par with Hungary and Czechoslovakia brutally invaded in 1956 and [words indistinct] Afghanistan has never formed part of the so-called socialist commonwealth."

What then are the prospects? Few will [words indistinct] out far enough to hazard a forecast.

The Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA was one of them:

"In the immediate future--we are talking in terms of days, not hours--there is nothing on one horizon but a development of American initiative in Pakistan which is directly threatened by the Afghan events."

L'UNITA, the daily of the PCI, which came out with a quick condemnation of the Soviet intervention argued that it was "too early" to assess the negative effects of the Afghan events on relations between Moscow and Washington.

[Words indistinct] a very long way from the Vienna embrace in June between Carter and Brezhnev on the occasion of the signing of the [SALT] treaty," the daily warned.

"Today, even the memory of that atmosphere which represented the [word indistinct] moment of detente in recent years, seems to have been lost."

PRESENCE OF U.S. CARRIERS AT NAPLES REPORTED

AU021556 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 2 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Naples, January 2 (ANSA)--The United States aircraft carrier "Forrestal" dropped anchor off here this morning, apparently sailing in from the Persian Gulf. Also in the Naples roads [as received] is another U.S. aircraft carrier, the "Nimitz," which will reportedly leave for the Middle East during the next few hours.

The U.S. naval command here described the movements of the two vessels as a "normal changing of the guard."

TRIAL OF RED BRIGADE FOR MORO CASE, TERRORISM SOUGHT

AU030948 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 3 (ANSA)--Rome's public prosecutor has officially asked that 21 persons be tried in connection with the "Moro case" and other crimes committed by the Red Brigades urban guerrillas over past years.

Six persons are charged with the kidnap and killing of Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. They are: Corrado Alunni, Prospero Gallinari, Franco Bonisoli, Lauro Azzolini, Teodoro Spadaccini and Giovanni Lugnini.

Those accused of crimes connected to the ambush (which occurred on March 16, 1978 were: Adriana Faranda, Valerio Morucci, Mario Moretti, Enrico Triaca, Gabriella Mariani, Antonio Marini and Barbara Balzerani.

Those accused of armed insurrection against the state with a view to sparking civil war are: Stefano Ceriani Sebregondi, Rino Proietti, Marina Petrella, her brother Stefano and Luigi Novelli, along with Gallinari, Bonisoli, Azzolini, Spadaccini, Lugnini, Triaca, Mariani, Marini, Balzarani and Moretti.

With regard to Toni Negri, Franco Piperno and Lanfronco Pace (three leaders of the Workers' Autonomy Movement) the public prosecutor has asked for continued investigation. As a result, the trio will probably be singled out of the main trial for separate treatment.

A 198-page file contained all of the criminal actions attributed to the accused and the evidence gathered to back charges against Negri, Piperno and Pace. Extensive excerpts from their writings ever since 1971 are included. These include exaltations of "the heroic struggle" of the Red Brigades.

The public prosecutor claims that there are links between Italian and foreign terrorist organizations such as the German "RAF" [Red Army Faction], the Irish "IRA", the Basque separatists and American leftwing extremists affiliated with the U.S. magazine "ZERO WORK".

Toni Negri is thought to have played a key role in the Moro case, not only as leader of "the revolutionary movement" but also with regard to the holding of Moro hostage over long weeks. Negri is believed to be the man who on April 30, 1978 telephoned Moro's wife to announce that her husband would be killed.

There is also an eyewitness report that Negri was at the site of the ambush and that a woman, calling him by name, had congratulated him on the success of the interprise. The file also speaks of meetings between Piperno and the Italian Socialist Party. Three confidential meetings took place between PSI Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile, Piperno and Pace.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH VIEWS EFFECT ON U.S. OF AFGHAN EVENT

LD311157 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Dec 79 p 16 LD

[Editorial: "Red Blood"]

[Text] When the Red Army invaded Hungary and Czechoslovakia, those acts of aggression were excused on the grounds that Eastern Europe fell within the Russian sphere of influence implicitly agreed at Yalta. The Western world expressed horror and disgust, but did nothing. Afghanistan, however, is not in Eastern Europe. The West has never regarded that country as falling within the Russian sphere of influence; not least because of its proximity to the Middle East where Western interests are vitally involved. This latest act of Soviet aggression, therefore, is of a different order of magnitude.

So far as the United States in concerned, the challenge could not come at a more embarrasing moment. Just when Washington's impotence is being demonstrated in Iran, Moscow demonstrates a murderously swift and efficient capacity to impose its will. These are early days. It may be that the Afghans will not accept their new Russian-imposed leader for long: that, as a Chinese comment yesterday suggested, the Russians will "burn their fingers." But on the present showing the contrast leaves little doubt about which super-power carries the greater clout.

Nor can the Third World's reaction be ignored. One can imagine the furor which would have erupted among the so-called uncommitted nations had the United States acted in the same ruthless manner. The General Assembly of the United Nations would already be meeting in emergency session, and issuing indignant condemnations.. But aggression by the Soviet Union is met neither by effective Western action nor by Third World condemnation.

What could the United States do? In the short run, very little. In present circumstances military intervention of any sort presents insuperable difficulties. But this realisation makes the question of American bases all the more urgent. The United States has already requested these in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia, and Sudan. So far, it seems, only Somalia has accepted. Conceivably, this latest evidence of the bear's long and bloody reach will frighten the others into compliance, but it is as likely to frighten them the other way.

Clearly the American giant is beginning to stir. But its post-Vietnam apathy has left the limbs of the body politic lethargic and weak. It will be some time before the projected task-force is ready for action. Afghanistan, following on the heels of Iran, should help to complete the grim awakening--not so much by a douche of cold water as by a veritable blood bath.

GREEK, TURKISH CYPRIOT REACTION TO AFGHANISTAN EVENTS

AKEL Congratulations

NC010935 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 1 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] On behalf of the AKEL Central Committee, AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou has sent the following congratulatory cable to Babrak Karmal--prime minister of Afghanistan, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council:

"On the occasion of your assuming the highest government and party office, the AKEL Central Committee extends to you its warmest congratulations. We express complete support for your revolutionary regime. We welcome the brotherly Soviet assistance and condemn the world imperialist conspiracy and subversive campaign of slanders and threats."

TFSC Party Condemnation

TA311833 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 31 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran has said that the fact that the Soviet Union is trying to invade Afghanistan as part of the strategy of spheres of influence and security belts has transformed the entire area from the Middle East to the Indian Ocean into a powder keg.

In a public statement today, Durduran said that foreign powers in our region are exploiting the atmosphere of unrest--which is kindled by their own provocations--and increasing their efforts to further their strategic interests. Noting that his party harshly condemns those who attempt to transform countries into satellites through a strategy of spheres of influence and security belts, Durduran said that if the Soviet administration--one of the new breed of imperialism in recent times--does not renounce its invasion of Afghanistan, then duties fall on those who favor independence and nonlinement to insure that [words indistinct] Vietnam.

I SIMERINI: UN BODY CONTACTS REPRESENTATIVES FOR RESUMING TALKS

NC030750 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 3 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] According to reports from diplomatic sources, the UN Secretariat recently contacted both the permanent UN delegate of Cyprus in New York and a representative of the Turkish Cypriot side on the efforts to resume the intercommunal talks. According to the same reports, the UN secretary general's proposals for the resumption of the talks were conveyed to the two representatives.

In the meantime, UN sources in Nicosia stated yesterday that special envoy Galindo-Pohl has not yet received any instructions in this connection. The same sources also stated that next week's meeting between Mr Galindo-Pohl and Foreign Minister Rolandhis will not necessarily be connected with the resumption of the talks.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY LEADER--Ahmet Turkan has been elected leader of the Reform and Prosperity Party. An announcement made by the party headquarters says that Ahmet Turkan was elected party leader, in accordance with article 40 of the party regulations, following the resignation of Saydam Akpinar. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 31 Dec 79 TA]

I KATHIMERINI FORECASTS CHANGES IN GREEK DIPLOMACY

AT301745 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Dec 79 pp 1, 3 AT

[Article by Paris correspondent R. Someritis: "A Change of Policy on National Issues--Greek Diplomacy Will Be Forced Into a Number of Changes as a Result of Developments"]

[Text] Paris--Within the next few months, developments will force Greek diplomacy to consider certain important options on issues which are basic to our country. This is the belief of many who, referring to some of the expected decisions, use the ironic expression, "it's about time."

Contrasting with the normalization of relations with Moscow and our accession to the Common Market--which were handled with courage, imagination and dispatch by the Greek side--the policy of "wait and see," of "don't rock the boat", in short, the policy of stagnation is, according to foreign observers, the main characteristic of Greek diplomacy in its day-to-day dealings on many important problems. The peculiar thing is that such tactics do not even guarantee any "gain in time" because any time lost without progress in solving these problems in fact works against Greece.

1--Relations with NATO: It is certain right from the start that the only solution which brings absolutely no benefit to Greece is that of perpetuating the present "status quo." A full return to NATO's military wing incorporates certain economic benefits; it offers the opportunity of dealing with certain Turkish activities "from within the alliance" as well as certain facilities for training our officers on new weapons and techniques. At the same time, naturally, it also incorporates the danger of our country's full subjugation as well as the subjugation of our entire defense system to NATO requirements which have nothing to do with our country. A new development under these requirements would be conversion of our armed forces into forces for internal security, as they were until 1974, but this is not mandatory.

Final withdrawal from NATO and the independence of Greek Armed Forces are disadvantageous because costs are increased and because, objectively, this makes any automatic allied solidarity--in case of a "danger from the north", which has always been questionable from the point of view of effectiveness--even less effective. They are advantageous, however, in that they guarantee the independence of Greek policy, including the internal calm of the country and, certainly, its effective defense against the only current danger--Turkey.

By contrast, the current status of being "neither in nor out" of the alliance prohibits long-term planning of Greek defense (since the fact of a return--which would overthrow certain elements of the case--always exists) as well as long-term planning of armaments (each separate form of armament meets certain requirements of either defense or offense) since such a strategy is not the same when viewed by Brussels--within the structure of the alliance--or in Athens--on the basis of a possible salvation of the remainder of Cyprus or the sum total of the Aegean Islands. This was established by the army leaders in July of 1974.

In addition, while the situation remains uncertain, the psychology of the officer corps (they must either "think by themselves" or, as in the past, they must wait for the "joint" decisions of their American colleagues) is strongly affected. At the same time "faits accomplis" are established in respect to the operation of U.S. installations in Greece at a time when an official expression of the desire to alter their status, or even their possible withdrawal, has been made.

There is specific information that many issues regarding inter-Balkan cooperation and relations with the "Eastern world" in general are delayed in expectation of a settlement of the NATO issue.

2--Relations with the Middle East: It is supposed that Greece is able to play and wants to play an important role in this area both for its own benefit as well as that of the European Community. There is nobody, however, who could responsibly give a simple and convincing answer to the following question: Why does Greece not have official relations with Israel and why has it not developed relations with the PLO similar to those developed by all the other Europeans?

3--The Cyprus issue: It is clear that the policy of wait and see has resulted in no progress and that it has only allowed the strengthening of Turkish sovereignty in the "occupied" areas. It is also certain that although the Cyprus issue is a national issue for the Greek leaders, there are many who consider it a hindrance, a brake, because what predominates in their opinion is "the national center." This is also a "product of stagnation."

According to evaluations and reports which merit all possible attention (because they refer to specific instances and personalities), the "strategy of stagnation" has been promoted by approximately the identical personalities and factors regarding both NATO and the Middle East as well as Cyprus. They are characterized by the desire to leave things as they are at least until the next political change because they believe that certain positions of both the current prime minister and the foreign minister could be corrected under a spirit of more pro-Western "orthodoxy." At the same time, however, Karamanlis is characterized by a contrary desire: To clear up as many "great issues" as possible before he either considers other options or he retires, thus leaving his successor a "clear desk".

Naturally, everyone can interpret the intentions attributed to the prime minister in any way he wants. Naturally, these are influenced by his personal opinion about the person most likely to be his successor.

EXORMISIS CHARGES SUPPLY OF SECONDHAND U.S. MATERIEL

AT311330 Athens EXORMISIS in Greek 30 Dec 79 p 12 AT

[Text] U.S. military equipment originally earmarked for Greece was handed over to Turkey under the decision for modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces and on the basis of priority given to this country in its capacity as the nerve-center of the Atlantic alliance in this area.

A Greek diplomatic note relevant to this matter was submitted to the State Department via the Greek Embassy in Washington. It refers to these peculiar initiatives by the pertinent U.S. committee and to weapons and material which were allocated to Greece during the 1978-79 period and which have not yet reached their destination.

Well-informed military circles in Athens, however, believe that the United States is attempting to supply the Greek Armed Forces with secondhand military equipment and with outdated antiaircraft weapons in its effort to achieve an expansion of the "ABAX 3" [as published in Greek] electronic advanced warning system to Greek territory. This system will be adopted by all NATO member states in 1980.

According to the same circles, these U.S. goals are aimed, as a first step, at weakening the Greek early warning system in such a way that this sector can then be placed under NATO jurisdiction, thus relegating Greek military services to a secondary role.

The system is basically a broad network of electronic substations with strong and very delicate sound collecting equipment able to register the noise from aircraft motors and the whine of missiles and other weapons from great distances and thus to warn local radar stations of the appearance of a target.

Installation of the entire system throughout the alliance's perimeter, including Greece, will cost over $1 billion which, as announced, will be paid for to a great extent by allied countries with the exception of West Germany which will participate in its manufacture.

Military observers in Athens maintain that so far the Greek Government has not been officially informed by Washington but that very soon it will be faced with the dilemma of whether to join or stay out of this new NATO game of electronic warning and the antiaircraft protection for the country.

According to the same sources, the above system will be supplemented with the U.S. "Daivane" [as published in Greek] antiaircraft missiles which, to the great bitterness of Bonn replaced the German "Gebart" [as published in Greek] antiaircraft armored vehicles equipped with missile launchers which were destined for the protection of the 7th U.S. Army area.

Despite their obvious faulty operation, these German antiaircraft armored vehicles will not remain unused in military warehouses since Greece, according to a Pentagon decision, will be the first country to include these costly vehicles in its antiaircraft system.

It has not yet been reported what Greek reaction will be to the supply of these faulty weapons, whose use will further burden Greek defense budget.

It must further be added that there is an additional Greek protest against these U.S. activities which concerns the categories and quality of equipment earmarked for Greece.

Such U.S. equipment includes weapons withdrawn from Vietnam and various spare parts not suitable for current equipment of the Greek Armed Forces.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR RECALLED FOR 'CONSULTATIONS'

AT011845 Athens NEWS in English 1 Jan 80 p 3 AT

[Text] The Turkish Ambassador Mr. Tezel has been recalled to Ankara by the Turkish Government for "consultations." According to a telegram received from ANKA, the Turkish news agency, Ambassador Tezel was ordered home on the personal orders of the Turkish foreign minister himself.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION REACT TO ARMED FORCES WARNING

Demirel 'Not Responsible'

TA021728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Referring to the letter the chief of the General Staff and the armed forces commanders submitted to the president, Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that we were facing a new and serious situation. Speaking at the joint meeting of his party's parliamentary groups, Demirel said that the new situation should be assessed rationally. Noting that they were not the ones to be blamed for starting the fire, Demirel said that they were struggling to extinguish the fire. It is out of the question to blame us together with those responsible for starting the fire, he added.

Demirel continued: Turkey is facing grave conditions. This fact has been stated in the government program which received a vote of confidence a month ago. We have enthusiastically and consciously undertaken work to solve Turkey's two urgent and grave problems. I went to the Cankaya Mansion at the president's invitation. The honorable president read a letter submitted to him by the chief of the General Staff and the armed forces commanders. I do not want to comment on this letter now. However, the situation is serious. Many will be commenting. We shall disclose our stand after we discuss the problem in the government, in the party's administrative council and in the parliamentary groups. This will be carried out rationally.

Pointing out that they were not responsible for the situation which Turkey is facing, Demirel said that in fact it was impossible for a government which has been in power for 35 days to bring Turkey to such a situation. Recalling that they were the ones who had activated all the institutions of the state in a bid to prevent anarchy, terror and secession, Demirel added: 60 days have passed since the parliament opened. The presidents in the parliament [National Assembly and Senate presidents] were elected on 6 November. The RPP was not able to supply its party's representatives to the [parliamentary] committees until 11 November. As a result, the committees could not be formed. The bills concerning anarchy were included in the agenda through the efforts of our colleagues. We are the ones who have engaged in a merciless struggle against anarchy, terror and secession. That is what we have been doing for the last 35 days. We have set to work with the aim of serving Turkey.

Stating that they had accomplished the maximum of what it was possible to do in 35 days, Demirel said that they had taken steps against all traitors and the treacherous gangs and had activated all state institutions to this end.

Concluding his statement, Demirel said: We are not seeking political power. We want to serve Turkey. It is for the parliament to make the laws and to supervise the government while the government administers the country. It is for the National Security Council to make the recommendations for measures regarding national security. The council brings these recommendations before the government. The National Security Council met on 21 November and on 18 December 1979. It discussed national problems. At this point, we are faced with a new and dangerous situation. This new situation should be assessed rationally. God is with those who are rightful.

It has been announced that the Justice Party joint parliamentary group will convene at 1000 on Friday, 4 January, in order to discuss the latest developments.

Ecevit Prepared for Action

TA021850 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jan 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that the warning letter of the armed forces commanders was an indication of a serious situation and that the crisis in Turkey has reached a new and more advanced stage. Referring to his subject in the joint meeting of his party's parliamentary groups, Ecevit expressed his regret over the fact that Turkey has come or has been brought to this point. Recalling that in view of the situation he had taken steps in order to establish a dialog with the Justice Party even before the government was formed, Ecevit said that there was no positive reply to his initiatives.

Ecevit continued: I believe that what we should do at this stage is to speedily complete the process we have started--as if there were no such letter or warning--in a bid to attain the goal we believe to be right according to our own free will: In other words, to determine as soon as possible our views on the bills in question--although we might disagree with the way they have been brought before the parliament, which we consider incompatible with the principles of a democratic dialog. We must then make our democratic contribution to the parliamentary debate on these bills without causing any delays in the parliament.

We were convinced of the urgency of this subject even before such a warning was made. The fact that this meeting of our group--which can be considered as an extraordinary one--was decided upon on 29 December is concrete proof of the way we feel. Since that date, certain studies were prepared so as to be brought before you through the work of pertinent committees and councils. That is why, despite this warning, our party--which has never needed a warning to safeguard democracy and the state--must fulfill the task in accordance with our own judgment.

Recalling that the public was very concerned and worried about the incidents of violence, Ecevit said that the escalation of these incidents during the last 50 days had enhanced this feeling. Ecevit said that the public was waiting for the government, the political parties and the parliament to take the legal measures in connection with public order.

Ecevit concluded his speech as follows: There are some who are not careful enough on the substance of these legal measures. Undoubtedly, the public is aware that legal measures are not sufficient to curb the accelerating incidents of terror. Nevertheless, there is widespread belief that these legal measures should not be neglected either. Considering the public's feeling with understanding and respect, I believe that the best thing for us to do is to make our contribution to the bills in accordance with our judgment and without any delay. This decision was reached in our administrative council and parliamentary groups even before we were confronted with these latest developments.

VOTCP CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT REACTION TO AFGHANISTAN EVENTS

TA010708 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Demirel government and reactionaries in Turkey have sided with the U.S. imperialists and NATOites on the issue of Afghanistan.

The imperialist countries, the aggressive NATO circles as well as the pro-American government, which supports martial law, the holding firms and reactionaries have expressed their discontent over the toppling of the Hafizollah Amin regime and its replacement by a new administration which is under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, that is attempting to bring a genuine people's democracy; to safeguard the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan, its territorial integrity and its national independence; and to insure regional peace and security, thus reaching a new stage [in the Afghan revolution].

Engaging in a demagogic campaign, the imperialist forces, and all the reactionaries have tried to portray the call made by the Afghan Government to the Soviet Government for urgent economic, political and military aid and the positive response of the Soviet Union to this request as an interference in internal affairs. Influenced by its U.S. masters, the Demirel government and the reactionary and fascist political parties are participating in this campaign being waged by the imperialists. In line with the lies and demagogies of the U.S. imperialists and the NATOites, the Council of Ministers, meeting under the chairmanship of Demirel, issued a resolution agreeing with the deceitful terming of [the events in Afghanistan] as an interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Meanwhile, Ogah Oktay Guner, a deputy leader of the fascist Nationalist Action PARTY [NAP], Republican Reliance Party leader Feyzioglu and the religious exploiter and leader of the National Salvation Party [NSP] Erbakan in statements have openly asked for Turkey's interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. In fact, reactionary and Fasicst forces in Turkey have for a long time openly interfered in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by cooperating with CIA agents, the Maoist agents of Beijing and the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan.

Documents and facts which prove this have appeared in the Turkish press. For example, newspapers dated 10 October 1979 reported the following news: An Afghan refugee, (Rafik), heads the organization which supplies various items of aid, including weapons, from Turkey to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. This Afghan refugee has close contacts with the NSP officials and is using the name of Gazneli Mehmed in Turkey.

Aid was also collected by (Mujadeddi), a leading Afghan counterrevolutionary, who arrived in Turkey last month as the guest of the NSP leader Erbakan. This person, who is an avowed fierce anticommunist, is working to incite the counterrevolutionary movement in Afghanistan under the direct support of the CIA and enjoys the backing of the NSP, Justice Party, NAP and official circles.

Even this one concrete incident is enough to prove that the reactionary and fascist forces in Turkey have been interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan for a long time, that they have openly cooperated with imperialists and the enemies of the Afghan people in order to destroy the Afghan people's revolutionary gains and to trample the territorial integrity and national independence of that country.

Our people as well as all progressive and democratic forces support the revolutionary advances made to safeguard and reinforce the gains of the revolution, the territorial integrity of the country and its national independence. They greet the fraternal aid extended to the Afghan people by the Soviet Union. Our people still recall the extremely valuable aid extended by our neighbor the Soviet Union to Turkey during our national liberation war. The response of all the progressive forces in Turkey to the bourgeois propaganda based on distortions of the truth and lies is to enhance their solidarity with the Afghan people.

AUSTRIA

SHIPYARD WINS SOVIET CONTRACT FOR LOADING PLANTS

AU292203 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 28 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] The Austrian Linz-Korneuburg Shipyard Corporation has obtained, against strong international competition, a Soviet order for the construction of four floating plants equipped with so-called grain lifters for the loading and unloading of ships. The Austrian company will employ the Italian Reggiance Company from Reggio Emilia as a subcontractor. The 300 million schillings order will insure the basic utilization of the shipyard's capacity in 1980. Two of the loading plants are to be used in Odessa, the other two in a North Russian port.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD311618 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Following inquiries concerning the events in Afghanistan, the Finnish Foreign Ministry today issued a statement according to which the Government of the Soviet Union had noted in a statement given to Finland's leadership that it will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as the situation allows. Thus, Afghanistan will return to normal as soon as possible, which in the view of the Finnish Government is in accordance with the wishes of all sides and the international community, the Foreign Ministry statement points out.

NORWAY

PREMIER NORDLI EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS TO BOYCOTT IRAN

LD030943 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iran Boycott"]

[Text] Naturally there is a limit to what Norway can do concerning the continuing tragedy in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Nordli confirmed at his latest press conference that Norway is willing to contribute. The prime minister made it clear that Norway is prepared to participate in a comprehensive boycott of Iran if the United Nations adopts an initiative in that direction. Nordli'd statement must be viewed against the background of the fact that Iran has been our most important Mid-east trading partner. However, we are agreed that measures of this kind should be linked with UN decisions as a matter of basic principle.

SPAIN

PSOE CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD021940 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Reaction condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan continues today. Condemnation by the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] was issued today. The USSR's intervention in Afghanistan endangers world peace and is an attack on the sovereignty and independence of that country. This is what the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party has said in a note released to the press. The unjustified intervention by the USSR in Afghanistan is a violation of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of third countries.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 003 4 January 1980

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GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS USSR INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Kreisky Criticism

AU041044 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Report on exclusive interview granted to DIE PRESSE by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at Lech, Vorarlberg--date not given]

[Text] Lech (HWS)--Austria would "of course" participate in economic sanctions against Iran should the world Security Council make a decision to that effect. This was stated by Chancellor Kreisky in an interview with DIE PRESSE in Lech, where he is on vacation. Austria would live up to its role as a "loyal member state of the United Nations" in this respect, too, he said. "However, I hope that some other roads will be tried before such a decision is taken." The occupation of the Tehran embassy was undoubtedly a spontaneous act--"This was not an action of the ayatollah." But now the Iranian Government must show solidarity with the students and "wait and see where the occupiers might be ready to see reason."

Kreisky showed even more concern over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan: "What worries me most about it is the fact that, in my opinion, this action makes no sense at all." Even if the Kabul government may not have been compliant to Moscow in every respect, "how much is there really that they could have done without Moscow's consent?"

"That was very carefully planned by the Russians. They do not run the slightest risk. But there is absolutely no excuse for what they have done. Afghanistan, Hungary, the CSSR were satellite states even before, but to dispatch one's troops there so conspicuously... I wonder whether they might not become involved in a guerrilla war there."

The situation is now becoming increasingly precarious, Kreisky says: "On the one hand there is NATO's endeavor to restore the arms balance--something that is rejected by the Soviets with great irritation. On the other hand there is the invasion of Afghanistan and, under such circumstances, should SALT II be implemented? This is hard for me to imagine. However, if SALT II is not implemented, then the entire policy of detente will be endangered."

Kreisky summed it up: "We are in for a cold spell in world politics."

Pahr Comment

AU031611 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[DIE PRESSE Vienna dispatch: "Pahr Hopes for UN Debate on Intervention"]

[Text] "Everything points to the fact that there is outside intervention in Afghanistan. We have always condemned such intervention." With those words, Foreign Minister Pahr in a talk with DIE PRESSE gave the first official Austrian reaction to events in Kabul. The foreign minister, however, circumscribed his comment by the reservation that a final judgment is not possible for the time being.

Pahr also hopes that a discussion of Afghanistan will take place within the framework of the United Nations. "We are also concerned that such a situation does not remain without punishment and without reaction." Austria itself, however, "has no reason to take the initiative. We are not a party." No comparable state has become active in the matter, Pahr said.

Questioned about the comparison of Afghanistan with Austria, Pahr said there was a fundamental difference: In Austria, he said, there is inner stability, which is decisive for our security. Owing to an illness of the Austrian charge d'affaires in Kabul, Austria currently has no representative in Afghanistan.

AUSTRIA TO AWAIT UN DECISION BEFORE DECIDING ON IRAN SANCTIONS

AU031625 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[DIE PRESSE dispatch from Vienna and Tehran: "Iran Sanctions: Vienna To Await UN Decisions"]

[Text] In a telephone conversation with DIE PRESSE, Austrian Ambassador to Iran Plattner called reports alleging that he had said Austria would not participate in economic sanctions against Iran "either intentionally or unintentionally distorted." He said that in a talk with Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr he had stated that Austria would not discourage the control bank from continuing to guarantee loans for exports to Iran.

Foreign Minister Pahr in a telephone talk with DIE PRESSE emphasized that the Vienna government would only deal with the question of Iran sanctions after a corresponding decision has been made by the Security Council. The Security Council would have to meet once again to do that. As with all UN decisions regarding sanctions, Pahr stressed, Austria takes the position of not feeling automatically bound to such decisions.

Federal Chamber of Commerce Secretary General Kehrer can easily imagine that Austria as a neutral country does not accede to decisions on sanctions by the UN Security Council or the UN General Assembly. As a matter of principle, it is difficult to aline Austria's neutrality with sanctions bringing us into conflict with one single country. On the other hand, the violation of international law by Iran must also be taken into consideration. Should the Austrian Government go along with UN decisions, the Federal Chamber of Commerce would take cognizance of it, as it did in the case of Rhodesia.

Austria's external trade with Iran showed a strong declining tendency in 1979. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, exports in the first ten months decreased by 54 percent from 1.5 billion schillings to 680 million: 278 million of this amount was in machinery shipments. Imports--almost exclusively fuels, that is to say oil--decreased by 69 percent from 2.3 billion schillings to 700 million.

As to the question of the departure of Austrian diplomats from Tehran, Foreign Minister Pahr leaves that to the discretion of Ambassador Plattner. Plattner told DIE PRESSE on Wednesday that for the time being an evacuation was not being envisaged. The embassies of Portugal and Norway, however, have closed down, and Great Britain and France had reduced their staff to a minimum, Plattner said.

AMBASSADOR TO KABUL RECALLED TO REPORT ON SITUATION

LD041046 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has summoned the German ambassador in Kabul, Heinrich Berninger, to Bonn to report on the situation in Afghanistan. This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn today. At the same time, German staff sent to Afghanistan within the framework of cooperation in the educational, cultural and economic fields have been instructed to leave the country temporarily. The number of Germans at present living in Afghanistan, including members of the embassy and their families and representatives of German firms is about 150.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR ARREST OF FIVE AFGHAN STUDENTS

LD040038 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--At the request of the public prosecutor's office the Bonn local court today issued warrants for the arrest of five of the Afghan students who for a time yesterday occupied their country's embassy in Bonn. According to the Bonn judicial authorities, the five are suspected of collective disturbance of the domestic peace, unlawful detention and causing grievous bodily harm.

According to initial investigations, the accused, who are between 21 and 27 years of age, are said to have bound three members of the embassy staff and repeatedly struck two of them so that they had to be treated in hospital for considerable injuries.

BRANDT SAYS AFGHAN EVENTS SHOW NEED TO STRENGTHEN DETENTE

LD041010 Hamburg DPA in German 0931 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has warned that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should not be used as an argument against continuing the policy of detente. In an interview with KOELNER STADTANZEIGER, to be published tomorrow, Brandt said that this "very serious event" in the Middle East demonstrated that "the world continues to suffer not from too much but from too little detente, and that we must do everything to develop detente beyond Europe." According to Brandt it would be completely contrary to common sense to use the Soviet action in Afghanistan as a lever against efforts for an effective limitation of the arms race.

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD031258 Hamburg DPA in German 1220 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Newly elected SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has sharply condemned Soviet interference in Afghanistan, but warned at the same time against ill-considered reactions by the West. At his first press conference in Bonn today since his election by the Berlin party congress he said that "this must not be the hour of the cold war."

Because of the Soviet actions the West now has a great opportunity to play an active role vis-a-vis the Third World and to work for the true political and economic independence of the developing countries. Wischnewski came out in favor of a UN response to the situation in Afghanistan. The efforts for the conclusion of SALT I and SALT II and for the continuation of the European Security Conference must go on. He added that the Soviets are guilty of threatening peace in that region, guilty of violating the right to self-determination and guilty of interfering in the internal affairs of another country.

With their actions against Afghanistan the Soviets have not only ventured into difficulties with the Islamic world but have also suffered a political defeat as far as the Third World is concerned.

PRESS CONTINUES TO REACT TO SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

UN Response 'Must Be Unmistakable'

DW031513 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1725 GMT 2 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from H.R. Faessler commentary]

[Text] What the Soviets fear is a spreading of the Islamic revolution to the roughly 50 million Soviet citizens in the Soviet republics who profess the Islamic religion. Thus, the motive for the Soviet invasion is self-evident. But what is likewise obvious is the flagrant violation of international law by those Kremlin rulers who must now rightly let themselves be called red tsars. It is extremely difficult to find out at this point whether the progressive decline of Brezhnev's health has meted out growing power to the hawks in the CPSU Politburo so as to enable them to commit this act of piracy irrespective of the policy of detente pursued by Brezhnev and his group.

Granted, this question is interesting but it is trivial as far as initial reactions by the West are concerned. What matters is action, and this indeed is a threat to peace. Though NATO yesterday expressed itself unequivocally in this sense, the debate on the closure of the West's arms gap has shown that a long way may have to be traveled between words and deeds.

There is hardly any measure that could hit the Soviet Union more heavily than a clear-cut and unequivocal condemnation of its military action by the United Nations because, out of long-standing experience, there is nothing about which the Kremlin rulers are more anxious than preserving their international prestige.

The UN response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan must be characterized by a high degree of unity and its message must be unmistakable. But it likewise must enable international detente policy to continue because a world-political conflagration is threatening at present in the Middle East. The Kremlin rulers must be made to understand how disastrous it may turn out if they continue to boil their Afghan soup over this flame.

'Death of Detente' Assessed

DW031221 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Jan 80 p 6 DW

[Friedhelm Kemna article: "Will Detente Die?"]

[Text] In serious bitterness President Carter has complained about the tactics of deceit with which Leonid Brezhnev explained the latest application of his doctrine. The dialog via the hot line between Moscow and Washington, if we take Carter verbatim, thus started the revision process of a concept which has been the principle for shaping East-West relations since the end of the cold war.

The Russian intervention in Afghanistan naturally is not the first occasion for reviewing detente for sham and reality. The concept, always vague and disavowed time and again, probably is precise only in the formulation of the good will, in the political paraphrasing of the principle of hope. It has bitterly little to do with the world of real differences between East and West, and not just since the final week of December.

This world, which has surrendered to obstinately surviving detente illusions so often since the Berlin blockade, since the Cuban crisis, the world which was only too ready to mistake a regional balance of interests--under constant shrinkage of the asset balance of the West--for detente, will not come off its hinges through the establishment of the Soviet garrison in Afghanistan. It should not even pretend to be surprised because Moscow has been claiming this buffer state for quite some time as an area of influence. The rapid change of the Marxist-Socialist regimes in Kabul left no doubt about the determination of the Soviet Union to remain present at the strategically important points of Middle-Eastern Asia--and to improve this position, if possible.

There were also some other Asian and African adventures by Moscow which have not unhinged the cryptically persistent dogma of "detente" and over which one proceeded to "business as usual" in the great political East-West business. The recollection of the escalating dangers of cold war, which set in swiftly after the shock, departed when the new geopolitical irritation was registered. A revision of detente failed due to the world political order of the day. Kassandra Kissinger, too, had handled it differently before dinner when he still had responsibility.

In Afghanistan, too, the tortured concept has not been rolled flat by the Russian tanks. It was nearly forgotten over Carter's bitter new year's complaint that his security adviser Brzezinski, a hawk after all, had shortly before protectively warned the world against prematurely declaring detente dead in reply to the Afghanistan challenge. In all probability it was the attempt, above all, not to burn the bridge of SALT II at a moment when many illusions of detente did in fact burst into flames all over the world.

Whatever motivated Moscow to the massive invasion of the Afghan State--the long-planned, strategic advance closer to a port of its own on the Gulf and on the Arabian Sea, or the incidental favor of the hour, the impotence of the Americans, in which a wavering position in this very direction of thrust had to be consolidated--it was an intervention into the zone of incalculable risk; into a region in which the old, tested belief of the Soviets in the divisibility of detente in the world might prove to be unrealistic.

In the end, what also makes the Soviet coup in Afghanistan different from all similar ventures is the reckless destruction of the basic prerequisites for detente, the surprisingly rude disregard for the rules of balance, the brilliant exploitation--in timing and course of action--of a position of weakness of the very power whose partnership is indispensable for detente. It might be the decisive mistake of the Russians in this case that they have overstrained the thus far reliable arc of detente to the West by three or four divisions, a few hundred tanks and the attempt at deception by their supreme representative toward the President of the United States.

Naturally the consolidation of power on the "belly" of the Soviet Union this time again is based on the concept of the divisibility of detente. In their calculation, detente in Europe will not collapse as a result of the cold war in Middle-Eastern Asia, no matter how bravely--now in turn--the German foreign minister phrases the dividing line between the community of nations and the imperial seizure by Moscow and, as the first Western politician, called for the UN "court of arbitration." No doubt the Kremlin also believes that it can rely on the emasculating entanglement of the United States in the Iranian crisis, on the supreme orientation of its foreign policy toward the lives of the 50 hostages in Tehran.

Yet nobody can tell at this hour where are the safe borders behind which indivisible cold war will replace the leftover concept of detente for good.

This would happen provided that neither the United States nor the West at large wishes to return to the icy region of the political controversy and the lack of communication in relations between the powers. The question is how long the West will yet allow itself to be fascinated in its vital interests by a detente concept which advertises itself with the instruments of extortion.

There is no simple answer because the room for effective reaction below the military risk is narrow. The charge that the Russians have released in the middle of an Islamic zone of conflict through an act of challenge is so highly explosive that any step may end up in an uncontrollable chain reaction. Mourir pour l'Afghanistan probably is not the motto. Yet the West once again, and perhaps at the decisive time, has been plunged into the need for a determined demonstration to block Moscow's imperial course.

USSR Relying on Western 'Helplessness'

DW021325 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 31 Dec 79/1 Jan 80 p 4 DW

[Commentary signed Schr: "Cold Wind From Moscow"]

[Text] A cold wind is blowing from the East at the turn of the year. The fact that it is also blowing into the face of the chancellor is now probably also one of the long-distance effects of the turbulence in the Afghan mountains. And these are linked with the fact that Moscow believes it can take the Western powers by surprise in a moment of weakness. It seems as though it expects more from open action than from a defensive stance of waiting and placing stakes on ratification of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of the detente process. Does this already indicate the handwriting of a new generation of Soviet leaders or does Brezhnev believe that Afghanistan of 1979 will be forgotten as quickly as was Prague in 1968?

There is no indication, however, that "hawks" and "doves" exist in Moscow, whereas everything seems to indicate that the Soviets are placing their stakes on the forgetfulness and helplessness of the West and reckon with the eventual winding up of the SALT II treaty after a cooling-down period--a risk taken on purpose. The attacks on Helmut Schmidt are so subtly dosed that they would fit into such a strategy. On the one hand, they are phrased in such a way that they can be used propagandistically as proof of aggravation of the international situation for which the West is culpable, thus intending to divert attention from Moscow's lack of will for peace. On the other hand, they are an only too transparent attempt to put grist in the mill of internal opposition to Schmidt's course.

The charge that the chancellor himself demanded medium-range missiles rather than acted in response to Washington's pressure is intended to provide an argument for those in the SPD who deny the need for closing the arms gap. Schmidt will thus be deprived of the objection that Bonn has no other choice for the sake of the alliance. At the same time, the neighbors of the Federal Republic are incited against "German militarism." As long as Moscow does not cancel the invitation to Schmidt, it leaves all doors open, however.

BANKS NOT AFFECTED BY IRANIAN WITHDRAWALS

LD031324 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Hamburg--It appears that banks in the Federal Republic have not been affected by the withdrawal of Iranian deposits in European banks. This was stated today by a spokesman for the main German banks.

The Ministry of Finance in Bonn, the German Federal Bank and the Association of German Banks in Cologne also have no knowledge of any withdrawals. The Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt pointed out that, in this matter, bank confidentiality strictly applies, and that it can give no information.

Other banks said that in recent months there have been some withdrawals and some new deposits, and that on the whole the two have canceled each other out. It seems that Tehran carried out these transactions as a sort of test to find out to what extent the Iranian depositor could dispose with these funds. These transactions, however, did not take place on federal territory, but most likely with the foreign branches of German banks in Luxembourg and London.

MOSCOW SEEN PROMOTING DISARMAMENT VIA INTER-GERMAN CONTACTS

DW030957 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 31 Dec 79 pp 19-20 DW

[Unattributed article: "Moscow Puts Its Stakes on the Germans"]

[Text] In their efforts to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe after all, the Soviets are placing hope on Bonn and East Berlin. SED boss Erich Honecker is to convince the chancellor in a series of meetings of the special task which the two German states have for disarmament.

The Russian has appeared generous. "The Germans", said Andrey Gromyko, "should be sitting at the table, too" when disarmament negotiations between Soviets and Americans materialize on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe.

The West German chancellor, however, did not like the offer advanced by Moscow's foreign minister during his Bonn visit in November. The Federal Republic, Helmut Schmidt objected, is not a nuclear power, nor does it have the ambition of becoming one. But his government will indeed be particularly interested in the negotiations of the two great powers. In being the very country in which most of the new NATO missiles are to be deployed, the Federal Republic has a "vital interest" in the success of the disarmament talks which, ideally, could make NATO's arms-gap closure superfluous.

Refusing to be discouraged, the Soviets insist on having the Bonn people participate in the next disarmament round of the two superpowers, at least indirectly: Regardless of the latest attacks against Bonn's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Kremlin wants a second line of negotiations to be established parallel to the disarmament talks of the two great powers, namely, via German-German relations. Helmut Schmidt and SED boss Erich Honecker are to begin this dialog by proxy at their meeting planned for early next year.

Moscow hopes that Bonn's governing Social Democrats could prevent the transfer of new U.S. medium-range weapons to the U.S. troops in Europe after all. They are less convinced of the will for disarmament on the part of the United States, however.

The Soviets, too, proceed from the premise that the new missiles allow the Americans to confine the nuclear conflict to Europe in the event of war. In that case they no longer need to put up their strategic missile potential for the allies and risk the destruction of their own country.

Hence, the Kremlin suspects Washington is only half-heartedly interested in negotiating with the East on "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles.

It was already clear to the Soviets in early October that they would be unable to prevent the missile decision of NATO. At a meeting with the SED Politburo during the 30-year anniversary celebration of the GDR, Leonid Brezhnev explained the guidelines to the East German comrades:

There must not be any military superiority of NATO in Europe;

Still it is necessary to adhere to the policy of detente since there is no alternative;

The two German states have a special mission in the relaxation of the East-West relationship.

For all these reasons, demanded Brezhnev, Honecker must get together with Chancellor Schmidt.

The SED leadership, which until then had displayed little interest in an early inter-German summit because of the unstable situation in the eastern republic, obeyed. It dispatched its Bonn representative Ewald Moldt to Schmidt and summoned Bonn's authorized representative, Guenter Gaus, to Honecker to have preliminary talks on the meeting. The SED also decided on a signature campaign by which the GDR people were to support Brezhnev's disarmament initiative which the Soviet chief had announced during his visit to East Berlin. Honecker plans to present the 13 million signatures to the chancellor as evidence of the will for detente.

Thus Helmut Schmidt must prepare himself for disarmament to be the dominant subject and not inter-German affairs or economic cooperation. Addressing the SED Central Committee in mid-December, Honecker averred his readiness "to clarify with the Government of the FRG a number of questions which will achieve further headway toward safeguarding peace and disarmament."

For the Schmidt visit the East German is envisaging a joint statement which will fix in writing the special interest of the two German states in detente and thus also their special role in the disarmament dialog. The general secretary suggested the tenor of such a document: In his progress report to the Central Committee he emphasized several times the "commitment of the two German states to insure that war will never again emanate from German soil."

Under Moscow's concept the special effort of Bonn and East Berlin for disarmament must not remain a lone event. The Soviets would rather like to make the German-German summit meetings a permanent institution--after the model of the German-French consultations.

But then both the Russians and the East Germans have made up their reckoning without Helmut Schmidt. The chancellor deems special German-German actions of little use. "And in that respect," says a close Schmidt aide, "he will not be vamped by anything whatsoever."

On the one hand, the Bonn government chief believes that relations with the GDR are not yet adequately developed for trustfully conveying the wishes and demands from one side to the other.

On the other hand, the chancellor is aware that any flirtation with Honecker would make the allies at home and abroad suspicious. In the FDP and among the NATO partners the suspicion is too strong that the Eastern offer is but another attempt to drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and its allies--with the objective of reducing U.S. influence in Europe.

Nowadays the Soviet Union is again indicating such intentions openly. Thus, high-ranking Soviet functionaries dealing with Western affairs [Westfunktionaere] spread the absurd contention that Washington had extorted Schmidt's assent to NATO's closure of the arms gap with the hint that the United States otherwise would put its stakes on Franz Josef Strauss in the election campaign.

Thus, skepticism is wielding greater weight than the lure to be present now at the side-table during the disarmament negotiations--just as at the time of the four-power negotiations on Berlin--and to share in determining the speed and substance of the talks through individual contacts with each of the official negotiating partners.

Yet the Federal Government would not like to be solely dependent on the good will of the United States. Upon Bonn's urging the NATO Council decided in Brussels in mid-December that the Americans must consult their alliance partners in each phase of the talks through an institution which is to be set up.

Bonn is prepared indeed to sit down at the negotiating table with the East--though only shoulder-to-shoulder with its European allies. When the followup meeting to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is due in Madrid in the fall of 1980, it is planned to decide there on a special meeting on disarmament in which all European states in the East and West will participate.

This conference then would meet parallel to the SALT III talks between Moscow and Washington--and could control the course of the negotiations any time through direct inquiry.

Bonn also wants to cultivate bilateral talks--but not just with East Berlin. The Bonn visit by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek just before Christmas was the overture to a series of consultations with most Warsaw Pact states: In early February the Hungarian foreign minister will visit the federal capital, in late February Hans-Dietrich Genscher will fly to the CSSR, and in March Schmidt will be going to Moscow.

Additional consultations are also planned with the GDR, albeit on the level of state secretaries, and even on these contacts Bonn has already stuck a European label so as to dispel any suspicion of the Western allies. Protectively, Bonn's representative in East Berlin, Guenter Gaus, told the GDR leadership that the talks will be "conducted only with a view to the Madrid conference."

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES MITTERRAND ON EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD031631 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Plea for NATO"]

[Text] So, the Socialist Party [PSI] has said no to our proposal to stage a joint demonstration against the installation of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

This refusal was no doubt predictable after the unequivocal statements made by Gaston Deferre and Lionel Jospin.

However, it has to be said that Francois Mitterrand went further yesterday by adopting the main argument put forward by NATO to justify its decision.

Moreover, this argument is exactly the same as the one hammered home by the whole government press in France: The Americans are right to respond to Soviet rearmament.

In short, the PS first secretary is faithfully siding with Washington.

This is hardly surprising since he said as early as 5 December. "We do not want any imbalance between East and West. If the experts think that Pershing missiles are necessary to insure this balance we are in favor of them."

The White House experts simply had to think they were necessary and Francois Mitterrand was immediately convinced.

Unfortunately the new argument used by the experts is in complete contradiction to the statements hitherto made by NATO circles.

Do you want proof?

Is it not true that the London Institute of Strategic Studies expressed on 2 February 1979 the view that there was parity between the NATO and Warsaw Pact nuclear weapons?

Did President Carter himself not state on 1 October 1979: "Nobody in the world could surpass our defense forces?"

Did German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt not express his satisfaction in the following terms on 22 October: "We have created the right conditions in Europe for the political and military balance required for our security"?

Finally, did U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance not go even further on 26 October: "Our alliance is stronger than the Warsaw Pact."

Well? Why this sudden change of attitude? Why are the U.S. leaders, with the support of Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand, assuming the frightening responsibility of reviving the arms race by deploying 600 new nuclear missiles on the borders with the USSR?

Such a decision runs counter to the SALT agreements signed on 18 June by Carter and Brezhnev which consecrated the balance of military forces between the USSR and the United States.

Has the Soviet Union strengthened its defenses since then? The SS-20 missiles, which some people use as a pretext to justify the NATO decision, were deployed more than 3 years ago, in other words, well before the SALT agreements were signed. FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel gave the game away by stating that the decision to "modernize" the NATO missile system was taken in 1975--in other words before the SS-20 missiles ever existed.

Since the SALT agreements were signed, the Soviet Union has not only not increased its military potential but has decided to withdraw 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. Therefore the steps taken by NATO thwart the move toward detente which had been started.

In an article by Georges Fillioud, the PS yesterday denied that it is trying to side with Washington. We would have been the first to welcome this if he had not repeated the pretext of the strengthening of the USSR's strategic forces used precisely by Washington.

It is regrettable that the PS, which so loudly declares its desire for union, did not seize this opportunity to show the sincerity of this desire by taking part in today's demonstration in Paris. However, those who take the threat posed by nuclear escalation seriously will flock to the march from [Place de] la Nation to the Bastille this evening.

L'AURORE SCORES 'AMBIGUOUS' GOVERNMENT STAND ON IRAN

LD031451 Paris L'AURORE in French 28 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Jacques Guilleme-Brulon article: "Too Far or Not Far Enough, Mr President"]

[Text] Ambiguous talk is not necessarily the best aspect of diplomacy.

It is even less appropriate when it is a question of expressing your solidarity with a friend who has found himself in a difficult situation.

Throughout the dramatic affair of the American Embassy hostages, France--I mean, its representatives--has made enigmatic statements which could indicate agreement just as well with everybody as with no one.

While international laws are being openly violated by the Tehran authorities we would like to see our rulers make a clear-cut choice.

"The right choice," as Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing once stated, admittedly under different circumstances.

"France," the president stated at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, "which has recognized right from the beginning the realities of the Iranian revolution, will support the international community's efforts to secure the release of hostages still held prisoner in Iran...."

This statement leaves us with a sense of frustration. It goes both too far and not far enough.

Too far because the incumbent at the Elysee has first paraphrased one of the answers which he gave to Jean-Pierre Elkabbach during his 28 November televised interview, when he strangely emphasized "the fundamental force of life in Iran" as represented by the Islamic revolution.

Furthermore, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing stated that "you cannot accept the destruction of international law and seizure of hostages."

Antagonism between these two statements seems obvious since it indeed was the fanatical and demented nature of Mr Khomeyni's revolution that encouraged some peculiar students to seize American diplomatic personnel as hostages.

Condemnation of the latter inexorably implies condemnation of the former.

Under the circumstances, any allusion to the "international community" looks like a tacit concession which neutralizes the above statement even further, assuming that is possible.

France needs no one to pass judgment on an intolerable situation the responsibility for which falls--who would dare to deny this?--on the shoulders of men who have brutally shown themselves to be implacable enemies of our civilization.

With respect to this matter, our duty to show solidarity with our American allies must not be affected by any reticence. Our solidarity must be complete and without reservations.

Cioran is right to emphasize that "compliance with the adversary's wishes is a clear symptom of weakness, that is, tolerance which in the final analysis is merely tantamount to the coquetry of the dying" (Guilleme-Brulon note: "Ecartelement" [struggle] published by Gallimard)[French publishing house].

PRICE OF OIL PRODUCTS, GAS, ELECTRICITY RAISED

LD031330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The national price committee decided this morning to raise the price of oil products, gas and electricity. Economy Minister Rene Monory told reporter Michel (Gariballe) that the entire increase announced by the oil producers would be applied immediately to the price of gasoline, supergrade gasoline, gas oil and domestic heating fuel. The increase represents a rise of 19 centimes a liter, including tax, on all the products.

Electricity and gas prices are to rise by more than 10 percent.

Raymond Barre will comment on the economic and social consequences of the oil price rises this evening. He will be speaking live on television at 2000.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON MARCHAIS VISIT TO POLAND

For the text of the communique issued on the 14-16 December visit by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to Poland, published in L'HUMANITE, see the Poland section of the 4 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--New Nicaraguan Ambassador to France Alejandro Serrano Caldera has presented his credentials to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Dec 79 p 2 PA]

EMBASSY IN TEHRAN ADVISES NATIONALS TO LEAVE IRAN

LD032202 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Iran--The Italian Embassy in Tehran has advised all Italian nationals to leave the country if their presence there is not essential. This recommendation is in accordance with the measures taken by other EEC countries.

PRIME MINISTER COSSIGA TO VISIT WASHINGTON

LD031920 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Cossiga is going to Washington for an official visit on 24-25 January at the invitation of the President of the United States. He is scheduled to meet with President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other members of the American Government, with whom he will examine the principal problems of international affairs as well as bilateral problems.

COMMUNIST YOUTH FEDERATION DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

LD271545 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 17 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Italian Communist Youth Federation (FGCI) Delegation Leaves for China"]

[Text] Rome--An FGCI delegation, composed of Comrades Massimo d'Alema [PCI Central Committee member], Massimo Micucci, Walter Vitali, Marco Fumagalli and Chiara Risoldi, left for Beijing yesterday.

The FGCI delegation, visiting Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League, will spend 10 days in the PRC.

LABOR ATTACKS COSSIGA, GIANNINI REMARKS DEBATED

AU040944 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 4 (ANSA)--Italy's joint CGIL-CISL-UIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Workers Unions-Italian Union of Labor] Trade Union Central has come out with a major attack on Premier Francesco Cossiga's ruling coalition, breaking the "truce" that has reigned in labor-government relations since the administration came to power in August.

The powerful labor organization overwhelmingly approved a motion from CGIL Secretary Luciano Lama to stage the general strike announced for this period on January 15. The secretary of the predominantly Communist trade union confederation passed the harshest of possible judgements on the Rome government, that it was incapable of governing.

"The severity of the crisis", Lama said, "requires a government that is capable of intervening and dealing with the tasks of the day".

"The present government, we regret to say, is not capable of governing", he added. "That is why we are asking for a leadership that is up to the job", Lama concluded.

Despite the blow dealt by the unions, the Cossiga government appears to be on a steadier footing now than in recent days. The government's drastic anti-terrorism measures and recent energy deliberations, according to observers, has given a major boost to its image in the eyes of public opinion. The general impression these days is that the government will hold out until next spring's round of local elections, a more optimistic survival forecast than in the past.

Two major political appointments between now and the spring are likely to have a crucial effect on the government's fate--the Socialist Party's (PSI) forthcoming Central Committee meeting and the Christian Democratic Party's (DC) national congress at the beginning of February.

A badly split "PSI" is expected to face a tough battle between its two major factions. One, headed by Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile, advocates a path of leftist unity, while the other, led by Secretary Bettino Craxi, advocates a more "independent" role for the party.

For their part, the Christian Democrats will be grappling with the issue of the Communist Party's (PCI) demand to join the government and will have to map out a stand on the matter.

Meanwhile, debate was still going on about Italian Minister for Administrative Reform Massimo Severo Giannini's grim analysis of the nation's state of health. Giannini, a "non-political" authority on bureaucratic affairs who is considered to be close to the Socialists, went down on record in a recent interview as saying that there was "nothing to be done" about the Italian situation. He charged the country's political class and trade unions with "incapability and irresponsibility" and was even quoted as saying that he was increasingly tempted to "get out of Italy".

Although the minister issued a partial retraction of the interview and said that he had been attributed with "concepts that do not respond to (his) effective opinions with a forcing and distortion of (his) thought", the furor over the affair has not let up.

The latest word on the debate came yesterday from the former chief justice of the Italian Constitutional Court, Paolo Rossi, who branded Chief-of-State Sandro Pertini's reaction to Giannini's statements "sensational".

The president's office issued a statement Wednesday saying that Giannini's alleged statements "arose surprise and a painful impression", especially in their contrast to Pertini's New Year's speech voicing "confidence in the Italian people and hope in the country's future". The statement also contained an implict invitation to Giannini to quit his post if he was so sour on Italy. "It is surprising that, despite this uncommendable state of mind (of wanting to leave Italy), professor Giannini should remain a minister of the republic, unless, of course, he hastens to deny the statements attributed to him," the presidential communique said.

Rossi, taken aback by Pertini's reaction, issued his own statement to say: "I can understand the president feeling hurt, because Giannini's statements and his assertion that he wants to leave Italy are rather hurting, especially coming as they did from a government minister. But it is not the chief of state who revokes or concedes confidence. It is the Parliament's job. I'm not the one who says so, the Constitution does--the chief of state entrusts a man to form a government, then the lower house and the Senate give or do not give it their approval. These are the rules, and they must be respected."

SA CARNEIRO CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD032335 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The new Portuguese prime minister today condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, even before presiding over the first meeting of his council of ministers. Sa Carneiro described the Soviet intervention as a threat to world peace and security.

Sa Carneiro's government, sworn-in today, is the first Portuguese cabinet since 1919 exclusively comprised of civilians. After the first cabinet meeting, it was announced that Francisco Pinto Balsemac, minister assistant to the prime minister, will travel to the Azores tomorrow. At the same time, a working group comprising the ministers of defense, social affairs, housing and public works and transport was entrusted with the task of mobilizing national resources with a view to solving the most pressing problems and planning the reconstruction work in the archipelago hit by the earthquake.

Sa Carneiro's cabinet has decided to present its program to the Assembly of the Republic on 11 January.

SA CARNEIRO SPEAKS AT GOVERNMENT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

LD031720 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1248 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] [Announcer] General Ramalho Eanes is shaking hands with the outgoing prime minister, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo. The prime minister, Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, will now speak:

[Sa Carneiro] Mr President of the Republic, ladies and gentlemen:

The Democratic Alliance is assuming power by the imperative of the electoral will of the Portuguese people who have given it a majority in the Assembly of the Republic [sentence indistinct]. Thus ends a prolonged political crisis that could only have found its conclusion and its resolution by means of general elections.

The electoral victory that has led to the formation of this government is a vindication of the political blueprint under which the Social Democratic Party [PSD], Social Democratic Center [CDS] and People's Monarchist Party [PPM] united, and to which the Reformists' Group [former Socialists] became associated through an agreement with the Social Democrats.

The unity of our goals and our action, while preserving the specific character of the programs and principles of each component, was one of the reasons for our victory and will be the basis of the success of the new majority. Thus the Democratic Alliance is assuming power not as an end in itself but as a means for realizing a proposed and accepted blueprint.

So today we are assuming both here in government and in parliament the exercise of democratic power which is relative power and must be exercised with full respect for the Constitution, for other sovereign bodies, for social and political forces and, above all, for the men and women of Portugal.

This power neitheremanates from behind desks nor is imposed from behind the scenes. In such circumstances it will neither be the kind of power which one shrinks from using [words indistinct] nor the kind of power that would be limited to the mere administration of a system partly inherited from our opponents and partly from the undemocratic action of minorities which describe themselves as revolutionary.

While aware of limitations imposed by time and resulting from the observance of requirements of the constitutional system and of the respective transition period, the present government and its parliamentary majority, faithful to the express will of the Portuguese people, have been mandated to change Portuguese society in accordance with their specific blueprint and by means of reforms whose intensity and pace will be determined by the need to resolve the country's specific problems.

The government will be guided by these principles and therefore, it will properly exercise executive powers and be unswerving in its goals, cohesive and solid in its resolve and moderate and truthful in its actions--actions uncompromisingly carried out for the strengthening of representative democracy, the rule of law and the sense of solidarity and justice.

Total respect for representative democracy and the aim to achieve it fully by the conclusion of the transition period will entail respect for the views of social forces and public opinion and its representatives, and therefore observance of the usual means of maintaining communication with each of them. But this also means that none of those forces must be granted privileges or influence which might misrepresent the choice made at the polls or which might give them a decisionmaking power incompatible with democratic principles and practice.

The government will lend an attentive ear to public opinion as expressed via the mass media and will not attempt to force the media by administrative means to inform the nation as the government thinks fit at any given moment. However, the government will not forget that the views reflected, and at times originated, by the mass media often do not represent the national consensus of opinion, and sometimes do not even reflect a significant component of such opinion. Thus, while listening to these views, the government will not allow its actions to be determined by them, nor will it use them to assess its situation or the advisability of its policies.

The government will not (?suppress) the responsible interaction of social forces, but will not refrain from insuring that this interaction is truly free, or from (?bringing about) the conditions propitious for the possible degree of consensus among these forces. The social forces are not organs of sovereignty; any effort to govern through them would be no better than a return to the concept of a corporate state that we utterly and firmly reject. By the same token, it does not behoove the organizations that claim to represent the social forces to determine the decisions of the executive power that is the sole province of the government.

The primacy of law, cornerstone of the state of law, entails full respect for the laws of the land, with no exceptions or temporizations of any kind.

It is not easy to rapidly put an end to a certain climate of impunity that is spreading in our country and exists in areas of the state--or dependent on the state--which should, on the contrary, give an example of scrupulous respect for the laws of this country. But the difficulty of the task will only lead to the government's greater resolve in tackling it. In the certainty that, if this task is not undertaken, the national community, the democratic regime and the freedom of the individual will be undermined by corruption and arbitrariness and will finally collapse under the weight of the immorality of unjust power.

The awareness of the need for solidarity and justice cannot be dissociated from the democratic regime itself and must be fully promoted in each individual country so that gradually it may be imparted to the international community. Such lofty goals make it imperative that the Democratic Alliance government should be seen operating on a national rather than a partisan level. Supported by the parties and individuals that form the new parliamentary majority, the government and its policies will nevertheless not be subordinated to them--even though it is answerable to them, and liable to be replaced by them.

The decision to adopt this line prompted me to abandon the post of chairman of the PSD. The office I have just been sworn into belongs to the PSD in the context of the Democratic Alliance, but the responsibility for the exercise thereof and for the political leadership of the government is mine and mine alone.

The government will not be guided by ideological criteria. Rather, it will consider real conditions in order to resolve the specific problems of the people--of the people and of the communities that they make up with a greater or lesser degree of autonomy--for solidarity and justice must be extended to all Portuguese, wherever they may live and work, to the local government organizations and to the autonomous regions of Madeira and Azores. And at this particular time it behooves the government to declare its determination to help the people of the Azores, especially those on Terceira and Sao Jorge islands, by every available means. In the midst of the grief shared by the whole nation we must start thinking immediately of the rapid and complete reconstruction of what the earthquake has destroyed. The government is committed to this.

The internal and external difficulties we are facing cannot be underestimated. A continuously deteriorating internal economic situation--having as its sole hopeful sign the improvement of the balances of trade and payments--will be echoed this year by a worsening of the international economic situation. The latest OECD forecasts give no encouragement to its member countries, specifically to Portugal, where a higher rate of inflation and a lower growth rate are forecast.

We shall also have to face new increases in the price of oil and the political instability that has characterized the end of the seventies and which threatens to degenerate into serious conflicts. The recent invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, which poses a threat to world peace and security, is an example typical of the dangers ahead.

The decade that has just come to an end was characterized by an uncertainty and instability that spread the anxiety and doubt we see taking root everywhere. We feel them in Portugal too, mixed with the joy of the regained freedom and of the not totally fulfilled promises of democracy and social justice.

It will be our role, at the level of real achievements, to start to work toward meeting the legitimate and unfulfilled aspirations of the Portuguese people. This work may continue later through more profound reforms and more lasting changes.

As a member of the community of European nations and of the broader community of the free world, Portugal must also make its contribution to helping mankind find the paths of peace, tolerance and justice in the eighties. It will be on the basis of our internal policies, and as an extension thereof, that we shall adopt our approach to international issues, never in the opposite direction that creates dependence and [words indistinct].

The individual is the measure and the purpose of all human endeavor. Politics must be at the service of his full realization. Such is our rule, our new beginning and our goal. (?It provides) the measure of failure or success and is the cause of the stability or downfall of governments and regimes. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

EANES ENJOINS NEW GOVERNMENT TO RESPECT DEMOCRACY

LD032345 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The sixth constitutional government was sworn in today. In his speech on the occasion, President Ramalho Eanes began by reaffirming his faith in the vitality of the democratic regime evidenced by the whole political process which reached its formal conclusion with the swearing-in of Sa Carneiro's government. Ramalho Eanes then attached precise significance to the latest elections' results and turnout:

[Begin Eanes recording] The elections' turnout and results were essentially democratic. They expressed a deeply felt need for a change, and were the reaffirmation of the people's hope in the ideals of April 1974 and their materialization: A greater security in the future, a greater effort in the creation of wealth, a greater care in the equitable distribution of wealth created and a greater social justice through real support of the most underprivileged classes. This desired change is always based on the wish to meet the aspirations of the Portuguese people.

As the person responsible for the government, you are, Mr Prime Minister--as a result of the people's vote and the imperative need to interpret it democratically--the foremost custodian of such demanding hopes. You have at your disposal considerable means which make it legitimate to expect--in an attitude of realistic compromise--a term in office capable of providing for the gradual satisfaction of the daily needs of the people. Without forgetting the difficulties lying ahead, one could even say that both your excellency and your government have--unlike any previous government since 1976--the minimum means required to overcome them successfully. In this connection, the extensive experience you had during your years in the opposition will no doubt enable you to have no doubts about the extreme importance of the political debate of major and minor issues through the media, and the suitable use which the government will prove capable of making of such means in order to explain its decision, and to facilitate the necessary criticism. The parliamentary majority, from which the government sworn in today has emerged, has sprung from democracy, and only in democracy can it find its full justification.

It is indeed taken for granted that no majority in a state of law and in a pluralist regime will allow itself to be paralyzed by the Manicheism of antagonic decisions, which is the vice which destroys democratic tolerance and the harbinger of authoritarian tendencies.

The decade we are now entering will probably have little in common with the decades of relative prosperity and international stability in which the political and social concept of our generation were formed. It is the duty of all rulers to pursue a policy--their own policy--taking into account that international relations are of paramount importance to countries like ours in view of our insufficient industrial resources, (?the dimension) of the domestic market and also of the historic conditions linked to [word indistinct]. But we have also (?tried) to govern according to a criterion of democratic vitality which gives sense to the state of law and consistence to the principle of alternation of power.

Therefore, it is also my duty to insure that the concept of political majority--as a condition of government stability and coherence--will not lose its value, so that the debate which will unfold in the near future may develop within a framework in which several alternate majorities will be possible. [end recording]

LEFT CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD031916 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Several Spanish political groups have condemned the armed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Spanish Communist Party, in an editorial in the daily MUNDO OBRERO, rejects the intervention from a class and revolutionary standpoint. Nevertheless, the Communist Party says that neither the United States nor other leading NATO powers have the moral right to condemn the Soviet Union since they too have been accomplices to similar imperialist aggression.

For its part, the Union of Maoist Youth has also condemned the Soviet invasion. A note issued by the party's Central Committee says this action sets a new highpoint in the spiral of interference and aggression carried out directly or indirectly by the Soviet Union.

PCE Executive Issues Communique

LD032358 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan continues to have repercussions throughout the world. The Spanish Marxist left also condemns the intervention.

The Permanent Commission of the PCE Executive, which met this afternoon, has issued a communique in which it says: Without entering into the nature of the events which preceded this intervention, or the possible involvement of other great powers--for a lack of objective and reliable information among other reasons--the Permanent Commission believes that the entry of the troops of one country into another violates the principles of sovereignty and independence, contributes to making international relations more tense and creates more dangers for world peace.

The PCE Executive's Permanent Commission says that the fact that certain imperialist powers may have used methods similar to those which we condemn today does not excuse what has happened.

The PCE considers that, following these events and others such as NATO's decision to station new tactical nuclear missiles in Europe, initiatives within the framework of the United Nations are urgently required to reach effective disarmament measures and suppress military blocs and the presence of all kinds of military bases on foreign soil.

The communique concludes by saying that the PCE hopes that the nonalined countries' movement will place itself at the head of such initiatives, which can make a decisive contribution to the maintenance of world peace.

For its part, the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, that is to say that Catalan communists, has said through its President Don Gregorio Lopez Raimundo: We cannot accept the military intervention of one country in another, especially when this intervention affects socialist countries.

FINLAND

PRESS COMMENT ON AFGHANISTAN REVIEWED

LD031520 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Press review on Afghanistan events]

[Excerpts] Many papers comment today on the repercussions of the Afghanistan situation on big power politics.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT notes that Afghanistan was, even a couple of years ago, still a backward neutral state whose national government maintained good relations with the Soviet Union. Now the country is becoming Moscow's Vietnam, tying up a lot of Soviet resources without giving much in return. Moreover, the situation in Afghanistan strengthens the suspicions about Soviet policy. It is being asked what would happen if in Iran, for instance, a leftist "Terijoki government" [reference to pro-Soviet 'Democratic People's Government of the Republic of Finland' set up in 1939] were to be formed, and it concluded a treaty with Moscow and asked for assistance?

The statement issued by the Finnish Foreign Ministry about the events in Afghanistan can, in the view of HELSINGIN SANOMAT, be understood as follows: Finland regards the present situation as abnormal and undesirable from the point of view of the entire international community, and hopes that the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops as soon as possible in accordance with its promises. The hope is appropriate, the paper says, but perhaps not realistic. It appears that the Soviet troops will have to stay in Afghanistan for a long time, the paper says.

SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI notes that if the United States seriously wants to interpret the events in Afghanistan as an indication of the Soviet Union's expansionist policy, it may then be foolish to expect any great progress in detente for the next few years. It is true that the situation regarding detente seemed gloomy even before Afghanistan; the U.S. Senate's debate on the SALT II treaty seemed to have been postponed until after the United States presidential elections.

KRISTITYU VASTUU says it is difficult to understand what forced the Soviet Union to show to the world the efficiency of its military transport and of its armored troops in Afghanistan. The military air transports and the open intrusion of armored divisions into Afghanistan is to be condemned and is in glaring contrast to the Soviet Union's earlier talk about detente. The occupation of Afghanistan has led rapidly to a crisis of confidence between Washington and the Kremlin and has decisively weakened the possibilities of the U.S. Senate's ratification of the SALT II treaty. At the same time, the international atmosphere has suddenly deteriorated, says KRISTITYU VASTUU.

SAVON SANOMAT says the Brussels meeting of NATO ambassadors touched upon events in Afghanistan, and it was reported that some possibilities of action were brought forward. One of these possibilities, according to NATO sources, is a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. If that possibility becomes a reality, the matter will turn into a very strong international demonstration which will be widely noted, SAVON SANOMAT points out. On the other hand, reacting to this action would, in the paper's opinion, be a very doubtful kind of reaction.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN DETAILS LABOR PARTY CHIEF'S MOSCOW TALKS

LD031201 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "Soviet Union Fears New Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] During Norwegian Labor Party chairman Reiulf Steen's visit to Moscow 11-17 December, Soviet political leaders repeatedly expressed serious doubts about a real U.S. willingness to negotiate to bring the arms race under control. Informed sources have reported this to AFTENPOSTEN.

Party chairman Reiulf Steen held four rounds of talks in Moscow with high-ranking Soviet leaders. The participants on the Soviet side were: CPSU chief ideologist Mikhail Suslov; Boris Ponomarev, chief of the Central Committee International Section; Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, who is one of the four deputy chiefs of the International Section and who has special responsibility for Scandinavia and the Benelux countries (he speaks Scandinavian languages); and Vadim Sobakin, secretary to Shaposhnikov.

Labor Party circles report that the talks took place in a calm and relaxed atmosphere. The meetings with Shaposhnikov, in particular, were very informal, with long and exhaustive talks. Characteristic of the atmosphere were humorous moments such as when Reiulf Steen mentioned that his trip to Moscow had been criticized in Norway and compared with Chamberlain's policy. This remark made Ponomarev smile and say that Chamberlain worked for war but you work for peace. Some of the Soviet comments and utterances during the talks ought to be assessed in the light of the fact that the Soviet leaders were talking with a Norwegian party chairman who is also a central member of the government immediately before the NATO ministers' council was to take an important decision.

A central factor common to all the talks was the Soviet leaders' suspicion, doubt and serious fear of the United States' real security policy objective and its political desire for real negotiations to end the arms race. It was said outright that several times they had asked themselves whether some circles in the United States want an arms race for economic reasons in order to play on the Soviet Union's weak economic position, and whether the West is possibly playing along with China, which Moscow is also obliged to take into account in its defense planning. In this connection, they referred to the fact that Chinese leaders call the Soviet Union enemy No 1.

Soviet Pessimism

Soviet pessimism regarding the United States' real intentions is based on the long time spent negotiating the SALT II treaty. And when the President finally signs it seems as if Congress will not ratify the treaty. Maybe this means that Carter does not control forces in American society who want a different development, the Soviet leaders were wondering. They also alleged that General Rogers, NATO supreme commander in Europe, does not really want arms control but regards such proposals as a political smokescreen in order to acquire more and better weapons.

Suslov asked what "negotiations" really mean. He believed that the very word is ambiguous and that there is a great difference between negotiations from a position of strength and an actual decision on arms modernization, and negotiations first and decisions later. He did not believe that the weapons will not be deployed once the decision is taken. He believed that there will be no way out if the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are deployed. Then the Soviet Union will have to take precautions and countermeasures. At least there can be no talk of fresh negotiations before the SALT II treaty is ratified. The possibilites of that happening in the next few months were viewed very pessimistically, and in the meantime, the Pershing-2 missiles could be deployed. Shaposhnikov claimed that the Russians possess information proving that their missile is already in production and can be deployed within a year. He refused to identify the source of his information but said merely that in his position he reads many reports.

Shorter Warning Time

The Soviet leaders were very worried about the potential deployment of the cruise missile. They believed that it will introduce a new dimension into the arms spiral. They pointed out that the warning time for the new missiles will be drastically reduced, saying that technical installations can break down--for example, computer errors can arise. Hitherto there has been time to use the direct telephone link with Washington to investigate whether what is being monitored on the radar screens is correct. This means will no longer be available if the new missiles are deployed. Everything will happen so quickly that there will only be time to push the button and maybe not even enough time to direct the missiles accurately toward the planned targets, the Russians said.

Steen reminded them that the SS-20 missile also has a short warning time and is aimed at targets in West Europe. He expressed the desire that the new missiles not be deployed in Europe and that the SS-20 be removed. At one point Shaposhnikov gave a little sigh and admitted that maybe it was Moscow's fault that the mood was exacerbated by the SS-20's deployment.

During the talks Steen said that the negotiating side is strengthened by contributions from the Norwegians and West Germans, and that it is important that decisions in Brussels are linked to a framework of conditions so that negotiations will be central. But he also recalled that this depends on Moscow's response. Shaposhnikov was sympathetic toward these arguments but claimed that everything changes quickly in the West and that the uncertainty surrounding the ratification of the SALT II treaty might result in the Soviet Union's being obliged to take precautions.

SOVIET ENVOY HOLDS TALKS WITH THATCHER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031845 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1758 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador to Britain, Mr Nikolay Lunkov, today firmly denied that Russia had invaded Afghanistan.

He emerged from 45 minutes of talks with Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington at 10, Downing Street, to tell reporters: "We sent some limited military contingents to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghanistan Government. This is a bi-lateral matter between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union."

At the same time, America's ambassador to Russia, Mr Thomas Watson, who has been recalled to Washington, was leaving Britain, where he broke his journey overnight.

There was a flurry of diplomatic activity in London today over the Afghanistan situation. Before Mr Lunkov's Downing Street meeting, Minister of State Mr Douglas Hurd had talks at the Foreign Office with the U.S. Ambassador Mr Kingman Brewster, to discuss Afghanistan. Later, Mr Hurd saw the Norwegian Ambassador Mr Frithjof Jacobsen, to discuss Afghanistan and the Middle East.

Mr Lunkov's visit to Downing Street was at his own request. He wanted to give Mrs Thatcher President Brezhnev's reply to her message last Saturday in which she said she was "profoundly disturbed" at events in Afghanistan.

As he left Downing Street, he described the meeting as "a serious exchange of views." He said: "The prime minister tried to defend her position, but I acted on behalf of our president and explained to her and the foreign secretary our position. I confirmed especially this fact: that we sent some limited military contingents to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghanistan Government. I categorically rejected some allegations made in this country, including by some of your colleagues in the media, about a so-called Russian invasion."

Mr Lunkov said he told the prime minister that the military force would be withdrawn from Afghanistan. When reporters asked when, Mr Lunkov said it was impossible to give a date. Asked what the figure of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was, he replied: "There is no figure."

Mr Lunkov denied that the meeting was hostile. He said: "I cannot complain. I think we have so many things in common. Both sides are interested in stability and peaceful co-existence." The ambassador said he did not think further diplomatic action was expected.

Mrs Thatcher told the ambassador of her "very serious concern" over the invasion of Afghanistan and told him she hoped there would be an early withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

Further Details

LD032050 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1959 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[By David Healey and Chris Moncrieff, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher took a strong line with the Soviet ambassador to Britain today when he delivered the reply of Soviet leader Mr Leonid Brezhnev to her message that she was "profoundly disturbed" at the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

And the Foreign Office is considering protest action against Russia which could involve the recall of the British ambassador to Moscow. The Soviet ambassador, Mr Nikolay Lunkov, saw Mrs Thatcher at 10 Downing Street. Mr Brezhnev's reply spoke of acts of external aggression committed against Afghanistan which led to a request from the Afghan Government on Boxing Day for Soviet help.

But Mrs Thatcher, who echoed President Carter's view that Mr Brezhnev "is not telling the facts accurately," told Mr Lunkov that she knew of no evidence of acts of aggression against Afghanistan or anything else that justified the Soviet Union's action.

The prime minister said a request for Soviet help must have come from the government of President Hafizollah Amin, who was overthrown and executed in the Soviet-backed coup. She said it was easy to reconcile this sequence of events with the assertation that the Soviet Union had done nothing to overthrow the previous Afghan Government.

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Lunkov that she was surprised at the Soviet claim that it had taken no military action against Afghanistan. She said there appeared to be considerable public evidence contradicting this claim.

Mr Lunkov denied after his talks with Mrs Thatcher that Russia had invaded Afghanistan. "We sent some limited military contingents to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghanistan Government," he said. "This is a bilateral matter between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union."

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Lunkov that she hoped the Soviet troops would be removed at a very early date. She agreed with the ambassador that "artificial complications" should not be introduced into Soviet-British relations, but added that the present grave situation had been caused by the Soviet Union's armed intervention.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is to fly to Pakistan--almost certainly the week after next--for talks with the government there about the crisis over the border in Afghanistan. Among protest moves open to Britain is to follow the United States' lead and withdraw our ambassador to Moscow. The Foreign Office would not comment on the possibility, but said a number of courses of action are being considered. It appears clear that recalling the ambassador is one of these courses. The American envoy, Mr Thomas Watson, left Britain today after breaking his journey back to Washington.

FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON TO VISIT PAKISTAN 14-16 JAN

LD032214 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2200 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Lord Carrington will visit the Pakistan capital of Islamabad from January 14 to 16. On his way to Pakistan he will stop off for talks in Turkey and Oman and possibly some other countries.

Carrington Interview

LD032330 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2225 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington tonight announced he is to visit countries bordering troubletorn Afghanistan. He plans to go to Pakistan, Oman, and Turkey and "probably one or two other countries in the area," the week after next.

The object, he said on a BBC Panorama special on the crisis, was to discover the feeling in these countries and tell them of Western support.

He called the explanation given to Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher by the Soviet ambassador in London today, "totally unconvincing". The ambassador, Mr Nikolay Lunkov, said the Soviets had taken no part in the coup and they had been called in by the Afghan Government on December 26. Lord Carrington added "I don't see how anyone can believe that. It's too childish. I think we made it fairly clear that we didn't think that was a very satisfactory, convincing explanation."

Britain has already had talks about the situation with the United States, Germany, France, Italy and Canada and decided on a joint approach to the United Nations Security Council, he disclosed. The moves being considered are the cutting off of grain supplies and stopping the export of technology and the granting of cheap loans. He said it was better for the West to act together rather than individually.

His visit, he added, was essential to discover what countries in the area around Afghanistan felt. "It must be very worrying to those countries to see overnight what can happen to an independent country. I think we must consider the situation there, talk to the people concerned and come back and think about it."

LONDON PAPER CALLS FOR QUICK SOLUTION TO IRANIAN-U.S. CRISIS

LD031423 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Jihad al-Khazin article: "Lessons From Afghanistan"]

[Text] Recent events in Afghsnistan must have caused shock waves in neighboring countries. Successive events in the unfortunate country point, if anything, to the danger of dealing with major powers, particularly the Soviet Union, because such powers serve only their own interests.

Pakistan probably is the neighboring country closest to events in Afghanistan because Afghan rebels operate from the border areas and consequently are dragging Islamabad into a situation in which it does not want to be involved. India, despite its gigantic size and ancient traditions, is bound to feel fear, especially because Indira Gandhi's regime was close to the Soviet Union and was followed by a regime that kept its distance from Moscow and was inclined towards Washington. Mrs Gandhi is now in a strong position but she, the present government and all Indians must have learned the hard lesson of the danger of dealing with a major power like the Soviet Union.

The Afghan lesson that the Iranian regime in Tehran must learn is that the safety of every small country lies in keeping your distance from the two superpowers and preventing them from interfering in internal affairs because such a country would be the loser in dealing with either of them.

Iran's future problem might lie with the Soviet Union and not with the United States because of its common borders with Iran and its covetousness toward Iranian oil. But the present problem with the United States, which is taking precedence over future considerations, calls for an immediate solution.

It is hoped that the revolutionary regime in Tehran will realize that it is in the interest of Iran and its people to resolve the crisis with the United States rapidly and with the least possible losses. This is because even if Iran should gain anything from the occupation of the American Embassy and the holding of hostages, it--and likewise the Third World and Muslims in general--will lose many things in return, not the least result of which will be tarnishing the reputation of Islam and invoking hatred in the West for it and for the Third World in general.

Ending the embassy crisis is not difficult because the key to the solution is in Ayatollah Khomeyni's hands. All he has to do is to choose from the solutions open to him one that will neither cause the death of the shepherd nor kill the sheep because the crisis has become prolonged and its dangers have gone beyond Iran to include the Arabs, the Muslims, and the Third World in general.

MEASURES U.S. SHOULD TAKE ON AFGHANISTAN OUTLINED

LD031315 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jan 80 p 12 LD

[Editorial: "Another Bus Missed?: The Things To Do"]

[Text] Much Western reaction to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan has been characterised by frivolity, complacency or futile despair. Take British newspapers, for instance. The popular papers, the DAILY MAIL excepted, have almost ignored it. Comment in the mandarin press itself merits comment. We have been invited by various august voices to regard the invasion as "defensive aggression," launched by "a frightened Soviet regime." The size of the operation "certainly indicates nervousness." Is Afghanistan a glittering prize, woth the winning? Oh, no. We are assured that it is "an anarchic nightmare," a mountain land in which Russia will be hardput to it "simply to avoid a disaster."

We are reminded that, if Russia invades Afghanistan without the slightest pretext, she thus proves that she can do the same to others: "This is not the way to win friends." Perhaps not; but, as even the TIMES concedes, "it may win influence by inspiring fear... a factor to be reckoned with but militant Islam tends to be relatively unfrightened." (Is "unfrightened" here a euphemism for foolhardy?)

Attention is drawn to the cheering possibility that Russia "has made a monumental mistake," has over-reached herself (what about "missed the bus"?). Unfortunately, we are told with a sigh, "the West cannot sit back and rely on this." What then should it do? There is "no need to rush"; we must "weigh considerations carefully," avoid being "too specific at this stage" (as if undue haste or specificity on our part were real dangers!). Meanwhile we may console ourselves with narcotic riddles: "Who will now listen with anything but derision when Soviet representatives makes speeches about sovereignty and non-intervention?" Who? Those who are mortally frightened of Russia, and their number is increasing.

In elegant defeatism of this sort there is hardly more than a hint of what may be true: that Russia knows exactly what she is about in Afghanistan and what her next moves will be. Fears indeed may be liars; but prudent statecraft dares not indiscriminately treat them so.

The greatest risk which attaches to the savage act of war against Afghanistan is that the West may lurch from complacency into defeatism overnight. We are, God knows, soft, self-indulgent and not readily stirred from the passivity of losers rationalising from defeat. By their energy and will to conquer the Russians are able to take tailors shears to the map and meet a chorus of wilting words. The deploring has to stop. Afghanistan has been invaded because in the hot peace which has replaced the cold war the Americans and their allies are taken to be feebletons. In fairness Mr Carter is sounding like a man who has been given a crash course in the nastiness of the world during the past few weeks. He wishes to respond. How should he go about it and how should his friends abroad help him and their own interests?

First, there must be a formal withdrawal from the Moscow Olympics. The whimpering of the sporting interest must be ignored in the knowledge that if such people mind withdrawal so will the Soviets. Of course they will. The Soviet Union has invested resources and advance home publicity on a public display of her standing in the world. America and Britain should stay away and get as many nations to join them as possible. If necessary a counter Olympics might be staged, but the prestige gala put on in the first place as Soviet propaganda, would resemble a Roman triumph if the limp Westerners and the affronted Moslem states trailed their banners around the imperial stadium. Absence is a matter of self-respect.

Second, Mr Carter must look at the immensely difficult problem of grain, sale of which is fine for private profit and a life link to an economy geared to missiles, tanks and exported terrorism but not to the growing of food. Mr Carter will face powerful lobbies and great talents for evasion, but surely a stiff export tariff on the entire Eastern bloc and on any intermediary caught in the act, might work as a ban might not.

Finally, if Mr Carter wishes to impress the Russians with the fact of his own arousal he can take a very simple step. He chose for his Cabinet three years ago a combination of bureaucrats and McGovernites, passing over the skilled, hard-headed realists who were to be found in the camp of Senator Henry Jackson. To turn now to men in the mould of Dr Paul Nitze--the untrusting hardheads who know the score, would spell out his purpose very clearly to the Soviets. To bring in such people with Mr James Angleton restored to control of an untramelled CIA, would be the best telegraphy imaginable.

HURRIYET REPORTS REOPENING OF HOTELS IN FAMAGUSTA

NC031607 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 30 Dec 79 p 1, 6 NC

[By correspondent Ziya Akcapar]

[Text] Nicosia--The governments of Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have decided to gradually reopen the Varosha area of Famagusta for business and settlement as of April. This area, which has been closed since the peace operation, has a tourist capacity of 16,000 hotel beds. Secret preparations that have been going on for some time have now been expedited.

In accordance with a decision taken in Ankara some time ago by the TFSC Government on the question of "reopening Varosha," Dr Kenan Atakol, minister of foreign affairs, tourism and defense, had written to the Greek Cypriots and the third country nationals who have tourist facilities in Varosha informing them that they had 2 months to decide when they would like to return to Varosha.

It has been learned that Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has assigned Dr. Saadettin Bilgic, deputy leader of the Justice Party, the task of finding out what problems could emerge with the reopening of Varosha and how they would be rapidly dealt with.

Dr Saadettin Bilgic, who came to Cyprus and held a series of secret talks, told HURRIYET before leaving for Ankara that it was true that Varosha was going to be reopened for settlement and business section by section. Dr Bilgic stated that the most serious problem in this respect was "water." He added that it is quite likely that the Varosha water, which originates in the Greek Cypriot sector, will be cut. This means that water for Varosha will have to be piped in from Baspinar, and this will require an investment of 80 million liras.

On the other hand, the determined stand of the Turkish and TFSC governments to go ahead with the reopening has caused panic in the Greek Cypriot administration. In a statement, Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandis told hotel owners that such an attempt ran counter to the letter and spirit of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement.

In his statement Rolandhis said: "The Denktas administration informed the hotel owners that they could freely reopen and manage their property. This means that on one hand, it is asking those who have created Varosha to accept the results of invasion and occupation and, on the other, it is trying to deceive world opinion. The hotel owners will not return to Varosha under the laws and orders of the so-called Turkish Cypriot administration."

The TFSC authorities say that Varosha can no longer be exposed to the destruction caused by nature, and that it is its humanitarian duty to reopen these facilities for international use. They have also stated that most of the facilities were British owned and that positive answers have begun to come from these business circles.

MULTINATIONAL FIRMS READY TO RETURN TO FAMAGUSTA

NC031608 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 1 Jan 80 p 3 NC

[Ny correspondent Ziya Akcapar]

[Excerpts] Nicosia--Following the decision by the governments of Turkey and the TFSC to reopen Varosha for settlement and business, many multinational firms, including British, American, Swiss and German, have stated that they are ready to return to the island "provided Turkey gives them the necessary assurances."

Third country nationals who own installations in Varosha have stated: "If Turkey provides us with the necessary assurances, we can start repair and renovation work in 1980 and accept reservations for the 1981 season."

Dr Saadettin Bilgic, who has investigated the matter in Cyprus on behalf of Prime Minister Demirel, said: "The Demirel government does not intend to prolong the political error that has been pursued so far regarding Varosha. Varosha will definitely be reopened. An investigation of records has shown that 68 percent of the land of Varosha belongs to the Turkish Trusts Administration (Turk Vakiflar Idaresi) and to the Turkish Cypriots who possess title deeds. More than 50 percent of the facilities on this land belong to foreign organizations. The Turkish Government is prepared to provide all the necessary assurances for those firms that wish to return to their facilities and get them ready for international use." TFSC Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Atakol has said: "The foreign nations and organizations who control the vast majority of the facilities changed their attitude toward us when they realized that we were determined to reopen Varosha. We look upon Varosha as a whole and urge the Greek Cypriots and their organizations to return to their facilities as well. However, we cannot wait indefinitely. If they wish to return to Varosha under TFSC laws, they will be entitled to all the facilities, credits, aid and inventive measures available to TFSC citizens. If they give in to pressure from the Greek Cypriot administration and refuse to return, these facilities will still be reopened. The Turkish Cypriots possess the managerial ability and experience as well as the capital needed for this purpose."

ATAKOL PROTESTS GREEK CYPRIOT-BRITISH TALKS ON BASES

TA031926 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 3 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has again stressed the partnership right of the Turkish Cypriot community in the Republic of Cyprus and said that Britain could not conclude an agreement with the Greek Cypriots on its bases in Cyprus without the consent of the Turkish Cypriot community. He expressed the belief that the British Government knew this reality and would take action accordingly.

Mr Atakol's statement came after the Government of the Federated State had received information to the effect that in a forthcoming meeting with the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, would discuss the question of British bases in Cyprus and that he would ask the British Government for compensation amounting to more than 75 million pounds sterling.

NONE OF PROMISED LIBYAN OIL RECEIVED IN 1979

AT311205 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 31 Dec 79 p 14 AT

[Text] The Government of Libya maintains a peculiar position on the question of supplying Greece with the quantities of oil agreed upon last January during the visit to the Libyan capital by Coordination Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Although an entire year has elapsed the relevant protocol has not yet been signed. It is reported that Libya requested that the protocol be signed immediately after the OPEC meeting in Caracas. The year 1979, however, is coming to a close and there is no signed agreement.

Authoritative circles observed that there has been no explanation of Libyan intentions on whether and what quantity of oil it is prepared to supply to Greece. In addition to this, Greece has not received a single liter of the quantity of 500,000 tons Libya had promised to deliver in 1979.

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR LIBYAN OIL IN 1980

AT011500 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 31 Dec 79 AT

[Text] Minister of Industry and Energy Miltiadhis Evert announced today that Greece has signed an agreement with Libya for the supply of 1.5 million tons of oil in 1980. This agreement and others, signed in the past with other countries, meets all requirements for 1980. This statement was made by the minister in reply to reports in certain newspapers about the absence of a signed agreement for the supply of oil from Libya.

UK ENVOY MEETS ZAIMIS, EXPLAINS POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

AT031640 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 3 Jan 80 AT

[Text] The British Government considers the situation in Afghanistan extremely serious and intends to coordinate its stance with that of its allies. This, among other things, was stated to Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis by British Ambassador in Athens Sutherland who called on Zaimis today. At the meeting, the British ambassador presented the deputy foreign minister with his government's views on the situation in Afghanistan and Rhodesia.

Specifically with regard to Rhodesia, Sutherland stated that after the restoration of legality in that country foreign nations can resume their diplomatic representation in Rhodesia. Zaimis said that Greece intends to reactivate its consulate in Salisbury, Rhodesia in order to serve the large Greek community and, more generally, to develop economic, political and commercial relations between the two countries.

THATCHER ACCEPTS KARAMANLIS INVITATION TO VISIT GREECE

AT032115 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Jan 80 AT

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will soon pay an official visit to Greece in response to an invitation by Prime Minister Karamanlis. This was stated to President of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou by Speaker of the UK House of Commons George Thomas during their meeting today.

KARAMANLIS TO BRIEF PARLIAMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY 18 JAN

AT031345 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 3 Jan 80 p 10 AT

[Text] On Friday, 18 January, Karamanlis will brief the Chamber of Deputies on the course of the great national issues. A discussion will be held before the regular agenda and--as usual--will be conducted at the political party leader level.

It is expected that the prime minister will refer to the subjects of the EEC, Greece's "special relationship" with NATO, Greek-Turkish relations, the Cyprus question and his trips to the Soviet Union and PRC. A. Papandreou, I. Zigdhis, Il. Iliou, former Prime Minister P. Kanellopoulos and G. Mavros will participate in the discussion.

DHROSOS DISCUSSES POSSIBLE MILITARY TAKEOVER IN TURKEY

AT032036 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Jan 80 AT

[G.N. Dhrosos commentary]

[Text] Regardless of the fact that terrorism is Turkey's most significant and difficult problem, the warning letter by the leader of Turkey's Armed Forces is somewhat strange. First, it is strange because for more than a year martial law has been in force over a very large part of Turkey, that is, the military and not the politicians are those who have undertaken to combat the wave of terrorism and to arrest and try the culprits. Second, because the large political parties--one which until a month and a half ago was in power and the other which is currently in power--have taken measures to confront terrorism. If these measures were not of a very fortuitous inspiration or if they have not produced results, it does not mean that the country's large parties sympathize or at least tolerate terrorism, or that their followers are involved in it.

After all, terrorism in Turkey has a somewhat peculiar form. It concerns a fight to the death between followers of an extremist left and a fascist, extremist right. To these opposing groups the military people have now added some Islamic circles. No one can define what these circles are, but obviously the military means the representatives of some minorities who have embraced and are trying to implement the teachings of Turkey's neighbor, the most venerable Khomeyni.

In any case, political parties, as we have said, have separated their positions and have ceased killing one another. If occasionally there is an erroneous killing or personal murder of a follower of one party or the other, it constitutes an exception. Consequently, the most logical interpretation of the generals' initiative--which is not so democratic--at this moment seems to be the following: The wave of violence and its ramifications have exhausted the patience of the Turkish Army and perhaps it is planning a more active involvement in politics; that is, an argument or an excuse is being sought to make more palatable the operation that is being planned--if it is being planned.

In any case, for some time now the army has been in a position to take power at will. It has not done so simply because it has not wanted to make the country's position internationally difficult.

ATTACK ON SOVIET CONSULATE IN ISTANBUL REPORTED

TA031635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jan 80 TA

[Text] During an incident which broke out in front of the Soviet Consulate in Istanbul's Beyoglu quarter one person attempting to attack the consulate was killed and a soldier on duty in front of the consulate and a passerby were slightly wounded.

According to information received by TRT correspondents from Istanbul Security Directorate officials and eyewitnesses, the incident occured around 1515. A group of about 30 to 40 people arrived in front of the Soviet Consulate, which is situated in the Tunel section of Istiklal Street, and shouted slogans. Some of the people among the group who wanted to attack the consulate fired at the building. Meanwhile, one of the soldiers on duty in front of the consulate, Mustafa (Dur), was wounded in the leg. Fatih Veligullari, a student at Umraniye High School, was killed during the clash that broke out. Mustafa Aydin, a teacher who was passing by at the time of the incident, was also slightly wounded in the hand.

Security Directorate officials said that 11 empty cartridges, silencers and parts of weapons were found when the scene of the incident was inspected.

MINISTER LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO TUNIS

TA022053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Jan 80 TA

[Text] State Minister Ahmet Karahan left Turkey by air today for an official visit to Tunis. A technical delegation composed of five director generals is accompanying the state minister. Karahan will participate in the commissioning of a phosphoric acid factory in the town of Gabes on behalf of the government. During his visit Karahan is expected to hold talks on economic, commercial and technical relations between the two countries. Karahan and the delegation accompanying him will return home on 5 January.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM 4-DAY SAUDI ARABIAN VISIT

TA301050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Sezgin returned home after completing a 4-day visit to Saudi Arabia. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Sezgin pointed out that the government attributed great importance to promoting relations with all the Islamic countries and said that relations with Saudi Arabia would be developed within this framework. Sezgin added that the further strengthening of economic and financial cooperation between the two countries would contribute greatly to efforts to reach this end as well as to the prosperity of the two countries.

Recalling that during his visit to Saudi Arabia, he held beneficial talks with the finance and national economy minister as well as with the industry and electricity minister, and that he had also been received by the Saudi king, Sezgin said: During these talks the framework of the present developing and close relations between our two countries--two major countries of the Islamic world and the Middle East--were drawn up in a concrete way and the future development of these relations in the short term were also carefully planned.

The finance minister added that the agenda of a meeting by the joint economic committee to be held in Riyadh in June with a bid to develop cooperation between the two countries as well as other important issues would be included in a statement to be made by the government.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK TO EXTEND LOAN TO TURKISH COMPANY

TA031741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jan 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that the agreement that the Islamic Development Bank extend a $16,410,000 loan to the Turkish Electronics Industry and Trade Ltd Company has been signed in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

According to a statement by the Finance Ministry today, the agreement was signed between TES-TAS [Turkish Electronics Industry and Trade Ltd Company] and Islamic Development Bank officials on 1 January. The loan will be used to finance the machinery and equipment needed to produce electronic equipment and [word indistinct]. According to the agreement, this loan comprises the first portion of the $20,340,000 loan to be extended by the Islamic Development bank. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, the loan will have a 9 percent interest rate and will be for 9 years with a 3-year grace period.

$12 MILLION LOAN EXTENSION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

TA031925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] An agreement on the extenstion of a $12 million loan from Sweden to Turkey within the framework of CECD's aid to Turkey has been signed in Ankara. The agreement was signed by Finance Ministry Treasury Director Tunc Bilge on behalf of Turkey and by Sweden's Charge D'Affaires in Ankara (Lans Larne) on behalf of Sweden.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Bilge said that the agreement comprises a new stage in the development of the economic cooperation between Turkey and Sweden. The loan, which does not have a specific aim and which is to be extended in cash, will be subject to a 5.5 percent rate of interest and will be extended for a period of 16 years with an 8-year grace period.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

TA282225 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The sixth round of meetings of the Turkish-Romanian joint economic committee was concluded and the 1980 trade protocol was signed in Bucharest today. The protocol was signed by Turkish Commerce Minister Halil Basol and by Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry Ioan Avram.

The protocol envisages that the 1980 volume of trade between the two countries be increased to a total of $220 million--$118 million each [as heard]--and the goods traded be varied. According to the protocol fertilizers, newsprints and drilling equipment are among the products to be imported by Turkey from Romania during 1980. Turkey, on the other hand, will export to Romania cotton and various agricultural and industrial products.

According to a statement issued by the Commerce Ministry, the protocol also includes arrangements insuring extensive cooperation in the fields of oil, mining, industry, transportation, tourism and agriculture. Basol and the delegation accompanying him returned to Turkey by air this evening.

MILLIYET INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN

NC281535 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 22 Dec 79 p 5 NC

[Interview granted to MILLIYET by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen--date, place not given]

[Text] In a statement to MILLIYET, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that Turkey was exerting efforts to help Iran extricate itself from this difficult situation, but he added that Turkey was compelled to comply with the UN resolution. Erkmen said: "We are on the side of international law. We have to protect the rule of law." Erkmen said he was under the impression that the attitude of the former government had created certain "doubts" about Turkey in Western minds, and added: "I do not approve of a policy which creates doubts and tries to attract the doubtful. This has to stop."

Drawing attention to the fact that full membership in the Common Market constituted a link in relations with the West, Erkmen added: "I cannot see Turkey outside the EEC framework." He futher said a decision on full membership would be taken sooner or later.

Foreign Minister Erkmen said: "The West is not a charitable organization. You cannot resolve issues by complaining about the West." Erkmen than added that from now on Turkey will abandon the policy of achieving its goals by changing sides. Stating that holding next year's NATO conference in Ankara does not present any disadvantage from a foreign policy viewpoint, Erkmen said: "We are not going to plan an attack in Ankara. Everyone knows that we are a member of NATO."

On the question of Cyprus, Erkmen stated that there is sound logic in Denktas' desire for independence and added: "At this stage we support Denktas. However, I must add that the attitude of the opposite side is leading to independence. I do not see any disadvantage in this from Turkey's point of view. Erkmen said Turkey wanted to place the issue in the proper perspective, but added that Greece would have to display the same desire. This would become clear at the negotiations which will begin shortly.

After stating that the West possessed the necessary resources which could help Turkey overcome its economic difficulties, Erkmen added: "We shall seek new credits from these sources. Credits should have continuity." Erkmen then said that Turkey in turn had a lot to accomplish if the foreign exchange bottlenecks are to be overcome.

Question: Do you believe that the West has given Turkey all the support it needed? Are you happy about it?

Answer: Organizations such as the IMF cannot be discounted. Blaming everything on others is just as complex as blaming everything on oneself. This is the wrong approach. It is an inferiority complex. I do not believe it is correct to try and justify myself by complaining that the West is not sympathetic enough toward us. The government has a duty to resolve matters, whether this is through the West or elsewhere, it is my duty to secure the understanding of the West. If this understanding is not forthcoming, I must find out the reason, for I am part of the West. There appears to be a wall in the relations with the West: this or that side of the wall, etc. These are matters of internal policy. However chopping and changing policy does not befit the life of a state. I shall seek the settlement of our problems within the framework of the Western bloc. I shall resort to organizations such as the IMF, EEC, and OECD. These are not charitable organizations. You cannot just say "give us money because we need it" and get away with it. We have to conform to certain requirements. Acting in accordance with the system established by these organizations and fulfilling our obligations toward them does not mean dependence on them. [paragraph continues]

Does borrowing money from a bank on the bank's terms mean surrendering to it? I shall comply with the requirements of these organizations and I shall meet my needs in a justified manner.

Question: Do we wish to join the Common Market as a full member just because this organization offers most of the resources for the most important of Turkey's needs?

Answer: We have joined this organization because eventually it leads to full membership. This is not a new development. We are not compelled to wait for 22 years to eliminate the economic differences which exist between us and the EEC. The Rome pact affords us the right to resort to it...naturally if the others agree. I cannot afford to see Turkey outside the EEC framework. Whether or not the EEC grants me this right is not a problem. We have to belong to a system when joining such a system. We have to take steps which will not damage our economy. This is what I purport to do. I shall join the EEC but I will not say "give me $1 billion." We must first take our place in that building.

Question: When shall we reach that stage?

Answer; I cannot say anything at this moment. But I do not think that it will take a very long time.

Question: With the Continental Shelf as the leading issue, all our differences with Greece are suspended. Do you contemplate a new initiative?

Answer: We intend to place matters in their correct perspective. But Greece must desire this too. There are many reasons why we should come to an understanding. We are neighbors. We share the same need for security. We are facing the same threat. There is a sea between us. That, too, is jointly owned. Both countries could benefit from this sea within the framework of a definite system. We must seek a settlement based on righteous principles. However, you cannot say to me "you must suffice with your own territorial waters; the islands as well as their territorial waters belong to me." I cannot accept this. I cannot shoulder this historic responsibility. But I do not contemplate imposing a settlement on Greece just because I happen to be stronger.

Question: Claims for the establishment of an independent state in Cyprus are gradually increasing. Does Ankara support these claims?

Answer: No other formula can be accepted in Cyprus except the one that would enable the two communities to live separately but in partnership. Turks need to live in a specific area. The frontiers of this area are negotiable, but the principle is not. Denktas maintains that there is no end to the negotiations, that a settlement is obstructed by the opposite side and that there is no alternative other than proclaiming independence. There is logic in his argument. But we say: "Let us try once more." The other side maintains a stiff position. It is a fact that it is not our attitude, but theirs, that is leading toward the declaration of independence. We cannot abandon Denktas. Denktas' words confirm the attitude of the Greek Cypriots.

Question: Could this not be disadvantageous from Turkey's point of view?

Answer: This is not what we want. However, I do not see any disadvantage in this.

Question: What would your attitude be, should the Turkish minority in Iran seek Ankara's support one day?

Answer: I do not like to advance views about the unknown. It is important to us that Iran should not be disintegrated. The question of the hostages should therefore be resolved as early as possible. This is an embarrassment for Iran. The United States has so far followed a reasonable, peace-loving policy. However, now there is talk about sanctions...

Question: What would Ankara's attitude be if the United Nations decides on imposing economic sanctions?

Answer: We will conform to the requirements of such a status as long as it is applicable. However, we are exerting efforts to avert the adoption of such a resolution. We are trying to prevent matters from reaching this stage. We do not at all want Iran to be confronted with such sanctions. I am doing everything in my power to secure a peaceful and dignified agreement.

Question: Don't you think there is a contradiction here? On the one hand we talk of our neighborly relations with Iran; we say we do not wish to interfere in the principle of internal affairs, while on the other hand we are preparing to cooperate with the West in implementing an approach which is bound to upset the entire economy and the domestic situation in Iran.

Answer: No, there is no contradiction. We are acting according to the requirements of international law. We are not just cooperating with the West. Is Russia Western? The establishment of the rule of law is what we are after. I wish to be a means toward this end. I wish to offer my services. Though fraught with difficulties, this is what my embassy there is trying to do. The Americans openly admit this.

Question: Would it not be a little more useful from our foreign relations standpoint if, in the face of such sensitivity shown by the Islamic world, we stood a little aloof from the West, be this within NATO or on the question of sanctions?

Answer: No. I believe that the prolongation of this situation might lead to a confrontation between the Islamic world and the West. It is possible, but I do not favor such an outcome. A country rules itself. However, there may be certain Christian countries which cherish the mentality of crusades. They should not be given a cause for action. That is why the issue must be resolved without any further delay. The world is already in a turmoil. Where would such polarization on religious grounds lead us? We are certainly Muslims. But the religion of Islam is a truth-seeking concept. Such a concept requires a settlement by peaceful means.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES WARNING

TA031319 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 3 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Council of Ministers has discussed the letter written by the chief of General Staff and the force commanders, which was submitted to the president and was announced to the public yesterday. The Council of Ministers meeting, held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, began at 1130 and lasted 3 hours. In a written statement issued at the end of the meeting, it was noted that the subject of the letter will be discussed at the Justice Party General Administrative Council and parliamentary groups and then will be reviewed again by the Council of Ministers.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 004 7 January 1980

AUSTRIA

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KREISKY DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

LD041355 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Dec 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Report on Serge Maffert and Henri de Kergorlay undated interview in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky: "Kreisky--A Happy Chancellor"]

[Text] We met the Austrian chancellor in his big office with deep armchairs and windows letting through subdued light in the famous Ballhausplatz from which Metternich presided over the Austrian empire for more than 50 years. Bruno Kreisky has been installed there since 1970 after becoming successively secretary of state, foreign minister and chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party.

Mr Kreisky will be 69 next month. He is a man of medium height with a big face and constantly screwed-up eyes with a penetrating gaze. He speaks French fairly well, only seldom stumbling over a word or turn of phrase.

"My personal status? It is a result of the fact that I have long been a politician. The fact that you are always there earns a certain reputation for you." This explanation given to us with a little smile by Bruno Kreisky does not seek to convince. In fact, Kreisky's personality is based on three factors--passion for foreign policy, a certain style of government and an original way of looking upon the relationship between the supreme political leader and his country's people.

As soon as foreign policy is mentioned, he obviously brightens up. He sits up and talks at great length. Our first question concerned detente. What stage has it reached following the NATO conference and the West's decision to build "Euromissiles?"

"It is sometimes necessary to restate the obvious," Bruno Kreisky explained. "Detente is a consequence of the cold war and the cold war was ended by Khrushchev. The signing of a state treaty between Austria and the four victors of World War II in 1955 was the most significant event which marked this new situation. It was the first agreement among the four since the end of the war.

"Once this problem was resolved, it was believed that it would be possible to try to resolve the German problem and some other questions. In fact, however, even though the Soviets wanted to mark the end of Stalinism, they were not prepared to say that they were willing to embark on a new policy. Therefore, in their eyes the signing of the Austrian state treaty was insufficient. From that moment, the general line of the policy pursued by the Moscow leaders became favorable to peaceful coexistence which, however, did not include ideological coexistence."

The West Has Won the Cold War

"Therefore, efforts to resolve the German problem have been useless. And a feeling of stagnation prevailed in Europe until the SPD admitted--this is a historical fact--that the entire world was beginning to get tired of the German problem, because it hindered the development of the international situation.

"As Europe developed, the attitude of Western powers changed. It was at that time, during a visit which I paid with the Austrian chancellor to Paris prior to a visit to the Soviet Union, that General De Gaulle told me: 'You can tell Moscow that the EC policy is based on a status quo in Europe.'

"The SPD understood the situation and initiated a new policy. Brandt's 'Ostpolitik' was favorably received in Moscow and the major Western powers tolerated it though not without some reservations.

"In the end, a real balance based on their 'overkill capacity' in the nuclear sphere was established between the 'superpowers.'

"It is the combination of these three factors--signing of the Austrian treaty, Ostpolitik and military balance--which has given us detente. I would like to add that detente became possible only because the West won the cold war. The West had to win this war and it did.

"It is always necessary to remember that negotiations with the USSR can succeed only if you are strong. If you are weak no result can be achieved. This became quite clear in the years which followed World War II.

"It is in this context that you must consider the decision recently adopted in Brussels to modernize European nuclear potential. It may lead to a temporary crisis, but once it is over negotiations will begin."

Question: In your view, can anything be done to lower the existing wall of distrust between the United States and the USSR?

Answer: Distrust is an important factor of world politics. However, there are two kinds of distrust--real and simulated. Distrust between the United States and the USSR is real.

Generally speaking, it must be said that Soviet policy is very realistic. The Soviet Union does not want to become involved in Europe at present because it is already deeply involved in Asia; nor do I believe that it has aggressive intentions. A big empire owes it to itself to show extreme caution. Consequently, we do not have to fear any Soviet offensive.

Naturally, the European communist parties--in France and Italy--will remain strong but we will witness the end of Eurocommunism in the coming years. This development has already started. It does not surprise me. I forecast it as long as 3 years ago. However, in the coming months we will witness a rapprochement between these European communist parties and Moscow, in the disarmament sphere, for instance.

Recognizing Palestinian Reality

Question: Why do you take such a close interest in the development of the situation in the Near East?

Answer: For a long time, and long before the oil crisis, we have been in favor of an open-door policy with respect to the Middle East. This tradition goes a long way back in our country. The school in which our diplomats were trained and which was founded by Empress Maria Theresa was called the Oriental Academy. It must also be said that we had very close and very lively relations with the Ottoman Empire for centuries.

I feel sure that the greatest danger for detente is in the Near East. In fact, there is a risk of confrontation between the two superpowers in the Gulf. I believe, however, that peace is nonetheless possible in that part of the world. [first part of answer ends]

Bruno Kreisky has repeatedly indicated his support for a negotiated settlement between Israel and the Palestinians. He received 'Arafat in July 1979.

[Answer continues] Efforts greater than ever should be made to resolve the complete deadlock which Israeli-Egyptian relations have reached. I am aware of the fact that a new government is needed in Israel. In any case, it is necessary to convince the Israelis that they should show more understanding for the Palestinian and Arab cause.

What the Palestinians now demand is that their national identity be recognized. After all, everybody has in fact the right to have a passport and to call some little place in the world his own. This is a completely rational desire and the Jews, who have been talking about putting an end to the Diaspora, should understand it. [answer ends]

However. Kreisky is involved not only in international action but also in Austria and in the government of a certainly small but highly deveolped country. His expression underwent a subtle change as soon as we broached this subject. The politician, the old militant, the old fighter was revealed to us.

[Answer] We have devised an original method of government which is, as it were, specifically Austrian--I like direct confrontation with men and problems. Every Monday, therefore, I receive trade union Chairman Anton Benya at the Chancellery for a few hours. He is an important man, the leader of an organization representing 1,600,000 people of a total of 2,700,000 wage earners. I discuss social problems or tariff conventions, for instance, with him. We do not always agree but we have now known each other for more than 15 years and in the end we always reach some understanding.

Quite recently, I spent an evening with a group of Slovene students--they were frank, infuriated and difficult, making many demands and stuffed with ideology. Such discussions with young intellectuals are not easy. They accept whatever you do for them as their due and always ask for more.

My Name Is in the Telephone Directory

But for me the main thing is always to be prepared to compare my own views with those of my fellow citizens. Anyway, my name is in the telephone directory, and people can telephone me when I am at home. And they do, especially since my personal line is open throughout the night because I expect calls from the Near East or Washington. Who wants to talk to me? It depends. There are madmen, insane people. Quite recently, a woman told me on the telephone: "I just had an inspiration. Let me meet Carter; I have something to tell him." But such cases are exceptional. Usually, families ring me up because they are faced with housing or other kinds of difficulties with which they are unable to cope. A few days ago I had two people who had been arrested by the police released. I also listened to the complaints of a worker who had invented a method for conserving energy and whose employer refused to see him. His request for a patent is now being considered.

Telephone calls start about 0700 and continue for about 1 hour--5-12 calls on average. When I leave home to go to the Chancellery I switch on an automatic answerer which says: "Bruno Kreisky is not in now but you will be able to speak to him tomorrow at such and such time."

I often receive important information on the telephone. For instance, several widows called me up one day. They gained the impression from a speech by one of my ministers that their pensions would be reduced. I set the facts in their true light and immediately informed the party and the government about this. Obviously, all this takes a lot of time and requires patience. [paragraph continues]

However, it is necessary. And I must tell you that I in fact like these talks which sometimes lead to clashes. I prefer this to applause. I do not like crowd ovations. They remind me of the past too clearly. I am thankful that people trust me, but I appreciate it when they show their confidence in a calm manner.

Discussions with my party also take a lot of my time. This is natural because it is with the party that I determine the main lines of Austrian policy. And I have always been able to avoid any conflicts during the 10 years in which we have worked together.

But even though the Austrian Socialist Party plays a major role in determining the government's orientations, I do not let officials dabble in politics. They are useful, and you cannot do without them, but governing is none of their business; it is that of politicians.

Question: Do you feel pleased, optimistic?

Answer: Things are not going badly in Austria at the moment, and the outlook for 1980 seems rather good. In fact, I am a happy chancellor. However, I am very concerned and uncertain about what the future holds in store for us. Anyway, such concern is necessary when you lead a country. I told my party members the other day: "The opposition is now nonexistent but this must not prevent us from being vigilant and self-critical. Let us shun self-satisfaction."

In any case, my uneasy temperament helps me to rule the country. It is because of it that we have been able to deal more rapidly with the crisis induced by the 1974 oil price increase. I felt that something had to be done, and we decided to make up for private investments by an increase in public spending as soon as possible. We went full steam ahead, and since 1975 we have invested the equivalent of more than Fr200 billion.

We have taken advantage of the crisis to modernize Austrian industry and make it more competitive. True, the Austrian State has run into debt but its debts are not bigger than those of most OECD countries. And it will be up to the generations which will succeed ours to deal with our debts. This will only be just. After all, our generation has already financed the country's reconstruction after the war. Our efforts have been considerable. It is only natural that our successors should assume their share of responsibility for the country's economic life.

PREMIER ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF AID TO AFGHANISTAN

WA041651 London REUTER in English 1646 GMT 4 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Ottawa, Jan 4, REUTER--Prime Minister Joe Clark said Canada today suspended about three million dollars in aid to Afghanistan and would not recognize the new Kabul government which was installed with the help of Soviet troops. He also told a news conference that his government was considering whether to take economic and cultural measures against the Soviet Union following the Soviet Union's armed intervention in Afghanistan. Mr Clark said Ottawa viewed the incursion of an estimated 50,000 Soviet troops with "deep concern" and would protest the Kremlin action in a letter to President Leonid Brezhnev. He said the Soviet role in the December 27 coup that overthrew the late President Hafizullah Amin was a clear and unwarranted intervention in a civil war.

The Canadian ambassador to Moscow was being asked for advice on what measures might be taken to influence the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan. These might include suspension of economic co-operation and cultural exchanges, Mr Clark said. He indicated it was unlikely Canada would withdraw from the Moscow Olympics next summer because such actions would have "no practical effect" on the Kremlin position on Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS PARTIAL GRAIN SALE EMBARGO

LD051502 Montreal in Russian to the USSR 1430 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Ottawa--The Canadian Government has announced that it is seriously considering the possibility of imposing a partial embargo on deliveries of grain to the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. An aide of Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark stated that the possibility of not permitting the Soviet Union to increase grain purchases in Canada is also being considered. This was declared after the statement made by U.S. President Jimmy Carter on television, in which he addressed all the American people. In Ottawa yesterday, Flora MacDonald, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, called the conflict in Afghanistan one of the biggest international incidents since World War II.

Further Details

WA050456 London REUTER in English 0430 GMT 5 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Ottawa, Jan 4, REUTER--Canada is giving serious consideration to a partial grain sales embargo against the Soviet Union, similar to the U.S. one announced by President Carter, an aide to Prime Minister Joe Clark said tonight. The aide, who asked not to be identified, said another option under consideration in the face of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was ensuring that Moscow was not able to increase its grain purchases from Canada.

In his televised speech in Washington tonight, President Carter said 17 million metric tons of American grain ordered by the Soviet Union would not be delivered. After consultations with other grain-exporting countries, Mr Carter said he was confident they would not replace the grain with additional shipments to the Russians. Before Mr Carter's speech, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald told reporters here that Canada was reviewing all its relationships with the Soviet Union. Stopping wheat shipments would be better than armed conflict, but it would have to be a joint action by all countries to be effective, she said. Prime Minister Clark said Canada suspended about three million dollars in aid to Afghanistan and would not recognize the new Soviet-backed government there.

OFFICIALS, PUBLIC REACT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHAN SITUATION

'Understanding' of SALT Vote Deferral

LD041316 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Government has expressed its understanding for President Carter's wish to postpone the debate on the ratification of SALT II in the U.S. Senate. Government Spokesman Gruenewald, who stated this at a press conference in Bonn today, also made it clear, however, that the Federal Government regards the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement as particularly important for reasons of security policy. As Gruenewald put it, Bonn has repeatedly "encouraged" the United States to ratify SALT II.

Gruenewald said that Carter's move to postpone the ratification debate shows that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan must be judged as serious. On the other hand, the fact that the final vote is to be kept separate from the current confrontation shows what importance the U.S. President attaches to the SALT II agreement.

According to the government spokesman, the U.S. ambassador in Bonn has meanwhile conveyed to the Foreign Ministry Washington's views concerning sanctions in response to the Soviet military entry into Afghanistan. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has already been in contact on this matter with Chancellor Schmidt, who is on vacation. Gruenewald declined to give any details. He said that consultations are taking place among the alliance partners.

The German ambassador in Moscow, Hans-Georg Wieck, has not yet conveyed to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow the German position on the Soviet entry into Afghanistan. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sudhoff hinted at a press conference in Bonn today that this might be done very soon. Sudhoff declined to give any details. He merely said that a statement would be issued as soon as talks had taken place. He assumed that this will occur over the weekend.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman denied reports that the Soviet side has so far refused an appointment for Bonn's ambassador. At Wednesday's Federal Cabinet meeting Genscher clearly condemned the Soviet military action in Afghanistan and demanded that the United Nations be called in. Wieck will set out these views in Moscow and present a reply to the explanation given by the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Semenov, concerning the elements in Afghanistan. In a surprise move before Christmas, Semenov called not at the Foreign Ministry but at the chancellor's office.

The Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee will meet in special session next Friday to hear a report from the Federal Government on developments in Afghanistan and their international consequences.

Citing the confidential nature of the recent NATO discussions on the situation in Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry spokesman today again sidestepped questions on whether NATO Ambassador Rolf Pauls advocated at these discussions a boycott of the Olympic Games. He merely stated that no such proposal was made.

Genscher Defends U.S. Sanctions

LD062116 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The Federal Government and the opposition have once again sharply condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and called for a joint stand by the Europeans with the United States.

At the Dreikoenigstreffen of the Baden-Wueritemberg FDP in Stuttgart, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the first prominent government politician to do so, has defended the sanctions against Moscow announced by the U.S. President. Genscher said that the decision Carter has taken in this difficult situation "shows his circumspection but also his determination." At the same time, Genscher called for the support of the Middle East states.

Further Genscher Remarks

LD062115 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Stuttgart--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and FRG foreign minister, speaking today at the end of the traditional 2-day Dreikoenigstreffen of the FDP, again sharply condemned the Soviet entry into Afghanistan. But he also indicated that there was nevertheless no alternative to the policy of detente. After this event, not only those who had hitherto been critical of NATO's decision to counterarm but also those "who now see their chance to reverse the policy of the last 10 years will have to change their opinion. We shall confidently and levelheadedly continue on our path which embodies a realistic policy of detente," the FDP chairman emphasized.

The decision by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to postpone the debate on SALT II in the American Senate, Genscher said, neither withdrew the basis from the Western alliance's arms control offer nor was it necessarily an obstacle to the actual start of negotiations on medium-range missiles. Also regarding this issue the Federal Government viewed the policy of detente as long-term and, for this reason, the West's offer remained intact.

According to Genscher, the only appropriate reply to Moscow's intervention is a common policy by the Europeans and the United States. This policy would also have to promote the interests of the Third World and insure that Africa and Asia would not lose their recently gained independence to new rulers. In connection with the demand for support to the Middle East states, Genscher suggested an investigation as to whether or not forms of cooperation could not be found similar to those which exist within the ASEAN community.

"It is not the Soviet Union--which is trying to dominate Afghanistan--who is the natural ally of the nonalined, but it is us who must be their fair partners, partners who not only respect nonalinement but see the plurality of that movement as an important factor for international stability," Genscher said.

Spokesman Foresees UN Condemnation

LD051337 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald has affirmed the Federal Government's view that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should be assessed by the United Nations "so that the Soviet Union knows what the community of states in the civilized world thinks about such an intervention." Gruenewald said on Radio Free Berlin on Saturday that nobody could believe that the United Nations would condone Moscow's action. "No doubt a condemnation will be forthcoming," the government spokesman said. Asked about the significance of the German-German dialog in case of a hardening of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Gruenewald said that such a dialog would in any case "certainly not be harmful." Assuming that talks were discontinued, which was not desirable, then it would be in the interest of the Western world and of the Warsaw Pact "that not all the lines were severed at the same time, so that at least some of them were available to continue talks." Gruenewald added, however, that at this moment he did not wish to burden prematurely the intended dialog between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Chairman of GDR Council of State Erich Honecker with such questions.

Minister Rejects Olympics Boycott

ID051840 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, the Federal Government rejects a boycott of the Moscow Olympics as a appropriate reply to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In an interview for WELT AM SONNTAG, the minister, who is responsible for sport, says, according to the newspaper: "It is the opinion of the Federal Government that boycotts of sporting events cannot in principle be used as a political means."

Baum (FDP) said that sport cannot solve problems whose solution is a matter for politics alone. Otherwise, there would soon be no more international sporting events.

Strauss on Results of Invasion

ID042007 Hamburg DPA in German 1740 GMT 4 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian premier and CDU CSU candidate for chancellor, sees long-term dangers also for Central Europe as a result of the Soviet military campaign in Afghanistan. In an interview with DIE WELT (Saturday edition), Strauss expressed the view that only "energetic and considerable reaction by the United States and her alliance partners resulting from events in Afghanistan can induce the Soviet Union to exercise a certain restraint."

Strauss emphasized that psychological arguments are not enough. "However, in order to avoid any misunderstanding," the candidate for chancellor added, he does not have in mind a military campaign against the Soviet Union or its troops in other countries.

At the moment, Strauss sees dangers primarily for Yugoslavia, where the question as to what will happen once Tito is forced to relinquish the reins has been asked for years, and for Turkey. Their strategic importance "in view of the overall situation from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia, in view of the still open Arab-Israeli question and the difficult situation of (Egyptian President) as-Sadat, is characterized by enormous international implications." in particular, today it is again necessary "to draw the Turks closer to Europe, closer to the Atlantic alliance."

Strauss also accused the Soviet Union of seeking "to get its hands increasingly on the Middle East and Africa, thus securing for itself oil and raw materials." The USSR seeks "to increase the dependency, not to say the liability to blackmail, of the Europeans with their delicate political, economic and social systems." Strauss offered the Federal Government support for its energy and raw materials policy as well as its defense policy, in fact, "more cohesive support than is offered by the governing parties, especially the SPD."

Excerpts of the interview were prereleased to DPA.

CDU/CSU Lauds Carter Measures

ID051946 Hamburg DPA in German 1749 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Hamburg--According to Werner Marx, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, it would be a good thing if Federal Chancellor Schmidt, in what Marx describes as the present difficult foreign policy situation, returned to Bonn from his Spanish holiday to state his opinion.

In a Saarland radio interview on Saturday afternoon, Marx accused Schmidt, in contrast to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, of having made no recommendation regarding action in view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In the interview, Marx called for greater political and military resolve by the United States and its European allies. In an assessment of the measures against the Soviet Union announced by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Marx said that it is psychologically important for many peoples in the world for the United States to show its own strength: "It must show that it is not prepared to allow room for a further Soviet expansion." The peoples of Asia must not be brought to the state where they look towards the Soviet Union because, Marx said, "the political and psychological effects would be disastrous."

Marx called for a "demonstration of one's own power while keeping a sense of proportion." The Soviet Union must not assume that the West will accept almost anything. Here Marx described Carter's recommendation to the Senate not to ratify the SALT II treaty for the time being and not to supply technological equipment to the USSR as important. But only time will tell if this is sufficient. An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA by the radio station.

Afghan Students Demonstrate

LD041520 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Some 1,000 Afghan citizens living in the Federal Republic demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Bonn today against the entry of Soviet troops into their country. According to the police, individual demonstrators were prevented from climbing over the barrier outside the embassy. Embassy staff refused to accept a protest resolution. One of the organizers of the demonstration was the General Union of Afghan Students. The Islamic Center . Cologne has announced another demonstration for tomorrow.

Arabs Protest Soviet Action

LD051252 Hamburg DPA in German 1209 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Several thousand Arabs living in the Federal Republic demonstrated in Bonn's diplomatic quarter of Bad Godesberg on Saturday, against the entry of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Carrying banners and chanting in unison, the demonstrators condemned the suppression of the "Islamic movement" in Afghanistan. The Muslims demanded that the Western world show solidarity with their oppressed fellow Muslims.

Numerous veiled Arab women took part in the demonstration. Many demonstrators were wearing national dress. During the procession, which was several kilometers long, they knelt for several minutes in prayer right in the middle of the street.

The demonstration was organized by the Islamic Center of Cologne and was attended by about 2,500 people, Bonn police said. The demonstrators arrived from all parts of the Federal Republic.

Radio Commentator on Carter Actions

DW071004 Cologne Duetschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1900 GMT 6 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from Fried Wesemann commentary]

[Text] The measures the U.S. President has taken are unequivocal reprisals given in reply to a failed policy, the policy of detente.

Whatever was accomplished in the past in the way of hopeful cooperation, the world is now facing an East-West confrontation. Carter's measures are no longer monitions or warnings, but steps which would be rescinded only if the other side annuls the act of violence against Afghanistan. Since this cannot be expected under any circumstances, the U.S. policy can only tighten the screws still further.

The Europeans will be reluctant to join in this funeral song for detente, yet they cannot repudiate the leading Atlantic power either. Carter's decision on the postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty may spell its salvation. But, if as must be expected the crisis cannot be solved, this very arms spiral will start moving on both sides--something which this treaty was to avoid.

In the boundless wake of armament by the two superpowers, the Europeans have no alternative but to stick loyally to the flag of joint defense because the policy of crisis wields a weight of its own. Its law is escalation which may be bridled but cannot be totally halted. Yielding is in the realm of possibilities only if and when the ultimate trump card has been played and all that is left is the destructive nuclear strike.

If the motive of Brezhnev's breach of confidence is the strategy of military conquest aimed at gaining access to Iranian oil and to the Indian Ocean, the West, under U.S. leadership, will have to reply by insuring its vital interests. The containment of Soviet communism, which has now been proven expansionist, becomes the supreme commandment. No communist propaganda can cover up the origin of the crisis. With its armored divisions in Afghanistan the Kremlin has exposed a policy which leaves nothing for East-West detente.

GENSCHER TO VISIT U.S. FOR 'REGULAR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS'

LD050954 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to have talks with the American Government in Washington 20-21 January. The Foreign Office said in Bonn on Saturday that the visit serves the continuation of the regular exchange of views with the American Government and was agreed with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Bonn last December. Details of the topics to be discussed were not announced.

LAMBSDORFF LEAVES FOR MIDEAST TOUR, ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

LD051604 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff left Frankfurt by air this afternoon for an 8-day tour of the Middle East. The minister is to hold talks with government representatives in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates about the further development of economic relations. The situation in the international oil markets against the background of the latest OPEC conference in Caracas and the current situation in the Middle East are also scheduled for discussion.

Outlines Purpose of Visits

LD051022 Hamburg DPA in German 0103 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Osnabrueck--Despite the events in Afghanistan and Iran the Federal Republic's oil supplies are safe in the opinion of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, at least for the next few months.

In an interview with NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) Lambsdorff said that, taking into account the adequacy of reserves, he expects this situation to continue until the end of 1980. The minister said that during his visits to the OPEC countries--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi--beginning today, he will try to insure that the direct contracts between German oil concerns and those countries are continued and perhaps extended. The Federal Republic will have to become accustomed to the idea that the trend in those oil-producing countries is to try to downplay the role of multinational oil corporations.

In this connection Lambsdorff emphasized that the events in Afghanistan have further increased the Federal Republic's interest in the stability of other Islamic countries. During his trip he will therefore discuss the new situation with the politicians concerned, assuring them of German solidarity and political support.

The minister emphasized that the producing and consumer countries ought to sit around a table to seek, within the framework of a UN conference, a common line on not only oil policy but also on an overall energy policy. The producing countries should stop plunging the entire international economic structure into "great difficulties" with their pricing policies because more and more countries are facing insoluble balance of payments problems due to energy costs. However, it is equally important for the consumer countries to responsibly use alternative energy sources, including nuclear energy, and to increasingly help the poorest of the developing countries.

An edited version of the interview was made available to DPA.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON USSR REJECTION OF PROPOSAL

LD062132 Hamburg DPA in German 1059 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--NATO is to adhere to its offer of negotiating on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe despite the fact that the Soviet Union has rejected the negotiating proposal. This emerged from a statement issued by the Bonn Foreign Ministry on Sunday after the Soviets' "no" had become known in Washington.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Federal Government was informed about the Soviet reply to NATO's double decision of December presented in Washington on 3 January. The alliance will be discussing the matter soon. The spokesman added that the alliance will continue with the implementation of its December resolutions. The negotiating offer remains intact.

CDU/CSU CRITICIZES SOVIET REJECTION OF MISSILE TALKS

LD062134 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Moscow's refusal to negotiate NATO's proposal for reducing medium-range missiles in Europe has been criticized by the CDU/CSU. Its defense spokesman, Willi Weiskirch, told DPA on Sunday that this proves that the Soviets have no intention of reducing their superiority in this sector. Furthermore, against the background of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan the constant eastern peace protestations have thus been unmasked as pure hypocrisy.

Weiskirch appealed to NATO to maintain and renew its negotiating offer in the spirit of the counterarmament decision. The Western alliance should not allow Moscow to either limit its ability to act or to blackmail it into making risky advance concessions.

Those NATO member countries who are skeptical about the counterarmament decision, such as the Netherlands, ought to reconsider their attitude. Weiskirch warned the SPD that it would be foolish and dangerous if it were to follow certain groups inside the party which are against the production and deployment of new medium-range missiles in the NATO sector should arms control negotiations fail.

CARSTENS INSISTENT ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD060935 Hamburg DPA in German 0700 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal President Karl Carstens has come out in favor of adhering steadfastly to the disarmament proposals submitted to the Eastern side. "We should not be discouraged by the fact that the other side has not yet accepted these proposals," he said on Southwest German radio on Sunday. They were well-considered and excellent proposals which, if necessary, should be pursued over an extended period.

As a decisive precondition for entering into successful negotiations on arms control and disarmament, the federal president mentioned a level of defense which was such as to convince any potential opponent of the futility of attack. In this connection Carstens suggested that a joint defense concept and security policy be developed within NATO. The deadly dangers contained in the arms depots of the great powers could be countered successfully only "if we act jointly within the North Atlantic alliance." Without mentioning names Carstens added that "the action by some alliance partners seems to hold little prospect of success when compared with the unity of the opposite side."

LAMBSDORFF SAYS MARK 'CANNOT REPLACE' U.S. DOLLAR

LD041120 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The Federal Government wants the U.S. dollar to be "at long last valued according to the real strength of the U.S. economy." This remark was made by Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff in an interview today with NEUE REVUE. This would restore calm to the foreign exchange markets. There is no need for the German mark to become stronger. It is strong enough and could "certainly not replace" the dollar as an international currency. The volume of German marks is far too small. "This alone makes the German mark unsuitable for financing worldwide transactions," Lambsdorff stressed. The interview was prereleased to DPA in an edited version.

Further Comments

LD041122 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Lambsdorff expects that, because of the weakness of the dollar and the recent increase in the price of gold, German earnings from exports will decline. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk Radio the minister said that international shipping and the German shipbuilding industry would also face considerable difficulties this year.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT PLAN ON TAKING SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD061928 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The Soviet Union no doubt underestimated the reaction that their invasion of Afghanistan would provoke: Reaction has been very strong today in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

"Among the Western countries, Great Britain is considering taking sanctions against the USSR. As for the United States, they may act jointly with China: The American defense minister, Harold Brown, who is on a visit to Beijing, has called for parallel action by the two countries. On the other hand, France is not envisaging taking sanctions against the USSR, Jean Francois-Poncet has just confirmed this at the press club."

Francois-Poncet Statement

LD062154 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] France is adopting a moderate attitude to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It condemns the Soviet intervention but will not take retaliatory measures. Jean Francois-Poncet, the minister of foreign affairs, summed this position up a short while ago on the press club program on Radio Europe One:

[Begin Francois-Poncet recording] It appears that the events which have occurred harm the comprehensive nature of detente. It is a situation whose gravity is evident. What should France's attitude be? Should it conclude from this situation that the cold war should be revived and that (?without delay) a series of initiatives, [word indistinct] of reprisals or retaliatory measures should be taken [words indistinct]?

We have always thought that detente is balanced, that it involves advantages which are reciprocal and mutual for both the parties committed to it. Consequently, we do not envisage reprisals, as you say, but we do envisage having talks with the Soviet Union which will show them that we are still deeply attached to detente, but without weakness and without complacency, in the hope that the Soviet Union will adapt its behavior (?to) demands which it has often appealed for itself. [end recording]

GISCARD D'ESTAING CONCERNED BY MIDEAST EVENTS

LD042014 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] At the Elysee, President Giscard d'Estaing is hourly receiving reports on the development of the international crisis. A short while ago, on the occasion of presenting his New Year's wishes to representatives of the press, the head of state did not conceal his concern. Dominique Souchier reports:

He is concerned, first of all, owing to the reception granted to Kurt Waldheim in Iran. His was a pitiful mission. The president called it inadmissible in a comment during this informal conversation of 1 hour which did not have the character of a press conference. It was clear that the head of state is worried by the little weight which international organizations have in today's world. He added that the snub given the UN secretary general may well turn against the Iranian people.

He is concerned also over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Valery Giscard d'Estaing is asking himself: Was it premeditated, or did the Soviets decide to intervene only a few weeks ago owing to changes in the Afghan situation? The president seems to lean toward this second hypothesis, but he adds immediately: This does not reduce the worry.

But it is mainly the situation in the Middle East that concerns the head of state, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not hide from us that it was indeed this region he had in mind when he spoke on television about the possible risk of war. He is also concerned due to American-Soviet tension. Not a single word on Jimmy Carter's latest decisions but, the president notes, that without confidence detente is not possible.

And even if they do not seem so serious, the disputed issues in Europe also worry him. For the moment I do not see any hope, he said, noting, too, that a big European summit is scheduled for March to settle outstanding problems. In the head of state's diary there are two appointments this year in the two most populous countries of the world, India at the end of this month and China in October, not forgetting a journey to the Persian Gulf countries in March.

POLITICAL PARTIES CONDEMN SOVIET INVASION

UDF Statement

LD041633 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "UDF: A Threat to World Peace"]

[Text] The Union for French Democracy (UDF) leadership issued the following statement on Wednesday 2 January:

"The UDF learned of recent events in Afghanistan with great concern. The UDF which unites French people of all classes and opinions but who are all firmly opposed to the violation of states' sovereignty and to the use of force to install a government from outside, thinks that the situation created by the Soviet invasion is a threat to stability in Asia and to world peace. It is concerned about the Afghan people with whom France is linked by long-standing friendship and cooperation.

"The UDF reaffirms its attachment to detente which cannot be divided and should include all parts of the world. In Afghanistan, as elsewhere, peace and progress should be based on self-determination for populations and on the sovereignty of states. The UDF welcomes the consultations between the Western powers in London following the Soviet coup. It urges the French Government to maintain its attitude in consultation with the other free countries."

PS Resolution

LD041635 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Executive Bureau: The USSR Is in Danger of Becoming Entrenched"]

[Text] The Socialist Party (PS) Executive Bureau adopted the following resolution at a meeting on the evening of Wednesday 2 January.

"The Soviet Union, which has already had a presence in Afghanistan for several years, has taken an additional step by making a massive military intervention in a country belonging to the nonalined movement, in order to impose a government. The USSR will increase tensions and conflicts in Asia by this intervention. Moreover, it is in danger of becoming entrenched in a bloody conflict. At a time when alarmist campaigns are growing in the West and when arms sales are rising, Moscow's decision could have serious consequences.

"The PS is opposed to any interference by a state in the affairs of another state and condemns this intervention just as it condemned U.S. interventions in Southeast Asia and in Latin America or the French Government's interventions in Africa. The PS hopes that in these circumstances all leftwing forces will show their attachment to peace and to peoples' right to determine their own future."

PCF SUPPORTS SOVIET ACTIONS; MITTERRAND REACTION

ID051340 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The PCF Politburo has reiterated its position on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This stance will not fail to increase the divergence in views of Socialists and Communists. Here is Joseph Paletou:

[Paletou] Yes, contrary to what the Socialist Party of other European communist parties such as the PCI or the PCE did, the PCF approves without the slightest reserve Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It approves of it and also justifies it by explaining, and I quote, the Afghan people have embarked on a progressive road, and it is U.S. imperialism which is trying directly or indirectly to oppose this popular movement, end quote. This means making light of consistent proof of the hostility of the Afghan people to the Soviet armed presence in its territory. The PCF prefers to note explanations given by the Soviet Government, according to which it merely responded to the appeal made to it in accordance with the UN Charter and Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty, an appeal for aid against a rebellion supported from abroad.

This alinement with Moscow thesis is an ill omen for the meeting today between Marchais and Berlinguer, his Italian counterpart who does not accept the Soviet explanations. On the other hand, this is undoubtedly bound to create a favorable climate for the meeting which the PCF general secretary will have next week in Moscow with Mr Brezhnev.

[Unidentified announcer] A rare occurrence since the last meeting took place some 6 years ago....

[Paletou] Six years, to be precise, 27 July 1974. If the PCF seemed to have distanced itself to some extent from the CPSU, things have changed a lot when it is a question of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, or Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea , or the deployment of NATO missiles.

[Announcer] Francois Mitterrand himself condemned Soviet intervention last night on Antenne-2 by saying that it was of an imperialist nature. He expressed surprise over the stance adopted by the PCF since, he said, the latter is departing increasingly from the bases on which the joint program had been signed, whose basis was the right to national independence and the right of each people to self-determination. Mr Mitterrand concluded by saying that it is henceforth up to the Socialist Party to undertake the mandate given to the entire left.

Such comment evidently provoked the acid comment by L'HUMANITE this morning which recalls that it was Francois Mitterrand himself who had declared the joint program as being foreclosed--all entitled: "Mitterrand Suffers From Amnesia." Another difference in their assessment: If the Socialist Party is concerned, as is the president of the republic, about intensified international tension, the PCF considers that Valery Giscard d'Estaing is dramatizing the international situation in order to distract attention from the real problems facing France and the French people in the hope of obtaining some sort of "sacred alliance." From here to accusing again the Socialist Party of throwing itself into the arms of the president of the republic is a short step.

PCF OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, RELATIONS WITH CPSU

LD062327 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Interview by correspondent Didier Ades with Pierre Juquin, member of the PCF Political Bureau--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I want to consider the position of the PCF: You are the only Western Communist Party not to have condemned the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan. Since you do not condemn it, do you by implication approve of it?

[Answer] Let us say first of all that one of the aspects of Eurocommunism, this Eurocommunism that is not dying, which is not freezing up, contrary to what we have heard, it lives, it is developing, one of the aspects of Eurocommunism is that every Communist Party is making up its mind freely, decides its own policy freedly and independently. We do not suffer the instructions, the demands or the influences of any other party. So there are situations, such as the one we are in now, where the positions of the various parties of Western Europe differ. This is the case in the question you have raised.

[Question] But you have not answered the question. I tell you, you do not condemn it. Does this mean that you approve of it?

[Answer] We are trying to understand it, and there are many elements that allow us to understand the situation.

[Question] All the same, Mr Juquin, the PCI, the PCE condemn the Soviet intervention. You have also seen the attitude of the Romanian Communist Party.

[Answer] Well, it is very circumspect.

[Question] They must have information which you do not have but you could very well have, above all after the Marchais-Berlinguer meeting.

[Answer] We are in a situation where we have neither to approve nor to condemn. We are trying to understand. And in order to understand, I refer again to our previous analysis of the situation. Georges Marchais is currently busy with international trips. This is a decision we have taken freely at our congress which was held some months ago, and Georges Marchais, with much generosity and activity, is traveling throughout the world. In recent months he has met Tito, Fidel Castro, the new president of Nicaragua, Gierek in Poland, President Chadli of Algeria twice; he has just met Berlinguer and is leaving for Moscow.

[Question] Is he preparing to be a presidential candidate?

[Answer] This has nothing to do with it. The question is that the struggle for peace is a very important struggle.

[Question] Before talking about domestic political questions, can you, Mr Juquin, mention a single point of disagreement between the PCF and Soviet diplomacy?

[Answer] Now listen, we are going to meet a delegation at the summit. Our party is going to meet a delegation at the summit in Moscow, a delegation of the CPSU. The delegations will be headed on the one side by Georges Marchais and on the other by Leonid Brezhnev. This is a visit that has not been moved forward. It has been programed for a long time. It has been prepared and what I can tell you that there are differences, and differences on important points.

[Question] On what? Give me a single example.

[Answer] On the question of democracy under a socialist regime; and there also converging views and points of rapprochement. Maybe our views have moved closer even in this or that field over a number of years. As far as Soviet diplomacy and activity is concerned, it must be examined as a whole.

MARCHAIS TO TALK WITH BERLINGUER, THEN VISIT MOSCOW

ID042316 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 4 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Georges Marchais will visit Moscow next week at the head of a French Communist Party delegation. Tomorrow he will hold a meeting in Rome with his counterpart, Italian Communist Berlinguer.

LE MONDE: USSR INTERVENTION LOGISTICS VIEWED

ID071027 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jan 80 p 3 ID

[Jacques Isnard article: "The Soviet Airlift: A Military 'Excursion'"]

[Text] In addition to their two motorized divisions supported by combat aircraft, the Soviets have sent into Afghanistan one of their seven airborne divisions, most of which are mainly stationed in European Russia and which constitute elite units selected on the basis of the men's physical, moral and professional qualities and their political loyalty. This intervention force is independent of the reinforcements it could draw from the Soviet troops massed on the border with Afghanistan, comprising two other mobile divisions placed in a state of readiness and several airborne battalions mobilized specially.

The Soviets are pioneers in military parachuting and in airborne troops since the Red Army set up its first parachute corps in 1930 and in 1935 received a French mission when France wanted to set up a parachute unit. However, the Soviet Union did not take advantage of this advance. Despite the use of several detachments which met with defeat in World War II, the Soviets used their airborne troops principally as conventional ground units.

Since then the Soviet General Staff has managed to learn from its experience and take advantage of the aeronautical industry's progress in everything related to radius of action, navigation accuracy, capacity to drop heavy equipment and the assault landing of modern transport aircraft.

The real value of these Soviet intervention units on the tactical level was not really known before the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 and, more recently, the airborne logistical support operations in Angola (1975-1976) and Ethiopia (at the end of 1977). At the beginning of 1978, the Red Army's Berezina maneuvers in Belorussia enabled the Western military attaches invited to attend to see that the USSR is capable of dropping 1,300 paratroopers and 27 vehicles over an area 3 km long by 1 km wide in 20 minutes.

In Afghanistan, the airborne divisions involved were brought to their positions by Antonov-12 and Antonov-22 aircraft at a rate of 300 trips in 3 days using up to 7 different landing sites. Like many other foreign forces which make use of requisitioned civilian equipment to bring their transport squadrons up to complement, the Red Army can use the Aeroflot Company's aircraft and crews in its far-flung expeditions. Moreover, photographs held by the American services show that some of the Aeroflot transport aircraft have an observation window and a machine-gun post at the front and rear tips of their fuselage.

Protected From Any Air Threat

All the Soviet paratroop operations organized so far show noteworthy differences in the technical plane.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 was preceded by Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovak territory which enabled the Soviet General Staff to leave troops and equipment on the spot to welcome on 8 August the first Antonovs and the airborne forces responsible for the surprise occupation of the country. The operations in Angola and Ethiopia were carried out without any government in the states which Soviet aircraft overflew (without prior authorization) protesting this violation of their national airspace. These operations benefited the Cuban troops which the USSR uses as an expeditionary force in Africa and they seemed more like a "military excursion" or a simple logistical support airlift just like any regular or charter airline would have organized.

In Afghanistan the Soviet air transport expedition was also an "excursion" on a purely tactical level in the absence of any response from the local air defense. The airlift from the Soviet Union was never threatened and it is probable that the USSR would not undertake any large-scale airborne operation in Europe without absolute air control in the sector where the intervention was planned.

The problems start after this military "excursion." Afghanistan's mountainous and rugged terrain limits--aside from street combat in the main cities--motorized and armored maneuvers even if they are supported by an air force carrying out reconnaissance and bombardment of zones. The Soviet forces can count on reducing the proportion of the Afghan regular armed forces joining the rebels with arms and equipment but hopes of destroying the Muslim resistance in the provinces depends on different military tactics. The fighting still going on in Ogaden and Eritrea in the Horn of Africa seems to indicate that the Soviet General Staff--like the U.S. and French general staffs which were ensnared in their own foreign interventions in past decades--has not yet found the answer to the various indirect guerrilla actions.

COSSIGA, PSI'S CRAXI MEET TO DISCUSS AFGHAN, IRANIAN EVENTS

AU051525 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 5 (ANSA)--Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi and Premier Francesco Cossiga met yesterday for talks on the international situation.

A "PSI" communique reported that Craxi asked for information on the results achieved in international meetings and contacts of Italian Government representatives in reference to the latest developments in Afghanistan and increasingly strained international relations. In the course of the talk Craxi confirmed the "PSI's" condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in the Asian nation and backed the firm stand taken by the Italian Government as well as the need that the Soviet Union be confronted with the responsibility for the serious consequences of its act with respect to the detente process.

The "PSI" secretary also called for an "active initiative" by the Italian Government for an international effort aimed at putting a brake on mounting tensions at a time when uncontrolled situations and irrational reactions could seriously threaten peace.

The communique also said that Craxi called for renewed Italian pressure on the Iranian Government to overcome the crisis situation and secure the release of the fifty Americans held hostage since November 4 in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Cossiga assured the Socialist secretary that the Italian Government's actions are in line with the firmness and prudence required by the situation and informed him on the results of Italian initiatives on the political and diplomatic level.

PARTY LEADERS CRITICIZE SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

AU051535 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 5 (ANSA)--The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its repercussions on the delicate East-West balance has all but monopolized political debate in Italy. The Italian Communist Party leadership convened last night to discuss recent Italian Government economic measures and the international situation in the wake of developments in Afghanistan and increasingly strained international relations. A communique on the meeting should be released today.

In anticipating the "PCI" document, Senator Gerardo Chiaromonte said last night that it should not only confirm the critical position on the Soviet action which already appeared in an editorial in the party paper L'UNITA, but should also stress the "gravity of the international situation and the risk of a return to cold war".

In an interview aired on television last night, "PCI" Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said that the international political situation causes "much concern" with the "Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan", the United States decision "to suspend ratification of the SALT Two treaty", along with "the serious crisis in Iran". Berlinguer said that "there are great forces in all countries that must act first of all to attenuate tensions" and that in this light "Europe can have a very important function: a function of moderation, of equilibrium and positive initiatives towards the two major powers and, more generally, towards the other countries in the world".

Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi said that "the temperature has risen to very high degrees" and that "in this moment it is necessary to prevent the situation from degenerating out of control" and that "new hot spots be prevented from appearing. Should this happen, peace would truly be in danger".

Christian Democrat Party Deputy Secretary Giovanni Galloni, the last to be interviewed on the television program, said that the country must be "vigilant and careful towards a worsening military crisis which is dangerously approaching the Mediterranean," and called for "the country's unity in solidarity (?with) the Western world against any form of aggression or expansionism which directly threatens peace and civilization in the world."

In other statements Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini said that "we are faced with the most serious crisis of the detente process" and he spoke of the "brutal violation of Afghan borders" by the Soviet Union and the West's need to "strengthen its ties of political and economic cooperation".

Liberal Party Secretary Valerio Zanone stressed "the gravity of Moscow's challenge, a new stage in the Soviet Union's manouever to tighten in a strategic vise the entire Middle East and its vital oil resources".

In other reactions to the Afghan crisis, Marco Pannella, leader of the small but vocal Radical Party polemically protested the fact that Senate Foreign Affairs Commission Chairman Giulio Andreotti failed to convene the commission for a discussion of the international situation.

The "MSI" Neofascist Party filed a motion at the lower house requesting the government to "call for an urgent convocation of the North Atlantic Council".

In Milan, the provincial secretariat of the Federated Metal Workers Union (FLM) issued a document condemning "the blatant violation of the fundamental principles of international co-existence" on the part of the Soviet Union.

PCI Statement

AU051640 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 5 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) today reiterated its condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but also urged the Carter administration to withdraw its acts and threats of reprisal in order to avoid a further deterioration in international relations. The "PCI" statement, published by the party's press office this morning after a leadership meeting last night, also called on the Rome government, currently duty chairman of the European Economic Community (EEC), to promote an "immediate, high-level" meeting of the Nine to "propose and assert a joint European position in favor of detente and peace.

According to the "PCI", the largest communist party in the West, the Soviet intervention was a "violation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty." Recalling the resolutions of the fifteenth party congress, the statement said that it was "inadmissible" to "violate the integrity and sovereignty of states in order to support reactionary regimes" forestalling more or less hypothetical threats. At the same time, the party came out against the "measures of reprisal predisposed or proposed by the Carter administration, including the suspension of ratification of SALT-II and the request for negative changes in relations with the Soviet Union." These moves, the statement charged, "further increased the tensions already exasperated by NATO's decisions of the missiles (in Europe) rejecting negotiations."

"By taking this path, the American Government assumes heavy responsibilities. So there is full justification for the alarm expressed these days by European statesmen, various political forces and, from the height of his authority, the pope."

The statement went on to urge a "halt to this grave and rapid deterioration of international relations" in order to avoid a return to the "cold war" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

According to the statement, the most urgent task is to achieve a resumption of negotiations and agreements on arms control "in order to arrive at balanced disarmament and in the end, a ban on all nuclear weapons." In this context, the "PCI" called on the Italian and European government to move "actively and without delay" to defend "the great cause of detente and, first of all, for the resumption of Soviet-American dialogue."

Accordingly, the "PCI" urged the Rome government, "which has so far shown an attitude of passivity and acquiescence, above all within the Atlantic alliance to follow a firm line that makes no concessions to measures that may lead for further embitterments."

"In particular," the statement concluded, "the Communists propose that the Italian Government should promote an immediate, high-level meeting of the nine EEC countries to propose and assert a joint European position in favor of detente and peace."

BERLINGUER DISCUSSES POSSIBLE PCI GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

LD041417 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Dec 79 pp 1-2 LD

[U.S. report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 23 December speech in Palermo: "Prerequisites for Government of Regeneration"]

[Excerpts] Palermo--"If the Communists increase in Sicily, so will the political weight of Sicily and the entire south of Italy in national life."

Lengthy and enthusiastic applause greeting these concluding words of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's closing speech at the 13th regional party conference at the great Politeama Theater, filled from the stalls to the balcony with comrades and citizens, many women and girls.

Many of you, Berlinguer said at the start of his speech, will certainly recall that 6 months ago, immediately after the 3 June elections and on the eve of the European parliamentary elections, I felt the need to come here to Palermo, where I spent 2 days meeting with workers and comrades at the sections and holding a rally at Politeama Square. At that time I gave an initial analysis--party critical--of the causes of our party's setback in the elections which had just taken place and said I was sure that the party would recover. This regional conference, which is now coming to an end, has shown that the party is indeed recovering in Sicily as well, as demonstrated by the many effective mass initiatives and struggles and also by the membership drive in your region.

At that time, Berlinguer continued, I also made another point. Many leaders of other parties and the majority of the press were then jubilant at the election results, which were negative for the PCI, and were thinking and saying that they would no longer have to come to terms with the Communist issue and the problem of the PCI's entry into the government. [paragraph continues]

On that occasion I expressed the belief that they were wrong, that the Communist issue would become topical again very soon; I added that our party would remain in opposition to any government solution excluding the PCI's direct participation, that the other parties were obviously free to form a government without the Communists but that, whatever form it took, it would inevitably be short-lived.

As you can see, the facts soon proved us right. On the national level the issue of the PCI's government participation is once again very topical, is being discussed in a very lively manner by the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] and is also being debated by the Christian Democratic Party [DC]. Also, the government crisis is already open in Sicily, following the PSI's withdrawal from the majority and the end of the center-left formula--an especially significant fact inasmuch as the DC is stronger here than in the rest of Italy and a very large center-left majority had existed here for 18 unbroken years. But why, we must ask ourselves, has the Communist issue resurfaced so quickly, sooner than even we could have imagined?

We have, Berlinguer said, played our part in recent months as an opposition force, proclaiming the errors committed by the national and regional governments. But at the same time we have always tried to contribute as effectively as possible to finding positive solutions to the problems that emerged--whether the problem of the evictions or of the grave decision on the "Euromissiles." We have always presented our own precise proposals, differing from, improving on and contrasting with the government's proposals and sometimes--as in the case of the university teaching measures--securing a majority behind them; and the government has had to accept our proposals or withdraw its measures.

We have therefore played our opposition role, but the government has not performed its own role: It has not governed, either in Rome--where it is unable even to get its bills passed and where it continuously displays impotence and inability--or here in Palermo. Indeed, in Sicily, despite the existence of a large government majority, everything was blocked, paralyzed, for months. It is by no means true, as the DC leaders now assert, that the PSI's exit from the majority interrupted an ongoing positive process. In fact the truth is that the Socialists' decision confirmed the intolerability of a situation of inertia and immobility and raised a decisive political issue: The Socialist comrades clearly stated that solutions which in any way reproduce those of the past can in no way be reproposed and that the PSI will be prepared to participate in a new regional government only if it includes the PCI.

So far, Berlinguer said next, it is not equally clear whether the PSI will adopt the same stance on the national plane: If this does happen the DC will have no more scope for its divisive and discriminatory maneuvers with respect to the left; it will no longer be able to avoid facing and resolving the problem of its government relationship with both working class parties, the PSI and PCI.

And if the Socialist comrades adopt a clear and unequivocal stance on this political issue, they will leave no scope either for those people within the DC who proclaim the need for a national unity policy and positive relations with the PCI--perhaps even with sincere conviction--but who do not reach the logical conclusion of the need for the PCI's full participation in the country's government. Naturally, if the others do not reach this conclusion, it will then be up to us to assess whether the conditions for our government participation exist. But meanwhile, as long as the PSI abandons its doubts regarding its option and its conduct, the DC will be deprived of any excuses and will have all its escape routes blocked. As far as we are concerned, we will not provide any excuses or escape routes. We fervently hope that the PSI will clearly do the same.

The international and domestic situation is clearly becoming increasingly grave, Berlinguer pointed out next: The fundamental problems, which for years we have been saying cannot be shelved, now appear in an even more dramatic form and with pressing force; for years we have been saying it is vital for the country to have a guaranteed new political leadership. Neither of these things has been done and the country has paid and is still paying dearly for the DC's continuous refusal to allow PCI government participation. Nevertheless, despite the stubborness of this refusal, for 2 years--from 1976 through 1978--the Communists did agree to back an experiment which created in different ways from in the past a certain degree of cooperation among the peoples and democratic forces.

I do not want to dig up now that whole period again, Berlinguer said. That experience did bear some fruit and therefore we do not repudiate it. (Berlinguer especially pointed out the most dramatic moments of that experience: the exit from the 1976 financial crisis and the "no" to those aiming at a capitulation of the democratic state during Moro's kidnaping in 1978.) But when the time came to actually initiate a policy of transformation, of striking out at certain privileges and power centers, the maneuvers, the overt sabotage, the coups de main and the erosion activity began against us. Thus any possibility of regeneration disappeared and the policy of cooperation and democratic solidarity entered a state of crisis.

At that point, as the responsible and consistent people we are, we condemned the dishonesty, withdrew our support for the government, declared any experiment of that kind closed and said: "Either government or opposition." Well, the other parties formed a government and we went into opposition, and it is now the others, the ones who mistakenly believed they could manage on their own, who are starting to express the need for a government equal to surmounting the country's crisis, and some of them are saying that what is needed is a government with our participation.

So it is not we who are asking to join the government, but they who are saying it. On the one hand, a kind of appeal for help is being addressed to us, while on the other hand, there remain the fears of the innovations which would have to be introduced if we joined the government.

I am reminding you of all this, Berlinguer said, simply so that some people--both journalists and politicians--will cease to portray matters--as they have already begun to do--as if the PCI could not wait to have some ministerial seats. This is not the case. Obviously we are and we remain convinced that a coalition government including the PCI remains the only truly valid solution for guaranteeing the country's real and effective governability, and that any other solution can only prove to be makeshift and therefore a failure; so if the hypothesis of that coalition government does make progress, we are ready to assume our responsibilities.

Why do we say we are ready? Berlinguer asked. We say this not only because we are convinced that it is consistent with the country's needs, but also because the PCI's function and very characteristics could not be safeguarded if--confronted with a solution meeting the necessary requirements sufficient for really tackling and surmounting the country's crisis--we were narrowminded and shortsighted enough to decline, thus leaving the way open, at that point, to authoritarian and rightwing solutions, which would certainly be possible. Our only concern--and this is why we are still wary--is that the new government really will meet those requirements and that they be clearly visible to the working masses and the country. This is why we say that such a government must guarantee, first, equal status for all the forces participating in it and that this participation be direct and complete and reflect the respective political weight of each force; and second, such a government must be based on a clear and specific program with a precise timetable under continuous democratic monitoring by the working masses and the country.

If, as we maintain, the difficult and dramatic situation which we are experiencing demands a policy of rigor, severity and savings, to whose success all Italians must be urged to contribute, it cannot be divorced from an equally severe action to strike out at and reduce privileges, parasitism, luxuries, wastefulness and corruption.

A government lacking these requirements could not have the authority and foundations of consensus essential for governing a country in a state of crisis such as our own. And if this were the case there would be no point in the PCI joining it.

Comrade Berlinguer devoted another part of his speech to the now dramatic energy issue, the cost and shortage of energy. Recalling the recent conclusions of the Caracas OPEC conference, the party secretary general stresses the gravity of the new situation which has come about, further impinging on an already disastrous world energy situation. With regard to the threat facing the world and which directly affects the Western industrialized countries and primarily Italy--a weak link--our government has missed two major opportunities. It has missed the opportunity to make an autonomous foreign policy initiative with respect to the Arab countries, having lacked the courage even to recognize the PLO at last and showing itself to be subordinate to the plundering policies of the multinationals and the wealthiest Western countries, led by the United States.

On the domestic level it has also missed the opportunity to promptly introduce an energy plan programming consumption in accordance with a new hierarchy and initiating the necessary efforts to find alternative sources to oil, within the framework of a policy of rigor and intelligent exploitation of resources. All that the government and some political forces have managed to show us has been the pitiable spectacle of the National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI] scandal which--irrespective of what responsibilities emerge from the current inquiries--has already borne its poisoned fruit with the stop on the advantageous contract with Saudi Arabia--another invaluable favor to the multinationals.

These are the real, vital problems which are worrying people and which everybody should discuss, which we Communists are discussing and to which we are making a commitment, unlike those dallying with jumbles of formulas, currents and alinements. We call on the masses to struggle against, and the parties to exchange views on, these real problems, because it is on the basis of such problems that the political decisions from which valid and innovatory governments will spring must be made.

TERRORISTS KILL SICILIAN DC OFFICIAL

AU070849 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Excerpt] Palermo, January 7 (ANSA)--The Christian Democratic president of Italy's region of Sicily, 44-year-old Santi Mattarella, was shot to death Sunday near his home here. Mattarella was hit six times by two gunmen who fired into the automobile he and his wife and son were riding in. The president of the region died a short time later in hospital and his wife was treated for a gunshot wound in the hand received when she grabbed her husband's head just before the killers opened fire. An anonymous telephone caller speaking to the ANSA bureau in Palermo one hour after the killing, when the news had spread through the city, claimed responsibility for the assault for the "revolutionary fascist nuclei". A short time later, another unidentified caller told the Messina, Sicily Daily, LA GAZZETTA DEL SUD, that the killing had been carried out by the "Red Brigade" urban guerrillas and yet another anonymous call to the Rome bureau of CORRIERE DELLA SERA claimed responsibility for "Prima Linea" (front line), an ultraleft terrorist organization with suspected links with the Brigade."

GOVERNMENT RECALLS AMBASSADOR FROM MOSCOW

LD052232 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Portuguese Foreign Ministry has decided to recall to Lisbon for consultations the Portuguese ambassador to Moscow. An official note issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs explains that this measure was taken in view of the fact that the Portuguese Government took cognizance with very serious concern of the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and of the support given by the latter in the overthrow of the regular government of that country.

The official note further adds that the Portuguese Government considers itself dutybound to express its most vehement protest and to manifest its strongest condemnation of this blatant violation of international law which constitutes, without any doubt, a serious threat to international peace and security.

SOVIET ENVOY SUMMONED TO FOREIGN MINISTRY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD060138 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Like many Western, Islamic and nonalined countries, Portugal has expressed its concern over the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. In this connection, we have received the following official note from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

The Soviet ambassador to Lisbon has simultaneously been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to be informed of the Portuguese Government's position on the matter. The prime minister has briefed the president of the republic on the latest developments and on the decisions made by the government.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CANDIDATES NOMINATED

LD051105 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida [of the Social Democratic Party] and Teofilo Carvalho Dos Santos [of the Socialist Party] are the two candidates for the post of speaker of the new Assembly of the Republic. As is known, the election will take place on 8 January and indications are that the Social Democratic candidate will be elected to the post.

PARTIES ELECT PARLIAMENTARY GROUP LEADERS

LD041108 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Practically all the parliamentary leaders of the political parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic have already been designated. Salgado Zenha was reelected leader of the Socialist Party's parliamentary group. Carlos Brito was reelected leader of the Communist Party's parliamentary group and Rui Pena was reelected leader of the Social Democratic Center Party's parliamentary group. Ferreira do Amaral was elected leader of the Popular Monarchist Party parliamentary group. The Social Democratic Party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement have not yet elected their parliamentary leaders. The Reformist deputies are not entitled to a parliamentary leader since they cannot form a political group or grouping. Medeiros Ferreira, however, has acted as spokesman for the Reformists.

UN REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LD062306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] As we reported earlier, Spain's permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Jaime de Pinies, today spoke in the UN Security Council to explain Spain's stand on the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, which had previously been announced during the Council of Ministers session in the Moncloa Palace on 29 December. About an hour ago, Madrid Radio managed to track down Mr De Pinies in New York. He gave the following exclusive interview on the Afghan problem to our editor Antonio Casado.

[Casado] We are going to play only the most interesting passages from this very long interview, from the point at which we were talking about the aspect of the affair raised by the USSR, an interested party, as to whether the USSR had invaded Afghanistan because the Government of Afghanistan itself had asked them to. This is what Jaime de Pinies said:

[Begin recording] [De Pinies] Really, it is a bit absurd to think that the Soviets are justifying themselves saying that they went in because they were called in by the Afghan Government. Really, it is nonsense insofar as the Soviet troops started to move in, and President Amin, who was killed afterward, was in fact killed when the Soviet troops were already in his country. Really, no one is going to believe that a government invites foreign troops in to be annihilated by them. It does not stand up.

All this has really created in such a sensitive region as this, so weighed down with problems and worries, it has created a really grave and tense situation. It has violated the border, territorial integrity of Afghanistan, the self-determination of Afghanistan itself. In short, if there really had been a dispute, perhaps one would have thought that they would have resorted to finding a settlement to their differences by peaceful means. The charter provides [words indistinct] for situations which compromise international peace and security. There is also a set of provisions for settling conflicts which may arise between countries by peaceful means.

Then we cannot help but recall that at the moment, at the last assembly, that is the assembly which is still in session, the USSR raised a question entitled: the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations. And in fact, the only thing that has happened to date is the exact opposite of what it was promising.

[Question] In short, Mr De Pinies, one can say that Spain today officially condemned the invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR?

[Answer] Well, I would say that we at the United Nations have various degrees of action. And I, in my speech, specifically spoke of the fact that my government deplores this Soviet military intervention. I think that is quite clear enough, saying that we deplore something without having to go into specific condemnations which is the job of the principle organ of the United Nations. It would be up to them to do this. We have sown the seed so that others can deduce the conclusions.

[Question] One final question from us, taking advantage of your privileged position in the international arena. This is why we ask you this: Do you believe that there are definite indications of the possibility of a World War III?

[Answer] I think, fortunately, that there are not. But the situation is grave. The situation is tense. But I frankly do not see this. That is, we cannot allow them to go on ahead, to establish positions of advantage which could lead to the absolute domination by one sector of the world or by one political or philosophical system over the other. If there is detente, let there be detente, and let us never accept the advances others may wish to impose. [end recording]

PSOE CONDEMNS USSR INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD050016 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In a press note issued early tonight, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] says: After the first days of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and while this invasion continues, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party wishes to make the following observations public:

The activities of Soviet forces on Afghan territory are condemnable from the standpoint of international law and the ethics that should govern international relations. Both of these have been deliberately violated by such acts. They are an attack on the independence of a sovereign state and on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of the same.

The PSOE note goes on to say that the party, which has on every occasion rigidly opposed all imperialist policies wherever they may arise, believes that in the case of Afghanistan the Soviet Union was not called upon by that country's government to intervene, a government that was toppled and replaced with another at the time of the Soviet actions on which we are commenting.

The PSOE recalls that another of the basic principles of international relations, together with that of nonintervention, is that of the right of peoples to free self-determination. The Socialist Party, which has also condemned certain Western powers' scorn for this right, now does the same with regard to the Soviet Union, since it believes that, independent of any geostrategic considerations, the Afghan people's right to self-determination is being violated.

Finally, the PSOE believes that Spanish and world public opinion should become aware of the dangerous current tendencies which might lead to a cold war and that they should make every effort in their own fields to avoid this.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS MEASURES AGAINST USSR

LD051506 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1409 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PRESS ASSOCIATION diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain is now examining a series of measures that can be taken against the Soviet Union to emphasise Western annoyance at the invasion of Afghanistan, the Foreign Office indicated today. These actions, mainly in the diplomatic field, are being worked out with our North Atlantic alliance partners. They are intended to support steps taken by President Carter, such as the curtailment of grain exports to Russia.

In a statement, the Foreign Office said: "President Carter's measures represent a firm U.S. response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and demonstrate that East-West relations and Soviet aggression in the developing world cannot be artificially separated. "We welcome these measures and are ourselves considering urgently with our allies measures which we and they should take."

It was confirmed in Whitehall that a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Andrey Gromyko, planned for February or March, will not now take place. Officially the Soviets indicated that the dates suggested by Britain were not suitable. But in Whitehall this was seen as pre-emptive action since it was intended to make clear that Mr Gromyko would not be welcome.

A package of measures is likely to be announced in a few days. This is likely to mean curbs on ministerial and official contacts with the Soviets and a halt to any negotiations for cultural or other agreements. But, unlike the U.S. Britain does not seem to be in a position to impose major economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. And it seems that Britain is not planning to cut back on the size of Soviet representation in London.

Next week Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington starts a tour of countries now feeling particularly anxious about Soviet activities, including Saudi Arabia, it was confirmed today. The foreign secretary's tour is mainly intended to offer Western support to countries, such as Turkey and Pakistan, which may feel threatened by the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Britain is already a major arms supplier to countries like Saudi Arabia.

Lord Carrington also hopes to visit India on his tour, but this arrangement will only be confirmed after the new Indian Government is elected. Officials said today that more countries may be added to the list.

IRELAND PROTESTS USSR'S INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD042210 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1954 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ireland tonight added its protest to Russia's move in Afghanistan. The newly appointed Irish foreign affairs minister, Mr Brian Lenihan, expressed his department's "concern" at the Soviet intervention.

A statement from Mr Lenihan said the Russian charge d'affaires in Dublin had been told that in view of the dangerous development in a sensitive region, and the serious increase in international tension which had resulted, Ireland would welcome consideration of the issue by the United Nations Security Council.

PRESS COMMENT ON AFGHANISTAN FIGHTING, SANCTIONS

TA060718 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jan 80 TA

[From "Review of the British Press"]

[Excerpt] Afghanistan continues to preoccupy most national newspapers. The latest developments are covered on the front page of THE OBSERVER, THE SUNDAY TIMES and THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. All reports talk of fighting between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels and the growing international action against the Soviet Union.

THE TELEGRAPH speaks of Afghan guerrillas hitting at Soviet troops from the mountains and says there have been heavy casualties on both sides. It quotes reports of two truckloads of bodies being removed from one scene of a fierce clash in the southwest of the country.

THE TELEGRAPH also deals with the possibility of sanctions against the Soviet Union by the British Government along with other Western nations. It says that the immediate sanctions could include the suspension of cultural relations and ministerial exchanges and a refusal by most Western nations to negotiate new agreements with the Soviet Union.

A boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow is another possibility, but the paper points out in an editorial that although the British Government has expressed its opposition to the proposed tour of South Africa by the British Lions rugby team, it has not declared comparable official opposition to Britain's participation in the Olympic Games. It does not doubt that President Brezhnev will use the occasion for propaganda purposes.

THE TELEGRAPH concludes: What athletes and sportsmen in the free world should ask themselves now without waiting for prompting by governments is whether they truly wish to be involved in Olympic Games which exist largely for the greater glory of a brutal, totalitarian aggressor. The lure of medals and renown is strong and rightly so, but there are other, more valuable prizes at stake in 1980.

THE SUNDAY TIMES argues that the Afghan crisis and the gold panic are a dreadful omen for the 1980's. It says that the two expose the truth about the whole paralyzed Western approach to global order. It goes on: If there is any value in either development, it is that each should galvanize the non-Soviet world to action it has too long delayed. The paper says that President Carter has already begun to take the first action: economic sanctions, which are immediately available against what the paper calls a cynical Russian shift of the world balance.

THE SUNDAY TIMES also says that the Western world must do more. It must draw lines which the Kremlin would not dare cross, particularly around Pakistan and Turkey. THE SUNDAY TIMES calls for the collaborative linking of the entire non-Soviet world and the introduction of a new international reserve currency, but it acknowledges that this is a long way off. It says that the Western world must make the dollar work and it sees no reason why Britain should not now join the European monetary system. And the paper suggests that Western diplomacy must rethink its relations with the oil-producing countries and with the Islamic world in general.

IRAN SLASHES OIL SALES TO BRITISH PETROLEUM, SHELL

LD041145 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Jan 80 p 17 LD

[Roland Bribben report: "Iran Lifts Oil Price to 30 Dollars and Cuts Sales"]

[Text] Iran has slashed the amount of oil it sells to British Petroleum [BP] and the Royal Dutch Shell group and raised the price to $30 a barrel. Details of new contracts with the two major oil groups emerged yesterday amid growing indications that spot market prices may be starting to tumble as the talk of a temporary oil glut gains added currency.

But conclusion of the deals is being criticised in United States official quarters where the contracts are seen as a weakening of Britain's support for sanctions against Iran.

BP will take 125,000 barrels of light oil a day from Iran at an average price of $30 a barrel under the terms of a contract which covers only the first nine months of this year.

Company negotiators have also agreed under pressure from Iran's state oil company to buy fuel oil products rather than crude and process an undisclosed quantity of Iranian oil in BP refineries.

The BP contract total compares with just over 365,000 barrels a day being bought from Iran at the tail end of last year and the 1,020,000 barrels a day average taken in 1978 before the revolution that rocked the oil world and BP's crude base.

Shell has been forced to settle for 95,000 barrels a day at an average price of $30 a barrel for light oil. Last year Shell was lifting 195,000 barrels a day from Iran compared with 500,000 barrels a day during the shah's reign.

The agreed price compares with the $36 a barrel Iran was demanding in early negotiations and with the $28.50 fixed during the abortive OPEC price fixing conference and $23 in the autumn.

The indicators provided by the Iran deal are predictably confused. The two companies have at least got continued access to Iranian oil--at a price--and the noises about British sanctions against Iran in support of the United States have not so far resulted in counteraction.

The deals provide little insight into future Iran production levels but suggest that the volatile leadership has dropped its price ambitions while continuing to spread its customer base and earmark more oil at spot market prices.

But a 160,000 barrel cargo of Iranian crude on offer at $38-39 a barrel in the spot market yesterday found no buyers because the price was considered too high, said Europoil, the London price monitoring service.

The loss of more oil means extra supply problems for both BP and Shell who have virtually cut out all sales to noncompany customers. BP said yesterday that it has been meeting company needs over the last few months and was still able to maintain a small number of third party deals.

It is nearing the end of negotiations for getting more oil from the British National Oil Corporation [BNOC] and Mr Howell, energy secretary, says there are some "faint indications" that BP will be able to again buy Nigerian oil following the nationalisation of its assets last year.

ROLANDHIS LODGES PROTEST WITH UN ON VAROSHA SETTLEMENT

NC041805 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 4 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cyprus has protested to the United Nations against the intentions of the Turkish Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership to send settlers into Varosha and has asked that necessary measures be taken to frustrate the Turkish plans.

In a protest note addressed to UN Secretary General Waldheim and handed today to the secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo Pohl, Foreign Minister Rolandhis said that recent statements by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and by high-ranking officers of the Turkish Government in Ankara had made it absolutely clear that they intended to open Varosha to settlers.

Mr Rolandhis added: Denktas' often extended invitation to the Greek Cypriot hoteliers to reopen their facilities in Varosha under Turkish Cypriot administration--an invitation recently repeated by Mr Atakol--is nothing but a smokescreen that is aimed at hiding his true goal: the settlement of Varosha. The deadline given to the Greek Cypriot hoteliers for accepting the invitation as well as the farfetched argument that the hotels will be ruined due to inactivity if they are not reopened are obviously aimed at paving the way for the settlement of Varosha and at simultaneously creating a pretense for justifying such an arbitrary and illegal act.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis continued: The fact that the most recent statements by the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the matter were made immediately after Mr Cagatay's visit to Ankara and the signing of agreements between Turkey and the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is not simply a coincidence. It undoubtedly proves that the decision to settle Varosha has been taken in Ankara with the approval, if not with the encouragement and instigation, of the Turkish Government.

In the note, Mr Rolandhis refers to a statement made to the Turkish paper HURRIYET by the deputy leader of the Justice Party in Turkey, Mr Saadettin Bilgic, regarding the settlement of Varosha and its water supply, stressing that this statement not only shows Turkey's complicity but also the careful study and preparation involved in this unilateral act by the Turkish Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

He pointed out that in addition to being illegal and immoral, this unilateral and arbitrary action by the Turkish side was also a flagrant violation of points five and six of the 19 May 1979 agreement on the priority given to achieving an agreement for the resettlement of Varosha by its legal inhabitants under UN auspices. In any event, stressed Rolandhis, this action does not promote good will, mutual trust and a return to normality, and will undoubtedly endanger prospects for the talks.

In this connection, he concluded, the timing of this action is indicative of the true intentions and position of the Turkish Cypriot leadership toward the talks.

PRC, PAKISTANI ENVOYS CONFER WITH ZAIMIS ON AFGHANISTAN

AT042014 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 4 Jan 80 AT

[Text] China's ambassador to Athens He Yang stressed to Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis, whom he visited at noon, that Soviet troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan or international peace will be in danger. The Chinese ambassador briefed the Greek side on his country's position on this issue and expressed his government's complete disapproval of the Soviet intervention.

Zaimis was also visited by Pakistani Ambassador Husain on the same issue, and was briefed on Pakistan's position. Zaimis seized the opportunity to reiterate the Greek position which opposes all foreign armed intervention that is fraught with danger for the peace and security of the area and the entire world.

PASOK DENOUNCES USSR INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

AT041445 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Jan 80 p 2 AT

[Text] PASOK supports an active nonalined policy and permanently opposes the cold war blocs. The official opposition party position on the issue of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan was expounded yesterday by Papandreou in a conversation with political editors. Papandreou added: PASOK condemns any military intervention regardless of the direction in which it is made and PASOK opposes the military intervention in Afghanistan regardless of the reasons for it.

PASOK condemns the Soviet invasion for two reasons: First of all, because the action as such constitutes an intervention, and second, because as a concrete act it endangers international peace.

Papandreou also claimed that, because of this Soviet invasion during the current particularly tense phase in the international arena, the green light is being given to the United States to intervene in a corresponding manner in the critical areas of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

The United States and the NATO countries have no right to accuse the USSR since for 35 years they have been violating borders, harassing people and endangering international peace. Carter cannot, Papandreou said, feign the white and innocent dove when there have been U.S. bombings of Vietnam and U.S. interventions in Chile, Guatamala and elsewhere. Neither can the Western European countries condemn the Soviet act in Afghanistan when as colonialist countries they oppressed people in the past.

With the NATO decision, which was imposed by the United States, to install missiles in Western European countries, a new cold war period began--with unforeseen consequences. The Soviet Union in turn, according to Papandreou, follows the game in which the tougher the game becomes the more it leads to Soviet intervention. With the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow has sent a "message" to the United States that it will not tolerate the U.S. expansionist influence that will jeopardize Soviet interests. There was no external danger to justify the Soviet intervention.

In conclusion, Papandreou predicted that Moscow's action may cause it immense difficulties because the Islamic countries will wage the battle for their independent course outside the two blocs and will clash with the two superpowers should they attempt to intervene. In addition, the PASOK chairman expressed the view that there had been no previous consultation between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Regarding events in Iran, Papandreou disapproved of the act of detaining foreign diplomats as hostages, and added that in Iran a profound social and economic revolution has taken place with the broad support of the masses. Thus, it concerns a true revolution which will have repercussions beyond Iran.

Scores Government Action

AT051550 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Jan 80 pp 1, 13 AT

[Excerpt] Greece's recourse to the Security Council together with 48 other countries in order to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan caused a strong reaction late last night by leader of the official opposition Andreas Papandreou who stated that "Greece's alinement with the hawks of Western imperialism exposes the nation to innumerable dangers." Papandreou also rebuked the government for concealing its decision from the Greek people. The full text of his statement is as follows:

"The Greek Government has concealed from the Greek people the fact that it is alined to the 49 countries which have asked for the immediate convening of the Security Council to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This is something we learned from foreign news agencies.

"The government concealed this because it lacked the courage to tell the Greek people that it is obeying U.S. instructions. How many times and on what occasions has the Greek Government demanded the convening of the Security Council because of U.S. interventions in many parts of the world?

"Greece's current alinement with the hawks of Western imperialism, who are responsible both for the Cyprus invasion and for the genocide against the Indochinese people, exposes the nation to innumerable dangers."

U.S. INITIATIVE ON KARAMANLIS-DEMIREL MEETING REPORTED

AT061930 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 11 AT

[Text] Under the pretext of predictable international tension in 1980, the United States and NATO are pressuring the Greek Government to rekindle its relations with Turkey by sweeping aside the Cyprus dialog and limiting discussions to the Aegean issues about which the Atlantic alliance is also directly interested. Through initiatives by the U.S. ambassadors in Athens and Ankara and through other consultations, a direct summit meeting between Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and Turkish Prime Minister Demirel is being prepared for the first 3 months of 1980 in Bonn, or, more likely, in Brussels, with the participation of foreign ministers Rallis and Erkmen.

A well-informed foreign source in Athens has referred to the extraordinary U.S. diplomatic activity, headed by Ambassador McCloskey, which has recently developed in Athens to secure the Greek Government's green light for further movement in this direction. The same source mentions that, on the occasion of the holiday festivities, McCloskey met repeatedly with Foreign Minister Rallis and other government officials, without this being mentioned in the U.S. Embassy's information bulletin or in the regular government announcements.

In any case, the government now believes there are "encouraging" prospects for the continuation of the dialog with Turkey, without, of course, clarifying what the plan of the new talks will be.

However, there is no doubt that in the preliminary consultations, which are being held in absolute secrecy, U.S. diplomacy is playing the principal role, especially if one takes into consideration Turkish Ambassador in Athens Tezel's meeting with McCloskey on the eve of his departure for Ankara.

In more detail the reports mention that both the United States and Turkey are currently trying to separate the Cyprus question from the framework of the Greek-Turkish talks, under the pretext that, given the current reality, Cyprus is now connected to a broader international geopolitical area and consequently its problems should not be viewed only in light of the existing Greek-Turkish dispute. For this reason the talks that are being prepared in Athens and Ankara should necessarily be limited to the Aegean on the basis of the new formula which the Turks and the Americans have proposed.

Reports state that the first phase of the new preliminary plan for the talks sets forth Turkey's demand for the resolution of certain issues that they refer to as "secondary," but which contribute to the aggravation of the crisis between the two countries. These outstanding "petty differences," according to the U.S. conception, can be resolved without causing more general complications and can actually help in the smooth course of all settlements.

In the first phase, as is being stated, Greece is asked to make "technical" concessions to Turkish ships in the Western areas of that country, which are suffocating inside the limited corridors of the straits of Lesvos, Khios and Samos, with the result that often Greek territorial waters are violated and Greek patrol boats are placed on alert. In addition to a slackening of Greek naval alertness in the above areas, the Turks also demand Greek toleration in cases of Aegean air and naval exercises which essentially are approved by NATO itself.

In the preliminary plan of the talks now being formulated, it was learned that no mention is made of island continental shelves or of undersea areas, obviously for fear that this would cause the failure of the talks and the prolonged suspension of all issues.

Foreign observers in Athens who follow these behind-the-scenes diplomatic activities do not hide the Greek Government's optimism, which is now clear following the last meeting between Rallis and Erkmen and the latter's statement that Greece and Turkey should come to an understanding because they are neighbors and have common needs in the security sector.

To these statements by Erkmen foreign observers add the views of the Greek Government, which the well-known government commentator of ERT [Greek Radio and Television] analyzed in an Athens morning newspaper, an excerpt of which was also broadcast by Bonn and the BBC. Among other things, the government commentator said that "because of this state of affairs it will become necessary to have a meeting between the two prime ministers and, if we suppose that during this meeting much good faith is shown, then another step forward will have been taken.

"We do not claim--the commentator continues--that in all the points of differences we are absolutely right and the Turks absolutely wrong. It is possible that we may have to make certain concessions and it is not right to refuse to recognize Turkish rights whenever and if they are justified."

U.S. OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN ANKARA FOR DEFENSE TALKS

TA052044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jan 80 TA

[Text] U.S. State Department counselor Matthew Nimetz and U.S. Defense Department Deputy Assistant Secretary James Siena arrived in Ankara today for talks regarding the signing of the new defense cooperation agreement between the United States and Turkey. Nimetz and Siena were received at Esenboga Airport by Ambassador Faruk Sahinbas, the Foreign Ministry secretary general's assistant for common security affairs.

In an airport statement, Nimetz said he was in Ankara in order to continue the talks held between the foreign ministers of the two countries in Brussels. Nimetz said that during his talks relations between Turkey and the United States would be discussed in general.

The foreign ministers of the two countries met in Brussels during the last NATO meeting, where agreement was reached on a new impetus to be given to the signing negotiations of the new defense cooperation agreement before the temporary working status of the joint defense installations in Turkey expires on 9 January. The two U.S. officials, who arrived in Ankara in line with this agreement, will begin their contacts in Ankara tomorrow. It has been announced that Nimetz and Siena are expected to stay in Ankara until 9 January. In talks to be held during this period efforts will be made to finalize the documents connected with the new defense cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States.

Begin Contacts

TA061052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jan 80 TA

[Text] U.S. State Department counselor Matthew Nimetz and U.S. Defense Department Deputy Assistant Secretary James Siena, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to hold talks aimed at finalizing as soon as possible the defense cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States, have begun their contacts.

Nimetz and Siena came to the Foreign Ministry at 1130 and visited Ambassador Faruk Sahinbas, the Foreign Ministry general secretary's assistant for common security affairs. After the 30-minute meeting, Nimetz and Siena were received by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at 1230.

The talks on the new defense cooperation agreement with the U.S. officials will begin at the Foreign Ministry in the afternoon. During these talks, efforts will be exerted to finalize the documents connected with the new Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement by 9 January, when the temporary working status of the joint defense installations in Turkey expires.

OECD SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS, DEPARTS

Statement at Airport

TA041710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Text] OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep has arrived in Ankara. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Ministry and Finance Ministry officials. Emile van Lennep is also the chairman of the "aid to Turkey" consortium established within the OECD. In a statement to the TRT on his arrival at Ankara airport, Van Lennep said that he would listen to the views of the new Turkish Government on continuing the productive cooperation started between Turkey and the OECD last year.

He added that Turkey's financial requirements during the new year would also be discussed during his talks in Ankara. He pointed out that it was out of the question to organize a new aid program for Turkey.

Van Lennep will be received by Prime Minister Demirel tomorrow. He will also meet Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal. Van Lennep is expected to leave Turkey tomorrow evening.

Meeting With Prime Minister

TA051235 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Jan 80 TA

[Text] OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep continued his contacts in Ankara today as well. Van Lennep met with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at 0930. The meeting lasted for about an hour. Before the meeting, Erkmen said that views would be exchanged on relations between Turkey and the OECD and that the issue of how these relations are reflected in foreign relations will be discussed.

Van Lennep called on Minister of State Ekrem Ceyhun in his office at 1030. He later met with State Planning Organization Deputy Under Secretary Turgat Ozal. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel received Van Lennep at 1130. After the meeting, which lasted for 40 minutes, Van Lennep replied to questions by TRT correspondents.

In reply to a question, Van Lennep said that there was no new approach to the relations between the OECD and Turkey but that he had been briefed by various officials on the issue of continuing the good relations established in previous years. He added that Turkey's interim financial needs were discussed during these meetings. Van Lennep, who is also the chairman of the aid to Turkey consortium established within the framework of the OECD, will meet with Erkmen again this afternoon. Van Lennep [words indistinct] after this meeting.

Departs 5 Jan

TA052051 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jan 80 TA

[Text] OECD General Secretary Emile van Lennep left Turkey today after completing his contacts with Turkish Government officials yesterday. Van Lennep, who is also the chairman of the aid to Turkey consortium established within the framework of the OECD, arrived in Ankara in order to exchange views on the subject of relations between Turkey and the OECD. Van Lennep was received in Ankara by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, Prime Ministry Under Secretary and State Planning Organization Deputy Under Secretary Turgut Ozal.

ENERGY MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO IRAQ FOR HEALTH REASONS

TA052058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu, who was scheduled to leave for Iraq tomorrow, has postponed his visit by 1 week for health reasons. Kiratlioglu was to meet with the Iraqi energy minister and other officials to discuss projects to meet part of Turkey's oil needs for 1980.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY REACTION TO ARMED FORCES LETTER CONTINUES

Demirel Cites Parliamentary Delays

TA041643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the ratification of certain bills by parliament is being delayed and that is why the chief of the General Staff and the commanders handed a note to President Fahri Koruturk. The prime minister was received by President Koruturk at Cankaya Mansion at 1700. Their weekly meeting lasted 1 hour and 10 minutes.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, Prime Minister Demirel said that they had discussed the internal and external problems of the country. Demirel said that the government was energetically trying to insure peace in the country and to do this it was remaining on legitimate ground and working within the existing law. He pointed out that there were certain deficiencies in the existing law, that when it came to power the RPP government had said that the law was not deficient but that it had realized the existence of these deficiencies later. Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] We stated at the beginning of our government declaration when we came to power how we were going to fight anarchy. We stated it at the beginning of our 100-day program as well. We said that we will try to obtain an agreement [in parliament] on the law of the state security courts and on the law of the state of emergency. The other relevant bills had already been submitted to parliament by the government before us. Our party had made the necessary contributions in the committees where the bills were debated. Consequently, we wanted those bills to be ratified as soon as possible. There was opposition to that in parliament. This opposition caused a crisis. In fact, that is what lies behind the issue of the generals' note.

There is bloodshed in the country. The parliament can no longer reject the passing of laws. I hope that these laws are passed soon and that new authority is granted to the administration and to the martial law, that is, to the legal forces of the state, in insuring public order and peace by remaining on legitimate grounds. [end recording]

Prime Minister Demirel also stated that the country was faced with economic difficulties. He said that the several measures taken would yield results, but that this was not a matter of days. He stressed that Turkey would be saved from these problems.

Answering a journalist who recalled the rumors that the generals' note might lead to the resignation of the government, Demirel said: The note has absolutely no connection with the government. It is impossible to say "you did that but you did not do that," to a government that has been in power only 30 days. Our concerned councils are continuing to assess this situation. Our General Administrative Council will convene tomorrow. What is necessary will be done. An assessment is being made.

Ecevit Calls RPP Meeting

TA051735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that in light of the escalation of domestic and foreign incidents he called an extraordinary meeting of the RPP parliamentary groups on Monday, 7 January. Ecevit said the groups' administrative councils would meet before that. Ecevit was speaking at a news conference held during his party's Administrative Council meeting.

Ecevit reiterated that Turkey was facing grave problems. He said they [he and his colleagues in the RPP] had anticipated that the way the government had been formed and its general stand would soon worsen the situation, transforming it into a serious crisis. Ecevit said this was the reason why they had warned the government with good will and in a constructive way. Ecevit noted that the government had not responded in any way to their insistent calls. He mentioned that these calls were made because it is his party's conviction that when problems and crises reach a certain dimension then party interests cannot be taken into consideration, and because of his party's sense of responsibility.

Ecevit recalled that production in Turkey was approaching a complete stop and that the economy was in a [word indistinct] stage. Noting that the people were worried about the winter and that the foreign exchange and energy bottlenecks would apparently worsen in the coming months, he said there is no indication that the government is taking realistic and efficient measures. Ecevit continued:

[Begin Ecevit recording] In the international field, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the new stand adopted by the United States have made the world crisis which is developing in our region very important from the viewpoint of our country. The circumstances and the crises we are facing make imperative the assessment of all domestic and foreign issues in an interrelated way. The sensitivity of the Turkish Armed Forces, which has become more pronounced lately, must be considered an assessment made from such a broad viewpoint.

No matter how grave our problems, the Turkish people will agree to seek solutions only within the democratic framework. I have no doubt that the Turkish Armed Forces, which are bound to democracy, agree with this stand. [end recording]

Ecevit said: Despite the present domestic and foreign realities, Prime Minister Demirel, who is the man responsible, assessed the problems and the situation from a very narrow viewpoint. He added: In his statements yesterday, the honorable prime minister said in connection with the views expressed by the Turkish Armed Forces that the letter was submitted because of the delay in passing the bills [on public order]. This shows to what degree he has simplified the problems and the crisis. This is unfortunate. Ecevit also said that his views and assessments of the latestdevelopments would be announced in detail later.

Replying to a question by a journalist, Ecevit said he was concerned about the incidents in Afghanistan from two viewpoints: First, as forceful intervention in the internal affairs of an independent state, and second, the chain repercussions such an intervention can cause in the region and the world. Ecevit added that he was concerned about the escalation of the incidents.s

Senators Call for Unity

TA041723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The republican Senate presidentially-appointed senators group has issued a statement calling on political parties to jointly seek remedies and to jointly assume responsibility when necessary without being affected by sentimentality in order to put an end to the crisis in the country and to insure state and national unity.

The statement in connection with the group's meeting held yesterday dealing with the letter submitted to the president by the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders and with anarchy was announced today.

Noting that the incidents created by foreign sources and the domestic circles instigated by these foreign sources have dragged the country into the gravest crisis of the republic, the statement added: Our group, as it has clearly said in its previous statements, believes that a joint stand to be adopted by constitutional forces forming the state and especially by the two big political parties is a major factor in insuring the effectiveness of the legal measures to be taken against organized and armed acts of violence. The statement further said that a decision has been taken to hold talks with the leaders and administrators of political parties within the framework of these principles.

National Unity Group Statement

TA041705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The republican Senate National Unity Group has issued a statement saying that the letter submitted to the president by the chief of the General Staff and the armed forces commanders would be viewed as a reasonable and a constructive step. The statement signed by the Unity Group Leader, Fahri Ozdilek, calls attention to the drawbacks of deviating from the intention and aim of the letter and adds: We believe that it will be very beneficial to view within the framework of the requirements of the constitutional system and without deviating from the aim of the assessment made by our armed forces--in accordance with their duty--in view of the grave conditions in the country and submitted through the president to the lofty parliament--the greatest representative of the national will and the center of the country's administration--with a frankness and honesty based on sincerity.

NPA Defense

TA031727 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes said that the fact that the timing of the armed forces' letter coincided with the term of the current government has nothing to do with the government. Turkes noted that this government is not responsible for not enacting the desired bills.

In a press statement during the extraordinary meeting of the NAP General Administrative Council in Ankara today, Turkey said that his party considers it a national duty necessitated by the conditions of the country to support the current government. Pointing out that the Turkish Armed Forces are forced to issue a statement to the president and to the public under Turkey's current internal and external conditions, Turkes said: We do not consider the fact that the letter submitted by our armed forces coincided with the term of the new government as related to the current government. Under present conditions, we believe that it should be just the opposite. The requests made in the letter are the [word indistinct] comprised in the government program and (?supported) by our party.

Turkes noted that petty political calculations should be avoided in order to prevent Turkey from facing great dangers and to strengthen the multiparty [word indistinct] democratic system. Turkes said: We believe that the government should be supported and strengthened with the hope of sharing the honor of its victory.

Noting that all legal measures should be taken against secessionism and destructiveness and that new laws should be enacted, Turkes asked that assistance be given to the current government on these issues. Proposing that the authority and extent of martial law should be increased in accordance with the needs, Turkes expressed the necessity to hold early elections, in a bid to eliminate the discrepancy between parliamentary mathematics and the national will and to strengthen the democratic system. Referring to the coup in Afghanistan, Turkes said that this country was first seized internally and then invaded by aggressive troops and its independence was thus trampled upon.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH, ITALIAN CPS' OPINIONS ON AFGHANISTAN CITED

WA062127 London REUTER in English 2016 GMT 6 Jan 80 WA

[Excerpt] Paris, Jan 6, REUTER--French Communists today stood alone as the only major Western European communist party supporting the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

French Communist leader Georges Marchais said today: "We have arrived at a different opinion on Afghanistan than that of others interviewed after returning today from talks with Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer."

A statement issued by the French party's Politburo yesterday endorsed the right of all countries to ask for help from allies to prevent foreign interference.

The statement set the seal of approval on the defense of the Soviet intervention by the official party newspaper, L'HUMANITE, which has said it was a response to a call for help by Afghanistan.

Italy and Spain, the two major communist parties in Western Europe, have condemned the military intervention as a violation of the principles of independence and sovereignty.

Italy's Communist Party, the country's second-biggest political group, said today: "It is inadmissible to violate the integrity and sovereignty of states to aid reactionary regimes or to export revolution."

The Italian party's executive, in a statement on the front page of the communist newspaper L'UNITA, called for a European initiative to restore detente.

The Communist Party also opposed President Carter's retaliatory measures, including a cut in grain shipments, saying they would exacerbate tensions.

FINLAND

KANSAN UUTISET CRITICIZES CARTER'S POLITICAL 'HARDNESS'

LD042236 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1720 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Press review: KANSAN UUTISET on Carter's Policies Regarding Afghanistan]

[Text] According to KANSAN UUTISET President Carter and his supporters have realized that the time has come to decisively improve his chances in the presidential election campaign. Carter's chances seemed rather slight a few months ago. The President was primarily accused of softness and inefficiency. Now he has decided to be hard and through hardness secure his victory in the campaign, KANSAN UUTISET remarks. According to the paper, this can be seen above all in the line of action he has chosen ragarding the Soviet Union since the Afghan conflict. This series of events is very serious and difficult in itself and it has aggravated the international situation to such a degree that no deliberate aggravation in the interests of the presidential elections is necessary, KANSAN UUTISET writes. The hard-line seems to include the recall of the ambassador from Moscow, threats not to ratify the SALT treaty, threats to stop grain deliveries and to boycott the Moscow Olympics. Carter also accuses the Soviet leader of lying. Outsiders have often found the U.S. presidential election campaigns slightly ridiculous, but this time the campaign is clearly becoming too hard, KANSAN UUTISET notes. According to the paper, it is no longer just a battle of words but something much more serious. The U.S. Navy which has long been kept on alert is on the move in the Persian Gulf and in the area of the Arabian Sea.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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EC HALTS GRAIN, DAIRY SALES TO USSR

LD071806 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brussels--The European Community [EC] will not for the time being export grain or dairy products to the USSR. The EC Commission made arrangements today to suspend export subsidies and licenses for grain and dairy products exports. The export of barley and wheat from EC member states to the USSR is very small. But dairy exports, particularly butter, are very high this year and are likely to exceed 100,000 tons. The suspension of export subsidies and licenses will affect future exports. It is not clear how current contracts will be handled.

The USSR will presumably be struck from the list of countries for which the EC grants export subsidies for agricultural produce. Most member states have asked the EC Commission to take this step in order to show their solidarity with the United States. Direct action concerning an export ban falls exclusively within the competence of the Commission. Its special committee for agriculture will discuss this week an EC export embargo for agricultural produce and the EC Council of Ministers will discuss it on 14 and 15 January.

Because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the EC Commission has suspended food aid to Afghanistan effective immediately. No quantities had been fixed for the 1980 food aid program. But Afghanistan was still entitled to quantities held over from 1978 and 1979.

Further Reaction to U.S. Embargo

LD061952 Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 6 Jan 90 LD

[Text] Brussels--The European Community currently has a surplus of some 3.5 million tons of wheat and some 2-3 million tons of barley, which is being supplied under contracts to Third World countries. This was learned from EEC sources in Brussels today after President Carter's invitation to the Western world's major grain exporters to attend a Washington conference to insure that the U.S.-imposed sanctions on grain exports are not bypassed. The EC, however, has no way of controlling grain exports by European exporters, it was emphasized.

In Brussels it is not yet known whether the EC Commission will respond to Carter's invitation or whether individual EC member states will send representatives to Washington.

KREISKY CONDEMNS USSR ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN, DISCUSSES IRAN

AU071425 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1121 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

[Edgar Sterbens and Herbert Hutar report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference following the Cabinet meeting in Vienna on 7 January--portions recorded]

[Summary] "The invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet forces extremely endangers the policy of coexistence and of detente between East and West that has been built up painstakingly over the past 25 years. This is the essence of what Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said about the current political situation." The chancellor assesses the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan as follows:

[Begin Kreisky recording] "I have declared clearly and plainly that, from the viewpoint of political morals, it is an invasion of a country by a foreign army which must be rejected as a matter of principle, and most sharply. No one believes these silly statements that were made repeatedly that the forces were called in to render aid. The question is who called them to his aid? When were the Afghan people able to express such a wish, and through whom? Those are the usual pretexts that were used in the past to justify such an encroachment." [end recording]

Asked whether Austria in view of the U.S.-Soviet crisis would continue to unconditionally support the policy of detente, Kreisky says:

[Begin Kreisky recording] "There is no 'unconditional yes' to the policy of detente--all we did was to welcome the policy of detente asthe policy of the past decade, and to make our contribution to it. But the policy of detente is not a policy one could pursue independently of events. Thus, if the Soviet Union, for example, is now becoming involved in a guerrilla war, then this will result in a state of tension anyhow. And if SALT II will not materialize for the time being, an element is lacking that would have led to progress in the policy of detente. And I have no idea what will happen at the Madrid conference. You see, the policy of detente is not something that depends on one's own volition--it is made possible or impossible by events. But basically the policy of detente remains desirable, it is something we need. It is only a synonym of the formerly used term coexistence. This term describes a policy, a value per se--it does not lead to a so-called permanent peace. There is no such thing as solidarity of the two superpowers in the face of world political developments, because they are both primarily guided in their policies by their own interests." [end recording]

Asked whether he agreed that the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations has brought the world closer to cold war once again, Kreisky says:

[Begin Kreisky recording] "Yes, rather. The climate has deteriorated so much that there is the danger of our again getting into a very cold world political climate. That need not mean cold war, but it could at any rate bring a state of increased tensions. This is safe to assume." [end recording]

In reply to the question of what these developments will mean for Austria, Kreisky states:

[Begin Kreisky recording] "To pursue a policy marked on the one hand by firmness and on the other hand by careful consideration of every step so as to make sure that not merely demonstrative steps are taken." [end recording]

"In this context Chancellor Kreisky declared that Austria would support sanctions that might be adopted by the United Nations against the USSR.

The chancellor indicated that Austria would reconsider the country's position regarding the UN Security Council votes, particularly in light of the fact that Cuba approves of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. For this reason, some thought should be given to the question of whether or not Austria should continue to vote for this country's membership in the Security Council."

Comments on Detente, Iran

AU071206 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 6 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof report on interview granted to ARBEITER ZEITUNG by Chancellor Kreisky in Munich--no date given]

[Text] Munich (AZ)--In view of the particularly difficult world situation at the beginning of the 1980's "the Social Democrats must keep a cool head," Chancellor Kreisky declared in an interview with ARBEITER ZEITUNG in Munich. The latest international developments have initiated a period of cooler relations. No one knows how long the cooling will last. "Thus, SALT II is dead. And what is going to happen to the Helsinki follow-up meeting to be held in Madrid?" In Kreisky's opinion, the moderate politicians in the United States who work toward a military balance are being crowded out by those who want superiority. "The European allies will go along with that policy." But the Social Democrats "must see to it that that remains a short-term disturbance in the policy of detente. A revival of the cold war cannot do Europe any good."

Commenting on the intervention of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, the chancellor said that in view of Afghanistan's borders with China, Pakistan and Iran that cannot be sealed off, this military operation is inexplicable. The Soviet Union will probably become entangled in a long guerrilla war. Kreisky draws a historical parallel with Yugoslavia at the end of the 1940's. The latest events are all the more astonishing since, on the occasion of Yugoslavia's defection, Moscow abstained from intervening because it wanted to spare its army a war in the Yugoslav mountains.

Kreisky defends the unsuccessful Tehran mission of UN Secretary General Waldheim: "It was his duty to carry out this mission. Obviously, Waldheim's good faith has been abused."

Asked whether an international commission for investigating the shah's regime, as demanded by Iranian quarters and prominent international figures, might not have a positive influence on solving the hostage affair, Kreisky replies: "Certainly there could be such a commission. I have already discussed that with Olof Palme. But such a commission would have the flaw that it would only be investigating a dictatorial regime that has already been overthrown, and not the still existing dictatorships as well." However, Kreisky would be in favor of an investigation commission if it served to improve the situation. But Kreisky remains skeptical: Before the Iranian presidential elections slated for the end of January no one in Iran will stick his neck out very far. Moreover, the situation in Iran is very involved. "There are so many forces and decisionmaking centers acting simultaneously--it is the special aspect of the revolution in Iran that no political force has emerged that can articulate a political line."

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN VIENNA

AU071224 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Fischer has arrived for a 3-day official visit in Austria today. The central topic in his talks with Foreign Minister Pahr will be economic relations between the two states as well as humanitarian problems. Thus, consular cases, such as the reunification of families, marriage permits, applications for exit permits, and human hardship cases are to be discussed.

BELGIAN, DUTCH PAPERS COMMENT ON SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD071419 [Editorial Report LD] Brussels LE SOIR in French on 30-31 December 1979 carries on page 3 a 500-word Pol Mathil commentary on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. After comparing this intervention with the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Mathil points out that Afghanistan is a very different case and that the Kremlin is certainly aware of the risks involved. However, Mathil maintains that "contrary to some analyses, Afghanistan will never be a Soviet Vietnam" owing to the long-standing Soviet presence in the country, to the fact that the United States is powerless to take effective counteraction and to the "the indifference of Western opinion."

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch on 2 January 1980 carries on page 7 a 700-word editorial on recent events in Afghanistan, describing President Carter's reaction to the Soviet intervention as "surprisingly harsh." After pointing out that the Soviet action "is in complete conflict with the principles of the detente policy agreed between President Nixon and party leader Brezhnev in 1972," the editorialist comments that "the goal of Western reaction must be to remedy the situation in such a way that the detente policy can be pursued."

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD071549 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1-2 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Condemnation by Belgium"]

[Text] The Belgian Government has been following events in Afghanistan with a keen concern, a Foreign Ministry communique states.

It has studied most attentively the explanations addressed to it by the Soviet Government and is examining them with the greatest care.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the events in question arouse the greatest anxiety for peace and stability in the region and in the world.

The government believes that, whatever the circumstances, the Afghan people have the right to choose their own government and their own fate in complete sovereignty and without any outside interference whatsoever.

SCHMIDT TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, IRAN WITH GISCARD

LD081057 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will discuss current foreign policy matters, above all, the situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the effects of the tensions between the United States and Iran, with French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris on Wednesday. It was announced in Bonn today that on the return journey from his official visit to Spain, the chancellor will fly from Madrid to Paris.

On Wednesday the Federal Cabinet will also discuss the situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the sanctions against Moscow planned by the United States. It seems that a meeting of the Federal Security Council will also be held shortly.

GENSCHER ADDRESSES AFGHAN CONFLICT AT FDP MEETING

DW080921 Bonn FDP PRESS SERVICE in German No. 5, 6 Jan 80 DW

[Prerelease of speech by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP federal chairman and federal foreign minister, at a 6 January FDP party meeting in Stuttgart]

[Excerpt] The Afghanistan events have demonstrated again how far we still are from a world system in which interests are pursued with peaceful means and contradictions are overcome by negotiations.

Peace policy for us is not a propaganda formula; peace policy for us is not regionally limited. We want to have peace policy always and everywhere, and not just where the use of military means would be too risky. The Soviet Union must know that detente can develop only if it remains indivisible.

He who believes he can gain unilateral advantages through military intervention aggravates East-West relations. He will create mistrust, he will obstruct understanding and arrangements. The postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate shows where that leads to.

It indicates the American President's sense of realities and his sober assessment of the situation--that he is of the opinion, as before, that the treaty will serve the national security interests of the United States and of the whole world, and that he therefore continues to strive for its ratification. The other decisions the U.S. President has made in this difficult situation also demonstrate his circumspect attitude as well as his determination. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan violates the principles of peaceful coexistence among people, of self-determination, and of the indivisibility of detente and the nonalined attitude.

Only a joint policy by the Europeans and the United States would be in accordance with the seriousness of the situation. We will not permit any shaking of European-American solidarity. Turkey needs our help now more than ever.

Our policy must also recognize and promote the interests of the Third World. Only in such a way will it do justice to the conflict of the Soviet Union with the states of the Third World. The West must promote the independence of the states of the Third World through a clear strategy of peace and independence for a world of states which have equal rights and which are equal partners. Africa and Asia must not lose the independence they have just achieved to some new predominance.

The states of the Third World who demand the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan will find us at their side.

Economic aid and political cooperation must enable the states of the region to maintain their independence. The states of the European Community ought to examine whether similar forms of cooperation can be found with the states of that region as with the ASEAN states who are guarding their independence and who are facing in Southeast Asia dangers similar to those of the Middle East. The nonalined principle is involved here. It is not the Soviet Union which wants to subordinate Afghanistan to its rule, that is the natural partner of the nonalined; it is we who must be the fair partners who do not merely respect the nonalined, but who consider the plurality of that movement a significant factor of world political stability. Whoever in Africa or Asia wants to preserve his independence will find us a fair partner.

In this difficult situation our responsibility for peace will keep us from awakening emotions which would contribute to a vicious circle which, in the end, would not merely endanger but would lose peace.

Sober and responsible decisions are called for now more than ever before. Those who indulge now in dogmatism and in knowing it all, those who want to change foreign and security policies will be acting as dangerously as those who consider good conduct a political means. We will not follow those who believe that the policy that has been initiated since 1969 must be replaced by another policy now. We will not promote a relapse into cold war. We liberals have never left any doubts that a policy of peace and arrangements with the East will be possible only on the firm foundation of the European Community and the Western defense alliance. Nothing will be changed about that.

Those who hesitated when it was necessary to preserve the alliance's ability to act through defense efforts, so as to preserve the basis of our security, must change their attitude. Maybe some people have begun to ponder now, people who a month ago criticized NATO's decisions to close the arms gap.

They who see a chance now to undo the policy of the past 10 years must also change their opinion. We will continue in a self-confident way and with a cool head along our path of a realistic detente policy. We will not permit the achievements of the past 10 years to be jeopardized. They must much rather be exploited for transferring sensibility and realism to other parts of the world as well and for prompting the Soviet Union not to violate principles in other parts of the world, principles that, here in Europe, are subjects of treaties and agreements.

So it is not a matter of whether our peace policy, our policy of making arrangements and achieving understanding with the East should be continued or not. We want to do this. It is a matter of whether that policy can be implemented beyond Europe, in a worldwide way.

On 12 and 14 December 1979 the alliance, together with its decision to close the arms gap, suggested negotiations on confidence-building measures and troop reductions in Central Europe as well as on limiting nuclear medium-range arms. These negotiating offers will not become obsolete due to the Afghanistan events; they will become even more urgent if instability is also to be avoided in Europe. The postponement of the SALT II debate in the U.S. Senate does not deprive last year's arms control offer of the alliance of its basis, nor is there any reason why it ought to obstruct the actual beginning of negotiations on medium-range arms. The Federal Government did not and does not believe that there must be a necessary linkage between the SALT II ratification and the beginning of negotiations in the medium-range field. The alliance's negotiating offer on the basis of the double decision of 12 and 14 December 1979 remains a realistic basis for negotiations.

A few days ago the Soviet Union refused to negotiate with the United States on medium-range arms. We will stick doggedly to our will and our preparedness to negotiate on these and other problems.

We consider the policy of detente a long-term policy. The offer by the West remains as it is. It is a serious offer aimed at avoiding an arms race. Every day that is lost will make it more complicated.

We will do everything to achieve a balance on as low an arms level as possible. We do not want to sanction subordination for some and superiority for others; we want to create and safeguard equality. We want to create confidence.

Mistrust is the enemy of any kind of understanding. Therefore, confidence-building measures are, right now, of central significance also for arms control and disarmament.

The Soviet Union must realize that its action in Afghanistan did not help to make the suggestions it has made with regard to confidence-building measures very convincing. The Soviet Union will now be challenged particularly in this field. Predictability and foreseeability regarding the other side are prerequisites for building confidence. That calls for more openness and frankness, also in military matters.

Our military budget is open. It is discussed in public. Every other state can form an exact picture of the kind and volume of the envisaged defensive measures and the means that have been made available. I ask: Is it not time that the Warsaw Pact states also created the same degree of frankness?

NATO's decision to close the arms gap as a consequence of the Soviet arms lead has been widely discussed by all states of the Western alliance and beyond that. Nobody will be surprised, and we will have 3 to 4 years at our disposal until the first American missiles are stationed. I ask: Is it not time that the Warsaw Pact states also discussed arms decisions with equal frankness and timeliness in their own countries as well as internationally? We would have been spared much had the Soviet Union acted in its advance armament as we did with our decision to close the arms gap.

Early last year we had a stormy discussion on whether the arms of the Warsaw Pact were offensive or defensive. I hope that now, after Afghanistan, nobody will doubt any more that an offensive use was also considered. That discussion was dominated very much by arms technology considerations and comparisons of strength. These and other criteria, however, are only consequences of the basic military doctrines. They must become the subject of West-East discussions.

The Western defense strategy is mapped out in order to preserve peace through deterrence and, in case of war, to prevent the success of an aggression through foward defense. That doctrine is the standard of our defense efforts. I ask: Is it not time for the Warsaw Pact states to make their doctrine and their military efforts the subject of similar public discussions and standards?

Arms exports are such things that endanger world peace. It is a first-rate peace task to curtail them and make them more open and controllable wherever they take place. I back the statement of an African statesman who said that Africa does not need guns but tractors. I ask: Is it not time also for the Warsaw Pact states to attribute more significance to supplying peaceful tools to the Third World? I ask the entire community of states: Is it not time to set up an arms export and arms import register with the United Nations where all arms exports and imports must be reported? This could be the first step toward a worldwide restrictive arms export policy.

Afghanistan shows how important the principle of the indivisibility of detente and of worldwide creation of confidence is. It goes to show that it is not enough to envisage confidence-building measures just for 250 kilometers along the Soviet Western Border.

What we need is an airtight system of confidence-building measures to create security against surprise attacks, against attacks without warning. But what we need above all is the will of all those taking part in the detente process to preserve peace, not only in a particular region but on a worldwide basis.

We do not want any zones of influence. We do not want to impose our form of government and society on anybody. What we want is for the states of the Third World to develop in a way they deem appropriate, in a way allowing them to retain their national and religious identity.

Our strategy of independence must not make itself the henchman of decayed systems nor the sympathizer of racial discrimination. This is why we support the British efforts toward an independent Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in which the races can live side by side with equal rights. We want the peaceful solution of conflicts in Africa and not racial strife. We want a comprehensive peace solution in the Middle East which will guarantee Israel's right to exist and which will make it possible for the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination. We call on all parties involved to make intensified efforts, in view of the challenge of Afghanistan, toward a comprehensive solution of conflicts with the participation of the Palestinians.

Shortsided policy today may well jeopardize the security and independence of the peoples of this region on a long-term basis. Hence, this is the time for a realistic policy of peace by all.

On the threshold of the new decade we feel more clearly than ever that peace needs to be preserved anew and secured daily. Nothing can be achieved without peace. This is particularly true for our highly armed continent. Europe, which has so often been the theater of wars, from which so many wars have emanated, must become a continent of peace, a continent which does not export conflicts, ideologies and arms but peace, stability and help. If we had our way, the eighties would become a decade of arms control and disarmament. This requires, however, that the Soviet Union and its allies cooperate in this effort.

At this point we must remind the Soviet Union and its allies of their responsibility. Our people have learned their historical lesson. We want peace, not only in our country but all over the world.

Being a man whose heart keeps beating in and for his central German home country, I say that nobody would suffer more from a relapse into cold war than would the German people who are forced to live in two states.

We ask the citizens of our country to work with us for peace, for peace within and without, for social justice, for tolerance, and for freedom.

We do not approach the voters with material promises, yet we guarantee courage for freedom, courage for responsibility.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, OTHER OFFICIALS COMMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD071800 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government supports U.S. countermeasures against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But, in view of the current NATO consultations, the government remains cautious about the possible extent of its participation in such sanctions. Political observers believe that the Bonn government is trying to harmonize its loyalty as an ally of the U.S. with its special interests in continuing the policy of detente.

Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn today that, as seen today, there is no reason to change the policy of detente. He referred to statements to this effect made by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at an FPD meeting yesterday and criticized comments by CDU/CSU politicians which suggest disunity in the opposition camp.

Genscher today briefed CDU Foreign Affairs Spokesman Werner Marx, CSU politician Richard Jaeger and FDP defense expert Juergen Moelleman about the situation in Afghanistan. Marx considers a "radical change" in the Federal Government's detente policy is necessary. CDU Deputy Elmar Pieroth called on the government to practice "active loyalty as an ally" in regard to Washington's countermeasures to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

SPD Vice Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski described Moscow's action in Afghanistan as a "serious event". In an article in the SPD weekly VORWAERTS he said, however, that nothing would be more harmful than "ill-considered excitement or hectic response".

Government Spokesman Gruenewald said that the offer to negotiate on arms limitation, made by NATO at its December meeting in Brussels, would be maintained in spite of adverse reaction from Moscow. "The offer stands," he said.

Strauss Interview

DW071132 Bonn DIE WELT in German 5/6 Jan 80 pp 1-2 DW

[Manfred Schell interview with Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman, CDU/CSU chancellor candidate and Bavarian minister president--date, place not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr Minister President, in your speech during the Bundestag budget debate you drew attention, as in past years, to the developing crisis in Afghanistan. Did you have information already at that time about the escalation in Afghanistan?

Strauss: For years I have been drawing attention in my speeches, articles and interviews to the three areas of world politics where storms brew: the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East, from the northern border of Afghanistan down to southern Africa. In these areas of crisis, in particular, developments come to pass which are of a veritable tragic, fateful significance for the economic and military security of Europe, including especially the FRG. Afghanistan represents an important geostrategic position. Afghanistan is the bridge from the Soviet Union to Iran. Through the occupation of Afghanistan, Iran has been largely encircled by the Soviet Union. Afghanistan constitutes a step forward in the direction of the Indian Ocean. The distance from the south of Afghanistan to the Indian Ocean is a mere 500 kilometers. Pakistan is being pressured, and Turkey is a very troubled country anyway.

WELT: What is Moscow's principal goal?

Strauss: The Soviet Union wants to, and will increasingly lay its hands on the Middle East and Africa because it thereby insures oil and raw material sources for itself. It even wants to intensify the dependence, not to mention the susceptibility to blackmail, of the Europeans with their delicate political, economic and social systems. But I am used to people reacting to such warnings with laughter, abuse and irony instead of thinking about my being right. This is probably not attributable to my own personality but to the fact that my political analysis of world policies, my assessment of the strategy of the Soviet Union and my forecasts do not fit into the wishful landscape conjured up by Brandt as well as by Schmidt, with the support of the SPD and FDP, for the purpose of deceiving the citizens.

WELT: What can Bonn do in the situation that has now emerged?

Strauss: Granted, the Federal Republic is not the center of the world, yet a consolidated European policy which is also a policy of solidarity with the United States cannot materialize without the FRG's politically farsighted leadership toward the stabilization of conditions and for the prevention of even worse damage. It is a pity that the chancellor does not come up with any other ideas than to have a television team flown to Mallorca with an air force plane so that he could insert into his meaningless New Year's speech the passage about his being concerned because of the situation in Afghanistan. Behind a barricade of words of attack against the policy of the Soviet Union, the federal foreign minister, too, avows the unchanged continuation of detente policy, as if nothing had happened.

WELT: What do you advise?

Strauss: I have never advocated a ponderous opinion with respect to the question of whether the Soviet armament is dangerous or not, but I have said: 1. The intentions of the Soviet Union are not aimed at a third world war. 2. The Soviet potential is dangerous and allows all military options. 3. The long-term strategic goals of the Soviet Union as the continuer of grand Russian imperialism command the greatest of care.

Why do people refuse to listen to me? What I said about detente policy was this: Detente policy must not lead to political neutrality and the paralysis of defense readiness. Detente policy is geographically indivisible. But it was the chancellor who, at the time, deemed detente policy geographically divisible in his well-known smart representation of detente policy which, however, bypassed the facts as usual. You cannot pursue detente policy in Europe and imperialist policy of conquest and neocolonialist policy of exploitation in the Middle East and in Africa.

WELT: Does the situation make it compulsory for Bonn to make a serious attempt at commiting all parties to a jointly supported foreign and security policy?

Strauss: If you ask me about a common stance of the parties, then I will be the last man to oppose joint responsibility; by the same token, however, I shall be one of the last people who, considering the experiences gained, continues to believe that a real common platform can still be achieved with the SPD/FDP and the incumbent government which they support--unless they are prepared to bid farewell to the illusory components of Ostpolitik, the treacherous illusions of detente policy and the sham tunes of a false peace policy. I am for genuine detente policy, for real peace policy. After all, you cannot change reality by means of an imagination running wild. A common platform is desirable, yet is is possible only if they are prepared again to pursue a policy based on historical experience and fact-oriented commonsense.

WELT: Reportedly, people in Bonn are pondering the question of whether an all-party government is necessary.

Strauss: I do not think that an all-party government could cope with the tasks now confronting us, either by itself or for itself. As the opposition, we are prepared to support the Federal Government's energy, raw material and security policies in a more cohesive way than the government parties, above all the SPD, are doing. This requires, however, that the chancellor come down to reality.

WELT: As a reaction, the U.S. President has stopped SALT II for the time being. Do you deem this decision appropriate?

Strauss: This is a very interesting development. Unlike the Federal Government, I have exercised complete abstention in this respect. I do not think it is the task of a German politician to give the U.S. Government of the U.S. Senate advice in favor of the ratification of SALT II. The people responsible for U.S. policy themselves must know that. If I were a U.S. senator I would know indeed how I should vote.

So far, however, official Washington as well as official Bonn have represented the situation in such a way that SALT II is a great advantage for the security of the United States and its allies and that SALT II is a compromise which has been carefully negotiated, which is balanced and which does not put anybody at a disadvantage. Though I am not convinced of the correctness of this representation, I use it as a basis. If Mr Carter now threatens the procrastination of ratification and perhaps even the rejection of ratification, then under the laws of logic this ought to be a bad thing for the Russians. But here the reckoning no longer pans out somehow. Either SALT is for mutual interest--then there is no reason to change the attitude toward SALT II--or SALT is primarily in the interest of the Soviet Union--in which case the proscrastination or even the end of SALT II would have to be judged differently from that which has been represented to us so far. But maybe the U.S. President's changed approach to SALT II must be seen in connection with his recent statement that he assesses the Soviet Union differently than he did before. The question, however, is: Can or may an American President who is responsible not only for the security of the United States but also for peace and security in the whole world afford to make such a wrong assessment that he then has to correct because of an event which was quite foreseeeable?

WELT: Consideration is being given in the United States to lifting the arms embargo against China....

Strauss: I do not know how far-reaching the U.S. arms embargo against China is. I believe, however, that after the establishment of full diplomatic relations and the integration of the People's Republic of China into a joint peace and security policy, such an embargo does not make sense any more.

WELT: Would the military strengthening of China serve the interests of the West in the present situation?

Strauss: I believe that nobody intends to set up a military alliance between the West and China; it would not make any sense. But the People's Republic of China must also be in a position to defend itself with conventional arms. The People's Republic of China has a certain task to observe in the other hemisphere of the world, namely maintaining a military balance as well as peace. I believe that in this sense the People's Republic of China could perform a useful function. That function would not serve getting equal with the Soviet Union, but the stability of peace and the avoidance of setting up regional hegemonies.

WELT: Mr Minister President, what do you think of boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow?

Strauss: Reading the report about this confirms my doubts about the capability for critical thinking on the part of many people who report and comment on this. So far nothing has happened except the German NATO ambassador, an expereinced diplomat, obviously mentioned such a step as a possible psychological reaction--naturally with political aftereffects. The speech that was given in a confidential circle was the ambassador's personal contribution, a contribution that must be taken seriously. But it is simply not permissible to conclude in a general way the the Federal Government suggested boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow. If I were the federal chancellor, I would agree with every joint stance of the West, even if I personally were of a different opinion. But I do not believe that boycotting the Olympic Games in Moscow would stop the power policy of the Soviet Union.

WELT: So you don't think much of it?

Strauss: I recall a long talk I had about 4 weeks prior to the Warsaw Pact troops' invasion of Prague with the then U.S. Secretary of State Rusk in the State Department on the occasion of my financial negotiations in Washington. At the time the talks were taking place, we knew that the military preparations for an action against Czechoslovakia had been concluded. But nobody knew whether the military preparations were supposed to be the stage for exerting pressure and for creating some intimidation, or whether they would really develop into military action. Mr Rusk told me that the Russians must decide: If they make an invasion, they will get Czechoslovakia under control again. But they would run the risk of touching off the scorn of world public opinion and of damaging their reputation in the world. I told him--and I am saying this for the first time in public--that the Soviet Union was probably confronting a decision to either face the wrath and protest of world opinion, or the dissolution of its imperium from the inside through Dubcek's Stalinism. I said further: Facing the choice between maintaining the imperium, including the GDR and its function as a clamp with regard to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and concern for world opinion, I believe that the Kremlim will decide in favor of maintaining its imperium without caring a bit for the opinion of the world. By the way, the decision was not that dramatic at all, because a few months after the invasion of Prague that action was forgotten, and 1 year later Willy Brandt, Herbert Wehner, Helmut Schmidt and Egon Bahr were pursuing a German Ostpolitik that in the end amounted to compliance with the Karlsbad demands of the communist parties headed by the CPSU. In other words, the demands dictated by Soviet policy vis-a-vis the Federal Republic were fulfilled step by step. One ought to ponder how much all that has contributed to encouraging psychologically Soviet expansion in the Middle East and Africa, and how much that facilitated it politically and supported it technically.

WELT: The Soviet military action caused particular concern in Yugoslavia. Do you see dangers for Yugoslavia and in the long run also for Central Europe?

Strauss: Yes, without any doubt. One must see the overall picture: humiliation of the Americans by the fanatic occupiers of the Tehran embassy; disregard of the big power America by the Khomeyni regime; the recklessness with which Brezhnev invaded Afghanistan while stressing his peace and detente policy; the strategic aims of the Soviet Union to come closer to the "warm seas" and getting a stronger foothold in the Mediterranean area than before.

We have been asking ourselves for years in public and in various circles what would happen when Tito has to relinquish his rule over Yugoslavia. I believe that only an energetic, tangible reaction by the United States of America and its alliance partners as a consequence of the events in Afghanistan could make the Soviet Union maintain some restraint. However--and I stress it again--nothing will be achieved with psychological arguments alone. According to the law the Soviet Union adheres to, it will always give the highest priority to the law of its power, unless certain circumstances make it advisable not to apply that priority in every case.

WELT: You mentioned an energetic and tangible reaction by the West. What might that be like?

Strauss: I would give an answer only if I were holding a responsible position in the circle of those who make the decisions. In order to eliminate every misunderstanding I would say the following: I do not mean military action, be it against the Soviet Union or its troops outside the Soviet Union.

WELT: Mr Minister President, are you concerned by developments in Turkey, a NATO country?

Strauss: In my speech at the conference of NATO parliamentarians in Lisbon in late November 1978, I warned against developments in the Mediterranean area. Naturally, Iran, the hotbed of insecurity, and the new Russian power branch in Kabul exerts influence on neighboring Turkey, whose strategic significance is of particular worldwide significance in view of the overall situation including Afghanistan as well as Yugoslavia, in view of the unsolved Arab-Israeli problem and the difficult situation of As-Sadat. It is now particularly important to bring the Turks closer again to Europe and the Atlantic entity. But even the most concerned and benevolent policy of the Americans and the Europeans cannot be a substitute for Turkish domestic policy.

WELT: One last question: It is customary in the United States that in an election campaign the President and his political challenger discuss important issues involving national interests. Has such a connection existed in the past days between Mallorca and Munich?

Strauss: No. But since Helmut Schmidt considers himself the greatest of all living statesmen, the calling of conferences--such as the great nuclear council and the crisis staff--for him means the securing of his own position and the projection of his image rather than the working out of grave decisions. If all works out fine, he claims the laurels. If it does not, he wants to have scapegoats who are involved in the joint error. Naturally, I am prepared to talk with Helmut Schmidt at any time.

SPD Representative

DW071030 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1200 GMT 5 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Kemper interview with Peter Corterier, SPD Bundestag deputy and member of the Bundestag Foreign Policy Committee; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The tenor of many statements indicates that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is threatening the policy of detente. What are the interests of the Federal Republic in this situation?

[Answer] The interests of the Federal Government demand that all possible sanctions must be examined together with the allies and particularly with the United States. Such an event cannot remain unanswered, an event that is a grave violation of the people's right of self-determination, a grave intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, an intervention that can upset the whole balance in the Asiatic area. Second, a great worldwide conflict must be avoided between the East and the West which could develop from this situation.

[Question] What must the Western side do to turn the Soviet action into a political defeat for the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We must discuss with the states of that region how to avoid the future involvement of such states as, for example, Pakistan, Iran or others, and how one could prompt the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

[Question] The U.S. President postponed the ratification of SALT II as some sort of countermeasure. Does it make sense as a means of sanction to postpone a treaty that would serve not merely Soviet but also Western interests? Would that not mean cutting off one's own nose?

[Answer] I do not consider it so much a countermeasure. At the moment, the psychological climate does not exist for a ratification of the treaty by the U.S. Senate after the attack on Kampuchea that was launched with Soviet support, after dubious action by the Soviet Union in Iran and now after the invasion in Afghanistan.

I can only point out that the U.S. President clearly said he believes in the treaty as before and that he plans to submit it for ratification at a later and more promising date. I think we should not have the illusion of being able to punish the Soviet Union by tearing up such a treaty. The survival of man is involved, which means that our own interests are also involved. We, as the Federal Republic and as an ally, ought to press for ratification at some later date.

[Question] You believe in SALT II? You still consider the treaty to be desirable?

[Answer] That is right, because SALT II is a necessary prerequisite for further arms control negotiations that are of particular interest to us Europeans and to us Germans, namely SALT III. The Vienna MBFR talks also hang together somehow with SALT II.

[Question] Do you see the danger--because you just mentioned MBFR--that the Vienna talks and the CSCE followup conference in Madrid could suffer from the present situation?

[Answer] The danger is naturally quite obvious. Yet I believe that we must try to continue these negotiations. Since you just mentioned CSCE, the establishment of so-called confidence-building measures is involved, such as the announcement of more movements of troops in order not to surprise the other side. I believe that Afghanistan showed how particularly important it would be to achieve such an agreement.

[Question] The Federal Republic is particularly interested in detente policy simply for geographic reasons. Consequently, the end of detente policy or a violation of detente policy must hurt the Federal Republic particularly. That is only logical. Has the era of detente policy come to an end because Soviet troops have invaded Afghanistan?

[Answer] No, I believe that making such a statement would be gross exaggeration. But it is clear that detente policy has suffered a great setback. It is now a matter of not turning that setback into a catastrophe for this policy. It is a matter of limiting this conflict and of trying to make the Soviet Union give in and of promoting the policy of detente in due time, particularly in the field of arms.

[Question] And you think this will be possible?

[Answer] I hope it will be possible again in the not too distant future.

ENVOY TO MOSCOW, KOVALEV HOLD MEETING ON AFGHAN EVENTS

LD042206 Hamburg DPA in German 2118 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--At the Soviet Foreign Ministry today, Hans-Georg Wieck, FRG ambassador to Moscow, explained the Federal Government's viewpoint concerning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. An embassy statement tonight said that Wieck met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kovalev.

It was also learned that Wieck conveyed the Federal Government's reply concerning the explanations given last week at the chancellor's office by Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, on the intervention by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. So far no details about the Wieck-Kovalev meeting have been released.

MARCHAIS LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

LD071350 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Georges Marchais left for Moscow at 1215 on board a scheduled Aeroflot flight from Roissy [a Paris airport]. He heads an official delegation. He will have talks during the week with another official delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev.

Coverage of Visit

For coverage of the current visit of Georges Marchais to the USSR, see the Western Europe section of the 8 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LE FIGARO ASSESSES IMPLICATIONS OF AFGHAN INVASION FOR USSR

LD041655 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jan 80 pp 1,5 LD

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Risks for the USSR"]

[Text] Judging from certain signs, it would be possible to reach the conclusion that everything has changed suddenly in the international sphere. The Soviet Union has now become the subject of general censure. Iran, which too many observers who were either panic-stricken or inclined to oversimplify matters believed to be unavoidably toppling over into the communist camp, has also condemned it. Even the students watching over the American hostages have stigmatized both Moscow and Washington in the same breath....

Certain analysts are already pondering the possibility of a broad change of front: Provided the problem of hostages can be resolved through negotiations, events in Afghanistan could enable the United States to reestablish its influence in several countries in the region, something which it has patiently been trying to achieve, and make the Islamic states adopt an essentially anti-Soviet attitude. Even Iran could gradually embark on this path, as it already seemed to be preparing to do last summer....

In fact, all oversimplified or exaggerated analyses of Soviet successes or setbacks and American disasters or counterattacks are equally absurd and, as always, it is more advisable to assess things cooly.

The Soviet Union had to face up to three problems simultaneously--ratification of the SALT II agreement by the American Congress which is of great importance to the Soviet Union because it would enable it to limit its efforts in the arms sphere which represent a terrible burden for its economy, whose potential is limited; Iran, where it had an opportunity to destroy American influence, and, furthermore, undermine the West's position in the region; and Afghanistan, whose incorporation into the communist camp dates from the February 1978 revolution but whose regime was confronted with large-scale military resistance.

Soviet diplomacy could apparently maneuver between SALT agreements and Iran without unduly jeopardizing its various objectives. By allowing the UN Security Council to adopt American resolutions it facilitated the ratification of the SALT agreements while its chances of a certain political and economic penetration in Tehran were increasing as a result of a continuous deterioration of U.S.-Iranian relations. However, the Afghanistan affair has suddenly endangered these quiet and hopeful plans.

The fact is that despite the aid which it had been receiving from the start, the Kabul regime was on the verge of collapse and only a sufficiently strong military intervention could improve the situation. As already mentioned, since February 1978 the Soviets saw Afghanistan not as a distant and precarious ally with an uncertain future which they should perhaps be prepared to lose (like Guinea and Somalia, for example) but as an integral part of their camp. They reacted accordingly, using we know what methods, and believing--probably rightly--that in this kind of situation you must either "go whole hog," as they say, or resign yourself to losing.

However, what they risked was losing all the rest--the SALT agreements, whose ratification the Americans, who are determined to counterattack in all spheres could delay for a very long period of time; Iran, where the anti-Soviet reaction could either match or exceed any anti-American feelings; and the entire Arab-Muslim Near East, where hostility toward the Soviet Union has always been latent and occasionally dominant. Therefore, assuming that the Soviet Union could not act in any different way if it wanted to keep Afghanistan in its camp, what it had to do was to assess the possible consequences of its action and face up to them.

One thing is certain--its relations with the United States are and will be one of its main, perhaps its chief, concerns. The Soviet leaders realize that the present phase is only a phase. Once it is over, it will still be necessary to deal as before and as always with the problems connected with the Moscow-Washington dialog, especially with the problem of arms control. Therefore, it is necessary to plan for the future and insure that nothing irreparable jeopardizes it and that, in particular, nothing jeopardizes the ratification of the SALT II agreement even if this ratification has to be postponed.

The Soviet Union must also limit any reactions to the Afghanistan affair. It can rely on the passing of time to achieve this--the subject will probably no longer be mentioned in a few weeks' or months' time, provided no new event occurs. In practice, this presupposes a stabilization of the situation on the borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Moscow believes that the latter is faced with too many internal difficulties and that its regime is too fragile to allow it to risk any serious complications by supporting an Afghan rebellion which would this time be confronted with the Russian Army itself. But above all, it should be realized that the American reaction has been understood as a stabilization guarantee. In fact, Mr Brzezinski stated in a "hawkish" tone and manner that America would not tolerate any threat against Pakistan. A quite clear "signal" seems to have been given in this way--do not interfere with Pakistan and we will no longer bother about Afghanistan. Was this what was really meant? At any rate, the Soviet Union has reason to believe that this was the statement's import.

In view of this, the Soviet Union can try to continue to play its game in Iran by letting relations between Washington and Tehran deteriorate and by taking advantage of the situation as far as possible in the field. Henceforth, however, the rules of the game will be more precise and strict. If the problem of hostages is not resolved by next week, the USSR will have to veto the sanctions proposed by the United States in order to erase the effects of the Afghanistan coup from the Iranians' minds. This would undoubtedly lead to a serious deterioration in its relations with Washington and to a postponement of the ratification of the SALT agreements for a long time. Refraining from using its power of veto while offering Iran aid through economic assistance or even arms supplies remains a possible but increasingly difficult option.

This means that the Soviet Union still can either win or lose. It can also be afraid of losing everything in the event of a change of regime or policy in Tehran and of the ratification of the SALT agreements being definitely jeopardized. Or it could partly win by increasing its influence in Iran to a certain extent and by obtaining the ratification of the SALT agreements at a later stage.

Therefore, nothing can be taken for granted and, like almost always in politics, the Soviet Union has neither definitively lost nor decidedly gained--it is now engaged in a contest with the United States in that part of the world like two stags confronting each other whose antlers have been entangled.

LE MONDE VIEWS FRENCH POSITION ON UN SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD041013 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Maruice Delarue article: "The United States Hopes To Obtain From the Security Council an Embargo on Arms and Sophisticated Civilian Equipment"]

[Excerpt] A White House official said on Thursday 27 December that the United States has high hopes of obtaining the nine votes necessary for limited sanctions against Iran at the UN Security Council meeting without the USSR using its veto. According to the CBS Television Network Mr Carter has discussed the matter with several leaders allied to the United States as well as with Mr Brezhnev and the Chinese leaders. Washington will apparently only request an embargo on supplies of arms, munitions, military spare parts and sophisticated civilian equipment (computers, communications equipment) aside from equipment for the oil industry. This list would not pose too many problems for countries, which like France, do not want to oppose the Iranian revolution but are anxious to condemn the seizure of hostages. In any case since all Iranian arms are American nobody could easily replace the United States for "after-sale service."

At Thursday's Cabinet meeting Mr Giscard d'Estaing said: "France, which from the start recognized the reality of the Iranian revolution, will support the international community's efforts to obtain the release of the hostages still being held in Iran contrary to the UN Security Council's decisions and the unanimous decision of the International Court of Justice."

The French Position

By making this statement the president of the republic wants to point out: 1--That France will not pass judgment on the Iranian revolution--the Iranian people have the right to do what they want in their own country; but 2--That France condemns the seizure of hostages and the violation of international law in detaining diplomats; unless diplomatic immunity is respected no international relations are possible. Consequently, France would not support a unilateral intervention against Iran but will support sanctions taken by the United Nations. In other words, if France is to support these sanctions, they must have the support of a majority of the Security Council which implies that they must be moderate and limited in scope.

This is a subtle position but does not look fundamentally different from that of the other Europeans. However, it is a delicate position since France, together with Britain, is a permanent member of the Security Council and, hence, has to vote. It is also a difficult position which requires discretion since France still has major interests and several hundred nationals in Iran. (Before Christmas and New Year--when many families returned to France--1,138 French nationals were in Iran in addition to 1,900 West Germans, 1,750 Italians, and 480 Britons). Furthermore, the Tehran government has apparently shown an interest in reviving trade with France.

COSSIGA TO VISIT LONDON AFTER WASHINGTON TRIP

AU080832 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jan 80 AU

[Text] London, January 8 (ANSA)--Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga will visit London, probably at the end of January after his scheduled visit to Washington. Cossiga's visit to London was confirmed here yesterday by Sir Ian Gilmour, Britain's lord privy seal, currently visiting Rome for talk on European Economic Community issues.

In a press conference, Sir Gilmour said his talks with Foreign Undersecretary Giuseppe Zamberletti and Cossiga were "very useful". The lord privy seal added that "with the menacing clouds gathering outside of Europe, unity with the EEC is vital".

PCI'S INGRAO: SOVIET INVASION NO WAY TO COMBAT IMPERIALISM

AU071611 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 7 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 7 (ANSA)--One of Italian Communism's most prestigious leaders, Pietro Ingrao, said that the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan was not the way to combat to imperialism since it only imbued the policy of rearmament and war with renewed vigor.

Ingrao, who resigned as house speaker to resume active life in the leftwing ranks of the party, said that he criticized the invasion on three basic fronts:

-1) The people's right to freely choose their own path.
-2) Revolution as not importable through foreign interference.
-3) Defense of world peace.

Immediately after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan Ingrao officially denounced it in the Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA.

PCI OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH SED DELEGATION

LD041545 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Dec 79 p 20 LD

[Unattributed report: "SED Leaders' Talks With Comrades Pajetta and Bufalini"]

[Text] Rome--A SED delegation composed of Egon Winkelman, international relations section chief, and Heinz Lehmann, international relations section aide, has met in Rome over the past few days with PCI Directorate members Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini; Comrade Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief; Comrade Rodolfo Mechini, Central Control Commission member and foreign section deputy chief; and Comrade Lina Fibbi, Central Committee member and foreign section aide.

The two delegations had a broad exchange of opinions on developments in the international situation, the problems of peace and disarmament, and the topics of detente and cooperation in Europe. During the conversations an exchange of information took place on developments in relations between Italy and the GDR and on the situation in each country. The desire to develop further PCI-SED relations was also expressed.

GOVERNMENT PLANS MEASURES TO TAKE AGAINST USSR

LD071245 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[John Bulloch report: "Britain Set To Reduce Links With Russia"]

[Excerpt] Britain is planning to reduce official contacts with the Soviet Union until Russian troops are pulled out of Afghanistan. It will also cut trade and discourage unofficial visits between the two countries.

All the measures are expected to be announced within the next few days. The delay in making public the actions is only so that Britain can co-ordinate its moves with European and NATO partners.

One of the most serious of the "reprisals" being taken by Britain concerns trade.

Britain now imports raw materials worth almost 700 million pounds a year from the Soviet Union, and exports high technology and general products worth about 423 million pounds.

Sir Harold Wilson, when he was prime minister, offered Russia trade credits of about 950 million pounds, half of which have been taken up so far.

The second half of this package is due to be negotiated next month, and it is clear the planned credit facility will be withdrawn or made so unattractive that Russia will refuse it.

Mrs Thatcher and her ministers appreciate that the trade curbs will hurt a number of British companies, and undermine devoted work done by businessmen and exporters.

But just as President Carter felt that grain shipments had to be cut off despite the damage to Iowa farmers, so in Britain, principle is being put before individual harm.

A projected visit by Mr Gromyko, Russian foreign minister, has already been cancelled, and a number of other Russian ministers and officials who planned to visit London will be told they are no longer welcome.

Outstanding negotiations on trade deals, visa regulations, and anything else pending will be abandoned, and the possibility of ordering cuts in the 45-strong Soviet Embassy in London is being considered.

The likeliest quick diplomatic move is the recall of Mr William Hillier-Fry, Britain's ambassador in Kabul. One option still being considered is that "advice" should be given to athletes not to take part in the Moscow Olympics.

ROLANDHIS, UN ENVOY DISCUSS REVIVAL OF DIALOG

NC080900 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry this morning between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Mr Galindo-Pohl, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus. The meeting lasted for about 1 hour and was held within the framework of the new round of efforts by the UN secretary general toward the revival of the intercommunal dialog.

In a statement after the meeting Foreign Minister Rolandhis said that a new round of consultations started today to find a way of resuming the intercommunal talks, which have been suspended since last June. He added: I cannot say that this is an easy matter. It is difficult, but very serious efforts will be exerted and at least we--the government and the Greek Cypriot side--will do everything we can in this direction because we believe that, particularly at this critical stage, the two communities must be reunited and there should exist this bridge of communication, the bridge of the intercommunal dialog. Mr Rolandhis said that he also discussed with Mr Galindo-Pohl the question of Varosha, which is a very serious issue. He added: I understand that the relevant memorandum that I handed to Mr Galindo-Pohl, which he has sent to the UN secretary general, is being studied. We expect that the United Nations will become active and move very quickly in adopting measures with regard to the Varosha issue.

Answering a question about the prospects for the new efforts, Mr Rolandhis said that it is very premature to make any forecast because today's meeting was the first one. He added: What I can say is that there are difficulties but we will do everything to overcome them.

In his statement, Mr Galindo-Pohl said he exchanged views with Mr Rolandhis on the handling of the Cyprus problem during the forthcoming weeks and added that he will convey these views to UN headquarters in New York. He concluded: I expect to continue consultations and I hope we will have a satisfactory result.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS STANDING COMMITTEE

NC051535 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] President Kiprianou received today the standing committee of the Commonwealth speakers of parliament. The officials were accompanied by Mikhailidhis, speaker of the Cyprus House of Representatives. In reply to an address by speaker of the Australian Parliament, Sir Billy Snedden, the president referred to the blows that Cyprus had sustained from the Turkish invasion, and particularly to the most tragic aspect of the Cyprus problem, the missing persons.

Mr Kiprianou stressed: Our goal is to find a Cyprus solution as soon as possible that is based on the framework of the UN resolutions and that would safeguard, among other things, the unity of the state and people.

Mr Kiprianou said: All the British constitutionalists during the period of British rule precluded a federation as a solution because Cyprus is a very small island. Nevertheless, he added, in an effort to facilitate the situation, we agreed upon a federation. However, it must be a true federation and not two separate states--which, he stressed, would be the destruction of all of Cyprus.

Mr Kiprianou also said that, in the final analysis, the Cyprus problem was not a domestic one, and that he was certain that if the problem was the welfare of the Turkish Cypriots, it would have been solved very easily a long time ago. However, there is pressure from Turkey, which is trying directly or indirectly to impose a partitionist solution.

Despite these difficulties, Mr Kiprianou said, we will continue our efforts, together with the help of the peace-loving countries that understand our problem, until we create the prerequisites for a peaceful, lasting and viable solution that will give all the Cypriot people--both Greeks and Turks--the chance to coexist peacefully and create a better future for the coming generations.

TFSC INVITES COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARIANS TO VISIT NORTH

TA041454 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense has invited the members of the standing committee of Commonwealth speakers of parliaments who are in Cyprus to attend a meeting in the south to pay a visit to the north. An invitation has also been extended to delegates who are attending the Fourth Conference of the Commonwealth Council for Education and Administration in the Greek sector of Nicosia. The delegates have been told that their visit to the north would enable them to have a better knowledge about the educational problems of Cyprus.

DENKTAS SAYS VAROSHA HOTELS WILL OPEN

TA041220 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot proposal to allow Greek Cypriot owners to open their hotels in Magusa's [Famagusta] Maras [Varosha] region is not tantamount to opening the region for Greek Cypriot settlement.

In a statement to the EAST MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY, which has its headquarters in the Greek Cypriot sector of Lefkosa [Nicosia], Denktas noted that if the Greek Cypriot hotel owners do not begin operating their hotels by the end of February, the Federated State will take the necessary measures to operate the hotels. Pointing out that certain foreign organizations are willing to manage the hotels in the Maras region, Denktas added that Greek Cypriot hotel owners can lease their hotels to foreign organizations. Noting that if the Greek Cypriot hotel owners are obsessed with a political view which prevents them from returning to Maras, Denktas said: Maras is now subject to the laws of the TFSC and will remain that way until a solution is reached.

DHROSOS ANALYZES EAST-WEST SYSTEM OF 'DETENTE'

AT041540 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Jan 80 p 4 AT

["Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "Inequality in Coexistence"]

[Text] For many years the world, or rather two worlds, have been living in what has been called a state of detente or peaceful coexistence. That is, each side tolerates the other, no war is made to impose communism or capitalism and the people have the chance, and the right, to compare both systems. The logical inference is that little by little they will have the right to choose the system that proves best and most beneficial, or in other words, a system that best serves the people's interests.

The system is simple, logical, peaceful and allows large margins of time to be tried to give results. After all, the existence of peoples and of the world is not counted in months or years. Perhaps centuries may be needed for such choices. Meanwhile, both systems undergo changes. Communism especially has undergone many variations and various developments and Moscow no longer controls the communist movement. But it always remains the great communist power which is the only one capable of dyanamically confronting capitalism.

It was thus that the system of peaceful coexistence started years ago. Since then, however, the rules of the game have not been adhered to fully. Both sides, especially the Soviets, tried to exploit time and push their positions forward. Thus, in an important area the possibility and the means of measurement were proven that regardless of the humanitarian or democratic superiority of the Western system, communism as a political system is much more drastic and decisive. It makes decisions quickly and implements them immediately. It has greater flexibility, ease of movement and can justify everything, even though most of the people and some of the communists themselves laugh at the arguments that are used.

After all, there is a plethora of such arguments. They keep many such arguments in a drawer, and every time they need the one which seems most suitable for the occasion, it is taken out. In the past, the arguement of "lebensraum" was in force. It was abandoned, however, obviously because Hitler had used it. Now we have the Soviet Union's "interests," the "danger of imperialist invasion," and the need for the restoration of order "at the invitation of some government." That is, we intervene because we suppose that some other people intend to intervene. In the case of Afghanistan we have the strangest of cases: We are invited by a government which we slaughter immediately after our entry in order to install a different government! All these things cannot stand up to any logical scrutiny but they have happened, are happening and obviously will happen again in the future. We have seen it in Ethiopia, Angola, Kampuchea and, in less recent times, in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Now it is happening in Afghanistan.

A makeshift answer or objection that possibly can be expressed is that the other side can do the same. But this is the snag: It cannot do it, its system does not permit it. For instance, if the United States someday believed that its interests and security dictated the invasion of some small country by U.S. troops, the issue would be discussed by the Pentagon, the secret services and the administration, and then the relevant proposal would be taken up by the legislative bodies. There would be discussions in committees, subcommittees, plenary sessions, possibly a joint session and then a decision; let us suppose it is positive. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, the other side will have learned of everything and will have reacted and intervention perhaps will be impossible. Even more: During the successive discussions various viewpoints will have been expounded. Not everybody will agree with the purpose of the intervention that is being planned. Many arguments against it will have been heard and a segment of the people and the information media will have been convinced that the intervention should not take place. Not only will there not be a consensus, but the morale of the country's armed forces will have been undermined.

As regards the other side, however, the critical decision will be made by a small group of men and, if among them there are those who disagree, no one will ever learn either of their disagreement or of their reasons for it. The relevant orders will be conveyed where necessary and they will be executed immediately, without discussion or questions. The people will be given the official line and rationale. The press and the radio will support precisely those positions and the people will have been convinced of the correctness of the arguments, whether they nod their consent or not, and opponents will not have learned of the leadership's intentions and it will be too late for them to react.

All of these things in practice constitute a clear superiority of one system over the other, and as long as this superiority continues, one faction will constantly gain ground at the other's expense until in the long run there will come a time when the system that is constantly winning points will be in a position to dictate its demands to the other, or almost so.

Thus, we see that what we call detente or peaceful coexistence operates to the benefit of one side and to the detriment of the other. This is an analysis and this analysis does not contain any advice that this unequal status be ended suddenly. War is not an alternative, but the West should do something. It should react somehow because, otherwise, little by little, it will lose everything except perhaps honor and democracy. But honor and democracy without all the other things are benefits of very dubious value.

GREEK-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION DISCUSSED IN ATHENS

AT051540 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 5 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Minister of Communications Papadhongonas today received a courtesy call from new Hungarian Ambassador in Athens Dobos and discussed issues connected with bilateral cooperation in the transportation sector. Specifically, they discussed issues connected with the electrification of the Greek railways, the extension of the international network of the railways organization of Greece to Budapest and Prague to serve tourism and the supply of 200 new Hungarian Ikarus buses, which will be put into service in the capital. Dobos conveyed to Papadhongonas an invitation by the Hungarian minister of transport to visit Hungary for talks on issues of bilateral interest.

AKROPOLIS: KARAMANLIS TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY IN MARCH

AT061610 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 AT

[By P. Kamvisis]

[Text] All authoritative political sources claim that by next March Karamanlis will announce his decision to "move on" to the presidency of the republic. They base this belief on existing concrete indications and on reports from people who are in a position to know--to the extent possible--the manner in which Karamanlis thinks and reacts.

The same sources add that one thing should be made clear above everything else: The unique starting point for Karamanlis' decision and his exclusive motive of the country's interest. In no other case will he take the above step.

At this point, it can be stated authoritatively and responsibly that, after Karamanlis has completed his work, and specifically after he has solved--or at least led--critical national issues to a point where they will no longer be dangerous for the country, he will want to go home to his family residence in Macedonia and rest.

Karamanlis believes that he has discharged his national duty fully and that, consequently, he is entitled at some point to withdraw and rest. However, his sense of national duty and his profound feeling of responsibility to the country are the things that influence him and guide his actions. Given the current critical nature of the international situation--with its inevitable repercussions for Greece--all responsible factors in the government and the opposition believe that Karamanlis' presence at the head of the state is indispensable.

It is indispensable because first, he is a leading personality who is respected and not questioned in Greece by anyone, whether friend or foe. Second, he is an internationally established personality. He is the only one who has the prestige that is so necessary at present for the protection and promotion of our national interest.

Consequently, everybody and everything coincide in the assessment that Karamanlis' decision about the presidency will essentially constitute the acceptance and implementation of the more general assessment regarding the need for him to continue offering his services from the position of head of state.

It should be stressed--the same circles add--that if the public did not believe that Karamanlis was indispensable he would have "gone home."

Just how correct this last statement is can be established from the fact--which today AKROPOLIS responsibly reveals--that last June, immediately after the ceremonial signing at Zappion of Greece's treaty of accession to the EEC, Karamanlis at that time, which was so historic for the country and so splendid for him personally, pondered very much whether he should withdraw from politics. Ultimately he did not do so because he could perceive that very difficult days would dawn for the entire world and naturally for Greece, too. He decided to disregard his--legitimate and human--interest which was to withdraw from politics at the time of glory and honor and he remained on the battlements.

On the basis of the above and in conjunction with the fact that the truly successful term of office of current President K. Tsatsos ends on 22 June, authoritative political sources take for granted that by next March, Karamanlis will have announced his final decision to seek the presidency of the republic. The above sources are completely certain of this and they even define the political procedures and developments that will follow:

1. In all certainty, after the announcement of his decision, Karamanlis will resign as prime minister and as chairman of New Democracy.

2. The party will elect, through democratic procedures, the man who will become chairman of New Democracy and prime minister.

3. According to the Constitution, the president of the Chamber of Deputies will convene the body on 23 May for a special session to elect the new president of the republic.

As is well known, a two-thirds majority, that is, 200 deputies, is needed to elect the president of the republic. If the candidate does not receive 200 votes, another ballot will be held 5 days later. If on the second ballot the candidate does not receive the necessary majority, a third vote will be held in which he will need only 180 votes. If again there is no positive result, then, according to the Constitution, the Chamber of Deputies must be dissolved within 10 days and elections declared.

The new chamber will repeat the vote for a president and (at this fourth time) the candidate who receives a three-fifth's majority, that is, 180 votes, will be elected president of the republic. If, however, there is no result, the vote will be held again (within 5 days) and the president will be the candidate who receives an absolute majority (151 votes). If even this vote does not produce any results another ballot will be cast 5 days later between the two candidates who received the most votes, and the one who receives a plurality will be considered to have been elected president of the republic.

Referring to the election of the current prime minister, the same political sources take for granted that Karamanlis will be elected president of the republic with a great and comfortable majority, a fact which means that he will be elected by deputies from almost all political parties. It is also added--as has already been reported in AKROPOLIS--that on the basis of reports which have been verified, Karamanlis "has in his pocket" the majority of 180 deputies and he will receive a much greater majority.

Finally, another issue which must--once again--be clarified is that Karamanlis is interested in guaranteeing New Democracy's unity, but his interest is and will remain an interest above partisan politics. New Democracy interests him as a strong and democratic party necessary for social and economic stability and for calm, democratic development in the country. When he has been elected president of the republic it is certain that he will treat all parties equally and that he will not become a partisan president.

SHIPYARDS TO BUILD NAVY SUBMARINES, DESTROYERS

AT031414 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 3 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Large military ships--combat destroyers and submarines--will soon be built for our navy in Greek shipyards. The start of this shipbuilding program, which will constitute a historic milestone and contribute decisively to the strengthening of the country's defense, is planned for early 1981. These exclusive I VRADHINI reports were confirmed by competent sources that stressed the significance of the building of large navy ships by Greek hands in strengthening our navy for the guarantee of our maritime borders and our ancient rights in the Greek sea, the Aegean.

Already--it was emphasized--from the technical viewpoint Greek shipyards are ready to respond to orders to begin shipbuilding. They have the necessary infrastructure, the modern technology and the specialized personnel. The start of the building program for large ships coincides with the completion of the delivery of six missile boats by Greek shipyards, the delivery of the last of the four ultramodern submarines from Kiel and the delivery of seven naval support helicopters made in Italy.

Thus, viewed from a more general political-military vantage point, the start of the new shipbuilding program will result in the changed position of naval forces in the Aegean in Greece's favor, thereby minimizing the outbursts and demands of the Turkish chauvinists without our country having to change the peaceful positions which the government has repeatedly declared. Already, after an objective comparison of the Greek Navy with the Turkish it emerges that despite the numerical equality--in vessels--essentially our country is superior because of the qualitative superiority of its naval units and men.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

NSP Call for Islamic Summit

TA041701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] deputy leader Recai Kutan said that Turkey must call an Islamic summit meeting in connection with the Soviet Union's military attack against Afghanistan. In a written statement in Ankara, Kutan said that defenseless people were being evacuated from their homes and were being forced to live in mountains or massacred in Afghanistan. Kutan said: If a Muslim country had done the same thing against Israel, the UN Security Council would have convened immediately and sent troops there on the double.

Kutan reiterated that all the Muslim countries must establish their own United Nations or their joint security organizations. Otherwise, he said, they will not be able to show their real power in such cases.

NAP Wants Olympics Boycott

TA071855 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Deputy General Secretary Yasar Okuyan has said that his party supports the government's participation in the decision stipulating that Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan immediately and unconditionally and that his party wants the Moscow Olympics to be boycotted.

In a statement issued in Ankara today, Okuyan said that the Soviet troops, which are invading Afghanistan, are annihilating thousands of Muslim Afghans, dropping napam bombs on the people and changing the currency to rubles, and that the world is remaining passive in the face of these bitter facts. Okuyan added that Turkey should express solidarity with the Muslim Afghan people and condemn an invasion directed against an independent country by boycotting the Moscow Olympics.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION CONTINUE REACTION TO ARMED FORCES LETTER

Demirel Meeting With Commanders

TA072038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel held a 3-hour meeting with the chief of staff and the force commanders today. Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Naval Forces Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu and Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya attended the meeting, which began at the prime minister's residence in Cankaya at 1700 and ended at 2000. The following exchange took place between reporters and Demirel, who continued to work for some time after his meeting with the commanders: [Begin recording]

[Demirel] I met with the honorable chief of staff and the force commanders. Then I held a meeting with the foreign minister, honorable Erkmen. I concluded my day's work and now I am going home.

[Question] Did you meet with the commanders upon your or their request?

[Answer] I invited them.

[Question] During the meeting, certain apsects of the letter...

Within this framework, there can be nothing more natural than talking to the commanders of the armed forces and the chief of staff. So I talked to them.

[Question] The agreement regarding the temporary status of the bases expires on 9 January...

[Answer] Nothing has been finalized yet. I discussed that with the appropriate officials as well. [end recording]

Ecevit Speech to Parliamentary Groups

TA071821 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said: I do not think it is possible that Turkey will seek solutions and a way out within a framework outside the democratic framework. I do not believe this is probable and I do not believe that the Turkish Armed Forces believe otherwise.

In a speech at his party's joint parliamentary group meeting to discuss the developments regarding the commanders' letter, Ecevit said that there is no doubt that the desire to involve the Turkish Armed Forces in internal politics has now increased among certain persons and circles. Noting that signs clearly show that these wishes are increasing and are already emerging, Ecevit said: However, I do not believe that it is possible that the Turkish Armed Forces will be influenced or are inclined to be influenced by such appeals or provocations. On the contrary, at a time when the developments and threats in our region have increased in such a manner, I firmly believe that the Turkish Armed Forces, rather than becoming involved in internal politics, are actually longing to reach a stage where they will no longer have to shoulder the responsibility of martial law.

Ecevit noted that the commanders' letter cannot be isolated from the already existing crisis in Turkey and that it is a part and a reflection of this crisis. As a party that established the state and democracy, the RPP's duty is to eliminate the crisis existing in Turkey despite this letter, to seek ways to overcome the crisis and to determine the RPP's contribution to the solution.

Ecevit stated that, until now, there was an irresponsible game being played outside his party and that his party has no time to waste on this game. Pointing out that this game consists of throwing a ball of fire which says "this is written to you and not to me" from hand to hand, Ecevit said that so far his party has not participated in this game and should refrain from doing so in the future.

Ecevit also stated that the blatant facts, the bitter daily events, the ever increasing economic problems and the social and political crisis constitute a much greater and clearer warning [than the commanders' letter]. Noting that it is the political parties' duty to find solutions to the problems and the crisis within the institutions and rules of democracy, Ecevit continued: The political parties and the politicians should assist the Turkish Armed Forces in giving their entire attention to their own basic work. It is not necessary to make concessions at the expense of democracy or discard our democratic way of life to assist in this. On the contrary, we should fulfill the fundamental duties that fall on us, the political parties, within the multiparty democratic system, in a responsible manner.

Reiterating that until now his party had not received a reply to the honest appeal to establish a dialog with the Justice Party, Ecevit declared that, until the text of the letter submitted to the president was read to him, his party had absolutely no knowledge that such a letter was written or was going to be written.

NORDIC AFFAIRS

FINNISH, DANISH FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS IN HELSINKI

LD071758 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Danish and Finnish foreign ministers today expressed their concern over recent developments in the international situation. The general international situation, including the events in Afghanistan, was discussed in the talks today in Helsinki between Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, who arrived on an official visit to Finland today, and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. The ministers also discussed Finnish-Danish bilateral issues and concluded an agreement in principle on setting up a Finnish-Danish cultural fund.

Both Foreign Minister Vayrynen and Foreign Minister Olesen noted that the international situation has recently deteriorated and expressed their anxiety over this. Among international issues, foremost in the talks were matters concerning Europe and disarmament, as well as the situation in Afghanistan and Iran.

The first day of the 2-day visit of Foreign Minister and Mme Olesen will end with a dinner given by Foreign Minister Vayrynen.

PORTUGAL

PIRES ELECTED COORDINATOR OF DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE COUNCIL

LD072329 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Following today's meeting of the Coordinating Council of the Democratic Alliance, the secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, Antonio Capucho, read the following communique:

[Begin Capucho recording] 1. The Coordinating Council of the Democratic Alliance met on 7 January 1980 and decided:

A) To study the future functioning of the Democratic Alliance at the parliamentary and overall political level and at the level of the local government bodies and mass media advisory councils, as well as to agree on [words indistinct] the strategy to be followed until the next general elections.

B) That without prejudice to its own specific powers in the various bodies in which it may be represented, the everyday running of the Democratic Alliance will be in the hands of its permanent council.

C) To appoint a committee entrusted with the task of submitting a working proposal concerning the matters mentioned in paragraph A.

2. Dr Francisco Lucas Pires has been elected to the post of general coordinator of the Democratic Alliance permanent council. [end recording]

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KREISKY ON POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD071126 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--It is the opinion of Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky that, as far as detente and disarmament are concerned, the West will have to reckon with a "cold spell" for some time. In a Deutschlandfunk interview today on the events in Afghanistan, he also voiced the fear that the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference due to take place this year would "probably be in doubt."

The Austrian chancellor stressed that the West's position must be conveyed to the Soviet Union with "firmness and toughness," but that at the same time it must not "jump head over heels into a policy of cold war."

It is Kreisky's view that this is one adventure undertaken by the Soviet Union in which it has least considered the final outcome because of the complexities of Islam.

FISCHER-PAHR TALKS CONTINUE; 'LITTLE AGREEMENT' REACHED

AU081107 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 8 January 1980 carries on page 2 a report on GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's activities in Vienna, headlined "Little Agreement on GDR Visit to Austria." The paper points out that at the talks between Fischer and his Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr, which centered on humanitarian questions, detente, and the Afghanistan conflict, the two sides' assessments of the international political situation were "unusually far apart." The paper says in this context: "While Fischer attempted to induce the Vienna government to criticize the NATO complementary armament plans, Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr placed the main emphasis of his statements on the forthcoming Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. There Vienna--as has been repeatedly reported--intends to take initiatives in the fields of information and energy."

The semi-official WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 8 January 1980 carries on pages 1-2 an APA report noting that the first working talk between the two ministers dealt primarily with the state of detente--"over which both sides expressed concern"--and with the forthcoming Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. In this context the possibilities for dealing with the individual "baskets" of the Helsinki Final Act were discussed, and Austria referred to its intended initiatives regarding "better access to information" and an "all-European power grid," according to WIENER ZEITUNG.

Both DIE PRESSE and WIENER ZEITUNG carry summaries of the toasts delivered by Pahr and Fischer at a dinner given by the Austrian host at the Vienna Pallavicini Palace on 7 January. According to DIE PRESSE, in his toast Pahr appealed to the GDR to contribute to a further improvement of bilateral relations through the greatest possible elimination of travel restrictions between the two countries. "Until this goal has been achieved, there will be humanitarian hardship cases which are to us a special concern," Pahr said. According to the paper, WIENER ZEITUNG states in this context that Pahr urged a settlement of the still pending humanitarian cases by pointing out that the solving of such cases in the past has been conducive to the good climate of Austria-GDR relations.

In their coverage of Fischer's toast both papers note his remark on Afghanistan--not contained in the referent ADN reports--citing him as saying that his government "regards the aid measures of the Soviet Union, taken upon the request of the party and state leadership, as a step toward stabilizing the situation, and consequently toward peace and security, in this area."

MINISTER OF STATE ON UNSC VOTE ON AFGHANISTAN

DW091052 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1025 GMT 8 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from interview by unidentified reporter with Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Must one speak of the UN Security Council's helplessness, or how do you assess the situation?

[Answer] First of all, it must be said that this was a most important forming of opinion in the Security Council. It is of considerable importance that all members of the Security Council, with the exception of the Soviet Union itself and the GDR, have criticized and condemned the measures of the Soviet Union--the invasion of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan--and have demanded that the troops there be withdrawn. That seems the decisive point for me.

We have experienced over and over again the United Nations' inability to come to agreement in the Security Council as well as in the General Assembly. But that does not mean helplessness on the part of the United Nations; it means that the United Nations is a body where contrasting interests and differences of opinion can be discussed without, however, producing binding commitments, so to speak.

[Question] What value would a joint resolution of the UN General Assembly have, with a view to its practical effects?

[Answer] World opinion is of great importance. It is a considerable result--if I may get back to the Security Council--that the Third World condemned such an intervention of the big power, the Soviet Union, and that it rejected it. I believe that the same result will be achieved in the General Assembly. An important world opinion will be shaped there, particularly among the developing countries, which will have to be heard and adhered to.

ENVOY IN MOSCOW TO JOIN BONN TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD071654 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Hans-Georg Wieck, German ambassador to Moscow, will take part in the Federal Government's talks on the Afghanistan crisis. A Foreign Ministry spokesman today confirmed a report to this effect by KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU and said that Wieck will come to Bonn on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that it was not recalling the ambassador. A recall is considered to be an act of diplomatic disapproval of the host country.

KOHL COMMENTS ON IMPACT OF AFGHAN ISSUE ON DETENTE

LD081450 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl believes that the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has not removed the need for a policy of detente between East and West, but Moscow's behavior should finally result in a realistic assessment of Soviet power politics as well as a joint, determined, balanced attitude by the West and a "policy of detente based on realities." Kohl also said in Bonn today that the events in Afghanistan must finally destroy the illusions of those people in the West and in the nonalined countries who believed that they could separate detente policy from the political realities of Soviet policy and, with its help, even change Moscow's power interests.

Kohl stressed that the illusions of those who stated that Soviet aggression in the CSSR in 1968 was merely an "industrial accident" within the Soviet sphere of hegemony have been laid bare. The illusions of those who believed that Moscow would be satisfied once it achieved military parity have also been destroyed.

PARLIAMENTARIANS ASSESS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

CDU Bundestag Deputy Mertes

DW070902 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1200 GMT 5 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Pusch interview in Bonn with CDU Bundestag Deputy Alois Mertes, member of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your experience includes more than 3 years of professional and diplomatic activities in Moscow. Based on this experience and on other findings you may have had, how do you assess the Western reactions so far to the developments in Afghanistan?

[Answer] What I consider the most important Western reaction is the statement by President Carter on New Year's Day that the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan had opened his eyes to the true world-political objectives of the Soviet Union. I consider decisive the long-term reactions to the expansionist Soviet security policy and to the world revolutionary leadership claim of the Soviet Union. There must be direct reaction now, however, and what matters with regard to this immediate reaction is the cohesion of the West and the fact that it really must involve a substantial reply.

[Question] Quite often you have come out for more common efforts in Bonn foreign policy by the coalition and the opposition. Can Bonn develop some initiatives of its own aimed at a partnership of solidarity in the alliance at large and solidarity with the United States in particular so as to have detente policy or--in other words--is officially manifested understanding for President Carter's current policy, his reaction to the Soviet Action, enough?

[Answer] You have asked me two questions. Out of state-political responsibility I am definitely an advocate of more intensified, concerted efforts by the government and the opposition. By that I do not, however, mean a show of harmony but a cohesion in the substance of our national interests in general and our foreign and security policy interests in particular.

Your question concerning understanding for President Carter's actions is probably a hint about the postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty. As you know the CDU/CSU has always opposed the German parliament intruding into this internal American ratification debate. We do not want to be king's evidence for either the opponents to or the advocates of SALT II, notably for a political reason. What the quarrel is all about is the question of whether SALT II benefits the Soviet Union more than the United States or vice versa, or whether both profit equally from it. Judging that this is a sovereign decision of the U.S. Senate, the decision of the President is inherent in this overall connection.

[Question] How do you assess today's remark by SPD chief Willy Brandt that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan goes to show that the world is suffering from too little rather than from too much detente? What about detente policy?

[Answer] Perhaps the events in Afghanistan are an opportunity for the SPD to finally think about what the words detente and cold war mean. I think German politics needs a disenchantment regarding these terms which East and West, after all, interpret completely differently as far as their contents are concerned. Colleague Wischnewski demands that the Soviet Union not be defeated politically. I am positive that the Soviet Union will consider this an act of cold war. On this issue, by the way, I share Wischnewski's view. The chancellow's advocacy of the Western alliance decision to close the arms gap was declared an act of cold war by the East. What is more important than this quarrel over words is the joint analysis of the political reality in the world, and especially of the Soviet objectives. In this respect I would like to say that you can accuse the Soviet Union of many things, but you cannot accuse it of having made a secret of its political and military strategy. It is obvious. The West simply wanted to close its eyes and ears to it.

CDU/CSU Spokesman Marx

DW091013 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0747 GMT 8 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Behnke interview with Dr Werner Marx, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Yesterday you made an urgent demand that the course of German foreign policy be corrected. But will it not be dangerous, or perhaps even negative, for the interests of the Federal Republic if the results achieved so far through Ostpolitik in Europe are risked because of some justified embarrassment caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] Naturally it would be unwise and a sign of a policy of emotionality if embarrassment were to be a leading factor in our thinking. That must not happen. We must view all developments with great sobriety and coolness but, naturally, we must bear in mind our own interests. Our own interests demand that we base policy on a sense of realities and on insight into existing facts. We must not permanently and erroneously assess a partner or adversary--depending on how one views the Soviet Union--or create erroneous hopes and ascribe to it [the partner or adversary] the pursuance of a policy which it does not want to pursue. One must not believe that one's wishes also comprise the adversary's policy.

What I said--namely, to correct the course--does not mean changing German foreign policy. But one must change the ideological bases that existed in 1969, for example, when Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel founded a new government that was based on--and I repeat--an erroneous assessment of Soviet aims, intentions and methods. That policy is being continued today although in a weaker form.

The Soviet action demonstrates--you just said yourself that it unfortunately caused a dramatic deterioration of the situation in the world--that the Soviet Union has planned things completely differently from what has been ascribed to it. It was the Soviet Union that enforced, so to speak, a considerable correction of the course.

The discussions that are going on in the West now would have been unthinkable 6 months ago because, at that time, we did not believe that the Soviet Union would attack a country outside its camp--a country further away than Czechoslovakia--and subordinate it to its own power. In addition, it had the boldness to tell the whole world--including the UN Security Council--that this was not intervention but aid that was given upon request and that the Soviet Union maintained international solidarity. A partner who acts like that cannot expect the world to learn nothing from this and to believe its assurances with regard to detente and disarmament. The same world must realize that the Soviet Union does not pursue detente, but that it creates the reasons for tension, that it does not disarm but that it rearms enormously, as has been discovered.

[Question] The SPD/FDP coalition obviously has some fears with regard to the continuous existence of the current Ostpolitik, of detente policy. Deputy SPD Chairman Wischnewski literally said that nothing would be more harmful than ill-considered, rash, reactions, and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher said that there is no alternative to detente policy. Is not the situation, the political situation, possibly a divided one? Is Asia on one side and, perhaps, Europe on the other? I would point to the island-like position of West Berlin, for example, and to inner-German relations. [sentence as heard]

[Answer] Well, let me comment on the individual points: First, Wischnewski is correct in warning against rash reactions. I already mentioned that in my introduction. Rash and ill-considered reactions in politics are always wrong. One must pay for them later on.

What I want to say and what I appeal for is as cool and clear calculations as possible. This is exactly the reason why I arrived at the conclusion that it is about time for our policy to base political considerations on real insight, not on one's own hopes and wishes.

Second, alternatives. The Soviet Union itself showed the alternative to detente policy--namely, a policy of tension. It has demonstrated this not merely in Afghanistan; I have also mentioned armament in the field of missiles. What the West has discovered since 1974 with regard to the enormous Soviet armament in the field of missiles demonstrates that there is no detente in Europe and tension in Asia; it demonstrates that in Europe, too, elements of tension and threat are being set up, elements against which no Western means will exist for a long time.

Third, it has always been said--and it is correct and I support it--that detente is a global matter, that it is indivisible. We cannot let the Cubans take action in Africa in our presence and have the GDR take actions in order to more or less incorporate other countries into their camp and expect that the West will believe that this is a completely different form of policy which it must accept. Either detente is the basis of global policy along with peaceful coexistence in all political competition--which naturally will exist--or everything is just a smokescreen used by the other side to lull the West in order to take one position after the other away from it, and to blackmail the West some day with the help of the other side's acquired political positions. One must make up one's mind, either one way or the other.

[Question] For the CDU/CSU, what would a change of course look like in concrete terms?

[Answer] We believe that a change of course must consist of the Federal Government's saying goodbye to the illusion pampered since 1969; the considerations of our foreign policy must be firmly based on real insight. European political cooperation, for example--I am under the impression that this has been tried lately--must remind the European as much as possible of his own tasks and duties. The alliance must not be merely a verbal cover; it must be a military and a military-political, foreign-political organization in which one can rely on one another.

I mentioned Berlin. Americans have been stationed in Berlin for a long time. They are stationed here in Western Europe to preserve our freedom, and we have always been grateful for that. Now since the Americans are in difficulties themselves, a lot will naturally depend on the actions of their allies in Western Europe. If they want to ignore the American problems now, if they want to ignore the world problems that have been created by the Soviet invasion, the day will come when America will ask itself about the actions of its alliance partners and will draw the conclusions.

We must understand this correctly, we must strengthen the alliance now at a moment when it is important, we must do our duty in the alliance together with the other states--then the Soviet side will not consider undertaking something in Europe. But if it has the impression that the Europeans are negligent and do not care about their duties, I am rather pessimistic--and I said that yesterday in my speech to the CDU/CSU--also with regard to Yugoslavia and other parts of Europe.

[Question] Well, that is almost an indirect appeal to France because the French Government obviously seems to be very reserved at least vis-a-vis the suggestions of U.S. President Carter made in connection with the Afghanistan situation and measures to be taken against the Soviet Union.

[Answer] We know that the French have always been a bit more difficult in this matter, that they were a bit more independent. I do not want to appeal to them now. I am thinking along more moderate lines. First of all we ought to clean our own house. We still have much to do in our own camp in order to see to it that our policy becomes absolutely realistic again, and that such assessments as have been made by Messrs Bahr, Brandt and Wehner on vital political problems will not be voiced any more.

DPA VIEWS MOSCOW'S MOTIVES FOR AFGHAN INTERVENTION

LD062345 Hamburg DPA in German 0037 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[By DPA correspondent Franz K. Drewer]

[Text] Moscow--The speculation in Moscow about the ramifications of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan at this particular moment has continued over the weekend. The interest concentrates increasingly on USSR-United States relations and the East-West relationship.

The Soviet Union, it is said, must have arrived only during the last few weeks at the conclusion--which has had such momentous consequences--that no talks would come about in the foreseeable future either with the United States or with NATO. And last month's missile decision is seen as the final "proof" of the rigidity in the East-West conflict. The Soviet leadership had previously seen no prospect for a ratification of SALT II by the American Senate, and the Kremlin's search for another sphere of activity began with this "recognition."

One Eastern bloc diplomat said: "They (the Soviets) had known for some time that SALT was dead and obviously a reaction had to follow." The Kremlin leadership's interest had logically concentrated on Iran in the hope that should the United States intervene to free the hostages the USSR could itself step in. The Kremlin quickly recognized United States' inability to act, Western diplomats in Moscow believe, and also the vacuum in that region, with Afghanistan being the weakest spot.

Another reason for Moscow's intervention in that country is thought possible. The Soviet military has been urging that action be taken in order to end as quickly as possible the killing of the 'units of advisers' which is suspected to have been taking place on a large scale. The generals demanded a "logistical underpinning" in order to stabilize the situation on the restive southern border in favor of the Soviet Union.

According to some diplomats, the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan could well prove to be a "boomerang" for Moscow. They point out that the Soviets have taken action against an Islamic country, thus importing the "Islamic sickness" into their own home (between 30 and 50 million Muslims live in the USSR).

Observers believe that the Soviet leadership may possibly have underestimated the spreading of "pan-Islamism." It is said that top Soviet officials, in talks with Western diplomats, have emphasized that Hafizollah Amin, Afghanistan's executed head of state, had proceeded brutally against the Muslims in his country. His successor, Babrak Karmal, will bring peace to the clergy, they say. However, diplomats believe that the danger of an Islam-dominated solidarity against the USSR cannot be ruled out. So far broad Arab assent to Moscow's action is still wanting. Only the Syrian communists and a minor left-radical Beirut newspaper have voiced open assent.

To assess the Federal Republic's position in this international conflict is regarded as difficult. Bonn's viewpoint was made plain by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: condemnation of the intervention and its irreconcilability with indivisible detente. So far, the Soviet Union has made no public comment on this. It has been said that the Soviet Government sees Bonn in the front line of the opponents to its Afghanistan policy.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO AFGHANISTAN

DW081358 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Jan 80 p 8 DW

[Jan Reifenberg Washington article: "Carter's Sobering"]

[Text] Washington, 7 January--The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had the same effect on President Carter as the first meeting with Stalin had on President Truman during the Potsdam Conference. The eyes of Roosevelt's successor, however, were more quickly opened in 1945 with regard to the true character of Soviet power policy than Carter's today. President Carter hoped despite all signs on the political horizon, particularly since his meeting with Brezhnev on the occasion of the signing of the second SALT agreement last June in Vienna, that a sensible basis could be found for a cooperation with the other superpower particularly with regard to limiting strategic arms and the extension of bilaterally profitable technical enterprises. The President was looking for a midpoint between Secretary of State Vance, who always prefers negotiations to confrontation, and the impetuous stance of security advisor Brzezinski, who is always skeptical with regard to Soviet action. Carter ever hoped to change the approach of the ruler of the "Brezhnev doctrine" with the "power of positive thinking."

From the very beginning the party chief in the Kremlin interpreted this as a weakness in his American partner--erroneously, however, as it now turns out. Although Moscow continued the "SALT" negotiations, Brezhnev believed he could exploit every weakness of the United States in strategic border zones without being punished. The Kremlin also underrated the America's inner strength of resistance, that typically Anglo-Saxon action in a serious crisis. Carter, say his advisors, has begun to present the bill to the Russians. In the coming weeks, the Soviet Union will have to realize that for violating strategic-political zones of world political significance it will have to pay the high price of losing those Western advantages of it had hoped to gain through the detente policy of the seventies.

For Carter, it means abandoning the most important foreign and security policy plans he had planned to accomplish during his first term in office. The President, assure his aides, will stick to his conviction that the arms control measures formulated in "SALT" will continue to hold their vital commonsense value [vernunft-wert] for Washington and Moscow. But nobody in Washington believes that the treaty will be ratified prior to the end of Carter's first term in office. [paragraph continues]

The Senate shares the bitter sobering which the President currently feels vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Afghanistan also means that Moscow--as was announced by Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin last Thursday--is not prepared to take part in talks on limiting strategic arms systems in Europe, as has been suggested by America and the NATO partners. The only thing one can hope for now is the Soviet Union's quiet adherence to the agreements of both "SALT" treaties. The other possibility would be an arms race that ought to hurt Moscow considerably when the sanctions announced by Carter in the technical, diplomatic and agricultural fields become effective.

White House, Department of State and the Pentagon circles do not believe, however, that this could prompt Brezhnev to withdraw from Afghanistan in the near future. That is contradicted by experience since 1945--with the exception of the state treaty with Austria. It is now important to prevent the Soviet Union from exploiting the chaos in Iran that would come about after Khomeyni's resignation [as published] in order to establish itself as the dominant power in the Middle East, with all the attendant political-strategic consequences. For these reasons, a Pentagon study demanding the establishment of American bases in Kenya, Somalia and Oman, as well as a considerable reinforcement of the presence of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean in close cooperation with the Western allies, attracts great interest.

The close political-strategic cooperation between Washington and China that has been demanded by Brzezinski since his first visit to Beijing is the main issue of U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown's talks with Hua Guofeng and the Chinese leadership this week in Beijing. High ranking aides of Brown say that this is a clear "signal" for Moscow: The United States and the greatest power in Asia consider how one could counter most effectively the advance of the Soviet Union in Asia. Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan clearly demonstrated the urgency of an arrangement with Beijing. "In the past 10 days the Russians forced us to see the world through Chinese eyes," said an American official. Moreover, Brown will discuss intensified technical help for China from Washington: involving things that could serve the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces. Today Washington recognizes the necessity of a modern Chinese arms arsenal unlike before the crises in Iran and Afghanistan. It was simultaneously confirmed that arms assistance to Beijing will be intensified and that Carter considers making available technical nuclear data, that could end up in the development of nuclear arms to its neighbors, Iran and Afghanistan; thus Brezhnev forced the President to abandon his second pet project, namely, the extension of the nonproliferation policy.

The American political leadership realizes that the measures against Moscow can be successful only if Washington's Western partners cooperate in preventing the Kremlin from obtaining grain, technology and tools through other channels. The White House hopes that it will be recognized in Western capitals that Carter is serious, that he experienced some power-policy sobering (which he admitted, according to many American experts on the East, with considerable naivete in his television address). It is simultaneously believed in Washington that the Soviet Union will not undertake anything dangerous at the central front in Europe; the truce that followed the lesson of the missile crisis involving Cuba in 1962 is still valid here for reasons that are of vital importance to both sides. But the conflict about the border zones, containing considerable dangers for the eighties, has just begun. "I met Mr Stalin in Potsdam. He will not shy away from anything. He will come to know me." Carter may have in mind that analysis by President Truman when he returned from defeated Germany, regardless of how different the world may look today and how limited America's power may have become in the meantime. [paragraph continues]

The security of Western Europe and West Berlin at that time was based on the courage developed in 1945 by "the little dealer in clothing from Missouri." Now Carter wants to demonstrate that he, too, is capable of laying down security zones clearly. That is the meaning and the contents of the American policy that has been generated now by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. So it may become after all a "costly victory" for Brezhnev, as James Reston of the New York TIMES stated.

COMMENTARY SAYS USSR MUST BE CONCERNED OVER BROWN'S PRC VISIT

DW081138 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Jan 80 p 8 DW

[Article signed Ein.: "China Involved in the Game"]

[Text] Now China is involved in the game. The visit of the American secretary of defense to Beijing sets a new tone to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The visit had been planned for a long time. Without the Soviet interference in Kabul probably only routine talks would have taken place. But now the meeting has become dynamic. The Soviet act of strength has brought the two countries closer to each other in the Washington-Beijing-Moscow power triangle. That is of special significance; in contrast to the time of the Russian attack of Czechoslovakia, a harmonious strategy between China and America can now take place after Nixon's opening move. They can isolate the third. It means in practical politics that an unknown number of underdeveloped countries can come closer to the Chinese, and Pakistan can, without losing face, obtain American arms through China. The Kremlin must be very concerned by the fact that Secretary of Defense Brown already in the initial talks went far beyond the cooperation promised by Vice President Mondale in August 1978.

SCHMIDT URGES CONTINUED EAST-WEST DIALOG

LD091126 Hamburg DPA in German 1034 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has advocated that the East and West continue their dialog despite the crisis in their relations resulting from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In a Deutschlandfunk interview today, Schmidt said his basic view was "that especially at times of crisis, states should continue to talk and responsible people should remain in personal contact." When people stop talking, it becomes serious.

Schmidt said he was opposed to canceling various bodies and meetings where East and West are in dialog, including the CSCE follow-up conference, planned to take place this fall in Madrid. Developments could, of course, arise during the year which might lead to a different opinion, but at present he did not see this. Schmidt said the Federal Republic had played a large part in preparing the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, particularly with regard to confidence-building measures to be adopted there.

The chancellor added, however, that he understood the concern in Spain and of Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky that the Madrid conference might appear to be in jeopardy.

FRANCOIS-PONCET STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

ID091051 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 80 p 5 ID

[Unattributed report: "France Does Not Envisage Retaliation"]

[Text] The following are the main statements on events in Afghanistan made by Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet to the Europe 1 Press Club on Sunday, 6 January.

"The Soviet Union informed us on 27 December of the Soviet military operation which began on 24 December 1979. We were told that the reasons for it were both the existence of foreign interference and the existence of a pact, an alliance between the two countries.... The information we have on the events, which were carried out in three stages--first, an airborne operation from 24 through 26 December; second, a coup staged 27 December, and finally the deployment of Soviet troops throughout the territory--does not corroborate what we were told. This leads us, and led us right from 28 December, to express the deep concern which this action has caused the French Government."

France, the minister said, will vote in favor of the draft resolution now being discussed in the UN Security Council.

Questioned on the possibility of France taking "retaliatory measures," the minister replied that such measures invoke "the question of detente." It was France, he said, which took the initiative in detente, "has taken it furtherest" and stressed that it ought to be "all-embracing." He continued:

"The events which have occurred undermine the all-embracing nature of detente. It is clearly a serious situation. What stance should France adopt? Should it conclude from this situation that the cold war be revived and that we should hurriedly take a series of initiatives, you spoke of reprisals or retaliation, which would be likely--and this is what would happen--to anticipate possible developments and create a situation in which the prospects for detente would in fact vanish? For our part we think and have always thought that detente is balanced, that it has advantages which are reciprocal and mutual for the two sides involved and that, before drawing the pessimistic conclusions you ask me to draw, we must pursue a dialog with the Soviet Union to show it what we might do and how we and other sections of the world might react. Consequently, we are not envisaging reprisals, as you call them, but we do plan to have talks with the Soviet Union which will show it that we are committed to detente and are committed to it deeply, without weakness or complacency, in the hope that the Soviet Union will adapt its behavior to this need for detente, which it has frequently claimed to obey itself."

[Question] Would France take over from the United States in supplying grain to the USSR?

[Francois-Poncet] "France does not have grain which could be exported to the Soviet Union, and for a very simple reason: French commercial outlets for grain are exclusively, or almost exclusively, directed toward the EEC, and the prices which we obtain in that community bear no relation to world market prices. Consequently, there is no grain available for the deal you mention....

"Commercial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have always been dominated by political concerns. This is true to the extent that the United States has never granted the USSR the most-favored-nation status which is accepted throughout the world.

Why? Because in exchange they wanted a modification of the Soviet Union's emigration policy. This is true in all other spheres, and even in the structures of trade, amounting to around Fr10 billion--which is not much, a little more than France but not much more.

"The relations we have with the Soviet Union are normal economic relations in which we export all kinds of advanced equipment, but not necessarily very sophisticated equipment, and buy in return a wide range of products, especially oil--we buy more oil from the Soviet Union than from Iran--cotton, and various raw materials. Consequently, relations are entirely different and, to go further and answer your question directly, I will add that France follows the principle of not using the trade relations it has with states for political ends.... That means two things: First, that we do not intend to modify our trade relations with the Soviet Union and also that we cannot contemplate modifying these relations to replace a country which, by definition, abandoned relations for political reasons, since that would be just another way of following political ends.

"When talking about detente--and as everybody knows, the opposite of detente is cold war, in other words, the arms race--you have to look carefully at what you are saying. It is easier to talk about a firm line....

"We think that the Soviet military operation in Afghanistan constitutes a serious attack on the all-embracing nature of detente. In the talks we are going to have with the Soviet authorities in the next few weeks we will explain this viewpoint and make sure that the Soviet Union has assessed the consequences which this attack could have on a policy which has formed the very framework of international relations for 15 years. Depending upon the Soviet Union's behavior, we will decide what France's definitive position should be in the long term and not necessarily in the short term, in the next few days or weeks....

"You ask me who benefits from detente. I will honestly tell you that, in my view, it benefits all parties, that this detente has consequences in the commercial sphere, consequences which are balanced whether in the political or, especially, the military sphere, in which all countries have a common interest in insuring that the arms race is, if not stopped (who could say that it is?) At least contained within limits and curbs. It seems to me that it would require enormous irresponsibility to sacrifice this achievement in a few days and launch into an escalation within a few days, knowing only too well where it could lead us. This does not mean we must view the situation with complacency or react feebly.

"I did not say that France's attitude would necessarily be restricted to words. We have a foreign policy which involves a number of directions and attitudes. It is these attitudes. It is these attitudes which are at stake in the future and in the prospects opened up by the events in Afghanistan."

Iran

"The situation in Iran has not developed favorably. It is very worrying. With regard to Mr Waldheim, to whom I would like to pay tribute for his courage and coolness and for the dignity he showed in carrying out his mission, I would like to say how much I deplore the way in which he was received and to express my amazement at it inasmuch as he did not go to Iran to defend the interests of any power, such as the United States, but to represent the whole international community."

Iran, Mr Francois-Poncet stressed, raises a problem "which is outside detente. We must not place all problems in this framework. I said earlier that there is a tendency to do this too much, even in the Afghanistan affair, which is a regional matter with the Soviet Union opposing the Muslim world, at least as much as it is an East-West affair. It is even more true to say that the Iran affair is not primarily an East-West issue."

Regarding sanctions, the minister wants to see the exact text to be put to a vote in the Security Council before he takes a decision but he added: "France is a priori of the opinion that international sanctions are appropriate in such a clear case of violation of accepted international rules."

LE MATIN CRITICIZES SOVIET HYPOCRISY IN AFGHAN AFFAIR

ID081633 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 Dec 79 p 2 ID

[Editorial: "The Kabul Coup"]

[Text] By trying to justify with uncharacteristic rapidity its coup in Afghanistan--first through TASS and later, as early as Friday, through the intermediary of the Soviet ambassador to Bonn--the Kremlin has once more extended the borders of cynicism in the sphere of foreign policy. In fact, it was in the name of "friendship and cooperation treaty" signed by Nur Mohammad Taraki in Moscow in December 1978 that Soviet troops have occupied the streets of Kabul. We are not naive enough to believe that things were in any way different in the past. Invaders of all kinds have always been able to put forward good reasons for justifying their actions. What is new is that public opinion now can see through the lie--on the one hand it listens to Leonid Brezhnev's moralizing and sees Babrak Karmal pose as Afghanistan's protector, and on the other it sees 25,000-30,000 Red Army soldiers trampling over an entire people.

In fact, the Kabul operation is a new version of the "Prague coup" of August 1968. At that time Svoboda and Husak, both imposed by Moscow after "Dubcek's spring," signed a "mutual aid, cooperation and friendship treaty" with Leonid Brezhnev. We know what has happened since then: Czechoslovakia has been under the Soviet yoke ever since and has recognized the Soviets' right to intervene militarily on its territory in the event of even the smallest threat "against the cause of socialism."

Furthermore, it is necessary to recall that the Soviet leaders in general and Brezhnev in particular were the protagonists of the Helsinki conference of 31 July 1975 which solemnly inscribed in its Final Act respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty and respect for human rights and fundamental freedom, not to mention all the great principles concerning cooperation and disarmament--in short, peace. This is how Roland Leroy, who was PCF Politburo member at the time, commented on it: "The holding of the final session of the European conference marks the triumph of progressive public opinion in Europe and the world over circles which are already trying to belittle its significance. Such a reaction shows again the need for all men of good will to make continuous efforts to insure that the principles adopted in Helsinki are implemented." Would anyone dare to conclude that the presence of Soviet tanks in Kabul is a logical consequence of the Helsinki proclamations?

It seems that this latest Soviet military intervention shows that the Chinese authorities have been right. The Chinese believe--andwaste no opportunity to restate this--that Soviet implantation on all continents has been taking place both at the expense of Western countries and to the detriment of "fraternal countries."

Some people readily compare Russian imperialism with American imperialism and explain, as Michel Jobert has done in our columns, that the two superpowers have continually been dividing the world between themselves in accordance with an agreement duly reached in June 1973. In any case, some people now believe that the Kabul operation can help Jimmy Carter extricate himself from the Iranian trap. Indeed Khomeyni's Iran is now condemning the USSR, which only yesterday seemed to be its main ally.

It will be recalled, however, that the affair of the hostages is only one episode of a much more important crisis affecting the West's economy, namely, the oil and financial crisis. Now from this viewpoint the Kremlin's intervention has only added to the disorder that prevails in that sensitive and essential part of the world, and it is difficult to see what diplomatic or economic advantage either Washington or any other Western capital could derive from it.

LE MONDE VIEWS RAMIFICATIONS OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALT II DEBATE

LD081715 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The 'Freezing' of SALT II"]

[Text] Although it may be ratified some day, the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement (SALT II) signed in Vienna last June by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Carter will not be ratified by the U.S. Senate before the next presidential elections in November. This is the first--negative--result of the coup which the Soviet Union has just launched in Afghanistan. Since this document no longer had any chance of obtaining the support of two-thirds of the senators, President Carter asked the Senate Thursday, 3 January, to postpone its examination by the full Senate until better days.

According to White House explanations, this move by the President in no way constitutes a rejection. U.S. leaders are still in favor of the ratification of SALT II, which limits to 2,250 the number of intercontinental nuclear missile launchers which each of the great powers can possess. Of course, this is a very high ceiling. The aim is to limit the growth of strategic weapons, not to pave the way for a real arms reduction. The agreement, which is the result of 6 years of very difficult negotiations with many developments, nonetheless symbolizes a certain political will and a certain code of conduct between Washington and Moscow. It is in this context that Mr Carter's move should be seen; the rules of this code, which were laid down by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Nixon at a time when the Vietnam war was still raging, are less and less respected and also less and less accepted in both camps.

If the postponement of the debate were to continue for long it would certainly have serious consequences on the arms race proper: The protocol accompanying the treaty is due to expire at the end of 1981 no matter when it comes into force. Therefore, as time goes on it loses some of its significance. The restrictions it contains--essentially a ban on deploying and testing new mobile missiles and on deploying cruise missiles with a range exceeding 600 km--are more severe for the United States than for the USSR. The Kremlin, which has already launched a very vigorous campaign against the plans to modernize NATO's theater [nuclear] forces, would therefore be justified in seeing the gradual burial of SALT II as a disruption of the balance achieved by negotiation.

Will the Kremlin go so far as to declare null and void the SALT I agreement which expired in October 1977 but was temporarily extended by mutual consent? Or will it now feel free to break away from SALT II's limitations, for instance, by testing new missiles or arming its supermissiles with more than the 10 independent warheads allowed at present?

This is an important question in that the program for new U.S. land-based missiles--mobile missiles of the MX type--would lose a great deal of its significance if the Soviets were free to increase unrestrictedly their nuclear warheads, thereby neutralizing the advantage which the Americans expect their new system to give them.

Were the Soviet leaders who urged the invasion of Afghanistan also trying, by helping to "kill" an already moribund SALT II, to free themselves from this additional constraint so as to counter in advance the MX missiles whose construction had just been announced? Some people are asking this question in Washington. Of course, the Americans can respond by increasing the number of MX missiles, but that would result in a giddy proliferation of new weapons and weapons to counter these new weapons. This would destroy what little progress has been made on the path of limiting strategic arms.

GISCARD D'ESTAING TO VISIT KUWAIT 1-3 MARCH

LD081430 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The president of the French Republic will pay an official visit to Kuwait from 1-3 March during a tour of Gulf states.

PCF LEADERS MARCHAIS, GREMETZ VISIT NICARAGUA

For Paris L'HUMANITE coverage of the visit of Georges Marchais, PCE secretary general, and Maxime Gremetz, PCF Politburo member, to the Republic of Nicaragua, see the Central America section of the 9 January Latin America DAILY REPORT.

BARRE DEFENDS PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASES

LD081133 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "TV Interview With Prime Minister Barre on Oil Situation"]

[Excerpt] Raymond Barre, speaking yesterday evening on French TV Channel 1 and Radio Network 2, began his campaign to explain the sacrifices asked of the French people as a result of the latest oil price increases. The prime minister's argument, in answer to our colleague Emmanuel de la Taille's questions on TV Channel 1, can be summarized thus: One cannot avoid increases in the cost of petroleum processing, but the least privileged in France should be spared from them, and, thus, measures have been taken on their behalf; as for help to businesses, the policy is to allow them to create jobs; a country is weak when its industry is ailing.

Question: Immediate energy price increases, social assistance for low incomes, aid to businesses so that they can quickly pull France out of its foreign trade deficit and economic recession...Are you not asking too great an effort by the French people?

Answer: I shall answer you quite simply on this. We import our oil. We have to pay the price for it.... Each day we consume this oil, and it would be unusual if we were to buy it in France for less than we pay to the producers of crude oil. And then experience has shown that when events of this kind occur, it is better to act quickly, not to equivocate, not to alter the application of the necessary measures.

You say that perhaps an excessive effort has been imposed on the country. I do not think so. What the president of the republic asked the government yesterday was to make the French people realize that the decisions to be taken are not being taken against them. We do not wish to make the French people suffer. Clearly there are some people who will say that the government is conducting a policy of austerity, of extreme austerity. This is not true, however. What we intend is to enable France to face up to the impact of oil and for that it is necessary to pass on the rise in crude oil prices...

Question: Is not this price-honesty campaign too brutal especially when linked to the decontrol of prices?

Answer: One should not confuse the issues. On the one hand, there is the campaign to pass on the increase in crude oil prices within the cost of domestic oil products and within the cost of energy-related products. This is not excessive since we are paying for processing. Nobody will pay for it for us. It is a matter of commonsense.

You speak to me next of decontrolling prices. The government is conducting a policy of responsibility and of freedom. I have heard it said that the government is to encourage price rises by businessmen leading then to a price spiral. But let's face facts. Do you think that price controls were effective? Do you think that a price monitor could be assigned to every businessman? Why not make an appeal to the businessman's sense of responsibility?

... This is the language that the government intends to use with businessmen rather than saying to them: "We are going to persecute you."

COMMUNIST CRITICISM OF PCF LEADERSHIP UNCOVERED

LD071229 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MATIN in French on 24 December carries on page 3 a 400-word unattributed report on a radio interview given by Communist historian Jean Elleinstein on 23 December in which he criticized the PCF leadership and stated that he would "refuse to sign any appeal in support" of PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in the 1981 presidential elections unless the PCF "changed" its policy.

LE MATIN also publishes on page 3 a 600-word unattributed report on a letter recently written by former PCF Paris Federation Secretary Jean Gajer to Georges Marchais refuting accusations leveled at him by the PCF Politburo in connection with his support for Henri Fiszbin and explaining the reasons for his resignation from his post. Gajer accuses the PCF leadership of trying to "silence" him and warns the party against pursuing Stalinist policies.

LE MONDE of 25 December 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,00-word Jean-Francois Doumic commentary on dissentions within the PCF, citing both Elleinstein and Gajer and referring to an article by Jack Ralite in L'HUMANITE attacking Elleinstein. However, Doumic writes, Ralite "omitted to mention" some problems raised by Elleinstein and distorted some of his statements. Doumic also mentions an article by "Communist intellectual" Jean Rony published in LE MONDE in which Rony criticizes, among other things, the PCF's attitude toward the French Socialist Party.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Friday 4 January will publish the appointment of Mr Rene Bucco-Riboulat as ambassador to Paraguay. He will replace Mr Leon Bouvier. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jan 80 p 28 LD]

SCHMIDT, SUAREZ DISCUSS VARIETY OF ISSUES

LD081659 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Madrid--There was a "high degree of agreement on all international-political questions discussed" when Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez met today for 3 and a half hours. It was learned from German circles that the two heads of government discussed Spain's economic and political development, Spanish membership in the European Community and related questions; Spanish interest in fisheries problems, the transitional period for the complete removal of customs tariffs, and the question of application of freedom of movement for Spanish workers within the European Community.

The discussion of international-political problems included the coming CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid. Both the Federal Republic and Spain reaffirmed that the meeting this year should take place in Madrid. There was also agreement that talks should take place at foreign minister level. Both sides were also agreed in their rejection of a preliminary conference proposed by the Warsaw Pact states.

A number of matters within the spheres of interest of the two foreign ministries were discussed by Foreign Minister Oreja and "chancellery head" Alberto Aza from the Spanish side and by Departmental Chief Berndt Von Staden from the German side. Mutual relations were described by both sides as "excellent."

The two heads of government also agreed in their assessment of the situation in the Near and Middle East. Schmidt and Suarez discussed the relationship with the United States in the current critical world situation. Both of them underlined the necessity of a common stand of solidarity. Suarez expounded his government's stand on the possibility of Spain joining NATO, which was noted by the federal chancellor.

Suarez is giving a dinner for Schmidt tonight. After a press conference at 1130 local time tomorrow, Schmidt will return to Bonn.

FRG CHANCELLOR MEETS WITH PSOE LEADER GONZALEZ

LD082304 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a meeting this evening in Madrid with Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez. Here is Diego Armario:

During the program of activities for the second day of his visit to Spain, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this evening received Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party]. The meeting lasted 2 hours and, according to Gonzalex, was held in a cordial and relaxed manner, something which the PSOE secretary general said is not all that normal in meetings with the German chancellor. The conversation between the two politicians dealt basically with Spanish membership in the Common Market, international crisis points--Iran, the Middle East and Afghanistan--and also with an analysis of the two parties' policies. Felipe Gonzalez summed up the meeting as follows:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] We discussed at some length problems in the field of international politics. Naturally, the Afghan problem is in the forefront at present. Other problems which were of interest for us, apart from the repercussions of the crisis opened up in the Middle East and a little further away in Afghanistan, included broaching once again the subject of the Common Market. The will for solidarity on this question remains, though that is not to say that we did not raise some of the problems which might arise in the course of negotiations for Spanish entry to the Common Market--problems of various kinds, for instance matters affecting countries of Southern Europe, matters affecting countries in Northern Europe.

These were the two main areas in the international political sphere about which we spoke. Then we also exchanged views on the situation in our respective countries, and on their prospects for the coming year. So much for the contents of our talks. [end recording]

Apart from what you have just heard, Felipe Gonzalez said that attention had also been turned to the situation of Spanish workers and emigrants in Germany, particularly to matters concerning the education of the children of such emigrants.

He went on to stress that Chancellor Schmidt had totally separated the subject of the Common Market from that of NATO because, said Gonzalez, regardless of reports which have recently appeared in the press to the effect that Germany, in the person of its chancellor, intends, among other things, to exert pressure on Spain to join NATO, Chancellor Schmidt totally discounted any pressure of this kind, for he wholly respects this decision as one which must in the final analysis be taken by the Spanish people. Gonzalez repeated that the talks ended with an analysis of the two parties' policies and their prospects for the coming year.

We conclude this late dispatch by adding that in the next few minutes Chancellor Schmidt is due to leave for the Viana Palace where Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is to host a dinner for him.

MADRID VIEWS U.S. POSITION IN LIGHT OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD041516 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The U.S. President yesterday asked the Senate to postpone the debate and ratification of the SALT II treaty with the USSR. This is the first concrete measure to be taken as a sort of reprisal or reaction after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet attitude is a clear violation of the UN Charter and is a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords. All this is clear, and the tension of the past few days is growing, if this is possible, as Soviet troops continue their offensive against the Afghan rebels and approach towns near the border with Pakistan, according to the latest reports.

At one time, Carter was intending to sign the SALT agreement despite wide opposition in Congress. As events instigated by the Russians force him into a position of mistrust, he is now asking that the debate on the SALT agreements be deferred. It is not enough for agreements to be embodied in a document. The attitudes of the signatories must also conform with formal pledges.

We are therefore faced with the most serious crisis of confidence of recent years, when [words indistinct] is at its lowest level and tension is therefore at its greatest with all the risks for everyone that this entails. The responsibility of the two superpowers is now at stake on a global level and it may jeopardize an already precarious peace, hence the caution of foreign ministries, the need not to make hasty predictions and the reluctance to speak, which should be interpreted not as lack of concern but rather as a sudden excess of worries.

The advance of Soviet troops continues, and it is clear that the Americans are not going to sit idly by. Vital interests are at stake. American public opinion is also a factor and one should not underestimate American patriotism at this stage. Finally, the fact that 1980 is an election year is another dangerous factor. The candidate standing for reelection is gambling on his own future, and there is always the possibility that he might act to defend his image without the calm expected of a politician upon whom rests the gravest responsibility for an uncertain future, in which war should be avoided at all costs--not just for the good of the United States but for the good of all mankind.

FINLAND

VISITING DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081740 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Danish foreign minister, Kjeld Olesen, intends to have a discussion this evening with the minister of trade and industry, Ulf Sundqvist, about the possibilities of refining in Finland the oil bought by Denmark from Saudi Arabia. Foreign Minister Olesen's press conference, which ended a moment ago, also dealt with international issues. Tapani Lausti reports on Foreign Minister Olesen's press conference:

[Begin Lausti recording] Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said he had had talks with Finnish Government representatives on, among other things, the worrisome changes which have taken place in international politics. The effects of the events in Afghanistan were discussed in the talks which Foreign Minister Olesen had yesterday with Foreign Minister Vaeyrynen, and Afghanistan also came up at the press conference which ended a moment ago. When asked whether Denmark was planning alone or within NATO any countermeasures against the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Olesen gave a negative reply. He emphasized that Denmark is a small country and was at present appraising the effects of Soviet policy. He said that Denmark was not planning any countermeasures. Nor does it regard NATO as the correct forum for the planning of countermeasures.

Olesen was also asked whether the countries of the European Economic Community might start exporting more grain to the Soviet Union now that the United States was using grain sales as a countermeasure because of the Soviet policy in Afghanistan. The foreign minister said that he did not consider this possible. He said that the starting point for Western Europe was solidarity with the United States now that it is in a difficult situation with regard to Iran and that the Soviet Union has intervened in the events in Afghanistan. He did not see any connection between NATO's Euromissile decision and the Soviet intervention because, he said, the Soviet Union began preparing the intervention before NATO's meeting in December at which the decision on new Euromissiles was taken.

It was known in advance that Denmark is interested in buying the Finnish state oil company's [Neste] refinery services. Foreign Minister Olesen said that he would take up the matter this evening in discussions with the minister of trade and industry, Ulf Sundqvist. A Danish delegation left today for Saudi Arabia for talks on direct oil purchases, without any middlemen--in other words, the big oil companies. Foreign Minister Olesen said that he did not yet know what kind of agreement might be achieved between Denmark and Saudi Arabia but, if an agreement is concluded, Denmark is interested in talks with Neste about the possibilities of refining in Finland this oil to be bought from Saudi Arabia.

STATE OIL COMPANY SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR IRANIAN OIL

LD081742 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The Finnish state oil company [Neste] and the National Iranian Oil Company have signed an agreement in Tehran for oil deliveries to Finland. "Neste managing director Jaakko Ihamuotila, who has returned from Tehran, said the the price of oil imported from Iran is in accordance with the so-called official price, which is approximately $28.5 per barrel. Ihamuotila noted that the agreement is very favorable for Finland, as many buyers have had to be satisfied with much smaller amounts of Iranian oil than before.

"The negotiations between Neste and the Soviet All-Union Association for the Export and Import of Petroleum and Petroleum Products concerning the price of Soviet crude oil will open in Helsinki next week. Neste has conducted negotiations with the Soviet oil company for 1 month and Managing Director Ihamuotila assumes that the following talks will last about 1 a week. "At present Neste has agreements on oil quantities and prices with Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran".

Further Details

ID081302 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 8 Jan 80 ID

[Text] This year Finland will be able to buy its crude oil from Iran at world market prices and in accordance with the agreements of previous years. The matter was decided at talks conducted between Neste [state oil company] and the National Iranian Oil Company in Tehran. Finland imports an average of 20,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Iran or about 1 million tons a year. As far as it is known, Finland is not expected to buy any heavy fuel oil. The Finnish negotiators did not want to reveal the prices Finland will have to pay for the new oil deliveries, but noted that the agreements were based on so-called official crude oil prices.

It is estimated that Finland's needs this year will amount to over 12 million tons of oil, and this amount is accounted for following the signing of the agreements with Iran.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT CRITICIZES SOVIET INTERVENTION, U.S. RESPONSE

ID081146 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 8 Jan 80 ID

[Press review on Afghanistan]

[Text] HELSINGIN SANOMAT writes about the world political situation:

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is contrary to international justice and it has been universally condemned in the same way as earlier actions of the same kind committed by other big powers. If the big powers are allowed to treat their small neighbors as they like without any world reaction, the position of all small states is more threatened than ever. Justified reaction, however, has been slight.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT remarks that the Western powers' interest in Afghanistan has been indifferent since World War II. The West has given much less economic aid than the Soviet Union. Such aid would have developed the country and strengthened its independence. Thus Afghanistan has, in a way, been abandoned within the Soviet circle of interests. That is why it is difficult to take seriously all the recent statements according to which the Soviet Union is also going to seize Iran, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf oilfields, in addition to Afghanistan.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT notes that there also seems to be exaggeration, obviously due to the election campaign, in the so-called countermeasures to be taken by the United States as announced by President Jimmy Carter. Postponing the opening of a new consulate and similar measures are mere gestures. Others are even more effective. Thus, limiting grain deliveries would cause more difficulties to Soviet cattle farming and food supply.

In principle, however, it is not a good idea to interfere with trade in order to demonstrate against the policy of the opposing side. If all the countries did the same, world trade and the whole international community would fall into a state of disorder in which nobody could trust anybody else.

HELSINGIN SANOMAT goes on to say that the Soviet intervention was in itself a backward step in the policy of detente and peaceful competition between the superpowers.

Since the United States has also staked its own prestige now on its countermeasures, it may take a long time before it is possible to return to a political situation which only a few months ago seemed normal and self-evident, HELSINGIN SANOMAT concludes.

NORWAY

NORDLI INTERVIEWED ON STATUS OF DETENTE

LD090929 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 4 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[Report on Thor Viksveen interview with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli: "Detente in Serious Danger"--date, place not given]

[Text] Following the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and the current U.S. reactions to this, we now face one of the most difficult international crises since the war. Prime Minister Odvar Nordli made this assessment for ARBEIDERBLADET of the most recent international developments. "I am afraid that we have now taken a step away from the policy of detente and disarmament which we have attempted to pursue in recent years in international politics and have taken a step toward a cooler, tougher climate. I fear that the Afghan crisis has blocked the way for a long time ahead for the many sets of disarmament talks." The prime minister said, and he now believes that U.S. ratification of SALT II will become even more difficult than ever. A refusal to ratify SALT II would of course have profound significance for further work on disarmament."

Burned Bridges

"I fear that bridges will now be burned," said Nordli, who does not rule out that the United States will act in various ways in the time to come in order to respond to the Soviet intervention. Nordli believes that the recall of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow can only be an initial reaction and that the possibility of an intensified U.S. presence in the actual crisis area must be kept open as a potential reaction by President Jimmy Carter. On the other hand, the prime minister stressed to ARBEIDERBLADET that there is still no indication that the Soviet Union's action has a wider aim other than to control Afghanistan.

Oil Wells

[Question] We are thus not facing the start of a military battle for oil wells in this area?

"Let us hope that this is not the case," replied Nordli, who does not rule out that a possible consequence of what has happened will be stronger rapprochement between the United States and China.

[Question] How do you, Prime Minister, assess the decision on the modernization of NATO's nuclear weapons in Europe after what has now happened?

[Answer] That decision has not become less important or of less interest. Regarding the negotiations which are built into the modernization decision, I am afraid that these will now be more difficult but even more important.

Security Council

[Question] Norway is currently a member of the UN Security Council. What role can our country play in the present situation?

[Answer] Obviously, Norway must do what is possible to prevent a deterioration in the conflict, both by our participation in the Security Council and in other international organizations. We on the Norwegian side have received no direct appeal to take part in actions. Yet Norway is obviously prepared to support any initiative to prevent the further development of this conflict, Prime Minister Nordli stressed to ARBEIDERBLADET.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS USSR COAL MINISTER'S VISIT

LD081141 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Jan 80 p 30 LD

[John Miller report: "Britain To Stop Visit by Soviet Coal Minister"]

[Text] The government is to prevent a visit to Britain later this month by the Soviet coal minister, Mr Boris Bratchenko, because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr Bratchenko and a large delegation of officials and miners were due to fly to London on Jan 24. Visas have already been issued, but they are being withdrawn.

The government's decision is one of several "in the pipe-line" in a move to cut official contacts with Moscow until Soviet forces begin pulling out of Afghanistan.

Mr Bratchenko must now feel he is doomed never to visit Britain. A similar trip was abruptly cancelled by Britain in the summer of 1978 after the series of trials of Soviet dissidents. When the visit was re-scheduled last year, it was Mr Bratchenko's turn to call it off because of a major accident in a Soviet coal mine.

Other measures against the Soviet Union, including an end to trade credits, are expected to be announced later this week. But it was clear yesterday that the government intends to give very careful consideration to the issue. A Whitehall source yesterday: "We are not going to cut off our noses to spite our faces. Some contacts will have to be maintained."

For example, I understand, six Soviet atomic energy specialists are due to fly to London on the same day as the Soviet coal minister as guests of the Atomic Energy Authority. That visit will probably go ahead because it is not on a ministerial level, and a series of constructive talks of some benefit in the Atomic Energy Authority are planned. It was not ruled out, however, that if Britain refused to accept Mr Bratchenko, the Russians would hold back their atomic energy specialists.

PRESS VIEWS CARTER'S RESPONSE ON AFGHANISTAN

PA070437 London BBC World Service in English 0425 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[From the review of the British Press]

[Excerpt] THE FINANCIAL TIMES, THE GUARDIAN, THE EXPRESS and THE TIMES again all have stories on the continuing repercussions over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. THE FINANCIAL TIMES and THE TIMES concentrate on sanctions which America is trying to organize to punish the Soviet Union. Both talk about the meeting of the grain-producing countries, Australia, Brazil, Canada and the EEC nations, which has been called in Washington on Friday to try to prevent the Soviet Union obtaining any supplies of grain to replace those it is losing from the United States.

THE TIMES also speculates about a military alliance between China and America in the light of the statement in Beijing by the American Defense Secretary Mr Harold Brown that the two countries could take complementary actions in the field of defense if their shared interests were threatened.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES, in its leader column, under the headline "The Price of Aggression," says whatever the Soviet motivation for its actions in Afghanistan, it is imperative that there should be both an early and continuing outside response against. It says the two superpowers, Russia and America, should not go around taking over independent states. For this reason Russia must pay the price.

THE TIMES sees President Carter's response so far to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan as adequate and sensible. It takes to task Republican presidential candidates for their criticism of his handling of the problem. Under the headline "An Honest Man's Anger," it says that those who criticize Mr Carter's actions are only doing so with an eye on the votes of American farmers, who stand to lose money in the grain sanctions against Russia. It adds that in an election year it may be that the Republicans simply feel that there is a need to criticize the President.

THE TIMES concludes that ever since the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran last November, Mr Carter's conduct of affairs has been hard to fault. Even those who blame the existence of a double crisis in Iran and Afghanistan partly on lack of effective American leadership are bound to admit that since the crisis started Mr Carter has shown hitherto unsuspected leadership qualities.

DAILY TELEGRAPH Criticism

LD071047 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jan 80 p 14 LD

[Editorial: "Will Washington Learn?"]

[Text] Russia's invasion of Afghanistan shocked President Carter into recognising that his previous judgements had been in error. But he has yet to draw the conclusions. If he has been grievously wrong for three years, while many were able to spell out the score, then his advisers must have wholly misled him. Surely he needs a house-cleaning in the State Department, in the White House and agencies to replace wishful thinkers, appeasers, defeatists and worse. Of course this will evoke parrot cries of "McCarthyism." But the surest way to avert McCarthy-style exploitation of the American public's legitimate frustration is to show that the lessons have been taken to heart.

It is tempting but misleading to base American unpreparedness and abdication of responsibility wholly on the aftermath of Vietnam. A nation, like a fish, rots from the head. Self deception did not begin in Main Street, but in academe, in the East Coast newspapers and broadcasting networks, in Congress. SALT, abandonment of the neutron bomb and of other weapons needed as a disincentive to Soviet adventurism, one-sided concessions in the field of technology, give-away credits and cheap grain--all these emanated from Washington.

What is called for is nothing less than total rethinking of the fundamentals of defence and foreign policy, on a scale comparable with that of 1945. It must recognise that the Russian communist despots are set on expansion, with increasing reliance on sheer military might and total ruthlessness, compared with whom the czars were moderate and gentle men. This demands a counter-strategy of similar magnitude and determination. This no less than detailed immediate measures should be the focus of attention by Mr Carter and the Republican leadership [as published], if they can rise to the statesmanship necessary. Mrs Thatcher's own courageous stand puts her in a strong moral and political position to help this process on.

COMMONWEALTH ACCUSES UK OF BREAKING RHODESIAN AGREEMENT

LD082034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1947 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Commonwealth high commissioners in London tonight bitterly accused the British Government of breaking the Lancaster House agreement by allowing South African troops to remain on Rhodesian soil.

They also condemned the use of Rhodesian security forces by the governor, Lord Soames, to mop up remaining rebel activity. And they are particularly angry that Britain has given no real explanation for either move.

During three hours of discussion, they questioned the value of assurances given by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that South African troops would leave Rhodesia and that the governor would maintain an even-handed approach between the rival armies.

The Tanzanian representative, referring to the auxiliary Rhodesian troops, asked: "Does the governor really have to use these half-trained political thugs?"

The high commissioners demanded the withdrawal of the remaining South African troops which Britain has admitted are still on Rhodesian soil guarding Beitbridge. They are outraged that Lord Soames, with the consent of Lord Carrington, appears to have given specific permission to South Africa for her troops to stay.

The Commonwealth secretary-general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, is writing to Lord Carrington calling for assurances that Lord Soames will ensure the early withdrawal of the South African forces.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS BREAKDOWN OF STEEL STRIKE TALKS

LD081106 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A "long and bitter" steel strike is now firmly in the cards following the breakdown of last-ditch peace talks in London last night.

The BSC [British Steel Corporation] chairman, Sir Charles Villiers and the TUC [Trade Union Congress] general secretary, Mr Len Murray described the failure as regrettable and disappointing.

Mr Murray said: "We are stuck. There is no alternative--and I say it with great regret--to a long and bitter strike which the unions have not sought."

Sir Charles said: "We feel very disappointed at the way things have turned out.

"We hoped proposals we had made would have solved many problems. We have not yet had any real negotiations."

The TUC Steel Co-ordinating Committee had sought an increase of 8 percent on basic pay plus 5 per cent on account for productivity deals.

The corporation offered an increase of 8 per cent but in return asked for a great number of productivity improvements, and in addition offered 4 per cent in a lump sum payment in advance of local bonus schemes.

Mr Bill Sirs, of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said that the 8 percent offered by the corporation was fully self-financing and meant the steel workers would be paying for what they were being offered.

Mr David Basnett, General and Municipal Workers Union general secretary, said:

"I still feel a sense of shock and I am astounded by the rejection of our most unique offer. This could be potentially the most dangerous issue in the post-war period."

Sir Charles Villiers said they had offered a general increase of 8 percent on a self-financing national agreement.

This included changes essential to improve the efficiency of the industry, particularly flexibility in working practices, reduced manning at on-going plants and non-recruitment of labour to fill vacancies caused by natural wastage.

BSC had also offered a further increase of a minimum 4 percent in lump sum payments arising from locally negotiated bonus schemes.

In addition, steel workers directly concerned with traditional productivity schemes would receive further increases. Sir Charles instanced local schemes negotiated last year which yielded an average of 6-7 percent on top of the national settlement.

BSC were prepared to make one advance payment in the January-March quarter of 4 percent gross earnings of the last quarter of 1979.

But further quarterly payments would be made only where the lump sum bonus schemes had been negotiated by March 31, 1980. Sir Charles said the minimum increase in earnings on this basis should be 12 percent a year, provided lump sum schemes were entered into by the end of March, but BSC expected the average increase to be higher.

He said the TUC's Co-ordinating Committee had been unable to convince BSC that there was real hope in self-financing its proposals.

Sir Charles said that steel workers last year earned on average 110 pounds sterling a week, or 98 pounds sterling excluding overtime. Under BSC's new proposals this would go up to 122 pounds sterling a week minimum.

"Is that worth a national strike?" Sir Charles asked. "Is that what our customers would think is worth having a strike over?"

TFSC PARTY, LABOR UNION CONDEMN SOVIET AFGHAN INTERFERENCE

Democratic People's Party Protest

TA081438 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Democratic People's Party has protested the Soviet military interference in Afghanistan. A press statement released today says that this interference--which was realized through brute force and used a puppet government that came to power in a coup against the free will of the Afghan people--was a violation of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan.

The statement goes on to say that history has shown that the use of brute force is not always successful in subduing free peoples and adds that the Soviets have resorted to an inhuman act at the close of the 20th century without learning the necessary lesson from Vietnam. Such an act, the statement claims, will enslave the Soviets and not the Afghan people in the long run. The statement calls on the Soviet Union to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as its independence and nonalinement and to unconditionally withdraw its forces from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

The statement ends as follows: The Democratic People's Party will support to the end the Afghan people's struggle for their independence and national liberation and calls on all Islamic countries as well as other countries to do the same.

TURK-SEN Condemnation

TA081512 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] TURK-SEN [Turkish Cypriot Federation of Labor Unions] has issued a statement condemning the armed interference by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. The statement said that this interference, which is not based on any just or legitimate reason, is aimed at establishing a lackey leadership and placing the Afghan people under Soviet rule. The statement noted that if the Soviet interference in Afghanistan is transformed into an invasion and if effective sanctions are not imposed against the Soviet Union, the annexation of Afghanistan to Soviet soil will be inevitable.

The statement added: TURK-SEN harshly condemns the Soviet interference and invasion of Afghanistan and the lackey Government of Afghanistan and calls on all peace-loving peoples and governments to effectively support the people of Afghanistan, who are struggling against the Soviet interference for their country's political destiny.

TO VIMA NOTES DELAY IN U.S. MILITARY AID ARRIVALS

AT071525 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Article by Stathis Evstathiadhis: "The United States Delays Delivery of War Materiel to Greece"]

[Text] Recently there have been delays of more than 2 months in the delivery of specific orders of war materiel by the United States to Greece and there is no convincing explanation of this fact either in Washington or in Athens. Explosive charges, special safety equipment for "Harpoon" missiles, equipment primarily destined for the navy, as well as electronic apparatus for direction, tracking and safety instruments for naval weapons have been delayed for more than 2 months without any indication from the American side that the Greek orders will ever be met. A far smaller delay has been noticed in delivering the direction instrumentation for "Harpoon" missiles and the control apparatus of the same missiles. These are extremely delicate instruments which guarantee the direct flight of the missiles and neutralize in advance any "electronic" interference from other sources, including hostile electronic defense systems.

This is the second time since last April that such a delay in the delivery of such weapons and systems to Greece has been noticed. In July 1979 when TO VIMA reported such delays in the delivery of war equipment by the United States both the Americans and the Greeks furnished the "explanation" that "technical reasons" created "a short delay" in loading the equipment earmarked for the Greek Armed Forces. Today the appropriate services in Washington limit themselves to "recognizing" the existence of the delay in delivering specific weapons and electronic systems but avoid any forecasts or explanations.

PAPANDREOU DEMANDS EXPLANATION OF SOUDHA BAY INCIDENT

AT051602 Athens TA NEA in Greek 5 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpts] Official opposition leader Andreas Papandreou is asking the government for an explanation of the fact that it was the NATO authorities at Soudha which gave "permission" to foreign support vessels that had met with bad weather to anchor in the Port of Soudha. According to press reports, the issue concerns two Libyan vessels that were being towed by a Turkish vessel and which, because of bad weather, asked for permission to anchor in the Port of Soudha. But the permission was given by the "allied authorities" instead of by Greece. In the statement made last night A. Papandreou stressed: "Following what was reported in yesterday's press about the necessity of the area's "allied" NATO authorities to give permission to foreign support vessels to anchor in the Port of Soudha because of bad weather, one wonders where we are and whether Crete continues to be part of the Greek state. With justified fury we await an official government reply."

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE CHIEF DAVOS

AT081932 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 8 Jan 80 AT

[Excerpts] The government accepted an application by the chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Davos, to retire from duty. His replacement will be appointed in a few days by the National Defense Council. This statement was released today by National Defense Minister Averof who added that last summer General Davos requested the government to relieve him of his duties so that the armed forces command could be revitalized after his lengthy service at the post. Concluding, Averof explained that there is no question of other changes in the armed forces command and that regular reevaluation of officers will be carried out as usual next May.

TALKS WITH U.S. CONCLUDE, INSTALLATIONS' OPERATIONS EXTENDED

TA091051 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpts] It has been announced that the talks in connection with the new defense cooperation agreement to be signed between Turkey and the United States have been concluded. Foreign Ministry officials said that the documents on the agreement will be initialed as soon as the approval of the appropriate Turkish and U.S. authorities is received. The temporary working status of the joint defense installations in Turkey has been extended by another 45 days.

In accordance with the Council of Ministers decision which was issued in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE today, the temporary working status of the joint defense installations has been extended from 9 January to 22 February. U.S. State Department counselor Matthew Nimetz and U.S. Defense Department Deputy Assistant Secretary James Siena, who arrived in Ankara on 5 January to speed up the developments on the issue, left Turkey aboard a special plane at 1100.

Foreign Minister Statement

TA081638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the work on the new Turkish--U.S. defense cooperation agreement has reached its final stage. In a speech in the Senate today, Erkmen said that the agreement envisages a period of 5 years. Erkmen said that the new defense cooperation agreement will also cover the status of the defense installations in Turkey. Pointing out that the interests of the country are protected in the agreement, Erkmen said: These agreements will be subject to the open supervision of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

DEPUTY VOICES RESERVATIONS ON DEFENSE AGREEMENT

TA081733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] deputy leader Sevket Kazan has said that governments which continuously keep Turkey dependent on the outside world should not be imposed on Turkey through the defense cooperation agreement [to be signed with the United States]. Kazan noted that the agreement should stipulate that certain necessary types of defense equipment be produced in Turkey.

In his written statement, Kazan noted that the clauses in the agreement are very important for the future of the nation and requested that the agreement not obstruct Turkey's relations with Islamic countries. Pointing out that the advantage-disadvantage balance should be maintained in the agreement, Kazan continued: Turkey's defense cannot and should not be left to foreign initiative. This is closely related to Turkey's rights of sovereignty.

AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON WARNS OF THREATS IN MIDDLE EAST

TA082055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish ambassador to Washington, Sukru Elekdag, has said that, as a result of the recent developments in Afghanistan and in Iran, the world power balance has changed and that a military and economically strong Turkey might be an effective factor against any possible threat directed against the Middle East.

Speaking at a meeting attended by Turkish and foreign journalists in Washington, Elekdag said that Turkey's contribution to security and stability in the Near and Middle East is not sufficiently understood by the West.

Drawing attention to the recent developments in Afghanistan and Iran, Elekdag said that the threat directed toward the West is now moving from Central Europe to Central Asia and the Near East. He added that the nuclear power balance between the blocs is changing in favor of the Warsaw Pact countries and that the Middle East and Near East regions are faced with new dangers. He noted that Turkey's contribution to regional stability should be carefully assessed. Noting that it would be beneficial to view Turkish-U.S. relations within this framework, Elekdag then referred to Turkey's strategic significance. Referring to Turkey's significance from the viewpoint of NATO, Elekdag said that Turkey should be strong, both militarily and economically, in order to contribute to regional peace.

DEMONSTRATORS BURN SOVIET FLAG, ASK FOR WITHDRAWAL

TA081528 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1525 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Tatvan (Bitlis), 8 Jan (AA)--A group of some 100 persons has burned the Soviet flag and has asked for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The demonstrators, who congregated in front of the Ibadullah mosque and performed the afternoon religious service, burned the Soviet flag after the service. The demonstrators asked for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

EMBASSY DENIES RUMORS ON EXECUTION OF FIVE TURKS IN IRAQ

TA081726 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1710 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 8 Jan (AA)--The Iraqi Embassy in Ankara has denied rumors appearing in some Turkish papers alleging that 5 persons of Turkish origin had been sentenced to death in Iraq. Embassy officials said government officials in Baghdad had informed them the reports in the Turkish press were "entirely false and groundless." No such sentence had been given, they said, hence there could be no question of any execution.

Embassy officials believed the reports were being circulated under ulterior motives by those "who want to cast a shadow on Turkish-Iraqi relations," and had caused "concern" among the authorities of Iraq. "The government and people of Iraq have a high regard for the Turkish Government and nation and wish to strengthen relations between the two countries to the utmost," the diplomats said.

IRAQI CHARGE EXPRESSES REGRET OVER RECEPTION INCIDENT

TA081729 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1715 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 8 Jan (AA)--Iraq's charge d'affaires in Ankara (Hisham) al-Ani called on Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen today to express his regrets over the incidents caused by some Iraqi citizens during the cocktail party given in Ankara Monday on the 59th anniversary of the Iraqi Armed Forces. Erkmen reciprocated regrets.

The incidents occurred when police started to search the premises where the reception was being held after receiving a tip-off that a bomb had been planted. Press photographers who wanted to take photos of the police search were manhandled by a few Iraqi diplomats and students. Police intervened and took under custody 3 Iraqi citizens.

The public prosecutor of Ankara for offenses in flagrante delicto started proceedings today against two of the detainees for "armed resistance to police on duty," and against the third for "carrying firearms without a permit."

NSP'S ERBAKAN SENDS MESSAGE TO PLO ENVOY ON MARTYRS DAY

TA071828 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan has sent a message to the PLO representative in Turkey, Abu Firas. In his message, Erbakan wished victory to the Palestinian fighters on the occasion of martyrs day. In his message, Erbakan also expressed wishes of victory for the fighters of Afghanistan, Iran, the Philippines, Eritrea and Uganda, who die while fighting for their cause.

DEMIREL ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON GENERALS' LETTER, ECONOMY

TA081721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that Turkey is facing serious problems but that it will not be crushed by them. He said: The remedy is neither pessimism nor optimism. The remedy is for the nation and the people to counter the problems with all their might and to extinguish this fire.

Demirel made this statement as he was leaving Cankaya Mansion after his meeting with President Fahri Koruturk. The meeting between Koruturk and Demirel began at 1030 and lasted until 1145. After the meeting Demirel told reporters that Turkey is faced with an extraordinary situation, that security of life and property and the prevalence of law and order have been greatly disrupted and that blood is being shed. Noting that all state organs are exerting efforts to find a remedy, Demirel said: The government believes that the citizens are well aware of why these efforts are being exerted. Tranquillity and happiness are being sought. That is what we are trying to achieve. We have economic difficulties. We are, unfortunately, faced with a cold winter. The government is seeking ways to solve this problem with the least possible damage.

In reply to reporters who asked whether or not the issue of the letter submitted to the president by the chief of staff and the force commanders had been clarified, Demirel said: The government, the chief of staff and the assemblies are not separate fronts. It is the duty of the government to understand and solve the troubles of the Turkish Armed Forces. Recalling that he had held over 10 meetings with the various commanders of the Turkish Armed Forces during the 42 days following the vote of confidence received by the government, Demirel added: Our armed forces are performing an extraordinarily difficult duty in 19 provinces. They are working heartily during this cold winter. If the Turkish Armed Forces have various difficulties that can be eliminated through administrative measures, it is our duty to eliminate them. Noting that there was no need for unnecessary arguments, Demirel expressed the belief that no one would refrain from cooperation aimed at solving the country's problems.

In reply to a reporter who recalled statements made by opposition leaders and who asked Demirel's opinion on the issue, the prime minister said that he did not want to get into futile arguments and that it was impossible to solve Turkey's problems through a duel of statements. Noting that problems such as anarchy, shortages of goods, inflation and economic difficulties, which he referred to as monsters, existed, Demirel said that everyone is expected to exert efforts in this battle. He added: This is why I have said that I am avoiding demagogy. However, I am ready for dialog. In other words, I am ready to discuss the problems with everyone, to request their aid and to accept their contribution whatever it may be. I believe this is my duty.

Demirel said that Turkey's monthly oil requirement was 1.1 million tons if the oil shortage was to be eliminated and that the monthly oil bill amounted to $250 million. He added that close to 900,000 tons of oil had been purchased for consumption in January and that another 200,000 tons of fuel oil and industrial oil were needed. Demirel said that each oil price increase cost Turkey $50 million [as heard] and that this caused further financial difficulties. He explained that, with the exception of oil, most of the problems [concerning shortages] had been solved. He added that the problems with medicine, light bulbs and cooking oil had been solved and that import agreements had been concluded.

In reply to another question, Demirel said that various public security bills had been submitted to the parliament, that these bills had been prepared by the present opposition party and that, therefore, he did not believe that there was any need for another meeting with the main opposition party leader. He added that he will not hesitate to meet the opposition leader if need be. He said: I want results. The results I want are in my country's interests. Let us ratify these bills to enable the forces enforcing the laws, the forces insuring peace and tranquillity in the country and the courts to function with ease. I said that we need new laws, the state of emergency law and the state security courts law. I will seek the approval of all parties on the issue. I am not ready for it yet.

ECEVIT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

TA091020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that his party is ready to cooperate with the Justice Party in order to solve the crisis in Turkey within the framework of the democratic system. Ecevit was received by President Fahri Koruturk at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100. In a statement after the meeting which lasted for more than 1 hour, Ecevit said that the crisis can only be solved through the strength of the Turkish nation in accordance with a realistic national recovery program and with agreement on specific targets. In reply to a question, Ecevit said that if the Justice Party proposes a coalition he will support the proposal in authorized organs of his party.

VOTCP ISSUES STATEMENT ON ARMED FORCES LETTER

TA080933 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee on the memorandum to the president from the chief of the General Staff and armed forces commanders]

[Text] The senior commanders of the armed forces have issued an ultimatum directed against the political parties in the parliament and the constitutional institutions. This is the initial step toward imposing cooperation between the Justice Party and the RPP--as demanded by imperialist circles and the collaborationist and monopolit bourgeoisie. This threat against the formal parliamentary institutions by the generals is an indication of a new stage reached in the political crisis. It increases the militarist clique's influence in national affairs. Though this clique does not directly have formal control of the government, it is strengthening its indirect influence over domestic and foreign policies.

This ultimatum by the armed forces senior commanders is closely linked with imperialistic and aggressive plans aimed at increasing both global and regional tension. The U.S. imperialists, who have lost their positions in Iran and have not been able to take Afghanistan under their yoke, are not exerting efforts to create new militarist blocs in our region and to open new bases.

They are massing military forces in the region in a bid to realize their hegemonist aims. The ruling classes in Turkey want to make the country a tool of the U.S. aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East. On the one hand, efforts to this end are being made to incite anti-Sovietism; on the other, secret bargaining is being conducted with the United States for the urgent signing of a military cooperation agreement which will further trample upon our independence and sovereignty.

In the domestic sphere, the ultimatum by the senior commanders of the armed forces was intended to increase the burden of the crisis on the toiling masses and force the working class to bow before the monopolies in their struggle for the signing of collective agreements and to brutally oppress the justified requests of the Kurdish people against national oppression and discrimination. In an effort to confront the influence of the anti-imperialist struggle being waged by the neighboring Iranian and Afghan peoples, the militarist clique is engaging in oppressive measures to fuel discrimination among the religious masses and various sects. The fascist Nationalist Action Party and affiliated organizations are escalating the bloody incidents of terror.

Taking advantage of the circumstances the ruling classes, on the one hand, are trying to eliminate differences among the various political forces of the bourgeoisie and, on the other, are attacking the people's democratic and progressive organizations--primarily the trade unions of the working class--in order to eliminate democratic rights and liberties through new brutal legislation and the DGM [devlet guvenlik mahkemeleri--State Security Courts]. These are the aims of the ultimatum issued by the generals.

In this way the militarist clique is trying to obstruct the mounting unity of action and revolutionary (?feelings) among the broad democratic forces and masses against the Demirel government. The militarist clique has tried through anticommunist and deviating means and demagogy to portray as a rehearsal of anarchic and divisive uprising the massive antifascist demonstrations of the youth and our people and the singing of The Internationale, the song of the working class. The clique thus wants to cover up the oppressive measures it wants to impose upon our people. To this end it is utilizing acts of terror committed by groups--posing as leftists--under the directives of the CIA and Maoists.

This move by leading commanders of the armed forces has further endangered already limited democratic liberties. In this way the generals have opened the way to a reactionary and militarist dictatorship, and have increased the fascist danger. Currently, the RPP administration has bowed to the requests of the generals and has approved the oppressive legislation of the Demirel government. Such a stand will not prevent the fascist danger or [the surging of] a reactionary and military dictatorship as they pretend. On the contrary, it will increase this danger. Slowly, increasing echelons within the RPP are realizing this fact. This step by the militarist clique which supports imperialism, monopolies and brutal legal measures has provoked discontent and reaction among the armed forces.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is struggling against these efforts by the militarist clique and the Demirel government to transform Turkey into a tool of aggressive imperialist plans and to undermine the democratic liberties and the living conditions of the people. In an attempt to obstruct an open military dictatorship and all of its brutal legislative measures, the TCP calls on the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, the Kurdish democrats, the religious masses, all RPP members and all patriotic soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers for unity of action.

[Signed] The TCP Central Committee, 6 January 1980.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT: 'TOO SOON' TO SAY DETENTE HAS FAILED

LD081605 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Van Agt: Detente Has Not Failed Yet"]

[Text] The Hague, 4 January--The Soviet intervention will not make the success of East-West detente any easier. However, it is still too soon to conclude that the policy of detente has failed. This was Prime Minister Van Agt's reaction after the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The possibility of boycotting the Olympic Games was not on the agenda of the Cabinet meeting. Indeed, Van Agt said he wonders whether responsibility for such a decision does not rest with the relevant sports organizations and sportsmen.

FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER KLAAUW VISITS VENEZUELA

For reportage on Klaus van der Klaauw's official visit to Venezuela, see the 8 January Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PORTUGAL

ASSEMBLY ELECTS SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKERS

LD090057 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida is the new speaker of the Assembly of the Republic. He was nominated by the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and polled 129 votes. The only other deputy contesting the election, Socialist Party candidate Teofilo Carvalho Dos Santos, polled only 119 votes. One of the votes cast was blank.

These figures indicate that one deputy did not vote, and that Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeido received a vote from a deputy who is not part of the Democratic Alliance majority. The voting for the post of speaker had to be repeated due to what was called a technical error during the first ballot.

The four deputy speakers of the Assembly of the Republic were also elected during the second round of voting. They are:

Nuno Rodrigues Dos Santos, PSD, 206 votes in favor, 35 against and 7 abstentions;

Antonio Arnaut, Socialist Party, 125 in favor, 117 against and 6 abstentions;

Martins Canaverde, Social Democratic Center Party, 200 votes in favor, 36 against and 12 abstentions;

Jose Vitoriano, Communist Party, 132 votes in favor, 110 against and 6 abstentions.

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Western Europe

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FISCHER, PAHR TALKS CONTINUE; DISAGREEMENT NOTED

AU091342 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna KURIER in German on 9 January 1980 carried on page 3 a report on Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's condemnation of the Afghanistan aggression at the dinner he gave in Vienna on 7 January, under the headline "Bang at GDR Dinner." The paper claims that when, 1 and 1/2 hours before the dinner, Pahr had been shown the text of Oskar Fischer's toast, which contained a passage defending the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan as a step serving stabilization and peace, he added the following passage to the text of his own toast, which had been prepared well in advance: "The events in Afghanistan are in our opinion incompatible with the policy of detente. They fill us with concern and disappointment and constitute a danger to world peace."

In a juxtaposed brief commentary headlined "Most Appropriate Slap in the Face", Wolfgang Broer says that "Foreign Minister Pahr dealt his GDR counterpart a resounding diplomatic slap in the face," and that although he struck out at the GDR the blow was actually meant for the USSR. "Fischer, who had obvious difficulty in swallowing Pahr's attack, as well as Brezhnev, once more had to take note of the fact that the Alpine republic's neutrality is not an ideological neutrality--even though this may not be to their liking and may not fit in with their wishful thinking," Broer says.

Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German on 9 January carries on page 4 the following version--attributed to APA, the AUSTRIA PRESS AGENCY--of the additional passage of Pahr's toast dealing with Afghanistan: "In view of the current world political situation I feel compelled to point out the dangers that are threatening the detente efforts. Through sad experience we know that detente is inconceivable without disarmament and without including all regions of the world. In view of the daily growing world-political danger I appeal to all member states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO to resume their endeavors to carry on detente and to miss no opportunity for opening the constructive dialog that is needed to this end. The events in Afghanistan fill us with concern and disappointment."

The Communist Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 9 January frontpages a commentary by Austrian Communist Party Politburo member Erwin Scharf, headlined "Neutrality Also In Times of Crisis." Scharf cites a TASS release of 8 January as saying that only the Afghan people, and no one else, have the right to choose their road of development and adds: "Washington's attempt to deny Afghanistan this right is nothing but a bold interference. The attempt of the leaderships of the Austrian People's Party and the Austrian Socialist Party to take advantage of the situation for propaganda against detente contradicts the commitment to pursue a policy of neutrality."

Fischer Interview

LD092015 Hamburg DPA in German 1840 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--In evident allusion to the situation in Afghanistan and Iran, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has cautioned against "allowing oneself to be carried away by one's emotion into ill-considered action." At the end of his 3-day visit to Austria, he told the press in Vienna today that the process of detente, to which there was no sensible alternative, concerned not only Europe but all other regions of the globe. The central problem was military detente, on which the GDR would continue to concentrate in the eighties. Fischer, who was received by Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, said that the dispatch of Soviet troops to Afghanistan was "fully" covered by the treaty between both countries. The UN General Assembly would certainly find it hard to adopt any decisions against the will of the Afghan Government. "Afghanistan's voice will count for much, and interference in the internal affairs of that country is not possible," he said. Fischer expressed himself in optimistic terms about the deepening of economic relations between the GDR and Austria. He conveyed to Federal Chancellor Kreisky a verbal message from state and party chief Erich Honecker. Nothing has so far been disclosed about its content.

BELGIUM

LE MONDE REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS FUELING GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD100905 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Pierre de Vos dispatch: "Danger of a Government Crisis Has Increased"]

[Text] Brussels--Unless something unforeseen happens, the government will resign Thursday. The compromise achieved on the night of 6 January following 15 hours of negotiations has been rejected by two of the five parties represented in the coalition--Andre Cools' French-speaking wing of the Socialist Party and, even more formally, Mrs Antoinette Spaak's Democratic Front of Brussels French Speakers [FDF].

The "completely incomprehensible"--as some people in political circles assert--text of the compromise states that Brussels is not to become a full-fledged region as a result of the implementation of the regionalization plan. The Flemish-speaking Christian People's Party [CVP] clearly demanded this 16 December and has, therefore, been granted its wish.

Several French-speaking ministers promised only to "submit" the plan to their party, not to support it. Therefore, the issue had been decided right from the start. Even though the Flemish parties (Mr Tindemans' CVP and Karel van Miert's Belgian Socialist Party) agreed to the compromise proposed by Mr Martens (who himself represents the CVP), the French-speaking parties were more reticent.

Mr Vanden Boeynants' Christian Social Party [PSC] yielded in view of the present circumstances--they believe that any government crisis would be unthinkable in a country affected by a doctors strike and threatened (according to OECD assessments) with a 15-percent increase in unemployment which is already the highest in the Europe of the Nine (with the exception of Ireland).

The country is drifting, French-speaking Christian Socialists assert. Social security is defaulting--its deficit will exceed 50 billion (Fr6.5 billion) in 1980--and the state budget is on the brink of the precipice. Therefore, it would be better to shelve the "community" issue. "The government," the Christian Social Party president stated, "must continue its action."

Mr Cools' Socialists are more skeptical--they believe that all the problems are intertwined. The concessions demanded from French speakers are excessive, out of proportion with the concessions which the Flemish speakers are to make, the PSC president believes. And a communique issued by the party's Bureau states that the document prepared Sunday night "imposes a renegotiation of all issues in dispute without offering any guarantee that the government declaration will be respected." The Socialist Party has appealed for "solidarity among French-speaking people" and has called a general meeting for Wednesday. A unanimous rejection of Mr Martens' proposals can be expected.

"The Moment of Truth"

As for Mrs Spaak's FDF, it formally vetoed the prime minister's text as early as the night of 7 January. The party's General Council has rejected the compromise prepared in Rue de la Loi, taking the view that French speakers have been asked to make more concessions and that French-speaking people residing in the Brussels suburbs have not even been mentioned in the protocol of the agreement. "The moment of truth" has come, Mrs Spaak stated, expressing the hope that French-speaking Christian Socialists will not "forsake the cause of the inhabitants of Brussels."

Tension has reached such a pitch that the prime minister had to postpone a cabinet meeting scheduled for the morning of 8 January. It seems that Mr Martens' room to maneuver has now been reduced to zero.

Further Background Details

LD091143 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[P.L. report: "Ministers Meet All Next Weekend To Avert Fall"]

[Text] Is the political crisis of mid-December going to flare up again in the next few days? In any event, for the moment the government is playing an extremely delicate and decisive game. For two and a half days, last week and the week before, several principal ministerial private secretaries--in fact, one or two representatives per party in the coalition--met to try to reassemble the pieces of a majority seriously fragmented by the Christian People's Party (Flemish wing) [CVP] on 15-16 December.

They are to meet once more all day this Thursday and on Friday. Their target is to draft new proposals on institutional reforms--proposals on which the Council of Ministers will be called upon to neogitate from Saturday onward and no doubt throughout the weekend. In the event of agreement within the ministerial team, each coalition party will study, on Monday, this kind of additional clause to the governmental declaration.

It will then be known whether the political situation, paralyzed since the CVP congress, will be freed and whether the senate commission on institutional reforms, summoned for 9 January, will be able to make a worthwhile resumption to its work on the second phase of reforms and especially on regionalization. Failure will very probably signify the end of the current government formula. Now, at the present state of negotiations, it seems that a rush toward the impossible is occurring once again.

The principal private secretaries' working group must in effect marry water and fire. On the one hand, it must leave intact this second so-called transitional and irreversible phase of the state reform. The French-speaking parties have in effect shown their clear opposition to any questioning of this phase, which is intended to bring about the organization of the country in three regions.

On the other hand, however, it must be supplemented with elements which by their nature guarantee the CVP that this phase in no way preempts the definitive reform of the state nor contains any irreversible element unacceptable to the Flemish side. The difficulty, one suspects, bears essentially on the status of Brussels, which the CVP no longer wants to recognize as an entirely separate third region. For the rest, the tone adopted by the last Flemish CVP congress, not only regarding the capital but also concerning the second phase of the reforms, gives a precise idea of the impasse.

From the very outset, moreover, the CVP principal private secretaries, followed by those of the Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish wing) [BSP], have called into question once more several fundamental points of bill no. 261 which puts into concrete form this transitional and irreversible phase: The principle by which regional ordinances will have the same legal validity as community decrees or national law; the distribution of powers between the regions and the central state and the status retained for Brussels. Concerning the capital, they claimed in particular total administrative autonomy in community matters for aldermen and their own funds, formal means of control in regional matters, Flemish aldermen in each Brussels commune and so forth.

The French-speaking parties reacted quite sternly, although with varying degrees of intensity, pointing out that the division into three regions could not be questioned and that all concessions must be reciprocated. They in their turn demanded guarantees for the Brussels suburbs, a special contribution for Brussels by virtue of its duties as capital and so forth.

Thus the matter has again been about the limits of Brussels. The Christian Social Party [PSC] is said to have proposed a formula aiming at integrating still more the six so-called "accessible" communes in the Brussels region. The Democratic Front of Belgian French Speakers [FDF] is said to have defended a solution similar to the Egmont Pact, aiming to organize different forms of administration for the suburban communes in proportion to the number of French-speaking voters at the next communal elections. The Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) [PS] has upheld both points of view.

On the hierarchy of future national, community and regional norms, the PSC displayed a very open attitude to the CVP, itself taking up a theme developed at the 16 December congress in realising the exercise of regional Flemish and Walldon powers by decree rather than by ordinance, the latter being reserved for Brussels' regional affairs and having less legal force. For their part, the PS and the FDF have opposed this idea.

In general terms, however, the discussion goes on from community to community, setting bloc against bloc almost systematically, without coming to any conclusion as yet. It does not seem as though negotiations have even begun seriously on any point whatsoever.

The discussion is to resume this Thursday based on a first note of synthesis drafted by the prime minister's principal private secretary, which already seems to have aroused negative reactions in the French-speaking camp. They reproach him for allegedly giving priority consideration to points asked for by the Flemings and with favoring the Dutch-speakers' point of view.

In this respect, certain people have been wondering whether the working group is not finally destined to serve above all as a screen for the prime minister to present new proposals to his partners and to try to renegotiate the government's declaration. In any case, the question being asked in the world of politics is whether he is going to plead the cause of the CVP before the other coalition parties, or indeed whether he is going to impose respect for earlier government accords. If people expect him to sit skillfully on the fence there is also the fear from the French-speaking side that, having been indirectly disowned by his own party, Mr Martens might try above all to get a reprieve from that party by snatching several fresh concessions from the French-speakers.

Whatever may be the case, one week away from the fateful date of 9 January the most extreme positions put forward in their respective camps by the CVP and FDF seem once more totally irreconcilable. Most observers believe a kind of miracle is necessary to get the governmental cart out of the ruts.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CABINET MEETING ON AFGHAN CRISIS

DW092032 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1050 GMT 9 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Hahne interview with Armin Gruenewald, deputy government spokesman, on the 9 January FRG Cabinet meeting in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What we are interested in is one subject, which certainly figured in the Federal Cabinet meeting--that is, the crisis in Afghanistan.

[Answer] Yes, Federal Minister Genscher and State Secretary Van Well from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported in detail on the development of the crisis in Iran [as heard] from its initial stages. They outlined its world-political effects and there was a long debate on it, that is to say that various federal ministers asked informative questions.

To begin with, I would like to briefly sum up the outcome of the Cabinet meeting: First, we observed with satisfaction that the debate in the United Nations on the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan, which is violating international law, actually resulted in a rather unanimous shaping of opinion in the Security Council, with the exception of the representatives of the Soviet Union and the GDR. The other states represented in the Security Council, including those of the Third World, actually are of the view that one must not tolerate this intervention by the Soviet Union. Though there has not been any condemnation because of the Soviet veto, speeches clearly show the stance taken on the matter in the Third World. Here, strictly speaking, a change in attitude within the Third World toward the Soviet Union is being continued at an accelerated pace, particularly in the Mideast region.

What also was explained is the change in relations between the United States and Pakistan. It was reiterated that the Federal Government now will intensify its long-standing course aimed at political and economic cooperation with the countries of the Third World. I say political and economic, deliberately excluding the military field, because we adhere to principles in the field of military cooperation which limit us to the NATO alliance.

Moreover, the Cabinet showed certain satisfaction with the fact that, irrespective of some criticism voiced on particular points, three opposition spokesmen yesterday joined the government in its view that a realistic detente policy actually is even more important and that it ought to be continued. We are quite satisfied with this since voices had been heard in the opposition which deliberately seemed to create the impression that detente policy in Central Europe should now be put into the drawer of history and not be touched anymore.

'Realistic' Detente Policy Supported

LD091540 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Government will continue the "realistic" policy of detente even though it regards the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a real danger and challenge. This was stressed today by Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald after the Federal Cabinet, presided over by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met for 2 hours to discuss the situation in Afghanistan and the resulting consequences. It was also announced today that the meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission scheduled for the end of January has been postponed indefinitely at Moscow's request.

the Soviet commission chairman and Deputy Premier Tikhonov gave the official reason to the Federal Economics Ministry. With regard to this, Gruenewald told the press that it was clear that, due to the illness of Premier Kosygin, Tikhonov was in heavy demand elsewhere. A new date would be sought at working level.

According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government still feels it appropriate that the United Nations concern itself with Moscow's intervention and that Third World countries be offered political and economic cooperation. The Cabinet noted with satisfaction that CDU politicians Helmut Kohl, Ernst Albrecht and Alois Mertes have made it clear, despite some individual criticisms, that they also believe a realistic policy of detente should be continued.

Genscher was briefed today by the Federal Republic's ambassador to Moscow, Hans Georg Wieck, who was recalled [as received] to Bonn, on the attitude of the Soviet leadership. Wieck is to be present on Thursday at a meeting of the Federal Security Council to discuss the Afghan crisis. According to official reports, he will return to Moscow next week.

According to Government Spokesman Gruenewald, the Federal Government shares the U.S. assessment of the situation and harbors no doubts that the Western countries must respond in a "concerted" manner. However, this might not mean "parallel action in each individual case." The government spokesman mentioned as an example the fact that the Federal Republic does not export grain to the Soviet Union and has therefore not been consulted by Washington on sanctions in grain deliveries.

Franz Josef Strauss, the CDU/CSU chancellor-candidate, has called for "partner-like solidarity" between Europe and the United States. At a New Year's reception in Munich, Strauss said the dramatic events in Iran and Afghanistan have made it brutally clear how quickly the political climate in the world can change.

WEST GERMAN-SOVIET ECONOMICS MEETING POSTPONED

LD091318 Hamburg DPA in German 1253 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission scheduled for the end of January has, at Moscow's request, been postponed indefinitely. A spokesman for the Federal Economics Ministry in Bonn announced today that the official reason for the postponement given by the Soviet commission chairman, Tikhonov, was difficulties regarding the date. Government circles in Bonn, however, are not excluding the possibility that this cancellation is connected with the present crisis regarding Afghanistan and the ensuing tensions in East-West relation.

Apparently, the postponement of this meeting of the commission, which is chaired on the German side by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, is not unwelcome to the Federal Government. This is the conclusion of observers based on a ministry spokesman's statement that the delay in talks was "by mutual agreement."

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY, DETENTE POLICY ISSUES

DW092147 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1140 GMT 9 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Krems interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are the government coalition and opposition now pulling together in their stance toward the Soviet Union after CDU Chairman Kohl yesterday [word indistinct] a consensus?

[Answer] There has been a remarkable and likewise positive conformity of all factions of the German Bundestag on important questions related to security policy in the Bundestag's last debate of 1979. At first it appeared as if some opposition speakers wanted to demand a change in the Federal Government's realistic detente policy. After statements I have heard now from Messrs Kohl and Albrecht as well as from [words indistinct] it actually seems to be like this: that the opposition, too, is interested--and I appreciate this--in continuing the realistic detente policy and, above all--and this is important for security policy--to further follow up NATO's arms control offer of 12 and 14 December 1979. I believe that [word indistinct] of course must concede to an opposition that it is critical of the government's policy. That is its task. This even can entail an advantage for a country in the foreign policy field. But if we were to reach further agreement on the basic line, namely, that we [word indistinct] our policy of arms control with the objective of achieving and securing equilibrium on a rather low level of armament, if we were to be further agreed on this target, then this would be an extremely positive result for our country because, on this issue, conformity also prevails between the Federal Government and its allies.

[Question] But dissenting views seem to remain, namely, with regard to sanctions against the Soviet Union. Opposition leader Helmut Kohl said yesterday that the Federal Republic, too, must impose such sanctions, if possible, and must not let the United States down.

[Answer] Neither the Federal Government nor any of its allies intends to go back on the United States. We favor solidarity with the United States. This is what is being discussed in the alliance and I believe that, likewise, the discussion of this question in the Foreign Affairs Committee this Friday will show that there certainly will not be any differences of opinion between the government and the opposition.

[Question] Have any decisions to this end been made by the Cabinet today?

[Answer] The Cabinet today discussed the situation resulting from events in Afghanistan. That was the second intensive discussion in the Cabinet. We also dealt with developments in the United Nations. And tomorrow the Federal Security Council will have to discuss in detail the currently emerging issues.

[Question] Do you believe that any new developments are expected for the near future?

[Answer] You ought to tell me first what you mean by new developments. I believe that what matters for us now is to consistently continue our policy. And the citizens ought to know that we are an important partner in the Western alliance, that we are doing everything in conjunction with our allies regarding NATO's long-term defense program for our security and the security of Europe. This is a chance to observe that we are doing and will continue to do everything necessary for our security within the framework of our membership in the alliance.

On Invasion of Afghanistan

LD091308 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has spoken out in favor of preserving and strengthening the independence of Third World countries.

In an article published by the Foreign Office in BUNTE ILLUSTRIERTE on Wednesday, Genscher stresses that Soviet power policy against a small nation has shaken the basic principles of peaceful coexistence between nations. It also has affected the indivisibility of detente and the building of confidence between East and West.

At the same time, Genscher advocates the continuance of the peace policy toward the East, despite present events. "We, at any rate, do not want to return to a cold war. No one would suffer more than Germany."

Genscher draws particular attention to the exposed position of the Federal Republic "at the junction between East and West." Its integration into the European Community and North Atlantic alliance has remained "basic to our existence." The foreign minister said: "I hope that those who doubted the soundness of the NATO decisions in December 1979 will have learned better after Soviet intervention in Afghanistan."

CARSTENS APPEALS FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES IN IRAN

LD101110 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal President Karl Carstens appealed to those responsible in Iran to finally release the hostages who have been held in the U.S. Embassy for over 2 months.

During the traditional New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps in Bonn today he also expressed concern about the events in Afghanistan. He stressed that the FRG supports all UN attempts to obtain immediate withdrawal of all troops.

The federal president stressed the FRG's readiness to actively cooperate in the UN's disarmament efforts. He advocated at the same time a broad dialog between East and West in order to utilize the opportunities for detente. He said that the continuation of the European Security Conference with the CSCE followup conference in Madrid is of great importance.

SPD'S PAWELCZYK COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT, DETENTE

DW081300 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0410 GMT 7 Jan 80 DW

[Telephone interview by correspondent Heribert Schwan with Alfons Pawelczyk, chairman of the Bundestag Disarmament Subcommittee and SPD Bundestag member, in Washington; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Yesterday you arrived in the American capital for a 1-week visit. What is the purpose of your visit to America?

[Answer] I come here two or three times a year to have talks. I regularly have these talks with the departments of state and defense here as well as with some White House representatives. I am commissioned to do this by our faction. It is a matter of coordination with regard to political problems on which I have to work.

[Question] Yes, and that mainly involves disarmament policy. The Federal Government has shown understanding for Carter's orders to temporarily postpone the ratification of the SALT II agreement by the U.S. Senate. Do you, does your party--the SPD--have understanding for Carter's action?

[Answer] We have understanding for it. We believe, however, that SALT II cannot be shelved. The situation for ratifying SALT II has become more complicated.

As before, SALT II serves our interests because the negotiations that must be held on SALT III are negotiations directly involving European security interests in the nuclear arms field. You know that on 12 December we made a NATO decision which basically says that we cannot just look on as the Soviet Union continues its armament in the field of nuclear medium-range missiles without taking any military countermeasures ourselves. We expressed in our decision, however, that we would like to fully renounce additional nucelar arms if possible, that is, if the Soviet Union will compromise with us to the extent that our security needs are safeguard. All this will naturally be possible only if the SALT process if continued.

[Question] Have not the Afghanistan events made these considerations obsolete? In other words, is there not a completely new situation today, particularly since Moscow rejected the NATO offer to negotiate on the limitation of the medium-range potential?

[Answer] Yes, we must be careful in these hectic times that all the agreed upon policies between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and within NATO--aimed at the creation of security through action in the field of defense policy, namely in the field of detente policy [sentence unfinished]. It is clear that the Soviet Union, with its action in Afghanistan at any rate, has endangered peace in that region and that it has gravely violated a people's right to self-dtermination. One cannot accpet it just like that. But we cannot look on either or cooperate in the taking of measures that would make us relapse into cold war. It means that in all decisions that will be made, one--the door must be kept open for the continuation of a policy of cooperation, and two--we must not nail shut all the doors through which the Soviet Union must go if it wants to withdraw from the area it has invaded.

[Question] There is the catchword, cold war. Many polticial observers say that there is a relapse into cold war, meaning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the possible reactions of America and the West. America reacted sharply to the Soviet intervention. How do you assess the drastic measures by the U.S. Government?

[Answer] I have not yet had any talks here. One reason for my stay here is naturally because I want to hear precise explanations pertaining to the exact background as well as to the planned measures. It was naturally the right thing to do at the moment, namely, to react sharply to the Soviet Union. I am interested in the planned continuation of this policy. I think that, after an initial hard reaction to the Soviet Union, the things I just mentioned must be made possible.

It is so easy to say that we live in new times and that we will not relapse into cold war. At the moment nobody is asking very much about the consequences. The consequences of relapsing into cold war would be most complicated, difficult and dangerous for Europe, for the Germans in Europe. We are located exactly on the line between the spheres of influence of both big powers. We must guarantee, together with our alliance partners, freedom for 2.4 million people in West Berlin. We must see to it that the reunification of families will continue to take place in the future. We, Germany--the Federal Republic and the GDR together--are a country on whose territory more soldiers and arms are located than in all other regions of this world. So the hazards and dangers of a cold war would be much greater for this region.

I also want to point out the following: After the Cuban affair of 1962 began a phase of limited cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States because the Cuban affair clearly demonstrated the dimensions of a continued escalation of cold war, but SALT I was ratified despite the Vietnam war. We must watch out that this dimension of continuing and implementing a security policy aimed at calming down that region does not get out of control. [as heard]

[Question] If I understand you correctly, you plead for and believe that detente policy is divisible?

[Answer] What does this mean, divisible? We have always believed that our kind of detente policy must be aimed at coming to terms in those regions with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, in those limited regions where understanding is possible and where treaties can be concluded. On the basis of limited cooperation one ought to try to achieve some progress. We or I do not think much of every attempted cooperation which is aimed at having the calming down of a situation in a certain region being linked with another region.

DIE WELT DETAILS BONN ANALYSIS OF USSR GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY

DW091235 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Jan 80 pp 1-2 DW

[Report by Bonn correspondent Manfred Schell]

[Text] Alarming reports are kept in the files of the Federal Government on the political and military aims of the Soviet Union on the southern half of the globe. Moscow's long-term plans to achieve control over raw material sources, particularly in southern Africa, are aimed frontally against economic stability in the FRG and the other Western countries: A longer interruption of chromium supplies from that region, for example, of just 30 percent would endanger 6.8 million jobs in our area. Another 14 million unemployed would be created by a supply gap of manganese and asbestos. DIE WELT publishes the most important results of these analyses which have been kept secret so far and which were concluded prior to the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops.

According to information gathered particularly by the Federal Defense Minitry and the Federal Ministry of Economics, three primary intentions on the part of Moscow can be seen:

1. The Soviet Union is concentrating its immediate efforts on political and military support for bringing direct influence to bear on the inner-African area, for example through arms supplies, the dispatching of military experts on the landing or airlifting of "proxy troops."

2. With a view to the future, the Kremlin is trying to implement goepolitical shifts in the areas of the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic and southern Africa by aiming for control of local raw material sources and transport routes.

3. Experts believe it must be assumed that the Soviet Union has "offensive ideas" of "using in due time a direct threat to the Cape route as a political means."

A direct military strike by the Soviet Union, Cuba or other communist countries against South Africa, says the analysis, is currently unlikely because of the quality and quantity of the South African Armed Forces and for other reasons.

The engagement of the Soviet Union in Africa, which could be seen for the first time between 1960 and 1962, is based on two pillars: A. on ideological-political considerations; B. on arms economy relations, which are an important foreign policy instrument for the Soviet Union. With generous financial conditions for the purchase of arms, Moscow "obviously aims for as far-reaching a control as possible of the political and military actions of the receiving country," says the analysis. "In order to achieve this aim, contracts having consultation commitments are being concluded.

The quality of arms supplied by the Soviet Union is not below the quality of arms that have been made available to other Warsaw Pact members. Military aid is being declared as arms assistance, training assistance or technical support. "In doing this the Soviet Union in the past 20 to 25 years created a worldwide network of military-technical relations; in matters of arms technology and arms economy it dominated not just the Warsaw Pact, but to a certain extent the nonsocialist states of the Third World as well.

The value of the arms supplied probably amounts to DM20 to DM22 billion. The official report says: Worldwide some 75 noncommunist states have arms and equipment. Some 42 states have large military equipment--from states of the Soviet bloc, so that every tension area of the world can use arms from the production of the Soviet bloc.

The Bonn analysis views with increasing concern the maritime strategy of the Soviet Union. The military strategy of the area created by the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic and southern Africa is expressed by the race of the big powers to watch it as completely as possible using reconnaissance systems. After the loss of installations in Somalia (Berbera), the Soviet Union will try hard to offset the lead of the United States with its bases in Australia, Diego Garcia, the Indian Ocean and the Seychelles. This would include land-based installations, intensified electronic activities of its trade and research ships and intensification of the network of satellites. It is important in this connection that at least one part of the Soviet research ships carry out purely military tasks such as, for example, measurements for the use of submarines.

The "expansive fleet policy" of the Soviet Union is demonstrated by several examples. Since 1970 it supported the setup of the Armed Forces of South Yemen and dispatched naval advisers. In 1973 Moscow achieved, on the basis of a treaty, exploitation rights for its fishery boats in the Port of Aden. In November 1977 a bigger floating dockyard was transported, among other things, to Aden, a dockyard that has been used before for the repair of Soviet warships in Somalia. Since then Aden is being used as a stopover for arms shipments to Ethiopia.

The action in South Yemen seems to be repeated now by the Soviet Union in Beira (Mozambique) in order to intensify relations with the state which have existed since 1963. Beira does not have modern repair shipyards, but Cuban technicians are said to be engaged in development work in the ports of Nacala and Maputo, something that undoubtedly indicates Soviet interests.

Moscow acted similarly in Guinea also. The Port of Conakry serves, since the end of 1970, as a basis for Soviet naval forces. A fuel deposit is said to exist in Conakry for their support.

In Angola the port and the airport of Luanda is said to be used by Soviet ships and planes. "Increasing Soviet efforts to bring influence to bear have been observed recently in Madagascar and on the Seychelles as well. The Seychelles maintain close relations with socialist Tanzania and with the strong Marxist opposition in Mauritius. Through a sea and air landing agreement concluded in 1970 the Soviet Union created the prerequisites for the fact that Port Luis, the main port, among others, serves as a basis for the Soviet fishery fleet.

The Soviets have also shown interest in the Cape Verde Islands, particularly since there is an important port and the naval base on Mindelo as well as the Sal Airport. That group of islands would be an excellent basis for Soviet troops transports to southern Africa. The Canary Islands further to the north have been supply bases in past years for the Soviet fishery fleet operating in the Atlantic. Some of the islands have been used for communications and other purposes. Other opportunities for obtaining port rights exist for the Soviets in the Port of Sao Tome, says the analysis, which concludes:

It turns out, on the whole, that the existence of Soviet naval bases in Africa is of considerable importance for threatening the Cape route and for the strategic balance of the superpowers, since submarines equipped with missiles and strategic bombers can operate from African bases against the United States. The maritime capabilities of the Soviet Union represent the potential for supporting their own political intentions in that area (through intimidation of the governments involved and prevention of interference by third parties), for direct military action in areas of war and crisis, and for controlling and interfering in naval and communications routes.

In southern Africa the political goals of the Soviet Union--says the study--are aimed at bringing influence to bear on black African states and on safeguarding or developing new military bases. This is supposed particularly to block off the influence of the United States in that area, "in order to be able in the long run to bring influence to bear on the raw material sources of the Western industrial states." Important raw materials and oil are being produced in countries that are located 7,000 to 14,000 nautical miles away from the Western consumer countries. The Cape route is the most important transport route for them for the foreseeable future, despite the opening of the Suez Canal. Currently about 500 to 600 ships pass the Cape every month; 120 to 130 tankers a month use that route coming from the Persian Gulf. It means that at present about 65 to 70 percent of West European crude oil imports are being transported over the Cape route as well as some 30 percent of important raw material imports, some 25 percent of West European food imports and some 50 percent of West European exports of investment and consumer goods.

In addition to the [already] described motives of Soviet foreign policy, the Soviet Union for itself and for its allies has a military-strategic interest in a military presence in the Indian Ocean that is based on the following: concern about the stationing of American nuclear submarines in the Indian Ocean. Since American submarines have been equipped with Polaris A-3 missiles, a part of Soviet territory could be within their range. The strategic importance of the Indian Ocean will increase considerably when the first American submarines of the Trident class are equipped with intercontinental missiles (with a range of about 7,000 kilometers) and put into operation. Another Moscow motive for a military presence in that area is the protection of their own trade and fishery fleets, including nautical research, which stresses the importance of the Cape route for Soviet naval traffic since this is the only naval connection between the European and Far Eastern parts of the Soviet Union which is ice-free all year round.

The analysis goes on to say: This does not rule out the possibility that the Soviet Union may have offensive ideas for safeguarding these interests by applying the Cape route threat as a political means in due time. For the time being, however, military actions are unlikely because of weak logistical support in that area and the escalating effects it could have on an East-West conflict. Particularly, it cannot be assumed at present that the Soviet leadership would be prepared to run the respective risks.

The analysis points out in detail the dramatic effects such a Soviet influence brought to bear on southern Africa could have for the FRG economy. Our economy greatly depends on the import of mineral raw materials from that region. A 30 percent cut in chromium imports, for example, would reduce the gross domestic production by 27 percent and endanger 6.8 million jobs. In case of a similar cut in manganese and asbestos, another 7 million jobs would be endangered in the fields of each of these two raw materials. [paragraph continues]

Present statistics of the Federal Ministry of Economy show that chromium reserves will last for 97 days, titanium reserves for 58 days and manganese for 22 days. Supplies, however, have been set up solely according to the interests of enterprises.

FRG TO EXAMINE CASES OF REFUSED ENTRY

LD051008 Hamburg DPA in German 0918 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--As part of the preparations for the meeting planned between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, the Federal Government intends to look carefully into the problem of cases of refused entry to the GDR under the travel and visiting arrangements. This was stated by Guenter Huonker, minister of state at the Chancellor's Office in a written reply to Berlin CDU Deputy Peter Rzepka who has been refused entry by the East Berlin authorities since last November. Huonker pointed out that not only the Berlin senator in charge of travel and visits but also the Federal Government has made representations to the GDR Government concerning cases of entry into the GDR being refused.

U.S. MEASURES AGAINST USSR SEEN AS ONLY A BEGINNING

DW071242 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jan 80 p 6 DW

[Thomas Kielinger article: "Sanctions, Lessons"]

[Text] Hopefully the advisers of President Carter who submitted to him the option of punitive measures against the Soviet action in Afghanistan have simultaneously noted what little effect such steps elicit on a short-term basis. It would be too easy, given American awareness and the political training of the President, to see a substitute for long-term strategies in sudden acts of national determination. The actual job in efforts toward the development of a new "containment" policy vis-a-vis Moscow is still ahead.

Grain, technology, fishing rights, cultural exchange: Decades would have to pass in dealing with the Russians before their cancellations would start to show an effect. There are escapes for most boycott measures. Little Rhodesia resisted the UN economic embargo for 14 years. The Russians have always had to exercise a tightening of their belts.

Yet a wholesome psychological effect emanates toward the inside, into American society, from the measures which President Carter announced Friday. After a long time it is the first lesson to show again that world political involvement might demand its price. The Americans had to bleed in Vietnam for so long, so profusely and so unsuccessfully that they really got sick of the idea of having to surrender something for the confounded foreign policy.

Yet, in their national feeling of self-esteem, they are still living off the idea of representing the principle of hope in the world, of being the leading power of freedom in general. Such a claim cannot be maintained without costing something. Moral sermons, if scratched only a bit, very soon expose the fresco underneath: It is withdrawal, lack of political means, power policy renunciation. This is how the United States lived through the post-Vietnam years, and due to this mentality it surrendered itself to a President in 1976 who, for 3 years, doled out the very medicine asked for in the beginning by the country that had grown to shirk risks.

This is now beginning to change. But measures such as those announced by Carter only represent a satisfaction of the immediate requirement of becoming credible again with regard to world politics. It is a swig from the "we-still-are-somebody-too" bottle. No more. The contours of the new world to which the United States will have to adapt are already beginning to take shape: It is the return to a confrontation policy which was thought overcome through the era of detente. It is the shift of the East-West tension which had been hanging suspended over theaters like Berlin for a long time, to the Middle East and its direct neighbors along the Persian Gulf and the Himalayas.

Thus, the script is being pushed brutally aside to which the industrial nations and the Third World had already begun to grow accustomed: the North-South conflict and the valiant attempts to get a grip on it. The invasion of Afghanistan by the Red Army shifts the world political coordinates: The United States must again adapt to the old adversary with enhanced imagination, increased force of determination and enhanced will for defense, whether it likes it or not.

This spells far-reaching sacrifices and duties if this country still wishes to raise its claim to being a model and anchor of freedom.

First: It must build a military presence in the Near and Middle East which will be capable of deterring any further advance of the Russians into countries immediately adjacent to the Gulf or the Indian Ocean. The aid to Pakistan is only the beginning. The negotiations on military bases as offered by Oman, Somalia and so forth are more promising. The time of bashful rejection of such a presence are past. Congress above all should comprehend this. It is necessary to install a tripwire in that region, a "flexible response" there also, which if crossed will cost the Russians as dearly as would an identical step in Western Europe.

Second: The "up and down on the world political escalator" (Henry Kissinger) which the United States practiced in the seventies must make room for a course of predictable reliability beyond even the change of administrations. In 1972, on Christmas, Nixon had bombs dropped on Hanoi--in 1979, on Christmas, the only bells ringing in the United States were bells of good hope for a happy end in Tehran. These swings of the political pendulum are too extreme.

Last New Year's Eve Jimmy Carter made many of his compatriots pale when he naively admitted that events in Afghanistan had changed his view of Moscow more than anything he had seen of the Soviet Union during the preceding 3 years. On what, one cannot but ask onself with a start, has his Ostpolitik been based to date?

So far the line that is dead sure to get applause in any Carter speech has been the remark that under his administration "not one drop of American blood has been shed to this day." Such a strategic ultima ratio [last reckoning] for a people of 220 million, is fit only for a resignation from world politics for good. Such signals did not have any particularly deterrent effect on the Soviets, nor on Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Third: One long-term sacrifice continues to be an energy policy which will bring more White House pressure to bear on the U.S. consumer and on the U.S. Congress. The dependence on energy imports weakens the position of this country at the core.

At the turn of the years 1979/1980 Jimmy Carter has been taught additional lessons in the subject of world politics. It is sad indeed that another country had to be occupied by the Soviets before an American President comprehended what is going on.

CORSICAN SEPARATISTS SEIZE HOSTAGES; DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

WA091215 London REUTER in English 1209 GMT 9 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Ajaccio, Corsica, Jan 9, REUTER--A group of armed Corsican separatists took about 30 people hostage in a hotel in central Ajaccio today, police said. They said about 40 separatists entered the hotel early today and prevented clients and staff from leaving. Security forces cordoned off the area. Corsica has been shaken by violence in recent years as autonomists campaigned for independence from the French mainland. Hundreds of bomb attacks occurred in the Mediterranean island last year.

Yesterday security forces scoured the Corsican mountains searching for a band of armed separatists holding three men they claim are undercover policemen. The police said the group fled when security forces tried to free the hostages, held in the village of Bastelica since Sunday. The separatists holding the hotel hostages are members of the Union du Peuple Corse (UPC), an organization fighting for Corsican autonomy. According to first reports, most of them came from Bastelica where security forces arrested about 20 people last night in connection with the weekend kidnapping of the three alleged undercover policemen. The security forces moved into the village 25 miles (40 km) north of Ajaccio, yesterday afternoon but the separatists managed to escape into the mountains with their three hostages.

Riot Police Stationed

LD091232 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The situation is still very tense in Ajaccio. At 0600 armed riot police took up positions in the streets surrounding the hotel occupied by the group of Corsician nationalists. For the moment the presence of two hostages in the hotel has not been confirmed. A short while ago the Corsican nationalists denied that they were there but the police believe that one of the prisoners is being held on the spot and may possible be used as a bargaining counter. The other, it is believed, is still being held captive in the brush. The Corsican nationalists are demanding an inquiry into Corsican problems and the activities of the "parallel police" of the island.

Further Developments

LD091414 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Tensions are running high in Ajaccio. A group of the Bastelica autonomists last night shut themselves up in a downtown hotel along with one of the hostages. This morning the Southern Corsican prefect stated that the 10 or so hotel guests should also be considered hostages. One of the guests, a Corsican, was able to leave the hotel at about 1000 to deliver a letter--the contents of which are unknown--from the hotel guests to authorities. The other autonomists who went underground are still holding two more hostages. The State Security Court has been informed of the situation. (Dr Edmond Sieoni) has offered to mediate the affair.

Demonstrations, Police Exchange Fire

LD092340 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] One security policeman was killed and two more were injured in Ajaccio in an exchange of fire with demonstrators. We do not have many details yet about the tragedy but it seems that it all happened near the Ajaccio Prefecture. Calm reigns near the hotel where the Corsican autonomists are holding hostage 11 hotel guests and two other men.

Deaths, Injuries Reported

LD101042 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The bishop of Ajaccio, Monsignor Jean-Charles Thomas, and the town's mayor have been at the Prefecture of Southern Corsica since 0400 this morning: They are asking the authorities to find an urgent solution for restoring calm to Ajaccio. Some unrest is reported at the doors of the Fresch High School in Ajaccio where various groups of about 300 pupils are refusing to enter the building. A resumption of mediation between the Fresch Hotel and the Prefecture seems to be underway: The chairman of the departmental Federation of Farmers Trade Unions of Southern Corsica was again admitted into the hotel this morning. As a result of last night's events three people died and five were injured, three seriously. Ajaccio had a siege atmosphere this morning. The Bastelica nationalists have been holding about 10 hotel guests hostage for 26 hours now; the autonomists are demanding the release of their comrades arrested in Bastelica.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LD091316 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Today's Cabinet meeting was devoted mainly to social and economic issues. And, as Dominique Souchier reports, Afghanistan was also discussed.

Elysee spokesman Pierre Hunt has just issued a statement. The events which have occurred in Afghanistan, the government declares, are contrary to the fundamental principles governing international life and the policy of France, which explains our vote in the Security Council. These events, the communique adds, have harmed the policy of detente, a policy to which France is attached sincerely but not unconditionally. France, for its part, does not intend to abandon this quest for detente which is of reciprocal interest; there is, moreover, no alternative other than to cold war. But, the government concludes, France considers it indispensable that the confidence necessary for the continuation of detente be restored through positive gestures, regarding in particular the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny.

There you have this statement which will, of course, be at the center of the talks which the president is to hold with Chancellor Schmidt this afternoon--a statement by the French Government which could well become the joint position of the Nine toward these events in Afghanistan and whose theme is simple: Detente does not rule out firmness.

SCHMIDT, GISCARD MEET TO DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

LD091444 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met in Paris today for an exchange of views on the crisis in the Middle East. The discussion, which was arranged at short notice, follows the chancellor's official visit to Madrid. The two leaders are expected to deal with the situation in Afghanistan following the Soviet invasion and the chances of continuing the policy of detente as desired by Bonn and Paris. Giscard and Schmidt probably will also discuss the situation in Iran. No information on the results of the discussion is expected to be given to the public.

Comment on Meeting

NC091838 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan 9 (AFP)--Talks between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this afternoon brought together the thinking of French and German analysts on current problems in Iran, in Afghanistan and in the European Community, a presidential spokesman said. President Giscard d'Estaing reportedly said that the meeting was extremely useful, in part because current circumstances make [word indistinct] study by European nations of their common positions especially necessary. Deputy presidential spokesman Jacques Blot said the exchange of views will be continued in the coming weeks at the appropriate levels. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) foreign ministers are scheduled to meet next Tuesday in Brussels.

The object of the Giscard-Schmidt meeting was to bring both leaders up to date on subjects of mutual interest, Mr. Blot said, adding that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reviewed French Government statements on Afghanistan events made public at the end of today's Cabinet meeting. On leaving the presidential palace, Mr. Schmidt said the meeting had been friendly and direct, but he declined, when asked, to say whether Paris and Bonn had adopted a common position toward Moscow in the Central Asian crisis. President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday had a telephone talk with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, discussing Iran and Afghanistan. The West German chancellor, who arrived in Paris from Madrid at the beginning of the afternoon, was expected to be back in Bonn later today.

GISCARD: FRANCE WILL NOT SEND WHEAT TO USSR

LD091038 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The situation in Afghanistan has provoked a new and very strong reaction from American President Jimmy Carter, who denounces the ever-increasing aggression of the Soviet Union. For Carter, Afghanistan in 1980 is even more serious than Budapest in 1956 or Prague in 1968. On the line from Washington is France-INTER's special correspondent Denis Poncet:

The head of the executive took the opportunity to stress the support of the international community and, in particular, that of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing who, during a telephone conversation assured President Carter that France would not deliver wheat to the Soviet Union. Yes, and, in addition, President Giscard d'Estaing had a telephone conversation with Jimmy Carter yesterday. Today the president is receiving West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to try and define a joint stand toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

PCF COMMUNIQUE ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AFGHANISTAN

LD081239 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Apparent text of 4 January "PCF Politburo Communique"]

[Excerpt] The Politburo examined certain aspects of the international situation.

Giscard d'Estaing is overdramatizing the situation. He wants to distract attention from the real problems facing France and the French people. He hopes to obtain a kind of holy alliance by which the workers would agree to contribute to their own excessive exploitation.

In fact the world's present development is characterized mainly by peoples' thrust toward independence, control of their resources, a better life, freedom and socialism.

Peoples are struggling in growing numbers because they reject the inhuman situation of inequality, poverty and plunder, and this movement is causing a crisis in the imperialist countries faced with increasingly insoluble problems.

As our 23rd congress stressed, imperialism does not yield without a fight. In an attempt to safeguard its positions it is resorting to measures which are causing international tension.

The United States with its Euromissiles is reviving the arms race. This decision is arousing growing anger in West Europe. The United States is postponing the ratification of the SALT agreements. It is increasingly interfering, exerting pressure and intervening in various regions of the world. It is unleashing its ideological war.

Despite these dangers, peoples' struggle and the already considerable change in the balance of international forces lead us to see more reasons for confidence than for pessimism in the present situation. We reject the resignation and submission which Giscard claims are justified by this situation. We are fighting.

The acute class struggle of the present period prompts us to strengthen the people's movement for disarmament and detente, for a new world system based on justice, respect for peoples and men. It makes us determined to step up our initiatives for specific progress toward these great human objectives.

This general analysis sheds light on the events in Afghanistan. In the past few years the Afghan people have chosen a progressive path. U.S. imperialism is trying, directly or indirectly, to oppose this people's movement and even to recover its lost ground.

We reaffirm the PCF's unswerving attachment to the principles of peoples' sovereignty and freedom to determine their future and to noninterference. We take account of each country's right to request aid from an ally to resist foreign interference.

It is with these principles in mind that we learned of the Soviet Government's explanations that it responded to an appeal--in accordance with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty--for Soviet aid against a rebellion supported from outside.

We also noted the Afghan Government's statements in which it announced the release of political prisoners, stated its intention to follow a policy of progress carrying a guarantee of public freedom, individual rights and respect for religions, and declared its support for establishing good-neighborly and peaceful relations with all neighboring countries.

Our party, which traditionally shows solidarity with progressive and people's forces fighting for independence, democracy and socialism, hopes that this democratic process will develop rapidly and enable the Afghan people to insure their march toward progress in complete sovereignty and peace. The PCF is following the situation closely.

In keeping with the 23D congress our party and its secretary general have engaged in intense international activity recently.

George Marchais has visited Yugoslavia, Algeria, Poland, Nicaragua and Cuba. He has met with Yasir Arafat and the POLISARIO leaders. Tomorrow he leaves for Italy for talks with Enrico Berlinguer. Next week he will head a PCF delegation to the Soviet Union.

In these visits and meetings the secretary general is primarily concerned with the struggle for independence and democracy and the fight against poverty and for a new international system. He has paid and is paying the closest possible attention to everything which concerns freedom, cooperation between peoples, disarmament and the consolidation of peace.

LE FIGARO SCORES 'SPINELESSNESS' OF WEST

LD081631 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 Jan 80 pp 1-2 LD

[Max Clos article: "Spinelessness"]

[Text] Iran and Afghanistan represent two major setbacks for the free world, but the free world is barely aware of it.

In Tehran the 50 U.S. Embassy hostages are entering their third month of captivity under unbearable conditions, and there is no sign of their release. A religious fanatic has undertaken to humiliate the West and to demonstrate that the United States is truly a paper tiger. This demonstration is not entirely ineffective.

In Kabul 50,000 Soviets troops are exterminating the "rebels," branded as "terrorist bandits." With disconcerting cynicism, Moscow explains that the troops intervened at the request of the legal government (the very government which the troops brought along in their trucks) to establish at last a "socialist" and "democratic" system in a "liberated" country.

What does the West do? It deplores, condemns, invokes major principles and appeals to the Security Council. Mr Carter takes great care to make it known that the use of force is ruled out and that the United States could not consider halting the food supplies without which the attackers would die of starvation. No, the U.S. President is counting on gaining a decisive victory: the condemnation of the ayatollah and Brezhnev by the "international community."

The tragedy is that the West seems sincerely convinced by this nonsense, failing to realize that this condemnation--supposing it does take place, which is not even certain--would not change anything at all either in Tehran or in Kabul.

The Western leaders seem to base their system of reasoning on the idea that the world is a club of civilized peoples observing the same rules and shaped by the same principles. They are proving incapable of seeing the obvious fact that their adversaries belong to another world--for Khomeyni, the world of religious fanaticism; for the USSR, the world of cold pragmatism.

For our part, we try to be reasonable and to understand. We act cautiously. The president of the French Republic reminds us that France is "attached to the detente policy." But where is this detente? He assures us that the Soviet intervention in Kabul could "have been brought about by the domestic situation in Afghanistan."

Would the international community and France have been as understanding if the United States, a month before the shah's departure, had carried out a military intervention in Tehran, at the request of the legal government and on account of the "domestic situation in Iran?"

I do not know what should be done. But I do know one thing: If we continue to believe that the free world will save itself by retreating in the hope that everything will miraculously resolve itself, it is doomed. Nothing ever resolves itself and words are not enough to halt an organized force determined to advance its pawns wherever it can--wherever it meets nothing but spinelessness and minds too refined to realize that there is a point beyond which the only alternatives are to fight or to surrender. Without going back to Byzantium and the Turks, the free world could perhaps remember what happened in 1938.

The peoples do not want war. Who does? But by wanting peace at all costs, one ends up losing both peace and freedom. In any case, the way things are moving, perhaps there will be no need for war. Hungary and Czechoslovakia have already been "liberated" without a fight.

GOVERNMENT STOPS ALL AID TO AFGHANISTAN, RECALLS ENVOY

AU100817 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 10 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 10 (ANSA)--Italy has decided to cut off all of its aid to Afghanistan within a bilateral context and has recalled all of its staff engaged in technical aid programs in that country, Minister Adolfo Sarti told the Chamber of Deputies here Wednesday. The minister for relations with the Parliament stressed that the measures were in no way meant to be punitive with regard to "a people who have all of our solidarity". He said that world public opinion had been deeply shaken by the grave events in Afghanistan "which alter the [word indistinct] in an entire geographic area".

A basic premise to any development of the detente process was the bringing to an end of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Sarti stated. Soviet soldiers are even now directly engaged in operations aimed at putting down the insurrectionist movements in Afghanistan, he said. The very fact that there was such resistence to the Soviet intervention, he said, testified to the Afghan people's desire to solve their problems themselves, without outside interference, and underscored even more fully in the eyes of the world the Soviet military intervention, Sarti stressed. He reminded the deputies that the Italian Government had decided to recall its ambassador in Kabul for consultations.

Turning to the situation in Iran, Sarti said that it was clear that a free and prosperous Iran was important for world peace. Therefore, the minister continued, it appeared ever more essential to remove without delay the chief reasons for a state of conflict that went beyond the mere aspect of bilateral Iranian-American relations and threatened to involve the entire field of Iran's relations with the West. Recalling Italy's efforts to get the American hostages released, Sarti stressed that the American nation and government had so far reacted to the hostage affair with dignity and a sense of responsibility. "It is our hope that the international community and law will prevail", he said.

Further Details

LD092005 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] As regards Afghanistan, Sarti said that the situation gave cause for serious concern as regards detente. In order that peace and detente between peoples may be protected, the intervention of Soviet armored divisions in Afghan territory must be ended. The situation in Afghanistan is followed with close attention by our government, also owing to the responsibility which [words indistinct] the EEC in the next 6 months.

As regards the situation in Iran, Italy took and has maintained an attitude of noninterference, but has not failed--in accord with other EEC countries--to put pressure on the Iranian authorities following the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. [Words indistinct] 16 November called for the immediate restoration in the Iranian capital of respect for the norms of international law. I am certain to interpret the feelings of the Chamber and the whole Italian people, concluded Sarti, by appealing to the Iranian people to put an end to the inacceptable violation of the norms of international law which has taken place in Tehran. At the same time we express to the American people the full solidarity of the Italians in the efforts made for the liberation of the hostages.

NEW GOVERNMENT SECRETARIES, UNDER SECRETARIES LISTED

LD092250 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The following is a list of the names of the secretaries and under secretaries of state in the sixth government:

Secretary of state assistant to the prime minister, Vasco Pulido Valente

Secretary of state of the presidency of the council of ministers, Antonio Bras Teixeira

Secretary of state for social communication, Carlos Pedro Brandao de Melo de Sousa e Brito

Secretary of state for culture, Vasco Pulido Valente

Secretary of state for the environment, Elidio Alves de Araujo

Secretary of state assistant to the deputy prime minister, Ribeiro e Castro

Secretary of state for European integration, Rui Almeida Mendes

Secretary of state for administrative reform, Carlos Martins Robalo

Secretary of state for foreign affairs, Luis Azevedo Coutinho

Secretary of state for emigration, Maria Manuela Aguiar Dias Moreira

Secretary of state for regional and local administration, Jose Albino da Silva (Beneda)

Secretary of state for internal administration, Jose Luis da Crux (Vilassa)

Secretary of state assistant to the minister of finance and the plan, Jose Antonio de Silveira Godinho

Secretary of state for the budget, Antonio Jorge de Figueiredo Lopes

Undersecretary of state for the budget, Rui Carlos Alvarez (Carpe)

Secretary of state of the treasury, Jose Alberto Vasconcelos Tavares Moreira

Secretary of state of finance, Alibio Barroso Pereira Dias

Secretary of state for planning, Miguel Jose Ribeiro Godilha

Secretary of state for higher education, Sebastiao Jose Formosinho Sanches Simoes

Secretary of state for education, Roberto Artur da Luz Carneiro

Secretary of state for youth and support, Joaquim Manuel Araujo e Sa

Secretary of state for labor, Jose Queiroz Lopes Raimundo

Secretary of state for employment, Luis Morales

Secretary of state for health, Fernando Jose Costa e Sousa

Secretary of state for social security, Antonio Jose de Castro Bagao Felix

Secretary of state for the family, Maria Teresa da Costa Macedo

Secretary of state for agrarian structuring, Joao Ribeiro Golao

Secretary of state for agrarian development, Jose Vicente de Jesus de Carvalho Cardoso

Secretary of state for trade and agricultural industries, Francisco Manuel Durao Lino

Secretary of state for fisheries, Joao de Albuquerque

Secretary of state for internal trade, (Escaja) Goncalves

Secretary of state for trade, Armando de Sousa e Almeida

Secretary of state for tourism, Dr Alberto Reguejra

Secretary of state for energy and mines, Antonio Joaquim Garras de Silva Pinto

Secretary of state for the transforming industries, Ricardo Manuel Simoes Baiao (Horta)

Secretary of state for housing and urbanization, Casimiro Antonio Pires

Secretary of state for public works, Carlos Jose Sanches Vaz Pardal

Secretary of state for transportation, Jose Miguel Nunes Anacoreta Correia

Secretary of state for the merchant marine, Jose da Silva Domingues.

We would like to add that the new secretaries of state will be sworn in tomorrow at 1230.

FRG: CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON MADRID TALKS

DW091422 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0545 GMT 9 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Wagner interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Madrid; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Spanish journalists have highly praised you by saying that you did not cancel your visit to Madrid despite events in Afghanistan or Iran. Was Spain also important to you, or was the other less important?

[Answer] I would like to say two things in reply: First, I do not think much of public excitement. I do not think that the world situation is such that the federal chancellor must be glued to his desk in Bonn next to the telephone. After all, Spain also has telephones. Second, I must tell you that I considered the visit to Madrid very important. I have been happy about it for a long time, and I have been preparing for it for a long time. The value of this exchange of opinions was confirmed particularly with regard to one point--the Near and Middle East conflicts. Here in Madrid there are people who are very well informed and have very good judgment regarding the situation there. That was a gain for me.

[Question] It has been noted with bewilderment in Madrid that Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky considers it unlikely that a followup Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) will take place this year. Do you share this opinion?

[Answer] I read in the newspapers about the Austrian federal chancellor's statements. I can very well understand his concern. Generally, I would like to start out from my basic stance, namely, that particularly in critical times the states must continue their talks and personal contacts must continue between the people bearing responsibility in the states. Once they stop talking to each other, the situation will begin to become critical. My basic attitude is that all bodies and organizations that are talking to each other in the East and the West must not stop. Naturally, developments can take place in the course of 1980 that could lead to another assessment. But presently I do not foresee anything like that.

We have worked quite a bit on seeing to it that the CSCE followup conference takes place here in the Spanish capital in the fall of 1980 and that good preparations are made. We from Bonn particularly contributed to preparatory work with regard to so-called confidence-building measures that should be decided here. I can well understand the Spanish concern that this conference will be endangered.

[Question] Spanish interests center on negotiations pertaining to Spain's joining the European Community. At least it seems like that if one looks at the papers. Would Madrid be prepared to limit, at least temporarily, Spanish workers' freedom of movement in the European Community which, I believe, would be complying with Germán wishes?

[Answer] Problems pertaining to Spain's membership in the European Community were not the main point of my talks. The main point was an exchange of opinions on world political and economic affairs. I have already given the key words--Near and Middle East. I can add the key word Afghanistan.

But naturally we also discussed membership in the European Community. The FRG does not have a mandate to negotiate here. The European Commission has the negotiating mandate. The problem pertaining to Spanish workers' freedom of movement must be assessed--as regards German interests--in the same way as the problem of Greek workers' freedom of movement, once Greek membership in the European Community has been negotiated. In other words, we will support relatively long transitional periods regarding this detailed problem. The Spanish side knows that. It does not complain about it. After all, we in Germany presently have a million foreign workers and their families. Everybody knows that great efforts must still be made to obtain decent apartments for these 4 million people, and that particularly great efforts must be made to satisfy the needs of young people with regard to schools and professional training, just as the needs of young German people have been satisfied. We must not overstrain our forces.

[Question] You have talked to the general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish opposition leader. What value do you attribute to his efforts in Latin America, for example?

[Answer] Gonzalez is not the only Spanish politician with particularly good relations with Latin America. That pertains certainly also the government and many other Spanairds outside the political field. It pertains also to the economic and cultural fields. I believe that Gonzales plays a very positive role in this respect: I think that the political role he has played here in Spain in past years has been very impressive. I have seen him many times: I saw him in Madrid 1 1/2 or 2 years ago. Frequent talks with him have confirmed my assessment that he is next to Prime Minister Suarez, and particularly King Juan Carlos. I would name him first--after these two leading figures--that is, the third most important leading figure in Spanish politics.

[Question] You mentioned the king. Was that discussion partner also a partner with regard to political judgment?

[Answer] I do not want to touch here on the constitutional position of the king of Spain in Spanish politics. It is not quite clear to me, but I think I can say with some caution that the state of King Juan Carlos' information and his strength of judgment in political talks are very impressive, as I said before.

Further Details

LD091436 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has just left Madrid for Paris after having held a press conference in the Spanish capital with many journalists. During the press conference he summarized everything discussed in Spain during his meetings with the Spanish prime minister and Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez. We now have a report from our colleague, Hector Arenas:

[Arenas] Before many national and foreign journalists, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said at midday today in Madrid that relations between Spain and West Germany are magnificent, excellent. Later on he added: After 2 days of talks I leave Spain deeply satisfied.

Schmidt said, in short, that Spain's entry into the EEC will not be easy but at the end of the negotiating process it will be good for both sides. Germany will continue to support Spain's membership in the Community.

He praised the way in which Spain and its people are carrying out the transition to democracy as well as the measures taken to remedy our state budget deficit, the reduction of the money supply and the fight against inflation.

In the international field, he said that, in view of the problem of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, Spain and Germany are agreed on the danger that this suggests for world peace. Schmidt said that there ought now to exist united Western solidarity as well as permanent contact with the Third World in facing these questions.

Schmidt was quite definite when he said, as you can hear, that in his talks with the king, Prime Minister Suarez and Gonzalez of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party, PSOE, he did not touch on the subject of Spain's membership in NATO. He said that this was a Spanish problem and the Spanish people will decide whether or not to join this organization. In connection with this problem the military situation in Ireland, Greece and France had to be remembered. They had once belonged to the Atlantic alliance but now were not part of it.

On the problems of negotiations on Spain's entry into the EEC, he said that this was the responsibility of the Brussels commission where they would take into account Spain's interests and those of the other member countries.

On the status of Spanish workers in Germany, he said that the main problem was the labor's freedom of movement. Later Schmidt said that his country would ask Spain for a period of transition for the free movement of workers, similar to that arranged with Greece.

Finally, we have to say that at the moment Schmidt is traveling to Paris to meet President Giscard d'Estaing, to discuss the major international problems.

This is Hector Arenas.

NEW AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD091341 [Editorial Report LD] Madrid ABC in Spanish on 29 December 1979 publishes on page 9 an unattirubted report entitled "Jose Luis Graullera Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea," reporting the official gazette's announcement of the appointment of the following new Spanish ambassadors: Jose Luis Graullera Mico (Equatorial Guinea), Adolfo Martin-Gamero y Gonzalez-Posada (Switzerland), Aurelio Valls Carreras (Norway) and Manuel Maria Sassot Canadas (Oman, residing in Jiddah).

FINLAND

OLESEN RETURNS HOME AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD091452 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and his wife returned home today after their official visit to Finland. At Helsinki-Vantaa Airport Minister Olesen was seen off by Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen and others. During the 2-day visit Olesen and Vaeyrynen had talks on topical international events and bilateral issues. Olesen also met with Premier Mauno Koivisto.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND ON AFGHAN SITUATION, IMPLICATIONS FOR DETENTE

LD090941 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[AFTENPOSTEN interview with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund; date, place not given: "Soviet Union Will Lose Much"]

[Text] "The government takes a serious view of the situation which has arisen regarding the Soviet military incursion [innmarsj] into neighboring Afghanistan," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told AFTENPOSTEN. He does not rule out that we are heading for a tougher period between the superpowers.

"I do not know what the Soviet Union wants to achieve by the action, nor do I know its motives. But it seems obviously clear that the Russians will lose much by this action," Frydenlund asserted.

"First, the Soviet Union will have to allow for protracted resistance and guerrilla warfare in Afghanistan itself--something which the terrain there invites. Second, the Russians will experience a serious strain on their relations with Muslim countries at a time when the latter are playing an increasingly important role in international politics and where religion plays an absolutely vital role in their policies.

"Third, it is difficult to see how the incursion into Afghanistan will not result in closer understanding and enhanced cooperation between the United States and China since Afghanistan lies right on the dividing line of the two countries' interests.

"And, finally, I am also afraid for the effects on the wider process of detente in Europe precisely at a time when we face great opportunities for negotiation in a number of spheres," the foreign minister said.

[Question] President Carter has said that the United States and its allies will react to the entry with more than protests. What measures are possible?

[Answer] I do not know what he has in mind, but he said that he wants to consult other countries' leaders with a view to potential countermeasures. It is natural to place emphasis on reactions from the countries in the area.

[Question] Are we heading toward a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Norway's policy is to work for detente and rapprochement between the superpowers. This will also be our task in this situation. But we cannot rule out that we are entering a tougher period, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said. He recalled that Norway has expressed the government's reaction to the entry into Afghanistan to the Soviet ambassador in Oslo.

CARRINGTON NOTES POSSIBLE COUNTERMEASURES ON AFGHANISTAN

LD091230 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1114 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, left London today for a tour of five West and South Asian countries, and hinted that Britain, if asked by the United States, might consider a naval presence in the area following Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington flew from Heathrow Airport to Ankara for talks with the Turkish prime minister and foreign minister. He then flies to Oman for a meeting with the sultan, on to Saudi Arabia at the beginning of next week and then to Pakistan. He is also expected to pay a brief visit to India to meet Mrs Gandhi.

Before flying out on a private RAF VC-10 jet Lord Carrington said: "I think it is important that one should go and hear at first hand what the countries in the area are thinking and how they view the situation. I also think it is very important to let them know that we in the West are not disinterested."

He continued: "I shall also be listening to what they say about the situation in Iran and Afghanistan, and their views upon it, and how they see events unfolding. I shall make it very clear to them that the West, particularly the British, are very well aware of the gravity of the situation. We want to impress upon them that we are taking steps to make it plain to the Soviet Union that this sort of thing cannot happen again without consequences even more serious than this time."

Lord Carrington said that NATO were already holding talks to decide what "concerted pressure" could be put on the Russians. But he ruled out the possibility of British troops being sent to Oman. "I don't think that is necessarily the right answer. It may be that the United States Government will feel it necessary to increase their presence in that part of the world and if they asked us to do something we would obviously have to consider it. But I imagine if we did consider something of that kind it would be of a naval presence," he added.

The foreign secretary warned the Russians that they would not have things all their own way in Afghanistan. He said: "I would think that anyone who says Afghanistan is completely conquered is not entirely wise. I think the Soviet Union is going to have very considerable trouble, and they brought it on themselves. But of course, they are there in very, very big strength and the Afghans are not heavily armed so there is a very considerable advantage on the side of the Soviet Union."

Lord Carrington added: "There has been universal condemnation of the Soviet Union but, of course, words are not enough and obviously we will take some action."

MORNING STAR REITERATES OPPOSITION TO AFGHAN INTERVENTION

LD041127 London MORNING STAR in English 4 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Carter Stokes It Up"]

[Text] The decision by President Carter to ask the U.S. Senate to delay consideration of the SALT 2 agreement is an act which can only strengthen the cold-war campaign of the most reactionary forces in the U.S. and Western Europe.

These warmongers have been on the rampage for months against ratification of SALT 2, and have been right in the forefront of the drive to install the cruise missile in Western Europe.

Mrs. Thatcher will no doubt be delighted. She has gone out of her way to mobilise reaction in Europe against the Soviet Union. The Tories set the pace on the cruise missile.

As a result, every proposal put forward by the Soviet Union for calling a halt to this latest escalation in the arms race was dismissed out of hand.

Small wonder that relations with the Soviet Union were becoming strained even before the Afghan events.

This does not of course justify what happened there. The MORNING STAR has made clear in its editorial on Monday its opposition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

As we said then, the principle of non-interference in other countries is central to the task of mobilising the mass movement on an international scale in support of peace, disarmament, and the anti-imperialist struggle.

The violation of this principle by a socialist country can only play into the hands of the enemies of detente.

What the situation demands today is political struggle on an international scale, exposing imperialist intrigue, and utilising the principle of non-interference to rally world opinion and isolate the imperialists.

But what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan cannot be used in any way as an excuse to justify President Carter's action.

The U.S. and the other imperialist powers are in no position to read lectures on morality to the Soviet Union or anyone else.

Their histories are a saga of bloody interventions aimed at enslaving the world's peoples for the greater profit of the big business monopolies.

The world's peoples must make it clear that they are not prepared to stand by and see the enemies of peace and social progress hypocritically exploit the situation which the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has now created.

The British labour movement has a particularly crucial role to play in this respect. Our country and our working people have absolutely nothing to gain from stirring up the cold war.

Those cruise missiles are no defence for Britain. Rather do they threaten us with nuclear annihilation.

It is important that the fight for peace be stepped up particularly in Britain. And here the broadly based conference on peace being called in London on the weekend of January 26 is of key importance. Credentials can be obtained from Mrs. Pavett, c/o LIBERATION, 313 Caledonian Road, London, N1.

TFSC PRESIDENT HOSTS UN REPRESENTATIVE GALINDO-POHL

TA091842 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said his luncheon meeting with the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, is not connected with reports that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has begun his efforts to insure the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Denktas gave a luncheon for Galindo-Pohl today. Speaking with reporters afterward, Denktas said that current issues were discussed during the luncheon. However, there are certain reports that Waldheim has begun an initiative. It would be useful to note that this luncheon is not related to that. The honorable Galindo-Pohl asked for our attitude and view on the Maras [Varosha] issue. I told him that our attitude and view regarding Maras were already spelled out in our statements. There is nothing to add or subtract from these statements. It is not a question of Waldheim having begun his initiative and continuing his moves, as reported by the Greek Cypriot press.

Replying to a question on whether Galindo-Pohl's meeting with Greek Cypriot administration Foreign Minister Rolandhis yesterday was coincidence and whether this luncheon was previously planned, Denktas said: This luncheon was previously planned. Hence, it is not related to Galindo-Pohl's meeting with Rolandhis.

Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu, Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor at the intercommunal talks and his adviser Necati Munir Ertekun also attended the luncheon.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON VAROSHA, COMMONWEALTH MEETINGS

TA072108 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 7 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas has said that it is the duty of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] to take the necessary measures to prevent the hotels in Maras [Varosha] from deteriorating. Replying to various questions by reporters today, Denktas answered a question about the complaint submitted by the Greek Cypriots to the United Nations on the Maras issue and the report in the Greek Cypriot press that the United Nations will take effective action in a bid to prevent the opening of Maras for settlement.

Denktas recalled that the Maras area is a region in the TFSC. Pointing out that the United Nations deals with world issues and that domestic administrations deal with domestic problems, Denktas said that rights are granted to the owners and an appeal was made within the framework of these rights. Noting that the point is to be able to handle this issue intelligently, Denktas said that the [word indistinct] will be discussed and solved within the laws of the TFSC.

He said: The Greek Cypriot administration has no authority to interfere in this matter. The fact that the Greek Cypriot administration, which is engaged in an inhuman and international economic attack on the Turkish Cypriot community in disregard of the sixth article of the decision made at the summit meeting [between Denktas and Kiprianou], has remembered this sixth article is quite interesting, even comical.

Recalling that the Greek Cypriot administration has been an illegal administration since 1963, Denktas said that the inhuman measures implemented by the Greek administration in a bid to crush the Turkish Cypriot community surpass the barbarism of the Middle Ages.

Pointing out that it is regrettable that certain parliament presidents, who arrived in southern Cyprus for the commonwealth parliament presidents permanent committee meeting, did not come to the TFSC despite invitations, Denktas said that the Foreign Ministry will deliver the TFSC's regrets and views to the parliament presidents.

I SIMERINI DEPLORES GOVERNMENT SILENCE ON AFGHAN EVENTS

NC091155 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 9 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Editorial: "The Good Invasion"]

[Excerpts] In April 1978, Moscow put Taraki in power in Afghanistan as the most trustworthy communist of that country. Later, it was decided that he should be executed.

Amin--another progressive communist, loyal to Moscow--smashed in Taraki's head. However, the Kremlin has smashed in Amin's head through another person, Karmal, still more progressive and more communistic. How and when the latter's head will roll is another chapter. What AKEL is celebrating here, is that the progressive and patriotic Amin had to be smashed so that another more progressive and more patriotic communist could come to power.

All the assassins in Afghanistan were stooges of Moscow. Finally, the Soviet troops themselves came to assassinate the assassins. Yet, AKEL dares call on EDEK to support the Soviet invasion. However, EDEK remains silent and so does the Cyprus Government. But let us see what is of importance; let us regard the government, because to deal with AKEL's stand in the least constitutes political stupidity, since AKEL is a blind stooge and loyal mouthpiece of Moscow's foreign policy.

So, what happens to our president? The government spokesman does not say anything; instead of answering questions, he sometimes smiles and sometimes he "makes puns... the anti-imperialist Soviet invasion" that has overthrow a "militant" friend of Cyprus, communist Amin, is it good or bad? It is rumored that Mr Papaioannou has drawn the government's attention and told them: "Look, Moscow has carried out a good invasion but did so to deal imperialism a blow and not Afghanistan. Cyprus is waging an anti-imperialist struggle...the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan is a considerable and practical strengthening of the Cyprus struggle. Besides, you must not forget that the votes received at the United Nations are given by the Soviet Union. If you criticize the invasion you must forget these votes. It is in the interest of Cyprus to be on the side of the anti-imperialist Soviet invasion in Afghanistan..."

President Kiprianou and his government have frozen, they do not know what to do. When we told them that they are captives of AKEL, they grinned. Now, if they have any political blood in their veins, they should be lamenting. They remain silent and think. However, their problem is very simple. They should have no illusions if they do not condemn this invasion. Turkey will forever be invoking Afghanistan to defend its own good invasion, at the same time, when the president visits the West--as he is planning to do--he will be asked, without the slightest diplomatic politeness: "Mr President, have you condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? How then can you expect us to condemn the Turkish invasion of Cyprus?"

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--The republic's high commissioner in Australia, Mr Mousioutas, has also been appointed Cyprus Ambassador to Japan. The Japanese Government has given its consent for his accreditation. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC]

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO PAPANDREOU ON AFGHANISTAN, SOUDA BAY

AY071450 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 AT

[Text] The government accused Papandreou of contradictions and of being badly informed with respect to his two statements yesterday in which he said permission for the docking of a Turkish tugboat at Souda was granted by allied sources, while in fact the permission was granted by the chief of the Greek Naval General Staff. In addition, Papandreou protested Greece's support of the appeal to the UN Security Council over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan while only a few days earlier the chairman of PASOK had personally condemned the Soviet invasion.

The government's reaction to these two statements made by the chairman of PASOK was expressed in a statement by a government spokesman who said: "As usual the chairman of PASOK fell victim to false information. Based on this information he built castles in the sand. No foreigner issues permits either for Souda or for any other portion of Greek territory. The Turkish tugboat entered Souda because of a severe storm and it did so after permission was granted by the chief of the Greek Naval General Staff.

"At the same time the chairman of PASOK, being a hound for publicity, accused the Greek Government of signing the appeal, along with 48 other countries, asking for the UN Security Council to convene because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He also accused the government of concealing this fact. The signing of a public document, however, in itself is not a secret action. The government did not have either a reason for concealing the fact or a reason for publicizing it. In addition, the signing of a proposal for UN intervention is the most peaceful and legal of acts. It expresses the government's concern over the intervention in the internal affairs of a third country. This is an intervention over which we the Greeks have had a bitter experience, since the intervention in Cyprus that occurred 5 years ago still continues.

"It is, however, both noteworthy and lamentable that what Papandreou says today is contrary to what he said only a few days ago."

KARAMANLIS TO BRIEF PARLIAMENT ON 11 JAN

AT091415 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 9 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The government unexpectedly informed opposition parties yesterday that K. Karamanlis will brief the Chamber of Deputies on the course of our national issues on Friday morning, the day after tomorrow. The government spokesman stated that the briefing will be held unless "unforeseen events" intervene; he did not clarify what could intervene to postpone the discussion.

A few days ago a government source had defined the timeframe for the briefing as 8-22 January, but everything indicated that the government was orienting itself toward the end of the month rather than this week. The government provided no explanation for this surprise (48 hours remain for the opposition to prepare itself).

Opposition circles were wondering whether the government expects "something" at the end of the month and wants the discussion to precede it.

In any event, the briefing of the prime minister and the discussion--at the level of party leaders--which will follow, will be of special interest because it will be an entire year since the last briefing. The briefing is expected to find national issues in a "state of suspense" and the more general international atmosphere especially bad, and will coincide with the aggravated state of relations between the government and the official opposition.

It is expected that, in addition to the sharp criticism he will level at the way the New Democracy government has dealt with national issues, leader of the official opposition A. Papandreou will also refer to domestic issues [as published]. (The first will be the economic issue), and to the more general political atmosphere that is being formed with the advent of the new year.

One way or another, it will be the "first confrontation," not only of the new year, but of a course which, because of the state of affairs, begins today and will end with the vote for the election of a president of the republic (from 15 April to 10 May).

TA NEA CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY TO DEFEAT KARAMANLIS

AT081406 Athens TA NEA in Greek 8 Jan 80 p 9 AT

[The "Free Opinion" column by Yiannis Katris: "Two Sides of the Coin--the Opposition: the Moment for Responsibility"]

[Text] There will be no fundamental change in our political and generally our national affairs as a result of whether or not Karamanlis passes from his position as prime minister and leader of his party to that of president of the republic. It is permissible to hope that such a change will only take place if and when the right ceases to control the fates of our people and the nation.

It is essential that as we enter 1980--a year of significant political changes in our country and a year of explosive dangerous international developments--the democratic public opinion fully understands this.

These "changes" will commence at the end of Tsatsos' term of office and when Karamanlis overtly aspires to succeed him as "supreme dignitary" (thus becoming an equal to Giscard D'Estaing). The government press has already predetermined the prime minister's decision, despite the fact that he personally--as we are informed by political reportage--"appears to believe that he has offered so much that he is now allowed to withdraw," in other words, to become a private citizen. (This evaluation by Karamanlis, apart from demonstrating his great modesty, reminds us of the people's saying, "push me even though I don't want to go.")

Consequently, it is almost certain that in a few months Karmanlis will move from his "three room" small apartment on Irodhis Attikos St.--a well known 'poor' area--to the presidential palace next door from where authoritarianism will emanate with increased constitutional authority and even greater irresponsibility.

What puts a fly in the prime minister's ointment is that he--being such a god--will be forced to the bitter test of being voted down by common mortals in two successive counts of votes and that he will be elected only on the third count that only requires 180 votes (and not 200) of a total of 300 deputies. It is sure that he will be certain of these "180" votes if, using various petty tricks, he manages to influence the "nationalist front" and three or four independents. Naturally, however, since voting will be secret there could be unexpected developments.

In the same way that circus acrobats, despite their experience and ability, are always in danger of falling, "New Democracy" while playing the presidential game could perhaps win the presidency but at the same time it could fall from its position of authority. This will unavoidably happen if the aspiring successors do not agree among themselves on the division of spoils and on seniority and if they break up into different fiefs. (American cinema has shown us many such things.) Although gods may not be too interested in national calamities (such as Cyprus) they are extremely inventive and careful in avoiding their own downfall. In this way and as a first step, in the effort not to cast a shadow over the enthronement of Karamanlis, K. Papakonstandinou [Deputy Prime Minister] will take over as prime minister and as formal leader of "New Democracy." He is not at all "colorless or odorless." One could bet with certainty that during his term of office and until elections are held favoritism and unscrupulousness will take on monstrous proportions.

With such a maneuver, however, Karamanlis does not prevent but only postpones collapse until such time as elections are held, when the two dauphins, Rallis and Averof, are expected to confront each other. Although this column abhors prophesies it appears that Averof is the strongest of the two having guaranteed for himself the electoral support of the armed forces (in other words of the senior echelon of the officer corps) and the support of NATO (in other words of the Americans).

Naturally all this affects "New Democracy" (or more specifically anti-democracy). It is time, however, that we take a look at "our side," in other words at what is happening and what must be done in the opposition's camp. At the outset the first critical political battle against the right must be given during the voting for the president of the republic. This battle can only be won if there is not even a single desertion from the democratic camp and the seven independents. The government's majority in the Chamber of Deputies, together with its foster brother the "nationalist front" cannot produce the magic number of "180." Consequently they do need deserters from the opposition. In the people's conscience, however, any candidate deserter--no matter how he may beautify his actions--will be registered as an enemy of democracy and a gravedigger for Cyprus. It will further mean that through his vote he will perpetuate the policy of austerity for the people and luxury for the few.

What is of definitive significance is that--according to the Constitution--if Karamanlis is defeated then elections must be proclaimed immediately. In this way the right will lose its privilege of remaining in authority until expiration of its 4-year term which ends in the fall of 1981.

The second historic duty of the anti-rightwing parties is (since "unity" is unthinkable for various reasons) to at least forge a joint election strategy which will not only result in the defeat but which will crush the government party as well. Under current conditions the strength of the right has dropped below 30 percent. It would be a shame for us all if this arteriosclerotic minority (which has no ideological substructure and supports itself exclusvely on small and large interest-mongering, on handouts and grants) should continue to govern us, the 70 percent of the vitally vibrant democratic people. If the abominable perpetuation of this evil thing is to end the democratic parties must act now in order to neutralize the various slight of hand tricks and maneuvers with which the sinful right has managed to predominate since 1933, in other words for 46 entire years.

First of all it must be immediately proclaimed and by all--with great firmness--that elections, no matter when they are held, must be conducted under the orthodox, the pure and honest system of the simple proportional representation system (without the sly plus and minus method of the reinforced proportional representation system) so that at long last we may have an honest registration of the true political forces in our country. It is only in this way that a political cleansing of the country will start.

We are well aware of Karamanlis' "counter dialog:" The government needs firm governments which cannot be guaranteed by the simple proportional representation system of election. (This means: Since the people do not give us the majority we steal the votes of the smaller parties in order to punish the people and we form an artificial majority in the chamber thus forming "stable governments.")

For entire decades our people have tasted the "benefits" of these "stable" governments. (The 1920-22 government was too stable but this did not prevent it from creating the Asia Minor disaster.) This is not what is "necessary" therefore. In its progress toward cleansing and change, our country requires governments which are more honest and less controlled, even if less stable. The best guarantees for such goals are provided by coalition governments. This necessity is far more imperative today when the country is faced with exceedingly critical economic and national issues, as generally admitted.

It is hair-raising to imagine that after all these bitter experiences the Greek people will once again be trapped in the maze of vote-stealing systems and that they will permit the 30 percent of the right--especially with Messrs Rallis, Averof and Karamanlis as the representatives and with American "influence"--to "regulate" issues such as those of Cyprus, the Aegean and that of U.S. bases.

All these dangers will be neutralized if the right ceases to control and oppress us. It must therefore be defeated in the next election. If it is to be defeated, all parties of the democracy must demand the adoption of an honest system of election, the simple proportional representation system and an equal electoral standard for all regions. If this battle for the election system is to be won there are certain necessary prerequisites:

1--The demand of the sum total of the opposition must not express theoretical, Platonic views but it must be--and we repeat--irrevocable. The leadership of the right only understands such a language.

2--Two-front and multi-front struggles must cease. (We have sufficiently paid for them under Yeoryios Papandreou.) "Volleys" against each other (such as KODISO against PASOK and PASOK against KODISO or of the KKE against the KKE (Interior) and vice versa) must be directed by all against the right which is the real and relentless political as well as social opponent. (Is there anyone who does not know that the working people are daily subjected to government and oligarchy attacks without the slightest discrimination of the political position of the victims?)

Conclusion: If the democratic opposition, of all hues, forges with diligence and mutual respect and without hegemonistic temptations the proper course, then we can be not only optimistic but certain that the end of the right is approaching in our long-suffering country and that the dawn of a new era which forecasts a better future is breaking.

DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT INITIALED IN ANKARA

TA101043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The defense and economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States as well as three appendices attached to it were initialed in Ankara today. The agreement and the appendices--which concern defense support, defense industry and [joint U.S.-Turkish defense] installations--were initialed by the Turkish Foreign Ministry secretary general's assistant for joint security affairs, Ambassador Faruk Sahinbas and the U.S. envoy to Turkey, Ambassador Ronald Spiers.

In a statement during the ceremony Ambassador Sahinbas noted it was natural that ups and downs had occurred in Turkish-U.S. relations, which have a history of about 150 years, and added that relations between the two countries had always been principally based on sincerity, frankness, mutual trust, friendship and a sharing of the same ideals.

In his statement, U.S. Ambassador to Ankara Spiers said that these agreements indicated that a new stage had been reached in relations between his country and Turkey, in the sphere of defense and economic cooperation. Ambassador Spiers pointed to the great significance of this agreement for the Western alliance as well.

Foreign Ministry information directorate general officials noted that the temporary working status of the joint defense installations in Turkey has been extended by another 45 days in accordance with yesterday's decision by the Council of Ministers. The officials added that the agreement between the two countries is expected to be signed at the end of the 45-day period when some agreements on the implementation and the protocols connected with documents initialed today are completed.

Foreign Minister on Accord

TA091546 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Jan 9 (AA)--Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said the joint installations involved in a new defense cooperation agreement being negotiated with the United States were not foreign bases but installations of the Turkish Republic. He made the statement on the floor of the Senate Tuesday while briefing that legislative chamber on the draft defense cooperation accord.

The joint installations involved would not be used for purposes of U.S. defense, Erkmen said, but for NATO defense, and the agreement would not be "open-ended" as to duration; it would be signed for 5 years. [sentence indistinct]

The foreign minister said negotiations had been accelerated to meet the deadline of 9 January, when the 3-month extension for the provisional status of the joint installations expires. The intensification of talks was not linked to developments abroad, such as those in Afghanistan and Iran, he claimed.

Erkmen also rejected allegations that a framework agreement would be signed, with the details left to be worked out later. "The agreement will be open to parliamentary control," he said, "no one dare escape that. The foreign policy of our government is not attached to anyone's apron strings; it is not confused, and does not smile on everyone either."

Erkmen made his statement in the Senate in response to a claim by life Senator Haydar Tunckanat, who claimed the United States had become more interested in Turkey following the incidents in Iran and Afghanistan.

He claimed the installations involved in the defense cooperation accord would be used for purposes of U.S. defense and called for its ratification by the Turkish and American legislatures. "The new government's foreign policy seems to be following in the wake of U.S. policy," he charged, and warned Turkey should "remember the embargo" before taking any steps.

UK'S LORD CARRINGTON ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

TA091637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has arrived in Ankara to exchange views with government officials on international issues. Lord Carrington was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. In a statement at the airport, Erkmen expressed the belief that fruitful talks will be held with Lord Carrington in Ankara. Erkmen said the visit will enable both Britain and Turkey to exchange views on the problems of the region at a time when the world is facing a tense situation.

In his statement, Lord Carrington noted that the reason he chose Ankara as the first leg of his tour, which will include Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and probably India, is Turkey's importance in the region from the geographical and political point of view. Pointing out that the developments in the region are important for Turkey and that, in addition, Turkey is very important for the Western alliance as well as the nonalined countries from the geographical and political viewpoint, Lord Carrington said: This is why I wanted to hear first the views of the Turkish Government regarding the recent developments in Iran and Afghanistan. Also noting that Turkey is one of the strong members of NATO, Lord Carrington continued: Turkey's geographical location on NATO's eastern flank renders Turkey not only important but also essential for NATO. Lord Carrington added that his government is well aware that Turkey is facing certain economic difficulties, However, his country is also facing similar problems.

Lord Carrington started his official contacts in Ankara by visiting Erkmen at 1800. The talks between Turkey and Britain will continue tomorrow as well. The British foreign secretary will leave Turkey tomorrow afternoon.

Talks Conclude

TA101058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who arrived in Ankara yesterday for talks with Turkish Government officials on international issues, is continuing his contacts in Ankara. Lord Carrington was received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1030 today. Turkish and British delegations met today for talks. The Turkish delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen while Lord Carrington headed the British delegation. Talks between the Turkish and British sides ended at 1230.

In a statement after the meeting of the delegations Foreign Minister Erkmen said they had exchanged views with Lord Carrington on Middle East and Near East issues. Erkmen added that it was observed that both sides shared similar views on these issues. Pointing out that no concrete steps had been discussed, Erkmen said: We have agreed on a joint hope for Afghanistan to revert to its independence as soon as possible and for the Afghan people to regain the right of self-determination. Another hope was for incidents like those in Afghanistan not to recur. Replying to a question, Foreign Minister Erkmen said the British foreign secretary had brought no proposals. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will leave Turkey today at 1600 for Oman, the second leg of his tour.

STATE MINISTER RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO TUNISIA

TA092026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] State Minister Ahmet Karahan returned to Turkey today after concluding his official visit to Tunisia. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Karaman said that the trade agreements between the two countries were rendered effective and the necessary atmosphere of trust was secured.

Contacts 'Satisfactory'

TA091553 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 9 Jan (AA)--State Minister Ahmet Karahan, who is currently visiting Tunisia, said his contacts in Tunisia were highly satisfactory. At a news conference before his departure, Karahan said: "The existing trade agreement between Tunisia and Turkey has been reviewed, and products which are as important to Turkey as oil, phosphate and phosphoric acid will be supplied before April. It has been assured by Tunisian authorities that phosphate and phosphoric acid, which are the raw materials of fertilizers, will reach Turkish ports in time." Karahan also said Turkish tobacco as well as other products will be sold to Tunisia.

Tunisian Trade Minister Slaheddine Ben Mbarek will be visiting Turkey in June to make contacts on Tunisian imports of cotton and cotton thread, Foreign Ministry authorities announced.

FOREIGN STUDENTS PROTEST SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

TA091516 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Jan 9 (AA)--Foreign students from 14 Muslim countries studying in Turkey issued a joint statement to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Students from Pakistan, Iran, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Nigeria, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq were represented by the statement calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and for military and economic aid to Afghan Muslims by their own governments. The students said they were opposed to all kinds of imperialism, whether it was practiced by the Soviet Union, the United States or another state.

ECEVIT REITERATES SUPPORT FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

TA091209 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1030 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[From "Insight Into the News"]

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk received RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 today. The meeting lasted more than 1 hour. In a statement to the press following the meeting Ecevit said that the RPP was ready to cooperate with the Justice Party, Ecevit said.

[Begin Ecevit recording] We confirmed our party's awareness of its responsibilities once again during the RPP National Assembly and Senate groups' and General Administrative Council's meetings. Without any bitterness about the merciless accusations and the obstructions we were subjected to when we were in power, there is wide agreement in our party that the two major parties should approach the existing problems together. The latest deliberations within our party bodies have shown this once again. Even the RPP members who have been physically attacked in all parts of the country agree on that. The RPP members consider the unity of the nation, the good of the country and democracy, and the supremacy of the state before party interests.

Following the meetings of our party groups and General Administrative Council, I can say with confidence and peace of mind that the RPP is ready to cooperate with the Justice Party with a view toward facilitating Turkey's emergence from the present crisis within the democratic system. Naturally, this cooperation cannot be established if we are expected to blindly support the policies of a government--established without our support--which contradict our attitudes and, more than that, policies which have been clearly proven to be erroneous in 2 months. The real aims of those who claim to be extending unconditional support to this government have long been revealed. We say, and are clearly saying now, what we can do and cannot do. However, if at the end of a 2-month trial period the government is still pleased with the way it was established and with its policies, if it still believes that it can solve the problems and overcome the crisis with its current composition, with its narrowminded and superficial diagnosis and with its present attitude, then, as a party respectful of democratic parliamentary rules, we cannot insist. [end recording]

Replying to a question, Ecevit said that if the Justice Party proposed a coalition with the RPP he would support the proposal [when it is discussed] in the authorized organs of his party.

DEMIREL REPLIES TO ECEVIT'S CALL FOR COOPERATION

TA091835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel has said: We are ready for any kind of cooperation with anyone for the good of the country. However, this cooperation should not be only words.

Replying to reporters questions at the parliament regarding the call for cooperation made by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, Demirel said the issues on which there would be cooperation as well as the extent of the cooperation should be clarified. He said: If one is to convince the people of the sincerity of statements such as "let us cooperate," "let us unite" and "let us work together," the first thing to be done is to ratify the bills on measures against anarchy which the RPP prepared and which we support. Cooperation should not remain a word; it should not remain an abstract concept; and it should not be an issue for discussion aimed at deceiving public opinion. What is required to achieve peace, tranquillity, security and better days in Turkey? Who will do what to achieve that end? So long as it is clear as to who will cooperate with whom, to that end we are ready to cooperate with anyone.

Reiterating that the first sign of cooperation would be not to object to the bills in the assemblies, Demirel noted that nothing could be solved by proposing cooperation and dialog. He said: My party and I are ready to cooperate with anyone who will secure Turkey's interests in all matters involving Turkey's interests. However, when I talk with the leader of the main opposition party, the honorable Ecevit, this will not be just a chat. I have to determine the issues on which I will request his cooperation and unity. No one should be under the impression that all problems will be solved the moment the Justice Party and the RPP leaders shake hands. I bear no grudge or enmity toward anyone. I can shake hands 100 times. However, Turkey's problems are not all that simple. When it becomes clear to me what should be done to save Turkey from the present situation, naturally the issues on which I will seek his cooperation will also be clear. If a dialog is established only in form and in protocol, then the idea of a dialog cannot be very convincing in a time of need.

Pointing out that, if Turkey is facing great difficulties and if these difficulties necessitate the cooperation of political parties, no party can avoid such cooperation. Demirel added: Let us first cooperate in practice. Let us ratify the bills which they submitted to the assemblies. What is the use of making us beg? We are begging not for ourselves but for Turkey.

Demirel later replied to questions regarding a coalition of the two major parties. Demirel said on the issue: There is no need to get into an argument about the government. There is a government. We are working hard to insure that it functions. In other words, should we now neglect our work and try to form a coalition government? I am stressing "now." Should I let you say, "Demirel rejected Ecevit's proposal for a coalition government"? I do not understand the need for such a proposal. At least I do not understand it now. Let us first begin from a more narrow point of view. Let us ratify these bills. Let us then discuss the requirements of Turkey's interests.

Replying to a question on how the bills to be ratified will prevent anarchy, Demirel said: These bills are the minimum requirements to combat anarchy. If these bills are not sufficient, we will take other measures. What shall we do? Shall we surrender to anarchy? We will not surrender Turkey to anarchy. There are many ways to combat anarchy. These bills are only one of the ways.

Demirel described as speculation allegations to the effect that the United States wishes to involve Turkey in the Middle East issue.

Speaking at the Justice Party joint group meeting this morning, Demirel said: All of Turkey's problems are being handled. Results will be obtained; they will definitely be obtained. Noting that a very sensitive point had been reached in the struggle against anarchy, Demirel said that the state was pursuing gangs and bandits and that the traitors to the state and the nation would be uprooted. He added: Our duty is to put an end to this state of emergency and to overcome the conditions which have caused it. We have inherited a paralyzed economy. Those who have caused this paralysis have no right to ask us why we have been unable to improve the situation within 40 days. I am not saying all this because we are in a lamentable state. We have come forward because we have revolted against the situation Turkey is in. Turkey will overcome these difficulties as long as there are people who believe that it can be done. Demirel said that the first step toward preventing anarchy is to ratify the bills necessary for combatting terror, anarchy and secessionism.

PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS DISCUSS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

TA091700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk received Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil and Assembly President Cahit Karakas together at the Cankaya Mansion at 1700 today. The meeting lasted over 1 hour. On leaving Cankaya Mansion, Karakas said the meeting was held upon the invitation of the president. Noting that this meeting was an extension of their previous meeting, Karakas said the internal and external problems of the country were discussed. In reply to journalists' questions on whether the possible cooperation of the two major parties was discussed during the meeting, Karakas said: When I say the internal and external issues of the country, I include everything.

Caglayangil visited RPP leader Bulent Ecevit before going to the Cankaya Mansion. The meeting, which began in Ecevit's office in the parliament at 1500, lasted about 1 and ½ hours. In a statement after the meeting, Caglayangil noted that he felt the need to discuss internal and external issues with the RPP leader. He said: We held an extensive exchange of views. We had a very positive and fruitful meeting.

In his statement, Ecevit said he discussed with Caglayangil all the internal and external problems facing Turkey in a very open and detailed manner, Ecevit added: We talked about almost every subject. It was, in every way, a very useful meeting for me. Replying to a journalist's question about the priority order of the subjects, Ecevit said: We talked about everything from terror and economic issues to the external developments in our region. As I have been saying for days, and particularly as I stated after my meeting with our honorable president, we made an assessment of the current atmosphere, which adds a special importance to the cooperation between the two major parties.

NAP SCORES ECEVIT FOR NOT OPPOSING SOVIET INTERFERENCE

TA091731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] General Secretary Necati Gultekin has said that the RPP leaders have not opposed the invasion of Afghanistan and that this openly shows the kind of mentality these people have. In a written statement issued in Ankara today, Gultekin said: I believe that our nation is learning a lesson from the fact that certain circles are remaining silent in the face of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the killing of hundreds of Muslim Afghans every day by napalm bombs. Gultekin also claimed that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and other RPP administrators are collaborating with communist and secessionist gangs that want to transform Turkey into another Afghanistan.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH MILITARY COMMANDERS

TA100529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel met with the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders last night. The meeting, held at the prime minister's residence, lasted about 5 hours. Prime Minister Demirel replied to questions by reporters as he was leaving the residence.

According to ANATOLIA and ANKA [ANKARA NEWS AGENCY], Demirel said that there was nothing extraordinary about the meeting. Recalling that the Turkish Armed Forces have various needs, Demirel said: Great efforts are being made for the successful implementation of martial law. The country is facing various difficulties and, as I have already told you, the prime minister of the Turkish Republic is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for preparing the armed forces for war. Within this framework, there can be nothing more natural than my talking to the commanders of the armed forces and the chief of the General Staff. This must be considered normal. There is no political significance to this and there cannot be any.

Replying to a reporter who asked if the developments in Afghanistan were also discussed, Demirel said: Naturally, we have discussed everything.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES AMENDMENT TO SECURITY FORCES LAW

TA091609 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 9 Jan (AA)--The National Assembly passed the "Amendment to the Law of the Security Forces" which is included in the "anti-anarchy package." The amendment was approved by 193 votes against 181. Announcing that it was against some articles in the amendment, the RPP voted against the amendment while the Justice Party, National Salvation Party and Nationalist Action Party voted in favor. According to the amendment approved in the assembly, members of the security forces cannot form associations. Those violating the law will be dismissed. After the law goes into effect, existing associations will be closed down.

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GDR'S FISCHER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

AU101335 [Editorial Report AU] Several Vienna German-language dailies of 10 January carry reports on GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's Vienna press conference on 9 January marking the end of his 3-day official visit. According to WIENER ZEITUNG (page 3) Fischer declared that "by its 'rendering aid' for Afghanistan" the Soviet Union "is contributing toward safeguarding peace and detente in this region" and that "the entry of Soviet troops was in full compliance with article 4 of the bilateral treaty on friendship and cooperation, so that the USSR "fulfilled its duty under the treaty." The paper notes that Fischer made this statement in reply to questions about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the GDR's support of the USSR in the UN Security Council.

According to the Communist daily VOLKSSTIMME (pages 1-2), Fischer "sharply rejected speculations to the effect that the Soviet forces withdrawn from the GDR have been stationed in the CSSR," and emphatically denied the repeatedly voiced assertion that there are GDR forces stationed in Africa. DIE PRESSE (page 2) cites Fischer as having said in this context that there were no GDR forces in Africa--"only specialists helping in the construction there."

VOLKSSTIMME notes that Fischer--in connection with his plea for "cool thinking" about how to continue the process of detente and against letting oneself be carried away by emotions, declared: "It is particularly the exemplary cooperation between Austria and the GDR, which must continue even in critical times, that could serve to encourage in this respect those who have been discouraged."

According to WIENER ZEITUNG, Fischer declared that the GDR-Austrian contacts had been "useful for both sides and at the same time constituted a further contribution toward detente." The GDR foreign minister referred to the signing of a working agreement as a concrete result of his visit and stressed that "economic relations would continue to play an important part." He added that his talks during his visit to the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation had shown that "good opportunities" exist. Asked about the visa issue, Fischer said that "the GDR is not yet ready to abolish visas altogether, but a start is already being made, especially for official duty and business trips." Fischer declared that the GDR has invited Austria for talks on an assets agreement between the two countries to open in March in East Berlin.

Foreign Ministry Press Statement

AU101301 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jan 80 p 3 AU

["Press statement" of Austrian Foreign Ministry on GDR Foreign Minister Fischer's visit to Austria 7-9 January 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer paid an official visit to Austria 7-9 January. The talks held between the two ministers on this occasion took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. The state of their bilateral relations as well as international problems were thoroughly discussed. In the framework of an exchange of opinions the situations in Afghanistan and in Iran were also discussed in a frank manner. Moreover, the preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as questions of arms control, especially in Europe, were thoroughly dealt with. On 9 January the two ministers signed a working agreement as a basis for the further positive development of bilateral relations.

Both sides expressed the view that the talks that have been held were useful and conducive to the further development of bilateral relations in the interest of the people in both states and of detente.

During his stay in Austria Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, was also received by President Dr Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Dr Kreisky. Dr Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, has gratefully accepted the invitation to pay a return visit to the GDR. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

DENMARK'S JORGENSEN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU101214 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen arrived shortly before noon at Vienna's Schwechat Airport for an official visit to Austria. Meetings with the federal president and chancellor are listed on the first day's agenda.

The Scandinavian press service underscores that no problems exist of either a political or economic nature between Denmark and Austria. What is aimed at, however, is agreement on international problems.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES WHEAT EXPORTS TO POLAND

AU081347 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 8 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Vienna--At its meeting in Vienna on 7 January, the Austrian Cabinet authorized the foreign minister to conclude with Poland an agreement on the delivery of Austrian wheat to Poland in the maximum amount of 300,000 tons annually over a period of 3 years. According to the communique on the Cabinet meeting, this 3-year treaty will primarily be important as a compensation for substantial Polish coal deliveries to Austria. Moreover, it will help intensify the positive development of economic relations between the two countries, especially in the agricultural sector.

BRIEFS

FRG SEIZES ILLEGAL ARMS--FRG customs officials have confiscated a rail shipment of 10,000 new U.S.-made small firearms, that were declared as "steel goods" for Lebanon. The firearms had been bought in Austria by an FRG firm. According to an Austrian Interior Ministry source, no Austrian laws were violated by the sale, and the shipment to the FRG, of the firearms. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5-6 Jan 80 p 14 AU]

BELGIUM

LE SOIR ANALYZES DILEMMAS FACING PRESIDENT CARTER

LD101119 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Jean Pochet article: "Jimmy Carter With His Back to the Wall"]

[Text] Detente is dead. The SALT II accords are dead. And the presidential campaign for the 1980 elections is still-born, at least in the traditional form to which we had become accustomed. The only man really in the running is once more President Carter. But his position is as unstable as that in Iran.

It is not just that after 2 months nothing has been resolved in the Iranian crisis; now the invasion of Afghanistan has come along to complicate the problem. And in the field of domestic policy--an essential factor in the possible options open to Carter--the Republican candidates are tired of silence and have moved onto the offensive, breaking a tacit agreement of unconditional support for the President and reflecting the impatience beginning to dawn among public opinion.

Robert Dole has declared that "it is time" for the President to act decisively to free the hostages. The consequence of further delaying any decision would be a very hazardous strategy as much for the hostages as for American interests in the Middle East, he added.

George Bush, another candidate and former director of the CIA, affirms: "I am experiencing a growing sense of frustration not only with regard to the U.S. position but over our foreign policy in general."

John Connally goes further: "In the very near future Americans are going to start wondering what our policy in Iran is. Do we have a policy and is it yielding results? Khomeyni is playing a cat-and-mouse game with us."

For his part Ronald Reagan concluded: "Jimmy Carter has realized what most of us had realized for a long time, that it is impossible to trust the Soviets."

Even if, according to an opinion poll published Thursday morning, Jimmy Carter does outstrip Ronald Reagan--his most dangerous Republican opponent--by 59 percent to 36, this situation could turn around rapidly.

Hitherto the President's patience has paid off in that he has been able to impose silence on his opponents in the name of the national interest and the possibility of getting the 50 hostages out of Tehran safe and sound. His calculation was well advised. But time is no longer necessarily on his side.

For the past 2 months the President has taken few initiatives liable to reassure those expecting action.

The Kremlin thought that the SALT II agreements had no chance of being passed by the Senate. The Kremlin thought that the value of invading Afghanistan outweighed that of "friendly" relations with the United States. The Kremlin also cleverly played on the difference of opinions between Cyrus Vance and the State Department--in favor of a wait-and-see policy--and Zbigniew Brzezinski and the National Security Council--which support a harder-line policy.

The President's options are limited. So far he has relied on UN resolutions aimed at politicizing the situation on an international level. However, although this might make the U.S. Government feel good it does not solve the international imbroglio.

Each time the United States has been forestalled. Nobody had foreseen that the hostages could be held for so long. Nobody seems to have foreseen that the Soviets could deploy some 40,000 men in a few hours.

Moreover, the President is trapped by his own statements like his determination not to use grain exports as a retaliatory measure under any circumstances. Were he to go back on his word he would call down the wrath of the producing states--such as Iowa where the first primary election takes place on 21 January. The reduction in air services between Moscow and the United States has no real significance. The possibility of the United States not taking part in Moscow's summer Olympic Games is raising an outcry in sporting circles. The decision to send arms to Pakistan and restore economic aid should be weighed against relations with India.

The most interesting development will be Defense Secretary Harold Brown's mission to China which starts this weekend. It would seem that the White House has given up hope of following a balanced policy between the USSR and China and has decided this time to play the Chinese card as far as is possible. This would be a crucial turning point in this decade which is, strangely enough, bringing us back to Harry Truman's cold war days.

FEDERAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS ON AFGHAN, IRANIAN CRISES

ID101530 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt presided over a meeting of the Federal Security Council this afternoon. It dealt with the crisis in East-West relations following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and also the effects of the tensions between Iran and the United States. The meeting was attended by Defense Minister Hans Apel and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The interior, finance and economics ministers were represented by their state secretaries.

Others present included the SPD parliamentary business manager Gerhard Jahn, who represented floor leader Herbert Wehner; the leader of the FDP Bundestag group Wolfgang Mischnick; and Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. Bonn's Moscow ambassador Hans-Georg Wieck was present along with NATO Ambassador Rolf Pauls. From the Chancellor's Office the meeting was attended by State Minister Guner Hunker; State Secretary Manfred Schueler as coordinator for the three secret services; and BND [Federal Intelligence Service] chief Klaus Kinkel.

It is assumed in Bonn that the meeting discussed the security consequences of the crises in the Middle East, U.S. sanctions against the USSR and their support by European allies.

BUNDESTAG FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ASSESSES AFGHAN SITUATION

ID110929 Hambug DPA in German 0906 GMT 11 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--The Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee met for a special session in Bonn today to discuss developments in Afghanistan and their international repercussions.

Taking part in the committee's confidential discussion were Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and State Minister Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher of the Foreign Ministry. At the beginning of the session Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenther Van Well presented an introductory review of the situation in Afghanistan. FRG Ambassador to Kabul Heinrich Berninger, who was summoned to Bonn to report on the situation, was also available to answer the committee members' questions.

TRANSPORT UNION HEAD BACKS U.S. DOCKERS' BOYCOTT OF USSR SHIPPING

ID101420 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Hamburg--Heinz Kluncker, chairman of the Public Services and Transport Union (OETV), said today that the union will insure that "the boycott by U.S. dockers against Soviet ships will not be undermined in German ports." In an interview in tomorrow's issue of BILD ZEITUNG he announces that "if Soviet ships are rerouted, then they will also not be loaded or unloaded in German ports."

The OETV chairman stated further that the DGB [German Trade Union Federation] Executive at its next meeting might discuss a protest to the Soviet trade unions against the invasion of Afghanistan. Kluncker characterized the Soviet measures as "an intervention carried out against others like that of Nazi Germany in the thirties."

The text of the interview was prereleased today to DPA by BILD.

STRAUSS SCORES SCHMIDT'S 'SOFT-PEDALLING' OF AFGHAN INVASION

LD101400 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss has strongly attacked Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for his stand to date in the Afghanistan affair and has charged the Federal Government with being a "government of illusions," to which it is high time to bid farewell. He believes, along with the majority of the population, that Afghanistan represents goodbye to illusions about detente, and that it is a "crisis of confidence in the foreign policy leadership expertise and far-sightedness of the present federal chancellor," said Strauss today in the Union's press service.

In the midst of loud protests, amid the moral indignation of the nonalined states against communist aggression in Afghanistan, Bonn pursues appeasement and soft-pedalling, criticized the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor. The Third World is waiting in vain for common action by the West--such as humanitarian assistance for the stream of refugees from Afghanistan. Alluding to the chancellor's New Year's address which was changed at short notice because of events in Afghanistan, Strauss emphasized that it could have been easier for Schmidt were he "not the prisoner of his own self-conceit and of the ideological daydreaming of his comrades." The CDU/CSU for years has drawn attention to flashpoints in world politics in the Far East, in Latin America, in the Middle East--from Afghanistan's northern borders right down to southern Africa.

Strauss, who charged Schmidt with helplessness and repeated mistakes, emphasized his view that the policy of detente was geographically indivisible. One could not pursue a policy of detente in Europe and a policy of imperialist conquest in the Middle East and Africa.

Alois Mertes, CDU/CSU foreign policy expert, denied ever having demanded that the heretofore realistic policy of detente by the Federal Government must be continued. Assumptions to this effect by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald are wrong. On the contrary, he demanded that the "illusionary concept of detente a la Egon Bahr" must be replaced by a realistic policy of detente.

BRANDT WARNS AGAINST OVERREACTION TO SOVIET ACTIONS IN ASIA

LD101840 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] SPD Chairman Brandt has warned Europe against overreacting to Soviet interference in Afghanistan. Speaking at a ceremony to mark the 80th anniversary of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bremen city parliament, Brandt said that to talk into existence an end to the policy of detente would be a flagrant violation of the Federal Republic's most vital interests.

SPD disarmament expert Pawelczyk said that he has reached agreement with U.S. Government representatives in Washington that Europe should be kept out of the Afghanistan conflict as far as possible. The two sides agreed that it is primarily a question of conflict between the USSR and the Third World.

GENSCHER ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN, 1980 WORLD TASKS

DW1011311 Offenburg BUNTE in German 10 Jan 80 p 7 DW

[Article by Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "We Will Continue Our Peace Policy Toward the East"]

[Text] The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Islamic Revolution and the hostage drama in Iran, and the threatening oil price increases--just to name a few examples--make one realize how much today's world has become a world of crises and conflicts.

In this restless world the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the politically and economically stable states. But we must always be aware of how much we depend on developments in our surroundings: Our country is located in an exposed position on the line between the East and the West. Every fourth job in our country depends on exports, which means on the development of the world economy. We need raw material and energy imports.

It is clear that we must be alert with regard to outward challenges.

Peace, freedom and welfare are not goods one inherits and possesses forever without doing anything for them. They must much rather be safeguarded over and over again. That calls for courage with regard to freedom and responsibility.

The challenge of the eighties is the following: safeguarding in the middle of a changing world peace, freedom and economic stability. Our country cannot live up that challenge if it stands alone. Our incorporation in the European Community and the North Atlantic alliance remains, therefore, the basis of our existence. I hope that those who doubted the correctness of the December 1979 NATO decisions have been taught better by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The unification of Europe and the safeguarding of the alliance's ability to act will also in the eighties be the main aims of our foreign policy.

On this foundation we will continue our peace policy toward the East. We want also in the eighties to bring the Germans closer to each other, step by step. We at least do not want to have a relapse into cold war. Nobody would suffer more from it than we Germans.

The basic prerequisite of detente is a military balance as well as the fact that no side ought to strive for military superiority. It is our aim to achieve that balance on as low an armament level as possible. We do not want to have an arms race but rather seriously intended disarmament negotiations.

Armament is already an almost intolerable burden for the people. The Soviet Union spends 12 percent of its national income on arms; we spend just 4 percent.

Therefore, it sought to also serve the interests of the Soviet Union if it accepted NATO's broad negotiating suggestions aimed at saving costs through agreed arms limitation. If it were up to us, the eighties would be dominated by an energetic arms limitation policy.

From the firm foundation of the European Community and the alliance, the West must live up to the challenges arising from the Third World.

National independence and social as well as economic development are involved. The overcoming of famine and misery is involved. This is practical human rights policy. If there were increased want and chaos, it would not leave the Western democracies or the socialist industrial countries untouched.

Development policy is not merely humanitarian policy; it is--in the literal meaning of the word--also a policy of safeguarding peace. That is a task all industrial countries must fulfill in their own interest. Western countries must increase their help, while Eastern countries, which so far have participated in that worldwide task in a completely insufficent way, must eventually live up to their commitments.

It is depressing for us to state that in 1978 we had to use for every DM1 spent on development aid, almost DM9 for our defense, and that because of the Eastern arms potential.

The entire imbalance, however, becomes clear once one finds out that for R1 spent on development aid in 1978, the Soviet Union spent R417 on arms.

The second big task of our policy vis-a-vis the Third World is to solve the numerous conflicts in the Third World peacefully, through negotiations. These conflicts are a permanent danger for world peace. They are a danger for economic development. And they are a danger for the independence of the Third World because foreign powers exploit them as a pretext and an opportunity to intervene.

Preserving and strengthening the independence of the Third World will be one of the big tasks of the eighties. Every last person ought to realize this in view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet power policy pursued against a small nation shakes the basic principles of peaceful coexistence of nations and touches on the indivisibility of detente and the creation of confidence between East and West.

It meets the resistance of the Afghans and it also meets with the protest of the countries of the Third World, headed by the Islamic and Asiatic states.

The late imperialistic policy of predominance and of establishment of zones of influence goes against the trend of history. It is opposed by the strongest force of today's world: the will of the nations with regard to self-determination.

Today, states are dependent worldwide on each other. This world will be able to solve urgent, common problems only if the principle of equal rights without predominance gains ground.

We will therefore continue unerringly and zealously our policy of respect and support for the independence of the Third World, and we do it knowing that this is and must be the policy of the future.

We are facing great tasks. We face them courageously, with regard to freedom and responsibility.

FDP'S MISCHNICK RESTATES BONN SECURITY POLICY PRINCIPLES

DW110903 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Jan 80 p 14 DW

[Article by Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag faction: "No Reasonable Alternative Is in Sight to the Policy of Detente"]

[Excerpts] Defense readiness and detente are indispensable elements of our security policy which complement each other. If one of these elements is neglected, the other one will also be risked. This sounds contradictory but it is the bitter truth, the only possible realistic way of seeing it.

We want to have as much defensive capability as is necessary in order to be able to pursue as much detente and arms control policy as is possible. A policy of detente which does not act on the basis of a safe defensive capability will become a policy of adaptation to the stronger one and will deprive us and others of the freedom and the ability to implement our ideas of a common peace policy of equal partners. There is no reasonable alternative to this policy, unless you are an unrealistic dreamer.

The military balance threatens to be affected. It is generally believed that the Soviet Union has much more military potential in the field of conventional arms--which in addition are being constantly improved qualitatively--than is necessary for protecting its security interests. The military balance between East and West above all is threatened in the field of continental strategic arms.

The responsible politicians in the West as well as leading political scientists hold identical views on this.

Yet we have studied carefully and seriously an article published in recent weeks in which it is said that there exists a military balance between the blocs. We consider this assessment unacceptable. It is the result of a calculation wrongly putting all Western nuclear arms in Europe--those with a long range and those with a medium range of action--into one pot. In this way the fact is hushed up that there is alarming Soviet superiority in continental strategic arms and, thus, in arms of a high strategic importance.

This superiority is nothing new. Until now it has been set off by the American superiority in the field of intercontinental strategic arms. SALT II, however, wants to fix a balance for these weapons. This entails that they only will deter each other from deployment. They no longer are in a position to cover the deterrence deficit in the subjacent continental strategic sphere.

Notwithstanding this fact, the Soviet Union has qualitatively and quantitatively increased its superiority in continental strategic arms not only through the production and stationing of the SS-20 missile but also through the Backfire bombers. The SS-20 missile is not comparable to the hitherto existing continental strategic missiles of the Soviet Union.

In contrast to them, it does not possess only one but three warheads. It is not rigidly mounted but mobile and, therefore, cannot be covered by Western weapons. It has a high degree of delivery accuracy and makes the military targets of the West extremely vulnerable. It can be recharged and its range of some 4,500 kilometers allows it to hit any point in Europe.

The United States, on the other hand, does not have any medium-range missiles. For 10 years now it has not introduced any new generation of medium-range bombers. This is why the United States does not have anything equivalent to counter the Soviet Union's continental strategic potential. This is detrimental in the sense of the mutual security of East and West, because the Soviet Union might utilize this gap in the Western deterrence system in the event of a crisis or conflict so as to achieve military advantage or exert political pressure.

In broad quarters the arming of the Warsaw Pact, its military doctrine aimed at an eventual offensive, its armed forces, who are structured, deployed, armed and trained accordingly, are increasing the already existing Western concern about the political and military intentions of the East. I do not impute to the present Soviet leadership that it is planning an attack on Western Europe. But the Soviet Union must realize that military superiority elicits feelings of threat, and this is why it has a destabilizing effect. This holds true for both sides.

By its own political will and by its strategy NATO is a purely defensive alliance. The structure, nature, and volume of its military potential make it totally unsuited for a strategic offensive. We are utilizing the economic, economic-technological, and social superiority for cooperation with CEMA so as to achieve political stability, but not for the purpose of political offensive.

It would be wrong to dismiss with a handwave the feeling of insecurity of the East bloc as pure propaganda. The psychological trauma of the Soviet Union, which above all also emerged from the terrible experiences of World War II for which the Germans are responsible, is no less a political fact than is the fear of competition of the East in the economic and economic-technological fields, regardless of how unjustified this might objectively be.

The efforts toward better predictability of the political and military deportment of the opposite party, the endeavor for a mitigation of the conflict potential and the containment of conflicts, for peaceful coexistence, and the refinement of the instruments for crisis management, hence, must continue to determine East-West policies, the FDP faction feels.

What remains the central element of this policy is the constant effort toward political, strategic, and military balance, an effort, hence, which seeks mutual security and mutual stability. What I said in the debate on the government statement in December 1976 continues to hold true as far as we are concerned: The policy of practical cooperation beyond the ideological boundaries requires of us--and there is no doubt about it--internal stability. Yet this policy can be put into practice only when the treaty partners are capable of a lasting cooperation. Hence, it is not just our own stability that is required but the capability of acting on the part of our treaty partners, too, is in our well-understood interest. This finding may not please a lot of people; it may even be entirely strange to them. Yet anyone wanting peaceful coexistence must put this finding into practice.

Balance today is an inalienable element of any peace policy. Imbalance makes cooperation of equal parties impossible. It will lead to an assimilation to the stronger or at least to feelings of inferiority, to fear and distrust. This is why the stabilization of the military balance is particularly significant.

Our foreign policy seeks to achieve military balance on as low a level of arms as possible. It proposes to build confidence, reduce armaments burdens, and thus also to contribute toward the development of the Third World. It is this comprehensive objective which determines NATO's broad arms-control offer now decided in Brussels and supported by all the alliance partners.

All of its component parts are attributable to initiatives of the Federal Government. These are: a proposal for the purpose of attaining an interim result at the MBFR negotiations, the decision of the United States to withdraw 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe and, last but not least, the offer to the East to negotiate on the limitation of continental-strategic systems.

It is with great satisfaction that the Free Democrats welcome the great share of German foreign policy in this overall initiative of the alliance concerning arms control policy. We also welcome the fact that these initiatives have constructively taken into account the positive starting points from the Brezhnev speech and from the communique of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states.

The NATO decision, aimed at the elimination of the imbalance in continental-strategic weapons, is of particular import. The alliance has submitted to the Soviet Union the offer to negotiate with the United States on a mutual limitation of the medium-range systems as soon as possible and to keep NATO's own efforts toward closing the arms gap all the smaller the better this limitation is achieved. [sentence as published] In this respect, too, the target is to attain security through balance on as low a level of armament as possible.

The FDP faction has approved this decision. The approval emerged from the finding in arms-control policy that any further impairment of the military balance will deprive the effective continuation of our peace policy of its basis. This decision had been preceded by an extremely thorough preparation in the national framework and the framework of the alliance, a preparation which took all alternatives into consideration. Surely we did not make this decision easy for ourselves.

Our approval of the decision was promoted by the unanimity of the alliance partners in the fundamental elements of the decision and in the assessment of the security policy situation, as well as by the consensus of the Bundestag faction. We have measured our views time and again by the arguments of the public debate, and we have taken the objections of the Warsaw Pact seriously, to the extent they did not disquality themselves as threats and propaganda. There was, however, no acceptable explanation for the Soviet armament in the continental-strategic field. We regret that our proposals to halt the production and deployment of the SS-20 missile and thus to facilitate future negotiations were not accepted by Moscow.

The numerous talks of Western politicians, last but not least those by the chancellor and the foreign minister, in which they voiced their concern about the impairment of the balance in the continental-strategic field, did not lead to an armament halt by the Soviets even though the Soviet Union by now has more warheads in the continental-strategic field than NATO would have at its disposal if it were to implement its arms-gap closure program fully--contrary to its primary objective. Likewise, we noted with regret that the Soviet Union has not honored a unilateral arms waiver of the West with return concessions--such as in the case of the neutron weapon and the B-1 bomber.

Since the Soviet Union failed to react to our proposals and worries for 2 years we failed to see any sense in postponing necessary decisions for another 6 months, regardless of how seriously we considered corresponding proposals. The initiator of this proposal, the Danish Government, after an intensive discussion at the Brussels conference, repudiated its concept, by the way.

The full conformity of views of the alliance partners in the assessment of the security situation and the objectives was the precondition for the unanimity in principle. This is not contradicted by the reservations of a different nature and different temporal effect on the part of the Belgian and Dutch government. Great Britain, Italy, and the Federal Republic of Germany have even now approved the deployment on their territories. We would not have accepted a stationing in the Federal Republic of Germany exclusively. This would have jeopardized the solidarity of the alliance. Arms control policy stands a chance only if this decision is kept up.

The Federal Republic of Germany is not a nuclear state, nor does it want to become one. Yet in the negotiations on the continental-strategic arms its security is subject to decision, too, as is that of the other alliance partners. Just like the latter the Federal Republic of Germany, too, has a chance to influence the organization of negotiations. We Free Democrats will support the Federal Government in its efforts toward attaining the stabilization of balance in continental-strategic weapons with a minimum of arms-gap closure and a maximum of arms limitation. Whether this will be possible essentially depends on the deportment of the Soviet Union, but also on the consistency with which the alliance partners stick to the decision.

The arms-control policy decisions of the alliance must be viewed in the full broadness of their offer: an MBFR initiative introduced by the Federal Government aims at achieving, to begin with, an accord on the American and Soviet data, with utilization of the rapprochement so far achieved in the fundamentals and with gradual solution of the difficult discussion on the overall data. [paragraph continues]

On this basis it is planned to withdraw, to begin with, 13,000 U.S. soldiers and 30,000 Soviet soldiers.

Such an interim result would also provide a positive impulse for the successful conclusion of MBFR, namely, an agreement with controllable data on a collective, mutual maximum strength totaling of 700,000 men in the reduction area.

At the same time, the introduction of such measures is suggested which will allow the control of the observance of MBFR agreements.

In highly armed Europe, confidence-building measures are of central significance. There must be security against surprise attacks; there must be clarity with regard to mutual military intentions and mutual military deportment so as to preclude misunderstandings and make it possible to cope with crises. Hence, the confidence-building measures must incorporate an essential part of the European territory. The geographical extension must be accompanied by an extension of the instruments for building confidence.

Beyond this, at the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid the participants should, in keeping with the French proposal concerning a disarmament conference--a proposal aimed at confidence building--agree on this disarmament conference and convoke it as soon as possible. We Free Democrats would be pleased if this conference would also debate the crisis dangers that might emerge from the differences in Western and Eastern alliance strategies and from the differences in military potentials, and if it could map out solutions for coping with these dangers.

We Free Democrats are satisfied to find that the communique of the alliance's December meeting adopted these proposals which the Federal Government introduced. We are pleased that the foreign ministers of the European Community have entered into the security-policy dialog between East and West by approving the French proposal.

Free Democrats call on the Soviet Union to jointly implement with us the comprehensive arms-control policy initiative of the Western alliance which has also constructively taken the proposals of the Soviet Union into consideration. The coming decade must become a decade of arms control. Arms control can flourish only in a climate of detente and cooperation. This is applicable to all parts of the world.

The Madrid meeting, in which the foreign ministers will temporarily participate, must deal with all important fields of the Final Act. This also includes questions concerning economic cooperation and questions concerning human contacts and freedom of travel which are so important to us. What we want is headway toward more humaneness and less confrontation.

Anyone pursuing security and stability today through economic growth, technological progress, adequate raw material supplies, and protection against military aggression must also be always concerned about the security of others and must jointly seek with others to solve common problems concerning cooperation. We Germans especially must be interested in the success of such a policy. We Free Democrats will use every chance to promote its success, without abandoning our own security.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES REACTIONS TO INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

DW101055 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Commentary by Brussels correspondent Erich Hauser: "Afghanistan and Europe"]

[Text] The West European governments are finding it hard to react appropriately to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

It is impossible to do nothing. First, the Soviets could feel encouraged to perform a similar act of force say in Yugoslavia. Second, it is necessary to show clear solidarity with the United States, particularly for the Federal Republic, so that the U.S. public remains inclined to consider the security of West Berlin its own affair.

So far just London wants to joint the sanctions imposed by President Carter against Moscow. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher uses the formula that the U.S. sanctions "must not be torpedoed." Paris, however, wants to limit its activities to protests in Moscow and in the United Nations.

Most of all Bonn and Paris do not want to be the ones who make an end to the 10-year era of detente policy. But there must be two willing sides for pursuing detente policy. A basic change in Moscow's course is indicated by the fact that Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin--a member of the Central Committee--in Washington in early December had two long talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in which he discussed all aspects of the state of East-West detente policy and its chances, after which he departed for Moscow. That was prior to NATO's "decision to close the arms gap" (in the field of medium-range missiles) on 12 December. But it was probably the turning point, if Western analyses are correct that the occupation of Afghanistan needed several weeks of preparation. The Soviet "no" to the Western negotiating offer on bilateral medium-range arms seems to be a confirmation of the basic change in course.

If one tries to compare detente policy, which on the Soviet side is linked with the Brezhnev era, with the probable aims of the Kremlin, it was unsuccessful for Moscow at least in three ways: economic cooperation with the United States and Western Europe remained far behind the high expectations. The NATO alliance was not broken up; Washington's cooperation with Beijing and the developments in the Middle East and in Southern Asia intensified the Soviet feeling of being encircled. The formula of the "indivisibility of detente"--meaning that it cannot take place only in Europe--was coined by Henry Kissinger, to be sure, yet no doubt it was also the budiness basis [as published] for Moscow from the latter's viewpoint.

The sanctions announced by Carter leave the doors open for both sides to turn around. For the time being they are not directed against the other East European states. The drastic cut in the U.S. grain deliveries is hitting Soviet communism consumers in their meat pots. But, in the long run, Moscow can hardly tolerate an even clearer decrease in the Soviet standard of living in comparison with that of the East European countries. The CEMA partners will probably be forced to make sacrifices for the benefit of the Soviet Union. The U.S. delivery embargo on oil drilling equipment will slow down the Soviet opening up of oil sources. Moscow could be forced all the more quickly to buy oil in the OPEC countries. The Western oil supply would become even scarcer in that case.

Barring perhaps East Berlin, the East European governments reportedly are just as shocked by the new Soviet policy as is the West. This is why everything ought to be voided to "punish them as well." It cannot be in Bonn's interest at all to weaken the economic contacts with the GDR.

The West European EC and NATO states can do something that is much more important as a warning to Moscow, as proof of solidarity with Washington, and in their own interest: a massive action for the economic development of Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia as well as of other Mediterranean countries. The sooner and more generously the negotiations of Belgrade and Ankara with the EC, which have been dragging on for quite some time, are wound up now through positive decisions, and the clearer this expresses a plain manifestation of will, the more will have been done for safeguarding peace. Just as in the case of arms projects, money ought to be of secondary importance in this respect.

ECONOMIC SECTOR WORRIED ABOUT POSSIBLE IRAN BOYCOTT

DW071022 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Jan 80 p 9 DW

[Article signed K.B.: "German Economy Warns of Boycott Against Iran"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 January--Unrest is growing in the German foreign trade branch because of the aggravating international tensions and the increasing discussion about boycott measures against Iran, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Anxieties are intensifying in the economy that world trade might be covered with a network of sanctions. They urgently warn against such a progressive politicization of foreign trade. At the same time, however, the economy manifests solidarity with the United States, in the latter's controversy with Iran.

In a dialog with this newspaper the Association of German Industry and Commerce and the Federal Association of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade have now defined their stance on the demands for reprisals against Iran which will be on the agenda of the UN Security Council on Monday. Consul Hans Hartwig, president of the Association of Federal German Wholesale and Foreign Trade, leaves no doubt about the necessity of exercising solidarity with the United States. However, all experience with economic boycott and other embargo decisions causes Hartwig to arrive at the conclusion that such measures will be of little use and success in the future. Hartwig feels that on principle foreign policy should not be pursued with trade policy instruments. Politicizing foreign trade yields little politically but often has a boomerang effect economically.

Speaking on behalf of the top organization of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, chief manager Paul Broicer points out that the Association of German Industry and Commerce continues to advocate a negative view of boycott and embargo measures. Their effect has always been limited, often with undesirable consequences. All experience shows that these sanctions would be circumvented increasingly as time goes on. Economic measures are not suited to political difficulties which primarily require a political answer. An embargo against Iran would gain a special position inasmuch as it would be aimed at a specific objective, namely, the release of the hostages detained contrary to international law. Here the United States deserves the solidarity of the West.

Enterprises involved in business with Iran report that German-Iranian economic relations continue despite the tense situation, although exports have been strongly curtailed, capacities in Iranian branch enterprises are not being exploited very much and there is a shift in main emphasis. It is expected in Bonn that exports from the Federal Republic of Iran will have reached some DM2 billion last year. That will be a strong setback compared with the export peak in 1978. At that time, more than DM6 billion was achieved. The remaining export volume is still remarkable, however. It ranges between the value of exports to Japan and India. Export enterprises maintain that their opinion has been confirmed, namely, that the revolution showed that a market where the German economy has an old tradition will not be fully lost even in a critical phase. In the meantime, however, the main emphasis of deals with Iran have been shifted. Business involving large installations is considered as having come to an end. The supply of spare parts and smaller installations, however, has continued. Increased food export figures have been reported.

Iran has a great demand for basic foodstuff imports.

German foreign trade is involved in this in a limited way and generally with such goods as poultry, eggs and cheese. German cheese made of cow's milk called "feta" is particularly important; its taste comes close to sheep's milk cheese. Exports in 1979 increased considerably in these product groups.

The main food suppliers are the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. According to the latest information from Washington, discontinuing food supplies to Iran is not planned.

STUDENT GROUP ESTABLISHES DIRECT CONTACTS WITH POLISH OPPOSITION

LD101320 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The "Ring of Christian Democratic Students" (RCDS) has established direct contacts with young members of the Polish opposition. Stefan Dingerkus, RCDS deputy chairman, reported Thursday in Bonn that he attended a seminar over the new year "in a small village in Poland." A group of West European students held discussions there with young Poles who belong to the country's democratic opposition. He went on to say that six students from Britain, Norway and Sweden were also present. The Poles were students and young workers, who in part already have been active in the Catholic Church movement. "We wanted to learn directly how the Polish opposition constitutes itself and what aims it pursues, said Dingerkus to DPA. It is his impression that the Polish opposition is considerably greater than generally assumed in the West. The Catholic Church is in this a body for all who want a social and political commitment without being state run.

1 TURK KILLED, 10 INJURED IN WEST BERLIN INCIDENT

TA080717 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The assassination of revolution martyr Celalettin Kesim will be avenged. Last Saturday reactionary fascist forces attacked the workers and students who were selling the KURTULUS [LIBERATION] newspaper and distributing tracts which protested the latest move of the generals in Turkey and the imperialist fueling of anti-Soviet propaganda under the pretext of the Afghanistan incidents. The incident occurred in the [name indistinct] square of West Berlin. Kesim, a revolutionary, was stabbed to death during the incident. He was killed by the reactionary fascist hordes due to his support for the Afghan people's just struggle against imperialism and for the Soviet aid to the Afghan people. Ten of our workers and youths were seriously injured during the incident.

West Berlin security officials are as responsible as the reactionary fascist murderers for the treacherous assassination of Kesim, a member of the Turkish Central Administrative Council. They had been warned about this possibility by the progressive democratic organizations. Instead of heeding these warnings, the West Berlin security officials turned a blind eye to the fascists who were preparing to attack and encouraged them.

The Turkish progressive democratic organizations as well as the West Berlin public severely denounced the incident. The West Berlin Socialist Unity Party and the German teachers' trade union have denounced the incident asking for the punishment of the criminals and have extended their condolences to Kesim's family.

CORSICAN NATIONALISTS CONTINUE HOTEL OCCUPATION

Trade Union Strike Called

LD101516 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] For the moment, the situation in Ajaccio is calm and there are now fewer policemen stationed in the streets surrounding the Fresch Hotel, in which the 30 or so Bastelica nationalists are still closeted.

About 30 autonomists and nationalists burst into the town hall in Corte this morning and are now occupying the premises. The mayor of Corte has refused to call in the forces of order.

At a meeting in Bastia this morning 21 political and trade union organizations decided to make a call for a general strike in Corsica tomorrow as well as for a day of inactivity in Ajaccio. According to the communique issued by the organizations, the aim of these actions is to obtain the cessation of military search operations in Corsica, the release of people who were arrested in Bastelica, the definitive suspension of legal proceedings against them and the immediate opening of negotiations.

Interior Minister Statement

LD101517 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The minister of the interior, Mr Christian Bonnet, was the guest on the news magazine program on TF1 [first French TV channel] at 1300. He has thus just made a statement about events in Corsica.

The minister of the interior pointed out first that responsibilities are well defined: We act in such a way, Mr Bonnet said, as to avoid any confrontation or any provocation. There will never by any bargaining with hostages-takers in France, Mr Bonnet said. It is not a question of a political affair but one of common law.

Finally, the third point developed by the interior minister--and I have just this minute heard this--necessary reinforcements are at this very moment on their way to Ajaccio and Bastia.

MARCHAIS ON ROME, USSR VISITS; PCF-PCI COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD101239 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talks Between G. Marchais, E. Berlinguer"]

[Text] During his visit to Rome and after his return to Paris, Georges Marchais held several interviews with journalists.

Questioned on his talks with Enrico Berlinguer, Georges Marchais stated: "During these talks we informed each other on the situation in our respective countries; and we examined the international situation, including, of course, recent events in Afghanistan. Naturally we also discussed the initiatives for joint action which are being prepared, and finally we examined the development of relations between our two parties."

Asked to say whether he would be speaking on behalf of all the European communist parties when he goes to Moscow this week, G. Marchais said that, with the natural exception of the PCF, he had no such mandate from any party, but that this did not mean that he will not be defending positions and ideas dear to the Eurocommunists.

In an interview given to the Rome correspondent of French TV channel TF1, he said that in Moscow, which he has not visited for 6 years, he would be the "spokesman for friendship and peace between peoples and for disarmament."

Before leaving Rome for Paris, he declared on Saturday that "there is no substantial differences between the position of the PCF and that of other Western communist parties."

After Saturday's meeting with Enrico Berlinguer, he stated that relations between the two parties were "good".

On returning to Paris, he declared on Sunday, still with reference to the party's position on Afghanistan: "We formulate our policy in Paris with reference to the interests of the French workers, the French people and of France...We have our own criteria and it happens that when examining certain questions, and this is the case with Afghanistan, we arrive at different conclusions from those of other communist parties. This means that we are not following anyone's line."

Regarding his trip to Moscow, G. Marchais again stated "that Eurocommunism exists, it lives, it continues and it is developing."

The Joint Communique

At the end of the meeting which took place near Rome between the PCF and the PCI, the following joint communique was released:

"Within the framework of consultations between the PCF and the PCI, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, and Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, met in Rome. Also present were: Maxime Gremetz, PCF Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini, members of the PCI Directorate, and Rodolfo Machini, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy Section.

"In the course of the conversations, which took place in a climate of friendship, a broad and frank exchange of views occurred on the situation in both countries, on the crisis and its consequences, especially in the capitalist countries of Western Europe, and on the struggles and moves for unity of the workers' movement in these countries. The two delegations went on to examine the development of the international situation, and the efforts the two countries were displaying in the defense of peace, for detente and to reduce armaments. They agreed to intensify them as a contribution to the broadest possible action of all the forces striving for these objectives. They examined the outlines for cooperation of the European workers' and democratic movement and the progressive forces in the developing countries in setting up a new international economic order.

"The PCF and PCI agreed on the usefulness of developing their close cooperation." [Dated] Rome, 5 January 1980.

PCF OFFICIAL TERMS AFGHAN REBELLION 'FEUDAL'

LD091144 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The French Government continues to inform opposition parties about the latest developments in the world situation, evidently a crisis situation.

After Socialist Lionel Jospin last week, it was Communist Andre Lajoinie's turn to be received at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. Mr Francois-Poncet brought him up-to-date on the situation in Afghanistan which confirmed information gained by the PCF. This was stated by Andre Lajoinie on his departure, when (Helene Bessis) interviewed him.

[Begin Lajoinie recording] This information does not contradict that which we already possess and which forms the basis of the Communist Party's standpoint on these events, with which you are familiar. I think it has been confirmed that if this feudal rebellion, supported from outside, had been successful, it would have had negative consequences for the Afghan people and would have created--on the border with the Soviet Union, in this region of Central Asia, which as Mrs Gandhi has said has already been destabilized by American intervention--it would have created a zone of insecurity and a danger for world peace. [end recording]

Mr Lajoinie will relay this information to his party's leading bodies and to Georges Marchais on his return from the Soviet Union.

L'AURORE SCORES GOVERNMENT FOR ATTITUDE TO SANCTIONS

LD101131 Paris L'AURORE in French 8 Jan 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Jacques Guilleme-Brulon article: "The Late Western Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] The confusion which has prevailed in the minds of the leaders of Western countries since the "Kabul operation" seems characteristic.

Unfortunately for us, it has emphasized the desire to create on this side of the Atlantic a dichotomy between the action--albeit restrained--taken by the United States against the USSR and the degree of "understanding" which we are apparently supposed to show for Moscow.

Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, who asserted on Sunday that France could not envisage any economic reprisals against the USSR following the Soviet action in Afghanistan, provided evidence of the gulf which exists between American and our concepts of detente.

Therefore why wax indignant at the PCF's soothing attitude toward this matter since, after all, the government has adopted a line of conduct very similar to that of Georges Marchais?

In plain language, the French foreign minister has refused to support the retaliatory measures against Moscow which Washington has decided to take.

In fact, this is what we anticipated yesterday when we referred to the need for joint action by the West with respect to the USSR.

The sanctions planned by the United States will become completely credible only if all the Western nations decide to support its action by any means.

We are off the beam. France has stated through Mr Jean Francois-Poncet that it is ready to "continue the dialog."

What dialog, for heavens' sake? A dialog which will lead to the ruthless genocide of the Afghan people in the near future?

Any dialog which prohibits any use of trade relations for political ends "on principle" is a sad and oppressive dialog.

And yet the Soviets have never failed to use such methods against their adversaries. "Baptist" Carter's disappointment with the Kremlin must have been very great to make him use weapons which he hitherto willingly relegated to the property room.

However, it seems that the dichotomy between France and the United States has reached hitherto inconceivable heights. Let us overlook the fact that Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing was Moscow's candidate in 1974, as the spectacular visit paid by Soviet Ambassador to France Chervonenko to the French Democratic Union candidate on the eve of the presidential election emphasized.

The ambiguity of our relations with Moscow has increased continually through the years.

A willing absentee from NATO and only grudgingly a member of the Atlantic alliance, Paris may believe that in the event of any grave crisis it would become a "deus ex machina," an honest broker between the two superpowers.

Let us be quite clear about it. Such a possibility is an illusion. If Washington and Moscow were one day to reach any impassable heights of tension which their national interests could no longer tolerate, our so-called good will would seem naive.

We would only be left with our inadequate deterrent force and, as a result, we would have to abandon something over which we would have to weep like children since we would have been unable to preserve it like men, just as Boabdil did on the eve of the fall of Grenada when under attack by the Catholic kings [in the 15th century].

There can be no doubt about it. Western solidarity is dead.

IMPLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS FOR WEST, USSR VIEWED

LD101031 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[Gabriel Farkas article: "Moscow Must Choose Between Wheat and Bombs"]

[Text] Winter will be hard in Moscow. By answering the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan with economic retaliation, Jimmy Carter is hitting the Soviet leaders on a particularly sensitive point, for the reduction in deliveries of American grain can only aggravate the precariousness of food supplies in the USSR.

This is more than a warning shot. The freezing of U.S.-USSR economic relations could, in fact, lead most Western countries in turn to put the brakes on their economic relations with the Soviets.

When countries engage in trade they usually derive mutual benefit from it. Relations between the USSR and the West are no exception.

The Soviets need the know-how of "capitalist" industries, while French, German or American business executives ask nothing better than to sell to the Russians. This fusion of interests explains the rapid development in East-West trade. Thus Franco-Soviet trade figures tripled during 1975-79. Today the USSR is our tenth biggest customer; it takes a little under two percent of French exports.

However, an examination, albeit cursory, of East-West relations makes is possible to establish that, all things considered, the real winners until now have been the Soviets. There are two reasons for this:

1. Eastern countries are buying more and more on credit. Experts estimate the Soviet bloc's total debt at $65 billion, equivalent to 2 years exports to the West.

The credits granted to them are all the more favorable since, in order to make their businesses work--and also because of "excess liquidity" on the financial markets--the West has embarked since 1974 on a veritable race to lower interest rates on export credits.

This means that the equipping of the communist countries is partially financed by "capitalist" savings deposits whose value when the loans are repaid will be singularly reduced by inflation.

2. Price growth works in favor of the Soviet bloc. What are called the "exchange terms"--that is, the relationship between the price index of exports to that of imports--are broadly favorable to the Russians. In fact, the Soviets primarily export raw materials, the prices of which are increasing much more rapidly than those of industrial products. With the same amount of petroleum as in 1972, the Soviets today can buy between four and five times more durable goods.

Historical Setback

The heavy debt of the Soviet bloc is easily explained, despite the favorable development in the "terms of exchange."

To overcome their industrial backwardness, the communist countries need Western equipment and technology. By virtue of the historical setback of collectivized agriculture, the Russians also need to import an increasing amount of their food. Finally, public pressure for better living conditions is forcing Eastern governments to increase their imports of manufactured goods by a little more each year.

But the resources that a country uses constitute a whole. Thus, in granting them favorable credit, the industrial democracies have enabled the Soviet leaders to devote an important part of the Russian national income to manufacturing the tanks which are today patrolling the streets of Kabul.

The sanctions announced by Jimmy Carter remind the Kremlin leaders that detente can be nothing but worldwide, that they must choose betwen wheat and bombs.

These sanctions have the added merit of making the West think. For a long time we have lived in the hope that the development of economic relations would contribute little by little to the liberalization of the Soviet regime and to a gradual reduction in its expansionist nature.

Today the facts show that this hope was merely an illusion.

COSSIGA, ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL HOLD TALKS

AU110925 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome January 11 (ANSA)--Openings for a resumption of dialogue between the European Nine and the Arab states was one of the topics discussed here when Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga met with the Arab League's Secretary General Chedli Klibi Thursday evening.

An official communique described the meeting at which Cossiga was flanked by Foreign Undersecretary Giuseppe Zamberletti as "cordial". Italy is the Nine's deputy chairman. The statement said there was an "ample exchange of views on various international topics with particular reference to the Middle East, reiterating the hope that efforts at finding a peaceful solution to the problem will be crowned with success".

According to the statement, the Italian side confirmed the Nine's readiness for a "resumption of Euro-Arab dialogue on a level of concrete and fruitful initiatives of cooperation in various sectors".

The Nine voiced its support for developing cooperation between the European and Arab regions in statements issued on September 11 and November 20 last year. According to the EEC this dialogue must be carried out with the whole group of the Arab states without intervention in the Middle Eastern region's internal problems. According to this view, one of the major obstacles to Euro-Arab dialogue is the split in the Arab camp between Egypt and the "Rejection Front" countries over the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

SENIOR ARMED FORCES OFFICIALS APPOINTED

LD102020 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Economic measures and appointments to senior positions in the armed forces were adopted by the Council of Ministers this morning. Innocenzo Cruciani reports from Palazzo Chigi:

When the session opened, Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga eulogized Pietro Nenni and paid homage to the latest victims of terrorism, the president of the Sicilian Regional Council, Piersanti Mattarella, and the three policemen murdered in Milan.

At this morning's session, the government also decided on several appointments to senior positions in the armed forces.

Chief of defense staff	Vice Adm Giovanni Torrisi
Carabinieri commander 1 Feb 80 - 31 Dec 82	Lt Gen Umberto Cappuccio
Councillor of state	Gen Pietro Corsini
Navy chief	Vice Adm Mario Bini
Air force chief	Air Marshall Lamberto Bartolucci
Frontier police commander	Lt Gen Orazio Giannini
Upper Adriatic Maritime Department commander	Vice Adm Vittoria (Giuncada)

OFFICIAL 'ASTONISHED' AT USSR MINISTER'S CHARGES

LD091659 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Dec 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Statements by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Robles Piquer"]

[Text] In connection with the Soviet minister of fish industry's statements [that U.S. special services tried, by allegedly diverting to Madrid an Aviaco aircraft flying the Tenerife-Moscow route on 1 November, to force the defection of Yuriy Makarov, director of the Spanish-Soviet joint enterprise SOVHISPAN], Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Carlos Robles Piquer told EL PAIS yesterday: "I heard with the utmost astonishment the story reported by the EL PAIS correspondent and attributed to the Soviet minister of fish industry. The story is absolutely implausible because, in the first place, the diversion of a Spanish aircraft from its regular route would have become an act of skyjacking which would have provoked a sharp protest on the part of Spanish authorities."

"Second, the Soviet authorities have never discussed this matter with the Spanish foreign minister or with the Spanish Embassy in Moscow."

"Last, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit took place quite normally, as is in keeping with the good diplomatic relations existing between the two countries. Thus if the EL PAIS correspondent's story accurately reports what the Soviet minister of fish industry said, I have no alternative but to take the view that, at least in this instance, the minister does not know what he is talking about."

COMPANIES REPORTEDLY SIGN AGREEMENTS FOR IRANIAN CRUDE

LD102242 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Spanish Petroleum [HISPANOIL], the Spanish Petroleum Company [CEPSA] and the Spanish Petroleum Refinery Company [PETRONOR] have over the last few days signed agreements in Iran for supplies this year of a total of 1.45 million tons of Iranian crude, according to sources in the oil sector. The HISPANOIL and CEPSA contracts are for 500,000 tons each, while the PETRONOR contract is for 450,000 tons. Thus, the three firms have concluded the talks which began several weeks ago at the London offices of the National Iranian Oil Company.

PSOE DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED ON DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

LD100000 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party [PSOE], headed by Alfonso Guerra, left Madrid this afternoon for the United States where it will have discussions with U.S. authorities about NATO. At Barajas Airport, Guerra made the following statements:

[Begin recording] [Question] Are these contacts with the U.S. administration and the opposition going to deal in depth with Spain's position and the position of the PSOE with respect to the country's possible membership in NATO?

[Answer] Indeed, without the slightest doubt, the security matters we are going to deal with will include Spain's possible entry or nonentry as a member of NATO. Everyone knows that the Socialist Party has declared itself with full clarity to the effect that it does not see the need for Spain to become a member of NATO.

[Question] So that is completely clear, and there is no possibility of that stance being modified during these contacts in the United States?

[Answer] No, no, far from it. We will be using these contacts, naturally, to spell out our view and to try to present convincingly to our interlocutors--this in the U.S. Government, the opposition and even presidential candidates--the idea that the stance adopted by the Socialist Party is the one which best benefits our country and which provides the most support for a status-quo situation, for neutrality, for nonintervention, for avoiding further complication of the tensions that already exist between the powerful blocs of the Soviet Union and the United States. I feel that our contacts should (?serve) precisely to strengthen the party's stance in this respect, and to clearly convey that this is a stance shared by a considerable section of our people and that Spain's position of neutrality should be maintained and even strengthened.

[Question] Do you think that there will also be any discussion of the matter of the U.S. military presence in Spain?

[Answer] Yes, without a shadow of doubt we will discuss the possibility, or the impossibility, of renegotiating the bilateral treaty between the United States and Spain. We will study precisely what are the present conditions of the treaty, what might be the conditions of a hypothetical renegotiated treaty, or what conditions (?might apply) indeed if the treaty did not exist. We will do this as clearly and sincerely as possible, from the viewpoint of a party which is in opposition but which has made a detailed study and analysis of the desirability of and the points against a treaty such as that currently in force between the United States and Spain.

[Question] In view of the economic crisis which is severely affecting Spain, will there be a discussion of this matter with the objective of possible support from the United States in the form of investment, for instance?

[Answer] Well, we will also be trying to make contact with important U.S. economic circles, not only in the finance and banking world but also in the area of energy. The energy problem, the financing of research into new sources of energy for Spain, for Europe and for the United States is one of the most pressing problems now facing the Western world, which has long extracted raw materials cheaply from other countries. With the current rise in oil prices and the ensuing economic crisis, it has become an even more far-reaching problem. We will be dealing with all these problems and we will make every effort for our attitude to be of benefit to our country. [end recording].

CARRILLO RETURNS FROM BULGARIAN VISIT

LD101800 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Santiago Carrillo Solares, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, returned from Bulgaria today where he paid an official visit at the invitation of the country's president. Carrillo made no statement upon his arrival.

MUNDO OBRERO CONDEMNS INTERVENTION BY SUPERPOWERS

LD101047 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 3 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Editorial: "Afghanistan and Other Precipices"]

[Text] Neither the United States nor other leading NATO powers has the moral authority to condemn the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs. History-including the most recent history--discredits them.

Those of us who have always spoken out can do so, from whatever quarters, intervention may come--we peoples who undergo interventions and we anti-imperialist forces who struggle hard and tenaciously for socialism and freedom. This broad popular and progressive area includes we Spanish Communists--we who underwent with our people the German fascist intervention; we who have not ceased to condemn U.S. intervention in the fraternal nations of Latin America; we who said "no!" to the intervention in Czechoslovakia, "no!" to the U.S. intervention in Cuba's Bay of Pigs and "no!" to Israel's expansion at the expense of the Palestinian people; we who say "no" to Washington's complicity with the shah, guilty of imposing a cruel dictatorship on his people; we who say "no!" to the U.S. State Department's scandalous intervention in Italy's domestic politics by imposing its veto--at this very moment--on participation in that country's government by those such as the PCI who have the democratic support of millions of citizens' votes.

And we say "no!" to the intervention by Soviet military forces in Afghanistan from a class and revolutionary point of view; because the liberation of the people from imperialism is the work of the people themselves who undergo it, or it serves as a pretext for the conflicts of the big blocs and powers, in addition to furthering the maneuvers of imperialism, which disguises itself, as is happening in connection with the events in Afghanistan, as the champion of noninterference in other people's affairs.

At the same time, we say this because the blocs' conflicts are once more placing the world on the brink of the precipice--U.S. Marines and paratroopers in the Persian Gulf awaiting Washington's orders to pounce on Iran; U.S. medium-range missiles in the process of being deployed in West Europe; more U.S. arms "sold" to Morocco to maintain the subjugation of the Sahara and to threaten Algeria; Soviet military forces in Afghanistan since a few days ago, and NATO, not indifferent but an accomplice in military interventions in black African countries, is "studying" retaliation.

The dynamics of precarious strategies have been set in motion. The big powers are rapidly moving their pieces to occupy positions--warlike positions--contrary to peace, disarmament and denuclearization and contrary to the interests of the people and mankind.

MADRID DAILIES SCORE USSR AFGHAN VENTURE

ID091305 [Editorial Report ID] Madrid ABC in Spanish on 28 December 1979 publishes on page 11 a Jose Maria Carrascal commentary on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan entitled "Afghanistan, a Vietnam for the USSR," which, after noting the strategic importance of Afghanistan and the fierce resistance of the Afghan guerrillas to the "atheist" regime in Kabul, asks: "Have the Russians become involved in a Vietnam?" It continues:

"Much suggests that they are in a situation similar to that of the Americans in 1963, when, seeing that the allied government in Saigon was collapsing, they decided to intervene on a massive scale. They are also confronted with difficult terrain and a hostile population. But there are also important differences. In the first place, Afghanistan has a lengthy border with the Soviet Union--something which was not the case with respect to South Vietnam and the United States and which will make the operation easier, militarily speaking.

"Second, the Russian troops could prove a good deal tougher than the U.S. troops. And last and most important: Moscow does not have to take its public opinion into account, which is what finally broke the morale of the U.S. expeditionary army. There is no Jane Fonda there, and if there is, she is silent.

"They can therefore absorb whatever casualties there are and launch the operations which they deem opportune, without fearing domestic criticisms--and as far as those of the world are concerned, they have never cared very much about them.

"Nevertheless, they are not to be envied. It has never been pleasant to interfere in a country against the majority of its population, and today, less than ever. The Afghans are extremely tough mountain people, prompted by an unshakable faith. The most that the Soviet expeditionary force can do is to keep them in the mountain redoubts and control the urban areas, always with a high cost in bloodshed.

"But it must have seemed worthwhile to the Kremlin. Of course, if it succeeds in keeping the rebels in check and in establishing its presence there, its influence will make itself felt in the region--from an Iran where nobody knows what will happen to a Pakistan in difficulties--apart from having demonstrated something important: that they fight for their friends. Will the Americans fight for theirs?"

Madrid EL PAIS 30 December 1979 publishes on page 6 an editorial on the same topic entitled "Afghanistan: The International Danger Increases," which, after maintaining that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan represents "nothing new" in the Kremlin's conduct and that everything suggests that the operation had been carefully planned, places the intervention within the context of the Islamic revival as a whole. Noting that the Amin regime's inability to restore normalcy apparently made the USSR decide to intervene, it asserts that "it remains to be seen whether the new government will be better able than the ousted government to give the area soon a stability which the USSR needs. Otherwise, the contagion of the Islamic Revolution threatens to spread, and 15 million Muslims live in Russian [as published] Turkestan alone."

It concludes: "In the meantime, the U.S. position becomes more complex and weaker every day. U.S. analysts believe that the Muslim resurgence is unstoppable and regard as endangered--on the horizon--the stability of Pakistan--which is of considerable strategic importance to Washington's--and of India, where a more pro-Soviet government is not inconceivable in the near future. The question is: How long will President Carter be able to maintain his current cautious stance, as opposed to those who are demanding more vigorous actions, while the entire Near East is turning into a blazing torch close to the oil wells which constitute the Western world's greatest energy source? To the moral condemnation which any military intervention in a foreign country deserves--whoever perpetrates it--there should therefore be added in this instance the accusation against the Soviet Union that it is helping to increase tension substantially in an area of the world already subject to too many confrontations. The intervention in Afghanistan is not only a contemptible action--something which unfortunately matters less each day in politics--but also a move which is dangerous for the future of international order."

DENMARK

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GRAVITY OF AFGHAN SITUATION

LD101127 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 5 Jan 80 pp 14-15 LD

[Report on Ruth Northen 4 January interview with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen: "With the Best Will in the World There Is No Excuse for the Soviet Union"--place not given]

[Excerpts] Afghanistan has entered the picture--and Kjeld Olesen's program--between his visit to Hungary before Christmas and one to Finland starting in a couple of days. For this reason the interview arranged yesterday had to be squeezed between diplomatic consultations and an important foreign policy meeting.

Of course there is something worse than that--the invasion of Afghanistan must have come as a grim surprise, most of all for everybody who otherwise might have had a slight hope that the world was now becoming mature enough to ease off the arms race.

Unless he is one of those who sees this as a confirmation along the lines of "I told you so."

Kjeld Olesen, where does the government stand now?

"There is no doubt that what is happening in Afghanistan is a clear setback to the detente process which has been underway in recent years despite difficulties. This is the first time since World War II that the Soviet Union has carried out an invasion outside the Warsaw Pact and it is impossible not to see the events as a link in a deliberate strategy. Thus it is also directly linked with the debate over medium-range missiles last fall.

"After all, it was a very basic part of the recent NATO resolution that immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union should commence so that in 3-4 years time, when the new missiles are ready, a different situation should prevail than when the basic decision was adopted.

Unsympathetic

"Unfortunately, however, it must be said that a very unsympathetic attitude has been noted on the part of the Soviet Union and there is much to indicate that with the events in Afghanistan the Kremlin has certainly created an atmosphere reminiscent of the cold war.

"When I was visiting Hungary recently my Hungarian counterpart made certain critical remarks concerning the United States and the problems in Iran. I asked him whether he could name another superpower which would show the same patience. But I received no answer.

"I also believe that in such a heated situation as at present it is very important that nobody leaps to hasty conclusions from the tendency there always is to overdramatize events.

"There should be no doubt that the Danish Government views what is happening in Afghanistan with the utmost seriousness, but it is also essential to keep a cool head."

NORWAY

NORDLI OUTLINES PROSPECTS FOR THE EIGHTIES

LD101027 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Prime Minister Nordli on the Eighties"]

[Excerpt] The challenges of the eighties occupied much of the speech which Prime Minister Odvar Nordli made on radio and television Tuesday evening [1 January]. In the speech he stressed the role which the balance of terror plays for peace in our part of the world, but he also strongly emphasized the importance of bringing the great powers to the negotiating table on the basis of the express desire of Norway and other small nations to defend their sovereignty. This historical opportunity must be exploited, he said.

The prime minister outlined some prospects against the backdrop of George Orwell's gloomy futuristic novel "1984," which he considered has been extremely accurate to date. Nordli himself sees only one safe way into the future--increasingly developed democracy and greater respect for human rights and human values. These are necessary if Orwell's pessimism about the future is not to become a reality.

In general the prime minister praised all Norwegians for displaying effort and self-discipline during a wage and price freeze. The same desire for moderation is required to resolve the problems ahead of us, he stressed.

He noted that the seventies have shown us that the time when we will have learned to live together in peace is still far off. There have been some bright spots--Greece, Spain and Portugal--but the prime minister also drew attention to the problems of the Vietnamese refugees, the new dictatorship in Iran and the situation in the Middle East which is still tense and dangerous.

The prime minister said that the Soviet Union's recent entry [innmarsj] into Afghanistan has filled us all with deep anxiety. This action has created an acute situation in a previously inflammable area.

"I have already stressed to the Soviet authorities that Norway dissociates itself from any form of involvement in other countries' internal affairs. I will again direct an urgent appeal to the Soviet authorities to change their minds," he said.

"In our own part of the world we have had the longest period of peace in our history. Or dare we speak of peace when this rests on an increasingly developed balance of terror?" he asked.

He answered himself thus: "As long as we have nothing to put in its place, we must face the bitter reality that this balance must be maintained. But the balance must be a means, never an end. And it is the superpowers' responsibility to emerge from this situation; even small countries have their responsibility in this regard," the prime minister said.

He added: "In order to succeed with this task we must take the harsh facts of life as our starting point. We must let it be clearly understood that we have the desire and ability to defend our sovereignty. On such a basis we can make our contribution to bringing the great powers to the negotiating table."

The prime minister strongly advocated a new world economic order for the sake of the poor countries. Just as we combated poverty in our country with a new method of sharing social wealth, so the poor countries of the world today demand a new distribution of wealth. We have no right to call ourselves humanists and democrats unless we do more to resolve this disgraceful problem.

FRYDENLUND REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD101029 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 Dec 79 p 7 LD

[Report on Norwegian Press Bureau [NTB] "new year" interview with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund: "Greater Orientation Toward United States Following Refusal To Join EC"--date, place not given]

[Text] "Norway's refusal to join the EC has resulted in a greater Norwegian orientation toward the United States and enhanced support for NATO," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund asserted in a new year interview with NTB. The foreign minister believes that Europe in the eighties could become the stable area in a world otherwise dominated by conflicts and unrest. On the talks with the Soviet Union on the northern areas, Frydenlund stressed that Norway must be prepared to display patience and let things take their course. Iceland's interests are to be safeguarded by an accord on a zone around Jan Mayen.

Frydenlund said that the situation in south Lebanon has eased some and the Norwegian UN forces will remain there for the time being. The government is in the process of assessing aid to Vietnam and expects that aid programs for the refugees throughout the world will continue to increase.

Frydenlund said that the EC will become the core of a more independent Europe--something which will have a great effect on relations with East Europe and with the rest of the world.

In the EC there has been an interesting development which has hardly been noticed. The EC was originally an economic grouping with an agricultural arrangement. Now the EC has increasingly coordinated foreign policy, which has given international politics a new dimension. No foreign policy measure is taken by the foreign ministers before it has been thoroughly discussed by officials. This is a new dimension, Frydenlund said.

In the coming year we will have negotiations at three different levels on European problems:

--The Madrid conference is to follow up the Helsinki CSCE. Particularly important are the confidence-building measures on which both sides have formulated proposals.

--Negotiations on force reductions in Europe (MBFR) are in progress in Vienna. Both sides have submitted proposals and declarations on the withdrawal of forces.

--Negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe. The communique of the Warsaw Pact states' talks in East Berlin gave a clear signal that the Eastern states want talks on arms control and disarmament. The offer made by NATO Ministerial Council is the most comprehensive ever made by NATO.

"Last year the problems in the northern area came no closer to a solution. There is still a desire on both the Norwegian and Soviet sides not to dramatize the situation. This in itself is a positive development. There has been ongoing contact both on the demarcation line and on the Svalbard problems without any breakthrough. [paragraph continues]

"We must be prepared to display patience. Obviously we are interested in having solutions as soon as possible. But as it is we must let things take their course," the foreign minister said.

Our principled stance on the Jan Mayen issue is still that we have the right to establish an economic zone but that we are prepared to let the Icelanders have negotiated arrangements which safeguard their interests in the area. The time for another round of negotiations cannot be set until a new government is formed in Iceland, Knut Frydenlund said.

STOLTENBERG REVIEWS DEFENSE POLICY ISSUES

LD101113 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Jan 80 p 16 LD

[Report on NORWEGIAN PRESS BUREAU [NTB] "new year" interview with Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg: "Stoltenberg: Soviet Action Causes Fear of Setback"--date and place not given]

[Text] The Soviet Union's intervention [intervensjon] in Afghanistan could result in a setback for NATO's efforts to enter into negotiations with the Eastern bloc countries. This is what Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg fears. In a new year interview the minister also asserted that Norwegian base policy is as firm and credible as it was 30 years ago.

During the year the law on working conditions will also begin to apply to military personnel. Stoltenberg described this as a great challenge. The defense minister praised the Coast Guard for a good effort with limited hardware and recalled that Norway will get its first F-16 aircraft 25 January.

"Among specific tasks, the implementation of the law on working conditions in the armed forces is a great challenge. It will make great demands on how the armed forces are to determine the priority of their resources in order to rectify conditions for their personnel and to meet the demands which people make for the competent defense of the country. It is of the utmost importance to preserve broad support for the armed forces among the Norwegian people," Stoltenberg stressed to NTB. Regarding the armed forces' economy, the minister pointed out that this year the defense budget is to be increased nearly 3 percent in comparison with 1979--and that Norway is among those NATO countries which have fulfilled the objective of such an increase. Within the economic framework the armed forces themselves will have to determine sensibly the priority of their resources, Stoltenberg said, adding: It is not right to regard the armed forces' economy as independent from the rest of the country's economy. It would stress that it is important for the country's security to have a safe economy.

Norway can and does have great influence on the international peace effort, the defense minister said. He mentioned the Norwegian UN engagement in Lebanon as a specific example of a small country's opportunities. Stoltenberg stressed that the Norwegian UN forces have made a respectable contribution. He believes that we have to be prepared for the fact that the UN presence in south Lebanon might be relatively protracted.

Minister Soltenberg also mentioned the mid-December NATO decision on nuclear weapons modernization as an example of a small country's influence.

"I was encouraged by the speed with which the negotiating offer was conveyed to the Soviet Union and East Europe. Norway strongly advocated that the offers be formulated as soon as possible once the decision was taken.

"I hope that the combined decision in Brussels has contributed to creating the political prerequisites which are necessary for people to come to the negotiating table, but at the same time I now fear that the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan might cause a setback," the defense minister said.

The minister definitely rejected the idea of there being interest in changing Norwegian base policy. He stressed that advance stockpiling of heavier allied military equipment on Norwegian soil is a natural consequence of the base policy. With such advance stockpiling the Norwegian base policy is as firm and credible today as it was 30 years ago.

"Technological development has reduced the time factor in defense policy and has made advance stockpiling of greater interest. Such stockpiling of materiel is necessary not only to insure that reinforcements can arrive in time but also for us to avoid receiving reinforcements earlier than we might like in a tense situation--and thus assist in escalating it to a potential crisis situation," Stoltenberg pointed out.

The defense minister recalled that the first new vessels and aircraft will come into service with the coast guard at the beginning of this decade. "This will mean a considerable strengthening of our ability to protect the new areas within the 200-mile zone."

Minister Stoltenberg also drew attention to the fact that Norway will receive the first of 72 F-16 aircraft in slightly more than 3 weeks. Among their duties will be the defense of airports and junctions which are of great importance for the influx of reinforcements into the country.

"When we have paid most of the costs of the aircraft purchase, we will switch to the Roland-II low-level defense system and other types of antiaircraft missiles," Stoltenberg continued. The defense minister rejected the idea that Norwegian airports today are said to be wide open. "We already have airport defense with, among other things, fighters, antiaircraft batteries and the recently erected Robot-70 mobile antiaircraft weapon. In southern Norway the Nike batteries will still be able to perform a function. The reason why we must continue to work on our air defenses is that these defenses are central, not peripheral in the deployment of reinforcements in a given situation," the defense minister said.

SWEDEN

COMPANY, ASSOCIATION CONCLUDE OIL AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

LD082232 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Swedish Oil Consumers' Association and Swedish Petroleum have concluded an agreement with Iran on oil deliveries of 450,000 tons of crude oil this year, which is 100,000 tons more than last year. The price will also be lower than that which Iran had earlier planned.

Supplies to the multinational oil companies, such as BP and Shell, have been greatly reduced by Iran, and this is part of the oil countries' desire to supply oil directly to national companies rather than the multinational companies.

CABINET REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR U.S. MOVES AGAINST USSR

LD101318 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1211 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] The Cabinet today reaffirmed its determination to support the United States in taking strong measures against the Soviet Union over the invasion of Afghanistan. Ministers support the U.S. view that the invasion must not be allowed to blow over as a nine-day wonder and for normal relations with Russia to then be resumed. They want to ensure that the Soviets are left in no doubt for a long time to come of the West's serious view of the invasion. The aim is to discourage the Soviets from attempting any further adventures into countries in this highly sensitive area.

It was the first Cabinet meeting this year, but Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was unable to attend. He is touring the countries bordering Afghanistan. Ministers are awaiting his report on his tour when he returns next week, when measures will be coordinated against the Soviet Union with NATO allies and Common Market partners.

DAILY TELEGRAPH CALLS FOR STRONGER ALLY BACKING FOR U.S.

LD091151 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jan 80 p 16 LD

[Editorial: "Carter Needs Back-up"]

[Excerpt] While Russian troops still swam into and over Afghanistan--estimates now go up to eighty or even a hundred thousand--America's allies show, to say the least, less sense of crisis, urgency and responsibility than the rudely-awakened American President. Numbers of this order further increase, if possible, alarm and disgust. They show that Moscow intends to pursue wider aims, quickly. They also show the extent to which its latest puppet, Mr Karmal, needs to be imposed by force against a nation in arms. Mr Carter has given a good lead in his package of measures to bring pressure on the Russians--without further increasing the risk of war more than the Russians, in their assumption that they can now get away with almost anything, have done already. But the back-up from the Europeans, America's proteges, who depend on Middle East oil much more than America, has been decidedly patchy.

Britain's support has been the most whole-hearted and unequivocal. France, as usual, seems to have been more concerned with asserting her independence than with giving due support to the common cause--the familiar whiff of great power pretensions and of De Gaulle's "special relationship" with Russia based on them. West Germany, also as usual, is striving to reconcile the exigencies of Ostpolitik with her deep loyalty to the alliance, her detestation of the Soviet system under which so many of her countrymen in East Germany are suffering, and her awareness of Soviet military strength on her doorstep.

Mr Carter, giving fresh proof yesterday of hiw new-found realism and resolution in face of the Russian threat, said that America's allies would join in a consortium to provide military and economic aid to Pakistan. This is a test in which they must not fail.

HOUSE APPEALS TO WALDHEIM FOR MEASURES AGAINST FAMAGUSTA

NC101707 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The House of Representatives has approved an appeal to the UN secretary general as well as to the governments and parliaments of various countries to take the necessary measures to avert the unilateral actions being threatened by the Turkish Cypriot leaders in connection with Famagusta and the declaration of an independent state. The House approved a statement made by its president, Mr Mikhailidhis, at the opening of today's first session in the new year.

The statement stresses that the threats by the Turkish Cypriot leaders--made particularly in a period when the UN secretary general is undertaking a new initiative for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks--clash with the creation of the atmosphere necessary to conduct constructive negotiations that would lead to a lasting and just solution to the Cyprus problem. The statement also calls on the Turkish Cypriot leaders to abandon the tactics of provocation and threats and to come to the negotiating table in a spirit of good will and conduct substantive negotiations on the basis of the 19 May agreement with the aim of finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. The statement also supports every initiative by the UN secretary general for the resumption of the dialog and declares that the Greek Cypriot side is ready to open substantive and constructive negotiations under the auspices and guidance of the UN secretary general.

The president of the House of Representatives said that, on the basis of this statement, he will proceed with the relevant representations to all parliaments and all groups of the Interparliamentary Union, denouncing the unilateral actions being threatened by the Turkish Cypriot leaders and, at the same time, appealing for support.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS ON UN VAROSHA PROPOSAL

NC101532 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Answering questions by newsmen today, the government spokesman described as absolutely unfounded a report in today's press that, at the latest meeting between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, a UN proposal was conveyed for the opening of Famagusta in return for the Cypriot Government's recognition of the illegal Tymbou Airport. The spokesman stressed that no such sounding has been made by the United Nations. He also said that the government's policy on the Famagusta question is well known.

In answer to another question, the spokesman said that no decision has yet been made on Mr Rolandhis' trip abroad in connection with the Famagusta question.

TRSC MINISTER DENIES 'BUFFER ZONE' NEAR BRITISH BASES

TA101616 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol has denied the recent allegations that a certain area within the borders of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and in the region where the Federated State has its border with the sovereign British bases constitutes a buffer zone and is outside the sovereignty of the Turkish Federated State.

Following the recent efforts to change the status quo of the Turkish Federated State, Kenan Atakol today invited the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, and conferred with him at his office for some time. In a statement after the meeting Atakol stressed that there was no land controlled by the Greek Cypriot administration or by any other third party along the border region where the Turkish Federated State and the sovereign British bases are separated by a single border.

Atakol said that the status of the people living in that region has been the same since 1974. He noted that it was impossible to change this status now. Only the law of the Turkish Federated State is implemented in that region. We would like to declare that we consider the recent efforts to change the status quo here as unnecessary, unacceptable and provocative.

TFSC APPEALS TO UN ON PEACEKEEPING FORCE ACTION

TA101610 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Lefkosa, 10 Jan (AA)--The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus applied to the United Nations about the actions of the UN peacekeeping force in the British base of "Dekelya." Last week, UN peacekeeping troops claimed that the region called "Strovilia" near the base was "no-man's-land" and stopped Turkish officials from controlling the region.

The Federated State also announced that the Strovilia region was under Turkish sovereignty. The Federated State strictly rejected claims by the Greek administration and the UN peacekeeping force involving alleged border changes in the region.

BRIEFS

VILLAGE NAME CHANGE--In its session this afternoon, the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly decided to change the name of the village of Maltepe to Yenierenkoy. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA]

I VRADHINI DISCUSSES ROGERS REMARKS ON NATO REINTEGRATION

AT101620 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 10 Jan 80 pp 1,2 AT

[From the "Evening" column: "Optimism"]

[Text] According to dispatches from Brussels, the supreme commander of the Atlantic alliance's forces in Europe, U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers, yesterday expressed optimism concerning Greece's return to the alliance's military wing.

The general's interview was basically devoted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and it was reasonable for the supreme commander of NATO to draw the conclusion that the Soviet intervention in Kabul should accelerate the tightening of relations among the allied countries. But what should be done is not necessarily what is being done.

If the events in Afghanistan have added new elements that can possibly influence the issue of Greece's relations with the alliance, these elements are linked with the strengthing of the need to restore the alliance's southeastern wing and with the strategic importance of the Turkish role. As long as there is no change in Ankara's assessments--and so far there has been no such indication--the second fact for the Turkish side dominates the first, or at least makes it possible for the leadership of the neighboring country to put forth even more strongly the viewpoint that the unity of the alliance's southeastern wing should be restored in accordance with Turkish concepts.

Therefore, at first glance General Rogers must not be deriving his optimism about settling the question of Greece's return to the alliance's unified military structure from developments in Afghanistan. But from where else could he be deriving it? Naturally, it is customary when someone undertakes a mission to express optimism that it will conclude successfully. After all, the opposite would be strange: If one did not hope for the successful completion of the mission, it would be better not to undertake it. Thus far, no question arises, nor in principle should one protest General Rogers, certainty that a good solution exists which he must find and which he believes he will find. The question that arises is whether hopes are enough to lay the foundations for more than "diplomatic" optimism.

Rogers' predecessor, General Haig, also expressed optimism many times but was proven wrong by events. Perhaps this should make the current supreme commander of the NATO forces more guarded. It should make him even more guarded if he is starting from the same basis General Haig used which remains unacceptable to the Greek side. If, however, General Rogers has drawn correct conclusions and does not intend to propose solutions that may infringe on Greek sovereignty, his optimism just might have some substantive basis--as always, provided that the alliance will talk to Ankara in another language and that the latter will understand that it cannot continue playing the "veto" game.

ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS DENOUNCES KARAMANLIS' FOREIGN POLICY

AT051942 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 5 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Editorial: "Greece's Foreign Policy in the Light of Events in Afghanistan"]

[Text] The international tension that has occurred at the instigation of the Soviet Union has proven that for more than 5 years our foreign policy has been based on completely erroneous assessments and that it is being exercised with makeshift maneuvers. [paragraph continues.]

This is not a matter of "devious interpretations" about a particular act or omission, as our diplomats--and especially the man who directs them, K. Karamanlis--may think. Recent developments--Giscard d'Estaing speaks of direct dangers to international peace--have proven how shortsighted the leadership of New Democracy has been. There are five main points in the foreign policy which the government has exercised: our withdrawal from the NATO military wing, the undertaking of an initiative for multilateral Balkan political cooperation, the advertised "multidimensional" foreign policy, the declaration that there is no danger for the country's independence from the north and the abandonment in principle of the Greek-U.S. agreement for a balance of forces between Greece and Turkey.

In the first case, that of our withdrawal from NATO: We endowed Turkey with a "veto" against our possible demand to return to the alliance--and this has truly happened--and we permitted Ankara to utilize to its diplomatic and economic advantage the defense gap that was created.

In the second case, that of inter-Balkan cooperation: It was not taken into consideration that Moscow does not allow Bulgaria to consent to multilateral political Balkan cooperation, because it is anticipating the appropriate time for a military intervention or for another sort of pressure in the Balkans in order to settle its accounts with Yugoslavia, Romania and Albania.

In the third case, that of the "multidimensional" foreign policy: The equal cooperation of any Western country with the communist states is possible and mutually beneficial only on condition that the Western country has full defense protection--and is not cultivating delusions. Talk about a "multidimensional" foreign policy objectively lacks diplomatic seriousness and realism.

In the fourth case, that of the nonexistence of foreign dangers: it was stated by Defense Minister E. Averof that at this moment there is no danger from the north against the country's security and independence. Then against what danger do we seek to return our country to the NATO military wing? And since when has this danger reappeared?

In the fifth case, that of the Greek-U.S. military agreement: In 1976 we reached an agreement for U.S. military aid to balance the consequences of the previous U.S.-Turkish agreement, and while the latter will be finally signed in the next few days, it seems that our original agreement has been abandoned--God knows on the basis of what genius' assessment.

In the light of recent events it is stressed that in all five cases serious errors were committed, at least with the result that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were led to the evaluation that we are or are becoming the West's weak link.... And Zhivkov's smiles aim at encouraging our irreparable disengagement from NATO and the United States so that strategic advantages can be created against us in favor of the Warsaw Pact--and the Bulgarians themselves have practiced intervention through their participation in the military conquest of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

The government has been surprised by the development of the international situation and, even if it wants, it has no political margins to remedy its unforgiveable mistakes in our critical foreign issues--which in any case are linked with the internal situation and the strengthening of freedom's institutions against their declared adversaries, our communist and Middle Eastern left. We need a new government because the current one is both a minority government and one which has failed.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA FAVORS COALITION GOVERNMENT IN TURKEY

AT101735 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Jan 80 p 4 AT

[From the "Views" column: "Greek-Turkish Affairs"]

[Text] If the effort that is being made in Ankara finally bears fruit, by doing now what should have been done the day after the elections--have the parties of Demirel and Ecevit joined forces in an effort to forestall the tumble into the abyss of bankruptcy and general bloodshed--we shall also gain something: the possibility of holding talks with a Turkish Government that perhaps may be able to make decisions. That "something" would be very significant because more than 5 years have been wasted in talks at the "ministry" or "technical" level that did not nor could not go anywhere since they exclusively served the purpose of "leaving the door open until a substantive dialog could be held." It was a situation which both sides believed "worked" to their advantage. It is, or rather it will be if it happens, something very significant.

However, the possibility of a substantive dialog does not necessarily mean that we shall be able to make Turkey see the reality which it has so far persistently ignored and which can be summarized in three "no's": No to Cyprus' partition and occupation, no to the ceding of our sovereign rights and no to "settlements" in the Aegean that are not legal according to existing agreements and the laws of the International Court in The Hague. These three "no's" do not bar the way for cooperation between the two peoples who are confronting almost the same problems and are enduring almost the same pressures.

If Ecevit and Demirel understand this well, the dream of Elevtherios Venizelos and Kemal Ataturk will be resurrected, because then nothing will separate the peoples of the two countries; the things that unite them will be so numerous that they will be able to coordinate their incessant struggle for the guarantee of their true independence and the consolidation of the right someday to feel that they are the masters of their land and fate.

The 45-day postponement of the signing of the U.S.-Turkish "defense" agreement at least provides an opportunity for an open road in this direction.

GRATSIOS SUCCEEDS DAVOS AS CHIEF OF STAFF; OTHER APPOINTMENTS MADE

AT101647 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Jan 80 AT

[Text] The Supreme National Defense Council convened at noon under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karamanlis and accepted the resignation of the chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Davos, on whom it conferred the title of honorary chief of the National Defense General Staff. The Supreme National Defense Council chose as new chief of the National Defense General Staff the current chief of the Army General Staff, Lt Gen Agamemnon Gratsios, whom it promoted to general. Then, with the participation of the new chief of staff, the Supreme National Defense Council chose as chief of the Army General Staff the current commander of the 1st Army, Gen Evthimios Karayiannis, in whose place it appointed Lt Gen Yeoryios Vorias, current commander of the Higher Military Command for the interior and islands.

Finally, the Supreme National Defense Council retired Lt Gen Konstandinos Korkas, the current inspector general of the army who was passed over as new chief of the Army General Staff. The Supreme National Defense Council awarded the title of honorary commander of the 1st Army on Lieutenant General Korkas.

STATE DEPARTMENT REMARKS ON DEFENSE AGREEMENT NOTED

TA110624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The defense and economic cooperation agreement initialled by Turkey and the United States envisages the use of the joint defense installations in Turkey only for NATO purposes. Our correspondent in Washington, Recep Guvelioglu, reports that State Department spokesman Hodding Carter held a news conference at the State Department and said that the talks between the two countries were concluded successfully. Carter said that the Turkish Government extended the temporary working status of the defense installations by 45 days. He added that the main agreement will be signed by the two governments after some agreements on implementation and additional protocols are signed.

Later, the deputy director for Southern European affairs of the State Department, Bud Hughes, replied to journalists' questions on the issue. A journalist asked him whether, under the agreement, the U.S. Air Force could use the joint defense installations in Turkey in times of danger. Hughes said: It is true that we seek flexibility during any negotiation process, however, in this case, we only discussed the usage of the bases in cases concerning NATO.

Asked who commanded the joint defense installations in Turkey, Hughes said: These installations are primarily under the command of the Turks. However, Americans command the American elements. Hughes also said that a joint committee to be established would determine the military aid to be extended to Turkey.

UK'S LORD CARRINGTON DEPARTS AFTER EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

TA101654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington left Turkey for Oman at 1600 after completing his contacts in Ankara. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, ministry officials and the members of the British Embassy in Ankara.

In a statement at the airport Erkman said that they had exchanged views on the present situation in the world and on urgent international problems. Erkmen also said that their talks had been very useful.

Lord Carrington said he had listened to the views of the Turkish Government on various international issues as well as on the latest developments in Iran and Afghanistan. Noting that Turkey is the largest member of NATO's eastern flank, Lord Carrington said Turkey's importance has increased following the developments in Iran and Afghanistan. He said that in this situation it was very important to hear Turkey's views and that this was why he had visited.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN BORDER TRADE--A decision has been taken to resume border trade between Turkey and Iran following talks held between delegations from the Agri governor's office and the West Azarbayjan governor's office. According to the agreement reached, 40 tons of mazut and 120 tons of fuel oil will be imported from Iran weekly. In exchange, Turkey will export foodstuffs and similar goods. The governor of Agri said that the oil purchased will primarily be distributed in the region and will be sent to state establishments in Erzurum. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD TRADE UNION CONDEMNS SOVIET AFGHAN INTERVENTION

LD101630 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has just condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The intervention, says the international trade union, is inconsistent with both the UN Charter and the principles of national self-determination.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

SOURCES SAY EEC WILL NOT SUPPLY SOVIET GRAIN SHORTFALL

NC091831 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brussels, Jan. 9 (AFP)--The Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) today decided not to supply the 14 million tons shortfall in Soviet grain imports following the decision by the United States to cut its Soviet export contracts from 22 to 8 million tons, informed sources here said.

The 13 commissioners responsible for administering the Community decided to tighten controls on sales of grain to the Soviet Union, which last year totalled less than 200,000 tons.

However the Commission did not decide to suspend sales attracting export subsidies which took place under normal trading conditions.

Observers said the grain embargo applied by the U.S. in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was worrying the EEC as a fall in world grain prices would require the Commission to pay higher export subsidies to keep European grain competitive abroad.

In addition U.S. attempts to offload the surplus could hit the EEC in its traditional export markets as the Community sells five million tons of grain a year in Egypt, Tunisia, Switzerland and Spain.

Further Report

LD101804 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Common Market today firmly ruled out the possibility of grain exports to Russia.

EEC Farm Commissioner Mr Finn Gundelach said in London the Common Market did not have significant grain exports to Russia but would not be willing to start them if approached by the Soviet Union because of the American ban.

Mr Gundelach said the question would be discussed fully by the Common Market foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels next Monday.

But he said the matter was so important the EEC Commission had decided to agree to the grain ban prior to that meeting.

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GDR'S FISCHER VISITS KPOE CHAIRMAN MUHRI

AU111400 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report on meeting between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Austrian Communist Party (KPOe) Chairman Franz Muhri in Vienna on 8 January 1980]

[Excerpt] Vienna--On Tuesday evening [8 January] a friendly meeting took place between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and KPOe Chairman Franz Muhri and KPOE Central Committee Secretary Erwin Scharf. The meeting was also attended by Gerhard Schramm, GDR ambassador to Austria, and Hans Steiner, head of the KPOe Central Committee's foreign relations department.

During the talk, which was held in an atmosphere marked by the identity of views, information of mutual interest was exchanged. Among other things, Franz Muhri declared that the KPOe welcomes the positive development of interstate, economic and cultural relations between the Republic of Austria and the GDR, the more so as it has always advocated it. The development of economic relations, moreover, is of particular importance for the safeguarding of jobs and the defense of Austria's independence against the advance of the multinational concerns.

The visit of the GDR foreign minister and its climate can also be assessed as a constructive contribution in [Austrian-GDR] relations and as another confirmation of the GDR's consistent policy of peace and detente, Muhri said.

On Wednesday [9 January] Foreign Minister Fischer also met leading functionaries of the Austria-GDR Society. Fischer reported on the results of his visit to Austria and presented an assessment of the world-political situation from the viewpoint of the GDR. Moreover, questions connected with the society's activities were discussed, and Foreign Minister Fischer expressed the GDR's appreciation of the society's work.

DENMARK'S JORGENSEN CONTINUES VISIT; DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN

AU111207 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Vienna (APA)--On Thursday morning [10 January] Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen arrived in Vienna by special plane for a 3-day official visit, accompanied by his wife Ingrid. He was welcomed at Vienna-Schwechat airport by Chancellor Kreisky and his wife Vera.

In a first statement the Danish prime minister declared that the purpose of his visit was the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries, which are to be further developed. He then referred to the difficult economic situation in his country but added that he was nevertheless confident that the fundamental principles of a welfare state could be maintained. Commenting on the latest events in Afghanistan, the Danish prime minister declared that these events certainly constituted a concrete danger, but that one must keep a cool head and attempt again and again to continue the policy of detente.

At a dinner given by Chancellor Kreisky at the Chancellery's Congress Hall, Jorgensen stressed the numerous common interests linking Denmark and Austria. The two countries are not only linked by the same [national] colors but also by a cultural community. Both countries want peace and freedom and social justice, and for the party represented both by Chancellor Kreisky and by himself, the road to this objective is democratic socialism, he said.

Press Conference Held

AU111219 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1145 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU

[Edgar Heider report on press conference given by Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen at the Vienna Concordia Press Club on 11 January--with recorded excerpt from Jorgensen statements in English, followed by German translation]

[Excerpt] The two government chiefs [Austrian and Danish] are agreed on their assessment of the current world situation in view of the Afghanistan crisis.

[Begin Jorgenson recording] Both Dr Kreisky and I are deeply concerned about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We see it as a breach of a very important principle of international law. We are worried about the further consequences for the international community, not least because of the sense of insecurity that has been created. But there is no sensible alternative to detente. [end recording]

And on the Iranian question: Denmark wants to support the United States as far as possible in this difficult situation. But it also has to take into consideration its special interests--which leaves open whether or not Denmark will join in potential trade sanctions against Iran.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY COOPERATION PROMOTED--On 8 January Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr gave a working dinner for the heads of the international organizations that have their headquarters in Vienna: Director General Sigvard Eklund (IAEA) [International Atomic Energy Agency]; Executive Director Abd-al Rahman Khane (UNIDO) [United Nations Industrial Development Organization]; Secretary General Rene Ortiz (OPEC) [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries]; and Director Dr Roger Levien (IIASA) [International Institute for Applied System Analysis]. The working dinner was designed to promote a closer cooperation of the four international organizations, especially in the energy sector. The participants have assessed this talk, which is to be continued periodically, as highly positive. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES MEASURES AGAINST USSR

LD112256 Montreal International Service in English 2200 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Clark has announced a series of actions against the Soviet Union because of the invasion of Afghanistan. They include a commitment not to increase Canadian grain shipments to the USSR next year. Canada is also looking into the possibility of moving the Olympic Games. Britain Kelleher reports:

Mr Clark and the Cabinet were in session all day on the Afghanistan question with the idea, as Mr Clark said, of coming up with actions that would be truly effective in convincing the Soviet Union to pull out.

First of all, on grain: Canada will not move in to replace any of the grain shipments cut back by President Carter. We couldn't anyway because we dont' have the facilities to ship any more right now. When Canadian contracts with the Soviet Union come up at the end of May, Canada will not increase its shipments, keeping instead to what Mr Clark called the traditional level of 3 million tons. Producers will be compensated for loss of income caused by any price slumps on the international market as a result of the Soviet situation. Canada will also try to make sure at a meeting of major grain producers in Washington tomorrow that no other country tries to take advantage of the situation to sell more grain to Moscow. Mr Clark said there must be concerted action by all.

The prime minister said that Canada does not want to boycott the Olympics but has serious doubts about holding them in Moscow. If the International Olympic Committee makes a request, Canada will consider holding the games in Montreal or elsewhere. Mr Clark has spoken to Mayor Drapeau and he will talk to Mexico and West Germany, other recent hosts of the games, to see if a move could be done.

Canada is taking other actions as well--scientific, technical and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union will be cut back or canceled. Canada will also consult with other countries about tightening up the sale of high technology and scientific goods. All government visits are being canceled along with a Canadian line of credit to the Soviet Union. Discussions have been ended on a new consular agreement with Moscow. The Soviet airline, Aeroflot, will not be granted its usual extra summertime flights into Montreal. It will have the usual 2 flights per week instead. And Canada is prepared to contribute to Afghan refugees reaching Pakistan.

Mr Clark was asked if he agrees that Afghanistan is the worst crisis since World War II.

[Begin Clark recording] I think it is. It would be difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the crisis posed by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan; and I think it is--there's an obligation upon Canada and other countries who want respect of international practices, and who also oppose the extraterritorial ambitions of the Soviet Union, to act as strongly as we can in the face of this very serious move on their part into Afghanistan. Concerning the actions we might take, I suppose President Carter phrased it very well when he said the other day that the Soviet Union cannot expect that it will be business as usual. After they take actions of the kind they have in Afghanistan, it will not be business as usual with Canada. [end recording]

The prime minister said Soviet fishing rights in Canadian waters were not cut back, because if they were the Russians would simply move outside the 200-mile limit, take the same amount of fish and end up hurting Canadian fishermen.

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SOVIET INVASION ISSUED

LD111758 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The text of the statement by government spokesman Gruenewald given to the press in Bonn Friday after the meeting of the Federal Security Council yesterday is the following:

"1. The Soviet intervention is a serious violation of the principles by which all countries respect the inviolability of state borders and the right of a country to determine its own fate without outside interference. It is on these principles that the peaceful coexistence of the peoples is based.

"2. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a nonaligned country, touches immediately on the relationship between the USSR and the Third World, particularly the Islamic states. It shows that the USSR does not shrink from using its power in cases where circumstances are favorable in order to impose its will on a sovereign state. Obviously the countries of the Third World are becoming increasingly aware of this danger.

"3. The Federal Government supports the independence of the Third World countries, supporting them through political cooperation on the basis of equality and economic aid. It will continue this policy.

"4. The FRG and numerous states among them, many from the Third World, have made the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan the object of the Security Council deliberations and of a special UN General Assembly session. The objective of these deliberations is to end the intervention, which represents a challenge to all countries.

"5. Through its action in Afghanistan, the USSR has inflicted severe damage also to the cooperation between West and East, which is based on the renunciation of force, on growing predictability [wachsende berechenbarkeit] and the formation of mutual trust. In this situation the Federal Government regards it as important for the alliance and the Western world to act in a coordinated fashion. Above all it will continue to stand by the United States in solidarity. The Federal Government, on the basis of the deliberations of the Federal Security Council yesterday, is to make its contribution within the framework of consultations."

Concerning item five Gruenewald added the following explanation: "By and by the Federal Government already pursues toward the USSR in many areas a policy such as the United States has now decided on for itself. It sees to it that the USSR, in its missions in our country, does not keep more personnel than we in our missions in the USSR. This applies also to Soviet media representatives in our country. It does not provide or subsidize loans to the USSR. However, there are areas in which we are unable to take the same measures because of different conditions. For instance, the setting up of consulates is not at issue, neither do we supply grain to the Soviet Union."

"6. For the FRG the Atlantic alliance is the guarantor of our security and the keystone of our foreign policy. The military defense capability of the Atlantic alliance, including its early warning capability, insures that what happened in Afghanistan cannot occur in West Europe. Our Federal Army makes an important contribution to this capability of NATO.

"7. Together with its alliance partners the Federal Republic will adhere to its policy of defense and detente on the basis of a balance of military forces, which means: to meet also in future defense obligations and to continue our policy of detente. Hence the Federal Government emphasizes the significance of the NATO resolutions of December 1979 in all its parts."

In this way it, together with its alliance partners, advocates that the arms control proposals on the limitation of medium-range missiles, confidence-building measures and troop reductions in Central Europe, as resolved in December, remain on the table.

GENSCHER INTERVIEW AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

DW140841 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 13 Jan 80 DW

[Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Detente policy, Mr Minister, is indivisible. You have advocated this thesis, as has the Federal Government. Egon Bahr says it has always been divisible. Does this herald a change in policy?

[Answer] The Federal Government has no intention of changing its view of the indivisibility of detente. It is quite obvious that the detente process in Europe is burdened and impaired if parties involved in this process, in this particular case the Soviet Union, try to gain advantages for themselves in the world political balance through military interventions. This does not change anything in the basic character of this conflict which is a conflict of the Soviet Union with the states of the Third World, yet it affects the detente process in Europe nevertheless.

[Question] Detente can be pursued only on the basis of confidence. Does this precondition still exist or has it been affected to a point where we can no longer consider it existent?

[Answer] Security in Europe is based on the ability of the Western alliance to act. This has just been proven with the alliance decisions on closing the arms gap and the arms control offers in December; it has also been manifested by the efficiency of our own army, the Bundeswehr. Yet it is necessary, within the framework of the alliance, to mitigate distrust and to create confidence-building measures. In that respect it is absolutely clear that the Soviet Union, by its military intervention in Afghanistan, has done an ill turn to its proposals for contributing toward the confidence-building measures.

[Question] The United States, which is our greatest alliance partner, expects solidarity from us and from Europe now, just as it has always granted us its solidarity, especially in Berlin. Are we extending this solidarity only half-heartedly, Mr Minister? This is the prevalent impression.

[Answer] Wholeheartedly, because everyone must know that we in Europe are at least as much affected by the events in Afghanistan as is the United States. It would be a fatal mistake by the Europeans were they to believe that they could remain aloof on this issue, leaving the matter solely to their American ally. European-U.S. solidarity is necessary more than ever before, and we are determined to exercise it.

[Question] Are you not afraid that the United States might feel deserted and, consequently might only maintain a loose contact with the alliance?

[Answer] The Europeans alone will decide on this by their behavior. Anyone believing that they could buy security in the United States, as it were, or even get it as a present, will find out soon that this issue is viewed differently in the United States. This is why we have always insured, also for the future, that we, the Federal Republic of Germany, as Europeans make our contribution toward the common security of Western Europe and the United States.

[Question] To what extent is there agreement on this issue and on these views between the parties, first of all within the social-liberal coalition, but also with the opposition?

[Answer] I do not see any differences of opinion in the parties with regard to the will to guarantee security in the alliance as well as through inclusion in the European Community. It is also an uncontested goal, I believe, to mitigate conflicts peacefully and to achieve disarmament and arms control. I believe that the great consensus reflected by the last Bundestag debate in late 1979 following the NATO decisions should be continued. It should not be talked into nonexistence, even when controversies occur during the election campaign.

Further Genscher Remarks

LD131522 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has appealed to all parties for a joint foreign policy approach in view of the East-West crisis over Afghanistan. The large agreement in the Bundestag debate in December following the NATO arms policy decision should continue, Genscher said on Second German Television [program] on Sunday. This agreement should not fall apart, not even during the election campaign. The common desire of all parties to guarantee security through alliance and the strengthening of the European Community, as well as the efforts to overcome conflicts by peaceful means and to aim for disarmament and arms control, is recognized, Genscher said.

Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, SPD deputy chairman, attached great importance to a common attitude by the government and opposition in basic questions of foreign policy, particularly in difficult times. Speaking on the same program, he nevertheless voiced considerable doubts as to the attainability of that objective since the opposition, to mention just one example, lacks a common policy.

APEL SAYS THIRD WORLD MUST UNDERSTAND SOVIET THREAT

LD122024 Hamburg DPA in German 1759 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--In an interview for BILD AM SONNTAG, Defense Minister Hans Apel said in connection with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that there is no reason to end the policy of detente. However, at no time have we held any illusions. Apel added that the Third World countries must be made aware of the danger posed by the Soviet Union and it must be made clear to them that development aid without strings attached comes only from the Western industrial countries. In reply to a question, the minister said that the Bundeswehr's state of readiness has not been raised. The very short preliminary warning times will remain adequate.

FOOD MINISTER SUPPORTS U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD111230 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Agriculturel Minister Josef Ertl has said that the U.S. grain embargo is not directed against international trade, but that it must be seen as a political reaotion to the occupation of a free country. Ertl said today in a (?NWDR) interview that for this reason the trade embargo against the Soviet Union is not an attempt to reintroduce ideology [reideologisierung] into foreign trade. In his view the solidarity of all freedom-loving forces is the correct response to the Soviet Union.

Regarding replacement deliveries by the EC to the USSR (poultry and dairy products), Ertl voiced "total solidarity with our ally, the United States" in the interests of maintaining the political balance in the world and in safeguarding peace.

Ertl does not think that there will be special pressure on prices and supplies in the world's grain markets. He pointed out that the United States will first of all store the grain which has now become available and turn some of it into industrial alcohol. This year the EC is 95 percent self-sufficient in grains [passage indistinct].

CDU'S STRAUSS CALLS FOR 'FULL SOLIDARITY' WITH U.S.

LD121409 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss has appealed to West Europe and especially the Federal Republic to show full solidarity with the United States in view of the international situation. At the end of a 2-day CDU defense congress Strauss said in Bonn on Saturday that this transatlantic solidarity is the only conceivable way to tackle the problems of the eighties.

Strauss, who in past years has repeatedly warned against relying too much on the Americans, said in a speech which lasted nearly 2 hours, that if Europe were to abandon the United States now the consequences would be incalculable. "If we turn our backs now on the United States then we will see in our hour of need that we have no one to support us," the CSU chairman said. He affirmed the Union's viewpoint that detente is indivisible. In this connection he accused Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of shortsightedness since he said the exact opposite. In today's world the West's security is also threatened in Afghanistan and Africa.

SPD'S BRANDT REITERATES NEED TO CONTINUE DETENTE

LD111730 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Hamburg--In an interview for DER SPIEGEL, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has once again issued an emphatic call for a continuation of the policy of detente, free from illusions, even after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Brandt said of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that it "could prove to be the gravest threat to world peace since the end of World War II." A continuation of the policy of detente was necessary, however, because the Federal Republic was among those who would suffer most "if what is termed the efforts for a lessening of tensions goes to the dogs."

At several points in his SPIEGEL interview Brandt stressed the special situation of Europe and the resultant consequences in the case of a European reaction to the intervention in Afghanistan. According to Brandt, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was right to speak with the French Government in Paris. "Western solidarity is important, European solidarity is even more important in this situation," Brandt said.

With regard to the sanctions against the USSR announced by U.S. President Carter, Brandt said that he did not want "to criticise them now." One should take care not to go overboard, however. Brandt emphatically rejected the idea of extending NATO's sphere of influence to the Persian Gulf. He also opposed any change in the arrangements for a meeting between Schmidt and SED leader Erich Honecker. He was not prepared to be more precise about a date for the meeting.

CDU'S WOERNER ANALYZES ROLE OF EUROPE IN AFGHANISTAN

DW141010 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1700 GMT 12 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from statement by CDU-CSU defense spokesman Manfred Woerner on the occasion of the security policy congress of the CDU--recorded]

[Text] Though we do not feel any satisfaction about it, it is a fact: Latest developments have confirmed all our anxieties and all our predictions. Now perhaps more people in our country will realize that we are neither pessimists nor panic mongers, nor incorrible cold warriors, but that we have been right in our sober assessment of Soviet policy.

I think one of the characteristic features of our time is that it is no longer possible today to make a difference between social and military, between economic, internal and external security. One is just as important as the other, one is the prerequisite of the other. The best roads will not be any good if defense is ineffective, the best hospitals are worthless if they cannot protect a state. Conversely, however, military security alone is not adequate if social and economic security fails. It is just that in view of these events defense must be accorded more importance--no doubt about that.

It is absolutely impossible to keep Europe out of the conflict, if alone because the Soviet Union will not permit it. It is an undeniable fact that we are situated geopolitically in such a way that we are the first and most important target of Soviet power policy, even if the Soviet Union at the moment is seeking the detour via our oil and energy supply and by way of our flanks. This is why we Europeans cannot take any leave from world politics. This is out of the question. We are tied into world events, besides, our oil supply is being negotiated in the Middle East, meaning our very own destiny.

Afghanistan also offers the breakthrough to the Indian Ocean. This is one of the great objectives of the Soviet Union. This means that in all these places our very own, immediate weal as a nation and as a state, our survival capability are at stake. For this reason we just cannot take leave of it.

I am inclined to doubt that worldwide detente cannot be enforced, provided the West draws the proper conclusions and at long last really confronts the Soviet Union with the alternative of cooperation or clash. We prefer cooperation. But the Soviet Union cannot have both. It cannot engage in expansion and simultaneously desire Western help. If this is kept up for a change, if the West reacts in cohesion and energetically without overreacting, then I do see a chance for making it plain to the Soviet Union that it must display an attitude on a worldwide scale which is in keeping with detente. Then detente will not have failed.

It is impossible to divide detente. What I mean to say is that if aggression, expansion, attacks are practiced elsewhere, if our vital routes are cut off somewhere else, then we in Europe cannot pretend as though we had sheer peace, joy and sunshine here.

When I mentioned the abolution of the geographic restriction [of NATO's sphere of action] I naturally did not have in mind that NATO should intrude into everything. But there are some vital security interests and some questions which quite directly affect our survival, including our oil supply and the West's supply of raw materials which nowadays are so important for our survival and for our security, just like our military defense; so that I contend that NATO cannot just pretend that it is not its business whether this happens in the Middle East or at our doorstep.

Today the world has grown so close together that this cannot be separated any longer as it was done before. Today the events in Afghanistan do affect us directly indeed, which means that NATO must expand to security problems of a vital nature also outside the geographical area hitherto applicable.

Quite definitely the Europeans will not be able to contribute anything militarily toward the stabilization of the Middle East region. This is a typical task of the Americans as the leading power. The United States alone has the instruments. But what we Europeans can contribute is political assistance, financial assistance and moral support. What I mean by this is that we must energetically seek the dialog with the countries of the Middle East, we must offer them our cooperation, we must help them and we must more strongly than heretofore support Turkey and the southern flank of the alliance. As before I think it is wrong that we give more credits to the East, to our adversaries than we do to the south, to our friends. What is needed here is a rethinking process and a change.

I will not talk about an alliance with China. I do not think that an alliance is necessary or would even be indicated. But quite definitely we must intensify cooperation with China; not, as it is so nicely put, to play the Chinese card but simply because the Chinese can very well contribute something toward the international, global and worldwide power balance.

Surely these questions concerning military policy will wield greater weight in the election campaign than has been anticipated before. Many citizens out there in the country are concerned, and justly so. They are wondering whether another world war is imminent. At long last they are asking themselves again what the state of our security is and whether the Russians will not do the same thing against us that they have done in Afghanistan. They will think about the sense of defense and security again, and perhaps they will also be prepared to realize that this foolish frontline position of Mr Brandt is no longer acceptable, that the FRG politicians are divided up into friends of peace and advocates of cold war. Thus, the question in the forthcoming election campaign no longer will be: Are you for or against peace? The question will rather be in all probability: Who is doing more for security?

Especially those who would really like to have detente and no just sham detente, who do not mistake a smile for substance, ought to know that they can gain true, real detente and promising disarmament negotiations only when the Soviet Union has come to realize that nothing can be gained by force.

CDU'S MARX URGES SOLIDARITY WITH U.S. OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD111653 Hamburg DPA in German 1440 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Foreign affairs spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group Werner Marx has strongly opposed "Pawelczyk's thesis that the Europeans should be "kept out of" the Afghanistan conflict. He noted in his group's press service that in view of the actual situation this would be quite mistaken. The European allies' solidarity with the United States is now necessary, particularly since the United States for its part is defending the free European countries from Soviet intervention. Marx also criticised Pawelczyk's view that Soviet policy should now be analyzed. It has changed neither in substance nor in aims. [passage indistinct]

ECONOMICS MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S., BRITISH OIL POLICIES

LD131436 Hamburg DPA in German 1304 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The world's continued oil supplies are viewed with great skepticism by Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff after a tour of the major oil producing countries in the Persian Gulf, which lasted several days.

Reviewing his talks with the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, Lambsdorff said in Bonn on Sunday: "It is quite clear that during the next 10 years we will get by only by the skin of our teeth." However, he said, the oil producing countries will not allow the industrial countries "to crash since they need us as well."

At the same time Lambsdorff strongly criticized the oil and energy policy of the United States, Britain and Norway. He said that while the Germans with their savings policy have adhered to the letter of the resolutions of the latest world economic summit in Tokyo, the United States is still selling its oil below the world market price, which encourages consumption. "I am beginning to develop more and more understanding for the political and economic attitude of the oil producing countries," Lambsdorff said. The oil producing countries are justified in accusing the United States, Britain and Norway of wanting to save their own oil reserves in the North Sea and Alaksa, while at the same time asking the Arab states to increase their oil production at low prices in order to meet world demand.

Lambsdorff said that according to current estimates the Americans could easily produce an additional 500,000 barrels of oil per day in Alaska.

According to Lambsdorff, the Kuwaiti oil minister gave a clear warning that additional oil consumption taxes which benefit the governments in the industrial states will no longer be accepted by his country. "Anyone who wants to levy further taxes, such as those under discussion in the United States, will have to think again," Lambsdorff said.

However, the economics minister said that he sees no possibilities for big jumps in oil prices in the near future. Nevertheless, he said that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and perhaps the United Arab Emirates, will raise their current official oil price from $25 to $26 per barrel shortly. At the same time the oil countries on the Gulf seem to be interested in depressing the prices in the so-called spot markets, in which oil which is not bound by long term supply contacts is traded nearer to the level of the official oil price. At present the spot market price ranges between $38 and $40 per barrel.

Lambsdorff advocated a permanent, regular dialog between the oil countries and consumer states which should develop into a kind of crisis management. However, such a conference should not be approached with exaggerated expectations. "It will not mean a blueprint for the world's oil supplies over the next 10 years."

According to the minister, Bonn has offered Saudi Arabia closer cooperation with the European Community.

TOGOLESE STUDENTS, WORKERS OCCUPY EMBASSY

PA121434 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (AFP)--Approximately 40 Togolese people occupied the Togolese Embassy in Paris on Saturday morning and demanded that the press attache, Yaya, urgently communicate by telephone with President Gnassingbe Eyadema and convey to him their protests against "his dictatorial regime."

The demonstrators are Togolese students and workers living in Paris. They are members of the "Togolese Movement for Democracy" opposed to what they described as "President Eyadema's dictatorial regime." They arrived at the embassy at 1000 and entered it peacefully after having "talked--they told AFP over the telephone--with the diplomats and the members of the permanent administrative personnel."

Richard da Silvera, secretary general of the movement, who led the demonstrators, told AFP that "we (?want) to obtain the reestablishment of democratic liberties, the annulment of the rigged general elections of 30 December 1979 and the release of political prisoners, which we estimate at approximately 100."

Da Silvera noted that he had the intention of occupying the embassy premises for 24 hours in order to also obtain from the diplomatic representation the passports and identity papers, of which the Togolese living in France are deprived. "We want to circulate freely and to live without being subjected to General Eyadema's dictatorship.

"Through the embassy occupation we also seek to call the attention of international public opinion to the Togolese problem," Dr Silvera added.

Occupation Ends

PA121621 Paris AFP in French 1557 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (AFP)--The occupation of the Togolese Embassy in Paris, which began late in the morning, ended without incident in midafternoon following the intervention of the police at the request of the ambassador. The occupants, all of whom were students, did not resist the police. They were taken to a police precinct to verify their identity.

SCHMIDT MEETS WITH GISCARD ON AFGHANISTAN

LD111651 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chancellor Schmidt Stresses 'Convergence' of French and German Views"]

[Excerpt] The 2 and 1/2 hour meeting (1 hour longer than planned) which Mr Giscard d'Estaing had with Chancellor Schmidt on Wednesday 9 January at the Elysee "showed the convergence between French and German views on current international problems," according to remarks made by the president of the republic and reported by Mr Blot, his spokesman.

Mr Schmidt merely said that the talks dealt mainly with Afghanistan and that they had been "very friendly."

Before leaving Madrid (after a vacation in Spain) for Bonn via Paris, Mr Schmidt stated that "the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is a real danger and a challenge" to which the Western nations should reply "without nervousness or lack of control" but "in a disciplined and calm way" by increased consultations and solidarity in conjunction with the Third World countries concerned. He added that at the same time it is important to "take advantage of all opportunities for dialog and contact with the USSR" in the spirit of the Conferences on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

MARCHAIS BACKS USSR MOVES IN AFGHANISTAN DURING MOSCOW VISIT

LD112000 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Georges Marchais' visit to the Soviet Union was planned long ago, but by going there only 15 days after the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan the general secretary of the French Communist Party nontheless in some way gave his moral support to the Kremlin. What was a mere impression yesterday was confirmed today in a spectacular manner. In a 45-minute interview broadcast live from Mosocw by TF-1 [French television first network] at 1300, Georges Machais justified, presented arguments in favor of and approved Soviet military intervention. In his view, the Kabul coup has nothing in common with the Prague coup in 1968. However, in both cases there are the same armored cars, bearing the same red star, that went to dictate their law beyond their borders.

Thus, for 45 minutes on French television, Marchais showed once more that he is a master in the art of using audio-visual media. This is how he supported Leonid Brezhnev, whose arguments in fact he is using:

[Begin Marchais recording] Brezhnev did everything to prevent an increase of tension in this region of the world, and it was only in desperation [en desespoir de cause] that he was forced to do it. This is what Comrade Leonid Brezhnev told me clearly and decisively [clairement et nettement]. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev told me this: Soviet troops are forbidden to intervene in skirmishes, certain internal fighting, certain guerrilla fighting that is taking place. They are ordered not to intervene. They are only present, they must be present, on the borders, he told me, to prevent infiltration from the outside. [end recording]

This is how to justify and invasion. Georges Marchais' unequivocal and tough stand and his alinement with Moscow causes a certain turbulence in the Communist Party. Already criticized after the break in the Union of the Left by a group of intellectuals and rank-and-file militants, Marchais again becomes the favorite target of Communist Party leadership rivals. After the news bullentin, in the phone-in program, you will hear Jean Elleinstein and Antoine (Spire), who represent to some extent the leaders of this movement of Communist opposition. We invited the leaders of the Communist Party to come and explain their stand on this program, but they have refused.

FURTHER DETAILS

NC111740 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan 11 (AFP)--Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is justified in the light of "imperialist dangers" threatening that country, French Communist leader Georges Marchais, speaking from Moscow, said on French television today.

He also said there were 30 American bases in Pakistan and that Moscow was obligated under its treaty with Afghanistan to supply military aid when requested "in order to ensure the defence of the Afghan borders."

Noting that "imperialism has suffered swinging setbacks", he said that for years the Soviet Union had resisted demands to intervene because it did not wish to heighten international tension. But "it decided to intervene in the face of the dangers from imperialism."

Of his Moscow talks with Leonid Brezhnev, he said the Soviet party leader told him that Soviet troops were not in Afghanistan to fight guerrillas, but to prevent infiltration across the borders into Afghanistan. Military pressure was particularly strong from Pakistan, Mr Marchais affirmed.

Mr Marchais drew a distinction between the Afghanistan affair and the entry of Soviet troops into Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In Afghanistan it was a case of defending the democratic wish of a people that had thrown off feudalism, but in Czechoslovakia the Soviet Union had hampered the development of a socialist path chosen by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and people, he said.

He recalled that the French Communists had condemned the 1968 intervention and the later "Prague trials".

His party was against interference in the domestic affairs of a country, except when it was necessary to counter threats from imperialism, Mr Marchais said.

Brezhnev 'Assurances' Given

LD111832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, Jan. 11 (TANJUG)--Communist Party of France General Secretary George Marchais today stated that Leonid Brezhnev has offered him assurances that the Soviet-troops will withdraw from Afghanistan the moment conditions for this are created. We, Marchais said, want this to take place as soon as possible. It results from the Marchais statement, given in Moscow for the French television, indicates that the condition for the withdrawal of Soviet troops [is for] other sides to cease interfering and intervening in Afghanistan.

Press Criticism of Visit

NC121210 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 12 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan. 12 (AFP)--French Communist chief Georges Marchais was greeted by fiery editorials when he flew home today after firmly supporting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan during a five-day visit to Moscow.

Most political commentators were incensed by a televised interview from Moscow yesterday in which he affirmed that the Soviet Army intervened to save Afghanistan from the threat of Western "imperialism".

The independent QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS viewed his remarks as a coup de grace to France's Communist-Socialist alliance, which has been ailing since it narrowly lost the 1974 presidential election because of squabbling between the two parties.

Mr Marchais' statements, after the signal honour of three talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, consecrated Mr Marchais, 59, as the number-one "lord" of the Kremlin's "hard line" followers, the QUOTIDIEN concluded.

What meaning was there now in the French Communists' purported independence of the Kremlin, their goal of achieving socialism through democratic elections and their alliance with France's Socialists, the daily asked, concluding that they "obviously were just words."

The conservative newspaper LE FIGARO concluded that "Moscow indeed inspired the Communist campaign against the Socialists" (which was blamed for the loss of the March 1978 French general election).

"The offensive of the Communist Party, which is stepped up every day, corresponds to a deliberate tactic of the Soviets, who view socialists of every sort as prime targets LE FIGARO added.

The Socialist Party's daily LE MATIN said Mr Marchais' TV remarks were "brutal" and indicated that the French Communist leadership had chosen to be "arrogant and provocative".

The conservative daily L'AURORE said Mr Marchais had urged Frenchmen to "be submissive toward Soviet imperialism", and had "falsified the truth insolently".

The anarchist-tinged leftist newspaper LIBERATION said Mr Marchais had "demonstrated the deep identity of views between his party and the Soviet leadership".

SOCIALIST SCORES MARCHAIS' HANDLING OF AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

LD112118 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The least one can say is that the intervention [in Afghanistan] by the Red Army is widening still further the gap between French Communists and Socialists. Indeed, when questioned about the cable sent to him in Moscow by Pierre Joxe asking him for an explanation on the Afghanistan issue, Georges Marchais answered vigorously: I do not accept lessons in bravery from this lout, this insolent person, this little valet of Francois Mitterrand, who is digging the grave of the Union of the Left.

The retort tonight by Socialist Deputy Pierre Joxe is: If Georges Marchais is losing his cool it is because he is ill at ease. He finds it difficult to justify that Soviet armored cars should be objected to in Prague but welcome in Kabul. Pierre Joxe concludes: The future will show what other French Communists think.

The affair also widens the gap within the trade unions. The CFDT [French Democratic Confereration of Labor] reiterates that the stand of the Communist Party and the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] on this Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are an obstacle to the unity of action and the union of popular forces.

Marchais Rebuttal

LD121446 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Interview with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, conducted by Bernard Valette on 12 January; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Marchais] I called Pierre Joxe a lout and I repeat that he is a lout. I do not believe that the little political operation in which Joxe claimed to have sent me a telegram which I did not receive is in the political traditions of the country.

He claims that he asked me to display courage. I repeat that I do not accept advice from Pierre Joxe or any other Socialist leader. Moreover, I cannot say that the Socialist leaders themselves have demonstrated such courage lately during the hard tests faced by our people and country. Pierre Joxe should shut up.

[Question] Mr Marchais, do you not feel that your stand in Moscow could lead your Socialist partners to reverse their alliances?

[Answer] They reversed their alliances when Francois Mitterand abandoned the joint program of the left, when Francois Mitterand abandoned the policy of a Union of the Left in 1977. He renounced the policy which we managed to set up in 1972.

[Question] But if the Socialists can separate themselves from you, Mr Marchais, do you not feel that you are to an extent indirectly playing into the hands of the majority?

[Answer] I do not comment on such unkind statements.

[Question] Mr Marchais, you have been criticized by a number of Communist intellectuals. What is your reaction to such criticism, particularly from Jean Elleinstein?

[Answer] Well, it is not us. It is not us. [as heard]

[Question] The 23rd congress has smoothed over some things nonetheless.

[Answer] Do not confuse the masses with party intellectuals. I believe there are some 70,000 (?members) with a few intellectual (?comrades) who continue to express disagreement and who, moreover, sometimes place themselves in situations which I deem a little difficult, not for the party but for themselves. I had the opportunity to learn on my return from Cuba about a broadcast in which Jean Elleinstein participated. He allowed himself to be spit on for more than 1 hour. Such a thing would not happen to me.

[Question] Georges Marchais, what do you say to those who state that the French Communist Party [PCF] is in the process of turning inwards and returning to some extent to the famous ghetto?

[Answer] You know, attempts have been made in the past to put the PCF in a ghetto but those who tried have been too small. They have neither the strength nor the means to do it. The PCF is a big party, a party which influences almost one French citizen in four. The recent election (?polls) are satisfying enough. I read a study of them in LA CROIX--the Catholic paper LA CROIX--before leaving for the Soviet Union. The article states that all partial elections carried out in the past year show a consolidation of the PCF forces while indicating that the Socialist Party is slightly weakening. Consequently, an important and influential force that I believe will further increase its influence in the future [Marchais interrupts thought, then continues] a party, a party which numbers 700,000 men. Consequently, we are far from turning inwards. No, we have a very big policy for our working class, our people, and our country.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, Giscard d'Estaing will not obtain the support of the PCF. The PCF is with the workers wherever they are fighting. The banner of the interests of the workers, people and of the nation, the banner of the union is strongly in the Communists' hands and no one has the power to remove this banner.

L'HUMANITE VIEWS NATURE OF SOVIET 'INTERVENTION'

ID111159 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Jan 80 p 1 ID

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "It Has To Be Acknowledged....."]

[Text] From Socialists to the extreme right, from Mr Perdriel's LE MATIN to Mr Hersant's LE FIGARO, and including all radio and television services, one loud indignant clamor has arisen in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

True, the objection can be raised that certain communist parties--the PCI and the PCE, for instance--have also expressed their disapproval. This is true even though they have denounced at the same time imperialism's continuous intervention throughout the planet.

No doubt we can also be told that these are grave events, and we will not disagree with this. We have no taste for flowers protruding from gun barrels. We are in favor of detente and disarmament and opposed to the policy of blocs, and our party has reaffirmed its adherence to the principles of sovereignty, self-determination and noninterferencce in peoples' internal affairs.

However, this is an objective but not, unfortunately, a reality. It has to be acknowledged that we still live in a world in which intervention--whether military or not--in peoples' internal affairs has been laid down as a general principle by imperialist states. It has to be acknowledged that it takes two to really achieve nonintervention, since otherwise, as the Spanish Civil War made it abundantly clear, bleating pacifism is bound to lead to the aggressor's triumph. Even though you must not wait for murderers to start their work, it is no doubt advisable to insure that they not have a clear field before them. And the U.S. decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe has made it sufficiently clear that the warmongering forces have not laid down their arms.

What is clear is that the Soviets have intervened in Afghanistan. What is less clear to a considerable proportion of public opinion is that they were already there, since in April 1978 a revolutionary movement brought to power men professing Marxism who asked, as they were entitled to do, for Soviet help.

What is even less clear to public opinion--because the media have discreetly remained silent on this point--is that the United States has done its utmost to overthrow the new Kabul government by supporting a rebellion staged by the Afghan feudal lords to whom it has supplied money and arms from neighboring Pakistan.

LE MONDE of 6 March 1979 announced that rebel leaders are periodically making appeals for armed struggle from Peshawar in Pakistan while LE FIGARO of 31 January 1979 wrote that "Huzbe Islami has set up training camps in Pakistan to teach its members how to shoot." A few days ago President Carter himself openly called for arms supplies to Islamabad to be speeded up.

These are the essential facts of an affair which is sufficiently complex to make Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who cannot be suspected of nurturing excessive love for the Soviet Union, show a caution in his judgments which is deplored by some of his political friends.

It is ture that a division of labor has been instituted and that the government has, on the other hand, given free reign to the major sections of the media on this occasion to launch a campaign of harassment not only against the USSR but above all against the French Communists. So much so that some articles are reminiscent of the good old days of Vichy propaganda.

It would be interesting to compare the energy with which radio and television commentators and some others have stigmatized the Soviet intervention in Kabul with the nonchalance with which they reported the French interventions in Gabon in 1964, Chad in 1968, Zaire in 1972 and Central Africa in 1979, not to mention the Algerian and Indochinese wars which lasted no more than 14 years and, after all, only killed 2 million people.

No doubt we cannot be content with the bad faith of our adversaries. Events in Afghanistan, like those taking place in almost all the world's hotbeds of tension, show that imperialism can no longer use its gunboat policy as it did in the past. They also prove that the workers' union is not yet powerful enough to insure that all peoples in the world live in independence and peace.

PARIS INSTITUTE BARS IRANIAN STUDENTS; U.S. EMBASSY REACTION

ID111709 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jan 80 p 5 ID

[Unattributed report: "International Institute of French Studies No Longer To Accept Iranians"]

[Excerpts] The International Institute of French Studies, which teaches French to foreign students, has decided not to accept Iranian students on its premises until the U.S. hostages in Tehran have been released.

Mr Marcel Paccou, an institute official who is also an assistant to Doctor Nicolas About, Yvelines Union for French Democracy deputy and a member of the French parliamentary delegation which visited Tehran at the end of December, explained: "This decision had to be taken after the insulting treatment of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim."

When told of this decision, the Quai d'Orsay expressed surprise and made no comment. The institute's officials, on the other hand, were strongly supported by the U.S. Embassy in Paris, which thinks this ban on Iranian students is the first specific measure taken in Europe against the leaders of the Iranian Revolution.

POLICE SOURCE CITED ON GROWTH OF IRANIAN 'FIFTH COLUMN'

ID111127 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 10 Jan 80 pp 1,4 ID

[Jean-Francois Crozier report: "Khomeyni Establishes Fifth Column in France"]

[Excerpts] Mysterious people are now crossing French borders. They are Iranians. In theory they are coming as tourists. The inspectors in the crime squad investigating the assassination of the shah's nephew 7 December are constantly wondering about them. They have not forgotten that 2 days before the execution of Admiral Shafiq in the 16th Arrondissement, Generals Fardust, Faruzian and Kaveh, three bosses of SAVAMA--Imam Khomeyni's secret police--had met at the Iranian Embassy, Rue Fontenoy, 17th Arrondissement.

The recent arrival of assistant SAVAMA chief Ali Assefi--he stayed in Paris for a few days before going to Nice, which is another major center for the Iranian community in France--has increased their anxiety.

"Four officials of this level have now arrived in France," a police officer told us. "We do not disguise the fact that we are expecting trouble, even though prominent figures from the former regime are being protected. At the moment many 'special envoys' from Tehran are infiltrating the immigrant communities in Trappes (Yvelines) among other places. We really feel that Khomeyni is busy installing a fifth column in France."

There is an agreement between France and Iran under the terms of which no visa is necessary for stays of less than 3 months in either country. Therefore it is very difficult to monitor the aim and real length of a visit by an Iranian national. In addition the Iranian Embassy--A real "foreign ministry abroad"--closely watches the majority of Iranians in France among whom it has a growing number of informers.

Iranian students whose families cannot keep them until the age of 30 as stipulated in the Koran [as published], have an urgent need for money, since study grants have been abolished by the revolutionary government.

"Money has become the Iranian's real religion," one of them said. "All the young people between 20 and 25 years will work for anybody who pays them. Therefore the Iranian Embassy has bought informers cheaply via an Iranian bank in Paris which has secret funds for this purpose. In exchange, these 'informers' probe the activities of their fellow Muslims; they stir up trouble in the two faculties where there are Iranian groups--Nanterre and, especially, Vincennes, where not too much attention is paid to diplomas and assiduousness. It is not unusual to meet young people in this faculty who only speak Persian and are not attending the classes."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGRADE--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Tuesday 8 January will publish the appointment of Mr Yves Pagniez as ambassador to Belgrade. He will replace Mr Jacques Martin. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 80 p 46 LD]

MALFATTI RESIGNS FOR HEALTH REASONS

LD122208 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti today communicated to Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga his decision to resign from his position. Malfatti suffered a heart attack several months ago. Following his recovery, he had resumed his post as foreign minister. At the beginning of the year, Malfatti suffered another attack and is now convalescing in a clinic near Rome. In view of his condition, Malfatti has preferred to resign a position which is particularly difficult at this moment, as well as in consideration of the fact that Italy will be assuming the presidency of the EEC for the next 6 months. Senate President Fanfani has said that Malfatti's decision proves his high sense of responsibility and service to the country.

PCI CENSURES USSR IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

WA111801 London REUTER in English 1615 GMT 11 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Rome, Jan 11, REUTER--Italy's Communist Party today presented an urgent resolution to the European Parliament condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "an open violation of the principles of independence and national sovereignty."

All 24 Italian Communist members of the European assembly, including party Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer, signed the motion, which they demanded should be urgently discussed at next week's session.

Expressing their "gravest censure of the Soviet military intervention," the Communist document spoke of "a grave deterioration in the international situation...risking a return to the nuclear arms race and cancellation of the hard-won results of the Helsinki Agreement."

But the Communists also urged the nine EEC countries, "in the context of the Atlantic alliance and other international forums, to follow a line of negotiation and not of reprisals and heightening of tension...which could lead to irreversible breaking off of the process of debente."

AUTHORITIES DENY SOVIET SHIP PERMISSION TO ENTER GENOA

LD121901 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Italian authorities have denied the Soviet ocean-research ship Georgy Ushakov permission to enter the Port of Genoa, and it is also forbidden to enter Italian territorial waters. This ban has been communicated to the Genoa harbormaster's office by Italian Navy headquarters. The decision is motivated by technical reasons, but in Genoa the possibility that there is a connection with the crisis in Afghanistan has not been excluded.

HUA GUOFENG'S CONDOLENCES ON NENNI DEATH REPORTED

LD111315 Rome AVANTI in Italian 5 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Hua Guo Feng's Condolences"]

[Text] Among the many condolence telegrams on Pietro Nenni's demise which are still reaching the party and family from all over Italy and the world, particularly significant is the one sent to Socialist Secretary Craxi by head of the PRC Government and CCP Chairman Hua Guofeng. [paragraph continues]

The message reads: "Shocked by the news of Pietro Nenni's demise, I share deeply in your mourning. Senator Nenni was a determined antifascist fighter, an eminent Italian Socialist Party leader and an old friend of the Chinese people; he made important contributions to Sino-Italian friendship. I offer my deep condolences at his demise and ask you to inform Senator Nenni's family of my profound grief.

BERLINGUER SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO TITO

LD132244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2009 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (TANJUG)-- Communist Party of Italy General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer has sent to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee presidency a telegramme stating: "Please convey to Comrade Tito Italian Communists' and my own best wishes for a quick recovery. In Comrade Tito we see a principle of the struggle for peace, emancipation of nations and equality and freedom in the world."

BERLINGUER ISSUES STATEMENT ON TERRORISM, ECONOMY

LD111051 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of statement by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "We Can Wait No Longer"]

[Text] Comrade Enrico Berlinguer has released the following statement on the political situation:

Our country has been stricken and perturbed once more by atrocious deeds--the murder in Palermo of Sicilian Regional Council Chairman Mattarella and those in Milan of officers Antoro, Cestari and Tatulli.

This bloody onslaught against civil coexistence, the democratic institutions and Italy's prospects of regeneration, which continues despite the blows dealt against subversive and terrorist organizations, should cause alarm all the more today because the state of the economy and social tensions are deteriorating at the same time and because in the international field, as well, manifestations of deterioration in relations among states which endanger the policy of detente and peace itself are increasing daily.

This dramatic and threatening course of events makes increasingly clear the need to create real solidarity among the people's and democratic forces, which will be translated into a serious program of salvation, renewal and peace and in a government of unity.

This is a national need, and the Communists are prepared to shoulder their responsibilities fully to this end. However, it is increasingly imperative that the other democratic parties--and, in the first place, the Christian Democratic Party--become aware of the duty to finally extricate the country from political instability, which is the foremost cause of its problems, by creating an authoritative and unitary political leadership. At all events, the Communists believe at the same time that the present government and Parliament must deal in the immediate future--with the utmost commitment and sense of responsibility--with the acute unresolved problems which must be tackled now.

Rapid approval of the new legislative measures against terrorism and the adoption by the government of any other organizational measure aimed at imparting the utmost efficiency to the activity of the police forces, the security services and the judiciary are essential. There is also an urgent need for an international initiative on the part of Italy and the EC to help lessen tensions and confrontations and to create an atmosphere favorable to negotiations which will make it possible to resolve the current disputes peacefully and to secure measures to reduce arms.

In the economic sphere, too, there can be no further delay in taking steps to tackle the deteriorating situation as regards inflation, the energy crisis and employment problems. I would like to add that in order to overcome this state of emergency and solve these short-term problems it is imperative that Parliament should work quickly and intensively to end increasingly serious forms of obstructionism aimed at completely paralyzing the work of the two houses and also to end deplorable cases of absenteeism.

Communist organizations and members must promote the widest possible debate among the citizens, promote and sustain the initiatives and battles necessary for detente and disarmament, for democratic security and freedom and for development and social justice, and commit themselves fully to asserting the need for a new political leadership in Italy.

BRIEFS

PUMPS FOR USSR NUCLEAR PLANT--Rome, January 11 (ANSA)--The Soviet Union has placed an order for four pumps to use in its nuclear power program with the Italian "Terni" steel works, the first time it has gone abroad for machinery of this kind, it has been announced here. A company communique said yesterday that the "Terni" works, among the most advanced in Europe, would supply four pumps, each cast in a single block, for nuclear power-stations producing 1,000 megawatt. Each pump will weigh about fifty tons. "Terni" is a subsidiary of the state holding company "IRI" and the contract falls under cooperation between the Soviet Union and "IRI's" steel group, "FINSIDER". [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU]

SA CARNEIRO ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT, RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS

Constitution May Be Revised

LD111815 [Editorial Report LD] Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1552 GMT on 11 Jan carries a 30-minute speech by Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro live from the Assembly of the Republic. The first 14 minutes of the speech are unmonitorable, but when reception improves Sa Carneiro is heard to say:

"The government will give the highest priority to the resolving real problems and is fully resolved not to allow the ideological or doctrinaire aspects of the political process to take precedence over the clear and unambiguous tackling of the everyday problems that most concern the majority of the country's citizens."

Describing his program as "a program of change and progress," he says: "The change promised by the Democratic Alliance will take place within the framework of the law and with respect for the country's democratic institutions. It will undoubtedly entail, in due course, the revision of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic." He says that the government's "first political priority" is to "safeguard the authority of the state of law."

He speaks of "the government's wish for dialog and a concerted effort with the more relevant social and cultural forces of Portuguese society." Speaking of the private sector, he declares that "the broadening and boosting of the private sector is one of the criteria that will determine the government's action because the government regards the private sector as an essential component of the country's development and an instrument for national reconstruction."

Regarding foreign policy, Sa Carneiro says: "With regard to the Portuguese-governed territory of Macao, the government and its parliamentary majority are prepared to render the necessary support to promote its cultural and material progress, to preserve the centuries-old neighborly relations between the peoples of Macao and of the People's Republic of China, and also to ensure that the discussion of the territory's new statutes will take place in a climate of consultation with regard to all measures bearing on the interests and aspirations of the local population as well as a climate of respect for the relevant constitutional stipulations.

"The government will stand by the principle of regarding Portugal as the state responsible for the territory of Eastern Timor and will not desist from battling for the self-determination of its population."

Further on he says: "The government will firmly pursue the European and Atlantic option of Portugal's foreign policy as part and parcel of the overall goal of the preservation of Portugal's independence and dignity. The same goal, albeit adopted to special historic and cultural circumstances, will motivate the deepening of relations with the other Portuguese-speaking countries."

On relations between civilian and military power the prime minister says: "As the end of the period of constitutional transition draws near, it was thought opportune at this stage to underline in some way the principle that, following the revision of the Constitution and the disappearance of the Council of the Revolution, the Portuguese Armed Forces must be politically subordinated to the government chosen by the people. Thus, the way is being paved for a new type of relationship between civilians and soldiers in the Portuguese democracy, a way which is more in keeping with the traditions and regimes of the countries of NATO of which Portugal is a member and without the slightest breach of the strict nonpartisanship of the armed forces."

After describing the need for cooperation among the various organs of sovereignty as being derived from a national imperative, Sa Carneiro declares that "the government will seek to maintain a constructive relationship with the president of the republic, expressing the respect due to the head of state without relinquishing its constitutional prerogatives."

Further on: "Aware that it is the Government of Portugal, and therefore of all Portuguese, the government will not disregard the social and political implications of the results of the 2 December elections. However, it will not allow this attitude to be interpreted as an implicit acceptance of any privileges of a geographic or social basis for any political forces. Portugal is one and, in the terms of the Constitution, the government has jurisdiction in the whole country on the basis of the principle of the citizens' equality before the law."

Concluding his address, Sa Carneiro says: "The government and its majority have been placed in power by the free vote of the Portuguese people. They intend to use this power with moderation and responsibility. But let no one nourish any illusions: They do intend to use it, thus discharging the mandate that is rightfully theirs."

"And in order to state it once more, clearly and to the point, in this house and before the nation, the government has decided to ask this Assembly of the Republic for a vote of confidence on the policy it proposes to pursue as laid down in the program presented today."

Referendum, Foreign Policy Discussed

LD120004 [Editorial Report LD] Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 2020 GMT on 11 January in a 60-minute live relay from the parliament broadcasts Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro's replies to a number of questions raised by several members of the Assembly of the Republic in connection with the government's program presented to the Assembly on 11 January.

Prime Minister Sa Carneiro replies to several questions raised in connection with the legitimacy of a referendum advocated by the Democratic Allaince by saying:

"Two points of view can be upheld as to what is allowed and what is forbidden. In authoritarian regimes and dictatorships, all that is not explicitly allowed is considered forbidden. In free regimes and in democracy, on the contrary, all that is not explicitly forbidden is considered allowed. [applause] It is in this light that the government and the Democratic Alliance view the referendum." He adds: "The referendum bill which we intend to submit will consider the bodies with powers to decree such a referendum and the issues which are to be the subject thereof. These will be relevant issues of collective and national interest and the line most likely to be adopted will give the two organs of sovereignty with direct popular legitimacy the possibility to decree such a referendum. As I had the opportunity to state before the elections, it is our opinion, however, that until a referendum bill is approved, it is a legitimate tool to use against the parliament, above the powers of parliament or beyond them."

Referring to a number of questions concerning the country's economic situation, Sa Carneiro says: "The government maintains the opinion already expressed in my swearing-in speech: That the only positive aspect in the Portuguese economic situation is the improvement recorded in the current account and payments balances."

Pointing out the poor performances in other sectors last year, namely, slow GNP growth, a decrease in investments, private consumption stagnation, high inflation rate and higher unemployment, Sa Carneiro says: "Let no one think that the recorded improvements have just taken place. They date from a long way back and should have already influenced economic policies in 1979, but that did not happen." He adds: "All this shows that it was not at the beginning of 1980 that the financial situation, namely, our foreign payments balance, improved spectacularly, and that this is not the first government to have better conditions than its predecessors to face the present serious domestic economic crisis."

Replying to questions about the government's future policy toward the Arab countries, the prime minister says: "It is the government's opinion that without subjecting itself to any previous conditions regarding oil supplies--although it will take them into consideration--it is in the country's interest to pursue a policy of cooperation with the Arab countries. It is obvious, however, that the government will not subordinate the basic options of its foreign policy to any conditions which, to our knowledge, have not been stipulated by those countries."

Regarding questions about government policies toward Portuguese-speaking countries, namely, the former colonies, Sa Carneiro says: "The government will not underestimate the pending contentious economic and financial issues because it is the government's view that even in that field--and there is no reason why that should be an exception--our country's interests should be defended. We must not fail to defend our own interests merely in order to attract certain progressive or Third World judgements." He adds: "We will pursue a realistic and pragmatic policy in that field as well."

Finally, Sa Carneiro says: "The government is aware that Portugal is a member of NATO, that its Atlantic option is one of the priorities of its policy", and it will not seek to present itself--or rather, it will not seek to present our country--as the most nonalined member of NATO. [applause] On the contrary, it will fulfill its commitments without any complications, and, as he adds further on, "will do so with faithfulness to our undertakings and to the defense of our interests in matters of defense within the NATO framework and the reorganization of our armed forces."

Further Details

LD112020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The government's program was presented to the Assembly of the Republic today. The Democratic Alliance cabinet intends to boost private enterprise; use referendums as a means of directly consulting the electorate on basis issues of the nation's collective life or the organization of the state; complete the process of returning land to its rightful owners; change the basic provisions of the agrarian reform law and revise the electoral law.

Both the Socialist and Communist parties have already announced that they will reject the program.

The prime minister confirmed that his government will ask parliament to debate a motion of confidence. However, the Democratic Alliance's overall majority will insure approval for the government's program. Mendeiros Ferreira announced today that the Reformists will vote in favor of a motion of confidence.

PS SUBMITS MOTION TO REJECT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD120042 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2021 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Live relay from the national assembly]

[Text] Socialist MP Carlos Laje is right at this moment submitting a Socialist Party [PS] motion rejecting the government's program. Let's listen to him:

[Laje] In fulfilling its duty as an opposition party, and as representative of the people's interests and faithful to 25 April, the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party hereby submits the following rejection motion: The Assembly of the Republic rejects the program of the sixth government.

FRETILIN OFFICIAL REACTS TO SA CARNEIRO STATEMENT

LD120100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In his speech introducing his government's program to the Assembly of the Republic today, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro said that the government regards Portugal as the state responsible for the territory of Eastern Timor and will not desist from battling for the self-determination of its population.

How does the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [FRETILIN]--the movement which leads the liberation struggle in the People's Republic of East Timor--react to this statement by the new Portuguese Government? That was what we asked Abilio Araujo, minister of state of the Republic of East Timor and member of the FRETILIN Central Committee:

[Begin Araujo recording] Regarding Portugal as the former colonizing power in Eastern Timor, the FRETILIN and the Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor are receptive to the Portuguese Government's adoption of measures designed to secure the Eastern Timor people's right to full independence without any external interferences, currently being blatantly exerted by the Indonesian fascist regime. It should also be stated that any viable measures concerning the future of Eastern Timor will always have to take FRETILIN into account since, more than anybody else, it has consistently fought for the self-determination and independence of its people. [end recording]

THREE MEMBERS OF SOCIALIST PARTY SECRETARIAT RESIGN

LD120236 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] According to Portuguese news agency ANOP, three leaders of the Socialist Party's National Secretariat--Manuel Alegre, Jaime Cama and Manuel Tito de Morais--have resigned from the Secretariat. The resignations are reportedly aimed at facilitating a solution for the Socialist Party's internal crisis. Meanwhile, Vitor Constancio has denied reports that he also has resigned from the Secretariat.

SUAREZ, OREJA LEAVE FOR U.S., TALKS WITH CARTER

LD140956 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] According to our correspondent at Barajas Airport, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has left for Washington on a lightning visit to hold talks with President Carter. He is expected to arrive in Washington at around 1030 Washington time. He is accompanied on the trip by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja; Mr Duran, director general for foregin policy with Europe; Jorge del Pinto, director of the North American Department; and Lopez Aguirrebengoa, director of the African Department.

MEDIA, PARTY LEADERS 'SPECULATE' ON SUAREZ' U.S. VISIT

LD131020 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The visit to the United States which Prime Minister Suarez begins tomorrow continues to be the main topic of the national news. There has been speculation in the media about the talks between Suarez and Carter, and opposition leaders want the government to publicly explain the reasons for the speed of the visit.

The official explanation for Suarez' visit to Washington is the one given on Friday by Josep Melia, the secretary of state for information. According to the government spokesman the reason for the visit is to exchange views on the present state of world politics, especially on the Middle East, a subject on which Spanish diplomacy has special knowledge.

Spanish newspapers this morning point to the possibility that Carter wishes to convince Suarez that it is essential for the United States to use Spanish bases in the event of a conflict with Iran, although they would only be used as support points for an airbridge. The same newspapers, citing very reliable sources, say that Spain will never authorize the use of these bases for reprisals against Iran.

Suarez' visit to the United States would thus acquire a peaceful nuance, that is, the prime minister will take this opportunity to explain to Carter the West Europe feeling against a worsening of the present crisis. In view of his recent talks with FRG Chancellor Schmidt, the Spanish prime minister could act as Europe's spokesman to try to convince the Americans of the need to bring the crisis under control and to prevent a resurgence of a dangerous cold war period for the world.

However, as we have said, at an official level there has been no comment on specific topics that the U.S. President and the Spanish prime minister will discuss. This is what opposition leaders want to know. Felipe Gonzalez said yesterday in Granada Province that in a serious international situation the government should explain to the country the reasons for Suarez' visit before his departure and the reasons for the visit upon his return. Santiago Carrillo also wants the government to speak up, and he said yesterday in Gijon that the Communist Party will ask the cabinet about the prime minister's trip to the United States.

OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO QUESTIONS ON SUAREZ' U.S. VISIT, NATO

LD121148 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Press conference given by Josep Melia, secretary of state for information, following Council of Ministers meeting on 11 January in Madrid; correspondents not identified]

[Text] Prime Minister Suarez' forthcoming visit to the United States was the primary subject at the regular press conference held Friday after the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

The first question to Josep Melia, the secretary of state for information, consisted of three parts: Has the government been informed about this trip; on whose initiative was it made; and did it have any relation to the recent visit by FRG Chancellor Schmidt to Madrid. Mr Melia said that the government was informed about Prime Minister Suarez' visit to the United States at the Council of Ministers meeting today. On the question of the initiative for the trip, Mr Melia said:

[Begin recording] [Melia] The visit is to take place at the request of both parties. Since a proposed meeting between the two leaders is an old subject which President Carter raised again in two messages to the prime minister expressing his desire to hold the meeting. Of course, international politics and the concern [as heard] which was discussed by Prime Minister Suarez and FRG Chancellor Schmidt also played a role in determining this visit.

[Question] The way in which this trip was announced gave the impression of pressure having been brought to bear, and of haste.

[Answer] Haste, yes; pressure, absolutely not. The fact that things are done quickly may be a virtue; that they take place because of pressure means that all the details necessary for the correct realization of the matter are probably not considered. The idea of pressure is incorrect; the idea of haste obviously is correct.

[Question] Spain's entry into NATO, or rather the debate and Spain's possible entry into NATO, is an important and popular topic. Will Mr Suarez speak to Mr Carter about Spain and NATO?

[Answer] I think not. Only very marginally, Basically, it is going to be an exchange of opinions on the international situation. (?This is not) the moment and [words indistinct] in a very fundamental way on the Middle East, and the contribution of the Spanish mission on its knowledge of the Islamic world.

[Question] On the subject of the Middle East, is it possible that the U.S. Government may ask the Spanish Government for something more than opinions or information?

[Answer] What the U.S. Government may ask of the Spanish Government can be done through other channels. In fact, the government, which condemned the Soviet intervention both in the Council of Ministers session on 29 December and in the speech of Spain's permanent UN representative, has supported the U.S. proposal to call the Security Council meeting, on the grounds that the Soviet intervention constitutes a violation of the most fundamental principles of international coexistence and is a violation of the policy of detente. Therefore, it does not seem that the reason for the visit lies there, but in the wish to hold in-depth talks. I think that this is why the trip will be very swift. It is a round trip in a single day, and it is a trip to make direct contact between Prime Minister Suarez and President Carter.

[Question] Once more, and to close, the subject of NATO: Will Mr Suarez tell Mr Carter of his secret agreement with Mr Schmidt this week in Madrid? The agreement, according to a Madrid evening newspaper, states that Spain will substitute its entry into NATO for a bilateral agreement with the FRG.

[Answer] If you are referring to a report which has appeared in a certain newspaper, I would have to say that the report is false and that the political thinking which lies behind this report is stupid. [end recording]

DENMARK

DKP'S JENSEN BACKS USSR ON AFGHANISTAN

LD111141 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Jan 80 Part I p 7 LD

[RITZAUS bureau report: "Danish Communists Defend Soviet Invasion"]

[Text] Danish Communist Party [DKP] Chairman Jorgen Jensen yesterday defended the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and described others' criticism of the action as a "smear campaign." The DKP will have nothing to do with it, Jorgen Jensen told the TV-Avisen television program.

"During my life I have seen what it is like when there are no forces capable of insuring social revolution," said Jorgen Jensen, referring directly to the Soviet military move.

NEW MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY SCORES USSR AGGRESSION

LD111143 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Jan 80 Part I p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Brutal Imperialism, Says Leftist Party"]

[Text] A recently formed Communist Party calling itself the Danish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist [Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti/Marxister-Leninister] Saturday condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The occupation was described as brutal imperialist aggression against Afghanistan's freedom and sovereignty and as having nothing in common with any "anti-imperialist" struggle or support for the Afghan people.

"More than 50,000 Soviet troops are spilling the blood of the Afghan people in fire and napalm so that the Soviet Union can implement its imperialist plans to enslave and plunder the peoples," the party's statement said.

The Danish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist, formed 1 year ago and led by Jan Mortensen, adds in the statement that, just as the 1968 occupation of Czechoslovakia was condemned by the progressive world public, this new social-imperialist aggression must also be condemned. The party is organizing a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm Wednesday 9 January under the slogan "Soviet Union Out of Afghanistan Now."

The Danish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist must not be confused with the Danish Communist Party whose chairman, Jorgen Jensen, wholeheartedly supported the Soviet move into Afghanistan on television Friday.

NEW COMMUNIST OPPOSITION ORGANIZATION FORMED

LD111145 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Jan 80 Part I p 5 LD

["BIH" report: "New Communist Party Formed"]

[Text] The Common Course Club [Faelles-Kurs Klubben: FKK]--Preben Moller Hansen's answer to the Danish Communist Party [DKP]--is now a reality.

Some 110 members participated in the organization's general inauguration at the end of last week. The day-to-day leaders, namely Jorgen Tved as national chairman and seamen's chairman and Preben Moller Hansen as deputy chairman, were elected. Henrik Berlau of the Seamen's Federation also has a prominent place in the FKK. The same applies to Hans Dresler, formerly a member of the DKP Central Committee and a member of the Seamen's Federation Executive Committee.

A resolution adopted by the first national meeting was accompanied by the slogan "Down With the Social Democratic Party, Down With the DKP Leadership." The resolution included the following passage: "The DKP, like other parties, has throughout history been the workers' instrument for defending socialist principles against reformist ideology. But the times now demand that class-conscious workers again cry out 'take care' when their most important weapon in the struggle is threatened by apathy along with indulgence and the selling out of socialist experiences and principles."

FINLAND

CP SUPPORTS GOVERNING PARTY OF AFGHANISTAN

LD111108 Helsinki in English to Europe and North Africa 0930 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Finnish Communist Party has expressed its support for the people and governing party of Afghanistan. In its first official reaction to the situation in Afghanistan, the party expressed the view that the struggle in that country is against external pressures as well as internal forces of reaction. The statement by the Finnish Communist Party said that only the people of Afghanistan have the right to determine their internal development and their relations with other states. The party said that the United States has used the assistance given to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union as an excuse for a propaganda attack on both countries.

A statement from the Finnish Foreign Ministry at the end of December noted that Afghanistan would return to a normal state of affairs when Soviet troops are withdrawn, and this would correspond to the wishes of the parties involved and the international community.

In an interview with Radio Finland on Wednesday the undersecretary of state at the Finnish Foreign Ministry, Mr. Keijo Korhonen, said that Finland tries to avoid exaggerated expressions in its statements on international issues and prefers substance to formulations.

NORWAY

SOVIET ALLEGATION OF 'PROVOCATIONS' REJECTED

LD111732 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Norwegian Defense Ministry has refuted Soviet allegations concerning provocations in northern Norway on the Soviet border. Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg notes that the TASS allegations [words indistinct]. TASS claimed in its report yesterday that the Norwegian Army had organized provocations on the Soviet border. According to TASS, the measures endanger peace and security in Northern Europe. Ulla-Maria Johanssen reports from Oslo:

[Begin Johannssen relay] TASS accuses Norway of staging provocations near the Soviet border. The measures are unfriendly toward the Soviet Union and endanger peace and security in Northern Europe, TASS points out. The background of this strong allegation is based on the report of the U.S. news agency (?UPI) last Tuesday, according to which Norway has stepped up its defenses in the north along the Soviet border due to the situation in Afghanistan. Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg categorically refutes the Soviet accusations. The TASS allegations are without any foundation whatsoever, Stoltenberg says.

The report [words indistinct] however, is not perhaps quite unfounded, because the Defense Ministry and the commander in chief of the defense forces earlier noted that because of the situation in Afghanistan, Norway has taken certain steps to improve its defense readiness, without specifying the steps and their character. [end Johannsen relay]

AMBASSADOR, EMBASSY SECRETARY RETURN FROM IRAN

LD101133 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Dec 79 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Foreign Ministry Prepared for Cool Relations with Tehran"]

[Text] "We will be at home for an indefinite period. There is now less need for diplomatic representation in Iran," Ambassador Tormod Petter Svennevig said when he arrived last night at Fornebu Airport along with Embassy Secretary Thomas Hauff. The Foreign Ministry is obviously prepared for cooler diplomatic relations with Iran and a rather long time at home for the ambassador. The two arrived home with their families and much luggage.

Their return was agreed upon last week, and Ambassador Svennevig justified this by saying that no one knows how long the UN Security Council's negotiations on boycott actions against Iran will take.

"When a person has made up his mind to do a diplomatic job, it is disappointing to have to admit that the opportunities are so slight that he has to return home," Svennevig said.

Asked whether Norway is prepared to take part in a less comprehensive action against Iran, possibly with the United States and the European states if the Security Council does not approve sanctions, Foreign Ministry press spokesman Torstein Sando replied: "No comment."

Ambassador Svennevig, who is also accredited to Pakistan and Afghanistan, was informed by radio yesterday morning of the coup in Afghanistan. He has, however, not had time to visit Kabul to present his credentials since the situation in Iran was so demanding.

"Although the situation in Tehran appears calm, there is much going on under the surface," Svennevig said. He could say nothing new concerning the American hostages' fate, whether there is any hope of their release or whether proceedings will be instituted against them. The Iranian authorities issue statements which can be interpreted in various ways, and it is difficult to know which statements should be deemed significant, he opined.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN SAYS SOVIETS SHOULD PULL OUT OF AFGHANISTAN

LD111958 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said today in an interview with TT news agency that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan signifies a very serious deviation from the policy of detente. According to Ullsten, a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is the only way to solve the crisis. We must demand that the big powers realize their responsibility. The Soviet Union has paid no attention to its responsibility as a big power, Ola Ullsten said. In his view the United States and the Soviet Union now will have to resume talks on relaxation of tension and the Soviet Union must reconsider its refusal to start negotiations concerning the medium-range missiles in Europe.

GOVERNMENT RECALLS ENVOY TO KABUL

LD111430 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1314 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] The government today recalled the British ambassador from the Afghan capital of Kabul "for consultations" over the Soviet invasion. The ambassador, Mr Normal Hillier-Fry, flew to Delhi and will fly on to Islamabad, where he will have talks on Monday with the Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who will be visiting Pakistan. Mr Hillier-Fry is expected to fly back to London after talks with the foreign secretary and no date has been fixed for his return to Kabul.

Britain has not recognised the new Soviet-installed government in Afghanistan and the first secretary at the embassy, Mr Micharel Howell, has been told to avoid contact with the new ministers but to carry on routine business at the seven-strong British Embassy. The government also considered withdrawing the Ambassador to Moscow Sir Curtis Keeble but the Foreign Office said today that his presence in Moscow, from where he could advise first hand was so far "preferable to recalling him."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DEFENDS ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD131930 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1525 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Russia's Ambassador in London Nikolay Lunkov today described international reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as "ballyhoo." Speaking on the BBC radio programme "The World This Weekend," Mr Lunkov repreated that the Russians had entered the country at the request of the government there. But he refused to say how long the Russian troops would have to stay, except "as long as the factors outside which made it necessary to remain."

Asked if the developments were the latest stage in the cold war, he said, "It depends on the leaders of the countries who try to make this ballyhoo. I don't see any drastic occasion for all these things, because the Afghanistan people have the right to settle their own destiny." The rest of the world was "absolutely wrong" to condemn Russia for its action, and the Soviet Government would press ahead with the Olympics. "We will have the Olympics in Moscow regardless of race, religion or political views."

CP CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS

LD131932 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1906 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The British Communist Party tonight called for Russian troops to pull out of Afghanistan. But it also attacked American President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher for "sheer hypocrisy" in using the Soviet action to "step up the cold war." In a statement issued from its London headquarters, the party said that it had always supported struggles against imperialism. "Today it expresses its solidarity with the Afghan people's democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution," the statement said.

The Afghan revolution had faced complex problems, but these could not "justify the intervention of another state's military forces, which brings in a new government to follow different policies to solve these problems. Therefore we disagree with the military intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and urge the withdrawal of these forces," the statement said.

It was essential for the British labour and progressive movement to step up the fight for peace and detente the statement said.

MP: ACTION AGAINST SOVIET FISHING FLEET SHOULD BE TAKEN

LD131934 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1750 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Action should be taken against Soviet fishing fleets in British waters to teach Russia a lesson over Afghanistan, former Defence Secretary Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, said today. In a statement from his Barnsley constituency, Mr Mason said that detente was still necessary if peace was to be maintained.

It could be so easy to slip into an ice age of East-West relations and within a slither of nuclear war. "This must be avoided. But in the wake of a naked aggressive act against Afghanistan, the aggressor must be taught a lesson." Russian fishing fleets should be prevented from exploiting British waters and denied the use of UK ports and docking facilities. He also advocated harassment of Russian "spy ships" which, he said, were "lurking off the coastline," disguised as trawlers.

U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO PRAISED, ALLIED SUPPORT URGED

LD111201 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Jan 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "A Time for Solidarity"]

[Text] Now that gunboat diplomacy has seemingly become the preserve of Moscow (and in fairness neither Kabul nor Tehran is well sited for its application by the non-communist world) our leaders have great difficulty in agreeing on an appropriate response. President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt apparently agree with Mrs Gandhi that commissars will be commissars. President Carter hopes for a trade embargo against Iran with no prospect of making it stick--and, as Mr Waldheim hardly needed to tell him, no prospect that it would alter minds in Tehran even if it did. Only the longshoremen of the port of New York have a rough and ready answer: And as the State Department rightly pointed out, international relationships are far too serious to be left to the haphazard judgment of trade unions.

It is a fortunate paradox, therefore, that Russia, albeit the second most powerful country in the world, is uniquely vulnerable to one particular sanction which the United States is in a position to apply unaided, if need be. Such is the incompatibility of communism and agriculture that Russia is incapable of feeding her livestock. So President Carter's ban on further grain shipments will hit the Kremlin where it hurts. Short of a direct military response, this is the move most nearly commensurate with the effrontery of Russian behaviour.

That does not mean that the rest of the non-communist world is entitled to stand aside and leave it to the United States. Self-respect, if nothing else, should persuade America's friends and allies to act in consort to deny the Russians even partial alternative sources of supply. They should also take what steps may be in their power to share the burdens imposed by halting grain shipments (and the Russian gold sales which would have paid for them) on the American economy. Throughout the 1940s and '50s American administrations were misguided enough to encourage the dismantlement of Western influence on the continent of Asia, with the consequences that we see today. It would be the height of folly for Europe and Japan now to repay the Americans in that same coin.

AKEL POLITBURO SUPPORTS SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN

NC121915 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The AKEL Politburo in a statement expressed its full solidarity with the Afghan president, government and People's Democratic Party. It also said that it supports Soviet solidarity with and aid to the Afghan people, describing it as unselfish, multisided and internationalist.

ROLANDHIS SAYS GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING BASES ISSUE CLOSELY

NC111158 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 11 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] In answer to a question by Akel Secretary General Mr Ez Papaioannou that the British have conceded facilities in their Cyprus bases to the United States and whether the Cyprus Government has taken any steps to prevent their being used for an American intervention in Iran, the foreign minister replied:

"1. Recently the Cyprus Government stated (President Kiprianou's 4 December demilitarization speech) that as far as the Cyprus Government is concerned the use of the British bases will not be allowed for purposes other than those stipulated in the appropriate agreements.

"2. On the other hand, the government's stand is known for wanting full Cyprus demilitarization within the framework of a more general disarmament and a demilitarized and peaceful Mediterranean [region].

"3. In any case, the government's competent authorities are following the matter closely and with all necessary attention, in light of the treaty of establishment provision, and the necessary action is being taken to protect Cyprus' interests and its relations with the nonalined countries."

GOVERNMENT TO ASK GREECE, BRITAIN TO PRESSURE TURKEY

NC120806 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 12 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Yesterday a competent source stated that any Cyprus move toward Britain and Greece to have them undertake their responsibilities as guarantor powers in the Cyprus problem and to convince Turkey to abandon its intransigent attitude toward our problem does not necessarily mean agreement to holding a four-party conference. In asking Britain and Greece to undertake their responsibilities it is implied that they must pressure Turkey and thus back Dr Waldheim's task for the resumption of substantive intercommunal talks.

GOVERNMENTS REACT TO KARAMANLIS' FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

Greek Cypriot Spokesman: No Comment

NC130830 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 13 Jan 80 p 10 NC

[Text] The Cyprus Government will not comment on the portion referring to the Cyprus problem delivered in Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis' address at the Chamber of Deputies. The government spokesman, when asked to comment on this address, said the following: "I do not intend to make any comment on Prime Minister Karamanlis' address."

Denktas: Not To Blame

TA121918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said that the Turkish Cypriot community cannot be blamed for insisting on its partnership right in Cyprus, for defending its basic rights and freedoms, for opposing enosis and for not trusting the Greek Cypriots and Greece.

In a statement in Lefkosa [Nicosia] Denktas criticized the recent statement by Prime Minister Karamanlis to parliament. In his statement Karamanlis claimed that the Turkish Cypriot side is responsilble for creating the Cyprus problem and for obstructing a solution. Noting that Greece, and especially Karamanlis, had played a great role in the acts committed in Cyprus in the name of enosis, Denktas said that Karamanlis was in no position to blame Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community for the Cyprus problem. Denktas added that Karamanlis remained silent on the statement by Foreign Minister [title as heard] Averof that the Cyprus agreements are suitable springboards for enosis.

In reply to a question, Denktas said that a step toward rapprochement between the two communities in Cyprus can be taken if the Greek Cypriot administration announces that it has no authority over the Turkish Cypriot community.

KIPRIANOU CONFERS WITH FAMAGUSTA COMMITTEE

NC111546 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Today President Kiprianou received a delegation from the Famagusta coordinating committee in the presence of Foreign Minister Rolandhis. The meeting discussed in detail the latest developments in the Famagusta issue. The president assured the committee of the government's continuous interest in this serious matter and said the government had already taken many steps and was planning a series of other contacts and measures to thwart the colonization of the town and the opening of its hotels, as indicated in the Denktas statements.

During the meeting, it was decided that the government should keep in constant touch with the coordinating committee on this matter. It was also decided to form an ad hoc committee under the foreign minister and with the participation of representatives from the coordinating committee to follow the developments.

AKEL ISSUES STATEMENT ON FAMAGUSTA QUESTION

NC111807 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The AKEL Central Committee Politburo has issued a statement on the Famagusta question calling on all people to set as their main and urgent duty the organization of a political campaign to thwart the new Turkish aggressive action. The statement also suggests that the UN secretary general should be requested to decisively intervene both in preventing the colonization of Varosha and in resuming substantive and constructive inter-Cypriot talks.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY REACTION TO ROGERS' NATO REMARKS

Government Reportedly Not Optimistic

AT111550 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpt] The government does not share General Rogers' optimism that he will personally find a solution to Greece's full reintegration within NATO's military wing. This was stressed by authoritative government circles as a result of the statements made by the NATO supreme commander. The same circles added the government will wait to express its opinions on the basis of given facts only.

KKE (Interior) Statement

AT111547 Athens I AVYI in Greek 11 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Statement issued by the press office of the KKE (Interior) on General Rogers' statements on reintegration with NATO; date not given]

[Text] The KKE (Interior) press office issued the following statement: "The new and clear Rogers statement on the goal of NATO's command for Greece's speedy reintegration into the alliance's military wing, while a formula is nearly ready, leaves no margin for doubt of the multilateral pressures being exerted upon our country--at a moment which is so critical for world peace--by the American imperialists in their effort to close the gap in the "alliance's" southeast wing in order to use Greek territory for the promotion of their interventionist activities.

"These pressures are exerted during a phase when the United States is pushing capitalist Europe and NATO member states particularly into aggressive activities beyond Europe, which are being pushed to a climax directly by Washington.

"The KKE (Interior) once again stresses that these U.S.-NATO plans--which are facilitated by the stated willingness of the Greek Government for its reintegration within NATO's military wing and by other recent pro-Atlantic statements by the government, which are contrary to a multifaceted Greek foreign policy--foster direct and serious dangers for our country and the cause of Cyprus.

"It is an imperative condition for averting these dangers that our country definitely remain outside NATO's military wing and declare its separate position against any cold war plans of the American imperialists."

KARAMANLIS, PAPANDREOU ADDRESS CHAMBER ON FOREIGN POLICY

AT111345 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Jan 80 AT

[Excerpts] Referring to the country's foreign policy Karamanlis said recently we improved our relations with all countries. There has been a particular improvement in our relations with the Eastern countries while our ties with the West have also strengthened.

On Greek initiative a complex of relations was created in the Balkan area which considerably improved the area's climate. Greece particularly developed its always friendly relations with the Arab countries and it considerably increased its trade exchanges with them. Today they reached the level of $750 million as compared to $250 million in 1974. The prime minister then referred to his visits to the Soviet Union, China and other countries which, he said, were useful while the talks he had were sincere.

Referring to the international crisis specifically, Karamanlis said peace is in danger in the east Mediterannean, in the Middle East and Central Asia. The Palestine issue, he said, has become more severe. In Iran the situation leads toward a civil war. The detention of U.S. diplomats is an abolition of the institution of diplomatic asylum and abolition of international law and order.

On Afghanistan Karamanlis said the Soviet Union, without even keeping any excuses, invaded the country thus seriously injuring international detente. This situation is directly or indirectly related to the energy crisis which is the greatest and severest crisis to be experienced by the world since 1930.

Day by day the oil crisis is becoming deeper and the question has gone beyond the limits of collective control since even the oil produers are unable to agree amongst themselves. The position for Greece, the prime minister said, is to preserve the balance of power which is the only guarantee for peace since disarmament has already become impossible.

The prime minister then dealt with specific issues of the country's foreign policy and referred to the tragedy of Cyprus which, as he said, puts humanity to shame. The responsibility, he said, is entirely born by Turkey because dialog has produced no results specifically because of the Turkish position. Recently Turkey has even resorted to threats. If the threats are carried out they will not be a problem just for us, but also for the entire world. The Greek side, free of any predelections, will come to dialog for the purpose of reaching a national solution. The government, the prime minister said, has declared Greek solidarity toward Cypriot Hellenism.

On the Aegean issue Karamanlis said that the position of Greece is well known, firm and logical to the degree that if Turkey had demonstrated the minimum of understanding then differences could have been solved. Our country, he said, never argued that the Aegean is a Greek lake. They are both international as well as territorial waters. What Turkey must at long last understand and accept is that the Aegean is strewn with Greek islands. The responsibility for a solution rests with them and not with us. The only thing which we claim, he said, is to protect the frontiers and the security of our country without any concessions.

On NATO the prime minister said the government, as a first step, took care to create the high level of efficiency at which the armed forces now find themselves, and in its effort to strengthen collective security it discussed special relations. NATO command accepted the Greek proposal but Turkey put forth objections.

Greece, Karamanlis continued, did not finalize special relations because there was a complication involving the U.S.-Turkish agreement and because our country will not accept an overthrow of the balance of Greek and Turkish power as a result of this agreement.

The prime minister then referred to the accession of Greece to the Common Market.

PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou then spoke stressing that Karamanlis' observations of Greek ties with the West and on PASOK's positions on the EEC were unfortunate. It is well known that the EEC countries took a pro-Turkish position on the Cyrpus issue while NATO, which is responsible for the 7-year dictatorship in Greece, encourages Turkish expansionism. Papandreou also said that the role of Kissinger and Sisco in the Turkish invasion of Cyprus are also very well known.

Papandreou said that PASOK's positions toward the EEC are not anti-West as wrongly described by Karamanlis. PASOK, he added, believes that Greek accession to the EEC will not help develop Greek economy. It supports equal relations in all directions. Referring to the international situation Papandreou said we are faced at a critical period of transition from militant coexistence to cold war.

Papandreou then referred to the Cyprus issue and expressed the fear that the United States and NATO urgently want to arm Turkey and to overthrow the balance of power in the Aegean. On the Cyprus issue Papandreou accused the government of not being able to internationalize it and asked for the opening of the dossier on the July 1974 coup.

PASOK's chairman then criticized the government's foreign policy which he described as one-sided and leaning toward the West while the prime minister's visits to Moscow and other Eastern countries were conducted, as Papandreou said, for internal consumption only. This, he added, is proved by the Greek decision to agree on the missiles issue and its efforts to return to NATO's military wing.

Papandreou then referred to the invasion of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and said PASOK condemns this invasion but that it cannot fail to cauterize the hypocriey of the United States which has carried out many military interventions in small countries. The chairman of PASOK also criticized the Greek decision to support the appeal against the Soviet Union at the Security Council and asked whether our country has lodged such an appeal to the Security Council on the Cyprus issue.

Intervening, Prime Minister Karamanlis said that three appeals have been jointly submitted concerning Cyprus.

Papandreou then referred to the Greek-Turkish dispute and said Greece will only be able to defend itself under an independent defense policy and out of NATO's military and political wings. Defense of the country's territorial integrity and national independence, Papandreou said, can only be achieved if the brotherhood between the people and the army are strengthened and this cannot be achieved so long as differentation is made between polluted and nationally minded Greeks.

He also said that it is imperative that everyone help in the democratization of public life and that most importantly, the country must be drawn away from NATO's cold war coalition by taking part in an international crusade for disarmament and peace.

EDIK leader Zigdhis then spoke stating that the current debate takes place at a time when humanity is in a deep crisis and on the threshold of calamity. The Islamic Revolution has demonstrated that the basic principle of the sovereign and independent state can no longer support the function of international society. Humanity must discuss and find a form of world government. The Greek chamber ought to issue a resolution at this very moment calling on all peace-loving countries which respect international law to demand that all UN resolutions become acceptable and implemented. Only in this way will a worldwide debate start, under a Greek mantle, thus contributing to the preservation of world peace and to the country's prestige.

Zigdhis then said the prime minister added nothing new or specific with his speech. It is unacceptable, Zigdhis said, that at this moment the people should remain ignorant of the election system under which they will be called upon to vote. He then proposed to PASOK that the opposition should submit a vote of censure so that all the country's problems may be discussed and that a dialog conducted on them, instead of a monolog such as today's debate was.

On foreign policy he stressed that dangers to our country stem from Turkey, an allied country, and for this reason there must be an in-depth examination of our relations with the alliance. He added that at this moment we do not need NATO but that NATO needs us. Our position, therefore, must be to force Turkey to leave Cyprus and recall its positions on other issues, or else leave Crete and the other bases. If the government adopted such a policy then we would be considered an important factor in the preservation of peace and generally in Europe. Instead of this we followed the policy of a beggar. The debate continues.

VOTCP REPORTS HALT IN WHEAT SALES TO AFGHANISTAN

TA120753 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 12 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The pro-American and pro-NATO Demirel government has halted the sale of wheat to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Demirel government, which is participating in the multifaceted campaign of pressure and provocation against the people and the revolution of Afghanistan led by U.S. and NATO imperialists, has halted wheat sales to Afghanistan. In addition to this, while all embassies in Ankara are being supplied with fuel oil, the Afghan Embassy is not receiving any fuel oil.

As is known, over 40 anti-imperialist organizations in Istanbul and Izmir, progressive youths, women, students and teachers in favor of union and solidarity, issued statements expressing solidarity with the people and the revolution of Afghanistan. The progressive and democratic forces of our country express the importance that our people attach to the solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and their revolutionary gains, and to the internationalist aid being extended by our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, to the people of Afghanistan

ERKMEN REPLIES TO KARAMANLIS REMARKS ON CYPRUS, AEGEAN

TA131648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the problems between Turkey and Greece can be resolved through bilateral negotiations. He said: Turkey is always open for negotiations. In a statement 2 days ago, Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis claimed that the problems in the Turkish-Greek relations had been created by Turkey and that the Cyprus problem was still unsolved because of the policy pursued by Turkey. Karamanlis also said that Turkey had certain limited rights in the Aegean Sea. Asked to comment on these remarks by our correspondent, Foreign Minister Erkmen said:

[Begin Erkmen recording] I do not want to start an argument over the statement made by the Greek prime minister, Mr Karamanlis. It is true that certain problems exist between Greece and Turkey. However, Turkey is not responsible for the creation of these problems. But we are not looking for who is responsible. The point is to solve these problems through negotiations as soon as possible. Turkey is always open for negotiations. Today, Turkey aims at having these problems resolved through negotiations.

Karamanlis tried to portray Turkey as the responsible party in the Cyprus issue. This is not true. The Cyprus problem is a conflict in which we are not a part. It is a problem which should be resolved by the concerned sides, the two communities living in Cyprus. In fact, we know that UN Secretary General Waldheim will soon make attempts to solve the problem through negotiations between the two sides, between the two communities. We are awaiting these attempts. We hope that the officials of the two communities meet and succeed in establishing an order whereby they can live side by side in security, under equal rights and in accordance with human rights. Everyone knows that we have always waited for such a solution and that we have always encouraged a peaceful solution.

As for the right of Turkey and Greece in the Aegean Sea, naturally, Turkey has right to this area. The rights of Turkey and Greece must be considered within borders. The issue is one of determining and agreeing on these borders. This should be resolved through negotiations as well. I hope that the secretaries general of the two Foreign Ministries will take up this issue this month and set the stage for talks at the technical level. [end recording]

WORLD BANK OFFICIAL COMPLETES LOAN TALKS IN ANKARA

TA112100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Text] (Ali Davar), the head of the World Bank's European, Northern Africa and Middle East Department, left for Istanbul today after completing his talks in Ankara. A statement by the Finance Ministry says that an agreement was reached during talks with the World Bank official on the issue of increased loans to Turkey during fiscal 1980 and on accelerating the formalities. The statement adds that the Karakaya Dam project, the renovation of the Sumer Bank factories and cattle breeding projects were primarily discussed during the talks. It points out that an agreement was reached for more talks taking into consideration Turkey's needs. During his visit in Istanbul, (Davar) is expected to meet with private sector representatives.

DEMIREL TO MEET ECEVIT, RULES OUT COALITION

TA111451 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 11 Jan (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel announced he would be meeting with Republican People's Party Chairman Bulent Ecevit Saturday morning. Demirel confirmed his appointment with the opposition leader following his weekly interview with President Fahri Koruturk.

Demirel told reporters he would be glad to receive any contribution from anyone to pull Turkey out of its current difficulties. "I am prepared to receive any positive aid from anyone for this purpose" he stated. Demirel announced he would meet with the martial law commanders on 14 January, with a National Security Council session scheduled for 22 January.

Legislation

He noted in addition to the package legislation intended to deal with terrorism, the cabinet had submitted to parliament other drafts proposing to amend the martial law code, the penal code and the law on criminal court procedure. Asked about reports of a second letter drawn up by the commanders, Demirel told newsmen, "don't be so wrapped up with letters."

With regard to whether further legislative measures against terrorism included amendment of the elections law, Demirel said that was another matter. He believed in order to ensure stability in government and to prevent the occurence of frequent crises, certain amendments to "the Constitution and the law on elections" were necessary, "if we can muster the majority of votes required in parliament," he added.

Not the Time To Consider Coalition

The prime minister said there was no reason to consider the question of a possible coalition with another party at the moment, as there was a government in power which had recently obtained a vote of confidence. To start a debate on the formation of a government or coalition, he believed, would be evading the real question and an attempt to tie the hands of the present government.

Defense Cooperation With U.S.

Demirel declined to say whether the defense and economic cooperation agreement recently initialled between Turkey and the United States would be submitted for ratification by parliament, "because of the supplements to the agreement."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

GRAIN EXPORTS TO USSR TO BE CONTINUED AT PRESENT LOW LEVEL

WA111457 London REUTER in English 1435 GMT 11 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Brussels, Jan 11, REUTER--The European Community will allow exports of grain to the Soviet Union to continue at their present low level, a spokesman for the EEC Commission said today. The Commission's measures to monitor and control grain exports to the Soviet Union will not contain an embargo such as the one the United States has imposed in retaliation for the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan, the spokesman said. But he said the EEC would assure the United States that it would not increase sales to the Soviet Union to make up for embargoed American supplies. He said grain sales will be allowed to continue at their normal levels, which are so low that an embargo is thought unnecessary.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT SAYS NO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD120324 Hilversum in English to North America 0230 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Dutch Cabinet has decided not to recall the Dutch ambassador from Moscow for the time being. The government has, however, made up its mind not to provide any financial support for the Dutch team for the Moscow Olympics. The government does not have the power to enforce a boycott of the Olympics, however.

At his weekly press conference, Prime Minister Andreas Van Agt said that Dutch sportsmen and women are free to decide for themselves whether or not to go to Moscow.

In future talks with its allies, Holland will adopt the view that no extra wheat supplies from Europe (?must) go to the Soviet Union in compensation for the cut-back in American supplies to the Russians. The Dutch Government further decided to extend immediate assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Further Details

OW112301 Hong Kong AFP in English 2257 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Hague, Jan. 11 (AFP)--The Netherlands Government has refused all direct financial support for its Olympic athletes bound for this summer's Moscow games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Andreas Van Agt announced the cash ban after a Cabinet meeting here today, but stressed that the decision would not spill over to affect other citizens of the Netherlands. "Here people can do and say as they please and we do not go in for brain washing," he told a press conference.

Explaining the government's decision, he said it was obvious that if the Olympic Games took place in a festive atmosphere in Moscow in spite of the present climate the Soviets would draw a political conclusion from this.

The Netherlands would urge its allies not to take commercial advantage of the American cereal embargo on the Soviet Union, and to restrict the exportation of high technology products to the Soviet Union, he added.

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GOVERNMENT OPPOSES UNILATERAL PROTEST AGAINST USSR

LD150905 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[An Salomonson report: "Government Thinks Measures Needed Against Russia and Iran"]

[Text] Schiphol, 10 January--[Foreign] Minister Van der Klaauw does not intend to recall Ambassador Reinink from Moscow in protest of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. However, he considers other measures against the Soviet Union and even against Iran, due to the continued imprisonment of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, absolutely necessary, he explained this morning on his return to Schiphol from Curacao.

The minister described the Russian invasion of Afghanistan as "an extremely serious blow to detente." "Seizing a country by military means--especially a country outside the Soviet bloc--is bound to affect the detente process considerably," Van der Klaauw said after breaking off his tour of Latin America to attend this morning's cabinet meeting on the Middle East situation.

The minister described solidarity with the United States as a "fundamental principle" in steps against Iran and Afghanistan.

He sees the CSCE as providing good opportunities for clearly expressing to the Soviet Union the general indignation felt at its recent action. "A conference on environmental matters is, I believe, due to take place shortly in the context of the CSCE. I envisage our saying that in the present circumstances we do not wish to hold such a conference," Van der Klaauw explained. He believed that to question next year's Madrid conference as yet would be going too far.

Christian Democratic Appeal Deputy J.N. Scholten's suggestion to recall the ambassador from Moscow was rejected by the minister: "That would have had to be done immediately on a bigger scale (in other words, in a European context). I do not believe that there is any point in doing so now." Nor did he see anything to be gained from all European member states' recalling their ambassadors simultaneously now.

Sanctions

If a large number of countries--the United States, Canada, Australia, and the nine European countries for example--were to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union together, Van der Klaauw thinks that they would certainly be effective. In the past the minister has repeatedly opposed unilateral action unless it is based on a binding decision by the Security Council or unless such a large group of countries decides to act that they are bound to be effective.

With regard to Iran, Van der Klaauw admitted that voluntary sanctions are the only possibility until the first chamber passes the sanctions law. However, in this connection the minister also thinks that consultations within the EC must be completed. He also said that he thinks it just possible that article 2 of the import and export bill could provide sound legal basis for economic sanctions.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES IRAN, AFGHANISTAN WITH ARAB ENVOYS

LD141650 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Bonn--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs, today intensified the dialog with the Gulf states in view of the tense situation in the Middle East. Genscher received one after the other the ambassadors of Qatar, Kuwait, and the UAE, as well as of Iraq and Oman, and the charge d'affaires of Saudi Arabia.

According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, developments in Iran and the consequences of events in Afghanistan were discussed.

Genscher will also propose to the meeting of the nine EC foreign ministers in Brussels tomorrow an intensification of the dialog with the Gulf states, which Bonn considers to be necessary. According to Genscher, the dialog should be on possibilities for improving political and economic cooperation between the European and Gulf states. In this connection, the already initiated cooperation between the EC and ASEAN could serve as a model.

GENSCHER REPORTS TO FDP EXECUTIVE ON USSR DAMAGE TO DETENTE

LD141646 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, has warned the Soviet Union against attempting to acquire one-sided advantages for itself in other parts of the world through military means. In Bonn today, in a report to the FDP Executive on developments in Afghanistan and East-West relations, Genscher said that the Soviet Union will thereby do great harm to the policy of detente, which can only thrive if it is indivisible.

According to party spokesman Josef Gerwald, the Executive also had a "very businesslike and sober discussion" of the program for next autumn's Bundestag elections.

Genscher stressed the need to strengthen the desire of Third World states for independence and self-reliance and to stand as partners by their side. He expressly professed his loyalty to European-American solidarity, which he described as an indispensable prerequisite for European security, balance and all efforts for arms control, disarmament and detente. At the same time he came out in favor of consistently pursuing NATO's arms control proposals to the East.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON INDIVISIBILITY OF DETENTE

DW140948 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1030 GMT 13 Jan 80 DW

[Interview by reporters Paul Heinz Middeldorf and Werner Ernenputsch with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the program "Frankfurt Talks"; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] One of the main theses of Bonn's detente policy--of Western detente policy as a whole--is always the indivisibility of detente, that it cannot be limited to a certain region. Mr Bahr, however, is an exception. He said something else recently in Washington, namely that detente has always been divisible.

I would like to turn the original thesis around by asking: Is tension divisible? Is it possible that there can be confrontation in one part of the world such as Afghanistan, and that the dialog with the Soviet Union can continue in another part, such as in Europe, as European and West European countries seem to intend?

[Answer] I do not have the text of Mr Bahr's statement at hand at the moment, but I want to answer your question very clearly: Detente policy is indivisible; the European states do not attempt to pretend that it is divisible. It is incontestable that the basic conflict, expressed in the military intervention in Afghanistan, consists of the fact that the Soviet Union has violated the integrity and independence of a Third World state, violated a nonalined status. This is a conflict between the Soviet Union and the Third World. Simultaneously, it is also a violation of the principle of detente policy's indivisibility. This is why we are equally involved, and that is why East-West relations are involved. Those who believe this is not the case will clearly see from an analysis of developments in Western states that this intervention will certainly backfire on detente policy.

The Federal Government said very clearly that the Soviet Union has inflicted grave damage on cooperation between the West and the East with its action in Afghanistan. Cooperation is specifically based on the renunciation of force, on increasing predictability and on the establishment of mutual confidence. So it is obviously--and I repeat--a basic conflict between the Soviet Union and the Third World which is striving for independence. That conflict also involves and has an effect on East-West relations and, thus, on detente policy.

[Question] You say that detente policy is indivisible. What does that mean in practice? You said that what has happened now--the attack by the Soviets on Afghanistan--is handicapping East-West relations. What conclusions must be drawn?

[Answer] First I would like to explain once more why detente policy is indivisible. It cannot develop if a state such as the Soviet Union achieves supposed or real advantages for itself wherever it seems to be connected with no risk or a small risk--as has happened now. This also explains how important it is in early 1979 [as heard] to discuss the character of Soviet armament. I think that nobody in our country will attribute to the Soviet Union a desire for war between the East and the West. But it is also prepared to use its arms potential officially when it believes it is able to achieve real or supposed advantages below the level of a military conflict between the East and West.

By saying real or supposed advantages, I mean that the advantage it has achieved through the occupation of Afghanistan will show its effect on the world; it will be demonstrated in the conflict with the Third World and in the movement that is taking place in the United Nations, in the Security Council as well as the General Assembly.

One year ago, at the Havana conference of the nonalined states, there was a discussion about whether the Soviet Union was the so-called natural ally of the nonalined. That had been said by Cuba and others, and a strong group of nonalined countries said that this was not so due to the Soviet Union's known expansionist policy in the Third World. Angola is an example. These states, represented by Yugoslavia, represented by such countries as Zambia, Tanzania and by the ASEAN states of Southeast Asia, were out for independence and they did not want to play down what was going on.

It is our task, as Europeans, to help the states of that region to preserve their independence and sovereignty, giving them political and economic options. We as the European Community have a contractual agreement with the ASEAN states which feel their independence exposed to a threat and who consider political and economic cooperation with the states of the European Community as a means of safeguarding their independence.

We believe that the states of this region who want to achieve this--we are pressing nobody--ought to be given a similar option.

That was an answer to your question on what could happen now, Mr Ernenputsch. That is one of the possible things we can contribute to stability in that region.

[Question] Let me take up the original question. Will a dialog with the Soviet Union still be possible despite these military adventures? Will it be possible with Mr Brezhnev? It has been reported that Mr Brezhnev did not initiate the Afghanistan action and that it has even taken place against his will. Is Mr Brezhnev, therefore, another partner for us, a more convenient partner than the rest of the Soviet leadership?

[Answer] Mr Middeldorf, I do not think there is much sense in speculating on who has acted like what in the Moscow Politburo, and I do not intend to join the circle of Kremlin astrologists. I think that just one thing is important for us with regard to realpolitik: Regardless of who was for or against the Afghanistan action, it is a fact that those who were in favor of applying military means for the occupation and subordination of Afghanistan prevailed. That is the reality. These seem to be the people who exert influence there.

This does not change anything about the fact, however, that the dialog, contacts and talks must naturally be continued with the Warsaw Pact states. The fact that the United States expressed its opinion in Moscow, that it listens to Soviet opinion and that we are doing the same indicates that this dialog is necessary. In this connection it is valid to say: Those who do not want to shoot must talk and negotiate. Renouncing the dialog, talks and negotiations would mean renouncing politics. This is why the Western alliance's suggestions for arms control and disarmament still stand, suggestions that were made in Brussels on 12 and 14 December 1979.

It is now up to the Soviet Union to say whether it is prepared to negotiate on arms control and disarmament or whether it wants to have a new arms race. Now one must follow suit. Our negotiation suggestions have been made. And our decision to close the arms gap is also on the table. That decision will be implemented; we did not make that decision to create a position to negotiate. We have made it for reasons of our security policy, namely as an answer to the Soviet lead in armament. Being on the table means that this decision will be implemented and not that it is up for discussion. It is now up to the Soviet Union to accept the offer of negotiatings on medium-range arms. We want to achieve a balance on as low as level of armament as possible. It is up to the Soviet Union to make a contribution. The word of the federal chancellor is valid who said that closing the arms gap efforts can be all the more negligible the more that concrete progress is achieved. But then the Soviet Union must be prepared to negotiate.

[Question] Let me get back to the consequences. U.S. President Carter has imposed several sanctions against the Soviet Union. Here in our country many citizens may have the feeling that the Federal Government voices its solidarity, but when concrete measures are involved Bonn will do as good as nothing.

[Answer] First of all I would like to say that in this problem the FRG and the European partners of the United States have the same interests as the United States. Solidarity, therefore, is not merely a friendly statement vis-a-vis the United States, but the correct stance vis-a-vis our own interests.

It is an absolute illusion for anybody to assume that one can keep Europe out of the present conflict. We are right in the middle of it; we are involved. If there is a difference at all between the situation of the United States and the situation of Western Europe, it would be the fact that Western Europe is closer to Afghanistan than the United States and that we are closer to the Warsaw Pact's sphere of influence than the United States. The solidarity demonstrated by the United States for us over and over again--by saying us, I also mean those of us in Berlin--is indispensable. No doubts can exist, therefore, that the Federal Republic and also the other European partners will show solidarity with regard to the United States. Europe will do nothing that in any way could torpedo the measures taken by the U S. Government or make them a useless instrument.

[Question] Is it true that the Americans had asked Bonn to stop the delivery of drilling equipment from the Federal Republic to the Soviet Union and that we ought to abstain from the delivery of big electronic data processing equipment?

[Answer] I say again: We will do nothing that could make the American measures useless. In other words, we will not do business in place of the United States. The United States did not request us to do anything, but a discussion is going on in the Western alliance on a catalog of possible reactions. The economic-political sector will certainly be discussed also. I believe it will become very clear that the Federal Government will point out that we will not stab the United States in the back.

[Question] Leading West German economic representatives are negotiating at present in Moscow. Do you think that this timing is good with a view to relations with our allies?

[Answer] The United States' economic relations also continue with the exception of the materials you have mentioned.

[Question] There are various forms of reaction, as you indicated. The Americans also want to react in the military field and draw conclusions from Afghanistan. They will further develop their bases in the Middle East and Asia; there will be more arms supplies for Turkey, for example, or Pakistan. Can the Federal Republic take part in this field in giving an answer to Pakistan?

[Answer] Mr Middeldorf, I want to begin where we live. The fact that the Soviet Union engages in expansionist activities wherever it sees no risks or small risks shows how important it is that we have a functioning alliance. It also shows how important it is that the FRG contribute an important share to the alliance with its Bundeswehr.

I believe that the citizens of our country must know particularly in these days that our security is based on that alliance, on the existence of the Bundeswehr. Maybe some people will now realize how important it is that we did not base the policy of detente and arrangements with the East on illusions on an illusion saying that if one follows detente policy one does not need defense any more. We have never left any doubts: The existence of the alliance and our partnership in the European Community are also the prerequisites for a peace policy vis-a-vis the states of Eastern Europe. Those who believe that we are doing too much with regard to detente, will now have thought better. I hope that this applies also to those who have criticized us with regard to our decision made last December involving closing the arms gap.

I think that if anybody in this situation needs to say goodby to illusions, it is those who have stood aside or who were critical whenever we did what was necessary for defense. That is the FRG's contribution to the security of the Western states and beyond.

There are no doubts, if I may say so, that the existence of the Western alliance does not merely create security for the states belonging to the alliance. The existence of the Western alliance also means security for those European states, for those near Eastern European states that do not belong to the alliance. Yugoslavia's independence, for example, rests on two factors: on Yugoslavia's being a member of the nonalined movement and on the existence of a Western alliance in Europe that is capable of acting. That is our contribution. As you know, arms export was a matter in which the Federal Republic acted restrictively from the very beginning. Nothing will change in this regard.

We can make very decisive contributions to the stabilization of states in that region. We did it by having played and by playing a leading role in giving economic and financial aid to Turkey. Their country holds a key position in the region involved. We are in favor of helping such a country as Pakistan. We are in favor of the European Community, as I just pointed out with regard to the states in this region, which offers the opportunity for political and economic cooperation. That is our contribution toward giving the states of the Third World in that region the opportunity to maintain their independence. Their independence is a contribution to our security, to the security of the states of the Western alliance.

[Question] You mentioned military reaction through the strengthening of the alliance. CDU security policy spokesman Woerner suggested recently that the alliance's sphere of influence and effectiveness ought to be expanded. What do you say to such a suggestion?

[Answer] I believe that the answer I have given to the last question indicates that the effectiveness of this alliance is not limited to the framework of the alliance. The reality of a Western alliance which is capable of acting will have its effect in other fields as well. I believe that this is exactly in line with the interests of the alliance partners. But I do not believe that the suggestions that have been made will lead in the right direction.

[Question] You will be in Washington in 8 days. Do you expect very serious negotiations?

[Answer] I think that this visit as well as the visit by the federal chancellor, which were planned independent of developments in Afghanistan, will take place at a time when we will have to discuss particularly important problems with our American friends. I am, therefore, very happy that I will be there next week.

[Question] Will you continue talks with politicians from the other side, from the East?

[Answer] First of all, the next thing will be a discussion of all these problems we have touched on here in the circle of the European Community's foreign ministers. I suggested that the session of the Council of Ministers that will take place on Tuesday in Brussels ought to deal as one of its main points with developments in the Afghanistan region. I would consider it quite possible that we as the European Community will not only discuss that problem but will react, as has been expressed in the suggestion of having contractual agreements with certain states. In addition, there will certainly be lively contacts with states of the Community and with states outside the European Community in the Third World. There are absolutely no doubts that these countries realize that the West wants to be a fair partner with regard to independence vis-a-vis the East, which continues to pursue its policy oriented toward old imperialist categories, namely, the establishment of zones of influence.

These countries feel that the West is doing something new, namely representing a partnership policy that is oriented toward the future; this will lead to closer contacts between these states and us. As regard talks with the Soviet Union, I will have a longer talk with the Soviet ambassador in order to exploit all possibilities for outlining our opinion, as has been done already by our ambassador in Moscow.

[Question] When your Soviet colleague was in Bonn a few weeks ago, you were invited to visit the Soviet Union. The federal chancellor also received an invitation. Is there a possibility of carrying out the invitation, if it were expressed concretely now, or is the schedule filled?

[Answer] The federal chancellor has already said that his visit was envisaged first. But no date has been set yet. I do not intend to go to the Soviet Union within the foreseeable future.

[Question] Is it still possible for the federal chancellor to meet State Council Chairman Honecker? Under present world political conditions would such a meeting be possible or called for?

[Answer] I want to stress again that talks must not be discontinued. I do not say, therefore, that I will not go to the Soviet Union; it has only been envisaged that the federal chancellor will go first. Since no date has been set yet no date has been set for me either. One must determine when the proper time is for a talk between the federal chancellor and Honecker. The fact that talks are continuing is demonstrated by the Hungarian foreign minister's visit to our country as well as by my intention to go to Czechoslovakia sometime in February.

[Question] Speculation has been voiced over and over again in connection with Afghanistan; voiced in public discussions as well as by politicians as to whether it is advisable to suggest to the national committees of the International Olympic Committee not to attend the Moscow games or to look for other places where the games could take place, as Mondale said a few days ago. What do you think of such speculations?

[Answer] The people who are responsible for German sports have commented on it. The federal minister of the interior has also said a word or two about it. It cannot be predicted now whether the situation will change.

[Question] You have pointed out several times the role played by the Third World in the present situation and with regard to future developments, and you mentioned stabilization in the region of the Third World. That means, among other things and most of all, financial support. Is the West presently in a position, since it is greatly suffering economically from oil price increases, to transfer great or greater means to these countries?

[Answer] We all know that energy price developments are creating difficult problems for our economic development. But we also know that our development will not work without security. We have always considered the policy vis-a-vis the Third World as being a peace policy, as a policy aimed at overcoming the social contrasts between the North and the South in these countries, as a policy of stabilization in these countries. In view of Soviet efforts to get a foothold wherever instability exists, a policy of sound development and thus of stabilizing the states of the Third World is certainly also a contribution to our own security. Seen that way, all the expenditures we are making for the Third World are not gifts to others, as some people say, but investments in our own future, in our own security, in the security of our children.

They are a part of peace policy and one more part of the worldwide policy aimed at social justice. It is, therefore, certainly quite wrong for politicians to make material promises at the threshold of this decade with regard to possible developments in their own country. I believe that we must be prepared in our own interest to render even greater service to states of the Third World. That will be an expression of our will with regard to freedom, of our will to bear responsibility for us and our children in this world. I am firmly convinced that the citizens of our country will have more understanding for a realistic explanation of these necessities than for cheap material election promises.

[Question] You said that detente is indivisible. One of the basic prerequisites for detente is openness, the predictability of the policy of the adversary, of the partner. Assuming there will be a second Afghanistan in some form or other, will detente then be dead for good?

[Answer] Due to the worldwide reaction to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will realize that Afghanistan will not be considered a routine affair; the Soviet Union will realize the consequences of more such moves in that direction. The Soviet Union ought to make a contribution now to establishing confidence in the world. We discuss arms decisions in public, as we did with regard to closing the arms gap. It is time for the Soviet Union to do the same. Had it done that in its advanced armament, we would have been spared many things. We discuss our military budgets in public. The Soviets ought to eventually make this a public affair. We also discuss our security doctrine in public. The Soviet Union ought to eventually do so in public.

We ought to set up a registry in the United Nations for arms exports and arms imports to demonstrate how the arms streams flow in this world. It would demonstrate that the Soviets supply arms to the Third World, and unfortunately only a few hospitals and a few tractors. It means that the Soviet Union really needs to fill a gap here. Now it has more reason than ever to do something to improve the gravely battered confidence in the world.

[Question] Is the Soviet Union still predictable?

[Answer] Soviet policy has inflicted a severe blow to its predictability due to the events in Afghanistan. But I believe that nobody will be surprised by what has happened there because it was always a basic tendency of Soviet policy to take possession of advantages wherever it was possible to achieve this without risk.

CDU/CSU SECURITY POLICY CONGRESS HELD

Strauss Address

DW141333 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Jan 80 p 4 DW

[Excerpts from the second part of a speech given by Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman, Bavarian minister president and chancellor-candidate of the CDU/CSU, at the security policy congress of the CDU/CSU in Bonn on 12 January; the excerpts are based on an uncorrected transcript from a tape recording subsequently edited by the editor of DIE WELT]

[Text] As federal defense minister I once said in the Bundestag that, as far as we are concerned, there is only one defense situation: the preservation of our freedom, the preservation of security and the preservation of peace against the great power which, having been one of the two great victors of World War II, failed to abide by the rules of international law. [paragraph continues]

This gave the end of World War II a different historical interpretation than would have been a natural thing to do in keeping with the general principles of international law and in accordance with the yardsticks of the democratic world...

As far as I am concerned it does not mean anything for the dangerousness or nondangerousness of the Soviet armament to be established at party conventions through majority votes. To me it does not mean anything for party conventions to decide on the necessity or nonnecessity of nuclear energy, and with slight majorities to boot. I am absolutely opposed to the introduction of new weapons systems no longer being decided by responsible politicians and soberly thinking soldiers but instead being exposed to the coincidence of internal party collusions, buddying and majority shifts...

As the chancellor I would demand of my parliamentary majority, of course after thorough discussion, and likewise of the parties supporting such a government, that they accept the decisions of the head of government, which ultimately are made in keeping with the power of issuing the guidelines, or call him off.

The Example of the CSSR

Just half a year after the attack on Prague there was no longer any talk about it. World opinion had become used to it. And a year later the advocates of the new German Ostpolitik gave the invaders in Prague the highest moral and reputative credit in the world which they could have possibly been given with regard to matters of morals and reputation. This, too, is but a statement of fact.

Let us look at Afghanistan today. The excitement over the invasion of Afghanistan is not any greater than was the excitement at the time over the invasion of Prague. What should make the Soviets believe this time that the world irritation and the world condemnation and the world outrage will last any longer than following 21 August 1968? Here Willy Brandt--and the circle of the new policy's engineers--has done our security a fatal service. I say this with the urgent request that we learn from what has happened, learn from our experiences and from the mistakes we have made. The Soviet Union is in a serious economic situation. More than ever before it depends on economic cooperation and--just think of the grain deliveries--on purchases in the world. Its economic situation is anything but rosy. So one cannot but wonder: Why, then, the invasion of Afghanistan?

If it had been the invasion of a wheat surplus country one might still say that it serves to secure their own basis of nutrition. Neither does Afghanistan produce any oil. Afghanistan merely borders on the regions rich in oil. Yet the military venture in Afghanistan burdens the economy of the Soviet Union, it burdens the food situation in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union is getting entangled in guerrilla warfare which--and one should not have any illusions about it--does not, however, have the dimensions of the Vietnam conflict. This impairs its worldwide prestige.

Afghanistan

Nevertheless the leadership of the Soviet Union decided for this action in this situation. So one should at long last learn how to draw the conclusion that as far as communist rulers are concerned, the fulfillment of their power policy goals has first, dominant priority. Especially if they believe that the excitement in the world will quickly abate....

I need not say especially what conclusions emerge from this; but one should at long last acknowledge that the system in the GDR, the system in Poland, the system in Czechoslovakia accord primary importance to their power policy goals and their political priorities, above all economic policy considerations, unless they are forced by the power of facts to place the predominance of their power policy goals behind their economic existence. I hope to have expressed myself plainly enough here.

Allow me to say about the concept of detente that detente automatically ceases to be an option if it leads to a politically psychological neutralization and to a paralysis of the military will for defense. In that case the other side would no longer need any detente.

Willy Brandt has declared that the invasion of Afghanistan proves that there has been too little and not too much detente. I do not want to take issue with him here--it does not seem to me to be worth an intellectual exercise. Yet the invasion of Afghanistan is a consequence of too much false detente policy and, hence, also of too little appropriate detente policy...

Within the framework of consecutive temporal periods detente must be indivisible geographically. There is no such thing as divisibility. I was horrified at the superficiality of the arguments of the incumbent chancellor. He advocates arguments like others stretch their legs. He changes from one argument to another.

Detente

In the Bundestag debate at the time, prior to the Helsinki conference, I attacked him because he had said that Africa is no business of ours, that no detente has been agreed upon there, whereas it has been agreed upon in Europe, and works there, too. I do not want to say anything now about the general superficiality of this argument but about a German ailment to which apparently all owners of a smart command voice are particularly prone, typically in Laenders, namely the continental narrowing of the horizon. I am not making any comparisons of any nature. I ask you to believe me, as otherwise this would be misunderstood. I am not making any comparison between Emperor William II for the incumbent chancellor. But what has always been common to German statesmen in supreme positions, it being a foregone conclusion that no moral comparison is possible between Emperor William and Hitler since they are worlds apart, has been a narrowing of the horizon, the narrowing of their vision, the inaptitude for comprehending that we are engaged in a continental but also transcontinental and international process, that any German security policy must extend its sphere of influence [einzugsbereich] globally--I do not mean its troops but its spiritual, political, historical, military sphere of assessment--and must not narrow it down to the tiny bit between Luebeck and Passau.

Honecker's Africa Corps

This [speech] does not contain the hidden call for the founding of an Africa corps. But who in the world really gets excited about Honecker's Africa corps? Thousands of soldiers of German nationality, of German tongue, with the wrong insignia, namely with hammer and sickle, are stationed in South Yemen, in Ethiopia, in Mozambique, in Angola and in many other countries.

If the Federal Republic of Germany, recognized by the entire Western world as a democratic country, a member of the European Community, a member of the Atlantic security pact, a member of the United Nations, a signatory power to all antiwar pacts and all human conventions, were to send but one company of police made up of volunteers to secure or support friends, black friends in Africa, the world would raise an outcry of outrage and disgust. We have no intention of doing such a thing. [paragraph continues]

Yet if Mr Honecker's instructors, numbering many thousands--as you know the "Legion Condor" also consisted of only instructors at the time--enhance the entire communications system in Mozambique, if they plan the attack on the south in Angola together with the Cubans as well as the extermination of the last nests of resistance--who in the world gets excited about it? Where is the cry of outrage by the world press? Where is the outrage of the United Nations? Nothing: What I hate is this hyprocrisy and this double-dealing...

Moscow's Armament

Let me advance my assessment here of the character of Soviet armament. You know, Herbert Wehner has termed the character of the Soviet armament as defensive and peaceful. He also found in the Bundeswehr some commanders--I was close to saying Guidon unit [standarten] commanders--who made utterances along his lines....By what criteria must Soviet armament be judged?

To begin with by its potential. The potential of the Soviet armament has changed gigantically in the course of detente policy. Actually this is a remarkable process. Who, anyway, allows Messrs Brandt, Schmidt, Wehner and Bahr to say that peace has become safer?....

Good, I grant that the Russians--I do not mean the Soviet Russians now--that the Russians always feared being encircled, that they have always been mistrusting, that mistrust and the feeling of insecurity have always been one of the basic components of their political-military actions. The strange thing is, however, that they would have that security problem if they stood not at the Elbe but at the Rhine. They would have it also if they stood at the Atlantic instead of the Rhine. Then they would naturally extend their security speculations to the neighbor on the other side of the Atlantic. There are some who become smaller and smaller through wars of conquest, and others who become bigger and bigger through sheer defense....

The Soviet Union developed its arms enormously, but it is also interesting to see the arms setup, the offensive components of the ground, aviation and naval armed forces have been strengthened particularly....

Missiles

Going into the cosmic sphere is one thing, equality with regard to intercontinental missiles is something else; superiority in conventional arms in Europe is a third element that is most grave for us. In addition, there is now also the shifting of the military balance through the stepped-up introduction of missiles; every week there is one more missile with a multiple warhead--the SS-20. You know about the argument on our side that makes closing the arms gap necessary.... That is the reason why we must agree to the stationing of such units on FRG territory also.

We do not agree with the gibberish of the political scientists, with the Chinese gibberish of the sociologists, with whose help the Berlin party congress resolution practically turned the topic around by saying: We must accept these medium-range missiles for the sake of disarmament. Very strange logic. Mr Bahr said it most clearly: If we want to make the Americans agree to disarmament negotiations, we must first comply with their political will...Namely, let them station medium-range missiles on German territory. That is the perversion of Mr Egon Bahr's thinking.

Vital Lines

I say this in connection with the worldwide presence of the Soviet Union and its global strategy, which I consider a fact and to which I do not add any positive or negative moral accents. Naturally one must take most seriously the communist background, the world revolutionary aim. I also believe that the rapid development of the medium-range missile system is supposed to deter the Europeans from protecting or defending effectively, together with the Americans, our vital oil and raw material supply lines.

I do not believe that these medium-range missiles have primarily been planned for the possibility of destroying Central Europe--although they are technically in a position to do so. They are the political-psychological means of pressure to keep the Europeans from defending in some way or other their vital interests in other territories outside Europe. That danger is as great as the immediate military threat.... The potential permits the Soviets to take all military options, beginning from an action such as in Afghanistan, and ranging to actions over a distance of thousands of kilometers....

Intentions

The second criterion are the intentions. I did not say that the Soviets want to have World War III.... The Soviet Union does not have a leadership consisting of adventurous criminals with psychiatric problems, as was the case with the leadership of the Third Reich prior to and during the war--these are ice-cold strategic planners and calculators. They will certainly not use violence if they have other means of implementing their power policy aims. It is, therefore, completely wrong to say that the Soviets have the preparation of World War III in mind in order to touch it off as soon as they can. If it were touched off, the potential that is decisive for worldwide predominance--namely Europe--would not fall into their hands unscathed and in such a state that it could be used within a foreseeable future....

Strategic Aims

The third [criterion] are long-term strategic aims in a combination of great Russian imperialism with world revolutionary Marxist-Leninist aims. I have been under the impression for many years that we are watching the door to the house quite well, while we sleep with regard to the other doors or fail to see them at all. I recall also.... my speech given prior to the outbreak of civil war in Angola, that was before the Helsinki Conference. At that time I said to the Bundestag in July 1975 that civil war in Angola is imminent. I will never forget the front of spiteful faces, of arrogant grinning facades who said approximately the following: The poor madman up there, what has that to do with detente? That is none of our business. How does he hope to know what will come?

Division of Work in the Alliance

Even if we must maintain more restraint than maybe the French or the British, the overall division of work in the alliance's sphere is involved. Who will protect Europe? And who has enough forces to look around in other regions of the world that could be critical for us?

I am not an advocate of some sort of world political adventures. But I cannot simply close my eyes as a responsible politician--regardless of whether I want to become chancellor or not--to the fact that our vital lifelines are being threatened and in part cut off through a global, long-term and far-reaching power strategy. Our attention must be focused also on that.

Detente is therefore geographically indivisible, and therefore one must not forget the problem of long-term strategic aims in the assessment of Soviet armament. Some day we will be bitterly awakened from our dreams if we forget this....

The Soviets sacrifice much for their power strategy, something that contradicts their economic interests. Why do they do that? I would like to name three reasons? First, in order to safeguard in the long run their own oil and raw material basis, and in connection with oil they think of the Middle East and not of Alaska. Second, by dominating this flank that is of vital importance for Europe they want to keep the Europeans in a state of dependence, vulnerability and exposure to blackmail. We must not take this too easily. The one who dominates the Middle East and who controls Africa down to the south, or at least who brings decisive power policy influence to bear on it, threatens the vital flanks of Europe and forces the Europeans to act this way or that way.

Permit me to say a third thing here: It does not make sense just to say the Americans, the Americans, the Americans: The Americans are in a position to supply themselves for a long time in a makeshift way with energy and raw materials. We cannot do that even for a short time. The Americans are less vulnerable, less dependent, have less simply to hurt and they cannot be blackmailed as simply as we can. If we show the cold shoulder to the Americans with regard to security problems which have become indivisible, we will experience the situation where we will stand absolutely alone in the hour of danger--we Germans, we Europeans, everybody....

I do not want you to understand my elaborations to be saying that military measures would be a medicine against the troops of the Soviet Union. We need a global strategy that uses all economic, political, psychological and other means in order to make it clear to the leaders of the Soviet Union that they have embarked on a way where there will be a point of no return, a point where the devilish automatic mechanisms of doom cannot be stopped anymore....

Solidarity

It is time for us to stop orienting ourselves by wishful thinking, illusions and dreams.... We must therefore show full solidarity, not merely vis-a-vis the Americans; we must be prepared, when our allies in other regions of the world take over responsibilities to safeguard security or secure freedom, prepared in Europe to replace the partial absence of these allies with regard to European security. This is why I have been speaking of a division of work....

Preparedness To Sacrifice

In our political work we must, on the one hand, avoid everything that could create fear, unrest and anxiety, because fear, unrest and anxiety are poor advisers. But we must also avoid everything that could create or support the false security of daydreams. My main reproach to the Federal Government from 1969 until this day--that pertains to Brandt as well as Schmidt and to Schmidt as much as to Brandt--is their fateful contribution to the destruction of the historic awareness of problems in Europe. Our people have very much lost the awareness of problems....

We must not ignore the appeal of history that we have received for a second time now; we must not fall asleep again, but see to it now in European solidarity and transatlantic unanimity that the bases of security and freedom in the world will be safeguarded through our contribution....

Defense Expert Woerner Speech

LD111154 Hamburg DPA in German 1016 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--CDU defense expert Manfred Woerner has called on the West to formulate a new policy toward Moscow in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Speaking at a CDU security congress in Bonn today, Woerner said that the conquest of Afghanistan was "a strategically decisive breakthrough and a shift in the global balance of power of unprecedented significance."

If the Soviet policy of expansion is not stopped now once and for all, other countries will soon follow and fall "like dominoes." Pakistan and Iran could be the next ones. Woerner said that the West needs to agree on a coordinated overall policy for the use of all economic, financial, technological and other levers to compel the Soviet Union to follow a policy of worldwide restraint and cooperation.

Woerner said that an expanded U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East is absolutely vital. The CDU emphatically welcomes the U.S. plan to set up an intervention corps. The safeguarding of supplies of raw materials and oil must become one of NATO's central tasks. There is also a pressing need to coordinate the Eastern policy and Eastern trade policy of the NATO allies.

European agreement must also include defense. "In the long term we need a European army and the amalgamation of all European weaponry and armament efforts in a joint defense organization," Woerner noted.

Further Details

LD121202 Hamburg DPA in German 1124 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Several politicians advocated a realistic policy of detente in Bonn on Saturday at the defense congress of the CDU. CDU Chancellor-Candidate Franz Josef Strauss said that a policy of detente would be all the more realistic the less it was treated like a mythical dogma.

Above all the meaning of the policy of detente should not be defined and fixed by one side alone. Concerning the intervention by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Strauss said that this event is the result of too much of the wrong kind of policy of detente. He repeated the CDU's view that detente is indivisible. In this connection he charged Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with a superficial approach.

Earlier, CDU/CSU group disarmament expert Alois Mertes advocated a review of the policy of detente without illusions: Disarmament and arms control with undiminished security are the continued essential objectives of CDU policy.

WOERNER SAYS BUNDESWEHR BUDGET INCREASE INSUFFICIENT

LD102112 Hamburg DPA in German 2012 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--The CDU's defense spokesman, Manfred Woerner, has called for a broadening of NATO's tasks as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. In an interview for the Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (Friday edition) Woerner said that the safeguarding of supplies of energy and raw materials and of transport routes should become a central task of the defense alliance.

In Woerner's view, the Bundeswehr's defense budget should be increased. In view of the new assessment of Soviet policy the planned 3 percent annual increase in Bundeswehr expenditures was not sufficient. In addition, Woerner would like to see an expansion of relations with China "from the point of view of a contribution to the global balance of power." The United States should create a permanent presence in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean together with the building up of an "intervention corps."

CONCENTRATION OF SOVIET FREIGHTERS IN HAMBURG DETAILED

LD131034 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The concentration of Soviet freighters in the port of Hamburg is currently arousing attention. Port experts confirmed on Sunday that smaller vessels (primarily between 2,000 to 3,000 GRT) from the USSR have been increasingly docking at the Hamburg port in order to take on grain. Hamburg is the second largest transshipment port for grain in Europe. However, the ships are not there to load additional grain but to take on grain brought by larger freighters from the United States. During the past few days some 23 Soviet ships have been sighted on the Lebe River. A further 46 are expected by 17 January, 23 of which are expected on Monday.

It was learned from Transnautic, the Hamburg shipping agency (51 percent Soviet capital) which is responsible for loading and maintaining Soviet vessels, that the concentration of Russian ships is nothing new but had already begun last November. Transnautic was able to convince the Soviet authorities that transshipment from large to river-navigable ships is functioning well in Hamburg. Earlier this had been done mainly in Dutch and Belgian ports.

Observers believe it possible that the Soviets have changed from the Rhine River to the Elbe River ports because of the frequency of strikes in the former. The lively activities the past few days could possibly also be connected with Soviet authorities' fear that West European dockworkers may join the boycott of Soviet ships through U.S. trade unions. Hence, as much freight as possible is to be moved beforehand.

TWO GDR BORDER GUARDS DEFECT TO WEST

LD101423 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hanover--Two GDR border guards aged 21 and 22 fled today over the GDR frontier into Lower Saxony. According to the Hanover border protection service they brought their weapons with them to the West.

FRG EXPERT ASSESSES CAPABILITIES OF PRC ARMY

DW151036 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "China Is Not a Military Power"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense is satisfied. So are his Chinese interlocutors. Both sides will derive benefits from the decisions that have been made. Yet the effect of this first establishment of military-strategic contacts will take its time. The events in Kabul cannot be directly influenced by this meeting. Granted, it is of significance for daily politics. It burdens the Russians psychostrategically for Beijing and Washington to draw closer together shortly after the Soviet attack against Afghanistan. Yet it will take a long time until the United States and China will be able to change Soviet behavior through a joint strategy. China is not a military power. Nor will this nation, with the greatest population figure on earth, be one before another 15 to 20 years.

The Chinese are aware of this. Zhou Enlai had always been reluctant to assess China as a world power or a great power. The incumbent government team is just as soberminded. If we analyze the military power of the Chinese we will comprehend their careful self-assessment. The array of figures is impressive. The quality which this quantity produces is low. The main armed forces of the Chinese Army comprise 120 infantry divisions and 12 armored divisions. The air force flies about 4,000 planes. The core of the naval forces consists of 80 submarines. The nuclear troops are equipped with 50 medium-range missiles and an identical number of intercontinental missiles. Including the militia units and 70 territorial divisions, the Chinese Army is estimated at a strength of 7 million soldiers.

But these uniformed masses lack nearly everything that makes an army modern. The ground forces are immobile because too little transport capacity is available. The armament is obsolete. The airplanes are hopelessly backward technically with respect to the requirements of contemporary warfare. The navy cannot take charge of any naval strategy mission; it is exclusively a weapon of coastal protection. The nuclear forces are at the beginning of their development. They are dangerous when the nuclear threshold has been crossed; they are less impressive as a deterrent force.

A Pentagon study shows what the Chinese troops would need if they wanted to develop an impact force such as the Red Army or the technical forces of the United States. The modernization would cost 40 to 50 billion. Neither the United States nor China will be in a position to make this investment. Even if U.S. assistance were to impose narrow bounds on itself and the Chinese generals raised but modest demands, the introduction of 8,000 tanks, 10,000 armored personnel carriers and thousands of antitank missiles to the mobile field army would be required.

This outline of the shortcomings shows the strategic vacuum of the military colossus China. But then, the Americans have always been optimists. They are prepared to help in the new beginning. Yet two problems will narrow down the development toward a modern army in China. The Chinese are hostile to aliens. The American advisers of Chiang Kai-shek had a hard time overcoming the distrust of the Chinese leadership. The behavior of the People's Liberation Army will not be any different. Militarily the Americans and Chinese are worlds apart. The idea of the popular war is still the central strategic idea which motivates Beijing's armies.

This attitude must not be taken as a mere continuation of a tradition. In practice, the Chinese leadership cannot even take the responsibility for planning differently. Between 20 and 30 motorized and armored Russian divisions are stationed along the Sino-Soviet border. This spearhead is being covered by 200 airplanes of the tactical air force, 300 aircraft of the operational air forces. The Russian Red Army would overrun the Chinese border troops at the very start. Deep within the combat area, however, the attackers would encounter the endlessly arrayed defense barricade of the armed nation. The People's Army and the concept of the prolonged popular war constitute China's decisive deterrent force.

Thus it will only be with care that it will be possible to take the step toward a technical army. Modernization will be possible but at a slow pace also because Chinese soldiers have little aptitude for operating modern equipment. In that respect a learning process will have to be started first. The officer corps, too, is not yet ready to advance to the 20th century. Nobody doubts the high intelligence of the Chinese. Yet intelligence also has its military side. The Chinese military bloc is not only unfinished, it is psychologically brittle. Experts on China deem it out of the question that Chinese armies could be used as expeditionary armies. Korea and Vietnam must be interpreted as partial operations of a strategic defense. Spiritually China is not a military power either. Yet it remains a significant military partner. The Chinese not only cover the strategic flanks in a Western system of security; by their undivided land mass they offer a starting position for potential (American) air raids on Siberia from Vladivostok to the Ural Mountains. These speculations alone are bound to make the Soviets think.

MARCHAIS REPORTS ON TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN LEADERS

LD141529 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "New Authorities in Managua Welcome Georges Marchais"]

[Text] Georges Marchais returned to Paris yesterday. Questioned on his recent visit to Nicaragua, the PCF secretary general stated among other things: "I was conscious above all of the will of the Sandinists, the government and the vast majority of the population to build a new Nicaragua. I was able to observe that the new authorities intend to put an end to poverty and to guarantee a decent life for the people as well as their participation in the country's political, economic and social life. They have decided to make a great effort to make the masses literate. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the government wish to affirm Nicaragua's independence and national sovereignty and to develop international cooperation with all countries.

"I was able to appreciate their earnestness and their realism faced with the problems which confront Nicaragua." "This trip has confirmed us in the view that Nicaragua really does need major international aid, disinterested, unconditional aid, and economic cooperation to facilitate the country's reconstruction and insure its development." "I should like to underline, too, the importance of the decision taken at the end of the discussions to develop sustained and permanent relations between the PCF and the FSLN--relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation."

Before leaving Nicaragua, Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz were received at government headquarters by the Junta of National Reconstruction.

The five members of the highest government authority--Sergio Ramirez, Violeta Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, Commander Daniel Ortega and Moises Hassan--were present at the meeting.

The PCF delegation and the junta proceeded to a broad exchange of views on the country's situation and on the aid needed to raise Nicaragua from the ruins of war and 40 years of dictatorship and to reactivate a lifeless economy.

Democratic Nicaragua needs many forms of aid: food and medical, financial and material aid; long-term, low-interest loans and technical cooperation as well as personnel in different fields.

The government junta informed the PCF delegation of the inadequacy of French aid, which was largely below the level of need, of French capacity and of the aid given by other West European countries. It stressed that the French Government wanted to impose unacceptable conditions within the framework of this aid.

After revealing the course of action which the PCF pursued to force the French Government to reestablish relations and to appoint an ambassador to Managua, Georges Marchais reaffirmed the PCF's determination to pursue its action to make the French Government establish genuine cooperation with Nicaragua equal to the seriousness of the situation and commensurate with what a country like France could and should contribute.

The junta thanked Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz for the solidarity shown by the PCF. The PCF secretary general reaffirmed that, for French Communists, solidarity is not a matter of circumstance but a fundamental principle. He gave an assurance that the PCF would pursue its political and material solidarity effort on the basis of the results its action has already secured.

"You know," Georges Marchais stated, "that in France you can rely on loyal and dependable friends, the working people and the Communists."

At the end of the meeting, the PCF and the FSLN agreed to publish the following statement:

"During its stay in Nicaragua, the PCF delegation had discussions with the members of the FSLN national leadership, during which it expressed the desire to strengthen links with the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people.

"The two sides went on to an exchange of views on the process under way in Nicaragua and the new tasks of solidarity. The commanders of the revolution, Henry Ruiz and Bayardo Arce, explained to the PCF delegation the main features of the 1980 economic revival program and the country's socioeconomic situation.

"The PCF secretary general expressed his understanding of the problems confronting the Sandinist people's revolution. He pledged his party's solidarity and desire for cooperation, and it was agreed to strengthen relations between the FSLN and the PCF.

"In this spirit an FSLN delegation will go to France at the PCF's invitation, and another PCF delegation will visit Nicaragua at the invitation of the FSLN."

MITTERRAND CITED ON AFGHANISTAN, LEFTIST UNITY

LD142330 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Speaking on French television, Francois Mitterrand has said he feels that the USSR is, for the first time, risking the appearance of being an imperialist country by its military intervention in Afghanistan. For the first secretary of the Socialist Party, one of the reasons for the split in the Union of the Left in 1977 derived from the privileged relations between the leaders of the French Communist Party and those of the Soviet Union. Francois Mitterrand called on the Communists to impose this Union of the Left on their leadership.

LE MONDE VIEWS END OF 'EUROPEAN POLICY' ON DETENTE

LD141123 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Europe Divided"]

[Text] The Nine's experts on Asian affairs meet this Thursday, 9 January, [as published] in Rome to prepare the discussions which their foreign ministers will have in Brussels next week on Afghanistan, Iran and other trouble spots. It is customary to hope that Europe will speak with one voice in world crises which it has done, moreover, in recent years. But it is the case that, unless something dramatic happens, the matter is decided: There will be no joint European attitude on the Afghanistan question, which is to say that there is no longer a European policy on so important an issue as detente.

The Community countries have been urged by Washington to join in the reprisals against the USSR--there has indeed been an American approach, even if everyone prefers to keep quiet about it to hide the discord--but only Britain has accepted it. Mrs Thatcher has sent her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, to encourage governments "east of Suez" to resist.

France and, to all appearances, the FRG (without saying so as explicitly as M. Francois-Poncet) have rejected the U.S. appeal.

The French Government agreed to condemn the USSR verbally at the United Nations, for example, and even raised its voice a little louder; it also agreed not to supply the USSR with goods embargoed by the Americans. But neither Paris nor the other continental capitals are planning to go beyond that.

Skepticism is the first argument advanced to justify this caution. Economic sanctions are rarely effective; rerouting trade is child's play. This has been known since Mussolini's war in Ethiopia in 1935-1936, and it took 13 years for sanctions to shake the fragile economy of the white regime in Rhodesia. What could they hope to achieve against the integrated mass of the USSR and its periphery, which form a world in themselves?

The second argument is more political. What is known of Moscow's real intentions? An abscess had formed on the supposedly vulnerable underbelly of Soviet Islam. Did the Kremlin want simply to lance that abscess--a surgically risky operation but one which would have nothing to do with East-West relations and which would not endanger detente? Or has it changed its strategy fundamentally and decided to strike at the West indirectly at one of its weak points, at the pivotal point between the oil-producing Middle East and a Southeastern Asia still ready to erupt? We should ascertain which of these hypotheses is right before radically changing the direction of East-West relations.

This, for the moment, is Giscard d'Estaing's and, it seems, Herr Schmidt's position. This is the significance of Wednesday's Council of Ministers statement asking the USSR to restore the "confidence" necessary for detente by "positive gestures," "particularly" but not only in Afghanistan. In other words, the USSR is asked to demonstrate in some tangible way, for example in Europe, its wish to continue with East-West detente.

But these good reasons--these reasonable reasons--will not stop anyone thinking that the prime motiviation for the Europeans' caution is fear; not "nuclear terror"--the Afghan affair does not alter the balance of terror on which Europe's security rests--but the constant anxiety of cold war times, the fear of being afraid, which is not a good counselor.

LE FIGARO CONTRASTS U.S., FRANCO-GERMAN APPROACH TO USSR

LD141521 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Serge Maffert article: "The Right Choice?"]

[Text] The present international crisis has given rise to two methods, two "approaches" to deal with the Soviet challenge--that of the United States and that of certain European countries, especially France and the FRG.

Following the Soviet intervention in Kabul and the consolidation of already close relations between Afghanistan and the USSR, President Carter chose to generalize the U.S. counter-action and make it "worldwide." He has responded at a worldwide level to an aggression of a local or regional nature. This has been the political equivalent of massive nuclear reprisals as distinct from a counterattack with so-called conventional arms.

The United States has recently challenged the Soviet Union in a number of spheres: the freezing of SALT, the drastic reduction of grain exports, the halting of deliveries of advanced technology, a ban on fishing in certain areas of the Pacific and so forth. Furthermore, Washington is trying to recreate round America the bloc of its traditional allies, especially Canada and European countries. Above all, Carter is deliberately playing the China card and has come to share, at least in part, Beijing's views on Soviet "social hegemonism." [paragraph continues]

The two countries will jointly adopt "appropriate measures" to contain any possible Soviet pressures in Asia. Since Japan, which has already established friendly relations with China, has loosened its relations with the USSR, the anti-Soviet front in the Far East has hardened considerably.

The future will show whether or not this counteraction is effective, but Mr Carter, who admitted that the American sanctions will not make the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan, wished mainly to make it forcefully clear that the Soviets "must go no further." This means that what the American President wanted was to prevent any similar occurrence in the future.

The trouble with any large-scale counteraction is that there is no middle course--it either achieves complete and immediate results, or if the adversary does not let himself be impressed, it fails. Assuming that the Soviet Union intends to advance more and more pawns throughout the world, it will always be able to find appropriate indirect ways to do so.

On the other hand, by transforming the Afghan crisis into a global East-West conflict the United States, which is being forced to recreate blocs similar to those which existed in the past, could well spread confusion in many countries--especially Arab and African countries--which even though prepared to condemn the USSR for its actions against Muslim Afghanistan are not prepared to enlist under the Stars and Stripes.

In short, to emphasize U.S. determination (and incidentally his own to the American electorate), Carter did not hesitate to sacrifice detente or, if you prefer, record the fact that detente no longer exists.

Franco-German views differ from U.S. views, and Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt were able to conclude yesterday that their analyses of the situation agree. They believe that even though Soviet action in Kabul is blameworthy and even though it adversely affects the policy of detente, it justifies neither a resumption of cold war nor a generalization of the crisis.

Detente--but not unconditional detente--must remain the final objective, indispensable to equilibrium and peace in Europe. Since it is essentially of a psychological nature, one of its main components--mutual trust among partners or interlocutors--should be restored. This is, for instance, what the communique published at the end of a [French] cabinet meeting states. It implies that the Soviets should withdraw their troops from Afghanistan in the near future, thus enabling--at least it is hoped--the Afghans to determine their own future.

Wishful thinking, it will be said. However, this method presents an advantage--it returns the ball to the Soviet court. It is up to the USSR to let it be known and to prove that it remains committed to detente, especially in Europe. If it refuses to give such proof, the European countries most committed to this policy will have to draw appropriate conclusions from this.

In fact, Carter has decided to use Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick". Giscard and Schmidt want to keep a carrot, in any case an argument, in store. It remains to be seen who is right. Let us hope that at least one of these "approaches" will prove effective.

GENERAL VIEWS PROBLEMS OF EUROPEAN NUCLEAR STRATEGY

For the text of an article by General Lucien Poirier published in the Paris monthly DEFENSE NATIONALE Dec 79 pp 43-62, see JPRS Report 74923, WEST EUROPE REPORT No. 1526, pp 1-15, dated 14 January 1980.

RUFFINI NAMED NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, REPLACING MALFATTI

AU150830 Rome ALSA in English 0820 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome January 15 (ANSA)--Attilio Ruffini has been named Italy's new foreign minister to replace Franco Maria Malfatti who stepped down because of serious health problems. Ruffini's place at the head of the Defense Ministry was, in turn, given to Adolfo Sarti.

Under secretary at the Interior Ministry Clelio Darida then stepped in to take Sarti's job as minister for relations with the Parliament.

The government reshuffle was sanctioned by head of state Sandro Pertini at a ceremony at the Quirinale Palace here Monday.

ALITALIA AIRLINER HIJACKED ON FLIGHT FROM ROME TO TUNIS

NC141750 Paris AFP In English 1745 GMT 14 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Rome Jan 14 (AFP)--An Alitalia airliner with 81 passengers and five crew members on board was hijacked today on a flight from Rome to Tunis, airport sources here said. The plane had left Rome at 1520 GMT and was hijacked midway between the Italian capital and Tunis, the sources said.

The jetliner appeared to be heading toward Palermo, Sicily, after flying over the island of Malta, the sources said.

Details as to the nationality and number of hijackers were not immediately available.

Later, Rome airport sources reported that the hijacked airliner landed at the Palermo airport at 1750 GMT. At least two hijackers were reportedly on board, one of whom addressed the Palermo control tower in French.

At Palermo, the plane was immediately surrounded by Italian military armoured vehicles, informed sources at Rome airport said.

The sources added that the hijackers had planned to divert the twin-engined DC-9 jet to Tripoli, Libya, but were prevented by a sandstorm there. Also, Maltese authorities refused it permission to land on the island for a refuelling stop. Reports from Valletta said that one of the hijackers was a Tunisian and that authorities there closed the airport.

The Rome airport sources said there were 83 passengers (including two children) and five crew on the aircraft. Palermo airport was also closed to all traffic after the plane landed there.

Later reports said that the (?man in contact) with Palermo airport officials was demanding that the plane be refuelled and the pilot be given a flight plan for Tripoli in exchange for the release of the passengers, who were 23 Italians and 60 North Africans. Palermo officials believed that there was only one hijacker as the man made no reference to any companions.

Because of the sandstorm at Tripoli, clearance for the plane to go there was refused and the hijacker subsequently demanded that a journalist--French-or English-speaking--be allowed on the plane to help write out a communique. According to Palermo reports, the hijacker at no time indicated that he belonged to a political organisation.

Police sources said the hijackers were demanding the release of 25 Tunisian political prisoners. In exchange, they would free all but Tunisian passengers on board the plane, the sources said. They added that there were two hijackers on board the DC-9.

Unconfirmed reports said the hijackers intended to fly to Tunis to pick up the prisoners before going on to Tripoli, where they would release the Tunisian passengers.

Further Report on Hijacking

LD142323 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Alitalia DC-9 flying from Rome to Tunis hijacked this afternoon by two air pirates is still at Palermo airport. The spokesman for the hijackers has asked that radio contact be kept through the control tower with a journalist capable of speaking French. Franco Contana of Rome Radio's Palermo office volunteered, and we contacted him a short while ago. Here is the recording. [begin recording]

[Question] Franco Fontana of Rome Radio's Palermo office, you have spoken with the hijackers by radio, have you not?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What did they say to you? What conditions have they laid down?

[Answer] The conditions are these: If the Italian authorities do not prevent the takeoff of the aircraft, no harm will be done to anyone. At present there are 84 or 85 people on board, of whom 13 are women and 7 are children. We do not know their nationalities in detail--that is to say, we do not know how many are Italians and how many are other nationalities.

The situation at present is this: The aircraft is stationary and waiting for supplies. The conditions of the hijackers are these: They want 25 political prisoners now in prison in Tunis to be released. They declare themselves to be neither terrorists nor brigands, but they say they belong--and they reiterated this point--to a renovating political group that wants justice and equality. Their name is "Les Vivants," the living.

[Question] What nationality are they?

[Answer] Tunisians. [passage indistinct]

[Question] What is the name of the chief hijacker?

[Answer] He hasn't said. He doesn't want to give his name. He speaks as a member of this party "Les Vivants"--the living. The only dramatic thing to occur now is the fact that an attempt will be made to reach an agreement and deliver food and water. There will be a flashing of lights which will give the OK, and a double flashing of lights meaning "do not come near."

[Question] Well, Fontana, I thank you.

[Answer] Wait a moment. At this moment an aircraft is circling towards the land whereas, earlier, the airport was closed to traffic. At this moment I can hear an aircraft arriving. One moment.

[Question] It is probably the aircraft from Rome that is bringing a reserve crew.

[Answer] I understand. Probably it is that aircraft. [end recording]

[Announcer] And in fact, it was another DC-9 that took off about an hour ago from Fiumicino and landed while we were recording this conversation with our colleague Fontana. On board this aircraft are two aircraft captains, the head of Alitalia's operational services and the Alitalia press office, plus a reserve crew for the hijacked aircraft. The Italian passengers, we remind you, according to news agency reports, number 21. The others are reportedly all North Africans in transit from Fiumicino to Tunis.

Hijacker Surrenders, Passengers Safe

WA150637 London REUTER in English 0627 GMT 15 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Palermo, Sicily, Jan 15, REUTER--A lone Tunisian gunman who hijacked an Alitalia airliner on a flight from Rome to Tunis surrendered to police at Palermo airport today and all passengers and crew left the plane unharmed, an Alitalia spokesman said.

The DC-9 airliner had been carrying 83 passengers and six crew members when it was commandeered over the Mediterranean yesterday afternoon. But late last night, 13 women and seven children were released without conditions. Earlier reports had stated that two gunmen were aboard the plane, but the Alitalia spokesman said it now appeared that only one hijacker was involved.

Negotiations for the release of the passengers and crew in the first hijack of 1980 were being directed by telephone from Rome by Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni. Airport authorities later confirmed that only one hijacker had been responsible for the incident, but they refused to name him or to give other details.

The hijacker agreed to give himself up after a long radio conversation with an Italian Foreign Ministry representative, the authorities said. It was not known if any promise had been made to him to persuade him to end the hijack.

All the passengers were said to be in good health and to be staying overnight in a Palermo hotel. Alitalia said it was sending another plane to Sicily, and the passengers were expected to complete their journey to Tunis later this morning.

ITALIAN WORKERS START GENERAL STRIKE 15 JAN

AU150853 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 15 (ANSA)--Millions of workers from all sectors of Italian economic life downed tools today for a general strike designed to pressure the government to take more active measures to contain the present economic [word indistinct] crisis.

The strike was called by the country's three major labor centrals, the CGIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor], the CISL [Italian Confederation of Workers Unions], and the UIL [Italian Union of Labor], whose leaders told a recent press conference that their moves might also include pushing for the ouster of the present government if no action is taken on their platform of demands.

The incumbent coalition led by Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga is a minority partnership of his own Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, and the right-of-center Liberals. It survives thanks to the crucial abstention of the Socialists.

Writing for the Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA yesterday, CGIL [words indistinct] Luciano Lama charged that there had been no hint of government action against inflation, unemployment in the backward south, or in favor of troubled companies. In particular, the leader of what is by far the largest union organization in the country pointed out that government measures to increase a series of tariffs and the total liberalization of many prices were in fact stoking inflation.

According to Lama, the only remedy offered by the Cabinet was "as usual", the "sterilization" of the automatic adjustment of workers' wages to offset the cost of living.

Lama added that, in the view of organized labor, the only way to face up to "such difficult and heavy problems" was to set up a "strong and representative political leadership". This would replace the present minority government "which has been reduced to adopting government decrees [words indistinct] they are not legitimate... since it fears parliamentary defeat on each of its proposals".

According to Lama, the union's step of urging a "political leadership of national solidarity" was "unusual", but justified by the "exceptional, emergency situation that so many [passage indistinct].

L'UNITA REPORTS 'FRANK' PCI-PCF TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD141449 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer-Marchais Talks"]

[Text] Rome--Comrades Georges Marchais and Enrico Berlinguer [respectively PCF, PCI secretaries general] met in Rome yesterday, within the framework of periodic PCI-PCF consultations. The meeting was attended by comrades Maxime Gremetz [of the PCF] and Gian Carlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini and Rodolfo Mechini [of the PCI].

During the conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, a communique states, there was a broad and frank exchange of opinions on the situation in both countries, on the crisis and in particular on its consequences in the West European capitalist countries, and on the struggles and unitary initiatives of the working class in these countries.

The two delegations examined the developments in the international situation and both parties' efforts to defend peace and to further detente and arms reduction, and they agreed to increase their efforts to contribute to the broadest possible action by all forces willing to act for these ends. The two delegations examined the prospects for cooperation between the European workers and democratic movement and the developing countries' progressive forces in building a new international economic order.

The PCI and PCF, the communique concludes, agreed to develop their close cooperation.

MADRID REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON SUAREZ' WASHINGTON VISIT

LD150154 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

["Final communique" issued on the 1-day visit to Washington of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez on 14 January]

[Text] President Carter today had talks with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. The two leaders had a working lunch in the Cabinet assembly room with top officials of the two governments.

The President and the prime minister noted with satisfaction the close relations between their two countries. They debated a series of international topics of special interest to both of them, including the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, the situation in the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean and Spanish-American cooperation on questions of Western security.

President Carter, after congratulating the Spanish prime minister for his vigorous leadership in the evolution of Spanish democracy, expressed his thanks and those of all the American people for Spain's support for the international effort to secure the release the hostages unharmed.

The two leaders exchanged views on the Soviet armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the communique continues. They agreed that this Soviet action, in flagrant violation of the UN Charter, is a very serious threat to international peace. In condemning the Soviet aggression, the President and the prime minister agreed on the need to strengthen Western security and express it in concrete measures that will make the USSR see the consequences of its behavior.

During their talks on other points of common interest to the two governments, President Carter expressed his admiration for the Spanish prime minister's profound knowledge based on his contacts and historic experience in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. The President was pleased to hear the constructive proposals that the prime minister made in connection with these regions of the world, and he agreed that it would be useful to intensify Spanish-American consultations so the two countries can work for peace and stability in these regions.

Radio Commentary

LD141812 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Without doubt, the story of the day is, the Spanish prime minister's unexpected trip to the United States--a trip which has caught the public by surprise and has also surprised even more those, who because of either a Platonic vocation or their unavoidable political duty, daily follow the ups and downs of the outside world and the diplomatic activities of the Madrid government. The strange thing is that this visit by Prime Minister Suarez, which observers are saying is unexpected, is not at all an unforeseen visit. The trip to Washington was planned.

It was postponed and, within a context of a great coming and going of changing circumstances, was planned on the basis of that strange calendar without dates which politicians almost always have to use. This is the calendar of the immediate reality, which is dictated by events which involve a risk and which need to be tackled with strict punctuality.

Prime Minister Suarez will have wide ranging talks today with President Carter. The backdrop is the international situation, the problems in the Middle East, the conflicts of Afghanistan, Iran and a lot more which will emerge naturally during a mutually frank dialog.

It is too soon to analyze an event, whose (?content) we do not know. But it is not too soon to say that on this occasion bilateral problems can remain in the background. On the other hand, it is most likely that the questions which will be given most attention will deal with a large area of the globe and will have manifold implications. All this leads us to consider the need to distinguish right now between exclusively Spanish interests and those of the United States, and what affects the two countries on the level of international solidarity and, more specifically, in the area of the common defense of the free world. Spain continues to believe in the possibility of political solutions; the means for negotiation have not been exhausted and agreement is still possible. Prime Minister Suarez' trip is consequently in the service of peace.

USSR REPORTEDLY USING CANARY ISLANDS AS SUPPORT BASE

ID150108 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Ships of Soviet registration carrying troops are using Puerto de la Luz in Gran Canarias, the DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS says today in a long report. According to this paper, last week the Shota Rustaveli was in Puerto de la Luz. It carried 746 Cuban soldiers returning to Havana from Ethiopia. Diplomatic circles consulted by the DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS expressed their concern at the possible use of the Canaries as a Soviet base. The paper adds, quoting foreign diplomatic sources, that the Canaries are being used by the Soviets as a support base for their strategic activities in Africa. The same sources said the Canaries' ports, particularly Puerto de la Luz, in practice serve as logistical support basis for Soviet ships, which, while specializing in nonmilitary areas, in fact cover operations directly connected with Moscow's strategic deployment in the neighboring African Continent. In short, these are very serious accusations.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ENERGY SAVING, RELATED MEASURES

ID141231 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Jan 80 p 33 ID

[Unattributed report: "Government To Invest 300 Billion Pesetas To Reduce Energy Dependence on Imported Crude"]

[Text] The government yesterday announced a 300 billion peseta public investments program in the energy field, whose aim will be to reduce the economy's dependence on imported crude. These investments will include the earmarking of 97 billion pesetas for several nuclear programs, including the imminent authorization by the relevant body--the Nuclear Safety Council--of two new nuclear powerplants (Vandellos II and Sagayo) and the speeding up of work on those already authorized. The government, which Monday announced an overall rise in the prices of oil-based products, also disclosed its intention to mitigate the effects of this by, among other measures, reducing the tax rate on spare parts for cars to 10 percent and abolishing the tax on the ownership and use of vehicles.

Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Fernando Abril and Minister of Industry and Energy Carlos Bustelo explained the recent rise in fuel prices at a press conference at the Monoloa Palace yesterday. They argued that the announced increases were necessitated by the latest increases in the prices of crude on the part of the principal oil-exporting countries. Fernando Abril acknowledged that the latest decisions will force the government to undertake "a short-term readjustment" and stated that the increases in energy prices will have an additional effect on the consumer price index, which measures the rate of inflation in the economy, totaling about 2.5 percent in 1980. The deputy premier specified that 1-15 percent of this effect will be direct and immediate and the remainder indirect and over a 4-6 month period.

Policy of Clear Accounts

In his explanation of the increases in the prices of oil-based products, the deputy premier admitted the "unpopular nature of the announced measures," but stated that the government, "although aware of their unpopularity," is forced to present "clear accounts to the Spanish people" and obliged to conduct a "coherent economic policy," which makes it necessary to pass on firmly to the consumer the greater costs of imported energy.

Fernando Abril, who stated that the government also intends to increase electricity charges (according to other sources, possibly by 20 percent within a week), described the Spanish economy as dependent at the rate of 67 percent on imported crude for meeting all its energy requirements. He added that currently, as a result of "grave mistakes made previously by the government in assessing the extent of the energy crisis," Spain is in a particularly vulnerable situation.

Precisely in order to counteract this vulnerability within a relatively brief space of time, the minister of industry announced a detailed program of public investments and projects in the energy field, which, although the minister did not explain this, could be described as an "energy independence plan" very similar in its philosophy to the partly failed plan announced in 1974 by the United States. The minister of industry stated that the aim of this program, which includes public investments totaling almost 300 billion pesetas over the next 2 years, will be to reduce dependence on oil to 50 percent of our energy requirements before 1984.

Before proceeding to explain the program of government investments and projects in detail, Carlos Bustelo outlined the recent history of the situation in the world crude market and the impact which this will have on the Spanish economy. As has been traditional in the government's philosophy since last July, when another major increase in the prices of oil-based energy products was announced, both Bustelo and Fernando Abril explained the need to establish a "new, more rational price structure" on the basis of this new international situation in the oil market, and explained that the government's philosophy continues to be based in its intention to pass on increases in the cost of crude to the consumer.

In this connection, Carlos Bustelo stated that the 1980 oil bill will exceed $11 billion, and said that this is over double what was paid in 1978. He stated that the government's estimates for determining the new prices of oil products were based on a minimum price of oil per barrel of about $27.50, and expressed the government's hope that this minimum price will be held for the first 4 months of this year. These forecasts, which some experts deem overoptimistic, were based on the long-term contracts which the government or Spanish private enterprises have signed for 1980 and those recently signed, which the minister of industry described as "really favorable."

With respect to supplies, Bustelo stated that we currently have stockpiles and reserves of oil and refined products for over 112 days (2 weeks more than at the same time last year); he added that the firm contracts for 1980 negotiated by the government or by the concessionary enterprises are estimated at 41 million tons, which is equivalent to about 80 percent of oil requirements for the year.

In this connection the minister of industry stated that "Spain can pay its bill in terms of foreign exchange, but it will also be necessary to pay it in real terms and with a fair distribution of the costs throughout Spanish society." In this connection, Abril Matrorell stated that the formula found by the government for this fair distribution is a linear increase in prices, with slight adjustments to subsidy schemes and some mass consumption products, such as butane cylinders (retention of a 100-peseta subsidy).

The deputy premier rejected allegations that the increases included alterations to the tax system approved by parliament, and said: "The government has made no profit on the new prices, although they will not cost the treasury a single cent either."

In all events, Deputy Premier Abril ruled out the possibility of gasoline rationing in stating that "there is no cause to contemplate rationing at present."

PCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CARRILLO'S BULGARIAN VISIT

ID11120 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The PCE Press Secretariat has issued a communique on Santiago Carrillo's visit to Bulgaria where he talked with the first secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and head of state. Both leaders exchanged information on the tasks at present being undertaken by the two parties. They also discussed problems concerning the international situation and the communist and international workers movement. They came out in favor of international detente. No explicit mention was made of the Afghan situation caused by the Soviet military invasion.

TANJUG Report

ID111652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 11 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Madrid, January 11 (TANJUG)--The final communique on the talks held in Sofia between Bulgarian Communist Party First Secretary Todor Zhivkov and Communist Party of Spain Secretary General Santiago Carrillo says they urged a policy of detente on the world, but makes no mention of the recent Soviet military action in Afghanistan. After returning from a five-day visit to Sofia at the invitation of Zhivkov, Carrillo announced yesterday evening, however, that he had, in his talks with his host, "clearly and openly stated the stand of the Spanish Communist Party on topical international events". In other words, Carrillo informed Zhivkov about the Spanish Communists' stand on the action in Afghanistan. The Spanish Communist Party energetically condemned the intervention, stressing in an Executive Committee announcement that this is not only a violation of the principles of sovereignty and independence, but an attack on world peace.

GOVERNMENT LEANS TOWARD BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD142007 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1827 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff writer]

[Text] The government is moving towards calling for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics as part of a tough response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

No firm decision has yet been taken--this will depend on how much support is given by European and other allies, and possibly Third World countries who have already condemned the Soviet moves. The question of an Olympic boycott will be raised at two important meetings in Brussels tomorrow--the Common Market foreign ministers and the NATO Council.

The government is also painfully aware that it cannot prevent British athletes taking part in the Olympic Games, but can only apply strong pressure--pressure which was resisted by the rugby union authorities, who are going ahead with their tour of South Africa in the face of government opposition.

The front runners in calling for an Olympic boycott are the Americans, and the question was discussed by Mrs Thatcher today in a short meeting with Mr Warren Christopher, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, at Downing Street.

And in the Commons, Foreign Office Minister of State Douglas Hurd spoke of the consideration being given by the government to calling (?for an) Olympic boycott. He admitted that a final decision on a boycott, or moving the venue of the games from Moscow, was not a matter for governments in the free world. They could only advise. But he said the argument that politics should be kept out of sport was "a little too glib". There was no doubt that holding the Olympic in Moscow would be a major political event" for the Russians.

It was clear in Whitehall tonight that the government's stand on the issue is hardening in favour of a call for athletes to boycott Moscow, especially if the United States does so. But ministers are also anxious not to make an "empty gesture"--by calling for the boycott only to have it ignored by other countries, or even by British athletes themselves.

If, however, support for the call is forthcoming at the two Brussels meetings tomorrow, then the government is likely to come out in the open.

COUNCIL OFFICE IN KABUL CLOSED; CHRISTOPHER HOLDS TALKS

LD141446 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1335 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The British Council's office in Kabul was closed at the weekend in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Foreign Office announced today.

Britain's ambassador was recalled on Friday for consultations, and UK aid to the country has already been suspended in retaliation over the Soviet intervention.

Five staff in the council's office teaching English to Afghans are now being found jobs elsewhere.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Mr Warren Christopher had talks this morning lasting two hours with Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Douglas Hurd.

They discussed Afghanistan and Iran in the light of the Soviet veto in the UN Security Council last night on sanctions against Iran for holding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Both Mr Hurd and Mr Christopher fly to Brussels tomorrow for a NATO Council meeting to discuss the overall West's response to the Russian invasion.

Mr Christopher also had a brief preliminary meeting at Downing Street this morning with Mrs Thatcher before the detailed discussions at the Foreign Office.

He was later flying to Rome and his whistle-stop European tour will also include Bonn and Paris.

Mr Hurd was due to make a statement on Afghanistan in the Commons later this afternoon. It will be a situation report and was not expected to announce any further major action by Britain against Russia.

Government sources stress Britain is anxious to act in co-ordination with her European and NATO allies in any retaliatory measures.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour flew to Brussels today for an EEC Council of Foreign Ministers meeting tomorrow, when Afghanistan will be discussed.

Mr Hurd leaves Britain later this month to visit Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

The trip had been under consideration for some time, but it is now being billed in the Foreign Office as "a follow up" to Lord Carrington's present mission to the Middle East, Pakistan and India in the aftermath of the Afghanistan crisis.

KIPRIANOU ANNOUNCES MEASURES FOR RAPPROCHEMENT

NC141447 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 14 Jan 80 NC

[Text of 14 January statement by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou]

[Text] The Cyprus Government, in its desire to put into effect its declared policy for a sincere understanding with the Turkish Cypriots and to create the necessary climate of mutual trust between the two communities, has decided to announce concrete measures which will help the Turkish Cypriot masses and contribute to a rapprochement between the two communities which is an essential prerequisite to the finding of a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

These measures are the first of a series of measures to follow, and I express the conviction that the Turkish Cypriot leadership will respond positively and constructively so as to create the right climate for the restoration of peace on our island. The measures are the following:

A) Immediate implementation of my statement about payment of old-age pensions to eligible Turkish Cypriots out of the social insurance fund and, generally, about reintegration of eligible Turkish Cypriots into the social insurance scheme.

B) Arrangements will be made to pay Turkish Cypriot workers their dues out of contributory provident funds.

C) Employment of Turkish Cypriot workers in the construction industry and other sectors in the free area.

D) Fostering of contacts between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot organisations (scientific, professional, cultural, trade union, athletic, political, etc.), for exchanges of views and discussions on problems and matters of common interest and promotion of a climate of mutual trust.

E) Attendance of Turkish Cypriots at the Higher Technical Institute, the Hotel and Catering Institute, the Cyprus Forestry College, the English School and any other international higher educational institutions.

Beyond the above concrete and practical measures for Turkish Cypriots, the government is thoroughly studying the whole matter for the taking of all necessary measures in the internal front, which will create the necessary foundation and will help the implementation and utilisation of the policy of rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots, a policy positively promoting understanding and efforts for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem for the benefit of the Cypriot people as a whole, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Our firm policy is for the dialogue and, therefore, we believe that the negotiations process is the means for the finding of a peaceful and just solution based on biregional federation--as provided in the 1977 proposals of the late President Archbishop Makarios which are still valid--which will promote the interests and cooperation between the two communities and will safeguard the unity of the country. To this end, I call on the Turkish Cypriot leadership to come to the talks, under the auspices of the UN secretary-general, on the basis of the May 19, 1979 agreement and in a spirit of sincerity and understanding so that we may build the future of Cyprus together, as citizens of the same state.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO AKEL STATEMENT ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

TA111421 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas has said that bridging the gap between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities could only be possible if the Greek Cypriots understand the reasons of the Turkish Cypriot community on security and accept the establishment of a basis which would prevent the repetition of the acts of the years between 1963 and 1974.

President Denktas was commenting this morning on a speech by the secretary general of the Greek Cypriot communist party, AKEL, Mr Papaioannou, at the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives. In his speech Mr Papaioannou defended the view that the Cyprus problem could be solved through the framework of the Denktas-Makarios and Denktas-Kiprianou agreements with the abolition of the guarantee agreements. He also claimed that a Greek Cypriot approach to the Turkish community was very important.

President Denktas stressed that the views put forward by Mr Papaioannou were a repetition of the principles laid out in the notorious Akritas Plan. He added that with this speech, Mr Papaioannou had repeated that his party was still favoring the principles of the Akritas Plan. President Denktas said that these views overshadowed the principle that the Cyprus problem could be solved within the framework of the Denktas-Makarios, Denktas-Kiprianou and United Nations resolutions because these principles always depended on the existence of Turkish guarantee. He stated that if this guarantee was done away with it would be easy for the Greek Cypriots to destroy the independence of Cyprus.

President Denktas repeated that all the resolutions adopted at international forums where the Turkish Cypriot community was not represented were invalid. He pointed out that the [words indistinct] Papaioannou that an approach to the Turkish Cypriot community was very important with the realization which happened 16 years too late. He said that there was an inconsistency in the views expressed by Mr Papaioannou because, while he was speaking of the importance of an approach to the Turkish Cypriot community, he was asking for the abolition of the [word indistinct] guarantee which was the only security of the Turkish Cypriot community's existence. He added that the distortion by the Greek Cypriots of the agreement for the exchange of population, which was for the purpose of preventing of the acts between the years 1963 and 1974, could only give false hope to the Greek Cypriot community.

President Denktas reiterated that a situation where the two communities could live side by side in peace could only be created if the Greek Cypriots respected the founder partnership rights of the Turkish Cypriot community in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus. He said that an approach to the Turkish Cypriot community was possible only through the Greek Cypriots giving up the guise of being the Government of Cyprus and putting an end to their attacks against the Turkish Cypriot community at international forums, discontinuing their economic embargo and giving the Turkish Cypriot community its share of the international aid extended to Cyprus.

Replying to a question on reports of a possible Greek Cypriot recourse to the United Nations on the reopening of the Varosha hotels, President Denktas said that this was a two-sided issue because there were Turkish Cypriot hotels in the south which the Greek Cypriots were operating. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community could put to the same use the Greek Cypriot property in the north as the Greek Cypriots were doing to the Turkish Cypriot property in the south.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PRESS REPORTS ON U.S. BASES

TA141602 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1530 GMT 14 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 14 Jan (AA)--The Turkish Foreign Ministry has denied as groundless press reports that the United States will establish nuclear bases in Turkey. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says: On 10 January, some newspapers published a report from the German DPA agency that the United States will establish new nuclear bases in Turkey in accordance with the defense and economic agreement between the two countries initialed in Ankara on 10 January. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General hereby denies these groundless and unfounded reports and allegations.

VOTCP SCORES 'COOPERATION' BETWEEN U.S., PRC

TA131041 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary from the "Panorama of the Week" program]

[Text] The more the imperialists lose their positions, the fiercer their stand becomes against peace, socialism and all humanity. The sound of war drums beaten by the Pentagon and NATO in our region and the world has reached alarming proportions because of their aggressive preparations against Iran. Hoping to realize their hegemonist plans, the U.S. imperialists have pursued close cooperation with the Maoist PRC Government. The decision taken during the visit of U.S. Minister of War [as heard] Brown to Beijing to jointly wage an aggressive and provocative struggle against the Soviet Union, socialism, national liberation movements and the process of detente are proof of the treacherous alliance between imperialism and Maoism. This so-called cooperation--which in fact is based on the interference in the internal affairs of other countries--is being demonstrated in the intensified attacks against the Afghan revolution which has reached a new stage.

Beijing has undertaken the arming of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries being trained in Pakistan while Washington is supplying clothing and other commodities. As pointed out in the statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee dated 6 January, the United States is trying to form new military blocs in our region attempting to strengthen its positions. The Washington STAR reports that the United States has intensified its efforts in order to form a military bloc among Turkey, Pakistan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt. It adds that efforts are being made for the signing of new slavery agreements with Sudan and Morocco with the intention of forming new sea and air bases in these countries.

In order to facilitate the materialization of all of these plans, the imperialist forces have engaged in an anti-Soviet campaign in addition to the one initiated regarding events in Afghanistan. As the Istanbul daily CUMHURIYET points out, a slander campaign is being waged in certain countries, including Turkey, under the pretext of these events in Afghanistan to serve the hegemonist and unpeaceful aims of the United States. The U.S. imperialists--who have grossly interfered in the internal affairs of various countries, including Chile--are now posing as the defenders of the independence and freedom of humanity.

Regional and global peace have been seriously threatened because of these aggressive imperialist plans. Despite this situation, the Soviet Union is following a persistent policy of peace, waging a decisive struggle against nuclear weapons, asking for bilateral disarmament of military blocs, opposing the growing imperialist threats against Iran and supporting the Afghan revolution, as well as the national liberation movements of mankind against imperialism, reactionism, racism and fascism. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are the main defenders of peace and security.

It is a historic task to reinforce solidarity with the Soviet Union--the bastion of peace--in order to quiet the war drums and to strengthen peace and security. There can be no other (?alternative) to this issue.

DEMIREL, ECEVIT DISCUSS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, WILL MEET AGAIN

TA121818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and RPP leader Bulent Ecevit met today and discussed the country's important problems. The meeting, which was held upon Demirel's request, began at 1100 and lasted for 3 hours. The meeting was held at Ecevit's office at the parliament. In a statement after the meeting, Ecevit said that they had discussed in detail the country's problems which have reached great dimensions. He said:

[Begin Ecevit recording] We believe that the great majority of the Turkish nation is gradually coming to favor the extensive and widespread cooperation between the two big parties in light of the problems and crises in Turkey. The RPP also feels this necessity. However, the two parties have different views on the extent of this cooperation. As the honorable Suleyman Demirel, prime minister and Justice Party leader, stated earlier, he does not think it is right to seek cooperation within the framework of a government. He does not feel it is necessary or beneficial to dwell upon the possibility of cooperation in the form of a government partnership between the two parties. Therefore, I did not have any approach other than the views I previously explained to the press and the public because honorable Suleyman Demirel did not feel the necessity for such a thing. We, therefore, did not discuss that issue. [end recording]

Ecevit said that they had also discussed economic issues and international developments but that they had mainly emphasized the struggle against anarchy and terror. He added that Demirel had asked for his opinion on the various measures the government was considering. Ecevit continued:

[Begin Ecevit recording] We believe that terror cannot be prevented by various legal measures alone, although these legal measures might be necessary. The RPP government also felt this necessity. We believe that the approach and position to be adopted by the government, its diagnosis of terror, the way in which a government is formed and whether or not the reason for its establishment is sufficient, should be taken up as a whole. We cannot isolate the measures from the problem as a whole and the position to be taken in dealing with the problem. I said that, in spite of this, if the RPP views on the various measures are solicited we are willing to express them. Honorable Demirel requested our views on various issues. I stated that the RPP would be happy to reach an agreement but that, if not, it would continue to perform its duty as the opposition in a constructive and responsible manner--proved especially in recent months--and without increasing tension. I also said that it is clear that the RPP is not guilty of obstructive behavior. However, I also said that this problem cannot be solved with various legal measures. I also expressed my concern about the formation of the government and its approach to the problem. [end recording]

Noting that Demirel and he had decided to continue their meetings, Ecevit concluded by saying that he will report to the various authorized organs of his party on the issues discussed.

In a statement after the meeting, Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel said that, given the current situation in Turkey, he had asked Ecevit to cooperate with and help the government. He said:

[Begin Demirel recording] I emphasized the authority crisis and the necessity for restoring the state's democratic authority. I expressed the belief that the state security forces should become a deterrent force. Blood is still being shed. Therefore, all measures should be adopted without wasting time. Everyone should take a stand against anarchy, everyone should lend moral support to the security forces, which are willingly and heartily combating anarchy. The unfinished laws should be completed. This is my belief and I expressed it. As you know, some of these bills are on the parliamentary agenda. We are going to submit various new bills. Meanwhile, I emphasized the necessity for a state of emergency [law] which might be resorted to: something in between the normal state of affairs and martial law, in order to avoid a recourse to martial law each time. A constitutional amendment is necessary for a state of emergency. I also emphasized the establishment of state security courts in accordance with article 136 of our Constitution. I asked for honorable Ecevit's views on these and other issues. I hope that the assemblies will not have great difficulties in enacting the bills that have been submitted. I also hope that the RPP will view the new bills with understanding. We have to discuss the state of emergency issue. We have not reached an agreement on the state security courts, at least for the time being. Honorable Ecevit and I have agreed in principle on cooperation to solve various problems--the country's grave problems--to save Turkey from the current situation. [end recording]

Demirel said that he had decided to meet with Ecevit periodically but that it would be wrong to say that all had been solved as a result of this meeting. He said:

[Begin Demirel recording] There is a government in the country. The opposition is a prerequisite of a multiparty system. Of course, the government administers the country and the opposition has supervisory duties. It is out of the question for the government and the opposition to unite within the administration of a country--such a thing cannot even be asked. This is considered a deviation from the system. However, there are certain important issues, issues of national importance. When these issues gain national importance the government and the opposition, keeping their respective positions, form a kind of unity. Anarchy in Turkey is such an issue. It necessitates unity. I sought this unity. I consider it my duty to seek such a unity to benefit the country. I am determined to seek and preserve unity regarding anarchy, not only with the RPP but with all the parties represented in the parliament and with all the parliamentarians. I believe that such a unity will be beneficial. I hope I shall be successful. [end recording]

BRIEFS

WORKERS SENT ABROAD--In the first 9 months of 1979, over 17,000 workers were sent to foreign countries by the Labor Exchange Office. Saudi Arabia and Libya are the leading foreign countries Turkish workers were sent to. About 4,700 workers were sent to Libya and 4,800 to Saudi Arabia. From 1966 until the end of the first half of 1979, Federal Germany has received around 520,000 Turkish workers, France 56,000, Austria 34,000, Libya 29,000, Holland 20,000, Saudi Arabia 17,000, Switzerland 8,000, Australia 8,000 and England 3,000. Foreign exchange earnings sent home by Turkish workers employed abroad totalled $1.5 billion in the first 10 months of 1979, an increase of 90 percent over the comparable figure for the same period in 1978. The rise was due in part to the premiums paid on foreign currencies changed or deposited in Turkish banks by workers. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC, NATO REVIEW ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR 15 JAN

LD141638 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 14 Jan 80

[Text] Tomorrow the EEC Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the NATO Council will review in Brussels the whole range of their political and economic relations with the Soviet bloc. The objective of this review is to define a joint position with regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The meeting of the NATO Council is being held at the initiative of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. These three countries are the only ones up to now to have decided on sanctions against Moscow. In fact, neither France nor the FRG appear disposed to using the economic sanctions weapon.

Several members of the Atlantic alliance are worried by the American haste in the matter. Within the EEC, on the other hand, the ministers of foreign affairs are divided, concerning whether or not to maintain the de facto embargo of European cereal sales to the USSR decided last Friday by the EEC Commission.

AUSTRIA

ARAB RESTAURANT BOMBED ON EVE OF OPEC MEETING

AU150830 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Summary] Shortly after 5 am today 15 January, 1 day before the opening of the Vienna OPEC conference, there were four strong explosions at an Arab restaurant in Vienna's first district, the Asmahan restaurant and night club on 24 Bauermarkt. The explosions caused serious damage to the restaurant, considerable damage to cars parked in front of it and some damage to other buildings, especially a garment factory opposite where most windows were broken. No one was injured. Police and fire brigades have sealed off the area. State security police have taken charge of the investigation.

GREECE

CYPRUS ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR FILM PREMIERE

AT121015 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1000 GMT 12 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Archbishop of Cyprus Khrisostomos arrived in Athens this morning. He will attend and speak at the first showing of the film, "Makarios, the Great March" which will be staged at the Pallas Theater on Monday.

On his arrival at Ellinikon Airport the archbishop said Cypriot Hellenism will survive if all the Greeks, headed by mother Greece, fight united until the full justification of the Cypriot struggle.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 011 16 January 1980

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON IMPLICATIONS OF TITO'S ILLNESS

AU151441 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1114 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Johannes Fischer report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference in Vienna after the 15 January Cabinet meeting--portions recorded]

[Summary] The illness of Yugoslav state and party chief Tito has brought some irritation and worries for neutral Austria and its government, although Chancellor Kreisky attempted to emphasize the stability of our neighbor country even in the event of Tito's death.

[Begin Kreisky recording] Actually it is not customary for a member of the government to comment on the course that events might take in another country in the event of the demise of one or another politicians. Let me merely repeat what I have been saying for years--namely, that I am firmly convinced that in our neighbor country of Yugoslavia there is such a high degree of political and military stability that it is prepared for any development. That is my conviction. The integral forces in our neighbor country are strong enough not to give any cause for nervousness. [end recording]

Nevertheless, Tito's illness seems to be causing the government some problems. Chancellor Kreisky planned to depart for a 2-week trip starting on 23 January to the Far East that was to include India, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. In the Cabinet it is now being discussed whether the chancellor should go ahead with the trip at all. Considering that in the event of an emergency it would take him at least 16-18 hours to return, which might be too long an absence for the government chief. Asked whether he was worried about Austria's situation, Kreisky replied:

[Begin Kreisky recording] I am worried over the general world situation, but I am not worried specifically as far as our own situation is concerned. Central Europe is a highly sensitive spot in world politics. Anything that might happen in Central Europe is such a danger to world peace--that has always been so, hasn't it?--that it must be realized that anyone who would try something here would sooner or later risk a development that actually no one wants to risk. [end recording]

ROESCH INTERVIEWED ON YUGOSLAVIA, USSR TRIP

AU152001 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Georg Possanner report on an interview with Defense Minister Otto Roesch in Vienna on 14 January]

[Excerpt] In an exclusive interview granted to DIE PRESSE yesterday, Defense Minister Roesch declared that he ruled out the possibility that military intervention in Yugoslavia would follow the Afghanistan pattern. Accordingly, he adds, no danger for Austria results from the situation existing in our southeastern neighbor. Nevertheless, a "Yugoslavia case" is included in the Austrian defense concept, and appropriate preparations have been made since the early 1960's. This was stated by the defense minister in his first information talk since his official visit to the Soviet Union at the end of 1979.

Even in the unlikely event that there might be a military action by Moscow following a change in the top Yugoslav leadership, there are "simpler solutions than the road through Austria," Roesch declared. Reports about Soviet troop reinforcements in the CSSR are not true, he said. At the same time, he confirmed that during his USSR visit he did not hear any absolute "no" to Austrian wishes regarding missile armament. However, there was no concrete decision in the positive sense, either, he added.

In his talk with DIE PRESSE, the defense minister expressly stressed that the situation in Yugoslavia does not constitute any threat to Austria. At any rate, the assertion of People's Party defense spokesman Ermacora that the defense concept failed to take the "Yugoslavia case" into consideration is unfounded, and obviously due to a lack of information.

Preparations have been made since the 1960's, Roesch said, but refused to give any concrete details about the measures that have been taken. But, as far as the protection of the sovereignty and neutrality of Austrian airspace is concerned, he said, "we are capable of countermeasures only to a limited degree."

At any rate, he believes that the Austrian Army would be capable of disarming and interning any Yugoslava units that might cross the border following a potential intervention. That is something to which Austria would be committed, he said.

Asked about his visit to Moscow, about which he reported exclusively to DIE PRESSE, Roesch declared regarding the missile issue: "Yes, it was discussed, but there was no concrete decision." Does that mean that the Soviets again refused to permit Austria to have anti-tank missiles? "They neither refused nor consented." Then this does allow some scope? "That depends on how one interprets it," Roesch declared noncommittally.

In reply to the objection that the state treaty also contains provisions for the possibility of altering the military restrictions through an agreement with the Security Council, and to the question of whether he intended to make a proposal to this effect, Boesch declared: "I cannot tell you which measures will be taken." At any rate, he added, he had asked the political parties' defense spokesman last Friday (11 January) during an information talk on his Moscow visit to look into the question of whether or not missiles would altogether lose their importance sooner or later. [According to the Vienna KURIER in German 13 January on page 3, Roesch told the defense spokesman on that occasion that the Soviet side found it difficult to understand the Austrian wish for antitank missiles since the double-wall armor plating of the new generation of tanks would no longer be vulnerable to rockets anyway].

In his talk with USSR Defense Minister Ustinov, Roesch continued, his interlocutor also broached the topic of the NATO complementary armament. On this occasion, Roesch said, I told him "that we in Austria are of the opinion that both big powers must come to an agreement on arms limitation, because the present situation causes deep concern to the small countries."

In reply to the question of whether he was asked to condemn the NATO complementary armament, Roesch declared: "Nothing was said about a condemnation--we were merely asked to take a stance on it. Whether or not my reply was satisfactory to the gentlemen, I do not know."

What were the key points on the program of the first visit of an Austrian defense minister to the USSR in 13 years? "Inspection of training installations and confirmation of a mutual exchange of visits. What I found rather striking, however, was the very extensive information we were given about the air force."

Roesch does not quite know what to make of it. When he asked for the price of the MIG-23 system, his question was left unanswered. At any rate, neither the question of [Austria's] acquiring tanks nor that of antiaircraft weapons were mentioned, he said.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO FULFILL HONECKER WISH FOR EARLY VISIT

AU151118 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Honecker Visit Not Possible at Present"]

[Text] Because of President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger's preparations for the presidential elections on 18 May, it was not possible to comply with the wish of GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker to pay an official visit to Austria in the very near future.

Honecker's request had been conveyed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer during his official visit to Vienna [7-9 January]. According to DPA, the Hamburg news magazine DER SPIEGEL declared in its latest issue that Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had rejected Honecker's wish because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

As has been announced, the official visit is jointly desired both by Austria and the GDR but, because of the presidential elections, a date for this visit can be fixed only after these elections.

CP CHAIRMAN MUHRI INTERVIEWED ON GDR-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

LD150224 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Interview with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, by Guenter Schwanitz in Vienna; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Muhri, last week the GDR foreign minister visited Vienna where he held official talks with the Austrian foreign minister. In your view, what is the importance of meetings and talks of this kind between the two countries?

[Answer] Our party views the visit by the GDR foreign minister to Austria and the results of this visit very positively. The visit has helped to consolidate and develop relations between the two countries, both at the state level as well as in other fields. We are, of course, particularly interested in a good development of the economic relations achieved over past years. Particularly in Austria, where there is uncertainty in many sectors due to results of a crisis situation and job uncertainty, it can be said without exaggeration that the development of these economic relations with the GDR and other socialist countries has, in fact, helped decisively in preventing unemployment in our country up until now.

[Question] During these talks, there were frequent mentions of continuing the process of detente, especially from the point of view of good bilateral relations between two states with different social systems, namely, socialist GDR and capitalist Austria, which, of course, follows a policy of strict neutrality. Cooperation between these two states will naturally be as good as the surrounding atmosphere, as Oskar Fischer once said--in other words, as good as international conditions and the international climate.

[Answer] I think one can say that this visit took place at a time when the international situation has been somewhat aggravated. After the events in Afghanistan, the Austrian mass media also began an enormous anti-Soviet campaign, which undoubtly objectively helped those forces of imperialism which want to feed tensions there and unleash a new round in the arms race. We here believe that the visit also contributed toward the Austrian side's stressing its interest in retaining the process of detente.

The constructive foreign policy line of the GDR, which Oskar Fischer put forward here, also made a certain impression on those in charge in Austria, and in the government and other circles in Austria. There is genuine interest in not endangering the process of detente by an aggravation of the international situation, for it is quite clear that our [word indistinct] neutrality is our country's security. Naturally, good economic relations with the GDR and other socialist countries can be best developed if the political process of detente is maintained, developed further and consolidated.

[Question] Particularly at the present time, the continuation of the process of detente depends greatly upon how far it is possible to make advances in the military field. NATO made a decision in December which runs counter to these efforts. What do you see as the effect of such decisions?

[Answer] We at any rate believe that the NATO decision must be regarded very critically, that the production of these new medium-range missiles and eventual deployment of these new weapons constitutes a serious threat to the process of detente and a threat to peace as a whole. We believe that these latest aggressions (?by) imperialist forces give rise to a serious threat to peace. It is now necessary to mobilize public opinion in order to repulse the (?recent) aggressions (?by) imperialism. [passage indistinct] the reality of the situation is such that following the [word indistinct] the most reactionary circles of imperialism have increasingly gone over to the counterattack and want to prevent real steps toward disarmament.

NUCLEAR POWER CONTROVERSY OVER ZWENTENDORF GROWS

AU160015 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Special report: "Zwentendorf Supporters Speak of Begging Trips to Moscow"]

[Text] One day after Austrian Trade Union Federation Chairman Benya's conservative statement on Zwentendorf [Austria's mothballed and only nuclear power plant] in his TV interview on Sunday [13 January], both supporters and opponents of nuclear power became very active yesterday. The "Citizens' Initiative for Abolishing the Law Against Nuclear Power Production" again appealed for support of its planned referendum and spoke of begging trips as far as Moscow by Austrian power companies [Federal Power Company Director General Walter Fremuth is scheduled to start talks in Moscow this week on a power link between Austria and the CEMA grid]. The nuclear power opponents criticized Benya's remark on the 1979 Harrisburg reactor accident.

"What Austrian nuclear power opponents are doing at present borders on terrorizing public opinion," a spokesman of the Zwentendorf supporters declared. "Apparently in appreciation of the support rendered them earlier by FRG antinuclear power activists they now openly threaten FRG power companies with demonstrations against a nuclear power plant that is to be built close to the Austrian border." The spokesman called it noteworthy that there are no similar intentions regarding any demonstrations against the CSSR and Hungary. However, Austria is dependent on power imports from the FRG, he said, and "anyone can work out for himself how much power the Germans will supply us if Austria exports the Zwentendorf hysteria."

The nuclear power opponents, on the other hand, are excited over Benya's statement that fortunately no harm was done in Harrisburg. They argue that such minimizing is "coming close to being criminal."

BELGIUM

CP 'REGRETS' SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151237 Brussels LE SOIR in French 9 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Belgian Communist Party Regrets"]

[Text] Unlike the PCF, which has alined with Moscow, the Belgian Communist Party has issued a communique in which it "regrets" that, following internal conflicts which weakened the Afghan progressive forces, the Soviet Union "felt it had to intervene in the country's internal affairs to the extent of sending an expeditionary force to the country."

NETHERLANDS

PARLIAMENTARY PANEL QUESTIONS VAN DER KLAAUW

LD151305 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 11 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Diplomatic correspondent report: "Doubt in Chamber Over Value of Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] The Hague, 11 January--Should economic sanctions by the West against Iran be regarded as appropriate now that the whole Islamic world is siding with the West against the Soviet Union over the military occupation of Afghanistan? This fundamental question was raised yesterday during consultations between Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw and the second chamber standing committee on foreign affairs without the minister being able to give a clear answer.

Several deputies also had reservations about sanctions against Iran now that the Soviet Union is trying to win that country over to its side by a veto in the Security Council. Although the continued detention of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is a serious threat to international law, it is argued that it would be very unwise to split the united front which Western and Islamic countries have formed against the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan.

Therefore, the minister was also asked to reexamine the need for sanctions against Iran in the light of recent developments in Afghanistan. Mention was also made of the conclusions drawn by UN Secretary General Waldheim after his recent visit to Tehran. According to him, economic sanctions would be counterproductive at the moment and would fuel nationalistic and anti-American feeling.

The minister was asked no less than 51 questions about the situation in Afghanistan during the consultations. In this connection there was talk of the possibility of recalling the Netherlands ambassador to Moscow (advocated by the Christian Democratic Appeal but rejected by the minister), the possibility of boycotting the Olympic games, halting supplies of technology and grain and canceling the second CSCE conference in Madrid in the fall.

The consultations left the final impression that little can be expected from the Netherlands alone. Such measures could only be useful and effective in the broader context of the EC and NATO. This evening there will be a cabinet meeting on the situation in the Middle East.

GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH CHRISTOPHER IN BONN

LD160852 Hamburg DPA in German 0821 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher met today in Bonn for an exchange of views. The main topic of discussion was appropriate reaction by the West to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and developments in Iran. Christopher arrived from Brussels where he had taken part in the NATO Council's discussion of the same problems.

Details of Meeting

LD161034 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher met for over 1 hour in Bonn today to discuss the effects of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the holding of the hostages in Tehran.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced afterward that Genscher had briefed his American guest on the Brussels meeting of EEC foreign ministers at which the Soviet military action was strongly condemned. Genscher positively stressed to Christopher the concurring views of the nine European foreign ministers on the question of solidarity with the United States.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman described the discussion between Genscher and Christopher as part of the process of current coordination between Bonn and Washington. The outcome would serve th Federal Government as a basis for future talks on the situation in the Middle East.

Observers assume that the deputy U.S. secretary of state also discussed Washington's thoughts regarding retaliatory measures against the Soviet intervention, including a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Christopher previously discussed these questions with the governments in London and Rome, and with NATO in Brussels.

SCHMIDT: USSR NOW EXPERIENCING 'HITHERTO UNKNOWN' ISOLATION

LD152156 Hamburg DPA in German 2133 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Soviet Union, after the condemnation of its action against Afghanistan by the United Nations, has been isolated to an extent hitherto unknown.

According to people present, Schmidt, speaking to the SPD lower house group on Tuesday evening, made it clear that Afghanistan's occupation by the Soviets had led to a change in the military balance of Central Asia.

It was said that Schmidt has assured the United States in its conflict with Tehran of the Federal Republic's full support. He has shown understanding for the American position on Iran. The U.S. Government is under great pressure from American public opinion.

Schmidt expressed the hope that President Carter will make no decision on the hostages affair in Iran which could bring "relief" to the Soviets regarding their invasion of Afghanistan. Moscow's action in Afghanistan has evoked remarkable reactions in the Third World.

SCHMIDT REPORTEDLY IRKED BY NATO COMMANDER ROGERS

DW151358 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Jan 80 p 2 DW

[Article signed Co.: "Chancellor Irked by NATO Chief Rogers"]

[Excerpt] Bonn--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is irked by NATO Supreme Commander Gen Bernard Rogers. Rogers had stated that Europe, too, may well be taken by surprise any time by a Soviet blitzkrieg after the pattern of Afghanistan. Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald yesterday denied, to be sure, that Schmidt had termed these remarks "gabble," yet he confirmed that the chancellor considers them erroneous.

In this connection, Gruenewald referred to the statement of the Federal Security Council published last Friday: "The military defensive strength of the Atlantic alliance, including its early warning capability, guarantees that a situation such as that in Afghanistan would not occur in Western Europe." According to official information, this assessment was based on a NATO analysis which had also been submitted to Rogers. The U.S. general, however, had made different remarks about it--obviously foremost with a view to the United States.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, addressing the FDP Federal Executive Board yesterday, said that Moscow is seriously harming detente policy, which can flourish only if it is indivisible. by seeking to gain advantage for itself in other parts of the world through military action.

BONN HAS 'GRAVE CONCERN' OVER POSSIBLE U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

LD151320 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The fact that the United States is considering measures for a military blockade of Iran in the Persian Gulf has caused grave concern within the Federal Government about the foreign political and security consequences of such considerations. In Bonn today government circles expressed fears that these considerations could find such strong support among the American public that President Jimmy Carter would be forced to implement them for internal political reasons at the beginning of the presidential election campaign. This would mean a danger of military hostilities.

Bonn government circles confirmed that Washington had raised in the NATO Council its military proposals for the solution of the Iranian crisis and that the Federal Government had learned of them in this way. However, contrary to correspondents' reports from Washington, the United States has not spoken of a concrete "sea blockade", which would be a direct act of war. Reports from Washington say that the United States is considering mining the Persian Gulf. Bonn government circles stressed that Washington had expressed no specific intention of military action in the Persian Gulf, but made it clear that it reserved the right to contemplate such steps.

According to information from government circles, Bonn's attitude toward the United States in this situation is one of advising moderation. This is the stand that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will adopt in his talks with the U.S. administration in Washington shortly and where, it is said, he will also meet President Carter. Bonn's line of exercising a moderating influence on the United States, the circles say, is not so much determined by West German oil interests, which could be badly affected by military action in the Persian Gulf, but by the fear that blockade measures could cause the "sparks of war" to fly over from the Middle East (occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union) to the Near East region.

On President Carter's role, the government circles expressed the understanding that, with his stand, the President wanted to score internal political points, but they said that one had to fear--with a view to the consideration of a blockade against Iran--that Carter, influenced by public enthusiasm in the United States, could take foreign or military political measures under internal political pressure which could later prove to be a great mistake for him.

In the Federal Government, the opinion is shared that U.S. military action in the Persian Gulf could lead to a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union.

ERTL EXPECTS 'NO STRAIN' ON EUROPE AS RESULT OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD121224 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Munich--Federal Agricultural Minister Josef Ertl does not expect that a cut in U.S. grain supplies to the Soviet Union will lead to additional financial strains on the European agricultural funds. According to his ministry, the minister said in an article published in the Bavarian agricultural weekly today that the U.S. measures will not necessarily result in a glut or fall in prices in the world market provided that, for the time being, the Americans domestically store the quantities released, as announced. Ertl pointed out that the European Community's self-sufficiency in grain has reached 95 percent.

Terms Embargo 'Necessary'

LD131052 Hamburg DPA in German 0101 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Food Minister Josef Ertl has expressed support for the U.S. embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union as a "necessary measure" since Moscow, by intervening in Afghanistan, has gone far beyond "the limits of what can be justified." The U.S. Government has every reason to demonstrate in this case the kind of difficulties it can create for the USSR should Moscow refuse to act wisely, the minister said in an interview on Deutschlandfunk on Sunday.

However, as far as a long-term grain embargo is concerned, Ertl pointed out that this would inevitably mean enormous grain surpluses in the main exporting countries. This is irreconcilable with the increasing food requirements in large parts of the world. A large part of this grain should be made available to the poor developing countries. Ertl expressed hope that the European Community will show its solidarity with the United States and other suppliers and refrain from concluding new food export agreements with the Soviet Union. This also applies to France's traditional butter market in the Soviet Union, Ertl said.

Speaking generally about the East-West crisis, the minister said that it is wrong to speak of a failure of the policy of detente. Despite Moscow's disappointing conduct he said that he can well imagine that some form of cooperation will again be found which will promote rather than destroy opportunities for peace.

DEFENSE EXPERT WOERNER EXPRESSES WORLD SECURITY CONCEPTS

DW111004 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Report on an interview with CDU Bundestag deputy and defense expert Manfred Woerner, signed Fy. "The Opposition Wants an Extension of the NATO Tasks"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 January--The extension of the tasks of NATO, for instance, as far as the securing of the energy and raw material supplies is concerned, the enhancement of relations with China with a view toward the global power balance, an increase in the defense budget by more than just a real 3 percent as envisaged by the Federal Government--these are some of the conclusions which defense policy spokesman of the opposition, Woerner, deems imperative since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The politician advocated this view in an interview with this newspaper on Thursday.

"Two weeks after the Soviet advance, the West not only faces the bitter realization that Moscow will keep this geostrategically important position occupied for the foreseeable future," Woerner said. "It is also aware that, even if it were determined to do it, the West would not be able to undo this occupation with military means of its own. This is not an incidental misfortune but the consequence of 15 years of erosion of Western power. Beyond that, however, it is also the result of an erroneous political assessment of Moscow."

Woerner said that during the past several years a certain assumption has become the dominant opinion among most Western politicians--that the Soviet leadership is peace-loving and shirks risks, that it consequently uses its resources to consolidate its sphere of hegemony while renouncing any further expansion. "This now turned out to be erroneous. After all, Brezhnev and the other members of the Politburo are not so old that they would fail to seize any available opportunity in view of the dramatic weakness of the West. Through this assumption the West has been victimized by its own wishful thinking."

If the United States and its allies want to avoid a recurrence of what happened in Afghanistan--be it in Pakistan or perhaps in Yugoslavia after Tito's demise--the first step must be the revision of their own judgement of the character of Soviet foreign policy. "The distrust which many politicians of my party have had from the very outset for the thesis that Moscow just wants to be a power equal to the United States and to have the West recognize this status, has been proved justified. We must realize that the Soviet Union is prepared to display peaceful behavior only when the strength of the potential adversary makes it deem the use of other means in expedient," Woerner said.

Since the fait accomplis created by Moscow cannot be undone anymore even by hasty military improvisations, the conclusions ought to be directed toward the future and drawn by the leading power as well as by the allies. It is necessary to realize what devastating conventional weakness is paralyzing the capability of action of the Western leading power. What the United States can muster at present for the event of an armed conflict is 15 divisions whereas the Soviet Union, after short-term mobilization, can put 126 divisions and more into action. Besides, the United States does not have any reserve units and, hence, is hardly in a position to muster the ground forces necessary for the implementation of its military concept. "President Carter is lacking the soldiers for actually setting up the mobile intervention force which is to have a strength of 110,000 men and which is intended for interventions, for example, in the Middle East," Woerner said. One cannot but wonder whether the United States could, without reintroducing conscription, put up the required present units and those reserves which it actually needs in view of the Soviet challenge. [paragraph continues]

But the Europeans, too, must intensify their efforts in the conventional field. The U.S. President is entitled to demand solidarity especially of his NATO partners for whose freedom American solidarity, in turn, is a prerequisite.

A Western policy oriented toward the future must live up to the following requirements:

Creation of a political and military assortment of instruments which will halt further Soviet expansion by making any further expansion an incalculable risk to Moscow. To this end, an overall concept must be mapped out which will include all allies of the United States and allow the coordinated use of all economic, psychological, and financial instruments as well as the other--also military--means of power;

Stabilization of the "frontline states" and the guarantee of the external security of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel by means of guaranteed protection;

Stabilization of NATO's southern flank--especially of Turkey--through a new sort of Marshall Plan;

Creation of a permanent presence of the United States in the Middle East and Indian Ocean. To this end the establishment of an intervention force is most urgent.

Extension of the circle of tasks of NATO by the securing of energy and raw material supplies as well as the transport routes as a central task of the alliance. For this reason it is necessary to abolish the geographical limitation of the area in which the alliance is valid;

Enhancement of relations with China with a view toward contributing toward global power balance;

Priority of the defense requirements in the pursuit of detente policy and the restoration of the power balance wherever it has been violated by Soviet preponderance;

Increase in the defense expenditures for the Bundeswehr. In view of the new assessment of Soviet policy, a schematic increase by a real 3 percent per annum will not suffice.

Enlightenment of the public about the existing dangers and the extent of Soviet armament. This is the precondition for the people's realization of the necessity of the measures to be taken and the support of these measures.

SPD SPOKESMAN OPPOSES BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD141648 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--On behalf of the Social Democrats the chairman of the SPD sports advisory board, Hermann Heinemann, has opposed a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. Writing in the SPD press service Heinemann said that such a boycott would not be an appropriate way of replying to the USSR's actions in Afghanistan, which are to be condemned.

Heinemann said that a boycott of the Moscow games would certainly lead to countermeasures by the Soviet Union and those countries closely allied with it politically, against the winter games in Lake Placid. The SPD will continue to do its share to see to it that the Olympic games are preserved intact and not jeopardized by threats of boycott, irrespective of which side they come from.

SPD'S BAHR DISCUSSES PROSPECTS OF RETURN TO COLD WAR

Rejects CDU's Woerner Plan

LD141508 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--SPD Party Manager Egon Bahr has rejected as "risky" the proposal by CDU defense expert Manfred Woerner that NATO's sphere of activity should be broadened to embrace the Middle East in view of the Soviet attack on Afghanistan. Bahr said in an interview for West German radio today that this demand, which would mean a further worsening of the international situation, would not meet with a particularly positive response in the United States either. Nobody in the United States is interested in making the situation more critical.

Referring to his recent talks with government representatives in Washington Bahr said that the American Government is fully aware of the fact that East and West must coexist. There is no alternative to this. Washington is also aware that things are too dangerous to give up the attempts of maintaining a dialog with the Soviet Union on questions of armament and arms control, for example.

According to Bahr the U.S. Government completely understands "that we in Europe are not responding to events in Central Asia or the Middle East by either tightening or escalating our situation in Europe;" [as received] but the United States naturally expects Europe to understand its attitude and to support it by reacting to a situation such as the one created in Afghanistan. It was quite clear, Bahr added, that in times of increasing tension solidarity should also increase.

Views Danger of Escalation

DW151025 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0615 GMT 14 Jan 80 DW

[Reporter Woening interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Can you confirm impressions reported by correspondents in connection with the UN debates to the effect that a cold war atmosphere is being expressed in these debates and that the Americans have really been infected by this cold war atmosphere?

[Answer] Yes, I can confirm that. Public opinion in the United States reflects some people's belief that we are about to return to the times of cold war. But this is not the approach and the intention of what is called the U.S. administration or government.

[Question] What is the approach of the U.S. administration? Has there really been a change in U.S. policy? Where can that be seen?

[Answer] The American stance is based on two tracks, if I may put it that way. It says that the Soviet Union must realize that its action in Afghanistan creates a certain American attitude. In other words, what has happened in the form of an aggression, intervention or violation of international rules in Afghanistan must be answered, and the answer cannot indicate that this was just a minor matter. On the other hand, however--and this indicates the parallel character of that policy--the U.S. Government is fully aware of the fact that the East and the West must coexist. There is no alternative. Matters are too dangerous and one must try to continue talking to the Soviet Union, for example on arms and arms control problems. That is one of the reasons why SALT has not been discontinued, and why one wants to freeze it for a time. One knows that dangerous levels are involved here which must be kept under control if the world is not to face a terrible future.

[Question] The SPD federal manager was quite involved in setting up the detente policy of the Federal Republic. You have certainly tried to probe what role the Federal Republic could play in that framework, how much leeway it will have with regard to the American policy and the new discussion on detente policy. What did the Americans say about that problem?

[Answer] May I first say once more that the new policy is not a new policy with a defined intention and aim; today it is a reaction to Soviet actions with the hope of being able to return to old positions and old lines. As regards the Federal Republic, Washington shows full understanding of two points. The first point is that of full understanding for the fact that we in Europe will not react to developments in the Middle East or Central Asia that will aggravate our course, our situation or our situation in Europe. Second, it is expected naturally that the Europeans will show understanding for the American stance and that we will side with the United States wherever reaction to the Afghanistan situation is involved. It is absolutely clear that solidarity will increase in times of increased tension.

[Question] Soviet party and government leader Brezhnev strongly attacked the United States in a PRAVDA interview, charging that it speaks the language of cold war with regard to the Soviet Union. The fact that President Carter, and not merely for tactical election reasons, wants to continue strengthening the world power position of the United States is a danger to escalation, is it not? Despite the efforts to act carefully and despite statements indicating that one must be very careful in this situation, that course could lead at least to a further verbal escalation, could it not?

[Answer] It could lead not only to verbal escalation, but also to a real escalation. The situation is indeed difficult and dangerous, particularly since at this moment at least the two superpowers are not engaging in a real dialog. The U.S. ambassador has been recalled. The Soviet ambassador, who went to Moscow in early December, has not yet returned to Washington. Presently we have a situation where one party does something, the other does something, the first does something again and the other also. It means that both sides create conditions without having a hand on the pulse. That is always dangerous.

[Question] Do you see any reason or necessity for changing the policy of the Federal Government because intensified consultations with the Americans are necessary or, as CDU politician Woerner recently demanded, to improve the military situation of the Bundeswehr?

[Answer] Well, regarding consultations, they could not be more intense than they are now. The Federal Government found full understanding in Washington for its stance. I consider Mr Woerner's statement adventurous. It will not find a particularly positive echo in America either. Nobody is interested there in an additional aggravation of the situation. What Mr Woerner advised would be an additional aggravation to the international situation which would be created by us.

CDU OFFICIAL SAYS WITHDRAWN USSR TROOPS IN HUNGARY, CSSR

LD131250 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Most of the 1,000 Soviet tanks and troop units withdrawn from the GDR at the end of last year are said to be stationed in Hungary. This information has been received by Alois Mertes, disarmament expert of the CDU/CSU.

In an interview with DPA, Mertes said in Bonn on Sunday that "an honest and reliably informed East European interlocutor" had given him the information. Other units have been attached to the Soviet troops in the CSSR.

161 CASES OF SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATED IN 1979

LD151656 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Wiesbaden--According to the Federal Criminal Investigation Office [BKA], espionage activity by the intelligence services of communist states against the Federal Republic continued unabated in 1979. The BKA today announced in Wiesbaden that last year the BKA Department for Protection of the State was asked by the Federal Prosecutor's Office to investigate 161 cases of suspected espionage. In 80 percent of these cases concrete evidence of espionage activity was established and 32 arrests were made.

A large number of investigations were carried out following information supplied by Werner Stiller, former lieutenant of the GDR Ministry for State Security who defected to the Federal Republic on 19 January 1979. According to Stiller's estimates, the GDR economy has saved about DM300 million through scientific and industrial espionage.

DGB CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO POLAND

LD111803 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the DGB [German Trade Union Federation], ended a 5-day visit to Poland on Friday and returned to the Federal Republic. A joint communique on the visit was not issued. Vetter had discussed questions of future cooperation with the leadership of the Polish trade unions. [sentence indistinct] During nearly all the discussions with Vetter the Poles raised the question of the NATO decision on the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Vetter assured them, however, that the German trade unions did not intend to comment on this matter at present.

BRANDT CANCELS 16 JAN MEETING WITH BERLINGUER

LD151816 Hamburg DPA in German 1739 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn/Rome--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt today canceled at short notice a meeting arranged for Wednesday in Bonn with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. Brandt mentioned a previous engagement as reason for the cancellation, SPD executive spokesman Lothar Schwartz said when asked about the matter.

The SPD chief would have to prepare himself for the lower house debate on the government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Thursday, in which Brandt is to speak, the spokesman said. The initiative for a meeting had come from Berlinguer.

GISCARD D'ESTAING TO VISIT INDIA 25-29 JAN

LD151400 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] It has just been officially announced that President Giscard d'Estaing will visit India 25-29 January at the invitation of the Indian president. Giscard d'Estaing will, of course, meet Mrs Gandhi, the new prime minister.

UN ENVOY APPEALS TO USSR TO WITHDRAW FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD151407 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Nicole Bernheim dispatch: "Paris States That Moscow's Action Is Contrary to the Franco-Soviet Document on Detente"]

[Excerpts] New York--The General Assembly special emergency session on the situation in Afghanistan continued on Friday.

France's representative, Mr Leprette, recalled "the joint declaration by the USSR and France on international detente of 22 June 1977 which constituted an important step in a process which can only develop in mutual trust (note: statement published at the end of Mr Brezhnev's last official visit to France).... The USSR's action in Afghanistan is not in keeping with this solemn declaration. France appeals once again for Afghanistan's independence to be respected, for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country so that it might recover freedom, peace and the right to determine its own future."

CRITICISM OF PCF SUPPORT FOR USSR INCREASES

Elleinstein Interview

LD151517 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 13-14 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Benoit Rayski interview with "dissident" PCF intellectual Jean Elleinstein: "Elleinstein: Thorez Spoke in a More Dignified Way Than Marchais"--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: You listened to Georges Marchais yesterday and heard him justify the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. What do you think of that stance?

Answer: Unfortunately it confirms the analysis I made 2 years ago of the development of PCF policy: I think it could essentially be said to agree with the Soviet position.

Question: So, what has changed in the PCF?

Answer: I think the change lies in the abandonment of Eurocommunism by the party leadership, the current PCF leadership--the abandonment of an independent policy with regard to the Soviet communists.

Question: And yet Marchais still claims to be Eurocommunist....

Answer: Talking is one thing. Mere words.... Brezhnev says that noninterference in the internal affairs of other states must be respected, although he intervened in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago and still dominates that country. Therefore, I do not think you should attach more value to words than they deserve.

Question: Marchais said something surprising about Afghanistan: He said that Afghan President Amin had himself requested the intervention by Soviet troops. However, the first thing the Soviets did in Kabul was to execute Amin and his family. What are we to think of this statement by the PCF secretary general?

Answer: I do not think he really understands the Afghan situation.

Question: Do you think that, when Marchais says that, he believes it, or is he trying to convince himself that it is true?

Answer: I do not feel able to answer that question. All I know is that what he says is not true. There is no democratic process in Afghanistan. There have been military coups, and finally the Soviets, who had intervened before these past few weeks--they had been intervening for several months--officially extended and stepped up their intervention and claimed to have been called in by the Afghan leaders just as they claimed to have been called in by the Czechoslovak leaders in 1968, although everybody knows that the CPCZ and Czechoslovak authorities were hostile to their intervention.

I do not know whether Marchais believes what he says or not. However, I am sure that what he says is untrue.

Question: So, what he says about Afghanistan is untrue.

Answer: It is interesting that he has challenged anybody to have a debate with him. I am willing to take up the challenge and am prepared to debate the Soviet intervention with him...on television or in L'HUMANITE....

Question: What do you think of the tone used by Marchais with regard to the Socialists? He has said that Pierre Joxe is a lout and a little valet of Mitterrand.... Are these remarks not reminiscent of the Stalinist period?

Answer: It is difficult not to draw comparisons. However, I am not sure that anybody dared talk about people in that way even in those days. I think that Thorez expressed his views on a number of problems in a more dignified way than Marchais.

I do not say he was always right but he spoke in a more dignified and seemly way.

Question: Piterman has made a statement denouncing the campaign of systematic denigration launched by "certain comrades." Do you think he was referring to you?

Answer: I do not understand his statement. I do not know whom he is referring to. I really do not.

I believe there are Communists who are critical of the PCF's line, and I do not see what justification there is for asserting that this is an unworthy, systematic battle with the party.

Unless he thinks he is the party. Louis XIV said: "I am the state." Marchais or Fiterman said: "I am the party."

If criticizing Fiterman or Marchais amounts to waging an unworthy, systematic battle then this statement applies not just to me but to tens of thousands of Communists.

Question: Is there a re-Stalinization in the PCF?

Answer: I do not use that term. It is impossible to compare different historical situations. The PCF is cutting itself off, isolating itself. That involves a whole series of consequences, and above all taking the USSR as a sound pivot with all that implies: The USSR must be defended because it is the center of the right against imperialism and so forth....

Question: It also implies a break with the Socialist Party?

Answer: Yes, it implies the abandonment of the leftwing union. That is obvious. The current party leaders are rather nervous. That is more a sign of problems than of strength. There are many signs that there is opposition to them within the party and among the Communist electorate.

Question: Why do you remain a member of the PCF?

Answer: Because I hope to change it. Because I think that we live in a free country, that those who criticize the policies followed by the current PCF leadership cannot be stifled. And I think we must fight to change the PCF. We must fight in the open.

Question: How do you interpret the fact that the PCF leadership has not tried to expel you?

Answer: They have not dared to. Perhaps they are preparing to do so now.

Question: Why have they not dared to?

Answer: Because I believe that, contrary to what Fiterman says, they cannot count the people who are critical of the PCF leadership on one hand. It is not just one or two Communists they would have to expel but thousands and thousands of Communists.

Intellectuals' Manifesto

LD151605 Paris LE MATIN in French 12-13 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Manifesto for 'Stamping Out Stalinism'"]

[Text] A new manifesto criticizing the PCF leadership's policy was published yesterday. It is signed by intellectuals who are either members of the PCF or close to it and who hope that the debate which has been opened in preparation for the PCF national council meeting on the intellectuals might "lead to an extraordinary congress which could finally start to stamp out Stalinism in France."

The manifesto states in particular: "It is ludicrous to use 'revolution' slogans to hide the (PCF's) desire to go it alone, and it is pathetic to see the PCF continuing a degradingly authoritarian campaign against its former Socialist ally. It is scandalous that it continues to describe the record of a regime consolidated by more than 10 million political assassinations as 'positive on the whole'.... It is aberrant to continue to give unconditional support to the Soviet Union as if the past and present facts of Stalinism were now no longer present in everybody's mind."

The signatories include Jean Elleinstein, Jean-Pierre Faye, Jean and Nina Kehayan, Artur London, Edouard Pignon, Helene Parmelin, Vercors [Jean Bruller] and Antoine Vittez.

L'HUMANITE Defense

LD151205 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Roland Leroy editorial: "Class Reasons"]

[Text] According to LE MATIN, the PCF seeks to "look itself in a ghetto and live on attacks and criticisms from whatever quarter;" for Alain Duhamel on Europe 1, the PCF is engaging in "a process of voluntary confinement," is practicing "self-imprisonment," is motivated by a "desire to be alone," by "the logic of turning in on itself." In a word, it is "moving into winter quarters."

These, then, are people who are showing a sudden interest in our policy to the point of seeming to defend it against us.

Let us rapidly make two observations.

The first is to underline that LE MONDE, which discussed the meeting between the PCI and PCF secretaries general, refrained from publishing the cooperation communique signed by Enrico Berlinguer and Georges Marchais. LE MONDE publishes all the "useful" news and keeps quiet about the rest.

The second is to ask a simple question: What is so astounding about a trip to Moscow by the secretary general of the Communist Party? Not many months pass without a Giscard minister going to the Soviet Union; a Socialist internationale delegation went there recently. In the recent past Georges Marchais has met the state leaders of Yugoslavia, Algeria, Poland, Cuba and Nicaragua. He regularly meets the leaders of other communist parties. So is the PCF secretary general supposed to be the only unusual visitor to Moscow? Is Georges Marchais' only unusual meeting therefore his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev?

However, the greatest lie in the unbridled attack on our party is the accusation of changing policy, of being "in flagrant contradiction with the decisions of the 22d and 23d congresses."

Let us discuss this. PCF policy is expressed in its decisions, by its congresses. As early as the second paragraph of the resolution adopted by the 23d congress we can read that the prospects for democratic transformation "can become reality as a result of the new opportunities now open for mankind's progress; but they can only come to fruition through complex and bitter class struggle."

Thus we never believed that the road to change would be a kind of royal progress without upsets or difficulties. On the contrary, the democratic road to socialism means class struggle in all its forms, including respect for universal suffrage. [paragraph continues]

He said this at the 22d congress: "It is a series of dogged struggles, of mass struggles progressively to change the correlation of social and political forces in favor of the working people and all the popular strata."

Our strategy is developed today in each of our struggles. We do not accept austerity and we are fighting in a concrete fashion against it. Since the beginning of August we have developed the struggle against the Fr60-billion theft committed by the authorities. Today, in the same way, we are resisting the new Fr40-billion holdup.

We are struggling for disarmament and peace and against imperialism. In this sphere the imperialists' fury is understandable. Confronted by crisis, following the fall of the European fascist regimes, they suffered a series of stinging reverses within a matter of months: Nicaragua, Iran, Afghanistan, Cambodia--all names which denote setbacks to world imperialism.

That the enemy declares himself against us is no surprise to us; we are the political force in France opposed to the social "consensus," struggling daily and effectively against austerity. We are the party which fights for disarmament. We are the party working to bring about the broadest and most effective cohesion among the vital forces of the French people.

Our policy is a policy of struggle and of union.

That Lecanuet, that man of the past and of servitude to the United States, speaking as he did yesterday of "the PCF's alinement on the Soviet Union" is not something to worry us.

We know that many working French men and women recognize our party as the one which acts, as we recalled at the 23d congress, "against all isolation as against all alinement." They know that the strength of this party is the opportunity of the future.

Capitalist government and big bosses, the servants of American policy, seek to strike against our party for class reasons. It is for class reasons, too, that the working people have an interest in strengthening the PCF.

Implications for PS Viewed

LD151439 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Andre Laurens article: "The PCF's Internationalist Option Affects the PS Line"]

[Excerpt] The PCF has returned to an isolation from which it had tried to emerge. Its alinement with Moscow's diplomatic ideas can be described as a positive return to the ghetto. It is obvious that after a phase of "nationalism" the PCF is trying to make up on the international plane for the solitude it is risking on the domestic plane. Eurocommunism will probably suffer, but that is because, in addition to its pro-Soviet past, the PCF does not have the dominant position in France that the PCI has in Italy.

At the same time, the return to internationalism serves as an alternative strategy. Members and supporters disappointed and demobilized by the split in the left must be offered a different hope and ideal than the conquest of electoral positions, which is fruitless from the start if it takes place in isolation. Solidarity with the progressive and socialist forces in the world and the occupation of "fields of struggle" in France, while trying to assert the party as the only real opposition party, are alternatives. "Young people are sensitive to the language of struggle and international solidarity," Mr Fiterman stressed when speaking to federation secretaries.

These options are swelling the PCF's internal opposition, which already had other motives for emerging. It is to be found not only among the well-known "fellow-travelers" and among emancipated Communist intellectuals but also among official cadres and members who have some influence over their comrades. The PCF leadership seems determined to cut its losses and is starting to question infringements of the democratic centralism doctrine. It is trying to mobilize its members against an anti-communist campaign which is real but which it has helped to revive. The media are the prime target.

Nothing can guarantee that the PCF's new line will be definitive. But nothing can show how long this phase, which places the whole left in a difficult position, will last.

Holding Course or Choosing the Autonomous Path

The Socialist Party is certainly in a difficult position, since it is just putting the finishing touches to a plan whose implementation would depend on a new leftwing union. It is torn between the ambition to force a return to a strategy which now seems outdated and the search for an autonomous line. Nobody is contemplating or dares to mention the alternative solution of an alliance with parties not in the left wing.

The majority of the PS backs Mr Francois Mitterrand in the view that they must "stand firm" and "hold course" to force the PCF to return to more unitary feelings. In particular that implies being firmly anchored in the left in order not to supply any food for the antisocialist campaign being waged by the PCF leaders. Mr Mitterrand and his supporters think that it is because they have not given way that the PCF arguments have failed to convince anybody, even within the PCF. The PS leaders regard the disturbances within the PCF as an encouragement to persist in their pressure for unity. This is the first time, they point out, that the PCF leadership has encountered such difficulty in having a change of line accepted. Therefore, in view of these positive indications, this is not the time to change strategy. This is especially true since there is no real alternative, because the ruling class in France is too jealous of its power to entrust it even to a social democratic party not linked with the PCF. Mr Mitterrand thinks that the PS would simply be a prisoner of the right if it were to move toward a third party solution, since there is no adequate social foundation to support it.

Those who want to "hold course" suspect Mr Rocard of drifting toward the third party solution. In fact Mr Pierre Mauroy is pushing himself forward more than Mr Rocard. Mr Mauroy advocates updating the Socialist plan in light of the most recent events (state of security in Europe, PCF position). He wants the PS to define a policy which is much more independent of the outdated leftwing union strategy. Mr Rocard argues in the same way, and thinks it would be both more realistic and more honest to admit that the PS and PCF uphold different and rival plans for society. They should therefore enter into open competition, he says in essence, and let the best party win, given that the voters continue to show solidarity against the right.

Beyond the PS plan, which is just another document, it is the choice of the line to be taken by the PS candidate in the presidential election which is at stake. Mr Mitterrand--and probably Mr Rocard were he to be chosen--thinks that the candidate will have the job of updating the PS' fundamental document, while Mr Mauroy would prefer the party to give its verdict on such an essential matter before choosing its champion. However, can this updating be envisaged without starting the process of choosing the candidate?

CHRISTOPHER HOLDS 14 JAN TALKS WITH RUFFINI

LD152146 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher yesterday made a brief visit to Rome. He held talks with new Minister of Foreign Affairs Ruffini. Afghanistan and Iran were the main themes of the talks. It can only be assumed that the (?prospective) intention of the United States to ask for the boycott of the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow were discussed.

SOCIALISTS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES GOVERNMENT ISSUES

Leftists Criticize Craxi Report

AU161045 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome January 16 (ANSA)--The Socialist Party Central Committee Assembly, entering its third day today, and today's opening of the 18th Social Democrat National Congress in Rome are dominating the Italian political scene this week.

Attention is especially focused on the Socialist leadership meetings because of the crucial role of the nation's third largest party, now in the throes of a struggle between Secretary Bettino Craxi and the left factions for the survival of Premier Francesco Cossiga's Christian Democrat-Social Democrat-Liberal Party coalition government. The Socialists back Cossiga's minority alignment by abstaining in Parliament.

Yesterday's session witnessed a string of criticism of Craxi's report in statements delivered by the leaders of the Socialist left factions, Riccardo Lombardi, ex-Secretary Francesco de Martino and Renato Ballardini.

Lombardi charged that Craxi had placed the survival of the present legislature at the top of his list of priorities. Addressing himself to the bone of contention between the secretary and the Socialist left, Lombardi then argued that the main goal for his party should be an emergency government and that the "legitimization of the Communist Party, once the party has given the necessary and sufficient signals, will serve the Socialists to be able to impose an alternative to the left".

Lombardi's statement came in reply to the section of Craxi's speech on the need to "open the path for a long term agreement in order to breathe life back into the (present) legislature, save it from the present disquieting uncertainty" and call for the ruling Christian Democrats to open "political and platform negotiations on all the big questions".

The Socialist left spokesman, after announcing that he would vote against the secretary's report, launched charges against the foreign policy section of the document.

According to Lombardi, the Socialist leader apparently (?forgot) to discuss United States' responsibility for the current international economic and political situation. He added that a mention of the U.S. role would not have, in the least, detracted from the secretary's statement on "the adventuristic initiatives of the Soviet Union".

De Martino told the Socialist leadership meeting that the controversy within the party's ranks "is not simply over tactics but touches on the most profound themes and concerns the very nature of the Italian Socialist Party". If this alignment intends to be "a part of the left, then its renewal cannot take place outside the left", he declared.

On the international front, De Martino said that "there were no concrete proposals in Craxi's report aimed at causing Europe, and especially the socialist parties, to undertake initiatives for defusing the serious dangers of war and the perils of an extension of local conflicts".

The former secretary also charged that the present secretary contributed nothing new toward an agreement among the party's leaders but, on the other hand, sharpened the terms of the differences. According to De Martino, Craxi's appeal for an emergency government "was so subtle that it cannot even be called a proposal and was reduced to a simple call on the Christian Democrats to open dealings on a variety of issues with all the democratic parties".

In this fashion, the spokesman for the left said, the policy of national solidarity becomes "a platonic aspiration, a label for a different policy".

De Martino concluded his statement with a recommendation for the speedy formation of a new government in which all the parties, including the Communists, take on their share of the responsibilities.

Ballardini, speaking for the Socialist "new left", flatly called for the resignation of the entire Central Committee on the grounds of the "political gap" between the secretary's report and the statement made by Lombardi, which signals the end of the "Turin majority" [the alliance formed during the 1978 national congress between Craxi's "autonomists" and the left now gathered behind Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile].

More on Differences

LD152346 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A lively debate took place at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party following Craxi's report. Profound differences have been confirmed between Secretary Craxi and the opposition comprising Lombardi, Signorile, Mancini, De Martino and Achilli. They are especially divided on the way to raise the question of a government of national unity. Craxi wants to have room to maneuver in any way necessary and to avoid early elections by various means.

Lombardi, who today submitted a proper counterreport, and De Martino answered him that only an emergency government represented a solution to insure the governability of the legislature. Any other government, Lombardi said, would not be any better than the present one. Craxi asked the Christian Democracy to start negotiations on a government of national unity, while Lombardi and De Martino answered him that no appeal should be made to the Christian Democrats and that conditions should be put forward. They proposed an agreement between the leftwing parties before negotiating with the Christian Democrats.

Differences also emerged on the issues of party management, international policy and even on the analysis of terrorism. The split exists and can be seen, and the majority formed at the Turin Congress has been dissolved.

It is, however, still to soon to speculate on the outcome. Craxi is considering an extraordinary congress within a short time, while the adversaries say that the Central Committee has the power to rectify the political line and, as demanded by Ballardini, also to elect a new secretary.

L'UNITA: WORLD DISPUTES BETWEEN SUPERPOWERS, NOT BLOCS

LD111239 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jan 80 p 15 LD

[Alberto Jacoviello dispatch: "USSR and United States More Alone"]

[Excerpts] Washington--The meetings of the UN General Assembly on Afghanistan and of the Security Council on Iran are, in effect, becoming linked. Monday evening the USSR suffered a heavy political defeat. The motion introduced by five nonalined countries deploring the foreign intervention in Afghanistan and demanding the withdrawal of troops without explicitly mentioning the Soviet Union received 13 votes in favor and 2 against. These latter votes came from the Moscow and GDR representatives. Troyanovskiy had to resort to his right of veto to stop it. Now another motion is ready, calling for a debate and vote in the General Assembly. It is likely that the document blocked Monday will be passed in the next few days. The alinement is too broad to suggest any possibility of a sudden change of positions. It would be the first time the Third World and the USSR have been so clearly divided. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the nonalined world is now uniting around the United States. The very fact that the motion presented to the Security Council differed from the one Washington had hoped for clearly shows that the majority of nonalined countries, while adopting a position consistent with the movement's principles, is still keen to stand apart from the United States and avoid becoming involved in the cold war spiral which now seems to have formed between the two superpowers. The White House is expressing satisfaction with the split between Moscow and the majority of the nonalined capitals. But at the same time it is being careful not to regard this as an indication of a change of course.

Irrespective of how things go at the General Assembly meeting on Afghanistan and the Security Council meeting on Iran, the fact remains that the international scenario has changed considerably in little over a week. There is one central element above all: The deterioration of relation between Moscow and Washington. In the U.S. capital it is forecast that it will be a long time before we can talk of a return to the previous atmosphere. But apart from this central element, there are others which should be stressed. As has been said, over Afghanistan the historical alliance between the USSR and the nonalined countries has suffered a setback, but the alliance within the Western World has not been strengthened. On the contrary. It is true that the "Atlantic" countries did back the U.S. position on the Soviet intervention at the United Nations. But it is also true that "none" of the measures adopted by Carter against the USSR have also been adopted by America's allied and friendly countries. None. This indicates two facts. First, that for many European countries the possibility of being dragged into a cold war with the USSR is anything but reassuring. Second, in these same countries President Carter's international action prompts--and this is nothing new--several very serious worries. Hence the Europeans' caution with respect to the U.S. administration's moves. This was clearly expressed by the French foreign minister. But it is also spreading through other capitals.

To sum up, therefore, while one must talk in terms of a return to the cold war in an initial assessment of what has happened since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, one must also add that we have not reached the "bloc versus bloc" situation which characterized the sixties. The scope for autonomous action is now much greater than it was then. This is a fact which could become extremely important since while, as the Americans say, we are moving toward a period in which all local conflicts will eventually have negative repercussions on relations between the superpowers, this does not necessarily mean that the rest of the world would be involved. We are therefore moving toward an unprecedented kind of future--marked negatively by the harshness of relations between the USSR and the United States, but perhaps positively by the possible broadening an extension of autonomous stances throughout the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT, OUTLINES POLICY

LD151816 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1043 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Live relay from Portuguese parliament, including address by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Prof Freitas do Amaral]

[Excerpts] [Amaral] The international situation is neither calm nor lacking in abundant negative aspects at this time when the government is beginning its work. The proliferation of local hotbeds of conflict, the intensification of the political and military expansionism of the Soviet Union, the resulting worsening of East-West relations, the current developments in Iran, the continuing Israeli-Arab conflict, the worsening of the oil crisis and the resumption of the arms race, among other things, clearly show how delicate and worrisome the current international situation is, so delicate and worrisome indeed that President Carter has already described it as the gravest world crisis since World War II, that President Giscard d'Estaing stated on the first day of the new year that there is a potential threat of war, and that, elsewhere, similar statements have been made by the governments of Yugoslavia, the PRC and many Third World countries.

It is to be hoped, however, that the nations and their governments may be capable of averting worse by respecting, above everything else, the overriding importance of peace, and by subordinating their conduct to the universally accepted principles of international law.

Such was the substance of the [word indistinct] and enlightened message addressed to the whole of mankind a few days ago by Pope John Paul II, whose appeals for peace, justice and truth based on the full guarantee of human rights the Portuguese Government fully endorses, supports and, if it may be permitted so to do, adopts as its own.

The sudden worsening of the international situation in the last few weeks is, in the opinion of the Portuguese Government, to be blamed fully on the Soviet Union which, in blatant violation of the UN Charter and of all the other relevant international norms of conduct, invaded Afghanistan with its regular army and there carried out a coup by overthrowing the country's government and replacing it with another, thus suppressing the independence and freedom of a people who up to now constituted a sovereign state.

Upon taking office on 3 January the government was thus confronted with a situation that gravely threatened international peace and security and which, strangely enough, had not drawn from the previous government the condemnation that was imperatively due and, on the contrary, had evoked from the prime minister on her last day in office, public comments that revealed a benevolent and very understanding approach to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

The government decided that it ought to react promptly, on the one hand, in order not to allow the unacceptable statements made by the prime minister of the fifth government to be seen at home and in the international community as representing the official or semiofficial stand of the Portuguese authorities on the matter, and, on the other hand, to make it clear that the Portuguese Government firmly repudiates the resounding violation of international law perpetrated by the Soviet Union and that it is not prepared to contribute, by implementing a foreign policy based on omissions and ambiguities, to weakening the NATO'S southern flank in the face of the growing Soviet threat to the Western world. [applause]

The government is aware of the goals of the so-called Finlandization of Europe pursued at present by the Warsaw Pact, and wishes to make it quite clear that Portugal for its part will do its utmost to oppose this strategy and will fight it vigorously and without the slightest wavering. We are therefore in favor of everything that may boost the Western world's defense capability and thus will unreservedly support the strengthening of NATO in the present circumstances.

The recall to Lisbon of the Portuguese ambassador to Moscow for consultations should be seen and understood in the light of what I have just said. It was a way of expressing, by the diplomatic means customary in such cases, the stand of public condemnation adopted by the Portuguese authorities; furthermore, it was also a necessary decision in order to facilitate an overall reappraisal of Portugal's policy toward the Soviet Union in the diplomatic, cultural and commercial spheres. [words indistinct] a reappraisal the results of which in due course will be announced to this house and to the country.

We do not intend to adopt drastic measures or extreme solutions but we have the right and the duty to appraise, in the light of our beliefs, the extent to which the previous governments placed--or failed to place--the intransigent defense of Portugal's interests above the naive tendency to make unilateral concessions or pursue a policy of unilateral detente characterized by successive concessions in which the West is either standing still or retreating and the communist bloc is constantly advancing.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends to carry out this overall reappraisal with respect to all the countries of the Warsaw Pact and its satellites. However, the Afghan crisis naturally makes it advisable that we start with the Soviet Union, and this we shall do.

Mr Speaker, honorable members: What I have just said with regard to the international crisis we are currently witnessing will already shed some light on some of the main aspects of Portugal's foreign policy that it is my duty to emphasize before this house.

First, it was evident from the Afghan issue and will be generally evident henceforth that the government feels--and is--solid with the Western world, for this represents a European and an Atlantic country that has always expressed, by great majorities, its support for such a basic line of action--a line of action that is naturally and effortlessly in keeping with the vocation and temperament of the Portuguese nation and with the structural imperatives stemming from its history, its geographic location and its culture and civilisation.

Second, it was evident from the Afghan issue and will be generally evident hereafter that the government intends to pursue a clear and unambiguous foreign policy that will contrast in no uncertain way with the equivocations, waverings and uncertainties that have marked the international action of our country since summer 1978. It has already been stated that the major options of Portugal's foreign policy are such as to leave no doubts in anyone's mind. We believe, however, that the conduct of Portugal's foreign policy in the last 18 months has been a source of doubts and perplexity to the majority of Portuguese and Portugal's allies.

I wish to make it quite clear here and now, both to our supporters and to our critics, I wish to state directly and categorically, as was stated during the electoral campaign that put us in office, that our foreign policy will be clearly pro-European and pro-West. It will therefore lack the slightest trace of any pro-Third World stances of nonalinement or of any aloofness or distancing with regard to our consciously accepted and freely upheld Atlantic responsibilities. [applause]

[Reporter] As happened on the two previous occasions, the applause came from the benches of the Democratic Alliance.

[Amaral] It was evident in the Afghan issue and will be generally evident henceforth that the government intends to take full control in directing foreign policy without leaving it to other organs of sovereignty as was done by previous administrations.

In contrast with the provisions of the 1933 Constitution, which laid down that direction of foreign policy was by right under the president of the republic's jurisdiction, the 1976 Constitution allocates this responsibility to the government. And, as stated in the program submitted to this house for debate, the government will naturally respect the responsibilities the Constitution gives to the president of the republic, the Assembly of the Republic and the Council of the Revolution, in limited terms and for specific purposes only, in the sphere of the state's international action. But apart from such limited and specific areas, the overall responsibility for conducting foreign policy falls to the government and the government will assume it fully.

Moreover, the need for a uniform foreign policy is an operational norm demanded by the greater dignity of the state and by the consistency and effectiveness of the international role to be played by Portugal. For this reason, the government will also oppose, with all the powers available, the former practice of parallel diplomacies, which serves to cast the country into international disrepute, upsets the internal operation of the state and is in fact incompatible with paragraph A of article 138 of the Constitution, which stipulates that special envoys can be appointed only on the basis of a government proposal to that effect. Parallel diplomacies must therefore come to an end.

Mr Speaker, honorable members: The rapid and complete integration of Portugal into the European Economic Community as a full member is this government's main international goal and will henceforth have the topmost priority in Portuguese foreign policy. Hence, for the first time in our country the post of secretary of state for European integration has been created in the administration.

I would like to emphasize that, as far as we are concerned--and contrary to the views of others on the matter--integration in Europe should not be viewed as an inevitable and irreversible historical process nor as an unavoidable geostrategic imperative. Even remaining in the Western camp, Portugal could, if it so wished, adopt another, alternate role without joining the Common Market as a full member. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, Portugal's full integration into the EEC does not signify the reluctant acceptance of the only possible solution but rather is the free and enlightened choice from the best of the various solutions available; it does not represent an act of submission to an irresistible fate, but rather the choice of a new collective destiny that attracts us because it is in Europe that we see the model of society, the levels of well-being and the mind of civilization and culture to which we aspire for our political system, our social framework and our point of departure toward the development of Portugal and toward a better future for our children.

It is certainly no happenstance, but rather due precisely to the reasons that I have listed, that I have been told that the Council of Europe proposes to support the organization of a major international exhibition in Lisbon on the theme of the age of discoveries. The previous governments were either not interested in this initiative or unable to bring it about. This government will do so. And it will do so for two main reasons: First, it wishes to enhance the importance of the cultural heritage of the Portuguese nation, and above all our history--the latter so misrated in 1975 and still today so badly in need of resuming its rightful place in the life of a nation yearning to overcome once and for all the identity crisis into which it was thrown.

Second, we wish to show Europe that, in our opinion, the united Europe of the future, while admittedly requiring a sound economic and financial basis, must not, nevertheless, confine itself to the narrow material boundaries of business organization, profits and money. Europe cannot become just a framework for trade. It must also, and above all, be a multinational center of culture and an exemplary focus of civilization. [applause]

Mr Speaker, honorable members: For the reasons and in the context that I have described, the government proposes to pursue a policy of clear and unequivocal affirmation of Portugal's European vocation, accepting this vocation to the fullest, that is to say, with all the direct and indirect consequences, both political and economic, connected with this option.

The government therefore intends to speed up the negotiations with the council of the European Communities and intensify bilateral contacts with the member countries. To this end, and following my coming visit to Strasbourg to chair the session of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe, I shall travel to Rome in the near future to meet the current president of the council of the European Communities and shall be present in Brussels on 5 February to represent the Portuguese Government at the first session of negotiations at ministerial level held since negotiations began on the already distant date of 17 October 1978. I also hope to receive in Lisbon in February a visit from the vice president of the EEC commission in charge of negotiations with membership candidates, Lorenzo Natali.

These first initiatives represent the government's firm resolve to impart a strong political impetus to the process of Portugal's integration with Europe.

Mr Speaker, honorable members: Although Europe and European integration have the topmost priority in Portugal's foreign policy, the latter will simultaneously develop in other directions and on other levels. I think that the program's principles are quite clear but I shall take the opportunity to clarify some doubts raised in this house during the previous session.

I would start by reaffirming that the government has the greatest interest in maintaining and deepening what our Constitution describes as the special ties of friendship and cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking countries. The government will regard those ties on the basis of a relationship among states and not on any other basis, be it personal, partisan or ideological, that would be out of place and inviable. Moreover, the policy to be pursued vis-a-vis the new Portuguese-speaking countries will be based on a philosophy of respect for national sovereignty, of mutual noninterference in internal affairs and also, as far as we Portuguese are concerned, of safeguarding national dignity.

The friendship or cooperation agreements already signed will be honored and other initiatives deemed relevant will be taken. The outstanding problematic economic and financial issues will be examined and negotiations proposed.

As for the policy toward Arab countries, I would like to say that it is the government's firm intention to maintain and expand existing relations and seek to establish them where none exist. We shall not be doing so solely--nor indeed mainly--for economic reasons but also because these are countries whose civilization has left a profound mark on our history and in the history of mankind, countries whose spirituality and culture we much admire and whose role in maintaining world balance and peace has become increasingly enhanced and cannot fail to be taken into account as a foremost factor in contemporary international realities.

Mr Speaker, honorable members: the short amount of time available will not allow me to dwell at length--as I would have wished--on the question of emigration and the communities of Portuguese throughout the world. However, this does not mean that the problem is receiving less attention than it merits, for I always intend to place it at the forefront of the objectives and activities of my department.
Indeed, I believe that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must no longer be limited to the role of instrument of international diplomacy. Rather, it must become an organization geared to a parallel special role of support for all Portuguese living or temporarily residing abroad. Only thus shall we be able to meet the real needs of our emigrants who must not continue to be treated as a mere source of remittances and should instead be viewed as human beings with all manner of needs, as Portuguese wishing to maintain very close links with their motherland and as full-fledged Portuguese citizens whose full civic and political rights must not continue to be illegitimately and scandalously disregarded. [applause]

The government is aware of the intentions of the parliamentary majority with regard to the submission for ratification and revision of the legislation on the situation of Portuguese abroad. The government will support such initiatives and would indeed ask the honorable members to introduce the necessary amendments to said legislation so as to place under the government's jurisdiction, which they should never have left, the legal powers pertaining to celebration of the day of the [Portuguese] communities and the holding of the congress of the [Portuguese] communities which are at present held by the Council of the Revolution or by some of its members. [applause]

Mr Speaker, honorable members: I should like to conclude by returning to my opening theme of the international crisis. At this difficult time of the worsening international crisis, my concluding words will be words of hope that developments may be kept under control, thus preserving the invaluable asset of peace. Portugal still has hopes; hopes in the good sense, the sense of responsibility and self-control of the world's politicians and rulers; hopes, above all, in the good will of men.

Portugal, a Christian country, does not forget that peace has one day heralded on earth to all men of good will. [applause]

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO RESTORE IMPORTS OF USSR OIL

LD142234 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The sixth government's activities in the sphere of foreign policy have been characterized by the launching of several diplomatic initiatives specially designed to improve Portugal's relations with the Arab countries. This goal has more or less been a constant of the foreign policy pursued by successive constitutional governments and is now of even greater importance in view of the need to secure regular supplies of crude oil from oil-producing countries. This is indeed one of the main problems facing Sa Carneiro's government. The supply of over 3 million tons of oil, amounting to one-third of the country's annual consumption, has yet to be secured. In order to overcome these problems the government has already appointed Engineer Pires de Miranda as roving ambassador with the specific mission to make representations to the oil-producing countries to that effect.

As is known, our present difficulties in purchasing crude oil have worsened following the decision taken by the Soviet Union, one of our main suppliers, to halve the amount of oil supplied to foreign countries this year. Portugal can only count on 450,000 tons of oil this year from the Soviet Union.

In an attempt to obtain significant changes in the Soviet Union's decision and, as far as possible, to secure the import of an amount of oil similar to last year's, a PETROGAL [state oil refinery] delegation is currently in Moscow. The Soviet decision is prior to, and has n othing to do with the Portuguese Government's reaction to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It is not known, however, whether this reaction, described by some opposition circles as megalomaniacal, has affected or even jeopardized the negotiations of the PETROGAL mission to Moscow.

PCP ORGAN SCORES U.S., PRC, PAKISTAN MOVES ON AFGHAN ISSUE

LD111111 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Slander and Defamation in Imperialist Campaign Against Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] Afghanistan is again becoming the target for an imperialist campaign against the revolution and the leftwing forces in the country. President Amin's regime having been overthrown, the new Afghan leaders sought the Soviet Union's military aid to defend the revolutionary state against an enemy protected and armed by other countries. The attacks and slanders of imperialism's most aggressive circles are being directed through the Afghan revolution against the socialist countries' policy of peace and disarmament.

CIA agents and Chinese experts on subversive operations were supporting the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. Possessing virtually unlimited resources in provisions, weapons, ammunition and money, armed gangs, organized on Pakistani territory, were attacking Afghan territory.

The United States, the PRC and Pakistan are involved in the armed operations against the Afghan revolution. According to reports from the most diverse sources, U.S. imperialist circles are leading a campaign of slander against Afghanistan, seeking to distract world attention from the aggressive actions against Iran, where imperialist personalities and circles are seeking at all costs to regain the positions which they lost with the fall of the shah.

A communique issued by the new Afghan Government points out the legitimacy which is on its side in the defense of a sovereign state. Within the framework of the UN Charter, no power can deprive Afghanistan of the right to defend itself, resorting to the external aid which it deems necessary. The Soviet military contingent, whose presence was requested solely to assist in the defense of that right, will remain in Afghanistan as long as is necessary and will leave the country as soon as the armed incursions and provocations from abroad cease.

In the meantime, the maneuvers of interference in Afghan internal affairs are continuing, with the aim of maintaining the famous "strategic belt" of U.S. imperialism near the Soviet Union's border, specifically through the influence of NATO and of the forces serving it. To this end, the U.S. administration has sent the deputy secretary of state to Europe.

In the meantime, an increase in U.S. arms [deliveries] has been announced in Pakistan. This move is such that it has compelled the Indian Government to summon the U.S. ambassador to India for consultations.

As far as the overthrown government in Kabul is concerned, the new Afghan authorities have revealed the brutal repression carried out by it and blame it for the deaths of thousands of people, including hundreds of workers' leaders and militants.

SUAREZ REPORTS ON RESULTS OF TALKS WITH CARTER

PA151406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0946 GMT 15 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 15 Jan (EFE)--Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez returned from Washington this morning. He said here he agreed with President Jimmy Carter that "all possible efforts to achieve detente and international peace and security should be made."

"In my opinion the trip was very good," Suarez said. Yesterday he held several work sessions with President Carter, Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

"During the talks," the Spanish prime minister added, "we broached and analyzed each of the areas of tension in the world: The Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, its repercussions throughout the Persian Gulf, the situation of the U.S. hostages in Iran, the Mideast crisis and the way to reach a settlement of that crisis, and the political, economic and even the strategic and security effects of those tensions on almost all nations."

"The United States also discussed the special friendly relations existing between Spain and Latin America and also Spain's friendly relations with the Arab world."

Suarez added that "during a work session we reviewed bilateral relations but he insisted that the key point of the talks was an exchange of information on the positions of the Spanish and American governments on the main points of the crisis that the world at large is experiencing.

"At the suggestion of the United States," Suarez remarked, "we decided to promote the maximum exchange of points of view between the two governments and personal exchanges between President Carter and myself."

Asked about the communiques on the visit, President Suarez replied: "one thing they do is state the need for the two parties to make every possible effort to achieve detente and international peace and security."

Regarding possible Spanish proposals, Prime Minister Suarez noted: "I primarily introduced a number of suggestions and proposals on the Middle East which, in a way, reflect the thrust of UN Resolution 242 and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and all countries in the area to live within definitive, safe borders."

Concerning the Spanish-American treaty, he said: "We are still starting to probe the principles for the formulation of the new treaty."

In conclusion, Prime Minister Suarez referred to the international scene: "The international situation is tense and obviously worrisome."

The Spanish Government leader's visit to Washington lasted only 6 hours. His first interview with Jimmy Carter was held in private at the Oval Office.

Press Secretary Jody Powell described the meeting as "very cordial and productive" and noted that both political figures agreed to hold periodic meetings.

Responds to Questions

LD151142 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] At 0602 this morning Prime Minister Suarez returned to Madrid, concluding his lightning visit to Washington. There was no formal press conference, but the prime minister did make a statement during the short walk from the aircraft to the car taking him to Moncloa Palace:

[Begin recording] [Question] In the final communique, prime minister, it says that both countries will study concrete measures for the defense of the West. [passage indistinct]

[Answer] No. I don't think the communique says that we have agreed on concrete measures. One of the things we agreed was that both parties would make all possible efforts--and we say this in the communique--to achieve a relaxation of tension, peace and international security. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Prime minister, how would you describe the international situation after this meeting with President Carter?

[Answer] Well, I think that the situation is tense and obviously worrisome. That's how I would describe it.

[Question] And what about parliament?

[Answer] Well, there will be no meeting of the Congress of Deputies until next month.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SUAREZ' TALKS IN U.S.

LD151342 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Barely 1 hour after the arrival of Prime Minister Suarez in Madrid, Secretary of State for Information Josep Melia read the following official communique:

[Begin Melia recording] During these talks the two leaders expressed their concern over recent events which have seriously worsened the international situation: The Afghanistan crisis and its negative repercussions in the area of the Persian Gulf, the problem of the Middle East and possible ways of reaching a solution there, as well as other areas of tension which affect the Mediterranean and North Africa. Prime Minister Suarez made it known that apart from repercussions of a strategic kind, the continuance of the situation constitutes a serious political and economic threat to international stability. The subject of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, an Islamic, nonalined country which is the victim of armed aggression which violates the UN Charter and the principles of peaceful coexistence, was discussed.

Regarding the situation in Iran, the prime minister expressed his hope that the hostages will be released unharmed. The hostages are being held in violation of international law and the agreements which regulate diplomatic relations. President Carter expressed his thanks for the Spanish Government's efforts to put an end to this (?serious) violation of human rights and the norms which regulate coexistence between states.

The subject of the Middle East was also discussed in the talks. Prime Minister Suarez told the U.S. authorities that in order to overcome the present crisis and to stabilize the whole region it is necessary to move toward an overall solution of the problem. In this respect, he expressed the Spanish Government's view that a solution must be based on the principles contained in Resolution 242 of the Security Council, and must include reocnition of the Palestinian people's national rights and the right of all peoples of the area to live in peace, within secure frontiers which are internationally recognized. Prime Minister Suarez explained in detail to the U.S. President the Spanish position on the Western Sahara. He said it is necessary to stabilize this region which lies on the periphery of the Middle East, and to settle the conflict. The reduction of tension in the Mahgreb and fruitful cooperation between all the peoples of the area will contribute to greater solidarity in the Arab world and will have favorable repercussions throughout the whole Mediterranean area.

On the international situation, President Carter recognized the special relations which exist between Spain and the countries of Latin America whose recent solidarity he (?particularly) welcomed.

On arrival in Madrid the prime minister expressed his satisfaction with the atmosphere of friendship and trust in which the talks took place. He said that the two sides stressed the need to maintain and strengthen the West's solidarity at the present moment; to work together and hold consultations [words indistinct] between the two countries; and to work in favor of peace, detente and international cooperation. Suarez said that the decision to establish frequent personal contacts will contribute, without any doubt, to a better understanding between the United States and Spain and to an understanding of international problems. [end recording]

PSOE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON EARLY

LD152148 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, (PSOE), Alfonso Guerra, returned from the United States this evening, thus suspending a visit at the invitation of the U.S. Government that should have lasted till 30 January. From Madrid's airport Alfonso Guerra went to PSOE headquarters, where the usual Federal Executive Committee meeting is being held. The PSOE deputy secretary general presented a report to the Executive Committee on his visit to the United States, which was suspended because of the uneasiness of the Socialist delegates at what they consider the nonfulfillment of obligations by Washington authorities in the meetings planned for this visit.

HURD RETURNS FROM NATO TALKS ON OLYMPICS

LD152321 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2212 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd returned to London tonight from Brussels after NATO talks on moving the Olympic games from Moscow or organising a boycott. No decision was reached and no communique was issued, but officials in London stressed that this was not unexpected. It was intended to be a stocktaking meeting to examine the prospects.

Mr Hurd said before leaving that he had heard "a variety of views" at the NATO meeting. Observers saw this as an indication that at least some countries were less than willing to try to punish Russia for the invasion of Afghanistan by taking action on the Olympic games. Mr Hurd also told reporters that, having heard the views of the other NATO countries, Britain would consider what measures might be taken. He gave no indication of what they might be.

Mr Hurd will now report to his ministerial colleagues. Tomorrow he will see Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, who was also in Brussels today, for a Common Market meeting. This meeting agreed to suspend food aid to the Soviet Union and the Common Market Commission was asked to propose further measures.

It is expected that Mrs Thatcher and ministers will examine what further action can be taken against the Soviet Union at a Cabinet meeting on Thursday.

MPS START CAMPAIGNS FOR BOYCOTT, TRANSFER OF OLYMPICS

LD151252 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1129 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] MPs from all the main political parties have now signed Commons motions calling for a boycott or a transfer of the Moscow Olympics to another venue because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The signatories range from left wing Labour to the right wing of the Conservative Party, and include also Liberal and Ulster Unionist MPs.

The government's own attitude to taking part is hardening and it is exploring the possibility of a united boycott with other nations at two crucial meetings in Brussels today. The meetings are of the Common Market foreign ministers and the NATO Council.

Ministers know they cannot stop any British athletes who are determined to compete in Moscow. But they feel that if a boycott call wins the support of other Western allies with the United States and Britain as well as Third World countries which have already condemned the Soviet action the pressure would be sufficient to make the athletes withdraw.

Conservative MP Mr Michael Colvin (Bristol North West) has attracted the support of 60 members--mostly Conservative--for a motion condemning the "Russian aggression" and urging the British Olympic Association to reconsider taking part in this year's Moscow games. It wants the International Olympic Committee to be reconvened with a view to finding alternative venues for the games, "thus denying the Soviet Union the use of an important propaganda weapon."

Mr Colvin says this would remind the Russian people of the seriousness with which the free nations of the West view their government's action in attacking a neighbouring state in total violation of the United Nations Charter." Among MPs supporting the motion is former Labour Minister Mr James Wellbeloved and Unionist leader Mr James Molyneaux.

Another cross-party motion supported by 41 MPs says simply that "the 1980 Olympic games should be held somewhere other than Moscow." This has the support of Tories, Liberals, Ulster Unionists and Labour MPs, including Shadow Education Minister Mr Neil Kinnock.

A third cross-party motion signed so far by six MPs calls on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops and says the International Olympic Committee should suspend the holding of the games in Moscow. It says the games should be transferred to a country "that upholds the true spirit of international sportsmanship" and adds that all governments should re-examine the whole range of their relationships with the Soviet Union in the diplomatic, political and commercial fields.

Right wing Conservative MP Mr Nicholas Winterton has tabled a motion calling on national Olympic committees to withdraw from Moscow. His motion also calls for an end to all food sales to the Soviet Union by the Common Market and the United States and for an application to be made to the United Nations for economic sanctions on the Soviet Union.

Further Details

ID151654 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1448 GMT 15 Jan 80 ID

[Text] An all-party "hands off Afghanistan" campaign was launched in the Commons this afternoon pledging itself not to allow "this defenceless country to become a forgotten victim of Soviet military power."

The campaign, which includes names from the arts and academic worlds as well as politicians, is urging, as one of its first acts, the transfer of the Olympic games from Moscow in response to this "brutal Soviet aggression".

One of the co-chairmen Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP from Erith and Crayford, said it was not the campaign's object to boycott the games.

He said "we think it would be intolerable if the Olympics were to proceed in Moscow, because it would be seen as an act condoning the Soviet naked aggression in Afghanistan."

And one of the joint secretaries, Mr Ray Whitney, Conservative MP for Wycombe said "we cannot hide any longer behind the phrase 'sport is higher than politics'. We do not envisage any seven-day wonder in our campaign, but something sustained until Soviet aggression against Afghanistan ceases."

Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Manchester's Stretford, one of the sponsors, commented, "It would be as unacceptable for the 1980 Olympics to be held in Moscow as it was for the 1936 games to be held in Berlin, for very similar reasons."

FOREIGN MINISTER VOICES HOPE FOR RESUMPTION OF DIALOG

NC152233 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 15 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rolandhis stated tonight that our main goal in the new year is the resumption of the intercommunal dialog and that the solution must be based upon the principles that the two sides have declared--the principles of a biregional federation in an independent, integral, united and well-governed state in which justice and objectivity prevail for all citizens. The foreign minister said this in a speech at a Lions Club gathering in Limassol tonight.

Mr Rolandhis then welcomed the response of the chairman of the Democratic Rally, Mr Kliridhis, that he return to the National Council and said that, despite Kliridhis' allegation, obstacles remain and that his decision to follow a policy of detente blunts the domestic political climate. The minister then stressed the importance of the participation of all parties in the National Council, saying that in this way we may find some common denominator; that is, those procedures that may not be ideal for all but are acceptable.

Mr Rolandhis referred to today's international situation in relation to Cyprus and said that the various treaties and oppositions are creating tremors that reach our coasts. He said: Thus, in the case of our small country, even if the domestic rift of the past is forgotten or healed, there is always the danger that we will return to the disorder of divergences because of the pressure of international political currents. This is why great attention must be paid to keeping the vessel afloat.

The minister also referred to the resolutions of the international organizations and said that they must be valued and implemented correctly. They are valuable because they offer us political and economic protection, recognition, foundation and preservation; but they cannot be implemented. Even if they were implemented by force, he added, I wonder how beneficial such implementation could be. He continued: If our problem is solved and the sacred hour of return comes, this return must be certain and secure and not constitute a new adventure. Such a certain return, he concluded, can only be secured with an agreement.

GREEK CYPRIOTS PROTEST PLAN TO REOPEN FAMAGUSTA HOTELS

NC161055 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] By means of special resolutions, the displaced people of Famagusta have appealed to the UN secretary general, Greece and Britain as guarantor powers, and the governments of the permanent member states of the Security Council, to intervene in the threatened Turkish colonization of Famagusta and the opening of Greek Cypriot owned hotels, asking that they exercise their influence on Turkey to abandon its intransigent policy and to agree to the immediate resumption of the intercommunal talks.

The resolutions were handed this morning to representatives of the above powers by a delegation of the inhabitants of Famagusta, following a picketing procession held in Nicosia as a step in the campaign to foil Turkish efforts to colonize Famagusta.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO KIPRIANOU RAPPROCHEMENT MEASURES

TA151636 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 15 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said the Federated State is ready to discuss with the Greek Cypriot administration in the south the issue of rapprochement between the two communities.

According to ANATOLLIA AGENCY, Denktas today replied to the statement made by the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, Spiros Kiprianou, which was broadcast on the Greek Cypriot television and radio last night. In his statement, Kiprianou announces a series of measures which he claimed would secure a rapprochement between the two communities.

Denktas said the Turkish Cypriot authorities favorably received the proposal made by the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration in the south, Kiprianou, regarding old-age pensions for eligible Turkish Cypriots--whose rights have been usurped by the Greek Cypriot administration for 16 years--who would be paid out of the social insurance fund. Denktas added: To this end, the appropriate officials of the Turkish Cypriot Social Services Department have been authorized to prepare the necessary list of claimants and to meet with their Greek Cypriot counterparts at Ledra Palace under the auspices of UN officials at a time to be set with Kiprianou. The proposal to reintegrate Turkish Cypriots into the social insurance scheme can be discussed at this meeting. The meeting cannot just conclude with the announcement that Turkish Cypriots--whose rights have been unjustly usurped for 16 years--will be reintegrated into the social insurance scheme. A functional and guaranteed system should be devised by the two administrations.

Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community had formulated its own social insurance system, Denktas said substantial work was necessary to harmonize the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot social insurance systems, the latter of which has been in effect for the last 3 and 1/2 years. Noting that the delegation to be sent to Ledra Palace will have authority in regard to this issue as well, Denktas said: The representative of the Turkish Federated State to be sent to Ledra Palace will be ready to discuss with his Greek Cypriot counterparts the measures concerning the payment of the usurped old-age pensions. Denktas added that Turkish Cypriot officials are ready to continue official talks with their Greek Cypriot counterparts on similar issues in the light of the agreements and courses of action reached in regard to the social insurance issue. Meanwhile, Denktas reiterated the Turkish Cypriot proposal to form a provisional joint government.

TURKISH CYPRIOT MINISTER REPLIES TO ROLANDHIS SPEECH

TA161119 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 16 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol talked to a correspondent of Bayrak Radio in connection with the speech made by Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis in Limassol last night. Atakol said that Rolandhis' speech had certain positive aspects. The Turkish Cypriot foreign minister pointed out that in his speech Rolandhis had for the first time not insisted on the UN resolutions, to which the Greek Cypriots knew the Turkish Cypriots would not agree; that he had correctly assessed the problem of the refugees, which was resolved with the 1975 agreement of population exchange; and that in the speech there was a spirit of having accepted the principle that the two communities would live in separate regions.

Atakol expressed the hope that such views and approaches to the problem would further develop and help northern and southern Cyprus, created as a result of erroneous policies, come to the negotiating table with a realistic attitude. Atakol stressed that an appeal for the establishment of an interim joint government would be the most realistic step and that, in this way, the world would stop seeing a false image of Cyprus and the problems and propaganda [word indistinct] created artificially by the so-called [Greek Cypriot] Government. Atakol then noted that there was no problem that necessitated pressure in connection with the issue of Maras [Varosha]. He added: There is a political leadership that stops the hotel owners who want to return to their hotels. One must be realistic and reasonable regarding this matter.

I VRADHINI SCORES PAPANDREOU PERFORMANCE IN PARLIAMENT

AT141613 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 AT

[From the "Evening" column: "Can He Seriously..."]

[Text] Two days after the great parliamentary debate on our foreign policy, one would have difficulty finding in many of yesterday's morning newspapers any analyses or comments on this issue. Yet, no significant news item had intervened between Friday and yesterday, and the critical nature of foreign problems was recognized by all political leaders during the debate.

Therefore, how can one explain the fact that a significant segment of the press avoided dealing with Friday's debate? Could it be because no stirring revelations were made? But if no revelations were made, no recriminations noted and there were no sharp exchanges, it does not mean that there is no need for analysis. On the contrary. Many conclusions can be drawn from a debate that was conducted in a low tone, but which also added very interesting essential facts for the public's edification.

The debate's downgrading by several Sunday newspapers consequently cannot possibly be based on a journalistic evaluation. Rather it must have been based on evaluations of party expediency, because there has been a general ascertainment that, more than ever before, the PASOK chairman was unfortunate in Parliament. The newspapers which most zealously support the opposition's viewpoints judged that the less talk there is about the debate the better for PASOK. The small "rearguard battle," in an effort to somewhat cover up Papandreou's two great "blunders"--regarding recourses to the United Nations about the Cyprus issue, and about the nuclear arsenal which does not exist in Soudha--does not change the picture.

Of course, Karamanlis did not try to transform Friday's debate into a battle of impressions. Had he sought to do so, the PASOK chairman would have been compelled to leave the podium--his positions were so contradictory and incoherent, the evidence he produced was so inaccurate, and his arguments were so weak. The prime minister, however, desired to define specifically the government's foreign policy in view of the serious outstanding foreign issues. His speech was intended also for foreigners and for this reason he avoided recriminations and gave a calm tone to the debate.

Thus the unrealistic and irresponsible positions of the PASOK chairman were not directly noted except for a few observations which were more like warning shots than concentrated attacks. The positions were, however, expounded and the prime minister's direct interventions are not necessary in order to analyze them. This column will continue its notes in the belief that the debate on Friday, which fortunately was broadcast on television, will shed light on many things. It will intensify the question of whether the PASOK chairman's positions can possibly constitute the object of a serious discussion, and the uneasiness about this country's future should the Greek people ever be misled into giving to A. Papandreou's movement the opportunity to implement its incoherent foreign policy. We are afraid that then adventures will not be far off.

When we make these judgments we are not so much influenced by the PASOK chairman's "blunders" during the debate on Friday as by his more general positions.

Is it possible to discuss seriously the PASOK chairman's effort to exceed even the KKE in pro-Sovietism only a few days after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which he himself was forced to disapprove?

Is it possible to seriously discuss (his) disapproval of the Greek Government's coendorsement of a recourse to the Security Council regarding an invasion he himself had disapproved?

Is it possible to seriously discuss the PASOK claim that it had never said that it wants Greece to be severed from Western Europe and that it desires equal relations with the west, east, north and south? But PASOK strikes out daily against the West, it strikes out daily against Western Europe, against the United States, against China, sometimes even against the Soviet Union. What is left?

Is it possible to seriously discuss the PASOK assessment on the one hand that Turkey's expansionist policy with the support of the United States and NATO constitutes the greatest danger for us, and on the other, that in order to cope with this danger we should join the nonalined? That is, thus to give Turkey the wholehearted support of the West and the United States at our expense?

Is it possible seriously to discuss the PASOK chairman's criticism of the Atlantic alliance's decision to install the "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles in Europe when NATO has 82 battleworthy divisions, 12,200 tanks and 3,162 airplanes, whereas the Warsaw Pact forces appear overwhelmingly superior with 115 battleworthy divisions, 30,750 tanks and 4,980 airplanes?

Still, the questions have not been exhausted and we shall continue.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES KARAMANLIS ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

AT151544 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Editorial: "Nonalined National Course"]

[Text] A complete absence of positive prospects regarding the critical problems and future of the country, plus vagueness and uncertainty about the future, put their stamp on the prime minister's speech in parliament--essentially the government's report for an entire 5-year period.

It is true that Karamanlis referred to many and serious issues. However, one searches in vain for an enlightening fact, for some substantive forecast regarding the development of the country's important problems. The prime minister's silence reflected in relief the suffocating deadlocks in Greece's course--fruits of the 5-year administration of national affairs by the government of the right.

In any case, the prime minister's speech was sufficiently clear and complete with regard to Western interests and preoccupations. In the wake of developments in Iran and of Washington's obvious inability to weaken Iran's revolutionary orientation--and only a few days after Washington lamented the failure of its plans in the People's Republic of Afghanistan--Greece exuded a tone of "certainty" and "stability." "Greece," Karamanlis declared, "desires specifically at this moment, when the international situation is truly uneasy, the implementation of the special relationship" (with NATO)--its full and complete reconfinement. So that there would not be margins of doubt regarding the reliability and steadfastness of the government's Atlanticism, he hastened to warn threateningly that: "If Greece is ever severed from the West, it will be led to painful adventures." The doctrine of "we belong to the West," though in different words and "Europeanized," dispelled the myth of some "multidimentional" policy and was officially and undisguisedly proclaimed as the immovable axis of the government's course--the "nation's course" as the progovernment press categorically assured local and foreign "perturbed people."

However, what could be the "painful adventures" which Karamanlis has "prophetically" declared? What kind of "guarantees" and in what direction is the West prepared and ready to offer in exchange? The country's history, old and modern, is confounding. Indeed the country in its postwar course has known many adventures and innumerable hardships, and the prime minister's advice cannot but sound provocative when it is precisely our country's attachment, not "severance" from the West that propelled it, more than once, into the maelstrom of dangerous imperialist adventures up to and including participation in the armed aggression against distant Korea and installation on Greek territory of the means for nuclear disaster and an entire series of bases of death. It has also been the constant source of blunt and undisguised interventions by western "guardians" into the country's internal affairs, with the coup and 7-year fascist dictatorship as their pinnacle; has led to the Cyprus tragedy, the continuing drama of hundreds of thousands of refugees and missing persons; has supported and encouraged constant pressures and extortions by the United States and NATO against our national interests and our relations of good neighborliness and peaceful cooperation with the socialist and Arab countries; and has constituted a permanent brake on every progressive development in the country in all sectors of social life--an inhibiting factor for even the slightest positive step by official Greece in its international relations.

The continuation of this long misery can be the only prospect the West can "guarantee" to our country.

However, if in the past declarations of faith to Atlanticism and devotion to foreign "guardians" merely expressed a detrimental policy, their renewal in present circumstances takes on new, more dangerous dimensions, precisely because it implies the possibility that the country may get entangled directly and totally in the frenzied cold war attack of the Washington-NATO-Beijing axis with drastic consequences for the future of our peoples and resolution of their critical problems.

Indeed, the international situation dictates that we seek "maximum" guarantees for Greece's security. However, above all and mainly, it demands Greece's steady and determined withdrawal from the disastrous road toward which Atlanticism and dependence are leading it. It demands the charting of a nonalined policy of national independence and dignity, active defense of national sovereignty, detente, and peace in the area. It demands the charting of a policy which precisely guarantees and secures a sovereign and proud national course, avoiding subjugating commitments, in accordance with the country's needs and our people's unfulfilled desires.

NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF ISSUES ORDER OF DAY

AT152055 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 14 Jan 80 AT

[Text] The new chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios, addressed an order of the day in which he noted that the country's armed forces are currently at a high level of training, readiness and morale, due to the indefatigable efforts of military and political personnel. General Gratsios called upon officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, the national guard, and political officials never to forget their mission and to continue their efforts for further improvement, because times are difficult and threatening clouds are massing on the international horizon.

The new chief of the General Staff mentioned that he will make every effort to respond to the demands of the times, and finally stressed that, in the critical times humanity and our country are passing through, it is the duty of everyone--absolutely dedicated to our military task--to provide the Greek people with a feeling of security so that, unencumbered, they can be creative and have a feeling of pride in the strength of the armed forces.

Senior Military Promotions Announced

AT142054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 14 Jan 80 AT

[Text] The General Staff Officers Council convened under the chairmanship of General Gratsios, chief of the National Defense General Staff, and, to fill vacancies, promoted to the rank of lieutenant general the following major generals: Yeoryios Papadhopoulos and Panayiotis Katsadhimas. It also retired, with the rank of lieutenant general, Major General Panayiotis Yialelis. Lieutenant General Yialelis was awarded the title of honorary commander of the 5th Division.

Additional Military Appointments

AT151700 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 15 Jan 80 AT

[Text] The Supreme National Defense Council convened at noon under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karamanlis and appointed Lieutenant General Payaniotis Khalkias inspector general of the army, Lieutenant General Yeoryios Papadhopoulos Athens military commander, and Lieutenant General Panayiotis Katsadhimas commander of the higher military command for the interior and islands.

Lieutenant General Khalkias will temporarily remain as commander of the 2d Army Corps which he already heads.

Prime Minister Karamanlis then received Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios, Chief of the Army General Staff Lieutenant General Karayiannis, Commander of the [word indistinct] Army Lieutenant General Vorias, and Lieutenant Generals Papadhopoulos and Katsadhimas, whom he congratulated and advised to continue to demonstrate the same devotion to duty they have demonstrated so far.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--Greece's ambassador in Paris, Stef. Stathatos, has also been accredited to the Vatican. In addition: Evstathios Kalamidhas, who was serving in the Foreign Ministry's Central Service, has been appointed Greek ambassador to Algeria; Kl. Katsambis, who was serving in the Central Service, has been appointed ambassador to Tokyo and also accredited to Seoul and Manila; and Ioannis Kambiotis, who was serving as ambassador to Tokyo, has been transferred to the Foreign Ministry's Central Service. [Text] [Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 9 Jan 80 p 3 AT]

VOTCP CITES SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN, DENOUNCES U.S.

TA160703 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Jan 80 TA

[Summary] "The Peace Association as well as the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSIP] have announced that they support the Afghan revolution. A statement by the Executive Council of the TSIP says the Soviet Union has extended its aid to Afghanistan within the framework of proletarian internationalism. The statement opposed attempts by U.S. imperialism to establish new military pacts in the Middle East. Denouncing the anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda campaign by the reactionary circles in our country in connection with the Afghanistan incidents, the statement says that final victory will go to the oppressed peoples who will subdue imperialism.

"The statement by the Peace Association expresses support for the Afghan revolution and adds that the U.S. administration and NATO are using the latest developments in our region as a pretext to intensify their pressures on our country in order to transform it into an aggressive base for use against its neighbors and the Middle Eastern countries." Statements by the NATO's southern flank commander to the effect that the position of the United States in Turkey will not be permitted to deteriorate, as was the case in Iran, are an indication of the way the United States is intending to use its bases in our country.

"In addition to various progressive trade unions affiliated with DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] and Turk-Is [Turkish Confederation of Labor], certain independent trade unions have also expressed their support for the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people as well as for the Afghan revolution. This was disclosed in a joint statement by Iplik-Is [a textile union], united Maden-Is [a union of metallurgical workers], united Besin-Is [a union of food industry workers], the Toiling Women's Association and the Youth on the Way to Unity Association." The statement points out that the Turkish proletariat and toilers support Soviet international solidarity.

A march took place in Zonguldak to express solidarity with the Afghan revolution. The demonstration was organized by the progressive youths despite the ban imposed by the Zonguldak governor. Slogans supporting the Afghan revolution were chanted during the march on Gazipasa Avenue. After the event, the police raided the offices of a trade union.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE DEBATES DEFENSE BUDGET

Defense Minister Address

TA151454 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 15 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jan (AA)--Defense Minister Ahmet Ihban Birincioglu said developments abroad, including those in Afghanistan, required Turkey to be "strong, awake and prepared."

NATO

Speaking during the joint parliamentary committee debate on the defense budget for 1980, the minister said Turkey would stay in NATO as long as its national interest required it. However, he added, Turkey had a right to expect her allies in NATO to be more understanding and to contribute more toward the solution of problems it faces.

Certain problems which seem local in the short run could grow into factors which reduce NATO's effectiveness in the long run, he warned. Interest in Turkey's problems alone was "not enough," he said, adding Turkey expected "concrete results" that would strengthen Turkey's confidence and belief in the alliance.

Defense Cooperation Accord

The basic and three supplementary defense and economic cooperation agreements recently initialed with the United States, the minister said, involved "joint deterrent measures" aimed at defense as required by NATO strategy. The agreements were based on "equality and mutual respect for sovereign rights," he added.

Defense cooperation with the United States would be "limited by commitments to NATO," he explained. If one of the parties to the agreement arrived at the conclusion that the other party had failed to fulfill its commitments as written in the accord, it could abrogate the accord according to the procedures provided therein.

The U.S. contribution to the defense material needs of the Turkish Armed Forces would be established by 5-year programs and by supply programs based on these 5-year periodic programs under the supplementary agreement on defense support, the minister explained.

He noted the joint installations, subject to another supplementary agreement, would function as "Turkish" installations with their officers "controlled" by Turkish commanders. The "details of the joint operation" of these installations would be regulated "separately through implementation agreements," he announced.

Senator, RPP Deputy Comments

TA151453 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1416 GMT 15 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jan (AA)--The joint parliamentary committee on the budget started debating today the Defense Ministry budget for 1980. Life Senator Kamil Karaveliogiu said terrorist "murder squads" had started to "harass" the martial law administration, and called on the authorities to declare a campaign against terrorist groups aimed at destroying them at the roots. The life senator believed the regions where martial law was in effect should be reduced in stages in order to streamline martial law. Troops under martial law command would thus be concentrated, he said.

He also called for filling the gaps in relevant legislation immediately. The National Intelligence Agency "MIT" should be made more effective, Karaveliogiu believed. The recent developments in Afghanistan were "unacceptable," the life senator said, but did not believe Turkey would be greatly (affected by them) and he was confident the necessary (precautions) had been taken.

The Republican People's Party deputy from Kayseri, Gani Asik, said events in the Middle East required Turkey to be on the alert. Nations neglecting defense may lose everything unexpectedly, he warned. Any loopholes in Turkey's defense should be removed by rallying Turkey's whole potential, he said. Noting that NATO's increasing need for Turkey was stronger than Turkey's need for NATO, Asik called for a policy in keeping with this observation.

Additional Statements

TA141511 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 15 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 15 Jan (AA)--Former Defense Minister Neset Akmandor called for "releasing" the armed forces from responsibility for martial law and allowing them to return to their "basic functions."

Speaking during the parliamentary budget committee debate on the 1980 defense budget, the former minister said the friendly relations Turkey had cultivated with Middle Eastern countries had ensured a peaceful atmosphere in the region.

National Salvation Party Deputy Yasar Gocmen claimed British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit had something to do with preparations for a new alliance, a "secret cento", aimed to bring together Turkey, Israel, Egypt and Syria. [sentence as received]

He accused NATO with attempting to "provoke" Turkey against the Islamic world.

CUMHURIYET SCORES ERKMEN'S HANDLING OF DEFENSE AGREEMENT

NC140900 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 13 Jan 80 p 1, 11 NC

["Observation" column by Ugur Mumcu: "Fire and Property..."]

[Excerpts] The events in Iran, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, the intervention in Afghanistan, developments around Taraki, Amin and Karmal, our force commanders' warning, the measures package and the call for a dialog--all of this was immdiately followed by the initialling of the defense and economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States. This initialing was achieved in a very short time.

Such agreements which affect the future of our nation, should first be submitted for ratification to the Grand National Assembly. This is required under the Constitution. And yet, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen can say "we are uncertain about submitting the defense agreement to the Grand National Assembly." We cannot but express our astonishment over Mr Erkmen's attitude.

"A minority government," which doubts whether it will still enjoy a vote of confidence after these agreements, cannot afford to hide from parliament any agreements likely to turn Turkey into "a focal point" in the event of clashes in the Middle East. If it does, then it will be committing an offense against our Constitution and our nation.

Why are these agreements kept secret and from whom are they being kept secret? After a 5-hour meeting with the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel spoke of "war preparations." What does this mean? If a war breaks out--on whose side are we going to fight and against whom?

What convincing reasons are there for keeping initialed or approved agreements away from the control of parliament at a time when even rumors become suspicions? Submitting the agreements to the parliament is a constitutional requirement. No one is courageous enough to evade this. A foreign minister cannot conceal important agreements from the parliament so anxiously and urgently. If he does, he is bound to have to account for it at some time.

DEMIREL HOLDS MARTIAL LAW COORDINATION MEETING

TA142107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The expanded martial law coordination meeting has ended. The meeting, held at the offices of the Chief of Staff in Ankara, started at 0930 today and lasted about 10 hours. In a statement following the meeting, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said:

It is imperative to reassess the power of the state--within the framework of democratic principles and legal means--by using the legal state forces. Recalling that the government was dealing seriously with anarchy, terror, seccessionism and destruction--which it considers the country's most important problems--Demirel added that from the day his government took office it had made efforts to completely restore the state's democratic authority.

Demirel said that during the coordination meeting the situation in the country at large was reviewed. Demirel continued: The state is engaged in a pitiless struggle against those disrupting Turkey, against enemies of the state, traitors, against those creating unrest, against murderers, gangs and bandits. This struggle will definitely succeed. In fact no one can be stronger than the state.

Expressing his gratitude to all the members of the armed forces--from its generals to its enlisted men--for heartily carrying on this struggle, Demirel said: Everything necessary will be done to end this struggle successfully. The government will offer all support. However, this is not just a governmental issue, it is a national one. It has no political aspect. Therefore, the whole nation and the organs of the state should extend their moral support to those carrying out this task. We must help them facilitate the fulfillment of their assignments. It is imperative to (?increase) and to reassess the power of the state--within the framework of the democratic principles and legal means--by using the legal state forces. We need the legislation to do so. This legislation must be passed. Every passing day will be to the advantage of our state. The state definitely has the power to crush those disturbing the people, those trying to divide our country and those trying to disrupt our nation and republic before they are able to realize their aims. We, as the government, shall continue to deal with this problem as our major concern.

Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren, certain state ministers, the ministers of defense, interior, foreign affairs, finance, justice, education, public works, customs and monopolies, transportation, industry and technology, energy and natural resources, sports and youth; ground, sea and air force commanders as well as the gendarme commander attended the meeting. Also present at the meeting were the deputy Chief of Staff, the secretary general of the National Security Council, the under secretary of the Defense Ministry, as well as other officials and the martial law commanders.

BRIEFS

TOURISM AGREEMENTS--The Council of Ministers has approved the tourism cooperation agreement between the Turkish Tourism and Information Ministry and the Greek National Tourism Organization. The agreement was published in the official gazette today. It envisages close and effective cooperation between the two countries in a bid to strengthen tourism between the two countries. The cooperation will be carried out within the framework of the principles and advice regarding the development of tourism in Europe set down in the Helsinki document. The agreement is valid for 2 years. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 80 TA] Two agreements envisaging cooperation in the fields of tourism and information were signed between Turkey and Algeria. The 5-year tourism agreement was signed by Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay and the Algerian tourism minister. The information agreement, which was signed by Kuntay and the Algerian culture and information minister, sets the framework for cooperation between the newspapers of the two countries and for issues concerning information activities. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDENT SAYS GAMES CANNOT BE MOVED

LD152038 London BBC Television Network in English 1945 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The president of the International Olympic Committee said this afternoon that it would be the athletes, not the Russians who would suffer if the Olympic games were moved from Moscow. He was asked by an Irish television reporter in Dublin if he thought the protest was mere political saber rattling. [Begin recording]

[Lord Killanin] What I am saying is that the Olympic games are being used for political purposes. They always have had political overtones, but I think its place is most unfortunate, because these kites should be flown [as heard]. And I do not think they will have any effect on the Soviet Union as far as the political sign is concerned and are very distressing for those trying to prepare for the Olympic games.

[Question] So you see no set of circumstances, political or otherwise, at the moment which might force the Olympic council to change the games and, in fact, to cancel the games altogether?

[Answer] The International Olympic Committee cannot change the venue of the games and cannot cancel them. [end recording]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY CALLS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD151624 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Nine EEC countries have just expressed their deep concern over the crisis caused by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. In a joint statement drafted by the EEC Foreign Ministers' Council, the Nine also emphasized the unacceptable character of the explanations given by the USSR. They ask the latter to comply with the resolution voted for yesterday by the United Nations General Assembly, which calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

NATO

COUNCIL MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN BEGINS 15 JAN

LD151522 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The NATO Council's special meeting on Afghanistan began a short while ago in Brussels at the headquarters of the organization, with the participation of senior foreign affairs officials of the member countries. The meeting, held at the request of Great Britain, is due to examine an ensemble of measures likely to be taken toward Moscow.

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Western Europe

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OPEC FINANCE MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS WITHOUT IRAN

AU161510 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] This morning the scheduled conference of the OPEC finance ministers began at the Vienna headquarters of the organization. This conference is primarily designed to approve the allotment of additional funds for aid to Third World countries.

Iran is not participating in the conference, so only 12 delegations are attending.

Further conference topics are the developments in the international crude oil markets and the effects of the decline in the dollar exchange rate.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS USSR INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

LD162104 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2003 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[By Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] The European Parliament tonight condemned the Russian invasion of Afghanistan--and urged the International Olympic Committee to reconsider holding the games in Moscow if the occupation continues.

But it took hours of wrangling over procedural technicalities before the Parliament finally agreed on the wording. And even on this basic issue British Euro Tories and socialists here split right down the middle.

The Tories along with the Christian democrats and liberals in the Parliament voted in a majority for a 10-paragraph resolution expressing outrage at the Soviet action. But the socialist group--embracing the British members--voted with French and Italian communists against it. Afterwards Labour member Mr Richard Caborn (Sheffield) said the socialists were condemning the Russians, but could not agree to a motion which promoted the "cold war."

Mr Ken Collins (Lab., Strathclyde East) said: "The resolution was very far from having anything to do with detente. Certainly the British Labour group wants to see the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan. But this kind of resolution will merely blow the thing up."

All political groups in the Euro Parliament has spent hours trying to agree on a common resolution to present a unified position. Many had tempered down their views in a bid to ensure unanimity. The final resolution, expressing outrage and concern about the threat to international peace, called for the immediate unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, reaffirmed its desire for detente and deplored the "brutal intervention" of the USSR. It urged the EEC Commission to review all economic, commercial credit and financial relations between Russia and the Community, specifically in the areas of high technology and farm products.

The key paragraph, however, fell short of endorsing calls for a complete boycott of the Olympic games. It called upon the International Olympic Committee, as well as national committees of member states and the federations of the national athletic associations taking part in the games, together with the representatives of participating athletes "to reconsider whether the summer games should take place in Moscow if the occupation of Afghanistan continues."

AGREEMENT REACHED ON ACCELERATING ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SFRY

WA161426 London REUTER in English 1308 GMT 16 Jan 80 WA

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Jan 16, REUTER--With public anxiety mounting over President Tito's illness, Yugoslavia has received a sudden boost to its flagging economic situation from Western governments.

European Common Market foreign ministers, spurred by East-West tension over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, agreed in Brussels yesterday to speed up negotiations to give Yugoslavia free access to Europe for its industrial exports. Diplomatic sources in Brussels said the action had been partly triggered by fears of instability in Yugoslavia in the event of President Tito's death.

EC COMMISSIONER DISCOUNTS MEMBERS' USE OF 'FOOD WEAPON'

LD161309 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cheysson: Europeans Have No Interest in Brandishing Food Weapon"]

[Excerpt] Questioned on possible reactions to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson told the Europe 1 Press Club on Sunday, 13 January: "We are not showing solidarity with the Americans. Like them, we have our interests and we express them in a parallel way, often in the same way as them. When negotiating with the Russians the Americans express themselves in terms of power--military power, the use of the other weapons they have. The Americans have been talking about the food weapon for a long time. I have never heard any of our countries use the expression "food weapon."

"I do not think that it is in the interests of our countries to view the world's food problems in terms of power. We certainly do not stand to gain anything from all the commercial networks in this sphere being upset or from the food shortage--which is second only to energy and lies in the same context--being aggravated by sudden changes in the commercial networks by outlets closing or being opened. We protested the oil boycott. In my view we should have the same approach to a food boycott.

"I would be very surprised if the European countries--of course it is up to them to decide and the decision does not rest with the commission or the EC--were to envisage brandishing such a weapon."

BELGIUM

THREE FRENCH-SPEAKING FRONT MINISTERS RESIGN

LD161638 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] There is now a government crisis in Belgium: Three French-speaking front ministers--Outers, minister for foreign trade and scientific policy; Persoons, secretary of state for French community affairs; and Defosset, minister of Brussels affairs--are no longer members of the government. The king has accepted their resignations at the suggestion of the prime minister who went to the Chateau de (Laagen) early this afternoon.

The king will appoint three new ministers from the present majority parties. That is, from the Socialist or Social Christian parties.

Now here is a statement by Mr Lucien Outers. He said: We have been dismissed just like the Walloon Rally was. Mr Outers is alluding here to the resignation of members of the Walloon Rally in the Tindemans government on 6 March 1977.

NETHERLANDS

PAPER CONSIDERS IRAN GREATER THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

LD151031 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[Editorial: "How Dangerous?"]

[Excerpts] The Russian invasion of Afghanistan is undoubtedly an extremely serious matter. However, can it really be described as the greatest threat to world peace since 1945, as President Carter described it in his speech to 100 congressmen on Tuesday? This sounds even less convincing than Carter's earlier statement that the Russian action had changed his opinion of the Russians' ultimate aims more than anything else. With all the expertise available to him, the U.S. President could not possibly be as naive as he tries to suggest by that statement.

Carter's latest statement is not very convincing because it means that the invasion of Afghanistan poses more of a threat to peace than the Cuban crisis did in its time, when there was question of a direct confrontation between the superpowers. There is no question of such a confrontation in this case--certainly not unless the Russians try to penetrate through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea. Pakistan's whole reaction so far does not suggest that that country is expecting such an attack.

As far as acute danger is concerned, we still tend to regard the situation around Iran as a greater threat for the reason which President Carter gave in his speech: The absence of any governmental authority in Iran with which the outside world can communicate. The fact that such an authority is totally absent was clearly shown during UN Secretary General Waldheim's visit to Tehran. That visit produced no results at all, mainly because Waldheim could find nobody with whom he could do business.

That means that there is a complete power vacuum in Iran; therefore, complete chaos could overtake the country at any time. Under certain circumstances this could lead to a situation in which the two superpowers were in direct confrontation. Perhaps President Carter means Iran when he says Afghanistan in talking about the threat to world peace.

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG, AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR U.S. SANCTIONS

LD171004 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Schmidt has assured the United States that the Federal Republic will support U.S. sanctions against Iran and against the USSR because of its intervention in Afghanistan. The chancellor also emphasized in his government statement to the Bundestag the Federal Government's determination to continue the policy of detente with the East on the basis of a military equilibrium in order to achieve progress in arms limitation.

Schmidt again emphasized his readiness to meet Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and SED chief Erich Honecker. He thereby indirectly rejected recommendations from the CSU/CSU opposition that these meetings, planned to take place this year, should be postponed because of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The chancellor emphasized that he does not criticize Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, for having declared his readiness to visit Moscow even after the Soviet entry into Afghanistan.

SCHMIDT HOLDS UNSCHEDULED TALK WITH U.S. DEPUTY STATE SECRETARY

LD161154 Hamburg DPA in German 1135 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Following his discussion with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher also had a surprise meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The chancellor left a Cabinet meeting for 30 minutes to talk to Christopher. The discussion is sure to have centered on the consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the holding of hostages in Tehran and possible retaliatory measures by the West. Christopher earlier discussed the same questions with Genscher.

CABINET BRIEFED ON ASIAN SITUATION; MORE AID TO PAKISTAN STUDIED

LD161728 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Schmidt today informed the Cabinet in Bonn about the government statement he will make tomorrow before the Bundestag. Its key points will be problems pertaining to Afghanistan and Iran. After the Cabinet meeting Government Spokesman Gruenewald announced that the chancellor had also made it clear what importance Europeans attach to solidarity with the United States.

According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government thinks it necessary to increase economic aid to Pakistan which is likewise threatened by the Soviet march into Afghanistan. So far a formal decision about the increase and the type of aid has not yet been taken.

On the eve of the Bundestag debate U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher held talks with the federal chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher on the consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and on the development of the Iran hostages affair. According to Gruenewald, Christopher did not raise any new major points. "We share, of course, President Carter's concern about the situation of the hostages in Tehran," the government spokesman said.

At the press conference Gruenewald refuted press reports that considerations in the United States about military reaction to the taking of hostages in Tehran had caused profound concern in Bonn government quarters.

Yesterday, serious concern was expressed by these quarters that U.S. considerations concerning blockade measures in the Persian Gulf might arouse so much public support in the United States that President Carter might be forced to act in keeping with the steps under consideration. A report to this effect was issued by DPA and several newspapers reporting independently.

With reference to the agency report, Gruenewald declared that it had contained an "inapplicable accent." The government shared the U.S. President's concern about the consequences of the Iran crisis. At the same time the government spokesman conceded that Bonn's overall position contained elements of moderation, references to which were made in the reports criticized by him.

The talks between Christopher, Schmidt and Genscher reportedly dealt also with possible countermeasures against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, including a halt to deliveries in the technological field and the restriction of credits for Moscow. However, the two sides agreed that the door for measures of detente--such as negotiations on arms limitations and the follow-up conference to the European security conference in Madrid--must remain open.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH PAKISTAN, TURKEY ENVOYS; MAY VISIT PAKISTAN

LD151234 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will probably visit Pakistan in February or March. It was learned in Bonn that Genscher will use his planned trip to the ASEAN conference in Kuala Lumpur for a visit to Pakistan.

In connection with developments in Afghanistan, Genscher today received the Pakistani and Turkish ambassadors for separate talks, during which he stressed "the FRG's commitment to the strengthening of the independence of states in this region." This was announced in a Foreign Ministry statement which also said that, in the discussions of these problems in the European Community and NATO, the Federal Government would attach importance to the elaboration of clear positions "which could contribute, in both the political and economic spheres, to safeguarding the independence of the countries of the region and, thus, to stabilizing the region."

Genscher also assured the Turkish ambassador of the Federal Republic's "continuing solidarity" in overcoming Turkey's economic problems.

GENSCHER STRESSES NEED FOR SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

LD161318 Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Europeans want to strengthen their close relationship of trust with the United States. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk today following his return from the Brussels meeting of EEC foreign ministers, Genscher gave his assurance that the most important result of this meeting was complete agreement on the assessment of the effects of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and on the necessity for close solidarity with the United States.

Genscher also stressed that the Europeans agreed on the principle of not replacing the United States as suppliers of goods to places where the United States has decided to no longer supply them.

DM22 MILLION DEVELOPMENT AID TO AFGHANISTAN FROZEN

LD161826 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The blockade of German capital aid for Afghan development projects has frozen about DM22 million. The federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation announced today that this was the remainder of the DM400 million of capital aid promised by Bonn to Afghanistan. Payments were halted shortly after Soviet intervention because the projects were endangered. The last remaining eight German development aid experts were recalled from Afghanistan for security reasons at the end of 1979.

UN AMBASSADOR VIEWS GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTE AGAINST USSR

DW170857 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1215 GMT 16 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Tietze interview with Ruediger von Wechmar, FRG ambassador to the United Nations, on the UN General Assembly vote against the USSR's actions in Afghanistan; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] This vote represents not merely the stance of Western countries but also of Asian, African and Latin American nations. Could it not be used to achieve a political strengthening of the Western position in the world as well as closer cooperation with developing countries?

[Answer] I think it would be useful if the industrial states--particularly of the West, Europe and the United States--would give some thought in the near future to the necessity of cooperating more closely in the field of development and economic policies with the Third World. They should not contradict too often and too strongly the wishes of the Third World in order to extend and intensify this constellation. I do not say it will be a lasting constellation, but it is a constellation that exists now.

The resolution is of more than just temporary value in connection with Afghanistan. It ought to be a sign--this is at least how I see it for the FRG--indicating the possibilities of cooperation between nonalined and industrial states. I think that the FRG is facing a task in connection with the great issue we must cope with in the United Nations, namely, holding a special General Assembly in the fall of this year dealing only with the global dialog, that is the North-South dialog. In this special General Assembly we must be among those who will show more understanding for the problems of developing countries. We must exploit the favorable hour in order to strengthen a constellation that has come about in connection with Afghanistan.

[Question] Do you see also a deterrent effect? Could the obvious result of the vote have stopped some further expansionist aims, maybe of the Soviet Union and its closest representatives such as Cuba and Vietnam, for example?

[Answer] If I try to imagine that I am making decisions in Moscow dealing with the occupation of one more countries or extending military influence over another country and its activities, I believe I would think twice before upsetting the Third World, as in the case mentioned, upsetting it in a way that would entail lasting damage. I cannot imagine that the Soviet Union anticipated this.

I fail to see why, with regard to the Iranian issue, the Soviet Union has foiled a proposal of the Americans through another veto, after having approved in the Security Council just a few days earlier--on 31 December in fact--a resolution which said in part: If the hostages are not released by 7 January the Security Council will decide on measures to be taken. Now these measures were to be decided, so the Soviet Union has actually contradicted itself.

The Soviet Union did not gain anything by vetoing the sanctions against Tehran. The determination of the nonalined states and the Third World states to clearly reprimand the Soviet Union here has not at all been mitigated by the obvious Soviet attempt to get chummy with them by a veto on Iran.

[Question] Is it too daring to express the hope that the vote on Afghanistan in the United Nations has perhaps somewhat mitigated, or even cooled off the highly heated feelings between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] If you mean by this that the Soviet Union has been forced to do some thinking as a consequence of this voting result, then I agree with you.

BONN ASSESSMENT OF MIDEAST PROBLEMS EXPOUNDED

DW161128 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Guenther Gillessen article: "Pay More Attention to Afghanistan, Warning Against Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 15 January--In politically assessing the occupation of Afghanistan, the Federal Government in Bonn obviously is concerned that the bilateral U.S.-Iranian conflict arising from the taking of hostages might disturb the greater task of the alliance--to stabilize the Middle East and consolidate its contacts with the Western nations. A continuation or even intensification of the Iranian anti-Americanism would impair Pakistan's chances of exerting a moderate, sobering influence over the Iranian leadership. Pakistan is regarded in Bonn as an important starting point for a Western policy which seeks to set the indigenous forces of resistance in the Middle East region against the Soviet threat.

With the same goal in mind the Federal Government is trying to intensify contacts with the Arab states on the western and southern shores of the Persian Gulf. The trip by Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff last week is one sign of this; another is the talks of Federal Foreign Minister Genscher with the ambassadors of the Gulf states and of Saudi Arabia about the chances of closer ties with the European Community. What this involves is probing talks which, in Bonn's view, ought to lead to cooperation such as that which the European Community agreed on with the states of the ASEAN group (Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand).

It may be concluded from this assessment of the situation that the Federal Government continues to advise the U.S. Government to exercise restraint with regard to Iran--no matter how difficult it is in view of the American public which wants to see the hostages finally liberated. It was probably along these lines that the German spokesmen came out in the council meetings of the European Community and of NATO in Brussels on Tuesday, namely, Foreign Minister Genscher and State Secretary Van Well.

In the current conference of the top echelons of the federal ministries concerned and the chancellor's office, some parts of the picture of the situation have become clearer over the past few days.

They have not, however, forced Bonn to change its intention of letting the effects of the Soviet attack on the independence of nonalined states foment in the Third World. What Bonn intends to do is support, but not push the stirring will of resistance. The West must not shift the conflict of the nonalined countries with the Soviet Union to a form of East-West controversy too soon.

The experts believe they know that the Soviet decision to invade Afghanistan was made at a meeting of the Moscow Central Committee on 27 November 1978 [as published]--at the climax of the Soviet campaign against the imminent missile decision by NATO. Moscow wanted to prevent a regime from coming into power in Kabul which would no longer be oriented toward the Soviet Union. The decision to intervene in late December seems to have been determined, too, by speculation that the U.S.-Iranian crisis would have become more aggravated by then and might even escalate into military operation which could divert the attention of the world public from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Thus, President Carter's reserve in the Iranian crisis has presumably amplified the calculated political costs of the invasion of Afghanistan for the Soviets.

Experts believe that the Soviet divisions will stay in Afghanistan for a long time if not forever. It must be expected that the Karmal regime, after a withdrawal of Soviet troops, would soon have the same difficulties with the rebels as its two predecessors. In addition, the occupation of Afghanistan offers far-reaching opportunities for the Soviet Union vis-a-vis Iran and vis-a-vis Pakistan with regard to making a thrust toward the Indian Ocean. A pretext for an invasion of Pakistan could be the support given to the rebels over ghe Pakistani border. Opportunities for the extension of Soviet power to Iran could be expected when the Khomeyni regime collapses and when a coalition of nationalist and communist movements succeeds, whose anticipated collapse would offer a favorite hour for the Soviet Union.

Advisers of the Federal Government discard the argument that has often been heard in the West, namely, that the Soviet Union "had" to act in Afghanistan in order to protect its own South-Asian Islamic republics against an area conflagration by the Islamic Revolution. It must be further assumed, it is said, that the intervention in Afghanistan would make the Islamic areas of the Soviet Union realize even more the contrast between Soviet Marxism and Islam--as expressed in the struggle of Afghan rebels against the Soviet occupation troops. The intervention in Afghanistan will not diminish the domestic problems of the Soviet Union; it is now being assumed that, on the contrary, it will increase them. Some believe that Afghanistan will be firmly incorporated into the Soviet imperium in the pattern of Mongolia.

The Federal Government sees both conflicts--the Iranian and Afghan conflicts--in connection with Western Mideast policy. That creates consequences for the West's policy vis-a-vis Israel. Bonn speculation goes as follows: The partial success of the American Camp David mediation policy that led to peace between Israel and Egypt on the one hand, again increased America's influence over that part of the Middle East while, on the other hand increasing the radicalism of the camp of remaining Arab states who aimed it against America, something that showed effects going deep into the Gulf region, the PLO and then the internal Iranian opposition to the shah. Camp David is listed in the catalog of reasons why the shah was overthrown. Stabilization in one part of the Middle East with the ensuing increase of American influence due to the Camp David policy entailed decreasing stabilization in the Middle East and the outbreak of strong anti-Americanism in the Gulf region as far as Pakistan. The Soviet Union hoped under these favorable circumstances to be able to risk the invasion of Afghanistan.

That kind of Bonn speculation allows us to conclude that the Western countries in the near future will increase their pressure on Israel so that it will not dodge the autonomy negotiations, but will much rather lead them in such a way that the explosive effect of the Palestinian problem will be eliminated in the Near and Middle East, thus taking the edge out of the sharp anti-Americanism existing in that region.

Bonn believes that the drafts of the arms control policy must not be changed because of the crisis. The significance of military balance as a guiding element of East-West relations has become even clearer than it was before. The Afghanistan crisis indirectly confirmed the correctness of NATO's medium-range arms decision in December. Arms policy and efforts aimed at arms control contain no contradiction whatsoever; they are two means of the same policy aimed at the establishment of a balance.

Bonn expects the next round of troop reduction negotiations to begin in Vienna in late January. The Soviet refusal of 3 January to negotiate on medium-range arms in Europe as long as NATO stands by its arms decision is not considered in Bonn as a final rejection but much rather as the beginning of negotiations. Bonn experts do not consider present arms control negotiations as very promising, but the Western offer stands as it is and if the Soviet Union will not accept it, even this failure will promote understanding for the policy of balance by the public and the parties of Western countries.

SPD ANALYZES U.S. APPROACH TO AFGHANISTAN CONFLICT

DW161305 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jan 80 p 2 DW

[Report by Bonn correspondent Gottfried Capell: "SPD Analyzes U.S. Approach to Afghanistan Conflict"]

[Text] Bonn--Continuation of the detente policy would also serve the interests of the United States insofar as the priorities set by the United States in an outwardly visible way in connection with the Afghanistan crisis are at present not in line with the "inner priorities" the United States considers indispensable. That is the core of an analysis that is being presently discussed by leading SPD circles. The "rump presidium" (6 of the 11 ministers still need to be nominated at the forthcoming party Executive Board session on 28 January) of the Social Democrats have extensively discussed the situation created by the Afghan development.

The SPD has some information to the effect that the United States knew about a gradually increasing engagement of the USSR in Afghanistan. The starting point was the Kabul putsch in April 1978 which came as a surprise to the Soviet leadership. Since the new rulers of Afghanistan showed a friendly attitude toward Moscow, the Soviet Union became more and more engaged. But every one of those steps proved to be insufficient. So Moscow eventually faced the problem of either ending its acitivites completely or intensifying them with a "quality jump" in such a way that they would become promising. That has been done.

The extent of the Soviet intervention has only become known gradually. No definite findings exist indicating why the Soviet leadership believed it should take such a massive measure. According to SPD information, the Americans point out several aspects in this connection: Relations between Washington and Moscow have deteriorated so much lately that any further deterioration would not entail additional risk. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, deep disappointment and irritation exists in the Kremlin due to increased American defense expenditures, NATO's medium-range arms decision, and the uncertainty of the ratification of SALT II. Answers to the question of whether the USSR intentionally planned to accept a long-term deterioration of the entire world political climate, or whether priority was given to that Asian region, are also uncertain. The second variant is considered more likely, however, particularly since the USSR has 50 million Islamic citizens and because it was necessary to counteract the irrationality of Islam, as demonstrated by the person in power in Iran. It is most likely, however, that the Afghan events were facilitated by a combination of all these elements.

American policy is now attempting to "stabilize" the problems. This was difficult in the past week, however, because the dialog between Washington and Moscow has been disrupted and because its continuation was supposed to take place early this week.

The USSR's action is being taken most seriously. The SPD follows the analysis that the world political balance will be involved if land-based reconnaissance forces from Afghanistan are able to register the movement of ships more accurately than before and if the Soviet military strength will grow vis-a-vis Iran as well as Pakistan. There will be concern if developments in Asia gain their own dynamics despite the fact that the superpowers want to create stabilization. The United States has taken countermeasures and it does not want Europe to torpedo them. Leading Social Democrats believe that Washington is pleased by European efforts to make a contribution, but no concrete request has been uttered in this connection.

On the other hand, however, the Americans consider it more important not to completely cut off the "wires" serving the establishment of contacts with regard to arms limitation talks and the ratification of SALT II. That would also serve Western interests because the volume of potential dangers emanating from non-ratification of SALT and a failure of disarmament efforts in the medium-range field would be greater than the threats emanating from the hotbeds of crisis in Afghanistan and Iran combined.

BRANDT ON SFRY'S FUTURE, SALT II 'APPLICATION'

LD161354 Hamburg DPA in German 1213 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt apparently does not share the fears within the Western alliance that the Soviet Union might take advantage of an eventual power vacuum in Yugoslavia after President Tito's death to intervene. "I do not regard Yugoslavia's future as threatened," Brandt told journalists in Bonn today. However, he would not elaborate on his views.

Brandt advocated that the preparations for the long-planned autumn Madrid East-West followup conference to the European security conference should not be interrupted and efforts for cooperation should be continued in a businesslike manner. However, the SPD chairman expressed doubts as to whether the date originally planned for this conference could be kept due to present tensions between East and West.

Brandt regarded it as a "highly interesting" question as to whether the United States and the Soviet Union would in practice adhere to the conditions of the SALT II agreement on nuclear arms limitation even without the ratification postponed by Washington.

In Brandt's view, the financial burdens of arming also lead to an objective, common interest in a premature application of SALT II. The expectations of a SALT ratification had been the basis for the SPD Congress' approval in December of the NATO decision on new medium-range missiles, and had also played a role in the Belgian and Dutch NATO partners' debate at that time.

BRANDT TO MEET WITH ITALIAN CP'S BELINGUER

LD161725 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt will now hold his meeting with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, which was called off on short notice yesterday, within the next few weeks. Brandt told journalists in Bonn today that he would meet Berlinguer in Strasbourg, where both are members of the European Parliament. It is unlikely that the meeting will take place before the end of February.

SPD'S BAHR OBJECTS TO BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIC GAMES

DW161013 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1135 GMT 15 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Keller interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you think that the Americans still think it is possible for a continuation of detente policy in Europe and for the preservation of what has so far been accomplished?

[Answer] It is, at any rate, the desire of the Americans not to risk anything of what has been achieved in Europe, and it is a foregone conclusion that they consider it the foremost interest of the West to insure that the matter of arms limitation, meaning specifically what has been accomplished by SALT, will not be jeopardized and that contacts with the Soviet Union will continue.

[Question] How do you assess Brezhnev's remarks over the weekend from which we might derive that the Soviet Union remains interested in detente in Europe?

[Answer] I assess these remarks to mean that the Soviet Union is not interested in an additional aggravation in Europe. I do not regard this as an attempt to push different positions so as to come between Europe and the United States, an attempt that would be futile anyway. There is no difference of opinion between myself and Mr Genscher as to the assessment of the situation and what ought to be done. Mr Genscher himself said the other day in Stuttgart that we must be interested in seeing the state of stability we have in Europe transposed to other regions as well. I fully share this view. In fact, I have advocated it all along.

[Question] Where do you see the main sources of danger at the moment, dangers that might emanate from the situation in Afghanistan and Iran?

[Anwer] Actually I see danger in the fact that both areas of conflict might be combined and that additional dangers may well result from actions and counteractions by both sides, dangers which might be harder to manage than they have been to date.

[Question] CDU Deputy Alois Mertes has said that the chancellor should not hold talks with Brezhnev and Honecker, at least not now. What do you think about that?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned this would be but an empty demonstration which would not be commensurate with the situation. I think the chancellor is absolutely right in saying that it is perhaps more important to talk in critical times than it is in normal times.

[Question] Can you imagine the Federal Republic boycotting the Olympic games?

[Answer] In view of the prevalent situation I cannot visualize it at all, nor do I see any particular sense to it. You must not forget that the United States, at the moment anyway, would not even think of refusing to issue the visa to the Soviet sportsmen for participation in Lake Placid.

[Question] Has your assessment of the Soviet Union changed in any way after Afghanistan?

[Answer] Nothing has changed in the assessment of the Soviet Union. As before, I am convinced that the Soviet Union assesses properly and as dominant the danger potentials, the real danger potentials, existing between itself and the United States, and in Europe. I have always advocated the view that wherever these detente treaties are not applicable, the Soviet Union continues to seek to make its interests prevail even through such actions which, I am convined, harm the Soviet Union most of all, last but not least because this is a factor which countries of the Third World justly regard as threatening.

CDU'S WOERNER ENDORSES EXTENSION OF NATO AREA

DW161055 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Bonn correspondent Ruediger Moniac report: "Woerner: Strengthen the Bundeswehr, But Leave It at Home"]

[Text] Bonn--The CDU/CSU demand to lift the geographic limits of NATO does not mean using the Bundeswehr outside the alliance's area. That has been pointed out by Manfred Woerner, the opposition's defense policy spokesman in Bonn, in a talk with DIE WELT.

He said that this would be problematic for many reasons. First of all for the following: "The Bundeswehr hardly has the necessary means for safeguarding the area of our state. For this reason alone it cannot take over further tasks."

The union parties' demand to drop the geographic limits of the alliance means adapting to that realization. "The main danger threatening Western security is not Moscow's direct aggression with regard to Europe, but the USSR's cutting off or gaining control over Western oil or raw material supplies. By doing this we could be ruined without a shot having been fired." The "decisive danger" comes from outside the current NATO area: "It is therefore politically and logically necessary to redefine the framework of the alliance.

"A coordinated overall strategy of the West as an answer to the USSR's global power policy is involved. Such a policy must include the use of all political, economic, financial, technical and other means of power."

In order to explain these aims, the CDU politician said: "After the occupation of Afghanistan, safeguarding Pakistan is an important task. It would be sensible in this connection if the European NATO states were to render intensified development assistance and technical support, while a military presence in the Indian Ocean should be solely a matter of the United States."

Does that not mean in general that NATO would have to become active whenever a small crisis takes place somewhere in the world, asked DIE WELT.

Woerner: "I do not plead at all for a general responsibility for NATO. It must concentrate on problems and regions that are decisive for the security and freedom of the states of the alliance." He said one could not understand the alliance dealing with improving environmental protection while leaving out the safeguarding of energy supplies, although "this is the most important problem for our survival."

The CDU/CSU defense expert denied the question of whether extending NATO's sphere beyond the present limits would increase tension in the world. Woerner: "Quite the contrary. The more clearly and the more decidedly NATO acts, the more the Soviet Union will realize that there is no alternative to peaceful cooperation." The policy of the alliance remains based on the double concept of "detente and defense," and the West remains prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union. But Moscow must not use detente for its conquest.

KOHL CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH UNITED STATES

LD151532 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--CDU/CSU parliamentary group chairman Helmut Kohl sees no basis at present for a joint realistic policy of detente by the government and the opposition. At a meeting of the CDU/CSU Bundestag parliamentary group in the Berlin Reichstag building today, Kohl held the government and the coalition parties responsible for this. He said that even following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan they both obviously still cling to a policy of detente which was founded on an illusion.

Kohl called for solidarity with the United States. Above all the United States needed the public support of its allies. Because detente is indivisible, the West Europeans could not act as though the Soviet challenge only concerned the Americans. He said that sanctions against the Soviet Union must be discussed by the alliance, and all partners in the alliance must then adhere to the decisions taken. Europe and the Federal Republic must be prepared to make sacrifices. Under no circumstances must the economies of Europe and the Federal Republic step into a gap that could occur following a supply embargo by the Americans. There must be no business at an alliance neighbor's expense.

DPA PROTESTS DISTRIBUTION OF ACCREDITATIONS FOR OLYMPICS

LD151612 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--DPA today protested in Moscow and to the National Olympic Committee [NOC] for Germany against the distribution of accreditations for the Olympic games.

According to DPA, the agency has so far only been granted the necessary accreditations for written reportage but not for technical or secretarial staff. This was probably due to the differences of opinion existing between Moscow and the NOC on the question of whether technical staff should be numbered among the press journalists' quota or not. The Federal Republic's quota laid down by the International Olympic Committee is 191, for which the NOC has 270 applications.

DPA also regards visual reportage from Moscow as being jeopardized because the NOC has so far only granted accreditations for three of its photographers. DPA has also requested the chairman of the IOC press commission, and Spanish Ambassador to Moscow Juan Antonio Samaranch to help in settling the accreditation problem.

BONN-PARIS VIEW ON AFGHANISTAN 'DISSOCIATION' FROM U.S.

DW161227 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1810 GMT 14 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpt from Hans-Wilhelm Vahlefeld commentary]

[Text] The reaction to the events in Afghanistan seems to show two camps: The members of one camp--they seem to stand in Bonn and Paris--do not want detente policy as a whole to be called into question because of Afghanistan. They tend, roughly speaking to believe that detente is divisible and that it can be limited to Europe. The others believe that considering detente as divisible indicates traces of illusions.

London and Washington, the born Atlantics, so to speak, stand on the one side, the continental European--Paris and Bonn--on the other. Such a grouping is not new in the Western camp, but the accents set by Bonn are surprising. Never before in a critical situation was there so much agreement between a German federal chancellor and France as there seems to be now between Schmidt and Giscard.

Agreement with Paris, however, because of the typically national character of French foreign policy, simultaneously means more or less clear measure of dissociation from the United States. The federal chancellor is also naturally an Atlantic, but since Carter has ruled in Washington, his Atlantic heart no longer beats so loudly. Schmidt believes that the American President lacks leadership strength and a strategic concept.

PAPER TAKES DIM VIEW OF CDU DEFENSE POLICY CONGRESS

DW151403 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 12 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Commentary signed MAC.: "Dangerous Path"]

[Text] The CDU security policy congress in Bonn has made it plain that in this field, too, there are hardly any common platforms left between the government and the opposition. Likewise, it made clear that Manfred Woerner is probably controversial in the CDU and the CSU as a potential defense minister in a CDU/CSU government. But above all the congress--especially through Woerner's speech--spotlighted on what dangerous paths this party's security policy concepts are moving.

In the past, too, Woerner had demanded an extension of the area of validity of the North Atlantic pact, of course. Yet obviously, as a result of the current events in Afghanistan, he and other CDU/CSU politicians blew their fuses.

Is this brutal action by Moscow, which indeed provided post facto all those politicians far into the SPD with arguments for the NATO arms decision, going to lead to a complete return to cold war and thence to the brink of a "hot" oil war? Should not an attempt be made to continue detente policy at least in the European region? The CDU would only like to do what it can do best because it is the simplest: Rattle the sabre. This is not only adventurous but also dangerous. It is up to the voter to present the bill for such a concept to its authors.

UN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON IRANIAN SANCTIONS

LD161357 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Nicole Bernheim dispatch: "Washington Resolved To Apply Economic Sanctions Against Tehran"]

[Excerpts] New York--As expected, the Soviet Union voted on Sunday, 13 January, against the tough resolution on sanctions against Iran, submitted by the United States Thursday at the UN Security Council. Nevertheless, the American resolution collected 10 votes in favor (United States, France, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Jamaica, Zambia, Philippines, Tunisia and Niger), and 2 opposed (USSR and German Democratic Republic). Bangladesh and Mexico abstained and China did not take part in the vote.

France's permanent representative, Mr Leprette, stated: "My government does not intend at all to hurt the Iranian people, with whom the French people have ties of long-standing friendship. It is no longer a question of trying to alter the course of the revolution. The Iranians alone, and we have said this many times, can and must decide their own destiny. We hope that the economic sanctions which the Security Council may adopt this evening, and which are prompted solely by the violation of international law--to wit, the taking of hostages--will prove very soon to be unnecessary as soon as the reason for their being advocated has itself disappeared."

CHRISTOPHER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD161516 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warren Christopher, American deputy secretary of state, arrived in Paris a short time ago. He is to have talks with Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, about the situation in Afghanistan.

PCF KABUL CORRESPONDENT SEES NEED TO 'REVIVE ENTHUSIASM'

LD161623 [Editorial Report LD] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 14 January 1980 carries on page 8 a 1,700-word Martine Monod Kabul dispatch dated 13 January describing at length the release of political prisoners from Pol-e Charkhi Prison near Kabul and repression under Hafizollah Amin's regime, which was, he states, "backed by external forces."

Monod comments: "It seems obvious that if no attempt had been made to stop this process Afghanistan would have fallen into a foreign and civil war. This would have had an incalculable effect on peace in the whole region and on world peace. This is particularly true of Iran, toward which Amin's violently hostile ideas barely differed from those of the Americans. In view of the prospects opened up for him by the former president's policy, it is easy to understand Mr Jimmy Carter's bitter regrets over his loss.

"Amin's fall, the statements of national unity made by President Karmal, the sweeping amnesty measures and the message to Khomeyni have undoubtedly been welcomed. However, it will take time to revive the enthusiasm which followed the April Revolution and to make everybody understand the meaning of the Soviet aid. The people have gone through too much. They still have hope, but they must now be shown the real face of socialism. That is what the militants who overthrew Amin intend to do."

L'HUMANITE EXPANDS PCF POSITION ON INTERVENTION

LD161431 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "The Alined"; capitalized passages printed in italics]

[Excerpts] Of course, it is possible to share our analysis of the situation in Afghanistan without being suspected of willingly working for Washington. A military intervention is a grave matter even when it is not pursuing expansionist goals, and it is understandable that the Soviet leaders hesitated for a long time, as they maintain they did, before resigning themselves to this action. Moreover, the Spanish and Italian Communists do not have the same opinion as us on this point (Note: However, their stance is not enough to draw gratitude from our common adversaries. In Italy the Christian Democratic right thinks that the PCI has stopped halfway and should break completely with the Soviet Union. In France LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, for instance, criticizes them for remembering "intermittently that this superpower is also the homeland of Lenin and of a great revolution," and refuses to give them a certificate of complete honorability: "That does not make the Italian Communists authentic liberals or democrats"--J. Daniel).

On the other hand people of good faith can be in no doubt that the "shadow of Kabul" as [French Democratic Labor Confederation leader] Edmond Maire so smoothly describes it--he did not wait for this incident before opening fire--is being used as a pretext for launching a formidable propaganda operation against the PCF with a barrage of lies and slander. As can easily be demonstrated, this operation has nothing to do with the cry of a tortured conscience or with a desire to uphold human rights. If it did, the indignation of these noble souls would not have allowed so many opportunities to pass without expressing themselves. The same fierce insults and simplified arguments are to be found from the Socialist press to the extreme rightwing press: Marchais is painted as Brezhnev's vassal and the PCF as unconditionally alined with Moscow. Francois Mitterrand, who in the Socialist plan saw radio and television commentators as a kind of "auxiliary police force for the regime", now no doubt realizes that these auxiliaries have their uses since they are hammering out to 50 million French people every day the same ideas as he is and the same attacks on the Communists. This proves once again that the media in our country have only a semblance of pluralism and [that their stance is] determined by alinement from above. This is really a single-party system.

It may be objected that this perfect agreement simply expresses, beyond the diversity of political opinions, the protest of honest people at the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan. This argument would be acceptable if this indignation were not rigorously selective, and if the major sections of the media now storming against the Soviet Union in the name of lofty principles, because the Soviet Union is helping a revolutionary movement in Kabul, had not shown friendly benevolence when the imperialist states were launching long and bloody colonial expeditions. What were these champions of peoples' rights doing in the feverish days of the Algerian or Indochinese wars when communists were prosecuted, imprisoned, tortured or executed? They justified the crime.

Let us take another example--the example of Santo Domingo in 1965. The United States sent 40,000 Marines to overthrow Juan Bosh's government which they did not trust despite the fact that it affirmed its basic hostility to Castro's regime. How did the press react? LE FIGARO wrote: "Johnson: Our country will not, should not and cannot tolerate a second communist government in the Western hemisphere," or [LE FIGARO's] Max Clos: "I have seen thousands of Marines hesitating to use their fantastic weapons in order to spare civilians" (4 May 1965).

LE MONDE: "President Johnson's Mistaken Assessment" (2 May 1965). FRANCE-SOIR: "U.S. Warning Shot To Prevent Another Cuba" (30 April 1965). PARIS-MATCH carried the headline: "Save the Americans" and published photographs of Marines carrying children in their arms. LES ECHOS: "The international repercussions are likely to affect the U.S. position in Vietnam" (3 May 1965). LE POPULAIRE, organ of the French section of the Workers International: "It is doubtful whether President Johnson has chosen the best way of solving the Dominican problem" (4 May 1965).

You just have to compare these reactions--ranging from admiring support to courteous admonition--with the present howl of protest from all the media to realize that the court's judgments will paint you white or black according to whether you are "Western" or Soviet.

And yet there is an essential difference between the Soviets' action in Afghanistan and the constant intervention by imperialist states IN ALL THE REGIONS OF THE WORLD WHERE THEY CAN STILL DO SO WITH IMPUNITY. In Indochina, Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Africa, Santo Domingo, Guatemala and Chile the imperialist powers were trying or are trying to maintain capitalist exploitation and the old imperial order at any price, drawing support from feudal lords and regressive forces.

In Afghanistan it was a revolutionary movement which seized power in April 1978 and the feudal lords and regressive forces, financed and armed by the United States, who from bases in Pakistan had for months been trying to destabilize the people's government. The Soviets had to face the following dilemma: Should they leave the way clear for the foreign intervention or else respond favorably to the request for aid submitted by the Kabul government under the terms of the mutual aid treaty signed in 1978? Those who have so long applauded the massacres of colonial wars or the U.S. military interventions do not seem to us to be qualified to invoke lofty principles.

We, for our part, have shown--some of us at the cost of their lives--to what extent we are attached to the independence of peoples, be it our people or those who were oppressed in the name of France. At that time we would have liked the new freedom crusaders to speak louder and more clearly on radio and television and elsewhere. However, we also know that independence is won, not granted. History has shown that there is no real independence if imperialism has a free hand since the nature of imperialism is to keep peoples under its domination and to intervene wherever and whenever it thinks it can do so with impunity. Of course, revolution cannot be exported and it is up to each people to forge their own destiny. But nonetheless ought we--in the name of principles which imperialism invokes against us while it violates them each day--allow imperialism to freely export counterrevolution? In the name of nonintervention the French and British governments enabled intervention by Hitler and Mussolini to strangle the Spanish Republic. Closer to home, there is reason to think that President Allende would not have been assassinated in Chile by putschists financed by the CIA if his country had been on the borders of the USSR and if his government had enjoyed a mutual aid pact with Moscow.

That does not mean, as some people pretend to believe, that we would be in agreement with any military intervention provided it came from a socialist country. When Jacques Fauvet writes: "Should 'democratic forces' which are 'fighting for socialism' in any country in the future be threatened by 'imperialism' and appeal to 'international solidarity,' in other words to the Soviet Union, Georges Marchais supports in advance Moscow's armed intervention." He is distorting our position, and it is not difficult to guess why. We do not give unconditional support to anybody and are not afraid to say NO, to the Soviet Union too, every time we feel it is right to do so. Our stance on Czechoslovakia, which has not altered since 1968, is valid for the future and is an unambiguous reply to Fauvet: "We support nothing in advance and certainly not with our eyes closed."

Of course, it is regrettable that the world has not emerged from prehistory and that noninterference is not yet a universal reality. It is regrettable that, to obtain independence, peoples are still forced (as in Vietnam) to wage bloody 30-year wars. But whose fault is this? We support those who are oppressed and are trying to break their chains. On France-Inter Saturday Michele Cotta discovered in America's absence that we were against the STATUS QUO in the world--which is true--but deduced from that--falsely--that we had abandoned the theory of peaceful coexistence. If she had glanced at the documents we have published in the past 30 years she would have avoided this mistake. We have never said that peaceful coexistence implied stopping the class struggle on an international scale--which is an objective reality--but that peaceful coexistence--hence, nonintervention--creates the most favorable conditions for the emancipation of peoples, for their liberation struggle and their capacity to build democracy and socialism.

DEBATE CONTINUES ON PCF'S STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN

Marchais Press Conference

LD161139 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "We Grasp Firmly the Banner of Union"]

[Text] Having replied to numerous questions on international policy from journalists present at the press conference held by the PCF delegation at Roissy, Georges Marchais declared to a journalist who spoke of "waves" stirred up by his remarks about [Socialist Party member] Pierre Joxe: "I have said, and I repeat, that I have nothing to learn from Pierre Joxe or from any Socialist leader. Moreover, one cannot say that the Socialist leaders have demonstrated much courage in the hard tests that our people and our country have had to suffer recently."

PS About-face

To another journalist who considered that "the Moscow stand" threatened to lead the Socialists to "overturn their alliances," Georges Marchais replied:

"But they have overturned their alliances: When Francois Mitterrand abandoned the joint left program, when Francois Mitterrand abandoned the policy of union in 1977, he renounced the policy that we had managed to set up in 1972. It is the Socialist Party [PS] which has renounced the perspective that we opened up together. It now refuses to lead the fight resolutely with the PCF in defense of workers' claims against the policy of austerity and unemployment. The PS approved the installation of missiles in several countries that NATO has just decided on. The PS lines up with U.S. imperialism on the issue of Iran, of Kampuchea, in all the regions and countries where they would like to restore the old colonial order. The PS change of direction is no longer still to be made--it was made in 1977; and the struggle that the PCF is waging, still grasping firmly the banner of union, is precisely to construct a new union which, this time, will be capable of withstanding the test of the class struggle."

Communists' Accord

A journalist then asks Georges Marchais for his comments on the criticisms put forward by a certain number of Communist intellectuals, particularly those of Jean Elleinstein.

"Do not confuse the mass of 70,000 party intellectuals with a few comrades who continue to express disagreement and who moreover sometimes put themselves in positions which I consider somewhat distressing, not for the PCF but for themselves. On my return from Cuba I examined a broadcast involving Jean Elleinstein, during which he let himself be spat on for over an hour. They would not have done such a thing to me.

"You speak of 'criticisms.' But my friend Gaston Plissonnier told me that the joint declaration adopted with the CPSU has already been massively approved by Communists who have been telephoning and writing even though it was only published yesterday morning. They are satisfied because this declaration is indeed in line with our 23d congress. It is based on an accurate analysis of the relationship of world forces in favor of social progress, democracy, national independence and socialism. It takes into account, too, the counteroffensive that imperialism has just manifested in diverse measures: the NATO decision to install the missiles, the intervention in Afghanistan and the veritable ideological war against the communist parties, against the Soviet Union in caricature of our policy and our positions--we, the PCF, who are a revolutionary party, a party of struggle for the defense of the workers' interests, for peace and for socialism.

"At the same time the joint declaration reaffirms our wish to work for the union, to rally all forces, including the Socialist and Social Democratic parties and the Christian forces.... There are on these grounds possibilities for joint actions. It is to be regretted that such is not the case in France, because of the PS' attitude, but it gladdens me to see that the socialists and the Social Democrats in the Netherlands and in Belgium or elsewhere are also fighting against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, for example. Well, we are ready to act with all forces, at home and abroad, who will determine with us objectives and forms of action meeting the interests of peace."

To the accusation of the PCF's "turning in" on itself and returning voluntarily to the "ghetto", Georges Marchais replied:

"You know, there have been attempts in the past to put the PCF in the 'ghetto.' Now as then, those who attempt this have neither the strength nor the means. the PCF is a great party which influences nearly one Frenchman in four. Recent elections confirm this: I read a study in LA CROIX, before leaving for the Soviet Union, which demonstrates that all the by-elections in the last year have demonstrated a consolidation of our party while the PS has weakened slightly. In consequence, our party is a great force which, I believe, is going to increase further its influence in the future. Far from being a party turned in to itself, we have a great policy, a very great policy for our working class, our people and our country.

"In practice, our line of action takes three directions:

"1) To do everything to defend the workers' claims, to be present everywhere on the field of struggles. Giscard d'Estaing will not have the consent of the PCF. The PCF is with the workers wherever they are, wherever they struggle.

"2) To do everything for peace and disarmament. The imperialist counteroffensive will not make us turn back in this field. On the contrary, we are going to continue to increase the initiatives and proposals. We must put an end to the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction--the fate of mankind and the security of the peoples are at stake.

"3) We will continue to display our solidarity with all the democratic, national and revolutionary forces fighting throughout the world for their independence, for progress and for socialism.

"These three objectives are closely linked to the desire to rally all who are ready to act, to do something in defense of the interests and happiness of men. If you call that a policy of turning in on oneself, well: You are mistaken; it is a great rallying policy. The banner of union is still firmly in the grasp of the Communists and no one has the power to take it from them."

Interview With Dissident Historian

LD160953 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Didier Buffin interview with "communist historian" Jean Rony: "Eurocommunism and the PCF--an Illusion"; date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] PCF approval of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has shocked many communist militants. More generally, it has confirmed the radicalization of the party leadership. Jean Rony, a critical intellectual and expert, among other things, on the PCE and PCI, on which he has reported for FRANCE NOUVELLE for several years, explains here why Eurocommunism has never gone beyond the "incantation" stage as far as the French Communists are concerned. As for the 1981 presidential election, he believes that any decision about presenting a Communist candidate can only be adopted by a congress.

LE MATIN: What do you think about the Politburo's approval of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

Jean Rony: Any possibility of the PCF's extending its direct influence and spreading its ideas has been directly affected by the Politburo's attitude to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The arguments used could have served just as well to justify intervention in Prague in 1968.

I would like to remark in passing on the respect shown by L'HUMANITE for its readers. They are told: The new Afghan Government is opening prison gates for thousands of prisoners who were kept there. But were the readers informed that the Amin government, which was also pro-Soviet, filled these prisons? No. Similarly in Kampuchea the Pol Pot regime was called a bloodthirsty tyranny only after Vietnamese intervention. Nothing of this was mentioned either in L'HUMANITE or in the communist press in general prior to this intervention. Since then Andre Lajoinie has even invented the concept of "red fascism" to describe Pol Pot's Kampuchea.

LE MATIN: How do you explain the PCF's approval?

Jean Rony: The fewer prospects the PCF sees in France, the harder it clings to its tradition and its identity or, to be more exact, to the most questionable aspects of that tradition, even when as a result it is bound to find itself in a difficult situation and to discredit the blueprint for society which it advocates. An impression has long prevailed, but has become even more noticeable in recent months, that the political leadership is no longer in control of many things, working in fits and starts and sometimes losing its head. The attitude adopted to demonstrations by women, Goldman's assassination, the Boulin affair and the often shameful campaign waged against Francois Mitterrand are indications of this state of disarray. A new and interesting development has taken place in the past 3 months or more: Any blunder by the leadership has created unrest in the party ranks and has caused protests, which have been expressed more or less publicly.

Having no influence on reality, the party leadership has followed the line of least resistance and has adopted a primitive antisocialist stance, giving excessive prominence to workers, revolutionary phraseology and now this expedition to Moscow, which is being treated with quite unwarranted solemnity.

LE MATIN: What remains today of Eurocommunism?

Jean Rony: Eurocommunism in the PCF has never passed the stage of being an incantation. Maxime Gremetz wrote in November 1978, I believe: "Eurocommunism exists, we have often repeated it." Now, Eurocommunism only has meaning if one takes into account the working movement such as it is and develops a strategy of union aiming to change everything that can be changed, to locate the main adversary and to champion all progress, however partial or precarious.

Eurocommunism inspires the PCI and PCE party lines. The PCI has basically embarked on a line tending toward power-sharing and increasing the weight of the working movement in the institutions. For this it did not ask guarantees from its eventual partners, knowing that these eventual guarantees exist only in the initiative of the masses. Its temporary setback does not put its policy in doubt. Moreover the PCI, a constituent part of Eurocommunism, is directing a plan on the European scale for struggle against the crisis which would bring together the various political and trade union sections of the European working movement. Such a plan is incompatible with the PCF's policy.

On this basis Eurocommunism is only a form of words pinned loosely onto the present reality of the PCF leadership. I say present indeed, because in 1973-74 Georges Marchais seemed to have imbibed some elements of the Eurocommunist stance ahead of time with, to be sure, a certain politician's narrowness. Self-management is a word which he is not yet accustomed to saying; feminism, democracy at grass roots level, he is insensitive to all that. But he proposed the outlines of a great policy of reconstituting the working movement on the European scale.

Reread his interview with Harris and Sedouy, remember his Swedish trip to meet Palme, and the victory bulletin published in L'HUMANITE when, in the Ruhr, Georges Marchais was received by the Social Democratic mayor of a small town. All things considered, I should willingly have made Georges Marchais my presidential candidate. Especially when, judging by the particularly cordial passage addressed by the Politburo to Francois Mitterrand the day after the second round of the 1974 presidential election, the rule on reciprocal withdrawal would have been respected. This great policy capsized with the fateful 21st congress in October 1974.

LE MATIN Editorial

ID161435 Paris LE MATIN in French 12-13 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Editorial: "A Brutality Coming From Abroad"]

[Text] In the atmosphere of a political meeting brutality can pass unnoticed. But when it asserts itself on television within the framework of a very polite interview and when it is one of the country's foremost representative political leaders who is guilty of it, it becomes both out of place and alarming. This is the impression which many people probably had when they listened to Georges Marchais and watched him on French television channel one in a program transmitted direct from Moscow studios yesterday. In fact, the PCF secretary general chose the Soviet capital to tell Socialist Pierre Joxe--who had asked him to explain his views on Afghanistan--that he "would not be lectured on courage by the nonentity, that insolent fellow, that small-time lackey of Francois Mitterrand."

Like some similar occurrences in the past, this will not improve the image of politicians in the eyes of the public. Georges Marchais was not only tense and aggressive--to say the least--but also obviously rattled. Should he not have thought seven times before using the word "lackey?"

It seems that the PCF has again opted, as it did at the time of its intellectual hegemony, for arrogance and provocation. Satisfied neither with approving the Soviet military operation in Afghanistan in Paris nor with paying tribute as vassal to the Kremlin overlord, Georges Marchais restated to dumbfounded, if not horror-stricken, television viewers, with reference to Afghanistan, that the Soviet Government "had refused to respond to any plea for intervention for several years in order not to increase international tension. It decided to act only because of the imperialist threat."

The PCF has stuck to its line and confirmed it. At the same time, the Italian ommunists have officially condemned this intervention and expressed their "disapproval" in a communique. The PCF has a right to differ. However, by mentioning only ideological arguments in support of its attitude, it deceives its members and its electorate. Contrary to Georges Marchais' assertions, there is no "formidable operation aimed at making peoples rise against the USSR." There are only self-evident facts: The Red Army has just occupied a foreign country. It has violated the fundamental principle of national sovereignty, as the PCI has already emphasized, and, finally, it is behaving like an occupier. During the Vietnam war the United States behaved in an identical manner, and international opinion and a majority of U.S. citizens finally violently repudiated such a behavior. Does this mean that "peoples were made to rise against the United States?"

Perhaps disoriented by an exceptional acceleration of events, the PCF leaders have decidedly embarked on a path which could deal an unexpected blow to their electoral strength, even though their behavior has certainly been motivated by the belief that it would have the opposite effect. Be that as it may, Georges Marchais has recently lost his cool. Even though France's history has been very stormy, few leaders of the left have settled their political accounts from abroad.

L'HUMANITE Rebuttal of Elleinstein

ID161459 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "One More Step"]

[Text] In an interview with Benoit Rayski, FRANCE-SOIR's anticommunism expert, [PCF dissident] Jean Elleinstein made very effort to distort the PCF strategy by dreaming up allegations of alinement with the USSR which he baptized "sound pivot." In this way Hersant's newspaper has avoided talking about the real content of the PCF-CPSU communique on socialism and its diversity. The historian [Elleinstein] is playing his part in the falsification of history which FRANCE-SOIR readily uses.

PCI DOCUMENT ON AFGHANISTAN, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUED

LD161231 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jan 80 pp 1, 15 LD

[Text of PCI Directorate 4 January document: "PCI Proposes European Initiative To Safeguard Peace and Relaunch Detente"]

[Text] Rome--The PCI Directorate, which met Friday to discuss foreign policy issues on the basis of a report delivered by Paolo Bufalini, approved the following document at the end of the proceedings:

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is the latest grave episode in the escalation of political and military tensions which are jeopardizing world peace. In view of such an intervention, which constitutes a violation of the principles of independence and national sovereignty, the PCI reasserts its complete disapproval, invoking the stances adopted at its recent 15th congress: "There are no reasons which can justify interference and intervention in a state's internal life. It is inadmissible to violate states' integrity and sovereignty to lend support to reactionary systems, and to export revolution, to teach punitive lessons or to avert more or less hypothetical threats." These stances are consistent with the conception and strategy worked out and pursued over many years by the Italian Communists, according to which safeguarding peace, detente and peaceful coexistence and cooperation are not merely supreme assets and, under present conditions, a prime requirement for the survival of human civilization, but also the ground on which the movement to free the peoples from imperialism and of mankind's progress toward socialism can most freely develop. The fundamental truth that the peoples' liberation processes can only be carried out by the peoples themselves is more valid than ever.

At the same time, the PCI expresses its deep concern and opposition with respect to the reprisal measures adopted and proposed by the Carter administration, including tabling ratification of SALT II and the request for negative changes in relations with the USSR. Such approaches and aims further increase the tensions, which have already been aggravated by NATO's missiles decision refusing any preliminary negotiation attempt. By embarking upon this path the U.S. Government is assuming grave responsibilities.

Growing Threats

International relations have thus reached an extremely acute state of crisis. The threats to peace are growing daily. The alarm expressed in the past few days by European statesmen, various political forces and the pope--with his great authority--is therefore fully justified.

The old regional crises--from the Middle East to Southeast Asia--are not being resolved; they have been joined by new ones, including the dramatic crisis that has arisen between Iran and the United States following the popular uprising which overthrew the shah's tyrannical regime and the inadmissible seizure and continued detention of U.S. hostages, countered by heavy threats of U.S. military interventions.

North-South relations are deteriorating continuously, with the exacerbation of the problems of underdevelopment and famine for billions of people. The energy crisis, the race to control raw materials, the capitalist economies' contradictions and the monetary and commercial turbulence are increasing the disarray and stability of the world situation. The world situation is still characterized by the continued existence of widespread social injustices and vast wastage and the exploitation of the populations of entire regions through the fault of the privileged classes, the neocolonialist and imperialist forces and all those who oppose building a new order based on justice and equal rights for all people.

U.S.-USSR relations are in danger of returning to a phase of diametric opposition reminiscent of the cold war era. Everything is burdened by the resumption of the arms race, at a time when this means a dangerous qualitative leap forward in nuclear weapons and their dangerous proliferation in an increasing number of countries.

Insecurity, fear. the use of force and military methods are spreading; there is renewed talk of war, and the spirit and practice of detente--which is the only passable road for mankind in view of the disastrous prospect of a nuclear conflict--are obscured and in a state of crisis.

An end must be put to this grave and rapid deterioration in international relations, to the accumulation of threats and dangers to world peace. Woe betide us if the spiral of violent acts in response to other violent acts is not broken by a great mobilization of the masses, peoples, governments and all peace-loving forces.

There is a pressing need to save detente and relaunch it on more secure foundations. This demands the revival in international life of the major principles of peaceful coexistence, observance of the independence and national sovereignty and noninterference in the internal life of individual countries, and negotiation to resolve interstate disputes. It demands that the logic of counterposed blocs and power politics be smashed. It demands a determined and specific tackling of the major problems of a more equitable world political and economic order, which can only stem from active cooperation among states and countries with differing social systems.

The most pressing tasks is to bring about a definite resumption of negotiations and accords on the road to arms control, to achieve a balanced disarmament and ultimately a ban on all nuclear weapons. To this end the prime condition now is the rapid approval of SALT II by the United States and the opening of negotiations on medium-range missiles and weapons in Europe, so as to guarantee a balance between the blocs at the lowest possible level and mutual and collective security.

The Italian Communists are more committed than ever to contributing their utmost to developing the most varied and broad action for peace before it is too late.

Already, with particular vigor, a very broad spectrum of political and social, cultural and religious forces has--each in its own individual manner--expressed alarm and a profound desire for peace and is mobilizing: In Italy they include, apart from the workers movement, the Catholic world and the church. First an appeal must be made to the Italian Government and the European governments to intervene actively and without delay to defend--and even more than to defend: to relaunch--the great cause of detente, and primarily for the resumption of the U.S.-USSR dialog. In this context an irreplaceable, autonomous and nondelegable role awaits the West European countries, the EEC and in particular all its democratic and peace-loving forces, many of which are already speaking out. First and foremost a major role awaits the European socialist and leftwing-oriented forces, which are expressing awareness of the vital need for Europe to avoid the logic of the counterposition of the two major powers and to develop an effective initiative to emerge from the present dire straits. A no less important role awaits the nonalined countries' movement, especially at present.

The Communists ask the Italian Government--which has hitherto demonstrated little awareness of the gravity of the present situation and a passive and acquiescent attitude--to announce, primarily within the Atlantic alliance, a steadfast line making no concessions to measures which could entail further exacerbations but which will, on the contrary, be aimed at facilitating detente and the resumption of dialog and negotiations.

In particular the Communists propose that the Italian Government, whose turn it is to fill the 6-month chairmanship of the EEC Council of Ministers, take the initiative for an immediate top-level meeting of the nine EEC countries, to propose and assert a joint European stance and initiative in favor of detente and peace.

L'UNITA DETAILS PCI INITIATIVE IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

ID161253 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 12 Jan 80 pp 1,16 LD

[Franco Petrone report: "PCI Proposes Action to Europeans"]

[Excerpt] Rome--Following the dramatic shift in international relations the Italian Communists, convinced of the role that West Europe must play while observing its present alliances to guarantee mutual security and peace and to surmount every form of interference and prevarication in interstate relations, have taken another initiative addressed to the European Parliament. All the deputies elected on the PCI slate to the Strasbourg assembly presented, with a view to the European parliamentary session opening Monday, a resolution calling for an urgent discussion urging actions and initiatives designed to halt the threats of and thrusts toward a cold war.

Among other things, the resolution calls on the European Parliament: 1--To express its most serious condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which constitutes an open violation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty;

2--To urge the nine EEC countries, within the context of the Atlantic alliance and in all international forums, to work to make the line of negotiation prevail, rather than the line of reprisals and of exacerbation of relations, which is partly aimed at halting or weakening economic and cultural exchanges and would entail an irreversible halt in the detente process which must be safeguarded and carried forward steadfastly. All this is necessary to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and to achieve agreements and understandings designed to attain arms control and reduction, starting with the U.S. ratification of SALT II and the initiation of negotiations on medium-range missiles and other weapons, which will make it possible to avoid the deployment of new missiles in Europe and to guarantee both a balance between the blocs at the lowest possible level and mutual and collective security;

3--To call on the EEC Council of Ministers to adopt promptly, within the context of political cooperation, a joint stance to assert and propose a European initiative in favor of detente and peace.

SARAGAT, LONGO MAKE OPENING SPEECHES AT PSDI CONGRESS

ID162252 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The opening remarks at the 15th Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI] Congress by party President Saragat indicated the two trends which the Social Democrats will be invited to consider in the immediate future. The first is that of the grave international situation dominated by Soviet imperialism of which, according to Saragat, the destabilizing action of our terrorism is also a manifestation. The other trend is Italy's internal situation. The PSDI will work for peace, not by associating the Communist Party with the government, but by working for the removal of obstacles placed in the way of the evolution of this party and by convincing it to consider inviolable the values of freedom and democracy.

Saragat's opening speech was followed by a report by Pietro Longo, PSDI secretary, in which an examination of the international situation received primary attention. The situation is characterized, Longo said, by the extreme peril of Soviet hegemonism, which aims at dividing the NATO members and even at changing the map. According to Longo, a new alinement by China in a pro-Soviet direction is not impossible. The USSR must receive responsible, courageous, sensible and clear responses, particularly following the aggression in Afghanistan. The peace offers and the attempts to build a new detente in the world must be accompanied by firmness due to the possibility of a military response.

Regarding internal problems, Longo spoke first about the economic crisis. To solve them it is necessary to think in terms of structure and to concentrate political and governmental attention on guidelines which will bring Italian society to the circle of industrialized countries and a high standard of living.

Thus, inflation must be tackled, the rebirth of the south must be promoted, state participation in industry must be revised, construction activity must be stimulated by the development of the reforming mechanism of the fair rent system, an adequate energy policy must be pursued free from maneuvers and scandals, and tax evasion must be combated.

As for labor struggles, Longo called on democratic trade unionists not to remain silent over demands that appear unacceptable. We cannot accept, he said, that undemocratic conformism should prevail at meetings. The regulation of strikes is a necessity which is felt universally. Regarding terrorism, Longo's words were very clear: The false assurance of certain sectors of Italian culture and politics is completely erroneous. We must protect Italians from terrorism and common crime by effective laws and by a political and moral commitment which fully seeks to safeguard democratic freedom, rights and our peaceful coexistence.

In reference to the Communist Party, Longo said that we need [from the PCC] precise terms for NATO membership, the general condemnation of the USSR, the acceptance of a joint Europe-U.S. strategy, the acceptance of our system and the rejection of Leninist concepts, as to relations with the socialist party, Longo stressed that the PSDI will not fail to promote all possible agreements in the conviction that they will lead to the formation of a great democratic bloc of the left which will insure in the immediate future the stability and governability of the country.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YAR--Rome, January 16 (ANSA)--Francesco Pulcini has been appointed the new Italian ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), it was announced here today in the wake of the San'a' government's approval of the appointment. Pulcini, who will replace Ambassador Lorenzo Baracchi Tua di Paullo, is 56 years old and has served in the diplomatic corps in Venezuela, at the European Economic Community in Brussels, in London and Bonn. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU]

FINANCE MINISTER SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD152236 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Parliament has been debating the sixth government's program since morning. Foreign policy was debated during the morning session and the economy in the afternoon. Our team of reporters in Sao Bento Palace will summarize today's proceedings:

The minister of finance, Cavaco E. Silva, spoke during the afternoon session. He began his speech by analyzing the country's present economic situation, referring to the 1979 indicators:

[Begin Silva recording] In 1979 production increased by only 2.5 percent. Private consumption remained at the same level. Investment probably decreased by 1 percent. Unemployment [word indistinct]. Deterioration of the environment was not stopped. Inequalities in the distribution of wealth increased. There was no improvement in meeting the social needs of the people. [end recording]

This panorama, which according to some circles is in answer to Ramalho Eanes' speech during the swearing-in ceremony of this government, can be augumented by another passage in which the minister dismisses as of little relevance the results achieved by the previous governments regarding the current accounts balance and the balance of payments:

[Begin Silva recording] There is little comfort to be taken in the fact that the latest estimates indicate a surplus, I repeat, a surplus in the current accounts balance worth around $100 million, and a surplus in the balance of payments of over $1 billion, or in the fact that as a result of the increase in the price of gold, the Bank of Portugal's reserves were worth around $10.4 billion at the end of 1979, with gold valued at the average price of the past 3 months. [end recording]

Continuing to review the negative factors of the present situation and (?breaking down) many of the known indicators, Cavaco e Silva said that, up to the present, our country had not had an economic policy in the true sense of the word.

It is bearing this in mind that he promised, as of now, adoption of measures integrated in and coherent with an overall plan aimed at overcoming the negative effects of the present situation and launching anew the Portuguese economy:

[Begin Silva recording] The government will accept the challenge of expanding the Portuguese economy and lowering the rate of price increases when there is a significant decrease in both economic growth and the rate of inflation in the Western world. The government will try to contradict the predictions made by the OECD last November, according to which the growth of production in Portugal in 1980 would be less than in 1979 and the rate of inflation would increase. [end recording]

The speech made by the minister led to statements from the Socialist and Communist benches, the most expressive of which was the one made by [Communist] Bital Moreira who, referring to the economic indicators and the analysis mentioned by the minister, leveled severe criticism at the parties which support the government because, he said, these results are the consequence of policies dictated by the IMF, which those parties supported. Now, he said, those parties are complaining about the present situation.

CULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS, CABINET RESHUFFLED

LD171010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The resignation of Minister for Culture Manuel Clavero Arevalo is reported in today's official state gazette. However, the almost certain appointment of Ricardo de la Cierva as the new culture minister is not reported. The cabinet reshuffle includes Rafael Arias-Salgado who becomes assistant minister to the prime minister as coordinator of political affairs. Pedro Perez Llorca takes over the Ministry for Relations With the Cortes while retaining his present post as minister for the presidency. The autonomous radio and television organization and state media become the responsibility of the State Secretariat for Information.

UCD Decision Precipitates Resignation

LD162132 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The subject of regional autonomy (?is the main news) after the meeting yesterday of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Executive Committee. One of the immediate consequences of the agreements adopted yesterday by the government party was the resignation of Culture Minister Manuel Clavero Arevalo. Mr Clavero, according to an EFE news agency report, submitted his resignation today to Prime Minister Suarez because of the position adopted by the UCD in connection with Andalusian autonomy.

In its meeting yesterday the government party decided to propose abstention in the Andalusian autonomy referendum which will be held on 28 February. This decision raises the possibility that Andalusian autonomy will not be approved by the majority of voters as established in the Constitution. Therefore, according to the Constitution, 5 years would have to pass before another vote could be held. The government, following the resolution of the autonomy of the Basque country and Catalonia, has opted for a slow approach to the problems of self-government of the other Spanish regions.

In legal terms, the UCD has turned to Article 143 of the Constitution instead of Article 151, which until now had been the main guideline for the autonomy processes. However, this ruling party decision does not only affect Andalusia. According to the document approved yesterday by the UCD Executive Committee, which was made public this evening, the government party will favor abstention or blank votes in the autonomy referendums planned under Article 151 of the Constitution. This position of the centrist party essentially means the very probable freezing of autonomy for 5 years. In its document the UCD states that the very complex transformation of a very heavily centralized state to an autonomous one cannot be speedily realized without high economic and social costs. The UCD document also points out that some political groups mistakenly see the subject of autonomy as an assault on the state and as a solution to economic, social and cultural problems from which some Spanish regions suffer.

PCE's AZCARATE HITS 'HASTE TO BURY EUROCOMMUNISM'

LD151553 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Jan 80 p 12 LD

[Article by PCE International Section chief Manuel Azcarate: "For Spain, Eurocommunism Is More Necessary Than Ever"]

[Text] Certain media are trying to bury Eurocommunism using the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan as a pretext. To this end and to denounce as "ambiguous" the Eurocommunists' attitudes, voluntarist distortions have been committed: [paragraph continues]

The PCE's position has been clear; its Executive Committee "has been anxious to make public its condemnation of the intervention by Soviet troops in Afghanistan," considering "that the entry by troops of one country into another violates the principles of sovereignty and independence and contributes to greater tension in international relations, creating new threats to world peace. The fact that, at other times, certain imperialist powers have used similar methods to those we condemn today does not constitute an excuse for what has happened." Where is the ambiguity then?

Faced by the crisis of capitalism, Eurocommunism's raison d'etre was to open the democratic road to socialism and to formulate the concept, the plan of a socialism within freedom.

But in these moments of transition between the seventies and the eighties, international problems are becoming extremely serious. We are facing the threat--especially after the NATO decisions, imposed by U.S. pressure despite strong European reluctance--of a new arms race on the old continent. We are facing the "oil crisis" with all its consequences and the threat that the most aggressive imperialist sectors will resort to military and colonialist methods to put a brake on the sensational awakening of peoples who yesterday were still slaves but today are determined to become masters of their destinies and of their wealth. One could easily cite other aspects. But it is evident that, in this international situation characterized by a heightening of tension and an accumulation of dangers, sending troops into Afghanistan helps to make matters worse, to create new zones of tension and to cause new threats to coexistence and peace.

The United States hastened to freeze ratification of the SALT II treaty (even if the Senate had already adopted a negative attitude before the events in Afghanistan). At the same time it adopted measures aimed at worsening the USSR's economic situation, the effect of which will doubtless be to harden positions.... The progress achieved on the road to detente after years of efforts has been wiped out at a stroke. We are on the road back to cold war.

The European left devotes itself to preventing such a process from starting. Must we spell out that we are in a very different situation from that of the fifties. The crisis of bipolarization is real, despite the reactivation of confrontations between the military blocs. The dangers threatening us are grave. But equally, new factors exist which can help us out of the tunnel. Above all, there is the importance of the nonalined movement with its decisive weight in the United Nations.

Another fundamental subject is Europe's role: The need for Western Europe to place itself outside the logic of blocs is more apparent than ever. Europe must take initiatives which open the way to negotiation and to a realistic examination of the problems and contradictions. It must divine concrete solutions capable of reestablishing the UN principles and permitting the search for new forms of security based on the reduction and not the increase of armaments.

To accomplish that, the European left would have to reject the temptation to revert to an alinement based on bloc politics and would have to succeed in "playing politics," affecting events and influencing reality. And one condition of this success is precisely the strengthening of Eurocommunism, not only, as some claim, by adopting a critical attitude to the USSR but, far more than that, by having the capacity for elaboration, initiative and dialog with the progressive forces, to struggle against this new international order. Is not this haste in some quarters to bury Eurocomminism due precisely to the fact that it is more necessary than ever for the peace and progress of peoples?

FINLAND

VAYRYNEN, OLESEN DISCUSS AFGHAN CRISIS, NATO PLANS

LD151021 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 9 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Hagen Cumlet RITZAUS bureau/NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU Helsinki dispatch: "Mild Finnish Criticism of Soviet Union"]

[Text] Finland partially broke its official silence over the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan during the official visit of Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen on Monday and Tuesday.

Finnish Foreign Minister Vaake Vayrynen indirectly appealed to the great neighbor to the east, the Soviet Union, to exercise restraint. A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official in Helsinki, speaking in a press interview, described the situation as "a very, very serious superpower conflict which it would be best for the small countries to keep out of."

Must Think Again

Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary Keijo Korhonen, regarded as a confidant of President Urho Kekkonen, said that countries like Finland must think twice before reacting officially in particularly serious situations, indicating in the interview that the Afghan situation is particularly serious.

Drawing a parallel with "other crisis situations which have recently aroused concern in Finland and among the world community," Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen said in Helsinki Monday evening, during a dinner speech for his Danish guest, that Finland "hopes for a swift deescalation and stabilization...to prevent the international political atmosphere from being further exacerbated."

Political observers believe this to be the clearest expression yet of the Finnish attitude to the Soviet military intervention in Islamic Afghanistan.

Hitherto the Finnish Government has outwardly merely noted Moscow's promises that the Soviet troops will be withdrawan when "the situation permits."

Caution

The Finnish Foreign Ministry's caution over the invasion of Afghanistan should be viewed against the background of Finnish neutrality which has developed around the 1948 friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

Following the talks with his Finnish host, Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen told journalists that both countries expressed "great concern over recent developments in the field of security policy, and there was no great optimism concerning adequate progress in disarmament efforts such as has been generally seen in recent years."

Kjeld Olesen directed his comments about the worrisome developments at no particular target, but observers discerned a reference to the invasion of Afghanistan and the U.S. shelving of the final Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union.

NATO Decision

The NATO decision to acquire new medium-range nuclear missiles which, in certain circumstances, would be intended for targets in East Europe was also mentioned during the foreign ministers' meeting. On several occasions Finland has strongly criticized the NATO nuclear modernization plans, which Helsinki believes could endanger international peace.

At a final press conference in Helsinki on Tuesday, Kjeld Olesen said that the two countries both want the Afghan crisis resolved primarily under UN direction.

Denmark and Finland believe that the current tense situation could complicate the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid later in the year. But the Danish foreign minister emphasized that none of the 35 countries participating, including the United States and the Soviet Union, has ruled out the Madrid meeting because of the Afghan crisis or for any other reason.

Norway Stepping Up Its Readiness

Norwegian defense has stepped up its readiness on account of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, ADRESSEAVISEN wrote on Tuesday.

"In the tense situation which has arisen over the Soviet forces' move into Afghanistan, the defense authorities have implemented certain measures and will increase these to the extent required by changes in the situation," according to a statement from the Norwegian High Command.

Civil Defense Has Not Been Expanded

In a crisis, an interdepartmental committee would be called together for consultations. The situation in Afghanistan has not yet made it necessary to assemble the committee.

CP REPORT QUESTIONS SOVIET POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151153 London MORNING STAR in English 15 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 LD

["Major extracts" of report by Jack Woddis, head of the British Communist Party's International Department, to the party's Executive Committee "this weekend"]

[Text] Recent events in Afghanistan raise fundamental questions of political principle.

Ever since its foundation our party has struggled for the interests of the working people and for peace, in solidarity with all struggles throughout the world for democracy, national liberation and socialism. We take our stand on that basis.

We express our complete solidarity with the Afghan people's democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution.

But we express our disagreement with the intervention of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and call for their withdrawal.

And we will oppose with all our strength the efforts of the British and U.S. governments to exploit the situation to increase international tension, step up the arms race, and create new bases in Asia and the Middle East for imperialist adventures.

Since April 27, 1978, with considerable assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Afghan people have made important changes in their country. Particularly important have been the ending of feudal debts, the carrying through of land reform, and the decree ending social inequality between men and women, and abolishing the feudal bride price. Economic planning has begun, and trade unions have been established. Over 600 new schools and colleges have been opened, and one million enrolled in literacy classes.

Difficulties

The attempt to implement these far-reaching changes has been made in the face of many difficulties, aggravated by long-standing and deep divisions among the leaders of the revolutionary movement itself. These differences were expressed particularly in the personalities of Nur Mohammad Taraki, Hafizollah Amin and Babrak Karmal, all of whom were associated for many years in the revolutionary movement, especially after the formation of the People's Democratic Party in 1965.

Following the national democratic revolution of April 27, 1978, Taraki became president and prime minister, Babrak Karmal deputy prime minister and Amin deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Shortly afterwards, Babrak Karmal was demoted and sent as ambassador to Prague, to be subsequently accused of high treason. Amin later became prime minister.

Some months later Taraki was killed and Amin became president. Now Amin has been killed and Babrak Karmal has been made president. Amin, after the killing of Taraki, accused the latter of personal rule and mass repression, and announced the release of the political prisoners.

Prisoners

Now, after Amin's death, similar charges are made against Amin, and thousands of Amin's political prisoners are being released.

While we in no way expect revolutionary processes in Afghanistan--or in other developing countries--to follow similar patterns to those in bourgeois democracies, we cannot but express our concern at the course events have taken. The explanations given provide no basis for a serious scientific analysis, and they carry no conviction. This is true also regarding the overthrow of the Amin government.

The serious divisions among the revolutionary forces have undoubtedly been aggravated by an elitist and putschist tendency in the movement. This approach is indicated, for example, in the official biography of Taraki, published in Kabul on August 23, 1978. There it is claimed that, on the basis of the specific conditions in Afghanistan, Taraki "found a short cut for wresting political power" by winning over the army and bringing it under the "party command and instructions."

Political and ideological differences in the revolutionary leadership have been largely settled not by democratic debate and mass involvement, but by decisions taken at the top, and, above all, by an apparent reliance on armed force, again at the top. This elitist and militarist trend runs right through the official history of the April Revolution, as published by the political department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The entire story revolves around winning over the young officers in the armed forces and preparing for a military coup. Only at the very end are the people mentioned--and even here it is simply a reference to the people having "welcomed the revolution with great enthusiasm" as soon as "the news spread far and wide."

There is no doubt that the people were involved in struggles over a number of years before the April Revolution. There were strikes, marches, mass demonstrations, and big public meetings. The revolution itself was preceded by a huge funeral procession of 10,000 people in honour of one of the leaders of the People's Democratic Party who had been killed by the former Daud regime. Yet there is none of these actions by the people in the official pamphlet on the revolution, nor in Taraki's official biography.

It is clear, nevertheless, that the revolution was popularly received, that it had progressive aims, and that it ushered in a period of profound anti-feudal changes in Afghan society.

Dangers

Yet it was accompanied by an elitist tendency that carried with it serious dangers, and which we have seen present in anti-feudal and anti-imperialist movements in other developing countries.

It is against Marxist principles to argue that work to win over army officers should be the main basis of revolutionary activity, on the incorrect grounds that, with their access to arms, officers will be able to settle the question of political power more swiftly and decisively. These putschist views lead to a neglect of work among the people.

The seizure of power under the leadership of people with such views results, after establishing a new government, in a continuation of the same error. Thus, there develops a tendency to govern by administrative measures from on top and a failure to involve the mass of people in the revolutionary process. Power can be seized by a coup, but a social revolution requires mass participation and the building of political organisation at the grass roots.

Weaknesses in involving the people in political action complicated the second major problem which the Afghan revolution faced--namely that of coping with internal opposition.

First, there has been a conservative tendency, understandably resistant to the land reform and the changes in the position of women. Secondly, there has been an organised counter-revolution which has taken advantage of the backwardness and conservatism of sections of the people.

The counter-revolution has its main base among landlords, rich peasants, and others with vested interests in the old regime. It was also able to exploit the mistakes of the Taraki and Amin governments, especially in the handling of the land reform and the treatment of Moslems. Rumours of land collectivisation and anxieties over religious matters created resistance to the government, even when there may have been less substance to these fears then some reports claim.

Internal opposition and counter-revolution found ready allies across the borders in Iran and Pakistan--and this has constituted the third major problem facing the Afghan people's revolution. The border with Pakistan has created particular difficulties, since the Baluchi and Pushtu people live on both sides of the frontier. Pakistan and Iranian authorities have both given backing to the Afghan counter-revolution, including arming bands of people to cross the border and take up armed struggle against the Afghan Government.

Imperialism

The major external factor, however, has been United States imperialism. Its agents have no doubt been working overtime to encourage the Pakistan Government to use its territory as a training ground and base for armed bands to launch attacks into Afghanistan. The Chinese Government, too, has been assisting with arming and training these bands, according to reports in the press which China has not denied.

Since the tribal and ethnic origins of people on both sides of the Afghan and Pakistani frontiers are similar, and since many have crossed into Pakistan as refugees following the revolution in Afghanistan, foreign invaders and internal counter-revolutionaries are often indistinguishable. But to defeat the counter-revolution and the bandit attacks from across the frontiers required the utmost mobilisation of the Afghan people.

It is in the context of the problems of the Afghan people's revolution which we present here that we have to assess the intervention of armed forces of the Soviet Union.

In principle, an independent government has the right to ask for military assistance from another state if it considers itself in danger from an external threat. In such cases, the state which is asked for aid has a right to respond. In fact, this right is provided for in article 51 of the United Nations Charter. But such a response should only be made when those making the appeal have a clearly established right to do so, and when the external threat is apparent to all and of such a character as to make military assistance necessary.

Whether external military assistance, even when justified, is the best solution, or whether it is not preferable, in the given circumstances, to use the United Nations, to call on the peoples of the world to act to deter aggression, is a matter of judgment. Some comrades argue that to cite the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of another country is to place abstract principles of legalities before the necessities of the world-wide struggle against imperialism.

But to discard principles is what we expect from the capitalist class and from opportunists, not from communists. The principles which guide us are not demagogic trimmings to be tossed aside whenever it suits us.

On the contrary, they are the product of years of struggle by the working class and are enunciated as principles to be followed precisely because long experience has confirmed their validity and the need to adhere to them. It is inconsistent for comrades to argue that theoretically they are for the principle of non-intervention but that, when it comes to practice, they are against it.

Right from the days of the October Revolution Lenin enunciated the idea of peaceful co-existence, based on the non-use of military force to settle differences between states, and adherence to non-intervention by any state in the internal affairs of another state.

Leaders of the Soviet Union have argued over the years for these ideas. Peaceful co-existence, they have stressed, "presupposes an obligation on the part of all states to desist from violating each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty in any form and under any pretext whatsoever."

Co-existence

"The principle of peaceful co-existence signifies a renunciation of interference in the internal affairs of other countries with the object of altering their system of government or mode of life or for any other motives."

The main document adopted by the world communist conference, Moscow, 1969, asserts that: "The defence of peace is inseparably linked with the struggle to compel the imperialists to accept peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, which demands observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial inviolability of every state, big and small, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the rights of every people to freely decide their social, economic and political system, and the settlement of outstanding international issues by political means through negotiation."

The document of the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe, Berlin, 1976, develops this same point. It states that the "ever more comprehensive implementation of the principles of peaceful co-existence creates more favourable conditions of struggle for democratic and socialist transformation in the capitalist countries. It creates more favourable conditions for carrying out the programmes for the economic, social and political development of the socialist countries."

It is therefore entirely wrong to argue that those who battle for peaceful co-existence and for the implementation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries are somehow abandoning class positions. On the contrary, the struggle of working people everywhere demands that they impose these principles on the imperialists, who have always tried to trample on them and dominate the whole world. The imperialists constantly violate this principle if they can, as they have shown in Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Lebanon, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, and many other places.

Solidarity

That is why the principle of the non-interference is a weapon of working people everywhere against imperialist intrigue and aggression. It is a principle around which solidarity on the widest and most effective scale can be mobilised.

Any violation of this principle by a socialist country can only play into the hands of the imperialists, of the enemies of national and social liberation, of the enemies of peace and detente.

With the considerations of principle which we examine here in mind, we have to consider the actual events in Afghanistan. In this connection, too, the question as to who invited the Soviet Union to send in its military forces is an important matter.

A broadcast over Kabul radio on Friday, December 28, stated that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, "taking into account the continuing and broadening interference and provocations of the external enemies of Afghanistan and the need to defend the gains of the April Revolution" had requested help "including military aid" from the Soviet Union. This request for military aid was made, according to the broadcast, in keeping with the treaty of friendship, good neighbourhood and cooperation signed by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on December 5, 1978.

It added that such aid had been "previously repeatedly requested from the Government of the Soviet Union." Soviet spokesmen have made the same point. Soviet military aid, they say, was exclusively to prevent outside intervention.

Requests

If there had been repeated previous requests, these must have come from the Amin government, and even possibly from the previous Taraki government--but apparently they were not responded to. No statement by the Soviet authorities or the new government has explained what new external dangers to Afghanistan arose in the week commencing December 24 to make necessary the sending of Soviet military aid which had previously been refused. Further, if Amin repeatedly requested Soviet aid, is it the kind of action one would associate with a man who is now accused by his successor, Babrak Karmal, of heading what Babrak's foreign minister has described as "bloody fascist regime?" (United Nations January 6, 1980).

To argue that Amin's pursuit of a sectarian, dogmatic course, especially toward those of Moslem belief, and his harsh repression of political opponents, had alienated popular support and left his government in a weak and isolated position is one thing. But to charge him with being a U.S. agent is another. It is not credible that a man who is accused of having plotted with the U.S. to betray his country should have "repeatedly requested" Soviet military aid.

Questions are being asked about the timing of the Soviet intervention and its relationship to the coup that toppled Amin. As early as December 22 press reports in the West mentioned the Soviet Union "continuing to reinforce its combat forces inside Afghanistan and on its Afghan border." (TIMES, December 22, 1979).

On Thursday, December 27, the press was reporting a "big airlift" of Soviet troops into Afghanistan as having taken place on December 25 or 26. In fact the U.S. made an official protest about these movements at the time.

Reports

Yet all the reports of the overthrow of Amin make it clear that it took place on December 27, that is after the capitalist press had reported a "big airlift" of Soviet troops. There is no information available to explain how Babrak Karmal, a wanted man accused of high treason, was able to return to Afghanistan, organise his forces, and carry out the coup against Amin. Nor is it known when he returned from exile. There is certainly no indication that the overthrow and execution of Amin involved any mass action by the people.

The harshness of the Amin regime was a problem for the Afghan people to resolve, as were all the accumulated problems of the country. They do not justify Soviet military intervention.

Help to a sovereign government is one thing. Military intervention in the affairs of another state to effect a change of government is another.

We are opposed to such an action because it is against the principle of our movement, it is a blow to national sovereignty and national independence, and it brings new problems in the struggle for detente and disarmament.

But it is sheer hypocrisy for Carter and Thatcher to pose as defenders of national sovereignty and democratic liberties. The imperialists are past masters in intervention. All their sympathies lie with the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

It is hypocritical, too, for China to protest, in view of its brutal aggression against Vietnam, its open backing to fascism in Chile and to the enemies of national liberation in Angola, and, more immediately pertinent, its support to the counter-revolutionary forces in Afghanistan itself.

We fully understand that the Soviet decision to intervene was not taken lightly. Not only was the Soviet Union concerned to support the Afghan people's struggle. Imperialism, with the aid of China, is working to strengthen its global positions.

There has been the NATO decision to place new nuclear missiles in Europe. There have been U.S. threats to Iran, and continuing crisis in the Middle East. There has been a scandalous hostile campaign against Vietnam and Kampuchea. And all this has been accompanied by renewed talk by Western government spokesmen about "negotiating from strength."

In this atmosphere, the Soviet Union has understandably been particularly concerned about her security. Faced with a renewed imperialist policy of threats and arms build up, the Soviet Union is bound to be concerned by events in a neighbouring state such as Afghanistan.

But military intervention in the circumstances we have described cannot be justified and does not assist in the struggle to achieve world peace and aid national liberation. On the contrary, going against the principle of non-interference in other countries plays into the hands of the enemies of detente.

The Western powers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation.

The deliberate decision to put the ratification of SALT II on the shelf, the offer to send arms to Pakistan, the joint military talks between China and the United States, Carrington's tour of countries in the Middle East and western Asia, the U.S. cancellation of grain deliveries to the Soviet Union and other steps being contemplated by the imperialists, expose the hollowness of their pretensions.

The British labour and progressive movement must not allow the enemies of peace and social progress to make hypocritical use of the events in Afghanistan in order to wreck detente and face the world with new war dangers.

There must be a renewed campaign to stop the placing of the new missiles in Western Europe, including Britain; campaigning for the ratification of SALT II; pressing the government for new negotiations with the Soviet Union for mutual arms reductions in Europe; and progress towards world disarmament.

GILMOUR: GOVERNMENT HAS NO 'FINAL VIEW' ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD161618 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The British Government has "not yet reached a firm final view" about a possible boycott of this year's Moscow Olympic games following Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour told the Commons today. He made his comments during question-time in answer to Leicester West Labour MP Mr Greville Janner, who asked what sanctions were being taken as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "In particular," Mr Janner suggested "the possible cancellation or removal of the Olympic games from Moscow."

Sir Ian told him: "The government here has not yet reached a firm final view." But he stressed the International Olympic Committee and the British Olympic Association were, of course, independent bodies. Sir Ian said the Olympic question had been discussed at yesterday's NATO meeting but not at the EEC Council of Ministers meeting he had attended.

Mr Toby Jessel (Conservative, Twickenham) urged the government to make a special effort to have further talks about the question of whether the Olympic games should be held at a venue other than Moscow. He wanted to see if Sir Ian's European counterparts felt the same way, even if this meant postponing the games. "Surely the disappointment which would be felt by a few thousand athletes must be seen as a minor matter compared with the possible effect upon Russian public opinion that withdrawal would have which might help to prevent a third world war," Mr Jessel said.

Sir Ian replied that all possible measures related to Afghanistan would be considered in Rome next week at the EEC Council of Ministers meeting. "I appreciate the advantages of another place being found although you will be aware that there are many difficulties about such a thing as the notice is so very short," he told MPs.

CALLAGHAN ADVISES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON MOOD OF U.S.

LD161936 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1811 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[By PA political staff]

[Text] James Callaghan tonight acted as a go-between for the United States and the Soviet Union over the worsening relations between the two superpowers and said that the motives of Russia were "no longer trusted" after the Afghanistan invasion. The Labour leader met Soviet envoy in London Mr Nikolay Lunkov for 45 minutes at the Commons today to pass on to him impressions from his visit to the United States. Mr Callaghan returned yesterday.

Mr Callaghan told the ambassador he had three conversations with President Carter during his visit. He said the President and U.S. opinion was "deeply opposed" to the Soviet invasion and it would be wrong of the Russians to think this opposition would quickly die away--only the withdrawal of Soviet troops would allow an improvement in relations between America and Russia.

Mr Callaghan said there was no jingoistic spirit in the U.S., but rather a belief that the balance of power in the area has been disturbed. America, he said, would now try and increase its influence in the area. Part of this would mean strengthening relations with Pakistan, and any violation of the independence of Pakistan would bring "the most serious consequences." President Carter still wants Congress to ratify SALT II, Mr Callaghan told the Soviet ambassador, and to continue talks on arms limitation--but the Americans believed that detente had been damaged.

Mr Callaghan told Mr Lunkov that President Carter was "calm, determined and relaxed" because of the "inner strength and conviction" he felt over the issue. He also said that President Carter was "reluctant to draw the conclusion" that the Afghanistan invasion meant a return to the cold war. On Iran Mr Callaghan said the U.S. was very cool on the crisis, but if any harm came to any of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, American public opinion could force the administration "to take steps which could have the most serious consequences." Mr Callaghan told the ambassador that there must be no violation of the independence of Pakistan, or of Yugoslavia, whose aged leader President Tito's health is now causing acute anxiety.

Ambassador Lunkov said that the only concern of the Soviet Union was over incursions from outside into Afghanistan. When this had ended, the Soviet troops would be pulled out. Mr Lunkov said Afghanistan would publish shortly details of these incursions. There had been several earlier requests for help from the Afghanistan Government, the ambassador said. He said Pakistan had "nothing to fear" from the Soviet Union and he also said there was no reason for "speculation" over Yugoslavia--he asked Mr Callaghan why the question of Yugoslavia had come up.

Mr Callaghan replied that "people no longer trust the motives of the USSR." Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Peter Shore who was also at the meeting told Mr Lunkov that the world had "awakened with a sense of shock" to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

DAILY TELEGRAPH CALLS FOR OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD161157 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jan 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "A Friends' Olympics"]

[Text] The response of Mr Carter to the Soviet putsch in Afghanistan has been altogether better and more formidable than past experience would have lead one to expect. Perhaps Mr Carter, a genuine idealist, is more shocked than are the case-hardened cynics. He is now looking at further detailed steps and the issue of withdrawal from the Moscow Olympics is now being seriously canvassed. The answer should be an emphatic affirmative. The capital of an offending, war-exporting state is a disgraceful venue for a fraternal gathering of all the nations. Withdrawal would have the maximum political effect inside Russia itself. The investment in these games has been a political and emotional investment, aimed at asserting Soviet respectability in the eyes of the Western mugs, and, at the same time, something of a glory ride. Critics and difficult people have been swept administratively out of the capital. Non-existent facilities like restaurants have been conjured into existence. Moscow has been prepared rather as the prison camp in Solzhenitsyn's story. "The Smile of the Buddha" was furnished and equipped for the visit of a foolish American visitor.

The Soviets are far more sensitive to loss of prestige and face, for all their men and missiles, than we realise. Absence would underline very simply the anger of other governments and their taste in company. How would we go about it? First steps should be taken to organise what might be called a friends' Olympics, drawing probably on the facilities and stadia already available in Canada, a civilised country with many friends in the Third World. With luck, if we move fast it should be possible to bring together North America, Moslem, European and many South American countries at least. With a little effort the Soviets could be left with a spartakiad for their own inmates and appendages. We should all like to see Mr Coe run faster than anybody else at his distance. He can as like do that in Montreal as in the city which contains the Lubyanka. Incidentally the symbol of the Moscow games, a toy everywhere on sale, is Mishka the bear. They have bears in Canada, but they were not, like Mishka, manufactured in prison camps.

TFSC SPOKESMAN SCORES ABSTENTION ON UN AFGHAN VOTE

TA161756 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 16 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A spokesman for the Turkish Federated State ofCyprus has said that the abstention by the Greek Cypriot representative on the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan did not represent the views of the Turkish Cypriot community. The spokesman said that the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations was representing only the Greek Cypriot community and not the whole of Cyprus as the Greek Cypriots were claiming. The spokesman recalled that the Greek Cypriots had usurped the Turkish Cypriot rights in the Government of Cyprus by force of arms and Greek Cypriots, in the guise of representative of the legal Government of Cyprus, were voicing only the thoughts of the Greek Cypriots. The spokesman stressed that it was high time that the world, especially the Muslim countries, understood this fact and worked for the granting of the right of speech to the Turkish Cypriot community in such important subjects with the aim of learning the real view of the whole of Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU MEETS AMBASSADORS, DISCUSSES FAMAGUSTA

NC161855 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, today received individually U.S. Ambassador Stone, Soviet Ambassador Astavin, British High Commissioner Rhodes, French Ambassador Olivier and PRC Ambassador Cao. The president's meetings with the ambassadors of the permanent members of the Security Council concerned the Famagusta issue.

ARCHBISHOP KHRISOSTOMOS RETURNS FROM ATHENS VISIT

NC161457 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Archbishop Khrisostomos, accompanied by Justice Minister Mr Mikhailidhis, returned from Athens this afternoon. In a statement at Larnaca Airport, his beatitude said that in all the contacts he had with the relgious and political leadership of Greece as well as with the Greek people, he found that they all feel the debt of warm support toward Cypriot Hellenism.

His beatitude added: what must be stressed is that Prime Minister Mr Karamanlis as well as the other political leaders have pointed out the need for unity in Cypriot Hellenism and its leadership around the line that we must follow in our struggle. He also stressed that without this unity and rigid adherence to the line, it is impossible to succeed in our efforts. His beatitude was received at Larnaca Airport by the members of the Holy See, the deputy minister of education and other officials.

SPOKESMAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON TURKISH CYPRIOT PENSIONS

NC161255 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Answering a question today, the government spokesman said that Mr Denktas' statement on the measures announced by President Kiprianou for a rapprochement of the two communities is being studied by the government. He added: Particularly with regard to Mr Denktas' statement about a transitional government, no such question exists; the government's views on this are well known.

Answering another question, the government spokesman said that there are 1,650 Turkish Cypriots entitled to a pension from the social insurance fund and that 172 of them are receiving their pension regularly, an annual expenditure of 44,000 pounds. The spokesman said when the remaining 1,478 Turkish Cypriots begin drawing pensions the total expenditure will be 476,000 pounds per year.

In connection with the procedure that must be followed to enable the Turkish Cypriots to draw their pension and to qualify for the social insurance fund, the spokesman said that the Ministry of Labor is preparing a pertinent proposal to be submitted tomorrow to the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval.

The spokesman also said that there are 264 Turkish Cypriot retired civil servants who have been receiving pensions totalling 241,180 pounds per year. He added: In addition, 130 widows of Turkish Cypriot civil servants are drawing pensions totalling 3,159 pounds per year.

TFSC MINISTER 'READY TO DISCUSS' RAPPROCHEMENT MEASURES

TA161124 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 16 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Turkish Cypriot Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus favors every attempt and development that will provide for the peaceful coexistence of the two ethnic communities in Cyrpus. Cagatay was addressing villagers at Balalan [Platanissos] in Magusa [Famagusta] last night.

Commenting on the measures announced by Greek Cypriot administration leader Spiros Kiprianou for rapprochement between the two communities in Cyprus, Cagatay said the Turkish Cypriot side was ready to discuss the announced proposals. Cagatay added that the necessary directives have been given to concerned authorities to make preparations regarding the announced proposals. Cagatay pointed out that it was imperative for the equality of the two ethnic communities in Cyprus to be recognized so that the Turkish Cypriot community could live in peaceful coexistence with the Greek Cypriots.

Referring to the latest price hikes, Cagatay said that in making the move our economic situation had been considered as a whole from the standpoint of the social realities.

LISSARIDHIS SCORES KARAMANLIS' RAPPROCHEMENT MEASURES

NC170835 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 17 Jan 80 pp 1,3 NC

[Excerpts] Speaking at a conference of EDEK cadres in Nicosia, Dr Lissaridhis analyzed the resolutions of the socialist party and recent developments. Among other things Dr Lissaridhis said: The imperialists' growing aggressiveness in our region; their turn toward cold war directions; their even greater assistance to Turkey; and their overt and covert, external and internal pressure for further concessions and adjustment of the facts of occupation create substantive dangers for our national cause.

Although the assumption is that the axis of our international policy is to convince the world that Turkish intransigence destroys every effort for dialog and that measures should be adopted to pressure Turkey, our passive attitude has led us in every case to the opposite position. Thus, we are being pressured for further concessions as if it is our stand that impedes the resumption of a substantive dialog.

It is regrettable that the prime minister of Greece, instead of intensifying his criticism of Turkey and internationally stressing the need for pressuring Turkey to bend its intransigence, suggests new proposals, as if the existing ones are outdated. It is even more regrettable when this is linked with the attempt to gain Greece's return to NATO, because Greece should not have been asked to pay anything for this. Greece must insist on the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, which are equipped with NATO weapons and which are holding Cyprus territory--as a result of which Greece withdrew from NATO's military wing.

Dr Lissaridhis proceeded with a detailed analysis of the resolutions of the third congress and with the need to adopt a clear line that will be based on principles. He also stressed the need for the people's unity based on this line of struggle. He said that EDEK would work for the adoption of a concrete program for our national issue and for a short term program of socioeconomic measures. The people are fully conscious of these conditions, and they are increasingly turning in this direction.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY TO TEMPORARILY STOP GOVERNMENT CRITICISM

NC121827 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 12 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The leader of the opposition Democratic Rally, Mr Kliridhis, has announced that he is to suspend, for the time being, his strong criticism of the government.

Speaking at a party meeting in Xylotymvou, Mr Kliridhis said this was in view of the new crisis around Cyrpus and the dangers created by recent international developments. He said he would wait to see whether the government would prepare a new plan of action and invite party leaders to discuss it.

Mr Kliridhis also said he would be prepared to return to the National Council of the government followed this line and took steps to establish real unity on the home front.

Deadline Set

NC170632 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 17 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, the leader of the opposition [Democratic] Rally Party, has told President Kiprianou that his offer for a "political truce" will come to a halt if by the end of the month the president does not present to the party leaders for their consideration a comprehensive plan for the handling of the Cyprus problem.

The announcement was made by Mr Kliridhis in a comment on the speech of Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis, who had welcomed Mr Kliridhis' response to the suggestion he returns to the National Council. "Despite the fact that, according to Mr Kliridhis' claim, there are still obstacles in the way, his decision to follow a policy of detente helps improve the internal political climate", Mr Rolandhis said.

However, Mr Kliridhis took exception to the word "detente" used by Mr Rolandhis saying it could give the wrong impression that the "severe criticism of errors of the government" which he exercises as opposition was responsible for "internal tension". But, Mr Kliridhis goes on, tension is not caused by the criticism exercised within the accepted limitations of a democratic regime on the part of the opposition for the sake of telling people about the mistakes of the government, but is caused by the serious mistakes caused by the government.

The Rally leader proceeded to reveal that during his meeting with President Kiprianou he made it clear that "the waiving of severe criticism against the government on questions of handling of the Cyprus problem" would last only until the end of the current month "to find out if the government will submit a written comprehensive plan on handling of the Cyprus problem to the party leaders for consideration and discussion and (to find out) if the government shall proceed to the required measures to ensure true and catholic unity. "I explained to the president my views about the measures I would expect to be taken by the government", Mr Kliridhis statement concludes.

SOVIET DELEGATION DUE IN ATHENS TO DISCUSS TRADE

AT161335 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 16 Jan 80 AT

[Text] A Soviet delegation is due in Athens in a few days for meetings on trade transactions. In the meantime, Trade Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos received yesterday the head of the Soviet trade delegation in Athens with whom he discussed the need for expansion and development of trade transactions between the two countries.

The minister particularly stressed the need for larger purchases of raisins and tobacco by the Soviet Union, which would contribute to the improvement of the balance of payments between the two countries which at present is unbalanced at the expense of Greece. The Soviet representative stated he will make every possible effort in order to increase Soviet purchases from Greece.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINES INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS ON BALKANS

AT161940 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Jan 80 AT

[Text] International developments in conjunction with the Balkan situation were examined at a meeting today at the Political Office chaired by Prime Minister Karamanlis. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Rallis, National Defense Minister Averof, Deputy National Defense Minister Davos and other officials. In a statement issued after the meeting it was stressed that international developments and the situation in the Balkans, together with possible repercussions on the Balkans and Greece from these developments, were examined during the meeting.

CYPRIOT ARCHBISHOP LEAVES ATHENS; MISSION SUCCESSFUL

AT161310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 16 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Cyprus Archbiship Khrisostomos left Athens at 1030 GMT today. He was seen off at the airport by a representative of the archbishop of Athens and by Cyprus ambassador to Athens, Khatzimiltis. Speaking at Ellinikon Airport prior to his departure the archbishop of Cyprus expressed thanks for having the opportunity to express the sentiments of Cypriot Hellenism to the Hellenists of Greece during his contacts both with officials and private citizens in Greece.

At the same time, he stressed, he had the opportunity to express these sentiments and what Cypriot Hellenism expects from both the leaders and the people of Greece. In conclusion he said he believed that the contacts he had in Greece resulted in the success of his mission.

DAVOS APPOINTED DEPUTY NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER

AT161225 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 15 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Retired General Ioannis Davos was sworn in as deputy national defense minister this afternoon. Until recently Davos held the position of chief of the National Defense General Staff. Davos replaces Deputy National Defense Minister Ioannis Katsadhimas who asked to be relieved of his duties. The swearing in ceremony was conducted in the presence of President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos and by the metropolitan bishop of Dhodhoni, Khrisostomos. Prime Minister Karamanlis also attended the short ceremony.

PRESS CONSIDERS TURKISH ROLE IN IRAN, AFGHAN EVENTS

HURRIYET Urges Noninvolvement

NC140831 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 11 Jan 80 p 3 NC

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "This Time It Is Difficult...."]

[Text] Certain things that could affect the fate of Turkey are happening in Ankara. Prime Minister Demirel suddenly feels the need to meet the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders and have long discussions with them. President Koruturk is having meetings with party leaders, force commanders, National Assembly and Senate leaders day and night. Ecevit considers the situation so critical that he says that "if the Justice Party proposes a coalition, he is prepared to consider it." The United States has shown real haste in having the "Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement"--which it has delayed for so long--signed and enacted. And, finally, Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, hurriedly includes Turkey in his tour of some Middle East and Asian countries. All this indicates that following events in Iran and Afghanistan, important things are happening which concern Turkey.

Let us first take a look at the world: The detente which was kept alive through prayers and supplications is now in a coma. In fact, if we judge by the currents from Jimmy Carter in Washington and PRAVDA in Moscow, detente stands no chance of ever getting out of bed. The natural outcome of this is a return to the predetente "cold war days." We shall indeed be lucky if we overcome the crisis before it takes the form of a "hot war."

At this stage it would be useful to say that Prime Minister Demirel's frequent statements recently that "our armed forces should be ready for war" cannot have been made in "vain." This means that the prime minister too sees Turkey at the threshold of a probable war.

If we do not intend to deceive ourselves, we should admit that Turkey is indeed facing the muzzle of a gun. The reason is obvious. Turkey is a breakwater which prevents the Soviet Union from coming to the Mediterranean Sea and cutting the oil and other raw material supplies to the Western world. For this reason, from the Soviet Union point of view, Turkey "is one of the countries which should be eliminated as a first priority."

Turkey is equally important to the Western world, particularly to the United States, and for the same reasons--so that Turkey and the routes to the sources which keep the Western world alive should not be disrupted. This is the reason why Lord Carrington had great satisfaction at visiting Ankara." This is also the reason why the U.S. State Department and the FRG Foreign Affairs Ministry officials feel so happy about the signing of the defense and economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States.

What must Turkey do under the circumstances?

It is obvious that, this time, Turkey stands practically no chance of maintaining the "policy of neutrality" which it managed to maintain on the eve of and during World War II. Its only chance is to refrain from getting involved in disputes that do no concern NATO and from provoking anyone. As far as matters involving NATO are concerned, Turkey should do for its allies "as much as its allies are prepared to do for it." Otherwise, if it acts as it did before and during World War I and carries out the wishes of those who praise its "herosim," the outcome is already recorded in history.

TERCUMAN: Learn From Past

NC161122 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Jan 80 p 4 NC

[Editorial by Zafer Atay: "Where Were You Before?"]

[Excerpts] The Western world seems to have sobered after the invasion of Afghanistan. This is becuase it has felt the land sliding under its feet....

No one seems to be strong enough at the moment to exercise price control over the oil-producing countries. But the real danger does not stem from oil prices--imperialist Russia is preparing to cut the throat of the West.

There is only one obstacle in the way of Soviet aggression. This obstacle is Turkey, which is preparing to be integrated with Europe within the Common Market, which has been carrying the burden of responsibility for the southeastern flank of the NATO alliance since 1974 and which has for years withstood efforts to make it a victim of the small intrigues of international politics.

This very Turkey has been struggling for the past 5 years to extricate itself from successive economic crises. Again, as a result of lobby intrigues in the U.S. Congress, this country suffered the effects of an embargo which has lasted 3 1/2 years. Despite all the bloody intrigues of the Karmal-type serfs, both at home and abroad, our country has been struggling to preserve a free, democratic parliamentary regime which respects human rights.

But now the game is over. Turkey has learned many things from these bitter events. The joint defense installations will operate effectively, but the days of the Turkish chief of General Staff being turned back at the entrance by American sergeants will never again return. Turkey will remain in NATO, but it will cease to be a country which gives without receiving. If the West believes Turkey to be extremely valuable for peace, it will have to pay the price.

Turkey will maintain friendly relations with the Islamic world, the Eastern bloc and the Third World countries on the one hand, and, on the other, it will preserve its honorable position within the Western alliance, a position which should enjoy the same conditions as the other members.

GUNAYDIN: Forced 'Concessions'

NC161052 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 14 Jan 80 p 5 NC

[Excerpts] Ankara--We observe that while the Western press organs and politicians frequently stress the importance of Turkey as a citadel of NATO, our allies continue to maintain their old indifferent attitude toward matters concerning aid to Turkey. Moreover, there are certain indications that the Western powers are trying to obtain certain concessions from Turkey by taking advantage of its present hard-pressed condition.

Political circles in Ankara draw attention to the fact that when the shah was overthrown and Khomeyni assumed power at the end of 1978, the West at that time was full of praise for Turkey, but credits from the West were hard to obtain and had many strings attached. The same political circles maintain that the West is again pursuing the same policy. They say they do not see any indications that the West is willing to release the credits so badly needed by Turkey.

Since the IMF has not given the necessary green light, organizations such as the OECD, the World Bank and the bank consortium have even suspended the credits on which agreement had already been reached. Despite frequent statements by Admiral Shear, NATO commander of the southern flank, eulogizing Turkey, we have seen no urgent action being taken by NATO to increase military aid to our country.

Political circles maintain that the behavior of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who visited Turkey last week, constitutes a flagrant example of the hypocrisy of the West. Though in his statement to the press, Lord Carrington was full of praise for Turkey, he has reportedly forced Turkey, behind closed doors, to make certain concessions. It was learned that in his talks with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, Lord Carrington left it to be understood that after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Turkey needed NATO more. Lord Carrington asked Turkey to pursue a milder policy toward Cyprus and the return of Greece to NATO so that NATO relations could be conducted more smoothly. In other words, Lord Carrington was asking Turkey to make more concessions.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that a competent official of the British Foreign Office, who came to Turkey with Lord Carrington, has held secret talks with his counterparts in our Foreign Ministry. In addition, Lord Carrington is known to have made efforts to bring Turkey and Saudi Arabia closer together.

Political circles argue that these efforts, which at first glance give a positive impression, are in fact intended to create a group of four, comprising Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel and Turkey, against the progressive Arab regimes in the Middle East. Another argument is that Saudi Arabia has stated that it can provide Turkey with oil and credit facilities, but it urged Turkey to pursue a more flexible policy toward the U.S. bases. It is believed that it is due to this factor that the Turkish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement was initialed so hurriedly; the political circles are of the opinion that the West has first scared Turkey with the Afghanistan events and then forced it into a framework of cooperation with the West. It is the firm belief of these circles that from now on the West will compel Turkey to make concessions.

VOTCP REVIEWS MILITARY LETTER, SEES THREAT TO KURDS

TA130931 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary from the "Panorama of the Week" program: "Turkey's Stand"]

[Text] Recent incidents in Turkey were largely influenced by world developments. The military's ultimatum, in a bid to curb anarchy and fascist terrorism, had its impact on our political life. But it was obvious from the very first day that [the letter from] the military clique had nothing to do with preventing terrorism. Although martial law has been in force for a year, the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] is still represented in parliament. All the bourgeois political parties are cooperating to (?protect) this source of fascist terrorism. Investigations into the NAP are not being implemented. These forces have not even once stated the fact that the NAP is behind these murders. Is this because of their respect for laws? No, these supporters of martial law are openly attacking TOB-DER [Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association], Maden-Is [Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union], other mass trade unions and progressive and democratic organizations.

Under these circumstances, what was the aim of the ultimatum? It was to strengthen the positions of U.S. imperialism in Turkey, to oppress the mounting struggle for democracy and to open the road to military dictatorship. In the wake of the ultimatum, negotiations for the signing of bilateral slavery agreements with the United States, for the opening of new bases and the expansion of those already existing were quickly completed. The parliament began passing one oppressive law after another. The ultimatum was also effective in suppressing the opposition against the bases--which was brought up by Life-Senator Suphi Gursoytrak--in keeping the left wing of the RPP quiet, and principally in preventing any reaction by the working class and the patriots among the armed forces who were against the slavery agreement.

A close link exists between the ultimatum of the military clique and the aggressive policy followed by the imperialists in our region. A tangible change has occurred in Turkey's recent stand of pursuing a moderate policy in the region by adopting, to a certain degree, a close relationship with nonalined countries. Turkey's stand toward Iran is one such instance [of this change]. Another instance is the steps being taken toward the formation of military pacts--which were intensified by the visit of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. These pacts are being formed to safeguard U.S. interests in the Middle East and to suppress national liberation movements. It is with the aim of covering these imperialist policies that an uproar is taking place in Turkey regarding the Afghan incidents. With the anti-Soviet campaign, the bases for antidemocratic brutal systems are being prepared. Various branches [as heard] of imperialism are cooperating under the protection of the militarist clique's bayonets.

Meanwhile, there is another significant development taking place: the growing uproar regarding secessionism in Turkey. The right wing of the RPP, together with Bulent Ecevit, are fully participating in this outcry. A situation has been created in which a struggle against secession in Turkey has become the focal point on which all the bourgeois political parties have converged. This is the truth lying behind this fact: Is a Kurdish uprising in Turkey probable today? Anyone who is aware of [the situation] in Turkish Kordestan knows that the answer is negative. The Apoists [separatist Kurdish movement sympathizers]--who head the gangs which organize the armed terror incidents, considered as proof of the secessionist provocation and for which the Kurdish revolutionary democratic movement is being blamed--are in fact directly working under the orders of MIT [National Intelligence Organization] and the CIA. The truth is that the reactionary ruling forces are trying to show the existence of a danger in Turkish Kordestan while no such danger in fact exists. Why? Because the interests of U.S. imperialism can only be materialized through a large military massing [askersel yiginak] on Turkey's eastern borders, for all types of military steps against the national liberation movements in the Middle East, Iran and other countries. The purpose of these secessionist stories is to spread war hysteria and to encourage the chauvinistic hostility toward the Kurdish people and to engage in a military massing in eastern Turkey. Every military unit being posted in the east represents a toll of oppression against the Kurdish people as well as a weapon against neighboring countries. The government is pursuing adventurism, and national security is in danger.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN CRUDE ARRIVAL--A Norwegian tanker carrying some 21,000 tons of crude oil from Iran to Turkey has arrived at IPRAS [Istanbul Petroleum Refinery Corporation] refinery. TRT Kocaeli correspondent reports that the crude oil is being unloaded. Refinery officials said that the unloading will be completed by midnight tomorrow. The crude oil which has arrived at the refinery will be refined within 15 days. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 80 TA]

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WORLD COURT SETS 18 FEB DEADLINE FOR IRAN'S RESPONSE

WA171915 London REUTER in English 1858 GMT 17 Jan 80 WA

[Text] The Hague, Jan 17, REUTER--The World Court said today it had set February 18 as the deadline for Iran to respond to charges brought against it by the United States.

Last month, the court, the principal legal body of the United Nations, granted a U.S. petition for provisional measures in the case by ordering Iranian authorities to release the 50 American hostages who have been held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since November 4.

The February 18 hearing will involve the substance of U.S. claims that Iran should be condemned for violations of international law, that it should pay reparations and that it should put on trial the militant students who took over the embassy.

Iran has boycotted the court, saying the hostage affair cannot be dealt with separately from the question of U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

OPEC TO SET UP DEVELOPMENT AGENCY IN VIENNA

AU171212 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna (WS)--The OPEC special fund that was established to promote projects in developing countries, will be turned into an OPEC fund to which a newly founded development agency having wide powers will be affiliated. This was decided by the finance ministers of 12 OPEC member countries--the Iranian representative was absent--in Vienna yesterday, Wednesday [16 January]. The new agency will have its headquarters in Vienna.

In addition, the ministers approved the special fund's receipt of $800 million in additional allotments decided last year in Geneva. The decision on further allotments in the amount of $1.6 billion was postponed until 27 May.

QATAR'S AL THANI COMMENTS ON OPEC, GULF STATE POLICY

AU171438 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1122 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Herbert Hutar report on interview with Qatar Minister of Finance and Oil 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al Thani in Vienna--no date given, presumably 16 or 17 January; with recorded excerpts from Al Thani statements, beginning in English, fading into German translation]

[Summary] Asked about the current surplus on the international oil market, the minister says: [Begin Al Thani recording] ""Well, I think that momentarily there will be a surplus supply in the market, but after a certain time the market will absorb this surplus. The main thing is that this surplus was caused by the oil companies because they bought up oil and stockpiled it.

"Another aspect is the large profits made by the oil companies, so that prices on the spot markets went up to $40-50 per barrel. And those prices were certainly not driven up by the OPEC countries." [end recording]

"Al Thani said it was of course desirable to return to a uniform oil price, but at present there is fever in the oil market. He stressed that what mattered was not whether there are 13 or 14 different oil prices, but only the OPEC's strength--for, if OPEC were to break down, this would mean a collapse for the whole world."

He adds: "Clouds are passing over OPEC, but OPEC is strong and it will remain strong."

Asked whether the events in Afghanistan and in Pakistan [as heard] might not endanger the oil supply, Al Thani replies: [Begin Al Thani recording] "Well, we don't have any involvements in Afghanistan and Pakistan. To us, the main thing is to reliably meet the oil demand--both of Europe and of the United States. I believe that the events have no bearing on the Gulf states.

"Europe and the United States can rest assured that we will supply them with oil, provided that they can understand our problem--both the economic and the political problem." [end recording]

The economic problem is of course the constant decline of the purchasing power of the oil proceeds caused by the dwindling dollar exchange rate.

"And as far as the political problem is concerned, Al Thani indicates what has been frequently rumored but hardly ever openly stated--namely that, if the Palestinian problem were solved in accordance with Arab wishes, the result would be a distinct easing of tensions in the oil market."

STATEMENT CENSURES USSR MOVES IN AFGHANISTAN, UN

LD171615 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Explanations Given by USSR Unacceptable"]

[Text] The nine EC foreign minister published a joint statement in Brussels Tuesday, 15 January, of which the main points are as follows:

"The ministers of the Nine have reaffirmed their deep concern over the crisis caused by the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan--an intervention which constitutes a serious violation of the principles governing international relations which are embodied in the UN Charter.

"They stressed the unacceptable nature of the explanations given by the Soviet Union to justify its intervention in Afghanistan. In their view this constitutes flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a nonalined country belonging to the Islamic world and a threat to the peace, security and stability of the region, including the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the Arab world.

"It is with grave concern that the foreign ministers of the nine EC member states have noted the fact that the Soviet Union, despite almost universal protest against its military intervention, vetoed a resolution on the Afghan crisis proposed by nonalined countries and supported by a large majority of Security Council members.

"They strongly urge the Soviet Union to conform to the resolution on the Afghan crisis approved by an overwhelming majority of the UN General Assembly--a resolution which calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

"The nine EC member states have constantly tried to promote detente and remain convinced that this process is in the interests of all members of the international community. Nonetheless, they are convinced that detente is indivisible and must be universally applied. That is why they urge the Soviet Union, in accordance with the norms and principles of the UN Charter, to allow the Afghan people to decide their own future without foreign interference.

"In stating their position on this important question, the EC foreign ministers are also fully aware of the suffering inflicted on the whole Afghan people by this crisis and especially on the Afghans who are forced to leave their country."

EEC TO DISCUSS REVIVAL OF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

TA172049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The EEC Permanent Representatives Committee has decided to revive relations between the Community and Turkey. The permanent Turkish delegation at the EEC has been informed of the decision by the committee. Talks on the subject of promoting relations between Turkey and the EEC are expected to be held at the EEC Commission meeting to be held in Brussels during the first part of February.

EEC, YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS MEET IN ROME 17 JAN

AU180925 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 18 (ANSA)--Yugoslavia's relations with the European Economic Community and with Italy, which holds the EEC duty chairmanship, came under study here Thursday during consultations between the visiting Yugoslav minister for EEC relations, Stojan Andov, Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga and Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini.

Andov also delivered a message to Cossiga from the chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic.

Cossiga and Ruffini, speaking of negotiations underway between the Community and Yugoslavia for the renewal of the economic cooperation accord, confirmed for the Yugoslav minister the Italian Government's desire to speed up these dealings.

During the Thursday meeting of Community foreign ministers, it was agreed that negotiations should be quickly wrapped up so that a new agreement could be submitted to the European Council during the next assembly, scheduled for February 5.

Andov, for his part, expressed his government's appreciation for the efforts being conducted by the Community under the Italian chairmanship.

Cossiga requested information on the state of health of Yugoslav head of state Josip Broz Tito and forwarded his own best wishes and those of the Italian Government to the ailing 87-year-old president through the visiting minister.

JORGENSEN, KREISKY CITED ON AFGHAN EVENTS

LD171515 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 12 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[RITZAUS BUREAU report: "Kreisky: We Must Remain Cool"]

[Text] Vienna--Following their political talks during the Danish state visit to Austria, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky were agreed that the Soviet move into Afghanistan reflects and adverse trend in developments.

"It could weaken detente and so there is ground for concern," Anker Jorgensen said.

"It is undeniable that even before the move Afghanistan was a Soviet satellite, but it is something quite different for a great power to march into a country with almost 100,000 soldiers," Kreisky said.

The Austrian chancellor is also afraid that there will be nothing to discuss when East and West meet in Madrid to continue the followup to the Helsinki agreement on peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

"We must remain cool and strive to salvage detente as much as possible. We in Europe must attempt to keep detente alive as an idea, but the time has almost come for the other nonalined nations in the world to speak out. The Third World must not step forward," Bruno Kreisky said.

Attack Against Israel

Bruno Kreisky also referred to the Middle East and described the Israeli Government as "chauvinists and blinkered!"

"I fail to understand why the Israelis want to keep 1.5 million Arabs on the West Bank and the Golan Heights if they constitute a deadly danger to the country," Kreisky said.

FRG SEIZURE OF ARMS SHIPMENT REVOKED

AU141310 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Jan 80 p 14 AU

[Summary] Vienna--The recent seizure by FRG customs authorities in Fulda of 10,000 small firearms that had been shipped to the FRG from Austria and were declared as "steel goods for Lebanon" has turned out to be unwarranted, and the shipment has been released. The false customs declaration that had led FRG customs authorities to believe that they had uncovered an arms smuggling transaction was sent off with the consignment only through an error of the Austrian shipping agency. Actually, the whole transaction was fully in line with Austrian laws and regulations. Since no FRG laws were violated, either, the FRG authorities have dismissed all charges.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER ADDRESS BUNDESTAG SESSION 17 JAN

Schmidt Statement

DW171016 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0913 GMT 17 Jan 80 DW

[Government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen. At the beginning of this year, at the beginning of the new decade, we are facing a critical international situation. I shall be speaking foremost of the taking of the hostages in Tehran and of the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. I shall also speak of the energy and world economy prospects which cannot be viewed separately from the course of the Middle East crisis.

In this situation, today I shall essentially concentrate on the international situation and on its political and economic consequences.

In Tehran and Afghanistan, international law and the rules of peaceful life of the nations together have been seriously violated. The situation thus caused, and its potential consequences, do not concern only the parties directly involved. The occupation of Afghanistan quite directly affects vital interests of the Third World, of the nonalined states. But beyond that, the crises affect all members of the family of nations. This means they inevitably also affect us in Europe and in Germany.

Last Monday, that is at the beginning of this week, 104 member states of the United Nations, that is a two-thirds majority, adopted a resolution, the crucial passages of which I shall recall for the benefit of the Bundestag. I quote: We demand the immediate, unconditional, total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan to make it possible for the Afghan people to determine a form a government to their liking, and to choose their economic, political and social system without intervention, subversion or force from outside.

The Federal Republic of Germany is one of these 104 states which adopted that resolution. [applause] We condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and we condemn the violation of international law in Iran. Perhaps I may be allowed to make some more detailed utterances concerning these two hotbeds of crises, to begin with, concerning Iran.

As early as on 4 December 1979, more than a month ago today, the world Security Council unanimously--meaning with the vote of the Soviet Union--urgently asked the Government of Iran, and this is the text of the resolution of that time, to release immediately the members of the U.S. Embassy who are being detained in Tehran, to grant them protection and to allow them to leave the country. The fact that the taking of hostages in Tehran is continuing fills us with grave concern. Our sympathies go out to the hostages, their families at home and to the Americans who are worrying about these peoples. [applause]

We Germans, and we here in the Bundestag, know from our own experience the concern about hostages. This is why we are in solidarity with our American friends and with President Carter. There an entire nation, with increasing embitterment but in patient, admirable discipline, has been waiting for more than 11 weeks for the release of its compatriots in Tehran. We respect the right of the Iranian people to determine their future themselves. Yet, jointly with our friends in the United States, jointly with the governments in the world, jointly with the UN Security Council, we insist that all states of the world abide by international law and that the hostages be released. [applause]

I mentioned earlier that as early as on 4 December last year the world Security Council unanimously demanded that Iran release the hostages immediately. A few days later, on 15 December, the International Court in The Hague declared the taking of hostages at odds with international law. On 31 December the Seucirity Conncil once again, but with the abstention by the Soviet Union and the GDR, demanded of Iran the immediate release of the hostages, this time giving a deadline and announcing that in the event of noncompliance, measures would be taken in keeping with articles 39 and 41 of the UN Charter, meaning that so-called sanctions would be taken against Iran.

When the deadline passed without any result, the Security Council, then once again dealing with this matter, with the required majority of 10 votes, voted for the institution of sanctions against Iran, especially in the field of trade, traffic and banking. This time the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic voted against it. By its veto, the Soviet Union prevented these sanctions from being adopted with legally binding effect for all. If the United States, proceeding from the decisions of the Security Council I referred to and of the International Court, now sees itself compelled to take measures along the lines announced, then the Federal Republic of German will stand at the side of the United States of America in this matter. [applause] Our country will stand by the side of America in this matter in order to achieve the release of the hostages.

In order to achieve this, we have a daily exchange of opinion with the United States and our other friends.

Ladies and gentlemen, I must add that we know this will mean that we will also have to make economic sacrifices. I shall discuss the economic consequences later on.

Well, I will say a word about a more definite characterization of the situation in, around and because of Afghanistan. Seen from a world political point of view, these are two simultaneous crises. With the use of massive military means, the Soviet Union occupied the nonalined state of Afghanistan. In doing this, the Soviet Union has come within a range of a few hundred kilometers of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the oil resources. It has gained additional political levers vis-a-vis the other states of the region.

Simultaneously, however, the Soviet Union has isolated itself as never before from the rest of the world, particularly the Third World and the nonalined states and developing countries. The outward expression of that self-isolation is the decision of the UN General Assembly I mentioned before, and the outward expression of that self-isolation was the Soviet Union's second use of the veto on 13 January.

In the past months, the Soviet Union has used the veto three times: in connection with the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, in connection with the withdrawal of its own troops from Afghanistan, and in connection with economic sanctions against the taking of hostages by Iran.

The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union mainly involves relations between the East and the South. The occupation, however, also involves in a sensitive way East-West relations, as is the case whenever a political shifting of the balance of power takes place in the world.

Similar to us and our friends in the European Community and the North Atlantic Alliance, most states of the Third World also believe that the Soviet intervention is a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a nonalined country, in this case a nonalined country of the Islamic world. They believe that this military action threatens the peace, security and stability of the entire geographic region, including the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the Arab world.

We have good relations with the states of this region, even friendly relations with most of them. Our cooperation with the states of that region will be even more intensified now. We want to intensify our help for Pakistan, which was already a main point of our development aid, helping it to solve its great economic problems, beyond the humanitarian aid for Afghan refugees which is also necessary. [applause]

India is the most significant recipient of German development aid, and it will remain so in the future. We will strongly continue our help for our allies. I speak of Turkey. As regards Turkey, we are prepared to also take over the initiative for other friends and--similar to 1979--bring about extraordinary aid for Turkey. [applause]

I also call your attention to the European-Arab dialog and the initiative of colleagues aimed at cooperation between the European Community and the states bordering the Gulf. Some of them have been visited recently by colleague Graf Lambsdorff.

The United States has taken a number of measures to point out clearly to the Soviet Union that a violation of the system of international law cannot remain without consequences. The United States has asked its friends to act accordingly. We will do that, particularly in the framework of the European Community and in the framework of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for East-West Trade Policy].

Let me discuss the assessment of the present situation. No doubt bad weather has come with regard to world politics. We must, therefore, calmly examine our German interests and the Western interests as a whole. We must steer our country with a steady hand through the turbulences. We cannot have any nervousness, no shouting about crises and no excited or even agitating speeches. [applause]

We need a careful and considered crisis management. In German there is actually no adequate expression for that English term, a carefully considered crisis management. A calm appearance in this respect is not tantamount to pussyfooting. [applause] If somebody expected us to follow a policy of big words in this situation, he was mistaken about the style of our state and about the interests of our state. A policy of big words must not become the style of our state. [applause] We must rather point out unmistakably and unpretentiously where we stand, and we are doing that.

For that purpose, we must speak with one another, and also with the Soviet Union. Our policy must be clear, particularly in difficult times. We must maintain mutual contacts, particularly established for such situations. [applause]

The Federal Government advocates the view which Federal President Carstens on the occasion of the New Year's reception phrased as follows: Whoever wants peace must resolve conflicts through negotiations and a just balance of interests. It is for this reason that I do not criticize the fact that the Bavarian minister president declared his readiness to visit Moscow even after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Peace is not a natural state; rather, peace must be instituted time and again, as Immanuel Kant has written. Instituting peace costs strength and, at any rate, requires dialog and negotiations. This process has suffered a serious setback through the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It is a foregone concusion that this will also be felt in Europe. I said in my New Year's speech that the cooperation between East and West in Europe will be all the more successful the stronger the will for detente and cooperation also marks political action in other parts of the world. Conversely, it is true that the less this will for detente exists in other parts of the world, the more difficult will be cooperation in Europe. This is especially so because we will not relax our efforts toward safeguading peace in Europe but will even amplify these efforts. [applause]

This is not palliating.

Our detente policy is not palliating, but one of two main elements of our security policy, which is based on the balance of military forces. For us this means, without any changes, working on three tasks: First to work on the preservation of what has been achieved. This also means the strict observance and full application of the Four-Power Agreement; the treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia; and the Basic Treaty with the GDR. This also means the preservation of what has been achieved between East and West in the CSCE since 1975.

The second task is to work toward the further development of what has been accomplished. This means the further improvement in the life together of the people in the two German states, the continuation of work in arms limitation and arms control, especially with a view to the MBFR. In this context I expressly welcome the renewed statement by President Carter that the SALT II treaty is in the interest of the security of the United States and of the entire world. I proceed from the premise that this treaty will be observed even if it cannot yet be ratified at the moment.

Third: persistent work on the new tasks, which especially include that we and the NATO member states as a whole not take off the table the NATO offer of negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles of December 1979, but instead seriously continue to pursue it. [applause]

Without any changes our alliance pursues the establishment of the necessary military balance through measures of arms control on a lower level than to date, if possible. Likewise, the decision on modernizing NATO theater nuclear forces made in December is in keeping with the principle of balance.

I quote: "Whichever of the two sides of security policy we view, whether this involves our serious and express attempt at simultaneous and equal arms limitation and arms control, or whether this involves the guarantee of an adequate defense of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Government under both aspects understands its security policy as a policy of balance and as a policy of safeguarding peace. By the same token it understands under both aspects the external security of our state as a mission of the alliance with which we are affiliated and as a part of which we contribute toward the balance between East and West."

This quotation, which continues to be applicable today without any changes, I have taken from the first government statement by the Social-Liberal coalition with which Chancellor Brandt characterized our efforts toward detente in Europe as early as on 28 October 1969. We have always lived up to our commitment to contribute toward the balance of forces between East and West undertaken at the time. This is true for the main element of arms limitation and detente policy, and it likewise applies to the other main element, defense readiness.

We have modernized the Bundeswehr with respect to both training and equipment. With 495,000 well-trained soldiers equipped with modern defensive weapons we are making a weighty and respected contribution toward the common defense capability. From experience, ladies and gentlemen, and especially from the experiences gained by the Berlin crisis in the late fifties and early sixties, we know that we may rely on the United States, that the United States is indispensable to our security. This is why I said, for example at the federal congress of my party in Berlin last month, that our solidarity with the United States is the core of our security and at the same time the core of Berlin's security. [applause]

It is my heartfelt desire to emphasize once again that a surprise situation like that in Afghanistan could not occur in Western Europe because, first, NATO has in Europe an efficient early warning system; second, the United States contributes to the forward defense in Europe jointly with the soldiers of our other alliance partners; third, the United States grants us nuclear protection. Everybody knows this.

What we have achieved in 10 years since the statement I just quoted in matters of defense, defense policy and detente policy we do not want to have degraded or dismantled. [applause] In that period of time hundreds of thousands of people have come to us from Eastern Europe and from the eastern part of Central Europe and they have been given full human rights here. Travel has increased and the exchange of goods has increased. Berlin is not a hotbed of crisis.

Is all that to be considered nothing? [applause]

Who does not remember in Europe and in America the deep concern that was felt during the Berlin crisis, the Cuban crisis and the CSSR crisis? Those who remember them also know how grave European conflicts can become for the entire world, and they also know that conflicts in the outside world can backfire on Europe.

Our direct corresponsibility for peace in Europe demands that particularly in difficult times we must look for fields of common interest. I say this particularly to our compatriots in the GDR. [applause] I add that, as before, I am prepared to meet the chairman of the State Council, Mr Honecker, and to discuss the development of bilateral relations as well as the contribution we Germans must make to peace and security in Europe. [applause]

Beyond Europe we are offering support to those states of the Third World with regard to their independence and to partnership with equal rights in order to help strengthen these states through political cooperation and economic aid. The countries of the Third World know that we support them.

On the basis of our own good experience we encourage regional cooperation as a suitable means for preserving the independence of those countries that are not big powers and that do not belong to an alliance. The Western initiative in Namibia, the successful Rhodesian negotiations, the cooperation of the European Community with ASEAN states, the second Lome agreement, the European-Arab dialog: All this indicates that we do not want to establish a political or even military hegemony in the Third World, but that we have an exchange with sovereign partners, an exchange with equal rights. [applause]

That policy must not be jeopardized by thoughtless speeches about a geographical extension of NATO commitments. [applause] That does not help the states of the Third World. It creates mistrust there, and it harms our alliance.

Our Cabinet decision formulated on 30 May last year is as valid as before: The Federal Government is against the establishment of zones of influence of foreign powers in the Third World. [applause]

One event must be mentioned, however, that is presently and temporarily overshadowed by the crisis in Afghanistan: The peace process that is pursued by President As-Sadat with much courage and insistence will lead in a few days to the return of a great part of Egyptian, that is Arab, areas. I hope and wish that the negotiations of president As-Sadat with Prime Minister Begin--despite all obstacles and all the resistance--will bring closer a just, far-reaching and lasting peace: It must include the solution of the Palestinian problem. [applause]

Mr President, I will summarize this chapter.

First, the security of our country is guaranteed by the self-defense alliance of the North Atlantic alliance and our partnership with the United States. Therefore, we have no need to fear in a crisis.

Second, the most important international task for crisis management is to avoid an extension of the crisis and to take the edge off the crisis. In doing this, we know that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a big power, but within the framework of our possibilities--which are not small either--we participate in the United Nations; the alliance, through intense personal talks I had last week in Madrid, for example, as I had with President Carter, with President Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister Thatcher; for example through tomorrow's visit of colleague Genscher, who will see his American counterpart; for example through my forthcoming visit to President Carter.

Naturally, the contact with President Carter is especially close; but I also intend to meet General Secretary Brezhnev in Moscow.

In this connection, in support of what colleague Genscher said here in the Bundestag in the last debate on 14 December last year, namely that NATO's meeting in the fall in Brussels opened a real chance for progress in matters of arms control and detente and that it is now up to the Warsaw Pact states to realize that opportunity and also that necessity. He said literally, and I quote: The situation in the Middle and Near East, developments in some parts of Africa, tensions in Southeast Asia and energy supply problems make us aware of the uncertainties and dangers that oppress mankind on the threshold of the eighties. It is all the more important that Europe, which has led so many wars in the past and from which so many wars have emanated, will do everything to further strengthen peace after 35 years without war in Europe and that it should contribute in such a way also to stability in the world. [applause]

A word concerning the economic dimension of this situation. New international crises have flared up in a period of which our German national economy has just successfully adapted to world economic challenges, to structural changes in the world economy, and to the energy crisis. I cannot but illustrate, however, some of the new facts once again. In 1979 alone oil prices more than doubled. In 1978 we paid a total of DM30 billion for oil imports. This amounted to 2 percent of our gross national product at the time, 2 percent of our gross national product to pay the oil bill. According to forecasts to date, we will have to pay DM65 billion to the oil-extracting countries, which will be tantamount to more than 4 percent of our gross social product in 1980. By the way, we will have to count on oil becoming even scarcer and more expensive in the future.

What we must pay to foreign countries this year for the doubled oil bill at the same time reduces our own national income. This means we cannot distribute these amounts at home all over again. Besides, the prices for other raw materials which we import have increased considerably, and I will not even mention the fraudulent international gold speculation. On the whole, today, on this very day, our imports from the world market are 20 percent more expensive than they were 12 months ago. Anyone in our country having a say in the decision on prices or wages must keep that in mind. Price expectations and wage demands which might have appeared to be realistic in the early fall of last year must be reviewed by everyone in view of the new worldwide developments. In other words, not only the state, not only the Federal Bank, but also enterprise managements and the wage partners must insure that prices and wages do not drive each other up and thus worsen the economic prospects for us all. [applause]

The Federal Bank, at any rate, will not make any additional funds available to the national economy for such processes. The Federal Government and the Federal Bank remain on their anti-inflation course. [applause]

I repeat what I have often said before: Inflation does not create jobs; on the contrary, in the long run it impairs the growth of our economy. [commotion] Our greatest economic policy challenge, however, lies in the energy supply, and this is already discernible for a future that has already drawn closer.

These are our most important tasks:

1. Exploiting all possibilities for saving energy in general and oil in particular. Oil prices, by the way, will largely insure that.

2. Replacing oil with other energy sources wherever this is possible and justifiable in industry, in the electric power supply, in private consumption. In that respect the utilization of our coal must receive priority. [applause]

To this end the Federal Government, in intensive talks with industry in the past few weeks, discussed the latter's proposals concerning the large-scale gasification and liquefaction of coal. As a result, we will be in a position shortly to give the starting signal for the coal refining program which I announced here on 4 July. This is the consistent continuation of the policy of the Federal Government which has promoted pilot and experimental installations in this field with about DM650 million since 1974.

The decision to which I refer will surely not improve our oil and natural gas supply immediately; yet the implementation of this program will increasingly contribute to the alternative energy supply from the mid-eighties on.

3. I repeat that we must on principle resort to all available energy sources. We cannot do without nuclear energy either. What we intend to do is deal with the new version of the principles for the waste disposal for nuclear powerplants with the heads of government of the laender on 29 February 1980. Hopefully this will be final.

4. We will seek the development of a joint European energy policy and intensify cooperation with the other industrial countries in the International Energy Agency in the coming weeks. We continue to deem urgently necessary a constructive dialog with the oil-producing states, with the participation of the developing countries, on world energy policy problems, and we want to intensify the European-Arab dialog.

Ladies and gentlemen, with farsightedness and self-discipline we will succeed in coping with the energy problems of the eighties. In so doing, we must not delude ourselves just because our tanks are full these weeks. Many other countries are not in a position to cope with this problem as we are.

In 1979 alone the developing countries had to spend $40 billion for oil. This was eight times the amount they had to pay for the oil as late as 1973. Eight times as much, mind you. That was twice as much as the entire development aid to the developing countries last year, all told. It amounted to $20 billion. This is why the oil states in their price policy should keep in mind that the development aid which we, the industrial states, are granting should not be totally counteracted ;and that the developing countries should not be driven into constantly greater indebtedness.

No doubt, ladies and gentlemen, the energy supply and overall world economic development constitute hazards for our economic development as well. Yet our national economy has demonstrated great power of resistance and great flexibility, as well as great ability to adapt to the turbulences of the world economy.

In 1979, which has just come to a close, we achieved an economic growth of 4.5 percent. We created 340,000 new jobs last year. In the past 2 years we created a total of half a million new jobs.

We had, therefore, in 1979 the lowest unemployment rate and the highest offer of open jobs since 1973. The order books of our enterprises are full. So we are entering the new year from a good starting position. We are doing this with calmness. We need this calmness not just because of the international crisis; we also need it to perform a number of tasks at home, in our own house, tasks that must be performed by the time this Bundestag legislative period comes to an end this summer.

I recall our promise to relieve citizens with regard to taxes on 1 January 1981 and to strengthen families in that way. In order to achieve this, the bill must be adopted this year.

I recall the important bills in the field of environmental protection that still need to be passed: the Criminal Law Bill in connection with environmental protection, the Chemicals Bill and the Traffic and Noise Bill. I also recall the Amending Bill regarding cartels.

I recall that 1980 will be an important year for decisions that will be decisive regarding the future with regard to new electronic media and the structure of our radio and television networks.

I remind the political parties--each one for itself--that they must clarify this year their further intentions regarding the pension reform of 1984, which will have to be achieved in the next legislative period.

I am satisfied with these few key words, which are intended to make just one thing clear, ladies and gentlemen. They are supposed to make the following clear: Even though preserving peace will be by far the most important task of this year, there are also, as before, other tasks in our country in connection with which we are rightly expected to bring solutions and give guidance. We do not want to disappoint these expectations. [applause]

We all have reason to feel self-confident in this connection. We have the comforting experience that we Germans are capable of maintaining our stability even in difficult situations--political crisis outside our borders as well as extremists or terrorists within our borders. [applause] These experiences give me confidence for the future. We will withstand the challenges. Our friends and partners in the world trust us, and rightly so. They can rely on our solidarity. That pertains today particularly to the United States because of the hostages taken in Tehran. [applause]

I would like to add that I have confidence in the people of our country. They have mastered many difficult times; they have always preserved their courage, their diligence and their enterprising spirit; and they will stand the test in 1980 as well. My cordial thanks. [prolonged applause]

Genscher Speech

DW171355 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1107 GMT 17 Jan 80 DW

[Speech by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the Bundestag following the government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Federal Government the chancellor this morning delivered a government statement which excelled in its sobriety and realistic assessment of the situation. [applause]

If this debate is to achieve what it ought to perform at this hour, colleague Kohl, it would have deserved different treatment on your part. [applause] Where you spoke on the questions now at issue I will take up what you said because I think that we have a responsibility toward our country and toward our allies for searching, in an objective discussion, for those chances which will make it possible for us to preserve freedom and security for our country. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the world has been under the effects of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Federal Government has condemned the Soviet action in public before the United Nations where it cooperated in the decision of the Security Council just cited, even if it is not a member of that council, it has condemned this action vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and demanded its withdrawal from Afghanistan. The people in our country and everywhere in the world are seeing how a nation has been victimized by a coldly calculated military intervention, an intervention which is only poorly justified with reference to alleged calls for help.

Our citizens feel that this development, which is taking place 7,000 kilometers away, has had effects as far as the center of Europe. It has revived memories of 1956 in Hungary, the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, the year of 1968 in Czechoslovakia.

In this situation everybody realizes what it means to not have war here in Europe for 35 years--something that was still taken for granted yesterday. Ladies and gentlemen, all people, whatever their political position may be, are united in the will to do everything to prevent this from being jeopardized, for nothing at all can be done without peace. [applause]

The concern of our citizens and their will for peace do not stop at the division line running through Germany. The letters which currently reach us presage that in the apartments, factories, in the mess halls and in the schools of the GDR the discussions, the worries, the expectations, the hopes are not in any way different from those here in our country. This means preserving peace and safeguarding what has been achieved to date for the cohesion of the nation.

The citizens of our countries do not advance any highhanded demands, nor do they succumb to panic. And everybody coming to us from the outside can see for himself that the Germans want to work in and for peace; they want to live in freedom and for freedom. Yet they want this peace not only for themselves; they want it for all peoples of the world. They want it for the Afghan people. The Germans do not insinuate that the Soviet leadership wants to attack us, that it wants war. Yet they expect a country of the size and the world political responsibility of the Soviet Union to observe the principles of international law, also where the extension of its own sphere of influence seems to be burdened with fewer risks than here in Europe where an alliance capable of action is guaranteeing our security. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the Germans know that they are in agreement with the peoples of the world in expecting the responsible people of the north and south, east and weat to do everything to preserve peace and to discontinue Afghanistan's occupation by Soviet troops. They expect that governments and parliaments will provide information as to how peace and freedom can be secured in the future.

All of us recall that the meeting of the ministers of the North Atlantic pact was held in Brussels on 13 and 14 December 1979. The communique of 14 December says in part, and it is necessary to call this to mind once again because then it will become clear that neither we as partners of the alliance nor the other allies are as unsuspecting as Mr Kohn would have us believe. This communique, ladies and gentlemen, said:

They, meaning the ministers, voiced their concern about direct or indirect actions of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in several areas of unrest, accompanied by a quite considerable qualitative and quantitative enhancement of the military strength of the Warsaw Pact and, especially, the growing Soviet continental nuclear and conventional capabilities. The ministers stated that these developments are cause for justified concern and compatible with either protestations by the Warsaw Pact that they do not aspire to military superiority or their publicly declared intention to promote detente particularly in the military field. The ministers once again explained their view that detente must be worldwide and indivisible. End of quotation.

Ladies and gentlemen, the consistent implementation of the long-term NATO defense program adopted in 1978, the Brussels decision of the alliance on the closure of the arms gap as a reply to the Soviet advance armament in medium-range missiles, and the offers of negotiations on medium-range weapons confidence-building measures and the MBFR underscores the will ofthe alliance to insure the balance in any event and, if we had our way, on a lower level of armaments if possible. [applause]

These alliance decisions continue to be in effect without any changes. Wherever any doubts may have occurred about their necessity, these doubts ought to be overcome now. The United States and its European allies hope that the entire range of the Western negotiating offers of December will remain or become the subject of negotiation. They must remain on the agenda.

Ladies and gentlemen, particularly because of the situation and the developments in Afghanistan, neither the security police dialog nor the political dialog with the East must be disrupted. [applause] The determination to do everything for the preservation of security and the will to have talks on that basis are indispensable, particularly now. If one or the other is not done, we will lose our ability to act.

Colleague Mertes, I do not impute that you do not want that. With applause you can express agreement with me.

Neither through the inability to act nor through the awakening of emotions must we contribute to a vicious circle wherein peace will not just be endangered but lost.

Ladies and gentlemen, the refusal of the Soviet Union to start negotiations now on medium-range arms does not change anything about the necessity for and correctness of our decision to close the arms gap. The purpose of that decision was not to create a negotiating position, but to safeguard the balance that is being endangered by the Soviet arms lead.

Concern for the effects of the intervention in Afghanistan, concern for the energy supply of Europe and the whole Western world, concern for the world political balance and the question of whether there will be a new Afghanistan demonstrate how correct the statements were that were made by the alliance in December.

The NATO Council and the Council of Ministers of the European Community once more on Tuesday of this week stressed that we believe detente to be a worldwide, indivisible matter. The Soviet Union must be reminded just now that this approach to detente was also contained in the joint declaration signed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and General Secretary Brezhnev on 6 May 1978. It says: Out of respect for the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world, they will use their political and economic opportunities for that aim unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally.

Even before that, namely on 22 June 1977, the French state president and the Soviet general secretary stated: The Soviet Union and France consider it necessary that the efforts of all states aimed at international detente be continued and intensified through coordinating their action vis-a-vis other states and all parts of the world, coordinating also with the demands of detente.

In today's government statement the federal chancellor once more very clearly outlined the connection between safeguarding peace in Europe and in other parts of the world. The Federal Government is convinced that only this approach to detente will make it possible to properly define the significance and the effects of as well as the reaction to the Soviet intervention. It is a violation of the principle of detente in other parts of the world, and it will also have an effect on detente policy in Europe.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it cannot mean that a violation of these principles in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union can be answered by our abandonment of these principles in Europe. [applause] We will not pursue a policy of tension in Europe. In other words, we will not call into question the results of detente policy, the treaties with the Soviet Union, with the People's Republic of Poland, with the CSSR, the basic agreement with the GDR, the four-power agreement on Berlin and the final document of Helsinki. They must much rather continue to dominate our policy. [applause] That also applies to the practical results of that polict--for travel possibilities in Germany, for exit permission to the Federal Republic of Germany, for family reunification, for unhindered traffic between Berlin and the Federal Republic and for the Berliners' ability to travel. Ladies and gentlemen, we will not undo anything, not one step we have made on the basis of the concluded treaties. [applause]

Not just peace must be safeguarded, but we must not put at stake the results of the treaty policy and the prerequisites for further progress. We mean this, ladies and gentlemen, when we say that we want to pursue our realistic detente policy. [applause, unintelligible shouts]

Colleague Kohl, we want to lead a dialog here, anticipating this morning that you would say: He says "that" for the first time, namely, realistic detente policy. So I asked an aide to quickly find out how many statements I have made in this respect. [unintelligible shouts] Well, please listen to me also, I listened to you when you were talking. You said that you heard me say that for the first time, so to speak. I have commented on it 23 times. On 23 August 1974 I was asked by GENERAL-ANZEIGER: A process of consideration is taking place in the West, dealing with detente policy and with this term. How far has that developed? I answered: It is necessary to clearly define the term detente policy. [unintelligible shouts] Well, Mr Hupka, we are grateful for every contribution. I said there: Detente policy alone cannot create security; security rests on the existence or our alliance and its ability to act. It is in the interest of the alliance for contradictions to be eliminated and friction decreased. This also includes the development of communications among peoples. Detente policy cannot be a one-way street; it demands mutuality. No alternative exists to detente policy, the alternatives would in fact be realistic or illusory detente policy. We want to have a realistic detente policy. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you now whether the things I have outlined here as the result of that policy--travel possibilities in Germany, exit possibilities to the Federal Republic of Germany, the four-power agreement--whether this is an illusion or a reality that is being experienced every year by millions of people in Europe. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the agreements included and also the final document of Helsinki are not only for us, but also for all Western partners and allies. It is also a firm, indispensable basis for future policy.

In safeguarding peace, in safeguarding the results of our treaty policy we are aware of our responsibility not only to the citizens in the free part of Germany but also to our fellow citizens in the GDR. This policy can be pursued only on the solid basis of our membership in the European Community and on the solid basis of the Western defense alliance. Because this alliance exists, because this alliance proved in December 1979 that it does function despite all difficulties, and because in this alliance our Bundeswehr fulfills a decisive and responsible task not only for our own security but for the security of all of Western Europe, this policy pursued by us jointly with our allies is free from any illusions. It is what is termed realistic. [applause]

Because of the existence of the alliance and because of the importance of the Bundeswehr for our own security and for the security of our allies, because of the confidence we have in our allies and our Bundeswehr and its efficiency and its defensive ability, we know what was possible in Afghanistan is not possible here. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, Heinrich Krone was right when he said after the Berlin Wall had been built in 1961: That they do not march through Brandenburger too is due to the existence of the alliance. What was true at the time is also true today, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

We are fully aware of the fact that what happens in the Middle East also affects our security, both economically and militarily-strategically. We know that it is the full solidarity of the European alliance partners with the United States and Canada that can guarantee our security. The United States is as indispensable for the security of West Berlin as it is for the security of all of Western Europe. The solidarity of the United States has stood the test at difficult moments. To us this solidarity is not a one-way street. Therefore, any attempt to separate Europe from its U.S. allies will remain useless. [applause]

Nothing would be more dangerous than the belief that, in light of the challenges in Afghanistan, the interests of the Americans and the interests of the Europeans would have to be defined differently. No, ladies and gentlemen, we all are sitting in one boat. [unintelligible shouts] And if there is a difference at all--if you agree, let me say at least what you agree to in my speech without interrputing me--if there is a difference at all, then it is the fact that we Germans are sitting closer to the edge of this boat than others.

Because we know the solidarity of the United States with us, our solidarity with the United States also must be unreserved, above all, now that the hostages in Tehran are at stake. We do not interfere in Iran's internal affairs. We unreservedly respect the right of the Iranian people to determine their state and social system. But the holding of hostages in Tehran concerns the whole of the community of states. I appeal to responsible people in Iran, a country with which we have traditional relations of friendship and cooperation, to realize the command of the moment and to listen to the voice of clear reason.

At present, when the American people feel very clearly who is a friend in need and who is not, no doubts must be allowed to emerge about the attitude of the European partners toward the United States. There must be no loftly reserve, no halfheartedness and no tricks. A trusting exchange of opinion--yes, but not [word indistinct] priggery and arrogance. [applause] The federal chancellor and I assured the U.S. deputy secretary of state that America can rely on us, the Federal Republic of Germany. [applause] It can also rely on the European Community. Colleague Kohl talked about the necessity of the solidarity of the European states in light of the economic measures announced or taken by the United States regarding the Soviet Union. The ministers of the European Community agreed on Tuesday that we will not stab the United States in the back; we will not enter into any business that is no longer done by the Americans. [applause]

This applies not only to food supplies. Though it will be difficult to stand up for the consequences in our respective countries, I hope that we will be able to make the necessity of this stance clear to our public.

Ladies and gentlemen, the existence of NATO and its functioning is not only important for its members; it is a factor of stability in the world political balance, especially for Europe. Its existence is also considered by the nonalined European states, which are not members of the Western alliance, to be an element of their own security. By the way, I am convinced that this statement even holds true outside Europe. I am convinced that many a state in the Third World which previously viewed NATO, our membership in NATO, our contribution to NATO skeptically, will today have more understanding for the necessity of our defense efforts, especially after Afghanistan.

Ladies and gentlemen, against the background of the intervention in Afghanistan it is also understandable why we spend 1 mark for development aid and, in comparison, 9 marks for military purposes. We would prefer a situation where the ratio were more advantageous for development aid, but we are not the only ones responsible. However, we should also see that for every ruble spent for development aid, 417 rubles are spent for arms. It is here that a change of stance is necessary. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, how must the reaction of Federal Republic of Germany and its allies be to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan? The occupation of a nonalined country of the Third World shows that the basic character of the conflict is a conflict between the Soviet Union and the principles of sovereignty and nonalinement. The undisputed effect that will have on East-West relations from the aspect of indivisible detente must not hide the basic character of the conflict. The states of the Third World are aware of that fact.

The results of the vote in the UN General Assembly, which has been mentioned by the federal chancellor here, was that 104 member states voted for a withdrawal with only 18 noes, of which eight came from Warsaw Pact countries. This demonstrates the joint approach of the Third World and of the Western democracies to that problem. That is an absolutely new situation in a United Nations vote, a situation whose world-political significance has not yet been realized everywhere. [applause] That vote discards for good the legend that the Soviet Union is considered by the Third World as its natural partner.

The nonalined will realize more and more the value of copperation with those states who want to have cooperation on the basis of equal rights with preservation of and respect for independence and sovereignty of all states of the Third World and their national, cultural and religious identities. I stress what I have repeatedly said to the United Nations: The policy of predominance, the policy aimed at the establishment of zones of power and of influence oppose the wheel of history. They are thoroughly reactionary. Only a partnership policy has a future, a policy of mutual respect. In this development of international relations we are on the side of progress. We do not want to export our state or social systems.

Ladies and gentlemen, maybe the Western world will now more clearly realize the stabilizing effect of the nonalined movement than was sometimes the case in the past because of rash policy judgments by nonalined states. [applause] Being nonalined in the Third World means plurality, independence, originality and the finding of one's own national identity.

The nonalined movement is a great political and historical strength. Our policy must realize and promote the interests of the Third World more clearly than in the past. This is the only way we could do justice to the conflict of the Soviet Union with the Third World states. The West must promote a partnership with equal rights everywhere in the world through a clear strategy of peace and independence. Africa and Asia must not lose the independence they have just acquired to some new predominance. Economic aid and political cooperation must now enable the states in the Mideast region to preserve their internal and external independence.

The aim of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is obvious. It is the expression of a general strategy aimed at developing its sphere of influence in areas where stability is lacking, the stability such as that of Europe, where that seems possible without running greater risks. In specific, in the Middle East area it is an expression of the general strategy to push forward to warm waters while simultaneously bringing influence to bear on the energy and raw materials sources of that region.

Ladies and gentlemen, the strategic aims of the Soviet intervention, the analysis of the basic conflict and the effects this will have on East-West relations produce conclusions for the Western states, be they members of the Western defense alliance or of the European Community, or be there some other cooperation between them and us.

First, the Western alliance's ability to act and defend itself must also be safeguarded in the future without restrictions.

This includes, among other things, the fact that the Bundeswehr must not be considered a cumbersome though necessary evil, but an expression of our democracy's determination to stand its ground. This insight must also give state-political significance to Bundeswehr service. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, all alliance partners must fulfill their commitments with regard to common defense. The decisions of the Federal Republic of Germany, including the December decision of the alliance, stress the fact that we have based our security policy only on realities and not on hopes. Those who gave priority to hopes rather than realities in December must now have the insights to draw the necessary conclusions --without any malicious joy from another side.

The European Community ought to exploit the present situation--I fully agree with you, Colleague Kohl--long overdue problems ought to be solved, results should be achieved and some progress with regard to the structure of the Community should be attempted, namely, a joint European Community energy policy. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen: Second, it is necessary that those states who strive for partnership cooperation with Western democracies [unintelligible shouts]... Well, if you consider a joint energy policy as mere words, it demonstrates to me how far you are from realities in our country. [shouts, applause]

Well, if I have misunderstood the shouts--you know that the federal chancellor fully agrees with me on that subject, so that I could quote his suggestion.

Ladies and gentlemen, I find that the situation is in fact extremely serious. The very factual and constructive suggestions that are being made here must be heard. I am not the last speaker in this debate. [applause] You can point all that out later on. I would be glad if such a session as this today were to bring about, in addition to the exchange of different opinion, a dialog aimed at achieving common results. [applause] Maybe we ought to try that. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, those states who seek cooperation as partners with Western democracies, in this case with the European Community, must not be disappointed. Upon our request, the foreign ministers of the European Community decided on Tuesday to give the order to negotiate this week on a new economic agreement with Yugoslavia; the mission to negotiate has been postponed for months because of second-rate problems. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, that is more than just preparedness for qualitatively better economic cooperation; that is a political signal for safeguarding political interests in Europe. [applause]

The ASEAN states, which merged 13 years ago in Southeast Asia, are more aware than ever of this decision for maintaining their national independence in view of the acute threat they are facing.

Indonesia and Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore have demonstrated what importance they attach to equal partnership cooperation with us through the conclusion of a cooperation agreement with the European Community. The signing of the agreement planned for Kuala Lumpur with cooperation of all the European Community's foreign ministers deserves increased political significance in view of the events in Afghanistan. The Lome agreements prove that the states of the European Community are convinced that they contribute to the development and thus to the internal stability of these countries through economic cooperation.

The Mediterranean agreements with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Syria and Israel constitute an inestimable contribution toward the stabilization of this region. Despite all the problems, the European-Arab dialog has discernibly shown stabilizing effects. Following our motion, the foreign ministers of the European Community, on Tuesday of this week as well, have issued instructions on the preparation of a concept for an economic cooperation agreement with the Gulf states, including Iraq, modeled on the EC-ASEAN agreement. Once these agreements have been concluded, we will make a fair offer to these states concerning economic cooperation.

The intention that was decided on Tuesday is in itself a signal. The necessity for assistance toward the development of Pakistan, a new assistance action for Turkey and under our guidance, the accord in the European Community concerning a considerable effort toward mitigating the distress of the refugees in Pakistan, specifically the Afghan refugees, and the efforts toward additional aid to that country--all these activities from elements of a Western strategy aimed at strengthening the independence of states that wish to preserve this independence against new hegemony. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a constructive policy in this situation. Cooperation with India, too, is intended to serve this policy toward independence. The strategic significance of the will for economic and political cooperation must not be underrated. Ladies and gentlemen, the fact that guns and tanks alone do not mean anything about the internal state of a country and about the foreign policy position which is supported by that country's population has been plainly demonstrated by developments in Iran. The West must resist the temptation to transfer, on its part, the East-West controversy to the Third World. Anyone doing that will destabilize the Third World. [applause]

The discussion on NATO's tasks in the present situation and our mission in the alliance must be conducted with great care and in total clarity. It is necessary to ask whether an extension of the [NATO] sphere of responsibility would not be assessed by the Third World states in question as an impairment of their independence by another side rather than as assistance. [applause] Nor do I believe that we should give any cause for an internal burdening of the alliance. What I am saying here is not a rejection of the assumption of commitments by alliance members, in the form of a division of labor, where on the basis of their history and their engagement beyond the bounds of Europe they wish to assume responsibilities.

But as far as the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned, it is our task in particular to see in an overall concept of the alliance the significance of the division of tasks and our role within the framework of this division of tasks.

The central role of the Federal Republic of Germany for security in Europe, for the conventional defense of Central Europe, makes a concentration of our military potentials on this task obvious. Nobody can rule out the possibility, ladies and gentlemen, that our alliance will have even more tasks in that respect in the future. To this end, we must be prepared to meet such a demand. We must desist from doing anything that might deprive us of our chances to do this in the future.

Our participation in political cooperation and economic assistance is indispensable. It is in keeping with our interests, which are identical with those of our partners. Peaceful solutions to conflicts in all parts of the world constitute an important instrument for preventing interventions. This is why we support the peace process in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and this is why we participate in the initiative of the five Western countries for Namibia. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I think that anyone concerned about the Middle East cannot bypass developments in the Near East. The challenge of the Islamic world, in addition to the fact that the loss of independence by the Islamic countries would also spell the end of the independence of Israel, make it obvious that all parties involved must now make a considerable effort toward a comprehensive and just peace solution, with the participation of the Palestinian people. This people's right to self-determination must also be realized, and this ought to be the hour of restoration of Arab unity. This should be the hour of settling the Israeli-Arab conflict, a conflict, ladies and gentlemen, whose seriousness and historical background are known to us. We know what distrust exists there. Yet it ought to be permissable to ask whether these problems do not recede in the face of the dangers threatening the independence of the entire region.

Therefore, the intervention in Afghanistan is a provocation against the states of the Third World just as it is a challenge to the Western world. Western and Third World states can jointly find a position in reference to it if they realize that the independence of the Third World is also in keeping with the interests of the Western democracies and that a West capable of action and defense is also an element of the Third World's independence and security.

We must not narrow down our program for action to reactions within the East-West relationship. It is our duty to preserve our own independence and security and to help others in the preservation of their independence and security. We have the duty to create elements of stability in the world which will demonstrate to the Soviet Union that for the Soviet Union, too, the costs of a policy as pursued in Afghanistan are too high. This is what matters now, and this is what is decisive at this point.

Ladies and gentlemen, what we need is new confidence-building. There is no doubt about the fact that the Soviet Union has inflicted severe damage on the confidence that is necessary for worldwide cooperation, detente, and security through what it has been doing in Afghanistan.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need the will of all who are involved in the process of detente if security is to be created. In our own country it is necessary to tell the citizens that matters will not become simpler: The energy supply problems in our country will have economic effects. The federal chancellor has pointed out the necessity that wage negotiation partners act with responsibility.

I stress what Mr Kohl has said about the necessity of mustering the strength to do more in the field of public development aid. We will face new tasks and efforts which we must make for our security. I have no doubts that the citizens of our country are prepared to face that responsibility.

We Germans want to have peace, and not just in our country but everywhere in the world. We want to have stability; we want to export aid, not conflicts or ideologies.

Ladies and gentlemen, we want cooperation, we want understanding; we do not want tension, but detente. As someone whose heart beats for his central German homeland, I cannot imagine that there could be a people who are more concerned about the opportunity given us in Europe to continue working on detente and on making adjustments than this German people who are forced to live in two states. [applause] Therefore, we cannot and may not make any political decision without thinking of Dresden, Weimar, Halle, Magdeburg, Rostock or Greifswald.

Ladies and gentlemen, aware of this responsibility, we want to continue to work for peace, security and detente as much as we are able. [applause]

DIE WELT on Schmidt Shortcomings

DW181032 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Jan 80 p 6 DW

[Commentary signed W.H.-E.: "Commonness"]

[Text] The political essence of the parliamentary debate about the severe crisis touched off by Moscow is that Federal Chancellor Schmidt must just grab the opportunity in order to establish at least in Bonn joint responsibility for foreign political action. Chancellor-candidate Strauss offered to him, on behalf of the Bundestag opposition, a joint talk with the explicit addition that the opposition does not want to dodge its responsibility in this situation.

Only against the background of this central statement of the debate can one realize the importance of what has taken place prior to the speech by Strauss, Schmidt appeared in his government statement as the great master of "crisis management." The debate, however, created the impression that the foreign minister was playing a more attractive part in the present crisis management than the chancellor. Schmidt's government statement did not withstand the charges of the next speaker, opposition leader Helmut Kohl. The vice chancellor immediately jumped into the breech. Therefore, a recapitulation of the discussion must be based on the dialog between Kohl and Genscher:

1. The opposition leader and the foreign minister suggested assessing development aid more highly in order to strengthen cooperation in view of the impression created by Moscow's being condemned by the UN General Assembly--cooperation with other states wanting to preserve their independence such as Pakistan, India and Turkey. Genscher attributed "strategic significance" to that aspect. Clear agreement with the chancellor existed on that point.

2. The opposition leader and the foreign minister agreed that the FRG must be prepared within the framework of a division of labor in the Atlantic alliance to make greater sacrifices for Central Europe's ability to defend itself. The chancellor had kept quiet about that.

Schmidt, who ought to be pardoned because of his sickness, indicated in this connection that he considered three things important: spreading optimism, convincing people that what had happened in Afghanistan could not happen in Europe, and pointing out Bonn's efforts--as a significant German contribution to solidarity with America, which he supported with strong words--to keep the talks with Moscow functioning.

Attentive listeners missed any word about whether it could really be Bonn's main task now to act as a moderator between Washington and Moscow, or whether solidarity with American would not be served much better if Bonn contributed something to full agreement between Paris and Washington. But the chancellor did not say a word about that.

So Schmidt created the impression--rightly or not--that because of concern for his party he cared particularly about a meeting with Honecker and Brezhnev. Nothing against such visits, but strangely enough the chancellor will probably have met Honecker already in February and Carter only in March.

Criticism of Schmidt

DW180935 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Commentary signed RM.: "Illusory Dust"]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Schmidt used firm words in condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in his Bundestag speech. He also pointed out what the anschluss of this country to the Moscow imperium would mean for the Western world. But what should the Federal Republic, an important link of the Western world, do according to Schmidt? Little. The federal chancellor assures that his government will support America and its reprisals. But the Federal Government has just signalled to Washington that only a few reprisals would permit German participation. The only thing Schmidt wants to consider more closely is help for the endangered countries in the neighborhood of Afghanistan; a good thing--but too little. Pakistan or the states on the Persian Gulf feel helpless vis-a-vis the Soviet pressure. They need support by an active West; only then will they gain self-confidence. Schmidt seems to believe it could work the other way round. He brushes aside the urgent question of whether the Western alliance could continue to afford to limit its defense mission to Europe. He has something better up his sleeve: a Bonn Cabinet decision of last May where the Federal Government objects to zones of influence of foreign powers in the Third World. But now the unbelievable has happened, namely, that the Soviet Politburo is not adhering to this.

Schmidt distracted attention from the necessities of Western politics. Does he believe Europe can be spared in these dramatic months of the East-West conflict? If one does not stick to his individual words but to their context, then detente seems divisible after all for the chancellor. He wants to see the crisis as being limited, with the edge taken out of it. How does he imagine that could be done? In his speech he recalled the attack on Czechoslovakia in 1968. As one knows, that crisis was limited and the edge was taken out of it by the West: through doing nothing. Is that supposed to be the Bonn recipe for Afghanistan?

Kohl has missed many a great chance in the Bundestag, but not the one on Thursday. With his speech he made a thrust through the dust of illusions that surrounds the policy of the Federal Government. The federal chancellor has often discarded him as a provincial. But Kohl has now charged that the chancellor views this world crisis as a provincial, and the reproach has hit the target.

PCI's Napolitano Present in Bundestag

ID181034 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 18 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpt] Bonn--Giorgio Napolitano, deputy chief of the Italian Communist Party, was present in the Bundestag yesterday to listen to both Chancellor Schmidt's government statement on the political situation following the Soviet entry into Afghanistan and the subsequent debate, it was learned in Bonn today.

Observers have interpreted the presence of the Italian, whose party has condemned the Soviet intervention, as a deliberate demonstration.

GENSCHER TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, IRAN WITH CARTER 22 JAN

ID171556 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 GMT 17 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher will fly to the United States tomorrow for a working visit scheduled to last several days. The Foreign Ministry said today that Genscher will meet UN General Secretary Waldheim in New York on Saturday for a talk on current international questions. On 22 January he will meet President Carter.

His talks in Washington will open on Monday when he will meet Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and presidential security adviser Brzezinski, as well as members of the U.S. Congress. According to official information, his talks with Carter will center on developments following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the situation of the hostages in Tehran, as well as on questions concerning the Atlantic alliance.

SCHMIDT ON SOVIET 'CHALLENGE,' OTHER ISSUES IN MADRID NEWS BRIEFING

ID171539 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Jan 80 p 11 ID

[Unattributed report: "I Am Impressed by Spain's Political Progress"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 9 January--"I am impressed by the political progress achieved by Spain over the last few years. Democracy has been consolidated, and this is an extremely important gain; a realistic economic policy is being pursued; steady progress is being made toward Spain's integration into Europe," FRG Chancellor and head of government Helmut Schmidt stated at a press conference held at the conclusion of his visit to Spain--the fist official visit by a German chancellor.

The FRG chancellor's press conference began with a lengthy introductory statement, in which Schmidt stated that "this visit has been very important for me, and I have prepared for it very carefully. I am very grateful for this relaxed and thorough exchange of views which I have held with his majesty the king, in the presence and with the participation of Prime Minister Suarez. In these talks we dealt principally with four points--the international situation, European affairs, bilateral relations and Spain's entry into the Common Market. I believe that these discussions, taking place at the beginning of a new decade, have been very useful."

European issues: "It is natural that during my talks in Madrid we should have discussed Spain's entry into the EEC. Spain is an integral part of Europe in the cultural, economic and political fields. Europe has owed much to Spain for decades, and its entry into Europe is a logical matter. [paragraph continues]

We are all certain that Spain's entry will be a considerable enrichment for the EC in the cultural, economic and, above all, political fields. I emphasize this point because I believe that it is important that the European countries be united and support each other in the economic and political fields during the next few years, which will not in fact be very happy. We all know that the negotiations on membership and the mutual adjustments that will be necessary will not be easy, either for the existing members or for Spain. We have always seen the difficulties which have arisen when new members have joined the EC. Successes cannot be expected in the short term; hopes must be set in the interim. In the long run, Spain's membership will prove extremely positive for all the members. To this effect, the FRG Government will resolutely continue to support Spain's membership of the EC."

Invasion of Afghanistan: "As far as the international situation is concerned, we held a thorough exchange of views, which included, of course, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the possible conclusions and deductions which should be drawn from this action. In discussing this topic it was a great asset to me to learn from the Spanish side its assessment of this conflict, especially with respect to the Arab-Islamic area, because it is well known that there are very good relations between Spain and the Arab world, and this rendered this aspect of the talks particularly valuable for me. For this reason we agreed by common consent to continue a series of more intensive and thorough talks to discuss this specific topic.

"With respect to the possible efforts of the invasion of Afghanistan for the world, we reached broad agreement between each other's viewpoints. We also agreed with the Spanish Government that this real danger, this challenge which is inherent in the present situation, must be countered by firm solidarity on the part of the Western countries. We cannot and must not face up to this situation nervously or anxiously, but rather with strong discipline and consistency in our thinking and in our conduct. We also agreed that we must take advantage of all the opportunities and contacts within the Western world to strengthen greater coordination with the Third World countries which are particularly affected by this Soviet intervention. But we must also take advantage of all the opportunities for an exchange of views with the Soviet Union, and this, of course, concerns the CSCE conference to be held in Madrid in the fall and in whose preparations we have actively taken part. At difficult times and times of international crisis we must not remain silent but rather talk more with the others in order not to fall unexpectedly into situations into which we do not wish to fall."

Spanish policy: "I have been deeply impressed by the progress in domestic politics and in democratization which Spain has achieved over the last few years. With respect to the economic and financial policy pursued by the Spanish Government--in particular, with respect to the reduction of the budgetary deficits, the struggle against inflation and the efforts which are being made to reduce the money supply--I believe that these are praiseworthy efforts in Spain's progress toward the EEC. I regard the relations between my country and Spain as magnificent. The friendship between our two nations and the cooperation between our two governments are excellent. I leave Madrid with a feeling of deep satisfaction with my visit."

EEC-NATO: [Question] Do you believe that the issue of the enlargement or otherwise of the military alliances should be discussed at the Madrid CSCE conference?

[Answer] Emphatically not.

[Question] How will the FRG counter the Latin countries' increased influence in the EEC when Spain joins it?

[Answer] This question seems to me to be mistaken, because we have no cause to oppose the Latin countries' increasing influence. On the contrary, this influence is a source of satisfaction for us, and we have always viewed it in this manner. We have championed Spain's membership from the outset. Germany has owed much to the Latin countries for centuries; for this reason we deem it necessary for us to integrate this culture into our way of thinking.

[Question] Over the last few days it has been possible to read statements by senior leaders of NATO, of the FRG opposition and by European politicians to the effect that Spain must joint this military bloc. Do you believe that Spain can belong to the Common Market without previously joining NATO?

[Answer] The leaders of NATO or of the FRG opposition do not necessarily express my own opinion. In my opinion it is not necessary for Spain to belong to the European military pacts in order to join the Common Market. I have not discussed this topic with the king, the prime minister or Felipe Gonzalez in any of my talks in Madrid because I do not deem this issue urgent. It is a matter concerning which the Spanish people will decide what they deem opportune in due time.

[Question] Is the FRG not raising as many objections as France to Spain's joining the Common Market because of Spain's desire to achieve a liberalization of manpower policy in these countries?

[Answer] The Spanish prime minister asked me this question, and I explained to him that there are 4 million foreign workers in the FRG. This makes it difficult for the FRG to provide them with decent housing, proper education and adequate vocational training. For this reason we have suspended the hiring of foreign workers, including those from EC countries, for 7 years. Thus in the case of Greece a transitional period until free movement of manpower can be introduced has been sought. Spain's case would be more less similar.

United States--USSR crisis: [Question] Does the FRG support the U.S. measures adopted against the Soviet Union because of its interventions in Afghanistan?

[Answer] I will adopt a clearly defined stance before the FRG parliament next week, and I do not wish to anticipate what I will say in my own country. Of course, the FRG has been deeply disturbed by this intervention, since the Soviet stance threatens the stability of the entire region and, moreover, violates the elementary principles of peaceful coexistence. We feel solidarity with the stance adopted by the United States. As far as the measures adopted by President Carter are concerned, it is not to be expected that the FRG will take part in these measures, since we are not suppliers of grain to the USSR, do not grant the Soviet Union preferential credits and cannot reduce the staff of our embassy in Moscow, either, since we signed an agreement whereby we have the same [number of] staff at our respective embassies. But we express solidarity with the countries condemning this action and are maintaining very close contacts with the United States as a result of this action. Over the last few days, I have held several telephone conversations with President Carter, and there can be no doubt, either now or in the future, about our foreign policy, and I have assured President Carter that we will act concordantly.

[Question] What do you believe to be the reasons which have led the Soviets to take this step?

[Answer] In a provisional analysis, I believe that the reason why the Soviets have invaded Afghanistan is to increase their sphere of influence in the Persian Gulf, with the aim of controlling the exporting of crude in the near future. Moreover, Afghanistan is a country of considerable strategic importance with respect to exercising greater influence in Iran and Pakistan. There is no doubt that the USSR's strategic positions in this area have improved considerably following this invasion.

SCHMIDT SUFFERING FROM TONSILITIS, NEEDS REST

LD171558 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt has apologized to Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss for his absence during the latter's speech in the Bundestag debate this afternoon. The chancellor explained that he was suffering from tonsilitis and needed rest.

LAMBSDORFF POSTPONES POLAND VISIT 'TO STUDY NEW PROPOSALS'

LD171133 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt]--Federal Economics Minister Von Lambsdorff has agreed with the Polish Government to postpone his 3-day visit for economic talks in Poland which were scheduled to begin on Saturday. The Federal Economics Ministry said today that Von Lambsdorff asked for the postponement to study new Polish proposals for joint projects which he received at short notice.

ARMY GENERAL CRITICAL OF NATO POLICY ASKS TO RETIRE

LD171244 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Maj Gen Gert Bastian, commander of the 12th Armored Division of the Bundeswehr, today asked Federal Defense Minister Apel to be retired on half pay. According to the minister the reason given by the general for his request was that he cannot support NATO's decision to modernize medium-range missiles and at the same time to offer arms control negotiations to the USSR.

Minister Apel has rejected the general's request. He explained that the "primacy of politics" applies in full to all soldiers. Recent weeks especially have made it strikingly clear that the Federal Government is steering the right course with its policy, of which NATO's decisions of last December are a part.

Apel added that the general is at liberty to resign from the Bundeswehr if he renounces his public service entitlements. Apel has given orders that Bastian should immediately relinquish his command of the armored division stationed at Veitshoechheim in southern Germany and be transferred to another post.

Last year the general aroused public discussion and violent opposition attacks when he subscribed to the viewpoint put forward by Wehner, the leader of the SPD group in the Bundestag, who said that the Soviet military potential is defensive in character.

EDITORIAL: WE MUST VIEW OWN INTERESTS IN ASSESSING AFGHANISTAN

DW180830 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "The Second Glove"]

[Text] In both large political camps of the Federal Republic outrage and disappointment over the Soviet power demonstration in Afghanistan becomes discernible: a bit more consonant on one side, as is becoming to those who are governing, and as loud as required by the self-estimates and the election campaign on the part of the others. It is also undisputed that the Soviets must withdraw from Afghanistan. Only, what will happen if, as it looks today, they take very much time in doing so, or do not do it at all?

As far as the opposition is concerned, the case is clear even now. Its number one spokesman, Helmut Kohl, demanded we bid farewell to detente "daddy" Brezhnev, to illusions about Soviet policy which is exclusively guided by power interests. What happens in Afghanistan is but a part of the global strategy. Hence a realistic assessment of the situation is the commandment of the hour. And then follows, inevitably, the passage: Detente is indivisible.

This sounds so nice that even the foreign minister likes to use it in a slightly amended form but, fortunately, does not draw any conclusion from it. The chancellor himself does not participate in this battling over a principle anyway, a principle whose strict observance and full application would really conjure up the danger of war, about which the opposition is talking loudly and the government in a roundabout way.

During the past several years the greatest skeptics about the purpose and chance of detente have used a somewhat idealistic yardstick for the process connected therewith, like atheists who demand everything, veritably everything, of God. Detente, stripped of the exaggerated claim, has always been but an attempt at defusing power interests--and it is not the Soviet Union alone which has such interests--wherever this seems to be inevitable to both sides.

To this day in Germany, Berlin has been such a case. All treaties with the East materialized in a period in which the Vietnam war and the controversies which it sparked between the two great powers developed their full impact, and they materialized despite the fundamentally ideological enmity between East and West which never ceased even for a day. Indivisibility of detente--this means not only renouncing the policy of preventing war but also throwing on the garbage heap even those parts of a very soberly interpreted detente which continue to work, thus veritably provoking the great clash.

For, as Helmut Kohl surely said justly, the threat of the eighties is war. Nobody can bypass this fact. And it is also true that it is being made very plain to the Soviet Union how much it is playing with fire. This also includes the retaliation measures whose effectiveness in detail may be debatable to the experts but which, on principle, are undisputed; it is just that beyond that it remains the duty of all governments not to threat the case as hopeless and thus not to tear down dams in other parts of the world as well, above all in Europe--from our side, dams that may well hold.

The FRG opposition seems to consider this an illusion, to go by what its prominent spokesmen have said. This once again makes German perfectionism evident in a special way. What we need is a principle which, as is customary with principles, works only very imperfectly and not everywhere. So, also cast away the second glove, too, and be sure that both hands will freeze.

The simple answers are so dangerous especially because the world situation has so thoroughly turned for the worse within a few weeks. The thesis about the indivisibility of detente, at any rate, if thought out to the end, makes it compulsory to wage the debate on Afghanistan also along the Berlin Wall. Yet maintaining calm there is not only a Soviet need but also, at least to the same extent, a need of the West.

What obviously is so difficult in these first few days of a decade which is beginning gloomily is seeing and assessing one's own interests; we might easily forget our own interests in the understandable zeal to punish the Soviets for their act of villainy in Afghanistan and to harm their interests. To keep them constantly in mind requires neither a "playing down" of the Soviet invasion nor a nursing of illusions, for if detente is in practice really divisible, confidence probably is not; confidence has something to do with predictability.

To this day nobody in the West knows whether "Afghanistan" did not also herald a fundamental change in Soviet world policies. Some pessimists fear just that. In that case, however, a lot more would have to topple, and the quarrel of the political theologists would be superfluous. Notwithstanding all necessary resistance to the Soviet policy of expansion, the West has no reason to anticipate this development before it has really become unalterable.

It seems that chancellor-candidate Strauss has understood this since he has made the chancellor a rather clear offer of not leaving him all alone in the crisis management.

CORRESPONDENT NOTES DIFFERING OPINIONS ON INDIVISIBILITY OF DETENTE

DW151435 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Jan 80 p 2 DW

[Bonn correspondent Bernt Conrad report: "Is Detente Divisible? Bonn Has a Divided Opinion on It"]

[Text] Bonn--Is detente divisible? Differences of opinion exist in this respect between leading politicians of Bonn's coalition parties, the SPD and the FDR Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said clearly this weekend: "Detente policy is indivisible." He had announced that in a statement given to the Federal Cabinet on 2 January in the absence of the federal chancellor, saying that this was the opinion of the Federal Government.

But leading SPD politicians do not agree at all. SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr said in Washington that detente policy has always been divisible. Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy SPD chairman and close aide of the chancellor, termed the indivisibility of detente an idea aim for which one must still work hard. Moments existed in the past "which demonstrated that detente policy was divisible." Saying this is of "decisive importance." Theo Sommer of DIE ZEIT, who is also close to Schmidt, went even further. He demanded, by turning the conclusion around, that "detente must remain divisible."

The discussion of this issue does not have a theoretical character at all. Its outcome determines the problem of whether Europe will be directly affected by the Afghanistan conflict. Social Democratic disarmament expert Algons Pawelczyk therefore demanded determinedly that Europe ought to be kept out of the Afghanistan crisis as much as possible, because this is mainly a conflict between the Soviet Union and the Third World.

Genscher, a follower of "indivisibility," commented that "we are equally involved." The FDP chief experienced almost the same difference with regard to SPD policy in the spring of 1976 when the Moscow-triggered Cuban intervention in Angola took place. At that time Genscher said what he says today: "Detente must be worldwide, and therefore the action of the Soviet Union, its attempt to intervene in Africa and establish new zones of influence, is a handicap for the whole policy of detente."

In saying this the foreign minister contradicted Helmut Schmidt, who had contested on 3 March 1976 that detente policy was being handicapped by the action of Cuba and the Soviet Union. "The mentioning of Angola naturally asks for the mentioning of the fact that so far Africa and, at any rate, Angola have never been the subject of treaties between the West and the East," said Schmidt. "One cannot demand something from treaties serving detente for which they were never intended."

Despite that statement by the chancellor, who also in his government statement of 17 May 1974 aimed detente policy explicitly at Europe, Genscher managed to place the term "worldwide detente" in a 1 July 1976 statement of the Federal Government. But Schmidt's skepticism remained. His thesis "Detente can be expected only where treaties exist" was exactly in line with the Soviet interpretation in the 24th CPSU congress of 1971 that limited the process of detente to Europe. In May 1976 the Soviet news agency TASS comments on this very frankly: "Detente does not mean freezing objective processes of historical development, and it cannot mean that. It is not a protective letter for brittle regimes, nor a charter for suppressing the just struggle of the people for their national liberation."

That justified every Soviet intervention, be it in Africa or Asia. It was all the more suprising that party chief Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of his Bonn visit in May 1978, was prepared together with Schmidt to accept in the final declaration a formula about the "indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world." The chancellor considered it an indication "that the process of detente, also according to Soviet opinion, cannot be limited to bilateral relations between the two world powers and to Europe, but that it must extend more and more to other areas."

That was an error, as was demonstrated by Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan. This is why SPD chief Willy Brandt said recently half ironically and half resigned about the thesis of worldwide detente: "That would be very nice. I would like that, too." In the Bonn statement on the session of the Federal Security Council after Schmidt's return from Spain, characterized by a surprisingly firm tone, the indivisibility of detente was not mentioned again. What will the chancellor say in this respect to the Bundestag on Thursday.

BARRE: FRANCE HAS NOT ABANDONED NATO

LD171900 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Replying just now in the Senate to a question by Communist Anicet le Pors, Raymond Barre has emphasized that the French people are vigilant with regard to their freedom and are faithful to their alliances. Even though we do not participate in NATO's integrated military organization, the prime minister said, we have not for one moment abandoned the alliance. The French people are convinced of the need to safeguard the policy of detente in the world. However, this attachment must not be unilateral, he concluded.

SPORTS MINISTER SEES NO REASON TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

LD171258 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Mr Soisson, minister of sport, this morning repeated that there was no reason for the French Government to decide on a boycott of this year's games in Moscow. Mr Soisson recalled that the Olympic games were not within the competence of the government, but of the international committee, which chooses a town and not a country.

GISCARD REPLIES TO BREZHNEV LETTER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD171342 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing has replied to the letter which Leonid Brezhnev sent him on the topic of Afghanistan and the Soviet intervention. The terms of the president's reply are not known.

CGT'S GENSOUS TO LEAD UNION DELEGATION TO AFGHANISTAN

LD180931 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "CGT Delegation to Kabul Will Be Led by M Pierre Gensous"]

[Text] The CGT delegation to Afghanistan, to inquire more fully into the situation there and in keeping with its Executive Committee's 8 January decisions, has to that end contacted the Afghan trade unions affiliated with the WFTU (to which belong in particular all the socialist countries, the French CGT and the Italian CGIL, among others), it has been stated at CGT headquarters.

The three-man delegation will be led by M Pierre Gensous, confederation secretary and head of the International Section, who was secretary general of the WFTU from 1965 to 1978, when he did not seek a further term of office. M Gensous is a PCF member.

He will be accompanied by M Jean-Claude Laroze and M Joseph Jacquet.

When the CGT Executive Committee voted on 8 January on the report by M Galland, a confederation secretary, on the Soviet intervention in Kabul, M Jean-Claude Laroze, a bureau member like M Gensous, abstained to show his disagreement with a text which bore no judgement on the Red Army presence. M Laroze is a socialist.

M Jacquet, a railway worker, is CGT secretary for the Rhone-Alpes Regional Council and a member of the Executive Committee. He has no known political ties.

The delegation is to leave "immediately."

STIRN WARNS SUPERPOWERS TO STAY OUT OF SOUTH PACIFIC

OW171231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Melbourne, Jan 17 (AFP)--Superpowers could upset stability of the South Pacific region if they backed minority grouping in the French territories the French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Olivier Stirn said today.

Mr Stirn told a press conference that France would not tolerate interference from other countries in her decolonisation process in the South Pacific. Mr Stirn, who earlier this week had talks with a strong critic of French policy in the South Pacific, the Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Mr Ebia Olewale, said he had explained the position to the Papua New Guinea Government.

Mr Stirn said today "any interference could lead to danger because minorities might be created which would be supported by some superpowers and we could lost stability in the South Pacific." Mr Stirn said he had told Mr Olewale that if Papua New Guinea went to the United Nations committee on decolonisation, France would treat it as interference and would not take any notice.

He repeated that France intended to upgrade its diplomatic representation in the South Pacific by appointing ambassadors to Port Moresby, Suva and in the New Hebrides when they became independent later this year.

COMEX TO SUPPLY MINISUBS FOR PRC OFFSHORE OIL PROJECT

OW171432 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Paris, Jan. 17 (AFP)--A French company is to supply two minisubmarines to China for offshore oil exploration before the end of the year as part of a 40 million franc (10 million dollar) deal. One 12-ton submarine will be delivered in May and a 28-ton vessel later, Deputy Managing Director of COMEX Industries Yves Bosquet said. COMEX is also training more than 50 Chinese technicians, doctors and divers at its headquarters near Marseilles, southern France.

PCF'S MOREAU CRITICIZES U.S. HYPOCRISY

LD091529 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Jan 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Yves Moreau editorial: "The United States and the Chouans [royalist insurgents active during and after the French revolution]"]

[Text] The measures taken by President Carter on the pretext of the events in Afghanistan are grave decisions. Indeed they unilaterally break a whole series of agreements reached with the Soviet Union, thereby jeopardizing exchanges which were not only fruitful for the United States and the USSR but which also had a more general dimension since they were in keeping with peaceful relations.

The speeding up of arms supplies to Pakistan, the feverish way in which the naval air presence in the Indian Ocean is being stepped up even more, the haste with which new U.S.-Turkish military agreements are being drawn up, the declared intention to play the Chinese card against the Soviet Union as far as possible and the U.S. defense secretary's statements in this connection on his arrival in Beijing are also bringing about a deterioration in the international climate.

At the same time the postponement of the ratification of SALT II is likely to prompt a mad arms race--a race which the Atlantic Council had already started to revive in December when it adopted the plan for deploying hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

It is important to bear in mind that this Atlantic Council decision was taken before the recent events in Afghanistan. This precedence is obviously food for thought. It proves that the counteroffensive launched by the opponents of detente was premeditated and that its first manifestations in fact have no connection with Afghanistan.

Moreover the hypocrisy of the pretext now being put forward by Mr Carter is obvious. The head of a government which constantly practices intervention, whether armed or not, in the world, really has no grounds for painting itself as the champion of nonintervention.

Furthermore how could we fail to stress how much its attitude contrasts with that of Soviet diplomacy? In recent years Soviet diplomacy has had only too many motives--well founded in its case--to condemn Washington. It refrained from doing so and patiently worked to preserve and consolidate detente. Mr Carter, on the other hand, is trying to plunge us back into the cold war and is doing so in the name of Afghanistan.

I now have two pictures of this country in my mind.

First, the picture of peasants pulling a cart bringing a few bags of grain to the city: Are they going to deliver them to their "khan" (lord)? Have they come to sell them for him or for themselves? This picture, published by L'HUMANITE on Saturday, which shows men used like beasts of burden, is so anachronistic that it seems to portray a medieval scene.

However, it is contemporary Afghan life which is portrayed in this photograph. Moreover the picture is furtive and incomplete. It does not reveal that out of six sacks of rice harvested these peasants owe five to their lord. It says nothing about the debts they have had to contract to survive nor about what they have to pay to settle these debts: lifelong servitude for their wives or children.

This picture and the tragedies it evokes are not things of the past. The reforms passed by the 1978 revolution have only started being applied in a few provinces. Elsewhere they have come up against medieval prejudices, illiteracy and ignorance.

Another meaningful scene: the opening of the Pol-e Charkhi prison gates; a crowd of prisoners rushing to freedom; thousands of men and women awaiting their release; joy and tears....

What smiles but also what tragedy! Many of the people released, we were told, were revolutionaries whom the previous government had imprisoned....

Between the first and second scene the events of recent days took place--the Babrak Karmal government came to power.

Among other things it promised to release political prisoners. It has started to implement its promise, as shown in the televised report which we have seen.

The United States and the Chouans

He also promised to put an end to the medieval existence, give peasants land everywhere, guarantee civil freedoms and individual rights, show respect for religion and protest and develop the gains of the April 1978 revolution.

An Afghan delegate to the 23d PCF Congress summed up these achievements as follows: In the course of 1 year 2 universities and 500 schools were opened, the debts of 11 million landless farmers were canceled, 300,000 hectares were distributed among 140,000 families, steps to eliminate illiteracy were taken and women were granted equal rights.

Should these reforms be reconsidered? Should the prisons again be filled? Should the Afghan Chouans be encouraged? And should international relations be poisoned to achieve this, as Mr Carter is doing?

Or, on the contrary, should one oppose, as the French Communists are doing, any return to the cold war and show solidarity with the struggles being waged in Afghanistan to enable the Afghan people soon to enjoy democracy and progress in complete freedom?

23D PCF PARTY CONGRESS REPORT ISSUED

LD171029 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Deploying vigorous, Offensive Activity on the 23d Congress Line"]

[Excerpts] The PCF federation secretaries met at the Central Committee yesterday, with Gaston Plissonnier presiding. Charles Fiterman presented a report from which we publish large extracts, emphasizing how the international situation and the Giscard government's policy confirm the 23d party congress analyses. On the basis of these analyses the federation secretaries called on all party organizations and all Communists to adopt an attitude of attack.

"For some weeks," Charles Fiterman stated, "We have been witnessing a formidable political and ideological campaign. The forces of capital and of submission to Washington, beginning with Giscard d'Estaing, do not hesitate to overdramatize the international situation; they brandish threats of war and present an apocalyptic vision of the world, starting with the Iranian situation, the OPEC countries' decisions and, more recently, the events in Afghanistan. At the same time, using this international situation as a pretext, they have given themselves over to aggression against our party. The great organs of anticommunism are thundering."

In the first part of his report the Central Committee secretary examined the reasons for and objectives of this campaign.

An International Situation Characterized by Impetus From the Peoples

"What characterizes the international situation above all is the impetus coming from the peoples struggling for independence, freedom, justice, control of their national resources and socialism. Rarely have so many positive results been achieved in so short a period," the speaker pointed out, citing "the elimination of the fascist regimes in Iran and Nicaragua, the banishment of the Kampuchean murderer Pol Pot, the successes gained by the Saharan people, the positive development of the situation in Mauritania and Bolivia, the positive agreement reached in Rhodesia and the recent elections in India. This is the context in which the events in Afghanistan are placed."

In this connection Charles Fiterman recalled the PCP position on this question, determined in accordance with the principles which we uphold and bearing in mind the interests of the Afghan people and of peace.

"We are thus in the presence of a powerful movement of the peoples unwilling to accept inequality, despotism, hunger, poverty and the theft of their wealth. These peoples are right. Their fight is ours, even if it is true that it is developing in many forms corresponding to the diversity of situations and traditions. It is this movement which worries and frightens imperialism. And that is why it is now on the rampage."

All this uproar has three aims, Charles Fiterman pointed out: First, "by painting the situation in dramatic colors, the aim is to secure acceptance of severe austerity and to impose draconian sacrifices on the working people," because "the results so far obtained by big capital in France are insufficient for it to slacken the vice of the crisis to its own profit."

Imperialism's second aim is to "create conditions on the international plane for safeguarding its positions and striving to regain lost ground." The resumption of the arms race is part of this objective, on the political and economic planes.

The third aim, finally, is "to organize the necessary consensus in our country for the implementation of the previous two aims, and thereby to weaken our party." The speaker emphasized that "the rating, frenzied campaign, orchestrated directly from the Elysee and now aimed at our party, testifies by its manner to our party's importance, to its place in the country's life and to the value that it represents for the workers."

The Acuteness of the Struggle Does Not Represent a Strengthening of the Bourgeoisie

Charles Fiterman pointed out that on the international plane everything confirms our analysis of the correlation of forces; it is i this correlation of forces that the guarantee of peace resides.

We approach this question of the struggle for peace as revolutionaries, he emphasized: "We do not see peaceful coexistence and the peoples' struggle as incompatible. The peoples have the right to revolution, and by the same token the success that they achieve contributes to guaranteeing world peace and encouraging the progress of peaceful coexistence."

Faced with this step forward by the peoples, imperialism is redoubling its threats and aggressive initiatives: There are dangers of war.

But the forces of peace "are powerful enough today to eliminate these dangers and guarantee peace," the speaker stressed. The condition for this is that they "show composure and that they act, that they rally and struggle for peace." One of these forces is indisputably the USSR, whose will to work for peaceful coexistence and detente can be doubted by no one of good faith, Charles Fiterman observed.

The Party's Tasks

The reporter speaker went on to detail the specific meaning today of the development of party activity on the political basis defined by the 23d congress.

1--Struggling for peace and affirming our internationalist solidarity. "This concerns the two preoccupations which constitute the foundations of our strategy. The congress documents are clear in this regard," Charles Fiterman emphasized.

"This orientation is the basis of the current development of our international activity and of Georges Marchais' various journeys recently. It is not a matter of copying what is done elsewhere, of alining ourselves on whomever it may be or on masking the divergences which can exist. But the respect of differences and the statement of divergences cannot blur the need to act on all the great common objectives. In this spirit the recent Berlinguer-Marchais meeting was accomplished, as is reflected in the joint communique. Thus our adversaries glossed over it because it did not enter into the caricature of our policy that they are trying to impose. In the same spirit the Moscow meeting is taking place.

"In the forthcoming period our party is resolved to take by itself or to participate in any initiative aiding the progress of the peoples' struggle for peace, for independence and for a new world economic order, and to contribute to the rallying of forces acting in this direction, notably on the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

"It is appropriate to make our policy widely known on these current issues of the day."

L'HUMANITE REJECTS PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY PCP CONGRESS

LD171235 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "An Illiminating Petition"]

[Text] A few PCP members and a few noncommunists have published the text of a petition criticizing fundamental aspects of the party's policy and drawing a crude caricature of this policy by demanding "an extraordinary PCP congress which could finally set about stamping out Stalinism in France."

It should first be pointed out that the Communists themselves determine the party's internal rules and its policy.

Nonetheless the test has the merit of explaining the intentions of the party members who signed it and who are used to attacks on the party's policies and leadership. Indeed since the 23d congress they have taken care to quote this congress as their authority. However, demanding a new congress can only mean a desire to destroy the policy and decisions democratically drawn up and adopted less than 1 year ago by the 23d congress.

It goes without saying that the Communists will regard this move as unacceptable in its content and form. They have clearly and democratically expressed a will and taken decisions valid for the whole party and applicable by all members. It is not for a handful of people to assume the excessive right of calling them into question. The fact that they have chosen to exert pressure from outside the party by drawing support from the major media channels at the very time that the discussion forum opened in L'HUMANITE to prepare for the next National Council meeting is expressing the implementation of the new democratic provisions adopted by the 23d congress, merely stresses their real objective.

This is decidedly an illuminating petition.

PCI'S TORTORELLA SPEAKS TO PARLIAMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD171655 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 17 LD

["F.Pe." report on PCI Directorate member Aldo Tortorella 9 January lower house speech: "Europe and Crisis of Detente"]

[Excerpts] Rome--The essential requirement is to resume the path of negotiation and detente to smash a spiral which is dramatically threatening peace. Along this path it is also possible to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This, among other things, is what Comrade Also Tortorella said in his speech to the lower house yesterday during the debate following questions and interpellations addressed to the government by all the parliamentary groups in connection with the Iranian and Afghan events.

In the absence of Prime Minister Cossiga and since Foreign Minister Malfatti is apparently still convalescing, the government was represented by Minister Sarti. Thus a further opportunity--sought by many parties including the PCI--was missed for an open discussion on the dramatic nature of the international situation and the role which Italy, during its turn of duty as EC chairman, could play within the framework of efforts designed to recreate an atmosphere of trust in international relations. The debate failed to reflect in full the present situation in East-West relations and in some of the speeches, and especially [Christian Democratic] Deputy Forlani's, there was a reemergence of worrying tones revealing a tendency to lapse back into the logic of blocs.

In the opinion of Forlani, whose speech was quoted at length by the government's representative, it was a foregone conclusion that international relations would deteriorate and--even more seriously--the "fatuous optimism" that emerged after the Guadaloupe summit was incomprehensible. The polemical reference to Bonn and Paris was obvious, as was the veiled attack on those aiming to develop the policy of detente and dialog. Sarti followed the same pattern in his statement, asserting that Italy's policy must develop independently of "any unrealistic attitudes."

In his reply, Comrade Tortorella announced his dissatisfaction, above all with the absence of an answer to the calls from the PCI and other political forces for an autonomous initiative from Italy and Europe aimed at creating the preconditions for a reversal of the trend in the dangerous regressive spiral which the policy of detente and peace has suffered in recent weeks.

Tortorella also analyzed the events which have led to the aggravation of the international situation, confirming the guilty verdict behind "the PCI's disapproval and censure regarding the Soviet intervention, as a violation of another state's sovereignty."

In this connection Tortorella added: "Precisely because we are firmly attached to socialist ideals and precisely because we have not in any way abandoned our Marxist inspiration, we reasserted at our congress that there can be no justification for violating any state's autonomy and sovereignty, and we are now adopting our present consistent stance: It is from the PCI's cultural and political tradition that we have learned to fight for the peoples' independence, freedom and self-determination."

Tortorella also denounced the "hypocricy" of many statements on the Afghan events, recalling the varying attitudes adopted by the same states on several foreign interventions (he cited the cases of Uganda and Central Africa).

"This is hypocricy," he stressed, "since one cannot establish the principle of the legitimacy of foreign intervention against a regime in some cases and by some people and not in other cases by other people." Furthermore, with reference to the causes which have led to the aggravation of the situation, Tortorella stressed that there was no alarmism in the stance of those who, in connection with the proposal to deploy new missiles in Europe, were asking for a moratorim and other steps along the path of dialog and negotiation from NATO. That alarm, he added, stemmed precisely from the need to reestablish contacts to avoid further aggravating an already very grave atmosphere, to avoid causing any further irremediable damage.

Naturally, he continued, unlike certain other people, we did not and still do not underestimate the gravity of what was happening in Afghanistan under the [Amin] presidency which ended with the previous head of state's [i.e., Amin] death. Nor have we drawn a merciful veil over the terrible events in Kampuchea under Pol Pot's domination. Nevertheless, a problem remains. Though it is true that the Kabul regime emerged from the bloodshed of a conspiracy within the previous coup regime, even though the regime unleashed large-scale repression both inside and outside the governing party itself, thus prompting multifarious reactions, and even though it is possible that the guerrilla fighting which was already going on was receiving aid from other countries, there can be no justification for the Soviet military intervention. Indeed, if such a situation could occur within groups which sought to create a progressive and antifeudal regime, the very difficult--and indeed impossible--aim was to establish a new system of gaining military and political power without the support of the vast majority of the people: The peoples' liberation can only be carried out by the peoples themselves.

Next Tortorella analyzed the hazards of a policy designed to encircle the USSR and expel it from the Middle East, stressing also the major powers' exhausting rivalry and confrontation to avoid losing, or to gain, areas of influence. In this connection he stressed that "in the absence of a development of mutual trust, the unadulterated logic of power has gradually prevailed to an extreme extent." Hence the dangers of an insane rearmament race and the need to reject the policy of retailiations which could lead--as has happened in the past--to the exacerbation of the economic conditions of the USSR and at the same time of Western Europe. Hence the need to continue along the path of dialog and negotiation, as France and the FRG have shown they want to do.

L'UNITA VIEWS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD171605 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jan 80 pp 1, 16 LD]

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "What Intervention in Kabul Reveals"]

[Text] Having expressed our firm principled condemnation of the Soviet Army's intervention in Afghanistan, it is opportune to reflect at greater length on the origins and implications of such alarming events. In this connection we will have to recall certain more distant precedents.

When in November-December 1955 Khrushchev and Bulganin, who were at the time CPSU first secretary and prime minister, respectively, made their famous visit to Asia--the first ever by such high-level Soviet leaders--Afghanistan was, together with India and Burma, one of the three countries visited. Khrushchev's and Bulganin's visit understandably had wide repercussions. It was the most evident manifestation of the new policy through which the USSR was forging links with the world of emergent states--the "Third World," as it was beginning to be called--which refused to remain imprisoned by the counterposed blocs: a great policy which yielded fruitful results to Soviet diplomacy since it helped very considerably to bring about a crisis in the cold war schemes to which the USSR had fallen victim.

It was no surprise that Afghanistan was one of the stopping points on the two Soviet leaders' tour. While India and Burma were newly independent countries, Afghanistan, which had on the other hand been independent for some time, already had a long history of relations with the USSR--a history which in fact began with events and figures from the distant revolutionary years, which now seem almost legendary, Afghanistan having been the first country to establish diplomatic links with Moscow in the terrible and "unforgettable" year of 1919. Later relations between the governments experienced some difficult moments, but these were surmounted. From 1955 onward cooperation was increasingly intensified, both in economic exchanges and technological aid, and in military supplies and in political consultations. Despite the major differences in the level of development and their internal systems, Afghanistan was therefore--even among the nonalined countries--one of the places where the USSR could assert its presence and authority.

This entire framework has been overthrown by the recent events. As far as we can tell, both local motives and broader international motives lie behind them. We will start with the former. Even now, 18 months later, it is difficult for us to form an assessment of the April 1978 politicomilitary coup (certainly no revolution) which brought to power in Kabul a leftwing political group, which was rather young (it had only been in existence 14 years) and had never previously been known for any particularly political prominence. Even now, among other things, it is not clear--since it was never clarified by those concerned--from which social forces actually present in Afghan society the new regime expected support. Nor has it ever been indicated how it planned to organize support for its democratic and progressive aims, such as agrarian reform, in a country where the conditions for such transformations had no precedent at all.

One point, however, was quite clear. The new Afghan regime was linked both politically and militarily to the USSR much more closely and directly than ever before. Nevertheless, it also became clear very soon that neither the new government nor its Soviet allies were able, despite the many important political instruments at their disposal, to control the new course of events, with regard both to the internal clashes among the authors of the coup and to the nationalist and religious rebellions which this caused. Thus began the "escalation" in the USSR's blatant intervention in Afghan affairs which has now culminated in the dispatch of a massive expeditionary force. In this connection it is worth citing the PCI Directorate's verdict when it spoke of a grave "violation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty."

However, there is also an international aspect to the issue. We will certainly not be the ones to ignore it. We are very well aware--having written so many times in this paper--that the crisis of detente did not begin in Kabul. We have always pointed to and condemned the new thrusts which have for some time been felt toward a return to the cold war--thrusts stemming from various sides, the latest and most serious of which was the Euromissiles campaign in Europe. But can the armed intervention in Afghanistan therefore be considered merely a response? And even if it were so, what kind of response would it be. At this stage, it would not be a bad thing to return to 1955.

At that time the cold war was still a reality. Let us remember: Germany's rearmament had just been decided; U.S. policy was directed by Foster Dulles, who wanted to make communism retreat; the United States was beginning to install itself in Vietnam. If we look at the Middle East region which now seems most inflamed, Iran had just fallen into U.S. hands following Mossadeq's violent ouster. The USSR, it is true, had China on its side, while China is now opposed to it. But it was also vastly weaker than it is now. What then, under those circumstances, was the major Soviet initiative which breathed new life into world politics and which eventually proved successful?

Khrushchev's and Bulganin's visit was, we repeat, merely one episode in this initiative. But it was a very illuminating episode. It was part of a new diplomatic course designed to smash the very logic of cold war, the logic which even Stalinist USSR had accepted until shortly before that time. While previously each of the two world camps had tended to entrench itself and consider any outsider an enemy, there emerged from Moscow at that time a pointer to something new: Peace could be, and had to be, built by different forces, whose contribution would be valuable precisely because of their diversity and orginality. Hence the new assessment of and increased dialog with neutral and nonalined countries. Soon it was said that the same principles applied to socialism, as well as to peace. It was a policy of a great opening up to the world, which owed its success to these very characteristics. Even in more recent years all the Soviet initiatives which have yielded the most important results, up to the Helsinki Conference, were the ones which proved capable of the same approach--a view of coexistence which was not reduced to a dialog between the major powers, which was, nevertheless, considered an essential element, and which neither underestimated nor obscured the independence, initiative and contribution of every people as the necessary foundations for general peace.

This is an approach which we have found lacking in the way in which the USSR and its allies have responded to the recent renewed cold war offensive. Within this framework, the intervention in Afghanistan, with the characteristics highlighted by our party Directorate, seems even more worrying. Even in the forties and fifties cold war actions and measures from one side were countered by cold war actions and measures from the other. This not only led us several times to the brink of outright war, but the socialist bloc itself eventually experienced a grave crisis, from which it emerged only through the detente policy. Nor could it have been otherwise, because that spiral nullified the energies and aspirations of the peoples, of regenerative social forces and democratic movements wanting to make their voice heard.

We must oppose a reemergence of such a logic, with the strength of our past and present experience. But this must not be a motive for reflection and action for ourselves only. This is why we are addressing the other political forces in Italy and Europe, in particular, but not only in Europe.

COSSIGA RECEIVES SFRY'S DJURANOVIC, ANDOV

LD172232 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Cossiga has received Andov, Yugoslav president of the commission for coordinating cooperation with the EEC and EFTA, who handed to him a message from President of the Yugoslav Federal Council Djuranovic. They discussed relations between the two countries, noting their excellent course and also the state of negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Cossiga seized the opportunity to send to President Tito the most sincere good wishes of the government and himself.

Andov then met Foreign Minister Ruffini.

PCI SENDS TITO BEST WISHES FOR SPEEDY RECOVERY

AU162209 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Report on telegram received by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito from Enrico Berlinguer, PCI general secretary]

[Text] The leader of the Italian Communists has sent a telegram to the LCY Central Committee Presidium in which he says: "We beg you to convey to Comrade Tito the best wishes of the Italian Communists and my own best wishes for his speedy recovery. We see in Comrade Tito the protagonist in the struggle for peace, for the emancipation of peoples and for equality and freedom in the world."

PSI LEFT CHALLENGES CRAXI IN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ASSEMBLY

AU180942 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, January 18 (ANSA)--Some sort of settlement is expected today for the battle underway in the ranks of the Socialist Party leadership between Secretary Bettino Craxi and the party's left factions as the Central Committee assembly, scheduled to wind up yesterday, moves into its fourth day.

On one side of the split, Craxi is calling for keeping Premier Francesco Cossiga's minority coalition alive while awaiting the outcome of the Christian Democrat national congress slated for early next month. His party's left, on the other side, is pushing for the immediate formation of an emergency government with direct Communist Party participation.

To head off the need for convening an extraordinary national congress, unwanted by the left as well, the Central Committee agreed yesterday to set up a special policy commission to seek out a compromise and, in the words of the author of the proposal, Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile, "to evaluate the respons the Central Committee can give to what the nation expects from the Socialist Party."

The prevailing opinion at the end of yesterday's meeting was that it should not be too difficult to negotiate an accord for party problems--along the lines of proposals to create a body with executive powers to work with the Secretariat, the restructurization of the Central Committee and the naming of a new managing editor for the party organ L'AVANTI. It appears extremely difficult, however, according to some spokesmen, to work out an understanding on party policy. Heeding the request of the left, they said, would mean the immediate withdrawal of Socialist support (abstention in Parliament) from Cossiga's government and the opening of a government crisis in the near future.

GOVERNMENT TO REASSESS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD172325 [Editorial Report LD] Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1930 GMT on 17 January carries a live relay from the legislative assembly in which Prime Miniser Sa Carneiro addresses the house at the end of the debate of the government's program. He dismisses opposition references to his government as a "threat" and "a catastrophe looming over the country, likely to call into question democracy, the Constitution and the institutional rapport between the various institutional organs of sovereignty," and also dismisses charges of "subversion of Portuguese democracy." Describing his government as a government of "national majority," Sa Carneiro says that any alleged fears or charges on the part of the opposition are unfounded and that all they have to do therefore is "let the institutions function" as they are the legitimate expression of the people's will.

Regarding the news media, the prime minister says the government feels the role of the media in society is that of an independent power that must be guided by criteria of truth and of service to society, and must be judged in freedom by press professionals."

Describing the present international situation as "worrisome," Sa Carneiro says that "with this government, the country will not collaborate in the creation of a situation similar to the one prevailing before the outbreak of World War II, in which each one sought to bury his head in the sand in order not to see the dangers which were then arising." He adds: "We will not condone the atmosphere of ignorance of the realities, and hegemonism of the Soviet Union, well evidenced in the invasion of Afghanistan."

On the same topic the prime minister says: "The government will not falter before any specific measures capable of clearly showing Portugal's repudiation for the Soviet Union's aggression. The government will revise all its exisiting policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union so as to make it clear that, although maintaining the principle of relations with all countries, it will not treat as its preferential allies or as its friends those powers which internationally behave like this. There will thus be a reassessment of all our exiting relations with the Soviet Union as well as with other countries of the Warsaw Pact, as the foreign minister here announced earlier. The government adopted this stance in this case--as it will continue to do in the future--without consulting other countries, without placing itself within the framework of any overall policy--it acted on its own, on its own responsibility, particularly on the responsibility of the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs. The government will study and accept, if it considers it appropriate, the decisions taken by international organizations which, acting in concert, are likely to decide on the adoption of positions of dissociation or condemnation vis-a-vis this grave event. By these organizations, I mean those like NATO and the EEC, although we are not yet members."

Concluding his speech by stating that the opposition's prophecies of doom will not materialize, Sa Carneiro says the government will pursue a policy which will seek not the specific benefit of any of the political forces that comprise the Democratic Alliance but rather the well-being of the entire Portuguese nation.

PCP, PS MOTIONS TO REJECT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM DEFEATED

Communist Motion

LD162354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Assembly of the Republic continued the debate on the program of the sixth government today. During this afternoon's session, Carlos Brito, parliamentary leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, submitted his party's motion rejecting the government program. The motion is preceeded by five considerations. We will read some of them:

Considering that the government program contains an unconstitutional plan for the liquidation of the great democratic transformation achieved following the 25 April Revolution;

Considering that if the government program is implemented it will lead to worsened and increased exploitation and oppression of the workers, to increased unemployment, to rising prices, to a lowering of real wages and to a worsening of the economic crisis;

Considering that the program will lead to increased foreign dependence and advocates a policy of submission [word indistinct] alinement by Portugal;

The parliamentary group of the Communist Party hereby submits the following rejection motion:

The Assembly of the Republic rejects the program of the government.

This motion, together with the one submitted by the Socialist Party, will be voted on late tomorrow afternoon or early tomorrow evening.

Results of Vote

LD180104 [Editorial Report LD] Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 2230 GMT on 17 January carries a live relay from parliament on the votes on the measures introduced by the Socialist Party (PS) and the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) to reject the government program. The results of the vote on the PS motion were: In favor--120; opposed--128. The PS gave 72 votes in favor; the PCP, 44 votes; the Portuguese Democratic Movement, 3 votes; and the Popular Democratic Union, 1 vote. Opposition to the motion came from the Social Democratic Party (PSD) with 75 votes; the Social Democratic Center Party (CDS) with 43 votes; the Popular Monarchist Party with 5 votes; and the independent deputies, also with 5 votes.

The PCP motion to reject the government program was defeated by vote of 128-48. The motion was supported by the PCP with 44 votes; the Portuguese Democratic Movement with 3 votes; and the Popular Democratic Union with 1 vote. The opposition was comprised of the PSD with 75 votes; the CDS with 43 votes; the Popular Monarchist Party with 5 votes and the independent deputies with 5 votes. There were also 72 abstentions, all of them from the PS.

GAZETTE REPORTS MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

LD181010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Today's official state gazette publishes the appointments of Ricardo de la Cierva as culture minister and Rafael Arias-Salgado as assistant minister to the prime minister to coordinate political affairs. Ricardo de la Cierva and Arias-Salgado will be sworn in this morning.

PCE'S AZCARATE VIEWS TENSE WORLD SITUATION

LD161641 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[PCE Executive Committee member Manuel Azcarate article: "Smashing the Spiral of Tension"]

[Text] The 3 January PCE Executive Committee Standing Committee declaration states quite clearly that the Soviet troops' entry into Afghanistan not only violates the principles of sovereignty and independence, but also "contributes to making international relations more tense, thus creating new threats to world peace."

We are indeed now witnessing a deterioration of the international situation as a whole, not only in the areas close to Afghanistan but also in other areas of the world.

And for this very reason I consider it very important to distinguish between the two lines and two attitudes which have been taking shape in various political circles, within the framework of a very general condemnation of the Soviet Union's military intervention.

First, there is the attitude of the United States, or perhaps more accurately of Carter, since presidential candidate Kennedy is disassociating himself from it on certain important points. This U.S. attitude is clearly designed to take advantage of the present situation to accentuate the military confrontation between the blocs, to go back on a series of positive steps taken on the road to detente and to provoke a kind of relapse into the cold war. It must be remembered that the United States did not await events in Afghanistan to start moves in this direction. In particular, the pressure exerted within NATO on the European countries to force them to accept medium-range nuclear missiles was clearly a step away from detente, a thrust toward the arms race.

Now President Carter decides to stop the ratification of the SALT II accords. It is not easy to fully assess the gravity of a decision of this kind because the SALT II accords, without actually involving nuclear arms reduction, do stipulate their limitation and control and are, at the same time, a step toward further negotiations to put a stop to the frightening accumulation of nuclear weapons which is taking place in the world. The failure to ratify SALT II opens the door to a kind of weapon which can already destroy the whole of mankind 4-5 times over. Other measures adopted by the U.S. administration are in the direction of strengthening U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East and therefore of extending the military confrontation between the blocs. Obviously, this path will lead us to a spiral of tension whose consequences are unpredictable.

There is talk of a "return to the cold war." But we must take care to note that it would not be merely a return to the already lamentable situation of the fifties. The stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction in various parts of the world are infinitely greater now than they were then. The dangers are much greater. It would not be a return to the past, but an advance toward a threatening future.

Indeed, both in U.S. policy and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan we see the tendency toward moving away from a more or less detente-oriented bipolarity to a bellicose bipolarity in which military factors are placed in the forefront of international life. The interests of the peoples and the interests of peace and mankind's survival demand that things move in a diametrically opposite direction.

We note that among the many condemnation and criticisms of the Soviet intervention there is a very broad range of stances advocating not a return to tension and an accentuation of rearmament but an attempt, precisely on account of the crisis which we are experiencing, to find paths which will enable us to achieve a more stable, more secure international situation less dependent on the interplay of the superpowers' bipolarity.

In this connection the stances adopted by several countries of the nonalined movement in the UN debates have been very valuable. One factor which could be very important is the new political situation which seems likely in India--one of the most highly populated countries in the world--following Indira Gandhi's election victory. She has clearly stated both her disapproval of the Soviet attitude in Afghanistan and her rejection of President Carter's stance.

Perhaps the most profound difference between the world situation at the start of the eighties and the situation in the fifties lies in the weight and influence of the nonalined movement and the Third World, composed mainly of peoples who were formerly slaves and who are now increasingly determined to be independent and masters of their own destinies and resources.

Within this framework, China could obviously play a very major role if it manages to place itself within this perspective. And it is not superfluous to recall the vision, part of Zhou Enlai's great political talent, which enabled the nascent PRC to become a decisive factor in the upsurge of this broad Third World movement. One must not close one's eyes to news which indicates the Chinese Government's orientation toward military factors and the rapprochement with the United States in this field. We believe that China's possible contribution to a new international order lies in a different direction.

As part of the European workers and revolutionary movement, we cannot restrict ourselves to noting the existence of broad tendencies in the world which want to emerge from the present crisis along new paths and not through a return to a bipolar cold war system.

Western Europe has its own role to play at this crossroads, if it manages to reject the inertia of submission to past schemes. What objectives can realistically be achieved in a situation such as the present, to smash the spiral of tensions which is threatening us?

First, on the basis of the reestablishment of the UN principles and obviously the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan, military de-escalation measures which will at least permit the creation of an atmosphere which will make specific negotiations on the most burning issues possible.

One central issue will undoubtedly be a new approach to the European security problem, guaranteeing the military balance between the blocs, though not on the basis of a correlative increase in weapons--especially nuclear weapons--but rather on the basis of a balance centering on the reduction of both nuclear and conventional weapons. At the same time, the problem of normalized relations which will facilitate the development of economic and cultural relations and the return to an atmosphere of detente in all spheres is another essential concern. In this connection, the confrontation in foreign relations among the various systems existing in the world must be decreasingly of a military nature and must be increasingly transferred to other areas of social life.

At certain moments in history the existence of a very grave situation has helped to introduce new possibilities and provide new solutions. In my opinion, this is such a moment. Therefore, Eurocommunism's role, far from diminishing, is growing: Eurocommunist ideas must help West European workers and progressive forces to perform an active, dynamic role of initiative and struggle to smash the spiral of tension and open the way to cooperation, security and peace.

We Spaniards have a special responsibility in this regard. In 11 months' time the CSCE meeting will be taking place in Madrid. This meeting is now more important than ever. And the preparatory measures to insure that it yields positive fruit are not tasks for tomorrow. They must be tackled now.

PSOE'S GUERRA AGAINST NATO MEMBERSHIP, U.S. BASES IN SPAIN

LD171621 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Jan 80 p 13 LD

[Ramon Vilaro dispatch: "United States Should Moderate Its Enthusiasm for Spain's Joining NATO"]

[Text] Washington--"I believe that it is necessary to take advantage of the entire current international political situation to curb U.S. enthusiasm for Spain's entry into NATO," Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Deputy Secretary General Alfonso Guerra has stated during his visit to Washington, where he is heading a delegation of his party, which has been invited by the State Department to hold several contacts with personalities of President Jimmy Carter's administration. Guerra expressed the opinion that the visit which Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will make to the U.S. capital tomorrow, Monday, will center around the NATO issue, especially following the policy stance of the FRG, which is apparently seeking to distance itself slightly from U.S. military strategy in order to prevent the United States- USSR conflict currently in the area of Central Asia, from spreading toward Europe.

"Another factor which necessitates complete silence on the matter of Spain and NATO is the coming CSCE conference in Madrid in the fall," Mr Guerra added. This means that, despite the Union of the Democratic Center's pro-NATO stance, Spain should make an attempt to "freeze" the issue of its possible entry into NATO until afterward, not forgetting, Guerra stated, that the final solution which will be initiated by the debate in Spain in favor or against joining NATO will depend on the renegotiation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Spain and the United States, "talks on which should be started immediately," according to the PSOE deputy secretary general.

Guerra declared himself personally in favor of "the complete cancellation of the agreement and the removal of all U.S. military bases in Spain." He pointed out that in any case the renegotiation of the Spanish-U.S. treaty will be the first to take place with a democratic parliament in Spain. According to Guerra, the problem of the now denuclearized bases "is that they could fill them again in half an hour."

Guerra mentioned the possibility of a change of stance by Washington with respect to the Palestinian problem and pointed out that, despite the support for Morocco, future negotiations concerning the West Sahara conflict are not ruled out.

However, he confirmed that U.S. political circles are unwilling to accept the PSOE's arguments against Spain's entry into NATO. They point out the danger constituted for Spanish and West European security by Spain's absence from the Atlantic alliance in the event of conflict with the Warsaw Pact forces.

Alfonso Guerra stated that he would not like the coincidence of Prime Minister Suarez' lightning visit with the presence of a PSOE delegation "to harm Spanish national interests in a policy of moderation regarding the issue of Spain and NATO."

NORWAY

MINISTERS DENY 'ABNORMAL' ACTIVITY ON USSR BORDER

LD171511 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Nothing Abnormal Along Our Border With USSR"]

[Text] Both Foreign Minister Knut Erydenlund and Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg stated categorically yesterday that there is absolutely no basis for Soviet allegations of intensified Norwegian activity along the border with the Soviet Union. The foreign minister also said that for its part Norway has noted no alien activity around the country. Frydenlund stressed that there is no cause for anxiety. He also maintained that Norwegian military readiness is generally good.

Against the backdrop of a report Thursday from the official Soviet news agency TASS, which contained strong allegations of unfriendly Norwegian acts vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, the foreign minister yesterday morning summoned a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Oslo to clarify the actual circumstances.

The TASS report, which was based on a UPI interview with an assistant from the armed forces High Command press section, stated erroneously that Norwegian forces were consolidating a position along the border with the Soviet Union. The mistake is said to have occurred in UPI's news editorial office and immediately became the premise for the unusually sharp TASS commentary.

Yesterday Defense Minister Stoltenberg told Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation news that Norwegian military activity is entirely normal. He added that one of the reassuring factors of our time is that there is now the capability and technology to observe quite well what is happening on both sides of the border. Stoltenberg said that he was convinced that the Soviet Union will soon be aware that nothing has been done on the Norwegian side to occasion such a reaction.

Last night Foreign Minister Frydenlund told the "Daily Review" program that Norway has not received any form of official reaction from the Soviet Union on this matter.

Asked about the government's policy on the question of reactions to the Soviet entry into Afghanistan, he said that the government primarily believes that reactions ought to take place in the United Nations and following consultation with NATO. He stressed that the entry can by no means be excused and that there has to be a reaction. But Frydenlund stressed that the reaction must communicate the idea that it does not pay to intervene militarily, but we would prefer to avoid a return to the days of the cold war.

"We urge both the government and the trade union movement in Norway to be cautious in making decisions which might exacerbate the situation and jeopardize peace," the Executive of the Norwegian Laborers Association said in a statement on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It states: "The association's Executive wants to stress particularly the importance of Norwegian trade union members' consolidating their international relations in order to work with their fellow trade unionists in all countries for disarmament and so that war may become an obsolete method of resolving international conflicts."

THATCHER WANTS OLYMPICS MOVED FROM MOSCOW

LD172047 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1843 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The government wants the Olympic games moved from Moscow, the prime minister said today. Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that Britain's only chance of achieving this was by a concerted approach with her allies to the International Olympic Committee [IOC]. She added later that the government was already discussing the possibility of switching the Olympic venue with Britain's major international partners.

But a spokesman for the IOC in Switzerland knocked the idea flat, saying: "We cannot even consider moving the games".

Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association [BOA] also attacked political "interference", and said: "I don't think this suggestion can have been examined in detail".

Mrs Thatcher had told MPs that the Cabinet discussed the matter early today. "We cannot just stand back and see Russia do what they have done in Afghanistan--deplore it, and take no action at all." No country could get the games moved alone, she said, so there had to be a concerted approach to the IOC "in whose lap the decision will lie".

Asked by Labour MP Mr Willie Hamilton if she would refuse Prince Philip permission to go to Moscow if this move failed she said she was not prepared to give undertakings at the moment.

Former Olympic athlete Mr Terence Higgins, Tory MP for Worthing, called on the prime minister to give an assurance that Britain would hold "full consultation" before taking any definite line on whether to boycott the Olympics.

Mrs Thatcher said she was "very much aware" of the view of those who had trained for a number of years so they reached their peak performance at the time of the Olympics. "We have to take that into account. That is why the government believes it would be right to move the venue away from Moscow".

But the response from the sporting world was a definite thumbs down. The IOC spokesman dismissed moving the games and added: "There have also been suggestions that they might be postponed [words indistinct]."

"I'm dealing not with governments, but with national Olympic committees".

Sir Denis Follows said it was too late to move the games. "I agree with Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee--at this stage it's Moscow or nowhere." the games would "go ahead in Moscow in any event", he said. "Politicians have a habit of interfering in everything whether they really know very much about it or not. As far as I'm aware, no member of her majesty's government has spoken to any official of the British Olympic Association. We've had no formal approaches from anyone."

A BOA official involved in preparations for the games added that the suggestion they should be switched was "totally impractical."

"Between now and the scheduled date of the games I don't think such a move is possible, especially when you consider you are talking about 21 sports. Montreal may well have the stadium, but when you start to think about all the other arrangements--like training facilities and accommodation--it's just not on."

The IOC had a contract with the organising committee in Moscow to stage the games in Russia. To break it would have serious legal and financial implications.

ROYAL NAVAL FORCE TO FILL VACUUM IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD172212 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1957 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] A hastily-assembled Royal Navy task force was tonight heading for the Mediterranean in a bold gesture of British support for President Carter's Middle East policies.

Although, officially, the warships--an amphibious warfare ship, three frigates and two support ships--are on training duties, it is understood they will replace the U.S. Navy's Nimitz group now being deployed by Washington to the Gulf region.

The missile frigates HMS Cleopatra, Amazon and Avenger, and supply ships Fort Grange and Grey Rover, left Plymouth on Monday en route for Gibealtar before entering the Mediterranean. It was originally planned to deploy them in the Caribbean, but they were diverted at a late stage, it is understood.

Meanwhile, the assault ship HMS Intrepid was in mid-Atlantic heading back to Plymouth from a training cruise with young officers from the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth on board. But Intrepid, which can carry five Wessex helicopters and four landing craft, was also diverted to the Mediterranean.

Officially, the task group is on training duties and will pay courtesy visits to a number of ports. But it is understood that their presence in the Mediterranean "will maintain the level of Western forces in the area" in the absence of the Americans.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS TONE OF WEST IN WAKE OF AFGHANISTAN

LD161331 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[R.C.H. Steed article]

[Text] Whether European NATO countries will give President Carter better back-up after the exhortations of his emissary Mr Christopher remains to be seen. So far most of them with the notable exception of Britain have tended to treat his "worse crisis since World War II" warning as rather exaggerated rhetoric. Yet it does not need much arm-chair, saloon bar, biertisch [beer table] or cafe-terrace strategy to show that the Russians seem hell-bent for the Gulf oil and that only an American threat of nuclear war, with all its awful risks of miscalculation could stop them.

Nor does it need much political acumen to see that, if Russia were to succeed she would put Europe back into the stone age, herself on top of the world, and her local equivalents of Mr Karmal, Mr Giereck or Herr Honecker in high office over an increasingly wide area of the globe.

In another direction, too, Mr Carter faced unpleasant facts in admitting that he had been deceived and had been taken for a sucker by the Russians over the previous nearly three years of his presidency. So much for his part in what to less starry-eyed practitioners was obviously a bogus and one-sided "detente" which has now duly landed the West in its present predicament. Yet the Europeans have been involved in it much longer and deeper.

Now Mr Carter, after a rude awakening, is creditably making the most of such military, diplomatic and economic cards as he possess. He is offering real leadership, launching out almost every few days into ever bigger arms programmes and putting "detente" into very cold storage.

Yet Europeans do not on the whole seem over-eager to risk really annoying the Russians by backing up Mr Carter in his efforts for the common good to the extent that he and the American people have a right to expect. Despite a patchy but perhaps just about tolerable show of solidarity by governments, the majority opinion is probably that expressed by Herr Brandt: "Afghanistan shows that we need more detente, not less."

Why this failure to rise to the occasion? To a large extent, no doubt, it is one of the results which the Russians aimed at achieving by launching their attack on Afghanistan during the Christmas holidays. The main shock was absorbed in a festive haze.

Parliaments were on Christmas holiday. This enabled European governments, overwhelmingly either social democrat or mish-mash coalitions with strong pacifist elements, to play it all rather cool.

Germany, the strongest European NATO member and the staunchest among the continentals, lives like the rest of them in continual awareness or the Warsaw Pact's military superiority on her borders. She is in many ways inhibited by her dependence on Russian for "alleviations" for her kinsmen in East Germany.

The October elections in Germany will be of crucial importance. If Herr Schmidt wins, then foreign and defence policy, and especially the increasingly dubious Ostpolitik, will be in growing measure influenced by his Social Democrat Party's left wing.

A Christian Democrat victory under Herr Strauss would avert this danger. The result would be a firmer and more dependable course more in tune with the new and robust line now being followed by Mr Carter.

France is clearly determined to discharge her commitments to the West in her own indivualistic way. So Britain, with her strong Conservative government, stands out as a shining example.

Europe's quiescence may in part be explained by the erosion of the healthy patriotic instinct for survival as a result of the debilitating effects of the consumerist welfare state. This does not mean to say that the apparent decline in national morale could not be reversed under challenge and given strong leadership.

Yet the root cause of trouble is the corroding effect of decades of systematic class warfare. The headquarters for this are of course in Moscow, whence for over 60 years an unceasing campaign of propaganda, subversion and terrorism has been conduct throughout the world.

It cannot be sufficiently emphasised that this arm of Soviet imperialism is in every way as dangerous as the Red Army, with whose plans it is closely synchronised. The groups, parties and "fronts" through which it works everywhere in the political, industrial and other arenas are legion.

So far as the communist parties proper are concerned, that in France, throwing aside the remains of Euro-Communist camouflage, is ostentatiously backing Russia over Afghanistan. The Italian party, with an eye to public opinion, has roundly condemned Moscow's latest aggression. Yet internally, it prevents stable government in Italy, and in a showdown its gut loyalty would lie with the "great home of the October Revolution."

The strike scene in Britain, which is particularly disturbing at the present time of international crisis, is largely a manifestation of class warfare fomented over a long period by communists and associated left-wingers. The IRA's links with Moscow's international terrorist network are well known.

The affinities of Europe's socialist parties and associated trade unions with Russia and communism are real, yet v ied and ambivalent. They usually express strong condemnation of Russia's major crimes--yet often with a balancing side-swipe at American "imperialism."

All this has a crucial bearing on European morale in an East-West confrontation. This is particularly so in view of the traditional claim of all leftist parties to a monopoly of peace and all its works. Even Russia's "peace fronts" continue to achieve a considerable milage. How much more appealing are the efforts of the various types of socialist parties!

Russia's "detente" trap lured Europeans, increasingly frightened yet unwilling to pay for adequate defence, to seek safety in what is euphemistically called "arms control." Under this cover the Russians pile up their own arms while keeping the West stringing hopefully along or even running down. The socialists provide their historic band-wagon for this downhill plunge to disaster and others, eager to win easy popularity, climb aboard.

The stronger the Russians become the more blatantly do they use intimidation against their European "arms control" partners, who react by even more desperately and vainly seeking safety in more of the same at the hands of the predator.

Mr Brezhnev, with help over a wide front from the European left, has already prevented the deployment by NATO of the neutron weapon. He is now threatening dire consequences if NATO proceeds with plans to deploy, in three or four years' time, a modest number of Pershing IIs and cruises in reply to his existing and growing far greater array of much more powerful SS 20s and Backfires.

Mr Carter was able painfully to scrape together a quorum of European acceptance for the future new weapons. But he achieved this only on strict conditions that, in "arms control" negotiations with the Russians, efforts would be made to get reductions on their side that would enable NATO to deploy only a reduced number of weapons or perhaps none at all.

There is no sign at all of Russian reciprocation. This issue will be a crucial test of European morale under increasing Russian threats.

The West, while always prepared to negotiate, must now in all conscience do so in full awareness of Russian aims and methods and with a firm determination to protect its own vital interests. Above all, it must be prepared to act unitedly and to spend whatever is necessary to restore a global defence capability sufficient to meet the greatly increased demands of the present and the foreseeable future.

In addition, the West must take full account of the many built-in weaknesses, especially economic, social and political, which are increasingly afflicting Russia and her recalcitrant satellite empire, and exploit them to the full.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEBATES RAPPROCHEMENT

NC180829 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 18 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The government's goodwill measures towards Turkish Cypriots did not go far enough, AKEL deputy leader, Mr A. Fandis, said yesterday in the House of Representatives during the resumed debate on the question of rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots. But the socialist EDEK party leader, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, had serious misgivings about the way the offer was made and wanted the offer to bypass the Turkish Cypriot administration.

Mr Fandis in his speech said that whilst the announcement of the measures was welcomed, it was somewhat belated and did not go far enough. The president could have been "more decisive", he said. The president could, for example, propose the operation of the industrial units at Mia Milea industrial estate under UN supervision so that both Greek and Turkish workers could find employment. Operating these units would be of mutual benefit because since these units are kept idle, property worth millions of pounds is being progressively worn out. If this continues the loss would become irreparable, the spokesman said.

Moreover, he urged the government and the president to work out, with the aid of parties and organisations and perhaps special advisers, a comprehensive plan in which all these measures could be integrated. In addition Mr Fandis said that the government should back its financial measures with bold political offers, such as the preparation of a draft constitution that would spell out the Greek Cypriot ideas for a "biregional federation". Such a move not only helps dispel mistrust among the Turkish Cypriots but also helps the U.N. secretary general in his efforts to reconvene the intercommunal talks, he said.

In his speech, Dr Lissaridhis went back to the time when Turkish Cypriot leaders in a planned way resorted to self-segregation for their community and said that the measures to be taken by government should not be administered in a way that would help the separatist regime. Rapprochement measures are necessary but they must be addressed directly to the Turkish Cypriot citizen and be arranged directly with the Turkish Cypriot citizens.

The Cyprus Government must turn to the Turkish Cypriots as citizens of the republic and do whatever possible for rapprochement but on no account should that be at the expense of the state entity. Such a move would be catastrophic for all Cypriots, including the Turkish working people, Dr Lissaridhis said.

The debate will be continued and concluded at next week's session of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FAMAGUSTA COMMITTEE

NC180932 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 18 Jan 80 p 8 NC

[Text] A delegation of the Famagusta Coordinating Committee met yesterday with House President Al. Mikhailidhis and briefed him on the committee's activities, which aim at adopting the government measures and other moves to thwart the threatened colonization of Famagusta. The delegation also expressed the committee's desire for the immediate resumption of the talks.

Mr Mikhailidhis gave the assurance that the House would continue in its steps toward the parliaments of the UN members and in other directions to foil both the operation of the hotels and the colonization of the Greek sector of Famagusta.

At the same time, Mr Mikhailidhis referred to President Kiprianou's proposals for actual rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots as well as to Mr Denktas' positive response, and stressed that these proposals created a good climate for the intercommunal talks, the immediate resumption of which was imperative.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN: NO TURKISH-OWNED HOTELS IN 'FREE AREA'

NC172046 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1835 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] In answer to a question, the government spokesman said today that there are no hotels belonging to Turkish Cypriots in the free area. He added that there is only a guesthouse in Paphos that belongs to a Turkish Cypriot. The spokesman added that this guesthouse has been rented since 1965 to a Greek Cypriot who today pays rent based on the government decisions on Turkish Cypriot property.

OFFICIAL SOURCE REPLIES TO TURKISH CYPRIOT MINISTER

NC171955 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 17 Jan 80 NC

[Text] An official statement referring to Turkish Cypriot Mr Atakol's comment on Foreign Minister Rolandhis' speech the day before yesterday stresses that the Turkish leadership's misrepresentation of the speech does not help the constructive dialog that constitutes the basic way to the solution of the political problem. The statement adds: With Mr Rolandhis' speech the UN resolutions are not abandoned despite the difficulties in implementing them, but clear reference is made to their meaning and the need for their correct implementation.

The statement also says that in Mr Rolandhis' speech no reference is made to the content of the 1975 agreement. Nor does the speech anywhere mention, directly or indirectly, that the two communities will live in different areas. On the contrary, the statement adds, it mentions a solution that would not oppose our principles and also stresses the importance of all Cypriots paying for a solution that would come from an agreement by the two sides.

O AGON WELCOMES DENKTAS' RESPONSE TO MEASURES

NC170848 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Jan 80 p 2 NC

[From "Our Stand" column: "Denktas' Reaction"]

[Text] It is too risky for one to hastily describe Denktas' reaction to the government's measures for rapprochement as positive or negative. He himself describes his reaction as positive. He says that his side is prepared to have talks with the Greek side for a rapprochement of both communities. He says he agrees to the payment of old-age pensions to eligible Turkish Cypriots. He says he is willing to discuss the question of reintegration. All this, in as much as it shows intention for rapprochement--even though in words only--constitutes a positive reaction.

Yet there are still some negative elements. Denktas did not conceal the fact that by accepting the above or by proposing talks his goal is to implement his plan for evolutionary federation. He also does not conceal the fact that he seeks the "coordination" of the laws of the state with the "laws" of his own regime--that is, almost indirect recognition. These are all negative elements.

In any case, Denktas' offer for talks must be explored. Along with the payment of benefits to those eligible for such, the possibility of having further cooperation without sacrificing basic principles should be examined.

TO VIMA REPORTS ON PAPANDREOU-MCCLOSKEY MEETING

AT17124 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 17 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Yesterday, on his own initiative the U.S. ambassador to Athens, Robert McCloskey, visited the leader of the majority opposition party, Andreas Papandreou, at his home at Kastri. The meeting lasted for one and 1/2 hours and, as announced, the discussion centered on latest international developments.

Also, on the day before yesterday the U.S. ambassador visited Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis, whom he briefed--according to yesterday's reports--on the U.S. administration's position on the Afghanistan problem and generally on the sum total of problems in this area of the world, as well as on Washington's concern over the situation in the Balkans following Tito's illness.

Yesterday's meeting between the U.S. ambassador and the leader of the majority opposition party is the second meeting between Papandreou and McCloskey. The first was held exactly one year ago, when once again the U.S. ambassador visited Papandreou at Kastri.

After yesterday's meeting PASOK's press office issued the following statement: "U.S. Ambassador McCloskey paid a visit on his own initiative to the chairman of PASOK at Kastri. Recent international developments were the main topic of discussion." According to agency reports Papandreou and McCloskey also discussed the situation created in Yugoslavia after the decline in Tito's health.

I AVYI CONSIDERS NATO BEHIND DAVOS APPOINTMENT

AT171445 Athens I AVYI in Greek 17 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Editorial: "The Appointment of Davos to a Ministerial Position"]

[Excerpts] Davos stepped from the command of the National Defense General Staff to the position of deputy minister for national defense in a peculiar and somewhat unorthodox way. From his position as a subordinate to the civil administration, like all military personnel, he became a superior in record time. Could this speedy promotion of Davos be due to his surprizing qualifications or due to other facts and useful experience?

Without being unjust to the man, who is an excellent officer, he does not appear to be as exceptionally gifted to the degree that his retirement could be considered a loss to this long-suffering country; neither was his antidictatorial behavior such that his military career is now crowned with ministerial authority. What is the value of all this? It simply sketches the character of the man.

What is of true and important value, however, is why Davos was judged to be so able and irreplaceable so that he was appointed deputy minister of national defense as soon as he handed in his sword. Nothing was stated about this by the government or by the otherwise extremely voluable dauphin, Averof. However, the most sober pro-government newspaper, I KATHIMERINI, did furnish an explanation of Davos' promotion:

"In his capacity as negotiator," it reported, "Davos has a deep knowledge of the substance of the matter as well as excellent negotiating ability. These are considerable attributes which allow the Greek side to continue with the same negotiator, even on a different level, in its consultations with NATO particularly if the government accepted--after an exhaustive study of the issue--the expediency of consultations at the political level. Reportedly, this is a direction in which Brussels wants to transfer these consultations."

Here we have the explanation of Davos' promotion. The government wants to utilize his experience as negotiator with NATO for our country's return to NATO's military wing but at the same time it wants to raise these consultations from the technical to the political level.

In other words there is a culmination of the efforts to have our country return to the wolf pack's den by circumventing the "technical details" and by re-evaluating the political usefulness and expediency of our return. This entire change in the government's policy to date and Karamanlis' declarations that there is no need for haste in consultations with NATO are now abandoned because "at the present stage of developments in Central Asia it is imperative to have a political solution in principle to the entire problem." In other words, the "New Democracy" government has found an opportunity in the Afghan crisis for its own return to NATO's military wing by sweeping aside all obstacles--by satisfying the demands of the NATO imperialists at the expense of the country's territorial integrity, independence and national interests.

The only thing which now remains for the government to openly announce to us is that, for the sake of Afghanistan, it agrees to concede operational control over the Aegean to the Turks in exchange for its return to NATO for the sake of protecting the Greek islands under Demirel's NATO umbrella.

We believe that our national interests are in d'-e danger. A dangerous course is opening up, and the people remain in ignorance. his is being done with a sleight of hand and with cunning. Absolutely nothing has nged in the Greek area which would warrant a return to military NATO with, obviously, calamitous concessions. We remind Karamanlis of his statement that the return to NATO can only take place when the reasons which dictated Greek withdrawal have been eradicated.

These reasons have not been eradicated. The Turkish NATO chauvinists still occupy 40 percent of Cyprus with NATO's approval and, at the same time, they raise claims which threaten the country's integrity. Any concessions on these national issues would be tantamount to national treason.

POLICE INSPECTOR, MAT DEPTY SLAIN BY TERRORISTS

AT171325 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 17 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Police Inspector Sotiris Stamoulis, who was fatally wounded during last night's armed attack at Pangrati [Athens suburb] during which unknown persons killed Deputy Police Inspector Pandelis Petrou, deputy chief of MAT [riot control police], died today. The armed attack occurred on Stilponos Street, 28, at 1830 GMT last night. The police inspector was riding in a police car and was on his way home. The perpetrators, who, as has been proven, had set an ambush, blocked the police car and fired nearly at point blank range at Petrou, who was riding on the passenger side on the front seat. The driver, Constable Stamoulis, was also wounded by the shots. He was taken to the 401 Military Hospital, where he later died.

The perpetrators, who were reportedly three in number and who fired more than 15 shots, escaped in a red or green Peugeot 305 with stolen plates. According to agency reports a proclamation by the "17 November" organization was found on the scene of the crime. As it is known this organization took responsibility for the murders of the American Welsh and police inspectors Mallios and Bambalis. The investigation is being closely followed by Public Order Minister Balkos, the chief of police and other senior police officials.

'17 November' Claims Responsibility

AT171326 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 17 Jan 80 pp 1,10 AT

[Excerpts] A new murder attack by the self-styled "17 November" organization occurred last night on Stilponos St. Pangrati [Athens suburb] with the deputy commander of MAT [riot control police] Police Inspector Pandelis Petrou and Police Inspector Sotirios Stamoulis as victims.

The "execution" was carried out with "45 caliber" pistols in exactly the same way as the murders of the American CIA station chief Welsh in December 1976, Police Inspector Malios in December 1977 and Police Inspector Bambalis in January 1979 [alleged junta police torturers]. The method with which the perpetrators moved is exactly the same as in the other three cases.

The identity of the victims, however, sheds a different light on the motives of the murderers with unknown future repercussions since this is an organized attack on law and order. The executioners' target, as they explain in leaflets left at the scene of the crime, were the MAT [riot control police] with Petrou and Stamoulis as the chosen victims.

An excerpt of the "proclamation" left at the scene states: "We have thus decided to execute one of the primary chiefs, the deputy commander of the MAT, togehter with his driver-bodyguard, who is not simply a driver but a filthy dog of the MAT. Among other activities this gentleman personally directed his raving forces both during the demonstration of 9 August, during which, with radio in hand, he issued instructions for the bestial beating of demonstrators, as well as during the demonstration of 25 October, during which he again did the same job, being in continual contact with the commander, who, together with other chiefs, took refuge in the operation control room of police headquarters."

BRIEFS

GREEK-POLISH MARITIME COOPERATION--Merchant Marine Minister Emmanouil Kefaloyiannis was visited at noon today by Polish Ambassador to Athens Janusz Lewandowaki. Prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the shipbuilding industry and the use of Greek ships in Polish transportation were discussed. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 16 Jan 80 AT]

EOT SECRETARY GENERAL RESIGNATION--The secretary general of EOT [Greek Tourism Organization], Lambrias, submitted his resignation requesting to be relieved of his duties. The resignation was reportedly accepted. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 AT]

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PAHR COMMENTS ON SANCTIONS, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU171829 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[A. Unterberger report on interview with Foreign Minister Pahr in Vienna on 16 January]

[Summary] In an exclusive interview with DIE PRESSE, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr did not want to exclude the possibility that the foreign ministers of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom and France might meet in Vienna on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty despite the current crisis. However, although the foreign ministers have accepted Austria's invitation, Pahr now has some misgivings about this meeting. "If the situation continues to develop along the same negative lines as in the past few weeks, I could imagine that this is apt to jeopardize the events and celebrations that are planned for foreign participation," he said. He added that it might well be that the foreign ministers could not find enough time to attend, or that "one or the other might not want to attend a joint event any more." At any rate, Austria could be glad if it could make a contribution toward a rapprochement through such a meeting, he said.

"'For us, there is no alternative to it.' With these words Pahr rather clearly outlined Austria's position toward the policy of detente that has become rather controversial after Afghanistan. While Chancellor Kreisky had made rather pessimistic remarks about the forthcoming Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting in the past few weeks, Pahr now announced that Austria will even try to intensify the preparations for Madrid. But Pahr, too, is not sure what the outcome of Madrid will be: 'If Madrid should become a failure--this danger undoubtedly exists, because the success of such a conference very strongly depends on the climate among the participants--then this would be another setback for detente and perhaps even the end of the spirit of Helsinki.'"

Commenting on developments in Yugoslavia, Pahr shared the optimism earlier expressed by other Cabinet members regarding the stability of Yugoslavia. "At the same time Pahr warns against comparing Yugoslavia with Hungary, the CSSR or Afghanistan. Afghanistan has a treaty with the Soviet Union which almost literally contains the same provisions about the possibility of an intervention as is contained in the Warsaw Pact.

What will Austria's attitude be toward the planned American sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran? "According to Pahr, Austrian participation in such sanctions could be considered only if they were compatible with all our political and economic interests and with the principles of permanent neutrality. Should comparable states consider sanctions, we will thoroughly study the question," Pahr said, describing as comparable states Switzerland, Sweden--and Yugoslavia. He declared that, in such an event, the Austrian Foreign Policy Council would be consulted.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU210833 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League, Klibi has arrived in Vienna for a 3-day visit. Central to his talks with Federal Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr are the Middle East situation, recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians and the so-called North-South dialog.

REACTIONS TO CARTER'S PROPOSAL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

Government Spokesman Gruenewald

LD202216 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Washington--Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said in Bonn tonight that the Federal Government has "great understanding" for the U.S. President's initiative concerning the Moscow Olympics, which it will immediately discuss with its European partners and German sports organizations. Bonn was informed in advance of Carter's decision and asked to take the appropriate initiative with the German National Olympic Committee. The spokesman pointed out that in the Federal Republic, as in the United States, the sports organizations decide on participation in the Olympic Games.

CSU's Edmund Stoiber

LD191922 Hamburg DPA in German 1754 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--In the view of CSU Secretary General Edmund Stoiber, NATO should take on more tasks in Europe if the Americans have to become involved to a greater extent in other parts of the world. Speaking on Hesse Radio on Saturday, Stoiber said that the CDU/CSU does not hold the view that the military defense lines of NATO have to be adjusted to the political defense lines. He cannot imagine German soldiers as defenders of the oil fields.

Stoiber also spoke in favor of the Federal Republic's boycotting the Olympic Games, if the United States should also decide to do this. Should the Olympic Games take place without any further ado, events in Afghanistan would be covered up. He does not think this is justified. Sports and politics are indivisibly linked, Stoiber believes. It is precisely the East that has always understood sports as a political vehicle.

NO UNUSUAL SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENT IN EUROPE REPORTED

LD201604 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--A spokesman for the Federal Defense Ministry said in Bonn today that there was no indication of any increase in the Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe or any unusual troop movements at present--not even toward Yugoslavia. He thereby rejected press reports (WELT AM SONNTAG) to that effect.

The spokesman added that in view of the present international situation, the Federal Defense Ministry and NATO have paid particular attention during the past 2 weeks to investigating reports that the Soviet Union was moving troops to central Europe. So far, all these reports have been "either unconfirmed, or proved to be false, or could be fitted into the normal behavior pattern and maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces at this time of year."

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY CONSIDERS RAISING DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

LD181344 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn-- A possible increase in defense expenditures above the present level is apparently being considered by the Federal Government in view of the international situation. An intimation to this effect was given by government spokesman Gruenewald at a press conference in Bonn today. As far as he could see, he said, these considerations have not yet reached the NATO level, "But anybody who looks at the international situation with open eyes is bound to think about the future," he added. Gruenewald stressed, however, that expenditures could under no circumstances be greater than revenue from taxes.

The Federal Republic has in the past been repeatedly criticized by the United States for lagging behind the 3-percent increase in defense expenditures in real terms, decided by NATO. According to estimates the real increase is thought to amount to only 1.5 percent. A spokesman for the Defense Ministry said today that the figure now stood at 2 percent.

FURTHER REPORT ON SCHMIDT'S MEDICAL CONDITION

LD181503 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt is still under medical treatment for tonsillitis and must rest. He has canceled all outside engagements including his presence at the opening of the SPD's election campaign for the Baden-Wuerttemberg diet at Sindelfingen over the weekend. His work is confined to holding urgent talks at his office and studying official papers.

GENSCHER VIEWS STRAUSS REMARKS ON NATO RESPONSIBILITIES.

LD202158 Hamburg DPA in German 1437 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] [No dateline received] Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher considers the statements by Franz Josef Strauss, the CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, about Bonn's new tasks within NATO "very interesting." The Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman reported by telephone from New York today that Genscher was referring to Strauss' statement to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) that the Federal Government should be prepared to relieve its allies in central Europe and to assign to the Bundeswehr tasks so far performed by its allies.

In Genscher's view, the statements made by Strauss in light of the greater worldwide commitments of Bonn's allies, broadly coincide with Genscher's speech in the Bundestag foreign policy debate last Thursday. These statements are surely a basis for constructive talks between the government and the opposition.

Bruno Friedrich, SPD deputy and vice president of the European Parliament, addressing the German-Polish society in Munich, cautioned against making the Soviet entry into Afghanistan the occasion for ending the process of detente in Europe. The Soviet occupation policy has doubtless interrupted this process, probably for a long time, he said.

In an interview with BILD (Monday edition), Strauss renewed his offer of support to the Federal Government for a bipartisan foreign policy. This offer was meant "very seriously," he said, for the chancellor has neither the necessary courage nor the allegiance of his party which he needs to act in the current crisis. Strauss is offering the government his support "because national responsibility is more important now." But the government must say goodby to its illusions on security policy. Peace has not been made more secure by the naive policy of detente of the past 10 years. That is a truth the government must admit to the German nation.

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

STRAUSS TO VISIT ROMANIA 28-30 JANUARY

LD191826 Hamburg DPA in German 1646 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Munich--Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian minister-president and CSU chairman, is to visit Romania from 28 to 30 January. This was confirmed in Munich on Saturday. It is certain that Strauss will meet with Nicolae Ceausescu, the state and party leader who is steering a relatively independent course from Moscow inside the East bloc. The invitation for the official visit was extended at the end of last year. Thus Strauss will be visiting a communist country for the second time since his nomination as chancellor-candidate of the union parties. He visited Hungary last summer with the CSU parliamentary group of the Bavarian diet.

PCF'S JUQUIN INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, EUROCOMMUNISM

ID182059 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 18 Jan 80 ID

[Interview with Pierre Juquin, member of the PCF Politburo, by station political reporters--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the fundamental reason for the PCF's approval of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan?

[Answer] The basic reason for the stance which we adopted with regard to the USSR's military intervention in Afghanistan was very clearly explained by Georges Marchais on TF-1 [first television network] live from Moscow a few days ago, and the impact of that broadcast has been considerable. The essential reason is this: We naturally do not have to be consulted, nor do we have to approve or explicitly disapprove actions which we do not decide upon. But we have understood why the Soviet Union has acted in this manner in Afghanistan. Why did it act? For a simple reason: The USSR knew, and I have no doubt of this, and Leonid Brezhnev explained to Georges Marchais, who repeated it on television, the fact that they had weighed the pros and cons in the Soviet leadership; they had questioned the matter at length; they had had some hesitations; the Soviet Union leadership knew that there would be repercussions and consequences. But they went ahead. They did so because they could not do otherwise.

We must picture the kind of country that Afghanistan is. It is a vast country, with a population that has been subjected for centuries to a state of backwardness, like the Middle Ages, with powerful feudal masters. I represent it to myself rather like the Vendee was in the era of the French Revolution. But in that region a democratic movement was unleashed, an endeavor to bring some progress, some progress to take some steps forward toward something more human, more just, more modern. And then--the feudalists did not want this to happen. The Americans did not want this to happen. In particular, the Americans caused the neighboring country, Pakistan, to intervene. They urged it on, and camps were set up on its territory. The extent of the intervention was such that the democratic experience in Afghanistan was threatened. The Soviet Union, heeding the call of the revolutionaries and progressives had to intervene to prevent a collapse.

[Question] Pierre Juguin, how do you explain that the PCF is practically alone among the great Western communist parties to voice approval of the Soviet intervention?

[Answer] Each communist party is self-determining. This is something new if we look at what took place before the war, let us say, or even a little afterwards. They make their own decisions freely and independently. Each one follows its own line, makes its own judgments, makes its own decisions in its own manner. We are self-determining with respect to our own orientation, we are self-determining with respect to our own orientation, the orientation we established at our congresses and which we consider to be a revolutionary orientation.

To understand the matter fully perhaps one must take a general view of matters. After World War-II, during the period of the cold war and even a little later, a vast movement for liberation broke out in what was the colonial empire set up by a few great colonialist, imperialist powers--the United States, France, England, Japan--toward the end of the 19th century. This was important. It was a great upheaval for the world.

But today it seems to me that we are entering a new era, one in which there is a new drive by nations, who not only want to have their independence in title but also want to be the masters of their own destinies, to conquer hunger, illiteracy, misery and poverty. What is taking place in Afghanistan has its roots in that great movement. Naturally, countries such as the United States do not see that with good will. They are trying to counterattack, to adopt new positions, to try and block the movement, and the Soviet Union played its role of solidarity by bringing its support to the Afghan popular movement.

[Question] But then how do you explain why, for example, Enrico Berlinguer does not share your way of seeing things? Would this mean that there are some communists who are less good communists than others?

[Answer] I would never make any judgment. I must tell you that if your listeners were scrupulously, meticulously informed then they would know about the joint communique issued after the visit by Georges Marchais to Enrico Berlinguer before the former went to Moscow. In this joint communique the tone and general orientation are Eurocommunist, It makes it clear that we want to continue to cooperate on all essential questions, that we are preparing a number of actions and enterprises together, such as aid for the countries of the Third World to fight against hunger and illiteracy, for better justice. What is called a new world economic order, the struggle against the multinationals in Europe and so on. Consequently what unites us is very strong. We are Eurocommunists just as our Italian comrades are Eurocommunists. But there is a difference of view on the matter. The explanation that can be given is that we have a different appreciation of the application of the principle of noninterference in the domestic matters of another country.

Allow me to say a few words to make this clear: The principle of noninterference in the affairs of another country is an essential, fundamental principle. We are strongly attached to this principle and from the very release of the statement by our Politburo on the Afghan affairs we reaffirmed it. But this principle must be capable of being applied, and it must be applied in the world as it is. It must not signify that some big powers such as the United States can be able--because others will never interfere in the name of principle--to settle matters for small countries that want their freedom, that want to be masters of their riches, their dignity, all of which I spoke earlier. They have been acting like this for decades: I have before me a list of the American interventions in the world, of which there are plenty--Guatemala, and so on and so forth. A few days ago Antenne-2 [second television network] viewers saw a scandalous spectable, a film followed by a debate, a film on Chile. This gave food for thought. If Chile had been able to benefit from international help and support, then maybe President Allende would still be in office.

PCF CRITICIZES MEDIA, URGES MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

LD181435 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of PCF Politiburo statement issued in Paris on 14 January: "On the Attack Against Lies"]

[Text] The information given by Georges Marchais last Friday on French television about the joint CPSU-PCF communique and his reaffirmation of our party's stance on Afghanistan have had considerable repercussions. On the basis of this information bourgeois propaganda has mounted a new, extremely violent operation against the PCF and its secretary general.

Television networks, radio stations, newspapers and politicians are turning news, comment and debate into a vast machine for generating lies. All their attacks are based on systematic deception and distortion of our party's policy and of its leaders' actions and statements.

Just as they concealed the text of the joint PCI-PCF communique from the French people, the media are now concealing from them the text of the joint CPSU-PCF communique.

In adopting this communique our party is following our 22d and 23d congresses and applying their fundamental decisions.

For instance, this communique highlights the great change now taking place in mankind. On the basis of the modification in the balance of forces, it highlights the prospects for the struggles for peace, independence and socialism without disregarding the counteroffensive being waged by imperialism. The communique contains elements which stress the real possibility of making progress toward disarmament and toward insuring Europe's security. It supports the fight for a new, more just international system. It reaffirms the principles of the sovereignty of nations, independence and non-interference in countries' internal affairs. It shows the necessary growing diversity of socialism and the paths to socialism in the various countries. It stresses the importance of the common objectives shared by the two parties without concealing the existence of differences and diverging views.

This communique is an important step in establishing new relations between the two fraternal parties of the Soviet Union and France. It is part of the development of relations within the international communist movement.

The Politburo supports the party delegation's activities in the Soviet Union. It welcomes the results obtained and the statements made by Georges Marchais during the visit.

At its next meeting, 21 through 22 January, the Central Committee will make a detailed examination of the international situation and will define the party's tasks.

Meanwhile, the Politburo wishes to voice an indignant protest against the conduct of the main sections of the media at the Elysee's instigation. It does so with gravity since this wave of hatred and slander, this misinformation and these distortions attack the right of all the workers and citizens to decide for themselves on the basis of the facts and discredit France in the international arena. The Politburo calls on Communists to make the fight for a media worthy of their name an objective of united and democratic struggle.

In more general terms the Politburo calls on Communists to intensify and extend their counteroffensive to the attack against their party.

Indeed the petty political aims of this attack are patently obvious.

The forces of capital are doing everything in their power to weaken the PCF--the party which is waging the democratic and revolutionary struggle in our country. In so doing they hope to create the right conditions for popular consent to excessive austerity, price hikes and unemployment. They want a free hand for their policy of decline, national resignation and alinement with Washington--this imperialist policy which is spreading hunger, illiteracy, torture and death in the world and which intervenes on all continents to thwart peoples fighting for their dignity and for control over their resources and future.

The Socialist Party--as its national convention has just demonstrated--is the spearhead of this enterprise. On questions such as the NATO missiles or Afghanistan it adopts stances identical to those of Giscard d'Estaing, going even further than he and launching provocations. In so doing it confirms the swing to the right which it started by breaking the leftwing union. It is deepening the division. It is making use of forces opposed to change.

The Politburo has taken not of many reports showing that the mass of Communists throughout the country support the party leadership's activities and are going into the attack against lies. The Politburo appeals to their combativeness, their courage and their spirit of initiative in explaining and supporting their party's policy and positions. It calls on all cells to step up contacts, discussions and meetings with as many people as possible. It calls on them to increase the leadership of L'HUMANITE and the whole party press.

Communists everywhere will insure the party's presence in struggles and will themselves take up the fight, together with the workers, against austerity, unemployment and their consequences. They will extend their action for peace and disarmament. They will show active solidarity with the democratic, national and revolutionary forces fighting in the world. They will firmly carry the banner of union in action against the Giscard-Barre policy and fight for immediate demands and for change.

The Politburo urges Communists to make the popular rallies for the distribution of [party membership] cards important events for explanation and conviction and also great successes in winning new members. It has no doubt that the situation provides additional reasons for making the launching of the new L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE--1 through 3 February--a national event.

GISCARD RECEIVES ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS, SIGNS FINANCE BILL

LD181932 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing today received Roger Chinaud, floor leader of the UDR group in the National Assembly, and Claude Labbe, president of the Rally for the Republic [RPR] group. At the end of the meeting the president of the republic signed the 1980 finance bill, which had earlier created discord between the two majority parties.

In addition, at the end of the meeting the president of the republic, through the intermediary of his spokesman, Pierre Hunt, let it be known that whatever happens there will be not question of dissolving the assembly.

[Begin Hunt recording] I am not envisaging, Giscard d'Estaing has said, the dissolution of the National Assembly except in new political circumstances, and this for three reasons:

It is preferable, for the proper functioning of the institutions, to hold elections at the normal date whenever possible.

International circumstances would make the beginning of a political crisis in France particularly inopportune.

Finally, I have observed that with the deputies belonging to the majority having voted for none of the censure motions submitted by the opposition, and with the budget of France having been formally adopted today, that the majority has not broken the pledge it gave to its electors in March 1978. [end recording]

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES PS NATIONAL CONVENTION

ID210943 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jan 80 pp 9-10 ID

[Unattributed report on 12 January Socialist Party national convention: "PS National Convention Adopts the 'Socialist Plan'"]

[Excerpt] Mr Francois Mitterrand delivered a speech. He explained that the [Socialist] plan makes it possible to assert that socialism is "viable, desirable and up-to-date." According to him the point which characterizes the "tone" of the present trends is the relevance of socialism: "What is realistic?" he asked. "How can ideals be reconciled with reality? That is the fundamental debate which the Socialists alone are developing." After expressing the fear of seeing the debate "starting again even if the convention adopts the text by an overwhelming majority," the Socialist Party [PS] first secretary defined socialism as "the highest form of democracy and not the ultimate form of bureaucracy." He pointed out that political democracy is now "on the decline in our country" and stressed the need to win more freedom and collective rights. In his view this can only be done by changing production relations, extending the public sector and by planning. Mr Mitterrand ruled out any possibility of there being on the one hand "initiative and competition" and on the other "bureaucracy, state control of communism." He added: "If there was no way of preventing initiative and competition turning into a jungle for the benefit of the strongest, in other words in capitalism, it would be as if socialism did not exist." He explained that, in this debate, the Socialists have heard "different theories, not contradictory but different, and therefore able to form part of a synthesis."

The Socialist leader then stressed another dimension of the plan which is to guarantee "the continued existence of France." He maintained that the country is "threatened in its substance, reality and survival." He added: "I do not want to see our country merge into a culture in which nothing would be distinguishable. That is why the plan, by what could almost be called resistance, reflects our objectives."

Mr Francois Mitterrand recalled that it is necessary to "try and build Europe" without harming French interests. He added: "Without abandoning our alliances, which are the minimum required for security, and without destroying the chances of dialog and peace with the USSR, we must insure France's power, perpetuate its historical role, at times modifying its content, and take part in building international society." With reference to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan Mr Mitterrand put forward three hypotheses: The USSR intervened to "protect its gains," it wanted to "keep its security" since this country has been in its sphere of influence since the fall of the monarchy; it wanted to prevent the Shi'ite revolution from spreading to its own Muslim republics; finally the intervention is "a sign of weakness and hence proof of a mistake by the Soviet Government." He indicated that he does not believe the "Pakistani explanation" for this expedition. He pointed out that the superpowers readily resign themselves to war since it enables them to test their weapons and modify the balance of forces. However, he specified that he does not believe the USSR will undertake new conquests, which would be "madness."

He stressed that this gave the PCF leadership a "unique" opportunity of "finally becoming, once again, the senior daughter" of the (communist) church.

Mr Mitterrand then denounced Mr Marchais' television speech direct from Moscow in the following terms:

"Napoleon Bonaparte once signed the decree setting up the Comedie-Francoise from Moscow.... I do not know what prompted Georges Marchais to point his finger, as you would a missile, from the television screen and hold up the PS and especially certain people among us as targets for universal indignation: The effects were somewhat disporportionate, and I do not think it is a good thing for the left--and, moreover, for the good relations which French people must try to maintain with each other as far as possible, despite their disagreements--to decide to act as judge and executioner in this way when speaking from a foreign capital."

Mr Mitterrand specified: "I regard the PCF secretary general's speech as the final proof--we did not need it but perhaps the public had to know--that for some time, in any case just before the 1977 split and in the months or years which followed and will follow, the PCF, for reasons which have nothing to do with defending the workers in their own way or with their view of France's development, provoked the split on the left and destroyed the organic union behind a joint program for reasons having to do with international facts which concern the French workers only to the extent that these facts are now an instrument of war and disintegration and, when you know what nuclear war means, an instrument of misfortune and death....

"What can be said with regard to the French Government?

"The president of the republic has his eyes fixed not on Kabul and the Pakistan border but on the French electorate's voting papers... (applause)...not only India's borders but on the poll ratings."

Then the PS first secretary addressed a "solemn" warning to the president of the republic. "The right is a major force," he said, "and you do not wait 2 weeks to protest against armed force."

After expressing the view that "the Eurocommunists' dream" is in fact the same as the Socialist's plan and behavior, Mr Mitterrand stressed that is it vital to be "capable of organizing intellectual and spiritual resistance to all the signs of resignation which are now tending to make France and the world bow to the madness of power." He added: "It is impossible to resist without believing in what you are doing."

The PS first secretary expressed the hope that the next national convention might make it possible to extend "as far as is possible" the party leadership's bases but he specified "that cannot be done in a confused way or by abandoning decisions taken."

Finally, with regard to the nomination of the Socialist candidate [for the French presidential election] Mr Mitterrand said that "nobody is in a hurry, which means that consequently everybody has given a kind of mental undertaking not to plan a decision for which nobody is calling." He concluded that "unity is being built each day."

PCI LEADERS CRITICIZE SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

Berlinguer: 'Sharp Rejection'

AU210845 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 21 (ANSA)--The international crisis sparked by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was the dominent note struck by Italian political party leaders in speeches over the weekend.

Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, speaking at Terni, reiterated his party's sharp rejection of the Red Army invasion of Afghanistan and recalled that Italian Communists have always roundly condemned any violation of the principles of sovereignty and independence of individual states.

Berlinguer also said that there was no evidence that representative organs of the Afghan people had made any request to Moscow for outside help. The PCI secretary voiced keen concern over the present international situation, and criticized U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision to suspend ratification of the SALT-II treaty and to halt cereal exports to the USSR. He had words of praise for the stand taken by Pope John Paul II and the West German Social Democratic Party which, while condemning the Soviet intervention, eschewed the path of reprisals.

Berlinguer then went on to delineate a five-point program of joint action that all the forces of peace in Europe should, in his view, undertake:

1) Opposition and condemnation of any action of force and any act inspired by reprisal, no matter what state is involved.

2) Efforts to moderate between the U.S. and the USSR so as to solicit from the two superpowers a willingness to help peacefully solve conflicts and guarantee detente.

3) Political and diplomatic initiatives to halt any new steps in the arms race and to push for their gradual, controlled and balanced reduction.

4) The drafting of a joint stance by the EEC nations to ensure the success of the European Conference for Cooperation and Development, and

5) Initiatives to deal with and overcome the economic causes of current international tensions.

Turning to domestic politics, Berlinguer voiced satisfaction over the decision taken by the Socialist Party's Central Committee and hoped that this new political position would be backed up by action. As to an eventual Communist participation in the government, Berlinguer said that two crucial conditions were necessary: equal dignity for all partners in the coalition, taking into account the respective political and parliamentary clout of each of these parties, and a clear, concrete program having a clear-cut timetable and goals responsive to the citizenry and the working masses.

Republican Party (PRI) Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, speaking in Bologna, said that the international crisis, "from the realities of Afghanistan to the unknowns of Yugoslavia," should be one of the key themes of a review of policy that all the constitutional parties should take part in once the Christian Democratic Party (DC) congress is over.

Spadolini, true to the line of the late Republican leader Ugo la Malfa, gave top priority to the need for a serious government program capable of lifting Italy out of its economic and social problems. Once the program has been fixed, discussion can center on the type of government to be forged within the context of national solidarity, he said.

For Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi, the lowest and most negative point in decades has been reached in the field of international relations. Speaking in Milan, he drew the following dire picture of the state of the world today: negotiations on atomic weapons have been broken off, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has further damaged relations between the superpowers and thrown dark clouds on the world situation, there are hotbeds of dangerous regional conflicts, there is an international economic crisis and the world monetary system is in disarray. In this difficult situation, Italy is firmly aligned with Europe and the West and must not accept a passive and resigned role, Craxi said.

Instead, the country must forge a dynamic foreign policy and push for Europe's active intervention in world affairs on the side of the developing nations, of cooperation in the Mediterranean and greater equilibrium, he said.

Pajetta Condemnation

LD202110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rome, January 20 (TANJUG)--One of the leading Italian Communists, Gian Carlo Pajetta, who is in charge of foreign policy in the largest workers' party in the West, stated in an interview with journalists of the party organ L'UNITA: "We condemn the Soviet intervention and we demand the withdrawal of troops." "We do not ignore the fact that the intervention took place at the time of an aggravation which had its origin far away, nor do we hide the condemnation of those governments and political forces in the West which have embarked on the road of threats and retaliatory measures and which yield to the temptations of encirclement, falling back precisely to the climate of the cold war."

Commenting on the recent vote in the United Nations, Pajetta noted that involved there was no "front" led by the United States, although certain news media wished to present it in that way. The world is not divided into two camps, said Pajetta. The non-aligned countries which abstained from voting did it confident that Havana has reaffirmed the principle of independence which they do not wish to give up. Many of those who voted for the condemnation of the intervention did it in the same spirit.

It suffices to recall that these votes also included that of Yugoslavia. Involved, then, is a positive element which has found expression also in the positions of the communists in among others, Spain, Japan and Great Britain. This is a warning of those forces who wish to be protagonists of the great struggle for peace, who do not consider themselves as being merely onlookers in the clash of interests between the great powers, or who desist from making their own, effective contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle.

Turning to the pre-Kabul period, Pajetta said that the decision to station nuclear missiles in Europe had also contributed to the aggravation of the international situation. In his opinion, some of the retaliatory measures, notably the ban on the wheat exports and the threat to boycott the Olympics, are almost provocative in nature.

For the Italian Communists, concluded Pajetta involved here is a principled question of peace, of a world order in which balance can only be maintained through the independence of each nation and by guaranteeing that the protagonists of progress and of the profound social change will only be the peoples themselves.

IRANIAN-ITALIAN STEEL PROJECT TO PROCEED 'ON SCHEDULE'

AU182018 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Genoa, January 18 (ANSA)--The Italian firm "Italimpianti", a company in the state-owned "IRI-Finsider" steel manufacturing group, reported here today that the joint-project for the construction of a new steel plant in Iran, in the city of Esfahan, is going ahead on schedule after the contract was confirmed by the Tehran government in November.

The "Italimpianti" communique disclosed that earlier this month eight component parts for the hot rolling of sheet steel were shipped to Iran from the Italian ports of Savona and Venice.

The new Iranian steel plant has been designed to produce three million tons of finished steel per year.

PSI CENTRAL COMMITTEE TAKES STAND ON GOVERNMENT COALITION

AU181623 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 18, (ANSA)--The Italian Socialist Party (PSI) today committed itself to ending its attitude of truce towards Prime Minister Franceso Cossiga's ruling minority coalition once the Christian Democrat Party (DC) congress scheduled for this month is over.

The pledge was contained in a motion approved at the end of a four-and-a-half-day session of the Socialists' Central Committee, which also named 79-year-old veteran Riccardo Lombardi, a leading light of the party's leftwingers, as party chairman in [word indistinct] to Pietro Nenni.

The session involved [word indistinct] and tense discussions between party Secretary Craxi's supporters, who want [word indistinct] line with respect to the DC, and the left-wingers, who put their money on [word indistinct] government including the [word indistinct].

The present government is a (?coalition of) Cossiga's own Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the right-of-center PLI [Liberal Party], but the Socialists' abstention is crucial to its [words indistinct] document calling for a government of emergency and national solidarity "supported by an ample parliamentary and popular base" was approved by an overwhelming majority.

A second document, also approved by a very large majority, authorized the leadership to set up a "collegial body with political and liaison characteristacs", to reform the management of the party and "restructure" its operational departments.

The document reflected charges from Craxi's opponents that, apart from failing to follow a clearly defined line in political terms, the secretary had run the party in an authoritarian fashion without taking account of the views of other members of the leadership.

Craxi's opponents in favor of pushing for Communist participation in the government were led by Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile, Lombardi and two ex-secretaries, Giacomo Mancini and Francesco de Martino.

Craxi was in favor of solution either than the giving the Communists ministerial responsibility [as received]. One was a five-party partnership of the [word indistinct] three government [word indistinct] plus the Socialists and the Republicans.

The two lineups had virtually equal strength within the Central Committee and this made laborious negotiations necessary in order to achieve a compromise.

In its political document, the Central Committee said it was "necessary and urgent" for the parties to identify programs and policies for a "new and genuine solidarity and a loyal and equal cooperation among the democratic forces" another reference to the demand that the Communists should be treated on an equal footing as potential government allies.

The Christian Democrats have systematically rejected all attempts to give the Communists, their major rivals and the biggest opposition party, a direct say in running the country.

The only step in this direction was the Andreotti government which fell at the beginning of last year. The former premier's parliamentary majority included the Communists.

PSDI CONGRESS DISCUSSES JOINT GOVERNMENT POSSIBILITY

LD182308 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Innocenzo Cruciani reports on the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI] congress:

During the debates in the hall and in the corridors the comments deal with the conclusion of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Central Committee session. The PSDI's disappointment is obvious and it was expressed by Puletti. In a statement he described the decisions of the PSI Central Committee as extremely grave, since they show that the PSI, without holding an extraordinary congress, had changed its political line. The PSDI leaders add forecasts to this clearcut opinion that are anything but cheerful. Should the Cossiga government fall and if an agreement with the Communists, proposed by the PSI, is refused--the Social Democrat points out--nothing will remain but parliamentary elections held ahead of schedule.

The fact that there is talk of a joint government, Puletti said, is perhaps a prelude to an invitation to the parties for negotiations, which in the present international situation would be an advantage for the Communist Party. He also said that PSI ambiguity will result in a choice of grave consequences and concluded by saying: It is now the task of reformist and autonomist Socialists to draw the necessary conclusions before the sense of party unity in them becomes a final rift.

At the PSDI congress this morning the speakers included Luigi Preti and Costantino Belluscio. Preti defended the Cossiga government and requested that the possible resignation of the government take place only after a vote of no confidence in Parliament. Belluscio, who spoke also in his capacity of head of the office for state problems within the Directorate, supplied alarming figures about terrorism. In three years there have been 4,382 attempts against objects and 1,508 acts of violence against persons. The dead number 108 and the injured 141.

The debate at the PSDI congress continues. It will be suspended late tomorrow morning and the various commissions will start their work. Longo will give his reply on Sunday morning.

PARLIAMENT GIVES GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE VOTE

LD182006 (Editorial report) Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1930 GMT on 18 January carries a live relay from the legislative assembly on the voting on the motion of confidence introduced by the government. The announcer reports that the motion has been approved by majority vote, with 128 for and 113 against. At this point in the relay the speaker of the Assembly of the Republic gives the breakdown in the voting as follows:

"In favor of the motion there were 75 votes from the Social Democratic Party; 43 from the Social Democratic Center Party; 5 from the Popular Monarchist Party; and 5 from the independent deputies. Opposing the motion there were 65 votes from the Socialist Party; 44 from the Portuguese Communist Party; 3 from the Portuguese Democratic Movement; and 1 from the Popular Democratic Union. Honorable members: The Assembly of the Republic has approved the motion of confidence introduced by the government, and put to the Assembly, by 128 votes in favor and 113 votes against. There were no abstentions."

Following this, the announcer adds that nine Socialist Party legislators were not present in the Assembly during the voting. The live relay concludes at 1940 GMT.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH CLOSES ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD191310 Lisbon in English to Europe 2030 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The 3-day parliamentary debate on the government's program was closed yesterday by a speech delivered by the prime minister. Speaking in a moderate but somewhat ironical tone, Mr Sa Carneiro stressed the legitimacy of the government to carry out the reforms and changes it deems necessary.

He rejected opposition arguments that would tend to limit the action of the new Cabinet on the grounds that it will only be in office until the autumn and of the small nature of its majority in parliament. Those arguments, he said, were no obstacle to a government that was strong thanks to its absolute majority and that could only feel fragile in view of the enormity of the problems thatit has to face.

He stressed that it would be up to parliament to decide on the creation of mechanisms for referenda, as proposed by the government. He added that the Cabinet would abide by the decisions of the bodies charged with supervising the constitutionality of parliamentary laws.

The prime minister made a special reference to foreign policy. Basically he backed up the speech made by the foreign minister which condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Mr Sa Carneiro compared the Olympic games in Moscow with those in Berlin in 1936 on the eve of the Second World War.

The question of the former prime minister, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, raised previously by Mr Mario Soares, the Socialist leaders also merited a comment by Mr Sa Carneiro who stressed that it was up to the president of the republic, on the government's proposal, to fill the post of ambassador to UNESCO which Miss Pintasilgo formerly held.

Mr Sa Carneiro criticized the opposition for intentionally looking at the economic and financial situation through rose-colored glasses. The situation, he said, was really very serious and difficult. This was a direct reference to the speech delivered by President Eanes at the swearing-in of the new government and also to statements made by Socialists.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS

LD201522 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The political situation in Portugal has been favorably appraised by a delegation of four U.S. congressmen who are currently visiting Portugal. The U.S. delegation has been received by Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro and the speaker of the Assembly of the Republic.

Through the head of the visiting delegation, the United States has conveyed to the prime minister its wish to increase its aid to the victims of the Azores earthquake. This matter was also the subject of a letter from James Carter to Sa Carneiro.

The Portuguese prime minister was also congratulated by the visiting delegation for the courageous stand adopted by the Portuguese Government on the Afghan issue.

USSR REDUCES OIL SUPPLIES TO PORTUGAL

LD191312 Lisbon in English to Europe 2030 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union has reduced petroleum supplies to Portugal to almost half. The information was given by the supplies division of PETROGAL, the Portuguese petroleum company.

A delegation of the Portuguese firm returned from Moscow yesterday where negotiations with the Soviet authorities in the sector were carried out. The possibility of a larger supply has however, been left open, should the Soviet Union be able to acquire from other countries more petroleum than that expected.

Purely technical and commercial reasons were said by the Portuguese representative to be behind the decision.

ANGOLAN EMBASSY SAYS REFUGEES SHOULD RETURN

LD181346 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A communique from the Angolan Embassy in Portugal has appeared in some newspapers in our country informing the present refugees of that people's republic that they should return without fear to their homeland. In this communique the ambassador adds that he will request from the Portuguese authorities the expulsion of the Angolans in these circumstances.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM CORTES

LD182338 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] tonight issued an official document at a press conference held in Bilbao explaining the PNV's decision to temporarily withdraw from the Cortes pending guarantees that draft organic laws will sufficiently conform to the content of the statute of autonomy of Euskadi.

Since the reestablishment of democracy began in Spain in June 1977, the PNV has repeatedly stated its intention to legally participate in the democratic (?forum), making its aims known via institutional channels and in peaceful ways. Through firm and legal means of dialog and negotiation, the document continues, the PNV worked for the statute agreed upon by referendum in Euskadi on 25 October, considering it to be a valid instrument for the Basque people. The PNV has always said, the official text continues, that it will not tolerate a restrictive interpretation of the statute, whether this occurs by questioning its content through organic laws or through government actions which [words indistinct] its spirit and genuine far-reaching negotiations, which would make it possible. The PNV also said it would not remain impassive in the face of attempts to disrupt the process of the transfer of powers to the Basque General Council, which would signify an unjustifiable delay in the autonomy process.

The PNV wishes to publicize, the document adds, first, the lack of progress in the transfer of powers to the Basque General Council and second, the fact that the organic laws that may be (?invoked) to hinder an adequate interpretation of the statute [words indistinct]. These laws, which the PNV believes could limit the effectiveness of the statute of Euskadi, are as follows: The law of the general council of judiciary power [ley del consejo general del poder judicial]; the law regulating the various modalities of referendum; the workers' statute; the law of the police of the autonomous communities; the law on financing of the autonomous communities; the law of civilian security; and the law of university autonomy.

Third, if the commitment to work in the institutions for peace and the self-government of the country requires us to be loyal to our interlocutors in the government and in the Cortes, it also requires us to demand the same loyalty from them. Above all it requires us to tell our people, from whom we will never hide the reality of the political process with euphemisms [word indistinct] the exact truth. Consequently, the PNV, which on approving the statute had already pointed out the danger that its potential powers could be weakened, in full consciousness of the significance of its position, publicly announces the following:

First, that it considers absurd, from whatever perspective, the government's resistance to the transfer of powers to the Basque General Council.

Second, that in the light of the systematic (?refusal to listen) to the propositions of the Basque members of the Cortes, the PNV will not occupy its seats in the Cortes until it obtains guarantees that the drafts going through the legislative process sufficiently (?conform) to a correct interpretation of the statute of autonomy of Euskadi.

Third, the PNV members who comprise the Basque General Council will abstain from all corporate work of the Council except in exceptional cases and in the case of obligations to the departments for which they are responsible.

Finally, the document says the PNV puts its faith in dialog and negotiations to reestablish as soon as possible the hopeful expectations of the autonomous future.

PNV's Garaicoechea Enumerates Complaints

LD190215 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The temporary abandonment of the congress and the senate by the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] was explained this evening in an extensive communique issued by the Bizkai Buru Batzar, the principle body of the PNV during the course of a press conference, held today in Bilbao chaired by Carlos Garaicoechea. Garaicoechea himself summarized for us this extensive communique:

[Begin recording] The PNV has expressed, and continues to express permanently its desire to play cleanly in the democratic game and to participate loyally in the institutions, but it wishes to obtain a reciprocity, also unequivocal, to this attitude. In this sense the PNV negotiated firmly, and I insist with complete loyalty, a statute of autonomy, and recommended it enthusiastically to its people, considering it to be a valid instrument and of interest for the present political course of the Basque Country and the whole state.

Now we have said--and we said that at the time--that later the legal application of the statute could be obscured or its nature changed [desnaturalizado] by other conditions, organic laws and so forth. And we [word indistinct] have to note, with concern, although with the hope that this situation [word indistinct] will normalize itself, that indeed, these organic laws, which I explain as an example, present some worrysome aspects, at times contradictory, or highly ambiguous, (?with respect to the) statute. We want the draft laws to go to the legislative assembly without contradictions, with a basic principle which we have just approved. We do not want the systematic isolation of the amendments of our legislators when these are justified, I insist, completely coinciding with the statute.

There is another essential reason [words indistinct] and this is that we consider it inexplicable that the Basque General Council has been deprived, also systematically, of the minimum transfer of powers that have been constantly claimed, to the point that the last transfer of powers was that agreed upon in February 1979, although it was the object of a decree in October and it is (?not hidden) from anyone that it was nothing more than a political action of the country, given the necessity to (give priority) to--and we say this clearly--the political and peaceful paths, the inexplicable nature of this resistance to transfer powers to the preautonomy body is hidden from no one, (?and this shows) scorn for autonomy. [end recording]

[Studio announcer] After saying the government could now imagine that the PNV could adopt or take a decision of this kind, Garaicoechea added for us:

[Begin recording] I understand that our problems are not the only ones that exist at the moment for the state, but we also have the impression that the government is perhaps giving its attention to problems based on hierarchy of urgency. And our problems at the moment are very urgent. They are very serious political (?questions) and we cannot expose the autonomous institutions of the Basque Country to discredit. [end recording]

Other Party Spokesmen Comment

LD190943 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Our newsroom has tried to collect the opinions of other Spanish political parties on the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] document on withdrawing from the Crotes. Thus authorized spokesmen for the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the main opposition party, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] have replied to questions from our colleague [name indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Reporter] First we hear from Modesto Fraile, first deputy president of the Congress and UCD deputy for Segovia. What do you think of the decision adopted by the PNV?

[Fraile] Institutionally, it is very important that a parliamentary group with the significance of the PNV should abandon the parliament. And [word indistinct] I respect the decision of my Basque colleagues, but I believe that it is a decision which should have been given much thought, because it is precisely in the Congress that the problems which they find in some draft bills which have still to be approved can be resolved. Therefore, it is by discussing the bills, and by dialog and mutual conviction that a problem can be solved, and not of course by withdrawing from the parliament.

[Reporter] The opinion of the principal party of the opposition, the PSOE, comes from Gomez Virgilio Zapatero.

[Zapatero] From the perspective of parliamentary democracy the decision by the PNV seems to us absolutely incorrect. Utilizing the parliament as a weapon [word indistinct] with continual temporary withdrawals [word indistinct] seems serious to us for the consolidation of our democracy. Scrupulous respect for the functioning of our institutions is a prior condition for the maintenance of (?stability). In this sense, we consider that the PNV's attitude is irresponsible and demagogic. This is not the first time that the PNV has publicly told the UCD to fulfill its commitments, without the citizens' knowing exactly what is being referred to. We believe that this decision by the PNV makes it necessary for the UCD to clarify if there have been such agreements, and if so, what they consist of because only on this basis can we evaluate the degree of responsibility or irresponsibility which the UCD bears in the decision of the PNV.

[Reporter] The president of the Senate, to which eight members of the PNV belong, UCD member Cecilio Valverde, said that the best thing would be for the PNV to wait for the imminent formation of the constitutional tribunal in order to lodge the proper appeals, if it accuses certain legal texts approved after the statute of Euskadi of unconstitutionality.

Jorge Vestrynge, the secretary general of the rightwing party, Popular Alliance, said that this attitude may be interpreted as an intent to bring extra-parliamentary pressure to bear at a particularly delicate time for the autonomy subject.

The deputy of the extreme Basque coalition, Juan Maria Bandres, said that not long ago he had to take a similar position for this reason. He added: I understand the PNV's position better, perhaps, than anyone.

Miguel Castells, senator of the Basque independent coalition, Herri Batasuna, said for his part that in the present political situation, we Basques cannot be in the Cortes; Herri Batasuna has been saying this constantly.

The spokesman of the Catalonian Socialist members of parliament, Eduardo Martin Toval, said that this decision by the majority party in the Basque Country can be interpreted as one more element of conflict between the various nationalities of the Spanish state.

Finally, the secretary general of the Socialist Party of Andalusia, Alejandro Rojas Marcos, said that the Basque parliamentary group which today withdrew from parliament represents for the people more than it has obtained politically and economically from the majority centrist parties, the UCD and the PSOE.

For his part the secretary general of PSOE, Felipe Gonzalez, said that the decision by the governing party is in clear and flagrant contradiction with the commitments made by UCD with respect to Andalusia, with all of the political forces possessing parliamentary representation.

Felipe Gonzalez, after stressing his intention and that of the Socialist Party to defend the autonomy initiative agreed upon by the representatives of the Andalusian people, called upon the members of PSOE, and those who sympathize with Andalusia, to make the maximum effort to win a big "yes" majority in the referendum which will allow the Andalusian people to enjoy self-government at the maximum constitutional level.

COMMUNIQUE ON CARRILLO 4-10 JANUARY VISIT TO BULGARIA

For the communique on the 4-10 January visit to Bulgaria by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, as reported by MUNDO OBRERO on 11 January, see the Bulgaria section of the 18 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

TWA, OTHER AIRLINE OFFICES BOMBED IN MADRID

PA200128 Paris AFP in English 0109 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, Jan 20 (AFP)--Responsibility for [figure indistinct] bomb attacks against airline offices here has been claimed by a "Commando for justice for the Genocide of Armenians."

Several people were reported injured in the attacks carried out against the U.S. airline TWA, British Airways, Swissair, and the Belgian airline Sabena.

A man identifying himself as a member of the commando phoned AGENCE FRANCE PRESS here to say the bombings were a protest "against the policy of world imperialism and fascism," adding that "important operations will take place in the near future." He later phoned back to express regret that innocent victims had been hurt in the blasts.

The same Armenian group has already claimed responsibility for a number of attacks carried out late last year in Madrid, Rome and Paris.

Armenian Group Denies Bombing

NC201215 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Beirut, Jan 20 (AFP)--An anonymous man today denied here that the "Commando for Justice for the Genocide of Armenians" was responsible for a bomb attack last night on the U.S. airline TWA's Madrid offices.

In a call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, the man said in English that the group had nothing to do with the attack and in fact condemned it. However, he made no mention of the other attacks last night on British Airways, Swissair and the Belgian Sabena offices, which an earlier anonymous call to AFP in Madrid claimed for the Armenian group.

DENMARK

OLESEN REJECTS TASS REMARKS ON NATO STRATEGY

NC202103 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Copenhagen, Jan. 20 (AFP)--Danish Foreign Minister Kueld Olesen today categorically rejected yesterday's comment by the Soviet news agency TASS that NATO's European strategy threatened the stability of Northern Europe.

Speaking in a Danish radio broadcast, Mr Olesen lashed out at the TASS report which charged that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was seeking to attain military superiority in Europe.

Mr Olesen criticized the report's conclusion that the Soviet Union and its allies should do something to re-establish a balance, stressing that the U.S.S.R. had not only deployed its own SS-20 nuclear missiles, but also maintained distinct superiority in conventional weapons.

"Unfortunately, I must interpret the TASS report as part of a concerted Soviet propaganda campaign", Mr Olesen said, adding: "The Soviet press is not free, and TASS only writes what has been accepted politically."

Soviet activity in the northern region near Norway is being followed with considerable concern, Mr Olesen said.

He told listeners that in response to Soviet "propaganda," Denmark should both take a firm stance and give detente a chance.

FINLAND

'ANXIETY' FOLLOWS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

ID181205 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[AFTENPOSTEN correspondent dispatch: "Finnish Anxiety Following Incursion"]

[Text] Helsinki, 15 January--The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan immediately caused noticeable anxiety in Finland and among the country's political leadership. Because of its geopolitical situation, Finland is extremely vulnerable to any change in the Soviet Union's relations with its neighbors and other great powers. Today, however, it is considered that the Afghan crisis will have hardly any consequences for Finland.

In the UN General Assembly Finland chose to abstain from voting following the debate on the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. Yet there was a statement that clearly laid down that "it is important that normal conditions in Afghanistan be resotred as soon as possible and that the foreign troops be withdrawn in accordance with the statements that have been made."

This implies a certain heightening of the official Finnish stance, which at first was very carefully worded. The official reason for Finland's abstention is that the country's traditional policy of neutrality does not permit the adoption of a stance in conflicts between the great powers.

It is hardly any exaggeration to say that the news of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan caused great anxiety and consternation among the Finns. Immediately there were some spontaneous demands for condemnation in newspapers' correspondence columns, and some of the minor opposition parties took this step. The major parties maintained a cautious, wait-and-see attitude and contented themselves with deploring the fact that the crisis was intensifying after what had happened.

The first official Finnish reaction then came on New Year's Eve, in the form of a brief Foreign Ministry announcement citing the Soviet explanation that the troops are to be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the situation allows. "Thus the situation in Afghanistan may be restored to normal as soon as possible--something which the Finnish Government deems in line with the aims of the sides and of the international community," it stated.

The wording could thus be interpreted as a cautious expression of the desire for Soviet withdrawal. The text, according to well informed sources, was written by senior officials in the Foreign Ministry without Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen's knowledge. However, President Urho Kekkonen, who was informed of the Soviet view on Afghanistan by Ambassador Sobolev, had approved the statement before it was published.

Directly revealing was a subsequent interview with influential Foreign Under Secretary Keijo Korhonen published in HUFVUDSTADSBLADET. Korhonen declared that there is nevertheless no risk of armed conflict between the great powers, and he also stressed the importance of the fact that Finland in this sensitive situation remains outside great-power conflicts in accordance with its traditional policy. This includes the practice of not condemning other countries.

In this regard, it was clear from the start that Finland would abstain from voting in the United Nations on the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. Yet the Finnish Government believed that in the explanation of its action there were grounds for stressing the importance of national self-determination and the rightfulness of the foreign troops being withdrawn.

In the internal Finnish debate on the events in Afghanistan anxieties have often been expressed over the fact that Finland, like Afghanistan, has a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. "Can we be sure that this treaty will not be exploited in the same way as in Afghanistan?" has been asked. The replies to this question have generally been reassuring. Political observers and experts have pointed to the great differences between conditions in Finland and Afghanistan, while also referring to the differences in the content of the two treaties.

Among those who have expressed themselves on this point is former Finnish UN Ambassador Max Jacobsen: "Finland's status as an independent neutral state constitutes part of the stable system in Europe, whose preservation has been the guideline for the Soviet Union's policy since World War II. There is no indication that the Soviet policy has thus been changed or is about to be changed.

'NO AGREEMENT' IN SOVIET-FINNISH OIL TALKS

LD181653 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Finnish state oil company Neste Osakoyhtioe and the Soviet All-Union Association for the Export and Import of Petroleum and Petroleum Products [soyuznefteeksport] are to continue talks in February on the prices of crude oil to be imported to Finland this year. No agreement was reached between the two sides on the price of oil in the talks conducted in Helsinki yesterday and today. According to a statement issued by Neste the reaching of agreement on prices is hindered by the still very confused situation in the international crude oil market. For this reason both sides need to make additional studies on the question of prices. But the two sides did reach agreement in the talks on several other matters connected with oil deliveries. Neste and Soyuznefteeksport agreed among other things on the timetable for this year's oil deliveries. Neste will import about 7 million tons of crude oil from the Soviet Union this year.

NORWAY

SOVIET VISITS CANCELED, NATO SANCTIONS SUPPORTED

LD181217 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Nils Morten Udgaard report: "Norway's Punitive Measures Against Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] The cancellation or postponement of some official Soviet visits and support for joint punitive economic measures within NATO--these will be Norway's reaction to the Soviet Union's entry into Afghanistan in Christmas week. The measures will be discussed in the NATO Council in Brussels today, authoritative Norwegian sources said.

AFTENPOSTEN has reason to assume that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov has himself recently canceled the visit to Oslo planned for January-February. Normally, he has talks every year with the foreign under secretary, alternately in Oslo and Moscow. As part of a similar exchange of visits, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister I.G. Pavolovskiy was to have paid a visit to Norway 5-10 May. This visit will also be canceled or postponed indefinitely. In addition, Rear Adm C.H. Herlofsen, inspector general of the navy, was planning a visit to the Soviet Union in March, which will also be canceled. Finally, the Norwegian side will take no initiative to implement an anticipated reciprocal Norwegian-Soviet naval visit this year.

In the culture sector, there are few official projects in progress at the moment, and these will not be affected. Nor does Norway intend to recall Dagfinn Stenseth, its ambassador in Moscow, prominent Norwegian sources are saying.

Here the Norwegian side has established four conditions for our reaction: First, the reaction must bear most directly on the situation in Afghanistan--it ought to be conveyed especially by the countries in the area and the nonalined countries. Second, the reactions should not directly involve the East-West talks on arms control. Third, Norway does not want the reaction to involve bilateral Norwegian-Soviet relations in the north--either the unresolved border issues or the fishing issues. It is also in NATO's interest to preserve a low level of tension in the north, leading figures in the Foreign Ministry stress. Finally, Norway will advocate giving support to refugees from the Afghan invasion.

Norway's principled stance, as also expressed at the United Nations, is that the Afghanistan incursion cannot be excused, that it is clear interference in the country's internal affairs and a threat to peace and security, and that the Soviet troops must be immediately withdrawn.

SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS NEAR BORDER 'UNPRECEDENTED'

PA211327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1038 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Oslo, 21 Jan (EFE)--The Norwegian townsfolk in Kirkenes, near the Soviet Union, have been noticing movements of motorized Soviet troops near the border between the two countries in the past few days.

Compared with past activities, the present maneuvers are unprecedented.

The situation has given rise to such nervousness in the border area in Finmark that rumors circulated to the effect that the Soviet troops had violated the Norwegian border.

The Soviet military activity across the border has been confirmed by the commanding office of the Norwegian military garrison in the area, which said "this does not necessarily mean anything abnormal is occurring."

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and charges by the TASS news agency that Norway is endangering peace in the Finmark region have extremely sensitized the population and the garrison in that area.

The sky has been clear in the past few days, and the high visibility has made it easier to focus attention on activities on the Soviet side.

The nervousness reached a climax when Soviet reconnaissance planes were sighted while landing maneuvers were being carried out on the other side of the border.

All of these operations began the first week of January prior to TASS reports violently denouncing allegedly provocative activities on the Norwegian territory.

According to reliable reports, Norway has at no time stepped up routine military activities in the area bordering on the Soviet Union. Military leave to soldiers in the garrison has been granted routinely.

Norway keeps an infantry battalion in the military region of Varanger-South has been trols the entire area along the Soviet border. It is composed of 500 men and a company in charge of patrolling the border area.

It differs from a normal battalion only in that the garrison at Varanger-South has been equipped all these years with antitank artillery of the Carl Gustav and Tow types, with a high firing capability.

According to INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, the Norwegian battalion's defense capability in case of an attack might prove to be a token capability.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON MILITARY, ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SECURITY

LD210909 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Norway Will Follow Up Negotiation Offer"]

[Text] The Norwegian Government considers it an important responsibility to contribute to the follow up to the negotiation offer formulated when the NATO Council of Ministers discussed the modernization of its nuclear weapons in December, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg stressed in a lecture to the Oslo Military Society last night.

The defense minister said he believes that without this negotiation offer we would have been almost empty handed at the beginning of the eighties as regards achieving control of the development of nuclear weapons in both East and West.

Stoltenberg drew attention to the great commitment in Norway and the West to the question of nuclear rearmament. He said he believes that the debate was conducted objectively. There was no disagreement with regard to opposition to such weapons but the discussion concerned the way to proceed in order to control the arms race.

It is disturbing that a similar commitment is not apparent among public opinion in the Soviet Union, the defense minister said.

Stoltenberg also stressed that the question of security and peace depends far more on a greater effort to reduce the poverty gap in the world.

Without a contribution to such a development, our security policy will be shortsighted. The industrial countries' economy must be adapted to the reality of the eighties in order to offer greater security to all. In the Western industrial countries we must be careful about being so concerned about the East-West balance that we do not see the development which in this sphere will be central for us all at the end of this century, Stoltenberg said.

The defense minister also indicated that the Norwegian Armed Forces will face great tasks in the years to come. Among the tasks which will be given priority when we have finished paying for the F-16 aircraft in the mid-eighties, Stoltenberg mentioned specifically the air defenses of our airfields and army units, field vehicles for the army, improvement of the coast guard, procurement of new submarines and a number of measures in the construction sector. The planning of this work occupies us greatly today, Stoltenberg said.

The defense minister opined that in the eighties there will be greater interest and openness in the discussion of security and defense policy issues. Regarding the armed forces' situation in the eighties, he said that he believes that more importance will be attached to that section of security policy which affects North-South problems, the relationship between the rich established part of the world and the part which is outside the international decisionmaking process--where the majority live in poverty. We have to regard it as security policy to give priority to the work for a new world economic order in addition to military defense. They are both factors in our country's contribution to peace in the world, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg stressed.

SWEDEN

EMPLOYEES OF WESTERN EMBASSIES THREATENED IN LETTER

LD181142 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The employees at four Western embassies here in Stockholm have been threatened to death. The police guard outside the embassies and the employees' residences has been stepped up as a result. In an anonymous letter sent to the American Embassy, employees at the American, Canadian, Israeli and British embassies were threatened. The American Embassy is often the target of threats, few of which are taken seriously, but this one has been and security police has been called in.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO FINLAND, PRC--Sweden's present ambassador in Tehran, Kaj Sundberg, will become the new Swedish ambassador to Finland, according to the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET. Sundberg succeeds Sten Sundfeldt, who will be transferred to Beijing. [Excerpt] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD]

GOVERNMENT TO PREPARE DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR FEDERAL SOLUTION

NC190740 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 19 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The Cyprus Government will prepare a draft constitution that will spell out the Greek Cypriot views about a federal solution and has invited constitutional experts from abroad to assist. This was revealed by House President Alekos Mikhailidhis yesterday during his television interview when he was asked about the AKEL proposal for presentation of a draft constitution at the next round of intercommunal talks.

Mr Mikhailidhis explained that the constitution will be prepared in order to lay down the Greek Cypriot views but will not be presented at talks, though it might be presented at some stage.

The House president said that the president invited two constitutional experts from abroad--he did not say their nationality--who will cooperate with a "working group" headed by the president himself. Other members of the working group include House President Mikhailidhis, Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis, the Greek Cypriot negotiator to the intercommunal talks Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis and his two advisers--Supreme Court President Mr M. Triandafillidhis and Mrs Stella Soulioti, herself a lawyer and former minister of justice.

The draft constitution will be guided by the agreements of the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas [talks] and other basic principles already agreed, he said.

Mr Mikhailidhis denied that preparations of such a draft constitution implied a concession. It was a necessary tool for the negotiating team and was another proof of the seriousness with which the talks are being approached, he said.

In answer to other questions, Mr Mikhailidhis said that personally he was in favour of giving consideration to the American plan for discussion. The plan, submitted to the two sides in November 1978, included a provision for the placing of Famagusta under the UN and return of the inhabitants to their homes, but this was rejected by the Turkish and the Greek Cypriot sides.

He also said that the seat for opposition [Democratic] Rally leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis in the National Council was waiting for him.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LABOR UNIONS SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE

TA201500 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot Federation of Labor Unions [Turk-Sen] and the Turkish Railways Labor Unions Federation have expressed the view that if the Greek Cypriots continue their efforts to avoid the talks, to threaten the Turkish Cypriot community at international forums and to economically destroy it, an independent Turkish Cypriot state should be declared with the support of the motherland. In a joint press release issued after their meeting yesterday, the two federations expressed support for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which is the only way to reach a just and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. They also expressed the belief that unilateral decisions taken or to be taken at international forums where the Turkish Cypriots' side is not represented cannot bring a just and realistic solution to the Cyprus problem. The two federations also expressed their support for a bizonal federal Cyprus republic based on a geographic foundation with a Turkish guarantee. The federations also stated that they will support efforts by the Turkish Cypriot community aimed at speeding up unity with the motherland in all spheres.

RIZOSPASTIS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. SPECIAL FORCES

AT201816 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 20 Jan 80 p 1 AT

['Exclusive' report: "U.S. 'Immediate Intervention' Units Are in Our Country"]

[Text] Units of U.S. "immediate intervention" forces, earmarked for operations in the areas of the Persian Gulf and the Near East, recently arrived and are stationed at the bases of Nea Makri and Ellinikon. Their numerical strength is several hundred men. It is not known whether their presence on the U.S. bases in Attica, in other words in the capital's environs, received the official approval of the government. Appropriate authorities, in any case, maintain absolute silence. It is quite likely that the presence of these "special" forces is in their full knowledge.

Stationing of "immediate intervention" units in Greece falls within a more general plan for their advance toward the Near East and is combined with other extortionist military measures decided upon and now being implemented by the U.S. Pentagon (presence of aircraft in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, activization of U.S bases in the area, etc.)

Greek territory and particularly Crete are considered of exceptional strategic importance by the U.S.-NATO staff officers within the framework of the new "defense systems" that are being prepared for the east Mediterranean and the Middle East. In reference to this we mention plans for establishing an extremely broad "electronic circuit" with the bases on Crete, Cyprus and Egypt as the main links, as recently revealed by RIZOSPASTIS.

Certain indications reveal that the preparatory work for this plan is already in progress with the increase of electronic equipment on these bases. It is even reported that very modern electronic equipment has already been delivered to Crete directly from the United States. This equipment has already been installed at locations as yet not known.

This U.S. military activity, which is now spreading to Greece, strengthens well founded concern over the danger of our country's involvement in possible activities in our area. The government has a duty to fully inform the Greek people on these probable developments into which Greece is being irrevocably drawn. Most important, the government must publicly and clearly declare that Greek territories will not be used in the development of dangerous U.S. plans. In this way it will determinedly prevent U.S. cold war activities in our country.

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY OVER AEGEAN OPERATIONAL CONTROL NOTED

AT201700 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 20 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Article by Yiannis Kartalis: "U.S. Military Aircraft on Crete Will Undertake Aegean Operational Control According to NATO's Latest Plans"]

[Text] U.S. military aircraft to be based on Crete will take over operational control over the Aegean on behalf of NATO. This is the "new element" in General Rogers' "new plan" for Greece's return to the alliance's military wing. This "new plan" was inserted by the "U.S. factor" between the Greek and Turkish zones of responsibility and it is believed to be a "discovery" which will soon be submitted to the Athens and Ankara governments for consideration.

According to TO VIMA exclusive information from NATO's headquarters, which was also confirmed by Western diplomatic sources in Athens, the Rogers plan will provide for control over NATO's operational responsibility area in the Aegean by a U.S. Air Force contingent to be headquartered at the U.S. base at Souda, Crete.

This "arrangement" according to the same sources, first guarantees a stronger presence of the U.S. Air Force in the Middle East area, which is taking on added importance after developments in Afghanistan and the possible threat in the Balkans; second, it provides a "technical" solution to the "political" problem of Greek-Turkish differences in the Aegean.

Those who inspired the plan present the solution of the U.S. military aircraft as an "active and effective guarantee" that Turkey will not now be able to undertake an aggressive act against Greece in the area of the Aegean.

It must be noted that as yet the Greek Government has no official knowledge of the new Rogers plan or of the various arrangements it provides and that it does not deny that "unofficially" it was informed of the existence of "three zones" as revealed by TO VIMA last Sunday.

As already reported the first zone will cover Greek territorial waters and the air-space over the eastern shores of continental Greece and it will be under the control of the Greek Armed Forces. The second zone will be under the control of the Turkish Armed Forces and will cover Turkish territorial waters and the Turkish airspace over the eastern shores of Asia Minor.

The third zone over which, as it is now revealed, there will be full U.S. control from the viewpoint of NATO operational responsibility, will cover the entire area of the Aegean from the line of the "Greek zone" to the equivalent line of the "Turkish zone."

It must be explained here that division of these zones will have to do strictly with operational control related to the alliance and it will not be a precedent for settling Greek-Turkish differences in the Aegean.

As officially announced yesterday these differences will be examined in Ankara on 18 and 19 February by the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES ANY INTERVENTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

AT191450 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 19 Jan 80 p AT

[Text] According to an authoritative government spokesman, the Greek Government opposes any intervention by third countries in Yugoslav internal affairs. The same spokesman added that it has been a firm policy of the Karamanlis government during the past 6 years to preserve a climate of detente and cooperation between all Balkan countries. At the same time the government believes that ideological clashes and foreign influences should be kept out of the area.

According to the views of this spokesman the Soviet Union does not intend to take any initiative in Yugoslavia during the first phase because of the international furor created by its military invasion in Afghanistan in addition to other reasons.

GREEK-CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

AT191435 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 19 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Ways and means for further economic cooperation in the fishing sector between Greece and Cuba as well as cultural exchanges were discussed between Deputy Foreign Minister Andreas Zaimis and Cuban Ambassador to Athens Roberto Mulet Del Valle when the latter visited the Foreign Ministry.

IRANIAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, TAKE OVER ANKARA EMBASSY

Consulate Sit-In

TA181559 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Istanbul's 18 Jan (AA)--A group of Iranian students conducted a sit-in at their country's consulate in Istanbul Friday. The group of students, numbering over 70, said they were protesting Ayatollah Khomeyni as well as the shah and the officials sent to the consulate. Police arriving at the scene evacuated the building and took under custody 75 persons, including 8 girls. The incident lasted about half an hour.

Embassy Takeover

TA211018 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A group of Iranian students took over the Iranian Embassy in Ankara today. The militant students who occupied the embassy are asking for the release of their friends who were detained by Istanbul police last Friday. The Iranian students said that the occupation of the Iranian Embassy would not be lifted until the release of their friends. About 80 students who demonstrated in front of the Iranian Consulate General in Istanbul were detained by police after a complaint was made by consulate officials. The militant Iranian students who occupied the Iranian Embassy in Ankara also asked for the purge of SAVAK agents from Iranian consulates.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

TA192019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Turkey has lifted economic sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, which were being imposed in accordance with UN resolutions. The Council of Ministers decision on the subject was published in the official gazette today.

The United Nations had decided to impose economic sanctions against Rhodesia following the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain by the minority government in 1965. Some time ago the United Nations cancelled the decision to impose economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia when a temporary government took over last year and it was announced that general elections would be held.

TURKISH-GREEK TALKS TO BE HELD IN ANKARA 17 FEB

TA191640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jan 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that Turkish-Greek talks will begin in Ankara on 17 February between the Foreign Ministry general secretaries of the two countries. The Foreign Ministry announced last night that the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry general secretaries met in Vienna yesterday and today for unofficial talks.

According to the statement, during their meeting, Turkish Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Ozdemir Yigit and his Greek counterpart, Byron Theodoropoulos, concluded the preparatory work for the official talks to be held in Ankara. The statement noted that the Ankara meeting between the Turkish and Greek delegations will be held between 17 and 20 February.

DEBT POSTPONEMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWITZERLAND

TA171641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Ankara postponing Turkey's commercial and guaranteed as well as state debts of some 75 million Swiss francs extended by Switzerland within the framework of the OECD. The agreement was signed by Finance Ministry Treasury Director General Tunc Bilge on behalf of Turkey and by the commercial section chief of the Swiss Department of Public Economy, (Ernest Dechaux), on behalf of Switzerland. According to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry, the agreement postpones for 7 to 9 years the payment of debts--amounting to some 2,250,000,000 lira--the installments of which were due between 20 May 1978 and 30 June 1980.

VOTCP WARNS AGAINST CANCELLATION OF PACT WITH USSR

TA200929 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0700 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Demirel, the head of the pro-American, pro-NATO and pro-martial law government, held a 3-hour meeting with the chief of the General Staff and the force commanders last week. At the end of the meeting, he made a statement about who is responsible to whom in preparing for war. While talking about anarchy and divisionism, Demirel clearly talked about a preparation for war. This came after a 3-hour meeting with the generals, who issued an ultimatum recently. Preparation for war--why, against whom? This was the question in the mind of every citizen. However, Demirel's vague statements did not supply any answers.

Yet the answer was in all the bourgeois papers such as Demirel's child, HAVADIS, the TERCUMAN of the Ilicak monopoly, which is an agency for the American ITT, the fascist Nationalist Action Party's HERGUN and the Maoist Perincek's AYDINLIK. These newspapers are full of the lies and speculations concocted by imperialist propaganda and by the enemies of peace and detente about the eevelopments in Afghanistan.

The entire bourgeois press, from the extreme reactionary to the moderate, carries the lies and speculations of U.S. imperialism interwoven with insolent anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. This press is carrying out an incredible slander campaign against our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, which is known to our people as our friend in need. It is also openly making war provocations. The bourgeois press portrays the Soviet economic, political, diplomatic and military aid to the Afghan people--extended upon the request of its legal government and in accordance with existing agreements and with legal UN principles--as an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and an occupation. It then says: "Yesterday it was Afghanistan. Will it be Iran and Turkey tomorrow?"--a shameless provocation.

What are the conditions under which all these things are being done? A few days before Demirel talked about preparation for war, a new secret slavery agreement was signed between Turkey and the United States in Ankara. Under this new agreement the United States will establish new military bases and nuclear arsenals on Turkish soil and it will also enlarge and equip the existing U.S. and NATO bases with new weapons. The official FRG news agency revealed this.

At about the same time, the Turkish representative at the United Nations, Organ Eralp, said that Turkey would review the political document that was signed with the Soviet Union that envisages the development of friendly relations between the two neighboring countries. It is obviously not a coincidence that this irresponsible statement was made after Carter unilaterally cancelled a series of agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States.

There is a principle that constitutes the foundations of good relations between the two neighboring countries and peoples in the Turkish-Soviet political document. That principle says: The two countries will not allow their lands, territorial waters and air space to be used in attacks against each other. Now, to say that Turkey will change the document that includes this principle means that Turkey will allow its territory to be used in an attack agaisnt the Soviet Union.

There is no connection between the Turkish Government's attitude toward the political document and the developments in Afghanistan. The negotiations over the agreement that was recently signed with the United States, which further opens our lands to the imperialists for an attack against the Soviet Union, have been going on for years. Eralp's remarks are nothing but a revelation of the Turkish collaborationist circles' deeds.

If, after the U.S. administration's actions [in cancelling agreements] the Turkish Government reviews the agreements signed with the Soviet Union, Turkey will become an unreliable party in international relations. It will negatively affect Turkish-Soviet relations, and above all, it will greatly damage the mutual cooperation which is to the benefit of both countries and peoples.

At the beginning of this article we said that Demirel had talked about who is responsible to whom in preparing for war. The prime minister had said that the commanders are responsible to him in preparing for war. Who is, in fact, responsible to whom? Every person who resorts to war should know that he will be responsible to our people and to the world's peace forces. Those who commit crimes against peace will not be left unpunished by the peoples.

DEMIREL OPTIMISTIC GOVERNMENT WILL OVERCOME PROBLEMS

TA181812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has noted that the government is relentlessly dealing with the country's problems and asked those who criticize the government to be reasonable. President Fahri Koruturk received at the Cankaya Mansion at 1700 today. On his way out of the Cankaya Mansion at the end of the meeting, which lasted more than 1 hour, Demirel replied to questions by journalists. Reiterating that Turkey's major problem is the struggle agaisnt anatchy, terror, destructiveness and secessionism, Demirel said that the government is working with all its power to secure law and order. Demirel noted that all state institutions as well as the citizens should exert efforts to acheive the same goals. He continues:

[Begin Demirel recording] The second biggest problem of the country is economic difficulties. Neither anarchy nor economic difficulties were created within the past few months. We did not create this critical situation. We inherited this critical situation and we are attempting to improve it. Do not ask me when the situation will improve. We are trying. We are dealing with the problems with all our power. We are exerting all efforts in the face of strong winter weather. We will succeed in this as well. It is our government which is trying to save Turkey from shortages, control inflation and reactivate the paralyzed -- for many months -- Turkish economy. I am aware that our citizens are suffering from a cold winter. I noted on numerous occasions that we are at the beginning of a severe winter and that we are unprepared for it. I noted this while describing Turkey as of November 1979. I am not complaining. I am merely saying that we are seeking solutions to great problems. [end recording]

Demirel stated that his government is not evading problems. However these problems cannot tolerate demagogy. Pointing out that those who criticize the government should view matters in a reasonable manner, Demirel recalled that it takes 45 days for crude oil to arrive from the Persian Gulf. He noted: We will not be crushed by these conditions. We will overcome these problems.

In reply to a journalist's question on when the economic measures package will be announced, Demirel said that these reports [about the economic measures package] do not originate from the government.

Another journalist asked Demirel his view on the fact that the National Salvation Party voted together with the RPP during debates on draft bills despite their promise to support the government when it was formed. Demirel replied:

[Begin Demirel recording] The conditions in which the support was given are clear. We did not claim the support, however, they can extend support if they wish. This government was formed on the basis of [words indistinct]. The government was formed on the condition that approval will be given for the following: vote of confidence, anarchy bills, martial law, support for the government against insubstantive interpellation proposals, certain economic measures and the bill on the state radio and television. Our government is not based on a parliamentary majority. It is a government of duty. We are relentlessly engaged in attempts to save our country from chaos without any ulterior motives for power. Our goal is to serve [our country]. This is the way you should view us and I do not want to argue any further. A major part of the anarchy bills have been approved by parliament. I believe the amendments will also be approved by parliament within the next week without changing the essence of the laws and within the framework of a large program [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In reply to another question, Demirel said that he views with understanding the differences of opinion within the RPP and noted: I believe that common sense will help Turkey find the right path. We do not veer from our goal. Our goal is the well-being of Turkey and we will continue to seek this well-being. We will cooperate with whomever wishes to be on our side. It is up to us to seek unity. We will not be hurt or offended if it is for the sake of Turkey.

RPP SECRETARY GENERAL SCORES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

TA181608 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 18 Jan TA

[Text] Ankara 18 Jan (AA)--Republican People's Party Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag claimed Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was insisting on perpetuating erroneous policies he had followed in the past.

Speaking at a party gathering in Nigde, Ustandag claimed many qualified civil servants and workers were being dismissed by the new administration, several government departments "occupied" by certain groups of militants, homes, shops and party buildings bombed. Yet, he complained, the prime minister still refrained from condemning the group of terrorists at one extreme.

He deplored the tendency of such policies to push Turkish society toward division into hostile camps instead of unity, and the economy into stagnation.

BRIEFS

MAYORAL ELECTIONS IN NIGDE--RPP candidate Ismail Altan has won the mayoral elections in Nigde. The office has been empty since the death of Mayor Suat Baykal, an RPP member. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EUROPEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONDEMN USSR INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

AU182010 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Strasbourg, January 18, (ANSA)--The foreign ministers from the twenty-one member nations of the Council of Europe, meeting in extraordinary session here, today approved a statement condemning the December 27 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and terming it "a flagrant violation of international law".

According to the document passed by the advisory body, the Soviet move raises serious questions on Moscow's real intentions as regards the detente process.

The foreign ministers, considering that "peace is indivisible" also called for the total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and place emphasis on the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future without foreign interference.

UNITED KINGDOM

CARRINGTON COMMENTS ON TOUR OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

LD181720 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1645 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington returned to London today after his tour of countries concerned over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington told reporters at Heathrow airport that "without exception" all the countries were worried about what had happened.

"I suppose the country most worried was Pakistan," he said. "They now feel they have the Soviet Union on their Western borders and are very much at risk."

Lord Carrington said he found the trip useful. After briefing his British colleagues, he would be consulting Britain's allies. He said it was predictable that the Western countries would condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But what was not predictable was the way the non-aligned countries had also expressed their anxiety.

The Soviet action has also outraged the Muslim world.

Lord Carrington said he had not discussed in any of the countries a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympic games or even a change of venue for them.

He had nothing to say about the British naval vessel which had been switched to the Mediterranean at short notice, having originally been due to sail to the Caribbean.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT ISSUES SECOND STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD211125 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Ja 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "NATO and the EEC Examine Russian Intervention in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Brussels, this Tuesday, is the focus of EEC and NATO attention to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Nine's foreign ministers on the one hand and the NATO Council on the other are meeting, in effect, to try to achieve harmony.

For its part, the Belgian Government published a statement on Monday on Afghanistan basically condemning the Soviet intervention which is "worsening international relations," and affirming that detente cannot survive in an atmosphere of threats and violent coups.

This is the second Belgian Government statement on Afghanistan. The government considered it useful to restate its position on the eve of the two Brussels international meetings, not because it reveals any divergence with Belgium's partners but because the first, on 31 December, passed practically unnoticed in the political turmoil here at the time and perhaps because it was New Year's Eve.... So, on Monday the Belgian Government "condemned the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan as constituting a violation of the fundamental principles of international law and the UN Charter.

"Belgium has never spared its efforts for detente, which is the only way of insuring peace on a lasting basis in an interdependent world. Detente is indivisible. It must be based on the fundamental respect of national independence and presupposes a general move toward moderation and dialog. It cannot survive in an atmosphere of threats and violent coups.

"Thus," the statement continues, "the Belgian Government considers that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should be met by an equal reaction among the countries supporting peace."

Recalling the UN Security Council and General Assembly meetings and Belgium's part in the NATO and EEC meetings, the statement concludes:

"Remaining deeply committed to detente, which must be pursued because it is mutually beneficial and has no alternative but return to cold war, the Belgian Government states that the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan will lead to a serious and predictable deterioration in the climate of international relations. This problem does not only concern East-West relations. It concerns the peoples of the whole world."

LE MONDE WEIGHS LATEST GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD211025 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Permanent Crisis"]

[Text] By dismissing three ministers, Belgian leader M Wilfried Martens has managed to save his government. But once again the cost is borne by the French-speakers in general, the people of Brussels in particular and by one of the small linguistic groups that the large traditional parties are always ready to squash.

Three years ago it was the Walloon Rally whose representatives were driven from power. Now the mainly Brussels-based French-Speaking Front [FDF] is isolated, deprived of all linguistic and political solidarity because it wanted the agreement on Brussels as the third region to be respected. Replacing its ministers by two Socialists and a Social Christian [French wing] will deal with the immediate general problems, but nothing is resolved on regionalization. M Martens no longer has the two-thirds majority to win the vote.

Equally, will this "state reform," which will break up a united Belgium, have to yield to economic and social demands? The campaign against unemployment has hitherto been ineffective; Belgium has the second-highest unemployment in Europe with more than 300,000 or 7.5 percent of the working population unemployed. The 1979 social security deficit reached the equivalent of [presumably French]Fr3.5 billion and will double in 1980. The 28-day old doctors strike is hardening and negotiations are at a standstill. Similarly, talks on reducing the working day await government intervention. In defense of the currency, in 1979 the national bank had to draw on its reserves to the equivalent of FR13 billion.

There is not only a parallel but a direct interaction between partition into two or three regions and reforming or cleaning up the economy, insofar as the Flemings accuse the Walloons of sponging off them. The economic program bill was blocked because the community bill was at a standstill. This does not mean that an eventual vote on the first text will make it easier to apply the second.

For pragmatism dominates Flemish strategy, constantly putting in doubt the Egmont Pacts of the last 4 years or their amendment. The French-speaking parties, trapped between their great party aspirations, feel threatened by groups which defend primarily the ethnic and linguistic reality. The charge is leveled at the FDF that it has only 11 out of 212 seats with which justifiably to arbitrate in difficult debates and influence the large parties but also properly to defend, at all political and administrative levels of an extraordinarily complicated regional structure, a Brussels community trapped between Flanders and Wallonia both of which tend to deny its very existence.

This predominance of regional if not ethnic strategy weakens political programs and ideological objectives. Socialists or Social Christians tend to oppose minority groups expressing the will of the communities to survive. Reduced in status by the proliferation of assemblies, the parliamentary system constantly imposes its law to preserve the very balance which impedes government, hence the permanent Belgian crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH VANCE

LD221002 Hamburg DPA in German 0410 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Washington--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Europeans should not cherish the illusion that they can keep out of the Afghanistan conflict. Following his consultations with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington, Genscher called again on Monday evening for the formulation of an overall concept with which the West should oppose further Soviet expansionist moves.

In a talk with German journalists, Genscher said that the Americans accept the idea of a division of labor among the allies, adding that details ought to be formulated in the relevant bodies of the Western alliance. Genscher sees the German role here as being mainly in Europe and the Third World. He said that one active contribution by Bonn would be an increase of aid to Turkey under German leadership to buttress this cornerstone of the Western alliance politically and economically.

Genscher is also thinking in terms of closer cooperation with the Arab states along the lines of the agreements between the European Community and the ASEAN states, which intend to sign a cooperation treaty soon. Genscher considers it particularly important that the West draw closer to the Third World. He said that the developing countries are just as affected by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as Europe and America. This closer cooperation ought to be set in motion without preconditions.

According to Genscher, these ideas fell on fruitful soil in Washington. Carter's administration largely shared these views. But Genscher made no bones about the fact that the United States expects real efforts from its allies. It is also important to make it clear to Moscow that Europe and America consider their interests equally affected. "We are in the same boat," Genscher said. Soviet efforts to undermine Western solidarity must be opposed resolutely.

Following the talk with Vance, Genscher called for a continuation of the policy of detente in Europe; the West's relevant proposals are still on the table. Genscher does not obviously consider further sanctions against Iran a topical issue since Iran's territorial integrity is now threatened by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Regarding the hostages, he said there are certain developments that have to be awaited. He also gained the impression in his talks with Vance that the United States would welcome fresh movement in the Middle East dialog. The differences between Egypt and the moderate Arab states have to be overcome. Genscher described the atmosphere in his talks with Vance as "very friendly." The United States understood that Bonn views the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a challenge to Europe and the United States equally.

SCHMIDT CONFERS WITH COSSIGA, THATCHER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD221024 Hamburg DPA in German 0950 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--A government spokesman announced in Bonn today that in the past few days Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has conferred by telephone with Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher about events in Afghanistan. The spokesman said that the two telephone calls consisted of an exchange of views on the crisis that has arisen in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the effect of this situation on East-West and North-South relations.

OLYMPIC BOYCOTT ISSUE EVOKES REACTION

SPD Opposes Boycott

LD220040 Hamburg DPA in German 1525 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--SPD Manager Egon Bahr has emphasized his party's opposition to a boycott of the Olympics. He told Europawelle Saar in an interview today that such a measure could not induce the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within the period of 1 month demanded by President Jimmy Carter. Bahr said that, in terms of what Carter intended, the SPD has no reason to change its attitude toward an Olympic boycott. He does not believe the Soviet Union will leave Afghanistan within 4 weeks.

Asked whether the Federal Government could give its National Olympic Committee a recommendation differing from that of the United States, the leading Western power, Bahr said that is a matter for the Federal Government. The situation is becoming more difficult, but the Federal Republic could not beat about the bush because of its solidarity with the United States if it believed that some measure or other is not beneficial or might not even serve Western interests.

CDU Support

LD211304 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--The CDU supports American President Jimmy Carter's boycott ultimatum against staging the Olympic games in Moscow. At a meeting in Bonn today the CDU Presidium drew up a resolution stating that, following the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan, which was a threat to peace in the world, participation in the games in Moscow would run counter to the Olympic ideal. "The CDU therefore supports the stand taken by the American president and asks the appropriate German sporting bodies to forego participation in the Olympics in Moscow should the Soviet Union not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan."

Olympic Official Opposed

LD211220 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Munich--Following the threat of an American boycott by U.S. President Carter, Willi Daume, president of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) for Germany, is against boycotting the Olympic games in Moscow. Daume said today in Munich: "My personal conviction is and remains that boycotts in sports are not a suitable means of solving political problems." The NOC president flies to Bonn this afternoon to discuss the new situation with Federal Government representatives.

Daume announced that an NOC general meeting will be convened if a decision has to be taken on whether a team from the Federal Republic is to go to Moscow. The NOC president, who is also a member of the International Olympic Committee, again called for "calm and level-headedness." A further inflammation of the situation has to be avoided.

Daume is considering inviting the West European Olympic committees to a meeting to discuss the situation following Carter's boycott threat.

SPD's Wischnewski Interviewed

DW220924 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 21 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Lenz interview with SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski in Bonn--apparently live by telephone]

[Text] [Question] Last night U.S. President Carter made it clear that U.S. athletes will not participate in the Olympic games in Moscow unless the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan within a month. He has asked the states of the world at large, and the allies in NATO specifically, for solidarity in this action. Can this solidarity be turned down?

[Answer] To begin with, I must say that the President of the United States can address such a request only to his National Olympic Committee and ask them not to participate in the games. The situation in the United States in that respect is the same as in the Federal Republic.

[Question] I might add that Carter also said that in the event the National Olympic Committee declines to cooperate there will not be any passports for the athletes.

[Answer] Really? I did not catch that passage. In any event, what I wanted to say was that just as in the Federal Republic, sports in the United States will decide this matter. I have great understanding for the position of the U S. President in this situation. This is why I feel it is absolutely appropriate for the Federal Republic to say that we first want to talk with the sports organizations of the Federal Republic.

[Question] You mean exert influence on them to join the boycott?

[Answer] To tell them what they think over there, what they intend to do over there. It is, I believe, a foregone conclusion that we in the European Community should try to form an opinion since it is important to achieve a consensus. So far I have the impression that there are different views on the issue in the world at large just as in the Federal Republic.

[Question] Thus, a boycott on the part of the Federal republic only if it is decided unanimously in the European Community and within NATO?

[Answer] No, I do not want to talk about unanimity here. This is a topic which I take so seriously that I think it demands coordination within the European Community. This is an important process. Just as we deal with other important political affairs jointly in European cooperation, it will be necessary to handle this issue the same way. I say all this in full understanding for the position of the U.S. President in this matter. Yet--and this is not the first time I have said this--in any measure taken it is important to ponder every single move, to insure that one does not inflict harm on oneself by that decision.

[Question] But what you are saying conveys the impression that it may well be, tragically, that the Federal Republic must show solidarity even if it believes that not all moves have been properly considered.

[Answer] If we believe that no all moves have been properly considered, we are obligated to talk this over with our friends in the United States.

[Question] Does this still stand a chance?

[Answer] In this particular question I personally do not have this impression. It is my impression that the decision of the U.S. President is absolutely clear for the United States as far as this issue is concerned. It is in general terms that I am saying that each step must be carefully considered to the last move.

[Question] Well, this includes the fact that there is no sympathy for a boycott of the Olympic games in Africa, where many states voted against the Soviet Union in the United Nations when Afghanistan was the issue. Is a boycott of the games not bound to jeopardize the fresh, worldwide solidarity against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] I can well imagine that the vote in the United Nations--the one we had is even plainer than is reflected by the figures since the Soviet Union in its dissent had three votes to cast, something which only few people can understand--that the picture in the Third World would definitely be different on an issue such as participating in the Olympic games [sentence as heard]

[Question] Moreover, and this is a question pertaining to us primarily, a Western boycott of the Moscow games would, as sports president Weyer said, result in the fact that the small bud of inter-German sports relations would be trampled to death. That is a steep price.

[Answer] The effects may well be very, very extensive, and I cannot rule out the possibility that such a decision naturally would exert influence on this [inter-German sports]. I believe that actually all political forces in the Federal Republic are aware of it, and I think this is good. We must be interested in preserving, under all circumstances, what we have attained in our relations with the other German state during the past several years under conditions that surely were not so simple.

[Question] The United States expects solidarity from the allies, and not only with respect to the Olympic games. The Federal Republic, however, is in a different situation than the United States in many respects. Economically it is much more dependent on trade with its neighbors. It is more dependent on Iranian oil. It is dependent because of Berlin and because of the inter-German sports relations. For the United States solidarity means all should take the same step; for the Federal Republic it means taking an incomparably greater risk. Is my impression wrong?

[Answer] No, it is not. There are special problems confronting the Federal Republic, to be sure. The Federal Republic is a country for which something special always ensues, especially with respect to West Berlin and all problems thus resulting for the relations with the other German state. This cannot induce us to say we are always entitled to special arrangements in general. It goes without saying that the question concerning solidarity with the United States in this difficult situation is of absolutely decisive significance. But we, for our part, must always keep these other questions in mind and take them into account in our decision-making.

[Question] You mean this might result in differences among the allies?

[Answer] In certain issues I do not see any such differences at all. Taking a highly decisive issue, namely the effort to continue the policy which has benefited Europe in the past few years, detente policy, specifically in the fields of arms limitation and arms control, then I have the impression that the United States has adopted exactly the same attitude in this matter. This likewise holds true for France and other European neighbors. It may not apply to that extent to questions concerning the economic boycott.

[Question] Some partners in NATO, especially the United States and perhaps Great Britain, are especially challenged by the present world crisis. They want to, or must, assume extra burdens, say for the protection of the oil and raw material routes. There is some thought being made to facilitate these additional tasks in that other NATO partners could take over additional tasks. Bonn is obviously pondering this matter. Is it conceivable that, to cite but one example, NATO listening posts in Turkey will be staffed by the Bundeswehr in the future, instead of by U.S. Army personnel?

[Answer] Let me say a very important thing on this matter from the very outset: The opposition, too, is pondering some ideas, for instance, the thesis that the alliance must now be extended far, and essentially, beyond hitherto applicable spheres, in particular toward the south. I feel such thinking is adventurous and dangerous. I am even worried that harm might be inflicted on the alliance so that it might become very difficult to live up to its task, namely, guaranteeing our security. But as far as I am concerned it is a foregone conclusion that certain tasks must be given more importance and that we must be prepared to assume burdens in that respect. Since you refer to Turkey, I may remind you that the Federal Republic in the past several years made an especially great effort to help Turkey. If more is required in the security sector, then the Federal Republic must not, of course, stay aloof but must be prepared to contribute its share.

[Question] Your fellow party member Mattick, the chairman of the Inter-German Affairs Committee of the Bundestag, advocates the view that the Federal Government is in no hurry to have the Schmidt-Honecker meeting. Is this a hint that the spring schedule will be postponed?

[Answer] As far as I know, and you are aware that I am not a member of the government any longer, there are no considerations of any postponement of the deadline. Nor do I see any call for doing so, since I believe that especially in such a situation the chancellor ought to be interested for our benefit in talking with the chairman of the GDR Council of State. I see no call for postponing the deadline; I think this dialog should take place. It is necessary to get away from the wrong supposition that whenever the situation becomes difficult talks should cease. Actually politicians and politics ought to insure, conversely, that contacts are not severed by any interuption of talks, for the important thing is to contain rather than extend conflicts.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO RHODESIA--Bonn--A Bonn delegation, comprising government officials and three Bundestag members, will go to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in February to supervise the elections there. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister, said today that this would be in line with a suggestion made by the British Government. In the Bundestag debate on Africa, Genscher expressed explicit approval of the results of the London conference on Rhodesia. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1701 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD]

AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES--Bonn--The German Red Cross [DRK] has sent the first plane load of woolen blankets and lined jackets valued at DM350,000 to Pakistan for Afghan refugees. This was announced in Bonn today by the organization. DRK workers have already arrived in the Pakistan-Afghan border area where they are distributing aid goods together with colleagues from the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD]

L'HUMANITE REPORTS MARCHAIS 11 JAN MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

LD181627 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jan 80 pp 8-9 LD

[Apparent text of interview given by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to French television Channel 1 direct from Moscow 11 January: "A Fraternal Discussion Between Two Major Parties"]

[Text] [Question] Were all subjects raised during the talks between the PCF and CPSU delegations?

[Answer] Meetings between PCF and CPSU delegations had prepared for these talks for several months.

First we exchanged information--and I merely say: information--on the situations in our respective countries.

Then we discussed the development of the international situation in all its aspects. We discussed our objectives: both those which are common to both parties and those which are peculiar to each of our parties, in view of the fact that the CPSU is in power and we are not as yet.

Finally, we discussed the problems of cooperation between our parties. This obviously led us to a detailed discussion of such important questions as the building of a socialist society, the development of socialist democracy, the problems of Eurocommunist paths leading to socialism and so forth.

It was after this discussion that we agreed on the joint communique which was published by L'HUMANITE and--in full--by PRAVDA.

[Question] Were you also in Moscow as a representative of Eurocommunism?

Our Attachment to Eurocommunism

[Answer] No, you are becoming confused. Eurocommunism, in short, is simply the fact that a number of communist and workers' parties advocate a democratic path toward socialism and, also, have similar views of socialism--views of a socialism which is itself democratic and based on national traditions and characteristics. It is this which has been termed Eurocommunism. The word does not worry me, as I have already said, and my party has adopted it even though it is an inaccurate term since there are parties moving in this direction not only in Europe but also in Asia and Latin America.

These parties follow the policy of independence and noninterference in their respective internal affairs. Consequently they do not need a spokesman. Each party speaks for itself. In other words, here in Moscow, I am representing the PCF.

In my statement here, therefore, I spoke of Eurocommunism. We spoke of it at our 23rd congress in exactly the same terms as I have used here. I have explained to our Soviet comrades the precise and deep meaning of Eurocommunism and our attachment to Eurocommunism. I also told our friends that Eurocommunism is in a good state--a fact of which the French people are ignorant since television has not said a single word about the joint communique which I adopted with my friend Enrico Berlinguer in Rome, a joint communique which, in fact, notes our cooperation and the numerous initiatives now being taken about which more will be said soon. [answer ends]

Afghanistan Question Should Not Be Separated From International Situation

The journalist then mentioned a telegram sent by Pierre Joxe to Georges Marchais asking him to have the "courage" to tell the truth about events in Afghanistan on the television.

[Answer] Let us forget about Joxe. This is simply a petty political maneuver which will do him no good. Pierre Joxe is an insolent man. I have never practiced insolence toward any politicians at all. This lout can teach me nothing about courage: he is just Francois Mitterrand's little valet.

[Question] It was surprising to see that the joint communique made no mention of Afghanistan....

[Answer] In effect the communique does not mention Afghanistan. Nor does it mention Nicaragua, Cambodia or Vietnam. In other words we have published a communique giving broad information on the positions we share in the international sphere.

Nonetheless we discussed this Afghanistan question at length. We asked our Soviet comrades questions which they answered. I must add that meanwhile we have received precise and detailed information on the events which have taken place from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA].

How can this question be viewed?

First, we French Communists think that the Afghanistan question cannot be separated from the international situation. The characteristic aspect of the international situation, as we say in our joint communique with the CPSU, is an evolution in the world balance of forces in favor of social progress, democracy, peace, independence and socialism. This is true of the socialist countries, the working class in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement.

In recent years imperialism has suffered resounding defeats in Latin America, Asia and Europe. The most resounding defeat for imperialism was the Vietnamese people's great historic victory.

In these circumstances it is easy to understand that imperialism, in an attempt to prevent the forces of independence and democracy from progressing, is trying to launch a counteroffensive. It is doing so in all spheres: in the economic and military sphere, with NATO's decision to deploy missiles in Europe and imperialism's interventions in Afghanistan.

It is important to realize that this is a country subjected to feudalism in which a handful of extremely rich people live side by side with a poor, illiterate and underdeveloped people. The droit du seigneur exists in Afghanistan. In 1978, at the PDPA's instigation, this country decided to put an end to feudalism, and to move forward on the path of democracy and progress.

Everybody's Right To Conclude Defense Alliances

It was then that imperialism intervened. It did so mainly through Pakistan--its representative in the region. Moreover, the American CBS Television Network has shown a film which proves the existence of 30 military bases in Pakistan for the purpose of intervening in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Afghanistan concluded a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union as early as 1921--a treaty which was renewed in 1931 and again in 1978. This 1978 treaty contains a clause stating that at the request of either side the other can supply military aid to guarantee its independence and defend its territory.

This is precisely what the Afghan Government did, not only with the current prime minister Karmal but also under Amin. The Soviets told us that they had resisted this request for months precisely out of concern not to heighten tension in this region of the world. However, the foreign military intervention had recently become so strong that, if the Soviet Government had not responded to the request submitted to it, it would have meant that it was not honoring the treaty signed by the two governments.

Those are the facts of the matter. It is on the basis of that that this formidable international operation is being mounted to try to incite peoples against the Soviet Union.

I would like to ask: Why should Afghanistan and the Soviet Union not be entitled to conclude defensive alliances? I would like to point out, as [PCF Politburo member] Charles Fiterman did in another television program, that the Atlantic alliance means that among member countries--including France--any government can call on another government to guarantee its security if it feels that security is threatened.

I must add that, in the joint program signed in 1972, we included, at Francois Mitterrand's request, the idea that the government reserves the right to conclude defensive alliances if it feels it is necessary.

So, what grounds are there for this tendency by those who are trying to teach us about human rights to consider that there are peoples and governments which are major and others which are minor?

Noninterference and International Solidarity

Indeed--and we reaffirm this with our Soviet comrades in the joint declaration--we are in favor of respecting the principle of the sovereignty of nations, independence and noninterference in the affairs of peoples. We want these principles to become reality. However, if that is to happen we must fight imperialism. We are opposed to the export of revolution but we are also against importing counterrevolution.

If the democratic forces struggling for their independence, for progress and for socialism were, by misfortune, to be deprived of the possibility of appealing for solidarity against imperialism while imperialism is intervening to maintain poverty, underdevelopment and illiteracy when tens of millions of men and women are dying throughout the world, if these people who are waging a battle for the right to eat and live like men, not animals, were by misfortune to be deprived of the chance of setting international solidarity in motion, they would be forced to suffer their present fate forever.

This is the fundamental question which Afghanistan raises. In essence the rest merely constitutes another political maneuver which shows that imperialism is on the defensive and that it is prepared to try anything to prevent the forces of progress from advancing.

I would like to ask you journalists a question: When the nonalined conference was taking place in Havana in October you waged a formidable campaign for 2 weeks on the alleged presence of new Soviet troops in Cuba. You no longer mention this. Why? Because you know, as Carter does, that they never existed.

I was in Cuba last week. I saw Cuba. There is not one soldier more than there was in 1962 when the agreements between Khruschev and Kennedy were signed. Therefore, you bear the terrible responsibility to mankind of having waged a campaign of lies. You mount campaigns which cause tension and encourage preparations for war at a time when the buildup of mass-destruction forces could destroy our planet.

Optimistic Communique

[Question] What about the stances taken by the PCI and PCE, which condemn the intervention in Afghanistan....

[Answer] Each communist party decided its policy in full independence. It is true that some parties have taken the stance you have just mentioned. This is true of the PCI and, as far as I know, of the PCE. They are absolutely entitled to do so. Comrade Berlinguer told me of his stance, and I told him of mine. Nonetheless we are still very good friends and have taken steps to extend our cooperation.

For instance, we are now preparing an international initiative against the effects of the capitalist crisis. That is also relevant. You are more eager to talk about Afghanistan than a 13.1-percent inflation rate or the 1.9 million unemployed in France: In your view it is better to talk about Kabul and the Afghans than the French people suffering the effects of the crisis; however, these problems are connected.

If you study the joint communique closely you will see that this communique confirms in all respects to our 23d Congress decisions and I am prepared to debate this question on television.

It is an optimistic communique. First, I repeat, because the balance of forces is still developing in favor of progress, democracy, independence and socialism. Second, because the current tensions in connection with Afghanistan, the deployment of missiles in Europe and other events are a direct result of this balance of forces.

It is because imperialism is at bay that it is trying to curb the peoples' progress and advance. One of the reasons which have brought imperialism to this position is the crisis affecting its own regime, its inability to stem inflation and to prevent the growth of unemployment.

[Question] You have just justified intervention....

[Answer] I have just given an explanation. I have already said: It is not for me to justify it or not to justify it....

[Question] But you are in complete agreement with the Soviets over the Afghanistan problem?

[Answer] I think that the Afghan people and their government had a perfect right to conclude a treaty.

I regret that the situation has developed in this way. I hope for and am struggling for, as are the Soviets--it is written in black and white in our communique--the real independence of nations, and to insure that each people can really choose the social system which suits it best in full freedom and independence. We want this because this is the guarantee that we will make more rapid progress if imperialism does not interfere in the peoples' internal affairs. We have confidence in the struggle of the working class and people. We are in favor of a diversity of paths toward socialism. [paragraph continues]

As we have reaffirmed with our Soviet comrades, it is our conviction that: the more we progress the greater will be the diversity in both the paths toward socialism and ways of building socialism. Therefore, we have everything to gain if noninterference becomes a real principle in life and in practice.

However, there is an important reason why this is not so: the intervention of imperialism. The interventions launched by French imperialism itself are proof of this. Not much is said about these either. However, I never banqueted at the table of Bokassa--the man who ate human flesh....

We Strongly Condemn the Intervention in Czechoslovakia and the Prague Trials

[Question] In 1968 you condemned the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. How is that different from the intervention in Afghanistan?

[Answer] There is a fundamental difference:

We condemned the intervention in Czechoslovakia and continue to condemn it. I said this to our Soviet comrades in the talks which I had with them. We have not budged an inch on this question. Not only do we condemn more strongly than ever the intervention which took place in 1968 but we condemn the trials and arrests which have taken place in Prague recently. I did not hide from my interlocutors that such actions bear no relation to socialism.

What was the issue in Czechoslovakia? It was the will of the vast majority--if not almost all--of a party and a people to give a new direction to the process of building a socialist society. We were convinced, and still are that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people themselves had the necessary forces to carry out this task even if it is true that they made some mistakes--but who does not make mistakes?

There was no valid reason for an intervention. That is why we condemned it in 1968 and are still condemning it in the same way today.

Afghanistan is an entirely different question. As the American CBS Network film which I mentioned before shows, the foreign intervention in that country is patent, clear and obvious. In these circumstances it is understandable that the Soviet Government was forced to abide by the treaty it had signed with the Afghan Government.

Two Important Details From CPSU

[Question] Who in Afghanistan appealed to the Soviets?

[Answer] I put this question to my interlocutors. They gave me a very clear answer. They have raised this question many times in PRAVDA and we have confirmation in the documents which the PDPA has just sent us: Amin himself asked the Soviet Government to intervene.

The Soviet Government did not do so at that time. It did all it could to prevent tension being heightened in this region of the world. It was when all else failed that it was forced to intervene.

Comrade Brezhnev told me that clearly and plainly. He told me that the Soviet troops had been instructed not to intervene in the internal fighting taking place. They must be present on the borders to prevent infiltrations from outside.

I would like to add that Comrade Brezhnev gave me two details which are of interest to French men and women:

First, as soon as conditions allow, the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, and it hopes to be able to do so as soon as possible.

Second--and this detail appears in our communique--"the annulment of NATO's decision on the production and deployment in Europe of new American missiles, or the effective suspension of its implementation, would make it possible to start effective negotiations on the question of medium-range missiles."

[Question] Was Mr Brezhnev in good shape?

[Answer] Leonid Brezhnev spoke for 70 minutes. He was in good shape.

We Will Never Renounce Union of the Left

[Question] You can read in the Socialist Party's [PS] official weekly magazine that "the PCF is the eldest daughter of the Soviet church." And you have been accused of having "dug the grave of the Union of the Left" by stating your views on Afghanistan....

[Answer] You know, it was Francois Mitterrand who dug the grave of the Union of the Left in 1977.

In any case, there has been a very recent example of this attitude. Our party wrote a letter to the PS asking it to call meetings of municipal councils to register opposition to decisions concerning fuel price increases that will have serious consequences for the heating of homes, schools and so forth.

I learned on the telephone this morning--for even though I have no problems, even though I can leave my country for 8 days, even though my party's leadership operates collectively and even though there is no contest and no struggle among any trends within the party, I nonetheless remain in close contact with Paris--that Beregovoy's reply was "no." "Since Georges Marchais has abandoned Eurocommunism, no action will be taken."

This indeed confirms that it was the PS which broke the Union of the Left. It is the PS that has alined itself with the position of the Socialist Internationals, and in particular the SPD which--it should be remembered--has demanded that missiles be deployed on German territory in order to gain possession of nuclear arms.

And there has been another example of this attitude.

In 1975--that is, not long ago--a PS delegation led by Francois Mitterrand came to the Soviet Union. It signed a joint communique with the CPSU.

In this joint communique Francois Mitterrand acknowledged the progress achieved by the Soviet Union on its path toward socialism.

And today, or rather tomorrow, the PS will adopt a document in which it states: "Socialism does not exist in the Soviet Union. It exists nowhere. Blum was right in 1920...."

Do you think that we are dealing with a responsible leader? Is it responsible to speak in this way, to say one thing in 1975 and another in 1979, in 1980? I ask the PS: What in fact could have occurred between 1975 and 1979 which has induced it to abandon its previously held views on the socialist nature of the system established in the Soviet Union?

In short, the French Socialist Party is now drawing the logical conclusions from its attitude in 1977.

However, we Communists, we union men, are present. We are present. We are not giving in. We are not abandoning the union. We will never renounce the Union of the Left.

And with this end in mind we have defined a new path. We say: The rank and file must get involved. It is necessary to develop the union at grassroots level against the catastrophic policy pursued by the Giscard government which is the most reactionary, the most antisocial, the most antidemocratic and the most antinational government which France has had for a long time.

A Major Objective--Defense of Peace and Struggle for Disarmament

[Question] And what about the Soviets, do they agree with your analysis?

[Answer] But I do not have to ask the Soviets for their agreement. I told you at the beginning of our interview that as far as domestic affairs are concerned, we merely exchanged information. We did not discuss our views, nor did we have to. The CPSU is a mature party which determines its policy completely independently; the PCF is a mature party which determines its policy completely independently.

What is true is that the fact that we have agreed with the Soviets on a certain number of issues does not prevent not only some differences but even some divergences remaining between us--divergences which I mentioned in my report to the 23d Congress. We have discussed them in depth. Both parties have stuck to their views. This is why we have acknowledged the existence of these divergences in our communique.

However, we decided on two things. First, we will continue to discuss these divergences. And, second, we decided that they will not prevent us from waging a joint struggle in support of objectives on which we agree. One of these objectives is of major importance--defense of peace and struggle for disarmament. An end must be put to this monstrous situation whereby mass destruction weapons are being stockpiled on the planet even though there is so much to be done with respect to people's living conditions, food, housing, education, health and culture. This is what we have agreed on in particular, and in support of which we have decided to take joint action.

Therefore, there is no question of any "alinement." There are two mature parties. Two independent parties. Two parties which discuss things firmly and fraternally and which wage a struggle in support of objectives on which they agree. You will find the alined people where they are--among the government. You will find them among those who speak the same, single language--that of the "Voice of America" and the multinationals. It is the language of profit and exploitation of workers and people by a tiny minority which enjoys indecent luxury while other people find life so hard.

OLYMPIC OFFICIALS DISCUSS CARTER'S PROPOSALS

IOC Official's Rebuttal

LD211504 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Didier Ades telephoned interview with Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] General Secretariat--presumably live]

[Excerpts] [Question] The ultimatum has been launched officially and solemnly: Jimmy Carter gives the Soviets 1 month to evacuate Afghanistan, or else the United States will boycott the Moscow Olympic games and will do everything in its power to make other countries follow the same course.

What will happen if in a month's time the United States decided to boycott them? In other words, Mr Carter will have to make his own decisions, but others will very probably follow his example.

[Answer] Listen, I have not seen, read or heard President Carter's statement. I believe, however, from what I see in the press that he is now no longer talking of a boycott of the games--this is a nuance which nevertheless is of importance--but he is saying that he would ask the U.S. Olympic Committee to support his decision of not attending the games. Very well.

[Question] Do you think this means that it is conceivable that the IOC may decide to move the Moscow games to another venue?

[Answer] The IOC cannot move the Moscow games. I believe that this (?goes beyond the IOC's powers) on the one hand, and on the other the IOC has signed a contract with this city, and there is no reason to terminate this contract at present.

[Question] So then Mr Carter's proposal is, allow me to use the expression....

[Answer] ...Not realistic.

[Question] Is not realistic. But it has the value of a boycott.

[Answer] If you want to call this a boycott that's your business, but I believe that it is no more realistic to want to arrange to hold the Olympic games elsewhere. It would no longer be the Olympic games, it would be something else.

[Question] Would there still be Olympic games if the American athletes do not...

[Answer] It would be necessary for the international federation to accept the respective sports federations which want to take part in the Olympic games. And we also know that there are very many, the overwhelming majority of national Olympic committees, which want only one thing, to go to Moscow. (?And this is understandable.)

[Question] What would be the value of the Olympic games, or at least what would be the image of the Olympic games, if the American athletes were absent?

[Answer] It is, of course, true that the American athletes are extremely important. They are a very important part, but they are not all the athletes in the world.

[Question] But after all, this would be a very hard blow to the image of the Olympic games.

[Answer] Well, this would be deplorable, and in the event this might boomerang on the Los Angeles games.

National President's Proposal

LD211338 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] France, as you know, has already stated that it will go to Moscow, long before Jimmy Carter--whose personal stance is also known--took his official decision.

As far as the French Olympic Committee is concerned, it is extremely worried, not only regarding the future of the Moscow games but the future of the Olympic games in general. Here is Claude Collard, president of the French Olympic Committee in a telephone conversation with (Lesly le Tac):

[Begin Collard recording] I think that this is grist to our mill because we have advocated for several years now that the games be held every 4 years at the same place--we produced a dossier on this which was presented several years ago--a single site which would enjoy the right to extraterritoriality so that--at least, to a certain extent--political interference might be avoided. When we proposed this idea, everybody thought that this was nothing but utopian, but it appears to me that it has become very realistic.

If there should be a boycott by the United States directed against Moscow, in 4 years' time the same thing would happen in reverse for Los Angeles, for example. And all this leads to the conclusion that the Olympic games in their present form are dead. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REACTION TO CHRISTOPHER'S VISIT VIEWED

LD211221 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Maurice Delarue report: "Carter in Favor of a Moscow Olympics Boycott"]

[Text] "Firmness" on Afghanistan, "solidarity with the Americans without alinement," regarding the Tehran hostages. That is the French position on the dual crisis in Asia following the 16 January talks between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet.

The French attitude is not perceptibly different, Paris believes, from the FRG attitude or that of other European governments.

Mr Christopher, who arrived from Bonn (and was at the Brussels NATO Council on Tuesday), had an impromptu meeting with Chancellor Schmidt. On leaving Bonn, he stated that he had established a "great" U.S.-German "solidarity".

Leaving Paris for Washington on Wednesday evening, he professed himself "happy" that France and the United States assessed Afghanistan in the same way and that the two governments "shared their concern" on the hostages. "I believe," he added, "that France shares with us the opinion that the Soviet veto on economic sanctions against Iran does not hinder our efforts or weaken our resolve to free the hostages as soon as possible."

Although the accent was on Afghanistan, especially in public, Mr Christopher's European tour, including the NATO discussions, was equally about the Tehran hostages, a topic on which U.S. opinion is especially sensitive. Since only the Soviet veto prevented the UN Security Council from announcing sanctions, the Americans want to impose unilaterally the embargo approved by a majority on the council forbidding the supply of all but food and medicine to Iran.

Mr Christopher wanted to find out whether America's allies were ready to conform. It is not out of the question for Washington to set up naval surveillance. In both cases--Afghanistan and Iran--the French Government considers that the measures should be tangible and not just symbolic, but for its part does not want to take control of them; it also wants to leave room for dialog and detente.

On Afghanistan, the NATO Council established the principle that retaliatory measures should be "parallel", thereby relieving countries of individual responsibility. For the moment, the French Government seems resolved to abide by the terms announced by the Nine (LE MONDE 17 January). On Iran, Paris, while refusing an alinement pure and simple with Washington, emphasizes that a certain coordination between exporting countries is indispensable if the embargo is to be effective. "Solidarity" with the United States on Iran seems to go further than "firmness" on Afghanistan. As related principles, Paris seems to consider the violation of international law in Tehran more flagrant than in Afghanistan and to be punished without question.

GISCARD TO VISIT JORDAN IN MARCH

LD211427 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official 4-day visit to Jordan in March following visits to the UAE and Saudi Arabia.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO PARIS

Arrival Reported

LD181344 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia arrived late this morning in Paris on his first official visit to France. Mr Ben Yahia will meet the president of the republic, Prime Minister Mr Barre and Foreign Minister Mr Francois-Poncet.

Meets With Giscard

LD181952 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Arriving in Paris today, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia indicated straightaway that he is in favor of a healthy and durable cooperation--to quote his words--between France and Algeria. This is in any case what emerged from the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting he had today at the Elysee with Valery Giscard d'Estaing--a meeting which was judged as very positive on the French side and as very encouraging on the Algerian side. Here is our reporter Pierre Grant:

Welcomed this morning at Orly by Jean-Francois Poncet, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia will meet during the day with President Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre, in addition to his French counterpart.

The first meeting this afternoon was with Giscard d'Estaing. It lasted 1 and 3/4 hours, or three quarters of an hour longer than scheduled. The meeting was judged as very positive on the French side, and as an example of the desired new relations between France and Algeria.

We must find the means to clear up the past situation and to settle all bilateral problems, said the Algerian foreign minister for his part.

The agenda for these conversations therefore included the situation of Algerian emigrants in France and the study of a plan that would permit them to return home in the best conditions, as well as the conflict in the Western Sahara; a conflict which in the past few years has poisoned Franco-Algerian relations. The French and Algerian sides sought together the means of arriving at a peaceful solution for this conflict, explained Ben Yahia at the entrance of the Elysee.

He is at this moment continuing his conversations with Raymond Barre before meeting Jean-Francois Poncet once again this evening.

Convention Ratified

LD191320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia went again this morning to the Quai d'Orsay to meet with meet with Jean Francois-Poncet.

Ben Yahia's visit ended with the ratification of a consular convention between France and Algeria. In the view of the Algerian foreign minister this stage is more than a mere symbol in the resumption of a dialog. The text of the convention includes a package of means regarding the protection of the interests of the French in Algeria and of Algerians in France.

French foreign minister Jean Francois-Poncet described the climate of the talks as friendly and warm. He added that they were extremely positive and were marked also by President Chadli's wish to develop and consolidate relations between our two countries. Six working groups will examine all matters still pending. An economic commission was also set up. In this particular case it is not an example of mere diplomatic relations concluded Jean Francois-Poncet, because the history and strong human contact existing between France and Algeria compells us to make progress in our relations.

MITTERRAND DISCUSSES LEFT UNION, PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

LD181105 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report on French television 14 January interview with Socialist Party First Secretary Mitterrand: "M Mitterrand Launches an Appeal to the Communists"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand began by resuming the analysis that he made the night before at the Socialist Party [PS] national convention of the causes of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the resulting condemnation of the USSR, the PCF and the government. The PS first secretary indicated that he equally "does not believe" in using the food weapon or boycotting the Moscow Olympics in retaliation. "I believe more in provisions of a technological nature," he specified.

M Mitterrand next affirmed that the 1977 split in the Union of the Left stemmed from a "privileged relationship" between the USSR and the PCF, the latter being, in his view, "with the Portuguese Communist Party, the one which has remained most closely bound up with and perhaps dependent on the decisions taken at the level of the CPSU."

Recalling the PCF Politburo statement condemning the PS attitude, M. Mitterrand emphasized that the communists of Spain, Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia have branded the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan without being accused by the French Communists of transmitting "bourgeois propaganda" as a result. He affirmed: "This type of accusation from Georges Marchais, from the Central Committee and the PCF against the PS raises an unbelievable sectarianism or even a huge contempt for the men and women of France, for we, in our way, have only said what other communist parties have said."

Recalling the setback in 1978, "willed by the PCF leadership," M Mitterrand addressed French Communists in these terms: "Will they accept moreover that the leadership of their party is diverting and corrupting, on this point, the sincere and honest hopes and involvement of the membership and of all Communist voters? I, a Socialist, say to them: I have devoted years of work, faith and hope to this. I do not doubt, especially today, the truth of the cause that I serve.

"A day came, long ago now, when I realized that if one did not politically unite all the social forces oppressed and exploited by a policy of injustice and inequality for the benefit of the most powerful and the capitalist and multinational companies, then the majority of the French people would remain for many more years under the heel of the interests of a few. So I tried to give a political interpretation to this social reality. What a force, what power! You remember our rallies, our meetings, those songs which united us. You remember all that. It is still possible. We are still in the majority in the country."

The first secretary considered that the PCF leadership could prevent the victory of the left and that the PS needs "to grow in such a way as to make this kind of maneuver impossible." He emphasized that "the party which prevents this victory (of the left) by clearly insupportable international and domestic stances (...) is conspiring with the right." He summoned the testimony of Charles Tillon to affirm that "it is not the destiny of the PCF to shatter the hopes of the left."

"The PS," he explained, " expresses the voice of the left" and must lead it to victory. He added: "Georges Marchais practices the Union of the Left as the Soviet Union practices detente, with cannon fire."

M Mitterrand also reaffirmed that "no political agreement is possible between the PS and the parties of the right" and that it is "in the continuity of its action" that the PS hopes "to have its view understood." Finally, on the question of whether the Soviet Union could accept in 1981 "what it would not accept in 1977," M Mitterrand pointed out: "This is a serious question which I often ask myself. I believe that the Soviet Union did not want the destabilization of Western Europe in 1977; the United States--Kissinger often expressed his view on this--was making threats about communists entering the government in Italy or France. In a certain way the Soviet Union preferred not to raise this problem so as not to annoy the United States in the West, not wanting the United States to annoy the USSR in Central and East Europe." He also considered that the PCF leadership "would have to reexamine this situation."

The Possibility of a Presidential Candidacy

Asked about his possible candidacy for the presidency of the republic, M Mitterrand replied: "I have asked my Socialist friends not to fall into the trap, into which they were being hurried, of nominating a candidate prematurely. With 16-18 months to go to the election, why do you want to choose a presidential candidate? If the issue is to lead the PS in the present period, the PS is organized, it has a first secretary--myself; it has 16 national secretaries; it has a Directorate, an Executive and everything else.

"My duty, candidate or not, as first secretary of the PS is to say each day, with many ulterior electoral considerations for the PS (because I would like to win the elections), what we believe. We do not need a candidate to lead the PS. We need a candidate to win. And we shall choose this candidate in due course, (probably) by the end of the year. (...) It may be appropriate to nominate him in October. It may be appropriate to nominate him in December. We must wait for those months to decide. At that moment you will say to me: Are you going to be a candidate? I have not decided. (...) What will influence my decision? The ability to rally the Socialists, to preserve and to increase their unity; and to guarantee the permanence of the fundamental choices, at the same time modern and historic, of socialism in France. And then, since we are running for election, the ability to govern the affairs of France.

"If I am convinced that I am able to achieve these aims, I shall be a candidate. If I feel that I am not up to the task and others are--and there are a few--I shall be what I have been from the outset; the one who put the unity of the Socialists before everything. For this is the chief weapon by which the left will win.

"Some want me to be a candiate. I say: Wait a while. Others could not like that; so I say that it is my affair and the affair of the majority of the PS."

M Mitterrand also indicated that the PS is in a position "according to the circumstances, to put forward the men needed." Calling to mind other possible candidates, he stated: "There are Roncard, Mauroy and a few others; for me it would certainly be a setback if there were only one, two or three."

APPEALS MADE BY INTELLECTUALS 'ANGERED' BY ANTI-PCF CAMPAIGN

LD181549 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Appeal by Intellectuals"]

[Excerpt] The following appeal was made by intellectuals yesterday:

"An exceptionally violent anticommunist campaign is sweeping France. It is not spontaneous in the least. The pretext for this campaign is the situation in Afghanistan which the press and other channels of the media are painting in a totally distorted light conditioned by the strategic interests of U.S. imperialism.

"This campaign angers us.

"We refuse to be taken in by or to condone the picture being painted of the situation in Afghanistan because it disregards the gravity of the issues and of what is at stake, and because it conceals the destabilizing role played by the United States and international reactions, especially in the Middle East and west Asia.

"We have made our choice between feudal reaction backed by imperialism and a people who, despite great difficulties, are seeking their path for development and independence: We support the revolutionaries, the oppressed who are struggling for their people's progress against privilege, obscurantism and poverty.

"We do not accept the wave of slander and distortions with which the PCF's stance is being misrepresented in order to weaken the transforming scope of the lines laid down by its 23d Congress.

"The media which serve the government bear a burden of responsibility in the operation to misinform and mislead the French people. We condemn the shameless use of the media to this end. We call on our friends and on all democrats to join this protect."

MRG'S SCHWARTZENBERG: PCF'S STANCE 'POSES PROBLEMS'

LD181103 Paris Domestic Service in French 0650 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Joseph Paletou interview with Roger-Gerard Schwartzenberg, vice president of the Left Radical Movement [MRG] and member of the European Assembly, in the program "Let's Talk Straight"--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] After the Kabul coup there seemed to you to be an ostentatious and flamboyant alinement by the French Communist Party with Soviet views, according to what you said in the latest issue of LES NOUVELLES D'ALSACE, and questions have been asked by the left. The Socialist Party was already replied that nothing is changed in its strategy. Will the Left Radical Movement's leadership adopt an identical or similar position tomorrow?

[Answer] The stubborn approval of Soviet theses by Georges Marchais obviously poses problems to the Communist Party's partners. It is true that this, fortunately, by no means rules out second-round election alliances based on everything that unites the left in the fact of the right--that is, the struggle against social injustice--but it makes illusory the prospect of a new joint program for government, because that, should it come about, would also be based on a common foreign policy. Evidently, we are a long way from that.

This means that strategically, rather than thinking in terms of a government of a Union of the Left in which we would govern together, we should think in terms of a solution like that put into practice by Leon Blum and Pierre Mendes France--that is, a government of the left and center--left supported by the Communist Party but implementing the hypothesis described as "that of support without participation."

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH SARTI IN PISA

LD211902 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The French minister of defense, Yvon Bourges, arrived in Pisa this morning. He was received by his Italian counterpart, Adolfo Sarti. The principal matters discussed by them were the international crisis, the situation in the Middle East and the situation in the Mediterranean. Sarti confirmed Italy's full and active support for the French proposal to call a conference on disarmament in Europe. The two ministers then traveled to La Spezia to visit the Italian Navy arsenal and the Muggiano Shipyards.

MEMBER OF TOURING SOVIET BALLET TROUP DISAPPEARS

LD211900 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] One of the members of the Moscow Academic Ballet, which yesterday gave a performance at the Teatro Comunale in the town of Aquila, failed to appear this morning when the group left, and he is now being sought by the police. There is so far no information as to whether Yuriy Vladimirovich Stefanov, aged 32, who has a wife in Moscow, has disappeared with the intention of asking for political asylum. After reporting his disappearance, the Moscow Academic Ballet left for Bari. The party consists of the orchestra and another 81 people.

Further Details

AU 220855 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] L'Aquila, Central Italy, January 22 (ANSA)--One of a group of 82 dancers from Moscow's Academic Ballet, Yuriy Vladimirovich Stefanov, has been reported missing by police sources in this central Italian town. Vladimirovich is 32 and was born in Vladivostock. He was on stage Sunday in a work by Petrov, "The Creation of the World." According to the sources, he left the hotel where the troupe was staying early yesterday morning. The troupe's leader informed police of his disappearance shortly before the dancers drove to Rome by coach. It is not ruled that Vladimirovich will ask for political asylum. [sentence as received]

PSDI CONGRESS ENDS, FIVE-PARTY GOVERNMENT FAVORED

LD211906 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The congress of the Social Democratic Party [PSDI] has ended. A new Central Committee has been elected: 86.61 percent of the votes (122 votes) went in favor of the list headed by Secretary Longo. Romita's list got 13.39 percent with 19 votes. A further 47 substitute members were also appointed for the first time. There are 15 women in the Central Committee. The first meeting is scheduled for mid-week in order to elect the party secretary and Directorate. It is practically certain that Pietro Longo will be confirmed in office. Giuseppe Saragat was acclaimed as president. The Social Democrats have reiterated their rejection of a government that would include the Communists or a single-party Christian Democratic Government. The PSDI has once again proposed a five-party government ranging from the Socialists to the Liberals with a lay figure as prime minister.

DEBATE CONTINUES OVER PCI GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

AU220846 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 22 (ANSA)--The big question marks hanging over the Italian political scene--whether or not the Communists should enter the government, whether or not the country must face another round of early general elections--must now wait on February for some form of clarification.

Early February will in fact see the start of the Christian Democrat Party's (DC) National Congress, where the major topic on the agenda will be the "Communist question". The largest party in the Rome Parliament will be debating the situation in the light of last week's laborious session of the Italian Socialist Party's (PSI) Central Committee. The committee came out strongly in favor of a "government of solidarity" including the Communists (PCI), who are the DC Congress is over. [sentence as received] Cossiga's Cabinet is a three-way coalition of his own DC, the Social Democrats (PSOI) and the right-of-center Liberals (PLI), but it survives thanks to the crucial abstention of the PSI.

The Central Committee's final motion on the political situation--a second one was voted on reorganizing the party--represented a weakening of the position of Secretary Bettino Craxi, even though he maintained his post. According to political observers, the motion effectively requires Craxi to demand only a government with the PCI, ruling out other hyptheses--for example, a five-way coalition of the three current government partners plus the PSI and the Republicans (PRI)--ventilated by Craxi in the past. The same motion rejected the idea of general elections and also made it clear that the Socialists' attitude of truce towards Cossiga's Cabinet would end with the end of the DC Congress. The PSI's decisions have been greeted with reservations among the Christian Democrats. Leading members of the party described the compromise leaving Craxi as secretary and veteran leftwinger Riccardo Lombardi as chairman in succession to Pietro Nenni as "ambiguous".

Apart from the PCI and the small Proletarian Unity Party (PDUP), a similar reaction could be identified in the other parties. The PSDI, for example, which concluded a National Congress on Sunday, re-stated its opposition to Communist entry into the government. Other small parties like the PLI and the PRI justified their objections to Communist entry in terms of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the PCI's international line, even though the Communists have soundly condemned the Soviet move.

In a speech in Naples on Sunday, a member of the PRI leadership Francesco Compagna said that the Communists should realise they will "certainly" not be let into the government, though they might find a place in a parliamentary majority. According to Compagna, "the facts, and still more the unknowns, of the international situation are arousing new apprehensions for our national security". "In any case, they are of such a nature as to place the parties with a more certain Atlantic and European vocation before the absolute impossibility of adding risk to risk. One cannot even give the impression of wanting to lower one's guard in the present moment".

One of the DC's deputy secretaries, Carlo Donat-Cattin, leader of the party's "new forces" faction, did not rule out that his party will check out the possibility of a government with the PCI. But, in an interview with a Roman weekly, he made it clear that, in his view, "now as in the past, there are not the political conditions for cooperation with the PCI in the national government or in local administrations". He added that, in its National Congress, the DC must leave itself open to "several prospects". "If the line of national solidarity as it was advanced by (late party Chairman Aldo) Moro is contested, we must try other paths, above all a deepening of relations that I think are indispensable with the lay parties and the PSI," he said.

SOARES ANNOUNCES NEWLY ELECTED PS NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

LD210345 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The question of the composition of the National Secretariat of the Socialist Party [PS] has been the weekend's main political topic. Here is a report from our Oporto newsroom:

[Begin recording] [Announcer] A news conference held by the PS to announce the results of the weekend meeting of its National Committee here in Oporto ended a short while ago. The announced reshuffle of the PS National Secretariat has in fact taken place.

[Mario Soares] The composition of the newly elected 14-man National Secretariat is as follows: Salgado Zenha, Vitor Constancio, Antonio Guterres, Herculano Pires, Jorge Sampaio, Sousa Gomes, Maldonado Gonehla, Antonio Reis, Alberto Arons de Carvalho, Rui Mateus, Gomes Fernandes, Carlos Laje, Antonio Esteves and Luis Filipe Madeira.

[Oporto announcer] That was Mario Soares announcing the new composition of the National Secretariat that does not include any member of the "historical" faction.

The National Committee meeting also approved a document on the strategy to be pursued by the PS in the 1980's. Basically, it refers to the relations between the PS and the Democratic Alliance, on the one hand, and between the PS and the Communist Party on the other.

[Mario Soares] On one side we have the Democratic Alliance in relation to whom our stand is of total, firm--as the document says--and uncompromising opposition, and, on the other side, of course, we have the Communist Party and its satellites--and in relation to them too, our disassociation is complete. [end recording]

Reshuffle Assessed

LD210346 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The day's main political development has been the reshuffle in the Socialist Party National Secretariat. We have asked our political commentator Carneiro Jacinto to consider its significance:

[Begin Jacinto recording] Information is still somewhat scarce on the conclusions of the meeting of the PS National Committee. I was not there but a short while ago I heard televised statements by two members of the new secretariat and also heard the final communique [not broadcast on radio]. On the basis of the information available it seems to me that Mario Soares has played a decisive mediating role.

I say this because, when all is said and done, and apart from the departure of Tito de Morais, Manuel Alegre and Jaime Gama from the National Secretariat, the conclusions already known and the very composition of the new secretariat show that Soares has not totally given in to the demands--or proposals--raised by the group of "technocrats," namely, for the reduction of the secretariat and for the departure of other members--such as Maldonado Gonelha for example--as well as those who have indeed left.

The new members--Carlos Laje, Antonio Esteves and Luis Filipe Madeira--come as somewhat of a surprise. Here too, one can detect Soares' role as a moderator. That is to say that not only has there been no apparent strengthening of the faction of the "technocrats;" neither indeed has the faction of the former GIS members [Socialist Intervention Group] members been strengthened.

Politically, therefore, the situation stands as follows: The "historical" faction--or at least Tito, Alegre and Gama--who did not agree with the line laid down by the secretariat, has left the secretariat. But the reshuffle has gone no further.

The new development--which in fact confirms previous speculation--is the Socialist Party's openness towards establishing dialog to its right and to its left. This is liekly to mean dialog with ASDI [Independent Socialist Democratic Association, former leftwing members of Social Democratic Party] on the right, and possibly, with the UEDS [Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy, former leftwing members of the PS] on the left. But this should be clarified in the next few hours.

In short--and so shortly after the event--my opinion is that Mario Soares has managed to defuse a state of great tension that existed in the party. It will be interesting to see what the members who have left the secretariat will now do. Whether they will do something similar, for example, to the group led by Jean-Pierre Chevenement in the French Socialist Party, or--as Soares would wish--whether they will remain members of the party's Executive Committee.

LISBON COMMENTS ON EFFORTS TO SECURE OIL SUPPLY

LD202318 Lisbon in English to Europe 2030 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] To begin with, let us talk about black gold, oil. Although the Soviet Union has decided to cut its crude oil sales to Portugal by one half in 1980, PETROGAL, the government-owned Portuguese petroleum company, has announced that two-thirds of this year's crude oil supplies have already been assured. The company estimates that Portuguese refineries will consume 9 million tons of crude this year, and contracts have already been signed for over 6 million tons. In other words, Portugal only needs to worry about the other third, or less than 3 million tons.

The reserves in this country are considered none [as heard] and PETROGAL has been making every effort to obtain new contracts to complement the existing ones so that energy supplies can be guaranteed for as long a time as possible. Some days ago the vice chairman of the board of directors was in Iraq, the main Portuguese supplier in the Middle East, while another member of the board went to Moscow with the aim of making sure that the Soviets would not reduce the supplies by more than one-half, a mission in which he was successful.

At the same time recognition of the fact that the battle for oil contracts increasingly involved diplomatic activity was reflected in the nomination by the new Portuguese Government of Mr Pires Miranda to be a roving ambassador for petroleum questions. PETROGAL seems pleased with this move and hopes that the new ambassador will help it to get more contracts.

At the same time Nasir al-Manqur, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Madrid, has stated that his country will do everything possible to help Portugal and her new government in the difficulties they may have due to the rise in the price of oil. Saudi Arabia is, of course, one of the biggest oil producers in the Middle East. The same diplomat said that relations between the two countries should be normalized in the very short term and that he had already asked the Saudi Arabian foreign minister to review the file on relations with Lisbon, a process that is now under way.

Mr Al-Manqur is expected to visit the Portuguese capital at the beginning of February, probably in an official capacity. Saudi Arabia postponed sine die the opening of its embassy in Lisbon after the Porguguese Government decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Israel.

DESTROYER FIRED ON BY MOROCCAN PLANE

LD211908 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A military incident between Spain and Morocco last Thursday: According to the evening paper EL DIARIO DE LAS PALMAS, a Moroccan Air Force plane fired warning shots at a Spanish destroyer in Saharan waters 4 days ago. The ship, the Admiral Ferrandiz, had received a call for help from a Spanish fishing boat detained by a Moroccan patrol boat. The destroyer went to the spot to find out what was happening. Shortly afterward, a Moroccan Air Force Mirage appeared. It flew over the Spanish ship several times. The last time it opened fire with a machinegun some distance from the Spanish destroyer and then went away. The ship did not respond, although the crew were put on combat (?alert).

A spokesman for the maritime zone headquarters has neither confirmed nor denied this incident although he admitted that the Spanish ship was in the area where the Spanish fishing fleet was operating last Thursday.

Incident Downplayed

LD212050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The navy headquarters has issued a note in connection with the machinegunning of the Spanish destroyer Admiral Ferrandiz. The text of the note is as follows:

In connection with the report in a Canaries paper on an incident on 17 January off the Saharan coast, it is necessary to state how the incident happened, an incident which could not at any stage be called alarming.

The Spanish destroyer Admiral Ferrandiz, which was operating in the area as support for the Spanish fishing boats operating there, was repeatedly overflown by a Mirage of the Moroccan Air Force. On its last run, the plane fired a burst of machinegun fire as a warning, some distance off the destroyer's bow in order to tell the ship that in the pilot's view it was unduly close to the coast. At no time, the official note says, was the ship felt to be under attack, therefore no maneuver to repel a nonexistent aggression was made.

Although the incident took place on 17 January, this headquarters did not release any note on it since Spain and Morocco had already exchanged the relevant communications to the satisfaction of both sides.

PSUC BRANCHES SUPPORT SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD220402 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The fifth conference of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC], Cornella Branch, held during the weekend, passed a resolution in support of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. A similar motion was passed by the PSUC committee in the Tarrasa District of (?Campanet). The motion states that this Soviet intervention is an act of solidarity with the struggle of peoples against U.S. imperialism and its Chinese and West European allies.

We must note that the PSUC Central Committee recently came out against the Soviet action in Afghanistan. This means that there are differences within the Catalonian Communists, that there are pro-Soviets and so-called Eurocommunists.

TENSION NOTED IN SPANISH-BRITISH RELATIONS

LD220345 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Richard Parsons, new British ambassador to Madrid, arrived in Madrid this evening. Mr Parsons arrived in the Spanish capital at a time of tension in Spanish-British relations. The new British ambassador visited Gibraltar before coming to Madrid, and the Spanish Government informed the British Government last Friday of the indefinite suspension of the trip that the king and queen were to make to London next June.

The tension in relations between Spain and the United Kingdom is caused by the difficulties arising from the talks for the decolonization of Gibraltar after a note from the British Government to the Spanish Government was conveyed by the former British ambassador to Madrid at his farewell ceremony.

UCD REJECTS PNV'S REASONS FOR LEAVING CORTES

LD220342 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We start our political news with an important strongly worded communique issued tonight by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. Carlos Fernandez reports:

In the communique the UCD replies to the decision made by the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] to withdraw from parliament and explains its reasons for not accepting the PNV's reasons.

The centrists state that in withdrawing from the Cortes, the PNV is being partisan. The communique says:

The UCD, as the party responsible for government and the political force with the broadest support of the electors, views with concern the announcement made by the PNV leaders that they are withdrawing from parliament. After pointing out that this decision by the PNV is hard to justify for reasons other than strictly electoral ones, the UCD states that the PNV leaders are showing a very partisan view and are shirking their responsibility to defend the democratic system. This decision, the note adds, presupposes opting for a strategy of pressure which is dangerous, unacceptable and incompatible with the most basic principles of democracy.

UCD explains in its communique that it cannot take into consideration the reasons expounded by the PNV, to which it replies with a list of eight points. The seventh point refers to the law on the general council of the judiciary, and says that the statute of autonomy lays down that the Basque General Council will have the same powers as the government in the administration of justice and in judicial matters. Despite attempts to establish a fully independent judicial power, the law has transferred to the judicial bodies powers that formerly belonged to the government, to the advantage of the independence of justice. It does not seem to be a fair demand or one in accordance with the state of law to which the executive bodies of the Basque Country should aspire, powers which were so criticized in earlier years for prejudicing the independence of the judiciary.

Further on, it denies that there were any secret commitments with these words: It should be quite clear that there were no agreements other than those defined in the statute itself, and so there are no secret commitments.

It ends by saying: In light of all this, the UCD understands that the decision of the PNV to be made after parliament resumes would be a grave irresponsibility which would be harmful not only to democratic institutions and the parliamentary forces as a whole, but also--and mainly--would be to the disadvantage of the PNV representatives, contravening their mandate as representatives which was granted to them by their own electors via the ballot box. The PNV cannot aspire to impose its will on the whole of parliament which represents all the Spanish people.

All the laws to which the PNV refers have been approved by very big majorities, larger than the numerical strength of the UCD. Also, for those laws still being processed, a broad parliamentary backing will be sought in accordance with the UCD policy of achieving the acceptance of the most representative political forces for those laws which regulate or establish basic institutions of the state.

PSC LEADER ATTACKS UCD'S POLICY ON AUTONOMY

LD191636 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1500 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The recently displayed attitude of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the government toward the autonomy process is, objectively speaking, an insult to all the peoples of Spain. This was said by Joan Raventos, first secretary of the Catalonian Socialist Party [PSC]. The Catalonian Socialist leader maintains that the chaotic way in which the desire for development has been implemented over the last 40 years has resulted in tremendous cost to working people in general and for certain peoples of Spain in particular. Raventos maintains that the UCD is showing itself to be incapable of behaving justly, as demanded by the present situation in Andalusia, because it has no plan to offer. Its policy on autonomies, he adds, is adrift between centralist immobility and popular pressure. And in this permanent state of indecision, it is now introducing a serious attack upon the peoples' rights and democratic reform of the state.

Raventos ends by expressing his solidarity with the Andalusian Junta [Junta de Andalucia] and with its chairman and all the people of Andalusia, in defense of their right to self-government. He affirms finally that autonomous Catalonia is and will remain the champion of the cause of all the brother peoples.

FINLAND

GOVERNMENT, OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SUPPORT MOSCOW GAMES

LD211630 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] President Carter has sent President Urho Kekkonen a letter describing the appeal Carter submitted to the U.S. Olympic Committee. In his letter Carter asks the president of Finland to present a corresponding appeal to the Finnish Olympic Committee. In a notice issued by the Finnish Foreign Ministry on Carter's letter, the ministry says that the Finnish Olympic Committee takes independent decisions on issues connected with the Olympic games. The Finnish Olympic Committee has already declared that it supports the organization of the Moscow Olympics as planned and the Finnish Foreign Ministry notes that the Finnish Government holds the same view.

NORWAY

UN DELEGATE BACKS USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD210859 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Jan 80 p 15 LD

[NTB correspondent Svein A. Rohne dispatch: "Norway Supports"]

[Text] New York--On Friday the Norwegian Government gave unreserved support to the massive demand in the United Nations for the Soviet Union to withdraw its invasion forces from Afghanistan immediately and pledged Norwegian aid to resolve the great refugee problem caused by the incursion.

This was said in a speech made on Friday by UN Ambassador Ole Algard to the extraordinary General Assembly session which is discussing the Soviet invasion.

Algard maintained that the armed intervention in Afghanistan and the recent years of unrest in this area have created a tragic refugee problem. He urged all UN member countries and various humanitarian organizations to offer sorely needed help to improve the refugees' conditions. "The Norwegian Government is prepared to contribute its share to help the refugees," he said.

Ambassador Algard asserted that the UN debate has clearly shown that the Soviet entry into Afghanistan has caused deep dismay throughout the world.

"There is broad agreement that the Soviet Union's armed intervention is a violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. The intervention is clear interference in another country's internal affairs, and this has happened contrary to all international law, including the UN Charter."

Algard said that he believed not only that the Soviet invasion might have serious consequences in the short term but also might endanger the entire process of international detente.

There is no alternative to this process of detente. But it is unacceptable for the principles on which this process is based to be violated, as is the case in Afghanistan.

The Norwegian Government will thus reiterate that it believes that it is of supreme importance that peace and stable conditions are restored in Afghanistan in order that the danger of a major conflict may be removed at the same time, he said.

Ambassador Algard asked the UN member countries to support the demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. "The Afghan people's right to choose their own government without external interference must be respected," he said.

NKP REPORTEDLY SPLIT OVER AFGHAN EVENTS

LD210905 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 12 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Per-Arne Bjerke report: "Open Conflict in NKP Over Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has caused an open conflict in the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP]. Following the Central Committee meeting on Thursday it is clear that Chairman Martin Gunnar Knudsen does not have the entire party leadership with him in his unreserved support for the Soviet incursion. Marit Landsem Berntsen, one of the Central Committee members, said that there is a clear split in the party and that many oppose the party chairman's view. She regretted that Marin Gunnar Knudsen has adopted a stance on such an important matter before it was considered by the party's top bodies.

Since the break with the Socialist Party of the Left in 1975, the NKP has outwardly appeared a very united party. The split over the Soviet incursion might mean that we will again have another conflict between the pro-Moscow communists and those who represent a more national and independent communism.

The NKP Central Committee is to continue the discussion of the Afghan question on Monday. After this meeting, a report will probably be issued on the matter.

Martin Gunnar Knudsen consistently refused to comment on Marit Landsem Berntsen's statement.

"I never comment on matters which are under discussion in the Central Committee. All I will say is that the Central Committee has discussed this affair for only 2 hours, and the meeting was then adjourned because I was to take part in a television program."

[Question] Is it not unusual for NKP Central Committee members to come out against their own party chairman?

"No comment," Martin Gunnar Knudsen replied.

Nor did Arne Jorgensen, editor of the party organ FRIHETEN, want to say anything on the matter. FRIHETEN is the only Norwegian newspaper to have supported the Soviet invasion. Martin Gunnar Knudsen has stressed that he fully shares the views expressed in its editorial. On television Thursday evening Knudsen repeated his defense of the Soviet invasion.

Marit Landsem Berntsen says that she does not know the extent of the opposition to Knudsen's utterances throughout the country. But she has the impression that many party members believe that the Soviet Union has acted wrongly.

One of those who clearly opposed the Soviet incursion is Tromso NKP Chairman Harald Reppesgard. He also took part in an all-party demonstration in Tromso on Thursday under the slogan "USSR Out of Afghanistan." The Communist Youth Central Committee has unanimously dissociated itself from the Soviet actions.

SWEDEN

U.S. BUILDUP 'NO SOLUTION' TO SOVIET THREAT

LD181241 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Magdalena Ribbing interview with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten: "Soviet Pullback Better Than U.S. Countermeasures"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Sweden is currently demanding a Soviet retreat from Afghanistan rather than U.S. countermeasures. [paragraph continues]

This remark was made to DAGENS NYHETER by Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. He warned that international rightist forces are now benefiting from the increasingly cool climate between the great powers.

"Some rightist forces are gratefully watching the conflict between the great powers increase: It suits their purpose admirably," Ola Ullsten said.

The rightist forces he refers to include opinion in the U S. Congress, which has always opposed the SALT II treaty.

Ola Ullsten regretted the Soviet Union's negative attitude to holding negotiations with the United States to seek a halt to the constant arms buildup. The United States and the Soviet Union must begin talks instead of continuing their shows of strength. This is a pious hope from a small country's foreign minister, Ola Ullsten said.

Logical Act

"A U.S. military escalation in the region would be no solution to the threat created by the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. Now the main thing is to prevent an escalation. The Soviet Union should immediately withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and allow the country to decide its own affairs."

The need to curb any escalation is also the reason why Sweden did not only criticize the NATO decision to deploy cruise missiles in Europe, Ola Ullsten explained. Regrettably, the NATO decision is a politically logical act.

"It is a consequence of the fact that the Soviet Union expanded its armament by deploying 100 accurate SS-20 missiles in the western Soviet Union, from where they could hit targets anywhere in Europe. The root cause of the buildup lies in mutual suspicion, creating the need to match the other side's measures."

Ola Ullsten drew a parallel between the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the NATO decision to deploy cruise missiles in Europe.

"Both cases are examples of how great-power conflicts escalate, how they require countermeasures and how they frustrate disarmament efforts."

The present international crisis is more serious than any for a very long time, Ola Ullsten said. He would not, like Jimmy Carter, say that this is the most serious crisis since World War II--there is no need to draw comparisons, he stated. But the crisis is so complicated that politically it is highly explosive, Ola Ullsten said.

Clear Aggression

"This is the first time the Soviet Union has carried out an invasion and participated in a coup in a formerly neutral country--Afghanistan. This is a clearly aggressive foreign policy which can never be defended.

"The crisis is exacerbated by the fact that it is taking place in an already unstable region--Afghanistan is Iran's neighbor.

"The Soviet incursion is occurring in a region which supplies the world with oil, and this could provoke the United States into countermeasures," Ola Ullsten said. "If the United States blocks various deliveries to Iran--which is under consideration--the Soviet Union could conceivably increase its interest in shaping new relations with Iran."

This would not benefit a great-power balance, Ola Ullsten said.

Sweden was one of the 15 countries which demanded that the Afghan crisis be raised at the United Nations. Ola Ullsten has said that Sweden could take further action at the United Nations, but he refused to be specific. Measures outside the UN framework would be inappropriate--Sweden would only participate in sanctions approved by the United Nations.

Special Meeting

Next week the Foreign Policy Commission will hold a special meeting because of the international situation. The Foreign Policy Commission is the parliamentary body which handles important foreign policy questions, and it ranks higher than the Foreign Policy Committee and the Foreign Ministry.

Sweden lodged a protest immediately after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The protest was an impromptu act rather than a consequence of Swedish foreign policy principles, Ola Ullsten said.

Traditionally, this policy transcends party lines. Did Ola Ullsten, as foreign minister, confer with the opposition on this dramatic question?

We maintain contacts across party boundaries, and so we should, Ola Ullsten said. But they could well be deepened, he stated.

AIR FORCE SUBMITS MODERNIZATION OPTIONS

LD181251 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Jan 80 p 44 LD

[Unattributed report: "Four Different Alternatives"]

[Excerpt] The air force has submitted four different alternatives, each entailing the delivery of eight Viggen fighter divisions in the period up to 1987 (each division consists of 18 aircraft). As well as the Viggen fighters, air force chief Dick Stenberg is ordering:

Nine divisions (about 160 aircraft) of the SK-2 trainer and attack aircraft. This would be followed by a new and partly foreign-built aircraft system. The Draken J-35 cannot be modernized as part of this A-2 option, but three divisions of the old Draken aircraft could be in use over the 5-year period.

This option fits within the economic constraints. The aircraft is said to fulfill essential operational requirements. Since it uses known technology, procurement is relatively reliable, and the final assessment is that this option has the "fewest shortcomings within the given directives."

The remaining options are all regarded as "unacceptable."

SK-2 Aircraft Officially Unveiled

LD181253 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Jan 80 p 44 LD

[Henric Borgstrom report: "The New SK-2--the Poor Man's Aircraft for 50 Million Kronor"]

[Excerpts] The new Swedish SK-2 warplane was officially unveiled in Stockholm on Tuesday. Although air force headquarters calls this a "poor man's aircraft," air force chief Dick Stenberg is ordering the new aircraft--manufactured by Saab--because it has the "fewest shortcomings" compared with other options. The air force wants 160 of the aircraft, each costing about 50 million Swedish kronor [SKr] inclusive of armament. Thus total costs will amount to about SKr8 billion, of which SKr2-3 billion will be spent on development and engineering work. The aircraft will be manufactured over the period 1987-94 and will be in service well into the next century.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES NOT TO RECALL AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD181548 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1430 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The government has decided against recalling the British ambassador from Moscow, Foreign Office Minister of State Douglas Hurd said today in a Commons written reply.

He told Torbay Tory MP Sir Frederic Bennett: "We have considered recalling our ambassador to Moscow for consultations. However, I believe that it is more to our advantage, in present circumstances, for him to stay in Moscow where he can advise us at this difficult time."

Sir Frederic had asked whether the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, would review his decision not to reduce diplomatic representation in Moscow to charge d'affaires level "in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

WESTERN ALLIANCE DIVIDED OVER OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD212116 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2005 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] A split now threatens the Western alliance over President Carter's decision to oppose American participation in the Olympic games unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan. Of the major Western powers, Britain--possibly alone--is the most likely to follow the President's lead.

Prominent American figures--but so far not the administration officially--are starting to ask how much support the U.S. can expect from its European allies. They point out that Europeans regularly ask how firm is America's commitment to defend Europe without recognizing that such cooperation is a two-way process.

If Mrs Thatcher urges British athletes to boycott the Olympics it is still an open question whether they will follow her advice. Mr John Disley, chairman of the Sports Council said tonight that the alternatives being suggested for the games were not practicable. He said the council hoped the government would not bring "undue pressure" on athletes but leave any decision to the British Olympic Association [BOA].

Mr Dick Palmer, secretary of the BOA which has now received its invitation to Moscow said he was prepared to listen to government representations. "Before I formally accept--in view of what is going on at the moment--I will consult with my officers."

The Foreign Office was today giving no information on Britain's talks with her NATO allies on whether it is practical to shift the Olympics from Moscow. According to Whitehall officials, Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to be in a position to make a definitive statement on the Olympics when she answers questions in the Common tomorrow.

Consultations are said to be still going on whether the Olympics can be moved either to an alternative city or split between a number of sites. A clear statement is said to be awaited from Canada on whether Montreal can be used again.

But if an alternative is not available, as seems likely, Mrs Thatcher will have to decide whether to come out openly in support of President Carter. Indications from backbenchers tonight were that she would receive strong party backing for a boycott. But it seems that few if any other West European countries will do likewise.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LD212310 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2057 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[By PA political staff]

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador, Mr Nikolay Lunkov, faced attacks from Labor MP's tonight at a heated Commons meeting over Russian military intervention in Afghanistan. Mr Lunkov, who accepted an invitation to address the party's Foreign Affairs Committee, was subjected to nearly one hour of hostile questions, from left and right, in a session which one MP described as "a roasting for the man."

Mr Lunkov parried questions about Russian action if President Tito of Yugoslavia died. All he told questioners was: "We have good relations with that country."

The ambassador spoke for about 20 minutes explaining Soviet action. Only two MP's, and there were nearly 40 present, asked him what were described afterwards as "sympathetic questions."

Mr Lunkov emerged from the meeting still smiling, saying: "MP's asked some questions concerning the situation in Afghanistan and I should say that there were some misunderstandings. The character of some questions seemed to be motivated by some distortion in press reports and so on. Of course we tried to explain our position to show that there was no Soviet invasion into Afghanistan and that the Soviet Government acted with the full backing of the Soviet-Afghanistan treaty of friendship."

Mr Lunkov stressed that Russia's "limited military contingent" would be withdrawn when threats from outside ceased to exist. When a PA reporter asked his view about President Carter's warning that he would invite American athletes to boycott the Olympics, the ambassador retorted hotly: "the question is a ridiculous one. If you boycott the Olympics you know that you are in flagrant contradiction of the Charter of the Olympic games."

STRATEGIC INSTITUTE HEAD VIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

DW210840 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1740 GMT 19 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Maul interview with Christoph Bertram, director of the London Institute for Strategic Studies--recorded, apparently in London]

[Text] [Question] Do you think the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan constitutes a turning point in East-West relations?

[Answer] No, I do not judge this to be a turning point. I consider it the confirmation of a development which we in our institute have been emphasizing for years, namely that the geographic periphery of the Soviet Union is becoming more and more important strategically for the top Soviet leadership. The considerations that led to the Soviet action in Afghanistan are so threatening because they might also apply to other parts of this strategic periphery of the Soviet Union.

In the event the Soviet venture in Afghanistan is successful--it is still premature for a conclusive judgment--many people in the Soviet Union and outside the Soviet Union will point out that this brings the Soviet Union closer to the energy sources of the Persian Gulf. But I do not think that this was the triggering factor. What triggered the action was the consideration that a regime supported by the Soviets was in danger of being eliminated by the rebels, that a regime with which the Soviet Union had a treaty on friendship and assistance might be overthrown for the first time from within.

[Question] How do you assess the position of the Federal Republic in this changed climate of East-West relations?

[Answer] The Federal Republic is in a difficult position. It has profited from detente more than most other Western countries. This is why any discontinuation of detente is politically much more costly to the Federal Republic than for most other countries.

Secondly, the Federal Republic cannot afford to be isolated in the West. It continues to need the backing of the alliance, the backing of the United States. Yet the policy of the United States, which boils down to shaking the structures of detente proper rather than to facing the Soviets directly on the spot in Afghanistan, is bound to hit the Federal Republic severly, of course.

In the third place, the Federal Republic cannot afford to pretend toward the Soviet Union that nothing has happened, for what did happen is a gross violation of international law. Moreover, the Federal Republic as a highly developed industrial country is much more dependent on secure energy imports than is, for instance, the United States.

This means that it is bound to make a difference to the Federal Republic, in Europe, on the Persian Gulf and in Southwest Asia as to what the Soviets are doing. Displaying a great deal of will for cooperation now might only encourage the Soviets to consider Afghanistan a mere incident on the path of detente which will soon be forgotten.

U.S. PAST POLICIES OF 'APPEASEMENT' CRITICIZED

LD211449 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Jan 80 p 16 LD

[Peregrine Worsthorne article: "When Carter Plays the Role of Hawk"]

[Excerpt] Finding the right response to the Soviet Union is going to take much detailed planning and preparation, of which there is yet no sign. Last week's scamper through Europe by an American under-secretary of state has merely served to highlight Washington's lamentable failure so far to realize how much harm its earlier policies have done; how deeply the rot of appeasement has set in. Ever since President Carter came to office, his administration has been articulating an attitude to world affairs that was bound to undermine confidence in America's seriousness as a superpower. Remember Andrew Young. Washington's stated purpose--proclaimed fatuously by Young and obscurely by Brzezinski--was to bring progress to the Third World. This meant putting pressure on all the traditional autocracies to modernise--i.e., liberalise, democratise and secularise, regardless of the fact that in reality this meant, more often than not, giving way to Soviet-armed insurgency, as in Nicaragua and Iran. Thus the consequence, for example, of America's concern with human rights has been to replace bad right-wing autocracies with worse--more repressive--left-wing ones, which is what progress nowadays has come to mean, as we are likely to see shortly in Rhodesia and, if President Carter has his way, in South Africa as well.

So it is not enough for President Carter to announce that he has at last seen the light about the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union. That is only the first step--and much the easiest--towards enlightenment. Much more important would be some evidence that the United States has adopted a conceptual framework which includes traditional autocracies among those that actually deserve to be protected, not only because they are strategically valuable, but because they are also morally viable, less morally repressive than those that are certain to take their place. Only when the United States shows signs of understanding that traditional autocracies, like Saudi Arabia, are morally defensible, will her promises of protection carry conviction, because only then will the deeply moralistic American people be prepared to honour them in the face of what looks like popular revolt but is, in fact, only Russian-manipulated subversion. In other words, defending the free world has got to be accepted as having a legitimate new meaning: that of defending lesser "reactionary" tyrannies against greater "progressive" ones. Not an easy lesson for liberals to learn in a hurry. But until it is learnt, American anger with the Russians cannot be transformed into effective action on a world scale, since so much that needs to be done will not seem worth doing.

What has to be understood is that there are many layers to President Carter's innocence. His illusions come not singly but in battalions. No wonder, therefore, that Western Europe is cautious. Its faith in the United States will not restored as quickly as his in the Soviet Union was shattered. Doubtless he has been born again. But this is not the same as growing up.

TERRORIST KILLED BY BOMB BLAST REPORTED TO BE LEBANESE

NC192016 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1911 GMT 19 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Beirut, 19 January--The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today reports that the Arab youth who was killed the day before yesterday in the explosion at the Mount Royal Hotel in London was a Lebanese named Hasan Ilyas Badr and that he stayed at the hotel under the false name of Muhammad Sultan and with a Bahraini passport.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper says that the youth was killed while preparing a bomb he planned to use against Israeli targets in the British capital, and that after setting the timer on the first bomb he worked on the second which exploded and killed him. The original bomb exploded about 5 hours after the first explosion.

The paper adds that the operation which the youth would have carried out was aimed not only against the Mount Royal Hotel, where Israeli intelligence men were staying, but also against other areas which these sources refused to reveal. The youth had taken part in several Fedayeen operations against Israeli interests in various European capitals.

DENKTAS' MEETING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR STONE NOTED

TA211824 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas has stressed once again that nothing will be accepted by the Turkish Cypriot community through pressure. He made this statement when replying to questions put to him by reporters after a meeting with the American ambassador in Nicosia, Mr Galen Stone, this afternoon.

The president said that Mr Stone's visit was part of routine diplomatic contacts, and he categorically denied Greek Cypriot press reports that Mr Stone was coming to see him today in order to exert pressure on the question of Varosha. Mr Denktas said that the ambassador had inquired about developments concerning the resumption of the intercommunal talks and about the views of the Turkish Cypriot leadership on the prospects for the resumption of the talks. The ambassador had also wanted to know the causes of the difficulties faced on the matter. The president reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot community had a just cause and that it had to fight in order to safeguard the independence and freedom of Cyprus and its partnership rights in the independence and sovereignty of the island. Repeating that there is no pressure on the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr Denktas said that the resumption of the talks depended on the intention of the Greek Cypriots to return to the conference table in good faith in order to reestablish the bicommunal partnership. In conclusion, President Denktas said that everything was destroyed by the recent resolution of the UN General Assembly on Cyprus and that a fair and sensible approach was needed now to rectify the situation.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER TO BEGIN 2-DAY VISIT 23 JAN

NC211750 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1715 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] It was officially announced today that the East German foreign minister, Mr Oskar Fischer, will pay an official visit to Cyprus later this week. Mr Fischer will arrive on Wednesday for 2 days of talks with the president of the republic, the president of the House of Representatives and the minister of foreign affairs.

NEW GREEK CYPRIOT PAPER INTERVIEWS DENKTAS

NC211113 Nicosia ESPERINI in Greek 21 Jan 80 p 5 NC

[Interview granted by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas to correspondents Nansia Khatziioannou and Anna Konstandinidhou on 17 January--place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you see a possibility of an early resumption of the intercommunal talks?

Answer: The Greek Cypriot side chose to raise obstacles to resuming the talks. It disregarded point 6 of the 19 May agreement and resorted to the international field in order to obtain unrealistic resolutions. Now UN Secretary General Waldheim is trying to find a way to overcome these obstacles. If he succeeds in this difficult task, then the talks can be resumed.

Question: Are you willing to visit the Greek sector of Nicosia if invited by Mr Kiprianou?

Answer: The time for social visits has not yet come. I am ready to meet the leader of the Greek Cypriot community to discuss questions connected with the settlement of the Cyprus problem. The venue for such meetings is within the buffer zone.

Question: If the efforts to resume the talks fail and the stalemate continues what concrete measures does your side intend to take?

Answer: The Turkish Cypriot community was expelled from the partnership administration through the force of arms in 1963 and was forced into self-government while it was waging a heroic resistance against the coordinated forces of Greeks and Greek Cypriots to avert complete destruction of the partnership republic.

The effort of the Greek Cypriots to destroy the foundations of the republic, that is of the political partnership of the two ethnic communities, is a reality that should not be overlooked by the Greek Cypriot leaders.

Do they not understand that the crisis in Cyprus will end solely when the partnership in government is restored? Until this is achieved, every action or statement by the Greek Cypriot side that is presented under the guise of the "Government of Cyprus gives fresh life to and reason for the existence of the Turkish Cypriot government in the north.

If the talks are not resumed and the Greek Cypriot leadership prefers the international propaganda which uses the title "Government of Cyprus," it is natural that the Turkish Cypriot Government's reaction will continue accordingly.

Question: If the government of Cyprus proposes to you the establishment of a transitional government based on the 70 percent and 30 percent of the 1960 Constitution, would you be willing to agree?

Answer: Let them accept the proposal for the establishment of a transitional government and then the two sides will discuss the details.

Question: You have reacted positively to Mr Kiprianou's recent proposals which will indirectly bring economic benefits to your community. What is your stand toward the other proposals?

Answer: I have said that the government in the north is ready to discuss ways and means of achieving normality with the south. I have intentionally refrained from dealing with the so-called constructive proposals because I did not wish to repeat harsh things. However, you have asked the question and I must answer it: If Mr Kiprianou is interested in the pedagogical aspect of the problem he must understand that his offer in this field is not sincere. If he had offered to pay the Turkish community the educational grants envisaged by the 1960 Constitution--grants that the Turkish community have not received since 1963 (now these grants must be around 16 million pounds)--then all would have noticed an honest intention in Mr Kiprianou's offer. However, what he stipulates as educational offers are mere deceitful propaganda because no one can take advantage of these offers unless questions of security, the right of movement and so forth are settled within the framework of intercommunal talks.

Question: How do you view the practical aspect of the question of the return of Greek Cypriot hoteliers to Famagusta?

Answer: I have discussed this question in London with a team of their representatives. If the Greek Cypriot leaders state that whoever is willing to open his hotel is free to do so (this would in no way affect either the talks or the future status of Famagusta) then this would be the beginning of a settlement of everything.

PASOK CHAIRMAN BLAMES U.S. FOR 'RETURN TO COLD WAR'

AT201612 Athens EXORMISIS in Greek 20 Jan 80 pp 1, 11 AT

[Statement made by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou at PASOK's New Year party--date not given]

[Text] Speaking at PASOK's New Year party the leader of the majority opposition, Andreas Papandreou, made the following statement: "I am extremely happy to be with you tonight in order to wish PASOK and our country a happy new year. We have entered 1980 in a climate similar to a world tempest which rages near our own area and which portends catalytic developments on a worldwide scale.

"The crisis which rages in the West and generally in capitalism is very deep as we forecast a long time ago. In the past two years it has brought about a return to the cold war conditions that prevailed after the end of World War II. It is certain that despite specific developments, such as installation of new missiles in West Europe, the people's revolution in Iran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; despite these extremely significant developments, it is clear that the United States returned to a cold war climate at least 2 years ago and that it was simply waiting for the expedient moment to once again attempt to enslave West Europe and all countries which belong to the Western coalition in one way or the other, and to open the way for a speedy culmination of armaments and thus, once again, to threaten world peace.

"There is no other explanation for the readiness with which the United States gave its reply to the intervention in Afghanistan. As far back as 2 years ago all reports to Washington from the U.S. ambassador in Kabul warned of these inevitable developments. Carter knew in detail, in the same way that the entire U.S. establishment knew, that Afghanistan had unavoidably been incorporated into the USSR coalition. The military intervention was nothing more than completing the political task which had already been accomplished.

"Thus we enter 1980 in a climate of achieving cold war. Our area is faced with considerable dangers. There is the question of Tito's health. All of us in PASOK and I believe all the Greeks, wish him well. There is the question of relations between Romania and the Warsaw Pact. At the same time, however, beyond the Balkans, beyond the area of the Mediterranean in which we also live, beyond the Cyprus issue, beyond the Turkish threat in the Aegean, which is a direct threat against our country's territorial integrity, there is vast and dangerous conflict over the oil rich Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

"Naturally we must not become victims of propaganda. It is a fact that at this moment there is a well orchestrated propaganda campaign to convince the people that this is not the time for any social, economic or political changes; that these are dangerous moments which require Greece to return totally, finally and irrevocably to the military wing of the alliance. There will also be vast pressures upon the Greek Government to resolve both the Cyprus issue and the Aegean issue under conditions which would mean reducing Greek territory.

"Consequently, we are faced with dangerous developments not only on a worldwide scale but also in our own immediate area. We are particularly faced with the U.S. threat against the very freedoms, the very democratic institutions and the very course laid down by the people's movement in Greece which, despite contrary U.S. desires, leads to the victory of the people and of PASOK.

"PASOK--and this is no more a simple wish but an established truth--has become the main and decisive representative of the people's movement in our country. Through its policy, its positions, its action, it opens up an avenue which leads toward a new Greece after entire decades of lost opportunities for our people. We in PASOK have a huge responsibility to history and the people of Greece to remain faithful fighters.

"It is not sufficient, however, that we are determined and militant. What will satisfy the people's wishes and what justifies the historic moment is that PASOK must win, and through PASOK the people must win. This is why at this very moment we cannot afford the luxury of dealing with petty internal problems. The time has come when we should become true soldiers in the service of a people who have suffered so much in their effort to once again see the sun rising in our skies.

"Our organization must quickly open its gates and embrace our people, the farmers, the workers, the artesans, the wage earners and the youth of our country. The movement is vast. The movement has deep roots among the people and it is we who will be responsible if we are unable to embrace our people and safely lead them toward the victory that they deserve. The year 1980 will be a significant year for PASOK and for Greece. We must warn everyone that either they join our ranks with self-sacrifice and with a militant spirit or else they should get off the band wagon now so that we may not have problems later. I wish a good year for PASOK and the entire country."

GREEK, U.S. TROOPS TO HOLD JOINT LANDING EXERCISES

AT211411 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 AT

[Text] A landing exercise will be held on 22-28 January in the Vatika area of Lakonia by a group of U.S. Marines who will have logistical support. According to a statement by the National Defense Ministry, Greek units will cooperate in order to be trained in battle against modern amphibious units. A number of Greek officer observers from the three branches of the armed forces will view the exercise in order to be briefed on developments in tactics and on the technical application of the means of modern warfare with which Greece has been supplied. Units from other countries will not participate in the exercise.

TURKISH EMBASSY BEING OBSERVED, THREATENED BY ARMENIANS

NC220950 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 21 Jan 80 p 1,10 NC

[Dispatch by Ozdemir Kalpakoioglu]

[Text] Athens--It has been learned that the movements of Turkish diplomats in Athens are being watched by certain persons whose identity has not been ascertained. The Greek police have established that these persons have filmed premises attached to the Turkish Embassy. A competent Greek official, who wishes to remain anonymous, has stated that the unidentified persons are Armenians. Police authorities have stated that a group of policemen unsuccessfully tried to catch them while they were about to film the Turkish Embassy.

The Greek police organization has increased security measures around the Turkish Embassy premises. The Greek official stated that extreme care is being taken to protect the Turkish diplomats. Meanwhile, persons unknown have telephoned Turkish diplomats and said: "We are Armenians; we are going to kill you."

POLICE DETAIN 42 IRANIAN STUDENTS IN EMBASSY TAKEOVER

TA211517 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1510 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 21 Jan (AA)--Security forces have detained 42 Iranian students who sought to occupy the Iranian Embassy in Ankara. A group of Iranian students tried to take over the Iranian Embassy on Tehran Avenue in Ankara today in a bid to secure the release of their comrades who were detained by police in Istanbul last Friday for trying to occupy the Iranian Consulate General. Security forces detained 42 of the students who tried to occupy the embassy.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND ISLAMIC MEETING IN PAKISTAN

TA211650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen will leave for Pakistan on Friday, 25 January, in order to participate in the extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries to be held in Islamabad on 26 January. The situation in Afghanistan as well as regional developments will be discussed in the meeting which is expected to last 3 days.

RPP SENATOR INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

NC211100 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 20 Jan 80 p 5 NC

[Exclusive interview granted to GUNAYDIN by Muhsin Batur, Republican People's Party [RPP] senator and former commander of the Turkish Air Force--date and place not given]

[Text] Ankara (special)--Question: How do you evaluate the Afghanistan developments?

Answer: In reality the Afghan events are not new. For the past 25 years, the Afghan leaders have been pursuing a policy of rapprochement with the Soviet Union--a policy which would enable them to realize their internal political ambitions with the support of the Soviet Union. Taking advantage of both the internal revolutionary struggles of Afghanistan and the situation in Iran following the U.S. Embassy events, the Soviet Union has established its domination over Afghanistan. Now the Russians are facing Pakistan and Baluchistan, which is partly in Iran and partly in Pakistan. They can go down to the warm seas by that route. From a military point of view, I do not believe the Afghan resistance movement stands a chance against the Soviet Union. The Afghans may continue their resistance for a while only because the structure of the land gives them that advantage.

Question: What sort of developments do you expect in the event of Tito's death?

Answer: Marshal Tito's illness during this period of critical events in Iran and Afghanistan is unfortunate. Tito is a factor in the national unity of seven or eight nations in Yugoslavia. Three things may happen in Yugoslavia after Tito's death: The present status quo may be preserved; Yugoslavia may slide into the Eastern bloc; it may distintegrate. Should Yugoslavia fail to preserve its internal unity, it is quite likely that it will slide toward the Eastern bloc. If this happens, Turkey's position will be critical. It will be exposed to two converging forces.

Question: What must Turkey do under such circumstances in the Middle East?

Answer: The United States is making efforts to create a new alliance with the participation of Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The United Stated wishes to protect its oil interests and become stronger in the Mediterranean. I believe that Turkey should not participate in such an alliance. It will suffice for Turkey to be in NATO. It would be a blunder to be on the side of those who undertake to be the vanguard of the United States within the Arab world. We must not take sides in the internal skirmishes of the Arabs. It should be added that the main policies of the two great powers lead to violation of the rules of international law when their interests demand it. According to them, they can block the way to the settlement of problems that concern the small countries. In these days, with extremely important events taking place in our area, Turkey must resolve its internal problems as quickly as possible and turn its attention to developing into a strong state. This will be possible only when the political parties stop struggling against each other in an excessive and offensive manner. They must adopt a more conciliatory attitude. The Turkish nation immediately unites when exposed to a direct military attack. However, if we are weak, we may be confronted with heavy political demands, most probably first from the Soviet Union and then from the United States.

Question: What do you foresee with respect to the development of events in Iran?

Answer: The militant action taken in Iran against the U.S. Embassy runs counter both to humanity and international law. In return, the United States seems to be preparing for economic sanctions against Iran as well as for a subsequent military intervention in that country by concentrating its warships and submarines, equipped with nuclear weapons, in the Persian Gulf. The United States seems to have enlisted the support of the United Nations and NATO regarding sanctions. A probable U.S. intervention in Iran would involve the use of the air force on a broad scale and that would lead to genocide and devastation. It is difficult for the United States to invade Iran using ground forces as it has no common borders with Iran. The Soviet Union is in a more advantageous position in this respect. However, no matter which side attacks, Iran will be divided between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Question: What attitude would the Turkish Armed Forces take in the face of such developments?

Answer: The Turkish Armed Forces are confronted with two problems: The first is that the economic difficulties of our country reflect on them and the second is that they must deploy their strength on a broad scale to maintain law and order. Turkey must relieve its armed forces of their duties in internal security. For instance, today the 1st Army Corps is spending huge sums of money and exerting great efforts in maintaining law and order in Istanbul. I do not think martial law can be lifted in the near future. On the other hand, we should not attach much importance to the measures package, which parliament is expected to endorse. The socioeconomic problems, which are the root of terrorism, can be eliminated only through long term efforts. The only thing that can be done now on a short term basis is to create a strong and impartial intelligance service, capable of countering incidents and militant actions and of rendering them ineffective.

AYDINLIK REPORTS CIVIL DEFENSE SURVEY BEING MADE

NC221000 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 21 Jan 80 p 1, 7 NC

[Text] Ankara (speical)--Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the grave condtion of Marshal Tito's health, Turkey has begun to review its preparations for a problem war.

All organizations concerned with civil defense have been instructed to review the work done so far. They have also been instructed to complete "plans for war preparations." Consequently, the civil defense organizations are making a survey of the work to be carried out at the institutions which they would protect in the event of a war. It is reported that a commission, composed of high-ranking representatives from various ministries and organizations has been set up to coordinate the work.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE TRT POLITICAL NEWS

TA171722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA

[Text] TRT [Turkish Radio and TV Administration] Director General Dogan Kasaroglu has said that in a bid to avoid daily polemics, TRT reports concerning the views of the political parties will be examined by a consultative committee comprising representatives of all political parties. In a news conference held in Istanbul today Kasaroglu said that this would represent a new trend in the TRT's relations with the political parties. Kasaroglu said that the consultative committee composed of representatives of political parties having seats at the parliament will meet every 15 days. Objections by party representatives will be dealt with during these meetings. He recalled that the TRT dealt with political news items in a completely impartial way and that it would continue to do so.

Recalling that article 26 of the Constitution asked for legislation providing for the impartial, democratic and just expression of the views of the political parties on the radio and television Kasaroglu said: Although the TRT was established 15 years ago, such a law has still not been passed. This causes occasional friction between the TRT and the political parties. The leaders of parties with whom I discussed this issue have promised to exert efforts to enact such a law. Such legislation will permit the TRT--as in other Western countries--to prepare special programs for political parties thus alleviating the burden of the newscasts which carry news concerning the views of political parties.

Noting that the TRT was facing economic difficulties, the TRT director asked that the annual radio and television subscription rates be increased.

NAP DEPUTY ACCUSES RPP YOUTHS OF SUPPORTING COMMUNISTS

TA211647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Deputy General Secretary Yasar Okuyan has accused the RPP [Republican People's Party] spokesman of attacking his party under the guise of criticizing the government. In a written statement released in Ankara today, Okuyan said that as a result of a statement by an RPP deputy general secretary claiming that the NAP was a source of terror, attacks were being launched against the party's offices and members. Okuyan continued: Is the NAP a source of terror or a target of terror? The best answer to this question can be seen in the action of the 14 RPP youth organization members in Istanbul who have agreed to the call for unity of action made by the clandestine Turkish Communist Party. Okuyan added that instead of seeking to criticize others, the RPP spokesman would do well to account to the public for the actions of their youth organization members.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT--An agreement was signed with Kuwait today whereby the Kuwaiti Arab Economic Development Bank will extend an $11 million loan to Turkey to finance the Istanbul drinking water project. The agreement was signed in Kuwait by the chief adviser of the Turkish Finance Ministry Treasury Directorate, Bulent Payaslioglu, and by the Kuwaiti finance minister, 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EC PARLIAMENT SEEKS AFGHANISTAN SANCTIONS, ASKS IOC TO RECONSIDER MOSCOW

LD221003 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "European Parliament: Condemnation in Disorder and Confusion"]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg--A tough resolution on Afghanistan was finally approved, on Wednesday, 16 January, by the center-right majority of the European Parliament. This text, presented jointly by Christian Democrats, British Conservatives and Liberals, condemns the USSR's "brutal" intervention and asks the European Comission and member states to apply economic sanctions and "to act in harmony with all governments" in condemning this aggression. The International Olympic Committee and national sports federations are also asked to reconsider their participation in the Moscow Summer Olympics.

The socialist group and the PCI voted against it. The PCF and European Democrats for Progress group (including the Rally for the Republic) did not vote. M. Ansart explained on behalf of the PCF that his group, opposed in any case to the proposed resolutions (since they all condemn the USSR), wanted to show its opposition to the assembly's abuse of power. The European Democrats for Progress, who presented their own resolution, withdrew it and left the session in protest at the chaotic atmosphere in which the vote took place. Italian Radical leader Panella, whose interventions, in truth, did not help the president's task, left the floor in order not to be associated with a "mock vote."

Another resolution put forward by the socialists and drafted with PCI help was rejected by the Parliament. The PCI, in keeping with its commitments, voted in favor. This resolution condemned the USSR but stressed the need to preserve detente. The consensus within the European left, emphasizing the PCF's isolation, gives obvious satisfaction to the French Socialists.

The PCI did not withdraw the resolution it had proposed before its arrangement with the socialists. The parliament rejected it, with the socialists abstaining.

NATO

LUNS URGES INCREASED MILITARY, ECONOMIC AID TO TURKEY

TA212035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jan 80 TA

[Text] NATO Secretary General Jospeh Luns has said that military and economic aid to Turkey must be increased following the developments in the region, including the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Luns was speaking at the NATO Council meeting held in Brussels today. The United States' appeal to boycott the Moscow Olympics and the developments in the region following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan were discussed at the special meeting held at the level of permanent representatives this afternoon. The issue of increasing military and economic aid to Turkey was emphasized. Following the NATO Secretary General's speech urging increased military and economic aid to Turkey, various other representatives also expressed their views on the issue.

The chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Gen Herman Zeiner Gundersen, and the U.S., FRG and U.K. representatives said that they agreed with Luns' views on the issue of Turkey. These representatives also urged speeding up the work necessary to extend military and economic aid to Turkey.

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Western Europe

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GENERAL COMMENTS ON MILITARY PREPAREDNESS; REACTIONS GIVEN

AU221348 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 22 January 1980 carries on page 2 a 300-word report on a Georg Possanner interview with General Wilhelm Kuntner, commander of the Austrian National Defense Academy, stressing that the general "regards it as wrong for Austria to 'contribute to the psychological escalation' by conspicuously raising its defense preparedness at the present time." According to the paper, Kuntner said in this context: "Otherwise, it would be said that we, too, believe that the Russians are coming. There can be no question of any troop concentrations in southern Hungary or Bulgaria." He added that there were not enough troops deployed for an invasion of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia's military measures merely indicated that it either feels threatened or wants to make clear that it will defend itself.

"An increase of Austrian defense preparedness--intensified guarding of the borders or partial mobilization--is a political decision. Such measures would become necessary should there be massive troops reinforcements in the neighborhood of Yugoslavia, Kuntner said." He adds: "'If in Hungary another 15 or 20 divisions were added to the 6 divisions now stationed there, then we, too, would have to take such measures.' But this would take time and certainly could not pass unnoticed. At any rate, an attack on Yugoslavia is not possible without preparations," he is reported as saying.

Vienna KURIER in German on 20 January carries on page 5 a 1,500-word interview with Kuntner. According to the paper, the general said that to him a Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia was no longer as inconceivable from a military point of view as it would have been 10 years ago, since the balance of weapons systems effective in Europe has changed in favor of the USSR. However, he felt that Austria had "a certain chance" of being kept out of a potential East-West conflict since, from an overall strategic viewpoint, "neither for the East nor for the West is it absolutely necessary to seize the territory of neutral Austria."

According to the paper, Kuntner declared that the question of missile weapons for the Austrian Army--he called them "self-propelled and guided defensive combat weapon systems" arguing that even the Soviets nowadays have a completely different idea of "missiles"--actually "constitutes no problem at all." Asked whether he would "not ask, but just go ahead and buy them," Kuntner declared: "Yes, we don't need any special interpretation of our own of the state treaty. It would be the worst thing we could do to seek that. Rather, we can adopt the position that others in a similar position--such as the Finns--do possess those arms systems."

KURIER on 22 January on page two carries a commentary by Fritz Pesata, entitled "General, You Are Wrong." He argues that the question of missile weapons is not only a military question but also a highly political one, and therefore should not be publicly discussed by military figures but only by political ones. Secondly, he continues, the text of the state treaty ban on such weapons is so unequivocal that any attempt to reinterpret it is bound to be futile. It follows that missile weapons for the Austrian Army can be obtained only through appropriate negotiations with the state treaty powers--and for that "there are more suitable times than the present, as well as more competent persons, General," the commentator says.

CSU CHAIRMAN STRAUSS SPEAKS IN BUNDESTAG DEBATE 17 JAN

Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1300 GMT 17 Jan 80 DW

[Speech by Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman, Bavarian minister-president and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, in the 17 January Bundestag debate on the international situation following the USSR intervention in Afghanistan--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: May I be allowed from the very outset to note that I was informed about the absence of the chancellor this afternoon due to his suffering from the flu, and that he thus cannot participate in the continuing debate. I say this expressly because I would have criticized the absence of the chancellor if it had been for another reason. In this particular case, however, I recognize the reasons, of course. [applause]

But if I view the contents of the government statement of this morning, the contents of the government statement on which I must base my explanations, I arrive at the conclusion--and I do not mean this to convey any sarcasm but at best some ironical polemics--that as far as the government statement is concerned the debate might as well have not taken place at all. [applause] There was no reason whatsoever to hear this government statement. We could have waited with any large-scale foreign policy debate until the chancellor was able to watch the debate again.

Colleague Helmut Kohl, in his final remarks, drew the attention of the chancellor to the seriousness of the situation and to the burdens, and perhaps sacrifices, that we will be facing. He said in this context: you have neither the courage nor the followers to announce and enforce that in public. I must say, unfortunately, that the chancellor also lacks a sense of reality, for what he has said today is nothing but the endless sequence of platitudes which have been advanced in sacred form and sometimes with a smart, heroic pose but which have very very little to do with the issue with which we are dealing here today. [applause]

I have another remark to make. If requirements, burdens and sacrifices are to confront us, this Federal Government will definitely not be capable of fulfilling these tasks without the opposition in the Bundestag and without the political cooperation of the CDU/CSU-supported laender governments. We not only do not want to give the Federal Government any trouble in fulfilling these tasks--this applies to nuclear energy, the implementation of the NATO decision--we also wish expressly to declare our readiness for cooperation and for the assumption of a responsibility which is not always popular. I have done that several times before from this rostrum, in my capacity as Bundestag deputy and as the minister-president of a great land of the Federal Republic; but it would be desirable, by the same token, for the chancellor to invite the chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Faction and the joint candidate of the two union parties for a dialog, particularly because we are in an election year, in order to discuss the tasks, burdens and sacrifices ahead and to debate openly, also in our controversial positions, the political mode of behavior connected therewith. [applause]

If what matters is the fulfillment of great national responsibilities having international import, it is not only the government but also the opposition that must bear its share of the burden and which, I may add, also wants to and will bear it. [applause]

I am making this offer in the awareness of the cohesion of the CDU/CSU in the assessment of the world situation, in the judgment of the risks and dangers looming ahead for us, and in the careful assessment of the potential tasks and burdens. I am making it--and this is not a political polemic--because the differences and deviations, meaning the dissension, about the assessment of the essence and objectives of Soviet policy extend far into the rank and file of the SPD and perhaps also partially of the FDP.

What I consider a true political blunder, a genuine, serious political mistake is the representation of the world situation as a consequence of our detente policy, a representation of the world situation which has largely led to the destruction of the awareness of the problems. [applause] If we, Mr Foreign Minister, are sitting in one boat--and you say we are sitting on the edge of it, which is true--only when the boat keels over is the one sitting in the middle not better off, possibly worse. If we are in such a position on the edge of the boat, then the knowledge of the dangers, the awareness of the challenges, the knowledge of the risks in a merciless analysis free of self-deceit is more important for the one sitting on the edge than for the one who is still sitting far away from the hotbed of danger. [applause]

We must view tension and detente as a natural historical development which, however, in view of European geography and in view of the peculiarities of the powers involved gains a special quality here. Tensions between great powers have always existed. Especially when I heard about the Russian invasion of Afghanistan I, like many others surely, remembered that as early as in the 19th century tension occurred between the great power Russia and the world power England in the Central Asian region, a tension in which the geographic position of the Khyber Pass and its military control played a decisive role for the conditions then prevalent. This is not new.

Ladies and gentlemen, all this, thank God, is past history. The only question of tensions today is not a clash of interests here and there between us and France or in the question of the EC financing between us and Great Britain. These are normal political routine developments. There is a true problem of tension and thus also of the necessity of detente, and that is the relationship between the democratic sphere of power and the communist sphere of power, the relationship of these two power groups with each other; and the peculiarities of these groups constitute the character of the tension. This is why this question must be judged from the viewpoint of power policy as well as philosophically and morally.

On several occasions I have spoken out at this rostrum with genuine conviction against this neutrality of value with which the power system of communism and the governmental and social system of the world of democratic states is being treated as morally equal. We cannot derive great claims from that; yet for our own moral key, for our own moral and philosophical orientation we should not lose sight of the maxim that we must risk tensions now and then if we advocate freedom [applause], if and when we advocate the freedom and the rights of man in all of Germany, also in the other part of Germany, the freedom and the rights of the nations and the people in the East and southeast European regions.

During the noon recess some interesting bits of news came up, there was a DPA report from Tokyo that five Soviet warships, including a missile-carrying cruiser of the Kara class, were seen in the Sea of Japan on Thursday. According to information released by the Japanese Defense Ministry, the small flotilla was presumably en route to the Indian Ocean to reinforce the presence of the Soviet Navy there.

This is also the consequence of a fact to which the (?Italian) prime minister has drawn my attention: namely, that the Soviet Pacific Fleet today no longer needs to operate from Vladivostok, but can now have its starting point 4,500 kilometers further south, following the restoration of the former U.S. naval bases in Vietnam and their conversion to meet the requirements of the Soviet Navy. Thus it has a range into the hotbed of crisis of world politics which will yet give us a lot of trouble. I am neither a genius nor a prophet, but it will give us a lot of trouble, of that I am firmly convinced. I have no reason to change this prognosis, just as I had no need to amend any of my earlier prognoses of this nature.

I have heard that peace has become more secure: I do not say this ironically. Some 10 years ago it was at best one out of a hundred who was afraid of war. In the mid-seventies it was few more. Just before Christmas, prior to the invasion of Afghanistan, a public opinion poll showed that every fifth person is afraid of war, and following the events in Afghanistan, every third. So one cannot but wonder what is wrong with this form and concept of detente policy. There must be something wrong. [applause] What matters is not pigheadness. It is not the one drawing attention to the facts who creates the dangers. The dangers come from the facts and tendencies, not from those who recognize them properly and truthfully tell the public about them. That should not be turned upside down. [applause]

If the policy of the Soviet Union had taken a different course, and we know what we mean by a different course--without Hungary, without Prague, if all that had already been forgotten, and now without Afghanistan--then we, the opposition, could roam the country like cheap traveling salesmen and be called fools if we talked of the dangerous character of Soviet policy just to have our way by being politically bullheaded. The thing is, the facts prove us right. We have not created the facts, say, by means of political speeches.

One can judge properly the armament of a great power like the Soviet Union only if one views three criteria at the same time: One of them is the potential. The potential has grown during the past several years at breathtaking speed. The invasion of Afghanistan also showed that the technical mishaps that occurred in August 1968 have been nearly completely ironed out, international military experts say. The composition of the potential has changed. All components, the ground, air and naval forces, have mediun-range and intercontinental missiles; they have undergone a gigantic quantiative and qualitative reinforcement. Yet the offensive components of the ground, air and naval forces have been stepped up much more strongly than the defense components.

I do realize the difficulty of drawing a plausible, tangible difference between offensive and defensive arms. However, the capability of transporting large components over great distances, far beyond the requirements of the Soviet Union, has increased dramatically in the course of the past few years. The Americans have granted the Soviets strategic parity, meaning thereby nuclear parity. The Soviets understood this to mean something different, namely the same worldwide presence of the Soviets on all five continents, if possible, just as the United States had it temporarily shortly after World War II. This Soviet potential is serving the building of this worldwide presence. This Soviet potential allows all military options; it allows an invasion of Afghanistan with perhaps five divisions and corresponding logistical troops; it allows even the smallest actions; it also allows subversive actions, and it would also allow, albeit under unimaginable horror and destruction, the great conflict between the two powers.

I will now proceed to the next group, which is the intentions of the Soviet leadership. I do not contend, nor have I ever contended, nor will I do so in the future, hoping that I will be right at least in this respect, that the intentions of the Soviet leadership are tantamount to unleashing World War III. This is why I advocated the view in previous debates in this house that peace in Europe, despite Berlin and despite the wall and the great military potentials across the border, after World War II, was never seriously jeopardized. [paragraph continues]

Surely there were some aggravations over Berlin sometimes, or in connection with the Cuban crisis. Surely we would also have been affected by it. Yet only a fool could take into consideration here the Verdun strategy of Falkenhain at the time, namely creating a mill of blood and bones, harming the adversary under a frontal attack while suffering immense losses in the process.

I admit one other thing regarding Soviet leadership: They are not military adventurers who, like Hitler, in a mixture of madness and crime know only brutal force and want to score successes on the battlefield.

I will proceed to the third category. This involves the long-term strategic trends. In these long-term strategic trends, the combination of grand Russian imperialism and world revolutionary objectives of the Kremlin, this seamless combination, is quite obvious. What must be added to these three principles, these three guidelines, is the clamp function of the pressure to keep their own sphere of power together over the GDR, the Poles, the Czechs, the Hungarians, which I would not want to call of equal rank here, however. The potential allows everything. The intention is to avoid World War III, and the long-term strategic objective is a combination of grand Russian imperialism, also dating back to the tsarist bra, with a world revolutionary goal. The Soviet actions from about mid-1970 on must be viewed with this analysis.

We have been seeing this trend toward a worldwide grasp since the mid-seventies, toward a worldwide operational cabapility. I said here once what nobody will argue today, namely, that a gigantic military depot exists in Libya, which is not provided for purposes of the Libyan or Algerian troops but for equipping units flown in as personnel, as it were. I do not claim that the Soviet Union will do that; yet it is creating for itself all preconditions for establishing for itself in the crisis belt from the north of Afghanistan to the south of Africa--where East-West and North-South are seamlessly joined--a starting position which then is to allow it to exercise control over this area also in the event of a larger military operation.

Ladies and gentlemen, please believe that I do not have any intention of defaming or abusing the leadership of the Soviet Union nor declaring them war criminals. These are categories which we had after World War II with the trials and all. What matters to me is only to ask myself whether I am right in this analysis of Soviet policy; whether I am right in this analysis of the definition of the objective of the Soviet potential, its further development and its further enhancement. Or do I need to correct my view? This is the only attitude commensurate with the responsibility of a politician.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, who knows what the next 8 days will bring, or the next 4 weeks? But if the hostages are not released, and I need not repeat our judgment on that as all of us have the same judgment, then the Americans will be forced to impose at least serious measures of an unbloody nature, for instance, blockade measures, lest this world power bring humilation upon itself even beyond the degree of self-humilation. If this happens, a period of extreme tension, extreme insecurity, will begin, and economic consequences may ensue which we cannot imagine at this time.

It is a fact that the crisis belt from the north of Afghanistan to the south of Africa forms an uninterrupted strategic whole. We are discussing Afghanistan today, the consequences of Afghanistan. Some 11 years ago we discussed Czechoslovakia and the consequences of the action. When will we be talking about the Arab peninsula? When will we hear again that developments there are being viewed with concern? Whom does the military deployment in South Yemen serve?

Let me say here plainly, ladies and gentlemen: The world keeps silent about the Africa corps of Mr Honecker. East German communist soldiers of the communist NVA National People's Army] are present in Angola with a specific mission. I do not have enough time to describe all this in detail. They are in Ethiopia, they are in Mozambique, they are surely in South Yemen. In addition, there are Soviet Russians and Cubans. What is the purpose of the military deployment in South Yemen? [paragraph continues]

The president of North Yemen has already made an approach because he is truly afraid; he is afraid, which is why he did not wait for the U.S. arms deliveries but has ordered Soviet arms now, believing that he might thus better hold his own since the Americans surely do not want to overthrow him. So what is the target? The target is to replace the feudal-monarchic regimes on the Arab peninsula with social-revolutionary regimes. This is the objective of that policy. The foreign minister and those who constantly deal with the diplomats of these states know what concern prevails there with respect to the future of Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Let me say in this context a word about the geographic responsibility of NATO. It is necessary to differentiate between the geography of its member states and the security interests which have also been stipulated in the treaty. The concept of the northern Tropic of Cancer including the airplanes and ships located north of this--I believe the 22D--latitude plays a great role. One should be allowed, for God's sake, to say that the defination of security chosen in 1949 is no longer in keeping with the present military conditions. [applause]

At the CDU/CSU security policy congress I refrained from saying that German units, units of the Federal Republic, be stationed somewhere in these regions. Yet the world would cry out in outrage if only one single unit of the Federal Border Police were put into action somewhere for the protection of German citizens. But it acknowledges the Africa corps of Honecker with calm and as a foregone conclusion, just as one might say: Well, a predatory animal must have its meat, it is part of its nature. This constant intervention policy in Africa--Angola, Mozambique, the key point Ethiopia; the center of the Soviet General Staff for Africa is located in Addis Ababa and a number of Soviet generals and marshals, and also an East German, a GDR, general is among this elite, are there, doing what, development aid, welfare promotion, deepening of friendship among peoples?--this policy constitutes a piece of classical, naked power which is adorned with ideology and revolutionary trappings. [applause]

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, if we regard this belt of crisis from the north of Afghanistan to the south of Africa as an entity, and that is what it is, we see the following: The Soviet fleet transferred 4,500 kilometers southward to extend its radius of operations into the Indian Ocean and to the Horn of Africa without any difficulty; Soviet troops stationed 500 kilometers north of the Indian Ocean as a result of the occupation of Afghanistan; armament in South Yemen with the support of Cubans, East Germans, and Russians; the development in Ethopia, the events in Mozambique and in Angola. Are these coincidences, one saying I will operate here for a change and the other saying I will go to another country instead?

No, all these are components of a grandiosely devised global power strategy--and if one were able to talk free of morality this should be said with great recognition--in the face of which the United States at best develops a shortwinded, hectic counter strategy from one presidential election to the next; that is, when the consequences of one election have been overcome and the shadow of the next election has not become too strong. What I am saying here is not just my opinion, it is also that of Mr Kissinger, who expressed it on various occasions with partially even more drastic formulations.

What is the objective of this strategy anyway? After all, this strategy also burdens the Soviet Union. The last grain harvest was miserable. The economic conditions are anything but brilliant. We know that the maintenance and continuous modernization of large military machineries constitutes an immense burden to the national economy. Mr Genscher gave some figures here today. In this connection the personnel costs are lower in both percentages and absolutely than they are in the Western armies with their entirely different position of the soldier as a citizen in uniform and his pay.

This is a pressing burden on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union spends an unreasonably high portion of its gross national product for this armament, continuous modernization and the reinforcement of the offensive components. I always ask myself why they are doing it. Are they so foolish as to overlook the harm? Must we help them comprehend this? The whole thing--and we should never overlook or forget this in the case of communist regimes--is that the political goals have priority over economic considerations. [applause] They figure that the world will return to business as usual after Afghanistan just as quickly as it did in 1968-69. I am not saying this out of malice of party polemics. Was it not you, Mr Brandt, and was it not the fanatics of stepped-up ostpolitik who veritably promoted, likewise in a stepped-up manner, the moral rehabilitation of the Soviet Union after the invasion of Prague? [applause, commotion]

Do not tell us now, treaty is treaty. My view is that pacta sunt servanda. I shall never be induced to go beyond what the Federal Constitutional Court has established in the way of limits, nor will I ever be induced to recognize the partition of Germany into two nations as the logical consequence of these treaties. The treaties are bad, yet they are valid, and we have to live with this fact. This is still no reason to jusiify them or their architects post facto.

The Soviet Union is taking this great economic sacrifice upon itself. The form of government there makes it possible to demand more of the people than would be possible in a democracy. But why? Because with the reach for the Middle East and with the reach toward the oil reserves of the Middle East and toward the raw material resources of Africa, Europe could be made politically complaisant, meaning it could be blackmailed, without one shot being fired.

Are we really aware of how prone to blackmail we are? Our political-social systems are vulnerable, dependent, prone to blackmail for energy and raw materials. A slight loss of more oil deliveries, a slightly greater scarcity of the five and the other thirteen raw materials which are indispensable to a modern industry would create immense unemployment in our country which would simply make it impossible to maintain the network of social security in its present effectiveness.

This is the state of affairs which the Soviet Union wants to bring about, namely to destabilize our political and social systems, so anyone having his hand on oil and raw materials is the master of Europe, even without medium-range missiles. So why the medium-range missiles?

We have heard sufficient military reasons, and these reasons are conclusive, too. There is perhaps one reason. I have not as yet read it, but this is my opinion, namely that this deployment of the medium-range missiles with their offensive character is naturally also to intimidate the Europeans to prevent them from protecting jointly with the Americans their vital lines, their vital communications lines in the Middle East and Africa. This, too, is a mission of these medium-range missiles, not the destruction of Europe but the paralysis and intimidation of Europe. [applause]

Mr Foreign Minister, as far as the military defense of Western interests is concerned I must agree with you in one point, whereas I have to disagree with you in another. I agree with you that it is not up to the Federal Republic of Germany to stand in the foremost frontline here, for reasons I stated at the security policy congress of the CDU/CSU, for reasons that have simply developed from our past, and so forth. Yet in one point I fail to share your view, namely owing to my many talks with Arab and African state presidents. We must give these people the guarantee that they will not be left alone by us in the hour of subversion, in the hour of the artifically unleashed civil wars, in the hour of the call for help from the friends--you know what I mean by that. [applause]

The impression must be prevented from spreading that anyone being allied with or being inclined toward the West is lost, is threatened by defeat, ruin and death; but that whoever is allied with the Soviet Union will enjoy victory, survival, power and all earthly riches connected with this power. This, after all, is the problem the West must cope with now for a change. [applause]

I am aware that we find ourselves in an ambiguous position here. Our foreign friends keep asking us: What are you in the Federal Republic doing anyway? And we cannot say: For us the original situation is not the same as it is for other European countries or even for the United States. More consideration is imposed on us--and I am not trying to agitate with this speech. We must enter into a different sort of division of labor. We must make the necessary and required sacrifices for filling the military gaps that might occur in Europe if and when the Americans and other European countries safeguard our far flung and long, vital routes and lines, no matter how difficult this may be for us. I am expressing myself as carefully and as generally as I can here.

Yet for this very reason the 50 percent solution must not be introduced in a contractual manner under MBFR. The insiders know what is meant by that. [applause] If the military presence of European countries in the Middle East or in Africa becomes necessary, not for the purpose of colonialist expeditions but for the purpose of protecting our friends, then no gap in Europe's defense must ensue. Therefore we cannot agree with a provision that the armed force of one participating state must not put up more than 50 percent of the troops operating in that area, because this would make us the captives of our own illusions and euphoric ideas again.

I do not think that I differ with the foreign minister in this particular point, if I have understood him correctly. It is a different question, though, whether this is so unanimous in the Federal Government.

The Federal Government and we, who have expressly welcomed the decision of the arms gap closure and deemed it inevitable, did not approve of this decision just because the Berlin SPD congress so wanted or because some colleagues in this house vehemently demanded it. The Federal Government has approved this decision because it did not see any other option, and they had to approve of this decision knowing that this would lead to the most serious confidence crisis between West and East and to a collapse of the detente euphoria and illusion.

With its approval of the NATO decision, for which we praise and not chide it, the Federal Government has dealt a terrible blow to detente in Europe we have come to know it. And what Mr Zamyatin said today again is nothing but this: Either you revoke this decision or we will not negotiate on arms control and disarmament. Whether this is the Soviet Union's last word is a different question with which I do not intend to deal just now. What I do want to discuss, however, is the problem of the divisibility or indivisibility of detente.

From this rostrum--and I checked this in the past few days--I leveled serious accusations at the chancellor in a number of speeches, even to being blind to history, when he spoke of the divisibility of detente. Naturally, the degree of tension is different because a military action along the border from Luebeck to Passau would immediately evoke the greatest risks with an automatic escalation meachanism which nobody can keep under control. This is why peace here has always been relatively secure, to the extent it can be secure at all in this world and in view of the partition of this world. Elsewhere, however, things are different. Elsewhere military actions or the support of military actions have been possible without any serious risk to the Soviet Union. What now matters, and nothing else, is to make it clear to the Soviets through countermeasures that they must withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and that they must not dare take any other action in the world, as otherwise detente policy will really collapse for good. [few words indistinct] [applause]

The Soviet party paper PRAVDA has asked the Federal Republic to continue detente policy as this benefits the Federal Republic as well as the rest of Europe. It writes, the DPA report reads verbatim: The unpredictability of the present policy of Washington makes this policy particularly dangerous for Europe. In the Federal Republic the governing coalition is linking its chance in the forthcoming Bundestag elections with the detente policy in Europe, whichhas lasted for 10 years now.

This clearly shows the point where interests meet, emphasizing the difference in interests between the United States and Europe, which is gradually coming into existence, but which basically does not exist, attributing to the United States an adventurous, criminal policy of readiness to take military risks and of veritably sacrilegious military carelessness so as to tell the Europeans: However, you may continue enjoying the fruit of this detente policy provided you repudiate this criminal activity of the Americans. This, after all, is the message of this PRAVDA article, and this is something which must be said concerning the concept of Soviet interpretation of detente policy. If we Europeans abide by our commitments in solidarity, shoulder to shoulder with the Americans, the other side time and again will accuse us of disturbing and destroying detente policy. At least there should be the power to realize this here, because it cannot be that just one partner defines and dictates detente. We, too, must have a say as to what detente means in our view. Detente means more rights and liberties for the people in the other part of Germany and Europe. Detente also means abolition of the order to shoot. Detente means normalizing along the lines of the recognition of the basic democratic rights of a citizen and his freedom of decision.

But as soon as you say this you are denounced by this propaganda machine immediately as a cold warrior, as agitator, as an enemy of detente and as an enemy of peace. The detente partner, however, dictatorically imposes on us what we may and may not do. Detente ceases to exist, ladies and gentlemen, when the military balance no longer exists. Detente must never contribute toward the neutralization or even mitigation of the will for defense.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH VANCE

LD221002 Hamburg DPA in German 0410 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Washington--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Europeans should not cherish the illusion that they can keep out of the Afghanistan conflict. Following his consultations with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington, Genscher called again on Monday evening for the formulation of an overall policy with which the West should oppose further Soviet expansionist moves.

In a talk with German journalists, Genscher said that the Americans accept the idea of a division of labor among the allies, adding that details ought to be formulated in the relevant bodies of the Western alliance. Genscher sees the German role here as being mainly in Europe and the Third World. He said that one active contribution by Bonn is a stepping-up of aid to Turkey under German leadership in order to buttress this cornerstone of the Western alliance politically and economically.

Genscher is also thinking in terms of closer cooperation with the Arab states along the lines of the agreements between the European Community and the ASEAN states, which intend to sign a cooperation treaty soon. Genscher considers it particularly important that the West draw closer to the Third World. He said that the developing countries are just as affected by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as Europe and America. This closer cooperation ought to be set in motion without preconditions.

According to Genscher, these ideas fell on fertile soil in Washington. Carter's administration largely shared these views. But Genscher made no bones about the fact that the United States expects real efforts from its allies. It is also important to make it clear to Moscow that Europe and America consider their interests equally affected. "We are in the same boat," Genscher said. Soviet efforts to undermine Western solidarity must be resolutely opposed.

Following the talk with Vance, Genscher called for a continuation of the policy of detente in Europe; the West's relevant proposals are still on the table. Genscher obviously does not consider further sanctions against Iran a topical issue since Iran's territorial integrity is now threatened by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He said that regarding the hostages there are certain developments that have to be awaited. He also gained the impression in his talk with Vance that the United States would welcome fresh movement in the Middle East dialog. The differences between Egypt and the moderate Arab states have to be overcome. Genscher described the atmosphere in the talk with Vance as "very friendly." The United States understood that Bonn considers the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan a challenge just as much to Europe as to the United States.

Support for U.S. Policies

LD221816 Hamburg DPA in German 1703 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Washington--The United States Government is prepared to take up the German proposals for a Western overall strategy to oppose further Soviet expansionist moves. This is how Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher summarized the substantial results of his 2-day talks with the United States Government. He forecast a busy week ahead filled with diplomatic activity in this direction.

The talks were marked by "extraordinary friendship," Genscher said at his press conference. He also said that the United States was very grateful for the support of its viewpoint on the crisis areas of Iran and Afghanistan by the Europeans and the Germans.

The two sides clearly stated that the matter must not stop at protests against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The challenge must be met with a long-term policy. The German proposals envisage a division of labor between the Western allies in which the focus of the German role would be placed on Europe and on aid for Turkey.

The stabilization of Pakistan was mainly a matter for the Americans and perhaps also the British, but other states, such as the Federal Republic, could be included with a view to economic support. A cooperation agreement with the Gulf states is also being considered.

Genscher said that during the past few months the Soviets had twice misread the situation: They had incorrectly calculated the reaction to the Afghan invasion, and had not taken seriously enough the Europeans' efforts to modernize their defense. Now it is necessary to prevent the Kremlin from misreading the unity between the United States and its allies; otherwise, valuable time for fresh points of contact would be lost.

According to Genscher, the Americans agreed that the Western initiatives in the sphere of arms control must be pursued further, that is, in talks on medium-range weapons, the Vienna disarmament talks and the coming CSCE conference in Madrid.

According to Genscher, Carter did not ask the Federal Republic to join in a boycott of the Olympics. A decision on participation in the Olympics will be taken by the EEC in Brussels. Genscher added that the arrest of the Soviet civil rights activist Andrey Sakharov will have a negative influence on the Moscow games.

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL HOLDS TALKS WITH NATO'S ROGERS

LD211652 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Mons, Belgium--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel arrived today for talks with NATO Commander U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers in NATO headquarters near Mons. The minister, who is accompanied by State Secretary Karl Schnell, was welcomed at the airport by NATO Deputy Commander German Gen Gert Schmueckle, who will take part in the talks with Rogers.

The conference, which is to last several hours, will center on the development of the international situation and questions of the modernization of the German Bundeswehr and the new structure of the army. Apel intends flying back to Bonn the same day.

Apel, Gen Heinz Interviewed

DW221302 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 21 Jan 80 DW

[Martin Schulze interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel and Deputy Bundeswehr Inspector General Heinz in Brussels--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Now that you have talked with General Rogers; Mr Minister, tell me: Did the West know anything, and if so how much, about the preparations for the invasion of Afghanistan?

[Apel] The West did know. The West received information relatively late in December, yet this information was not sufficient to foresee an invasion of this magnitude. This means that to that extent we were taken by surprise. But now we have the governments under very tight control [as heard] on the whole so that additional surprises are not possible.

[Question] General Heniz, NATO was taken by surprise in the Afghanistan issue, as the minister has just said. The people of Western Europe are afraid. Are there any indications now of a Soviet deployment in the direction of Western Europe? Rumors to that effect do make the rounds.

[Heinz] We are aware of these rumors. We have refuted them, too. From our viewpoint there is no indication whatsoever that something is going on over there which goes beyond the normal level. Whatever is happening can be classified as normal maneuver activities.

[Question] Mr Minister, did NATO fail to draw any conclusions at all, or has some thought been given at least to cutting short the advance warning period.

[Apel] Quite a bit of thought has been given to this subject; it also played a role in our conference today. We will have to reexamine quite a few things. We will have to reexamine, for example, whether the ammunition reserves are adequate everywhere. This will require a continued debate. As for the advance warning period, we have no reason whatsoever to change the advance warning period which we now envisage. Unlike Afghanistan, where they invaded a country in which 4,000 Soviet advisers had been operating and where combat units were present already, these opportunities for the military to stroll in do not exist here. Hence, no anxieties about changing anything in that respect.

STRAUSS SUGGESTS NEW DEFINITION OF NATO MISSION

DW221335 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Report signed FY.: "Strauss Suggests New Definition of NATO's Tasks"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 Jan--In an interview with this newspaper on Friday, CSU Chairman Strauss voiced the expectation that the Federal Government would be prepared to draw "concrete conclusions" from the changed world situation, especially in the event another aggravation occurs, above all in the Middle East. Strauss thereby referred to the meeting scheduled for next Thursday to which Chancellor Schmidt had invited the CSU Chairman [Klast] on Thursday. Reportedly Apel, Genscher, Kohl and Zimmermann will participate in this meeting as well. Asked about his concepts, Strauss referred to his speech to the Bundestag the day before in which he had pointed out that the present delimitation of NATO's sphere of interests has been rendered obsolete by political developments and that a new definition is necessary. As matters stand the protection of the sea routes for raw materials and oil supplies can be handled only by the allies of the Federal Republic. He rejects a mission of the Bundeswehr outside the sphere thus far envisaged. Strauss advocates the view, however, that in this case the Federal Republic must be prepared to relieve the allies in central Europe and that tasks would have to be assigned to the Bundeswehr which have so far been handled by the allies. Strauss hinted that as far as he is concerned neither the size of the Bundeswehr nor the duration of conscription is a taboo subject. "The only taboo subject that exists for me, in this connection, is the maintenance of peace," said Strauss.

The CSU chairman further indicated that he does not rule out the possibility that a further worsening of the situation in the Middle East might confront the Federal Government with the need to consider rationing. Strauss is obviously very worried by the possibility that the Soviet Union might let the present crisis situation jump over from the Middle East to the states bordering on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON OLYMPICS, AFGHANISTAN

NC231238 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan 23 (AFP)--The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan has been judged "unacceptable" by the French Government, but should not call into question the staging of the Olympic games in Moscow, said an official Cabinet statement here today.

A possible boycott or transfer of the scheduled Moscow venue is considered by the French Government to be an inappropriate method of re-establishing a "normal" situation in Afghanistan. The French Government made clear that they will not be joining any initiatives to disrupt the Moscow games for, as the statement explained, France had helped re-draw the modern Olympic rules to re-establish the tradition of the four-yearly Olympiad.

"Under these rules," the statement went on, "only the International Olympic Committee [IOC] has the sole authority to choose the games' venue, and the IOC authorizes the national committees to look after the participation of their own athletes. Therefore, the government has no intention of intervening in any decisions made by the French National Olympic Committee."

Concluding, the statement emphasized: "Despite this decision the French Government judges the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as unacceptable, and considers that they must now commence a normalization of the situation there to conform with the rights of the Afghan people and the requirements of international peace."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ACCEPTS SOVIET INVITATION TO OLYMPICS

LD222322 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Committee for Human Rights--Moscow 1980, which was set up in Paris this morning to boycott the Olympic games, is calling for a demonstration of solidarity with Andrey Sakharov tomorrow evening in front of the USSR Embassy in Paris. The French Olympics and Sports Committee tonight replied officially and favorably to Moscow's invitation for this summer's games.

GISCARD SEEKS 'CLARIFICATIONS' FROM BREZHNEV ON AFGHANISTAN

LD221229 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Jan 80 p 4 LD

["H.K." report: "Giscard Puts Questions to Brezhnev"]

[Text] In a message conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev, Valery Giscard d'Estaing has recently suggested an in-depth exchange of views between Paris and Moscow on the Afghan affair. It is in view of the special relations existing between the two countries and to insure that these relations are not upset by misunderstandings that the president would like to obtain clarifications from the Soviet Union.

Explanations given so far have been unsatisfactory. In particular, the head of state would like the Kremlin leaders to clarify their intentions with respect to Afghanistan. For instance, France would like to be told more clearly under what conditions the Soviet troops will withdraw from the country which they occupied almost a month ago.

In his message, the president recalled the position adopted by France, which has condemned the intervention by Soviet troops. He emphasized that France supports peoples' right to self-determination.

The exchange of views proposed by Valery Giscard d'Estaing should take place between high-level officials. For the time being no possibility of a visit by Jean Francois-Poncet to Moscow has been mentioned. A visit by Andrey Gromyko to Paris is to take place during the first 2 weeks of April. The date of this visit will not be moved forward.

CHABAN-DELMAS TO END MOSCOW VISIT OVER SAKHAROV AFFAIR

LD231035 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The first reaction from a French official [over the arrest of academician Sakharov] is that of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly, who is currently on a visit to Moscow and who has decided to cut short his trip in the belief that the events in Afghanistan were already unacceptable and that the latest treatment of Sakharov is intolerable. On the line from Moscow is Paris Radio's permanent correspondent Gabriel (Merett)

[Begin recording] I can state that Jacques Chaban-Delmas will leave Moscow shortly for Paris. It was certainly a very difficult decision to make because--although I cannot officially confirm this news to you--the letter from Jacques Chaban-Delmas to the Soviet leaders, notably Mr Leonid Brezhnev, has not been yet delivered. However, members of the delegation accompanying the president of the National Assembly have readily explained that it is inconceivable, after the decision made yesterday by the Soviet leaders against Nobel Peace Laureate Andrey Sakharov, that this visit, scheduled long ago, could continue as if nothing has happened. In fact, even before coming to Moscow and while Afghanistan was the main topic throughout the world, Mr Chaban-Delmas said that he would ask the Soviet leaders to take concrete steps in favor of detente. The least that can be said, and yesterday's events confirm this, is that officially such action has been lacking on the part of the Kremlin. Although Mr Chaban-Delmas told the CPSU general secretary that he condemns the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and considers it inadmissile and unacceptable, he did not directly raise the case of Professor Sakharov. But by leaving Moscow he condemns the measures taken against Sakharov. [end recording]

PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN IVRY

LD221112 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] There is news on the progress of work at the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which has been meeting since yesterday in the Ivry area of Paris. Maxime Gremetz, who is in charge of international relations for the PCF, submitted a report in which he denounces a return by France to an Atlantic alinement. This alinement, he says, is practiced not only by the government but also by the Socialist Party of Francois Mitterrand, who is trying to introduce a social-democratic policy. Mr Gremetz thus echoed Georges Marchais' words on television last night. A report by Pierre Juquin is also worth mentioning. He deals with the contesting of the official line which is developing within the Communist Party, but points out that these moves are restricted to a small number of comrades, and is normal in any democratic party.

LABOR MINISTER RETURNS TO DUTY FOLLOWING HEART ATTACK

LD221127 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Jean Matteoli is back at his desk as minister of labor, which he had to leave a few hours after his appointment because of a heart attack. Christian Beullac's interim term ends today. Mr Matteoli will attend the Council of Ministers tomorrow.

L'UNITA CRITICIZES USSR OVER SAKHAROV ARREST

AU230841 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 23 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA today harshly criticized Soviet authorities' decision to confine Nobel Peace Prize winner and Soviet dissident leader Andrei Sakharov to the city of Gorkiy.

In an article in today's issue commenting on reports from the physicist's mother-in-law in Moscow, L'UNITA said that measures of this kind "show first of all the incapacity of resolving in terms of tolerance and free confrontation of the tensions running through Soviet society."

According to the paper, the "minority" nature of the dissident movement and also its "isolation" with respect to the majority of public opinion, "far from legitimizing the harshness of repressive measures, highlights even more the rigidity of a mechanism of political and civil relations which are based on a monolithic vision of society which considers pathological and irretrievable everything which is different.

"Under this profile, this is another depressing confirmation", the paper added.

L'UNITA then speculated on why Sakharov was arrested and confined at this moment when he had voiced very harsh criticisms of Soviet policy and leaders in past years. By way of explanation, the paper said in part: "Things change when the Soviet-American crisis explodes and Soviet leaders, defining American leadership no longer credible, feel themselves surrounded and take steps for maximum internal unity. The situation should make everyone reflect. The winds of the cold war may freeze not only international relations, but on both sides, the mechanisms of temperance and reason."

SOVIET BALLET DANCER REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

LD222202 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Yuriy Valdimirovich Stefanov, the Soviet ballet dancer whose disappearance was reported yesterday to the L'Aquila police by the leader of the Moscow Academic Ballet, which is touring our country, has asked the Italian authorities for political asylum. Vladimirovich has been sent to the refugee camp at Trieste where his request will be considered.

COSSIGA TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL, EEC ISSUES IN WASHINGTON

AU230905 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 23 (ANSA)--Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga will have his first important international appointment of the new year today when he begins his brief but heavy schedule of encounters with American leaders in Washington. Besides President Jimmy Carter, Cossiga will meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Treasury Secretary William Miller. The Italian Government leader's two-day visit will include sessions with congressional leaders and American businessmen.

The agenda of topics is long and varied, including the most burning international topics of the moment: the Soviet thrust in Afghanistan and its consequences (including the Olympic games boycott), the Iranian-American stalemate, the ailing health of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, the Middle East situation, along with the American political situation (with the 1980 White House race getting under way) and the Italian political scene.

Cossiga is going to Washington not only in his role as Italian Government leader but also as European Economic Community (EEC) deputy chairman, and in preparation for the visit he had telephonic consultations with British Premier Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Cossiga is convinced that the European "Nine" must show the highest degree of cohesion to be able to play a more incisive role on the international scene. He is of the opinion that Europe must cease being an object of the policies of the superpowers and become a subject of international politics.

A confrontation of American and European positions is considered particularly useful in this stage of acute international tensions.

Cossiga was preceded in Washington recently by Margaret Thatcher and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and will soon be followed by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and later by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

While in the United States, Cossiga will also be given up-to-date information on the situation in Asia when he meets with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on his return from a visit to India and Pakistan.

Though international affairs will take the lion's share of Cossiga's talks, he will also discuss bilateral economic relations with his hosts. Cossiga is slated to meet with John Samuel, former undersecretary at the State Department for economic affairs, who will head a delegation of businessmen to Italy in April to study ways to increase American investments in the Italian South.

TERRORIST DEBATE MAY POSTPONE DC CONGRESS

AU230933 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 23 (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat [DC] Party Congress, slated for February 1-5 and which is expected to virtually decide the eventual degree of Communist participation in a government majority, may be postponed seven-ten days.

The delay would become necessary should the small but highly vocal Radical Party carry out its filibustering threat against the antiterrorist decree already passed in the Senate and not before the lower house.

The decree must be passed within February 14 or will expire. The lower house is also debating a bill (which has no expiration date) on measures against organized criminal terrorist activity.

The eighteen Radical Party deputies have proposed more than seven thousand amendments to the decree which provides for national police coordination, stiff jail terms for serious terrorist crimes and leniency for suspects who cooperate with the police.

In order to cut short the debate it is possible that the government will propose a confidence motion.

LISBON ROUNDS UP REACTION TO PROPOSED OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD221540 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] More Soviet troops are arriving daily in Afghanistan. All signs are that a major offensive against the Muslim rebels is in the offing. But it is thought that both the Chinese and Americans will have a word to say on the matter.

As is known, the U.S. President opposed from the very outset Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. More recently, Carter went as far as to suggest a boycott of this year's Moscow Olympics if the Soviet troops do not withdraw within a month.

At the moment it is known that 8 of NATO's 15 members support the U.S. President's attitude. However, countries like Chile, Argentina, Mexico and the socialist bloc have already made it quite clear that they hold a different view. Sports authorities, for their part, are not very happy with Carter's idea. The same, naturally, can be said of the athletes--the main protagonists of this the great festival of sport--who have been working hard for years with their thoughts on an Olympic medal. But, as Pierre de Coubertin once said, the important things is to participate.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD230018 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers has been in session and has decided to review the terms in which relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union have been developing. This review will be made public following the usual diplomatic formalities.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEMBER MELO ANTUNAS TO VISIT SFRY

LD212038 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Lt Col Melo Antunes will be starting a visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow, at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. Melo Antunes has been invited in his capacity of member of the Council of the Revolution.

UDP DECLARES AIMS OF UPCOMING CONGRESS, CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

LD211911 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1230 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Popular Democratic Union [UDP] announced at a news conference this morning that its fourth congress will be held in April.

Three reasons were listed for holding the congress: First, the holding of a broad, profound, critical and self-critical debate on the UDP's political situation and the activities of its leading bodies; second, the political responsibilities arising from the significant increase in the votes polled in the interim elections; and last, the need for guidelines for the UDP's activity within the popular movement and in the political struggles to come.

After its weekend session the UDP National Council released a communique critical of the government. It says that the government's main goal is a total legislative and international turnabout. It also criticizes the president of the republic, describing him as a man on whom NATO places its full confidence.

The UDP has also voiced its commitment to creating a popular unity force--a process already underway--to provide a leftwing alternative and in which Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho will play an important role.

GREEK, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN TALKS

LD222242 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Yeoryios Rallis and Marcelino Oreja, the Greek and Spanish foreign ministers, held their first working meeting in the Santa Cruz Palace this afternoon. The situation in the Mediterranean, particularly the Cyprus problem; the European conference on security and cooperation to be held in Madrid next autumn; the situation in Asia after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; and the problems of European integration were the main subjects discussed.

This evening, Mr Rallis is attending a dinner offered in his honor by his Spanish colleague, Mr Oreja, in the Viana Palace. Tomorrow the Greek minister will have a meeting with Spanish minister for relations with EEC, Leopoldo Sotelo Calvo. He will be received by Prime Minister Suarez and will visit the Congress, where he will be received by Landelino Lavilla, president of the Cortes.

MINISTRY SOURCES DENY RUMORED CHILL IN RELATIONS WITH UK

LD221132 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] With regard to international relations, the news that the visit of the king and queen of Spain to Great Britain has been suspended sine die has been denied by sources close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs speaking to this newsroom. According to these sources, it would be difficult to suspend a visit that has not yet been planned. As for the reasons given for this alleged suspension--a cooling of relations between Spain and Britain--the same sources say that this does not seem to be sufficient grounds considering that relations have already lasted 270 years.

MADRID DAILIES COMMENT ON SUAREZ' U.S. VISIT

LD231117 [Editorial Report LD] Spanish newspapers published 16 January 1980 carry editorials criticizing the White House statement issued at the conclusion of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' visit to Washington.

Madrid EL PAIS expresses surprise on page 8 that two separate statements were issued by the two sides, instead of the usual joint communique. It maintains that there are "considerable differences of tone" between them. The paper describes the White House statement as "disturbing," inasmuch as "the Spanish side, according to the Americans has gone a good deal further than most Western countries in agreeing that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a 'flagrant violation' of the UN Charter and 'constitutes a very grave theat to international peace,'" and in suggesting Suarez' agreement with "'concrete measures which will make the Soviet Union realize the consequences of its conduct.'"

EL PAIS speaks of a fear in both Europe and the United States "that President Carter has overestimated the extent of the tension and is pursuing a 'brinkmanship' policy worthy of the heyday of Foster Dulles." It continues:

"All these anxieties, in which nothing less than world peace and what is rightly being termed the apocalypse are at stake, would be unexpectedly increased by Suarez' agreement in Washington as expressed by the White House communique, which, however, is seriously qualified by that issued by the Spanish prime minister's office. Spain is not in a psychological, political, social and economic position to take part in 'convincing' the Iranians, perhaps by means of a blockade of the Gulf and military actions from strategic bases, some of which are in Spain. It forms no part of our traditional policy, of our relations with the Arab countries, of our urgent need for oil and our stance on the Middle East conflict or the Palestinian problem.

"Above all, we should not be in a position to undertake anything which has not been previously and extensively debated and which does not have the assent of the party leaderships, meeting not only in conclave but also in an open debate in parliament in which everybody will be accountable to public opinion for what he says and how he votes--an extensive national debate, in short, in which the appraisal of international issues will not be conducted taking other people's problems into account as much as our own."

It asserts: "Spain should not take part in a cold war. That is neither its vocation nor in keeping with its situation.

Instead, it should strive to offer its good offices to the parties and to be a factor in the dialog and reduction of tensions. This is not the stance which follows from the Washington communique, but we do not know whether it is the one which could follow from Madrid's qualifications."

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO urges Prime Minister Suarez on page 7 to explain the reasons for his apparently sudden visit to the United States, and compares the wording of the two communiques. "To what," it asks, "has the Spanish prime minister committed himself? Was he summoned to discuss specific matters, because they already have sufficient talkers to talk for talking's sake in the United States? Specific matters--let us say--such as Spain's entry into NATO in the medium term and the use at any time and immediately of the Spanish airbases by the United States within the context of its operational plans in the Persian Gulf, Pakistan, the Middle East...."

MUNDO OBRERO maintains: "It is necessary to go out into the world, of course. It is necessary to work with an independent and real Spanish policy in order to give an impetus in Europe and the world to peace and detente, which depend on strict respect for each country's sovereignty and borders. It is necessary to insure that the Soviet forces leave Afghanistan to the Afghans, that all powers abandon the bases on other people's territory, that the deployment of new missiles be abandoned and that progress be made in disarmament.

"This is no dream. There are many other countries, currents of opinion, peoples and movements in Europe and the world with which to proceed along this path, which is not that of either of the opposing blocs."

PNV OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PARTY'S STAND IN CORTES

LD221144 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the Basque General Council and the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), last night summed up his party's position in parliament and also defended himself against accusations being levelled against him from various points of the political spectrum. Garaicoechea said that accusations made against the PNV have so far been of a polemic kind. His claims are based on the inexplicable fact that the Basque people have not been able to get an agreement on new packages for transferring powers to the Basque General Council since February last year.

Garaicoechea also said that there had been agreements with Suarez, some of which are being distorted, if not contravened, in a scandalous manner. It is obvious that the PNV was negotiating with the government although there is no notary documents. It is one man's word against another.

GOVERNMENT SUMMONS USSR ENVOY, SHOWS CONCERN FOR SAKHAROV

ID222128 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2009 GMT 22 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The government tonight expressed anxiety and distress at the reported arrest of Soviet dissident leader Dr Andrey Sakharov.

The Soviet ambassador in London, Mr Nikolay Lunkov, was called in to the Foreign Office by Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Mr Richard Luce, who expressed the government's concern on behalf of the prime minister and the foreign secretary. According to REUTER, Dr Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been stripped of all honours and his mother said tonight he had been sent into internal exile.

Mr Luce said that the arrest of Dr Sakharov following the invasion of Afghanistan, was further evidence of Soviet disregard for genuine detente.

In the Commons, 50 Labour MPs and three Liberals tonight tabled a motion deploring the arrest. The motion, sponsored by Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, calls for Sakharov's full reinstatement and assures him of the deep admiration, respect and concern of the House of Commons. Mr Janner said the Labour signatories represented "a complete cross-section of the parliamentary party from left to right."

Earlier, in Commons exchanges, Mrs Thatcher said the government took a very serious view of the reports and added: "We will most certainly register it."

THATCHER ASKS FOR ALTERNATIVE OLYMPIC SITE, OFFERS UK

ID221642 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1624 GMT 22 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher is writing to Britain's Olympic Committee today asking them to seek an alternative site for the 1980 games, due to be held in Moscow. And she told the Commons today, she was offering sites in Britain for certain events.

Mrs Thatcher's announcement followed a meeting of ministers earlier today at Downing Street, which she chaired, to consider moves by Britain against the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the Department of the Environment is likely to carry out an urgent study of sites throughout the country which could be used to stage some of the Olympic events. Among sites being considered were Holme Pierrepoint in Nottingham for rowing, Crystal Palace, Earls Court and Wembley in London, Meadowbank in Edinburgh which staged the Commonwealth games, the Isle of Wight or the Clyde Estuary for sailing.

The moves were considered by ministers at the meeting today. Their scope was reflected in the responsibilities of the twelve there. They included the secretaries of state for defence, industry, energy, and Minister of State for Trade Mr Cecil Parkinson. Also present were the foreign secretary, the lord chancellor, the chancellor of the exchequer and the attorney general.

The question of paying for the removal of the games from Moscow was unlikely to be a sticking point with the government, and ministers were willing to see extra cash made available through the Sports Council to finance the shift.

Britain was continuing diplomatic efforts to try and persuade as many other countries as possible to follow the lead of U.S. President Carter and Mrs Thatcher in pressing to have the venue for the Olympics moved from Moscow. In addition, backbenchers from both the government and the opposition will be seeking to try and put increased pressure on Britain's sporting administrators to drop their opposition to a switch for the Olympics. The games were last held in Britain in Wembley, north London in 1948, and the site has recently been facelifted. And London has been suggested as a possible site for the 1988 Olympics.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION FAVORS GAMES IN MOSCOW

LD221237 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[A. J. McIlroy report: "British Athletes 'Will Still Go to Moscow Games'"]

[Text] British athletes will go to the Olympic games in Moscow with or without government approval, the British Olympic Association [BOA] and spokesmen for member bodies said last night. This decision followed President Carter's weekend call for a boycott of the games in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

The association said it was fully behind leaders of the International Olympic Committee in resisting American proposals to switch the games to Montreal. Member associations pledged support "even if it means losing traditional financial support from our own government."

The decision has put the associations on a confrontation course with the government, which has supported Mr Carter. Government spokesman would not comment on any possible financial sanctions to persuade the associations to co-operate. The government contributes 15,000 pounds sterling a year to administrative expenses of the Olympic Association, provides money towards uniforms and other items and lends 75 percent of the fares of competing athletes.

Mr Bill Cox, spokesman for the Amateur Boxing Association said they feared that the government would influence big business concerns who were big supporters of the Olympic Association and other amateur sports bodies. A BOA spokesman said confusion over the future of the games had already affected efforts to raise the 1 million pounds sterling needed towards the cost of sending teams. The Amateur Swimming Association said it would go to Moscow even without the traditional uniforms and other facilities provided with government aid.

It was not considered likely that many American counterparts would go against their president's wishes.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, disclosed his own anxiety over the problem yesterday by announcing from his Dublin home that the committee's executive board would meet on Feb. 10 and 11 in Switzerland to hear a report from American Olympic officials. While most committees in member-countries are expected to support the British committee's opposition to Mr Carter, it is uncertain what action the American committee will take.

Lord Killanin and committee officials have been the first to point out that under the Olympic rules it is for national Olympic associations to decide such issues and not for governments or politicians. Under the international rules national Olympic associations must be autonomous and must resist all pressures whether political, religious or economic.

Lord Killanin said he did not underestimate President Carter's wishes. "This is the most difficult situation I have had to face," he said. He had made it clear that he would not take a second term of office with the committee. "I had a heart attack two years ago and do not feel another eight years would be a good idea."

He might be prepared to support the growing lobby for a permanent home for the Olympics, though not necessarily Greece. He had rejected the idea some years ago but noted that the Greek prime minister, Mr. Konstandinos Karamanlis, had raised it again. "My only reservation is that a permanent site must be neutral," he said. He believes the games should proceed as planned in Moscow.

Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, said: "If we receive representations from the government we will consider them, but we shall accept the invitation to the games once it is formally sent out from Moscow, the host country under agreement by the International Olympic Committee. We are loyal members of the International Olympic Committee. There is no question of our not attending the games in Moscow. I have to go on with the efforts to raise 1 million pounds sterling on this very basis. We have nearly half a million pounds still to raise and it worries me that we have to go on working in these circumstances to raise the money."

The British Government, or even the Olympic Association, could do nothing to stop individual groups of athletes attending the games.

Sir Denis joined other officials of amateur sports associations in saying there was no question of British athletes being opposed to the reasons for President Carter's actions. The International Athletes' Club had already asked the international committee to ban all flag ceremonies and national anthems as a form of protest against the Russian invasion and this had been supported by British representatives.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM TO OBSERVE RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD22175 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1710 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] An 11-member Commonwealth observer team flies from London to Salisbury tomorrow to see if the Rhodesian elections at the end of February are free and fair.

At a press conference at the Commonwealth Secretariat today team leader Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, former Indian foreign secretary, was asked if the team would recommend that Rhodesian independence should be withheld if they thought the elections were not free and fair.

"That would be a long shot," he said. "I would hate to contemplate a contingency of that kind which would be entirely negative. It would be a very serious situation."

The team recognized that conditions in Rhodesia were unusual, he said. "One has to make some allowance for deficiencies. Even in the most orderly countries deficiencies occur in elections."

The observer team would be prepared to receive complaints from political parties, but would suggest grievances should be dealt with by the competent authority.

The group paid a courtesy call on Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today.

Britain has given assurances that the group will receive full cooperation from the Governor Lord Soames, and will have complete freedom of movement in Rhodesia, a Commonwealth Secretariat statement said.

They would concentrate particularly on such issues as freedom of expression and assembly, the statement said.

Other countries represented are Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Ghana, Jamaica, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka.

SOME PROGRESS MADE IN ULSTER TALKS

LD221127 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Jan 80 P 2 LD

[Colin Brady dispatch: "Ulster Talks Take a Tiny Step Forward"]

[Text] Belfast--Crucial talks about Ulster's political future continued to inch forward optimistically in Belfast yesterday. Several sensitive issues have still to be negotiated, but the fact that the talks have not collapsed in acrimony after four sessions is encouraging news to the government.

The Official Unionists, the province's biggest single political grouping, are steadfast in their refusal to take part; but the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists [DUP]--who are participating--hope to persuade them to change their minds.

The groupings at the conference, apart from the Democratic Unionists are the Social Democratic and Labour Party [SDLP] and the moderate Alliance Party.

So far, there has been no head-on collision between the SDLP, who insist on an "Irish dimension" involving Dublin and the DUP, to whom this is abhorrent. This has been avoided because the issue is not formally on the agenda, instead in a neat manoeuvre proposed by Mr. Atkins, Ulster secretary, the parties can raise items outside the official agenda scope in individual meetings.

This way, a bitter clash at the conference table is avoided but the views of the individual parties on controversial issues will still be passed on to the Cabinet.

The conference is to meet again today and delegates have agreed not to talk to the press.

BURNS IN MANILA COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, ASEAN

For an AFP account of Mr. Kevin Burns", head of the Southeast Asian Department of the Foreign Office, comments on Afghanistan and ASEAN see the Philippine section of the 23 Jan Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DENKTAS TO ATTEND ISLAMABAD MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN

TA230942 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish 0900 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas will participate on behalf of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the extraordinary meeting to be held by the foreign ministers of Islamic countries in Islamabad on 26 January. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan will be discussed at the meeting. President Denktas will leave Cyprus for Pakistan tomorrow as the special guest of the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference. Replying to questions by journalists on his trip to Pakistan, Denktas said that he was leaving for the meeting with feelings of good will and the hope that peace can be restored in brotherly Afghanistan. Recalling that it was Muslim blood which was being shed in Afghanistan, President Denktas said that no one would remain indifferent to this. President Denktas is expected to remain in Pakistan until 30 January.

TFSC PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO UAE

TA230956 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Mustafa Cagatay left Cyprus today by air for an official visit to Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates. Cagatay is expected to have talks with government officials in Abu Dhabi in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. After he completes his visit there, Cagatay will visit other Islamic countries in the region.

KIPRIANOU INVITES TWO CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERTS TO ASSIST STUDY

NC211300 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The President of the republic, Mr Kiprianou has invited two constitutional experts to come to Cyprus to assist the Greek Cypriot side in the framework of the development in the event that the intercommunal talks resume. They are Mr Ronald McDonald, a Canadian, and Mrs Claire (Palley), who is British.

As stated by the government spokesman, the objective of a study in which the constitutional experts will assist will be how to handle the various alternatives of the consititutional aspect of the Cyprus problem. A final decision will be taken after the National Council and Council of Ministers have discussed the various subjects.

GREEK-CYPRIOT INTERLOCUTOR MEETS UN REPRESENTATIVES

NC221237 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] This morning, the Greek representative to the intercommunal talks, Mr Ioannidhis, met in his office, at his own initiative with the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Galindo-Pohl, accompanied by deputy special representative, Mr Gorge.

During the meeting, Mr Ioannidhis expressed the willingess and readiness of the Greek Cypriot side for the soonest possible resumption of the intercommunal talks. The Greek Cypriot side, he stressed, is ready and desires the resumption of a substantive, constructive and decisive dialog. Mr Ioannidhis said to the UN representatives that on its part the Greek Cypriot side will exert every effort to this end. He asked them to convey this position to UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim.

KLIRIDHIS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ON AMERICAN PLAN

NC230820 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 NC

[Text] Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, the opposition [Democratic] Rally Party leader, apparently ending his "truce", reverted to his attact on the government, blaming it for its treatment of the American plan of November 1978 and for the government's present approach to the intercommunal talks.

But the government spokesman retorted by accusing Mr Kliridhis of "exploiting the danger of colonisationof Famagusta for which the Turkish expansionism alone must be blamed" in order to attack the government. The spokesman stated on Monday that the government had dismissed the American plan because of its content but had not refused to treat it as a "non-committing working paper" at the conference table.

Mr Kliridhis, speaking at a meeting of the political committee of his party in Limassol, said that the explanations given "do not relieve the government of the responsibility for the rejection of the American plan, nor could it convince any reasonable man about the correctness of the treatment'.

Mr Kliridhis said the government had for a long time hidden the facts from the people saying that it had neither rejected or accepted the plan and later saying that it rejected it because it contained "partitionist elements" and now, several months later it says actually that it had formally rejected it but informally accepted it as a non-committing working document.

Mr Kliridhis recalled that the U.N. secretary-general told both parties that the plan could be used as a framework for discussions and amendments without prejudice to the stand of the two parties and that the talks would be under him; therefore there would be no departure from the UN auspices. All this, Mr Kliridhis said, confirmed the need for a strong government to deal adequately with the serious problems.

Mr Kliridhis questioned the wisdom of inviting experts for a draft constitution before political decisions are taken. Experts can only put in legal language political decisions or agreements and therefore what is needed in the first instance is for the government to take political decisions on the disputed points of the Makarios-Denktas agreement, Mr Kliridhis said in obvious reference to the guidelines which still need definition.

"If the government has arrived at new and concrete political decisions on the controversial points of the Makarios-Denktas agreement, then the presence of the experts is useful. But if not then no reason for calling experts exists, given that one of them, Prof. MacDonald, was in Cyprus and cooperated with President Makarios, the negotiator and his advisers for the preparation of the proposals of 1977", Mr Kliridhis said.

The government spokesman, in a rebuttal, said Mr Kliridhis was exploiting the danger of colonisation of Famagusta in order to blame the government for the rejection of a plan which "in the assessment of the government and of the overwhelming majority of the people was unacceptable to be used as a basis for negotiations." The spokesman insisted that the plan contained "inadmissible elements" and its acceptance as a basis for negotiations would create commitments towards undesirable directions.

In the circumstances the foreign minister told the UN secretary-general the reasons and the acceptance as a "noncommitting working paper" and Dr Waldheim prepared his plan. It was this plan which the Cyprus Government accepted but the Turks rejected.

The whole situation about Famagusta was discussed yesterday by the Famagusta Coordinating Committee and the foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis and the Greek Cypriot negotiator Mr Ioannidhis. In the meantime the board of the Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in a statement insisted that Mr Rolandhis had told their members that the American plan contained both negative and positive points and that he would try to persuade the UN secretary-general to adopt it and also convince the president and the government to accept it as a basis for negotiations.

According to the Chamber's statement Mr Rolandhis said that final decisions would be taken by the government but he was concerned about the AKEL stand. But Mr Rolandhis described the Chamber's allegations as "totally unfounded" and said he would be issuing a detailed reply today.

Government Spokesman Statement

NC230919 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 22 Jan 80 NC

[22 January statement by Cypriot Government spokesman]

[Text] Exploiting the danger of colonisation of Famagusta, for which Turkish expansionism alone is to blame, Mr Kliridhis reverts to the subject and tries to blame the government for rejection of a plan which, in the assessment of both the government and the overwhelming majority of the people, was unacceptable as a basis for negotiations.

What the government did in the period after submission of the plan is proved by documents and minutes. What Mr Kliridhis says about official and unofficial handling of the matter by the government is an arbitrary allegation. All government moves were official. The government cannot simply make public all it does.

The government accepted the framework-plan as a non-committing working paper as early as December 1978. It did not accept it as a basis for negotiations because there were unacceptable elements in it. Acceptance of the plan as a basis for negotiations would create commitments towards undesirable directions.

Dr Waldheim, before whom Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis placed written views which included acceptance of the plan as a non-committing working paper, prepared a plan of his own which the government accepted. Therefore, since Mr Kliridhis admits that negotiations had to be carried out within the framework of the United Nations, what counts is Dr Waldheim's plan which finally emerged from an assessment of all factors.

BRIEFS

CYPRUS-FRG AGREEMENT--Cyprus and the FRG signed an economic cooperation agreement today. The agreement provides for an approximately DM10 million loan to Cyprus that will be used for the Nicosia water supply. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis and FRG Ambassador in Cyprus Soehnke. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC]

TFSC OFFICE IN BRUSSELS--In a statement after the meeting of the Turkish Cypriot Council of Ministers held today, Foreign Affairs Minister Kenan Atakol announced that the council has decided to open an office of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the Belgian capital of Brussels. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Jan 80 TA]

KARAMANLIS REJECTS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

AU221625 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Athens, January 22 (ASNA)--The Greek Government today condemned what it called the commercial interests and the political discriminations that have filtered into the Olympics.

Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis stressed his country's interest in bringing the Olympics back to their place of origin, in Greece, as of 1984. He also lamented the fact that the less developed countries find themselves, even in the field of sports, in a position of inferiority with respect to the big powers, which have monopolized the Olympic games since they are the only ones able to sustain the costs involved in organizing them, he said.

The Greek Government will officially ask that the games be held permanently in Greece and will submit a series of proposals on the creation of infrastructure.

Karamanlis reiterated his criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan but said he was against a boycott of the Olympic games to be held in Moscow in June. Greece will take part as planned, he said.

TO VIMA Report

AT221501 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 22 Jan 80 p 10 AT

[Excerpt] As is well known in statements by Prime Minister Karamanlis, the Greek Government has put forth for discussion the issue of permanently holding the Olympic games in Greece. However, last Friday, although in a talk with foreign correspondents Karamanlis reiterated this proposal, at the same time he made it clear that Greece does not intend to participate in the "boycott" of the Moscow Olympic games.

AKROPOLIS SUPPORTS GREECE AS PERMANENT SITE OF OLYMPICS

AT221240 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 22 Jan 80 p 2 AT

[From the "Laconic" column: "The Olympic Games and Greece"]

[Text] Karamanlis' idea to establish Greece as the permanent site for the Olympic games is gaining ground. Already President Carter has thrown his weight on the scale of decision by supporting the acceptance of the Greek prime minister's proposal.

It is still too early, of course, to take anything for granted. Very many countries must agree. However, the advantages of holding the Olympics in Greece are so significant that the Greek proposal does not constitute an excessive or unrealistic demand, and it is worth pursuing its acceptance persistently and methodically. After all, let international society recognize its moral debt to classical antiquity in a practical way, because we have been satiated with mere rhetoric.

FOREIGN MINISTER RALLIS DEPARTS FOR SPAIN FOR 3-DAY VISIT

AT221310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 22 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Foreign Minister Rallis departed today for Spain where he will pay a 3-day official visit. Rallis will have talks with his Spanish counterpart, Oreja, on bilateral and international issues, and will be received by Spain's King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Suarez.

AKROPOLIS PREDICTS REJECTION OF ROGERS NATO PROPOSAL

AT221330 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 22 Jan 80 p 10 AT

[Text] Very soon, Supreme Allied Commander General Rogers will have a new meeting with Deputy Defense Minister Davos on the issue of Greece's special relationship with NATO. It is predicted that Rogers will put forth a new proposal for the settlement of the issue, but its content is not yet officially known.

The Greek Government also knows nothing officially regarding Rogers' reported views on the apportioning of NATO jurisdiction in the Aegean into three zones, one of which will cover the Greek national area and will fall under Greek command, another of which will cover the international area and fall exclusively under NATO command, and the third which will cover the Turkish national area and fall under Turkish command.

In any case, informed sources have observed that the Greek side would not be prepared to accept such a settlement if Rogers indeed intends to make this proposal.

I KATHIMERINI RECOMMENDS CAUTION IN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

AT191600 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Jan 80 p 5 AT

[Editorial: "With Wisdom"]

[Excerpts] The tendency toward exaggeration, one of the negative elements of our public and social life as well as generally of our character and behavior, once again became manifest recently on the subject of and as a result of well known international developments and particularly on the Afghanistan crisis, its sequel and the seriousness of Marshal Tito's health. The serious character of developments, circumstances and prospects tend to be presented in our country with an extent and character which, if not unrelated, is at least disproportionate to the true dimensions of the entire situation.

This exaggeration has different origins and reasons and tends to converge upon certain experiences. Often it is due to the character of certain personalities; at other times it aims to create a certain "climate" favoring certain political goals. At other times it is motivated by the desire of the "merchants of concern" for profit.

The fact that developments in Afghanistan created a crisis in international relations is obvious.

These exaggerations, therefore, the unfounded dramatization and "danger-mongering" undertaken either naively or for "spurious reasons" should not lead to a loss of composure and it should not draw the responsible leaders of the country into hasty or spasmodic actions, diverting the country from the priorities established for coping with dangers and needs facing Hellenism.

It is obvious that Greece must take a position on issues of principle and international law and other issues. Beyond this, however, it has no reason to become involved voluntarily and actively in confrontations and clashes between forces and interests of a worldwide caliber and scale unrelated to our country's specific interests. At a time when forces of the magnitude of the EEC avoid such involvements then why should we?

Interpretation of involvement must also include actions which are hasty, untimely, undertaken nervously or under false impressions. Such an action would be the country's return to NATO's military wing without prior fulfillment of conditions and prerequisites set by the Greek side and which are related to vital interests and the country's very security.

International and Balkan developments, whether real or immaginary, do not change the facts of the issue and do not nullify the above conditions and prerequisites. We make this statement because recent reportage has connected the well-known recent changes at the Ministry of National Defense with trends and aspirations of at least certain government personalities by contrast to those supported by other personalities. Any possible "deviations" on such vital issues could have direct consequences.

We believe the government will not be influenced by any such "danger-mongering"--whether it is in good faith but unrealistic or often (which is worse) deliberate--into taking hasty and wrong actions. A relevant assurance on this was delivered in the Greek Chamber by the prime minister himself. The origin and the direction of any imposition against Hellenism does not alter things. We will once again express the conviction that the Greek Government will not stint any form of action toward anything which might be construed even as a possible imposition or any "forceful" imposition upon the legal and acquired rights, security and sovereignty of Greece or upon the substructure of Hellenism at large. We believe it will not deviate from the position held to date or from the rules which govern such a position. Consequently we believe it will not accept any "deviations" upon the substance of the matter, that is "gilded" proposals which do not conform to the essence of the legal and accepted Greek interests.

NINE ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH POLICE ASSASSINATION

AT221925 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 22 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Nine persons, who had been arrested in connection with the police search for the murderers of police officer Petrou and policeman Stamoulis, were brought before the Athens prosecutor today.

Prosecutor Fakos brought charges against them for violating article 225 of the penal code and, specifically, because they had refused to answer questions. The inquiry has been entrusted to a magistrate and the accused have all been released. According to press reports, about 10 people are still being detained at the General Security headquarters, and their interrogation is continuing.

BRIEFS

FINLAND TAXATION AGREEMENT--An agreement to avoid double taxation between Greece and Finland was signed today by Minister of Economics Kanellopoulos and Finnish Ambassador in Athens Kalha. [Text] [Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 21 Jan 80 AT]

MEDIA LAUDS ERKMEN STATEMENT AGAINST SANCTIONS ON USSR

VOTCP Commentary

TA230754 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, on Wednesday, the Senate and the National Assembly will hold a joint meeting to discuss Turkey's foreign policy in general. We shall all soon find out to what degree this debate--to be held at a time when regional tension is increasing and the imperialist war drums are being heard--will clarify for the public the obscure aspects of our foreign policy, and will contribute to the adoption of a foreign policy stand in our national interests. An independent, peaceful and anti-imperialist foreign policy is the best stand that will defend the rights of our working class, toiling people and the Turkish nation of 45 million. Such a foreign policy can only be realized through the difficult struggle of our people.

Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has announced in a statement that Turkey will not participate in the U.S. decision of an economic embargo on the Soviet Union. It is no coincidence that there are such contradictions in the capitalist world on this issue. As Lenin put it, socialism is a formidable revolutionary factor with its economic power.

Let us take a look at Turkey. The existing trade agreement between Turkey and the Soviet Union, which is in effect until 1981, envisages the tripling of the trade volume between the two neighboring countries reaching $1.27 billion. With this agreement--based on equality of rights and mutual benefits--the Soviet Union undertakes to supply Turkey with 3 million tons of oil annually, to provide the necessary machines and equipment to the iron and steel mills--which play an important part in the development of our national industry--to supply agricultural equipment as well as to build electric power stations and dams and to supply the necessary raw materials for other industrial enterprises.

Currently, the national economy is going through its worst crisis. Gasoline, diesel oil and cooking oil cannot be found. There are no raw materials and no foreign exchange reserves. The factories are operating at half their capacity. The national economy has reached this point because of the exploitative imperialist monopolies which claimed that there are no oil (?reserves) in Turkey. Under the circumstances, to impose an economic embargo on the Soviet Union in accordance with the request of the imperialists, would be to completely disrupt our national economy and to undermine our people's interests. That is why the foreign minister's statement is so significant.

Turkey must also adopt a clear and definite stand on the issue of participating in the Moscow Olympic games. From the very beginning this proposal by the U.S. President has been opposed by a large part of the public. Washington's efforts to mix politics with sports have already been defeated. As the International Olympic Committee president has stated, Carter must give up his efforts to use sports to achieve his political aims, and it is for the International Olympic Committee and not Washington to decide on participation in the Olympic games. This is concrete proof that the U.S. proposal has boomeranged.

HURRIYET Editorial

NC221020 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 21 Jan 80 p 3 NC

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Our Place in the West..."]

[Excerpt] We were relieved and gratified to see that Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has refrained from talking as the foreign minister of the Democratic Party era, full of "admiration for the West." Truly, in a statement to a newspaper the other day, Foreign Minister Erkmen very clearly explained Turkey's attitude toward the international crisis which has arisen as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the question of American "hostages" in Iran.

This is what he said: "If we have characterized Soviet action in Afghanistan as contrary to international law, this does not amount to a declaration of animosity toward the Soviet Union." Furthermore, the foreign minister emphasized that Turkey is not concerned with the decision of the United Staes and some Western countries to impose certain economic sanctions on the Soviet Union. The foreign minister also stated that Turkey does not intend to alter its friendly relations with Iran because of the 50 American hostages kept at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--in spite of Ayatollah Khomeyni's bold statements (against Turkey) some time ago.

Erkmen's words symbolize a foreign minister who looks "in a realistic manner" at "friends" who turn their backs on Turkey when their interests are not served, but who embrace Turkey whenever their interests demand it. This inspires confidence, but this attitude should not prevent Turkey from benefiting from the present conditions of the world, in other words, from obtaining as much foreign aid as possible. We believe that it is at this juncture that Erkmen will prove his efficiency.

OUR RADIO SCORES CARTER CALL FOR OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

TA221112 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Imperialist Policy of Blackmail and the Olympic Games"]

[Text] Dear listeners, for days now an intensive aggressive campaign has been waged against the Soviet Union in Washington and Beijing as well as in the capitals of NATO countries. Carter and his comrades, who are leading this aggressive campaign, are implementing one after the other the steps that will lead to a return to the policy of cold war. As a first step, the United States stopped the sales of grain to the Soviet Union. This was followed by attempts to disrupt unilaterally the existing agreements of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical and cultural fields.

In an effort to justify this disgusting campaign based on gross anti-Sovietism, the lie and slander machine of [word indistinct] was activated. Ridiculous, unfounded and slanderous claims were made: After the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan it is now the turn of Pakistan and Iran; or the Soviets are massing troops at their Iranian and Turkish borders.

In a statement to ABC television, Carter revealed a new process in intensifying this aggressive campaign in trying to mix politics with sports and by attempting to use the Moscow Olympic games as a political and aggressive weapon against the Soviet Union. Carter called for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

Dear listeners, in a statement to the Soviet daily PRAVDA, Comrade Brezhnev pointed out that those responsible for the present turmoil were the circles who were acting as if everything was permitted to them in the international field. The latest call by President has proved once more how right were Comrade Brezhnev's statements. Carter is attempting to give directives as if he were the president of the International Olympic Committee. Carter and his partners have no right to decide on whether the Moscow Olympic games should be held or not, that is for the committee to decide. President Carter is certainly aware of the statement of the president of the International Olympic Committee to the effect that no one will permit the use of the Olympic games as a political weapon.

The fierce and desperate attacks by Carter and his partners and their attempts to use sports to fan anti-Sovietism is proof of their confusion in the face of the determination of the Afghan people to preserve their revolutionary gains.

What has happened in Afghanistan? First of all, the plans of imperialists, NATO'ites and the Maoist administration in China and their plots against the Afghan people have been thwarted by the aid extended to this friendly country by the Soviet Union in reply to the call of the Afghan Government. This is the main reason why Carter and his partners are confused and this has pushed them to use their anticommunist and anti-Soviet weapons.

Comrade Brezhnev has clearly stated this fact: We are aiding new Afghanistan--in response to the call of its government--to preserve its national independence, its freedom and its honor in the face of armed aggression from the outside. The only task given the Soviet troops is to aid the Afghan people in repulsing an aggression from the outside. The Soviet Union is fulfilling its internationalist task, and will continue to do so.

Cutting off the grain sales to the Soviet Union to produce economic difficulties, like attempts to boycott the Moscow Olympic games, is meaningless and unfounded. It is not Carter but the Afghan administration and people who will decide how long the Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan. As Comrade Brezhnev pointed out, Soviet troops will withdraw as soon as the reasons that made it necessary for the Afghan administration to call for Soviet troops disappear.

BRIEFS

AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES--A campaign has been started to aid the Afghan refugees in Pakistan following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The campaign is being organized by the Turkish Religious Officials Federation, the Turkish Federation of Associations that aid theological studies, the Turkish Religious School Graduates Federation, the Federation of Graduates of the Turkish Theology School and the Islamic Institute. The aid consists of medicine and clothing and will be extended to the Afghan refugees through the mediation of the Turkish Red Crescent organization. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jan 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI VIEWS MIDDLE EAST CRISES

AU231656 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Georg Possanner exclusive interview with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League in Vienna on 22 January 1980]

[Text] DIE PRESSE: What are the concrete results of your talks with Chancellor Kreisky?

Klibi: I have broached two points. First, the Palestinian question. Here I have asked the chancellor to use his influence with his friends in Europe to improve the attitude toward the Palestinians. Second,I have attempted to explain to the chancellor that the negotiations between Isreal and Egypt will not produce any results. The reason for that is that the present Israeli Government is not ready to do anything of principal significance to let the Palestinians at long last obtain their rights.

[Question] Do you expect more from any other Israeli Government?

[Answer] After discussions with international experts I have gained the impression that, for example, Simon Peres would probably be more willing and able to do something more positive in this respect.

[Question] It has been rumored that Vienna will get an Arab League bureau....

[Answer] We plan and hope that this will materialize in Vienna in the very near future, because Vienna is very important to us through Kreisky's policy.

[Question] What do you expect from the Islamabad Islamic summit on 26 January?

[Answer] We have no direct influence on it and are not playing any specific role there. Moreover, only some of the potential participants are from our organization, and I am not at all certain that the meeting will materialize because some Arab countries have voted against it.

[Question] All important politicians of the world have taken a stand on the question of a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. How do you assess this question?

[Answer] I am for a very clear division: politicians for politics, sportsmen for sports. Those should be kept apart.

[Question] How do you envisage Iran's future within the framework of the Middle East?

[Answer] The revolution has two goals: The first was the elimination of the old regime which was repressive and unjust. [Second] the revolution wants to build, on a long-term basis, a modern state based on Islam. In a revolution it may well happen that an adopted course cannot be followed 100 percent. Hence, we should be patient and help this (new) government along so that it can attain the objective it has set for itself.

[Question] Thus, Iran presents no danger to its Arab neighbors?

[Answer] We must regulate the relations between Iran and its neighbors in such a way, especially in the Gulf, that potential difficulties can be easily solved. The Arab countries should maintain cordial relations with Iran, and solve problems peacefully like neighbors.

[Question] Will Iran and the Arab world, being in control of the oil, use the oil weapon?

[Answer] There are difficulties all over the world. However, there is also oil in South America and in the United States, in England and in the Soviet Union. One should not always pin the blame for all difficulties on the Middle East. These difficulties result from the fact that oil is a raw material that can only be produced for a certain period of time. And it is certainly the Arab countries' right to take advantage of the time when they possess oil. They will certainly not have it forever.

[Question] But the point is the oil weapon.

[Answer] Patience; I'm coming to that. The industrialized countries have used this raw material for a long time to build up their industry at the expense of the underdeveloped countries, while forgetting these countries. The Arab countries, however, have extended their hand several times to help the European countries master their energy problems. But one cannot expect the Arab countries and the oil producers to keep selling their oil at the same price while the price of gold is soaring. If the industrial countries were ready, however, to continually adjust the price to the dollar devaluation, and if they were to recognize the fact that the oil deposits are not inexhaustible and can be exploited up to a certain point only, then I see no difficulties.... But, if the question is broached here whether oil is to be used as a weapon, all I can say is that it is the Americans who for the first time have frozen all Iranian funds in the United States--something nobody thought possible--and who want to carry out a sea blockade.

Thus it is evident that possibilities exist of which no one would have thought in the past. Should the oil-producing countries be compelled to use oil as a weapon, it must be said that they are fully entitled to do so.

[Question] Under what circumstances would this happen?

[Answer] That cannot be said. The Arab countries would adopt a decision to that effect if they were of the opinion that their interests were threatened. However, I want to emphasize that up to now there has been no intention to use oil as a weapon.

[Question] But 'Arafat is constantly threatening this.

[Answer] 'Arafat is a revolutionary leader. He has the right to say anything that serves his revolution, but I hope that the Arab and oil-producing countries will not come into a position of doing what 'Arafat is threatening.

[Question] If you condemn the American measures against Iran, do you then regard the taking of hostages in Tehran as justified?

[Answer] As I have said before, every revolution involves certain slip-ups. I am absolutely against the taking of hostages. I said so as long as 2 months ago, and it was I who 2 months ago in Tunis assisted the Palestinian Liberation Organization in establishing contact with the Iranian Revolutionary Council. I did that for two reasons: First, to bring about the liberation of the hostages and, second, to demonstrate that the PLO is also ready to make peace efforts.

[Question] How dangerous do you assess Soviet expansionism to be in the Middle East?

[Answer] There are two views here. One says that the Soviets have launched an attack and are pursuing a policy of expansion; the other, that the Soviets have come to the aid of the government of the country where they now are. Then I would like to draw attention to another difference between the Arab and the other Islamic countries: We see that here the interests of the Western powers are threatened; now the Islamic and Arab countries are asked to take a stance on the situation in Afghanistan. however, the Arab countries are living day after day in a dangerous situation. Take the Palestinian problem, or the occupation of the Golan Heights. If we assess the situation objectively, then we must say that those who have supported the Arab countries in the past have been the Soviets.

This is why the West and especially America must face up to making a choice between the Arab countries and Israel. The Arab countries find it difficult to support America internationally because it is still on Israel's side, and this also accounts for their inclination to consider the use of oil as a weapon.

[Question] In your opinion, what is more dangerous to the Middle East--the existence of Israel, or the expansionism of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The Israelis have now been on our territory for over 30 years, and they have occupied our land. This is a fact. Up to now, the Russians have been our friends. They have not fought against us.

[Question] Thus, Israel is more dangerous than the Soviet Union?

[Answer] For the Arab countries there is only one danger at the moment, and that is Israel. What you believe might become a danger is not a topical problem for us.

[Question] Can it be said that Israel is an immediate danger to the Arab countries while the Soviet Union is not?

[Answer] Every country has its priorities, and we cannot give hypothetical assumptions priority over facts.

[Question] In that case, the invasion in Afghanistan is not expansionism?

[Answer] This is no problem for the Arabs. This is not the issue at stake. That would be as if we were to fight against windmills, but we are not Don Quixotes. We do not struggle against an imaginary enemy but against a real danger: and that is Israel, which has occupied our country. Do you actually ask us to abandon this struggle, and together with you and with the Americans to struggle against something imaginary? I do not understand that. If you expect us to deal with your problems, then you must in turn concern yourself with our problems.

SCHMIDT TO MEET WITH HONECKER IN GDR 'NEXT MONTH'

LD231906 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] It has been learned in Bonn that Federal Chancellor Schmidt is expected to meet with Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker in the GDR at the end of next month. The places mentioned for the meeting are Leipzig or the Rostock area. Following support for the meeting with Honecker from the Berlin CDU politician Von Weizsaecker, the CDU leadership has also adopted this line. Like Weizsaecker, CDU Chairman Kohl recommended that Schmidt should first have a discussion with President Carter in the United States.

APEL: BUNDESWEHR WILL NOT INCREASE FORCES IN WAKE OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD232052 Hamburg DPA in German 1925 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Essen--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel has told NEUE RHEIN-RUHR-ZEITUNG (NRZ) (Thursday edition) in an interview that the Bundeswehr sees no need to react to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan by increasing its numerical strength or extending the conscription period.

Asked whether a Soviet military intervention in Yugoslavia would present NATO with a state of defense, Apel said that there are no indications of such a development. But everyone knows that involvement in this region would create a very dangerous situation in Europe.

Asked about a possible extension of the area covered by NATO, along the lines of "Bundeswehr to the Hindu Kush," he said that such a notion is worse than fantasy. "Along with our allies, we are firmly resolved not to redefine NATO's mission or the geographical area covered by the alliance."

Increased military aid for Turkey, which Bonn has decided upon, will not be paid from the defense budget but will be counted by NATO as a defense item. Regarding this year's Bundeswehr budget, the minister said that additional funds may have to be provided for fuel procurement. The sum involved is about DM250 million.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON VISIT, OLYMPICS

DW231245 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0547 GMT 23 Jan 80 DW

[Text] [Question] Following your talks with President Carter you told newsmen in Washington today--or rather yesterday--that you had succeeded in explaining, and selling, the European ideas concerning a common Western strategy. The way you put it, even though these ideas do not claim to be exclusive, they did not encounter any objections in Washington. Could you expound on this some more with respect to the tasks which the Europeans ought to assume?

[Answer] I agreed with the U.S. Government that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan constitutes a challenge to the Third World, to Europe and to the United States, and therefore the Europeans and the United States cannot define their interests in a divergent manner. A common interest exists which requires common action; this in turn demands a joint strategy. As far as we are concerned, it is important, for example, that our ally Turkey be supported in its efforts toward economic and political stabilization of the country. It is just as important to help Pakistan. The idea which we had advanced to the European Community, namely to offer economic and political cooperation to the Gulf states, has fallen on fertile soil here in the United States.

Thus it turns out that our side is advancing proposals which the Americans consider important. My suggestion that this should not preclude any other proposals is intended to show that we naturally expect suggestions from other Europeans and from the United States, too, pertaining to an overall concept.

As for the reaction as a whole, there was agreement that our efforts toward arms control and disarmament must be continued, meaning that the proposals adopted by the West in the Western alliance in Brussels in December must remain on the agenda: namely proposals concerning negotiations on medium-range missiles, proposals concerning the Vienna troop reduction negotiations and also our proposals, above all, concerning confidence-building measures to be dealt with at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid.

[Question] Listening to this catalog one might get the idea that it really does not contain a lot of new things with respect to the reaction to the Soviet Union's provocation.

[Answer] Naturally all these suggestions have been considered in the past. But the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan makes it clear to every country that wants to preserve the independence of the states of the Third World that aid measures are most necessary now for those states of the Third World that want to preserve their independence. We--the Western states--do not want to extend our influence. We do not want to establish zones of predominance. We are interested in seeing that the nonalined states are able to really safeguard and develop their nonalined positions. This is why we want to have a partnership of equal rights with these countries. But we do not want to establish areas of predominance, as does the Soviet Union.

I think that developments in past months--the vote in the United Nations as well--show that the Third World realizes more and more that the states of Europe and our allies in America are prepared to engage in honest partnership without predominance.

[Question] After reading the U.S. press, one gets the impression that the Americans--in their process of forming an opinion--are trying to react more rationally now and in a more coordinated way. One measure, however, seems to me to be somewhat more emotional, namely the Olympic boycott. Do you have any reservation in this matter concerning the American approach?

[Answer] Everybody knows that the U.S. Government has not made a rash decision with regard to its approach to the Olympic games. This has been discussed for a very long time by the U.S. Government. It is understandable that we are not expected to show an immediate reaction. It is realized that the Federal Government and its European partners will have to discuss this difficult problem most thoroughly and that they will try to achieve a joint European position.

[Question] Do you think this boycott will occupy an important position in the general concept?

[Answer] I would consider it wrong to create the impression that this measure--whether one views it positively or not--would be the central answer of the West, so to speak, to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. I think this would limit the problem.

[Question] Is it possible that the Europeans, the community of nine states, would face problems in finding a joint platform if France were not to take part in such a measure?

[Answer] We have always been open in discussions of the European Community with the aim of achieving a common position. I assume that our French friends will do the same.

BONN TO AID TURKEY, PAKISTAN, COOPERATE WITH GULF

LD231532 Hamburg DPA in German 1451 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today took its first specific steps in response to the crisis in the Middle East. The Federal Cabinet, presided over by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, decided to introduce within the OECD framework a single, exceptional financial aid grant for NATO partner Turkey. In addition, Bonn will participate in consolidated international financial aid for Pakistan, which borders on Soviet-occupied Afghanistan. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was also asked to prepare, within the EEC framework, for the Federal Republic's participation in political and economic cooperation with the Gulf States, including Iraq.

The federal foreign minister, who returned from Washington just this morning, briefed the cabinet on the outcome of his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press after the meeting that the Federal Government sees possible dangers of escalating the international situation. Gruenewald's remarks indicated that this referred to the situation in the Middle East with the underlying fears of a Soviet invasion of Iran as well.

According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government will utilize its opportunities to help work out, together with its allies and partners, shared concepts for overcoming the crisis. To this end, it is in close contact with the governments of the United States; Italy, in its capacity as president of the EEC; France; and Great Britain.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Commentary

DW231255 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Article signed GRO.: "Turkey, the Godchild"]

[Text] The Federal Republic plans to give considerably more aid to Turkey in the future. That is the upshot of the talks Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had in Washington with the Turkish ambassador, among others. If one views the contents of the talks more closely, Bonn will play the decisive role for the country located between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, particularly because the United States will need more money for arms in the Indian Ocean in the new world political crisis.

This indicates two aims of Bonn's foreign policy: More commitment for states of the Third World that lean toward the Western camp, and cooperation with the United States under the banner of "Atlantic Solidarity." The first could result in partnership with developing countries. If development policy can be defined that way, it must be welcomed. But in Turkey, with its unstable political conditions, the growing tensions between the state people and the minorities (Kurds and Armenians) and its almost hopeless social and economic situations, containing only the economic aspects will certainly not suffice. Bonn must insure that the democratic forces between Ararat and the Bosporus are strengthened and that a reformist policy is pursued as well. Otherwise all efforts will be in vain.

Whether a political linkage to the U.S. global strategy will make sense, can only be seen when the present world crisis has ended. At present hardly anything else will be possible in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan: but if the result should be intensification instead of mitigation of international tensions, this enterprise can become dangerous.

GOVERNMENT REFRAINING FROM TAKING STAND ON OLYMPICS

LD231624 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Hamburg--The Federal Government today refrained from taking its own stand on the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games proposed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, noting the aim of the European Community states to adopt as unified a position as possible. Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn at the end of a cabinet meeting that the Federal Government wants to discuss this question with the EC foreign ministers.

Gruenewald did not mention a date for this. He said that it is up to the Italians, who currently hold the presidency in the EC Council, to issue invitations for a discussion of the boycott. It is possible that it will be discussed today and tomorrow at a conference of the political directors of the EC foreign ministries in preparations for the foreign ministers conference on 19 February.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Comment

DW221055 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Karl-Heinz Kruma editorial: "Boycott--Political Only"]

[Text] No matter what one's stand on the issue may be, never before, even if the Olympic games have often been plunged into political shallows, has an influential statesman used sports as a political weapon so openly and rigorously as has the U.S. President through his demand that the Olympic games in Moscow be canceled relocated or, if this cannot be done, that at least the dispatch of a team to the "capital of the aggressor" be waived. Granted, with a firm view toward the forthcoming presidential elections and toward those 69 percent of his compatriots who, according to a public opinion poll, recommend Moscow be punished by withdrawing the games, Carter did not mention a boycott; yet, what else would his demand boil down to when he expressly expects the solidarity of the Western allies and that of as many other countries as possible?

Surely crisis situations in the world are conceivable which would forbid the holding of Olympic games. But following the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, the United States, its partners and an outraged world public were determined to counteract Moscow's impairment of world peace above all with political instruments. What offered a remarkable example for the success of a political offensive was the devastating defeat of the Soviet Union in the UN General Assembly vote.

Yet it may be predicted without any plaintiveness that a boycott of the Moscow games would have devastating consequences with respect to both sports and politics. Quite apart from the fact that the expectation that Moscow, worrying about the games which are being prepared with such great expenditure, would immediately withdraw its divisions from Afghanistan appears to be rather starry-eyed, Carter's attempt to make sports the "scapegoat," as many of his representatives say in astonishment, would definitely spell the death of the Olympics.

Olympic games, however, and sports as a whole have always been a small, though importance chance for contacts and talks beyond borders in a world shaken by crises, despite all hypocrisy and irritations that have occurred. The Germans especially will have to recall at present, when solidarity at any cost is demanded of them, how the first gestures of reconciliation after 1945, after all these terrible things done in the German name, came as a result of sports contacts with citizens of other countries. So what could be the sense of severing the thin, connecting elements of sports, too, in a world political phase in which peace is more endangered than in previous years?

It is also necessary to draw attention to the "fact" that the democracies of the West so far have always been very proud of letting sports in their countries be free and independent of the state, unlike the socialist countries. Quite obviously Carter has called this principle into question and thus given Moscow a chance to launch a worldwide counter-offensive, climaxing in the charge that the United States and the West have abolished the Olympic laws for political reasons.

We may assume that a boycott of the games will provoke the spontaneous solidarity of a Soviet people disappointed with its leadership. Conversely, Moscow would need to fear the holding of the games, for 12,000 athletes and several hundred thousand Western Olympic guests, more visitors than the Soviet Union has ever received in such a short period of time, would have the marvelous chance to develop, in talks with Soviet citizens in Moscow, Kiev, Tallin and elsewhere, an individual political offensive in which many people in the USSR could be told what really happened in Afghanistan.

Such an offensive would serve Western ideas of freedom and peace in the world more than would Carter's demand to remain sitting in the locker rooms at home in the summer of 1980, feeling insulted or full of glee. Olympic games proceed in accordance with the rules of the International Olympic Committee, which Moscow respects and guarantees in the preparation, and certainly also in the implementation, of the games. Hence, as IOC President Lord Killanin says, the participation by athletes from the United States or from Western Europe cannot be misinterpreted as an approval of the Soviet aggression. Contrary to 1936, when many people perhaps had no, or all too naive, ideas about the real objectives of the National Socialist system, the broad world public, as shown by the UN vote, does have a very precise opinion on Afghanistan.

It is an incontestable fact that any country hosting Olympic games is also using these games as a chance to represent itself. It is in this very sphere, too, where the chance for political protest lies for the politicians. Nobody and nothing, neither Olympic rules nor any contractual agreements, can induce kings or heads of state, government chiefs or ministers to provide the games with additional solemnity and dignity by their presence in Moscow as usual. So anyone talking of boycott ought to talk only of political boycott, but let sports do what sports are intended to do in keeping with their mission and rules.

BRANDT URGED TO HELP SEEK SAKHAROV'S RELEASE

LD231450 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Frankfurt--Five friends and close colleagues of Prof Andrey Sakharov today appealed to the SPD chairman and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Willy Brandt, to "make efforts without delay for Sakharov's release." This was announced in Frankfurt by the Society for Human Rights.

The telegram, signed by Aleksandr Ginzburg, Dr Kronid Lyubarskiy, Dr Valentin Turchin, Gelina Salova and Yuriy Belov, states that Sakharov's arrest represents a dangerous attempt "to reintroduce the terror of the Stalin era". With the present fight for Sakharov, all decent people would be working for the peace and human rights, to which he had devoted his life. The signatories expressed the hope that Willy Brandt would also join this fight.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES PUNISHMENT OF SAKHAROV, OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD231308 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Paris, the government, in its regular Wednesday meeting, has expressed its sense of shock over the Sakharov affair. But in connection with the Moscow games, Paris still refuses to interfere in the sports area. Here is the declaration, the double declaration just made by Elysee spokesman Pierre Hunt:

[Begin recording] The government expresses its sense of shock over the placing under forced residence of Andrey Sakharov, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, recalling his courageous action in defense of human rights and respect for the Helsinki principles. The government emphasizes that such a measure is inconsistent with the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki and is a disturbing indication amid present developments in the international situation.

The status of the Olympics rules adopted at the initiative of France, whose role had been decisive in reestablishing the Olympic tradition, makes the International Committee the sole authority entitled to choose the venue of the games, and entrusts national Olympic committees exclusively with the task of organizing the participation of the athletes of their respective countries. Consequently, the government has no intention of interfering in the decisions of the French National Olympic and Sports Committee.

As it has indicated, the government views as unacceptable the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and believes that an end should be put ot it in order to restore a situation consistent with the rights of the Afghan people and the requirements of international peace. It believes that calling the games into question does not constitute the appropriate means of achieving this objective. [end recording]

USSR'S KORNIYENKO DENIES SAKHAROV ARRESTED, EXILED

LD232216 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sakharov has neither been arrested nor sent into exile: At least, this is what is stated by Mr Korniyenko, the Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Paris this evening on board the same plane as Jacques Chaban-Delmas. The Soviet minister, who is due to meet French leaders tomorrow, declined to provide further explanations about the Sakharov affair.

CHABAN-DELMAS EXPLAINS REASONS FOR SHORTENED USSR VISIT

LD232206 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Jacques Chaban-Delmas arrived at Roissy Airport at about 2030 after cutting short his visit to Moscow. "Jacques Chaban-Delmas believes that his presence in the Soviet Union would in some way have sanctioned the arrest and exile of Andrey Sakharov, leader of the Soviet dissidents. He explained his actions to journalists when he got off the plane.

[Begin Chaban-Delmas recording] "Having come to Moscow bringing with me the hopes of some of the families of political prisoners, a sudden and reverberating event demonstrated to me that it was not the appropriate time for such hopes. As a guest of the Soviet leaders, I could not intervene in this public case without interfering in the internal affairs of the USSR. Nor could I--by keeping silent--appear to be satisfied with this striking effect of a system which is certainly not our own. For the present, then, it was no longer appropriate for me to remain there. That is why I returned.

I regret that I had to leave. Leaving Moscow in these conditions--3 months after a visit to Washington--I note that once again, France--faithful to its alliances and a messenger of peace--has a proper role to play in averting war and safeguarding the essential factors. [end recording]

"The entire world condemns the arrest of Sakharov; the French Government has expressed its shock. The French Communist Party itself has deplored and disapproved of this affair. This evening about 500 people demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Paris; another demonstration is planned for next Wednesday at the same place to call for the release of Academician Andrey Sakharov."

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON STAND ON AFGHANISTAN, SOVIET VISIT

LD212356 Paris Domestic Television Service in French 1930 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

["Cards on the Table" program interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais conducted by correspondents Jean-Pierre Elkabach and Lain Duhamel--live]

[Excerpts] [Marchais] What would we look like if we stood around with arms folded every time a people takes up the battle for social progress, democracy and socialism, and every time imperialism intervenes, if we said: Go ahead, dear imperialists, feel free. We are for the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, after all, and we remain firmly attached to this principle. Go on slaughtering democrats, patriots, workers and intellectuals who want to win their independence and their sovereignty and who want to stop dying of hunger, to stop being illiterate. If we had this passive attitude, this negative attitude, we would be a funny kind of revolutionary. You see, gentlemen, we are a revolutionary party, and that is why we have resolutely (supported) all the forces struggling against imperialism, for the aims I have just mentioned. And every time there are interventions like that, we shall stand at the side of the democratic forces who are struggling for progress.

[Question] Why is it that all these reasons you have just been outlining at great length--why is it that Enrico Berlinguer and Santiago Carrillo, secretaries general of the Italian and Spanish Communist parties, think just the opposite of you?

[Answer] For a simple reason [words indistinct]. I cannot understand how it is that you still haven't understood that my name is Marchais, that one of their names is Berlinguer, and the other's Carrillo. [passage indistinct] You still don't understand that the PCF, (on all questions), whatever they may be, determines its policy completely independently and that we do so without consulting either my friend Enrico Berlinguer, or Leonid Brezhnev, or Santiago Carrillo, or anyone else. We do it by asking first of all our Central Committee [word indistinct] determines our orientation, and that is how we work. But you seem to find it difficult [passage indistinct].

I sometimes hear on the radio or television or read in the papers that a kind of doctrine has been worked out. They talk about the partitioning at Yalta, that at Yalta the world's affairs were sorted out. There you are: It was cut in half, with socialism on one side and capitalism on the other. That's it; nothing must be upset. And some people go even further on this basis. They say: This is what peaceful coexistence means. Oh, no; if peaceful coexistence is that, I'm not playing. I'm not playing for a very important reason, namely, that that would mean for French workers that they are condemned forever to remain exploited, that there will always be exploiters and the exploited. For us, peaceful coexistence means that (the huge) problems which may arise in relations between states must not be solved by means of war. But peaceful coexistence is the class struggle in all its forms.

On Afghanistan, I asked questions, and I posed the following fundamental question to Leonid Brezhnev: I said to him, you are the head of a great state [words indistinct] and it is important for we French Communists to know whether the policy of the Soviet Union is really still a policy of peace, a policy of detente, a policy of disarmament. It is important for us to know whether the objectives which you set yourselves are the same as ours, that is to say, the inalienable right of every people to its independence and sovereignty, whether all that remains the policy of the CPSU. I said to him: I am putting the question to you--and the comrades in my delegation can bear me out--I am putting the question to you firmly and in a serious manner.

The reply from Leonid Brezhnev was unequivocal. Moreover, I'll tell you, there was a moment when the interpreter had a question mark in his eyes, as if he were a little surprised by my question.

Then he said to me in reply: Comrade Marchais, I can confirm to you that the policy of the CPSU has not changed. And if we intervened in Afghanistan, it was because we were forced to do so. We hesitated for a long, long time. Taraki had already asked us to afford him military aid against intervention in his internal affairs by Pakistan. We did not do it at the time. When Amin came to power, he asked us to apply the agreement of 1978. We did not do it. We always tried to prevent this intervention. And we knew that this intervention could contribute to creating a climate of tension for a time. We did all we could, but we could finally not do anything else. So evident was the Pakistani intervention, the external intervention directed by the Americans and others, that if we had not intervened it would have meant that we had not respected the obligations we had undertaken in signing the (?treaty of) 1978. And he added immediately afterwards: Having said this, you can tell your comrades that the policy of the CPSU is unchanged and that it will remain unchanged forever, because peace and disarmament are our policy.

[Question] (?You have given the impression that) there will not be another Kabul. But how long will they remain in Afghanistan? Aren't they afraid of getting bogged down like the Americans in Vietnam by a guerrilla resistance?

[Answer] He simply told me this: We will remain in Afghanistan as long as is necessary, that is to say, to put an end to the external interventions in Afghan affairs. The moment that that question is resolved (?we will withdraw) our troops. I will add that he even added that the Soviet troops have as their mission not to fight inside the country, but only to protect the borders against infiltration from outside.

I have noticed that contrary to what has been said on French television, both on TF1 and Antenne 2, the reporters who are beginning to come back from this region are giving (?accounts) of the situation which do not fully correspond to the situation.

L'HUMANITE JUSTIFIES SOVIET INTERVENTION

LD231657 [Editorial Report LD] Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 January 1980 carries on page 1 and 5 a 1,200-word Jean-Pierre Gaudard article in which he condemns the West's denunciation of the Soviet policy in Afghanistan and points to instances of Western "interference" in the affairs of other countries. Gaudard points out that "military aggression against a sovereign country is just one form of imperialist domination" and goes on to list methods of economic domination, alleging that "the shah of Iran's plans were drawn up by the United States via the U.S. Embassy in Tehran." Gaudard states that "these factors should be considered when assessing events in Afghanistan."

PS' JOXE VIEWS OLYMPICS BOYCOTT, MARCHAIS TV ADDRESS

LD221524 Paris Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Joseph Paletou interview with Pierre Joxe, French Socialist Party secretary--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] You will tell us later, Pierre Joxe, what your impressions are of George Marchais' statements, but let us start with a matter that perhaps brings you closer to each other. Is the PS in agreement with the PCF in saying that the Olympic games must not be boycotted, whatever President Carter may say?

[Answer] The PS has always defined its position in this field independently from the other parties, including the PCF. For example, at the time of the Mundial in Argentina we were of the opinion that it is necessary that the major sport meetings should always be held because they are a means and a time for exchanges between peoples.

[Question] A last question. In general terms, to come back to what you said at the beginning, the Marchais case, the Marchais television phenomenon which attracts the attention of and (?appeals) to his followers as well as opponents. A simple question. Is Georges Marchais credible?

[Answer] I believe that a deputy, a leader of a major party of the left as he is, has better things to do under present circumstances than transforming himself into an advocate of the Soviet Union's external policy. There are so many things to say about what is happening in France, on the external policy of France, on the economic policy of France, on the situation of employment in our country, even of France's diplomatic situation. To devote an hour, 1 and 1/2 hours, to come forward for the second time as an advocate for a poor, foreign cause--this in my opinion is not time usefully spent for a French deputy and a head of a party of the left.

I am convinced that last night a major section of left opinion understood that the real problems were not tackled. The real problems are those raised by many French Communists, problems concerning employment, the [economic] crisis and foreign policy, and by many Communists and Socialists at the grassroots level who are looking for answers and who again want a rallying of the forces of the left. Well, those who expect this obviously did not hear it from Georges Marchais last night. I believe it is up to them to exert pressure on the PCF leadership to make it agree to change, which it will do sooner or later.

ALGERIA'S BENYAHIA IN FRANCE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Giscard

LD231249 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Paul Balta report: "Both Sides Consider Paris Talks 'Very Positive' and 'Very Encouraging'"]

[Text] "Warm, friendly, frank and realistic"--this was the repeated characterization of the 90 minutes of talks, half an hour longer than anticipated, between the head of Algerian diplomacy [Foreign Minister] Mohamed Seddik Benyahia and President Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister Raymond Barre and host Jean Francois-Poncet Friday afternoon, 18 January.

Elysee spokesman Pierre Hunt considered the "unusually long" discussion with the head of state "very positive," and Mr Benyahia, on leaving, found it "very encouraging." Speaking first, Giscard d'Estaing defined his understanding "of the new relations between the two countries." With Francois-Poncet present, the two men proceeded to examine the international situation, notably in Asia, the Near East and Africa.

Benyahia's analysis of the impact of Iran and Afghanistan on both North-South and East-West relations caught French interest. On this subject he appeared quite critical of the Islamic conference due to meet 26 January in Islamabad. The Algerians fear U.S. backstage maneuvering, and that one of the meeting's indidious aims is to change the alliance structure within Islam to divert the relevant countries away from Israel and line them up against the USSR, henceforth deemed the major adversary.

The Algerian foreign minister also studied with his hosts "the possibilities of reaching a political solution in the West Sahara" and, in more general terms, Paris' and Algireas' world role. One phrase summarizes the mood of the various discussions on bilateral cooperation: "France and Algeria together can be an important world influence."

Benyahia expressed much concern to Mr Barre, as he had to the president, on the problems of Algerians working in France. The prime minister stressed that immigrant repatriation targets had to be quantified and that it was desirable to do this by joint agreement. France affirms that there is an agreement in principle between the two countries since Algiers favors a return of its nationals, but there is admittedly disagreement on how to effect this.

The head of Algerian diplomacy also expressed his concern at the imbalance in his country's trade [with France]. Barre indicated that France is prepared to increase its gas purchases so as to achieve a balance within a few years. Benyahia also expressed the wish for joint commission for the periodic discussion of economic and commercial exchanges. Barre did not object in principle, and the idea was discussed again at the full meeting that evening.

The two delegations, meeting at the Quai d'Orsay, have in effect decided to set up and convene the working groups and committees absent so far, including the Social Security Committee, to examine various issues.

Benyahia, who is leaving France at noon Sunday after receiving Algerian community representatives, will have further discussions with Francois-Poncet Saturday.

After-Dinner Toasts

LD231201 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "'The Mediterranean Makes It Necessary for Our Two Countries To Show Imagination and Be Demanding,' Says Algerian Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Proposing a toast at the end of a dinner given in honor of [Algerian Foreign Minister] Benyahia on the evening of 18 January, Jean Francois-Poncet stated: "It has perhaps never been so necessary for two nations such as France and Algeria, both independent, proud to be independent and mutually respectful of the choice of society which they have made, to develop their dialog in depth."

Referring to the West Sahara problem, he stated that "France would very much like to see it resolved, and that it is willing to support the political solution which will have to be found to resolve it as soon as its help is deemed useful." Referring to another important problem--emigration--the foreign minister emphasized that "the big Algerian community enables our country to benefit by its activity and its know-how" and expressed "the feelings of respect and friendship which we have for it and our gratitude for the role which it has played in our national life."

While admitting that there still is "a lot to be done" to settle matters in dispute, Francois-Poncet concluded: "The task awaitingus is difficult but we are capable of dealing with it--we have the will and the means to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion."

Replying to Francois-Poncet's speech, Mr Benyahia stated that his host's visit to Algiers in June had opened "a restorative dialog."

"By openly proposing," he said, "other models of relations, France and Algeria would undoubtedly arouse new hopes centered on the wider horizons of a world policy of cooperation....

"At various crossroads which mark the cardinal points of their commitments, France and Algeria cannot forget that they mean....opportunities for a new order of freedoms closed to hegemonist desires and to a policy of blocs and anxious to insure the balanced and creative participation henceforth of the human values of tomorrow."

With reference to this Mr Benyahia emphasized that the Mediterranean, that "local communication area," makes it necessary for the two countries to "show imagination and be demanding."

After paying tribute to the Algerian workers, those "anaonymous supporters of the French industrial machine," and to French overseas workers who have "kept the footbridges of our relations solidly fixed to their bases," Mr Benyahia expressed the belief that the two countries will take the necessary steps "to create the ways and means most apt to raise, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the present roles of our relations while recognizing the special nature of our differences."

STIRN VIEWS AUSTRALASIAN TOUR, FRANCE'S REGIONAL ROLE

OW221253 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[From Focus on Australia program]

[Text] The French foreign minister, [secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] Mr Olivier Stirn, has returned to Paris after a 12-day visit to Australia and the South Pacific. Mr Stirn said he believes that France and Australia will form closer ties. He told Radio Australia correspondent John Starr that the disagreement between the two countries over French nuclear testing in the Pacific was now a thing of the past:

[Begin recording] Mr Stirn is full of praise for the dynamism he found in Australia. He also sees what he calls her enormous needs and her necessity to diversify abroad, in which, he thinks, France is increasingly welcome. He sees France as a contender for part of the program for an enriched uranium plant in Australia. He thinks French industries should be involved in the project for a gas pipeline to Perth. He is pleased that the country is buying airbus planes and indeed suggests that in matters of warplanes the Mirage 2000 is still in there with a chance despite Australia's published preference for American planes.

I asked Monsieur Stirn, who during his visit in Australia saw the foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, what were the practical results of his trip?

[Stirn] First, a good explanation about our policies. Secondly, a growing of our cooperation in many fields, especially in economic fields but also for assistance--technical assistance. And globally, I think that the links between France and all those democracies of the South Pacific shall be growing next year.

[Question] There is talk about a new enriched uranium plant in which France may take a leading part. How far has that advanced?

[Answer] It is one of the possible projects--one of the important projects--that (?is the responsibility) Australia (?has) for the moment, and France has been consulted like other governments.

[Question] Minister, do you find that Australia is more Asiatic minded or is she now--thanks to visits like your own--thinking more in terms of Europe and Europe's problems?

[Answer] In fact Australian population, of course, is native in Europe generally, but more and more Australia becomes a great country in Asia, and its influence, its role are growing, and the place of Australia in all Asia is now very important.

[Question] How will your visit be followed up? Are other ministers from France going to Australia?

[Answer] Yes, minister of industry in some months and after minister of economics. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Is there any link in defense between France and Australia at the moment?

[Answer] Not exactly, but France wants to maintain stability in that area.

[Question] And how will she do it?

[Answer] By its presence at first and also by the help France can bring to all of those countries. [end recording]

PCF DEPUTIES' STATEMENT PROTESTS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

LD231707 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of "PCF National Assembly Group Statement"]

[Text] The PCF National Assembly group approved the following statement yesterday:

"The PCF deputies solemnly protest the exceptionally violent anticommunist campaign being waged under the pretext of the Afghan situation which systematically falsifies the PCF's policy and its leaders' statements.

"The media, acting on the Elysee's orders, and politicians headed by the Socialists do not hesitate to fuel this campaign by provocation and slander.

"The PCF deputies, who have examined the situation in Afghanistan, approve the necessary international solidarity against imperialism and for peace, as well as the statements of the Politburo. They wish to stress that this unworthy campaign, together with the recently approved 1980 budget, conceals both the difficulties it will present to the working people and the country and the reinforcement of the Giscard-Barre policy of austerity, inflation and unemployment. Such a process of misinformation does not simply misrepresent PCF policy. It is a blow against every citizen's freedom of conscience and choice based on objective pluralist information. It does democracy a disservice by depriving political debate of the seriousness and respect for one's opponent to which PCF deputies adhere particularly."

PS' CHEVENEMENT ON LEFT UNION, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD231105 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chevenement Labels the 'Socialist Plan' 'Eurocommunist'"]

[Text] The guest of France-Inter's "Face the Public" program, M Jean-Pierre Chevenement, affirmed that for him the "Socialist plan" is "the only historical plan realizable by the genuine left," and that this is a document "which aims to unite the left." He added: "If Eurocommunism has a meaning other than that of a withdrawal strategy, and if it corresponds to the will to transform West Europe's developed capitalist societies democratically in the interests of the working people, then our plan could be labeled "Eurocommunist."

The Belfort deputy stressed that the PCF "is currently undergoing a great malaise." "We are not going to present it with a clear field; we shall stick to our course firmly," he added.

M Chevenement also pointed out that the Socialist Party [PS] should "persist in trying to make the PCF change its attitude" and that the Communists cannot "shut themselves in a permanent impasse, in a suicidal outlook." In his opinion the PCF chose to break the Union of the Left in 1977 for "international reasons" as well as because of PCF-CPSU relations, which "affected this choice."

M Chevenement stressed finally that the Yvelines federation was among the three rejecting the "Socialist plan."

Evoking prospects for the presidential election, the Center for Socialist Studies, Research and Education (CERES) leader recalled that he hopes for M Mitterrand to be the Socialist candidate, because "he best expresses the continuity of the Epinay Congress and he symbolizes the left-union." He did not specify what would be the CERES view if M Michel Rocard were the candidate, indicating merely that, if M Mitterrand were not the candidate, "this candidate would probably be nominated by a congress."

PERTINI CABLE TO BREZHNEV PROTESTS SAKHAROV'S ARREST

AU231606 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 34 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome January 23 (ANSA)--Italian head of state Sandro Pertini today sent a telegram to Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev protesting the arrest of dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov.

"I wish to voice my protest for the arrest of the illustrious scientist Sakharov, Nobel Peace Prize winner," Pertini's message said. "This arrest is a clear violation of civil rights consecrated in the Helsinki charter recognized and endorsed by the government of the Soviet Union as well," Pertini said.

COSSIGA MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

LD231921 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Cossiga today left for Washington after last-minute talks in a lounge reserved for him at Fiumicino Airport with Foreign Minister Ruffini and Defense Minister Sarti.

I am going to the United States, Cossiga told journalists, at a particularly delicate time in international relations, and one in which the life of our people is closely linked to the life of all peoples of the world. I am going to the United States as the representative of a country which sees in the Atlantic alliance and NATO the main instrument of its security, in the European Community the room for its political, economic and cultural development, in detente the way to a more secure peace. I am going as a friend to visit friends, as an ally to allies, with the hope that my journey may serve the common cause of peace and the defense of our joint security.

PCI'S INGRAO ON EUROMISSILES, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

AU240930 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, January 24 (ANSA)--Communist Party official Pietro Ingrao addressed himself to his party's foreign policy position in an interview appearing in the latest edition of the Communist weekly, RINASCITA.

Ingrao, the former speaker of the lower house, said that, "the clear position we took on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan gives us an even greater strength to denounce the serious mistake made in accepting the American proposal for the installation of Euro-missiles in Europe."

After indicating the tensions created by the escalation of armaments, the Communist official declared, "We have come to the absurd point of (American President Jimmy) Carter threatening to boycott the Moscow Olympics, that is, refusing communications between men and peoples."

Ingrao went on to affirm the importance of an independent foreign policy for Western Europe with the statement, "Europe can exercise its own role if it will drop the illusion of being above the fray, somehow immune and without guilt in the present crisis situation. Europe can act only if it becomes aware of the framework of contradictions in the world which Europe is now a part of," Ingrao concluded.

PARLIAMENTARY MOTIONS PROTEST SAKHAROV, AFGHANISTAN

LD232122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The Socialist Party [PS] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD] today introduced motions of protest in parliament concerning the arrest of Dr Andrey Sakharov yesterday. The motions differed only in minor aspects. Both motions were approved.

The motion introduced by the PS was supported by that party and by the Democratic Alliance. The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] voted against it; the Popular Democratic Union [UDP] and the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP] abstained.

The Democratic Alliance also supported the motion introduced by the PSD. The PCP and the UDP opposed the motion; the PS and the MDP abstained.

The PS also introduced a motion protesting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The PS and the Democratic Alliance voted in favor of the motion, the PCP against it, and the UDP and the MDP abstained. The motion was carried.

LISBON REVIEWS CHANGES IN PORTUGUESE-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD231544 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sakharov's arrest highlights yesterday's decision of the Council of Ministers to revise the framework of our relations with the Soviet Union. The extent of this revision is not yet known but all signs are that it cannot have a very broad scope because bilateral relations never developed all that much.

As far as trade is concerned, we can expect a marked reduction in our exports of footwear and wine to the USSR as well as in our imports of Soviet oil. However, the contract concerning our purchase of 400 million barrels of oil for the whole of this year should not be affected since this would basically hurt the Portuguese side by forcing us to look for alternative sources at higher prices.

Shipbuilding may be affected to some extent, particularly the Viana do Castelo shipyards, where several ships have been built for the USSR. But the impact of such a curb would be little more than symbolic since middlemen can always be found in the event of the current contracts being canceled.

It is possible that the meeting of the joint Portuguese-Soviet committee, scheduled for mid-1980 in Lisbon, may now be called off. Another agreement that will probably be shelved is one envisaging exchange visits by specialists and scientists in the fields of education, health, the arts, the cinema, television and sports.

Yesterday's Council of Ministers session also approved a proposed reshuffle of diplomatic postings. The proposal will now be sent to Belem Palace for presidential promulgation. It is very likely that it will include the immediate dismissal of all the ambassadors who are not career diplomats and a reshuffle in various postings abroad.

This morning neither the office of the president of the republic nor the presidency of the Council of Ministers would comment on the questions of the revision of Portuguese-Soviet relations and the reshuffle of diplomatic postings.

DENMARK

PREMIER'S LETTER TO BREZHNEV REJECTS INTERVENTION EXPLANATION

LD241105 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 17 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "We Don't Accept Moscow's Version of Kabul Coup"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has sent Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev a letter in reply to the Soviet Government's message to him on the subject of the intervention in Afghanistan.

In the letter the prime minister states that the Danish Government must clearly dissociate itself from the Soviet Union's military intervention in that country, which raises fundamental questions concerning the relationship between sovereign states.

It also states that the Danish Government cannot accept the Soviet explanation, according to which the military intervention is said to be based on the right to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 or the UN Charter.

Soviet Veto

"The Soviet veto against a Security Council resolution--which was supported by the overwhelming majority of the Security Council--for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan must give pause for thought in a country like Denmark where confidence in the United Nations and in fundamental international law for relations among states is a basic principle for national security," Anker Jorgensen writes.

The prime minister adds that Denmark still wants to take an active part in the efforts for detente between East and West, and that it is therefore with disappointment that we have to note that the prospects for the future course of detente have been diminished.

"The preservation of peace is an absolute condition for detente." Furthermore the prime minister reminds his addresses that the permanent members of the UN Security Council have a rather special responsibility in this regard. He concludes his letter with an urgent appeal to President Brezhnev to observe the UN General Assembly's 14 January resolution and to withdraw the Soviet forces from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

FINLAND

PRESS COMMENTS ON PROPOSED OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD221148 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1106 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

["Press Review" on Olympics boycott]

[Text] SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI writes about the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. No other state, even among the closest allies of the United States, seems so far to be enthusiastic about canceling the games. The least support has come from sports leaders representing the Olympic movement, most of whom--even apparently in the United States--are of the opinion that the games will nevertheless be held.

The modern Olympic games can be criticized in many ways, SUOMEN SOCIALIDEMOKRAATTI writes. The use of money for them has reached absurd proportions, exemplified by buildings in Montreal which may remain unfinished forever. The Olympic organizers' attitude to various countries has not always been fully consistent, and there have already been a few boycotts.

In spite of this, the Olympic games have their positive significance. They bring together an exceptionally large number of young people from all over the world, and by means of diverse media most of literate mankind follows the events. This is peaceful cooperation. Destroying the games would by no means help to find a way out of the current tension, SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI points out.

UUSI SUOMI writes that the [proposed] boycott of the Olympic games shows that the procedures open to Carter's foreign policy are running out. He has resorted to measures traditionally opposed by the United States. Carter must have been aware of the fact, the paper says, that a threat to the other superpower is regarded by Moscow as blackmail which cannot be tolerated. In the United States the election year, however, always entails tighter measures in foreign policy. Consequently, the situation has reached a deadlock from which it is difficult to withdraw.

The boycott embarked upon by the United States will at least be supported by a few leading Western powers. Some Islamic states' participation in the boycott can also be expected. Although the boycott might not be carried out to this extent, the withdrawal of the Western powers from the games is [as heard] a heavy blow to Soviet prestige. The Soviet Union has carefully prepared for the games which are of great importance to it, UUSI SUOMI points out.

SWEDEN

SCIENCE ACADEMY EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH SAKHAROV

LD231816 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Swedish Academy of Sciences has contacted its Soviet counterpart in order to express its sympathy with Sakharov's situation. Andrey Sakharov was a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER

JN232111 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] His majesty King Husayn met in London this evening with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The meeting was attended by Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign affairs. The discussion dealt with the Middle East issue, various international affairs and bilateral relations.

OLYMPIC OFFICIALS FAVOR GAMES DESPITE SAKHAROV EXILE

ID231151 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jan 80 p 18 ID

[A.J. McIlroy report: "Olympic Sites Offered"]

[Text] British Olympic officials remained determined yesterday that British athletes should compete in the Moscow games irrespective of any political developments.

They said that the arrest of the Russian dissident Dr Andrey Sakharov and Mrs Thatcher's announcement that she is to formally ask them to consider alternative sites were irrelevant to sport.

Their response, backed by the Marquis of Exeter and Lord Luke, Britain's two representatives on the International Olympic Committee, removed any doubts that the government and amateur sporting organisations are diametrically opposed.

Mrs Thatcher announced in the Commons that she was asking the British Olympics Association to seek another site for the games and was offering sites in Britain for certain events.

Among sites in Britain which might be considered to stage Olympic events are Holme Pierrepoint in Nottingham for rowing; Crystal Palace, Earls Court and Wembley; Meadowbank, Edinburgh (which staged the Commonwealth games), the Isle of Wight or the Firth of Clyde for sailing.

It was understood that the government is willing to see extra cash made available through the Sports Council.

IRELAND EXPECTED TO REJECT OLYMPICS BOYCOTT CALL

ID231142 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1105 GMT 23 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The Irish Republic is expected to reject President Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Premier Mr Charles Haughey will reply soon to Washington's plea for support which has now reached Dublin.

But if Ireland backs President Carter's campaign, it will be an about turn on a policy agreed by the Irish Cabinet less than a week ago.

The Irish ministers declared then that the venue for the games was a matter for the International Olympic Committee and, if the committee stood by its Moscow decision, athletes from Ireland should take part.

This approach has been endorsed by both the main opposition political parties in Dublin.

But defying President Carter over the Olympics could put at risk the chances of assistance on Northern Ireland from United States politicians.

President Carter has made it clear he would be prepared to help out economically in the event of a settlement of the Ulster crisis. And other leading Americans, among them Senator Edward Kennedy, have shown a keen continuing interest in Irish affairs.

A sign that Ireland intends to press on with a trip to Moscow came today from an Irish Government Junior Minister Mr Jim Tunney, who reinforced an appeal from businessmen to help pay the cost of sending athletes to the Olumpics.

The Cabinet is likely to frame an answer to President Carter at a meeting on Friday.

LONDON STRATEGIC INSTITUTE HEAD INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN

DW230918 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19/20 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 DW

[Claus Geismar interview with Christoph Bertram, director of the London Institute for Strategic Studies, in London: date not given]

[Text] London--In an interview with DIE WELT Christoph Bertram, director of the renowned International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) in London, defined his stand on the situation in Afghanistan.

WELT: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has lasted for 3 weeks now. Does the West still have any options now to turn the Soviet Union's military action into a political defeat?

Bertram: The West's reaction should be determined by one consideration alone: What can be done to prevent the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan from becoming a success and from repeating itself on comparable occasions? I see only one answer: The Soviet intervention must be rendered difficult on the spot.

WELT: How, specifically, is this possible?

Bertram: There are two ways of doing it. First, support for the states of South and Southwest Asia which feel directly threatened by the Soviet action. This is already taking shape in the U.S. assistance to Pakistan. But the FRG's intensified interest in helping Turkey is also appropriate.

WELT: Are there any other direct options?

Bertram: Yes. The only ones capable of resisting the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan are the Afghan rebels. They must be supported. So far Washington has not been prepared to state unequivocally that these rebels can count on U.S. aid. Nothing would deter the Soviet Union from future "Afghanistans" more than the failure of its current invasion.

WELT: The resistance in Afghanistan is to some extent attributable to Islamic roots. The whole of Islam has been grasped by a revolutionary feeling which shows strong anti-Western tones. Is it now appropriate for the West to help these forces against the Soviet Union?

Bertram: The entire Islamic world has not displayed a hostile attitude toward the West. But above all, Afghanistan is the typical example of a crisis such as may recur everywhere in the Third World during the eighties. At the moment, the most important strategic task is to teach the Soviet Union a lesson for its intervention in Afghanistan. If this is the goal, then it does not matter at the moment whether one is in agreement with the Afghans on all questions. It is good enough to be in harmony with them on some objective questions: The Soviet Union must be dissuaded from attacking neighbors.

WELT: Iran is another direct neighbor of the Soviet Union. What does Afghanistan mean for Khomeyni?

Bertram: This is what makes Afghanistan so particularly important for the West. It is highly probable that after the Khomeyni era, the separatist tendencies discernible even now will be successful. What will happen if a separatist government asks the Soviet Union for protection? Unless the Soviet Union is taught a lesson in Afghanistan it will understand this to be confirmation and encouragement of intervention elsewhere as well.

WELT: U.S. President Carter's wheat embargo and a technology embargo, therefore, are not an adequate reply?

Bertram: It is appropriate in principle for President Carter to arrive at this conclusion.

The Soviet invasion must not be tolerated idly. On the spot, in Afghanistan, the United States so far has not taken any action, however. It is giving a reply which calls the entire East-West relationship into question. But is this the appropriate reaction? You can impose an embargo only once. In other words, if Moscow takes another step this reaction option no longer exists.

WELT: Does not the current U.S. reaction also encourage those in Moscow who are referred to as "hawks?"

Bertram: If there really are such species as "doves" and "hawks". But the advocates of military action in the Kremlin might now argue thusly: We now know the answers of the West. It discontinues wheat deliveries. It considers a technical embargo. It procrastinates on questions concerning arms control--but it does not disturb our actual military operations.

WELT: Is a boycott of the Olympic games the proper answer to Moscow?

Bertram: Nothing would be worse than a Western reaction which is not credible. The politicians now threatening to use this instrument must ask themselves whether they have the political stamina to go through with such a boycott.

WELT: Are any long-term strategic intentions of the Soviet Union linked with the invasion of Afghanistan?

Bertram: What matters to the Soviet Union most is probably the clarification of a situation in Afghanistan proper, a situation which was unpleasant for the Soviet Union. This does not mean that long-term intentions ought to be ruled out. Yet we must keep in mind that even without any bases in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has the military competency to intervene in this region. It has naval units in the Indian Ocean anyway. Its airplanes have a range, anyway, for intervening wherever geographically sensitive spots for the West's energy supply exist. This is why I do not think very much of attempts to explain that what matters to the Soviets in truth is just "the warm water of the Indian Ocean."

WELT: The West finds it hard to give a common answer. How important is a common attitude within the Western alliance?

Bertram: In view of the old and new endangering of our security, solidarity in the Western alliance will become one of the most dangerous and important tasks in the eighties. Interests are not identical everywhere. The Americans can almost afford to consider detente a luxury. This is not the case for the West Europeans and the Japanese. The American leadership which is not always impressive does not facilitate solidarity.

WELT: So the great foreign policy line aiming for equalization--the policy of detente--can be continued despite everthing?

Bertram: Yes. Detente is not a gift to the Soviets. If it were that, it would have been wrong all the time. I consider detente an instrument of Western policy for the implementation of Western interests. I consider, therefore, the slogan about the indivisibility of detente as obsolete. In the eighties there will be turmoils in the Third World. The West must remain able to act in the Third World, without always calling into question the entire crisis management between the East and the West.

WELT: So the Soviet argument about the divisibility of detente is not necessarily opposed to Western interests?

Bertram: Because it is important to face a Soviet action on the spot, this argument serves Western interests. In addition, there is the further point that he who declares detente to be indivisible is binding his own hands. In such a case he cannot react with other sanctions.

WELT: What Soviet reaction do you expect when the Tito era comes to an end?

Bertram: The Yugoslavia Tito will leave behind someday will be different from the Yugoslavia he found. Nothing unites a country more--even if there is peaceful quarreling internally-- than an external threat. Therefore, I believe that after Tito Yugoslavia will be even more aware of the danger of internal quarrels. We can therefore hope that the country will merge even more strongly after Tito.

WELT: In contrast to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has no common border with Yugoslavia. Is that important?

Bertram: The Soviets, although they tend to explain their actions with the help of principles, are pragmatists. They run risks only when they believe that they are acceptable and that they can be successful. But that is more than questionable with regard to Yugoslavia. And Afghanistan is located in Asia; Yusoslavia is, however, directly on the line separating the East from the West. Every conflict would run the risk of being escalated to become a nuclear war. Even the Kremlin respects that.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Airport Statement

NC231238 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] A short while ago, the GDR foreign minister, Mr Oskar Fischer, arrived in Cyprus for a 3-day official visit. Mr Fischer, who is accompanied by a 6-member delegation, will hold a special meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis this afternoon. Talks will then be held at the Foreign Ministry aiming at signing bilateral cooperation agreements in various fields. The agreements will be signed the day after tomorrow.

Tomorrow morning, Mr Fischer will be received by the president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou. He will also meet the president of the house, Mr Mikhailidhis. During his stay in Cyprus, Mr Fischer will also meet the president of the Pan-Cyprian Refugee Committee, Deputy Mr Paraskevaidhis; the Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons, and the members of the Cyprus-GDR Friendship Association.

Mr Fischer's visit is a reciprocal visit to Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis's visit to the GDR in July 1978. In a statement at Larnaca Airport, Mr Fischer said that the aim of his visit is to strengthen mutual confidence and to review developments in bilateral relations. He also said that discussions will include ways to increase the benefits of these relations as well as international issues. Mr Fischer referred to the good relations between his country and the Cypriot people and added that the further development of these relations is to the benefit of both.

Mr Fischer was received at Larnaca Airport by Foreign Minister Mr Roladhis, the dean of the diplomatic corps Soviet Ambassador Mr Astavin, GDR Ambassador Mr Wildau and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Meeting With House President

NC241105 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 24 Jan 80 NC

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Fischer, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, met this morning with President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the international situation and on the two countries' relations, with particular emphasis on the parliamentary level.

Mr Fischer conveyed to Mr Mikhailidhis the greetings of the president of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, and his desire that the Interparliamentary Union spring congress that will be held in Berlin will provide the opportunity for the two parliaments to achieve closer contacts, which would contribute to the further strengthening of mutual relations.

Mr Mikhailidhis said that the friendship of countries is strengthened by the good relations of peoples and their parliaments, and requested that Mr Fischer convey an invitation to the president of the GDR People's Chamber to visit Cyprus as head of a parliamentary delegation.

Dinner With Rolandhis

NC232115 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] GDR Foreign Minister Fischer, who arrived on a 3-day official visit to Cyprus today, held a private meeting with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Talks were later held at the Foreign Ministry among representatives of the two countries on bilateral relations and international developments.

Mr Rolandhis gave a dinner tonight in honor of Mr Fischer. Speaking at the dinner, Mr Rolandhis stressed the close relations between the two countries and referred to questions of foreign policy and the Cyprus issue. Mr Rolandhis said that Cyprus is consistently following a nonalined policy and believes that, through the increasing role of the nonalined movement, it can play a constructive role in contributing to the solution of problems and provocations facing mankind and to the promotion of cooperation based on true independence, equality and justice. He added: We strongly believe that only if the lawful UN order prevails can we hope that world detente will prevail. With regard to the Cyprus issue, the foreign minister expressed the Cyprus Government's deep appreciation for the consistent support of the GDR and all the socialist countries for the just cause of Cyprus.

In his reply speech, Mr Fischer expressed satisfaction with the firm progress in relations between the two peoples and states. Referring to his country's stand on the Cyprus issue, Mr Fischer said that the GDR is bound by solidarity with the arduous struggle of the Cypriot people for national liberation, independence, territorial integrity and the maintenance of nonalined policy. He added: The very well known UN resolutions remain the basis for a just Cyprus solution. The convention of a representative conference on Cyprus within the UN framework will help the Cypriot people live in peace. Mr Fischer stressed the role played by Cyprus in maintaining peace in the Mediterranean and thus in Europe. The sagacious proposal by President Kiprianou for complete disarmament and demilitarization of Cyprus, Mr Fischer said, and the Cypriot people's anti-imperialist struggle for a peaceful, democratic and lasting Cyprus solution enjoy our unreserved support.

TURKISH PAPER NOTES U.S., FRG ENVOYS MEETINGS WITH DENKTAS

NC230830 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 22 Jan 80 p 5 NC

[Dispatch by Resat Akar]

[Text] Nicosia--Upon the announcement by the TFSC Government that it intended to open some of the closed hotels in Varosha, the Greek Cypriot administration has approached a few big powers in an effort to counter Turkish Cypriot plans in this respect. It has been learned that yesterday President Denktas first received Mr Galen Stone, U.S. ambassador to Nicosia, and then Mr G Soehnke, Federal German Republic ambassador to Nicosia. Both ambassadors are reported to have urged the Turkish Cypriot administration to resume intercommunal talks in a short time and to refrain from opening the Varosha hotels.

The U.S. and the Federal German ambassadors have stated that their governments could assist UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in having the intercommunal negotiations started, and added that if the hotels in Varosha were opened, fresh disturbances might occur on the island.

It is reported that President Denktas has informed the American and West German ambassadors, whom he received separately, that the Greek Cypriots could come and operate their hotels in Varosha under the Turkish Cypriot administration.

On the other hand, Greek political circles report that during his recent visit to Ankara, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington dwelt seriously on the Cyprus issue and urged the Turkish Government to prevent the opening of the hotels in Varosha. The Greek Cypriot press, which carries various reports attributed to Greek Cypriot authorities, said that representations made to the United Nations and to the big powers have yielded positive results and that Ankara has provided assurances that Varosha would not be opened.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

TA231733 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Jan 23 (AA)--Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen observed "detente" between the two superpowers and in Europe might be "suspended" for some time to come due to recent developments in international relations. He made the comment during his address from the floor during Wednesday's joint session of parliament devoted to debate on foreign policy.

Afghanistan

Explaining his government's assessment of recent developments in Afghanistan, Erkmen said it was concerned about the "intervention" in that country not only because it was directed at the friendly people of Afghanistan, but because detente had also received a blow. The emergence of the possibility that progress in the process of world detente may be "reversed" had indeed cast a shadow over years of efforts, he said. "Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan would surely make a major contribution to detente," he declared.

Erkmen was convinced that the Amin administration in Afghanistan was brought down through intervention, and the fact that his regime was "liquidated" rendered "incredible" the contention that Amin had appealed to the Soviets. Moreover, he said, it was impossible, in his government's view, to consider this intervention compatible with article 51 of the UN Charter, and these views had been communicated to the Soviet Union at the time of the Turkish Government's official statement commenting on [passage indistinct].

The foreign minister noted Turkey was among the 49 member countries calling for the special session of the UN Security Council and among the 104 countries voting for the UN General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan.

Reminding that Turkey had historic ties with the Afghan people, he referred to his government's formal expression of "great concern" over the intervention in Afghanistan. His government believed, he said, that the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan could help restore the faith in peace which was jolted in the region and in the world. "We share the concern which countries in the region, including the friendly and fraternal state of Pakistan, might have over the events in Afghanistan," he commented.

Iran

With regard to recent developments in Iran, the foreign minister said preservation of Iran's "territorial integrity" was of utmost importance not only for the region, but also for world peace. Iran was living through a "unique revolution" in history, and Turkey considered it a "domestic affair" of the neighboring Iranian people, he noted. "We consider it the most natural right of the Iranian nation for them to attain the governmental system they desire," he said, "and we believe they will, as one nation, overcome all difficulties in order to strengthen their country and form a prosperous society."

Erkmen also believed economic relations between Turkey and Iran would work in the mutual interest of both nations. Any cooperation between these two countries "with extensive natural resources" would contribute to "regional peace and stability", he believed.

Iranian-U.S. Dispute

Foreign Minister Erkmen said that Turkey favored the easing of tension between Iran and the United States, a neighbor on the one hand an an ally on the other. It hoped for a "satisfactory solution" before the incident of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran reaches dimensions which may lead to "undesirable developments" not only in Iran, but in the whole region," he added.

Economic Sanctions Not Useful

Erkmen announced that his government did not believe measures like economic sanctions could contribute to a settlement of the dispute, but on the contrary, might lead to "fresh misunderstandings." Therefore, Turkey did "not consider useful" any resort to bilateral sanctions against the Iranian people.

Addressing the joint session of parliament on foreign policy Wednesday, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen gave details of the defense cooperation accord Turkey initialled with the United States on January 10, 1980. The foreign minister reiterated that the joint defensive installations in Turkey belonged to the Turkish Armed Forces and were under Turkish commanders.

The basic agreement and three supplements, Erkmen noted, discontinue measuring U.S. defense support aid in figures and establish a mechanism intended to meet needs on time and most effectively. The legal basis for developing a joint defense industry was established by a supplementary agreement. With regard to the joint installations, Erkmen added, principles contained in the 1976 draft agreement were restated in somewhat developed form.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING CARTER REQUEST TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

TA231626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] It has been reported that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a special letter to President Fahri Koruturk asking that Turkey boycott the Olympics to be held in the Soviet Union this year. Carter's letter recalled that certain Western countries--primarily Canada and Britain--gave positive replies to the U.S. proposal to boycott the Olympics following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In reply to a TRT correspondent's question on the subject, Foreign Ministry Information Department Chief Akgun Kiciman said: Such a message has been received and it is being studied.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES FOREIGN POLICY

TA231738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A debate on foreign policy started today at the joint session of the National Assembly and the Senate. Foreign Minister Hayretten Erkmen was the first speaker at the joint session, chaired by Cahit Karakas. Erkmen commented on events in Afghanistan, development in Iran, the defense cooperation agreement signed with the United States, the Cyprus issue and relations with Greece as well as international economic relations. Erkmen said that problems regarding international relations could lead to the return of the tense and insecure environment of the cold war. Noting that Turkey has always occupied an important place in international relations, Erkmen stated that the government followed the recent international events in a cool-headed manner while remaining loyal to its traditional foreign policy.

Pointing out that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan disrupted regional stability and has developed in such a way that could greatly affect the world strategic balance, Erkmen said: The Turkish nation is greatly grieved over this intervention. Our sincerest wish is for the withdrawal of foreign forces in Afghanistan as soon as possible.

Referring to Turkish-U.S. relations and the defense cooperation agreement signed between the countries, Erkmen said that the relations between the two countries had reached a positive stage following the recent agreement between Turkey and the United States.

Noting that a change in the policies concerning Cyprus and Greece is out of the question, Erkmen declared that the Cyprus problems and the disagreements between Turkey and Greece can only be solved through negotiations.

Speaking on behalf of the National Salvation Party, party leader Necmettin Erbakan said that the awakening of the Islamic countries and their emergence as a new power is the greatest event of the past decade. Noting that international Zionism is plotting secret schemes to detach Turkey from the Islamic world, Erbakan said: Do you want to become detached from the Islamic world and be overpowered by the West or do you want to pursue a national policy? This is the question. Erbakan said that Turkey does not have a Cyprus problem and that a Turkish Cypriot state would eventually be declared. Claiming that the attitude of the current government set back relations with Iran, Erbakan noted that it was impossible to remain silent in the face of events in Afghanistan and that Turkey should propose to the Islamic Conference that joint troops should be sent to Afghanistan.

Senator for life, Suphi Gursoytrak, expressed the views of the National Unity Group. Gursoytrak said that Turkey should protect its national interests in accordance with the idea of full independence, taking into account Turkey's geopolitical situation and realizing that it is a Balkan, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean country. Noting that the superpowers are trying to use countries located in regions that they are interested in influencing to attempt to change the existing balance to their advantage, Gursoytrak said that the agreement signed between the United States and Turkey should not conflict with the concept of national independence. Pointing out that the agreement should contribute only to Turkey's defense, Gursoytrak said: Turkey should take care to avoid provocations which would cause an active war between the countries in our region or between blocs.

Speaking on behalf of the group from the president's quota, [group of distinguished senators constituting the president's advisory contingent] Senator Metin Toker said that a negative attitude toward adventurism and a positive attitude toward security would best serve the interests of Turkey and would be beneficial to it. Pointing to events in Iran and Afghanistan and the problems which Yugoslavia may face in the aftermath of Tito as the main factors of the world crisis Toker noted that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is more important and significant than that country's earlier intervention in its two satellites--Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Toker stated that Soviet troops are now fighting against an oppressed people in an independent, nonalined and Muslim country. Toker said that friends and allies would genuinely benefit from transforming Turkey into a buffer zone--which is as strong as a rock--between the Soviet Union and the oil region rather than embroiling Turkey in a hot situation. Nationalist Action Party Konya Deputy Agah Oktay Guner was still addressing the Grand National Assembly when this news bulletin was prepared.

Further Report

TA232046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The debate on foreign policy at the joint session of the National Assembly and the Senate has ended. The debate, which started at 1500, lasted for 7 hours.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who was the first speaker, commented on international developments and the policy to be implemented by the government vis-a-vis these developments. The other speakers were National Salvation Party leader Nechettin Erbakan, on behalf of his party, Senator Suphi Gursoytrak on behalf of the National Unity Group and Senator Metin Toker from the president's quota.

Addressing the session on behalf of the Nationalist Action Party, Konya Deputy Agah Oktay Guner said the bilateral agreements reached with the United States should be reviewed in accordance with the changing conditions. Guner noted that Turkey is part of the Western alliance and that NATO is beneficial to the country. Pointing out that a policy of enmity toward the West, which is being exacerbated through communist provocations, would be very dangerous and damaging for Turkey, Gunner stated: In our opinion, Turkey should loyally continue its alliances with the Western world and at the same time base its foreign policy on sincere friendship and goodneighborliness with its neighbors.

Expressing the views of the Justice Party, Istanbul Deputy Celal Yardimci said that, in its foreign policy, Turkey is on the side of the democratic free world against communism, fascism and imperialism. Pointing out that the events in Iran and Afghanistan and the developments in the various parts of the world clearly exposed the importance of Turkey in the global balance, Yardimci said that, under these circumstances, all the political parties should support Turkey's foreign policy. Yardimci noted that the defense cooperation agreement with the United States is actually related to the NATO defense system. Yardimci added that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan increased the concern that the Soviet Union is pursuing imperialist goals and that there cannot be any excuse or reason to justify this action.

Addressing the session on behalf of the RPP, Bursa Deputy Hasan Esat Isik said: In the face of all this confusion in the Middle East, Turkey should first insure that the storm does not affect it and then assist in establishing tranquility in the region. Pointing out that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is unfortunate for detente, Isik said: However, one should not rashly diagnose a return to the cold war period. It is impossible for Turkey not to be sensitive in the face of such a situation, but one should not be afraid that the next intervention will definitely be directed at us; the threat is directed against world peace. Noting that Turkey is not [word indistinct] a sphere of influence, Isik asked that the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement be discussed in detail in the parliament and that it be submitted to the parliament for approval.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH AMBASSADOR TO TEHRAN

TA241115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk received today at 1100 the Turkish ambassador to Tehran, Turgut Tulumen at the Cankaya Mansion in Ankara. It has been announced that Ambassador Tulumen briefed the Turkish president on Turkish-Iranian relations.

RED CRESCENT SENDS RELIEF SUPPLIES TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

TA231748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The first shipment of food [as heard] and clothing to be given by the Red Crescent to Afghan refugees in Pakistan will be sent by air this evening. In a statement in Istanbul, the secretary general of the Turkish Red Crescent society, Necmi Hosver, said that the first shipment comprises 1000 blankets and 100 tents. Hosver said that the relief supplies will be sent in small shipments due to transportation difficulties. He added that food and clothing will be sent to the refugees aboard a Pakistani ship which will arrive in Istanbul at the end of this month.

Addressing the general assembly of the International Red Cross, Red Crescent, Lion and Sun societies, which met in Geneva some time ago, Red Crescent President Kemal Demir said that Turkey is ready to extend every possible aid to the Afghan refugees.

DEBT POSTPONEMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NORWAY

TA231312 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A Turkish-Norwegian agreement postponing Turkey's guaranteed commercial debts of $2.8 million to Norway within the framework of the OECD has been signed in Ankara. The agreement was signed by Finance Ministry Treasury Director General Tunc Bilge on behalf of Turkey and by the Norwegian ambassador to Ankara, Per Naevdal [name and title as heard], on behalf of Norway. According to an announcement made by the Finance Ministry, the agreement envisages the postponement of Turkey's debts to Norway for 7 to 9 years depending on when the installments are due. The Norwegian Government had previously cancelled Turkey's $500,000 state loan within the framework of the urgent aid program and had also extended a grant of $11 million.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ASSESSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

TA221647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The National Security Council has decided that a total, merciless and effective struggle will be waged to insure that peace and security are completely established in the country. The National Security Council met under the chairmanship of President Koruturk at 0930 today. The meeting, which was held at the Cankaya Mansion, was attended by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of the General Staff General Evren, the ministers who are members of the council, the commanders of the branches of the armed forces and the National Security Council secretary general. A written statement was issued at the end of the 4-hour meeting. It said:

During its meeting today, the National Security Council made a general assessment of domestic and foreign developments and discussed the administrative, social, economic, legal and security measures that should be taken in the martial law areas as well as certain other provinces. The National Security Council reviewed the recent important foreign developments occuring in the Near and Middle East which closely concern Turkey--a regional country--and the possible consequences and affects of these developments. The council also assessed Turkey's situation both from the viewpoint of its own security and from the viewpoint of the peace and tranquillity of the region.

In accordance with the results of its assessments, the National Security Council once again restressed the necessity for all constitutional institutions and all our citizens to abide by the republic's and Ataturk's principles and to take a position on the side of the state in the struggle against anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and destructiveness, which are national issues. It also decided that a total, merciless and effective struggle will be waged to insure that peace and security are completely established in the country.

NATO

LUNS WARNS USSR AGAINST INTERVENING IN SFRY

LD221806 Hanburg DPA in German 1729 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Saarbrucken/Brussels--NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has warned the Soviet Union against the consequences of a possible intervention in Yugoslavia. In an interview for tomorrow's SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG Luns said in Brussels that though such an intervention would not represent a "casus foederis" he believed "that the alliance could then come into it."

Luns went on to say that NATO has emphasized for years that Yugoslavia's integrity is a matter which affects the alliance. However, the NATO secretary general stressed at the same time that he personally does not have the impression that the Soviet Union would "take such risks."

In reply to the question whether intervention by the Soviet Union in Yugoslavia would represent a "crunch", Luns said that he would not like to say "what could or would happen then." He would only like to say that an intervention by Moscow in Yugoslavia, Austria or Sweden would be "an overture to most serious events."

Edited excerpts from the interview were made available to DPA.

BELGIUM

SAKHAROV, EXILE CRITICIZED, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CONSIDERED

NC231244 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brussels, Jan 23 (AFP)--The Belgian Government regrets the attitude of the Soviet authorities towards physicist Andrey Sakharov, which is in conflict with the Final Act of the Helsinki agreement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said there today.

The spokesman said that the government was still studying, along with its partners in the European Economic Community (EEC) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the possibility of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. The problem had been on the agenda at an EEC meeting in Rome today, he added.

SPAIN

PCE PROTESTS SOVIET TREATMENT OF SAKHAROV

LD231936 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The PCE issued a protest note this afternoon over the detention and deportation [as heard] of the Soviet scientist Andrey Sakharov. The note says that these arbitrary measures are a clear violation of human rights and democratic freedoms. The note ends by demanding that the repressive measures imposed on Sakharov be revoked.

PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo will visit Rome at the weekend to meet his Italian colleague, Enrico Berlinguer. They will discuss the most important current international events--Afghanistan, Iran, the Soviet Union and naturally, they will discuss the Eurocommunist view of all these events.

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ITALY'S MOSCOW AMBASSADOR TO DELIVER PROTEST OVER SAKHAROV

AU250852 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 25 (ANSA)--The Italian Foreign Ministry has announced that the members of the European Economic Community (EEC) have given the Italian Government, currently EEC duty chairman, the mandate to voice their protest with Moscow authorities for the banishment of Soviet dissident and Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov, a "flagrant violation" of the Final Act of the Helsinki European cooperation and security conference signed by the Soviet Union.

The protest that will be presented by the Italian ambassador to Moscow in name of the EEC Nine refers "to a specific violation of the dispositions contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference towards a person whose only activities have been those guaranteed to all citizens of the countries that signed, and to correctly apply the measures contained in the Helsinki charter."

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RESPONSE TO AFGHAN, IRANIAN CRISES

ID242217 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 24 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The EEC commissioner for cooperation with developing countries, Claude Cheysson, now visiting Italy, said today that as regards the Afghan and Iranian crises, the countries of the European Community, though accepting the analyses and the condemnations expressed by the Americans, must differentiate their response from that of the United States, refuse to use retaliation and adopt an attitude similar to that of the Third World countries.

PAKISTAN TO RECEIVE AID FOR REFUGEE WORK

WA241251 London REUTER in English 1003 GMT 24 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Brussels, Jan 24, REUTER--The European Common Market will give more than 20 million dollars in aid to Pakistan to help it cope with Afghan refugees, Market officials said today.

They said the European Economic Community (EEC) decided yesterday to give 14 million dollars in cash and 3.7 million dollars worth of food aid.

Because the Community's 1980 budget has yet to be finalized, EEC ministers will have to give special authority for the expenditure, the sources said.

Together with bilateral aid from EEC states, the Community total would exceed 20 million dollars, the sources said.

PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION IN AFGHANISTAN

AU241418 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Andreas Unterberger report: "Parliament Condemns Soviet Aggression"]

[Summary] Vienna--"Spokesmen of all three parties unanimously condemned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the first Nationalrat session after the Christmas holidays yesterday [23 January]. In an extensive foreign policy debate the three parliamentary parties also unanimously expressed the view that at present there is no threat to Yugoslavia's independence. In view of the tense international situation, the Austrian People's Party desisted from presenting a no-confidence motion against Foreign Minister Pahr, but it did criticize his administration of office."

People's Party Chairman Mock emphatically condemned the invasion of Afghanistan, stressing that Austria could not be indifferent toward such a serious violation of international law. "Austria has seen what happens when such aggression is merely watched indifferently," he said. Freedom Party Chairman-designate Steger said a wave of indignation had swept the whole parliament because it was a case of a small country being "turned around." "Steger regards this as a threat not to the United States but primarily to free Europe--for example, in the raw material sector."

Commenting on the Yugoslav situation, Socialist Party floor leader Heinz Fischer referred to the military stalemate between the superpowers and said: "There can be no doubt that the change in the top leadership in Yugoslavia that will take place sooner or later will cause tension and nervousness, but there is no reason for us to increase it."

OIL SHORTAGE BLAMED ON REDUCED SOVIET DELIVERIES

AU241059 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--In the past few days there has been a serious shortage mainly in the fuel oil supply but for the first time also in the gasoline sector. This has been confirmed by Trade Minister Staribacher, who last night [23 January] unexpectedly met representatives of the oil companies for a "crisis talk." The bottleneck was attributed to reduced Soviet oil deliveries and to the continuing strong demand. In view of the domestic prices, which do not cover costs, the oil companies are no longer ready to buy additional quantities of expensive crude oil in the spot market. The talks are to be continued today.

SOVIET DISSIDENT ARRIVES ON WAY TO U.S.

AU241220 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The physicist Tverdokhlebov, former secretary of a Moscow chapter of Amnesty International, the organization for assistance to [political] prisoners, has arrived in Vienna today. Tverdokhlebov had cooperated in civil rights matters with Peace Prize winner Sakharov, who has now been sent into internal exile. In 1975 Tverdokhlebov had been arrested and in 1976 was sentenced to 5 years of banishment for slanderous activities against the Soviet Union. After an amnesty he finally obtained an exit visa. Tverdokhlebov will travel from Vienna to the United States, where several of his family members are living.

BELGIUM

MARTENS COMPROMISE EVOKES MIXED PARTY REACTIONS

LD241637 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Pierre de Vos dispatch: "The Flemish Christian People's Party Rejects a New Compromise"]

[Text] Brussels--The prime minister continues his race against the clock, and each day brings new surprises. During the night of 21-22 January, only the Christian People's Party [CVP]--which he has led for several years--refused to accept his compromise to avoid the government crisis brought on by the backing of the three French-speaking ministers of the French-speaking Front [FDF] on 16 January.

The new text was drafted during the night of 18-19 January. It partially satisfied the French-speaking Socialists [PSB] and Social Christians [PSC] who, after Mme Spaak's departure from the FDF, demanded new guarantees on state reform. In the words of PSB President Andre Cools, a PSB congress called for Sunday approved the compromise "without enthusiasm," with 486 votes for, 73 against and 30 abstentions. The PSB leaders also decided to call a new congress in 3 months "to assess whether the agreements reached within the majority coalition have been correctly applied."

On Monday, the PSC in turn approved the agreement and, on leaving the General Council, M Vanden Boeynants also declared that it was a forced "yes" because of the seriousness of the social and economic situation. Shortly after, M Van Miert's Belgian Socialists PSB-Flemish wing gave their approval and the matter seemed settled: The political world seemed convinced that the prime minister would easily get his own party's agreement at the 7 pm meeting.

At 1 am there was impasse. The CVP General Council continued to express reservations on the partition into three regions and Brussels' proposed powers. It still opposed the parallelism demanded--and to an extent gained--by the Socialists for carrying out the state reform and the austerity program bill. The CVP left asking for more time to consider. So M Martens is still unable to replace the three French-speaking ministers backed a week ago, and his government is no longer functioning, since the Constitution makes linguistic equality indispensable.

PRESS REACTS TO CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW251005 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Jan 80 p 3 DW

[Karl Grobe editorial: "Carter Doctrine"]

[Text] A colder wind is blowing through world politics. Historians may decide what low created it: the one over Afghanistan or the one following NATO's decision to close the arms gap. They may find out more exactly how hurricane Brezhnev created tornado Carter. It remains incontestable, however, that Jimmy Carter's doctrine has something to do with that of Leonid Brezhnev's even though it was announced 12 years later.

The Soviet general secretary stated that no country of the socialist community of states has full sovereignty (except the great Soviet Union), particularly that no country that has joined the socialist camp more or less voluntarily can leave it again. In this respect there is hardly any difference between the states of the Warsaw Pact, from the GDR to Mongolia, and the USSR states, from the Ukraine to Tadzhikistan. If they want to do something different there is still the Soviet Army: Prague experienced it.

Jimmy Carter defines his doctrine differently but certainly not less severely. If the oil of the Gulf states is involved, the interests of the United States (not human rights or moral principles) are threatened. In the end, if Washington believes that nothing else is possible, arms will speak. This is pleasantly clear: At the Indian Ocean America will defend not democracy, but the energy base of its economy and eventually its own interests.

The President left open what would happen if one of the peoples in this region, without foreign interference, wants to act in opposition to the economic interests of the United States. He did not mention any other resources than liquid ones. The doctrine could be extended: Will the uranium of Namibia be part of the U.S. interests tomorrow, or tin from Bolivia, or copper from Zambia? If that were so would the leathernecks have to act in Bolivia if a leftist revolution led by the campesinos were victorious and a policy hostile to that industry were pursued? If a Moroccan-French-Belgian expeditionary corps were unable to keep Zaire under control, would that be a case for the leading power of NATO? Cynical observers could say that the Cubans could be found if necessary to justify an intervention, as well as calls for help from Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia.

Doctrines contain the danger of being doctrinaire. But what really counts with regard to Jimmy Carter's and Leonid Brezhnev's doctrines, which cannot be compared otherwise, is the demarcation of interests. Risks are indicated and lines drawn showing how far one is prepared to go and how far a possible competitor might go.

This is a continuation of what was begun at the conference during the war and in postwar times in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam: the distribution of the world. In the three conferences between 1943 and 1945 it was mainly Europe, Germany and Austria that were involved (Austria was later neutralized). The interests on the Balkan--particularly Greece--were not accurately defined. Once Stalin acted quickly in the Balkans it was up to U.S. President Harry Truman to write his own doctrine and decide on the civil war in Greece with American and British arms. Thanks to this doctrine, no war has broken out in Europe.

Naturally the price was cold war. The consequence was an arms race to the limit of the manifold destructive capacity of arms. That contains its own dangers. As long as the two superpowers mistrust each other, they will pursue the aim of "first strike capability," the capability of annihilating the other with a first destructive strike that cannot be responded to. This also poses the tempation to try it out once if one believes himself to be stronger. If one has an arms lead, the other closes the arms gap, even if he wants to defend a lead, which in turn causes the other party to close the arms gap. This leads then to closing the gap of the arms gap. The price will be paid, in addition to the economies, by the people--as long as they permit it.

That does not guarantee any security either. Not even peace. Vietnam and Afghanistan are examples. If indivisible real detente existed, the arms race could be brought under control. Carter urged that this be done but the impetus becomes weaker. Only the common interests of the two superpowers can prevent World War III. That is not enough in the long run.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW250856 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed R.H.:"Carter Doctrine"]

[Text] President Carter has formulated something in two sentences that must be termed in accord with famous precedents as the "Carter Doctrine." Only Congress can decide whether it will enter history as follows: Whoever approaches the Persian Gulf with hegemonic intentions touches on American interests and must count on American arms.

The "Carter Doctrine" has the advantage that its promise--or warning, depending on one's stand--contains more than it says: Protection of American interests in the Persian Gulf also means protection of European interests. The ticklish issue of whether the NATO area has to be extended to achieve that has thus been brushed aside. It has probably been realized on both sides of the Atlantic and not just since yesterday, that it would be more appropriate to handle exotic problems with ad hoc groupings and changing "directorates" headed by Washington than under the flag of NATO. Cranking up the entire alliance, NATO plus France, and reaching some sort of decisive party agreement in country X or Y is too clumsy a procedure for our times. That difficulty has been formally overcome by the Carter doctrine wherever Western energy supplies are involved. In practice, division of labor is to take place, with the Federal Republic, for example, contributing militarily only on its own territory while contributing other things to achieve success far away: material aid for Turkey, cooperation with the Gulf states, leaving operations and providing bases to those powers who know these areas better.

After the patience with which the Americans for years have viewed the expansion of Soviet interests in Angola, Ethiopia and Indochina, this is suddenly an enormous hardening. It was probably caused by information that Afghanistan has been occupied not in the sense of the Brezhnev doctrine in order to fraternally assist an ailing revolution. Behind it is the thinking of generals and admirals who want to achieve with modern means the old dreams of the tsars far beyond Afghanistan, following a "doctrine" in the progressive political civilization of the world that is unbelievably reactionary: pure desire for conquest.

Further Comment

DW250900 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 25 Jan 80 DW

[Press review on President Carter's State of the Union Message]

[Excerpts] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG makes the following comment: Rarely in past decades has a U.S. president in his State of the Union Message used such harsh tones as Jimmy Carter. His speech to Congress was not bombastic: It was rather soberly realistic with harsh language. The President made it clear to the Moscow leadership that any further Soviet expansion into the Persian Gulf region would be seen as an attack on the vital interests of the United States. In other words: This would spell war.

The editorial goes on to say: This has nothing to do with confrontation or cold war. It was probably hard enough for President Carter to make up his mind about this reorientation of his policy. At the beginning of his term he set lofty goals for himself: He wanted to cooperate with the Soviet Union peacefully, make human rights prevail in the world, reduce armaments, mitigate nuclear arsenals. In the end, Carter found himself cheated by Moscow. This result probably emerged also because East and West interpret detente policy differently. The allies of the United States now have to make decisions without delay and state clearly whether or not they intend to follow President Carter with deeds. This is advisable, especially since West Europe's interests in the Persian Gulf are affected no less than those of the United States.

The following is the comment of the Koblenz RHEIN-ZEITUNG: Let us hope that the Soviet leadership will take President Carter's warning seriously. The United States has precisely described the situation with respect to its interests: Any Russian reach for the vital vein of the West, the Gulf region, will be repelled with force of arms. Carter's military warning to the Soviet Union indirectly highlights the serious neglect of U.S. security policy. To begin with, Carter cannot repel anything in the oil region with conventional means. There are not enough soldiers and not enough ground bases from which counterpositions might be set up. What remains is the threat of a nuclear strike. This threat seems to be as ineffective as it is impracticable. In his circumspect message, Carter himself terms the prevention of nuclear war the main task of the two world powers. On a long-term basis the United States is more capable of action, at the moment, however, it has hardly anything but words to put up against Soviet expansion.

MUENCHNER MERKUR notes: Carter must proceed from reacting to acting if additional Afghanistans are to be prevented. He is on his best way to doing just that. He has found the proper words. Now he must act, because--and also in this respect we cannot help but agree with the President without reserve--a verbal condemnation of Moscow is just not enough. Even the reaction of the Americans to date has astonished the Soviets. How startled will they be once more action follows unless the Europeans succeed in softening Carter up after all. In view of the forthcoming U.S. elections, however, this is unlikely.

GRUENEWALD, BRANDT REACT TO EXILE OF SAKHAROV

LD232110 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow/Frankfurt--The exile of the Soviet dissident and Nobel Peace Prise winner Andrey Sakharov has led to worldwide protests. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald said in Bonn that as one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, the Federal Government expects the USSR to rescind this violation of the right to freedom of speech and conscience. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said he is taken aback, but expressed the hope that the exile of Sakharov will not be the beginning of further reprisals.

Brandt Asked To Help

LD241510 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--According to SPD Executive Spokesman Lothar Schwartz, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has been asked to take up the cause of exiled Soviet civil rights activist Andrey Sakharov. It was stated that Brandt will use every possible opportunity to further Sakharov's cause. Schwartz' statement notes that the SPD chairman will refrain from further public initiatives for the time being for the sake of this cause.

Shortly before this, CDU Deputy Alois Mertes sent Brandt a letter asking him to make use of his friendly relations with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and to help Sakharov by exerting his influence "emphatically in Moscow as Nobel Peace Prize winner for the imlementation of elementary human rights." Mertes, who is deputy chairman of the German-Soviet Parliamentary Group, also proposed an initiative by all Nobel Peace Prize winners for the worldwide circulation of Sakharov's latest writings.

PLANT TO DELIVER PARTS FOR SOVIET NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

LD242332 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Oberhausen--Deutsche Babcock AG is delivering the fittings for the entire primary circuit (nuclear part) for three Soviet nuclear powerplants. Babcock stated on Thursday in Oberhausen that the order placed by the Moscow Maschinoimport is the largest single order for fittings the firm has received to date. The statement said they are for two plants of 440 and one of 1,000 megawatts capacity. The order, the value of which was not given, is to be completed by the end of 1980.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA WITH THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD241856 Hamburg DPA in German 1538 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--During a 1 and ½-hour talk today in Bonn with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Air Chief Marshal Thawi Chunlasap, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher came out in favor of an indepdent and neutral Kampuchea without a foreign military presence. The Foreign Office spokesman said that the two men supported a political solution to the Kampuchean question. Genscher paid high tribute to Thailand's responsible attitude in receiving refugees from this neighboring state.

The federal foreign minister and the Thai deputy premier agreed in assessing the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and the Soviet march into Afghanistan as violations of territorial integrity and peaceful international coexistence.

Minister of foreign affairs Uppadit Packhariyangkun also took part in the exchange of views.

Speaking at a dinner, Genscher gave assurances that the Federal Government would continue to contribute aid such as goods and money to ease the plight of the refugees and relieve Thailand of this problem. He stated: "We are firmly resolved not to leave you alone in this situation."

In March, Genscher plans to attend a joint foreign ministers meeting of the EC and ASEAN groups of states in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur.

SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE AFTER AFGHANISTAN

For an interview with SPD Chairman Brandt carried in the 14 January 1980 DER SPIEGEL, see the JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT, No 1532, JPRS No 75000, 24 January 1980, pp-37-47.

KORNIYENKO ARRIVES; VISIT REQUESTED BY GISCARD

LD241312 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, arrived in Paris yesterday on the same flight as the chairman of the National Assembly [Jacques Chaban-Delmas]. He has come to Paris at the request of the president of the republic to explain Moscow's position and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Talks began at the Quai d'Orsay this morning. Mr Korniyenko will meet Jean Francois-Poncet at 1800.

Brezhnev-Pompidou Protocol Invoked

LD241547 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[M.D. reports: "French Government Seems To Share 'Disapproval' Expressed by Chaban-Delmas"]

[Excerpt] A Foreign Ministry communique issued Monday 21 January announced that Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko will discuss the "international situation resulting from the events in Afghanistan" with the foreign minister at the Quai d'Orasy Wednesday 23 January.

This visit is part of the "expansion procedure" proposed by President Giscard d'Estaing in his 15 January message to Mr Brezhnev. The president of the republic invoked the protocol signed by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Pompidou 13 October 1970 which states in particular: "Should situations arise which, in the view of both sides, would pose a threat to peace, would end peace or would cause international tension, the French and USSR governments would immediately enter into contact in order to consult each other on all aspects of these situations and on steps which could be taken to face them."

At the beginning of the crisis the Soviets suggested that a French envoy be sent to Moscow but the French Government, while regarding the situation as serious enough to merit a detailed explanation between Paris and Moscow, thought it more appropriate for a Soviet to make the journey. As for the content of the explanation, it is clear that the French Government thinks it should relate to the future as much as to the past and that details should be given of the circumstances in which the USSR will withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

As for the Olympic games affair, it is mainly being discussed among Western countries at present: President Carter's letter proposing a boycott of the games is an embarrassment to the French Government and to other European governments. The Quai d'Orsay said Monday that it is being "studied" and the government is consulting its partners in the EC and the Atlantic organization.

"No Isolated Stance"

The government is taking every opportunity to argue against the boycott. On leaving Paris for an official visit to Moscow Monday National Assembly Chairman Chaban-Delmas said: "Carter has misfired completely. He has missed his target.... I think this initiative is ineffectual and I personally disapprove of it completely."

The government's viewpoint does not seem to be very different. However, what would happen if a large number of Western countries fell into line with Mr Carter? Would opinion in Paris not be that there are no longer any real Olympic games? In these circumstances it is improbably that France would take an isolated stance.

Explanation of Afghan Events

LD242128 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] At a meeting at the Foreign Ministry this evening, Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, justified his country's armed intervention in Afghanistan. He said the Red Army will withdraw as soon as circumstances permit. But Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said he will need to know the timetable and means of withdrawal before he believes it.

SHORTENED CHABAN-DELMAS TALKS IN MOSCOW 'VERY TENSE'

LD251109 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 80 p 3 LD

["D.V." dispatch: "National Assembly President's Talks in Mosocw Have Been 'Very Tense'"]

[Text] Moscow--During his shortened visit to the USSR Mr Chaban-Delmas found time to meet Leonid Brezhnev on 22 January and have talks with Central Committee officials and members of the Supreme Soviet. The talks centered on Afghanistan. The two sides briefed each other on their respective analyses of the situation but no rapprochement was achieved. Just like the former Soviet explanations, the new explanations failed to convince the French delegation, which indicated that the discussion had been "very tense."

Mr Chaban-Delmas stated that Paris views the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan as an "occupation." Mr Shitikov, chairman of one of the two Supreme Soviet chambers, replied that this word was "unacceptable." During the toast proposed at a luncheon given by the Supreme Soviet the president of the French National Assembly stated that "the disagreement relates not only to the materiality of facts but also to the nature of the events."

After emphasizing the usefulness of and even the need for a dialog on "a precise point which constitutes an obstacle to detente," Mr Chaban-Delmas expressed the hope that "an agreement between our two governments on prospects concerning this problem (that is, Afghanistan) will replace the present disagreement and that our dialog will continue and develop in depth in such a way as to enable our policy of entente and cooperation to develop in the various spheres where it already exists." But he nonetheless emphasized that it is quite natural for a "country of human and civil rights to be very heedful of the question of respect for the principles of national independence and the peoples' right to self-determination."

CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE CONTAINS 'THREATS'

LD241632 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Things must be called by their proper name, and it is indeed threats which are contained in the State of the Union message delivered in Washington yesterday evening by Jimmy Carter. For the first time since Carter has been at the White House, this speech-cum-program had the look of a lesson in strategy given to a military general staff. The Soviet Union is no longer presented as a partner in negotiations on detente but as an enemy of which one should beware.

So, the decks are cleared for combat; the army is going to be given new equipment; the American strategic forces will be redeployed and people have gotten the message that if the Soviets ever take it upon themselves to threaten the oil route or even to destabilize the Persian Gulf politically, the United States will intervene militarily.

L'HUMANITE ATTACKS 'NEW CARTER DOCTRINE'

LD211359 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Yves Moreau editorial: "The 'New Carter Doctrine'"]

[Text] What is the "new Carter doctrine" so loudly proclaimed by the American press, which the U.S. President is apparently planning to define himself in a forthcoming speech?

Washington is invoking events in Afghanistan to justify this "new doctrine." Washington is not afraid of exaggerating: For instance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown has no hesitation in stating that the Soviets "would like to take Iran and Pakistan."

Mr Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, is touring West European capitals. It was he who announced as early as 31 December that France and the other Atlantic alliance members were going to "review their bilateral relations with the Soviet Union." Yesterday evening Mr Christopher was received by Mr Jean Francois-Poncet at the Quai D'Orsay. He had previously had talks in Bonn, after which he stated that Helmut Schmidt's West German Government accepted the need for a "strong reply" to the Soviet Union.

In portraying the U.S. initiatives as a reaction, Mr Christopher is indulging in gross distortion. Indeed, it is important to remember that the first signs of the so-called "new Carter doctrine" date from well before the events in Afghanistan. They go back at least to 12 December, when the Americans persuaded NATO to approve their plan to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Also on 12 December Mr Carter announced that, between now and 1985, the United States will increase its arms spending by 4.5 percent per year; this spending now totals $127 billion and will therefore rise to $200 billion in 5 years.

Commenting on these facts, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine wrote that they were a "turning point" and were two "important and fundamental developments."

Everybody knows what measures followed: postponement of U.S. ratification of the SALT II treaty, speeding up of arms supplies to Pakistan, agreement on U.S. bases in Turkey, strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and in various Middle East countries, use of the food weapon, the decision to blockade Iran and increased efforts to prevent the Olympic games from taking place in Moscow.

Therefore, before even being spelled out by its author, the "new Carter doctrine" is aimed at replacing detente by international tension. It revives the arms race in a dangerous way. It is accompanied by greater pressure on U.S. allies. It increases the danger of armed confrontations in the Middle East and Southern Asia.

It certainly has a fair amount in common with the cold war policy.

However, the world balance of forces is very different from the days of Truman and John Foster Dulles. While the latter had almost the same motives as Mr Carter--it is still a question of attacking peoples striving for liberation--the White House now has inferior facilities at its disposal compared to 30 years ago.

The counteroffensive launched by U.S. imperialism bears witness to the persistence of its aggressive stance but is also a sign of its decline.

The dangers involved in the "new doctrine" should be a warning to world opinion. France has nothing to gain from showing any compliance with Mr Carter's endeavours.

Nonetheless, when he left the Quai d'Orsay yesterday Mr Warren Christopher said that he was "happy" to note that Washington and Paris make the "same" analysis of the Afghanistan situation and that "appropriate parallel" measures will be taken by the two governments. How can we fail to be indignant at the Giscard diplomacy's alinement?

France, on the contrary, has everything to gain from asserting its desire for independence, which is inseparable from its desire for peace.

LE MONDE: CARTER MESSAGE CHARTS 'DECISIVE CHANGE'

LD241015 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A 'Tough' Message"]

[Text] For those who were still in doubt, President Carter's "State of the Union" message published in Washington Monday, 21 January has just provided proof that the Americans have taken a decisive change of course in foreign policy affairs and consequently in the sphere of defense. Of course, this piece of rhetoric which dates back to George Washington traditionally takes a high-flown style. However, the chief of the U.S. administration must be taken at his word when he asserts that the invasion of Afghanistan constitutes "a threat to world peace" and "one of the most serious challenges" which the United States has had to face in its whole history. The emphasis is placed on strengthening American military power, as is clearly shown by the forthcoming presentation to Congress of a draft defense budget which has increased more than 5 percent in real terms.

The somewhat evangelical candidate, who toured the United States in 1976 preaching fraternity, love and almost universal disarmament, has certainly come a long way: Is there any need to recall that, in his first message in 1978, Mr Carter remarked that "for the first time in a generation we are not facing any major international crisis or domestic malaise" and mentioned quite naturally "peaceful competition" with the USSR? In 1979 again the President publicly proclaimed that "it is not a question of knowing which superpower will dominate the world" since "neither can nor wants to."

It is this second assertion which is now doubtful. Mr Carter told his citizens publicly 31 December during a television interview that events in Afghanistan had radically modified his opinion of the Soviets. On what was his previous evaluation of USSR foreign policy based? Had he not merely projected onto his interlocutors the fundamental pacifism which is one of his personal traits? Mr Carter is a president surrounded--perhaps excessively--by many advisers. However, he clearly decided the main policy lines: The human rights campaign and the peace effort in the Middle East, for instance, must be attributed to him. It is almost certain that the same is true of the renewed awareness of the USSR and that Mr. Carter, in his occasionally blundering but obstinate way, will pursue the new path he has laid down: giving security priority over cooperation.

The White House chief is facing a situation which is not unlike that faced by another Democratic President who proved his worth in difficult times, namely Harry Truman during the Soviet threat to Greece and Turkey in 1947. International tension undoubtedly serves Mr Carter on the electoral plane as it did Truman. Opinion polls had already recorded the President's spectacular lead over his rival, Senator Edward Kennedy. The Iowa voters confirmed that trend Monday by giving Carter more than twice as many votes as Kennedy during an internal Democratic Party caucus. It is a leader strengthened in his authority who will address Congress Wednesday evening to explain what can already be called the "new deal" in U.S. foreign policy.

LE MATIN: 'OLYMPIC SANCTION' CANNOT BE RULED OUT

LD221551 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Editorial: "Toward an Olympic Sanction?"]

[Text] There is one point on which all French political leaders--from Communists to Giscardians--seem to agree: They are all opposed to a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. This means that they are also in agreement with the leaders of the sports world who do not want to "smash" Moscow in order not to smash the games at the same time.

In fact, the idea of transferring the Olympics to Montreal, Munich or elsewhere, in accordance with certain people's wishes, appears unrealistic to both the Olympics' organizers and professional athletes. It also appears that any change in the organization of the Olympics would have relatively important consequences in the financial and commercial spheres. At any rate, in France the government is hiding behind the sports authorities as far as this matter is concerned, since the offical attitude still coincides with that of our Youth and Sport Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson, who has said that "there is no reason why we should support any boycott. The games are organized not by any government but by the International Olympics Committee, which chooses a city and not a country."

However, it seems that the discussion, which has taken the form of a dissertation on the separation of sport and politics, has now clearly been overtaken by events. In view of the fact that the White House chief believes that American athletes should not go to Moscow unless the Soviet troops are withdrawn from Kabul and that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has in turn categorically demanded that the Olympics be transferred to some other venue, it is becoming clear that the possibility of an "Olympic sanction" cannot be ruled out, even though German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has adopted a much more cautious attitude and recalled that it is necessary to keep a cool head and avoid making any demagogic statements. Was he in fact referring to any temptation to boycott the Olympics?

In any case, should the hypothesis of a boycott of the games not have seriously been considered as soon as NATO included this idea among other possible retaliatory measures? In this kind of situation neither Washington nor NATO is likely to give such a "hint" without due consideration. Furthermore, in view of the gravity of the situation in Central Asia, should not any lyrical statements on the "let us not mix sports with politics" theme have been avoided?

The French people are forgetful. During the soccer world cup, which took place from 31 May through 15 June 1978, many of them--especially among the noncommunist left--campaigned in support of the idea that this sports event should take place elsewhere, now the Soviet Union is a country which not only shows no respect for human rights within its borders but also has just invaded a neighboring country to impose on it the law of its totalitarianism.

ALGERIA'S BENYAHIA CITED ON GLOBAL, REGIONAL ISSUES

LD231251 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Return to Cold War Is Speeding Up Confrontation Between Superpowers in Third World"]

[Text] Speaking to the Europe 1 Press Club Sunday, 20 January [Algerian Foreign Minister] Mohamed Seddik Benyahia raised several bilateral and international questions.

The main points of his statements are as follows:

The immigrant community: "It is apolitical and amoral to use workers for decades and then ask them to leave.... The French state has a historical responsibility toward the Algerian workers which it brought to France during World War I."

Afghanistan: "Why are those who are protesting most energetically against the intervention in Afghanistan the champions of military interventionism in the Third World's internal affairs?....You have to start by setting your own house in order.

"This affair has provided an opportunity for resuming specific aspects of the cold war, in particular the use, for the first time, of the food weapon which is likely to be dangerous to poor countries. It has resulted in the United States abandoning ratification of the SALT II agreements which were equally advantageous to the USSR and to the United States.

"We are in favor of detente, "Mr. Denyshia continued, "because...a return to the cold war also means speeding up the trend toward confrontation between the great powers within Third World countries to make these not only spheres of influence but also military strongholds for the control of all these regions."

Euro-Arab-African dialog: Before launching into a no doubt "noble trialog" which is likely to be"an abortive operation, it would be better to pursue the existing Arab-European and Arab-African dialogs."

The Mediterranean: "It is impossible to discuss security in Europe without discussing security in the Mediterranean. This sea must be outside the superpowers' spheres of confrontation and influence....Above all it should belong to the Mediterranean countries and be controlled by them.

"Why are countries situated tens of thousands of kilometers away sending their fleets there?... If the Mediterranean Sea were free of arms a considerable step would be made on the path to world peace and security throughout the region."

Islam: At the present time the fundamental aim for the Muslim world is "The liberation of Jerusalem and the Arab territories occupied by Israel."

Iran: The Iranian Revolution was intended to bring Islam back to its origins which is "a view of liberated men and peoples and not domination of peoples by backward feudal systems."

COMMUNIQUES ISSUED ON ARMY STRENGTH, TALKS WITH CHAD

LD241603 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Two communiques have just been published by the office of the president of the republic. The first communique states that the minister of defense has been requested to make the necessary arrangements to avoid a reduction in the number of the army's paratroop regiments and in order to maintain the readiness of that important instrument of national defense.

The second communique concerns Chad. The French Government has examined the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Chad Republic instructing its president to form a committee to negotiate with France the departure of French troops stationed on its territory. The office of the president of the republic recalls that the decision to withdraw French troops from Chad was announced 20 March 1979. An official will visit Ndjamena to study the details of this withdrawal with the Chad authorities.

COSSIGA EXPRESSES GOVERNMENT 'SOLIDARITY' WITH CARTER

LD242220 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Carter's faith in the work of the Cossiga government in coping with Italian problems, solidarity of the Italian Government and people with the United States with particular reference to the events in Tehran--this was the tenor of the two messages of greetings exchanged by the President of the United States and the prime minister at their first meeting in the White House today. Carter announced that he will be paying an official visit to Italy next June.

After the talks which Cossiga will have with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance starting tomorrow, another meeting with Carter is scheduled. At today's meeting, Cossiga was informed of all the measures which the United States intends to adopt in response to the USSR's armed intervention in Afghanistan.

CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE REPORTED

LD241840 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] An attempt on the part of any external force whatsoever to take over control of the Persian Gulf region would be considered as an attack on the vital interests of America, and therefore would be repelled using any means, including force. This was stated by President Carter in his State of the Union message to Congress and the nation.

Iran, Pakistan, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf have consequently become, for Carter, areas of vital importance, and as such have to be defended with all necessary firmness. Hence the suggestion, rather than the announcement, of a reintroduction of compulsory military service. For the time being, compulsory registration of young men of callup age will be restored, without, however, abolishing the present military volunteer system.

Carter had harsh words for the Soviet Union, asserting, among other things, that the invasion of Afghanistan could constitute the most serious threat to world peace since the war As we know, a large part of the speech, which was nevertheless subjected to some alterations, had already been given a few days ago. Carter has therefore listed once again the measures which he intends to take to cope with the situation: increased military expenditure during the next 5-year period, preparation of a rapid intervention force capable of reaching any part of the globe, and strengthening of NATO.

PERTINI, LUXEMBOURG GRAND DUKE CONDEMN SOVIET INTERVENTION

AU250840 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 25 (ANSA)--Italian chief of state Sandro Pertini condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan yesterday saying that "it is a criminal act which we disdainfully and firmly condemn in the name of the rights of people, of their independence, of civilization against modern barbarity. We condemn it in the name of world peace".

Pertini made the statement in a toast offered for the Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg who arrived in Rome yesterday for an official three-day visit. In his toast Pertini stressed Italy's and Luxembourg's commitment for a united Europe and said that the process of European unification "must proceed resolutely" because the active presence of a united Europe "is a contribution of primary importance to international equilibrium and peace on this planet".

The grand duke also spoke of the tense international situation in his reply. He praised the Italian Government's "courageous and wise attitude" on the problem of European missiles which he said "will contribute to creating the most favorabld conditions for a balanced and controlled reduction of nuclear weapons and detente. Currently, the serious attacks in Iran and in Afghanistan against the fundamental principles which rule international relations highlight even more the importance of solidarity between members of the Atlantic alliance". The grand duke also asserted that because of its position and historical ties Italy "has a special role within the framework of community relations with nations of the Mediterranean, Africa and the Middle East."

RUFFINI: ITALY, PARTNERS MUST COORDINATE AFGHAN POLICY

AU250828 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 25 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini asserted yesterday that it is only through initiatives undertaken with the United States and with other Western nations that Italy and its European Economic Community (EEC) partners can contribute to creating a situation in which, with respect to Afghanistan, the fundamental rules of coexistence among states can be respected. Ruffini made the statement in replies to questions before the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission on the situations in Afghanistan and Iran.

The minister also asserted that Italy's suspension of assistance to Afghanistan's economic development was imposed by the situation which has developed in the Asian nation. The suspension "is not aimed in any way at inflicting punishment on a population which has our entire solidarity", Ruffini added.

With reference to the situation in Iran and the holding of diplomatic hostages at the American Embassy for nearly three months, the foreign minister confirmed that the Italian Government considers such act "a flagrant violation of international law". He added that "it is evident that Italy's position must take into consideration the need to not create hurdles to what is being accomplished within the United Nations."

LEGISLATORS, LABOR UNIONS CRITICIZE SAKHAROV EXPULSION

AU240950 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 24 (ANSA)--The Tuesday arrest and expulsion from Moscow of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov continued to draw harsh criticism from Italian parliamentary and labor spokesmen. Wednesday evening, a statement approved by the Socialist Senate group declared that, "the turn of the screws applied in the Soviet Union recalls to mind the methods of Stalinism".

A Christian Democrat document released by a group of senators defined Sakharov, a Nobel Prize winning physicist, "a man who proudly bore testimony of the rights of people to independence and who struggled against all forms of oppression inside his country and oppression abroad."

The Republican Party leadership statement affirmed that the dissident was "one of the few free voices to be raised up over the past few years with courage and nobility to defend human rights".

According to minister without portfolio, Christian Democrat Vito Scalia, "The arrest of Sakharov and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have totally erased the word 'free' from the Soviet dictionary". The three giant labor unions making up the labor confederation termed the Soviet move, "a harsh blow to the policy of detente".

BERLINGUER ON PEACE PROPOSALS, GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

ID240953 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jan 80 pp 1-2 ID

["U.B." report on PCE Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 20 January speech in Terni: "Five Peace Proposals"]

[Excerpts] Terni--International events, Berlinguer said, are developing in such a way that even the people furthest removed from politics are beginning to wonder whether we are approaching a situation whose only possible outcome threatens to be another world war. This feeling has become sharper since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the measures of economic and political reprisal against the USSR decided by the United States.

I will discuss our stance on the Afghan events and on subsequent developments in a while, Berlinguer continued. First I would like to point out that the crisis of detente--of this laborious process which (at least in relations between the United States and the USSR and between East and West Europe) [words apparently dropped] the end of the cold war and the establishment of profitable relations--did not begin with Afghanistan and does not only affect that part of the world. It affects Southeast Asia primarily, with the battles in early 1979 involving Vietnam, Kampuchea and China. It affects the conflicts between China and the USSR, which it would be irresponsible for anyone to manipulate. (In this connection Berlinguer also said that the news that China has decided to halt the negotiations begun with the USSR last fall for resolving contentious issues between the countries is certainly not a positive sign.) It affects the Middle East, with the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements for a separate peace, which certainly did nothing to improve the situation in that area of the world since those accords did not even begin to resolve the fundamental problem of the Palestinians, which are based on the division of the Arab peoples, and which are vitiated by the rejection of relations of cooperation with the United States for a peaceful solution in that highly sensitive area of the international chessboard.

It [crisis of detente] also affects the entire area surrounding the Persian Gulf, where the crisis reaches its highest point in relations between Iran and the United States. Last, it affects various parts of southern and eastern Africa.

The exacerbation of these conflicts and elements of tension, Berlinguer said, are mainly caused by, on the one hand, the aggravation of the economic and social imbalances which characterize the world today and, on the other, the progressive deterioration--which has now become a conflict--in relations among the major powers, particularly between the United States and the USSR. Thus, instead of directing the efforts of all states, particularly the two major states, toward aiding the economically backward areas and developing them within the framework of international cooperation and therefore toward a parallel and progressive reduction in military spending and weapons, we have moved in the opposite direction.

Berlinguer referred to the U.S. action of suspending ratification of the SALT II agreements following their signing in Vienna and to the Pershing and cruise missiles affair, which led to the decision to deploy them in Western Europe despite resistance from many European countries and political forces and to the various proposals, such as the one from the Italian Communists, calling at least for the postponement of a decision for a certain period and at the same time calling on the USSR to suspend manufacture and deployment of its SS-20s, so as to permit a verification of the balance of forces in Europe and a start to specific negotiations for their reduction. [paragraph continues]

The decision taken by NATO in Brussels under U.S. pressure has, as we predicted, he said, eliminated at least for the time being any prospect of negotiations and has imparted a further thrust to the process of deterioration in the international climate.

Last has come the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It would be a mistake, Berlinguer said, to interpret that intervention as a response to the Brussels "Euro-missiles" decision; but it would equally be a mistake to fail to place it and interpret it in the context of the general situation created by all the events of the past 2 years, which I have mentioned.

We have, Berlinguer continued, clearly censured the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, calling for an end to it since we consider it unjustifiable in principle and likely to cause a further deterioration in the entire international situation. What principles are we referring to? To the principles of every state's sovereignty and independence and noninterference by other states. We have always clearly condemned every violation of these principles. But, Berlinguer asked, can other Italian parties say the same with regard to interventions by other powers, such as those of the United States in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos or in support of the shah's regime in Iran, or France's regimes in Africa? As far as we are concerned there is no difference: The principles which we defend must apply to all states, including the socialist states, and we have proved this again with our stance on the intervention in Afghanistan. So what are certain Christian Democratic (or Social Democratic) leaders prattling and muttering about concerning our "autonomy"? How can they presume to lecture us--they who have never said a word against the capitalist states' thousands of aggressions and interventions throughout the world?

As far as we are concerned, we say that the principles that we defend must also apply to the socialist states, because we are firmly convinced that, just as counterrevolution must not be exported, nor can or must socialism be exported. The liberation of all peoples, Berlinguer said, their liberation from exploitation and dependence must be carried out by the peoples themselves, and the building of a socialist society cannot be transplanted from outside and cannot follow other people's models, just as ideologies cannot be exported and imposed. Otherwise--this is the fundamental point--the basis of mass consensus essential for every revolution to consolidate, exist and develop cannot be created.

It could be noted, the PCI secretary general continued, that throughout world and European history there have often been foreign interventions in other nation's lives, and that sometimes they have facilitated the success of progressive forces. This is true. But it is also true that today the state of the world, interstate relations and the interdependence of economic, political and military factors among the various parts of the world are such that every act of force anywhere in the world--especially when it is carried out by one of the major powers, either directly or indirectly--sparks off a spiral and unleashes reactions which endanger world peace.

This is why we are such tenacious defenders of the principle of nonintervention. We are so inasmuch as we are aware that observance of this principle is one of the fundamental and inalienable conditions for salvaging peace and promoting world cooperation, so as to achieve objectives in the common interest of the whole of mankind. And we are tenacious defenders of this principle also inasmuch as we are revolutionaries and fighters for socialism, since we have gained from experience the conviction that every transformation of society in the direction of superseding capitalism can be the result of a popular struggle in line with each country's own conditions, traditions and aspirations.

Obviously relations of solidarity do exist, are bound to exist among all movements and peoples struggling for their own independence and emancipation, since their autonomous action pursues certain shared objectives. [paragraph continues]

But, for the reasons I have mentioned,this solidarity must not involve state interventions violating the principle of independence. These are the reasons which prompted us to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan for which, above all, there does not appear to have been any request from the Afghan people's representative bodies.

As a result of all the events that have taken place in recent years, Berlinguer added, the entire international situation has reached a level of dangerous tension which demands the utmost wisdom, moderation and positive initiative, unless we want to slide toward disaster.

The U.S. Government's recent decisions, which are being followed by some European governments including the Italian Government, tend by no means in this direction but, indeed, in the opposite direction.

For instance, what sense is there in the decision to suspend the SALT II agreements? These agreements set a ceiling on all strategic weapons, in the interests of both sides and in the general interest. Among other things, some European governments linked the Brussels "Euromissiles" decision to its approval. The suspension of the SALT II ratification imparts a thrust to the weapons race, which is causing increasingly worrying consequences on the economic and political planes. And what sense is there in the embargo on grain supplies to the USSR and in the U.S. request that other countries follow the path of economic and other kinds of reprisals? These moves do nothing but damage--and not only to those against whom they are directed but also to those who carry them out and encourage them. And unfortunately we can see that our government evidently wants to take the same path.

And what sense is there in boycotting the Olympics? Particularly in a situation of growing tension such as the present, the prospect of a meeting of athletes and sportsmen from all over the world--with all that implies in terms of mutual acquaintance, friendship and fraternal feelings--should be welcomed as valuable and opportune. What is the intention? A "free world" Olympics: And who would be the one to decide? Carter, perhaps?

Clearly, Berlinguer said, it is not measures like these that are needed now but, on the contrary, a halt to the spiral of repirsals and of the progressive accentuation and intensification of acts of hostility between the two major states. Continued accentuation and intensification would lead rapidly to the most disturbing dangers: Mankind would find itself increasingly close to the brink of nuclear destruction.

Against the logic of tension and confrontation we must set the logic of detente, dialog, negotiation and international cooperation. This, the PCI secretary general added, is the option of a force such as ours, which wants to make an effective contribution to peace, to fight actively and specifically and not to restrict itself to expressing "hopes" or to carrying out propaganda. Furthermore, a similar option to ours has been adopted by other forces which refuse to "aline" with either of the major powers, but which are speaking and trying to act to reestablish the conditions for dialog between them and to halt the downhill trend. Among these forces Berlinguer cited several governments of nonalined countries, including some which, while condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, reject the logic of repirsals. He cited the Catholic Church and the appeals and warnings issued by John Paul II--appeals which, irrespective of other questionable aspects of this papacy, constitute a major contribution to the cause of peace and disarmament.

Next he referred in particular to the role which Europe and the Western workers movement must take on. Again in Strasbourg during the recent debate, two trends emerged. We saw states and political forces which blindly follow the United States and aim to exacerbate tensions for domestic and international ends, apart from having a long-standing hatred of the USSR as the country which carried out the first revolution marking the end of capitalist world domination. The extreme stances within this group are those of the British Conservative Government and Strauss' German Christian Democrats.

Quest for Detente

There are, however, other states and parties in Europe which are to a greater or lesser extent resisting the logic of exacerbating tensions and are seeking the paths of dialog and detente. Berlinguer cited the Scandinavian countries and, in some respects, France, the FRG Government and several socialist and social democratic parties. In the final vote in Strasbourg, he said, the PCI formed a significant convergence with the European socialists and social democrats, while the Italian Christian Democrats found themselves alined with the opposite side. And, Berlinguer exclaimed, we were certainly in better company than those who voted with Strauss' Christian Democrats and Mrs Thatcher's Conservatives. We have sought and we continue to seek all possible convergences with the European peoples forces--Catholic, socialist and social democratic--and even bourgeois forces. This effort, which we intend to continue, does not of course lead us into the error of placing socialism and capitalism on the same level or of identifying with the social democratic outlook. We are fighting to supersede capitalism, but we are also aware that there will be no socialist future without the consolidation of peace; indeed, that democracy in Italy will not even progress without detente and peace. And for this very reason we are seeking convergence with all those--states, political forces, peoples and individuals--who are working for peace, wherever and however that may be.

As for the socialist and social democratic parties, Berlinguer said, we differ from them, but at the same time seek with them possible points of convergence on the topics of detente and peace, against the current offensive of the reactionary forces in almost all West European countries, in defense of democracy and for objectives of social progress. We do this because we believe that the West European workers movement can only fulfill its immediate tasks and its historical role if it manages to develop cooperation among all its components.

Next Comrade Enrico Berlinguer indicated five points, or lines, as the cornerstones of what the PCI maintains should become a joint action by the West European peace-loving forces and the Italian democratic forces:

1--Opposition and condemnation with respect to every act of force, every threat of the use of force and every act motivated by a logic of reprisals by any state whatever.

2--Action of moderation and stimulus with respect to the United States and the USSR, to encourage these two major powers, which bear the greatest responsibility for the fate of peace, to rediscover the path of a shared task, open to the free cooperation of all states, to guarantee detente, to help peacefully resolve current conflicts and controversies and to promote the world's peaceful development. We are not questioning the policy of alliance with the United States pursued by Italy and other European countries, but we are convinced that, in order to be really useful, a West European initiative must be free of any spirit of hostility or enmity toward either the United States or the USSR and must develop autonomously and, we maintain, as a task of mediation. Such an action is now indispensable on account of the worrying state which relations between the two major powers have reached and the shortcomings still revealed by their conduct.

3--Political and diplomatic initiatives, backed by a mass movement, to halt any further steps in the arms race and to start a progressive, balanced and controlled arms reduction. This means.

--A request to the United States to ratify the SALT II agreement;
--Negotiations between the two blocs (the Atlantic pact and the Warsaw Pact) on medium-range missiles in Europe;
--Restarting the Vienna talks on conventional weapons;
--Promoting initiatives, including new initiatives, which have been set aside for some time such as an all-Europe disarmament conference for instance.

4--The preparation of an agreed stance among the EEC countries to insure the success of the European development and cooperation conference due to take place in Madrid in the latter part of this year.

5--Initiatives for tackling and surmounting the economic causes of the present international tensions, by establishing a new system of relations with Third and Fourth World countries.

We can now rightly say that the experiment of participating in the majority but not the government cannot and must not be repeated, Berlinguer said. Indeed, we remain loyal to our decision to be either in the government or in opposition. This is because it is now proven that other solutions do not guarantee the implementation of the programs and laws, do not insure effective solidarity and honesty in the parties' conduct, and do free government actions from the direct surveillance, intervention and contribution which can only be exercised and implemented by full members of the government.

Next Berlinguer referred to the recent conclusion of the Italian Socialist Party Central Committee debate. This was, he said, a turbulent Central Committee meeting, but it did not lead to a split; we followed it without "avidity" (contrary to someone's absurd assertion) and without interfering in any way in that party's internal management. We followed that debate with attentive interest, paying particular attention to the decisions on the political line, inasmuch as decisions in this connection could influence one way or another the country's crisis and the conduct of the other parties, starting with the Christian Democratic Party [DC], which is about to hold its congress.

From this viewpoint, the decision reached unanimously by the Socialist comrades was clear, inasmuch as it proposes as the only solution for satisfactorily tackling the emergency an organic national unity government without the ideological prejudices which have hitherto prevented that solution.

This decision eliminates the hypothesis of the five-party government and deprives the DC of any excuses: That is, it makes it very difficult for the DC to invent any new kind of expedient. It is a decision which strengthens the two leftwing parties in their relations now with the DC.

It is impossible to forcast whether this solution will be realized, and if so when. One thing is certain, however: Unless we move in this direction, which is now so necessary to the country, the situation will certainly deteriorate, and we will be able to talk about I don't know what kind of ungovernability in Italy. However, if we create a possibility of forming a government representing a real national solidarity, then, at that point, our party will carefully examine whether the conditions for our government participation exist. Berlinguer indicated the following conditions:

1--Equal rank for all parties participating in the government coalition, taking into account their respective political and parliamentary weight;

2--A clear and specific program, with exact dates and behavioral commitments, under continuous scrutiny by the workers masses and the citizens.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CARTER OLYMPIC BOYCOTT PROPOSAL

AU221600 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 22 (ANSA)--The Italian press focused today on the decision taken by United States President Jimmy Carter to boycott the Olympic games if the Soviets do not withdraw from Afghanistan within a month. Carter yesterday repeated that the U.S. would not take part in the Olympics in Moscow or would ask that the games be transferred elsewhere if Soviet troops were not pulled out of Afghanistan, and urged friendly nations to follow suit. The Italian papers today stressed that such a move could strike deep at the Soviet Union, but added that the boycott might boomerang on the U.S.

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA claimed that Carter's threat split Europe and all of the West. "The American President has decided to punish the Kremlin with a step that will inevitably become public in the USSR and therefore seriously undermine the prestige of the regime; but if the Soviet leaders are trembling, Western Europe is seriously divided over the choice of whether to follow the White House and thus adopt a line of frontal clash with the USSR, or to attempt to keep a dialoge open with the Soviets," the daily said.

Milan's GIORNALE NUOVO stressed the contradictory nature of the American position. If the boycott received widespread support it would become an effective propaganda weapon that would tend to isolate the Soviet Union, but if there is insufficient support, the propaganda effect would backfire, the paper said. The daily saw the Olympics issue as a crucial test of the solidarity among the allies.

The Italian Socialist Party paper AVANTI said that the American ultimatum had created embarrassment in the Western nations and in the Third World. Many of these governments are wondering about the utility of such a gesture. On the one hand, the boycott appeared to be the most noticeable and possibly the most intolerable step for the Kremlin, the paper said. On the other, the move would radicalize the opposition between the two blocs and squelch hopes of resuscitating detente in the near future, according to the paper.

Rome's PAESE SERA came out against the American ultimatum, and analyzed the Carter move from a purely political point of view. The paper felt that Carter's plan was to isolate the Soviet Union by lowering a 1980's version of the Iron Curtain, which would not stop at the Olympics. According to PAESE SERA, Afghanistan had little or nothing to do with all this. Of much more import were the coming presidential elections, the paper claimed, and asked whether the Western loyalty of Italy and of Europe had to be measured in terms of the electoral fortunes of the candidate from Georgia.

Both Milan's IL GIORNO and the Christian Democratic Party paper IL POPOLO stressed the American people's backing for the boycott. The Milan (?daily) said that 86 percent of the American public was [words indistinct] Carter's boycott.

PCI-LCY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For a L'UNITA report on the joint communique issued on the conclusion of talks held in Belgrade between the PCI and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on 16 January please see the Yugoslavia section of the 24 January East Europe DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR INFORMED OF 'REVISION' OF RELATIONS

LD242244 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lisbon has been summoned to the Portuguese Foreign Ministry where he was informed of the revision of the terms under which relations between the two countries have been developing. The Council of Ministers approved on 22 January a proposal by Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral comprising the following measures:

Until a further reassessment of the matter is made, all official visits and contacts of a political nature between Portugal and the USSR will be affected. The Portuguese-Soviet agreement envisaging cultural and scientific cooperation will be denounced. The fisheries agreement between Lisbon and Moscow will not be signed. That is the message which Kalinin will be conveying to the Kremlin.

GOVERNMENT ORGANS REACT TO SAKHAROV EXILE

Foreign Ministry

LD241334 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has released a note on the arrest of Professor Sakharov. The ministry condemns what it calls the repression of Sakharov by the Soviet Government and adds that this repression is part of an overall lack of respect for human rights and the individual freedom of citizens, which has already been demonstrated by the invasion of Afghanistan.

The note concludes: The international community is reacting strongly to this further clear demonstration of the policies of the Soviet Union, which violate the spirit and principles of the Helsinki Final Act, which the USSR undertook to respect.

Prime Minister's Office

LD242208 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The prime minister's office has issued a communique which supports, in a way, the motion passed in parliament yesterday protesting the arrest of Soviet citizen Andrey Sakharov. The communique stated that the Portuguese people's solidarity with Sakharov is most deep, and that there are no valid political arguments against the principles of dignity upheld by the Nobel Peace Prize winner, who has been waging a courageous struggle against an authoritarian and inhuman regime, which is a model for all peoples and a warning to all antidemocratic regimes.

FREITAS DO AMARAL REMAINS CHAIRMAN OF CDS

LD241229 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Freitas do Amaral remains chairman of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS]. This was one of the decisions made by the CDS Executive Committee which met until the early hours of this morning.

Adelino Amaro da Costa remains chairman of the CDS Executive Committee. Another decision made by the meeting was to set up a committee which will deal with the day-to-day affairs of the party at a political and administrative level. The chairman of the committee is to be Francisco Lucas Pires.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Signs Road Transport Agreement

LD240026 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis this afternoon signed in Madrid with his Spanish colleague a bilateral agreement on road transport. Rallis, who is in the Spanish capital on an official visit, was today received by prime minister Adolfo Suarez and had a meeting with the minister for relations with the EEC, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, and with Congress President Landelino Lavilla.

Holds Press Conference

LD242102 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Greek Foreign Minister Yeoyyios Rallis ended his official 3-day visit to Spain this afternoon. Shortly before leaving Madrid this afternoon, Yeoyyios Rallis held a press conference. Our colleague, Manuel Garcia Montenegro, now gives us an account of the press conference:

At his press conference in the EFE agency's Madrid offices this afternoon, the Greek foreign minister said: My visit will undoubtedly increase our relations in all fields. With this he ended his official visit to Spain. Rallis said our future cooperation in the political and cultural fields is encouraging but this is not the case in the economic field because our agricultural and industrial products are the same. However, we could work even within this to find good bases for cooperation on a business level by, for example, setting up joint companies in the industrial field.

The Greek minister also spoke about his country's problems with Turkey which, he said, should be resolved with the cooperation of international tribunals but above all with good faith and understanding by Greece and Turkey.

Finally, asked by a journalist about the possibility of Greece being the permanent site of the Olympic games, Rallis replied that Greece proposed this 2 years ago. He said that he understood that this would be the way to rescue certain economically weak countries from the very high cost of organizing the games.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO PREPARE FOR CSCE FOLLOWUP

LD231526 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Reliable sources say that Spain has not even considered the possibility of not attending the Moscow Olympics, in spite of comments to this effect from other countries.

No country has officially proposed to Spain that the CSCE followup due to open in Madrid in November might be suspended, Spanish diplomatic sources have said. The same sources said that some people have spoken of the danger facing the conference in the wake of recent international disputes but they have always been speaking personally. Spain, they also said, is going ahead with the planned program of preparations for the technical side of the conference, while the specially created committee is studying our country's position on the questions that may be raised during the working sessions. All the countries taking part are continuing to show growing interest in the holding of the conference, especially because of these international events.

PVN CALLS FOR DEBATE ON AUTONOMY STATUTE

LD250044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Euzkadi Buru Batzar, the highest organ of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV], issued a communique after its meeting in Pamplona today. In the communique, the PNV proposes a radio and television debate between the prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, and Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the Basque General Council, to clarify, as far as possible the polemic over possible agreements on the statute of autonomy. Furthermore, the PNV insists: The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] can say what it likes but there are agreements with the government.

In short, the communique says the following:

The PNV rejects the UCD and Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] position attitude calling our withdrawal from the Cortes electoralist, aimed at catching the most moderate sectors of our electorate. The government and UCD can say what they like but it is absolutely true that in June 1979 the UCD and government representatives arrived at agreements on the statute which they are violating today.

In the negotiations, held at highest level, the scope of specific and important questions such as the responsibility for education given to the Basque Country, the referendums for the future incorporation of Navarre into the autonomous community--one for Navarre alone, another for all the territories apart from the prior and later decision of the parliament--the autonomous police force and the joint nature of the safety committee and so on, was made clear. In general, the meaning and scope given to the provisions of the statute in these negotiations signify a real moral obligation to the PNV, an obligation as important as the most solemn of the agreements.

After observing the government's reaction, which sets its word against ours, this Euzkadi Buru Batzar invites the prime minister to take part in a radio and television debate with Carlos Garaicoechea, the Euzkadi Buru Batzar's speaker on the main points of the statute, to clarify this polemic as far as possible.

The communique continues: The Euzkadi Buru Batzar is not interested in perpetuating this polemic but in using efficient means so that the political climate may lose its virulence and the institutions may recover their full feasibility. The Euzkadi Buru Batzar finds it ironic that the PNV be asked to account for its disagreements in parliament from its minority grouping, while the majority force, which negotiated the statute with the PNV, drafts laws that contravene it and mechanically states its approval with the consent of the PSOE and other forces.

In view of this polemic in which the UCD and PNV versions are opposed, we ask that, despite our possible mistakes, any failure to fulfill our obligations be pointed out. We allow ourselves to recall the government's ups and downs on autonomy which today affect other peoples, and especially the recent accusations levelled against it for its failure to fulfill its repeated obligations toward Andalucia by the PSOE secretary general.

Another point: We consider that the attack on the Alonsotegui Aldana bar as an act against us, as an attempt to radicalize the PNV and to force it to strike attitudes which will separate it from its rejection of all violence, causing internal recriminations and separating it from the democratic path mapped out.

It ends: The Euzkadi Buru Batzar asks without haste but without delay for the creation of the autonomous police force which will have the people's trust and which will be the main instrument for the pacification of the Basque Country

NORWAY

NKP CC SPLITS 8 TO 5 IN FAVOR OF SOVIET ACTION

LD241045 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Nils Ottar Ask report: "Split"]

[Text] Last night Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Chairman Martin Gunnar Knudsen won the support of the majority of the party's Central Committee for his view of the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. By eight votes to five the Central Committee resolved to support the Soviet Union action in step with the views previously expressed in the party organ FRIHETEN.

It was the NKP's statement of principles on nonintervention in other states' affairs which was the premise for the discussion and the stand of the Central Committee majority. The resolution states that the Central Committee deems it proven that the Soviet Union's military support was given following an appeal by Afghanistan's lawful government and in accordance with the treaty of assistance between the two countries.

The Central Committee also deems it proven that guerrilla forces had entered Afghanistan from Pakistan. A victory for these forces would have returned the country to a medieval feudal system. It would also have resulted in a change in the balance of power in the area. We would strongly advise against using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for beginning another period of cold war. In the future also the only way open is to build further on the policy of detente and continued negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries, the Central Committee resolution states.

There were no representatives for the minority present when the party called a press conference after the meeting.

It is usual practice in the NKP for only the majority's resolutions to be made public, the party chairman said, although he made it clear that the minority's view will also be made known to the party's grassroots organizations.

He also brushed aside the disagreement among central officials and in the party's grassroots organizations.

The disagreement is not so serious. It is a question not of directly opposing views but of differing assessments of the matter, Knudsen said; neither does he fear a subsequent split in the party.

Asked whether he expected recriminations or resignations, he replied that to date he has had no reason to believe that this will happen, adding:

In all parties and movements throughout time there have been deserters. So there would be nothing sensational if there were some reaction after this affair, he opined.

The party chairman also said that he believes that he and the majority are well supported in their view by the party's grassroots organizations. A potential discussion of this affair in the National Committee would most certainly provide a comparatively far greater majority, he said. Yet he does not expect a demand for the National Committee to discuss this at an extraordinary session.

The party chairman also made it clear that measures will not be and have not been taken against those officials who have publicly expressed a view different from that of the majority of the Secretariat. Yet he does consider that following the party Central Committee's decision, public statements by the minority's representatives will be contrary to party rules and to how the party ought to work in practice.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS GENERAL SUPPORT FOR CARTER OBJECTIVES

LD241407 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1340 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Britain today offered general support for the basic foreign policy objectives set out by President Carter in his State of the Union message last night. A Foreign Office spokesman said the basic goals set out by President Carter were shared by the West as a whole. The spokesman welcomed the proposals for strengthening the West's defences and the promise of Western support to Pakistan and countries in the Gulf area. The spokesman said they had still to study the full text of President Carter's address.

LORD CARRINGTON ANNOUNCES MEASURES AGAINST USSR

LD241636 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1550 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In a tough package of measures against the Soviet Union, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington tonight announced that Britain will end high-level and ministerial contacts with Russia. Military exchanges will be cancelled and broadcasts to Russia and Afghanistan by the BBC will be boosted, in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. If the Russians were to be deterred, "sustained and significant response will be needed," he told the House of Lords.

The trade agreement with Russia negotiated by the last Labour governments, which expires next month, will not be renewed, he announced. The Russians must understand that there can be no (?good) relationship so long as they behave as outrageously as they have done in Afghanistan," he said.

The foreign secretary added: "For the Olympics now to be held in Moscow would condone Soviet aggression abroad and repression at home."

Lord Carrington said: "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is an event of the widest significance. For the first time since the Second World War, Soviet combat troops have been used in massive numbers outside Europe to establish a military hold on a sovereign non-aligned country. The Soviet action is a breach of all the conventions which have governed East-West relations for the last decade. It is a vivid demonstration of the Soviet drive to gain wider influence wherever possible, by propaganda, by subversion, and where necessary by force."

The foreign secretary said: "With the arrest of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. Sakharov, Russian action reflects "cynical disregard for world opinion." He warned: "It is bound to affect our attitude in current and future negotiations between East and West, though we naturally want these to continue where they clearly serve our own interests as well as those of the Soviet Union."

"But the present crisis is not in the first instance an East-West confrontation between superpowers. Although the significance of the Soviet action is world wide, its immediate impact has been on the region of South West Asia, and on the neighboring Muslim countries.

"Afghanistan is a strategic salient into the region. One is bound to ask oneself where the Russian drive is to stop. If the Russians are to be deterred, a sustained and significant response will be needed, not only from the West, but from the countries which themselves feel threatened."

Of his tour, Lord Carrington said he visited Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India, with a brief call at Bahrain.

"Despite the obvious differences of perspective, certain important points of agreement emerged. One was that the West and the countries of the area have a common interest in the stability and integrity of the Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz. In the light of the Soviet threat, Pakistan must be able to count on the material and political support of its friends. The real threat of [as received] Iran's recent revolution and to her future security came from the Russians. Finally, there was of course a general repugnance in the Islamic countries I visited at the Soviet onslaught on another Islamic [country].

"An effective response to the Soviet threat in South West Asia and its neighbourhood is above all a matter for the peoples of the region. All the statesmen with whom I spoke recognised the Soviet threat of intervention, by force or subversion, which now extends across the region as far as Yemen, and they accepted the responsibilities that flowed from this assessment. In particular, the need for solidarity among like-minded people, and for a fresh effort to overcome the divisions of the past was widely recognised.

"This will not be easy. Conflicts of local interest have to be overcome, and in some cases the present crisis has sharpened them. In India... I found a deep concern that Western military aid to Pakistan could disturb the delicate political balance in the sub-continent. The Indians have no desire to see their part of the world become the arena for a clash between the superpowers."

Lord Carrington: "The response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not, of course, the exclusive responsibility of the people of the region, even though theirs is the most immediate interest. They need--and they look for--material Western assistance, and a firm Western commitment to their security and independence.

"The West itself needs to find ways to make the Russians understand that they cannot break the rules of international behaviour with impunity, either now or in the future. This entails responses by individual countries, and by the West's collective organisations, about all by NATO and the European Community.

"In the region itself, the first need is to help Pakistan. There are already half a million Afghan refugees there. This number could soon double. Many of them bitterly oppose the Soviet invasion of their country and are determined to return. Their condition is wretched. Pakistan needs further help to tackle her political, economic and military problems. We are discussing with our allies how best to do this."

The foreign secretary told peers: "We need to develop our cooperation with Turkey both bilaterally and multilaterally. We need to strengthen our links with the countries of the Arab Peninsula. We look forward to rebuilding a mutually satisfactory relationship with the people and government of Iran once the American hostages in Tehran have been released."

The foreign secretary said: "Above all we believe that one of the most important of all possible contributions to the political stability of the area would be a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict which recognised the rights of the Palestine people as well as Israel.

"Immediately after the Russian invasion, the British Government proposed that the North Atlantic alliance and the European Community should discuss the measures we might take, bilaterally and collectively, to impress on the Russians how seriously we view their actions. Some of our allies, notably the United States, have already acted. I expect others to follow suit."

Lord Carrington then announced the measures the government had decided to take. They were in addition to those related to Afghanistan which the minister of state announced on January 14, he said.

The British-Soviet credit agreement, concluded by the Labour government in 1975, expires on February 16. Its terms were too favourable to the Soviet Union, since the export credit was subsidised more than that which we extend to other countries. The government's view is that all trade should be pursued on a basis of mutual advantage. We shall apply that principle to British-Soviet trade. We do not propose to renew the credit agreement when it expires. Credit in the future will have to be considered on a case-by-case basis. Assuming that other Western countries do likewise--which would be very much to our collective advantage--we shall not provide export credit to the Soviet Union at rates more favourable than those set by the international consensus on credit terms", said Lord Carrington.

On technology, Britain was studying with other countries the tighter application of the COCOM [NATO coordinating committee for strategic goods] rules for controlling the transfer of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union.

"The European Community has decided not [to] export any food to the Soviet Union which would directly or indirectly replace supplies denied by the United States. The Community has therefore decided to curb exports of grain in the future," he said.

"Britain is also pressing for an end to subsidised sales of butter, meat and sugar to the Soviet Union. The government has also decided to avoid high-level and ministerial contacts with the Soviet Union for the time being. They will cancel military exchanges which were under consideration. They will avoid the kind of cultural and other events which would give an impression that nothing has changed and thus appear to condone Soviet aggression.

"In accordance with the agreement between the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the BBC, I have approved an increase in broadcasts by the external services of the BBC to listeners in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan."

Lord Carrington then turned to the Olympic games. "The government sympathises deeply with the Olympic ideal that young people from all over the world should be able to compete freely together with no overtones of politics... But this view has never been shared by authoritarian governments, which expolit such events for their political advantage. As in 1936 for the Nazi government, so now for the Soviet Union the Olympic games are a major political undertaking designed to impress the whole world with the prestige of the system. For the games now to be held in Moscow would appear to condone Soviet aggression abroad and repression at home."

But Lord Carrington said that for the fames to be cancelled entirely would be a bitter blow to dedicated athletes in Britain and elsewhere. That was why the government believed they should be moved.

"They will not be easy," he continued. "But it should not be beyond the capacity of the 104 countries which condemned the Soviet Union in the United Nations. If necessary the games could be held in more than one country."

Recent Soviet actions in Afghanistan and at home were not a happy augury for the future, said Lord Carrington. "They undermine much of what has been achieved over the past decade and more to provide the basis for a stable and mutually satisfactory relationship between East and West. They underline the need, above all, to develop political solidarity among the members of the European Community and between the members of the North Atlantic alliance.

"It is from that political solidarity, and from the defensive arrangements which accompany it, that our dealings with the Russians have to start. But both East and West live on one planet. The consequences of serious miscalculation could be disastrous for very many of its inhabitants.

"It is right that the Russians should feel the strength of our disapproval," declared the foreign secretary. That should help them to avoid miscalculation in the future. But it is also right that we should, where possible, continue the search for arms control agreements, commercially justified trade, and other arrangements of mutual benefit.

"In the long run both we and the Russians need a sound East-West relationship. But the Russians must understand that there can be no such relationship so long as they behave as outrageously as they have done in Afghanistan." Earlier the foreign secretary told peers the Russian invasion of Afghanistan had "soured" the atmosphere for detente.

"The atmosphere has been soured by what has happened", he said: But Lord Carrington added, it did not stop Western and Warsaw Pact countries from seeking arms limitation "which is advantageous to both sides."

The foreign secretary had been challenged by Labour Peer Lord Brockway to combine condemnation of the Soviet Union's action with an extended campaign for disarmament. He pointed out that President Carter in his State of the Union message had insisted that nuclear arms control was the foremost responsibility of the two superpowers. Lord Carrington replied: "I do not think the government would in any way differ from the sentiments of the United States."

CABINET MINISTER DENOUNCES OLYMPIC AUTHORITIES' ATTITUDE

LD241241 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1227 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Cabinet minister today denounced the Olympic authorities for their cool response to appeals from the British and American governments to boycott the games or move them from Moscow. Mr Angus Maude, who as paymaster-general is in charge of government information, said: "Disrupting the Russian propaganda plans for the Olympics is the one and only major way of jolting the Russians into a realisation of world disapproval because it is the one thing that could not be concealed from their people."

He said the reaction of the Olympic establishment, that sport had no concern with politics, was "extremely alarming." This had nothing to do with the present case, Mr Maude said in a statement. "Those who seek to deny the Russians a propaganda spectacular, which they could present as world approval of an unprovoked invasion, are not just playing politics. They are trying to deter the Soviet Union from doing it again, perhaps in an area which would provoke a world war. It is human lives which are at stake.

"I understand very well the feelings of young athletes trained for their once-only chance to show that they are the best in the world--and in some cases to lay the foundations of a lucrative professional career. The disappointment would be agonising, but the survival of freedom and even of human life affects us all. Let us hear no more of this nonsense about sport and politics. Let those who wish to find excuses for encouraging, however indirectly, the Russians to conquer more countries and arrest more Sakharovs, do so. But let them be quite clear what they are doing and not seek to dismiss those who think they are wrong as being concerned merely with politics."

Britain's Olympics boss, Sir Dennis Follows, met Sports Minister Hector Munro today for talks on Mrs Thatcher's suggestion to switch the games from Moscow. But before they met, the British Olympic Association [BOA], of which Sir Dennis is chairman, had already delivered its reply to the prime minister's request. Although no details were given, BOA General Secretary Dick Palmer said the reply did not differ from unofficial views already expressed. The association said yesterday there was no possibility of some events being held in Britain. Any decision to boycott the games in Moscow--and at this stage that seems unlikely--would have to be taken by the National Olympic Committee, which meets in March.

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS SYSTEM

LD241950 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1812 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Britain's hitherto secret 1 billion pound project to enable our Polaris nuclear deterrent to penetrate upgraded Russian missile defences was disclosed by Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym when he opened tonight's major Commons debate on the role of nuclear weapons in Britain's defence policy.

The project, codenamed "Chevaline" involves improvements to the guidance system of the Submarine-launched warheads. Development is nearing completion, Mr Pym told MPs.

Mr Pym said "without breaching the provisions of the 1972 treaty on anti-ballistic missile defence, the Soviet Union has continued to upgrade its ABM capacilities, and we have needed to respond to that upgrading in order to maintain the deterrent assurance of our force. The last Conservative government therefore pressed ahead with a programme of improvements to our Polaris missiles, which our immediate predecessors continued and sustained. I cannot go deep into detail, even to correct the widely mistaken assertions which have sometimes appeared in public--but I think the programme has now reached a stage where I can properly make public more information about it."

Then he disclosed "the programme, which has the codename Chevaline, is a very major and complex development of the missile [word indistinct] involving also changes to the fire control systems. The result will not be a MIRV (multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle) system, but it includes advanced penetration aids and the ability to manoeuvre the payload in space. The programme has been funded and managed entirely by the UK, with the full cooperation of the US Government including the use of certain US facilities for trials and tests."

Mr Pym said the Chevaline project, mounted in co-operation with the Americans, had cost 1 billion pounds with most of the work being done by British firms. When completed, the project would equip the Polaris force with the ability to penetrate deep into Russian defence zones, and to manoeuvre pay-loads in space.

"We have had a very successful series of flight trials," said Mr Pym, "and development is close to completion. Deployment will begin soon afterwards and maintain the full effectiveness of our strategic deterrent into the 1990s. For that period of time we can have the confidence that our strategic deterrent force is equipped absolutely to fulfill its deterrent function."

Mr Pym went on, "for a variety of technical and operational reasons we cannot sensibly or responsibly plan on its continuance much into the 1990s, and we intend to ensure that our strategic deterrent remains effective for a long time thereafter." He said the length of time involved in producing the complex force required made it necessary to consider an ultimate replacement to Polaris.

Mr Pym said the United States fully supported Britain's maintenance of a strategic deterrent capability and would support Britain in providing such a force.

A new force to succeed Polaris, which was currently being considered by the government would cost in the range of 4-5 billion pounds this would be spread over a ten to fifteen year period.

"The acquisition of any new system would be very much likely to absorb much more than 5 percent of the defence budget. That is still a massive demand on our limited resources, but we must keep it in perspective of what modern defence provisions cost. Even 5 percent of the budget, if it were that, would be much lower than the proportion reached during the build up of the U-bomber force in the 1950's."

Mr Pym said, "I do not think there is any prospective alternative defence application of the same amount of resources that would bring Britain and NATO a bigger dividend in security than this one would," he said.

"We believe also that Britain's own nuclear effort makes a key contribution to alliance security, which no other member in practice is able to make."

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTS ON PROGRESS AT ULSTER CONFERENCE

LD241201 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jan 80 p 16 LD

[Editorial: "Mr Atkins' Seminar"]

[Text] Perhaps the most hopeful aspect of Mr Atkins's constitutional conference in Belfast is the growing recognition of its limitations. Indeed, it is now regarded more as a seminar than as a conference. The theory is that it will not end in precise agreement or disagreement but in a thorough elucidation of the beliefs and aspirations of all the participants. It will then be for the British Government to draw its own conclusions and announce its own settlement.

So far the proceedings (which Mr Atkins is obviously managing with outstanding tact and patience) would seem to have been tedious but civil. Should they end in anything resembling a consensus (and this remains highly unlikely), even that would have to be submitted to various tests. Would the agreement, though acceptable to Mr Paisley and Mr Hume, be equally acceptable to their respective supporters? The assumption that Mr Paisley has a hypnotic power over his followers which enables him to deliver them wherever he wishes is plainly untrue and does not, incidentally, appear to be shared by Mr Paisley. Mr Hume is very much the prisoner of a party. Even supposing that a settlement genuinely acceptable to Mr Hume's SDLP [Social Democratic and Labour Party] and Mr Paisley's DUP [Democratic Unionists Party] were found, would it command the acquiescence of the Official Unionists, who will have nothing to do with the conference and who (though Mr Paisley has done his best to conceal the fact) can still claim to be the strongest party in Ulster?

Above all, any constitutional structure which emerges must be solid and not the mere registration of a momentary conjunction of tactical interests, requiring to be shored up by continual interventions from Whitehall. By Easter, then, the British Government should make up its mind, not forgetting that it is in search of a settlement acceptable to the people, and not merely to the politicians of Ulster. It will then be for the government (it is to be hoped without undue barracking from Dublin and the USA) to embark on the initiative that really matters--a thoroughgoing military onslaught on the IRA.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

Meeting With Kiprianou

NC241222 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At noon today GDR Foreign Minister Fischer, who is on an official visit to Cyprus, was received by President Kiprianou. Fischer was accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

In a statement after the meeting, President Kiprianou said that he warmly thanked Fischer for the GDR's consistent and constant stand of support on the Cyprus problem at all levels, particularly at the United Nations. He added: During the meeting it was noted that both sides have the good will to further strengthen the already existing good relations of friendship between both peoples.

The president announced that an invitation from Mr Honecker to visit the GDR had been conveyed to him on behalf of the GDR party and government. President Kiprianou said that the invitation had been accepted and that 15 June had been tentatively fixed as the date of the visit.

Bilateral Agreements Signed

NC251041 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Fischer's official visit to Cyprus ended today with the signing of three bilateral agreements. The agreements were signed for the Cyprus side by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and for the GDR side by Foreign Minister Fischer. The first agreement refers to merchant marine matters, the second to economic and technical cooperation and the third to exchanges between ministries of both states.

Fischer and Rolandhis expressed their satisfaction over the signing of the agreements and over the results of their talks, stressing that this would further strengthen the already good bilateral relations.

Departure

NC251354 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] GDR Foreign Minister Fischer's official visit to Cyprus ended today with the signing of three bilateral agreements. Rolandhis and Fischer expressed their satisfaction over the signing of the agreements and over the results of their talks, stressing that this would further strengthen the already good bilateral relations.

In his statement, Rolandhis said that Fischer's visit took place within the framework of a tradition of bilateral exchanges. He said: We had the opportunity to exchange views over a broad range of questions, with special emphasis on the Cyprus problem, bilateral relations and international problems. I would like to convey again to Mr Fischer the Cyprus Government's thanks for the GDR's unreserved support of Cyprus, its people and their struggle. We now look forward to President Kiprianou's visit to Berlin next summer, a visit that will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of the good relations between both countries.

In his statement, Fischer said that his visit to Cyprus fully met his expectations. He added that his talks were held in a constructive atmosphere of mutual confidence. Fischer said: The mutual respect that we have met everywhere is of particular significance for me. The entire visit is a demonstration of friendly relations based on strong foundations. I agree that bilateral cooperation must be expanded in the future.

The visiting foreign minister said that he was impressed by the Cypriot people's achievements and industriousness. He added: I have been most impressed by the Cypriot people's appreciation of the GDR's solidarity and of the friendly relations between both our countries. I particularly appreciate your people's special regard for my country.

Fischer then referred to his meetings, particularly to his meeting with the president of the republic, and expressed satisfaction and pleasure over President Kiprianou's forthcoming visit to GDR. He added: The GDR party, government and people look forward to this great event, which will undoubtedly serve as a new impetus to develop further our relations. Fischer also said that Kiprianou's visit to GDR would promote detente and serve as an example for other countries that cooperation brings about positive results.

The GDR foreign minister voiced his country's opposition to the NATO decision to establish new nuclear missiles in Europe, adding that this would only bring about negative results for the world. Fischer also stated that he was opposed to the establishment of military bases. He added: This policy is directed against peace, detente and the basic interests of all the people. In my opinion, Fischer said, detente is also necessary for solving the Cyprus problem. The GDR maintains that the results achieved by detente during the 1970's must be continued during the 1980's.

Fischer left around noon for his country. At Larnaca Airport, he was seen off by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, by members of the diplomatic corps and by other officials.

TFSC FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES FISCHER FOR NOT VISITING NORTH

TA241740 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The foreign affairs, defense and tourism minister has said that the fact that GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer did not visit northern Cyprus, despite an invitation, clearly reflects the attitude of the GDR toward the Turkish Cypriot community, which has the right and status of cofounder in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus. Noting that Fischer's visit to northern Cyprus would be very beneficial for understanding the situation of the Turkish Cypriot community, which is a partner in Cyprus' independence, Atakol said: It is possible to realize the realities of Cyprus, form an opinion on Cyprus and be able to make impartial and conscious decisions on Cyprus only by visiting, seeing and listening to both communities.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR ISLAMABAD FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

TA241134 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left the island this morning to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad. He is the special guest of the Islamic Conference Secretariat. He will return to the island on 30 January. The Islamic foreign ministers meeting will begin on 26 January and end on 30 January.

BRIEFS

WORKERS PROTEST--The Federation of the Progressive Trade Unions held a rally in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] today to protest the high cost of living. Our Gazimagosa correspondent reports that speakers who protested the high cost of living and the injustice of taxes asked for the government's resignation. The rally was held in the Mahmutkemal Square. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish 1030 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA]

RIZOSPASTIS SCORES CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

AT241700 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 23 Jan 80 p 2 AT

[From the "Radical" column: "Carter's Threats"]

[Excerpts] The unprecedented cold war spirit which dominates Carter's written message to Congress from beginning to end, the Hitler-like threats which the U.S. President unleashes against the Soviet Union, his "sword-rattling" that the "United States is ready to pay any price in order to remain the strongest country in the world" are all clear examples of the deep and multifaceted crisis through which U.S. imperialism is now passing. All of this is nothing but proof of its inability to discover a way out of and to cope with the complex problems created by its rapacious policy in areas of the world controlled by Washington, as well as problems inside America itself wherever broadening masses express their discontent and their protest against the continually rising prices, inflation, unemployment and against the huge and annually increasing military expenditure for the sake of which social spending is being correspondingly decreased. Wall Street cannot accept the fact that the Iranian revolution cost it the control of Iranian banks and oilfields and that the arms manufacturing conglomerates lost $7 billion which they annually collected from the shah. This is why they pressure their political and military representatives at the White House and at the Pentagon for new orders. Imperialism does not want detente and it has proved this repeatedly. Now that the efforts of U.S. imperialism have failed thanks to the Soviet aid requested by the Afghan Government, now that their efforts to convert Afghanistan into another Iran under the shah, now that their efforts to exterminate its population through their agents have failed, President Carter has lost his composure. He threatens the Soviet Union that "it will pay dearly" because it "subjugated an independent Islamic and nonalined nation" and because through its "intervention" it now threatens the entire Southeast Asia region and Pakistan." In an effort to rouse the feelings of the Americans and in order to incite their national spirit Carter proclaimed in his message to Congress that "the United States is facing one of the most serious provocations in the nation's history." It is with this "ace in the hole" that Carter demanded an increase of military expenditures in the amount of billions of dollars so that the United States might be able to intervene with its 100,000 "strike force" even in areas "outside NATO's zone." Without a doubt this "sword-rattling" demonstrates weakness because if imperialism had its old strength it would not have used simple threats; instead, it would have carried out these threats. This, however, in no way means that the situation is not dangerous because the "paranoiacs" who would press the button of calamity always continue to exist. Consequently all those who hastened, in one way or the other, to announce their presence and their support of this mad anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington's imperialists as a result of Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, should come to their senses because the Washington imperialists are only trying to justify preparations for their criminal plans.

BULGARIA DENIES CONCENTRATION OF SOVIET TROOPS

AT231952 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 23 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Andreas Zaimis today was visited by the Bulgarian charge d'affairs in Athens who handed him a statement by the Bulgarian Government which emphatically denied recent reports on concentration of Soviet troops in Bulgaria near the Yugoslav frontier. The statement stressed that no Soviet troops are stationed in Bulgaria and that there is no Bulgarian intention to intervene in Yugoslavia regardless of whoever comprises the Yugoslav leadership.

RIZOSPASTIS REPORTS 'SILENT EXPANSION' OF U.S. BASES

AT241435 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 11 AT

[Excerpts] Broader U.S. and NATO interventionist goals are revealed by the U.S. landing exercises in Lakonia which coincide in time, without this being a pure coincidence, with the culmination of anti-Soviet "danger-mongering" in the area. These dangerous developments were stressed by the KKE in an interpellation submitted to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. It was stressed that Vatika has been turned into a permanent U.S. bridgehead on Greek territory. This fact is tantamount to a silent expansion of the status of foreign bases in our country.

The U.S. exercises, which are also attended by Greek Armed Forces, continued today for the third consecutive day, while the residents of the area demonstrated a strong spirit of disapproval. Democratic opposition circles stressed the absolute silence with which the government is surrounding the whole issue after its first terse announcement. They specifically stressed the ever increasing danger that our country may get involved in the adventurist preparations of its Western "allies" despite contrary government assurances. It is characteristic that:

--In an official statement a government spokesman alined himself with the new cold war expressions of Western propaganda around the "Sakharov case" even though he used controlled language. Replying to press questions he said "the Greek Government firmly upholds the principle of respect for human rights everywhere and at all times."

--Absolute silence prevails over the official Greek position toward NATO's consultation "on probable developments" in the Balkans and the People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which are attended by a Greek representative at the headquarters of the Atlantic alliance.

As announced yesterday the Bulgarian charge d'affairs visited Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis and handed him a statement by the Bulgarian Government which emphatically denied Western inventions about the alleged concentration "of Soviet troops in Bulgaria close to the Yugoslav frontier."

The U.S. exercises at Vatika of Lakonia are in full operation. The first phase was completed with operations by a helicopter squadron at Vatika Bay. At the same time, however, naval exercises are being held at the south tip of Cape Malea with possible landing operations. In this way the field of the exercises is being extended to the entire area of Cape Malea and is not confined to Vatika Bay. The landing exercises are being conducted by two battalions of Marines, amphibious tanks and tracked personnel carriers with the support of aircraft from the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The U.S. Naval force is made up of seven units. Greek Naval units, including the landing craft "Navkratousa" are "cooperating" with the U.S. Naval units.

KKE CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

AT231830 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 23 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE met [no date given] and examined the international situation and particularly the situation in our own area as it has developed after the attack of the imperialists against detente and their efforts to create an anti-Soviet bloc. The plenum of the Central Committee stressed that through their struggle the peoples of the world can frustrate the plans of the imperialists and they can defend the policy of peace and detente. In conjunction with the international situation the plenum also dealt with recent internal political developments and particularly examined the question of a unified struggle by the workers against the unprecedented rise in prices and against the government's authoritarian measures.

The resoluton of the plenary session of the Central Committee will soon be released for publication. [Dated] January 1980, [signed] by the Presidium of the plenum.

ERKMEN LEAVES FOR ISLAMABAD, COMMENTS ON CARTER STATEMENT

TA251118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has left Istanbul for Pakistan to participate in the Islamic countries' foreign ministers extraordinary meeting to be held in Islamabad. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Erkmen said that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will be discussed at the meetings to be held between 26 and 28 January [as heard]. Recalling that the Turkish view regarding the intervention had been disclosed earlier, Erkmen said that it was intervention in an independent country and that the situation will be discussed with other Islamic countries. He added that during his stay in Pakistan he will also hold contacts with Pakistani Government officials and with the foreign ministers participating in the meetings.

In reply to a question on whether or not the world was on the brink of a third world war following the statement made by U.S. President Carter yesterday, Erkmen said: No one can make definite judgments on such a possibility. One can not wish for such a possibility. However, war is the undesirable result of international relations. I hope and wish that such a possibility will be averted. We will continue our efforts in that direction.

TFSC'S DENKTAS ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL ENROUTE TO ISLAMABAD

TA241549 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas has said that in the face of the latest developments, all Islamic countries are confronted with a great threat. President Denktas made this statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport today on his way to Islamabad where he will participate in the Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting on Afghanistan, which will be held tomorrow. Denktas told a TRT correspondent that he hoped that a resolution would be passed in the meeting favoring aid to threatened Islamic countries. Referring to the Maras [Varosh] issue, Denktas said that some of the tourist installations in this region will soon be opened.

VOTCP SCORES CARTER MOVE TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

TA250915 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Directive of Carter and the Bayonet of the Militarist Clique"]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the foreign policy of Turkey is being determined by Washington and by the militarist clique called the National Security Council. The letter sent by U.S. President Carter to Koruturk and the statement the militarist clique made on domestic and world issues confirms this fact. Carter's letter reminds one of the famous letter sent by Johnson to Inonu. However, at the time, Johnson had ordered the Inonu government not to place U.S. arms in the hands of the armed forces without the permission of Washington, thus rendering our armed forces a tool for securing imperialist interests. In his letter, Carter forces Turkey to boycott the 1980 Olympics to be held in Moscow. Dear listeners, these two letters sent from Washington to Ankara governments spanning a period of 20 years reveal that the essence of the U.S. strategic policy vis-a-vis Turkey has not changed at all and that Washington is using Turkey as a springboard toward realizing its expansionist and aggressive aims in the region. When U.S. plans in Iran and Afghanistan were foiled, Western interest and plans involving Turkey gained prominence. Not a day passes by without a Western news agency or a Western newspaper mentioning Turkey.

One of the major issues discussed at the Genscher-Carter meetings was the so-called urgent aid to Turkey. Why have the Western monopolies suddenly become so generous towards Turkey which, up to now, was called the sick man of the Bosporus and which did not qualify for loans? Has the Turkish economy become so reliable in such a short time? No, this is not the case. The intention is to attach Turkey closely to the imperialist bloc and to use our country, which has a strategic significance, as a tool of provocation and aggression against socialist countries and national liberation movements for many years to come. Let us recall a statement made by Nimetz, one of Washington's foreign policy experts who initialed the bilateral slavery agreement in Ankara. Following developments in Iran and Afghanistan, Turkey has become the sole support and hope of the West. Dear listeners, one should assess the increasing Western pressure on Turkey and the plots being staged to advance Western interest in this light.

What is the letter sent by Carter to Koruturk, the directive to boycott the Moscow Olympics, but a blatant interference in our domestic affairs? Just as the economic embargo imposed by Washington on the Soviet Union, the moves made by the Carter administration to use sports as a tool for its political aims is, in the words of Comrade Brezhnev, a boomeranging to hit those who initiated it. The International Olympic Committee and all national Olympic committees have protested efforts, by Washington to use sports as a tool for political aims and have announced that they will participate in the Moscow Olympic games. The Turkish Olympic Committee and the government should refrain from moves which will contribute to the cold war policy of imperialism. As has been pointed out in the statement issued by the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] on 31 December 1980, internationalist aid to the struggles waged by peoples toward national liberation and social progress is the unchanging Leninist policy principle of the Soviet Union. This principle is expressed in the Soviet Constitution. Attempts to defame the internationalist aid extended by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people through a campaign of anti-Sovietism will yield no results other than fueling the cold war and increasing international tension. Our people sincerely support Soviet internationalist aid. Our people are against every boycott and provocation directed or to be directed against the Soviet Union, the bastion of peace. Our people have not forgotten the aid extended by the Soviet Union, our great neighbor, during our war of independence.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEVALUES LIRA

TA241731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers, which met today, has readjusted the rate of the Turkish lira and the stamp duty on imports. Except for some cases, the U.S. dollar is now worth 70 Turkish lira. The following statement was issued in connection with resolutions made during the Council of Ministers meeting which began today at 1030 and is still continuing: In a bid to revive the economy, which is undergoing great difficultires, to promote exportations, to increase foreign exchange revenues, to fight inflation, to eliminate shortages and to accelerate production and investments, the Council of Ministers plans to take some stabilizing measures. In its meeting held today, the Council of Ministers readjusted the rate of the Turkish lira and the stamp duty imposed on import transactions.

Decree No 23 dealing with this change for the preservation of the value of the Turkish currency says that except for some cases, the U.S. dollar will be worth 70 Turkish lira from the time of the publication of this decree. The Turkish Central Bank is authorized--taking into consideration the new rate of the U.S. dollar and the differences existing among other foreign exchange currencies--to determine and to announce the rate of the Turkish lira against all other foreign exchange currencies that the Central Bank buys or sells.

Central Bank Readjusts Rate

TA250737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Following the Council of Ministers decision to devalue the Turkish lira against the U.S. dollar, the Turkish Central Bank readjusted the rate of the Turkish lira against other foreign currencies. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Central Bank officials, the purchasing rate of the FRG mark has been increased from 27.2 lira to 40, the French franc has been increased from 11.57 to 17.28, the Swiss franc from 29.4 to 43.64, and the British sterling from 97.32 to 159.5. According to the new adjustments as of this morning the purchasing rate of the Australian dollar is 77.73 lira, the Austrian schilling 5.64, the Belgian franc 2.49, and the Danish krone 12.96. The purchasing rate of the Dutch florin has been increased from 24.67 liras to 26.66, and the Kuwaiti dinar from 171.7 to 257.49. The new purchasing rate of 100 Italian lira is 8.68, the Norwegian krone 14.24, the Candadian dollar 60.43, the Saudi riyal 20.83, and the Swedish krona 16.85

Demirel Statement on Devaluation

TA242046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that today the Council of Ministers took certain serious economic measures, which are difficult for governments, and noted that if these measures are not taken the country will face much greater problems within 3 months. In a statement at the end of the Council of Ministers meeting, which lasted 12 hours, Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] The Council of Ministers worked for 12 hours on economic and other issues. The Turkish economy was paralyzed in November 1979. It is impossible for the economy to operate in this manner; it is necessary to take serious and difficult measures, which are difficult for any government to take. If these measures are not taken, within 3 months Turkey will be in much worse condition than today. We took these measures. I will hold a new conference and explain to my nation the reasons for the measures to revive the Turkish economy to make our factories operational, to eliminate the shortages, to accelerate investments, to minimize unemployment and to increase our foreign currency income. We are trying to save the country from a state of emergency. Turkey shold be able to purchase 1.1 million tons of diesel oil. It should be able to purchase its fuel oil. This is what we are trying to secure through these measures. Turkey should be able to purchase its medicine and fertilizer. Everything will be available in Turkey, not at black market prices or at official prices, but at the real prices. The sacrifice is necessary for the future of the country. There is no alternative. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NATO VEHICLES BURNED--Three vehicles belonging to NATO, which were parked in a gas station in Istanbul's Sefakoy district, were burned by terrorists. The fire damaged the gas station as well. The Ataturk statues in the primary and secondary school gardens in Instanbul's Ernektepe district were broken by a group of terrorists. Photographs of certain communist leaders were substituted for the statues. The terrorists also broke the Ataturk statue in the garden of the Gungoren primary school. The broken statue was painted red and leftist slogans were written on it. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA]

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ECONOMIC, CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH USSR FROZEN

NC261714 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brussels, Jan. 26 (AFP)--The Belgian Government announced today that in response to the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, it was freezing all economic and cultural exchanges with that country at their present level, but that it was still intent on pursuing multilateral negotiations on reduction of nuclear and conventional arms. On the question of a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympics, Belgium favors a joint decision by all European Common Market countries.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FAVORS PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW GAMES

LD281146 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] The position of the Interfederal Belgian Olympic Committee is very clear: We will go to Moscow. Here is the content of its statement:

The Board of Governors of the Interfederal Belgian Olympic Committee met at (Ordinelles) on 25 and 26 January and examined the situation created by the attempts to boycott the 1980 games in Moscow. After hearing a report by the chairman, Raul Mollet, the Board of Governors of the Olympic committee unanimously and very strongly regrets that sport, and in particular the Olympic games--its most prestigious manifestation--should be used as a means of pressure, thus further accentuating the hold of politics on sport, and declares that the adoption of any boycott measure of the Moscow games will constitute a political stand which is prohibited by the Olympic Charter and its statutes. Therefore, bearing in mind these considerations, the Board of Governors of the Olympic committee, loyal to its mission and the mandates received from its federations, has decided to take part in the games of the 22d Olympiad in Moscow and will take the necessary measures to insure the participation of the Belgian delegation within the framework of the Olympic Charter.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT FAVORS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD260556 Hilversum in English to North America 0530 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Dutch Government has come out in favor of a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. It has asked the Dutch Olympic Committee not to send a team to the games. The committee has agreed to study the request. It is thought likely that the Dutch committee will wait until the American Olympic committee has announced a decision on a similar request from President Carter before announcing its decision. Most Dutch sports organizations are opposed to a boycott of the games, but it will be difficult for them not to give in to the government's pressure. Sporting bodies have described the proposal to change the venue of the games as unrealistic. The International Olympic Committee has entered into a contract with Moscow. It would have to pay enormous damages if it were to cancel that contract.

In Holland the government has also made it known that it wishes to go beyond a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. It also wants to put its commercial and cultural relations with the Soviet Union into cold storage. As a result, a Soviet space exhibition scheduled to be held in The Hague in May will probably be canceled.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS GENSCHER'S PRAGUE VISIT POSTPONED

LD251802 Hamburg DPA in German 1643 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's planned trip to Prague at the end of February has been postponed at Czechoslovakia's suggestion. An FRG Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn today in response to an inquiry that Prague had said that problems with the date were the reason for the postponement, but he also mentioned an "agreed" postponement of the date. He said, however, that both sides had stressed their interest in continuing the high-level exchange visits to cultivate mutual relations.

The date for Genscher's visit to Prague had been set for 24-26 February. Observers believe that Czechoslovakia's action could stem from the East-West crisis caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. As early as the beginning of December, there was talk of a trip to Prague by the federal foreign minister, but the date was never officially confirmed. The French foreign minister recently called off a visit to Prague because of the trials of civil rights activists.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF AFGHAN CRISIS WITH OPPOSITION

LD251752 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today continued his confidential talks on the effects of the crisis over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in an exchange of views with SPD politicians and leading trade unionists. The talks dealt in particular with the economic consequences of the crisis and the question of a boycott of the Olympics. In his government statement, the chancellor linked his willingness to support U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union with the fact that this would also mean economic sacrifices for the FRG.

Among those taking part in the talks on the SPD side were party leader Willy Brandt, his deputy, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, Parliamentary Group Leader Herbert Wehner, Defense Minister Hans Apel and Treasury Minister Gunter Huonker. Among those represented on the trade union side were DGB leader Heinz Oskar Vetter, IG-Metall Chairman Eugen Loderer and OeTV Chairman Heinz Kluncker. The chancellor also invited the governing mayor of Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe.

GENSCHER SAYS SOVIETS CANNOT DIVIDE WEST ON AFGHAN ISSUE

LD261936 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has warned the Soviet Union not to believe that it can use the invasion of Afghanistan to drive a wedge into the American-European alliance. In an interview on Bavarian radio, he stressed that "it would be...an illusion if anyone in Moscow assumed that in this situation he could separate the Europeans from the United States, if anyone believed that the Europeans defined their interests differently from the United States." What one was faced with here was a joint challenge to the United States, the Europeans and the Third World.

In the interview, which was released in Bonn by the Foreign Office, Genscher stressed the need to speak with the Soviets in the present situation, too: "We have always felt that the exchange of views and the stating of one's own concerns and aims are the most important things, particularly in a situation such as this." The Soviet side must have no doubt as to "how gravely we--and by 'we' I mean our allies and ourselves--assess the situation that has arisen."

On the question of an Olympic boycott, Genscher said that events such as the intervention in Afghanistan and the removal of regime critic Andrey Sakharov from Moscow were not in keeping with the spirit in which the Olympic games should be held. It was now up to the Soviet Union "to use its possibilities to create the preconditions...for athletes from all countries to be able to take part in these games."

Genscher stressed the necessity in the interests of safeguarding peace and strengthening economic, social and political stability in the countries of the Third World, which fear for their independence. This should contribute to insuring that "all these countries are less prone to interventionist and expansionist aspirations such as those just undertaken by the Soviet Union against Afghanistan." Because of this the people in the Federal Republic must realize that "there will be additional burdens."

OLYMPIC BOYCOTT ISSUE DRAWS FURTHER RESPONSES

CDU's Heiner Geissler

LD262300 Hamburg DPA in German 1708 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Klingenmuenster--CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler has accused Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of adopting conflicting approaches and of being two-faced with regard to the Afghanistan crisis, and particularly on the question of German participation in the Olympics. He told 90 delegates from social committees of the Christian Democrat employees associations (CDA) from Rhinehesse-Palatinate in Klingenmuenster today that Schmidt's stance is an affront to German-American friendship and a threat to the basis of the Federal Republic's security and freedom.

Geissler called on the Federal Government to support rather than undermine the U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. He addressed the same appeal to France, linking it with the remark that the French atomic force will also be of no use if the security of Europe is no longer guaranteed by the United States. Support for the American measures against the USSR, including an Olympic boycott, are in the interest of one's own security.

SPD's Herbert Wehner

LD261617 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Stuttgart/Giessen--Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, has taken the view that the decision concerning a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow should be left to the National Olympic Committees and the International Olympic Committee. Such a "weighty decision" should be taken by those "qualified," Wehner told journalists on Saturday on the occasion of a conference of SPD group chairmen of the laender in Stuttgart.

Gunter Huonker, minister of state at the federal chancellor's office, said that the Federal Government will reply to the request of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to join his ultimatum of a boycott following consultations with the EC countries and in accordance with the decision taken by the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committee of Germany.

Franz-Josef Strauss, chancellor candidate of the union parties, sees little sense in a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow restricted merely to athletes. Rather, an Olympic boycott should be part of a whole package of measures, including economic measures. Strauss told journalists in Giessen on Saturday. However, the Federal Republic must not refuse to join a possible boycott by the United States so as not to risk the "psychological breakdown of the alliance."

National Olympic Committee

LD262250 Hamburg DPA in German 1745 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Duesseldorf--The Presidium of the German National Olympic Committee [NOC] postponed a decision on a boycott of the Moscow Olympics at a meeting in Duesseldorf today. It urged the athletes to keep up their training, saying that the NOC Presidium would continue to help remove obstacles standing in the way of the Moscow Olympics.

After the meeting, which was attended by 17 of the 20 Presidium members, NOC President Willi Daume said that he sees "good chances" that the Federal Republic will participate in the Moscow Olympics. He noted "with gratitude" that so far the Federal Government has put no pressure on the NOC. The NOC will not feel itself bound by any decision of the Federal Republic. "At the appropriate time it will take its own independent decision." He said that in the event of participation in the Moscow Olympics, the NOC will exert no pressure on individual athletes who do not want to go to Moscow. Before a final decision by the NOC's membership assembly, the NOC Presidium will make a recommendation which will also take into account "political coresponsibility."

GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR SEMENOV

LD251442 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--In a talk with Soviet Ambassador Semenov, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher affirmed the Federal Government's view that the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops must be ended. This was noted in a Foreign Ministry statement on today's meeting, which lasted 90 minutes and dealt with "all important topics." Concerning the Olympic games, Genscher voiced the expectation that the USSR would create the requisite conditions for the participation of all states.

Speaking at an FDP meeting in Hamburg, Genscher said: "We view with great concern the fact that the Olympic games in Moscow are in great danger as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan." The games should be a festival of peace, not an occasion for discord among the peoples. The Soviet Government must know that, as the host country, it has a decisive role to play in creating the necessary prerequisites."

According to the Foreign Ministry, Genscher made it clear that he considers it especially important in the present situation to explain to Semenov the Federal Government's policy on the basis of his and Chancellor Schmidt's statements in the Bundestag. Genscher affirmed that the Federal Government's policy continues to rest on the FRG's membership in the European Community and the NATO alliance. This policy conforms to existing treaties and the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time, the federal foreign minister drew attention to the joint declaration at the time of Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in May 1978, which said that peace and security are indivisible.

CDU'S WOERNER OPPOSES BUNDESWEHR PRESENCE IN GULF

LD261317 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn-CDU/CSU defense expert Manfred Woerner has stated that use of the Bundeswehr outside the sphere of the NATO alliance is out of the question for the CDU/CSU. Woerner, who is also chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee, was commenting today in an interview with the radio station Sender Freies Berlin on statements to the contrary by Deputy CDU Chairman Alfred Dregger, who did not rule out the possibility of the Bundeswehr's being used in the Persian Gulf to protect Western oil supplies. Woerner said that Dregger's views are undoubtedly thought of as a possibility for the distant future.

Speaking on the German role in NATO, Woerner said, "Our work will definitely have to focus on the political and economic field and on aid to those threatened states." Woerner felt a 3-percent increase in defense expenditure to be "the absolute minimum." He said that an increase in Bundeswehr manpower is not necessary at present.

STRAUSS COMMENTS ON SOVIET GOALS, POTENTIAL

LD261524 Hamburg DPA in German 1334 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Giessen--The CDU/CSU chancellor candidate, Franz-Jozef Strauss, does not believe personally that the Soviet Union wants to start the third world war, although its strength makes possible military operations in places other than Afghanistan. Strauss said at the Hesse CDU Party Congress in Giessen today that the Soviet Union still has as its goals grand Russian imperialism and world revolution. As long as there is a serious military counterbalance in the West, the Soviet Union will "not risk the great conflict."

In this context Strauss underlined the absolute priority of safeguarding peace and freedom over internal promises to do more in the social field. It was an illusion to assume that peace had become more secure in the past few years. On the contrary, the Soviet Union's military potential had become greater and more up-to-date than ever. This allowed only one conclusion: The Soviet Union had not given up its long-term strategic goals.

The chancellor candidate came out against what he described as idle talk about the opposition's seeking a dangerous confrontation with the Warsaw Pact states. This "slanderous poison formula" must end. Both the CDU and CSU are in favor of the indivisibility of economic and military security. The "crisis belt" stretching from Afghanistan to South Africa must not become the starting point for a Soviet move that would cut off the Federal Republic and Western Europe from the vital sources of raw materials in the Middle East. He accused the SPD of failing to create awareness of this problem among the population.

About 1,000 people, mainly young people, staged a demonstration against Strauss in Giessen and the same number in Saarbruecken, where the chancellor candidate is due to speak this afternoon.

Threat to Indian Ocean

LD262302 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken--At a state congress of the Saar CDU, which had been expanded into a public meeting, Strauss told a gathering of almost 5,000 today that our security is "acutely threatened in the Indian Ocean and the littoral regions." The West has to be so strong in this area that no other countries can be toppled by pressure from Soviet-fomented unrest.

In this connection Strauss mentioned South Yemen as a possible fresh crisis area. Unless appearances are deceiving, he said, we will again be "very, very occupied" with the unresolved Arab-Israeli question in the foreseeable future. Peace is at least not possible in the Middle East without settlement of the Arab-Israeli question.

During his speech in the Saarbruecker Saarlandhalle, Strauss was continually interrupted by frenetic applause, but also by isolated chants of "Strauss out." There were no serious incidents, however.

SPD'S BAHR VIEWS ALLIANCE POLICY WITH UNITED STATES

DW280923 Mainz ZDF Television Serivce in German 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 DW

[Reporter Besser interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How dangerous is the situation?

[Answer] As regards the Middle East, the situation is not yet under control. Efforts are aimed at stabilizing the situation there. On the other hand, it is known in the United States and here in Europe that despite the difficult situation in the Middle East, it still cannot be compared with a situation that could arise if something happened in Europe. That is the great difference. Everybody involved realizes that.

[Question] Yet the crisis is worldwide. Not only has the mood in the United States changed, the President and his government appear to be more determined than ever. Must we or can we, cooperate in all the things Washington is now planning?

[Answer] I just hinted that if--I do not hope so, I do not wish it and I do not believe it--a confrontation were to take place in the Middle East, it could be and ought to be localized there, but if a confrontation were to take place in Europe, it would mean World War III. That is the big difference.

[Question] But Carter said yesterday that all those who obtain oil from down there must also insure that these oil sources are safeguarded.

[Answer] Yes, I wanted to continue--therefore, the expression used by colleague Genscher, namely the problem of the division of labor, is just the right expression in this connection. Everybody must try with the means at his disposal to do the right thing, to do what he can do to stabilize the situation there.

[Question] If you bear in mind the hard course steered by the British vis-a-vis the Soviets, does it not mean that the Federal Republic, maybe together with France, will play a special role?

[Answer] I believe the Federal Government is steering the right course in its attempt to achieve coordination within the framework of the European Community. We must see whether the British will cooperate also.

[Question] Brandt mentioned that European interests and European responsibility must be more involved in the discussion. Does that not contain something of delimitation vis-a-vis the Americans?

[Answer] You know, the mass migration of lemmings is not an example or model of solidarity. First, solidarity stands its test in difficult times; second, friendship demands that one must be prepared to tell one's friends what one believes they could make mistakes. But that must not be done ostentatiously, in public, where prestige becomes involved.

[Question] You were considered, and you are still considered, the architect of German detente policy. What remains of that after Afghanistan? Can something be saved, particularly with regard to the plans you were hinting at?

[Answer] The starting point of detente policy was the capability of both superpowers to kill each other, even if one of them were to launch the first strike. It is the compulsion to avoid the abyss. That has not been changed at all by Afghanistan.

MARCHAIS DEPLORES EXILE OF SAKHAROV

NC261737 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan 26 (AFP)--French Communist Party chief Georges Marchais today deplored the exile and official disgrace of Soviet Academician Andrey Sakharov.

Mr Marchais, whose party has been alone among Western European communist parties in seeking to justify Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, said in a radio interview here that if the measures against Mr Sakharov had intervened at the time of his own visit to Moscow last week, he could never have put his name to the joint communique he signed there with the Soviet Communist Party.

He said he would have shown his disapproval of the measures by taking the next plane back to Paris--just as visiting French parliament speaker and former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas [words indistinct] in Moscow this week.

French Communist Party reaction to Mr Sakharov's punishment has so far been one of "disapproval" of a human-rights violation. Mr Marchais said, however, in the interview that Western countries, with their past and present record in Vietnam, Nicaragua, and colonial wars, were in no position to preach human rights. "So please keep quiet Mr Carter, Mr Schmidt, and Mrs Thatcher," he declared, adding that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing be associated with this comment.

SAIGON PARTY OFFICIAL REQUESTS ASYLUM

OW261451 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Paris, Jan. 26 (AFP)--The secretary general of the Saigon region Communist Party Central Committee has requested political asylum in France, the evening FRANCE-SOIR said today in an exclusive article.

The article said 37-year-old Hoang Huu Quynh, code named Hoang Kim Chung in security missions he carried out, was visiting Europe with a scientific study team when he decided to defect. The party official said he slipped away while his group was touring Fiat's Turin plant. He is an engineer who spent four years in the Soviet Union from 1969 for technical but "mainly political" training.

Hoang Huu Quynh told FRANCE-SOIR he remained a communist but had defected in protest a against the current Vietnamese Government which had succeeded in making Vietnam "one of the 10 poorest countries in the world with one of the six biggest armies."

SRV Embassy Confirmation

OW261629 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Paris, Jan 26 (AFP)--The Vietnamese Embassy here confirmed today that a Vietnamese citizen, Hoang Huu Quynh, had "defected" during a technical study mission in Western Europe.

In confirmation of an exclusive report published today in the newspaper FRANCE-SOIR, an embassy spokesman said that Mr Quynh, 37, had left his study team while in Italy. However, according to the Vietnamese Embassy Mr Quynh is not a "Hanoi leader," as FRANCE-SOIR reported in its article which identified him as the secretary general of the Communist Party in the Saigon region.

In the report, FRANCE-SOIR quoted Mr Quynh as saying that he had "slipped away" while his group was touring Fiat's Turin plant, adding that he had requested political asylum in France.

Denying that Mr Quynh had political responsibilities, the embassy spokesman identified him as an engineer who had worked for the Vietnamese Hydraulic Works Ministry, adding that he had "defected" in "September or October 1979." Meanwhile, the French Foreign Ministry and police headquarters here today affirmed that they had not received a political asylum request from Mr Quynh.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT ANALYZED

LD271256 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Carter has won. After more than 4 and 1/2 hours of discussion, the U.S. Olympic Committee has unanimously adopted a decision which goes along with the proposals of the White House chief regarding the Moscow Olympic games. America thus requests the International Olympic Committee to transfer the games, to postpone them to a later date or to cancel them. In our 0730 newscast our correspondent in the United States, Denis Poncet, said that U.S. opinion is nevertheless surprised at the suddenness of the decision. The Soviets themselves will soon hear the news, so what are their reactions [as heard], Gabrial Meretik [Moscow correspondent]?

[Begin recording] First of all, considerable bitter resentment for the Soviets who have been preparing for a very long time for this festival and who had only one wish, one dream--to come to attend, to come to Moscow where for the first time there would be so many foreign tourists, to come to the stands to see so many foreign sportsmen. None of this will happen, no doubt. But it is mainly in the area of prestige that the Soviets are shocked and really hurt. This prestige, in fact, has never before suffered so much. [end recording]

It is to be noted that most of the French-speaking countries have expressed their desire to take part in the games. This was reported by Jean-Pierre Soisson [French minister of youth, sport and leisure] in Cotonou yesterday at the end of the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport. It is true that the decision of the U.S. Olympic Committee was not yet known. And then there is a French public opinion institute--LE POINT poll taken between 22 and 23 January of a sample of 1,000 people which reveals that 72 percent of the French people are against the boycott of the games. This poll is analyzed by (Helene Bessis):

[Bessis] More than half of all French people also believe that even if Great Britain and Germany decide to boycott, our athletes must take part in the Moscow games, and nearly 70 percent of the people questioned say that the Western countries should not follow the United States if it decided on a boycott. Furthermore, 62 percent of French people disapprove of President Carter's position, with only one-quarter agreeing with him. On the other hand, more than a quarter of the French people go as far as to say that America's nonattendance in Moscow is a threat to the existence of future Olympic games. Forty-nine percent of the people questioned believe that an eventual decision taken by the Americans not to go to Moscow would not be a serious threat to peace but 36 percent believe the opposite.

DISSIDENTS. INTELLECTUALS PROTEST MOSCOW GAMES

Protest Committee Formed

LD251537 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[A.M.S. report: "Human Rights-Moscow 80 Committee Believes 'Boycott of Olympic Games Only One Way To Pursue Struggle in Support of Human Rights'"]

[Text] Under Marek Halter's chairmanship the Human Rights-Moscow 80 Committee gave its first conference in Paris on the morning of 22 January. Unlike the Committee for Boycotting the Moscow Olympics, this committee, which was created before the invasion of Afghanistan, originally intended to urge people to go to Moscow to demonstrate there their solidarity with political prisoners.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, Mr Halter's committee intends to charter an aircraft to send a delegation of intellectuals (including Vladimir Yankelovich, Pierre Emmanuel and Max Euwe, former chairman of the International Chess Federation) to Moscow in March 1980 with a view to assessing the situation on the spot.

If the Olympic games take place as planned, the committee intends to organize a large-scale rally--a kind of human rights Olympics or Woodstock. Many artists and musicians have already agreed to participate in it. The organizers hope to be allowed by the West German Government to hold their meeting in the Berlin stadium in which the 1936 Olympic games took place.

The Moscow 80 Committee had invited Soviet dissidents such as Bukovskiy, Ginzburg, Kuznetsov, Plyushch, Amalrik, Maksimov and Mrs Gorbanevskaya to the press conference. They all more or less supported the idea of a boycott of the Olympic games in a city which will be cleared of its young people and all dissidents for the duration of the games.

"A boycott is only one of the weapons in the struggle in support of human rights," Marek Halter stated. "Let us not aim too high, since we are only individuals, but let us try to do something continaully as we have always done long before the invasion of Afghanistan."

Intellectuals' Petition

LD251539 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 80 p 38 LD

[Unattributed report: "French Intellectuals Advocate Boycott of Moscow Olympics"]

[Text] The following personalities--Raymond Aron, Mrs Simone de Beauvoir, Robert Bresson, Michel Foucault, Andre Gluksmann, Jacques Julliard, Bernard Kouchner, Emmanuel le Roy-Ladurie, Yves Montand, Andre Lwoff, Jean-Paul Sartre and Mrs Simone Signoret--have signed a document in which they "firmly condemn the deliberate military aggression against Afghanistan by the USSR. They express their concern about the possibility of a similar act of aggression in the future against an Asian or European country. They note that, with a few exceptions, French politicians and statesmen of all opinions have chosen to overlook, partially excuse or even completely justify this aggression."

The signatories "furthermore recall that human rights are being increasingly violated in the USSR: a famous personality who had hitherto been spared--Andrey Sakharov--has now been attacked. In view of all this, they ask the government and sports authorities not to grant to the Soviet Union the certificate of international good behavior and moral legitimacy which its government hopes to secure thanks to the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow. [paragraph continues]

In the past, refugees from Germany and the Jewish community of the U.S.S. [as published] protested against the holding of the Olympic games in Berlin in 1936 since they bestowed on Hitler a dangerous legitimacy. In the course of the past 2 years the great majority of Soviet dissidents has gradually come out against holding the Olympic games in the Soviet capital.

"Therefore the signatories firmly demand that the Moscow Olympics be boycotted. They urge their compatriots to clearly show their feelings with respect to this point."

FRENCH MILITARY EXPERTS REPORTED INVOLVED IN MOSQUE SIEGE

NC261500 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan. 26, (AFP)--French military experts were involved in ending the two-week-long siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca begun when insurgents stormed Islam's holiest shrine on Nov. 20, the French weekly magazine LE POINT reported this week. In the issue dated January 28, LE POINT said that five French military specialists arrived in Mecca on Nov. 23 at the "top secret" request of Saudi King Khalid to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The five experts then took charge of "coordinating and even directing operations, maneuvering the 3,000 Saudi soldiers, LE POINT said.

On December 2, a French airplane landed in Mecca, bringing in "gas cartridges and explosives," the report continued. The French team then worked out the assault plan which enabled the Saudi Army to occupy the mosque on December 3, ending the French military mission. It was learned a few days later that Saudi orders for French military material would be increased, LE POINT (?noted). More than 5,000 people died as a consequence of the two-week-long occupation, the report said.

SIHANOUK TO VISIT GUINEA, CAMBODIA HOUSE TO REOPEN

OW251525 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Paris, Jan. 25 (AFP)--Exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk will leave here tomorrow on a visit to Guinea at the invitation of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, sources close to the prince said today. The same sources said that the prince wanted his former Prime Minister Son Sann to get in touch with him to arrange a meeting. Son Sann appealed recently to all Cambodians to bury "fratricidal quarrels" and concentrate on liberating the country. The former prime minister is leading the "Khmer People's National Liberation Front" in Cambodia but his exact whereabouts are now known.

Meanwhile French President Giscard d'Estaing has asked former French Ambassador to Phnom Penh Hubert Argod to inform Prince Sihanouk that the government had decided to reopen Cambodia House, which until 1973 provided accomodation for Cambodian students in Paris. The Presidential Palace spokesman said today the gesture was intended to convey France's hope to see a "free, independent and neutral Cambodia."

PCF LEADERS SCORE MITTERRAND REMARKS

LD280733 Paris L'HUAMNITE in French 16 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mitterrand Has Chosen the Right"]

[Text] Yesterday four PCF Politburo members were interviewed by different radio and television stations following the violent anticommunist statements made by [Socialist Party First Secretary] Francois Mitterrand on French television Channel 2. [paragraph continues]

Paul Laurent speaking on France Inter, Claude Poperen speaking on Radio Monte Carlo, Philippe Herzog speaking on Radio Luxembourg and Guy Hermier speaking on Radio Monte Carlo once again established the truth about the PCF policy and about Francois Mitterrand's objectives. The following are extracts from their statements:

Paul Laurent started by answering a question on the meaning of L'HUMANITE's response to the current anticommunist campaign. "When we denounce lies," he said, "we are denouncing attempts to distort and twist PCF stances and the significance of Georges Machais' interview on French television Channel 1.

"After this interview there were allegations of alinement with Moscow and abandonment of our ideas on noninterference and the sovereignty of states. These allegations have been constantly hammered home even though there is no trace of them in either the PCF's everyday policy or in the communique which we signed with the CPSU.

"Quite the reverse: This communique contains a clear and plain affirmation of the policy defined at the 23d Congress. The joint communique is completely in line with that congress and consequently notes the development of progressive forces in the world, the possibilities for progress in detente, records the counteroffensive by imperialism and reaffirms our party's independence. It points out that although we have areas of agreement with the CPSU we also differ from it in some spheres. "All that has vanished in the campaign which I have mentioned. These are the lines. They are not to be found in the fact that we have different views from certain other parties."

Paul Laurent added: "We are quite happy about the state of our party and our relations with the masses. Little has been said about last Sunday's election at Sables-d'Olonnes in Vendee. For the first time in 20 years a Communist was elected to the Commune Council: Two lists of reactionary candidates were defeated and the Communist candidate came on top of a union list with a lead of more than 200 votes over the Socialist candidate. Our results were 8 percent better than the previous elections. Therefore I do not think that things are going too badly with regard to our relations with the masses.

"As far as the Communists are concerned, I would like to point out that at 31 December 1979 our party's membership had reached heights never attained since the liberation years. We are certain of being understood. Of course, when there is a flood of lies like the present one I do not deny that questions may be asked here and there, but we are calling on Communists to study our explanations with great resolution and patience."

No Mention of Unemployed

Claude Poperen was asked to give his opinion on the "appeal" launched the previous day by Francois Mitterrand to PCF members and voters.

Poperen said in particular: "Although he spoke for 1 hour on television, Mitterrand did not make any appeal for a struggle against the government's policy, against the extortion of 100 billion in 6 months [reference unknown], nor did he make any mention of the magnificent railroad workers' strike or of the 1.8 million unemployed, and he made no attempt to denounce social inequalities which are worsening--contrary to what the president of the republic said at the end of last year. Indeed for 1 whole hour Mitterrand joined the campaign of anti-communist hatred and hysteria. It is obvious that that has no influence on PCF members."

He concluded by answering a question on the expulsion from the PCF: "There are no sanctions or expulsions in our party. Ours is a democratic party--the only party which has not expelled anybody for many years. There is democratic debate within our party which confirms widespread agreement among Communists with their leadership's policy and with Georges Marchais' policy and statements."

Height of Petty Electioneering

Philippe Herzog stressed: "First, Mitterrand clearly demonstrated yesterday evening that he has chosen the right. This is the same Mitterrand who accuses the French workers of waging rearguard struggle against the austerity policy, who is in line with Carter's stances on all major international issues and who has gone even further than Mr Giscard d'Estaing's policy.

"With regard to Afghanistan he has not said anything about the role of the progressive movement in Afghanistan which is trying to steer that country out of feudalism. He has denied the fact, recently reported by AFP, that a war is being waged against democratic Afghanistan from Pakistan and, of course, he concealed his positions behind an attack on the USSR, despite the fact that the USSR serves the cause of peace in the worl and has, on various occasions, sided with liberation movements.

"In so doing Mitterrand has revealed the essential reasons for the PS [Socialist Party] to abandon the joint program in 1977. The PS does not want a France which is independent of the blocs, a France which is sovereign and which stands alongside the forces of liberation and peace in the world. What he wants is more Atlantic integration, tension against socialist countries and the forces of liberation. He can be said to have attained the heights of petty electioneering with regard to PCF members and voters. He has behaved like a recruiting officer, asking our voters and members to oppose their party's policy.

"On the domestic plane he wants above all to deflect them toward a policy of consensus. In other words he is asking them to abandon their struggle.

"On international issues he wants to seduce them into alinement with Carter and lead them to oppose the forces of liberation fighting throughout the world to change the course of events in the interest of the peoples."

BOURGES: PARATROOP REGIMENTS TO STAY

LD250836 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New directives from the Elysee regarding defense: The president has asked Minister Yvon Bourges not to cut down the nunber of land forces paratroop regiments. As Mr Yvon Bourges explained to our special correspondent, Gilbert Picard, the paratroopers indeed remain in case of conflict the number one intervention force:

[Begin recording] [Bourges] The president of the republic has asked me to review the envisaged reorganization measures so as not to cut down the number of paratroop regiments, considering this to be today an essential element of our land forces and of our capabilities.

[Question] There will be more regiments, then?

[Answer] No, the same number but not less regiments.

[Question] But always with its striking power aspect?

[Answer] The paratroopers are intervention troops with indeed the striking power aspect, as you say, but above all with a flexibility in their adaptation to circumstances and situations in which these forces could find themselves engaged.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN WASHINGTON ON COSSIGA'S TALKS

LD252216 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Cossiga's political talks in Washington have been concluded. The final communique, issued by the White House, emphasizes the confirmed solidarity between the two countries. During Cossiga's meetings with Carter and Vance, views were exchanged on the situation in the Mediterranean, Middle East, the problems of Iran and the increased international tension following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Satisfaction was expressed for the NATO decision to modernize the so-called theater nuclear forces.

PCE'S CARRILLO ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT

Interview on Arrival

LD260330 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] We now have a report from Rome on Santiago Carrillo's visit to Rome. Go ahead Rafael Ortega:

[Begin recording] [Question] At 1800 today Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general arrived in Rome on a 1-day visit during which he will have talks with his Italian counterpart, Berlinguer. Carrillo, who arrived with Manuel Azcarate, in charge of foreign affairs for the PCE, was welcomed by Pajetta, head of the same section in the Italian Communist Party. At the Fiumicino Airport I asked Santiago Carrillo what the main aims of his visit were.

[Answer] To talk with our Italian comrades on the international problems of the present time. I can tell you exactly what we discussed at the end of the talks tomorrow.

[Question] There has been a lot of talk about the survival of Eurocommunism. Do you think that Eurocommunism is still to be reckoned with?

[Answer] Well, I think that there are other things which are not going to survive, but Eurocommunism will.

[Question] And the international crisis?

[Answer] The international crisis, I hope, also has a solution and all of us should work toward achieving it.

[Ortega] Many thanks. [end recording]

Remarks on Afghanistan, Eurocommunism

LD272154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rome, Jan. 27 (TANJUG)--Santiago Carrillo has stated that the Communist Party of Spain condemns the Soviet military engagement in Afghanistan. "We consider that act a violation of the principles of independence, autonomy and sovereignty of that country and an element of the deterioration of the international situation", he said.

Speaking to journalists today within the framework of his visit to Italy, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain confirmed that there exist "deep differences" with the Communist Party of France regarding this Soviet action, but that this does not prevent debates among Eurocommunist parties from continuing. Eurocommunism, he said, is "in the process of research which moves forward and in which, naturally, different opinions are manifested".

Carrillo confirmed that Italian and Spanish communists share the conviction that socialism must be achieved by the development of democracy. "I am convinced that in capitalist countries socialism will be victorious and that it will be of a pluralistic character", Carrillo emphasized. Carrillo said that Europe can play a decisive role in the renewal of the lessening of tension and in restraining the cold war.

PCI-PCE Communique

LD272156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rome, Jan. 27 (TANJUG)--The communist parties of Italy and Spain today assessed the Soviet military action in Afghanistan as the last episode in the heightening of political and military tension in the world. The communique made public today after the closing of the talks between Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Spain Carrillo and Secretary-General of the Italian Communist Party Berlinguer emphasizes concern of the two sides over the arms race, especially manifested by the NATO decision to introduce Euromissiles and Washington's rejection to ratify SALT II.

The two parties condemned [word indistinct] and frequently expressed trends of [words indistinct] of power in international relations and threats and (?realisation) measures in (?various) spheres. These trends deteriorate the atmosphere in international relations and strengthen, in Western countries, unyielding [words indistinct] to (?democratic) forces, while at the same time, in other countries stimulate reprisals as the case of (?Soviet) physicist Sakharov has demonstrated it, it was said. The two parties called on the peaceful and democratic forces in the world to give new initiatives for the [words indistinct] of (?tension). They pointed to (?the currency) of the strategy of [word indistinct] in the current international situation.

LEFTIST POLITICIANS, INTELLECTUALS CONDEMN SAKHAROV ARREST

Document Issued

AU280915 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 28 (ANSA)--A document signed by over one hundred political and cultural figures from the Italian left condemned last week's arrest and transfer from Moscow of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov and called for the full reinstatement of his political and civil rights.

The document, published in the Sunday edition of the Socialist Party daily, L'AVANTI, linked the Soviet measures taken against the Nobel laureate to "growing international tensions which threaten to push the world back into the cold war, with the consequent deterioration of political, ideological and cultural relations within the Eastern countries and an alarming clampdown by the authorities of these countries".

After citing Sakharov's arrest and transfer out of the capital as a violation of the Helsinki final document on civil rights, the signatories called for the "full reinstatement of (Sakharov's) political and civil rights, freedom of movement and the assurance that he can continue his civil protest".

Appeal to Pope

LD262345 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] An appeal in favor of the Soviet scientist has been made to the pope by a group of leaders of the Christian Workers Movement. It asks John Paul II, in his homily in Saint-Peter's Square tomorrow, to remember this man who is suffering and also all those who, like him, are suffering and hoping for peace.

ROMANIAN CP, PCI OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING IN ROME

LD251205 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 Jan 80 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report: "Romanian Communist Party (RCP) Representatives Received at PCI Headquarters"]

[Text] Rome--An RCP delegation composed of Comrade Emil Bobu, RCP Political Executive member, and Comrade Nicolae Veres, Central Committee member and first secretary of the RCP Mures County Committee, met yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters with PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini and Central Committee member and foreign section chief, Comrade Antonio Rubbi.

During the meeting there was an examination of certain aspects of the international situation, with special reference to its latest and most worrying developments, the situation in the respective countries and the two parties' policies. Finally, the Romanian and Italian comrades announced their desire to intensify relations of friendly cooperation between the parties.

TERRORIST ATTACKS, ARRESTS CONTINUE

Genoa Deaths

NC251407 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Genoa, north Italy, Jan. 25, (AFP)--The chief of this city's carabiniers, Colonel Emanuele Tuttobene, and his police driver were killed here this afternoon in an attack by a group of armed men. Colonel Tuttobene died shortly after being admitted to a hospital. The driver died instantly. Another colonel, also in the car, was wounded. The attackers escaped, police said.

Rome Guerrilla Raids

WA262329 London REUTER in English 2319 GMT 26 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Rome, Jan 26, REUTER--Urban guerrillas firebombed buses, cars, police barracks, telephone offices and four branch offices of the Christian Democrat Party in more than a dozen raids within 90 minutes in Rome tonight. One person was injured, a bus driver stabbed when a gang of masked youths ordered everyone off his bus and set it ablaze.

No one claimed responsibility, but police said the burst of violence might have been linked with the closing of a clandestine leftwing radio station earlier in the week. The Trotskyite "Autonomy" group vowed yesterday that it would take reprisals against the closure.

The bombers struck at four buses, several cars, four branch offices of the Christian Democratic Party, two police barracks and two telephone offices. Damage to the buildings was slight.

In another incident, police announced the arrest of a 23-year-old prison guard suspected of smuggling pistols and ammunition to imprisoned urban guerrillas in Turin.

Arrest of 'Travelling Salesmen'

AU261625 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] ANSA Reggio Emilia, January 26--Two persons suspected to be terrorist "travelling salesmen" were arrested last night at a railway station near this central Italian city. Giancarlo Scotoni, 29, and Sebastiano Masala, 26, were carrying weapons, explosives, hand bombs, timers and pistol and machinegun cartridges in two elegant leather bags. On being arrested they declared themselves political prisoners. Scotoni and Masala were wanted by the police because they are suspected to have been involved in various terrorist attacks for which the urban guerrilla organization "Prima Linea (Front Line)" has claimed responsibility.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEFENDS ANTITERRORISM LEGISLATION

LD251147 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 6 Jan 80 pp 8-9 LD

[Mario Scialoja undated interview in Rome with Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni: "No, We Are Not a Police State"--first paragraph is L'ESPRESSO introduction]

[Text] Rome--The new law and order measures package has prompted some confusion and considerable reservations among party representatives. The most determined criticisms, however, have come from jurists, lawyers and magistrates. How much less freedom will we have? What will be the effect of the restrictions on press and information freedom? Will L'ESPRESSO and colleagues from other papers be able to continue working as before or will they be risking criminal charges? We thought the best thing to do would be to ask for explanations directly from Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni.

Question: Minister, it is futile to deny it: There is some fear. What exactly is the significance of the new norms on the crime of "abetment" ["fiancheggiamento"]? My files and L'ESPRESSO's files are full of Red Brigade documents and documents of other terrorist groups, which are essential to the informative work which we have been doing for years. From now on will it be dangerous to "possess" such material? Will we risk finding ourselves lumped together with the "abettors?"

Answer: The law envisages a specific criminal intent. We must try to be more specific. (The minister pauses, asks over the telephone for a copy of the bill, which arrives after a long wait--L'ESPRESSO note.) Anyone in possession of subversive documents "with the aim of planning and committing a terrorist crime" will be liable to prosecution. If you have Red Brigades' strategic resolutions or other subversive documents at home, I do not believe you have them with the intention of planning any terrorist attacks: Therefore, there is no specific criminal intent.

Question: The "distribution of terrorist documents" will also be forbidden because it constitute a "covert form of subversive propaganda and incitement to subvert." Does this mean the newspapers will no longer be able to publish documents and communiques originating from the area of armed struggle?

Answer: Each case will have to be judged separately. This will be the judge's duty. It will also depend on the context, and there will have to be a verification of the criminal intent, that is, the journalist's intentions. What we want to avoid is the publication of these documents being used objectively for incitement to subvert and unlawful condonation of a crime.

Question: "Each case separately," "the context": Does this mean that if LOTTA CONTINUA publishes a document a different criterion will be used than if CORRIERE DELLA SERA publishes it?

Answer: Certainly not. The context means the way in which the terrorists' document is presented and its accompanying comment. We must be very clear on this point, partly because the public does not now tolerate the damage and affront to coexistence stemming from the impunity of anyone deliberately acting as an instrument for propagating terrorist directives or instructions. Therefore this damage and this affront could not fail to be taken into account from a penal viewpoint.

Question: But Judge Nicolo Amato has already charged LOTTA CONTINUA (with "unlawful condonation of the violent subversion of the economic and social order..." for publishing a letter to the editor in which a certain "Marta" advocated armed struggle. Could events like this happen more frequently in the future?

Answer: It is possible. LOTTA CONTINUA published no commnet on that letter; it did not make the slightest effort to dissociate itself from it. When a paper publishes a document of that kind to create support for the idea of subversion or terrorism it is difficult to deny that it is seeking converts and even committing the unlawful condonation of a crime.

Question: In Sossi's time I interviewed clandestine Red Brigade members and later Renato Curcio in prison. These are only a few examples among many: From now on will it be a crime to pursue this activity?

Answer: This is a serious and delicate problem because it involves the relationship between the right to inform and criminal activity performed through the instrument of information. I believe that from now on it will be right for a journalist carrying out such an interview to consider this problem. It is a matter of conscience above all: And after that comes the importance of the penal norm. I do not believe that everything a terrorist--whether accused or already sentenced--tells a journalist can be comprised in this crime; nevertheless, one cannot rule out the attempt to make the papers a sounding board for the aims of terrorist and subversive incitement and propaganda. Be that as it may, I cannot of course forecast the future jurisprudence in connection with a bill which is still being debated by Parliament.

Question: It is, however, legitimate to ask the interior minister his opinion of the specific significance of this norm....

Answer: Of course.... But we must proceed from the following premise: the public is very alarmed. People are exasperated. Much will depend on the journalists' attitude: For instance, what kind of comment would you consider appending to an interview with Curcio? Clearly a responsible journalist--in the sense of loyalty to the constitutional value--cannot evade expressing an unfavorable verdict, a negative kind of comment, if such an interview is designed to attack the values of the democratic institutions. In other words, if the terrorist makes an unlawful condonation of his own crime, an interviewer who fails to dissociate himself from that could himself become partly responsible for it. On the other hand, if the journalist lets it be clearly understood that he does not want to be involved in that condonation, I believe he would not be running any risk of indictment.

Question: Mr Minister, do you not believe that all this restricts the freedom of the press and intimidates people working in the media?

Answer: These norms envisage a precise form of criminal intent which must be specifically verified. They require a verdict in each individual case based on both objective and subjective elements. In our present situation each of us must know how to behave and accept our own responsibilities. Even journalists must be aware of the limits which must be observed. Are they being subjected to intimidation? If we lived in a peaceful society this might even be open to debate; but we live in a society riddled with violence and terrorism. One of our major concerns must be to avoid nurturing any support for subversive conduct. The responsibilities which each and every one of us has to bear are becoming greater and greater.

Question: A group of 23 Milan magistrates has signed a document criticizing the new norms and, among other things, pointing to the danger that police detention reflects "the intention to effectively legitimize the use of unacceptable means." Could this fear be justified?

Answer: No. A norm of this kind cannot make police methods "unacceptable." In any case police interrogation without the presence of the defense counsel has existed in our system for over a year: Neither the new regulations governing detention in the interests of public security not the extension of police detention by up to 48 hours--which is in any case envisaged by the Constitution--can change things in the direction feared.

Question: Cesare Beccaria has already said that it is not the gravity of sentences but their ineluctability which constitutes the real deterrent against crime. Do you believe that the life sentence can stop youngsters who have decided to take up a radical and dramatic option like armed struggle?

Answer: Of course, ineluctability is the most convincing deterrent. But the scale of the sentence can also play a role. As long as one believes in a policy of sanctions, heavier sentences can be quite effective. And if in some cases they are ineffective, at least they do no harm. In any case, by establishing these norms, we are not worried about hardened terrorists who have long been in hiding being indifferent to them: We are concerned with halting the influx of "new ranks" and discouraging potential terrorists. Why believe that a youngster tempted by the adventure of terrorism, but who has not yet taken the definitive step, cannot be dissuaded by the prospect of life imprisonment?

Answer: In many of their internal documents the Red Brigades explain at great length that their principal objective is to "remove the bourgeois state's democratic mask" in order to reveal its "real repressive and military face." Is there not a danger that the package of new measures will work for the "barbarization of the conflict" which the "gentlemen of war" want?

Answer: Democracy must defend itself while remaining a democracy. The measures we have adopted do not violate this principle and this option, which is both political and social: They remain within the limits and framework of the Constitution. Then there is a fundamental guarantee, a guarantee which it is safe to trust: the consensus of the people, the consensus of public, as expressed through the channels provided by the system and democratic debate. There is very broad consensus with these measures: This is a fact.

Question: To lose constitutional freedoms with many people's consensus is no consolation. Indeed not....

Answer: Nothing is being lost, because freedom without security eventually loses much of its meaning. These measures defend democracy and do not damage it.

POLICY REASSESSMENT MAY JEOPARDIZE GROMYKO VISIT

LD252224 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text[Prime Minister Sa Carneiro was received by the president of the republic this afternoon at 1600. An overall reassessment of Portuguese-Soviet relations was the main topic discussed during the audience. The reassessment of our country's foreign policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union may jeopardize the planned trip to Portugal by Andrey Gromyko, whose visit is to reciprocate former Foreign Minister Mario Soares' visit to the USSR in 1975. Observers believe that the granting of visas to Soviet citizens willing to travel to Portugal will now become more difficult. They also foresee a government reassessment of the position of Soviet enterprise currently operating in Portugal.

It should be noted that Portuguese-Soviet trade relations recorded a 624,000-conto deficit on Portugal's side in the first half of 1979. The trade balance between the two countries--which before 25 April 1974 was favorable to Portugal--is now adverse to our country due to oil imports. The USSR is our fourth largest supplier.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES NEW AUSTERITY MEASURES

LD270026 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Council of Ministers ended this afternoon at about 1400. The Council decided upon a set of austerity measures to be applied to the state sector, including the government and the entire civil service. Questions pertaining to the energy sector were also discussed. After the meeting Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral spoke to reporters: [Begin recording] The Council of Ministers has decided that within 30 days--starting today--each minister must have a complete list of all the committees and working groups operating within his ministry so that decisions may be made with regard to all of them, either by ordering them to conclude their work within a short deadline to be set in due course, or by suspending them altogether.

Another resolution of the Council of Ministers bears more directly on introducing checks on the operation of the public sector and on curbs aimed at reducing expenditure in a context of austerity for the public sector. In effect, it makes no sense that, considering the country's grave economic and financial crisis, austerity should only be urged on, and demanded from, the public and the enterprises; it must also be demanded from the public sector, including the government itself. To this end, the Council adopted a resolution comprising a broad range of measures that I will now list.

First, the Council of Ministers has decided that trips abroad by members of the government will henceforth be reduced to an absolute minimum which will all be subject to the prime minister's approval on a case-by-case basis. The size of the retinues in such trips will also be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Second, it has also been decided to reduce to the absolute minimum the sending of official delegations abroad and the expenditure connected with this type of operation. Likewise, these trips will also be subject to approval on a case-by-case basis.

Third, the Council decided to revise all the regulations providing for free public transport for members of the government and civil servants on private business.

The rules governing free admission into theaters and state organizations to members of the government and civil servants will also be revised.

It has also been decided to establish tight curbs on the recruitment of new personnel into our already overmanned civil service. Steps will therefore be taken to reduce recruitment to the absolutely indispensable minimum. [end recording]

Further austerity measures with a more direct bearing were announced by Finance Minister Cavaco e Silva:

[Begin recording] The Council of Ministers has set a 60-day deadline for a review of the regulations on the purchasing and utilization of cars by the state, meaning not just state officials in a restricted sense but the whole of the public sector, including the state-run enterprises. This is aimed at reducing expenses and energy consumption and at improving the management of the motor pool. It has also been decided to introduce steeper penalties for the misuse of state vehicles. It has also been decided to amend the regulations pertaining to the use of state vehicles seized by the security forces. This is also aimed at reducing expenses insofar as it is known that there are seized vehicles available that could be acquired for the state rather than purchasing new cars at much higher prices.

The government has also decided to make a strict review of the situations existing in various ministries with regard to civil servants on full pay who in fact have no specific functions allotted to them.

In keeping with this policy of austerity adopted for the public sector, the various ministries have been asked to review the benefits enjoyed by officials of state-run enterprises, that is to say, a complete-as-possible review of the perquisites enjoyed by officials of certain enterprises.

All this is part and parcel of an overall policy aimed at checking public expenditure, at introducing a climate of major austerity in public expenditure, which is already finding reflections in the (?drafting) of the general state budget. [end recording]

At the same meeting with the press, Industry and Energy Minister Alvaro Barreto stated:

[Begin recording] I reported to the Council of Ministers on the problems currently affecting the energy sector, with regard to both supply and prices. As broadly debated in the Assembly of the Republic, this year the country will be spending twice as much in the purchase of oil as it did in 1979. Last year we spent some 60 billion escudos on oil, and this year's projected expenditure is about 120 billion.

With regard to supply itself, at the moment we have only assured the supply of two-thirds of the country's total requirements, which entails the need for a rapid effort aimed at securing the remaining third.

Obviously, this whole state of affairs will be bound sooner or later to be reflected in the price of fuels, and in this regard, I have asked the Council of Ministers for guidelines to enable my ministry to put forward a concrete proposal on the new prices to be introduced. As soon as this is decided, the news media will be duly informed. [end recording]

PCP ISSUES DOCUMENTS ON DOMESTIC POLICY, AFGHANISTAN

LD272302 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 2030 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The PCP Central Committee has released two documents analyzing the political situation in Portugal and defining its position with regard to events in Afghanistan.

Referring to Portuguese politics, it says that the plan of the ruling Democratic Alliance rests on seven fundamental trends to eliminate the democratic regime, install capitalist economic and political power and, in the short term, establish a new dictatorship.

The seven trends are the restoration of the dynamics of exploitation, capitalist accumulation, centralization and concentration; limitation of rights; destruction of the major conquests of the revolution; a legislative counterrevolution in parliament; the preparation of the new electoral law; the referendum law; and confrontation with the president of the republic and Council of the Revolution to create an institutional deadlock resulting in a coup d'etat.

The PCP Central Committee says that it will prepare a counterattack to what it terms reactionary attacks. In this way, it hopes to win the next election, proposing that the Porguguese democratic movement remain with it in the coalition form of the United People's Alliance.

With regard to events in Afghanistan the PCP declares solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Party of the country, confident that the revolutionary conquests will be defended against the conspiracies and aggressions of imperialism, counting on the aid of the Soviet Union and the revolutionary forces of the entire world.

Stating that China's position confirms the alinement of the leaders of Beijing with imperialism, it criticizes the position of the Portuguese Government with regard to the issue, describing it as a violation of the Constitution and contrary to the interests of the Portuguese people and national independence.

CUNHAL SUPPORTS SOVIET RATIONALE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD252331 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Secretary General of Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal said today that there has been no such thing as an invasion of Afghanistan. The Communist leader stressed that the presence of Soviet troops in Kabul is the result of a request to that effect made by the Afghan Government.

LISBON TO HOST LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONFERENCE

LD211955 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Liberation movements from all over the world will be meeting in Lisbon from 8 to 10 February to attend the National Conference of Support for and Solidarity With the Peoples in Struggle.

The work of the conference will take place behind closed doors, but there is a news conference scheduled for the first day.

The goal of the conference is the establishment of closer cooperation among the various peoples in struggle and the mapping out of an anti-imperialist strategy. The conference will also consider the role of what its organizers describe as sub-imperialism.

Confirmation of attendance has already been received from the liberation movements of Eritrea, Oman, Basque Country, the POLISARIO Front, the PLO and the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left. All the liberation movements of South and Central American will be represented, including the Sandinist Front which, due to its being in power, will have observer status. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Mozambique Liberation Front, the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, the Revolutionary Front for an Indepndent East Timor, and the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe will also attend as observers.

As for Portugal, all the parties and organizations of the left, as well as many individuals, have received invitations to attend.

REPORTAGE ON ALLEGED MILITARY COUP ATTEMPT

Reported Military Revolt Fails

OW251731 Hong Kong AFP in English 1711 GMT 25 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Madrid, Jan. 25 (AFP)--An attempted military revolt failed today, reliable sources quoted by the daily paper DIARO 16 said here. An army officer was relieved of his command of Spain's first armored division, quartered in the vicinity of the capital, the sources added.

DIARIO 16 said the plot was hatched at a meeting of high-level officials who wanted to install a retired general as head of the government. The general, whose name was not mentioned, was reported to enjoy great prestige.

The newspaper said the attempted takeover was sparked by the assassiantion on Jan 10 of the commander of the police force in Basque province of Alava by members of the Basque terrorist group ETA.

The officer who was relieved of his command was identified as General Luis Torres Rojas, who led the First Armored Division in the town of El Goloso, north of Madrid.

The evening daily INFORMACIONES said he was transferred to the post of military governor of the town of Coruna in the northern province of Galicia.

INFORMACIONES said the General Torres Rojas was transferred to Coruna after a speech he made Jan 6 during military ceremonies attended by King Juan Carlos.

The officer reportedly pledged that the army was "ready to defend with its blood the unity of Spain and its territorial integrity."

Government Denies Rumors

NC252249 Paris AFP in English 2245 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Madrid, Jan 25 (AFP)--The Spanish Government today firmly denied persistent rumours here of a recent attempted military coup d'etat. The reports were "devoid of any substance," government spokesman Josep Melia told a Madrid press conference.

The Madrid newspaper DIARIO 16 today reported that high-level government officials had failed in a recent attempt to put a retired general in power.

The spokesman said the source of the report was an army captain, Jose Tormo Rico, who had since been arrested for spreading an alarmist rumour.

Following today's article in DIARIO 16, rumours spread swiftly through the capital of an aborted plot headed by seven lieutenant-generals and other army officers.

Their aim, it was said, had been to install a government headed by lieutenant-general Fernando de Santiago Diaz de Mendibil, an officer who resigned in protest at the legalization of the Spanish Communist Party.

The plot was said to have been revealed by Spanish Socialist parliamentarian Jaime Bousquet, who reported the matter to Socialist Party Secretary Felipe Gonzalez.

Contacted in Seville, Mr Gonzalez said today he thought the risk of an army coup was "almost nil".

Foreign Ministry Denial

LD252034 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sources in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs have denied the report published in a Madrid newspaper that a foolhardy attempt at a military coup has been aborted. The sources described these rumors as lacking any foundation.

Officer Reprimanded

LD252033 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The press and public relations office of the military headquarters of the Ninth Military Region [in Granada] has issued the following note:

The military headquarters of the Ninth Military Region reports that during the last week, in the Plaza de Melilla, Captain Jose (Tornos) Rico, assigned to the above garrison, made statements to certain officers and commanders propagating alarmist rumors, which lacked any foundation, about an alleged plan for military intervention. On hearing of these statements the high command immediately decided to reprimand the above-mentioned officer in order to prevent unease in the army, according to provisions of article 443 of the Code of Military Justice, and ordered proceedings to be taken against him.

Press 'Fabrications' Attacked

LD252208 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Sahagun Rodriguez, in a statement to the EUROPA press agency, has said:

I am surprised and indignant at the story which appeared today in DIARIO 16. This article, which I consider to be absolutely irresponsible, made inexact statements which could affect the prestige of high-ranking military officers, the institution itself and even national interests. There has been no attempted military action [intentona militar] as this newspaper claims.

The armed forces deserve the greatest consideration and they should not be mixed up in rumors and fabrications. The reshuffle of military officers, as a result of promotions and vacancies which are taking place, are normal and come under the discretion of the military administration. This particular reshuffle has been taking place for the last 2 months.

Therefore, to speculate without foundation regarding this reshuffle and to connect it with certain equally irresponsible statements by a member of a unit of the Melilla garrison can only be understood as a hasty act or one aimed at journalistic sensationalism. Once and for all, I would like to ask, as minister of defense, that the armed forces be given the maximum respect by all Spaniards, and that no one try to involve the army in absurd and alarmist plans.

Military Court Summons Editor

LD260312 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Miguel Angel Aguilar, the editor of DIARIO 16, received late tonight a writ of summons from the Permanent Military Court No. 6 in Madrid in which he is summoned to appear tomorrow to make a statement on the report published today by the above-mentioned paper regarding an attempted military action which was aborted in Madrid.

The summons which was handed to his brother at the newspaper office arrived in an envelope from the military headquarters of the first military region and was marked urgent.

EL PAIS Report Cited

LD272342 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Madrid paper EL PAIS reports today that the Spanish Government decided 2 months ago to transfer Gen Luis Torres Rojas from head of the Bruneto Armored Division, based in Madrid, to a new post as military governor of La Coruna Province in Galicia. This decision was interpreted on Friday by the Madrid paper DIARIO 16 as a sign that the move was due to an alleged military revolt instigated by this general, which was roundly denied both by the general himself and by the government.

EL PAIS, which quotes very reliable sources for the origin of its report, says the fact that the decision to transfer this general was taken 2 months ago shows that the change in his post cannot in any way be connected with recent reports on an alleged revolt, as a result of which a captain--who spoke to several colleagues of an alleged plan to put pressure on the king to declare the Communist Party illegal and appoint the retired Lt Gen Vega Rodriguez prime minister--is under arrest in Melilla barracks. The reports to this effect have been described as fantastic in political and military circles.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES SAKHAROV ARREST

LD260318 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Dispatch from the Moncloa Palace by Manuel Garcia Montenegro]

[Excerpts] With the report on the meeting of the Council of Ministers today, journalists were given two notes: One concerning payment to civil servants, and the other on the Sakharov affair. With regard to the depriving of Doctor Sakharov, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, of his liberty, the government has made clear its rejection of an act which constitutes a clear attack on the fundamental rights of the individual and a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The note from the government says: At a time when the Soviet Union is using force to intervene in Afghanistan, an Islamic nonalined country which is the victim of armed aggression, the arrest of Doctor Sakharov, an undefatigable defender of rights and liberties, is a new blow to detente which must be based on respect for human rights and is the foundation and final goal of genuine peace.

NO DECISION ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT MADE YET

LD260418 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Josep Melia, the secretary of state for information, was asked at the regular press conference held at end of Council of Ministers session today whether the government had considered the possibility of joining President Carter's initiative to boycott the Moscow Olympics. The government spokesman said that the Spanish Government hopes and wishes for the restoration of peace and trusts that circumstances will allow the Olympics to be held, but that for that the conditions must be suitable for carrying them out.

[Begin Melia recording] Spain will make every effort to achieve a concerted position within the Council of Europe, in which the ministers responsible for sports of the various countries will take part, to try to (?reach) a common position among the different European countries. In the meantime, the final decision with respect to Spanish participation will rest with the Spanish Olympic Committee as it is strictly a sporting matter. [end recording]

CARRILLO CONDEMNS SOVIET EXILE OF SAKHAROV

LD251426 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] concluded its meeting after midnight last night. The meeting was due to have continued until midday today. The conclusion was moved forward because Santiago Carrillo leaves for Rome today to meet Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI].

Yesterday, in his report to the party's Executive Committee, Santiago Carrillo expressed the party's condemnation of Soviet actions and again reiterated its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Carrillo also condemned the exile of Nobel prizewinner Andrey Sakharov.

It is possible that the Central Committee meeting on 2 and 3 February will issue a communique on these subjects.

BASQUE SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS CREATE ANTITERRORIST FRONT

LD270050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Socialist Party of Euskadi [PSE-PSOE] and the Communist Party of Euskadi [PCE-EPK] have issued a communique announcing the creation of an antiterrorist front in the Basque Country. The first act of this front is the calling of a meeting and rally on Wednesday in Baracaldo.

The two parties believe that the response to terrorism and to any fascist action is a task for the whole people and should be headed by the Basque General Council. The communique adds that since the Basque General Council is not carrying this out, and the other parties refuse to act decisively against violence, the PSE-PSOE and the PCE-EPK feels obliged to call upon the workers to mobilize in the interests of democracy, the national interests of Euskadi and the interests of the left itself, which are opposed to the position of terrorism.

The joint communique also says that those who in Euskadi differentiate between one type of killing, one type of death, and another, those who protest against the brutal attack on (Alonso Tegui) while acclaiming ETA, are in essence carrying the machineguns themselves.

Finally, Socialists and Communists understand that the electoral situation should not be the front to justify everything and that the defense of the statue of Guernica demands united action by the democratic and national forces to pacify this country.

DENMARK

OLESEN HITS MOSCOW 'PROPAGANDA' ON NATO MILITARY PLANS

LD251347 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Kjeld Olesen Repudiates Moscow Allegation"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen clearly repudiates the TASS statements Saturday to the effect that NATO's European strategy is a threat to stability in northern Europe, and that the Soviet Union and its allies must begin to restore the balance now that NATO is trying to achieve military superiority.

"I understand this to be a deliberate line from the Soviet Union--as part of a determi and deliberate strategy, which I deeply deplore," Kjeld Olesen said Sunday to the radic news program.

"It is not a case of having military superiority in West Europe--on the contrary," Kjeld Olesen said.

The foreign minister also pointed out that Norway is concerned about the intensified Soviet activity and the greatly enhanced buildup of military forces which has been noted in northern Norway.

"No one must gain the impression that we in West Europe have been rearming over the years and that the Soviet Union has maintained the status quo," Kjeld Olesen asserted.

"Unfortunately, I must describe what we are now experienceing as a propaganda campaign by Moscow. It must be answered in two ways: by sufficient firmness toward the Soviet Union, and by giving detente a chance, when there is an opportunity for it," the foreign minister added.

FINLAND

PAPER SCORES CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

LD251518 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Press Review" on KANSAN UUTISET editorial]

[Text] According to KANSAN UUTISET, the main impression given by President Carter's State of the Union message is that the United States is ready to resume the role of a world policemen, who, in the name of protecting U.S. interests, has the right to intervene anywhere in the world. For this reason new political pretexts are also being developing.

According to KANSAN UUTISET, Carter spoke with deliberate provocation about the Gulf area. According to Carter, it is there above all where vital U.S. interests are to be protected. The reason is oil. The United States is prepared to use military means to safeguard oil deliveries. A year ago the United States formed a special force primarily intended for operations of this kind on the other side of the ocean.

According to KANSAN UUTISET, the President's speech also gave another hint that the United States is assuming the role of world policeman. He is now ready to remove the restrictions imposed on CIA activities after the defeat in Vietnam. The unpleasant results of the work of this notorious organization will evidently soon be seen again throughout the world. According to KANSAN UUTISET, Carter's speech clearly reveals the earlier imperialist United States--an aggressive big power which seriously endangers peace in the world through its machinations.

OFFICIAL REFUTES REPORTS ON SOVIET MILITARY ACTIVITY

ID272042 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The Soviet party organ PRAVDA has criticized two Nordic newspapers for spreading false anti-Soviet information. PRAVDA referred to news items published by the Norwegian MORGENBLADET and the Swedish SVENSKA DAGBLADET, which claim that the Soviet Union has recently concentrated its troops on Finland's eastern border and closed the Finnish-Soviet border at Kostomuksha.

"Chief of the General Headquarters Information Section Lt Col Jorma Kaarnola also refutes the allegations of the Norwegian and Swedish papers. Lt Col Jorma Kaarnola refers to the Foreign Ministry statement issued last Tuesday, which noted that the reports concerning an escalation of military activity on the eastern border and in the sea areas of the Gulf of Finland as well as the allegations [words indistinct] Finnish construction projects in the Soviet Union are wholly without foundation. According to statements made by the General Headquarters and the army, the Soviet Union has been holding in the Vyborg area military exercises connected with regular training, but these exercises have already ended.

"The defense forces have in no way stepped up their normal readiness. The current exercises in Finland are normal and they are connected with the final training of draftees to be demobilized in February, Lt Col Jorma Kaarnola said."

NORWAY

GOVERNMENT 'SKEPTICAL' ON SUCCESS OF OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

ID251335 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Einar Solvoll report: "Nordli Skeptical Over Boycott Pressure"]

[Excerpt] The government is skeptical as regards exerting political pressure on sports organizations to prevent our Olympic team going to the summer games in Moscow. Prime Minister Odvar Nordli believes that the sportsmen and sportswomen themselves must be allowed to decide whether they want to go to the Soviet Union. That is the current Norwegian response to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's appeal, and it seems that the government's policy is widely supported among the opposition.

Following a 2-hour Cabinet meeting yesterday at which President Carter's appeal was discussed, Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said that the government will continue to assess the matter in the light of further developments and after discussing the question with other countries' governments.

But the government points out that during the consultations conducted on this affair in the NATO Council, Norway has to date clearly expressed skepticism as regards exerting pressure on sports organization to boycott the summer Olympics in Moscow. The government also wants to await developments regarding the question of a boycott of industrial exports to the Soviet Union.

TFSC'S ATAKOL MEETS WITH ITALIAN ENVOY, DISCUSSES EEC

TA241910 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, received the Italian ambassador and conveyed to him the views of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus on Greek Cypriot moves of customs union with the European Economic Community. Italy is currently the president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Mr Atakol told the ambassador that the Turkish Cypriot community viewed with great concern the ongoing dialog between the EEC and the Greek Cypriot administration for entry into the second stage of the EEC-Cyprus association agreement. The minister said it was considered of utmost importance that the basic aim to be pursued must be to adopt a policy that would assist in narrowing and eventually removing the wide economic gap between north and south Cyprus which, as generally conceded, constituted a serious obstacle to the political settlement of the Cyprus problem. He said the Turkish Cypriot community considered it essential that entry into the second stage should be postponed until the removal of the present grave economic imbalance in Cyprus, towards which objective the Turkish Cypriots were directing all their efforts and resources despite tremendous obstacles in their way. It was also appropriate to postpone it until a political settlement in Cyprus because of its unfavorable political implications for a solution.

Mr Atakol stressed that if entry into the second stage was proceeded with, it might present serious difficulties for the Turkish Cypriots, who might be forced to reappraise their fundamental policy with regard to Cyprus-EEC relations and the possible [word indistinct] of the intercommunal talks for discusssing the views of the two Cypriot communities with regard to the vital question of the events of [words indistinct]. He said that apart from the political considerations involved, the economic interests of the Turkish Cypriots would not be safeguarded under the present circumstances by an early entry or by putting into operation a transitional regime without effectively taking into account, through meaningful parallel contacts, the views of the Turkish community and the very special and urgent needs of the economy of north Cyprus.

Mr Atakol also told the ambassador that the EEC could use its influence on the Greek Cypriot administration to pay back to the Turkish community all foreign exchange which it brought into the island during 1963 to 1974 period to the tune of 130 million pounds sterling and which was unlawfully usurped by the Greek Cypriots. He urged the EEC to raise the present 60 percent customs concession of citrus to 80 percent in view of the fact that citrus exports accounted for nearly three quarters of north Cyprus exports. He also called on the EEC to give north Cyprus a separate quota of 20,000 tons for potatoes for the reason that due to the various difficulties facing the north potatoes could not be transported to the EEC markets as easily and efficiently as was done by the south.

In conclusion, Mr Atakol said that in the light of the overwhelming importance of the relations with the EEC, the Turkish Cypriot community was requesting the EEC to enable north Cyprus to benefit from the EEC-Cyprus association agreement, including the financial protocol, within the framework of which seven investment projects were already submitted to the EEC. He named these projects as the Morphou area irrigation project, radiolink telephone system, [name indistinct] dam, thermal power station, drilling machine, Nicosia-Kyrenia road and Kyrenia tourist harbor.

RTP LEADER WARNS AGAINST SETTLEMENT IN U.S. INTEREST

TA231809 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Republican Turkish Party [RTP] leader Ozker Ozgur said that the Turkish Cypriot community should be vigilant in the face of an increasing U.S. interest in Cyprus. In a written statement today, Ozgur recalled the recent message sent by President Carter to the U.S. Congress in which President Carter said that the new defense cooperation agreement signed between Turkey and the United States was also aimed at solving the Cyprus issue. Ozgur noted that the United States will want to impose a solution compatible with its own interests and that the leaders of the two communities might be forced to sign an agreement prepared by the United States and Britain as had been the case in 1959. He added that the leaders of the communities should bear in mind that the agreement signed in 1960 [as heard] had not lasted long. He noted that the intercommunal conflict should be solved through negotiations between the representatives of the two communities under the auspices of the United Nations. He concluded by saying that any solution should be compatible with the decision made by the legislative assembly on 5 November 1976.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES SIXTH REFUGEES CONGRESS

NC271214 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Today President Kiprianou announced a number of measures in favor of the refugees. Addressing the Sixth Pan-Cyprian Refugees Congress in Nicosia, President Kiprianou announced that 1,300 additional housing units will be built this year and 1,000 building sites will be allocated to house the refugees. One million pounds will be approved for maintenance and improvement of Turkish Cypriot-owned houses. The president also announced that the amounts to be granted for self-housing purposes will be increased retroactive to 1 January, and that 1 million pounds will be allocated to the rents authority to be used to subsidize rents paid by refugees. The president also announced that the government is studying a request by the Pan-Cyprian Refugees Committee for assistance to refugees buying owner apartments and expressed the hope that by the end of the year refugees will no longer live in barracks.

Referring to his statement on free education for children of refugees, of missing persons and of those who have fallen, he said that education will be free throughout and that only the very rich will not be entitled to free education.

The president stressed that the policy of rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots will continue and said that more measures to this effect will be announced shortly. Referring to the political issue, President Kiprianou stressed that we shall continue the struggle until we secure survival and vindication and reiterated the government's willingness for substantive talks in order to break the deadlock and find a solution.

Congress Approves Resolutions

NC271519, Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] The Sixth Pan-Cyprian Refugee Congress, held in Nicosia today, approved resolutions to the president of the republic and the UN secretary general as well as a message to the Turkish Cypriots.

The resolution to UN Secretary General Waldheim asks that the inter-Cypriot talks be convened on the basis of the 19 May 1979 agreement. The congress also asks Mr Waldheim to take immediate practical steps to avert the Famagusta colonization and the illegal operation of the city's hotels. It also describes as completely unjustified the delay in the formation and operation of the mixed committee to inquire about the fate of missing persons, and asks that decisive measures be taken to protect the life, property and all human rights of the enclaved.

In the message to the Turkish Cypriots the refugee congress expresses sentiments of friendship and the sincere desire to create a new, peaceful, happy and prosperous Cyprus in which all communities will enjoy a high standard of living and where mutual trust will bring security and cooperation. The congress stresses that it sincerely believes in rapprochement and gives the assurance that more measures will be taken in this direction.

PAPAIOANNOU EXPLAINS AKEL'S CYPRUS POLICY

NC261231 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou's address at yesterday's fourth regular plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee was released today. In his address, Papaioannou repeated AKEL's position on international problems and the Cyprus problem, stressing the need for unity based on the strategy for a Cyprus solution adopted in March 1977 by the National Council and the Council of Ministers. Papaioannou said that AKEL's overall line in connection with alliances was that it agreed to cooperate with any party, organization or individual on the basis of the March 1977 strategy and the Makarios-Denktas agreement, but that it rejected cooperation with dominant coupists and those favoring a NATO'ite Cyprus solution.

EDEK CHAIRMAN WARNS AGAINST 'IMPERIALIST PLANS'

NC262150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Addressing a gathering in Peristerona today, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis said that there are two lines and two tactics as far as the reality of Cyprus is concerned. Mr Lissaridhis said Cyprus is going through difficult times and imperialism is preparing new plans and proposals for an improved federation. To avert these plans, he said, all forces that believe in the struggle for freedom must be mobilized. He also said that EDEK will put aside everything provided it sees a tendency toward building up a substantive defense against foreign conspiracies and plans.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY APPROVES OPENING OF PALESTINIAN RADIO

NC270626 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 27 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports, the government has approved the establishment of a Palestinian broadcasting station on Cyprus. The same reports say that land has already been bought and that equipment has been imported for this purpose. The government spokesman, who was asked about this yesterday, stated that the matter would be investigated.

BRITISH WARSHIPS TO VISIT SOUTHERN COAST

NC252114 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Two warships of the British Navy will anchor off Akrotiri coast next Monday [28 January] on a short visit.

CABINET ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA251636 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1557 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 25 Jan (AA)--Decrees adopted by the cabinet at its day-long meeting Thursday, comprising various economic measures, were published in the supplementary issue of the official gazette today.

New Committees and Departments

The decrees--14 in number--set up the following committees, boards and departments attached to the prime ministry:

A "coordination board," chaired by the undersecretary of the prime ministry to ensure interministerial coordination on economic affairs and to advise the high planning board when necessary.

A "money and credit board," also chaired by the undersecretary of the prime ministry.

A "department for foreign capital," attached to the prime ministry, is to ensure "harmony and speed" in matters related to foreign capital. The proportion of foreign capital in any form may not be less than 10 percent or more than 49 percent of total capital and less than $1 million.

A "department of incentives to exportation," also to be attached to the prime ministry, will issue incentives to appropriate projects. The exportation to which the incentive is directed must be carried out within a year. The regulations establishing a price control committee are abrogated.

Interest Rates

The maximum interest rate on loans maturing in 2 years or more is set at 22 percent, while interest on short term loans is limited to 21 percent. Interest on saving bank deposits ranges from 3 percent to 12 percent for less than one-year maturity, to 20 percent for 1 to 2 year maturity, and 24 percent to 3-4 year maturity.

Imports

Customs duty will be levied on raw materials and intermediate products for us in industry.

Liquidating of Commercial debts

Guaranteed commercial debts for imports up to 30 June 1979 will be liquidated either in Turkish lira or foreign currency. Lenders agreeing to receive Turkish lira will be allowed to spend the funds for various investments, re-lending and other purposes in Turkey, while foreign currency transfers of repayments will take from 3.5 to 12 years.

Oil Exploration

The cabinet has adopted it as a "national policy" to rally all domestic and foreign potential for oil explorations.

Exchange Rates for Imports of Capital and Credit

The new exchange rates will be applied to capital funds and loans imported into Turkey from 25 January 1980 on.

Basic Goods and Services

The state enterprises involved in electricity, coal, fertilizer production, state railways, maritime passenger and transport lines will submit their proposals, for the new prices of basic goods and services to the cabinet through the ministry concerned. The cabinet will announce new prices within a month, and the treasury, will subsidize any losses due to prices under cost price. New prices have been announced for various types of coal lignite and coke used in industry.

Bank Holdings of Foreign Exchange

Banks authorized to hold foreign exchange will transfer to the Turkish Central Bank at least 20 percent of all foreign exchange received within 10 days of receipt.

FINANCE MINISTRY EASES DOLLAR RESTRICTIONS

TA252110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The allocation for those who want to leave on tourist trips abroad has been raised to $500 instead of $300. Businessmen leaving for commercial trips abroad will be allocated $100 a day instead of $75 and will be allowed a stay of 30 days instead of 15. Foreign exchange allocations for medicine and similar goods imported from abroad have been doubled, taking into consideration current circumstances. Turkish institutions will be able to send goods worth 50,000 Turkish lira to their branch offices abroad without any export permit. Exporters of manufactured goods or services will be allocated 5 percent of the amount they have exported--up to $50,000 annually--to be used for their own needs. The Finance Ministry's decree to this effect was published in the official gazette and went into effect today.

DEMIREL EXPLAINS REASONS FOR RECENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA271945 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Jan 27 (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel staged a press conference today "to explain to the public the reasons for the economic measures" recently announced by the government. He said, in brief:

"While only 60 days have passed since our government received the vote of confidence on January 24, 1980 [as received], it was out of our responsibility to Turkey to take extraordinarily comprehensive economic measures. This necessity did not manifest itself on January 24, 1980 or Turkey would not have been left face to face with the necessity of taking these measures under the rule of a 60-day old government. Turkey takes precedence before the government and political parties. Overcoming this crisis besetting our country is more important than the question of government. This constituted our starting point.

"During my press conference on December 8, 1979, I said precisely: Everyone is accustomed to admit that the inflation has crushed the poor and the weak, almost paralyzed the economy and the state and constitutes one of the leading problems of November 1979:

--scarcities and shortages,
--unemployment,
--interrupted investment plans,
--greatly diminishing value of the Turkish lira,
--an almost locked Central Bank,

--a state treasury with depleted stocks,
--state economic enterprises in great deficits,
--paralyzed health services,
--education services which lost their national characteristics to a great extent,
--political zealots that infiltrated the state machinery,
--the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation, [RTR] and the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY that have drifted away from the constitutional lines,
--suspended foreign policy issues,
--inefficient civil services and obstructed state of welfare services,
--the poorly met state of the needs of defense services.

"I have declared on many occasions that the government was a 'government of extraordinary state of affairs.' It is clear that all these losses are in fact being paid by our nation. In order to make up for the deficits and losses, the emission by the Central Bank was continuously resorted to and fiduciary notes were issued. The emission increase in the last 2 years, is 50 percent more than all the emissions made until the beginning of 1978. This increase is the most significant reason for high inflation.

"Changing this dark picture depends on accepting the reality as it is and shouldering the sacrifices it necessitates. I am aware that this is not easy. I am trying to say that there lie difficult roads ahead before our nation. But we shall surely reach the light, and a difficult and thorny road will be left behind. Everything that is defunct shall be restored. If this issue is not well understood and dealt with accordingly and if we lend ear to demagoguery and deceptions, it should be clear to everyone that we will be sinking in the quicksand.

"These measures are not taken for making life more unbearable or increasing the high cost of living, but for rectifying the imbalances which have been created, revitalizing the economy, putting an end to all this. One should not be taken in by the deceptive examples and exceptions to avoid jumping into wrong conclusions.

"These are the measures that may be taken by any country of the world under similar conditions. For this reason, we regarded searching for solutions and [passage indistinct] are aware of the fact that such measures may not look popular. While our nation is facing all these problems, how can we enjoy ourselves with complacency. The meaning of our words will be appreciated more, when Turkey overcomes its present situation."

Having read the text of his statement during the first part of his press conference today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to questions from the press. Following are the highlights of his answers:

"What we are doing is not merely increasing prices. We cannot ignore Turkey's being pushed into the precipice of an economic crisis. There is no other way of eliminating the present circumstances. We have not said to ourselves: 'If we adopt these measures we will lose the seat (of power) on which we have been sitting.' Any government would have to take the same measures in order to save Turkey from the catastrophe called inflation.

"Turkey is more important than the government. I do not worry about the government. What is important for me is Turkey's future. I am convinced that we will block the flood of inflation. Turkey is passing through a difficult period. Measures of difficult days would naturally be difficult too. Governments do not always adopt popular measures.

"While elaborating the economic measures, we have also thought about measures which would ease the lot of the masses with low incomes. We will pay them as much as the inflation, will not allow a further lowering of their level of living. We envisage adoption of the echelle mobile system.

"We have export goods. We have, first of all, tobacco amounting to $400 million. With the sale of the tobacco in question we will have $400 million in the Central Bank vaults. We have also some cotton to export as well as foodstuffs."

POLITICAL PARTIES REACT TO NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

RPP Criticism

TA251806 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA

[Text] RPP Deputy Secretary General Altan Oymen has said: Those who used to say that all the country's problems would be solved as soon as the RPP government was replaced, have brought about--and in just 75 days--a dark period not encountered even in war time. It seems that this darkness will become even darker during the remaining 25 days of the Justice Party government's 100-day program.

In a written statement issued in Ankara, Oymen maintained that under the RPP government the economy had been made to work and the value of the Turkish lira had become stable despite the difficult world conditions. Oymen recalled that during those days Demirel used to criticize the RPP government's decisions as "crazy." Oymen added that stronger terms were necessary to describe the latest devaluation decision. However, he added, the RPP opposition will not use such terms because it is not as irresponsible as the Justice Party opposition.

Oymen charged that besides the great list of shortages, which was getting longer every day, the prices of available goods were soaring and the remarks "the opposite happened" were being used for the Turkish economy for the first time. Oymen added: The buying power of especially our middle and lower-income groups is soon going to disappear. This new devaluation will bring new and greater price hikes on top of the unending hikes of the past 2 and 1/2 months. Our people have been pushed to the limit by the high cost of living. How will they bear the load of the new price hikes? The attempts to exempt minimum wages from taxes and to raise the salaries of the civil servants are no longer valid in light of the present situation.

NAP Concern

TA261154 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes has asked that low income groups be protected and that the burden of the high cost of living on these sectors be alleviated following the recent economic decisions. In a news conference in Ankara today, Turkes expressed his views regarding the recent economic measures announced by the government. Turkes said that the measures that were not taken as a whole at the right time led Turkey into this situation. Pointing out that the present condition is like an extremely painful operation, Turkes stated that his party will not take advantage of the situation; however, it will support solutions which will, on the one hand, protect low and middle income groups, while, on the other hand, not contradict the general logic of the economic measures. Turkes continued:

[Begin Turkes recording] The economic and social problems which Turkey should solve in the face of these decisions is to be able to ensure--in a manner which will not increase inflationary pressures--that the low and middle income groups will not be affected by these decisions.

Turkey was placed in these difficult straits because the previous government did not heed this point and the bitter cures resulting from Marxist conditioning, which continuously exacerbated inflation, failed.

The primary condition for saving the civil servants, the workers, the shopkeepers and the peasants with little land without causing further inflation, or artifically increasing the volume of money on the market, is a just, scientific and intelligent tax reform. The minimum wage should certainly be exempted from tax and illegal profits. Tax-free profits and profits which are allocated to investment should be taxed effectively, thus eliminating means for illegal profits and alleviating the burden on the low income groups like civil servants, workers, shopkeepers and peasants. While taxing profits not allocated for investments, a financial policy should be formed to encourage investments and create resourses. [end recording]

Proposing that the civil servants' incomes be increased in a just manner and that the tax bracket for middle income groups be reduced, Turkes noted that the real sacrifices should be made by those who made illegal and tax-free profits. Turkes also demanded that the high cost of food and clothing should especially be averted and state support be extended if necessary.

In reply to a question about the kind of support his party will extend to the government in the face of the new developments, Turkes said: This government is still new. We regard it as untimely to comment on the issue of support now.

NSP: Government 'Bankrupt'

NC280840 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 27 Jan 80 p 1, 11 NC

[Excerpt] Ankara--Commenting on the latest economic decision taken by the government, National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan said that these decisions will shorten the life of the government.

Answering questions by the Ankara correspondent on recent economic developments, Erbakan stated that the government made these decisions on the instructions by the IMF. He added: "It is odd, but also the Ecevit government had taken such measures as soon as it had gone bankrupt. This government too has gone bankrupt in such a short time and is now being used as an instrument in implementing these decisions."

When asked whether his party continues to support the government, Erbakan replies: "We had allowed the government a limited time in order to ascertain clearly the mentality of the Justice Party. Although the government has been acting contrary to all our recommendations, we have been patiently keeping our promise for the past 2 and 1/2 months. The National Salvation Party has refrained from submitting an interpellation in order to topple the government. The government is still in office. We are thus fulfilling our promise to support it."

Erbakan then stated that the government was pursuing a secret foreign policy and added: "The government has failed to fulfill its task during the parliamentary debate on foreign policy. Instead of submitting the U.S.-Turkish defense and cooperation agreement to our parliament for ratification, it did everything to distract the nation's attention from it." Finally, Erbakan drew attention to President of the Senate Caglayangil's disclosure that MIT was collaborating with Mossad, SAVAK and CIA; Erbakan stated: "MIT's work must be based on national sources. If MIT is operating on the strength of the information it obtains from these organizations, this situation must be rectified as soon as possible."

VOTCP Denunciation

TA260831 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Demirel government has devalued the Turkish lira by 50 percent. New price increases will follow the devaluation. The Council of Ministers, which met under the chairmanship of Demirel on Thursday, fulfilled another demand by the IMF, the World Bank and other imperialist organizations and decided to devalue the Turkish lira by 50 percent. The statement on the subject issued by the pro-American, pro-martial law and pro-holding company Demirel government cited the continual reduction in the real value of the Turkish lira and the economic crisis as the reason for the devaluation. According to the devaluation decision, a U.S. dollar will be exchanged for 70 Turkish lira and a German mark for 40 Turkish lira.

In addition to the devaluation, which is equivalent to halving the purchasing power of all workers and automatically decreasing wages by 50 percent, the economic measures package of the Demirel government was announced. This package too, reflects the prescriptions of the IMF, the likes of Koc and Sabanci [prominent Turkish businessmen], and the collaborationist, monopolistic and capitalistic circles. According to the Council of Ministers decision, the prices of oil and petroleum products, coal, cement and steel were increased by 100 percent and a series of consumer products were increased by 45 to 70 percent.

Through the recent devaluation and the new price hikes, the Demirel government, which attacks our people and the toiling masses with the bayonets of martial law and police panzers, has clearly shown that it is threatening the livelihood of the people. This government--the enemy of the people and of democracy--should be overthrown.

INCREASE IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICES REPORTED

TA251121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpts] The prices of petroleum products, paper, iron, steel and cement have been increased. The sales of these products were suspended throughout Turkey as of 0700 this morning.

The average increase in the prices of petroleum products has been set at 100 percent. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the price of a liter of high octane gasoline has been increased from 25 lira to 36 in Ankara. The price of low octane gasoline, which was 22 lira per liter, has now been increased to 32. Heating oil will be sold for 14.7 lira per liter in Ankara. Fuel oil number 6 will be sold for 12 lira per liter. The price of fuel oil number 5 has been set as 13.0 lira per liter. [all figures as heard] The prices of petroleum products differ in accordance with the distance between the provinces and the refineries. The prices are highest in Kars.

The new prices of cement, iron, steel and paper will be announced later.

BRIEFS

AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES--Turk-Is [Turkish Confederation of Labor] has launched a campaign for aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The Turk-Is administrative council will collect the monetary aid for Afghan refugees in a fund and then send it to the refugees through the Red Crescent association. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Jan 80 TA]

CANADA

CLARK SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

WA270127 London REUTER in English 0021 GMT 27 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Ottawa, Jan 26, REUTER--Canada today followed the United States in recommending a boycott by its athletes of the Moscow Olympic games if the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan by February 20. Caretaker Prime Minister Joe Clark asked officials of the Canadian Olympic Association to convey the Canadian stand to the International Olympic Committee [IOC] at its meeting in Lake Placid, New York, on February 9. Mr Clark, who has offered Montreal and other sites in Canada for events in an "alternative Olympics", told reporters he would still prefer the games to be moved from Moscow.

But if they could not be shifted, and if Soviet troops were still in Afghanistan on February 20, the government felt Canada should not take part in the Moscow games, he said. "We feel Canada has to continue its very strong position against an invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan and its continuing disrespect for human rights," he said.

The cabinet decided yesterday to support the withdrawal deadline set earlier by President Carter, Mr Clark said. Canada had previously been a strong advocate of moving the games from Moscow, rather than a boycott. The government amended its position because of the need for allies of the United States to show their support for Washington's stand, Mr Clark said. There were indications through diplomatic channels "that the Soviet Union is capable of being impressed by concerted action by a number of nations where the question of the games is at stake," he added.

There was no immediate statement from Mr Clark's chief rival for power in the February 18 general election, Pierre Trudeau, who last week opposed a boycott of the Olympics and could be prime minister again by the time the withdrawal deadline comes.

UNITED KINGDOM

WPC PRESIDENT REFUSED ENTRY, LEAVES FOR WARSAW

LD251324 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1221 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw personally took the decision to exclude World Peace Council President Mr Romesh Chandra from Britain, the Home Office disclosed today. A spokesman said Mr Whitelaw's decision had been made on the basis that Mr Chandra's "exclusion from the UK would be conducive to the public good."

Mr Chandra--who flew into Heathrow from Vienna yesterday to attend a two-day conference organized by the all Britain peace liaison group--left Heathrow this morning. The Home Office spokesman said: "The situation is that Mr Chandra was refused admission to the UK and he was removed this morning on a flight out of Heathrow at 1035 am, flying to Warsaw." He had spent the night in a Heathrow detention center.

Mr Whitelaw acted himself in making the decision under powers conferred upon him by the 1971 Immigration Act. Labour MP Bob Cryer (Keighley) condemned Mr Chandra's exclusion as "shameful." It is bloody disgraceful and a complete over reaction by the government," he told the PRESS ASSOCIATION. The government has become so besotted by events in Afghanistan that they are restricting fair and free comment on behalf of those who wish to see peace prevail rather than the cold war, which the government seems intent on worsening."

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Western Europe

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BONN TO PROVIDE ARMS, ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY, PAKISTAN

DW281207 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Heinz Vielain dispatch: "Initial Aid to Turkey: 60 Leopard Tanks"]

[Text] Bonn--As an initial measure, the Federal Government plans to let Turkey have 60 Leopard-1 tanks. The tanks are to be withdrawn from Bundeswehr stocks and transported to Ankara immediately. Reportedly, Defense Minister Apel plans to fill the gaps thus created with the more advanced Leopard-2 tanks. The total measures envisaged in the arms sector necessitate an increase in the defense budget of about DM1 billion.

On the whole, Turkey is to receive additional defense aid in the amount of DM400 million beyond the development aid of DM400 million. Added to this will be contributions in the amount of DM560 million, which had been tacitly promised to the government in Ankara at an earlier time but thus far not paid.

Within the framework of this promise, Bonn offered the Turks antiaircraft tanks and armored personnel carriers, special aircraft, trucks and trailers, machineguns, antitank systems, Cobra missiles and ammunition from Bundeswehr stockpiles. An internal government paper reveals that the navy was to contribute small craft, tugboats and fuel transporters.

What the internal government proposal discloses is that the Federal Government, as early as in 1978, voiced massive criticism against the Americans because Turkey was hardly capable of fulfilling its NATO mission in view of the U.S. arms embargo that had been relaxed only partially at the time. Bonn had decided to extend military aid to Turkey as early as in 1978 because the combat value of the Turkish Army threatened to deteriorate to a point where the USSR could have planned to use elsewhere part of the troops tied up in this region.

As an initial aid measure to Pakistan, the Federal Government plans to foot the bill for four airbus aircraft ordered some time ago in the Federal Republic. The funds thus released may then be used by Pakistan for different purposes, meaning for defense purposes. The government does not yet have any concrete plans concerning the extent of the necessary aid measures for Afghanistan or India. They do, however, anticipate aid to these four states, which may well necessitate an increase in the federal budget of about DM4 billion.

DELAYING OF EAST-WEST VISITS DOES NOT SIGNAL RUPTURE OF RELATIONS

LD281724 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--In spite of a number of postponements of meetings with Warsaw Pact countries, the FRG Government does not want a rupture of relations with the East European states. Following the cancellation of a Moscow visit by Federal Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg, confirmed in Bonn today, it is learned from informed circles that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's interest in the announced meetings with SED Secretary General Erich Honecker and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev is unaffected by the various visits postponed in the last few days.

These circles also cite Honecker's continued readiness for the meeting with Schmidt arranged for the first few months of 1980. However, it is noted that the GDR side has not yet proposed a date for the meeting.

Government Spokesman Arnim Gruenewald told journalists today that there is no date yet for such a meeting and to the best of his knowledge no talks have been held on the date. It therefore remains open whether Schmidt will go to the GDR before or after his talks with President Carter in Washington on 5 March. It has been learned that Schmidt has discussed his travel plans regarding Moscow and the GDR with the U.S. President.

The Federal Ministry of Labor announced today that the Soviet side has shown understanding for the postponement and that the invitation remains open. Informed circles in Bonn proceed on the premise that the cancellation of the visit is connected with the cooling in East-West relations following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The CSSR also has cited difficulties with the date as the reason for the postponement of the visit to Prague by Foreign Minister Genscher at the end of February. A meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission has been postponed at the request of the USSR. A visit to Poland by Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff has also been postponed because the minister wanted to examine fresh proposals submitted by Warsaw.

However the Federal Government anticipates that the visit by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in 10 days' time will take place. There is no information from Hungary casting any doubt on this visit.

It is still not clear whether the visit to Moscow by a high-level Bundestag delegation will take place. The visit, planned for some time, is due to include Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen; Bundestag parliamentary group chairmen Herbert Wehner, Wolfgang Mischnick and Helmut Kohl; as well as CSU Group Chairman Friedrich Zimmermann. This visit was twice postponed last year because of difficulties with the date, and a fresh date was due to be discussed at the beginning of 1980. Kohl has already said he will not go to Moscow if the visit were to go ahead.

CDU'S KOHL INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY POLICY, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

DW280937 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1145 GMT 26 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Reissenberger interview with CDU Chairman Dr Helmut Kohl: place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Does the oppostion still agree with the Schmidt government with regard to security policy according to the latest NATO decsions, as well as with regard to the promotion of nuclear energy?

[Answer] I cannot see that the Federal Government has abandoned its interpretation of detente policy now, an interpretation it has pursued for 10 years. That must be said in this connection. You said correctly that in matters of defense policy and in matters of safeguarding the energy base the CDU/CSU faction and the laender with CDU/CSU governments have supported the government better than the government parties themselves.

All the talk about commonality must not lead to the pursuing of an erroneous policy just for the sake of commonality. The present SPD-FDP government has made grave mistakes in the past 10 years with regard to security policy and the assessment of the possibilities of disarmament and detente. If the Federal Government were eventually prepared to admit that and to change its positions, it should be welcomed for the sake of the country, but I am very skeptical.

It is wise with regard to strategic developments in the world to have close relations, a partnership, with the strongest power in the world. The Germans ought to realize this after two world wars. We want to have a close partnership and friendship with France for historical reasons, for reasons of good neighborliness, for reasons of our European way of life. But French policy can afford, for geographic reasons, to see some things differently, things we cannot afford. We are located between the territory of the GDR, where Soviet troops are stationed, and the area of the Republic of France. On the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, strong American units are stationed within the framework of the NATO alliance. The strategic and geopolitical situations are different. Despite all the friendly ties with the French, we must keep in mind what is most important for us.

[Question] Are you under the impression that Federal Chancellor Schmidt views the priority problems of the Western alliance the way you do?

[Answer] I do not think so. I feel this is one of the areas where more than just different nuances arise in Mr Schmidt's and my assessments of the situation.

[Question] Do you feel that there are some differences of opinion over this issue in the government, between the chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher?

[Answer] The government is actually composed only of differences; it is being held together only by the need to stay in power. I have taken careful note of the remarks made by Genscher and Schmidt, and I have the impression that there is a more nuanced opinion on the part of the former as well as on the part of the latter. [sentence as heard]

[Question] On several occasions you have defined your stand on the question of whether Chancellor Schmidt ought to meet with GDR State Council Chairman Honecker. My question is this: Considering the developments to date, do you still see any call for warning against a Schmidt-Honecker visit?

[Answer] To begin with it is necessary to touch on the question of timing. We have spoken of solidarity with our friends in the United States. People over there are looking very closely at their friends and partners, above all in Europe, and they definitely will notice whether the first visit by the German chancellor in this situation is to Washington with President Carter or to the GDR with Mr Honecker. Even if this timing has been coordinated with the Americans, as we are told, I am positive that some segments of the American people fail to understand the sequence of events chosen in this respect. Besides, it is my view that most citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, too, fail to understand why the chancellor does not visit his most important friend and partner in this situation first.

As for the visit itself, I have always stated that I am all for such visits provided they have been properly prepared--I do not know about this; I have no information on this from the government--and provided something can be gained for the people in this divided country.

[Question] So you assume that the chancellor intends to go to the GDR prior to his visit with the U.S. President?

[Answer] I have no idea about his schedule. This is a question which I cannot answer.

SYRIAN EMBASSY BOMBED BEFORE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

NC291102 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan 29 (AFP)--A bomb today wounded four people in the Syrian Embassy here, destroying the whole of the first floor of the building in the French capital's high class 16th District. One of the injured was in serious condition, police said.

Further Details

NC291139 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan. 29 (AFP)--Nine people were wounded when a bomb exploded in the Syrian Embassy here, less than two hours before the Syrian foreign minister was due to arrive in Paris on a visit. The bomb destroyed the whole of the first floor of the building in the capital's high-class 16th District. Police said that three of the injured, including a pregnant woman, were in a serious condition. The foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who is also Syria's deputy premier, was due to arrive early this afternoon for a visit which included talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and attendance at a European Economic Community Parliament debate on the Middle East.

CHABAN-DELMAS ISSUES STATEMENT ON CURTAILED USSR VISIT

LD281559 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Jan 80 pp 1,4 LD

[Philippe de Bausset report: "Chaban: My Place Was No Longer in Moscow"]

[Text] "Loyal to its alliance for peace, France has again to play a special role in preventing war and safeguarding essential interests." This is how National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas concluded the statement which he read to the press at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport last night after deplaning from an Air France flight 269 plane which brought him back from Moscow.

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, who is coming officially to Paris in order to give the Quai d'Orsay "explanations" on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, traveled on the same aircraft.

Immediately after his arrival at Roissy Mr Chaban-Delmas read the following statement in which he explained the reasons for deciding to cut short his 10-day visit to the USSR:

"My visit was planned a long time ago with a view to developing relations of detente and cooperation between France and the Soviet Union. These relations are a result of a policy of detente conceived by General De Gaulle more than 15 years ago which was implemented by him and has continued ever since. I decided to pay this visit despite a deterioration in the international situation because I believe that all possible efforts should be made to prevent any resumption of the cold war of the fifties with its mortal threats to all peoples and, first and foremost, our own people.

"My talks in Moscow, especially with Leonid Breshnev, have confirmed my view that all aspects of the international situation, including the Afghanistan affair, on which disagreement was noted, can and must be discussed in full knowledge of the facts, that is, in the light of the fullest possible explanations.

"In this light, the mission of Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko is meaningful.

"Having arrived in Moscow bringing with me the hopes of some families of political prisoners, a sudden and resounding event made clear to me that it was not the appropriate time for such hopes. As a guest of the Soviet leaders I could not intervene in this public case without interfering in the internal affairs of the USSR.

"Nor, by remaining silent, could I put up with this graphic impression of a system which is certainly not like ours. My place at that time was no longer there, so I returned.

"I regret most of all missing the opportunity of going to Volgograd, formerly Stalingrad, to pay hommage to those Soviet soldiers, either dead or still living, who in the terrible winter of 1941-42 gave World War II a new and decisive turn by shattering the Nazi invaders.

"Leaving Moscow like this, 3 months after going to Washington, I assert that France, true to its alliances and as a messenger of peace, once more has a fitting role to play in averting war and safeguarding essential interests."

Those close to Mr Chaban-Delmas explain his decision as essentially personal and unconnected with government policy. He did not intend creating a diplomatic incident and his abrupt return has moreover not done so. The French Government retains its freedom of action and the Paris-Moscow diplomatic dialog continues. Mr Chaban-Delmas did not warn the president of his intention to cut short his Soviet trip and the French ambassador to Moscow did not take part in his decision.

Mr Chaban-Delmas stated yesterday evening that he would add no further comment to his statement in the near future. He added: "The key issue in this trip and my return is too important and serious for glamorization or improvisation..."

At the French Embassy in Moscow yesterday morning the president of the National Assembly received Mr Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Science; Mr Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section; Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union and Mr Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Franco-Soviet Parliamentary Group.

He announced his intention to cancel his stay in the USSR to Mr Zhukov, before immediately making the following press statement:

"The announcement of measures taken against a famous physicist leads me to curtail my trip. As the guest of the Soviet leaders I cannot intervene in this matter without interfering in Soviet internal affairs. Nor as a matter of principle can I remain silent. Unable to speak or remain silent I feel personally obliged to return to France as soon as possible."

In Moscow, the decision of the president of the French National Assembly provoked a quite casual reaction from Mr Zhukov, to whom Mr Chaban-Delmas announced his sudden departure during a 7-minute discussion.

Mr Zhukov said: "Mr Chaban-Delmas is free to decide for himself. I believe he has accomplished the main thing: He has seen Mr Brezhnev and given him his message. That was his main task. The rest of the trip was just a holiday...."

Jacques Chaban-Delmas met with Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday morning in talks described in yesterday's PRAVDA as "sincere and friendly." In fact, Mr Chaban-Delmas repeated categorically to Mr Brezhnev that France considered the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "unacceptable" without being aware at that time of Andrey Sakharov's arrest.

The president of the National Assembly was all the more shocked to learn of this immediately after, since he was expecting to plead the cause of dozens of Soviet dissidents in Moscow.

In Moscow yesterday morning the Soviet officials received at the French Embassy by Mr Chaban-Delmas were extremely surprised at his decision to leave the USSR. They clearly have not understood it. In fact, several insistently repeated to Chaban-Delmas: "But listen: Sakharov only got what he deserved. He was warned a thousand times. What is more, we could have put him in prison but did not. Sakharov has been deported from Moscow, that is all. He is free and, moreover, allowed to carry on working as a scientist."

STIRN REVIEWS VISIT TO SOUTH PACIFIC

LD250935 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[P. De B. report: "France Wants To Aid South Pacific Countries in Their Development"]

[Text] On his return Saturday, 19 January, from a trip to the South Pacific [Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] Olivier Stirn warned the countries of the region against any threat of "interference" by foreign powers--mentioning the Soviet Union and China by name--which would be likely to "destabilize" this part of the world. This "interference" could be the result of countries giving support to minorities living in neighboring countries. In this connection the secretary of state for foreign affairs [as published] referred to the support given by Papua New Guinea to the Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia. Mr Uruguei, a New Caledonian separatist leader, recently visited Port Moresby, while another Melanesian leader, Mr Ukeiwe, who is vice president of the Noumea Government Council, is also planning to visit Papua New Guinea to explain the viewpoint of those who support the present Constitution.

Nonetheless Mr Stirn did not succeed in persuading the Port Moresby leaders--he had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Ebia Olewale--not to raise the question of New Caledonia at the UN Decolonization Committee meeting; France, he said, will regard any decision by that body as null and void.

France intends to increase trade with the two main powers in the region, Australia and New Zealand. [Industry Minister] Giraud is due to visit Australia in May and that will be followed by a visit by [Economy Minister] Monory before the end of the year. Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock will be received in Paris in May. Co-operation between France and newly independent Pacific states will be increased. A doctor and a teacher will be sent to Tonga; an agreement worth Fr20 million is planned with Papua New Guinea; further grants will be given in the spheres of agriculture, fishing and education.

France, Mr Stirn concluded, wants to increase stability in this area and help its development. Questioned on the proposal made by Japan on the eve of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira's visit to Canberra and Wellington for cooperation in the Pacific basin in the economic and strategic spheres, Mr Stirn said he is pleased "to see the Pacific organizing its economic and political affairs.... If invited, France will take part in an economic organization."

LE FIGARO: AID PAKISTAN REGARDLESS OF INDIA

LD241645 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE FIGARO in French on 18 January 1980, carries on pages 1 and 5 a Patrick Wajsman article advocating Western support for Pakistan. Some "idealists" find U.S. aid to General Zia "intolerable," but he is the equal of his "distinguished colleagues" in Tehran, Kabul and New Delhi Wajsman says. It is "too late" to worry about annoying India, since, Wajsman says, India is "expansionist," as shown by wars from 1948 to 1975. Fears of driving India into Russian arms do not bear analysis, since a Moscow-New Delhi "axis" already exists, through India's fear of China. Wajsman questions India's nonalinement, quoting support for Moscow-backed forces in Asia and Africa, and says that as Moscow's imperialist ambitions" drive Washington and Beijing closer together and so strengthen India's "stake" in the USSR. Wajsman quotes Mrs Gandhi to show that India would "look the other way" if the USSR invaded Pakistan. If the West did not aid Zia, it would lose a little more "trustworthiness and honor"; it has already gotten into that habit recently, Wajsman concludes.

MITTERRAND, ELLEINSTEIN JOINTLY CRITICIZE PCF

NC251750 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan. 25 (AFP)--French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand and Communist historian Jean Elleinstein joined today in condemning the support of the French Communist Party--partner of the Socialists in the French left coalition--for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "It is shocking to see the Communist Party falling into step with the Soviet Union," Mr Mitterrand said, likening PCF Secretary General George Marchais to Gustav Husak, head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since Aleksandr Dubcek resigned in 1969 following the Soviet intervention there.

Mr Mitterrand speculated that Mr Marchais had been "bitten by the contagious presidential bug, which leads him to commit his party to a savage fight with the Socialist Party." In the 1974 presidential run off election, the French Communist Party asked its members to vote for Mr Mitterrand.

In their assessment, Mr Mitterrand and Mr Elleinstein said the new French Communist position "is causing some unrest within the Communist Party." Mr Elleinstein, considered to be in a "public and political struggle" against Communist Party policies, denied he was planning for the time being to oppose Mr Marchais for the party's presidential nomination next year. Mr Elleinstein said the French left must respond to the challenge of the country's center-right majority government by proposing reforms adapted to the country's economic and social crises. In the Kremlin, the army was now imposing its views on leaders who were fleeing before them, he added.

Today's joint criticism of the PCF came a day after Mr Mitterrand accused Mr Marchais of lying during a television interview on Tuesday night, over a joint Soviet Communist and French Socialist communique in 1975. Mr Mitterrand insisted Mr Marchais had added passages of his own to the communique. In a reference to this week's exiling of Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov from Moscow to Gorkiy, Mr Mitterrand said yesterday, "George Marchais doesn't have the means in France to send me to Gorkiy, but morally it's the same thing."

GISCARD IN INDIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to India, see the South Asia section of the 28 January Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT subsequent issues.

OLYMPIC OFFICIAL: ITALY WILL FALL IN WITH IOC PROPOSAL

AU290910 Rome ANSA in English 0848 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 29 (ANSA)--The president of Italy's Olympic Committee (CONI) Franco Carraro has announced here that CONI will fall in line whatever the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) proposes on the ventilated boycott of this summer's games in Moscow.

After meeting with Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga yesterday, and chairing a session of CONI's Executive Committee, Carraro told journalists that Cossiga had briefed him on the Rome government's position on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the situation of the Soviet dissidents. President Jimmy Carter called for the boycott in the wake of the Afghan crisis and pressures to desert the Moscow suportfest built up when dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov was banished from Moscow to Gorkiy.

According to Carraro, Cossiga also stressed that Italy is a free and democratic country and that its sports bodies have freedom of choice on the international level. "The concern is that the Moscow games will become a source of instrumentalization in one sense or another and that taking part will mean making political choices", Carraro said. "That's why we intend to follow IOC [word indistinct] to the very end". Carraro also noted that the Rome government would seek a solution through Italy's EEC partners, while CONI will be doing the same in contacts with EEC and non-EEC Olympic committees. A first step in this direction will be an informal meeting of these European Olympic committees in Frankfurt early in the coming month, he announced.

Justifying his own personal position, Carraro said his ideological convictions lead him to see sport "as a moment of unity, otherwise I don't think it would be useful." He said his second reason was (?practical) because, with all the latent tensions existing in the world today, taking a path other than the unitary path would not lead very far".

BERLINGUER URGES EC PARLIAMENT AWARENESS OF WORLD ROLE

LD251109 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jan 80 pp 1, 18 LD

["Text" of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 16 January address to European Parliament: "Europe Must Make A Move"--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] We publish below the text of the speech delivered by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer at the European parliamentary assembly in Strasbourg.

This debate of ours is taking place at a somber and grave moment in world life which poses for us, as representatives of our countries' peoples, the problem of whether or not we can develop a positive European policy and initiative in this acute crisis in international relations.

Our stance on the Afghan events is well known and quite clear. We immediately censured the Soviet military intervention, demanding that it end at once. We were motivated in this primarily by a principled position which has always made us condemn every violation of the peoples' right to national independence and the free choice of their own development.

Ever since the war, and in recent years, this right has frequently been trampled by the capitalist countries, the United States in particular. And our voice has always been raised in censure and condemnation. Certainly, not all the political forces represented in this assembly can claim as much. The fact that the intervention in Afghanistan was carried out by a socialist country led by a communist party does not make us stray from this consistent and principled line.

Our position has been especially marked inasmuch as the Soviet intervention took place in an international situation already laden with tensions (in the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and various areas of Africa and in East-West relations themselves), causing a further deterioration in this situation.

We are now faced with a gloomy picture fraught with danger.

The first worrying element is that not only are all disarmament negotiations now paralyzed but that the very ratification of agreements already reached, such as SALT II, is in question and a further quantitative and qualitative leap in the arms race is therefore taking place. Herein lies the grave error of the decision adopted in Brussels by the NATO Council. This situation would be different if the line that prevailed had been the line proposed by ourselves and other political forces and some European governments--namely, to postpone, at least for a while, any decision on producing and deploying the new U.S. missiles and at the same time asking the Soviet Union to halt production and deployment of the SS-20s, immediately afterward opening negotiations between the blocs for a verification of the real military balances in an attempt to establish them at a lower level.

But the most frightening aspect at the moment is the deterioration in the world political climate, the evaporation of even a minimum of mutual trust and, above all, the daily exacerbation of the confrontation and harsh conflict between the two major powers, with growing temptations to use or to threaten to use military force and with various other forms of economic and political pressure. It is as if we were witnessing an intensified militarization of politics and of political thinking itself.

Let us ask ourselves, therefore: Where is all this leading? Our answer is that the exacerbation of the conflict between the USSR and the United States can only mean the end of detente. But the end of detente in a world already rendered so unstable by an increasingly grave world economic crisis, by so many imbalances and sources of crisis and conflict, would now not only mean a return to the cold war, from which, morever, Europe would suffer damaging economic and political consequences, but would also create an imminent threat of a general conflagration. In fact in today's world there are no alternatives to detente.

So for us the choice is clear: We must reverse the present trend, and immediately halt the crescendo of acts of force in response to other acts of force, of action and reprisal. We must reopen the path of dialog and negotiation.

Some forces--major forces--are already speaking and can act in this direction. When we say this we are thinking primarily of the action of endless masses of ordinary people who want to live in peace, but we are also thinking of the initiative of the nonalined countries and of lofty spiritual authorities such as the Catholic Church.

And first and foremost we are thinking of the inalienable role which this Europe of ours can and must perform.

It is times like these which put to the test the Europeanist commitment which cannot be reduced to empty words but which must take the form of a sincere and real capability for autonomous initiative. By stating this need we are not proposing our countries' detachment from the alliance to which they belong. The problem is how to live and work within this alliance.

Do we want to accept passively all U.S. proposals and decisions? This, essentially, is the position of some West European political forces, some of which are now openly aiming at tension. Or do we want to remain in the alliance while asserting our right and duty to develop and assert a joint European stance which can withstand all pressures toward a further deterioration in international relations, and while promoting, instead, action aimed at detente and cooperation? This is our position and it seems to us that it is also the position of other forces--and not just socialist forces--which feel that Europe has an essential role to play in preventing the further widening of the gap which is dangerously opening up between the two major powers.

It is always clear to us that world peace depends to a decisive extent on the policy of the United States and the USSR and on their mutual relations. But it is also clear--as the facts show--that the current dynamic in Washington-Moscow relations, irrespective of their intentions, is not leading the world toward security, detente and a posture of coexistence and cooperation. To reverse this trend and to help induce the two major powers to perform their due roles positively, a specific European policy of moderation, wisdom and constructive initiative is not only useful but indispensable.

A specific European initiative is also essential to help resolve the tragic economic and social imbalances between North and South, which would become even more explosive if the present trend toward tension between the United States and the USSR, between East and West, continues. The imbalances, injustices, the suffering, the famine and the malnutrition affecting billions of people are the tragic legacy of centuries of colonialist domination and imperialist pillage. But now these peoples and countries no longer accept the impositions of the past and the inferiority of the present. In the final analysis, as chairman of our parliamentary group Giorgio Amendola said a few days ago, "Mankind can only save itself from the disasters which threaten it is it manages to find a new system of economic cooperation which will permit the rational exploitation of all the earth's resources, starting with its most valuable resource--its inhabitants' intelligence. The creation of this universal economic order presupposes disarmament and peace."

It is in these directions that European policy must move--promoting new disarmament initiatives, rejecting every form or temptation of neocolonialism and establishing with the Third World peoples and countries a system of relations based not merely on aid but also on equality and mutually advantageous cooperation. But we must also show that we understand that the cause of world peace and justice can no longer tolerate the privileges and wastage, the lifestyles and consumption models of the industrialized societies, which are insulting and offensive to and which prompt the legitimate reaction of great masses of people and entire continents. Of course, one cannot expect anything in this context from the most hermetic sector of the dominant bourgeois groups. But it must be added that even within the West European workers movement there is not yet sufficient awareness of the significance of the necessary transformations in the kind of development and lifestyles of the industrialized countries to create social systems based on both thrift and justice.

These tasks of social transformation and building a world free from every form of oppression and prevarication, a more equitable, freer and more secure world, are the inspiration for our activity and all our stances, for our policy of the unity of the working classes and of all democratic and peace-loving forces.

RADICALS TRY TO FILIBUSTER ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

AU290918 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 29 (ANSA)--The Italian lower house moved into what promises to be a marathon filibuster debate in the early hours of this morning as the small, but vocal Radical Party tried to block approval of a government decree introducing a series of contested anti-terrorism measures.

The decision to keep Parliament open night and day was taken by an overwhelming majority yesterday evening. The decree will expire and be struck from the law books if it is not approved by February 14.

The Radicals have tabled a grand total of 7,500 amendments to the measures and are now hoping to talk them out of court. But yesterday evening, Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga's Cabinet tied a confidence motion to the debate, which gave the other parties a chance to make the Radicals' task as difficult as possible. The Radicals have only eighteen lower house deputies.

The house's Rules Committee decided unanimously that, in order to illustrate the amendments, each deputy will be allowed to speak only once in the whole debate, even though there will be no time-limit. This means that, if deputies from no other party want their say, each Radical M.P. will have to speak for something over twenty-two hours without stopping.

This interpretation of the parliamentary rules only applies if the government raises the confidence issue before a debate on proposed amendments of pending legislation, as was the case last night after the reply of Justice Minister Tommaso Morlini.

Cossiga made it clear that the question of confidence was not being raised as regards the whole of the government's action, but only to push thorough measures it saw as vital for dealing with the law-and-order situation.

The most disputed part of the decrees is an extension of pre-trial detention to twelve years [as received], an extension of police powers of detention without calling in the suspect's lawyer, and the right to search whole blocks of buildings with no specific search warrant merely on the suspicion that a terrorist may be in hiding there.

Other measures include the life sentence for graver terrorist associations.

Also before the house is a draft bill of antiterrorist measures, but this will remain on the agenda without time-limit until the assembly finds time to discuss it.

Government decrees are operative from the moment of their promulgation by the Cabinet and publication in the official gazatte, but must receive parliamentary approval within sixty days.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN MADRID

LD290050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Libyan official, the secretary for foreign relations of the General People's Congress, is in Madrid, where he spoke to the press. Afghanistan, the Islamic conference, the security conference, the Palestine problem, the Camp David agreements, the Mediterranean conference and the Western Sahara--these are some of the main subjects brought up tonight in Madrid at the press conference given by Muhammad Shahati, secretary for foreign relations of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Republic, who is in Spain.

Among other things, Mr Shahati said that his country is prepared to double its sales of oil to Spain provided Madrid remains firm in its present policy of support for the Palestine cause and does not establish relations with Israel. If Madrid establishes formal relations with the Jewish state, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah would rethink all its relations with Spain. For the Libyan secretary for foreign relations, the Palestine problem would start to be solved if the Western countries would agree that all the Jews born outside Israel should return to the nations where they had their roots before the creation of the Jewish state. This historical return would, according to Mr Shahati, be possible if it were not for the fact that there is such strong racism in the West that prevents Jewish integration in their countries of origin and forces the Jews to look for a land in which to establish themselves.

Answering journalists' questions, the Libyan politician said that his country does not have relations with ETA, and anyway the Basque problem is a Spanish internal problem. As for the IRA, the Irish Republican Army, Libya stopped giving it aid when talks began between that organization and the London government. As for the Western Sahara, Mr Shahati said that Spain became closer to the Arab countries when Madrid recognized that the Saharan territory was an Arab territory and left that country. But, he added, Spain should continue to support the POLISARIO Front as any other liberation movement, until the Saharans fully achieve their self-determination.

He also said that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a state which is alined neither with the powers of the East or the West, and the Libyans want to take part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in order to support the withdrawal of the superpowers from the Mediterranean. And Tripoli would completely oppose those who accept the Camp David agreements as a way of solving the Palestine problem, even the PLO if it ever should happen that Yasir 'Arafat himself were to agree to join the initiatives of the agreements between As-Sadat, Begin and Carter.

NEW BASQUE PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS, ELECTS PRESIDENT

LD281705 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] (Goyomon Real) was elected president of the Basque party Euskadiko Sozialistak Elkartza Indarra [ESEI] at the end of its first congress in San Sebastian, during which the party declared itself as socialist, democratic, class, Marxist and internationalist party. In a statement to the EUROPA press agency, (Goyomon Real) said that the autonomy process has only begun. The statute, he said, is a container for power into which this power should be poured. The commitment to put this power into the statute is not being fulfilled by the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) since what the party gives with one hand, via the autonomy statute, it takes away with the other by means of organic laws. This, (Goyomon Real) said is creating a delicate situation which will become noticeable in the next few months.

As for violence, he said at the ESEI congress that we made our opinion on violence known quite categorically. There are no signs that it will subside in the next few months and this is unfortunate for the Basque Country. We can only hope that the parties concerned reconsider their positions, since it is a very serious subject which should be studied deeply by all those who have responsibility in the Basque regions. In his statement (Goyomon Real) concluded that the democratization of the Basque Country will come through autonomy and this democratization will proceed without violence.

BASQUE SOCIALIST INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD280011 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] As we reported in earlier news bulletins, the meeting held this weekend by the National Committee of the Euskaoi Socialist Party to analyze the present situation and finalize the lists for the forthcoming elections to the Basque Parliament ended early this afternoon in the capital of Alava [Vitoria]. The political declaration consists of three basic themes. The first refers to the freezing of the activity of the Basque General Council. Mr Benegas, what can you tell us about this?

[Begin recording] Yes, indeed. The National Committee has ended its meeting after drafting the government program of the Socialist Party and its lists of candidates for the Basque Parliament. It ended about an hour ago, with the issuance of a political declaration on the present situation in the Basque Country. The first point of the declaration touches on the crisis in the Basque General Council. The National Committee has just reaffirmed the positions upheld by the Executive Committee of Euskadi, while it understands that it is a grave political error to freeze the activity of the General Council of the Basque Country by the party representing the majority as it is the only democratic organ representative of the situation in the Basque Country and there are urgent questions to be dealt with.

So, the National Committee has demanded that the Executive Committee continue to bring up the subject of an urgent meeting of the General Council of the Basque Country and maintains its view that this body cannot be frozen.

[Question] Another topic referred to in the political declaration is the creation of a Front for the Defense of Democracy. What are the basic points of this resolution?

[Answer] Well, the National Committee has issued a very long communique on this question. In the first place, it rejects any accusation of electioneering on a subject that is a common problem for all democratic parties in Euskadi--the problem of terrorism. For 6 months we have been raising this subject. And there have not been any elections in the Basque Country for 6 months. According to the National Committee the basic objectives of the Front for the Defense of Democracy are:

To be a clear point of reference for a frightened people who could regain hope and act more determinedly against terrorism;

To act as a coordinating body for the political parties in the face of any terrorist attack by coordinating and organizing appropriate responses;

To operate as a factor for mobilizing and raising the consciousness of the people against terrorism;

To work and fight, in a coordinated manner, against the practice of a revolutionary tax; and

To study the problems of public order and civilian security, to set in motion the mixed junta on public order provided for in the statute of autonomy, and to take the necessary steps to set up the autonomous police.

And, finally, if this can be achieved, and if the political parties reach agreement on these subjects, other sectors of society will have to be incorporated into this front--the most representative trade unions and management organizations, institutions, associations and so on. This is in essence the National Committee resolution passed on the subject.

[Question] Mr Benegas, in light of the way the lists are shaping up, what chances does the Socialist Party of Euskadi have in the elections to the Basque Parliament on 9 March?

[Answer] Well, we hope to improve on the results of the 1 March 1979 general elections, and, in any case, to become the second force in the Basque Country once and for all. And we will try to improve our position to the maximum. It is still too early to hazard a guess at the future composition of the Basque Parliament. But I think that it will be complex, and the Basque Nationalist Party will not get the absolute majority necessary for it to govern alone. And the Socialist Party will do well enough so that all the socialist points ir our program will get a good hearing among the people. [end recording]

NEW TERRORIST GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOOTING

LD282111 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Two civil guards were not hit when they came under fire early this morning in the Port of Barcelona, capital of Catalonia. The shots fired at the civil guards came from a car that immediately left the area.

A note received by the EUROPA press agency claims responsibility for an attack, which police say must be this one. The claim came from a group which calls itself the Catalonian Resistance for the National Liberation of Catalonia [Resistencia Catalana de Liberacion Nacional de los Paises Catalanes], of which nothing had been heard up to now.

The communique says that the action was carried out in response to the death last year of separatist (Martin Marco Ibardeles). Further on, the communique warns the Spanish Government that every killing by what it calls fascist occupation forces will be answered by what it called the "three for one" campaign. The communique ends with a call for the union of all revolutionary and separatist forces.

BRIEFS

SPANISH-JAPANESE AIR AGREEMENT--Delegations from Spain and Japan this afternoon signed an agreement covering air travel between the two countries which has been under negotiation for 5 years. The Japanese Government is prepared to inaugurate the new air service between Tokyo and Madrid next summer with two flights every week, flying the polar route. For its part, the Spanish airline company, Iberia, will fly to Japan starting in 1981. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD]

DENMARK

JORGENSEN, NORDLI DISCUSS SOVIET ACTIONS, DETENTE

ID291045 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 23 Jan 80 pp 24-25 ID

[Hans E. Struckmann 22 January interview with Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli and Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen in Roskilde, Denmark: "The Soviets Are Lying, We Have Not Carried Out a Military Buildup in North Norway"]

[Excerpt] Norway and Denmark will do all they can for world detente and so for the present will not join a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA is wrong to write that Norway has built up its defenses in northern Norway near the border with the Soviet Union.

These and many other points emerged from an AKTUELT interview with Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and his Danish counterpart Anker Jorgensen.

The Norwegian prime minister is paying an unofficial visit to Anker Jorgensen and yesterday afternoon Odvar Nordli spoke about Europe today at the Roskilde Workers College.

Concerning the situation in the Soviet Union the Norwegian prime minister had this to say:

"There has been as easing of the harsh political climate in the Soviet Union since Stalin died. But it is still possible to regret that the development of personal and political freedom has not proceeded more forcefully. Sometimes we are simply frightened by relapses when political domination again makes headway in the Soviet Union.

Wrong Allegations

"We are all depressed by last month's dramatic development in Afghanistan, where there was a regular military invasion with the political aim of creating political domination in an independent country."

Nordli continued:

"This is a warning to everybody in Europe that there is still a long way to go before real detente and peaceful relations [forhold] are achieved in the European context."

[Struckmann] Pravda said that Norway is building up its military forces in northern Norway.

[Nordli] It is making incorrect allegations. In northern Norway we have not gone further than we ever have done. We have not reinforced in any way and there have been no incidents of any kind. There has been nothing like what was written in PRAVDA.

Favors Detente

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen broke in:

"It is still the Norwegian and Danish view that we should do everthing we can to achieve world detente. That has always been our policy and it still is. I think Nordli will agree with me on this?"

[Nordli] I completely agree with Anker here. We want detente. It is the only solution to problems. The solution to problems is through negotiation.

[Jorgensen] We want to stick with detente and not contribute to the cold war. I was in Austria recently and had talks with Chancellor Kreisky.

He voiced exactly the same ideas. This is interesting because Austria, unlike Norway and Denmark, has the distinction of not being a member of NATO--nevertheless, we have the same view of the situation.

[Struckmann] If Norway and Denmark reject a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, is this in consideration of detente?

[Nordli] We are very skeptical about whether a government should put pressure on sportsmen. We hold a relaxed view of the relationship between sport and politics, although we also know that they are unavoidably linked.

At the present time we will not join in a boycott. We will wait a while and consult with our friends, particularly Denmark and Sweden.

Dissociate

[Jorgensen] We dissociate ourselves from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan but we do not believe that a boycott of the Olympics in Moscow is the right answer. We still seek detente and we do not want to burn all our bridges. We hope this will be sensibly resolved through negotiation. It is the only practicable way, in my opinion.

[Struckmann] Norway and Denmark both participated in the nuclear arms debate. Has there been any change in the two governments' attitudes?

[Jorgensen] It is still the Danish and Norwegian view that we do not want to change our nuclear policy. We do not want nuclear arms on Norwegian or Danish territory.

[Nordli] I completely agree with that view. Our attitudes are unchanged.

FINLAND

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CONFIRMS MOSCOW GAMES PARTICIPATION

LD282024 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The board of the Finnish Olympic Committee decided unanimously today that Finland will participate in the summer Olympics in Moscow. Finland has received an official invitation from the Moscow organizing committee. The deadline for the reply is the beginning of March. Thus, the Olympic committee confirmed its earlier stand of not wanting to take part in an Olympics boycott.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE SPENDING--The Ministry of Defense has decided on the distribution of the grants for the basic purchases of the defense forces this year. Of an allocation of almost Fmk500 million earmarked for this year, most--Fmk295 million--goes for the payments of the antiaircraft missiles and MiG-21bis aircraft bought from the Soviet Union. For the arms purchases Finland obtained a credit of about Fmk300 million from the Soviet Union in 1978. The next biggest sum will be used by the defense forces this year for the purchase of a low-altitude radar control system and of weapons for coastal defense and infantry. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD]

ICELAND

AIRPORT STAFF TO REFUSE TO REFUEL SOVIET AIRLINER

LD281204 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Reykjavik Airport workers have refused to refuel a Soviet airliner which is expected in Iceland in a few days. The Soviet aircraft is destined for Cuba and is reportedly carrying 400 troops. Soviet aircraft en route to Cuba normally make stop-overs in Iceland for refuelling, but the staff there is now refusing to assist as a protest over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE'S POLISH VISIT

LD241155 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Important Holst Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Johan Jorgen Holst held talks yesterday in Warsaw with members of the Polish Government on the tense East-West situation following the Soviet march into Afghanistan.

Holst's visit was arranged long ago but it now acquires much additional interest because it is the first meeting to take place between high-ranking representatives of a NATO country and a member of the Warsaw Pact after the events of Afghanistan. Holst traveled direct to Poland from Brussels where he participated in talks on Western reactions to the march into Afghanistan. So it is expected that Holst will receive first hand information on how that was received and on how the Poles now assess the prospects for detente in Europe--not only since Afghanistan but also since NATO's decision before Christmas to deploy new nuclear weapons in Central Europe.

The Polish visit is taking place within the framework of the ongoing consultations Norway has in the runup to the meeting scheduled for Madrid later in the year which is to further the work of cooperation and security in Europe after the earlier meetings in Helsinki and Belgrade.

Traditionally, Norway has had good, close relations with Poland and both countries have shown much interest in giving impetus to the work of implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Poland has kept a relatively low profile since the Soviet action in Afghanistan and has avoided defending it in the way that the GDR has, for example.

Because of major and serious domestic policy problems, primarily in the economy, Poland is in such an exposed position that the country, for the sake of its own interests, will attach great emphasis to preventing the East-West climate in Europe from cooling to the extent that detente suffers a setback. Norway, for its part, attaches great importance to agreeing with the Warsaw Pact countries on the so-called confidence-building measures and, most of all, on improving the measures pertaining to the mutual notification of military exercises. This point will be raised by Holst during the talks.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD281928 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1717 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The prime minister today denounced Russia for revealing "a brutal disregard for accepted rules of international behavior" and said the invasion of Afghanistan was "a symbol and a warning." Opening a Commons debate on East-West relations and Southwest As'a Mrs Thatcher said the invasion and the internal exile of Professor Sakharov left "no room for illusion" about Russia's interpretation of detente.

On Britain's response she told MPs: "We shall be reviewing our aid plans for Pakistan. We and our partners will do what is in our power to improve stability in the Gulf and to reassure our other friends in the Arabian Peninsula. We are developing our relations with China. We shall develop co-operation with our Turkish ally."

Mrs Thatcher said Afghanistan was not just a far distant country which could be ignored because we faced no local crisis in Europe. "This is not the first time that the Russians have used force to invade a neighbour, used it massively, swiftly and callously in a pattern that bears the Soviet hallmark." But it was the first time since the Second World War that they had sent tens of thousands of soldiers, backed by tanks and helicopter gunships, into a country outside the Warsaw Pact.

The people fighting against the invaders were not rebels, she argued, but "genuine freedom fighters." And Mrs Thatcher warned that the Soviet invasion meant that Russia had vastly extended its borders with Iran, acquired a border with Pakistan, and had advanced within 300 miles of the Straits of Hormuz which control the Persian Gulf.

Mrs Thatcher said: "For the Russians, 'detente' has meant the preservation of their own security at the same time as they enjoyed access to Western foodstuffs and technology on easy terms, and the chance to extend, by overt and covert means, their influence and political control wherever opportunity offered." The Soviets had "meddled in our affairs" while angrily rejecting the thought that they should conduct their domestic affairs in a civilized and democratic manner.

On the U.S. Embassy hostages in Iran, Mrs Thatcher was firm: "The hostages must be released." The British Government "admired and applauded the restraint President Carter has shown in pursuit of this goal."

The prime minister warned: "The Russians would be only too willing to pose as protectors of the Iranian Revolution, or as the restorers of order in the country. We shall want both to avoid giving them any opportunity to do so and to make clear the consequences if they tried."

On the Gulf states, Mrs Thatcher said: "The oil they produce is the life blood of Western industrial societies: The Straits are the artery through which it flows. If that flow were abruptly stopped in the years immediately ahead there would be real doubt whether our societies could survive in their present form." Mrs Thatcher went on: "Of course, we cannot prove that the Soviet invasion is part of a deliberate drive to the Gulf." But she added: "To some, at least, the implications of their presence in Afghanistan are clear."

Mrs Thatcher said: We must bring home to the Russians how badly they under-estimated the cost to themselves of the invasion and how serious would be the consequences should they try the same thing again. Russia's claim to be a champion of the developing world had been "shattered."

Mrs Thatcher recalled the measures the government proposed to take against the Soviet Union--cutting back on political and official contacts, cancelling military exchanges, refusing the renewal of the Anglo-Soviet credit agreement and tightening the rules governing the supply of high technology.

On the Olympics, she said the Soviet Government hoped, as the Nazis did in 1936, that the games would give an immense boost to the state's prestige. To attend the games now would be to "give aid and encouragement to the Soviet Government in the immediate aftermath of their invasion of an independent country and their arrest and exile of one of the country's most distinguished citizens."

Mrs Thatcher sympathised with the athletes who had trained so hard and long. But she quoted runner Sebastion Coe who had said: "Athletes cannot have their heads in the sand. They cannot say 'I am a runner and, while I sympathize with the people of Afghanistan, that is not my problem!'"

"The solution is to move the games to a place or places where politics do not predominate," she said. The chairman of the British Olympic Association had agreed to propose this to the International Olympic Committee.

But the business of East-West relations had to go on. Britain did not propose to abandon arms control negotiations. Though recent events "once more call Soviet good faith into question," she hoped the SALT II treaty would be ratified in due course.

Britain would still try to get negotiations with the Soviet Union about theatre nuclear forces in Europe, carry on negotiations for a comprehensive test ban and on mutual and balanced force reductions. But she warned the Russians that "so long as they go on trying to defeat the West by all means short of war, we shall do whatever is necessary to counter their policies. "We shall strengthen our relations with the whole non-communist world. We shall look to our defences. If we are vigilant and steadfast, our democratic values will outlast the sterile dictatorship and the spurious theories of Soviet Marxism."

Opposition leader Mr James Callaghan said the Russian invasion demonstrated that Russia was prepared to move "swiftly, ruthlessly and powerfully" in the furtherance of her own interests. "The Soviet Union has brought down on herself the condemnation of the overwhelming majority of members of the United Nations in an almost unprecedented manner," Mr Callaghan said. He said the invasion had strengthened China's relationship with the United States, brought economic aid for the Government of Pakistan, united rival groups within Afghanistan, undermined the position of the Cubans and brought "restrained but firm" action from the Americans.

Mr Callaghan said President Brezhnev's decision had "made the world a more dangerous place." It had placed the "shadow of the Soviet Union" over countries from Turkey to Pakistan and they could not be blamed for wanting to increase their military strength, Mr Callaghan said.

Unless the Soviet Union accepted that the West's economic interests depended on continuing supplies of oil there would be "growing tension" in the Middle East and no basis for understanding between Russia and the West, Mr Callaghan added. But he backed the Russian criticism of the U.S. for not signing the SALT 2 agreement. "It would provide confidence that would lead on to fresh negotiations between the two superpowers," Mr Callaghan said.

His criticism also extended to Mr Brezhnev, however, for using the recent NATO decision to modernize its theatre nuclear weapons as a reason for refusing to negotiate on the withdrawal of nuclear weapons.

Russia was itself responsible for altering the balance of forces in recent years, Mr Callaghan claimed.

"There is a need for urgent discussion to control proliferation of nuclear weapons to the nations that don't have them," said Mr Callaghan.

He also urged that strenuous efforts were made to take in hand the work on development of nuclear technology in Middle East countries.

"It is necessary to secure their cooperation if we are to have new and effective agreements," Mr Callaghan said.

To an intervention from Salford East Labour MP Mr Frank Allaun, that the measures Mrs Thatcher had proposed would create an "unbridgeable gap" between East and West, Mr Callaghan said: "We are not out to punish people, but to secure peace in the world, where we can live in justice."

He said he hoped that there would be a summit of the world's seven major industrial nations later this year. The summit of industrial nations in 1978 in Bonn had proved "most effective" and benefitted the world, he added.

Lord Cranborne (C [conservative] Dorset South) then intervened to ask Mr Callaghan whether he had "abandoned all hope of taking short term remedies to encourage the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan".

Mr Callaghan replied: "I don't abandon all hope, but I must say realistically the prospects are not very good of them getting out. The moves of the United States Government are valuable in showing the Soviet Union that our attitude will not quickly and quietly die away.

"We must be ready, in due course, for discussion with the Soviet Union about the prospect of constructing a new set of understandings and relations. The time for that is not yet, but it must come soon, or the situation will deteriorate and eventually drift to war," Mr Callaghan said.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

AT251320 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 25 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Foreign Minister Rallis returned from Madrid last night where he paid an official 3-day visit. Rallis said that he has invited his Spanish counterpart, Oreja, to pay an official visit to Greece and it is envisioned that the Spanish minister will visit in the spring.

During his official 3-day visit to the Spanish capital, Rallis had political talks with Spanish Prime Minister Suarez, Foreign Minister Oreja and Minister for Relations with the EEC Calvo Sotelo.

Meanwhile, yesterday's newspapers in Madrid published a lengthy report on the Greek minister's visit, stressing that during Rallis' talk with Spanish Prime Minister Suarez it was ascertained that the two countries see eye to eye on principal international issues.

EL PAIS Interview

LD251617 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Pablo Sebastian interview with Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis: "Tension in Central Asia Poses Further Difficulty for Madrid Conference"; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: What is the condition of and prospects for a Spanish-Greek dialog?

Answer: Relations between Greece and Spain are evolving satisfactorily, particularly from the political viewpoint since the reestablishment of democracy in both countries. The two countries' cultural past and shared interests in the Mediterranean area facilitate this dialog. Also, the fact that both countries are moving toward the EEC will help to strengthen the existing ties, not only in the political field but also in the economic and trade field. At present there are no problems in Madrid-Athens relations, only favorable prospects for cooperation.

Question: Is there any possibility for immediate cooperation in the process of Spain's EEC entry?

Answer: Greece supports Spain's EEC membership. We believe that European unification cannot be complete without Spain and that this country's membership will help to consolidate democracy in the Mediterranean. On 1 January 1981 Greece will become the 10th EEC country, and from that position it will contribute to Spain's entry, though it will also defend its own interests within the EEC.

Question: What is Athens' position with regard to the Madrid CSCE conference?

Answer: In our opinion, the essential objectives of the conference should be to strengthen and consolidate the spirit of detente. Efforts in this direction must not be restricted to purely military aspects but must embrace other areas of human relations, such as cultural contacts, the free circulation of ideas and information, and so forth. Furthermore, the conference must objectively analyze the degree to which participant states are implementing the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, learning from the experience gained at the Belgrade conference. The climate of tension created by events in Central Asia poses a further difficulty for the Madrid conference. We hope that, with everyone's efforts, we will manage to reestablish confidence in Europe--at least, this is what Greece will try to do.

Question: What is the condition of the Greek-Turkish crisis over Cyprus?

Answer: We believe that the problem was caused by the occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory by a foreign power, which created a major focal point of danger to peace in the Mediterranean and Europe. Greece opposes the use of force and the violation of the Republic of Cyprus' territorial integrity and independence from outside or by any other state. We are in favor of resolving the problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and negotiations among the sides concerned. We regret the fact that hitherto negotiations between the island's communities have yielded no result, despite the efforts of the Greek Cypriot side. Greece wants the UN secretary general to take an initiative to help reestablish the dialog between the communities in the quest for a just and lasting solution to the problem.

"In favor of Strengtheing NATO"

Question: How do you view Spain's possible entry into NATO?

Answer: Greece considers the Atlantic alliance a purely defensive political and military organization. Our country is in favor of all initiatives aimed at strengthening its members' defense capability and the security of a friendly country.

Question: Will there be any rivalry within the EEC between Spain and Greece with regard to agricultural issues and the free circulation of workers?

Answer: The high level of production of two or three agricultural products in Spain and Greece must not lead us to the conclusion that our agricultures conflict. On the contrary, the two countries' agricultural structures could lead us to carry out fruitful cooperation within the EEC. Certain sectors will have to be restructured and rationalized, but we believe that all this will be possible within the framework of a spirit of solidarity between the two countries. In the labor sector, there are no major problems, since we have a low level of unemployment. Furthermore, the EEC has set Greece a 7-year transition period.

Question: What is the state of our trade exchanges?

Answer: From 1975 through 1978 Spain's exports to Greece increased 70 percent to a level of $158 million. There is a $67 million trade deficit in Spain's favor. We hope to restore the balance through sales of Greek goods such as minerals, hides and cotton.

EEC MINISTER RETURNS TO ATHENS FOLLOWING BRUSSELS TALKS

AT261352 Athens NEWS in English 26 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The Greek minister for the EEC, Mr. Y. Kondoyioryis, left Brussels yesterday, returning to Athens after what are described as very fruitful discussions with members of the European committee. "The Community is functioning with Greece as its 10th member" said Mr Kondoyioryis and he repeated previous statements that all the services which have had contact and co-operation with the Greek delegation have said that Greece has taken her place now in the European Community.

The Greek minister continued by reminding his listeners that the spring will see Greece participating in many of the Community's committees and in October the permanent Greek representative for the EEC, Ambassador K. Oikonomidhis, will take his seat on the permanent representative's council.

Mr Kondoyioryis explained that financing for the education and workers' training program would be made available from the common fund. The precise program will be submitted in October.

In the matter of energy, the minister confirmed that Greece is "in step" with the other Community members and close attention had been given to EEC and on the development of domestic sources to reduce imports of fuel.

Finally, Mr Kondoyioryis announced that, during 1980, measures will be taken to improve the situation regarding Greek textiles.

At the conclusion of his visit to Brussels, Mr Kondoyioryis accepted an invitation from the Dutch foreign minister, Mr Van der Klaauw to visit The Hague, probably at the end of February.

PLO'S QADDUMI ARRIVES IN ATHENS ON OFFICIAL INVITATION

AT271945 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 27 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Faruk Qaddumi, a representative of the PLO, arrived in Athens at noon today. Tomorrow he will confer with Foreign Minister Rallis. At Ellinikon Airport Qaddumi was received by the Syrian ambassador on behalf of all Arab countries and by a representative of the Foreign Ministry. Qaddumi made the following statement:

[Begin Qaddumi recording in Arabic, followed by Greek translation] We express our pleasure for being here in Greece on an official invitation from the Greek foreign minister. This invitation expresses the deep friendship between the PLO and the Greek Government and the Greek people. Our discussions will be on official relations between the PLO and the Greek Government and the establishment of a PLO bureau in Greece.

We cannot forget the firm positions of the Greek Government on the Palestinian issue particularly in the international arena and specifically in the United Nations. This is why we have come, on the basis of an official invitation, to tighten our relations and advance them even further. [end recording]

KARAMANLIS CHAIRS MEETING ON DEFENSE POLICY

AT261409 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 26 Jan 80 AT

[Text] A meeting was held today at the political office under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karamanlis on the issue of the country's defense policy. The meeting was attended by National Defense Minister Averof, Foreign Minister Rallis, Deputy National Defense Minister Davos and Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios.

CP'S ADOPT RESOLUTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

KKE (Ext) Resolution

AT271650 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 27 Jan 80 p 3 AT

[Resolution of the KKE Central Committee plenum on current developments; date not given]

[Text] 1--A sudden deterioration of the international situation occurred recently. For some time now NATO and U.S. imperialists, in their effort to stop promotion of progressive changes in the world, started supporting an increasingly hostile position toward detente. They pursue a policy of intensifying the armaments race and cultivate a militarist psychosis. [paragraph continues]

This policy, which increases the danger of war, was expressed through a series of cold war measures such as a huge increase in NATO's military expenditures, establishment of new U.S. military bases in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, NATO's decision to install cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West European countries, "freezing" of the SALT II agreement and creation of the U.S. "immediate intervention" force.

By expanding this policy to a dangerous degree and by using Afghan developments as an excuse for returning to the cold war, they commenced an unprecedented anti-Soviet propaganda campaign during the end of 1979. This campaign is accompanied by ever increasing cold war activities and measures. At the same time they attempt to establish a new anti-Soviet coalition with the particiaption of China, the leaders of which have openly proceeded toward military cooperation with U.S. militarists against existential socialism and against all the revolutionary forces of our times.

Propaganda Is Being Proved Wrong

Imperialist propaganda presents Soviet Union assistance to Afghanistan as an intervention which threatens peace. This is argued by those whose very history is full of war and interventions such as that in our own country, in Vietnam and in numberless other countries. They are the ones who since World War II girded the globe with bases. The very history of imperialism deprives it of the right to make such accusations. This right is also taken away by the fact that it is imperialism which today attempts to return humanity to the era of the cold war.

Imperialist allegations about Soviet assistance are actually denied by the developments which are now taking place in Afghanistan. It is the imperialists and their Chinese allies who were attempting an intervention in this country in an effort to reinstate the feudal reactionary regime and in order to turn Afghanistan into a war bridgehead against the USSR. The advance of a limited military USSR force to Afghanistan was undertaken on the request of the country's legal government on the basis of the 1978 Soviet-Afghan agreement. This is a form of international assistance to the people of Afghanistan to help them oppose the imperialist intervention and to protect their revolutionary conquests. Together with this it also strengthens peace in the area.

2--The above anti-Soviet campaign in our country is being supported by the reactionary forces, by their press, the state radio and television services. The leaders of the so-called KKE (Interior) in cooperation with various Maoist and anarchist-leftists groups, insistently present the same arguments used by the imperialist reactionary forces.

They even organize special meetings on Afghanistan. In this way and through such activities these revisionists help the struggle of imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, against existential socialism and against peace and in this way they also harm the interests of our people.

3--The KKE expresses its solidarity with the Afghan people who, under the leadership of their People's Democratic Party and with the unselfish internationalist assistance of the USSR, fight against the feudal reactionary regime and the imperialist intervention for the defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, for the defense and expansion of the conquests of the April Revolution.

The Peoples Have the Strength

4--The progress of international imperialism, headed by the United States, toward cold war affects the vital interests of the peoples of the world and endangers their very existence. [paragraph continues]

History, however, demonstrates that no matter how dangerous imperialism may yet be it no longer has the strength to bend the will of the peoples of the world. Through their struggle the people of the world have the strength to frustrate these imperialist cold war plans and to defend the policy of detente and peace, which responds to their own interests. The KKE calls upon the Greek people to contribute toward this struggle with all their strength.

5--Within the framework of their more general campaign against detente and peace the U.S.-NATO imperialists and their Chinese allies are also methodically attempting to revive cold war tension in the Balkans. Using the health of Marshal Tito as an excuse they are attempting to revive the myth of the "Soviet threat," to cultivate a climate of confrontation among Balkan countries and to indirectly intervene for establishment of an anti-Soviet Balkan axis.

The KKE, by stressing the serious dangers stemming from such an imperialist intervention, calls for a struggle against such an imposition and for the defense and development of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in the Balkans.

The Greek Government, being faithful to its dogma of "we belong to the West," supports this anti-Soviet cold war campaign thus harming national interests and the interests of international peace.

At the same time the Greek Government promotes negotiations for our country's return to NATO's military wing under pressure from the U.S.-NATO imperialists who demand that this calamitous return take place immediately and without conditions, so that our country may actively join the anti-Soviet bloc and place its territory under the service of their war adventurism, for the operations they plan against the people of Iran and other peoples of the Near and Middle East.

It is obvious that such a policy fosters a serious threat to the country's independence and sovereignty, that it directly harms our peoples' interests exposing them to terrible dangers. This obliges our people to refuse to cooperate, to demand from the Greek Government to reject the above mentioned U.S. and NATO pressures, not to participate in the cold war measures and "reprisals" of Carter, to struggle for preventing installation of U.S. missiles in Europe and in Greece, for full Greek withdrawal from NATO and full removal of U.S.-NATO bases from its territory, for implementation of an independent peaceful foreign policy.

The Communists are called upon to pioneer in the development of such a struggle by informing the peoples masses, using all available means, about the threatening dangers.

The "New Democracy Policy"

6--Over the same period there has been a deterioration of the internal situation. First of all this is due to the policy of the ruling party as well as to international influences.

The progress of the country's economy deteriorated primarily due to high prices which have already taken unprecedented dimensions and which increase daily. At the same time there has also been an increase in unemployment. The "New Democracy" government is primarily resposible for the deterioration of the worker's life and for the difficulties of small and medium business, as a result of its plutocratic policy of one-sided austerity for the people and its favoritism toward the monopolies. This is a policy which will lead to further deterioration as a result of our accession to the EEC.

In its effort to cope with the peoples' struggle against its policy and exploiting the international situation the government cuts down trade union and democratic liberties, adopts additional authoritarian measures. At the same time and thanks to the freedom it has given to the royalist-junta apparatus it assists the different forces of anomaly to climax their plans for undermining democracy. The recent murder of two policemen is an act of provocation by sinister forces both overseas and at home. It is aimed at creating a climate favorable for antidemocratic action and is primarily directed against the left wing and the labor and democratic movement.

The Real Problem

Thus the struggle against the anti-Soviet cold war campaign and for the defense of peace, the struggle for the safeguarding and development of democratic freedoms of the Greek people and the struggle for the protection of the living standard of the people are objectively interconnected and must be conducted with coordination.

The problem facing the people is not whether the prime minister will pass on to the presidency or whether elections will be held sooner or later. The efforts of certain circles to convince the people that this is where the real problem lies are only aimed at diverting the workers' attention from their struggle for their demands, which is the only way toward their solution.

The problem is that "New Democracy's" policy has failed and that at these difficult moments the country requires a different policy, a policy of national independence, peace, democratization and true caring for the people. This must be a policy which will rid the people and the country of U.S.-NATO bases, for the country's full withdrawal from NATO, its detachment from the EEC, for equal cooperation with all peoples and nations irrespective of social systems. Consequently, the real problem is how the objective factor that will enforce this different policy is to develop. This other factor is none other than the unity and the struggle of the anti-imperialist democratic forces. It is in this direction that the KKE will work with increased strength.

Front Against High Prices

The basic front of the united struggle of the peoples masses at this very moment is the front against high prices and for the protection of their deteriorating living standard.

The KKE calls upon the working people to demand, with a fighting spirit and with unity, that the government adopt immediate measures against high prices; that it stops increasing the price of bread, milk, meat, cheese and other basic food items; that it stops increases in the cost of electricity, mass transportation and other utility services; that it stops the mounting increases in rents and prohibits evictions; that it decrease indirect taxation on basic consumer goods and take measures against profiteers; that it continues with the system of subsidies which it abolished on EEC recommendations; that it abolish tax exemptions and other subsidies to the monopolies.

In conjunction with the struggle for the above demands which affect all the workers, the working class must struggle for adoption of the system of automatic adjustment of salaries, wages and pensions based upon the cost of living index. The farmers must struggle for the adjustment of prices for agrarian goods on the basis of the cost of production and the cost of living index; for tripling agrarian pensions; for measures against the middleman's profiteering and for cheap cultivation tools and agricultural supplies. The professional artesans will increase their struggle for control of prices of industrial and exportable products; for protection of professional premises; for decreased taxation and for solution of their other demands. Other working classes will do the same.

The Central Committee calls upon the leading members, members and followers of the party to develop initiative action for the success of the struggle against high prices and the policy of one-sided austerity.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the KKE. [dated] January 1980.

KKE (Interior) Resolution

AT271815 Athens I AVYI in Greek 27 Jan 80 pp 1, 9 AT

[Resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the KKE (Interior) on the international situation at its meeting on 21 January]

[Text] The following resolution was approved by the Central Committee of the KKE (Interior) at its meeting on 21 January 1980:

We are faced with an exceedingly serious and dangerous crisis. On the international horizon and particularly in U.S.-USSR relations there is an amassing of elements which undermine detente and the agreements on disarmament. They also threaten to disrupt the positive progress in international relations established after many years of struggles by the peoples, by the progressive and peace-loving forces of the entire world. Thus we run the danger of returning to a climate of cold war and of broader confrontations which in turn increase the threat of more general and even war-like clashes.

At the base of this crisis there is the effort of the U.S. imperialists and of NATO to overthrow the international balance of power which has changed at their expense, particularly after the blow they suffered in Iran and in their effort to overcome the deep structural crisis of the imperialist system by promoting aggressive goals and cold war activities. They have attempted to stop the developing struggles of the people of the world who are ridding themselves of the imperialist overlordship, as demonstrated by the Iranian Revolution, the liberation movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the struggle of the Third World countries for an international economic order.

In this direction the imperialists proceed to a new anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaign, they refuse to sign the SALT II agreement, they increase their armaments, they tighten their military alliances and establish new ones particularly in the area of the Middle East and Central Asia. They decide on the installation of "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles in West European countries. They adopt reprisals against the Soviet Union. They concentrate their fleets in the Persian Gulf and they form special forces for immediate interventions in Iran and elsewhere. All these are serious steps in the climaxing of aggression against detente.

Under these conditions the USSR military intervention in Afghanistan burdened the international situation with an additional new qualitative element which made it deteriorate even further.

The framework which gave the imperialists the ability to achieve such a back-tracking in international relations for the purpose of promoting their own aggressive plans consists of the system of world confrontation between the two superpowers and their coalitions, of the return to the bipolar way of thinking which is historically outdated.

Yet this bipolar system which basically serves the United States and prevents the autonomous development of other countries is now being accepted by the USSR because it now serves its own hegemonistic policy.

The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan falls within this logic of the confrontation of the two superpowers. This action hinders the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism. [paragraph continues]

This is because it strikes against the principles of independence, of national sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries which inspired this struggle and upon which the policy of peaceful coexistence was based. It also provides new excuses and new possibilities to imperialism in its effort to promote its goals against the independence of the people of the world and against social progress.

The Soviet intervention also hinders the struggle of our own people for the country's independence and integrity, against the chauvinist claims of the Turks who at the same time occupy half of Cyprus as well as against the interventions of the American imperialists who are the main danger facing both our country as well as the entire world.

The KKE (Interior) as stated right from the start by the secretary of its Central Committee, Bambis Dhrakopoulos, is emphatically opposed to the above action by the Soviet Union. It believes that the socialist and national liberation revolution is, first of all, the affair of the people of each individual country and that the plots and machinations of imperialism cannot justify such flagrant interventions which, on the contrary, tarnish the image of socialism and the scintillation of its ideals.

At the same time the KKE (Interior) expresses its full opposition to any plans for military cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the United States which may be directed against the USSR, in the same way that in the past it has opposed and today continues to oppose any effort to keep the People's Republic of China out of the international community and to prevent its economic-technical equipping.

The KKE believes that it is imperative to abandon the logic of military coalitions and to establish in the international arena a new balance which will be based upon a new international democratic framework with the participation of all states, small and large, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations and the spirit of Helsinki. Only in this way could there be conditions which would permit prevention of the dangerious confrontations between coalitions thus protecting peace and detente which today are essential prerequisites in the struggle for independence, democracy and socialism.

Our country is situated close to the areas where the most dangerous and threatening clouds are being concentrated. At the same time, however, and in the name of a deteriorating international situation U.S.-NATO pressures for bases and for military use of Greek territory and for our return to NATO continually increase.

Greece, by staying far from the logic of the cold war, which U.S. imperialism wants to impose upon it, has a duty to undertake or participate in initiatives for a restoration and promotion of the cause of detente. Particularly in the sensitive area of the Balkans it is important that it works toward an international ratification of the current international status of frontiers in the Balkan area as a first step toward conversion of this area into a zone of peace with nuclear weapons and foreign bases.

United, our people must fight against our country's involvement in imperialist adventures and for the defense of peace so that a real and mass peace movement may be formed which, if it will be able to play its part, must be autonomous, free of attachments both from any particular party as well as from the foreign policy of any country. At the same time it must be sensitive toward national issues, toward Cyprus and the Turkish invasion.

The people must emphatically express their will on the following:

--The government must withdraw its approval for installation of "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles in West Europe. At the same time it must state that Greece will not become involved in a war except only if its territorial integrity and national independence are threatened.

--Our country must follow a truly multifaceted foreign policy. The government must not give in to American pressures for our return to NATO's military wing, and our withdrawal from it must be finalized simultaneously with the abolition of foreign military bases.

--A diligent activity must be undertaken for promoting Balkan cooperation and for the conversion of the Balkans and the Mediterranean into zones of peace.

--A policy of international detente must be staunchly supported on the basis not of an increase but of decrease of armaments and for a balance at all and the most lower levels.

--Dialog between the two sides must continue so that new missiles are not installed in Europe and that the SALT II agreement is signed by the United States.

--That Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan and that U.S. fleet and military forces withdraw from the Persian Gulf. U.S. pressure on Iran and in the area of the Middle East must be stopped.

--The demand of the Palestinians for their own independent state must be satisfied because this is a key to peace in the Middle East.

--Our country must contribute to the struggle of the nonalined and all progressive forces for a more just international economic order.

In face of the serious deterioration of the international situation the KKE (Interior) stresses the necessity that all communist, socialist, social-democratic parties of Europe should proceed to a joint search for and preparation of a political and peaceful way out of the international crisis. It calls upon the people to defend detente, on its broadest basis, together with peace and the autonomous progress of the country. It once again appeals to the democratic parties on the need for joint initiatives for the defense of independence and the establishment of peace under the spirit of the broadest possible national cooperation on these issues. [Dated] 21 January 1980.

PUBLIC POWER CORPORATION EXAMINES ENERGY PROBLEMS

AT231352 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 23 Jan 80 AT

[Text] Eleven, 300 megawatt steam-electric powerplants will be supplied with fuel from the lignite beds in the Ptolemais area where lignite mining has been increased. During 1979 the Ptolemais lignite mines produced 16.1 million tons of lignite from the main mines as well as from the Kardhia area. Utilization of the south field is scheduled to start soon. Work to uncover the lignite-bearing layer is already in hand.

Prospects of increasing the use of lignite, maximizing this products' contribution to the country's energy balance, were examined at a meeting yesterday at the Public Power Corporation [DEI] chaired by the minister of industry and energy, Miltiadhis Evert. In general the meeting examined the country's energy problems and specifically the question of economy in the consumption of energy. It was reported that the Public Oil Corporation restored cooperation with Yugoslav, Romanian and Soviet corporations, on the basis of agreements already signed and others which will soon be signed, for geologic, geophysical and seismologic research and for drilling operations.

'OUR RADIO' SCORES ERKMEN'S STAND AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

TA290947 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Islamic Conference and the Satellites of Imperialism"]

[Excerpt] The Islamic countries are holding a conference in Pakistan's capital, Islamabad. This conference shows once again which countries are in favor of national independence, peace and relations of friendship and goodneighborliness between peoples, and which countries are in favor of aggression, enmity between peoples and subordination.

Voicing the attitude of the countries which support the former viewpoint, the Libyan delegate said: The outcry created following the Afghanistan events is merely a maneuver aimed at distracting public opinion from the U.S. imperialists' genuine plans of aggression in various regions in the world. The real problem facing the Islamic countries is the presence of the U.S. aggression bases in these countries. This problem, which greatly interests all Islamic countries, should be discussed during the meeting.

The representatives of the latter viewpoint attempted to use the dais of the Islamic conference as a tool to suppress the national liberation struggles of the Islamic peoples, to perpetuate the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism and, with this aim in mind, to exacerbate anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, thus proving their subordination to their masters.

The foreign minister of the pro-American and pro-martial law Demirel government, Erkmen, was one of the representatives of the latter viewpoint. Through his speech at the conference, this man proved again that he is merely a puppet controlled by Washington. Referring to the events in Afghanistan, Erkmen unshamedly talked about goodneighborliness, freedom and independence. He reverted to the weapon of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. It is not at all surprising that Erkmen is speaking out in such a manner in favor of the aggressive policy and the interests of U.S. imperialism. He is not speaking for himself; he is reading the text prepared at the NATO headquarters in Washington [as heard] and approved by the Beijing administration. Actually, the only representatives of aggressive NATO at the Islamic conference are the satellites of U S. imperialism such as Erkmen.

The subject of goodneighborliness is unbecoming for this man. Is Erkmen not one of those who signed the slavery agreement [defense cooperation agreement with the United States], which envisages Turkey's involvement in aggressive NATO and its transformation into a springboard for imperialist attacks against our neighbors and the peoples of our region? Filling Turkish soil with U.S.-NATO bases of aggression equipped with nuclear weapons to be used against the Soviet Union and the peoples of the region is not compatible with goodneighborliness. On the contrary, these (?implementations) only hinder goodneighborly relations, peace and friendship between peoples, and oppress the freedom and national liberation struggles of the peoples in our region. Examples of this are evident. What was the attitude of the Turkish Government when the United States sent troops to Lebanon during the national liberation war waged by the Algerian people against the French colonialists? [sentence as heard] The reactionary and pro-American governments in Turkey adopted a [word indistinct] stand in a bid to crush the peoples' national liberation wars. The same situation prevails today. The aggressive bases in our country have always been used and are still being used to crush the national liberation war of the Palestinian and Arab peoples against the Israeli militarists.

At the Islamic conference, Erkmen--the lackey of the United States--babbles about the Afghanistan events and speaks of freedom and the peoples' right to determine their own future in a free manner. The Afghan people have requested assistance from their friends in order to freely choose their own regime, not to become a satellite of U.S. imperialism, and to contribute to regional peace in the face of attacks by U.S. imperialism, NATO and Chinese hegemonists. Undoubtedly, such a development amazes the satellites of U.S. imperialism like Erkmen. This is why Erkmen acts as the mouthpiece of U.S. imperialism at the Islamic conference.

Erkmen also demands the implementation of UN resolutions. A better example of demagogy and hypocrisy is hard to find. Is it not the Turkish Government which is not implementing the UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue? What are the Turkish troops doing in Cyprus? Is this not tantamount to trampling on the sovereignty rights of an independent country?

Why is the foreign minister of the pro-American and pro-martial-law Demirel government forced to speak such (?irrelevant) lies at the Islamic conference? This is closely related to the internal policy of pressure and antipeace foreign policy of subordination pursued by the Demirel government.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL

TA280542 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A 12-man delegation headed by the Polish Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Antoni Karas arrived by air in Istanbul at 2200 last night as the official guest of the Turkish Commerce Ministry. In an airport statement Karas said the delegation's goal was to promote trade and economic relations between the two countries. Pointing out that bilateral imports and exports will be assessed during talks in Ankara, Karas said: We hope to export to Turkey more than just the goods we sell in other world markets and to import some new products from the developing Turkey. He added that the delegation would conduct some investment studies in certain industrial installations during its visit in Turkey. The Polish trade delegation will leave Istanbul for Ankara today. The delegation's visit to Turkey is expected to last a week.

FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES $7 BILLION IMPORT PROGRAM

TA281313 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] The new import regulations for fiscal 1980 were published in today's official gazette. The Finance Ministry's decree on this subject envisages total imports of $7 billion. Finance Minister Halil Basol said the new import regulations would greatly benefit the national economy within the framework of the announced new economic measures. Basol added that production, which was affected by lack of [raw material] imports, would recover and reach the desired level. Basol was speaking at a news conference he held in Ankara today.

Commenting on imports for fiscal 1980, the finance minister said that, out of the $7 billion envisaged, $6 billion was programmed while $1 billion was not included in the program. Basol noted that $5 billion was allocated to intermediary goods, while $1.825 billion was for capital goods and the rest for consumers goods. Basol said that imports in fiscal 1979 reached about $5 billion, and that he believed that the foreign exchange needed to acquire the envisaged imports would be insured by the latest economic measures.

CANADA

GOVERNMENT TEMPORARILY CLOSES EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD282234 Montreal International Service in English 2200 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Federal Government announced today that it has temporarily closed its embassy in Tehran and withdraw the ambassador and all Canadian personnel. However, it says the move does not mean the actual suspension of relations with Iran. It says bilateral relations will be handled through the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa. David Roberts has the details:

The withdrawal of Canadian diplomats from Tehran began about 3 weeks ago when the commerical section of the embassy was shut down. Then, about a week and a half ago, the immigration section was closed. A spokesman for the minister for external affairs says in both cases there simply was not enough business to justify the presence of the diplomats in a situation where their personal safety could be threatened. In the official's words, normal diplomatic amenities were unavailable in Tehran. This left four people at the embassy, including the ambassador, Kenneth Taylor. The spokesman says the final decision to move them out did not follow any specific incident, it simply reflects the dangerous situation in Tehran and the lack of diplomatic activity.

The immigration officers who were in Tehran have been moved to Kuwait and the commercial officers are expected to start work in another Gulf state in the near future. Ambassador Taylor is on holiday in Europe. External Affairs says diplomatic relations with Iran will be carried on through the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa and through Canadian diplomats elsewhere in the Middle East.

There may also be periodic visits by Canadian officials to Iran when this is required. There are about 50 Canadians living in Iran and arrangements have been made for them to be represented by the embassy of New Zealand. These people have stayed in the country throughout the Iranian Revolution, despite the recommendation of the Canadian Government that they leave. External Affairs says that it is monitoring the situation in Iran closely to decide when and if the Canadian diplomatic presence will be returned to the country.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

SIMONE VEIL COMMENTS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT ISSUE

LD291050 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Two more statements have been made against the Olympic games: by Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, who thinks that participation in the games would mean approval of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Soviet violations of human rights, and by the 36 Islamic countries taking part in the Islamabad conference.

Here are the explanations given by Simone Veil to our correspondent Denis Poncet:
[begin recording]

Taking into account the political meaning given to the Olympic games by the Soviet Union--a very strong political meaning indeed--and since they will forge from them an instrument of prestige, I would support a boycott. But I think it is too soon to take a position. I think it is up to Olympic committees to assess the situation as a whole and to see how the situation in Afghanistan develops, how the human rights situation develops: the situation of Sakharov and other Soviet personalities who are being discriminated against--even more than that. I think all this must be taken into consideration and that there is no need to take a decision immediately. What is important here is that one cannot separate an attitude in this area from politics. [end recording]

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ITALY'S COSSIGA VISITS UK FOR EEC, BILATERAL TALKS

ID292047 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Prime Minister Cossiga is in London for talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Before leaving, Cossiga had a long meeting with President Pertini. Cossiga apparently also had a telephone conversation with FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The prime minister returns to Rome tomorrow afternoon. Here is a report on Cossiga's first day in London by our correspondent Gualberto Ranieri:

The agenda of the talks is very crowded. It includes an examination of bilateral problems and the themes which dominate the international scene in general and the EEC scene in particular. Cossiga, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Ruffini, is in London primarily in his capacity as president of the EEC Council in this intense first quarter of 1980. Italy aims at elaborating a common political line within the Community. During the talks this afternoon, which will be followed by a working dinner, the participants examined the controversial problem of the British contribution to the EEC which deadlocked the Dublin meeting of the nine heads of government.

Cossiga reported on his talks with American President Carter. Great Britain assumed a very harsh attitude following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, proposing among other things the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and offering to host some events here in London.

To conclude, Buckingham Palace officially announced that Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip would visit Italy from 14 to 18 October at the invitation of President Pertini.

Further Details

ID292030 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1940 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight held the first session of talks with the Italian prime minister, Senor Francesco Cossiga, who is on a two day visit to Britain. Snr Cossiga was afterwards a guest at dinner at Downing Street. A further session of talks will take place tomorrow before Snr Cossiga returns to Rome.

Italy is the current president of the Common Market and Snr Cossiga is engaged in consultations with the other Common Market heads of government to discuss prospects for a settlement of Britain's demand for a substantial reduction in its budgetary contribution. It is thought unlikely that any formula for a settlement will be agreed at the Downing Street talks.

It now seems clear that Britain's demand for an early new year Common Market summit, probably in February, will not be met. Italian officials said today that a March summed seemed to be the earliest prospect.

Snr Cossiga and Mrs Thatcher will discuss the prospects of an agreed European response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In particular they are expected to concentrate on whether a common line can be agreed on a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI: ARABS TORN OVER AFGHANISTAN

AU282145 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Otto Klambauer, Heinz Nussbaumer and Manfred Strauss exclusive interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi recently in Vienna--no date given]

[Text] KURIER: Saturday, 26 January 1980--That is an important day for the entire Middle East. The archenemies Egypt and Israel establish full diplomatic relations, open their airspace and frontiers. What does that day signify for you, the "father" of the Arab world?

Klibi: That day is not merely important--it is sad and dangerous. It symbolizes the gap that has opened between Egypt and the Arab brothers. Naturally we all want peace--but not a peace that is so infinitely far away from a true solution of the conflict. The solution, however, is justice for the Palestinians.

KURIER: Are the ranks of the Arab front really so closed? Do not many Arabs condemn the initiative only in words, but support it in their heart? Is As-Sadat not a kind of political test pilot?

Klibi: I would not know why the Arabs should not be sincere in their rejection, why they should hush up their true feelings.

KURIER: Perhaps some of them are afraid of the Palestinians....

Klibi: I have talked with all Arab leaders, publicly and in strict privacy, and perhaps some of them actually might have given As-Sadat some period of time during which he could have proved the correctness of his mission--by bringing about at least a tiny mini-state for the Palestinians. But between Egypt and Israel nothing serious has been negotiated at all--thus it can only end up in failure.

KURIER: If your assumption is correct, the question arises: Why under the circumstances did As-Sadat want that peace?

Klibi: I can only tell you my personal opinion. I believe that As-Sadat has made a--possibly seductive but ultimately wrong--calculation. He believed that America could exert certain pressure on Israel to grant the Palestinians their human rights. Thus he wanted to impress the U.S. President and the West by ordering Soviet advisers out of the country, by flying to Jerusalem and launching his peace initiative. The pressure on America was intended to produce effects both on Israel and the Palestinians.

KURIER: But it was certainly a sound approach in principle?

Klibi: It was perhaps intelligently conceived--but the truth looked quite different. As a result of the government change in Israel it was Menahem Begin rather than the Socialist Peres who was in power. Do you remember how As-Sadat in Jerusalem spoke of the great common future--and Begin spoke about nothing but his political secondhand shop? And Jimmy Carter did not feel strong enough to exert the hoped-for pressure on Israel.

Thus As-Sadat's hopes for the Palestinians were completely shattered. He had to put up with something that was little more than nothing: an internal autonomy, self-administration for people, but not even for the territory in which they live. As-Sadat is most certainly a disappointed man.

KURIER: Why, then, has he not given up, if what you say is right?

Klibi: That probably belongs to the realm of psychology. Perhaps self-complacency and desire for recognition prevented him from abandoning the adopted path. Perhaps he also believed Egypt would get lots of money from America. But America has plenty of financial problems of its own. The $18 billion originally hoped for eventually dwindled to $1.5 billion. Nevertheless As-Sadat--probably prompted by haughtiness and defiance--is continuing on his old course. But at some point he will recognize the truth. He is, I think, a man who would even consider turning back.

KURIER: Here in Vienna you have seen Chancellor Kreisky, who regards the Egyptian-Israeli peace at least as a starting point for a Middle East solution. Have you been able to make him change his mind, or has Kreisky convinced you?

Klibi: May I answer you indirectly, in view of the confidential nature of that talk: I do not know any Western statesman who at this time really believes that the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement has a genuine chance of success and of survival.

KURIER: Thus, in order to permit a return to the course that in your opinion is the right course, is it first necessary to overthrow As-Sadat?

Klibi: It is merely necessary to recognize the PLO as an equal partner that is being taken seriously, and it is necessary from the very beginning to negotiate on the basis of founding a Palestinian state.

KURIER: Are you not afraid that the rejection front against the Egyptian-Israeli peace will quietly collapse--in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it does seem as if the Arab world is moving closer to the West. There, however, a clear majority is supporting As-Sadat's policy of peace.

Klibi: First, it is the West which fears for its interests and hopes that the Arab world will adopt a certain attitude against the Soviet Union.

KURIER: But, it also serves the Arabs' national interests....

Klibi: The Arabs are torn. On the one hand, morality, their conscience, speaks for condemning, for damning the events in Afghanistan. On the other hand, there are the political interests in the Palestinian question. Like Afghanistan, Palestine is also a part of the Middle East, an area that is suffering from aggression. On whom can the Arabs count at this time? The Europeans are at present not yet willing to support the cause of Palestine. The Americans unconditionally support Israel. Only the Soviet Union supports the Arab cause.

KURIER: But Islamic leaders certainly know very well that there can be no "fraternity" with Soviet communism in the long run....

Klibi: I have already said that driving many Arabs into an alliance with the Soviet Union was the West's fault. Had America adopted a more balanced position, then it could have played a far more important role between the Arab world and Israel. And, as most Arabs belong to Islam, they would have been sure from the very beginning in turning against communism and toward the United States.

KURIER: It has been said that the post of UN secretary general is the most difficult office on earth. Don't you find your own office even more difficult--with the constant wars and crises within the Arab world?

Klibi: One should not overlook that the people in our region are southerners, where words count much, where language is harsh and strong. I can understand the difficulty experienced by Western countries in getting their bearings in Eastern politics, because they do not have the same temperament. [paragraph continues]

What sometimes appears to be a genuine conflict is actually of no consequence. After violent verbal battles the contestants embrace one another again.

KURIER: But again and again people are dying on account of that hot temper, does it not constitute a problem?

Klibi: Sometimes that is true. But often there is only one injured party: the self-complacency, the high opinion one has of oneself. But that is not a serious injury.

KURIER: In Saudi Arabia the internal Arabian conflicts have recently manifested themselves particularly clearly: in the struggle over the Mosque in Mecca. Many Europeans are worried over the security of the kingdom--are you worried, too?

Klibi: In Saudi Arabia there has been a complete change in the external way of life in the past 15 years. The men in power--most of them trained in Europe or America--have worked hard and are tremendously competent experts. They have coped very well with the certain convulsions that followed the events around Mecca. They have analyzed the causes and are about to draw conclusions--including political ones. The crown prince has already announced that.

KURIER: Are the events in Saudi Arabia in some way a continuation of the Persian development?

Klibi: No, because in Saudi Arabia, there is no injustice. The riches derived from oil are not withheld from the people. Nor is there anything like the notorious SAVAK.

KURIER: Where do you see--apart from Israel--the great future hotbeds of crisis in the Orient?

Klibi: The big problem extends from the Atlantic to the Gulf: the problem of social justice, education, cultural unity and the concern that this region might lose its own values and might import alien ideas, rather than relying on Islam's own moral values.

KURIER: In other words, you are a champion of Islamization?

Klibi: I am not another Khomeyni.

EXTENSIVE MINERAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED SINCE 1977

AU291701 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Summary] In a press conference on Monday in Vienna, Austrian Trade Minister Staribacher announced that since 1977 7,000 mineral deposits have been located in Austria, only 400 of which are currently being mined. Aeromagnetic surveys have revealed the existence of extensive tungsten deposits--the sixth largest in the world--near the town of Mittersill. Trial drillings near the village of Zistersdorf hit upon natural gas deposits. More than 60 million tons of coal are waiting to be mined. Oil and natural gas reserves are estimated to amount to 60 million tons each. A major obstacle to economic exploitation is presented by the great depths--some of the hydrocarbons are expected to lie at a depth of 6,000 meters.

KREISKY VISITS SINGAPORE, PHILIPPINES, THAILAND

For reportage on Chancellor Kreisky's visits to Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand, see the 28 January and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BELGIUM

CONGOLESE DIPLOMAT WOUNDED IN ATTACK

NC291146 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brussels, Jan. 29 (AFP)--A Congolese diplomat here was shot and wounded in an attack in a Brussels street today, a judicial source said. Emmanuel Desire Ayessa, first secretary at the Congolese Embassy here, was shot in the head but his life was not in danger, the source added. No further details of the attack were immediately available.

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER KLAAUW EXPRESSES OFFICIAL CONCERN ABOUT SAKHAROV

LD281433 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Political correspondent report: "Unanimous EC Protest, Van der Klaauw Summons Ambassador"]

[Text] The Hague, 24 January--The nine EC member states have decided to take steps in Moscow to protest against the arrest and deportation of Russian dissident leader Sakharov. The ambassador of Italy, which now has the chairmanship of the Community, will probably have talks with [Soviet Foreign] Minister Gromyko on this matter today.

[Dutch Foreign] Minister Van der Klaauw summoned Soviet Ambassador Tolstikov this morning to "inform him of the feelings of indignation and condemnation expressed by the government, Parliament and the Dutch people in connection with the steps taken against Sakharov." The ambassador was asked to inform his government of this.

In reply to joint questions from all parties, except the Communist Party of the Netherlands and the Democratic Socialist Party, Van der Klaauw told the second chamber this morning that the government does not want to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

However, the minister said that the steps taken against a prominent scientist and man of integrity such as Sakharov, whose international prestige won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975, has effects reaching far beyond the borders of his own country.

He stressed once again with great force how concerned the government is about the fact that Sakharov's internal exile is a violation of the fundamental principles of human rights and freedom as laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and in many other international agreements. Van der Klaauw said he greatly regrets the reprisals taken against individuals like Sakharov who have done nothing more than use the right to free speech and thought.

"Such actions do not favor the detente process and constitute a serious hindrance to that process. Detente is not simply a matter for states and governments but also for the individual citizen and I told that to the Soviet ambassador this morning," Van der Klaauw said.

"Irrespective of where such steps are taken, the Netherlands Government will continue to press for respect for the principles of human rights," he said.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT STANCE TOWARD USSR

DW281140 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk in German 1700 GMT 26 Jan 80 DW

[Heinz Baeuerlein interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Surely you are always a busy man, what with your government office and your position as party chairman. Yet last week you were in greater demand than ever. Following your return from Washington you took part in the chancellor's talks with the opposition leaders. You received official visitors from Thailand and from two African countries. The Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vladimer Semenev, called on you yesterday. Is this routine business, or is this part of crisis management?

[Answer] All these oral contacts are necessary. They have a special weight, however, in a political situation such as we have right now. By that I mean the effects of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It is becoming plain here that the Federal Government stands by its principle that talks are necessary, especially in this situation of course, with our allies, the United States, since the solidarity between the European allies and the United States is an inalienable basis of our security and of the Western alliance's ability to act. It is necessary to talk with the states of the Third World, with the nonalined states, because they consider the intervention in Afghanistan a challenge, especially to the countries of the Third World and their independence, their national identity, and a challenge to the principle of nonalinement. It is necessary to talk with the representative of the country which has carried out this intervention.

We have always advocated the view that the exchange of opinions and the explanation of our own concerns and objectives are most important, especially in such a situation. We must not deal with each other solely through the media. Naturally it is a fact that each side also makes its stance public; but it is just as important to make it clear, also in the dialog with the representative of the Soviet Union, how we assess the situation that has emerged and what we deem necessary, namely the pullout from Afghanistan, and that we are determined to hold to our policy of close integration in the Western alliance and in the European Community, of strengthening the independence of the states of the Third World.

Hence it would be an illusion were someone in Moscow to assume that they might be able to separate the Europeans from the United States in this situation, were someone to assume that the Europeans are defining their interests differently from the United States. What we have here is a common challenge to the United States, the Europeans and the Third World. For this reason it is perhaps symptomatic that we underscored our contacts with our American friends this week with my visit to Washington and held talks in Bonn with representatives of important Third World states from Africa and Southeast Asia.

[Question] I realize you cannot divulge what you discussed with Soviet Ambassador Semenev. But you could perhaps reveal one thing: Did he have a message to convey to you or did you give him something to pass on to Moscow?

[Answer] I would violate the confidential nature of the talks were I to divulge especially what the Soviet ambassador said. But you may proceed on the assumption that this dialog, which lasted for an hour and a half, naturally served the purpose of expounding our views and listening to what the other side had to say. This is part of what is needed to properly assess motives, action and the importance of actions. I repeat, we advocate the view that it is necessary to talk particularly now. There must not be the least doubt on the Soviet side about how seriously we--and by we I mean our allies and ourselves--assess the current situation.

By the same token there must be no doubt that we are determined to continue the policy of safeguarding peace. This is why not only the Federal Government but also all our allies, the United States as well as our other allies, are saying this: We want the proposals concerning arms control and disarmament adopted by NATO in December to be negotiated. What we want is to show in this situation, especially in this situation, that the West wants to do its share to create balance; and in our concept it would be best if this were a balance on a lower level of armament. We have done our part. It is now up to the Soviet Union to take up the proposals on negotiations advanced by the West in December, for a policy of arms control, a policy of disarmament, can be successfully implemented only if both sides are prepared to pursue it. The same holds true for detente policy as a whole. The desire to mitigate tensions is there; yet it also depends on the other side, in this particular case the Soviet Union and its allies, whether this will be possible.

[Question] You made a public statement on the Olympic games in Hamburg yesterday, and you said that the Soviet Government should try to create the preconditions for participation. Did you expound this idea to Ambassador Semenev as well?

[Answer] You can assume that I will not make different statements in public than I have made in those talks. As regards my public statement, it is indeed as follows: I stated that we respect the autonomy of sports and also the independent decisions of the National Olympic Committee of German sports associations and of the International Olympic Committee.

We appeal to the Soviet Union to create the prerequisites to allow athletes from all states to take part in these games--which would correspond to the actual meaning of these games. The Soviet Government, as the government of the host country, has a special responsibility in this respect. I think we must not reverse the causes. The fact that discussions are taking place at all about whether the games should take place and who ought to take part in the Moscow games is a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is probably also the consequence of the fact that a man like Sakharov has been removed from Moscow. I believe that this, too, is not in line with the spirit in which the Olympic games ought to take place. So it is now up to the Soviet Union to exploit its possibilities to create the prerequisites for--I will say it again--permitting athletes from all states to take part in the games.

[Question] Mr Genscher, you, that is the Federal Government, have agreed with the allies that we, that is Bonn, within the framework of a certain division of labor, as a German contribution to crisis management, ought to take over intensified support of Turkey and other states such as Thailand and Pakistan. How far is that supposed to go? Will the military also be involved? A foreign paper mentioned German soldiers in Turkey, and an opposition politician apparently can imagine the presence of German Navy units in the Persian Gulf.

[Answer] I said in the Bundestag that we have an important task with regard to safeguarding central Europe. We will fully take care of that mission. I think it is good that CSU Chairman Strauss has made it clear that according to his assessment, the Bundeswehr should not be used outside the area of the alliance. I wish he could succeed in making all CDU/CSU politicians follow that line. This is such an important issue that clarity really ought to exist.

But we must not view the present problem, the fact that the Third World has been challenged also, from the standpoint of East-West relations; we must make it clear that the Third World states fear for their independence--and there are many of them, not merely the Islamic states. This pertains to Africa as well as to Southeast Asia.

You mentioned the visit of the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Thailand, an ASEAN member state--an organization of states that want to preserve their independence. Upon our initiative close cooperation has been agreed on between them and the European Community. All these states expect us now to help them solve their difficult economic and social problems. One simply needs to realize that resolving the great issue--the great social issue of the rest of this century--namely, overcoming famine and misery in the Third World, is also a most important contribution to the stabilization of these states.

What we consider a moral task, a peaceful task, a task involving safeguarding peace in the real sense of the word--overcoming the great difference between North and South, helping to overcome famine and misery--naturally will also be a contribution through the strengthening of economic, social and political stability toward making these countries less susceptible to interventionist and expansionist efforts, as was just demonstrated by the Soviet Union with regard to Afghanistan. In doing this, the USSR demonstrated its readiness to use military armed forces in a most offensive manner.

[Question] Could we define German participation in Western measures to repel the Soviet advance by saying that Bonn will not so much take part in the sanctions, that is, retaliation measures, but will concentrate more on backing possible future victims of Soviet expansionist efforts?

[Answer] I would not speak of sanctions and punishments but of a Western counterstrategy that is supposed to bring about stability in the endangered regions. In the framework of such a general strategy, the solidarity among individual member states will be demonstrated, as well as solidarity with the United States, with full adherance to the mission involved.

I think it is important to say in this connection that it also means we must accept the fact that there will be additional burdens. I am certain that our citizens will have the courage to take on responsibility, the courage to preserve freedom together with us, and that they will realize that it will be necessary in this way to make our contribution to safeguarding peace in the world. Nothing will work without peace.

[Question] You mentioned a general strategy. Did you mean the entire West, or did you also mean a general strategy at home, that is, a common policy of the Bundestag parties?

[Answer] It turned out in the talks we had that there is agreement at least with regard to the fact that we have to fulfill our mission within the framework of the alliance. The Bundestag debate also demonstrated that all Bundestag parties, including the opposition, realize that this can also mean bearing additional burdens.

I consider it correct, and I still do, that the parties must talk to each other, whether they belong to the government or the opposition; we must know the aims and the differences. There certainly are common positions with regard to foreign and security policies. That was demonstrated by the debate in December 1979, when I reported on the NATO conference.

Different positions exist in other fields, but I find that in a position like ours we must not conceal the existing agreement. Naturally we must also withstand the temptation to pretend there is agreement where none exists.

At any rate, it is important to have responsible talks. I believe that a statement on the existence of agreement on certain positions is a good basis for everybody living up to his responsibilities, be it in parliament or in the government, responsibilities for the common fate of our nation--which means responsibility for safeguarding peace. With regard to this aim, there is no difference of opinion between the parties of the Bundestag.

GEN BASTIAN JUSTIFIES OBJECTIONS TO NATO ARMS DECISION

DW291236 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Jan 80 p 36 DW

[Excerpts from eight-page memorandum by Maj Gen Gert Bastian to Federal Defense Minister Apel requesting early retirement]

[Text] There are reasons not to regard the Soviet modernization program as a fundamentally new threat with a resultant compulsion for actions of our own. Hence it is bound to be all the more surprising that it was possible for the protagonists, nearly without opposition, to narrow down the security policy debate in the Federal Republic of Germany preceding the NATO decision to the smooth, seemingly logical formula of "advance armament--arms gap closure," and how obviously the debate, apart from the worried voices of some individuals, was mostly waged with arguments that no longer indicated what decisive shift of direction actually was to be effected....

After all, today is not the first time Europe has been threatened by Soviet medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads. For nearly 20 years now Europe up to the Pyrenees has been in the effective range of Soviet SS-5 missiles, which, by virtue their number and nuclear charges, have always been capable of destroying targets in the region covered.

Nevertheless, the stationing of an equal U.S. medium-range potential in Europe was not deemed necessary because nobody doubted the determination of the United States to also put up its strategic nuclear potential against the SS-5 threat and to retaliate for any destruction in Europe with an equal damage to the USSR.

The credibility of deterrence has always presupposed solely the equality of the attainable effect but not the equality of the available means of waging war. Hence I fail to see why the modernization of the Soviet medium-range potential with respect to range, accuracy, multiple effect and mobility of the systems should change anything in this....

The effect of deterrence, therefore, must not be based on an enhanced nuclear role of the Europeans in the future; rather it must, as before, be guaranteed by the credible determination of the United States to use its available strategic arsenal whenever and however required, also for the protection of its allies....

With all due respect to the gigantic feats of the United States for the alliance, it is also necessary to point out--and expect understanding from the Americans for this--that their central European friends react extremely sensitively to any intensification of risk deemed unnecessary, for they would be in a miserable position in any kind of great war....

If deterrence should not work, the Germans would be the first to endure war in their own country as soon as the first shot was fired.

Even without the use of nuclear arms, the consequences would be devastating. The use of nuclear combat arms, which cannot be ruled out, would first of all devastate central Europe. Only when this war came to involve the territory of the superpowers in a higher escalation step would comparable damage take place there. Even in the present state of distribution of means of war, central Europe would not be spared further nuclear strikes.

In the new distribution of nuclear capacities, decided in Brussels on 12 December 1979, the chances of the central Europeans surviving would be even less if deterrence did not work--they would be nil.

It is therefore neither egotistical nor shortsighted for European allies to consider a change in the distribution of tasks within NATO as unnecessary or even dangerous, a distribution which from the very beginning delegated the role of Western nuclear power to the United States, and for them to want nuclear deterrence to be guaranteed as before by the strategic potential of the United States.

The onesidedness with which closing the arms gap has been propagated in this country, and with which the NATO decision has been viewed as an indispensable prerequisite for the continued balance of forces, seems, therefore, hard to understand.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan does not change anything here. It was aimed at a USSR border country that has been in the Soviet zone of influence for a quarter of a century and has generally been accepted as such--naturally the Soviets must not be permitted to carry their thrust beyond Afghanistan, if they ever try it.

Neither this fear, however, nor the Soviet tanks in Afghanistan permit retroactive justification of the Brussels decisions.

One could much rather assume that NATO on 12 December 1979 was bidding unnecessarily high, thus facilitating the Kremlin's final decision to use its own power rigorously in view of a Western declaration of intent that it considered a challenge, to use it more rigorously than it otherwise would have considered advisable.

The almost triumphant statement of the federal foreign minister--"those who hesitated with regard to closing the arms gap must now change their stance"--is therefore unfounded.

Not the adversaries of closing the arms gap must change their way of thinking, but solely the advocates of the unrealistic idea that detente can be achieved worldwide or not at all.

BRANDT, KOHL SPEAK IN BUNDESTAG DEBATE 17 JAN

For the speeches in the 17 January 1980 Bundestag debate on the international situation following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan delivered by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and CDU/CSU Floorleader Helmut Kohl see the JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT, No. 1534, JPRS No. 75029, 30 January 1980, pp 46-64.

SYRIAN EMBASSY BOMBING DAMAGE REPORTED; KHADDAM ARRIVES

Two Explosions

LD291158 Paris Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] An outrage was committed this morning against the Syrian Embassy in Paris: The second floor of the embassy was destroyed. Bertrand (Vannier) reports from the scene:

[Vannier] The second and the first floors of the embassy were seriously damaged by two consecutive blasts at about 1130 this morning. The two blasts not only destroyed the premises but also injured a dozen or so people. It is reported that one of the injured has just died at the [name indistinct] hospital. At present, it is now know exactly what happened. It appears that responsibility for the outrage has not been claimed so far. Apparently the first explosion occurred on the second floor where the ambassador's office is situated, and there was another explosion a few seconds later on the first floor in the visa office, near a counter, where a young girl was very seriously injured. It is probably she who died a few moments ago at the hospital.

One Dead, Eight Injured

NC291220 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan. 29 (AFP)--One person was killed and eight others injured when a powerful bomb exploded in the Syrian Embassy, less than two hours before the Syrian foreign minister was due to arrive here on a visit. The explosion wrecked the whole of the ground floor and part of the first floor of the building in the Boulevard Suchet, in the capital's high-class 16th District. The victims included a pregnant woman and police said that two of others were in a serious condition. Police said that many embassy staff were on the premises when the single bomb exploded, apparently in the department where visas are issued.

An embassy maid who was on the third floor when the blast occurred said it was so violent she was thrown against a wall. Dazed and shocked she managed to reach the stairs, where she found the lower floors "devastated". Syrian sources said that all the victims were employed at the embassy. Four were found initially and the remaining five under the rubble later. A Syrian diplomat said that no warning or threats had been received beforehand and the public had free access to the ground floor area. No responsibility was immediately claimed for the explosion.

Foreign Minister Arrives

LD291432 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] As a result of the outrage against the Syrian Embassy in Paris today which, let me remind you, killed one person and injured eight others, security measures have been reinforced for the visit to Paris of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. By the way, he has just arrived at Roissy Airport from Damascus.

These security measures concern, among others, his bodyguards, the CRS [French riot police] and the policemen detailed to cover his movements in France. Let me remind you that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is to take part in the European Council debate on the Middle East to be held in Strasbourg on Thursday. Before being received by Valery Giscard d'Estaing he will have luncheon with Jean Francois-Poncet tomorrow.

It is reported that the person killed by the bomb explosion was the third secretary of the Syrian Embassy. There has been a first Syrian reaction to the outrage: Damascus accuses agents of Israel and U.S. imperialism.

Three Groups Claim Responsibility

NC291926 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Jan. 29 (AFP)--Three groups separately claimed responsibility for a powerful bomb that devastated the Syrian Embassy here today, killing one person and injuring eight. The groups named by anonymous telephone called are "the Palestinian Resistance", "the Jewish Brigades" and "the Afghan Collectives". None had previously claimed responsibility for bombings.

But police said they did not know who was responsible for the bomb that exploded only two hours before Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived here on an official visit.

No reasons were given by a caller to a radio-television office here who claimed the attack for the Palestinian group. But a caller told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Jewish Brigade set the bomb to "oppose the facism, anti-semitism and persecution" of Jews in Syria. Another called to AFP said the Afghan Collective set the bomb because Syria is a "lackey of the Soviet invaders" in Afghanistan. "It is only the beginning of the actions", the caller threatened.

One witness said he say two men--one tall and rotund, the other a small Arab-speaking man with curly hair--in the embassy's corridors only minutes before the explosion. The two appeared to join a third man before leaving the embassy, the witness said.

USSR'S KORNIYENKO TOLD AFGHAN INVASION 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD291413 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[H.K. report: "Afghanistan: A Firm Reminder of the French Position"]

[Text] The Soviet coup in Afghanistan and the scientist Sakharov's internal exile were discussed yesterday at the Quai d'Orsay by Jean Francois-Poncet and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko. Jean Francois-Poncet asked Mr Korniyenko to give him an assurance that Soviet forces would be withdrawn from Afghanistan. He also asked Mr Korniyenko to state, insofar as he could, the date of this withdrawal. Finally, the French minister requested details of the withdrawal procedure.

In its 28 December note to the French president, the Kremlin simply indicated that it had intervened at the Afghan Government's request and that it would leave as soon as conditions allowed. This explanation was considered too vague, and the French Government was seeking clarification.

Mr Korniyenko's answers yesterday shed little light on the Kremlin's intentions. They were hardly expected to do so. However, the Franco-Soviet talks enabled the French foreign minister to restate France's position with great firmness. Thus Mr Korniyenko heard once more that Paris found the Soviet intervention unacceptable.

The French Government is indeed anxious to preserve detente, but it will not be pursued unconditionally. France will judge the Soviet Union's desire to maintain East-West detente by the speed of its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The ball is thus in the Soviet court now. The Paris-Moscow consultations have taken place in accordance with the 13 October 1970 protocol between the two countries, allowing for talks on matters causing grave international tension. An appeal to this procedure showed that France considered Afghanistan a serious impediment to detente.

Later Jean Francois-Poncet stressed that the Sakharov decision ran counter to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and was a disturbing sign in current international development. In fact, chapter 7 of the 1 August 1975 Helsinki final statement said: "The participating states respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, of conscience and of belief for all, without discrimination by race, sex, language or religion."

Mr Korniyenko spent the day at the Foreign Ministry. He was received yesterday morning by Bruno de Leusse [secretary general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] and lunched with him in private before talks resumed in the afternoon. Mr Korniyenko was received by Mr Francois-Poncet at the end of the afternoon. Paris-Moscow consultations could possibly continue in the coming weeks.

USSR ECONOMIC REPORT EVIDENCES POOR PERFORMANCE

LD291431 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The USSR's Economic Problems"]

[Excerpts] The USSR economic report for last year which was published by the Central Statistical Administration on Friday, 25 January, confirms that the Soviet economy is passing through a period of decline.

The ills from which the system is suffering are well-known and have often been denounced by officials: low productivity, dispersion of and poor return on investments, delay in building industrial complexes, disorganization in the transport section (especially railroads), waste, lack of responsibility, corruption and so forth. However, the Soviet leaders do not seem capable of remedying the situation either because of a lack of imagination--the solutions proposed are frequently based on old recipes of increasing discipline and ideological work--or because of an inability to implement the reforms which have been decided. From this viewpoint Mr Brezhnev's speech to the Central Committee resolutions which have come to nothing.

In the present state of affairs it is difficult to see how the leadership team could get back on course: Military spending is to have higher priority than ever before not only because of the invasion of Afghanistan--an operation which is within the USSR's financial means--but especially because of the probable resumption of the race in the most expensive arms if the SALT II agreement is not ratified and if this race spreads to Eurostrategic weapons. The economic and trade sanctions decreed by the United States will also increase the medium-term food problems of a country in which, of course, people are not dying of starvation but in which food poses a daily problem.

Finally, the possible halt in supplies of Western technology will not help Moscow to avoid a deterioration of the present situation even though the USSR's ability to "assimilate" and take advantage of these "transplants" has been greatly exaggerated.

GISCARD RETURNS FROM INDIA

LD292230 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Valery Giscard d'Estaing has arrived at Roissy Airport from Delhi and was welcomed by the prime minister and other members of the government.

PCE'S CARRILLO INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH BERLINGUER

LD262322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo has returned to Spain after holding talks with his Italian counterpart Enrico Berlinguer in Rome. Our correspondent Rafael Ortega interviewed him at Fiumicino Airport:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Carrillo, what were the main results of the meetings which you had this morning in the Italian capital?

[Answer] I think that in the first place there was complete agreement between Berlinguer and the Italian Communists and the PCE in the way we view the events which have taken place lately, including, of course, the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

[Question] Can we then speak of Eurocommunism having regained momentum?

[Answer] What we can say is that the PCE and the PCI remain firmly committed to their Eurocommunist positions and that they are going to take initiatives together with all democratic forces, and in the first place, socialist, social-democratic, and Christian socialist forces, to take actions aimed at forcing back the danger of cold war which exists today and to insure a policy of peace and of real respect for the sovereignty and stability of all peoples. In relation to this we think that Europe has a role to play in its own right, independently of Soviet policy or of American policy. And I personally think that Spain, with ever more reason, should play an active role for detente and for peace in order to overcome the crisis which the world is going through at the moment.

[Ortega] As a final result of these meetings, which lasted less than 6 hours since they began this morning here in Rome at the PCI headquarters we can say that both Berlinguer and Carrillo have relaunched the idea of Eurocommunism, but this time with only the two of them. This is what political observers think, without, that is, the collaboration of Marchais, the secretary general of the French Communist Party. [end recording]

PAJETTA HITS USSR FOR AFGHANISTAN, SCORES WESTERN RESPONSE

LD281033 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Jan 80 pp 1, 19 LD

[Renzo Foa undated interview in Rome with the PCI Central Committee International Affairs Department Chief, Gian Carlo Pajetta: "We Propose Collective Action To Halt Thrusts Toward War"]

[Excerpt] Rome--[Question] Is this the end of detente? Are we regressing 30 years to when the cold war split the world and brought it to the brink of disaster?

[Answer] I believe that the objective facts of the situation are in no way comparable to the facts then. But the situation could become extremely grave unless we do not take positive advantage of this difference and believe--as many irresponsible people now believe--that we can recreate that climate and play dangerous cards which could halt the detente process or make moves which would bring us nearer to the threat of war.

[Question] In other words people are failing to approach the situation from the viewpoint of dialog and negotiation?

[Answer] If, for instance, we issue a request for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Kabul and issue it within the framework of a more general policy of guarantees and detente, if within this framework we regard the arms race as a spiral which could lead to disaster, as could the thrust toward gaining "more favorable" strategic positions, then, faced with this danger, it is the path of negotiation which must be pursued. It must not be the path of ultimatums, faits accomplis and reprisals, which follow a perverse logic.

Ultimatums, gaining strategic positions in a purely military sense of the term, attempts to extend the bloc policy--all this means simply a dangerous logic of force. We condemn the Soviet intervention and we are also calling for the promptest possible withdrawal of troops, but we are not unaware that this is taking place within a situation of exacerbation whose origins date back a long way, and we are not ignoring the fact that this condemnation is also being issued by the Western governments and political forces which have already embarked on the path of reprisals, of the threat of digging new trenches, and which allow themselves to be tempted by a policy of encirclement and are returning to a cold war climate.

[Question] With what possible results?

[Answer] This response will certainly not persuade the Soviets to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan or create the conditions for this to take place as soon as possible, which is what we want. On the contrary, it is becoming a response destined to prompt further reprisals. For instance, if a boycott of the Moscow Olympics is proposed I do not see how Moscow could be asked to continue supplying gas or oil. When you halt grain supplies or when you plan to pursue a blockade policy in the Persian Gulf you are adopting the viewpoint of the so-called nuclear reequilibrium, which leads to an arms race on both sides. When you have in mind a longer and longer list of reprisal measures, I do not see how you can consider achieving any other result than the further aggravation of international relations.

[Question] Is this not also the sense behind the motion approved by the center-right majority in the European Parliament?

What Does the Christian Democratic Party [DC] Want?

[Answer] It is a motion which has aspects which I regard as bordering on provocation and which on the whole I consider very dangerous, because it envisages hypotheses which cannot be controlled and which could even escape the control of those who could have accepted or submitted to the policy of hermeticism essentially for propaganda reasons or domestic politics or with a disregard for their nation's real interests.

[Question] Even the Italian DC approved this motion, with an attitude which reflects an absence of initiative and responsibility. This is in fact the same line of conduct as the Italian Government's.

[Answer] The Italian Government is maintaining an attitude which confirms once again its spirit of submissiveness with regard to foreign policy, which is all the more serious at a time when it holds the duty chairmanship of the EEC. This was another missed opportunity to make its influence felt. Its attitude and the way in which the new foreign minister was chosen cannot fail to cause concern. And another cause for concern is the fact that this government is allowing itself to be led by certain statements and moves to the extent of the absurd refusal to allow a Soviet oceanographic vessel to dock at Genoa and the witholding of experts and economic representatives. These are petty, irresponsible gestures. They are moves without any weight which deprive Italian diplomacy of authority and which can have only one meaning: to present the United States, on the occasion of Cossiga's imminent visit, with the rather stupid proof that Italy too is capable of irritating the Soviet Union and its allies. Very well, but I wonder whether this is a foreign policy.

[Question] But the debate in the Strasbourg assembly and stances adopted by other Western forces and governments have revealed very different concerns for the fate of international relations.

[Answer] Yes, we have seen, as I have already said, the convergence between the positions of the PCI and of the European socialist and social democratic forces; there have been statements and decisions from heads of state such as Giscard and Schmidt, who do not want to identify with Carter's statements and decisions. There is a Europe which is reflecting, following this brusque reminder of the future of detente. We hope there will be an opportunity for positive responses which will permit a resumption of the East-West and the North-Southdialog.

[Question] Does this not seem to you to be a requirement rather than an opportunity?

[Answer] I believe we should state clearly that we are in a situation in which it is difficult to talk about a stalemate or a lull. Either we start again and move forward and the present obstacles are overcome or we will move backward, dangerously.

[Question] This situation did not begin in Kabul. Do you not feel that too many people have forgotten that the past months have been dominated by the conflicts over the "Euromissiles?"

[Answer] The "Euromissiles" affair is particularly revealing with regard to one component of White House policy that seems increasingly clear to me: U.S. leadership circles are somewhat unenthusiastic about a possible balance and believe that their guarantee lies solely in their superiority. This factor is accompanied by the prevalence in the United States of an outlook based on the belief that peaceful coexistence has been an entirely wasteful price for that country to pay, as if stock had been taken of a harm which must at last be remedied. Hence has stemmed the trend toward rearmament, with an increasing expenditure for advanced methods and technologies and which has reached the proportions of an out and out economic war, though many observers are unaware of this. I do not believe there is any other way of looking at this attitude of regarding a kind of rivalry with the Soviet Union in the arms race as desirable. Some people believe and state openly that it means slowing the USSR's development and rendering ineffective its system of international cooperation and thus its relations with its allies and the Third World countries.

[Question] Do you therefore regard the issue of rearmament and the West's "Euromissiles" decision as a crucial one?

[Answer] It might even have prompted a Soviet response as if to show they were not intimidated, that they could reply with or announce new weapons and, above all, that they could seek advantages elsewhere. But this increases our concern. Both sides would become imprisoned within a logic of gaining advantageous positions in which to deploy missiles and from whence to launch them. As if all anyone now had to do was to choose more advanced military positions. We reject this logic: We want this arms race to be halted.

[Question] Moving back in time, Afghanistan, "Euromissiles," Iran.... For years now crisis points and causes of conflict have accumulated both in East-West relations and in the more concealed, but no less dramatic, tensions between North and South.

Before Kabul

[Answer] I would go back to when and how the detente process began. Because it must not be forgotten that strategy is not only a matter of the balance of military forces but also a political issue. The guarantees offered or requested are therefore involved. When the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Austria, which was certainly an important strategic point for the military, it created a breach in the cold war front. Moscow "lost" something in terms of position, quartering and lines of communications, but a great deal was gained by Europe and international relations--including the Soviet Union's. Those who believed in detente and wanted to gain in terms of disarmament were on the offensive.

Pajetta recalls this episode to emphasize that "what worries us most now is that politics is being underestimated as a decisive element in strategy, especially if this strategy must be the strategy of defending peace. In any case the detente years did not follow a straight course: suffice it to recall the Vietnam War, the coups in Indonesia and Chile, the African crises and the Middle East. These are conflicts involving the new protagonists who emerged with the erosion of bipolarity and the emergence of an international situation in which many sides had something to say. The two major powers did sometimes manage to yield and to pay certain prices, but they decided to keep the framework of the general balance unchanged."

But if one is seeking the moment which marked the end of mutual trust between the two major powers and of the desire to resolve this or that problem within the context of relations of coexistence--which has, moreover, withstood several blows, among which Pajetta pointed to the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia--then one must reflect on the fact that "first Kissinger and then Brzezinski believed that detente meant accepting the crisis of imperialism, the failure of the attempt to replace decolonization with neocolonialism. From this angle, a turning point came when U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East began trying to impose its own solution, excluding the Soviets and sabotaging the agreement already reached through the Geneva Conference."

[Question] Of course it is useful to reexamine all this at a time when we must try to lead Moscow and Washington back to an essential dialog, because their relations are still predominant despite the multipolar disposition of the world, in which other major protagonists, including China and Europe, have entered the concatenated machinery of reactions and counter-reactions. But what is to be done?

[Answer] We have never regarded the detente process as the path for extending the socialist bloc, as a process favorable to one group of countries and damagint to another. We have regarded, and still regard, detente as a precondition for a process of world liberation--primarily from the threat of total destruction and thus from the blocs' stockades, from dependence and backwardness. A return to cold war would mean the end of future growth from mankind, whose only alternatives are barbarism or disaster.

The past few days' events show that the energies for smashing the spiral of the logic of force do exist. At the United Nations we have seen the nonalined countries, including friends of the USSR, abstaining or voting against a Soviet act which they considered inconsistent with the interests of peace and detente, the very interests which we continue to consider preeminent also for the USSR, for the development of socialism, for the emergent nations' progress and for safeguarding mankind. In the West we can see forces opposing the decision to ignore all other paths except the escalation of weapons and military measures or measures of economic warfare. This path must in fact be blocked before the threat of a conflict becomes irreversible.

Conditions for Peace

We Italian Communists have not only posed an inalienable question of principle and justice. This is the question of peace, of a world order whose balance can be guaranteed by every nation's independence and by the guarantees that progress and thorough social transformations will take place with every people acting as a protagonist under and according to their own specific conditions and capabilities. The aim is to reestablish a form of international coexistence based on the observance of the peoples' rights--sovereignty, independence and development--and on a dialog which is the only way to avoid disaster, as we have seen when it has been interrupted.

[Question] But the outcome of the UN vote and the current polemics, even within the workers movement, seem to deny this possibility.

[Answer] We refuse to consider homogeneous the votes of those within the United Nations who deplored the Soviet intervention and those who abstained while refusing to justify it. This was no "front" under U.S. leadership, though certain sectors of the press decided to portray it as such. The world did not split into two camps. The nonalined countries which abstained pointed out that Havana reasserted a principle of independence which they refuse to abandon. Many of those who approved the motion certainly did so in the same spirit: suffice it to recall that they included Yugoslavia. There is therefore a positive element to be taken into account, as there is in the position of the Spanish, Japanese, British and other communists. This is a warning from forces which want to act as protagonists in the great battle for peace and refuse to consider themselves spectators of a conflict affecting the major powers or to renounce making their own effective contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle.

PSI OFFICIALS URGE PRESSURE ON DC FOR 'EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT'

ID291057 [Editorial Report ID] The Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Rome daily AVANTI on 17-19 January carries reports on proceedings at the party Central Committee meeting. Among prominent critics of Secretary Craxi's opening report, PSI Economic Bureau chief Fabrizio Cicchitto said: "The secretary's report is unacceptable because it blurs the political proposal to the extent of adopting a fence-sitting attitude with respect to the Christian Democratic Party [DC], which is not being pressured by a specific proposal for an emergency government; it also substantially ignores the PCI and even its recent foreign policy stances; it presents a socioeconomic analysis which conflicts with the emergency and it fails to approach the party's crisis in political terms."

Both Secretariat member Landolfi and Directorate member Aniasi demanded that greater pressure be brought to bear on the DC to agree to an "emergency government" right away.

DIAMOND FACTORY NATIONALIZED IN REPRISAL AGAINST ANGOLA

LD301106 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Portugal's relations with Angola seem to have entered a difficult period. Last week the Luanda government nationalized the Angolan manganese and diamond mining companies--or rather, nationalized Portugal's state and private holdings in those companies. The Lisbon government immediately summoned the Angolan ambassador to the Foreign Ministry to protest the step and its discriminatory nature, since neither South African nor British holdings have been nationalized.

Last night the Council of Ministers issued a communique stating that the government had decided there was no justification for the People's Republic of Angola to hold shares in the Portuguese diamond cutting and polishing company DIALAP. Therefore, the shares held by the Angolan state in the DIALAP company will become the property of the Portuguese state immediately through an act of nationalization.

The communique concludes by expressing the government's regret that Luanda's attitude should have opened up a new contentious issue between Portugal and Angola at a time when broad cooperation prospects are opening before the two countries.

SOVIET EMBASSY SAYS 'NO DATE SET' FOR GROMYKO VISIT

LD301052 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In a first official Soviet reaction to the Portuguese Government's recent decision to revise relations with USSR, the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon has released a note stressing that no date has been set for Andrey Gromyko's visit to Portugal.

AMARAL COMMENTS ON REACTION TO RECENT SOVIET ACTIONS

LD301016 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Freitas do Amaral, Deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned from Strasbourg yesterday.

The deputy prime minister stressed the great interest and concord with which European circles see the clarity, determination and affirmative character of Portuguese foreign policy. He said that this policy is in tune with other European countries as regards such important matters as the invasion of Afghanistan and the Sakharov case. [Begin Amaral recording] Briefly, we note that the international reaction against these two recent attitudes of the Soviet Union is still growing and is showing no sign of halting.

Not only the United States and West Europe, but also the majority of Third World countries, namely the Muslim countries, and even some communist countries, such as the PRC, Romania and Yugoslavia have all clearly expressed themselves against these condemnable attitudes of the Soviet Union. [end recording]

MELO ANTUNES CRITICIZES, AMARAL DEFENDS NEW FOREIGN POLICY

Melo Antunes Criticism

LD291004 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Lt Col Melo Antunes's view, the course taken by the new Portuguese foreign policy runs counter to the policy of detente. On his arrival from Yugoslavia yesterday, Melo Antunes harshly criticized the new foreign policy line adopted by the present government.

[Begin Antunes recording] There is some apprehension in certain circles at what is regarded, to an extent, as a return of Portuguese foreign policy to theses which were prominent a few dozen years ago. [words indistinct] A certain return as well to the language of cold war, so to speak. This is not at all propitious for what should be the concern of the world's leaders. That is, to insure peace and detente as essential conditions of human life.. [end recording]

Amaral Response

LD292301 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Freitas do Amaral arrived today from Strasbourg where he chaired the meeting of the ministers of the Council of Europe. The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs spoke in reply to Melo Antunes.[begin recording] It is not part of the duties of the Council of the Revolution, nor its individual members, to pass public comment on Portugal's foreign policy which, according to the constitution, is under the government's jurisdiction, not that of the Council of the Revolution.

The government will not relinquish its right to conduct Portuguese foreign policy in the way that it considers best suited to the national interest and in keeping with the program submitted to, and approved by, the Assembly of the Republic.

At the same time the government holds that the present international situation constitutes criticism of the Soviet Union and not criticism of those who criticize the Soviet Union.

The Third World countries themselves severely criticize the Soviet Union at present. Can it be that we have among us personalities who are more Third World than the countries of the Third World themselves? Or can it be that identification with the Third World is after all a cover for the defense of pro-Sovietism?

Contrary to what has been stated, the government does not in any way desire--nor would it be able to promote--a return to the cold war. But it feels that the so-called detente cannot be a unilateral movement in one direction only. The pro-Soviet concept of detente must end once and for all. This concept envisages that it is the West which must always retreat and the Soviet Union which must always advance, even when this is done in violation of international law.

I would like to draw the attention of Portuguese public opinion to the following: If the simple fact of the government clearly stating that it is pro-European and pro-Western and also that it clearly condemns the Soviet Union for acts which the whole world also condemns, are cause for incredulity on the part of some people in Portugal then this demonstrates that our foreign policy hitherto has been illegitimately used by some people against the interests of Portugal, against the interests of the Western world and in favor of the interests of the Soviet Union. If this was the case, then I wish to state very clearly on the government's behalf that this has come to an end. While this government is in power, it will not happen again.

[Word indistinct] formally reject the accusations made about the government regarding the Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo affair, and the bad faith in comparing it--even (?in a passive way)--with the Sakharov case. Any government has the right to propose the replacement of any non-career ambassadors and this government will not abdicate this right. On the other hand, the Sakharov case is too serious and dramatic to have [word indistinct] and distorted speculations made about it. The Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo situation does not have the smallest international repercussion. Yesterday, during the session of the European Parliament, when a deputy of the Portuguese Socialist Party raised this question, a French deputy--amid general applause and laughter--informed him that he should not confuse the Rhine with the Tagus and should not bring to Strasbourg a problem which might be of great interest to the Lisbon government but is of no interest whatsoever to the parliament of the Council of Europe.

In a word and to conclude, I consider the statements made by Lt Col Melo Antunes lamentable. [Word indistinct] the member of the Council of the Revolution Melo Antunes, because he lives in a country whose government respects democratic liberties--where fortunately there are no Sakharov cases--knows that he can criticize the government at will and in freedom. The government will answer him. And since Lt Col Melo Antunes was at many times the main force behind the previous foreign policy which the present government fought while in opposition and promised to replace, the more Lt Col Melo Antunes criticizes the government the more the government will feel that it is following the right path. [end recording]

On arrival Freitas do Amaral also spoke about Portuguese membership in the EEC.

[Begin recording] I did not say that the process was delayed, what I said was that there were difficulties in the process due to lack of political will on the part of some previous governments, and this is true. [end recording]

PSOE CRITICIZES UCD'S POSITION ON AUTONOMY

LD260404 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], said today in Seville during a press conference, at which Alfonso Guerra, Luis Yanez and Rodriguez de la Borbolla also took part, that the position of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] on autonomy is incoherent, puts forward insurmountable differences and has not been sufficiently explained. He added that the PSOE unconditionally supports a yes vote in the Andalusian referendum. The secretary general said the following: [read by announcer]

The 180 degree turn which UCD has made on the autonomy subject has not been sufficiently explained. The reasons given up to now have not been clear. The socioeconomic situation of Andalusia cannot wait, and this subject cannot be separated from the subject of autonomy. The UCD has not understood the importance of the autonomy process; behind it is a rejection of the development of the Constitution. The PSOE unconditionally supports a yes vote in the Andalusian autonomy referendum and thinks that it is necessary to increase support for the campaign. The PSOE intends to redouble its efforts and to increase the maximum the possibility of (?coming out ahead), a prospect which the 28th of February really offers. It is impossible that a no vote should result in Andalusia. In any case, it will not reach 50 percent. If UCD does not respect the commitments made previously with other political forces, I do not think it will guarantee access to full autonomy via article 143. The position of UCD to call the Andalusian referendum and then to advocate abstention is a stance more appropriate of Herri Batasuna. It is also incoherent and creates insurmountable differences.

PCE'S CARRILLO CALLS FOR UNION OF LEFTISTS

LD281838 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] ETA's terrorism has reached a stage of genuine madness and the response which socialists and communists have just made in forming a united front to fight it is the only way to put an end to it. This is what Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general, said on the island of Arosa, Pontevedra, at the closing session of the second conference of the Galician Communist Party.

The communist leader does not think conditions in Spain could produce a coup d'etat--something which he says is unthinkable especially while the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] government is moving toward the right. In the face of this, the communist leader said, we need a union of the forces of the left because the positions of the right in this country are leading to situations in which freedom is being restricted. The evidence of UCD's turn to the right can be seen, according to Santiago Carrillo, in the workers statute, the statute for centers of education, the brake being applied on autonomies, and the leaning toward the Atlantic alliance. Carrillo added that the brake on autonomies especially affects Galicia for which the same statute attained by the Basques and the Catalonians should have been prepared. It is precisely this, he added, which imposes upon us communists the obligation to say no to the autonomy statute.

The PCE secretary general said finally to a question asked by the EFE agency, that at the moment there is no possibility of an all-party government [gobierno de concentration] in Spain just as there was none before when we asked for one. But he added: Logically an all-party government would be good for the country and help it to get over the difficult crisis situation which it is experiencing.

SWEDEN

CP'S WERNER 'DEPLORES' USSR ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD290931 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Kaa Eneberg report: "Far From Cold War"]

[Text] Strong forces are working for a return to the cold war. If such a situation arises it may be of interest to reconsider security issues, and then increased expenditure on the Swedish Armed Forces may be discussed.

That is what Lars Werner of the Left Party-Communists [VPK] said at a press conference Wednesday. It has been arranged that the VPK's motions would be presented. Among them is the annual defense motion. This year's motion demands a reduction of military expenditure by almost 2 billion Swedish kronor.

It also demands that production and further development of the Viggen system be halted. In addition, the government ought to instruct the defense committee to reduce further military spending.

"We continue to demand reduced military expenditure since we consider that we are still far from a cold war situation," the VPK leader later explained to DAGENS NYHETER.

Lars Werner, who was quick to publish his condemnation of the Soviet Union's incursion into Afghanistan, believes that "detente trends" are dominant in Europe. It is only globally that a deterioration has taken place, Werner opines.

He drew attention to the fact that the FRG's Helmut Schmidt has raised a warning finger against President Jimmy Carter. Even the French continue to support the policy of detente.

As regards Europe, the "forces of peace" are still stronger than those who are working for a return to the cold war of the fifties, Werner believes.

Among the forces of peace Lars Werner counts the labor movement in capitalist countries, the socialist states and the progressive forces in the Third World.

Lars Werner would also include the Soviet Union among the forces working for peace. The incursion into Afghanistan was a deplorable digression from this policy, clearly a wrong decision, Werner said.

Yes, it deplorably discredits the Soviet work for disarmament and clearly makes it difficult to continue work in this sphere.

"But Jimmy Carter and the U.S. administration have no right to try to assume a moral role. In recent decades the United States has tried to keep the cold war alive and has played the role of world policeman around the world."

BRIEFS

URANIUM STOCKPILE--The Swedish Nuclear Fuel Supply Company [SKBF] has received permission from the government to have an emergency stock of uranium at ASEA-ATOM's [Swedish General Electric Company-Nuclear Division] premises in Vaesteraas. The uranium comes from the Ranstad mine and Canada and is first enriched in the Soviet Union. The SKBF's duties include the acquisition of fuel for the Swedish nuclear power reactors, and it also funds uranium prospecting in Sweden. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD]

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

NC291205 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the Cyprus Government supports the proposal by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis that the Olympic games be permanently held in Greece. At the same time, the spokesman also stated that the Cyprus Government does not share the view of boycotting the Olympic games in Moscow next summer and that Cyprus will participate in them.

AFGHAN LEADER ACKNOWLEDGES AKEL CONGRATULATIONS

NC290900 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text of Afghan Prime Minister Babrak Karmal's cable to AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou--date not given]

[Text] I express my thanks to you and the AKEL Central Committee for your warm and sincere congratulations on my election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan warmly welcome the brotherly assistance of the Soviet Union and the support of progressive forces throughout the world. I am confident that their support will assist in neutralizing the conspiracies and machinations of world imperialism. I fully share with you the condemnation of imperialist threats and slander.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

TFSC OPPOSITION LEADER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

TA281321 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Chinese ambassador, Mr Cao Chi, today paid a visit to the Nicosia headquarters of the opposition Democratic People's Party and met the party chairman, Mr Konuk, and two other officials, Mr Orek and Mr Kotak. An announcement afterwards said that they exchanged views on the latest political developments.

O AGON: TURKS TRYING TO EXPEL GREEKS IN STROVILIA

NC270840 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 27 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The Turks have demanded that the inhabitants of Strovilia, near Famagusta, supply them with particulars and photographs in order to issue them "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" identity cards. In essence, this would mean recognition of the Denktas "state." This coercive move by the Turks is aimed at compelling the inhabitants of Strovilia to abandon the area, with the ultimate goal of putting it under their direct control. According to authoritative reports, the people refuse to give in to the demands of the Turks, who continue to insist.

The Cyprus Government is aware of this Turkish action and has briefed the peace force and UN Secretary General Waldheim's special envoy in Cyprus, calling on them to protect by all means the Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Strovilia. The Strovilia area is considered to be part of the buffer zone, but until now its inhabitants had been free to enter the area. Strovilia is the last advanced "post" where Greeks are living prior to Famagusta. It is on the old Nicosia-Famagusta highway in the Ayios Nikolaos area, which is a British base.

PLO'S QADDUNI CONCLUDES ATHENS VISIT, DEPARTS

Statement Issued

AT291020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 28 Jan 80 AT

[Text] The Greek Government agreed in principle on establishing a PLO bureau in Athens. This is mentioned in a statement issued on the talks between Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis and PLO representative on political affairs Faruq Qaddumi. Qaddumi arrived in Greece yesterday on an invitation from Rallis.

The statement also mentions that Rallis and Qaddumi exchanged views on the Middle East issue and specifically on the Palestinian problem. Rallis reiterated Greece's position on the Middle East and stressed that Greek support of the national rights of the Palestinians is not an innovation adopted under the pressure of developments but is a firm political line based upon traditional Greek-Arab friendship.

Qaddumi assessed the Palestinian problem and its latest developments and expressed thanks for the position adopted by Greece on this problem and for the support of Palestinian positions in international forums and in inter-governmental contacts.

In a toast during a luncheon given in honor of Qaddumi, Rallis stressed that the visit of the PLO representative on political affairs offered an opportunity for hearing the weighty and significant views of this organization on the Palestinian problem and on the methods with which it is being handled. This is of interest to our country not only because of its well known traditional ties with the Arabs but also because Greece believes that uncertainty creates dangers for the area and world peace.

I particularly believe, Rallis said, that under today's conditions in the Middle East, which create concern, the necessity for a solution to the Palestinian problem appears more imperative than ever before. In conclusion Rallis expressed the wish for the successful outcome of the PLO's aspirations for recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

Replying to the toast Qaddumi said that the Arabs and the Greeks are connected by traditional ties and that the Palestinians are a peaceful people. Despite this they have remained without a fatherland for the past 30 years. In conclusion he lauded the spirit of mutual understanding and trust and expressed thanks for Greek support and assistance on the Palestinian problem. Qaddumi was visited by PASOK Chairman Papandreou in the afternoon.

Departure

AT291945 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 29 Jan 80 AT

[Text] PLO representative on political affairs Faruq Qaddumi left Athens at 1300 GMT today after completing his official contacts in Greece. Before his departure the Palestinian leader conferred with Coordination Minister Mitsotakis this morning and Finance Minister Kanellopoulos with whom he discussed the Palestinian problem and Greek relations with Arab countries.

Qaddumi then gave a press conference at the Grand Bretagne Hotel for Greek and foreign press representatives. At noon he visited the Chamber of Deputies where he was received by Chairman Papaspirou and party representatives.

PROINI REPORTS POSSIBLE 'ARAFAT VISIT TO ATHENS

AT251603 Athens PROINI in Greek 25 Jan 80 p 10 AT

[Text] Last night, the government refused to confirm a report that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will come to Athens next Monday at the official invitation of the Foreign Ministry. In this connection, the government spokesman yesterday stated that he "knows nothing."

APOYEVMATINI REPORTS USSR RENEGING ON OIL DEAL

AT281550 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 28 Jan 80 p 24 AT

[Text] In the end we will not receive 2 million tons of oil from Russia as agreed upon between the two countries during Karamanlis' visit to Moscow last October. Instead we will limit ourselves to the 1-2 million tons which the Soviet Union supplies annually.

Cancellation of this agreement was announced to the Greek Government by businessman Mamidhakis, who transports Soviet oil to our country, immediately upon his return from a recent visit to the Soviet Union. Mamidhakis stressed to the appropriate government representatives that the Soviet Government will continue supplying our country with 1,200,000 tons of oil every year as it has done in the past.

Cancellation of the agreement heightened Karamanlis' interest. After being informed he immediately summoned the Soviet ambassador to Athens and handed him a personal protest stressing that the Greek Government based its programming for the supply of liquid fuels for 1980 onwards upon that agreement.

An authoritative government spokesman who was asked about the matter confirmed the report, adding that as yet there was no information on the Soviet Government's response to the Greek prime minister's protest.

As is known the agreement for the increase of the quantity of oil our country obtains from the Soviet Union from 1.2 million tons to 2 million tons was agreed upon last October between the prime ministers of the two countries, Kosygin and Karamanlis, during the latter's visit to Moscow.

Government Denial

AT291700 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 29 Jan 80 p 3 AT

[Text] The Greek Government considers the agreement with the Soviet Union, for the supply of 2 million tons of oil, as still in force. This was reported yesterday by an authoritative government source who denied an afternoon press report about a Karamanlis protest to the Soviet ambassador because "Moscow reneged on the agreement." The same source added that the Greek Government is waiting for the Soviet side to set the date for handing over the oil and the facts pertaining to the quality of oil to be supplied.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL OLYMPICS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

AT291339 Athens NEWS in English 29 Jan 80 p 4 AT

[Text] Ms. Anne Wexler, heading the US delegation for the Olympic torch ceremony, said on arrival in Athens Monday: "It is a great privilege to lead this presidential delegation to Greece--a delegation which will have the honor of carrying the Olympic flame from ancient Olympia to the XIII Winter Olympic games in Lake Placid.

I believe it is fitting that we make this pilgrimage to the birth place of these games in order to be given this flame symbolizing the Olympic ideal, an ideal which inspires us all.

"President Carter has reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to the principles and purposes of the Olympic games. In these difficult times, it is exceedingly important that the true noble spirit of the Olympics be preserved. Therefore, he also urged that a permanent home for the summer games be established in Greece. I know this is a position with which your government concurs. The Olympics are a special part of the heritage of which you are so justly proud. On behalf of all the members of this delegation and on behalf of all Americans, I wish to thank you for permitting us to share it with you."

KARAMANLIS ADDRESSES PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

AT261540 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] Karamanlis is still pondering whether to remain prime minister or try for the presidency. He stated this himself yesterday while speaking to the New Democracy parliamentary group, and this is the first time that he has spoken officially about a possible move to the state's supreme office next May when Tsatsos' term expires. Karamanlis said that his final decision will be determined by this duty to the country and by developments in our national life, and that for this reason he could not make "premature decisions." At the same time, the prime minister once again declared that the current parliament will exhaust its 4-year term, that the issue of a change in the electoral system will not arise, and that the democratic organization of New Democracy guarantees its cohesion and longevity. After the meeting of the parliamentary group, the following statement was issued:

Speaking about the international situation, the chairman of the party stressed the following: "The international economic crisis has already become a political crisis and is developing in a way that is creating dangers even for world peace. In view of this crisis, one would expect increased prudence, responsibility and vigilance by all citizens, first because this is the only way to limit the dangers which threaten our economy, and second because, for reasons beyond our control, some of our national issues remain in suspense. Instead, a competition can be observed by egotistical and demagogic claims which increase difficulties and threaten our economy with dislocation. These manifestations have now become fashionable and many times have acquired the form of open provocation to the state.

"However, it is time everyone realized their responsibilities, both those who provoke strikes and especially those who follow them and subjugate national solidarity to trade union solidarity. Everyone should understand that by their behavior they do not hurt the government, which is merely the administrator of the country's affairs, but that they hurt themselves and the country. They threaten to rock the economy and to weaken democracy.

"Referring to the economic situation, the chairman of the party used specific figures to analyze the progress made in the last 5 years and the difficulties which the international economy--and especially the energy crisis--caused the Greek economy. Karamanlis stressed that the government's incomes policy contributed to inflation because by aiming for a quick increase in national income, it provided remuneration twice as high as the cost of living. It is true that our country's per capital income rose from $2,160 in 1974 to $4,080 in 1979, but it is equally true that this policy has contributed to the overheating of our economy and to the exacerbation of the inflationary spiral.

"These truths should not be forgotten by the people who are putting forth claims that are incompatible with current reality. They also should not forget that a further increase in the budget as a result of excessive expenditures will hurt them too, because it will dissipate the increases they will receive. Those people who ask for absolute freedom of imports should think likewise, because if our foreign exchange reserves are exhausted their shops will not remain closed for only 24 hours, but permanently.

"The measures the government is taking are similar to measures by other countries, the prime minister stressed, and they are not creating perceptible difficulties in daily life. They aim at limiting excesses and at averting painful and irreparable deprivations in the future. I am obliged to stress at this point, Karamanlis said, that if the critical nature of the circumstances is not understood and if the atmosphere created by trade unionism and political demagogy is not changed, we will naturally have a deterioration in all sectors of our national life, and the avoidance of this danger is not the responsibility only of the government, but of all citizens.

"In connection with the political situation of the country, Party Chairman Karamanlis emphasized: "At this moment Greece has political stability and social tranquility. However, these benefits cannot be taken for granted in the future, too. Their fate will depend on the behavior of the people and the country's political forces.

"In any case, he added, the dominant presence of New Democracy on the country's political scene will always constitute a guarantee for the normal development of our national life. It is precisely this which increases the responsibilities of all of us toward the party and, consequently, toward the country. It compels us to forge the party's unity and struggle for the expansion of its already great and stable popular foundation. Certainly this is made easy for us by the party's democratic organization which, regardless of developments, guarantees not only the party's cohesion but also its long life.

"And because recently, the prime minister concluded, there has been a lot of talk about my own course, I should tell you that I have no personal aspirations. If I had, the policy I have followed since I returned to Greece would have been different. My course has been determined by my duty toward the country and my duty has been determined by the developments in our national life. Granted this, I cannot and I am not entitled to make premature decisions on this issue.

"The chairman of the party then recommended that the deputies increase their efforts to propagate the party's principles and publicize the government's task. He also recommended that the deputies undertake a broad counterattack of enlightenment to protect the people from deception. Finally, in reply to a relevant question by a deputy, Prime Minister Karamanlis made the following statement: For the government, the issue of premature elections and the issue of a change in the electoral system do not exist."

BRIEFS

NEW ALGERIAN ENVOY--Greece and Algeria will improve their relations by giving special emphasis to trade. This was decided during a cordial talk that Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis had with Algeria's new ambassador in Athens (Brahimi al-Mieli). [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Jan 80 AT]

ERKMEN, TFSC'S DENKTAS RETURN FROM ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

TA291603 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A draft resolution denouncing the Soviet intervention in independent and sovereign Afghanistan and calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was discussed at the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference, which met in extraordinary session. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who represented Turkey at the conference, and the president of the Turkish Federate State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, who attended the conference as the special guest of the Islamic Conference Secretariat General, have returned to Turkey. Erkmen and Denktas made statements to the TRT about their impressions on the conference. Erkmen said the following:

[Begin Erkmen recording] During my 3-day stay in Islamabad I held many bilateral contacts. Among my contacts the one which might seem most interesting to you is the one with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al Sa'ud. During our meeting we discussed the activities of the Islamic conference as well as issues concerning the two countries. During the meeting Prince Al Sa'ud said that Turkey might benefit from the OPEC fund, which is not the case now. Turkey was unable to benefit from this fund, which aids undeveloped countries affected by the increasing oil prices, because it was not considered an undeveloped country. Al Sa'ud told me that a decision has been made to enable Turkey to benefit from this fund to alleviate the difficulties it encounters due to its (?foreign exchange deficit). Thus, Turkey will be exempt from the additional increase in the price of oil. We will have the opportunity to purchase oil at more convenient prices.

At the meeting I held with the Iranian deputy foreign minister we discussed the difficulties between Iran and the United States. We both share the view that these difficulties should be solved through peaceful means. At the meetings I held with the foreign ministers of other countries, the activities of the Islamic conference and the global situation was discussed. [end recording]

Denktas said that the Islamic conference had achieved its aims and that it had been very beneficial. Denktas expressed his views as follows:

[Begin Denktas recording] I held bilateral talks. These talks were very beneficial. I hope that the outcome of these talks will soon be felt. The Islamic world is gradually grasping the realities of Cyprus. I invited the representatives of many countries to Cyprus. They will come officially or unofficially and observe the realities on the spot.

The recent events in Afghanistan also occurred some time ago in Cyprus, in 1963, when the Greek Cypriots invited Greece to Cyprus and they jointly attacked the Turkish Cypriots. History has repeated itself. Had the world, and especially the nonalined group, been aware of the Cyprus realities, had the Islamic countries within the nonalined group seen the Cyprus realities on time and had they taken the necessary measures, then the events in Afghanistan might not have happened. The whole problem is one of approach in such issues. The issue is to understand the situation and to struggle against the attack in unity and solidarity. I hope and wish that the Afghan people will soon attain their freedom, that the Soviet Union will withdraw from Afghanistan, that the United States will lift its pressure on the region and that our Muslim brothers will be left free to determine their rights [as heard]. [end recording]

Erkmen Opposes Economic Sanctions

TA291706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has reiterated that the situation in Afghanistan is contrary to the principles of international law and of self-determination. Erkmen, who participated in the Islamic foreign ministers meeting, which met in extraordinary session in Islamabad, returned to Turkey early this morning. In a statement in Istanbul, Erkmen said that in his address to the Islamic conference he had asked for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Referring to the issue of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Erkmen said that there were close to 600,000 refugees in Pakistan. He said: Women, children and elderly people make up 85 percent of the refugees. Therefore, this issue is very important for humanitarian and seasonal reasons. Undoubtedly, it is the duty of all to resolve this humanitarian issue.

Erkmen said that he had also pointed out at the conference that the economic sanctions being imposed or which might be imposed on Iran would not be beneficial and that Turkey would not participate in any sanction against Iran.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UNITED STATES IN ANKARA

TA281756 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A Turkish-U.S. loan agreement totaling $98 million, which is the second part of economic aid worth $248 million the United States has promised to extend to Turkey within the framework of the OECD, has been signed in Ankara. The agreement was signed by Finance Ministry Under Secretary Turhan Kivanc on behalf of Turkey and by the U.S. charge d'affaires in Ankara, Robert Dillon, on behalf of the United States.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Kivanc said that the agreement constituted another step forward in the developing Turkish-U.S. cooperation. Recalling that Turkey had taken the necessary measures to surmount the economic difficulties it is facing, Kivanc expressed the belief that the United States will continue its financial contribution.

Dillon said that his country will exert every possible effort to help Turkey solve its economic difficulties. He noted that with the recently announced economic measures Turkey had shown its determination to solve its problems.

Of the $98 million being extended $63 million will be a loan and the remaining $35 million will be a grant. The loan will be paid within 20 years at an interest rate of 5 percent with a grace period of 5 years. The aid will be effective immediately.

DEMIREL FURTHER EXPLAINS RECENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA281242 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel continued his explanations today regarding the economic decisions made by the government. In his second news conference on the subject at the prime minister's office today Demirel announced that the echelle mobile system will be implemented in order to reduce the adverse effects of inflation on salaried persons; taxing will be amended to secure a more just system; the decree--which carries the weight of law--on the nationalization of mines will be annulled and the private sector will be allowed to manufacture cigarettes.

During the first part of his news conference, Demirel explained the measures, which he regards as essential targets in order to overcome the economic crisis. Later he briefed the journalists on the new economic decisions which were made in view of these targets.

Pointing out that the foreign currency rate was determined in accordance with the accelerated rate of inflation since the end of 1977 and with the addition of a certain margin, Demirel said that this will increase exports and foreign currency income from Turkish workers abroad. Noting that the reduction of the import stamp duty from 25 percent to 1 percent will curb price increases and provide a relative advantage for exporters, Demirel stated that the economic decisions include measures which grant facilities to exporters and industrialists and which provide a new and simple system enabling Turkish workers abroad to purchase housing and business facilities.

Commenting on the measures that will eliminate the black market and the two-price system, Demirel explained that subsidies have been largely eliminated and that the prices of certain products and services will be set by public economic enterprises. Demirel noted that the elimination of subsidies and the readjustment to market prices will ease the pressure on the Central Bank and the state budget, will drain the sources directed to the black market and will encourage new investments by increasing income from taxes.

Referring to the government decision on oil explorations, Demirel said: A very large part of oil licenses are granted to the Turkish Petroleum Corporation. The Turkish Petroleum Corporation and Turkey's resources are not suited for intensified exploration in all these fields. Digging 1,000 wells annually is costing a minimum of $2 billion. The economic measures will invite experienced foreign companies, provide possibilities for cooperation with the Turkish Petroleum Corporation as well as encourage speedy new agreements.

Demirel said that these measures will straighten out the economy to a large extent, however, certain measures will only be implemented after ratification by parliament and work is under way on this matter.

Ecevit Criticism

TA281629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA

[From "Insight Into the News" program]

[Text] RPP leader Sulent Ecevit held a news conference at the parliament today and expressed his views on the new economic measures and replied to the views expressed by Prime Minister Demirel at a news conference yesterday. Ecevit said:

[Begin Ecevit recording] Honorable Prime Minister Demirel created a bitter and clear picture at his news conference yesterday. He said that the recent price hikes and measures, which have made life intolerable for the majority of the population, were implemented out of responsibility to Turkey. He added that these measures were taken because he was a conscientious statesman and because Turkey's interests took precedence over government and party interests. He noted that his conscience did not permit him to enjoy life in the face of the bitter realities. Honorable Demirel is now trying to portray as an example of courage the bitter medicines he is offering the people. He pronounced as madness the much weaker medicines we were obliged to force on the public in a bid to cure the deep wounds in our economy caused by the Demirel governments. Is Demirel, who was talking about conscience at his news conference yesterday, feeling the least guilty for the names he called us during our term in government? Demirel, criticizing the much milder price hikes which the RPP government had introduced, said: These are not price hikes; this is a robbery. Once you kill citizens with these price hikes you cannot revive them.

Now Demirel is saying that there is no way out and that those who know another way out should come out and say it. A month before he assumed power, Demirel said that when the RPP government is eliminated so will be our problems. After forming the government he promised something close to paradise within 100 days. However, on his 77th day in power the problems have not been eliminated. On the contrary he has acknowledged the fact that the economy is paralyzed.

The truth is that those who claimed that all problems would be solved with the elimination of the RPP government have introduced to the economy a period of total obscurity. Factories are being closed down one after the other, production has been greatly reduced, exports have regressed and the amount of foreign currency secured by our workers abroad has drastically dropped. With the temperature at 20 below zero, citizens are shivering in hospitals and their homes. They are shivering because there is no heating. Schools were closed because of the heating oil shortage. Transportation has been greatly affected as well. The people's suffering--due to shortages and price hikes--has grown like an avalanche since the day the Justice Party government was formed. The recent chain of price hikes has made life intolerable for the majority of the population.

The economic and financial decision which the Justice Party government began to take on its 75th day in power will create crises and problems even beyond those created by the devaluation and the price hikes. The government policy determined by these decisions is not yet fully apparent. In my news conference today I feel obligated to draw attention to this attitude which might endanger democracy, drag the country into worse crises and totally eliminate the state's role in the economy. This attitude ignores one of the basic principles of our Constitution, namely the concept of a social state. The state can no longer function as a state. Even in countries in which the capitalist system is fully exercised, the state has certain basic economic and financial functions and duties. However, with the government's present attitude these functions are, to a great extent, being transferred to a powerful branch of the private sector. In short, the state is being eliminated from the economy. It is being eliminated in a way which is alien even to countries that have a fully capitalistic system. From now on certain big capital circles and the foreign firms with which these circles will cooperate will, to a great extent, be administering and giving direction to the Turkish economy and society.

A more extreme version of the system which has gone bankrupt even in South American dictatorships is now being imported to Turkey. The state of anarchy that the honorable Demirel is frequently complaining about will now reach frightful dimension in the streets as well as in the economy. The mounting anarchy in our economy will undoubtedly fuel the anarchy in the street and the society. As a matter of fact, honorable Demirel also acknowledged this reality for the first time yesterday. While streets, schools and government offices are being surrendered to the grey wolves [Nationalist Action Party emblem], the economy is being surrendered to other wolves.

Honorable Demirel said: There is nothing else to be done. If anyone knows of another way out let him speak up. Having observed the measures taken and the political decision made until now, we believe that the Demirel government has taken the riskiest and most rash path. Instead of increasing the role of the state at this time of shortages and economic crisis, the Demirel government has chosen to make the state ineffective. It has surrendered the economy and even the state to certain powerful interests. It has almost destroyed the production and investment opportunities of a large sector of farmers and industrialists with limited power and possibilities. A more irresponsible, primitive and dangerous attitude than the one that brought Turkey to the brink of bankruptcy at the end of 1977 is being adopted. The Turkish state and people have no tolerance for such an adventure at a time when Turkey, the region and the world are going through such a grave crisis. Waging an effective struggle within the framework of democratic principles has become essential if democracy, the state and the people are to be protected. The RPP will make all efforts to fulfill its duties on the issue. [end recording]

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COMMISSIONER VIEWS COOPERATION BETWEEN EC, YUGOSLAVIA

DW300900 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0641 GMT 29 Jan 80 DW

[Excerpts from interview by reporter Burchardt with Wilhelm Haferkamp, commissioner of the European Community, in Brussels--recorded]

[Text] [Question] For years it was impossible, at least it seemed to be, to conclude a cooperation treaty between Yugoslavia and the European Community. Is some outside political pressure necessary always before something happens, as now with the Afghanistan crisis and its possible consequences for Yugoslavia, before the European Community makes up its mind to step matters up?

[Answer] It is correct that we have been discussing it for a long time. I would say that the other important consideration is the fact that the acceleration that has taken place was due to world political events. In effect, the discussion here in Brussels between national experts with a view to certain products and sectors is suddenly being viewed from the political side. We are grateful that the governments have told their experts from the economic and agricultural ministries to step matters up a bit.

[Question] Within what period of time do you think it will be possible to sign a treaty?

[Answer] A number of positions are still open, but we will try hard to take care of that quickly, which means finding solutions that will be acceptable to both sides. The decision of the foreign ministers of the Community has given us the opportunity, thank God, to speed matters up. Yugoslav member of the Executive Council Andov has agreed to meet and discuss our mutual positions if we deem it necessary. That may very well be the case on Friday in Brussels.

[Question] How do you think the cooperation treaty will develop in the next 5 years?

[Answer] In the field of trade it will certainly open up chances for Yugoslavia to eliminate the deficit it has vis-a-vis the European Community--after all, it is $3 billion annually--without this creating dangers for our economy in sectors that are difficult anyway. Certain procedures have been agreed on with the Yugoslavs in this respect, such as mixed final consultation s and the like. It is important for us to appear honest partners with equal rights. We and the Yugoslavs must accept each other as partners with equal rights. I think we have achieved that in the texts we have prepared. In addition, there will be chapters dealing with financial cooperation which will involve the investment and credit bank of the European Community.

There will be cooperation in the field of transport, the development of tourism and so on. There will be a mixed commission. The European Parliament made the request for parliamentary cooperation also. So something is under way here that will go beyond the exchange of merchandise. Cooperation with Yugoslavia will take place on a much broader basis, and between partners with equal rights.

SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING NOT TO TAKE PLACE 'FOR TIME BEING'

LD301530 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, which they had both agreed would take place early this year, will not take place for the time being. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn today that Schmidt and the chairman of the GDR Council of State had agreed "not to set the date for the planned meeting."

Gruenewald said, however, that an agreement on the planned meeting, which both sides considered desirable and in their mutual interests, was possible in the course of the year. According to Gruenewald, the GDR wanted "to remain flexible with regard to the date." The Federal Government appreciated this.

Gruenewald's statement suggested that the initiative for the postponement of an agreed date at the present stage of tension in East-West relations came from the GDR. Gruenewald said the agreement between the chancellor and Honecker took place "via the usual contacts." They had not spoken to one another on the telephone.

Gruenewald said the important thing with regard to the future discussion of a date was that the meeting must take place "under the most favorable conditions possible," particularly in view of the progress in relations that Bonn was striving for. He did not want to define these "favorable conditions" more closely, but said that this included the fact that conditions in the course of the year might be more favorable than they are now.

According to Gruenewald, Schmidt and Honecker are convinced that the meeting will benefit the development of goodneighborly relations between the two German states in the interests of peace and the people. Therefore, the two sides could "certainly agree on a date suitable for both sides in the course of this year."

Gruenewald did not rule out a visit to the GDR by the chancellor even during the federal election campaign this fall. He did not consider the election campaign to be an important criterion. If a suitable date fell within this period, there would be a meeting with Honecker despite the election campaign.

Gruenewald declined to link the postponement of the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker with Schmidt't meeting with Soviet party and state held Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, which is also planned for this year. In contrast to the GDR, there had been no discussions with the Soviet side about a date. It was international practice for the host to make the first moves on proposing a date.

It is thought in Bonn that Honecker's desire to postpone the agreement on a date did not come as a surprise to the Federal Government. It had been rumored that the chancellor thought that in view of the crisis in East-West relations, Honecker's scope in the relationship with Moscow might be restircted in the area of inter-Gemeran relations.

GENSCHER OPPOSES BREAKING OFF CONTACTS WITH USSR

LD301258 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has come out against the demand by some opposition members that the Soviet Union should be punished for its intervention in Afghanistan by the breaking off of contacts.

In an interview for the weekly newspaper DIE ZEIT, prereleased by the FDP, Genscher says today that especially at a critical time it is necessary to utilize as many contacts as possible to avoid conflicts through misunderstandings. "It is not positions that are clear and firm that are dangerous, instead it is the nurturing and arousing of false hopes and fears."

Genscher opposes the view that the cancellation of his planned visit to Prague is a sign that the crisis is beginning to affect the core of detente. He stresses that the cancellation by the Czechoslovaks changes nothing in his basic view, which is that all available opportunities for talks should be utilized. This also applies to the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and to the CSCE followup conference in Madrid.

On the offer of a "joint foreign policy" made by Franz-Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and opposition candidate for the chancellorship, Genscher says that in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, it was certainly sensible to make the common positions of the governing coalition and opposition parties apparent, but he does not see this as a kind of "cogoverning by the opposition." However, there was a "joint responsibility" in the differing functions of government and opposition.

Genscher considers the proposal by some opposition politicians that the Federal Republic participate in a NATO "intervention corps" to be "politically dangerous, legally impermissible and strategically false." The Federal Republic's important task in the alliance was in central Europe.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS UPCOMING HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

DW301109 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 Jan 80 p 4 DW

[Commentary signed JR: "Budapest Weather Report"]

[Text] Prague has canceled Genscher's visit, Lambsdorff called off his trip to Warsaw and Ehrenberg told Moscow he would come later. Whether the federal chancellor will be welcome to Honecker in February and to Brezhnev later this spring--who can know that? The political tourism of Bonn's ministers does not depend merely on their free time, nor on the desire of the presumed hosts to see them, it now depends also on the solidarity they must now show vis-a-vis the United States. Perhaps, however, the Americans will permit a softer position, and if the federal foreign minister says that the political instruments that have been created between West and East must stand the test, particularly in the present crisis, everybody will know that Genscher is sitting on packed bags.

But where to? At present it is a matter of waiting because one cannot be a guest whenever one wishes. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja is supposed to come to Bonn on 7 February. That will be a very important event if it really takes place. It was said in Bonn that if Puja comes, it will be a sign indicating the interest of the East bloc in continuing contacts with the West. Perhaps, however, it would be just further evidence of the undisputed talent of the Hungarians for making the best of everything, and for not rejecting the second best solution either. Did not Janos Berecz and his deputy, Gyula Horn, who are directing foreign policy in the Central Committee apparatus, say so nicely about Carter that he has returned the king's crown to Hungary and that Hungary was given most-favored-nation status, that he does not want war and that nothing could be felt in Budapest of the President's tough measures against the Soviet Union?

Well, so one can bet that Hungary also does not want to have war, one can also bet that Puja will come to Bonn if that can be arranged. But one cannot bet that the weather in Moscow will be the same as it is in Budapest.

DEFENSE MINISTER, OTHERS OUTLINE STRATEGY FOLLOWING AFGHANISTAN

Apel Interview

DW310940 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1240 GMT 30 Jan 80 DW

[Correspondent Manz interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The fall of man has come: The Red army is in Afghanistan. Can NATO strategy and the Bundeswehr's role within NATO remain as they have been in the past 5 years?

[Answer] Beyond any doubt the Soviet Union has created a highly dangerous situation by its invasion of Afghanistan, a situation which may well entail further complications. This is why it is very important to react with all determination, especially to make it clear to the Soviet Union that we cannot tolerate what it has started in Afghanistan. On the other hand, nothing specifically has changed for the alliance. Here in central Europe, in this particular region, the Bundeswehr is living up to its mission, and the defense capability of the alliance continues. NATO's December decisions on eliminating the deficit in the medium-range sector remain valid. This is also why no measures can be directly derived from the events in Afghanistan. Of course we know that we are called upon to contribute to the stabilization of that region, albeit not with military means.

[Question] On a medium-term basis, however, the transport routes for raw materials will be imperiled. Let me just mention oil as an example. Can we be so calm about this? Must we leave it up to the Americans to maintain security in that respect?

[Answer] Surely there is a sort of division of labor here among the countries that depends on the oil supply from that region. But it is necessary in this connection to emphasize the following point: All developing countries, all Western industrial nations and Japan receive their oil from that region. This alone makes it evident that NATO cannot be called upon to insure the oil supply by istelf. Besides, there is just one country in the world, namely our leading power, the United States, that has the military potential and political options to exercise a protective role in this field. This makes it clear that it is not up to NATO, that the treaty area of NATO must not be expanded. By the same token, it must remain clear that this challenge cannot be answered in a military way alone. The important thing is to stabilize the regions economically and socially as well, we must contribute our share to this end.

[Question] So, unlike Mr Dregger, you cannot visualize any Bundeswehr marines in the Middle East.

[Answer] It would be sensible for the Union parties eventually to make up their minds in this respect on what they really want. Several opposition speakers have made conflicting statements in this respect. You quoted Dregger. Strauss maintains much more restraint in this matter. We would like the opposition to know what it wants. Our positions as the coalition, and also as Social Democrats, are clear: No Bundeswehr soldiers outside the NATO area, no extension of the NATO area, but sympathy for the actions of the Americans, solidarity with the Americans and necessarily also consideration for how we might help the Americans somewhere else if need be.

[Question] In our talk you twice mentioned stabilization of the countries involved in the Third World, stabilization with other than military means. How is that supposed to work?

[Answer] Military means certainly always play a role, particularly when an aggressive imperialist power such as the Soviet Union is involved, but this alone does not suffice. Countries like Pakistan, India and Turkey mainly need social and economic aid. The military cannot resolve the problems in the long run. We, as one of the richest countries of the world, are called upon to make the necessary contribution.

[Question] How far can we go with regard to Pakistan, for example? Pakistan is building the bomb, as one hears everywhere. Can we continue to supply arms?

[Answer] We do not supply any arms at all. We will stick to our arms embargo policy forbidding the supply of arms to areas of tension. But as before--we have been pursuing a sensible and continuous policy--we can help Pakistan to master its social and economic problems. Besides, information on whether or not Pakistan is building the bomb is more than dubious.

SPD, Union Officials

LD291756 Hamburg DPA in German 1628 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Following the election of the new Iranian president, Bani-Sadr, the SPD has proclaimed its readiness to cooperate with Iran, according to foreign policy expert Marie Schlei, in her party's press service. The Iranian people have made an unequivocal, democratic decision. "If the new government wishes, it will find us ready for reliable cooperation."

SPD disarmament expert Alfons Pawelszyk refuted speculations regarding alleged U.S. plans to speed up the modernization of medium-range nuclear missiles, decided on by NATO, due to the Soviet march into Afghanistan. SPD foreign policy spokesman Peter Corterier welcomed the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference's "strong condemnation" of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He concluded that the Federal Government and coalition are right in pointing out that the important thing now is the reaction of the directly affected Third World countries.

In the view of the Union's foreign policy expert, Werner Marx, the West must show the Soviet Union its determination not to accept any further military actions. Any further step, for example, in the direction of Pakistan, Iran or Yugoslavia would bring war in its wake. Matthias Wissmann, chairman of the Young Union, has come out against further credit agreements with the Soviet Union.

The inevitable consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should not be borne by athletics alone, he said.

The Union's defense policy expert, Willi Weiskirch, welcomed the drastic increase in U.S. defense expenditures. The Americans are thus demonstrating that they are living up to their leadership role in the alliance. The European NATO partners, for their part, cannot exclude themselves from assuming new burdens and sacrifices.

COSSIGA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING LONDON TALKS

ID302119 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 30 Jan 80 ID

[Text] A short while ago Prime Minister Cossiga, accompanied by Foreign Minister Ruffini, returned to Rome from London following his meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. At a press conference Cossiga gave details of his talks.

Cossiga and Mrs Thatcher expressed the hope that Europe will take a common stand on the international crisis, but certain differences have also emerged. In Cossiga's view solidarity between Europe and the United States is necessary but it should be in the framework of the policy of detente, which is meant to be a search for peace. Cossiga, who stated that he shares the position on Afghanistan taken by L'UNITA, the Communist paper, appeared to be concerned about the consequences of a response to the USSR like the one indicated by Mrs Thatcher. The British prime minister confirmed her government's hard line and Britain's intention to adopt measures of retaliation not only regarding the Olympic games but also in the economic field and the delivery of high technology.

As regards EEC problems, the London government was less intransigent in their renewed request for a reduction in contributions to the EEC, and Cossiga pledged that the Italian Government will consider the matter and that it will be willing to attempt to lessen the differences among the various European partners.

PCI-PCE COMMUNIQUE ON BERLINGUER-CARRILLO TALKS ISSUED

ID301603 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Jan 80 p 17 ID

[Text of 26 January PCI-PCE joint communique--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] Rome--The following communique was released at the end of yesterday's conversations between Comrades Santiago Carrillo and Enrico Berlinguer:

Within the framework of periodic PCI-PCE consultations, Comrades Santiago Carrillo and Enrico Berlinguer met yesterday in Rome at the PCI Directorate headquarters. The meeting was attended by the following comrades: Manuel Azcarate, for the PCE and Gian Carlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini and Antonio Rubbi for the PCI.

During the conversations, which took place in the atmosphere of cordiality and friendship which characterizes relations between the parties, a broad exchange of information and opinions took place on the situation in both countries, the respective parties' policy and the latest grave developments in the international situation.

The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, with regard to which both parties confirmed their shared verdict of censure, is the latest episode in the exacerbation of political and military tensions.

Both delegates stressed that the greatest concern is prompted by the latest thrust toward new weapons, especially following the grave decision taken in Brussels by the Atlantic alliance in connection with the "Euromissiles" and the U.S. shelving of SALT-II ratification; the accentuation of the conflict between the two major powers; the aggravation of tension in various areas of the world and the increasingly frequent tendency to intervene with acts of force in international relations, which increases the threats to world peace.

The U.S. threats of reprisals in various fields, to the extent of boycotting the Olympics and President Carter's avowed intention to propose U.S. supremacy in world affairs and in the quest not for military balance but for military superiority constitute a disturbing factor in the exacerbation of international relations and the deterioration of relations between the two major powers.

All this is having negative repercussions on the climate of international relations, on the process of detente, on economic and cultural cooperation among states and peoples, and on the possibility of a new economic order. It is having severe repercussions in the countries' internal life, with the reemergence in Western countries of rigid tendencies, hermeticism and splits among the democratic forces and in other countries--as the Sakharov case shows--of the recourse to authoritarian and repressive measures damaging to the freedoms of expression.

Both delegations maintain that in this situation it is necessary to develop the utmost effort to insure mobilization, initiative and cooperation among all pacifist, democratic and progressive forces, so as to salvage detente and safeguard world peace.

The initiative must be aimed primarily at containing all military thrusts, at reestablishing conditions of full sovereignty in every country, at regulating current conflicts and tensions through political negotiation, at resuming the path of negotiation on nuclear and conventional weapons for their balanced and controlled reduction and at encouraging a policy of international cooperation in all fields.

An important role in pursuit of these objectives and for the reestablishment of East-West relations and the development of North-South relations can and must be played by Western Europe, by its workers and democratic, communist, socialist, social democratic and Christian-inspired forces.

In this context the PCI and PCE point out how these events emphasize the topicality of a strategy--the Eurocommunist strategy--centered on an understanding among the forces of the West European workers and democratic movement and the need to develop it further.

This is all the more urgent now that there is an extremely pressing need for action to salvage detente and peace and to tackle--in the interests of the great masses of workers and the defense and development of democracy--the increasingly grave crisis affecting Western Europe whose effects are being felt throughout the world. The PCI and PCE agree on the need to develop their close cooperation in this direction.

L'UNITA VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF SAKHAROV'S EXILE

LD301515 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jan 80 p 18 LD

[Carlo Benedetti commentary: "Why Did They Want To Hit Sakharov?"]

[Text] Moscow--How long will Andrey Sakharov's period of restricted residence last? Will the official reasons for the measures taken against him be announced? What will the main charges be? Will there be a trial? Will the academician's wife also be involved? How will the members of the Academy of Sciences react? These are some of the many questions being asked now in Moscow. People are also wondering about the hastiness [dinamica] of the arrest and subsequent exile of the Soviet dissident leader. Indeed, following a rapid questioning at a rayon police headquarters, Sakharov was ordered to leave Moscow "immediately" and to settle in the city of Gorkiy with his wife.

The news, announced by the academician's mother-in-law Ruf Grigoryevna Bonner, has now been confirmed by the KGB and IZVESTIYA, which carries an article containing violent attacks on Sakharov.

But there are also other questions concerning the repercussions of this event. In Moscow it has always been said that Sakharov enjoyed--and still enjoys--respect and friendship within the Academy of Sciences, the top scientific body, composed of scholars and experts from the most important disciplines including the humanities and politics. But Sakharov earned this respect and friendship both through his scientific work (confirmed by several official forms of recognition, among other things) and through a form of conduct which made him "number one" dissident but also a leader who, from the outset, strove to take part in the domestic and international political debate in his own way. In short, a political man who waged a battle centering on the issue of the defense of human rights and the growth of a more flexible civic society.

In any case Sakharov has been--and still is--part of, and an original manifestation of, what we could describe as a kind of internal debate between the distant Kremlin leadership and a grassroots--admittedly not large--which speaks not only in terms of an attack on the government or of observing rights, but also in terms of efficiency, of the utilization of Soviet society's human, cultural and intellectual resources. The thread of this debate--characterized by tragic knots called trials of dissidents, imprisonment and expulsions--has, however, been suddenly severed. Its links with the international situation during the period of detente were obvious; it is equally obvious that the exacerbation of tension between the two major powers marks the reversal of a trend. IZVESTIYA accuses Sakharov of having "betrayed the country's interests," of being "an advocate of cold war," of being "a weapon in the psychological war which the United States is waging on the USSR" and of maintaining "unofficial" contacts "with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow."

To return to the administrative measures--that is, his exile--it could be said, perhaps, that something has broken in the relations which, for better or for worse, Sakharov established with the government, even managing to retain intact the privileges dictated by his position: academician's housing, honorific titles, use of a car and a guaranteed very high salary. We do not know exactly what happened. What is certain is that the IZVESTIYA writer does not help to shed any political light. So Sakharov's freedom of action is being limited for the time being. Not to mention the decision taken by the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers to deprive him of all his decorations and state awards. This too is an exceptional measure (few similar instances can be recalled) which must have been the result of a decision taken not only at the top levels of the Soviet leadership but also within the Academy of Sciences itself.

OTHER PARTIES DO NOT FAVOR PR FILIBUSTER ATTEMPT

AU310858 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Excerpts] Rome, January 31 (ANSA)--A Radical Party [PR] proposal to withdraw the 7,500 amendments it has tabled to a government decree on antiterrorist measures on the condition that the government withdraw its request for a confidence motion has not received wide consensus among the other political parties.

As it stands now, it is most likely that the confidence motion and decrees will be approved in time.

A Socialist bid to hammer out a joint line for all the leftwing parties, including the Radicals, failed on Monday morning when the "PR" refused to give up its planned filibuster.

The Communist and Socialist parties met Tuesday and agreed that they would back the government in the confidence motion.

The Cossiga Cabinet is a minority coalition of the premier's own Christian Democrats (DC), Social Democrats (PSDI) and Liberals (PLI) with the parliamentary abstention of the Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI).

Speaking with newsmen Wednesday, PCI lower house whip Ferinando Di Giulio said the communists' objective "is that the decrees be approved because otherwise it would score a success for terrorism and (the Radicals') obstructionism. The former is a tragic phenomenon. The latter is a dangerous phenomenon", Di Giulio said.

Meanwhile, the parliamentary debate on terrorism has not distracted the parties' attention from what is dubbed the "post-Cossiga" government alternatives, in connection with the PRI's proposed meetings among all the parties after the mid-February DC national congress.

PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini met yesterday with PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo whom he told that the Republican Party proposal is aimed at opening up a confrontation on a platform without prejudices on its possible outcomes since the PRI initiative "is totally independent from the catala of forumulas in which everything degenerates".

Communist Party leadership member Gerardo Chiaromonte criticized the PRI proposal and said that the party is willing to take part in the talks but will not accept manouevers of any kind. "We do not set any conditions, but we are not the ones who will have to make 'concessions' to be given the right to govern", Chiaromonte said.

INDUSTRY MINISTER: GOVERNMENT WILL DEFEND LIRA

AU310842 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, January 31 (ANSA)--Industry Minister Antonio Bisaglia has confirmed the government's committment to defend the lira. Speaking before the Senate Budget Committee Wednesday, Bisaglia said that the European Monetary System (EMS) which went into effect in March of last year, is doing better than had been predicted.

Foreign Trade Minister Gaetano Stammati had made the same assessment of the Italian currency a few days ago saying that the lira is steady and strong in the "EMS" serpent.

"Reports of imminent devaluations are circulated purposefully by powerful debtors who hope for a devaluation", Bisaglia said.

AMARAL NOTES EUROPE'S 'GROWING INDIGNATION' AGAINST USSR

LD301834 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] On arrival from Strasbourg yesterday, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Freitas do Amaral spoke to reporters at Lisbon Airport.

[Begin Amaral recording] I had the opportunity of noting in Strasbourg the great interest and sympathy with which international circles--with the sole exception of the communists--are praising Portugal's new foreign policy for its clarity, its resolve and the strength of its positive character.

I also had the opportunity of noting in the Council of Europe, in the diplomatic missions accredited to the Council of Europe, and among the French public, a growing indignation and resolve against the attitudes adopted recently by the Soviet Union on both Afghanistan and the Sakharov affair. The condemnation of those attitudes in my Strasbourg speech as chairman of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe was received with much applause. And if in the case of Afghanistan my words were merely a reiteration of the stand already taken by the ministerial committee, my remarks with regard to the Sakharov case constituted the first official pronouncement of the Council of Europe on the matter. And I had great pleasure in having the opportunity to speak them.

During the meeting we noted the Islamic countries' position adopted at the Islamabad conference--a position of outright condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and preparations for a decision to boycott the Olympic games. The countries represented in the Council of Europe will shortly be holding a conference of their ministers for sport with a view to considering the matter jointly and seeking to define a common stand. Portugal has not yet defined its position on the matter; it will be participating in the conference and in due course the Portuguese Government will make its position known.

In short, it is therefore apparent that the international reaction against these two recent attitudes of the Soviet Union is still growing and shows no signs of abating. Not only the United States and West Europe but also the great majority of Third World countries, namely the Islamic countries, and also some communist countries like the People's Republic of China, Romania and Yugoslavia--to name but three--have all clearly come out against the condemnable attitudes of the Soviet Union.

Similar reactions have been forthcoming from communist parties not totally alined [with the CPSU] such as the Italian and Spanish communist parties and from several well-known leftwing intellectuals not always associated with criticism of the Soviet Union such as Jean-Paul Sartre in France.

Virtually only the satellite countries of the USSR and the communist parties totally alined with Moscow have failed to react in this manner. The same thing, in fact, is happening in Portugal where condemnation has been expressed by the government, by the parties of the Democratic Alliance and by the Socialist Party; only the Communist Party has so far not condemned the Soviet Union's intervention. [end recording]

MAJOR OTELO ORGANIZES NEW POLITICAL PARTY

LD310030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Lisbon this morning Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho held a news conference to announce his popular unity program for the setting up of an organization to be known as the Popular Unity Force [Forca de Unidade Popular].

The organization proposed by Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho will be composed of the popular masses that do not identify themselves with any political force--be it that of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] or that of the Socialist Party. It will thus be a force that, benefitting from the experience of previous initiatives launched by Major Otelo--such as the creation of the Popular Unity Movement and the Workers Unitarian Organization--will seek to play an effective role in every area of the national political scene, and especially in the front of the electoral struggle for representation in the Assembly of the Republic.

The Popular Unity Force has thus been launched and will contest the next elections.

This morning Otelo made an appeal for organization: [Begin Otelo recording] Let us organize the Popular Unity Force. I urge you all to work in the organization of the great Popular Unity Force--a force that already exists in our country on a dispersed form. Let us be active in the countryside and in the factories; in the offices and civil service departments; on the docks and in the mines; in the schools and social clubs; in the urban districts and the rural villages; so that, on the basis of our force, we may contribute to building a new society.

However, if we are to have a unitarian and broad activity, we must position ourselves correctly within the context of internal and international circumstances that characterize the present moment. Let us mobilize ourselves toward concrete goals. To this end, I propose to all [words indistinct] who wish to commit themselves to the organization of the Popular Unity Force that they mobilize themselves around three central goals that can be described as follows: A new democratic practice; new economic and social policies; a new world role for Portugal. [end recording]

That was Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho who in his news conference also criticized the roles of the Socialist and Communist parties--and indeed described himself as an ideological enemy of the PCP leadership.

ROLANDHIS TO VISIT U.S. FOR TALKS 2 FEB

NC301220 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 30 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis will leave for the United States next Saturday to hold a series of consultations on our political issue with UN Secretary General Waldheim, U.S. Secretary of State Vance, other U.S. officials and members of Congress.

Mr Rolandhis' meeting with Mr Waldheim will be held next Monday [4 February] at UN headquarters; the next day Mr Rolandhis will meet Mr Vance in Washington where he will also meet with Under Secretary of State Nimetz. On 6 February, Mr Rolandhis will meet with senators, members of the House of Representatives and other elements; on 7 February he will meet with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher. In the afternoon on 7 February, Mr Rolandhis will hold a second meeting with Mr Waldheim in New York and then leave for London where he will meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on 8 February.

On his way to New York, Mr Rolandhis will make a stopover in Athens and meet with Greek Foreign Minister Rallis. Mr Rolandhis is expected to return to Cyprus on Saturday, 9 February.

DENKTAS ARRIVES IN NICOSIA, COMMENTS ON ISLAMBAD CONFERENCE

TA102101 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas, who participated in the extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries on Afghanistan, as the official guest of the Secretariat of the Islamic conference, arrived on the island today. Pointing out that the magnitude of threats confronting the world were discussed in the Islamabad conference, President Denktas said that there was a similarity between events in Afghanistan and Cyprus. He recalled that as Greece was invited to Cyprus in 1963 under the pretext of a Turkish Cypriot uprising and had caused sufferings to the Turkish Cypriot community for 11 years, under the pretext of responding to the request for aid by the Afghan Government to deal with factions accused of being rebels, the Soviets had occupied Afghanistan. If this is a valid process, President Denktas said, then it is possible that AKEL could also engineer a coup in Cyprus, could accuse the Cypriots of being rebels and could invite the Soviets to Cyprus.

Pointing out that during his visit to Islamabad he had achieved constructive results from bilateral discussions, Denktas said that with the assistance of the Turkish foreign minister they had explained the Cyprus problem in detail. He added that the liberation struggle waged and being waged by the Turkish Cypriot community was appreciated by the Islamic countries. Denktas continued: We must take our place in the Islamic world.

Denktas was received at Ercan State Airport by Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly President Oguz Ramadan Korhan, Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu; Turkish Peace Forces Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak, acting Prime Minister Irsen Kucuk, Security Forces Commander Brig Gen Atilla Erdogan, ministers and other officials.

TFSC FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UN REPRESENTATIVE

TA291725 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Today, Foreign, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol received the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, for talks. The UN representatives assistant, Remy Gorge, was also present in the meeting, which began at 1100.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, Atakol said that Pohl briefed him on the UN secretary general's views on the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Atakol pointed out that these views were presented verbally and that no written document was handed to him. Atakol said that after assessing these views, he would announce the views of his government. He added that he could not add anything on this issue now.

AKEL LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, EXPLAINS RESOLUTION

NC291848 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Speaking at a press conference today, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou handed to journalists and analyzed for them the resolution of the recent fourth regular plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

Among other things, the resolution says that every assistance and facility must be consistently continued and given to the UN secretary general to aid in achieving resumption of the intercommunal talks, which must be carried out in a continuing and sustained manner and which must be substantive and constructive. The resolution adds: So that the efforts of the UN secretary general may be effective, the Greek Cypriot side must firmly insist on the four guidelines and on the statement of the president of the republic on 14 January 1980 calling for a biregional federation solution. The Greek Cypriot side must also proceed--with the assistance of constitutional experts--to work out comprehensive constitutional proposals for a biregional federation. These proposals should be submitted for discussion at the suitable moment during the intercommunal talks.

The resolution of the AKEL Central Committee and of the Central Control Committee endorses the measures of the president of the republic for rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and suggests that they be implemented and that an overall program for rapprochement be devised and announced.

The resolution also favors real unity and a joint struggle based on the line and tactics charted by the National Council and the Council of Ministers, but objects to the participation of coupists and of supporters of a NATO'ite solution in such a front of unity. Finally, the resolution favors further internationalization of the Cyprus problem, holding an international conference on the external aspects of the problem and strengthening the defense organization.

BRIEFS

WINE EXPORTS TO USSR--An agreement was signed in Limassol today for the export to the Soviet Union of 200,000 cases of Muscatel worth $1.6 million. Cargo loading will begin next March. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service inGreek 1130 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC]

MAYOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--The mayor of the Turkish sector of Nicosia, Mr Akinci, flew to Saudi Arabia today to attend a meeting of mayors of the capitals of Islamic countries. The meeting, which will last 2 days, begins tomorrow. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA]

PORT WORKERS STRIKE--Turk-Sen [Turkish Cypriot Federation of Labor Unions] unions began a strike today at Famagusta Port. Some 370 workers from LIMAN-SEN [Turkish Cypriot Harbor Workers and Stevedores' Union], KAMU-SEN [Turkish Cypriot Civil Servants' Union] and METAL SEN [Turkish Cypriot Metal Workers Union] participated in the strike. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA]

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

AT281417 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Jan 80 pp 1, 11 AT

[Exclusive interview granted to KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou on current developments; date not given]

[Excerpt] The Replies

Papandreou's replies to questions submitted by KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA on home and foreign developments and prospects were the following:

Papandreou--"What is characteristic of PASOK and what explains the impressive response of the Greek people to its policy is the movement's consequence and sincerity. The specific positions adopted by PASOK both inside as well as out of the Chamber of Deputies on the country's current problems are the result of a strategy which is developing on the basis of the proclamation of 3 September (1974). As a result PASOK is not likely to deviate from its basic program positions. Consequently it does not intend to make 'concessions' in order to facilitate its own advent to authority and its function as a government. Its basic and fundamental strategic goals are and will remain: national independence, achieving people's sovereignty and the social liberation of the workers.

"We have repeatedly stressed that the specific measures which PASOK will undertake when it takes over the government of the country must have the broadest possible support of the Greek people--and they must stem from the people's active participation in their formulation. PASOK is not going to enforce a bureaucratically prepared program within concentric limits. On the contrary it will promote processes for the people's participation within the limits of a fundamental decentralization.

"It must also be clear that the rate of implementing our program will also depend upon the more general balance of forces as it develops in time."

Foreign Affairs

In answer to a question on whether he foresees speedy developments in the Balkans, what NATO's role will be and what problems Greece will have to face, Papardreou replied:

"My view is that no dangerous developments should be expected in the Balkans in the immediate future. Tito's presence both in Yugoslavia and in the Balkans more generally as well as within the nonalined movement is, without a doubt, a stability factor. This is why we all wish that he will remain at the helm during this exceedingly difficult and dangerous period which is characterized by the speedy return to the cold war and all its consequences.

"I believe that the problems we are faced with in the Balkan peninsula may become more severe as a result of the cold war atmosphere without, however, leading either to a clash or to outside intervention--unless, of course the cold war becomes a hot one.

"The foundations for the unity of its people have been firmly set in Yugoslavia. Its national defense, based upon the mobilization of all its citizens, has effectively armed the country against intervention 'from the outside.'

"Naturally there is the serious dispute between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria over the 'Macedonian' issue. It is, however, difficult for me to believe that a 'solution' will be sought within the limits of a clash between these two countries.

"There is also the question of the independent foreign policy which Romania has implemented for many years always within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. I believe that an effective balance has been struck in relations between the USSR and Romania.

"Naturally I have made no mention of the two vast Greek national issues, the Cyprus issue and the Aegean, which our country is facing as a result of the chauvinist policy of Turkey supported by the United States and NATO. Nobody can dispute that Turkey, at some phase, could advance its claims through military means. This, naturally, is an existing danger. If this Turkish (NATO) threat is implemented, it is in a position to overthrow the balance of forces in the Balkans.

"It is, therefore, critical that our country establish an independent national and defense policy outside NATO's framework. In order to defend its independence and territorial integrity our country must not be involved in the maelstrom of the cold war."

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY, U.S. AMBASSADOR CALL ON KARAMANLIS

AT301435 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 29 Jan 80 AT

[Text] President Carter's envoy, Mrs Anne Wexler, assured the prime minister today that the United States is determined to steadfastly support Karamanlis' proposal for permanently holding the Olympic games in Greece. Mrs Wexler, who has come to Athens at the head of the U.S. delegation to take the Olympic flame for the winter Olympics, visited the prime minister at the Political Office accompanied by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey. The prime minister asked Mrs Wexler to convey to President Carter his greetings and thanks for his support on this issue.

Tomorrow morning at 1130, the ceremony for the lighting of the Olympic flame will be held in ancient Olympia and runners will carry it to Andravidha and then to Athens by air. Then runners will carry it to the Pan-Athenian Stadium where, at 1630, the ceremony will be held in which the flame will be passed to the U.S. delegation for the winter Olympics at Lake Placid.

BRIEFS

NEW QATAR ENVOY--President Tsatsos, accompanied by the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Andreas Zaimis, yesterday accepted the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of Qatar Mr. Hamat Abbul. At a separate audience, President Tsatsos received Mr. Spyros Doximades, minister of social services. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 25 Jan 80 p 4 AT]

SWEDISH ENVOY'S FAREWELL CALL--President of the Republic Tsatsos today received Sweden's Ambassador Ivan Ohman in a farewell audience. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Jan 80 AT]

DEMIREL REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY

TA301539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Jan 30 (AA)--At the end of his press conference Tuesday, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to questions from foreign journalists on foreign policy. A journalist asked Demirel what Turkey expected from the U.S. "in order to be strong against any eventuality." In his reply, Demirel recalled the great harm the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey had done to Turkey's defense and stressed that the American public opinion should not think that a strong Turkey would harm Greece. "The only thing we expect is that they should fulfill their pledges [words indistinct] to a great extent. The U.S. public opinion should not look at Turco-American friendship and relations from the Greek point of view," Demirel said.

Afghanistan and Iran events increased Turkey's problems, Demirel said, in reply to another question, adding: "Now, naturally, we have to be more attentive. We cannot go on the way we used to with the current inflation which is ruining the (?state). Prime Minister Demirel stressed that in the past, an unannounced economic embargo against Turkey had adverse effects on the Turkish economy "but Turkey, despite all this, has been trying to develop under the democratic regime."

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR CYPRUS, MAKES AIRPORT STATEMENT

TA302050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] President Rauf Denktas, who arrived in Istanbul yesterday after attending the Islamic conference in Islamabad, left for Cyprus today. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, President Denktas said that the superpowers were engaged in activities--around the natural resources of the Islamic countries--for their own interests that would threaten all mankind. Recalling that the Islamic conference in Islamabad had called on the Eastern and Western countries to abandon their oppressive and aggressive policies toward the Islamic countries, Denktas said that this proved the determined and courageous stand of the Islamic countries.

Referring to the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus, President Denktas said that it was out of the question for these talks to be held under the umbrella of the UN resolutions. President Denktas noted that the TFSC was confronting various economic difficulties, and added that some measures were being considered in a bid to overcome these difficulties.

ISTANBUL MARTIAL LAW DETAINS ILLEGAL CP MEMBERS

TA301609 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1555 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Istanbul, 30 Jan (AA)--The Istanbul martial law press and public relations department announced that 98 persons belonging to the illegal Turkish Communist Party Marxist Leninist Organization [Turkiye Komunist Partisi Marksist Leninist Orgutu] were seized today. The statement adds that the suspects are accused of committing acts of murder, causing injuries, hanging up booby-trapped posters, distributing illegal tracts, opposing security forces by force and carrying out bombings at various times, and that legal action against them is in progress.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SI LEADERS SUMMIT SCHEDULED FOR 5-6 FEBRUARY

AU281314 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Vienna (SK)--The leaders of social democratic parties from about 23 countries on four continents--from Sweden to Mauritius and from Japan to Senegal--will meet in Vienna on 5 and 6 February for a party leaders conference of the Socialist International [SI]. They include: Willy Brandt (FRG), James Callaghan (Great Britain), Bulent Eccevit (Turkey), Felipe Gonzalez (Spain), Anker Jorgensen (Denmark), Olof Palme (Sweden), Shim'on Peres (Israel), Mario Soares (Portugal), Kalevi Sorsa (Finland), Joop den Uyl (Netherlands), and Hansjuegen Wischnewski (FRG).

At the conference, which will be a forum for an informal exchange of opinions, discussion will center primarily on three topics: The international situation (introduction by Austrian Socialist Party Chairman Chancellor Kreisky); the report of the SI disarmament group (introduction by Finnish Socialist Party Chairman Sorsa, former prime minister); and energy (introduction by Belgian Vice Prime Minister Claes).

FRANCE

GISCARD SENDS GREETINGS TO IRANIAN PRESIDENT

LD301842 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] While flying over the Gulf on his return from his official visit to India, Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent a cable of congratulations to Iran's first president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. The French president is convinced that in the present situation the Iranian elections offer happy prospects for the Iranian people. He is also convinced that the personal interest which Bani-Sadr displays toward France will serve to consolidate relations between the two countries.

CORSICAN HOTEL BOMBED BY UNKNOWN ATTACKERS

LD311048 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] A bomb exploded in the basement of a hotel near Bastia in Corsica this morning. A fire was caused by the explosion and the building was slightly damaged. Responsibility for the attack has not been claimed thus far.

SOVIET DISSIDENTS SEEK AUDIENCE WITH GISCARD

LD311012 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet dissidents living in France and Europe are asking Valery Giscard d'Estaing for an audience. The letter was delivered to the Elysee yesterday on behalf of the Human Rights Committee-Moscow 80. These dissidents state that they are shocked over the seriousness of the situation in the Soviet Union and also surprised over the French Government's reserve. Among the signatories of the latter are (?Amalrik), Bukovskiy, Ginsburg, Kuznetsov and Plyushch.

SWEDEN

PALME, WERNER CONDEMN USSR INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD301406 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Social Democrat opposition leader, Olof Palme, opened the general political debate in the Riksdag this morning by again condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Palme said that Afghanistan is now an occupied country and declared that Sweden must support the independence of the small countries. Palme pointed out how the relations between the big powers have gradually deteriorated. There is a danger of a worse collision course which may lead to hasty actions and perhaps war. Therefore, the Swedish policy of neutrality must stand firm, said Palme.

He criticized the presence of South African troops on Rhodesian territory and stressed also that the representatives of the Patriotic Front are meeting difficulties during the current election campaign.

Palme described the situation in Kampuchea as the death struggle of a people and a nation.

Another speaker was the Communist Left Party [VPK] leader, Lars Werner, who also began by speaking about the international situation. He criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and demanded that the Soviet troops withdraw from the country as soon as possible. At the same time, Lars Werner accused the United States of using the Afghanistan crisis as an excuse for launching a new cold war. The VPK leader expressed his support for the Social Democratic proposal recently for a Swedish initiative for a European disarmament conference, which he described as a positive contribution to the broad movement mobilized for detente, disarmament and peace.

UNITED KINGDOM

THATCHER VISIT TO PRC SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST

LD301117 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Clare Hollingworth report: "Thatcher To Visit China"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher, the prime minister, is to visit China in August. Although the dates have yet to be decided, she will spend four or five days in Beijing meeting chairman Hua Guofeng and vice premier Deng Xsiaoping, before she embarks on the traditional provincial tour.

Meanwhile, the military band in the Great Hall of the People will rehearse "God Save the Queen," Auld Lang Syne and the two or three traditional British songs, while the cooks try their hands at blanchmange and steak and kidney pie.

But despite the importance attached to the prime minister's visit by the Chinese, it is most unlikely that she will be able to revive Beijing's interest in acquiring Britain's Harrier vertical take-off aircraft.

Since chairman Hua refused to see the Harrier put through its paces when he was in England last summer, the Chinese have shown practically no interest in buying it.

It is hoped that Lord Carrington, who is also invited to China on an official visit, will accompany Mrs Thatcher.

Even if the Harrier deal is scrapped, the Chinese want to acquire high-grade weapons to modernize their 3 million-strong army by the turn of the century.

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BELGIUM

CP PRESIDENT VOICES 'GRAVE CONCERN,' OVER SAKHAROV EXILE

LD291425 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Sakharov's Exile: Storm of Indignation of World Opinion"]

[Excerpt] Belgian Communist Party President Louis van Geyt issued the following statement:

"It was with grave concern that we learned of the measures taken against Andrey Sakharov by the Soviet authorities.

"Our concern is not simply based on the fact that our party has long clearly opposed the socialist states' use of administrative or legal sanctions which are incompatible with respect for individual freedom against nonviolent political opponents.

"We are also bound to point out that the announcement of such measures is likely to be a severe blow to broad sections of democratic opinion which, especially in European members of the Atlantic alliance, are resisting and reacting to the new escalation of tension."

Mr Van Geyt concluded: "It is also because we are determined to pursue and intensify our efforts to unite all forces which aspire to halt the revival of bloc policy that we are anxious to clearly express our disapproval of the measures announced in Moscow."

LE SOIR SAYS CARTER ADDRESS NOT NEW 'DOCTRINE'

LD301627 Brussels LE SOIR In French 25 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Jean Pochet dispatch: "A Firm Tone, No 'New Doctrine'"]

[Text] Washington, 24 January--President Carter's speech was bound to please Congress and public opinion--it was firm in tone and restrained in essence.

Nothing new in the measures announced and, certainly, no shadow of doctrine. What strikes you is the absence of any political line. When Carter referred to human rights, he carefully avoided any allusion to Sakharov's exile which was the event of the day. When he referred to a European regrouping against the invasion of Afghanistan, he prudently avoided any mention of either Tito or the possible fate of Yugoslavia.

He was not--or only just--applauded when he talked about improvement in relations with the PRC, his policy in support of human rights, aid for Pakistan and his hope that the SALT agreements will survive the present international crisis.

But he was applauded long and loudly when he mentioned the possibility of military intervention in the Gulf. A possible reintroduction of the draft, an increase in the defense budget, a certain freedom for the CIA to resume clandestine operations and a possible boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow.

No domestic problem was mentioned except the energy problem. In fact, it was a speech on the state of U.S. relations with the USSR rather than on "The State of the Union." The 50 American hostages were hardly mentioned and when they were it was only to confirm what the State Department had already stated, namely, that their importance has been eclipsed by the gravity of Soviet presence on the Afghan-Iranian border.

The President failed to give even the ghost of his legendary smile throughout his speech. He looked grave and determined. He played the card of Congress which is in session again after a 1-month break. [paragraph continues]

He has certainly restored the U.S. people's confidence in their legendary strength. He reassured and soothed.... He threatened the Soviets but in a restrained manner. He has certainly won another election "round."

He has certainly not formulated any "doctrine."

NETHERLANDS

QUEEN JULIANA TO ABDICATE 30 APRIL

NC311911 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Hague, Jan. 31 (AFP)--Queen Juliana of the Netherlands announced today that she will abdicate her throne on April 30.

Further Details

NC311732 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 31 Jan 80

[Text] The Hague, Jan 31 (AFP)--Queen Juliana of the Netherlands may announce her abdication later today, informed circles said here. The queen, 70, who has ruled the country since September 1948, is to make a radio-TV broadcast to the nation later today, the government information service announced.

Reports here said that the queen's abdication had already been announced to the Vatican, where the seven Dutch Catholic bishops were today ending a special synod.

Today is the 42nd birthday of the Crown Princess Beatrix.

Queen Addresses Subjects

LD312001 Hilversum Domestic Service in Dutch 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Statement to Dutch people by her majesty Queen Juliana carried live by Dutch television, radio and the world broadcasting system]

[Text] This evening I would like to make a statement to all Dutch people. This evening is the birthday of our daughter Beatrix.

Everyone who grows old sooner or later is faced with the hard fact that one's strength is ebbing and that one is no longer able to discharge his task as previously. Then there also comes a moment when staying in office is no longer justified. So, I feel that for me the moment is approaching to resign as your Queen.

My successor, our daughter Beatrix, is well prepared to take over this task, and she will assume this task. In consultation with her, I am hoping to abdicate on 30 April, on my birthday. My daughter and I are aware that this arrangement must entail changes in our many engagements in the course of this year and we will try to find good solutions for this.

This evening I would like to keep to these matter-of-fact statements. I feel I have made the right decision and I hope that you will be understanding. We are staying among you, my husband and I, and I hope to be able to experience the satisfaction of still being able to somehow make myself useful in the future in our society.

Now is not yet the moment to give expression to the feelings which are alive in me; therefore, I would like to restrict myself to the sober facts alone. All I would like to ask is that you give your support and trust to your Queen after my abdication. [national anthem played]

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT TO BONN

LD311924 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Next week's visit to Bonn by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has been postponed at the request of the Hungarian side, a foreign office spokesman announced today. He said that the postponement has been "mutually accepted."

The Hungarian side said that the postponement of the visit, which is nothing unusual in international practice, should not create any doubt about the fact that Budapest continues to attach continuing importance to relations with the Federal Republic. The German side should see the announcement in this light. The spokesman stressed that the Hungarian Government also expressed the hope that the foreign minister's visit to Bonn will take place at a later date and will be successful.

Diplomatic circles regard the Hungarian request for a postponement of the visit as indicating a certain interruption in high-level contacts, which reflects a consistent pattern of behavior by the Warsaw Pact states. They point, however, to Hungary's continuing interest in talks. This squares with Bonn's intention to continue the dialog with the East European states. Here they stress that the Hungarian side has announced that the German-Hungarian consultations of security conference experts, planned to be held in Bonn in February, will go ahead.

It was also stated in Bonn that Hungary has also [word indistinct] the visit by the president of the Hungarian National Assembly planned for early February.

STATE SECRETARY GAUS COMMENTS ON FRG-GDR NEGOTIATIONS

LD311818 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin/Bonn--The current inter-German negotiations will continue despite postponement of the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. The head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, state secretary Guenter Gaus, told press representatives today (Thursday) that the negotiations he has been conducting since October, and which have gone "very positively" are proceeding smoothly and that both sides want to achieve positive results.

Gaus said that the first fruits will probably be seen shortly. The negotiations concern, among other things, the Wartha-Herleshausen frontier crossing point, enlarging inland waterways to accomodate ships of the Europa class, improving railway traffic between the Federal Republic and West Berlin, the desalination of the Werra and questions relating to water protection in Berlin.

FOUR CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR USSR ON U.S. INSTALLATIONS

LD011044 Hamburg DPA in German 1003 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Stuttgart--the Stuttgart Prosecutor General's Office has preferred charges for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union against four persons. The four, who have been in custody since 31 August 1979, are charged with having spied on U.S. installations, barracks and supply depots. According to the prosecutor's office today the four--one woman and three men--have conceded that the charges are valid. Sufficient evidence is available.

Two of the four fled the GDR in 1978. In 1975 they had already established contact between friends and relatives in the Federal Republic and the Soviet secret service. The two others were recruited for espionage during this period. The four were discovered by "luck."

APEL DOES NOT RULE OUT TROOP REDUCTIONS AT MBFR

DW311337 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 31 Jan 80 p 2 DW

[Report by Ulrich Mackensen: "Continuous Interest in Troop Reductions"]

[Text] Despite the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, progress cannot be ruled out in the talks on reducing troops and arms in central Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact (MBFR). This opinion was voiced by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in a talk with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU editor Ulrich Mackensen in Oberusel.

It is difficult at the moment to make an MBFR prognosis because the Soviet Union through its action has blocked some channels, also "information channels," whose functioning is a prerequisite for a successful negotiating policy, Apel said. "On the other hand, nothing has changed regarding the interests of both pact systems in creating in Europe a zone of mutual information and confidence and in achieving a balance of military foces." A new MBFR negotiating round will open soon in Vienna, where the Soviet Union will have to reply to suggestions made by the West prior to Christmas. "The action of the Soviet Union will permit a better assessment of the speed with which one can continue to negotiate in Vienna."

According to Apel, the confidence-building measures agreed on at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) are functioning smoothly. Regarding negotiations with the Soviet Union on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe, Apel said that the West's offer is still on the table. "We will remind the Soviet Union over and over again that we want to have arms control negotiations. These negotiations could begin before ratification of SALT II. In this case, however, the Soviet Union must extend itself and open the back door, which has been kept open a crack so far, in its very severe reactions to the NATO decisions."

The minister clearly rejected an increase of the personnel strength of the Bundeswehr, which presently numbers 495,000 men, an increase demanded by the opposition. "The Bundeswehr has a defense mission in Europe, more exactly in central Europe. Nothing has changed in this regard that would make such a debate sensible. Therefore, an increase of the Bundeswehr's numerical strength is out." The defense budget will not be increased either. The Bundswehr, however, needs an additional DM250 million for increased fuel costs. Future defense expenditures will be adapted to "the needs of the Bundeswehr and the agreed NATO requests."

There are no plans, Apel said, to extend the present basic military training period of 15 months.

GENSCHER ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES: RELATIONS WITH EAST, THIRD WORLD

DW311220 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 1 Feb 80 pp 3-4 DW

[Rudolf Zundel interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, date and place of interview not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Crises lead to strange alliances. Figuratively speaking, CSU chancellor candidate Strauss and FDP Foreign Minister Genscher suddenly appear arm in arm and talk of joint foreign policy. Is the old maxim true again: there are no longer parties....?

Genscher: Definitely not. But at a time when foreign and security policies so strongly command public awareness, as they do now following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, it is reasonable, to be sure, to reveal common positions of the government coalition and the opposition parties. This is not a new discovery. Let me remind you of the debate in the Bundestag late last year following the Brussels NATO meeting. At the time, the opposition agreed with Federal Government on essential questions concerning security policy. [paragraph continues]

With respect to the negotiation offers of NATO, as well as to the arms gap closure, this common substance is valuable and should be preserved. The ties between the Europeans and the United States--one of the most essential common positions--now have become even more important. The same is true of the Western offer of negotiations: They have not been shelved by Afghanistan but must be pursued persistently.

ZEIT: The election chances for 1980 are decided in the operation "joint foreign policy." Does this bother you in any way?

Genscher: It would not only be wrong but also dangerous to make foreign policy decisions in such a serious situation according to domestic opportunism.

ZEIT: Nevertheless, coalition politicians doubt that Mr Strauss' joint platform exercises are unselfish. FDP Bundestag Floorleader Mischnick spoke of a "poisoned offer." Must the foreign minister be grateful for joint positions regardless of the motives or intentions with which they are put forward?

Genscher: The foreign minister bears responsibility for the foreign policy of his country. If he implements a foreign policy that he and his party deem proper, and if the opposition--in part--also agrees with this policy, then this certainly benefits the country and, added with modesty and due respect, presumably poses no disadvantage to his own party, either.

ZEIT: Do you not see the danger, or do you accept the fact, that by operation "joint platform" the coalition itself will promote CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Strauss to a statesman, that is, suitable for election?

Genscher: A party cannot make a representative of another either a statesman or a nonstatesman; it is always the person involved who determines on this. This is not being done in a flash but as part of a long process.

ZEIT: Do you interpret joint foreign policy as a sort of sharing in the government on the part of the opposition?

Genscher: Certainly not. The different missions of the government and the opposition remain unchanged; but there is joint responsibility.

ZEIT: How is this joint responsibility expressed?

Genscher: What is important, to begin with, is to recognize common positions and not to fuzz or abandon them. Second, what this involves is talking about different positions responsibly and without polemics, that is to say, making the differences visible and justifying them. Third, what is needed is the capability to act for the benefit of all, even if different positions exist with respect to the matter at issue.

ZEIT: This description is reminiscent of a speech which Herbert Wehner gave in the Bundestag in 1960 following the failure of the Paris summit conference, that is, following a serious setback for detente policy. This speech was also an appeal for harmony, and last but not least it was marked by the effort to dampen emotions through objectivity. Is there any call for that again?

Genscher: I think so, yes. Particularly now commonsense, steadfastness, sobriety and farsightedness are indispensable. All this can be had only if emotions are not allowed to command the scene. Excitement does not benefit politics very much. Besides, it is very important, not only for the opinion-forming process in our country but for our partners in the West and for those with whom we deal in the East, that German foreign policy remain absolutely predictable in times of crisis. If we succeed in achieving this, a great service will be rendered to safeguarding peace and stability in Europe. The Federal Republic, this important country at the convergence of East and West, must be predictable.

ZEIT: How is this supposed to be done, apart from not allowing oneself to be carried away by one's own strong words?

Genscher: What is required is an exact definition of our interests and goals. As far as the Federal Republic is concerned, this means the following: First, we must not jeopardize or risk what we have accomplished in the way of, and through, detente. The same is true for the prerequisites for continuing this policy. Second, it must remain the objective of our joint efforts that the Soviet Union discontinue its occupation of Afghanistan. Third, we must be a realiable partner of the Third World states that wish to preserve their independence. Only in this way will it be possible to prevent the Soviet Union from finding new places where it can grab up advantages with military means and low risk.

Hence, what is important everywhere is to improve the preconditions for safeguarding peace. Our decisions must be made based on these criteria.

ZEIT: Not to jeopardize detente means to exploit every option for contacts between East and West. The opposition, though not in unison, is quite reserved in this respect. Some of them would like to punish the Soviet Union visibly by severing contacts.

Genscher: I believe there are more important things than satisfying this desire.

It is my belief that the Soviet side has made two important miscalculations in the past 12 months. First, it assessed erroneously the capability of the Western alliance to make a decision on the closure of the arms gap and on negotiations, even though the Federal Government made a real effort to prevent the Soviet leaders from making this mistake. Second, the Soviet Union has erroneously assessed the reaction of world opinion, including the Third World, to its intervention in Afghanistan. Yet it is part of the predictability of the foreign policy of states that their reactions, too, are somewhat predictable. This is why I advocate the view that contacts must not wither away, particularly in times of crisis, but that they must be exploited. Only in this way is it possible to insure that those having to make the decisions in the Soviet Union can appropriately assess the potential reactions in the West.

ZEIT: Hence, as many contacts as possible lest the situation get out of control?

Genscher: Correct. Ample conflicts can still emerge in the world because the political objectives of various states are absolutely incompatible. In any event, however, the emergence of conflicts as a result of misunderstandings should be prevented. This highlights the great responsibility of politicians in and outside governments when they make public utterances or have confidential talks. It is not clear and definite positions that are dangerous, but the nourishment or awakening of false hopes or anxieties.

ZEIT: It takes at least two parties for contacts. It was, after all, not your fault that your planned visit to Prague did not materialize. Is the CSSR's cancellation of the visit indicative of a development where the crisis is beginning to proliferate to the crucial area of detente in central Europe?

Genscher: The fact that the Prague government is expressing its interest in continuing the contractually agreed policy prohibits me from making such a hard judgment. Moreover, this cancellation does not change anything regarding my basic opinion that all possibilities for talks must be exploited. We have the necessary calm.

ZEIT: Does that also pertain to the meeting between the federal chancellor and GDR State Council Chairman Honecker as well as to the CSCE followup conference in Madrid?

Genscher: Naturally.

ZEIT: How does that policy conform to the fact that the Moscow visit of Minister Ehrenberg was terminated because of scheduling difficulties?

Genscher: The publicly announced reasons are more to the point. The Soviet Union knows about our desire to continue the talks.

ZEIT: Are the Moscow Olympics also part of these desirable meetings?

Genscher: The Olympic meeting certainly is desirable, but it is first of all the Soviet Union that must answer the question of whether athletes from all parts of the world can take part in the games. It must create the appropriate prerequisites. The fact that the games are being discussed is a consequence of the Soviet action in Afghanistan and toward a man like Sakharov.

ZEIT: In discussing the consequences to be drawn from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, opposition politicians suggested that the Federal Republic ought to take part in an intervention corps that could be used worldwide in an emergency, that is, if vital Western interests must be protected.

Genscher: I consider that politically dangerous, legally impermissible and strategically wrong. The Federal Republic has its important alliance mission in central Europe.

ZEIT: So you do not want to change anything about the mission and the tasks of NATO?

Genscher: Naturally, developments outside the NATO sphere bring influence to bear on the security of NATO members. I mentioned in this connection in Oslo in 1975, at the session of the NATO Council, the term: outer framework conditions. Among these necessary framework conditions is the condition that the energy supply of member states must not be jeopardized. This in turn means that the independence of the countries of the Near and Middle East that today are guaranteeing this energy supply will not be jeopardized by actions of the Soviet world power. There are common interests in this matter, but not all members are equally fit for the same task. There are members that, because of their tradition, history and engagement, are more fit than the Federal Republic to safeguard the outer framework conditions.

ZEIT: You do not fear the reproach that the Federal Republic is hiding behind others?

Genscher: The Federal Republic is rendering quite a service to the alliance--with regard to safeguarding central Europe and giving economic aid to the countries on the periphery of Europe and in the Third World. It is much rather a joint and coordinated strategy that is involved, where every partner will take on the task he is best suited for. Division of labor is necessary. This joint strategic concept serves the cohesion and effectiveness of the alliance, and it will eliminate the illusion in the Soviet Union that Europe and the United States could be separated.

ZEIT: SPD politicians sometimes recall De Gaulle, a great European statesmen, a detente politician for whom the interests of this continent and of America were not at all identical. Is that a reason for you to be cautious?

Genscher: No, we have now achieved a degree of political consultation and coordination between Europe and the United States that rules out contrasting interests with regard to a joint alliance policy.

ZEIT: You do not consider yourself in the same situation as one of your predecessors, Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder, who fought in the sixties together with the opposition against the Gaullists in the government camp and for the absolute priority of ties with America?

Genscher: No, we in the Federal Government fully agree on that with the opposition as well.

ZEIT: Nobody even considered the possibility of a special European role?

Genscher: No, but I see efforts by the Soviet Union to suggest to the Europeans that their interests differ from those of the United States and that they therefore ought to act differently. In the interest of the predictability of our policy, it seems important to me to rule out from the very beginning every misunderstanding and every illusion in Moscow with regard to the hopelessness of such efforts.

ZEIT: In crises the description of politics is often simplified--boiled down to essentials, as one says. Sometimes it is simplified too much. Does a foreign minister not have to worry if the domestic political discussion of his policy is reduced to such questions as: Is the reaction toward the Soviet Union hard enough, and is solidarity with Washington great enough?

Genscher: This is not a matter of domestic political advantages and of evidence for the right conviction; this involves interests--joint interests of the alliance. Let me explain this idea. In past years I have pointed out over and over again the responsibility of industrial countries for developing the Third World states. In the United Nations I have dealt with the significance of the nonalined movement for the stability of the Third World. I have warned against using the Third World as a battleground for the East-West conflict. I have pointed out the danger of a late imperialist policy of the Soviet Union in the Third World. I have found rather wide agreement on this policy in the course of time. But now I see the threat of a dangerous relapse. The trend is increasing to use policy toward the Third World as an instrument for the dispute with the Soviet Union and not as an objective world political necessity. The foreign minister, therefore, has the duty to insure that in the discussion on Afghanistan the groundwork of our policy toward the Third World is not covered up, so that routine arguments trying to transplant East-West conflicts to the Third World will not prevail.

ZEIT: Some opposition members consider that an illusion. For them the East-West dispute dominates the establishment of relations with the Third World. In matters of development aid they make a clear distinction, therefore, between friends and adversaries.

Genscher: I view this labeling with concern. But I wish the government camp showed a stronger, more basic and morally founded concern for the Third World. That applies to all government parties.

ZEIT: You mean that when it comes to development aid, the coalition also finds it hard to follow words with action. Do you feel it is possible that development aid will be further increased?

Genscher: I consider it possible and urgently necessary. We are in a decisive phase of North-South politics, and we must avoid the strategic mistake of the Soviet Union in considering the Third World an area into which it could extend its sphere of influence. The fact that the Third World defends itself against this late Soviet imperialism does not mean it has decided in favor of the West. These countries want to be independent, and we must help them achieve that.

ZEIT: That means more preparedness to take risks, more aid, regardless of whether it will be given to a tested friend or an "unreliable customer."

Genscher: With that vocabulary we would block our access to the Third World. But let me answer you with an example from the area of domestic policy. Social services are provided according to national level regardless of the political and social stand of the recipient. If development aid is the great international social undertaking for the rest of this century, this principle must be valid in that sphere also.

ZEIT: Do you think the industrial states, particularly the Soviet Union, will adhere to these noble principles?

Genscher: I feel it is possible that the Soviet Union will also learn from its errors. It pursues a late imperialist policy, a traditional power policy, which amounts to extending its sphere of influence as much as possible. In doing so it collides with the greatest strength of our era: the will of the people for self-determination and to achieve their own identity. Such a collision ought to make the leaders of world power ponder.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PRC--Beijing--Erwin Wickert, Bonn's ambassador in Beijing, ended his assignment here on Thursday upon reaching retirement age. He is being replaced by Guenter Schoedel, presently ambassador in Jakarta. Wickert was given an official farewell dinner in the Great Hall of the People by Vice Premier Gu Mu which was attended by various ministers and high functionaries. He was also received by Vice Premier Fang Yi, member of the Politburo, prior to leaving. [Hamburg DPA in German 0845 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD]

PARIS RADIO REPORTS FRENCH MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO TUNISIA

LD311907 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Did France intervene militarily in Tunisia? Former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert, generally well informed, is convinced that France did. There are rumors that three Transall planes and two Puma helicopters have taken part in the Qafsah fighting. On Sunday, a force coming from Libya attacked this small town in southern Tunisia, and at the request of the Tunisian authorities France is said to have extended logistical assistance. For the moment this information has neither been confirmed nor denied by the Defense Ministry. One thing is certain, however: Three French warships including the famous Colbert flagship have been sent on a mission to the Gabes Gulf, very close to the Tunisian and Libyan coasts. Given the international tension, Mr Giscard d'Estaing has cut short the trip he is supposed to make to Franche-Conte tomorrow. He will stay there only half a day. Back at the Elysee tomorrow afternoon, the head of state will receive in audience successively Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Tunisian Ambassador Mabrouk.

For his part, Mr Mabrouk approves of French military presence in the Mediterranean. He said so a short while ago in the microphone of Gilbert Picard.

[Begin recording] [Mabrouk] As a matter of fact, there are now French ships not very far [from the Tunisian coast], thanks be to God, incidentally. In fact, the French fleet is in the Mediterranean, in a milieu which is its milieu, which is ours.

[Picard] And should other troubles break out in a more grave manner, would you appeal for France's help?

[Mabrouk] We have relations of cooperation in all fields with France. One should say that if this destabilization action should continue, the threat will not loom only over Tunisia, which is resisting, which will resist, which knows how to defend itself. It will then require a global strategy which will not solely concern Tunisia but all those who are interested in peace in the Mediterranean basin, and who wish the Maghreb to be protected from convulsions and from what is going on elsewhere in other parts of the globe. [end recording]

On the spot in Tunisia the raid on Qafsah has occasioned a real national reaction. It is almost a sacred union around President Bourguiba. The leader of the main opposition party, Ahmed Mestiri, was very clear on this point when our special correspondent Gerome Bonaldi met him.

[Begin recording] [Mestiri] Tunisians are unanimous in their attitude toward these grave events. Our movement has vigorously condemned this flagrant aggression. I do not think that there is now a Tunisian, even within the opposition, who approves of this action. Quite the contrary. Concern over the independence and territorial integrity of the country must come before any other consideration, and I think that, setting aside their differences, the Tunisians are united to defend the territorial integrity and independence of their country.

[Bonaldi] Do you want war?

[Mestiri] No. The point at issue is not wanting war. It is adopting a clear-cut, precise attitude. The point at issue, and before anything else, is to consolidate the internal front, and to enable the country to resist and oppose attempts of this kind, should they occur again. [end recording]

These declarations prove that the raid against Qafsah was much graver than a simple clash; it was perhaps an attempt at a coup.

Further Details

LD311940 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The United States has just decided to engage in talks with a view to extending urgent military aid to Tunisia in the wake of the surprise attack on Qafsah last Sunday by a commando trained in Libya. Details of this aid should be known and seen.

Five days after the (?Qafsah) attack the situation is still not clear in Qafsah. There was a big mass march this afternoon in support for the Tunisian Government. The participants paraded and chanted Bourguiba's name and slogans hostile to the officials of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The security forces continue their mopping-up operation in the town and its medina, where access is difficult, as well as the surroundings of this large southern oasis. They are undoubtedly searching for fleeing members of the commando.

In France there are two things to be noted regarding this matter: First the Communists asked that Yvon Bourges be heard by the National Assembly Commission in connection with the deployment of seven French naval units, including four submarines, close to the Tunisian coasts. Second, tomorrow afternoon the Tunisian ambassador to Paris will be received in audience by Valery Giscard d'Estaing. France continues to be closely interested in the danger of destabilization threatening the Tunisian regime.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHIEF AGAINST BOYCOTT OF GAMES

LD311537 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 80 p 36 LD

[Unattributed report: "The French National Olympic Committee Mentions the Athletes' 'Conscience Clause'"]

[Excerpt] Questioned by Ivan Levai on Europe 1 on Wednesday 30 January Mr Claude Collard, president of the French National Olympic and Sporting Committee [CNOSF] mentioned athletes' right to take advantage of the "Conscience Clause" for the Moscow games. "The athletes are free men," he said. "We would understand if individual athletes did not wish to take part in view of the developments in the political situation. However the CNOSF will do all it can to help those who want to take part. Nobody will blame them."

"On 22 January," he continued, "we stated that we would go to the Olympic games in both Moscow and Lake Placid. We wanted to go beyond the political problem.... We are trying to save the games and support the International Olympic Committee.... If the French Government changes its mind we could clash. However, we hope this will not happen.... We have adopted our position in principle but we have until 19 May to answer the Soviets' invitation."

L'UNITE CONDEMNS USSR 'AGGRESSION,' REJECTS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD311025 Paris L'UNITE in French 25-31 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Claude Estier article: "The Challenges and the Games"]

[Excerpts] Would Jimmy Carter have appealed for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics if the U.S. presidential elections were not taking place this year? The very fact that one can ask this question--and indeed everyone is--is enough to determine this measure more as a part of domestic policy than as an appropriate response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

The same could be said of the SALT II ratification postponement. In either case the effect is the same: Either the SALT accords were a gift to the USSR and one cannot see why Carter should then sign them; or this was indeed a step by the two superpowers toward a reciprocal, balanced disarmament and it is hard to see why it should be abandoned on the pretext that the events in Kabul are aggravating international tension.

Let us be clear. The Soviet intervention must be strongly condemned. As the European socialists and PCI said jointly in Strasbourg last week, this constitutes a flagrant violation of the peoples' right to national independence and free self-determination. Whatever the explanations offered by Moscow and obligingly taken up by Georges Marchais and the PCF leadership, they cannot justify the unjustifiable. The gravest thing would be, moreover, if this were to legitimize a posteriori the U.S. interventions in so many other Asian and Latin American states. The line between "fraternal aid" to a friendly country and unwarranted interference in another state is blurred.

Let us be clear again: The cynical Soviet challenge to the world in arresting and banishing Andrey Sakharov, one of the Soviet Union's most famous challengers, and the contempt for the most basic human rights shown by such an act arouse our indignation and disgust. The USSR's image is again very seriously tarnished in everyone's eyes, including those wanting to preserve friendship between the French and Soviet peoples.

For whatever reason Leonid Brezhnev, willingly or not, authorized sending Russian tanks to Kabul, and as unacceptable as it is to assert--chorused again by Marchais--that these are "peaceful" tanks, it is wrong to deduce that the USSR is ready to launch into a third world war. War is, nevertheless, one of the alternatives which decide the world's fate. The sole other alternative, and this must be tirelessly reiterated to those now using the language of war, is to continue with the policy of detente which, despite all its difficulties, has led in recent years to such positive results as the SALT accords and the Helsinki Final Act, even if the Soviet Union is ever ready to trample underfoot certain of the acts and provisions relating to rights of free expression and freedom of movement.

It is one thing to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as we have done, as the PCI, PCE, the British and Japanese Communist parties and others have done and as the UN General Assembly has done too. To throw detente overboard is another. Between the two there is a step which we refuse to take. This is why we reject economic sanctions against the USSR, sanctions which, moreover, it has often been shown are both dangerous and ineffective. This is why we also reject the Olympic boycott appeal. Not for the debatable assertion that sport must be kept separate from politics, but because, far more than reprisals against the USSR, cancelling the games would be a new and grave factor to world tension, which those favoring the boycott cannot be certain they can control.

In this respect, it was not without point that the French Government stated its position clearly. When leaving for Moscow, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, soon constrained to return because of Sakharov's arrest, declared "a total disapproval of the boycott." Giscard d'Estaing, clearly embarrassed by Carter's initiative and Washington's pressure on the EC countries, took a week to say that he was not in favor of anything endangering the Olympics. This was because he had to express himself clearly and not to seem, in Paris, to oppose a measure approved by the French Democratic Union [UDF] headed by Michel Poniatowski when voting in Strasbourg last week for a resolution proposed by the friends of Franz Joseph Strauss and Margaret Thatcher. In the present grave world conditions neither hypocrisy nor excessiveness are worthy postures. The aggression against the Afghan people must be clearly condemned and the Soviet withdrawal must be demanded. We must force the Kremlin to free Sakharov. But we must also avoid being dragged into a new cold war. At a time when anxieties are increasing, let us know how to act and remain calm.

PCI'S BOFFA: AFGHANISTAN HAS HAD COUP, NOT REVOLUTION

LD311021 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "Afghanistan: A 'Coup' Is Not a Revolution"]

[Excerpts] We communists have always regarded "revolution" as the most solemn word in the political vocabulary. This is why we have tried never to misuse it. Furthermore, we have aleays regarded the true revolutionary process--the true and prodound process capable of mobilizing millions of people and making them perform extraordinary feats--as the most important and most characteristic factor in this century's history, a history full of terrible tragedies, but strengthened by an inextinguishable impetus of human, social and national emancipation. We have always felt--and still feel--part of this process.

We therefore know from our long experience that it is not enough to call yourself revolutionary in order to be revolutionary. Nor, still less, is it enough to call yourself Marxist, Leninist or even Marxist-Leninist. What a wealth of nonsense we have heard spoken in Italy in recent years under these or similar banners. As far as we are concerned, it has been and it remains an elementary truth that every revolutionary struggle must have as its protagonists the masses aspiring for their emancipation: There is no vanguard that can aspire to this role unless it acts with their support. And may we be permitted to point out in passing that it is a caricature of Lenin's thought--lamentably not infrequent in recent polemics--to claim that he maintained the contrary, because his entire reflection always consisted of the quest for ways of providing an effective political leadership for a real revolutionary process and certainly not for ways of fabricating an artificial leadership.

We believe it essential to proceed from these general considerations (making an exception from the golden rule which recommends journalists always to proceed from the specific) because in today's debates there is sometimes a danger that they will become obscured. We have been well aware of them. However, as we have followed Afghan events over the past 2 years, we knew very little of the People's Revolutionary Party which took power in April 1978 partly because it had never been mentioned in international forums. The fact that it seized exclusive government control (having belonged to the government since 1973, however) by means of a politico-military coup was not in itself a motive for suspicion since we knew that governments in Afghanistan have never changed in any other way. We did, however, strive in every possible way to understand how the new leaders (both before and especially after the coup) sought a real connection with the forces of Afghan society; in which social strata, therefore, they intended to find support; along which paths they intended to organize the country's aspirations for regeneration, and so forth. Well, not even in the Soviet press, which unconditionally supported the new regime, did we ever find an analysis of this kind based on even a minimum of facts.

People say: They did carry out agrarian reform. Now, it does not mean much to talk about agrarian reform: Otherwise, even the shah of Iran, who used to talk about it, could pass as a revolutionary. This particularly applies to a country like Afghanistan, where the distribution of land in no way alters social relations, since there are vast tracts of free and arid land, while the power of the wealthy is based not so much on ownership of land as on the control of water supplies and instruments of labor. An automatic distribution of land decided in Kabul was not yet a reform because it prevented people from working in the old way, however lamentable and backward, without providing an opportunity to work in a new way. By proceeding in this manner not only was the citizens' support not obtained, but their hostility was provoked and they were driven into their class enemies' embrace. Well, according to reports from sources so wide-ranging as to be reliable, including reports from our own correspondent, this is what happened in Afghanistan.

The same phenomenon recurred in several other sectors. The apparent radicalism of some measures--the new flag, official atheism, mixed classes at school, but without the real spread of education--was not a means of finding a link with the masses, but a way of hiding that link's prolonged absence. Isolation in a country becoming hostile then led the government which was incapable of providing truly revolutionary or innovative solutions to its own society's problems to seek support abroad, to import abstract and ineffective solutions from abroad. But that same isolation also brought to a head the splits and settlement of accounts among members of the government: Only a few months after the April coup one wing of the party was already being persecuted, driven into illegality and forced into exile. This is how Pol Pots and Amins are born--never revolutions.

At this point, to believe that the remedy could lie in a foreign army's intervention is worse than an illusion. For one thing, Soviet advisers were already there in considerable and increasing numbers, but it really cannot be asserted that their presence yielded any brillant results. Furthermore, however good the intentions of the new government, which arrived with troops from abroad, its credibility is destroyed from the outset in the eyes of the people who, however illiterate and impoverished they may be, have long evinced jealous feelings of independence with respect to all foreigners.

When we say that the Afghan April was a "coup" which never managed to approach a revolution, we are well aware that there is an entire stream of Western historiography which has tried to define eventhe October Revolution as a "coup." But this comparison reveals both the weakness of those historiographic theories and the impossibility of talking in terms of a revolution in Afghanistan today.

The gravity of the Afghan events is all the more worrisome inasmuch as they did not occur in isolation or in an atmosphere of preservation, but against a background of an overwhelming and extremely specific revolutionary process which has affected entire continents and which really gives no sign of abating, as events last year showed. Furthermore, most recently this process has expanded with amazing force, albeit through contradictory and even disconcerting events, even to the geographical and cultural area to which Afghanistan belongs--an area long immune to its influence. We are talking not only about Iran but also about the repercussions which its revolution was having outside its own borders. The idea of the peoples' independence and self-determination is, however, one of the greatest strengths of that process and undoubtedly one of the strengths which contributed most to bringing about the crisis of imperialism: Therefore, not only do the events in Afghanistan fail to merge with the real revolutionary movement of our time, they move in the opposite direction.

Simply to split the world into two "camps" with which everyone must aline in a disciplined manner is no answer--and particularly no revolutionary answer, because it is a plan which in no way reflects the reality of today's world. It was already an inadequate plan when it first emerged back in 1947, though the cold war could then very well explain its origins. Indeed, it had to be shelved a few years later precisely because it was incapable of embracing the driving developments in the anti-imperialist struggle. Since that time the world has (as we have repeated 1,000 times and we must certainly not forget now) changed profoundly inasmuch as 1,000 other protagonists of liberation struggles have emerged and very few of them agree to be caged within that scheme of things, which ultimately corresponds to the logic of a big-power policy.

If we had now adopted an attitude of justification toward events in Afghanistan, not only, therefore, would we not have been supporting a liberation struggle, but we would have been moving in a direction profoundly divergent from the essential content of the revolutionary process of our times. Therefore, we did not condemn the intervention out of any abstract moral strictness or still less out of any subordination to other people's concerns. Precisely as internationalists determined to remain part of that process, neither could we nor should we have decided to act otherwise.

MADRID BREAKS RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA

LD011408 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Spain has broken off diplomatic relations with Guatemala following the assault on our country's embassy in that country. This is stated in a note which the state Secretariat for Information issued a few moments ago. During this bulletin we will read the text of this official note.

Government Statement

LD011502 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The following is the government statement on events in Guatemala:

The Council of Ministers has been informed by the Foreign Ministry of the very serious events which took place yesterday in the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. Upon the takeover of the embassy by a group of Guatemalan assailants, and because of Ambassador Cajal's conviction that it was possible to resolve the problem peacefully, [Foreign Minister] Mr Oreja immediately contacted that country's Foreign Ministry to try to insure the non-intervention of the police inside our diplomatic mission and the safeguarding of the lives of those inside it.

The Spanish ambassador repeatedly tried to contact that country's foreign minister, the Interior Ministry and the director general of the police, without receiving any reply to his repeated request that the public force should withdraw from the embassy's environs and should not intervene.

In view of this situation, Mr Cajal personally addressed the commander of the forces surrounding the embassy, repeating this request and telling them that the occupiers were willing to leave peacefully along with the ambassador himself. Despite these urgent requests, the police broke into the building, breaking down doors and ceilings, breaking into rooms, and forcing the door to the ambassador's office, where the embassy's occupiers and the hostages were located. At this moment, one of the occupiers threw a gasoline bomb which started a fire. According to reports on hand at present, it appears that only our ambassador was able to escape by throwing himself onto the flames at the very moment when the explosion took place [as heard].

On considering with profound sadness and indignation these dramatic events in which (?36) Guatemalans died, among them two of our embassy's secretaries, as well as First Secretary Jaime Ruiz del Arbol and diplomat Felipe Sainz, the government expresses its strongest condemnation at the conduct of the Guatemalan authorities, who, in violation of the most elemental norms of international law and the duty of all states to guarantee the immunity and inviolability of foreign diplomatic representations and their staff, allowed the security forces under its command to brutally assault the Spanish diplomatic office.

The Spanish Government, while reiterating its strongest condemnation of all forms of terrorism, demands that with the necessary guarantees there be a total clarification of the events which will identify those responsible for the violation of the diplomatic mission. While these demands are not fulfilled by the government of that republic with full satisfaction, a decision has been approved for the government to proceed to break off diplomatic relations with that country with whose people Spain feels so closely tied with so many profound links. The Venezuelan Government has accepted the responsibility of protecting Spanish interests in Guatemala without prejudice to the measures on security and voluntary repatriation of our citizens that the Spanish Government may adopt.

The corresponding notification of the decision adopted today in the Council of Ministers has been sent to the Guatemalan Government by the Foreign Ministry.

CHIEF OF STAFF MAKES 'IMPORTANT' SPEECH IN MELILLA

ID312333 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Gabeiras Montero today visited the garrison of the regular forces stationed in Melilla, where he made an important speech. In his speech, Lt Gen Gabeiras said that the army's duty and, of course, the duty of all its members is complete obedience to the government, in which the king has invested his trust and where the executive power of the state is represented and exercised by the will of the people. Nobody should think, he continued, that we are a danger to liberty because there is no reason for this.

Elsewhere in his speech, Lt Gen Gabeiras referred to those who are clamoring for the supremacy of the military over civilian life. These people must be told that the army must be left to devote itself to its professional duties without their pointlessly trying to undermine its spirit and its discipline with treacherous cajolery on some occasions or with illicit insults and diatribes on others. We should expose once and for all, the army chief of staff concluded, those strange (?holier-than-thou people) who make us appear an unbearable burden on the state and an instrument of tyranny.

PAPERS COMMENT ON CARTER'S 'STATE OF UNION' ADDRESS

ID301323 [Editorial Report ID] Madrid EL PAIS 24 January 1980 publishes on page 10 an editorial on U.S. President Carter's State of the Union address, which begins by noting that it "contains all the tones of firmness and aggressiveness which President Carter has been displaying since the beginning of the world crisis and a very sustained assertion: That the United States holds most power in the world and is not prepared to renounce that position." Maintaining that similar ideas are being expressed in the Soviet Union and that there is little doubt that Professor Sakharov's deportation "represents a challenge, an assertion of determination and firmness," it contends that as a result of all this, "the world crisis assumes its most traditional, long-standing and most deplorably historical aspect--that of confrontation between two big powers, two empires." It advocates that in this situation Spain should use its influence to "prevent a move from the local conflagrations to a general apocalypse in which we would inevitably be involved." It concludes: "Spain should strive to save the Madrid [CSCE] conference and to contribute to dialog in preference to any warlike solution. Any other stance could prove suicidal."

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 27 January carries on page 15 a Carlos Nadal commentary on the same topic. It asserts that President Carter's address "has confirmed the viewpoint that Washington believes that the time has come to radically rethink its foreign policy." It continues: "The vigorous tone adopted by the U.S. President, the clarity and the direct utterance of some fundamental warnings to the USSR leave no room for doubt about U.S. determination to end that period in U.S. international policy which was influenced by two major U.S. domestic crises--Vietnam and Watergate. A clear sign to this effect Vis the fact that it is Carter who said in his State of the Union message that he is prepared to restore to the CIA many of the conditions of independence, secrecy and material resources which were curtailed as a result of the revelations made during the seventies about that famous organization's activities. Carter is now speaking a very different language from that which he used at the beginning of his term of office."

After outlining the alleged inconsistencies in U.S. foreign policy, caused by President Carter's human rights policy, and the Soviet Union's actions with respect to such countries as Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen, the commentary cites the USSR's "false moves," such as the way in which it attempted to pressure the European NATO countries not to accept the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, President Castro's attempts to manipulate the Havana nonalined summit and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Maintaining that the outcome of these developments was "inevitable," it continues:

"Carter, feeling the pressure of the presidential election and finding his popularity falling to an alarming extent, had to react. And he has done so promptly and also with considerable impetus. Excessively? This is precisely where we enter one of the questions now being asked in the West: Whether the measures adopted by Carter will be effective or whether they will prove counterproductive or excessive.

"There are those who believe that Carter is going beyond what is advisable, especially with respect to boycotting the Olympic games. There has been talk in this connection of the dangers in openly ending 'detente' and in returning to the language and methods of the cold war. There is no lack of those who believe that the moral blow dealt to the USSR by sabotaging the Olympics would bring about a perhaps irreparable toughening of the Kremlin's policy both domestically and externally. That is why we are again hearing the argument that we must not give Russia the impression that it is threatened or encourage its 'encirclement' complex. Similar arguments apparently caused Roosevelt virtually to hand over half of Europe to Stalin. Russia encircled or cornered? These terms seem at least inappropriate to the present strategic situation. For this very reason it is to be assumed that the Soviet reaction to the U.S. retaliation will develop in a nuanced manner--toughness of calculated effects, on the one hand, and the resumption of a multifaceted and indirect reassurance operation, on the other."

The commentary concludes by maintaining that "Carter will have to act promptly but take great care that the escalation of retaliation cannot be exploited by the Kremlin in its favor, both domestically, by stimulating a patriotic reaction, and externally, by spreading fear of a return to U.S. 'arrogance.'"

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--The ambassadors of Great Britain, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Iraq and (?Nigeria) presented their credentials this morning to King Juan Carlos in the royal palace in Madrid with the traditional ceremony. The ambassadors, accompanied by Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Marcelino Oreja, spoke in turn with his majesty the king after the ceremony of presentation of their credentials. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 31 Jan 80 ID]

NORWAY

AMBASSADOR SVENNEVIG TO RETURN TO TEHRAN

LD010951 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Svennevig returns to Tehran"]

[Text] Ambassador Tormod P. Svennevig returns today to Tehran to resume his work in the Iranian capital. Embassy Secretary Thomas Hauff and another official have been at their posts in Tehran for a week.

Ambassador Svennevig was recalled at Christmas for consultations after the crisis in relations between Iran and the United States was brought before the Security Council. Foreign Ministry press spokesman Torstein Sando said that the ministry's deliberations in connection with the Security Council's treatment of the Iran affair have now ended.

The decision to resume operations at the Tehran embassy is also based to some extent on the fact that the Norwegian colony in Iran has increased in size, Sando said. At one point in the last 3-4 weeks there were only two or three Norwegian citizens in Iran. Today several have returned, so that there are now 16.

KNUTSEN DEEMS SAKHAROV EXILE 'UNFORTUNATE OVERREACTION'

LD010949 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[NTB [NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU] report: "NKP Dissociates Itself"]

[Text] "In principle I deeply disagree with Sakharov's banishment. I also regard it an extremely unfortunate overreaction. It will be exploited to the maximum in the service of the cold war for the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign. It ought to have been avoided," Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] chairman Martin Gunnar Knutsen told NTB.

"But Andrey Sakharov's political initiatives in connection with the Afghanistan affair and in the matter of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics conflict with both the NKP stand and my personal views. I consider it natural that the Soviet Union had to react in some way."

Martin Gunnar Knutsen added that a couple of newspapers have attributed views to him which are not in accordance with his opinions of the Sakharov case.

I SIMERINI DISCLOSES NEW WALDHEIM PLAN FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS

NC010945 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 1 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Waldheim's plan for the resumption of the intercommunal talks proposes talks in three consecutive phases, each of which is to have a 10-day recess. The plan has already been officially submitted to the Greek and Turkish sides through the UN secretary general's representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl. According to our reports from diplomatic sources, Waldheim proposes Friday, 15 February, as the date for resuming the intercommunal talks, which will continue until the end of March in their preliminary stage.

Precisely, Waldheim's plan proposes: That the talks begin on 15 February and last for 4 days, after which there will be a 10-day recess; that interlocutors then come back to the negotiating table for another 4 days, followed by another 10-day recess; that a third meeting then be held, followed by another 10-day recess. After this, and once each side studies the other's positions, the interlocutors will meet again to see if there is a common ground for continuing the dialog and the search for a negotiable agreement.

During the three "phases" of the talks, which will last 4 days each, the territorial, constitutional and Famagusta issues will be discussed simultaneously without defining any sequence for discussion, provided that both sides do not come to an agreement during this preliminary stage. From the above, it appears that the round of talks proposed by Waldheim as the "preliminary" stage will last 42 days. If, for example, it begins on 15 February, it will continue until the end of March.

Initially, it appears that the Greek side has accepted Waldheim's plan, although nothing has been announced officially. The Turkish side is expected to give an answer next week.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY UNDER PRESSURE TO RECONSIDER U.S. PLAN

NC281435 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 28 Jan 80 p 1 NC

[Text] "The U.S. plan has not been withdrawn. The proposal still stands." This statement was made recently by the U.S., British and French ambassadors to Cyprus when the Famagusta Coordinating Committee visited them to ask for their governments' assistance in averting the colonization of Famagusta.

According to other reports, the above three governments are prepared to bring up the old or a similar plan again for consideration--that is, the same plan with slight amendments--and exert pressure on Turkey to either accept it or agree to sit at talks and discuss it--but with the proviso that the Cyprus Government express a desire for it or merely promise that it will not hasten to "reject" it from the beginning, as it did previously.

A diplomatic source from one of these three countries has made the following statement to our editor: "The plan is still open to discussion. We are prepared to bring it back again, slightly amended or not, if there is prudence and good will on your part. However, we do not want to risk another rejection on your part, which as happened before would be accompanied by attacks on our country. It would be naive to ignore past adversity and instead of thanks for our mediation and good will get unfair attacks and accusations."

In the meantime, the move to pressure the Cyprus Government into "yielding" is manifested by many quarters both at home and abroad--some sources say Athens has also expressed such a move.

In the move at home we should also include the courageous statement by House of Representatives President A. Mikhailidhis and statements made by Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and prominent leading member of DI. KO. [Democratic Party] Mr A. Galanos, former Foreign Minister I. Khristofidhis and former Cyprus Ambassador to the United States, Mr Nikos Dhimitriou, aside from the revelations made by the Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry with regard to former statements made by current Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

According to our information, the whole matter was also discussed by the DI. KO. Political Bureau last week but nothing has been announced in this connection. Nevertheless, the Cyprus Government has thus far maintained stubborn silence and is reluctant to "change its stand" either out of fear to displease "foreign-guided" AKEL or for reasons of dignity that it may expose itself for handling the Cyprus issue badly.

TRSC PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM SRI LANKA, DUBAI VISITS

TA311119 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 31 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas received Prime Minister Cagatay at 1000 today and conferred with him for some time. Also present at the meeting were the minister of agriculture, natural resources and energy, Irsen Kucuk, and the minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol. In a statement after the meeting, Cagatay said that he briefed the president in detail on his visits abroad. In a statement made on his return to the island last night, Cagatay said that he had met with the president, the prime minister, the foreign minister and the transportation minister in Sri Lanka and with the chairman of the Chamber of Trade and the chairman of the Administrative Board of the Islamic Bank in Dubai.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISMISSES 61 STATE EMPLOYEES

NC311702 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 31 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Today the Council of Ministers finished examining charges against state employees, made in accordance with the provisions of pertinent legislation for their involvement in or their assistance to the coup, and concluded that reasons of public interest require the termination of the services of a total of 61 members of the civil service, the education service and the security forces. The Council also decided not to institute any further proceedings against any member of the civil service, the education service or the security forces against whom charges are pending. According to an official statement, the Council of Ministers decided to dismiss these 61 employees after taking into consideration all previous evidence, the usefulness of some state employees, the special circumstances of each case and in general the interest of the state service, based on the powers provided for by the pertinent legislation.

The statement also says that in addition to the 61 state employees, another 26 state employees who were facing charges have already been dismissed or removed from their posts by the competent disciplinary boards to which their cases had been referred. Various disciplinary punishments have been imposed on another 75 state employees. In connection with the decision not to press any further proceedings against employees whom charges are pending, the statement says that the government had arrived at this decision after carefully considering all pros and cons, the serious objective difficulties encountered during the entire course of the purge and the proper functioning of the state machine, but was mainly guided by our country's interests. Finally, the statement says that in examining the whole issue the Council of Ministers seriously took into consideration the actual repentance shown by some state employees against whom charges had been made and their responsiveness to the government's appeal to hand over arms and so forth.

RIZOSPASTIS REPORTS DETAILS OF NEW ROGERS PLAN

AT301745 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 30 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The Rogers plan for our country's reconfinement to the NATO military wing entrusts the United States with the role of a guarantor power in Greek-Turkish differences. After successive soundings and consultations with Ankara and Athens, the basic points of the NATO military commander's "formula" have been completed and the formula has already been handed to the official Greek side by U.S. officers headed by General (Kreizer), a field commander in the Vietnam war.

1) On the problem of operational control over airspace, the Americans have proposed: Greece and Turkey should each control 50 percent of Aegean airspace. As a guarantor power the United States will transfer its air force's headquarters to Crete where the bases of Timbakion and Soudha will be activated. Furthermore, another part of the headquarters will be stationed in Larisa.

These U.S. bases, in which ultramodern aircraft will be stationed, will undertake the area's control. In effect it concerns a serious provocation since a large part of the U.S. Air Force will be integrated into the "facilities" already existing in our country.

2) On the operational control of the sea, the U.S. proposal envisages: Greek protection for the coast of mainland Greece and for the Northern Sporadhes and Cyclades Nisoi, and U.S. protection for the islands of Lesvos, Khios, Samos, Ikaria and possibly Rhodes. A U.S. "protective" force will srround these islands.

In practice this will not only mean a stronger U.S. presence in the Mediterranean but essentially the severance of a large part of Greece from Greek military control. The plan envisages Turkish "protection" for the entire coast of mainland Turkey.

A U.S. staff officer will be permanently in charge of common exercises among Greece, Turkey and the United States to be held in the Aegean. The new element here is that these exercises can be held on Greek shores. This is tantamount to U.S. military control over the Greek area, or at least over a large part of it.

Precisely so that domination can be better controlled, the Rogers plan contains a provision according to which 2,500 men will be added to the already existing (about 6,500 men) U.S. military force. It should be stated that--as RIZOSPASTIS disclosed in the past--400-500 U.S. commandos belonging to the group for operational action in the Mediterranean have been secretly added to the existing forces.

So far, no reply has been given to the proposals of the amended Rogers plan. It should be added that the proposals include the final statement that "this is our last word" (of the United States)!

SOURCES DENY STANDSTILL IN RELATIONS WITH USSR

AT311635 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 31 Jan 80 pp 1, 9 AT

[Text] Greek-Soviet talks are planned in preparation for Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Athens in return for the visit to Moscow by his Greek counterpart, Rallis. According to authoritative sources, these talks will be held at the end of the current year. Meanwhile, most authoritative diplomatic sources in Athens denied a report by a morning newspaper published yesterday that our agreements with Moscow are at a "standstill" and that the visit to Greece by the chief of Political Affairs of the Soviet Foreign Ministry [as published] Grubyakov has been "postponed." In this connection, the authoritative sources supply the following information:

--On Grubyakov's visit: The issue of his arrival in the Greek capital on any specific or indefinite date has never arisen, and consequently the report which was published yesterday that the Soviet diplomat was to have come at the end of January or early February and that his visit has now been postponed until Arpil is inaccurate.

--On the "standstill" of our agreements with Moscow: All the agreements that have been signed between the two governments are being implemented. The issue of the establishment of consulates general--by Greece in Odessa and by the Soviet Union in Thessaloniki within the framework of the consular agreement that was signed--remains in suspense, however. A year ago--not recently--a difference in views was ascertained in this connection and since then the issue has remained in suspense.

--On the supply of electricity and natural gas and on the alumina plant: During Prime Minister Karamanlis' visit to Moscow last November it was agreed that the Soviets will integrate the issues of electricity and natural gas into their new 5-year plan which will begin in 1981, and that meanwhile the study of the technical aspects should begin for the supply of these two forms of energy.

--About the alumina plant it was agreed that a preliminary study should be made within 10 months and the experts should submit their conclusions. This study is now being made.

--On the issue of Soviet oil: As AKROPOLIS published the day before yesterday, this year negotiations will be held to determine the price, quality and time of delivery of the 800,000 tons of oil which Moscow has promised to supply in addition to the 1.2 million tons which we receive from the Soviet Union annually.

WESTERN PRESSURE FOR EASING RELATIONS WITH USSR CITED

AT311815 Athens PROINI in Greek 31 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Text] According to reports and indications, the West currently--and especially after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--has been exerting pressure on Athens seeking to downgrade Greek-Soviet cooperative relations, or at least arrest the positive course these relations have followed after Karamanlis' official visit to Moscow. The processes for the creation of a relevant "preparatory" atmosphere became apparent--according to diplomatic observers--after reports circulated concerning the Soviets reneging on their promise to Karamanlis to supply an additional 2 million tons of oil to Greece.

This assessment was supported yesterday by statements by KODISO [Democratic Socialism Party] Chairman Pesmazoglu and by the replies the government spokesman gave to pertinent questions. Specifically, Pesmazoglu told political editors yesterday that "there are reports that the Neorion question [involving Soviet utilization of Greek shipping repair and maintenance facilities in Siros] will soon be raised abroad. However, the government must remain firm on the position it has had from the beginning of this issue, namely, that it must not succumb to pressures."

In reply to questions by reporters, Pesmazoglu made it clear that he was referring to the exertion of pressures by the West to inhibit Greek-Soviet relations. At the same time, in reply to a question about whether the Greek side indeed intends to raise the Neorion issue, last night the government spokesman said: "I do not know." He gave the same reply to the political editors' next question about whether Athens has noted an atmosphere of sharpness in Greek-Soviet relations.

Political observers of the opposition interpret these replies by the government spokesman as a desire by Athens to keep alive talk and notes about some coolness in Greek-Soviet relations.

During the talk yesterday between Pesmazoglu and the political editors, he stressed that any weakening of the procedure of Greek-Soviet political communications should be avoided and then added that: "The international crisis is facilitating and objectively strengthening the efforts of those who, whether abroad or locally, want to induce nationally detrimental settlements of Greek-Turkish differences and the Cyprus issue so that a return to the NATO military wing can be achieved and, on the other hand, engineer an inhibition in the political development of Greek-Soviet relations." Furthermore, referring to the issue of peace in the Balkans, the KODISO chairman stressed that "new consultations at a higher government level among all the Balkan countries are necessary."

I VRADHINI: CARTER BYPASSES CONGRESS ON TURKISH AGREEMENT

AT291900 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 AT

[Dispatch by I VRADHINI's special service: "Everything Goes to Turkey, Thanks to Carter's Obstinacy"]

[Excerpts] Washington, Tuesday (special dispatch)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has thought up a new maneuver to avoid congressional reaction and to pass the recently initialed U.S.-Turkish defense agreement. He labeled the agreement "an executive (presidential) agreement" with the result that it does not require congressional approval; only when it is signed will it be submitted to Congress for its information.

Carter's maneuver was recently disclosed at a press conference by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter who maintained that this agreement does not mean expensive economic obligations for the United States.

It is recalled that this constitutional prerogative was exercised by President Johnson in order to guarantee aid to Franco's dictatorial regime in Spain.

It is self-evident that through this maneuver the Carter administration avoids any possible rejection or significant cut in aid earmarked for Turkey by Congress, the majority of which does not favor continuation of aid to Ankara, particularly since Ankara has made no fundamental concessions on the Cyprus issue and continues to deceive the United States and the West with unfulfilled promises.

Consequently, bearing in mind the bitter experience of the "embargo" under which Congress blocked aid to Turkey for 4 years, the President now decided to make use of this constitutional prerogative and labeled the U.S.-Turkish agreement an "executive (presidential) agreement" which needs no approval by the two houses of Congress--the House of Representatives and the Senate.

As expected the U.S. President's maneuver will cause severe reaction in Congress, the majority of which does not like to be swept aside by the White House in the implementation of foreign or defense policy. Apart from this, congressional leaders are bound by their resolution which guarantees that on no account will it be permissible to disturb the balance of power between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean. This is an obligation which binds the President of the United States himself.

TO VIMA VIEWS NEW DEMOCRACY INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

AT291940 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 29 Jan 80 p 1 AT

[Article by St. P. Psikharis: "Karamanlis Is Irritated by the 'Daughins'"]

[Text] Prime Minister Karamanlis now appears irritated with the 'dauphins.' He has sufficient cause. The weight created by the opposition's reaction as well as by developments within New Democracy itself, which have created tension, is being added to his own personal dilemmas.

In reference to the above it is stressed that although it appears certain (at least this is underlined in every way by the essential, and virtually the only, 'dauphins') that New Democracy will not disintegrate, it appears equally certain that in view of the probable succession various "confrontations" are underway within the ranks of New Democracy. Such "confrontations" are developing independently of the wishes of the two 'dauphins' (in other words, E. Averof and G. Rallis) because certain New Democracy deputies who support one or the other--obviously in an effort to guarantee for themselves "possible" future ministerial posts--operate in different ways and develop various activities.

There is a special significance in the fact that a leading New Democracy personality underlined that the most serious problem (internal party problem) is not what is happening or what could happen at the top but rather what is taking place within New Democracy's parliamentary group. This is because all those who do not hold ministerial portfolios consider themselves unjustly treated and insistently demand their appointment to such positions, seeing a chance for their "appointment" through support of one of the other 'dauphins.' This state of affairs which, it must be considered certain is known to Karamanlis, increases uncertainty and complicates matters.

New Democracy circles stated yesterday that if there is a tendency to "form groups" within the party this is not caused by the two 'dauphins' but rather by those who hasten to appear supporters of either one or the other 'dauphin' or who run between the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of National Defense (because this is also happening) for the purpose of "declaring their allegiance." From this point of view there possibly is ample ground for the theory that in the end neither Averof nor Rallis could depend (if they are making such calculations) on any specific number of deputies' support, obviously because this state of affairs has nothing to do with ideological or related "affiliation" but is rather solely due to personal motives.

It is naturally understandable that all this has irritated the prime minister who views these movements around the 'dauphins' as an additional problem exactly at a time when he wants political calm and no discussion of the probable political developments that will take place when he decides to remain as prime minister or to turn toward the presidency--because this is also very likely--or to retire from politics.

This explains the nearly violent reaction of the government spokesman over Sunday's press reports, not on the intentions of the prime minister or the majority opposition party, but rather on trends within New Democracy that clash or will clash over Karamanlis' succession. In reference to the press reports on the presidency the government spokesman "passed them over" with the sentence, "It is time to end such literacy fancies," while in reference to reports on conflict over the succession he stressed,, "There is neither a conflict nor is there any formation of groups."

On the other hand, "a staunchly pro-Karamanlis" newspaper housed these assurances of the government spokesman under the headline "Who and How Karamanlis Is Being Undermined" and with a perhaps even more voluble subhead, "Suspicious Movements for Disruption of Government Unity." It is obvious that such headlines cannot refer to movements within the area of the opposition.

The same newspaper made extensive references to reports that PASOK will not vote for Karamanlis. On the one hand, it questioned whether this will be PASOK's final decision while on the other hand it stated that it would be easy to find votes for Karamanlis' election as president from among the small opposition parties which, according to this pro-government newspaper, do not want general elections.

CABINET MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMY, ISLAMABAD MEETING

TA311547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 31 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 31 Jan (AA)--The Council of Ministers met for 4 hours today with Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in the chair. A statement at the end of the meeting stressed that the Council of Ministers decided to make the efforts required to obtain the desired results from the recently-announced set of economic measures.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen briefed the Council on the deliberations of the recent Islamic foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad. According to the statement, it was decided to send the parliament a draft act amending the legislation regulating the procedures concerning drafting of reserve military functionaries and officers.

Further Details

TA311642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers reviewed Turkey's defense needs and decided to submit bills to the parliament to amend various laws. The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Suleyman Demiral from 1030 until 1430 today. A written statement issued after the meeting said that the chief of the General Staff's office will brief the government on Turkey's defense needs on Tuesday, 5 February, and that the martial law commanders will meet in Ankara on Sunday, 17 February, to discuss anarchic incidents and martial law activities.

TWO AGREEMENTS, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

TA312029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 31 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A Turkish-Polish agreement envisaging the joint realization of various energy and industrial projects was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by the economic aide of the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu, on behalf of Turkey and by the Polish under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, Antoni Karas, on behalf of Poland. The agreement, which aims at developing economic, commercial and technical relations between the two countries, envisages the joint realization of various industrial projects and energy investments. According to the agreement, the machinery, equipment and services to be imported from Poland for these projects will be paid with Turkish goods exported to Poland.

An agreement on developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, which was initialed during Karas' visit to Turkey last year, was also signed during the talks held between the Turkish and Polish delegations. A protocol reorganizing trade between Turkey and Poland was also signed in Ankara. The protocol was signed by the Foreign Ministry foreign trade secretary general, Guzay Guldere, and by Karas. With the protocol, which was signed at the end talks lasting 3 days, Turkish-Polish trade will be doubled thus reaching $200 million [presumably per year].

BRIEFS

OIL PROSPECTING--The Turkish Petroleum Corporation has begun oil prospecting in Kuyubasi village of Corum's Bucak District. The corporation intends to drill some 5,500 meters deep at the Kuyubasi-1 well. If oil is not found at this depth, oil prospecting will be shifted to other regions in western Toros. The oil prospecting at the Kuyubasi-1 well will continue for about 6 months. Some 200 million lira have been allocated for oil prospecting in the region. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 TA]

PORTUGAL

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ROME, EEC CONSULTATIONS

ID312308 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 31 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral left for Rome today, where he will be meeting with the current president of the European Economic Community, who in the first half of this year happens to be an Italian. Still in the context of demarches envisaging Portugal's integration in the EEC, Freitas do Amaral will be travelling to Brussels on 5 February where he will explain Portugal's intentions regarding the forthcoming negotiations and express our country's wish to speed up, as much as possible, the process of integration in the EEC.

PCP'S CUNHAL LEAVES FOR CUBA 31 JAN

ID312347 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 31 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal left for Cuba in the early hours of this morning. Nothing is known about the purpose and duration of his trip.

UNITED KINGDOM

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSING DEFENSE FUNDING PROPOSALS

ID311203 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jan 80 p 32 ID

[Clare Hollingworth report: "Pym Fights for Defense Budget"]

[Text] The government is now discussing the defence white paper, which will be presented to Parliament by Mr Pym, defence minister, at the end of next month. Officials in the Ministry of Defence still claim that despite the fresh, stringent expenditure cuts, which are due to be considered by the Cabinet this weekend, the government aims to increase defence spending by 3 per cent in real terms in the new financial year.

The Russian invasion of Afghanistan and President Carter's decision to increase the United States defence budget by 5 per cent in real terms, has inspired Mr Pym to "campaign" against the Treasury, who were attempting to cut the defence budget, which now stands at 7,824 million pounds at 1979 prices.

This official notes that this makes the Defence Ministry fourth in the list of big spenders, ahead of housing, industry and trade, energy and employment.

The Treasury have complained that defence has not borne its fair share of November's public expenditure cuts. Whitehall officials appear to have forgotten that the government pledged to its NATO allies to increase its defence spending by at least 3 per cent in real terms.

If Britain failed to live up to this undertaking there would be unpleasant repercussions among members of the Atlantic alliance.

In addition, members of the three services are watching with anxiety, because they were promised comparability in pay with men and women doing similar jobs in civil life.

A pay rise of between 18 per cent and 20 per cent is, perhaps overconfidently, anticipated by many servicemen.

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ARBEITER ZEITUNG WELCOMES 'CARTER DOCTRINE'

AU281721 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 26 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Friedrich Katscher commentary: "The Carter Doctrine"]

[Text] Since pro-Soviet communists seized power in Afghanistan in a bloody military coup at the end of April 1978, and the Soviet Union was the first country to officially recognize their regime (although assertions about a Soviet involvement in the coup were described by TASS as deliberate lies), Moscow has regarded their southern neighbor country as part of its sphere of control. The intervention of Soviet troops in Afghanistan against an alleged enemy from outside (actually a strong and armed internal opposition) in accordance with communist logic is therefore regarded as "fraternal aid." Thus Moscow is genuinely surprised why this intervention "in its own backyard" is causing such a stir in the West and especially in the United States.

Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, Afghanistan 1979/80--in none of these cases, under the Brezhnev doctrine, was a country invaded that was situated outside of Moscow's direct sphere of influence. The politically realistic Soviet leaders, who dislike adventures, are obviously well aware that the West would not take it lying down if they were to transgress the frontiers of their bloc. Hence it is unlikely that the men in the Kremlin would also actually have planned to dispatch Soviet forces to Iran or to Pakistan, because they rightly shrink from the risk of a worldwide war.

Nevertheless, it is right away that President Carter in his State of the Union message, delivered annually in January, made it quite unequivocally clear that an invasion of any other Asian country (the Soviet Union to the south borders only on Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan, but could get from Afghanistan to Pakistan) would be a casus belli, a reason for war. Had the West in the 1930's threatened Hitler with the same determination (and a corresponding military potential), we would probably have been spared World War II (although Hitler, unlike the old men in the Kremlin, was an adventurer).

On 18 June 1979 the U.S. President gave the surprised Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev a kiss of peace at the signing of the SALT II agreement, which meanwhile is peacefully slumbering. Now, 7 months later, the leader of the Western superpower has taken off the kid gloves and is flexing the muscles of the United States with his "Carter Doctrine." It is regrettable that this policy of strength and toughness leads back to the cold war and that detente will be shelved, but because the Kremlin politicians are realists, they will take seriously and heed the warning from Washington (if they were toying with the idea of military action in Iran or Pakistan).

Better a--I hope only temporary--phase of cold war, in which both sides know where they stand and accordingly act cautiously and circumspectly, than a single day of a hot war, which probably would not be confined to conventional weapons.

BRIEFS

1979 FOREIGN TRADE--Austrian imports in 1979 went up 16 percent compared with 1978 to 269.8 billion schillings, while exports rose 17 percent to 206.25 billion schillings. At 63.61 billion schillings the foreign trade deficit was the second highest in the past 10 years. Oil imports went up 48 percent, to 17.71 billion schillings. The EEC's share in Austrian imports was 65 percent and in exports 54 percent, with an Austrian deficit of 64.32 billion schillings. Favorable balances were achieved by Austria only in trade with EFTA (2.61 billion schillings) and with East Europe (2.92 billion schillings). [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Feb 80 p 7 AU]

GENSCHER SPEAKS OUT ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

Supports U.S. Olympic Boycott

LD031822 Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for the first time has intimated publicly that the Federal Republic would join the United States if it boycotted the Olympic games in Moscow. In an interview with DIE WELT, Genscher was asked whether it would not be politically risky for the Federal Government to regard it as possible for Americans to stay away from the games while German athletes participated in Moscow. He replied: "The Federal Government has never given any impression of this kind. The United States can rely on us in this issue, also."

Genscher stated that anyone who expected U.S. solidarity for free Berlin could not refuse the Americans German solidarity in this matter. The federal foreign minister said that responsibility now lay with the Soviet Union. It caused the participation of many teams from all over the world to be doubtful. "It alone can remove these causes."

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt stated on Sueddeutscher Rundfunk on the question of an Olympic boycott that there are different views as to whether a boycott would be a really effective sanction. "I believe, however, that there is no longer any point in discussing it much. The games are not likely to be able to take place in the form they are meant to."

Urges U.S.-European Solidarity

LD301505 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Immediately before the start of the German-French consultations in Paris, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has confirmed the view that the security of Europe cannot be guaranteed without the United States. In an interview with the daily DIE WELT, (Monday's edition) Genscher said, regarding the world political situation following the Soviet march into Afghanistan, that the most important prerequisite for controlling the present conflict and avoiding similar situations in the future is to avoid all false impressions which could lead Moscow to the illusion that Europe and the United States can be separated.

"I therefore think it is the central task of all those responsible in Europe to make it quite clear that we will meet this challenge together with the United States." Genscher said he believes that the French also see things this way. France is also convinced that the present situation can be mastered only in the closest partnership with the United States. "Therefore no one should have the illusion that he can separate Europeans and Americans." Genscher said the American nation is aware of its responsibility for world peace. "It expects the solidarity of its allies." There must be no doubt about that.

Touching on German-French consultations, Genscher said that agreement between Bonn and Paris is important for Europe and the Western alliance. Europe must take its place in the overall strategy of the West. This applies to the strengthening of the alliance's defense capability, the stabilization of the Middle East region and Turkey, cooperation with the Third World and the resolution of the crisis. Genscher said that in his talks in the United States there had been agreement that the German task in central Europe lay in stabilizing Turkey and helping the Third World.

In this context the federal foreign minister said it is important that CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss shares the government's view that Bonn's task lay in central Europe. In the face of opposition voices to the contrary, Strauss' statement is important for the predictability of German policy.

Genscher noted that the interest of the Federal Republic remains fixed on the continuation of talks with politicians in the East. "Visits have been postponed, but the dialog must go on." Everyone in the West thinks the same. Bonn knows that the GDR, the CSSR and Hungary are still interested in a dialog. His talks with the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, revealed a similar interest.

GRUENEWALD ON FRG-FRENCH COORDINATION ON AFGHAN CRISIS

LD021838 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In the current crisis between East and West, Bonn is aiming at a coordinated concept of the West with which to react to the Soviet march into Afghanistan. With reference to the German-French summit meeting starting in Paris tomorrow evening, Bonn Government Spokesman Gruenewald today spoke of an important intermediate stage on the path toward that objective. Gruenewald told WELT AM SONNTAG that Bonn's close relations with both the United States and France gave rise to the hope that such an overall concept is likely to come into existence.

Gruenewald emphasized in the interview that individual partners might have to take on differing tasks or roles in such a concept. Some kind of division of labor has already become apparent. In this connection the government spokesman mentioned Turkey, on whose behalf Bonn is again going to organize a relief campaign.

The 35th German-French Consultations start tomorrow evening with a meeting between State President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt in the Elysee Palace. Among the topics will be the question whether Bonn and Paris may be able to assume some kind of mediating role in the conflict between Washington and Moscow.

It was learned from the German side that neither the Americans nor the Soviets would disapprove of such an idea. Amplifying on this, the Bonn government spokesman said that President Carter had agreed with the main features of the desired concept.

SCHMIDT'S INTEREST IN TALKS WITH USSR, GDR REAFFIRMED

Eager to Visit USSR

LD011324 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Given the continued uncertainty surrounding the planned meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, the Federal Government reaffirmed the chancellor's interest in visiting the Soviet Union this year. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn on Friday that it would be good if the meeting could be arranged this year.

The Soviet side has been told in Schmidt's government statement on 17 January of the importance the chancellor attached to his visit to Moscow. The government spokesman said that serious thinking on the planned Schmidt-Brezhnev talks was continuing in the Federal Government. He again pointed out that the Soviet Union had still not put forward a proposed date for the chancellor's visit. Gruenewald was not prepared to comment on when the Federal Government expected such a proposal. The chancellor had accepted Brezhnev's invitation, and it was international custom that the date be proposed by the host.

Ready for Talks With GDR

LD011510 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Marl/Westphalia--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today expressed regrets that the talks with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker were not taking place for the time being. Addressing a meeting of more than 3,000 workers at the Chemische Werke Huels AG at Marl, the chancellor said: "To be quite honest, I would have liked to have the talks in the near future." He wanted to leave no one with any doubt that the government was ready to talk to the GDR at all times and soon. It was more important to talk once or 10 times "to prevent something else from happening."

The chancellor said he opposed using the present, tense international situation to frighten people. The citizens of the Federal Republic need have no fears, Schmidt said, but one must reflect. The key thing continued to be, in the future too, that people should treat each other sensitively, refrain from making big speeches, from boasting, or engaging in saber-rattling. Firmness in one's own stand and solidarity with one's Western neighbors and allies were now of particular importance.

The chancellor thanked the U.S. President for being circumspect regarding the hostages affair in Tehran, where 50 Americans have been detained for the past 80 days, and for not allowing himself to be forced into unforeseeable actions. It was remarkable how disciplined the Americans were in confronting these events.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON DETENTE FOLLOWING AFGHANISTAN

Detente Policy Not Ended

LD012008 Hamburg DPA in German 1947 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes the Soviet march into Afghanistan, although seriously straining the international situation, is not necessarily the end of the policy of detente. On the "Tagesschau" of German television Friday evening the chancellor said he believed it would be possible to reestablish the military balance between East and West as an important factor of detente. However, enormous efforts were required.

According to Schmidt, the Soviet action has met with reservations in various East bloc states, and "the most varied views" prevailed. To hide these differences of opinion, Moscow has urged its allies to suspend all contacts at government level with the West for the time being. However, the Federal Government will adhere to its preparedness for talks irrespective of the number of cancellations, the chancellor said.

Calls for U.S.-Soviet Dialog

LD012346 Hamburg DPA in German 2304 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has appealed to the Soviet leadership to affirm publicly, as U.S. President Jimmy Carter has done, that it intends to adhere to the SALT II agreements. In an interview with German television channel one, he said tonight that the arms control negotiations, despite the crisis in Afghanistan, will have to continue at all levels if East and West want to avoid getting into a totally uncontrollable arms race.

According to Schmidt, one essential factor in resolving the tense situation is for the political leaders in Washington and Moscow to continue talking. The Federal Government, for its part, will adhere to its willingness for talks irrespective of the number of cancellations. Asked if Bonn would be taking on the role of mediator between the two great powers, Schmidt said the Federal Republic is neither a referee nor a mediator. If Leonid Brezhnev and Carter want to talk with each other there is no need for either.

The chancellor affirmed that the Federal Government, despite the current crisis, will honor all agreements concluded with the East bloc countries, including the agreement with Moscow on economic cooperation. At the same time, he expected that all four powers will continue to honor the Berlin Agreement which they signed. However, to remove tension, Schmidt said, more than the mere adherence to valid agreements was required. Thus Moscow would have to appreciate that it is unacceptable for the Soviet Union to march into a small country like Afghanistan and thus threaten the legal order of the entire world.

Discussions on extending NATO's competency, such as those held by the CDU/CSU, are foolish, Schmidt said in the interview. He said the Federal Republic could contribute to stabilizing the Near and Middle East above all through development aid. In this area the Federal Republic, through economic aid for Turkey and Pakistan, for instance, will undertake to make greater efforts, thus setting an example for others.

DER SPIEGEL Interview

LD021856 Hamburg DPA in German 1720 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Hamburg--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes that the Soviet Union and the United States, despite the current world crisis, intend to continue to prevent an uncontrollable nuclear arms race. The chancellor said this in an interview with DER SPIEGEL (Hamburg). The chancellor emphasized at the land delegates conference of the North Rhine-Westphalian SPD in Bochum this weekend, and in interviews, the need to continue the policy of detente and negotiate with the East despite the Soviet march into Afghanistan. To maintain peace was the most important task, the SPD politician said in Bochum.

Schmidt said in the SPIEGEL interview that he was worried about deteriorating communications between the United States and the Soviet Union. He was also worried by the fact that it was not altogether easy for the West to diagnose the Soviet Union's motives clearly, but that, on the other hand, it had become obviously difficult for the Soviet Union "to recognize the West's intentions correctly."

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL NOTES POSSIBILITY OF FRG ARMS BUILDUP

LD011835 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Federal Defense Minister Apel has spoken out against extending NATO's sphere to the Near and Middle East [words indistinct]. Safeguarding the West's oil supplies should not be seen as NATO's task, Apel told the Bonn paper GENERAL-ANZEIGER. Apel believes it possible that the navies of the European alliance partners will have to become more involved in the North Atlantic when the United States transfers its naval units to other regions. This would also mean more expense for the Federal Republic.

Concerning arms limitation, the defense minister said that if the Soviet Union does not intend to negotiate on this matter with the West, the Federal Republic may have to join in the arms spiral to safeguard the military balance. At the same time, Apel said that contacts with the government in Moscow should not be severed. He sees the current continuing silence between East and West as depressing.

WILLY BRANDT WARNS OF JEOPARDY TO EAST-WEST RELATIONS

ID011206 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the successes achieved through the policy of detente in the Federal Republic's dealings with the GDR and the East European states must not be jeopardized by the West's reaction to the Afghanistan crisis. The Federal Republic must look to protecting its own interests, Brandt notes in an article in the Coburg NEUE PRESSE, prereleased today.

"The Federal Republic would be one of those most harmed if the process of reducing tensions in Europe and businesslike cooperation between the superpowers went to the dogs."

Brandt emphasizes that the people in both German states nowadays had about the same deep concern over further developments; The successes achieved in safeguarding Berlin, the noticeable improvements for many people in both German states, as well as the normalization with East Europe must not be gambled away. At the same time, Brandt expresses the view that rapid progress in detente will be even less possible to achieve than ever before. "It will become more difficult and protracted."

The SPD chairman came out against extending NATO's range. German troops or naval units did not belong in the Middle East. The Federal Republic was further safeguarding overall Western interests by helping prevent a spread of tensions to Europe. An expansion of NATO's range, on the contrary, would threaten the Western defense alliance and mean additional exacerbation of the international situation.

STRAUSS REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT IN CERTAIN MATTERS

ID011432 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Franz-Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for the post of chancellor, has reaffirmed the readiness of his party to support the Federal Government in dealing with certain tasks in view of the international political situation. In an interview in the Saturday edition of DIE WELT, Strauss said that the CDU/CSU is further prepared to renounce its income tax program of DM15.6 billion either as a whole or in part, and it is ready to postpone the date this is to come into force should this be necessary to reinforce the security of the Federal Republic.

According to Strauss, the CDU/CSU would further support the government in developing civil defense and eliminating certain weak points in the technical equipment of the Bundeswehr and in reinforcing the Bundeswehr should the allies have to fulfill duties in the Middle East and thus leave the European defense area.

The politician came out for the development of East-West relations against the background of the Afghanistan crisis. He does not see the situation in Europe as dramatic. In the Middle East and Africa, however, there is the danger that the threshold has been overstepped.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BONN

ID011618 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Stanislaw Dlugosz, first undersecretary of state in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, arrived in the federal capital today as the first representative of an East bloc government following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Dlugosz met with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Bonn.

According to reports, the Polish undersecretary of state discussed joint German-Polish projects proposed by his government. Two weeks ago Lambsdorff canceled a planned trip to Warsaw on short notice since he considered the time not ripe for direct discussions on these projects with the Polish Government.

After the talks, the Economics Ministry merely stated that both sides had expressed their satisfaction with last year's German-Polish foreign trade and with the progress of cooperation between establishments in the two countries. The two sides hoped [words indistinct] that these developments would continue.

According to CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss, Warsaw is hoping for substantial credits from a bank consortium, with the Federal Government providing the security. In an interview with DIE WELT Strauss pointed out that Poland was in an extremely difficult economic situation. The national debt had reached $19 billion and was higher than that of the Soviet Union. This year alone Warsaw had to repay $5 billion. Since Poland is not in a position to make these repayments, it is seeking further substantial credits in order to make the repayments and to proceed with the necessary investment projects.

Strauss said this explained why the Poles were unhappy at the cancellation of the federal economics minister's visit to Warsaw. They had wondered whether this cancellation was linked to events in Afghanistan or to a fundamental change in the Federal Republic's foreign policy. According to Strauss, the Poles had informed the German side about their extensive wishes only 3 days before Lambsdorff's planned visit. Strauss went on to say that in Bonn people were taken aback that the Poles had, so to speak, blurted things out.

SCHMIDT BRIEFS TURKISH ENVOY ON EFFORTS TO EXTEND AID

TA011742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The FRG Government is continuing its work regarding the urgent international financial aid Western countries are to extend to Turkey. Today Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received the Turkish ambassador to Bonn, Vahit Halefoglu, briefed him on the subject of aid to Turkey and asked him to relay this information to his government. AK AJANS [Mediterranean News Agency] reports that during the talks Chancellor Schmidt said that efforts were being made to achieve rapid results on aid for Turkey.

Work on international financial aid to Turkey is being conducted by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who has been assigned this task by Chancellor Schmidt. Matthoefer recently conducted talks with various diplomats and officials on this subject. Matthoefer will leave for Paris on Monday to meet with OECD General Secretary Emile van Lennep on the same issue.

Matthoefer is expected to visit Ankara between 17 and 19 February, according to an announcement made in Bonn. The announcement adds that Turkey's urgent needs will be determined during Matthoefer's talks with Turkish Government officials. After he concludes his visit to Turkey, the federal finance minister is expected to visit Washington and Tokyo in March for talks with officials on accelerating aid to Turkey. It is reported that the economic aid to Turkey is being considered in addition to the planned military aid.

ENVOY, FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TRIPOLI EMBASSY INCIDENT

NC041347 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 4 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb. 4 (AFP)--French Ambassador to Tripoli Charles Malo said today that there was a "close link between events in Tunisia and the demonstration at our embassy" which was invaded and burned this morning. He said the assault on the French Embassy in Tripoli was to cries of "people's revolution in Tunisia."

The ambassador said the demonstrators forced their way in and destroyed everything they set eyes on, but confirmed that all embassy staff escaped unhurt. He added that the embassy was guarded by only two policemen and that he had recently unsuccessfully appealed to Libyan authorities for increased protection.

The French Foreign Ministry meanwhile issued a statement terming the attack "inadmissible" and criticizing Libyan authorities for lack of action. The statement said the French Government protested "most energetically" against the destruction of its embassy which continued despite "the appropriate requests of the French ambassador" for protection.

The statement said France had informed the Libyan Foreign Ministry that it considered the behaviour of Tripoli authorities inadmissible and reserved the right to claim damages. It added that the French Government was forced to examine the consequences of today's events on France' relations with Libya.

Ambassador Malo's statement confirmed speculation earlier today that the assault was linked to French logistic support of the Tunisian Army during last week's commando raid on the Tunisian town of Qafsah, allegedly part of a Libyan-backed plot to overthrow the Tunisian Government. One man arrested after the Qafsah raid claimed on Tunisian television yesterday that he had been trained in Libyan bases and charged that Libya had promised "unlimited support."

GISCARD ON FRENCH ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

LD011514 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] President Giscard d'Estaing visited the vocational training school in Baume-Les-Dames today, where he made a speech on adapting vocational training to employment needs. He also spoke about the international situation:

[Begin Giscard recording] "What action should France take, and I am speaking of the simplest (?option) in the circumstances? It should be to continue action for peace. Action for peace excludes neither loyalty to our alliances, which we never put in doubt, nor firmness in our stands, which we have shown on many occasions, and in particular each time that destabilization of the continent neighboring ours--that is, the African continent--has been involved, where France intervened in good time and alone. What is France's role? Is it to increase international tension by making itself a spearhead of that tension, or is it to search out patiently, without harboring any illusions, what can be done, what can be asked, what can be suggested to attenuate international tension? Well, I am convinced that at the present time French opinion and the French people want France to be seen as a country which is currently pursuing an effort for peace in this tense situation." [end recording]

Valery Giscard d'Estaing has canceled this afternoon's program, as he has appointments in the Elysee. He will prepare for the French-German summit, which has been put forward; talks with Schmidt will begin on Sunday evening. He will also receive the Tunisian ambassador.

PCF INTELLECTUALS PROTEST TO USSR OVER SAKHAROV AFFAIR

LD011303 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Letter to Leonid Brezhnev From PCF Intellectuals"]

[Text] PCF intellectuals sent the following message to the Soviet head of state and CPSU general secretary yesterday:

"Dear Comrade,

"It is with great emotion that we have just learned of the measures taken by the USSR Supreme Soviet against Academician Andrey Sakharov. We are anxious to protest to you in the strongest possible terms. We cannot accept that such administrative measures should continue to replace the vital ideological debate and political and ideological struggle.

"As French intellectuals we are deeply attached to the freedom of opinion, speech and creativity which the struggle of our people, its working class and progressive intellectuals have been able to wrest from the bourgeoisie.

"As Communist intellectuals we are convinced that the democratic requirements is a universal and necessary component not only of the struggle for socialism but also of socialism itself.

"It is this policy which we approved at our 23d congress. It is this policy which our comrade Georges Marchais had the opportunity to explain to you during the meetings between our two parties.

"The administrative measures taken against Andrey Sakharov clearly run counter to such a policy and that is why we have decided to inform you of our opinion as quickly as possible in the hope that it will be taken into account.

"Our fraternal wishes, dear Comrade."

[Signed] Rene Andrieu, Daniele Bleitrach, Francis Cohen, Gilles Cohen-Tannoudji, Louise and Clara Daquin, Bernard Di Crescenzo, Jean Dresch, Pierre Duharcourt, Leny Escudero, Pierre Gamarra, Guy Hermier, Pierre Jaegle, Jean-Pierre Kahane, Vincent Labeyrie, Jean-Dominique de La Rochefoucault, Claude Mazauric, Daniel Monteux, Francis Netter, Joe Nordmann, Rene Nozeran, Roby Pechanski, Jean Ristat, Alain Roux, Paul Seban, Lucien Seve, Jean-Daniel Simon, Albert Soboul, Alfred Sorel, Georges Synders, Andre Stil, David Wissenberg, Serge Wolikov, Andre Wurmser.

MARCHAIS SCORES CARTER ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD032204 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Georges Marchais, when closing the Communist Youth Congress at Vitry-Sur-Seine, had some picturesque words to say about Jimmy Carter. This is what he had to say:

[Being Marchais recording] Carter wants to liquidate the Olympics. In the name of what? I shall be charitable. I shall not recall the lamentable spectacle which this operetta sportsman put before the whole world during a certain memorable running race.

But I do ask the question: Is he qualified, he who only has the word war on his lips to talk about this magnificent contest of friendship among nations, of this peaceful context among young and old of all nations, of all races and opinions? To this we reply, no, one hundred times no. [end recording]

Since the forces of capitalism form a bloc, added Georges Marchais, it is necessary for the revolutionary forces to close ranks. It is this necessity which lies behind the stance which the Communists adopted with regard to the events in Afghanistan.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD021825 Paris Domestic Service French 1700 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The person in charge of British foreign affairs, Lord Carrington, arrived in Paris this afternoon for a day of talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francios-Poncet at La Celle-Saint-Cloud Chateau. The Common Market budget, with which the British are not in agreement, will be discussed as will the consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

35th FRANCO-GERMAN SUMMIT OPENS

LD021923 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The 35th French-German summit will begin in Paris at 1800 tomorrow with a meeting between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt immediately after the latter's arrival at Orly Airport. The summit has been brought forward at the German Chancellor's request because of the international situation--Afghanistan and the Moscow Olympic games--and also because of European questions, the main one being the problem of Britain's contribution to the community budget.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: 'NO INFORMATION' ON PALESTINIAN TALKS

LD021900 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a denial. The Quai d'Orsay states that it has no information regarding a possible continuation in Paris at the end of February of the American-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. Israeli television and the Cairo daily AL-AHRAM have initiated these rumors.

BRIEFS

ANTINUCLEAR ALERT SYSTEM--A new antinuclear alert system, put into effect at the Taverny operations command post, will reportedly enable the establishment, within a few minutes, of the radioactive fallout pattern of an atomic explosion. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 21 Jan 80 p 24]

DUTCH CP'S WOLFF MEETS WITH PCI LEADERS

LD011651 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jan 80 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report: "Netherlands Communist Party (CPN) Leader Has Talks With Pajetta"]

[Text] Rome--CPN Politburo member Comrade Jaap Wolff, who was our party's guest in Rome on 22-25 January, met yesterday with PCI Directorate member and international affairs department chief Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta. At the meeting a broad convergence of opinions was noted on the international situation, the grave phase which it is experiencing and the need for a widespread and unitary commitment to salvage detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. During the meeting agreement was reached on the need to establish closer relations of information and cooperation between the PCI and the CPN and closer links and regular contacts between the CPN and the Italian Communist group in the European Parliament.

Comrade Wolff also met with PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief comrade Antonio Rubbi; Central Control Commission member and foreign sector deputy chief Comrade Rodolfo Mechini; and foreign section aide Comrade Vittorio Orilia. Finally, in his capacity as chief of his party's political and social research institute, he had meetings with leaders of the PCI foreign policy studies center and the Gramsci Institute, with which it was decided to develop relations and also to hold exchanges of experiences between the respective research institutes.

GOVERNMENT WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN PARLIAMENT

WA021439 London REUTER in English 1233 GMT 2 Feb 80 WA

[Text] Rome, Feb 2, REUTER--The Italian Government won a vote of confidence in Parliament this morning, as predicted, after more than a week of delaying tactics by Radical Party deputies. The confidence vote was passed by 522 against 50 with eight abstentions. Premier Francesco Cossiga asked for the vote last Monday as a way of breaking the deadlock over an anti-terrorism decree. The decree, which gives police wider powers of arrest and detention, is expected to be approved by the lower house later today. The Radicals have led the opposition to the decree, and their 18 deputies have hamstrung parliamentary business for over a week. Their obstructionist tactics, with each speaking for up to 12 hours non-stop, have enraged other parties.

Antiterrorism Measures Passed

AU021557 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, February 2 (ANSA)--The government led by Francesco Cossiga today won a vote of confidence with 522 votes in favor, 50 against and 8 abstentions. The confidence motion was used to halt the Radical Party's filibuster against the government's anti-terrorism decree. Those voting in favor of the government were: The Christian Democrats (DC), the Communists (PCI), the Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI), the Republicans (PRI) and the Liberals (PLI). Those against were the Radicals, the Proletarian Unity Party, and for opposing reasons, the "MSI" Neofascists. Among the abstainers were 6 dissident Socialists including former PSI Secretary Giacomo Mancini. The dissidents released a document outlining their criticism of the government's anti-terrorism policies. The confidence motion was [word indistinct] Monday linked by the government to voting on the anti-terrorism decree to foil the Radical Party's obstructionism. The Radicals had tabelled 7,500 amendments to the law decree.

From that moment on the house went into around-the-clock debate on the anti-terrorism measures. (The Senate had already approved the packet). The debate ended today and after the vote of confidence the deputies cast a secret ballot for the packet of anti-terrorism measures, without amendments. The outcome of this ballot was 446 votes in favor, 79 against and 5 abstentions.

PCI: NO COOPERATION WITHOUT 'GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY'

AU040914 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Rome, February 4 (ANSA)--The prospects for a new government after the present Cabinet led by Christian Democrat Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga have returned to the center of the political scene here after the weekend approval of the government's anti-terrorism decrees.

All political activity was virtually [words indistinct] the weekend by the marathon filibuster of the decrees promoted in Parliament by the small, but vocal Radical Party. The measures were approved by a very large majority and it was the Italian Communist Party (PCI) to fire the first shot subsequently with a warning that it would not be prepared to take part in policy discussions with the other parties unless there were assurances of government responsibility once agreement had been reached. The warning was contained in an article published yesterday morning by the party daily, L'UNITA. The signature was that of a leading party member, Alessandro Natta.

In response to a proposal from Republican Party leader Giovanni Spadolini for a "programmatic confrontation" between the democratic parties, Natta's harshly worded reply said: "If there is not absolute clarity on the necessity of cutting the knot of Communist participation in the government, the PCI will take part in no negotiation".

Natta, who was in effect speaking on behalf of the Communist leadership, provoked an immediate reaction from Christian Democrat Luigi Granelli, one of the closest supporters of party (DC) Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini. Writing for yesterday's edition of the DC daily, IL POPOLO, he criticized the "pretense to impose, with disputable ultimatums, formulas for great coalitions which have been established a priori".

The DC is the largest party in the Rome Parliament, followed closely by the PCI. The present government is a three-way affair of the DC, and two minor parties, the Social Democrats (PSDI) and the right-of-center Liberals (PLI). The third largest party, the Socialists (PSI), ensures the minority Cabinet's survival by abstention. The small Republicans, like the Socialists, are in an abstention position. IL POPOLO also carried an editorial charging the PCI with wanting to be "more equal than the others" by laying down its presence in the government as a necessary condition for discussions on policy.

PLI leader Valerio Zanone, like spokesman for some more conservative Christian Democrat factions, also came out with criticism for the Communist stand. Zanone argued that the Communists' "preemptory pre-condition" would effectively limit talks on a policy platform only to those parties prepared to open the government to the PCI from the outset. Before the PCI's increasingly rigid line, the democratic parties must strengthen five-way solidarity", he added in a reference to his proposal for a five-party coalition, including the present three government parties plus the Socialists and the Republicans.

TRADE SECRETARY RETURNS FROM CUBA, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD011122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The secretary of state of foreign trade, Sousa de Almeida, has returned to Lisbon from Havana where he headed the Portuguese delegation attending the latest meeting of the joint Cuban-Portuguese commission. Under the terms of a trade protocol signed with Cuba our country will acquire close to 100,000 tons of Cuban sugar. The protocol provides also for Cuban merchant ships to be given facilities in Portuguese harbors.

LISBON NOTES POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MOSCOW CONTRACTS

LD030313 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A piece of good news for the development of our trade: The Soviet people are going to wear Portuguese shoes. Our Moscow correspondent, Carlos Fino, reports:

[Begin recording] On Friday evening representatives of Portuguese firms signed here in Moscow new contracts for the export of footwear to the USSR. Important for what it represents in foreign exchange--some $5 million--and in jobs--some 200,000 pairs of shoes and boots are to be supplied to the Soviet market--the signing of these new contracts at this particular moment is also not devoid of political significance because these are the first contracts signed between firms of the two countries since the cooling of political relations between Lisbon and Moscow.

The Portuguese businessmen currently visiting Moscow believe that if the signing of the new contracts has not totally dispelled some of the small clouds that have appeared, it is nevertheless a good sign that political problems may in the end have no negative reflections in the commercial sphere.

In fact I am in a position to report that the Portuguese trade mission here in Moscow intends very shortly to reiterate to the Soviet authorities our country's interest, even in the present circumstances, in continuing trade contacts and particularly in seeing that the meeting of the joint committee on trade goes ahead as originally planned. Indeed, it is believed that, besides our traditional exports, Portugal would like the USSR to give greater consideration to our metal industry products and, at least in the medium-term future, to our shipbuilding and repairing facilities.

The decisive test, however, will be provided by the Soviet response to the Portuguese Export Development Fund's requests for audiences with Soviet officials next week and by the subsequent results of the meeting of the joint committee, if it does in fact take place. [end recording]

COOPERATIVES, COLLECTIVES TO RESIST AGRARIAN REFORM CHANGES

LD031125 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] The collective units of production and farm cooperatives in the agrarian reform area decided yesterday to go ahead with all the necessary forms of struggle to prevent--within the constitutional framework--the continuing onslaught against the agrarian reform. This decision was approved in Avis yesterday at a meeting of collective units of production and farm cooperatives representatives, during which matters connected with spring crops were also discussed. According to Lino de Carvalho of the Evora District Secretariat of Collective Units of Production and Farm Cooperatives, large mass gatherings, work stoppages and appeals to the organs of sovereignty are some of the forms of struggle to be undertaken by the workers.

MADRID NOTES INCONSISTENCY IN GUATEMALAN STATEMENTS

LD021232 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The decision adopted yesterday by the Spanish Government in the Council of Ministers to break off diplomatic relations with Guatemala is backed up not only by the support of the Spanish political forces but also by several countries and international organizations. This is the most severe measure than can be used in international relations and means the opening of an important breathing space for Spain in its foreign relations worldwide, and especially with the Latin American countries.

The assault on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala has already been publicly condemned by nearly all the political parties with parliamentary representation, and the Socialists and Communists have requested that the subject be included urgently in the chamber's debates.

Reactions on an international level have not been long in coming and yesterday the condemnations of the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, and the secretary general of the Organization of American States, Alejandro Orfila, among others were issued. The Venezuelan foreign minister has started consulting his colleagues in the Andean Pact to adopt a common stand in view of events in the Guatemalan capital.

The Guatemalan foreign minister, Castillo Valdez, told journalists that he deeply regrets the decision to break off diplomatic relations between his country and Spain. At the same time he acknowledged that the police acted hastily in entering the Spanish Embassy. He also said the has transmitted his government's communique, in which this hastiness has also acknowledged, to his Spanish colleague, Marcelino Oreja. The foreign minister added: We hope that time and facts will throw light on the tragic events and that they will be sufficient for the friendship between our peoples, brothers in blood and culture, to return to normal.

However, these statements contradict the interpretation of the events at the embassy issued by Guatemala to the United Nations. The Guatemalan Government appears to be determined to make the Spanish ambassador, Maximo Cajal, responsible for the assault. In a note given to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim it is said that the police entered the diplomatic building in response to several phone calls for help from the building.

The Guatemalan interior minister did not make it clear to journalists why the public force did not listen to the repeated requests for withdrawal from the embassy, made not only by Ambassador Cajal, but also by the former Guatemalan vice president and minister who died in the fire.

One of the occupiers of the embassy who, together with the Spanish ambassador, managed to survive the assault, disappeared yesterday from the hospital where he was recovering from injuries received. A group of 15 heavily armed men took him away in a car. The affiliation of the kidnapers is not known but it is odd that when they arrived at the hospital the uniformed police on guard had disappeared; thus, a witness who could clear up some still shady points of the savage assault on the Spanish Embassy has disappeared.

In the meantime, the Guatemalan National Committee Against Repression which groups trade unionists, students and religious and political groups who oppose the government, remains inside the campus of the National Autonomous University of San Carlos.

POLICE ATTACK SPANISH EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA

For reportage on the occupation and police action at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City and succeeding related events, see the Central America section of the 1 February Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRIME MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR MIDEAST 20 FEB

LD291440 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will go to the Middle East on 20 February, visiting Iraq and Syria. However, it is possible that other stops may be added to his tour at the last moment. Diplomatic sources have told EUROPA PRESS that his year's foreign tours have now been finalized.

The king and queen are to visit Denmark and Holland, Ecquador and other South American countries in July, Luxembourg at the invitation of the grand duke and duchess, Gabon and Cameroon.

Prime Minister Suarez will visit Italy, Colombia and Ecuador, where he will attend a South American summit. The dates have not yet been set.

'ANTITERRORIST' MEASURES FOR BASQUE REGION ADOPTED

LD012206 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 01 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Here is a dispatch from the Moncloa Palace.

The government has issued a note in relation to the terrorist attack in Vizcaya. The note reads as follows:

Before the Council of Ministers began today's agenda, the prime minister informed the Cabinet about the serious attack which occurred this morning in Vizcaya which caused the deaths of six members of the Civil Guard. The prime minister expressed the sorrow of everyone for this attack on the state security forces and informed the Cabinet that he had sent the minister of the interior and other high-ranking Interior Ministry officials to the Basque Country to analyze the situation caused by the escalation of terrorism and the combination of measures necessary to confront it. The Cabinet examined the situation in depth and agreed to proceed immediately to organize, under a single authority, the direction and planning of the antiterrorist struggle in the Basque Country and the coordination, control, and logistical support of all state security forces.

A special government delegate has been appointed with headquarters in the Basque Country, the delegate will have the widest government powers with regard to this subject. Maj Gen Carlos Saenz de Santo Maria Tinture, inspector general of the National Police, has been appointed to this post. The above measures are backed up by the extension of all the financial support necessary for him to fulfill his task.

Special Police Units Dispatched

LD012228 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At its meeting today the government decided to send to the Basque Country a unit of the Special Operations Groups [GEO] and companies of the Civil Guard special action units, according to reports received by EUROPA PRESS from police sources. Both sectors of the security forces are considered to be specialists in the antiterrorist struggle and have been prepared for immediate intervention. The same circles said that the object is to provide the most effective means for the antiterrorist struggle. The government also wants to intensify policy action against violence. The appointment of General Saenz de Santa Maria Tinture to take charge of police actions can be seen as part of these measures. General Saenz de Santa Maria Tinture is considered an expert in the struggle against terrorism.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES VIA ATHENS

NC020805 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis left for the United States this morning for a series of consultations on Cyprus within the framework of the efforts for resumption of the intercommunal talks. Mr Rolandhis will also discuss the Cyprus problem in Athens and London.

On Monday, the Cypriot foreign minister will meet UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim in New York, and on Tuesday he will be having a meeting in Washington with American Secretary of State Mr Vance. Mr Rolandhis will also meet Deputy Secretary of State Mr Christopher, Under Secretary of the State Department Mr Nimetz, congressmen and other officials. On Thursday, Mr Rolandhis will have a second meeting in New York with Mr Waldheim, and he will then leave for London where he is to confer with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. On his way to the United States, Mr Rolandhis will stop in Athens, where he will meet Greek Foreign Minister Mr Rallis.

DENKTAS ON RESUMPTION OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA011002 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that resuming the intercommunal negotiations within the framework of an unrealistic UN General Assembly resolution that considers the Greek Cypriot administration sovereign in Cyprus would have its drawbacks. Denktas was replying to questions by journalists this morning in connection with a report that appeared in the Greek Cypriot press to the effect that the intercommunal talks would resume on 15 February and continue in stages. Denktas said that he had not received any official documents to that effect.

Denktas pointed out that he would meet the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Galindo Pohl, next Thursday. Denktas said that the resumption of the intercommunal talks was indeed being considered and that these considerations had been conveyed to him unofficially. He added that these considerations and views were similar to those prior to the latest UN General Assembly resolution. The president charged that the latest UN resolution prevented the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He said that he did not know what Waldheim thought about the issue or what he would do about it.

Denktas said: Resuming the intercommunal talks under the shadow of an unrealistic and baseless UN General Assembly resolution that considers the Greek Cypriot administration the government of Cyprus would have its drawbacks. Measures that can eliminate these drawbacks must be taken. Sovereignty in Cyprus is based on the partnership of the two ethnic communities. The partnership was undermined by the Greek Cypriot leadership with the use of arms; consequently, sovereignty belongs to the Turkish Cypriots in the north. There is a Greek Cypriot administration in the south. Acknowledgement of these realities and a new intercommunal partnership is inevitable. The intercommunal talks will not resume in accordance with prescriptions drawn up by this or that person, or this or that body. It is certainly possible to find a formula that does not discriminate against the Turkish Cypriot community, that acknowledges our equality and our rights of sovereignty in Cyprus and that eliminates the drawbacks of the latest UN General Assembly resolution. We are working on that. We cannot renounce our rights just because the talks must be held within a set period of time.

Denktas reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot community did not recognize the UN General Assembly resolution that set a time limit for the resumption of the talks and that the resolution ran counter to the agreements reached at the summit meeting. He also said that since the Turkish Cypriot community did not recognize the resolution, the issue of establishing committees did not concern it.

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES REACT TO MCCLOSKEY SPEECH

Report on Speech

AT011600 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 9 AT

[Excerpt] The United States is determined to maintain the balance of military forces between Greece and Turkey. According to the U.S. viewpoint, this balance should be based on the ratio of 7 for Greece to 10 for Turkey, because that country has a larger population and, by extension, larger military forces.

This U.S. policy, which constitutes a commitment by Carter to Karamanlis, will be implemented in every instance of military aid from the United States to the two countries; that is, both regarding the annual military aid and the military materiel that will be given to Turkey within the framework of the bases agreement, which is predicted to be signed in the middle of February, and regarding the corresponding agreement which will be concluded with Greece.

These reports emanate from excellently informed U.S. sources which also add that, because of the current state of affairs, Greece's military significance has become important in view of fears for developments in the Balkans after Tito. The same U.S. sources do not foresee dramatic developments taking place in the area because of Yugoslavia. However, they consider it wiser to take preventive measures in good time in order to deal with any eventuality.

Within this framework, Washington now unequivocally recognizes Greece's increased military significance. Everything U.S. Ambassador in Athens McCloskey stressed during a luncheon yesterday at the U.S. Propeller Club constitutes a confirmation of the above. Specifically, McCloskey confirmed that:

The United States has undertaken the obligation to actively and decisively oppose the use of force in the solution of differences in our region (consequently, of Greek-Turkish differences). The United States has committed itself to the maintenance of the current military balance between the countries of the region--consequently, between Greece and Turkey. The United States is determined to strengthen democracy in Greece. The United States considers it important to all the allies that Greece return to the NATO military wing as soon as possible. The United States reaffirms its will to cooperate with the United Nations, the Cypriots and the allies to find a mutually acceptable solution for the Cyprus problem.

Papandreou: U.S. 'Pressure'

AT011602 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Feb 80 p 3 AT

[Text] In reference to McCloskey's speech, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou stated: "In his speech at the Propeller Club, McCloskey revealed the U.S. plan for Greece, Turkey and the Aegean. Despite his careful phraseology, he confirmed to the Greek people that coordinated pressure is being exerted on Greece to return to the NATO military wing as soon as possible.

"With regard to concessions of our country's national sovereign rights in the air, sea and undersea areas of the Aegean, he assured us that he will promote a 'peaceful settlement' under U.S. arbitration. These coordinated pressures on the Greek Government are directly linked with the cold war hysteria that characterizes U.S. policy in this very difficult period for international peace. [paragraph continues]

"We warn the government that the Greek people will not agree to any concession of Greek sovereign rights on the altar of U.S. and NATO expansionist plans in our area. We call on the government to bring the issue of the relevant negotiations to the Greek parliament so that the Greek people may be fully briefed on what is happening."

Foreign Minister's Defense

AT021450 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] "The government knows very well, without dangermongering and shouts, how to defend national issues," Foreign Minister Rallis stated yesterday in reply to PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou's statements the day before yesterday in response to U.S. Ambassador McCloskey's speech at the Propeller Club.

Rallis' statement is as follows: "The righteous indignation of the PASOK chairman about the 'American plan' that was revealed in the U.S. ambassador's speech yesterday raises great questions for every reader of good will who tries to understand what all these things are which the government is 'concocting' in cooperation with the United States.

"When McCloskey says that the United States has undertaken to guarantee the maintenance of the current balance of military strength between countries of the area, is that contrary to our own aims? When he says that the United States has committed itself to actively and unequivocally oppose the use of force in the Aegean, is that contrary to our policy? Does the PASOK chairman forget how hard the prime minister strove to achieve these two commitments which are so significant for the country's security?

"When McCloskey says that both countries are dedicated to a just settlement of the Cyprus problem providing for a sovereign, nonalined and independent democracy, and that the United States will continue its close cooperation with the United Nations toward that goal, is that contrary to our course? When we say that both of us are determined to strengthen democracy in our countries, is that reprehensible?

"Finally, when he says that it is important for all of us to guarantee the return of the Greek forces to NATO, does this constitute 'coordinated pressure' auguring the abandonment of our sovereign rights? The prime minister has repeatedly stated that pressure is not being exerted on the government, nor would the government accept it if it were ever exerted. Thus it is high time to put an end to this myth of pressure which is offensive to the country's dignity.

"For years now the PASOK chairman has been monotonously repeating the refrain about pressures, abysmal plans aiming at the enslavement of our country and the truncation of our national rights. However, let him rest easy that neither does the government intend to sell out Greece, nor has PASOK become the only trustee of our national affairs. In all these recent years, the government has proved that it knows very well how to defend national interests with persistence, prudence and equanimity, without dangermongering and shouts."

In reply to Rallis, the PASOK chairman stated: "We request the foreign minister to explain the following:

--Is the occupation of 40 percent of Cyprus a reality or not?
--What role did the allies and especially the United States play in the great Cyprus treason?

--Will the Turkish troops withdraw from Cyprus or not?

--Will the refugees return to their homes or not?

--Does the just solution of the Cyprus problem include, for Rallis, the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and the return of the refugees to their homes and a guarantee for a unified Cyprus Republic?

--Is Rallis ready to assure the Greek people that the government will not make any concessions to Turkey and the United States?

--Is Rallis in a position to assure us that the status of the Aegean, as it was in 1974, will remain untouched?

--Finally, does Rallis remember the role the United States and NATO purposely played on 21 April 1967?

--Does Rallis remember the Haig proposals for the redistribution of sovereignty in the Aegean?

"When he has replied to us on the above questions, then and only then shall we enter a dialog."

Further Government Defense

AT031834 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] The government reacted yesterday with unusual sharpness to Papandreou's most recent statement on U.S. Ambassador McCloskey's speech, noting that the PASOK chairman is avoiding substantive dialog and using demagogic sloganeering. In the statement yesterday, the government spokesman accused Papandreou of deliberately ignoring the assurances of the U.S. ambassador about the obligations the United States has undertaken both to maintain a military balance and to oppose the use of force. The government spokesman questioned Papandreou's objectivity on the issues of Greek-U.S. relations because of the passion that is gripping him against the United States.

The government spokesman's statement is as follows: "Finding himself in an exceptionally difficult position after the foreign minister's reply to the arbitrary interpretation he gave to McCloskey's speech, Panandreou, in accordance with his usual tactics, tried to change the crux of the issue and, instead of entering into substantive dialog, launched his demagogic sloganeering. Certainly he knows that his sloganeering is based on baseless rumors and unfounded claims.

"Papandreou deliberately ignores the most important point of the address: McCloskey's declaration, which is so significant for Greece, that 'the United States has committed itself to actively and unequivocally oppose the use of force' in the area, and that it has undertaken the commitment to guarantee the maintenance of a military balance.

"This declaration is valuable for every Greek who has constantly lived through the trials and tribulations of this country. Therefore, the reasonable question arises: Is PASOK not interested in the maintenance of this military balance? Does PASOK support the use of force even when no serious national reason dictates this?

"No dialog can be conducted with Papandreou on issues that are based on vague rumors and unfounded demagogic claims, especially because he certainly knows that the West had nothing to gain from the criminal coup in Cyprus and he certainly knows of Archbishop Makarios' statement that the U.S. services had warned him of it, as he also knows about other indisputable facts which have emerged from events and not rumors.

"Despite all this, Panandreou tried to assail and deprecate the significance of the U.S. ambassador's statement. Greeks who know Panandreou were not surprised by this fact, as they were also not surprised by his position a few days ago when before the Greek parliament he downplayed the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

"It is obvious that the PASOK chairman is gripped by passion against the United States, something that does not allow him to have an objective judgement on these issues."

In his statement Papandreou, among other things, had asked for explanations of whether the Turkish troops will withdraw from Cyprus and whether the status of the Aegean will remain as it was in 1974.

KKE (Ext): U.S. 'Intervention'

AT011603 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 1 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Commenting on U.S. Ambassador R. McCloskey's speech, authoritative KKE circles stressed the following: Today's provocative speech by the U.S. ambassador recalls similar activities by Purifoy and the other U.S. officials of the cold war era. Threats of U.S. interventions in the internal affairs of other countries which, as is natural, first of all are addressed to the country in which McCloskey is accredited, as well as the cynical admission that the United States confronts the problems of Cyprus and the Aegean according to the exclusive yardstick of its strategic interests and its aggressive aims, and the dictates of the U.S. ambassador on the foreign policy Greece should follow, all constitute not only an unacceptable national insult but a warning of the dangerous situations into which the United States seeks to push our country.

The Greek people have a history, have national pride, experience and courage, and the U.S. imperialists should not ignore this. For the government it is an issue of elementary dignity to bring the U.S. ambassador to order.

KKE (Interior) Statement

AT021535 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 2 Feb 80 p 6 AT

[Text] In connection with U.S. Ambassador McCloskey's speech [on 31 January], the KKE (Interior) press office issued the following statement:

Under Washington's increasing pressure--as can be clearly seen from yesterday's speech by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey at the Propeller Club--serious dangers have been created for the course of foreign policy and national issues by, on the one hand, the government's tendency to get away from the "multidimensional" foreign policy it had declared and to aline itself on international issues with the U.S.-NATO policy and, on the other hand, its clearer aim to return the country to the military wing of NATO.

In such circumstances the threat is becoming clear for a freeze in relations with socialist countries and for the Moscow agreements to remain dead letters, for the continuation of contacts to be suspended, for the government to lose the opportunities that were opening up for more supports and greater flexibility in its foreign policy and finally to be led into concessions toward Turkey and the United States-NATO at the expense of national integrity and independence.

The dangers of such a slippery course are clear. For this reason there is an imperative need to raise strong barriers to it. The government must clarify its position toward McCloskey's "advice" for the solution of the Aegean problems through "mutual concessions," and at the same time all national and democratic forces must coordinate their struggle against imperialist pressures and against the position of concessions adopted by the New Democracy government.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES COOLNESS IN SOVIET RELATIONS

ATO11709 Athens PROINI in Greek 1 Feb 80 p 10 AT

[Text] In a statement yesterday from its spokesman, the government denied that there is "some coolness in Greek-Soviet relations." The government spokesman added that "everything that has been reported or said recently that pressures have been exerted regarding Neorion is inaccurate."

COMMERCE MINISTER DENIES GRAIN, OIL EXCHANGE WITH USSR

ATO21400 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 2 Feb 80 AT

[Text] No proposal has been submitted to the government by the Soviet Union for the purchase of Greek wheat in conjunction with the delivery of Russian crude oil. This statement was made by Minister of Commerce Panayiotopoulos because of a press report that the snag in the delivery of Russian crude oil to our country is due to the rejection of this Soviet demand.

After all, Panayiotopoulos stressed, existing stockpiles of wheat available for export amount to only 200,000 tons, and preferably they are exported in the form of flour products.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY PROPOSES PERMANENT OLYMPICS SITE

ATO21800 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 2 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Greece today officially submitted a proposal to the International Olympic Committee [IOC] for the Olympic games to be held permanently on Greek soil. In a letter to IOC Chairman Lord Killanin, Prime Minister Karamanlis went back to the proposal he submitted 4 years ago, during the Olympic games in Montreal, that a permanent site be named for the holding of the Olympic games, and stressed that Greece is the most suitable country for this purpose.

In his letter Karamanlis mentioned that recent developments around the issue of the Olympic games have now acquired dangerous dimensions for the fate of this unique ancient institution, and furthermore the quarrels caused by these developments change the Olympics from a factor of detente to a factor of international tension.

I believe, the prime minister stressed, that the choice of Greece is the only way to purify the institution and reunite it with its true meaning. Greece offers to facilitate the solution of these problems by donating the appropriate area--in fact, in ancient Olympia--for the permanent holding of the games. This area can acquire the quality of a neutral territory through an international agreement that will protect rights within the facilities, establish the inviolacy of the area and recognize the decisive role of the Olympic committee in its athletic jurisdictions.

Greece, Karamanlis added, is ready to discuss the arrangements which the committee will consider necessary for this purpose. Finally, the prime minister stresses that his proposal which already has met with a very broad response by international public opinion is not dictated by nationalistic or selfish motives, but aims at the protection of the Olympic ideal.

BRIEFS

FIRST EC SESSION--At the invitation of the European Community, Greece has participated for the first time in the conference of the Community Committee for Research and Technology. The participation will pave the way for Greece's active future presence at all Community discussions. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 1 Feb 80 p 4 AT]

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR EEC MEETING IN BRUSSELS

TA031643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that relations between Turkey and the EEC will be revived. Erkmen left Turkey by air at 1600 today for Brussels, the Belgian capital, where he will attend the EEC Association Council meeting. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before he left for Brussels, Erkmen recalled that relations between Turkey and the EEC were frozen during the period of the former government. Erkmen added that this had yielded not profitable results. Saying that contacts were made in a bid to revive relations between Turkey and the EEC, Erkmen said that Turkey has asked that this issue be raised at the EEC council meeting. Erkmen said that he would propose Turkey's full membership to the EEC at the meetings. Erkmen said that he was convinced Turkey's full membership to the EEC would be greatly beneficial in the economic as well as political spheres.

Replying to a question on the issue of the free movement of Turkish workers among EEC countries, and on advantages the EEC granted to Third World countries being extended to Turkey, Erkmen said: These as well as other advantages should be accorded to Turkey, since we are an associate member of the EEC and not a Third World country. I shall also raise this issue in the council meeting.

The Turkey-EEC Association Council will meet in Brussels on Tuesday, 5 February. Turkey's request for the revival of its relations with the EEC is also expected to be taken up by the EEC ministerial council which is meeting in Brussels tomorrow. Some internal issues as well as the latest developments in Iran and Afghanistan are also to be discussed in the meeting.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BONN

TA011744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A delegation under the chairmanship of the under secretary of the prime minister's office and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, left Turkey today at 1700. The delegation is expected to conduct talks with FRG officials, as well as officials of the IMF, the World Bank and certain international banks. Turkish Central Bank Director Ismail Hakki Aydinoglu and officials of the foreign and finance ministries are accompanying Ozal. The delegation will begin its official contacts tomorrow in Bonn where it will meet with FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer. The delegation will then proceed to Washington for more contacts. The Turkish delegation will have meetings in New York with representatives of certain international banks and will continue to hold talks in Britain and France on the same subject on its way back.

In a statement to the TRT before he left Turkey, Ozal said that the delegation's visit would last 12 days. During the talks the delegation will exert efforts to increase promised aid and loans to Turkey. Ozal added that during his talks with the IMF the standby agreement with this organization will be negotiated. He said that the delegation would supply the necessary technical information to institutions involved in aid to Turkey.

ECEVIT LEAVES FOR VIENNA TO ATTEND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

TA021633 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1620 GMT 2 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 2 Feb (AA)--RPP Chairman Bulent Ecevit flew to Vienna today to attend a meeting of leaders of member-parties in the Socialist International.

Ecevit said at Esenboga Airport that this was the first time he was attending a meeting since the RPP joined the Socialist International. The topics of disarmament and energy would be taken up at the meeting which starts Tuesday, he noted, and he would have a chance to meet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt of Federal Germany.

Asked about the placing of U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe, Ecevit said he wished that a more serious evaluation of Brezhnev's Berlin talk of 6 October 1979 had been made in Europe.

With regard to domestic affairs, Ecevit criticized the "mentality and motives" behind the recent economic measures, in the face of which the RPP could no longer continue its policy of "softening up" its opposition. On possible new governmental alternatives if the National Salvation Party withdraws its support from the current government, Ecevit said the situation needed to be "reassesed" and he had to think things over for a few days. He was particularly critical of the government's decision not to require exporters to bring in foreign exchange earnings up to $40,000 per shipment, which meant "legitimizing" smuggling out foreign exchange in installments.

ERKMEN BRIEFS PRESIDENT KORUTURK ON ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

TA011704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Turkish President Fahri Koruturk received Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at the Cankaya Mansion today at 1700. It has been announced that Erkmen briefed the president on the Islamic conference held in Islamabad.

ARMENIAN ORGANIZATION CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BRUSSELS BOMBING

TA032054 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Text] An Armentian organization calling itself the "New Armenian Resistence" claimed responsibility for bombing the Turkish airlines office in Brussels on Saturday. The bomb caused some damage to the door and windows of the office, but no one was injured. Unidentified persons who phoned the AFP news agency [presumably in Paris] claimed that the Turkish and the Soviet airline offices were bombed by the New Armenian Resistence organization. Armenian organizations have also claimed responsibility for other bombing incidents against Turkish airline offices in other parts of Europe.

DEMIREL CONFIDENT NEW MEASURES WILL CURB INFLATION

TA011530 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 1 Feb (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel claimed his government's recent economic measures would curb inflation. Speaking to reporters today following his weekly interview with President Fahri Koruturk, Demirel said nobody could benefit from picturing the recent measures as a "wave of price hikes." Where else could the government close a 351 billion lira deficit, he asked.

If state enterprises continued operating at a deficit, he predicted the current monthly inflation would double. Asked how prices would be controlled the prime minister said he has already charged the finance and industry ministries and the municipalities with checking prices. He claimed the price increases had done away with black market prices.

To a question of whether the public statement he and opposition leader Bulent Ecevit had made in recent days meant the "government-opposition dialog" was ruptured, Demirel responded by saying dialog should not be taken to mean "silence." Everyone may say what he thinks, he said, within the "rules of political courtesy." There was "no place for sulking" in politics, he commented.

Demirel hoped his cabinet could submit a proposal for a minimum living allowance to parliament within a couple of weeks. Any government which cannot balance its accounts is doomed to hurt the nation, he declared, like the man who hurts his family if he cannot make ends meet.

ECEVIT VIEWS POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT MEASURES

TA011516 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 1 Feb (AA)--Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit believed the Turkish people would "reject" the "alien and borrowed" economic model which the current government was attempting to "impose" upon them. At a press conference today, Ecevit elaborated on the foreign policy which "goes with" such an economic model, claiming that foreign policy was "evident" more in what the foreign minister failed to touch upon than the points he made during his recent foreign policy address in parliament.

The foreign minister's talk had touched upon no other external relation other than Turkey's relationship with the West, Ecevit claimed. The minister had failed to discuss relations with "countries of the region, Africa or national independence movements," he noted. No time was allotted to disputes with Greece, [words indistinct] NATO, (?were left) out, the Aegean disputes were dismissed with one sentence, "probably so as to create confidence in Turkey on the part of NATO." And no reference was made to the "multilateral balance" the RPP government had introduced into Turkey's international economic relations, except for loans expected from the West.

The opposition leader believed Turkey ran the risk of compromising her domestic economic strength and her future while trying to attract foreign aid based on Turkey's increased strategic importance in the face of certain "passing developments" in the region.

Turkey's real tie with the West was "democratic" rather than "geopolitical or strategic," he claimed. And an economic model adopted by Turkey which was "incompatible" with democracy would "sever" Turkey's strongest and lasting link with the West, and foreign aid given "only out of geopolitical motives" would tend to "isolate" Turkey in her region, he predicted.

Referring to a challenge by Premier Suleyman Demirel, who claimed his government had done "the only thing that could be done" by covering the public sector's deficit with enormous price increases, Ecevit suggested the government could have tried "tax reform" as a remedy. He recalled that the Justice Party has "obstructed" a tax-reform attempted by his government in 1978.

Ecevit feared opening up indiscriminately to foreign investment would threaten domestic industry and cooperatives with "crushing competition. We may not even be able to make tomato paste with domestic capital," he commented. He charged that the Demirel government, "was apparently determined to adopt an economy on the South American model," without caring for the welfare of either the domestic manufacturer or the citizen.

Additional Ecevit Comment

TA011545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 1 Feb (AA)--Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit advised labor trade unions against active resistance to the recent economic measures or any other physical action of protest. Answering questions at his press conference Friday, he said such action would be risky at this time of widespread terrorism. He believed the unions could be effective by merely expressing their views and concerns.

Ecevit rejected the possibility of any connections between the economic measures of the government and the recent letter of warning by the military commanders. Asked whether the RPP expected a return to power in the near future, Ecevit said he saw no such possibility.

He found the Demirel government's unnecessarily "conciliatory" attitude toward EEC and NATO udesirable. His "personal" view of the call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics was, Ecevit said: it would be best not to let "political considerations" interfere with sports activities, sports helped bring together people of various nations and thus enhanced peace, although the question of Afghanistan was a serious one.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1980 BUDGET BILL TO SENATE

TA031813 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] The Senate began discussing the 1980 budget bill today. Addressing the Senate, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin said that the government was resolved to take all kinds of measures that would bolster exports and other foreign exchange revenues. In fact, most of the latest decrees which we have issued, Sezgin said, are a proof of our determination.

The Senate met today at 1000 under the chairmanship of the Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. In an opening statement Caglayangil said that the debates for this year's budget were taking place at a time when Turkey and the world were facing various problems.

Addressing the Senate after Caglayangil, the finance minister presented the 1980 budget bill to the Senate. In his speech, which lasted 3 hours, Sezgin briefed the Senate on the present economic situation, the latest measures taken by the government and the new budget bill. Pointing out that the objective of the latest measures taken by the government was to prevent the situation from getting worse, Finance Minister Sezgin said that not one of these measures was taken because a certain foreign organization [apparently the IMF] had proposed them, but because of economic pressures. Sezgin added that the Turkish nation had the necessary awareness and common sense to anticipate the constructive results of these measures and to justify the government's action.

Noting that foreign loans which could currently be used had reached $1.345 billion and, that this amount would reach at least $2.5 billion in the coming days, Sezgin said that $364 million of loans obtained from the United States, commercial banks and the IMF had already entered the ledgers.

Pointing out that the Turkish economy did not have the strength to meet the continuous oil price hikes announced by OPEC nations, Sezgin said that extreme oil consumption could only be curbed by the sacrifice of our community.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

FRG, ITALIAN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS IN ROME

LD021946 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Rome--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Italian counterpart, Attilio Ruffini, have emphasized the need for an overall Western strategy toward the Soviet Union. The two ministers, meeting in Rome on Saturday evening, discussed the international situation in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The two sides spoke out in favor of increased consultations between the countries of the European Community and the United States within the framework of the EC and the North Atlantic pact. They felt, however, that NATO should not go beyond its territorial competencies. Genscher and Ruffini agreed that the West should not be limited to condemning the Soviet Union. However, above everything else, East-West detente would have to be preserved.

Part of the talks served as preparation for the EC Council of Ministers session chaired by Italy early next week in Brussels. Also discussed were Portugal's entry to the EC, Turkey's association and a cooperation treaty with Yugoslavia.

Genscher returned to Bonn tonight by air. Following a meeting with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten on Sunday, he will proceed for Paris to attend the German-French summit.

BELGIUM

TURKISH, SOVIET AIRLINES OFFICES BOMBED

TA021018 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish airlines office in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, was bombed this morning. According to information received from the Turkish Embassy in Brussels, no one was injured by the explosions, but the front door of the office and the windows were broken. Damage was also caused in the offices of the Soviet airlines office which was bombed at the same time and which is located in the same building as the Turkish airlines office.

SWEDEN

NO COMMENT ON HIDING U.S. DIPLOMATS IN IRAN

LD011150 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Swedish Foreign Ministry did not want to make any comments today about reports that American diplomts have hidden at the Swedish Embassy in Iran. According to press reports from the United States, at least one U.S. diplomat was admitted to the Swedish Embassy following the storming of the U.S. Embassy on 4 November last year.

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LE SOIR REPORTS PREMIER'S SPEECH ON LEGISLATIVE PLANS

LD041615 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jan 80 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Martens to Parliament: 'State Reform and Programming Law Must Progress at a Similar Pace!'"]

[Text] As announced--and following a preparatory Cabinet meeting--Mr Wilfried Martens appeared before the Chamber on Thursday at 1000 hours (and before the Senate at 1100 hours) to read out a 20-page government document.

The document in question spells out the intentions agreed upon by the recently formed team which the prime minister will try to lead, at least in the coming weeks, to waters calmer than those it has recently navigated. In fact, Mr Martens explained that what he had in mind was not "a new government agreement" but the introduction of a number of changes in an already known text. As far as the purely political significance of the prime minister's speech is concerned, let us refer to some of its main points.

With reference to parallelism, "the government would like both the programming law and draft laws concerning regional and municipal affairs to be dealt with soon and to progress at a similar pace."

With reference to parliamentary prerogatives, "the government wants to show respect for them in every way. It wants a broad discussion on its projects and it is prepared to agree to some improvements. However, it asks its majority to question neither political balances nor objectives aimed at by both the programming law and the draft laws concerning regional and communal affairs." Finally, it should be noted that Mr Martens made a long statement on the dismissal of ministers belonging to the Democratic Front of Brussels French Speakers [FDF] from his government. In short, they adopted an attitude which made it impossible for them to remain members of a coalition government. However, they may have been treated unceremoniously, and they are entitled to receive apologies.

A Kind of Minister

Mr Martens gave an almost minute-by-minute account of the events of 16 January, when he parted company with Mr Defosset, Mr Outers and Mr Persoons. Unlike their colleagues, these ministers were not prepared to accept the draft statement to be made in Parliament, agreed upon after long discussions.

"I asked the ministers who opposed this agreement," Mr Martens stated, "whether they had drawn the appropriate political conclusions from their attitude. Their answer was that they had not.

"Under the circumstances, I was obligated to tell them that the government's normal functioning had become impossible as a result. I advised them that I intended to report the matter to the king. We agreed to meet again after I had seen the king. In accordance with my advice, the king agreed that Mr Outers, Mr Defosset and Mr Persoons should resign.

"As a result of a misunderstanding which arose among the departments concerned, for which I take full responsibility, a press communique on the subject was issued prior to my second meeting with the ministers in question. I intended to inform them about this decision personally and I would like to apologize to them for the fact that they learned about it on the radio."

Consistent With the Government's Statement

"I would like to state that no government agreement was negotiated on that occasion. The government remains faithful to its declaration and to the government's agreement attached to it. It is true that the Council of Ministers has prepared proposals with respect to the implementation of the state reform. However, contrary to what has been alleged, these proposals are consistent with the government declaration."

"The government intends to start discussions immediately on a definitive state report, with a view to implementing it during the present session of parliament," the prime minister stated, adding that "the government will do everything in its power to implement a definitive state report during the current session on the basis of the work done by the parliamentary working group.

"The government will ask Parliament to formulate a guarantee with a view to insuring that, in the event of the dissolution of the chambers prior to the conclusion of activities concerning the final phase, the validity of the statement on constitutional reform is extended.

"To provide as much time as possible for activities concerning the final reform at both government and parliamentary level, the government has decided to limit the duration of the second phase in order to insure on the one hand, that it cannot interfere with the final phase in any way and, on the other, that the reform bill can be adopted rapidly.

"Therefore, the government will withdraw during the second phase all its proposals relating to the revision of certain clauses in the Constitution. It will amend bills referring to regional and municipal matters in such a way that no revision of any clauses in the Constitution will henceforth be necessary.

"It follows that the competence of cultural councils can no longer be extended to include matters concerning individual people."

Referring to matters concerning individuals, Mr Martens explained that the two secretaries of state for community affairs in the Brussels region will be jointly responsible for institutions established in the Brussels-capital city bilingual region. Any matter on which they fail to agree will be submitted to the Cabinet.

"Prior to the implementation of the final phase, the government intends to adopt a limited number of decisions relating to both special and ordinary bills concerning regional and community affairs.

"The decisions relating to a special bill concerning regional and community affairs, providing for the creation of regional councils in accordance with article 107 of the Constitution, will be maintained. These councils will be able to adopt decisions and decide on the allocation of regional credits. However, courts will be able to rescind such decisions and judges will be able to check whether they comply with the enabling law.

"All arrangements during the second phase will be of a temporary nature. They will expire on 31 December 1984 with the exception of those relating to financing, which will expire on 31 December 1982. After this date a definitive financing system will gradually be introduced.

"A regional community fiscal system will be introduced within the framework of a redistribution of the financial system among various state agencies. This represents a modification of the 10 January 1980 government decision."

Points of Difference Between Regional Powers

"In matters falling within the competence of regional authorities, a distinction will be made between matters within the competence of the three regions and those which also fall within the competence of the Walloon and Flemish regions and which, because of their nature, cannot in fact be implemented in the Brussels region.

"As for the question of financing the regions and communities, the present system will remain in force until 31 December 1982.

"As far as the communities are concerned, annual grants will be allocated by the national Parliament to cultural councils. These grants will be distributed in the same way as in the past and their allocation will be determined by the cultural councils.

"As for matters relating to individuals, credits will be determined on an as yet undefined basis. The allocation of these credits will be determined by the national Parliament on the basis of proposals submitted by the community government."

Mr Martens recalled with reference to the Brussels region that, in the event of the regional budget not being adopted prior to 1 January, the regional government will have at its disposal on a provisional basis funds amounting to one-twelfth of the budget of the previous financial year until the budget is submitted for approval.

What Exactly Are Ordinances?

"Ordinances issued within the framework of powers granted to regions can abrogate, complete, modify or replace the existing laws which govern these matters," the prime minister stated.

Legal control is limited to the control of any ordinance's conformity with the enabling law and with decisions made at a higher level.

"Any conflict can be submitted for arbitration by the state council department dealing with conflicts between the competences of various agencies."

The prime minister recalled that it is possible to make use of the "alarm bell" procedure provided for in clause 38(b) of the Constitution, which is applicable to this draft law or bill under conditions laid down by the Constitution.

"According to the actual text of clause 38(b) of the Constitution, this procedure can only be used as an exceptional and ultimate measure once it has been established that all other measures have been ineffective."

Discussions Within the Same Language Group Permitted

"The government is prepared to agree to prior consultations among and joint action by members of parliament belonging to the same language group in the Chamber or Senate, as provided for under clause 38(b) of the Constitution, should any draft law or bill adversely affect relations between communities. Obviously, any agreement thus concluded will have to conform with both legal and constitutional provisions and the government's actual decisions."

The German Community Will Not Be Overlooked

"During the study of the state reform the government will not lose sight of the German community," Mr Martens stated, adding that "the parliamentary working group will also have to consider the status of the German community within the framework of a definitive state reform."

The Programming Law Must Be Adopted Soon

"The government's proposals relating to state reform should enable both parliament and the government to continue their efforts with a view to resolving economic and social problems on the basis of the government statement.

"Special attention is now being paid to the adoption of the 1980 budget which," Mr Martens recalled, "has been prepared with the following four objectives in mind: reorganization of national finances, incentive to employment, preservation of monetary stability and preservation of purchasing power. These objectives are as valid now as they were when the budget was being prepared.

"In view of all this, it is a matter of major importance that this programming law be adopted and implemented in the near future."

Referring to health insurance, the prime minister stated that the government would begin discussions in a spirit of dialog with its partners in the medical sphere [avec les partenaries de la Saint-Jean] (the government, social interlocutors, insurance companies and doctors).

"At the same time," Mr Martens stated, "the government will continue its efforts aimed at achieving, together with the social partners, a fundamental reform of social security, it being understood that it is up to Parliament to make the final decision."

Parallelism

"The government gives the same kind of precedence to state reform as to economic and social problems. In fact, the government statement has already made it clear that it will be practically impossible for the government to resolve economic and social problems unless it simultaneously implements the indispensable institutional reform."

In conclusion, Mr Martens stated that the government would like to see its projects fully discussed and that it is prepared to accept some improvements.

GENSCHER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF U.S. FOR FRG SECURITY

DW041005 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Feb 80 p 1, 3 DW

[Interview by Bonn correspondent Bernd Condar and editor Friedhelm Kemna with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "Genscher: Without the United States There Will Be No Security for Us"]

[Text] WELT: The biannual German-French consultations will officially begin in Paris this Monday. What will the Federal Government stress particularly in coordination with France on the Afghanistan crisis?

Genscher: German-French agreement is important for Europe and for the Western alliance. We want Europe to play a part in the overall strategy of the West. That pertains to strengthening the defense capability of the alliance, the stabilization of the Mideast region and Turkey, cooperation with the Third World and overcoming the crisis.

WELT: There are certainly no problems between Bonn and Paris. But will they be created through the necessary coordination with Washington?

Genscher: Clearly not. There is no differing assessment between the Europeans and the United States as regards the necessity and the aims of the general concept. Our French friends are just as convinced as we that we can meet the challenge of present developments only through closest partnership with the United States. Therefore, nobody should foster the illusion that he could separate the Europeans from the Americans. Nobody should fool himself: The American nation is aware of its responsibility for peace in the world. It expects the solidarity of its allies. The latter must not be called into question. All those who are making public or other statements now ought to be aware of this.

WELT: How do you assess the state of interests of the FRG following the GDR's postponement of the date when the Federal chancellor was supposed to meet SED chief Honecker and the cancellation of the Hungarian foreign minister's visit to Bonn?

Genscher: As before, we aim at continuing talks. Visits have been postponed, but the dialog must go on. That is not a specifically German state of interests; the entire West thinks like that. Keeping crises under control and mastering them calls for pointing out our ideas to the other side and clarifying our own aims and reactions. That makes our policy predictable. We will do what we can to save the other side from erroneous assessments and illusions. It is important not merely to overcome this crisis, but to avert repetitions and preserve the prerequisites for East-West cooperation, without which world peace cannot be safeguarded in a lasting way.

WELT: But obviously the other side does not want to have contacts now. Do you see in this situation a chance for the chancellor's planned Moscow visit?

Genscher: Eventually the Soviet Union, too, will not ignore the necessity of talks based on an assessment of its own interests. Moreover, it is not merely the contacts among the Europeans that produce the dialog between East and West; the important thing now is talks between the two big powers. Both are necessary. We know about the continuous interests of the GDR, Hungary and the CSSR in having a dialog with us. My talks with Soviet Ambassador Semenov show such an interest as well. It is known that the Americans considered it important for Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin to return to Washington, and he returned. It means that talks are taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union.

WELT: What reasons do you think the Soviet Union and the GDR had, certainly after mutual coordination, for initiating the postponement? Do you see a connection between the termination of your Prague visit and the cancellation of the visit of the Hungarian foreign minister?

Genscher: Several interpretations are possible.

WELT: Minister for Labor Ehrenberg recently postponed his Moscow visit himself. Simultaneously, however, one is under the impression that top West German economic leaders are going in and out of Moscow. Is there not a certain discrepancy?

Genscher: In viewing the present state of East-West relations one should not take the visits on the higher and highest political levels as the only criterion. The dialog can also continue on other levels, and in another form.

WELT: In Washington you just discussed the principles of a long-term Western strategy with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance. When is this idea supposed to take the form of a concrete decision, and who will make that decision?

Genscher: This is not a matter of formalizing decisions but of finding a common idea among the Americans and Europeans involved. Individually different contributions will be produced despite the common goal. That process is in full swing and has already produced concrete results. This includes negotiations between the European Community and Yugoslavia, which will produce, upon our initiative, a more rapid conclusion with a considerably improved result for Yugoslavia. This includes German efforts aimed at effective aid for our alliance partner Turkey. It also includes the discussion of cooperation agreements between the European Community and the Gulf states, which also took place at our initiative. Talks between Western states and Japan on contributions to the economic and thus political stabilization of Pakistan are part of our overall concept, the basic principle of which is the idea of the division of labor, mastering the present crisis and avoiding future crises.

WELT: Do the ideas of the U.S. President contained in the appeal to the allies to become more involved in the Middle East region go beyond the things you have just said, or are the ideas similar?

Genscher: My Washington talks demonstrated that our ideas are in agreement, but I can only speak for the Federal Republic of Germany. We agree that the German mission pertains to central Europe, stabilization in Turkey and aid for the Third World.

WELT: So there will be no action by German soldiers or other German military personnel outside Europe?

Genscher: I repeat that our task lies in central Europe. In view of different statements made by the opposition, it was important for the predictability of German policy that the CSU chairman pointed out abroad an opinion that is in accord with the opinion of the government.

WELT: In your idea of a long-term strategy, an important part is played by strengthening the independence of the states of the Third World. You reiterated in an interview given to the weekly DIE ZEIT that the East-West antagonism must not involve the Third World. A daily interpreted this by saying that you wanted to warn President Carter in this way. Is that interpretation correct?

Genscher: No. The context clearly indicates that the object was the Soviet Union. We, the West, must face the task of supporting the independence of the states of the Third World. Resolving the economic and social problems of developing countries is the great political and moral task of the coming decades. It is practical human rights policy. Creating stable structures in these countries is also an effective peaceful means of avoiding conflicts. The stronger the internal and external stability and independence of the states of the Third World, the less they will be exposed to the danger of foreign tutelage or intervention.

WELT: There are differences among the European allies with regard to the tone of reactions to developments in Afghanistan. The Federal Government, for example, exhibits a special reservation in matters of boycotting the Olympics. How can that be explained?

Genscher: The most important prerequisite for keeping the present crisis under control and for avoiding a new one is to avoid creating any wrong impression that could lead Moscow to have the illusion that it could separate Europe from the United States. Plans to make such an effort are already recognizable. I consider it, therefore, a central task of all those who have responsibility in Europe to make it absolutely clear that we will face that challenge together with the United States. There must not be the slightest doubt here. Only this position will correspond to our interests. The security of Europe cannot be guaranteed without the United States. Everybody ought to realize that. Clarity on this issue does not imply that we must beat the drums. As regard the Olympics, we have left no doubt that the Soviet Union must create prerequisites permitting atheletes from all over the world to take part in the games.

WELT: Do the French share that position?

Genscher: I have no doubt about it.

WELT: Does not the political view play a considerable role in this situation? Can it not be ticklish with regard to that political view if the impression is created that the Federal Government considers it possible that Americans will not go to the Olympic games while German athletes will run in Moscow?

Genscher: The Federal Government never created such an impression. The United States can rely on us in this matter as well. Those who expect American solidarity with free Berlin cannot withhold German solidarity from the Americans in this matter. By the way, we are equally involved in Afghanistan. But I repeat, the responsibility now lies with the Soviet Union. It is responsible for the fact that participation of many teams from all over the world has become doubtful. It alone can eliminate these reasons.

WELT: As regards the problems of German defense contributions, some confusion has been created in public. You said in the Bundestag debate on Afghanistan that nobody can rule out the possibility that the alliance might ask us to contribute more to defense. We must be prepared to do that. Defense Minister Apel, however, remarked some days ago that there is no reason to increase expenditures for the defense of the Federal Republic. What is the opinion of the Federal Government?

Genscher: What I said to the Bundestag was also meant to prepare our public to face the fact that it is not enough to say that we condemn the occupation of Afghanistan. Rather, we must be prepared rather to accept burdens. That also pertains to our efforts in the field of security. There are no differences of opinion between the defense minister and me in this matter.

WELT: Mr Minister, you are not just the chief of the Foreign Ministry, you are also the chairman of the FDP and an election fighter. How much influence do you think will be exerted on the election campaign by the mood and the political consequences of Afghanistan?

Genscher: In view of the grave situation, I consider anyone irresponsible who makes decisions with an eye to the election campaign. Those who tailor their policy according to the election moods and expectations will not live up to their responsibilities to the peace and the security of their country. Nobody can say what effect the present events will have on the election chances of individual parties. I am convinced that the citizens of our country will agree with those who firmly represent the security of our country, trying together with our partners to continue a policy that is aimed at mitigation of tensions and not at an increase of them.

WELT: CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor Franz-Josef Strauss assessed the international situation following his talk with Romanian state and party chief Ceausescu almost the same way as you have formulated it. Therefore, this issue could not be a point of dispute in the election campaign.

Genscher: That would be a plus for our country and for the alliance. I have never left any doubt that wherever there is agreement, particularly in foreign policy matters, it should not be covered up intentionally. Wherever differences exist they should not be covered up either; they must be discussed unemotionally. One must be responsible enough to live up to the common responsibility, not merely where agreement exists but also where contrasting positions are held.

WELT: What election topics will you consider especially important in the forthcoming months in order to point up the FDP image as that of an independent and liberal party?

Genscher: The attention of the people is now directed for good reason at foreign and security policies. It is incontestable in this connection that the FDP has been guaranteeing the continuity of German foreign policy since the establishment of the FRG. It is the only party that has supported all basic decisions of German foreign policy: Western integration together with the CDU/CSU, realistic detente policy together with the Social Democrats, and with Walter Scheel as the first FRG development minister it pointed out the great significance of that problem. It is, therefore, a guarantor of the predictability of German foreign policy in the future.

WELT: The FDP tried to present itself in the election campaign as an independent political force between the SPD and the CDU/CSU.

Genscher: It does not try to do that; it is that.

WELT: That statement suffers from the fact that through its government coalition statement the FDP is tied to the SPD and that there is acutally no chance that this might change.

Genscher: If you are part of a government, you say yes to that government, or you would have to leave the government. None of the coalition parties, therefore, suffer from their cooperation as partners, that is cooperation with equal rights. One could speak of suffering only if one expected the other to abandon basic positions; that would be the end of cooperation.

WELT: Do you think the great problems that are worrying the people at present will curtail the chances of the Greens [environmental protection party]?

Genscher: Yes, I believe so. Parties can claim to bear responsibility in a democratic system only if they are responsive to all important problems. It is not enough to pick one or two issues. I would like to caution you against assuming that we will make foreign and security policy problems the only election campaign issues. Naturally there are other central issues such as, for example, economic and social policies, safeguarding the liberal constitutional state and protecting the environment.

WELT: The media policy will certain be important in the election campaign. What do you think about that as chief of a liberal party?

Genscher: We stated our position clearly at the FDP media congress with regard to the current varied problems, particularly with regard to the news media. I think it will become clear here that we do not want to have monopolies in this field either.

WELT: Also not the monopoly of public semiofficial institutions?

Genscher: Also not the public semiofficial monopoly.

WELT: So certain suggestions of Lower Saxony Minister-President Albrecht will not be so unappealing to you?

Genscher: In this matter we are not concerned with new media but existing media. The discussion in northern Germany actually ought to aim at preserving an existing institution and putting it in a position where it can take into consideration regional developments of the northern German area. It ought to aim at producing a balanced report. I do not think the destruction of an existing installation is the right thing to do. I think it is not too good if the impression is created that three land governments are struggling for the Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network like demonstrators fighting for the only existing loudspeaker.

WELT: Goodby, Mr Genscher. Have a good flight to Paris.

EMBASSY IN MOSCOW REJECTS ALLEGATIONS IN CONNECTIONS WITH KOPELEV

LD041742 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--The Federal Republic's embassy in Moscow has "most resolutely" rejected a Soviet newspaper report on allegedly improper relations between civil rights campaigner Lev Kopelev and the embassy. The FRG mission in the Soviet capital was reacting today to a report in yesterday's SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Kopelev, author and translator of the works of Heinrich Boll, was accused, among other things, of having visited the embassy and having received "via diplomatic channels" gifts on a regular basis in exchange for "anti-Soviet goods."

An embassy statement says: "The Federal Republic most resolutely rejects the claims and suggestions made in the article." Kopelev had not visited the embassy, "let alone received gifts from it 'via diplomatic channels.'" The embassy's contacts with Kopelev had at no time gone beyond what was customary in the framework of the normal and cultural relations between the Federal Republic and the USSR.

GISCARD, SCHMIDT REACH AGREEMENT IN TALKS

Initial Talks

LD041231 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Talks between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt will resume this afternoon. On the content of the first exchange of views at the Elysee last night very little was disclosed, but this morning it is pointed out that the French and German sides appeared very satisfied with the vitality of their entente, and a comment from the Elysee tells us that the initial Franco-German talk has allowed a very thorough examination of the various aspects of the international situation. On the French side great satisfaction has been expressed at the close of the initial talk which, as I have told you, has given proof of the vitality of French-German entente. In other words, the two sides are talking about the same thing in the same manner.

'Excellent Mood'

LD050014 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] This is the second day of the French-German super summit in Paris--super because of the importance of the two delegations, Helmut Schmidt plus 11 ministers on the German side, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing plus 12 ministers on the French side. The joint communique summing up the talks is awaited with a certain impatience. But as for the mood, this 35th French-German summit seems to be excellent. Things are fair between Paris and Bonn. (Dominique Souchier) reports:

Tomorrow there will be a joint French-German statement on the international situation. Even before this summit is over--I can tell you it is a point which has been settled right now--Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt reached agreement during their talks yesterday evening and today. Until now convergency was spoken of; henceforth, it will be a matter of a certain identity since there will be a joint statement on three themes which are:

1. A further condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan;

2. A reaffirmation of solidarity with the United States;

3. But without alining themselves, France and Germany will stress that in current circumstances they have particular responsibilities and a strategy of their own. And that will be the central point at this summit where, moreover, bilateral relations, which are the bread and butter of these French-German summits, are also much discussed. However, the range of subjects is wider than usual since they range from the economy to space, not forgetting agriculture, technical matters and defense. The ministers of defense are also taking part in the discussions for the first time in a long while.

Final Meetings

LD051016 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Paris--Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a third and final private meeting this morning at the 35th French-German summit. It is being followed by an expanded meeting which includes French Premier Raymond Barre and the two foreign ministers, Jean Francois-Poncet and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. This largest and most intensive French-German summit will close with a full meeting of all 20-odd government representatives of the two countries later this morning.

Joint Communique

NC050925 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 5, (AFP)--France and West Germany today termed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "inacceptable", and reiterated their commitment to the Atlantic alliance in a joint statement issued at the end of the 35th Franco-German summit here.

The full text of the statement reads:

The French president (Valery Giscard d'Estaing) and the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (Helmut Schmidt) examined in depth the current international situation in the light of events in Afghanistan.

They reached the following conclusions which define the two nations current policy:

1) The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is inacceptable and creates serious dangers to stability in the region and to peace. France and Germany consider it vital the operation be stopped without delay as requested by a large majority in the United Nations. It is the only way of restoring a situation conforming to the rights of the Afghan people and to the demands of international peace.

2) France and Germany consider the current crisis could unleash a process which, whatever the intentions, could have the most serious consequences for the world. Under these circumstances, they firmly reiterate their two nations' allegiance to the Atlantic alliance and their determination to honor all commitments it entails.

3) France and Germany take note that in the light of events in Afghanistan detente has become more difficult and uncertain and that therefore withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan is a necessity. They declare that detente would not withstand another shock of this nature. In this case France and Germany, together with their allies would take the necessary measures to safeguard their security and international stability.

4) France and Germany understand the concern expressed by countries genuinely committed to nonalignment, and declare that these countries have their own role to play in international peace and stability. They agreed that East-West confrontation must be prevented from spreading to the Third World.

5) France and the Federal Republic of Germany, whose people suffered the trial of two world wars on their homelands, have been working for the past 30 years for a more stable and peaceful world. Their mutual reconciliation, their joint participation in creating a European Community and their parallel policies favoring detente were all steps in this direction.

They consider that under current circumstances the European powers have special responsibilities. France and Germany emphasize their intention of assuming these responsibilities and guaranteeing, in partnership with their allies, the fundamental balance ensuring the security of their two countries and of Europe.

6) French and West Germany efforts to overcome the current crisis will be meaningless unless the Soviet Union demonstrates a willingness to reciprocate. The two nations noted declarations that the Soviet Union plans to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Putting these declarations into action is vital to the success of discussions on which depend security and future peace.

BOURGES CONFIRMS 'LOGISTICAL' AID TO TUNISIA

LD042208 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] For the first time since the events in Qafsah in Tunisia, the French defense minister has officially confirmed that France has sent logistical aid. However, Yvon Bourges pointed out this evening that in no way is this a question of a French military intervention in Tunisia: [Begin Bourges recording] There has not been a French intervention. France granted logistical aid to a country with which it has very sustained and very frequent and longstanding relations. In particular between our armed forces: We receive Tunisian pupils and Tunisian officers in our schools and we have French instructors in Tunisian schools, and the Tunisian Army is very largely equipped with French equipment. We have sent two transalls and two Puma helicopters--unarmed--which have served as means of transport for the Tunisian Army. It is logistical aid. It is a form of technical assistance. [end recording]

SPORTS MINISTER DETAILS POSITION ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD041227 Paris FRANCE SOIR in French 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Gerard Baudouin report: "Soisson: We Will Not Go to the Games If..."]

[Excerpt] After apparently equivocating, the French Government has finally clarified its position on the Moscow Olympics through Sports Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson:

"1--Primarily it is the sporting movement which must decide whether to go to Moscow.

"2--The athletes must make up their own minds according to their own conscience.

"3--The International Olympic Committee must decide whether the Moscow Olympics are a genuine world festival of sport or a spartakiad bringing together communist countries alone. In that case France would have nothing to do with Moscow."

CARRINGTON, PONCET DISCUSS RESPONSE TO AFGHAN INVASION

LD041147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Feb 80 p 26 LD

[Anne Sington dispatch: "Carrington Seeks Harmony on Afghanistan"]

[Text] Paris--It would be a mistake to imagine that all countries should take identical action in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Lord Carrington said in Paris yesterday. The foreign secretary had just completed what he described as "very private" talks with his French opposite number, Jean-Francois Poncet, and made a point of playing down divergences between British and French thinking. The important thing, he said, was that the West as a whole should be seen to condemn the Soviet Union and "this, I think, has been done."

He said he found no difference in the two countries' analyses concerning the detente, which they considered beneficial to both East and West, and wished to see continued. But his itemised list of British responses to the Afghanistan situtaion nevertheless revealed differences in views.

He pointed to Britian ending its credit agreement for trade with the Soviets, its stand on the Olympics, and its consideration of the possible need to tighten up the NATO committee which controls sensitive technological exports to Russia. The French, on the other hand, are currently re-negotiating their low-interest credit agreement with the USSR. Their position on the Moscow games boycott has evolved over the past week but is still far from unequivocal. The propsect of taking over export deals relinquished by the Americans makes it unlikely France would back a move to put more muscle into the NATO body.

Lord Carrington, however, said he found such comparisons between the two countries' policies "slightly artificial." What was aimed at was "harmony not unison." In the interests of the former, he said he had explained Britain's position on the Olympics to the French. It can be deduced that Britain is seeking to correct the image drawn of it in France and elsewhere as an unconditional follower of the American lead. If anyone can persuade Paris that London is fully committed to the European community, Lord Carrington is the man. His two-day Paris visit, which was a return match for M. Francois-Poncet's trip to Britian in September, ended as summit talks between West German Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing, began.

The French line has already progressed from rejecting the boycott as an unsuitable response to the Afghanistan invasion to making the French athletes free to follow their consciences, to an official ban on participation in an event other-wise attended only by the Eastern bloc. Self-contradictory remarks by Soviet Olympics Vice-President Vitaly Smirnov, who said that the games were unthinkable without the Americans and that it was hoped they would go ahead, suggest France may have more elbow room than at first appeared. Furthermore, the French Olympics Committee, which early announced it would go to Moscow, is now revealed as having sent, not a formal letter of acceptance, but merely a telex message which, it seems, does not count.

MARCHAIS ALLEGED TO HAVE 'APPALLED' PCI MEMBERS

LD041141 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Robert Moss article: "Kremlin's Line Hooks Marchais"]

[Excerpt] On the eve of his visit to Moscow last month, Georges Marchais, the leader of the French Communist Party stopped over in Rome for two days to compare notes on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with the Italian Communist chiefs.

According to a reliable source inside the Italian Communist Party (PCI), M. Marchais behaved "like a man who had been totally transformed." Several of his listeners were frightened and appalled by his fire-breathing remarks; they gained the impression that he believed that the Soviet tanks were bringing world revolution.

Quoting notes from the talks with M. Marchais (on Jan. 5-6) PCI sources claim that the French Communist leader expressed himself as follows: "We are living an historical period whose principal and dominant feature is the new global power of socialism. The winds of change are blowing in our direction. The citadel of socialism, the Soviet Union, has never been more powerful than it is today, while the citadel of capitalism, the United States, has never been so weak."

He continued on a cautionary note: "It follows, however, that capitalism is trying to make a recovery. It is trying to counterattack from a position of weakness, which means it is capable of acting with extreme brutality--like a wounded animal. We must therefore affirm our calm, cool, but determined resolutions." It was for these reasons, M. Marchais concluded, that the French Communist Party had decided to range itself "totally and categorically on the side of the triumphant standard-bearer of world socialism."

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES 22 JAN PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD311613 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jan 80 pp 6-7 LD

[Apparent text of speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at a PCF Central Committee meeting on 22 January: "Peaceful Coexistence Presupposes the Intensification of the Class Struggle"--capitalized passages printed in italics]

[Text] Dear Comrades, we are approaching the end of our session. To conclude it I would like to review the essential questions included in the important report submitted by [PCF Politburo and Central Committee member] Maxime Gremetz and the detailed discussion to which it gave rise.

Defending and Consolidating Peace

The first of these current issues is that of peace. A vociferous campaign in which the president of the republic himself has joined has been going on for some months to assert the idea that dangers are increasing in the world and that war is at our door.

On what do these heralds of doom base their ideas? What are the facts and events which would justify such anxiety? You just have to examine what has been said and written over the past year to answer this question.

According to them the threat to world peace is posed by the overthrow of the shah of Iran, the fall of Somoza in Nicaragua, the collapse of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, the oil-producing countries' decision to profit justly from their natural wealth, an alleged Soviet military superiority in Europe which has suddenly been discovered, and finally--as a sort of afterthought since the campaign had long since been launched--the situation in Afghanistan.

It is obvious that this is an extraordinary fabrication.

The Rise of the Forces of Peace

The forces which are accused in this way of posing the threat of war--forces whose progress is shown by recent events--are fundamentally FORCES OF PEACE and not forces of war.

The socialist countries, the peoples and governments whose struggle for freedom, independence and development places them within the great national liberation movement which characterizes our age, and the workers in developed capitalist countries who are resisting excessive exploitation, oppression, and the dictatorship of capital are the three great peaceful revolutionary forces in the world.

It is precisely their existence, their progress and their action which have prevented a world war in the past 35 years.

In this connection, Maxime Gremtez' report recalled this essential conclusion of the analysis which we made at our 23d Congress last May: The main characteristic of international developments is the change in the balance of world forces in favor of the forces of social, national and human liberation. He rightly stressed that the events which have taken place since then have confirmed this fundamental element of the situation, not contradicted it.

Yes, throughout the world, on all continents and in the most diverse forms, peoples are progressing and the forces of peace are being consolidated.

In this connection I would like to add an important remark which stems from the various visits and meetings I have had in the framework of developing the party's international activity.

A Universal Desire: To Act for Peace

During these visits and meetings I had successive talks with men representing these different revolutionary and progressive forces acting in the world: Marshal Tito; [Algerian] President Chadli Bendjedid; Yasir 'Arafat; [Yemen Arab Republic Prime Minister] 'Abd al-'Aziz; [Brazilian Communist Party leader] Luis Carlos Prestes; [Belgian Communist Party leader] Louis van Geyt; [Lebanese Communist Party leader] Georges Hawi; Edward Gierek; Fidel Castro; the Nicaraguan Government and Sandinist Front leaders; [PCI Secretary General] Enrico Berlinguer, with whom I have met on several occasions; and, most recently, Leonid Brezhnev.

The question of peace was raised in all these discussions, and the desire to take action to preserve it and to prevent imperialism plunging the world into a fatal conflagration was expressed everywhere. I would like to stress that--together with the comrades in our party's delegation--we found this desire particularly in the Soviet Union.

That was no revelation for us. Any observer who is aware of the real situation in that country can clearly see that the Soviet Union wants peace. In all the contacts we were able to make in that country our delegation was able to verify how deeply the horror of war is rooted in the Soviet people.

I personally put the following direct question to Leonid Brezhnev: Does the Soviet Union still fully stand by its policy of peace, detente and disarmament? The CPSU secretary general's reply was unequivocal: We are continuing all our efforts in that direction; the Soviet Union is deeply attached to peace and peaceful coexistence; it is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to preserve peace.

Therefore, everything shows that the campaign alleging the threat of war mounted by the political leaders, ideologists and propagandists of capital is merely a misleading picture of the situation and of world developments--a deliberate and artificial dramatization of the truth.

Imperialism Is Shouting About War

The reasons behind it and the intentions it reveals do not make this campaign any less dangerous.

The great upsurge of peoples toward freedom and independence, the aspirations for change and the struggles of workers in capitalist countries which are plunged in a deep crisis, the progress of socialism which--although it is encountering obstacles, shortcomings and mistakes--is continuing and solving the problems of its development, all these cause for imperialism deep anxiety and even panic.

By describing these developments in apolcalyptic terms imperialism is trying to create the right conditions for defending the dominant positions it still holds and, if possible, for winning back some of the positions it has lost, using force if necessary, it is trying to justify the acceleration of the arms race which it is launching, calculating that it will immediately provide a way of tackling the crisis in the capitalist economies as well as being an additional handicap to the socialist countries' economic development.

Imperialism is shouting about war in order to accustom people to the idea of war and, in the final analysis, to the war which it dreams of stating. It is another expression of the "imperialist counteroffensive," whose nature was analyzed at our congress showing how it comprises "the redeployment of the multinationals, the arms race, the revival of Atlanticism, an increasing number of attacks on sovereign states and interference in peoples' affairs, and the ideological war against socialism and all forms of progress."

There is no doubt that this poses real and serious threats to peace.

Peace Can Be Preserved by Action

The forces of peace have never before been in such a good position to avert these threats, to push aside the specter of war forever, provided they resolutely increase their action and join together to impose positive objectives.

As far as our party is concerned, I repeat what we have already said: We are prepared to take part in any meeting, any debate and any action to promote peace at the international level and within our country. I confirm that within the framework of our own responsibilities we will take new initiatives in France in the coming period to continue the action taken in conjunction with 14 organizations opposing the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and encouraging immediate negotiations on balanced and effective disarmament measures.

The defense and consolidation of peace--a task on the agenda--depends on the struggle against the aggressive actions of imperialism and on pushing back imperialism and defeating it.

Developing International Solidarity

That brings me to another aspect of this problem on the agenda: the relationship between peaceful coexistence and the class struggle and peoples' struggle.

The False Theory of the "Yalta Division"

The events in Afghanistan have sparked off unbelievable fury among all imperialism's supporters. I will come back to the vast anticommunist campaign which has been launched in our country on this occasion.

At this point in my speech I would just like to mention one question: FOR WHAT FUNDAMENTAL REASONS has the new situation in Afghaninstan sparked off so much panic and hatred from American imperialism and all its spokesmen in our country? WHY does the chance given to a people living thousands of kilometers from our borders to put an end to feudalism and underdevelopment strike them as so worrying and so totally unacceptable?

The answer to this question was probably given most clearly by [Socialist Party First Secretary] Francois Mitterrand on television last week. Francois Mitterrand said in substance that the situation created in Afghanistan was much more serious than the situation which resulted from the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Charles Hernu, one of his close collaborators explained--I quote--"Czechoslovakia was part of the Yalta division, Afghanistan was not. Afghanistan has started a disturbing process of destabilization and that is as serious if not more serious than a real or alleged imbalance in Europe." The Socialist Party [PS] concludes its argument by seeing in the Afghan question--and I quote again, "the first signs of tensions posing a threat to peace."

In other words, to summarize this argument: In 1968 the Soviet Union WAS IN SOME WAY ENTITLED to make a military intervention in Czechoslovakia because that country is in its "sphere of influence?" But Afghanistan HAD NO RIGHT to appeal for aid from the Soviet Union because it was not "laid down" that the Afghan people might start on the path of progress and democracy.

The PS' spearhead position in favor of the world STATUS QUO led Francois Mitterrand to criticize the president of the republic for not giving more vigorous support to the Pentagon decisions--that is the last straw--and not giving his support to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. In short, Francois Mitterrand and the PS have decreed a new law with universal application: "From today it is forbidden for peoples to launch revolutions!"

Well, let us clearly reiterate that the PCF will never subscribe to this diktat, will never admit that the world should remain fixed in its present state and will never recognize the false theory of the "Yalta division."

Peaceful Coexistence Is Not the STATUS QUO

In our view peaceful coexistence has never and could never mean the social and political STATUS QUO--a sort of contract dividing the world into spheres of influence with the central clause being paralysis of the class struggle.

Such an outrageous claim is not only unacceptable but completely illusory and unrealistic.

As [the late Politburo member] Jean Kanapa said at a PCF Central Committee meeting in 1975, "The antagonism which exists between socialism and capitalism as economic and social systems is an insoluble antagonism. It must inevitably end with the victory of one over the other, of socialism over capitalism. Peaceful coexistence in no way ends that antagonism. It is simply the framework in which it continues."

Nothing can or should lead the workers and peoples to abandon their fight to rid themselves of feudalism, colonialism, capitalism and all systems of exploitation and repression. Nothing can make them abandon their struggle to control their own wealth and run their own affairs.

This struggle is just and we support and take part in it. However it is important to add that it is also absolutely consistent with the principles and interests of peaceful coexistence.

Each people's right to determine their future in full sovereignty without foreign interference is precisely one of the essential principles and objectives of the policy of peaceful coexistence. It is one of the reasons why we are firmly attached to that policy because France's sovereignty and our people's independence and freedom to decide their future is an essential aspect of our political strategy--a precondition which we regard as vital to socialism's victory in our country.

Nonetheless although it is true that the rise of peaceful coexistence has considerably increased the chances which all peoples have of freely choosing their path toward progress, it has not yet put an end to imperialism's pressures and interference. CHILE STILL LIVES IN EVERYBODY'S MEMORY. That is why international solidarity is a vital dimension of each people's struggle and can still extend--in cases where a people and their government deem it necessary and where it seems possible--to direct military aid.

It is obvious that such exceptional action demands a lucid analysis of situations and great care in solving the problems raised. It is impossible to help a people without them or in spite of them. However this vital lucidity and calmness cannot lead us to abandon the defense of what constitutes both a principle of peoples' rights and a gain in the modification of the balance of world forces and the advance of peaceful coexistence, in other words the right to prevent imperialism from exporting counterrevolution.

This is particularly impossible for us since upholding this right also means serving peace. Jean Kanapa, whom I would like to quote once more, expressed this so accurately that it needs no comment: "The relationship between peaceful coexistence and the class struggle today is close. If peaceful coexistence encourages the class struggle against capitalism, conversely peaceful coexistence presupposes the continuation and intensification of the class struggle against imperialism. In other words the policies of peaceful coexistence and class struggle have and should have the same objective: to weaken imperialism, in other words the economic and political power of monopoly capital."

This is still our view.

In our view, the establishment and consolidation of peaceful coexistence, far from being the results of a friendly compromise between capitalism and socialism, are based on the present world balance of forces which is in favor of the forces of peace. They are determined by the REAL opportunity for the forces of progress and peace to prevent imperialism from resorting to war to solve the contradictions facing it.

Peaceful Coexistence Depends on the World Balance of Forces.

This aspect of things is decisive and crucial. Without this balance of forces good will, devotion, and the most fervent efforts to promote peace are powerless against imperialism's destructive will. This was clear during the thirties, for instance, when the forces of peace followed a just policy of alliance against the threat of war but failed to avoid the tragedy into which the world war plunged.

Therefore the maintenance of peace in the present period--which we think can lead to new progress in the peoples' liberation movement--is the product of the world balance of forces--the fruit of the spread of the class struggle at the international level. Far from endangering peaceful coexistence, each step forward, each advance, each attempt to strengthen the peoples' movement helps to consolidate world peace.

The Interest of Peoples and of Peace

It is in keeping with ALL these facts that we--unlike Francois Mitterrand--have said and say: In 1968 the Czechoslovak Communist Party, people and government HAD THE RIGHT to seek an original way of building an original socialist society. The Soviet intervention which put an end to that experiment and led to a regression was and is still unjustifiable and blameworthy.

In the same way and in keeping with ALL the facts I have just explained, we say: The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan people and government HAD THE RIGHT to ask the Soviet Union for aid to defend the achievements of their revolution against feudal reaction supported by foreign intervention and interference. While believing that it naturally could have been preferable not to have to go so far, we understand why the Soviet Union felt obliged to abide by the terms of the mutual aid treaty signed and renewed on several occasions with Afghanistan.

Our fundamental position is based on two factors which emerge from an analysis of the situation:

First, the interests of the Afghan people, faced with armed aggression aimed at drowning the achievement of a young and still fragile revolution in blood and at perpetuating poverty, backwardness and the pitiless dictatorship of the feudal overlords.

Second, the interests of peace, which was directly threatened by the attempt to use Pakistan as a base for establishing a warlike regime in Washington's pay in Afghanistan, which is a neighbor and traditional friend of the Soviet Union.

This stance and all the recent stances we have adopted in our international activities are completely in keeping with the policy laid down by our 23d Congress. The report submitted and the discussion we have just had confirmed that. I would like to stress the reason for this.

At our congress we gave a prominent place to international questions, to analyzing the facts of the situation, the international dimension of the crisis and the constraints and opportunities which result from it, "not to place them above any national solution but to clarify and create effective conditions for the success of the struggle in our country."

Indeed, how could we isolate our analysis of the crisis in French society and our strategy for overcoming it from the international environment in which we must implement that strategy? It would be ridiculous and we are not doing so.

On the contrary, as I pointed out before, it is on the main aspect of the international situation, in other words on the favorable change in the world balance of forces, that we base the opportunity which all peoples--including our people--have to freely determine their future by opposing all foreign interference. At the international level it is this aspect of the situation which forms the basis of the validity and realism of our strategy of democratic progress toward a democratic form of socialism.

This analysis and choice have a consequence. We can only contemplate successful progress in implementing this strategy if we satisfy a dual requirement at the international level:

First, to contribute to the development of the struggle for peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmament and to consolidate the forces of peace.

Second, to assert our solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces in the struggle for independence, freedom, development, and a new world economic and political system. This is the twofold task which we set for ourselves at our congress and which has constantly determined our stances and action since then. Nobody can honestly dispute that.

I would like to stress this point by discussing three essential objectives of our international solidarity.

New Relations Among the Communist Parties

The first concerns relations among communist parties.

In order to take full account of the evolution of the international communist movement, whose essential characteristic is now its great diversity, we decided at the 23d Congress to contribute to establishing new relations among communist parties.

We gave this new concept and practice of internationalist solidarity in the communist movement a precise and explicit content at the congress. "Such relations," we said, "imply respect for each party's independence, for their equal rights and their policies, and respect for noninterference.... These new relations must be established with full clarity. They presuppose taking account both of the numerous and important common objectives and the existence of differences which there can be no advantage in concealing."

It is in respecting this policy--to the letter I think--that we have pursued all our activities since the congress--activities which Maxime Gremetz reported in detail.

To mention just two examples, this was the case during the talks we had with our PCI comrades, as the joint communique shows, and this, moreover, is why the communique was not reported by the major sections of the media.

This was also the case during the talks we have just had with our CPSU comrades, as the final communique also demonstrates. In this connection the Central Committee has adopted the view expressed on behalf of the Politburo by Maxime Gremetz in his report: The meeting with the CPSU and its results mark a new and extremely positive step in the development of relations between our two parties, and this is in line with the new type of relations among communist parties for which we are campaigning.

It is precisely for this reason--and this brings me to the second objective--that we categorically reject the idea that this meeting signed Eurocommunism's death warrant. That is a deliberately misleading statement.

Eurocommunism

At our congress we clearly pointed out that Eurocommunism reflects the similarity of the approaches adopted by a number of communist parties--including ours--which, I quote, "have placed the development of democracy at the center of the paths to socialism which they propose for their respective countries."

It is naturally toward socialism that we wish to move. It is a distortion of the meaning which we have given this word to describe the PS' stances, as [Center for Socialist Studies, Research and Education leader] Jean-Pierre Chevenement has just done, as "Eurocommunist" when they are based on a social democratic policy aimed at administering the crisis for the benefit of capital and maintaining the social and political STATUS QUO. Eurocommunism could never mean such an abandonment nor the parallel attitude of dismissing both imperialism and existing socialism and indeed of breaking with the latter.

Moreover, this is why our 23d Congress stressed that this solidarity among Eurocommunist parties--to which we are attached--based on the fact that they share certain views could in no way lead to spurning solidarity with the whole international communist movement.

As I stated in December 1978 during the Politburo's meeting with 400 Communist intellectuals in Vitry, "It would be a serious mistake to try and deliberately isolate our struggle from that being waged by the other forces struggling against capitalism and for socialism in the world. Whether you like it or not the class struggle is a world struggle." That was what we had in mind when we stated clearly at the 23d Congress: "Eurocommunism is not a new 'center' or a model to replace another; it is not directed against any party."

Therefore the fact that we are now increasing our relations with the CPSU in keeping with the clear line laid down by our congress does not mean that we are abandoning Eurocommunism.

In fact the reverse is true: It is because we really want to make progress toward change, and toward the form of socialism which we have defined for our country by ways which we have spelled out, that we are prepared to maintain and extend our fruitful relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with Eurocommunist parties at the same time as we intend to develop relations inspired by the same principles of equality, noninterference and solidarity on the basis of common objectives with all other communist parties which want such relations.

Solidarity With Progressive Forces

Furthermore, we do not separate this effort from the effort to strengthen our solidarity with all the components of the world revolutionary and democratic movement. This is the third objective which I wanted to mention.

Our congress also decided to take full account "of the extent and urgency of the problems in the world as well as of the new opportunities resulting from the progress made by the revolutionary and progressive movement" by "strengthening internationalist solidarity and extending it to all the forces which make up this movement."

In this spirit we are anxious to increase the fraternal relations which we have with many Third World parties and national movements and with forces belonging to the non-alined movement. This is the aim of the various meetings we have just had and those we are due to have in the coming period, especially in Africa.

I would like to add that we are anxious not to neglect any opportunity which arises or might arise for contacts and joint action with socialist or social democratic parties, with trade union, social and humanitarian organizations and with Christian forces, especially in the struggle for peace and disarmament in Europe. In this respect it has to be mentioned that the line taken by most socialist and social democratic parties, especially the most important ones, in no way encourages such rapprochements.

However, we remain open to any opportunity and to any suggestions.

Therefore our activity, our various international stances are in total keeping with the lines laid down by our congress.

Our Action on International [as published] Problems

It is with the same purpose that we are developing our action on national problems. This is the last but by no means least important problem I would like to tackle.

The Objectives of the Anticommunist Campaign

I have already mentioned the frenzied anticommunist campaign which we have been witnessing recently in connection with events in Afghanistan. A positive avalanche of lies, distortions and slander--and I must add, of unbelievable rubbish--is swamping the radio and the press.

Aside from its international motives, this outburst of anticommunist hysteria obviously--as has been said--has objectives relating to the French political situation. We are witnessing an underhand political operation planned at the highest level, implemented in a coordinated way and backed by the vast means of mass communication at the disposal of the country's leaders.

Their short-term aim is obviously to distract the workers' attention from the crucial problems facing the country, to make them passively accept the policy of acute austerity, unemployment and heightened inequality which big capital needs to tackle the crisis in its system.

However, the more fundamental aim is to enable the bourgeoisie and its government to create the right political conditions for a lasting and secure implementation of their strategy. In our country that depends on obtaining--in one form or another--the PS' direct cooperation in this implementation. This is the famous "consensus." To achieve this without serious risks it is necessary to reduce the influence in national life of the party which opposes this policy and is working to open up prospects of real change: the PCF.

The aim of the present anticommunist fuss and the trap being laid for the country's workers and democrats is to weaken the PCF and prepare the ground for direct participation by the PS in implementing capital's policy.

It is worth remembering that this is not a new objective.

Francois Mitterrand made that his aim as PS leader as early as 1971. He confessed it bluntly in Vienna, Austria, just after signing the joint program.

Giscard d'Estaing also openly proclaimed in the 1974 presidential election that he wanted to reduce the PCF's share of the vote to 15 percent.

His target has not been reached. Francois Mitterrand has failed, and his obstinacy has led the left to defeat and the PS into a blind alley.

However, we are fully aware of the fact that the bourgoisie has not given up fighting for what it needs.

The violence of the present anticommunist onslaught merely reflects the persistence of the French bourgeoisie's main political objective in the present period, its desperate need to attain it and the problems which it has not managed to overcome.

The Anticommunist Attack is Doomed to Failure

There are fundamental reasons for thinking that this attack will fail and will even backfire on its perpetrators partly because of its extreme violence.

The Central Committee's discussion and the numerous reports we are receiving from the federations show that the Communists are rapidly mobilizing and increasing the strength and scope of their response. They show that not only are the numerous close ties which the Communists maintain with the masses not being called into question but in many cases they are being strengthened. We are receiving a growing number of messages of sympathy and solidarity.

This is not 1956. The world has changed. Capitalism is facing a crisis. The party itself has changed.

Many people are now aware, however vaguely, of the gap which exists between the true situation in the world, including socialism, and the unbelievable caricature presented and hammered home by major sections of the media. Many people think this fuss is too loud not to be dishonest when at the same time unemployment, falling purchasing power and all their everyday concerns are passed over in silence by the official media. There are many people who, from their daily experience with communists, do not believe that the PCF can be the same party that whole articles and broadcasts paint in such a horrifying light.

All this is added to the age-old experience of workers in our country who know full well that anticommunism does not just concern the communists but poses a serious threat to their present and future interests and to democracy itself. [paragraph continues]

All this is bound to make them even more convinced that the reason why those who oppress them and are plunging the country into a crisis are attacking the PCF so violently is that the PCF is fighting with them against poverty and oppression. It is their party.

That is why the anticommunist attack is doomed to failure. That is why, far from making us change course, it can only encourage us to pursue our course with determination and in a resolutely attacking spirit.

Acting Against Austerity and Unemployment

What do we mean by pursuing our line, in other words systematically applying the policies laid down by our 23d Congress?

First, it means continuing and extending our activity in support of workers and families, to uphold all demands and undermine the Giscardian government's policy of high prices and unemployment.

Nothing must turn us from this urgent priority task. Recent government decisions have hit the workers hard. Living standards, jobs, regional life, and the situation of research workers, teachers, and workers in rural districts are under attack. The railroad workers and postmen have launched struggles, but there are also hundreds of thousands of actions being taken throughout the country. The present campaign must not conceal them from us. We must help spread these movements and obtain positive results.

The struggle handbooks [cahiers de lutte] have already served as support, encouragement and a means of developing action in this effort. All our organizations must use them in a bolder and more enterprising way. The struggle rallies and meetings which are planned could form a launching pad for this activity at the same time as an opportunity to reply to the enemy and explain our policy.

Implementing the policies decided at our congress also means struggling for decisions in France's interests in the foreign policy sphere.

Fighting for a Great French Foreign Policy

I have already stressed the importance of the struggle for disarmament and peace and of solidarity in action with the peoples of the world to solve their major problems: famine, poverty, underdevelopment and dependence.

I would simply like to add that, in these spheres as in others, Giscard d'Estaing is full of attractive declarations of intent and stances which seem to be inspired by the desire to defend the specific interests of French-based big capital. Of course we have never given up making use of the inconsistencies which might appear betw n the imperialisms.

However, it is important to note that behind his smokescreen Giscard's foreign policy essentially expresses total alinement with the FRG's positions and increased involvement in U.S. imperialism's all-embracing strategy. Maxime Gremetz gave many instances confirming this in his report.

This policy is extremely harmful to our people's interests and to the national interest. It is not in the interests of peace or of France itself that our country should follow Carter's extravagant adventurism and electioneering whims. France stands to gain nothing from clinging to Washington and locking itself in an Atlantic bloc, thereby increasingly curbing its national will.

At our congress we painted a picture of a France very different from this weak, assisted France trapped in a West European yoke dominated by the United States and West Germany which Mr Giscard d'Estaing proposes: an independent, active and respected France with a strong economy and currency playing its rightful part in the concert of nations.

All the decisions we have taken in the sphere of international policy are also part of this new outlook. In opposing the deployment of NATO nuclear missiles; in putting forward realistic proposals for including specific measures for reducing arms in the detente process; in proposing--as I did last December in a letter to the president of the republic--that a Franco-Soviet mutual security treaty be signed as soon as possible; in taking steps to bring about the gradual simultaneous dissolution of the blocs and to promote a new world economic and political system; and finally in refusing U.S. imperialism the right to jeopardize the Afghan people's progressive achievements, we have adopted positions in keeping with the great international policy which we want for France.

Building a New Union

It is therefore in every sphere that we are fighting and will continue to fight the disastrous lines of capital's policy implemented by Giscard d'Estaing.

It is by extending this action that we intend to build the new union which is necessary and the conditions for democratic change, which remains more than ever our objective. We do not intend to stray from our congress decisions in this sphere either.

Supported by the Giscardian media, Francois Mitterrand and the other Socialist leaders repeatedly maintain in various ways that our stances show our desire to adopt an isolated position, to abandon the union and to serve Giscard d'Estaing. That is an extraordinary reversal of intentions and responsibilities.

Indeed the main characteristic of the PS' recent positions on all the major events in international life is its close similarity to the positions taken by Giscard's government. This is true of Kampuchea, Iran, the U.S. missiles and Afghanistan. To be strictly truthful it has to be admitted that Francois Mitterrand has sometimes criticized Giscard d'Estaing, but he has criticized him for not adopting the American viewpoint quickly and strongly enough.

Let us ask this question: Who is serving Giscard d'Estaing, Francois Mitterrand, who says the same things he does, or the PCF, which is fighting him? The answer is obvious to anybody with any commonsense.

In fact the positions adopted by the PS recently all clearly reflect its swing to the right; they increase the gulf between us and serve Giscard d'Estaing's objectives, especially his search for a general political consensus.

I would like to add that these positions by their extreme nature stress how right we were to think that international considerations played a major role in the PS decision to break the union and abandon the joint program in 1979. We had already noticed in 1975 that the PS' deviation from its pledges to us coincided with its closer involvement in the Socialist International's activities. [paragraph continues]

We stressed that Francois Mitterrand's persistent refusal to give clear support for an independent national defense system backed by the necessary means was an essnetial factor in breaking off negotiations.

Everybody can now see that the Socialist leaders have quickly completed their swing to the right in international questions. It certainly seems that the refusal and inability to attack imperialism, its strategy and its fundamental interests constitute an essential trait of the PS and its approach. Membership in a binding international organization such as the Socialist International dominated by the Social Democratic Party of Germany probably plays a major role in this situation.

Ought we therefore to join the PS in its rut for the sake of rejecting alleged isolation? Everybody knows that we cannot be expected to do that. It would mean turning our back on the interests of the working class, the country and of union itself.

We have in no way abandoned the leftwing union whatever difficulties might remain. Of course what we envisage is a loyal union between partners having equal rights and duties--a union in the struggle for democratic change in keeping with the workers' aspirations and the needs of a crisis-ridden France.

Our congress defined the path for building this new strong union: the path of increasing grassroots action, union in struggles, the rise of a powerful people's movement which would provide the basis for the political agreements between leftwing parties which are still necessary. We have started to make progress in this direction. We must continue. Initiatives such as the one we have just taken with a view to holding extraordinary sessions of the leftwing union commune councils to fight the rise in the prices of oil products prove that this is our aim.

Strengthening the PCF

Attaining these major objectives which I have just recalled and which correspond to our people's fundamental interests depends on fulfilling an importanat requirement: strengthening the PCF's influence, scope, organization and place in national life.

We will have opportunities to return to this question. At present I would simply like to stress that this urgent task now means that we must carefully implement the decisions we have taken with respect to our work in enterprises, among the intellectuals and among young people and that we must make a success of the imminent launching of the new HUMANITE DIMANCHE and the battle for a major campaign of issuing party cards and winning new members.

The whole party must be mobilized in all these spheres, particularly for the last two tasks I mentioned. However, we have good reason to be confident about this effort since it is precisely at times like the present that the Communists are anxious to assert their convictions and show their communist talents.

BERLINGUER ADDRESS ON BACKGROUND, IMPLICATIONS OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD041031 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Jan 80 pp 1, 18 LD

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 25 January address to Rome assembly of PCI provincial secretaries: "Debate But Also Action for Peace"]

[Excerpt] Rome--The meeting of PCI provincial secretaries, which opened Friday morning with Comrade Paolo Bufalini's report on international issues, was closed the same evening by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer. The debate, during which 18 provincial secretaries spoke, was keen and provided an exhaustive picture of the current debate in the party. We publish below a summary of the PCI secretary general's conclusions.

The current debate, Berlinguer said, is revealing the need for hard work to make the party's internal unity stronger and more confident in its evaluation of the latest events, starting with the Afghan issue. We need this stronger unity for dealing with future developments in the situation and at the same time for dealing with our adversaries' attempts to spread confusion and division among us.

In this great task that we must perform there must be no "before" and "after," that is, a time for the internal debate which must precede a subsequent time for outside initiative. We know that ideas can be properly clarified only by promoting an effective mass initiative, only if we compare ideas and only if we welcome dialog and action among the people.

It is understandable, Berlinguer said, that during the phase of heated debate there are questions and uncertainties emerging here and there within the party. This is easily explained because we are in the midst of a major turning point in the international situation; we are facing changes in U.S. and USSR policy; and we are aware of the effect of our autonomous stance on these events--especially with regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Of course, this is not the first time that our party has expressed its free critical verdict and censure with regard to specific actions by the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries. But, undoubtedly never before have our disapproval and dissociation been so directly concerned with certain essential aspects of Soviet foreign policy.

There are many factors, Berlinguer continued, which led to what I called the "turning point" in the international situation. I cannot now analyze them all fully, but I can state that a series of actions and events has accumulated in the course of time and also more immediately in such a way as to cause the deterioration whose effects we are now experiencing.

Berlinguer also briefly indicated some of these actions and events. The attitude taken by President Carter from the outset on the civil and human rights issue: This is in itself an important issue which must be tackled, but it was tackled at that time in the wrong way because the intention was to give it priority--almost to set it as a "precondition"--over the issue of detente and dialog between the major powers. It was a mistake to tackle the issue in this way--an error which Willy Brandt, among others, pointed out--because it created a suspicious attitude and eventually a stiffening on the USSR's part. In the meantime there was a continuing delay in approving the SALT II agreements, which had legitimately raised so much hope of progress in detente and disarmament.

Another factor which "weighed heavily" among the circumstances leading to the "turning point" in the international situation, Berlinguer said, was the Middle East issue. [paragraph continues]

Here, too, there were dangerous changes of direction by the United States, because although the starting point was the 1977 Gromyko-Vance statement guaranteeing the USSR's full participation in all peace negotiations in the area, this was followed by the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the Camp David agreements, which blatantly ruled out any USSR participation. It was a mistake in itself (because it evaded the real crux of the Palestinian issue), and it was an error because it also contributed to aggravating the USSR's suspicions and mistrust.

Furthermore, Berlinguer pointed out, there were the remarks made by Brzezinski, who went as far as to theorize about the arms race as a means of "forcing" the USSR and the socialist countries to allocate more funds to rearmament, diverting them from productive investment and thus prompting an economic and political "crisis" in the European socialist area.

For a time, the PCI secretary general continued, these U.S. acts and attitudes went hand in hand with a policy, it must be said of--at least military--nonintervention in areas of the world where revolutionary movements were developing and triumphing. It must be borne in mind that this was unlike what lamentably so often heppened in other areas or at other times. Berlinguer cited the example of Africa where, despite the successes of revolutionary forces, the United States has refrained from military intervention.

At the same time the USSR was of course pursuing its policy of developing detente and cooperation in Europe (suffice it to consider the economic accords with so many countries in Western Europe and the rest of the world), but it was also using certain objective factors of the situation (what in the United States itself is called the U.S. "Vietnam complex" and the crisis of prestige affecting America worldwide) to carry out certain direct and indirect interventions in certain areas of Africa and Asia. Berlinguer stressed that these were certainly very widely differing situations (Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea) and all different from the intervention in Afghanistan, and he referred to the report delivered by Bufalini, who provided more exhaustive analyses and more detailed verdicts.

However, the overall cause of the rapid deterioration in international detente must be tracked back to these interlinked factors.

Berlinguer asked why has Afghanistan happened now? Why did the USSR decide to cross that border with a large military expeditionary force? It seems, he said, that the immediate factor which made the USSR intervene was essentially this and this alone: The specific feeling that the regime installed by coup d'etat in 1978 was about the collapse.

But--and this is the point: Has the Soviet intervention permitted an examination of the underlying reasons why the regime was under threat? Is it in fact now resolving the very problem of the revolution in Afghanistan? In fact it seems unlikely to us that a government whose strength is based essentially on an occupying army could find any real consensus. Nor must one underestimate the danger of the prospect of lengthy guerrilla action (which is certainly not without biased foreign backing).

Pakistan and Iran

In the current debate being conducted within the party and by the public, people are wondering whether, apart from this initial goal, the Soviet intervention could have further goals connected with the development of the Iran situation or the problem of Pakistan, which is dominated by a reactionary regime enjoying several anti-Soviet alliances but nevertheless essentially unstable. These are real questions, but we are unable to answer them now.

What is certain, Berlinguer continued, is that one cannot justify the violation of a country's independence and that the Soviet intervention is certainly not something which has aided detente. Instead it has moved in the direction of the policy of force and division into areas of influence. And this has had the primary effect of weakening the USSR's position and its previous correct policy of alliances with developing countries. Berlinguer cited the reaction of the Islamic countries (which comprise 850 million followers of Islam), which are about to hold a conference; he cited Iran, a country which, partly because of its desire to resist pressures and the threat of U.S. military intervention, had been drawing closer to the USSR; he cited the nonalined countries: Where previously the USSR found friends or an audience, following the Afghan affair it finds coldness and hostility.

There are also some people who claim that the USSR was reacting against something more deep-rooted, against the threat of encirclement by the United States, certain West European countries, Japan and China. Even if this were true, we still ask: Was the action in Afghanistan the best strategy for crushing, smashing that threat? Would an effort in the direction of peaceful coexistence, aimed at defeating imperialism's most aggressive forces by isolating them, not have been better? Have these forces not perhaps been given a further opportunity for broadening the alinement of the USSR's most determined enemies?

Others say that, if this is how the USSR acted, "it had its own good reasons for doing so," and this debate has revealed that this is a recurrent idea in discussion at the party's grassroots. We must be clear about this and always give a clear answer. What we must say is this: Should we therefore maintain that the Soviets have always--even in the past--had "their own reasons"? Of course they have always had reasons for taking certain actions: But were they always the right reasons? The Soviet comrades themselves have criticized some of their own past errors (remember, for instance, the condemnation of what happened in Yugoslavia, in 1948), and therefore we must never stop asserting our full autonomy of assessment, now as always.

Next Berlinguer discussed the dramatically dangerous aspect of the U.S. reprisals against the USSR. He cited the lamentable speech in which President Carter, describing the Persian Gulf as "an area of vital concern to the United States," extended to this area the threat of immediate military reprisals. This, Berlinguer said, is a new and alarming factor, which threatens to involve the Atlantic alliance countries themselves in ventures which diverge from the express provisions of the treaties. Of course, it must be added that no other country has the right to practice such a "doctrine." Next Berlinguer said that we form a very negative assessment of the successive positions adopted by the Italian Government. Indeed, we are witnessing a government attitude of inert acceptance and obedience with respect to the United States, to the extent of gravely damaging Italy's national interests. Berlinguer cited the most serious instances: the refusal to allow a ship carrying an injured man to dock in Genoa; the cancallation of the departure for Moscow of a delegation from the state-aided industries sector, headed by the minister; the "no" to an Italian delegation's meeting with a toplevel Soviet state bank delegation due to visit Italy which in fact went to Paris instead. The only government in Europe which has been even more enthusiastic in following U.S. pressure, Berlinguer said, has been Mrs Thatcher's British Government. Meanwhile profitable business and major contracts being drawn up between Italy and the USSR risk being redirected to the FRG, the Netherlands, France and Belgium, with incalculable damage to Italy's economy and workers.

The line which we have adopted, Berlinguer continued, is in fact the only line which, in view of problems of such overall importance, could prove effective--that is, to make an effective contribution to detente, disarmament and peace and thus to the unity of all the forces of peace in Italy and Europe and throughout the world. It is a line aimed at smashing the logic of rivalry and competition between the two major powers and at leading them back to dialog, detente and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

It is not, as some people are trying to insinuate, a line of equidistance and neutrality, of "nonalinement:" It is simply a "different" line, our own line, with all its individuality. And it is a line, a stance linked to powerful forces which are moving or can move in the same direction.

Italy and Europe

Berlinguer cited the leftwing forces in Italy and Europe, the Christian-spired movements, the Catholic Church and the other churches and several nonalined countries. Therefore we have adopted a solid alinement and are connected with major realities and powerful forces. Ours is a strong, clear and comprehensible line well supported among the masses.

Some people might believe that our position has been dictated by the desire to be accepted in the government. I do not know, Berlinguer said, whether--and if so, when--such a prospect (which, however, we do consider necessary for the country's good) will be realized; but one thing is certain: We will not modify the line of European and international policy which we have autonomously adopted, because we consider it the line which best matches the interests of Italy and of peace.

And if anyone believes that our option is aimed at the quest for broader convergences on a policy of detente and peace in Italy, Europe and the world, we say that this opinion prompts in us no unease and still less shame: To extend to the utmost convergence in the struggle for disarmament, detente and peace is one of our essential aims; just as our essential task and objective is the quest for democratic and national unity for resolving the grave problems of Italian democracy and our country's progress. And we do this, Berlinguer said, not only through propaganda and speeches, but with precise specific initiatives: our proposals regarding the Euromissiles which had repercussions throughout Europe and the world, our vote in the European Parliament in Strasbourg which marked a moment of convergence with forces which are certainly different from us, but with which we reached a positive understanding; and last, the five-point proposals for a European initiative, which we have put forward and will continue to present, for Western Europe (and its leftwing and workers movement) to take a leading role in an initiative favorable for detente between the two major powers, peaceful coexistence and world cooperation.

NAVAL VESSELS TO BE SUPPLIED TO IRAQ

LD050010 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text- Iraq will receive a modern naval fleet from the Italian shipbuilding industry. It will include 4 frigates, 6 corvettes and a support ship, worth a total of 1.5 billion lire. This agreement was announced during a ceremony held in Naples marking the return of the ships of the 6th Italian naval group [as heard], which have completed a training cruise around the world.

BRIEFS

REFINERY CONTRACT WITH LIBYA--Rome, February 2 (ANSA)--The Italian SAIPEM company (of the state-run ENI group) will build a refinery in Libya having a productive capacity of 10 million tons of crude a year. Blueprints for the refinery were made by SNAM-Progetti, another firm in the ENI group. The contract was signed in Tripoli by SAIPEM President Enrico Gandolfi and Rajab el Kawafi, president of the Az Sawiya Oil Refining Co. [names as published] The refinery will be built at Ras Lanuf and construction work will begin this spring. It is to be completed in 16 months. Around 700 workmen will be employed on the job. The contract also envisions all the auxilliary services and a loading terminal. The value of the contract is said to exceed 35 million dollars. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1558 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU]

INVESTIGATION, REPERCUSSIONS OF EMBASSY INCIDENT CONTINUE

OAS Inquiry Requested

LD041956 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Spanish Government, through its permanent observer to the OAS, Eduardo de Zulueta, has asked the OAS to set up an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the storming of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala.

U.S. Diplomat Investigating

LD042242 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] William Bowdler, the under secretary of state for Ibero-American affairs [name and title as heard], had a meeting this evening with Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. During the day, Bowdler also had talks with Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja and Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Bowdler has been asked by his government to investigate the events in our embassy in Guatemala and their political and diplomatic consequences. Mr Bowdler is particularly well qualified for this investigation task because he was once U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

Guatemalan Ambassador To Leave

LD041113 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] The Guatemalan ambassador in Spain, Ernesto Paiz Novales, will leave our country this week on the first plane leaving Madrid for the Guatemalan capital, according to a report from EUROPA PRESS. The staff of the Guatemalan Embassy in Madrid consists of nine people, all of whom are of Guatemalan nationality. These people will leave Spain possibly this week.

PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS WEEKEND MEETING

LD031932 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The PCE Central Committee, meeting in Madrid over the weekend, has passed several resolutions, the most interesting being one on autonomy policy. In brief, this resolution says that a project for the organization and timing of the development of autonomy in Spain in a global and concrete manner is being adopted. Continuing on the subject of autonomy policy, the Central Committee has decided to reject the Union of the Democratic Center's recent stand against authorizing the use of article 151 of the Constitution because it lacks detail and timetables for using article 143. This resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Central Committee, says that they intend to change this situation and to this end will start by approaching the Spanish Socialist Workers Party concerning a joint study of a project for organizing and coordinating their action in this field.

Finally, the PCE Central Committee condemned the recent assassinations in our country and asked its parliamentary group to call on the government to investigate the incidents.

Soviets 'Sharply Criticized'

LD022233 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, read a report to a Central Committee meeting here in Madrid in which he sharply criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and called on the Spanish Socialist Workers Party to cement the unity of the parliamentary left.

Apart from the reading of the report, the members of the Central Committee observed a minute's silence in homage to the six members of the Civil Guard killed yesterday in Vizcaya.

Carrillo dedicated almost half of the report to an analysis of the international situation. After explaining the history of the recent events in Afghanistan, Santiago Carrillo said that in that country there had never been a popular revolution and that the regime was not revolutionary itself, which is what made it vulnerable to the entry of imperialism.

The Soviets, he continued, have justified their intervention by saying that it was in response to the Kabul government's request. Further explanations say that it was carried out to consolidate the Socialist regime of that country. According to the Communist Party secretary general, this last statement is not credible.

LA VANGUARDIA: ISSUE OF DEFENSE TIES COMPLICATED

LD041511 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 24 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Editorial: "Our Alliances"]

[Text] It is 4 years today since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Spain and the United States. By this time next year a decision will have to be made about whether the treaty is to be extended or allowed to expire. In the latter event, 28 years of uninterrupted agreements would also come to an end--a remarkably lengthy period within the slender record of modern Spain, as far as pacts and military alliances are concerned

Without wishing to take part in the controversy about Prime Minister Suarez' recent visit to Washington and what he discussed or failed to discuss with Carter, we believe that the issue of the bases--to use the traditional description which has been applied to the agreements with the Americans--was undoubtedly part of the background to the talks. This is the most important deal--to call it that, even though in fact it has only been so for the United States--between the two nations. As long as Spain lacked other credible alternatives and the bases on its territory were a real U.S. need, the negotiations always concluded in the way in which we finally saw them conclude--renewal--and that was the end of it until the next round.

The situation has recently changed. In light of the very possible prospect of Spain's entry into NATO, the United States is likely to have concluded that this solution is simpler, cheaper and more effective for it than wresting another advantageous treaty from a Spain in which at least the opposition would offer serious resistance. As far as Spain is concerned, let us not forget that our outstanding issues include the very important issue of defining our defense policy, of which a fundamental aspect is that of military alliances. We have spend years--indeed, decades--married to the United States without the presumed romance with NATO ever ceasing to be based on hopes, intentions, rumors, and so forth, Where we were once virtually without alternatives, these now exist, and in theory we can exercise the right of every sovereign state to choose its allies. We say "in theory" because for several weeks we have had the impression that recent international events are again constricting our decisions.

In fact now, when it seemed that Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance was a matter of months away and depended only on finding the most opportune time it appears that there are clear signs pointing in the opposite direction. The turn just taken by the world situation as a result of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan perhaps makes Spain's entry into NATO seem inadvisable to more than ourselves, contrary to what might be believed. Unless the situation clearly deteriorates, in which event Spain's entry would assume prewar tones, our entry at a time of tension could seem a challenge to the USSR--a challenge which neither the United States nor NATO will probably wish to make, especially in view of the pending Yugoslav situation. These developments combine, although with much greater real importance, with earlier developments such as the organization of the CSCE conference in Madrid and the difficulty in our relations with Britain over the Gibralter dispute. This is why we speak of a new constriction.

If all this proves correct, the "Turkish" alternative--meaning that adopted by Turkey a few days ago and involving a treaty with the United States in addition to belonging to NATO--would also be ruled out.

Nor will we fail to mention two other well-known possibilities--that of nonalinement or neutralism, and that of a hypothetical European defense community. We believe that neither is realistic; the latter because it is too futuristic, and the former--whose viability was always questionable--because it has been made known unofficially that it would prove too expensive.

We have deliberately left until last an alternative given very little consideration until recently and one which could begin to gain acceptance, if only through the exclusion of the others. The latest visit by Chancellor Schmidt and the Spanish-FRG rapprochement suggest the idea of multiple bilateral pacts, principally with the United States and the FRG, although others could be added, even with countries not belonging to NATO, such as France. It would admittedly prove an involved and complex system, but is should also be acknowledged that it would obviate many drawbacks. We confine ourselves--without this implying support from this column--to mentioning this solution, which could be termed a kind of NATO in portions.

CATALONIAN POLITICAL LEADER RESIGNS, LEAVES PARTY

LD050025 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The president of the Union of the Center of Catalonia, Carlos Guell de Senmenat, has handed in his resignation and left the party, according to a note released this evening. Sixteen other members left the party with Guell.

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT--The Spanish and EEC delegations tonight signed an agreement regulating the fishing of Spanish boats in the EEC's 200 mile limits in 1980. The conditions for in-shore fishing will be the same as in 1979, except that the period for fishing for anchovy for live bait is extended to October and the 50 licences for line fishing in waters off Cape Breton are not to be allocated by name. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD]

O ANEXARTITOS URGES ROLANDHIS TO EXERT PRESSURE ON U.S.

NC040628 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 4 Feb 80 p 3 NC

[From the "Independent" column: "The Cyprus Problem and Turkey"]

[Text] Mr Rolandhis has gone to the United States. Today he will meet Dr Waldheim and later he will meet Vance, Christopher and Nimetz. He will discuss the Cyprus problem with them and he will reiterate the Cyprus Government's positions. He will point out to them, as he said, that an isolated Turkey is not useful to them. Obviously his interlocutors will ask for Cyprus' help in extricating Turkey from its isolation. Probably they will revive the old American plan or something similar to it and they will try to pressure him, to pressure Cyprus.

But undoubtedly Mr Rolandhis must be aware that regardless of their persistent pressure, they are in fact the ones under pressure, in a hurry, and very concerned about their offer of billions of dollars to relieve the Turkish economy and to supply Turkey with such quantities of war materiel that it will upset the balance of power between Greece and Turkey.

Mr Rolandhis knows that congressional approval is needed in order to give Turkey all the aid they plan. They need the silence and condonation of the Greek-American voters, and the silence of Greece and of the Republic of Cyprus.

Thus, Mr Rolandhis' pressure on them can be stronger than their pressure on him. And he can be more convincing than the "ally" who is concerned about Turkey's isolation by using the harsh language of angry people whom they have destroyed and whom they have been deceiving. We are not concerned about Turkey's isolation, its economic problems or the American interests. All we care is about Kyrenia, Famagusta, Morfou and Apostolos Andreas. We want Attila to leave Cyprus. We want all the refugees to return to their houses.

If the Americans wish to show concern about our problems, there is only one way for them to do it: to free us from our agonies. Otherwise they had better not knock on our door. We will never choose between legal or illegal occupation. This is not our dilemma. We face no dilemma. We object to occupation and we struggle for freedom and return to our homes: We do not retreat from this position.

This is the language that Mr Rolandhis must use. And he must not confine his contacts to Carter's men alone; there is also the Congress--to the extent that it is friendly toward us--and the Greek Americans. He must convey the anger and agony of Cyprus to these quarters as well.

SPOKESMAN DENIES PALESTINIAN RADIO TO BE OPENED

NC030643 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 3 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Asked about reports that an application had been submitted for the construction and operation of a Palestinian radio station in Cyprus, the government spokesman has stated that it has been affirmed that no ministry or other official department or service knows anything about this matter.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU SUFFERING FROM CHEST INFECTION

NC011730 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1720 GMT 1 Feb 80 NC

[Text] An official announcement says the president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, is suffering from a chest infection and his doctors have advised him to stay in bed for a few days.

CYPRUS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ATHENS, MEETS RALLIS

AT021347 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 2 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis arrived in Athens this morning and will leave this evening for New York where he will have talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim. In a statement at Ellinikon Airport, Rolandhis said that the subject of his talks will be the efforts to resume a substantive inter-Cypriot dialog. He also said that he will meet the U.S. secretary of state and the British foreign secretary whom he will request to exercise their influence so that the dialog can be crowned with success.

At 1030 this morning, Rolandhis went to the Foreign Ministry and had a talk with Foreign Minister Rallis for about 1 hour. At the conclusion of the meeting Rolandhis stated to the press: We had a very constructive talk with Foreign Minister Rallis. As you know, the Cyprus Government cooperates closely with the Greek Government on our national issue, and we always have its support. The meeting took place within the framework of this cooperation in view of the seriousness of my current mission. It was considered necessary that I exchange views with Mr Rallis. We discussed various thoughts and the course we shall follow. We have agreed on all points.

In addition, Foreign Minister Rallis said: As usual, we had a very good working session with Mr Rolandhis and we have agreed on the course of action we will follow as Mr Rolandhis expressed it on behalf of the Cyprus Government.

In reply to a question, Rolandhis said that the date of Waldheim's arrival in Cyprus has not been fixed and added that it is not known whether the UN secretary general will indeed pay such a visit.

Statement on UN Abstention

NC021902 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 2 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rolandhis met with Greek Foreign Minister Rallis in Athens today and discussed developments in the Cyprus issue.

Asked about Cyprus' stand at the UN General Assembly debate on the Afghan issue, Mr Rolandhis said he did not give instructions not to take part in the voting because this would have indicated a lack of interests. He said: On the contrary, we did take part and abstained from voting, thus demonstrating our interest as well as our objection, protest, pain and bitterness over the fact that--6 years after the tragic and condemnable events of 1974--the international community has not, in its entirety, shown adequate concern nor has it succeeded in effectively condemning the invasion and liberating Cyprus from the occupation troops. Mr Rolandhis went on: While we are sustaining the injustice with thousands of foreign troops on our territory, we are called on to deal with other interventions. He also stressed: I regard this as showing contempt for our problem and an insult to the feelings of our suffering and oppressed people.

ROMANIA'S RADULESCU DEPARTS ATHENS FOR BUCHAREST

AT031550 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 2 Feb 80 AT

[Text] This evening the Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, which came to Athens at the invitation of PASOK Chairman Papandreou, departed for Bucharest. The delegation stayed 5 days and its members had contacts and talks with government officials and party representatives. The delegation was seen off at the airport by PASOK Chairman Papandreou.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA SCORES GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT OF MCCLOSKEY

ATO31700 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[Unattributed commenatry: "The Beginning of a Compromise"]

[Text] The government, which is a prisoner of the "we belong to the West" doctrine, hastened, through the statement of Foreign Minister Rallis, to aline itself with the unacceptable positions of U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey. Actually, in many points it overbid by recognizing the United States in the role of "arbitrator" and "moderator" in Greek-Turkish differences.

Rallis said that it is not contrary to government aims that the United States "has committed itself to guaranteeing the maintenance of the current balance of military strength among countries of the region." The minister knows very well how the United States guarantees such a balance: It has incited Greece and Turkey into an uncontrolled arms race which is burdening the economies of the two countries to the benefit of the U.S. military industry and is serving NATO aims. After all, Kissinger's doctrine is well known: Arm two opponents equally and when you want one of them to succumb, just give more to the other at a specific moment. Furthermore, it is no secret that in Greece's case the arms are bought with a thousand deprivations by the Greek people, while for Turkey the fountains of free aid from the United States and NATO are always open.

Rallis stressed that the United States' assurance "to actively and unequivocally oppose the use of force in the Aegean" is acceptable and agrees with Greek policy. But how much can we believe in such assurances in view of "Attila's" invasion of Cyprus which took place with U.S. blessings? However, this "assurance" reveals the further aims of the United States and NATO. It would not be at all difficult for them to cause tension in the Aegean and then to intervene to "avoid" the use of force, in which case they will place the Greek sea under their control, something they always have been seeking as was revealed by the Haig and Rogers plans. How can the Greek foreign minister disregard all these things?

Rallis stressed that the U.S. ambassador's position that Greece and the United States are "dedicated to a just settlement of the Cyprus problem providing for a sovereign, nonalined and independent republic" is not "contrary to our line." With what formula, however? In his speech McCloskey did not say one word about the UN resolutions which call for the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the return of the refugees for their homes. Are we, therefore, dedicated to the same formula for a settlement?

Rallis claims that McCloskey's statement that "it is important for all of us to guarantee the return of the Greek forces to NATO" is not pressure "auguring the abandonment of our sovereign rights." Does Rallis not know the conditions for return? Was pressure exerted or not for the acceptance of the Haig and Rogers plans which the government rejected? Didn't these plans provide for the ceding of our sovereign rights through the "distribution" of Aegean operational control? Finally, which NATO are we talking about? About an alliance which finally and irrevocably lost its credibility by supporting the 7-year tyranny in Greece and giving the green light for the treason and invasion of suffering Cyprus?

In his speech at the Propeller Club, McCloskey recommended to Greece a "willingness for compromise" so that "just and permanent settlements can be achieved." In view of this recommendation, what can the Greek Government's alinement with the U.S. positions mean? Could it mean the beginning of a compromise which is opposed by the overwhelming majority of the Greek people?

NAP'S TURKES EXPRESSES VIEWS ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC040805 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 10 NC

[Text] Ankara (THA)--Stressing the need for the countries in the region to perform their deterrent and balancing roles well, Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes added: "For this purpose, we favor cooperation that will stretch from Yugoslavia to Pakistan, embracing even China."

Answering questions from the THA [Turkish News Agency] correspondent Turkes pointed out that the invasion of Afghanistan has dangerously upset the equilibrium of the world in general and of the Middle East in particular. Turkes went on: "Detente may have been debatable for some time, but cold winds have now replaced this air of appeasement after the invasion of Afghanistan."

Stating that such basic principles as nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations, observing one another's territorial integrity and respecting as equal the sovereignty of all nations, irrespective of their size, form the main principle of protecting peace, Turkes stressed that all nations observe such fundamental rules as the principles of the United Nations and the Helsinki agreement.

The Nationalist Action Party leader stated that he would like to see the development of goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union, provided such relations are based on nonintervention in internal affairs, on equality and on respect for mutual interests. Turkes added: "We wish to improve our relations with the Soviet Union in accordance with the principles of definitive sovereignty. In view of the fact that Turkey does not in any way pose such a threat to the Soviet Union or behave in such a way that it would violate these principles, the further development of these relations depends on the behavior of the Soviet Union. Whenever the Soviet Union has shown friendship toward Turkey, Turkey has reciprocated."

In his statement, Turkes also referred to Turkish-Greek relations. He said Turkey and Greece are two neighbors sharing a geopolitical position. Thus they must get on well and be friendly with each other. He added: "Turkey's stand on the Cyprus and the Aegean issues is known. Almost all governments have remained faithful to these principles. Our stand on these two issues has to be clearly understood if the Cyprus issue is to be resolved and if Turkish-Greek relations are to reach the desired level, for our stand is realistic and is based on historic experiences. Turkey favors wise and realistic solutions against policies envisaging the realization of enosis and the Hellenization of the Aegean, which could lead to graver disputes. It does not approve of policies which tend to mar relations easily and which are not realistic."

The leader of the Nationalist Action Party further stated that there are not tensions or differences between Turkey and Iran and that the two nations are on brotherly terms. Turkes went on: "Turkey's geographical position and its foreign policy principles demand that it develop its friendly and brotherly relations with Iran, as well as its economic relations. The communique issued at the NATO conference does not mean that Turkey condemns Iran. It has only confirmed the international status and immunity of diplomats. Moreover, the Turkish foreign minister stated at the Islamic conference that Turkey would not subscribe to any sanctions that may be imposed on Iran."

VOTCP CITES TUDEH STATEMENT ON SOLUTION OF KURDISH PROBLEM

TA050812 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] It has been reported that armed clashes were renewed between the Iranian Armed Forces and Iranian Kurds. According to these reports, 80 persons were killed in intensified clashes during the weekend and two Kurdish towns were taken over by the Iranian Armed Forces.

A statement on this subject by Tudeh, the party of the Iranian communists, requests the early solution of the Kurdish problem. Recalling that internal and external reactionism was provoking the Kurdish people in order to destroy the revolutionary gains of the Iranian people, the statement points out that reactionary remnants of the shah's regime were coordinating with the Kurdish reactionaries on this issue.

SENATE REJECTS BUDGET FOR PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

TA041655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Senate, which is discussing the draft budget for fiscal 1980, rejected the budget for the Office of the Prime Minister. A vote was held following the debate on the prime ministerial budget. Very few of the 78 Justice Party senators were present for the vote. Cengizhan Yorulmaz, who was chairing the session, announced the results of the vote and said that the budget of the State Planning Organization would be debated next. However, the Justice Party members continued to object to the results of the vote. The chairman adjourned the session at 1830 GMT for 2 hours. The draft budget will be discussed by the National Assembly after the Senate.

In today's session, the Senate approved the budgets of the Senate, the National Assembly, the Office of the President and the Exchequer and Audit Department. The budget of the State Planning Organization will be debated during the third session of the Senate, which will begin at 2030.

SCHOOLS TO HAVE 'NATIONAL SECURITY CLASSES'

TA022031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Feb 80 TA

[Text] All pupils in elementary and secondary schools will have national security classes. The relevant decree was published in the official gazette today. According to the decree, all elementary and secondary school pupils will have national security classes within the framework of a program that will be prepared by the office of the chief of the General Staff with the cooperation of the national defense and national education ministries. In private and public elementary schools the teachers will organize games that will foster in the children the desire to become soldiers; they will organize military marches and sing martial songs.

In secondary schools the teachers will give in gymnastics, music and similar classes, courses that will enhance the pupils' national security awareness. The secondary school pupils will be urged to watch military ceremonies and to visit military camps. In high schools the second and third classes will have national security courses 1 hour every week. Portable weapons and equipment, as well as military training films will be used in the courses.

The statute describes the aim of this training as follows: To enhance the naturally existing national security awareness of the Turkish youth in accordance with the necessities of comprehensive war, to foster sincere love and attachment in the youth for the army, to create a spirit of unity and solidarity and to train a patriotic youth in order to protect and enhance, with a continuously growing power, the Turkish Republic under any conditions and against any kind of attack.

BRIEFS

TV RELAY STATION--The TV relay station set up near the village of Payanca to broadcast to Sinop's Boyabat District and its surroundings began its transmissions on a channel in band 3. TRT technical officials have said that TV set owners in the area must turn their antennae toward Payanca. [Text] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA]

PORTUGAL

DELIVERY OF CARTER BOYCOTT LETTER TO PRESIDENCY DELAYED

LD050118 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] The presidency of the republic tonight confirmed that it received only today a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The letter was held up at the Portuguese Foreign Ministry for over a week.

The Lisbon weekly, EXPRESSO, which disclosed the delay of the letter at the Foreign Ministry, stated over the weekend that in the letter President Jimmy Carter asked Gen Ramalho Eanes to use his good offices with the Portuguese Olympic Committee in connection with a Portuguese boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

An embarrassed Foreign Ministry this morning ordered an inquiry into why the letter had been held up at the ministry for so long, without the addressee or even the minister having any knowledge of it.

Gen Ramalho Eanes is believed to have discussed the contents of the letter with Prime Minister Sa Carneiro during their 4-hour meeting at Belem Palace last night.

UNITED KINGDOM

NO 'OPPRESSIVE MEASURES' TO BE USED AGAINST ATHLETES

LD041938 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1815 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The government today promised not to use "oppressive measures" to stop British athletes going to the Moscow Olympic games. Mrs Thatcher told a delegation from the Central Council of Physical Recreation at Downing Street that the government would not withdraw passports or refuse visas to sportsmen and women. Instead it would adopt a "step by step" approach--through the British Olympic Association [BOA] and the International Olympic Committee--in the hope that the venue can be changed. But it was later disclosed the BOA Chairman Sir Denis Follows has already told the prime minister that there is "little or no support" within his organisation for a switch.

Sir Denis's summing-up of the BOA's attitude came in a letter delivered to Mrs Thatcher today in reply to her request last month that the BOA suggest the games be moved. He added that the IOC, the world body governing the games, had no grounds for cancelling its agreement with the Moscow Olympic organizing committee. It was also not considered possible to fragment the games, staging various events at several alternative venues. Unless the IOC found just cause to move the games he could see no alternative but to go ahead and stage them in Moscow. But he did agree to have the question of whether to accept the invitation to Moscow placed before a special meeting of the IOC on March 4.

IOC officials, however, are due to meet on February 13 at Lake Placid in the United States, scene of the Winter Olympics, and are expected then to take a substantive decision on the matter.

Mrs Thatcher was clear today about not taking oppressive measures to win a boycott of the games.

But an unexpressed threat could exist to the pounds 400,000 which the BOA still needs to send a British team to Moscow. If this money were to be provided by the Sports Council, then it would be open to the government to subtract this amount from the money it provides for the council next year.

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KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON RECENT FAR EAST TRIP

AU051502 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna domestic television service in German at 1830 on 4 February 1980 carried a 10-minute report on Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's recent visit to the Far East. The report began with local correspondent Hans Benedikt's description of Kreisky's activities in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the last stop of his journey; then followed recorded excerpts of an interview given in Riyadh--date not given--by Kreisky to Hans Benedikt.

Asked to give his impressions of Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan, Kreisky said: "I am in a difficult position. I do not want to interpret the opinion of my hosts, but I can say one thing, at least to me it is clear that here in Saudi Arabia one thinks that the great problems of the moment, Iran and Afghanistan, must not overshadow the Mideast problem, which is the genuine problem, because this is the problem from which all others emanate."

Asked whether there still is a possibility of avoiding a stagnation in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiatons on the Palestinian problem, Kreisky said: "I can not judge this from here, here I think there is almost a catastrophe in the offing, since so far there have been no results in this area."

Asked whether as a consequence President as-Sadat should break off the negotiations, Kreisky replied: "I cannot say that, and I do not want to say that, but at any rate a significant prerequisite of what one thought was achieved in Camp David has not come about."

Asked whether Camp David is therefore devoid of substance, Kreisky said: "This can not be said, but it is high time to recognize where the central problem lies. The central problem is the Palestinian problem."

On the question whether some initiative might still be forthcoming from a United States busy with an election year, Kreisky said: "Since I am very frank, or relatively frank, I wish to state the following: The belief that, because presidential elections are under way in America, American politics can forego solving important questions is utterly wrong. On the contrary, I believe that an American President who consistently pursues these questions and who takes a powerful and energetic stance, will more probably be sure of the voters support than one who by a hesitant and wavering policy lets things take their course. On the contrary, I believe that in a democracy he will win who clearly and unambiguously stakes out his policy."

The report then turned to Kreisky's arrival in Vienna on 4 February. At Vienna's airport Kreisky answered additional questions by journalists on how the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was viewed in the countries he visited. Kreisky: "Anyone can understand that there is general uneasiness the closer one gets to the center of the crisis. At the Gulf the uneasiness is especially pronounced, but also in India there is a feeling of uneasiness." Asked what he would recommend to his friends of the Socialist International at their meeting beginning in Vienna on 6 February in order to save detente, Kreisky said: "It is probably not so much a question of recommending anything, as it is a question of conveying an impression of the situation that is as accurate as possible. After all, the participants in the Socialist International meeting are very intelligent people who can make up their own minds. We will deliberate tomorrow on the policy we think should be pursued...." Kreisky was interrupted by a journalist pointing to the example of Stalin who, confronted with the moral authority of the pope, had asked how many divisions the pope had.

The journalist asked whether the Soviet Union would be very impressed by the Socialist International's opinion. Kreisky stated: "It is not a question of the Socialist International. Things are very different. For example, the case of Afghanistan has mobilized the Islamic world in a way that we in Europe cannot imagine. The Islamic world encompasses one billion people and the Soviet leadership cannot remain indifferent to their opinion. This is even aggravated by the strong movement in the Islamic world in terms of religion. This is felt in all the countries that merely have Islamic minorities. This is all far more complicated than one is inclined to believe."

Asked whether he advocated a middle way between toughness and clemency towards the Soviet Union, Kreisky said: "I am not in favor of a middle way, I am in favor of clearly stating what has to be stated; maybe we even owe this to the Soviet Union so that they do not get the wrong impression and think that it will all blow over in a matter of days. On the other hand, one must see what is the stake, and we must not topple head over heels into cold war and help to fan it. This is out of the question. We are facing a strong movement in the armaments field anyway. It will be difficult enough to advocate a sensible and balanced policy, thus one must not aggravate the situation by talk which does not lead anywhere."

On boycott measures, for example the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, Kreisky said: "I do not want to comment on this in detail. For the time being, we still consider this as a sporting event. We will have to examine the question, and above all those who are immediately affected will have to examine it." Reminded that in the last instance, the government's opinion will be asked, Kreisky said: "We will have time to consider the question until then."

Switching to economic subjects and to the question of how definite the agreed shipment of one and a half to two million tons per year of Saudi Arabian crude oil to Austria is, Kreisky said: "Very definite. It is only a question of negotiations between the Austrian state oil administration and the corresponding Saudi Arabian bodies. Agreements on the quantities have been reached. Those quantities can even be increased. We want to purchase oil from the producer countries, not on the spot markets at exaggerated prices. The trend is to purchase from the countries that sell at OPEC prices. Saudi Arabia is a very reliable partner. I want to repeat this, so that we may congratulate ourselves on having found such a partner."

CHANCELLOR KREISKY VISITS SAUDI ARABIA; STATEMENT ISSUED

For the press statement and reportage on Chancellor Kreisky's visit to Saudi Arabia see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 4 and 5 February 1980 editions of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

COAL POWERPLANT PROJECT--To make up for the power that was to have been supplied by the--mothballed--Zwentendorf nuclear powerplant, the Federal Power Company and the Lower Austrian Newag Power Company will each build a coal powerplant unit on a joint site at Duernrohr, Lower Austria, about 4 kilometers from Zwentendorf. Total construction cost will be 7.2 billion schillings, the joint capacity of both units 700 megawatts. The first unit--that of the Federal Power Company--is to go into operation in the fall of 1984, the second about 10 months later. Most of the fuel requirements will be met from imports of Polish bituminous coal--about 1 million tons annually. The remainder will be imported from South Africa. [Vienna KURIER in German 29 Jan 80 p 7 AU]

SCHMIDT, OTHER LEADERS COMMENT ON FRG-FRENCH TALKS

Schmidt Statement

LD052310 Hamburg DPA in German 2230 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Following the conclusion of the German-French consultations, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emphasized the accord between Bonn and Paris in assessing the political situation following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Speaking on ARD Television tonight, he said it is the main concern of both governments not to increase needlessly the tensions which have arisen as a result of the crisis and to prevent them being transferred to Europe.

The chancellor again decisively rejected a geographical extension of the Bundeswehr's NATO committment beyond central Europe. He said that sending German soldiers, for example, to the Persian Gulf is incompatible with the purpose of the NATO partners and with the Basic Law.

Schmidt To Reassure Carter

LD051816 Hamburg DPA in German 1648 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will speak with President Carter and assure him that he can rely on the chancellor and on French President Giscard d'Estaing. This is noted by government spokesman Klaus Boelling in an article in tomorrow's BILD ZEITUNG.

"Jimmy Carter can tell his countrymen with conviction that the most important European politicians with government responsibility" stand by him, Boelling writes. Schmidt will confirm this to the President during a telephone conversation. The article goes on to note that it is, of course, an obligation to brief a friend if one has just exchanged important thoughts with another friend on a serious subject.

The text was prereleased to DPA by BILD.

Genscher Interview

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[Excerpts from reporter Burchardt interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The most remarkable thing about the communique that has been published in Paris is the fact that the French obviously are clinging more strongly to the alliance of the European Community than people have thought. What effects can the Paris summit have on the European Community as a whole?

[Answer] I think we made it very clear before going to Paris that Europe must act together with the United States, and that we had no doubts that our French friends realized that. The joint declaration expresses it very clearly. The significance of the alliance is stressed very clearly here. Nobody can think that the security of Europe can be guaranteed without an alliance with the United States. The firm attitude expressed in these statements, and the clearness of the demand for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan are an important political signal. No European country of the Community takes a position that deviates from this. Seen that way, the statement expresses a common position of the states of the European Community.

[Question] Is there not a much greater danger that the Germans and the French will again make common cause of something they agreed on long ago and force it, so to speak, on the smaller European Community partners?

[Answer] That fear is unjustified. Please, we must not ignore the fact that the German-French summit in Paris was preceded by a number of bilateral consultations. I met with a number of foreign ministers the week before the summit. It shows that we as well as our French friends were interested in working out an approach the basic elements of which we knew would be shared by our partners. Last but not least, the talks I had in Washington contributed to strengthening these positions. The intent jointly expressed in Washington, namely to develop an overall Western strategy, is clearly expressed in that joint declaration.

[Question] Has the Western position following the Paris meeting become more unambiguous with respect to economic sanctions and the Olympic boycott issue?

[Answer] If one views the action of Western states, a number of concrete steps have either been taken already or are envisaged. It must not be narrowed down to a few, perhaps spectacular problems. That would not mean living up to the claim of an overall Western concept or overall strategy.

Bahr: 'Unreserved Support'

LD051222 Hamburg DPA in German 0139 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The SPD has welcomed the result of the German-French consultations as being constructive and clear. SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr said in Bonn today that it deserved unreserved support. It would positively affect Europe's significance if other members of the European Community endorsed the content of the statement.

"It would be helpful for stability, the continuation of the policy of detente and the defusing of the international crisis if the echo from Washington and the reply from Moscow were equally constructive," Bahr stressed. The Paris statement is a political act whose effect ought to reach beyond Europe. It is to be hoped that this European signal will be understood.

Strauss Critical

LD051224 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Munich--The Bavarian minister-president and CDU/CSU candidate for the federal chancellor's office, Franz-Josef Strauss, believes that the agreement reached by the French and German governments at the Paris summit to the effect that in the present situation West Europe must assume special responsibilities should not be construed to mean playing a mediating role between the United States and the Soviet Union. In a statement published in Munich, Strauss says the United States would not want this. The agreement should mean rather that the West Europeans, in a joint strategy with the United States are prepared to assume specific tasks to relieve the United States of some of its burden.

Strauss says the statement that "detente will not withstand another blow of this kind" is almost foolish. Similar statements had been made following the Soviet march into Budapest and the invasion of Prague by the Warsaw Pact forces. The Kremlin is counting on the fact that "instead of political reactions it will receive statements of this nature from West Europe following its next act of aggression."

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON CONSEQUENCES OF AFGHANISTAN

DW041815 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Feb 80 pp 24-33 DW

[Undated interview in Bonn with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by editors Rudolf Augstein, Klaus Wirtgen and Dirk Koch]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Federal Chancellor, one has the feeling at the moment that what we used to consider established, namely a certain agreement, a certain harmony between the world powers and the more important powers--such as the Federal Republic of Germany--has been completely upset.

One has the feeling that the normal lines of communication are not open, such as advance information or simultaneous information. One has the feeling that the necessary consultations are not taking place in the Western alliance and that this has created a certain new quality in politics because of the impeding severe raw material crisis. One could even say--with all reservations--that there is a certain threat of war.

Schmidt: If a European journalist of political importance indicates that he has perceived things the way you have just described, and if he goes so far to express his opinion in an interview in the form of a question, this is in itself a sign that one should not feel unconcerned.

I would not like to casually accept what you, personally, have said to illustrate your concern. It needs qualification, but I will leave that aside. I would like to take one point up immediately, however.

It is wrong, it is not to the point, if you have the impression that consultations are not taking place in the West. That is not the case. Contacts are unusually close and numerous. I am much more concerned by the fact that communication between the world powers has become much weaker than it was up until late summer 1979.

I am equally concerned by the fact that it obviously does not seem to be so easy for us in the West to clearly diagnose the underlying motives of the Soviet Union and that, on the other hand, it seems obviously very difficult now for the Soviet leadership to correctly deduce what the West wants. For Soviet spokesmen to say publicly that the American President is unpredictable is just a propagandistic response to the fact that the West reacted differently than the Russians had figured.

SPIEGEL: Was it all of no use--the agreements in the decade of detente on "red telephones," communications and negotiating levels? Has all that been suddenly brushed away?

Can one consider SALT I and SALT II as anything other than confidence-building measures? Basically, they do not involve disarmament, but are only talks between the only world powers--loud talks, signed talks--just to prevent something being left undone as a result of lack of understanding, which did occur in earlier times because of a lack of understanding.

Schmidt: First I will deal with the question of whether the extent of contact spheres between the two world powers, which has increased more and more in the course of more than a decade an a half, has been of no use. I clearly say no to that. It was of enormous significance.

It was of enormous significance that immediately after the harmonious mastering of the conflict--or as I said in the Bundestag, the joint "crisis management" of the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962--that immediately thereafter, as early as in 1962, a beginning was made for the frist time through the nuclear test ban agreement, with the harmonious limitation under international law of the nuclear strategic arms race that had been completely unrestricted up to that time.

That was continued in the course of the sixties in a number of mutual rapprochements at the time of Johnson and Brezhnev. It experienced a strong upswing with regard to Brezhnev when Nixon took over.

You mentioned SALT I--rightly so. You should also have mentioned the four-power agreement on Berlin. It is also of world political significance.

It means that all this lasted for a decade and a half, beginning in 1963 and lasting into last year, when eventually--very much too late--Messrs Brezhnev and Carter met each other face to face in Vienna.

Both sides have established in a decade and a half more than merely areas of contact, opportunities to listen to each other, opportunities to offset their mutual factual interests and to achieve compromises in important fields. In addition, they gave hope to the world, particularly through SALT II, justified hope that at least the two superpowers were firmly determined, out of their respective interests and because of a common responsibility for peace in the world, not to permit a further unrestricted arms race in strategic nuclear means of destruction.

The deterioration of relations between the two world powers does not make me feel concerned that the two world powers will abandon their desire to prevent an unrestricted arms race. At present I do not have that concern.

But I am concerned that the many talks and negotiations on other arms limitation problems will not proceed. It is not merely that so-called intercontinental weapons must be limited; medium-rance weapons must be limited also. There are also conventional armed forces in Europe--take the Vienna MBFR negotiations--that must be limited. There are mutually desired measures for stabilizing peace under the umbrella of the Helsinki Final Act. There are followup conferences that must not stagnate.

If one takes all this together, I would say that my concern is that all this must not be allowed to stagnate.

The American President said last week in his "State of the Union Message" that adherance to the limitations of SALT I and II lies in the true interest of both countries and contributes to preserving peace in the world. I welcomed that very much, and I consider it very important that a corresponding statement with similar authority be made by the Eastern side. Since elections will take place in the United States this year, it would be desirable for other persons, persons striving for offices, to publicly commit themselves in a similar way; all the more so because a ratification, that is a two-thirds majority, in the U.S. Senate is obviously unachievable in the present situation.

SPIEGEL: Your information is undoubtedly much better than ours--which is nothing against us--but we have the feeling that the Soviets are really disappointed, and we do not have the feeling that they just pretend to be disappointed by the so-called closing of the arms gap in central Europe, is it possible that a misunderstanding exists here also?

Schmidt: Not a misunderstanding, but a false assessment on the Soviet side. The Russians figured that out incorrectly. Every serious rational activity is inevitably exposed to the danger of human error. Whether it be philosophy or politics or chess, whether it be mathematics or Einstein's theories--prior to or after Einstein--everything is exposed to the danger of error.

Errors can be very grave: They can be of only literary significance, or they can later on be of enormous subsequent significance in the history of science. I will leave that open. It is a broad philosophical field. Errors are also possible in politics.

If Mr Augstein says that his impression is that the Russians could be disappointed by the fact that something has happened differently than they expected, I say to that: I consider it possible. But somebody who feels disappointed in Moscow because of this has imagined something that was wrong; maybe he has not listened attentively enough.

I could say the reverse--I am theorizing at the moment. I do not want to state it, but I do not rule it out either--I could say that I am disappointed that my Soviet discussion partners, maybe Leonid Brezhnev himself almost 2 years ago here in Bonn, perhaps did not feel the seriousness of the concern with which many of their Western discussion partners pointed out that the developing imbalance in medium-range weapons--such as the SS-20 or the "Backfire" bomber--could not go on like that.

It does not get you anywhere--and in this way I sum up these considerations--for the sides to subsequently add up who has more reason to feel disappointed, or whose fault it is that he has made a wrong estimate.

SPIEGEL: Some Western politicians believe that even the Afghanistan crisis might have been avoided had negotiations been started. Do you think it would have been helpful to have entered negotiations, as Gromyko requested during his latest visit to Bonn, so that the Afghanistan crisis...

Schmidt: ...That is a futile question. It was absolutely impossible for one to be building a new missile every week, and the other saying: I am doing nothing, but I am prepared to negotiate. It is a question one can only ask theoretically; but no responsible politician could have answered it in the affirmative at that time.

SPIEGEL: In the reverse situation you would not have been in a good position if you had hindered the closing of the arms gap--you could have done that--and Afghanistan had taken place. You said that Brezhnev and Carter met too late; are you offering your good services so that also in these times of increased tension--maybe of even ever-increasing tension--such contact could take place at the top level between East and West?

Schmidt: These two world powers do not need the good services of the Federal Republic of Germany to talk to each other; and Mr Brezhnev and Mr Carter do not need the services of the German federal chancellor if they want to talk to each other.

The Federal Republic of Germany is not the pointer on the scales. The Federal Republic of Germany is a part, an important part, of the Western alliance system, a part whose absence is unimaginable.

On the other hand, seen from our point of view, our security depends on the solidarity of our alliance with the United States and the entire Western alliance system. We have no opportunity, no desire and no eventual intention to adopt some sort of third position and we cannot have that.

What we are publicly and audibly telling the two world powers--I remind you of the government statement on Thursday, 17 January; I remind you of Genscher's speech the same day--what we are repeating over and over again in diplomatic talks and exchanges of opinion is that people must talk with each other. They must tell each other what they want and what they do not want. Otherwise things can become precarious.

I said in that government statement--without knowing how welcome I would be to Eastern discussion partners in present times--I said, to give a real example, that I intended as before to meet with Mr Brezhnev.

SPIEGEL: Would you welcome a meeting of both leaders of the Eastern and the Western camps in the present situation?

Schmidt: I am for it on principle, but I do not want to judge whether that would be possible in the present situation; and naturally that must be prepared.

SPIEGEL: Do you expect a further escalation of the conflict? Are you including that in your calculations? As a chief of government you must think a crisis through to its end in order to be prepared for emergencies.

Schmidt: In difficult situations one must visualize all theoretical possibilities. One must examine the possible alternatives one has, and one must use such analyses of the situation, such assessments, as the basis for using the influence emanating from one's own government, one's own country, with a view to its possible advantage to positive developments.

Further escalation could touch off further dangers. It would be senseless to assume that further escalation is unavoidable. It would be even more senseless to say that general worldwide escalation is inevitable. On the contrary, it is a matter of limiting the present tensions and of reestablishing violated interests, of thinking of mechanisms and guarantees, of implementing them in order to avoid extension to other fields.

But in connection with all this one must clearly say again that the Federal Republic, by God, is not a political midget, and the international authority of the Federal Government in this connection is considerable; but we are a link in the European Community--one of nine states with equal rights--we are a member of the North Atlantic Treaty--one of 15 states with equal rights--we are a power without a veto right in the Security Council, without nuclear arms. We are the historical successors of Adolf Hitler with everything the world still remembers about that. We are a part of a divided nation at a most precarious situation at the interface...

SPIEGEL: ...With a Berlin outpost...

Schmidt: ...Correct, let your remark stand--at an interface; and therefore we must not overrate our own role and the weight we carry. I do not consider it as little, but I do not want to overexert myself in a German flight of fancy.

SPIEGEL: Are you under the impression that in the future you have to expect more imponderables than rational action, based on your most recent experience?

Schmidt: The question is too philosophical for me. It is open to too many interpretations.

SPIEGEL: Let me put it differently: The social-liberal coalition has scored many positive points and has survived by the fact that it introduced the term "detente" to the people in this country and that that it really pursued detente. Do we have to change our thinking with regard to the meaning of the term "detente"? Is detente now the permanent attempt not to increase tension, not to let it escalate?

Schmidt: I do not want to decide in favor of this or that speculation. The thing that must be given priority now is safeguarding peace. Old quarrels of German political parties, parliamentarians or leading political figures do not matter--such as: Was it right to enter the United Nations, was it right to have used the term "detente"? I do not want to discard the word "detente" today.

There is the danger that the world could experience additional tension, and I feel all of us are against that. Therefore, even Strauss says, to the disgust of some of his fellow party members, I have noted, that he does not reject detente at all. He is in favor of realistic or real detente.

SPIEGEL: For the new detente.

Schmidt: Well, I have nothing against that. It does not matter to me here. Mr Strauss must naturally also try not to disappoint his followers completely.

As regards the meaning, the contents of the word "detente": I belong to those who have used it for 10 years, and I will continue to use it.

But if you look up what I said or wrote as faction chairman of the Bundestag at the time of the Great Coalition and later as defense minister, or as minister in another department, or as federal chancellor, you will see that first of all I gave priority to another term with regard to safeguarding peace, namely the term "balance of military forces."

SPIEGEL: Yes...

Schmidt: ...Just a moment. I would like to expound this philosophy. Please, you are giving me the opportunity to say something in SPIEGEL about the current situation in the world and you must let me say it. I am not playing journalistic games, here.

SPIEGEL: No, we though you had finished.

Schmidt: No, I have not finished! I think slowly, I am a bit, a bit...

SPIEGEL: ...But ready to be printed.

Schmidt: ...Older now and things don't come as easily. For me the concept of balance has always been in the foreground, the balance of military forces in Europe and those from without that affect Europe.

I have always added--I have written a whole book about the strategy of balance, and the book is 11 years old now...

SPIEGEL: ...And a foreword to Hermann Kahn.

Schmidt: Yes, 11 years old. I have always added: The desire to have only a balance is not sufficient. I have always added: One cannot establish a balance once and for all so that it will exist forever; it must be established over and over again.

The second idea in connection with this was always that the balance must be be established daily by both sides watching that the other does not run away in the arms race, and that one side must be able to run as quickly as the other. On the contrary, balance must be established and stabilized for a longer time, if possible by an agreement on how much will be done on both sides so that a limitation of forces can be achieved in that way, a balance on a contractually agreed decreased quantitative and qualitative level--key word: arms limitation.

That includes own defense efforts. It includes an equally serious desire to achieve arms limitation. It includes an equally serious desire to go beyond maintaining a merely numerical balance and to pour no oil, no gasoline on those fires that burn here and there in the world.

The latter, condensed in the principle of arms limitation, can be quoted as the key work "detente," if one wants to.

You will see that I used it that way if you read Schmidt's speeches, books and essays written or given in the past 10 years. There is nothing for me to revise. It was always realistic.

SPIEGEL: Also with regard to the sequence?

Schmidt: Yes, and I have the satisfaction that at least since 1972 and the SALT I agreement and then in the SALT II agreement it has turned out that both world powers can accept this kind of philosophy: The principle of a balance to be stabilized through limitation if possible--and in addition to try on the basis of that temporary balance to limit conflicts because the one will not need to be afraid of the other. That will remain my line as long as I bear responsibility.

SPIEGEL: But we cannot avoid the fact that such a wise observer as Henry Kissinger warns the Europeans--and in doing this he probably means you also--not to continue with a "differentiated detente" because temporary alleviation would be bought at the price of its real influence and long-term security. Does something like differentiated detente exist? Should it or does it need to exist?

Schmidt: I am not familiar with that quotation. I will take it as you have inserted it here.

The danger that somebody will buy temporary calm for himself through action, thus violating with his action the principle of balanced military strength that I mentioned before is a feasible danger.

It existed in the fall of 1979 when some people believed that one could simply let the Soviet Union continue its medium-range armament which is aimed against China, the Middle East and Europe, without doing anything oneself. The main thing it was felt, was to talk to the Russians about it.

Had the Soviet general secretary said in his great speech on 6 October, which contained some positive signals, now we, the Soviet Union, will immediately interrupt our SS-20 and "Backfire" armament, it would have been theoretically feasible. I do not say that I would have acted for this in such a case. But, at any rate, it would have been possible that somebody in the West could have answered: Good, on that basis we can first negotiate without deciding immediately what we have to do.

I am not familiar with the Kissinger warning you quoted. But I have been trying to explain things with this example and trying to say simultaneously that this warning was certainly not directed at the Germans.

The Germans have clearly said--the Social Democratic Party with a nine-tenths majority at a party congress where hundreds of people debated it and reached a decision--we will buy nothing at the expense of a balance that will later be deformed, a later imbalance. We will not do that.

On the other hand, we have not been blowing any military trumpets either. We have used very proper language in making our decision, language which insults nobody.

I do not believe that a danger such as you have cited exists in the West. I also do not believe that somebody could think in Moscow that Soviet psychological strategy--psychological-political strategy--would have a chance to exploit such "weaknesses" that could appear in the West.

SPIEGEL: Key word, escalation. You were one of the first, maybe the first, German politician to excite interest in the mid-sixties for Herman Kahn's book "Escalation." Is it time to look again at Herman Kahn's book with the 44 steps of escalation, where the end of Europe would probably take place at step 20?

Schmidt: Help me before I answer that question. I do not know at all what I wrote in the foreword.

SPIEGEL: In short: We must try to stop the still uncontrolled arms race.

Schmidt: I did not agree with Kahn on many details. That was not important for me. What was important for me was the rational idea of banning the danger of irrational action. I would like to say one thing clearly, however: The world has no reason now to adapt in thought to the 12th, 18th, 30th or 40th steps of Hermann Kahn's escalation illustrations. No Reason!

SPIEGEL: In addition, he still owes us the 45th escalation...

Schmidt:...And I urgently warn against having such thoughts. What the Europeans need is careful thinking, reason, Being reasonable means being aware of the danger. Part of being reasonable is not feeling frightened, even if unintentionally, by anybody. Fear is a poor adviser--for an individual political leader as well as for whole governments and nations as well as published opinion. Fear destroys the ability to think reasonably.

SPIEGEL: You refuse to talk about the danger of war?

Schmidt: But most certainly!

SPIEGEL: The leading Western power at present aims for "containment," and in this context one can interpret "containment" very easily as being some kind of rearmament. It also seems that this development will outlast the U.S. elections in the fall.

How can one represent current policy in a credible way if both sides consider "containment" as rearmament. Would we not arrive in this way at differentiated armament indeed?

Schmidt: That has been the case so far. The existing arms limitation agreements have been limited to certain sectors, especially dangerous sectors of Soviet and American armament.

Armament at sea, with the exception of strategic nuclear-carrying submarines, for example, was pursued by the Soviets massively and without limit.

Arms limitation policy has not advanced so far in the world that it has included all arms or all regions. After all, it is something that is being tried seriously for the first time in world history by powers of the same class facing each other in the heavyweight class. It is something completely new.

It was to be expected--and we have said so repeatedly--that there will be setbacks. Now we must watch out that the setback will not be too great and not tear down everything that has been achieved, so that later on one will be in a position to continue what has been achieved to date.

In the overall context I want to recall an agreement between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev voiced jointly in Moscow in 1972, at a time when the Vietnam war was still going on, that means at a time when very strong tension existed in another part of the world. I want to recall a joint statement of these two world powers aimed at avoiding a nuclear war.

Who ever looks at the texts published by the two world powers at that time need not quote Hermann Kahn and 1965, or whenever that was. I would recommend having another look at these two texts.

SPIEGEL: But then the Americans were withdrawing from Vietnam, not advancing.

Schmidt: I just want to say that it was a time when sharp tensions existed in another great part of the world.

SPIEGEL: That was evidence of communications which existed and functioned, while what we see now in Afghanistan...

Schmidt: ...That's right. I remind you of that in the present situation. We are in times of great tension now.

SPIEGEL: What do you think are the Soviets' motives for invading Afghanistan?

Schmidt: I think there are a number of motives. It is clear that Soviet preponderance in Afghanistan has existed for a long time, following the English-Russian dispute over influence there. Until recently it had not been the reason for a great conflict between Moscow and Washington.

The modern airfields the Soviet Air Force is finding in Afghanistan today were not built by the Afghans but by the Russians. The great highways, the ring highway, are not the results of development aid given by the Germans or the Americans.

The Russians probably thought the West had accepted the fact that they have a certain influence there, and that therefore it would also accept it if they were to march in there with four or five divisions. Consequently the West would also accept the creation in this way of a base for their air force operations in the Gulf and Indian Ocean that has been moved 500 kilometers further forward. That was certainly a miscalculation.

The Russians, from their point of view, may have been concerned about domestic and maybe also foreign developments in Kabul. I do not want to assess that. I am not here to pursue motive research.

The result is obvious. A military invasion has taken place in a nonalined country of the Third World, the "nonalined world." That is a breach of fundamental international legal principles. Simultaneously--and this also cannot be disputed--military positions involving the entire region have been changed to the advantage of the Soviet Union. It is not decisive now what motives played a role or what motive was more important to what person. We must look at the facts and assess them, and then we will arrive at the conclusion that things cannot remain as they are.

SPIEGEL: At any rate what you said in the beginning is still valid: Brezhnev did not know what the West wanted. How does the action of the Soviet Union in the case of Afghanistan correspond to Herbert Wehner's statement that the armament of the Soviet Union is defensive?

Schmidt: I believe Herbert Wehner is right when he starts out from the assumption that the Soviet leadership does not want war, that it is afraid of war and that it does not want to do anything that could touch off a war.

I believe we must assume, because of the examples set on the Arab Peninsula, the African continent, in Southeast Asia by the invasion of the Vietnamese--allies of the Soviet Union--in Kampuchea, that the Soviet intent to avoid the risk of war, which is my starting point, does not rule out the fact that the Soviet power, if it finds the proper opportunity, would like to play power politics here and there if that would work without the risk of war.

SPIEGEL: Do you still assume that the West wants to avoid the risk of war if NATO does indeed extend de facto its sphere of influence, with the Americans under the national flag wanting to strengthen their presence in the Gulf region, and with the other NATO states in exchange taking the burden off the Americans with regard to their specific NATO tasks?

Schmidt: The North Atlantic alliance certainly is--and that has been demonstrated in the more than 30 years of its peace-preserving role in Europe--not merely in its intention but also through its success an instrument for preserving balance and thus peace. Also in the future it will most certainly not be an instrument for other purposes. No one wants that, also no one in the United States.

If the United States, not because of a joint decision by the North Atlantic alliance but because of its own decision, concluded that the vital interests of our people, our economy, our families, our working people and the vital interests of other people in the world could be seriously jeopardized if the oil were cut off; and if the Americans made a timely statement that this is an area of vital interest to the United States of America--that is my free interpretation of the "State of the Union Message"--then that is not a threat to peace. This means and explains in time that those who do not recognize this, the vital interest defined that way, could possibly endanger peace.

SPIEGEL: It is possible that as a result of a solution to the desolate situation in Turkey, a solution on the basis of a division of labor, we will become more involved than we would actually like to be?

Schmidt: We will not be involved. We want to help Turkey, no one has to urge us. We have already done so to a great extent when the U.S. Congress thought it was not in a position to do so. We have continued in past years to give balanced military aid to Greece as well as to Turkey.

We have used our diplomatic and political opportunities to help Greece become a member of the European Community. That has been negotiated and concluded. The contractual legality need only be implemented for it to become fact. For that purpose there is a transition period of several years; it will require great efforts and much money.

There is also the economic weakness of Turkey. It is one of those countries severely hit by the oil price explosion, one of those countries that uses almost its entire export gains to pay for the oil they need to keep transport and industries functioning at all.

SPIEGEL: Like many other developing countries in the world.

Schmidt: Yes, but Turkey is one of those hit the hardest, and for us it is an important alliance partner.

We have always helped Turkey more than others have; we have helped it more financially than other partners. In the past year, in 1979, we made a unique and extreme effort, and we have prompted others to help also.

We Germans--by God not the greatest power of the West--have given the most financial help, and last week we decided, at my suggestion, to tell our allies that we will do so again in 1980. Corresponding talks are underway. Nobody has urged us to do this.

This is a contribution we will make on our own because we believe we are best suited for it due to our good political connections, traditional and actual good political connections between Turks and Germans. We have very good relations full of understanding between the Greek Government and the German Federal Government, because we know that worries of our other alliance partner in that region, namely Greece, must be taken into consideration.

SPIEGEL: How much does that cost and how will it be paid for?

Schmidt: It will not be cheap, but naturally we cannot do more than our economic ability, our economic efficiency permits. We will not do it alone, we will head a list. It is a little too early to answer that question.

SPIEGEL: Let me get back to the last question. Division of labor can be expensive should we want to take the burden off the Americans in central Europe, in middle Europe.

We say we do not want to rearm. Hans Apel says: I do not want a higher defense budget; I can manage. But there are doubts whether this is so; we must rearm if we want to take the burden off the Americans. We must create more transport capacity. We must possibly increase the numerical strength of the reserves.

Schmidt: The Bundeswehr has sufficient transport capacity for our purposes with regard to the decisions of the alliance. No strengthening is necessary there. We have sufficient reservists. Reinforcement is not necessary there. The 1980 defense budget has been passed...

SPIEGEL: ...The Bundestag can pass supplementary budgets.

Schmidt: It will probably be necessary to have a supplement for the Bundeswehr because of the increased oil price, the gasoline price. There might also be other reasons. I would like to keep them open at the moment.

SPIEGEL: Mr Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, is always talking facts. He says that we have not fulfilled our NATO commitments; instead of the promised 3 percent we have increased the budget by just 1.6 percent. That cannot be mere interpretation difficulties, can it?

Schmidt: The decisive additional financial burdens in 1980 regarding the adopted federal budget of 1980 will not appear in the defense budget but in development aid for a number of countries, in aid for Turkey, Pakistan, for Afghan refugees, and so on and so forth.

SPIEGEL: Will these be increases or shifts?

Schmidt: And so on. I said burdens. But here, too, no exorbitant changes of amount will be involved. We have made enormous efforts to increase the development budget far beyond average budget increases.

I do not like making money available that cannot be sensibly spent. I do not want to set up a new Julius Tower [finance reserves] on the books which later on, when it is suddenly used, produces inflationary consequences. I think that is out of line.

But I want to oppose the idea which obviously exists that a great armament of all European states will be necessary at any rate, which would cause additional expenditures regardless of purpose.

We have no reason to set a course on our part for an additional military budget race. If weaknesses should be seen somewhere, we will cooperate in making the necessary decisions and implementing them, as was done last fall, last December--that will also be done in the future.

SPIEGEL: Do you see weaknesses today?

Schmidt: I do not want to talk about that.

SPIEGEL: You have mentioned the vital interests of the West in the Gulf region, a region which ought to be defended militarily in an emergency, as Carter said. Cannot the Soviets claim vital interests in the Gulf oil if one bears in mind that as of 1985 they will also have to import oil, which was said, among other things, in the analyses of several federal ministers?

Schmidt: All states of the world have a legitimate interest in a proper share in exploiting the existing resources of energy, a share justified by an international comparison.

That pertains to the United States, which has great amounts of its own energy resources. It also pertains to the Soviet Union, which itself has great energy resources. It pertains to Italy, which has no energy resources at all. It pertains to Germany, which has only coal. It pertains to Denmark, which has no energy resources at all. It pertains to Turkey. It pertains to Brazil. It pertains to everybody.

All states have adapted their energy supply to certain supply lines in the course of decades, following World War II.

The Soviet Union has adapted to obtaining 100 percent of its energy supplies from its own country. Beyond that, the Soviet Union has even been in a position to export for money, very large amounts of money, gas and crude oil to some of its allies. It has had exchange deals with the FRG, for example, or Italy or other states. The Soviet Union has supplied gas and some smaller quantities of oil products to Western countries in normal trade exchange.

SPIEGEL: Its most important foreign currency source?

Schmidt: Yes. It may be true that the Soviet need for energy is increasing faster than the ability to satisfy the need of its own country. That may be. That may result in legitimate interests. Therefore, I considered it correct and I supported in public the holding of the all-European energy conference suggested by Brezhnev.

It is a completely different matter, however, if individual countries have to feel concern, jusitified concern, that their routine energy supply lines will be cut off or curtailed through a unilateral act of another power, or if they must take into consideration the possibility that this could happen. That concern exists for Jimmy Carter, and not only just for him, also for me...

SPIEGEL: ...But not a claim for exclusivity?

Schmidt: Nobody has made that claim. Leave that story out. Carter has not made an exclusive claim either. I do not have the right or the duty to suggest subsequently that he did so.

Since the end of 1979 the structural routine energy supply streams of the world--not at all by the two superpowers--have been so severly dislocated that this has led to the gravest economic crisis since World War II, to an economic crisis, a deep recession plus a deep structural crisis in the world economy that has not yet been overcome.

If, in addition to these eruptions, energy supply is jeopardized owing to power politics, one has to feel very concerned, at least as an economist. I share the concern of the American President in this matter. I publicly stated that concern when I was minister of economy and finance. I publicly stated it as federal chancellor.

That was one of the reasons we set up the institution of a world economic summit meeting. We decided to hold the first meeting of this kind in the first year following the oil price explosion. The decision was made in 1975. The Germans had a decisive share in it.

We have always considered it an extreme danger--at that time not mainly as a matter of power politics, at that time mainly under the aspect of how we could preserve a high standard of employment, a functioning economy in industrial countries, how we could preserve in developing countries at least a standard of living which is still insufficient in many cases, the standard of living they have achieved so far.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union in the past appeared to be a power that created order, or very much like such a power...

Schmidt: Say instead "considered itself".

SPIEGEL: Considered itself. It has acted in a peace-making way in the area where there is so much of a crisis now, between Pakistan and India. Key word: The Tashkent agreement of 1966. Could you imagine that an energy conference suggested by Brezhnev could offer a solution also for the Gulf area?

Schmidt: That goes far, far beyond possible positive developments. Moreover, it would interfere in the Gulf states' sphere of decisions.

The following is valid to begin with: It is the oil of the Iraqis, the oil of the Iranians, the oil of the Saudis, the oil of the people in Kuwait, in Abu Dhabi, the United Emirates and in Oman. It is not the oil of the Europeans, Americans or Russians.

We have just been in a position so far to buy it. We have built the installations for them. We have paid for their oil. They have doubled the price, they have increased it fivefold, tenfold, twentyfold. We have paid their price. But it is their oil. We have no right to control it.

SPIEGEL: Willy Brandt, in a SPIEGEL interview, quoted De Gaulle with regard to the leeway a medium-size European power can have between the superpowers. Do you share Brandt's opinion that European powers, also the Federal Republic, ought to claim more leeway?

Schmidt: Vis-a-vis whom?

SPIEGEL: Vis-a-vis their respective main allies.

Schmidt: I do not believe he put it that way. It has been a long time since I read the interview. I would like to answer the question differently. It would be erroneous to believe that the European alliance partners of the United States do not have enough leeway.

We saw how much leeway was exploited, for example by Denmark, by Holland, by Belgium a few weeks ago in a most important problem that involves us all. The Federal Republic of Germany also has its leeway. It does not at all lie in our interest to use our leeway on every occasion just for the sake of principle. That would be a misunderstanding.

The French certainly have even greater leeway that we. They do not have the fate of being divided into two states.

French leeway is greater than ours, but I do not see French policy using every leeway just for the sake of the leeway principle.

SPIEGEL: That was so earlier.

Schmidt: I have not observed anything like that since I have been federal chancellor.

SPIEGEL: It was the Schmidt-Genscher government that discontinued the offset agreement, that implemented the Brazil deal against American wishes and that eventually revised the neutron decision.

Schmidt: Go ahead and add the following: I was the one who helped take the economic leadership of the Western world in firm hands again.

You could also add: Without the Federal Republic of Germany, the dual decision of the North Atlantic alliance in December of last year could not have been achieved; the Soviets blame us for it now.

I can give you similar examples of this kind to illustrate that we have leeway, but it would be a bad mistake to use leeway for the sake of prestige if it does not serve the common good.

SPIEGEL: So you cannot imagine a situation where a conflict of interests could arise between our immediate responsibility for the 17 million people in the GDR and our solidarity in the alliance with the United States?

Schmidt: It is my job to see to it that no conflicts of interest accumulate or take place.

SPIEGEL: When will you go to Moscow: After your visit to the United States?

Schmidt: I would like to repeat that I consider personal meetings extremely important in order for one to get to know and have a feel for the other person. Because one knows him--only if one knows him can one have a feeling for him--one feels how he might react in certain situations.

I consider personal contacts very important in a world that today has become so small, as well as in the same community, the same alliance, and particularly in bilateral relations between America and us.

But naturally there are daily contacts, also without spectacular top echelon visits, and that has to be the way it is.

I assume that the talks President Jimmy Carter and I will have in the first week of March will produce a confirmation of all we have been exchanging in the meantime on various levels between various ministers and aides, and also on the personal level of telephone conversations. Such personal confirmations are important, although there are no doubts at all with regard to our agreement.

I may add that I hope the Soviet side will be interested in a personal meeting. But more important than interest in a meeting with the German federal chancellor is for both world powers to have an interest in keeping in touch with each other.

SPIEGEL: Mr Federal Chancellor, we thank you for this talk.

STRAUSS DISCUSSES TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU, INTERNATIONAL SCENE

DW051255 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 DW

[Wilfried Hertz-Eichenrode and Manfred Schell interview with CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor Franz-Josef Strauss--date and place not specified]

[Text] WELT: Why did Romanian chief of state and party leader Ceausescu in the climate of world tension demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the opposition candidate for chancellor finds hosts and interlocutors within the Warsaw Pact even if Moscow does not invite him?

Strauss: The invitation for a visit to Bucharest was announced as early as in November and was extended formally in December prior to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. However, when I asked whether the invitation or the date of my visit would be adhered to or whether a later date would be envisaged in the light of the changed circumstances, I was told there was no reason for a delay. That is probably the most remarkable thing.

WELT: Foreign Minister Genscher had a different experience with an invitation to Prague?

Strauss: I was not invited demonstratively, but it is noteworthy that a postponement was not proposed, nor was the invitation withdrawn.

WELT: How do you explain this different treatment?

Strauss: I think the Romanian state and party leader, who talks about peace, detente, security and noninterference, wanted to demonstrate to others that in arranging this visit that he does not consider the situation dramatic and that he wants to continue to keep the great center of talks, Bucharest, alive.

WELT: Do you think it is possible that Moscow was interested in your meeting with Ceausescu, in order to obtain direct information in this way on the Western assessment of the situation?

Strauss: I prefer to believe that Moscow would have preferred a postponement of this visit. On the other hand, I assume that Moscow will be informed about the course of the talks. I do not object, although I uttered some very clear words.

WELT: Mr Prime Minister, what did you say "clearly" to the Romanian chief of state?

Strauss: I pointed to the fact that there is a great political discussion going on in the FRG, not only since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, a discussion on the purpose, the nature and the objective of Soviet armament. I told him that some say this armament is defensive, others say it is offensive; some say it is peaceful, others, aggressive. My political friends and I would assess Soviet armament by three criteria: first, the Soviet potential; second, the political intentions of the Soviet leadership for the foreseeable future; third, the long term strategic goals of the Soviet Union.

WELT: Was Ceausescu interested?

Strauss: We had ample time for this part of the talk. I said, regarding these three criteria, we held the view that the Soviet potential is built up at a greater rate, that it absorbs a much larger share in the national product than is compatible with the state of the economy and that the potential shows an increasingly offensive component and allows many military options. That was my opinion.

WELT: What did you tell Ceausescu about Moscow's obvious intentions?

Strauss: That the Soviet leadership--as far as we can see at this point--does not strive for a great military conflict with the West, for a third world war in the struggle for the rule over the world; that, however, the long term strategic goals of the Soviet Union give reason for utmost vigilance. It is not only now that Afghanistan is an important pivot in world politics.

WELT: The conclusion?

Strauss: The conclusion we draw from it, I said, is: We must build up our armament to an extent guaranteeing that every attempt of the Soviet Union to capitalize politically on its armament will demand a price which will be in no proportion to the desired benefit.

WELT: Did you have a controversial discussion about this subject?

Strauss: We agreed that neither will disclose what the other said.

WELT: The federal chancellor does not have an opportunity at present to meet Honecker. His visit to Moscow also is more than doubtful...

Strauss: ...the foreign minister's visit to Moscow has also become doubtful...

WELT: Earlier Prague withdrew its invitation to Foreign Minister Genscher, which caused Labor Minister Ehrenberg to cancel his trip to the Soviet Union. Although Brandt, Bahr and Schmidt were the architects of the treaty policy with the East, could it be that the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor is the only German politician now able to contribute to reasonable detente in direct talks?

Strauss: I don't think I will be invited as an interlocutor to East Berlin, Warsaw or Prague. Nor would it be in keeping with the political situation if I were to be a substitute detente politician now.

WELT: You talked about East Berlin, Warsaw and Prague, but not about Moscow?

Strauss: I understand that Moscow time and again considered an invitation. Once I was to be invited, but then the invitation was not expressed formally. Moscow always held the view that I should join in the large chorus of detente euphorics and admirers of Brandt and Bahr if I wanted to be invited to Moscow. I always said that talks could not be made dependent on acts of political penance. I will never make the sacrifice of the intellect (sacrificium intellectus) to consider this ostpolitik a success. The whole development proves me right. If anybody wants to talk with me, then [they must take me] the way I am, but not as a dummy of Strauss.

WELT: You said earlier that Ceausescu wanted to show that he does not consider the situation dramatic. Did you agree with him in this assessment?

Strauss: I do not think the situation in Europe is dramatic. Neither did I believe in a Soviet military action in Yugoslavia.

WELT: Doesn't the danger exist that we might stumble into a war just like in 1914?

Strauss: Here I can report from the talk I had with Mr Brezhnev that fewer wars broke out as a result of an intention than as a result of the fact that the parties concerned did not recognize the point of no return. But this exactly is the development in the Middle East and above all in Africa. This danger exists indeed. Without expecting an answer, I told my interlocutor in Bucharest that a threat to the lifelines of the Europeans and Americans, as far as the oil fields in the Middle East and the raw material bases in Africa are concerned, would by no means be accepted and that any action to this effect would surely result in extremely dangerous situations.

WELT: Is that where the real danger of the world crisis lies?

Strauss: The development in South Yemen should also be watched closely.

WELT: What information do you have?

Strauss: According to our information there are in South Yemen between 4,000 and 6,000 Cubans, 2,000 of Honecker's policemen and soldiers and, in addition, an unknown number of Russian instructors, who are primarily in charge of training South Yemenis in the use of modern weapons. There also are reports of intelligence agencies, which have not been disproved, that missile-launching sites are being installed there opposite the Horn of Africa.

WELT: What type of missiles are they?

Strauss: I have no information about whether they are SS-20 missiles or missiles with a shorter range. But they certainly do not solely serve the security of South Yemen. In addition, we have seen in South Yemen that there, too, a loyal satellite was replaced with an even more loyal one. All these are indications of developments which primarily are directed against its Arab neighbors.

WELT: Back to Europe. Some days ago there were signals from Hungary that this Warsaw Pact country also wants to pursue its own interests in the present world situation. Does the fact that until recently Honecker kept open the possibility of a meeting with the federal chancellor indicate that East Berlin has also tried to safeguard a certain interest of its own?

Strauss: Of course, Honecker would have liked to talk with Helmut Schmidt. Of course, the people in Prague would have liked to talk with Genscher. But at the present icy stage of Soviet policy, Moscow wants to portray Schmidt and Genscher as lackeys of U.S. imperialism. Talks in East Berlin, Moscow and Prague do not fit into this scheme.

WELT: Poland is strangely quiet.

Strauss: Poland is in an extremely difficult economic situation. To express it in figures: Poland has debts of $19 billion; that is more than the Soviet Union has. Poland will have to repay $5 billion, roughly DM8 billion, in 1980. Poland is unable to repay these sums. But it does not want a moratorium, because that would mean a lack of creditworthiness. Therefore, Warsaw wants to have considerable credits to effect the repayments, but also to finance the necessary foreign investment projects. That is also why the Poles were not happy when the federal economics minister canceled his trip to Warsaw.

WELT: Do you know why?

Strauss: In Poland they asked whether it had something to do with Afghanistan or whether it meant a fundamental change in the FRG's foreign policy. As far as I know Bonn expected the visit of a high Polish official on 1 February who was supposed to prepare for negotiations on a substantial credit to be granted by a group of banks and to be secured by the Federal Government. By the way, as far as I know, Lambsdorff's visit was canceled because 3 days before the planned visit the Poles stated their comprehensive wishes. Bonn was irritated because in a way the Poles acted too rashly.

WELT: How do you assess Gierek's position?

Strauss: Mr Gierek sees an extremely gloomy economic future. He does not tackle the problems. The Polish leadership is afraid that as a result of a dramatic worsening of the economic situation an explosive situation will emerge, like in 1970 and 1976. There are apprehensions in Warsaw that the Soviet Union will then pursue a tougher policy and possibly even take power in Poland itself. Catchword: Prague.

WELT: Does aid for Turkey now have precedence for us?

Strauss: Turkey is in a very difficult situation. The Turkish ambassador informed me comprehensively about the economic, social and political situation in his country, including neutralist movements away from the West. He mentioned economic figures which really are alarming. Here the Federal Government in my view has the proper concept. However, it should study where reductions can be made. There are possibilities on several continents and in several countries where funds can be reduced to give Turkey more aid. Of course, Turkey must meet the requirements for a sensible use of these funds.

WELT: In the present situation, what is your idea of the Bonn crisis management which the federal chancellor mentioned in parliament?

Strauss: A new government.

WELT: What would you do if you were chancellor?

Strauss: If I were the head of a new government, my opponents would not be behind me but before me. Helmut Schmidt can only pretend that he is a crisis manager, and that is also why he talks so energetically and even pronounces the phrase "crisis management" almost voluptuously. He likes to talk himself into a state in which he can never be, because his party is not suitable for it.

WELT: Would you be in a better position, Mr Strauss?

Strauss: We would have no problems with our own people in adopting necessary resolutions on an arms gap closure, on the intensification of our defense and on securing energy supplies.

WELT: You pledged CDU/CSU support for the government. What could that be related to specifically?

Strauss: The development of civil defense, meaning the construction of shelters, the elimination of certain weaknesses in the technical equipment of the Bundeswehr; the strengthening of the Bundeswehr in case the allies have to carry out tasks in the Middle East and to that extent are not present in our defense area in Europe.

WELT: Does that also mean no tax reliefs in the next one, two or three years?

Strauss: I stated expressly, with the full consent of Helmut Kohl and Friedrich Zimmermann, that we would be prepared to renounce or postpone the validity of parts or all of our tax program, totaling roughly DM15.6 billion, if it is necessary to strengthen our security. These are the measures the Federal Government could not take without the opposition. In its weakness it could never revoke tax reliefs promised to the citizens for the purpose of enhancing military defense. To do that it definitely needs us.

WELT: Herbert Wehner has applauded your appearance in Bucharest. Are you happy about it?

Strauss (laughing): Then I must have made a mistake.

SCHMIDT, AUSTRALIA'S FRASER DISCUSS WORLD SITUATION

ID052212 Hamburg DPA in German 2133 GMT 5 Feb 80 ID

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser discussed in Bonn this evening the world political situation created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its consequences for the West. A government spokesman announced afterwards that the "very intensive and friendly" exchange of views had been regarded as stimulating and important by both sides and had shown agreement in the two sides' views. Prior to the chancellor's discussion with Fraser, which lasted several hours, the latter had been received by Federal President Karl Carstens.

Observers believe that the Australian head of government emphatically expressed his support for Washington's attitude on the present crisis in the Middle East, as he did earlier to U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London. Fraser is also in favor of moving the planned Moscow Olympics. He has further indicated his country's readiness for greater defense commitments in the Indian Ocean.

NEW BATTLE TANK TO BE PRODUCED JOINTLY WITH FRANCE

ID051344 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 5 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Paris--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel and his French counterpart Yvon Bourges signed an agreement on the joint production of a new battle tank to succeed the German Leopard and the French AMX-30 in Paris today. In the final press conference of the French-German summit, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing praised this agreement as the biggest financial contract between the two countries.

Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed the complete agreement between the two countries. Giscard d'Estaing stressed France and Germany's special responsibility for security and peace. He called upon the nonalined countries not to let themselves be drawn into the conflicts between the two blocs.

Chancellor Schmidt said that the Federal Republic and France do not want to take on a mediating role between the United States and the USSR. He affirmed the loyalty to the Atlantic alliance, although such a commitment is self-evident. The chancellor described the summit as an exchange of views with a happy result. He also announced that the next German-French summit will be held in Bonn in July and will be linked to a state visit to the Federal Republic by President Giscard d'Estaing.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH FRANCE ON ARIANE EUROPA ROCKET

ID051340 Hamburg DPA German 1100 GMT 5 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Paris--Minister of Research and Technology Volker Hauff and French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud achieved far-reaching agreement today at the French-German summit in Paris on the commercial use of the Ariane Europa rocket, first launched in December. German industry will assume some 16 percent without further state participation, in the joint production of the carrier rocket for purely nonmilitary satellites. Bonn, with DM580 million, has so far financed about 20 percent of the project. In France, which bears 60 percent of the costs, state participation will remain high.

It was also said in Paris that Bonn rejected the French proposal that the European partners in the project should commit themselves to the exclusive use of this carrier rocket for all satellites. Bonn also wants a fair market price for the sale of the rocket, whereas Paris wants to grant new customers special conditions. Each Ariane launching is expected to cost DM40 million.

GOVERNMENT RECALLS AMBASSADOR FROM LIBYA

NC051501 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb. 5 (AFP)--France has recalled its ambassador to Libya and has asked Tripoli to recall its envoy here, it was announced today. A French Foreign Ministry communique said Ambassador Charles Malo was being recalled along with all his staff following Monday's storming and burning of the Tripoli Embassy by demonstrators. The communique said that France was demanding the recall of an equal number of Libyan diplomats from Paris. The communique called Libyan authorities' behaviour "unacceptable."

GISCARD, SCHMIDT COMMENT ON SUMMIT

Joint Press Conference

LD051328 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The joint press conference given at the Elysee by Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt has just ended. There were simply two joint statements by the president of the republic and the German chancellor, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing stressed in essence the privileged role of France and Federal Germany in face of the international situation:

[Begin Giscard d'Estaing recording] Germany and France--which are among the countries that had suffered most in the last two world conflicts and which have shown their attachment to the cause of peace by establishing between themselves peaceful relations, by participating in the organization of Europe, by making a significant contribution to detente--Germany and France wish to explore together the paths that can allow the reduction of international tensions. In this respect they consider that their attitude must be reciprocated by their interlocutors, and in particular the Soviet Union, which must confirm by concrete gestures the indications it has given of its intention to withdraw its forces that had entered Afghanistan. [end recording]

Here also is a word from the German Chancellor, just a sentence. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt simply said: This has reinforced cooperation between our two states. This summit was need not a routine one--a sentence to conclude this 35th French-German summit. [as heard]

Giscard Statement

NC051530 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb. 5 (AFP)--The 35th Franco-German summit conference which ended today had shown the solid entente between the two countries and the important contribution they could make together to security and the search for world peace, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the summit had been important not only because of the international situation but also because of the decisions which had been taken. Peace and security were complementary objectives which France and Germany intended to pursue, and it was significant that in the current tense situation the two countries were able to express identical viewpoints.

While wishing to explore together ways of reducing international tension France and Germany were still awaiting concrete gestures from others, in particular [word indistinct] by the Soviet Union of its declared intention to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, President Giscard d'Estaing said. Consultations on finding peace and security would continue, with the examination from next Thursday of the documents for reflection drawn up by the respective foreign ministers. France and Germany considered that European powers had special responsibilities in the fields of security and peace, while "genuinely non-aligned" states should not be dragged into competition between the main power blocs and should make their voices heard.

The president stressed the importance of an agreement signed between the two defence ministers envisaging the joint building of a tank to equip both armies which, considering the expense involved, was one of the largest projects on which France and Germany had co-operated so far. A further agreement making operational the plan for a joint communications satellite, decided at the last summit, should be signed by the end of next month, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said.

He underlined the shared determination to make progress with the European Economic Community (EEC) and seek solutions to problems while respecting existing institutions and the rules established to ensure the life of the Community. The president added that a summary of his talks with Chancellor Schmidt would be sent to Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, who is current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

European 'Special Responsibilities'

LD052130 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Giscard and Schmidt not only make the same analysis of the international situation but they are acting as friends. Before saying goodbye to his German guest, Mr Giscard d'Estaing himself summed up the results of these 3 days of fruitful talks with Helmut Schmidt:

[Begin Giscard recording] Up until the present time two great voices have been heard in the world--the voice of the United States of America and the voice of the Soviet Union. Other voices were only expected to express themselves in relation to these. I think that it is very important in these circumstances and hereafter to make it clear to the European powers that they have special responsibilities. It is very important that the Soviet Union know in advance the reactions of the main European or world powers on this or that initiative which it might come to plan. Thus, it is very important to make it known and, moreover, through the diplomatic contacts which we have with the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard] From the beginning of this crisis we have pointed out its limits very precisely. On the other hand, as long as these limits are not exceeded, it is on the contrary legitimate to seek the means and conditions which would allow the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to come to an end. When one wants to obtain a result, and if this result presupposes that there are exchanges on the analyses and situations, it is clear that dialog should be pursued, and thus this dialog will be pursued. [end recording]

CDS SUPPORTS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD042258 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Social Democratic Center [CDS] has come out in support of a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. The sports committee of the CDS also calls for an adaptation of the Olympic spirit.

CGT DELEGATES DISCUSS TRIP TO AFGHANISTAN

LD051005 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 80 pp 6, 7 LD

[Jose Fort report: "We Return From Kabul"]

[Text] The CGT delegation consisting of Pierre Gensous, Jean-Claude Laroze and Joseph Jacquet has returned from Kabul. It will be recalled that the CGT Executive Committee decided to send an information-gathering mission to Afghanistan with the particular task of meeting Afghan trade unionists. The delegation stayed in Afghanistan from 20 through 25 January. Monday morning it reported to the CGT Bureau and then to the Executive Committee. It held a press conference at the end of the afternoon.

Just prior to that, the CGT delegates willingly answered L'HUMANITE's questions. Confederation Secretaries Pierre Gensous and Jean-Claude Laroze and Executive Committee member Joseph Jacquet, who is also Rhone-Alpes regional secretary, represent the CGT's diversity of political and ideological attitudes.

What is happening in Kabul? What is the reality? I cannot resist prefacing the interview with the CGT delegation with yesterday's frontpage headline by Francois Luizet in FRANCE-SOIR: "I Return From Kabul." There he saw "Afghan faces burning with hate." He heard "from time to time a shot or a burst of gunfire followed by guttural cries." He confirmed "the Russian order" there and the "17 million colonized Afghans." He took refuge in the Kabul Hotel. And the esthetic Luizet found "ugly, lifeless, young" Russians there.

What is the truth?

Jean-Claude Laroze answers: "My first feeling on arriving in Kabul was of having been misled, deceived. I am head of CGT propaganda and I have to say that I, too, was victim to the pressure which dominates in France. I arrived in Kabul with clear ideas. I believed that I would see street fighting, confrontations between Soviet and Afghan tanks, and military partitioning of the capital. I was told not to take walks for fear of being taken for a Russian. I was deceived. I speak out against the assertions made in the press. In Kabul I met honest journalists with their own sensitivity. But there are others who lie."

Street impressions?

For Pierre Gensous, "We arrived in Kabul still believing that there were clashes between Soviets and Afghans. What did we find? A quiet city going about its business. Soon after arriving we went walking late into the night. Well, I must say that we never felt in any danger. We had been told that the city was being put to fire and the sword. It was quiet. We arrived barely 3 weeks after the upheavals. In fact there are some soldiers in front of public buildings."

Jean-Claude Laroze broke in: "I was in Istanbul recently. The atmosphere there is far more alarming than in Kabul."

Pierre Gensous continued:

"Our impression? Most people seem happy with the changes. Everyone breathes easily."

"How has the Soviet intervention been taken? We questioned several working people. They are in favor. The storekeepers and businessmen are divided.

"But there is one way of testing. We were four whites. Right now there are few tourists. We were sometimes taken for Russians. We never felt threatened or the subject of comment."

For Joseph Jacquet: "We found that things were not as they had been described to us. The streets were teeming with people. The city was peaceful. There was no hostility. While walking alone in the bazaar I was jostled by a storekeeper. A dozen people surrounded him immediately, telling him: 'You have no right to do that. Leave him alone.' I have just come back from Kabul, and I can state that life has been transformed. I must say that the hatred conveyed by the French press reminds me of those dark prewar days."

Jean-Claude Laroze continues: "The prime example of dishonesty is today's FRANCE-SOIR. I do not usually attack journalists, but this is too much. Here is an article published on the very day of the CGT delegation report, an article which is part of an anti-communist, anti-Soviet campaign reminiscent of former times."

Manipulation

"I confess that reading such a piece makes me afraid. Look at what hatred it contains. And the author dares call himself a journalist. I traveled with this man. Do you know that this FRANCE-SOIR 'journalist' entered Afghanistan on a visa as a history and geography teacher. And do you know that he mistook an Aeroflot captain for a Soviet Army general. It would be funny if it were not so serious. Such a journalist does the whole profession a disservice. This is how the French citizens are being misled.

"I must say that this slanderous campaign has one aim: to distract the working people from their problems. We are watching a veritable manipulation of public opinion. Whatever understanding we are to have of Afghan events, we must not let the media run loose on this track.

"Today, Radio Channel 2 was to have let the CGT delegation speak. Despite this arrangement, Channel 2 cancelled the interview. Is that not a demonstration of the intention to hide anything contributing to impartial information."

Thousands Have Disappeared

On Amin's repression, Pierre Gensous Relates: "We met with an International Red Cross delegation. This organization had applied three times to Amin for permission to visit Afghanistan. The last request was on 20 December.

"Amin's reply arrived in Geneva on 3 January. Between 20 December and 3 January came 27 December. On 30 December the first Red Cross members were on the spot. The Red Cross says that the new authorities granted them every facility. The only people actually imprisoned were 18 members of Amin's family and 39 close collaborators in the repression.

"As for those who disappeared--and it is difficult at the present to establish a final list--the government has set up a special central office to deal with all the cases. First estimates for Kabul city alone are 40,000-50,000 reported missing. The Polytechnic Institute alone has 350 missing. The Afghan trade union leaders have given a preliminary list of missing members. Three of the four Afghan trade union delegation members we met have been imprisoned and tortured. We met the three women's organization leaders. All three had been tortured. The organization president, Soraya, had been tortured most terribly, as had Sultan Kajman, now planning minister and Revolutionary Council deputy chairman. And when you think that there was a fiendish plan afoot to wipe out all these people...."

Joseph Jacquet continues: "It would be wrong to minimize the new government's first decisions. The first was to release all the prisoners, including the royal family and relatives. Dictatorships fill prisons. Take Chile. In Afghanistan they are opening freedom's doors. I believe these 6,000 releases are a sign of strength and democratic will. Do you know of many such examples?"

Prospects?

Pierre Gensous assures us: "There are question marks. The government's measures are accepted. The new authorities must now overcome the problem of credibility. The people are in agreement. But they are waiting for this to be carried out. Will the desire for unity bear fruit? First signs are favorable."

Joseph Jacquet concludes: "We wanted to find out, to know, to understand and not to judge. Our comrades there were aware of our approach. We return bearing a message to the French people. Our comrades ask us to help and understand them. We cannot aid the Afghan people by pursuing an anti-Afghan, anti-Soviet campaign. We give the Afghan people our solidarity."

L'HUMANITE CONDEMNS INTERNAL EXILE OF SAKHAROV

LD041107 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 10 LD

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "A Serious Difference of Opinion"]

[Text] "We do not give unconditional support to anybody and reserve the right to say no, to the Soviet Union too, each time we think it right to do so.... We do not support anything in advance, and above all not blindly." That is what I wrote just a few days ago on 14 January for the benefit of those who suspected us of intending to aline with Moscow in all circumstances because of our position on Afghanistan.

Unlike our adversaries, who readily aline with Washington against us, we have the annoying habit of taking our decisions ourselves, in complete independence.

That is why we consciously and unhesitatingly condemn the internal exile of Soviet Academician Sakharov.

It is not that we support the political positions and activity of this man, who is generally portrayed here as "the most famous human rights campaigner" while the authorities in his country accuse him of "subversive activities" and complicity with "reactionary circles in imperialist states."

In fact, I do not think that Andrey Sakharov deserves either this extreme honor or this humiliation. A member of the Academy of Sciences at the age of 32, a Stalin prizewinner, a hero of socialist labor, this great physicist received the Nobel Prize in 1975 for other reasons; he had gradually become the adversary of the Soviet Government, against which he leveled severe and frequently unjustified criticism.

You just have to read his books to realize that this eminent scientist is a poor politician. Was it defending human rights to hail the Chilean putsch, as he did, as "a period of revival and consolidation," to support the U.S. war against the Vietnamese people, to urge the U.S. Senate to refuse to grant the USSR most favored nation status and, more generally speaking, to call on the United States to take a "tougher" line toward his country? It is not surprising that this activity brought him a letter in 1977 in which Carter encouraged him.

However, it is worth wondering what reasons--personal and political--led this man to adopt an attitude of total rejection to the extent of gradually isolating himself from his national community. Obviously he is not entirely to blame, although the Soviet authorities gave him almost complete freedom for 10 years to act as spokesman for the dissidents to foreign journalists. It seemed to be when the Soviet Union intervened in Czechoslovakia in 1968 that his criticisms of the regime turned into total opposition. There is good reason to deplore this lone behavior, which was not inevitable, to regret this waste of intelligence and talent and to imagine what he might have become.

Sakharov's removal from Moscow will not eliminate the causes which push a number of intellectuals to enter into conflict with the government. It is probably true, as in all societies, that some of them are social misfits who do not accept the rules of the game. However, it is equally true that the democratic rule should take account of this diversity and not present anybody with the dilemma of accepting everything unconditionally or being rejected by the community.

This is the vast and difficult problem of democracy, which should be a process of continuous creation. In this respect the steps taken against Sakharov, whatever his misdeeds, bear witness to the existence not only of conflicts between Soviet society and some of its members--which is only natural--but also of a persistent desire to settle them by means other than ideological debate.

That is one of the serious differences of opinion recorded in the official texts of the recent meeting between the PCF and CPSU delegations. The commentators who loudly proclaimed the PCF's alinement with Moscow would have done better, had they been honest, to meditate on this passage from George Marchais' speech: "We note that, while it is appropriate to continue an unprecedented effort to boost democracy, some socialist countries place limitations on democracy which we find incomprehensible and which go so far as to replace the vital political and ideological struggle by administrative measures....Therefore, the question of socialist democracy is a major issue for us which must be approached openly and directly, since we differ seriously on this point."

The measure against Sakharov has raised a storm of righteous indignation in the West. In Washington the State Department expressed "the grave concern of all free societies" at the internal exile of a man in the Soviet Union, but to my knowledge it did not raise the least objection when Father Ben Chavis and the "Wilmington 10" were sentenced to 282 years imprisonment following provocation by the Ku Klux Klan. In France the press, radio and television have all been in full voice. Why not? But why is so little said about the crimes of the so-called free world? About Guatemala, for instance, so dear to the United States, where there are "on average five assassinations per day" according to the Christian Democrat leader; about Uruguay, where communist mathematician Jose-Luis Massera has been sentenced to 20 years' hard labor; about Israel, where thousands of people are in prison in the occupied territories; about East Timor, where Indonesian troops have killed 60,000 people. I could continue the list without any trouble.

Almost all commentators present the measure taken against Sakharov as a sign that the Soviet Union wants to end the detente policy. For instance, the French Government sees it as "a worrying sign in the present international situation." There is nothing to justify such a conclusion. If you look at the facts more closely, this is a reversal of roles. It was the Western governments, behind their American leader, which took an increasing number of initiatives which were dangerous to peace, well before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or Sakharov's internal exile.

It was the Americans, not the Soviets who first delayed and then indefinitely postponed ratification of the SALT agreements. It was the Americans and NATO which decided to revive the arms race by deploying 600 new nuclear missiles in Europe. It was Western circles which long ago started a campaign against holding the Olympic games in Moscow. These are remarks which must be made in view of Sakharov's internal exile and the campaign it has prompted.

GUNMEN KILL GUARD AT LEBANESE EMBASSY

NC061040 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Rome, Feb 6 (AFP)--Gunmen today shot and fatally wounded a policeman posted outside the Lebanese Embassy here, officials said. Eye-witnesses said two men shot him in the back before driving off. The policeman was to the hospital but died soon afterwards.

CRAXI INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD051649 Rome AVANTI in Italian 27-28 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Text of Italian Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi 26 January interview with the Genoa LAVORO: "PSI's Aim Is To Open the Way to a Long-Term Agreement"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Christian Democratic Party [DC] has postponed its congress: Has this decision influenced the PSI's stance toward the government in any way?

[Answer] The DC does not need to ask our permission if it considers it opportune to postpone its congress 2 weeks. What it cannot postpone, however, is a clear political reply, which it now owes to almost everybody. The Cossiga government was formed thanks to a responsible attitude on our part. We did not negotiate any deals. We permitted a political truce until the DC Congress. Everyone realized this and agreed with it. To put forward threatening suggestions or even blackmail means violating the rules of the game. In fact the time is drawing near for a political clarification, which cannot be evaded.

[Question] Could you specify the PSI's objectives with regard to the government and the initiatives which it intends to take?

[Answer] The objective which we are setting ourselves is to open the way to a long-term agreement which will give the legislature some breathing space, free it from the present state of disturbing uncertainty and at last restore stability of political leadership to the country's government.

Let the DC tackle courageously and responsibly the political problem before it which is to facilitate creation of a framework of political stability and to cooperate--given its prime responsibility as the party with the relative majority--in defining a program and a policy which can secure the consensus and adherence of all the major national political forces, and chiefly of the leftwing parties. Let it take the initiative of a direct and unprejudiced dialog on the basic domestic and international guidelines. On this basis, once a sufficiently strong degree of unity has been established in the commitment and desire to cooperate, then we could tackle the problem of translating into systematic parliamentary and governmental terms a policy of democratic solidarity and its emergency implementation.

[Question] Let us look at Afghanistan: Is peace really in jeopardy?

[Answer] It is not a local conflict. It is the latest link in the expansionist chain that characterizes developments in Soviet policy. In Southeast Asia the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea depended and still depends on a Soviet airlift. In Africa the USSR is using the Cubans as the British imperialists once used the Gurkhas. This is a dangerous policy which undermines the foundations of detente. Above all we are wondering what is happening in Moscow and who gives the orders in Moscow. [paragraph continues]

We are wondering how it is possible to halt this grave process of intoxication in international relations, which could have terrifying developments. There is a great body in the world that favors peace, and it must manage to prevail by reestablishing the conditions of security, balance and dialog.

[Question] But why is this break in detente taking place precisely in Afghanistan?

[Answer] It is Afghanistan's turn to experience--in a much bloodthirstier manner--what other countries, traditionally friends of the USSR, have had to experience. Back in 1919, in a letter addressed to the emir of Afghanistan, Lenin saluted that country as "a flourishing nation, the only independent Muslim state in the world. Fate," Lenin wrote, "sets for the Afghan people the great historical role of uniting around themselves the enslaved Muslim peoples and showing them the path to independence and freedom." Fate has decided that the Muslim peoples should cease to be slaves of, but that Afghanistan should lose its independence at the hands of Lenin's heirs. The USSR wants to annex a country and approach the oil region. The results of the undertaking are uncertain.

[Question] You said that we do not know who is in charge in Moscow. What do you mean by that?

[Answer] Jean Paul Sartre once wrote that the Soviet Government is "a thing." Soviet political society hides from the eyes of the world. In various conversations that I have had, some with Eastern bloc representatives, I have had portrayed to me the picture of a composite government--on the one hand, a bureaucratic and gerontocratic oligarchy, and on the other hand a powerful military force--the whole imbued with a nationalist spirit with ancient roots. This would explain the domestic rigidity, of which the Sakharov case is the latest shameful episode, and the prevalence of the military approach in international actions.

[Question] In your opinion, what is happening in the United States?

[Answer] Carter is naturally inclining toward exploiting the international crisis for electoral ends. This means that we have months of tension ahead. I do not approve of the decision to suspend ratification of the SALT-II nuclear treaty, even if Carter lacked the majority to achieve it. There is no connection between the issue of the limits on strategic nuclear weapons to which the major nuclear powers must adhere and the developments in the Afghan crisis. The danger is of reopening the way to an uncontrolled resumption of nuclear proliferation. There is an active role and function which Europe--and within Europe, our country--must perform.

PCI'S INGRAO COMMENTS ON INTERNAL PARTY DEBATE ON USSR

LD041155 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ingrao's Interview with RINASCITA on Afghanistan]

[Text] Rome--The extreme gravity of the international political situation, particularly since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, poses dramatic and decisive problems for all Italian and European progressive forces; internationalism and the peace and detente policy are at stake.

This week's RINASCITA carries a lengthy interview with Pietro Ingrao. "First," he says, "we must be able to appreciate the full significance of the current debate within the party and come to terms fully with the objections, reservations and questions. Issues which invoke fundamental aspects of our strategy are at stake." Therefore, Ingrao points out, we must make our initiative equal to the solemn words which we use. "But people will not mobilize unless they grasp the underlying ideological and practical reasons for our attitude.... Therefore there must be open and thorough discussion among other things, on what has happened in Afghanistan."

And when the PCI condemns the USSR's intervention, invoking considerations of principle, it is not simply being "moralistic," but is invoking "basic requirements of our time, which are extremely specific. If the logic of reprisals and military interventions prevails in the world, the crazy rush toward a nuclear confrontation will accelerate frighteningly."

Therefore we must overcome all abstractness and tackle the essence of the matter: "There are some comrades," Ingrao points out, "who reason as follows: 'The world is divided into two camps; we cannot be neutral; we must aline; even though we may not like it, we are with the socialist countries' camp.' Well, my first objection is that this approach fails to take the real situation into account. It seems to be a realistic and specific attitude, but it is in fact oversimplified... It overlooks a whole range of forces which identify neither with the United States nor with the USSR. Let us remember that the detente process and an entirely new growth process within the world workers and progressive movement developed when the scheme had been left behind both in theory and in practice."

Since that time--we are talking about 20-25 years ago--we have progressed a great deal. "The scope of the agents acting in the international arena has become much more diversified and complicated. Behind these new institutional and political situations lie therough social and material changes, alterations in relations and balances of forces affecting the very conditions for everyday industrial civilization: energy, strategic raw materials, manpower, consumption. The 'two camps' scheme overlooks and eliminates this major innovation, with which we must come to terms." Furthermore, this scheme, "precisely because it simplifies the real situation, fails to reveal the insidious and systematic ways in which imperialist groups and U.S. extremist currents are reacting to world innovations... Unless we carry out this specific and systematic analysis, we will miss the essential point and fail to see the resistance being met by the imperialist currents and therefore the forces which we can address."

But, RINASCITA points out, it is precisely as a result of this imperialist recovery that we are seeing the emergence of the positions of those who say that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan must be understood and justified as a response to the new phase of U.S. aggressiveness....

"Behind this stance," Ingrao replies, "is the idea that the answer lies in the use of force, and this is a metaphor for the military balance of forces. I do not want to recall now the desperate logic behind such a response: wars, perhaps the war, a nuclear confrontation....

"But is this action by a small force for the sake of the military machine correct and perceptive? I could be mistaken, but it seems to me that the reasoning regarding the balance of forces in this world of ours, which is so full of interconnections, has become much more complicated. And strategists explain to us that there are types of damage inflicted on an enemy which threaten to backfire on whoever inflicted them. Today even a major power, in some fields and for certain things, 'depends' on minor powers and must take them into account."

This raises the issue of internationalism. What would happen if the image of the USSR linked to a detente policy were to be entirely obscured? This would be damaging not only to the USSR. "In our country," Ingrao says, "we talk a great deal about the youth crisis, of young people's relationship with the prospect of socialism. I confess that I am unable to explain--and have never had explained to me--the story of Amin, of how he became a 'CIA agent,' of his assassins and conspiracies. I do know that I was late to realize Pol Pot's conspiracies and massacres. And I believe that something must be done to prevent young people from believing that the path of socialism depends on such things. I criticize the 'two camps' theory partly because it can lead to the conclusion that one single path exists--the same for everyone. This eliminates our entire strategy and so many possibilities."

The critique of the "two camps" theory leads to the following question: Is bipolarity finished?

"One cannot ignore how essential bipolar relations are and will be in the future for defending peace and tackling the world's unresolved problems. What seems to me to be in a state of crisis is the strategy which saw the world's life organized into two major areas..."The world has become, is becoming, multipolar and it can no longer be governed by two-way negotiations and bargaining. The monetary chaos mirrors this fact. In this framework I confess that I am not convinced that the automatic application of Soviet-type state, social and poltical models to the situations of certain countries liberated from colonialism and now the USSR's allies is a satisfactory answer to the entirely unprecedented problems facing those countries."

Internationalsim and the battle for peace are therefore becoming a major, arduous undertaking, demanding an extraordinary ability to comprehend the complexity of the new process and a thoroughly renewed political culture. But is democracy not in danger of withering away in view of the crisis of the old orders and the emergence of new problems?

There is, Ingrao replies, the problem of "how a development of democracy can proceed, how it can bring about structural changes without disintegrating or resulting in authoritarian leadership. However, we have our whole heritage and experience behind us, and they can play their part and mobilize forces and masses of people. Therefore, it is a matter of taking an initiative in a great spirit of truth with respect to these forces, taking into account the innovations which, for instance, are present in the Catholic world and the social democratic forces, without overlooking the differences and without thought of being able to surmount them by an act of will."

RINASCITA'S last question concerns Eurocommunism: Is it true that it is in a state of crisis? Is this the significance of the differing stances adopted by the PCI and PCF on Afghanistan?

"Eurocommunism," Ingrao replies, "is something more ambitious (and more difficult) than the underhand agreement spoken of by the bourgeois press and leaders. Nor can it be dismissed as a diplomatic understanding among certain communist parties. It is a long-term strategy which has taken its first steps: There are and will continue to be moments of difficulty and even tensions."

GIUSEPPE BOFFA ON U.S. INTERNAL, FOREIGN POLICY CRISES

LD041537 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 16 LD

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "Detente Crisis Did Not Start in Kabul"]

[Text] In the current discussions on the new international tension, we are again hearing crusadelike tones, Manichaean commands for a drastic choice of camp. We are not naive enough to be unaware that these are the expressions of petty domestic political concerns--petty at least compared to the tragedies possibly facing our country. We believe what we need now more than ever are objective analyses capable of helping us promote considered political approaches. We have already done so for the USSR. But we must also do so for the other side.

U.S. Options

Indeed, to claim that it was Afghanistan which brought about the recent U.S. foreign policy options announced by President Carter and now loudly proclaimed by Congress in Washington is unfounded. Of course the Soviet armed intervention provided a very useful opportunity for the most extremist tendencies, which had been emerging with growing insistence in U.S. leadership circles, to impose their own ideas: This is a further reason for deprecating and censuring that action. [paragraph continues]

But the new attitudes which have prevailed in America have very different origins and other causes.

Back in 1978 a reluctant Europe saw itself dragged by the United States into decreeing an automatic annual increase in military spending within NATO. The quest for new bases in the Indian Ocean and the fleeet's movements in those waters had, after all, begun some time before the Afghan crisis despite prolonged efforts by the United Nations and the seabord countries, which this year should have seen major developments in aiding a demilitarization of the region. Not just since yesterday, but for several years pressure has recurrently been brought to bear on making NATO extend its field of action outside Europe. Similarly the tendency to play the famous "China card"--a tendency, for that matter, publicly encouraged by some Beijing leaders--dates back further than just a few days.

The establishment of the so-called "quick strike" force was also decided a long time before these latest events. It was decided upon not in order to deal with an outside threat, as is now being asserted, but on the contrary to curb the indigenous movements for change occurring in a number of countries, starting of course with the countries with greater or lesser control over Mideast oil. This initiative became a system only in the ambiguous and dangerous "Carter doctrine."

The "Persian Gulf region"--itself a somewhat imprecise term--has been identified as an area of "vital concern" to the United States, where there will be recourse "even to the use of armed force" in the event of an "outside" threat. Outside? Just a few hours after Carter spoke, one of his closest aides hastened to announce that the same principle applies also in the case of "internal subversion." We all know how elastic the interpretation of these words can be. Let us not forget that plans of this kind have been evoked in the past even during crises caused by the recurring oil price hikes and that until a few weeks ago there was talk of their application even to Iran. One can therefore see where the assertion of such a "doctrine" could lead.

Last, there is the SALT II affair. There is no need to recall how much opposition there was to this treaty in Washington from the moment it was signed. Its opponents' continued pressure has now paid off. But the most troubling point is not just the decision to shelve its ratification indefinitely. Much more serious is Carter's subsequent announcement that the United States intends to preserve its world military supremacy at all costs. In this instance, as Raniero La Valle has already correctly pointed out, we are witnessing the negation of the very principle which made possible the strategic arms limiation accords, that is the principle of "equal [equale] security" for both sides or the essential parity of their military strength--a principle which no less than three U.S. Presidents have underwritten in international documents, the last of the three being Carter himself a few months ago in Vienna.

Missiles in Europe

The U.S. President's latest formulations also throw revealing light on the recent decision to deploy the new missiles in Europe and justify our suspicion that the intention was not at all to reestablish a mutual balance, but rather to create a unilateral superiority on the European continent as well. This being the case, one cannot take seriously Carter's assertion that his decisions stemmed from the realization that Breshnev was "lying" to him. Unfortunately, the mutual lack of trust between the leaders of the two major powers is all too evident and, for that matter, has been publicly expressed by them both, but it is a manifestation of the growing tension and not its cause.

It has already been noted how the present phase of cold war stemmed from the difficulty experienced by the two blocs, and especially the two hegemonic powers, in maintaining their cohesion in a phase of growing international cooperation. We have seen on other occasions how this applies also to the USSR, its internal life and its alliances.

But this analysis certainly applies to no less a degree to the United States: It is in the national crisis and in its foreign relations that the real reason for the approaches chosen by Carter lies.

First and foremost, the internal crisis. This has not been soley an economic crisis, though the economic aspects have been the ones most discussed, but also a political and even an ideological crisis. One must always remember that the United States was brought to detente precisely by its defeat in Vietnam--a defeat felt painfully by the majority of the public as a "decline" in prestige and power. The first answer which Carter sought was an ideological one, in his famous human rights campaign which, however, by no means yielded only successes for the United States. A more explicit nationalism therefore prevails today. The old formula of "we are and must remain the world's first nation" suddenly seems to be becoming the satisfactory solution to every problem and difficulty. Is this not the so-called "end of the Vietnam complex?"

There is also the crisis in its relations with its allies. Of course, in this field public manifestations are always less spectacular. Anyone who has closely followed international affairs, however, knows how ill-concealed mistrust and latent commercial and financial conflicts have spread. It is amazing that Carter announces that an area as "vital" to U.S. interests which is even more so for Europe and Japan and then asserts his right to intervene there even when (the recent Iranian crisis has shown that this is not an abstract hypothesis) his traditional allies might not be in agreement at all.

But, above all--and this is the decisive aspect--there is the crisis in relations between America and the rest of a world "in turmoil" (in Kissinger's words.) The oil problem is only the most obvious aspect of a more general state of tension. The clash with Khomeyni's Iran, the inability to extend in the Middle East the partial success of the Begin-As-Sadat agreement, the persistent difficulties with several African countries and the revolts in Latin America are all different aspects of the same phenomenon. Of course this phenomenon did not appear today, but when America, the world's wealthiest country, showed itself to be incapable of giving any substantial aid to the emerging peoples' aspirations to development and progress.

A further observation should be made. The latest thrust toward cold war is coming above all from the principal powers, from their crises and from their difficulties. Hence their very dangerous nature. But they are already damaging too many states and peoples, which can now make their voice heard much better than 30 years ago. Therefore it is not futile to fight tenanciously for a resumption of the detente process.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS BANNED FROM PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE MEETING

LD042354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Portuguese Foreign and International Administration ministries in a statement tonight explained why the government had decided to ban foreign delegations from a 4-day international meeting of peoples in struggle, due to be held in Lisbon this coming Thursday.

It said the government decision was based on the fact that--quote--the majority of the delegations invited to attend the meeting are organizations that are waging an armed struggle and using violence against the institutions and the legitimate governments of democratic countries friendly to Portugal--unquote.

As far as this radio could find out, the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Patriotic Front, ETA, POLISARIO and the Chilean Government of the Revolutionary Left were among those invited to send delegates to the Lisbon meeting.

CABINET DECIDED TO CUT SPENDING ON PUBLIC DISPLAYS

LD051234 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] We have received the following official note from the prime minister's office:

Considering that the country's grave economic and financial situation makes imperative a serious effort to curb public expenditure in demonstrations or commemorations of a merely festive nature; further considering, for the same reason, the urgency of channeling available public money to priority national needs; also considering that all the anniversaries seen as justifying festive celebrations can very well be duly marked without this necessarily entailing public expenditure; and finally taking into account that the restrictions hereby determined must on no account be allowed to affect Portugal's international image and prestige, the Council of Ministers, having met on 26 January 1980, has decided that:

1. Any public expenditure from the general state budget or from the budgets of autonomous bodies and state-owned enterprises to finance any festivities or celebrations planned for 1980 such as national, international or world days will be considered on a case-by-case basis without prejudice to marking the said dates with public acts or declarations not entailing the spending of public money.

2. Ways and means will be considered for reducing the expenditure initially envisaged for the celebrations of 10 June and 25 April without detriment to the due emphasis and dignity which should characterize the celebration of these two anniversaries.

3. Public expenditure on preparations for the first congress of the Portuguese communities and for the celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the death of the poet Camoes is hereby suspended pending a final decision by the Assembly of the Republic on the legislation on the two aforesaid initiatives whose ratification is pending.

4. Each minister is to take appropriate steps within his ministry with a view to implementing the stipulations of the above paragraphs.

LEFTISTS TAKE OVER EMBASSY IN SAN SALVADOR

Seven Hostages Released

LD061040 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The 12 hostages in the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador, including the ambassador, Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste, have had a peaceful night, according to reports from San Salvador.

The Salvador Government junta declared during the night that the demands of the leftists who have taken over the embassy constitute blackmail and a violation of human rights. It also said that if the prisoners they are referring to come under the common courts, the junta has nothing to do with securing their release.

Meanwhile in Madrid, high-level officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Office of Diplomatic Information began a working meeting first thing this morning to study the situation in the Spanish Embassy.

Throughout the night staff at the ministry have kept in contact with El Salvador, trying to find a peaceful solution to the occupation of the Spanish Embassy. It has also been reported that the El Salvador diplomatic representatives in Madrid have not been called to the Foreign Ministry and are not involved in the conflict as the contacts are being maintained directly between the foreign ministries of the two countries. El Salvador does not currently have an ambassador in Spain, as the former ambassador, Luis Roberto Flores, left in December.

We have just received the following dispatch, datelined San Salvador:

Of the 14 hostages in the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador occupied since midday yesterday, Tuesday, by members of the 28 February People's Leagues, 7 have so far been released by the occupiers, EFE was told this morning, Wednesday, by a spokesman for the leftwing group.

Further Details

For reportage on the takeover of the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador, see the Central America section of the 6 February Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUAREZ TO LEAVE FOR IRAQ, JORDAN 10 FEB

LD051516 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will commence his tour of the Middle East on Sunday, 10 February, official sources have told EFE.

Suarez, who will be accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs and trade, will spend 36 hours in Iraq, where he will hold talks with the country's highest authorities and try to insure supplies of crude oil to Spain in 1980.

In Jordan, the prime minister will hold talks with King Husayn to analyze the international situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East.

IRAQI EMBASSY DENIES RUMORS OF TURKOMAN DEATH SENTENCES

TA051624 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 4 Feb (AA)--The press counselor of the Iraqi Embassy in Ankara has denied reports appearing in certain Turkish dailies and news agency bulletins that 5 Turkomans with Iraqi citizenship had been sentenced to death in the Kirkuk region.

The statement from the press counselor also described as "groundless" certain press reports of alleged "oppression" by the government of certain citizens of the Kirkuk region. The "chauvinist propaganda based on no official sources" had been purposely accelerated in recent weeks, the counselor's statement claimed. It noted all citizens of Iraq were equal before the law regardless of sect or race.

DEMIREL SAYS DEFENSE WILL ALWAYS HAVE PRIORITY

TA051323 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Speaking after the briefing of the Council of Ministers members at the office of the chief of the General Staff, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that Turkey's defense will always have priority and that nothing will be spared to insure it. Demirel, the chief of the General Staff, cabinet members, the air, ground and navy commanders, the gendarme commander and the National Security Council secretary general attended the briefing which lasted from 0930 to 1330.

On leaving the meeting, Demirel said: We reviewed Turkey's defense needs. Turkey's defense will always have priority. Our nation and state have always attached more importance to Turkey's defense than anything else, and this will continue to be the case. The valuable members of our armed forces who serve in all corners of the country and all the members of our lofty nation should know that Turkey will never spare anything to insure its defense.

AYDINLIK SCORES ECEVIT, SEES SOVIET THREAT

NC040856 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 NC

[Article by Oral Calislar: "Ecevit's Petty Policies"]

[Excerpts] Ecevit is at the zenith of irresponsibility. His actions run counter to the needs of our country. Judging by his attitude toward recent happenings, we see that he has dissociated himself from the future of our country.

As the threat to our region increases, so does Ecevit's irresponsibility. Terrorist acts and aims are strongly inciting the people to a civil war. Moscow audaciously instructs its forces in our country to increase their subversive activities, while the Republican People's Party leader is almost urging the leaders of the pro-Moscow organizations in Turkey to "carry on their acts of agitation."

Undoubtedly, the economic burdens imposed on the people by the Demirel government are totally unacceptable. We must struggle against these burdens. We must strongly oppose the policy of encouraging ill-gotten gains. We would be glad if Ecevit acted likewise. But instead, he is advancing arguments that cannot undergo serious analysis. He is saying that the Demirel government is trying to introduce a pro-American fascist dictatorship in Turkey.

Ecevit is either insincere or else has shut his eyes to realities. The current international events have absolutely no bearing on the establishment of pro-American dictatorships. Even those set up earlier are now crumbling. [paragraph continues]

The revolutionary waves set in motion by the peoples of the world are completely destroying such dictatorships. Even Carter has ceased to support them. The United States is trying to preserve what it has. Therefore, new pro-American dictatorships are mere illusions.

The argument concerning new pro-American dictatorships stems from Moscow. The Soviet Union advances such an argument in order to cover up its own aggressiveness. The allegation, being propagated so strongly by the pro-Moscow journalists nowadays, that Turkey is a pawn of the United States is the outcome of such intentions.

The danger confronting Turkey is no different from the danger confronting Yugoslavia, Romania, Pakistan or Iran. Tito's request for assurances from the United States is well-founded. As a realistic leader, he realizes that the clouds of danger hovering over his country come from the Soviet Union. He is, therefore, trying to activate all the positive factors that will help to safeguard his country's independence.

Ecevit's arguments do not tally with reality. They usher no solution to the economic issues. Has he any suggestions to make against black marketeering? Is he in favor of a general mobilization concerning the exploitation of our national resources? No, Ecevit is not concerned with such matters. Like the small and irresponsible leftist groups, he sends his love to Moscow's subversiveness. Such a policy will further belittle Ecevit and the Republican People's Party. For a vast majority of our nation has begun to realize that the threat comes from the Soviet Union. It wants peace and unity. If the Republican People's Party continues to act contrary to the wishes and needs of the people, it will continue to lose the remaining segments of its popularity.

ANATOLIA REPORTS 'ACTION' BY 4,000 ANTBIRLIK WORKERS

TA021727 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1610 GMT 2 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Antalya, 2 Feb (AA)--The action of the 4,000 workers in ANTBIRLIK [Antalya Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union] is continuing today. The workers started their action yesterday, to protest the annulment of the labor contracts of four of their colleagues. The workers also claim that the new ANTBIRLIK administration hired 36 "militants, claiming that they would be responsible for civil defense." The security forces have surrounded the building that houses the ANTBIRLIK Directorate General and are calling on the workers to stop their action.

Security Forces End Occupation

TA021708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The security forces have put an end to the occupation of the ANTBIRLIK Directorate General building in Antalya by some 200 [as heard] workers which began yesterday. The security forces were given the order to evacuate the building at 1400, after the ANTBIRLIK officials and the leaders of SOSYAL-IS [Social Workers Union], Gida Is [Turkish Food Industry Workers' Union] and Tekstil is [Textile Workers Union] unions, all affiliated to DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions], failed to agree in their negotiations. The workers smashed most of the windows of the building and damaged furniture during the security forces' operation. The workers then surrendered to the security forces and were taken to the security directorate for interrogation.

Following the incidents, ANTBIRLIK Director General Seref Topuz issued a written statement saying that democratic rights and freedoms will be discussed within a legal framework at the negotiating table not through illegal actions. He added that the incident, which had created great losses to the country's economy, was a plot.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EEC PLEASED WITH TURKEY'S DESIRE TO REVIVE RELATIONS

TA051723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A statement issued following the first meeting of the Turkey-EEC Association Council held in Brussels says that the EEC will do whatever it can to help Turkey overcome its economic difficulties. The Association Council met for the first time since 1976 in Brussels at 1500 Turkish time today. Our correspondent Selma Berksoy reports from Brussels that the EEC ministerial council also completed part of its meetings today.

In a speech at the Turkey-EEC Association Council meeting today, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that Turkey wanted to revive its relations with the Community and to establish the basic principles to achieve that. Commenting on international developments, the foreign minister stressed the importance of Turkey's strategic position and said that the country needed military and economic aid. He pointed out Turkey's increasing economic difficulties, particularly following the oil crises. Erkmen noted that Turkey's final target was to become a full EEC member. He said that more advanced steps must be taken regarding customs unity and regarding agricultural and social rights. He added that negotiations must start immediately to activate the fourth financial protocol.

Addressing the Turkey-EEC Association Council meeting later, Italian Foreign [as heard] Minister Attilio Ruffini, who is also the chairman of the EEC ministerial council for the present term, expressed the EEC's pleasure over Turkey's steps to revive its relations with the Community. A statement issued after the Association Council's first meeting says that the Community will do whatever it can to help Turkey overcome its economic difficulties. The statement says that the Association Council decided to continue with the dialog at the ministerial level, stressing that the dialog is important politically as well. The statement then confirms the parties' loyalty to the principles of democracy, peace and independence--the principles of the Ankara agreement.

The Turkey-EEC Association Council is expected to meet again in Brussels at about this time.

ICELAND

INDEPENDENCE PARTY ASKED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

WA051939 London REUTER in English 1840 GMT 5 Feb 80 WA

[Text] Reykjavik, Feb 5, REUTER--President Krisjan Eldjarn today asked the rebel deputy leader of Iceland's Independence Party to form a new government and fill a political vacuum left by inconclusive general elections last December.

Gunnar Thoroddsen told reporters after meeting the president that he expected to form a coalition government by the end of this week. A veteral politician, Mr Thoroddsen claims the support of 31 of the 60 members of the Althing (parliament), mainly from the Centrist Progressive Party and the Communists.

His own Independence Party has declared him a rebel and its leader, Gein Hallgrimsson, has said the move sabotages his own efforts to form an all-party government. The party is expected to go into opposition.

Mr Thoroddsen has been a stalwart of the rightist Independence Party for several decades but never achieved the leadership. He has led a minority faction within the party supported by industrialists.

SWITZERLAND

GUNMEN SLIGHTLY WOUND TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN BERN

NC061130 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Bern, Feb 6 (AFP)--Gunmen shot and slightly wounded the Turkish ambassador to Switzerland here today, police reported.

The attack came as Ambassador Dogam Turkmen was in his car outside the British Embassy.

Police said that three of four shots were fired from another car just after 1100. The gunmen then made their getaway.

Responsibility for the attack on the Turkish diplomat was claimed by the "Commando of Avengers of Armenian Genocide" in a phone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Paris.

The group has carried out several attacks against Turkish diplomats since 1975.

UNITED KINGDOM

FRASER WARNS OF RENEWED TENSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW051607 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has warned of a danger of fresh fighting in Southeast Asia if the Soviet Union tries to divert attention from its actions in Afghanistan. Mr Fraser was speaking in London after talks on the issue with his British counterpart, Mrs Thatcher, whose views on the matter, he said, were almost identical with Australia's.

Mr Fraser said his government was ready to discuss closer defense cooperation and aid with Australia's traditional allies in Southeast Asia as part of a regional response to the Soviet threat. He said a greater degree of vigilance was necessary to secure the area's continued safety. Mr Fraser added that Australia needed to be very concerned about the concentration of 22 Vietnamese divisions in Kampuchea and reports of Vietnamese troop movements near the Thai border.

Mr Fraser and Mrs Thatcher have again endorsed the move for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics with the Australian leader declaring that any country sending athletes to Russia would, in Soviet terms, be endorsing Moscow's foreign policy including the Afghanistan invasion.

Mr Fraser leaves Britain today for separate talks with the West German chancellor, Mr Schmidt, and France's President Giscard d'Estaing.

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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN VIENNA, ISSUES STATEMENT

AU061328 Vienna KURIER in German 6 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[KURIER dispatch: "Socialist Summit Began in Vienna--East-West Dialog Suffered a Backlash of Years!"]

[Text] Under the cloud of the Afghanistan crisis, socialist party leaders from 25 countries and four continents started their deliberations in Vienna on Tuesday [5 Feb] on what has become of the policy of detente in Europe. After the first few hours of discussion, former Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, of all people (his country has a special relationship of friendship with the Soviet Union), stated: "We need at least 3 to 4 years to regain our point of departure--and this is a rather optimistic estimate."

The 70-odd delegates, among them numerous acting and former European prime ministers, agreed in their denunciation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, just as in their avowal that the collapsed East-West dialog must be renewed as quickly as possible. The majority of the socialist leaders present seemed to take the view that detente is indeed divisible: One must negotiate with the Soviet Union in any field where positive chances exist--even if there are hotbeds of crisis in other parts of the world.

During the discussions at the Vienna Hilton Hotel, former Dutch Prime Minister Den Uyl even suggested sending a Socialist International delegation to Moscow to urge a withdrawal of the Russian troops from Afghanistan. The dialog with the Kremlin must not be permitted to be interrupted, he said.

There was disagreement among the assembled party chiefs on an Olympic boycott. The meeting chairman and president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, said that the participants would inform each other but not attempt to formulate a decision.

The Vienna talks are scheduled to last until Wednesday afternoon.

Statement Scores Soviets

LD061859 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--At the end of its 2-day conference of party leaders in Vienna, the Socialist International called today for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and also for the utilization of all possibilities for the continuation of East-West contacts. The statement says: "The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has violated both international law and the sovereignty and right to self-determination of this country. The Socialist International condemns the intervention by Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan and calls upon the Soviet Union to withdraw all its troops from this country."

The document also stresses that the process of detente has progressively deteriorated. But the achievements of detente must not be endangered, because there is no reasonable alternative to detente. The Socialist International therefore regards it as important that all possibilities for bilateral and multilateral talks be taken advantage of and the preparations for the Madrid followup conference to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe be continued.

The USSR's proposals for a European conference on energy questions must also be examined as soon as possible and new possibilities for negotiations found in order to stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. The Vienna troop reduction talks should be speeded up and every effort made to start the negotiations on a third treaty on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT III) as soon as possible.

In its statement, the Socialist International expresses deep concern at the "dangerous escalation of detente [as received], the intensification of the arms race, the rivalries between the superpowers and the increasing use of force in international relations." It appears that the world is in danger of arming itself to death.

There are no plans to send an International delegation to Moscow, according to the organization's leadership. The International is not taking on any illusory mediating role. The document published today states that the member parties should use every opportunity for contacts in order to promote the continuation of the policy of detente, improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR and the attainment of concrete results in negotiations on arms control and disarmament.

With regard to Afghanistan, the International's leadership states that it could well be of interest to know, as far as opinion-forming in the West is concerned, when anything happens there--perhaps a thinning of the troops--and how the USSR envisages the gradual reestablishment of the country's sovereignty. "Brezhnev must be taken at his word," it is stressed.

The International's statement also mentions the violation of human rights. Many democratic socialists in South America have lost their lives in the fight for human rights and in the USSR, the harrassment of Andrey Sakharov is a clear example of the constant persecution of those who express divergent opinions in communist countries. In its statement, the International also calls for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

MEDITERRANEAN NONALINED MEETING OPENS IN MALTA

LD051418 Algiers APS in English 1220 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Valetta, 5/2/80 (APS)--The meeting of the non-aligned member-countries of the Mediterranean region opened Monday in the Maltese capital Valletta.

Though informal, this meeting convened on the base of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit's recommendations will have as a goal the promotion of cooperation and mutual understanding about international problems between the Mediterranean non-aligned countries.

Participants will study means and ways to keep out of the conflicts between superpowers in the Mediterranean zone.

In his opening speech, Malta's secretary for foreign affairs, Maurice Abela, recalled the Mediterranean non-aligned countries' contribution to the various phases of the European conference since Geneva until Helsinki and Belgrade.

He expressed his hope that this meeting will be fruitful, stressing inter-relation of security in Europe and in the Mediterranean region, with all its conflictual situations and problems, which have a direct influence on the general situation in the world.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS, PRESS ASSESS PARIS SUMMIT

Government Statement

LD061642 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today stressed the special importance of the German-French summit statement for the internal unity of the whole Western alliance. During a cabinet meeting, which lasted several hours and was devoted almost entirely to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Paris meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the view that Bonn had to make a choice between Paris and Washington was rejected as "absurd."

After the cabinet meeting, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling stressed to the press that in a telephone call to U.S. President Jimmy Carter late yesterday evening, Schmidt apparently gained the impression that the German-French statement had met with a "very good" response in Washington.

According to Boelling, Genscher pointed out that the dangers of an escalation were openly stated in the joint statement and that it was clearly apparent from this document that its authors assessed the existing tensions with complete clarity and did not exclude the possibility of such tensions increasing. The wording of the document, Boelling said, was clear and definite. Thus, the occasionally expressed suspicion that Europeans could come to accept the situation resulting from Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan was automatically put to rest. France and the Federal Republic had demonstrated several times in the document their loyalty to the NATO alliance and all its partners.

Chancellor Schmidt Interviewed

DW061125 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 5 Feb 80 DW

[Reporter Wickert interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, this summit, which was extremely important, ended in a German-French statement on a world political issue. The statement has a special Atlantic touch, one would say, but it also says simultaneously that the European powers must now bear special responsibility. Does it mean that they must fill part of the role that has been carried out so far by the United States?

[Answer] No, I believe that would be too one-sided an interpretation. You are right that this statement stresses very strongly--for France as well as for Germany--our adherence to the Atlantic alliance and our solidarity with the United States. It stresses equally plainly our condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It makes it clear that a point has been reached that is not tolerable any longer.

Third, this statement makes it clear that both of us, the French and the Germans, view the present world situation very much alike, with the same eyes, so to speak. This also includes the fact that naturally both of us are interested in seeing that the tensions that have arisen in the world do not increase unnecessarily and that they do not involve Europe unnecessarily.

We have common European interests. By the way, that is realized very clearly by our other alliance partners in the North Atlantic alliance. Nowhere in life is solidarity a one-way street--not within an alliance, not within the European Community and, by the way, not between France and Germany. We are very close to each other, but when we talk to each other for 2 or 3 days, there are also clearly different interests on individual points that will be achieved. That is the way it is between 2 states; that is the way it is between 15 states; that is the way it is between 9 states.

[Question] The consultations will certainly lead to the result that the European powers must live up more to their responsibility. Does it mean that the special kind of co-operation calls for more consultations?

[Answer] Actually in the community of Western states--if I may use that as a main term for the North Atlantic alliance, for NATO, for the European Community, and in some way or other Japan also belongs to it--consultations in this community of Western states presently are certainly particularly close, closer than in quieter times.

[Question] Could the Federal Republic also play a military role?

[Answer] That depends more on the region you have in mind. We have a clear military mission that has been defined by the alliance for more than 25 years; we must make a clearly defined defense contribution in Central Europe. It is possible that the tasks of the Bundeswehr will be changed there in the course of time, that it will obtain a different emphasis, that it will have to adapt to certain changes that may take place on the part of one or the other alliance partner because of problems in other regions and because of certain changes of priorities on his part. That cannot be ignored at the present time. I would like to reject once more the idea voiced by some rash German politicians and commentators that German soldiers might appear in the Persian Gulf. That would not be in accord with the idea of the 15 governments representing the 15 states of the North Atlantic alliance, nor would it be in agreement with the German Basic Law.

Further Schmidt Interview

DW061200 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 5 Feb 80 DW

[Peter Scholl-Latour interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Paris--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It was said in today's German-French communique that detente could suffer if the Soviet Union does not remove its troops from Afghanistan. Well, no sensible person expects the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan in the foreseeable future. In this case isn't detente, the indispensability of detente, obsolete and isn't a certain fetishism linked to this continual clinging to the term "detente"? Shouldn't we rather return to the term "containment", which has no aggressive meaning and which can very well be applied to the Berlin situation where a certain containment is also necessary?

[Answer] The connotations of the terms "containment" and "detente" need not be mutually exclusive. For myself, I would not like to discard the term "detente", but I am very much concerned about one thing in this connection. Detente necessarily presupposes several prerequisites, such as the condition that both parties must want detente. If one does not want it, there will be no detente. There is, for example, the objective condition that the basis of legality must not be abandoned. If one party violates the law, detente is impossible--if it violates international law, for example.

Third, and I consider this most important, detente presupposes that one party is not much more powerful than the other, who would then fear being overpowered one day. In other words, detente presupposes a balance, particularly a balance of military factors. The concept existing in Nixon's and Brezhnev's time, and later on in Jimmy Carter's and Brezhnev's time, the concept behind the SALT negotiations--SALT I and SALT II--was balance of nuclear-strategic forces on both sides as a basic prerequisite for detente as such.

I believe, by the way, that in the present epoch of world developments it is most important that both world powers abide by the principles of balance in strategic nuclear arms. Carter has done this in his public speeches, but the Soviet leadership has not. There are also other fields, other regions and regional sectors in the world where that balance does not exist, where it has not yet been established, or where it has been vilolated.

Naturally, one can establish a balance in two ways: Through an arms race, where one tries to run as fast as the other which would lead to a most dangerous spiral. It can also be achieved through mutual commitments to arms limitation. Detente is impossible without a balance. The reestablishment of a balance, the stabilization of a balance, this is one of the most important tasks in 1980 and beyond.

[Question] The German-French meeting in Paris has proceeded very much under the sign of Atlantic solidarity, and yet we ought to aim in the long run for a certain European autonomy, also in the interest of the Americans, who cannot remain the protectors of Europe forever. The only possibility for realizing European autonomy in the alliance would probably also be intensified military cooperation. Will it suffice to plan joint work on a tank for the nineties, or should concrete steps be envisaged between the Germans and the French?

[Answer] Well, a tank is very concrete, but it will take some time until it has been developed, produced and introduced. That is not the only joint effort we are undertaking in the field of defense. I recall the jointly developed and produced planes such as the Transall, Alpha Jet, or Atlantique. I recall one or two missiles, short-range tactical arms for air defense and tank defense.

But you are right, it is. I will put it differently. I assess it positively that the French and Germans in past years have come somewhat more closely together in the field of common defense. That process is likely to continue. I would not headline it as "European autonomy." I think you can see that very clearly from the joint German-French statement. You yourself have stressed the Atlantic character of the statement. You were right in doing so because it contains a strong Atlantic element.

It says that Europe, that France and Germany, do not imagine that they alone, with disregard for the remaining partners of the Atlantic alliance, can safeguard their security autonomously, so to speak. That is impossible without the alliance and without the United States of America. Certainly the European powers have a certain latitude for pointing out their specific interests. Certainly the French latitude is a bit bigger than that of the Germans; but autonomy would be term for me that goes too far.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Comment

DW061037 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 6 Feb 80 DW

[Dieter Schroeder editorial: "Paris Appeals for Moderation"]

[Excerpts] The Atlantic alliance has not come away unscathed from the Afghanistan adventure of the Soviets. The "German-French statement," with which President Giscard d'Estaing and Federal Chancellor Schmidt concluded their talks, clearly demonstrates that the differences between the Americans and Europeans on the motives of the Soviet action and the necessary countermeasures continue to exist. [paragraph continues]

While Carter seems to believe that the world has changed since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Giscard and Schmidt still cling to the belief that Moscow's action has been some sort of an "accident" of detente policy that could be compensated with good will.

The Soviet Union is asked first to show its good will and withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Giscard and Schmidt are showing it themselves by doing something that they believe Carter ought to have done: They are signaling their readiness not to cut off talks with the East and dissociating themselves from ultra extreme calls for sanctions--at least this time. Behind this is the conviction that one must give the Soviets opportunity to withdraw without losing face, and that nothing is more dangerous than steering toward total confrontation.

Behind this, however, is the two men's calmer assessment of the situation. They believe that the Soviet Union, as the federal chancellor formulated it in his DER SPIEGEL interview, "on a suitable occasion would like to gain power-political advantages here and there, if it works out without the risk of war;" that Moscow's action in Afghanistan is probably limited because it wanted to avoid letting this country slip away from its sphere of influence; that the Soviet Union has been punished hard with its loss of face and that it possibly realizes its error in assessing the international reaction. At any rate, both want to avoid uncontrollable reactions that consist more of words than action. They want to slow down an escalation that could jeopardize in a willful, inconsiderate and premature way the achievements of detente in Europe--and, not least, the small leeway of the East Europeans.

In doing this, however, both are running a risk--the risk that their assessment of the situation is wrong, that Carter as well as Brezhnev do not want to, or cannot, follow their appeals to be rational, either because they are involved in domestic political jockeying for position or because the Russians simply cannot leave Afghanistan now if they do not want to lose their investment. In such a case Giscard and Schmidt could be proved wrong by events very quickly. Moscow could interpret this as a weakness, thinking that Bonn and Paris will "take measures" only if a "new blow" against detente were made; it could believe that nothing much need be feared from the Europeans. Washington could feel abandoned and harbor the suspicion that Giscard and Schmidt, despite their oaths of loyalty to the alliance, will permit Moscow to drive a wedge between America and Europe. The Americans probably consider Brezhnev's and Ponomarev's recent exercises on the peace flute as a melody played mainly for European ears.

People in Washington could be asking whether the Europeans recognize their own interests correctly. After all, they depend much more than the United States on the oil from the Gulf. It should be obvious that they ought to be more open toward American desires for a stronger Western presence East of Suez than before, instead of looking at the distribution of roles for the more pleasant and less dangerous task of maintaining detente. The Soviet bridgehead system around the Gulf and their unrestrained rearmament ought to appear to the Europeans in a different light following Afghanistan.

If, however, the superpowers do not want to call off their confrontation, the Europeans are powerless anyway; they will then be more deeply involved in the conflict, and they--including the French--will have to demonstrate their loyalty to the United States with their participation in the Olympic boycott and intensified aid for endangered states such as Turkey and Pakistan. A "third" position of mediator does not exist. Schmidt, who is striving for a distribution of roles in crisis management, does not even dream of that. The Americans would not give the Europeans a monopoly on detente, as Kissinger put it, while shouldering the monopoly of the defense of Western interests without complaint.

GISCARD D'ESTAING MEETS WITH AUSTRALIA'S FRASER

LD061626 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Australian prime minister has just had luncheon with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Malcolm Fraser discussed with him the international crisis caused by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

GISCARD'S AFRICA ADVISER DIES IN PLANE CRASH

NC070937 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 7 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, Feb 7 (AFP)--Rene Journiac, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's right-hand man on African affairs, died last night in a plane crash in northern Cameroon, a reliable source said here today. The source said that the Grumman aircraft bringing Mr. Journiac from Ndjamena, Chad, to Libreville, Gabon, had crashed about sunset near Ngaoundere, 700 kilometres (400 miles) north of here, as it came in to land for refueling. A nephew of Gabonese President Omar Bongo was piloting the plane, which was Gabonese, and there were three other crew members--two Gabonese and a French lieutenant, an authoritative source said.

Mr. Journiac was on one of his frequent trips to Africa on behalf of the French presidency. He had arrived Monday in Chad to discuss a possible official visit by President Oueddei Goukouni to Paris, and to hold talks on the continuing presence of 1,200 French troops in Chad.

MITTERRAND CONDEMNS TRIPOLI EMBASSY INCIDENT

LD061112 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] There has been a clear cooling of relations between Paris and Tripoli following the freezing of diplomatic relations decided by France in response to the more or less remote-controlled incidents at the embassy in Tripoli and the consulate in Banghazi. The French ambassador has been recalled and the Foreign Ministry is similarly asking several Libyan diplomats serving in Paris to pack their bags. Francois Mitterrand approved the French decision at the Socialist International meeting in Vienna. This is the explanation he gave to our special correspondent Pierre Ganz:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] If people were able to occupy, invade--occupy, destroy--scatter embassy documents, without intervention by the public forces of the state where this embassy is situated, I think that this is a serious offense against the country thus represented. In this case we are talking about France and an embassy in Libya. It is occupied, it is invaded, people [word indistinct] to burn it. No one is harmed and in the end the occupiers are driven out. The Libyan police did not stir. I think it is quite natural for France to register its refusal to be treated in this way and to recall its ambassador. [end recording]

ANTISUBMARINE SHIP TO STRENGTHEN INDIAN OCEAN FORCE

LD051651 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Corvette 'Georges-Leygues' Rejoins French Fleet in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The French fleet's best equipped antisubmarine vessel, the corvette Georges-Leygues, will set sail from Toulon in a few days to rejoin the French naval force protecting the Indian Ocean oil route.

Naval experts believe that by sending this modern ship to relieve the squadron escort ship Du-Chayla, France is anxious to stress the importance it attaches to its naval presence in an area made increasingly sensitive by the events in Iran and Afghanistan.

The French fleet, comprising four corvettes, one supply tanker, one repair ship, four patrol vessels and one landing craft, is in the Indian Ocean mainly to cruise the waters of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Mozambique Channel. This permanent force has been strengthened for 5 years by two capital ships (one of which is being relieved by the Georges-Leygues) and one or two naval patrol planes based at Djibouti. The aircraft carriers can be added to this presence.

The 4,200-ton Georges-Leygues, which entered active service at the end of last year, specializes in antisubmarine work and, in addition to its electronic detection and destruction equipment, has two Lynx helicopters for this purpose. It is also armed with Exocet antiship missiles and Crotale antiaircraft missiles.

PONIATOWSKI ARGUES FOR EUROPEAN NUCLEAR FORCE

LD060903 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Michel Poniatowski Speaks in Favor of a European Nuclear Force"]

[Text] Political Futures Institute President Mr Michel Poniatowski, the guest of Europe 1's "Press Club" on 27 January, spoke in favor of forming a European nuclear force.

"If we are to move toward an armed conflict, especially a nuclear one, I believe that France and Europe must not take part in the superpowers' supersuicide," he declared. "We must build an adequate nuclear force, and we will have one in the next 3 or 4 years. All French submarines, the sixth as well, will be armed with multiple warheads, 500 in all, and if we reach an agreement with Britain we will have a truly deterrent force."

This argument should lead the other European countries to what he calls a "de-NATOization." He sees NATO as "the outcome of a reaction of fear which has meant seeking the shelter of the American umbrella." "Now," he added, "this umbrella has holes and America's representatives have not hidden that fact from us when dealing with this. The American umbrella will probably only be effective in one case out of four that might arise. That is all. Consequently, if the European countries do not want to be part of a nuclear conflict, they must have the same defensive reaction, which is the result of protective action. If we want nuclear suicide, we have only to ally ourselves with either of the two camps: If there must be a nuclear war, our suicide is totally assured."

Mr Poniatowski remarked: "This will certainly be a totally new military structure. We shall probably need 10 years of negotiations to establish a new system. We must try to build gradually over the years; this will not be done in a day but, I believe, it will be an inevitable change for Europe."

For France, Mr Poniatowski wishes to see "a protection policy: for example, the building of nuclear shelters in all new apartment blocks.... There are," he said, "numerous places in France where existing installations can be used and adapted for passive antinuclear defense."

PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES POLITBURO REPORT

LD041211 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Apparent text of PCF Central Committee resolution at the Central Committee meeting in Ivry on 22 January: "Resolution"]

[Text] The Central Committee unanimously approves [PCF Politburo member] Maxime Gremetz' report.

It has taken account of the change in the global balance of forces in a direction favorable to the forces of progress, liberation and peace and the imperialist counteroffensive and has decided to devote greater efforts to the struggle for peace and disarmament. This struggle is indispensable and enables imperialism's ventures to be defeated and imperialism to be pushed back still further.

The Central Committee adopts the stance taken by the Politburo on Afghanistan.

The Central Committee approves the initiatives taken to implement the international strategy defined by the 23d Congress.

It notes the content of the various international meetings which party delegations have had recently.

It heard a detailed report on the meeting between the CPSU and the PCF. It approves of the actions of its delegation headed by Georges Marchais. It welcomes the joint communique which was adopted. It believes that this meeting has launched new relations between the two parties. These relations are part of the development--the need for which was stressed at our 23d Congres--of a new theory and practice of relations between communist parties characterized by independence, frankness, clarity, and solidarity of major common objectives.

The French bourgeoisie, its political representatives in government, and the Socialist Party are maneuvering to make the workers accept extreme austerity, unemployment and our country's alinement with imperialism's overall strategy. That is the aim of their violent anticommunist campaign.

During the Central Committee's discussions, many examples were given that bear witness to the party's sound condition and in particular to its vigorous reaction to the present wave of lies and curses. The Central Committee calls on the whole party to turn this attack back on its perpetrators and to use it as the motive for a powerful Communist upsurge to boost unified action against the Giscard-Barre economic and social policies and to promote disarmament, detente and internationalist solidarity.

The Central Committee calls on all Communists to explain and support their party's policies and stances. It urges them to read and distribute L'HUMANITE and to make an exceptional success of the launching of the new L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE.

It urges them to deploy their initiatives and efforts to insure the success of the membership campaign and the popular rallies and to strengthen our party with tens of thousands of new members.

ITALY-USSR ASSOCIATION DEPLORES SOVIET ACTIONS

LD052332 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The board of the Italy-USSR Association, which met today to define its position on Soviet behavior both in the international and domestic spheres, has deplored, and declared itself to be deeply disturbed by, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the repressive measures taken against Academician Sakharov. The Italy-USSR board did not, however, discuss the recent resignation of historian Paolo Alatri from the association. The governing committee, it was stated at the association, would consider Alatri's gesture. We can only repeat that we do not agree with what Paolo Alatri has done in the belief that it is unproductive.

L'UNITA REJECTS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT AS DISCRIMINATORY

LD051245 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Arminio Savioli commentary: "Rupture That Would Affect Not Only the USSR"]

[Excerpts] The European Olympic committees have made a wise decision. They will not boycott the Olympics. But it is just as well to look squarely at the truth. There remains a grave risk that the blindest sectarianism will prevail over reason. Therefore, irrespective of the outcome of this affair, we would like to say a few words about the wind of suicidal madness ("let Samson die with all the Philistines") which seems to be blowing across the stadiums, gymnasiums and swimming pools. Many people (too many) are wavering under political pressure or have already decided to yield to it.

The Olympics issue has very broad implications. The boycott, if it takes place, would assume an evil and perverse significance almost from the outset. It would introduce a deep rift not only among leadership groups but also among the peoples. It would tell mankind (that is, even the simplest and most humble men and women whose situation in the world's outlying areas and societies removes them from "high-level political" debates) that the Soviets must be isolated as a people, just as lepers and sufferers from the plague were once isolated; that there must be no relations of any kind with them, even in the sporting field; that nobody must compete with them even in running or jumping; and that one must not shake hands with them at the end of an honestly contested race.

If the boycott really did take place, the USSR (that country accused of the most aggressive actions and the most evil intentions) would indeed become the victim of not simply ideological but almost racial discrimination. A grave spiral would be set in motion. It would strengthen in the minds and mouths of the unfortunately abundant and ubiquitous anti-Soviet fanatics the peremptory idea and the arrogant assertion that if it is impermissible to enter the same stadium as USSR athletes, then neither should we invite visits from Soviet ballet companies, Soviet scientists or Soviet poets, or read or translate Soviet literary works, show Soviet movies or teach Russian at school. And since the erroneous equation between "communist" and "Soviet" belongs not only to the past but also to the present in so many circles, in many countries there would be a return to the McCarthyite witch hunt for "Reds", and there would be a recurrence of deep rifts of ideological hatred.

It does not take a great deal of imagination to foresee the profound and lasting mass psychological repercussions of an Olympic boycott. In any case, something similar has happened before, and not in ancient history. These are things which were experienced and suffered in Italy too in recent times by an entire generation.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SPD

LD051513 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jan 80 p 3 LD

["F.Pe." undated interview in Rome with PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano: "Time for Dialog With SPD"]

[Excerpts] Rome--Comrade Giorgio Napolitano, accompanied by PCI foreign section aide Comrade Michele Ingenito, visited the FRG from 15 through 20 January at the invitation of the Cologne Federal Institute of International Studies. During his stay Napolitano delivered a series of lectures and had a number of meetings centering on our party's foreign and economic policy. Napolitano also had talks with Deputy Karsten Voigt, member of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee; Liberal Party Directorate member Helmut Schaefer; and Horst Ehmke, authoritative member of the SPD leadership and deputy chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group. Our first question to Comrade Napolitano, whom we met after his return to Rome, concerned the nature of his visit to the FRG.

"My visit to the FRG," Napolitano said, "took place on two levels: First, as an effort to extend the debate on the PCI which has already been under way for some time in politico-cultural forums such as the Cologne Federal Institute of International Studies; and second, as a contact with political and government circles, especially in connection with the aggravation of the international situation.

"I was asked to deliver a lecture at the Cologne Institute on the PCI's views on economic policy as they have evolved over the years and on the concept of 'elements of socialism'. I believe that this is an important course for developing relations between our party and various West German political and cultural forces; the debate which followed my lecture confirmed this."

[Question] In light of your various contacts, do you believe that it will be possible to strengthen and extend relations with FRG political forces? And with which of these in particular?

[Answer] I believe so, particularly with the SPD, and I say that the time has come to examine the SPD's and PCI's respective positions on fundamental issues regarding government and economics, the transformation of society, and the development of democracy in our countries and socialism in Europe. There has always been considerable divergence between the parties on these topics, but a real dialog has never been conducted. Contacts in the past have been prevalently diplomatic in nature; they have been very useful for discovering significant convergences in foreign policy issues and for highlighting the major innovations in the PCI's theories and general policy. Now it is both possible and necessary to surmount these limitations.

In the debate at the Cologne Institute I noted what keen interest there is in gaining a more thorough acquaintance with the historical and theoretical background of our present positions, and I was pleased to see that people were asking me specific questions on precise and important points rather than indulging in ideological schemes. Indeed, in my opinion it is not a matter of constantly wondering in general terms about the differences between the PCI and the SPD or between the PCI and social democratic parties as a whole, but of carefully verifying how both sides think and act--proceeding from very different backgrounds--in connection with very major problems which are calling into question highly interconnected situations such as the West German economy and society and prompting a reassessment of the traditional positions of both the communist and the social democratic parties.

[Question] Is there a full convergence of views between the PCI and the SPD? What is the FRG Government's and SPD's attitude on relations with the United States?

[Answer] Of course there are still differences between our party and the SPD and, especially, the FRG Government of analysis and emphasis with regard to international issues. Our harsh verdict on NATO's Euromissiles decision remains unchanged; we make an openly critical assessment of the Carter administration's foreign policy (on whose substantial ambiguities and contradictions in its approach to and conduct of relations with the USSR the authoriative and independent U.S. scholar Stanley Hoffmann recently made a thorough and penetrating analysis).

But Chancellor Schmidt's reaffirmation (and circumscription) of solidarity with the United States and his invocation of the inalienable U.S. role in West German security cannot conceal the importance of the renewed commitment to act to preserve and extend the detente process, primarily in Europe, which certainly constitutes an area of convergence with the line pursued by our party. And when Chancellor Schmidt or Chairman Brandt declares: "We will not permit what has taken us 10 years of detente to achieve to be discredited or dismantled"; when they speak out against "the policy of insults" and warn against impulsiveness and impassioned speeches; when they adopt a stance against any geographical extension of NATO's obligations, they are polemicizing not only with the German Christian Democratic opposition...

[Question] It is often objected that the PCI is hypothesizing a kind of "equidistance" for Western Europe. What do you think of this?

[Answer] This is a false argument, which some people use to deny the need and opportunity for a special role for the West European countries in this phase of very grave crises in international relations. I am talking in particular about those European countries that belong to NATO which, as members of one of the two military alliances, obviously cannot be "equidistant" from them but which can perform an extremely important role--primarily within NATO itself--in averting a return to cold war, containing the crisis and recharging detente between the major powers, between East and West on a world scale. One significant aspect of the government parties' approach to last week's Bundestag debate was the very open attitude to the problems of North-South relations and the development of Third World countries' autonomy: These problems were viewed as an integral part of a process of strengthening and extending detente and peaceful coexistence.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN FINANCE MINISTER--Rome, February 4 (ANSA)--Ethiopian Finance Minister Wolde-Semayit Teferra moves into the third day of a five-day official visit to Italy today with a schedule of talks designed to expand economic, financial and commercial exchanges between the two countries. Semayit is accompanied by high-ranking officials from the Addis Ababa government's Ministries for Transport, Mines, and Agriculture. He was to meet with Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi and Foreign Trade Minister Gaetano Stammati, and was also to visit ENI [National Hydrocarbon Corporation] and Fiat factories in northern Italy. Semayit is seen here as repaying the visit which then Foreign Undersecretary Luciano Radi made to the Ethiopian capital two years ago. "The main aim of my visit is to identify, together with the Italian Government, ways and means of extending the already good relations between the two countries," the minister told journalists on arrival at the weekend. He added that the major topics would be cooperation in the fields of industry, farming and transport. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU]

GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE 10 FEB

LD061612 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Guatemalan ambassador to Spain, Col Ernesto Paiz, will leave Madrid early next Sunday morning for Guatemala after the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Spain and Guatemala, according to reliable sources. The members of the embassy's diplomatic staff will also leave with the ambassador. Well-informed sources have said that the Guatemalan Government has asked the Brazilian Government to represent Guatemalan interests in Spain.

ENVOY TO WASHINGTON VIEWS SPANISH-U.S. RELATIONS

LD061415 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 15 LD

[Mary Merida interview in Madrid with Spanish Ambassador to the United States Jose Llado: "Our Foreign Relations Now Have a Normal Structure"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Jose Llado y Fernandez Urrutia, Spain's ambassador to Washington for approximately the past 18 months, has spent a few days in our country after accompanying Prime Minister Suarez on his return journey from the United States.

Taking advantage of this very brief stay in Madrid, I had a somewhat informal conversation with him (he systematically refuses to make statements) and, in characteristically colloquial and direct language, we discussed a number of very topical national and international issues, which proved particularly interesting because Mr Llado never uses strictly diplomatic or technical language, but comments on events with the natural approach of a simple observer, though with the thoroughness and from the standpoint afforded to him by his involvement in them in his daily work.

Also I felt it would be interesting to interview him just 4 years after the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty with the United States.

I wanted to know about the repercussions and scope of Prime Minister Suarez' recent Washington visit, bearing in mind that here it was regarded as a sudden and somewhat surprising event, because of the lack of detail with which it was reported. Mr Llado told me in this connection that visits from prime ministers are very common there, that generally they are working visits, as was this one, and that they are not accompanied, as they once were, by preparations and pomp. The visits are arranged because they are desired by the interlocutors, at the time which they consider opportune. The closer the relations between the countries, the more frequent and less formal they are.

[Llado] In crisis situations such as the present, I regard the mere opportunity to listen and explain and to compare and analyze situations affecting us so directly as enormously important in itself. We are in the same world and many of our interests--many of them shared--are at stake. Great heed was paid to Suarez, as shown by the fact that that country's top leaders--Mondale, Vance and Brzezinski--accompanied Carter at the talks, which is quite unusual.

You will not believe this, though it is me telling you it, but the fact is that this visit created a new level of understanding among us.

[Question] What really worries us is the possibility that, with things as they are in the world, we will have to go begging to the United States, since we are its allies and have friendship and cooperation treaties with it.

[Answer] Our present situation permits us to take decisions from within a framework of freedoms which we did not have before. And, thank God, our present level of understanding and the agreements which we reach neither have nor need to have any secret clauses, because they are located within a framework of substantially different relations. There is now a political clarity which should reassure us and since this political clarity applies not only to the government but also to the Constitution, it means that the decisions belong to us all and therefore pursue the well-being of all Spaniards. Our foreign relations now have an open and natural structure--not shameful as before. Now we can be less dependent and more interrelated.

Our Western Option and the United States

[Question] So does this mean that our Western option does not necessarily depend on our relations with the United States?

[Answer] Of course, but the United States is in the heart of the West and we too are part of the West.

[Question] Could we therefore permit ourselves to modify our treaties with the United States without any prejudice and with benefit to ourselves?

[Answer] The possibilities of modifying the treaties with the United States would not affect us now as in the past, because now they would not affect our credibility or our prestige as a country. In very simple terms, the previous regime changed agreements for reasons of political credibility. Now we have credibility, irrespective of our agreements. Therefore, our attitude toward them is now freer and less dependent, more balanced, in fact. Our progressive intensification of such relations not only with the United States but with the rest of Europe and other Western countries is what I would call "immersion in the West", that is, identification with the Western world, but from the standpoint of our own identity and freedom. This is and remains the asset of freedom which we gained through the voting booths.

NATO Membership

[Question] Mr Ambassador, does our Western option not necessarily depend on NATO membership either?

[Answer] No, I do not believe so. This is a topic which is being examined and which is prompting polemics, but to which I personally attach less importance, because I insist that our relations must be so diversified and extensive that NATO membership does not need to be the key to our integration into the West--not that I would try to belittle its importance either. There are European countries which are not NATO members and are very Western in their principles. I stress that I believe that this is not a "sine qua non" for our being a Western country, as some people claim. We already have relations with NATO through the Spanish-American agreements and these can be effective. In any case, a decision on this undoubtedly polemical topic will be taken by our representatives in the Cortes after a careful analysis; then all of us will decide.

[Question] Nevertheless, do you regard our EEC membership as essential for assessing our degree of Westernization?

[Answer] I do regard this as important, because relations with the EEC will produce profound parallels in economic, social, financial, commercial and other policies--in other words, in lifestyles. This is what we are talking about--how we want to live, which model we like and which we do not like.

MINISTER DENIES CLAIM ABOUT GENERALS' POLITICAL TALKS

LD061621 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Defense Minister Rejects Remarks by Carrillo"]

[Text] Madrid, 30 January--Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun has rejected remarks Santiago Carrillo made yesterday evening to a group of journalists, in which he claimed he had information concerning talks which commander in chief of the First Armored Division General Torres Rojas allegedly had with other military chiefs in connection with the country's political situation.

In these remarks the PCE secretary general claimed that the government, [Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary] Felipe Gonzalez and he himself had been informed of these talks a few days previously.

Last night Defense Minister Rodriguez Sahagun said that "Mr Carrillo will know why and with what intention he made the remarks attributed to him." He added, "If he has any concrete information, I am surprised that he has not duly informed the right people. And if they are merely rumors it seems incredible to me that a party secretary general would undertake to spread them so irresponsibly and without pondering them sufficiently."

The defense minister concluded by stating that "this kind of behavior profoundly irritates an institution and a society which now want more than ever to live in peace and harmony."

PCE'S AZCARATE: MANY PCF MEMBERS DISLIKE AFGHANISTAN LINE

LD051215 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Christian Casteran interview: "Manuel Azcarate: 'I Know French Communists Who Think As We Do'"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Manuel Azcarate, 63, Politburo member and PCE international section chief, presents the smiling face of Spanish Communism. After the differences of opinion between his party and the PCF, he says: "The French example does not influence us at all. We have some old comrades in our party who approve the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But they are museum-pieces...."

[Question] You publicly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but, it seemed, less clearly than the PCI.

[Answer] The Soviet Union is committing an act of aggression in Afghanistan in violation of UN principles, and we said this. On the day of the "Kabul Coup," 27 December, I was in Rome. We had the same position as our Italian comrades. I even believe our condemnation went further than theirs.

[Question] The PCF is absent in this general disapproval!

[Answer] I do not understand their position. In the past they have condemned such incidents. I believe that there is an objective danger of a return to cold war. When two blocs clash, some communists believe that they must maintain privileged relations with one or the other. Alinement now with one of the two blocs is suicide for the European communist parties. Nonalinement and Eurocommunism seem to us more necessary than ever. The Afghan events present a fundamental question for the communist parties: If one justifies the Soviet intervention, how can one condemn imperialism? But I know many French Communists who think as we do...and who disapprove of L'HUMANITE's insulting articles.

[Question] Under these conditions, does Eurocommunism still exist?

[Answer] You Frenchmen should not always imagine yourselves to be the center of the world. Indeed, the PCF is alined with the USSR, but to conclude therefore that Eurocommunism is dead....You should not exaggerate!

[Question] How do you define your relations with the USSR?

[Answer] We have good relations based on noninterference. For us, the right to criticize coexists with our role as communists. Having said that, we have not broken away; we have simply abandoned the idea that the USSR has to be the model. My generation has changed greatly on this question. We had the civil war, World War II and the resistance, and each time the Soviet Union performed illustriously. But that period is over. Today they still want to label us pro-Soviet. But the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, for example, has more links with the USSR and the people's democracies than we do. They sent a delegation to Czechoslovakia while we broke off relations with the Czechoslovak party after Dubcek. Ours is the only party to have gone to China, last November.

[Question] Is that enough to make the PCE an independent party?

[Answer] As Ingrao said, we seek the third Marxist road between the old communism and social democracy. We are searching for a new relationship between the Third World and the European working classes. This is the key issue of our time.

[Question] What is your strategy here in Spain?

[Answer] We seek an agreement with the democratic forces, that is, with the socialists and centrists, but we do not want a popular front type agreement with the socialists alone. We believe that communists and socialists should influence centrist government to stop its sliding to the right. Today we say that the left cannot govern but that it can prevent the center from moving to the right on such important questions as the economic situation and the status of autonomies.

[Question] You remain faithful to democratic centralism?

[Answer] We reject democratic centralism without democracy. We have condemned it. But we want to combine democracy and the authority of government organs. We do not accept organized tendencies which make a debate on ideas into a personality clash. Centralism is a must for an organized party, even if sometimes it hides old habits.

Alleged Azcarate Retraction

LD051217 Paris LE MATIN in French 28 Jan 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Spanish Communist Embarrassed"]

[Text] Following LE MATIN's publication on 25 January of an interview with PCE Politburo member Manuel Azcarate, the latter sent us the following telegram: "Note inaccurate phrases in my interview. In particular did not mention French comrades' attitudes different from those of their party."

Has Manuel Azcarate given way to friendly pressure from his French comrades to withdraw his earlier statements ("I know many French Communists who think as we do...and who disapprove of L'HUMANITE's insulting articles")? In any event LE MATIN defends the validity of Manuel Azcarate's interview. Its special correspondent repeated the most controversial expressions to him, especially the word "insulting." L'HUMANITE was quick to exploit this denial to insult our paper on Saturday. Under a big headline. Say no more.

CARRINGTON SPEAKS TO PARLIAMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

Commons Committee

LD061450 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1406 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today declined to rule out the use of British military force in support of the United States in the event of a military invasion in the Gulf or elsewhere.

He was answering questions on the objectives of British foreign policy before a Common select committee on foreign affairs, and had been asked by committee member, Conservative backbencher Sir Anthony Royle, about the possibility of a Gulf intervention. Lord Carrington said he believed Soviet subversion was a greater threat than military force. But he added: "If there were a military invasion of one or other country in circumstances which were clearly unprovoked aggression and the United States decided--I hope in conjunction with its allies--what it would do, I hope we would be amongst those who would do it."

Lord Carrington said that Britain was consulting with its allies on the protection of the Straits of Hormuz, through which most of the West's oil supplies from the Gulf had to pass. An attempt to block the Straits would be considered by the West to be "an act of aggression which could not be ignored."

Lord Carrington said the West should be absolutely firm in its resolve not to accept the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and to insist that however long it took there should be a withdrawal. But despite what had happened Lord Carrington did not think it should prevent the West seeking to achieve an arms limitation agreement with the Soviets.

Lord Carrington also criticised the recent United Nations Security Council resolution attacking British policy on Rhodesia. Some countries which criticised Britain's efforts to have fair and free elections "would not know a free and fair election if they saw one. I find the double standards curious," he said.

Address to Lords

LD061924 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1808 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today warned that the West would have to begin a new long term construction of a system of detente "free from the assurances of the past." In the past the West had operated "on one set of rules," he said, "but the Russians operated on another." He added: "To them it was quite compatible with the idea of detente to push their luck whenever the opportunity presented itself."

Speaking at the start of a major debate in the House of Lords on the threat to international security by the Afghanistan invasion, Lord Carrington warned that the Russians were using Afghanistan as a "testing ground" comparable to the crisis they provoked in Berlin.

Russia had probed in Europe and the Far East after the war--now they were probing again, Lord Carrington said. "It is in the interests of the rest of the world that this probing should be contained and that positive understanding should be built after that." But this would be a "long process," he told peers. In the meantime Russia's influence had to be limited and contained. And if possible the West had to repair the damage that the Soviet invasion had caused.

"We must look to the future and maintain our lines of communication with the Soviet Union and continue negotiations in the fields of arms controls where everyone on both sides has an interest," Lord Carrington said, "and in the long term construct a system of detente free from the assurances of the past providing a firm framework for the management of detente".

"I think we have made a start," Lord Carrington said. "There is an underlying unity of purpose in the West and we in Britain our doing our share." Lord Carrington said he believed that the Afghanistan crisis had brought the Third World and the West more closely together. "I believe that the Soviet action will have demonstrated to them that the community of interest between us is greater than they had generally appreciated."

DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVE TO BREAK MIDDLE EAST DEADLOCK BEGUN

LD071143 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[John Bulloch report: "Britain Seeks To Break Middle East Deadlock"]

[Text] Britain has launched a quiet new initiative to break the deadlock in negotiations between Egypt and Israel for a general Middle East peace.

British ministers privately accept that the Egyptian-Israeli talks begun with the Camp David accords have gone as far as they can. Recognising this impasse, Britain is now making efforts to bypass a total stalemate. But first efforts are directed towards Europe rather than the Middle East.

At the same time Britain has clear ideas of how progress should be made. And the first step, it is thought, should be an amendment to the basic British-inspired passed by the Security Council in November 1967, which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands in return for recognition. An addition to this resolution would be designed to accept in unequivocal terms "the rights of the Palestinian people."

Such a move would be bound to lead to conflict with Israel, and would have to be concerted in advance with America. If agreed, it would also obviously pave the way for a dialogue between European states and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, increasingly accepted as the legitimate voice of the Palestinian people.

The second and more important part of the British proposal being floated in Europe is that a new conference should be convened. The aim would be to avoid Geneva, where Russia would act as co-chairman with America, and go for some totally new grouping. One British idea is that if Jordan were involved, other states would feel bound to join in. All would depend on persuading America to "deliver" Israel, which in a presidential election year could not be relied on. Action is nevertheless thought to be needed now.

ELEVTHERI KIPROS SCORES DENKTAS' NEW STATEMENT

NC060700 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 6 Feb 80 p 3 NC

[From the "Comments" column: "Continuation of Intransigence"]

[Text] One would expect that with the promotion of the UN Secretary General's fresh initiative for the convocation of the intercommunal talks the two parties--since they favor the dialog procedure--would refrain from proceeding with activities or statements that would impede Dr Waldheim's mission. Such a policy would prove in a way the good will of the interested parties for the promotion of a fair solution through the process of talks. But unfortunately the Turkish side, and Denktas in particular, do no such a thing. Denktas never misses the opportunity to stress in almost daily statements his intransigent and negative stand. Moreover, his recent statement to the magazine KARVAN leaves no room for optimism in connection with Waldheim's new initiative. With his new statement the Turkish Cypriot leader appears to be provocative, aggressive, violent and terribly intransigent and to be actually undermining every effort for the resumption of the dialog.

Dr Waldheim must correctly "weigh" Denktas' new statement and must note the Turkish side's strong intransigence, which is the main impediment to his mission. Moreover, he might be led to the conclusion that he is hoping in vain to lead the two sides to the talks and is hoping in vain that a basis for agreement would be found through these talks. These are some questions that must definitely be seriously considered by the UN secretary general, particularly following the Turkish Cypriot leader's intransigent statement.

Now let us deal with the substance of Denktas' statement. He describes the recent UN General Assembly resolution as totally invalid, impudent, immoral and harmful; he asks Dr Waldheim to neutralize it since, as he maintains, it has been adopted contrary to the summit meeting agreement.

What is the meaning of the Turkish Cypriot leader's statement? It means that he establishes as a condition for the resumption of the talks the neutralization of the UN General Assembly resolution. It also means that we must remain indifferent toward the occupation of 40 percent of our territory by the invasion troops. It means that we must not seek any assistance, even moral assistance, from the international community and so forth.

In his same statement, Denktas maintains that the basis of the republic to be established in the future must be a partnership regime with the Turkish Cypriots. He even goes further and tells Dr Waldheim to try and find out what the Greek Cypriots think about this question because, as he says, without accepting the existence of this basis they would not be assisting in the settlement of the problem. This means that he is imposing another condition.

We must point out again that the Greek Cypriot side has never refused to discuss at the negotiating table any proposals by the Turkish Cypriot side. However--and this must be stressed--the Greek Cypriot side will never accept any preconditions, or any conditions for that matter.

BRIEFS

TURKISH MAYOR--The Turkish Cypriot mayor of Lefkosa [Nicosia] will attend future Islamic capitals mayors' congresses as a permanent member. This was decided at the first congress of the mayors of the Islamic countries' capitals, which was held in Mecca. The Lefkosa mayor, Mustafa Akinci, had attended the congress as an observer. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA]

ERKMEN SAYS TURKEY WILL APPLY FOR FULL EEC MEMBERSHIP

TA061615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen held a news conference in Brussels after the Turkish-EEC Association Council concluded its work there. TRT correspondent Selma Berksoy reports from Brussels on the Association Council meeting and other developments:

[Begin Berksoy recording] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that Turkey might apply to the EEC before the end of the year for full membership in the Community. Erkmen, who participated in the Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting held in Brussels yesterday, held a news conference at the International Press Center today. The news conference, which began at 1130 Turkish time, lasted for about an hour. Many foreign correspondents attended the news conference. Erkmen said that in accordance with the provisions of the Rome agreement, Turkey has the right to apply for full membership in the EEC. He added that he hoped that such an application will be made before the end of the year.

Erkmen said the following on the issue: The positive conditions necessary for Turkey's full membership in the Community exist. Our government has the necessary parliamentary majority to have this decision passed at the National Assembly. However, this does not mean that we will not face various difficulties.

In reply to a question by a journalist on whether or not such an application would be made because Greece could create obstacles, Erkmen said that this might affect the decisions to be taken, but that it would not be the sole factor.

Referring to Turkey's economic difficulties at the news conference, Erkmen said that this was not a problem faced only by Turkey and recalled that the necessary measures had been taken to solve these difficulties. Erkmen added that Turkey expected economic support from the West and that this support could be in the form of money, loans and foreign investment.

Erkmen will pay a courtesy call on NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns at 1730 Turkish time today. Erkmen will leave Brussels for France this evening. In Paris Erkmen will meet with the OECD secretary general and with Emile van Lennep, chairman of the aid to Turkey consortium set up within the framework of the OECD. [end recording]

ERBAKAN: RECENT ECONOMIC MEASURES ORDERED BY IMF

TA061756 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan held a news conference at the parliament today. He said:

[Begin Erbakan recording] Why did Demirel do what he did? No one can believe what he said, that it was necessitated by the economy. The reason why Demirel introduced this [the economic measures] is as follows: He surrendered to the IMF as soon as he came to power. He is following the IMF's orders. He did what he did because the IMF ordered him to do so. It is as simple as that. All these decisions are taken by order of the IMF. He then appeared on the television and the radio and made a statement to cover his shame, to deceive and to explain certain pretexts.

What is the essence of these decisions, what will the outcome be? Millions of peasants, workers, civil servants and small shopkeepers--the limited income groups--have been pushed to starvation, poverty, shortages and famine. This is the first result.

These decisions made by Demirel will increase gaps between classes. Overnight, various persons have made profits of billions of lira as a result of these decisions, while millions were condemned to starvation. This gap between classes will certain result in social explosions.

Honorable Demirel frequently appears on television and says: Am I provoking anarchy? Yes, with these decisions one calls for anarchy. The hungry may get desperate. In addition, Honorable Demirel has stopped beneficial investments and has opened Turkey to Western goods, to foreign capital. We are thus returning to the age of assembling parts and making sodapop in industry. There is a regression toward a colonial type of suffering. This cannot be called development. I would also like to point out another important issue. Demirel has eliminated the Turkish middle class and is preparing the ground for communism because the middle class has become poor as a result of the economic measures. Now it is clear why communists in Turkey wanted Demirel to come to power and to become stronger. What he is doing is not gambling, but suicide, because in gambling one has the chance of winning, whereas the measures taken in accordance with the IMF's orders can only lead to disaster. [end recording]

Erbakan said that he will reply to questions on whether or not the NSP will continue to support the government during a news conference he will hold on 13 February. He concluded by saying that given the present prices, the minimum wage must be 100,000 lira for a family with four children.

Further Details

TA061921 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the government made the recent economic decisions upon the orders of the IMF and that with these decisions millions of citizens with limited incomes have been condemned to starvation, poverty, shortages and famine. Erbakan held a news conference at the parliament today and described the recent economic decisions as a great disaster. Speaking at the news conference Erbakan said:

[Begin Erbakan recording] I would like to ask the following question in order to clarify what Demirel has done. Demirel claims the following: Had we raised the value of the dollar to 56 lira, in other words, had we determined the exchange rate for the dollar as 56 lira, it would have been sufficient. However, I am a very brave man so I have devalued the Turkish lira more, making the exchange rate for the dollar 70 lira. That is what he says. Would not one ask the question: Since it was possible to secure foreign currency with an exchange rate of 56 and since the exchange rate would have been determined as 70 why did you [Demirel] not secure foreign currency at 56 and then make a further devaluation? Why did you enable the Tahtakale [a business district in Istanbul] people to earn millions? We are obliged to ask Demirel another question: How does he do his bookkeeping? He claims he will import goods worth 7 billion [presumably lira]. He says he will pay 5 billion for mazut and oil. Two billion is needed also for the interest payments on foreign debts and installments. If we add to this the 1979 oil debts and the oil purchases which we have to pay immediately, his accounts show that he has to secure 15 billion in foreign loans. What kind of accounting is this, my honorable friends? For years Demirel has been praised as a man of finances. What kind of finances is he managing? My honorable friends, I ask: If you need so much money in foreign loans then why are you supporting Israel? Why have you announced that you will not abide by the resolutions of the Islamic conference? Why are you tarnishing our relations with Islamic countries? We should secure our loan and oil needs from brotherly Islamic countries. [end recording]

AUSTRIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY, GENERAL REACT TO PRAVDA ARTICLE

AU061244 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Soviet Union: The party organ PRAVDA has reaffirmed the USSR's disapproving attitude toward equipping the Austrian Federal Army with rockets and has attacked in this context General Kuntner, the chief of the [Austria] National Defense Academy. The reason for this was various statements by Kuntner, who had repeatedly endorsed the view that equipping the army with rockets would not conflict with the state treaty stipulations. PRAVDA now states that the rocket question was answered for Austria with extreme clarity by the state treaty; nevertheless, certain political quarters attempt now and again to suggest that Austria and its army can no longer do without modern rockets.

Austria: The Defense Ministry stated in this context that there is no need for a comment on the PRAVDA article because Minister Roesch has repeatedly pointed out in the past that he does not intend to make any attempt to alter the state treaty.

General Kuntner has stated that he has never maintained that an alteration of the state treaty was necessary. Rather, he had tried to sound out article 13 of the state treaty. The head of National Defense Academy underscored that in the discussion one must break with the term rockets and he has once more endorsed the need for better combat field weapons for the Austrian Federal Army. He stressed the population's concern for the young Austrian soldiers in the event of an emergency.

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER ARGUES BOYCOTT CASE IN PARLIAMENT

LD060907 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 31 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Diplomatic correspondent report: "East-West Dialog Must Continue"]

[Excerpts] The Hague, 31 January--The military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the arrest and deportation of Russian human rights movement leader Sakharov are violations of international law. However, it is extremely important to continue dialog. Therefore, the second security conference in Madrid this fall must go ahead as planned, as must the various arms limitation negotiations between East and West.

[Dutch Foreign] Minister Van der Klaauw explained that this morning in his reply to the second chamber during the debate on the question of boycotting the Olympic games. The minister said that President Carter's decision to postpone ratification of SALT II is understandable, since the chance of the agreement being rejected had increased under the circumstances. He did not share the view expressed by Democrats '66 yesterday evening that President Carter's decision was an overreaction. "Postponement does not mean cancellation. The U.S. Government still regards SALT II as an important agreement because of the possibility for further limitations of nuclear weapons," Van der Klaauw said.

According to him, recent events in the Soviet Union are in clear opposition to all that was agreed in Helsinki and signed by the Soviet Government there. The minister illustrated this point by reading the relevant passage in the Final Act on respect for human rights and basic freedom. The minister said that the government's stand on a boycott of the Olympic games could only be altered if there were "a clearly more favorable picture" regarding both Afghanistan and Sakharov.

The government advised a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games immediately after the arrest and internal exile of Sakharov.

DAILY REPORT

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PORTUGAL'S AMARAL DISCUSSES EEC INTEGRATION IN BRUSSELS

LD062306 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral is in Brussels to take yet another step toward the materialization of what he describes as the topmost priority of his government, namely, Portugal's integration in the EEC. Here is a report by our correspondent Mario Sampaio:

The 2 days of intense work which Freitas do Amaral has gone through in Brussels may well have been a psychological boost in the negotiations between our country and the EEC since due to the recent political developments in Portugal these negotiations were showing a tendency to drag on. One could sum up Freitas do Amaral's visit by saying that it was divided into two parts: The first consisted mainly of contacts with the EEC Commission, including its president Roy Jenkins, and Lorenzo Natali, in charge of problems connected with EEC enlargement. Prof Freitas do Amaral also had contacts with the remaining ministers of the other EEC member countries.

Pursuant to these contacts, the following timetable for Portugal's entry was agreed upon: definition and analysis of the relevant problems to be concluded by the end of this year; signing of membership agreements to take place in the middle of next year; and another year or 18 months for the agreements to be ratified by the member countries. The likely date for our country to become an EEC member will be 1 January 1983.

Prof Freitas do Amaral also had the opportunity to assure the EEC that Portugal's EEC membership is the topmost priority--according to his own words--of Portugal's foreign policy. It was also agreed that Lorenzo Natali will visit Portugal in the middle of this year.

The second part of Freitas do Amaral's visit consisted of a meeting with the Portuguese ambassadors accredited to the various EEC member countries, as well as to Greece and Spain. Following this meeting, the Portuguese ambassadors were given explicit instructions to give top priority to this matter in the course of their duties. Here are some statements by Prof Freitas do Amaral himself:

[Begin Amaral recording] I was gratified to note that the EEC Council of Ministers decided to speed up the implementation of the financial protocol signed with Portugal in 1976 which ultimately amounts to the granting of greater credit facilities by the European Investment Bank for promoting the development of the Portuguese economy. This in itself is already a guarantee and a commitment on the part of the EEC to the process of Portugal's development, and proves that the EEC is prepared not only to conduct a negotiation process envisaging Portugal's integration into something that already exists, but also to develop a parallel process of economic and financial aid from the European countries to Portugal therefore enabling our country to improve its well-being and standards of living and to integrate itself in the best possible conditions in the European economic and political area. [end recording]

USSR ENVOY TO GDR CRITICIZES BONN'S BERLIN POLICIES

For the text of the Fritz Pleitgen interview with Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR and CPSU Central Committee member, in East Berlin, carried on the Cologne WDF Regional Television Network on 6 February, see the World & Regional Issues section of the 8 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Government, Opposition Reply

LD071508 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 07 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Both the Federal Government and the CDU/CSU opposition today rejected the criticism of Bonn's Berlin policies by the Soviet Ambassador in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov. "We are interested in having political calm in Berlin, and we behave accordingly," Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling replied to Abrasimov's charge that the Federal Republic and the West Berlin Senat had made many attempts to "interpret the Berlin agreement more than arbitrarily, to circumvent it or even to violate it grossly." Boelling emphasised that, as in the past, Bonn did "not want to disturb the principle" that the four-power agreement had to be adhered to strictly and fully implemented.

Meanwhile, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has confirmed to Moscow his readiness for a visit to the Soviet Union, planned for this year. Boelling said in an NDR [Norddeutscher Rundfunk] interview on yesterday's meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Bonn's ambassador in Moscow, Hans-Georg Wieck, that one could assume that the ambassador had once again submitted the idea that Schmidt was available for a meeting at the very time when the responsible leaders in East and West ought to talk with each other about the reduction of tensions and the prevention of a further escalation.

Boelling gave no details about the meeting between Wieck and Gromyko, which took place at the former's request. Bonn observers assume that the German-French declaration following the Paris summit was explained to Moscow at the same time. Schmidt and Giscard had demanded in the declaration that Moscow should create the prerequisites for further successes in the policy of detente by withdrawing troops from Afghanistan.

The West Berlin Senat "resolutely" rejected Abrasimov's charge that the Federal Government and the Senat interpreted the Quadripartite Agreement more than arbitrarily. Senat Spokesman Hermann Meyn said that such a charge in this matter was "wholly and totally unjustified." Meyn emphasized that the Senat had never questioned the importance of the Quadripartite Agreement for detente in Europe and for improving the situation in and around Berlin. If the Soviet ambassador in the GDR spoke of an overall positive result of the practical application of the agreement, this met with the Senat's approval. Berlin CDU Group Chairman Heinrich Lummer said that Abrasimov's charges were unjustified and had the clear aim of again diverting attention from the many "violations and twisting of treaties" by the Soviet Union and the GDR and also from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The CDU/CSU spokesman for German affairs, Manfred Abelein, described Abrasimov's criticism as "pure fabrication." It was clear that the purpose of his claims was to "give himself phony authority for possible pressure against Berlin." Together with the Western protecting powers, the Federal Government must make it unmistakably clear to the Soviet Union that any kind of attacks against Berlin's viability would provoke a dangerous situation. Ekkehard Voigt (CSU) said that the Soviet Union had delivered through Abrasimov another kick against the government after canceling a number of visits from the East and had made it clear that it was hoping in vain for "partial detente."

Deputy FDP Bundestag Leader Hans-Guenter Hoppe said that the charges made by the Soviet ambassador were without foundation and must be rejected. If there had been unilateral changes in Berlin's status, it had come from East Berlin. Hoppe, on the other hand, stressed "with pleasure" Abrasimov's assessment that the Berlin agreement must remain "crisis proof" also during international political turbulences.

In Boelling's words, the Federal Government cannot understand why Abrasimov was creating the impression that there were grounds for concern about the situation in Berlin. Boelling pointed out that during Gromyko's visit to Bonn at the end of last year, in talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the chancellor, the positive effect of the Berlin agreement was noted unanimously and that there had been no mention of concern about Berlin.

Regarding Abrasimov's statement in the television interview last night on the East-West relationship, the government spokesman said that the ambassador, "in dealing somewhat nonchalantly with the facts," had said that the Europeans were collecting fuel for the fire with slavish obedience. Boelling said that "this is a formulation which really cannot be justified by the facts." Bonn had repeatedly made the expectation clear, as in the recent German-French declaration, and together with its allies, that the Soviet Union must follow its words with deeds and withdraw from Afghanistan.

Press Comment

DW080947 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 8 Feb 80 DW

[Press review on statements by USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov]

[Text] BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG states: For the second time in a week a high-ranking Soviet diplomat has mentioned the Berlin agreement and thus the special situation of the divided city. While Valentin Falin recently warned against burdens, his colleage Petr Abrasimov went a step further, speaking of Bonn's attempts to arbitrarily interpret the Berlin agreement or even grossly violate it. Not one plausible reason exists for the Kremlin to launch such an attack, but from a Soviet point of view it is always good, depending on the political weather, to point to Berlin as a possible hotbed of danger. Bonn and the parties have sharply reacted because the Soviet maneuver is too transparent.

KIELER NACHRICHTEN notes: The Soviet Union obviously believes it can break up the Western front by threatening its sensitive point; Berlin. The interview given by Moscow's ambassador to the GDR is more than a maneuver aimed at distracting attention from the worldwide condemnation of its aggressive policy; it signals much rather a continuation of actions that are hostile to detente. The timing and the place of this Kremlin statement, made through the mouth of the ambassador, are important: Immediately following the Paris meeting between Schmidt and Giscard, which President Carter considered as evidence of solidarity, as did Germany, which must fear most for Berlin, that typically Soviet forward flight demonstrates the sensitivity of the Soviets toward worldwide reactions and how insecure they have become. Now the West must remain firm.

KOELNISCHR RUNDSCHAU stresses: It would call for too much optimism to consider the interview by Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov as a sign that Moscow wants to give in. The interview has certainly given a signal, but it is not a peace flag. What Abrasimov said belongs to the instruments of Soviet politics such as threats, baits, intimidations and noncommittal phrases. One could interpret it quite simply as follows: We Soviets are for every dialog if the West does not close the arms gap, and we shall determine what topic we will discuss.

By the way, we still have West Berlin as a lever to intimidate the Federal Republic of Germany. The man from Moscow wanted to drive a wedge between Europe and the United States with his interview. That attempt is probably the result of a misinterpretation of the Paris summit between Schmidt and Giscard.

BERLINER MORGENPOST notes: If the statements by TASS, APN and Abrasimov in the past 24 hours represent the Kremlin's answer to the German-French statement on the connection between Afghanistan and detente, the loss of a sense of reality on the Moskva River is terrifying. But if the Soviets, as one has the right to expect, plan to deal seriously with the Paris statement, their propagandistic scattering fire seems to be strangely out of place.

APEL, WOERNER DISCUSS EXPANDED NATO ROLE

Apel: 'No Extension'

DW080930 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1830 GMT 6 Feb 80 DW

[Statement by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in the program "Focal Point"; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Apel does not want to hear of NATO, and thus also the Bundeswehr, possibly taking over some sort of fire brigade function in the Persian Gulf, if oil or other raw material reserves are threatened.

[Apel] That is not a subject for debate at all. NATO's treaty area has been clearly defined. The defense mission of the Bundeswehr has been described definitely and finally by the Basic Law. We do not intend to extend NATO's area or set up a NATO fire brigade. I am convinced, by the way, that the governments of these countries would object to becoming a quasi-protectorate in this way, a military area of the North Atlantic community.

Politicians in the Federal Republic who argue for that are arguing foolishly; they are arguing, by the way, against our own interests because it is a matter of containing the expansion of Soviet influence, not of producing arguments that might be harmful to the Western states.

We must carry out our task here in central Europe to maintain the defense capability of the North Atlantic pact. The Bundeswehr here in Europe plays an important, if not central, role. We will, as before, live up to that task by improving our equipment and training, doing everything that is necessary. There are no plans to take on any Bundeswehr mission going beyond that unless the opinion-forming process, which has not yet come to an end, calls for new tasks for the West European allies in this or that place here in Europe and nowhere else. This would then have to be jointly considered, examined and agreed. Presently, however, there are no such plans that are anything but speculative.

In the past 10 years we have increased our defense expenditures by about 3 percent every year in real terms, that is after allowing for inflation. By doing this we are alone at the top of the Western alliance. Most NATO partners in the past decade have not similarly increased their defense capability. I am therefore very much opposed to people pointing and asking: Where is your real 3 percent for 1980?

I would ask you, by the way, to look at realities. Realities are as follows:

A--Most substantial military and economic aid for Turkey is in preparation. It will contribute to defense capability.

B--The federal finance minister will have to reimburse us at least for the increased fuel costs in 1980. If one adds all that up we will be very close to the real 3 percent goal. I would very much like to know, by the way, who wants to compete with us in our plan to spend more than 30 percent of our defense expenditures for arms and equipment. We are very well off in this respect.

Woerner: 'Broader Definition'

DW080931 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1830 GMT 6 Feb 80 DW

[Statement by CDU military expert Manfred Woerner in the program "Focal Point," place not given--recorded]

[Text] The interests and tasks of NATO certainly need to be redefined. This does not mean that the area of the treaty must be extended to guarantee protection for all Mideast states. We could not do that. It also does not mean that we ought to, or must, send the Bundeswehr there. It means we must realize that our security does not merely depend on military defense, but on a safeguarded raw materials supply. This again means that we must understand that the hazards for this security lie outside the actual treaty area of NATO; NATO cannot ignore that.

NATO is more than a military defense alliance. It is a community of fate for the Western world. It must define more broadly its security and the measures to safeguard that security, more broadly than has been the case so far. A common and far-reaching Western strategy must be coordinated.

The West must make greater efforts financially, politically, economically and militarily to hold the Soviet Union within limits. If the West will do that, nobody need be afraid of war. The Americans are obviously determined to do something here. Europe will have to face some tasks also, not so much in this region though. That will be done by the Americans and maybe a bit also by the British, but in exchange we will have to take over some other things in Europe.

We cannot avoid an increase in the defense budget. If the defense minister does not admit that, or even contests it, he will be deluding the people once again. Every one of us knows that the Americans will not carry the burdens alone.

APEL TO GO ON FAR EAST TOUR IN LATE MARCH

LD080938 Hamburg DPA in German 0130 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel will visit New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Indonesia at the end of March. According to informed sources in Bonn, he will discuss with the governments, of the countries concerned not merely questions of defense but financial and economic subjects as well. Apel is making this tour, it was stated, principally in his capacity as a cabinet member. The tour had been planned some time ago and was not connected with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

BOURGES DENIES PARTICIPATION IN MECCA MOSQUE STORMING

NC081101 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 8. (AFP)--French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges today denied that French military experts had taken part in the storming of the Great Mosque at Mecca last November by Saudi Arabian security forces.

Replying to questions by opposition M.P.'s following recent reports that France's special intervention force had helped the Saudi troops, Mr Bourges said that a French military mission for technical assistance under the command of a general had a permanent link to the Saudi forces.

Their aid, established several years ago under an agreement for training of personnel and maintenance of equipment, was supplied either by personnel assigned to Saudi Arabia or by temporary missions, Mr Bourges said. This aid, he stressed, excluded any intervention in war operations or maintenance of order.

The questions to Mr Bourges followed reports in the magazine LE POINT that members of the special intervention force of the National Gendarmerie, which is under army control, had aided the Saudis to recapture the Mecca mosque after it had been taken over by guerrillas.

GISCARD ON FRANCO-GERMAN STATEMENT, RULES OUT SANCTIONS

LD071357 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing: Dialog With the USSR Will Be Continued"]

[Text] Commenting on the Franco-German statement issued on Tuesday, 5 February, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said in particular:

"This statement is entirely in keeping with the line we have taken since the present aggravation of the international situation began; in other words it indicates the unacceptable nature of certain interventions and actions, and it also indicates our desire to seek ways of preserving the achievements of recent years regarding peace and the continuation of detente...."

"Until now two major voices have been heard in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, and other countries were only expected to voice their opinions in relation to those two....It is important to show that the European powers have special responsibilities...because they exist as powers, because they have a major and growing economic and political capacity...and because they have special concerns about the preservation of peace...."

"We belong to an alliance should there be an overseas confrontation....But it is precisely to prevent such an overseas confrontation that we must make efforts and take initiatives....The cause of the tension lies in the circumstances in which the Soviet Union is reacing to the UN resolutions on this point. We think it is important to maintain a dialog with the Soviet Union--this dialog enabling us to define the means and conditions for withdrawal...."

"Detente is indivisible. We have always been convinced that detente is a global affair.... On the other hand, it has to be noted that there are problems which are specific to Europe and that the balance of security forces in Europe in particular is a problem in itself..."

Limits Indicated With Precision

"It is important that each of the great protagonists in international affairs should know precisely what it must take into account in making future decision. It is very important that the Soviet Union shouldknow in advance how the main European and world powers would react to certain initiatives it might envisage taking....We have indicated these limits very precisely in our diplomatic contacts with the USSR. On the other hand, seeing that these limits have not been overstepped, it is legitimate to seek ways and conditions which might end the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan...The Soviets have explained the reasons they are giving for their intervention in Afghanistan both directly and by diplomatic contacts. In doing so they expressed their intention of withdrawing their forces....We must take up this argument and draw up ways and conditions for effecting this withdrawal. If it appears necessary for this withdrawal to be accompanied by consideration of the broader problems relating to the region's security and stability and in particular of the guarantees which should be given to insure that this region really has a secure and stable situation, talks could be held on this subject....We must, and will, pursue dialog."

"The Soviet intervention was considered at length by the Soviet authorities. They must assess the answer which must be given on the basis of international reactions and the indications we have given."

"France has no intention of changing its relations with the Atlantic organization.... France has always been a member of the Atlantic alliance....This is not open to discussion....The object of this alliance is that it should come into play when circumstances call for the alliance pledges to be implemented. I would like to recall in this context that if international tension should lead to a situation which brought the terms of the alliance into play, France....would of course keep its promises. On the other hand, France's foreign policy includes French international action that has always been characterized by the desire for independence and by the search for solutions suited to the circumstances of the moment....It is this independent policy which now leads France to seek ways of reducing international tension."

"Our objective is to reduce tension. This approach is different from the sanctions approach, which implies that no reduction of tension is expected.... Such an approach can even have the opposite effect since experience shows that when faced with sanctions, countries are forced to cling firmly to their stance and not to try to find a solution. That is why France's approach is one of trying to find ways and conditions for a withdrawal....So far talks have not produced any positive signs....On the other hand it is significant that they have taken place, enabling analyses of the situation to be exchanged."

"As soon as tension begins to increase between the superpowers there is a danger of confrontation....However, I believe that action can be taken to reduce the tension, and it is this possibility that we are now exploring."

Preventing a Revival of the Blocs

"Chancellor Schmidt intends to go ahead with talks already planned in principle with the Soviet Union. There is no timetable....but Germany is determined to go ahead."

Questioned on the possibility of convening a quadripartite summit (United States, France, FRG and Britain) like the one held in Guadeloupe in January 1979, the president replied:

"We are trying to avoid anything which leads to or encourages a revival of the blocs. I am convinced that if there is an extension of the division of the world into blocs, there will be a parallel increase in international tension and the means of expressing and implementing France's independent policy will vanish....I am surprised at some people's persistent but unsuccessful efforts to push us toward alinement with some other country's ideas, in other words the rebuilding of the bloc system, which both increases tension and destroys French foreign policy's margin for maneuver and influence. We will not support or join in anything which might lead to such a situation. It is legitimate to have consultations and to exchange information, and this could be considered at various levels. Any meeting, however, which would show a bloc stance in the current situation will not be attended by France."

According to Mr Giscard d'Estaing there is "continuity....but there are also differences" between the recent Franco-Indian declaration and the Franco-German declaration that stem from different "areas of concern" and, in particular, from the fact that India does not belong to the Atlantic alliance.

MINISTERS DISCUSS OPTIONS IN STRATEGIC ARMS PROGRAM

LD081100 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The cold war insures that national defense remains pertinent, whether or not the American nuclear umbrella is punctured or Russian missiles are beligerent or peaceful. The future of French stratetic forces was discussed yesterday during an interministerial meeting at the Elysee. The strike force will be modernized for the eighties and nineties. To succedd the Mirage-4 and surface-to-surface missiles of the Plateau d'Albion, there will be new cruise missiles and mobile missiles and all the armaments on a new missile-launching nuclear submarine, the Inflexible, which will leave the Cherbourg yards in 5 years' time. In short, France is strengthening its nuclear cover with new weapons. This is explained by defense specialist (Patric Mercillon).

[Begin recording]: The first weapon is familiar. It is the submarine Inflexible, commissioned in 1978 and due to enter service in 1985. The second solution is the cruise missile, similar to what is already being developed by the Americans. There is another possibility, called the surface-to-surface mobile ballistic missile, which means that it is never known where this missile is on national territory. Regarding tactical nuclear weapons, there is a choice between developing a super-Pluton and a medium-range air-to-ground missile, called the ASMP, which would be launched by plane. Finally, the French have long been studying with the greatest secrecy what are called neutron bombs. Thus, as you see, the technology is ready. It only remains to find the political will, and above all, the sinews of war; that is, the financing. (end recording]

CHABAN-DELMAS REVEALS DETAILS OF CONVERSATION WITH BREZHNEV

LD071137 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[Marcel Jullian report on conversation with French National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas: "Chaban: What Brezhnev told me"--date and place of conversation not specified]

[Text] So, Jacques Chaban-Delmas arrived in Moscow for an 8-day visit: 2 days in the capital for political talks, 2 days in Baku, Bordeaux's twin city, 2 days in Leningrad--the Russia of Peter the Great--2 more days of concluding meetings and assessment in Moscow. It was indeed Jacques Chaban-Delmas, former companion of the battle of the Brown night [presumably a reference to his role in the Resistance against Nazi Germany] and holder of the invisible certificate of the battles of secrecy and defiance, who was received. But the welcoming honors were rendered to the National Assembly president.

[Chaban-Delmas begins] "I went there after carefully assessing the risks and needs. If I failed it would be a personal failure. If I succeeded in any way at all it would be to France's credit. Rejecting dialog is advocating cold war and hence opting for the apocalypse."

An unfortunate gaffe on his departure from Orly: "Carter has misfired with regard to the Olympic games" travelled faster on the teletype than the Ilyushin could fly and was there in Moscow before him. Chaban took care to explain his remark clearly: Respect for alliances, firm convictions, being loyal to your camp without being alined. In the very first unavoidable and essential clash on Afghanistan he said to his Soviet colleague:

"Viewed from Paris it looks very much like occupation."

That expression did not please anybody. It was immediately reported to the highest level. That same afternoon, when he met with Brezhnev, Chaban-Delmas was treated to the sermon on the mount. It is easy to picture the Soviet number one, weakened by illness, ponderous and delicate, weighed down by the vastness of Russia and, furthermore, by the mass of successors already in line to replace him. He went right back into the past..He went to the costumes museum and brought out Catherine's [Catherine the Great] riding habit, Ivan the Terrible's sword and Moscow Cathedral's cross. Afthanistan has always been Russia's Roman border to the south. This has always been true. "We had a friendly government leader there as always. We were wrong not to send him troops when he requested them. He was killed and replaced by another whose brother secretly negotiated with the Americans, who were encouraging rebellion from Pakistan. We had to send in tanks just before the coup d'etat which was to have made Kabul fall into the opposing camp."

"This is a blow below the belt by Carter!"

The old man of the Kremlin gazed into the eyes of the pilgrim from the Western world. Potentates can sometimes look like honest bakers. It all depends on the iris and the time. He said:

"I am looking you in the eye."

The thunder rolled and the Russian land trembled. "We will never give way on Afghanistan. We will withdraw our troops as soon as possible, as soon as the government is firmly installed. Our borders, our fortress had been undermined." All past grievances came out against SALT II, the SS-20 missiles, the Pershing-2 missiles, the Soviet brigade installed in Cuba since 1962 and which they [the U.S.] pretended to rediscover in 1979, the whole accumulation of bitterness, the collection of mutual lies.

"When we left Havana the entire world press, on orders from the United States, spoke of defeat. The truth, which was concealed, was that we had agreed on an exchange: the Cuban missiles in exchange for the missiles in Turkey and Korea...."

And finally, you might say wounded, Brezhnev concluded, referring to the grain embargo imposed by rich America:

"And yesterday he denied us a morsel of bread."

In passing, a quip by a crowned tsar who came from the people:

"The SALT II agreements gave us no satisfaction. They have been signed, to balance our own budget, not to insure a world nuclear balance."

Now it is the guest's turn to speak. He steers on an opposite course and rewinds in the opposite direction the thread of the conversation which has so far been a monologue. He looks the Russian straight in the eye:

"I am looking you in the eye."

What he has to say is simple and yet unbelievable. Two distrustful and frightened blocs, one leading or calling back the other, two dinosaurs who move only at their contact points, lean against each other and play at being motionless. The Frenchman launches out:

"I fully realize that although what I have to tell you is difficult to believe, you will believe me. What I want to say is that you will have no doubts, that I will not deceive you. What you call a blow below the belt is merely an error in assessment. I know this because I have just returned from Washington. I am stating this positively. This is absolutely true, and Carter also knows this."

How can you convince an antediluvian that the present moment exists? As far back as any deportee to Siberia can remember no one has ever seen a Beria die. Brezhnev listens. Perhaps a rapidly mastered current runs through some part of one of those coldblooded animals--those political giants:

"People who attribute to us designs with respect to Yugoslavia or Pakistan are lying. They are lying."

Torn between its legendary secular expansion drift and its new dread of the dual Sino-American peril, Russia pretends to believe that it is threatened and, therefore, betrayed. Russia offers Sakharov something worse than prison--which means, de rigueur, horror and glory--namely a gilded cage in Gorkiy. Russia behaves in the least objectionable way possible within the framework of its completely unacceptable legality. Jacques Chaban-Delmas cut his visit short. Farewell Baku, goodby St Petersburg....a dignified departure without any door banging but without acceptance either.

There remains in the West, on the other side of oceans, Columbus' America, also huge, as generous as it is clumsy, a beacon of civilizations without culture, ennobled by its immigrants, a symbol of domestic arts, of the CIA and also of the "Underground," with its campuses, its dollars and its squirrels which, like a prominent boxing champion who has received too many blows, at first friendly but later intolerable, suddenly puts up its guard and feels like hitting out.

Hope for peace now only depends on continued contact between two rhinoceroses caught in the same swamp. There is a bird--called the devil bird if I am not mistaken--a kind of opecker, which can, I believe, fly from one to the other. This is called man's destiny.

BARRE LEAVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT TO NEW YORK

LD071154 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Raymond Barre left Paris a short while ago for a private visit to the United States. The premier has been invited by a university institute in New York, where he will give three lectures on France's economic and social policy. Alain Peyrefitte will stand in for him in his absence.

LEADING PCF, PCI FIGURES HOLD 'FRATERNAL' TALKS

LD071629 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Feb 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCF-PCI Meeting"]

[Text] Politburo member and PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and Central Committee member Gerard Streiff had talks yesterday in Paris with Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and international section representative, and Central Committee member Lina Fibbi.

The fraternal talks enabled an exchange of views on the situation in both countries and the development of the international situation.

Both parties expressed their wish to strengthen their ties of friendship and collaboration.

MARCHAIS ALLEGED TO HAVE ALTERED PS-CPSU COMMUNIQUE TEXT

LD081101 Paris LE MATIN in French 26-27 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Editorial: "The Three Passages Which Marchais Has Latered"--capitalized words appeared in Roman type]

[Text] We present here the differences between the text read by Georges Marchais on television and the official 1975 Socialist Party-CPSU communique. Words altered appear in Roman type. It will be noticed that most of the alterations made by Georges Marchais on television tend to emphasize the Socialists' positive assessment of Soviet policy.

First--text read by Georges Marchais: "Socialist Party representatives noted the HAPPY development of the USSR along the socialist path, an increase in the prosperity of the Soviet people and achievements by Soviet workers in the economic, social, cultural and scientific spheres."

The communique states: "French Socialist Party representatives noted progress achieved by the USSR along the socialist path, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CPSU PLANS AND CONCEPTS (the rest without change).

Second--text read by Marchais: "The French Socialist Party delegation NOTED THE GREAT constructive contribution made by the USSR toward international detente."

The communique states: "The Socialist Party delegation EXPRESSED ITS APPRECIATION of the Soviet Union's constructive contribution toward the development of international detente."

Third--text read by Marchais: "The two delegations take note that the reactionary and imperialist forces are continuing their efforts to revive the cold war spirit, ARE BUILDING UP THEIR ARMAMENTS AND ARE INTERFERING IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES."

The communique states: "The two delegations take note that imperialists and reactionaries are pursuing their attempts to revive the 'cold war' spirit."

PCF DISSIDENT ANALYZES MOTIVES FOR BACKING CPSU

LD071639 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MATIN in French on 23 January, 1980, carries on page 6 a 1,300-word article by a PCF Central Committee official writing under the pseudonym Marc Ribas. The author strongly criticizes the PCF leadership's present line, in particular the recent rapprochment with Moscow, and analyzes the reasons for this change of course:

"After giving unconditional support to their military expedition in Afghanistan, Georges Marchais went to the Kremlin to receive the blessing of the leaders of the 'great fraternal party.'"

The article continues: "At the same time, by deliverately sparking off a vast anticommunist campaign, the party leadership is trying to rally the militants behind it on the pretext of 'party spirit'." The article concludes: "The party leadership...intends artificially to recreate the cold war climate which for more than 10 years enabled it to turn the combativeness of sincere Communist militants and millions of manual and intellectual workers into a simple and very clumsy defense of the USSR and the CPSU, painted as besieged fortresses."

CFDT'S MAIRE VOICES 'DEEP DISQUIET' OVER PCF, CGT

LD071511 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Edmond Maire States: 'The CGT's Attitude Toward the Invasion Is a Fundamental Obstacle to Trade Union Actions'"]

[Text] "We are not going to become apolitical by separating trade union activity from action on freedom," Edmond Maire, French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT) secretary general, said on 28 January in reply to a question on the political aspect of his statement on Afghanistan, the PCF, the CGT and Soviet communism. For Edmond Maire, "The CGT's attitude on Afghanistan is a fundamental obstacle to trade union action--I emphasize trade union. There can be no confidence in trade union action if there is no political outlook and if union members deviate in the defense of freedoms."

Questioned on the part of his speech where he listed questions that French citizens should be asking about PCF participation in a government of the left, Maire indicated that it was a question of "expressing French opinion in order to take account of it ourselves. The present PCF stand (on Afghanistan) brings a muffled threat to freedom" if its representatives here to come to power. "But it is not up to the CFDT to draw the appropriate conclusions on the political plane.

"Even if the PCF leaders' position changes--and we can contribute there--it will take years to overcome the deep disquiet which hangs and will continue to hang over their statements relating to their deeper orientations."

Having resolved to tell "its" truth on these issues, the CFDT is going to distribute millions of pamphlets entitled: "Act for Peace, Freedom and our Demands."

This intention to speak plainly does not only concern the political differences with the CGT. The CFDT leaders stressed the "enormous difficulties raised by the CGT to the united action announced in September 1979.

A Stern "General Resolution"

The CFDT National Council's "general resolution" could not be sterner: "It must be recognized that the planned **interconfederation** course of action has not been as broad as expected." And if, as the CFDT explains, "these obstacles and difficulties are largely due to the double game played by government and the bosses," it affirms at the same time that "the obstacles also stem from the increasingly frequent interunion confrontations in the field, especially from the CGT." The resolution goes still further: "The CGT's intolerance and often unilateral or even hegemonist behavior, particularly in industry, noisily transmitted and supported by the PCF(...) destroys united action, on occasions rendering it impossible."

Commenting on this resolution, E. Maire affirmed: "We feel that the CGT's criticisms of us show its wish to shatter united action with the CFDT," and he added this was "a political wish to transpose political differences to the trade union plane."

L'HUMANITE Rebuttal

LD071027 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Jan 80 pp 1,3 LD

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "From General Haig to Edmond Maire"]

[Text] It is a long time since certain trade union leaders tried to prove that anti-communism was a major virtue. But National Education Federation Secretary Andre Henry, who accused the PCF of "disappointing the working peoples' hopes," has recently started an escalation. Similarly, Edmond Marie's statement on Afghanistan: "The public believes that the current PCF stance raises a muted threat to freedom if its representatives come to power."

Not content, therefore, to resume the right's traditional charges against us, E. Maire is prolonging the U.S. leadership's campaign against communist participation in European government which dates from the time of the joint program.

One recalls General Haig's threatening warnings as NATO commander in chief in January 1976: "I will not accept Marxists in government.... We must face up to this challenge."

It was Kissinger's turn in January 1978 to denounce the dangers of Eurocommunism and to speak out against the PCI's coming to power. At the same time, General Haig, the State Department and President Carter were doing it again. A few days ago Richard Gardner, U.S. ambassador in Rome, was anxious to state categorically: "The United States is opposed to PCI participation in government."

Edmond Maire, too, takes up General Haig's challenge in his own, more sanctimonious way, but he does so nevertheless: "If the PCF came to power, it would be a threat to freedom."

This act of faith sheds light on why the French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT) secretary was long hostile to the joint program, which he only joined at the last moment, and why he has been on the contrary so quick to bury any union of the left chances for 1981. "It's had it," he declared elegantly. If his dream of pushing the PCF to one side comes about, then the left will indeed have "had it," and the big capitalists will have some fine times ahead.

All this appears as though Edmond Maire were using the pretext of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to justify dividing the working forces and his own rapprochement with government policy.

What is more, he insists on warning us, he would not change his view of us even if we changed on Afghanistan: It would take years, he says, "to overcome the profound concern which weighs and will continue to weigh on (our) statements about (our) deeper orientations." In other words, that, too, has "had it," and for a long time. It would be better to tolerate the right in power than Giscard's "advanced liberalism."

In support of his dubious cause, E. Maire is quick to accuse me of resuming in L'HUMANITE in my turn "the theme of the revolutionaries' necessary preventive intervention, the preventive war as it were," even though I developed the opposing idea in my 14 January editorial. Notwithstanding our differences, perhaps I could ask him to demonstrate a little honesty in the debate. That would be a change for him.

Most striking in his attitude is the difference between his final judgment against us and the almost total indulgence toward the U.S. leaders abroad and his Socialist comrades at home.

It is curious, nonetheless, that he has unreservedly rejoined a party whose role in the Algerian war is well known. But perhaps E. Maire believes that his new friends have always defended freedoms, in his own words "both large and small," over there.

Curious, too, that his serenity toward the Soviets should be blended with so much levity toward, if not understanding of U.S. military interventions. Well? Seven million tons of bombs dropped on Vietnam, 40,000 "Marines" in Santo Domingo, Chile and Guatemala, all that is forgotten, written off? So well forgotten that Maire's political friends can cite NATO and General Haig to defend European security and human rights.

Undoubtedly, Edmond Maire is entitled to differ with us on Afghanistan. But it is our right to tell him that his attacks on us are going too far, and to hold the belief that his anticommunist escalation does not hide his retreat in the class struggle. In the name of anticommunism and centerism the CFDT leaders are gradually rejecting action in order to create a reformist front including all trade unions except the CGT. Perhaps that will earn them Mr Carter's encouragement, as it earned F. Mitterrand his compliments during the trip to Paris; but it is not in the interests of the French working people.

FREITAS DO AMARAL RETURNS FROM EEC CONSULTATIONS

LD072256 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Upon his return from Brussels this afternoon, Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral said that Portugal will become an EEC member in January 1983 and that the timetable for our country's accession to the Common Market will be fulfilled irrespective of other applicants' own timetables. The foreign minister also said that three meetings which should have already been held in 1978 and 1979 have taken place during his stay in the Belgian capital. Freitas do Amaral added that we are likely to join the EEC before Spain, although this cannot be guaranteed since problems might still arise before the process is completed. In the foreign minister's view, our country's entry in the EEC is the top priority of our foreign policy:

[Begin Freitas do Amaral recording] [Sentence in progress] complex and difficult as regards some specific issues. There will be conflicts of interest to be solved and a compromise will have to be reached in certain specific areas. We shall have to deal with some bureaucratic resistance, both in Lisbon and in Brussels; we shall have to ask for an additional effort on the part of the Portuguese administration and most of the representative economic sectors, as well as the main social forces. We shall have to acquaint public opinion with the entire process of membership, invigorate our diplomacy and, above all, defend with the greatest vigor the interests of the Portuguese economy and all Portuguese.

The government, however, accepts this challenge, aware of the fact that Portugal's European integration is an imperative of utmost national interest which will favor the most appropriate political, economic and cultural framework for the materialization of a new historic destiny for the Portuguese nation. [end recording]

PCP COMMUNIQUE ATTACKS 'IMPERIALIST ANTICOMMUNIST' CAMPAIGN

LD071431 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 31 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) Central Committee 25 January communique: "Imperialism's Anticommunist and Anti-Soviet Campaign and the Events in Afghanistan"]

[Text] 1--Over the last few weeks, under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, imperialism and international reaction have intensified in an orchestrated manner the anticommunist campaign to increase international tension which had already been observed, especially since the May 1978 NATO summit in Washington.

Campaigns of anticommunist and anti-Soviet slander are not unprecedented. The bogey of the "communist peril" and the "Soviet threat" date back to the triumph of the October 1917 Revolution.

Anticommunism and, in particular, anti-Sovietism always have been and remain imperialism's principal weapon of ideological diversion. What is new and unprecedented during the last few years is the enormous proportions assumed by this campaign.

But imperialism is miscalculating its real chances. As was pointed out at the PCP's ninth congress, we are living in an era when the correlation of forces has ceased to be favorable to imperialism and become favorable to socialism.

The new "cold war" campaigns and measures will eventually turn against their organizers.

2--The shift effected in international relations over the last few years in the direction of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems constituted a major victory for the progressive and peace-loving forces and opened up new prospects for the victorious development of the peoples' struggle. Imperialism's most reactionary and aggressive circles, which rightly regard detente as an obstacle to their aggressive plans, are seeking to reestablish a "cold war" atmosphere in international relations.

By embarking upon a "positions of strength" policy and practicing blackmail with the threat of nuclear warfare, imperialism is seeking to weaken, split and paralyze the peoples' revolutionary struggle.

The PCP Central Committee emphasizes that detente and peaceful coexistence are both the result of, and a factor in, the revolutionary process, and that the defense of peace, contrary to what the propaganda of imperialism and reaction would have one believe, is indissolubly linked with the peoples' liberation from all forms of exploitation and oppression and the elimination of fascist dictatorships, colonialism, imperialism and racism.

Imperialism's alarmist exaggeration of the dangers of a new world war is characteristic of the present international situation, but the dangers stemming from the adventurist and irresponsible policy of certain imperialist circles are real. These increase with the tremendous accumulation of colossal means of mass destruction in imperialism's arsenals.

The forces of peace and progress are today far more powerful than the forces of reaction and war. Combined action by all the anti-imperialist forces is capable of thwarting imperialism's most warlike plans, defending detente and preventing the unleashing of a nuclear catastrophe. The PCP Central Committee will do everything within its power both nationally and internationally to help unite and mobilize in joint actions all social and political forces interested in defending peace.

3--The unbridled imperialist campaign underway is inseparable from the policy of an arms race and of exacerbating international tension decided on at the May 1978 NATO summit in Washington, a manifestation of which is the imposition by the United States on its NATO partners of the decision to deploy the new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe. The postponement once more, on the decision of the U.S. President himself, of the ratification of the SALT II agreements between the United States and the USSR and the de facto violation of what had already been agreed in Vienna represent a new and grave obstacle created by imperialism on the path of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

The PCP Central Committee believes that the struggle against the arms race and, in particular, against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, constitutes an essential task of the present time and calls on the working class, the workers and all democrats and peace-loving people to organize further actions to achieve these aims.

4--The arrogance and aggressiveness displayed by imperialism in its unbridled propaganda campaign constitute a sign not of strength but of weakness. They are a manifestation of the crisis in which capitalism is struggling and of its inability to emerge from the period of recession in which it has been plunged since 1973 and to find a solution to the problems of unemployment, inflation and so forth. They serve the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, reflect the intensification of the rivalries and contradictions within the imperialist camp itself and make clear the United States' attempts to impose its hegemony on the imperialist camp.

The campaign is aimed at resisting the struggle of the working class and the working masses in the capitalist countries, facilitating the monopolies' policy of exploitation and imposing further sacrifices on the people's masses, strengthening authoritarian and dictatorial trends and covering further attacks against democratic freedoms and workers' rights, and impeding agreement among and joint action by the democratic forces--specifically, communists and socialists--internationally and within each country.

In unmasking these aims of imperialism's campaign, the PCP Central Committee emphasizes the importance of unity on the part of the communist parties and of joint action by the working class and workers in the capitalist countries in the struggle against the monopolies' policy and for democracy, social progress, peace and socialism.

5--The Middle East has long constituted one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension and war in the world, as a result of the imperialist policy of aggression, oppression and exploitation of resources (primarily oil) and of the adventurist, terrorist and expansionist policy of Israel's Zionist leaders, supported by the United States.

Despite all its difficulties and contradictions, the February 1979 revolution in Iran represented above all the Iranian people's liberation from the shah's cruel dictatorship, an assertion of the anti-imperialist sentiments of the peoples of the region and the destruction of aggressive forward bases of U.S. imperialism, directed against the USSR and the Arab peoples' liberation movement. The CENTO military pact collapsed. The reactionary dictatorships of Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries seem increasingly isolated and vulnerable. The Arab peoples' struggle for the liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel, for the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and against the Camp David agreements signed by As-Sadat and the Israeli Zionists is achieving major successes and increasing international support, as the Lisbon conference demonstrated. The revolutions aimed at socialism in Democratic Yemen and in Ethiopia are being consolidated.

Under the banner of anticommunism and of the "Soviet peril", imperialism is seeking by all means to stifle the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the Middle East and Southeast Asia, which is conflicting directly with imperialism's interests throughout a vast area of the world regarded by it as being of "vital interest".

The PCP Central Committee warns of the new dangers of the present time, stemming from imperialism's plans, which, under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, are aimed at setting up new bases for aggression and forming new aggressive politico-military alliances.

The PCP Central Committee draws attention to the setting up by the United States--announced before the events in Afghanistan--of a "quick reaction force" of 110,000 troops, avowedly designed for intervening in the Middle East or anywhere else in the world; to the troop movements in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and the threats of an economic blockade and direct military intervention leveled against Iran; to the rapid strengthening of the U.S. bases on Diego Garcia and elsewhere in the Indian Ocean, and in Turkey and Pakistan, as well as in Oman, Somalia and other countries of the region.

Striving to conceal the aggressive and expansionist nature of its policy, imperialism is attributing to others the policy which it is itself practicing.

China's stance on the situation created in Afghanistan confirms the Beijing leaders' alinement with imperialism in the struggle against the socialist camp, the national liberation movement and the progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The PCP Central Committee denounces the close cooperation between Beijing and Washington, manifested once more in the present situation, and their combined efforts to strengthen the position of the dictatorship in Pakistan as a base for subversion and aggression against Afghanistan, which is transforming the reactionary and militarist Pakistani regime into a threat also to India and other peoples of the region.

At the same time, the PCP Central Committee draws attention to the gravity of the existing situation in Southeast Asia, where the expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders, in concert with imperialism, continues to constitute an immediate threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial independence of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

6--With the popular revolution of 27 April 1978, the people of Afghanistan achieved freedom and embarked upon the path of radical transformations in the economic, social and cultural fields which dealt a grave blow to the positions of oligarchic, feudal and proimperialist reaction and opened up the real prospect of surmounting the age-old backwardness in which they were plunged, eliminating poverty and illiteracy, resolving complex problems of a national nature and building a free, prosperous and progressive society in their country.

Imperialism and international reaction, deliberately disregarding the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the statements by the Afghan and Soviet leaders, pledging that the Soviet troops will withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as the acts of interference, armed interventions and external threats cease, are speaking of Soviet aims of "hegemony" and "expansion" in the Indian Ocean, where, however, the United States has dozens of military bases. The United States is so cynical as to offer to defend Iran from a hypothetical Soviet aggression at the same time as leveling against that country the threat of a direct military intervention.

In analyzing the significance and aims of this large-scale anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign to confuse and mislead public opinion unleashed by imperialism and international reaction under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, the PCP Central Committee expresses its solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and its conviction that they will know how to defend their revolutionary gains against imperialism's conspiracies and aggressions, enjoying the solidary aid of the USSR and of the revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world.

7--The Sa Carneiro government is not only actively taking part in imperialism's campaign but is also occupying a particularly subservient, extremist and adventurist position in it, violating the Constitution and running directly counter to the interests of the Portuguese people and of national independence.

The rightwing parties' government is seeking to defend and justify its alinement with the stands of imperialism's most reactionary and warlike circles and is attempting to take advantage of imperialism's "cold war" campaign to distract the Portuguese people's attention from the large-scale offensive which it is preparing against democracy through its policy of the destruction of the revolutionary gains of 25 April [1974], to create new obstacles to unity among the democratic forces and to sabotage the new democratic Portugal's relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The PCP Central Committee denounces to the workers and the Portuguese people the reactionary and antipopular nature of the stands adopted by the government under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan and the shameful role of mouthpieces of imperialism adopted by Portuguese radio and television and other state-owned news media. The country's interests and national independence cannot be defended by making anti-Sovietism the cornerstone of foreign policy.

The PCP Central Committee emphasizes that the defense of sovereignty and national independence is inseparable from the diversification of foreign relations and a policy of peace and friendship with all peoples, and calls on Portuguese workers and democrats to oppose resolutely the reactionary parties' attempts to sabotage now, through the government, Portugal's relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as with the new African and Third World countries, to isolate Portugal again, to subject Portugal wholly to the dictates of NATO and the EEC and to make Portugal an instrument of imperialism's aggressive policy, as did the fascist regime of Salazar and Caetano.

8--The international situation continues to be characterized, on the one hand, by the strengthening of the socialist camp, the development of the struggle of the working class and of the people's masses in the capitalist countries and the progress of the national liberation movement, and, on the other hand, by the deepening of the crisis of capitalism in all its aspects.

The year 1979 was the culmination of a period during which the movement of peoples' national and social emancipation achieved great successes in many countries and regions of the world, including the liberating 25 April revolution in Portugal itself.

The PCP Central Committee expresses its firm conviction that, despite all the difficulties and contradictions and withstanding imperialism's tenacious resistance, world evolution will continue along the path of democracy, national independence, social progress: peace and socialism.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD080038 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A few minutes ago the Chinese first deputy minister of foreign affairs arrived at Barajas Airport. During his visit to Madrid he will discuss various economic matters with the Spanish authorities.

PCE CC ISSUES 'INTERNATIONAL POLICY' RESOLUTION

LD080939 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 5 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of PCE Central Committee resolution: "On International Policy"]

[Text] In view of the extremely grave international situation in which we find ourselves, the Central Committee:

1--Clearly and vigorously asserts that the PCE's revolutionary conception deems it an essential requirement during the present historical period to defend peace and struggle to prevent a third world war, which would mean the destruction of mankind.

For a revolutionary force there is no path today other than a policy of peace, detente and a struggle for arms control and reduction.

To this end the PCE will intensify its denunciation of and struggle against imperialism, which is attempting to maintain and regain its domination and influence over vast areas of the world, even resorting to violent methods.

One of the aims of the peoples' struggle and of internationalist solidarity is to force imperialism to respect the principle of noninterference, each country's independence and all peoples' right to determine their own destiny. Important steps forward have been achieved in this struggle since U.S. imperialism's defeat in Vietnam.

2--The Central Committee endorses the stance already defined by the Executive Committee's standing committee which condemns the USSR's military intervention in Afghanistan. We primarily adopt this stand, in the name of our revolutionary convictions and of our desire to struggle for socialism in Spain and to contribute to the cause of socialism worldwide.

The Central Committee also endorses the PCE's protest against the deportation of Academician Sakharov and the demand that freedom of residence and expression be restored to him.

In contrast to the imperialist practice of exporting counterrevolution--which is meeting with increasing resistance by the peoples--it is vital to assert the principle that revolution cannot be exported and that it must be the result of each people's struggle and wishes. This is a basic idea of the communist ideal and is today one of the cornerstones of the Eurocommunist strategy.

3--At the present time, when imperialism and most reactionary forces are seeking to exploit the Soviet action in Afghanistan to end detente and to drive the world into a spiral of tensions, economic reprisals and acts of force, with the unforeseeable consequences which this may have, the PCE believes that its fundamental task on the international level is to contribute to a broad grouping of communist, socialist, Christian and progressive forces prepared to struggle to prevent a return to the cold war, against all trends toward military confrontation, against the measures of severing economic, cultural and sporting relations which the United States and, in particular, the Carter administration, is striving to impose, and, at the same time, to struggle for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The central aims of this broad grouping of forces should be the rescue and recovery of detente; the opening of immediate negotiations between the blocs which will make it possible to avert the deployment of the "Euromissiles" and to establish a military balance based not on increasing but on controlling and reducing arms; and the development of international cooperation, thus preparing the conditions for the success of the 1980 Madrid conference and also giving impetus to relations between Europe and the Third World and to North-South negotiations aimed at achieving a new international economic order.

These aims are in keeping with the interests of not only the progressive forces but the whole of mankind. These are also in keeping with the increasingly clear trend toward an independent role for Europe in international life.

4--On the level of Spain's foreign policy, the present situation requires that we intensify the struggle to insure that our country plays an individual, independent and specific role, aimed basically at contributing to peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation among peoples.

It requires that we oppose with redoubled vigor the plans to include Spain in NATO and the possible use of bases on Spanish territory for U.S. plans in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and other areas.

It requires that we demand that Suarez report without further delay on his visits to Washington and that our foreign policy be conducted democratically, informing the country and parliament.

5--We protest the brutal attack against the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala, perpetrated by the police forces of that country in violation of the principles of international law, which caused the deaths of many Guatemalan and Spanish citizens.

6--The Central Committee has decided to conduct a debate and an explanation of our international policy throughout the party to strengthen its homogeneity in this field and at the same time to prepare and promote an increasing mobilization of the broad masses in Spain against all impulses toward military confrontation, and for detente and disarmament.

LA VANGUARDIA REPORTS OIL PRODUCTION DATA

LD061601 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 35 LD

[EUROPA PRESS report: "National Output of Crude Increased by Almost 19 Percent in 1979"]

[Text] Madrid, 30 January--National output of crude increased by almost 19 percent in 1979, totaling 1,164,939 tons, as compared with an output of 979,845 tons in 1978, according to sources in the sector.

Only three oilfields--Ayoluengo, Castellon and Dorada--produced without interruption throughout 1979, since Amposta was inactive for 5 months, during which further drilling to increase output was carried out.

However, national output of crude remains of minimal significance with respect to our annual consumption. Thus, between 1964, when the Ayoluengo oilfield was discovered, and 1 January 1980, it has totaled 10,615,388 tons, which scarcely covers 22 percent of the crude handled by Spanish refineries last year.

FINNS, SWEDES TO TALK TO NORWAY'S OLYMPIC GROUP ON BOYCOTT

LD071810 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Finnish and Swedish Olympic committees will try to persuade Norway to abandon its plan to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. The general secretary of the Finnish Olympic Committee, (Kosti Rakantaja), says that members of the Olympic committee will contact members of the Norwegian Olympic Committee immediately on arrival in Lake Placid this weekend in order to present Finnish and Swedish views on participation in the Moscow games.

To date the Norwegian Olympic Committee has not officially adopted a stand on boycotting the Moscow games, but in the Norwegian Government strong views for boycotting the Moscow games have been expressed.

DENMARK

SOGAARD RECIEVES LETTER FROM BROWN URGING MORE SPENDING

LD080919 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 31 Jan 80 in Danish Part I p 4 LD

["Auni." report: "Spend More on Defense"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has intervened in the debate on the forthcoming defense report.

This is partly through a personal letter to Defense Minister Poul Sogaard and partly through a speech in the House of Representatives, Washington.

Defense Minister Poul Sogaard told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the letter from the United States, which he received yesterday morning, was couched in personal, fraternal terms, addressed to "Dear Poul" and signed "Harold". The defense minister was unwilling to elaborate on the contents of the letter but he said that it contained an American assessment of the situation and cited the U.S. wish for a 3-percent increase in the Danish defense budget.

Copies of the letter were forwarded yesterday to the government defense committee. The defense minister does not believe that it will be the subject of discussion at a Cabinet meeting.

In the House of Representatives Harold Brown said that Denmark and West Germany should increase their defense budgets by 3 percent. "I think it is time that Denmark and West Germany reviewed the situation against the background of events in recent months," the U.S. defense secretary said, according to REUTER.

Harold Brown's call for an increase in the defense budget is welcomed at Defense Headquarters at Vedbaek. "It agrees completely with the Defense Command's view," acting defense chief Lt.Gen G.K. Kristensen said. The general considers it natural for the United States to adopt a position on the Danish defense budget, since Denmark would depend on outside reinforcements in a crisis.

NORWAY

PREMIER EMPHASIZES 'CLOSEST TRANSATLANTIC COOPERATION'

LD071111 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Jan 80 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Nordli: Natural To Pay More for One's Security"]

[Text] It could prove desirable and necessary for the European countries to assume greater tasks and more responsibility for their own security in the years to come, Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said in a speech in Roskilde yesterday. [paragraph continues]

He pointed out that following the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, it is important that West Europe and North America stand in solidarity.

Nordli asserted that the West particularly must behave in such a manner that it becomes impossible for the one [Western nation] to be played off against the other. The prime minister stressed the importance of the closest possible transatlantic cooperation in security policy.

In his speech at Roskilde High School, Nordli asserted that it is understandable that some people occasionally advocate an independent European defense system, which would provide West Europe with the option of playing a more independent role both in defense and politics. He said that even politcians who realize that such a defense system is currently unrealistic point out that this option must be kept open. The justification rests in the fact that the European edifice will not be complete without a defense dimension.

Nordli pointed out, however, that the development in the correlation of forces between East and West offers no basis for an independent West European defense. This is true despite the fact that the West European countries today play a far more important role within the joint defenses than they did in NATO's first 20 years.

"Today there is no real security for the Western democracies without close cooperation between West Europe and North America. The close transatlantic cooperation will still be of crucial significance in maintaining the political and defence balance between East and West," Nordli said.

The prime minister said that after 7 years in the EC, Denmark has lived up to the expectations which Norway had of Denmark's role as the link between the EC and the rest of Scandinavia.

"We need Denmark as a Nordic country and we need Denmark as our most important link with the EC," Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said.

AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS FRYDENLUND STATEMENT ON AFGHAN INVASION

LD081005 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Feb 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Frydenlund Too Weak"]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund was too cautious and hesitant in his foreign policy report to the Storting yesterday in the reaction to the Soviet incursion in Afghanistan and the banishment of Andrey Sakharov. This was asserted by the nonsocialist leaders in their comments on the report. Conservative parliamentary leader Kare Willoch said that the foreign minister ought to have indicated more strongly the consequences for our own security policy following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In his report Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund stressed mainly the situation in Afghanistan, and he emphasized that what has happened there enhances the importance of continuing detente. The foreign minister warned against breaking all contacts with the Soviet Union. "It will not result in security and safety if the Afghan situation is used to unleash an arms race in Europe," he said.

"In such situations, as after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, there is always a danger that channels may become restricted and that mutual distrust may prevent rational assessments. Thus, the danger of overreaction, misunderstandings and accidents also increases," the foreign minister said.

The main task today must be to prevent the world from being propelled into a totally destructive conflict, the foreign minister declared, pointing out that the situation in the Middle East is unpredictable and may thus be another source of tension. Frydenlund also said that regarding the energy crisis there seems to be a lack of both ability and desire to find an international solution.

HOLST STRESSES NEED FOR DETENTE IN LIGHT OF AFGHANISTAN

LD081007 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Important To Continue Detente Efforts"]

[Excerpt] "The Soviet incursion into Afghanistan is a clear violation of the basic rules for states' coexistence in international politics. A great power's use of armed forces against a smaller neighbor offers frightening perspectives for other small states. International politics cannot be based on the premise that great powers by virtue of being great have special rights regarding their neighbors."

This is what Foreign Under Secretary Johan Jorgen Holst asserted in a lecture at a seminar under the auspices of the Norwegian Atlantic Committee yesterday.

Holst pointed out that this makes the Afghan crisis an international crisis which concerns all countries. If the incursion is accepted, it could pave the way for great power rights for which the smaller countries will have to pay.

Holst stressed that perhaps the main aim of the rest of the world's reactions to the Russian's incursion is to limit Soviet ambitions and prevent further initiatives. At the same time, it is important to continue the work on enhancing detente between East and West.

"Many people might think that it is paradoxical to stress the need for detente in the wake of the incursion into Afghanistan. But in international politics reality is often surrounded by paradoxes. Precisely because detente is endangered is it necessary to concentrate attention on the need to consolidate it," Holst said.

Together with the other members of NATO, Norway has discussed national measures as a reaction to the incursion in Afghanistan.

"Norway has stressed and been supported by its allies for its view that measures against the Soviet Union must not affect relations between Norway and the Soviet Union in the extreme north. Nothing is gained by creating tension in this sensitive area," Holst said.

NORWAY, ICELAND DISPUTE JAN MAYEN COD FISHING

LD071107 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Jan 80 p 11 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Iceland: Even the Cod Off Jan Mayen Is Ours"]

[Excerpts] In an unexpectedly sharply worded note to Norway, Iceland has demanded that Norwegian fishermen stop fishing cod outside Icelandic fishing limits, that is, off Jan Mayen. Iceland justifies this by saying that the cod stocks are Icelandic and not a common stock. Fisheries Under Secretary Ivan Kristoffersen told AFTENPOSTEN that Norway cannot agree to the Icelandic demand.

The under secretary is disappointed with the Icelandic view and points out that Iceland has no grounds for denying other countries the right to fish outside Iceland's 200-mile zone. Jorn Krog, secretary general of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association, believes that the Icelandic note makes it of more interest than ever for Norway to establish a zone off Jan Mayen.

AFTENPOSTEN understands that Norway regards the Icelandic note as illogical, since the only way in which uncontrolled fishing of cod outside the Icelandic zone can be prevented is by establishing a Norwegian zone off Jan Mayen. Only in this way can third countries' fishermen be prevented from fishing the cod, it is asserted.

The Icelandic note seems now to have to make it even more difficult to obtain Iceland's approval for a Jan Mayen zone.

SWEDEN

PAPER SPECULATES ON SWEDISH ROLE IN U.S. DIPLOMATS' ESCAPE

LD070943 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Feb 80 p 32 LD

TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Iran: Ambassador To Return Monday"]

[Text] "Sweden's charge d'affaires in Tehran Ake Johannsson has full freedom to act regarding what is suitable for the embassy's security in Ambassador Kaj Sundberg's absence."

This is what the TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA [TT] was told by sources at the Stockholm Foreign Ministry against the backdrop of reports saying that U.S. diplomats were hidden at the Swedish Embassy in Tehran.

Kaj Sundberg returns to Iran on Monday according to plan following a week-long visit to Stockholm, where he took part in a meeting of Swedish ambassadors.

According to the Foreign Ministry, there is no indication that his return may be postponed.

The mission in Tehran is expected to resume its work on Sunday, as usual after the week-end. The embassy is normally closed on Friday, which is a Muslim holiday, and on Saturday.

It has learned that contacts have taken place between representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm.

The Swedish Embassy in Washington has received many questions from the American press but, like the Swedish Foreign Ministry, it does not comment on the events.

In the United States the great interest is not in whether diplomats were in the Swedish Embassy in Tehran but in the six diplomats' return from Iran and in the role which Canada played in helping them to leave Iran.

TURKISH ENVOY COMMENTS ON JOINT DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

TA052015 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa, [Nicosia] Inal Batu, said that it is impossible to consider the recently initialed Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement as related to the developments in Afghanistan and Iran or to consider it similar to the measures the United States is taking in the face of the developments in Afghanistan and Iran. Batu, who was the guest of honor at the Friends Club luncheon today, said that the talks on the defense cooperation agreement have been going on since 18 January 1979. Referring to the contents of the agreement, Batu said that the defense support aid would no longer be measured by a certain figure and that a mechanism had been set up whereby Turkey's needs would be met in the most [word indistinct] way and on time.

The ambassador pointed out that a separate agreement supplied the legal foundation necessary for the development of the Turkish-U.S. joint defense industry. In connection with the installations, Batu said that the relevant articles in the 1976 agreement had been further developed. He stressed that the joint defense installations were under the [word indistinct] of the Turkish Armed Forces and under the command of Turkish commanders.

DENKTAS MEETS WITH GALINDO-POHL; CYPRUS ISSUE DISCUSSED

TA071308 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Today President Denktas received the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Galindo-Pohl. The meeting, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, was also attended by the minister of defense and foreign affairs, Mr Atakol; the deputy special representative, Mr Gorge; and Mr Necati Ertegun, the constitutional adviser to the president. In a statement at the end of the meeting, President Denktas said that contacts for the resumption of the Cyprus intercommunal talks were continuing. He stressed that the main obstacle to such a resumption was the international departure by the Greek Cypriots from the negotiating table and the obtainment of a resolution from the UN General Assembly supporting their views. He added that the Turkish Cypriot side had clearly stated that it would not resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of the latest UN General Assembly resolution. President Denktas said that, in spite of this, the UN secretary general was continuing his efforts to find a formula to solve this difficulty. He stated that he had an exchange of views with Mr Pohl today on the resumption of the talks and that the meeting had been positive and constructive. He said that the common views shared by the two sides for a resumption of the talks were discussed.

President Denktas expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriot side would understand that it could not Hellenize Cyprus and do away with the partnership rights of the Turkish Cypriot community, but it had to adopt a conciliatory attitude. He added, however, no evidence of such a Greek Cypriot attitude is yet apparent. Referring to the Greek Cypriot threats used in order to prevent foreign tourists from visiting the Federated States, President Denktas said that this was an inhuman act and an indication of Greek Cypriot bad faith. He stated that the government of the Federated State would take up the matter with the international organizations concerned. On the recent Greek Cypriot proposals for a rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots were wrong in thinking that they would be able to eliminate the rights and authority of the Turkish Cypriot community by such proposals. The Greek Cypriots also wanted to get Varosha back but this was a question which would be dealt with within the entire framework of the negotiations for a Cyprus settlement. President Denktas said in conclusion that the Turkish Cypriot side was not evading the intercommunal talks but would continue its efforts for the establishment of a bizonal and bicommunal federal republic safeguarding the rights, status and territory of the Federated State.

AVEROF SATISFIED WITH U.S. MILITARY AID TO GREECE

AT071450 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] The balance of forces in the Aegean will be maintained with the proposed U.S. and German military aid to Greece and Turkey. This view was expressed yesterday by National Defense Minister Averof, who commented on the defense aid announced by Germany and the United States. The minister's statement is as follows:

"The decision of the two friendly countries to provide balanced defense aid to Greece and Turkey satisfies justice, morality and political expediency. This fact proves that the two countries do desire that the current military balance in the Aegean not be disturbed. It also proves that the handling of the issue by Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and his efforts were successful and fruitful."

According to a draft bill by the State Department for the U.S. legislative bodies--as I KATHIMERINI reported yesterday--military assistance has been proposed worth $252 million to Turkey and $184 million to Greece. It has also been proposed to give economic aid to Turkey in the form of credits worth $200 million.

Furthermore, commenting on the apportioning of these sums, the government spokesman said that the balance of forces between Turkey and Greece will be maintained at the ratio of 7 to 10 as the Greek Government had always supported. Also, the government spokesman added that the State Department report includes the pleasant realization that, as opposed to the Turkish economy, the Greek economy is sound, despite the temporary difficulties it is facing. Also, he added, the same reports mention that Greece is a democratic country in which human rights are respected.

Finally, in reply to a question, the government spokesman said that the government has no report about a Rogers plan regulating our country's special relationship with NATO. About this issue he recalled a previous statement by Prime Minister Karamanlis that it is a problem which concerns Turkey and NATO, and that our country is not prepared to discuss it with Turkey. It should not be precluded that, within this framework, the NATO leadership is discussing the issue with Turkey.

In a statement issued yesterday, EDA [United Democratic Left] mentions that the U.S. aid is creating new reasons for tension in the area. Also it links the aid to the new pressure by Rogers for return to the NATO military wing.

In reply to Averof's statement, Papandreou said the following: The fact that the United States and NATO are deceiving the Greek people in what concerns the alleged balance of forces in the Aegean should not surprise us. This is their history. But the fact that the responsible Greek national defense minister, in collusion with the Americans, can deceive the Greek people is unacceptable. Of course the responsibility weighs heavily on him and on the country's prime minister.

National Defense Minister E. Averof made the following statement after Papandreou's statement was presented for his consideration. "Papandreou is deceiving the Greek people with the things he says. It now has been openly proved that Papandreou is annoyed by any defense aid emanating from the West. It would be useful if Papandreou were to say where we should seek the valuable aid for the strengthening of our country's defense that we have received in recent years from Germany and the United States, which amounts to about $200 million and DM70 million. In times of a foreign exchange crisis, this aid is truly valuable."

MITSOTAKIS SAYS USSR TO IMPLEMENT OIL AGREEMENT

AT071410 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 6 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Yesterday, Minister of Coordination Mitsotakis stated to the press that all the things that have been agreed with the Soviet Union in the economic sector are proceeding normally. In reply to a question in connection with rumors about an 800,000-ton reduction in the oil Greece will receive from the USSR, he said that the Soviet side had never stated anything of the kind. He added that his trip to Moscow will take place as usual.

In addition, a competent source yesterday made it clear that the Soviet side has given official assurances that the USSR will cover the entire 2 million tons of oil it has agreed upon. At the same time, the other forms of cooperation between the two countries such as the supply of natural gas and the installation of an alumina plant are in the stage of final study.

IRISH PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ATHENS ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AT071845 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1700 GMT 7 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Irish President Patrick Hillery and Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Lenihan arrived in Athens at 1800 this evening. The visit is unofficial. At the airport the Irish president was welcomed by Foreign Minister Rallis, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoropoulos, Diplomatic Attache of the President of the Republic Ambassador Vakalopoulos, Irish Ambassador in Athens Roman and other officials. At 2100 President of the Republic Tsatsos will give a dinner in honor of Hillery.

AVEROF ANALYZES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS

AT041600 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 4 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Article by Evangelos Averof-tositsas, minister of national defense: "How Dangerous Are Our Times--The Framework Within Which Our Nation Progresses and Will Continue To Progress"]

[Text] A more general concern dominates the thinking of citizens in most countries of the world. A worldwide economic crisis threatens the stability and progress of international economy sometimes to a greater and at other times lesser degree. The ever-increasing frustration over the energy crisis recently became more severe. It appears that it cannot be overcome without profound upheavals. It obviously threatens the way of life of advanced countries; with radical changes over the coming years and that of underdeveloped countries with stagnation.

With the exception of the economic crisis of 1929-1931, which had a totally different character and which was less threatening, we were never faced with such dangerous and threatening economic developments during the 20th century and this in times of peace. As if all this were not enough, and in addition to the use of the most inhuman form of violence within certain countries over the past few years, the international horizon has also been seriously overburdened with storm clouds.

Since the Berlin and Cuban crises (1961-1962), according to sober foreign observers, the black clouds have never been as heavy on this horizon as they are today. Some talk, even though timidly, about the danger of a new world war. A speedy but calm examination of the situation is, I believe, useful so that we may be able to see the framework within which our own nation is progressing and must progress.

The Prospect of a Clash

Naturally a world war cannot be excluded. This is because as President Kennedy declared in a television address to the entire American nation during the most critical phase of the Cuban crisis, unbelievable damage was wrought because of an erroneous estimation by one side about the reaction of the other side. This is also because the reasons for the separation of one side from the other are of an extremely basic significance. It is impossible to forecast how the significance of these reasons could be interpreted. It is impossible to forecast what calculations it could result in, to what mistakes it could lead, to what local wars it may lead and, as a sequel, how these could develop into broader wars. Despite all this the world war which cannot be excluded must not, I believe, be considered unavoidable.

This is because of two reasons: One--because the people of the world do not want such a war. Wherever people influence important decisions all possible efforts will be undertaken to avoid differences which could lead to a broader war. Two--such a war would certainly lead to the use of nuclear weapons. At first there would be use of "tactical" weapons, the so-called "war theater" weapons and then there would be use of "strategic" weapons, in other words, of weapons which can destroy greater vital centers belonging to the opponent.

Such weapons, however, have an unbelievable destructive capacity. In an effort to give some degree of comparison it is noted that the bomb used on Hiroshima in 1945 was at least 75 times weaker than any one of the three warheads carried, which can be fired in three different directions by the "SS-20" missile. Every prospective opponent well knows that even if he were the first to launch a nuclear attack using all his available potential, the other side would still be able to retaliate with at least one severe blow of approximately equivalent strength.

Under such conditions there is no room for the operation of the spirit of adventure and greed which subconsciously motivates the competitive spirit of certain people and which leads them to war adventures. A nuclear war is no adventure. It is general destruction. Such a war cannot incite greed. It rather eliminates it. Only absolutely mad criminals could incorporate such a war in their plans. Only people lacking the most elemental logic could fatefully commit those mistakes which would sweep them into a nuclear war.

In 1962 Nikita Khrushchev commenced and insistently proceeded with the Cuban operation which, if successful, would have allowed him to emerge invincible on a worldwide scale. When, however, he saw that nuclear war was at the threshold he hastened to retreat without taking into consideration the consequences such a retreat would have on his policy and on himself personally.

Three Conclusions

All this, however, does not mean that there can be no local wars. Many such wars did take place and they continue to take place. Some estimates place the "post wars" at more than 100. We pass from the wars of Israel and Algeria, to the terrible war of Vietnam, to those of Ethiopia, Biafra and others, and end up with the Kampuchean war, which still rages, or to others which we do not even describe as wars but which in fact are just as much wars as the others are in all their aspects.

This state of affairs together with various other developments lead to three basic conclusions:

One--The policy of detente, of mutual consultations, must be continued with determination, with the hope that in the end it will produce more results. At the same time, however, we must also bear in mind that such a policy, international law and order, the large international organizations, the civilization of the 20th century, which we praise so much, are in no position, despite their considerable usefulness, to offer protection against war. The latest international agreement, the one of Helsinki, which created so much furor, is nothing but a collection of wishes of the highest level. It is nothing more. One can refer to it in the very same way one refers to certain psalms from religious texts, in respect of human rights, the case of Cyprus for example, or in the case of the independence of other countries.

Two--If a country is to have maximum security it must inevitably have, apart from a wise and conciliatory policy, apart from guaranteed aid from other countries, a considerable potential to defend itself. This potential must at least be strong enough to convince anyone who may have designs upon this country that it would be extremely costly in blood. Even the strongest cannot face such an eventuality with equanimity.

Three--A general conclusion of a political nature: The political map of many areas of the world has radically changed during the past 20 or even 10 years. Africa, so rich in a variety of raw materials and which is of great interest to us for various reasons, is not the same in any way. In the past, countries of the free world dominated it with different ties in each given instance. Today some parts of Africa are dominated by countries of the Eastern coalition. Other parts are neutral with rather hostile sentiments toward the West. Yet other parts are friendly toward the West. The northern shores of Africa, those along the Mediterranean, have exactly the same characteristics as the entire black continent. At the same time the process of radical political and social changes in at least certain parts of Africa does not seem to have ended.

Other areas, outside Africa, also of interest to everyone, including Greece, have also changed considerably. It appears that we have not fully understood the significance of these changes.

We have Iran (Persia) for example. Regardless of whether or not its regime was bad, regardless of whether it was more or less dictatorial than other regimes, it was, until recently, a country which caused us trouble with its initiatives in increasing oil prices. At the same time, however, it supplied us with oil to the full limit of its production potential. It was a country with extremely strong and modern armed forces with its own foreign policy, often unpleasant, but which generally followed a pro-Western policy and would most certainly have alined itself with the free world at a moment of threat or at a moment of serious crisis. Today this position has completely changed. A totally different course was started. Nobody knows where it will lead.

It is self-evident that developments in Afghanistan, also with unforeseeable future effects, add a far greater importance to the changes brought about in Iran. These are two countries which geographically dominate a broad area in which two-thirds of the oil deposits of the entire world are to be found.

I do not believe we have fully appreciated or understood the depth and breadth of the effect that the recent change could have upon the fate of Europe. The broadest possible public opinion does follow them, but obviously it has not evaluated them on the basis of the correct worldwide measurements. [paragraph continues]

In this hasty picture I have not spoken of a different type of change, of the changes in Western mentality, of a disturbance of the balance of power and of other probable changes of positions in areas much nearer to us. What I have mentioned, however, is sufficient to demonstrate in the most voluble language a fact which is irrefutable and undeniable: We are no longer living in the world of 1960 or even of 1970. We are living in a world which is incomparably more dangerous. In the past its horizons were not, but now are, often both murky and threatening. Nobody knows where and if local storms will break out, what their intensity will be and in what area they will strike.

What We Will Do

In the face of these international horizons our country primarily must concern itself with its own horizon. It can only slightly influence the improbable, the very great, the worldwide storms. If, God forbid, such storms do break out, our country will follow the fate of Europe.

The way, however, in which it deals with the local storms depends entirely upon its own national horizon. If this national horizon is murky, not only will the handling of such local storms be unfortunate but also we will be creating such local storms ourselves. This is because, owing to the geographic area we occupy, to the certain peculiar problems we have, whether we like it or not, we are not permitted very many doubts as to what could happen: At times when our spiritual, political, economic and dynamic unity is weakened we will be tempted to engage in local operations. This will be even more certain if at such times we get involved in--as is frequently the case in international history--a demagogic or even careless foreign policy.

Woe unto us in such an eventuality. If this happens, the rule which often applies in local confrontations, "blessed be those who are strong," will apply against us. This is why, if we are to survive in the middle of this heavy international atmosphere, we require, more than ever before, a clear national horizon and a strong homefront. This must be a front within which internal conflict will be as muted as possible and within which our armed forces will be as battleworthy and prepared as possible, within which the administration of the country remains as sober and stable as ever. [Signed] Evangelos Averof-Tositsas.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES MINING OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

AT071610 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 7 Feb 80 p 16 AT

[Text] In response to Turkish newspapers which cite a statement by the national defense minister in reply to a parliamentary interpellation by Deputy Bandouvas that the territorial waters of some islands have been mined, the National Defense Ministry stated that no one ever claimed that mines have been laid in the territorial waters of Greek islands, something that, after all would be completely contrary to truth, as all sailors know very well. Some greater attention when reading Greek statements would not hurt, unless of course they are deliberately not read correctly.

"Greece has revealed that it has mined the Aegean Islands," the Turkish newspaper TERCUMAN publicized in a five column frontpage report on the reply National Defense Minister E. Averof gave to Deputy Bandouvas on the sweeping of an Aegean island minefield. The newspapers GUNAYDIN, HURRIYET, CUMHURIYET and MILLIYET deal with this issue in frontpage articles. The last, in an article entitled "The Greeks Sweep Some Mines in the Aegean," reports that "Greece had laid mines in the Aegean Islands, citing defense reasons and the possibility of a Turkish landing."

U.S. TOLD IT CANNOT USE INCIRLIK BASE AGAINST IRAN

TA071636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said that the United States has been clearly informed that it cannot use Incirlik Airbase to intervene in Iran. Replying to criticism leveled against his ministry's budget in the Senate, Birincioglu also gave information on the defense cooperation agreement initialed between Turkey and the United States.

Birincioglu said the following on the issue: With the basic agreement the United States has been authorized to participate in joint defense measures in certain Turkish installations. The defense support agreement stipulates how defense equipment for the Turkish Armed Forces will be supplied. The defense industrial cooperation agreement deals with how the United States will transfer technology and will increase the manufacturing capacity of Turkish war industry. Birincioglu said that according to the installations agreement, the installations will function as Turkish ones and will be administered and checked by Turkish commanders.

Referring to the bill noncommissioned officers submitted to the parliament, Birincioglu said that candidates for reserve officers will be given the option between becoming an NCO or a private. He added that there was no surplus in the number of privates in the armed forces and that therefore shortening the period of the military service was out of the question. Birincioglu concluded by saying that ending martial law as soon as possible and having the armed forces resume their fundamental duty was very important in the face of the international developments in the region.

ANKARA REPORTS U.S. PLANS TO EXTEND $450 MILLION IN AID

TA061747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that Turkey has very grave economic problems and that the United States plans to extend $450 million economic and military aid to Turkey in 1981. Vance made this statement at the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee meeting which is discussing the 1981 foreign aid program expected to go into effect in October.

TRT Washington correspondent Berna Kulac reports that Vance said that the $180 million military aid proposed for Greece is sufficient because Greece is not facing the grave economic problems Turkey is facing. Referring to the Cyprus problem, but that efforts are being exerted to resume the intercommunal talks.

FRG OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS ECONOMY, AID

TA071214 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The secretary general of the FRG's main opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union, Dr Heiner Geissler, has said that his party fully supports the FRG Government's decision to insure that military and economic aid is extended to Turkey. Geissler arrived in Ankara this afternoon by airplane as the guest of the Justice Party. He was received at Esenboga Airport by the Justice Party secretary general and the minister of industry and technology, Nuri Bayar. Other Justice Party officials were also present at the airport.

Replying to our correspondent's questions at the airport, Geissler [words indistinct] at the Bundestag budget and economy committees. He added: It is impossible for our government's decision to aid Turkey to be implemented without our approval. We support this aid decision. We stand behind the government in connection with the aid.

Nuri Bayar said that the government had taken important radical and lasting decisions that would affect the economy in the (?long) run. He added that these deicsions would meet the requirements of the Turkish economy. He pointed out that these decisions must be successful for the economic difficulties of the country to be overcome. He said: The important thing for Turkey at this point is for the aid movement, led by the FRG, to yield its results speedily and wasting no time. We will revive the stagnant Turkish economy with these decisions. However, these decisions need an urgent and speedy financial support so that we can give momentum to our economy.

Heiner Geissler said: We will supply this support because the decisions taken by the prime minister of the Turkish Government are not only brave decisions but are decisions which are completely appropriate economically. We congratulate the Turkish Government for its economic farsightedness as shown in these decisions.

Meets With Officials

TA071217 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Dr Heiner Geissler, the secretary general of the FRG's main opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union, has said that he views the recent economic decisions taken by the Turkish Government as extremely courageous and economically weighty. He added that his party would renew its efforts to insure that the FRG Government implemented its decision to extend economic aid to Turkey, in order to enable the Turkish Government's recent decisions to succeed. Geissler who came to Ankara yesterday as the guest of the Justice Party began to hold contacts with party and government officials. He first met the Minister of Industry and Technology and Justice Party Secretary General Nuri Bayar. In a statement before the meeting Geissler said that it would be useful if the two parties held joint meetings with the Turkish workers employed in the FRG. He added such meetings would help improve the living conditions of the Turkish workers there.

Nuri Bayar said that very useful meetings had been held with Geissler since yesterday. He said that Turkey's present problems were discussed frankly at the meetings. Bayar expressed the hope that the problems would be solved with the recent economic measures and that the meetings would speed up the aid movement developed in the FRG to insure that the measures proved successful.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS IRAQI WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

LD061141 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Ankara correspondent: "Iraq Warns Turkey "Not to Interfere'"]

[Text] Iraq warned Turkey yesterday not to interfere in its internal affairs. The Turkish press has been very critical of Iraq because of the execution of three Iraqi citizens who were ethnic Turks. Issued by its embassy in Ankara, the Iraqi statement blamed indirectly Turkey's ruling Justice Party government for the press campaign.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to comment on the statement apart from saying: "We are studying it." Iraq supplies Turkey with one-third of its crude oil needs.

VOTCP CITES AFGHAN STATEMENT ON INCREASED FIGHTING

TA080702 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A statement by the Afghan Democratic Republic's Foreign Ministry says Afghan counterrevolutionaries equipped with U.S. and Chinese weapons and trained in Pakistan have intensified their armed aggressions and provocations in villages and towns in the Afghan-Pakistan border region. It has been announced that specially in Qandahar Province, the armed counterrevolutionary gangs are carrying out mass slaughtering among the civil population, burning schools and blowing up bridges.

Supported by the population, troops of the Afghan people's armed forces have begun repulsing the attacks of the armed gangs. The counterrevolutionary armed gangs have been defeated by troops of the armed forces in the Badakhshan Province. In the Paktia region, the fighting between troops of the armed forces and the counterrevolutionaries is still continuing.

It has been announced that all of the armed counterrevolutionaries have been trained by U.S., Chinese and Pakistani military experts in centers established in the Peshawar, Chitral, Parachinar and Miram Shah regions of Pakistan. The Afghan Foreign Ministry statement says that the intensification of the aggression of the counterrevolutionary groups trained in Pakistan after the visit to Pakistan by U.S. President Carter's national security affairs assistant, Brzezinski, is no mere coincidence and that this was a continuation of a multifaceted aggression being waged by imperialist circles against Afghanistan.

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS ANARCHY, ECONOMIC ISSUES

TA071430 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1100 to discuss anarchy and economic issues. In a statement before the meeting, Demirel said that various new draft bills to be submitted to the parliament will be discussed and that the results of meetings he ehld with the governors of 16 provinces and the reports submitted by all provinces at the beginning of the week will be assessed at today's Council of Ministers meeting. Demirel noted that he will meet with the martial law commanders in Ankara on Sunday 17 February, and that the National Security Council will convene on Tuesday, 19 February. He added that the 2-month extension of the martial law being enforced in 19 provinces will be discussed at the Grand National Assembly meeting to be held of Wednesday, 20 February.

Meanwhile, a journalist asked Demirel whether or not he was pleased with the news about foreign aid. Demirel said that developments regarding foreign aid were positive and that he was pleased with them. Noting that Turkey was implementing a program of stability, Demirel said that the sources necessary for such a program existed. He said: We are not in search of sources, however, we do need various sources for the future of this stability program. We are busy consolidating these sources. In other words, we have not begun to implement this program without any sources. We do have the sources.

A journalist recalled the statement made by the secretary general of the FRG Christian Democratic Union to the effect that his party would support the FRG Government in the aid to be extended to Turkey and asked Demirel his view on this issue. Demirel said that the FRG Government and the opposition party were well aware of Turkey's importance and of the necessity to extend aid to Turkey. Demirel said: I thank them.

TURK-IS REJECTS DISK CALL FOR COOPERATION

TA061630 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Feb 6 (AA)--The Executive Committee of the Turkish Confederation of Labor "Turk-Is" has rejected the call from the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] for cooperation in active resistance to the recent economic measures.

Announcing the decision taken at the Executive Committee's meeting Monday evening, Turk-Is Secretary General Sadik Side said Turk-Is would take "its own action" in protest if it finds there is any "regression" in national interest or labor rights.

Affiliated unions had been warned that the standing rules would be applied against any member union which attempted to join action sponsored by DISK.

The secretary general said Turk-Is did not agree with all the comments rejecting the recent measures as a whole. With regard to the danger of adopting a "South American model," there was no question of Turkey discarding democracy, he commented. He found the opposition's criticism "a bit hasty."

The Turk-Is Executive Committee outlined the demands it would submit later to the government and formed a committee to draft them.

Turk-Is officials said their requests from the government, which they would discuss at a meeting with Under Secretary of the Prime Ministry Turgut Ozal upon his return from his current trip abroad, would include raising the minimum wage, and increasing of the coefficient of civil service salaries.

UPRISING IN MERSIN PRISON REPORTED

TA071443 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1423 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Mersin, 7 Feb (AA)--Inmates of Mersin Prison, who had staged an uprising with certain grievances earlier this week, revolted again, taking the warden and three guards hostage.

The prisoners said they were protesting the failure of the administration to grant their requests and its attempt to transfer some of their friends to other penitentiaries.

The prisoners said they intend to keep the hostages until the transfers were stopped, while police and gendarmerie took positions outside the premises.

The uprising at the city prison in Van, eastern Turkey, ended shortly after noon today. Around 400 inmates who had shut themselves in opened the gates to the commander of gendarmerie. The group of inmates, described as left-wing, also released the 4 right-wing prisoners they had taken hostage. Security forces seized two pistols and 10 daggers in a search of the premises.

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION FROM LIBYA--A trade delegation under Commerce Ministry Under Secretary Ismail Heral, which went to Libya to discuss the means of increasing the trade volume between the two countries, returned home tonight. In a written statement in Ankara, Heral said that his discussions in Libya were constructive and that lists determining Turkish agricultural products to be exported to Libya were compiled. Heral said that there were positive signs which indicated that Turkey would also export manufactured goods in addition to agricultural products. He added that a Libyan delegation would arrive in Turkey at the end of this month to purchase Turkish goods. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Feb 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECEVIT CALLS FOR MODERATION IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

TA061614 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, who is participating in the Socialist International meeting in Vienna, said that the United States and the Soviet Union should be more moderate in their relations. Ecevit addressed today's session of the Socialist International and referred to disarmament and Afghanistan. AKAJANS [Mediterranean news agency] reports that Ecevit said that international political developments are adversely affecting disarmament. Ecevit added that efforts for disarmament are being disrupted and that the world economic crisis might be exacerbated. He noted that if the economic relations between the West and the East are weakened, the inclination to form blocs will be more pronounced and that detente and human rights will be affected. He added that the United States and the Soviet Union should be more moderate in their relations in order to prevent such developments.

BELGIUM

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS OFFICIAL TALKS

JN071411 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Brussels, 7 February--Today, Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi continued his contacts with Belgian officials for the second consecutive day. He met with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and discussed bilateral relations and current international issues. He then met with Belgian Cooperation for Development Minister Marc Eyskens.

The Iraqi minister met yesterday with Foreign Affairs Minister Henri Simonet and Foreign Trade Minister Robert Urbain. An INA report from the Belgian capital says that the official talks between Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Mr Simonet will begin later today.

CANADA

SOVIET DIPLOMAT EXPELLED IN 'RETALIATORY' MOVE

LD072252 Montreal Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Canada is expelling another Soviet official. The Department of External Affairs says the move is in retaliation for the expulsion of a Canadian military attache, Col Harold Gold, from Moscow. The department says the government is demanding the reduction of the commercial section of the Soviet Embassy by one person. The Department of External Affairs says that means that D.F. Trofimov will be forced to leave the section in 2 weeks. Last month the government ordered three Soviet diplomats out of the country for spying. Moscow retaliated with the expulsion of Colonel Gold.

The RCMP [Royal Canadian Mounted Police] meantime has stepped up its surveillance of Soviet diplomats in this country. The force has asked the police in Ontario and Quebec to report on the movements of all vehicles bearing the red diplomatic car license plates registered to the Soviet Embassy. Over 200 plates are registered to the 64 employees of the embassy. Their travel is limited to the Ottawa area. They must receive special permission to travel outside the capital. Foreigners must do the same in Moscow.

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Western Europe

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FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

DW110921 Bonn Press Handout of the Federal Foreign Ministry in German 10 Feb 80
No. 1011 B/80 DW

[Press handout by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "Safeguard Freedom and Peace Together With America"]

[Text] The goal of the Federal Government to insure, together with the European partners, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, to guarantee freedom and security for Europe in future also, to maintain the prerequisites for the continuation of our realistic detente policy and to overcome the current crisis can be achieved only in firm partnership with the United States. European-American solidarity does not mean that the Europeans must help the Americans in a matter that is American and not European; Afghanistan concerns the Europeans and the Americans equally.

This solidarity must be expressed in joint action based on a common strategy. This common strategy must exploit through division of labor the possibilities of individual partners of the alliance to achieve the common goal. Division of labor understood this way will not create the impression that the Europeans will take over the pleasant tasks while the American will handle the unpleasant ones.

Consultations between Europeans and Americans are indispensable; the form in which they take place is of secondary importance. The greater the accord among Europeans, the greater the weight carried by Europe in working out the common strategy. The weight will be also greater as the European desire for solidarity becomes clearer.

Particularly defense is a common task. It also means preparedness to take over additional burdens. No European can dodge that responsibility. Political responsibility also means pointing out to the citizens the effects of additional expenditures for common security. Freedom and security have their price. European-American solidarity must be demonstrated with regard to the Olympic problem as well. I repeat: "The Soviet Union has the task to create the prerequisites for holding the Olympic games. We expect the United States to show solidarity in Berlin; we will not reject it with regard to the Olympic problem."

Nothing will change in this attitude. The president of the German Sports Federation, Willi Weyer, has set an example, demonstrating how the president of the greater sports organization carried out his political responsibility in a free society. He maintains that the meaning of the Olympic games is incompatible with the situation in Afghanistan. It must be hoped that this insight will prevail among the responsible persons of the International Olympic Committee.

The United States is determined to live up to its leadership role in the alliance and its worldwide political responsibility. This determination is supported by the American nation. It would be a grave mistake if the Europeans were to underrate that or even consider it an election campaign slogan. Voices have been heard in Europe in the past which said they missed America's will to lead and take over world political responsibility. America must not be criticized because of that now. It is much more a matter of pointing out the stance of the European alliance partners in a dialog among alliance partners. That dialog is natural among partners with equal rights.

Our determination to preserve the prerequisites for our realistic detente policy can be implemented only on the basis of a balance. That balance can exist only with America. Nobody in Europe should forget that. The alliance with the United States is an indispensable prerequisite of our realistic detente policy, which is based on a balance and not an obstacle.

We are now experiencing a propaganda offensive that tries to tell the Europeans that it is the fault of the Americans that there is tension in the world, and that the Europeans should not get involved in this development. The answer can be only that the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan to pave the way for progress in detente and safeguarding peace.

Our place is by the side of the United States, not between the two superpowers. That basic decision has been made. It is simultaneously a decision for freedom, human rights and self-determination. Those who want to safeguard peace and overcome the crisis must first make it clear that every attempt to separate Europe from America is hopeless. It is among the basic principles of our foreign policy that only in this way will we remain predictable for East and West.

The chances for the arms control suggestions decided in December 1979, the chances to avoid a relapse into cold war, will be greater and not smaller through solidarity with the United States.

In their relations with the states of the Third World, the Western democracies must make it even clearer that they want partnership with equal rights and not predominance. Never before has the significance of being really nonalined been felt more clearly in the Third World than in the wake of the Afghanistan developments. Only by safeguarding the state of being nonalined can peace and stability in the Third World be insured. Therefore, the West cannot transfer on its own the East-West contrast to the Third World. That also belongs to the common strategy.

FRENCH REFUSAL TO ATTEND CONFERENCE DRAWS COMMENT

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

LD081317 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The plan of a conference with the participation of foreign ministers of the most important Western allies on what further action to take in the crisis following the Soviet invasion has foundered on the opposition of the French Government. This was learned in Bonn today.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Juergen Sudhoff merely said at a press conference in Bonn that there is "no basis for assuming" there will be a Western foreign ministers conference. He thereby denied unofficial reports of the previous day that the foreign ministers of the United States, France, Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic intend to meet. The spokesman confirmed, however, that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit Bonn 20 and 21 February for bilateral talks at the invitation of Federal Foreign Minister Genscher.

In connection with the French Government's motives for its negative attitude, attention was drawn in Bonn to remarks made by President Giscard d'Estaing following his summit talks with Chancellor Schmidt in Paris. Talking to French correspondents, Giscard said he opposed a further hardening of the Eastern and Western blocs in the present crisis situation.

In connection with the discounted reports of a foreign ministers conference in Bonn, government spokesman Boelling stressed that Bonn does not wish to "talk anyone into a dramatic form" of meeting. The Federal Government is interested in an intensive continuation of the consultations among the Western allies during the coming weeks. The important thing is the substance of the exchange of views and the formulation of objectives among the allies. In this process the German-French summit was an important landmark, and the forthcoming meeting between Genscher and Vance an important element.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the foreign ministers of the nine EEC countries will meet as planned in Rome on 19 February to discuss the current international situation.

Economics Minister Lambsdorff

LD092344 Hamburg DPA in German 2222 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York--Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff in New York on Saturday expressed regret over France's objection to the conference of foreign ministers of the most important Western allies suggested by the Americans to discuss the political situation in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Lambsdorff said in a talk with German correspondents that Paris' attitude was not a "very gratifying development" for the Federal Government.

Lambsdorff, who is to spend 2 weeks in the United States holding talks with leading American politicians, bankers and businessmen, attributes Paris' attitude to the French Government's concern over the theme of the planned conference. He also feels, however, that France's internal political situation might have played a role in Paris' decision. Lambsdorff also stressed the very cooperative and accomodating attitude of the FFench at the recent Franco-German consultations.

On the question of the boycott of the Moscow Olympics proposed by President Carter in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Lambsdorff said he cannot imagine a team from the Federal Republic marching into a stadium if no U.S. athletes are going to march in.

CSU Chairman Strauss

LD092131 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bavarian Minister-President and CSU Chairman Strauss has described the French refusal to participate in the foreign ministers meeting in Bonn on 20 February as a slap in the face for Chancellor Schmidt. In an interview for WELT AM SONNTAG, Strauss expresses the opinion that Bonn tried to turn a (?routine) working dinner into a big crisis conference of foreign ministers. Wrongly assessing his role as that of mediator between France and the United States and between the United States and the Soviet Union, Schmidt was trying to engage in showmanship.

APEL REITERATES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN

DW110918 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1150 GMT 9 Feb 80 DW

[Correspondent Reissenberger interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, apparently recorded in Bonn]

[Text] [Question] The German-French summit meeting in Paris that you attended earlier this week was concluded with a joint statement which says in effect: Just one more Afghanistan and detente between East and West will be over for good. Then France and Germany together with their alliance partners would take the measures necessary to guarantee their security and to defend international stability. At the same time you concluded with the French defense minister an agreement on the joint construction of a new combat tank. My question is this: Does all this herald closer military cooperation between Paris and Bonn in the future, complementing the integrated defense in NATO?

[Answer] I would like to divide my answer into two separate parts: To begin with, the passage of the statement jointly adopted and released, which you just quoted, means the following. We are asking the Soviet Union, expressly asking the Soviet Union, to leave Afghanista

Afghanistan is a nonalined country, and Afghanistan is entitled to retain this status. The presence of Soviet troops is illegal. The United Nations organization has condemned the Soviet Union for this. But what we are particularly telling the Soviet Union is that in the event of further efforts toward expansion, mechanisms will be triggered which indeed may well be dangerous to world peace but also to detente. I think this warning is important, and I believe that it has been heard.

As far as the combat tank is concerned, extensive preparatory work has been done to that end. We have come to terms, and the signing of the agreement constitutes another deepening of German-French cooperation. It is also important in this context to draw attention to the fact that the tank will be in use only in the early years of the next decade, that is, in the nineties. It is a program oriented toward the future, for we do not need a new tank in the next several years. We are well equipped.

[Question] You said the warning has been heard. Can you elaborate on this a bit?

[Answer] I assume that people in Moscow can read political declarations of intent and that they are perfectly aware that detente is an important living condition for the Soviet Union and for us but also that detente--the relaxation of tensions--simultaneously means being moderate, keeping one's armed forces within one's own sphere of influence, knowing how far one can go, knowing that others will respond. This communique, by the way, time and again--three times in fact--expresses solidarity with the Atlantic alliance and thus also with the United States. This, too, is an important signal.

[Question] Let me ask you in this context: Do you deem it conceivable, or at least desirable, that France might return to the integrated NATO organization due to the impact of the new development?

[Answer] I am strictly against debating academic questions. Besides, it is not up to me to answer such a question. It is a question to be posed for French policy and to the French state leadership. We can be sure on one point, however: France does do its share for securing Europe, for Europe's defense capability. France will continue cooperating with us so closely in the future that the good, solid friendship will be insured in the defense sector as well.

[Question] What can the German contribution be within the framework of the measures taken by the NATO alliance to convince the Soviet Union that its withdrawal from Afghanistan and the return to a realistic detente policy is also in the interest of Moscow? You or somebody else has mentioned the aid to Turkey, the support to Pakistan, an improvement in the reserve stockpiles in fuels and ammunition of the Bundeswehr. There are some other points, for instance more German frigates in the North Atlantic, more German air transport capacity for the alliance. What can be put into practice?

[Answer] I think that first of all we ought to proceed from an undisputed state of affairs, namely, the fact that here in central Europe, where we live, it has been thanks to NATO and thanks to the Bundeswehr that peace is secure. All the politicians of our country underscore this state of affairs, albeit with divergent emphasis. NATO has some worries pertaining, above all, to the southern flank. This is why it is important and appropriate for us to have taken charge of the management of the aid to Turkey. This will surely become an expensive venture. The finance minister himself has been summoned to enable an action by the alliance, an action of the allies. Now, it is not reasonable to include the U.S. ground forces in these plans because of the need for an intensified presence of the United States in other parts of the world, meaning the maritime sphere in particular. What we need is the solidarity of the alliance here in Europe, the presence of all allied ground forces. Thus, it is conceivable that new considerations will have to be taken into account in the maritime sector. But these things must not be rushed. In this respect the alliance is called upon to think in solidarity but also with the utmost precision. Then the decision must be made.

In this context I would like to point out, by the way, that the Federal Navy will receive six new frigates at regular intervals in the next few years. The first has been launched already, the second is due to be launched in the near future. Consequently, the shipyards have received orders to their full capacity up to the early eighties. Even if we decided today that we wanted some additional frigates, these could be had only 4 to 6 years from now at the earliest.

[Question] Criticism has been voiced lately about the consultations between the United States and the European allies. What do you think needs improvement?

[Answer] As far as my ministry and I are concerned, I have no complaints at all. Our contacts are as close as they need to be. Telephone calls complement the contacts by mail and the personal contacts through trips by delegations. What seems to me to be important is that the alliance and its friends--and these also include the Japanese--develop a strategy which will measure up to the Soviet challenge on a long-term basis as well. There is no sense in proposing lists of measures on a short-term basis and putting part of them into practice. What we have been shown by Afghanistan in the way of a challenge requires a long-term response whose preparation will be the main task of the next weeks and months.

[Question] And this can be done within the framework of NATO even though--you just mentioned Japan--Japan is not a member of NATO?

[Answer] I think that this is not a task restricted to NATO; what this involves is a whole package of measures: military and economic development aid, mutual coordination in security and foreign policies. After all, the oil supply for nearly all the countries of the world, for the developing countries, for Western Europe, for North America, for Japan is in jeopardy, and this alone is what makes the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union so particularly dangerous to us. This goes to show that NATO would be biting off more than it could chew were it trying to find an answer all on its own. It is an answer that many must find. Besides, it is necessary to keep in mind at all times in this context that the countries of the region involved are not at all prepared to become protectorates of either the Soviet Union or of NATO. Hence, we must accept an independent policy on the part of that region; in fact we must even promote it.

[Question] How do you assess the current possibility of achieving negotiations and talks with the Soviet Union on the medium-range missiles targeted on Europe, considering that Moscow keeps insisting--as declared again just recently by the Soviet ambassador to East Berlin, Abrasimov--that NATO rescind its Brussels decision of December on the introduction of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles or officially declare a halt?

[Answer] I do not want to discuss negotiation chances here. But let me say this: First, for more than 2 years now, the Soviet Union has been setting up week by week a new medium-range missile. The Soviet Union, hence, is continuing its armament dynamics unabatedly in this sector. The U.S. weapons required by NATO will be available in 1983 at the earliest. This alone goes to show that propaganda will not work. NATO will be unable to retract its decisions. Negotiations must begin, that is, negotiations without any preconditions. After all, we do not pose any preconditions for the Soviet Union, either. This means, in other words: Commonsense alone must, can be victorious, and this commonsense means beginning negotiations and halting the arms race. It is naive and unpolitical to believe that we would open negotiations by renouncing parity which must be our goal. And this, I think, probably can be corrected once we reach calmer political waters, and it must be the objective of our policy.

FRANCE WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN U.S.-PROPOSED AFGHANISTAN SUMMIT

NC081239 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 8 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Paris, Feb. 8, (AFP)--France does not intend to participate in a five-nation summit on the Afghanistan crisis proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance last night, it was learned here today. A French Government spokesman said Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet would not attend a Feb. 21 meeting in Bonn planned for Mr. Vance and foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy and France. Informed sources said the French Government was in favor of consultation meetings but not those that take place in an atmosphere of confrontation. Sources said France would continue meeting with its different Western partners.

Further Details

LD081928 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A little diplomatic mystery: The Americans wanted to hold a kind of council of war with their Western allies to discuss Afghanistan on 20 February in Bonn. The Elysee immediately let it be known that France would not take part in this conference. The Germans, on their part, claim to be totally in the dark. Will they go or won't they? There seems to be some mystery. Here is Ralph Pinto:

[Pinto] The date is set for 20 February. A visit to Bonn is scheduled for U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance, and it seems that the Americans--possibly helped by their German friends--may have hoped for a broadening of the meeting into a five-power conference, including the United States, the FRG, France, Great Britain and Italy. At one time it was even considered holding this conference at a level higher than that of foreign minister, at which the Afghan affair and events in Iran would have been thoroughly examined.

But France said no. No, because as President Giscard d'Estaing explained after the French-German summit, it is necessary to endeavor to avoid everything that leads to or involves the rebirth of blocs. This is a rejection of the two blocs--the division of the world into two. And since Paris has said no, Bonn now no longer wants to give the impression of having accepted the American idea, or even of having supported it.

The French strategy is that solidarity exists and that parallel to it one must remain in contact with all parties. It is therefore in this spirit that the president of the republic explained the results of the French-German summit in two letters addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. It was also in this spirit Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet received the Soviet ambassador at the Quai d'Orsay this morning.

'Poor Coordination' of Visit

LD091948 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] [Announcer] U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance has not fixed his appointments after 20 February. On that day, he will be in Bonn to meet with the West German minister of foreign affairs, a meeting which has sparked off a certain misunderstanding. Here is our reporter Ralph Pinto:

[Begin recording] [Ralph Pinto] Let us not forget that 20 February is the final date fixed by the Americans for the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, or Washington will officially declare a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

Tonight one may ask how and why this French-American affair--this poor coordination, this lack of understanding--has come about. Denis Poncet reports from Washington:

[Denis Poncet] Torpedoing, scuttling, boycotting--all these accusations are leveled at France by an American press that is very bitter today after the French refusal to attend a meeting of foreign ministers in Bonn on 20 February. In fact, it appears indeed that it is the Americans who are largely responsible for the French attitude. Presented at the start as an informal meeting, a Schmidt-Vance dinner to which the foreign ministers would be invited, this Bonn rendezvous was transformed by the Americans into a proper summit of the Western front directed against the USSR which was entirely unacceptable to the French. Paris, on several occasions, and once again yesterday through Prime Minister Raymond Barre in New York, has clearly stated its position--independence regarding the two blocs, but fidelity to the alliances.

Therefore, it is not so much a question of fundamentals, because the two countries understand each other even when they do not agree, but rather a question of form which is leading to this cooling between Paris and Washington. This will be the main subject of conversations which Vance will have with the French authorities when he stops over in Paris, no doubt on 21 February, or so one gathers from the State Department. [end recording]

Barre Comment

LD091332 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] As you know, the French Government has decided not to participate in the meeting in Bonn on the Afghan crisis, considering that the meeting would merely increase international tension. The Americans, who had asked for this meeting through Cyrus Vance, are not happy and speak of France's hesitation. Is there a certain amount of tension between Europe, France and the United States? This is what Bernard Valette asked Premier Raymond Barre, who is currently on a visit in New York.

[Begin Barre recording] I do not think so. I do believe that there is obviously at the moment in the United States an awakening of public opinion, and that the events which took place first in Iran and then in Afghanistan gave rise to a certain number of issues which are of direct interest to the United States. To believe, from this, as is said, that a rift is opening between the Europeans and the United States--I do not think so. What is indispensable is that each party should make an effort to understand the position of the other. Where there is a desire for understanding and a desire to explain, I doubt that there could be long-lasting tensions. [end recording]

BOURGES ON MILITARY AID TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD081240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] For the first time, Defense Minister Yvon Bourges has given some details on reports published by LE POINT to the effect that specialized French gendarmes took part in the operations to free the Grand Mosque in Mecca which was invaded by rebels in November. The minister of defense, in replying to written questions from several Communist and Socialist deputies said: A French technical military assistance mission is permanently assisting the Saudi forces. This technical assistance excludes any intervention in operations of war or maintenance of law and order. Mr Bourges was speaking about the military in general, and he did not refer explicitly to military personnel of the national gendarmerie intervention group.

PCI ROLE IN GOVERNMENT MAIN ISSUE AS DC CONGRESS NEARS

AU080945 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, February 8 (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat Congress one week from now and the Cabinet line-up that will replace the incumbent government of Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, are the two main issues of political debate in Italy today.

All the factions within the Christian Democrat Party (DC) are active in view of the congress, while the other parties are beginning to define their positions towards the three-party government which along with Cossiga's own DC includes the Social Democrats (PSDI), and Liberals (PLI), with the parliamentary support of the Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI).

Within the DC, the "Dorotea" faction, the party's second largest after the faction centered around party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, reiterated the need for the largest possible grouping within the party and which gives priority to a government platform rather than to its make-up.

On Thursday, the faction which gathers around Senate speaker and DC veteran Amintore Fanfani met and came out in favor of a policy of reform and democratic solidarity which, while respecting the role and clout of the Communist Party (PCI), does not presume to involve it in government and power agreements.

Meanwhile, Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer reiterated his party's "minimum conditions" for government participation: "Equal dignity of the coalition parties, recognition of their respective political and parliamentary weight, and a clear platform, specific and with guarantees with respect to commitments for its application".

Speaking about the ties between Italian Communists and the Soviet Union, Berlinguer said that autonomy and "absolute independence of the PCI in its judgments of the reality of socialist countries and its activities in the international field, is widely and nearly universally recognized abroad by observers and not only those on the left".

Berlinguer claimed that in Italy there is the intent "to create a hurdle, a prejudice, to prevent the PCI from taking part as a full-fledged member in the country's government, which is today a national necessity".

Press Comment

AU091602 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 9 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Rome, February 9 (ANSA)--Italian dailies focused today on the imminent Christian Democrat Party [DC] National Congress and the widely predicted collapse of the incumbent government of Prime Minister Cossiga that will follow. All the papers stressed the link between the ruling party's congress and the survival of the Cossiga team (the premier's own Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and Liberals, with the parliamentary abstention of Socialists [PSI] and Republicans).

The newest factor on the scene is the division within the Socialist Party. Milan's CORRIERE DELLA SERA said in its headline that PSI secretary Bettino Craxi is "opposed to a crisis before the congress", while the leftist faction of his party "is in favor of an immediate collapse of the government". The paper added that another hurdle to an immediate crisis is the position of the Social Democrats whose secretary Pietro Longo "has challenged to the Christian Democrats to form a government with the communists".

Milan's conservative IL GIORNALE NUOVO said that "the pro-crisis new trend emerging in the PSI are complicating the maneuvers of the DC factions in view of the congress".

Turin's LA STAMPA said that, faced with the problem of solving the "Communist issue", the DC would probably prefer not to express itself in binding terms and may try not to. However, contrary to past occasions, it has before it several very specific points. The most important of these, the paper said, is that the dilemma of the Communist either-in-the-government-or-in-the-opposition stance "has no possible intermediary solutions".

Another is "the new attitude of the Socialists, who are also demanding a government of national unity (a government with the communists, ed.) and are pressuring the DC for a clear reply. A third and conclusive point is the Republican proposal for an "unprejudiced" negotiation on a government platform among all the constitutional parties" (including the Communists, ed.).

The Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA said that the Republican Party "will not open the crisis but hopes that the Cossiga government will fall". If in fact, "the Socialists put the government in crisis, the Republicans would be quite happy. Their opinion of the incumbent Cabinet (despite their parliamentary backing) is very critical if not completely critical".

COMMUNIST YOUTH FEDERATION CONFERENCE BEGINS

LD080004 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The organizational conference of the Communist Youth Federation began at Rimini today. Here is a report:

[Begin recording] The Communist Youth Federation is demanding more autonomy from the party, and it intends to accentuate the initiatives of struggle and its presence among the coming generation.. This was said by Massimo d'Alema, the outgoing secretary, when he opened the proceedings of the national organizational conference of the Communist Youth Federation at Rimini. He also stressed that coherence and firmness are needed from young people against terrorism; he criticized the Cossiga government, labeling it weak, incapable and dangerous; and he condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, while rejecting the idea that the Soviet Union had endangered peace.

Three hundred delegates are present at Rimini, representing 100,000 members. Four years ago there were 140,000 members, and the reasons for this decrease are among the subjects being discussed here at Rimini. The conference will end with election of the new leadership of the Communist Youth Federation and a speech on Sunday by Berlinguer, national secretary of the Communist Party. This is Carlo Valentino for Radio-2, Rimini. [end recording]

APPARENT TEXT OF PCI FINAL BUDGET FOR 1979

For the 26 January L'UNITA version of the PCI's budget for 1979 see the JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT, No. 1538, JPRS No. 75072, 5 February 1980, pp 110-118.

NEW ADMINISTRATORS APPOINTED TO STATE-OWNED MEDIA

LD090246 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The media were again in the news yesterday following the release of a note by the Secretariat of State for Social Communication. The note confirmed the closure of the newspaper O SECULO, the establishment of a journalism school, the transfer of the Secretariat of State for Social Communication to the premises of O SECULO as well as the introduction of a new law on radio broadcasting and the dismissal and appointment of new administrators for the state-owned media.

Late yesterday morning the government released another note announcing the following appointments in the media: Dr Jorge Manuel Pereira Tadeu was appointed chairman of DIARIO POPULAR; Dr Vitor Cunha Rego was appointed chairman of Portuguese television; Dr Jac Barreiros Cardoso was appointed chairman of Radio Difusao Portuguesa; Engineer Tito de Morais was to remain chairman of the Portuguese news agency ANOP, but his resignation was announced yesterday evening; Dr Jose da Silva Macedo e Cunha was appointed chairman of the state-owned publishing house Noticias-Capital. All these appointments are still provisional. Their confirmation depends on the opinion of the mass media advisory councils for RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television], RDP [Portuguese Radio], ANOP and the press.

Socialist Party Comments

LD090248 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Socialist Party tonight released a note challenging the appointment by the government of new administrators for the state-owned media. The note states in part: The government had promised a change and concerning the media, the meaning of this change is now quite clear: It means the curbing of freedom in news reporting in Portugal.

TRADE UNIONS TO HOLD STRIKE 14 FEBRUARY

LD081920 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Today, 11 national trade union associations decided to hold a national strike this coming Thursday. The move is aimed at pressing the government to publish a few dozen collective labor agreements which have been suspended by the Ministry of Labor. In the meantime, the ministry has summoned the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP] and the General Workers Federation for a meeting this monday. A CGTP spokesman told our reporter that if at the meeting no concrete guarantee is given that the labor agreements will be published, nationwide stoppages will be held on Thursday afternoon, and mass gatherings will take place outside Ministry of Labor offices throughout the country.

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] This meeting has been given the greatest consideration by the trade union associations, and for their part they will do their utmost to settle the dispute. Without prejudice to this stand, however, the trade union associations have decided to adopt the following measures:

1. To give a strike notice in all sectors affected. The strike, to be held on 14 February in each sector will have a maximum duration of 5 hours, specifically between 1200 and 1900.

2. To call for mass gatherings and demonstrations to be staged on the same day, in the late afternoon, outside the Ministry of Labor in Lisbon and its district offices in the major population centers. [end recording]

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

OW090128 Hong Kong AFP in English 0100 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Madrid, Feb. 9 (AFP)--Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin was to continue his four-day official visit here today by conferring with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre.

While Spanish official sources said the main aim of Mr. Zhang's visit was to build up even further the growing trade between China and Spain, a review of the international situation and the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were also on the agenda.

Mr. Zhang wound up his first 24 hours in Spain Friday night when he met the minister for trade and tourism, Juan Antonio Garcia Diez.

His day started with a meeting with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Carlos Robles Piquer, with whom he had a further appointment on Monday. The two were reported to have discussed the Afghan situation and next autumn's follow-up to the Helsinki and Belgrade [word indistinct] of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation (ECSC). The discussions also ranged over the current hot spots in Central America and China's views on Taiwan.

The Chinese visitor later called on both houses of the Spanish parliament, where he was greeted by Ignacio Caminas, chairman of the lower house foreign affairs committee, and Senate Vice-President Jose Guerra Zanzunegui.

At his meeting with the trade and tourism minister, Mr. Zhang reviewed trade between the two countries, which grew by 20 percent in 1979--a continuation of the progress which started with the 1978 China visit by King Juan Carlos. Mr. Garcia Diez is due to travel to China next month.

Mr. Zhang's contacts here will include not only government officials but also representatives of private business. Sino-Hispanic trade currently centers on Spain's exports of steel and fertilizer and imports of Chinese silk, chemicals and park.

Sources here said Mr. Zhang might meet Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, although no such meeting was on the formal schedule. Sunday was to be devoted to tourism, with Mr. Zhang visiting the historic city of Toledo, an hour's drive southwest of the capital. A reception at the Chinese Embassy was scheduled for Monday night, and Mr. Zhang was to leave for Portugal on Tuesday.

Talks With Oreja

LD091414 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Chinese deputy foreign minister, Zhang Wenjin, today held a meeting with his Spanish colleague, Marcelino Oreja, during which they exchanged impressions on the international situation and other subjects connected to relations between the two countries. Earlier, Zhang Wenjin visited the under secretary for foreign affairs, Juan Jose Puig de la Bellacasa. After his meeting with Marcelino Oreja, he visited the Prado Museum. At present, the Chinese deputy minister is lunching with the director general for Africa and Asia, Perez Aguirrebengoa.

In the contacts maintained so far, Zhang Wenjin has discussed, among other subjects, trade relations between China and Spain, the visit by the Chinese deputy trade minister and the international situation.

GUATEMALAN ENVOY LEAVES FOLLOWING BREAK IN RELATIONS

PA100305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 9 Feb (EFE)--Ernesto Paiz Novales, Guatemalan ambassador to Madrid, left here at midnight in the wake of the diplomatic break in relations between the two countries. The Guatemalan ambassador left Spain on a flight enroute to Santo Domingo accompanied by personnel of his embassy.

Paiz Novales told the EFE agency at the Barajas International Airport that he preferred not to make any statements, although he said: "We are two sister nations and the sad thing is that this has been prompted by a regrettable incident."

Spain broke diplomatic relations with Guatemala on 1 February. This act followed the occupation of the Spanish Embassy in that country by a group of Guatemalan peasants who later burned the embassy in which 39 persons died.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR IRAQ, JORDAN

LD101022 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez left Madrid this morning for Baghdad on an official visit to Iraq and Jordan. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Oreja Aguirre and Minister of Commerce and Tourism Garcia Diez.

Spokesman Comments

LD090408 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Interview with Mr Oyarzabal, director general of the diplomatic information office, conducted by Madrid radio reporter Gerardo Saez on 8 February in Madrid--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Next Sunday Prime Minister Suarez will travel to Iraq and Jordan. What will the prime minister do there?

[Answer] I would underline two aspects of this trip: bilateral and regional relations. On the one hand, with regard to bilateral relations with Iraq, we have had excellent relations for many years, and I would almost venture to say that within the context of the Arab countries these relations are special. Iraq is one of Spain's largest sources of oil and has always shown its friendship with an oil policy which I would call very generous. Perhaps corresponding to these crude oil sales to Spain, Iraq has bought and continues to buy large amounts of Spanish products. We have seen the friendship with which this country honors us demonstrated in a way which goes beyond normal commercial relations. The field of possibilities is enormous and therefore I believe that we have total justification for this trip. As far as the regional aspect is concerned, let us not forget that Iraq is a pivotal country in the Middle East and therefore in the problem of Palestine, the very serious problem of Israel and of the confrontation of the Arab countries against the state of Israel. It is also a country which has one foot in Asia Minor, that is, in Iran [as heard], and is very near Afghanistan.

Regarding Jordan, I do not have to tell you about the traditional bonds of friendship between our countries. In the political sphere Jordan is in the frontline of the Palestinian problem.

I believe that if we, who have been putting forward a policy of rapprochement between the parties involved in the Middle East problem and at the same time explaining our point of view--a point of view which carries specific weight since we have considered ourselves very close to these countries for many years--we have enormous interest in getting to know [word indistinct] all the circumstances, the opinion of King Husayn and of the Jordanian Government on the Middle East problem. [sentence as heard]

CARRILLO COMMENTS ON TERRORISM, DIFFERENCES WITHIN PCE

LD081517 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Feb 80 p 14 LD

[Sebastian Garcia report: "Santiago Carrillo Warns of Gravity of Rightwing Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo yesterday warned of the gravity which rightwing terrorism is assuming, since "it is taking forms like in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile or Guatemala. And we seem to be witnessing the resurgence of parallel police forces like those which operated in the past."

Carrillo's warning proceeded from the reflection that as the political scene shifts rightward, "a very heavy atmosphere is being created in the country," with the conjunction of extreme rightwing and extreme leftwing terrorism.

Although he pointed out the need for better state intelligence services to combat leftwing terrorists and significant participation by the political forces in the task, he said that rightwing terrorism would not disappear as a result of banning groups or demanding some minister's resignation "but as a result of breaking up these terrorist gangs, which are easier to find than Basque Homeland and Liberty, because they have their sanctuary here."

Carrillo also said that a rift has occurred among the political forces which administered the changeover [from Francosim to democracy] for which the Union of the Democratic Center's rightwing course is responsible. "Quite apart from party interests," he stated, "this rift is dangerous for our still fragile democracy, and an effort aimed at establishing an atmosphere which will make dialog possible and stop terrorism is therefore necessary."

From the Communist viewpoint, this situation requires above all a rapprochement between the PCE and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, education and, most particularly, trade union fields. It is not matter of burying the polemics between the Workers Commissions and the General Workers Unions, "because differences exist, but we must insure that they proceed unaggressively."

On another topic, Carrillo acknowledged that groups with support of Soviet origin are attempting to foment differences in the PCE and to change its course, although the problem is not very grave. The Communist leader commented that the PCE is still in the process of being built, on the basis of an organization which is perhaps too compartmentalized internally as a result of having been underground [under Franco's regime]. This is why there are people "who believe that the Workers Commissions are more representative of the vanguard than the PCE, because they are the workers' trade union, while others maintain an elitist stance, unconnected with the mass movement's practical future." Nevertheless, Carrillo asserted that Eurocommunism "is more necessary and useful today than ever as a party trend of resolving problems through negotiations, and has a great future ahead of it."

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM INTERNATIONAL TOUR

NC091606 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Statement by Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis at Larnaca Airport on 9 February on his return to Cyprus--recorded]

[Text] I am returning from a visit to UN headquarters, the United States, the United Kingdom and Greece. In New York I met with UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim, and then in Washington with Secretary of State Vance, Deputy Secretary of State Christopher, Under Secretary of State Nimetz and with various leading figures in the Senate and Congress. I then returned to New York, where I had a second meeting with Dr Waldheim. On my return trip I met with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London. On my way to New York from Cyprus I stopped in Greece, where I met Foreign Minister Rallis.

My trip, of course, was connected with the national issue and, in particular, with the secretary general's effort for the resumption of the dialog. The framework for this dialog has already been set down, but at this moment a serious effort is being exerted to resume the dialog that was interrupted on 22 June 1979. This is why I have visited, in addition to UN headquarters, those countries that can assist in the resumption of this dialog.

I must say that our past experience with the Cyprus problem has been rather disappointing and bitter. We have tried several times--we have had seven rounds of talks--without any success so far. There has not even been progress. We used to begin talks and stop after a few days without achieving anything. The only thing we have arrived at so far in the dialog field are the 12 February Makarios-Denktas agreement and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement of 19 May 1979. Consequently, there must be a serious effort if we are to be able to start some dialog. Because we are aware of past difficulties, because we are aware to the impediments we shall come across, because we know where we stumble when we set off, preparatory work is taking place. This is precisely how my efforts should be viewed. I am not holding negotiations or preliminary negotiations. I am trying to prepare the ground based on my knowledge as a result of past experience of the difficulties we will encounter.

Everywhere I went I met with friendship, cordiality, and understanding as well as serious concern about Cyprus and its problem and about our geographical region. We have discussed the problem in detail. We have dealt with it in all of its aspects and have arrived at some conclusions. I expect that in the next few days the UN secretary general will actively move on our area so that a substantive dialog may be resumed. In this effort he will be assisted by all those who have the means to do so. This is what we expect.

In conclusion I would like to say this: My own effort as foreign minister has not been undertaken solely on behalf of the Greek Cypriots, but on behalf of all Cypriots. We are not trying to persuade anyone, either Dr Waldheim or any government, that a biased Cyprus solution must be found. If we arrive at an unfair solution will not allow this country to survive either for the Greeks or the Turks. Therefore, we are trying to find a fair solution, a well-balanced solution, so that the two communities may be able to live happily in the future in this country. For this reason I would beg, I would ask Mr Denktas to view the whole question positively and to respond to the secretary general's efforts. We will look at and respond to these efforts in an absolutely positive way.

Additional Report

NC091645 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Report on Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis' remarks to newsmen at Larnaca Airport on 9 February upon his return to Cyprus]

[Excerpt] Answering a question, Mr Rolandhis said that if the dialog is resumed he expects that this will happen before the current month is out or in early March. He also said that both Mr Waldheim and the representatives of the governments whom he has met have been exerting, and will continue to exert, very serious efforts for the resumption of a substantive dialog that would likely lead to success.

In connection with the colonization of Famagusta, Mr Rolandhis said that during his visits he raised this question and, as has been said in the past, we have had some assurances that there is no approval for the colonization of the city. He also said that this question will be discussed during the negotiations if they are resumed. He added: The Famagusta question is also a priority question. He said that if the talks are held, they will be based on the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. The UN resolutions, he stressed, cannot be abolished by anyone.

AKEL REPORTEDLY PREPARES FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN

NC090954 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 9 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] According to our verified and indisputable information, AKEL has decided to declare a "war of attrition" against the government if President Kiprianou does not satisfy some of the Communists' demands: Their main demand is that Mr Sofianos must keep the Ministry of Education portfolio in the event of a cabinet reshuffle.

According to the same information, AKEL has already prepared a "dossier of mistakes" by the government containing various government decisions and other actions by President Kiprianou which, according to the AKEL allegations, are directed against the party or incompatible with the spirit of cooperation among the so-called patriotic democratic forces.

The preparations for the "war of attrition" against the government are being made on Moscow's instructions to AKEL, because the Kremlin leaders fear active intervention by the West in settling the Cyprus issue, an act that would deal a fatal blow to Soviet influence and interests in Cyprus.

This Moscow concern has increased following Foreign Minister Rolandhis' latest contacts in Washington and London. It is also expected that this concern will climax during the forthcoming visits by President Kiprianou to West European capitals.

According to the same information, definite cancellation of President Kiprianou's official visit to Moscow--which has been repeatedly postponed--should not be ruled out. The visit was to take place early last summer, but at the last minute the Soviet Government decided to put it off, apparently at Ankara's request.

BRIEFS

CLP DEPUTY DIES--A Gazimagosa [Famagusta] deputy of the opposition Communal Liberation Party [CLP], Dr Burhan Nalbantoglu, has died in Ankara where he was taken for treatment after suffering a brain hemorrhage. He was flown to Ankara on Tuesday, 5 February, and operated on soon after his arrival. President Rauf Denktas has sent messages of condolences to Mrs Nalbantoglu and to the CLP. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA]

IRISH PRESIDENT LEAVES ATHENS AFTER UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AT081640 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 8 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Irish President Patrick Hillery left Athens at 1200 GMT for Bahrein, after his 2-day unofficial visit to Greece. He was accompanied by Irish Foreign Minister Lenihan and the other members of his entourage. At Ellinikon Airport he was seen off by Minister Kondoyioryis, in charge of EEC affairs; director of the president's diplomatic office, Ambassador Vakalopoulos; director of protocol of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ikonomou and by the Irish ambassador to Athens, Roman.

Speaking to an Armed Forces Television network correspondent prior to his departure, Foreign Minister Lenihan said that during their short visit in Athens both President Hillery and he, personally, had the opportunity to exchange views with President of the Republic Tsatsos, Prime Minister Karamanlis and other members of the government on Greece's imminent accession to the EEC next January.

We discussed methods of cooperation in areas of interest to the two countries within the framework of existing possibilities, Lenihan said. Greece and Ireland have many common problems and goals, and their joint handling of them is in the more general interests of the two nations.

Replying to a question, Lenihan said the Karamanlis proposal for permanently holding the Olympic games in Greece is correct and just. It is correct because in this way the games will not deviate from their mission and will cease to be the object of political exploitation. It is just because Greece is the country which gave birth to the Olympic ideal and, consequently, it is the only country which can claim to hold them permanetly. If this is finally approved, it will mean the return of the Olympic games to their natural environment.

LORD KILLANIN REPLIES TO KARAMANLIS LETTER ON OLYMPICS

AT072025 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 7 Feb 80 AT

[Text] In a letter to Prime Minister Karamanlis, the chairman of the IOC, Lord Killanin, has replied to the issue of permanently holding the Olympic games in Greece. Lord Killanin stresses that the appropriate time to discuss the matter is in 1981, when the Olympic conference will be held and the views of all concerned parties will have become known.

After thanking the prime minister for his letter, the IOC chairman informs him that it has been included in the agenda of the 82d meeting of the IOC, which begins today in Lake Placid in the United States, where the winter Olympics will be held. He also mentions that the 1984 Olympics have been planned for Los Angeles.

Lord Killanin's letter to Karamanlis ends as follows: Allow me to reiterate that I fully appreciate and share your uneasiness in connection with the future of the very significant Olympic movement and that now I am absolutely open to every relevant proposal. I cannot tell you how grateful I am, personally, to you for your continuing support and concern in these exceptionally difficult times.

As has been learned, the prime minister has proposed that if it is not possible to make a decision now on this question, a mixed committee should be formed to study all aspects of the issue so that it may be possible to make a decision in 1981 when the Olympic conference is held.

KKE'S FLORAKIS SCORES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON OLYMPICS

AT081420 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 5 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The idea of holding the Olympic games permanently in our country would only have meaning in a Greece without military bases, withdrawn from military coalitions, in a spirit which would truly express the spirit of brotherhood among nations. This was stressed yesterday by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the KKE [Ext], in answer to reporters' questions related to the prime minister's well-known proposal to hold the Olympic games permanently in Greece.

In answer to this clear position of the KKE, the government reacted in a spasmodic way without replying to the essence of the matter. The government spokesman in his statements resorted to crude anticommunist allegations. This confirms Florakis' underlining of the fact that "the government attempts to exploit the entire issue for party reasons."

The government spokesman stressed: "It is not strange that Florakis is against the permanent holding of the Olympic games in Greece because both he as well as his party never had nor do they have the interests of Greece as the criterion for their policy. They are only interested in the interests of communism."

This government statement, expressly directed against the leftwing, unavoidably gives the prime minister's proposal the character of confrontation with the country's progressive forces. This in itself jeopardizes the proposal to defend the institution "against its involvement in political and ideological differences," in addition to raising questions about the realism and sincerity of such a proposal.

Commenting upon the government spokesman's statement, KKE circles made the following statement last night: "The government spokesman pretends that he has not understood, and at the same time distorts the statement of the secretary general of the Central Committee, Kharilaos Florakis. We reiterate: The KKE supports a Greece out of military coalitions, without nuclear weapons, neutral and peace-loving, which will be able to truly respond to the Olympic ideal. Consequently it is not the KKE which is against the permanent holding of the Olympic games in our country. It is those who want our country attached to the chariot of Atlantism. For them the idea of the permanent holding of the Olympic games in Greece is, to say the least, utopian."

Florakis Statement

Answering reporters' questions on the issue of Greece as a permanent site for the Olympic games, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis made the following statement: "From the outset, yesterday's statement by 'athletic circles'--that allegedly the leftwing is avoiding taking a position on the issue--reveals that the government is attempting to exploit the proposal for the permanent holding of the Olympic games in our country for its own party reasons.

"Now let us deal with the specific issue of the proposal: Generally the idea is not a bad one as a vision, and from one viewpoint it concerns the Greek people because it is related to the Olympic games of ancient Greece and with the peace-loving character of our nation. This idea would have been good and realistic if it did not clash with Greece's reality today. As is well known, peaceful competition and the brotherhood of nations are the high ideals of the Olympic games. This context could not be expressed through permanently holding the games in the same place because, as you know, our world is what it is today. [paragraph continues]

It is for this reason, naturally over and above others such as acquaintance with other nations, encouragement and development of the athletic spirit, that alternation of host countries was adopted as the only solution for the expression and implementation of the Olympic spirit.

"Now the prime minister of the government officially makes the proposal to permanently hold the Olympic games in Greece. This idea clashes with the current Greek reality. How can there be an expression of the peaceful brotherhood among nations by a Greece with American military bases or by a Greece which belongs to the aggressive NATO coalition?

"Even the prime minister must be in a position to see this contrast, and it is for this reason that he tried to circumvent it by proposing that the area where the games would be held should be declared neutral territory. The reference, however, is not to any 'state of Olympia' but to the state of Greece. It is for this reason that the idea of permanently holding the Olympic games in Greece would only have meaning in a Greece which would be the example of peaceful competition and cooperation among nations, without military bases, removed from military coalitions, a Greece which would truly express the spirit of brotherhood among nations."

KKE (INTERIOR) STATEMENT WARNS OF U.S., NATO DESIGNS

AT081524 Athens I AVYI in Greek 8 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Statement released on 7 February by the press office of the KKE (Interior) urging democratic forces to block U.S. plans]

[Text] The press office of the KKE (Interior) yesterday released the following statement: "Latest developments--statements by McCloskey and Averof, moves by Rogers and Luns, statements by Turkish officials--demonstrate that the process of our country's return to NATO's military wing is being advanced under U.S.-NATO pressures and under conditions detrimental to our country. They are also promoting the signing of the U.S.-Greek agreement on bases--instead of abolishing these bases--which will result in decreasing our country's independence, increasing restrictions in implementing an independent foreign policy, moving closer to Washington's imperialist policy and decreasing prospects for support of the cause of Cyprus.

"It is, therefore, nationally unacceptable that the government should maintain silence over this unfavorable development in our national problems and that it should express its satisfaction over the alleged 'balancing' of Washington's military aid--with a ratio of 7 to 10 in favor of Turkey over Greece without even taking 'economic' aid into consideration--which gives Ankara the balance, permits it to maintain its 'faits accomplis' conquests in Cyprus and allows it to promote its expansionist views on the Aegean.

"In the face of the serious dangers created by the New Democracy government, the government has an obligation to inform the Chamber of Deputies and the people on developments which are taking place at the expense of national interests. It must inform the Chamber and the people on its own position toward the Rogers proposals, on the trisection of the Aegean and on the problem of the new bases agreement, an issue which in older statements the government had connected with the agreement for our return to NATO's military wing under special relations and without concessions--at the expense of our national and sovereign rights over the Aegean. Today, more than ever before, it is the duty of all democratic and national forces to raise decisive obstacles along the course on which the American's are attempting to lead our country."

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS EEC MEETING

TA081627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that Turkey was in no position to give guarantees to any nation or organization. Erkmen said: We are trying to secure economic stability in Turkey.

Erkmen, who participated in the Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, has returned to Ankara. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Erkmen said that Turkey's wish to join the EEC was received favorably by the Community's member countries. Erkmen said:

[Begin Erkmen recording] At the meeting I explained our views and what our objective is in renewing our relations with the EEC and our decision to join the EEC as soon as possible. This decision was favorably received by the Community members and the administration. A joint communique was issued. In a news conference the next day I announced Turkey's decision to try and join the Community this year and that we will continue our efforts in this direction. I was in Paris yesterday, where I met with the OECD secretary general. Van Lennep had earlier visited Turkey and we conferred with him then. We exchanged views on the economic measures to be taken during his visit to Turkey. At this meeting I asked him his assessment of the economic measures the government has taken. He said that they had assessed them positively. He said that all efforts were being exerted to speed up aid to Turkey in order to insure the program's success. [end recording]

Noting that he had left Brussels for Paris where he had met with the secretary general of the OECD, Erkmen said that the organization was carrying out intense work regarding aid to Turkey. Erkmen concluded by saying that with these recent developments the Turkish economy might become stable in the spring.

NSP REJECTS EEC TIES, SUPPORTS AFGHAN REBELS

TA091742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A statement issued by the National Salvation Party [NSP] Administrative Council in Ankara today criticizes the government's stand on the military intervention in Afghanistan and on Turkey's application for full membership in the EEC.

The statement says that the government's stand on the invasion of Afghanistan was regrettable. The statement asks the government to refuse to recognize the administration that is currently ruling Afghanistan, to implement the resolutions made at the Islamic conference [in Islamabad] and to extend various aid to the Afghan resistence forces and refugees.

The statement says that the government's application for full membership in the EEC is a grave step. The NSP, the statement says, as in the past, will always oppose such sly steps made behind appearances of a simple improvement in trade relations between Turkey and the EEC or the sending of Turkish workers abroad.

The statement notes that the NSP will do everything possible in the parliament and throughout the country to alleviate the burden of the high cost of living on the low-income groups.

OUR RADIO CRITICIZES U.S., DEMIREL ON AFGHANISTAN

TA081155 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0900 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Enemies of the Afghan People Are Bound To Be Defeated"]

[Text] Dear listeners, as will be recalled, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, Brzezinski, has--as the major representative of the interests of state monopolist capitalism and the war industry monopolies--held talks with the ferocious enemies of the Afghan people during his visit to Islamabad, Pakistan's capital. Brzezinski worked to create a new militarist pact in the region stretching from Pakistan to the Horn of Africa--a region he described as an unstable and (?volatile) region for imperialism. Brzezinski's visit to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital, was connected with efforts being made by U.S. imperialism and its satellites to create a military pact against the peoples of the Middle East and Near East and particularly against the Afghan people. However, the Riyadh rulers said they would not submit to the militarist demands of the United States, which supplies great amounts of weapons to the Israeli Zionists and their collaborators, the As-Sadat clique. In his statement on 5 February, Iran's religious leader Khomeyni exposed the policy of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionists--who completely support U.S. imperialism--aimed at increasing tension in the region.

Developments prove that the U.S. and NATO imperialists resort to all means in a bid to take over and plunder the oil reserves and natural resources in the Middle East and Near East and to place the regional peoples under their hegemony. The policy of hostility implemented by U.S. imperialism and its partners against the Afghan people and revolution is obvious in the campaign undertaken to slander the Soviet Union's internationalist aid and to fan anti-Sovietism. The hegemonist Beijing administration, which (?aspires) to become a superpower, is cooperating fully with the U.S. and NATO warmongers and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. As a recent statement by the Afghan Democratic Republic's defense minister, Lt Col Mohammad Rafi', notes, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited a camp in Pakistan's Khyber Pass in [words indistinct] where the counterrevolutionaries are trained. In brief, Washington and Beijing are vying with each other in supplying advisers for sabotage and murder to Afghanistan's big landlords, counterrevolutionaries and Muslim brotherhood organizations--a nest of murderers. Israel, Arab reactionaries and Pakistan are among those supplying arms to the Afghan landlords--the enemies of the Afghan people--and to the counterrevolutionary hired murderers.

Under U.S. pressure, our country's pro-American pro-NATO Demirel government sided with the Afghan counterrevolutionary murderers at the Islamabad conference. Foreign Minister Erkmen's (?denunciation) of the aid extended to the Islamic Afghan people by our big neighbor the Soviet Union and his slander of Soviet internationalist aid are the best proof of this stand. The democratic and socialist forces and our people support the Afghan people. This widespread solidarity is active support for the national independence of the Afghan people and its revolutionary gains. The worldwide strengthening of the movement of solidarity with the Afghan people is the strongest proof of the defeat of the counterrevolutionaries and their masters.

RELIEF AID TO BE SHIPPED TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

TA101642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Part of the relief aid collected in Turkey for the Afghan refugees who have crossed into Pakistan following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan will be sent during the second half of this month.

According to the committee for relief aid to Afghan refugees, 200 tons of food and clothing collected for this purpose will be shipped from Istanbul in a Pakistani ship.

VISITING FRG OPPOSITION LEADER SUPPORTS AID TO TURKEY

TA091523 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Istanbul, 9 Feb (AA)--Federal Germany's opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), will support an emergency international financial recovery of Turkey's ailing economy, party Secretary General Heinrich Geissler said Friday.

"We will support crash economic aid to Turkey," Geissler told a news conference. He added: "An economically stable Turkey is of great importance to the security of Europe."

He said Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel briefed him on a recent Turkish economic stabilization program. He said Demirel had also indicated that his ruling Justice Party was considering applying for membership in the European Democratic Union, an organization of European conservative political parties.

Mr Geissler, leading a party delegation, arrived here for a 4-day visit on Wednesday as guest of the Justice Party.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN ANKARA ISSUES STATEMENT ON RELATIONS

TA091625 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1615 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that all means will be used to transform relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey into wide-ranging cooperation. A statement issued by the Iranian Embassy in Ankara on the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran says that the Iranian people are grateful to Turkey, which has never spared its support for the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The statement expresses the hope that relations and cooperation between Turkey and Iran will further develop in the coming days.

GOVERNMENT CONDITIONALLY OPPOSES GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO

TA081439 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Feb 8 (AA)--Turkey would not agree to a return of Greece of NATO's military wing under pre-1974 conditions, Foreign Ministry officials note.

Consulted about the ongoing negotiations in Brussels on the subject, the officials confirmed Turkey entirely agrees about the desirability of having Greece return to the military wing of the alliance in principle, but added that a turn to pre-1974 conditions was "out of the question." This, they noted, has been Turkey's policy all along.

Ministry officials described as "entirely speculative" press reports alleging Turkey's responsibilities in the Aegean would be "restricted" if Greece returns to NATO's military wing.

The ministry had no information to confirm the so-called "Aegean plan" mentioned in press reports, and attributed to NATO.

Foreign Ministry sources pointed out that mining of the sea by Greece around the Aegean Islands was a means of militarizing the islands, which Turkey will continue to oppose.

ERKMEN EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY IN SENATE BUDGET DEBATE

TA101844 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1725 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] Ankara, 10 Feb (AA)--Replying to criticism made during the debate of his ministry's budget in the Senate today, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said: Our government, which follows a strict policy of independence and sovereignty and which preserves our national interests with great care, devotion and uncompromising responsibility, conducts a realistic foreign policy without being affected by emotions. There is no place for submission in our foreign policy. By "submission" I mean not only a refusal to submit to the views and requests of foreign powers in the conduct of our foreign policy but also a refusal to make our foreign relations an instrument of dogmatic beliefs.

Attack on Our Envoys, a Murderous Act

Referring to attacks on Turkish envoys abroad, Erkmen said that nothing could justify the killing of innocent people. Erkmen continued: I express my sympathies to the victims of these attacks against our country and nation. This subject must be handled meticulously. We have taken certain measures to prevent these incidents and we will continue to do so.

Turkey and NATO

Recalling that the latest developments have proved the fragility of world security and stability, Erkmen said [words illegible] that our world will continue to be confronted with events that may threaten (?peace) and security. Erkmen added: As a result, NATO will continue to fulfill its deterrent military and political functions in a bid to bolster and guarantee the national security and sovereignty of its member countries. Without this, the threat and danger of aggression and war will always loom as an urgent problem. Under these circumstances, preserving the balance of power between East and West continues to be important. A swift (?action) to meet Turkey's defense needs [words illegible] our contribution to NATO. I would like to express my satisfaction over the determined stand of our allies on the issue of meeting Turkey's urgent defense needs. This stand was seen in the contacts and talks we had recently. As a matter of fact, the work of the NATO ad hoc committee has reached an advanced stage.

Defense and Cooperation Agreement

Noting that some doubts were expressed and some wrong assessments were made about the use of the joint defense installations in accordance with the defense and cooperation agreement initialed with the United States, Erkmen said: The installations in our country are for defense purposes. The use of these installations for purposes other than opposing an armed aggression within the aims of NATO and the commitments of the NATO pact [words indistinct] is out of the question. These installations belong to the Turkish Armed Forces and are under its command. The United States utilizes the joint defense installations with the permission of the Turkish Government. Foreign sovereignty over these installations is out of the question. Allegations that these installations are [military] bases are unfounded.

Relations With the EEC

Later, the foreign minister briefed the Senate on the Turkey-EEC Association Committee meeting in Brussels on 5 February. Erkmen said that a dialog was established in these meetings, based on the constructive atmosphere that was created during his contacts in Brussels in December 1979. This development should be considered a constructive phase, Erkmen said, which is promising for the solution of our differences with the EEC.

Turkey's Foreign Trade

Referring to relations, Erkmen said that [words illegible] (?improvements) were realized in Turkey's relations with international economic and financial organizations and the OECD countries.

PRIME MINISTER ASSESSES PROBLEMS FACING GOVERNMENT

TA101616 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1547 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 10 Feb (AA)--Prime Minister and Justice Party [JP] leader Suleyman Demirel told the JP Representatives Council, which convened today, that the present government was an emergency government. "This is not a caretaker government," he said, adding: "In November 1979, the JP had a mission. It had to lead the country once more out of the crisis she had been driven into. We volunteered to assume the post in difficult times."

Following are the highlights of the prime minister's speech: "We are not obsessed with the chair (the power). The problems we are facing do not allow discussions lacking seriousness on what we have been able to realize or what we had promised, we have taken the right road and everything will be right in due time.

"Turkey's main problem is anarchy. Paralleling it, there are the economic problems. Another problem, which cannot be separated from the first two problems cited, is the problem concerning defense. There is also a problem concerning the state authority, a problem with complications closely affiliated with the other problems I have mentioned. The state's democratic authority has been undermined. No state can allow focal points of treason to undermine its foundations. Either let the nation wait and see the results of the measures we have adopted, or let us resort to the nation whenever you want.

"The Nationalist Action Party has been loyal to its decision to support our government. The National Salvation Party, on the other hand, has not voted for us to see us succeed. On the opposite, they voted for us (during the vote of confidence) in an attempt to show that we are no good. If we are indeed no good, then they should stay calm and take it easy."

IZMIR WORKERS PROTEST PLANT CLOSING; VIOLENCE ERUPTS

Workers Protest

TA081716 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1655 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, Feb 8 (AA)--Workers of the cotton yarn factory of TARIS, the producers sales cooperatives union, at Cigli, Izmir, were given half an hour to evacuate the plant, where they have shut themselves in to protest the management's decision to halt production for a week. Some 2,000 police and gendarmerie have surrounded the factory against the possibility that the workers might continue to resist.

Security forces had to ride in panzers over street barricades set up and fires started by warehouse workers in order to get to the factory grounds. Fistfights and fights with clubs occurred in places between resisting workers and police on the way to the plant. Seven persons including two policemen, were slightly injured, and [words indistinct] the clashes. Fire was opened on police from inside the factory, officials said.

Sympathy Strike Spreads

Cargo transport workers, technicians not affiliated with unions, and employees of neighboring municipalities near Izmir joined the 24-hour sympathy strike held by DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] affiliated unions today to protest the incidents at TARIS plants.

Groups held unauthorized demonstrations and spread posters and banners in various quarters of Izmir. Pistol fire was heard, but police refrained from making any statement for the moment.

Turk-Is Not Involved

Unions affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor were "not involved" in the protests, it was reported.

Friday Sitin

TA091526 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 9 Feb (AA)--Workers of TARIS , the producers sales cooperatives union, who had evacuated a cottonseed oil plant in Izmir under instructions from security forces Thursday evening, returned to set in at the plant Friday. They shut themselves in and refused police orders to evacuate, officials said. When police (?forced the) gates with panzers, the workers started a fire and used firearms and explosives, officials charged.

The governor of Izmir "thanked" those TARIS workers who had "complied with" instructions by the security forces. He explained the decision of TARIS management to suspend production for a week was "not a lockout," and that management told him only 500-600 of the 7,700 workers employed by TARIS may be dismissed "on the grounds of having conducted unlawful strikes, resistance or damage."

The secretary general of the Izmir Tradesmen and Artisans Association claimed their members had been forced to close shop at gunpoint Friday. He said their members always preferred negotiating and rejected bullying.

Measures Taken

TA092053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir Governor Nazmi Cengelci has said that all necessary measures have been taken to insure peace and tranquility in the city. In a statement to TRT, Cengelci said that yesterday's incidents disrupted the city's peace and added: All necessary measures have been taken. These measures will continue uninterrupted. All unlawful action will be immediately prevented by the security forces, and the culprits will be brought to justice. Cengelci said that in yesterday's incidents 15 persons, including 5 policemen, were injured and that out of 8 persons detained during the clashes in the Gultepe District, 4 were arrested by the courts.

Violence Continues

TA101739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Two people were wounded by gunshots in clashes today in the Buyukcigli District of Izmir. Many people were detained in connection with the incidents. The incidents occurred while security forces were leaving for the TARIS [the producers sales cooperatives union] spinning mill. TRT Izmir correspondents have learned that a group of masked men fired shots at the security forces in the Cimentepe quarter in Buyukcigli around 1100. Shooting incidents spread in the area. Some groups put barricades across the roads. Labor, security forces removed these barricades and opened the roads.

Two people were wounded during the clashes. Gundede Yildirim and Halide Celik were taken to a hospital for treatment. It has been announced that some 500 persons were detained in connection with the incidents. There were unlicensed demonstrations in various parts of Izmir today, and booby trapped posters were hung on buildings and roads.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEDITERRANEAN NONALINED MEETING EXPELS EGYPT

AU081725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Valletta, 6 February, TANJUG--Egypt was expelled last night from the meeting of the Mediterranean nonalined countries that is being held in Valletta. The demand to expel it was made at the beginning of the afternoon session by the Arab countries, which explained that even after the sixth conference of the nonalined countries, Egypt has continued to implement the Camp David agreement and the separate peace treaty with Israel, both of which measures had been condemned at the Havana meeting. In this way, it was said, Egypt has been developing relations with Israel which is carrying out aggression against the Arabs, occupying parts of the Arab territories, including Palestine, and negating the indisputable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Egyptian representative presented the opposite viewpoint citing the sixth summit's decision to the effect that a report on Egypt's activities be submitted to the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in New Delhi in 1981. Therefore, Egypt disputed the competence of the Valletta gathering to decide on the request of the Arab countries.

A large number of delegations took part in the discussion. Abela, Maltese secretary for foreign affairs and chairman of the gathering, concluded that Egypt could not stay at the gathering. The three-member Egyptian delegation then left the meeting.

BELGIUM

IRAQ'S HAMMADI VIEWS EUROPEAN-ARAB DIALOG, AREA ISSUES

AU091535 Rome ANSA in English 0855 GMT 9 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Brussels, February 9--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi spoke out in favor of revitalizing the dialogue between Europe and the Arab world in a press conference held here last evening at the end of his three-day official visit to Belgium and talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and the European Economic Community Executive Commission president, Roy Jenkins.

The Iraqi diplomatic chief told newsmen that the purpose of his consultations in Brussels was to define "concrete ways for relaunching the European-Arab dialogue". Hammadi did not elaborate on the ways and means proposed for reviving the dialogue but declared that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat must be exluded.

The Iraqi foreign minister went on to declare that their impasse reached in the North-South dialogue should be cleared away through joint steps taken by the industrialized West and the oil producers.

Replying to a question on the Iraqi position on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Hammadi reaffirmed his nation's condemnation of the Soviet intervention and termed the act "a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of that country". He added that the December invasion "did not surprise us much, coming from a superpower seeking to extend the circle of those nations included in its ideological bloc". The foreign minister quickly added that Iraq must stay on guard to "unmask any maneuver of the United States, which could attempt to profit from the situation to extend its influence in the region".

Speaking about neighboring Iran, the Iraqi minister accused Tehran's new leaders of following "the deposed shah's expansionist policies" and attempting to "export their revolution by methods identical to those of the regime which they overthrew".

ICELAND

GUNNAR THORODDSEN TO LEAD NEW GOVERNMENT

LD081842 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A new government has been formed in Iceland. Three parties will participate in the government: the centrist Progressive Party, the Communist Party's alliance, and the conservative Independence Party.

The leader of the new Icelandic Government is Gunnar Thoroddsen, deputy chairman of the Independence Party. The majority of his party opposed participation in the government. The Social Democrats are now left outside the government.

UNITED KINGDOM

TURKEY RECEIVES NEW LOAN OF $202 MILLION

TA110637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced in London that Turkey will receive a loan of $202 million. The announcement was made at the end of talks held between a Turkish economic delegation led by Turgut Ozal, the Prime Ministry under secretary and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, and representatives of international banks. Ozal said that his talks with British Government officials and representatives of the international banks in London had been very constructive.

Ozal added: We have asked the international bank representatives to extend a loan to Turkey without waiting for March, when the third portion of the OECD loan to Turkey becomes effective. Our request was well received and approved. Accordingly, a loan of $202 million to be extended by the international banks will be available to Turkey in a week.

TURKISH UNDER SECRETARY HOLDS CONTACTS IN LONDON

TA082039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Britain is ready to extend the necessary economic aid to Turkey. Turgut Ozal, the prime minister's under secretary and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, completed his contacts in Washington and New York and went to London where he met today Sir Kenneth (Berrill), the prime minister's permanent secretary; the minister of state for Middle East affairs; Douglas Hurd; and the Finance Ministry under secretary, David Hancock. Turkey's economic problems were discussed at the meetings. In the statements they made after the meetings, the British officials said that Britain would show the necessary understanding for Turkey's problems.

In a news conference he held after the meeting, Turgut Ozal said that great understanding for Turkey's problems was shown.

DAILY REPORT

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BELGIUM

BRUSSELS DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF IMMINENT ATTACK ON ZAIRE

AB111930 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT 11 Feb 80 AB

[Text] Brussels, 11 February (AFP)--The spokesman of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Brussels on Monday that he was not aware of the imminence of an attack of Zaire originating in Congo.

According to the latest edition of the American weekly NEWSWEEK, which was quoting Zairian sources, the Zairian authorities alledgedly alerted the French, Belgian and American intelligence services last week of the imminence of an attack of Zaire.

I shall make no comment on the truth of this information, but no one in the Ministry of of Foreign Affairs knows about it, the spokesman added.

According to an opposition movement to the Mobutu regime, which is in exile in Brussels, the Convention of Social Democrats (CODESO), there is no truth in this information. According to the spokesman of the movement, Mr Mobutu is once more brandishing the specter of fear to justify the military aid he intends to seek from the West.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EC STAND ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN USSR

LD111137 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Sytze van der Zee dispatch: "Sakharov Not To Be Viewed Separately From Afghanistan"]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 6 February--The human rights situation in the Soviet Union must not be viewed separately from the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. That statement was made by the Dutch Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw in Brussels yesterday during discussions on European political cooperation. This was an indirect criticism of the fact that the final declaration issued after the Franco-FRG summit talks made no mention of human rights.

Although he described this declaration as "an important political document," he said that it is not up to the Nine to adopt a bilateral document without further discussion. Van der Klaauw also said he felt that the FRG also wants to include the human rights question in the statement which the EC foreign ministers will draft during the forthcoming political meeting in Rome 19 February.

In this connection, Minister Van der Klaauw established that both the invasion of Afghanistan and the human rights question must be included in this statement. The Dutch Government deems it necessary for a considerable improvement to be attained with regard to both these points. The Dutch minister explained that the human rights question must also play a role per se in the interest of defining a policy within the EC. He also expressed the hope that agreement will be reached in Rome on a boycott of the Olympic games.

SCHMIDT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER TENSIONS IN LETTER TO BREZHNEV

LD111548 Hamburg DPA in German 1451 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In a letter last week to Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed his concern over the spread of tensions between East and West following the Soviet march into Afghanistan. Informed circles in Bonn went on to report today that in the message to Brezhnev, Schmidt also stressed his view that the responsible politicians in East and West, in the present difficult phase, had to be prepared to talk about reducing tensions and preventing a further escalation of the situation.

In the letter to Brezhnev, which Bonn's Ambassador Hans-Georg Wieck handed over to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow last Wednesday, the chancellor spoke, according to Bonn sources, only in general terms about his planned visit this year to the Soviet Union and made clear his own continued readiness for talks. Referring to the need for dialog between the political leaders in East and West, the chancellor expressed his concern over the hiatus in the talks between Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Speaking to the press in Bonn, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling provided no further information about the contents of the chancellor's letter, referring only to a "communication" from Schmidt with thoughts on the current world political situation. It follows from what Boelling said that the letter is several pages long.

Press Comment

DW120820 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 12 Feb 80 DW

[Press review on the message conveyed to Soviet head of state Brezhnev by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt]

[Excerpt] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: With his letter to Leonid Brezhnev, Helmut Schmidt has gone to the limit of what is tolerable. In the past several weeks there have been so many unanswered public appeals by the chancellor for a continuation of the dialog that his actions are becoming close to an affront. For this reason the letter to the Kremlin boss appears as the provisionally final, yet all the more consistent, attempt to clarify the seriousness of the situation and revive the dialog with the Eastern superpower. Following the offer of talks, which now has been made in writing, the chancellor may feel secure against any charge that he has failed to utilize every opportunity for contacts, which are particularly necessary in times of crisis. Now it is solely up to Moscow to put an end to the long silence.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG states: Surely the chancellor has no intention of offering himself as mediator to the great powers of this world. This cannot be his task. But he has explained all our anxieties since Afghanistan to the number one man in the Kremlin; this initiative should not be underrated nor talked into insignificance in our own country.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE notes: Chancellor Schmidt probably is the only Western head of government who has expressed to the Soviet head of state, Brezhnev, personally and directly in a written message, his apprehensions about the unpredictable consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher yesterday underscored this by saying that it is necessary, particularly at this time, to exploit any channel of dialog with the East. In short, Bonn does not want the line to Moscow severed despite the crisis.

The editorial of the Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG says in part: Surely we are not wrong in assuming that Chancellor Schmidt's letter to Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev and the statement with which Federal Foreign Minister Genscher over the weekend underscored the solidarity of the alliance are just two sides of the same phonograph record. What is important to the chancellor is to resume the dialog with the Soviet leadership. Genscher is counteracting Moscow's attempts at dividing detente and driving a wedge between the United States and its European allies with his firm determination not to allow a split. This clarification of Bonn's foreign policy was urgently required. The opposition, too, can only welcome the priority of Western solidarity, which is now becoming more apparent in Bonn's foreign policy.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, ATTACKS ISRAEL, U.S.

LD091157 Hamburg DPA in German 1059 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Bonn on Saturday for an official visit. On Monday and Tuesday Hammadi will meet with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to discuss the Middle East conflict and the current crisis in the Middle East. He will also meet with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Research Minister Volker Hauff.

Genscher Replies to Attacks

LD111644 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher replied in Bonn today to the strong attacks by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi against Israel and the United States. With a demonstrative expression of loyalty toward our "Arab, Israel and American friends," and contrary to diplomatic usage, Genscher spoke a second time at the luncheon today after the Iraqi foreign minister had sharply condemned the "deliberate, expansionist aggression by the Zionist state against the Arab nation with full U.S. support."

During his toast Genscher stressed the Federal Government's hope that all states involved in the Middle East conflict, as well as the Palestinian people, will be able to realize their desire for a peaceful settlement. In connection with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he emphasized the importance ascribed to the independence of the nonalined countries. Genscher also discussed with the foreign minister closer cooperation between the EC and the Gulf states and Iraq.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LED BY GRLICKOV ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD120014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, Feb 11 (TANJUG)--Delegations of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] led by Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy SPD president, and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, respectively, opened here today an all-round interchange of opinions on current international developments and the development of LCY-SPD relations.

The LCY delegation arrived here yesterday on an invitation from the SPD presidency.

Dr Grlickov and his delegation are expected to be today received by Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt. Before their meeting, a meeting between Grlickov and Foreign Minister Genscher, head of the Federal Republic's liberal party, is scheduled. During the day, the LCY delegation should meet with Dr Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD's inner leadership.

Meeting With Schmidt, Genscher

LD121050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0943 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 12 (TANJUG)--Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt yesterday evening asked head of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) delegation Aleksandar Grlickov to convey sincere and warm greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery to President Tito. The LCY delegation is visiting the Federal Republic at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, of which Helmut Schmidt is deputy chairman.

Chancellor Schmidt also stressed President Tito's great role and importance in international relations, linking it to the current world situation, primarily in regard to the necessity of reviving detente as the only alternative in contemporary international relations. Aleksandar Grlickov made this statement to TANJUG's Bonn correspondent, adding that the Federal Republic of Germany is for detente. The Federal Republic will do all it can to bring about negotiations between the big powers on detente, said Grlickov after his talks with Chancellor Schmidt.

The head of the LCY delegation also met with the Federal Republic's foreign minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party Hans-Dietrich Genscher with whom he discussed the prospects for the holding of the Madrid meeting of the European cooperation and security conference. During the talks, both sides stressed that it is necessary to invest efforts for the holding of the conference.

Before leaving the Federal Republic, after a short but very active visit, Grlickov will have several shorter meetings in Bonn.

KENYAN PRESIDENT ARAP MOI BEGINS STATE VISIT

LD110958 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi was greeted with military honors today at the start of his 5-day state visit to the Federal Republic by Federal President Karl Carstens. During his visit in Bonn, Moi will meet leading politicians such as Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Development Minister Rainer Offergeld.

Carstens Dinner Speech

LD111742 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic is ready to contribute toward the expansion and consolidation of the economies of the African states through increased economic cooperation. This was stated tonight by Federal President Karl Carstens at a dinner in Bruehl which he gave in honor of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. No political conditions are tied to this economic assistance. It has the purpose of helping the African states "to safeguard their independence and ward off influences which might bring them into new political, economic or ideological dependence."

Carstens paid tribute to the "friendly relatons" and the "partnership cooperation" between the Federal Republic and Kenya in the spheres of the economy, development policies and culture. Moi's visit represents the "festive culmination" of a development which has brought the peoples and governments of the two countries steadily closer since Kenya's independence in 1963. With its policy of reconsiliation, and by the fact that various races coexist peacefully and with equal rights in one state, Kenya has "st standards for the whole of Africa." No other country provides as many tourists to Kenya as the Federal Republic. "We Germans find Kenya sympathetic," Carstens said.

BARRE INTERVIEWED ON THE ECONOMY, OLYMPICS

LD111422 Paris Domestic Service in French 0710 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Bernard Vallette "exclusive" interview with Premier Raymond Barre "in the United States"--date and place not further specified; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Premier, in Federal Germany as well as here in the United States your name has always been associated with monetary strictness. People do not hesitate to attribute the franc's solidity to you. Your policy of price freezing has also been particularly noted. It is this reputation of yours, among other things, I would say, that caused you to be invited to New York by the two largest American foreign policy associations to talk on the French economic program and the international economy, taking into consideration the energy problems. We are now in a real international crisis or, at least, at the beginning of an international crisis. In France and in other countries one can see a slowdown of the automobile industry and in general a slowdown of household consumption. I would first of all ask are we not plainly entering a recession?

[Answer] I do not think that we are entering a recession. My own hypothesis has been the slowdown in economic activity is likely to happen toward the middle of 1980. Taking into account the achievements of the year 1979 (and) the trends which are now appearing in the major economies, in France, Federal Germany and even in the United States--where it appears that recession will be avoided this year--I do not think that the year 1980 will be characterized by a recession. I am not saying that one is not going to experience a slight slowdown of economic activity compared with 1979, but I really do not think that there will be a recession.

[Question] Another question: Will the big industrial countries, France in particular, be able to keep the price index under control while the price of oil has just risen again by eight percent?

[Answer] We must consider what is meant by keeping the price index under control. A good way of keeping the price index under control is by keeping inflation under control. This means applying the policies of credit, of budget, and payments, which is necessary to prevent inflationary forces coming into play in the economy. But there can be cases where the price index rises because the price of energy increases which is reflected in the prices of national energy derivatives and consequently in the national price index. The rise of the index does not mean inflation in this case. What is not very well understood generally is that this is not an economic subtlety but a reality, yet one which difficult to perceive. People see a high index and say: This is inflation. But, as I have explained on various occasions, the context in which this index rise occurs must be considered. It is going to be very difficult to bring prices under control, but I do not think that this difficulty is caused solely by the increase in oil prices. We must accept this oil price increase, and we must pass it on. Our efforts must bear on all the other factors which influence price increases, that is, on credit policy, on salaries, and on productivity. It is by making efforts in these spheres that we will succeed in preventing inflation.

[Question] Given all these factors, can single-digit inflation still be predicted?

[Answer] Last year we were unable to achieve single-digit inflation. I said that as early as July 1978. This year we are going to make an effort to bring inflation below 10 percent.

I do not say that this can be achieved easily, but at any rate our efforts must be directed toward this end.

[Question] Is there not, particularly in the United States, a sort of lobby pushing for an oil price increase with the goal of having the means to develop and make profitable new energy sources?

[Answer] I do not think that lobbies in this sphere ought to be blamed. The phenomena are simpler. Oil prices rise because producers decide to raise their prices. They raise their prices because they see that oil consumption is not only remaining constant but is even increasing; they see that the currency in which oil deals are transacted is depreciating and so they try to catch up with the decline in the real value of oil by an increase in prices. These are the factors which are at the root of the oil price rises, and we have to work on these.

[Question] Yes, but the oil-producing countries have hitherto always met demands. Do you think this might change and that they might reduce their production in particular in order to avoid a fall in prices and to maintain prices?

[Answer] I cannot tell you what the oil-producing countries' strategy is going to be. It is up to them to take decisions which they consider appropriate, and I hope that they will display a sense of responsibility. Saudi Arabia and Iraq are countries that have given proof of their sense of responsibility during 1979. On the other hand, it is not only the oil-producing countries on which oil prices depend. They depend on our behavior as well, that is our ability to economize on energy, to develop new energy sources and to stabilize currencies so that the oil-producing countries may be paid in a currency which does not depreciate.

[Question] It is a fact of life that more than half our oil, in fact, comes from two countries, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, two countries located in rather a hotbed even if they are stable at the moment. So is this not somewhat dangerous for France?

[Answer] For a long time France has been following a policy of diversifying its oil supply sources. Although it buys most of its oil from Saudi Arabia and Iraq, which have always acted properly toward France, I must tell you that we import oil from other countries not in the hotbed of the Middle East, but it has to be recognized indeed that the main guarantee of our energy supplies is the development of our nuclear energy program.

[Question] Do you think that every effort is being made to conserve energy in France and in other countries?

[Answer] Some major efforts are being made, and I believe that the energy-saving policy followed in France is exemplary compared with that followed in other countries. I had the opportunity--you heard me--to give my views at my lectures in New York, and I must tell you that many American businessmen and personalities who came to my lectures showed a keen interest in the energy-saving policy we are applying. But, you know, the only way of saving energy is to pay for energy at its real price, that means to accept the high energy prices. Many Americans have told me that the trouble in the United States is that energy prices are not at a realistic level.

[Question] Well, the oil-producing countries will have, I believe, something like $100 billion extra in profits this year. It may be asked how they are going to invest this money, and if this enormous amount is not likely to set off another monetary crisis.

[Answer] This is, in fact, a great problem not only for 1980 but also for the coming years. As you have said, the OPEC countries will have an extra $100 billion. Consequently it is extremely important to examine the conditions under which these monetary assets, these monetary resources will be used. This currently causes concern in the international financial community, because formerly, or hitherto, it was the private banks that have done what is called the recycling of the petrodollars, that have borrowed dollars from OPEC countries in order to invest them elsewhere. But when it is a case of handling sums of this amount, even though the capability and expertise of the private banks can, of course, be trusted, there is a limit beyond which these banks themselves do not want to go. I had the opportunity of talking about this problem with some figures in the financial world in New York, and I believe that the international community will have to look in the coming months for the means allow the recycling of petrodollars under conditions which prevent, as you noted yourself, a flood of dollars throughout the world which might affect the behavior of U.S. currency and upset the foreign exchange market.

[Question] Now the United States is the country which at the moment is considerably influencing the gold market. Do you think that $600 or $700 per ounce constitutes a balance point?

[Answer] I will never make a prediction on the price of gold. The price of this product depends not only on economic and technical considerations but also on the psychology of those who buy or sell gold. It is certain that in periods of international political instability, in periods of international monetary uncertainty, in periods of high inflation--when you consider that the inflation rate in the United States last year was 13.3 percent--it is normal that those who want to guarantee their monetary reserves are looking for a safe bet, and gold appears as the safest one. Consequently what we have to do to avoid these movements of gold is to insure that monetary stability can be restored in every one of our countries and in international monetary relations.

[Question] During all the conversations you have just had, Premier, did you see that the Americans' ideas about gold are beginning to change; could gold again play a role in the future in the international monetary system?

[Answer] You know, the Americans have always regarded gold as an outdated fetish and in recent years have multiplied the procedures, most varied ones, to demonetize gold. I told them--you heard me at the Foreign Policy Association--that the views according to which gold could be excluded from international monetary relations are purely illusory. We have just had proof of this. I am not one of those who say we must return to the gold standard. Everybody is talking about the gold standard, and those who talk about it often do not know how it would work. But I personally believe that gold will be able to play a role in international monetary relations as a reserve. It is necessary that it can be exchanged between central banks, it is necessary that it can be exchanged at a price that is the market price, and it is necessary that the central banks and the international monetary institutions do not maintain that the most intelligent attitude possible is to sell gold on the market.

[Question] Quite, and it is known that the French Government is going to take some monetary initiatives at the European level. Could this consist of turning the famous European ECU [European Currency Unit] into some sort of reserve currency based on gold?

[Answer] You know that the ECU is based on gold and national currencies. But in this sphere let us not hurry over the stages with seven-league boots. Before the ECU can become a currency, a real currency, many years will have to pass. And I hope that the ECU will not be an international reserve currency because we have already had enough difficulties in the past with reserve currencies, the dollar and pound sterling, not to want to add to the problems we must face.

[Question] Let us talk about trade. Our economy is based on exports. Now, if the international slowdown is confirmed, will this not reduce our sales and increase unemployment?

[Answer] The problem of international trade is not simply a problem of the rate of activity. It is a problem of being able to face up to competition. International demand can slow down, but if France is selling quality products at competitive prices there is no reason for us not to be able to maintain our share of the market and even to increase our share of the market. In 1977, 1978 and 1979 France increased its market share nearly everywhere. Consequently our effort must be governed by two ideas: productivity and competition.

[Question] There has been in the United States a very clear decrease in purchasing power. So how do you think that in France, a less rich country, you can at least maintain this purchasing power?

[Answer] I have always said, and I do not need to tell you again since you have heard me say it often, the choice is not between an increase in purchasing power and the maintenance of purchasing power but between maintenance of purchasing power and a reduction in purchasing power.

[Question] So you do not rule it out?

[Answer] I said and I have always said that I believe that we can maintain purchasing power in France. Besides, this has been done since 1976. When I hear people say here and there on the basis of strangely interpreted statistics that during 1979 there was a fall in purchasing power, I must tell you that I am not at all convinced.

But why have we been able to maintain purchasing power in France? It is because a considerable effort was made by all French people, by managers, employees and farmers, to become more competitive, in other words, to increase productivity. The maintenance of purchasing power is linked with the productivity of the French economy and in particular with the effort French firms will make in the sphere of management, in the internal management of their businesses and in the sphere of adapting the domestic to the international markets. If we make this effort I hope that we will be able to maintain our purchasing power in France.

[Question] Very quickly, Premier, I have a last question which is not economic but which is of interest, burning interest. The Americans have become the champions of a boycott of the Olympic games, as you know. Hitherto you have not said much on this subject. Is this because you believe that this problem is somewhat ridiculous compared with others?

[Answer] Mr Vallette, I find that there is too much talk at present on these problems of the international crisis. As far as I am concerned, I have stated the French Government's position, this position was defined by the Council of Ministers and was the subject of a communique by the Council of Ministers. The French Government is of the opinion that it is the business of the IOC to take the appropriate decisions concerning the Olympic games. In addition, the French Government has said that it does not believe that to embroil the Olympic games with the present international tension is a good thing. This opinion was expressed by the government; I am prime minister, you would be surprised if I were to hold a different opinion. By the way, this was my reply to the Foreign Policy Association yesterday when the question was put to me.

MARCHAIS ON SAKHAROV EXILE, AFGHANISTAN, EUROCOMMUNISM

LD111131 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jan 80 pp 4-6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Millions Without Rights"--capitalized passages are printed in italics]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais chaired Radio-Television Luxemburg's "Unexpected Journal" on Saturday. He was questioned by Alexandre Baloud and Robert Boulay, Roger Priouret and Bernard Lefort.

Alexandre Baloud asked Georges Marchais if he would have adopted the same attitude as Jacques Chaban-Delmas if the action taken against Sakharov had occurred during his trip to Moscow.

Georges Marchais' answer was: If that had happened I would have done three things. First, I would have told our Soviet comrades: "There will be no joint statement." Second, I would have said: "I shall fly home tomorrow morning," like Chaban-Delmas. Third, before leaving I would have made a statement in Moscow. That is my reply.

We condemn the action against Sakharov.

Having said that, our position on Sakharov is well know: We condemn the action against him.

This is no surprise. I repeated it the other week in private conversation with Leonid Brezhnev who led the CPSU delegation that we met in Moscow: We, the PCF, differ fundamentally with the CPSU on the question of socialist democracy. I emphasized, and L'HUMANITE published last Wednesday, in my entire statement, that for us "certain socialist countries presented problems linked to a persistent misunderstanding of the universal democratic demands of socialism." I added that this misunderstanding has sometimes led to "limitations on democracy which we have found incomprehensible." I quoted the Prague trials, which I termed "a caricature of socialism."

I recall that at our 23d Congress, and I quote our unanimous resolution, "We totally condemned 'Stalinism,' whose conceptions and practices are utterly foreign to our ideal and policy."

Consequently, for us things are clear: Sakharov is a rightwinger. We know his position. It should be fought, but through argument and ideas, through political and ideological struggle and not by administrative action.

That is our position. There is no ambiguity. We condemn the action against Sakharov. Having said that, I should like to make a few remarks.

Reality of the USSR Today

The first concerns the outrageous comments made these days about the USSR.

I say this clearly: To give people the idea that the present situation in the USSR is the same as under Stalin is a mockery.

It is one thing to condemn the administrative action against Sakharov--I repeat: This is what we are doing. It is quite different to equate his forced deportation with his family to a city of a million people on the one hand with the terrible fate of the victims of Stalin's massive repressions on the other. Let us, please, say no more on this subject.

Imperialism Is Not Qualified To Evoke Human Rights

My second remark is this: Those who cannot find words harsh enough to condemn socialism always call on the same concept: "human rights." Their mouths are full of "human rights." They revel in it. Well, I want to talk about human rights:

I stress that the aim of this campaign is to hide the REAL threat to human rights. That its aim is to mask this essential fact: There are, in our world, MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WITHOUT RIGHTS. I say that many who pose as champions of human rights are not qualified to speak on them. They have bloody hands. This is true of the past and the present.

Questioned on the possible postponement of the Madrid human rights conference, Georges Marchais replies:

If the Madrid conference is not held because Sakharov was exiled 400 km from Moscow, we have a thousand other reasons to cancel it. You only want to recall faults in socialist countries. You deliberately shut your eyes to what is happening in the world which I have only skimmed over.

The great difference between socialism and imperialism is shown by French colonialism, for example, which was responsible for killing a million Algerian men and women but has not criticized its own actions. The Soviet Government and the CPSU, however, at the 1956 20th Congress, publicly criticized the period called "the Stalin personality cult"--a misnomer in my view, because the problem goes deeper than that. This is normal. For these practices, these massacres on behalf of capitalism are part of its nature, although opposed to the nature of socialism.

Next, Bernard Lefort claimed that there are as many camps in the USSR now as under Stalin. Georges Marchais pointed out to him that "even those they call dissidents unanimously recognize that the situation in the USSR is nothing like it was under Stalin. You have just made a serious mistake."

Afghanistan and Its Repercussions

Next the problems of Afghanistan were broached. To Alexandre Baloud, who stressed that the great majority of UN members condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Georges Marchais pointed out that 18 countries opposed this resolution, 18 abstained and about a dozen were absent. "There you have about 50 states representing a billion people who, in a word, did not condemn this intervention. Having said that, it is true that a majority voted for the resolution. This is each nation's right."

What Has Happened in Afghanistan

Next Roger Priouret asserted that U.S. aid to Pakistan ceased in April 1979 and that the essential element of Afghan discontent stemmed not from the feudal landlords but from small landowners affected by the agrarian reform.

Georges Marchais answered: The United States and Pakistan have been members of the Baghdad Pact (later CENTO) for more than 20 years. They are thus closely linked. It is true that with Pakistan having the capability to produce the atomic bomb, Carter--under pressure from several states--judged it right in 1979 to take a step back from the Pakistan regime. That is all.

There are several reasons for the Amin regime's shrinking popular base.

First is the repression against the communists. President Babrak Karmal was a victim of this from the first week. This repression covered all forms of opposition, especially religion which is very important in this Muslim country.

Certainly the exaggerated rush to implement the much needed agrarian reform upset certain popular strata who were to have benefitted from it, because it was not accompanied by the necessary means which mostly remained in the feudal landowners' hands. It was the same with changing the status of women, trying to take them from the Middle Ages to the 21st century in a few months.

Reasons for the Socialist Party's Attitude

Next Robert Boulay noted that the PCF position on this issue differs from that of the PCI And PCE.

This is true, George Marchais stressed. It is not abnormal, and it is not the first time we have had such a situation. It confirms the great diversity in the conduct of the communist parties and the fact that each party formulates its own policy in total independence. There is no longer a Comintern even though there remains a restrictive Socialist International to which the French Socialist Party [PS] belongs.

You say that TO HEAR IT the PS would seem closer to the PCI and even the PCE than the PCF is. I have noticed this, too. Again this week, PS leaders in various articles and statements continually express satisfaction with PCI and PCE policy.

Thus I asked myself: Why do they have this attitude? It goes with saying: The PS, by claiming some sort of kinship with PCI and PCE policy, seeks to camouflage and justify its own rightwing deviation.

Consider this. In Italy a left majority is impossible now. The PCI, it is well known, seeks what it calls a "historical compromise" with the Christian Democrats.

In Spain--as a PCE leader recalled in a Paris daily yesterday morning--the PCE is looking for agreement with the Socialists and centrists.

I shall refrain from passing judgment on this policy, formulated by our fraternal parties in total independence. I am sure that in determining their attitudes they are guided by the desire to serve their people and their country well.

We, the PCF, however, believe that this course is not at all valid for France. First, because a left majority is possible in our country. We would have had one in 1978 if the PS had not abandoned the joint program and the Union of the Left. Second, because to contemplate an alliance with Giscard and Chirac would certainly mean accepting, as their policies have shown, austerity for the working people, French alinement with Washington and Bonn, authoritarianism in every sphere and I need not mention what else.

We, the PCF, thus refuse categorically to contemplate such alliances in France.

On the other hand, has this not been the direction of the PS and Francois Mitterrand since 1978? This is clear. On most questions there is a convergance of views between the PS and rightwing policy.

COSSIGA DELINEATES VIEWS ON EC, MIDDLE EAST, PCI

LD111429 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Feb 80 p 41 LD

[Interview given to Tamam al-Barazi of AL-HAWADITH by Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga during his recent visit to London--date not given]

[Excerpt] AL-HAWADITH: What was the nature of the discussions that took place between you and the British officials?

Cossiga: During the meeting the discussions centered on Britain's request to reduce its contribution to the EEC budget. I agreed with Mrs Thatcher on the need to convene a European summit conference at the end of this month or in March to adopt a final decision on this matter. We also discussed the practical means that will put an end to Soviet aggression. If the West does not make such practical stands, the Soviet Union will not retreat from its expansionist plans. Therefore, the discussions centered on finding a "mechanism" to confront the Soviet attitude.

AL-HAWADITH: At the joint press conference, Mrs Thatcher said that Europe has not taken any practical measures against the Soviet Union and that Europe's reaction has been confined to mere words. What is your opinion of this statement?

Cossiga: The European Council of Ministers will discuss stringent proposals in this connection. These proposals include the halting of wheat and butter supplies to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Europe has expressed its solidarity with the United States. I would like to emphasize here that Europe supports the policy of detente, provided that it leads to peace and not to aggression.

AL-HAWADITH: But some European states, like Germany for example, do not support the imposition of economic sanctions on the Soviet Union.

Cossiga: All the European states have unanimously condemned the Soviet aggression. As for the adoption of a decision to impose a European boycott, this must be done unanimously.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us now move to the Middle East. The U.S. administration has often announced that its oil interests in the Gulf area are extremely vital. Some observers are taking about the possibility of the United States occupying Arab oil sources. What will Italy's attitude be if such a thing takes place?

Cossiga: I believe that the U.S. decision to defend the sovereignty of the Arab oil countries and their freedom to dispose with what they have is impcrtant as far as the Western world is concerned, particularly Europe. We in Italy support the sovereignty and independence of the Arab states against any aggression. This is the duty of all the states which respect the peoples' right to freedom.

AL-HAWADITH: At your press conference, you said that "As-Sadat's initiative has been an important step in activating the Middle East situation but it is not adequate for a final solution." Do you believe that the time has now come to recognize the PLO and the Palestinian people's rights, especially after some European states have hosted the PLO leader?

Cossiga: The Italian attitude regarding this matter conforms with the European attitude. The European summit conference, which convened in Dublin recently, issued a statement containing our view on the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. We believe that "the PLO is a political force representing the Palestinian people. This is a fact which cannot be ignored in the process of searching for permanent peace in that area. Italy also believes in the Palestinian people's right to a homeland of their own."

AL-HAWADITH: But will the European states recognize the PLO?

Cossiga: Italy's relations with the PLO are good. As for official recognition, this question has not yet arisen.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you expect this matter to be decided soon?

Cossiga: This matter will be settled publicly. As I have told you, we have good relations with the PLO, particularly with Faruq Qaddumi.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us move from the Middle East to Italy. What about the possibility of the Communists assuming power in Italy?

Cossiga: Please set the microphone aside before I start talking.

AL-HAWADITH: Why?

Cossiga: There is an agreement between us and the Communist Party not to discuss Italian domestic matters outside the country.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you afraid of the Communist Party to this extent?

Cossiga: The matter has nothing to do with fear. It is an agreement of honor between us. Should you come to Rome, we would have sufficient time to discuss this thorny subject in a frank manner.

LUMEA REPORTS MINUCCI INTERVIEW ON PCI VISIT

AU071324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["RCP-PCI Same Views on Current International Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/2/1980--Adalberto Minucci, member of the Directorate and Secretariate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], has recently visited Romania. In a statement to weekly LUMEA the guest said: "The relations between the PCI and the RCP are most cordial. A traditional friendship exists between the two parties, manifest among other things, by frequent traditional exchanges of delegations, in order to tackle common problems of the activity of the two parties, of the development of the political, cultural and other relations. These are good relations as irrespective of different national conditions in which the two parties are working. We have more than once the same views on current international problems, on detente, peace as well as on the international communist and working class movement.

Due to these very reasons, it was natural, in the current tense and difficult international situation, that an interview of reciprocal information take place between the two parties. I was very impressed by the interview I had with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, when we had a large exchange of views on the whole international situation. Naturally, we approached the new-European relations, mainly having in view the NATO decision regarding the location of new rockets in Western Europe. We agreed that everything must be done for these relations not to sharpen, and what's more, we analysed in this respect, the necessity of diplomatic initiatives, of political and mass actions. There are too many weapons in the world and if the arms race is not stopped, the risk of an atomic conflict could become real. That is why, we agreed to do our best to avoid it. We, the Italian Communists, set ourselves to keep alive the movement against armings not only in our country and to induce other forces to join us. Regarding the Madrid meeting, we intend to contribute, together with all European democratic forces to the elaboration of a joint stand on all problems to be analysed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL EVALUATES SPANISH-IRAQI TALKS

LD112354 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Martin Garcia Vega, our special correspondent in Baghdad, interviewed Antonio de Oyarzabal, the director of the Office of Diplomatic Information, at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, and asked him what was discussed in the talks between the Iraqi president and the Spanish prime minister. This was his reply:

[Begin recording] The talks lasted 2 hours. They were long talks and I would call them sincere. One always says sincere but I think that in this case they really were. They were very cordial, and they gave us an opportunity to review in depth problems of common interest, both concerning bilateral relations between the two countries, which in the political field are developing normally, and concerning those probems which, although they affect the two countries, are not strictly bilateral but are of great importance to them. In this specific field, of the problems which we could call of a multilateral nature, they discussed our views on the Middle East.

We had an opportunity to reiterate to the Iraqi authorities our interest in the Palestine question, an interest which is nothing new and which recently occasioned us to hear about the problem of the Palestine people from Yasir 'Arafat himself. And we took this explanation to various European foreign ministries, where we were heard with great interest. We have, I think, contributed to the fact that to some extent this problem is beginning to be considered in a new light, in all its seriousness and in all its essential points by many countries which did not have a clear awareness of it before.

The Iraqi side thanked us for this work of ours, both in international forums such as the United Nations as well as on other occasions such as during the various tours of the prime minister and the foreign minister. And obviously they described their position on this subject to us, which they of course see from a closer position than we, both physically and politically. The Iraqis also placed emphasis on the Arab unity proposals made by President Saddam Husayn just a few days ago.

On the specific question of foreign interference, they reaffirmed the wish of the Iraqi authorities to isolate the Arab world from instances of such interference. For a specific example, take the Persian Gulf, where there is grave concern at the moment. Emphasis was placed on seeing the Persian Gulf free of any navy, army, and any foreign interference. The invasion of Afghanistan was also condemned, specifically because it is an interference in internal affairs. In each case the aim was to give a really balanced view free of any influence from either side in respect of the countries of the Arab world. North Africa was also discussed. In addition, the problem of the Sahara was examined.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--The official gazette yesterday published the appointment of Fausto Navarro Izquierdo as Spain's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates. This appointment was approved at the latest cabinet meeting, held 25 January. [Excerpt] [Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 13 LD]

ANEXARTITOS SCORES ROLANDHIS STATEMENT ON U.S., BRITAIN VISIT

NC110950 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 11 Feb 80 p 3 NC

[From the "Independent" column: "Imperialism and Us"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has returned from his visit to the United States, Britain and Greece. Although his statement was not brief, the fact is that he has not made any substantive revelations. He told us simply that Waldheim will act energetically in the next few days and that the Americans will not submit proposals. However, he did not tell us whether he has observed any changes in the stands of the United States or Britain towards the Cyprus problem. Clearly he could not make such an observation, because no change has taken place except the more cynical strengthening and encouragement of Turkey by the West.

It is evident that the Americans and generally the Western nations that will take part in the plan for aid to Turkey will not combine their aid with the Cyprus problem and they will not link it with Turkey's conformity to the UN resolutions. Thus they will cooperate in keeping the Cyprus problem in suspense and preventing a Cyprus solution. Indirectly, they will stress their complicity with Attila's continuous crime of atrocities and brutality.

We had no briefing whatsoever from the foreign minister. From our standpoint it is easy to suppose what experiences he brings with him. Let him talk about "friendship, cordiality and understanding." The people read behind these words the true hidden words: "hypocrisy, deceit and indifference." Thus the people are fully conscious of the fact that they should not expect "charity" from imperialism, that confrontation with imperialism is not based on good sentiments, but on well-prepared plans which should not be easily altered. These plans are abandoned only when the interested people declare--at all levels and by means of all demonstrations, mass mobilization and everyday contacts--the same message that constitutes a mode of life, irrevocable decision and granite-like determination: that the people consider any concession to the imperialist plans inconceivable, that they do not write off the motherland or betray rights and that imperialism should cherish no hopes that it will bend the Cypriot people's perseverance.

Is the government equally conscious of this truth?

CAGATAY COMMENTS ON BRITISH RELATIONS WITH GREEK CYPRIOTS

TA081326 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has said that he did not expect Britain to sign a unilateral agreement with the Greek Cypriot administration on the sovereign bases in Cyprus. He was answering questions from correspondents this morning on a proposed visit to Britain by the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Rolandhis. He pointed out that Britain maintained that she respected the 1960 Constitution of Cyprus and because of this he did not expect Britain to enter into any negotiations with the Greek Cypriot administration which was contrary to the 1960 Constitution. In reply to another question, Mr Cagatay said that the Federated State Government had no information that rent had been paid to the Greek Cypriot administration for the bases since 1963. He added that if such rent has been paid the Turkish Cypriot community wanted its share. Asked about the electric power station project to be financed by the World Bank, the prime minister said that the project had been presented to the Federated State Government and it was being examined in detail. The views of the government would be finalized when the detailed study of the project was finished.

HURRIYET CLAIMS ARMENIAN TERRORISTS BEING TRAINED IN CYPRUS

NC111028 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 10 Feb 80 pp 1, 11 NC

[By Ziya Akcapar]

[Text] Nicosia--Turkish Ambassador to Nicosia Inal Batu has stated that the serious suspicions which had been harbored for some time about an Armenian criminal network based and supported in the Greek Cypriot sector of Cyprus, have grown considerably and definite proof has been obtained. The Turkish ambassador added: "The state will certainly take the necessary measures."

Ambassador Inal Batu has stressed the need for efforts to counter the Cyprus-based source of militant acts of sabotage and murders against Turkish diplomats and missions. The ambassador further stated that for this purpose a comprehensive intelligence network is being formed in the Greek Cypriot sector. He added that a unit has also been set up at the embassies to quickly evaluate the information received and to convey it to the capital.

Meanwhile, according to information received by the Ankara bureau of HURRIYET, an earlier report in HURRIYET to the effect that the Armenian terrorist bands are being trained in the Greek Cypriot sector has been confirmed by Foreign Ministry circles. A high-ranking official is reported to have said: "Everything is being conducted through the collaboration of Greek Cypriots and Armenians. The Greek Cypriots are not willing to assume responsibility, but the camp on the Korno Road is bound to get them into trouble."

The same official has reportedly said that in case the Greek Cypriot rulers continue to remain indifferent, the Korno camp may even be bombed. Government efforts to counteract the Armenian revenge commandos are being coordinated by the Foreign Ministry, the National Intelligence Organization (MIT) and the office of the chief of the General Staff. However, the fact that neither Turkey nor the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has any diplomatic relations with the Greek Cypriot side renders these efforts rather difficult. Meanwhile, Turkey has drawn the Greek Cypriot sector's attention to the question of the Armenian commandos on several occasions through the mediation of foreign countries, but the Greek Cypriots sharply declined to accept representations made through third countries.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has again advised Turkish personnel abroad to be more careful of any assassination attempts. Issuing new directives to our organizations abroad, the Foreign Ministry has told diplomats what to do when entering and leaving the embassies and their homes, while getting into their cars or stopping at traffic lights. In the meantime, the attempt to assassinate Dogan Turkmen [Turkish ambassador in Bern] has led to new tension among the officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Interior Minister's Refutation

NC112113 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Veniamin has categorically denied a report carried by the Turkish mainland paper HURRIYET that he allegedly stated that the Armenian training center at Kornos closed down in December. Veniamin stresses that neither Kornos nor any other place in the free areas has ever been a training site for either Armenians or other ethnic communities, and that therefore he has never made such a statement. Veniamin added that no Greek Cypriot had ever had the slightest connection with any assassination or attempt to assassinate a Turkish official, as the HURRIYET report maintains.

I KATHIMERINI VIEWS RETURN TO NATO-MILITARY ISSUE

AT101650 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] According to clear indications the country's foreign problems have now entered a critical phase, with prospects of specific solutions, centered on our country's return to NATO's military wing. This is the conclusion of diplomatic observers who considered: A) the Western coalition's determination to restore unity within the Atlantic alliance through Greece's return, which is the result of international conditions clearly referred to in McCloskey's statements and B) the effort to find some formula acceptable to the Greek side that would not touch upon Greek sovereign rights. A solution to this problem, regardless of whether it is a "self-contained uncertainty" naturally influences developments on other pending foreign policy issues. The following are indications of the new phase of developments into which foreign issues have entered:

1--Action by appropriate foreign diplomatic and military circles in an effort to find and propose a NATO settlement as well as a settlement of bipartite Greek-Turkish issues. The very frequent, recent contacts between the alliance's Secretary General Luns and General Rogers with Deputy National Defense Minister Davos--who until recently was responsible for and bore the main burden of negotiations or exploratory consultations, particularly at a very difficult phase, with the Atlantic alliance--are, perhaps, related to this interest of allied circles.

2--The desire of Western states, and particularly the United States, for a peaceful solution, without protracted delays, of the Greek-Turkish differences--always within the framework of restoring unity within the Western defense coalition. The proposal-formula by U.S. Secretary of State Vance, which was officially given the form of the plan prepared by the London Institute for Strategic Studies, can be described as an expression of this desire. This proposal recommends examination of the Continental Shelf issue by a committee of the three "wise men" under the model used in the British-French dispute over the Channel Islands.

Under these conditions it appears that Greek-Turkish affairs will be subjected to some broader reexamination during the forthcoming Ankara meeting (17-18 February) of the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries. This is the conclusion from certain as yet unconfirmed reports of a secret meeting already held in Vienna by the two secretaries general which is considered preparatory for the Ankara meeting. It is, therefore, quite likely that some development on the issue is possible.

3--The strong U.S. desire to advance and resolve the uncertainty of the Greek-U.S. defense agreement as it was expressed by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey's two visits to Foreign Minister Rallis. It was specifically requested that negotiations for the signing of the agreement should, if possible, be concluded even though the Greek side counterproposed, in view of international developments and particularly of developments in our immediate area, that any initialed agreement, in any way improved with regard to Greek interests, does require a certain revision.

Tomorrow's Brussels meeting between Generals Gratsios and Rogers is the official start of the new phase in Greek-NATO negotiations since the essence of the matter has already been established by briefing the Greek side. At the same time the search for arrangements for our return to NATO's military wing appears to have been transferred to the political level after the well-known developments which affected the international atmosphere and shook detente. According to diplomatic observers this does not mean that Greece is prepared to accept arrangements which would limit its sovereign rights. This, in any eventuality, was firmly demonstrated by the Greek Government's position to date.

It is in this light that the new Rogers proposals are being examined (despite official denial of this.) These proposals are aimed at establishing an exchange of information between Greece and Turkey on the basis of such geographic data which in essence abolish the delineation of flight areas (FIR) for which Athens is responsible, even though these proposals do not specifically refer to these areas.

At the same time Turkish intransigence toward every initiative (no matter how well intentioned) for the restoration of unity within the Western defense coalition automatically creates an adverse climate which makes any positive developments more difficult. What other explanation could be given to the tactics of the Turkish side which sets conditions even if only for its agreements to simply discuss any proposal and specifically the decrease of the internationally accepted Greek FIR from 10 to 6 miles? Turkey had long ago made these intentions clear, thus causing Greek reaction, when it undermined the Davos-Haig agreement and made it known through General Evren that the Turkish position is: no delineation limits in the Aegean either old or new ones.

Government Is Unjustly Accused

The NATO issue became the subject for a new government-opposition dialog yesterday when PASOK's chairman "warned the government it would be shouldering vast responsibilities if it concedes even a handful of national territory."

As a result of the Papandreou statement and as a result of comments made from time to time the government issued the following statement: "NATO has not requested Greece to return to its military wing. Greece attempted to create the special relations because it considered that this was and remains dictated by current conditions, but the country's interests. The proposals submitted by Greece toward this end were adopted by NATO and they took on the form of the well-known Davos-Haig agreement. Turkey used the "veto" against this agreement and after this General Haig considered it essential to propose certain amendments to this agreement. These amendments were considered unsuitable by the Greek Government which rejected them. "Now General Rogers has undertaken a new initiative on the issue which is under development. By these facts it is difficult for one to understand why there are daily accusations that NATO is pressuring Greece as well as that the government is accepting nationally harmful agreements."

Papandreou Statement

PASOK Chairman Papandreou said that "there is an increase of reports from foreign capitals on a speedy promotion of a 'solution' to the Greek-Turkish 'dispute' in order to strengthen the southeast wing of NATO which has taken on special importance for the United States and NATO after recent developments in the Middle East area, the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia. It is obvious that the Greek Government continues its negotiations with the new NATO chief, General Rogers. We remind the government that while Turkey is claiming our national territory in the Aegean--sea, underwater and air territory--Greece claims absolutely nothing. It is, as a result, unthinkable that we should continue negotiations the substance of which is to cede Greek national territory to Turkey or to third countries. We warn the government that it will be shouldering vast responsibilities toward the nation and the Greek people if under the excuse of any 'technical' arrangements it cedes even one handful of Greek sea, underwater or airspace to Turkey or to NATO."

Pezmazoglu

KODISO Chairman Pezmazoglu in his statement asked that the government define in detail its position on the question of Aegean operational control, in view of tomorrow's Gratsios-Rogers meeting.

ECEVIT RETURNS FROM SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, MAKES STATEMENT

TA111748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit returned to Turkey today after attending the meeting of the Socialist International leaders in Vienna, the capital of Austria. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Ecevit said that the leaders who had attended the meeting were following the recent economic measures taken in Turkey and the government's economic policy with concern. He said that he was pleased to see that the socialist democratic and the democratic leftist leaders who had attended the meeting viewed international problems with the same set of values. He added that this concurrence of views could make important contributions to world peace.

Ecevit pointed out that Turkey's friends closely followed the developments in Turkey and in the region. He added that the Socialist International could prepare the ground for any aid to be extended to countries. He said: Unfortunately, some countries begin to see Turkey's importance only when unfavorable developments occur in neighboring countries. However, Turkey is more important than that. As a country that keeps democracy going in the face of various difficulties, Turkey is a source of stability in the region. Regardless of whether or not there are exceptions in our region, Turkey's value in this respect must be appreciated.

The RPP leader stressed that the comparison he made between the government's economic policy and South American models was also made by some of the leaders he met in Vienna. Ecevit added: This means that when Westerners or social democrats look at it, they can clearly see what the present Turkish Government wants to do or what intentions lie behind its actions. We say that our friends were increasingly concerned about Turkey. This concern is caused by the possible results of Turkey's new economic policy and the possible effects of the developments in the region on Turkey.

Ecevit said that it was impossible for the South American model to work within democracy. He pointed out that even if a certain prosperity was seen in the beginning, grave problems would later emerge. He maintained that the democratic system could not solve such problems. Consequently, one of two things will happen, Ecevit said. Either this model will not work in Turkey, or if it does, it will threaten our democratic system.

Replying to a question, Ecevit said that he did not believe that his party would take a positive position on the budget. Answering another question, Ecevit said that one party alone could not decide whether the government would continue to stay in power or whether early elections would be held.

JUSTICE PARTY REPRESENTATIVES COUNCIL MEETS IN ANKARA

Demirel Address

TA101408 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Addressing the Justice Party Representatives Council meeting held in Ankara today, Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said, I am calling on everyone--either let us reap the results of the economic measures we have taken to improve things, or let us go to the polls at any time.

Recalling that he had formed the government trusting promises made in public, Demirel said: Do not worry about the criticisms being leveled. Neither the Nationalist Action Party nor the National Salvation Party, which have promised their support for our government, will leave us in the middle of the road before 100 days are over and the results of the recent economic measures are seen.

Naturally, they have the right to criticise us. However, these criticisms should not evoke in you the fear that the government is being shaken. Demirel said that arguments over the [minority] government and efforts to find new models will damage the atmosphere of security and peace that the government is trying to establish both in the country and abroad.

Further Demirel Statement

TA112057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has called on the entire nation to support the state security forces. He said: We must overcome those who want to turn Turkey into a Cuba, an Afghanistan, a Korea or Indochina. Otherwise we are despicable. Demirel was speaking at the Justice Party representatives meeting in Ankara on the occasion of his party's 19th anniversary. He said:

[Begin Demirel recording] I regret to say that we are faced with the following fact: The factories that we built are not being allowed to operate and the country--which has 2.5 million unemployed [as heard]--is facing shortages of goods. People are barricading themselves in the factories and firing at the outside. This is regrettable. The entire nation must stop and think. We spent billions of liras [to build these factories]. Is it their rights they want to achieve? The way is not to barricade oneself in factories and fire at the state security forces, who are asking them what they are doing there. I cannot think of anything worse. And all this in a Turkey that has 2.5 million unemployed and where 30 million villagers have absolutely no social security. This cannot go on this way. I am complaining to the nation about this behavior [words indistinct]. I want the entire nation to support the state security forces.

To those citizens who ask what they can do I say: Do not be taken in by the provocations. That is the first thing. The second thing is not to protect them [the provocateurs] in their houses. The third thing is to be able to ask them "what are you doing?" I am not telling the citizens to fight. This the state does. However, the state's security forces must have moral support. Everyone must declare his stand. The state is against communism. The state is against [word indistinct]. The state is against treason. [applause] Is there any need to think "who is this?" or "who is that?" We must overcome those who want to turn Turkey into a Cuba, an Afghanistan, a Korea or Indochina. Otherwise we are despicable. That is the greatest duty of the Justice Party. That is why this government was established. [end recording]

Election of Party Officials

TA101604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Text] At the Justice Party Representatives Council meeting in Ankara today, Aydin Deputy Nahit Mentese was elected general secretary of the party. This post was vacated when Nuri Bayar, the former general secretary, joined the government as a minister. Mentese was the only candidate for the post of general secretary in the elections, which were held in the council meeting this afternoon.

In a statement after he was elected general secretary of the Justice Party, Mentese said: Turkey is going through difficult times. The Justice Party is the party that knows how to cope with difficulties. These difficulties will be solved through unity, cooperation and solidarity.

Bursa Deputy Kasim Onadim and Ankara Senator Yigit Koker were elected deputy leaders of the party. These posts were vacated when the two former deputy leaders Huseyin Ozalp and Barlas Kuntay were appointed ministers.

Meeting Ends; Statement Issued

TA21123 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] A statement by the Justice Party Representatives Council says the Justice Party is ready for early elections. The statement adds: Either the implementation and results of the economic measures taken with good will and courage by the government must be awaited, or the nation must be called on to make its judgment. The Justice Party is ready to go to the polls.

The statement issued at the end of the council meeting was read to newsmen by Justice Party General Secretary Nahit Mentese. The statement says the party is doing its work in a responsible way, avoiding partisanship in matters of state and regime. Reading the statement, Mentese said:

[Begin Mentese recording] Those who occupy and destroy the factories--built with billions in public money--instead of operating them for the benefit of the people, those who are treacherously using arms against the Turkish soldier and policeman and those who support these acts for political expediency or class interests should be aware that what they are indirectly helping to disrupt is the very free and democratic system which is so vital to them as well. [end recording]

Pointing out that everyone who is not ready to let the communists destroy the country must take part in the struggle being waged by the Justice Party for a nationalist and great Turkey, Mentese said that, until this truth is grasped by everyone, Turkey will not be able to solve its problems. Mentese added that the great efforts made recently in this struggle by the state forces was being publicly appreciated.

ANKARA REPORTS IZMIR VIOLENCE UNDER CONTROL

TA111733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] It has been reported that the anarchic incidents caused by various aggressive groups in Izmir have been brought under control by security forces. TRT Izmir correspondents report that various groups tried to stage illegal demonstrations. Meanwhile, booby trapped posters were hung in various parts of the city. The posters were disarmed by security forces. The airport road, near which the TARIS [the producers sales cooperations union] spinning mill is located, was barricaded by a group. Cotton bales were placed over the barricades and later the bales were set on fire. The airport road was later opened through the joint efforts of the security forces and the fire department.

The Alsancak branch of the third region representatives of the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions [MISK] was raided by an armed group. Attempts were made by terrorists to set on fire two gasoline stations in the Hatay District around the same time. The terrorists wildly fired shots and escaped from the stations. The fire which broke out in one of the gasoline stations was soon extinguished. Extensive security measures have been taken in Izmir to catch those who are creating incidents and disrupting tranquillity in the city. Officials said that a continuous search will be conducted.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EEC-ROMANIAN TRADE PANEL TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD111129 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "Bucharest Establishes Direct Ties With EEC"]

[Text] Brussels (European Communities)--Negotiations on setting up a mixed EEC-Romanian committee have just been completed. The agreement was initialed by the two sides 8 February. Furthermore, discussions aimed at reaching a trade agreement relating to industrial products (other than textiles and iron and steel trade which is governed by previous arrangements) are making rapid progress. In short, the normalization of relations between the EC and Romania is virtually complete.

In so doing, Romania is once again distancing itself from the Soviet Union. Moscow would like trade relations between Eastern bloc countries and the EEC to be governed chiefly by an agreement to be reached between the EEC and CEMA (Socialist countries' economic organization.)

The Community, which cares little about helping to increase the prestige and power of an organization it considers to be too narrowly controlled by the Soviet Union, intends to pursue trade negotiations not with CEMA but with each separate Eastern bloc country--an approach which the Soviets have hitherto not tolerated. By establishing direct contractual ties with the Community, the Romanians are doing exactly what the Russians wanted to avoid.

The mixed committee, which will meet once a year "at the highest possible level" in Brussels and Bucharest alternately, will have extensive powers: It will be able to discuss any question concerning trade relations between the Nine and Romania. The agreement, the first of its kind with an Eastern bloc country, refers to the idea of reciprocity as expressed in the Helsinki Final Act. This means that in return for the concessions given by the Community, Romania will have to give the Community effective trade advantages.

AUSTRIA

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU111245 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna--On Sunday evening [10 February] Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei arrived in Austria for a 4-day visit. Today, Monday, he will have two talks with Foreign Minister Pahr and will be received by Chancellor Kreisky and President Kirchschlaeger. As has been reported, Stefan Andrei is seeking to intensify bilateral trade between the two countries.

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ROMANIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TALKS WITH LEADERS IN VIENNA

AU121320 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Feb 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Romania's Foreign Minister in Vienna"]

[Text] Yesterday [11 February] Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received for a talk Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying an official visit to Austria. The reception was also attended by Octavian Groza, Romanian ambassador to Austria; Dr Andreas Somogyi, Austrian ambassador to Romania; Cabinet director Dr Weihs and chief of protocol Ambassador Dr Friedrich Froelichthal.

In the afternoon the Romanian foreign minister was received by Chancellor Dr Kreisky.

In two working sessions with Foreign Minister Pahr a number of important questions were discussed. The first round of talks focused on taking stock of visits exchanged in the past and of bilateral relations. Moreover, possibilities of cooperation in third countries were discussed, especially an expansion of cooperation regarding projects in Africa. Regarding cultural cooperation, the Austrian foreign minister drew attention to Romania's role in the key program worked out by Austria for intensifying cultural relations with the East European countries.

Regarding the assets agreement, it was stated that all problems related to it have been virtually solved. Only four indemnification cases are still pending. Minister Pahr pleaded for the earliest possible settlement of these cases and transfer of the amounts concerned to Austria.

At the second working session held by the two foreign ministers in the afternoon, the situation in the crisis areas of the world was discussed.

Regarding Afghanistan, Pahr declared that the very manner in which the intervention in this country was carried out was a provocation for other states. Thus Austria voted at the United Nations for the resolution condemning this intervention, because it is incompatible with the UN principles and a threat to peace. Nevertheless, Austria believes that the policy of detente must be pursued further, he said.

Andrei pointed out that his country's delegation had not taken part in the UN vote. He declared that the Soviet Union could withdraw from Afghanistan if it was guaranteed that no other power would interfere there.

Regarding the Madrid CSCE followup conference scheduled for the fall, the Romanian foreign minister declared that his country was in favor of holding this conference at the foreign ministers level--a view which, as is known, is also held by Austria. Pahr declared that Austria supported holding this followup conference because it would provide an opportunity for checking on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

Both sides expressed the view that it would be desirable for the Madrid conference to achieve concrete results, but that this would depend on the big powers' attitude.

The Romanian foreign minister then suggested an intensified exchange of information about a new international economic order. This proposal was taken up by Pahr, who added in this context that the chain of failures in the North-South dialog must be interrupted.

Regarding the Middle East problems, Andrei suggested the convening of an international conference in which, the United States and the Soviet Union should participate as well as the PLO. The topic of this conference should be the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and the future of the Palestinian people. As far as the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is concerned, it should neither be approved nor condemned.

Pahr pointed out that the Middle East problem could only be solved simultaneously with the Palestianian problem.

At the close of the talks, Pahr was invited to pay a visit to Romania. The Austrian foreign minister has accepted the invitation. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Comment on Afghanistan

AU121325 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report on Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei's talks with Foreign Minister Pahr in Vienna on 11 February 1980]

[Excerpt] The talks on international issued focused primarily on the developments since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. On this occasion, Andrei made it clear that Romania has developed an opinion of its own on this issue which recently was also brought to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's ntoice during his visit to Bucharest. At the same time it was stated by Romanian delegation circles that it must not be overlooked that the country was a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA.

Reports asserting that state and party chief Ceausescu had promised good conduct in return for Soviet oil deliveries were understandably not confirmed. However, interlocutors admitted that Bucharest had weakened its criticism of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR, CEMA--In the past decade the volume of Austria's trade with the USSR has trebled. Thus the USSR has become Austria's most important trade partner in East Europe. Because of the large volume of Austria's energy imports from the USSR--80 percent of the country's total imports from the Soviet Union--Austria has at present an annual deficit of about 3.4 billion schillings in trade with the USSR. In its trade with the CEMA region, Austria had a surplus of some 3 billion schillings last year, whereas it incurred a 64.4 billion schillings deficit in trade with EEC countries. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

MORE REFUGEES--In January 1980, 748 asylum cases were concluded in Austria, as against 168 in January 1979. Of the refugees who had applied for political asylum, 292 were from the CSSR (as against 10 in January 1979); 142 from Romania (1979: 73); 119 from Poland (1979: 24); 87 from Hungary (1979: 27); and 108 from "other countries" (1979: 34). In January, 619 people were granted refugee status in line with the Geneva Convention, and another 129 asylum applicants were given permission to stay in Austria. In January, 363 new applications for political asylum were submitted, as against 211 in January 1979. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

GENSCHER HINTS AT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING 20 FEB

LD121835 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Speaking to the FDP Bundestag parliamentary group in Berlin today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher hinted that a meeting of foreign ministers of European countries will probably still take place in Bonn on 20 February. U.S. Secretary of State Vance will also attend.

STRAUSS SUPPORTS FRANCE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD122116 Hamburg DPA in German 1936 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Paris--Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, today expressed understanding for the French refusal to participate in the foreign ministers conference planned for 20 February in Bonn. At the end of his 2-day visit, during which he held talks with Premier Raymond Barre, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Senate and National Assembly Presidents Alain Poher and Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Strauss laid the blame for the failure of the meeting on the Federal Government.

Had everything been discussed at the German-French summit, including the foreign ministers meeting, France would have taken part, Strauss emphasized. But if Bonn plans to go it alone, he can understand the French. He also accused the Federal Government of "speaking French in Paris, English in Washington and both in Bonn."

Strauss said that as federal chancellor he would intensify German-French relations. At the same time, he said that cooperation in aviation and space technology and political support for France would be increased. "The French do not need malicious criticism when they assume international responsibility, rather they need support and cooperation."

Strauss gave assurances that he would naturally continue the policy of detente as federal chancellor. He would not dramatize matters, but, within the framework of ostpolitik, he would reestablish the awareness of problems, that has been eroded. This includes removing the fallacy that the policy of detente signifies the end of the East-West conflict. It is in fact a constituent part of it.

Finally Strauss endorsed France's increased defense efforts. At the same time, he demanded that several gaps existing in the West's defense system be filled. The infrastructure for the Reforger system in the Federal Republic and the rapid arrival of American troops is not satisfactory.

The chancellor candidate demanded that the Federal Republic assist in defending the West's vital interest in the Persian Gulf. If partner countries should be forced to intervene there militarily, it should at least put air and sea transport capacities at their disposal. In addition, it should fill the gaps that arise as a result of the departure of other countries' NATO troops.

Strauss is convinced that no crisis will occur in the Federal Republic which will be serious enough to justify the creation of another Great Coalition. From today's standpoint, there is no such prerequisite.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS END OF VISIT BY YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

LD121204 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the present world political crisis the policy of detente must be maintained, and the nonalined countries are now of greater importance for its development than ever.

This was the joint conviction expressed today at the end of talks between a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and leading SPD representatives in Bonn.

At a press conference the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the 23-man party Presidium, and SPD Federal Business Manager Egon Bahr stressed the principle of nonintervention in the form particularly supported by the nonalined states. Bahr said that Yugoslavia in particular had a special role among the nonalined countries. Grlickov called for all possible influence to be exerted on the two great powers--the United States and the USSR--to interrupt the "dialog of the deaf." He said that the long term boycott measures proposed by the United States, including a boycott of the Olympics, were inopportune.

Bahr spoke of the danger of taking decisions that would be difficult to revise and recalled that the United States had canceled the economic embargo at first imposed on Iran in order not to hamper the diplomatic efforts for the liberation of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy. We said he hoped the United States would show the same flexibility in dealing with the Afghanistan crisis.

In Bonn the Yugoslav delegation met, among others, with SPD politicians Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and Horst Ehmke, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and Minister of State in the Foreign Office Klaus von Dohnanyi.

APEL HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER

LD111906 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel received Spanish Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun in Bonn this afternoon for a lengthy confidential talk. Apel had earlier greeted the Spanish guest with military honors at the Defense Ministry. Sahagun is on a 3-day visit to Bonn.

The Spanish Army is working toward closer cooperation with the Bundeswehr. According to reliable information this became apparent during the meeting between Defense Minister Hans Apel and his Spanish counterpart, Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun. It was learned that the Spaniards are particularly interested in armaments cooperation and exchanging troop training experience. Spanish membership in NATO also seems to have been a topic of discussion between the two ministers.

So far there has been no sizeable military cooperation between Bonn and Madrid. Spain has purchased BO-105 helicopters, which are used by the Bundeswehr as antitank helicopters and the Spanish minister is said to have expressed interest in purchasing M-48 tanks from the Bundeswehr.

It was also learned that Sahagun is in favor of developing Spain's arms industry, perhaps with German licenses. Tomorrow Sahagun will visit the III Corps in Koblenz and the Ehrenbreitstein fortress.

Madrid Report

LD122252 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun has ended his visit to the FRG. Here is a dispatch from Bonn by Asuncion Valdes:

The specific aim of this visit was to study the possible framework for Spanish-German industrial cooperation in the field of armaments, the defense minister said at a press conference before leaving for Madrid. Rodriguez Sahagun said we need to take advantage of the important purchases of armaments that still have to be made abroad, to acquire new technologies and to increase the level of national integration of arms material. At the same time, we hope to reduce our dependence on other countries and to diversify this dependence, which is currently concentrated on a few countries. To achieve this, cooperation with the German arms industry is of great importance, the Spanish defense minister stressed.

The Spanish position of NATO was not discussed during meetings with his German colleague, Hans Apel. Reports in the West German press on the role that the possible entry of our country into NATO could have played in this visit were called pure conjecture and guesswork by the Spanish minister.

However, the question was raised as to whether arms purchases from and arms cooperation with NATO countries does not already prejudice Spain's entry to the Atlantic alliance. Rodriguez Sahagun said no to this question, proving his good eye for business.

GENSCHER WELCOMES GIEREK'S PROPOSAL TO CONTINUE DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD121452 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin/Bonn--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has welcomed the readiness expressed by Polish party chief Edward Gierek to continue the East-West disarmament dialog. At a meeting of the FDP parliamentary group in Berlin today, Genscher said that Gierek's suggestion to convene a European disarmament conference in Warsaw deserved "serious examination."

Genscher pointed out that in response to a relevant French proposal, Bonn, together with its partners in the EEC and NATO, had called for a European disarmament conference for which a mandate should be sought at the forthcoming CSCE followup meeting in Madrid. If Poland is now taking up this proposal it must not be ignored or rejected out of hand. Genscher suggested sounding out to what extent Polish ideas regarding such a conference squared with those of the West.

GENSCHER INVITED BY IRAQI COUNTERPART TO VISIT BAGHDAD

LD121654 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been invited by his Iraqi counterpart, Sa'dun Hammadi, to visit Baghdad, where the exchange of views begun over the weekend between both governments is to be continued. This was announced in Bonn today following the final 90-minute meeting between the two foreign ministers. The date for Genscher's visit is yet to be agreed.

Both foreign ministers described their talks as "most positive" and underlined the importance of the visit. Hammadi's agenda tonight includes a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It has been learned that Iraq is also interested in closer cooperation with West Europe, but it seems to take a skeptical view of cooperation limited to the EC and the Arab Gulf states. Iraq instead advocates cooperation within a European-Arab framework.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT 16 FEB

LD121932 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh is expected in Paris. He will arrive in France on Saturday. He will be received by his French counterpart, Mr Francois-Poncet, on Saturday morning.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON LOGISTIC SUPPORT TO TUNISIA

LD131150 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The latest in the difficult relations between Tunisia and Libya: Colonel Qadhdhafi is now demanding the convening of an extraordinary conference of the Islamic countries. Also to be noted is the return of the French planes and helicopters sent there. They were termed logistic support at the time of the attack on the town of Qafsah.

Minister [of Youth, Sport and Leisure] Jean-Pierre Soisson, moreover, is back from a visit to Tunisia. He sums up the situation there to Bertrand Vannier:

[Begin recording] [Soisson] The Tunisians are worried, worried about a further operation from the Libyan side. They consider that in this situation, which is a difficult one for them, France can provide them with a political and diplomatic guarantee. France appears to them--and the president of the republic himself appears to them--as a factor of peace and a factor of stability.

[Vannier] At the time of the Qafsah events, France notably provided logistic support to Tunisia. Do you feel that the Tunisians want this military cooperation to be strengthened?

[Soisson] What they want is political and diplomatic support, and that is France's position. We provided them with temporary logistic support; there is no question of going any further. They do not want that. [end recording]

ARTHUR PAECHT JUSTIFIES CALL FOR MORE SPENDING ON DEFENSE

LD111411 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 8 LD

[Part I of a series of articles by French National Assembly National Defense and Armed Forces Committee Secretary Arthur Paecht and Jacques Cressard, National Assembly Finance Committee defense budget keynote speaker: "Which Policy?"--I--New Financial Sacrifices," by Arthur Paecht]

[Excerpt] The existing balance of forces has changed markedly. Without disregarding the importance of the protection offered to Western Europe by the United States, nobody can deny that it no longer has the same credibility, at least for the time being. The balance of armaments has constantly changed in favor of the East and to the West's detriment.

How could we fail to be saddened on reading the annual report submitted by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, in which he says, in essence, that the Americans cannot count too much on their old and weary European allies who would be well-advised to contribute more to the defense of Europe proper. Moreover, Mr Kissinger's recent statements took the same line.

It must also be noted that there is not, or not yet, any real coordination among European countries regarding the defense effort and that, in any case, Europe, for lack of political unity, is not really in a position to draw up the military doctrine or find the equipment likely to weigh heavily in the balance between the two big established blocs.

However, while it can be said that the Europeans cannot and do not want to do without the Americans in defense matters, France, because of the clear-sighted defense policy constantly followed under the Fifth Republic, now stand apart because--like the British--it possesses nuclear weapons but above all because it can decide to use them in complete independence.

This original position, which effectively gives France considerable strength in its policy of seeking negotiated solutions with a view to maintaining peace, will only remain fully valid if the options are constantly adapted to the development of this type of weapon.

Therefore, the debate should also relate to the modernization of our strategic nuclear forces, our tactical nuclear weapons and the new conventional weapons systems which our advanced technology in this sphere enables us to develop.

Convincing the Country

If we are to move in this direction, choices also have to be made in the financial and budgetary spheres.

Some people might imagine that it would be enough to give priority to nuclear weapons and to reduce the budget for other weapons. The importance of our army could also be called into question, but we have for some time considered that that would be a very serious mistake.

Our defense is a whole--nuclear and conventional, air, sea and ground defense. Although the nuclear force might play a major role in the apocalyptic hypothesis of a great East-West conflict, the other forces would be just as indispensible in the interventions which we might be forced to undertake, and have already undertaken in the North-South context.

Therefore, we must envisage an all-embracing effort, and that inevitably requires a major increase in the percentage of the budget devoted to defense and this increase will, in any case, have to be more than the rise planned for the end of the current programming law (4 percent of the gross domestic commercial product).

We must now convince the country and make it understand that the financial sacrifices which the whole nation must make, despite the already difficult economic context, are indispensible and that they are the price which must be paid for freedom. However, is it not rightly said that freedom has no price?

The debate will probably show that we have no other choice.

Systematically sheltering completely under the American umbrella by de facto integration into NATO is unsafe if not dangerous.

It would be just as unrealistic and illusory to try and take an isolated stand and provide our own defense alone. "It would be very foolish to try to be wise all alone." (La Rochefoucauld)

Therefore, the only option left is that taken by the president of the republic--namely a France which makes a major effort to modernize and increase the efficiency of its forces while respecting its alliances and serving European defense.

It is a difficult path and a great plan, but this is probably the price of peace!

INDUSTRY MINISTER GIRAUD DETAILS ENERGY POLICY

ID121417 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Gabriel Farkas interview with French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud: "No Limit to Oil Blackmail"--date, place not specified]

[Text] Gabriel Farkas: In November and December we experienced a sharp increase in fuel prices. A week ago, it started again. What will our bill for 1980 total?

Andre Giraud: Prices are now increasing erratically, so nobody can forecast what the bill for 1980 will be. But I can tell you that it will greatly exceed Fr100 billion. It is an enormous sum.

Gabriel Farkas: How much will we be paying for gasoline tomorrow, and when will the increase come?

Andre Giraud: We do not yet know all the oil-producing countries' decisions, and, under these circumstances, it would be too early to speak of the repercussions on the prices of the various products.

But it is clear that the price increases over the last few days--of 12-15 percent--create a grave situation. You see, the most serious aspect is that there is no longer any regulating mechanism. We are confronted with the utmost arbitrariness, with decisions being made anarchically by the various oil-producing countries. It is an extremely troubling situation.

Gabriel Farkas: What, in your opinion, is the limit to the oil blackmail? What is the limit to the burden which can be borne by the consumer countries--rich or poor?

Andre Giraud: There is no limit. The poorest countries, which are in the process of ruining themselves to pay for their essential oil imports, are affected the worst. This poses considerable dangers of a world imbalance. The excessive oil price increases are threatening to disrupt the international payments system. This is why the president of the republic is preparing to make proposals concerning the functioning of the international monetary system.

Utmost Arbitrariness

Gabriel Farkas: Do you not believe that the time has come to put an end to the arbitrariness and say "no" to the oil-producing countries?

Andre Giraud: A number of oil-producing countries are well aware that the situation cannot continue along this course. Moreover, we are seeing a certain surplus appear on the "spot markets"; prices are falling. Some stabilization can therefore be expected within a few weeks. But in any case we must not fall asleep, because the lull will be only temporary.

Gabriel Farkas: You have just met with your U.S. counterpart in charge of energy affairs in Washington. What conclusions do you draw from your visit to the United States?

Andre Giraud: I found a considerable change since my previous visit in June 1979. This time the Americans have fully realized that there is an energy crisis and that this crisis is tied to the international situation.

A year ago most Americans did not know that the United States imported oil; this is no longer the case today.

Gabriel Farkas: Since 1973, the consumer countries have not faced up to the oil crisis in a united way. Each government hopes to secure better terms from the oil-producing countries than the others. Will the current gravity of the situation lead the consumers to display greater solidarity?

Mobilization

Andre Giraud: Since early 1979 the French Government has striven to promote coherence in the consumer countries' decisions--first, on the European level in Strasbourg in June 1979, and then, at the level of the major industrialized countries, in Tokyo in July. We succeeded in setting--and this is very important--import quotas with which everybody has undertaken to comply.

We are also seeing a certain mobilization of the industrial countries to resort to alternative sources. We in France have a major nuclear program. The United States has announced a program for the production of synthetic fuel from coal; it can afford this because it has very cheap coal. But it, too, ought to develop nuclear power.

And then there are initiatives here and there in favor of renewable energy sources, such as the sun. We are fully aware that, unfortunately, these will be unable to contribute significantly for a long time yet.

Last, I believe that people are gradually becoming accustomed to the idea that it is necessary to hold talks between the consumer countries and the oil-producing countries. The obstacle is the oil-producing countries' difficulty in reaching agreement among themselves. The difficulty is no longer on the part of the consumer countries.

Gabriel Farkas: You recently announced the development of coal production at Gardanne, in the Provence coal mines. Why not in the north and in Lorraine?

Andre Giraud: What the government has decided--to be precise--is to launch an ambitious coal policy, characterized by efforts to redevelop the use of coal to replace fuel oil and to supplement nuclear energy. Within the framework of this policy, we have to define a national production policy.

I will remind you that at present we import 30 million tons out of every 50 million tons of coal consumed. As far as the national production policy is concerned, I will make my decision after meeting with the miners' trade union organizations some day next week.

But I would like to point out the two basic imperatives. The first is that we cannot continue to work exhausted mines whose production costs would be prohibitive for the taxpayer. On the other hand, we would rightly be criticized for not exploiting our country's profitable coal resources.

Basically, our coal policy should be governed by the desire to develop national production within acceptable economic limits and by a number of measures to guarantee the reliability of our imports.

Develop Nuclear Energy

Gabriel Farkas: Will the recent changes on the oil scene lead the government to intensify its nuclear policy?

Andre Giraud: No, I do not believe so. Our program was devised with a view of the development of the oil situation which has unfortunately proved correct. It is advisable simply to continue this program resolutely and earnestly.

Gabriel Farkas: You recently said that the development of nuclear energy is the only way to avert an "oil war" in the future. What do you mean by that?

Andre Giraud: Unless there is a widespread and persistent economic recession, the amount of oil available will become increasingly limited. Current events in the Middle East give us a foretaste of the situation which could arise. Yes. The danger is real. So any policy which opposed the development of nuclear energy--that is, the replacement of oil--would be a dangerous policy for world peace.

Gabriel Farkas: One final question: Can the West's anxieties over Afghanistan also be explained by the proximity of the Middle East oilfields?

Andre Giraud: That seems obvious to me....

CHIRAC CALLS FOR FIRMNESS IN FACE OF SOVIET AGGRESSION

LD121630 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Jacques Chirac is holding a press conference. He is speaking neither as mayor of Paris nor as president of the RPR [Rally for the Republic] but as an individual. In a preliminary statement at his press conference he dealt mainly with the international situation. Here are some details from Suzanne Gautier at the press conference:

Jacques Chirac has dealt mainly with foreign policy, placing it under the standard of firmness. Detente, he said, must not be preserved through weakness.

[Begin Chirac recording] If detente remains the fundamental objective for France, this cannot justify an attitude of weakness and, even less, abdication in the face of hegemonistic enterprises carried out in the world with the usual cynicism of brutal force. It demands, on the contrary, an attitude of very great firmness. In this respect, the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, even if it does not more than complete the annexation previously carried out by Moscow in that country, is inadmissible and must be condemned. [end recording]

[Gautier] Summing up, Jacques Chirac stresses in all areas the spirit of decisiveness and retaliation.

[Announcer] Thank you, Suzanne. I will complete your report with two details: On the one hand, Jacques Chirac regretted that the Olympic games are in doubt for political reasons, as he said; on the other, Jacques Chirac demanded that everything should be done to insure that before the end of the century France have 15 nuclear submarines adapted to new technologies.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH TO VISIT 14 FEB

AU130815 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 13 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Rome, February 13 (ANSA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrives here Thursday morning for a twenty-four-hour official visit and a probable schedule including talks with Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini and, possibly, other Italian Government leaders. The Iranian diplomatic chief is due in Athens tomorrow and will fly on to Paris after his stop in Rome.

His talks with the Italian leaders are expected to give a useful insight into political prospects in Iran and may also confirm expectations of a more moderate line in Tehran after the election of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. According to one authoritive interpretation making the rounds here, Qotbzadeh's decision to include Rome in his brief European tour should be read as recognition of Italy's even-handed position with respect to the west Asian state.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF NEW SOVIET ENVOY

LD122030 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Italian Government has approved the appointment of (Valentin Ivanovich Oberenko) as the new Soviet ambassador to Rome. The diplomat, who is replacing Nikita Ryzhov, earlier carried out diplomatic missions at Soviet embassies in the United States and France. Premier Cossiga received outgoing Ambassador Ryzhov this morning on a farewell visit.

PCI'S NATTA DEFINES DIRECTORATE'S LINE ON DC CONGRESS

LD111051 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 17 LD

[Enzo Roggi undated interview in Rome with PCI Directorate member Alessandro Natta: "We Are Prepared To Negotiate Only for a Government of Solidarity"]

[Text] Rome--New political options capable of giving this country a government finally worthy of the name can no longer be postponed. The Socialist Party Central Committee has already announced as much. Now we await the decisions of the now imminent Christian Democratic Party [DC] Congress. So the "truce" is over. The PCI Directorate discussed this situation at its latest meeting. We asked Alessandro Natta to tell us what approaches emerged from that meeting.

[Natta] In fact we have never talked about a truce. What we are saying is that the DC and other parties have spent 6 months waiting for something to happen. Perhaps they hoped that the country's situation would improve spontaneously. But, as was to be expected, this did not happen: Italy is marked more than ever, and from all angles, by an increasingly grave crisis. This is the objective fact behind our political proposal, which remains quite unchanged--a real, full solidarity of all the democratic and regenerative forces, which will take the form of a government of unity to resolve the emergency. We valued the fact that the Italian Socialist Party also indicated this same solution, without any second choices. Now it is the DC's turn to adopt a stance: It is up to the DC to provide an answer in precise--not ambiguous or noncommittal--terms regarding the kind of policy and the kind of government we should have.

[Question] Is the proposal for negotiations on the government program adequate to initiate a thorough clarification and to lead to an authoritative and stable government?

[Answer] I do not want to question the motivation of the Republican initiative. But let us try to understand its true nature, the true aims of these negotiations, especially since the DC seems to be supporting them. First, it seems strange to want to hold negotiations for the formation of a government proceeding from the premise of keeping the present government alive. We would not want everything to follow the usual scenario, in which the parties hold discussions, the government vegetates, the citizens go to the polls, the months go by and the solution is progressively postponed further and further into the future. Some people are afraid of a crisis in the dark; we are also afraid of inconclusive negotiations in the dark which will merely serve electoral aims and petty maneuvers and will not help us to tackle and resolve the country's problems.

[Question] Why "in the dark?" Has it not been stated that the negotiations must take place without preconceptions?

[Answer] There is absolutely no sense in holding negotiations which do not proceed from the protagonists' explicit and declared intention of managing to govern together if an understanding on a program is reached. How could we negotiate the guidelines and program of a government which--as the Italian Social Democratic Party and the Italian Liberal Party demand--we cannot join under any circumstances and while the DC says, via Zaccagnini, that our participation would cause dangers and political and social unease and, via Galloni, that the international conditions for it do not exist? Negotiations on these bases would be a pure waste of time. Worse: They would risk increasing the confusion and nurturing public mistrust of the political forces and institutions.

[Question] Zaccagnini has reproached the PCI for reducing the idea of national solidarity to the "elementary dilemma" of our presence in the government.

[Answer] There can be no doubt that this is the central "dilemma" of our democratic life. But why "elementary"? This harping on the distinction, indeed the gulf, between a program understanding and a government solution--on which so much imagination has been expended since 20 June--reflects a single aim: to evade or shelve the issue of the Communists' government participation. The DC is unable to resolve this problem, though it is aware of the unfeasability of a policy of conflict with the workers movement and though it declares that there are no alternatives to a policy of solidarity. This is why it is seeking excuses by accusing others of the stubborness and contradictions of which it alone is guilty.

[Question] One journalist went to Zaccagnini's defense by writing that basically the Communists' presence in the government is not indispensable since the PCI will in any case pursue a policy of national responsibility, as has been seen in connection with the antiterrorist measures.

[Answer] This is an extraordinary observation: A praiseworthy quality is cited to justify a discrimination. While it is true that our democratic options will remain the same whether we participate in the government or whether we remain in opposition, it is also true--as the 1978 experience showed--that a correct parliamentary dialog and even agreements on legislation are insufficient; the decisive thing is the consistent implementation of the laws, authoritativeness, the government's determination and effective capability. [paragraph continues]

Parliamentary consensus is insufficient for steering this country through the storms of the crisis: What is needed is the participation of and direct assumption of responsibility by the fundamental peoples' forces. This is the essential guarantee for creating in the nation the political and moral climate essential for an effective policy of solidarity and regeneration.

[Question] Senator Spadolini [Italian Republican Party secretary] has once again observed that his party has always given priority to the content of government programs as against alinements, as if urging us to do the same.

[Answer] We too regard the content as important but we cannot pretend to ignore the fact that the situation is entirely different for us. The other parties have not been, and are not being, subjected to any discriminatory form of blackmail and can decide for themselves whether or not to participate in the government on the basis of programs or other opportune aspects. We have to deal with other people's presumptions in submitting us to tests of ideological and political suitability, which in fact conceal the desire to evade the options for regeneration with regard to government approaches and structure which are now due and which our participation would make definite.

[Question] Which conditions, therefore, would make possible our participation in the negotiations?

[Answer] We are obliged to repeat ourselves. We can consider participating on three conditions: 1--That the proposed government be based on relations of equality, equal rights and observance of the various partners' political and parliamentary representativity; 2--that the program reflect the objectives of the regeneration of society and the state and the role of peace in Italy and in international relations; 3--that the government work collegially and unitarily and not as a federation of ministers managed to suit the individual parties' convenience.

[Question] Otherwise?

[Answer] Otherwise, unless there is absolute clarity regarding these criteria, the PCI will not take part in any negotiations, partly because we believe that the danger of wasting time could be fatal. Time is not working in the country's or democracy's favor. It is not at all a matter of "heavy conditions," as Spadolini claims: It is simply a matter of resolving at last this issue which has been blocking the Italian crisis for too long, by restoring a consistent link between program contents and their implementation, between the parliamentary majority and its government expression.

[Question] Does this mean that things are simpler as far as the program contents and the government approach are concerned?

[Answer] We must be equally clear about this. Here too there is a tendency to test our suitability, with an extraordinary reversal of roles. For instance, we are told that foreign policy issues are now decisive. But we are the first to see the dangers facing peace, to feel the need for detente and for the struggle to halt the rearmament race and to reactivate international cooperation. We have striven--through very significant actions, I believe--to indicate a responsible and valid foreign policy line which will, while rigorously observing our alliances, assert an active role for Italy and Europe in connection with the grave deterioration of relations between the major powers and the return to the logic of force and spheres of influence.

[Question] It has been objected that this would create an equidistant, almost neutral, position....

[Answer] Whoever makes that objection is not telling the truth. No equidistance and no retreat to defending our own national "peculiarities," but an active function and involvement capable of matching both Italy's and the general interests. This line is so responsible and strong that--in connection with the missiles, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the U.S. reprisals strategy--it has managed to prompt very significant respect and convergences, from socialist, social democratic and Catholic forces and from Western and nonalined governments (from France to India). Let it be clear: We do not intend to, and we must not stray from this line because we believe it is absolutely consistent with national requirements and the active peace role which Italy must play within both the EC and the Atlantic alliance.

[Question] Does this mean a redefinition, a reassessment of Italy's international approach?

[Answer] It means a reassessment of the consistency--or rather, inconsistency--of certain positions expressed by other parties regarding guidelines to which we have jointly committed ourselves in Parliament. Indeed, it is we who are indicating serious problems to others--to those who propose extremist distortions and the unquestioning acceptance of decisions which the United States wants. I see that people are now talking explicitly about extending the Atlantic alliance's military commitments to other "hot spots" in the world. We must be clear about this. This is the real test of everyone's autonomy. This is why we are asking what foreign policy the DC proposes. We believe it is lamentable that the DC has failed to appreciate the importance of our positions and initiative and that it has been unable to produce initiatives of any importance itself. Will it do so at its congress? First and foremost, will it manage to reply to the universal public wish with a policy which will calm the real anxieties regarding the future of our peace and peace in general?

[Question] What about other aspects of the program?

[Answer] Here too it is we who have had to ask the questions. What do we want? The mere, illusory defense of the existing social and economic situation, or do we want to establish incisive, though limited, objectives for change? To encourage inflation or pursue a policy of planning, conversion and development of the production base? And so forth, with every other aspect--from the functioning of the institutions to the reestablishment of morality in public life, from fiscal justice to the unyielding defense of democratic order and civilized coexistence. There must be absolute clarity, precise commitments and solid guarantees.

BRIEFS

QATAR AMBASSADOR--Rome, February 7 (ANSA)--Qatar's new ambassador to Italy Muhammad Abd-al-'Aziz al-Kawwari presented his credentials to Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini at the Quirinal presidential residence this morning. [Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU]

SA CARNEIRO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT PRC

LD122244 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] It has just been announced that Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro has accepted an invitation to visit the People's Republic of China, conveyed to him by the Chinese deputy foreign minister who arrived in the country earlier in the day at the start of an official visit to Portugal.

PARTIES REACT TO REVALUATION, ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

LD121102 Lisbon in English to North America 0300 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The external competitiveness of Portuguese industry will not be affected by the 6 percent revaluation of the escudo, stated Mr Cavaco e Silva, the finance minister, during a press conference he gave yesterday to explain the anti-inflationary measures taken by the government. He also revealed that the government plans to maintain the present level of interest rates until there is a significant drop in the rate of inflation.

With the aim of combating speculation it was announced that the government intends to revalue the currency again if it is possible to reduce the rate of inflation to the desired level.

The measures taken, and intended to combat price rises, range from the contention of government spending and of subsidies to state-owned companies to new legislation on price controls, including heavier penalties for speculation and for attempts against the public health, and an attempt to link wage rises and productivity.

The first political reactions to these measures taken by the new government of Mr Sa Carneiro are already coming in. Of course the positions are different depending on whether the parties concerned belong to the ruling Democratic Alliance or to the opposition.

Vitor Constancio, speaking for the Socialists, who are in the opposition, said that the program now announced would not be enough to contain inflation within the bounds set by the government. However, he added that he had no objections to the revaluation of the escudo, since he and many other economists recognized that the escudo had already been devalued too much.

He nevertheless stated that he thinks that revaluation may not have significant effects on the rate of inflation, although it will impose a sacrifice on the productive sector.

For Angelo Correia, the spokesman for the Social Democrats--who are the main force in the Democratic Alliance--the measures are positive and imply a reduction of the deficit of the balance of trade and also a reduction in the prices of some products.

As to Luis Barbosa, speaking for the Centrists--who are also in the governing Democratic Alliance--the measures are a first step towards correcting an unfavorable exchange policy.

For his part, Jose Tengarrinha, of the opposition Portuguese Democratic Movement, stated that the measures were intended to try and take away the negative political effects of the higher prices for essential food products announced a few days ago.

Another opposition group, the Popular Democratic Union, says that the present measures are demagogic and aimed at hiding the real causes of the economic crisis that is affecting the (?country).

The Communist and Popular Monarchist parties have not yet revealed their positions.

KING JUAN CARLOS TO MEET WITH CARTER

LD131026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] During his 4-day private visit to the United States which King Juan Carlos begins tomorrow in order to visit his father, who is in Memorial Hospital following an operation for a tumor, the king will have talks in Washington with President Carter, who has invited him personally. U.S. political circles are placing great importance on this meeting.

PRC DEPUTY MINISTER ENDS VISIT; GARCIA TO VISIT PRC

LD121416 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Trade Juan Antonio Garcia Diez will visit China in a few weeks. The visit of Garcia Diez, who is accompanying Prime Minister Suarez on his Middle East tour, was announced yesterday at the end of Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin's visit to Spain. Zhang Wenjin travels to Lisbon today.

During his visit to Madrid, he had several working meetings with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Carlos Robles Piquer, which basically dealt with the state of negotiations between Spain and the EEC and the main lines of Spain's commercial policy in the light of our trade minister's visit to Beijing.

MADRID REPORTS ON COMMUNIQUE OF SPANISH-IRAQI TALKS

LD122300 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a dispatch from our correspondent Martin Garcia Vega in Amman:

[Begin recording] We journalists have just received the joint communique. It says that the talks of the past few days have centered on bilateral questions as well as the situation in the Arab region and international questions. The Spanish side highly praised the social and economic achievements of the Republic of Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi side reaffirmed its gratitude for Spain's firm position in supporting the just Arab causes in its international relations, both in the bilateral field and in international meetings where it has promoted the recognition and support of them.

Elsewhere in the communique, it says that both sides have studied the development of relations between the two countries and stressed the importance of further promoting and expanding these relations in their political, economic and cultural aspects, to the mutual advantage of their countries and peoples. In this context, they dealt with commercial and economic cooperation as well as the ways and means of developing them to the benefit of both sides. The two sides also expressed their great concern for the deterioration of the situation in the Arab region and agreed on the need for withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including East Jerusalem and the implementation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination in their own homeland.

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is currently attending a luncheon given in his honor by the Jordanian prime minister. [end recording]

NORWAY

HELSINKI REPORTS ON U.S.-NORWAY TALKS ON ARMS STORAGE

LD122120 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Norway confirms the New York TIMES report about talks between Norway and the United States on the deployment of American military equipment in northern Norway. The Norwegian defense minister has stressed that this is a project which has been under preparation in NATO for several years and has nothing to do with the present international situation. Here is a report by Ulla-Maria Johansen in Oslo:

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg has confirmed the report by the New York TIMES, according to which Norway and the United States are holding talks on the deployment of American military equipment in northern Norway in the event of a possible crisis situation. Until now the Americans have only been able to store ammunition and fuel in Norway. The talks now underway deal with enough heavy military equipment, weapons, tanks and other vehicles for 8,000 U.S. Marines, which would be placed in northern Norway during peace time. However, Defense Minister Stoltenberg does not want to comment on the question of the number of troops for which the equipment will be stored. This question is still under discussion.

The defense minister also does not want to comment on whether the talks will lead to an agreement this year. It is a long-term process, notes Defense Minister Stoltenberg. The defense minister recalls that similar talks with the Canadian Government on the deployment of Canadian military equipment and troops in Norway in the event of a possible crisis situation have been going on for several years. The Defense Ministry also denies allegations to the effect that the talks with the United States have been speeded up as a result of the situation in Afghanistan.

SWEDEN

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121354 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto arrived this morning in Stockholm on an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin. The prime ministers will be conducting intensive talks today. The talks will mainly deal with economic, trade and energy policy. Matters connected with migrants and the labor market will also be discussed. King Carl Gustaf XVI will give a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Koivisto tomorrow. Koivisto will also meet the Riksdag speaker, Ingemund Bengsson, and Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Party. The prime minister is to return home on Thursday morning.

Further Details

LD121818 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Finnish and Swedish prime ministers agreed on the necessity of the continuation of the process of detente, despite recent setbacks in international politics. The prime ministers, Mauno Koivisto and Thorbjorn Falldin, also agree that economic and industrial cooperation will increase in the north in this decade. These matters were stressed in the talks between the prime ministers held on the first day of Koivisto's official visit to Stockholm today. In addition to Falldin, the talks were attended by several other members of the Swedish Government. According to Koivisto, the talks did not touch upon concrete cooperation projects, but it was noted that the desire for Nordic industrial cooperation has clearly increased.

AKEL LEADER RENEWS CHARGES OF U.S. USING BRITISH BASES

NC130721 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 13 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou has renewed his charge that American forces are stationed at the British bases and attacked the presence of British warships in Cyprus territorial waters. Mr Papaioannou was speaking at Episkopi village, near the Episkopi Base.

He defended Soviet action in Afghanistan and described the American reaction as "anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria".

"We are asking Carter and Thatcher: Why are the Americans and British with their bases in so many foreign countries thousands of miles away from their borders? What are they seeking in Turkey, the Gulf, Western Europe and Cyprus?"

"Soviet troops are in Afghanistan at the invitation of the legitimate government. But on whose invitation are the American U-2 spy planes using Cyprus soil and the other American military forces in our country? Who invited British warships in Cyprus waters? They violate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus", Mr Papaioannou said.

ROLANDHIS MEETS WITH UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

NC121212 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis and interlocutor Ioannidhis held a meeting this morning at the Foreign Ministry with special UN Secretary General Representative in Cyprus Galindo-Pohl and his assistant Mr Gorge. The meeting was to brief them on Mr Rolandhis' recent trip to the United States.

The government spokesman stated that after Mr Rolandhis' talks in Washington and New York, interest was renewed in promoting efforts for the quick resumption of the inter-communal talks. The spokesman added: As has been announced, the various UN bodies will move or have begun to move actively in our area toward this end. The spokesman said that Mr Rolandhis had succeeded in raising interest in the resumption of the talks, while the UN secretary general's efforts are continuing and it is hoped that the result will appear soon.

Finally the spokesman stressed that Mr Rolandhis was well received both at UN headquarters and in Washington.

SPOKESMAN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ARMENIAN TERRORISM

NC121545 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Referring to Turkish Cypriot and Turkish mainland press reports as well as to statements by Turkish officials that the Greek Cypriots are financing and training Armenians to wage an anti-Turkish struggle, the government spokesman has said that this is an obvious campaign of slander and suspicion against the Republic of Cyprus. He added: These press reports and statements are the subject of an assiduous study and investigation by the appropriate authorities, and measures to deal with the situation will be taken both in the international and the domestic fields.

As the interior and defense minister stated yesterday, no Greek Cypriot has the slightest connection with any assassination or attempt to assassinate any Turkish officials.

HOUSE PRESIDENT HOPES FOR LASTING, VIABLE CYPRUS SOLUTION

NC091947 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] House President Mikhailidhis has expressed hope that the UN secretary general's initiative, which is now in progress, will lead to holding talks on the Cyprus problem. Mr Mikhailidhis said: The Greek side, the Greek Cypriot side will exert efforts to create a positive climate for holding talks. He added: Our goal is to achieve a lasting, viable solution that will secure true independence and territorial integrity for our island within the framework of a biregional federation, a solution that will create the necessary prerequisites for the coexistence of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots under conditions of progress, prosperity and mutual respect. The measures, he added, announced by President Kiprianou are an example and proof of how much the Greek side is conscious of the need for creating sincere cooperation between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Speaking tonight at Paralimni on the fourth anniversary of the Paralimni Vegetable Growers Association, Mr Mikhailidhis also stressed that during these critical hours for our country there is no room either for petty politics or for improvising. He added: And while we reorganize our own forces for the difficult struggle, we simultaneously become conscious that the steadiest and most lasting support for Cyprus' struggle comes from Greece because this support is due to reasons of ethnic identity and not due to reasons of interest or other expediencies.

Referring to the domestic situation, Mr Mikhailidhis said that there is discord and a chasm on the domestic front, and unfortunately this situation might be continued, but that personal or partisan differences, he stressed, should never move us from the joint front, the front of Cyprus' struggle.

TFSC'S ATAKOL SCORES ROLANDHIS ON RECENT U.S. TRIP

TA111910 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has protested against a statement by the Greek Cypriot foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, on his return from a recent visit to New York to the effect that his contacts abroad had not been on behalf of the Greek Cypriots but on behalf of entire Cyprus. He described Mr Rolandhis' stand as illogical and an insult to the Turkish Cypriot community. He said that this stand also ran counter to the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks--Mr Rolandhis should have known that the Greek Cypriot administration, which illegally posed as the Government of Cyprus, represented only the Greek Cypriot community. Mr Atakol added that it was unbelievably irresponsible on the part of the Greek Cypriot leaders to regard themselves as an authority to speak for the Turkish Cypriots.

TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NICOSIA FOR TFSC ANNIVERSARY

TA121612 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The speaker of the Turkish Senate, Mr Caglayangil; the minister of state and chairman of the Coordination Committee for Cyprus, Mr Ceyhun; the commander of the land forces, General Ersin; and the commander of the war academies, General Demirel arrived in Nicosia from Ankara this morning to take part in the celebrations marking the 5th anniversary of the foundation of the Federated State. On their arrival at Ercan State Airport, they were greeted by President Denktas; the Turkish ambassador, Mr Batu; the commander of the Turkish peace force, General Yamak; the president of the legislative assembly, Mr Korhan; the prime minister, Mr Cagatay and other officials.

Speaking at the airport, Mr Caglayangil said he had paid a visit to Cyprus just before the peace operation, and he was happy to pay another visit now. He expressed the hope that peace would be maintained in Cyprus in the 6th year of the Federated State's existence. He added that he had also brought with him the best wishes of President Koruturk for the Turkish Cypriot community.

The commander of the land forces, General Ersin, who commanded the first phase of the peace operation, said this was his first visit to the island since the operation. He said he was happy to pay a visit to the Turkish Cypriot community in the free Federated State. He added that thanks to the peace operation there would be no more dark days for the Turkish Cypriot community. He finally paid tribute to the Turkish troops and the Turkish Cypriot fighters who took part in the operation and said that those who fell in the fighting would always be remembered with deep gratitude.

The minister of state and chairman of the Coordination Committee for Cyprus, Mr Ceyhun, said that Turkey would continue to assist the Turkish Cypriot community in becoming self-sufficient and economically independent.

Welcoming the guests, President Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot community was determined to be worthy of the sacrifices made by the many who fell while defending its cause and not to come under the domination of the Greek Cypriots. He stressed that his community wanted to resume the talks with the Greek Cypriots on equal terms and to perpetuate the freedom it had won with the help of the Turkish motherland. He expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriots would also act with the same feelings and agree to a federal system of government after accepting the Turkish Cypriot community as an equal partner. In conclusion Mr Denktas said he was convinced that in cooperation with Turkey his community would solve its economic problems.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREEK CYPRIOTS

TA111841 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1830 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas has declared that when the intercommunal talks are resumed the Turkish Cypriot negotiator will represent his community and the Federated State in the north and the Greek Cypriot negotiator will represent his own community and the Greek Cypriot administration in the south. Replying to a statement by the Greek Cypriot deputy interior minister, Mr (Katsallis), the president said that there was no place under Turkish occupation, but there was a free Turkish area in the north liberated from the 11 years of Greek and Greek Cypriot occupation. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community liberated by Turkey had a partnership right in the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and that a legitimate government for the entire island could not be formed without the participation of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Mr Denktas said that if a legitimate Cyprus government was to be formed the two autonomous administrations in the island should come together to discuss the question of restoring the intercommunal partnership destroyed by Greek Cypriot armed force. He added that in the forthcoming negotiations, any Greek Cypriot proposal for the return of all refugees to their homes would be unacceptable because the refugee problem was solved by the population exchange between the two communities in 1975. President Denktas stated that with the return to Cyprus of thousands of former EOKA [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] men who had taken refuge in Greece after the coup of 1974, and with their participation in Greek Cypriot left or right-wing underground organizations, the safeguarding of the security and borders of the Turkish Cypriot zone and the maintenance of order there had become a vital question which should be discussed at the talks. In conclusion Mr Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriots had put up resistance for 11 years in order not to be hostages at the hands of the Greek Cypriots and that the peace operation had been carried out to stop the Hellenization of the island and the extermination of the Turkish Cypriot community under Greek Cypriot plans put into force between 1963 and 1974.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AT131113 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 13 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh arrived in Athens at 2300 GMT [as heard] last night on an unofficial visit. At 0730 GMT today Qotbzadeh will meet Foreign Minister Rallis and will then hold a press conference.

At Ellinikon Airport Qotbzadeh was received by the Iranian charge d'affairs; Ambassador Ikonomou, director of protocol of the Greek Foreign Ministry and members of the Greek committee for celebration of the first anniversary of the Iranian Revolution which invited the Iranian minister.

Qotbzadeh limited himself to stating to press representatives that the purpose of his visit to Athens is to become acquainted to the Greek people, whom, he said, he has always admired for their struggles and for their feelings of independence. He added that during today's press conference he will reply to all press questions.

Tomorrow [14 February] the Iranian foreign minister will visit Rome where he will meet his Italian counterpart and other government personalities. On Saturday he will meet the French foreign minister in Paris.

This is Qotbzadeh's first overseas visit since he took charge of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. European diplomats in Tehran said they consider this visit as a demonstration of a more positive position by Iran toward Europe under Bani-Sadr's presidency.

TO VIMA REPORTS ON ROGERS-GRATSIOS NATO MEETING

AT121500 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 AT

[By TO VIMA correspondent V.P. Mathiopoulos]

[Text] Brussels 11 February--Turkish inflexibility was revealed again today during the 3-hour meeting between General Gratsios and General Rogers which began at 0900 at the NATO military headquarters in Casteau, a suburb of Brussels.

Absolutely nothing was announced officially other than a completely academic communique which mentioned that the two military leaders had discussed "issues within their authority." However, according to an excellent NATO source, General Rogers mentioned his proposals to Gratsios for the tripartite division of the Aegean (confirming the relevant TO VIMA reports) and stressed that Ankara does not accept the Turkish operational zone for control of the Aegean as he had outlined it (covering the Turkish territorial waters and the coast of western Asia Minor).

(General Gratsios returned to Athens last evening and today will brief Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and National Defense Minister E. Averof on the talks he had with General Rogers during a meeting that will be held in the political office.)

The Turkish position is that the border which was--arbitrarily--defined with the well-known Turkish NOTAM 714 early in August 1974 should be implemented. As is well known, with this NOTAM Ankara drew a line which covers almost half the Aegean.

However, the Turkish side has informed the NATO military leadership that should its proposal be accepted it would not object to the supreme responsibility in the field of operational control being given to a third party, an American or any other NATO commander.

Obviously, this Turkish position constitutes an essential rejection of the Rogers proposals for the tripartite division of the Aegean and is an indirect counterproposal for the bizonal partition of the Aegean airspace between Greece and Turkey, regardless of whether there will be another, third party, military commander who will also control the other two zones.

It has also been learned that an effort by General Rogers during a previous stage to present proposals through a different formula that in substance would approach the first Haig plan--establishment of a Greek staff headquarters in Larisa--was immediately rejected by the Turkish side.

It has not been learned whether General Rogers asked to have the Greek views on the issue of the tripartite division of the Aegean. What has been confirmed, however, is that, despite the inflexibility Turkey is manifesting, General Rogers recently mentioned to NATO Secretary General Luns that he is optimistic that finally his proposals, even though amended, will be accepted by both sides.

A senior NATO diplomatic source reported to TO VIMA that, together with the military-technical negotiations for Greece's return to the NATO military wing, diplomatic initiatives will be made by a U.S. initiative, supported by London and Bonn. Specifically, the ambassadors of the principal Western NATO members in Athens and Ankara will begin a dialog with the two governments on the issue of Greece's return to the NATO military wing and the defusing of Greek-Turkish differences, and will convey friendly advice by their governments to Ankara and Athens. This measure was considered necessary in view of the critical situation that has been created in the Middle East in the wake of events in Iran and Afghanistan.

The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY reported from Brussels that after the meeting General Gratsios and his two staff officers went directly to the Brussels airport from Mons and departed for Athens.

In reply to questions by journalists at the airport, General Gratsios said that in view of his previous acquaintance with General Rogers the meeting had been cordial, that no new meeting had been fixed, and he referred to the terse joint communique which stated: "General Bernard Rogers, supreme military commander of allied forces in Europe, today met in SHAPE headquarters with General Gratsios, chief of the Greek Armed Forces. They discussed issues of mutual interest to Greece and the allied staff headquarters in Europe."

In addition, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from Brussels that General Rogers has proposed the establishment of a U.S. Air Force headquarters in Crete which will have operational control over the Aegean airspace between Greece and Turkey. The U.S. headquarters would control the zone which would serve as a neutral zone between the Turkish and the Greek headquarters which would control their relative zones.

(In Athens last night, the government stressed that the question of establishing a U.S. headquarters in Crete is without foundation.)

The TURKISH NEWS AGENCY reported from Ankara that former Defense Minister Isik asked the government not to accept the tripartite plan for the operational control of the Aegean proposed by General Rogers in exchange for strong economic aid to Turkey. The Aegean, Isik concluded, should be under the control of Greece and Turkey.

IRAQI PRESIDENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

TA121812 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1552 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 12 Feb (AA)--President Saddam Husayn of Iraq said relations between Iraq and Turkey had always been friendly, and there has never been a dispute between the two countries as some circles alleged. President Husayn said Iraq and Turkey had mutual interests.

The press secretary of the Iraqi Embassy in Ankara has released President Husayn's statement published in an Iraqi journal, which said Turkey and Iraq had respect for each other. Saddam Husayn also said the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan brought harm to both the region and the whole world.

IRANIAN DELEGATIONS IN COUNTRY FOR TALKS

Transportation Delegation in Ankara

TA121821 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Turkish--Iranian talks on transit highway transportation will begin in Ankara tomorrow. A transportation delegation headed by (Manouk Jebellat), the Asian and Far Eastern affairs director general of the Iranian Trade Ministry, arrived in Ankara for the talks. The delegation will visit Transportation Minister Huseyin Ozalp tomorrow. Later, the Turkish delegation headed by the Foreign Ministry bilateral economic affairs director general will meet the Iranian delegation at the Foreign Ministry.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry says that the delegations will discuss ways of improving highway transportation of passengers and goods between the two countries.

Trade Delegation in Agri

TA122036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] An Iranian delegation, which was in Agri for talks on border trade, has completed its work there. Agri Governor Tuncer Percinler has said that the Iranian delegation learned the prices of the basic foods and other goods in the area. The delegation members said that they want to buy chiefly foodstuffs such as wheat, barley, beans, chickpeas and flour and cleaning material such as detergents and soap. The Agri governor said that these goods can be exported to Iran at prices lower than the domestic market prices and that diesel oil, gasoline and fuel oil will be imported from Iran in return.

VOTCP ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFGHAN, DOMESTIC CRISIS

TA100916 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Feb 80 TA

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo statement issued on 10 February, 1980]

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Politburo met and discussed the international situation, the recent political developments in Turkey and the duties awaiting the party. The new development in the international situation is as follows: U.S. imperialism has intensified its efforts to bring back the cold war period. The NATO decision to deploy U.S. death missiles in Western Europe and efforts exerted by U.S. imperialism to establish new blocs of aggression in the Middle East are endangering peace and security in our region and the world and are increasing the danger of war. U.S. imperialism has intensified its anti-Soviet campaign since the Afghan revolution reached a new phase.

Plans of reactionaries and U.S. agents to restore the old system in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been foiled through the decisive opposition of the revolutionary forces and the Leninist internationalist aid extended by the Soviet Union. The TCP greatly values the Soviet aid extended to the Afghan revolution. The Soviet Union and socialist countries are uninterruptedly continuing their efforts to strengthen peace and to eliminate tension. It is necessary to continue the peace campaign in full strength, to warn the masses against the threat of war, to recruit new forces to the struggle against anti-Sovietism, to weaken the effectiveness of imperialist propaganda and to strengthen mass solidarity with the Afghan revolution.

The economic, social and political crises in Turkey have reached a new phase. Power circles are moving toward a semimilitary regime of oppression.. Democratic mass organizations are being closed down. Democratic elements are being purged from the state mechanism and from the armed forces. Oppression of civil servants and teachers is continuing. State cadres are being flooded with reactionaries. Oppression of and pressure on the Kurdish people is increasing.

The political and military hegemony of U.S. imperialism and NATO over Turkey is being further strengthened. Turkey is being dragged into new aggressive military blocs. Turkey is being used as a tool for the adventures of imperialism in our region. The country's economy has further been compromised by imperialist monopolies, the Common Market and international financial organizations. The monopolies, which are the collaborators of imperialism, are strengthening their positions in the economy and within the state mechanism. The bourgeois parties, the Justice Party and the RPP administrations, are conciliating over curbing the democratic gains of the workers and the toilers and making Turkey dependent on imperialism. The criticism leveled by the RPP administration against the Demirel government, which is in favor of the United States, holding companies and martial law, carries no effective significance other than recreating false hopes. The burden of the economic crisis is mercilessly being placed on the shoulders of the toiling masses. With the recent devaluation [of the Turkish lira] and the price hikes, the living conditions of the masses have further deteriorated. Multitudes are being laid off and unemployment is frightening. There are forces in Turkey capable of struggling against the attacks of imperialism, the collaborationist monopolist bourgeoisie, the militarist clique and the pro-American Demirel government which favors holding companies and martial law. The resistance potential is increasing among the working class and the toiling masses. Mass actions are increasing and developing. The struggle of the working class is being strengthened.

The TCP Central Committee Politburo believes in the necessity of a unity of action among the largest of democratic forces in a bid to regress the increasing hegemony of imperialism and NATO to repel attacks directed against democratic gains and positions, the living conditions of toilers, peace and security. The party is struggling to develop further the steps recently taken toward a unity of action. The TCP Central Committee Politburo states that there is no way other than the nationwide resistance by the democratic masses, above all of the working class, to repel the increasing attacks of sovereign forces and to strengthen democratic positions. Communists are the vanguard strugglers in organizing and preparing such a resistance. The TCP Central Committee Politburo has stressed that the party's ideological, political, organizational and Leninist unity has been further strengthened. It has determined that organizational developments have reached a new phase throughout the nation. The TCP is entering its 60th year as a party waging a nationwide struggle.

[Signed] The TCP Central Committee Politburo 10 Feb 1980.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS NEW TAX BILL

TA121850 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1516 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 12 Feb (AA)--Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin announced that the minimum living allowance was being raised 12 times the current rate and above the current minimum wage level to 75,000 Turkish lira annually for the average taxpayer. Giving details of a new tax bill submitted to the Prime Minister's Office Tuesday, Sezgin noted no changes had been made in the tax laws for almost a decade now. Among higher exemptions to relieve the taxpayer of low or medium income, the minister listed the raising of the minimum living allowance, redistribution of the tax burden in income tax tables, higher exemptions for income from copyrights, capital stocks, landed property, agricultural profits and for inheritance tax. To meet the loss in public revenue due to the new tax benefits for the low income tax payer, Sezgin said other tax rates would be raised. The current motor vehicle tax, construction tax, stamp tax and duties and tax penalties would be multiplied by 5 or 10, he announced.

Concerning corporate taxes the production tax would be replaced by a tax on turnover, a first step toward tax on added value, the minister said. A sales tax would be levied only on services and earmarked for municipalities. The corporate income tax rate was being raised to 50 percent, but corporations would no longer be responsible for withholding tax, as an incentive to foreign investment. Certain exemptions would be allowed on profits reinvested or invested in underdeveloped regions. The method of "indexation" would be applied to protect the taxpayer against inflation. Withholding tax rates would be increased, the minister announced, and several taxes earmarked as revenue for municipalities and other local administration units.

SENATE APPROVES DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1980

TA121900 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] In today's Senate session, following the debates on the various articles of the draft budget, debate was held on the total budget. Speaking on behalf of the RPP, Istanbul Senator Besim Ustunel said that it was impossible to improve the economy by simply devaluing the lira and making subsequent price hikes. He alleged that with the recent economic decisions the government had created its own demise. He added: The RPP will responsibly carry out its opposition to prevent the Justice Party minority government from damaging democracy when leaving the government.

Expressing the views of the Senate National Unity Group, Senator Necip Atakli said that Turkey had begun 1980 with great difficulties as a result of the past, erroneous economic and financial policies. Pointing out that a great portion of the budget was allocated for current expenses, Atakli said that for this reason his group did not believe that the fight against inflation--which was the target both in the government program and in the budget--would succeed. Atakli also said that it was essential to take measures that would prevent inflation and tax injustices as soon as possible.

Speaking on behalf of the Justice Party, Afyon Senator Kazim Karaagaclioglu said that with this budget the government was coping with all the problems of the country according to their importance. He stressed that the budget had been prepared by considering the realities and that its target was to create stable conditions. He added: However, unless the supremacy of the state is established and anarchy destroyed, no problem can be solved, because these problems can only be solved in conditions of peace and tranquility. Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin then came to the rostrum and gave details about the new tax bill that was submitted to the Council of Ministers today. Then the 1980 fiscal draft budget was put to vote and was accepted by a vote of 95 to 66. The finance minister thanked the Senate. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday, 19 February. The National Assembly will begin to debate the draft budget at 1000 on Saturday, 16 February. The debates on the total budget will be carried live on television the same day.

NAP'S TURKES WANTS EARLY ELECTIONS IN SPRING '80

TA121914 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes has said that his party believes it would be useful to hold the general elections in the spring of 1980. In a news conference held in parliament on the 31st anniversary of the NAP, Turkes said that a NAP government would feature a party which had nationalism and morality as its basic principles, which was founded on idealism and which wanted science and technology to develop in the country.

Turkes added that with the ideas it defended for years the NAP had proved that it was a strong party of ideology and doctrines. He said: These ideas--which were launched by the NAP and which are now respected by our intellectuals and political parties--can be implemented only by a cadre of idealistic intellectuals who will be assigned by the NAP to serve the country. Turkey is now going through the crisis of passing from an agricultural society to an industrial society. Its industry is dependent on foreign help. Its exports are insufficient. It must continuously obtain loans from outside. It suffers from the problems created by an unjust income distribution. Under these conditions, the Turkish nationalists want to help Turkey develop rapidly, to insure social justice, to insure our state's economic, cultural and political independence and to create a strong, industrialized, prosperous and great Turkey by establishing our country's indivisibility and our nation's unity and solidarity.

Replying to a question, Turkes said that the NAP's proposal to hold early elections was still valid. He added that it would be useful to hold the early elections this spring. Another reporter recalled that the Senate had raised the civil servants' wage coefficient to 25, and he asked Turkes what the NAP position would be in the National Assembly regarding the issue. Turkes said: The NAP, is always in favor of proposals that are to the benefit of the lower income groups.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL GOES TO IZMIR FOLLOWING INCIDENTS

TA121804 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 12 Feb (AA)--Under Secretary of the Interior Ministry Durmus Yalcin, accompanied by the director general of security and the chief of the intelligence service of the gendarmerie, (flew to) Izmir from Ankara last night and met all morning with the governor, police chief and commander of the gendarmerie regiment in Izmir.

Coming out of the 10-hour meeting at the governor's office shortly after noon Tuesday, Yalcin said all would be done to ensure "the supremacy of law and safety of life and property" in the city. He declined to say what his plans were for the rest of the day.

Intermittent shootouts between security forces and armed groups protesting the dismissal of workers from plants operated by TARIS, the agricultural sales cooperatives union, continued through the night. Seven persons, including one wounded, were apprehended. Military troops patrolled to keep traffic flowing on the road to Cigli Airport, which goes by the TARIS cotton spinning mill seized by demonstrating workers 5 days ago. About 350 of the 500 demonstrators detained in Sunday's incidents have been released so far.

RPP Chairman for Izmir Sedat Akman condemned Monday's armed raid on the local JP building. "We are opposed to all armed action," he declared. Referring to a recent statement by the prime minister, the RPP officer commented: "No power can turn Turkey into an Afghanistan, Vietnam or Lebanon." He added that his party was examining the legal aspects of the TARIS incidents, and believed, despite assurances by TARIS management, that the announcements in a recent newspaper ad by the same management amounted to unlawful mass dismissal.

DAILY REPORT

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AU131245 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky statements at a press conference following the 12 February Cabinet meeting in Vienna]

[Excerpts] [At a press conference in Vienna] yesterday Chancellor Kreisky emphatically warned against making political decisions on holding sports contests.

Kreisky expressed the view that decisions should always be carefully considered, and nothing should be said or done that could not be revoked with loss of prestige. This, he added, also goes for the big powers.

An Austrian position on the U.S. President's appeal to boycott the Moscow Olympics cannot be expected in the near future, Kreisky said. Austria will wait for the decisions of the International Olympic Committee, then discuss the issue with the domestic sports organizations, and afterwards it will give careful consideration to the outcome. He added that, incidentally, the government had no right to give any orders in this matter--it would only have the possibility of withdrawing its financial support.

The chancellor emphasized that these considerations have nothing whatsoever to do with the categorical rejection of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Nothing can justify an invasion by foreign troops, not even the fact that a paracommunist system had already existed in Afghanistan, he said.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI CONTINUES TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Meeting With Trade Minister

AU131520 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Unatrributed report on third day of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Austria]

[Excerpt] Yesterday [12 February] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's program continued with a talk with trade Minister Staribacher. During their exchange of opinions the ministers reached agreement on the need to continue to expand bilateral trade, and intensified cooperation regarding projects in the third markets was mentioned as a promising possibility.

Minister Staribacher then broached the subject of the international raw materials situation and its effects on the two countries' industries. The two ministers arrived at a far-reaching consensus.

Possibilities of expanding bilateral trade are to be discussed next week between high-ranking Romanian officials, who will come to Vienna, Austrian Trade Ministry functionaries, and representatives of interested Austrian firms. Late in the afternoon, the guest proceeded to Innsbruck by railroad.

CSCE Proposal

AU131530 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Peter Martos report: Romania Proposes in Vienna a Timetable for Madrid CSCE"]

[Excerpt] Vienna--A strong impetus for the continuation of the process of detente might emanate from the visit of Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei. On Tuesday [12 February] the guest from Bucharest suggested the following timetable for the Madrid CSCE followup conference scheduled for the fall: opening if possible on the foreign minister's level, and subsequent adjournment until February 1981. Thus a quarrel over detente directly before the U.S. presidential elections at least would be avoided. In an interview with DIE PRESSE, Foreign Minister Pahr called this intiative an "interesting variant" but refused to commit himself as to whether Austria would become active in that direction. However, he said, it is neocessary to "obtain maximum results from Madrid."

There was far-reaching agreement between the two ministers regarding the world situation. Romania and Austria reject any interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the violation of their territorial integrity.

Without directly naming them, Andrei indirectly criticized both superpowers: The smaller and medium-sized states have the task of foiling a policy "of force, of interference and of hegemonism," he said.

As Pahr told DIE PRESSE, the talks between the ministers have given new rise to hopes for the solving of humanitarian problems. In the sphere of family reunification, Andrei promised a positive treatment of the cases brought to his attention by the Austrian side--Pahr: "I stressed that we do not want to interfere in internal affairs." On the other hand, Austria has shown understanding for Romania's intention to slow down emigration.

As Foreign Minister Pahr had stressed as early as Monday evening at a dinner for Andrei, both sides intend to make intensified efforts to promote cultural exchange and tourist travel. Following a talks between Andrei and Trade Minister Staribacher, closer cooperation seems to be in the offing. A civil servants delegation from Bucharest will negotiate specific projects in Vienna as of next Monday, including a cooperation project in China.

Andrei, who on Tuesday visited the Vienna "UN City" buildings, proceeded by train to Innsbruck in the afternoon. He will also visit Bregenz before leaving Austria for Liechtenstein on Thursday.

BRIEFS

CHINESE VISITORS--A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, headed by Vice Chairman Chen Yu, is currently in Austria on a study trip. On 11 January the delegation visited Anton Benya, chairman of the Austrian Trade Union Federation. "Chen Yu pointed out that the 52 million member All-China Federation of Trade Unions was virtually paralyzed for a decade and has been able to develop again only since the ninth congress in 1978. The delegation chief mentioned China's huge coal reserves and the fact that only 2.5 percent of the country's hydropower reserves are being utilized so far. Owing to the growing demand, he said, there is a certain shortage of electric power." [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

WILLY BRANDT EXPOUNDS NORTH-SOUTH COMMISSION REPORT

DW130803 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Wiesner interview with Willy Brandt, chairman of the North-South Commission, on the report of the North-South Commission--recorded in New York]

[Text] [Question] You have provided the report with the subtitle: "Program for Survival." What short-term answers do you have to that problem?

[Answer] To begin with, let me explain the concept of survival. We proceed from the premise that the existence of mankind is threatened not only by conflict between the superpowers and the arms race but also by world famine. This is why we are endeavoring to state for the next several years how to increase the funds that are required to help the poorest countries overcome hunger, how to achieve an understanding with the oil countries so that supply will be insured, price development will be predictable, and the oil countries will be involved as well--meaning that their prices, which have increased considerably, can be put to fruitful use for international cooperation. The question is: How can we reform international institutions quickly enough, and how can we increase the funds required--I have already mentioned the oil countries--or how can they be rechannelled so that public development assistance will benefit the very poor countries more, if not exclusively? How can the threshold countries, meaning the countries which already have achieved some industrialization, in some instances to a considerable degree, be helped to obtain their funds from the capital market under conditions which would be relatively favorable to them?

[Question] Reducing this to a simple formula: Does the relationship between the poor states of the South and the wealthy states of the North suffer from the fact that the developing countries are demanding more than the industrial states are willing to give or are capable of giving? Have you made any progress in this question in your report?

[Answer] This, after all, is not a new discovery. If we recall the period prior to World War I and visualize the relations between labor, which was largely devoid of any rights at the time, and those who governed the economy, we did have in our own societies a problem similar to that which faces us in the world today. We had a nearly insurmountable antagonism; and from the viewpoint of those who had control of the economy, the workers demanded far too much. But one day, at any rate in some societies, people learned that it is also advantageous for, and in the interest of, those operating the economy and profiting from it not to let the others remain in a state of disadvantage. This means that the increasing standard of living of the broad strata has benefitted all parties involved, including industry, the economy, and the owners of capital. Transposed to the conditions of today, this means that a speedier development of those still lagging far behind will also be in the interest of those in the Western countries. Our own jobs tomorrow and the day after will depend largely on the speedier progress of the developing countries and the opening of new markets.

[Question] How does the obviously intensifying confrontation between East and West influence the efforts to solve the problems between the rich and poor states?

[Answer] At the moment it has become nearly hopeless again. The crisis which has emerged, first over Iran and then over Afghanistan, makes it appear nearly hopeless to get the leading powers in East and West together to discuss development policy.

However, looking beyond the next several months, perhaps the next few years, we realize that either the world, mankind will end up in a disastrous crisis or negotiations will be held not only on ways to limit arms but also on ways to insure in the Third World that hotbeds of crisis will be defused, that the supply of energy and raw materials will continue safely, and that world trade can develop under somewhat equal conditions.

Cabinet Discusses Report

LD131558 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the Federal Government's view, small informal meetings of heads of state and government from various regional groupings could help relax the often rigid fronts in the North-South dialog. Government spokesman Klaus Beolling said that this view was taken by the Federal Cabinet today when it considered the report of the international North-South Commission, which was submitted yesterday by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. He said the cabinet would discuss details of the report this spring and draw the necessary conclusions.

Rainer Offergeld, federal minister of economic cooperation, briefed the cabinet on the report and, according to Boelling, pointed out that the Federal Government through its development and policy was already implementing some two-thirds of the proposals made in the report. The report advanced a number of suggestions worth consideration. It also contained suggestions which would be hard to implement, if at all. One of them, Boelling told a questioner, was the demand to allot 0.7 percent of the gross national product to development aid by 1985.

Boelling said the Federal Government supported the view, expressed in the report, that overcoming poverty and starvation was a prerequisite for preserving world peace. It also endorsed the proposition that all groups of countries must contribute to harmonizing interests between North and South. Priority should go to supporting the poorest countries promoting agricultural development and utilizing and opening up new energy sources in developing countries.

SPD'S BAHR PRAISES U.S. FOR COMMONSENSE IN HOSTAGE AFFAIR

DW131055 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2000 GMT 12 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from Winfried Scharlau interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr--live via direct line between Hamburg and Bonn]

[Text] [Question] There was talk about a division of labor in the alliance, including the point that possibly Bundeswehr units might have to stand by for missions in the Gulf. What is your opinion?

[Answer] This is adventurous, I think, for the mission of the Bundeswehr has been clearly defined, and those toying with the idea that the Bundeswehr or perhaps German soliders should, could, or ought to go into action in the Gulf never have advanced the argument that the Bundeswehr should get involved in Berlin. They knew perfectly well why they did not do that.

[Question] You mean to say that you think the idea is unrealistic and dangerous?

[Answer] I consider this idea dangerous and unrealistic. I believe that looking at Berlin will make something else clear. What becomes clear is the fact that the role of a superpower, a great power, cannot be assumed by anyone else. We do have a division of tasks in Berlin.

We know that the troops of the three powers there cannot be replaced by the Bundeswehr and that the Federal Republic of Germany is looking after the vital interests which it has in and for Berlin, not through any military involvement but through economic, cultural, and other ties and connections.

[Question] Will East-West relations ever be what they were before Afghanistan?

[Answer] I hope this will happen. The situation that existed prior to the massive intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan must be restored. Then, I hope, the world will return to commonsense, that is to say, it will return to the realization that there is no alternative to detente policy lest all of us find ourselves looking into an abyss.

[Question] At a news conference today, following talks with a Yugoslav delegation, you voiced the apprehension that the United States, in the course of the crisis in the Middle East, might take steps which would be hard or impossible to correct. Is this not a clear criticism of the United States and President Carter?

[Answer] I have great sympathy, for the United States, as reflected by the reaction of its people, is hurt by the lack of any option to help 50 of its compatriots--the hostages in Tehran. I feel the United States has acted sensibly in this situation; and I think, besides, that the United States, as our ally, deserves forbearance. You do show forbearance for a friend when he is in a difficult situation. I have drawn attention to the fact that the United States showed a lot of commonsense when it retracted its economic blockade against Iran; this means that the United States has corrected one measure. I really have no doubt that it will act no less reasonably when it is necessary to induce the Soviet Union to do what it has announced: namely, withdraw.

[Question] The word "containment" is in use again. What does this mean? Is the Soviet Union supposed to be contained, or is this containment to apply to an American overreaction?

[Answer] No. What is to be contained is a reach by the Soviet Union into regions in which it so far has had no decisive military influence. This means that if we talk of detente we must say that this will work only with a balance of forces, militarily as well as regionally. No doubt the Soviet Union has changed the balance in the Middle East with its invasion of Afghanistan, and this balance must be restored so that detente will be feasible there.

[Question] But you do not want the word "containment" applied to the American reaction?

[Answer] No. The Americans react the way they see fit. I believe the European view of the matter was phrased ingeniously in the Paris statement, and there is not the least cause for criticism.

[Question] The TASS correspondent in Bonn wrote that it is necessary to decide between the continuation of detente and solidarity with the United States. Does this not violate, or even destroy, the bases of detente policy?

[Answer] I believe that detente policy is based on balance. This means that we and the Americans form one party, which means in turn that detente policy can be continued only if nobody, not even the Soviet Union, calls the solidarity of the alliance into question.

[Question] Do you believe we will be able to participate in the Olympic games if the Americans do not?

[Answer] I believe the Olympic issue is being overrated at the moment. I think it is appropriate for us to gain time, because gaining time means, among other things, establishing a situation, or restoring a situation, in which it will be possible to hold the Olympic games in Moscow, with the participation of us and all others.

PRESS DISCUSSES GIEREK'S EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

DW130951 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 13 Feb 80 DW

[Press review of PZPR First Secretary Gierek's proposal to hold a European disarmament conference]

[Excerpts] RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf writes: The speech given by Polish Communist Party chief Gierek at the Warsaw party congress was remarkable. He repeatedly stressed solidarity with the USSR. What else could he do? But he did not utter one word of approval with regard to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The actual sensation of the speech was that he suggested a European disarmament conference in Warsaw without prerequisites, as if there were no NATO decision to close the arms gap, as if Moscow had not brusquely rejected the West's readiness to negotiate. Thus a signal has come from Poland. RHEINISCHE POST goes on to say that it could not be ignored that Poland is more interested than any other East bloc state in continuing the policy of detente. It accords with the sincere demands of the people and the sad economic situation, which is reflected, among other things, in the following figure: Poland's debt in the West has increased to DM32 billion. The supply situation is tight. If the country got fully involved in the waging of cold war, the economic crisis could easily turn into a catastrophe.

The daily DIE WELT points out: Following the Soviet Union, Poland is the second-largest country in the East bloc. It is a country that stresses its European traditions and that actually, because of its importance, ought to play an independent role on this continent, regardless of ideology. If Gierek suggests the Polish capital as a place to hold a European disarmament conference, the following question arises: On what ideological and political ground should such a conference take place, considering that it is the pet idea of Leonid Brezhnev? Host Gierek, who is asking all of Europe to sit at his table--and who possibly wants to rule out the United States for not being a European country--in the same breath proclaimed the full support of the Polish communist regime for all progressive forces in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and South Yemen.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: The fact that the Russians gave priority to the Poles with regard to this suggestion, which undoubtedly has their blessing, demonstrates some intuition. Since the days of former Foreign Minister Rapacki, the country has achieved a reputation with its disarmament efforts. So the West should be rather inclined to listen to initiatives coming from Poland. The fact that the conference also is supposed to be included in the CSCE process, the continuation in Madrid of the results of the Helsinki conference, probably is designed to disprove the suspicion from the very beginning that the East bloc with this plan merely wants to create discord between Western Europe and the United States, for a Warsaw disarmament conference agreed on in Madrid would automatically include the United States and Canada.

The editorial of the Ludwigshafen RHEINPFALZ says in part: So the Polish party boss, Edward Gierek, comes out with the proposal to convene a European disarmament conference in Warsaw and calls the CSCE followup conference in Madrid a suitable forum for adopting a relevent decision. A straw in the continuing and aggravating crisis--still, one reaches for it. Hans-Dietrich Genscher advocates the view that this proposal should be examined in earnest.

Yet, Gierek's proposal was barely 20 hours old when he was called to order by Moscow. Kremlin ideologist Suslov did not devote a single word to Gierek's golden words yesterday at the Eighth PZPR Congress, but he justified aid to Afghanistan and called on the socialist camp to demonstrate strict cohesion. This was bound to dampen the Bonn coalition's response to the promising tones from Warsaw the day before.

KIELER NACHRICHTEN arrives at the following conclusion: There are many indications that the Soviet leadership, with the proposal advanced by Gierek, has launched a diversion tactic with the motto: Whoever advocates a comprehensive disarmament conference indeed cannot be a mad aggressor. Well, it is generally known that the facts tell a different story. Yet, the Soviet offer should not be simply swept off the table. It might provide a chance to put the squeeze on the Soviets for concrete talks. Obviously the Kremlin desires a propaganda forum to show themselves off as friends of peace. Why should the West not use just such a forum to make it clear to the world's public what Moscow's love of peace is really like? This may well be a preliminary stage on the road to real disarmament negotiations. No doubt all sides are interested in the latter.

SCHMIDT CRITICIZES U.S. FOR 'UNILATERAL ACTIONS'

LD141428 Hamburg DPA in German 1332 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in view of the present world political crisis, has stressed his firm stand for a policy of circumspection and at the same time criticized unilateral U.S. actions. In a speech he made to the SPD Bundestag group on Tuesday--which was not for publication and whose contents became known in Bonn only today--the chancellor said that "circumspect and calm actions now have priority."

In his--as Schmidt called it--"confession," the chancellor criticized the U.S. lack of readiness to reach agreement with the Western allies at the right time, and described Washington's current foreign policy as virtually unpredictable. Schmidt emphasized that in his political actions he was, "if need be, thinking second about the effect on the voters." He was glad to see that, following the latest public opinion poll, the majority of voters did not follow those who "succumbed to fear." Fear, he said, is a bad adviser. In the current situation nothing must be done to worsen it.

In an interview with Belgian television tonight, the chancellor emphatically advocated continuing the process of detente. He said, however, that the most important prerequisite and necessity for this was the balance of military strength. This balance must be reestablished constantly, and it could be safeguarded best if arming were limited on both sides.

Alluding to the differing reactions to the Afghanistan crisis within the Atlantic alliance, he said: "The fact that accents and nuances are different in various states of the West lies in the nature of their differing political traditions and differing histories. It is also based on the size of the state concerned. Small states are, as a rule, somewhat more careful than very large ones." Asked about a "third European road," Schmidt said this was "erroneous."

Schmidt is having talks with the Belgian Government in Brussels today and tomorrow. The interview was prereleased to DPA by the Belgian Embassy in Bonn.

SOVIET ENVOY LEAVES AFTER BEING ACCUSED OF SPYING

LD132200 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] It has just been learned that last Saturday, in Marseilles, a Soviet diplomat with the grade of consul was found to be in possession of documents concerning national defense. After being interrogated, the diplomat left France on Sunday without waiting to be expelled. Here is a report by (Philippe Real) from Marseilles:

The Soviet Consulate in Marseilles has lost one of its most influential members. Mr Travkov held the post of consul in Marseilles, but he left hurriedly on Sunday morning for Moscow. One should say that the day before he was challenged by Territorial Defense Security [DSI] officials and found to be carrying important documents concerning the national defense. Two Frenchmen are said to have been arrested in the wake of this affair, but this was denied this evening by the regional prefecture. What documents were involved?

Officially this is a secret, but it is believed that Mr Travkov was arrested between Toulon and Marseilles, and in Toulon there is the French Mediterranean fleet. Our aircraft carriers have just received on board tactical nuclear armament--Super-Etendard fighter-bombers.

It is certain that such concentrations attract spies, but fortunately the DST is on the alert.

FRG'S STRAUSS REPORTS ON TALKS IN PARIS

DW131132 Hamburg ARD Television Service in German 2130 GMT 12 Feb 80 DW

[Ulrich Wickert interview with Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian Minister-President and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, in Paris; recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have told the French that if you become German chancellor, German-French cooperation would have to grow even closer. On the other hand, however, you advocate strong solidarity with the United States. Is this not contradictory?

[Answer] If you were right, then this would mean that France and the United States are facing each other as enemies or adversaries. This indeed would be an erroneous assessment of the emphases.

[Question] But did the past week not show that different political concepts prevail?

[Answer] Surely there are different political concepts. These political concepts cannot, however, induce us to operate with the Americans against the French or with the French against the Americans. We would rather advocate our own view. It is a fact, of course, that in questions of global political significance we are primarily dependent on the Americans on Berlin and in the questions concerning our security, as long as there is no mapped-out European stance with a clearcut division of tasks and with a strong, express representation of that stance.

[Question] In the context of one German-French statement last week, namely in connection with the occupation of Afghanistan, you said that this statement contains something foolish. Have you succeeded in convincing your French interlocutors that some of it was foolish?

[Answer] I have made one passage of this statement the subject of my criticism. I welcome the avowal of German-French cooperation, Atlantic solidarity, alliance loyalty toward the United States of America, the condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan, the demand for the pullout of the Russian troops. But this sole passage--which in part elicited highly ironic comment all over the world--namely that detente will not survive the next Soviet strike, was not the ultima ratio or the last resort.

[Question] But did you succeed in convincing your French interlocutors?

[Answer] I did not especially refer to this passage. Nor can I retract my criticism there. After all, I am a free German politician who need not kowtow to the Americans, to Bonn, or to anybody else.

[Question] All I want to know is whether the French realized this.

[Answer] We never quote each other. This is a rule which goes without saying, if I may put it this way.

[Question] Did the talks confirm or change your criticism of the Federal Government's policy?

[Answer] I surely cannot say that I have any reason to mitigate that criticism.

PRESS VIEWS FRANCO-GERMAN SUMMIT STATEMENT

LE FIGARO Commentary

LD121513 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Serge Maffert commentary: "Warning Shot?"]

[Text] France and Germany have given the Soviet Union an extremely stern warning. Their severity was more explicit and reasoned than in the previous stances taken by the two countries, especially France.

This is clear from the declration issued by Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt in Paris yesterday--a declaration expressed in terms which are much more negative with regard to the USSR and restrictive with regard to detente and East-West dialog than recent statements by the president of the republic and the chancellor would have suggested.

The element of surprise does not lie in an explicit and categorical reference to the Atlantic alliance and the pledges it implies nor in the connection which the two powers seem to make between the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the future of detente. It lies in the energetic delegation of any specifically European action to promote dialog with Moscow. The only reference to Europe's "special responsibilities" is immediately qualified by a reference to cooperation with the allies (the Atlantic alliance).

So, underlying the words, is there a change in the fundamental positions of the two states, especially France, which originally seemed to prefer dialog to a response? Furthermore, is France alining with Germany as many observers feel able to maintain? In competent circles in Paris and even in the president's entourage both these assertions are disputed, and, furthermore, the explanations given by Mr Giscard d'Estaing yesterday afternoon provide a different slant on and interpretation of the Franco-German declaration. [paragraph continues]

But how can politicians, diplomats and even the public be prevented from adhering to the letter of a text which looks like a strong curb on Soviet action and in which the other side of the coin is barely distinguishable?

Indeed the real French and German stances are much more open to dialog with the USSR and to detente than is apparent in the declaration.

These positions can be summed up in two words: peace and security.

Peace means safeguarding the achievements of 10 years of detente and East-West contacts.

Security means first, curbing Soviet excesses and second, Atlantic solidarity and consultation.

France' position since the beginning of the Afghan affair, which has probably been poorly explained, seemed for a long time to amount to a refusal to break with the USSR and a desire to maintain the Olympic games. The rest, we are assured, went without saying and was implicit, but it is annoying that a detailed exposition of French policy (the joint declration includes almost the whole French plan put forward before the summit) should look like an innovation.

Let us point out once again that at first glance the Franco-German declaration gives the impression of preferring a warning shot to dialog. This has led Mr Giscard d'Estaing, in his personal comments, to stress dialog and assert that the joint document does not reflect a tougher line but expresses the continuity of a policy.

Indeed it does seem that France, and Germany too, in no way wished to break off, political dialog with Moscow. Mr Giscard d'Estaing stressed that publicly yesterday. The first objective will be to define ways of effecting a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. However, dialog could be extended to cover all security problems, especially those concerning Europe. Paris does not regard withdrawal from Afghanistan as a "precondition" for talks but, as the joint declration stresses, the "success" of the discussions will depend on this withdrawal. It remains to be seen if, when and how the USSR will take this helping hand.

Chancellor Schmidt's position is more delicate owing to the election campaign which has already started in the FRG and the recent stance taken by his Christian Democratic Union rival Mr Strauss (who has blatantly changed sides). Indeed the present German leaders are determined--while giving as much consideration as possible to their fundamental need for the U.S. umbrella--to go as far as possible to preserve the ostpolitik detente which has benefited Germany a great deal. In doing this Mr Schmidt is supported by the German employers, who have maintained close contacts with the Soviets since the Afghan crisis. German industry and finance have vast interests tied up in the USSR and do not seem prepared to sacrifice them.

This leaves the question that is possibly most important for France and much less important for Germany. Mr Giscard d'Estaing yesterday reaffirmed his intention to do nothing which might strengthen the blocs and in any case not to implicate France in one of the two blocs. Amid the "two great voices" which have been heard until now (that of the United States and the USSR) the president of the republic hopes to make the voice of the European countries heard--the countries which suffered directly in the two great world wars and which have a special responsibility for peace on their continent.

This view has never aroused the FRG's enthusiasm. This has been clear since De Gaulle and the 1963 treaty. Germany wants to play its own game and not do anything which might make the Americans feel it is moving away from Washington, but at the same time it is determined to pursue, with a minimum of fuss and publicity, an ostpolitik which is primarily of benefit to German interests.

This gap between France and Germany will probably never be bridged.

L'AURORE Praise

LD110903 Paris L'AURORE in French 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Jacques Guilleme-Brulon article: "A Message Worthy of Europe"]

[Excerpts] The joint Franco-German statement which was published in Paris yesterday at the end of 3-day discussions seems, after all, comforting.

It is clear that both the West German chancellor and the French president have made an effort to reconcile viewpoints which even though certainly not divergent were sufficiently far apart to make difficult the preparation of a document reconciling the conclusions of, for all that, complementary analyses.

It is especially fitting to praise the plain style of a document displaying none of the intellectual "contortion" only too often favored by diplomats confronted with unpleasant realities.

This time we have immediately been taken to the heart of the matter, without any embellishments.

Soviet intervention has again been assessed as unacceptable, but any resumption of detente no longer appears a foregone conclusion as it did only a few days ago.

Only the withdrawal of Red Army forces from Afghan territory could insure "successful discussions on which security and the future of peace depend."

This means that we are reverting to the logical and natural principle of the global nature of detente.

In short, this is a document of the highest standard in which dignity and awareness of our responsibilities compete with a balanced vision of the international situation as a whole.

A document in which note has been taken of the tragedy into which we could well be plunged some day but which proffers a hand to Mr Jimmy Carter, while warning Leonid Brezhnev that he will no longer be able to count on any possibility of dissension among allies in which he seemed too eager to believe.

A document which--we must admit--we in the end believed no longer possible and which by virtue of its conciseness, its compactness and the doors it opens and shuts has restored to Europe both its credibility and, quite naturally, the role which it should never have ceased playing in the international sphere.

We hope that the message will be beneficial to Washington and to Moscow; that we, West Germans and French, will not forget that this is our work; and that its value will fully depend on our scrupulous adherence to it.

LE MONDE BACKS REJECTION OF EURO-AMERICAN SUMMIT

LD111615 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Sensationalist Diplomacy"]

[Text] Has France's refusal to take part in a Euro-American conference in Bonn on East-West relations in general and sanctions against the USSR following the "Kabul coup" in particular, brought us back to the Franco-American cold war? Have we returned to the days in which General De Gaulle sent back Roosevelt's invitation for a meeting in Algiers or in which Mr Jobert refused to bend to Mr Kissinger's orders? Probably not, because neither Paris nor Washington is now taking an inflexible line.

The Americans admit that blunders have been made in this affair. Rumors had been circulating for several days about a meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and his main European colleagues without France having given its agreement. The date and place were clearly announced to force France's hand. Moreover, Mr Vance's tactics were a little crude: By going to Bonn first the U.S. secretary wanted to bring the FRG into line; after which, backed by a British minister already won over and an Italian minister who would not make trouble, he would place France in the dock. If Washington thinks that France is the obstacle to a joint Western policy, would Mr Vance not have done better to begin his trip in Paris in order to reach agreement with France?

The annoyance, to put it mildly, and disappointment in U.S. public and political circles are nonetheless real, especially after the satisfaction aroused by the Giscard d'Estaing-Schmidt declaration and the protestations of fidelity to the Atlantic alliance.

The Americans find it difficult to believe that the Europeans, who are even more concerned than they are for the security of oil supply routes, are not all embracing the "Carter Doctrine" for the defense of the Gulf and are showing reluctance to take economic sanctions against the USSR. The Bonn meeting affair, in their view, heralds a dangerous split, at least on the psychological level.

In any case it would be a mistake on their part to reduce the French refusal to a question of pride. The uncertainties and untimely changes in U.S. diplomacy are well known. Have people forgotten how Foster Dulles slammed the door in An-Nasir's face after cajoling him without worrying about the consequences for the Europeans? What would be the consequences now of a sudden renunciation--however explicable--by the United States of sanctions against Iran if the Europeans had followed them in this respect?

The main thing in question once again is sensationalist diplomacy. What is the sense of these continual meetings and repeated summits if not to set attitudes (which, in the present case, would have consisted of isolating the French) when the aim is to define a policy? That is what diplomats are for, and they have the advantage that they can always be contradicted.

That leaves the fundamental problem: On the one hand how to help the Afghans rid themselves of an occupier, and it would be better not to advertise the means used; on the other hand, as Mr Couve de Murville rightly recalled, how to restore the balance of forces between East and West by SALT-type negotiations, if the USSR is prepared to join such negotiations, and by rearmament if it is not. No improvised conference in Bonn or elsewhere will change that.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 'BRIEF' VISIT

LD132330 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Chinese deputy foreign minister today ended his visit to Portugal. Although it was a brief visit, he was warm in his praise of Portugal and its people, and he expected that positive results would follow in the near future.

EANES SPEECH OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY, CHIDES NATO

LD131445 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The need for unity in Europe's foreign policy, a wager on detente and some criticism of NATO's sluggishness were manifest in the speech which President Ramalho Eanes delivered last night at a dinner for the [outgoing] chairman of NATO's military committee, Gen Zeiner Gundersen.

Both Europe and its NATO allies could have conveyed an image of incapacity, nurturing the expansionist designs and the possibility of perturbing those who know how to exploit power vacuums, Ramalho Eanes declared.

After addressing words of appreciation to his guest, the president of the Portuguese Republic reviewed the current crisis in international relations, reaffirming his country's position in the alliance by saying that the guiding principles of Portugal's position in the framework of its incorporation into Europe and NATO are not liable to be called in question. No one is unfamiliar with them, nor should they serve as a pretext for any changes in domestic policy that might nourish doubts in the minds of our allies about the reasons and interests justifying Portugal's position.

There is no doubt that in his speech Ramalho Eanes defined the broad outlines of foreign policy and international relations, criticizing both NATO's sluggishness in updating its current strategy and the stands of his own country's government in foreign relations after the Iranian and Afghan crises. The president of the republic said he felt it necessary to make such observations at a time when due to the effects of grave and very disquieting events, a wave of revisionism in foreign policy is sweeping across a number of countries.

On events in Iran and Afghanistan, Ramalho Eanes pointed out that the Soviet Union's military audacity will have to be analyzed with the full knowledge that NATO has remained too long confined to a pattern it set in its beginning. He emphasized the need to find effective unity in Europe's foreign policy.

At the end of the dinner, in Fort Sao Joao da Barra, Eanes decorated Gen Zeiner Gundersen with the insignias of Grand Cross of the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator, which, he said, were awarded to General Gundersen in the name of the Portuguese people and as a token of appreciation of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--It was confirmed by official circles in Lisbon today that Dr Joao sa Coutinho has been appointed Portugal's ambassador to Madrid, replacing Victor Cunha Rego, who recently relinquished his post to become the chairman of Portuguese Television. Until now, Dr Joao sa Coutinho was our country's ambassador to Luanda. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD]

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISITS TO IRAQ, JORDAN

LD140546 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2121 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez arrived back in Madrid this evening following a 4-day official visit to Iraq and Jordan. He made no statement to the press on arrival.

Further Details

For reportage on the visit of Adolfo Suarez to Iraq and Jordan, see the 13 February and subsequent issues of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

EL PAIS EMPHASIZES NECESSITY FOR MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD111421 [Editorial Report LD] Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 February 1980 publishes on page 7 an editorial warning of the potential threats to the holding of the Madrid CSCE conference and urging action to insure that it takes place.

After pointing out that the issue of the conference is far more important than that of the Olympic games, it adds: "The most elementary commonsense shows that international negotiations on the prospects for peace are more necessary precisely when peace itself is threatened."

It asserts: "Europe's interest in this conference is in fact to prevent the topics of coexistence and detente becoming a dialog between the two big powers, with a visible surface but also with another large invisible area which could develop without the other powers' knowledge. It is not in Europe's interest to mount the horse of the 'cold war,' which the United States could later curb as the fancy takes it, when the harm on this continent--so damaged in its economy and so impaired in its social relations--was already irreparable."

After stressing the role which Spain could play at the conference, EL PAIS continues: "The idea that the conference in itself and the mere fact of engaging in dialog with the USSR--as the fanatical Solzhenitsyn said about Helsinki--is a means of insuring the USSR's domination over Europe, is simply aberrant. It cannot derive from any rational critical judgement. The fact that nations--such as Romania--which wish to escape Soviet hegemony were its principal advocates and that these governments continue to demand the continuation of the conference indicates, rather, the contrary."

It later maintains: "Spain is in no position to change substantially the correlation of forces worldwide through its leaders' boldness and intelligence. However, it can and should contribute its might, as far as its strength and means allow, to the crucial tasks of contributing to detente, promoting the cause of peace and averting the apocolyptic holocaust of the third and final world war."

EL PAIS concludes that "the holding of the Madrid conference should become the central aim of our diplomatic strategy."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--The ceremony of the presentation of credentials to the king by Messrs Joseph D. Baguidy, Abdelaziz Maoui, Mehmet Baydur and Ralph Adam--extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Seychelles, respectively--was held at the Royal Palace yesterday morning. [Excerpt] [Madrid ABC in Spanish 24 Jan 80 p 12 LD]

GOVERNMENT 'DISAPPOINTED' BY IOC;;WILL CONTINUE CONSULTATIONS

LD131416 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1343 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The government is persisting with its campaign to have the Olympic games switched from Moscow--and will consult "a growing number of countries" which share this view.

This emerged in a Foreign Office statement today expressing disappointment at the International Olympic Committee's [IOC] decision to go ahead with the games in Moscow.

The statement said that not moving the games from Moscow "would appear to condone Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and allow the Soviet Union a propaganda victory."

The consultations with other countries will include the Common Market ministerial meeting in Rome on February 19, which Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will attend.

After this the government will "convey their views to the British Olympic Association who are due to meet on March 4."

The Foreign Office was not prepared to comment on suggestions that an alternative games should be held in the United States.

The statement said:

"The decision by the International Olympic Committee to proceed with the Olympic games in Moscow this summer has been noted. The government are disappointed that the IOC came to this decision.

"They remain of the view that it would be preferable to move from Moscow. Any other course would appear to condone Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and allow the Soviet Union a propaganda victory.

"The government will continue to consult with the growing number of countries which share this view and will consider with them what options are open to us following the decision.

"This consultation will naturally include the European Community ministerial meeting to be held in Rome on February 19.

"After these consultations and having made a careful study of all the possibilities, the government will convey their views to the British Olympic Association who are due to meet on March 4."

IRISH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT PERSIAN GULF COUNTRIES

For reportage on the visit of the Irish president and foreign minister to the Gulf nations, see the 13 February and subsequent issues of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

POLITICAL FIGURES VIEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS, CYPRUS

AT131630 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 13 Feb 80 p 3 AT

['Discussions' by TO VIMA correspondent M.N. Raptis with Cypriot leading personalities Archbishop Khrisostomos, Glavkos Kliriohis, Vasos Lissaridhis and Ezekias Papaioannou, on "The Effect of International Developments on the Cyprus Issue." Discussions held in 'February']

[Excerpts] Nicosia, February--The discussions I had led to one conclusion: Everyone agreed that the latest international developments following the Afghanistan events, the intensifying U.S.-USSR antagonism, and the new "cold war" into which we have entered, will have an effect on the Cyprus problem. This is because of two basic reasons: the interest of both the Americans and the Russians in Turkey which is once again growing and, as a result, the price for possible Turkish concessions which is also increasing. At the same time, however, the strategic importance of Cyprus is also increasing. Under today's historic conditions Cyprus ought to be the home of Ares instead of the home of Aphrodite and her cult.

This conclusion, according to His Beatitude Khrisostomos, could have both adverse but also possible favorable repercussions upon the Cyprus issue. The United States and the West now have an interest and need to solve certain problems which weaken their common front against the Russians. The Cyprus issue is most certainly one of these problems. His Beatitude also stressed that Turkey also needs the economic and military aid of the West, perhaps more than the West needs Turkey. There is, consequently, the possibility that Turkey may give in to some favorable development of the Cyprus issue. If, however, this does not provide a "just and proper" solution to this problem then the current impasse will be continued.

Such an eventuality is also considered likely by Glavkos Kliridhis who, as he says, wants to see things realistically without distortions created by the well intentioned but in his opinion fruitless efforts to internationalize the issue and have it solved through sterile discussions at international organizations. Kliridhis attributes little moral value to repeated resolutions by international organizations and conferences as well as to the effectiveness of the "long struggle" of the Cypriots and its ability to bend resistence by the great all by itself. The timeliness of the Cyprus issue has been overshadowed by the dimensions of the new international explosive crisis into which we have entered and, perhaps, its solution will be delayed through preservation of the current de facto situation.

The kind of pressure the United States will exert upon Turkey will depend on the significance attributed to this country within the limits of the new defense line it is preparing with Turkey, on the one hand, and Pakistan, on the other, as cornerstones. Preservation of intercommunal dialog and suitably prepared pressures upon Turkey could, according to Kliridhis, bring about a favorable development of the Cyprus issue. Otherwise the current situation will be perpetuated but without the danger of unfavorable developments to the Greek Cypriot side.

V. Lissaridhis considers that recent international developments once again stress the strategic importance of both Turkey and Cyprus. This means new and greater U.S. pressures and more adverse conditions for the Greek Cypriot side if it exclusively limits itself to the framework of intercommunal dialog and appeals to international organizations exclusively. Lissaridhis always believes that at the same time it is essential to use the fighting spirit of the people of Cyprus; to organize the defensive military ability of the populations of the south; to support in various ways the unification moves and trends which are recently developing with the Turkish Cypriots of the north; to avoid new intercommunal negotiations without first establishing the framework of principles within which such negotiations could be conducted.

For Papaioannou the American imperialists and the West look toward a grand strategic plan for the encirclement of the USSR stretching from China to the Scandinavian shores. They consciously undermined detente even before the developments of Afghanistan. He believes that the "Carter-Thatcher" plans as well as the plans of others are destined to be a momentous failure. For the time being, however, without doubt the latest international developments certainly make "the national liberation struggle of Cyprus more difficult," and foster great dangers to world peace. Already the Americans are making extensive use of British bases in Cyprus for espionage and terror flights over the Arab countries, Iran and the USSR.

Papaioannou gave a detailed account of his party's positions for the solution of the Cyprus issue within a United Nations framework and through an international conference. Papaioannou fully understands the dangers created by the "adventurism" of the Atlantists and the position of China which "has deviated from the orbit of the socialist countries and became an anticommunist puppet of the imperialists."

TURKISH CYPRIOT ASSEMBLY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY SESSION

TA132027 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1531 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Summary] "The Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly convened this afternoon to hold a special session to mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC]. Assembly President Korhan, Prime Minister and National Unity Party leader Mustafa Cagatay, Communal Liberation Party [CLP] leader Alpay Durduran, Democratic People's Party [DPP] leader Nejat Konuk, Republican Turkish Party [RTP] leader Ozker Ozgur as well as Populist Party leader Alper Orhon, and Turkish Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, who arrived on the island to participate in the ceremonies, addressed the assembly.

"In his opening speech, Korhan said that the days of continuous fear were now over and that with the peace operation of 1974, the Turkish Cypriot community had achieved its own administration and had obtained a homeland where it could live decently and freely." Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community would have to continue making efforts in order to improve its lot, Korhan expressed his gratitude to the Turkish nation and the Turkish Armed Forces which had contributed to their present situation. Korhan said that all good willed efforts of the Turkish Cypriot community for the solution of the Cyprus problem were met with continuous intransigence by the Greek Cypriots, who were looking for a solution in international forums. He added that this called for the revision of the unanimous resolution passed by the National Assembly on 5 November 1974. "Korhan said that it was imperative to take the necessary measures connected with the Federated State's economic structure in a bid to render the community self-sufficient.

"Coming to the rostrum after Korhan, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said that a period of 5 years, which had elapsed since the establishment of the TFSC, had not proven long enough for the Greek Cypriot administration to sit at the negotiating table with good will in a bid to find a lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. Cagatay added that the long term struggle policy of the Greek Cypriot leadership would definitely fail and that no force or pressure would be enough to impose an unacceptable solution on the Turkish Cypriot community. Those hoping that our social and economic problems would damage us should do well to remember this fact." He then explained the recent economic measures saying that new measures intended to alleviate the burden of the people would be made public in a week.

Referring to efforts being exerted by the UN secretary general for the resumption of the intercommunal talks, Cagatay said that every day which passed without a solution to the Cyprus problem was exacerbating the situation. He added that the more the economic gap between the two Cypriot communities widened the less hope there was for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Speaking after the Cagatay, CLP leader Durduran said that although the TFSC was facing many problems, the Turkish Cypriot community had the belief that it could solve them. "Reviewing the struggle of the Turkish Cypriot community waged in order to reach its present phase, DPL leader Konuk said that the Turkish Armed Forces would not leave the island until peace was insured." RTP leader Ozgur complained that not enough efforts were made in order to solve the community's economic problems during the 3 years since the establi-hment of the TFSC. Populist Party leader Orhon recalled the island's geopolitical importance and claimed that differences between Turkey and Greece and the fact that enough initiative had not been taken by the Turkish Cypriot community were the reasons why no progress was made in solving the Cyprus problem.

Caglayangil was the last speaker to address the legislative assembly. "Caglayangil said that history had proven that the Turkish Armed Forces would not leave by the force of resolutions from a place where they had come through the force of bayonets." He said that remembering the past would be beneficial to solve the Cyprus problem. "Caglayangil added that Turkey was having difficulties in replacing its legal troops on the island, while 15,000 Greek troops, received with ceremonies, were stationed in Cyprus. What we need, Caglayangil said, is to seek a solution to this problem and not Kiprianou's consent." But in order to argue or to make peace, two sides are needed. Let us seek a solution through peaceful means. The unity of the community must not suffer during this process. Our mission is to transform this place into a homeland.

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON RECENT ROLANDHIS TOUR

TA111845 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Varosha quarter of Famagusta was part of the Federated State and that nobody has the right to give a guarantee to the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Rolandhis, on Varosha. Mr Denktas was answering questions on a recent tour of foreign countries by Mr Rolandhis.

He said that those who posed as the legal government of Cyprus were to sit at the negotiating table with the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus on equal terms. He added that there was no place for deceit at the negotiating table. He stated that the future of two equal administrations would be discussed at the talks.

Mr Denktas said that the principles of this future had been determined and found its expression in the agreement in principle reached at the summit meetings. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community would not concede the rights it had defended at the cost of lives. Commenting on reports that the Armenians would initiate a massacre campaign against the Turkish Cypriot community on the 5th anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, President Denktas said that this report was aimed at overshadowing the celebrations and had been fabricated by the Greeks and Armenians. He stated that there was no organization in north Cyprus which would make such an attempt and he added that these reports were being closely followed and the Turkish youth could not keep quiet forever in the face of the cold war continued by the Greek Cypriots. President Denktas concluded by saying that bombing Turkish-owned buildings and assassinating defenseless Turkish diplomats and their families was an action encouraged by the Greek Cypriots.

I KATHIMERINI VIEWS GREEK ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

AT131500 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 13 Feb 80 p 5 AT

[Editorial: "The Primary Conditions"]

[Text] We have no knowledge of the exact and full content of the proposals and plans by leading personalities of the Atlantic alliance for a settlement of the well-known controversial issues which would allow Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance under conditions acceptable to our country. Consequently we are in no position to offer criticism on these specific plans, particularly because we have no knowledge of the "positions" and reactions of the Turkish side on the entire or a portion of these plans, nor do we know of certain other dependent issues and peripheral effects under current developments.

We will only present--and we will repeat--certain general thoughts on the issue as a whole and on the criteria which affect our country's position.

First of all we want to repeat that Greece withdrew from the military wing of the Atlantic alliance during that tragic summer of 1974 for very specific reasons related, on the one hand, to the Greek necessity of having its own armed forces under its full national control and at its complete disposal during the invasion of Cyprus and under the Turkish claims against Greek territory and, on the other hand, to the indignation of Greek public opinion over the alliance's inactivity toward the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

These reasons have not yet been neutralized. Yet Greece stated it would be willing to return to the military wing within a framework of special relations which was both acceptable to the alliance and also met our country's special needs for security--as a result of the Turkish claims.

Turkey, however, exercized the right of "veto" and raised claims which affected Greek sovereign rights over its own territory and which were a threat to Greek security.

Instead of opposing these claims, the command of the alliance adopted the Turkish demands even though they had absolutely no relation to the alliance's defensive effectiveness--but on the contrary undermined it. The alliance thus incorporated these claims in the two "Haig plans" which, naturally, were rejected by Greece.

There was a stalemate until, under the well-known international climate created during the past two months, the leadership of the alliance took the initiative for a settlement which would allow Greece's return to its military wing.

It is obvious that this initiative falls within the trend or aim for a return to the monolithic character and internal "cohesion" and "discipline" of coalitions along the lines which existed during the first postwar 15-year period. The alliance's command is pressed to close the gap in its southeast wing.

This in itself is understandable. It is, however, essential that those who are interested in this and who are in so much a hurry, should know that this "gap closing" will not and is not likely to occur at the expense of the sovereign rights and national security of Greece which will never accept any "deviations" in these sectors and, generally, from the status of the region established on the basis of the general and specific provisions of international law.

This gap and the entire crisis in the area were not created by Greece, which never denied anything nor raised any claims against anyone. This state of affairs was created by others through their invasion and conquest of a third and independent country and through their claims and aspirations at the expense of Greece territory.

If, therefore, the Atlantic alliance is truly interested in restoring the state of affairs, it must turn toward these others. The "cold war" climate which is being created will not--and it ought not--draw the responsible leaders of Greece into possible hasty and spasmodic actions.

We do not overlook the complicated character of the problem facing Greece to which is added the not so insignificant factor of possible, even though long-term, developments in neighboring Yugoslavia after Tito's death, no matter how improbable these might be. What is needed is a calm and "staff" study of the entire problem under the guidance of experience gained during the entire postwar period generally and the past 15 years specifically, without any revival of "syndromes" and psychoses of the past which were always such bad counsel in the past and which could be even worse today.

In any case, the "cold war" climate we mentioned is, to a certain extent, artificial and, in any case, disproportionate in tension and tone to the objective facts and their true significance. As an example we have the elusiveness of West Europe (headed by France and West Germany) and its separation from the United States in face of a situation which virtually started developing prior to developments in Afghanistan and its insistence on the preservation of detente in Europe.

The same is happening with Japan and with certain conservative and clearly pro-Western Arab countries. This divergence of positions demonstrates that a return to forms and situations of the first post-war 15-year period is impossible because the entire international situation and potential is objectively different today.

At a time, therefore, when powers such as the ones mentioned maintain such a policy, Greece would have no reason to get involved over and above the degree permitted and dictated by its specific interests in confrontations and clashes of forces and interests of a worldwide scale and character.

It is, therefore, certain that a return to the Atlantic alliance's military wing will take place only when conditions and prerequisites set by the Greek side are met because these are related to the country's vital national interests and to its very security. As we recently underlined, international as well as Balkan developments--existing or possible--do not cancel out these conditions and prerequisites, nor is there any change in the origins of direct claims upon Hellenism.

In conclusion, no matter how things may develop, the Greek people must be kept fully informed, right up to the smallest detail.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA SCORES GOVERNMENT'S DEPENDENCE ON U.S., NATO

AT121745 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 12 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[From the "Viewpoints" column: "With Cards on the Table"]

[Text] This meeting by the chief of Greece's Armed Forces, General Gratsios with the NATO supreme military commander, General Rogers, which took place yesterday in the Atlantic alliance's headquarters should have been accompanied on the part of the Greek side with crystal clear specifics, and should not have been complicated by speculation.

The way the government replied to the charges of the opposition--which accused it of not having clarified to the Greek people, as it should, the goals of the meeting between the two military leaders and of almost letting it be understood that they intended to talk haphazardly and irresponsibly with just any conclusions to be reached--manifests an unforgivable tardiness toward national issues and a lack of respect for the Greek people.

Justifiably, the PASOK chairman warned the government that it is undertaking immense responsibilities toward the country and its future if, under the pretext of some arrangements in the troubled area that is being tested by the oil crisis and the events in Afghanistan, it makes concessions to Turkey or NATO that will have unfavorable consequences on our national area.

Most correctly, therefore, Papandreou asked the Karamanlis government to commit itself publicly on the validity of the declared Greek positions on the issue of "operational control in the Aegean" (as the Atlantic allies euphemistically call the dependence of Greece's sea area on Turkey and NATO) while promoting the famous Rogers plan, which in essence is nothing else but the tripartite division of the Aegean, this ancient cradle of Greek civilization.

There is something else too which naturally wounds the Greek people's dignity when uttered by the country's government: Its statement that NATO is being encouraged by the government to plan its pressures in order to achieve Greece's return to NATO's military wing.

This is something entirely new in the government's charted policy--something that is suddenly appearing without the knowledge of the Greek people who, full of surprise, are informed that, during the "comings and goings" of Davos and Gratsios to the NATO headquarters, our government became convinced that we must return to the NATO military wing "because it has judged that this is dictated by the country's interest!"

It is a mystery when and how this government conviction was forged when until recently it was being declared before the Chamber and in all tones that Greece's position was and has remained outside military NATO pending the abolition of Turkey's role as the alliance's regulator, a Turkey which occupies 40 percent of Cyprus and tries to displace our country from the Aegean with the blessings of the Americans.

It is most surprising how the prime minister imagines that Greece can become an international amphictyony where the Olympic games will be held every 4 years in a spirit of freedom and peace if, before all this, he does not cleanse the political territory from dependence on foreigners and from the pollution of their interventions in Greek affairs.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPLIES TO ALLEGATIONS ON AEGEAN AIRSPACE

AT121710 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 12 Feb 80 p 2 AT

[Text] In a statement issued yesterday in reply to claims by General Siapkaras and General Anagnostopoulos--claims which he described as irrational--National Defense Minister E. Averof stressed that the two generals' conclusions are arbitrary.

Citing among other things, a study by OBSERVER political editor Andrew Wilson that was issued by the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, Siapkaras and Anagnostopoulos claimed that Greece offered to reduce significantly the terminal area of Limnos Airport, that Turkish airplanes are not controlled by the Greek FIR during air and naval exercises inside the Greek airspace but by the operational center of the 1st tactical Turkish Air Force, and so forth.

Averof's reply is as follows: "I am afraid that, basing themselves on invisible reports on a foreign study, the two generals have drawn arbitrary conclusions entirely contrary to reality. The most classic example of this arbitrary interpretation is the alleged Greek recognition of NOTAM 714 which, on the contrary, caused Greece to close the Aegean air corridors, as is also the case regarding the report that Turkey has included many Aegean islands 'within its own airspace'. These irrational claims conflict with daily practice which has been uninterrupted over the last 5 years. Let the two generals not hasten to draw arbitrary conclusions from inaccurate information, and let them be a little patient in order to understand that they have no monopoly on patriotism and logic."

I KATHIMERINI REPORTS CONCERN OVER INCREASING STRIKES

AT091250 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Excerpts] The wave of strikes which is daily increasing as new branches of workers join it, leads to total dislocation of the country's economic and social life. It is a fact that with the bank employees strike--which will be continued for one more week--as a catalyst, we now have the start of a broad cycle of strikes which threatens to paralyze vital sectors of the economy as well as sectors of high social importance such as education and health. As of this morning we have a taxi strike [4 days]; pharmacies will close on Monday [11 February]; teachers and professors will strike on 22 February while the personnel of OTE, the Greek Telecommunications Organization are planning new strike action, and the farmers' refusal to sell their produce will apparently be repeated. Authoritative government personalities appeared particularly concerned over the situation and spoke of a severe crisis because, as they stressed, certain trade unions are suffering from a crisis of intransigence which makes any form of dialog with them, for the examination of their demands, impossible. According to the government this intransigence has political motives and is specifically due to the activities of political circles which want to create tension in the relations between the government and the trade unions and which fan the flames of broad social upheavals. In other instances this intransigence manifests itself in view of imminent association elections.

The bank employees strike was extended for one more week after yesterday's consultations between bank administrations and OTOE, the Federation of Greek Bank Employee Organizations collapsed. Following this development the bank administrations resorted to the process of law 3239/55 which provides for mediation and compulsory arbitration. On Tuesday Labor Minister Laskaris will attempt to mediate between OTOE and the banks. It is expected that this will be futile and the dispute will be referred to compulsory arbitration which, according to the law, means lifting the strike. Late last night strike action by DEI, Public Power Corporation, personnel was called off after their demands for salary increases, long-service allowances, pensions and others were settled. Settlement was reached after protracted negotiations. The 4-day countrywide taxi owners strike started this morning. Due to the "odd-even" [license number] driving restrictions the strike is expected to cause severe hardship. The strike was called because taxi owners rejected the 50 lepta [half drachma] per kilometer increase, considering it totally insufficient. Pharmacies throughout the country will remain closed on Monday following a decision of the Panhellenic Pharmacists Association. A statement stresses that the association demands from the government an "immediate settlement of the pharmacists problem as recognized by the ministers of social services and trade at their 5 February meeting with the association." The administrative council of the teacher's federation will meet Education Minister Varvitsiotis and Deputy Education Minister Kondoyiannopoulos at 0800 GMT Monday. Later the two ministers will confer with the administrative council of OLME, the Federation of Secondary School Teachers, in order to discuss their demands.

FINANCIAL DELEGATION CONTINUES WESTERN TOUR

TA132053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Turgut Ozal, the under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, has said that a wide ranging standby agreement would soon be signed with the IMF. Ozal added that the IMF was expected to extend a large loan to Turkey.

Ozal, who is touring certain Western countries to hold talks regarding economic aid to be extended to Turkey, met for a second time today with Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer. Talks held to date regarding aid to Turkey were reviewed and the guidelines of the policy to be followed in the future were discussed in the talks.

In a statement to AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY] in Bonn, Ozal said that during his tour of Western countries, he had called on Western financial institutions to support Turkey. Ozal said briefly: We are expecting a big loan from the IMF. I do not want to disclose the amount involved, since bargaining is still continuing.

Meanwhile, loans amounting to $960 million promised by the OECD last year will reach more than $1 billion this year. Ozal said that, to date, a loan of $200 million was received from certain Western banks. He added that $600 million of additional loan would be extended to Turkey. In addition, he said Turkey's foreign debts amounting to $700-$800 million had been postponed.

Pointing out that certain U.S. commercial banks had renewed their credits to Turkey, Ozal said that thus new prospects for acquiring additional loans of $300-$400 million had arisen. Ozal said that other support provided by the IMF was the payment of 30 to 40 percent of the credit letter transfers by the Turkish Central Bank instead of 100 percent.

It has also been announced that the loan to be extended to Turkey by the IMF in February and June in two $78 million installments will be released simultaneously as a loan of $156 million.

TERCUMAN CALLS FOR CONCESSIONS ON CYPRUS

NC131358 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 11 Feb 80 p 4 NC

[Commentary by Zafer Atay: "Ankara-Athens-Nicosia-Washington"]

[Excerpts] For years on end, Turkish foreign policy has been wandering within the Ankara-Athens-Nicosia-Washington quadrangle. Frequently, serious obstructions and tensions occur within this framework. The Cyprus operation, the embargo, the Hora dispute, the Continental Shelf and the FIR skirmishes are the best examples.

In reality, Cyprus is at the root of these quarrels. Turkey has been suffering an unending crisis since it undertook the two successive operations in 1974 on the basis of international rights.

In the forthcoming weeks Turkey must prepare itself for the big noises that will emanate from Washington. Following developments in Iran, Afghanistan, the hostages and the shah, the United States is now starting its new preelection period. For the time being, the electioneering stock and trade of the presidential candidates are the invasion of Afghanistan and the severe trials and tribulations of the 50 American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. After a short time, a more in-depth campaign will begin and the Cyprus, Turkey and the embargo will come into the limelight again. [paragraph continues]

It was after the Cyprus peace operation that the American politicians realized for the first time the strength of the Greek minority in the United States. The truth is that it is not easy for any candidate to push aside more than 3 million affluent Greeks who can influence the press and information media.

After a lapse of so many months, it might seem rather meaningless to ask whether "the embargo has indeed been lifted." But even today embargo is hanging over Turkey like the sword of Damocles. Well, the embargo has been lifted but the U.S. President must report to Congress every 60 days and "say that the situation in Cyprus is improving."

In other words, as soon as the new president-elect says: "The situation in Cyprus is deteriorating; Turkey refuses to take any peaceful steps" Congress is sure to suspend again the dispatch of arms to Turkey.

Therefore, the most important thing for Turkey to do would be to take the initiative as soon as possible and seek a righteous and lasting solution to the Cyprus dispute.

If necessary, Turkey will have to make concessions for the sake of peace. For the only way out of this circle is to conclude a peace that will guarantee the security of our ethnic people in Cyprus.

It should be duly noted that the demand "settle the Cyprus issue", which has been suggested to us at the United Nations and at the Council of Europe, will again be reiterated when we apply for EEC membership. We have no doubt that the same demand will be put to us when we ask for the credit fountains to flow more generously so that we may extricate ourselves from the current economic bottlenecks.

ARMED FORCES MILITARY EXERCISE IN ERZURUM, 14 FEB

TA131801 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1645 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Erzurum, 13 Feb (AA)--The winter exercises of the Turkish Army will begin in Erzurum Thursday. Chief of Staff General Kenan Evren, Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu, Navy Commander Admiral Bulent Ulusu, 5 senators and 15 deputies will attend the winter exercises which will last for 2 days.

NATO's south European forces commander Admiral Harold Shear will also attend the exercises. The armed forces commander and other officials will leave Ankara Thursday for Erzurum in a military aircraft.

NSP'S ERBAKAN PROMISES 'RELUCTANT SUPPORT' TO GOVERNMENT

TA131819 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1710 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 13 Feb (AA)--National Salvation Party [NSP] Chairman Necmettin Erbakan claimed the government's new tax bill would double the tax burden on the citizen. At a 2-hour press conference Wednesday, the NSP leader said the Justice Party [JP] government had done "exactly the opposite" of 12 specific recommendations the NSP had made as the government was being formed. Therefore he said "from now on, we will provide only reluctant support" to it.

Erbakan declined to say whether the NSP would vote in favor of the budget bill for fiscal 1980, adding he would speak up Saturday. He said the NSP was ready for early elections but preferred to have them at a time "best suited to saving (?the) nation."

He did not think the tax bill could pass parliament easily, but offered to help raise the minimum living allowance if it were presented as a separate item. He rejected rumours of division within his party, noting such rumours about the NSP were circulated just when the JP "applecart" was being upset.

IZMIR INDEPENDENT DEPUTY RETURNS TO RPP

TA131733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir independent deputy Mustafa Oztin has joined the People's Republican Party [RPP]. With the return of Oztin to his party the number of RPP seats in the National Assembly has reached 204. Oztin had resigned from the RPP some time ago.

WORK RESUMES IN SOME TARIS FACTORIES IN IZMIR

TA131743 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1635 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 13 Feb (AA)--Production was resumed at some of the plants operated by TARIS, the agricultural sales cooperatives union, Wednesday morning, the general manager of TARIS announced. He said the dried fig packaging and alcohol and cologne manufacturing plants had gone back into operation, while the olive oil extracting plant had been working all along.

As workers resisting management decisions still occupied the cotton spinning mill, the general manager said, the extent of material damage to the plant could not be assessed there.

The governor of Izmir told reporters production at the spinning mill would also be resumed "soon", but declined to say exactly when.

Meanwhile, the workers inside the spinning mill were seen surrounding the grounds with bales of cotton, and pouring combustibles over them. The workers kept silent, but reportedly threatened to set fire to the bales.

A group of workers dismissed by TARIS management had an interview with the governor at his office this morning.

Police said they had released 50 more of the 500 persons detained in Sunday's disturbances, in addition to the 350 released earlier.

A union spokesman affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions, DISK, claimed the workers at TARIS plants reported to have resumed production were in fact on the job, but were merely sitting-in and not working to protest the dismissals.

In Ankara, Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry Durmus Yalcin and Director General of Security Rafet Kucuutiryaki, just back from Izmir, briefed the interior minister, the commander of gendarmerie and other officials on the TARIS incidents. Developments so far had been the subject of a general assessment, ministry officials said.

COMMUNISTS ABROAD, VOTCP ACCUSED OF INCITING IZMIR WORKERS

TA131744 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1630 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 13 Feb (AA)--It has been announced that foreign forces are provoking incidents in TARIS [the producers sales cooperatives union] factories in Izmir, Turkey's third largest province. A statement by the press and broadcasting directorate says that communist organizations abroad are provoking certain institutions and inciting the people. The statement adds that Voice of the Turkish Communist Party, a clandestine radio station, is calling for illegal forces to unite under the slogan: The people are resolved to wage a struggle.

BELGIUM

INA REPORTS ON JOINT IRAQI-BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE

JN091123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 February--Iraq and Belgium have reaffirmed that Zionist withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the achievement of the national rights of the Palestinian people are two basic conditions for a just and comprehensive peace.

This came in a joint communique issued in Baghdad and Brussels today upon the conclusion of Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi's official visit to Belgium.

The two sides agreed on the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the achievement of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination in their homeland.

The Iraqi and Belgian sides stressed the political and economic importance of the Arab-European dialog for the two regions for laying the bases for mutual and fruitful cooperation. They agreed to exert efforts to resume the Arab-European dialog on a comprehensive level.

They also stressed the importance of Arab European unity to strengthen the independence of the two regions and to develop their economies in order to establish more balanced international relations. They voiced special concern over the world economic order, including the issue of energy, and other issues.

Iraq and Belgium stressed the importance of reforming the world economic order in a way that guarantees economic equality, justice, progress and stability with regard to relations between the developing and developed countries.

The communique pointed out that the talks which Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held in Belgium were fruitful and opened new spheres of bilateral cooperation.

FINLAND

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD131610 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has arrived on an official visit to the country. He will have talks for 2 days with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on the international political situation as well about disarmament and security problems. He will also have a meeting with President Urho Kekkonen. Minister Francois-Poncet's visit will also be used to prepare for next June's state visit to Finland by President Giscard d'Estaing.

BRIEFS

FINNISH-SOVIET CULTURAL AGREEMENT--The main events of the Finnish Soviet cultural exchange in 1980-82 have been agreed upon. In negotiations which have ended in Moscow an agreement was reached concerning extensive bilateral arts events and the principle guidelines of the cultural exchange. The Finnish delegation was led by the head of department Kalervo Siikala. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD]

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KREISKY AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR AS-SADAT, CAIRO VISIT

AU140941 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "GPE"]

[Text] Vienna--Asked by DIE PRESSE about rumors that he intended to postpone or cancel his visit to Egypt scheduled for the end of April or the beginning of May in view of President as-Sadat's difficult position, Chancellor Kreisky termed these rumors as "absolutely false. Of course I will be going." The chancellor will also pay an official visit to Belgrade in April.

The persistent rumors about a cancellation of the Cairo visit have caused astonishment in Egypt. Thus it was pointed out that As-Sadat and Kreisky repeatedly referred to one another as "friends" and that if Kreisky were now to call off his visit, it would look as if he were leaving As-Sadat in the lurch.

In an interview with DIE PRESSE Kreisky recently expressed great concern over the political fate of the Egyptian chief of state, and had repeatedly declared that he expected a failure of the Egyptian-Israeli-American autonomy talks. Consequently, he had referred to the month of May as a political "turning point."

ANDROSCH REVIEWS BONN TALKS ON FINANCE, OTHER COOPERATION

AU141440 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 14 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[AZ, APA report on Vice Chancellor Androsch's visit to Bonn on 12 and 13 February 1980]

[Summary] Bonn--On 12 and 13 February Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister Androsch had talks in Bonn with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher, Finance Minister Matthoefer and Deputy SPD Chairman Wischnewski. In an ARBEITER ZEITUNG interview Androsch stressed that there was full consensus with his FRG interlocutors regarding a relatively optimistic assessment of the two countries' economic prospects: "This year, the FRG and Austria will again be among the countries with the greatest stability, although the inflation rate in both countries will be around 5 percent," Androsch said.

Regarding the question of foreign participation in financing the construction of a transit superhighway throughout Austria, Androsch claimed to have made some progress in his Bonn talks although the EEC is disinclined to contribute directly to the financing because it might set a precedent. Alternative solutions are now being worked out, including financing by an international syndicate, in connection with a toll system. "In his talks with his counterpart, Matthoefer, Androsch reached agreement on closer cooperation in combating drug smuggling." The smoothly functioning cooperation between German and Austrian customs authorities in the drug sector is to be extended to the police. In the framework of the aid program for Turkey initiated by the FRG--to which the FRG will contribute $200 million, Switzerland $20 million, Sweden and Belgium $5 million each, and Denmark $2 million--Austria will grant Turkey a 20-year $15 million loan at 4 percent interest.

"In a lecture at the annual meeting of the German industry and trade congress in Bonn, Androsch pleaded for not letting the East-West contacts break apart. The vice chancellor called for holding the CSCE followup conference in Madrid while noting that the SALT III agreement and the Vienna forced reduction talks should not be lost sight of or shelved."

FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer will resume his talks with Androsch in Vienna in the spring. Both finance ministers take an optimistic view of the present currency situation, being in consensus that the European currency system has proved its worth. Androsch told ARBEITER ZEITUNG: "The hard currency policy will be maintained."

SCHMIDT SPEAKS IN BRUSSELS ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD142345 Hamburg DPA in German 2317 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brussels--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in Brussels tonight that it is urgently necessary for Europe to play a part in the current international situation following the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The part which could be played by Europe, however, is limited. This applies especially to the Federal Republic.

This was stated by the federal chancellor in a toast during a dinner given by Belgium Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in honor of the German guest. Schmidt arrived in the Belgian capital on Thursday for a 24-hour official visit to discuss the international political situation following the Soviet march into Afghanistan.

The chancellor stated in his speech that efforts for the reestablishment of trust between East and West should be continued. A precondition, however, is the maintenance of the military balance between East and West. This balance presupposes constantly new efforts by the partner countries. NATO's decision of last December on the modernization of nuclear arms in Europe was not an easy one, neither for the German Government nor the Belgian Government.

The German head of government emphasized that there are no bilateral problems between Belgium and the Federal Republic. In the economic sphere, too, the two countries are pursuing the same policy, aimed above all at economic and monetary stability.

PRESS VIEWS SCHMIDT CRITICISM OF CARTER'S TACTICS

DW151036 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 15 Feb 80 DW

[Press review on German complaints about lack of communication between Europe and the United States]

[Text] SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE writes: The blunt criticism voiced by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt against the communication policy of U.S. President Carter makes it clear where the weak spots of the Western alliance are to be found. The coordination between Washington and its partners on the reaction to the Soviet action in Afghanistan is indeed inadequate, and, contrary to the opinion of U.S. Government circles displaying irritation particularly over France, it is not the Europeans alone who are to blame. Bonn's irritation over the growing unpredictability of U.S. policy must not, however, lead to the point where the differences of opinion turn into serious controversies.

AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE stresses: Notwithstanding our solidarity with the United States, which is necessary if only for the sake of our own survival, the irritation of the chancellor is understandable; but the real scandal is the fact that this speech, classified as secret, is now being bartered on the open market, whereupon the impression is bound to recur in Moscow that in the long run there will be a chance after all to create an Atlantic trench.

The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG voices the following view: The chancellor's criticism is somewhat at odds with the usual behavior of the chancellor, who occasionally demonstrates to visitors in his office his intensive telephone contacts with Carter. Are they talking with each other but failing to understand each other because one of them is always listening for the rumble from Paris with one ear? Such communications difficulties in the alliance strengthen Moscow in its view that it might succeed in driving a wedge between the United States and its allies after all. Granted, there are nuances and different accents in the assessment of possible countermeasures in the face of the Soviet strike in Afghanistan; but in no case must the discussion on them promote the impression among world public opinion that a European third road might be right for bypasing Carter and the United States.

BERLINER MORGENPOST states: In the long run it is irresponsible for a politician, who is considered one of the most respected spokesmen of the Western camp and who liked to cultivate his voice as the preceptor of the Europeans, to present himself as the giant clam. His silence may be misinterpreted. Carter and Brezhnev might interpret it as a lack of solidarity with the United States, to the grief of the former and to the joy of the latter. In any event, the chancellor's refusal to define his position strengthens the fatal impression that he is moving back and forth between the fronts and working on a pretentious mediator's role, which could make us permanent losers.

ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT

DW150939 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West German 0617 GMT 14 Feb 80 DW

[Reporter-held interview with Federal Minister of Economy Otto Graf Lambsdorff in the United States; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] If everything went according to plan, you have talked in the past hours to Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of Energy Duncan and World Bank President McNamara. Was that actually enough for you to become acquainted with the U.S. boycott plans and expectations with regard to the Federal Republic of Germany?

[Answer] I would not say that it sufficed, but naturally we discussed the Americans' ideas with regard to economic sanctions and economic measures as an answer to the actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. First I talked to Secretary of State Vance on the basic approach of the Federal Republic of Germany toward the United States. I sensed pleasant and, for us, most delightful agreement with what the Federal Government has said so far. The U.S. secretary of state highly praised the statement made by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher last weekend, saying that this was exactly what the United States had expected at the time. Also with regard to all other problems, the Federal Government's stand on the problems and needs of American policy is considered positive.

[Question] You said in the U.S. capital that the United States could rely on the Federal Republic of Germany. Could you be a bit more specific?

[Answer] Yes. We have said in the past that we intend to support the United States in its considerations on what measures should be necessary and effective, as well as on what measures do not seem promising and should not be taken. We want to consider together what decision ought to be made under these circumstances. That includes such issues as the Olympic games, the supply of sensitive goods to the Soviet Union, help within NATO with regard to economic and military support of Turkey, Greece and Pakistan, and efforts aimed at insuring Yugoslavia a reasonable status in its relations with the European Community. We want to discuss all these together and implement them together.

[Question] A specific question: What would the economy of the Federal Republic have to face in the event of a boycott?

[Answer] I do not think one can discuss details in this connection. There is the so-called COCOM agreement that has been in effect for years. The involved countries--the highly industrialized countries of the West--have agreed that the export of certain goods to the Soviet Union must be discussed first before a decision can be made. The United States is interested in adhering to these agreements more stringently and with more respect than in the past. That is an ad hoc decision.

One can only outline rough ideas and agreements in advance. That has been discussed. Individual cases must be discussed. One thing is certain, however: The Federal German economy must not imagine--and the Federal Government has outlined this clearly and repeatedly--that it can take over business deals that have been rejected by American firms at the request of their government.

[Question] One has the feeling that American economic circles did not understand the hesitation of German enterprises with regard to sanctions against the Soviet Union. Have you been in Washington again as an interpreter of these ideas?

[Answer] Nothing of the kind was mentioned. That can be noted best not in Washington, but in New York where the firms are located and where I talked with the representatives of many large American firms. They voiced no criticism and no reservations with regard to the stand of the Federal Republic in these matters; there is mutual understanding for the necessary decisions and possibly necessary measures. I explained to my American discussion partners--and recently on German television--that we naturally take seriously the reservations and requests of the economy, of trade unions and of sports organizations, but that these are political decisions after all. The Federal Industry Association, the German Industry and Trade Association and the German Trade Union Federation are not responsible for political decisions; rather the Federal Government makes them. It must take the responsibility and make the decisions.

[Question] Does the American side realize that the German economy, which depends so much on exports, can hardly renounce the Soviet market? Do they know about the possible consequences of a boycott for the Federal Republic? As raw material have-nots we depend on a number of raw materials coming from the Soviet Union--such as natural gas. We have contracts for it.

[Answer] Well, as regards the key word "contracts". I will accept that, but I do not like the formulation that we depend on these supplies. We do not depend on gas supplies from the Soviet Union. The volume is not such that one could speak of dependence. They can be replaced by others. By the way, nobody has asked us--certainly not the United States--to reduce our trade, say with the Soviet Union, to zero from one day to the next. That is not considered. That is not desired. On the contrary: we do not have to face these consequences.

[Question] We note that the Soviets presently are almost thirsting for meetings with West German economic leaders, while the desire to have talks with German politicians seems to have deteriorated almost completely. How do you explain that when you are asked about it in America?

[Answer] First I regret that the Soviet Union seems to have put a stop to contacts for political talks with the West. It seems the telephone receiver is not being lifted off the hook there. That is simply too bad. We all have set up these lines for talks--take, for example, the hot line--not for passing on occasional Christmas greetings, but for talking to each other particularly in crisis situations. The U.S. secretary of state confirmed today that such contacts ought to be exploited. This is why the U.S. Government, for example, continues to take part in all further disarmament and arms control negotiations. This accords with the stand of the Federal Government, which has been pointing out all along that the arms control offers in connection with the NATO decision of December 1979 are on the conference table, waiting for a positive answer from the Warsaw Pact or the Soviet Union.

[Question] What makes the Americans hesitate with regard to the boycott?

[Answer] The Americans are not hesitating. I would not say it like that. The Americans are considering--and this is a sensible consideration--first, what measures will be effective? They found, for example, that a wheat boycott would be effective, and they introduced that boycott long ago. Second, they ask: What measures can be implemented over a longer period so that one will not have to discontinue them for lack of breath. Third, what measures will simultaneously hurt us more than those who are supposed to be hurt, and will uninvolved third parties also suffer? All that must be considered carefully so that no rash decisions are made.

[Question] Did your American discussion partners, such as Secretary of State Vance, indicate how they feel the tense East-West relations will continue in the near future?

[Answer] The United States is also interested in talks. The United States is interested in pointing out to the other side how it would react to any relevant action by the Soviet Union. We were not the only ones who were concerned by the fact that the Soviet Union obviously had miscalculated the reactions of the West, particularly the reactions of the United States, to its intervention in Afghanistan.

TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION INCREASES IN 1979

LD141314 Hamburg DPA in German 1033 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Soviet Union was the Federal Republic's largest Eastern trade partner last year. Total trade with the USSR reached DM14 billion (in 1978 it was DM11.7 billion). The second largest trade partner in the East was Poland, total trade being DM4.7 billion. Total exports by the Federal Republic in 1979 to the 11 CEMA countries amounted to DM18.9 billion, while imports were DM16 billion.

The largest growth rate in trade last year was registered with the Soviet Union. Because of higher raw materials and fuels prices Soviet exports to the Federal Republic increased by 36 percent to DM7.4 billion, while German exports rose by 5 percent. Total trade between the Federal Republic and the countries with state trade organizations in East Europe and Asia increased in 1979 by 11 percent, and registered a growth rate compared with all FRG foreign trade.

Imports from the East increased by 28 percent, whereas German exports to countries with state trade organizations increased by only 7 percent. The traditional trade deficits of all Eastern countries dropped correspondingly. The Soviet Union had a surplus of DM775 million, but the PRC, because of higher imports, went into the red DM1.8 billion.

Yugoslavia, which plays a special role among the Eastern countries with state trade organizations, increased its total trade turnover by DM1 billion to a total of DM8 billion (in 1978 it was DM6.9 billion). Exports to Yugoslavia rose to DM5.8 billion from DM5 billion in 1978, and imports rose to DM2.2 billion from DM1.9 billion in 1978.

GOVERNMENT: SOVIET WAS SPYING ON MIRAGE 2000

NC141200 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 14 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Marseilles, southern France, Feb. 14 (AFP)--A Soviet consul arrested here with secret documents was carrying top-secret information on France's future Mirage 2000 fighter plane, an official source disclosed today.

A source at police headquarters here said Consul Genadiy Travkov took a plane for Moscow willingly on Sunday after being arrested the day before just after taking possession of the documents. It was therefore not necessary to expel the consul, who had diplomatic immunity.

A spokesman at the Soviet Consulate in this Mediterranean port said Mr Travkov's arrest was a provocation, and that he had gone home simply because it would have been impossible for him "to keep working under the conditions created by the French police".

The Mirage 2000 is a single-engined, delta winged interceptor with a top speed of 2.5 times the speed of sound. It is slated to go into service in 1984. Its prototypes started test flights near here a few weeks ago.

The new craft is said to be twice as manoeuvrable at high altitude as the Mirage 3, which it will replace, and to climb five times faster.

LE FIGARO URGES GOVERNMENT TO ENDORSE OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD141615 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Max Clos article: "Brilliant Conversationalists"]

[Text] There is an effective and workable measure which could be used to respond in a credible way to the "Kabul coup" without endangering world peace--a boycott of the Olympic games. We find it difficult to understand that the governments of the free world--including ours--have been so timorous on this precise point.

Opponents of a boycott argue that such a decision could well have consequences out of all proportion to the real importance of a sports competition. They stress the fact--this is what France is doing--that above all it is necessary to prevent any resumption of a "bloc policy," that world "peace and security" is an objective to be continually borne in mind, that "detente" must be saved at all cost and that a rupture of the "dialog" with Moscow must be prevented.

This thesis is perfectly justifiable in theory, but it nonetheless raises some problems in practice. Here are three of them:

The Franco-German communique published at the conclusion of the Paris summit is decked out in martial plumes. It asserts: "The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable and has posed grave dangers to the stability of the region and to peace.... Detente would not withstand another shock of this kind." This document has been represented as a clear warning to the Soviet Union or even as a hardening of attitudes toward Moscow.

But what is the meaning of the sentence "detente would not withstand another shock of this kind"? Please forgive me, but this is exactly what parents for whom things are getting too much say to their malicious children: "If you put out the dog's other eye I will get angry." In fact, where would "another shock" of this kind have to occur to be deemed "unacceptable"? In Pakistan? In Iran? In Yugoslavia? On the Rhine? Outside the Bois de Vincennes? Let us hope that Mr Brezhnev has been frightened out of his wits by this terrible warning and that he will not do it again! Meanwhile, he is carrying on in Afghanistan--and I have not heard about any intention to release either Sakharov or any of the hundreds of thousands of "seks" [detainees] from the labor camps.

The second problem also follows from the Franco-German communique. That document reaffirms Bonn's and Paris' "solidarity" with the Atlantic alliance. Furthermore, the president has repeatedly stated that detente is indivisible, a view strongly contested by Moscow. In plain language, "indivisible" means that you cannot come to terms with the Soviets in the rest of the world by pretending to believe that nothing of real importance is taking place in Afghanistan.

But in that case what is the meaning of the words Atlantic solidarity" if they find no practical expression in facts?

Obviously, it is possible to opt for a strictly neutral line for the sake of national independence. But you cannot both declare your "solidarity" and also abstain. Racine has already asked: "Can passive faith be sincere?"

We will be told that France cannot and must not appear to "aline itself" with the United States. Must it not be asked whether in fact it is not "aligning itself" with Moscow?

Third problem: Paris has adopted an apparently clear-cut attitude toward the boycott issue--we will participate in Olympic games but not in spartakiads," that is, games in which only communist countries and their clients would compete. Let us tally up. It is now certain that the Americans will not go to Moscow. Nor will the British. The Germans will probably not go either. This means that it is already clear that what is to take place is a "spartakiad." Therefore why not recognize this fact right now and draw the appropriate conclusion from a principle which we ourselves have put forward?

Intelligent people dislike primary simplifications. They are right. In drawing rooms it is nuances that make brilliant conversationalists who charm ladies. However, something more serious is at stake here. Important problems always require clear-cut decisions in black and white. Anyone trying to avoid at any cost such an essential decision is bound to fall between two stools and to run the risk of a disaster.

LE MONDE SCORES LIBYA'S 'ADVENTURIST' FOREIGN POLICY

LD120939 Paris LE MONDE In French 6 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Adventurism"]

[Text] Libya's passionate and chaotic foreign policy, which is a faithful reflection of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's personality, is full of inconsistencies. Last December, 1 month after officially calling for the Tehran hostages' release and clearly condemning "any action against diplomatic missions and their staff," Tripoli organized a demonstration against...the U.S. Embassy--with the building being completely sacked. A similar operation was launched against the French Embassy in Tripoli Monday and against the consulate in Benghazi.

When the demonstrators attacked the U.S. mission, the authorities said that it was a "blunder." They expressed discreet "regrets" on that occasion--just as they have done to the French Embassy's first counselor. However, it is obvious that Tripoli bears full responsibility for these actions, which have been described as "totally unjustifiable" in Paris. The systematic way in which the French premises were sacked and the discipline shown by the "demonstrating masses," to quote official terminology, who have fortunately so far avoided attacking the staff but have carefully destroyed the buildings, are a tribute to the local authorities' sense of organization.

It is by no means certain that this strange method of expressing your disapproval of a foreign state's policy could be kept within the bounds of well-ordered violence for long. The torrent of accusations hurled against France by the radio and the JANA Agency are likely to be all too convincing to the demonstrators, who are incapable of seeing it as rhetoric. In addition to the "French invasion of Tunisia" aimed at "restoring a protectorate" and "treating the people like sheep," an official communique goes so far as to denounce the hitherto unknown heinous crimes of "Paris' military interventions in ...Canada, southern Africa and Lebanon."

For several years internal propaganda and overseas action have been subjected--like everything in Libya--to the unpredictable methods of the "People's Revolution." These methods, which have caused the Tripoli leaders a great deal of embarrasment in Uganda and Chad in particular, are based on the "creation of People's revolutionary committees throughout the Arab world, acting openly or secretly with the aim of seizing power, achieving unity and solving political problems." This explains why the Libyan leaders gave their support--among other things--to the kamikaze commando responsible for the attack on Gafsa and why they recently quarreled with the PLO which was accused of not wholly espousing Tripoli's viewpoint on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

In both cases these "revolutionary" methods have not had the desired results. President Bourguiba's regime, which Tripoli wanted to see fall, has been strengthened by the support it has been given in the present circumstances by the various opposition groups. Similarly Libya, which aspires to lead the struggle against Israel, has estranged the PLO, which is the Palestinian resistance's most representative organization.

Nonetheless, as has already been seen, it would take a great deal more than mistakes and failures to persuade Libya to abandon what is probably the world's strangest and most adventurist foreign policy.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Credentials were presented to President Giscard d'Estaing on Thursday 7 February by the ambassadors of South Africa, Guinea-Bissau, Ecuador and Chile. The new South African ambassador is Mr Johannes van Dalsen. The new ambassador for Guinea-Bissau is Mr Luis Aliveira Sanca. The new ambassador for Ecuador is Mr Gonzalo Abad Grijalava, and for Chile Mr Juan Jose Fernandez Valdes. [Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Feb p 6 LD]

PCI'S BOFFA VIEWS EXTENT OF OPPOSITION TO SOVIETS

LD141539 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 18 LD

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "World Reactions Prove Us Right"]

[Text] There is much material for reflection in the way in which the world has reacted to the grave international tension which has been looming over all our heads in recent months, initially as a result of the Iranian events and later, in an even more accentuated manner, in connection with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Without minimizing in the least the extremely dangerous nature of the crisis, I believe one can say that this reaction contains elements which should be regarded as encouraging.

The price the USSR has already paid for having sent its expeditionary force across the Afghan mountains is the highest degree of international isolation that Moscow has experienced in 25 years. Obviously we are not talking here about the modest and hyprocritical indignation of those who have always been extremist adversaries of the USSR or of the revolutionary movements (and, of course, formerly supporters of the Vietnam war).

If that had been all, it would have been nothing new. Much more revealing--and, we believe, worrying for the Soviet leaders--is the response of those who had no preconceived motives for hostility toward Moscow, but who were (and in general remain) broadly well-disposed toward a policy of friendship. We are talking primarily about the nonalined countries and the stances which they adopted at the UN Assembly or the Islamabad conference.

But that is not all. Within the nonalined front itself, it is precisely the most radical line--which emerged at last September's Havana conference, declaring its willingness to recognize a "natural friend" in the USSR--which has felt the recent events most deeply. One indication of this is the highly cautious stance of Fidel Castro, in his two-fold capacity as Cuban leader and nonalined chairman. But another indication is the conduct of the Palestinians, Iranians and Nicaraguans. Even the new Indian Government, despite its understandable worries regarding Pakistan's armament and Chinese policy, has deplored the intervention in Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Even countries which have not associated themselves with any organized condemnation, such as Syria and South Yemen, have not uttered a single word of approval. The more careful observers have noted precise signs of unease even among the European socialist countries, even apart from the different ways in which they expressed themselves in the UN vote.

Nevertheless, such widespread censure has not prompted any hasty alinement under U.S. banners. The evident dissent or mere confusion prompted by the threats to Iran have not died down. Nor has the hostility--created in Africa by a policy which, despite the black Andrew Young's good but unfortunate intentions, has too long remained mistaken in the Africans' eyes--died down: This is shown by the unsuccessful mission of the good Cassius Clay, promoted to ambassador for this occasion. Finally, the measures, often rash, with which Washington has responded to the Afghan expedition have met with evident caution from the U.S. allies.

There is much discussion in our country of Europe's attitude. It is often forgotten that the behaviour of Japan--which is certainly no less concerned with the events--has been perhaps even more cautious. A new factor has emerged in Europe: the French-German meeting in Paris. Its final communique is an important document. It would be wrong for anyone to try and distort its meaning in one direction or the other, precisely because it is a carefully measured text designed to address firmly several interlocutors. [paragraph continues]

However, there is one objection which deserves an answer: It is the one made by those who reproach Schmidt and Giscard for having acted alone. In fact, Western Europe is now aware of its great need to puruse a policy of its own. We too would have preferred to see it interpreted by the Italian Government or the European Community as a whole, and we regret the fact that neither has yet proved capable of doing so. But in view of such a need, one should expect that sooner or later someone will decide to respond to it.

Furthermore, our paper has already indicated its high approval of the stance adopted by the Socialist International at its Vienna meeting. But there is another phenomenon which must be pointed out. It might indeed seem that all these initiatives are destined to fall on deaf ears on the other side of the Atlantic, given the tendency for an exacerbated public reaction to prevail. But even in America figures certainly not suspected of haboring an excessive tenderness toward the USSR, such as the doyen of Sovietologists, George Kennan or SALT II negotiator Paul Warnke, have braved temporary unpopularity and the criticisms of the angry brigade in order to advise the Washington leaders to adopt more constructive foreign policy options.

The error which must be avoided is to regard such tendencies as manifestations of equidistance or--worse still--of weakness and resignation to faits accomplis, if not indeed of a desire not to get involved, to step aside, out of fear or petty considerations. That is to say, they are the expression of a widespread desire which has developed very considerably in recent years in several new international protagonists to make their own voice heard so as to make their maximum contribution, be this large or small, to bringing about a course of events which will involve us all and, above all, to guiding it in the direction of peaceful coexistence instead of a war which would destroy the whole of mankind.

Nobody is unaware of the major powers' predominant role in world life, and nobody would even consider expressing their own worries while abandoning their own options, friendships and alliances. But in the presence of such troubling events, there are far fewer countries and political forces which believe that they can blindly entrust their fate to one or other of the major powers. One of the reasons for this is that the major powers, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, have revealed--albeit for different reasons--their inability to resolve the modern world's most dramatic problems on their own. The most tragic of all these problems, as we will never tire of repeating, is the terrible contrast between the often squandered wealth of some and the underdevelopment, poverty or famine of the majority.

Erroneous criticisms have been directed--sometimes for reasons of petty opportunism--even at our line of conduct and at the proposals put forward by us Italian Communists. But let us look around us for a moment. Let us cast a glance at the world as a whole. I believe we will see how, within the limits of our capabilities, we have sought not only to represent one vital interest of our people, but also to act as required by a basic need of millions of people and various different countries of our time.

PCI DELEGATION TO PZPR CONGRESS IN WARSAW NAMED

LD141153 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Feb 80 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCI Delegation to Polish United Workers Party Congress"]

[Text] Rome--The following comrades left yesterday for Warsaw, where they will attend the Eighth Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Congress: PCI Directorate member Luciano Barca, Central Control Commission Deputy Chairman Gaetano Di Marino and Central Committee member Gino Galli.

PARTY FACTIONALISM WIDESPREAD ON EVE OF DC CONGRESS

AU150930 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Rome, February 15 (ANSA)--The Italian Christian Democrat Party's (DC) fourteenth national congress, and its first since the abduction and slaying of party Chairman Aldo Moro in spring 1978, opens here today with political violence still one of the main components in the country's grave political crisis.

But the major problem facing the congress, which opens with a report from outgoing Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, will be whether or not the Italian Communist Party (PCI) should be admitted to government responsibility.

The DC, which has been the senior partner in all Italian governments since shortly after the foundation of the republic, is the largest party in the Rome Parliament with the PCI tagging closely behind.

The present cabinet is a three-way coalition of the Christian Democrats with two minor parties, the Social Democrats (PSDI) and the right-of-center Liberals (PLI). The third-ranking Socialists (PSI) ensure its survival thanks to their crucial abstention.

Only yesterday, a meeting of the Socialist Executive Committee confirmed an end to the PSI's benevolent abstention towards Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga's administration and warned with a unanimous vote that a "more representative" government must be found.

There is some dissent among the Socialists over what form this government could take. Party Secretary Bettino Craxi holds the minority view that the premiership should go to a Socialist, leaving open the possibility of a five-party coalition adding the PSI and the minute Republican Party (PRI) to the present three partners.

The majority within the PSI, led by the left wing and Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile, believes that the next step should an emergency government with some form of direct Communist participation.

The DC Congress opens in a climate of great uncertainty. No observer was prepared to hazard who might succeed Zaccagnini, who yesterday confirmed that he would not be standing for reelection.

The 1,219 delegates, representing a claimed 1,400,000 party card-holders, will in any case be faced by a fairly restricted choice. The most likely bets should include Chairman Flaminio Piccoli, former Premier Giulio Andreotti, former Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, or former lower house caucus leader Giovanni Galloni, to mention the best-known.

The sessions promise a closely fought battle between the various party factions that, in some senses, make the DC into a series of parties-within-a-party rather than a party in its own right. One novelty is that the "Dorotei", one of the classical moderate factions, is no longer the largest. The biggest is now the faction that identifies itself with Zaccagnini. These "Friends of Zac", as they have been dubbed, picked up 28.29 [percent] of the delegates, the "Dorotei" only 22.50 percent.

The others are somewhat smaller: "the Chronicles", the centrist followers of Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani--13.01 percent; the followers of Andreotti--12.84 percent; the moderates of "New Forces"--18.6 percent; the hardline anti-Communists of "Proposal"--1.9 percent.

Apart from assessing their duties towards the over fourteen million Christian Democrat voters in the country, the congress delegates will be faced by a crucial procedural question, which will have its weight in the future management of their party. The problem is whether or not to follow the procedure laid down in 1976 of electing the secretary by the direct vote of the delegates, or whether to return to the old system of indirect election by the National Council, in its turn elected by the congress.

Speaking with newsmen yesterday, Organizational Secretary Vincenzo Russo said that internal opinion probes showed a strong tide in favor of direct election as a remedy for the rampant factionalism and for decision-making by the leading party officials over the heads of the rank-and-file.

According to some observers, this need is all the more deeply felt in that the congress promises to be crucial for the party's near future, especially as regards giving ministerial responsibility to the Communists.

Most estimates reckon that there is unanimous support for some form of broad-ranging coalition of national solidarity to cope with the crisis, but there also seems to be a clear majority, estimated at over eighty percent, against Communist participation.

At the start of the congress, the only factions that seem to be clearly in favor of Communist participation are part of "Zac's Friends" and the supporters of Andreotti, but there also appears to be a small majority, estimated at about sixty percent, in favor of a government with the socialists and the other minor parties.

The new wave of international tension that has swept the world is another telling factor in the congress' counsels after the decision to bolster the West's nuclear arsenal in Europe and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

On this latter point, the Christian Democrats have called for a closing of the Atlantic alliance's ranks, coupled with the search for a common stance among the European Nine.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN OIL IMPORTS--Imports of Venezuelan oil will be quadrupled. An agreement signed in Caracas between representatives of AGIP, of the ENI group, and the MARAVEN and CORPOVEN companies, envisages an increase from 500,000 to 2 million tons. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD]

CEREAL AGREEMENT WITH JORDAN--Rome, February 14, (ANSA)--Italy and Jordan today exchanged a note by which 3,000 tons of cereal will go to the Mideastern nation as part of a food aid program. The food supplies are to be seen within the framework of Italy's bilateral program for the farm year 1976-77 under the Washington convention. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

NEW ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR--Rome, February 14 (ANSA)--The Italian Government has approved the nomination of Girma Haile Selassie as Ethiopia's new ambassador to Rome, it was learned here today. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1933 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

SA CARNEIRO GIVES FIRST OFFICIAL INTERVIEW ON POLICIES

LD141122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro last night spoke of his government and its political philosophy in his first interview with the media since taking office.

Speaking by invitation on Radio Renascenca, the prime minister said that his cabinet had shown that it does not fear taking stands nor that it would allow itself to be drawn into party political wrangles.

Voicing support for the foreign policy outlined by Freitas do Amaral, Sa Carneiro said that it was in fact a policy fully adopted by the government as a whole. It was up to the cabinet, he said, to conduct Portugal's diplomacy.

Dwelling at length on the Portuguese standard of living, Sa Carneiro assured that in principle his cabinet did not contemplate introducing further increases in the price of essential commodities or fuel.

It was the first time in Portugal, he said, that the country's currency exchange policy had been determined by the government and not through foreign pressures. The prime minister said that no new agreement with the International Monetary Fund would be signed this year.

Further Details

LD141638 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The government will not allow itself to be drawn into political wrangles among the parties. This is one of the remarks which Prime Minister Sa Carneiro made in an interview with Radio Renascenca. As his scheduled appearance on Portuguese television was postponed, Sa Carneiro accepted an invitation from the radio of the Portuguese Catholic Church so that, as he put it, his first interview since taking office could be given to the Portuguese media.

On international matters, he said the government was faced with issues resulting from the march of events, taking place almost simultaneously with its assumption of office. Thus the first official condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan appeared in his swearing-in speech.

The president of the republic represents the country, the state and the republic, internally and externally, but it is up to the government to conduct policy. There is neither controversy nor confrontation. But there are persons who are interested in provoking controversies and confrontations. Right from the outset the attitude of the president of the republic and the government has been based on a desire for constructive relations.

Answering another question, the prime minister stressed that there is no such thing as a policy of the foreign minister, but rather the government's policy--and the government is ultimately the prime minister's responsibility. He stressed that as head of state and as chief of staff of the armed forces, the president of the republic had every right to take a stand both on NATO and Europe, but added that it is within the government's competence and responsibility to conduct the country's policy.

He said that if the president lost his confidence in the government tomorrow, he could dismiss it, but as long as he did not act in this way it was up to the government to conduct the country's domestic and foreign policy, without any dependence on any other organ of sovereignty.

Having come to power on the basis of an electoral choice, the government will carry out its mandate to the end of its term and will not resign. If dismissed by the president or the Assembly of the Republic, Sa Carneiro said he would not form another government because in his ministerial team all are united. All of his government's members have only a single policy which they all share, and as the ultimate responsibility for this policy rests with the prime minister, there is no chance for any one to divide the team.

With regard to policy toward Portuguese-speaking African countries, particularly Angola--a country specifically mentioned by one of the interviewers--the prime minister declared that such relations should be conducted on a state-to-state basis. As the head of the executive, he was concerned neither with the MPLA nor with UNITA, but with the Angolan state and people. Thus he rejected the idea that relations with any country could be dealt with at the political party level.

The UNITA issue is an Angolan problem which the Angolans themselves should resolve and one which we, he said, will follow as attentively as we ought to follow all the problems of Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, and Guinea Bissau. We will never ever accept the idea that a political party can serve as a channel in interstate relations.

The policy of rapprochement toward Africa--which is in both Africa's and Europe's interest--has a priority in our foreign policy. But even there, as in everything else, we must defend the interests of the Portuguese. We should never accept internal interference and not even consider external interference.

On the question of the revaluation of the escudo, the prime minister spoke of the subsequent improvement in the balance of payments deficit and in the balance of current transactions. He said that the measure was a political decision, courageous and necessary, taken by the cabinet on its own and not dictated by external (?pressures) or conditions. It was a symbolic and major act of national reconstruction that has contributed to alleviating inflation, the root cause of inequality and a worsening of social justice. The government expected to arrest (?creeping) inflation even further, thus setting off a period of recuperation for the country's economy.

COUTINHO SUMS UP VISIT BY PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD141754 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of China said yesterday that he was convinced that his visit would produce positive results in the near future. In an airport statement prior to his departure from Lisbon, Mr Zhang Wenjin said that although it was a brief visit he could not fail to say a word of praise for the country's beauty and warmhearted people.

Without elaborating, the Chinese deputy minister admitted an interest in Portugal's foreign policy matters.

During his stay in the country, the visiting minister had an audience with President Ramalho Eanes and held talks with the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Mr Azevedo Coutinho, the Portuguese secretary of state, who bade farewell to the Chinese deputy minister at Lisbon Airport, summed up the talks: He disclosed that Portugal and China are preparing to sign cooperation agreements in trade, cultural, economic, technical and scientific fields. Azevedo Coutinho said that he was hopeful of an increase in trade and technological exports to the PRC, adding that Portugal has something to give as well as to receive.

In conclusion, Mr Azevedo Coutinho said that China's main preoccupations in international matters were those connected with the Soviet Union's conduct.

Official sources at the Portuguese Foreign Ministry last night disclosed that the president of the republic, Gen Ramalho Eanes, has accepted an invitation to visit the PRC, but up until midmorning today the office of the president had not confirmed the report. The invitation had been conveyed to Gen Ramalho Eanes by the PRC deputy foreign minister. It was Azevedo Coutinho who disclosed the conveying and acceptance of the invitation.

Invitation for PRC Visit

LD141926 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] The presidency of the republic issued a note early this afternoon confirming that Gen Ramalho Eanes has accepted the invitation extended to him by the premier of the PRC State Council, Hua Guofeng, to pay a visit to China. The invitation was conveyed to President Ramalho Eanes by the PRC's deputy foreign minister, who was received in audience by the president of the republic yesterday.

PCP TALKS HELD WITH VISITING PCE DELEGATION

LD121425 Lisbon AVENTE! in Portuguese 7 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCE Delegation in Portugal"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, a PCE delegation comprising PCE Executive Committee members Simon Sanchez Montero and Santiago Alvarez and PCE Central Committee member Jose Maria Coronas visited Portugal 30 January through 1 February.

The PCE delegation held talks with a PCP delegation comprising Octavio Pato and Domingos Abrantes, members of the PCP Political Commission and Central Committee Secretariat, Albano Nunes, Central Committee member and International Section chief, and PCP Central Committee candidate member Jeronimo de Sousa. The PCE delegation was also received by PCP Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal.

During its stay in Portugal the PCE delegation visited the municipalities of Loures, Sobral de Monte Agraco and Alenquer in the Lisbon District, where it acquainted itself directly with aspects of the Portuguese situation and of the PCP's activity.

The visit to Spain by a PCP delegation at a date to be agreed between the two parties was studied.

AEROFLOT DIRECTOR ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD142143 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Early tonight reliable sources reported that the Spanish police have arrested a Russian member of the staff of the Aeroflot airline company and accused him of espionage. The person, whose name has not been released, is certain to be expelled from Spain. It is expected that his name will be released shortly and the nature of the charges against him disclosed. It is also known that he does not have diplomatic status.

We now read a report which has just arrived on our news desk. The Soviet subject arrested by the Spanish police and accused of espionage is the director of the Russian firm Aeroflot in Spain. According to information provided by reliable sources to the EUROPA PRESS, his name is (Oleg Suranov). The same sources say that he will be expelled from our country tonight by air although his destination is not known.

Sources at the Soviet Embassy in Madrid consulted by EUROPEA PRESS at 2030 this evening said that they do not know about the arrest of a member of the Aeroflot staff as an alleged spy in Spain. At the present time neither the Soviet ambassador in Spain nor the attached press are present in the embassy. The same source said that the first news they had about the matter was that given by the EUROPA PRESS correspondent who made the call.

PAPER CITES SUAREZ ON IRAQ VISIT, OIL DELIVERIES

LD141509 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 14 LD

[Alberto Miguez dispatch: "Iraq To Increase Its Oil Exports to Spain 40 Percent"]

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 February--Despite everything, there are no surprises at all at the conclusion of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' visit to Iraq--a visit which seemed difficult from the outset, following King Hassan of Morocco's "interference."

Suarez dramatically announced on board the aircraft taking us to Amman that Iraq had agreed to grant an oil quota 40 percent greater than last year's to cover possible shortfalls in supplies to our country. This increase in the quota allocated by Iraq amounts to about a further 2.5 million tons to be added to the 5 million tons definitively negotiated in 1979. According to Suarez, we will thus be in an excellent position to tackle the problem of supplies in 1980, although 2 or 3 million tons have still to be negotiated. Spain will very probably have to turn to Saudi Arabia--a country which Suarez will be visiting in about 2 months--to secure them.

The Ministry of Trade experts had set their requirements at 3 million tons vis-a-vis the Iraqi oil minister. The concession made by President Saddam Husayn to Suarez modestly reduces these aims, since an extra 760,000 tons, payable at the new price (an additional $2 per barrel), had already been approved in January.

Prime Minister Suarez--who held a lengthy and informal conversation with journalists on board the DC-8 taking us to Amman--said that there had also been substantial concessions in other economic sectors. For instance, the Iraqi Government approved a $90 million housing construction project submitted by Spanish construction enterprises.

And it also seems prepared to give the go-ahead to another $150 million project for communications and telephones submitted by Standard Electrica--a subsidiary of Transnaco ITT.

Points of Agreement

According to Adolfo Suarez, these economic concessions demonstrate the priority which the Iraqi Government gives to Spain and reflect the excellent relations existing between the two countries.

"In fact, our points of agreement on political issues are considerable," the Spanish prime minister also said, "both on purely Arab and on international issues."

Saddam Husayn--who "is acquainted with the Spanish domestic situation, and so I did not need to explain it to him"--attributes considerable importance to the role which Spain could play in the European-Arab and North-South dialogs--a role comparable only with that of France, a country which Iraq recognizes as having "an independent foreign policy," and with which it has large-scale and close economic relations. The Iraqi president explained to Suarez the significance of the recently published "Eight Points for Arab Unity," which make Baghdad the propagating center of pan-Arabism and Saddam the emerging leader of the new nonalined movement. "Iraq's leading role in this field is increasing," asserted Suarez, who for his party attempted to deny a leading role of his own and to reject the role of "mediator" attributed to him by some people.

"The United States does not need us to mediate on its behalf, but we took the opportunity to explain some of our ally's stands to our Iraqi friends," the Spanish prime minister also stated.

With respect to the issue of the Sahara, "there is complete agreement that the solution cannot be a military one," and the "Eight-Point Program" put forward by Husayn could serve King Hassan as an emergency exit or subterfuge for achieving a negotiated solution in the future. Both Hassan and the king of Jordan have hastened to espouse the letter and spirit of the "Iraqi Manifesto." This support and Hassan's rapid visit to Baghdad delayed the meeting between Suarez and Saddam for several hours.

Regular Contacts

But, as the Spanish prime minister himself admitted to me, "the conversation with Saddam was easy and cordial. We hit it off immediately, and that does not always happen to me. The dialog lasted over 4 hours, not including the dinner. We agreed to maintain regular contacts. The most important aspect of this kind of visit is becoming directly acquainted with the leaders and the problems."

ABC CITES PSOE CRITICISM OF LUNS' 'INTERFERENCE'

LD121607 Madrid ABC in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "PSOE Accuses Luns of 'Interference' in Our Politics"]

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] yesterday accused Atlantic alliance Secretary General Joseph Luns of "irresponsibility" and "interference" in our country's internal affairs, because of the content of statements made by the Atlantic leader to the EFE news agency 5 February in Brussels.

NATO's top political leader stated at that time that if Spain submitted its application for membership, it would be "unanimously" welcomed within the alliance, and that the organization would agree to our country's application to join NATO being approved "by a simple majority" in the Spanish Cortes.

A press release from the Spanish Socialists described it as "an act of irresponsibility" on the part of Luns "to prejudge the degree of welcome which Spain would receive if its government decided to seek admission to the Atlantic organization."

The PSOE also regarded as "an act of interference in Spain's internal affairs on the part of the Atlantic leader the statement that he deems parliamentary approval by a simple majority of a possible government application to join NATO acceptable and sufficient," "something which demonstrates," the communique adds, "that Mr Luns despises the legal provisions and the appropriate machinery which should be applied in our country to analyzing matters of such gravity and importance as this."

GONZALEZ REJECTS CARRILLO INVITATION FOR NEGOTIATIONS

LD141451 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p 16 LD

[J.P. report: "Leftwing Unity Is Not Alternative to Rightwing Shift"]

[Text] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez yesterday attended a meeting of about 900 party cadres in the province of Madrid. In his lengthy account of the current political situation, he said among other things that the alternative to the current process of a rightward shift is not leftwing unity, while reaffirming the existence of an individual Socialist Party strategy.

Felipe Gonzalez stated that the Communists' current policy is totally at variance with that which they were upholding 1 or 2 years ago. He asserted that the PCE is split between a Eurocommunist strategy and the "Cunhalist temptation, which gives good election results." This explains the contradiction on the part of Santiago Carrillo, who proposed a rapprochement with the Socialists after the meeting of his party's Central Committee, "while the workers commissions and the Communists are devoting themselves to reviling and insulting the Socialists in businesses and on the streets, because of their responsible policy in the economic field, reflected in the workers' statute.... There will be no negotiations with the Communist Party until it behaves fairly and respectfully," the PSOE secretary general stated in reply to the indirect invitations to this effect extended to him by Carrillo.

With respect to the Union of the Democratic Center, Felipe Gonzalez devoted much of his account to analyzing Prime Minister Saurez's maneuver to neutralize--he said--an operation on the part of the right wing of his own party, which was intending to approach the democratic coalition with the aim of ousting Suarez. The latter, informed in time, took the initiative of the contacts with Fraga, and--in Felipe Gonzalez's opinion--the Basque Nationalist Party, convergence of Catalonia and the Socialist Party of Andalusia are also involved in the maneuver initiated by the prime minister.

According to Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist alternative vis-a-vis this operation is not leftwing unity, since the overall maneuver embarked upon by Suarez will fail because of the "heterogeneousness of its component parts." The PSOE secretary general reaffirmed the upholding of an individual strategy in his party, and said that, even though others may change with respect to the Socialist Party, the latter does not need to change its strategy but to make "tactical readjustments."

The meeting held in Madrid yesterday falls within the framework of an operation launched by the PSOE Executive Committee, whose members are explaining the broad outlines of the Socialist strategy to party cadres in various provinces and regions this weekend. There has been a small bout of protest in the PSOE's critical sector, which believes that these spectacular mass meetings do not meet the requirements of information and internal democracy.

FINLAND

FRANCOIS-PONCET TALKS WITH VAYRYNEN, KEKKONEN

LD141134 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] French foreign minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who is currently visiting Finland, this morning had talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Among other things the talks touched on European security and disarmament. About 1 hour ago President Urho Kekkonen received Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. During the courtesy visit they discussed the state visit by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Finland in the beginning of June. Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet's 2-day visit to Finland comes to an end today.

Press Conference Report

LD141800 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet's visit to Finland has ended. Today he had talks with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and also met President Kekkonen. At a press conference this afternoon, Minister Francois-Poncet stressed the similarity of Finnish and French views on the policy of detente, despite their different standpoints. Vrjoe Lautela reports:

Since the time of President Charles de Gaulle, France has strongly stressed the independence of its foreign policy, and this phrase was reechoed by Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet during his visit to Finland. The most tangible expression of the French foreign political line is that France does not participate in the military cooperation of the North Atlantic alliance although it is a member of this alliance. The joint communique issued after the French-German summit last week was regarded--in respect to the part dealing with events in Afghanistan--as relatively strong and both sides stressed the identity of their views. However, after the summit, French President Giscard d'Estaing explained to French editors that France continues to oppose the introduction of economic sanctions against the USSR.

At his press conference in Helsinki today, Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet did not wish to comment on French foreign policy but preferred to discuss Finnish-French relations. However, in an interview with Finnish radio he let it be understood that France does not regard boycott as a suitable means of effecting a removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. But France does regard the withdrawal of the troops as a condition for the restoration of trust, required by a policy of detente.

Because of their different positions, Finland and France have differing views on international policies, but a considerable identity of views exists on questions concerning the policy of detente, Minister Francois-Poncet said. He felt that countries such as Finland, France, Yugoslavia and India could each in its own way play an important role for the relaxation of international tension:

[Begin recording in French] I am convinced that countries such as France and Finland, countries such as Yugoslavia and India, can act in today's world, each in its own camp, each in the framework of its own alliances and loyalty to these alliances. [end recording]

The French foreign minister said France and Finland sought to intensify their cooperation, for instance on the disarmament question. Both Finland and France have in fact made initiatives for more effective efforts for disarmament in Europe. Economic matters were also discussed during the visit: France's share in Finland's foreign trade was only about 3 percent and there was a Finnish surplus which France wished to reduce. France wished to sell electronics, computer technology and automobiles. Minister Francois-Poncet also believes in cooperation in wood processing and, later, possibly also in nuclear energy.

ISS DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN GULF

DW150846 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0509 GMT 14 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from interview with Christoph Bertram, director of the London Institute for Strategic Studies [ISS], aparently recorded in London]

[Text] [Question] Are there any indications that the Soviets may reach out for Iran or intend to blaze a path to the Indian Ocean for themselves in some other way, as people in the West are fearing?

[Answer] I am still looking at the matter more in the sense of deterrence. I believe that the means, the military means cencentrated by the United States in the Arab sea above all serve the purpose of deterrence and of reassurance to the allies. It does not look to me that we have here the first stage on the way toward a direct conflict between Washington and Moscow. From the Soviet viewpoint there is no reason to take military action in the Gulf region against the oil supply of the West. The Soviets, too, are aware that this would practically mean war, and not just war in the Gulf but everywhere, for this, after all, involves the lifeline of the Western industrialized world. If the Soviets attack this vein, they would thereby trigger a general conflict, and they know it.

We here do not think much of the American statement that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the preliminary stage of another invasion against the Hormuz Strait. If the Soviets wish to become militarily active in the Gulf they could do that as well without Afghanistan.

[Question] Can the Soviet Union be militarily impressed at all, at least as long as the main point is to show oneself in the best state of armament and as long as no nuclear war is at stake?

[Answer] I do believe that the Soviet Union can be impressed. I think it can be most impressed, for example, if it is possible to make it plain in Afghanistan that its options of employing military means for political purposes are limited. In other words, if its reckoning in Afghanistan does not pan out. This requires two things: To begin with, this surely includes, the support of those who are defending themselves against this invasion in Afghanistan, and secondly, this requires encouragement to the states in the region to cooperate with each other and to bury their antagonisms. This would not necessarily be a bulwark against the Soviet Union, yet it would indeed be a contribution toward regional stability on which, after all, the security question hinges.

[Question] To what extent do you think the situation will be relaxed or aggravated if and when the United States occupies new bases in Kenya, Somalia, and Oman? News reports today say that the negotiations on the project are near conclusion.

[Answer] They are probably near conclusion. I personally am very skeptical that such new facilities will actually make the problem forming the basis of concern for the Gulf easier. Namely, the problem of the internal stability of the individual regimes. An enhanced U.S. military presence may well additionally weaken regimes which are not so steady on their legs anyway. Conversely, it is necessary to add that the United States, much more than the Soviet Union, is dependent on advance bases because of its distance from the region. If I am interpreting the news reports correctly, it is materiel stockpile locations rather than bases that are at stake, intended for the event a military intervention becomes necessary, when U.S. units can make use of these reserves. So this perhaps is the lowest form of military bases, and we can only hope that this is what they will remain.

PAPANDREOU, GOVERNMENT ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

AT141548 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Feb 80 pp 1,3 AT

[Text] PASOK Chairman A Papandreou revised the extreme positions he supported during the latest Chamber of Deputies debate at party leader level and, for the first time, admitted that separate positions on detente exist between Europe and the United States. Speaking at a dinner in his honor by the Foreign Press Association, Papandreou admitted his party does not want to break off relations with the EEC and stressed that during the plebiscite that he will hold when PASOK becomes the government, he will put forth the question: either accession or special relations. Last night the government spokesman replied to Papandreou in a mild manner. The main points of the address by PASOK's chairman and his answers to questions are as follows:

1--He underlined a divergence of positions between Europe, particularly France, and the United States. For the Europeans, he said, as well as for many American commentators, Afghanistan is only an isolated development, which does not threaten detente.

2--For the first time he mentioned Soviet interventions in Angola and Ethopia, adding that these were different from the ones in Hungary and Czechoslovakia because the first two were carried out through a third country, Cuba. He admitted that the Soviet Union does not appear prepared to be led to acts of confrontation with the opposing power.

3--He appeared closer to the positions of the Socialist International as adopted in Vienna and of the Islamic conference of Islamabad, openly condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as well as the exile of Soviet Academician Sakharov.

4--He admitted his party does not want to break off relations with the EEC but that it intends to propose an agreement on special relations. However, the context of this agreement has not yet been defined.

Detente and Russia

On other points Papandreou said that detente remains Russia's goal because it cannot carry the economic burden of the arms race. He stressed that the Soviet Union paid very dearly for its Afghanistan intervention among the nonalined.

He accused the United States of wanting a cold war and, within this framework, of stirring up the issue of human rights, adding that the climaxing of this issue started at Camp David. He also described as catalytic events the changes brought about in Iran and the decision to deploy missiles in Europe, which was blackmail for the Europeans. At this point he stressed it is fortunate that the Europeans, and particularly France, are separating their positions from those of the United States and playing down the importance of Afghanistan.

He then said the government, with its vote in support of missile deployment in Europe, had abandoned its multifaceted foreign policy. He also accused the government of hastening to return to NATO and not making use of its rights as a guarantor power on the Cyprus issue. At this point he demanded the opening of the dossier on Cyprus and denounced that the compromise being attempted in the Aegean leads to concessions of sovereign territory. He asked the government to inform the people and the Chamber of Deputies. On being asked his opinion on Turkish policy, he described it as the spearhead of the United States and NATO, which plays the role of a subimperialist power in the area. He also added that economic aid being granted to Turkey is of no interest to us but that we are particularly interested in military aid because it threatens the balance of power in the Aegean.

In reference to the question of the presidency of the republic he said PASOK has made its decisions but it will not announce them before Karamanlis announces his own intentions. At this point Papandreou stressed there is no government because ministers clash between themselves "with the prime minister trying to resolve their differences when the Olympic games leave him some time."

Government's Answer

Commenting on Papandreou's statement the government spokesman stated:

"In his statements to representatives of the foreign press, Papandreou once again proved he has lost all touch with Greek and foreign reality. Answers were provided to all these issues about a month ago in the Chamber. One wonders why he returns to them? A. Papandreou's observations continue to be unrealistic, contradictory and dangerous.

"1--He plays down the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and excuses interventions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, describing them as internal affairs of the Warsaw Pact. The dangers from such a position are self-evident.

"2--Although he argues that the Middle East balance of power has been overthrown at the expense of the West and although he knows that Soviet arms supremacy in Europe is obvious, he denies the defense of the democracies through missile deployment, which will once again restore the balance of power.

"3--Papandreou criticizes the government's multifaceted policy and the independent foreign policy being followed. The government's foreign policy to date and its initiatives have proved it is not tied to any apparatus and that it is dictated by purely national interests. What the PASOK chairman criticizes is proof of the uninfluenced, multifaceted policy pursued by the prime minister.

"4--Papandreou criticizes the government because it abandoned Cyprus. He insists on ignoring the submission of five Greek appeals to the United Nations. He insists on this although he was proved wrong in the Chamber. There is cooperation between Athens and Nicosia. The type of cooperation was established by an agreement with the never to be forgotten Archbishop Makarios and subsequently with President Kiprianou in order to avoid misunderstandings and friction for which the Cyprus people paid so dearly in the past. The government believes that with its entire foreign policy it will be able to effectively help Cyprus by strengthening the country's own security.

"5--Papandreou for the umpteenth time returns to his well-known sloganeering about concessions to Turkey, about NATO pressures, about ceding national territory in the Aegean and about trisection or bisection of the Aegean. The Greek people are tired of seeing the forecasts of the PASOK chairman's being proved wrong.

"6--Nobody can follow Papandreou in what he says about the EEC because, as it is well known, he has so often changed his basic positions.

"7--PASOK's chairman speaks of elections and makes propaganda forecasts. It is, however, certain that whenever elections are held the Greek people will once again vote in favor of those who have both a higher sense of responsibility as well as more experience. The time for elections is provided for under constitutional time limits and there is absolutely no reason for speeding them up.

"The more Papandreou makes such statements on our country's foreign policy the more he will strengthen the government's majority."

FINANCIAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WESTERN AID TOUR

TA141940 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish delegation headed by Turgut Ozal, under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and under secretary of the State Planning Organization, has returned home. In a statement at the Ankara Esenboga Airport, Ozal said that his contacts had been positive and expressed the belief that sufficient loans to Turkey will be secured within this year and the following 4 years.

He said: Turkey needs some $7 billion for its imports in 1980. There is a strong possibility that Turkey will secure Western aid close to that figure. Noting that developments holding promise for the future had been achieved during his contacts with the IMF, the World Bank and various other big banks in the United States, Ozal said that the economic decisions being implemented in Turkey had been received positively. Noting that, immediately after the economic decisions in question, a loan of some $222 million had been secured from the IMF through the intermediacy of two banks, Ozal added that an agreement had been reached regarding the renewal of the standby agreement between Turkey and the IMF. He said that this agreement was aimed at securing more aid for Turkey.

In reply to a question, Ozal said that at the moment it was not right to make any statements on the amount of the aid to be secured through the standby agreement. He said: However, this amount will be far greater than the one secured last time. Stating that a loan of some $500 million will be secured from the World Bank, $200 million of which will be allocated to programs [as heard], Ozal added that some $200 million of this loan will soon be transferred to Turkey. Ozal said that through work carried out to obtain foreign loans, until now some $1 billion has been secured and that this amount will increase in a short time. In reply to a question, Ozal said that for Turkey's economic policy to be successful, foreign aid was necessary for the next 5 years.

VOTCP COMMENTS ON CRASH OF 'U-2 SPY PLANE' NEAR SINOP

TA150914 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The patriotic forces reacted to the remarks by government officials that they know nothing about the American U-2 spy plane that crashed near Sinop. The patriotic forces described these remarks uttered by the foreign minister and by the national defense minister as shameful and ridiculous. A retired officer, who is also a parliamentarian, said: No one in Turkey can know from what base this plane took off, what kind of a plane it was, how many persons were in it and why it was flying, until U.S. officials disclose the information.

A few days ago, during the Senate debate on the budget, the foreign minister and the national defense minister said: "There are no bases in Turkey, only installations, and they are under the command of Turkish officers." This lie was exposed once again when the U.S. U-2 spy plane took off from a U.S. base in Turkey and crashed near Sinop. Flying these spy planes--which spy on our neighbor, the worker-peasant state, the Soviet Union--from our territory is aimed at undermining peace and neighborly relations in the region.

All patriots, all patriotic soldiers and officers in the army: Ask for accounts from the motherland-sellers and American lackeys who rent our lands to the U.S. imperialists and then claim they know nothing about what is going on.

Patriotic soldiers, NCO's and officers: Participate in the struggle of our people and of the progressive democratic forces being waged to tear up the slavery agreements signed with the United States. Participate in the struggle being waged to withdraw our country from NATO, imperialism's aggressive organization, whose target is the liberation struggles of the people and the socialist countries that want to live in peace. There is no room in our lands for U-2 spy planes, for U.S. and NATO bases or installations or for nuclear arsenals.

ANATOLIA REPORTAGE ON IZMIR INCIDENTS

Military Surrounds Mill

TA141539 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 14 Feb (AA)--Over 10,000 gendarmerie commando units and infantry troops surrounded the "TARIS" [the agricultural sales cooperatives union] cotton spinning mill where around 500 workers have shut themselves in at Cigli, for a week now to protest their dismissal by TARIS management. The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions "DISK" has decided to declare a general strike to protest the dismissals by the TARIS management. The strike is to start as soon as the military evacuates the mill.

Siege of Cotton Mill

Military units cut off the road to the airport which goes by the mill, removed two heavy trucks and a trailer blocking the main entrance as well as bales of cotton which the workers had threatened to set fire to, and took positions inside the yard by 0400 hours early this morning.

The commander of the local gendarmerie corps who led the operation [words indistinct] the workers inside they must surrender "unconditionally" without harming the plant [words indistinct] the army had not come in hostility to workers, but to fulfil a duty. He gave them two hours.

His units were supported by tanks and other armored vehicles, with reconnaissance aircraft hovering above, artillery accompanying the unit brought in from the nearby towns of Manisa, Foca and Bornova was turned toward the factory building.

Army units also took positions in nearby shantytown districts, while police units accompanied by panzers and wearing bullet-proof vests, waited at the turn-off from the highway to the airport.

Fire was opened on the police teams standing by from rooftops, and armed groups engaged them in gun duels, it was reported. A riot policeman was wounded by a bullet.

General Strike

Top officials of DISK met with local leaders of affiliated unions late through the night Wednesday and decided to start a general strike in Izmir, to be timed with the evacuation of the spinning mill by the military. The strike was to start in Izmir first, and might be extended to the Aegean next and to the whole of Turkey "if necessary."

The strike in Izmir would affect places where 38 affiliated unions have members.

The general services union "Genel-Is" [Public Services Employees Union of Turkey] with a large membership among municipal employees, first abstained from the decision to strike, but later joined it. Municipal buses were withdrawn from service starting at noon today. Municipal services in surrounding towns as well as Izmir would be affected by a "Genel-Is" strike.

Disturbances

Fire was opened on a municipal trolleybus earlier in the morning and armed groups turned off the ignition of several buses in Izmir. Others staged unauthorized demonstrations.

Student Protest

Students of the Aegean University campus decided to boycott ongoing examinations for a day to protest the siege of the TARIS spinning mill. Students were asked to return to campus Friday for a meeting.

General Strike

TA141545 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 14 Feb (AA)--Members of 38 unions affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions "DISK" started to strike at all places of work where they are represented in Izmir [words indistinct] the agricultural sales cooperatives union, particularly its cotton spinning mill, where 500 resisting workers were surrounded by large numbers of troops this morning. Union leaders had decided on a general strike of at least 2 days last night.

Several banks, whose employees are members of "DISK" affiliated "Bank-Sen" [Bank Workers Union] closed down. The Anadolu, Yapi-Kredi, Seker and Aydin banks were immediately affected by the strike.

Several hospitals were also affected, where members of "Saglik-Is"[Turkish Health Workers Union] kept up only vital services.

Municipal workers affiliated with "Genel-Is" [Public Services Employees Union of Turkey] were also joining the strike.

A union spokesman said they would not wait for the outcome of the current siege of the TARIS spinning mill to start their protest strike.

Evacuation of Mill

TA141657 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1630 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 14 Feb (AA)--Commando troops gendarmerie and infantry units of the army, which had surrounded the "TARIS" [the Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union] cotton spinning mill Cigli, early this morning, started to move into the premises shortly after 1500 hours this afternoon to evacuate the group of around 500 workers who had shut themselves in for a week to protest their dismissal by Taris management.

Supported by armored vehicles, the troops moved in four columns through the iron gates crashed open by panzers. There were reports of spot clashes inside the mill. Officials said the workers inside had set fire to bales of cotton they had set up as barricades, but the troops carried the burning bales out with large hooks.

A number of workers were seen coming out of the mill with their hands up. The gendarmerie colonel commanding the operation, stopped all firing as the workers came out. He told reporters a small number of militants were still inside.

Labor Leader Justifies Strike

The regional representative of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions "DISK" claimed the strike started by affiliated unions in Izmir today was "not aimed against the state" or "its armed forces" but was in fact "the exercise of a constitutional right" in support of the "justified grievances" of workers.

The truly powerful state, he commented, is one which watches out for its citizens, but those currently in power were conducting "an armed attack on citizens" and failing to implement the law he claimed.

Further Details

TA141658 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1640 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 14 Feb (AA)--Evacuation of the workers from the TARIS (agriculture sales cooperatives union) cotton spinning mill goes on in Izmir on the Aegean coast of Turkey. Most of the 500 workers evacuated up till now are women.

During the operation two policemen were wounded. Four of the workers evacuated were being treated for slight injuries. Whether there were casualties among the workers still in the building is not yet known. Sporadic shots and explosives are being heard from the mill.

Meanwhile, employees of Izmir hospitals went on a strike today to protest the TARIS incident in line with a DISK (Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions) call.

Governor's Statement

TA141725 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1715 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 14 Feb (AA)--The TARIS [agricultural sales cooperatives union] cotton spinning mill at Cigli, Izmir, was completely evacuated without bloodshed, the governor of Izmir announced Thursday afternoon.

The group of workers sitting-in at the mill for a week to protest their dismissal from work had all left the plant, the governor said, without even anyone's nose bleeding either among the workers of the police or gendarmerie. Only a policeman was slightly injured.

ASSEMBLY COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS 'RECENT INCIDENTS'

TA140814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] National Assembly President Cahit Karakas said that all political party groups share the same view, that the parliament should be more effective and should do more comprehensive work in the face of the incidents that have been taking place in the country for some time.

In a statement to reporters after the National Assembly Consultative Council meeting, which convened to discuss the recent incidents, Karakas said that he and all the other members of parliament were concerned over the regrettable incidents that have been occurring in the country for some time. Noting that he had called the Consultative Council into session to evaluate the regrettable incidents, which have reached new and larger dimensions recently, and to show the effectiveness of parliament, Karakas said: I believe that, in their speeches and attitudes during the discussion of the budget in the Assembly, which will begin on Saturday--which, in a way, will have the significance of an interpellation--the parties will dwell on these issues and will once more prove that the parliament has the composition and power to overcome all these incidents. In reply to a question, Karakas said that the democratic parliamentary system will overcome these incidents.

RPP National Assembly Group Deputy Chairman Metin Tuzun, Justice Party Assembly Deputy Chairman Oguz Aygun, National Salvation Party Assembly Group Deputy Chairman Hasan Aksay and Nationalist Action Party Assembly Group Deputy Chairmen Ihsan Kabadayi and Faruk Demirtola participated in the consultative meeting chaired by Karakas. Minister of State Kosal Toptan attended part of the meeting and briefed the council on the recent incidents.

DEMIREL GIVES REASSURANCE AFTER RECENT INCIDENTS

TA141905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the state is in control of the situation regarding the incidents which have occurred in the various parts of the country.. Demirel said: The state exists and is performing its duties. The state is sufficiently strong to crush all those who attempt to disturb Turkey.

Demirel replied to questions by reporters as he was coming out of the prime minister's office following the Council of Ministers meeting today. In reply to a reporter who recalled the general strike decision taken by the Confederation of the Revolutionary Workers Union [DISK], Demirel said that general strikes did not appear in the laws and that it was illegal. Giving information on the incidents which occurred in the various parts of Turkey, Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] Calm prevails in Izmir now. The situation has been since this morning. Calm prevails in Istanbul. There might be certain unpleasant incidents concerning the closing or opening of shops. The state is in control of the situation throughout Turkey. Actually, the situation is not any different than what has been happening in the past. There is no reason for it either. There are certain people who wish to disturb the people. All the state's power has been mobilized against those who wish to disturb the people and those who wish to create panic. I have just talked with the governor of Istanbul. I also talked with the governor of Izmir a while ago. Everything is under control. Various bank branches were bombed in Kars this morning. The security forces are pursuing the attackers. One person was killed in Tunceli. [Words indistinct] under control there as well. In other words, there is no need to panic. The enemies of the state wish to cause unrest among the people. I accept that the people might be disturbed. However, we should be strong. The state exists and is performing its duties. The state is sufficiently strong to crush all those who attempt to disrupt Turkey. [end recording]

Demirel said that he did not want to comment on the issue of expanding martial law to Izmir and various other provinces before the meetings to be held by the martial law commanders and the National Security Council.

A reporter recalled the statement made by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at a news conference today to the effect that human rights were being violated and various persons were being tortured and asked Demirel's opinion on the issue. In reply Demirel said: Where? In TARIS [the agricultural sales cooperatives union] do the workers have a right to occupy a factory and transform it into an arms cache? What does this have to do with human rights? Instead of provoking incidents any further let them [words indistinct]. They [presumably RPP] are continuing to encourage the workers.

ECEVIT ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF TORTURE AND OPPRESSION

TA141608 Ankara Anatolia in English 1545 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 14, Feb (AA)--Republican People's Party leader Bulent Ecevit criticized the Demirel government for alleged cases of police torture and oppression "on a scale unprecedented since the end of the Idi Amin regime in Uganda." Human rights were being violated by security officials or "bandits of the government disguised as policemen" who kidnapped and tortured innocent persons because of their political or religious beliefs, he told a press conference in Ankara today.

"Fascist criminals" were being allowed to flee from prison while at the same time security forces were "using inhuman and oppressive methods against innocent masses under the pretext of trying to apprehend or intimidate a few militant provocateurs," he added.

Ecevit accused the Justice and nationalist movement parties of having tried for years to provoke ethnic and sectarian differences and to "divide them into different camps as Sunniites and Alewites, on the one hand, and as Turks and Kurds, on the other," whereas "the Turkish nation lived in equality and fraternity thanks to the climate of equality and unity brought about by the Kemalist nationalism and laicism" for centuries.

Ecevit stressed that it was "no coincidence that attempts to divide and rule the nation reached its present dimensions at a time when an economic model is being introduced in Turkey aimed at establishing in the country a high degree of exploitation."

Further Ecevit Comment

TA141857 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1705 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 14 Feb (AA)--Ecevit continued his press conference Thursday to claim the Justice Party had become "integrated" with the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] demonstrated by the recent Justice Party communique, which "provoked domestic strikes at home, and cold war abroad."

Ecevit claimed those who feared communism should be pleased that democratic left RPP was attracting most leftist tendencies in the country thus serving as the major obstacle to communism.

He charged Justice Party with attempting to attract the whole range of the extreme right, from fascist to advocates of theocracy, and with "exploiting" religious beliefs in collaboration with NAP through certain organizations both in Turkey, and among Turkish workers in Germany.

The RPP leader claimed his predictions about the South Americans model were coming true. He cited the incident in Izmir, where the government has pursued workers into the lap of a handful of militants by threatening to take away their jobs.

RPP also wanted all terrorists of the left and right weeded out of all places of work, he stated.

Ecevit rejected any connection between his earlier call to workers to voice their opposition to the government's economic measures "under the law" and the "DISK" [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] decision to conduct a general strike.

VOTCP URGES SOLIDARITY, SUPPORT FOR IZMIR WORKERS

TA141139 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee appeal issued on 12 February 1980]

[Text] Let us strengthen our solidarity with the brave TARIS [the agricultural sales cooperatives union] workers. The brave TARIS workers have been staging a glorious resistance for days. The Izmir workers went on a 24-hour general strike. This resistance has already won the support of the people in the Aegean region. The action of the TARIS workers is being echoed in all parts of the country. A chain reaction of resistance activities is being observed. The struggle power of the working class and of millions of toilers is being sharpened against the attacks of imperialism, of the monopolies and of the Demirel government.

An atmosphere of general resistance is spreading. Our people are increasingly realizing that there is no way but resistance against unemployment, inflation, unbearable taxes, antidemocratic oppression, brute force, fascist attacks and for jobs, bread, land, personal security, democratic rights and freedoms.

The workers who are opposing the mass firings, the efforts to turn TARIS into a fascist base and are against the monopolies' attempts to loot it are completely justified in their demands. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is on the side of the resisting brave TARIS workers.

The Demirel government has started a bloody war against the resisting workers and the people. He is sending the soldiers, the gendarmes and the police against the people with panzers, like an occupying army. The workers caught by the police are being used as living shields. The workers' quarters in the city are being raided. Thousands of workers, working women and children are being arrested and kept in sports stadiums.

The Demirel government, which only yesterday signed a slavery agreement with the United States and sold the country to imperialism, is implementing the plans of American banks, of the local and foreign monopolies by means of oppressive laws and at the point of a bayonet.

In the face of this bloody assault, the workers are completely justified in the resistance they are waging with their wives and children in barricades and in the factories they are defending against the class enemies. The Demirel government, which is the enemy of the workers and of the people, is responsible for the blood being shed. The reactionary and promartial law generals are responsible for the blood being shed.

The truth is clear. The government and the militarist clique are organizing bloody provocations in order to crush the workers movement and the democratic movement and thus place the load of the crisis even more intensely on the shoulders of the people. Not to fall into this trap and to keep the mass resistance moving in an organized and disciplined way, without slipping into adventurism is the motto of the day, the key to success.

The rightist leaders of the RPP who criticized the justified resistance of the workers as illegal are saying nothing about bloody attacks by the government and the brutes. All RPP members, all the deputies who are against the government's illegal brutality in this case: show your solidarity with the TARIS workers!

Sons of the working people wearing army jackets, soldiers, gendarmes, patriotic officers who say "we are not an occupying army," policemen who keep the memory of Yurdakul--murdered by the fascists--alive, who stood against the police chief who ordered them to fire: Do not fire on your brothers, your neighbors, your citizens. Return to your army barracks, to your police stations.

Workers whom the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] has been trying to deceive with promises of appointing them to TARIS: Do not fall into the trap of the fascists. Do not break the strike. Do not become the tools of those who will take away the jobs and bread of your class brothers.

The SEKA [Turkish Cellulose and Paper Factories Adminstration], railroad and textile workers who stood up to tear up the collective agreements signed by union leaders who are collaborators of the employers, hundreds of thousands of workers who are waging a collective agreement struggle against monopolies, city and village workers who are resisting against inflation, the taxes and the shortages, the teachers, civil servants and intellectuals who are fired and oppressed: Strengthen your solidarity with the TARIS workers.

The Aegean villagers whose cooperatives were looted by the local and foreign monopolies and whose produce was bought at minimal prices: Support the resisting workers.

All the national democratic forces: Hand in hand with the TARIS workers so that all the arrested workers are released, so that not even one fascist is allowed into TARIS and so that TARIS is protected from the looting of the monopolies. [Signed] TCP Central Committee, 12 February 1980.

MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS IN ERZURUM

TA141847 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The General Izzettin Aksabir Winter 1980 Exercise has begun in Erzurum. The chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, who arrived in Erzurum this morning to observe the exercises, was received by Third Army commander Gen Selhattin Demirgioglu with a military ceremony. National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu; naval force commander Adm Bulent Ulusu, Supreme Military Council member Gen Halil Sozer and various parliamentarians arrived in Erzurum together with General Evren to observe the exercise. NATO south European allied forces commander Adm Harold Shear and south-eastern Europe allied ground forces commander Gen Sedat Binerali are also observing the exercise. TRT correspondent Tevfik Fikret Dincer reported on the statement made by General Demircioglu before the exercise began. Demircioglu said that the exercise involved terrain exploration in winter conditions and the measures to be taken in various warfare methods.

After explaining the activities of the troops, Birincioglu said that the Third Army concentrated on training based on terrain conditions. The maneuvers of troops representing friendly and hostile forces took place at today's exercise. The exercise will continue tomorrow as well.

ISTANBUL POLICE DETAIN SUSPECTED KILLERS OF FIVE AMERICANS

TA131804 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] A statement by the Istanbul Martial Law Command says that security forces have detained 56 people who belong to an illegal organization and who are accused of killing 35 people--including retired navy Colonel Erdemir, five American citizens stationed in Istanbul, the El Al office manager in Istanbul, police commissioner Kaya as well as other policemen, the Nationalist Action Party Istanbul provincial leader and his son--and of participating in various robberies. The statement by the press and broadcasting department of the Istanbul Martial Law Command adds that the accused belong to the illegal Marxist-Leninist armed propaganda unit organization, which aims to carry out subversive activities and to establish a Marxist-Leninist order.

BRIEFS

PISTOLS FOR IRAN--Police found 326 pistols in a truck, in Gumushane. Gumushane Governor Sevki Pazarci said that the truck, which was going from Trabzon to Iran, was searched on a tip. The pistols were manufactured in the Black Sea region and are imitations of various brands and models. The truck driver and another person were detained in connection with the case. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA]

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KREISKY ON GIEREK DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

AU141230 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1159 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] In view of the current international situation, Chancellor Kreisky does not think much of new conferences. In comment on Polish party chief Gierek's proposal for convening a disarmament conference in Warsaw, Kreisky said at a Vienna press conference that the world has grown tired of conferences. What is needed in the present situation are deeds. Regarding the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Kreisky said what happened in that country would leave deep marks in the Islamic world.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE FOR TALKS

AU151330 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Summary] In the early afternoon, of 14 February, Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins arrived at Vienna's Schwechat Airport with his entourage, which included Dr Jose Manuel Tineo, the current president of the OPEC Governor's Council. The guests were welcomed at the airport by President Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr. The Venezuelan president was later received by President Kirchschlaeger at the Hofburg Palace. Also present were the Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and the Venezuelan ambassador to Austria. Afterwards, the Venezuelan president was received by Chancellor Kreisky for a talk which lasted about 1 hour.

"After this talk the chancellor declared that experiences regarding the Arab oil countries had been exchanged and that common views were reached on this occasion. According to Kreisky, one of the topics of the talks was the North-South dialog. The sides discussed extensively bilateral questions and also talked about the international situation."

BELGIUM'S SIMONET MEETS WITH PAHR, KREISKY

AU151324 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] At working talks [in Vienna] Foreign Minister Dr Pahr yesterday [14 February] asked his Belgian counterpart Simonet for Belgium's support regarding the Austrian requests that are currently pending with the European Community.

Other topics of the talk were problems of the policy of detente and the preparation of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid. In the afternoon the visitor had a talk with Chancellor Kreisky. Simonet has come to Austria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Pahr to attend the Opera Ball.

GOVERNMENT EXPANDS STANDBY CREDITS FOR GDR

AU141441 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 14 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Text] An Austrian standby credit granted by Austria to the GDR 2 years ago, originally in the amount of 6 billion schillings and later doubled, will now be expanded by another 5 billion schillings to 17 billion schillings. GDR State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil is expected to sign a government agreement to this effect in Vienna on Monday [18 February]. The credit expansion will be effected even though at present only about half of the 12 billion schillings credit volume is being utilized. However, major financing requirements can be expected to result from pending talks on large industrial projects in the GDR.

BELGIUM

FRG'S SCHMIDT, MARTENS DISCUSS ENERGY POLICY

LD151620 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brussels--Federal Chancellor Schmidt and the Belgian Prime Minister Martens agreed in Brussels today on closer cooperation between their two countries on energy. From German delegation sources it was learned that in their efforts to reduce their dependence on oil imports, the two countries are seeking closer cooperation on coal hydrogeneration [?liquefaction] and gasification--a field in which the Federal Republic plays a major role. Chancellor Schmidt briefed Martens on the progress made with corresponding pilot projects in the Federal Republic.

It was further learned that both heads of government agreed that the development of nuclear energy was essential. In addition, the chancellor and the Belgian prime minister had strongly emphasized the "imperative need" for a European energy concept.

Schmidt and Martens also discussed the functioning of the European currency system and the Federal Republic's efforts for more effective aid for Turkey.

German sources described the atmosphere of the German-Belgian talks as particularly cordial.

Joint Press Conference

LD151622 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brussels--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made it clear to the USSR here today that all attempts to separate the European allies from the United States were bound to remain "a very shortsighted strategy; they are futile." The chancellor added that this would be the case "regardless of whether these attempts are initiated by blandishments or threats."

Schmidt used the opportunity of a joint press conference with Belgian Prime Minister Martens at the end of his 2-day talks in Brussels to make an unequivocal declaration of solidarity with the United States. "We do not wish to leave any doubt as to our firm determination to master the crisis situation following Afghanistan together with all our partners in the alliance, especially with our U.S. allies," Schmidt said.

Agreeing with Martens, the chancellor declared that everything had to be done to restore the prerequisites for a continuation of the policy of cooperation with the East "which has now been damaged by the events in Southwest Asia." He also agreed with the Belgian prime minister in the statement that a policy of detente was not possible without a military equilibrium and "that the military equilibrium must be maintained and restored if a policy of detente with the East is to become possible."

The chancellor said that military balance and detente are two sides of the same coin. The solidarity and cohesion of the alliance are part of military balance. Detente and balance are indivisible. "If that is not the case, then an atmosphere of growing confrontation can arise quickly out of resignation."

Schmidt referred to his forthcoming talks with U.S. President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and said: "We attach the greatest importance to these contacts with the United States for the relations between the Federal Republic and the most powerful ally of the West.

Asked by a journalist if he had really referred to Carter's policy as unpredictable within the SDP group in Bonn, Schmidt answered with a clear "no." The Bonn head of government praised Carter's stance on the Tehran hostage issue and hoped that "this policy of quiet steadfastness" would bear fruit.

Schmidt and Martens agreed that the attitude concerning the Olympic games issues should be coordinated between the Europeans. Europe is not under the pressure of time, the chancellor said.

Martens, who "fully" supported Schmidt's statement concerning detente, announced exploratory talks to be conducted by Foreign Minister Henri Simonet with states of the Warsaw Pact. Belgium, which will decide on the deployment of new nuclear arms only in the middle of the year, wishes to find out whether the East is willing to negotiate on arms control in Europe.

The chancellor indicated that the time is not yet ripe for realizing the European monetary fund: "If the objective is success, then we have to proceed cautiously and not treat the matter lightly," he said.

LE SOIR COMMENTS ON 5 FEB EC DEBATE

LD151305 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Serge de Waersegger report: "European Alliance Race in Face of Russian Pressure"]

[Text] A firm but open approach. This is the kind of sentence which is dear to diplomats but which, ultimately, is a fairly good description of the EC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels on Tuesday. This Council meeting was characterized mainly by reactions to developments in Soviet policy.

It was firm because the Nine have undoubtedly increased their ties with the countries bordering the Eastern bloc: Yugoslavia and Turkey. It was firm because they discussed the prospects for an economic aid policy with the Gulf states and also because, with regard to the Soviet Union, the Europeans showed their intention to judge Moscow's positions not only with regard to its position in Afghanistan but also with regard to respect for the Helsinki agreements on human rights.

However, the approach was open in that no united position regarding the Soviet Union was adopted Tuesday.

The Nine postponed a stand on the USSR until their meeting in Rome 19 February. This applies particularly to their stand on the Olympic games. Moreover, since the situation is regarded as a "developing" one, it is thought that a great deal could still happen between now and 20 May--the final date for each Olympic committee to answer the invitation to take part in the Moscow games. A joint text will be prepared by the permanent under secretaries for policy in each country between now and 19 February. It will certainly be based on the joint Franco-German declaration signed in Paris last Monday but will be extended to other spheres--human rights, for instance.

Reactions

After the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan the EC, like the United States, felt threatened by a USSR policy which several governments regard as aggressive. First it condemned the move and then studied ways of protecting itself against the possible repercussions of such a policy.

It extended the criteria for assessing Russian behavior by deciding to judge it both on attacks on national sovereignty (Afghanistan) and on respect or violation of the Helsinki agreements on human rights. The Sakharov affairs is obviously extremely important in this respect.

The EC then tried to strengthen its ties with countries which, without being full allies, have no intention of falling into the Eastern bloc. This applies to Yugoslavia in particular.

There had been an agreement uniting Belgrade and the EEC for several years. It was centered first on the Nine's import of a kind of cow meat known as "baby beef" and, second, on the desire for free access to the Common Market for Yugoslav industrial products. The agreement had known cool periods, and the previous agreement had expired in 1978 without being renewed.

The deterioration in Marshal Tito's health in January suddenly speeded things up. Last Friday official talks started in Brussels between a Yugoslav delegation and the EC represented by Commissioner Haferkamp. Ways of reducing Belgrade's "baby beef" trade deficit emerged from these talks and also ways of reducing the exceptions which are impeding access to the Common Market by Yugoslav industrial products.

Things seem to be going well. So much so that the present plan is to initial an agreement 21 or 22 February and to envisage signing formal conventions in Belgrade in March.

Another case is the Arab-Persian Gulf countries. Several months ago French President Giscard d'Estaing had drawn attention to the fact that this is a good time for agreements between Europe and these countries. His call was apparently in vain, until 15 January when the German foreign minister raised the idea again since the Russians were in Afghanistan and hence within striking distance of the Strait of Hormuz. France would not seem to have been very pleased at having this idea suggested to it in this way. Nonetheless, on Tuesday the ministers decided to study the possibilities for economic and even energy agreements through their respective embassies in the countries concerned (Oman, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait....) They will do so between now and the next ministers meeting in Rome 19 February. President Giscard d'Estaing for his part is due to make a visit to that part of the world in the next few weeks, probably in March.

Alliance with Turkey

Another main point on the Nine's agenda on Tuesday was Turkey. Relations between that country and the EC had definitely not been good since the Cyprus affair in 1974, expecially under the previous government. There has been a change of policy with the new leaders. They intend to revive the previous agreements which provided for the possibility of Turkey joining the EC after a long agreement procedure.

Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen came to Brussels on Tuesday and agreed with the Nine on reviving the EEC-Turkey agreements, it being understood, in the spirit of Ankara, that these agreements would eventually lead to the membership procedure itself at a yet unspecified date.

Of course, it remains to be seen whether Greece's forthcoming membership on 1 January will complicate this aspect of the question.

Therefore, the race for alliances with the European Nine was started Tuesday but, being an obstacle race, it demands a great deal of stamina from the partners.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON USSR IN AFGHANISTAN

LD171156 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel believes the Soviet Union has improved its strategic position by its invasion of Afghanistan. Speaking on Deutschlandfunk today, Apel said that satellite reconnaissance had shown that the USSR had moved modern combat aircraft to airfields in Afghanistan which they had previously built there. The Soviet radius of action had thereby been strengthened militarily. Apel believes the redeployment of Soviet combat aircraft by night is connected with the problems in Afghanistan.

The minister once again called for a Soviet withdrawal. He said short-term countermeasures against the Soviet action were of no use on their own. "However necessary such measures may be, the really important thing is to develop a long-term perspective and to solve the region's long-term problems." A military presence is part of this.

Apel once again made it clear that there would be no German troops in the Gulf. This was not NATO's job either. "This is a task for the Americans." He also underlined the need for a division of labor in the West and for economic aid to enable the countries of the threatened region to strengthen their own resistance. Regarding the criticism of the German defense contribution, Apel said it was time to stop the pointless list of charges which were being bandied across over the Atlantic.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES SCHMIDT CRITICIZED U.S. POLICY

LD151420 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt once again has emphasized Bonn's solidarity with the United States and stressed that the consultations within the framework of NATO and the EEC, especially with the United States during recent weeks, have become extremely closely knit qualitatively and quantitatively. This is how Government Spokesman Gruenewald commented at a press conference in Bonn today on reports that in the chancellor's speech to the SPD Bundestag group last Tuesday Schmidt had complained about the lack of coordination with the United States regarding the crisis in world affairs.

During a lengthy exchange of questions and answers, Gruenewald added that in a brief remark on the abortive plan for a conference of Western foreign ministers in Bonn on 20 February, the chancellor had merely expressed regret that in this instance it had not been possible to pursue coordination as one might have wished. Even U.S. President Carter believes there should be no repetition of the lack of communication that occurred in this case. Gruenewald described as "misrepresentation" reports that the chancellor had spoken of the unpredictability of U.S. foreign policy. Schmidt had not used this expression either directly or in a general sense. Despite repeated requests, Gruenewald refused to publish the text of the chancellor's speech.

Gruenewald admitted, on the other hand, that the chancellor had also referred to previous stages during which a clearer indication by the United States of its role would have been desirable. This was, however, not the case in the present situation. Moreover, in his speech to the SPD group, Schmidt had attacked erroneous speculations that Bonn could be deflected from its solidarity with the United States. He had also stressed complete agreement with the FDP and especially with Foreign Minister Genscher.

Press Comment

DW191222 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16-17 Feb 80 p 6 DW

[Commentary signed W. H.-E.: "Secret for All"]

[Text] The "secret speech" by the chancellor to the SPD Bundestag group was nothing but a simple situation report, though with the noted request for confidential treatment. This is what we have learned from the government spokesman. Judging by what he said, Schmidt's criticism of Carter was not criticism; at most he mentioned a "lack of communication," but he did not say at all that U.S. foreign policy is veritably unpredictable. A tempest in a teapot?

Let us rather speak of a glass house. If the chancellor, who criticizes Washington for a lack of communication, must let the heads of government of Belgium and Luxembourg tell him that the big ones in the EC--meaning Bonn and Paris--do not adequately inform or consult with the small partners, then critic Schmidt is sitting in a glass house himself.

What remains unanswered concerning the confidential speech, which was no such thing, are three questions: 1. How could Schmidt have proceeded on the assumption that a report he delivered to the Bundestag group would remain confidential? As a rule even the Bonn cabinet is too big for keeping the lid on anything. 2. Who of the groups comrades could have had any interest in chopping the chancellor into mincemeat through intentional indiscretions? 3. If Schmidt told the Bundestag group only what the government spokesman passed on to newsmen yesterday, we cannot help but wonder in amazement what is part of it would deserve the classification "confidential."

Schmidt could have used his appearance before the Bundestag group to give the public at long last a clarifying world from the chancellor regarding this situation. We have been waiting for him to do that a long while, but he prefers to continue playing hide and seek. Granted, he does some talking, but only in confidence, and then he denies what reaches the public as expected. This does not make the best impression.

GENSCHER ADVISES USSR AGAINST TRYING TO SPLIT EUORPE, U.S.

LD161422 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Stuttgart--According to FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Federal Republic's solidarity with the United States is also the basis of cooperation within SPD/FDP government coalition in Bonn.

In an interview today for the Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart, Genscher said: "It would be an illusory for anyone to think he could separate the Federal Republic from the United States. The federal chancellor and I are in full agreement on this, and this is also the basis of our cooperation in the government coalition."

The federal foreign minister said it was necessary to warn the Soviet Union "against a false assessment of our intentions in the interests of predicting European and German policy." He came out against a "recognizable trend" in which Soviet voices were trying to persuade the Europeans that a policy of detente and solidarity between Europe and the United States were incompatible. It would be wrong "for any prominent person in Moscow to assume he could ever succeed in making the Europeans or the FRG draw a distinction between solidarity with the United States and detente." The opposite was correct. "The policy of detente calls for balance," Genscher said.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA today.

WARSHIP LEAVES TO JOIN FLEET PATROLLING OIL ROUTES

LD151830 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Americans are not the only ones concerned with the protection of oil routes. A French corvette, specially equipped for antisubmarine warfare, left Toulin today for the Indian Ocean. It will reinforce the French fleet there which since Djibouti's independence has been patrolling permanently in the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Mozambique Channel.

AID FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

LD181251 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Raymond Barre Gives His Agreement to the Economic Recovery Plan"]

[Text] It was announced on 7 February in Paris that Mr Raymond Barre has given his assent to the Central African Republic's economic recovery plan, formulated jointly by the Central African and French governments.

The main measures concern adherence to the budget set up in collaboration with the IMF, a reduction in the number of civil servants, removal of fiscal and tax privileges, plans to settle the national debt, control of expenditure already incurred and the reorganization of state companies.

It is indicated at the Ministry for Cooperation that the French Government has decided to support this recovery plan by granting the Central African state extra financial assistance of Fr30 million. French technical assistance will also be strengthened in the economy's key sectors. Central African Prime Minister Bernard Christian Ayandho asked on 20 January for French aid to set this plan in operation.

CONSEQUENCES OF EUROPARLIAMENT'S OLYMPICS DECISION VIEWED

LD161038 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The European Parliament very clearly hardened its position yesterday in connection with the Afghanistan affair. It came out by a strong majority for an embargo on farm surpluses to the USSR, and above all, the European parliamentarians demanded a refusal to attend the Moscow Olympic games. Bernard Vallette comments:

[Begin Vallette recording] There is no doubt that this recommendation by the European Parliament will carry weight. It comforts the British of course, in what has been from the beginning their decision on an unequivocal alinement with the American position. For the Germans, it means a form of moral backing up, which is likely to cut short certain hesitations and certain states of mind by calming consciences.

There remains France. Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, spoke personally 2 weeks ago in favor of the boycott. At that time, the official position was clearly in favor of participation in the Moscow games. Meanwhile, matters have evolved. The start of a move away from the official position was made by Minister of Sport Jean-Pierre Soisson when he said that there was no question of attending a spartakiad with only the Eastern countries. It must be admitted that after this European decision it is time for paths to be chosen. Raymond Barre repeated this on Monday: It is up to the International Olympic Committee to make a decision.

There still remains some time for reflection, but it should be said that matters are evolving. [end recording]

SWISS LABOR PARTY'S MAGNIN MEETS WITH PCF

LD151143 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Feb 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Between Swiss Labor Party and PCF"]

[Text] Within the framework of the good relations existing between the two parties, Swiss Labor Party Secretary General Magnin met Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and foreign policy section member R. Trugnan at the PCF headquarters yesterday.

The discussions provided an opportunity for an exchange of views of the development of the international situation, the economic and political situation in the two countries and the development of relations between the two parties.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES INTELLECTUALS ON EUROCOMMUNISM

LD181107 [Editorial Report LD] Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 February 1980 carries on pages 5-6 the 5,400-word apparent text of a speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at the closing session of the PCF national council meeting on intellectuals in Bobigny on 10 February. Marchais discusses the party's fight against imperialism, the PCF strategy defined at the 23d Congress, the democratic path toward socialism and the role of intellectuals in the party. On the issue of Eurocommunism Marchais states:

"Our critics accuse us of abandoning Eurocommunism. This is outrageous. As I said on the eve of my meeting with Enrico Berlinguer in Rome on 5 January and as I repeated during our talks with the CPSU, Eurocommunism exists, is living and will continue to live as one of the major revolutionary facts of our age. Conservatives from all sides who think they can bury it by shedding crocodile tears over it are deceiving themselves. They are trying to reassure themselves by misleading people and themselves.

"Despite all the dreams cherished by Francois Mitterrand and the Socialist Party, Eurocommunism is not and cannot be based on the search for some impossible and unthinkable third path between capitalism and socialism. Eurocommunism is revolutionary. It is the answer which several communist parties, in full independence and in various forms, have given to the question of which is the shortest and safest path to socialism today in their respective countries.

"In fact, it is not the communists who are taking a tough line. Who is waging economic war by organizing redeployment, restructuring and austerity in the face of the workers? Who is aggravating the arms race and creating international tension? Who is waging an unscrupulous ideological war against the heritage of values acquired by mankind and against all new ideas? It is the forces of crisis-ridden capital. It is social democracy.

"It is not the communists who are alining. It is those who show allegiance to Carter and follow him in his aggression and adventurism. It is those who are pushing France into the trap of supranationality. It is those who signed or approved the joint Franco-German communique published last week. "This alinement is encouraging the American leaders in their arrogance. This is why they are continuing to exert pressure for a meeting between five Atlantic alliance countries in Bonn. I must point out that it would be unacceptable for the French Government to give way to this blackmail. It must stand by its opposition to this meeting."

ARMENIAN GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR MORE BOMBINGS

WA191330 Rome REUTER in English 1709 GMT 18 Feb 80 WA

[Text] Rome, Feb 18, REUTER--Two bombs exploded tonight outside the Rome offices of three international airlines--El Al of Israel, West Germany's Lufthansa and Swissair--and an Armenian nationalist group later claimed responsibility. The bombs damaged the airline offices, wrecked several cars parked outside a cinema and shattered shop windows. One man was slightly hurt. It was the third such attack in three months.

An anonymous telephone caller later told the Rome office of the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS that the bombs were set off by the "Clandestine Army for the Liberation of Armenia". The same group had claimed responsibility for two bombings at international airline offices in Rome last December. Nine people were injured in those attacks.

"This is the last warning to the Swiss Government that it must not repeat its mistake and jail innocent Armenian citizens," the caller said. "We hit Lufthansa as a punishment for the German Government which helps Turkish fascism and thus helps bury our cause," he said.

"We must also not forget the role of Zionism together with Turkish fascism in the Armenian genocide of 1915. Our next target will be a painful blow in the heart of Turkey," added the caller, who spoke broken English. The Armenian groups say they are taking revenge for what they view as the massacre of up to 800,000 Armenians by Turks during the second decade of this century.

BERLINGUER DEMANDS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD172036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Florence--Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer spoke to over 100,000 people during the national PCI peace demonstration. Berlinguer openly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of Moscow's troops in the name of the intangible principle of independence and sovereignty of all countries.

Rejecting the American policy of retaliation against the Kremlin, Berlinguer once again said no to the boycott of the Olympic games, asserting that the development of democracy in the socialist countries is intermeshed with detente.

Italy and Europe, according to Berlinguer, must assume the role of mediator between the superpowers and develop peace initiatives together with the nonalined countries and the authorities heading religious movements.

Berlinguer criticized the parties supporting the Cossiga government, who take the view that NATO membership--which not even the Communists would question--involves uncritical acceptance of American views.

Reiterating the validity of the PCI's position on Euromissiles, Berlinguer advocated ratification of SALT II, the resumption of negotiations on missiles in Europe and the reduction of conventional weapons, also in view of the Madrid conference on development and cooperation in Europe. The European ideal, said Berlinguer, must be accepted on its own by the workers' and people's movement.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY 14TH CONGRESS OPENS

LD152208 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Benigno Zaccagnini has submitted a lengthy report to the 14th Christian Democratic Party [DC] Congress. A report by Angelo Haver:

Zaccagnini opened the 14th DC Congress about an hour ago. The congress is being held during a grave and tense situation, the extent of which can be seen by everyone: by the thousands of people gathered here at the Sports Palace in Rome which is guarded by armed police, mobile patrols and even helicopters. This gravity and tension has been repeatedly emphasized in the speech of the DC secretary general. It was noted that in the history of the Scudo Crociato [Christian Democratic emblem], this is the first congress to be held without Aldo Moro, or as Zaccagnini put it, with this immense vacuum. The picture of Moro stands alongside the pictures of Sturzo and De Gasperi behind the central platform, above which is stretched a banner which states: Christian Democracy, with its tradition and values, is renovating Italian society.

The participants include 1,218 delegates representing about 1+ million voters; 50 party and trade union delegations; 120 foreign delegations; 30 delegations from the diplomatic corps; and 300 accredited journalists, including 250 foreign correspondents--a total of 2,760 participants. Guests of honor include 30 journalists, cultural workers, local administrators and people who have been wounded in terrorist attacks. The first point dealt with by Zaccagnini was indeed the problem of terrorism. The DC secretary general movingly recalled the tormenting phases of Moro's sacrifice and reiterated the validity of the decision not to negotiate with the Red Brigades.

At this point, Zaccagnini's report--comprising some 160 typewritten pages--developed a thorough and detailed analysis of the social and economic problems of the country and of the known problems of governability and relations with other democratic political forces. Bonella, who was elected congress chairman, formally opened the congress and recalled the civil, political and party commitments honored by Moro, Piersanti Mattarella and Bachelet.

Zaccagnini Address

LD152346 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The 14th Congress of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] opened with a report by Secretary Zaccagnini. Here is a report by Angelo Haver:

Zaccagnini has now been speaking for about 3 hours. His report has explored all crisis points inside and outside our country. The analysis of the phenomenon of terrorism occupied a large part of the report and one can understand how moving and painful it was, not only for Zaccagnini, to recall Moro's death and, at the same time, the firm and difficult defense of the decision which the Christian Democrats made, together with other democratic political forces, to reject negotiations with the Red Brigades. Zaccagnini also asked that there be no yielding to those both known and unknown who are responsible for what he termed an attempt to subvert our institutions. As for the way to defeat terrorism, Zaccagnini said:

[Begin Zaccagnini recording] Let me say right away that no initiative should be spared to remove the consequences of the acts of force of an expansionist policy such as the one in Afghan [prolonged applause], or the violations of the elementary norms of international law, as in Iran [applause], or the repressive measures which contradict the Helsinki Agreements, as in the case of the arrest and deportation without trial of the courageous Soviet Academician Sakharov. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

As you heard, according to Zaccagnini foreign policy is one of the keys which can reopen a constructive dialog between political forces. Here the reference to the responsibility of the Soviet initiatives was extremely clear, as was the reconfirmation of solidarity with the United States and the need for a policy of peace, which has no alternative to detente.

Zaccagnini's report contained an ample, thorough and detailed examination of the social and political problems of the country. Zaccagnini sounded a severe warning about trade union policies. The DC secretary became preoccupied with the renewed intertwining relationship between the party and trade unions within the historic left, and said that the problem of self-regulation of strikes in the public services could no longer be ignored.

At this moment, Zaccagnini is dealing with the crucial point of governability of the country and the relations with other democratic political forces. Let us hear what Zaccagnini is saying:

[Begin Zaccagnini, live] Solidarity among all democrats is necessary for the defense of institutions, especially the parliamentary institutions which are threatened by an obstructionism directed against the system and which may result in legislative paralysis. This must be fought by all available democratic means, including an urgent modification of the parliamentary rules. Also, to deal with the problems of the economic revival crisis, which I talked about extensively earlier, the emergency is of such a nature that it requires maximum covergence based on clear choices and consistent behavior. [end Zaccagnini]

In essence Zaccagnini maintains that it is necessary to evaluate the real possibilites of reconstituting a policy of national solidarity, the extent and intensity of which can only depend on the extent and intensity of the convergence that can be verified on the questions of internal, economic and foreign policy. This is all for now.

'Communist Issue'

AU180903 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Rome, February 18, (ANSA)--The ongoing Christian Democrat (DC) National Congress, which goes into its fourth day today, has practically brought Italian political activity to a standstill. The lower house and Senate will return to work only Thursday after the congress has wound up, and party leadership meetings have not yet been convened.

Political leaders are anxiously waiting for the congress' decisions on the "Communist issue"--whether or not the DC leaders and 1219 delegates will endorse a Communist Party (PCI) entry in the government. This central theme of the congressional debate has triggered deep contrasts and splits within the ruling party.

Party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini's keynote address Friday putting an end to the DC's a priori bias against the Communist Party was followed by harsh reactions from followers of Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, who even reject discussing possible alliances with the PCI. Party veterans Carlo Donat-Cattin, Emilio Colombo and Mariano Rumor are also very criticial of the Zaccagnini stance but appear more flexible and are trying to pool their factions into a "cartel" that would wield 18 percent of the congress' votes. The latter groupings view Communist participation in government as premature although they share Zaccagnini's analysis of the political and social situation.

The "Doroteo" faction, the party's second largest, is in the grips of trying to overcome the contrasts between its two leaders, Flaminio Piccoli (left-leaning) and Toni Bisaglia (rightwing).

On the basis of these first skirmishes, observers here are generally unanimous in seeing three distinctly different possible outcomes: 1) An open struggle for the party leadership between the left (Zaccagnini and Andreotti followers) and the right, with the "Dorotei" as the linchpin for a majority; 2) an alliance between Zaccagnini, Andreotti and Piccoli, with the latter becoming party secretary and the former premier [of the] party organization, with such a solution, incumbent Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga would have good chances to become party secretary, as would former Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani. [sentence as received]

But getting down to facts, the congress has still to solve the thorny problem of how the secretary should be elected--whether by the delegates, as Zaccagnini was elected in the last congress, or by the National Council, as has been traditional. A decision was to have been reached Sunday but was postponed to this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the controversy is still raging over the "intimidating" speech delivered by West German Christian Democrat leader Helmut Kohl Saturday. Kohl told his Italian colleagues "it is unthinkable that you can govern with a party which has the same ideological foundation as the brutal invaders of Afghanistan."

Commenting on the speech, Defense Minister Adolfo Sarti said the West German Christian Democrat Party (CDU) chairman's statement "is coherent with the view, at the European Christian democrat level, of the communist problem. "In Italy the problem is more complex because the PCI sometimes gives the impression that it is something different from communism. This is both its strength and its weakness. Actually, it is up to Italian Communists to choose, not the DC" Sarti said.

Deputy Secretary Ciriaco De Mita said that "Kohl understands well the German situation and less well the Italian situation" and that his "rather schematic assessment risks being abstract".

DC MP Giuseppe Pisanu said that "Kohl should go take lessons in politeness from Franz-Joseph Strauss".

Meanwhile, outside of the congress, PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer indirectly replied to Zaccagnini in Florence in a "national demonstration for peace". In his keynote address, Zaccagnini had said that one of the rigid conditions was that the PCI clearly opt for the West. Berlinguer reiterated his party's condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and said that he shares Italy's pro-Atlantic alliance stance but does not agree with the Italian Government's critical participation in NATO decisions.

With respect to this point, Berlinguer recalled that on the problem of installing new missiles in Europe, the position of the Communist Party was similar to that of the Vatican and other Western European governments.

NATTA URGES PCI PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

LD172040 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Regarding the problem of PCI participation in the government, a statement has been made by Alessandro Natta. Concluding the proceedings of the Third PCI National Schools Conference, Natta said that the situation is now ripe for the Communists to enter the government. The PCI, said Natta, cannot shirk the task which the electorate has entrusted to it.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES EXPELLED; PROTEST REJECTED

Aeroflot Director

LD151538 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Hector Arenas report from Barajas Airport]

[Excerpt] A few moments ago, the Madrid director of Aeroflot, Oleg Shuranov, was expelled from the country. Shuranov was accused of military espionage.

Shuranov, surrounded by special security measures, was taken directly to the runway. Several journalists had tried in vain to find out which gate he was going to pass through.

A Polish airlines LOT was standing on the runway ready to take him out of the country, stopping in Luxembourg and finally in Warsaw. Shuranov was escorted to the Polish plane by staff from the security forces and the police corps.

Embassy Official

LD160920 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Anatoliy Krasilnikov, first secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, left our country by air this morning after having been invited to leave Spain because of his suspected espionage activities. Yesterday, Aeroflot director Oleg Shuranov was expelled from Spain for military espionage.

Another Soviet Under Suspicion

LD170050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a EUROPA PRESS news agency dispatch, citing reliable sources, Spanish authorities are investigating another secretary at the Soviet Embassy who, according to the report, has recently had meetings with extreme leftwing radical groups and extraparliamentary groups.

Ministry Response to USSR Protest

LD190004 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] As far as the Foreign Ministry is concerned, there is no third Soviet man involved in espionage, a reliable Foreign Ministry spokesman has told EFE. He said that his department has not been told anything about this affair.

(Oleg Pityurin), second secretary at the Soviet Embassy, has said that the embassy is waiting for a verbal response from the Foreign Ministry on the case of (Igor Ivanov). But the Spanish Foreign Ministry considers the verbal note of protest sent to the ministry by the Soviet Embassy in Madrid in the wake of the expulsion of Soviet subjects from our country to be unacceptable and has refused to accept the note, particularly because of the terms in which the protest was made. Reliable sources say that it contained defects in form and substance, which are not customary in diplomatic contacts.

Impending Third Expulsion Denied

LD191103 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In connection with reports about the expulsion of a third person, who could be the political counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, (Igor Ivanov), the Spanish Foreign Ministry has said that these reports are groundless and that it is not true that the diplomat is under strict surveillance on suspicion of links with Spanish extraparliamentary leftwing groups. The Spanish ministry note adds that even if it could be proved that there were any sort of contacts between (Ivanov) and these extraparliamentary groups, these contacts would not be illegal as these leftwing Spanish groups are legal.

Meanwhile, Soviet diplomatic circles have called these recent events a campaign aimed at impeding relations between Spain and the USSR. There seems, however, to be prolonged silence in the USSR over this subject. Francisco Equiegaray reports:

Since the circulation last Friday evening of the protest note from the Soviet Embassy in Madrid over the expulsion of the general representative of Aeroflot in Spain, Shuranov, official Soviet circles--that is, TASS and the press, radio and television--have not made the slightest comment on or the slightest reference to the continuation of the problems over spy charges and expulsions, or orders to leave the country, of diplomats or other Soviet representatives. Observers here attribute this stand to a wish to play down the scandal or scope of these expulsions and these problems over Soviet representatives in Madrid.

SUAREZ DISCUSSES AUTONOMY, TALKS WITH VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT

LD171400 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At an impromptu press conference given by Prime Minister Suarez in the early hours of this morning after the dinner in honor of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the town hall in the capital of Tenerife, Suarez said:

We take the view that it is much better to acquire autonomy by means of article 143 which, in principle, allows for very important measures of autonomy and gradually establishes the legal (?framework) of the new state which is being constructed from a perspective which recognizes the need for greater rationalization.

The prime minister emphasized: What we are trying to do is to achieve a state which embraces everyone, and the final objective is an autonomous state with autonomous governments which will have the maximum powers over the matters provided for in the Constitution. With regard to the resignation from the Union of the Democratic Cetner by former Minister of Culture Clavero Arevalo, Adolfo Suarez said that in any party individual members are free to make up their own mind. I assume that he will have given the decision serious thought.

Regarding his talks with Herrera Campins, Suarez said that they had reviewed the main topics affecting the world at the moment and the existing tensions. On relations between Spain and Venezuela he added that it is necessary to increase the level of cooperation between the two countries to the maximum extent compatible with the needs of the two economies, and, on a political level, it is necessary to strengthen our relations in all fields.

Herrera Press Conference

LD181020 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This weenend Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez went to Santa Cruz de Tenerife, where he had talks with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Suarez described this meeting as an act of protocol, and said they had jointly reviewed international problems and bilateral relations.

At a press conference, Herrera Campins said he is concerned about the attacks on embassies, which could lead to a general acceptance that the principle of inviolability can be broken.

On the subject of oil he said that Venezuela does not aspire to leadership of the South American Continent or of OPEC; he also said that if his country agreed to supply Spain with oil it would fulfill this commitment.

ALBANIA, SPAIN DISCUSS DIRECT TRADE POSSIBILITIES

LD140250 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] (Guden Toto), director general of the Albanian Foreign Trade Ministry, has been in Spain for several days. This is the first official visit to our country by a high-ranking official from this people's republic government. According to the Spanish Trade and Tourism Ministry, (Guden Toto) held talks with high-ranking officials of the Directorate General of Trade Policy for Export and Import. The possibilities of direct exchanges between both countries, until now practically nonexistent, were studied. In the not too distant future, Spain could purchase minerals and fuels from Albania in exchange for iron and steel products and machinery.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY WALKS OUT OF MEETING

LD191118 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] has walked out of the meeting to establish a front for peace over differences on two questions they considered basic. A spokesman for the other parties told our editorial office about the main differences.

According to this spokesman, the PNV wanted to insert into every organic law which enacts the articles of the Constitution, and which parliament has to approve, a qualification about the statute of autonomy for Euzkadi. That is, at the end of every organic law, it would (?state) what was laid down in the Guernica statute.

According to the same spokesman the second main cause of disagreement was that the Basque Nationalists wanted to establish the competence of the Junta for Security and Public Order through a series of specific points. This junta is provided for under the statute.

The parties which did not want to ratify this agreement believe that it will be for the future Basque Government and the juntas for security themselves to decide on their functions.

Euskadiko Ezkerra [leftwing Basque Nationalists] did not want to attend any of the meetings of this Front for Peace in Euzkadi as long as the centrists were not invited. The executives of some of the parties who took part in the negotiations rejected this as a reason for not attending the talks.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH VAYRYNEN, KEKKONEN

LD151415 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Amber Bousoglou Dispatch: "Restoring Confidence Vital If Madrid Meeting To Take Place"]

[Text] Helsinki--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet arrived in Helsinki late in the afternoon of Wednesday, 13 February, and he began his visit by receiving the French community in the French Embassy. He then had his first one-on-one conversation with his Finnish colleague Paavo Vayrynen. The talks, which related to East-West relations, were continued Thursday morning before the French minister's audience with President Kekkonen.

At a dinner given by the Finnish Foreign Minister, Francois-Poncet said in particular: "Despite their different histories and situations our two nations share two characteristics which we regard as fundamental: a desire for independence and concern for cooperation. France admired your desire for independence when you had to defend it with arms. It has admired it just as much since you have succeeded in consolidating and demonstrating it to everybody for a whole generation in difficult conditions by choosing to insure that independence by your neutrality and the only valid foundations: mutual confidence. In this way you still control your affairs and, above all, are still free to be yourselves."

Mentioning the Helsinki agreements, Francois-Poncet added: "It is this spirit which, despite setbacks and new dangers, we must now work together to preserve with all the vigilance and strength required. We have not chosen weakness but lucidity and responsibility. Force has been used in Afghanistan. We say that this situation is unacceptable and must be ended. Confidence must be restored by those who have undermined it. This confidence is vital to detente and necessary if the Madrid meeting is to take place with useful results."

After mentioning President Giscard d'Estaing's forthcoming visit to Helsinki (2-3 June) which will be the first official visit to Finland by a French head of state, Francois-Poncet expressed the hope that it will help to "channel our respective efforts better and perhaps even to find ways of pursuing joint action in certain spheres."

Detente in Europe

Mr Vayrynen then discussed bilateral relations and paid tribute to "all aspects of France's policy" since it "constitutes a factor in reducing tension and strengthening the balance in the international system." He also said that he thinks the Madrid meeting must be "carefully prepared," especially since "the international situation has deteriorated." However, he pointed out, the situation in northern Europe "has remained stable and trouble free." This major concern of Finland's was expressed 5 February by Mr Kekkonen when he opened the parliamentary session. "Events which have occurred outside Europe's borders must not jeopardize the results we have achieved," the president said, adding that "in Finland's interests it is vital for detente to be pursued in Europe."

Jean Francois-Poncet's visit is the first top-level contact for years. President Kekkonen made an official visit to Paris in 1962 and a private visit in 1969. [Former French Foreign Minister] Schumann visited Helsinki in 1970 and Mr Forsa, who was then Finnish foreign minister, visited Paris in 1976.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS--The president of the republic has appointed Erik Hellqvist, legation counselor at the Finnish Embassy in Washington, ambassador to Zambia, and Pasi Rutanen, head of office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, legation counselor to the Washington Embassy, both effective 1 June. Also, Finland has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Upper Volta. The relations will be established at ambassadorial level, effective 15 February. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD]

WHEAT IMPORTS--The Council of State has authorized the Agricultural Marketing Board to import 100 million kg of wheat in addition to amounts decided on earlier. It was decided earlier to import 225 million kg of wheat this year, but this amount has been bought almost in its entirety. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry explains the additional purchase of at most 100 million kg, now decided, because of the uncertain developments in the price of wheat, as well as the uncertainity of obtaining it. The ministry also intends to increase grain stocks, which would not be possible from next fall's harvest, according to the ministry. The grain producers' organizations have opposed the additional imports and demanded an improvement in the conditions for producing domestic grain. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD]

SWEDEN

PROGRESS SOUGHT IN TALKS ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT PLAN

LD141312 Stockholm International Service in Swedish to Europe and the Middle East 1000 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD]

[Text] The program for European disarmament which Finland submitted to the UN General Assembly last fall was discussed yesterday during the final day of the Finnish Premier Mauno Koivisto's official visit to Sweden.

In the past weeks a working paper has been handed to the European governments taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as to the U.S. and Canadian governments. The intention now is that talks should be conducted on an official level concerning procedures for a possible program for European disarmament.

The subject will also be taken up on the ministerial level in connection with visits by political leaders from abroad, as for instance during French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet's current visit to Finland.

POLISH CONSUL IN MALMO EXPELLED FOR SPYING

LD151804 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The government has decided to expel the Polish consul in Malmo. He has carried on unlawful spying activities and that is why he is regarded as an undesirable person in Sweden, according to the Foreign Ministry. It is obvious that there are connections between the consul and the two women who were arrested in Malmo suspected of unlawful spying activities.

TFSC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS FOR TALKS WITH EEC

TA181721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A Turkish Cypriot delegation has left for Brussels to hold talks on relations between the EEC and Cyprus. In a statement to TRT, former Turkish Cypriot Finance Minister Rustem Tatar, who is heading the delegation, said that subjects connected with the second phase of the EEC-Cyprus association agreement, which envisages customs unity, and the implementation of the financial protocol would be taken up during his talks. The first phase of the EEC-Cyprus association agreement concluded at the end of 1979, and the beginning of the second phase was postponed until 1 January 1981. Tatar added that, if the necessary measures are taken in order to eliminate the disparity between the Turkish and Greek zones of the island, then the Turkish Federated State would aid in promoting relations between Cyprus and the EEC. Tatar said the Turkish Cypriot community was looking to benefit from the financial protocol without its political [word indistinct] being damaged. The financial protocol signed between Cyprus and the EEC envisages aid of $38 million to Cyprus.

TURKISH CYPRIOT CABINET REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH EEC

TA151334 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Council of Ministers, meeting under the prime minister, Mr Cagatay, this morning discussed the relations of the Federated State with the EEC. The meeting was also attended by a delegation which will represent the Federated State at the talks with the EEC in Brussels next Wednesday.

In a statement after the meeting, the minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Mr Atakol, said that the removal of the economic disparity between north Cyprus and south Cyprus would strengthen further the relations with the European Community. He stressed that the Greek Cypriots were trying to widen the economic gap between the two Cypriot communities and were maintaining an embargo against the Turkish Cypriots in contravention of the sixth point of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement of last May. In conclusion, Mr Atakol said that if the Greek Cypriots did not give up their intrigues, the line dividing the two Cypriot communities would become permanent.

TURKEY TO CONTINUE ASSISTING TURKISH CYPRIOT ECONOMY

TA151802 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, addressing a news conference in Nicosia today, said that his government has been reassured by Turkey that it would continue to assist the Turkish Cypriots in solving their economic problems. Referring to his talks yesterday with the Turkish delegation headed by the minister of state, Mr Ceyhun, now on a visit to the Federated State, Mr Cagatay said that they had reassessed the economic problems of the Turkish Cypriot community taken up during the prime minister's visit to Ankara last December. They had also discussed the rising cost-of-living as a result of the latest devaluation of the Turkish lira. Mr Cagatay added that a new foreign trade program will be put into force in parallel with the economic measures announced by the Turkish Government last month.

FRG FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN ATHENS EN ROUTE TO TURKEY

AT171545 Athens NEWS in English 17-18 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[Excerpt] Federal German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer made a one-day stop-over in Athens Sunday on his way to Ankara for talks with Turkish Government leaders.

Dr. Matthoefer, who arrived by private plane at 2300 hrs, Saturday, will meet for talks with Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis at 1030 hrs, Sunday, and subsequently with Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis. Later he will confer with Finance Minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos, with whom he will helicopter to Sounion for lunch, before he departs for Ankara at 1700 hrs.

Talks With Officials

LD171558 Hamburg DPA in German 1256 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Athens--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer had discussions with the Greek Government in Athens today on questions of Western aid to Turkey and the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. Matthoefer afterward told journalists that the talks with Prime Minister Konstandions Karamanlis, Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis and Economics Minister [as received] Konstandinos Mitsokakis had been very harmonious. The Greek side has assured him that Greece was also interested in seeing stable economic relations restored in Turkey. Matthoefer is expected in Ankara in the evening.

The minister underlined the Federal Government's readiness to continue friendly discussions with the two friendly countries, Greece and Turkey, on "what kind of contribution to stability in this region is feasible." His trip to Athens and Ankara is of an informative character and will not result in any decisions.

Matthoefer said that in his talks in Athens he had expressed the Federal Republic's great interest in a complete reintegration of Greece in NATO, "which would strengthen the alliance (?further)." Asked whether Greece was also interested in this, Matthoefer replied in the affirmative.

Questions of German defense aid to Greece and Turkey were also discussed in Athens, but, according to Matthoefer, no details were mentioned. In this matter the Federal Government, would insure "that the balance and equilibrium are not disturbed."

Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis told journalists that Greece, too, was interested in stabilizing the eastern Mediterranean. Greece had an understanding of the economic aid for Turkey, but could not participate in such an aid program itself "because we also have great difficulties and need help ourselves," even though Greece is in a much stronger economic position than Turkey. "We are not against Turkey," Rallis said. "We simply have bilateral differences."

In a private talk with Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, which preceded the conference in the Foreign Ministry with Rallis and Mitsotakis, Matthoefer passed on greetings from the federal chancellor to the Greek prime minister, "with whom he has particularly friendly ties" and holds in particularly high esteem. Karamanlis depicted the situation in southeast Europe from the Greek point of view, and Matthoefer briefed him on the efforts for a joint aid program for Turkey funded by the Western organizations--the OCED, IMF and EEC.

This afternoon Matthoefer was the guest of Greek Finance Minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos at a luncheon given in his honor.

Schmidt Pledge

AT182007 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 18 Feb 80 AT

[Text] The West German Government will encourage a wide variety of German productive investments in Greece, and this will be significantly facilitated by our country's accession to the EEC. A relevant pledge from German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was given to Prime Minister Karamanlis by FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer, who conveyed to the Greek prime minister the friendly greetings of the chancellor. Matthoefer also conveyed Schmidt's assurance that, in any case, the established ratio in the defense aid that West Germany gives to Greece and Turkey will be maintained.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO HOLMES STATEMENT ON AID

AT151450 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 14 Feb 80 AT

[Text] In reference to a statement made before the U.S. congressional subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holmes on preserving the balance of power in the Aegean region, a government spokesman made the following statement:

The Holmes statement, which expresses the U.S. administration's policy, confirms the obligation undertaken by the United States to preserve the balance of power between Greece and Turkey. This also fulfills Prime Minister Karamanlis' goal for preserving the balance in the area.

The U.S. official, according to an ATHENS NEWS AGENCY report, said the proposal for aid to Greece will be under the criterion of preserving the balance, as in the past, and means the United States will continue to supply military aid in the future in such a way as to preserve the balance between Turkey and Greece at a ratio of ten to seven.

The proposed amounts of aid, Holmes explained, reflect the estimations of the U.S. administration on the state of the economy and the armed forces of countries which receive such aid.

GOVERNMENT, PRODUCERS AGREE ON ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

AT151552 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 14 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Prime Minister Karamanlis today chaired a meeting with representatives of the producing classes, who resolved to cut foreign exchange expenditure as much as possible without affecting production and to increase investments and foreign exchange revenue particularly from exports.

The prime minister also announced the allocation of special assistance of 600 million drachma to TEVE [Greek Craftsmen and Tradesmen Insurance Fund] from the 1980 budget.

A government statement issued after the meeting mentions the following:

Fifteen days ago, Prime Minister Karamanlis invited representatives of the producing classes and presented them with the two current basic problems of the Greek economy, which are also problems facing all countries: one--the problem of the balance of foreign payments and two, the inflation problem.

Dealing with these two weakness of the Greek economy, the prime minister stressed, is not just a job for the government but also a job for the producing classes without whose understanding and cooperation the success of any policy would be impossible.

The prime minister drew the attention of the representatives of the producing classes to the fact that consequences of the international economic crisis, so long as they are not dealt with through a common effort by all, will primarily affect the producing classes and the people and not the government, which is a simple transitory administrator of the country's affairs.

During the meeting with representatives of the producing classes the prime minister stated that the producing classes must agree upon the principle that handling these two problems of the economy is a primary duty for all and that the solution of these problems and the related problems of the various classes must be placed under this principle and must agree with this principle.

Toward this end he recommended: discussion of these basic issues with the appropriate ministers; discovery of solutions which would serve these basic principles and would be implemented with them; and restoration of legal processes for handling special problems which arise from now on.

The prime minister stressed: I have proclaimed that it is the government's wish to have firm cooperation with the representatives of the producing classes. I believe that a common effort will allow us soon to overcome with as little pain as possible the problems created for us by the international crisis.

Following this meeting, further meetings were held between the producing classes and the appropriate ministers based on the basic principles laid down by the prime minister.

A large-scale meeting was held by the prime minister yesterday which was attended by the appropriate ministers and all representatives of the producing classes.

During this meeting it was established that there is a common desire for achieving the defined goals. There was an agreement of views on methods to be implemented and on the nature of essential measures.

On the basis of this national agreement it was resolved:

1--To keep prices as far as possible at current levels, adjusting them only on the basis of changes in the foreign cost factors, to freeze gross profit for the entire year at the levels of November 1979 and to freeze prices for 3 months at levels prevailing prior to the discount sales period now in force.

2--To the degree that attainment of these goals is achieved, the measures in force will be replaced by others of a broader nature until the producing classes assume full responsibility for the strict implementation of the measures under the control of appropriate ministries. Under these conditions it will be possible in time to cancel import restrictions. In the interim the new system will remain in force.

3--Cooperation of the representatives of the various producing classes with appropriate ministers will continue for the purpose of solving potential problems of the various branches.

The detailed measures will be announced by Thursday.

The prime minister made the following statement after the meeting:

In view of the international crisis, a closer cooperation between the government and the producing classes is being inaugurated, based upon understanding, self control and more responsible participation by all in the effort to protect our foreign exchange balance and for combatting inflation.

Despite the existence of these two problems our economy maintains its drive, and the country's foreign exchange situation does not inspire concern. If, however, we do not adopt the necessary measures there could be a deterioration.

It is preferable to have a temporary and painless restriction than to have painful deprivations in the future. I am happy because the agreement reached permits optimism for overcoming the crisis with the least possible repercussions and for preserving our undisputed achievements in the economic sector.

SECURITY FORCES DISCOVER TERRORIST GROUP, ARREST MEMBERS

AT151218 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 AT

[Text] An underground extremist organization was disbanded by the Athens general security forces and many of its leading members were arrested. Some members of this organization were trained in the use of automatic weapons and pistols in a Middle East country, as shown by photographs in the possession of those persons arrested. Other members of the organization had in the past maintained contact with extremist organizations overseas. They had also been trained in commando operations and in the use of explosives and light weapons.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Public Order this morning states: Operating within the framework of investigating the recent murders of two police officers, the Athens security force on 5 February started investigating the publishers of the newspaper NOVEMBER, which is owned by a small extremist underground group known as the "Peoples' Front Initiative."

This small group was formed in November 1979 by leading members of the secret organization, Marxist-Leninist-Peoples' Authority, which has been in operation since the political change [1974] and which maintains contacts with other extremist organizations both inside and out of Greece. Among other activities this organization on 25 January 1980 circulated a proclamation under the title "The State of the Right Is the Terrorist" and took a position in support of the Pangrati murders with the two police officers as victims.

The Public Order Ministry statement mentions that preliminary investigation and evidence collected indicate the following: First identified members of the group in Athens are: Konstandinos Zirinis, leader; Isabella Bertrand, leading member; Kiriakos Khristofis, leading member; Khristina Makridhou, leading member; Vasiliki Sokratous, Thomas Kharalambous, Avyi Platsi and Anastasia Boyiatzidhou, members. The following were identified as members of the Thessaloniki cadre: Maria Anna Pasevski, Georguia Khatzakou and Elevtheria Makridhou.

The statement also mentions that searches conducted in private homes led to the discovery of extremely interesting evidence. Calendars and plans for illegal activities, maps of Athens targets and other specialized maps--including the area of the U.S. Embassy and the residence of the U.S. ambassador--were also discovered. Photographs of Zirinis and Bertrand, in which they appear training in the use of light weapons and pistols in a Middle East country were also discovered.

The Thessaloniki cadre was responsible for propaganda, distributing printed material and recruiting new members. Thessaloniki security forces arrested two members of the cadre who were transported to Athens.

FRG FINANCE MINISTER IN ANKARA FOR TALKS ON AID

Delegation Arrives

TA171826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Hans Matthoefer, the FRG finance minister, assigned to coordinate work for the extension of economic aid to Turkey, arrived in Ankara today for official talks. The federal finance minister is heading a delegation composed of the representatives of the ministries of economics, finance, economic cooperation, defense, interior and foreign affairs. Officials of certain banks are also in the delegation. Matthoefer was received at Esenboga Airport by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin. The visiting federal finance minister will begin his talks in Ankara tomorrow. He is expected to be received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel as well as by Finance Minister Sezgin, Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. Matthoefer will also hold talks with Turgut Ozal, the under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization. Economic aid to be extended to Turkey and the implementation of the aid program will be discussed during the talks. Matthoefer will leave Turkey on Tuesday.

Airport Statements

TA172039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] An FRG delegation headed by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, assigned to coordinate work for the extension of economic aid to Turkey, arrived in Ankara today for official talks. The delegation was received by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin. In an airport statement Sezgin said that the federal finance minister had arrived in Turkey in order to conduct talks regarding economic aid within the OECD framework and the postponement of Turkey's foreign debts. Sezgin added that other economic and military cooperation issues would be discussed with the visiting minister.

In a statement on his visit, Matthoefer said that the necessary concrete decision would be made in the FRG in the light of results to be reached during his talks in Ankara. In reply to a question by newsmen, the federal finance minister expressed his hope that differences between Turkey and Greece would be resolved in the near future. He added: The Greeks as well as the Germans and the Western world are greatly interested in the continuation of Turkey's peaceful economic development in the interests of the Turkish people. Answering another question on when the Leopard tanks would be delivered, Matthoefer said more discussion was needed on this subject to determine the Turkish Government's views and requests. Matthoefer will begin his official talks in Ankara tomorrow.

Talks With Officials

TA181156 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Feb 80 TA

[Text] FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who has been charged with coordinating the economic aid to be extended to Turkey, has begun his official contacts in Ankara, where he arrived yesterday to hold talks with government officials. The Turkish and FRG delegations headed by Matthoefer and Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin met at the Foreign Ministry at 0900.

The delegations split into two committees after this meeting, which lasted for about an hour. The committee discussing economic issues began work at the Foreign Ministry. The committee discussing defense issues began work at the chief of staff's office. After the formation of the committees, Sezgin and Matthoefer conferred at the Foreign Ministry for some time.

Matthoefer visited RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at his office in the parliament at 1130. In a statement before the meeting, Matthoefer said: I am happy to have found the opportunity to meet with my friend Ecevit. We had met earlier in Bonn. Now I will be conferring with him not only as the FRG finance minister but also as the Administrative Council member of the German Social Democratic Party. I hope that this meeting will not only remain within the framework of the Turkish-German friendship but will also further strengthen the close ties and cooperation between our parties. In reply to a question on when Turkey will start receiving aid, Matthoefer said: You are receiving aid.

Bulent Ecevit recalled that he had held long talks with Matthoefer during his visit to the FRG as the prime minister of Turkey. Expressing the hope that Matthoefer's contacts in Turkey will benefit Turkish-FRG relations, Ecevit wished Matthoefer success. Matthoefer will continue his contacts in the afternoon as well. He will call on Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. He will also hold a meeting with the under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel will receive Matthoefer at the prime minister's office at 1800. Demirel will host a dinner in honor of Matthoefer at the foreign guests mansion. Sezgin and Matthoefer will hold a news conference at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow and will make statements on the results of the contacts.

Further Details

LD181224 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Ankara--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer began talks with the Turkish leadership in Ankara on Monday on the increase in Western aid, in which Bonn has been assigned the central role by its allies. The German minister first spoke with his counterpart, Ismet Sezgin, and then to opposition leader Bulent Ecevit, the head of several earlier social democratic governments.

At the headquarters of the Turkish General Staff, experts from both sides also discussed an increase in military aid. Ankara wants, among other things, the delivery of Leopard tanks. At a third level experts discussed economic problems.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

Airport Statements

TA171522 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Byron Theodoropoulos arrived by air in Ankara today at 1615 in order to hold talks with his counterpart. The visiting secretary general was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Ozdemir Yigit. In an airport statement Ambassador Theodoropoulos said that problems between Turkey and Greece would be discussed during his talks in Ankara. Recalling that finding solutions to problems was not always easy, the secretary general said: However, we are patient people.

In his statement, Ambassador Yigit said that he did not have anything to add to what the visiting secretary general had said and noted that a detailed statement would be made after the talks are completed.

List of Topics

TA171725 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1715 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 17 Feb (AA)--The secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek foreign ministries, Ozdemir Yigit and Byron Theodoropoulos, will be meeting in Ankara Monday for a general discussion of Turkish-Greek disputes.

During the 2-day talks, the two secretaries general and their aides will discuss such key issues as the Aegean air space problem, and the Continental Shelf dispute.

Turkey is expected to raise the question of the militarization of Dodancanese Islands in the talks.

The Greek foreign ministry secretary general will be received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen today.

Talks Begin

TA181150 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish-Greek talks at the Foreign Ministry secretary general level have resumed in Ankara. The secretary general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Byron Theodoropoulos, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to resume the talks, called on the secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Amb Ozdemir Yigit, at 1030. After this meeting, the Turkish and Greek delegations met. The talks, during which Turkish-Greek disputes are being discussed, will continue this afternoon as well. The talks will last for 2 days. The Greek delegation will leave Turkey on Wednesday.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT INITIALED WITH IRANIAN DELEGATION

TA171035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish-Iranian international highway transport agreement has been initialed in Ankara. According to the agreement, Turkey and Iran will not charge transit fare to vehicles transiting Turkey or Iran for the purpose of transporting goods to either country. This agreement is the first one initialed between Turkey and Iran since the Iranian Revolution Council came to power. The agreement aims at developing the economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

The agreement was initialed on behalf of Turkey by the Foreign Ministry's bilateral relations director general, Nurver Nure, and on behalf of Iran by the Roads and Transport Ministry's Asian and Far Eastern affairs director general, (Manucher Fallah Tahti).

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TA151457 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 15 Feb (AA)--Turkey and the Central African Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations in order to develop friendly relations. The two countries decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors.

A statement released by the Foreign Ministry said Turkish Ambassador Behcet Turemen to Kinshasa (Zaire) would represent Turkey in the Central African Republic.

DEMIREL SENDS DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNORS, OTHERS ON ANARCHY

TA151528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister has sent a directive to public establishments and governors asking them to perform their duties against anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and destructiveness within the rules of a state of law. The directive, which was signed by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, states that the republic assigns common duties to the citizens and to the organizations that constitute the state and government in connection with national solidarity and unity. It points out that the institutions will remain republican institutions only if they protect their positions and duties as cited in the law. The statement says: If everyone carries out his or her duties within the law, we can have the peace we yearn for in our homes, in the streets, in the factories and offices.

The directive says that Turkey is faced with great treason and that the tranquility of the nation has been extremely upset. It adds that anarchy and terrorism have become a national issue: The issue of the continuation of the Turkish state and nation. It stresses that the attacks against the holy rights cited in the Constitution aim at destroying the Turkish state, the Turkish democratic system and the indivisible unity of the Turkish country and nation.

The directive says: The prime requisite of our duty is to be on the side and under the command of the state. Impartiality does not mean a lack of involvement in everything and everyone nor a failure to carry out one's duties. Conditions and actions in the state organization that encourage anarchy or that can damage the administration's authority and order must not be tolerated, so that trust in the administration and the administration's authority and effectiveness can be strengthened. To eliminate such conditions, all officials, and mainly our governors, must exercise their authorities and carry out their responsibilities--recognized by the existing law--justly and with determination. They must take preventive measures, begin to act immediately and establish effective control at all levels.

In his directive, the prime minister said that all Turkish citizens must be treated absolutely equally before the law, that the state services must be available to all citizens and that all civil servants must refrain from wastefulness, red tape and misuse of office. The directive also asks the civil servants to refrain from injustices and favoritism. It says that the government attaches priority to eliminating the citizens' problems and meeting their needs. The directive then lists 17 principles to which the public establishments must adhere.

The directive points out that even the smallest mistake by a civil servant in carrying out his duties gives rise to reactions that hold the state and government mechanism responsible. For that reason it calls on civil servants to work effectively and harmoniously in order to provide the best service to the people. It then says that all civil servants must adopt the principle of serving all citizens equally. The directive adds that the security and public order that will protect the citizens' basic rights and freedoms must be established effectively.

The directive states that the government is determined to insure the citizen's security of life and property, tranquility, peace of mind and the supremacy of law and order. It then says: A merciless struggle is being waged against those who want to divide the Turkish nation and destroy it from within.

Our aim is to protect the indivisible unity of that state, country and nation, to protect the republic, national security, general morals, the state's order and interests. Existing law and possible measures must be used most effectively to put an end to anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and destructiveness. The administration and security forces must work harmoniously to insure that the law is fully applied.

The directive says that no electricity cuts should be made at night in the martial law areas, so that the fight against anarchy can be carried out successfully. It adds that in the martial law provinces, the governor must insure that the administration, the security organization and state establishments work harmoniously with the martial law. The decree says that everything should not be expected of the martial law in preventing anarchy, and the citizens must be urged to carry out their duties in this respect.

The prime minister's directive stresses that in the provinces where there is no martial law, the governors must establish coordination with the commanders in the area and fully exercise the authority granted to them by the law. The directive also urges these governors to check on the publishers that print divisive and subversive material. It recalls the necessity to follow closely the communiques on preventing anarchy, terrorism and subversive activities. It adds: These duties will be carried out for the state, nation and the republic. The state should make itself felt once again.

The prime minister's directive then says that all those who had been receiving salaries from the state, while at the same time taking part in activities against the state, must be removed from office immediately. The directive says that among those who receive their salaries from the state, the municipalities and cooperatives, there should not be even one person who collaborates with those who upset the peace and tranquility of the nation.

The directive also calls for a merciless struggle against bribery, favoritism, corruption, embezzlement, hoarding and black marketeering. It calls for preventing the use of photocopy, mimeograph and similar machines by illegal organizations in public establishments. It also urges the appropriate officials to check throughly the distribution and use of explosives in factories and construction sites.

The last part of the prime minister's directive says: The most important issue is to carry out state services with complete trustworthiness, honesty, frankness and sense of duty. I would like to point out with pleasure that the Turkish administration is a virtuous one. No shadow should be cast over that. Immediate action must be taken against illegal or corrupt activities that might occur from time to time. I ask all concerned officials to review their work in this light. I wish them success in their work which will be to the benefit of our country and nation.

DEMIREL CHAIRS MEETING OF MARTIAL LAW COMMANDERS

TA172017 Ankara ANATOLAI in English 1755 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 17 Feb (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel Sunday chaired an 11-hour meeting of martial law commanders in Ankara. The meeting examined the security situation in areas of Turkey under martial law, and heard martial law commanders on measures taken to root out terrorism.

CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEW ON COMMANDERS' LETTER, ANARCHY

NC190802 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 17 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[Interview granted by Turkish Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren to GUNAYDIN correspondent Can Pulak in Erzurum--date not given]

[Text] Question: My honorable general, I cannot help asking you a question on a matter that concerns the public. For heaven's sake, what happened to that letter from the commanders?

Answer: Indeed, what happened to it? Apparently it has been lost in the confusion...

Question: It seems so, since it has not achieved its purpose...

Answer: Yes, it seems so, but that is not true. We are carefully watching the consequences. There are both positive and negative developments connected with the letter. Laws concerning the needs of our armed forces are now being taken up in the parliament. Some of these have been on the agenda for 7 years. However, though we may view this as a positive development, negative developments are far more numerous. What is your opinion?

Question: That is the general picture, but it is not so much what I say as what you have to say that is important. Those who wish to agitate Turkey have become intolerable. They relentlessly open fire on Turkish soldiers as well. I do not know if it is true, but one of the slogans written on the walls runs like this: "Stab the Turkish soldier in the back, but present arms to the Russian soldier." Have you not reacted to this slogan?

Answer: Had I been able to find a photograph of that inscription, you would have seen my reaction. Although we have searched the entire city of Izmir, we have been unable to trace it. No one in Turkey can say such a thing. Moreover, those who fire at our soldiers cannot be Turks. The enemies are now among us. We would have no difficulty in crushing them, but we do not wish to shed blood. We do not wish to punish the innocent in doing so. We are at the moment trying to restrain our impatience in the face of some events in some of our provinces, hoping that the outstanding problems will be resolved within the framework of the parliamentary system. But there is a limit to one's patience.

Question: Do you still believe that your letter will help create the expected conditions?

Answer: We said: The parliament, the political parties, the constitutional institutions, in fact everybody, should do what is incumbent upon them for the peace and security of our homeland. We are expecting the requirements of the letter to be met through normal methods. We need unity and solidarity now more than ever before. However, we observe that there are people who refuse to appreciate this fact.

Question: Do you contemplate making another move if conditions do not change for the better, if agitation continues and if those in responsible positions do not alter their attitude?

Answer: If we attempt another move, it will not be in the form of a letter. That is why we are patiently waiting and carefully watching the situation.

Question: How would you comment on the way the situation has developed in Turkey since the commanders' letter?

Answer: Very critical, naturally. Nevertheless, the authority of the state will be unfailingly restored in the long run. Let no one entertain any doubts about that. Martial law has been proclaimed but its requirements have not been regulated. This is what is being done now. If we are to subdue the enemy, the state mechanism must function in harmony. If harmony is not established, the outcome of our efforts is bound to be delayed.

Question: Where do you think the hitch is?

Answer: Let me cite only one instance: Thousands of fellow countrymen have lost their lives. Youngsters are dying. But none of the criminals has yet been penalized for it. Not a single death sentence has yet been approved by the parliament. If there is a general belief that the crimes committed go unpunished, how then can we prevent more crimes from being committed? Hearing court cases is slow, those in responsible positions are intimidated, while the parliament delays in taking action. That is why I stress the need for harmonious action.

Question: Do you think that the introduction of state security courts would expedite matters?

Answer: What we need is something like the independence courts [istiklal mahkemeleri] [established during the war of independence], so that the verdict is announced on the spot. It is only then that these criminals will realize what it means to revolt against the state. These people have nothing to do with the right or the left flanks or with freedom of thought or democracy. They are plotting against Turkey, they are trying to jeopardize the security of the nation and to disrupt the state. Offenses of thought differ from these.

Question: The public is tired of the malevolence of these people. Our fellow countrymen say "we have had enough." And now it is the turn of the shopkeepers to be intimidated. What do you say about efforts to force the shopkeepers to close their shops?

Answer: They should not close their shops. They should assist the members of the security forces. I do not see how they allow themselves to be intimidated by youngsters. They may indeed be intimidated. So am I. Probably you are intimidated also. But do we give in to intimidation? I wish to stress it again: Everybody must do what is incumbent on him and he must courageously take his place on the side of the state. The youngsters caught by the martial law authorities refuse to give evidence, saying instead: "If the revolution we are trying to make becomes a reality, our administration will put you on trial." Most of them refuse to talk. Some of them have for the past 10 days been refusing to disclose even their names. That shows the extent to which they have been brainwhashed and deceived.

RRP LEADER ASKS FOR MARTIAL LAW IN IZMIR

TA171933 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Republican Reliance Party [RRP] leader Turhan Feyzioglu has asked that martial law be declared in Izmir as well as other provinces where anarchic incidents are escalating. In an opening speech of his party's council meeting, Feyzioglu said that Turkey's problems cannot be solved through personal accusations or improvisations. Feyzioglu called for partisanship to be stopped in an effort to see the dangers and be vigilant.

Feyzioglu said that the National Savalation Party [NSP] was obstructing rather than supporting the government. He added that the NSP intention was to watch the Justice Party disintegrate as the RPP had done so that its turn could come (?to join a government).

Pointing out that Turkey's problems could be solved through Kemalist and rational measures, Feyzioglu recalled that his party had greatly increased its proportion of votes in the 14 October elections and stated that the RRP was ready for early elections.

ANATOLIA REPORTS CALM RESTORED IN IZMIR

TA171708 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1659 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Izmir, 17 Feb (AA)--(?Calm) has returned to the coastal city of Izmir Saturday after day-long battles between armed terrorists and security forces that left three police officers dead and scores wounded.

Police teams were still engaged in a house-to-house search of the shanty-town area of Gultepe Sunday morning.

The governor of Izmir, Nazmi Cengelci, said the mopping-up operation would continue until all militants were flushed out and detained. He said so far 226 suspects had been taken into custody.

During the mopping-up operation, police have seized 1 sten-gun, 24 pistols, 4 rifles, 2 home-made bombs and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

In Bursa, one police officer was killed Saturday night by unidentified assailants as he tried to prevent a group of youths from hanging wall posters. Another police officer was wounded in the same incident.

SEZGIN SUBMITS 1980 DRAFT BUDGET TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TA161749 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1635 GMT 16 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 16 Feb (AA)--The National Assembly, lower house of parliament, started a two week debate on the budget of the central government Saturday. Under the Constitution the budget bill must be legislated before the end of the month.

The first speaker was Finance Minister Osmet Sezgin, who said that the government's new economic policies were designed to establish the distorted balance of demand and supply, reduce the distorted balance of demand and supply [as received], reduce the high rate of inflation, and give a new push to the investment drive, which almost came to a standstill recently.

He said the government was not thinking of freezing the wages, prices, dividends and profits, and believed in the dynamism of the private sector to help recover the Turkish economy.

He rejected claims that Turkish economy was now under the control and direction of such international institutions as the IMF or the OECD, or domestic and foreign capital sources.

Sezgin said the latest economic measures would be backed with financial credits secured from outside sources. Turkey has already obtained credit pledges totalling $1,395 million, and would obtain more as she gradually inspired more confidence abroad. He said agreement was also reached with the IMF for a $327-million loan and with the World Bank, for a 200-million program credit. Defending the new economic policies, Sezgin said there was no other alternative than introducing what was introduced. The economy was long distorted, and state economic enterprises had become too big a burden on the state treasury. The Central Bank had lost its functions and was turned into a simple bank financing the deficits of debt-ridden state agencies.

The minister gave a detailed explanation of the new economic policies and other supplementary measures like the new tax reform bill.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN ROME, PROPOSE AFGHAN NEUTRALIZATION

LD192024 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The nine EEC foreign ministers have held a meeting at the Italian prime minister's office. The nonalinement of Afghanistan was proposed. Here is a report by Maurizio Mengoni:

The mountain has not produced the mouse that everyone expected, but something much bigger. The Europe of the Nine proposes a solution of the Afghan crisis which represents an alternative not only to the obvious Soviet position, so far based on the eloquent language of tanks, but also to the hardline American attitude. Afghanistan, the EEC foreign ministers agreed today, must again become a sovereign, independent, neutral and nonalined country. The latter characteristic--nonalinement--represents the key point of the European initiative. Simplifying and even decoding the diplomatic language used also on this occasion, the Nine are proposing that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in exchange for a definite guarantee that no one else will profit by this withdrawal, neither the United States nor China. Furthermore, nonalinement is a term which presupposes a notable variety of possible political regimes, not excluding those of a socialist character such as in Cuba, Angola and many other nonalined countries. It is a further opening for Moscow. The proposal, put forward this morning by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, and subsequently amended by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher and by the Dutch and Danish foreign ministers, was finally approved unanimously.

The value of the document is at least twofold: It prevented the Europeans from again becoming split on the U.S. request which, as is known, concerns a whole series of measures of economic and diplomatic retaliation against Moscow, including a boycott of the Olympics; and second, it restated the possibility of a dialog, if not yet real and proper negotiations, with the Soviet Union.

Much was said today at the prime minister's office in connection with the sudden trip yesterday by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Zamberletti to Bucharest, where he was received by Romanian President Ceausescu. Some people linked this visit with an attempt to involve those East European countries like Romania which are showing willingness to assume autonomous positions in defending detente.

Finally, the meeting of the EEC foreign ministers has opened a new chapter in the international crisis, thus giving some hope. The first response, the first verification of the validity of the European proposal, will come tonight with the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Vance in Bonn. Tomorrow Vance will be in Rome and on Thursday in Paris and London. However, the most important reply will have to be given, of course, by Moscow.

FRG Foreign Minister Interviewed

DW200719 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1705 GMT 19 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Kusch interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Rome--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What was the main issue of this conference, and what result was achieved?

[Answer] The main issue was the situation created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. On this occasion the foreign ministers of the nine states once again stressed the declaration issued on 15 January this year in connection with this problem. Thereafter we discussed how this goal could be achieved. In this connection, it was considered necessary that all states respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonalined character of Afghanistan and abstain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country. The foreign ministers believe that in consideration of this fact and in that spirit it ought to be possible to overcome the crisis in a constructive way through an arrangement that will exclude Afghanistan, which thus will become neutral, from the competition of the powers.

We believe that this political suggestion can open the way to resolve the crisis that has arisen, with the aim of ending the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and making the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from that country.

In connection with developments in Afghanistan, the problem of the Olympics was also discussed. On behalf of the Federal Government, I expressed the expectation that the Soviet Union will create the prerequisites permitting teams from all states to take part in the Olympic games.

Another important issue in today's discussions was the continuation of the European-Arab dialog, an institution we consider especially important, as you known, an institution that has been successful in regard to our talks with ASEAN states. We hope this dialog will get under way again, because it is of great importance for stabilization in that region.

VENEZUELAN DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

AU191515 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "Venezuelan President Ends Visit to Austria"]

[Summary] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left Austria on Saturday morning, 16 February, after his 2-day official visit. Herrera and his entourage were seen off at Schwechat Airport by President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky. During his stay in Vienna, President Herrera had called on President Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Kreisky and People's Party Chairman Alois Mock in his capacity as chairman of the European-Democratic Union. Herrera also visited the OPEC Secretariat General.

"His talks in Vienna focused on questions of bilateral economic cooperation, the experiences of the president during his visits to the Arab OPEC countries, as well as problems of the North-South dialog. At a press conference on Friday evening Herrera reported that in the Arab countries his view was widely shared that a fixed oil price would be more reasonable." On Friday evening President and Mrs Kirchschlaeger gave a dinner in honor of President Herrera Campins and his wife.

Foreign Ministers Share Views

AU191516 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Report on Venezuelan President Herrera Campins' visit to Austria 14-16 February]

[Excerpt] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano met Foreign Minister Pahr for an exchange of information. Both foreign ministers agreed that it was necessary to make every effort to prevent rightist dictatorships from giving way to leftist dictatorships and advocated the promotion of democratic movements. Zambrano underscored his interest in supporting as far as possible democratic developments in Nicaragua. Regarding the policy of detente and the Middle East issue, Venezuela shares Austria's view.

Staribacher Negotiations on Oil

AU191512 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Hans Dibold report: "Staribacher Negotiates on Direct Deliveries: Crude Oil From Venezuela for the Austrian Oil Administration"]

[Excerpts] "The talks are taking a favorable course," Trade Minister Staribacher told ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. Within the framework of Venezuelan President Herrera Campins' official visit Staribacher has been negotiating on direct purchases of crude oil by the Austrian Oil Administration [OEMV]. "The quantities are substancial, though not quite as high as those Kreisky was promised in Saudi Arabia."

The aim of Staribacher's negotiations on behalf of the OEMV is long-term delivery contracts. It is true that the price of Venezuelan oil is higher than that of Saudi Arabian oil, but in the past the OEMV was exclusively dependent on high-price suppliers (Iraq, Soviet Union). Chamber of Labor energy expert Maurer declares in the latest issue of the periodical HEUTE that in the past international companies, especially ESSO and Mobil, supplied only rather small quantities of the relatively inexpensive Saudi Arabian oil to Austria: "Having been compelled to buy from high-price countries, in 1978 and 1979 we had to pay nearly 700 million schillings more for oil than we would have had to pay otherwise."

VANCE IN BONN FOR TALKS WITH SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

LD200930 Hamburg DPA in German 0821 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today continued his talks in Bonn with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the West's reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Later this morning Helmut Schmidt will exchange views with him on the same topic.

On his arrival last night, Vance was met by Genscher at the Colongne-Bonn airport. Genscher immediately informed the American guest of the decision taken in Rome a few hours earlier by the EEC foreign ministers to propose to the Soviet Union that Afghanistan's neutrality be guaranteed in order to get Moscow to withdraw its troops.

In a statement at the airport, Vance emphasized the need for a "strong and coordinated response" to the Soviet invasion. It would have to be made clear that the West was firmly opposed to aggression. The U.S. secretary of state went on to stress the joint interests of the United States and the Federal Republic and the close consultations between the two governments.

Meeting With Schmidt

LD201114 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Bonn for an exchange of views on the West's reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Also present at the meeting was Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who earlier had discussed the same issues with Vance.

It is assumed that the question of an Olympic boycott will also be discussed since the ultimatum set by U.S. President Jimmy Carter for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan runs out today.

GENSCHER RESTATES POSITION ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

DW191352 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1145 GMT 16 Feb 80 DW

[Correspondent Reissenberger interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, apparently in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] When your U.S. colleague Vance visits you in Bonn next Wednesday, Mr Genscher, nearly 2 months will have passed since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The efforts toward a common overall concept for the West as a reaction to the invasion staged by Moscow in violation of international law are still in progress. What are the results so far, and what are the principles by which the alliance is guided in that respect, Mr Genscher?

[Answer] It is the common goal of the alliance to achieve a Soviet withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. We can achieve this only jointly. The challenge inherent in the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is a challenge that concerns Europeans and Americans equally. If, for this reason, people talk about solidarity between Europe and the United States, this must not be understood to mean that this involves an American problem in which the Europeans must help a little. What is really important, is that they pull on one rope if peace is to be preserved and if the preconditions are to be created for a situation where the Third World states, too, are safe from having to behave complaisantly toward the Soviet Union in the face of this superpower's use of its military strength.

Viewed from this angle, what has happened in Afghanistan is also a challenge to the nonalined states, and they see it that way. This explains the result of the Islamic conference; this also explains the vote in the United Nations. The joint strategy of the Western states is becoming more discernible, and the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany is absolutely clear. Militarily, our tasks lie in central Europe. Balance is required here in order to make security possible. Without balance there is neither security nor any preconditions for a realistic policy of relaxing tensions.

At the same time it is necessary for us to help states united with us in the alliance, states which have to solve economic and social problems. This explains our vast outlay of financial means and our defense aid to our alliance partner Turkey. This country is allied with us in friendship, and it holds a highly important strategic position. By the same token, it is an important political factor.

Obviously public opinion in the Western states has not adequately noted the fact that an allied country has participated in the Islamic conference at Islamabad. We must help Greece, and at the same time we want to help those states of the Third World economically and financially that wish to strengthen their independence. The other aspects of the joint concept will be subject to discussion in the consultations with the U.S. secretary of state here in Bonn, and once again when the chancellor visits Washington.

[Question] Are there any differences between you, Mr Genscher, and the chancellor? I am asking this in view of the fact that you said quite plainly just a week ago that our place is by the side of the United States and not between the two superpowers. I am asking this also in view of the fact that the chancellor yesterday issued a denial of one of his alleged statements concerning relations with the United States, made before the SPD Bundestag group.

[Answer] At the conclusion of his talks with the Belgian prime minister in Brussels, the chancellor quite clearly expounded the position he is advocating, namely our place by the side of the United States. It would be an illusion to assume, or for anyone to believe, that they could separate the Federal Republic of Germany from the United States. This is a fully harmonious view shared by the chancellor and me. This also forms the basis of our cooperation in the government coalition. The chancellor and I are in perfect agreement.

[Question] Soviet media have said lately that the continuation of detente policy and European solidarity with the United States rule each other out. Do you see in this a tendency to return to the slogan: "Ami Go Home?"

[Answer] In any event a trend is discernible, this trend being that Soviet voices try to make the Europeans believe they should define their interests independently from, and in opposition to, the United States. This trend is reflected by the fact, secondly, that they claim that detente policy and solidarity between the Europeans and the United States are incompatible. I must warn against nurturing any hopes in this sense.

It would be an erroneous assessment of Western policy on the part of the Soviet Union if some important person in Moscow were to assume that it might be possible to make the Europeans or the Federal Republic of Germany differentiate between solidarity with the United States and detente. The contrary is correct: Detente policy calls for balance; but balance is possible only, in view of the highly armed Soviet Union, if the Europeans and the United States cooperate. This results in the fact that the alliance with the United States and the solidarity between the Europeans and the Americans do not conflict with detente policy but, quite to the contrary, are its basic prerequisite. That must be realized.

Moreover, nobody should ignore the fact that the Western alliance is a community of democrats standing up for freedom, and that common assessment of values is an additional foundation of our cooperation. On this basis we jointly define the policy that is necessary now. The weight carried by the Europeans in defining that policy will be the greater, the more the Europeans themselves are able to formulate their policy.

I must warn once again, in the interest of the predictability of European and German policy, against a false assessment of our intentions. Our position is by the side of the United States and not between the United States and the Soviet Union. I believe we all have reason enough on our part to eliminate the danger of Soviet miscalculations by clarifying our position.

[Question] Diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union and other East European states are being continued. You have talked to the Soviet ambassador in Bonn. The chancellor did the same. The German ambassador in Moscow has seen Foreign Minister Gromyko. Mr Foreign Minister, do you have the impression that a course has been set, and if so, in what direction?

[Answer] First it must be said that everyone ought to be interested in avoiding an escalation. To achieve that, all existing channels ought to be exploited. This is urgently necessary, particularly in a difficult situation. We are doing this to express our position very clearly. Firmness and readiness for talks are not in contradiction. Firmness can have a positive effect on the actions of the other side only if one's own approach and aims are pointed out very factually, soberly and unemotionally.

[Question] You have stressed that it would be good and necessary if some sort of joint foreign policy could be achieved. Do you think there is a chance?

[Answer] In December, following the NATO decision, we had a Bundestag debate in which it turned out that agreement existed between the government coalition and the opposition on important security policy problems. I have found in past weeks that opposition spokesmen have made statements similar or identical to those of the Federal Government. There were statements, for example, that realistic detente policy must be continued; there was agreement on the necessity of having a joint Western stand and that Europe and the United States must cooperate closely.

If this is the case, I believe one should not intentionally create contradictions for the sake of an election campaign. Wherever differences of opinion exist, they must be voiced seriously, but they must not be made the means of a confrontation strategy.

It is my intention to point out existing common positions in matters of domestic and foreign policies, but I do not want to create illusions where contradictions exist. I consider it most important that we agree with regard to close European-American cooperation; I believe we ought to see to it together that no sham fights occur, that no cheap, new anti-Americanism is cultivated. The people must not forget why they are concerned now about peace, namely because the Soviet Union has intervened militarily in Afghanistan. There lies the cause. That is where one must begin to reestablish the confidence of the people in safeguarding peace.

L'UNITA REPORTS BERLINGUER TV PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181149 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 14 LD

[Unattributed report on 7 February Italian TV press conference with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "Lively Dialog on Afghanistan; Peace; Our Struggle for Socialism; Reply to Christian Democratic Party [DC] Concerning Government"]

[Text] The "political rostrum" televised on Channel One last night permitted Comrade Enrico Berlinguer to explain in detail the PCI's assessment and attitudes regarding the major foreign and domestic policy issues. The PCI secretary general's interlocutors were journalists Livio Caputo (LA NOTTE), Sergio Turone (IL MESSAGGERO), Giselher Sorge (Radio Frankfurt), Giuseppe Giacovazzo (GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO), Franco Batacchi (DIARIO DI VENEZIA), Luigi Bianchi (CORRIERE DELLA SERA), Baudouin Bollaert (LE FIGARO) and Lino Rizzi (GIORNALE DI SICILIA). The chairman was Villy De Luca. We report below the salient parts of the press conference, grouped together by topics.

1--International Issues

With regard to events such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and NATO's missile rearmament, Berlinguer said, we have set ourselves the task not so much of issuing moral verdicts--though we have done this too--as of trying to understand fully in which direction the situation is moving. From this viewpoint we have issued a negative verdict on NATO's decision to deploy the Euromissiles, partly because in our opinion there was an opportunity (and we put forward some precise proposals in this direction) to begin negotiations with the Soviet bloc countries to seek, on the one hand, to avoid deploying the U.S. Euromissiles and, on the other, to request that the USSR suspend manufacturing and deploying the SS-20's, with the aim of reaching negotiations which could make the deployment of these missiles on either side pointless or at least try to reduce them to the lowest possible level.

As for the events in Afghanistan, we have sharply censured the Soviet intervention and the U.S. reprisals. Our overall verdict is that these factors, together with many others, have contributed and are contributing to the grave deterioration in the international situation. This being the case, the forces working to restore detente must make a move and perform a moderating role with respect to the two major powers, while trying to prevent any act of force, any threat of force or any reprisals which could, by further exacerbating the situation, bring us to the brink of direct threats to peace.

Asked to express a verdict on the recent Franco-German statement on Afghanistan and detente, Berlinguer said:

As PCI secretary general, I would not sign the text of that statement, which on many points does not coincide with the stands which we maintain on the present international situation. Nevertheless, I do believe--at a time when there is an increasing exacerbation of international relations and economic, political and even sports reprisals are being proposed, especially by U.S. leaders--that it is important and positive that the top French and FRG representatives have asserted their desire to pursue a line for detente and to work for a resumption of dialog among all the powers concerned with the future of peace. Of course, it remains to be seen what specific initiatives will follow this declaration.

Berlinguer was asked what verdict the PCI gives on the Socialist International's assertion that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a precondition for European security negotiations. This was his reply:

I have not yet read the Socialist International's communique. As far as our position is concerned, we want--as we have clearly stated in both the Italian and European parliaments--the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan. However, in order for this to be more than a mere watchword and therefore, in the final analysis, a propaganda formula, I believe that we must work to create the best conditions for this to take place (which is something we sincerely desire, because we want the Afghan people to be able to decide freely on their own government and their own future). Therefore everybody--and this includes the Western countries--must take measures which will not exacerbate the stances (including the Soviets' stances) but which will move the situation toward a thaw. The situation at present is very cold and is tending to worsen. A thaw must be created, the path of dialog must be reopened and care must be taken not to make moves which would damage it further. This can help to restore calm and can therefore also contribute to the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan. Be that as it may, the demand for the withdrawal is inherently correct and must be maintained.

2--Verdict on Relations With Socialist Countries

For the umpteenth time, the question was raised of whether, over and above its individual criticisms of the USSR, the PCI still regards that nation as a socialist country. Berlinguer replied as follows:

We have no myths and we seek none, either old or new. Of course, in very distant times, when the USSR was an encircled country, the only socialist state to have emerged from a major revolution and threatened by practically every other state in the world, the defense of that great revolutionary gain was the duty of the entire world proletariat. A myth was also created around that defense. Now we assess the development of Soviet society more calmly and with a greater historical awareness. We believe that a great proletarian revolution--the first in the world--took place there and that through a very complex and in many respects tragic process, the foundations were laid for a socialist society--that is, a society in which capitalism has been eliminated and specific gains have been achieved on the working classes' behalf. At the same time, however, we regard the USSR's and other countries' form as one of the possible and realized forms of socialism--a form with which we do not agree and which we do not want to repeat in our own country. We are working for another kind of socialism: In particular, we are working for a form of socialism which will fully realize the freedoms and democratic rights which are in many respects still being infringed or violated in the Soviet Union. Because of this essential aspect we believe that the situation in the Soviet Union cannot be accepted and in any case cannot be recreated in a country such as ours or in the other capitalist Western countries.

At this point in the press conference Berlinguer was asked to explain more fully his 1976 assertion concerning the greater security which Eurocommunism derives from the NATO shield.

The PCI secretary general replied as follows:

The idea which I expressed at that time and which I would express in the same way now is this: Since we want to build the kind of socialism in which we believe, which is a socialist road matching Italian society's individual characteristics and based on the full expansion of democracy and the acknowledgement of all freedoms, if the Italian nation were situated among the Warsaw bloc countries, it would be very difficult, and there would be pressures of various kinds to make it difficult and even impossible for us to proceed along that path. This was the meaning of the intervention in Czechoslovakia. At the same time, I repeat: Beware; while perhaps the Eastern bloc does not want us to build socialist as we conceive it, in the West there are many people (the leading forces of capitalism) who do not want us to build any kind of socialism, not even the kind which we believe matches the Italian situation. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, on the one hand we are in the Atlantic pact, but on the other, though we are part of that bloc, we have a struggle to wage and a road to open up in order to overcome the opposition of the capitalist ruling classes.

The next question was as follows: Why does nobody question the Yugoslavs' autonomy, while there are those who doubt the PCI's autonomy?

I note, Berlinguer replied, that nobody questions the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's autonomy, despite the fact that, like ourselves, it acknowledges the socialist character of Soviet society. In fact the PCI's autonomy, its absolute independence in its assessments of the situation in the socialist countries and its action in the internatinal field, and obviously in Italy as well, is broadly (I would say almost, universally) acknowledged abroad. However, it is challenged-- with increasing difficulty--in Italy for the simple reason that the intention in brandishing this banner is to set an obstacle to the PCI's full participation in our country's government.

The subject of Yugoslavia was taken up by another journalist, who asked what the PCI's attitude would be in the event of an intervention in Yugoslavia "after Tito." This was his reply:

I believe that I am sufficiently well acquainted with Yugoslavia and its leaders to be able to state confidently that Yugoslav policy in the so-called post-Tito period (fortunately Comrade Tito is still alive and has even come through his recent most difficult surgical trial) will be the same policy as has been pursued throughout the past years and will therefore be a foreign policy of nonalinement, of initiative for detente and for peaceful coexistence. Everyone must realize that Yugoslavia has no intention of modifying its foreign policy. Of course, if (though this is a hypothesis which I personally cannot foresee) there are initiatives from any quarter against Yugoslavia's independence and sovereignty and against its foreign policy, we will oppose them absolutely steadfastly.

Another question on the same topic was: Why are the countries of real socialism so afraid of dissidents?

It is very difficult, Berlinguer replied, to find explanations for these factors, which in any case we consider unacceptable and contrary to the very principles of socialism as we conceive it. A socialist society must have no fear of permitting the fullest freedom of dissent, even when this dissent concerns the constituent elements of society and of its leaders' policy. I believe that the socialist countries' life would have everything to gain if this freedom were fully guaranteed. Anyway, that is our belief.

3--Goverment Issue

The discussion of the next point proceeded from a question concerning the PCI's willingness to adopt a favorable attitude to a government not including itself but including the Italian Socialist Party [PSI].

Berlinguer said:

First, I would like to point out that the conditions which we have set cannot be described as onerous: I would describe them as the minimum conditions for a communist party of our strength to be able to participate in a government in such a way as to render a service to the country, and therefore not under conditions that would cancel out this innovation or even nullify this very party--which would not help the country, let alone the party. [paragraph continues]

The conditions are as follows: equal status among the parties participating in government; acknowledgement of their respective political and parliamentary weight; and of course a very clear, precise program with guarantees regarding its implementation.

There are forms of resistance, the PCI secretary general added, which stem from the fact that the intention is to preserve the DC's dominance and power system at all costs. These forms of resistance imply a price that the country has to pay, because every day and every month lost in reaching the solution of a democratic unity government is paid for very dearly by the country in economic, political, moral and ideological terms. We see no alternative to fighting for the quickest possible attainment of this solution. As for the Socialist Party's [PSI] participation in the government, it is up to that party to decide. It does seem to me, however, that the PSI Central Committee was clear about this.

Another journalist made the following strange observation: In fact the PCI does not want to enter the government at all, and this explains its "raising of the price" with respect to the DC. Berlinguer gave the following well-documented reply:

We have said and announced that we will not hold back (though aware that we would be shouldering onerous responsibilities) if the possibility of our direct participation presented itself, because we know that this participation is necessary and can make an effective and substantial contribution to extricating the country from the crisis. I do not see what "openings" have come from the DC, especially of late, which we have allegedly thwarted. Here are some recent statements by DC leaders: Galloni says: "If the Communist Party were capable of radically modifying (radically, note) its positions, we would be faced with a new factor which we might even assess positively. Thank you, Deputy Galloni! He adds: "The internal and international conditions do not exist, even in an emergency situation such as the present." DC Minister Darida says: "I am with NATO all the way, even when it is wrong. Can the Communists say the same? If so, I am satisfied." Under Secretary Zamberletti says: "The Communist Party must take back its "no" to NATO missiles in Italy and accept the fact that the Americans hold the keys." And I could go on. Basically, we are being asked to change our positions completely, and at the same time it is claimed that the conditions for PCI government participation do not exist.

Of what, basically, does the "opening" consist? It consists of the fact that, after all these remarks and similar and even more stubborn remarks from the Social Democrats and Liberals, a so-called dialog is being proposed to us: Let us sit round a table and see what kind of program we can draw up. Evidently, if these are the stances we are dealing with, the sole purpose of the dialog is clearly, I feel, to waste time, to perform a kind of interminable round of meetings and declarations. This can only create confusion in the country, and we are not prepared to take part in negotiations without the clearly stated aim of establishing a government of democratic unity.

These remarks by Berlinguer were followed by this objection from a journalist: The formula of grand coalitions is alien to Western democracy and would in any case bring about the government's operational paralysis.

Berlinguer pointed out that it is not true that there has been no recourse to the formula of grand coalitions (as in Italy, for instance, in 1944 and 1947 and in the FRG at the time of the resumption of the ostpolitik). I am pointing this out, he added, by way of saying that there can be times in a country's life when a joint and thorough commitment is needed from all the democratic forces, and these are the times when the emergency becomes an absolute imperative--that is, the need for a great national solidarity and for the parties representing the people's will to cooperate. [paragraph continues]

This is why we cannot envisage a government which reflects the usual interparty disputes, we envisage a government united by a common aim, which will act authoritatively in an attempt to reform and regenerate Italy for as long as necessary. We too are in favor of rotation and we too believe that, once this phase has passed and the gravest dangers have been averted, we will manage to establish a normal rotation between the parties of opposition and of the majority. But now, tell me how we can prevent Italy from declining, sliding further down the slope along which it is unfortunately now moving further every day, if not by means of great solidarity among all the peoples and democratic forces, including the country's government.

Taking up the reference to "rotation," one journalist asked whether it would not have been better for the PCI to opt for the so-called leftwing alternative outlined at the latest Socialist Congress.

Berlinguer replied that our position proceeds from Italy's interests, not partisan interests. Hence the proposal of a unitary government. If the other parties believe they can form another kind of government, we can confidently remain in opposition--where we have been for such a long time and are now--and fulfill the tasks stemming from our strength among the working classes and people's masses. As far as the left-wing alternative is concerned, I believe that the Socialist Party itself has reached the conclusion that this objective is not timely, that the preconditions from the standpoint of the parliamentary balance of forces do not exist and that in the present phase the aim must be to establish positive relations with the DC, naturally while combatting its most narrowminded, stubborn and arrogant tendencies. I believe that unity between Communists and Socialists is an essential factor in defeating these tendencies within the DC, and it is in this direction that all our work has developed, even recently.

Berlinguer was asked next whether the DC's attitude to the PCI is now any different or more open than if Aldo Moro had still been alive.

Berlinguer said:

I am not in the habit of discussing my conversations with other politicians, especially in the case of deceased politicians who cannot confirm or deny what I say. What I can say is that I do not know what Moro's present position would be. Who can say? Of course his demise did leave a serious gap in the DC and Italian political life. I can add that in 1978 Moro went as far as to establish a parliamentary majority with the Communists, but he refused to let the Communists join the government. But--and here I am referring not to remarks made to me in private and which I do not want to cite, but rather to his writings and public thoughts--Moro did speak of a "third phase" in Italian political life, that is, the phase which would follow the center-left phase and which he regarded as a process of developing cooperation with the Communist Party to its ultimate consequences. Moro probably envisaged this process developing somewhat slowly. We polemicized with him on this point, and I would still polemicize with anyone who maintains that this process must proceed slowly, because there is not much time in which to remedy boldly the damage being done to our country's economic, social and civic fabric. Therefore the idea of a long, slow process, which might have had some validity years ago, no longer has any validity because now we are faced with imperative decisions on which our nation's future depends.

But, Berlinguer was asked, do the Communists not believe that even if they do not enter the government they can still make a constructive contribution to establishing a good program? Would the program not be worse if they remained outside the negotiations?

Berlinguer said:

Experience has led us to the conclusion that these interminable series of meetings devoted solely to a government program achieve little and in fact create confusion rather than clarity. We have recognized that there are various kinds of government with respect to which we can adopt an opposition stance, while still acknowledging certain positive aspects despite our criticisms. Of course, this remains a valid position, as shown by past experience and as may be shown by future experiences. However, this is not the case with the present government, of which we give a very negative assessment with regard to all aspects of its policy. As for our possible contribution to negotiations, I say: No, we will not take part in negotiations without the clearly stated aim of achieving the formation of a government of democratic unity. Of course, this does not mean that the negotiations must necessarily conclude in that way. But that must be the negotiations' acknowledged goal. Then it is a matter of verifying whether we agree on the program (and the contrary might prove to be the case). But, unless that aim is clearly stated, we cannot make a positive contribution: On the contrary, our contribution could only be negative, because we would be playing the game of declarations and interpretations which would only create further confusion.

4--Antiterrorist Measures

It was asked whether, following the lower house vote on the [antiterrorist] decree, "into which the leftwing forces were dragged somewhat by force," the PCI will act to modify the decree to secure broader guarantees.

Berlinguer replied:

We were not led by force: We gave our vote of confidence but specified, of course, that this did not constitute an approval of government's activity, with regard to which, indeed, our lack of confidence and criticism have increased in recent months. We voted that way because, on account of the Radicals' absolutely senseless obstructionism, there was a danger that the decree would lapse. The vote of confidence was the only way to surmount the obstructionism and to prevent the decree's lapse, which would have had very serious consequences, especially with regard to the state of mind of the forces which are making daily sacrifices, namely the forces of law and order. Yesterday we witnessed the sad death of a 19-year-old youngster. I believe that every Italian youngster should believe that there is a drop of his own blood in the corpse of that boy, who was killed so barbarically in a Rome street. This is why it was necessary to prevent the decree from lapsing, and this was the purpose of our vote. It is true that we are dissatisfied with some points in the decree. The Radicals' obstructionism and also the government's lack of sensitivity made it impossible to introduce modifications which both we and the Socialist comrades wanted. Now we must move on, especially in agreement with the Socialist comrades, so that we can contribute the modifications which we consider opportune to make the antiterrorist measures both more effective and more clear-cut.

Several other topics were discussed during the press conference: the struggle against tax evasion, the situation in the Italian radio and television company, the granting of the Freedom of Florence to Sakharov, and the work done by leftwing coalition councils. In this latter connection, Berlinguer pointed out that leftwing administrations have achieved many important things, have governed honestly and have guaranteed a stability which was previously lacking.

Another topic discussed was the party's internal debate on the latest international events. Berlinguer pointed out that there is a free, enthusiastic but calm debate centered on the major issues of the struggle for peace.

EANES STRESSES PORTUGAL'S CONTRIBUTION TO WESTERN FREEDOM

LD151235 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Image of NATO's Incapacity Encouraged Expansionist Designs"--quotation marks as published]

[Text] "Both Europe and its NATO allies could have conveyed an image of incapacity which fostered the expansionist designs and the potential for disruption of those who know how to exploit power vacuums," the president of the republic stated yesterday when speaking at the ceremony at which he decorated [outgoing] NATO military committee chairman Gen Hermann Zeiner Gundersen with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Prince Henry the Navigator.

"We are experiencing a complex period of crisis in international relations," Ramalho Eanes began, after extolling his guest.

"All crises," he continued, "encourage the emergence of those who, fearing to contemplate the future with resolve, easily take refuge in the championing of aims of a past which cannot be repeated. All crises, because of the anxiety which accompanies them, enable these people to disguise in improvisation and apparent ideological firmness the uncertainty that is characteristic of a lack of experience and understanding due to an inadequate perspective on world issues."

"Because of all this, you will realize that this act of tribute to yourself is an appropriate occasion for reaffirming the principles guiding Portugal's stand within the framework of its membership of Europe and NATO.

"In fact, these guiding principles, repeatedly affirmed by Portugal through its legitimate institutional representatives, are based on clear stands expressed by the electorate.

"That is, they are not under debate, are not unknown to anybody and should not serve as pretexts for any operations in domestic politics which could encourage doubts among our allies with respect to the reasons and interests justifying Portugal's stand."

"In the first place," Ramalho Eanes specified, "it must be emphasized that the principles guiding Portugal's stand, which are fully in keeping with West Europe's defense strategy, are defined on the basis of an understanding of the political, economic and military forces involved and are aimed at insuring the defense of Portuguese and European interests within the framework of the new realities taking shape in the course of the crisis which we are now experiencing."

"In this connection we cannot fail to consider our direct experience, in which the oil crisis was combined with the political crisis of the destruction of the dictatorship and with the decolonization crisis stemming from a colonial war waged without political vision and beyond Portuguese society's capacity for human and economic sacrifice.

"The political crisis demonstrated that the European nations are internally vulnerable when authoritarianism and the lack of democratic alternatives leave the political system at the mercy of violent movements, dominated by the forces with the greatest capacity for organization and the best position in vital sectors. The decolonization crisis demonstrated that geopolitical vacuums are certainly filled by those who have the means and determination, proving that Europe can be isolated from areas essential to its economic activity and thus to its defense and independence. These are two important lessons for Portugal and certainly for Europe.

"In my case, they explain why the first priority confronting Portugal after the internal political crisis was its complete democratic clarification with respect to its allies and, more specifically, with respect to NATO."

Portugal's African Policy

The geostrategic conditions for NATO's defense "have changed," President Eanes continued, "necessitating a judicious but clearsighted and firm reappraisal of the original coordinates laid down in the postwar period--the traditional predominance of East-West relations, the pivotal role played by the arms limitation negotiations, the search for a balance of military power in Europe and the possible stability found in nuclear parity, the strategy of deterrence and the policy of detente."

"We must now add the new and crucial significance of North-South relations, the emergence of new forms of contempt for the African peoples' right to real self-determination, the strategic importance of economic relations and the situations of widespread political instability, which are associated with periods of crisis and transformation but assume a different significance when forming part of a worldwide system of threats."

In view of this new orientation "the defense of Europe and of its inherent principles can no longer be contemplated solely in strictly terms. It is also necessary to consider, as equally important but with greater priority, the conditions for its economic and political defense and the means for clearly asserting the values which define the essence of its culture."

To this end, Portugal has stated its position on disarmament negotiations. It was stated that "we believe that the disarmament debate must set specific collateral conditions to guarantee the permanence of the principles of the sides involved, without which these negotiations will produce no profitable results for the peoples' progress and freedom." Next there followed a list of the conditions embodied in these general principles, ranging from maintaining the balance of military forces to guaranteeing noninterference and nonintervention in any other country or region and full observance of human rights. Therefore, it was also stated that disarmament is the natural result of detente and the essential precondition for real cooperation among the peoples.

It is within observance of these principles that Portugal is playing its part in what should be a collective task carried out with a real unity of effort and with observance of each nation's respective special characteristics.

This is where Portugal's African policy comes in. Bearing in mind the original problems, it has in a very short space of time made it possible to achieve significant results, especially in the economic and cultural fields and also in terms of better mutual understanding.

Demonstrating the validity of Portugal's approach, this real and rapid rapprochement was achieved without the slightest recourse to any concealment of Portuguese foreign policy's guiding principles.

Thus at the Bissau meeting with president of the People's Republic of Angola, Dr Agostinho Neto, it was possible to state: "It is obvious that the Portuguese people's interests are manifested externally in many different ways and this is why Portugal does not conceal its specific commitments to NATO and to other international organizations. But these commitments have never caused and will never cause Portugal to lose its freedom outside the strictly circumscribed limits of its commitments, which are publicly known, in connection with treaties."

Quest for Roads to Detente

Portugal does not aspire to play any moderating or balancing role, partly because its size precludes this. What Portugal can and must do, what it must do, what it can do and has done, given its thorough acquaintance with the new states and their leaders, is to tell the countries with which it has relations by virtue of these commitments who these leaders are, what they represent to their respective countries and what support they should be given.

Conformity with and integration into the main lines of West European policy are to be found in the quest for specific paths to detente by means of improved relations with the East European countries.

Indeed, the unconcealed defense of the democratic organization of political power and of the institutions' popular foundation and geostrategic, geopolitical and cultural integration into Europe are important means for breaking down the rigid barriers erected by imperial attitudes and preconditions for consolidating detente.

It was within this framework that it was possible to state the following: "After 1975 Portugal could not be considered an element of unease and insecurity for the international community. The guarantee of its internal stability, the vigor and complete observance of democratic norms, the popular foundation of its institutions and the confirmation of its geopolitical links are positive factors for the sure development of diversified and multifaceted foreign relations; relations which will at all times and in all circumstances preserve Portugal's autonomy and capacity for free expression within the context of international relations."

This is why we claim that "the specific problems of cooperation and security in the modern world provide a new role for the medium powers, enabling them to guarantee for themselves a degree of autonomy and flexibility which will free them from all forms of passive dependence on the major centers of geopolitical influence."

Portugal's NATO Commitments

Next the president of the republic discussed Portugal's NATO commitments, which are "indisputable obligations since they correspond to the nation's interests and are democratically justified in forms which prompt no doubts.

"But these obligations must be matched by Portugal's rights with respect to NATO, which are a precondition for my country's being able to contribute fully with its existing capabilities to the task of collective defense, in the various fields in which this must manifest itself.

"At a time when predicted threats are becoming realities and when other threats, perhaps even more worrisome, are appearing on the horizon, the need to pool efforts must make processes of mutual help natural.

"Only thus can we hope to achieve the coordination of political initiaties and to guarantee the calm essential for acting rationally and determinedly. Only thus can we hope to achieve, in the short term, the coordinated and global response which will guarantee the defense of the West European peoples' freedom and cultural identity. It is in the defense of these objectives, which I believe we share and to which you, General, have devoted all your efforts and skills, that European unity will be achieved."

Before finishing, Ramalho Eanes said in this conrection that the "unity of European foreign policy must be sought by strengthening that which has been our speciality--the democratic legitimacy of the institutions and of the rules of political conduct, which demands observance of human rights, of liberty and freedoms--and by guaranteeing effective coordination of Europe's overall defense within the NATO framework."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SCORE EANES REMARKS

LD191655 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Eanes' Criticism of NATO Surprises PSD"]

[Text] Referring to Eanes' recent speech when decorating [outgoing NATO military committee chairman] General Gundersen, the Social Democratic Party [PSD] states in a communique issued yesterday that "Portugal's political and military institutions have always been represented in NATO and have always expressed solidarity with its defense strategy," expressing surprise that "the armed forces chief of general staff should now publicly criticize that strategy."

Also referring to the passage in the speech in which General Ramalho Eanes speaks of the invasion of Afghanistan, the communique stresses that "he does so, but blaming it in the final analysis on NATO's own shortcoming," without mentioning at all "the Soviet Union's totalitarian zeal," or even a hint of "a condemnation of the military stance of this big power which has subjugated several peoples in order to protect what it terms its 'vital interests'."

The communique continues: "Of course, in this way, if the USSR begins to shift its expansionist designs in the direction of Europe--as everything indicates--General Ramalho Eanes will continue to criticize NATO."

Finally, the Social Democrats state: "Referring to Portuguese foreign policy in his speech, General Eanes states that some Portuguese stands in this area suffer from clear government inexperience. However, it is unclear whether these allusions apply to the Democratic Alliance government or, on the contrary, to his own past conduct. Perhaps the armed forces chief of staff would be so kind as to set aside political insinuations and doubletalk and explain this to the Portuguese people."

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS TO GUARANTEE CRUDE OIL SUPPLY

LD191532 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1500 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Nearly all of Spain's supplies of crude oil for 1980 have been guaranteed, according to calculations made following the recent government initiatives to conclude state-to-state contracts with producing countries. The 40 percent increase in deliveries of crude negotiated by Prime Minister Suarez in Iraq and the recent agreement signed by Saudi Arabia, negotiated in the name of King Juan Carlos, for an increase in deliveries from Saudi Arabia of 50,000 extra barrels a day, have produced a favorable outlook for the purchases of crude this year. Moreover, the talks between Prime Minister Suarez and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins have led to assurances that the agreement signed with Venezuela, Cuba and the USSR will continue for this year.

BASQUE SOCIALIST PARTY CHIEF COMMENTS ON TALKS BREAKDOWN

LD191306 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The idea put forward by the Basque Socialist Party to create a joint front of all democratic parties in the Basque political arena to fight against violence and terrorism has for the moment failed--the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] walked out of the meeting to establish the front at 0500. The PNV walked out because they did not agree with some of the points included in the joint statement.

We asked Txiki Benegas, secretary general of the Basque Socialist Party, what happened during the negotiations:

[Begin recording] [Benegas] We reached agreement on how to fight violence and terrorism in Euzkadi. The other parties made their contributions to this agreement but after signing--or at least after agreeing with the fundamentals in the document--they brought up such subjects as Navarre; [words indistinct] they brought up such subjects as the attitude of parliament [words indistinct] and in the end the document was not signed for reasons which we Socialists find quite inexplicable. They claimed that greater powers should be established for the junta for security provided for under the statute of autonomy and also claimed that we Socialists should promise to introduce into each organic law passed by parliament a clause safeguarding Guernica statute at a time when the PNV is not represented in parliament [words indistinct].

[Reporter] What is going to happen in the near future?

[Benegas] It is going to be difficult. The problems of this people are difficult. I think that peace will come because this people wants peace. The problem is whether the parties which are dutybound to achieve peace in Euzkadi are going to be up to it, are going to meet their responsibilities and are going to be up to the historic challenge facing them. [end recording]

The other parties that attended these talks were the Communist Party, the Unification of Basque Socialists, and the Basque Carlist Party.

A press conference has been arranged for early this afternoon in Bilbao to explain the reason for the breakdown in the negotiations.

BATASUNA COALITION NOT TO TAKE PART IN BASQUE PARLIAMENT

LD191302 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Basque patriotic coalition Herri Batasuna will not take part in the Basque parliament or any of the institutions to which its members have been elected, according to a decision made last night in Vizcaya by the Herri Batasuna National Committee. The paper EGIN today reports that the Herri Batasuna National Committee decided to withdraw all its elected representatives from the institutions to which they had been elected in response to the imprisonment of Joxin Gorostidi and the repression suffered by the Basque people in both the north and south [France and Spain].

Workers Party Split

LD191720 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] LAIA, the Basque Workers Revolutionary Party, has decided to leave Herri Batasuna [Basque patriotic coalition] and keep its representatives in place in the institutions to which they have been elected. The decision to withdraw from Herri Batasuna was taken because the parties in the coalition are (?being over-ruled). The LAIA representatives also deplore the criteria used for (?decisionmaking) in the coalition, which is being made more [word indistinct] and more authoritarian all the time by the separatists. Herri Batasuna now consists of the ANV [Basque Nationalist Action], the ESB [Basque Socialist Convergence], the HASI [Revolutionary Socialist People's Party], supporting committees and independents.

LA VANGUARDIA SUMMARIZES CARRILLO REPORT TO PCE CC

LD191423 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[EFE report: "Tough Criticism of Russian Intervention in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Tough criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and an appeal to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] to strengthen parliamentary leftwing unity were the most important aspects of the report submitted by Santiago Carrillo yesterday to the PCE Central Committee plenum, meeting in Madrid. Carrillo accused the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] of a rightwing shift and of involving the PSOE in a policy which, in the event of an emergency, would benefit only a government controlled by the rightwing.

Madrid, 2 February--After outlining the country's recent history, Carrillo asserted with respect to Afghanistan that there has never been a popular revolution there and that what happens in those countries where revolutionary regimes are genuinely popular--that they find within themselves and in the support of other peoples the strength necessary for surmounting imperialist intrigues without intervention by foreign troops--is not taking place in Afghanistan. This is not the case in Afghanistan, the PCE secretary general added.

The Soviets, he continued, have justified their intervention by saying that it was a response to the Kabul government. According to other explanations, it was a matter of "saving" the "socialist regime in that country."

"Unfortunately," Mr Carrillo said, "none of these explanations is credible, except to those who because of emotional reflexes accept any explanation as good."

"However the intervention in Afghanistan is explained," he added, "it has called into question the great step forward in the peoples' joint struggle constituted by forcing U.S. imperialism to refrain from intervening militarily in Africa or Latin America."

Preventing a Return to the Cold War

Next, Mr Carrillo asserted that the PCE's great task is to prevent a return to the cold war, insure detente and combat the policy of imperialism--U.S. imperialism, in the first place, and also European imperialism. This also applies to Spain, in view of the attempts to make it join NATO and in connection with the denunciation of Suarez' visit to Washington. Mr Carrillo announced that he will submit a question in parliament to make the prime minister explain what commitments he undertook in the United States.

After stating that, as a result of the intervention in Afghanistan, a bloc comprising the United States, Japan and Europe is taking shape and that the United States is beginning to recover the leadership which it had lost, Carrillo emphasized that the PCE will intensify its activity against the attempts by U.S. imperialism and all the reactionary forces in Europe to recreate a cold war atmosphere and also to make the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan.

"We Are Excluded From Policy Which We Do Not Accept"

In the second part of his report, which was devoted to the domestic situation, Carrillo denounced "a clear righward shift in the UCD's policy," denying that the Communists had become radicalized. "The change," he asserted, "began with the failure to implement the political commitments in the Moncloa Pact, which constituted a real deception on the part of the government." "The rightwing is winning the round," Carrillo added, "since the UCD has yielded to its demands in the energy plan, the economic program and the workers law. So nobody can be surprised that we Communists are excluded from a policy which is not ours and which we do not and will not accept." "In order to implement it, the UCD must place the PCE in a ghetto while leaning toward cooperation with the Popular Alliance."

"UCD Wishes To Weaken Left"

"If the Socialists have not been excluded initially," Mr Carrillo continued, "this was not only because of their electoral influence but because the UCD was not strong enough to exclude the entire left at a stroke. But let nobody believe that the UCD intends to strengthen the PSOE as a possible alternative government. The UCD's sole concern is to remain in power and to weaken the left--the PCE by excluding it, and the PSOE by involving it in a policy favorable to the rightwing."

He cited as consequences of the UCD's activity the confrontation between the General Workers Union [UGT] and the Workers Commissions, the split among the workers and the imposition of a social policy harmful to the workers, who are being made to bear most of the burden of the crisis, causing friction between Communists and Socialists. "The most deplorable thing," he stated, "is that Nicolas Redondo should fall so easily into the trap and revive gut anticommunism, believing that in this way he will secure trade union hegemony for the UGT."

"PSOE Has Made a Grave Mistake"

He stated that the Socialists have accepted agreements with the Spanish Confederation of Employers Organizations and the government despite a heavy cost in loss of prestige, believing that in this way they will secure preferential treatment from the employers and the government and trade union hegemony: "In taking these steps, they have compromised themselves and made a grave mistake, which, moreover, gravely harms the working class."

"The conclusion," he added, "which we reached in the Executive Committee on the problem of the PSOE and which we submit to the Central Committee is that, if we Communists and Socialists confront each other and if we do not maintain relations of cooperation in all possible fields in Spain, it is not a Giscard who will govern--that is, not the French liberal bourgeois rightwing. If the Socialists and we ourselves wage war against each other, with the deterioration of the international situation, the development of the crisis and the autonomy problems in Spain, the UCD's policy at this time would probably lead to an emergency government controlled by the rightwing--that is, to a restoration of dictatorship."

"I Do Not Believe That There Is Fear of the PCE in Spain"

Santiago Carrillo held a press conference this afternoon at which he summarized his report to the Central Committee.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there is fear of the Communist Party in Spain. There are people who are attempting to create that fear and to turn the Communist Party into a kind of bogeyman. This was successful 40 years ago, and they are attempting to repeat it, but I do not believe that there is fear of the Communist Party. We intend to enter the government someday, and we intend not to enter it alone. We intend to enter it with the Socialists and with other democratic forces which wish to change society, and in this system the state will remain the same. That is, we will not make a party state apparatus; it will be the constitutional state apparatus which already exists, but what would have to be guarded against would be not so much the possibility of the Communists going too far as the state apparatus, being what it is, attempting to cancel out the democratic results. This has already been seen in Chile in the case of the Popular Unity government."

"But it seems to me that the fear that if we Communists become stronger in Spain, we will head toward a regime like those in the Eastern bloc, is totally unjustified, because here, among other things, the path will not be the same; it will be the path of democracy, and the government will be shared, with democratic freedoms and elections in which the government can be defeated and ousted. That is, there will always be the possibility of turning back, if anybody wishes to turn back."

DENMARK

SOGAARD REJECTS PERMANENT DEPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN TROOPS

LD191047 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Feb 80 p 1 LD

["J.B." report: "No Foreign Troops in Peacetime"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has completely rejected the permanent deployment of foreign troops in Denmark in peacetime to compensate for weakness caused by a so-called "no change" in the defense plan.

The idea was put forward by Maj Gen P. Thorsen, head of the Karup tactical air command. Evaluating the points made preparatory to the defense plan, he spoke to JYLLANDSPOSTEN, saying in part:

"If Denmark weakens its defense with a 'no change' in the defense plan, clearly we must have foreign troops on Danish territory in peacetime. We simply could not hold back an enemy invader with our own defense long enough for foreign allied forces to arrive."

"Naturally it is always possible for us to request reinforcements in special circumstances," the defense minister commented. "But we will not have foreign troops here otherwise."

The minister is surprised that the defense budget is the object of criticism. In his opinion there is no question of a "no change." Defense must save 100 million kroner in 1980, but this does not apply to subsequent years. Moreover, expenditure will be regulated to take into account salary and price increases.

The defense minister believes that generals are entitled to express their opinions freely. But he thinks that they should avoid "polemicizing" the government's outlined ideas. The minister also stated that he does not believe that his advisers in the defense headquarters and the ministry would wish to comment publicly on the defense plan.

NORWAY

STOLTENBERG REFUTES PRAVDA CHARGES OF POLICY CHANGE

LD191611 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg has categorically refuted the accusations of the Soviet party newspaper PRAVDA, according to which Norway is about to alter its policy. An article in today's PRAVDA says that Norway has given up the principle according to which the country will not position in peacetime foreign troops and nuclear weapons on its territory.

According to the Norwegian defense minister, there have been preliminary talks on the storage of American arms in Norway over the last few years, but the storage of tactical nuclear weapons has not been discussed at all. According to Stoltenberg, advance storage of military equipment does not mean the establishment of foreign bases in Norway.

The Norwegian defense minister also refuted the Soviet criticism of NATO's winter exercises, which are to begin in Norway at the end of the current month. According to Stoltenberg, military exercises of this kind have been held regularly for years.

CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. ON 'BASE POLICY' OPEN

LD190151 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "Base Policy Strengthened"]

[Text] "We have opened consultations with the United States on earmarking forces and contingency stockpiling of equipment in Norway so as to make our base policy more credible. We can then avoid summoning assistance too soon and so ease tension if a crisis should develop," Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg told AFTENPOSTEN.

Stoltenberg strongly emphasized that the bilateral consultations now underway with the United States on contingency stockpiling of equipment for U.S. forces which might be assigned to Norway are nothing new. This work was initiated a couple of years ago, and the Storting has been briefed on the matter in a number of documents since 1977 and has had occasion to discuss it. Moreover, consultations on contingency stockpiling are not only being conducted with the Americans. Such consultations are also being held with Canada and Britain, which have earmarked forces for Norway. They also hold occasional exercises in Norway.

Defense Minister Stoltenberg stated that the study drafted in the U.S. Defense Department, in collaboration with the Norwegian authorities, on U.S. reinforcements for Norway represents part of the preparations for the consultations now underway. It is still too early to say what the final outcome of this work will be, but any decisions are unlikely in the near future. Consultations have been taking place for a couple of years, and it is still unclear what the cost will be and what materials will be stockpiled. The talks are still concerned with outlining needs and possibilities.

HAMRE CITES NEED TO BOOST NATO CAPABILITIES IN NORTH

LD151523 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Feb 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Defense Chief: Nato's Effort in North Must Be Improved"]

[Text] "The Norwegian policy on bases and nuclear weapons still stands, but the condition that this is to be maintained is that NATO's capability for an effort on the northern flank is maintained and improved," defense chief Gen Sverre Hamre said at a conference arranged by the Norwegian Atlantic Committee Thursday [7 February].

The defense chief's speech was entitled "Norway's Strategic Position and Norway's Defenses," and he stressed that it is especially important that the frequency of maneuvers for allied detachments in Norway be kept at a high level and that extensive preparations for receiving allied detachments in a tense situation be implemented in peacetime.

In his speech the defense chief also mentioned the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan and the latest developments in the Near East.

"The Soviet Union has registered both its will and capability for the direct use of military force to promote its interests. The Soviet Union did not deem of such great account the danger of escalation or direct military confrontation with the other superpower, the United States, that it refrained from invasion," he said.

Our area's strategic position is dominated by relations between the superpowers. Thus conflicts in other parts of the world in which the superpowers are involved also affect our situation. He stressed the difference between the situation of Afghanistan and that of Norway by saying that our security depends on the reliable military strength which is attained through our alliance membership.

If the Soviet Union's need for depth in defense and for distribution of fighting forces in the north were to tempt it to a limited attack, it is important that our defense threshold is set so high that the price an aggressor would have to pay bears no relation to the risk and prospects of victory.

The defense chief also mentioned trends in Soviet arms development for the eighties which will be important for Norway's defense planning. He asserted that even if SALT II were ratified, it is still anticipated that the strategic importance of the northern areas will increase, and that our defense planning will have to be adjusted in accordance with developments. The Soviet naval programs now under development indicate a new Soviet dimension at sea. Aircraft carriers for both helicopters and VTOL aircraft are being built. In Leningrad a nuclear-powered 30,000-ton vessel is now being built which may almost be described as a battle cruiser. In addition to other types of Soviet ships, this indicates that the Soviet Union is in the process of procuring classes of ships which can operate together, have a longer range, and are less vulnerable. In the eighties the Soviet Union will also presumably improve its amphibious potential, and that will be of immediate significance for Norway, the defense chief said.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN URGES SALT II RATIFICATION, TALKS ON TNF CUTS

LD151609 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Feb 80 p 7 LD

[Sven Svensson report: "Stopping Rearmament Is Question of War or Peace"]

[Text] Stopping the current nuclear rearmament in Europe is a question of war or peace.

That is what Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said when the UN Disarmament Committee resumed its work in Geneva Tuesday [5 February]. Ullsten demanded that the superpowers immediately begin negotiations on limiting tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

Ullsten said that detente policy is in a crisis and no one dares predict which direction events will take in the decade which has just begun.

The year 1979 was one of rearmament, not disarmament, and it ended with the blatant military intervention in the small neutral country of Afghanistan. This step in a strategically sensitive area of the world has undermined the prospects of peaceful cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, Ullsten said.

If distrust and suspicion are allowed to prevail in U.S.-Soviet relations the risk of minor episodes developing into war increases. In the nuclear age any local conflict might result in a world conflagration.

We have no reason to conceal the fact that the situation is serious, Ullsten continued, but it is important to avoid exaggeration. The prophets of doom can fulfill their own prophecies. We must not return to the tones of the cold war days. The dialog between East and West must continue and must not be replaced by propaganda.

No nation can avoid the consequences of a nuclear war between the two military blocs. In the nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful cooperation.

Sweden has always wholeheartedly supported the policy of detente. This has never meant that we accept attacks on freedom and justice in the name of peace and friendship.

The Swedish Government urges the U.S. and Soviet governments to ratify SALT II. As members of the UN Security Council they ought to bear in mind their responsibility for peace and security, Ullsten continued.

We also urge the United States and the Soviet Union to take the initiative immediately for negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact have declared their readiness to begin such negotiations. The Soviet Union has recently raised objections to such talks. We hope, Ullsten said, that the Soviet Union will not persist in this view. The nuclear arms race in Europe must be stopped.

To Sweden, which lies between East and West and which is outside military alliances, the superpowers' nuclear rearmament has always appeared irrational. Rearmament has continued as if detente does not exist.

The decision to increase the number of nuclear weapons in Europe was taken while there was talk in statements of friendship and peaceful coexistence. Even though I know that it is not true, it is tempting to say that some detente measures have been intended to create a false sense of security.

The negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe must aim to create a Europe free from nuclear weapons, Ullsten continued. This aim cannot be achieved overnight. Yet the aim must be borne in mind.

Only thus is it possible for those taking part in the negotiations gradually to reduce the number of nuclear weapons without diminishing security.

The situation in Europe has to be accorded greater importance than hitherto. Two world wars have started in Europe; and Europe today is a center for the arms race between the superpowers has intensified in Europe. [sentence as published]

If this arms race continues, one day we will reach a point when we are conceivably forced to admit that a nuclear war can be fought in Europe. Negotiations on nuclear disarmament in Europe is thus a question of war or peace, Ullsten asserted.

Sweden is part of Europe. Our security can be affected by the military measures decided on by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. We reserve the right to raise our voice and make our views known.

The arms race between the two largest military blocs in the world concerns not only East and West. It constitutes an inconceivable waste of resources while the gap between rich and poor merely continues to grow.

ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAN TO RESUME ON RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

LD192148 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1543 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] Britain is ready and willing to resume a multimillion pound deal to supply Chieftain tanks spares and ammunition to the Iranian Army--once the U.S. Embassy hostages are released, authoritative Whitehall sources disclosed today. Discussions on a new deal were suspended by the British when the hostages were taken before Christmas, it is understood. The original, long-running contract was placed in suspension when the shah was deposed. A projected industrial complex near Esfanan, being built by the British Government's defense salesmen, international military services, to make Chieftain parts and ammunition, was cancelled. British ministers agreed that spares and ammunition could be sold to the Iranians in the days following the shah's departure, as a means of introducing stability in the region, but the embassy hostages changed that.

There are apparently signs of wear and tear on the Iranian fleet of 900 British-built Chieftains, some of which have been abandoned, crippled, in isolated locations since the revolution more than a year ago. The Iranians are also interested in reviving an order for tank transporters and armoured recovery-vehicles, as well as four logistic supply ships originally ordered from Yarrow Shipbuilders. Two of these ships are in various stages of completion.

THATCHER REITERATES PLEA FOR BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS

LD201109 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Feb 80 p 19 LD

[Tony Conyers report: "Thatcher in New Plea to Athletes"]

[Text] Athletes would seem to condone an international crime if they took part in the Moscow Olympics while the Russians remain in Afghanistan, Mrs Thatcher said yesterday. In a letter to Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association the prime minister said that the Russians were already heralding the 1980 Olympic games as convincing proof of the general acknowledgement of the historical importance and correct foreign policy of the USSR, and of the huge services of the Soviet Union to peace.

"This is a foretaste of the way in which the Soviet Union will exploit to its advantage every aspect of the propaganda value of the Olympic Games." The government recognised the practical and constitutional difficulties involved in changing the present arrangements and was deeply conscious of the disappointment felt by British athletes. But they had "the same rights and the same responsibilities towards freedom and its maintenance as every citizen of the United Kingdom." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on a flimsy pretext and its military occupation of a sovereign country violated all principles governing relations between states and peoples. Until the murders withdrew, "for British athletes to take part in the games in Moscow this summer would be for them to seem to condone an international crime."

KENYAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD160009 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2257 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi flew into London tonight at the start of a four-day visit to Britain. He will be having talks with Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on a wide number of topics including Afghanistan, Rhodesia and the Olympics. President Moi flew into Heathrow Airport from Germany where he has been on an official visit. He is due to leave for America on Tuesday for talks with President Carter.

TURKISH SENATE PRESIDENT, OTHERS DEPART AFTER CELEBRATIONS

TA161844 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 16 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil returned to Turkey aboard a military plane this afternoon after attending the fifth anniversary celebrations of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The ground forces commander and the commander of the 1974 peace operation, Gen Nurettin Ersin, and the commander with Caglayangil on 12 February left together with him this afternoon.

In a statement at Tercan State Airport before their departure, Caglayangil said that they would never forget the hospitality shown to them in Cyprus. He said that during their stay they held contacts with state and government officials. He added that he listened to the views of all the political parties at the legislative assembly and that he had the opportunity to discuss his own views as well. Caglayangil expressed the hope that the Turkish Cypriots would spend thier future anniversaries in tranquility and full freedom. He congratulated the Turkish Cypriots for having achieved these happy days.

General Ersin expressed his great pleasure over attending the fifth anniversary of the Turkish Federated State. He said that they had been received with great interest and that he hoped to meet again in future anniversary celebrations.

In his turn, President Denktas pointed out that the visitors had brought a special meaning to the fifth anniversary celebrations. He said that seeing the visitors among them gave strength to the Turkish Cypriots, who needed that in overcoming the difficulties before them. President Denktas said: The motherland and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus are two units which cannot be seperated. The freedom of the latter can continue only with the support of the former. This is obvious. The independence of the entire island is dependent on Turkey's guarantee. We live knowing this fact. Knowing this fact, we seriously look for peace. I believe that our visitors have seen this as well.

Our visitors also had the opportunity to see our social problems at first hand. We are confident that they will help us to solve these problems.

Caglayangil and his delegation were seen off from Ercan State Airport with a military ceremony. Present at the ceremony were President Denktas; the Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia], Inal Batu; the commander of the Turkish peace forces in Cyprus; Lt Gen Keaml Yamak; the president of the legislative assembly, Oguz Korhan; Prime Minister Cagatay; several ministers; the commander of the Turkish Cypriot security forces, Brig Gen Attila Erdoganv; several deputies; and military and civilian officials. RPP National Assembly whip Altan Oymen who had attended the celebration ceremonies also left aboard the same plane.

Minister of State Departure

TA151454 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Lefkosa [Nicosia], 15 Feb (AA)--Minister of State and Chairman of the Coordination Committee for Cyprus Ekrem Ceyhun returned to Turkey today after attending the ceremonies for the 5th anniversary of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

Before this departure, he attended a meeting at Salamis Bay Hotel on the Federated State's economic problems. He later told reporters: "It is our natural right to look for an order which will make the reliable and peaceful circumstances provided to the Turkish Cypriots by our peace operations permament."

Ceyhun continued to say, "There is no change in the basic principles of our Cyprus policy. Turkey is doing its best for a system where the two communities could co-exist under the shelter of a bizonal federation in security."

CYPRIOT, TURKISH TRADE UNIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

NC200918 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 20 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text of 14 February joint statement on the Cyprus question issued by PEO and Turkish labor unions]

[Text] The trade union organizations DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions--Turkey], PEO [Pan Cyprian Labor Federation] and DEV-IS [Federation of Revolutionary Workers' Unions--Turkish Cypriot] have held a meeting in Istanbul on the occasion of celebrations to mark the 13th anniversary of DISK and discussed the Cyprus problem. Guided by the principles of sincere comradely cooperation governing the relations among DISK, PEO and DEV-IS and by their decision to hold constant consultations on questions of common interest, the three organizations state the following:

1. They warmly and decisively support resumption of the intercommunal dialog on the Cyprus problem as the sole path to a peaceful settlement.

2. They believe that the intercommunal talks should aim at finding a lasting and mutually acceptable Cyprus solution that would safeguard the legal and fundamental rights of all citizens of the country.

3. They reject any solution that would lead to any form of enosis or annexation, any form of partition or separation, and support a solution which would lead to the establishment of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonalined, democratic and bicommunal federal republic of Cyprus. They also reiterate their demands for the demilitariztion of the whole of Cyprus.

4. They call on all parties concerned to show restraint, persistence, prudence and flexibility so that the intercommunal talks may result in a solution that would put an end to the difficulties of the two communities and constitute the basis for a harmonious and peaceful coexistence between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus.

5. They welcome the move being promoted with the initiative of the democratic forces of the two communities toward reconciliation and cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots; they also declare their intention and determination to continue their efforts in accomplishing this objective.

6. They decide to continue their contacts and consultations on the issue and take all the necessary measures to promote and realize this joint statement.

[Signed] On behalf of PEO: Pavlos Dhinglis, assistant secretary general

On behalf of DISK: (Mukbil Zirtiloglu), vice president

On behalf of DEV-IS: (Sefik Rifat), secretary general

[Dated] Istanbul, 14 February 1980

TFSC GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS TAX RELIEF MEASURES

TA191923 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 19 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The government measures to relieve people with fixed or limited incomes were announced by the minister of finance, Mr Hakki Atun, at noon today. Mr Atun told a news conference that the cost of living allowance paid to civil servants on their basic salaries would be increased from 40 to 80 percent as of this month. He said that additional exemptions from income tax and reduced rates in lower brackets would bring considerable relief to people with fixed or limited incomes. He added that a married man with two children earning 135,000 Turkish lira a year would be exempted from this tax altogether.

The new measures would bring about a reduction of 45-50 percent in income tax for people who earned monthly salaries between 10,521 and 33,715 lira. Mr Atun said that measures would also be taken to increase the government's revenue and that a more liberal policy would be pursued on foreign trade.

Replying to a question, he said that the new salary increases would cost the government 1,000 million lira [words indistinct]. The government measures have been rejected as inadequate by the Turkish Cypriot labor federation, Turk-Sen.

TA NEA: WALDHEIM INSISTS ON HIS FORMULA FOR TALKS

NC160647 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 16 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] At the end of next week--probably on Friday--UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar will undertake an urgent visit to Ankara, Athens and Nicosia within the framework of a new decisive effort by Waldheim to secure the resumption of the intercommunal talks by the first week of March at the latest.

It has been learned from UN circles that Waldheim has already sent work to the two interested parties in Cyprus and to Athens and Ankara that he is not prepared to accept conditions either from the Greek Cypriot or the Turkish Cypriots in connection with the formula he has conveyed, so that it will serve as a basis for the exploratory dialog that he has clearly defined as a necessary prerequisite for opening the way for a final Cyprus settlement at some later stage. Waldheim's positions have reportedly been favorably received by the Western quarters, which are already actively working for the adoption of the Waldheim formula.

According to the provisions of the Waldheim formula, if the exploratory talks are resumed they will basically deal with the following four questions:

1. the territorial,
2. the constitutional,
3. the return of the Famagusta inhabitants,
4. practical measures for the creation of a climate of trust.

In connection with point three, Waldheim has reportedly suggested that if the Famagusta inhabitants return, the city must be placed under the control of UN civilian and political authorities until a final solution of the Cyprus problems is reached.

In any case, circles of the Foreign Ministry have stated that the Greek Cypriot side has already made it clear that it accepts the Waldheim formula while the Turkish Cypriot side is inserting serious obstacles through a series of new conditions that make the effectiveness of the Waldheim initiative doubtful.

TO VIMA CALLS NEW ROGERS PLAN PRO-TURKISH

AT181325 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 17 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Rogers' proposals for Greece's return to the NATO military wing contain traps favoring the Turks. It seems the government has reached this conclusion after a careful study of the technical and other details that are included in the proposals.

Specifically, it has been learned that many of the arrangements General Rogers has proposed for the operational control of the Aegean are "point advantages" for the Turks because they allow them to "create mortgages" on the future by which they will be able to promote their demands in the air and sea areas.

Despite this, the government does not seem prepared to reject completely the new NATO proposals, but will continue contacts in absolute secrecy in hope of substantive improvement of the proposals by the alliance. The "optimism" that the NATO command might review its extremely pro-Turkish position is based both on Turkey's aggravated internal crisis and in the substantial increase in Greece's importance for NATO after Tito.

A veil of absolute secrecy covers the exact content of the recent Rogers' proposals, but according to existing reports these proposals do not constitute the alliance's "final plan" for Greece's return. This is one more reason why the Greek side hopes that there are margins for the "improvement" in the proposals.

Meanwhile, our correspondent in Bonn, V. Mathiopoulos, reports that last week it was learned in the alliance's seat in Brussels that Washington has informed General Rogers that Greece's return to NATO is an urgent matter.

The development in Tito's health was the cause for a demarche--it has not been ascertained whether it emanated from the U.S. secretary of state himself or senior State Department officials--asking for the finding of a suitable formula that will be acceptable to Greece.

At the same time, as our correspondent in New York, St. Evstathiadhis reveals, the United States and NATO already are using a new "channel"--in addition to the well-known U.S. aid program--to send arms and new weapons systems to Turkey, with the result that the balance between Greece and Turkey is being upset.

Specifically, they are using the NATO special center for military supplies in Luxembourg through which Turkey will receive by autumn 1980 military materiel worth $150 million, independent of the U.S. military aid for 1980 which has been set at $252 million.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON DISCOVERED TERRORIST GROUP

AT151320 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Feb 80 AT

[Text] The Athens General Security has just announced further details on the underground organization discovered and on its program. Specifically it was revealed that:

Zirinis who is 37 years old, used the alias "Pappous" and was in charge of the extremist leftist organization known as the Marxist-Leninist-Peoples Authority since 1975. According to confiscated letters, as of 1975 the organization had at least two firearms in its possession. In the summer of 1978 Zirinis together with his friend, Tsabella Bertrand, who is 23 years old, and used the alias "Daphne," went to Lebanon, where they met with representatives of various organizations. They were then trained in the use of weapons and explosives.

In the summer of 1979 Zirinis conscripted various persons, members of the organization known as the Peoples Authority, whom he sent to Lebanon and elsewhere for training in the use of explosive weapons, for the purpose of forming a group to commit various crimes.

As revealed, they planned to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Athens and the residence of the American ambassador. They also planned attacks on police officers for the purpose of disturbing public order.

In November 1979 Zirinis held conferences in Athens with members of the group. They decided to publish a newspaper under the title NOVEMBER. In articles in the first two editions of the newspaper, Zirinis supported the murders of police officers Petrou and Stamoulis in Pangrati.

According to evidence collected during the preliminary investigation, the Zirinis group maintained contacts with one Palestinian and one Cypriot organization with which it cooperated on matters of military training and generally in the organization of sabotage, explosions, abductions and so forth.

Apart from Zirinis and Bertrand, the following were also trained overseas: Khristofis, Khatzakou and Pasevski.

All those arrested will be arraigned tomorrow on charges of violating Law 1,092 of 1938 on the press in conuunction with Article 4 of Law 774 of 1978 on suppression of terrorism and protection of the democratic regime. They are also charged with violation of articles 183, 184 and 185 of the criminal code.

Further Details

AT171513 Athens NEWS in English 17-18 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[Excerpts] Greek security police have uncovered and disbanded a Marxist-Leninist subversive organization, some of whose members were trained at Middle East commando bases.

The group, called "Front of Popular Initiative," was discovered while security police were investigating the murder of two police officers by unknown gunmen in Athens a month ago, the announcement said.

The announcement further said that the group was linked with other extremist groups in Greece and abroad, and that "certain of its members who in the past had belonged to the Marxist-Leninist organization Popular Power, had received military training in light weapons, explosives, and commando operations in a Middle East country and exchanged information with similar foreign organizations.

The search of the premises used by the terrorists as their headquarters brought to light documentary evidence of their intention to blow up the embassies of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus and West Germany, to ambush and assassinate these countries' ambassadors and to sabotage the U.S. military bases in Greece. The captured documents also revealed that there were plans for a series of political assassinations of, among others, the ministers of national defense, justice, and public order, and for the bombing of ERT, the Greek radio and television network. The Front of Popular Initiative had established links with the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and with the Cypriot Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus, another terrorist group.

FRG FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS ON AID, DEPARTS

TA191236 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Feb 80 TA

[Text] FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer left Turkey after concluding his official talks in Ankara. The federal finance minister said that the recent economic measures taken by Turkey were constructive and added that efforts would be made to insure the necessary support for the success of these measures. Matthoefer, who is in charge of coordinating the economic aid to be extended to Turkey, held a news conference at the Foreign Ministry today at 1030. Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin and Turgut Ozal, the under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, as well as other officials were also present at the news conference.

In his statement Matthoefer said that during his visit to Ankara he had exchanged views regarding Turkey's need for economic aid. Pointing out that the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey would be finalized at a meeting of the OECD countries to be held in Paris on 25 March, Matthoefer said: I believe that the amount of economic aid to be extended by the OECD to Turkey this year will be larger than last year. I also believe that the World Bank, IMF, the EEC as well as international banks will extend Turkey more economic aid under better conditions than last year.

Noting that a new standby agreement would be signed between Turkey and the EEC, the federal finance minister said that the amount of the loan to be extended to Turkey by this agreement would also be increased. Matthoefer expressed his satisfaction with developments that provided for increased program and project loans to be made available by the World Bank.

Referring to efforts to postpone Turkey's foreign debts, Matthoefer said that this issue would be reconsidered by the OECD countries in March. He added that efforts would be made to postpone Turkey's debts to certain FRG banks under suitable conditions.

The visting minister said the new regulations on foreign investments represented a positive development because it did away with much red tape.

Replying to a question by a journalist, Matthoefer said that the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey would only be finalized at the OECD meeting on 25 March and added that he hoped that this amount would be enough to provide a great boost to the Turkish economy. He added that during his visit to Ankara he was briefed on the needs of the Turkish Armed Forces and that the urgency of these needs were reviewed in the meetings.

Replying to another question, Matthoefer said that no political strings were attached to aid being extended to Turkey. Matthoefer left Turkey at 1215 after he concluded his news conference.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH RWANDA

TA200922 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Turkey and the Republic of Rwanda have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the aim of further developing their friendly relations. The Turkish ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo will also serve as the ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda.

SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS EXTENSION OF MARTIAL LAW

TA191440 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The National Security Council has decided to recommend to the government that it lift martial law from Sivas and impose it in Izmir and Hatay. The Council of Ministers is now meeting to discuss this recommendation.

The National Security Council held its monthly meeting under the chairmanship of President Fahri Koruturk at Cankaya Mansion. The meeting began at 0930 and lasted about 5 hours. It was attended by Prime Minister Demirel, Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, ministers who are members of the council, the commanders of the armed forces and the National Security Council secretary general.

A statement issued by the council's Secretariat General following the meeting says: At this meeting, the National Security Council made a general assessment of domestic developments, of the public order situation throughout the country, of the implementation of martial law and of the security measures. This assessment has shown that effective results have been achieved during the past few days in preventing acts of anarchy, terrorism, divisionism, and robbery which are aimed at the Turkish Republic's unity and indivisibility, at national unity and solidarity and at the country's peace and security. However, it has been established that, despite the legal measures and the planned operations against the illegal organizations, the illegal incidents and activities are spreading from the martial law areas to certain other provinces. The National Security Council believes this situation constitutes a state of emergency and considers it necessary to have a state of emergency law passed as soon as possible.

The National Security Council has decided to recommend to the government that it extend by 2 months, except in the Province of Sivas, the martial law now in effect in 19 provinces in accordance with Article 124 of the Constitution, and that it declare martial law in Izmir and Hatay--all this to insure complete peace and security throughout the country by enabling the continuation of the effective measures taken and to be taken against all kinds of illegal activities aimed against the free democratic system--envisaged by our Constitution--and against the unity of the country and of the nation.

The National Security Council has confirmed once again the necessity for all constitutional and professional organizations, including the labor unions, to rally around the principles of the republic and of Ataturk, to place themselves on the side of the state and within the framework of the existing law, and to assume their responsibilities in the fight--a national issue--against all kinds of illegal activities.

Government Approves Extension

TA191832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted the National Security Council recommendation to extend the existing martial law by 2 months, except in Sivas, and to impose it in Izmir and Hatay as well. The Council of Ministers convened at 1700 today. A statement issued at the end of the two hour meeting said:

At this meeting, the Council of Ministers reviewed the martial law recommendation of the National Security Council, which met on 19 February 1980. It decided to submit to the Turkish Grand National Assembly its decision to extend by 2 months, except in Sivas, the martial law now in effect in 19 provinces.

This decision will take effect on 26 February 1980. It will also submit its decison to declare martial law for 2 months in Izmir and Hatay as of 0800 on 20 February 1980. The purpose is to counter all kinds of situations or acts of negligence as envisaged by Article 124 of the Constitution.

The statement says that the Council of Ministers also reviewed the issues discussed at the meeting with the martial law commanders on Sunday, 17 February. The statement then says: It has been decided to execute all the measures raised [presumably at the meeting with the martial law commanders] as soon as possible with a view to achieving results in the struggle against terrorism, anarchy, divisiveness and destructiveness and to insure that the efforts prove effective.

The Council of Ministers decision to extend martial law by 2 months is 18 provinces and to declare martial law in Izmir and Hatay will be discussed at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly at 1400 tomorrow.

EVREN CALLS FOR MORE POWER TO MARTIAL LAW COMMANDERS

TA151611 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Erzurum, 15 Feb (AA)--Chief of Staff General Evren called for more legal powers to martial law commanders and increases in sentences if martial law was to deal effectively with terrorism. The army had not asked for martial law, but had been obliged to administer it he said.

Speaking at the close of winter exercises by the army near Erzurum, Evren deplored the labeling of such exercises as "fascist" by some of the press. "The armed forces do not discriminate among citizens," he declared.

The chief of General Staff also noted state radio and television had given the wrong impression about the new regulations concerning school courses on national security. Instruction on national security had been going on in the schools since 1947, he pointed out.

It was unfair to charge the armed forces on account of these courses, Evren said, asking "is it fascism to instill the love of flag and country? Should we be expected to play discotheque music instead of marching songs?"

It was no good to try to discredit the military, he said and called for "constructive criticism" instead.

Further Statement

TA151517 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 15 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Erzurum, 15 Feb (AA)--Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren said in Erzurum the armed forces could deal conclusively with terrorism at home within a short time, if they so desired.

Speaking after returning to Eruzurum from observing winter exercises by the army, Evren said it was possible to root out terrorism, on the right and left, within a month, but added the armed forces refrained from bloodshed.

He called on all political parties and the press to join hands [words indistinct] martial law authorities to deal with the enemy."

ISTANBUL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND BANS EKONOMI POLITIKA

TA191815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The First Army and the Istanbul Martial Law Command have announced that the newspaper EKONOMI POLITIKA has been banned. The First Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command's communique No 36 reads as follows:

1. Since the beginning of martial law, the Istanbul public prosecutor has opened 21 investigations and the Istanbul martial law prosecutor has opened ten investigations regarding officials of the newspaper EKONOMI POLITIKA. They have done this on the grounds that, in its various issues, the newspaper has indulged in communist and Kurdish propaganda, that it has openly provoked and encouraged crime, that it has praised actions considered crimes by the law, and that it has openly insulted and derided the state's military forces. It has been observed that, despite the verbal and written warnings of the command--which places great value on the freedom of the press and which is acting very carefully and patiently to protect it--the concerned officials of this newspaper have insisted, especially during the past few days, on continuing their provocations, which disrupt public order and general security. Consequently, the publication of this newspaper has been banned indefinitely in accordence with Article 3C of the Martial Law Act No 1,402.

2. All security forces are responsible for the implementation of this ban.

[Signed] Gen Necdet Urug, First Army and Istanbul martial law commander.

MEMBERS OF TERRORIST GROUP APPREHENDED IN ANKARA

TA181554 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 18 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 18 Feb (AA)--Thirty-two members of an illegal organization calling itself the "Peoples Liberation Party" (THKP-C), including four girls, were apprehended in a series of operations conducted by the security forces in Ankara.

A statement released today said: Following raids on 13 houses belonging to the organization in various districts of the capital, 32 anarchists were apprehended. During the raids, various explosives and firearms were captured in addition to banned publications.

The members of THKP-C were taken into custody by the Ankara marital law authorities.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES FIRST READING OF BUDGET BILL

TA171747 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1720 GMT 17 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 17 Feb (AA)--The National Assembly Sunday approved the budget bill in its first reading and later started discussing the entire document article-by-article. In the morning session, the budgets of the National Assembly and the Senate were carried through.

Speakers addressing the session said the nation expected more constructive work from legislative assemblies, and a Republican People's Party deputy urged the two largest parties of Turkey to join hands to pull Turkey out of a crisis atmosphere.

BRIEFS

BARLEY TO ALBANIA--It has been announced that barley is now being exported from Konya to Albania. A TRT correspondent reports that, in accordance with an agreement, 1,500 tons of barley will be exported to Albania in several shipments. Officials said the first shipment has been sent and noted that a ton of barley is being sold for $140, the equivalent of 9.8 lira per kilo. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 18 Feb 80 TA]

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Vol VII No 036 *21 February 1980*

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SCHMIDT LEAVES DECISION ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT OPEN

LD210958 Hamburg DPA in German 0806 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Even after the final decision by the United States on a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has left Bonn's decision on this question open. The chancellor said last night to the Bonn Foreign Press Association that the Soviet Union should still be given the opportunity to create the conditions which would make it possible for all states to participate in the games, alluding to the demand for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Schmidt said that yesterday's decision by Washington to boycott the games was not surprising. He pointed out that individual states had until May to decide on this question.

Pointing to the question of the Olympics, the chancellor again warned the Soviet Union against any attempt to split the Federal Republic from its allies. He has several times had the occasion--including during his latest meeting with Soviet Ambassador in Bonn Vladimir Semenov--to say to Moscow clearly and plainly that there is no possibility of such a split, and that this should also not be attempted. Schmidt was convinced that this stand also applied to the other European allies.

The chancellor announced that the Federal Government will increase the current defense budget, but it is not yet clear by how much. The government will decide in the coming months on a supplementary budget which, in addition to higher defense expenditures, will contain Bonn's assistance for NATO partner Turkey.

On the recently renewed request by the U.S. Government that Bonn increase its defense expenditures by 3 percent in accordance with the NATO decision, Schmidt said that the Federal Republic has in recent years always made this contribution. He left it open whether the other allies had done so too. In comparison with its population the Federal Republic has more trained and available reserves than other states of the alliance. It is a mistake to imagine that one could replace soldiers with money.

The chancellor expressed his concern that the Soviet Union, with the deployment of two airborne divisions and fighter aircraft in Afghanistan, had "considerably extended" its radius of action in Central Asia. This represented a shift in the strategic balance. At the same time, Schmidt expressed the view that out of its own interest the Soviet leadership is not interested in an escalation of the Afghanistan conflict and that like the U.S. Government it wants to continue the arms control talks at various levels.

Schmidt assessed as a signal for Eastern readiness for a continuation of the disarmament talks the proposal submitted by Polish party leader Edward Gierek for a European disarmament conference. Schmidt proceeded from the premise that this proposal had not been made without Moscow's approval. The Soviet Union has also signaled its interests in such a conference.

Schmidt also gained the impression from Gierek's statement that the East could imagine further talks on arms control without a ratification of Salt II. He appealed to Moscow, as did President Carter, to state "publicly to the world" that the Soviet Union also wants to adhere to the stipulations of Salt II without ratification.

The Soviet stand recently confirmed by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko that East-West talks on European medium-range missiles are impossible without canceling or suspending the NATO decision on the manufacture and deployment of new missiles in Europe is not seen by Schmidt as final, but as an "intermediate stage" of Soviet policy in this sphere. At the present time, feelers are being put out as to where, how and under what conditions talks on this could start. The chancellor expressed the view that through its (?"outstanding advanced arming") with SS-20 rockets and backfire bombers, the Soviet Union has a considerable supremacy in this sphere in Europe which would last for a few years. It is Schmidt's view that this period is especially suitable for talks.

VANCE, GENSCHER HOLD BONN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD201923 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The United States and the Federal Republic are agreed on the essential elements of Western policy designed as a long-term response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Statements to this effect were made by Secretary of State Vance and Foreign Minister Genscher at a press conference in Bonn this afternoon.

Foreign Minister Genscher stressed at the press conference that the Federal Republic continues to consider it its task within the Western alliance to safeguard equilibrium in Europe. He added that all possibilities for talks with the USSR must be explored in order to avoid an escalation and to enable the continuation of detente policy.

HONECKER, GAUS DISCUSS RELATIONS IN EAST BERLIN

LD201554 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] East Berlin--Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin and state secretary, was received today by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and SED chief. This was confirmed by the permanent mission's spokesman. The meeting took place at Honecker's request.

The conversation took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and lasted 1 hour. Among the subjects under discussion was the state of present negotiations between the two German states. The date for the talks was agreed on at Honecker's request. No details were given on the content of the talks. The last meeting between Gaus and Honecker took place on 3 December last year.

Bonn government circles have taken the talks, held at Honecker's request, to be a "signal" showing how the SED chief has reacted to the latest Federal Government statement on relations between the two German states. There have been reports that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has postponed two large GDR projects worth more than DM3 billion, saying they require further study.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling reaffirmed on Sunday Bonn's strong determination to step up the policy of detente between the two German states and the dialog between the two governments in spite of the difficulties in the international situation.

Boelling added that the government would continue to discuss all projects with the GDR that might ease the lives of people in the two German states. There could be no question of the chancellor having halted the two large projects, as they were not ready for decision. There could be no question of a new ice age in intra-German relations, Boelling added. He stressed that the Federal Government was "determined to carry on."

It was assumed in Bonn today that besides the two future projects, Gaus and Honecker had also discussed the two governments' planned, but smaller, agreements on traffic improvements. The signing of these projects--the expansion of the motorway at the Wartha-Herleshausen border crossing, a two-track extension of a railway track near Berlin and the expansion of the Mittelland Canal on GDR territory for Europe-class ships--is slated for March. By all accounts, Gaus did not convey a message from the chancellor to the SED chief.

ADN, which confirmed the meeting, described the atmosphere as "businesslike and openminded."

Schmidt-Honecker Conversation

LD201736 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn/Berlin--In a telephone conversation yesterday Chancellor Schmidt and SED Secretary General Honecker noted that despite public speculation there was no question of "misunderstanding, let alone irritation, in relations between the German states." This was stated in Bonn today by State Secretary Boelling. Schmidt and Honecker discussed by telephone last night--Honecker's meeting with Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, State Secretary Gaus--the present state of negotiations and soundings currently taking place between the two states.

FINANCE MINISTER MATTHOEFER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO TURKEY

DW201325 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1815 GMT 19 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Piller interview with Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The cabinet has asked you to help Turkey. You called the 2-day visit to Ankara a fact-finding visit. Who informed whom?

[Answer] Most of all the Turks informed us about their situation, their plans to fight inflation, develop their economy and to establish export capacities. We jointly discussed procedures for organizing a new aid program within the OECD framework, for trying through the IMF to mobilize foreign currency for Turkey within the framework of a new assistance credit and Turkish quotas. The problem of conversion still must be resolved. There were also some detailed problems, such as mutual cooperation in combating heroin smuggling.

[Question] What hopes do you have for helping Turkey?

[Answer] Turkey is rich in natural resources; the Turks are diligent people having natural resources; the Turks are diligent people who like to work. In the past 20 years they have achieved a real growth rate of 7 percent. Chances are not bad that the efforts of the Turkish Government will be successful with some foreign aid.

[Question] I was under the impression that you had many reservations with regard to the Turkish request for military aid. Was that impression wrong?

[Answer] We have not yet decided. Certainly Turkey, owing to its geographic location, is a main pillar of NATO, as people say. It would be desirable if its fine army were appropriately equipped to fulfill NATO's goal: to maintain deterrance with the help of a division of labor and use this time to pursue a reasonable peace policy.

[Question] This is just what very much worries Greece, Turkey's neighbor. You also had talks in Greece. Did you convince the Greek side that aid for Turkey is in the interest of NATO and the Western world?

[Answer] Greece is really interested in an economically successful Turkey; it wants to have a politically, economically and socially stable neighbor. As regards future military aid, we will, as before, involve both NATO partners in a balanced way.

[Question] Why was this task given to the finance minister, of all persons, since it would equally pertain to the minister for economic cooperation or the defense minister, for example?

[Answer] It must be considered in this connection that the finance minister can better assess the limits of a German contribution than others. We are working simultaneously in the IMF, and we have discussed these problems in the financial council of the European Community. After assessing the facts, he who is handling all these matters at present, namely the finance minister, had to take over this task also.

Further Comment

LD201800 Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer believes that Turkey "is facing an economic disaster," which could place the country and NATO in an extremely difficult situation. Matthoefer, who talked over the weekend with representatives of the Greek Government and opposition about renewed Western economic aid for this NATO partner [Turkey], states this today in an article for the SPD press service. Matthoefer, who is in charge of this latest aid program of the OECD, today informed the government of his talks to date.

In his opinion, the new aid program should do "more, both qualitatively and quantitatively" than the special action last year totaling around 1.5-1.6 billion marks, of which the German share is just 380-400 million marks. Matthoefer believes that an economic readjustment in Turkey and a recovery program are necessary. The Western OECD countries, other donor countries and international organizations, the IMF and the World Bank should draft a 5-year program of credits and debt rescheduling as well as contributions to Turkey's military security.

Matthoefer, who provides no details on the extent of this aid, writes that economic health is a prerequisite of Turkey's remaining a stable NATO outpost; but this cannot be achieved by arms deliveries alone. Turkey's significance for the Western alliance from a foreign policy and security viewpoint is undisputed and quite clear to everyone in the aftermath of the Afghanistan events. He emphasized that because of its traditional close friendship ties with Turkey, the Federal Republic particularly is called upon to participate in this aid.

USSR ORDERS ADDITIONAL NATURAL GAS PIPES

LD201102 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--Mannesmann has received an order from the Soviet Union for delivery this year of 700,000 tons of large-diameter pipes. Thanks to this and existing orders, the Muelheim/Ruhr large-diameter pipe plant of the Mannesmann pipe complex should be working at full capacity throughout 1980, Mannesmann reported in Duesseldorf today. The pipes will mainly be 56 inches in diameter and 15.7 and 18.7 millimeters thick. The new Soviet order continues a series of similar deals begun in 1970. The pipes will be used for carrying natural gas. According to Mannesmann, the complex delivered 700,000 tons of pipes to the Soviet Union in 1979 within the framework of these deals.

VANCE ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH FRANCOIS-PONCET

LD210930 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Cyrus Vance arrived in Paris a short time ago. The U.S. secretary of state is being awaited by Jean Francois-Poncet. Paris is the third leg of Vance's European tour. Mr Vance has come to sound out the Europeans on the solidarity which they might show toward the United States, particularly on a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

BARRE'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA POSTPONED

LD200954 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Raymond Barre is not going to Saudi Arabia. The premier's official visit was due to take place from 23 to 25 February, but it has just been postponed by mutual agreement of the two governments because of King Khalid's state of health. The sovereign was admitted to the hospital a few days ago. Medical tests indicate that he is simply suffering from overwork, but he has to rest for a while.

SYRIAN MINISTER IN PARIS EN ROUTE TO AFRICAN TOUR

JN211044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Paris--Faruq ash-Shar', [Syrian] minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that the purpose of his tour of seven African states is to bolster Arab-African cooperation and to explain the developments in the situation in the Arab region, particularly following the normalization of relations between the As-Sadat regime and the racist Zionist entity, and the negative effects of such a process on Arab and African security. It is to be recalled that Faruq ash-Shar' arrived in Paris as a member of the Arab League delegation on its way to Niger, the beginning of an African tour commissioned by the 10th Arab summit, which was recently held in Tunis.

STIRN REPORTS ON CARIBBEAN TOUR, REGIONAL POLICY

LD201041 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Irene Jarry report: "Stirn: Increased Cooperation in the Caribbean"]

[Text] "France wants a policy in the Caribbean spearheaded by the French West Indies as a stabilizing element in this area, which otherwise will remain very fragile," Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn declared yesterday at a press conference, after returning from a tour of the Caribbean which included Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago.

The minister continued: "All these states want increased cooperation with France which shows that the image of our country given in this part of the world by Guadeloupe and Martinique is a good one." Moreover, Mr Stirn was keen to stress that, during the cordial discussions which he had during this trip, the French presence in this zone was never questioned.

According to Mr Stirn, France must not cooperate "solely with political regimes identical to our own. To preseve stability and cooperation, France must speak to everyone." This means both to Trinidad and Tobago which, like Barbados, faces the West, and to Grenada, whose Marxist-inspired regime is close to Cuba.

In concrete measures he declared that Foreign Ministry loans for cultural and technical cooperation to the Caribbean in 1980 will increase from Fr2 million to Fr6 million. In the contruction field, France is reported to have won several contracts, in particular in Tobago: natural gas development, the construction of a methanol factory, and land development.

On security in the region, Mr Stirn remarked that "the instability developing in neighboring Central America" is a real danger for the Caribbean. On Cuba, the minister stated that there was no denying that Havana "is seeking to extend its influence. I do not believe that it can honestly be called indirect interference, but it is a fact that Cuba has influence in this region," Mr Stirn added.

Whatever else might be involved, the minister affirmed, there is no question of France's ratifying a defense agreement with other states. There will be no concerted action with the two countries very much in evidence in the Caribbean, namely the United States and Britain, to guarantee the area's security. "On the contrary," the minister explained, "France believes that this would cut the Caribbean into two zones and would be an added factor would for instability."

ADMIRAL VIEWS SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS ON DEFENSE SPENDING

LD210749 Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "We Certainly Do Not Have the Means To Protect France Completely"]

[Text] According to fleet Vice Admiral Jean Accary, who is Toulon Port admiral and commander in chief for the Mediterranean, "We certainly do not have the means to protect France completely in the dangerous world in which we live." He added: "We could find ourselves deafeated, losing a war without really having fought, with our country plunged into disaster."

Fleet Vice Admiral Accary, who was deputy chief of staff responsible for Navy General Staff operations before taking his post in Toulon in January 1979, was answering questions asked by the monthly OBJECTIF SUD (note: OBJECTIF SUD, February 1980) on France's role in the world and the role of the navy in the Mediterranean which he commands.

"If France were to extract 60 million tons of oil from French soil, in other words, half its consumption, it would he infinitely less vulnerable than it is now. Imagine," Admiral Accary said, "that in 1980, following events which we do not foresee but which are not impossible, France's oil supplies were to be reduced, not to nothing but to half its needs. I do not know what effects that would have on our entire economic life. It is not out of the question that France would suddenly have several million unemployed--who could not be paid benefits as they are now--with all the spiraling effects you can imagine which would certainly be catastrophic.

"When people talk about war, they think mainly about military operations with reference to the past. However, we could find ourselves defeated, having lost the war and with the country plunged into disaster, without really having fouhgt. Therefore when people talk about French national defense they should first look at the state of the world. It is increasingly dangerous. Since there has never been a war which has been as people had imagined, I do not know what would happen if, by misfortune, we were to be involved in a military conflict. On the other hand, we can make a fairly accurate evaluation of the armed forces we would have to face. The technical level of these weapons is formidable. France is positioned well in some respects but less well placed in others. Our country cannot emulate the technical level of the superpowers in all spheres.

The commander in chief of the Mediterranean went on to explain: "The superpowers devote a relatively much larger proportion of their resources to defense than France. Should we follow their example and, for instance, double our defense spending? That would certainly place our defense system in a more comfortable position in this excessively armed world in which we live. But is this possible? Just imagine the position of a French Government which decided to double military spending. It is impossible in our economic and social system. You ask me if we have the means? We have what we can afford within the French economic system. We do not have the means to protect France completely in the dangerous world in which we live. To have such means all French people would have to take stock and say: 'We must now pay the insurance premium and accept harsh sacrifices.' However, even if they did, I do not see how it could be achieved in a short time without really turning our economy upside down. Let us put ourselves in the government's shoes. It cannot really do anything different. Changing direction, gradually increasing the share devoted to defense spending--this can only be done slowly," Admiral Accary concluded.

MARCHAIS WARNS FRG AGAINST OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

NC202006 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 20 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 20 (AFP)--French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais today warned West Germany against spearheading any U.S. move to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow. Mr. Marchais told a press conference: "Every possible effort should be made to see that the Olympics are held in Moscow."

U.S. President Jimmy Carter was "speculating heavily" on the attitude of European countries in the affair," Mr Marchais said. "I am not threatening anyone," he said. "But people abroad should realize that France cannot remain indifferent if West Germany becomes the spearhead in Europe for a boycott of the Olympics."

French Communists, he continued, could not allow West Germany, with its responsibility from the Second World War, to "assume the responsibility for prejudicing the peace and the youth of the entire world." West Germany and Japan had disqualified themselves from the issue of the Olympic games, he asserted, adding: "Imperialism was (?against) holding the Olympics in Moscow. It fears that 5 to 600,000 people may realize on the spot the realities of socialism in the Soviet Union."

GREMETZ ON CPSU-PCF COMMUNIQUE, DIVERSITY OF EUROCOMMUNISM

LD181433 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Article by PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz: "Toward New Relations Among Communist Parties"]

[Text] The entire press concealed the real content of the communique which concluded the meeting between the PCF and CPSU. Of course, a great fuss was made about this meeting but, paradoxically, nothing was written about the joint statement, which is an original and important document.

It is easy to understand why this communique is not to the commentators' liking. They had predicted alinement with Moscow and a communique which merely mentioned points of agreement. However, that was not the case.

Moreover, this type of operation is now common. For instance, during the meeting between E. Berlinguer and L. Brezhnev a few months ago, the major segments of the media used the joint text published at the end of that meeting, which did not mention the existence of differences, to conclude likewise that the PCI was alined with Moscow.

It is therefore easy to understand their confusion on reading the PCF-CPSU communique which, while noting many areas of agreement on several international questions, clearly mentions the existance of different opinions between the two parties. Yet that is an unprecedented fact. Indeed, this is the first time that the CPSU has signed a joint text in which it clearly recognizes the existence of differences with another party while advocating increased cooperation.

Moreover, L'HUMANITE published the full text of G. Marchais' speech to the CPSU delegation, in which the party secretary general clearly discussed the question of the fundamental differences of opinion between us and the CPSU on the role and nature of democracy in building and developing socialism.

Therefore the new and important nature of the joint communique creates important prospects for the future development of PCF-CPSU relations.

This is the result of constant efforts by the PCF to assert a new concept of relations among communist parties. It is also a consistent application of the 22d and 23d Congress decisions on this subject. Indeed, the 23d Congress stated:

"These new relations (among communist parties) can only by established with clarity. They presupposed that account is taken of both the many important common objectives and the existance of differences, which there would be no point in concealing."

This need for new relations among communist parties is based on our analysis of the international communist movement and on our own experience of cooperation among communist parties.

In this connection it is important to remember the lecture given by Jean Kanapa at the Central School, which constituted a fundamental contribution to the party's thought.

Indeed, in the last decade the communist movement has seen the rise of a great diversity of situations and political options within it. While the communist parties were long regarded as "detachments" of this movement, times have now changed, and it is these parties whole which constitute the international communist movement. In addition to this great diversity there are differences--some relating to fundamental questions--which imply that the communist parties must make an effort to make the necessary changes in their relations in order to adapt them to the realities of our time.

The Berlin conference of European communist parties in 1976 in our view clearly showed, by its long and difficult preparation, that this type of meeting, working on an excessively general agenda and concluding with the adoption of a fairly exhaustive joint document, is outdated.

In other words, the changes which had appeared within the communist movement were out of joint with a certain inadequate theory and practice of relations among parties.

Although we advocated establishing new relations among communist parties, we did not merely expound on the question but worked resolutely to establish these new relations.

The communiques which we signed with the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany in November 1978 and then with the Bulgarian Communist Party in July 1979 bore the stamp of a new spirit openly recognizing the existence of differences. That was a noticeable change, and the Marchais-Tito communique published last July noted "the growth of positive and democratic trends" within the world communist movement.

Therefore the Moscow meeting and the adopted text constitute an important step. The latter highlights the great diversity of forms in which socialism is being built and stresses that "the paths toward socialism are just as diverse, and new countries are progressing toward socialism by original and unprecedented paths." That in itself is recognition that it is through each country's particular circumstances that each communist party must, in full independence, seek the specific answer to the questions raised by its struggle to defend the workers' interests and to bring about a socialist transformation of society. The diversity which characterizes the international communist movement is a sign that the communist parties are rooted in their country's national situations. That is why the joint communique states that "the process of building socialism rules out any preestablished model and any copy of another country's experience."

This recognized diversity among independent and mature parties having different positions on certain questions is, therefore, enriching for the whole communist movement. It must not oppose class solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, on pain of seriously damaging the revolutionary movement. On the contrary, our era requires increased solidarity among communist parties on the basis of a new view of the communist movement's unity. This means that solidarity and joint action on great objectives of struggle must not be seen as the cement binding a monolithic and uniform communist movement.

On these bases cooperation among communist parties become more fruitful and more effective, frank debate can take place calmly and responsibly, rejecting ostracism, and this leads to better and deeper mutual understanding.

Of course, we must not think, now that this important joint communique has been signed, that these new relations among communist parties are established once and for all, for at least two reasons.

First, because a text signed by two communist parties cannot bind the whole communist movement, and second, because cooperation among fraternal parties requires not only sound texts but also the development of a new practice which we are determined to urge even more strongly.

Having said that, it is nonetheless true that the content of the OPSU-PCF communique represents an undoubtedly new basis for developing fruitful cooperation between the two parties.

Current events have recently provided an illustration of these relations.

For instance, on several major international questions such as the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, we think, like the CPSU, that resolute action must be taken to urge NATO to suspend the implementation of its dangerous decision, and we also have the same viewpoint on many problems relating to peace, disarmament and international cooperation. At the same time we clearly condemned the measures just taken against A. Sakharov.

The coexistence of many shared views and differences characterizes not only our relations with certain parties in socialist countries but also our relations with other communist parties, including the so-called Eurocommunist parties. For instance, at the same time we agree with the PCI on the fundamental point of democracy, which we both regard as a means to, and objective of socialism, we note the existence of differences, such as our difference of opinion on events in Afghanistan.

This is nothing new or surprising or even particularly dangerous to Eurocommunism. One of the characteristics of Eurocommunism is to regard the diversity of situations and party stances as an enrichment and differences of opinion as facts which should be openly recognized--not seen as obstacles to the development of cooperation among communist parties. [paragraph continues]

In this connection it is always surprising to hear talk of the "principles," "rules" and even "doctrine" of Eurocommunism.

That is an aberration which reflects an inability to reason without using an outmoded centralist and dogmatic view of relations among communist parties. Or perhaps this desire to turn Eurocommunism into a fixed dogma is only aimed at preparing "a first-class burial" for it. In any case, those who regularly announce the death of Eurocommunism are wasting their time, and the future will show Eurocommunism's vitality.

Backed by the positive developments which we observe in relations among communist parties, as illustrated by the Moscow meeting, we intend to pursue our efforts and our action to develop our cooperation and joint action with all communist parties on these gradually emerging new bases.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT TO BE SUPPLIED TO ARGENTINA

LD201821 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] France is to supply Argentina with 10-15 Super-Etendard jet aircraft to replace 15 Skyhawk fighter planes on board an Argentine aircraft carrier.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Friday, 15 February, announces the appointment of several ambassadors: Mr Jacques Morizet to Rabat, replacing Mr Jean Herly; Mr Jacques Lecompt to Budapest, replacing Mr Raymond Bressier; Mr Bernard Follin to Seoul, replacing Mr Remy Teissier du Cros; Mr Pierre Hunt to Tunis, replacing Mr Philippe Rebeyrol; and Mr Michel Dondonne to San Jose, Costa Rica, replacing Mr Richard de Dampierre. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Feb 80 p 6 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Tuesday 19 February reports the appointment of Mr Michel Cadols as ambassador to Burma. He will replace Mr Michel de Camaret. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 Feb 80 p 4 LD]

VANCE ARRIVES IN ROME, TO MEET WITH LEADERS

LD202340 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Rome this afternoon. (Empedocle Maffia) reports:

The U.S. secretary of state has just left the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is now going to the presidential palace where he will be received by President Pertini. Then he will have a working dinner with Foreign Minister Ruffini, whom I have just seen here in the Foreign Ministry in the prime minister's office this evening. Afterward he will have coffee with Prime Minister Cossiga, who will be freed in the meantime from his commitments at the Christian Democratic Congress.

In a brief statement before leaving the Foreign Ministry, the secretary of state said: We have discussed the position taken up by the nine countries in Rome yesterday and noted a general agreement. I am not in Europe to arrange short-term tactics but to coordinate our policies to reach long-term agreements which concern the future and all the years of the eighties. These are very important consultations in which the different viewpoints can find a common synthesis.

Earlier, Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini recounted to his U.S. counterpart the results of yesterday's meeting, which expressed deep concern over detente, the invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent interruption in the process of detente. At this point, referring to the proposal made by Great Britain and endorsed by all the nine European countries, he called for a positive solution through the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and a neutral status for Afghanistan, which would protect that country from involvement in the struggles between the great powers.

Vance's visit to Rome is certainly not easy, both for him and the whole U.S. administration. In the afternoon already hints of disagreement arrived from Paris, Vance's next stop. In Bonn, from the text of the press conference given by Vance and his German counterpart, there was an agreement but not, it was underlined, an identity of views. So much for generalities, perhaps there will be something more concrete later this evening.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION DELEGATION GOES TO PRC

LD192136 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the united trade union confederation CGIL-CISL-UIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Workers Unions-Italian Union of Labor] is on an official visit to China. It is composed of Bruno Trentin, Franco Marini, Ruggero Ravenna and Lino Ravecca. This is the first visit to Beijing by a European communist trade unionist, Trentin, in the last 20 years.

ZACCAGNINI, COSSIGA SPEAK ON FINAL DAY OF DC CONGRESS

LD202338 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The 14th Congress of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] will conclude tonight. After a speech by Cossiga and a reply by Zaccagnini the delegates will vote to elect the new National Council. Angelo Haver reports from the Palace:

We have reached the closing stage of this difficult and important 6-day congress of the DC in the Sports Palace. After a debate which, as we have reported, had moments of great tension and hard clashes, the closing will come in a sincerely united mood.

Warm cheers have been given to the secretary, who is giving up his post by free choice. At this moment Zaccagnini is delivering his reply, which is a precise and strict confirmation of the line presented at the opening of the congress but, above all, a message of farewell. Zaccagnini is leaving his responsible post but is not relinquishing his role as a militant member of the DC, inside and outside the party, stressing the positions which he regards as corresponding to the interests of the country.

[Begin Zaccagnini recording] I recall the historic solidarity which has been established with these forces, the fundamental choice of representative democracy and Italy's place in international life. I certainly do not imagine that the union with the forces of revival, established by De Gasperi, which then met with opposition in some circles tempted toward an alliance with the rightwing, should now have an outlet which would reduce the role of this party. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Before Zaccagnini's address, Premier Cossiga spoke. He has been mentioned as a probable candidate for the party Secretariat together with Piccoli and Forlani. Cossiga, therefore, did not (?touch upon) any of the burning issues at the center of the debate. Let us hear the first important passage in his speech concerning his present government.

[Begin Cossiga recording] This government, as you know, has been called a government of truce. I must tell you, however, with great sincerity that if there has been a truce I wish to tell you today clearly and frankly, I never noticed it. [end recording]

Cossiga then dealt with the subject of terrorism and the country's great economic difficulties. As to the first point, he inserted a fond rememberance of Aldo Moro. On the question of the Communist Party he said he has favored the policy of confrontation but also, in view of greater and wider cooperation, without the DC dropping its ties with the other democratic forces.

Now the delegates are going to vote on the political documents and elect members of the National Council, which will in turn elect the new secretary within 20 days as required by the statutes. This is a phase which may cause commotion, disputes and divisions in the congress. The Presidium will shortly (word indistinct) political motions. It is known that the Zaccagnini and Andreotti factions have their own document which will command 42 percent of the votes. The substance of this political line is that it calls for negotiations with all parties of the constitutional alinement to ascertain whether conditions exist at present for joint participation in the government. Andreotti described them as exploratory negotiations.

The other DC components, the Dorotei, Donat-Cattin, Fanfani and other factions, have presented individual lists and political documents. However, they endorsed a joint preamble which, as regards relations with the Communist Party, registers the existence of differing positions on foreign and economic policy which do not make cooperation in government possible. This morning Fanfani, president of the Senate, made a speech along lines corresponding substantially to the above-mentioned preamble and which are accepted by the Dorotei faction.

NATTA STRESSES PCI DESIRE FOR GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT

LD201345 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta 17 February closing speech at PCI National Schools Conference in Rome: "Natta: Do Not Seek any More Excuses"]

[Text] Rome--Closing the third PCI Schools Conference, Comrade Alessandro Natta stressed that the plan proposed by the Communists for this sector stems from the need to resolve a major national problem involving the needs and orientations of the younger generations. It demonstrates the Communists' desire to take part in the country's leadership. The definition of such a plan is another answer to those who, in order to conceal the conservative opposition, maintain that in fact the PCI does not want to become involved in a government experience. This is an extraordinary stunt. We are sure, he added, that the participation of the PCI and of the entire workers movement in the government is now a national demand. A force such as ours cannot and does not intend to shirk this task if the preconditions for it exist.

But some people consider it extraordinary for the PCI to set conditions with the presumptuous aim of transforming Italian society. There must be no misunderstandings on this point, Natta stressed. What point would there be in our participating in the government unless we set ourselves the objectives of thorough change which are essential if the country is to emerge from the crisis?

We do not underestimate the step which Deputy Zaccagnini took when he asserted at his party congress that the Christian Democratic Party [DC] cannot "shoulder the responsibility of accepting the proposal of a government with Communist participation" but that neither can it shoulder the responsibility of "rejecting it a priori, without prior verification of the political conditions which we consider inalienable." This is undoubtedly a new and important factor. It is an approach which might appear correct, because obviously nobody--least of all ourselves--could accept the composition of a government unquestioningly, without verifying the mutual positions. But the striking point about Zaccagnini's speech--and we do not know whether the DC Congress will accept his line as we are already witnessing harsh clashes--is the absence of any self-critical reflection on the responsibility for the present state of affairs. As if the DC had not been for the past 30 years the central leading political force, with a role which it misses no opportunity in vindicating. The speech shows no awareness of the underlying reasons for the termination of the majority of democratic solidarity. It continues to ignore the fact that that termination took place when it became clear that there was no intention of realizing the objectives of regeneration ratified in the agreements. Now the conditions termed "inalienable" suggest that the unprejudiced negotiations are being considered with a view to a further rejection of a national unity government.

It seems that Zaccagnini became frightened because we are talking about elements of socialism, as if we were proposing a collectivized society, the abolition of the market system and so forth. We, Comrade Natta added, are not now proposing the transition to socialism, but we cannot ignore the gravity of the crisis which the country is experiencing or evade the need for a thorough regeneration which demands broad outlooks and great courage because, it is true, it is a matter of challenging old balances and privileges.

LISBON COMMENTS ON PRAVDA'S CRITICISM OF POLICY CHANGE

LD210035 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA said today that one can smell mothballs in Lisbon. The newspaper committed to writing its impression that in Lisbon old political trunks of the past are being opened and that antidemocratic, anticommunist and anti-Soviet doctrines and precepts are being spread.

These remarks, contained in an editorial, are the Kremlin's reaction to recent deflections in Portugal's foreign policy. While on the political front we might expect to witness more than a (?freezing) in the development of bilateral relations, this reply from Moscow might entail consequences of another nature, as RDP [Portuguese broadcasting administration] Moscow correspondent Carlos Fino reports:

It is now clear that the USSR without wanting to pursue a policy intent on rupture, will choose to wait and see the outcome of the coming fall parliamentary elections in Portugal before making long-term and far-reaching decisions in the sphere of bilateral relations. Such a stance might be gaged from the decisions which the USSR already appears to have reached regarding trade with Portugal. It would continue with the trade agreements signed with the various individual Portuguese firms, but there is much reticence on a meeting which the USSR-Portugal joint commission on cooperation is soon due to hold.

PCP LISTS OBJECTIONS TO SA CARNEIRO GOVERNMENT POLICY

LD191435 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 14 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) "Political Commission Note on Government Activity"]

[Text] 1--The Sa Carneiro government's activity fully confirms the PCP Central Committee's warnings on 25 January.

In little more than a month since its inauguration, the Sa Carneiro government has caused a massive deterioration in the living conditions of the workers and middle classes and sectors, has stepped up the offensive against the April [1974] gains, has launched an assault on the state media and has created a climate of conflict and confrontation with other state bodies.

The Popular Democratic Party [PPD, former name of Social Democratic Party]-Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] government is thus proving itself, through its attitude and activity, a great danger profoundly threatening the population's vital interests, the realities of the Portugal of April, the citizens' freedoms and rights, national dignity and independence and the democratic and constitutional system.

To combat this antipeople, antidemocratic and antinational policy of the Sa Carneiro government is an inalienable democratic, popular and patriotic imperative.

2--The Sa Carneiro government is attacking the agrarian reform with particular fury and savagery, unleashing a shocking wave of illegal, arbitrary and despotic acts, violating the judgements of the supreme administrative tribunal itself, implementing decisions revoked by the previous secretary of state and distributing to the farmers livestock and machinery and, in its short period in office, over 10,000 hectares of land belonging to the collective production units and cooperatives.

The PPD-CDS government is systematically pursuing a plan to bankrupt and rapidly destroy the collective production units and cooperatives, is threatening the Alentejo and Ribatejo farm workers with the specter of hunger and unemployment and is acting criminally against the interests of agriculture and the national economy.

To halt the Sa Carneiro government's attack on the agrarian reform is a central imperative in the defense of the Alentejo and Ribatejo farm workers' heroic and unselfish work and of the interests of the nation and democracy.

3--The Sa Carneiro government is profoundly affecting the population's living conditions through its disastrous economic and social policy. With the large fuel and energy price increases (gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, town gas, butane, propane and electricity) and the major food price increases (bread, milk, cereal products, edible oil, margarine, and so forth), the PPD-CDS government is heaping difficulties onto Portuguese families' lives and facilitating a general price increase.

In an attempt to conceal and disguise the unpopularity and disastrous consequences of this policy, the Sa Carneiro government is stepping up its propaganda and demagogic pronouncements. The combination of measures which the government pompously announced last Saturday as a "battle against price increases," far from reducing the difficulties caused by the recent price increases, demonstrates, on the contrary, the PPD-CDS government's intention to exacerbate them by provoking pay limits, increased dismissals, the boycotting and stifling of the public sector of the economy and increasing difficulties for small and medium traders and by protecting the big capitalists' profits.

To halt the PPD-CDS government's attack on the working people's living conditions is an imperative to spare the Portuguese people greater and unjustified forms of suffering and deprivation and to defend their profound and legitimate aspirations to a better life.

4--The Sa Carneiro government is pursuing a policy aimed at submitting the workers to fierce exploitation so as to diminish their real incomes in violation of their rights--a policy dictated exclusively by the employers' interests. By stopping publication of about 40 collective labor agreements affecting the interests of some 500,000 workers, the PPD-CDS government proves that it is trying to sponsor and encourage the employers' boycott of collective bargaining so as to nullify prerogatives and rights gained and to prevent the workers from even minimally restoring their purchasing power, which has been affected by the cost of living increase.

To halt the Sa Carneiro government's attack on the workers' interests and aspirations is a prime imperative to insure the satisfaction of their demands and to immediately thwart the plan to step up the savage exploitation and destruction of their rights and gains.

5--The Sa Carneiro government has set in motion a global operation to impose a stifling control on the state media. This constitutes an affront to the country's democratic conscience and a very grave threat to freedom of expression and information in Portugal.

By means of a series of appointments based on political favoritism, the PPD-CDS is trying to guarantee its sectarian and totalitarian domination of the state media, so as to insure the manipulation and distortion of public opinion, to silence the democratic forces' criticisms, to stifle the expression of popular dissatisfaction and to transform powerful news media financed by public funds into a propaganda machine at the service of the government and the parties that support it. [paragraph continues]

The reactionary attack on the state media is also a prominent part of the PPD-CDS government's plan for remaining in power by illegal, fraudulent and antidemocratic means.

To halt the Sa Carneiro government's attack on the state media's pluralism and independence is an immediate imperative in the struggle to defend freedom of expression and to insure that the next elections take place under truly democratic conditions.

6--The Sa Carneiro government is pursuing a foreign policy of humiliating alinement with imperialism's most aggressive circles, maliciously violating constitutional principles, limiting the diversification of economic relations, profoundly damaging national interests and gravely jeopardizing the respect, heed and attention which Portugal managed to gain following the 25 April liberating process.

The PPD-CDS government, against the aspirations and feelings of the majority of the Portuguese people, is effectively participating in activities aimed at restoring a cold war climate and involving Portugal in an escalating aggravation of international tensions and threat to peace and the detente policy, thus subjecting the country to increasing interference and pressures from imperialism in the nation's life and decisions.

To halt the Sa Carneiro government's offensive to accelerate EEC membership and subject the country to the forces of war is an urgent patriotic imperative in defense of national interests and the cause of detente, peace, cooperation and friendship among the peoples.

7--There is at present a profound need for a vigorous, combative and determined policy on the part of the working class, the workers, all antimonopolist classes and sectors and all Portuguese democrats against the Sa Carneiro government's antipeople and antidemocratic policy.

An intensification of the popular protest and the mass struggle is a precondition for halting the development of this latter policy and for containing, dismantling and finally defeating the subversive PPD and CDS plan.

To this end, the PCP appeals to the workers, to all men and women of democratic feelings to lend combative and mass support to the days of protest and struggle announced by the unitary trade union movement and other unitary workers organizations for 14 February. Thus publicly asserting their unswerving desire to tackle the Sa Carneiro government's dangerous, antipeople and antidemocratic policy and to defend their living conditions and the freedoms, national independence and democratic system enshrined in the Constitution.

The Portuguese people are not bound to see their aspirations, rights and gains obliterated by the PPD-CDS government. The government's reactionary offensive is not inexorable.

The forces on the side of freedom and democracy are stronger, more powerful and more active. They have on their side the cause of the people's and the nation's interests, the authority of the 25 April ideals and the strength of democratic and constitutional legality.

With unity, enthusiasm, determination and confidence, onward in the great days of protest and struggle, in defense of 25 April and against the Sa Carneiro government's activity.

Lisbon, 11 February 1980.

[Signed] The PCP Central Committee Political Commission.

LA VANGUARDIA: ECONOMIC ISSUES PRIMARY IN SUAREZ-HERRERA TALKS

LD211113 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Suarez: 'Intensify Relations With Venezuela'"]

[Excerpt] Venezuelan President Herrera Campins and Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez conversed for 10 minutes Saturday before the dinner which the Spanish authorities held for their guest in Tenerife. According to the Spanish prime minister, the two leaders exchanged information on the current situation in the Arab world. Mr Suarez left Tenerife to return to Madrid at 1100 Sunday, while President Herrera Campins left for Caracas at about 1400.

Madrid, 18 February--Investments in Venezuela and the supplying of crude were the most important issues broached during the brief meeting between the Venezuelan president and the Spanish prime minister Saturday evening in Tenerife.

The two leaders extensively reviewed the state of bilateral relations, particularly with respect to the unresolved economic agreements. According to statements made by Herrera Campins before leaving Spanish territory, no alteration of the quadripartite agreement signed by Spain, Cuba, Venezuela and the USSR, whereby the USSR supplies Spain with 2 million tons of crude per year in return for Venezuela's supplying Cuba with the same amount, is envisaged.

As far as Spanish investments in Venezuela are concerned, the latter country continues to maintain its usual caution, although--according to President Herrera--relations between the two countries are currently very cordial.

Mr Suarez was not particularly explicit when talking about his meeting with the Venezuelan president. "We reviewed the principal problems affecting today's world and international tensions," he stated in the early hours of Sunday morning, after the dinner in honor of the distinguished guest. "He told me a little about the results of the contacts which he has held with all the OPEC member countries, and I in turn told him about the impressions which I received during my recent tour of several Middle East countries. We also reviewed bilateral relations, on which the relevant ministers also held talks." In particular, it seems that specific technical problems in bilateral economic relations were discussed by Minister of Industry Carlos Bustelo and Venezuelan Investment Fund Chairman Diaz Bruzual.

Before returning to Madrid, Mr Suarez added: "It is necessary to intensify relations and cooperation between Spain and Venezuela to the utmost, in the complementary relationship between the two economies and also in all other fields." He also stated that he has recently held regular telephone conversations with the Venezuelan president.

INA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL

JN191330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 19 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Madrid, 19 February--Santiago Carrillo Solares, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], has expressed his admiration for Iraq's nonalined policy.

In an interview with the INA Madrid correspondent, Solares said that Iraq's policy is positively contributing to establishing the bases for peace in the world and consolidating the nonalined movement role.

He reiterated his admiration of Iraq's development policy in placing the oil resources at the people's service. He praised the relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PCE, adding that the Ba'th Party is expressing the Arabs' needs, interests, culture and distinguished characteristics.

The PCE secretary general described the Camp David accords as a betrayal of the Palestinian people and world public opinion. He asserted that his party condemns these accords because they ignore the Palestinian people's rights. He reiterated the PCE support for the Palestinian people's rights and struggle to determine their future. He added that world peace will remain threatened so long as the issue of Palestine remains unsolved.

The PCE secretary general called upon Europe to pursue an independent policy toward the Arab cause, asserting that Europe could play a positive and effective role in bringing about a just solution to the Arab and Palestinian cause.

He positively appraised the Spanish foreign policy toward the Arabs. He said that this policy stems from Spanish traditions and realities. He added that there are strong historical ties between Spain and the Arabs and also huge possibilities of cooperation between the two sides.

The PCE secretary general strongly criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, adding that the Soviet Union has harmed its reputation and created various problems for itself. He described the intervention as a complete failure. He said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has greatly affected the European security and cooperation conference scheduled to be held in Spain. However, he called for holding the conference on schedule.

The PCE secretary general stressed the importance of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of the Third World countries. He said that many of these countries are passing through difficult circumstances and are suffering from oppression and tyranny.

The PCE secretary general called for neutralizing Spain and keeping it away from any bloc or camp. He opposed Spain's accession to NATO and supported its membership in the EEC. He criticized any negotiations harming Spain.

He stressed the need to develop Spain's relations with the Third World on all cultural, trade, economic and political levels. He warned against the great pressures which are being brought to bear on his country by the United States with the aim of dragging it onto the U.S. side. He called for the liquidation of all the military bases that belong to the two camps in Europe.

The PCE secretary general called for setting up a new world economic order and for equitable relations with [as received] the oil-producing countries and the Third World countries.

He asserted that the prices of oil and crude materials should be compatible with the prices of exported and technological commodities. This measure, he added, would conflict with the interests of the multinational companies. He pointed out that these companies are the only ones benefiting from the unjust economic order.

He supported Iraq's views with regard to the oil marketing and trade exchange, adding that this should take place among governments.

He called for forming a joint economic commission between the EEC and the oil-producing countries to define the prices of exchanged commodities, including raw materials and technological commodities.

FINLAND

FINNISH, FRENCH AIDES DISCUSS DISARMAMENT, TRADE TIES

LD201113 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Amber Bousoglou dispatch: "Committee of Experts To Examine Various Proposals for a European Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] Helsinki--"My talks with the Finnish foreign minister [Vayrynen] have been frank, cordial and productive," [Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet said Thursday, 14 February, during a press conference a few hours before his return to Paris.

Mr Vayrynen and the French foreign minister have decided to pursue consultations on the disarmament question through a committee of experts, before Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Helsinki 2 and 3 June.

"Even if it does not fully support it," Finland has shown some interest in the French plan for a conventional disarmament conference in Europe which would be open to the 35 countries which signed the 1975 Helsinki agreements. Giscard d'Estaing suggested such a conference at the United Nations in June 1978. The Finns, who want nuclear disarmament to be examined too, have sent a "plan" on this subject to the 35 signatories of the Helsinki agreements so that the question of holding such a conference might be examined before the meeting of the followup conference on the Helsinki agreements in Madrid next fall.

This document is based on Finland's proposal to the United Nations in the fall. This proposal is in keeping with the theory held by the USSR and its allies on this question and takes into account the wish expressed many times by the Finnish president for north Europe to be denuclearized. At present the Finns want all proposals to be examined to see whether it would be possible to hold such a conference.

It is clear therefore that "French and Finnish views are for the most part parallel but not identical," as Francois-Poncet said, recalling Finland's policy of active neutrality and France's membership of the Atlantic alliance. However, for the Finns, the importance of the French minister's visit also lies in what they call "this French year, which will be culminated by President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Helsinki."

The interlocutors also agreed on the need to raise economic and cultural exchanges to the level of political relations, even though neither side is too worried about France's foreign trade deficit due to its purchase of paper and paper pulp from Finland. Mr Deniau's visit in April should enable the foreign trade minister to seek possible opportunities for further cooperation. The telecommunications, computer and electronics sphere interests Finland, as does French expertise in the nuclear energy sphere. France, which hopes to develop its forestry industry, is interested in Finnish methods of exploitation and pollution prevention.

Cultural exchanges will be discussed during Finnish National Education Minister Par Stenback's visit to Paris at the beginning of April. Francois-Poncet welcomed the efforts being made by the Finns to improve the still modest place which the French language has in education. Finally, the minister paid a glowing tribute to President Kekkonen, saying: "We greatly value the president's moral and political authority in the world today."

SWEDEN

DEFENSE AIDE URGES BUDGET INCREASE, VIEWS OVERFLIGHTS

LD151551 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Henric Borgstrom report: "Swedish Defense Costs Must Be Allowed To Grow"]

[Text] Storlien, 4 February--"Swedish defense expenditure ought to increase in real terms," Defense Under Secretary Sven Hirdman said at the Nation and Defense Conference in Storlien Monday [4 February], and he pointed out that most NATO countries in West Europe, including Norway, are increasing their defense expenditure by 3 percent annually.

The great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are increasing their arms expenditure by 4-5 percent annually, and this year Finland is increasing its expenditure by as much as 10-12 percent because of a large accumulation of arms orders. (After accounting for inflation in all instances.)

"Sweden has not become poorer but richer throughout the postwar period. At the same time the proportion spent on defense has fallen from 5 to 3.5 percent of GNP (our total resources)," Hirdman said.

"In our own long-term interest we ought to strive for a return to a higher level of defense expenditure," he said.

The reduction in defense expenditure has affected mainly the refresher exercises, which have been reduced 50 percent, and important orders for materiel have had to be canceled or postponed. The longstanding political insecurity on the aircraft issue has also contributed to the doubt both abroad and at home concerning our desire and ability to maintain a skilled defense industry, Hirdman said.

His chief, Defense Minister Eric Kronmark, has for several years, right up to last week, stressed the need to buy new light attack aircraft. Following Supreme Commander Lennart Lung's proposal last Friday to leapfrog the light attack aircraft generation, Under Secretary Hirdman was now stressing instead the great importance of the fighters.

"In order to be able to withstand the threat of the great powers' aircraft and defend our neutrality we must have an effective fighter with the capability for rapid deployment over our whole territory. Perhaps it is this aspect of our defenses to which our Nordic neighbors attach most importance. It is vital for them that we allow no one to overfly Sweden," he said.

Hirdman also commented on the recent debate on low-flying cruise missiles.

"In international law the matter is simple: We are dutybound to intervene against any violations of our airspace from both aircraft and low-level cruise missiles. Intercontinental missiles which travel high up in space and above the real airspace are thus considered not to imply a violation.

"What is important in international law is, however, not always technically feasible. If there is one cruise missile we might probably shoot it down with the aid of an effective air force. Yet if there are hundreds of them, which is conceivable in a nuclear war when the missiles are intended to be used, we could hardly prevent them if, contrary to all expectation, they were to pass over Sweden.

"But then total nuclear war would also have rendered Swedish neutrality rather theoretical," Under Secretary Hirdman said.

PARLIAMENT CONSIDERS ISSUE OF TELEVISING OLYMPICS

LD201813 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1434 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The government is to consider whether or not to give advice to the BBC over the televising of this summer's Moscow Olympics. Foreign Office minister of state, Mr Douglas Hurd, told a foreign affairs select committee today this would have to be a consequence of the prime minister's advice to British athletes to boycott the games.

There is some confusion about who will control pictures from Moscow, and Mr Hurd said the prospect of a marchpast of athletes giving an "eyes right" to President Brezhnev would be an "intolerable signal sent across the world." He told the committee: "The business of control is very important." British athletes would be "involuntary actors" in a play staged for the benefit of Soviet authorities.

Concern about the nature of Olympic broadcasts arose after Tory MP for Meriden Mr Iain Mills, a member of the BBC Advisory Committee, said he understood that all the "primary shots would be controlled by the Soviet authorities." If there was any unpleasantness or any incidents, they would not be shown, he said, "and if the BBC is not there this is a very serious matter."

Mr Hurd said Mr Mills' worry was "absolutely correct." Mr Hurd added: "Now that the government has decided on its advice to the Olympic organisation there will be a number of consequential matters we shall have to go into with care." The government could not give orders to the BBC or ITV, he said. "But it is one of the matters we shall have to consider."

Mr Hurd reassured MPs that the government had no intention of taking away athletes' passports or "bulldozing" athletes or sporting organisations into boycotting the games. "We are merely giving our advice as to where we think the British interest lies."

The government hoped that if the boycott received sufficient support it would "humiliate the Russian authorities in the eyes of its own people," Mr Hurd said.

BNOC RAISES NORTH SEA OIL PRICES

WA201230 London REUTER in English 1652 GMT 18 Feb 80 WA

[Text] London, Feb 18, REUTER--The state-owned British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) said today it had raised its North Sea oil price by four dollars a barrel to 33.75 dollars.

The increase had been expected. It forms part of a move to bring the price of North Sea oil into line with that of similar North African crude. British Petroleum last week announced it was increasing its North Sea oil price, also to 33.75 dollars a barrel.

At least 51 per cent of oil from the British sector of the North Sea goes to BNOC under agreements on drilling rights. BNOC had waited to announce a price rise until another company had done so because the British Government did not wish it to be a price leader, industry sources said.

KIPRIANOU'S ITINERARY TO WEST EUROPEAN CAPITALS RELEASED

NC201423 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 20 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Today the itinerary of President Kiprianou's visits to Paris, London, Rome and the Vatican from 26 February to 6 March was released. On 28 February President Kiprianou will meet with French President Giscard d'Estaing; on 29 February he will meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher; on 5 March with Italian President Pertini; and on 6 March with Pope John Paul II. During his meetings, the president will discuss the latest Cyprus developments in view of the UN secretary general's efforts for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks and will discuss questions of mutual interest. During his visits President Kiprianou will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

HOUSE PRESIDENT: UN ENVOY LIKELY TO VISIT REGION

NC201950 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 20 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] House President Mikhailidhis stated today that it is likely that a representative of the UN secretary general will visit our region in order to exert more intensive efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal dialog. Speaking at Kato Amiandos, Mr Mikhailidhis reiterated that the Greek Cypriot side has furnished proof of its willingness to cooperate. Mr Mikhailidhis went to Kato Amiandos to study the problems of the area resulting from the operation of the Amiandos mine. Mr Mikhailidhis chaired a conference that was attended by House members and leading figures of the area.

Referring to the political issue, the House president expressed concern over the recent provocative statement by Turkish Senate President Caglayangil. He added: Despite the negative climate created by such statements we will remain firm in our position and we will work within the framework of reason for a lasting and fair Cyprus solution. He stressed: We denounce every effort aimed at preventing, delaying or even undermining the secretary general's efforts for holding a constructive dialog.

DENKTAS RECEIVES UN REPRESENTATIVE GALINDO-POHL

TA210923 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 21 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, met with the special UN representative in Cyprus, Mr Galindo-Pohl, this morning and conferred with him for some time. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Umit Onan and the special adviser of the UN representative, Remy Gorge, also attended the meeting.

Replying to reporters' questions after the meeting, Denktas said that the UN secretary general was exerting efforts in order not to allow the recent UN resolution, which the Turkish Cypriot side cannot accept under any condition, which is contrary to the sovereignty and rights of the Turkish Cypriots and which is nothing more than a tool of Greek Cypriot propaganda, to cast a shadow over the intercommunal talks. Describing these efforts as a positive development for the Turkish Cypriot side, Denktas added that if these efforts are successful, then one of the greatest obstacles to the resumption of the talks will be eliminated. Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot side should put an end to its attacks against the Turkish Cypriot side while posing as the government of Cyprus, and that securing equality at the talks is one of Waldheim's duties. Denktas added: An uninterrupted attack is continuing in Italy, Brussels, in the tourism sector and in other economic spheres. Why? Because they claim to be the government of Cyprus. They should renounce this false claim. Otherwise, they cannot show good will by returning one percent of the monetary rights they have been stealing from the Turkish Cypriot community for 16 years.

I KATHIMERINI VIEWS NATO'S PRO-TURKISH POLICY

AT201457 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Feb 80 p 5 AT

[Editorial: "Everyone Ought To Know"]

[Text] Secrecy, which is understandable at least for this moment, continunes to shroud both the text of proposals submitted by NATO senior officials to the Greek government via the chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios, on our country's return to NATO's military wing, as well as the position and reaction of the Greek Government toward these proposals. Yet reports indicate that the Greek side dies not accept the conditions of the new Rogers plan for reasons related both to our country's sovereign rights over its national territory as well as to our national security, which is related to the above.

We do not want to proceed further on this issue since we do not know in detail or officially, anything about the content of the proposals or the reaction of the Greek Government. We do, however, have the impression that what has been reported on the matter does not fundamentally differ from the truth. No matter what the outcome of the issue might be, we feel the obligation to reiterate for the umpteenth time certain fundamental views, thoughts, principles and conclusions on the entire issue.

First, Turkish claims upon Greek territory, both Hellenic and Cypriot, are not something coincidental or of the moment. They are a complete and permanent policy, which is part and parcel of the entire complex of Turkish "national" goals and aspirations. It would, therefore, be rather improbable that Turkey would suddenly withdraw these goals and aspirations. It even becomes more improbable since now Turkey is accustomed to a scandalous favoritism and tolerance on the part of NATO officials toward these Turkish goals and aspirations--we might even say toward their approximate adoption--as can be deduced, among other things, from the two "Haig plans" which have already been rejected by Greece.

Before Turkey cancels its claims it would be necessary to have the determined and "direct" demand of the alliance as a whole--particularly of those stronger elements of the international arena upon which Turkey totally relies and who are in a position to make themselves heard--since these goals and aspirations have absolutely nothing to do with the interests and requirements of the alliance.

We wonder, if such a position could ever be adopted by the alliance and its leading partners. We do not know.

What we do know--and which everyone ought to know--is that Greece will not accept any, not even a possible, "imposition" even if this is attempted by "force," on its legal and accepted rights over its security and sovereignty, over the very existence of Hellenism at large. It will not deviate--and we repeat this for the umpteenth time--from its present position or from the criterion which inspires it. Consequently, Greece will not accept any "deviations" from the essence of the matter; in other words, it will not accept any "gilding" of artfully submitted proposals that do not respond to the essence of legal and established Greek rights.

We do not overlook the fact that, among other things, it may also be attempted to annul, by sleight of hand, assurances and promises (made from both sides of the Atlantic) about preserving the Greek-Turkish balance of power through the method of "dividing" military and economic aid. [paragraph continues]

It is both acceptable and understandable that the West should consider--and this is its own right to do so--that helping Turkey establish itself economically serves Western interests in the entire area. At the same time, however, it is clear that Greece does not desire the economic weakening and suffering of the Turkish people or of any other people. State budgets, however, are integral and no one can prevent the channeling of certain funds, granted as economic aid, to military expenditures. There must be specific guarantees on this which must remain under control. On the other hand, if the West is truly interested in Turkey's economic recuperation and in closing the rift in NATO's southeast wing, then the first thing it must demand from Ankara is to withdraw its military presence in Cyprus and to curb its costly military preparations which are directed exclusively against Greece and not against any "defined" or accepted enemies of the alliance.

The question of economic aid to Turkey is, on the one hand, related to the balance of power between Greece and Turkey; on the other hand, however, it gives the West a unique opportunity and ability to solve the Greek-Turkish dispute and the entire crisis in the area.

The well-known "financial supporters" of Turkey, however, are wrong if they imagine that Greece is a "sure thing" under any circumstances which allows them to adopt or support Turkish demands and positions by stressing the importance of the Turkish factor to the West. Greece has value as well as importance (geopolitical, strategic, etc) at least equal to that of Turkey, and any possible loss of Greece would be catalytic for the power infrastructure of the Atlantic alliance (if not to say of the entire West) in this delicate area of the world.

The scandalous and unjustified tolerance toward the unacceptable and unfounded hegemonic views of Turkey over Greek territory, both Hellenic and Cypriot, understandably cultivated anti-Western feelings among the Greek people, which could also lead to the creation of a similar political situation during forthcoming elections, or even before them.

The leaders of the Atlantic alliance should take notice of an Athens dispatch in the New York TIMES because they may find themselves facing surprises which may be painful to them.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA WARNS NATO OF GREEK WITHDRAWAL

AT201736 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Feb 80 pp 1, 15 AT

[Text] Prime Minister Karamanlis indirectly warned Washington of Greece's full withdrawal from NATO and, with elections in 1980, of the possibility of an "anti-NATO" PASOK coming into power, through statements made by his close aides to the New York TIMES, which obviously echo the views of the Greek prime minister.

Specifically a "close aide" of Karamanlis told the New York TIMES correspondent in Athens:

"It may be decided within the next few months whether Greece will remain in or withdraw from NATO for good."

The possibility that "general elections will be held in Greece this year" was also stressed in the same report, which attributes the relevant statement to government officials.

Mention is also made of the possibility that this election may be won by the "anti-NATO socialists" under A. Papandreou, and of the efforts made for Greek reconfinement within NATO after the third attempt--as it is described--by General Rogers, which reached a critical point last week, according to the New York TIMES correspondent.

Reply to Rogers

According to ELEVTHEORTIPIA reports from circles close to the government, a possible negative reply to General Rogers proposals will in all probability be given by next Wednesday. This new rejection of NATO's proposals will in all probability contain views for "improving" certain points which the Greek side does not accept. The content of the Greek proposals was not known.

It is, in any case, characteristic that the report of the American newspaper stresses the statement by a close Karamanlis aide, that:

"President Carter ought to know that the loss of Afghanistan and Iran are 'peanuts' by comparison to a possible loss of Greece."

The ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent in New York, P.S. Makrias, filed the following report in connection with the New York TIMES dispatch.

"General elections will possibly be held in Greece this year or, at the latest, by next year. The anti-NATOists of Andreas Papandreou could possibly win these elections, according to statements by Athens government officials to the New York TIMES correspondent, Paul Anastasi."

According to this correspondent the uncertainty over Yugoslavia's future after Tito as well as internal Greek political affairs have helped strengthen the position of Athens in Washington.

He then adds the statement of a close Karamanlis aide that, "NATO and the Americans are obviously too busy with Iran, Afghanistan and the strengthening of Turkey, as their new bastion in the Middle East, to understand the even graver dangers in our country. They fail to take into consideration the Greek mentality and Greek political trends as well as the fact that within the next few months it will be decided whether Greece will remain in or withdraw from NATO for good. President Carter must know that the loss of Afghanistan and Iran will be peanuts by comparison to a possible loss of Greece."

It is in any case characteristic that a dispatch of the official ATHENS NEW AGENCY from New York mentions that the New York TIMES carried a dispatch by Paul Anastasi from Athens which stresses that the importance of Greece is far greater for President Carter than the loss of Afghanistan and Iran and that he must understand this very well.

AUSTRIAN-GREEK DEFENSE COOPERATION TALKS 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

AU201100 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Athens correspondent's dispatch: "Athens; State Secretary Lauds Cooperation With Austria"]

[Excerpts] Athens (COND-)--After his return from a 3-day visit to Austria Greek Deputy Mi Minister of National Defense Avramidhis stressed on Greek television the particularly constructive talks he had held with Austrian Defense Minister Roesch on the two countries' defense interests. He stressed the European countries' strong interest in cooperating with Austria. The high level of Austrian technology and industrial production insure the positive results of such cooperation, he said.

GREEK-TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS END

TA201421 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 20 Feb (AA)--The secretaries general of Turkish and Greek foreign ministries had talks in a "constructive atmosphere of cordiality" during their meeting in Ankara on February 18-19 and decided to continue their talks in Athens at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels, said a Foreign Ministry statement today.

According to the statement, the two officials exchanged views on the prospects for development of bilateral relations and studied a number of issues of mutual concern including the Continental Shelf and the Aegean FIR, [Flight Information Region] issues.

Joint Communique

AT201635 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 AT

[Text] The secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries conferred in Ankara yesterday and the day before [18 and 19 February]. A joint communique issued states that the two secretaries general continued the examination of bipartite issues such as the Aegean Continental Shelf and airspace and exchanged views on prospects of improving relations between the two countries.

During the talks which were conducted in a constructive and sincere atmosphere they attempted to clarify further the basis for the search of an agreed solution to these problems. They agreed to continue examining bipartite issues through their continued dialog. Toward this end the two secretaries general agreed to meet again in Athens on a date to be established through diplomatic channels.

Airport Statements

TA201729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] After completing his talks in Ankara, Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Byron Theodoropoulos left for his country via the FRG at 1720 today. Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Ozdemir Yigit saw the visiting secretary general off.

In a statement to the TRT at Esenboga Airport, Ambassador Yigit said that differences between Turkey and Greece on the Aegean issue were discussed during the talks, but he added that they were far from having reached a phase in which solutions were to be found for these differences. In his statement, Ambassador Theodoropoulos said such talks were beneficial for seeking a solution to bilateral problems.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION

TA201628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Grand National Assembly has approved the extension by 2 months, except in Sivas, of the martial law now in effect in 19 provinces, and the declaration of martial law in Izmir and Hatay. The prime minister's petition on the declaration of martial law in Izmir and Hatay was adopted by 309 votes to 218. The petition on the extension by 2 months, except in Sivas, of the martial law now in effect in 19 provinces was passed unanimously.

The Senate and the National Assembly met jointly under the chairmanship of National Assembly President Cahit Karakas at 1400. Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil was the first to address the assembly. Gulcugil said that, despite the martial law which has been in effect for 14 months, widespread violence directed against free democratic rule and fundamental rights and liberties could not be totally prevented.

Later, party representatives explained their views. The RPP [Republican People's Party] spokesman said the RPP would vote in favor of the proposal to extend martial law in 18 provinces by 2 months and would vote against the declaration of martial law in Izmir and Hatay. The spokesman of the other parties said they would vote in favor of both proposals.

The voting on the declaration of martial law in Izmir and Hatay was carried out by a show of hands and reading of names. The proposal on the 2-month extension of the martial law in 18 provinces was passed unanimously.

MARTIAL LAW COMMANDERS APPOINTED TO IZMIR, HATAY

TA201645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] Aegean army commander, Gen Ali Sait Ozcivril, has been appointed martial law commander of Izmir. In Iskenderun [in Hatay], VI Corps Commander Lt Gen Nevzat Bolugiray has been appointed commander of the martial law.

DEMIREL ADDRESSES PARTY LEGISLATIVE GROUPS ON ANARCHY

TA201838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has noted that Turkey is faced with the need for an administrative method which lies between martial law and normal order. Demirel said this today at the joint meeting of his party's National Assembly and Senate groups.

Demirel said there was a need for a state of emergency law and a change in the Constitution. Demirel then continued: What we want to accomplish in this way is to bolster the state's democratic authority. No one should worry about a totalitarian regime emerging. If the state's authority is eroded and a void is created, then the bandit will fill it with terror and with an arbitrary administration. This is a situation which must be handled by the state. The state's survival is at stake. I consider it exceptionally important for the state of emergency law to be passed by our parliament with a great consensus.

Pointing out that Turkey was being disturbed by others and not by itself, Demirel said that ruthlessly confronting those disturbing the country and destroying these centers of treason were the only way to insure peace and tranquillity.

Demirel stressed that everyone would have to take a definite stand and declare on whose side he is. Everyone must declare whether he is on the side of the state or the bandit so that the people can see, Demirel said. He added: No more support should be given to the bandit. Pointing out that the treacherous gangs disturbing Turkey were not stronger than the state, Demirel said that the struggle waged through loyalty to the laws, the state and the republic and within the framework of the law would definitely be successful.

Demirel recalled that the government had brought before the parliament most of the bills it said it would bring within the first 100 days of its rule and that most of them had already been enacted.

Emphasizing that a great struggle is being waged to apprehend perpetrators of incidents who are still at large, Demirel said: We shall deal with these gangs of anarchists, including their leaders and followers. Our strategy and plans have been proven correct. We are mercilessly dealing with the treacherous centers disturbing Turkey as a state. The roots of the treacherous centers will be dried up. It is when this is achieved that Turkey will be relieved.

RPP'S ECEVIT REVIEWS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

TA201652 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 20 Feb (AA)--The threat against the regime and the rights of the working people "is no longer on the horizon or at the threshold, it has already entered the building in the form of a Trojan horse called the (recently-announced) economic measures package," Republican People's Party [RPP] (main opposition) leader Bulent Ecevit told a press conference today.

Terming Prime Minister Demirel's recent statement that the package was not "political" as an "illogical argument," Ecevit said: "This is a potentially dangerous argument. Certain circles may start saying, if the decisions taken are not of a political character, then there is no need for political parties, politicians, politics, political rights and freedoms in order to solve the problems. One wonders whether Mr Demirel indeed intends to have those circles reach such a conclusion."

Turkey has two alternatives, Ecevit said, stressing that one (words indistinct) the society hand in hand with workers or hand in hand with those exploiting the working people. "The Demirel government has made its choice, and democracy and the rights of the working people have been put into jeopardy," he said.

The RPP established a workers committee as the first step towards the drive to rally workers' support, with organization efforts to [passage indistinct] certain interest groups." It was the government's attitude which provoked such incidents, Ecevit said, adding that the RPP had an important mission which could only be accomplished hand in hand with the workers. The RPP would fight against "the threat that the economic measures package would lead to a different political regime" through peaceful and legal channels and do its best to protect the workers from the "plots" in the making, he noted.

It would be quite unfair to blame the "youth and the children" for the developments in Turkey since those developments could not possibly be isolated from the injustices of the existing economic and social order, Ecevit said.

Referring to the "government's provocations," Ecevit said the government had done its best to provoke and leave unsolved differences between employers and workers in many plants. "For example," he said, "they postponed the strike at the Turkish Airline (THY), but failed to postpone the enforcement of the lock-out announced by the Turkish Airlines officials." There was "something being plotted" at the THY. "They may be trying to hand over to the private sector some of the most profitable THY lines," he stressed. In TARIS [the agricultural sales cooperative union] and in the state monopoly's cigarette factories there were similar "plots," he added.

Turkish Army

The Turkish Army would not become a tool for the imposition on Turkey of a "South American model," Ecevit said, adding that those who aspire to bring that model were aware of that fact and [words indistinct] were trying to organize certain organizations "some of them legal, (?some) of them illegal."

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LE MONDE CARRIES TEXT OF EEC MINISTERS' STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

LD211549 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Text of the Statement"]

1--The Nine devoted the main part of their deliberations to examining the situation created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan;

2--They noted their unanimity on the analysis of the situation and on the conclusions which should be drawn from it. In this respect they think that the declaration they issued on 15 January is still fully valid;

3--They stressed in particular that the objective is still to obtain the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and they intend to try to create the right conditions for this withdrawal;

4--They also hope to find ways of restoring a situation in keeping with the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly on 14 January calling on all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan and its status as a nonalined state and to refrain from any interference in the country's internal affairs;

5--They think that, in this spirit, a constructive solution to the present crisis could be found in a formula enabling a neutral Afghanistan to be placed outside the competition between the powers;

6--Consequently they decided to examine this point in greater detail and discuss it with friendly countries and allies and with all countries concerned for the region's balance and stability.

UK FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CITED ON EEC 'DIFFERENCES'

LD211552 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1505 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The American secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance, arrived at Heathrow this afternoon following his visits to Germany and France. Accompanied by his wife, Grace, he was met by Ambassador Kingman Brewster and drove off to his talks with the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. He declined to make any statement. A spokesman for the United States Embassy said the talks were "part of an on-going series of consultations on Southwest Asia," but he added that discussions on an Olympic boycott were likely to figure at the meeting.

The Foreign Office today acknowledged "differences" among the nine Common Market countries on a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. But the spokesman declined to comment on a report from Paris that France was in a minority of one in blocking a Common Market call for a boycott at a meeting of foreign ministers in Rome on Tuesday. A spokesman said that differences among the Nine were clear from their publicly stated positions. Mrs Thatcher's support for a boycott made Britain's position clear. In Whitehall it is acknowledged that France is largely isolated among the Nine, but the British Government, it seems, feels that little will be gained by acknowledging this in public.

Mr Vance is visiting London for 1 day as part of a European tour to seek a coordinated response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. After talks this evening at the Foreign Office, Mr Vance will be Lord Carrington's guest at dinner.

BELGIUM

STUDENTS BRIEFLY OCCUPY SALVADORAN CONSULATE IN ANTWERP

PA211501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1431 GMT 21 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Antwerp, Belgium, 21 Feb (EFE)--Students of Antwerp University today occupied for several hours the Salvadoran Consulate in support of the Salvadoran people's struggle for democratic freedoms. After speaking with local authorities, the 12 occupiers peacefully left the consulate when they received assurances that their demands would be transmitted to the Belgian Government.

In a communique, the students said their action was meant to express "solidarity with the workers, peasants, priests and students struggling for justice and democracy in El Salvador." They also criticized "the atmosphere of terror which is currently reigning in El Salvador, where 13 students were recently killed in a clash with the National Guard."

The unarmed occupiers placed placards in front of the consulate asking for the release of political prisoners, the establishment of democratic freedoms and the agrarian reform and the end of U.S. interference and CIA activities in El Salvador. The students also asked for a review of the diplomatic relations between Belgium and El Salvador and the suspension of Belgian arms sales.

Before the occupiers abandoned the consulate, the local authorities promised they would make these demands known to Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens (Christian Democrat) and Foreign Minister Henri Simonet (Socialist).

A demonstration by some 20 persons was also held in front of the consulate in support of these demands at the same time the occupation was occurring.

PRIME MINISTER MARTENS TO VISIT SPAIN 24-26 MARCH

LD201934 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens will pay an official visit to Spain 24-26 March. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Henri Simonet.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT RETURNS FOR DEBATE ON FINANCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

LD211700 Hilversum Domestic Service in Dutch 1630 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Van Agt today returned with Queen Juliana from Switzerland to the Soesterberg air base. The prime minister had traveled to Zurich to inform the queen about the political situation following the requested resignation by Finance Minister Andriessen. On arriving at Soesterberg, Prime Minister Van Agt left for The Hague. The queen is staying at Soestdijk Palace. This evening's debate in the Second Chamber will probably be about Minister Andriessen's resignation request. The debate will be held following Prime Minister Van Agt's promised statement.

Debate Postponed

LD211906 Hilversum Domestic Service in Dutch 1800 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] The letter in which Minister of Finance Andriessen requested his resignation will not be submitted to the Second Chamber, as the minister's request for resignation is being held over for further consideration.

This appears from a statement by Prime Minister Van Agt which was read out in the chamber by Chairman Dolman. Opposition leader Den Uyl insisted this afternoon that the chamber should be allowed to inspect the resignation letter. The Second Chamber will continue its debate in about an hour, following the verbal statement which the chamber has been promised by Prime Minister Van Agt.

Van Agt Statement

LD212044 Hilversum Domestic Service in Dutch 1905 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Live relay of address by Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas Van Agt before the Second Chamber of the States General]

[Text] Mr Chairman: In my letter to you of 20 February, I informed you that the finance minister had told me of his request to be relieved of his duties. In themeantime, Mr Andriessen has asked her majesty the queen to accept his resignation as minister of finance. The secretary of state for finance has made the same request. The queen has held these requests for further consideration.

I appreciate being given the opportunity to make a statement about this. Last Monday the cabinet reached agreement on the main features of the necessary adjustments to the 1980 socioeconomic policy. This was followed by further deliberations with the group chairmen of the Chrsitian Democratic Appeal and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy in this chamber. These further deliberations were considered desirable because not all ministers had been able to agree with the decision of the Cabinet Council.

Yesterday, the finance minister decided to ask that he be relieved of his duties. The Cabinet Council was then convened for an emergency meeting to reflect on the situation. The remaining ministers have not found any reason to make alterations in the conclusions concerning the 1980 socioeconomic policy, which the Cabinet Council adopted on 18 February.

Mr Chairman, while observing the good custom of not supplying information concerning the progress of consultations in the Cabinet Council, I am willing to state that the discussions which the council has conducted in the past few days, especially yesterday, concerning the consequences which Mr Andriessen believes will result from the decision taken, have been characterized by the express desire to make yet another attempt to retain Mr Andriessen as minister of finance. We can only respect Mr Andriessen's decision to maintain his request to resign, but we also regret it because he is not only a capable minister but a highly valued colleague and, for many of us, a personal friend. Mr Andriessen's request to resign does not alter the basis of the cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet Council has continued consultations on the 1980 socioeconomic policy. Today the discussions within the cabinet were concluded, and their results were expressed in a letter which the minister of social affairs has sent to the Labor Foundation and to the Council for Consultation for Trade. Mr Chairman, you and the members of this chamber have received a copy of this letter for your information.

SCHMIDT: RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, U.S. EQUALLY IMPORTANT

ID221226 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 22 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Stuttgart--Chancellor Schmidt has stressed that the Federal Republic's relations with France and the United States rank equally in importance. In a speech before the SPD Party Council in Stuttgart, a shortened version of which was published today, Schmidt said that the Federal Republic would be failing in an important sector of crisis management "if we allowed situations to arise in which we had to choose between our most important allies, let us say between France and the United States." Even so, the link with the United States is the core of German security.

Reviewing the position of the Federal Republic in the present crisis during his speech to the "little SPD congress" last night, the chancellor emphasized the need to uphold German interests. However, this can only be done in cooperation with the European Community, with the North Atlantic alliance, "especially with the United States and France."

There is no country, the chancellor continued, whose national interests correspond to the policy of equilibrium and detente as much as the Federal Republic. "We have the greatest interest in keeping the present international crisis under control by deescalating crisis management."

As specific elements of German policy in this situation, the chancellor mentioned, among other things, the strengthening of defense capability, a joint concept for the political and economic stabilization of the Third World countries mainly affected by the Soviet action, and efforts for progress on arms control. Concerning economic measures, the principle for the Federal Republic is "not to seek advantages from measures of the other parties in the alliance but observation of agreements." Regarding the Olympic games, it is a matter of appealing to the sense of responsibility of the USSR "to create prerequisites allowing the Olympic games to take place in Moscow."

Schmidt was optimistic about the chances of overcoming the crisis. As during past major East-West crises, there is a realistic chance of creating a new, stable equilibrium, "for this we need imagination, determination, willingness to make sacrifices, mental and political discipline and, above all, commonsense to evaluate matters." Schmidt warned against creating fear in the present situation, "for in a state of fear commonsense can disappear."

From people present at the meeting it was learned that Schmidt, apparently in the face of speculations about disagreement between himself and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, emphasized the "exemplary degree of cooperation and harmony with Genscher during the past 8 weeks."

Schmidt suggested that the West's response to the action of the USSR should take the form of a division of labor. Coordinated moves by the West would be made easier, and the possibility of their having an effect on the USSR increased, he said, "if the Western countries were to come to an understanding on a distribution of roles and division of labor."

The aim of the Western response, Schmidt said, is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the stabilization of Southwest Asia and the Middle East. The aim of the West's long-term policy is a stable balance of strength and a clear containment of the Soviet's reach into the Third World, especially in the Middle East.

STRAUSS INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

DW211400 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 20 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from Bonn correspondent Friedhelm Ost irterview with Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president, CSU Chairman and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, on the program "Balance"--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] You said that we as the Federal Republic of Germany must make a contribution to European solidarity and Transatlantic unity in order first to confront the expansionist trend of the Soviet Union and, second, to find an answer to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. What kind of an economic and financial contribution do you have in mind, actually?

[Answer] A bunch of measures are involved. First there is the achievement of a sensible division of labor with regard to military defense. That will not work, however, without intensified efforts on all sides--including our side as well. Then the problem of trade with the East must be resolved by common action. I do not believe that trade with the East ought to be ended, but I believe that give and take must be balanced and that, most of all, our exports must not be increasingly financed in advance.

Moreover, we must take on certain commitments such as, for example, restoring Turkey economically as well as militarily. It must be a stable element in the community of Atlantic nations. In the community of NATO alliance partners, we must be prepared to render economic assistance to Pakistan, economic assistance in the widest sense of the word. Then a particularly close intermingling of Arab and European interests is probably necessary. These are two spheres of partnership that can complement each other very well.

[Question] Particularly the U.S. Government is pressing the Federal Republic of Germany to consider taking certain boycott measures against the Soviets in trade with the East. Do you see an opportunity to become politically involved in that business at a time when German large-scale industrialists and bankers are negotiating new, great projects with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I believe we must not be and cannot be the squad leader. The Western industrial states of Europe and North America ought to agree on a new or old opinion, but at any rate an opinion that must be newly formulated. There has been an embargo list for strategic goods before; there have been common rules for our conduct; but in such a case the others must cooperate also. The Americans must give us a credible guarantee that they will not demand a hard policy today and tomorrow initiate a soft policy without coordinating with the allies. In other words, our policy must be continuous, reliable and predictable.

[Question] But isn't there a danger that we will receive a very poor reply from the Soviet Union if we engage in economic boycott measures--such as new unrest in Berlin or a discontinued gas supply?

[Answer] I believe the interests of the Soviet Union in economic cooperation with the West will continue in the future, maybe even more than before. For economic reasons the Soviet Union, last but not least, has switched its cold war policy to detente policy. Cold war and detente are two sides of the same coin. I believe--and I know that this is a hard phrase--that trade must subordinate itself to the flag. We cannot expect the West--particularly not America--to support and readily render assistance in the hour of need, if we on our part say: Business first. That must be balanced. The services of the West should not be greater than those of the East, and they must be made at the same time.

[Question] Relatively large projects are being negotiated between the Federal Government and the East Berlin government. Would you be in favor of postponing a large-scale project in this situation?

[Answer] I do not know whether the fact that Helmut Schmidt's invitation was canceled rather rudely ought to be taken as a reason to be particularly diligent with regard to promoting these large-scale projects between the Federal Republic and the GDR. We know that the Warsaw Pact states, despite their great economic and social problems, follow only political priorities. Helmut Schmidt's visit to East Berlin has been canceled; Mr Genscher's Prague visit has been called off; and Mr Albrecht's visit to Warsaw is off. A visit to Moscow by Helmut Schmidt could not take place under pleasant auspices either, although he tries very hard again to solicit benevolence there. Occasionally he is cross with his foreign minister because the latter stresses the necessity of having close ties with the United States, so much so that Helmut Schmidt, with his detente policy ideas, and the leftists of his party naturally begin to sweat and see difficulties.

[Question] Would you be in favor of his going to Moscow?

[Answer] I do not see much sense in his going to Moscow now; but we have shown much readiness to maintain an invitation, to accept an invitation, and to assume there was an invitation even if none was extended. I believe we ought to have a bit more self-confidence. After so many questions on what is appreciated, we ought to ask what is correct.

[Question] Great efforts are being made. The federal finance minister was in Turkey and Greece to grant financial aid. Do you think this makes sense? In what framework should this take place?

[Answer] Economic aid for Turkey is necessary, last but not least because of the extremely difficult situation that has been created in Turkey by the increased oil prices. Turkey cannot pay for its oil imports, even with all its foreign trade income. I think we could be very helpful to Turkey in satisfying the country's economic needs and reestablishing a social balance in the country. That will be a long-term and certainly a costly program.

Things are not going too well in the southeastern corner of NATO if we think of Cyprus, the Greek-Turkish antagonism and the unresolved Arab-Israeli problem. We ought to support Turkey militarily, too, not by dispatching troops--there is no need to do that--but by creating a better material situation there. Despite all my affection for the United States, I considered the arms embargo imposed on Turkey in part out of moral considerations--it has been said--a real political mistake. I have no reason to revise that opinion.

[Question] So, generous financial aid for the partners on the European....

[Answer] We are not a Christmas goose that one can pluck or disembowel, but Turkey must be in a position again where it can become politically stable, an important military factor, and able to fulfill its function as the southeastern pillar of NATO.

[Question] You also believe that closer contacts ought to be established with the Arab countries, the oil countries. Do you believe that concrete beginnings have been made in this direction?

[Answer] I regard economic and military security as identical. The one who endangers our economic security also endangers our military security, and vice versa. Our economic security, our economic stability, depends on our economic system--market economy--and on the diligence, ability and achievements of the people. It depends on a sufficient supply of energy and raw materials, even if they are used most carefully and efficiently at acceptable prices. We cannot say that often and clearly enough to our Arab friends.

Anyone who lays a hand on our vital oil lines or the raw material bases in Africa to make us dependent, to make us susceptible to blackmail, must count on our serious defense and resistance. But that calls for solidarity between our Arab and African friends, on the one hand, and the Europeans and particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other. We--I do not mean the Federal Republic especially--must give the oil countries a guarantee that they will not fall victim to the next helpful action.

BOELLING DENIES PROMISING TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD211430 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Government spokesman Klaus Boelling today described as false those reports that the chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had promised U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Bonn that the Federal Republic would take part in an Olympic boycott. The Americans certainly clearly knew that Bonn would stand by the side of the United States if political developments prevented the Olympic games, Boelling said in an interview with Westdeutscher Rundfunk.

Boelling described as absurd any competition between government and opposition for domestic political reasons under the slogan "Who Is the Better American?" He said that "Washington is not Byzantium. For this reason there should be no competition in Byzantinism."

The United States naturally had always been aware that partnership in the alliance is not expressed by approval with everything and everybody. It was one of the great qualities of the United States that, contrary to other alliance systems, it did not want yes-men, but partners bringing their own views and thoughts into a Western concept.

GENSCHER, LORD CARRINGTON TO MEET IN BONN 26 FEB

LD211106 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Lord Carrington will meet with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn next Tuesday to discuss the international situation. This was confirmed by the FRG Foreign Ministry today. The most important topics will be the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and London's desire for a reduction in its contribution to the Common Market budget.

The meeting will also prepare the next German-British summit between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher in London on 28 March. The summit will be attended by Genscher, Carrington and other ministers.

DEFENSE MINISTER RESTATES POSITION ON EXPANDING NATO AREA

DW221118 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 21 Feb 80 DW

[Peter Kustermann interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel--apparently recorded in Bonn]

[Text] [Question] The Soviet news agency TASS primarily links the planned voyages of the cruisers Leutjen and Bayern--and I quote TASS verbatim--with the intention of the United States to include its NATO partners in the dangerous war preparations outside NATO's area of activity. How do you assess this statement?

[Answer] This is pure polemics. The Soviets know just as well as we that ships of the Federal Navy undertake voyages to other countries and other continents every year. This voyage was planned long ago. Next week the Federal Security Council will define its stand on the subject, but I am convinced that we will go through with the voyage because I fail to see why friendship visits by the German Federal Navy which have nothing to do with topical problems in the region, should be called off.

[Question] In any event, you will advocate the view in the Federal Security Council that the two cruisers should sail?

[Answer] Exactly.

[Question] Are there any emerging NATO forces that are trying to extend the present range of tasks?

[Answer] No, there are no apparent forces. We are in agreement. My American colleague Harold Brown also pointed out that we ought to limit ourselves to the NATO area, and that nobody intends, for example, to use Federal German troops outside the NATO area. We will decisively resist that, although it is not necessary because nobody expects us to do anything like this.

[Question] NATO staff exercises have been called off, allegedly at the request of the German side. Is this information correct, and what were the reasons?

[Answer] First, they have not been called off, only postponed. Second, it is definitely wrong to say that this was done at German request. NATO has made a political assessment and considers it advisable to postpone that exercise. I also consider it advisable, in view of the international tensions which keep us sufficiently busy.

TV CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM YUGOSLAVIA

LD201618 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Yugoslav authorities today expelled the Vienna-based ARD [first German television service] correspondent, Peter Miroschnikoff, and banned him from entering Yugoslavia until the end of the year for arranging an unauthorized television interview with Franjo Tudjman, a retired Yugoslav general living in Zagreb. In the wake of the 1971 political crisis in Croatia, Tudjman had been arrested with other Croatian intellectuals on charges of nationalist activities. Miroschnikoff left Belgrade for Frankfurt this afternoon. His two cameramen also have to leave Yugoslavia.

VANCE ENDS TALKS; U.S. ENVOY 'CRITICIZES' FRANCE

LD211328 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance finished lunch a few minutes ago. He is at the moment on board a plane bound for London, the last leg of his European tour. This morning Cyrus Vance held pre-lunch talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet. The two men discussed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Cyrus Vance noted there was similarity of views between the two countries, but also certain differences.

In a speech at the American Club last night, the U.S. ambassador to Paris, Arthur Hartman, spoke about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in a way which was not much to the liking of the Foreign Ministry. He apparently criticized France for its lack of solidarity toward Washington regarding the crisis over Afghanistan.

GREMETZ HITS MITTERRAND STAND IN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LD211517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Feb 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Socialist International Supports Imperialism's Interference"]

[Text] Speaking recently at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, Maxime Gremetz, PCF Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, mentioned in particular the Socialist Party's [PS] alinement with Giscardian positions. This alinement, he pointed out, was confirmed at the Socialist International meeting in Vienna.

In the adopted resolution the superficial references to detente and dialog could not hide the essential point: the similarity between the Socialist International's attitude and the declaration published after the Franco-German summit.

Although information on the opinions expressed only filtered through in dribs and drabs it is significant. The leaders of the Socialist International, of which Francois Mitterrand is a vice president, were unanimous in their condemnation of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, which they described as "monstrous."

To be honest, this was to be expected from the Socialist International. This organization tries to disregard the vast peoples' liberation movement which characterizes our era, and it supports repeated interference by U.S. or French imperialism. However, how can we fail to see the social democratic leaders' hypocrisy?

While they talk of the "monstrous" situation in Afghanistan they politely inform--and only in a semiofficial way--Israeli Prime Minister Begin that some measures he is taking are complicating the situation in the region. The occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, the confiscation of theArab population's land, the forced colonization, the ban on political activities and the prosecution of mayors is not monstrous!

The existence of 5,000 to 6,000 Palestinian political prisoners rotting in Israeli prisons and subjected to ill-treatment and torture is not monstrous!

The case of Intisar Qasim, the 15-year-old Palestinian girl arrested for demonstrating against the imprisonment of the Nabulus mayor, who was beaten for hours by Israeli officers and is now in prison without having been tried and without being allowed to see a lawyer, is not monstrous!

The occupation of southern Lebanon, the bombing of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah, the tens of thousands of refugees in the camps is not monstrous! I have seen the refugee camps, the poverty, the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians stripped of a homeland. What the Socialist leaders regard as monstrous is peoples liberating themselves....

Francois Mitterrand also distinguished himself in Vienna by approving the increases in the West's defense budget, once again siding completely with NATO positions.

There is worse to come--if that is possible. While Carter, Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing are now trying to postpone and even cancel the Madrid conference on European security, Francois Mitterrand goes even further. He is resorting to blackmail by saying in essence: We must make our participation in this conference dependent on obtaining concessions from the USSR. It is clear that Francois Mitterrand does not give a damn about security, detente and disarmament; what matters to him is strengthening what he calls the Western camp, in other words the camp of exploitation and imperialism, and he wants to do so by veritable blackmail of the USSR.

It is clear how Francois Mitterrand is alining himself, whether in Vienna or in Paris, and his avowed objective is to weaken our party, hence these direct appeals to Communist militants in an attempt to lure them away from the PCF. From this viewpoint there is a definite continuity in these objectives.

It was at another Socialist International meeting in Vienna in 1972 that Francois Mitterrand explained that he had signed the joint program with the aim of taking 3 million votes from the PCF. Experience has shown that that is not so easy. Both Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand have tried but both have failed.

'CONVOLUTED' APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL SITUATION SCORED

LD210745 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 16 Feb 80 pp 1, 8 LD

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "France Must Speak Up"]

[Text] War or peace? For some time--to be exact, since the beginning of the Afghanistan crisis--the world has seemed to vacillatebetween two poles, so acute has the tension between the USSR and the United States become. As for France, it maintains that it is anxious to prevent the former (war) and preserve the latter (peace), and with this end in mind it has shown great caution with respect to American reactions, which have been deemed excessive, clumsy and even hysterical.

Thus, the idea of a Western summit in Bonn has been wrecked by Paris putting forward the assertion that it would be a provocative gesture toward the USSR. Also in Paris, some credence has been attached to Soviet pleas explaining the Kabul coup by a desire to break alleged encirclement by China.

Thus indications that the Soviets could withdraw some of their troops from Afghanistan have been viewed very seriously in Paris. And thus, finally, some people in Paris wonder whether Carter's firmness, shown recently, is not largely due to electoral considerations.

You will have realized that in the background can be detected a certain irritation with the Americans (and the way in which Cyrus Vance invited Western countries to Bonn was certainly no example of diplomatic finesse) and also an avowed and perfectly legitimate desire not to seem to be alining oneself with the United States. [paragraph continues]

However, it would be terrible if this debate and these reproaches were the only matters occupying the minds of our political leaders, since it is necessary to skim away the froth in order to take a cool look at the essence of things--that is to ascertain what the Soviet Union wants to do and can do.

What the USSR wants is to continually extend its domination since this is simply in the nature of that state, which has combined its big power imperialism with a special kind of messianism. However, what the USSR can do is only what we will let it do and allow it to do.

Anxieties

In this sphere Paris' attitude seems much too convoluted in view of the existing situation, which undoubtedly calls for a little less refinement in analysis and a little more instinct in reaction. Would a summit in Bonn have been provocative? Maybe, but it is undoubtedly because the West has been unwilling to engage in this kind of provocation that the USSR has repeatedly been able to indulge in provocations....

Will the Soviets withdraw some of their troops from Afghanistan? Maybe, but how can any importance be attached to "gestures" of this kind which were made in the past in Czechoslovakia and East Germany without in any way changing the situation of those countries?

Is Moscow afraid of being encircled by China? Maybe, but before accepting these "anxieties" as genuine it would undoubtedly be advisable to realize that it is in the interest of the USSR to convince the West that they are....

Is Carter trying to appear tough to impress his electorate? Possibly, but the Soviets have, after all, not invaded Afghanistan merely to facilitate the reelection of the present U.S. President....

Permissive Policy

Nonetheless, it is perfectly legitimate to wonder about the reliability of Carter, who in the past has often shown himself to be hesitant and erratic. Nonetheless, the United States has long pursued a very permissive policy toward the USSR (let us note that at that time no one accused it of alining itself with France...). Nonetheless, the Americans have occasionally been clumsy and the Soviets have often been skillful.

This is why France's policy must be determined completely independently and freely, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing is right in trying to do this. However, such a policy calls for a clear vision and firmness, and the denunciation of the two-bloc system seems to us to lack these two attributes. For there is only one strong and disciplined bloc marching to the sound of guns whenever necessary--the bloc which makes its tanks advance without any qualms in places as far apart as Prague and Kabul and Angola and Ethiopia. It is that bloc--because it does exist and has shown that it does by gaining ground throughout the world--that must be contained and denounced. As for the other, Western, bloc, it only exists on paper--in any case, the independence of France (not to mention any other country) would be sufficient to prove this.

This is why when it comes to choosing targets it is necessary to insure that our priorities are right. This is why the idea of detente, which has given good results as far as domestic policy is concerned (since this idea has emanated from a camp sufficiently strong to be generous and open), cannot be applied at the international level--in the face of the Soviet bloc France is not a powerful country and it must therefore talk to that bloc in a loud, very loud, voice....

DC'S GRANELLI URGES 'NEW APPROACH' TO PCI IN GOVERNMENT

LD210733 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Report on Robert Sole interview with Italian Christian Democratic Party international relations bureau chief Luigi Granelli in Rome: "The Communist Question Must Be Approached in a New Way"--date not specified]

[Text] Rome--The Christian Democratic Party [DC] has almost always bluntly rejected PCI government participation on principle. Is it reconsidering this veto? You would be justified in thinking so after the interview granted to us by Senator Luigi Granelli, a member of the ruling party's leadership and chief of its international relations bureau.

Our interlocutor did not say that the PCI meets the necessary conditions for holding ministerial portfolios. However, he refused to accept the principle that those conditions do not exist. According to Mr Granelli, "the Communist question must be approached in a new way. The parties should sit down at a table and see whether there is any possibility of an agreement without anticipating the conclusions of the meeting and also without ruling out the formation of a government."

In saying this the DC leader was answering a recent statement by Mr Berlinguer: "We will only take part in negotiations," the PCI secretary general essentially said, "if we are regarded as a governmental force." In other words, the DC must start by lifting its veto. Mr Granelli retorted: "There is no veto. However, we should work together to see whether conditions are right for Communist participation. It is impossible to draw conclusions from a negotiation which has not taken place."

"Overcoming the Blocs"

In fact nobody in Rome predicts an imminent Communist entry into government. The Communists themselves do not seem very anxious to hold ministerial portfolios in such a tricky international period. The only real question is to establish how the main parties can resume contact and cooperate. Mr Granelli, who belongs to the DC's leftwing, thinks this cooperation is vital: "Neither numerical positions nor political conditions enable us to govern without an agreement with the whole left at the moment. The truce which gave birth to the Cossigna cabinet is coming to an end. A government crisis seems inevitable after the recent decisions by the Socialist Party. What other alternative is there for insuring that the country can be governed during the rest of this parliamentary session?"

The DC is not asking the PCI to abandon its character. "The structure of the parties, their programs and principles do not enter into a government negotiation. After World War II Alcide De Gasperi governed with a Stalinist PCI. The reason he broke with the Communists was that they opposed Italy's entry into NATO. From our viewpoint, government agreements can always be called into question. That is why we reject the historical compromise which presupposes something irreversible."

On the other hand, the DC thinks that some conditions must be met in both domestic and foreign policy. In order to govern with the Communists it is vital to "agree on the economic recovery program and the means of fighting terrorism."

What about foreign policy?

"Italy's European and Western commitment must be absolutely clear," Mr Granelli replied, "and so must the consequences of NATO membership. The PCI has made significant progress but many problems remain, especially concerning the view we have of the alliance with the United States by a Europe which, in our view, cannot take a stand equidistant from the two superpowers."

Asked to explain his views further with regard to the Afghan crisis, Mr Granelli said: "The PCI's condemnation of the Soviet invasion is certainly important. Its reservations about the steps taken by the United States are less understandable. These steps aimed at discouraging and ending aggression cannot be put on the same level as the invasion of a state. With each new episode the PCI is gradually showing its disagreement with the USSR on both internal and international questions. However, it has not reached an overall verdict on the reasons which lead the Soviet Union to violate the Helsinki agreements."

The DC expects the PCI to show "explicit solidarity" with Italy's allies. "We do not think," Mr Granelli said, "that in a cold war regime the Communists should change camp. But they must accept Europe and the West without reservations. It is not true that a Europe which is 'neither pro-Soviet nor pro-American' would favor detente. Europe is an ally of the United States and a friend of the Soviet Union. In our view that is the only way of safely working to overcome the blocs."

PCI'S CHIAROMONTE EXAMINES ZACCAGNINI CONGRESS SPEECH

LD211025 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of PCI Secretariat member Gerardo Chiaromonte 15 February statement; first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] Comrade Gerardo Chiaromonte, who is head of the PCI delegation to the Christian Democratic Party [DC] Congress, has commented as follows on the DC secretary's speech:

Deputy Zaccagnini's report to the 14th DC Congress certainly contains some very interesting parts, for instance that concerning the new task of a party which wants to maintain a democratic Catholic inspiration in the situation of moral crisis which Italian society is now experiencing. It almost completely lacks any real reflection on the DC's responsibility for our country's situation. The analysis of the crisis in Zaccagnini's report is very often efficient, but there is not one single point on which the secretary of a party which has been governing Italy for over 30 years managed even to hint at any kind of self-critical argument. And what is more, when discussing the period 1976 through 1979, the responsibility for the termination of the democratic unity majority is placed arbitarily on the PCI, though other parts of the report do acknowledge the Communists' decisive contribution to the defense of democracy during the tragic Moro affair, to the economic and financial recovery and so forth. The DC's serious responsibilities for the termination of national solidarity are mentioned in a very veiled and superficial manner. Above all, a clear option for resolving the political crisis is lacking. The negative prejudice against forming a government with the PCI (which has been reasserted so many times in recent weeks, even by figures close to the DC secretary) has at last been dropped from Zaccagnini's speech; this is a positive and important factor. But he fails to draw from it any political conclusions or practical pointers which could make it possible to overcome the present very difficult situation. Indeed, one gains the impression that an effort is being made to place various kinds of obstacles in the path of the formation of an emergency government. For instance, we found the economic policy pointers rather general and the foreign policy pointers unilateral in their uncritical alinement on many points with the U.S. Government's present stances.

We shall see over the next few days how the congress will develop this political reasoning.

SA CARNEIRO HITS DETENTE 'MISTAKE,' USSR; CRITICIZES EANES

LD220915 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 16 Feb 80 pp 1, 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Government Will Free Private Sector From 'Ghetto'"]

[Text] No denationalization measures will be carried out, but all sectors of the economy will be opened up to private enterprises, with the state retaining control over basic sectors but allowing the play of free competition, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro announced Thursday evening during a live interview lasting about 50 minutes which he granted to Spanish television journalist Joaquin Soler Serrano.

Speaking in Spanish, Sa Carneiro said that his government's stand on the issue of Afghanistan was dictated not only by reasons of principle but also by the need to reduce the influence which the USSR enjoys in Portugal through the Portuguese Communist Party.

According to Sa Carneiro, who acknowledged that the Portuguese stance is perhaps the toughest of all the European countries, the government regards Soviet influence in Portugal as excessive, and, although it is prepared to maintain economic relations with the USSR, it will not continue cultural cooperation with Moscow.

The issue of Afghanistan also enabled the prime minister to state that, in his opinion, the policy of detente was a mistake.

Sa Carneiro believes that detente was a political propaganda operation aimed at reducing the damage caused by the indignation provoked in the West by Khrushchev's [secret] report to the CPSU [1956 Congress] and the publication of [Solzhenitsyn's] "Gulag Archipelago." The operation was highly successful, and the consequences of detente were merely an increase in the USSR's influence in Europe and the weakening of Europe's defense capability. Europe must now strengthen its unity in all fields, including the military field, and should restrict cooperation with the USSR in favor of a greater rapprochement with the United States, China and African and Arab countries, he stated.

At all events, the Portuguese Government will give top priority to entry into the EEC (an enormous challenge, but also an economic and historical necessity), cooperate closely with NATO and put an end to whims about special relations with the Third World and with the nonalined bloc.

Foreign policy, which took up much of the interview, was, moreover, the area concentrated on by Sa Carneiro to exemplify points of disagreement with the president of the republic. His relations with Eanes are--he said--"very cordial," and the disagreements, which are always "discussed openly," do not prevent them both from seeking "an at least working institutional solidarity."

With respect to domestic policy, Sa Carneiro acknowledged the extremely important role played by Eanes in reorganizing and disciplining the armed forces which emerged from the situation experienced in Portugal until 25 November 1975, but criticized the fact that Eanes sometimes addresses civilians like a military man and military personnel like civilians, causing unnecessary trouble in both sectors.

However, the prime minister acknowledged that this attitude on the part of Eanes is due above all to the combining of the roles of president of the republic and commander of the armed forces stipulated by the Constitution.

The present text of the Constitution was one of the biggest "casualties" of the statements by Sa Carneiro, who openly advocated its very radical revision in accordance with a plan which could be summarized in the following threefold formula:

--Deideologize (he stated that one of the text's shortcomings is its excessive ideological content);
--Pluralize (he contended that the Constitution must guarantee the freedom to choose sociopolitical systems other than those of socialism and Marxism);
--Simplify (he maintained that the Constitution should be confined to a broad framework of the organization of the state and citizens' relationships with the state).

The prime minister held the Council of the Revolution in general and some unspecified Council members in particular responsible for many of the country's political difficulties, but expressed his conviction that the Council of the Revolution is one thing and the armed forces are another, and that the latter will accept without difficulty the ending of their direct participation in the state bodies. With respect to the current Council members who persist in engaging in politics, Sa Carneiro can see no course open to them other than that of operating as members of political parties.

However, he was emphatic in upholding the need for the supremacy of the civil power, and asserted: "There are no military democracies."

The issue of the military personnel also enabled the prime minister to express his preference for a civilian candidate for the presidency of the republic.

When asked whether he himself had already chosen the ideal personality in his heart of hearts, Sa Carneiro smiled broadly and replied: "Of course, the answer must be 'no'...."

With respect to the government he heads, Sa Carneiro stated that he is confident it will fully accomplish its aims.

A failure on the part of the Democratic Alliance, especially in this field, would be--he said--"a very grave danger for the democratic system."

Decolonization and the agrarian reform were also discussed. With respect to the former he criticized the governments of Salazar and Caetano for not being able to decolonize in time, making it necessary for the task to be carried out in a revolutionary period.

CUNHAL SAYS VISIT TO ANGOLA 'FRUITFUL AND POSITIVE'

LD171514 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Angolan Government and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] deem as important the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This was stated yesterday by Alvaro Cunhal on his arrival from Luanda.

Cunhal stated that the visit had very positive and fruitful results and enabled the two parties to engage in a broad exchange of views and impressions on the situation in the two countries. I would like to emphasize, he added, that at a time when certain forces in Portugal are interested in worsening relations between the two countries, we note with satisfaction the identity of views between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the PCP regarding the need to strengthen relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect for national sovereignty and independence. According to Cunhal, the PCP delegation had talks with the MPLA leaders, visited a number of factories and went on a trip to Benguela and Lobito, meeting with dockers in the latter port.

PROPOSAL FOR FRIENDLIER PCE-PSOE RELATIONS 'CLARIFIED'

LD151425 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Editorial: "Our Proposal to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE)"]

[Text] Perhaps we should clarify once again our Central Committee's proposal for a resumption of friendlier relations with the PSOE comrades, because some of these comrades have misunderstood it--that is to say, they are replying to us as if we were advocating a global leftwing alternative to the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] government's rightwing policy. And for the sake of what they call their "autonomous" blueprint, their response is negative.

We should clarify our proposal once again to see whether we can achieve a more accurate approach to the issue by both sides.

There is no question now of a leftwing government alternative. If the constitutional timetable is observed, elections will not be held until 1983. That will be the time to consider global alternatives. What if the socialists want to contest those elections with an autonomous alternative? That is their right. Whether or not such an alternative is realistic is another matter and is open to question. But this is not something to be discussed now; at best we consider such a discussion very premature.

There are now other very distressing worries. It is a matter of carrying out political activity in all constitutional contexts to prevent the swing to the right which the UCD is imposing on the country and the aggressive resurgence of the extreme rightwing forces which directly threaten the democratic freedoms.

This situation, with its consequences in terms of terrorism and civic insecurity and its effect on all the negative aspects of the economic crisis, is now of much greater concern to the average citizen and leftwing party member than the 1983 elections.

It is a matter of creating a climate of political combativeness, of democratic determination, in opposition to the despair, resignation and fatalism which the UCD is irresponsibly encouraging. And there is nothing that demoralizes the left more than to see its two main parties' inability to reach an understanding even on those topics on which they agree.

Because it is true that there are some important topics on which we do not agree, such as the workers statute and the framework agreements, and we are unlikely to agree on them. In this connection the General Workers Union has sacrificed a great deal to its very problematical conquest of trade union hegemony. And let it be clear once and for all: There is no "two-faced" attitude on the Communists' part allegedly consisting of a very cautious attitude to criticism "at the top," within the leadership, and a very aggressive attitude "below." Some "top" Socialist leaders have demonstrated an aggressiveness and lack of moderation consistent with unleashing an anticommunist offensive among the grassroots and have even threatened to break the municipal agreements. We, on the other hand, have tried to pacify the polemic and to convey a message of calm and rationality to our members: This has been our "two-faced game."

And it has not been dictated by fear. The municipal agreements are in the Socialists' interests at least as much as in our own. Above all, they facilitate maintaining a greater political balance in the country. Likewise, the future existence of left-wing-based autonomous governments has the same objective. When the right talks about a possible autonomous government which would bring a different model of society to Catalonia, we feel this is a mystification which we Communists should not be alone in rejecting. A Catalonian government with a broad leftwing basis could and undoubtedly would pursue a much more progressive policy; but this is a far cry from changing the model of society. A state government might be able to change the model of society but not an autonomous government, whose scope is very precisely circumscribed. Therefore, the role of a leftwing-based autonomous government would be to impart a greater balance to Spain's general policy. In this context, the left must not fall into the snare of the "anti-Marxism, which is now being used--with grave irresponsibility--even by nationalist forces which fail to realize that the generic charges against Marxism in Spain are the prelude to their own condemnation as "red separatists."

Though we now diverge widely in trade union and social policy, we will not transform what we hope is merely a battle for hegemony in this field into a general swing to the right which will make a radical break with all class stands in the most diverse fields. Let us maintain the bridges of cooperation and dialog on all those aspects in which our stands coincide.

Both Socialists and Communists are now equally worried about what seems to be the country's return to the right, because unemployment is spreading, because prices are rocketing, because the education laws mark a clear regression with respect to the Constitution and because the extreme rightwing groups are becoming bolder and are attacking people with impunity.

When the individuals who brutally assassinated a 19-year-old girl are arrested and it is discovered that one of them is an electrical engineer who possesses a whole arsenal of weapons and explosives as well as technical instruments used by the state security bodies and a computer--connected to what terminal and storing what information?--all this country's democrats realize that the conspiracy against the democratic freedoms has ceased to be a trifling matter, as we were led to believe. Since the ETA [Basque Homeland and Freedom] continues to assassinate military chiefs, civil guards, policemen and ordinary peasants, the size of the threat emerges in all its worrisome scale. The bugbear of a coup arises from time to time, and as if that were not enough, they are witnessing the growing threats to detente and the return to the threat of cold war, which made a decisive contribution to the dictatorship's survival.

This is what members from the ranks of both parties are witnessing and what really worries them. We do not propose drawing up any kind of overall leftwing strategy. We propose cooperation in various fields in which we coincide, so as to halt the swing to the right and contain the extreme rightwing. This policy is in their interest, in our interest and the country's interest. We also propose extending this cooperation to the democratic forces as a whole, with no exceptions.

This does not rule out any autonomous blueprint for the 1983 elections. If anything, it insures that in the 1983 elections there will be various blueprints which can be compared and on which the voters can decide in absolute freedom.

DENMARK

SOGAARD CITED ON DEPOTS FOR U.S. HEAVY EQUIPMENT

LD211117 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Mogens Auning report: "United States Wants Arms Dumps in Denmark"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that fuel and ammunition depots for allied airborne reinforcements are being constructed on a number of airbases. "The Americans have also requested the creation of depots for army equipment but the government has not yet reached a decision on this," the defense minister said. He was unwilling to go into details but BERLINGSKE TIDENDE understands that the question concerns the storage of heavy weapons, including tanks and artillery.

The American wish for the forward storage of weapons and equipment in a region where American reinforcements could be expected to intervene in a crisis or war situation should be seen against the background of the very great Soviet naval buildup in recent years.

Transportation by Sea Abandoned

The Americans have changed their tactics so that calculations no longer include the deployment of reinforcements from the United States to Denmark, for example, by sea. According to the new tactics reinforcements will be transported here by military airlift. However, this presupposes that heavy weapons such as tanks and artillery are already in place in the regions where the American troops will operate. This is the backdrop to the BERLINGSKE TIDENDE report yesterday on the creation of depots with U.S. heavy weapons in Norway for a force of 8,000-10,000 men.

Reinforcements Now Under Discussion

The government continued talks yesterday with the Social Democratic Party, the Conservative Party, the Liberals, the Radical Liberals, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party on the next Danish defense plan. After the meeting Defense Minister Poul Sogaard told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the talks as yet are only "preliminary fencing." Those engaged in the talks have received a number of notes, including one which details defense goals and tasks. "The note leads [word illegible] conducting talks [word illegible] the parties on the problems involved with reinforcements, a subject I believe we have made progress on at Tuesday's meeting," the defense minister said.

At yesterday's defense talks the party representatives were briefed, among other things, on the fact that in the past 5 years defense has spent 110 million kroner on improving working conditions and on the fire service.

FINLAND

PRESS COMMENTS ON TALKS ON U.S. ARMS DEPOTS IN NORWAY

LD211428 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Press review on U.S. Arms Depots in Norway]

[Text] The Center Party paper KAINUUN SANOMAT and HELSINGIN SANOMAT [independent] examine the crisis touching the north in connection with Norway's talks with the United States on arms depots to be sited in Norway.

The Center Party paper KAINUUN SANOMAT, published in Kajaani, notes that Norway's talks with the United States on arms depots and the Soviet reactions to this are one step in the sharp change in international contacts. The rattling of arms is, however, the most dangerous of the features of the developments, KAINUUN SANOMAT notes. The events in Afghanistan seem to have started a series of events in which the United States will soon have used almost all possible countermeasures against the Soviet Union, with the exception of a military conflict, the paper says. At least now is the time for consideration and restraint, preferably for a gradual retreat as well. According to KAINUUN SANOMAT's estimate it is a matter of secondary importance which one of the superpowers takes the first step. The main thing is to gradually have at least gestures in the direction of easing the crisis. The path of gradually hardening the countermeasures has undoubtedly come to an end, according to the paper.

Norway is naturally acting in accordance with its best considerations and its security needs. KAINUUN SANOMAT says that it would be worthwhile for the Norwegian Government, however, to examine very carefully whether the current talks must necessarily lead to the setting up of permanent U.S. arms depots in Norway. They have nothing in common with real security. The transfer of the weapons of one brigade--of about 8,000 men--would make no difference in a real situation, but tends to deteriorate neighborly relations considerably, KAINUUN SANOMAT stresses.

NORWAY

NATO EXERCISE TO TAKE PLACE AS SCHEDULED

LD211119 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Feb 80 p 64 LD

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "NATO Exercise Schedule Unaltered Here"]

[Excerpt] The NATO exercise "Anorak Express," to be staged in Troms 28 February through 27 March, is absolutely in accordance with the exercise schedule for allied forces in Norway, north Norway commander Lt Gen Tonne Huitfeldt told AFTENPOSTEN. The situation in Afghanistan has not led the Norwegian defense authorities to consider changes in the military exercise schedule this year. Within the existing limitations we see no reason to depart from the planned exercise program, Huitfeldt said.

Norwegian defense policy is based on attempting to maintain a credible deterrent at the same time as "reassuring" the Soviet Union that allied forces will not operate in Finnmark.

A change in the exercise schedule in one or the other direction could easily be interpreted as a security policy signal. The Norwegian side is unwilling to do anything which could appear as such a "signal." AFTENPOSTEN understands that in any case it would be difficult to change the planned exercise schedule, even were it desired.

SWEDEN

KOIVISTO, FALLDIN DISCUSS REGIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD211121 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Feb 80 pp 1,5 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Finnish Disarmament Proposals"]

[Text] SVENSKA DAGBLADET understands that the Finnish Government has proposed a program for European disarmament. The "manifesto" has the full support of the Swedish Government and the measures for its implementation were discussed in Stockholm Tuesday by Prime Ministers Koivisto and Falldin.

The detailed program has been sent to the two superpowers. The initiative is part of Finland's attempt to keep detente alive and prevent a cold war after Afghanistan.

The Finnish message to the states participating in the European security conference concerns disarmament in Europe in terms of both nuclear and conventional weapons. The idea is that it should be worked out in the preparations leading up to the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid in the fall.

The Swedish Government received the final text of the program about 3 weeks ago. According to observers the Swedish have no difficulty in fully supporting all the ideas, but the reaction in Moscow and Washington in the harsh climate since the Soviet march into Afghanistan could be crucial.

"We are always prepared to help interrupt the current trend in international relations," Prime Minister Koivisto said at a Stockholm press conference Tuesday.

Following the discussions with Falldin and Foreign Minister Ullsten, Koivisto, who is here on an official visit, said "there is every reason to be concerned at current world development."

However, in reply to a question, Koivisto said he finds no cause for concern in the storage of U.S. weapons and heavy equipment in Norway. He also said that "we in Scandinavia have the opportunity to avoid most of what other people have experienced."

The news of an imminent Norwegian-American agreement on stockpiling in Norway for the U.S. Marine Corps was not further discussed in the talks between Falldin and Koivisto. The Finns and the Swedes both believe that the arrangement does not change the basic conditions of the Norwegian base policy, which prohibits nuclear weapons and foreign troops in Norway in peacetime.

Sensitive Questions

Koivisto, who is well ahead as favorite for the next presidential elections according to all opinion polls (unless Kekkonen carries on), cleverly ducked sensitive questions on neutrality and the Finnish pact with the Soviet Union.

"I have not had occasion to compare with the Soviet pact with Afghanistan," Koivisto said. "But I have heard that there are substantial differences. We are very satisfied with our treaty with the Soviet Union with its basic principles for relations between our countries."

Koivisto went on to say that the heavily increased defense costs have been criticized in Finland. However, he added that Finland is becoming militarily weaker than states which spend substantial sums on bribery [mutning] but did not say which states he had in mind.

Wednesday Koivisto is visiting the Stockholm Peace Research Institute and will have luncheon with the king. The talks between Koivisto and Falldin were held in a fraternal atmosphere and at the press conference Koivisto refused to be provoked: Our economy used to be worse than the Swedish economy but now we can allow ourselves the luxury of being more satisfied.

GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN RHODESIA

ID211450 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1440 GMT 21 Feb 80 ID

[By Tom McMullan PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The British Government warned today against any foreign intervention in Rhodesia after next week's independence election. The warning followed reports apparently from South African military sources, suggesting that their country's troops would be ready to intervene if civil war breaks out after the election. A Foreign Office statement said: "We have always made clear that we do not wish to see any external intervention in Rhodesia. We deprecate any statement which holds out the prospect of such intervention." A spokesman said the British mission in South Africa would be seeking to establish the exact position.

COMMONWEALTH ASKS UK TO 'RESTORE BALANCE' IN RHODESIA

ID212012 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1752 GMT 21 Feb 80 ID

[Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] Commonwealth Secretary-General Mr Shridath Ramphal is to seek a meeting with Lord Carrington to express a "crisis of confidence" felt in the Commonwealth at the situation in Rhodesia. Mr Ramphal was instructed to take this action after a meeting of more than 30 Commonwealth high commissioners in London today.

According to Commonwealth officials the foreign secretary will be asked to order the governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, "to restore a balance" between the parties in the country as set out in the Lancaster House agreement. Commonwealth leaders want Lord Soames to order the Rhodesian security forces and auxiliaries back to their bases.

Tanzanian high commissioner, Mr Amon Nsekela told the London meeting today that at the Lancaster House conference Lord Carrington had pleaded "trust us." Mr Nsekela added: "We did so. But over the past weeks that trust has become progressively harder to sustain in the face of mounting evidence that the governor himself is not honouring the agreement. Perhaps he is unable to."

Tanzania felt that the situation in Rhodesia was "fast escalating" into a serious threat to international peace and security. He urged Britain and the Commonwealth to take joint responsibility for supervising the elections. But this proposal, according to officials, was not accepted by the meeting. It was felt that it was now too late for the Commonwealth to intervene in this way and that the damage had already been done.

Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw today thanked the British police officers who have volunteered to supervise the Rhodesian elections. In a letter to chief constables Mr Whitelaw said the response to this "difficult and sensitive task had been overwhelming." A total of 540 officers representing all the police forces in England and Wales and most of the Scottish forces will fly from Heathrow to Rhodesia tomorrow. Many more applied for a place on the team.

THATCHER: EEC DECISION ON BUTTER TO USSR 'DISGRACEFUL'

ID211604 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1539 GMT 21 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The prime minister today attacked as "disgraceful" and "offensive" the Common Market's decision to resume sales of cheap butter to Russia.

Mrs Thatcher said at question time in the Commons: "It is disgraceful that sales of subsidised butter are to be started once again to Russia. It is not only offensive to politicians of all parties but every housewife who would like to have a similar opportunity in this country."

Mrs Thatcher's remarks were met with loud cheers from Tory MPs and she told Mr John Farr (C Harborough) she planned to make her views known to the EEC. The decision to resume sale to both Russia and the Eastern bloc was taken yesterday in Brussels by the EEC Commission.

LABOR PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT OPPOSING OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

ID212006 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1852 GMT 21 Feb 80 ID

[By PA political staff]

[Excerpts] The Labour Party officially announced today its opposition to an Olympic boycott as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in London for talks with Lord Carrington. Mr Denis Howell, shadow minister for sport, warned British sporting bodies in a letter that a boycott of the Moscow games would destroy the Olympic movement. His comments followed Mrs Thatcher's advice to British athletes not to take part in the Moscow Olympics.

Mr Howell said: "There is a clear distinction between the associaion of sport and politics on the one hand and actually using sport as a political weapon. That is what is being proposed by the governments of the UK and the U.S., and sport should resist such an incursion into their independence."

Mr Vance arrived at Heathrow this afternoon after visits to Germany and France and went immediately to meet the foreign secretary. He declined to make any statement, but a U.S. Embassy spokesman said that discussions on an Olympic boycott were likely to figure at the meeting.

Mr Howell said in his letter to sporting bodies: "Governments are entitled to offer advice, but in a free society they cannot prevent their citizens from exercising their rights to participate in sporting competition, or to travel abroad to do so, otherwise they are repeating the evils of the countries we criticise for refusing their citizens such basic rights."

"Governments are entitled to ask sport to participate in a total strategy against another country. They are not entitled to call upon sport to take action in isolation while trade and tourism continue without interference. The time to have objected to Moscow was in 1974 when the games were awarded to them in the absence of any alternative bid. Until now governments have not raised these questions," he said.

"In any case the games do not belong to Moscow, the Soviet Union, or any other country. They are the property of the International Olympic Committee." Mr Howell said it was also nonsense to suggest that to participate in Moscow would be to condone Russian policy. "The consequences of such a boycott are enormous," he warned. "They will destroy the Olympic movement by dividing it into two halves--the consequences will inevitably repercuss upon all international and world championships, and European championships will suffer the same fate."

"Sport has a duty to resist such a destruction."

Meanwhile, the British Olympic Association is holding back on its appeal for cash from industrial sponsors until the question of Britain's attendance at the games is finally resolved next month. Despite the political controversy surrounding the Olympics, the appeal has raised 600,000 pounds sterling already of the 1 million pounds sterling needed--proportionately more of the target than had been raised at the same stage before the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

VANCE LEAVES LONDON AFTER TALKS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

ID221044 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1012 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left London today for Washington at the end of his four country European tour aimed at trying to rally opposition to the Olympic games in Moscow after the invasion of Afghanistan. Mr Vance spent just 24 hours in London after discussions in Paris, Bonn and Rome and held talks with Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. He refused to make any comment as he left Heathrow today on board an American Air Force jet.

DAILY TELEGRAPH QUESTIONS NEUTRAL AFGHANISTAN CONCEPT

ID211221 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Feb 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "Why Save Soviet Face?"]

[Text] Europe's Afghan plan, under which Russia would be urged to withdraw her troops, whereupon the country would be "neutralised" under international guarantees, is the highly questionable product of military weakness and political diversity. It looks too much like the reaction of the European Community's assembled foreign ministers to mounting cries of "don't just sit there." Not even united backing for President Carter's Olympic boycott or cut-off of technology, just a trendy nostrum out of the diplomatic bag of tricks calculated to win unanimous support. Why should the West try to "save Russia's face"--the plan's main selling point? Surely we should seek to discourage her from further adventures by causing her to lose face!

If Russian troops ever leave Afghanistan it will not be because of appeals from the West or anybody else plus helpful blue-prints for the future of that country, but because the Afghans, with world-wide support, make prolonged occupation too costly in blood and treasure. Another danger of this plan is that European public opinions and governments may really believe in it, and as a result neglect rapid military build-up--of which in most cases there is little sign at present--which alone can make the world safe against Russian aggression.

Furthermore, the plan carries some dangerous implications. It promotes the probability that Russia is really only concerned with security and is not after the oilfields. It implies that Russia is entitled to ensure that contiguous countries become "buffers" and "neutralised," but tries to persuade her to achieve this by international arrangement rather than invasion. But perhaps Russia's neighbours would rather stay just as they are and be left alone. Or, how about America suggesting this treatment in her sphere--starting with Cuba? Again, supposing this "neutralised buffer" analogy on the Soviet bloc's borders were applied to West Germany? This is a long-standing Russian device to break up NATO. The whole precedent would be a one-sided recipe for endless Russian expansion.

ROLANDHIS DEPLORES TURKISH OFFICIAL'S STATEMENTS

NC151553 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 15 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stressed that the statements by Mr Caglayangil, speaker of the Turkish Senate and former foreign minister, made day before yesterday [13 February] in the Turkish sector of Nicosia are not conducive to the efforts now being exerted for the resumption of the intercommunal talks nor to their being conducted constructively in the suitable atmosphere. Mr Rolandhis added that these statements are unfortunate and that their content, and the place and time they have been made, as well as Mr Caglayangil's position, give rise to many questions about the true intentions of the Turkish side.

Mr Caglayangil had stated that the mission of the Turks is to make Cyprus their motherland. He also said that Turkey's aim is to make the present division of the island final by transforming the de facto state of affairs into a de jure one. Mr Rolandhis has stressed that these statements completely contradict the positions that were recently supported in Islamabad by Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen, who said that Turkey does not put up with a neighbor imposing his will on another neighbor by force.

I MAKHI CLAIMS BREACH WITHIN GOVERNMENT, RULING PARTY

NC210930 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 8 NC

[Excerpts] There are wide breaches both within the government and the ruling Democratic Party [DI.KO.]. These breaches will be very difficult if not impossible for President Kiprianou to mend. He is in his most difficult position since assuming his presidential duties. This was stated yesterday by progovernment sources who hold key positions in DI.KO. and who are familiar with the intergovernment and interparty state of affairs.

The same sources added that some of his ministers and close associates--who are leading members of the ruling DI.KO.--will desert the president of the republic unless he shows determination and clears up the situation by removing from the government those ministers who do not belong to DI.KO. and who, in many cases, follow a policy serving other parties. Another indication of the whole situation prevailing within the government is the fact that Greek Cypriot interlocutor Yeoryios Ioannidhis no longer attends the cabinet meetings, where he always participated in them before, even after his appointment as interlocutor.

The government spokesman stated yesterday that no resignation has been submitted by any minister, nor has anyone expressed the intention to resign. Commenting on this statement, progovernment DI.KO. circles have pointed out that the spokesman says what the government tells him to say and in many cases he finds himself in a difficult position because his statements are contrary to fact.

Government Denial

NC211200 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Feb 80 NC

[Text] An official statement released today denies press reports that interlocutor Mr Ioannidhis has resigned. The statement stresses that the question of Mr Ioannidhis resigning has never been raised. The statement adds: Mr Ioannidhis is the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks and because of his duties at this post the justice minister has been acting for him as minister to the president. Another official statement denies reports about breaches within the government and the intention of ministers to resign. The statement describes these reports as totally unfounded.

GOVERNMENT REJECTION OF ROGERS PLAN REPORTED

AT211515 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The Greek Government hardened its position toward NATO by definitely rejecting, in toto, the proposals of General Rogers, even refusing--despite a relevant agreement--to allow General Gratsios [chief of the National Defense General Staff] to go to Brussels in order to present the Greek Government's reply. At the same time the government sets the well-known Haig-Davos agreement as an imperative condition for continuing the dialog with the Atlantic alliance. This agreement will be the exclusive basis for our country's acceptance of any new negotiations.

The Greek Government yesterday dispatched its reply to the supreme military commander allied forces, NATO, General B. Rogers. With this reply, drafted after repeated meetings under Prime Minister Karamanlis, the Greek Government rejects the Rogers proposals in toto and draws the attention of the Atlantic alliance to the fact that any resumption of negotiations can only be undertaken on the basis of the agreement between the former chiefs of the Greek and NATO armed forces, General Davos and Haig.

As a result of this severance of dialog, dictated by the rejection of NATO's proposals, it was not considered necessary to have the Greek reply presented personally by General Gratsios as originally agreed. This fact is stressed in the text of the Greek reply as an indication of both the tactics as well as the determination with which our country will handle the question of its reintegration into NATO's military wing in the future.

As reported by I KATHIMERINI last Sunday, the most unacceptable point of the Rogers proposals, which also became the reason for their rejection, refers to the large scale move of the east limits of the Athens FIR (area for flight responsibility) at the expense of our country, a fact which means the final alteration of the limits as demanded by Turkey. Another point which is equally unacceptable refers to control of Aegean seaspace by abolishing regions of responsibility by local commanders, accepting instead implementation of the "task force concept" within the limits of responsibility of the Greek Naval commander. This implementation strips the Greek commander of his responsibilities for command and control of the Aegean which he has at present.

Previous Agreement

The Haig-Davos agreement which was the result of their meeting at Mons in March 1978, resulted in a favorable, at that time, recommendation by General Haig (19 June 1978) known as an "assessment" of Greek positions, which he addressed to the chairman of the military committee, Norwegian General (Z. Guntersen).

General Haig's recommendation supported, among other things, the Greek viewpoint that discussion of certain problems, among which was the operational control of the Aegean, should be circumvented. General Haig's support in his recommendation to the military committee is based upon his description of Greek positions as a "good framework for Greece's return to the unified military command under temporary military arrangements in expectation of final decisions on the remaining issues."

It must be noted that it is after this agreement that Turkey appeared on stage and rejected its content through a "veto." The result was that General Haig worked out changes on certain basic points, which even at that time were considered unacceptable by the Greek Government. In a statement at the time the Greek Government accused Turkey that it is Turkey's position and not the position of Greece, which prevented the reintegration of the Greek Armed Forces into NATO's military wing.

Turkey demanded from the Greek side, via NATO, to accept that the status prevailing prior to our withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance should no longer apply. Furthermore, in order to withdraw its "veto," Turkey demanded and continues to demand:

1--That airspace should be defined first--naturally according to its own proposals--before Greece can return to NATO's military wing. In case our country did not accept such an arrangement then Turkey accepted, indirectly, Greece's return but without any boundaries for Aegean air control.

2--That for Aegean operational control Greece should: Either accept abolition of the area of responsibility of local commanders and to agree that such command would not go to a Greek officer, or that boundaries for such operational control over the Aegean should be abolished.

GREEK, ROMANIAN PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON ANNIVERSARY

AT211713 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Today is the 100th anniversary of diplomatic relations being established between Greece and Romania. On this occasion the presidents of the two countries, Tsatsos and Ceausescu, exchanged warm messages, stressing the friendship and mutual esteem of the two nations.

In his message President of the Republic Tsatsos stressed that relations between the two countries are developing harmoniously in all sectors and that they have reached a very high level. We intend to pursue this policy systematically and with firmness not only because it responds to the mutual interests of the two countries and the requirements of the times, but also because it contributes to establishing a climate of peace and mutual trust in our area.

Tsatsos expressed the belief that a broader, deeper and more diverse cooperation between the countries of the Balkan Peninsula is a necessity of our times. With this spirit, he concluded, we believe that we must firmly pursue this goal so that our peninsula may become an arena of peace and cooperation.

Romanian President Ceausescu in his message to Tsatsos stressed that Greek-Romanian relations have strong and common traditions of struggle for national liberty and the independent development of the two countries and the two peoples. These relations have a continued and perpetual development based upon mutual esteem and mutual respect, the principles of full equality of rights, respect of independence and national sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs, not using force or the threat of force.

Concluding he expressed the belief that the fruitful relations of sincere friendship and constructive cooperation between Romania and Greece will also develop in the future to the interest of peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN ATHENS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT201800 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 20 Feb 80 AT

[Text] GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, who is in Athens on an official visit, today conferred with the deputy secretary general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Fridhas, on matters of interest to the two countries. The meeting will be continued tomorrow. At noon Deputy Foreign Minister Andreas Zaimis gave a luncheon in honor of Nier. Tomorrow and the day after [21 and 22 February] the GDR deputy foreign minister will visit archeological sites, and on Saturday he will confer with Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis.

SUBVERSIVES ARRESTED IN CRETAN HIDEOUT ARRAIGNED

AT211400 Athens Domest. Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Feb 80 AT

[Excerpts] Seven persons arrested at Khania, Crete, last Sunday were arraigned today. They were arrested on information received by security forces that they constituted a cell of the subversive organization known as the Revolutionary Peoples' Struggle and that they established a hideout in a house rented by Alexandhra Yeoryiou Langadhinou, widow of Khristos Kassimis, at Khania.

Those arraigned are: Alexandhra Yeoryiou Langadhinou, widow of Khristos Kassimis, age 31, OTE [Greek Telecommunications Organization] employee; Yeoryios Evstathiou Langadhinos, age 26, her husband, commercial representative; Efrosini Dhimitriou Evstathiou, age 25, private employee; Vasiliki, wife of Yeoryios Kotsou, age 35, assistant lithographer; Dhimitrios Aristotelous Ioannou, age 24, student; Yeoryios Nikolaou Ikonomeas, age 23, newspaper correspondent; and Evdhokisis Mikahil Kotsou, age 30, interpreter.

Athens security forces today released supplementary details on the illegal activities of the subversive group. According to the statement, security forces received information that a cell of the subversive organization known as the Revolutionary People's Struggle had established a hideout at Khania in a house rented by Alexandhra Yeoryiou Langadhinou, widow of Khristos Kassimis, who was killed in 1977 in a clash with the police near the Rendis vegetable market, in Athens. The purpose of the cell was to plan and to carry out arson, bombings and other terrorist acts. Members of the cell were also supplied with the necessary materials for their purpose. According to the same reports, Alexandhra Langadhinou was the leader of the group.

Last Sunday police officers carried out a surprise search in the Langadhinou home at Khania, where they discovered the constitutional charter of the group known as the Revolutionary People's Struggle. The charter propagates and adopts armed and revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the democratic regime. Other items discovered were: Proclamations of the organization accepting responsibility for bomb incidents in Athens, together with leaflets of the revolutionary group known as the Khristos Kassimis accepting responsibility for other incidents in the past; 24 volumes of the pamphlet "Counterinformation" [antipliroforisis] organ of the Revolutionary People's Struggle, together with hand-written notes; a student's identity card belonging to an Italian member of the Italian Anarchist Federation; an agenda with names and addresses of Italian extremists in Italy; written evidence referring to the two police officers who in 1977 clashed with the Kassimis group at the Rentis market; written evidence referring to the night watchman of the AEG [General Electric] Company, the offices of which are near the market, with a postscript that the two policemen and the night watchman are targets for the organization; a long range wireless radio-telephone apparatus capable of receiving the wireless networks of the armed forces and the security forces. Other items found are seven 20-liter cans full of gasoline; one gas mask; wirecutters and 3 high-speed cameras with telephoto lenses.

The Athens prosecutor's office filed charges against the seven arrested persons for violation of Law 774 of 1978 on suppression of terrorism and protection of the democratic regime. Specifically, charges were filed against them for forming a terrorist group and for participating in a terrorist group, both crimes punishable with from 5 to 20 years' imprisonment; for lauding terrorist activities through publications, in reference to the leaflets of the Revolutionary People's Struggle, punishable with imprisonment from 2 to 5 years. Apart from these general charges which cover all the accused persons, separate charges were filed against several of them who are charged with illegal possession of arms; illegal possession of a wireless apparatus and violation of the press law. Regular Athens Prosecutor Vasilakis was placed in charge of the case.

NEW U.S. ENVOY ARRIVES IN ANKARA; INTERIM STATUS EXTENDED

TA211612 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1554 GMT 21 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 21 Feb (AA)--The new U.S. ambassador to Ankara, James Spain, arrived in the Turkish capital this afternoon and told reporters at Ankara's Esenboga Airport that the Turkish and American governments were about to complete an important mission to the benefit of both countries with the recently initialled Turco-American defense cooperation agreement. In reply to a question he said he did not know when the agreement would be signed. Outgoing Ambassador Ronald Spiers, in Ankara since July 1977, has been appointed to another post.

Interim Status Extended

Meanwhile, the Turkish cabinet announced today that the status regulating the American participation in the activities of the Turkish Armed Forces installations on an interim basis was extended until 31 March pending the signing of the defense cooperation agreement which would end the interim status. A cabinet statement said the extension would enable the two sides to complete the technical work on the documents involved, and James Spain would be able, in the meantime, to present his credentials to President Fahri Koruturk of Turkey so that the former could sign the agreement as an accredited ambassador.

VOTCP GIVES DETAILS ON U.S. BASES IN COUNTRY

TA220845 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Feb 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The provisional status of U.S. bases on our soil expires on 22 February. The Washington government is making efforts to replace this status with a permanent one; thus to guarantee its sovereignty over our country and, as a result, over our region and to intensify Turkey's involvement in the U.S. arms race and its efforts to increase tension. To this end, the U.S. and Turkish governments held discussions in Ankara at the beginning of January. As can be seen in the agreement initialed between the two countries, the parties have reached an agreement on the permanent status of the U.S. aggressive bases on our soil. This slavery agreement also stipulates that with the granting of permanent status of these bases, the United States will extend to Turkey military aid worth $2.5 billion.

Dear listeners, the presence of aggressive bases on our soil primarily means trampling our national independence and sovereignty and threatening regional peace and security. Our people are opposed to the granting of permanent status to these bases and are asking for the dismantling of these bases and the tearing up of the bilateral slavery agreements. They are intensifying their struggle to this end.

Pointing out that the reactionary and antipeople Demirel government had agreed to the use of the U.S. bases and installations under conditions that contradict our national interests, 51 deputies of the Republican People's Party [RPP] have submitted a motion to the National Assembly requesting a parliamentary investigation of the prime minister on this issue. As the RPP deputies recall in their motion, the U.S. bases in Turkey are grouped in four categories: 1. strike bases and installations, 2. electronic intelligence bases, 3. communication bases and 4. training and support bases.

The largest intelligence monitoring bases are the Sinop and Karamursel bases. The Sinop base is a radar monitoring and communication center, in which information about Soviet sea and air activities and missile testing is collected. The Karamursel monitoring and communication center monitors the Soviet sea traffic in the western Black Sea and the Bosporus region. The Diyarbakir base is one of the important intelligence bases. This base is equipped with a long-distance, over-the-horizon radar and communication complex, and monitors missile tests conducted in Soviet missile centers as well as other Soviet military activities.

There is a seismographic research center at the Belbasi base in the vicinity of Ankara which monitors Soviet nuclear tests. Spread all over Turkey, there are a large number of U.S. defense communication terminals and 14 NATO early warning centers. The network of communication centers, which covers our entire country, are integrated into the U.S. satellite communication system after converging at the Diyarbakir base.

Until spy satellites were perfected, Turkey was used as a base for U-2 spy planes. The great dangers confronted by our country following the shooting down over Soviet soil of the U-2 spy plane, which had taken off from the Incirlik airbase, have not been forgotten.

As pointed out in the motion submitted by the RPP deputies, as a result of work and arguments over the neutron bomb, the issue of the U.S. base in Turkey--especially the strike bases--will reach great dimensions once more. Experts note that because of its nature, the use of the neutron bomb against the Soviet Union is more probable from countries which border on it. This makes it clear that, as the NATO country with a long mutual border with the Soviet Union, Turkey is one of the most suitable countries in this organization for the use of the neutron bomb. Undoubtedly, the government acceptance of requests for deploying the neutron bomb in Turkey could transform our country into a nuclear cemetery.

The slavery agreement initialed in Ankara has not been brought before the parliament for approval. It is being kept secret from our people in flagrant contradiction of the fourth article of the Constitution, which stipulates that no individual or institution can assume state authority that has not been indicated in the Constitution. As long as the bases agreement is not passed by the parliament, it will have no legal basis.

As it is well known, a nuclear attack, will affect a great part of our material and cultural existence and 20 percent of our people will vanish.

Granting U.S. bases permanent status will cause concern among the Middle East countries--mostly among Turkey's neighbors--and Turkey will be in a situation over which it has no control and which contradicts its national policies and interests. Turkey has reached a historic turning point: Either, the future generations will live in a country that maintains good relations with its neighbors and coexists with them by creating conditions of peace among the Middle Eastern countries, with which it is connected with historic ties compatible with its national interests, or they will live in a country with U.S. bases and installations, with the probability of turning it into a nuclear graveyard in case of a war. U.S. imperialism should not be allowed to profit from Turkey in a nuclear war that might break out in the Middle East for the sake of U.S. interests. The bases must be removed and the bilateral slavery agreements must be torn up.

IMF APPROVES LOANS, PLEASED WITH GOVERNMENT MEASURES

TA212045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The IMF Board of Executive Directors has approved a loan to be extended to Turkey from the fund's compensatory financing facility. Turkey will be able to use its second special drawing right, worth $100 million, in accordance with the standby agreement. Turkey will also be able to receive a loan of $71.6 million from the fund's compensatory financing facility. In short, Turkey now has a special drawing right of $171.6 million.

Our correspondent Berna Kulac reports from Washington that the IMF Board of Executive Directors convened at 1800 Turkish time today to discuss Turkey's situation and the loans it will receive from the fund. A statement issued at the end of the meeting, which lasted 3 hours, said that the loans were approved.

IMF officials said that the meeting was conducted in a very favorable atmosphere and that the executive directors were pleased with the stability measures taken by the Turkish Government.

ECEVIT GOES TO DENMARK TO PARTICIPATE IN WORKERS CONGRESS

TA211723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Feb 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit flew to Copenhagen today as the guest of the Danish Social Democratic Party and the Workers Training Union Congress.

In a statement at Ankara Esenboga Airport, Ecevit said the education and adaptation of foreign workers would be discussed at the meeting. He stated that the strengthening of Turkish-Danish relations through the workers would also be raised at the meeting. He added that he would attend a meeting with the workers in (Yulcrant) Island, where there is a large population of Turkish workers. He said he would then go to Hamburg for talks with the officials of the West German Social Democratic Party. He then noted that he would arrange meetings with the Turkish workers in the FRG. Ecevit will return to Turkey on 26 February.

RPP DEFENDS MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

TA191708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Feb 80 TA

[Text] RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag has said that his party joined the Socialist International in order to become more useful to the country and the nation. In a written statement issued in Ankara, Ustundag said that some of the main aims of the Socialist International were social justice, social security and freedom, and it was opposed to capitalism, fascism, all kinds of dictatorship, terrorism, violence, cruelty and communism. The RPP secretary general recalled that his party had unanimously decided to join the Socialist International at its 23d Congress in 1976. He stressed that the organization's decisions were not binding and no party was forced to abide by the decisions of the majority. Noting that the Social Democratic Party--the governing party in the FRG--was also a member of the organization, Ustundag said: The West German finance minister, Matthoefer, who is trying to insure aid to Turkey, is a member of this party which, in turn, is a member of the Socialist International.

Ustundag added that one of the principles of the Socialist International is: We are as opposed to the spiritless despotism of communism as we are opposed to the generous injustice of capitalism.

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BREZHNEV REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN DRAW MIXED REACTIONS

Government Spokesman

LD222012 Hamburg DPA in German 1933 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government believes that the speech by Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev today does not yet signify that the tension that arose following the Soviet Union's march into Afghanistan "is to relax quickly." In a first statement on Brezhnev's remarks, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said in Bonn tonight that it is clear that Bonn will begin "even today to analyze and assess" the general secretary's speech.

"We believe it is an important speech, and one should not make the mistake of regarding it as mere propaganda," Boelling underlined. As far as the conditions which Brezhnev mentioned for a withdrawal from Afghanistan are concerned, the Federal Government, together with its allies, will look very carefully at how the general secretary's formulations relate to the statement made by the EEC foreign ministers in Rome. That statement expressly said that Afghanistan was to be respected as a nonalined country, and that all states should refrain from intervening in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Boelling pointed out that Brezhnev spoke of the Soviet Union's desire to continue the policy of detente. Such an assurance "will, of course, gain in credibility if the Soviet Union creates the conditions for Afghanistan to go its own way as a nonalined country."

According to Boelling, the speech confirmed the Federal Government's view that all possibilities for talks would have to be seized in the interest of reestablishing the balance of power, first through the great powers but also through the Europeans. As everyone knew the situation is difficult and serious, and hence no effort should be spared to contribute to overcoming the conflict "which, however, has come about through the clear intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan's internal affairs," Boelling said.

Schmidt: Moscow Is Reflecting

LD222228 Hamburg DPA in German 2150 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ravensburg--In the opinion of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the statement by Soviet party chairman Leonid Brezhnev on the conditions for withdrawal from Afghanistan indicate that "the process of reflecting has also begun in Moscow." Addressing an SPD election meeting for the Baden-Wurttemberg diet, the chancellor said in Ravensburg on Friday that the Brezhnev statement has been the "most interesting reaction" so far in connection with the EC neutrality proposals. However, the Brezhnev proposal has provided "no result yet."

Schmidt saw his own position of not rushing the other side in a crisis situation confirmed. The proposals resulted from that attitude, "since we wanted to give the Moscow leadership time to make good what it had perpetrated unlawfully." A decision on participation in the Olympic games has also been delayed in order to support the establishment of conditions "which give everybody the chance to participate in the Olympic games."

Genscher: Worth 'Serious Consideration'

LD221826 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ludwigsburg--The statement by Soviet party and state chief Leonid Brezhnev that Russian troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan under certain conditions must be considered seriously according to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP).

At an election meeting held by his party in Ludwigsburg tonight, Genscher said the great powers should get into direct contact now. In Genscher's view, "every thread" should be used in times of crisis. Addressing the Soviet Union, the foreign minister said that now is the time for deeds to follow words. Genscher recalled the latest statement by the EEC foreign ministers in Rome, according to which the Western powers do not intend to violate Afghanistan's independence and nonalinement.

Further Remarks by Genscher

LD251228 Hamburg DPA in German 1202 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has asked the Soviet leadership to be more specific about their condtional offer to withdraw troops from Afghanistan. Speaking to the FDP National Executive in Bonn on Monday, Genscher said that the more specific Moscow is concerning the arrangements of a withdrawal, the easier it will be for all concerned to see what kind of contribution the Soviet leadership is willing to make toward implementing the UN resolution in January. The UN General Assembly demanded the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Kohl Scores Offer

LD231538 Hamburg DPA in German 1451 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Mannheim--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has described as "cynical" the offer by Soviet head of party and state Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan under certain circumstances. The Kremlin head was operating according to the old "communist tradition: It is up to the murdered man to show why he was murdered," Kohl said at a CDU/CSU congress for exiles in Mannheim.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DAUME SEES 1984 GAMES AT RISK

LD250936 Hamburg DPA in German 0306 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Interview with National Olympic Committee Chairman Willi Daume on conclusion of Olympic games in Lake Placid]

[Excerpts] Lake Placid--Willi Daume believes that not only the Olympic games in Moscow but also the 1984 summer games in Los Angeles may be at risk. Daume, currently favored as successor to IOC President Lord Killanin, sharply criticized the policy of the American President. Daume describes the alternative games to the Moscow summer Olympics proposed by the White House as "idle talk" and a "foolish idea." The German IOC member accused U.S. Secretary of State Vance of having made a (?coarse) speech at the opening of the IOC General Assembly in Lake Placid. Here is his interview:

[Question] What effects will Lake Placid have on the Moscow summer games?

[Answer] As far as sport itself is concerned none, but politically an awful lot. This is something President Carter cannot be proud of. His ultimatum was ill-considered since it raised only unrealistic expectations. An anti-Olympic demonstration, carried right into the American games!

The (?coarse) speech which the usually so pleasant Secretary of State Vance was condemned to make at the IOC opening session was marked by irrational political feeling which cannot lead to anything good; certainly it will not produce any help for poor Afghanistan, but rather a deterioration of the international atmosphere. The Moscow Olympic games are now in dire distress; there is no telling what will happen to the future of the Olympic games overall.

[Question] Based on talks with (?partners) in Los Angeles, was the impression in Lake Placid that the 1984 summer games are seen quite independently of the arguments over Moscow? What consequences could arise from an American boycott of this year's summer games?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the crisis will affect them. (?Not enough people are aware of that). Neither the IOC nor the many national Olympic committees everywhere are going to stand idly by if Washington attacks the Olympic idea on a broad front. During the past few days it has been openly discussed whether the 1984 games could then still remain in Los Angeles. It is certain that this question will be seriously posed unless the White House soon stops its idle talks of so-called "alternative games." Rarely has there been such a foolish idea in international sports, and it must founder if only because of the international sports associations. It is hence totally unrealistic and will lead to nothing but further unpleasantness. I wonder who has been advising the President? Well, the coming weeks will not be easy for the national Olympic committees. Agreed, they too have political responsibility; but politics in turn has an Olympic responsibility. Irreconcilable? It remains to be seen.

Athletes Oppose Boycott

LD242116 Hamburg DPA in German 1848 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Lake Placid--Nine Olympic competitors from the Federal Republic today cabled Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, asking him to help insure "that our Olympic team can take part in the summer games in Moscow." The message, signed by all Lak Pacid medal winners, says: "For all our condemnation of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, we believe that an Olympic boycott is the worst possible reaction. It does not help the Afghan people, it heightens strife in the world at large and it imperils the future of the Olympic movement." The message expresses the hope that there is still a way for "our American friends, who were such good hosts here, to be present in Moscow."

BRANDT ASKED TO MEDIATE BETWEEN USSR, WEST

DW251205 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Feb 80 pp 19-20 DW

[Unattributed SPIEGEL report: "We Must Start Talking Again"]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter as well as the Soviets have probed whether Willy Brandt, the former chancellor, will be available as mediator between the Kremlin and the Western alliance. But the SPD chancellor, of whom the Russians think more than of the Bonn chancellor, wants to go to Moscow only if Helmut Schmidt wants it.

The official part was over. Headed by former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the International North-South Commission had submitted its report. Then U.S. President Jimmy Carter took his guest Brandt aside to have one more confidential talk.

On the Friday before last, the President told the SPD chairman that he ought to be prepared to take a trip to Moscow as mediator: With his good relations with Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Brandt could get the disrupted East-West dialog going again.

The mission of such a renowned politician as Brandt would meet with "positive interest" in the United States. Carter said urgently: "Please start out from the assumption that we must have talks again."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner has guarded. It was fascinating for him after his role in North-South politics, which had experienced worldwide attention, to probe whether there existed a way after the Afghanistan invasion by the Soviets and the Olympic boycott by the Americans that would lead to a continuation of the policy of detente. But Brandt found that caution is called for first of all.

He told Carter that such a round of probing must be well-considered, and the expected result ought to be predictable. It would not suffice to return with a new theory about the motives of the Soviet invaders. Moreoever, he must also consider the interests of the Bonn government. At the end of the talk he let the U.S. president know that he, Willy Brandt, would be the right man for the Moscow trip: "I would be welcome there."

The Social Democrat, could mediate in the East-West conflict because after the beginning of the Afghanistan crisis relations between the Soviets and the Bonn SPD Party leadership did not cool off as much as contacts between the Kremlin and the Federal Government.

A firmly agreed visit by the federal chancellor to Moscow has again become uncertain, and his visit to GDR state chief Honecker was postponed. On 31 January Chancellor Helmut Schmidt dictated a 4-page letter to Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev. He could not conceal, wrote the chancellor in the confidential dispatch, that "the people in our country are concerned that all that has been built up in the past 10 years between us could be endangered." Bonn's ambassador to Mosocw, Hans-Georg Wieck, had to wait in the anteroom for days before he was permitted to deliver his mail. Last week there was still no answer.

Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov, however, appeared in Bonn's SPD headquarters as early as 4 February. He handed to Willy Brandt a paper of several pages in German--more exactly a "nonpaper" as it is called in diplomatic language, a text without an addressee or a sender, which according to diplomatic rules permits an informal exchange of ideas.

Brandt ought to read the text, requested Semenov, saying that he was prepared to make additional explanations. The SPD chief found a long list of things Moscow considers violations of detente headed by NATO's decision to close the arms gap, made on 12 December last year. But Brezhnev's actual message to Brandt stood at the end, hedged by clauses as is proper: One has discussed difficult problems before which turned out to be useful.

The Russian asked cunningly: "Mr Chairman, did you read the last sentence?" Brandt made an evasive answer because he did not want to be tied down, and he did not want to invite himself to Moscow with a thoughtless agreement: "Yes, I can assure you that I feel exactly the same way."

At any rate, Brandt wants to avoid giving the impression that he wants to be received in Moscow prior to the federal chancellor--as if he were the better German for peace and against missiles in Central Europe. The SPD chairman knows only too well the rightist agitationists of the opposition wait to play the chancellor against the SPD chief. Brandt said forebodingly: "That would go as far as a charge of high treason."

For Brandt, however, it is certain: Despite the Kremlin invitation and the request from Washington, he will go to see Brezhnev only if Schmidt wants it. Brandt: "If our own government says it will not work, I will not do it. I do not want to promote myself."

FIREBOMBS THROWN AT AEROFLOT OFFICE IN PARIS

LD241330 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Unidentified persons attacked the headquarters of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in the Champs Elysees in the heart of Paris a short time ago. About 30 people threw firebombs at the building's windows. No one was hurt and damage is slight. The attackers managed to escape. No group has yet claimed responsibility for the attack.

FRANCE-SOIR VIEWS 'BLANKS' IN QOTBZADEH'S VISIT

LD251017 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 21 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Jean-Louis Morillon article: "Qotbzadeh's Mysterious Dealings in France"]

[Text] What was the Iranian foreign minister's purpose in coming to Paris? The last stage of Sadeq Qotbzadeh's European tour after Athens and Rome seems shrouded in mystery.

Apart from meeting with his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet at the Quai d'Orsay on Saturday morning, the Iranian diplomatic leader's program has numerous "blanks" between his arrival at Orly on Friday afternoon and his departure for Tehran on Tuesday morning. These unexplained absences have given rise to many rumors all linked to the interminable U.S. hostage affair.

Even if his many memories of his long exile in France bring him back here, nobody imagines that Mr Qotbzadeh can have spent a quiet weekend resting in Paris at a time when the Washington-Tehran crisis is entering its decisive phase with the imminent arrival in Iran of the UN commission of inquiry into the "Shah's crimes."

Did secret negotiations take place? This is quite credible since the name of Hamilton Jordan, White House secretary and one of Jimmy Carter's closes collaborators, came to fore on Tuesday. Where was he last weekend? Apparently no one saw him publicly at the United Nations.

Certain reports state that he secretly came to Paris precisely to meet Mr Qotbzadeh.

A Plot

There has been nothing to confirm this theory. On the contrary, Mr Qotbzadeh has denied it. In his view, this news is a plot to discredit him in Tehran where it is never good to be suspected of talking with President Carter's righthand man.

Washington also categorically rejected this report, but this attitude is reasonable if one is trying to preserve a minimum of discretion on eventual contacts.

Even the French lawyer considered likely to have organized the meeting between the emissaries of Carter and Khomeyni spoke out strongly against such an account. "I met Mr Qotbzadeh at 1100 hrs at the Iranian ambassador's residence in Paris, but we did not talk about the Tehran hostage affair. We talked in general terms, especially about the problems between France and Iran," said Maitre Miquel, well-known for his work for those reported missing in Argentina and the POLISARIO's French hostages.

A Significant Move

The exiled Argentinian businessman Hector Vilallon also denied loaning his Paris apartment for this meeting, as had been suggested.

Nevertheless, Mr Qotbzadeh seemed greatly preoccupied with the Tehran hostages while in France, and this is not surprising. In that respect his lightning trip to Bordeaux on Tuesday morning seems quite significant. In fact, he went to a hospital to visit Rifaat al-Asad, the influential brother of the Syrian president.

Now by a curious coincidence, Adib Daoudy, the Damascus number one's personal foreign policy adviser is one of the five people due in Tehran at the end of the week to investigate the shah's crimes as part of the commission appointed by the United Nations.

Mr Qotbzadeh's visit to the Gironde Department [of which Bordeaux is the chief city] was surely not solely on humanitarian grounds and gives credence to the parallel dealings theory.

In all events, the truth is only likely to emerge after the hostage affair is over, in 10 or 15 days at the earliest. Those who will have helped to resolve the crisis will no longer have any need to remain silent. On the contrary, they will be prepared to make the most of it.

LE MONDE REPORTS U.S. ENVOY'S AMERICAN CLUB ADDRESS

LD221615 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[D. report: "According to U.S. Ambassador to Paris, Search for Third Path Between Washington and Moscow Is 'A Neutralist Absurdity'"]

[Excerpt] U.S. Ambassador to Paris Arthur Hartman, addressing the American Club Wednesday evening about Afghanistan and the "trouble we have had in this connection with our European friends," said in particular:

"Just imagine what would have happened if there had been no American reaction.... Those people in Moscow who only think of extending their power whatever the consequences would have concluded that they had won their bet with complete impunity. Finally, many of those in West Europe who are now whispering that the Americans have reacted too vigorously would have cried that the United States had dropped another country...."

After pointing out that in similar circumstances all American presidents had tried to confirm that U.S. allies shared its views, Mr Hartman continued: "American presidents deemed it necessary to meet with their allies to exchange views and assessments and to organize their strategy. It seems that in certain European circles people are reacting in the opposite way. Since the United States is a relatively big and powerful country and since the European nations, taken individually, regard themselves as small and relatively weak, the Europeans (especially the French) tend to try and keep away from meetings at which, they believe, political opponents could accuse their leaders of yielding to American pressure. I am afraid that this situation will persist until the EC's economic power (which is almost as great as ours) is transformed into useful political and decisionmaking power.... Some people in Europe criticize our actions which they regard as inappropriate. I am waiting to be given a list of actions which are deemed appropriate....

"A Western approach should not sacrifice the strength which stems from our political diversity but it should be based on the common interests and objectives which unite us with our allies. I think we found that spirit in the statement issued by President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt reaffirming France's and the FRG's loyalty to the Atlantic alliance.... [paragraph continues]

In this respect the assertions of some political leaders that Europe should be 'de-NATO'ized' and that France 'should find a new path between the superpowers' can only be described as a remnant of neutralist absurdity. It reminds me of an episode in 1939 just before Hitler launched World War II when Belgium organized military maneuvers aimed at France in order to show its neutrality. I think it is important never to forget which side we are on."

PSYCHIATRISTS DEMAND END TO SOVIET ABUSE OF DISSIDENTS

LD221607 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Amber Bousoglou report: "At Hamburg Forum Soviet Delegates Maintain They Are Unaware of Any Human Rights Violations in Their Country"]

[Excerpt] In Washington the White House issued a statement Wednesday 20 February describing the treatment inflicted on the Nobel Peace laureate [Sakharov] and his wife as "deplorable." The United States calls on all people "here and abroad to join the efforts being made to persuade the Soviet Union to allow Mr Sakharov to pursue his intellectual and professional work in accordance with the guarantees laid down in the Soviet Constitution and the Helsinki Final Act."

A report from Moscow that same day announced that writer and translator Raissa Orlova, wife of the writer Lev Kopelev, had just been expelled from the Writers Union and the CPSU.

In Paris Wednesday the Committee of French Psychiatrists Against the Use of Psychiatry for Political Ends, the Union of Hospital Psychiatrists, the National Union of Private Psychiatrists, the Union of French Psychiatrists and the French Confederation of Doctors Unions held a press conference to hear the testimony of Dr Aleksandr Voloshanovich, consultant psychiatrist of the Moscow Committee of Inquiry Into the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Ends who emigrated from the USSR just 2 weeks ago.

At this press conference "a solemn appeal" was launched "to French psychiatrists and doctors to join the action to obtain the release of Aleksandr Podrabinek and Vyacheslav Bakhmin, both members of the Moscow committee." The appeal's signatories hope that the committee "will be able to pursue in full independence the work of objective information and humanitarian defense it has been carrying out for the defense of freedom since 1977."

Of course, there is a committee of inquiry which was set up 2.5 years ago by the sixth psychiatry congress. It met for the first time a few days ago and will meet again in 6 months "to consider a case" which has been submitted to it. However, the inquiry will be entrusted to the psychiatry society in the country in which the victim is living. It is easy to imagine the result of an inquiry by the Soviet psychiatric society.

GREMETZ REPORTS TO PCF CC ON MARCHAIS MOSCOW TRIP

For the 23 January L'HUMANITE report on the Maxime Gremetz speech to the Communist Party Central Committee concerning George Marchais' trip to Moscow, see the JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT, No 1540 JPRS No 75113, 12 February 1980, pp 70-80.

L'UNITA REPORTS BERLINGUER ADDRESS TO PCI FLORENCE RALLY

LD221459 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Feb 80 pp 1-2 LD

["U.B." report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 17 February address to PCI rally in Florence: "Rally of 200,000 in Florence for Peace"]

[Text] Florence--"This great demonstration was necessary. It is very important that thousands and thousands of men and women from all over Italy--and even delegations from European cities to which Italians have emigrated--have come here to demonstrate loud and clear the desire of millions and millions of people to defend peace, to combat rearmament and war."

PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer addressed about 200,000 people gathered in the squares of the ancient city center of Florence (San Firenze, Piazza della Repubblica, Il Porcellino) which were linked to the rostrum by a massive public address system: Certainly they would not all have fitted into Piazza Signoria. As Mayor Comrade Elio Gabbuggiani pointed out, it would of course have been possible to choose different sites, larger spaces, which are available in the city. But this square was chosen because for so many times over the past 30 years, from the times of the "cold war" to the congress of "mayors of the entire world" organized by La Pira and the great Vietnam demonstrations of the sixties, we have gathered here to talk about peace, and this is another crucial moment, another "high spot" in the dramatic issue of peace versus war.

Berlinguer was preceded by PCI Florence Federation Secretary Ventura, the city mayor, a young student of the Italian Communist Youth Federation from Naples named Pulcrano, and a female worker named Mellace, who all said just this.

This rally, Berlinguer continued, after thanking the great crowd for having responded to the PCI's appeal, is and must be just one element in a mobilization which must steadily grow and become a permanent phenomenon, so that concerns and fears for the fate of peace can be transformed into an active intervention by the masses in the policy of the parties, the government and the states.

Peace is a supreme asset and one that belongs to everybody. In order to guarantee this asset it is essential that action be taken both by individuals and by organizations and institutions of all kinds, both national and international. This is a battle in which we must unite all forces, irrespective of differences of class, ideology and political orientation. But why, Berlinguer asked, do we need such a broad and unitary mobilization now? The reason is now obvious: It is that, while it is true that war is not inevitable, it is also true that it is not impossible and right now this is a danger which has drawn nearer. I am not talking, Berlinguer said, only about the albeit atrocious "local" wars which in recent years have bloodied--and are still bloodying--so many parts of the world, causing destruction, death and suffering for so many people, so many families and for entire peoples, generating increasing tensions in international relations.

I am talking about something more tragic; I am talking about another world war which, however, would not now have the already terrible characteristics of the ones which we ourselves have known and which so many of you remember and by which so many are still marked and caused to suffer. I am talking about a war, Berlinguer stressed, such as mankind has not yet experienced by which, if it did ever experience it, would certainly be its last, because it would imply its end.

Comrade Berlinguer explained as follows: The destructive power of weapons, he said, has now reached such a deadly level that it is difficult even to manage their effects and is difficult to truly comprehend. The only instance which mankind has yet had of this destructive power was at the end of World War II with the explosion of two nuclear bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Each of these bombs literally razed an entire city to the ground and killed 100,000 people--some immediately and the rest after months or years, as the result of the inexorable effects of atomic radiation.

But the fact is that now such a terrible event would pale against the destructive capacity of the nuclear weapons available to an increasing number of states. There are now in the world thousands and thousands of nuclear bombs and warheads which can be delivered by aircraft or missiles. Each one of these bombs or warheads has a destructive power 10, 20 or even 100 times greater than the two bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 35 years ago.

The two major powers alone, the USSR and the United States, Berlinguer continued as the silent and attentive crowd followed his words, now have nuclear arsenals capable of destroying the entire planet no less than seven times over. Yes, he explained, no less than seven times over.

Berlinguer pointed out that Togliatti was one of the first to understand the profound, definitive and dramatic nature of the "innovation" of nuclear warfare. Recalling his 1954 and 1963 speeches, he cited the following passage: "So here we are faced with the terrible 'innovation'; now mankind can not only kill and destroy other men, as in the past, it can kill and destroy the whole of mankind.... The history of mankind is acquiring an unprecedented dimension.... And peace, which has always been regarded as an asset, is becoming something more and something different: It is becoming a necessity, unless mankind wants to destroy itself.... In view of the specific threat of shared destruction, the awareness of our shared human nature is emerging more forcefully."

For many years, Berlinguer continued, people thought that the apocalyptic nature of another world war would be enough in itself to prevent it. They talked about a peace based on the balance of terror, such as the peace which existed (and still exists) as a result of the equal U.S. and Soviet capacity for destroying each other.

There was and there still is an element of truth in this belief, insofar as the balance based on the nuclear deterrent has certainly helped to prevent irreparable acts by both superpowers. But how long can such a guarantee last? A guarantee which, among other things, Berlinguer added, by nature cannot inspire tranquility and trust? And how can this guarantee be regarded as adequate in view of the present resurgence of a rivalry between the two superpowers in testing and producing more and more improved and sophisticated defensive and offensive weapons? And how can the balance of terror be sufficient if the United States and the USSR are no longer the only nuclear powers?

Berlinguer pointed out in this connection that France, Britain and the PRC have also been nuclear powers for some time. Moreover, he said, there are already no less than 22 countries with reactors producing plutonium, which is the raw material for building nuclear devices. It is forecast that at the present rate in 10 years' time there could be at least 50 countries capable of producing nuclear weapons. These "potential" producers already include India and other countries such as Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, South Africa and other states in both Africa and South America.

This alarming process of the increasing number of countries capable of providing themselves with nuclear weapons, the PCI secretary general continued, poses once again and renders urgent the need for great national and world movement effectively mobilized by the following single objective: Let us halt the arms race and let atomic and nuclear weapons be banned. There is no man, woman or young person, Berlinguer exclaimed, who cannot be won over to this cause. The arms race has now reached proportions which are multiplying and increasing daily the danger of armed conflicts and are causing the squandering of resources on an intolerable scale, in a world in which hundreds of millions of individuals are suffering and dying as a result of underdevelopment, backwardness, famine, malnutrition, drought, disease and ignorance. Even in the industrialized countries the economic crisis, which is gripping the populations in an increasingly tight vise, demands the utilization of all existing resources and their increase, instead of their squandering on producing military equipment.

Berlinguer cited some very eloquent data regarding this tragic "squandering." In the past 15 years world military spending has increased 42 percent. World military spending is now about $400 billion, that is about 350 trillion lire. There has been a 300 percent increase in spending in Africa and a 400 percent increase in the Middle East. The world arms trade has increased greatly. There has been an annual increase of 30 percent in the past 5 years and a 70 percent increase between 1977 and 1978--and this with an increasing development in trade in the most modern weapons--missiles, supersonic aircraft, ships and armored vehicles. Italy is by no means divorced from this trade and is indeed one of the countries where arms trafficking and clandestine importation is most intensive. Our almost daily discoveries concerning the Italian terrorists' weaponry are further evidence of this kind of trafficking. At the same time, Italy is one of the major arms exporting nations.

People tell us, Berlinguer said in this connection, that arms production guarantees jobs for thousands of workers in some provinces. But could these jobs not be guaranteed and indeed increased and these workers' and trained personnel's professional capabilities be used in the production of very different commodities of benefit to the Italian economy and for exporting goods which are not instruments of death, but of life; which will serve to improve the quality of life; which will serve the peaceful development of the peoples and countries to which they are sent?

The alarm bell being rung by nuclear proliferation, the arms race and the increase in the arms trade and trafficking, Berlinguer said, has now become louder. This is a result partly of the armed or latent conflicts in so many areas of the world (the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa, some areas of Latin America) and partly of the state of international political relations, especially U.S.-USSR relations. The greatest danger at present lies precisely in the tension between the two major powers. For some years now, and particularly over the past few months, there has been a move away from relations albeit difficult but still inspred by the spirit of detente and the quest for negotiation and understanding, toward conflict, the quest for unilateral solutions, attempts to extend areas of influence, acts of force and threats of deep ruptures. This has seriously upset the entire international climate, lending strength to all the forces which set their sights on cold war and the division of the world.

Concern over this situation and these dangers, Berlinguer continued, has inspired our stances on the latest international events and particularly on certain moves and decisions made by the United States and the USSR, in our desire to help to dispel them.

Following the request that NATO decide to start producing and deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, we stated clearly as follows: Let this decision be postponed and at the same time let the USSR be asked to halt production and deployment of the SS-20's, let a meeting take place to verify the real state of nuclear armaments in both blocs and let negotiations be started to reduce them. Berlinguer pointed out that unfortunately the government and the parties that support it preferred to ignore this proposal, which in fact had the same aim as the stances adopted by all the most important Italian Catholic organizations (including Catholic Action) and by other European countries, parliaments or governments (in Holland, Denmark and Belgium). In this way uncritical approval was given to the NATO Council's decision in Brussels. But it is clear, the Communist secretary general added, that the point which we raised --negotiations for nuclear arms reductions in Europe--remains valid and we will continue to support it.

Dealing next with the subject of the military intervention in Afghanistan, Comrade Berlinguer said that in all circumstances and at any time the Italian Communists would have denounced that action. Indeed, it violated a principle which we consider inviolable in international relations and this is one reason why we have asked and we still ask that action be taken for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It is the principle of the inviolability of the independence and sovereignty of every country for which the PCI has always fought absolutely consistently--something which cannot be claimed by other parties which now presume to lecture us or "examine" us. You only have to cite the silence and "understanding" which accompanied the U.S. exploits in Vietnam or others, such as the active support for Iran under the shah: When did the Christian Democratic Party [DC], not to mention the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSD] or the Italian Republican Party [PRI], ever denounce aggressions and violations of sovereignty on such a scale?

Are these perhaps abstract principles? How can one say such a thing? Are the reality of nations, national feelings, every people's desire to build their own order mere abstractions?

One of the characteristics of our time, Berlinguer continued, is precisely the revival of national feelings in continents and countries which for centuries have had to suffer the yoke of colonialism and imperialism. One cannot oppose the reality of the resurgence of nationalism; it must be respected and, if anything, care must be taken to create an international framework in which these national thrusts will constitute a free contribution of peaceful energies to the development of worldwide cooperation.

Yes, this principle was violated in Afghanistan. It does not seem valid to invoke the treaty existing between the countries because in fact it does not seem that any Afghan state body requested Soviet aid. Nor is it valid to state that the intervention helped or is helping the Afghan people's revolution. We do not believe, Berlinguer said, that a real people's government can stand and consolidate itself if it depends on the support of another country's army.

But leaving aside all these arguments, the PCI secretary general said, tackling the essential significance and the more general consequences of the Soviet intervention in the present situation, the fact remains that in the present international situation any violent intervention by one state in another state's life--especially any intervention by one of the major powers, which shoulder the greater responsibility in the world--deals a very heavy blow to detente.

Of course it is true--and we have emphatically stated and repeated this--that the detente crisis does not stem from the Kabul events. We have expressed reservations and criticisms regarding other foreign policy moves in Africa and Asia by the USSR and other socialist countries friendly with the USSR.

We have also expressed reservations and criticisms regarding various aspects of the PRC's policy in both Asia and Europe. But having said that, nobody must close their eyes to the U.S. administration's conduct, which has been characterized by a series of acts contrary to the principles and requirements which must form the basis of detente and international cooperation. Next Berlinguer discussed the gravity of some of the actions carried out by the United States, which the PCI has already denounced and firmly condemned in the past few weeks. The U.S. administration's approach to the human rights issue has been and remains dangerous and unilateral. There can be no doubt that full respect for freedom and democracy in every country is a problem that does exist and one which exists in a tragic manner even in several socialist countries: We have never hesitated to acknowledge and denounce this. But the Carter administration has spoken and acted as if the United States were completely innocent of violating these rights both in its own country and in the rest of the world. But is such presumption credible? How can one forget--to mention just the most recent events--the support, interventions and backing given to dictatorial and bloodthirsty regimes ranging from Chile and other Latin American countries to Iran?

Factors in Deterioration

On the basis of this "presumption of innocence" on the United States' part the human rights issue gains entirely distored and dangerous characteristics. Indeed, if the human rights issue is posed in terms of an agitation aimed solely against the Soviet Union (and again an attempt is being made to do this) it enters into conflict with the detente policy. This does not facilitate even a development of democracy, either in the socialist countries or in the other countries of the world--a development which is closely linked to the advance of detente.

Next Berlinguer recalled other initiatives taken by the United States which have been further factors in the deterioration of the international climate and of detente. He cited the entire affair of the Camp David accrods between Egypt and Israel, which nullified [svuotavano] the previous Gromyko-Vance agreements, excluded the USSR from the negotiations and in no way resolved the key problem of the Palestinians. He cited the whole stunt over the "case" of the Soviet soliders in Cuba, which appeared in the midst of the Havana nonalined conference. Nothing further has been said or heard of that "case": It seems clear that it was an artificial pretext created "out of the blue" by the United States.

Coming to more recent events, Berlinguer said, it is clear that the present Washington administration's initiatives in "response" to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are mistaken and dangerous.

Berlinguer cited in particular the following "responses": the assertion that the United States is and must remain the world's strongest military nation, the "foremost power," with the consequent rejection of the concept of balance which is one of the cornerstones of a detente policy; the announcement that certain areas of the world, even ones very distant from the United States, are of "vital and direct" interest to the United States and the decision--consistent with that announcement--to send Marines to the Persian Gulf; the failure to ratify the SALT II agreements, which the very government which underwrote them decided to stop promoting in Congress, at least for the time being; the many grave U.S. economic retaliations against the USSR, whether direct or indirect, through the request to "allied" countries to follow suit exactly; last, the decision to boycott the Olympics--an absurd presumption from both the sporting and the political viewpoint. This is a gesture which could jeopardize any future world sports competition, which reduces sport to an instrument of authoritarian political decisions, which smacks of hostility not only to the Soviet Government but to the entire Soviet people, moving in an entirely opposite direction to detente and understanding among the peoples.

Berlinguer described as shameful the motion passed a few days ago in the Strasbourg parliament by the conservative, Christian Democratic, liberal and even some socialist and social democratic deputies, for an Olympic boycott. Next he warmly welcomed the International Olympic Committee's recent decision not to accept the American diktat and to suggest going to Moscow in observance of the true Olympic spirit.

Berlinguer asked: What does the sum of all these elements prove? It proves that a negative spiral of actions and retaliations has begun between the two major world threatening to become uncontrollable, to nullify the results of detente and to magnify hugely the dangers to peace. He said: So what must be done? How must we act?

We always proceed from the acknowledgement of the decisive world role of both the United States and the USSR with regard to maintaining peace and resolving the major problems of world developments. We therefore must not hinder this role. Nevertheless, events are showing that the direction in which relations between the two major powers are moving is not bringing the world any nearer detente, but toward increasing tension. It is essential, therefore, that there be a contribution in the form of initiatives by other states and other forces capable of acting for detente to facilitate as rapid a resumption as possible of the dialog between the two major powers, with the aim of outlining a disposition of not only coexistence but peaceful cooperation involving the free and autonomous contribution of all states, both large and small.

Which or how many states should this involve? Berlinguer's first answer was that these forces include the nonalined movement, within which our neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia plays a prominent role. May that country's peoples, who are experiencing with sorrow but also with fortitude their grief and anxiety concerning Comrade Tito's life, feel emanating from this corner the solidarity of the Italian Communists--a solidarity which expresses among other things an affinity of political inspiration in the international workers movement. Our party is sure that Yugoslavia will remain steadfastly on the path which it has autonomously chosen under Tito's guidance--the path of building an original form of socialism, the path of independence and unity, the path of a foreign policy of nonalinement and active participation in the struggle for detente and peace.

But the forces which can fight for peace and detente also include religious authorities, institutions and movements and above all the Catholic Church, which has made its voice heard internationally in favor of disarmement, negotiation and international cooperation.

Those forces certainly also include Western Europe and in particular its workers movement. For how many years have we heard Italian party leaders and representatives of other West European countries' political forces talking about Europe and Europeanism? And for how long have we had to listen to them lecturing us--and with what arrogance? Well, many of them now--at a time when it really is a matter of asserting an autonomous European position because it has become indispensable instead of encouraging East-West disputes and specualting on them--many of them are now passively and wholly alining with the most extreme U.S. stances. Of course not all European government representatives are pursuing this line, whose standard bearers are Mrs Thatcher, Strauss and the very Kohl who yesterday addressed the DC Congress in such an arrogant and provocative manner, Berlinguer said. The positions of other parties, including many socialist and social democratic parties, are different, more cautious and prudent with regard to the fate of detente. Different too is the stance adopted 2 days ago by the Confederation of European Trade Unions, which launched an urgent appeal to the European governments to work actively for detente and disarmament. How are we to assess the Italian Government's stance. The least we can say, the PCI secretary general replied, is that it has not been striking with its spirit of independence or initiative. [paragraph continues]

Without reaching the extremes of Thatcher or Strauss, the Italian Government has nevertheless essentially obeyed the U.S. demands. The PSDI, the PRI and even the DC--despite a few exceptions--regard membership in the Atlantic alliance (which nobody is calling into question--not even us) as uncritical adherence to all U.S. theses, even ones which could jeopardize the vital interests of the national economy (in which trade with Eastern Europe plays such a major part) and even ones which deprive Italy and Western Europe of the chance to develop their own initiatives for reestablishing the East-West dialog and for opening up Western Europe and Italy to more intensive and positive relations with the developing countries.

Above all, Berlinguer continued, the Italian Government and certain Italian parties are overlooking, in the positions they have adopted, the fact that in the United States there is a preelection situation which is greatly influencing the conduct of the President and his administration (though we are well aware that the latter's present line is certainly not linked solely to the imminent presidential elections). The nature of election time (we are talking about the presidential) in the United States is nothing new. Even back in the early 19th century the great French historian Alexis de Tocqueville, author of the famous book "The Old Regime and the Revolution," wrote in his book "Democracy in America": "The time of the election of the U.S. President can still be regarded as a period of national crisis.... Long before the appointed time arrives, the election becomes the major--and so to speak--the sole occupation dominating people's minds.... The incumbent President is preoccupied with defending himself. He no longer governs in the interests of the state, but of his reelection; he humbles himself before the majority and often, rather than resisting its pressures as is his duty, he supports its whims."

Unanimous Effort

Is this not exactly the impression which the present U.S. administration's conduct creates today? And do not the leaders of certain political parties believe that the duty of Italy and Europe is to help reduce--through a moderating role and a constructive initiative--the lasting dangers which certain "temporary" stances of the U.S. leaders could create in international relations?

All this means, Berlinguer then emphasized, that the task of championing and carrying forward the cause of Europeanism--that is, of a positive world role for Europe in our time--cannot be performed by the old ruling groups. This task is passing to--and should be increasingly undertaken by--the workers movement and the popular and democratic forces of every persuasion.

Berlinguer then broached the topic of the necessary mobilization of all forces desiring peace.

We believe, he said, that the forces of widespread people's masses in Italy and Europe which identify with the communist, socialist, social democratic and secular democratic movement and those belonging to democratic Christian and Catholic currents can today perform an active and positive role.

Each of these forces certainly has its own view of the world. But it is important and crucial that each of them, with its own heritage of ideas and its own tradition, should attempt, together with the others, to seek a broad basis of agreement for an effective peace initiative.

There are some points--and Berlinguer recalled that he had already outlined them in his recent speech in Terni--on which this unanimous effort is possible. In the first place--this is the first of those points--we propose that a stance of condemnation and opposition with respect to every act of force and every threat of the use of force, from whatever quarter, against other peoples and other states be adopted; and this also entails the rejection of every policy based on retaliation.

Second, an active moderating role vis-a-vis the United States and the USSR must be performed, urging the two biggest powers to rediscover the logic of detente in their relations. This is not a matter of contemplating a "third force" role for Europe. It is a different issue: that of a European political initiative to insure that the dialog between the USSR and the United States is resumed. Moreover, it is only in this perspective that conflicts can be resolved through negotiations. It is only in this perspective that other peoples and states in addition to the two big powers can have significance and a role. . Only in this way can there be a real enhancement for every state and every people of their positive participation and activity in a world which is tending increasingly to be multipolar.

It is necessary--this is our third proposal--to promote a powerful mass movement and political and diplomatic initiatives in order to check the rearmament race and instead carry out true arms reduction measures in a gradual, balanced and controlled manner. This is possible because there are already steps which can be taken and forums in which a fruitful initiative to this effect can take place.

It is therefore necessary:

1--To demand that the United States promptly ratify the SALT II treaty; 2--to reopen as soon as possible the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe--a vitalilty important matter; 3--to give new impetus and bring to positive conclusions the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of conventional weapons; 4--to achieve a regulation of the international arms trade.

We wish to emphasize, Berlinguer said, the value which proposals to this effect put forward by various states could have. Over the last few weeks France has put forward the idea of a European conference on detente and disarmament put forward by Comrade Gierek at the recent Polish communists' conference is equally significant and worthy of attention. We must strive to insure that these proposals are heeded by everybody and that Italy also undertakes an initiative of its own to this effect.

Next we propose that our country work--this is the fourth point, Berlinguer stressed--to insure that the EEC political forces and governments adopt unanimous stances to insure the success of the CSCE conference which will take place in Madrid in the fall and which is to take up again the topics of the 1975 Helsinki conference. Last--this is the fifth point--the effort aimed at tackling and surmounting the economic causes of the current international tensions and establishing a new system in relations with the Third and Fourth World countries is crucially important. Here the PCI secretary broached the great and dramatic topic of world balances and North-South relations. One of the most dramatic contradictions, he said, or rather, the most dramatic in the present-day world and, in short, the most explosive, is posed by the imbalance and the very profound disparity between the group of economically developed countries and the Third and Fourth World countries. There are really vast differences in the people's living and survival conditions. However, the new development of this era is that these peoples are on the move and no longer accept political subjugation and economic subordination. But--this is the point--a new balance has not yet been found. On the contrary, attempts are being made to maintain old positions of domination in new ways and to continue to enjoy those countries' raw materials and to control their peoples' developments. Instead, it is necessary, Berlinguer said, to move resolutely toward a new balance and a new system of economic and political relations. The old logic is still widely operative, and is based on two cornerstones--using this underdeveloped world's raw materials and markets and paying those countries a predominantly monetary compensation. [paragraph continues]

This is not and cannot be a real relationship among equals. Indeed the old relationship has entered a crisis with consequences--unless a new balance is achieved--which could explode in forms and on a scale such as to overwhelm the entire world.

A new system of relations should be based on criteria of bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. These should be criteria of equality and mutual advantage. The developed world (we have in mind Europe, Italy and the United States itself) can continue to have oil in sufficient quantities and also at tolerable prices only if the quality of the exchange is changed. The industrialized countries can create a new basis for economic relations by supplying plants, advanced technologies and finished goods to the countries from which they import oil, so as to help their real economic take-off and at the same time to create new employment opportunities here. This should also be the goal of the possible investment of monetary resources, especially in the case of areas lacking raw materials--that is, the areas termed the "Fourth World."

Nevertheless, Berlinguer continued, a change in political relations is also necessary in order to bring about this fundamental change in economic relations with the Third and Fourth Worlds. Essentially, it is really a matter of thoroughly superseding the era of "areas of influence" or so-called areas of "vital interest" for this or that industrial power. The policy of "areas of influence" is increasingly a source of tension and imbalances because it intensifies the rivalry among the big powers, tends to stifle the independence of various peoples and states and makes the socioeconomic probelsm of what we term the third and fourth worlds really insoluble.

Berlinguer stated at this point that political actions, such as recognition of the PLO and an involvement and initiative to insure that the elections in Rhodesia take place in a regualr manner and that their outcome is respected, would also be very valuable for opening up new paths toward a positive relationship with these peoples.

Of course, surmounting the policy of "areas of influence" does not mean an absence of relations between the big powers or the industrialized countries and the vast areas of Asia, Afriaa and Latin America. Rather, it means a new conception of political relations between these different realities in the world. If there is to be a "presence" of the two big powers or of other industrial countries in the Third and Fourth Worlds, this should be based on the search for fair and trustful cooperation and should be negotiated with the peoples and states concerned. The peoples and states in these areas should really attain the role of protagonists and not that of subordinate satellites.

Comrade Berlinguer approached the conclusion of his speech. This, he said, is a demonstration which should prompt you to conduct an intensive campaign of information, mobilization and initiative concerning the issues of peace and disarmament: effective, widespread and imaginative unified--above all--and mass initiatives. Berlinguer gave an example, citing the initiative undertaken by women in Rome's 16th district of gathering signatures for a people's petition in support of peace and disarmament which was subsequently taken to the European Parliament in Strasbourg. This is a field in which we should extend our creative ability, which is so great, ranging from radio to television, concerts, debates, sitins, gathering signatures, patient door-to-door canvassing, the press and sending letters to the newspapers. Everybody--women, workers, young people and citizens--should become mobilized to this end, involving as many people as possible, even knocking on the doors of parishioners and debating wherever people and young people gather together, in bars, stadiums and discotheques.

We are aware--and must make everybody aware--of the dangers confronting mankind today, Berlinguer said, but we are also full of confidence in the wisdom of the peoples and also of many leaders. We summon from Florence--which is the heart and center of the highest expressions of Italian civilization and which is the city which has been able to display its individual sensitivity and ability to unite different worlds in a common aspiration for peace--we summon from here all Italians to a great struggle for peace.

We do this from our Italy, which has a long-standing and strong tradition--a tradition which has characterized the socialist, communist and trade union movement for over a century--that of taking in part in struggles against wars. From this Italy which is the seat and center of the Catholic Church and in which one of the strongest and most esteemed communist parties in the world lives and struggles--precisely from here a powerful and intelligent contribution to the victory of peace can, should and will come in order to insure it for ourselves, the younger generation and the generations to come.

RUFFINI TO HOLD TALKS IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS

LD231922 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

Minister of foreign affairs Ruffini is to carry out from Monday, the 25th, to Thursday, the 28th, a rapid round of consultations in five European capitals in an attmept to solve the question of the British contribution to the EEC budget. Ruffini will also discuss the European attitude on international affairs following the recent meetings held by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The five stages of the journey will be Bonn, Copenhagen, Brussels, Dublin and The Hague.

CARRINGTON TELLS VANCE OF NEED FOR BETTER COORDINATION

LD221057 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[David Adamson report: "Carrington Raises 'Bungles by U.S.' With Vance"]

[Excerpt] The need for better coordination between Britain and America on Afghanistan and other issues was raised by Lord Carrington last night with Mr Vance, secretary of state. Britain and other Western European countries have become increasingly irritated by what they see as American bungling, with initiatives being launched without proper consultation.

The first issue to cause European ire was an American call for European support for economic sanctions against Iran over the hostages. The Europeans claim the proposal was then dropped by the Americans without consultation. Next in the list of major complaints came President Carter's announcement of an Olympic boycott unless the Soviet Union withdrew from Afghanistan by last Wednesday. The allies were not consulted in advance. Bungled communications were blamed again over the collapse of Mr Vance's plan for a five-power meeting of foreign ministers in Bonn on Wednesday. The French took umbrage when they heard the date had been announced in Washington before they were informed.

A specifically British complaint concerns Rhodesia. The foreign secretary did not consider it helpful, to put it mildly, that the United States voted in favor of a United Nations Security Council resolution which called on Britain to be impartial in its administration of Rhodesia. Britain refused to participate in the Feb. 2 debate on the resolution, which was passed by 14 votes to nil.

Meanwhile the EEC proposal for a neutral Afghanistan was welcomed by Mr Vance in London last night as a "profound and important suggestion." But he avoided giving too firm an endorsement to the idea. He was in "general agreement with the concept," he said. His comments came after an hour-and-half session at the Foreign Office with Lord Carrington with the talks continuing over dinner and well into the evening.

CARRINGTON SPEAKS ON DETENTE'S FUTURE AFTER AFGHANISTAN

LD221508 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1436 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington warned in London today that Third World countries would resent any crude attempt to buy their loyalty in the East-West division. He told the Royal Institute of International Affairs that they would not even welcome help in strengthening defences against the Russians if it also complicated their own relationships. "The Christmas invasion by Russia of a non-aligned developing country beyond the borders of the Soviet empire marked a qualitative change in the pattern of world affairs," he said. "The Russians argue that Afghanistan was threatened by external subversion and said they could not tolerate turbulence on their frontiers.

Lord Carrington said they claimed they had a right and a duty to support by force any regime those choose to call "socialist" even if that regime was under threat only because it was unacceptable to large sections of its people. "These are feeble justifications for the use of massive armed force against a small neighbour which posed no conceivable threat to the security of the Soviet Union itself. They are far more like the classical excuses of an imperial power seeking to expand." He claimed it would not be easy for the Russians to restore the myth that they are the particular friends of the developing world, and that the West are its particular enemies.

"But we should not assume from that that the Third World has now swung round, that is now on our side of the East-West division. They do not want to be sucked into the East-West vortex. They want to be left alone to run their affairs." Lord Carrington predicted that they would look out for and resent any crude attempt to buy their unquestioning loyalty in a dispute which they still hoped would pass them by. "And they will not welcome even assistance which strengthens their defences against the Russians if it also seems likely to complicate the relations among themselves."

Lord Carrington asked what would be the future for detente after Afghanistan. "For the West, detente meant a general relaxation of tension, and avoidance of dangerous adventures by one side in areas which impinged on the interests of the other. For the Russians, as for us, detente was a way of avoiding nuclear war. It was also a way of acquiring Western grain and technology to bolster their inadequate economic system. But detente was not for them a reason to abandon their attempts to spread their influence in the Third World by fair means or foul."

Lord Carrington said the West was now taking measures over grain supplies and other economic relationships of interest to the Soviet Union. The Olympic games would now bring the Russians no propaganda bonanza. "These measures have increased the cost of the Afghanistan adventure beyond what the Russians expected. I believe that if the Russians face consistent, determined and sustained Western and international opposition to their expansionist ambitions, they will be less assertive in pursuing them and readier to look again for agreement in areas of mutual interest."

Lord Carrington said his own proposal for a neutral Afghanistan represented the most hopeful way of repairing the damage. "For weeks the Russians have been saying that they would withdraw once the reason for their incursion no longer existed." He added: "There is no need for the East-West relationship to be a zero sum gain. Indeed, detente, like the caucus race in "Alice in Wonderland" should be a game which everyone can win and where everyone has a prize--but we need to see some major changes in Soviet attitudes before we can be sure that is true."

COMMONWEALTH ASKS FOR MEETING WITH CARRINGTON ON SOAMES

LD221053 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[David Adamson report: "Protest Over Role of Soames"]

[Text] An urgent meeting with Lord Carrington to discuss a "crisis of confidence" over Lord Soames's administration of Rhodesia was requested yesterday by Sir Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth secretary-general. Sir Shridath is understood to have asked for a meeting today, but there was no immediate response from the foreign secretary.

The call came after a meeting yesterday of more than 30 Commonwealth high commissioners in London. Their concern centred on the alleged lack of impartiality shown by Lord Soames regarding political parties engaged in next week's elections. The African front-line states, led by Tanzania, believe that he is discriminating against Mr Mugabe whose ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] supporters have been blamed for most of the pre-election violence and intimidation. Sir Shridath is expected to ask Lord Carrington to instruct Lord Soames to order the Rhodesian Army and Bishop Muzorewa's auxiliaries back to their bases.

Mr Amon Nsekela, Tanzanian high commissioner, said yesterday that at the Lancaster House conference Lord Carrington had pleaded "trust us." "We did so but over the past week that trust has been progressively harder to sustain in the face of mounting evidence that the governor himself is not honouring the agreement. Perhaps he is not able to do so."

PALESTINIAN, ISRAELI PRISONERS EXCHANGED AT LARNACA AIRPORT

NC221210 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Feb 80 NC

[Text] It has been officially announced that Cyprus authorities, following an International Red Cross request, have allowed a prisoner exchange to take place here. The exchange involved two Palestinian men and an Israeli woman who were detained by both sides outside Cyprus.

The exchange was held today at Larnaca Airport under the supervision of the International Red Cross and Cyprus police. The authorities express their regrets for any inconveniences or hardships that may have been caused to the public as a result of the special security measures that were taken for this reason at the airport.

AFP REPORT ON KIPRIANOU'S UPCOMING EUROPE TRIP

NC251022 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 25 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Nicosia, Feb. 25 (AFP)--Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou will leave here tomorrow to visit Paris, London and Rome for talks with government leaders on recent developments in the Cyprus question.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he would discuss with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing how France could play a more active role over the Cyprus issue and contribute in a more positive way to the search for a solution. Other matters of common interest with the three countries would also be discussed during his tour, he said.

SPOKESMAN AFFIRMS UN OFFICIAL NOT EXPECTED TO VISIT

NC231143 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Feb 80 NC

[Text] In answer to a relevant question, the government spokesman said that Perez de Cuellar, under secretary general for special political affairs, was not expected in Cyprus for the time being. The spokesman added that in the meantime, consultations aimed at promoting the resumption of the talks as soon as possible were being continued both in Nicosia with the UN secretary general's special representative and at UN headquarters.

In answer to another question, the spokesman replied that as long as the consultations continued, it was not wise to make any further statement.

DENKTAS REITERATES 'TWO AUTONOMOUS' ADMINISTRATIONS EXIST

TA231257 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas has said that those who wanted a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem should accept the reality that two separate autonomous administrations existed on the island. He was commenting on a statement by Lord (Trefgarn) that the British Government recognized one government in Cyprus. President Denktas stressed that this stand of the British Government would not contribute to a solution of the Cyprus problem. He recalled that the British Government was one of the guarantor states, which had declared at the Geneva meeting that two autonomous administrations existed in Cyprus. President Denktas stated that the Cyprus problem was the result of a vile attack by the Greek Cypriots on the Turkish Cypriot community in 1963 aiming to annihilate the Turkish Cypriot partner in the bicommunal Republic of Cyprus and to gain control of the whole island. He added that the coup in 1974 was aimed at completing the work started by Archbishop Makarios but that the Turkish Cypriot community had defended its rights on both occasions.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY REJECTS ROGERS NATO PROPOSAL

AT221940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Greece has rejected the Rogers proposal for its return to NATO. The following government statement was released after a meeting held today under Prime Minister Karamanlis with the participation of appropriate ministers and officials. The Greek Government today announced to General Rogers that it does not consider his proposals a satisfactory basis for the reintegration of Greece into the military wing of the alliance.

At the same time, the government informed General Rogers that Greece would have accepted its reintegration into NATO on the basis of the arrangements agreed upon by Generals Davos and Haig in May 1978. With this position the government believes that, on the one hand, it strengthens the national interests of Greece, and, on the other hand, it once again offers to contribute toward restoration of the unity of the southeast wing of the Altantic alliance. The government wants to take this opportunity to make the following statement:

Greece did not withdraw from NATO's military wing because it is against the Atlantic alliance. It withdrew its protest when a member of NATO, Turkey, invaded Cyprus and occupied nearly half the island's territory. Since then Greece has considered that both its own interest as well as that of the alliance dictated Greece's return to NATO's military wing under the form of special relations.

Following a Greek proposal, Generals Davos and Haig jointly worked out the form of these relations and agreed in May 1978 on specific and detailed arrangements which permitted the direct reintegration of Greece into the alliance. These arrangements were considered satisfactory both by the Greek side and by the military command of the alliance.

Turkey, however, raised objections to these arrangements. Obviously in an effort to remove these Turkish objections, Generals Davos and Haig submitted repeated counterproposals to Greece. The latest counterproposal was that of General Rogers on 11 February 1980. All of these counterproposals move away from basic points of the Davos-Haig agreement. They include arrangements which are not considered satisfactory by the Greek Government. For this reason they were rejected.

As already stated, the Greek Government continues to believe that the Davos-Haig agreement offers the solution to the question of Greece's reintegration into the military wing of the Atlantic alliance. It is prepared to accept this solution.

It is now up to the alliance to consider its priorities and to judge whether the unfounded objections of only one of its members can overshadow the need--particularly under current conditions--for restoring the unity and effectiveness of the alliance.

Papandreou Statement on Rejection

AT231523 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 23 Feb 80 p 9 AT

[Text] Referring to the rejection of the Rogers plan and to Turkey's decision to withdraw NOTAM 714, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou claimed in a statement made last night:

"'A package solution' for the Aegean is being planned. It is clear that the negotiations between Greece and Turkey which are being held under the auspices of the United States and NATO have advanced significantly and are nearing their final stage.

"It is especially interesting and revealing that exactly at the time when the Greek Government has officially and publicly rejected the Rogers plan Turkey proceeds with the 'generous' act of rescinding NOTAM 714.

"How is it possible for one to explain the coincidence of the Greek Government's 'tough' stance toward NATO and the United States with the simultaneous Turkish offer to lift NOTAM 714? Is Turkey making offers without anything in return?

"We warn the government that the official opposition will not consent to any agreement with Turkey that in any way changes the status of the Aegeans as it has been established by international treaties and agreements."

KKE (Ext) Statement

AT231524 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 23 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Last night the KKE (Ext) Central Committee press office published the following statements:

The government does not give up the policy of our country's reconfinement to military NATO with the rejection of the Rogers plan. At the same time it admits that, in the name of the Atlantic alliance's 'cohesion' and 'effectiveness', it seeks to return to NATO with the inevitable consequence of the sacrifice of national interests, which life itself has proven to be completely irreconcilable with the intersts of the imperialist NATO alliance.

"The issue for all democrats and patriots is not the form of the various plans for reconfinement to NATO promoted by the government, but the immediate severance of the relevant talks, our country's withdrawal from NATO and the abolition of the foreign bases. This is the only national policy, the only policy which contributes to the advancement of peace in our area and the world."

GOVERNMENT LIFTS AEGEAN AIR TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

AT231251 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 23 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Following instructions by the government, NOTAM 1157 was lifted today. Freedom of air travel in the Aegean has now been restored and will be conducted as in the past on the basis of the established regulations and procedures of the competent international organization ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization].

Foreign Minister Ballis had made the following statement: I express my satisfaction with the Turkish Government's decision to lift NOTAM 714. This decision contributes to normalizing air travel in the Aegean and, moreover, to improving the atmosphere in relations between the two countries.

Report on Turkish Rescission

Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 22 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Turkey has cancelled NOTAM 714--Warning to air navigators--which obliged aircraft flying in the airspace of the Aegean to communicate with the zone of Turkish air control. The warning was adopted by the Turkish Government during the landing of Turkish forces in Cyprus in 1974. It is recalled that Greece reacted by prohibiting all flights over the Aegean. The decision, adopted unilaterally by the Turkish Government, is a gesture of good will, said Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen.

Earlier reports transmitted from Athens by the French news agency mentioned that according to diplomatic circles, the fact that Turkey unexpectedly decided to lift this obstacle to flights is considered a gesture of good will aimed at smoothing difficulties for Greece's return to NATO's military wing. The same observers stressed that the announcement of this step takes place at the time when negotiations between Greece and NATO have reached an impasse.

The Turkish news agency reported the following exclusive statement by Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen:

With this decision we have made it clear that the Aegean airspace is not a danger zone. Consequently, we expect the Greek Government to cancel its own NOTAM by stating that its own airspace is not a danger zone. Turkey is sincerely in favor of a peaceful resolution of differences.

As reported at 1300 today, the Turkish Foreign Ministry, in an official statement, announced the lifting of NOTAM 714 implemented on 6 August 1974, which declared Turkish airspace a danger zone.

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN ATHENS ON VISIT

AT231430 Athens NEWS in English 23 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[Text] The East German alternate foreign minister, Mr Kurt Nier, currently on a visit to Greece, yesterday concluded his talks with the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Fridas, and the director of East bloc affairs, Ambassador Mazarakis. They reviewed bilateral and international subjects.

Later, the East German official called on the foreign minister, Mr. Yeoryios Rallis, and the foreign undersecretary, Mr. Andreas Zaimis. He will visit various archaeological sites today, and fly back to East Berlin tomorrow.

Meeting With Rallis

LD221140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Athens--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, who is currently in Greece, was on Thursday received in Athens by Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis. Both ministers stressed their governments' readiness for the further development of relations between the GDR and Greece on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Kurt Nier had before discussed topical international and bilateral questions in official consultations with State Secretary Andreas Zaimis and with the director general for political affairs in the Greek Foreign Ministry, Aristotelis Frydas. Both sides agreed that the maintenance and the continuation of the process of detente demand now from all states determined actions and increased efforts. The ending of the arms race as well as real disarmament steps are urgently necessary.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AT231434 Athens NEWS in English 23 Feb 80 p 9 AT

[Text] It was announced last night that the Romanian foreign minister, Mr. Andrei, will pay an official visit to Greece from March 1-3 for talks with Greek Foreign Minister Rallis on issues of interest to the two countries. During his visit, the Romanian minister may also have discussions with Prime Minister Karamanlis.

GENERAL STAFF LIFTS AEGEAN AIRSPACE RESTRICTIONS

TA221657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The chief of the General Staff's office has issued a statement saying that the note numbered 714 issued on 6 August 1974 in connection with the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean is no longer effective as of 1300 today. With the note in question, Turkey had declared a reporting line [rapor hatti] in the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean in order to insure its security in accordance with the conditions prevailing then. The statement on the issue says that in accordance with the conditions which have presently changed there is no longer any need to continue this reporting line and that, following the discussion of the issue at the National Security Council, a decision has been taken to abolish this line without waiting for the return of Greece to the NATO military wing. The statement further adds: It is believed that this decision, which once more proves our good will, will enable the civil air transport in the Aegean airspace to return to normal conditions and will also facilitate the flights of state aircraft, on the other hand, with the increase of mutual trust, it is also believed that the bilateral negotiations between the two countries which have been advancing slowly will be speeded up. The last part of the statement says: This decision should not be regarded as a change in Turkey's determined attitude in securing its rights and interests in the Aegean. Any change in the Turkish principle of freely using the Aegean international waters and the Aegean airspace is out of the question.

Greek Cancellation Reported

TA222019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that following the Turkish decision to cancel the note numbered 714 issued on 6 August 1974 in connection with the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean, Greece has also canceled its note on the issue. Erkmen said that he was informed about the Greek decision on the issue by the Greek ambassador to Ankara.

Replying to criticisms leveled against his ministry's budget at the National Assembly, Erkmen said that Turkey had cancelled the note in question as a gesture of good will. He added that this decision was not connected with efforts exerted to obtain loans from the West or with the recent visit to Turkey by FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer. In reply to a question on how Turkey would benefit from this decision, Erkmen said: The Aegean has been opened. He added: This was a security measure taken during the Turkish peace operation. There is no need to keep this note in effect as a tool for threatening another country. This decision was taken by Turkey alone without the persuasion of anyone because it was no longer useful.

The Foreign Ministry budget was accepted at the National Assembly after the speech delivered by Erkmen.

RPP Criticism

TA231549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA)--Republican People's Party [RPP] Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag said it was "unfortunate" that the lifting of NOTAM 714 restricting overflights in the Aegean has "coincided" with negotiations on foreign aid to Turkey.

It was difficult to understand why the government had felt the need for a "goodwill gesture," he said at a press conference Saturday: at a time when Greece was "reinforcing with arms and mines" the Aegean Islands which should be demilitarized, and maintaining its de facto position contrary to international law over Aegean airspace.

Turkey's decision might be interpreted as complying with the desire of Greece to have Turkey's rights and responsibilities in the Aegean limited to territorial waters as a condition for its return, to NATO's military wing.

The RPP secretary general called on the government to announce clearly the following so as "not to cause misinterpretations," that Turkey will never accept restricting its rights and responsibilities in the Aegean to territorial waters, that the mutual aegis of responsibility for Greece and Turkey be divided at a median line in the Aegean, and that there could be no question of a third state or group of states to have areas of responsibility in the Aegean.

Justice Party Reply

TA231747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Justice Party deputy leader Yigit Koker has said that the criticism leveled by the RPP deputy leader and secretary general, Mustafa Ustundag, in connection with the lifting of NOTAM 714 are unfounded and groundless. In a written statement in Ankara, Koker said that the decision by the chief of staff's office to lift the NOTAM should be considered a gesture of good will aimed at equitably solving Turkish-Greek disputes through mutual good will.

Koker said: The government believes that--contrary to the claims of the RPP and its leader, whose behavior and attitude is not in Turkey's interests--the world public will assess this decision in accordance with the views of the government of the republic. The aim of the government in making such a move--as clearly noted in the statement issued by the chief of staff's office yesterday--is to begin determined and persistent work to resolve Turkish-Greek disputes concerning the Aegean without damaging our national interests and in accordance with the principles of justice and equity.

BOMB EXPLODES IN FRONT OF SOVIET CONSULATE IN ISTANBUL

TA231520 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Istanbul, 23 Feb (AA)--There was a minor explosion in front of the Soviet consulate in Beyoglu, Istanbul, this morning when unidentified persons threw a bomb at the front yard. There were no casualties, but some windows were broken next door. Police were conducting a wide search for the culprits in the vicinity.

In Ankara, police defused a bomb planted in the basement of a hotel used as a boarding house by American citizens in the district of Kucukesat last night.

EMBASSY ATTACHE IN CAIRO KILLED BY COLLEAGUE

NC221919 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Feb 80 NC

[Text] A Turkish national working as an attache at the Turkish Embassy in Cairo was shot today. The killer was arrested and confessed his crime.

While a police patrol car was moving along the games club street in Ad-Duqqi at about 1530 today, the police heard the sound of firing and went to the scene, where they found a person lying on the ground opposite 77 Musaddaq Street in Ad-Duqqi. He had been killed by several shots. The patrol saw a car with a diplomatic license plate attempting to flee from the scene. The patrol car chased the vehicle and arrested the driver, who was carrying the firearm used in the killing. It was revealed that the murder victim was 'Aziz Taner, a Turkish national working as an attache at the Turkish Embassy in Cairo. The murderer was Mustafa Soweilu, also an attache at the Turkish Embassy in Cairo. He confessed that he had killed Taner because of differences between them.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR PARIS TO ATTEND OECD SESSION

TA241633 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 24 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 24 Feb (AA)--Under Secretary of the Prime Ministry Turgut Ozal flew to Paris this morning. Ozal and the accompanying team of officials will attend a session of OECD's second working group in order to brief the group on Turkey's medium-term economic policy and the recent talks held in Ankara with Federal German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who is responsible for coordinating foreign aid to Turkey.

The working group is expected to review preparations for the "pledging conference" scheduled for 25 March on OECD-sponsored aid to Turkey.

SPRING WATER TO BE SOLD TO ARAB COUNTRIES FOR OIL

TA241735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Feb 80 TA

[Text] State Minister Metin Musaoglu has said that the Tasdelen and Karakulak spring water works in Istanbul will operate at full capacity. The two springs belong to the [word indistinct] Directorate General.

The minister was at the Tasdelen springs today. He said: Our aim is to sell our spring-water to the Arab countries and buy oil from them in return.

He said that the Tasdelen spring had a daily capacity of 70 tons and the Karakulak spring 40 tons. He added that contacts were being held to export this water in bottles or tankers to Arab countries.

PARTY SPOKESMEN ON GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO MILITARY WING

TA221508 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 22 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 22 Feb (AA)--Spokesmen for various political parties concur on the need for a settlement of disputes over the Aegean before the return of Greece to NATO's military wing.

JDP's Mandalinci

Asked to comment on the question, Justice Party Deputy Zeyyat Mandalinci (Mugla), member of the assembly foreign affairs committee, considered the so-called "Rogers plan", proposing to leave a zone in the middle of the Aegean under a new NATO command, "unacceptable" for Turkey, as it would raise new problems for Turkey in the future.

Turkey was not against Greece's return to NATO's military wing in principle, he noted, but this could not be done on pre-1974 conditions. The "FIR" [Flight Information Region] line and commands in the Aegean should be reorganized in keeping with the interests of both coastal states, he said. Yet a third problem which had to be settled before the return of Greece could be considered was the demilitarization of the Dodecanese Islands, which Greece had turned "into arsenals" in violation of the Lausanne Treaty.

RPP's Isik

RPP Deputy (Bursa) and former Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik said his party was "in favor" of Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance "regardless of Greece's past behavior," but asked that conditions for this return be established "realistically."

The conditions should be such that Greece's return should strengthen NATO's southern flank, he noted and added if Greece tried to grasp unfair rights for itself in the Aegean instead [word indistinct] would be to Turkey's disadvantage, which would not be to NATO's advantage either.

Isik believed the respective areas of responsibility and control for Turkey and Greece should meet "somewhere in the middle of the Aegean" and there was no need for a third to [words indistinct] responsibility.

NSP's Battal

National Salvation Party Whip in the National Assembly Sener Battal (Konya) called the Rogers plan a "scheme to impose on Turkey indirectly Greece's designs on the Aegean."

He noted seismic surveys had shown the Aegean oil deposits were closer to the Turkish coast. Hence there was an attempt under way, he claimed, to establish the extent of territorial waters as a status quo, and then negate Turkey's demand for a return to the status quo after the oil is actually found and produced, as had happened with Mosul oil. Battal hoped NATO countries would stop favoring Greece.

NAP's Guner

National Salvation Party deputy leader Agah Oktay Guner (Konya) said it was "unthinkable" for Turkey to say yes to the Rogers plan. Before Greece could return to NATO's military wing, Guner noted, existing disputes between Greece and Turkey had to be settled, otherwise, he predicted, Greece, with its impending membership in the EEC in 1981, could try to leave Turkey face-to-face with certain "faits accomplis."

Guner charged Greece with closing Aegean air space to Turkey, violating the Lausanne Treaty by settling militarized zones on the Aegean Islands, and not allowing the Turks of Western Thrace to exercise their rights under the Lausanne Treaty.

ENERGY MINISTER CITES 1980 OIL CONTRACTS

TA201750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu has said that all Turkey's crude oil contracts for 1980 were signed by the Demirel government. In a news conference held at the parliament, Kiratlioglu replied to statements by former Energy and Natural Resources Minister Deniz Baykal by saying that his statements did not reflect the truth. Kiratlioglu said Turkey's yearly crude oil import contracts were signed with Iran on 1 January 1980 for 1.5 million tons, with the Soviet Union on 3 January 1980 for 800,000 tons and with Libya on 9 January 1980 for 2 million tons. Recalling that according to a pipeline agreement signed in 1973, Turkey should receive 12 million tons of crude oil yearly from Iraq, Kiratlioglu said as a result of an agreement signed during the Ecevit government this amount was reduced to 5 million tons. Kiratlioglu emphasized that this violated the fundamental principles of the agreement between the two countries and that efforts would be made to secure its implementation.

STATE MINISTER SAYS RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY 'INDISPENSIBLE'

TA201449 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1440 GMT 20 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 20 Feb (AA)--Minister of State Muhammet Kelleci stated today: "It is indispensible that the nation should be brought together around a religious authority rather than individual ideas." Kelleci added: If the state department in charge of religious affairs were strengthened in respect to authority, regulations, personnel and financial possibilities, this institution would become most effective in liberating the country from the current crisis.

Kelleci was speaking in the parliament during the debates on the [redacted] Budget.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY ANNOUNCES PROBABLE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD221438 Hamburg DPA in German 1306 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--The foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, the United States and the USSR will probably meet in Vienna in May. The occasion will be the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty of 15 May 1955.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told journalists in Vienna today that the invitations issued by the Austrian Government have been favorably received by the former occupying powers. Asked whether in view of the international situation the presence of the four foreign ministers might result in a summit meeting, Kreisky said that Austria will not "force" a summit conference on anyone.

PORTUGAL

SOCIALIST PARTY ATTACKS GOVERNMENT MEDIA POLICY

LD242252 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Socialist Party [PS] yesterday accused the government of "having taken over the state-owned news media and turned them into mere vehicles for its propaganda."

The PS also accused the Confederation of Portuguese Industries of "putting all its economic weight behind a bid to control the privately-owned press."

These accusations were contained in a motion passed at a meeting of the PS's national political committee, in Santarem.

At another point, the motion says that the government is trying to bring about favorable conditions for changing the very nature of the regime.

The motion further states that "there can be no democracy without freedom of information and pluralism in the media, nor with the limitations that the Democratic Alliance government is seeking to impose on the enlightenment of public opinion."

The PS expressed the greatest solidarity with all journalists and other mass media workers and pledged to fight for the restoration of freedom of information.

The meeting opened with a 45-minute speech by Mario Soares in which he analyzed the political situation and the prospects for next year's presidential elections.

The National Committee elected the party's Executive and Technical Electoral committees. Antonio Esteves, Luis Filipe Madeira, Teresa Portugal, Jorge Campinos and Rui Vilar, members of the old Executive are not in the new one. The new members are Manuel Alegre, Jaime Gama, Tito de Morais, Fernando Vale, Francisco Macedo and Duarte Caldeira.

The outcome of the vote is described as a victory for the so-called historical faction.

The new Technical Electoral Committee is chaired by Antonio Guterres and its other members are Soares Louro, Nuno Santos, Torres Marinho, Cardoso da Silva and Fernando Barroso.

The meeting also approved the party's activities program and budget.

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Western Europe

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TREATY ANNIVERSARY MAY BE OCCASION FOR 4-POWER MEETING

AU260920 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "State Treaty Anniversary in May Makes Possible Afghanistan Meeting in Vienna; Foreign Ministers of the 'Allies' Reacted Positively to Invitation"]

[Text] A meeting of the foreign ministers of the four big powers and former allies--the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France--might materialize on the occasion of the 25th anniversary celebration of the Austrian State Treaty in Vienna in May. As was learned yesterday [22 February] in Vienna, the four states have reacted positively to an Austrian invitation. This reaction could have been substantially influenced by the wish especially of the United States and the Soviet Union to hold talks at the ministries' level in view of the Afghanistan crisis. Even the possibility that the decision about the U.S.-propagated Olympics boycott might be made at such talks cannot be excluded. As is known, the deadline for entering Olympics contestants is 24 May, and the State Treaty anniversary celebrations will be held on 15 May.

As REUTER reported yesterday, Chancellor Kreisky has declared in this context that it is difficult to predict whether the ministers will use their stay in Vienna for talks on the Afghanistan crisis. Austria will not undertake any initiative of its own, he said, but it will simply try to create a good climate for such talks.

The celebrations on 15 May will, among others, include a festive commemoration at the Vienna Hofburg Palace, the unveiling of a memorial tablet at the Belvedere Palace, cultural events and a thanksgiving service. Moreover, any signatories of the State Treaty who are still alive are to be personally invited to Vienna.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG REJECTS NOVOYE VREMYA CRITICISM OF KREISKY

AU251715 [Editorial Report AU] The Vienna daily ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 23 February 1980 carries on page 4 the text of a TASS dispatch--containing extensive quotations from last week's NOVOYE VREMYA review of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's book published 2 years ago, "The World in Which We Live"--with the headline "Bruno Kreisky's Book From a Soviet Viewpoint: Praise and Criticism for the 'Reformist'." The paper carries on its front page in the same issue a commentary by Chief Editor Manfred Scheuch, headlined "A Book Review From Moscow." After noting that the NOVOYE VREMYA review praised Kreisky's initiatives for detente and economic cooperation, Scheuch continues:

"The Soviet critics like far less what they describe as 'anticommunist stereotypes' in the political attitude of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] chairman. I believe that this should not grieve the author of the book, nor the Austrian Socialists altogether. In that respect, we do not want to be liked by the communists. Because of the firm position vis-a-vis the communist dictatorship, the 'calling a spade a spade'--something which Kreisky, incidentally, has never been afraid to do even in communist countries--is something that must be maintained by a social democratic movement which is conscious of its historical position and its desire to move society toward social democracy.

"That is not contradictory to detente, and the Soviet communists themselves are witnesses to it: Even in the euphoric climate in Helsinki they made clear that there cannot be any ideological detente. Hence it should be a matter of course that social democrats also claim for themselves the right to represent their ideological position offensively. They have the great advantage that they will appear as the most credible representatives of democracy, because they have never done anything to harm it. The review of Kreisky's book is what was to be expected from that side--it contains nothing surprising. However, one may well ask whether there is any special reason for its being published at this particular time."

BRANDT 'MEDIATION' ROLE BETWEEN U.S., USSR DEBATED

Spokesman Rules Out Mediation

LD251553 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Apparently there are differences of opinion between the Federal Government and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on possible mediating efforts by Willy Brandt to reestablish Soviet-American contacts. In contrast to information from the SPD leadership, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told the press in Bonn on Monday that as far as he knows neither side has expressed a desire for Brandt to act as mediator.

However, a report in DER SPIEGEL which said that American President Jimmy Carter asked the SPD chief about possible efforts to establish contacts between the two great powers, in view of Brandt's foreign and especially Eastern-policy experiences as federal chancellor, was confirmed by SPD leadership circles. Party circles also confirmed that Vladimir Semenov, Soviet ambassador in Bonn, handed Brandt an unofficial message which also made reference to a possible mediating role by Brandt.

Boelling said that a mediating role would be too much for the FRG to take on; it does not accord with its international stance. He assumed that there is full agreement on this between Brandt and Schmidt, the government spokesman said. Bonn does not stand between frontiers but has its clear place in the Western alliance, and does not vacillate between the two great powers.

Boelling stressed that what is now important is above all a dialog between the two superpowers and not the Federal Republic's function as intermediary. The government spokesman described it as conceivable that apart from the connection with the current East-West crisis, attempts could be made to utilize the worldwide regard for former Federal Chancellor Brandt. No one has approached Brandt, however. He would only think in terms of mediating if the chancellor, the foreign minister and the whole government regarded this as useful.

CSU group leader Friedrich Zimmermann described the SPD chairman in a prereleased interview for BILD-ZEITUNG (Tuesday's edition) as "wholly unsuited" to mediating between Carter and the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Brandt is a Western party leader who is not yet even prepared, vis-a-vis the United States, to show verbal solidarity.

SPD Manager Egon Bahr also expressed Brandt's basically skeptical attitude toward the possibility of mediating between Moscow and Washington. In an article for the SPD weekly VORWAERTS, Bahr described it as "silly to think that one person could serve as a mediator between the two superpowers." Even the Federal Republic would be taking on an intolerable burden. Bahr also stressed that there had been no Moscow invitation to Brandt. There could be no justification, however, for avoiding a possible desire for talks.

Bahr Clarifies Brandt Stance

LD252118 Hamburg DPA in German 1950 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt remains ready to be of political assistance as far as he is able to revive [wiederbelebung] the talks between the U.S. and Soviet leaders on the Afghan crisis, but he does not see himself as being in a position to play the role of mediator.

This was stated this evening in Bonn by SPD Secretary General Egon Bahr in connection with the differences between Brandt and the Federal Government on the SPD leader's recent contacts with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Soviet Ambassador in Bonn Vladimir Semenov.

Bahr made it clear that Brandt is now awaiting to see whether he will be invited by the Soviet side to hold talks in Moscow. He stressed, however, that as yet there has been no such invitation. Bahr drew attention to references by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for the need to use all opportunities for talks, especially in times of crisis.

Bahr gave a different description of Brandt's talk with Carter in Washington to the one given earlier today by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling. According to the SPD politician, Carter had expressed to Brandt his readiness for a continuation of the dialog with the Soviet Union and had stated that he, Carter, thought it was a good idea if, given the opportunity, Brandt could make U.S. interests clear to his Soviet discussion partners on the basis of his own experience.

Boelling had stated that Brandt had not been approached with regard to mediation efforts either by the U.S. or Soviet side. Since this had not been the case, there had been no reason to brief the Federal Government on the content of Brandt's talks with Carter and with Soviet Ambassador Semenov.

In contrast to this, Bahr stated that Federal Chancellor Schmidt, as well as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had received reports of the discussion between Brandt and Carter and had been briefed on the unofficial paper handed to Brandt by Ambassador Semenov and of which Boelling said he knew nothing.

With regard to Brandt's intentions, Bahr stressed that no one had wanted mediation between East and West. No one had wanted or could want it. Mediation would be too much for an individual and also for the Federal Republic. Carter had neither envisaged anything of this nature, nor was Brandt thinking along the lines of mediation.

Press Comment

DW260900 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0605 GMT 26 Feb 80 DW

[Press review on SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's reported mission to act as mediator between the USSR and the United States]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG deals with the report on Brandt's mission as mediator: If one follows the almost cross reactions of Government Spokesman Boelling, neither of the two big powers has expressed a desire for Brandt to act as a mediator in the Soviet-American conflict. Equally strong denials cannot be heard from the SPD. It seems that truth, as so often, is to be found in the middle. The word mediator certainly was one size too big for the function Willy Brandt was supposed to take over. But both sides would probably like it if the former chancellor, because of his continuing close contacts with the Soviets and the Americans, could warm up the atmosphere a bit behind the scenes. So there will be more atmosphere and maintenance of contacts than mediation. Everything going beyond this would be completely unrealistic anyway. Any German politician--and even the Federal Republic--would be straining himself if he desired to work between the power blocs in trying to set up new bridges.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG states: The reaction of the Federal Government was clearly negative. This is not surprising. Granted, at the moment Brandt does not hold any state office though, as the chairman of the larger government party, he is so close to the government that it would inevitably be affected, and overtasked, by a potential German attempt to mediate between East and West. It is the very policy of the chancellor to stay covered to the best degree possible and to prevent Bonn from being exposed. Besides, the Federal Republic would not have the independence required for such a mediation.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG asks Brandt to define his stand on the subject. The paper maintains: He cannot be interested in being connected with a mission which is obviously nonsensical at this time. If the superpowers really had something to tell each other surely they would not need to resort to intermediary Brandt. If the offer had been very serious, both sides would have had to offer a bit more than just interest in a Brandt role as mediator. A mediator without a clearly defined mission and without any chance of success runs the risk of failing and of losing credibility himself. Allegedly this is what Brandt told the U.S. President to keep in mind. If this was the case, then he should now say so aloud.

The daily DIE WELT declares: Willy Brandt as mediator between Washington and Moscow--an intriguing idea for Social Democratic election campaigners. Presumably this was what inspired the information for which the magazine DER SPIEGEL must be grateful--the vision of a peace angel Brandt getting Carter and Brezhnev together. The project was not able to stand up to the rough political realities for long, however. This is why Government Spokesman Boelling noted yesterday with visible signs of displeasure: Nobody called on anyone. Even SPD Manager Bahr found himself compelled to state: It would be foolish to believe that a man could serve as mediator between the two superpowers. Neither Willy Brandt nor President Carter believes he could. But even if there is nothing to this mediation action, the SPD does not want to dispense with the peace-promoting election campaign argument.

DATE FOR SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING NOT YET FIXED

LD231430 Hamburg DPA in German 1208 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--The date for the planned meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker cannot yet be fixed. In an interview for the BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition) which was published in advance by the Federal Press Office today, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said that the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker was still regarded as important for the further development of intra-German relations.

Boelling said that the chancellor and the man responsible in the GDR could not dissociate themselves completely from the world surrounding the two German states. The meeting should take place under circumstances which were favorable for substantial progress in relations between the two German states. Boelling noted that the Federal Republic had the impression that the GDR leadership, just like Bonn, wanted to contribute to an illusion-free policy of detente in Europe by means of a policy of practical cooperation advantageous to both sides.

GENSCHER, RUFFINI DISCUSS AFGHAN CRISIS

LD251253 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini arrived in Bonn on Monday for talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The most important topic to be discussed was the increased pace of work in drafting an overall concept by the West to combat the crisis triggered by the Soviet march into Afghanistan. The European Community, of which Italy is currently chairman, has proposed Afghanistan's neutralization. Ruffini is to leave for Copenhagen tonight. Subsequently, the Italian foreign minister is to visit Brussels, the Hague and Dublin.

BRITISH DEFENSE SECRETARY PYM ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD251123 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--British Defense Secretary Francis Pym arrived in Berlin on Monday for a 2-day visit. He was welcomed at Gatow Military Airport by Gerhard Heimann, the Berlin senator for federal affairs. (?Pym is to view) the Berlin Wall at the Brandenburg Gate and sign the Golden Book of the city at Schoeneberg Townhall this afternoon. During his stay the defense secretary will visit units of the British Garrison in Berlin.

Remarks on Afghanistan, Detente

LD251325 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, British Defense Secretary Francis Pym has affirmed his country's "boundless commitment" to Berlin's security and to the freedom of its citizens. When signing the Golden Book of Berlin Pym said at Schoeneberg Townhall on Monday that he came to Berlin in order to affirm the allies' rights and responsibilities for Berlin as a whole and to underline his country's intention to insist on the strict adherence to and the full application of the Quadripartite Agreement.

Pym emphasized that it was fitting that the first visit to Berlin by a Cabinet member of the new British Government should be that of the defense secretary, "especially in view of the deep shadows cast by the latest events in Afghanistan on the whole decade ahead of us."

The Quadripartite Agreement, a "cornerstone by the three powers (?which helped to support) the Federal Government's Ostpolitik," has brought benefits to the city and inaugurated a period of peace in and concerning Berlin. It is the British Government's objective to guarantee that these advantages remain.

The minister emphasized that the recent events have shown that the policy of detente requires vigilance and reciprocity and can be pursued only from a basis of security. "However, they have not invalidated this policy. A firm and balanced reply to Soviet actions does not contradict the continued quest for greater stability in East-West relations. On the contrary, it is a precondition for such stability."

Pym held a press conference this afternoon and said that considering the situation, he hoped a signal for detente would soon come from Moscow. However, there were as yet no indications of this. The speech by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which had indicated the prospect of a withdrawal from Afghanistan under certain conditions, could not yet be given a final assessment. It did not appear that the Soviets are ready to leave the country. On the contrary, there is much to indicate that Moscow wanted even stronger domination in Afghanistan.

In response to a question on whether he saw a link between the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the controversial NATO decision on deploying medium-range missiles, Pym said he was convinced that Moscow had planned the intervention in Afghanistan in advance and had postponed it until after NATO's decision.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AEROFLOT ATTACK

NC251400 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 25 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 25 (AFP)--A group calling itself "The Collective for Moral Order and Anti-communist Youth" today claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack on the Soviet airline Aeroflot's office in central Paris. "This action is the beginning of a long series until the total disintegration of Marxist groups in France," the group said in a communique to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

In yesterday's raid, 30 youths used metal barriers to smash the windows of the Aeroflot office in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Once inside, they wrecked everything in sight in less than a minute, and threw several molotov cocktails before fleeing. The only policeman guarding the entrance was unable to stop the attack and had no radio to call for help.

FRANCOIS-PONCET DESCRIBES MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVES

JN231317 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Feb 80 JN

[Text] French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has said that in a European initiative, France might call for an international conference to discuss the Middle East issue. However, this possibility is premature in the present stage and is one of several possibilities.

In a statement to the members of the Jordanian press team in Paris, the French foreign affairs minister said: France would like to remind all the members of the UN Security Council that sooner or later, it will be necessary to complement UN Security Council Resolution No 242 with a new resolution which clearly affirms the rights of the Palestinian people, rights which were ignored in the resolution issued in 1967.

The French foreign affairs minister added: The first result of such a new resolution will be to define the bases for a comprehensive solution to the conflict. All the parties concerned, including the Palestinian people's representatives, will be invited to draw up a formula for a peaceful settlement through collective and comprehensive talks in accordance with a modus operandi drawn up and approved by the concerned parties themselves.

The French minister added: France has clearly and unequivocably understood that UN Security Council Resolution No 242 enjoins Israel to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967. He said: For more than 10 years, France has been exerting major efforts to define the conditions for a lasting peace, because it believes that a lasting peace responds to the legitimate demands for justice and security for all the parties concerned. These conditions, which have become clear and are recognized by the international community, presuppose comprehensive talks in which all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian people's representatives, should participate.

The French foreign affairs minister said: France is ready to promote the peace process alone. However, it cannot take any measure except in agreement with the concerned parties. It will listen to everything that the Arab world has to say. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's trip to several Gulf states and Jordan carries this important significance.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING RAPPROCHEMENT WITH ARAB STATES

LD260310 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Portugal and Saudi Arabia could soon establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, the ANOP news agency reported tonight quoting semi-official sources. This possibility is said to have been at least put forward at a luncheon which the prime minister hosted yesterday in his official residence for the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Madrid, currently in Lisbon at the invitation of the Social Democrats.

During their meeting, the two reaffirmed their identity of viewpoints on international issues and highlighted the clear rapprochement between their two countries. Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral and Pinto Balsemao, minister assistant to the prime minister, were present at the luncheon.

The Saudi diplomat's visit, which is to be followed by those of the Kuwaiti and United Arab Emirates representatives in the Spanish capital, is connected with Portugal's rapprochement with Arab countries, advocated by the Social Democratic Party, and one of the government's foreign policy priorities.

SOARES INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION, ELECTIONS

LD251348 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Socialist Party [PS] held a meeting in Cantanhede this evening to launch its campaign for the next elections. The PS is very active, Secretary General Mario Soares stated, adding to a reporter who had inquired about the party's state of health:

[Begin Soares recording] It could not be better. The PS feels very fit indeed. It has done us a lot of good to be in opposition. [end recording]

Earlier, the PS secretary general granted an interview to Portuguese radio on the present political situation, particularly on the practical results achieved by the party during its rest cure in opposition--one of the fruits of which might be the formation of the Progress Front:

[Begin Soares recording] We believe the Portuguese people must not be restricted to two alternatives--both of which are extreme and negative in our opinion. These are the rightwing, conservative and reactionary grouping on the one hand, and communist totalitarianism on the other.

A third choice must therefore be provided--a choice broader than that provided by the Socialist Party alone, although with the Socialist Party as its nucleus and (?initiator). A choice such as that will give this country an advanced type of democracy, a democracy open to major social reforms, a progressive democracy based on a large bloc of left and center-left forces that will one day govern this country, as I believe is the wish of the majority of its people.

It so happens that the Social Democratic Party [PSD] has moved markedly to the right in its agreement within the Democratic Alliance [AD]. Granted, I recognize that the PSD is not a cohesive bloc, that within the PSD too there exist different currents, and that among those who support the PSD--such as the Reformists Group and others--there are various tendencies.

At any rate, I do not believe the PSD militants find this rightwing coalition a pleasing experience; they especially cannot be happy with the fact that the coalition's public image is increasingly rightwing, nor with the fact that the AD is increasingly being forced to repay the favors of its supporters and of the extreme rightwing pressure groups as is currently the case.

It is therefore understandable that there should be some dissatisfaction within the PSD itself. Be that as it may, the essential thing is that this new nucleus, aimed at building a vigorous democratic left totally dissociated from the Communist Party--and, of course, from the unrealistic left--should in fact be capable of putting down roots and providing the country with a viable alternative.

It is therefore necessary to engage in dialog with political groups, groups like the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI], the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy [UEDS], like the Social Democratic Movement [MSD], but not only with political groupings--with individuals as well, indviduals with a recognized political role to play. [end recording]

Mario Soares was quoted 24 hours earlier as expressing reservation with regard to the question of General Ramalho Eanes standing for another term of office. Obviously, it is imperative to raise the question of the presidential elections. [Begin recording]

[Soares] We Socialists are in no hurry on that score. We are in no hurry because we believe we have some appreciable trump cards. Suffice it to say, for example, that anyone, will find it difficult to be elected president, very difficult indeed who lacks the support of the Socialist Party.

But we have already said that as far as the presidential elections are concerned, as far as choosing a candidate is concerned, our present stand is one of great openness, free from preconceived ideas. We consider two possibilities: One is the possibility of backing a Socialist Party member for president.

[Reporter] Might that be you, Dr Mario Soares?

[Answer] Well, as I said a few days ago at the news conference, that question does not arise on my political horizon. I stand by that statement. So it might be either a Socialist candidate or a nonsocialist one--soldier or civilian--backed by the PS. We are very openminded on this question.

Now, as far as the AD is concerned, and in view of its internal problems, the question of the presidential elections is a very hot potato indeed. So we shall let them deal with their hot potato before we announce our stand. They will have to do it sooner or later.

[Question] At your news conference last week I believe you spoke of an identity of goals between the PS and General Ramalho Eanes. Might this mean that the PS is considering the possibility of backing the present incumbent should he decide to stand again for the presidency?

[Answer] We have never ruled out that possibility. The PS has never ruled out that possibility, even during the most difficult period in 1978 when the second government--and I myself--were dismissed. Even in those difficult times of tension between ourselves and General Ramalho Eanes--we do recognize that such a tension existed--even then we never ruled out that possbility. Mind you that we never said we would support him either.

[Question] The newspaper JORNAL DE NOTICIAS said that at the Santarem meeting you were reticent on the question of General Ramalho Eanes deciding to stand again.

[Answer] What newspaper was that?

[Question] JORNAL DE NOTICIAS. The same paper also quotes you to the effect that.... [Soares interrupts]

[Answer] I do not know where the JORNAL DE NOTICIAS goes for its sources, but I am bound to think they cannot be wholly reliable since the question was not raised at the Santarem meeting.

[Question] I might add that the same paper quotes you to the effect it would be essential to arrive at a political compromise between the PS and the presidential candidate it eventually choses to back.

[Answer] Of course, that is quite obvious. Naturally, representing roughly one third of the electorate, if the PS decides to back a nonsocialist candidate, a very serious political understanding must be established beforehand.

[Question] On what bases would that understanding be established?

[Answer] It would be very premature, far off, for us to start playing that game at this stage when the elections are still very far off. The game must eventually be played--and we do have a trump card in hand. [end recording]

On the suppression of the celebrations of the 25 April anniversary, criticized by Dr Soares, he had the following to say:

[Begin Soares recording] I regard that as a profoundly negative attitude, profoundly negative and symptomatic of the tendencies of certain quarters of the Portuguese right who do not conceal their hostility and contempt for what 25 April represents.

Here, too, we must recognize the existence of differences with the government coalition. In effect, there are many people in the AD who are faithful to the spirit of 25 April and who want to defend it. And there are others who (?do not). We must not forget that this difference is an extremely important crack in the fabric of the AD.

It is quite symptomatic that this question should have reached a deadlock in that the government should admit it. It is equally symptomatic that the Socialist Party should be the party that best identifies itself--as has always been the case--with the spirit of 25 April, of 25 April as a whole--that is, 25 April proper and the 25 April as reaffirmed on 25 November, the 25 April that stands for democracy, that stands for a Socialist blueprint--but a democratic, antitotalitarian and antidictatorial socialism; the 25 April that stands for the defense of human rights, for decolonization, for progress for this country at home and in the international scene. [end recording]

SOARES CONFERS WITH GONZALEZ, CITES PS STRATEGY

LD220851 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "PS Should Regain Position in October Elections"]

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares will meet 3-4 March in Luxembourg during the meeting of EEC socialist parties which they will attend despite the fact that Portugal and Spain are not yet EC members. This was announced at the conclusion of the meeting held by the two leaders this weekend in Madrid. [paragraph continues]

Soares, who stated that he "cherishes hopes that the [Portuguese] Socialist Party [PS] will recover in the next elections," made a stopover to meet with Felipe Gonzalez while returning from Vienna, where he took part in a Socialist International meeting which the Spanish [party] leader was unable to attend due to illness.

During this weekend's meeting in Madrid, which lasted 1 hour, the two Iberian socialist leaders analyzed peninsular and international political developments. The two leaders condemned "once more every kind of violation of human rights, as well as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan." They also assessed the situation in the Mediterranean area and the repercussions of Tito's imminent death. Soares and Gonzalez also expressed the complete identity of viewpoints of the parties which they lead with respect to the need not to intensify the policy of international tension.

Speaking to the press during his visit to Madrid Mario Soares stated that his party "cherishes hopes of clearly regaining its position in the next elections." He added: "The Portuguese people are learning what a rightwing government is like, and this will have electoral consequences. Moreover, the myths upheld by the Democratic Alliance have been totally destroyed after 6 weeks, and this will facilitate the PS' position vis-a-vis the electorate."

Mario Soares also talked about the strategy laid down at the recent PS meeting in Oporto, and stressed: "We are an opposition party which has an extremely critical stand, as it could not fail to be, with respect to the present government's policy in all its aspects, believing that this policy serves not the interests of the Portuguese people but those of the ruling oligarchies. The present Portuguese Government is seeking to serve the power of big capital, which, for its part, wishes to regain the positions lost as a result of 25 April [1974] and the majority of the Porguguese people are, of course, opposed to this--and not only the working classes properly speaking but also skilled personnel and progressive employers who, as is natural, are demanding a line independent from the hegemony of big monopoly capital."

Relations With Communists and President of Republic

With respect to relations with the Portuguese Communist Party, Mario Soares reaffirmed that "our stance is one of total demarcation, since our blueprint is independent and incompatible with that of the Communist Party--an incompatibility which recent international events have made extremely clear." He continued: "The Portuguese Communists approved the invasion of Afghanistan, and this means that they have an acquiescent policy with respect to the Soviet Union's international policy and one of dogmatic approval of that line."

Concerning stands with respect to the president of the republic, Mario Soares said: "There is some objective agreement when the president adopts a line of defending the Constitution and the system which emerged from 25 April," but as far as the next presidential elections are concerned, the PS secretary general explained that his party "has not yet defined a stand on that matter, partly because we lack information for doing so, even with respect to the choice between a civilian or military candidate."

NORWAY

GENERAL HAMRE INTERVIEWED ON INCREASED DEFENSE COSTS

LD251922 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Denmark's unwillingness to increase its defense expenditure at a rate desired by NATO has given rise to criticism in Norway. The commander of the Norwegian defense forces, Sverre Hamre, says that Norway may have to increase its own defense expenditure by the same amount that Denmark wants to save. In the view of General Hamre, Norway may also have to reconsider its policy with regard to bases and to use more funds for increasing the defense readiness of southern Norway.

Here is a report by Ulla-Maria Johansen in Oslo:

The commander of the Norwegian defense forces is primarily worried about the Danish generals' estimate that Denmark, with a smaller defense budget, will give preference to the defense readiness of Jutland rather than Zealand. Within NATO, Denmark is the first line of defense in the south for Norway, and Zealand and the straits around it are of primary importance for the defense of southern Norway. According to the Norwegian defense forces commander, Sverre Hamre, Norway may have to increase its defense expenditure and invest more funds for southern Norway, while Denmark wants to reduce its expenditures. General Hamre also thinks that in this situation Norway should reconsider its policy with regard to bases and the question of storing NATO military equipment in Norway. General Hamre also notes, as Danish generals did earlier, that a weakening of Denmark's defense will lead to a situation in which it may soon be necessary to deploy foreign troops in Denmark.

In an interview with AFTENPOSTEN, General Hamre notes that there are limits to how far it is possible to go in weakening defense before the bases policy has to be reexamined and defense budget weaknesses removed through other means such as by opening bases. In this connection, the Norwegian defense forces commander stresses that a possible reduction of Denmark's defense expenditure does not necessarily mean the weakening of the area's defense capability if the West Germans are entrusted with the major part of the defense or if the Americans come nearer on a larger scale. The commander's statements have so far not been commented on by the Norwegian Government.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE NEW AIRCRAFT SYSTEM

LD201318 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The government has now decided to propose to the Riksdag that an aircraft system JAS--which means an intercepter, attack and reconnaissance aircraft--should replace the Viggen system in the 1990's. According to Defense Minister Erik Kronmark the new combat aircraft will provide an opportunity for the Swedish aircraft industry. The government proposes that 200 million kronor be used by the turn of the year 1981-82 for the study and development of the JAS system.

THATCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH SCHMIDT IN LONDON

LD251526 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1220 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Report by David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher had a surprise meeting, lasting nearly two hours, with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at 10 Downing Street today.

The two leaders discussed the Common Market budget and Britain's demand that the EEC should cut Britain's 1,000 million pounds sterling net contribution to the budget. They also discussed East-West relations and the Anglo-American move to have the Olympic games moved from Moscow. The talks followed a weekend private visit to London by the chancellor and were apparently at his request.

After the meeting only the sketchiest details of what the two leaders discussed were immediately available. But the West German chancellor is a key figure in Mrs Thatcher's continued attempts to get a reduction in Britain's net contributions to the Common Market budget. So far the West Germans have largely sided with the French in opposing any major reductions in Britain's net payments. Herr Schmidt is understood to have returned to Bonn immediately after the meeting.

A Downing Street spokesman said the meeting was "not secret." It was, in addition to next month's meeting, in London, one of his twice yearly consultations with Mrs Thatcher.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who was not at this morning's Downing Street meeting, had private talks with Herr Schmidt over the weekend. No details have been released. Lord Carrington will fly to Bonn tomorrow for a pre-arranged meeting with his West German counterpart.

The foreign secretary also had a meeting this morning with Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg foreign minister. They discussed Afghanistan and the Olympics, and Britain's 1 billion pounds sterling net payment to the EEC budget. Luxembourg takes over the presidency of the Common Market for the second half of this year.

GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING REAPPRAISAL OF DEFENSE POLICY

LD251331 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Clare Hollingworth report: "Defence Rethink After Pym Wins Battle of Cuts"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher has ordered a reappraisal of defence policy, and this is now being undertaken separately by members of the government and service chiefs. It will not, however, be completed in time for the defence white paper which, it is hoped, will be presented to Parliament on March 19.

This document is expected to give a far more readable account than has so far been presented to the public of the Russian threat to Britain and her Atlantic allies.

The white paper, which should have been produced in mid-February, has been delayed because certain members of the government, supported by the Treasury, wanted to see cuts across the board in every sector of public spending, including defense. Mr Pym, defence secretary, had a hard time convincing his Cabinet colleagues that Britain was already pledged to increase expenditure by three percent, in real terms.

Having won his point without an overt threat of resignation, Mr Pym has been bogged down in financial dealings with the Treasury.

The Labour government was hesitant to disclose details of the noose the Russians are laying around the oilfields of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf in case this would offend Moscow and damage detente.

But the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, combined with Tito's illness, have changed the scene, and a new philosophy and a new world have been introduced into NATO: burden-sharing. So far it has been used largely by the United States and the Germans, but it will certainly figure in Britain's defence re-thinking.

The Germans do not want to emerge as a great power and for this reason are willing to aid Turkish acquisition of arms and equipment. But Bonn is not prepared to assist in military projects outside the narrow confines of Atlantic treaty territory. West Germany expects that the French will increase their defences and the size of their fleet in the Mediterranean.

The British hope the Germans will extend burden-sharing to Rhine army, which boasts some L700 million a year in foreign exchange. It is hoped the Germans will at least contribute to the upkeep of British rear echelons. The defence reappraisal is being undertaken under four main headings:

1. Polaris replacement or--even more fundamental--the question of whether Britain needs an independent nuclear deterrent and whether Germany, say, or other NATO powers who applaud it will help to support it financially.

While it seems most likely there is a consensus in the government for maintaining Britain's own nuclear deterrent, will the Trident be chosen as a replacement for the Polaris submarine-based missile? The Trident would cost between 4,000 and 5,000 million pounds and by the time it is operational in the 1990s the Russians are almost certain to have solved the problem of how to detect the location of submarines. They are know to be spending millions annually in research on this.

This will give rise to discussions on whether or not Britain should have her own mobile land-or air-based cruise missile. There is, too, real concern in Europe on whether we can now depend on the United States or whether there will be a "de-coupling." In this connection an Anglo-French nuclear deterrent will be discussed, but it is most unlikely to be adopted.

2. Central front: The design for a new main battle tank and gun for Rhine army must be decided within a few months.

Unfortunately, owing to time-table, it appears impossible to cooperate with either America or Germany in this. But the main issue will be cost of Rhine army because, if there is not sufficient money to maintain it in Germany, at least a part will have to be brought back to Britain and the troops then rushed out in an emergency. This would have a bad effect on the morale of the alliance as a whole and Germany in particular.

The army is already complaining about "chronic overstretch" mainly caused by the requirements of service in Northern Ireland. But, despite all this, the morale of the troops is high.

3. Defence of United Kingdom base: This has been neglected in recent years. It must be decided how many troops and aircraft are now considered adequate to defend the home base. Certainly more missiles are required for defence of airfields, communication centers, and vital industrial plant.

4. East Atlantic: Under the "burden-sharing" formula it is hoped that the United States will take over some of the responsibility for keeping the Atlantic sea lanes open in times of crisis.

This would be in exchange for British help in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean area, where it is thought all three British services can play a useful role in combating the Russian threat to the oil supplies of the West and Japan.

Naturally not all the decisions taken by the government and the defence chiefs will be published. But a more open policy can be expected.

THATCHER SUPPORTS SOAMES IN LETTER TO AFRICAN LEADERS

LD251321 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[David Adamson reports: "'Cool It' Plea Over Soames"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher has sent letters to four African leaders in an attempt to cool down the growing row over alleged bias by Lord Soames in favour of Bishop Muzorewa.

The four are President Nyerere of Tanzania; President Kaunda of Zambia; President Shagari of Nigeria; and President Machel of Mozambique.

The move follows last week's meeting of Commonwealth high commissioners in London at which it was claimed there was a "crisis of confidence" in the governor's handling of the elections.

Mr Machel, who has supported Mr Mugabe's ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] army, expressed his views in a letter to Mrs Thatcher to which she replied this weekend.

There is considerable concern in British circles that some African leaders will cry "foul" to any election result which does not give Mr Mugabe a majority.

Dr Nyerere, in particular seems to be putting himself in a position to do this. He has recalled his high commissioner in London, Mr Amos Msekela, for consultations, and during the weekend called in Mr Peter Moon, the British high commissioner in Dar es Salaam, and the ambassadors of Nordic countries for talks. Mr Msekela was one of the loudest critics of Lord Soames at last week's high commissioners' meeting in London.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN TOUR, MAKES STATEMENT

NC261035 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Text] President Kiprianou today began a West European tour during which he will discuss Cyprus developments. President Kiprianou's first stop will be Paris, where he will have talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing. The president will also visit Britain and Italy for talks with Prime Minister Thatcher and President Pertini. He will also meet the pope. President Kirpianou is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

In a statement prior to his departure President Kiprianou stressed that his tour of West European countries coincides with a delicate phase of the Cyprus problem during which efforts are being exerted for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He voiced hope that his talks in Paris, London and Rome will be helpful in this direction and useful for the sake of the Cyprus cause.

Referring to this meeting with French President Giscard d'Estaing, President Kiprianou said that during this meeting they will explore the possibility of France playing a greater role to promote a Cyprus solution and that every effort will be exerted to strengthen further the ties of friendship between Cyprus and France.

In connection with his meeting with British Prime Minister Thatcher in London, the president said that, apart from the Cyprus problem, they will discuss a number of pending issues as well as other questions of common interest. President Kiprianou stressed Britain's commitments toward Cyprus and added that this country has an important role to play in the Cyprus problem from the standpoint of its being a former colonial power, a member of the Commonwealth and the Security Council and a guarantor power. He said: We will exchange views with the British prime minister in order to establish how Britain can contribute more actively to and play a greater role in moving toward a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Referring to the talks that he will have in Rome with Italian President Pertini and [Prime] Minister Cossiga, the president said that Italy as well can play a serious role in the Cyprus problem if one takes into consideration Italy's ties and relations with Turkey, as is the case, of course, with the other two countries.

President Kiprianou also said that his meeting with the pope will be important because the pontiff can play a major role, particularly in the case of such humanitarian problems as that of the missing persons.

BRIEFS

PRESS OFFICES ABROAD--The Cyprus Government is to set up press offices in six world capitals. The annual report of the public information office says these will be established in Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, Brussels and Geneva. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 23 Feb 80 NC]

FRG RADIO INTERVIEWS RALLIS ON BALKAN STABILITY

LD241045 Hamburg DPA in German 0102 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Greek Government does not fear that the present balance of power in the Balkans will be upset following the departure of Yugoslav President Tito from the political leadership of the country. The Greek foreign minister, Yeoryios Rallis, said in a Deutschlandfunk interview today that this balance is of crucial importance not only for good relations between the states of the region but also for security in general and for peace. Athens has confidence that its Yugoslav friends will not irresponsibly jeopardize the unity and independence that have been achieved with such a struggle, nor will they permit outside harassment. The minister said that a contrary development would naturally have a destabilizing effect, which would also alarm Greece.

Rallis confirmed that Greece is willing to return to the integrated NATO command, but no not if the price is a renunciation of the rights it is entitled to. Rallis was thereby alluding to the dispute between Turkey and Greece over air control in the Aegean. Over the question of air control Greece demands nothing more than the arrangements which were in force before it left the NATO military alliance. The interview was preleased by the station.

NEWS REPORTS 'COOL' RECEPTION FOR NEW U.S. OFFICIAL

AT231425 Athens NEWS in English 23 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[Text] U.S. Ambassador McCloskey's reception in honour of Mr. Hawthorne Mills' (the hawk) replacement was reported as "cool" with few people in attendance. Among the guests were Greek-American businessman Tom Pappas, Stefanos Stefanopoulos and a few New Democracy M.P.'s. Passing by for short visits were the speaker of the Greek house Dhimitris Papaspirou, PASOK M.P.'s Peponis and Yotas and EDIK leader Zighdis. Meanwhile, Greece's problems with NATO continue.

PUBLIC OIL CORP FINDS NATURAL GAS IN KATAKOLON

AT231640 Athens TA NEA in Greek 23 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Yesterday in Katakolon, Ilia, natural gas was located that can be utilized and is a "good omen" for the existence of oil.

According to TA NEA, the pressures that were recorded in this third drilling of the Public Oil Corporation in the Pirgos area strengthen the case for the existence of an extensive oilfield in the area. A supporting element in this instance is the fact that there is no hydrogen sulfide in the area, but mainly methane.

The combustion test which was completed last night at 2100 so far has given satisfactory results regarding gas, although it took place at a depth of 1230 meters.

In a related statement issued late yesterday, the Public Oil Corporation said that the drilling in Katakolon has reached the final depth of 2520 meters and that after the results from the first measurements, exploration will continue to ascertain the size of the field and whether it is exploitable.

According to reports from Pirgos, the findings at Katakolon and the measurements from the combustion tests which will take place today and tomorrow could change the exploration program in the area. Already investigators consider the Mirtia-Oinoi-Katakolon triangle to be a critical area.

PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES REJECT ROGERS' NATO PLAN

NC260726 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 23 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[Text] Ankara--Competent officials of the four political parliamentary parties have expressed identical views on the plan drafted by Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe of the NATO forces, aimed at Greece's return to the military wing of NATO. All four parties said the plan is unacceptable to Turkey.

Justice Party Deputy Zeyyat Mandalinci said: "The Rogers plan means that Greece's proposals on the Aegean are being indirectly imposed on Turkey. It is impossible for Turkish public opinion and the Turkish Government to comply with such a fait accompli. Should this plan be accepted, it will create serious issues in the future from Turkey's standpoint."

Commenting on the Rogers plan, Bursa Senator Hasan Esat Isik said the following on behalf of the Republican People's Party: "These efforts are not likely to strengthen NATO. They can only create a buffer zone between Turkey and Greece and keep the two countries apart. The areas of responsibility and control of Turkey and Greece over the Aegean should be determined somewhere in the middle of the Aegean."

Speaking on behalf of the National Salvation Party, Sener Battal, deputy for Konya and spokesman of the party's parliamentary group, said: "This is a trick which has been contrived to impose indirectly on Turkey Greece's claims over the Aegean. Seismic research has proved that oil reserves in the Aegean are close to the Turkish shores. Under these circumstances, this is an intrigue aimed at definitely fixing the distance of the territorial waters of the oil areas and then embarking on oil production. When all the installations are constructed, Turkey's claim will be rejected just as happened with the Mawsil oilfields. We, therefore, cannot accept the Rogers plan."

As is known, Athens has also rejected the Rogers plan. General Rogers is expected to visit Ankara and Athens sometime next week to discuss the situation with the governments.

VOTCP CARRIES POLITBURO STATEMENT ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

TA260823 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Statement issued on 20 February by the Politburo of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the party's 60th anniversary]

[Text] At its last meeting, the Politburo of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee decided to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the TCP by waging a yearlong struggle in a bid to strengthen the party, increase its political effectiveness and promote its ties with the masses. In its 60th year, the TCP--the Marxist-Leninist and international leader of the Turkish working class--is progressing along its glorious course by waging a difficult struggle under the guidance of [such leaders as] Mustafa Suphi. The Communists are struggling in the best tradition of the Turkish people's national and democratic struggle.

Born of the effects of the Great October Revolution and our national war of liberation, the TCP--a party with a countrywide organization--has now become an inseparable part of Turkish political life. The TCP is struggling to fulfill the historic and basic task of the working class and for its unity. It is making efforts to unite all popular forces in a national and democratic front and to lead the progressive democratic revolution to victory, which in turn leads to socialism. No ban has been able to halt the TCP's struggle to this end; no ban will ever be able to do so.

All the organizations of the TCP will greet the 60th anniversary of the party with the slogan: Join the TCP to strengthen it. The ardor for action that will be expressed by our cadres during this memorable year will further intensify the struggle by all our people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and against the imperialists, the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie and the militarist clique.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Politburo, [dated] 20 February 1980

TURK-IS ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

TA241549 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 24 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 24 Feb (AA)--The Turkish Confederation of Labor, Turk-Is, has expressed "concern" over the "critical" circumstances facing the country. In a communique issued following a 4-day special session, the Turk-Is board of directors noted inflation, while impoverishing the poorer working masses, benefited the capitalists. Economic measures taken must be accompanied by social measures, it noted.

Acknowledging there was need for amendments to the laws regulating political life and elections, the Turk-Is communique warned "economic anarchy," manifesting itself in the form of blackmarketing, profiteering, smuggling and tax evasion, might hurt the democratic regime.

The inconsistent quarrelling of political leaders had made political life "unbearable," reaching proportions that might deal a blow to the democratic regime, the communique noted. It warned any blow to the democratic regime would directly affect members of parliament themselves.

To dismiss workers "because of their political views, beliefs and religious sect" or to separate them from their families by undue transfers of posts was, in a sense, "murder in the abstract," it charged. It added Turk-Is had decided to warn certain managers and ministers against this kind of practice.

Tax reform should aim to tax the evaders who have paid no or very little tax so far and should discriminate between wages earned and profits gained on capital.

Turk-Is "unconditionally" supported the strike at Turkish Airlines [THY] and considered the management's lock-out delcaration a contradiction of article 42 of the Constitution, it said. This was not a simple question of a legal right, the communique noted. The state should be an arbiter, not an employer declaring a lock-out, and the cabinet members who represent it should not back a lock-out, which was a "social disaster." The fact that the authorities have not used their right to postpone the THY employees' strike had created doubts in the minds of Turk-Is board of directors as to whether the THY dispute was really an economic one.

Turk-Is also categorically opposed the transfer of any state enterprises, from mines to cigarette manufacturing, to the private sector. The current economic ailments of state enterprises were due entirely to the partisan behavior of past governments and to bureaucrats blindly supporting them, it said.

The Turk-Is board of directors called on all political parties to support the passage of a draft law extending social security to farm and forest workers, which is now before parliament.

It advised against the use of social security funds as a source of financing by a series of governments.

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11 LOCALLY HIRED STAFF QUIT EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

LD252310 Montreal in English to Europe 2200 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Report by Dennis Baxter, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, from Moscow]

[Text] The game of diplomatic tit for tat between the Soviet Union and Canada has taken a new turn. Eleven of the locally hired staff of the Canadian Embassy in Moscow have quit. The sudden departure of one-third of the Soviet staff is seen as harassment by the Kremlin and will probably seriously hinder the normal functioning of the Canadian mission. Dennis Baxter explains:

The Canadian Embassy in Moscow normally employs a complement of about 35 Soviet citizens hired through a Moscow central agency from which all foreign diplomatic, business and journalistic operations secure office help.

Canada's decision to expel two Soviet military attaches and a driver several weeks ago led to the expulsion of the Canadian military attache from Moscow and a counter retaliation by Canada of expelling a Soviet commercial attache from Ottawa. But the resignation of five embassy drivers, a commercial assistant, a translator, two consular assistants, a charlady, a carpenter and a member of Ambassador Robert Ford's personal staff, adds up to a severe limitation of the embassy's ability to carry out its work.

Although an embassy spokesman refused to comment on the 11 resignations, they are seen as a clear attempt by an angry Soviet Union to get even with Ottawa by making things more difficult for Canadian diplomats in Moscow. Relations between Canada and the Soviet Union chilled considerably over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and trade and other relations ground to a halt.

A poor relationship was made all the worse with the discovery of Soviet espionage operations against the United States being carried out from Canada. Moscow retaliated by expelling the Canadian military attache and Canada responded by expelling a Soviet commercial officer.

But the resignation of nearly one-third of the Soviet staff working at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, though severely damaging, falls short of expelling another Canadian diplomat from Moscow. There's no telling if and when the Canadian Embassy will be able to get its complement of Soviet staff back up to normal, but there have been strong hints in the Soviet press that the Kremlin is a lot happier with Mr Trudeau returning to power than they were with Mr Clark. The Conservative leader was described as a man who led a party of extremists who had jumped on the U.S. bandwagon of anti-Soviet hysteria.

In spite of events in Afghanistan, Mr Clark was blamed for causing the current state of poor relations between the Soviet Union and Canada.

BRANDT RULES OUT MEDIATION BETWEEN U.S., USSR

LD261748 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, in agreement with the Federal Government, has ruled out German mediation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Afghanistan crisis, because it would "greatly" overtax German political resources.

Addressing the SPD Bundestag group today, Brandt dealt with the confusion surrounding alleged suggestions by President Carter and also from the Soviet side that he should play the role of mediator, and he made it clear that he was keeping himself available for possible political assistance in reviving the dialog between Moscow and Washington.

According to some of those present at the meeting, Brandt emphasized that he was not angling for the role, and also did not want to provoke a Soviet invitation.

According to the same sources, the SPD group heard a five-point statement by Brandt referring, inter alia, to the recent Vienna conference of party leaders of the Socialist International at which it was urged that all opportunities for contacts with the aim of detente and an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations should be used.

The SPD chairman underlined his full agreement with the foreign policy stand expounded last week in 16 points by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the SPD Party Council. Alluding to his readiness to help in East-West contacts, Brandt said that this agreement did not exclude each individual adding something to it in his sphere.

The controversy about alleged requests to Brandt to mediate indicated in the view of the CDU/CSU opposition that the unity of German foreign policy was threatened. CDU Deputy Alois Mertes said that the Soviet Union was trying to make use of different currents in German politics. There was not in Bonn a "secondary Social Democratic foreign policy."

CDU Spokesman Guenther Henrich said that the SPD had taken an opposite course to that of the government and the chancellor.

Brandt said that it was quite correct that he had not been asked by either the American or the Soviet sides to "mediate." Describing his meeting with Carter, he said that the American President had suggested to him how important it was for him personally that Brandt knew of Carter's interest in returning to a point from which one could again negotiate between East and West.

Contrary to statements made by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling yesterday, Brandt emphasized that the chancellor as well as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had been briefed in detail not only about his meeting with Carter, but also about his activity in recent weeks when--in parallel with government activities--he had twice briefed Soviet discussion partners, giving his assessment of the situation.

Hinting at Boelling's statement, he said that if the impression had been created that he had not briefed the government, then this was due to misunderstanding.

BAHR REFUTES SPECULATION ON MEDIATION ROLE FOR BRANDT

DW261103 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 25 Feb 80 DW

[Bonn correspondent Schaaf Interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr in Bonn--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is there to a mediation role for Willy Brandt in the East-West conflict?

[Answer] Nothing, absolutely nothing, really. To begin with, an individual cannot mediate at all; secondly, even the Federal Republic as a country would be overtasked were it to mediate between the two giants. They must do the essential things themselves.

[Question] This means that Jimmy Carter did not ask Willy Brandt to resume the dialog with Moscow?

[Answer] In his conversation Carter deemed it interesting to utilize the contacts of the SPD chairman for the continuation and alleviation of the East-West dialog, if the opportunity were to arise. But this is not a request for an action, which itself is impossible if only because the chairman is aware, of course, that he would not be in a position to negotiate at all without holding state office. But it is a foregone conclusion that there is talking going on, and it would be irresponsible to dodge it if the opportunity arose. Mr Strauss would like to talk, too, if he could or were to be invited, but no invitation has been issued.

[Question] But there was a hint, a suggestion for talks from Moscow which the ambassador to Bonn, Semenov, handed over.

[Answer] No, this was not a call for talks. This was a reminiscence of old times.

[Question] May this not be interpreted to mean that Brezhnev also wishes to resume the dialog with Willy Brandt which he began years ago?

[Answer] There has always been an exchange of opinions now and then without the form of a personal meeting. But you cannot interpret reminiscence of old opinions as an invitation for a visit.

GENSCHER URGES AFGHAN NEUTRALIZATION, WESTERN COORDINATION

LD261615 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the view of FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, intensive Western efforts for neutralizing Afghanistan on the basis of the EEC foreign ministers' proposal are needed to overcome the present East-West crisis. Speaking to the FDP Bundestag group, Genscher stated in Bonn today that the Third World states must also be won over for this initiative. The demand for Afghanistan's nonalinement and independence proves afresh that the West is striving neither for dominance nor spheres of influence but respects and supports the aims of the nonalined movement.

The FDP leader once again affirmed that the success of the European initiative depends on Moscow explaining more precisely the modalities for a withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. Only then would a reliable assessment of the substance and goals of the recent speech by Soviet party and government leader Leonid Brezhnev be possible.

Even before Genscher's statement the FDP group had endorsed the Federal Government's policy of solving the Afghanistan crisis by means of a "calm policy based on coordination." Its chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick, stressed that only completely coordinated action by the West European partners and the United States has political purpose and promises success. At present, nothing would be more wrong than "hasty decisions and idle talk which is as loud as it is useless"--something that the CDU/CSU opposition is engaging in with noticeable enthusiasm.

GENSCHER ON TALKS WITH CARRINGTON, AFGHAN CRISIS

LD262034 Hamburg DPA in German 1935 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--During the visit to Bonn by UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, it has clearly not been possible to achieve (?agreement) on Britain's contribution to the EC budget which London still considers too high.

Carrington told journalists tonight after 4 hours of talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that it would be an exaggeration to say that there was agreement, but that they understand each other's position. Genscher said that Mrs Thatcher's television statement last night had, above all, been "overinterpreted." If one read the text, she sounded "extremely friendly toward the Community."

In connection with the Afghanistan crisis, Genscher hinted at the possibility that the EC should officially present its proposal to the Soviets for a neutralization of Afghanistan, which should occasion Moscow to withdraw its troops. According to Carrington, the Europeans should make it clear to the Soviet Union and to the rest of the world that they were serious about this neutralization proposal. Austria's neutrality could conceivably serve as a model, though there were no precise parallels with Afghanistan.

RUFFINI, GENSCHER DISCUSS SUPERPOWER CONFLICT, OLYMPICS

Solidarity With U.S. Urged

LD251846 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The place of the Federal Republic and Italy is by Washington's side and not "half-way," for example, between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. This was the concurring view stressed by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini after 3 hours of talks in Bonn today.

Genscher told journalists that efforts had to be made, together with the Americans, for a solution to the Afghanistan crisis. The proposal by the nine EEC foreign ministers to persuade the Soviets to withdraw their troops by neutralizing Afghanistan was a signal which awaited a constructive reply. If the recent speech by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev is to be regarded as a reply, then what is now needed is for the Soviet ideas to be made specific. In any event, the main thing is that Soviet troops be withdrawn.

Genscher and Ruffini also expressed agreement on the question of the Olympics. In the Italian foreign minister's (?view), it is now up to the Soviet Union to reestablish conditions enabling all countries to take part in the games.

There is still time for final decisions to be thought out. The attitudes of the various European countries are not as different as often depicted. Genscher expressly agreed with his Italian guest, with whom he also discussed London's desire for a reduction in the British contribution to the EEC budget and aid for Turkey.

Ruffini Ends Visit

LD261846 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The international situation, with the Afghan question in the forefront, and EEC problems were the main topics of the talks which Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini held in Bonn yesterday. In the evening he left for Copenhagen. His tour, being made within the framework of contacts between governments of the Community, will include Brussels, Dublin and The Hague. Italy holds the EEC presidency for 6 months.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS NATO, ARMS COST PROBLEMS

DW251248 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Feb 80 p 107 DW

[Text] Bonn must spend more on arms purchases than expected. Hans Apel became angry. In a telephone conversation last week with his U.S. colleague Harold Brown, Bonn's defense minister said he frowns upon continuing mutual accusations. The United States should acknowledge at long last that the Federal Republic has lived up to its NATO commitments and intends to do so in the future, too.

Apel's anger over the incessant chiding from the United States had not yet abated a week ago Saturday. "I think this whole debate is rather dangerous," he warned over the Deutschlandfunk Network, "for if I, too, were to start lamenting in public over what other NATO countries have neglected to do in the past...." The rest remained unspoken.

It is doubtful, however, that the American nagging about the extent of the German defense budget will cease with these words. Brown and his Pentagon advisers have been pondering so intensely ways of enhancing Western armament following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that they are hardly openminded toward arguments of principle any longer. "At the moment the gentlemen over there are in a patriotic fever," a chancellor adviser discovered, "but who knows how long this will last?"

Therefore, encouraged by government chief Helmut Schmidt, the defense minister plans to suggest at the NATO spring meeting in Brussels a fundamental debate on future strategy and division of labor in the alliance. Apel: "At the moment everybody is saying something different; it is necessary to give structure to it."

Bonn's position in the alliance does not look bad, at least as far as funds for the army are concerned. Apel: "In 1980 we will spend nearly DM10 billion on arms and equipment, which amounts to 30 percent of our budget. I would like to see anybody do better."

In the Federal Security Council, too, the top coalition politicians, following a situation report delivered by the generals, arrived at the conclusion that there is no call for self-criticism.

Both the chancellor and the defense minister almost delightedly recalled that the United States has more worries with its force of volunteers than the Federal Republic with its army of conscripts. Thus, the West Germans can muster 2 million reservists within a few days, whereas the Americans cannot even come up with 1 million. Brown himself has conceded that the professional qualifications of his soldiers and the lack of reinforcement units cause him concern.

Schmidt sums up: There is no sense in allocating hundreds of millions now when no one knows how these funds can be spent reasonably.

Nevertheless, Schmidt and Apel know that Bonn will have to raise more money for the West German Armed Forces in the coming years than it has in the past.

Thus, it has long ceased to be a secret that the Bundeswehr lacks enough live ammunition. In the event of hostilities, the ground forces would be without cartridges and grenades in 10 to 15 days even though NATO demands a 1 month's stockpile reserve.

Apel wants to change this state of affairs with an immediate action program. Additional funds for ammunition will be earmarked in the complementary budget, and an additional DM300 million for fuels, apart from military aid to Turkey.

In the opinion of the defense minister, the difficult phase for the Bundeswehr will begin only after 1981. Without a considerable increase in the arms funds envisaged in the finance plan, the tanks, missiles, airplanes and ships already ordered cannot be paid for.

The 322 multipurpose Tornado planes, according to a list compiled by Hardthoehe [site of the Defense Ministry], will not cost DM15.5 billion as originally planned, but at least DM19.9 billion, and the 175 Alpha Jet ground support combat planes will cost DM3.4 instead of DM2.9 billion.

The 1,800 Leopard 2 tanks will also be more expensive than planned (DM7.2 instead of DM6.4 billion), as will the 212 antitank helicopters (DM922 instead of DM680 million), the various antiaircraft and antitank missiles and the 6 frigates (DM2.5 instead of DM1.8 billion).

Should the NATO partners force the Bundeswehr to buy additional arms, Defense Ministry planning would be totally upset. Apel: "On a medium-term basis we need much more money if and when we have to relieve the Americans in Europe."

While the Social Democrats are still silent about the demands of their defense minister, the Free Democrats have already raised doubts about Apel's program. At a secluded meeting in early March, they will discuss whether the high expenditures for the Bundeswehr are really necessary. The Liberals plan to examine, for example, whether the armed forces need 1,800 Leopard 2 tanks or whether less expensive antitank weapons for a defense army are not more sensible.

The FDP would like to discuss the results of the conference with the Social Democrats before the Bundestag elections and then set them down in writing in a coalition paper in the fall.

FDP defense expert Moellemann: "We must come up with something; otherwise, we will not simply have to pay in the next few years but pay through the nose."

WEHNER HITS USSR RESPONSE TO EC AFGHAN PROPOSAL, LAUDS GIEREK

LD261643 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--SPD group leader Herbert Wehner has expressed dissatisfaction with the Soviet leadership's attitude so far to the EEC foreign ministers' proposal on giving Afghanistan nonalined neutrality after a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

This proposal was rejected by an official Soviet publication before it could even be submitted to government authorities, Wehner wrote in an article for the SPD magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT published today. In Wehner's view, remarks by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in his speech last Friday should "not yet be interpreted as an intermediate move which could be effectively used to defuse the conflict in response to Western declarations."

Wehner took up the proposal by Polish party leader Edward Gierek for the convening of an all-European disarmament conference, a proposal which was not obscured by polemics and ambiguities from the Eastern side. He cited Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Bundestag address on 14 December in which he demanded that Europe, after 35 years without war, should do everything possible to further secure peace and thus contribute to world stability. Wehner wrote that if there is a point where Gierek's and Genscher's views coincide, then it is that there should be, in the interests of peace, no obstacle "which could block Gierek's positive initiative in the web of mutual speculations as to the motives of positively intended contributions to peace."

OLYMPIC CHAIRMAN HOPES FOR SOLUTION TO MOSCOW GAMES ISSUE

DW260937 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0550 GMT 25 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from Peter C. Fischer interview with Willi Daume, president of the German National Olympic Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee, at Lake Placid; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have the political quarrels over Moscow seriously harmed the snow and ice games?

[Answer] Those of us here fail to understand why U.S. President Carter, if he feels he has to give an ultimatum, would set the deadline in the middle of these Olympic games. Nobody could comprehend that. Feelings have definitely suffered as a result of these events which took place just prior to the games. [sentence as heard] Perhaps it is not a coincidence that the two nations most affected, the United States and the FRG, had the least success in the first few days.

[Question] How would you assess the chances of the Olympic games in Moscow at this time, internationally and, of course, specifically with regard to the view of the FRG?

[Answer] This is a question that is very hard to answer. As far as I am concerned it has certainly been important and appropriate to gain time. The Federal Government is playing the same card as the Americans. All problems will be solved if it is possible to find a way for the American team to participate. This is what concerns us most. And this is the main direction of our endeavors. I do not yet consider it completely hopeless. In March the European national Olympic committees are scheduled to assemble again, and they will try to find some common course. But ultimately it all depends on the overall political climate. It is up to the Soviet Union to improve that climate and give the decisive impetus. It is called upon time and again to take a visible step, too. At the the moment we can only hope that the responsible statesmen will have enough commonsense to realize that it would not be a glorious feat to destroy the 1980 games. I have to be optimistic. We are an Olympic committee. We do not want to boycott the Olympic games but participate in them. We hope that we can make our arguments prevail among those who are more powerful. Unfortunately, sport does not wield any power. It must try to make its principles prevail by means of conviction.

GISCARD CONDEMNS AFGHAN INVASION, VIEWS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NC262202 Paris AFP in English 2150 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb 26, (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, urged that the country be prevented from becoming a threat to its neighbours and at the same time pledged France's respect to its engagements in the North Atlantic alliance.

In a one-hour foreign policy interview on French television, President Giscard d'Estaing, who on Saturday leaves for a week-long visit to the Gulf and Jordan, stressed France's determination to maintain a stance independent from the two major power blocs while reaffirming the country's historic links with the North Atlantic alliance, even though France does not belong to the NATO integrated military command.

The interview with two TV journalists also covered, notably, the European Common Market, French policy in Africa and the non-aligned movement.

President Giscard d'Estaing made a three-pronged appeal for Afghanistan, at a time when his Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stirn is currently in Pakistan: that foreign military forces withdraw, that the Afghans have the right to decide their affairs themselves, and that the country does "not become a threat to its neighbours nor a stake in the rivalry between super-powers."

France's policy was to maintain communication links with Moscow, he said, in order to "measure the possibilities of finding the bases for a solution."

President Giscard d'Estaing repeated his firm condemnation of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "unacceptable" and insisted that France "did not accept the fait accompli (accomplished fact)."

He rejected internal and foreign criticism that France's foreign policy was "vague, uncertain or timid" stating that France does not practice "grandstand politics."

France, he said "avoided loud and meaningless declarations," and he insisted that there was no contradiction between maintaining an independent policy while still belonging to the NATO alliance. "France is a Western democracy which has an alliance," he said.

On relations with the United States, notably over the approach to the Afghan crisis, President Giscard d'Estaing said that "differences in the choice of means" to adopt could exist "even if there is no difference in the objective to be pursued."

At the same time he twice stressed his desire to see Europe recover its former influence in world affairs. "It is beginning to have more weight on the situation," he said, stressing in particular Franco-German relations.

President Giscard d'Estaing added that France's position on an eventual boycott of the summer Olympic games in Moscow was unchanged--that it was still the affair of sports organisations.

On the European Common Market, the French leader said he believed that current problems such as the fixing of agricultural prices, fisheries, mutton or Britain's demand for lower contributions to the Community budget should be settled globally "for it to be acceptable to France."

President Giscard d'Estaing said that any attempt to describe France's African policies as "imperialist" was "absurd." He said that France "reacts to attempts to destabilise Africa--always inspired from abroad--so that the continent remains stable and devotes itself in peace to the task of development."

He said that France had not "intervened" in the Qafsah incident in Tunisia but had provided means of transport to enable the "Tunisian Government to settle a problem on its own territory."

France's ambition was to make the Mediterranean into a "lake of peace and stability," he added.

He described the non-aligned movement as a "factor of equilibrium for the world and a guarantee of peace," at the same time stating that France considered the re-awakening of the Islamic world "as perfectly legitimate for those who practice this faith."

FRANCO-U.S. 'DIFFERENCES' EMERGE DURING VANCE VISIT

LD261531 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Maurice Delarue report: "Paris and Washington Acknowledge 'Differences' of Opinion"]

[Text] It was in London that Mr Vance obtained the strongest support (Mrs Thatcher even stated in the Commons that it was "shameful" and "insulting to the housewife" that the Community should resume its butter deliveries to the USSR) and in Paris that the secretary of state met with the most reserved welcome. He was not received by the president of the republic, although he had talks with government heads in the other countries he visited. Nonetheless the West German and Italian leaders did not give public backing to U.S. policy either. However, it was only in Paris that the secretary of state mentioned "differences" between the French and American positions after his talks with Mr Francois-Poncet.

While admitting the "similarity" of the analysis of the situation and the objectives to be attained and stressing, as usual, the usefulness, frankness and solidarity of these exchanges of opinion, Mr Vance told journalists: "There are differences between us on the measures which should be taken, but we will pursue consultations between ourselves and with our partners."

The Quai d'Orsay spokesman for his part said:

"These talks have enabled us to note very largely identical views on the analysis, origins and nature of the crisis in its different local, regional and world aspects. We also noted a broad convergence of views on the objectives to be obtained, especially the return to a normal international situation characterized by detente. To this end the crucial point is the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan." As regards the actions to be taken, "some differences have been noted, in that the French and American governments do not draw the same conclusions."

Franco-American consultations, he concluded, are "highly profitable and will continue."

What "Differences?"

What are the "differences?"

Neither side went into any detail. However, according to the policies hitherto followed by the two governments, it can be deduced that Paris, unlike Washington, does not think it enough to "punish" the Soviets, to condemn their intervention in Kabul, to reduce grain supplies, to boycott the Olympic games and to call for the mobilization of the Third World; at the same time the Soviets must be given a way out.

This is what the European Nine are trying to do by suggesting the possibility of neutralizing Afghanistan or by maintaining dialog with Moscow (it does not seem that the plans for Mr Gromyko's visit to Paris, envisaged before the Kabul affair, will be abandoned).

Moreover, in this respect the American position is complex. For instance, Washington backed the suggestion made by the Nine in Rome for a neutral Afghanistan and is apparently inclined to hope that the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (followup to the Helsinki conference) planned for the fall will take place, if only to use it to attack the Soviet Government, while the French Government apparently deems this risk of confrontation pointless and even harmful.

Moreover, the importance of the Olympic games is being played down in Paris while, judging from the press, it is regarded as crucial in Washington. The French deny that they had to veto a boycott at the Nine's meeting in Rome Tuesday. Aside from the British Government, the other Europeans have postponed an official decision until later, and it is still very probable that the French Government will also come out against taking part if the games cannot be held "normally," in other words with the Americans present. The difference is that Washington is pressing for a boycott, while Paris will resign itself to observing it.

Therefore the Franco-American differences of opinion cannot be reduced simply to the stances adopted; they result more from a state of mind.

LE MONDE VIEWS U.S. ENVOY HARTMAN'S POLICY CRITICISM

LD261147 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Vive La Difference Between France and America!"]

[Text] Mr Hartman, U.S. ambassador to Paris and a hitherto discreet diplomat, probably did not choose the best time to "put his foot in it," as L'HUMANITE writes, and pour out all the American grievances against French policy. On the eve of the arrival in Paris of Secretary Vance this "discord," to quote the Quai d'Orsay, was not very likely to help bring about a rapprochement with Washington. Is that what the secretary of state was seeking? After several hours of talks with Mr Francois-Poncet he pointed to Franco-American "differences," which is a strong word in diplomacy. Washington has therefore decided to talk tough to Paris, as to Moscow, and this is profitable from the election viewpoint. Since Mr Giscard d'Estaing is himself on the threshold of an election campaign we can assume that, although it is not in his nature, he will be forced to adopt the same tone. Moreover, is frankness not preferable for making yourself understood in a difficult period?

The first criticism Mr Hartman makes of the French people, although he only levels it at some of them, is the systematic nature of this opposition to Washington: The French think that the Americans are always wrong, whether they fail to react or react strongly. This criticism is not unfounded and dates from long ago. Long before General de Gaulle came to power, "taking a separate stance" from Washington on all occasions was the thing to do in Paris. [paragraph continues]

Even Mr Jobert's concern for "European identity," although extremely praiseworthy in itself, cannot take the place of policy. Anti-Americanism, like anti-Sovietism and anti-Gaullism, is a reflex which does not always necessarily lead to the most appropriate value judgement.

On the other hand it is impossible to support Mr Hartman when he detects "a trace of neutralist absurdity" in the desire of "some" French "political leaders" to seek "a new path between the two superpowers." Abandoning the search for this path on principle, giving up assuming its responsibility and determining its own behavior would amount to recognizing that, by some sort of special grace, the United States is always right--Mr Kissinger, for instance, was fully convinced of this when he was in office, and, regrettably, many Europeans shared his conviction.

Should we, therefore, follow all the meanderings of American policy, which have been particularly tortuous since Mr Carter has been in power? Should we have given way to angelicism one day and then changed to activism overnight, not so much because the Soviets intervened openly in Kabul in 1979 (where they had already overthrown the regime in 1978) as because the Iranian students are holding 50 Americans hostage? Should we have ignored Africa, however, dubious some French initiatives have been, simply because Mr Carter was not interested in it, or cursed nuclear development because it troubled his conscience?

Like it or not, Europe and France are not America. Their interests are often the same but they are by no means always identical. Fundamentally, especially since 1974, the old world has been much more dependent than the new on Third World resources and markets. A common European-U.S. policy would presuppose that the United States ended energy wastage, considerably reduced its standard of living and stopped printing dollars to suit its needs. That is not very likely to happen. This does not prevent Europe and America from being in the same camp when Soviet tanks move into action.

D'ESTAING RECEIVES CONGOLESE PRESIDENTIAL AIDE

LD211449 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Feb 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "French-Congolese Relations"]

[Text] Mr Emmanuel Yoka, principal private secretary to Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, was received on 18 February by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, to whom he relayed a message from the Congolese head of state. At the end of the talks Mr Yoka emphasized that French-Congolese relations are free of all dispute.

L'UNITA: USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN 'ONLY' SOLUTION

LD261205 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Martial Law in Kabul"]

[Text] Grave and worrying news is reaching us from Kabul. Unfortunately, it was to be expected. It was unrealistic to believe that an armed expeditionary force could elimiate problems which had proved impossible to resolve by political means. It was no less unrealistic to believe that the outside intervention would not prompt a broader rebellion. In the same way, it is now pointless to blame what is happening on "foreign agents": The "agents" are indeed there, but their work can only be effective if it finds mass support among the people. At this point an escalation of repression would make the situation increasingly dangerous.

From the outset, our analyses expressed a fear of such developments, pointing out that they would be difficult to avoid. But this is certainly not enough to reassure us. The only solution which one can forsee remains that of making possible the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan--a withdrawal negotiated with adequate guarantees, as several European and Asian states have shown themselves inclined to propose. Some encouraging, though still weak signs seem to be confirming that this is a possible path.

PCI OFFICIALS REACT TO DC CONGRESS OUTCOME

LD261555 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 17 LD

["Pi.S." report on PCI Directorate members Gerardo Chiaromonte, Fernando Di Giulio 21 February press conference in Rome: "Christian Democratic Party (DC) Shoulders Grave Responsibility"]

[Text] Rome--The DC is practically split in two: A heterogeneous bloc of several currents has placed in a minority the wing which advocated a line of democratic solidarity, without excluding a priori the possibility of involving the PCI in government. What now? We await the meeting of the newly elected National Council and, in the meantime, we note the reactions of the other parties.

The PCI made a preliminary examination of the situation at yesterday morning's Directorate meeting. In the afternoon Gerardo Chiaromonte and Fernando Di Giulio reported on the proceedings to journalists.

[Question] What will become of the proposal to promote a collegial meeting among all the parties?

[Chiaromonte] The majority of the DC Congress' approval of the Donat-Cattin preamble clearly marks the end of any possibility of political and program negotiations with us. The DC Congress failed to take up Zaccagnini's proposal, backed and reintroduced even more explicitly by Andreotti, of opening negotiations with the PCI to verify the possibility of forming a national unity government capable of tackling the country's dramatic problems. By taking this option, which we regard as very grave, the majority of the DC Congress has shouldered a grave responsibility, effectively ruling out negotiations without, for that matter, indicating any way out of the crisis or any possible solution to the problem of governability.

[Question] Will the PCI therefore hide in the corner?

[Chiaromonte] Not at all. We are in opposition, and there we will remain and continue to fight our battle to contribute to resolving Italy's grave problems and to facilitate new unitary processes which will bring the possibility of an emergency government back onto the agenda.

[Question] The DC has chosen the path of entrenchment, but there is still the 42 percent....

[Di Guilio] Of course we consider it very important that a very considerable part of the DC has pronounced itself in favor of the possibility of providing the country with a national unity government. This shows that not everything is at a standstill within the party with the relative majority [in parliament]. This is partly a result of our action. We hope that the Zaccagnini and Andreotti groups will manage to reject--as they did during the congress--all maneuvers aimed at a "hodgepodge" solution, that is at forming at the National Council meeting a party unity characterized by confusion and the absence of a policy.

[Question] Are you setting your sights on a split in the DC?

[Chiaromonte] No, we are calling for clarity, because the country has no need for muddled stances, indecision, confusion or delays.

[Question] So 42 percent of the DC will become a valid, though in the minority, interlocutor. If Zaccagnini had been victorious and the famous meeting had taken place, would negotiations really have been possible?

[Chiaromonte] Zaccagnini's report created a possibility of negotiation, even though it set rather rigid conditions which might have proved an obstacle to positive conclusion of the negotiations. But it is also a fact that during the congress debate some of the conditions were attenuated in several speeches by representatives of the Zaccagnini group, for instance in Deputy Andreotti's speech and in the closing speech from Zaccagnini himself.

[Question] The real stumbling block was foreign policy.

[Di Guilio] I am not convinced of this: For instance, I do not believe it would have been impossible to reach agreement on the basis of the speech delivered by Andreotti, in connection with foreign policy. If there had been a meeting, however, we would have concerned ourselves with seeking points of agreement, rather than disagreement.

[Question] What are the prospects now?

[Chiaromonte] The DC has not indicated any. Our aim is quite clear, however: the unity of the democratic forces, to deal with the emergency and to start resolving the major problems of the crisis. We will continue our constructive battle from opposition.

[Question] Will you bring the Cossiga government down?

[Chiaromonte] If it had been up to us, that government would never have been formed. So it is not up to us to take any other initiatives. But there is more to it than that: As long as the position of the majority of the DC Congress survives, we will have to remain in opposition, even with respect to other governments.

[Question] Are the prospects of early elections drawing nearer?

[Di Giulio] I do not know, but I hope not. What I do know for certain is that if the line of dialog had prevailed those prospects would have receded.

DENMARK

OLESEN, RUFFINI DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, EEC

AU262037 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Copenhagen, February 26 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini, the duty chairman of the European Economic Community, met today with the head of Danish diplomatic, Kjeld Olesen, for consultations on development surrounding the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and current problems on the Community front.

The two foreign ministers disclosed that their countries were in "full agreement" on the need to seek a solution to the problem posed by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan by following up on the proposal advanced last week in Rome, during the EEC Council of Ministers meeting, for the neutralization of the Asian country.

Italy and Denmark, the diplomatic chiefs said are aiming at safeguarding the detente process and went on to point out that, however, "Europe's place is alongside the United States".

Referring to the proposal for boycotting the summer Olympic games in Moscow, [words indistinct] declared that with the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviets fell short of fulfilling the condition for the participation of all the athletes and that it is, (?thus) up to the Soviet Union to now recreate those conditions required for participation in the games by all the nations involved.

The minister added that Italy as duty chairman of the Community will wish for a joint position [word indistinct] the EC member states with reference to the Moscow summer games [words indistinct] problems within the Community, Ruffini explained Italy's affirmative stance on the projected entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community and said that the Community must arrive at a joint position on the political, agricultural and industrial problems connected to the enlarged Community before June.

OLESEN'S HOSPITALIZATION DELAYS SECURITY DEBATE

ID261455 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 20 Feb 80 p 4 ID

[RITZAUS bureau report: "Kjeld Olesen Entering Hospital, Debate Postponed"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, who is acting prime minister during Anker Jorgensen's vacation, is entering hospital Thursday and Friday for a medical examination.

During Kjeld Olesen's hospitalization Finance Minister Svend Jakobsen will be acting minister.

The foreign minister announced his hospitalization Tuesday afternoon via his parliamentary secretary.

It was announced earlier in the day that Thursday's security policy debate was being postponed for 1 week. According to Folketing Chairman K.B. Andersen the postponement was because Kjeld Olesen had no time to participate in the debate, because he is acting prime minister and also, as estate executor for the late culture minister, Niels Matthiasen, he has to make funeral arrangements.

In the postponed debate of inquiry Kjeld Olesen was to have stated the government's security policy considerations in light of the exacerbated international relations following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The inquiry was called by all the parties except the Socialist People's Party and the Left Radicals.

In the official statement on his hospitalization Kjeld Olesen gave no further details as to the cause.

RITZAUS bureau understands that it is a routine examination for a back ailment.

SWEDEN

RELATIONS WITH POLAND INCREASINGLY STRAINED

LD270951 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Diplomat Expelled"]

[Text] On Friday the Swedish consul in Szczecin was declared "persona non grata" in Poland, and thus Swedish-Polish relations seemed to have reached another nadir.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry brusquely dismissed the expulsion as a reprisal. Last week Sweden expelled the Polish consul in Malmo.

On Friday Ambassador Knut Thyberg in Warsaw was summoned to the chief of protocol at the Polish Foreign Ministry. The latter stated that Consul Kjell Richardsson in Szczecin is no longer persona grata in Poland because he "has indulged in activity incompatible with his official status."

"Obviously the Polish accusations against Richardsson are totally baseless," Foreign Ministry press spokesman Erik Pierre said in reply to SVENSKA DAGBLADET's inquiry.

"We have to deplore the fact that once again Poland has expelled a Swedish official without cause as a reprisal measure," Pierre said.

In June 1979 the Polish Foreign Ministry expelled two Swedish diplomats from the country. At that time Sweden had immediately before that expelled two Polish diplomats for espionage in industry and against refugees, among other things.

Unofficially Swedish-Polish relations are described as very strained. The current expulsions are the sequel to a number of interventions by Swedish security police against Polish "picture dealers" in Sweden suspected of espionage.

There were frictions even earlier because the Polish authorities turned away Swedish citizens of Polish-Jewish origin when they reached Polish border posts. Poland is the only East European country with which Sweden has a no-visa agreement.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET understands that the Swedish security police have strong objections to the treaty which enables Poles to enter Sweden without prior control by Swedish authorities. The police have no opportunity to keep an effective watch on the great number of Poles entering the country.

The Foreign Ministry and the government, however, believe that the advantages of the no-visa agreement outweigh the disadvantages. It is part of the efforts to achieve a more open exchange of people in East Europe.

Despite all the irritants and tensions, both Swedes and Poles are striving to keep relations alive. The "retaliation" of expelling Richardsson and the brusque Swedish response seem, however, to be another strain on relations between Sweden and Poland.

TA NEA: TURKS ASK FOR FORMATION OF BIETHNIC GOVERNMENT

NC260650 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 26 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The Cyprus Government has in its hands an official document with the Turkish side's conditions and positions. This document is a clear-cut reply to Waldheim's initiative and formula and clearly sets out the prerequisites and conditions of Ankara and Denktas for the resumption of the intercommunal dialog.

It is understood that this official document speaks about the existence of two nations, two separate states and two separate governments in Cyprus, and stresses that in order to make possible the resumption of the talks it must be made clear that they will aim at the establishment of a biethnic [dhiethniki] government. It is also said that if the talks are to be resumed, there should be recognition of the Denktas regime's sovereignty over all the occupied territories and of the autonomy of his "government" along with the public denunciation of the recent UN General Assembly resolutions on Cyprus.

Moreover, in addition to the well-known positions and conditions of the Turkish side, a new element is being introduced.

The doors for the solution of the Cyprus problem will remain closed so long as the Greek Cypriot side describes the Cyprus problem as a problem of invasion and expansionism.

According to well-informed Western diplomatic circles, the contents of the said document, along with the public statements by Turkish and Turkish Cypriot officials, leave no room for progress in the Cyprus problem and constitute very clear proof of Ankara's real intentions about the Cyprus problem.

At the same time these circles have pointed out the responsibility of the Western quarters for the dangerous situation that is being created in Cyprus as a result of their attitude of condoning the increasing Turkish intransigence.

The situation that has resulted following the fresh reports now in the possession of the Cyprus Government in connection with the future of the intercommunal talks and the Turkish side's attitude have been studied at repeated meetings of the "working team" set up by President Kiprianou. The "working team" has arrived at a number of conclusions, appraisals and decisions that will probably be announced today by President Kiprianou prior to his departure for abroad.

CONSULTATIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS SUSPENDED

NC250737 Nicosia TO THARROS in Greek 25 Feb 80 p 8 NC

[Text] The consultations for the resumption of the intercommunal talks will be suspended for a short time because of Turkey's refusal to receive Perez de Cuellar at this point and because of the visit to Western Europe by President Kiprianou and Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

This was announced yesterday by authoritative diplomatic circles in Nicosia in response to the latest developments, which have led the efforts by UN Secretary General Waldheim and his associates into deadlock.

In the meantime, according to authoritative information from political circles in Nicosia, the Cyprus Government has received all reports in connection with the question of the resumption of the talks. It is expected that the reports will be studied by the government working committee. It is understood that this will be followed by a briefing for all the party leaders prior to President Kiprianou's departure for West Europe.

KORHAN ON GREEK CYPRIOT 'MISREPRESENTATION' AT IPU MEETING

TA231318 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] The president of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Korhan, has sent letters to his counterparts in the Mediterranean countries drawing their attention to the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration could represent only the Greek Cypriot community and not the whole of Cyprus. Mr Korhan sent the letter to the presidents of the national assemblies of the Albania, Algiers, Egypt, France, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, Monaco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia in view of the forthcoming meeting of the subcommittee of the International Parliamentary Union to discuss antipollution measures for the Mediterranean in the last week of this month in southern Cyprus.

He pointed out that the Greek Cypriot parliamentary delegation, availing itself of the absence of a Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation at the first meeting of the subcommittee held in Athens in October 1978, presented itself as the national parliamentary group of the whole of Cyprus and persuaded the parliamentary delegations of the other countries to accept in principle the proposal that the second meeting should take place in south Cyprus.

Mr Korhan said that the Republic of Cyprus was a binational state based on the existence of two ethnic communities in the island and the 1960 Constitution envisaged the participation of both communities in the administration of the state and all its organs.

Mr Korhan concluded by saying that had there been a constitutionally established central authority in Cyprus representing both communities, the Turkish Cypriot community would have been only too glad to welcome the holding of such a meeting in Cyprus. But in view of the political situation prevailing in Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot community felt the time was not opportune for holding such an international meeting in Cyprus because this would be taken by the Greek Cypriot side as a recognition of their self-styled illegal status and would encourage them to evade the negotiating table where a solution of the Cyprus problem lay.

Mikhailidhis Rebuttal

NC262150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Acting President Mr Mikhailidhis refuted Turkish objections to Cyprus hosting the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union's subcommittee for the pollution control of the Mediterranean.

In a letter to the secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, the chairman of the Turkish interparliamentary group reiterated the Turkish objection and in particular complained that the president of the Cyprus House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, in his invitations to the Union's parliaments had included a paragraph which drew attention to the fact that the use of the ports of Famagusta, Kyrenia and Karavostasi as well as the Tymbou Airport was illegal.

In a document circulated at the subcommittee's session, Mr Mikhailidhis stressed that the conference is being held in Nicosia in accordance with the Interparliamentary Council and the Executive Committee's resolution.

Regarding the paragraph in the invitation, about which the Turkish representative complained, Mr Mikhailidhis explained the reasons for these ports having been proclaimed illegal, stressing that the Cyprus Government's measures--which are in accordance with the international law and the resolutions of international organizations--are neither an economic blockade nor a sign of ill will. He added: They are an effort to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus; the rights of its citizens and the security of those using the ports of Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU ANSWERS NEWSMEN'S QUESTIONS PRIOR TO EUROPEAN TOUR

NC261216 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou today began a West European tour during which he will discuss Cyprus development.

In his departure statement President Kiprianou said, among other things, that if there is to be progress in the Cyprus problem, there must radical change in the Turkish positions and goals. He also reiterated the willingness and readiness of the Greek Cypriot side for an honorable, substantive and unconditional dialog. The president also said that no progress has yet been made and criticized Turkey's intransigent attitude, the peak of which was the provocative statement by Turkish Senate President Caglayangil.

Answering questions by newsmen, the president stressed that all efforts to promote the Cyprus problem must be within the UN framework, including the activities by the countries that he will visit. Mr Kiprianou added: These countries, as well as the other West European countries, can play a role because they have ties with Turkey and they can influence it to abandon its intransigent policy. He also said that the meetings he will have will give him the opportunity to analyze our positions. He added that the view prevailing in West Europe that the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side do not favor the holding of a dialog is wrong. The president stressed: We favor holding a dialog but what we do not favor are unacceptable conditions and preconceived notions of partitionist solutions for the Cyprus problem.

President Kiprianou also said that the well-known Western framework for a Cyprus solution will not be discussed during his tour because the Cyprus Government does not believe it constitutes a basis for talks.

The president was seen off by the House president, members of the Council of Ministers, the diplomatic envoys of the countries to be visited by President Kiprianou and by other members of the diplomatic corps, House members, the National Guard and the police chiefs and by other officials. The British high commissioner to Cyprus also left for London aboard the same plane.

RESTRICTIONS ON NICOSIA FLIGHT REGION LIFTED

NC261830 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1720 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The minister of communications has announced that following the cancellation by the Turkish civil aviation authorities of NOTAM No 714 of August 1974, by which Turkey had intervened in the northern part of the Nicosia flight information region, the Cyprus authorities have lifted all restrictions imposed at the time on certain airways in the region.

The authorities of the republic now provide again full traffic control service to international air navigation on all airways within the Nicosia flight information region.

PAPANDREOU ADDRESSES PASOK CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRESS

AT251530 Athens EKORMISI in Greek 24 Feb 80 p 3 AT

[Report on the 23 February address by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to the sixth congress of the movement's Central Committee]

[Text] In his address to the sixth congress of the movement's Central Committee, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou referred to all domestic and foreign policy issues as well as to political issues expected to develop quickly in our country. The main points of A. Papandreou's address are:

The following developments were the result of the Carter doctrine and the return to the cold war:

A--The SALT II agreement was shelved as a result of the current cut in economic, cultural and technological exchanges with the USSR.

B--Armament escalation has started in order to create a balance between the two superpowers at increasingly higher levels.

C--The United States has classified the areas of the Middle East and particularly the Persian Gulf as danger zones, specifying them as areas vital to the United States.

The Carter Declaration

The declaration of U.S. President Carter, Papandreou stressed, proscribes defense of this vital area with the use of all available means, in other words, with the inclusion of military intervention. It therefore becomes obvious that achieving this goal is impossible with conventional weapons. It will only be possible with a threat of nuclear war. (The Dulles climate is returning to the United States. The dynamics of the cold war, however, incorporate the ever increasing danger of a nuclear clash with apocalyptic dimensions. It is for this very reason that it also incorporates the possibility of a respite and a return to militant coexistence.

Repercussions

According to the chairman of PASOK the repercussions from this policy are the following:

--Development of U.S.-Chinese relations.
--Return of the NATO members to a state of U.S. dominance.
--Acceptance by West European countries of the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles.
--U.S. enforcement of a cut in exchanges with Eastern countries.

NATO member states have already accepted on their territory and an increase in military expenditures. [sentence as published] They are now trying to moderate the instructions for a cut in exchanges with the Eastern countries. At the same time, they are trying to mediate between the two superpowers. There will be a similar climate in the political-military camp of the USSR.

The Return Is a Cumulative Result

The U.S. return to the cold war, Papandreou stressed, is a cumulative result of:

A--The great defeat of the United States in Indochina.

B--The prevalence of pro-Soviet regimes in Latin American countries with USSR encouragement.

C--The large-scale and unique peoples revolution in Iran, which resulted in an overthrow of the balance of power in the area.

Continuing his address, Chairman A. Papandreou referred to the USSR intervention in Afghanistan, to the Camp David agreement and to the repercussions of these two events upon Greece.

The Karamanlis Government Is a Satellite

A. Papandreou referred to the Karamanlis Government as a "satellite" government. He stressed that the multifaceted policy advocated by Prime Minister Karmanlis was a trick of the moment and recalled that the government of New Democracy completely concealed U.S. Ambassador McCloskey's speech, which essentially instructed the Greek Government "on how to behave."

He added that the common goals of the ruling class and its "allies" are use of Greek territory as a U.S. and NATO bridgehead in the critical Middle East area. He further stressed that the social and economic embodiment of Greece within the EEC is aimed at preventing and limiting domestic political, social and economic developments.

PASOK Marches Toward Authority

The rapid increase of PASOK's political strength, Papandreou stressed, resulted in an obvious overthrow of the relationship between political forces in our country. For the first time, after decades, the vision of a change becomes a tangible solution. This solution lies in a different course, it is not simple another way of handling the interests of the local and foreign establishment.

An impressive unification of the country's progressive and democratic forces has been in progress since 1977. A coalition aimed at authority within the framework of a national peoples unity is quickly developing. This is a coalition of the non-privileged Greeks (farmers, laborers, professionals, scientists, youth, lower middle classes) who, with PASOK as their political representative, wage the battle against:

A--Our country's dependence upon foreign decisionmaking bodies.

B--The domination of monopolies and the stark exploitation of workers.

C--The state of the right that supports this dependence and the interests of local and foreign oligarchy, which adulterates the country's democratic institutions.

The chairman then stressed that PASOK is the political representative of change which aims at authority and the following goals:

1--To achieve and strengthen national independence.
2--To defend the country's territorial integrity.
3--To democratize the state.
4--To lay firm foundations for a course which leads to the liberation of the workers and social reform.

A. Papandreou referred to political developments and stressed that the crisis in Greece has a domestic origin and is due to the inconsistent, contradictory and deep antipeople character of the government.

A clash with the government is inevitable. This clash will be between the government and a broad spectrum of social classes that will fight to perserve their true income levels.

Papandreou further underlined:

--New Democracy's popular foundation is shrinking very quickly.
--The mask of the right has fallen.
--The political change was planned and was an adulteration.
--The expansion [of the government] was a fiasco.
--The main goal of New Democracy is to merge with the extreme right.

[Related item on page one of EXORMISI on 24 February reports the following additional point in Papandreou's address: "PASOK states it will never agree to the legalization of the partition of Cyprus and to the ceding of national sovereign territory either to Turkey, the United States, NATO or anyone else. This is in the form of a warning to the Karamanlis government not only on the part of PASOK but also on the part of the overwhelming majority of the Greek people."]

For these reasons and within this framework, social and economic clashes dictate a dynamic policy taking the form of a confrontation between two poles, of a confrontation between PASOK and New Democracy. The choice which the electorate will be called upon to make will be the choice between two radically different courses. PASOK offers a different course, a course which is nationally proud and socially just.

Government Program

It is well known, the chairman of PASOK stated, that PASOK is speedily preparing a government program under the supervision of the committee on analysis and planning. Our goal is to define priorities and to classify programs in hand on the basis of timeliness and cost. This government program will become the framework within which the process for public participation will be set in motion, and which will in turn define the specific course to be forged by PASOK.

Our message to the leading personalities, deputies and members of PASOK is that we belong to one movement which has the socialist reformation of our country as its goal. To be a member of the Central Committee or a deputy is a position which provides no privileges. It is a position which demands obligations.

In conclusion, Papandreou said that PASOK, like every other political movement, is in no position to select, on its own, the time when it will be called upon by the people to implement its program. In the next election confrontation PASOK will be called upon by the people to take over and exercise authority.

PASOK Has No Right To Fail

PASOK is a movement which represents the broad alliance of social forces, which represent a Greece without guardians. Implementing PASOK's goals will require time and struggles. Every measure adopted will depend upon the broad concurrence of the people. PASOK has no right to fail because its failure would provide the right and its patrons with the opportunity to once again control the country. For 50 years, Papandreou stressed, the right has governed the country by fire and sword. The people already know, through their own experience, what the right has to offer to the nation and to the working people.

Urges Dissolution of Chamber

AT251800 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 24 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpt] Yesterday A. Papandreou called upon President of the Republic K. Tsatsos "to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and to proclaim elections, because only the Chamber that would emerge from such elections can produce a president of the republic who will represent the electorate."

The chairman of PASOK stressed, "The present Chamber of Deputies represents a composition of political forces as it stood in 1977 (emerging under the reinforced proportional system of election). It is also certain, as it is recognized by everyone, that the present composition of the electorate is radically different.

"Within the framework of the 1975 Constitution--which PASOK voted against--the president of the republic exercises considerable authority. As a result, the election of a president of the republic takes on great political significance.

"How could it be possible for PASOK to cooperate in binding the country under a president from the rightwing for the next 5 years? "Today the rightwing is only a minority," the chairman of PASOK said in his address to the sixth congress of the party's movement's Central Committee.

Further Papandreou Remarks

AT261248 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpt] The forthcoming election of the president of the republic is developing into a critical political confrontation. As of yesterday a new important element was added to the consideration of factors on the basis of which K. Karamanlis will decide whether to claim the office of president of the republic or whether he will remain as the prime minister. PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou stated that the 93 deputies of his party will abstain from the election and called upon President of the Republic K. Tsatsos to immediately dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

Government Response

AT251850 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 25 Feb 80 p 6 AT

[Text] A government spokesman made the following comment on A. Papandreou's address to his party's Central Committee.

"Even in his latest address to his party's Central Committee PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou repeats his stylized fireworks which only confirm absolute confusion in his domestic and foreign policies. The only new element in his latest declarations is his intensified attempt to create artificial political tension. Papandreou's declarations have absolutely nothing to do with either New Democracy or with Greece. They are aimed at preserving the cohesion of his party, which is torn by ideological contradictions and is in danger of breaking up in the face of problems on which he is obliged to take a position.

"PASOK's chairman demands an immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and proclamation of elections for the purpose of solving the president of the republic issue. Having learned nothing from extremist and antidemocratic expressions of the past, Papandreou demonstrates contempt of constitutional rules and questions the authority of the legally elected Chamber of Deputies. In his way he can only open the way for political confusion.

"Abandoning his promises of future utopias the chairman of PASOK warns his followers of a long period of difficulties and trials if he ever comes to authority. Papandreou, however, refuses to admit that others may have the same difficulties, which he admits for himself. It is characteristic that confusion and contradiction are traits not only of his foreign policy. When the latest economic measures were adopted to protect the balance of foreign payments, he launched a severe attack against the controls dictated to protect our economy. Now that these controls are being replaced by cooperation with the producing classes, he again protests because they are being eased.

"Once again he speaks of our country's dependence upon foreign decisionmaking bodies. He is well aware, however, that never before has Greece been as independent as it is today, and that never before has it enjoyed such a wide prestige and worldwide recognition. By contrast, it is PASOK's foreign policy that would lead Greece toward international isolation and a loss of its defensive supports at critical national moments.

"PASOK maintains that it will not be a simple alteration in government. It is a fact that should it ever come to authority it will be questionable--on the basis of to its own principles--whether the present parliamentary body would be able to function at all. This, most certainly, is one of the basic reasons why PASOK will never become an alternative to authority."

AKROPOLIS REPORTS DEMAND FOR CHANGE IN PASOK LEADERSHIP

AT261420 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 9 AT

[Excerpt] PASOK's internal crisis took on added tension: The leadership of Andreas Papandreou is now being openly questioned. A strong group is demanding convocation of a party congress "for the election of a new leadership." It is a fact that Sot. Kostopoulos, member of the Central Committee and responsible publisher of EXORMISIS, PASOK's press organ, proposed that "at long last" a congress should be convened "for the purpose of electing a new leadership because the present executive bureau is impotent."

This open attack caused confusion and disturbance among the leadership, which showed that it was taken by surprise. A reply was given to Kostopoulos by Tzoumakas (author of the notorious circular that PASOK is a Marxist party and that it is prohibited to have photographs of Eleftherios Venizelos exhibited in the party's offices) who made the following statements: "Conditions are not ripe for a PASOK congress because the presence of petty bourgeois within the various party organs is still strong."

Loses Composure

It must be mentioned at this point that, according to a statement by PASOK, Tzoumakas was due to be sent to the disciplinary council of the party to explain the circular issued by the "committee on enlightenment" which is under him. This did not take place. This is due to the fact that the revealing circular had been submitted to the executive bureau and specifically to Laliotis who approved it. Consequently, it was stressed, the allegation of the party's leadership that it was in ignorance of the circular's contents, is simply not true.

Political observers stressed last night that last Saturday's developments at the congress of PASOK's Central Committee fully explain why Andreas Papandreou was nervous and lost his composure, and why he attempted to gain control of the situation and to cover things up by attempting to create artificial tension in the political atmosphere. It is within the limits of this effort that he stated that PASOK will abstain from voting in the election for a president of the republic and why he launched his invective on dissolving the present Chamber of Deputies and declaring elections.

The same political observers stressed that in any case and regardless of his internal party problems, Papandreou becomes dangerous to political calm and to the country's democratic regime because of his tactics. They also stressed that we must not forget that one of the main arguments used by the coupists in 1967 had to do with his declarations at that time--similar to those of today--that he "will swear in a government at Sintagma Square."

IMF DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

TA261757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Text] An IMF delegation has arrived in Ankara for official talks. The delegation is headed by Charles Woodward, the chief of the IMF Turkish desk. In a statement at Ankara Esenboga Airport, Woodward described the economic stability measures recently taken in Turkey as positive. He said that he had attended the meetings of the OECD second working group in Paris where the issue of economic aid to Turkey had been discussed. Replying to a question, Woodward said: Following the recent measures Turkey does not need a new devaluation.

AKAJANS [Mediterranean news agency] reports Woodward as saying that he believed that Turkey would receive the foreign financial support necessary for the implementation of these economic measures. He added that multilateral contacts were being held in connection with the aid issue and that the final results would be obtained at a meeting to be held in Paris on 26 March.

The IMF delegation will hold talks with Finance Ministry, Central Bank and State Planning Organization officials in Ankara.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON OECD MEETING, AID TO TURKEY

TA261546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpt] The second OECD working group is continuing its meetings in Paris. Economic aid to Turkey was discussed at a meeting held on the first day. Under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, yesterday morning briefed the group meeting on the economic stability program being implemented in Turkey. The members later expressed their views on aid to Turkey. In a statement to the TRT after the meeting Ozal said the following:

[Begin Ozal recording] We held our first meeting within the framework of the OECD in Paris. OECD member countries met under the chairmanship of OECD Secretary General Van Lenner. I explained to them the economic program we are implementing. I also explained that the OECD member countries should extend the necessary aid to Turkey as soon as possible to fully achieve the goals of this program.

Following my explanation the representatives of various countries, including the FRG, the United States, Britain, Italy, Norway and Denmark, addressed the meeting. They said that they favored the program and that it should have the full backing of the OECD. Mr Woodward, from the IMF, said that the IMF strongly supports Turkey's economic program and that speedy aid should be extended for this program. The World Bank representative also expressed similar views and said that the bank will soon extend a program loan of $200 million. He said that, in addition, a project loan of some $350 million will be extended within this year. Thus the World Bank aid to Turkey will be increased by some 40 to 45 percent over last year. The World Bank expressed support for the program being implemented in Turkey.

At the meeting a decision was made for the member countries to hold a [word indistinct] meeting on 26 March. Meanwhile, the member countries, Turkey and the aid to Turkey consortium will work on postponing Turkey's debts. A meeting will also be held on the issue before 26 March. A [word indistinct] meeting will be held on 24 March followed by a meeting on loan postponement and the 26 March meeting. We believe that a decision will be reached on postponing loans. Thus, we are convinced that more speedy aid will be extended to Turkey than was the case last year. [end recording]

Various issues concerning OECD countries are being discussed at today's session of the working group. Ozal is holding bilateral contacts with the representatives of the countries and organizations attending the group's meetings.

ROGERS VISITS TO DISCUSS GREEK REENTRY INTO MILITARY WING

TA270531 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Gen Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander of NATO, will arrive in Ankara today. In a statement to TRT in London in connection with his visit to Turkey, General Rogers said his visit to Ankara is very important from the viewpoint of NATO. Noting that he was not hopeful about recent developments regarding Greece's return to NATO's military wing, General Rogers said this issue should definitely be solved within the framework of the alliance. Pointing out that Greece's wish to return to NATO's military wing as well as military and economic aid to Turkey would be discussed during his contacts in Ankara, General Rogers noted that the Turkish-Greek disputes and the Cyprus problems are not linked. He said: Greece left NATO's military wing in 1974. However, Greece expressed the wish to return to NATO's military 3 years ago, i.e., before the Cyprus problem was solved. Therefore, it is not right to cite the yet unsolved Cyprus problem among the Turkish-Greek disputes or to believe that the solution of the Cyprus problem is a precondition to Greece's return to NATO's military wing.

In a statement made at a meeting organized by the European Altantic group, General Rogers said the expansionist policy being pursued by the Soviet Union has reached dangerous dimensions. He added that NATO forces should be improved to counter Soviet military power.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO MILITARY SECTOR

TA261627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that the decision to lift NOTAM 714 should not be interpreted as a concession. He was replying to an unscheduled speech made at the Senate today. He said that the decision was the manifestation of a will to negotiate and of a desire to reach a solution with good will. He added that the fact that Greece lifted its NOTAM following Turkey's action strengthened the hopes that an atmosphere of good will could be established between the two countries.

Erkmen stated that Turkey did not agree to a proposal for an agreement on the pre-1974 conditions in the Aegean. He added: We are trying to establish, through negotiations, an arrangement by which we will fully agree with Greece on the Aegean--underwater and in the airspace above it--in all aspects. We have the necessary patience to achieve this. If we manage to agree with our neighbor, and if our neighbor shows this understanding, if it makes such an agreement possible by realizing our very justified considerations, then there will be no obstacles to Greece's return to NATO's military wing. The foreign minister also said that Greece's return to NATO's military wing would be to the benefit of Turkey, of the region and of NATO.

VOTCP ATTACKS ROGERS PLAN FOR AEGEAN SETTLEMENT

TA270817 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Aegean Sea Should Be a Sea of Peace, Free Transportation and Cooperation"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Aegean Continental Shelf problem is one of the issues which created the Turkish-Greek dispute and the tension between the two neighboring countries. This problem remains unsolved, or to be more exact, there are attempts to prevent the solution of this problem through peaceful means.

The policy of increasing tension and undermining peace pursued by U.S. imperialism, NATO and their collaborators in Turkey and Greece is the reason the problem remains unsolved. The United States and NATO are continuously sabotaging the peaceful solution of the conflicts between Turkey and Greece in a bid to realize their military strategic plans in the region and to reestablish their lost positions. They are instigating the militarist and chauvinistic circles in both countries to this end. They closely attach Turkey to NATO. They are imposing new slavery agreements in exchange for a few dollars. They are parceling Turkish territory for their aggressive goals.

In other words, dear listeners, the Aegean problem is being pushed into an impasse as a result of this antipeace policy pursued by the U.S.-NATO imperialists. They are posing as the mediators in the Turkish-Greek dispute in order to increase their strategic control over the region. As has been the case in the Cyprus problem, various formulas are being put forward regarding the Aegean issue with the aim of enabling imperialist monopolies to exploit the reserves in the Aegean and of realizing imperialist military, strategic and political plans of aggression.

A plan drawn up by the supreme allied commander of NATO has recently been put forward. This is called the Rogers Plan. This plan envisages the solution of the Aegean dispute in accordance with NATO's strategic plans, the full control of the Aegean by NATO and the return of Greece to the NATO military wing based on this solution. According to the Rogers Plan, the Aegean Sea will be divided into three regions, namely, the Turkish, Greek and NATO regions. Actually, this is the official aspect of the issue. Turkey is a member of NATO; therefore, if this plan is realized the Aegean region will be under the complete control of NATO. NATO heads consider the withdrawal of Greece from the NATO military wing to be an obstacle; therefore, NATO heads and their collaborators in our country have been exerting every effort to secure Greece's return to the NATO military wing.

It is clear that the major goal of the Rogers Plan is to place the Aegean region under the complete control of NATO and to transform the region into a strategic support area of NATO and U.S. imperialism. This plan is not a new one. The imperialists have submitted various formulas and have used different methods in order to realize such a plan. Years of experience show us that it is impossible to solve Turkish-Greek disputes through NATO plans.

It is possible to have goodneighborly relations between the two countries and to solve problems through peaceful means. The major conditions to achieve this end are not to become a tool of NATO's aggressive plans in our region, to put an end to provocations between the two neighboring countries, to categorically reject the Rogers Plan and to adopt a stand conducive to regional peace. Greece's decision not to return to the NATO military wing is a positive step in this direction. This decision promotes peace and security in our region. This attitude contributes to an atmosphere conducive to establishing good-neighborly relations between Turkey and Greece. The Turkish and Greek peoples support such a development. Our people wish the Aegean Sea to be a sea of peace, free transportation and cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. DEFENSE PACT

TA262020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Text] National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said that mutual respect for equality and sovereignty is the basis of the defense cooperation agreement initialed with the United States. Speaking during the National Assembly debates on his ministry's budget, Birincioglu said that the work on the details of the defense cooperation agreement was continuing and that Turkey would gain a great deal from this agreement.

He said that he believed it would be useful for the agreement to be debated in parliament after it was completed. He added: Nothing is done without the knowledge of these noble assemblies. We are convinced that what we are doing is for the benefit of our country.

The national defense minister then said a defense capability could not continue for long unless it was supported economically. Pointing out that Turkey was currently faced with various economic problems, Birincioglu said that the government was trying to solve the problems without any political or party considerations. He added: In this situation we expect our allies to seriously begin and continue to make these problems easier for us to solve. We have observed that our allies took certain steps in that direction recently. However, we expect these efforts to yield concrete results as soon as possible.

The national defense minister then noted that efforts were being made to increase the military industry potential of the machine and chemical industry establishment. He added that (Aselsan) would begin to manufacture radios in the first half of this year.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES COMMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY; ERKMEN REPLIES

TA231653 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA)--Spokesmen for various political parties called for closer relations with neighboring and Islamic countries during the National Assembly debate on the budget of the Foreign Ministry Friday.

RPP Deputy Hikmet Cetin charged the government with neglecting relations with countries of the region. Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Deputy Sadi Somuncuoglu said that he favored cooperation with Muslim, particularly Arab countries, but regretted some of their behavior toward Turkey. National Salvation Party [NSP] Deputy Temel Karamollaoglu called for a foreign policy that sided with Muslim countries commenting it would be a "bitter decision in history" if this parliament decided to join EEC.

Foreign Minister Harettin Erkmen, answering criticism, stated Turkey had "no disputes with Iran" and had been one of the first governments to criticize the "military intervention" in Afghanistan. Turkey had clearly expressed its stand in view of the developments in Afghanistan at the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, he noted, and her opposition to joining any economic sanctions against Iran.

He acknowledged a claim by the NSP deputy that an official of the Israeli Foreign Ministry had come to Ankara was true, insofar as the head of the eastern Mediterranean section had apparently come to Ankara, but denied that his ministry had either invited or conferred with him.

The 19 Turkish citizens under custody in Iraq had been released and allowed to cross into Turkey, he announced.

With regard to Greece's return to NATO's military wing, the foreign minister said, that would be to Turkey's benefit as well "so long as our strategic, political and economic interests are not hurt."

ECEVIT COMMENTS ON TERRORISM, EARLY ELECTIONS

TA230640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 23 Feb 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, who is in Copenhagen, has said that Turkey has great economic resources and that it can emerge from the present crisis if these resources are used well.

Ecevit, who held a news conference in parliament in Denmark, said that the Turkish people were sincerely attached to democracy and that they were very carefully trying to avoid becoming tools in the hands of terrorism. Ecevit said: Everyone is doing what he can in Turkey to insure that democracy is not damaged.

Replying to a question, Ecevit said that early elections would not make any significant changes in the arithmetical party representation at the assembly. After the news conference, the RPP leader addressed the workers training congress organized by the Danish Social Democratic Party.

GUNAYDIN REPORTS ON ARMED FORCES VIEW OF DOMESTIC CRISES

NC251015 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 21 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[Article by Can Pulak: "How Does the Soldier View the Situation?"]

[Excerpts] The politicians must realize that they are using their last chance and their last opportunity. They have not yet missed the bus but the time by the clock at the platform of democracy is not a quarter to twelve but only five to twelve. The only topic our politicians can discuss now is how to extricate ourselves from the predicament we are in. They need not dwell on how we reached this situation, but on how we can get out of it through full cooperation. This is what the soldiers are waiting to see. This was the most striking observation advanced by members of our armed forces during my recent visit to Erzurum.

Our commanders and officers of varying ranks do not cherish the desire to come to power. They wish to see that parliament finds the necessary remedy, that our country achieves peace and tranquillity within the framework of a democratic regime and that the politicians refrain from negative behaviour that may compel the armed forces to intervene. This is the general tendency in the army.

A commander said to me: "We are soldiers. We have a specific duty. We should not be prevented from performing our national defense duties. It is not up to us to think how the country should be administered. It is not the armed forces that have brought about this situation. Those responsible for the present situation should take rapid measures to rectify it. If they delay matters any further, we may be compelled to put a stop to it, but this is now what we wish to see."

The soldiers bitterly complain, not only about the irresponsibility of the politicians but also about the slow progress of work in parliament. Referring to incidents in Izmir, the commanders say: "These people openly declare that they are fighting for the purpose of setting up a Kurdish state. You cannot fight these people with mere pistols and rifles and only with the help of the police. The state should attack with all the means at its disposal and resolve matters in as short a time as possible. If those who rebel against the state are not crushed swiftly, the restoration of peace and tranquillity may become difficult."

Hoisting of the red flag, expressing allegiance to foreign leaders and not to Ataturk, chanting the Internationale and not our national anthem, and the efforts of a handful of militants to cause confusion in Turkey--all this simply enrages the armed forces.

The soldiers say: "If parliament continues to show indifference toward these negative developments, something will have to be done." They also stress the fact that their patience is running out.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES' TO MEET ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOG

AU260852 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23-24 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Moderate Industrialized Countries To Hold Meeting in Vienna on 3 March"]

[Summary] In an attempt to save the North-South dialog after the failure of the Delhi UNIDO conference, the "like-minded countries" [English term used]--Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Ireland and Austria--will hold a meeting in Vienna on 3 and 4 March." They want to work out a moderate position of the developed countries vis-a-vis the Third World, being of the opinion that in addition to the maximum demands of the 'Group of 77' development countries at the Delhi conference also the unyielding attitude of the 'hawks' among the Western states--that is to say, the FRG and the United States--contributed to the failure of the conference. The mediating position of the 'like-minded countries' is to make itself felt at the UN General Assembly special session on development next August in New York." The Vienna meeting will be held at state secretaries' level. Austria will be represented by State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CARRINGTON CONFIRMS EC TALKS ON AFGHAN 'NEUTRALIZATION'

LD262359 Hamburg DPA in German 2116 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Lord Carrington confirmed during an interview tonight with German television that the European Community is considering proposing Afghanistan's neutralization to Moscow. "We have not yet reached a final decision. We are engaged in talks within the circle of the Nine," said Carrington. Afghanistan's neutrality is to be guaranteed by the great powers and the countries of the region. Everybody has good reason for wanting this. It would please everyone if the Soviet Union were to withdraw. One would have to talk with the Soviets in order to make a start. Carrington mentioned the president of the European Council, the Italian prime minister, as one of the possible discussion partners.

SPAIN

SUAREZ REVIEWS TALKS WITH SCHMIDT ON AFGHANISTAN, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD252316 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Asuncion Valdes dispatch from Bonn]

[Text] Before catching the plane for Madrid, Prime Minister Suarez made a brief statement to the press about the results of the lightning visit he paid this evening to West Germany. The topics discussed in his talks with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were the crisis in Afghanistan and its consequences for East-West relations, the conflict in the Middle East, the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe this autumn in Madrid, and the Euro-Arab dialog. On this last point it is worth recalling that Prime Minister Suarez recently visited Iraq and Jordan and that the Federal Republic thinks our country's position on the Islamic world is very interesting. However, Adolfo Suarez, speaking at Cologne Airport, denied that he is going to play a mediating role between Europe and the Arab countries.

The Spanish prime minister once again emphasized Spain's solidarity with the Western world, with which it is involved. These are his own words: On certain questions, such as the Arab world, Spain maintains positions somewhat different from those of other Western countries.

Suarez expressed the great interest of the Spanish Government in the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe to be held in Madrid this autumn, an interest which is also shared by the FRG. Both governments also welcome the fact that both the United States and the USSR have expressed their readiness to attend this conference.

This visit, which barely lasted 6 hours, and which came about at the initiative of Prime Minister Suarez, has to be seen as part of the regular consultations which the Spanish prime minister and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt started in Madrid during the West German leader's January visit to Madrid.

UNITED KINGDOM

DAILY TELEGRAPH: NEED FOR PATIENCE ON HOSTAGES CONTINUES

LD221123 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Feb 80 p 16 LD

[Editorial: "Setback for Hostages"]

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni's broadcast yesterday seems to dash hopes for early release of the 49 Americans held hostage since Nov. 4. In a message at the start of Iran's "National Mobilisation Week" he called on "our dear youth" (his term for the militant Moslem terrorists holding the hostages) to demand "forcefully" the return of the shah and his wealth, "and do not stop until you achieve victory." A broadcast by the terrorist "students" themselves said that in the event of delay "any expectation of clemency for the hostages would be foolish." In the meantime, the United Nations commission, charged in dubious terms with conducting some kind of inquiry into Iranian charges against the shah and the United States, is sitting in Geneva and the co-chairman has flown back to New York.

Perhaps it is just as well if the commission has been held up. It represents a transparent expedient, cooked up by Dr Waldheim in the hope that it could provide "cover" for the release of the hostages. That is a worthy object in itself--almost any sleight-of-hand to prize the Americans out of the grip of the embassy terrorists would be justified, provided it did not involve a grovelling and obviously insincere "apology" by President Carter. But the West should not resort to the United Nations for such purposes, however much the communist bloc might try to misuse that body.

Hopes that President Bani-Sadr, to whom Khomeyni has just passed on his role as commander-in-chief, wants to get rid of the hostages issue, and would find ways of doing so, have had a setback but need not yet be abandoned. President Carter has no choice but to continue with his policy of patience, restraint and refusal to dishonour America's earlir commitments to the shah. In the meantime, the continued humiliation of the hostages' imprisonment will be etched deeper. Americans must learn the lesson that it is the price for letting down their defences so far.

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PAHR APPEALS TO BOGOTA NOT TO RISK HOSTAGES' LIVES

AU281128 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Hostages Taken at Reception in Colombia; Austrian Ambassador Seized by Terrorists"]

[Excerpt] Immediately after having learned about the events in Bogota, Foreign Minister Pahr set up a crisis staff and summoned the Colombian ambassador to the Foreign Ministry. "I'll do anything humanly possible to bring about the release of Ambassador Selzer and to insure his safety," the minister stressed in a talk with DIE PRESSE. Pahr has sent a telegram to the Colombian foreign minister, urgently requesting the Bogota government to avoid anything that might endanger the hostages, and to abstain from the use of force.

KREISKY REJECTS AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY EXAMPLE FOR AFGHANISTAN

AU271310 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 27 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Vienna--After the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday [26 February], Chancellor Kreisky did not seem very happy with the proposals calling for Afghanistan's "neutralization following Austria's example." "They cannot be compared at all.... People who say such things do not think out their ideas to the end...." For example, there were four occupation powers in Austria and "the Russians got something in return for their withdrawal: namely, the withdrawal of the Western powers from Austria." Moreover, he said, it is nonsense to speak of a guaranteed neutrality for Afghanistan following Austria's example. "Our neutrality is certainly not guaranteed, nor has it been forced upon us. It was voluntarily proclaimed by all parties represented in parliament. There is absolutely no reference to neutrality contained in the State Treaty...." With idle talk about the need to solve the Afghanistan question following Austria's example, Kreisky said, "our country is not rendered a good service...."

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV, ANDROSCH DISCUSS JOINT PROJECTS

AU270858 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Feb 80 p 7 AU

[Unattributed report: "Bulgaria Wants To Develop Its Coal, Manganese Ore Deposits"]

[Summary] "The possibility of a 'trilateral' cooperation is being considered by Bulgaria for developing its large coal and manganese ore deposits, with Austria and the FRG as its partners. This was revealed yesterday [22 February] at a Vienna press conference held by Vice Chancellor Androsch and Bulgarian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Andrey Lukanov. During their economic talks, Androsch and Lukanov also discussed a number of other major projects involving, among others, the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation. "Pending projects include among others a pump storage power plant to be built in Chaira, with an envisaged Austrian share in deliveries worth 1.5 billion schillings, cooperation in the production of air-conditioning equipment to be sold in third markets, as well as cooperation regarding the construction of ski lifts, also to be sold in third markets--according to Kukanov, especially in the USSR.

"Lukanov declared that Bulgaria is 'not very keen' on barter transactions. Rather, it takes special interest in concluding long-term cooperation agreements including production and marketing. Wherever this seems expedient, such cooperation could also be 'trilateral' or multilateral, he said. On the other hand, Lukanov sees hardly any chances for implementing a suggestion by Androsch to use Austrian surpluses, for example, in trade with Bulgaria for partly covering Austria's deficit in trade with Bulgaria. In that case, he said, the difference between the foreign currency systems would turn out to be an obstacle."

BELGIUM

GENERAL CLOSE COMMENTS ON OUSTER FROM DEFENSE COMMITTEE

LD271625 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24-25 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[J. Ly. report: "After Being Fired General Close Tells LE SOIR: 'I Am Very Aware of the Country's Lack of Security'"]

[Text] On Friday the Cabinet decided to fire Gen Robert Close from his job as chairman of the Committee for National Defense Questions "in the interests of the service." Mr Martens said that this decision has been taken because the government disapproves of the content of some articles written by the general and published recently which, according to the prime minister, criticized the government and some of the country's leaders.

The articles to which Mr Martens was referring were about Belgian defense policy and, more particularly, about the appropriateness of deploying medium-range missiles on our territory. The general had been particularly critical of the Belgian Socialist Party [BSP] chairman, Mr Van Miert, and all those who, by rejecting the missiles, were "the tools of Soviet propaganda, whether consciously or unconsciously."

The first of these articles was published in LE SOIR of 12 December 1979; a second article was published by a specialized English-language journal called "NATO's 15 NATIONS." As everybody remembers, the government finally agreed to the deployment of the missiles on Belgian territory provided there was no improvement in East-West relations in 6 months which made this deployment unnecessary in the government's eyes.

During an interview granted to LE SOIR on Friday evening, General Close maintained his former stances on defense problems and regretted the fact that the government, under pressure from some of its members, has exploited politically what was merely a personal view.

The Cabinet decision was supported by all the ministers present. The subject was not on the agenda but when it was raised by a Cabinet member, all his colleagues agreed with the step taken against General Close.

Indeed, it is a radical step since the chairman of the Committee for National Defense Questions is directly responsible to the prime minister; firing the person holding this post means sending him back into the framework of the army where he is answerable to the General Staff and National Defense Ministry.

On Friday government circles mentioned the possibility of the Ground Forces General Staff--from which Major-General Close originally came--taking "appropriate measures": However, no mention was made of what these "measures" might be.

Following the publication of his article in LE SOIR, National Defense Minister Desmarets asked General Close not to engage in a polemical debate with the president of a political party. The former chairman of the Committee for National Defense Questions agreed. However, according to General Close, the article which appeared in the January issue of NATO's 15 NATIONS had been written and sent to the journal in question before the publication of the article in our newspaper.

Strained Relations

The publication of the second article sparked a storm of protest--Mr Tobback, BSP deputy for Louvain, threatened not to vote for the defense budget unless steps were taken against General Close. It was probably that threat and possibly others which led to the government decision to penalize the general. In any case, the decision has come at a time when relations between some members of Mr Martens' team and some military authorities are strained to say the least. In our Thursday edition we mentioned Budget Minister Spitaels' refusal to give the armed forces additonal money to buy fuel. The step to bring Major-General Close into line is probably to be seen as an example aimed at other "rebel" general officers.

According to the former chairman of the Committee for National Defense Questions, the incident which led to his firing is merely a pretext. Indeed, in face of the reactions sparked by the article published in NATO's 15 NATIONS, General Close was once more asked to give the defense minister an explanation: In this letter, published by Mr Desmarets' office, the general explains that he never "intended to attack Mr Van Miert's honor or cast suspicion on his good faith."

"I used my personal right to freedom of speech," General Close said. "There is no special immunity which protects party chairmen and prevents a citizen from reacting to their statements. My reaction should not be interpreted as that of the committee chairman but as that of General Close who has the right to voice his opinions like any other citizen."

According to General Close the effect is totally out of proportion to the cause: "I wrote what I wrote and nobody will persuade me to take back anything I said because I am much too aware of the weak points in our security. The threats now facing us make it vital for the population to become aware of the danger. Contrary to everything which Mr Spitaels might think, the generals who have complained are right: It is their duty to point out the danger and warn the government of the gravity of the situation."

General Close thinks that the problem regarding the possibility of the armed forces running short of fuel is a coincidence: Without this problem the incident between the general and the government would have been passed over. However, General Close continued: "It is a shameful waste to ask the nation to make sacrifices which hit the taxpayer--military purchases cost billions of francs--and yet deny it the means to use its equipment."

With regard to the steps taken against him, General Close is quite calm: "I am amused by what is happening," he said. "The 'disciplinary measure' taken agairst me has probably been engineered. I do not know who has engineered it or against whom. As you know, a great deal has been said about Mr Spitaels: For me his is the government's Saint-Just [Reference to leading figure in French Revolution]. He is talking of sweeping savings in the budgets while his colleague Desmarets has recognized the armed forces' fuel problems."

When the possibility of further disciplinary measures being taken against him was mentioned, this time by the Army General Staff, General Close smiled: "Where do you expect them to send me? As military attache to Djakarta? I would like nothing better, I love traveling."

BUNDESTAG TO HEAR GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

LD271544 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Bundestag foreign policy debate, to be held at the request of the CDU/CSU opposition, will open on Thursday with a government statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The government decided this at short notice during the Cabinet meeting today. It was officially announced yesterday that opposition leader Helmut Kohl will be the first speaker in the parliamentary debate, which is scheduled to last 4 hours.

According to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, the chancellor will reaffirm in his government statement, just 1 week before his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington, Bonn's solidarity with the United States and its reliability as an alliance partner. The chancellor will also emphasize the government's efforts to help solve the crisis in closest consultation with the United States and other Western allies.

On the question of Bonn joining in the U.S. boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, according to Boelling the Federal Government will probably reaffirm its view that there is still time to make a decision and Moscow should be given the opportunity to establish conditions which will enable all states to attend. The subject of the Olympics was touched upon only briefly in the Cabinet meeting, according to the government spokesman.

DEFENSE SPENDING TO INCREASE; DESTROYERS BOUND FOR INDIAN OCEAN

LD271246 Hamburg DPA in German 1946 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government proposes to increase its defense spending in the 1980 fiscal year by 3 percent in real terms. DPA learned from a reliable source that this was decided by the Federal Security Council at a meeting in Bonn today.

According to this source, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will officially announce this new increase in tomorrow's foreign affairs debate in the Bundestag. It was said that he would make that promise to President Jimmy Carter when he visits Washington next week.

The U.S. Government has repeatedly urged the Federal Republic to further increase its defense spending. So far Bonn has provided for an increase of some 1.5 percent in real terms. The further increase is to be made in a supplementary budget.

It was pointed out that the Federal Government would be fully meeting its NATO commitments in 1980. The Atlantic alliance decided 2 years ago that member countries should increase their defense budgets by 3 percent in real terms. It was emphasized in Bonn that the government had met its commitments throughout the last decade. There was reason to doubt whether other NATO partners would now follow the Federal Republic's example.

According to information available to DPA, the Federal Security Council, a Cabinet committee that meets in secret, has finally decided that the two missile destroyers Luetjens and Bayern will leave at the end of April, as planned, on a 4-week training voyage to the Indian Ocean. After the events in Afghanistan it was thought that the visit of federal naval ships to ports in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Kenya and India might possibly tend to aggravate the situation in the crisis zones.

SPD ASKS STRAUSS TO EXPLAIN CONTACTS WITH SPANISH, PORTUGUESE RIGHTWING

LD271258 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The SPD has called the CSU Chairman Franz-Josef Strauss to publicly explain the alleged contacts and money transfers to rightwing groups in Spain, Portugal and other countries. Referring to a DER SPIEGEL report to this effect, SPD Executive Spokesman Lothar Schwartz stated in Bonn today: "The citizens of our democratic state, which is based on the rule of the law, have a right to know whether politician Strauss, who is a candidate for one of the highest offices of the Federal Republic, has in fact become involved with antidemocratic reactionaries and even provided financial assistance for the achievement of their political goals."

Schwartz said that, contrary to its usual practice in responding to accusations and revelations, the CSU and its chairman has in this case remained silent and so far have refused to answer journalists' questions.

PRESS SCORES THATCHER REMARKS ON EC BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

DW281138 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 27 Feb 80 DW

[Press review on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's comment on the EC budget]

[Text] NEUERUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen writes: You can only call it blackmail when Mrs Thatcher lets her partners know through a television interview that she will discontinue British payments to the European Community till if the British contribution is not curtailed in line with her ideas. The European till is not a collection bag where everybody contributes as much as he wants to, and contracts exist with regard to the contributions that are binding on all. This action by the resolute government chief makes it difficult for even benevolent Europeans to side with the British. They need it (the EC). The country isin a catastrophic situation. The economy is on the decline, while unemployment and inflation are shaking the island. In order to get out of that situation the British need the European Community. Will Margaret Thatcher really throw a sinking ship's lifeboats overboard?

The daily DIE WELT comments on the same issue: It could be the beginning of the end for the European Community, said Margaret Thatcher, if her government were to refuse to pay its contribution to the European Community. But the threat was not meant that seriously because the lady, whose shell is probably the most iron thing about her, admitted that in doing this London would be violating a valid right, which she did not want to do. She did not admit, however, that some people on the continent would rather like it if she were to follow up on her strong words--uttered for the sake of domestic British consumption--with action. The suggestion has been heard from Brussels that association ought to be offered to London. Mrs Thatcher will not risk that detachment from Europe despite her irritation over the annual DM4 billion she must pay to the European Community till.

KOELNER STADTANZEIGER notes: The threat of the British prime minister to withhold some of the British contributions to the budget of the European Community hardly seems fit to make Carrington's talks with Schmidt and Genscher more fruitful with regard to alleviation for London. Mrs Thatcher's bold attack can also not be considered a contribution to solidarity in the Western camp in view of the Afghanistan crisis. Mrs Thatcher's action, however, must not be criticized primarily as being an affront against the allies. The prime minister may be concerned most of all about showing a firm stance prior to a no-confidence vote in the House of Commons.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS FRG APPROACH TO AFGHANISTAN CRISIS

DW260957 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Feb 80 p 3 DW

[Dirk Cornelsen editorial]

[Text] One can discard Brezhnev's speech on Afghanistan as clumsy propaganda and one will find arguments for doing so. But one can also see a signal in it with which the Kremlin wanted to announce its preparedness for talks. The Federal Government was right in deciding for the second, the more likely interpretation of Brezhnev's words.

One can almost hear the sigh of relief in the initial statements of the federal chancellor and the foreign minister. Helmut Schmidt considers his careful course as confirmed, a course he just described for the first time in public with the words that in critical situations one must give time to the other side--meaning Moscow. In other words, the West ought to give the Soviets time to analyze their own error and to look for a way out of the bind they have created for themselves. Schmidt's coalition partner, Genscher--despite all justified skepticism--sees a glimmer of hope.

Bonn is urging that the two quarreling giants eventually talk to each other again. The disruption in communications between Washington and Moscow has been rightly considered by the federal chancellor and his men as the greatest danger to world peace. Schmidt has purposefully said that a thinking process has now obviously been set forth "also" in Moscow. He seems to be optimistic that this process has been underway for a long time in Washington.

Schmidt is not the only one who sees the absence of cool analysis and rational action in the overly hasty reactions of the U.S. President following the invasion of Afghanistan. But--in addition, the hawks in Moscow have not merely violated international law--dictator Amin whom they overthrew can hardly have asked for their fraternal help--but they miscalculated. The Russians did not expect such a great rejection front in the United Nations, nor did they reckon with such brave, dogged resistance by the Islamic rebels.

To avoid misunderstandings: By their brutal assault the Soviets have played with the fire that might set the world ablaze, intentionally or unintentionally. Yet Washington's power play has not contributed toward reducing the danger of a world conflagration either. In a remarkable analysis the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, George Kennan, certifies to his government "an alarming lack of equiponderation in the analysis of the problem as well as in the choice of countermeasures."

The Federal Government, in contrast, has behaved in a level-headed way in this precarious situation. It would be unpleasant and irresponsible to fan tension even more. Neither is blind solidarity with Washington necessary in all decisions. Displeasure in Bonn and Paris, but also "imbalanced reactions would not have occurred had Carter consulted with the allies and the governments affected in the Gulf region prior to his Olympic threat and the promulgation of his "doctrine".

It goes without saying that Brezhnev's words must now be followed by deeds. The most important step would be the resumption of dialog between Washington and Moscow. The main task of the West Europeans, and thus also of Bonn, in this conflict of the world powers can probably be solely to [help] repair the communications line between Moscow and Washington and to fathom how seriously Brezhnev means his words.

In its careful course the Federal Government should not let itself be irritated by pin-pricks from the conservative side.

CDU CHAIRMAN KOHL SCORES SCHMIDT, CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

DW251425 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1145 GMT 24 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Wiedemeyer interview with CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What opportunities do you have as the leader of the opposition in the Bundestag to make the chancellor tell parliament what consequences the Russian assault on Afghanistan will have for German politics and how one ought to handle them?

[Answer] I am in favor of all politically responsible persons, whether in the government or the opposition, reacting in such a situation in a calm, wise, considered manner but also with determination. I regret that since the decisive statements, announcements and actions of the American President many European politicians are dodging the issue. European solidarity with the United States--in order to stress a common voice of freedom--has not been demonstrated in these weeks. That pertains particularly to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In short, what European policy has offered in these first weeks of the new year has been shameful.

In some sessions during the coming weeks, we will press to have the government eventually say a word about the situation to the German body politic. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt keeps quiet because he cannot muster the inner determination to say the right thing at the right time. In the present situation he does not dare do the right thing for us. The right thing to do for us would be--together with our Western friends, especially the Americans--to tell the Soviets clearly, in line with our decision: You must withdraw from Afghanistan as quickly as possible.

[Question] In his speech yesterday Brezhnev did not indicate anything that would make one believe that the Russians will withdraw very soon. How do you assess Brezhnev's recent statement?

[Answer] This statement indicates a considerable amount of cynicism. It was the Soviet Union that attacked helpless Afghanistan with combat divisions. So it is not a matter of others giving guarantees. But I am in favor of viewing these suggestions within the framework of considerations of the European Community.

[Question] But that certainly was not the signal which Helmut Schmidt was awaiting so eagerly from Moscow.

[Answer] I cannot see any signal.

[Question] The outlines of government policy with regard to the Olympic matters are particularly unclear. What is the opposition's stance toward boycotting the Olympics once President Carter's ultimatum has expired?

[Answer] Our position has not changed on any point. I see no reason to change it, unfortunately. When the Soviet Union attacks a neighboring country, we cannot pretend that it will be possible to open the Olympics of peace during the summer in Moscow in honor of sports. If the free world and particularly the Germans remain quiet here--especially the Germans with the special historical experience gained in this century--as quiet as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt remains, we will fail with regard to history.

[Question] On Ash Wednesday Franz Josef Strauss again repeated the CDU/CSU offer to cooperate with the government in mastering the world political crisis. Is that actually a realistic perspective in an election year?

[Answer] I believe that the question of whether we have an election year now or not should not keep us from viewing the world soberly and from making the right decisions. If we must take over more burdens due to some sensible division of labor between the United States and the European states--including the FRG--with regard to humanitarian tasks, infrastructure for Pakistan, help for Turkey and Egypt, strengthening the Bundeswehr--tasks that are urgently necessary--all this will cost money and sacrifices. As a politician one must also have the courage to say in an election year: Look, fellows, we must give some thought to it together in order to see what we can afford. Naturally, together means for me that all factions, the government and the opposition must be prepared to make these sacrifices.

[Question] Do you think that the people will understand that? Is it not true that the people are already almost ignoring the dual Afghan-Iranian crisis?

[Answer] I find that a great number of our fellow citizens are very much concerned about the future. They correctly point out that all improvements of the Federal Republic domestic political structure will be an objective without lasting value if one does not succeed in guaranteeing peace, with freedom and security.

[Question] Behind the nagging of the chancellor with regard to the U.S. administration, there might be the intention of recommending mediation between Washington and Moscow. Could we be aiming for something like that?

[Answer] A glance at German history shows us that twice in this century we have found ourselves in bad situations. The CDU/CSU will not take part in a policy that would bring our people again into such an unprotected political situation in the world and into such danger. We, the Federal Republic of Germany, are a part of the free world. We are a part of the European Community, a part of the NATO alliance. In view of political developments in the world, only the Americans can guarantee that the peace we want for the Federal Republic will be preserved. For me it means clearly that we need close political ties with the United States. We also want to have traditionally close and friendly ties with France. But the sequence in the significance of this partnership is obvious. It begins with the United States.

[Question] Next to foreign politics, what will be the central domestic political issue in the forthcoming election campaign?

[Answer] There will be three significant issues: Clear recognition of the strength of social market economy. We want to make a new and important beginning in matters of family policy. A third and very important sphere is safeguarding the energy basis of the FRG which means clearly saying "yes" to the necessity of nuclear energy.

GISCARD D'ESTAING INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD262254 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Interview granted by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Paris radio program "1 Hour With the President"--and simultaneously on French television--to Paris radio reporter Christine Ockrent and French television reporter Patrice Duhamel at the Elysee Palace--live]

[Text] [Duhamel] Good evening, Mr President. Mr President, the replies you are going to give tonight and also the explanations on international problems are, I believe, much awaited. First, because since your last television appearance on 31 December many things have happened in the world--in Afghanistan, of course, as everybody knows. But then following on from Afghanistan there has been, in particular, the tension between Washington and Moscow, a tension which is a threat to world peace.

Your replies are much awaited, too, because, in the middle of this storm, this turbulence, France is striving to follow its own original line which, it appears, has not always been well understood in France and abroad. It is for these reasons that we shall question you on international policy.

[Giscard] I want to say to whom I am going to aim the following explanations. I do not intend them for the experts in diplomatic affairs who are following events daily, but to the French men and women who have been working all day, who returned home tonight and who have the wish to understand better the international situation and France's international actions. It is to them that my explanations will be aimed.

[Ockrent] Quite so, Mr President. The French are worried, and for once it is the international situation which worries them. However, France is not directly involved in any of the conflicts which are troubling the world. Is this anxiety of the French people due to dramatization--to which your new year wishes somehow contributed--or is it legitimate?

[Answer] In order to answer your question I shall explain what France's international action consists of. The answer to the question itself, I would say, will be heard throughout this particular program by the television listeners.

When one speaks about France's international action one cannot imagine its objective as being to react to events or to situate ourselves in relation to other powers. France's international action is aimed at achieving objectives which are our own objectives, the objectives of France, and taking into consideration the concept we have regarding our country, of what it is and what it could become. I believe this point to be important so I repeat it: One must not judge France's international action as a mere reaction to events. Therefore, we must remember that it pursues certain objectives. In that respect, the position of the public man, of the government man, is different from that of the commentator.

You have to react to events every day. I, myself, must lead a political action. At the beginning of this present program I want to recall the objectives of France's international action:

First, of course, it is to defend the interests of France and in particular its security. This is obvious, but one must always be aware of it.

Then, it is to try to maintain peace, first of all because France is a peace-loving country which has no territorial claims toward any of its neighbors and which has no imperialistic desires anywhere in the world. It is a country which suffered in its land the ravages of the last world conflicts and which witnessed the birth of these world conflicts and knows before the confrontation proper that there is a certain resignation to the inevitable confrontation. That is why the maintenance of peace always implies action.

The third objective of our policy is to give Europe, that is to the group of European countries, our partners, an influence in world affairs, an influence which Europe had till the last war, and which it lost and which it must find again.

Finally, our fourth objective is to contribute to the organization of the world taking into account the latest realities and repairing injustice. The new realities are the emergence of new powers in the world, the importance of nonalined countries in world politics, the remedying of injustice and the attempt to put right the excessive inequality in the distribution of riches and levels of living standards.

These are the four objectives of French policy which we shall discuss in analyzing the international situation.

[Duhamel] Mr President, in connection with Afghanistan, as well as with Iran incidentally, the question of relations with the United States--the problem of France's place in the Atlantic alliance--is again posed. In the final analysis, isn't it difficult in a time of tension, such as the one we are now living in, to reconcile the fact of belonging to NATO and a will to be independent, and hasn't criticism of the vagueness of the French position stressed these difficulties?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. But here, too, I think there is something that should be clarified, something very clear to me and which I hope will be very clear to the French citizens who are listening to us: France belongs to an alliance. This is not new. It has been a part of this alliance since 1948--that is, successively under the Fourth Republic and under the Fifth Republic. The alliance results from the North Atlantic Treaty and no one has ever called into question participation in this treaty.

Conversely, I think that people seem to have forgotten the subject of this treaty, and for this reason I brought its text here, and I am going to read out its central article--article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The article says that the parties, that is the states which are signatories, agree that an armed attack against one or several of them occurring in Europe or in North America will be considered as an attack directed at all the parties and, consequently, they agree that should such an attack happen, each of them will support the one that is attacked by quickly taking all the actions deemed necessary, including the use of armed forces. This is what France committed itself to in 1948: an alliance, that is, a treaty which defines what France's behavior will be in the event of an armed attack against one or other of the countries of Europe or North America.

Well, today, France will observe this commitment. So, on the one hand, there is an alliance which is put into practice in the case I have mentioned. On the other hand, there is France's independent policy which corresponds to our country's nature and to the will of our people, and it is linked with all the traditions of our history.

You seem to think that there is a contradiction between the fact of belonging to an alliance and following an independent policy, but I shall tell you that this is the whole of France's history. France has belonged to innumerable alliances: to the Italian alliance of old times, the Spanish alliance, the Austrian alliance, the Russian alliance, the Polish alliance and the cordial alliance, that is the Entente cordiale with Great Britain. During this long period of our history, France has always followed an independent policy. Thus the fact of having an independent policy while having subscribed to the provisions of an alliance is France's normal situation. This is not a new situation or an original one. This is our normal situation.

I would add that we have an alliance and that we are following an independent policy, but we also have feelings of solidarity because France is not an anonymous country; it is not a country that has no policy or which is not situated just anywhere. France is, first of all, a Western democracy and France therefore has feelings of solidarity with democratic regimes, the regimes of freedom in the world and in particular, of course, the Western democracies in America and Europe and also the democracies of freedom wherever they exist in Latin America, in Africa or Asia.

We have a second solidarity: a geographical solidarity with the countries of Europe, so we have a geographical solidarity with our partners. And we have a third solidarity, which is historical and cultural. France has ties with a certain number of countries in the world, either countries that speak its language or countries that belong as it does to the Latin tradition, or countries with which we had links in the past. We intend to feel and demonstrate this solidarity, in particular toward the countries of Africa to which we intend to lend our contribution for their development and for their stability.

So you see, the situation of France's international action is that of a country which has an alliance, which conducts an independent policy, and which has feelings of solidarity. But then some people will say: All this is too much; all this is hazy. Well, these people do not understand what the requirements of an independent policy are because, in fact, the simplest thing is alinement. If France alined itself with the policy of this or that country, our policy would be simple. It would be simple, but France would cease to exist because it would become from the external point of view the province of a superpower. However, this is not what our history teaches us; this is not what our people want. They want us at one and the same time to be faithful to our alliance--and we are--and to conduct an independent French policy while respecting our solidarities.

[Ockrent] But are not Afghanistan and Iran two cases, even if they are outside the geographical context which you just mentioned, where solidarity within the Atlantic alliance could have been more immediate on the part of France? After all, when General de Gaulle declared himself on the side of the United States during the Cuban missile crisis, Cuba was no longer in the territory described by the North Atlantic Treaty.

[Answer] I do not want to make a comparison between situations which are separated by time and are very different. You will remember that in Cuba it was a matter of installing bases, of missiles directed against U.S. territory and in direct proximity to the United States. So that is a completely different situation from the situation you have noted in Iran and Afghanistan.

But since you have asked me about Afghanistan, I should like to explain to you what France's action has been--action which has been constant throughout and which has not varied.

It consisted firstly in saying what we thought of what had happened in Afghanistan: that is, the intervention of Soviet Armed Forces. And we said that we deemed that intervention to be unacceptable. The word unacceptable has a very precise meaning, that is to say, it is a situation which cannot be accepted, which means that we do not accept the fait accompli in Afghanistan. So our aim from the outset has been to seek the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Now have we acted to achieve this? First, by participating in the formulation of the very broad stand of the international community on this matter. We voted in the United Nations with a majority which, as you know, was bigger than foreseen in favor of the resolution calling for the forces to be withdrawn.

I was able to establish with the prime minister of the most important nonalined country, India, a joint declaration saying the same thing. We were also able to establish a joint declaration with our prime partner, that is to say with the FRG, which we signed in this room. So we defined our aim very clearly. It was to obtain the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

[Duhamel] You have been reproached by some people for not doing it with the necessary force and for having done it somewhat late.

[Answer] Listen, we'll come back to that. France does not practice a stage-show policy, which means that I do not think that diplomatic action consists in multiplying (?passionate) and startling announcements.

You will recall that there are in the world today many public figures who are indeed making startling announcements and to which we--and you--do not attribute much importance. That is not what action should be judged by. That is not the image that should be given of the French head of state.

So I return to the (?first question), which is: Is the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan a realistic solution which can be envisaged? Well, I will tell you that this is not a matter of finding a new solution to the problem. It is a matter of bringing back a situation which existed before, because Afghanistan is a country which was able to live for a long time, in particular during the whole of the last war and during the entire period of the cold war, without experiencing external intervention and without constituting a threat to neighboring states. Nobody said that Afghanistan from 1945 to the 1970's--throughout the times of international tension--was a threat to neighboring states. Its situation was considered in the region to be satisfactory by all its partners. So it is a matter of reestablishing a situation which existed before. And since it existed before, it should not be unattainable. This situation should, in my view, have three aspects. The first aspect is the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan.

The second aspect is the right of the Afghans to decide their affairs for themselves. This is a universal right, which is particularly justified for a people which has an ancient and courageous tradition of independence, for a people which is a Muslim people and which therefore shares the wakening sensitivity in motion in the Muslim world.

The third aspect of this situati n is the fact that Afghanistan should not constitute a threat to its neighbors, and guaranteeing in particular that it cannot be the stake or the instrument of rivalry between the superpowers.

These are the three aspects which we should seek in order to reestablish the situation in Afghanistan. Well, it is obvious that it is by leaving open the means of communication with the main parties concerned, particularly with the Soviet Union, that one can measure the possibility of finding the bases for such a solution.

[Ockrent] France seems to remain the only country observing the cult of detente. Regarding Afghanistan, would it not be the moment to define that for Moscow, detente is a screen to hide Soviet expansionism?

[Answer] First, I believe that the word is causing surprise because detente describes situations where international situations are improving. But currently the international situation has become more tense, and for this reason I would talk rather about cooperation for peace, or a coordinated effort toward peace.

[Ockrent] There is no longer talk of detente?

[Answer] At present the word does not describe the situation exactly but on the other hand, must one judge detente negatively? First of all we (?must not see) detente as some represent it, namely that we should offer the opportunity for unilateral gains or unilateral advantages for the partners of detente. This is not our way of seeing it, and we have always considered, I consider, that the advantages of detente must of course be reciprocal. If we observe the results of this policy of detente, in whose origin France played an important part, we see first of all that it has been contributing for 15 years now to the maintenance of peace. As I think of the 15 years that preceded the war of 1914, the 15 years that preceded the war of 1939, I think that a policy that has been able to preserve a peaceful situation in an excessively armed world and among strong ideological confrontations is a policy that has made a positive contribution. This policy of detente has allowed a modification of relations between the European countries.

Thus, relations between France and certain European countries--I am thinking of Poland, of Romania, of Hungary, and recently, I think also of East Germany--have become transformed, have been accentuated. They have certainly modified the situation in Europe. I tell you, for the benefit of those who talk so willingly about giving up detente, that this would plunge some European countries' peoples into despair, those who are our partners in the quest for detente.

Finally, I observe that during this period, bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and France have conserved a positive character. So, here is the judgement I make of this policy of detente. What is true is that detente, and I said this you will remember in Moscow, requires confidence, or a climate of confidence. As soon as tension mounts, the nature of the policy of detente becomes more demanding, particularly in the field of security. For this reason, at present, security requirements must be measured with much more attention and vigilance than they were during the previous phase of detente.

[Duhamel] A few days ago, Mr Brezhnev spoke about the possibility of withdrawing Soviet forces if the integrity of Afghanistan is guaranteed. Do you see here a sign of an evolution, of an overture by Moscow, or do you think, on the contrary, do you fear that the Soviets may yet go further, toward Pakistan for example?

[Answer] It would be levity on my part to make such a judgement during a mere conversation. I told you that the action of France consists in exploring this avenue, that is to see whether there is indeed a Soviet desire to seek a formula leading to the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan. Just now I was recalling the three terms of this solution, that is, on the one hand the withdrawal of the forces, then the right of the Afghans to choose what they want to do and then the problem of the security of the neighboring countries and the manner of guaranteeing that Afghanistan should not be at stake in the rivalry between superpowers.

[Ockrent] President Tito will possibly not survive tonight. Do you think that Yugoslavia and the Balkans as a whole could again become an area of destabilization, this time of destabilization in Europe?

[Answer] No.

[Duhamel] Afghanistan: This has been discussed for 2 months now. The present program is taking place 2 months to the day after the Soviet intervention in Kabul. There were a series of ripostes and answers, the one most talked about which public opinion [words indistinct] is interested in is undoubtedly the problem of the boycott of the Olympic games. What is France's position today?

[Answer] France has not changed its position. France, from the very beginning has considered that participation in the Olympic games was to be decided by the Olympic organizations themselves. It is the Olympic organizations which will decide.

[Text] [Ockrent] Were there any divergencies with Washington regarding reaction on Afghanistan? Are there any today?

[Answer] I answer gladly. This is one of the subjects on which a lot was written and said. I was saying just now that France was leading an independent policy. If a policy is independent it is clear that it is not identical with that of its various partners. Regarding reaction to the events in Afghanistan, I will say there are no divergencies in the analysis of events. Our analysis of the conditions in which these events occurred is quite close. There are no differences as to the objective--to obtain the withdrawal of the intervention forces in Afghanistan. But there are differences about the choice of means to achieve this objective.

[Duhamel] Do you think in terms of food sanctions, or boycott of the Olympic games, or....

[Answer] Regarding the boycott of the Olympic games, I say this: France has not criticized the decisions taken by the United States to reestablish their power because I consider that world peace is all the better guaranteed if there is no weakness on the part of a superpower, especially if this particular superpower is our ally. Therefore there has been no criticism of actions to reestablish the power of the United States. The difference lies in the fact that one must seek conditions in which the Soviet Union could be led to decide to withdraw its forces. On the manner in which such conditions could be created there have indeed been different viewpoints.

[Ockrent] In case of direct confrontation between Moscow and Washington, as is the case now, and this suggests a third way which seems to be the French calling, is this a neutralistic absurdity of which the American ambassador to France spoke recently?

[Answer] The heads of state do not entertain polemics with ambassadors. However, the existence of not a third way, but of other ways, means simply that there are countries in the world which carry out an independent policy. There is not only the way of France but that of India, that of Federal Germany--which on certain issues has taken an attitude close to ours--and then there is the way of other countries whom one can hear expressing themselves in different manners. The neutralizing you are hinting at is the fact of France renouncing its alliance or denouncing its alliance. This has never been under question. On the contrary, having only one alliance France will continue to carry out an independent policy. I say to you that it is neither pressure nor intimidation which will make us change direction.

[Duhamel] Regarding Europe, 2 months ago [as heard] the French-German declaration was made here with Helmut Schmidt. There was a meeting of foreign ministers in Rome. The Nine have expressed themselves. In your view, what does Europe lack now in order to have weight in the international balance?

[Answer] I think it has started to weigh more in the international balance. I think that our objective is to wipe out the ruins which the war left in Europe. I do not speak of the actual ruins which, luckily, are almost completely cleared. But I am speaking of the political ruins which the war inflicted on Europe by wiping away in one blow a large part of its influence or of its means of activation. One must rebuild this European influence in the world. We shall reconstitute it not through machinery but through active political cooperation.

It is important to note that on important points, and in particular in the search for a solution to the Afghan crisis, we managed to reach joint arrangements. I attach great importance to the joint French-German declaration which, in my view, is a landmark in the reemergence of Europe as a new center of influence and decisions in the world. I note that despite the pessimistic prognosis put forward by some, the leaders of Federal Germany have in essence kept to the terms of the declaration.

[Ockrent] Europe is not just Paris and Bonn. So can one make a Europe without the other members of the Community and in particular without Great Britain, which more than ever seems to impede pan-European action?

[Answer] I told you earlier that the fact of rendering to Europe its influence on world problems naturally interested all our partners. And in the forefront of our partners there is our first partner: the FRG.

You hint at the present difficulties at the European level--which will be brought up during the forthcoming European Council, since a number of problems will be introduced there. The only thing I would like to tell you this evening is that it is inconceivable that a solution should be found for these problems that does not cover all these problems simultaneously. There is, as you know, the problem of fixing agricultural prices for the forthcoming period, there are some important problems involving sectors of economic life, namely the lamb problem, the fishing problem, and the demand by Britain for a modification of the agreement which it signed concerning its contribution to the EEC budget.

Well, I say that it is not possible to seek a solution to just one of these issues, but that all of them must be solved if France is to accept such a solution.

[Ockrent] Crises are multiplying in the world: They are upsetting the rules of the game which, since the Yalta meeting, have not changed much. Is this the moment for inventing new concepts, new mechanisms? Can France really make a contribution?

[Answer] Yes. France is making an active contribution. I would say that everything I have told you since the start of this program shows that France has its own voice, a national voice on the subject of its international action. This means first that it believes that it is very important to have regional organizations in this new world which is in the process of being organized--regional organizations of which Europe is a good example.

On the other hand, I think it is essential to tackle the problems at the base of the real tensions in the world. The tensions in the world are not disputes between heads of state. It is a fact that there are opposing forces. There is the fact that people do not acknowledge the right which certain new powers have to manifest themselves, or to act.

There is also the fact that there are great injustices in the current world as far as the division of wealth is concerned. That is why, in my opinion, the most important diplomatic initiative which has been taken in recent years was taken by France, and that is the North-South dialog. If you leave our country and if you meet the leaders of the Third World, there is not one of them who will not speak to you about the prospects or possibilities which were opened up by the North-South dialog.

[Duhamel] Earlier on you spoke of your trip to India and the very important problem of the nonalined movement. Does France intend, as certain people have stated, to lean toward the nonalined movement within the framework of these new rules of the international game?

[Answer] No. I think that would be quite a mistake. France belongs to an alliance--as I have reminded you--but although it belongs to an alliance, it is not alined--it cannot belong to the nonalined movement. On the other hand, it can consider the importance of this nonalined movement. I can tell you that when I had the talks with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi--to which you referred--I did not in any way push her or seek to convince her to aline herself. On the contrary, I told her of the importance for the world in there being big nonalined countries, since in my opinion this is a factor of equilibrium for the world and it is a guarantee for peace.

The idea (?toward which we are pushed) and at the beginning of our conversation you asked questions which showed that certain people finally (?support) the idea of alinement in the world in two blocs according to the affinities which each side feels. [sentence as heard] It is an idea which would be very dangerous for equilibrium and peace in the world. I am convinced that a world in which there is a certain diversity of attitudes and situations is a world in which crises have a better chance of being solved. If there are only two blocs, they are led by the logic of their forces toward a confrontation, which is much more difficult to dominate.

I did not tell you earlier on--on the subject of peace--that the risks of confrontation would weigh on the whole of humanity and would bear no comparison with the previous frightening world conflicts. Thus one of the essential roles of heads of state at the present time is to know how to get over crises, that is to say to know how to find peaceful outcomes to crises. Naturally..... [Ockrent interrupts]

[Ockrent] The sangfroid of some.... [Giscard interrupts]

[Giscard] Yes. (?With) sangfroid but without renouncing--and this is the difficulty --the fundamental principles. And that is why when I spoke to you about Afghanistan I reminded you of the first two basic principles: the withdrawal of forces and the right of the Afghans to decide what they want to do.

[Ockrent] Among other things that agitate the world there are forces which are emerging, like religion and in particular Islam. Is Islam a tidal wave which has already swept away, which is going to sweep away on its course all the rules known so far in international relations?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. Islam is a religion practiced by a great number of people in vast regions of the world, and there is indeed a revival of the Islamic faith. This is an important event in our world which France sees and observes, and France considers that it is perfectly legitimate on the part of those who practice this faith.

[Duhamel] Mr President, you have just mentioned destabilization in Central Asia regarding of course Afghanistan, but there are other seats of tensions, particularly in Africa. About 1 month ago France had to intervene in Tunisia, it had to extend aid to Tunisia. During the last few months or years there have been, with different contexts and conditions, interventions in Zaire, in Central Africa, in Mauritania and in Chad. First, isn't there a danger of escalation in this intervention process, and what are the true criteria for intervention? From what moment does France decide to aid an African country?

[Answer] First, I want to rectify a point right away. France has not at all intervened in Tunisia. France has simply lent means of transport to the Tunisian Government, which had to settle a problem on its own territory, and which has needed such facilities. But there has been no military action by France in Tunisia. And my objective, which I expressed repeatedly when I went to this country, is to see the Mediterranean become a lake of peace and stability. France wishes that the ensemble of the Mediterranean countries share this objective of peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

You speak about other actions in Africa, the most striking of which was in Shaba. Well, I remind you what happened in Shaba: Elements came from outside the country and the Zairian Government appealed for international solidarity, and France in fact sent in a unit, a known unit of 800 men. It left on 19 May 1978 and returned home 16 days later. If you compare these dates to those of Afghanistan, for example, it would mean that the Soviet forces should have withdrawn from Afghanistan on 12 January. During this intervention the French forces never met with any hostility or even reserve on the part of the population or any local authorities.

In fact, France's intention regarding Africa was not at all of an imperialist character. It is absurd to make such a suggestion. If France had wished to be imperialist, it would have conserved its positions. Through the wisdom of my precedessors, France, on the contrary, led these states to independence. France's aim is to insure that the neighboring continent, which is a friendly continent, is stable and devoted to the development task in peace. For this reason, France reacts to the attempts to destabilize Africa. As you have seen, these attempts have always been inspired from outside the country.

Naturally, some of our actions have been criticized in general. You have seen this, haven't you? But I think about what the state of mind, the anxiety of the French people would be one day--you spoke about anxiety earlier on--if we had in front of us a destabilized neighboring continent, as seen in this or that region in Asia. What then would be the daily attitude of the French? They would regret the passing of the period when France was capable of contributing to the maintenance of the stability of Africa.

[Ockrent] But in this case is France playing the role of the Cubans in the West, or is it just defending specific interests which may involve oil transport routes, that is to the Persian Gulf where it might become a sort of gendarme?

[Answer] No, if France has intervened, it has not intervened on somebody else's behalf as you suggested. France intervened in order to help friendly countries fight destabilization attempts. France on its part acts in such a way as to enable these countries to recover and secure their stability themselves as soon as possible. I stress that with regard to Tunisia, for instance, there are no longer any transport means there, and there are no naval units off this country.

[Ockrent] Does France possess the means for its policies? You have often said that the defense portion of the national budget should be increased, but do we really have the means to develop at the same time nuclear forces, forces for intervention abroad and the regular army?

[Answer] You ask a question about our defense means. First observation: Of all the Western countries--United States, FRG, Great Britain--France is the only one that has for 5 years been regularly increasing part of its military expenditure in both its budget and in its gross domestic product, in its national resources. Between 1974, that is the budget worked out before my election, and 1980, the portion of military expenditures for the defense of France in the gross domestic product rose from 3.37 percent to 3.80 percent this year. All the military know this well. Therefore, of all the Western countries, France is the one that has imposed upon itself the most regular, the most consistent defense effort.

This is shown by the volume of our defense means. In 1974 the French deterrent force was capable of using a nuclear power of 20 megatons. I apologise for these technical figures. Twenty megatons represents about 1,000 times the Hiroshima bomb. This is not pleasant either for the mind or the heart but it gives one an idea about the importance of our means. In 1974 it was 20 megatons and in 1980 it is 80. It is at the level of 75 megatons, and in 1985 we will reach 90 megatons. In other words, presently we are the third nuclear power in the world, and it is recognized as such.

Now, what are the problems of the future of our defence? First, to insure that our deterrent force remains deterrent, and one should at every moment, both in connection with the technical aspect and volume, insure that our deterrent force remains deterrent because it is the ultimate security of France. At the same time, we shall have to make decisions. Decisions concerning our defense have been made until 1990. I will not go into details, but we shall then have to prepare the security of France beyond 1990. This is a job to be done by technicians, by the General Staff, but the government and I will have to examine the situation next summer. Naturally I and the government will report to you.

Finally, the third aspect. Alongside these nuclear forces France needs diversified forces so as to be able to face various world situations. You have just mentioned Afghanistan and Africa. You could have mentioned the Horn of Africa and the fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia. Nowhere (?in these places) has there been the use or threat of using nuclear weapons. And in Asia, despite the fact that the USSR is a great nuclear power, no one mentioned the use of nuclear weapons. There are varying situations in the world, and if France wants to guarantee the various aspects of its security, the approaches to its territory, the protection of its overseas departments and territories, or the approaches to its essential supplies, then it should have diversified forces.

[Duhamel] If I have understood well there is no question, for example, of getting closer to an all-nuclear policy at the military level? Is this an idea currently being discussed?

[Answer] That is what it is called but one does not know if it is really being proposed. But an all-nuclear policy would mean that France would prohibit itself from handling certain security problems if these security problems could not be covered by the nuclear arrangements. (?I would point out to you) that firstly, this is the case, for example, for all the problems of our supplies and for conflicts in which nuclear armaments are not usable.

[Duhamel] Mr President, this international situation about which we have been speaking for roughly 40 minutes occupies the main part of the political debate today. As everyone has noted, I think that everyone also notes that, with the exception of the Communist Party of course, there is what is a bit barbarically called a consensus in the political world. I would like to know if, in your opinion, this consensus, this agreement, is focussed simply on the analysis, that is, on the criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, or also on the solutions and on France's external and worldwide action.

[Answer] I think that a consensus does in fact exist, and you said with the exception of the Communist Party. I will be more precise than you and say with the exception perhaps of the Communist leaders, since doubtless among those who vote for the Communist Party a certain number share what we have just described. The consensus is basically a consensus on France's independent policy and action, action for peace, action in solidarity with our partners, but with proper objectives. And I am glad that this consensus exists.

I am not glad for my own sake, I do not intend to take any personal advantage from it, but it strengthens France's possibility of action and her authority. But naturally there are critics of certain details, that goes without saying. But as for the analysis and the essential direction, I consider that at the present time a very large proportion of French public opinion and its leaders approve the action which is being taken.

[Duhamel] You talked just now of the attitude of the Communist leaders. Has their attitude surprised or shocked you over the last few months?

[Answer] I do not want to comment on the attitude of the leaders of any political party.

[Ockrent] But the isolation of the Communist Party, this electoral tactic of isolation, could you not turn out to be the main beneficiary of it?

[Answer] I do not concern myself with this question. I conduct France's international affairs. Leaders of political parties conduct their parties' affairs.

[Ockrent] Added to international tensions are of course the French people's preoccupations with economic and social problems. How far can one say, from the point of view of purchasing power or unemployment, to name just two problems, that international factors really play a decisive role?

[Answer] At present in French people's preoccupations, economic and social preoccupations link up with international preoccupations, and today it was intended only to deal with aspects of the international situation and actions, and that is why we shall only deal with these problems. I intend to deal with the others during my next talk. There is another circumstance which makes it impossible for me to deal with them today, and that is that there is a debate on a motion of censure in parliament which covers precisely these matters, and so it is not suitable for the president of the republic to debate these problems at a time when the parliament itself is in the process of discussing them.

But I will say that indeed these events have very serious consequences on the economic and social level, consequences for two reasons. The first reason is obviously the increase in the price of oil, with all that entails, since you know that now our oil bill this year will represent almost as much, not entirely but almost as much, as the total income tax paid by the French people. That is as if they were paying two taxes on their income, one budget which we use for our expenditure, and then another, the same, since it is used externally, abroad. So this increase obviously has considerable consequences.

The second consequence is that international concern is always a factor of additional difficulty, since concern slows down investment, makes economic decisions more uncertain, and thus affects the level of investment and the level of unemployment. That is why these consequences are serious, and why they must be taken seriously. The latest developments are quite recent. These are the latest rise in oil prices, international tension since the end of December, and naturally the government will have to act to insure that economic policy takes into account these new developments. That is why economic and social policy in 1980 should be particularly active.

[Duhamel] Mr President, I think that today in every country and in the foreign policy of every power there is a moral dimension, and the Sakharov case in particular has recently brought up in a fairly sad and also spectacular way the problem of human rights. There are also the words and actions of France on human rights. How is it acting?

[Answer] I think.... I do not want to seem to give a eulogy on what we are doing, I prefer to tell you what we are doing, and you can judge. France, of all the countries in the world, is probably the one which has done the most for human rights. Some examples: We have at present in France 150,000 political refugees who are the daily witnesses of our action in favor of human rights. As far as Latin American countries are concerned, France has taken 6,400 political refugees from Latin America. That is, we are the leading country in Europe for taking in political refugees from Latin America. If you take Southeast Asia, we have taken 75,400 refugees from Indochina, 75,400 at present--that is to say three times as many as all the European countries together.

If you now take individual cases, we have not stopped trying to insure that people who are in prison or being mistreated can leave their country and be received in ours. These are some examples: When I was elected president of the republic, there were numerous Frenchmen who were imprisoned in Guinea. Thanks to the reestablishment of our relations with President Sekou Toure, there are no more French political prisoners in Guinea. I was able to be present a few days ago at the dissolution of the association of relatives of those interned in the country. Another example: In a few days, thanks also to persistent action, the last Frenchmen detained in Uruguay will be returning to our country. I received an assurance about this a few days ago. As far as other countries are concerned we have intervened on every occasion, and on every occasion we have obtained a certain number of results.

[Ockrent] In Argentina as well?

[Answer] In Argentina also. But if one day the list is drawn up of humans right cases which have been negotiated and solved by leaders of countries, I think I can say without fear of contradiction that it will turn out that it was action by France which will have achieved the biggest number of results concerning action for human rights.

[Ockrent] You have explained to us in broad terms France's foreign policy, and of course there are many many more things to say. But after 6 years of personal conduct of French foreign affairs do you think that French foreign policy is affecting the course of things? What are its defects and its trumps?

[Answer] When you said personal action, you meant personal experience, because France's international action is a collective work. The president of the republic has, of course, his responsibility, and the government has its own, and then all those who live abroad or who have connections abroad also have their own contribution.

I think it should be known, French people should know that France has trumps, because in their difficulties in sometimes understanding France's international action. There are two fundamental difficulties. The first which we talked about at the beginning is that of not perceiving the fact that France is conducting an independent foreign policy, and that it is, of course, less easy to conduct an independent foreign policy, it is less simple. It is less black and white than if one conducts a policy of alinement. And they should be reminded that what they want is precisely for France to conduct an independent policy.

The second difficulty is that they will ask whether France basically has the means in today's world. That's what you just said, isn't it, to influence events? Well, I think France has the means. I tell you that after several years of observation and direct experience France has the means, for a number of reasons which I will list. Firstly, because France has a tradition of influence in the world. This is due to the heads of state who have followed one another. It is due to the attitude of the French people who have launched very strong ideas into the world, whose echo still reverberates, and to the fact that we still have historical attributes of influence.

For example, we are a permanent member of the Security Council. We were presiding, you know, during the last debates. We are among the four powers which are watching over the fate of Berlin, where I went, incidentally, in October. We are a nuclear power, in civil and military terms the third in the world it can be said.

We are an economic power, not at a level which I deem desirable--we still have, to be sure, to make progress in this area--but we are the third exporter in the world, and therefore an economic power capable of making a contribution to the solution of economic and social problems. Last, we have a major influence in Europe. So all this gives much means of influence. And that is why, I think, that France has the capacity to affect events.

To return to my remark at the beginning, it has the ability to act, it must have the will to act, and it must act itself. Because there is no point in having the means but not the will to act, or if one does act simply to rally to or to support the action of others. That is why there is a cohesion in all this. That is why France is able to conduct international action; it must have the will to do it, and it must conduct it itself, that is pursuing its concepts and pursuing its interests, in order to make its own contribution to peace and security in the world.

[Duhamel] Thank you for answering our questions.

MITTERRAND ON FOREIGN POLICY, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ISSUES

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[Claude Vincent interview with Socialist Party First Secretary Francois Mitterrand: "The PCF Cannot Take the Risk of Allowing the Socialist Candidate To Be Defeated in 1981"--date, place not specified]

[Excerpt] Claude Vincent: First Secretary, many French people feel that the threat of war has grown more serious recently. I would like to ask you whether you feel the same way and what you think of France's attitude in this crisis.

Francois Mitterrand: I do not believe that there will be a war between the superpowers, which are capable of destroying each other. At least not yet. However, if it lasts, the present tension could take the form of localized wars which, of course, will not be localized for those affected by them. This is possible at any time. However, a generalized nuclear war in which France would be involved does not strike me as probable at the moment. I think that the margin which exists between war and the present crisis is still big enough to leave room for a number of intermediate states which are neither peace nor war. These states are dangerous because, unless care is taken, they could get out of control and spark off a catastrophe. Remember Sarajevo. That is why our role is to seek ways to peace wherever we can, without however accepting shameful compromises which merely bring about war more quickly with loss of dignity. It is not easy!

No Pershing or SS-20 Missiles

What do I think of the French Government's position? Our policy is implemented within narrow limits. France must not act as or give the appearance of being the world's gendarme. No country is capable of being the world's gendarme aside from the USSR and the United States, and they can only assume this role if they reach agreement and reconcile their interests. We have still not yet reached that point. However, I must stress that neither side is prepared to fight. They advance and then withdraw. There is no decisive battle. [paragraph continues]

Neither side is capable of checkmating the other in this game of chess. They merely take the castle or bishop. Each side meanwhile takes what advantages it can. It is reasonable that France should be able to keep its distance from this game, in which it is not involved. However, we must not forget that we have the advantage of law and a particular concept of civilization. Upholding the law counts when you appeal to the universal conscience--the consciences of billions of human beings who would be victims of a confrontation between the powers. From this viewpoint the president of the republic can be criticized for being slow in reacting to the Kabul coup, caught as he was in the many conflicting areas of prudence in his foreign and domestic policies.

France has unfortunately been absent from the right camp for 2 weeks making do simply with being a country skilled in maneuvering through the difficult terrain. Nothing more than that.

Claude Vincent: Would you have liked a quicker reaction?

Francois Mitterrand: As I said at the time, I found the president's first excessively alarmist speech and the foreign minister's excessively opportunist speech both quite inappropriate. What a lot of statements all rolled into one! A sigh for Carter, another for Brezhnev and a third for Schmidt. What are we to think of the Schmidt-Giscard communique? I said that French policy is "cautious."

Claude Vincent: First Secretary, you referred to the invasion of Afghanistan and also to the deployment of Pershing missiles which, as I understand it, you support to some extent.

Francois Mitterrand: The deployment of the Pershing missiles is the result of a situation which has been accentuated by the buildup of Soviet so-called conventional forces in Europe and the recent deployment of the SS-20 missiles. Our country is not a NATO member. We were not consulted. There was no reason for consulting us. However, if we had been a NATO member, what would we have done?

My viewpoint is as follows: By some convention of terminology the SS-20's are called tactical missiles and the Pershings are called strategic. This is experts' terminology irresponsibly adopted by a large number of French politicians. In simple terms a strategic missile is one which covers 5,000-6,000 km and can cross the Atlantic, while a tactical missile is one which only covers 1,500-2,000 km. That is an approximate definition. We French are within the radius of action of all these missiles, whether they are tactical or strategic. We are told that the American Pershing strategic missiles can hit Moscow in 6 minutes now that they are stationed in Germany, while the Russian strategic missiles will still take 30 minutes to blow up New York. That may be: In this respect I understand the Soviet anxiety, but first I urge the French people to be worried, since Paris is within range of both missiles. What I want is neither Pershings nor SS-20's.

Neutralism for Domestic Consumption

That is why I, together with my friends, decided that we should not involve the Socialist Party [PS] in the protest organized by the PCF against the Pershing missiles alone. It is quite a different matter to say that I approve of these missiles. I deplore the fact that I cannot protest. We must revive the campaigns for the dissolution of the two blocs, for disarmament, for nuclear nonproliferation, for collective security in Europe, in short, we must place the problem in the correct context.

Claude Vincent: Some people, especially the Communists, accuse the government of alining with U.S. positions, and on other occasions France is criticized for having a lukewarm attitude to its allies. Does your own criticism--that the government reacted rather slowly--not include this reproach that we are rather reticent allies?

Francois Mitterrand: Some people might tell me that this "cautious" policy is wise. It is a way of avoiding problems. However, the way in which this policy is now being implemented will eventually have the result of inspiring confidence in no one. The president of the republic is psychologically exploiting events over which he has no control. He is tackling peace and war in the same way as he is tackling unemployment and inflation in France. He is not really influencing them, but he is nonetheless carried along by them. He is like a dancer on an elephant's back.

Claude Vincent: Do you think that the positions adopted by France in the international sphere reflect domestic policy concerns?

Francois Mitterrand: Yes, I think so.

Claude Vincent: Can you explain that?

Francois Mitterrand: It is simple. The president of the republic thinks that he can neutralize a section of the left by adopting positions which reassure the Soviet Union and consequently the PCF leaders. He does not need to try too hard, since that happened automatically in 1974 and 1978. You might wonder why he bothers since this does not worry the Americans, who are well aware that fundamentally Valery Giscard d'Estaing's capers keep within the circle agreed by the Atlantic allies. I said on television that if you needed a certificate of approval from Washington or Moscow to be president I would certainly not be president. If it meant anything, you could define Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy as a neutralist policy combined with the nuclear bomb, but it means nothing. Giscard's real foreign policy is Atlanticist. Neutralism is for domestic consumption.

Claude Vincent: Is the PS leader not tempted by a little nonalinement?

Francois Mitterrand: Nonalinement is something different. A real North-South policy, a real policy for combatting hunger, a real international monetary policy depend on a certain view of nonalinement. Ability is not enough.

France's Independence

Claude Vincent: It might be regarded as a quality in diplomacy?

Francois Mitterrand: The head of state is an able man and has other qualities: Why should I deny it?

Claude Vincent: First Secretary, many statements have been made on the subject of defense, including Mr Chirac's proposal that we should increase our nuclear deterrent force by considerably increasing the number of submarines. What do you think of that?

Francois Mitterrand: France's independence does not simply depend on the number of nuclear submarines it has but also on logistics, telecommunications, supplies and possession of raw materials. We are far from being adequate in these spheres. However, French independence also depends on autonomous industry, leading research and advanced technology. It is pointless to talk of national independence while agreeing to the kind of international division of labor and production imposed on France by big capital, but unfortunately that is what the president of the republic is doing.

Claude Vincent: Our deterrent can work.

Francois Mitterrand: Yes, provided that it follows the scientific and industrial progress made by the main countries possessing nuclear weapons. If we allow ourselves to fall behind we will no longer have any deterrent power! Once you are part of this type of balance of forces, it is impossible to stop halfway. The problem is therefore not just a military one.

Claude Vincent: Do you think that the European political reality could become so strong as to have a common defense system?

Francois Mitterrand: With Europe as it is, devoid of any political reality, there is no point in talking about a joint army. Indeed, it is dangerous to do so. It is dangerous, above all, for our security. An army which has nuclear weapons cannot be a coalition army. Who would it obey? The real political power, which is not in Europe.

No Compromise

Claude Vincent: First Secretary, let us turn to domestic policy. There has recently been a fundamental modification, in that major alliances have been broken and there are now though to be four dominant political groups. It is clear that none of them can hope to govern alone. You are no longer a partner in a union comprising two major parties but the leader of a party which is going it alone.

Francois Mitterrand: We were on our own in 1971. We were alone, facing everybody, in fighting to revive the socialism in which we believe. That is natural. The PS has always taken its own decisions, within the framework of agreements we have signed, of course. It is our determination, our decisions and the strategy they form which have made us what we now are: the party with the biggest following and the most public support.

Claude Vincent: Nonetheless, you once had a strong alliance and could count almost automatically on PCF support. This is no longer the case.

Francois Mitterrand: Let us look at the past. Your statement gives the impression that the four families to which you refer have just been discovered. We have been saying this for more than 20 years. I refer you to articles and books which I have written and which will show you that I have long been arguing on the basis of the existence of four strong tendencies: a hard-line, really reactionary, conservative group; a more liberal conservative group; the Socialist group; and the Communist group. In addition to all that there is the existence of the class struggle. The two conservative groups are on one side, the Communists and we on the other. In addition, constitutional and electoral procedures have helped to lock the four groups in two camps--first, through the election of the president by universal suffrage, then through the majority vote. Added to social antagonism, these two combined causes have led the political groups to be rigidly organized. Furthermore, on essential issues there can be no compromise between right and left.

Now, with 15 months to go before the presidential election, we are in a transitional phase. Each of these political groups is asserting its rights to existence and victory. Each will have its candidate. However, like it or not there will be a regrouping in the second ballot.

Claude Vincent: This brings us to a constant situation in French politics.

Francois Mitterrand: But the institutions remain the same. There is a contradiction between the need felt by political groups to develop alone and the constraints they must accept if they are to win. The majority system requires coalitions; the presidential election requires that candidates stand down. What will happen? This is the dominant problem for the coming months. In any case, the PS will remain faithful to its vocation, which is first to win over as many French people as possible, starting by rallying the popular forces, and second not to compromise on the changes it proposes.

Constitutional Reforms

Claude Vincent: Do you find the institutions unsuitable to French political reality?

Francois Mitterrand: I believe that proportional representation would correspond to the current needs more closely, and that the Constitution should be revised.

Claude Vincent: Would you vote for proportional representation if it was proposed?

Francois Mitterrand: We proposed it, so we would vote for it. Consider the Fourth Republic, it had both the proportional representation and a weak executive. In other words, it increased the tendency toward fragmentation or splitting up. The Fifth Republic is founded on a strong executive and the majority vote, which increases this strength. In other words, it tends increasingly toward authoritarianism, centralization and personalization. The president's excess of power must now be tempered. Proportional representation could do this, as could the reduction of the presidential term of office to 5 years--an old demand which I defended then and which has fortunately been put forward again recently. I fought a whole campaign on it a short while ago. It was part of the joint program and is in the new Socialist plan. Since the head of state has concentrated the whole execut e and more in his hands, he cannot be a judge. The people must judge in his place, and once in 7 years is not enough. The long-foreseen deviation in the present system makes it necessary to plan other constitutional reforms. A republic without a parliament is no longer a republic.

Claude Vincent: Had you been elected president of the republic, do you believe that you would have had too many powers to do what you wanted to do?

Francois Mitterrand: This problem must not be seen in terms of individuals. Yes, I repeat that the president of the republic has too much power--those given him by the law and those he has taken in addition. Parliamentary assemblies have done much in modern history. The principle reforms and great turning points in French public life have most often stemmed from their debates.

A Socialist President...

Claude Vincent: Does that still seem a topical question to you?

Francois Mitterrand: I could be; why not? I would certainly be opposed to the return of an assembly like that which governed from 1947-1958. I simply seek a better balance between the executive and the legislature and, within the executive, between the president and the government (not forgetting the judiciary, which is under the head of state's thumb, or his secular arm, the radio and television service). Parliament, for its part, is quite adequate. If it is in disarray, everything is being done to increase this. Let me give you an illustration. In the Nievre they want to shut down the Clamecy-Corbigny railroad. [paragraph continues]

Although we are organizing the struggle, the decision is as good as taken by the French National Railroad Company [SNCF], which says that only a dozen people a day go as far as the end of this line, which therefore has no further reason for existing. But we answer that trains arrive in Corbigny at impossible times, that they are antique, that they are heated badly or not at all. Traveling like that is really unpleasant. With well-heated cars, fast trains, comfortable conditions and practical times it would be quite different. The line would be profitable, the public service assured, the users treated properly and the region's economy served. This is the story of parliament's working conditions. Its morale is low, it seems to be serving no purpose, no one wants to go there, it is badly organized, its sittings are at impossible times, the government ridicules it. Are you surprised that, after this, the institution is breaking up? It is high time to act.

Claude Vincent: Mr First Secretary, I am not going to ask if you are going to be the Socialist Party candidate, but at any event there will surely be a PS candidate. Many people, in the PS and even outside, want it to be you so that the debate on this occassion will be at an appropriate level. But I would simply like to ask you a question which the Socialist candidate will have to answer: "If elected, with whom will he govern, and how?"

Francois Mitterrand: This Socialist president will not be able to govern with the present majority. He will dissolve the National Assembly elected in 1978. He will then have to await the voter's decision and submit to it, faithfully obeying the injunctions of universal suffrage. Will a rightwing majority emerge from these new elections? This would be the reverse of what the government feared in 1978. A leftwing majority? The problem would be solved. In fact, that majority will only be possible if the left coalition holds up and asserts itself. But let us not go reading tealeaves. To keep to your hypothesis, the certain thing is that this Socialist president will have been elected on Socialist policies. He will personify a great popular movement. Everything will be organized around this new reality.

To Each His Responsibilities

Claude Vincent: Let us suppose a left majority composed of two-thirds Socialists, one-third Communists. Are you not afraid that this might pose problems?

Francois Mitterrand: Each must take his own responsibilities. A Socialist president and a relative but strong Socialist parliamentary majority would create a situation that everyone would have to take into consideration. For France it would be a chance for genuine change, real progress for freedom. I am waiting to see who will turn it down.

Claude Vincent: Over many years you concluded an alliance with the PCF, supported it, made it viable and even made it prosper. Then there was that split, whose causes were much talked about....

Francois Mitterrand: Nobody thinks any longer that it was a question of nationalizing subsidiaries: This expression surprises you, does it not? Had you forgotten it? The word "subsidiary" no longer appears in Communist speech. It was a term of convenience, like the others.

Claude Vincent: The 22 September 1977 split occurred on this point.

Francois Mitterrand: Now it seems to have been national independence, and I do not know what else. The PCF leaders' alternating explanations show clearly that they caused the split.

The Union

Claude Vincent: Leaving aside the PCF retraction, what are the underlying bases of your alliance with the PCF and for the split in that alliance?

Francois Mitterrand: I have said and explained this a hundred times: The underlying basis of this alliance stems from social considerations. The PS does not accept that the majority of French citizens--be it more than two-thirds of the wage earners, workers, employees and cadres, who themselves represent 80 percent of the active population, those who work and produce, along with people on family-run farms and independent workers--the PS does not accept that those excluded from production, the young women, the unemployed of all ages, that the pensioners on small or average incomes should, because of their trade union and political divisions, be handed over to their class enemy to impose his economic system of alienation and oppression on them.

Communist Volte-face

It would be nonsensical for these dominated socioprofessional strata to surrender their interests into the hands of those who oppose and exploit them merely because their organizations are unable to reach agreement. There is only one solution to all this and it is political--a union. I did not invent the Communist Party. I am not responsible for the fact that until recently it was the main left force and that we in France were on the brink of a situation similar to that prevailing in Italy, with a big communist party and a small socialist party, with a communist party standing alone against conservative forces and with any political alternative ruled out, not to mention any other consequences.

My comrades and I inherited this situation. I told Helmut Schmidt: "Taking into account the German as compared with the French population, if you had 8 million Communist voters, well, you would have either agreed on a joint program or no Social Democrat would have ever become chancellor, and the Social Democratic Party would have never been able to implement its program." The problem we are facing is this: Should we try or not--this is a problem of belief--to transform the economic structures and social conditions now prevailing in France? We believe that we should. Now this is possible only through political action. Therefore, we entered into political negotiations with those who represented, like us, the social strata I am talking about. First of all there was the Communist Party, and we entered into discussions with it. We did this on the basis of a sensible government program which took into account the realities of French society and its capacity for transformation.

Claude Vincent: Nonetheless, there are many other considerations which militate against any cooperation between you and the PCF in the sphere of government.

Francois Mitterrand: You are aware just as I am of the reasons for the Communist volte-face in 1977. I believe that I have explained them clearly.

Claude Vincent: Very clearly.

Francois Mitterrand: Similarly, at the time of the two big contests in 1974 and 1978, when the left and the right achieved some 50 percent of the vote each, I neither concealed nor disguised my views. I said: "If the left wins, left parties will participate in the country's government." In 1974 I asked the French people for a lot of things at one and the same time: a leftwing president, a dissolution of the National Assembly elected only 1 year previously, a new majority, a radically different policy and a government in which Communists would participate--something that had not occurred since 1947. And yet all this would have been achieved if there had been a little less talk about the Comoro Islands and Djibouti and a little less interference.

Claude Vincent: How did you yourself assess the risk of having Communist ministers?

Francois Mitterrand: I was mainly concerned about the risk of the right remaining in power!

Claude Vincent: Is that all?

Francois Mitterrand: In 1947, at the beginning of my political life, I was member of a government which contained some Communists. They had been members of the government since 1944, when General de Gaulle invited them to join it.

Claude Vincent: At that time you bore a less direct responsibility for the situation.

Francois Mitterrand: True, but the situation was much more difficult then. The PCF represented 27 percent of the French people and France was still very profoundly traumatized by the events which followed the country's liberation. The PCF controlled several regions of France. At that time it would have been able to cause terrible conflicts within the state if it had wanted to. Furthermore, Stalin was in the background. And yet De Gaulle did just that, did he not?

Claude Vincent: It is difficult to compare the two situations.

Francois Mitterrand: France was weaker, more confused and more divided than it is now. Furthermore, it had just emerged from a world war.

A Government Agreement

Claude Vincent: Do you believe that similar circumstances could arise and that you could achieve power and cooperate with Communists within the government?

Francois Mitterrand: This depends on the prospects for achieving a government agreement. The Socialist Party is willing to discuss such an agreement. However, the Communist leadership's present orientations are inconsistent with such prospects. This is why the Socialists should organize and speak up for the popular movement, engage in combat and mobilize the left around themselves.

The fact that I have fought in support of a union unceasingly and unflinchingly entitles me to say that the Socialist Party will not allow its action to be paralyzed, just because the PCF leadership continues to deny to the masses a union which they desire. We will be more active than ever, wherever the struggle is waged. We will represent the left, fight and be the people's hope. Supporters of the left will abandon those who in fact work for Giscard and will join us. Our Socialist program, which is consistent with the policy determined in 1971, corresponds to their desires.

Claude Vincent: Has it never occurred to you that you could be strong enough to be able to govern the country without the Communists? Just a little further progress would be sufficient to insure that an alliance with the Communists became of secondary importance. You need 35 percent of votes to achieve a parliamentary majority.

Francois Mitterrand: The Socialist Party's position is good in the eyes of public opinion, but we have a long way to go yet. Our supporters represent 23 percent of the population, which makes us the biggest party, and our potential can probably be estimated at some 30 percent. Since we have been denied a union, we will not rule out the possibility of governing the country on our own. [paragraph continues]

However, in a democracy, in order to rule the country on your own--like Kreisky in Austria--you must have either an absolute majority or a strong relative majority. Any minority government can only be a very provisional one. Ask my friend Soares what he thinks on the subject. The broader the union, the more certain will be the success of the undertaking.

Claude Vincent: What many French people cannot understand is that despite this capacity for rallying many people, you have taken the major risk of bringing the Communists to power.

Francois Mitterrand: There you go again: You say "major risk." Those are your words.

Claude Vincent: This is what many people think and many people believe.

Francois Mitterrand: I repeat that what constitutes a major risk is a continuation of the Giscard-Barre policy. But be that as it may, a strong Socialist Party is a precondition of any political hypothesis. Perhaps the Communists signed the joint program in 1972 because they believed that they would dominate us. They shared the right's view with respect to this, but we proved wrong both the right and, probably, the Communist Party analysis by showing that a Socialist Party, reestablished among social strata which it has too often shunned in the past 25 years, represented for the French left an important factor for revival. The Socialist Party needed to gain the left's confidence. In order to achieve this it had to recover its authenticity. This has been done.

I am the leader of a party which has become the first party in France. It has stood the test of the past 2 years without suffering any great damage. Do not forget that even in the 1978 parliamentary election we achieved the best percentage of votes in this kind of election in Socialist Party history. One year later, local elections took place. In the trough of depression and having to contend with internal and external polemics, in short under difficult conditions, we gained a further 160 seats, a considerable number. In the European elections, which were said to be a semi-failure, the left nonetheless secured the majority of seats: 41 seats out of 81--22 seats for the Socialist Party and 19 seats for the PCF.

Like in a Ring

But any young Socialist with idealist and rather euphoric views who has joined a unionist party is bound to sustain a considerable shock when subjected to insults by the leaders of the allied party day after day. Any sincere Socialist is bound to feel confused. He does feel confused and must be understood. And this applies to even a greater degree to voters sympathetic to us. This means that you find yourself in a boxing ring even though what you wanted was to join a good football team. I do not feel "punch-drunk" because I am used to it all and because I never had any illusions, but it must be admitted that something can be said to excuse those who are "punch-drunk." Therefore, the Socialist Party must assert itself quite simply as a realistic party aiming at unity. Yes, first of all it must assert its individuality, as I have been asking it to do for years.

Claude Vincent: Do you believe that the Socialist candidate will be able to persuade the Communist candidate to step down in his favor in 1981?

Francois Mitterrand: I do not believe that the Communist Party leaders can ask the Communist electorate to go back on a historical undertaking which corresponds to its interests and hopes. They could not do this without running the risk of an internal crisis, which would be so grave that they will think twice before taking such a step.

PSI'S CRAXI LISTS FOREIGN POLICY PROPOSALS TO DIRECTORATE

LD272252 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party [PSI] Directorate held a meeting at the Chamber of Deputies today. Giovan Battista Fenu reports:

The PSI Directorate met here at the Chamber of Deputies in the office of the Socialist parliamentarians about 90 minutes ago. So far only foreign policy has been discussed. We have learned an introductory talk by Craxi on international problems was followed by speeches by Riccardo Lombardi, chairman of the Central Committee and by Francesco De Martino.

Craxi listed the names of the PSI delegates to the European socialist parties congress to be held in Luxembourg on 3-4 March and then proposed some points for European socialist parties to follow in the field of peace. These can be summed up as follows:

1. Indignation and condemnation of the bloody repression by the USSR in Afghanistan and further pressure on the Moscow government to declare its readiness to withdraw its troops.
2. Maintain European action toward the United States preventing the policy of retaliations from escalating and thus hindering new possibilities for dialog and negotiations.
3. Maintain economic relations with East Europe with a selective policy which takes into account the economic difficulties of countries like Poland and with a trend toward developing cooperation with other East European countries.
4. Support a possible initiative by the president of the Socialist International with the aim of reopening the dialog.
5. An active policy in the Mediterranean.
6. European policy toward the Third World.
7. The development of relations with China with the expression of a multipolar concept which would guarantee a peaceful balance between the two superpowers.
8. Maintain the awareness of European public opinion to questions concerning the violation of human rights and the rights of peoples.
9. Insist on the resumption of negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe, conventional arms and coordination of the control over nuclear power for civilian use, and on regulating the arms markets.
10. Concerning the Olympic games question, no interruption of sporting activities on the inter-European plane, taking into consideration the universal character of the games, but to insist that the Soviet authorities take meaningful measures to create a suitable atmosphere.

Regarding the question of domestic policy, the evaluation of the Christian Democrat [DC] Congress was proposed by Longo to the lay and Socialist parties. This confirms the assessment of the Central Committee on the function of a government of truce. [passage indistinct] It is understood that the meeting of the PSI Directorate, which is still in progress, could give a definitive evaluation after the session of the DC National Council meeting on 5 March which is to elect a new president and a new secretary.

Secretary Craxi, shortly before the end of the Directorate session, made it clearly understood that the PSI expected the election of a new DC secretary to produce a suitable negotiating partner.

INGRAO LEADS PCI DELEGATION TO NORTH KOREA

For KCNA coverage of the Italian Communist Party delegation's visit to North Korea, see the North Korea section of the 27 February Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

OREJA SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA

LD271641 Madrid ABC in Spanish 22 Feb 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Spain Not Seeking Exclusive Cooperation With Equatorial Guinea"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja addressed the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday on the subject of our country's cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, stating that it does not want to exclude other countries from this field. The minister was welcomed on the committee's behalf by Senate Speaker Cecilio Valverde and by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Luis Miquel Enciso Recio.

The minister began his remarks with an exposition in two basic parts, concerning the history and the political situation since the 3 August 1979 military coup which deposed dictator Francisco Masie in Equatorial Guinea and the cooperation begun by Spain with the new Equatorial Guinean regime following that date.

Oreja pointed out the complete and utter devastation which Equatorial Guinea suffered under Masie's policy of terror, which went hand in hand with a deterioration in relations with Spain, which Spain's top diplomat attributed to the deposed dictator's difficult character and the Spanish administration's failure to carry out the commitments agreed upon following the 1968 independence.

"The suspension of relations prompted in 1976 by Spain's lifting of restrictions on news from Guinea," Oreja pointed out, "did not prevent an attempt to maintain a minimal Spanish representation in that country."

He described the military coup led by the present head of state Col Obiang Nguema as "the logical outcome of a chaotic situation" and pointed out that the new regime's aims were clear from the outset, these being to begin a new historical phase, to eliminate the Masie regime, to begin national reconstruction in all fields and to base foreign policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the defense of human rights, the UN Charter and signed undertakings.

According to the foreign minister, these objectives are linked with those of Spanish foreign policy, especially the objective of working for a new international economic order by encouraging cooperation.

Challenge to Coordination

With regard to cooperation, Minister Oreja spoke about the Spanish Government's immediate response to the pleas for aid issued by the new Equatorial Guinea regime at its inception.

He said that at first the aid was purely of an emergency nature to help the Guinean population with absolute essentials, and that later cooperation programs were drawn up and are now being actualized.

In this connection he mentioned the various Spanish missions sent to assess the situation in the former colony and the plan to send 250 advisers in various fields at the request of the Equatorial Guinean Government itself, in addition to the 200 already there.

Oreja also discussed the aid in connection with housing, transport, the construction of cooperative stores, and the granting of various aid loans for development, and gave details of aid in various fields.

"This cooperation," he said, "has required a great effort and has presented a challenge to coordination among the Spanish ministries." He stressed the Spanish volunteer workers' great spirit of service in the face of difficulties and dangers.

He denied several times that Spain wants to corner the market in cooperation with Equatorial Guinea.

He also said that Spain's cooperation cannot be based on isolated events, but that it must be continuous and must unite all groups and the entire Spanish people.

Interest of Andean Pact [as published; no subsequent mention of Andean Group]

Once the debate with the members of the Senate committee had begun, Oreja explained that it is not Spain's intention to interfere with or to issue judgments on President Obiang's regime and that therefore he invoked the Equatorial Guinean leader's own remarks to indicate the new regime's democratizing plans. In any case, he said that President Obiang has expressed his desire to lead his country along the path of the observance of freedoms.

He also denied that he had any information enabling him to infer that China's diplomatic representation in Equatorial Guinea indicated any ties with the overthrown Masie regime and pointed out that in any case China is one of the countries which has cooperated most effectively with Equatorial Guinea.

With regard to the exiles, Oreja said that the Equatorial Guinean Government has announced its desire to repatriate them and that many of them who have settled in Spain do not seem to want to return.

Spain's top diplomat denied that Spain wants to pursue a neocolonialist policy. "Spain's policy," he said, "does not pursue a recolonization, but quite the opposite."

These remarks came in response to Socialist Senator Fernando Moran, who said that Spain is aiming to recolonize Guinea and that the massive and indiscriminate return of Spaniards to Guinea will create privileged influential economic groups and bureaucratic classes.

Situation of "Big Landowners"

The Socialist senator said that the exiles' return will help to prevent this effect and claimed that a free market system would be senseless in Equatorial Guinea because it would be the basis for some form of state capitalism.

Minister Oreja stated that Spain will defend its interests in Guinea and that a policy of good intentions does not imply naivete. He also said that the fishing agreement signed with that country is not designed to secure exclusive fishing rights in Equatorial Guinean waters.

As for President Obiang's pleas to the king during his visit last December and in answer to a question from Senator Armas, Oreja said that these pleas were not the result of pondered requests but the spontaneous expression of a call for urgent help "and therefore," he added, "it would not make sense for Spain to take charge of Equatorial Guinea's budget, as President Obiang requested."

With regard to the Spanish settlers expelled following the independence, the minister said that he knew that the owners of major agricultural estates either had returned or could return and that the only problems concerned small commercial properties, the case of which was being taken up by our embassy in that country.

"I have no information," he said, "concerning the existence of any long list of complaints."

The committee chairman Senator Enciso closed the meeting a few minutes before 1430 after over 2.5 hours in session and, together with the Senate speaker, thanked the foreign minister for his attendance.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING ALLEGED SOVIET MESSAGE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD271816 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1758 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The Foreign Office was today trying to establish if Moscow has given the first signs of an early thaw in Britain's relations with the Soviet Union.

This followed a report thought to have its source in Moscow that a new Soviet approach is now being considered.

The Soviets, according to the report, see some merits in Lord Carrington's proposals for a neutral Afghanistan, which could offer the Soviet some security in return for the withdrawal of their troops.

The report quoted sources "close to Mr Brezhnev".

But what puzzled diplomats was the claim that informal messages have been sent to London, which said that the Soviets would not even object if UN troops were stationed in Afghanistan. The Soviet objective was to ensure that Afghanistan was not ruled by an anti-Soviet regime.

The Foreign Office formally denied tonight that any such messages, formal or informal, had been received.

Diplomats were trying to establish if the report misunderstood Soviet intentions, or if it had been floated as a "trial balloon", to see how Western powers would respond.

It was confirmed today that Lord Carrington hopes formally to hand over to the Soviet Union shortly some ideas on how to implement his proposal for a neutral Afghanistan. Consultations are taking place with allies.

But diplomats said it was too early to speculate on whether any of the present moves might save the Olympic games in Moscow.

Source Reportedly Victor Louis

LD281119 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Feb 80 p 34 LD

[David Adamson report: "Kremlin 'Floats' Plan for UN Force in Kabul"]

[Excerpts] A report that Mr Brezhnev has sent an informal message indicating he is interested in Lord Carrington's idea for a neutral Afghanistan was being regarded cautiously in London last night as a "floater" by the Kremlin.

The report, which appeared in the London EVENING NEWS, is understood to have originated from Victor Louis, the newspaper's Moscow correspondent and a Soviet citizen who has close connections with the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He has a variable track record on diplomatic stories involving interpretation, but is regarded as fairly sound when it comes to hard fact.

The suggestion that there might be UN troops stationed there was not being taken too seriously in London. It is considered unlikely that the UN would be willing to intervene in such a situation, even if member states were willing to contribute forces.

The Foreign Office has not received any messages, formal or informal, from the Kremlin, although it has seen a copy of the original story from Mr Louis.

LORD CARRINGTON INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN NEUTRALITY ISSUE

DW271230 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 26 Feb 80 DW

[Udo Philipp interview with Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, in Bonn in English with German translation superimposed--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] What does nonalinement mean for Afghanistan?

[Answer] We have not yet definitely decided. In the circle of the Nine we are in the middle of talks. The precondition is that Afghanistan will receive neutrality, and that is what it wants, too. This neutrality must be guaranteed for the sake of the security of the Soviet Union, and it must allow the Soviet Union to withdraw.

[Question] But who will guarantee Afghanistan's neutrality?

[Answer] The great powers must do it and the countries from the region. After all, they all have cause to want this; because if the Soviet Union withdraws, everybody will benefit, everybody will be satisfied, the Soviet Union and the neighbors.

[Question] But is getting together with the Soviet Union not the main problem?

[Answer] I think so. We must advance our proposals as soon as possible, and we are working hard on them. But as far as the Brezhnev speech last week is concerned, it is not [as heard] encouraging. It is obvious that he would like negotiations.

[Question] Can you state your assessment of the speech specifically once more?

[Answer] I believe that Brezhnev deems it possible to negotiate on the withdrawal of the troops. I hope we will come up with a proposal which will be acceptable to him and to everybody else.

[Question] But to get the whole problem going, it is necessary to talk with the Soviets.

[Answer] I think this is not the most difficult part of it. We must begin, for instance, sending the Italian president of the European Community into the talks. But we can also talk via our ambassadors in our capitals.

[Question] Is your announcement still topical that the Olympic games will be boycotted?

[Answer] We will still advise our athletes not to go, as long as the circumstances have not changed. And the way I understood the attitude of your government it is not much different from ours. We are only starting out at the other end.

I MAKHI SAYS CARTER CAN EASILY REMOVE TURKS FROM ISLAND

NC280740 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 28 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Editorial: "Carter's Big Words"]

[Excerpts] Following charges by Senator Kennedy that President Carter has not kept his promises about Cyprus, that he pressured Congress to lift the embargo against Turkey although there was no progress in the Cyprus problem, President Carter--obviously in order to pacify the powerful Greek-American lobby and in view of the presidential election--has again remembered that there are people in Cyprus who are deprived of basic human rights. He claimed that the United States favors a fair and lasting Cyprus solution and he went as far as saying that even he, just like all civilized people, is a Greek!

When one hears President Carter's words for the first time, one definitely feels pleased and happy because at last the leader of a superpower cares for Cyprus and its oppressed people, and this leader thinks in a fair and civilized way, like a Greek. But one will break down and will not believe what he hears when he is informed by those who know that President Carter is merely voicing big words, and that there is great distance between his big words and his deeds. In the past the American President has repeatedly given assurances and his word of honor that he was opposed to the presence of Turkish troops [in Cyprus], that he would work for the restoration of Cyprus, territorial integrity and that he would support a solution based on the principle of "majority rule and protecting the minority." However, President Carter has not kept any promise.

In a few words, President Carter has proved inconsistent and has been caught lying in his effort to secure the support of Greek-Americans in view of the forthcoming presidential election.

If the American President really felt as Greek as he claims and if he cared for Cyprus and its people who are deprived of their basic human rights, he would make decisions and implement measures that would put an end to the injustice against the Cypriot people, because the Turks, who are committing crimes in Cyprus, are puppets in his hands and he can remove them from Cyprus by merely moving his fingers. But he must have the desire to do this.

TERCUMAN REPORTS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TO BEGIN IN APRIL

NC280850 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Feb 80 p 4 NC

[Report by Abdullah Azizoglu]

[Text] Nicosia--It has been learned that the intercommunal negotiations for finding a peaceful settlement to the Cyprus dispute will be held in April. Well-informed sources say that the Greek Cypriots have assured UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that they will make certain concessions on matters concerning freedom of settlement and ownership, while the Turkish Cypriots have informed the secretary general that they will make some concessions regarding Varosha and the frontiers.

Political observers in Nicosia, however, believe that no matter when the intercommunal negotiations begin, they will yield no positive result unless both sides make tangible concessions. On the other hand, terrorism is mounting on the Greek Cypriot side. Recently a teacher, his daughter and an elderly lady teacher were killed. On the Turkish Cypriot side the casino of a hotel was broken into and 6 million liras stolen.

EDEK'S LISSARIDHIS ON REFUGEE PROBLEM, OUTCOME OF TALKS

NC270700 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 27 Feb 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Speaking yesterday at Linou-Flasou, EDEK leader Vasos Lissaridhis declared that an effort is being made to divide the refugees and at the same time deceive them. He also disclosed that a rightwing political leader has told a delegation of refugees that if we want a Cyprus solution we must tell Turkey that we do not insist on the return of the inhabitants of Kyrenia District and other areas to their homes.

This, the socialist leader added, constitutes another clear effort to divide the refugees. On the other hand, it is tantamount to deceiving all the refugees because, if it were accepted, Turkey would again cause a deadlock, and if we appealed, again complaining about violation of human rights and UN resolutions, we would be regarded not as victims but as accomplices, because we ourselves would have agreed to the cancellation of such rights. In this way we would be endorsing the blocking of the refugees' return to their homes.

Referring to the intercommunal talks, the chairman of the socialist party, EDEK, stressed that "today the prospects for the success of the talks are even more gloomy because of the negative attitude of Turkey and its henchman, Denktas." Dr Lissaridhis added: "It is obvious that what Turkey has been seeking is legalizing separation and establishing a protectorate in the north. Those who, instead of unmasking Turkish intransigence, shift the responsibility for the deadlock to our side, are doing a disservice to our national struggle."

Dr Lissaridhis stressed that this is the case when the view is promoted that we must submit fresh proposals to the various aspects of the Cyprus problem, although it is well known that the deadlock has not resulted from our very conciliatory proposals but from the Turkish proposals, which even Turkey's friends have described as unacceptable.

Finally, the chairman of the socialist party, EDEK, stressed that the socialist party does not approve of the government's socio-economic policy.

DENKTAS SAYS EMBARGO WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE TO SOLUTION

TA270935 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said the statement made by President of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives Mikhailidhis to the effect that the embargo and attacks [against the Turkish Cypriots] on an international level were aimed at safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, securing citizens' rights and insuring security of those using Cypriot port facilities, was a denial of the existence, rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Noting that it is evident that the Greek Cypriot leadership intends to maintain its attitude toward the Turkish Cypriot community, which constitutes 25 percent of the island's population, Denktas added: This is where the trouble lies. Waldheim should diagnose this trouble and should call on the Greek Cypriot leadership to pursue the right path. He should stress that as long as the Greek Cypriots do not change their attitude, the doors toward conciliation cannot be opened and that the Greek Cypriot leadership will be held responsible.

Replying to a question on rumors to the effect that Kiprianou will seek the help of the pope regarding the missing persons, Denktas said the Turkish Cypriot leadership has for years been exerting efforts to secure the implementation of the UN third committee decision regarding the missing persons issue. Denktas recalled that the Greek Cypriot leadership has been avoiding the implementation of this decision. Pointing out that the Turkish Cypriot side believed in the effectiveness of the pope, Denktas expressed the hope that the pope will convince Kiprianou to abandon the crusader mentality and to keep the Greek Orthodox Church out of politics.

TFSC MINISTER SCORES UK REFUSAL FOR AIRLINK

TA262101 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The minister of public works and transportation, Erdinch Gurcag, has said that Lord (Troppingham's) refusal to accept an airlink between Ercan Airport and the United Kingdom is proof of the British Government's pro-Greek Cypriot attitude. Gurcag was commenting on the reply given by British Government spokesman Lord (Troppingham) to a question on air communication between Ercan and the United Kingdom by Lord (Stance) in the British House of Lords. Gurcag noted that the reply was completely pro-Greek Cypriot and showed that the British Government acted with full bias. Strongly protesting this attitude, Gurcag said: The fact that the British Government is making decisions based on the deceitful statements of the Greek Cypriot administration--which usurped the Turkish Cypriots' freedom of communications, of travel and all their basic rights and freedoms, by means of armed attacks from December 1963 until the peace operation in 1974--will not change the realities that have been lived through nor the present reality.

Gurcag noted that (?the British Government's decision) was encouraged by Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou who was waging a struggle to usurp the most humanistic rights of the Turkish Cypriots. Gurcag stressed that such views and statements would not intimidate the Turkish Cypriots who will continue to wage their just struggle with their utmost force.

The public works and transportation minister stated that the Ercan Airport was of international standards. He added that Ercan was like a window that insured the Turkish Cypriot community's freedom of travel and that the community would protect it forever.

TURKISH CYPRIOT PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZES EEC ATTITUDE

TA280928 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay has said a turning point has been reached in the relations between the EEC and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The prime minister was speaking after a briefing by Rustem Tatar, who is holding talks with Community officials in Brussels.

Cagatay said the Greek Cypriot administration wanted to develop quickly its relations with the EEC as of 1 January 1981 and to become after Greece, the 11th full member of the EEC. Noting that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus had achieved no economic results from its contacts with the EEC during the past 3 years, Cagatay said: The reason is that the EEC considers the Greek Cypriot administration the government of the entire island and considers the approval of the Greek Cypriot administration necessary for any aid to be extended to Cyprus.

GUNAYDIN SCORES GENERAL STAFF RESPONSIBILITY IN NOTAM DECISION

NC280925 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 26 Feb 80 p 5 NC

["The Situation in Ankara" column by Teoman Erel: "Courage"]

[Excerpts] Professor Fahir Armaoglu, though sympathetic with the Justice Party, had the courage to expose the facts. This is what he had to say about the cancellation of NOTAM 714 concerning the Aegean, without distorting the facts: "The question of FIR has entered a new development following the cancellation of NOTAM 714 the other day by the Office of the Chief of General Staff, for the Greek Government too has announced the cancellation of its own NOTAM 1157. This means that the question of the FIR line between Turkey and Greece has been eliminated. To put it more correctly, air traffic control authority over the Aeagean reverts to Greece--as between 1952 and 1974. As things stand now, Turkey appears to have given up all claims in this matter." This is the truth, dear readers. Turkey is leaving the control over the Aegean to Athens, surrendering all its claims.

Deputy leader of the Justice Party Yigit Toker made a statement recently, in which he turned over to the chief of General Staff all responsibility for this decision, implying that Turkey has given up its flight control rights and all other claims over the Aegean. Nice, isn't it? This means that the Justice Party minority government has nothing to do with this decision which is of profound importance to our security and future!

Chief of General Staff Gen Evren disclosed last week that the cancellation of NOTAM 714 was disussed and approved at the National Security Council. As far as we know, the National Security Council meeting, which was chaired by President Koruturk, was also attended by the prime minister of the minority government and the ministers concerned. So much so that the civilians at these meetings formed the majority. Suleyman Bey [Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel] has a reputation for dexterous handling of such matters at each session.

This means that both government and the president of the republic are involved in this decision. If they did not approve of the transfer to Athens of air control over the Aegean, they could have opposed it. As a matter of fact the National Security Council is a consultative organ. The decisions of the National Security Council are not final. They are only of a consultative nature. If the decision concerning the cancellation of NOTAM 714 was taken by the chief of General Staff, it is impossible to consider the prime minister exempted from responsibility. For the chief of General Staff is a state official responsible to the prime minister.

The government may have been subjected to a memorandum. It may have found it expedient to send to certain internal and external pressures. But what it should not have done was transfer political responsibility to state officials, who are answerable to the government.

If the Justice Party members insist on holding the Office of the Chief of General Staff responsible for the new situation in the Aegean, they may have to answer this question: "Do you mean to say that the Office of the Chief of the General Staff would not listen to you? If that is the case, what business have you being in power?"

In fact many names--including General Rogers, the American NATO commander and German Finance Minister Matthoefer--who discussed aid with the Justice Party minority government, are involved in this bargaining over the Aegean issue.

It is Suleyman Demirel and Turgut Ozal and not Chief of General Staff Gen Evren who are doing the multilateral bargaining in matters such as Cyprus, U.S. bases, the Aegean and economic aid.

ECEVIT OPPOSES LIFTING OF NOTAM, FAVORS COMMUNIST PARTY

TA271635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1615 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that Turkish workers employed abroad were concerned over the fact that the two large Turkish parties did not cooperate to save Turkey from its present crisis. Ecevit returned home today at 1625 by plane, after visiting Denmark and the FRG.

Replying to a question by a reporter at Ankara's Esenboga Airport on whether the lifting of the NOTAM on the Aegean airspace could be considered a concession in order to secure economic interests, Ecevit said: No matter who lifted the NOTAM, the government is responsible for the lifting. Describing the lifting of the NOTAM as a big mistake no matter whether it was made as a concession or not, Ecevit continued: The government has to account for its decision. The interlocutor of the government [for such an accounting] is not NATO, it is not our allies, it is first and foremost and, especially in such subjects, the Turkish nation. Before such an important resolution was taken, the necessary explanations and reasons that led to such a resolution should have been made in a manner that would satisfy our nation. As far as I can see such a move has not been by the government. We shall deal with this issue to the end.

Recalling his press statements that, if his party came to power he would allow the establishment of a communist party in Turkey, a journalist asked Ecevit to comment on these reports. Ecevit said that his opinion on this matter was not new and that he had made such an announcement earlier. Ecevit added: There are not several kinds of democracies in accordance to their degree of development. If a country has adopted liberal democracy, then it must abide by all its rules.

NATO'S ROGERS MEETS WITH CHIEF OF STAFF, LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS

TA271731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Gen Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander of NATO, paid a visit to Ankara today which lasted about 5 and 1/2 hours. General Rogers arrived in Ankara at 1300 and met with Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren for talks. General Rogers was seen off at the Esenboga Airport by the commander of the IV corps and Ankara Garrison, Gen Nihat Ozer. Other generals and officers were also present at his departure.

OZAL RETURNS FROM PARIS OECD MEETING, MAKES STATEMENT

TA272138 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Turgut Ozal, under secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, has said that Turkey's imports in 1980 would exceed $7 billion. Ozal, who participated in the OECD meeting in Paris, returned home today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said that economic measures adopted by Turkey were discussed in the meeting. He added that Turkey's economic program was greatly approved by the OECD members. Pointing out that aid to be extended to Turkey would be disclosed at the OECD meeting to be held on 26 March, Ozal said that most of the aid to be extended this year would not be linked such as those of last year and that efforts were being made for those which are linked to be used easily.

Ozal said that the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey this year would be greater than that of last year. He added that the World Bank's program loan of $200 million would soon be available. He said that the IMF loan had been obtained following the devaluation of the Turkish lira.

Ozal said that as a result of loans to be received, Turkey would be able to bridge its deficit and that the amount of imports, which totalled $4.8 billion last year, would reach more than $7 billion in 1980.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES DEFENSE MINISTRY BUDGET

TA271708 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Feb 27 (AA)--The National Assembly debated and passed the defense budget for 1980 last night, with spokesmen for various parties voicing their views. Justice Party Deputy Ali Elverdi (Bursa) said Turkey should be strong enough to protect Middle Eastern and Iranian oil. He claimed Turkey was the victim of an attempt by communist organizations to lead the country into civil war. A struggle was going on, he claimed, with the uniforms "unidentified."

RPP Deputy and former Commander of the Navy Kemal Kayacan said the armed forces should be allowed to return to their original function of defense as soon as possible. National Salvation Party spokesman Fehmi Cumalioglu deplored the delays in setting up a national defense industry. Nationalist Action Party Deputy Necati Gultekin said Turkey had to be strong to survive in her strategic location, with a defense force equal to the total force of their neighbors except the Soviet Union. Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said parliament had a major responsibility for insuring the armed forces' return to its proper function.

DEMIREL PROMISES 'FAIRNESS' IN NEW TAX BILL

TA271712 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1645 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, Feb 27 (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel accused the opposition with fanning the fire while his government tried to stop the "dragon" of inflation. Speaking about the new tax bills submitted by his government at the Justice Party joint parliamentary group, Demirel said the bills included not only taxation, but also an increased minimum levying allowance and a mobile scale. It was a "tax reform" bill, he commented.

It was not pleasant to tax people, Demirel acknowledged, but you cannot have a state without taxation. "It has been left to us to think of the state," he commented, "and we shall not compete in a race for irresponsibility with those who neglect the (?state). They say, let us give away funds. We have to take away from someone in order to give away. We first have to have something before we can give away."

The prime minister claimed the state can be broken apart, "not only with bullets, but by opening (?holes) in the treasury." He promised to return to the citizenry what the government took in taxes. "Fairness" would be achieved in taxation, he said.

Demirel said Turkey had paid a petroleum bill of a billion dollars for the first two months of 1980. He hoped several problems could be solved with the importing of adequate supplies of oil.

RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS BANNED FROM COMMENTING ON PARTIES

TA230738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Religious officials who praise or berate political parties, either within or outside the framework of their duties, will be removed from office. A directive issued in the official gazette today cites the disciplinary punishments for the officials employed by the Religious Affairs Directorate Center, and branches inside and outside Turkey.

Under the directive, officials who, while carrying out their duties, discriminate against language, race, gender, political beliefs, philosophical beliefs, religion or sect, will be suspended from office for long periods of time. The same punishment is also envisaged for religious officials who speak or act in ways damaging to national or religious unity.

Under the directive, religious officials who use harsh, rude or offensive language, or who distort religious truths in delivering sermons or who fail to show up at their officer or places of religious service will be punished. The directive also says that religious officials who indulge in magic or witchcraft will be removed from office.

RPP DENIES COOPERATING WITH NSP TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

TA241631 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1553 GMT 24 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 24 Feb (AA)--RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag denied rumors of a RPP-NSP [National Salvation Party] decision to cooperate in toppling the government. At a press conference Sunday, Ustundag said no decision had been taken by RPP's competent organs concerning any attempt to bring down the government.

BRIEFS

SMUGGLING AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--A Turkish-Bulgarian agreement was signed Tuesday in Ankara for cooperation against smuggling. Signing the document at the Foreign Ministry were the director general for foreign agreements from the Turkish Ministry of Customs and Monopolies and Bulgaria's director general of customs. Turkey was particularly concerned with stopping arms smuggling, Foreign Ministry sources said, while Bulgaria was more interested in stopping the traffic in narcotics. Under the agreement, customs check points at Edirne and Svilengrad will be equipped to deal with smuggling. The two countries will exchange information and documents in general and will consult more closely for specific cases of smuggling. The details of cooperation against smuggling will be worked out later. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 26 Feb 80 TA]

BORDER TRADE WITH IRAN--It has been announced that 3,000 tons of diesel oil and fuel oil were imported from Iran during the first 2 months of this year within the framework of a border trade agreement signed between the office of the governor of Agri and of the general governor of West Azerbayjan. According to information from Agri Governor Tuncel Perciner, food was exported to Iran in exchange for oil. Perciner added that such transactions are expected to continue. Perciner said that 40 tons of diesel oil and 120 tons of fuel oil imported from Iran 5 days a week were then distributed to meet the needs of the Agri, Kars, Erzurum and Van provinces. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA

CAPTURE OF IRANIAN SMUGGLER--Van, Feb 27 (AA)--Five Iranian arms smugglers clashed with the Turkish gendarmerie at the Turkish-Iranian border and one of them was wounded and captured. The smugglers returned the warning fire of gendarmes with bullet fire and the clash lasted for 2 hours. The smugglers were believed to be attempting to cross the border into Turkey. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 27 Feb 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DANISH EMBASSY TO HANDLE CANADIAN PROBLEMS IN IRAN

LD280917 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Feb 80 part 1 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iran Satisfied With Danish Diplomacy"]

[Text] The Iranian Government regards Denmark as one of the relatively few countries to be on very friendly terms with Iran. The news on Thursday that the Danish Embassy in Tehran is taking over the Canadian Consulate and looking after the problems of Canadian citizens in Iran has been welcomed by the Iranian Government, according to Ambassador Troels Munk in Tehran.

The Canadian Embassy was closed when it became known that Canadian diplomats smuggled six U.S. diplomats out of Iran with false papers.

PREPARATORY GROUP FOR DISARMAMENT FORUM MEETS IN VIENNA

AU260913 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 23 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Vienna--In the period 19-21 February, a preparatory meeting was held in Vienna for the international forum "Dialog for Disarmament and Detente." The meeting was convened by the International Liaison Forum of the Peace Forces and by the Austrian Coordination Committee for Peace Work. The participants represented political parties and non-state organizations from 23 countries. The meeting was also attended by an observer from the UN Disarmament Commission.

It was decided to hold the international forum 3-5 June 1980 in Vienna. This conference is to serve an extensive exchange of opinions about international problems, especially about the possibilities of intensifying endeavors for detente and disarmament.

Within the framework of the preparatory committee, the general problems of safeguarding peace and the most recent international developments were discussed. The participants expressed their grave concern over the increasing rearmament and called for the continuation and expansion of all forms of cooperation and exchanges between the nations, such as in the fields of culture, sports, economy and science, and primarily for conferences and negotiations on detente, disarmament and development.

PORTUGAL

PCP-R SCORES SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD271018 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Lisbon yesterday, the Portuguese Communist Party-Reformed [PCP-R] criticized the Soviet Union's conduct in Afghanistan. The PCP-R said in a statement that what has been taking place in Kabul recently was a wave of barbarous repression unleashed against the people of Afghanistan by the Soviet occupation troops, but that the Afghan people were fiercely resisting the Soviet troops.

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REPORTAGE ON 28 FEB BUNDESTAG FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

Schmidt Delivers Statement

DW280845 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0802 GMT 28 Feb 80 DW

[Government statement delivered to the Bundestag by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the day before yesterday in the afternoon the president of the Bundestag informed the Federal Government that the Bundestag desired today's discussion on the international situation. No grand interpellation has been introduced in this respect, nor any motion. Therefore, I would like to state that this is an unusual procedure. [commotion] But the gentlemen of the opposition, who cannot suppress their interjections even after just two sentences, are wrong in having indicated in the past few days that the Federal Government is shying away from a debate. This is an error. We are always prepared to advocate our policy. During the past few weeks we only heard that you did not want a debate because your own views had become somewhat confused--as could be read and heard in public. [applause] Yet we are indeed prepared to fill the gaps which you have left open or which you are tearing open, and we are happy to introduce this debate with a presentation, a renewed representation of the attitude of the Federal Government which is known to you as well.

The stance of the Federal Government, of which you are aware, was explained here before parliament on 17 January by the chancellor and by the federal foreign minister, and it is important to me to note that these explanations made for your benefit 5 or just about 6 weeks ago continue to be valid. It is true, however, that in the meantime some important elements or component parts for a common Western stance have been added. I, for example, have intensively and repeatedly consulted with the French president and the British prime minister; I will be meeting with the president of the leading Western power, with whom I have been in close exchange of ideas since the beginning of the crisis, for a meeting next week which has been planned for quite some time.

Surely, ladies and gentlemen, as any internationally experienced politician clearly knows, I cannot deal here with all details of this intensive consultation and counseling with friends and allies, especially in view of the consultations and negotiations that will take place in Washington next week. Yet through this statement this morning I would like to continue the clear political line as I have done in the past several weeks in many public utterances, which determines the attitude of the Federal Government in the present international crisis situation.

The two statements delivered by myself and Federal Minister Genscher to the Bundestag on 17 January have fully proved their worth as the presentation of the guidelines of our policy. In addition, there is the German-French statement of 5 February. The French president, like myself, regards this statement as a significant document for German and French foreign policies; at the same time, this statement is an important joint contribution toward a convincing political answer by the West as a whole to the Soviet challenge in Afghanistan.

From these three documents I recall for you a few significant elements--from these three documents where our policy has been laid down. First, together with the great majority of the people of the world we condemn the breach of international law in Afghanistan and demand an immediate end of the Soviet military intervention. Second, for detente and peace a balance of military forces is a decisive and unalterable prerequisite. We must make all efforts to reestablish the balance and protect it against new shocks, safeguard it against new shocks. I correct myself.

The policy of cooperation with the East has suffered a setback. Together with our allies we are trying to maintain what has been achieved and continue it particularly with regard to the control policy field.

The independence of the Third World and the independent role of the nonalined countries are significance factors for peace, significant factors for stability in the world. We will respect them and support them as much as we can.

In difficult times one must speak to one another. The dangers of the present situation can be limited only through careful considerations with regard to mastering the conflict. Efforts to overcome the crisis, however, make sense only if the Soviet Union also has the will to cooperate and if it will say so. And then we can say the following with regard to the three elements mentioned: No nation has a greater national interest in a policy of balance and detente than the German nation which is forced to live in two different states. [applause] In saying this I have recalled a few points of the three aforementioned documents [Schmidt, Genscher statements; French-German statement] which I can say continue to be fully valid.

The Federal Government has always advocated the idea that we will only succeed in finding proper answers to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan within the framework of an overall Western concept. The withdrawal of the Soviet armed intervention forces in that country is involved. It is a matter of reestablishing the balance in that region which has been upset. We must avoid upsetting it at another place with serious or even more serious consequences. It is a matter of no further escalation of the crisis, a matter of finding an acceptable way out of the crisis. In order to find convincing answers to that problem, the West must indeed agree on its aims and interests.

In connection with all this one cannot foster the illusion that the present crisis is just a matter of today or tomorrow. The intervention in Afghanistan is an event that will have grave consequences for the world.

It was the aim of the German-French statement to work out elements for common action by the West and it contains, as you remember, a clear common advocation of the Atlantic alliance. Also in this crisis the foreign political cooperation of the nine states of the European Community, which in the papers is being abbreviated as EPC, meaning European political cooperation, has contributed to giving weight and a hearing to the voice of the West Europeans in the circle of the Western allies. With the suggestion of having a nonalined or neutral Afghanistan that will determine its fate itself, the nine foreign ministers of the European Community have developed a constructive idea to handle the core problem of the crisis, namely, the continuing Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In all of our consultations and work, so far we have had and we will also have in the future continuous close contacts with the United States. The important and pleasant visit of the U.S. secretary of state last week here in our country and in other European capitals has shown us the progress we have made in past weeks in working out a common Western stance.

We agree that not all members of the alliance, not all members of the European Community will have to face the Soviet challenge in an identical way. Division of labor is the way in which we want to act. In other words, every one of us, against the background of common aims and agreement of interests, will concentrate on those contributions for which he is especially fit or able.

President Carter, with whom I have had a close exchange of views since the outbreak of this double crisis by phone and in writing, in his last letter explicitly stressed the importance of a division of labor, of a complementary action by the Western allies. I am certain that in our talks in the middle of next week in Washington we will take further steps on the way toward a credible common Western policy.

The Washington visits will also offer an opportunity for me to tell the President personally that which I have said many times in public, namely, how much we are impressed by the courage, patience and the admirable discipline demonstrated by the American nation, led by its President, in the crisis connected with the taking of hostages in Tehran. [applause]

May I remind you that in all steps which the United States took or contemplated against Tehran we brought our influence to bear several times, that we were always prepared to take identical steps. This similarly applies on principle regarding the Soviet Union in the Afghanistan crisis.

I want to mention here that the Federal Republic of Germany is not promoting its trade with the Soviet Union through state credits nor through interest-rate subsidies such as is done by the vast majority of Western states. There is no subsidizing on our part, nor are there any state credits. In our country the market interest rates of the private banking world must be paid; neither are the guarantees for export credits which we grant free of charge. Rather, they have helped the finance minister over the years to collect state revenues, which we might also say have been considerable during these years.

What applies to our attitude in the present crisis is that we are not stepping into transactions which the United States has given up, that at this time we, like our other EC partners, will not fill the gaps created by the United States, for example, in the fields of agriculture or computer technology. We are prepared to participate in a tightening of the COCOM [NATO Coordinating Committee] regulations on the exports of strategically important commodities. This is true for us, but it also applies to this field just as it does to all other fields, under the principle--and this again is valid not only vis-a-vis the East--that we will abide by existing agreements. This, by the way, is not only in keeping with a moral commandment, a legal commandment, but also with a political commandment since we desire that the contracts concluded with us be observed to our advantage. [applause]

This attitude is shared by the United States. Reverting to the somewhat more narrow field of exports: In this respect the Federal Government stays within the framework of the so-called OECD consensus. These are the conformities worked out within the framework of the organization of the world's industrial states. We are prepared to join a list of measures such as the U.S. Government has proposed or may yet propose if our allies, our other partners, also act accordingly, meaning if such measures are not torpedoed.

It goes without saying that in a decision on our future trade policy including our (?raw materials) policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union we will have to remember that our economic relations with the Soviet Union have also been built in cooperation over many years, and primarily for political reasons. We mainly deliver products of our excellent machine-building sector. We mainly deliver capital equipment. Severance of such delivery relations--and our American partners also do not wish such severance, so some German journalists must have heard this incorrectly--could be corrected only after several years. And I may point out that this economic cooperation, at first built for political reasons, also makes a considerable contribution at least to our employment in industry, a considerable contribution toward our national economy--much more significant than are perhaps comparable economic exchange processes for other countries which ponder or discuss the same problem.

As to the question of participation in the summer Olympic games in Moscow in 1980, to this day the Federal Government has advocated the view that it is up to the Soviet Union to create the preconditions for allowing teams from all countries to participate in these games. These preconditions currently do not exist. Perhaps one should put it this way: They do not yet exist.

Under the rules of the International Olympic Committee, the national Olympic committees have until late May to register for the games. I proceed from the assumption that the European attitude and the American stance will have been merged into one position no later than the time I mentioned. In this connection I may add that I do not want to abet any wishful thinking because of the 1980 summer games. [commotion]

On a long-term basis it must be an objective of Western policy to establish and preserve a stable balance of forces. I repeat the crucial principle which has been mentioned before.

Within the North Atlantic alliance we have made a contribution, including a military one, toward the maintenance of the balance, a contribution which has remained unchanged over the years and which has been commensurate with our potential. The strength, the training, the equipment, the motivation of our armed forces measure up to any international comparison, and this shall remain so, too. [applause]

In this connection, our defense expenditures under the joint NATO criteria over the past decade have increased by nearly exactly a real 3 percent each year on the average, meaning long before such a clause calling for this effort was adopted by the NATO Council in the spring of 1978. And the share of military procurements, meaning the investment share, was always even greater.

Regardless of this high level of our defense contribution and the increase in it, I told U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his recent visit that we intend to increase our defense budget by a real 3 percent in 1980 also. Naturally, the additional military efforts for Turkey as well as for Greece, which we have in mind and which are inevitable in view of the present world political situation, will have their share in it.

We have, which I want to mention here, noted with satisfaction that the two neighbors of the European Community have now found a satisfactory solution with regard to air access routes, after more than 6 years of conflict in this matter.

I would like to add another word about Turkey, and in conclusion I would like to add a word about the defense budget. Defense preparedness is first of all a matter of men and only second a matter of money. [applause] We know that it would not work without money. Otherwise, we would not have been acting throughout the whole decade as I have suggested to you. But first of all, it is a matter of men, of soldiers, of their military leaders and the political leadership that will give orders for action. [shouts]

Not in your case, Mr Hase. [laughter, shouts] Let me return to Turkey. We in the Federal Republic decided on our own, without waiting for international coordination or consultation, to take the initiative with regard to a coordinated and far-reaching assistance action for Turkey. We will urgently ask our friends and allies to participate properly in that urgently necessary action of assistance for Turkey that we have initiated in view of the international situation--I am speaking not only of military assistance but also of economic assistance.

Also in past years, in every year, we have assisted Turkey with economic and defense aid. We have never disrupted it. In addition, we made extraordinary additional efforts last year in the economic field, namely as the initiator of a coordinated OECD action of assistance, it was an assistance action coordinated by the world organizations industrial states. We made our German contributions very quickly, as the first. Some committed themselves to make contributions in 1979 which still have not yet been rendered, when 2 months of 1980 have already passed.

So we consider as necessary such an extraordinary assistance program for Turkey in the fields of economy and defense. In anticipation of what has been started now and upon request of the Turkish Government, with the support of the parliament by the way, we have made available temporarily and in a very short time DM100 million. Federal Minister Matthoefer yesterday in the Cabinet, in the Federal Security Council, reported on his recent talks in Athens and Ankara. Together with Federal Ministers Genscher and Apel, Mr Matthoefer will continue the intense efforts of the Federal Government to win other donor countries for this assistance action; first in Washington and Tokyo, but also within the frameworks of OECD and NATO. Our firm idea about this assistance is that it should not be limited to 1980.

In connection with help for others, a word about the independence of the countries of the Third World, which is a significant element of the balance of forces, a significant element of world peace. The independence of the countries of the Third World has been violated by the occupation of the Third World. The states of the Third World with their own votes in the United Nations on 14 January clearly indicated that they most of all feel shocked by the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Later on more than 40 Islamic states in Islamabad expressed it even more clearly.

Maybe one ought to visualize on this occasion--when speaking of the Islamabad conference --that there are more than 40 Islamic states in the world. More than one-fourth of all states of the world assembled there to make a common decision. More than one-fourth of all states of the world.

For the common policy of the West the conclusion must be drawn that we must not merely recognize the independence and sovereignty of the states of the Third World, but that we must help economically and politically as partners with equal rights to stabilize them. On the basis of our own good experience gained in regional cooperation, we are encouraging regional mergers in the Third World. Particularly for smaller countries which are not protected by a military alliance, they could be an excellent means for strengthening their independence. We would like to cooperate with regional mergers on the basis of the aforementioned principles. As an example, I would like to name here the European community's cooperation with the Southeast Asian group of states called ASEAN, a cooperation which has existed for a long time and which has also been strengthened politically in the meantime.

These are not new realizations for the Federal Republic; it has been aware of this for several years. There has been some quarrel in this house with regard to the southern part of Africa. We have been aware for many years that only he who supports and respects the independence of the states of the Third World, that only he who rejects every idea of predominance, zones of influence or neocolonialism, can expect to win the confidence and respect of these countries. [applause]

In this connection a word about Pakistan. We are prepared to cooperate in additional efforts with regard to economic assistance for Pakistan. I remember having pointed out here on 17 January how much Pakistan and India stand out as recipients of our economic assistance and have for years. In the past we have given considerable aid to Pakistan and we will continue to make a considerable contribution to the economic strengthening of the country. This economic aid for Pakistan must also be viewed with regard to the effect it will have on its neighboring country, India. [applause]

India is authorized to play a significant role in the movement of nonalined countries. The Federal Government is aware of this fact and it will bear it in mind.

At this point it seems appropriate to me to recall that, in light of developments around the Persian Gulf, the Middle East problem requires a solution more urgently than ever before, I would like to remind all those failing to realize this that the Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad in late January adopted two resolutions and not just one, initiated jointly by Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and only the first of these two resolutions applied to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The second resolution, and the one which would have been politically impossible without the other, centers on the expressly phrased demand for a solution of the Middle East problem. And this includes the implementation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people just as it includes the recognition and safeguarding of Israel's right to exist by all Arabs. [applause]

I cannot but add that the preservation of stability and peace in the Middle East--and the effects are felt in the Near East and the whole world, including us--also corresponds to an important German interest. Therefore, we ourselves must be interested in a settlement of the Middle East problem because we are directly affected. [applause]

We have submitted proposals on the enhancement of relations between the European Community and the Gulf states. They have led to the point where inquiries have been initiated now which run parallel to our unceasing interest in the continuation of the European-Arab dialog. What matters to us is to make it clear to the Arab states that Europe is for them an interested partner in cooperation.

In our policy of peace, which is aimed at balance and stabilization, relations with Yugoslavia also hold a high rank, of course. Yugoslavia likewise plays a leading role in the movement of the nonalined states. We are very satisfied that the negotiations on a Community cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia, negotiations which we especially expressly promoted, were concluded successfully 2 or 3 days ago with the initialling of the agreement.

At this point I would like to express our feelings of sympathy and respect for the seriously ailing President Tito whom we recognize as one of the great statesmen of our era. [applause] I may add that we are looking forward with optimism to the future of his country. I also consider the external security of his country unimpaired.

Ladies and gentlemen, crisis management also includes not carelessly allowing contacts with the states of Eastern Europe to be severed. [applause] In difficult times, too, we must talk with our neighbors in Eastern Europe. This naturally applies to a special degree to the two German states. We keep working for a better relationship with the German Democratic Republic and, despite the continuing partition, we seek to achieve further human contacts for people on all sides. As you know, negotiations are being conducted on this. What is at stake is fulfilling the declaration of intent of 1978. And I may state with satisfaction that these talks are well, very well on their way. [unintelligible question from the floor] It does involve amounts in the millions; perhaps you mistook them for billions when you wanted to raise your question.

As for arms limitation, we agree with our alliance partners that what has been achieved must be preserved. This applies particularly to the agreements on strategic arms limitation, meaning the limitation of strategic destruction weapons--SALT I and SALT II. It also applies to the MBFR negotiations in Vienna; it likewise applies to efforts toward arms limitation within the framework of the United Nations. Let me underscore here once again what President Carter said concerning SALT, namely, that the observation of the limitations under SALT I and SALT II is in the true interests of the United States, in the true interests of the Soviet Union, and that it contributes toward preserving peace in the world.

Now there are indications that the Soviet Union judges this in a similar way. I would welcome it very much if the leadership of the Soviet Union, too, were to express, in a similarly clear manner as the U.S. President, its adherence to SALT II even if it has not yet been ratified. [applause]

The task of arms limitation, after all, is only part of the effort in accomplishing the objective of maintaining peace. As for accomplishing the objective of maintaining peace, I have stressed time and again in the past several weeks one element of crisis or conflict management, namely, that the conflict parties must stay in contact with each other. They must be prepared to talk with each other lest the situation be aggravated as a result of lack of understanding, a misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of a course of action or of the neglect of action by the other side. [applause]

It was in this spirit that the Federal Republic of Germany on several occasions, in fact on many occasions, has made corresponding efforts. My letter to Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev should be seen in this light. Last but not least their own interest in the preservation of peace has led the two world powers to a resumption of the dialog between Washington and Moscow on very many levels. Time and again there has been speculation during the past 10 or 12 weeks on whether we feel strong enough to play a special role in this context. Let me, in this connection, quote from a DER SPIEGEL interview which is one of the many sources of my public remarks over the past weeks and months and during which I said that both world powers do not require the good offices of the Federal Republic of Germany to talk with each other. Messrs Brezhnev and Carter do not need the good offices of the German chancellor if they want to talk with each other.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am accustomed for a government statement to be accompanied by polemics. Mr Kohl will immediately answer with a great deal of polemics. In an emergency I can also be polemical in a government statement, polemical at your address, but I do not believe that the style of the house will gain anything in that way. [prolonged applause, shouts] Not even 5 minutes elapsed since the beginning of my speech when Mr Kohl and his neighbors began to exchange jokes among themselves. [shouts] That should not be your style. [shouts]

I will return to the quotation. [shouts] Mr Brezhnev and Mr Carter do not need the sevices of the German federal chancellor to talk to each other. The Federal Republic of Germany is not the pointer on the scales. The Federal Republic is a part, an important part, and one which cannot be done without, of the Western alliance. As I said in another place, we are not a mediator, we are a party, we are part of a party.

Mastering conflict also includes seeing to it that one observes and listens to what the other side is saying. What the other side has said must be examined carefully and without preoccupation. I supported, therefore, the study and examination of what the Polish first secretary, Mr Gierek, said at the party congress about disarmament in Europe and what he meant by this, as well as the study of the recent speech by Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev on Soviet intentions in Afghanistan--what he said and what he meant or could have meant.

With regard to crisis management it is equally important that, as a party involved in a conflict, one must remain predictable and reliable with regard to one's own actions. That does not call for sharp language; it calls for clear language. It also calls for keeping to one's own agreements and realities. I have said this before. Therefore, we stand by all our treaties and agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe, hold to the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin and so forth. We welcome that fact that the two world powers have continued their cooperation, not only in the arms control field but also with regard to recently declaring their interest in a continuation of the 1975 Helsinki CSCE process in Madrid in 1980 and; I assume, also beyond that. We welcome that.

We would have to consider it a grave further aggravation of world tensions if all these kinds of conferences or processes were disrupted or discontinued. We are very content that we are presently the host country, in my home town of Hamburg, of one of the many preparatory meetings within the CSCE process.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will summarize: First, it is the task of politics in the present international crisis to preserve peace. It is our task to preserve the cohesion of the German nation. It is our task to preserve the cooperation of the peoples and states in Europe and to develop it.

Second: In order to preserve peace and protect our interests, we need partners. The Federal Republic of Germany, therefore, is a reliable partner and an ally itself in the European Community and in the North Atlantic alliance. Our close ties with the United States is the core of our security and of Berlin's viability. But we are tied to our friends in the United States not merely because of common security interests, but because we also have similar approaches to values and share an important part of history. Similarly, the close cooperation with France due to geographic, historical and moral reasons is a determining factor of our foreign policy.

Third: Balance is the basis of a peaceful world order. Balance must not be endangered by unilateral actions, neither regionally nor on a worldwide level. The Federal Republic of Germany makes indispensable contributions to this balance through its defense contributions; through its contributions to arms limitation with the aim of achieving the necessary military balance on as low a level as possible through its conceptional and diplomatic contributions to peaceful equalization; through its extensive contributions to economic assistance. No country can be more interested in balance and in detente policy than the divided German nation. [prolonged applause]

We Germans are in an especially exposed situation geographically, politically and militarily. Therefore, we have a special interest in the solution of international crises with peaceful means. [applause]

Fourth: We condemn the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan which seriously endangers stability in that region and peace in general--thus, it also involves us. It must be ended. [applause]

Fifth: We are responding to this challenge together with our alliance partners and our partners in the European Community with a policy that is oriented toward common aims.

Sixth: Concrete elements of this policy are--first, to maintain the ability of the alliance so that the vital interests of the alliance can be jointly safeguarded and defended. We rely on that and we are making a significant contribution in this respect with the Bundeswehr, a contribution without which the alliance would be unable to fulfill its tasks; second, the defense ability of the Western alliance must be strengthened at present through increased defense expenditures by a real 3 percent, and also in 1980 through the further implementation of the long-term defense program of all alliance partners, through the implementation of both elements of NATO's dual decision of last December--the decision to close the arms gap and the decision to negotiate on a bilateral limitation of the medium-range potential, and through the strengthening of NATO's southern flank; third elements of this policy are our contributions toward political stabilization, economic stabilization and insurance of the independence of the states of the Third World; and, finally, concrete contributions within the framework of this policy are our efforts toward the continued development of arms limitation in the strategic field, in the area of the Vienna MBFR negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe, and continuation of our efforts toward security and cooperation in Europe--as I have already said, from Helsinki to Madrid.

And we are making an effort in a difficult crisis to organize cooperation between East and West in such a way that there still is a chance for a new, positive start which can be utilized later on. [applause]

Seventh: A coordinated action by the West is facilitated and the possibilities of exerting influence on the behavior of the Soviet Union are enhanced the further the accords of the Western countries on a division of roles and labor extend.

Eighth: The predictability of our policy includes that we abide by treaties and agreements concluded and that we are also a reliable, predictable treaty partner in difficult situations.

Ninth: It is also true to say that, in this crisis, fear is a poor adviser. He who is afraid runs the risk of losing his perspective. He who is afraid might let commonsense go to hell; he might either stick his head into the sand and seek appeasement--whereupon he is threatened by a slow, gradual overpowering--or, conversely, he will be victimized by the danger of overreaction and the risk of hot conflict. Whoever fans fear acts against the interests of the German nation. [strong applause]

Tenth: What we must achieve is a policy which will leave the chance open for further improving and enhancing, upon the conclusion of the crisis, what had been accomplished previously. After the crisis, the cooperation of the peoples and states on the basis of balance, on the basis of their security, must be perfected for the benefit of the people.

For all this policy we need imagination. What we need is determination and readiness to sacrifice. We need spiritual and political discipline. What we need above all is thoughtful, calm commonsense and not emotion. [applause]

The longstanding fact that strong armed forces have been stationed for decades along our eastern border, armed forces of an Eastern state, of a superpower, has taught us Germans to pursue a foreign policy which does not swing back and forth between arrogance and muscle, on the one hand, and submission or mere turning away, on the other. Many politicians, many states of the world have learned long ago and included in their reckoning the fact that in this respect the Federal Republic of Germany is reliable, that one may rely on this state which steers a solid, steady course, a course which alleviates East-West relations between the peoples and between the states without thereby allowing the balance to be changed to the advantage of the Soviet Union. [applause]

It is a course which is based on the maintenance of balance. I am aware that a great majority of the German people, including the people in the GDR and, by the way, also a large segment of the male and female voters of the CDU and CSU, approve of this course of the Federal Government which is calm, thoughtful, free from emotion and based on commonsense. I know that a large majority [applause], I know that a large majority of Germans want this thoughtful course of commonsense to be retained. [applause] You, ladies and gentlemen of the opposition, also have public opinion polls. You also know that I am right in this respect. Thank you very much. [prolonged, strong applause]

Opposition Leader Kohl Replies

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[Speech by CDU/CSU floorleader Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag, replying to Federal Chancellor Schmidt's government statement--live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: As was to be expected, Mr Chancellor, you are indignant and indignant is the proper term, because you have to account to the Bundestag.

You say it is an unusual procedure that you are called upon to speak here in the Bundestag. The undertone of offense is obvious. [commotion, slight applause]

It is indeed unusual, to stick to your way of rendering it, Mr Chancellor, that this Bundestag expects you to give an account in these dramatic times. [applause] Well, ladies and gentlemen, Mr Boelling yesterday welcomed this debate and Messrs Wehner and Bahr have most profoundly regretted the [word indistinct] debate. The two gentlemen probably believe that the Bundestag ought to adjourn until fall of this year anyway.

Ladies and gentlemen, we, the CDU/CSU, have demanded this debate because we advocate the view that 2 1/2 months after the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and 6 weeks after the first Bundestag debate on the subject this year it is high time, it is in fact overdue, Mr Chancellor, for the Germans, our compatriots in the Federal Republic of Germany and our neighbors in all parts of the world, to finally gain clarity about the position of the Federal Government, about the position of the chancellor. [applause] Even your verbose summary at the end of your speech cannot gloss over the fact that again today you failed to provide the clarity of position, the clarity of the course. [applause].

This is your way--and I am picking up your word from the January debate concerning crisis management: a lot of reverberating words. There was a multivocal chorus of opinion from the government, from the SPD and the FDP, in these weeks which was contradictory--opinions which subsequently were qualified as personal views. Your opinion, Mr Chancellor, could actually only be learned about indirectly. In the press reports the amazed reader was told that Schmidt said "in the seclusion of private circles", or "visitors to the chancellor report." And today, in the grace accorded us, you pointed out that we should just look for the proper sources.

Dear Mr Chancellor, we are not in the seminar of a philosphical faculty or history department; we are in the Bundestag. You have been elected as chancellor and must account to the German people for your actions [applause], because it is not known exactly what you said in these confidential circles, what you are really thinking, what visitors report and write.

In your government statement on 17 January you declared with regard to the Soviet Union: "Especially in difficult times our policy must be clear." This is exactly what it has not been in these 6 weeks, Mr Chancellor. [applause] It is at this very point that everywhere in the world the doubts concerning the position of the Germans, of the Federal Republic of Germany, have arisen. And as you have just correctly said, the fact that these speculations were allowed to prevail has inflicted harm on us, on the country. At a time of a serious crisis the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany expect the freely elected chancellor to determine the course.

Mr Chancellor, circumspectedness and prudence also means constant courage. Both are indispensable if prudence is to prevail. [applause]

We deem this debate important also on the eve of your trip to the United States. In your January government statement you justly pointed out that the situation that emerged as a result of the occupation of Afghanistan and its potential consequences--and I quote--inevitably affect us in Europe and us in Germany as well. I only wonder, Mr Chancellor, how did the Federal Government, how did some of our European friends, and how did the Americans react to this crisis in these weeks?

I need not discuss here in detail the U.S. measures which are known. What matters to me is not at all to investigate whether all these measures have their weak and strong points; if we regard the U.S. reaction, the reaction of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in the overall interconnection, one thing is definite: The decisions of the U.S. President are clear and unmistakable in their objective and manifestation of will. But, Mr Chancellor, is it possible to say the same of your policy, namely, that it is clear and unmistakable?

The U.S. Government has called on its friends, and that means us, to act accordingly. You, Mr Chancellor, 6 weeks ago declared from this rostrum that we would do that. Now I ask you what is it really that you have done anyway? What have you done if we jointly strike a balance today, nearly 3 months after the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan? Even your very first reaction, I cannot but recall, testified to lack of answers and insecurity. Just think of your New Year's statement which still sounds in our ears. At the time you told our people about the alarm over the actions of the Soviet Union and its allies in Asia and Africa which you did not want to neglect to mention. You did not even muster the courage in those days to condemn clearly what all the world clearly condemned. [applause]

When the United States announced its countermeasures in the political, economic, and military sectors you and the foreign minister declared what all the Federal Government could not do because different preconditions existed. But to this day you have failed to say what we Germans could do on our own to support the Americans accordingly. Nor did you do that today. Again you verbosely dodged the issue. [applause]

After all, Mr Chancellor, it is not enough to announce that the Federal Republic of Germany will not sabotage the American boycott measures in the field of economic and technical-scientific relations without measures of our own having yet been discussed. You delivered your government statement on 17 January. At the time you announced, and I should at least be allowed to remind you, Mr Chancellor, of your own words after a 2-month period has elapsed, a carefully considered crisis management, a corresponding behavior like the United States, in particular within the framework of COCOM [Coordinating Committee]. Well, we have just experienced an example of your crisis management within the framework of the European Community.

The German-French statement of 5 February contains hard words directed toward the Soviet Union. It stresses loyalty toward the Atlantic alliance but, ladies and gentlemen, it does not contain a word about measures to be taken jointly or individually. They are announced for a later date, for the later date when a new strike of the same kind will take place.

Mr Federal Chancellor, crisis management in this case consisted of postponing action until a crisis of tomorrow, without having managed the crisis of today. [applause] As regards solidarity with the United States, it is striking--and you have noticed it also--that the German-French text does not contain the term "solidarity with the United States."

We have been told, Mr Federal Chancellor, through the respective authorities, that you telephoned President Carter after the German-French summit. President Carter said that he gained the impression from this talk that France had agreed to the place, date and content of the foreign ministers' meeting to take place in Bonn on 20 February. A few days later France dropped the planned meeting. It was a demonstration. Actually, it is hard to understand that you did not learn on Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Paris what was decided in Paris on Wednesday or Thursday. What is the sense of such a discussion in such a case? [applause] If I am supposed to term this as crisis management, I must actually turn your expression around and say crisis mismanagement, Mr Federal Chancellor. [applause]

What were the assessments of your policy at that time? First, it became obvious that consultation and concert between the Europeans was absolutely insufficient. Second, the suspicion of a German-French directorate was repeated. Third, leaving out Great Britain created the impression of intentional political isolation and it again fanned the discussion about a special relationship between London and Washington. Fourth, the mistrust and irritation of the smaller European partners about the German-French axis was clearly expressed.

Mr. Federal Chancellor, naturally you will deny all that. And when the child had fallen halfway into the well, you started feverish travel activities. You went to London, you went to Brussels. But, ladies and gentlemen, the voices remained. Your host in Brussels, Prime Minister Martens, criticized that the voice of Europe remained silent in a dangerous way. His predecessor, Leo Tindemans, stated that the attempt by France and the Federal Republic of Germany to develop a joint stance cannot replace a common European stance. The Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner and the Belgian foreign minister, your party affiliate Simonet, made extremely critical statements. The British foreign minister joined that statement.

Mr Federal Chancellor, is it crisis management when you have managed in a few weeks to confuse the consensus of the European countries in this way? That is what has happened. [applause]

Mr Federal Chancellor, the worst is--and it will become the central point of our dispute--that you have approved, supported or tolerated a policy--we cannot assess it today from our standpoint--that has aroused the suspicion of maneuvering us, the Federal Republic of Germany, into an alternative position between the United States and France. A policy of either or, instead of a policy of as well as.

Mr Federal Chancellor, you like to quote Konrad Adenauer. Read what he said about that fatal problem of German politics. I do not have the impression that in this most important piece of future German policy you have lived up to your task. Mr Federal Chancellor, such a policy will lead us into the danger of ending up in a position where we have been twice already in this century, namely, out in the cold. That must be said to you clearly! [applause]

Unfortunately, I must continue with this example. We welcome that in their joint statement France and the Federal Republic of Germany said that the European powers must assume special responsibility in order to maintain a basic balance together with their alliance partners. But, Mr Federal Chancellor, where are the measures? For weeks the defense minister of the Federal Republic of Germany has stated that he sees no necessity of increasing the German defense budget, although that had been agreed upon. Other members of the Federal Government have made positive statements. Today we received a satisfactory explanation of that point, and I want to stress that clearly. But, Mr Federal Chancellor, I ask myself: Why does this explanation come only today. Why did not you state it 4 or 6 weeks ago? Why did you need the pressure of the opposition to make the right decision? [shouts, applause]

Mr Federal Chancellor, where is your word, your advice, your advice to the German sportsmen with regard to a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow? You have just chosen to criticize the fact that we were talking during your speech. I can enlighten you: We were studying your Olympic text and we failed to understand it. If you term this a joke, it is your business, Mr Federal Chancellor. [laughter, applause] It may be due to the fact that I have only enjoyed an old school education, but I fail to understand it. I quote verbatim: We begin from the assumption that the European and the American approaches will have merged into one by then. [laughter] What is meant is the deadline date for reporting in late May. I add in this connection: I do not want to promote any wishful thinking in connection with the 1980 summer games.

Ladies and gentlemen, the German athletes will now know exactly what the chancellor wants. [shouts, laughter, applause]

Many ideas pass through one's brain, Mr Federal Chancellor, but the meaning of your word is dark. You have introduced a new dimension into your policy by quoting Heraclitus who said that everything flows. [laughter, applause] However, Mr Federal Chancellor, is that a clear and unambiguous policy, as you said in your final summary, a policy that is supported by the majority of Germans? Apropos the majority of Germans, Mr Federal Chancellor, you have also chosen--I an coming closer and closer to your language [laughter]--you have chosen to point also to popula on research. Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, do you actually know what demoscopic research says in matters of the Olympic boycott? Since you quickly say what population research produced, I was amazed that you did not loudly demand an Olympic boycott, because two thirds of the populace urgently support an Olympic boycott. [applause] But this is not our topic. What matters here, Mr Chancellor, is not the question of public opinion polls when the Olympic boycott is involved. What matters are two important, fundamental positions.

First, the position: Is it conceivable that we want to steal away here into a niche in view of the utterances and the clear position of our most important, indispensable partner, the United States, until things come together? But even regardless of the position of the United States, I say: Can the Germans with their own historical experience relly keep quiet about it in view of 1936? And in connection with the chapter on development aid policy, where you said many good things, you also referred to the Islamabad conference, Mr Chancellor. Why was it that you referred to the Islamabad conference only there? If you want to make a good sailing for us in the Islamic world now, then you must join the boycott, just like the countries in Islamabad who numbered more than 30. This then is a clear policy. But I will tell you quite frankly why you are dodging the issue here. This does not involve any foreign policy reasons. It involves domestic policy reasons just a few months prior to the elections. I say this quite frankly. [applause] [answering an interjection] No, you cannot blame it on the jusos [young socialists], begging your pardon, as they [word indistinct] only in private. [applause] After all, nobody understands their jargon and their thinking. Let them go on that way; I have no objection.

No, ladies and gentlemen, naturally there is vehement debate among young people and, of course, there is a bitter discussion among young athletes who spent many years preparing for this important event and who have made great personal sacrifices. I have full sympathy for these fellow citizens when they say they want to participate in the Olympic games. This is very understandable. Only, ladies and gentlemen, it must be possible to make a quality judgement here. Particularly if we tell our athletes and justify the reasons why we are not going, we will meet with understanding; but not with your formula that things will converge after a certain period of time, with you being happy then that others have relieved you of the decision. [applause]

The picture which you and your government offer on this question, Mr Chancellor, is simply miserable. [applause] The foreign minister who obviously has more sense of and understanding for public opinion polling than you have, Mr Chancellor, was on the ball immediately . The economics minister, the defense minister and even the government spokesman--I do not know whether he will issue a denial in this case or not--came out for it. In contrast, colleague Karl Liebke came out on behalf of the SPD Bundestag group and declare the U.S. boycott simply great foolishness.

Ladies and gentlemen, naturally it is advertisement for the solidarity with the United States when the deputy floorleader of the strongest coalition group talks that way. If you, Mr Chancellor, wish to keep silent, then you should do so also in other fields of politics. The German and international press until most recently has been full of examples of how you criticize U.S. policies and the U.S. President. For this reason I am glad that you have found such good words for President Carter.today. I hope very much that the results of the New Hampshire primaries have contributed toward your realizing that this might be our most important partner in the next few years. [applause]

What matters to us is not to reject criticism per se. I merely reject criticism which is nothing but knowing all without the one leveling that criticism making it clear that he intends to support the American objectives with German measures in German politics. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, anyone in Europe complaining about a lack of consultation by the Americans--and there are reasons for this complaint indeed--should think, especially in a phase of international tension, about who in the Western alliance is bearing the major burden for our security. Who knows better than we, the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, to what degree the Europeans, even among themselves and vis-a-vis the United States, are capable of early and adequate information and consultation. Mr Chancellor, 2 months passed until the European foreign ministers in Rome, upon the suggestion of the British Government, worked out an initial common answer to the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Is this really crisis management?

Earlier, in these critical weeks, the Europeans talked about each other more than they talked with each other. In no case do we demand a uniformity of the Western alliance in action, as this would be at odds with the European idea. Yet the measures of the individual alliance partners must not be mutually sabotaged or depreciated by obvious criticism. It is necessary to prevent individual member states from being plunged into political isolation and new distrust from emerging. This is why we demand equal cooperation and division of labor in partnership between the European alliance partners and within the North Atlantic community. But his requires, ladies and gentlemen, that all alliance partners act on the basis of common considerations and common objectives, that they coordinate their measures. The German-American relations, somebody much more close to you than to us, your colleague Conny Ahlers, wrote the other day, are off balance; they are suffering. Mr Chancellor, this is the result of your crisis management: off balance, suffering. [applause]

I realize that you will now do everything, if alone for reasons of 5 October, to demonstrate in Washington the picture of full conformity and solidarity. I hope this will not only be a picture but that it will be the reality, the substance of German policy. In the past several weeks most of us had an opportunity talk with important visitors from the United States. All of them, be it Kissinger, Schlesinger, Sonnenfeldt or whatever their names, lamented the fact that in the United States the opinion is gaining ground that the solidarity of the Europeans is slipping. I believe, Mr Chancellor, and I am afraid this is true for many in Europe. Well, just let him go on reading; everybody presents himself the way he deems necessary. [applause] But about your self-representation, Mr Wehner, we need not waste any words in this house. [applause]

I believe that there are many here in Germany and in Europe who have not yet comprehended the profound change in the people of the United States which has taken place over the past several months, who still do not take seriously enough that profound, determined change in the American foreign and defense policy. Thank God, we Germans should say; the United States in February 1980 crossed the wide valley of Vietnam and Watergate. Thank God this great nation is recalling again its great economic, military and, which is most important, its great moral strength.

This, ladies and gentlemen [applause, shouts] I knew you would shout here. I pondered whether to touch on this issue. But, ladies and gentlemen, you and broad sectors of the SPD have contributed decisively to the stupid anti-Americanism in Germany. [shouts, prolonged applause] Your mind tells you that without the protection and the shield of the United States there would not have been any freedom for the Federal Republic in these 30 years, but your political ideology and your emotion tell you to be anti-American due to an image of the world that can be understood only due to your ideological narrow-mindedness. [shouts, applause]

I say again, we, the CDU and the CSU, are happy--and with us, Mr Federal Chancellor, an enormous majority of the people of the Federal Republic of Germany who are also your voters--that the Americans again are in a position due to their moral strength to take over more and more the role history has given them. We are not cynical if one thing or another does not develop the way we would like it to develop. We want to do everything as good friends so that the Americans will be successful. If they are successful, we will also be successful in the Federal Republic of Germany. [applause]

If the impression gains ground in the American public that Europe even in this crisis will try to maintain a distance, that division of labor, this dubious word, will be understood in such a way that the United States will have to bear the burdens of security and defense policy while we Europeans will claim a monopoly on understanding and detente, then an isolationist reaction could not be stopped. Everybody who knows American history knows that also. Nobody knows better than we Germans how much we depend on American help.

Colleague Brandt, I have asked myself over and over again recently how you can talk like that, even though you experienced for decades in Berlin what American help means for us. [applause]

In saying this I have cast a light at one side of the balance of government policy--the balance of the government policy vis-a-vis the United States and the European Community. Ladies and gentlemen, in the direction of the East, in the direction of the Soviet Union, a balance of silence can be observed. A number of signals have been given to the Soviet Government with just one aim: Despite the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, despite the repeated "no" of the Soviet Union with regard to NATO's suggestion to negotiate on the medium-range field, despite the deportation of Sakharov, despite the cancellation of talks with Mr Honecker and the Hungarian and CSSR foreign ministers, despite the fact that the Soviet Union has put the detente politicians on ice, some parts of the Federal Government--you, Mr Federal Chancellor--headed by the SPD indicate constantly that one ought to cling to the present policy as if nothing had happened.

I want to prove that. We can hear the formulations daily: It is a matter of preserving and developing what has been achieved. That was said in your January statement. Who causes doubt about this, or who announces it except the Soviet Union? It is being said that the Soviet Union must not lose face. I ask: What kind of face can the Soviet Union lose now? If it withdraws from Afghanistan, it will lose the face of an aggressor, and that would be desirable for world peace. [applause]

It is being said that the Soviet Union has underrated the effects of the intervention and judged them erroneously. I ask in return: Did not the Soviet leadership simply view the pros and cons and concluded that the advantages would prevail and that the disadvantages could be endured?

You, Mr. Federal Chancellor, said that the "no" of the Soviet Union to the offer of NATO to negotiate in the medium-range field was not meant so seriously and that it was not the last word in this matter. I would like to know on what judgement that opinion is based. You said today that the Polish communists have suggested a European disarmament conference in Warsaw. The federal foreign minister and his party have shouted an initial "hooray" in this connection. Was there not a French proposal made months ago to which the Warsaw Pact states could have agreed long ago? Was this reaction coordinated with the Western allies, Mr Federal Foreign Minister?

General Secretary Brezhnev has repeated in a stereotyped way the statement that the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan when foreign interference against the government and the people of Afghanistan is ended. You, Mr Federal Chancellor, consider this Soviet imputation, which fully turns the cause and the effect upside down as a sign of the beginning of thought in Moscow. [shouts] Mr Federal Chancellor, do you seriously think that they are only beginning to think about this in Moscow just now?

The federal foreign minister sees some light at the end of the tunnel, which does not fit into his usual statements at all.

Ladies and gentlemen, all this is being done in view of a suggestion that has been sharply criticized all over the world and which is just an old Leninist principle, namely, that the murderer is not guilty, but the victim must prove his innocence.

Ladies and gentlemen, you, Mr Federal Chancellor, have again demonstrated your restraint with regard to participation in the Olympic games. You said that it is a matter of giving the Russians an opportunity to create conditions permitting everybody to take part. One must not keep them from doing this by making hasty Western reactions. What are you doing here, Mr Federal Chancellor, is the old method of decorating oneself quickly with somebody else's feathers in order to cover up one's own nakedness.

I do not want to assess individual parts of Brezhnev's speech. I assume that for the sake of peace the Western alliance will exploit every opportunity to examine any serious intentions of Moscow. But does anybody here in our country seriously believe that Brezhnev's speech has been prompted by the obvious silence of the German federal chancellor or the silence of the Europeans? No, Brezhnev saw himself forced to make this speech because the American President has shown a firm attitude. [applause] We must all indeed thank President Jimmy Carter for that.

I think the federal chancellor would render an important service to the Atlantic alliance if he would express our common gratitude in Washington. I very much agree, and you noted our applause, Mr Federal Chancellor, that you should stress in Washington the statesmanlike achievement of President Carter in connection with the challenge in Iran. We fully agree to that. But I would have liked to extend that list a bit, including the gratitude for Carter's clear and determined stance following the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. [applause]

On 31 January, Mr Chancellor, you wrote a letter to General Secretary Brezhnev which, to go by all that we were able to derive from it, has one key passage saying that, especially in difficult times, one must talk; that we will continue our policy; that it is necessary to preserve what has been achieved; and that the Soviet Union must not close its mind to the anxieties of the West. What will Mr Brezhnev presumably reply? Not more than that is solely up to the West for detente policy to be continued. To the extent that your attitude and that of the Federal Government must be appreciated, I have tried to do that; but the actual picture of the Federal Republic and of its policy becomes plain only when the policy of the SPD party leadership is added. And that is not just anybody; this is the predecessor in your office, retired Chancellor Willy Brandt. It is Herbert Wehner; it is all those who really saw to it that you are there as chancellor.

You see, Mr Chancellor, Mr Brandt publicly declared that solidarity with the United States is one thing, that representation of German interests is another. [commotion] The way he understands it, this can only mean that detente is in German interests which would only be burdened by solidarity with the United States. This, he says, is not the time for nice-sounding protestations of loyalty, because the Americans do not have any codetermination with us. Naturally they do not. But if the Americans had not had a partial say over us, in an essential way, then I cannot but wonder, Mr Mayor of Berlin from important times, what would have become of us anyway? [applause]

These are strong words of Chairman Brandt. And, ladies and gentlemen, and colleague Brandt, you really cannot deny this because it is quite concrete. What distance from our American friends is expressed by this choice of words, in these formulations! [applause] How do you propose to make it clear to a man in U.S. politics, be it in the Senate or in the administration, who has a command of our mother tongue that this is the language of friends? After all, the distance, perhaps the disappointed distance, is obvious. This is the language of a man who in his time, as governing mayor of Berlin, constantly went to the Western capitals when it was necessary to mobilize support for Berlin against the pressure of the Soviet Union.

To make it clear here--you, Mr Chancellor, have kept silent about this case in a truly dextrous slalom. We definitely reject a mediation role of SPD party chairman Willy Brandt, whatever its nature or designation. [applause] This is not in keeping with either our state-political understanding or our alliance policy interpretation. And, ladies and gentlemen, it is necessary to recall time and again that it is part of the declared instruments of communist governments to pursue foreign policy on two levels--the state level and the party level. Such a double-track policy is inconceivable to us as Christian Democrats. We have a clear order: an elected chancellor who has been vested with the duty of defining the guidelines of policy by the Constitution; we have a foreign minister who is responsible for foreign policy. If the chancellor has failed to muster the courage to call Mr Brandt by name, we might perhaps harbor the great expectation today that the federal foreign minister will find the necessary words out of his special situation. [applause]

You, Mr Chancellor, and the foreign minister declare to the point of nausea your readiness for talks with the Soviet Union. I remind you of your intention to go to Moscow. You are waiting for a time schedule proposal from the Soviets. What will happen then, anyway? Will it not be a slap in the face in the event Mr. Brandt gets an invitation to Moscow? What kind of foreign policy concepts are these? This is crisis management a la Helmut Schmidt. [applause]

The Federal Republic of Germany is a close alliance partner of the United States. It is a solid component of the Western alliance which you, Mr Chancellor, declared with the approval of all of us here in the Bundestag 6 weeks ago. We are affected by the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan just as the United States is affected and just as the European partners are affected. How should we as the Federal Republic be able to mediate between two superpowers in such a starting position as an affected, dependent medium power? It would really be enticing to watch the drama which the Federal Government and you, ladies and gentlemen, staged on this issue in the past few days. Let me say only this much: I expect a clear word from the man involved, colleague Brandt. I would have expected by now that the Federal Government would have freed the Americans from embarrassment and from the outset would have deprived Moscow of any chance of promoting discord and trouble in our country. [applause] Naturally I would have expected it of you, Mr Chancellor. The cryptic character of what is contained in your government statement includes a reference to a DER SPIEGEL interview which, if at all, at the time could be understood only as an answer to Willy Brandt. But I am afraid that even now you lack the strength to prevail in your own party and Bundestag group which in turn makes a clear, proper word impossible here. This is the experience we have gained with you. [applause]

Against the background of the balance sheet of German and European foreign policy after Afghanistan, we are confronted with the essential question of what the effect of our policy, the policy I just described, on the Soviet Union must be like. I shall try to elucidate this by the example of the Bonn visit by the U.S. secretary of state.

From Moscow's viewpoint, the main antagonist is visiting his most important ally in Europe, the Federal Republic of Germany, underscoring it, as we know, by stopping over in Bonn first before proceeding to Rome, Paris and London. Ladies and gentlemen, the talks are being held on the day on which the American ultimatum to the Soviet Union concerning the Olympic boycott expires.

What then, is the result of these German-American talks in Bonn in view of such a simple reiteration of facts, a result which is also visible to the Soviet Union? The chancellor continues to keep himself covered on the Olympic issue, and not even the foreign minister is prepared to repeat his earlier statements that he could not imagine German sportsmen appearing in Moscow when Americans were absent. Both sides speak of the necessity of a long-term concept as a reply to the Soviet aggression without such a concept being clearly outlined and without our side, the German side, indicating what contribution we propose to make to this end.

The commentary follows posthaste. A few days later, on 24 February, we could read in PRAVDA: On his gallop through Europe Vance has not accomplished much. The original plan of the United States to demonstrate the so-called Atlantic strength in Bonn was a flop. Bonn declares itself in solidarity with the United States with words but yielded on only one point.

From the Soviet Union's point of view the West, 2 1/2 months later, sees the aggression against Afghanistan as follows: First, the Soviet Union sees a Federal Republic that promotes the impression that, because of its approach to detente, it is curtailing solidarity with the United States and slackening ties with the leading power with the intention of at least aiming for a special political role. Second, it has a European Community and a Western alliance which, carefully said, seems to be unable to react quickly and cohesively.

Ladies and gentlemen, I fear that the Soviet leadership even today could have arrived at a conclusion that is very dangerous for us, namely, that the actual gain of its aggression in Afghanistan could be found less in the achieved option in the direction of the Gulf region and more in the experience that the Atlantic alliance, and most of all the Europeans, are in disagreement. [applause] This assessment is really not fantasy. The Soviet propaganda offensive of the last week has aimed exactly for that gap in the Western alliance.

I quote just a few voices: Federal Chancellor Schmidt, it says verbatim, has condemned the inconsiderate and adventurous course of the current American administration and declared the preservation of the achievements of detente to be important. This is an official Soviet voice. And then, colleague Brandt, the following: SPD Chairman Willy Brandt stressed the necessity of an independent representation of the interests of most European states; Carter cannot speak for the West Germans, stated Willy Brandt. And then, this must not be missing, TASS praises the sensible assessment of Egon Bahr. [shouts]

Ladies and gentlemen, a particularly notorious voice from the GDR, Karl-Eduard Schnitzer, wants to see the words of Herbert Wehner, and I quote him verbatim: Enter the hearing of certain politicians in Western Europe and Washington. [shouts]

Ladies and gentlemen, [shouts] I do not hold it against you that these voices speak about you like this. I hold it against you, however, that your policy touched off these commentaries. That is what I am complaining about here. [lengthy applause]

I ask you, Mr Federal Chancellor, to take half an hour to render an account for yourself; would you not have to admit to yourself that the policy you have supported in these weeks has naturally encouraged the Soviet Union? Was the Soviet Union not forced to gain the impression that many Europeans are prepared to forget Afghanistan if some sort of detente gesture is offered? Every one of us here in the hall--I find that we need not repeat it over and over again; we discussed it long enough in January--is naturally in favor of detente. Or, as the federal foreign minister likes to formulate it now--for realistic detente. For us it was always realistic detente. But we cannot pretend that the world in February 1980 is the same as it was in February 1979 although we pointed this development out to you at that time, also with a view to Soviet arms policy.

I will go a bit further. Doesn't the Soviet Union, because of its experience and its way of thinking, just have to let sufficient time elapse in order to be able to expect new Western advance concessions for which it need make only one concession in return, namely, show its preparedness for new talks?

Mr Federal Chancellor, did you ask yourself the question under these points of view what a high price we will have to pay some time for the further delay of decisions and countermeasures? I say this very quietly and seriously: Did you ask yourself what a German Olympic boycott will be worth in May, compared with the loss of confidence, with the irritation and disappointment in broad parts of the American populace? You know as well as I do, and I say it again, what an enormous psychological change has taken place fortunately in the United States in a few months. Our policy is a miserable answer to this new fact in the United States. [prolonged applause] We, the CDU/CSU, believe that such a policy is detrimental to German interests, that it endangers our security, that it encourages the Soviet Union and thus jeopardizes peace.

Your talks in Washington, Mr Federal Chancellor, offer a chance, the chance of enlivening German-American friendship and of strengthening the Western alliance through measures and not words. I find that the beginning must be made here in the Bundestag. You ought to be grateful, therefore, for this debate. You ought to be grateful that the strongest political grouping in the Federal Republic of Germany offers support to you here on this central issue. We expect from you a convincing statement about the general concept of your policy, the clarity [klarheit] and the aims you want to pursue together with the Western alliance partners and particularly with the United States. We expect an unmistakable statement on the contribution you are prepared to make within the framework of division of labor in the Western alliance.

I mentioned the discussion about the Olympic boycott and I state regretfully that after today's debate the discussion about the German approach will be more confused than prior to today's debate.

Second, we demand a statement on the German contribution to the defense ability of the Western alliance and the Bundeswehr in particular, and on the German share in the increasing burdens the United States will have to carry worldwide, also on behalf of our security. I would have welcomed it, Mr Federal Chancellor, if you had told us frankly what kind of developments we would expect in a few weeks with regard to the supplementary budget. What the federal finance minister has said in this respect certainly cannot be the last word of the Federal Government.

Third, we expect and demand from you, Mr Federal Chancellor, that in your talks with the American President binding commitments will be made with regard to the Federal Republic's preparedness to examine our foreign trade policy with a view to the aims you have pointed out so often in order to demonstrate solidarity with the United States in limiting [trade in] strategically important high technology goods and merchandise. We expect a clear word. A part of what we expect has been at least hinted at here, but it was not sufficient. We expect a clear word about the German contribution with regard to the political and economic stabilization in the Near and Middle East and other regions of the Third World.

Mr Federal Chancellor, everybody knows that Washington has clear expectations with regard to the Federal Republic of Germany. Everybody knows that we must carry greater burdens for our security and thus for peace in the world and that we must make greater sacrifices. All of us have been talking for weeks about the necessary sacrifices which we and our fellow citizens will be facing. In a dialog and publicly Franz Josef Strauss and myself have repeatedly declared our readiness as the CDU/CSU to assume a share in the responsibility for this. Yet, Mr Chancellor, a common platform between the government and the opposition cannot be limited to our talking about sacrifices and being ready to make sacrifices while you and the SPD and the FDP distribute election presents. [applause]

Under our Constitution it is the task of the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany to determine the policy guidelines. This also means telling us, the citizens of the country, what matters and what we have to expect. Mr Chancellor, my question is: When will you finally do that?

It is in our common interest, it is in the interest of all citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, that your talks with the U.S. President take a successful course. Act in this spirit. We wish you, and thus us, success. [prolonged applause]

MINISTER APEL DISCUSSES CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN NATO

For FRG Defense Minister Apel's speech on crisis management in NATO, broadcast on Cologne Deutschlandfund Network in German to East and West Germany at 1000 GMT on 17 February, see JPRS West Europe Report No. 1547, JPRS No. 75215, 27 February 1980, pp 69-75.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CARTER'S NEW HAMPSHIRE SUCCESS

DW281708 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Feb 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed Ein.: "The Nose in Front"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter has opened a door. It can lead to the street of victory. The key word is New Hampshire. Every American knows what it means that the President has won the first real primary here. For the Europeans the statement suffices that Carter now has the best chances of holding the highest office for a second time. That will make some politicians of the old continent ponder

Carter's success ought to make them maintain more restraint in future when they deal critically with the policy of America. Because he who will possibly be at the levers of the world power until 1984 is politically a giant.

Carter turned out to be a great election fighter. He did not even descend to the arena to elicit the votes of the electorate. Spiritually he was unpretentious in this primary campaign. He acted according to the wise insight of Disraeli that, in politics, the word is victorious and not the idea. He said he could not leave the White House because the crisis demands his presence in the political headquarters. He was riding on the waves of the crisis--and he will continue to do so. When it is either do or die, the Americans follow the chief they have elected. They are transposing their hopes into confidence in the man in the White House. Even the Kennedy name was bound to lose its attractive force in view of this attitude. And Since Senator Ted Kennedy set the wrong accent to boot, he was defeated.

An important decision has also been made in the Republican camp. Reagan outdistanced Bush, and that even though the former governor of California and attractive screen hero was so far not had much luck with his election campaign managers. He has charisma, this old Ronald Reagan. Besides, like Carter, he acted in keeping with the Disraeli maxim. He, too, put his stakes on the word. For the election campaign this means crisis again. How else could it be? Is the bad situation into which the Soviets have plunged us by their assault responsible for releasing the hawk skyward? Well, American election campaign tactics are not that simple. Yet the so-called liberals with their secret longing for the left in times of crisis stand little chance of being heeded by the sober American voter. The Soviet reality contradicts them every day. And as long as this is so, Carter and Reagan will be ahead.

MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON NUCLEAR TEST REPORT

LD281326 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] France is reported to have carried out a powerful underground nuclear test on the Mururoa Atoll 6 days ago. At least this is what a dispatch from Papeete, Tahiti says. The Defense Ministry in Paris has declined to confirm or deny the report. However, last year French authorities pointed out that nuclear tests would continue to be carried out at regular intervals. France began these underground tests 5 years ago.

VISITING CYPRIOT MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

NC272116 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Paris, Feb. 27, (AFP)--Plans for massive economic aid to Turkey have given the West leverage to influence Turkish leaders to renew talks on the still-unresolved Cyprus situation, Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis said here today. Mr. Rolandhis, who is accompanying Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou during official visits to Paris, London and Rome, said that the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Greek-Turkish relations could not be strengthened without resolving the Cyprus situation. He referred to the large Turkish military presence in Cyprus.

President Kiprianou is to meet with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet tomorrow. He will then travel to London and Rome.

Cypriot officials said that Britain has "particular obligations" regarding Cyprus because the British Government is one of three powers guaranteeing the island's independence.

Mr. Rolandhis said the United States and Britain have reacted positively during contacts on the question of Cyprus.

Mr. Francois-Poncet said in a separate statement that France will, within the context of international cooperation, do its share to help the Turkish Government overcome its present difficulties.

In a document on Franco-Turkish relations to the French Cabinet, Mr Francois-Poncet also said that France places heavy emphasis on its relations with Turkey and stresses that peace in the country is essential to the region's stability.

KIPRIANOU TERMS TALKS WITH GISCARD 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

NC282009 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has ended his visit to Paris, where he met with the French president, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, and has left for London. President Kiprianou, who will remain in the British capital until Tuesday, will meet the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, tomorrow.

After his meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, President Kiprianou, in a statement in Paris, said that the meeting had been very useful and constructive. He added: We had a long exchange of views on subjects of common interest as well as on bilateral relations, which are exceptional. We also had, the president added, a long discussion on the Cyprus problem and I briefed French President Giscard on the latest developments regarding the problem.

Asked whether France can help in lifting the deadlock, Mr Kiprianou replied that all can help within the UN framework.

The Nicosia radio correspondent in Paris reports that diplomatic circles have stated that President Giscard d'Estaing has assured President Kiprianou that France will help to promote a just Cyprus solution. The correspondent adds that the same circles have said that the talks were substantive and covered all aspects of the Cyprus problems with particular emphasis on the prospects for the resumption of the intercommunal dialog and the role that the French Government could play in this direction. According to the same diplomatic circles, the outcome of the talks fully met President Kiprianou's expectations.

The republic's foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, who is accompanying President Kiprianou, has met in Paris the French foreign minister, Mr Francois-Poncet. The substantive talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. They were a continuation of President Kiprianou's talks with the President Giscard d'Estaing. During the talks economic issues were discussed, particularly the renewal of the economic protocol between Cyprus and France.

In the meantime, a reliable source in Paris has stated that Mr Francois-Poncet has assured Mr Rolandhis that the economic aid which--as was announced yesterday--France will grant to Turkey is routine aid and that identical aid was given last year.

The French minister reiterated to Mr Rolandhis that France will try to help in every way both in the resumption of the intercommunal talks as well as in achieving progress.

LE MONDE VIEWS EEC PROPOSAL FOR 'NEUTRAL' AFGHANISTAN

LD251357 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Nine, the USSR and Afghanistan"]

[Text] Mr Carter's "ultimatum" trying to persuade the Soviets to evacuate Afghanistan expired on 20 February. As could easily have been predicted, Moscow totally ignored the U.S. threats: Far from reducing its manpower stationed in Afghanistan, the Kremlin has apparently strengthened it to subdue a widening revolt. The Olympic games weapon, brandished immediately after the food weapon, was not enough to make the USSR withdraw. This, too, could have been foreseen, since the Soviet leaders--wrongly presented as being divided into "hawks" and "doves"--believe that their Afghanistan intervention was to protect their interests.

Under these conditions, the initiative of the Nine's foreign ministers in Rome on Tuesday in favor of a "neutral" Afghanistan, "removed from the rivalry between the powers," could offer Moscow an honorable way out. The ministers seemed singularly lacking in conviction, however. Their approach, which they did not even dare term a proposal or recommendation, thus risks being seen by the Kremlin as a purely symbolic gesture.

It is certain that the Soviet Army will not leave Afghanistan simply because the West or the Islamic world repeated to it that its entry there is inadmissible--indeed unacceptable. Pious words cannot be any more effective than the threat to boycott the Moscow Olympics or the limitation of grain supplies. Clumsy actions may even provoke a Soviet reaction opposite to that sought: for example, a nationalist, patriotic revival which one would be wrong to underestimate and which could tend toward xenophobia.

If, on the other hand, the Soviets do not stamp out Afghan resistance--and this, it seems, will be the deciding factor in any development of this affair--the Nine's initiative would merit being taken up more forcefully, and could then be conducive to a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Who, in fact, cannot want a neutral Afghanistan? Such was the case before the April 1978 Kabul "revolution." Can it be claimed that Soviet national interests suffered thereby until then? That is indeed where Moscow's great responsibility for the crisis and the origin of the West's legitimate anxieties lay: Will it always be said that Moscow only considers relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation with a bordering country as a step on the road to domination or, indeed, annexation?

Two recent signs allow a very slight optimism: The Kremlin seems to fear a spread of tension as though it had wrongly assessed the reactions to the Afghan invasion; there also seems to be anxiety over the military difficulties in the field. At the beginning of the week, the Italian undersecretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, Mr Zamberletti, went to Bucharest at the request of Mr Ceausescu. The Romanian number one, who recently had talks with Mr Gromyko, is reported to have asked his Italian visitor what guarantees of noninterference could be given if the Soviets evacuated Afghanistan.

The Nine's statement is the outline of an answer. It remains to be seen whether Moscow is starting to show awareness or whether this is just a trial balloon from Mr Ceausescu on his own.

L'HUMANITE: BREZHNEV OFFERING WEST 'A WAY OUT'

LD281153 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Afghanistan: A Way Out"]

[Text] The not unexpected recent events in Afghanistan show that a troubled situation persists in that country. The causes are varied.

Some stem clearly from within. A feudal country could not make the transition to the modern age without encountering immense difficulties. The blunders and even the crimes committed by the new government in 1978 and 1979 have, moreover, created a breeding ground for a counterrevolution which calls itself religious and, through the Kabul rioters, raises Islam's flag and banners bearing the words of the Koran.

How could the Afghans avoid being deceived when in certain Muslim countries, even the antiimperialist elements confuse the Kabul demonstrations with shows of faith?

But most serious element is unquestionably the fact that the United States, Britain and their allies are striving to make the most of the Afghan troubles in order to interfere in the country's internal affairs, to infiltrate armed groups and to use the Soviet assistance requested by the Afghan Government as a pretext to try to extract some sort of revenge in Kabul after the defeat in Tehran, while strengthening an already threatening military presence in the Indian Ocean and, more generally, to endanger detente and restart the arms race.

From Pakistan truckloads of rebels trained and armed in Pakistani camps cross the Afghan frontier. There is no shortage of Western journalists' reports on this: Elsewhere we publish the central part of one such report.

These are the interventions which brought the Soviet contingents to Afghanistan. Brezhnev recently brought to mind that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn as soon as foreign interference ceased. And he added: "Let the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors insure an end to this interference, and the Soviet military assistance will cease to have any point."

The Soviet head of state's speech confirmed that the USSR's action is in keeping with international law (article 51 of the UN Charter) and is devoid of the expansionist aims that Western propaganda has attributed to it. But above all, by suggesting the giving of guarantees, Brezhnev is offering Washington and its allies a way out.

They could not ignore this. Hence Bonn's recognition that this is an "important" speech and that it would be a "mistake to see it solely as propaganda." Hence the promises from the State Department, the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay to "study" Brezhnev's proposal "carefully."

Nevertheless, when Helmut Schmidt claimed to see a sign that "Moscow was starting to think," he was clearly trying to make people believe that, until now, the Soviets have acted hastily and in an unacceptable way.

And when he treats Brezhnev's initiative as "an interesting" reaction to last Tuesday's Rome statement by the Nine's foreign ministers, he is forgetting that in recommending a neutralization of Afghanistan, this statement was an interference incompatible with that country's sovereignty.

Does Giscard's diplomacy interpret the Nine's statement differently? Did Mr Francois-Poncet not say that it was a question of seeking ways and means which could bring about the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan? Let Mr Francois-Poncet not look too long: The means have been found. Why, after an "attentive study" of Brezhnev's speech, has the French Government not associated itself with the Soviet proposals for guarantees against foreign interference in Afghanistan?

If it does not do so, what should one make of its sincerity?

The latter is even more subject to caution since the scandalous absence of a denial during the last 2 days of revelations made on board Mr Vance's plane concerning the results of the secretary's Paris visit. These revelations, published by AFP and REUTER, state that Mr Vance achieved the definition of several common goals including "the strengthening of the West's defensive deployment, the adoption of precise sanctions such as the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and the cutting back of East-West exchanges, and the strengthening of the West's position in Southeast Asia and the Gulf."

What is the Giscard government really seeking with regard to Afghanistan? A way out? Breznhev has just provided one.

The Atlantic bloc's "common goals?" Mr Vance is stating them. They signal cold war and the most dire adventurism.

LE FIGARO SUPPORTS U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CALL

LD251547 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Max Clos article: "The Next Shock"]

[Text] President Carter has decided that American athletes will not go to the Olympic games in Moscow. He could hardly have done anything else. Soviet intervention forces are still in Afghanistan, fighting is going on and nothing indicates that Brezhnev has any intention of withdrawing his troops in the foreseeable future.

The boycott is--apparently--a "derisory" measure in view of the gravity of the world situation. Our answer to this is that if this measure is as "derisory" as it has been asserted, it is hard to explain the scale of the campaign in support of participation organized by the Communist Party. Furthermore, things being what they are, a "derisory" measure is better than no measure at all.

Mr Cyrus Vance is arriving in Paris today. The purpose of his visits to European capitals is obviously to ask for support for Washington's policy. The U.S. secretary of state is faced with the problem of ascertaining whether the United States can rely in practice on a concrete demonstration of that "Atlantic solidarity" which France wholeheartedly supports as long as one carefully remains in the realm of principle. In the absence of any more substantial support, Mr Vance would probably make do with assurances with respect to the problem of the boycott however "derisory" it may be. In this newspaper, we have adopted a clear stand on this point, and we believe that France should eventually, if necessary, support the Americans.

There exists in France a strong current of opinion which actively opposes any "alinement with Washington." The supporters of this view are not short of argument. They have put forward two major ones.

First of all, they emphasize, important matters are not dealt with in public, and it is therefore pointless to throw your weight about and make resounding statements, in short, brandish a wooden sword.

Problems are resolved through diplomatic measures, and the club of statesmen, including Brezhnev, is perfectly capable of mastering the situation.

Furthermore, the moderates say, you can neither support nor, a fortiori, aline yourself on a nonexistent policy. And it is quite true that since he assumed power Mr Carter has given the impression of being wretchedly "irresolute." In the face of Soviet pressure, the United States has seemed to lack either the determination or the means or both for taking counteraction.

This has led to a general retreat by the West from its positions--in Africa, for instance, which has been abandoned to the Cubans and East Germans except a few centers of resistance organized by the French: Kolwezi and Chad. Hence the following conclusion reached by the advocates of detente at any cost: If the greatest economic and military world power is abandoning the fight, why should we throw our weight about in the limelight? "Atlantic solidarity" has been mentioned but you cannot be in solidarity with something that does not exist.

All this is perfectly consistent. However, the main problem remains: European nations have agreed to condemn Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. At the Paris summit last week, the FRG and France expressed the view that detente "would not withstand another shock of this kind."

Question: What practical measures are Western nations prepared to adopt to either prevent any "new shock of this kind" or organize a counteraction if it were to take place?

COLUMNIST SEES ROOM FOR FRENCH DETENTE INITIATIVE

LD281645 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Feb 80 p 10 LD

[Max Leon article: "France's Privileged Position"]

[Text] From ultimatum to threats, the White House has created in recent months--and especially since the beginning of January--an international atmosphere favorable to an arms race and to suspension of current negotiations. The more Mr Carter distorted the truth about Soviet intentions--in order to make people accept an increase in military expenditure, a strengthening of NATO and a reduction in working people's living standards--the harder he banged on the table. To revive, consolidate and even extend political detente to the military sphere, it is now indispensable to prevent any fait accompli. The Pentagon and its close allies in London and Bonn are above all afraid of the people's intervention and public opposition to their plans. [paragraph continues]

After extracting from NATO the decision to produce 572 new nuclear missiles in the United States (a deal worth some $20 billion) in mid-December 1979, they are now trying to implement this program by first choosing in Great Britain and the FRG sites most suited for the deployment of launch pads.

Obstructing the NATO Program

However, there still is time to act. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact members have left the door open for negotiations. Unlike Washington, Leonid Brezhnev stated in PRAVDA on 13 January: "We want to pursue talks initiated in many spheres with a view to halting the arms race. Obviously, this also applies to a decrease in military confrontation in Europe. Let me repeat this: We advocate talks, but honest talks pursued on an equal footing and showing respect for the principle of equal security. It is this kind of talks which we have recently proposed with respect to medium-range nuclear missiles. No one can expect that the Soviet Union will accept the conditions put forward by NATO, which aims at starting negotiations from a position of strength."

A few days earlier this Soviet initative was clearly defined during talks between the PCF and the CPSU chaired by Georges Marchais and Leonid Brezhnev. The joint communique adopted on 10 January pointed the way to this by stating: "A recision of the NATO decision with respect to the production and deployment of new American missiles in Europe, or an effective suspension of its implementation, would make it possible to engage in effective negotiations with respect to the question of medium-range missiles." This means that it is possible to evade the Pentagon trap, the vicious circles of the arms race.

Should France remain on the sideline on the pretext that it is no longer a member of the NATO integrated organization and, consequently, does not participate in decisionmaking in Brussels?

A lame excuse!

The Giscard government accepts and proclaims that the French forces would be an integral part of "Western defense" in the event of a conflict, and in December, at the time when NATO decisions were adopted, it expressed its "satisfaction" with the agreement on a program involving 572 missiles.

In Support of French Initiatives

Is it possible that there is a "silent" majority in France in favor of stockpiling along our borders new nuclear arms even more dangerous than their predecessors?

Opinion polls have shown that the contrary is true. The French people are profoundly committed to detente and East-West cooperation and want to see the mess resulting from the arms race ended. A really independent government would rely on our country's privileged position and our recent achievements to play a major role in any efforts to reduce the present tensions and revive negotiations on disarmament.

Why does Mr Giscard d'Estaing persist, for instance, in limiting to conventional arms a proposal for a European conference which, under the aegis of the Madrid conference to take place next fall, could well achieve unanimous support by the 35 countries which participated in the Helsinki conference, a European conference which would first take measures to restore confidence and could later take concrete steps to reduce forces and arms of all kinds?

Why should the Elysee not take any initiative with a view to consultations on the question of medium-range arms in Europe, since it is also in France's interest to limit competition in this sphere, if for no other reason, in order to maintain the credibility of our defense forces without being drawn into an exhausting and dangerous race?

Why does the French Government not take its inspiration from De Gaulle's exemplary 1966 initiative and ignore the PCF suggestion that it negotiate a mutual security treaty with the USSR? Such an agreement could serve as a model to many other countries for restoring confidence between the continent's Eastern and Western regions.

Is it such a prisoner of the Atlantic alliance, of its disguised integration with NATO, of its secret agreements with Bonn and f the noecolonialist imperatives of arms monopolies?

Be that as it may, it should act promptly if it wants to show that it is not.

PCF CC SECRETARY DENIES LEADERSHIP SPLIT

LD281001 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Curious Way of Looking at the PCF"]

[Text] Jean Colpin, PCF Central Committee secretary, was interviewed yesterday evening on Radio-Television Luxembourg. When asked if the Politburo members' "silence" meant that Georges Marchais was isolated, Jean Colpin stated in particular:

"That does not hold water. If it were simply up to us, we would be prepared at any time to give our views on radio and television on the few times we are invited. The listeners would then hear that there are no problems within our party leadership. I must say that it is a curious way of looking at our party if the assumption is that Georges Marchais' opinions and initiatives are expressed in isolation. These opinions and initiatives are debated and decided collectively, and I must say that the Politburo is united, now as ever, like the fingers of a hand."

Questioned next on the fact that several cells have asked Jean Elleinstein to leave the PCF because of his increasing attacks on the party, Jean Colpin explained: "Certain cells and members have a perfect right to take such a step. If Jean Elleinstein is authorized to use the means offered to him to express his disagreement with our party's policy, I do not see why the members who disagree with his attitude, and they are in the majority in the PCF, should not also have the right to express their opinion and to be roused to indignation."

The journalist pointed out that Georges Marchais has stated that the PCF no longer expells people: Jean Colpin agreed, calling to mind that the procedure has not been "dismissed once and for all" but is provided for in the new statutes formulated at the 23d congress in cases where a communist "attacks the policy and interests of our party."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Thursday 21 February announces the appointment of Roger Vaurs as ambassador in Brussels. He will replace Francis Hure. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Feb 80 p 5 LD]

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT--The United Arab Emirates have signed an agreement with France providing for the construction of a new 4,000 kilowatt radio station that will cover the Gulf, the Middle East, Pakistan and Southeast Asia. This new French radio project will be the largest in the Middle East. [Text] [Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD]

PSI TO END GOVERNMENT SUPPORT BY ABSTENTION FROM VOTING

LD282122 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Italian Socialist Party [PSI] has informed the prime minister of its decision to cease abstaining from voting as a means of supporting the government. The decision was adopted by its Directorate yesterday evening. Innocenzo Cruciani reports from the seat of government:

The socialists will no longer guarantee to the government that they will abstain from voting against it as they have been doing since last August. The decision taken yesterday by the party Directorate was communicated to Cossiga a short while ago here at the seat of government by the PSI parliamentary floorleaders, Vincenzo Balzamo and Senator Alberto Cipellini. But this communication to the prime minister does not actually mean a government crisis, something which would have to be initiated formally in parliament with a vote of no confidence. It marks the start, however, of a gradual withdrawal of support by the Socialists, who reserve the right to judge the government case by case, that is to say on each individual measure.

Before taking the road which, they hope would lead to political clarification and a solution insuring the normal working of the legislature, the political forces are awaiting the decision of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] National Council, which is scheduled to meet 5 March. It is in anticipation of the National Council meeting that contacts are being intensified within the DC in an attempt to clear up the situation and also to complete the political and statutory measures set in train by the congress.

This morning there was another meeting of [DC Secretary General] Zaccagnini's supporters. If no agreement can be reached with the other sections of the party, Zaccagnini's friends say, we will propose our own candidate for the secretaryship and our political document.

When a secretary of the DC has been elected and the DC has indicated the lines along which it intends to move, the most delicate phase in the confrontation between the parties will come.

Speaking at the Republican Party [PRI] Directorate which met today to consider the political situation, Spadolini said that the PRI's proposal for a wide ranging and searching exchange of views on policy has confirmed itself as being the sole alternative to the temptation to allow a frontal clash which has emerged in some political sectors but which should be firmly rejected. The Republicans, Spadolini added, are against murky crises; they remember the gravity of the economic problems afflicting the country, problems which demand courageous responses founded on the maximum social consensus compatible with the fact that we belong with the West and our binding links with the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community.

PARTY PAPERS COMMENT ON DC CONGRESS OUTCOME

AVANTI: Socialists Dissatisfied

LD281141 Rome AVANTI in Italian 22 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Editorial: "Christian Democratic Party (DC) Congress Conclusions"]

[Text] The Socialists have many reasons for dissatisfaction with the 14th DC Congress; with the report, belatedly sweetened by the secretary's reply, which confined them to a peripheral, though formally "essential," role; and with a large proportion of the DC debate, split between those who wanted us to submit to a process of political regression and those who wanted to see us act as subordinate appendages to the major dialog with the Communists. [paragraph continues]

In neither case was the Italian Socialist Party considered the principal interlocutor, either by those pursuing a plan for consociational democracy or by those pursuing a plan for conflict and the reestablishment of the center; or indeed by those who have theorized that our presence in Italian society is an accident of history destined to become absorbed by the Communists' evolution or by those who might think of manipulating us along a preferential political and program line in a moderate and conservative direction. There were a few exceptions--but only a few. Our great concern at the way the DC Congress opened has not only been diminished by the manner in which it closed.

The proposal of negotiations without preconceptions, which had merit as a method, has been defeated, at least as a method. The situation seems more rigid and the prospects seem more uncertain than before, now that they all depend on the outcome of the National Council meeting, with regard to both political proposals and the solution of the leadership problem. One contributory factor to this uncertainty was a structural ambiguity which should discourage oversimplified interpretations of the DC debate and conclusions, which are interconnected with conflicts among the various groups and lines.

Among the various DC "areas" there is no homogeneity or coherence between social representation and political stance. Nevertheless, on the one hand, the center and right do invoke traditional social support and cultural matrices once described as hegemonic and leftwing. And on the other hand, a political, but not social, left, unburdened by the cumbersome link with the "power that does not erode," with Andreotti's moderate reformism [gattopardismo, as displayed by protagonist of Lampedusa's "Il Gattopardo"], which has neither a leftwing political tradition nor leftwing popular support.

Baget-Bozzo was right in his interpretation and in his warning to the left not to form a lazy "unrealistic and abstract" picture of the DC. This misconception of the DC as a party separate and autonomous from its large moderate body of voters is one of the underlying causes of the political failure of Zaccagnini and his group of close aides after 4 years of political leadership and organizational control.

The former have a duty to reflect and to carry out a self-criticism, while the latter have a duty to provide detailed political justification for the result. It is up to everybody, Christian Democrats or not, to restore flexibility and fluency to relations among the democratic forces by finding a point of balance which can helt the process of stiffening and paralysis in the political situation. The political truce ended with the end of the DC Congress, though the latter granted itself a few weeks' grace by callinga a National Council meeting. Nenni used to say that the "DC has a habit of and a talent for putting things off."

Mindful of their own experience, the Socialists do not intend to fall into line with this and to become entangled in a situation laden with ambiguity from which they will immediately begin their parliamentary disengagement. The governing parties must not forget that they were brought to power for a temporary assignment. Prime Minister Cossiga is aware of this. Those parties should also be aware of it, though they have not helped to outline new political prospects, having preferred to deal with the status quo and reap partisan advantages and returns. This conflicts with the spirit of a truce which has accelerated the end of the truce itself.

In the weeks ahead the entire situation must be reassessed and we will be the first to do this, taking the necessary initiatives.

We must reach the indispensable political clarification without further delay or misunderstandings.

It is not enough to say what one does not want. One must also say what one does want. This requirement naturally also applies to us. Without clarifications and without positive proposals, the situation would inevitably move toward the traditional "states of emergency." But between one state of emergency and another the deterioration of democratic life and the erosion of the institutions takes place, more or less intentionally. The frail thread which is keeping the legislature alive is already stretched to the limit and yet less than a year has gone by since the last election battle. There must be a show of responsibility from everyone.

Nobody must abandon the search for a political framework which will impart stability to the legislature and authoritiativeness and efficiency to the government's political leadership, thus meeting the demands of a country which is experiencing every day the emergency situation of political disassociation, the crisis of society and the erosion of the democratic institutions.

L'UNITA: DC Divided

LD281131 Milan L"UNITA in Italian 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Candiano Falaschi commentary: "How and With Whom Are They Governing?"]

[Text] The 14th Christian Democratic Party [DC] Congress has ended, providing the country with a picture of a DC, split in two on fundamental political options. Amid the confusion and turmoil of the closing states there are many intersecting trends, but one point does seem clear: This hard-won conclusion to the meeting at the Rome Exhibition Center Sports Stadium, this quite obvious inability to bring about the change of direction needed to set course for a real way out of the crisis, will have grave repercussions in all fields, starting with the country's governability, which is obviously impossible without a quest for the consensus needed for a task of real political leadership.

Yes, this picture of a divided party had already dimly emerged from the debate and demonstrations of opposition of the past few days. It seemed clear that the DC, on the whole, was taking refuge in a series of predetermined "noes" when faced with Zaccagnini's proposal of a dialog without preconceptions among all the democratic forces. Now, in the light of the latest developments, this fact has emerged much more clearly. We will have to await the voting on the last political documents. But everything that happened yesterday points to the formation of two alinements centered on two conflicting political documents. One is composed of the Zaccagnini-Andreotti axis, which confirmed its unity while refusing to dilute the stances which it maintained during the congress or to contradict the political line contained in the outgoing secretary's opening report. The other alinement desperately groups together the Dorotei, the Fanfani faction and the Donat-Cattin group (plus, at the last moment, Segni and Marotta's rightwing) on the basis of a joint "preamble" which will preface each of the DC moderate current's motions. This preamble has all the characteristics of a proper political document, though the promoters of the initiative deny that this last-minute move implies any desire on their part to end the match in a hurry or to build an internal political majority capable of governing the party, throwing Andreotti and the Zaccagnini group into opposition.

Fanfani, Donat-Cattin and the Doroteo group, with their "preamble," are decreeing from the outset that the divergences with the Communists "do not permit the DC to share leadership responsibility with the PCI." Though later they are brave enough to add that, nevertheless, they accept "a dialog and an understanding on those issues on which this proves possible" (further modifications to the text were introduced later on.) [paragraph continues]

This move threatens to obstruct any serious possibility of dialog, though it is hypocritically disguised: No dialog is practicable when one side decides in advance that it will be a failure.

The DC's more moderate and conservative groups are well aware of this. So why, as they underwrote the "preamble," did they not indicate what alternative they are working for? Is it a five-party government? A series of tortuous intermediary moves with a view to early elections, to be blamed on someone else?

At the coming DC National Council meeting the three-way group centered on the "preamble" will undoubtedly want to manipulate this document to influence negotiations on the appointment of the secretary and on the new party leadership structure. But it remains to be seen what replies it will receive.

We remain convinced that a rightwing majority within the DC cannot now have any solid-based prospects. With a solution of this kind, the only possible path is that of political ventures which could have serious repercussions on the country's entire political and social situation.

BALZAMO: SOCIALISTS MUST 'PREVENT' DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

LD281149 Rome AVANTI in Italian 23 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Giulio Scarrone report: "Piccoli Phones Zaccagnini: National Council Session Set for 5 March"]

[Excerpt] Socialist lower house whip Vincenzo Balzamo has said in a statement that there cannot be so many interpretations of the Socialists' reflection on the results of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] Congress.

"We are witnessing," Balzamo said, "a new political and parliamentary factor, which lies in the DC's rejection of an emergency government, which is what the Socialist Party Central Committee proposed.

"We shall see whether any new factors emerge from the 5 March National Council meeting: If so, the Socialists will assess them according to their worth. Of course, in view of the DC's confirmed hardening, the entire political situation must be reassessed and the Socialists will take opportune initiatives to insure the indispensable clarification and thus prevent another dissolution of parliament.

"This clarification," Balzamo concluded, "will in any case help the public to understand each political force's responsibilities in a situation which can no longer brook any delays."

In another statement, Socialist Directorate member Michele Achilli said, among other things, that "one of the results of the DC Congress was Moro's political elimination: The DC Congress has sacrificed its father on the altar of the moderate resurgence, not only as a result of the refusal to cooperate with the PCI but also because of the total absence of any political line."

BRIEFS

NATO SUPPLIES LOOTED--Bolzano--Eight railway cars filled with military equipment belonging to NATO were looted during a halt in a railway station. According to our information, the trucks, all from Nuremberg, and mainly destined for Verona, contained transmitter-receivers, electronic equipment and hospital equipment. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD]

FARM WORKERS, NATIONAL GUARD CLASH IN ALENTEJO

LD282030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Incidents took place today in the agrarian reform area. Farm workers clashed with National Republican Guards when a tract of land incorporated in a collective production unit in Viana do Alentejo. Alentejo Province was being handed back to the former owner under the right-of-retention clause of the basic provisions of the agrarian reform law. Three farm workers were treated in Evora Hospital for injuries sustained during the clashes and where subsequently released and allowed to go home.

The Evora Secretariat of the collective production units and cooperatives and the farm workers' union have issued a communique protesting the action taken by the National Republican Guard and describing the return of the said tract of land to the former owner as illegal as the latter will not hold an area of land in excess of 1,150 hectares.

PCP CC SENDS GREETINGS TO POLISH COMMUNISTS

LD281651 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 21 Feb 80 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCP Central Committee Greetings Message"]

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee has sent the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee a greetings message on the occasion of its congress, which begins by stating:

"The PCP Central Committee fraternally and warmly greets the Eighth PZPR Congress and, through its delegation, the communists, the working class and the entire Polish people, and expresses to you the Portuguese Communists' sincere wishes for full success in its proceedings and in the subsequent implementation of its resolutions.

"Under the difficult and complex objective conditions inherited from the past and especially after the calamity which the barbarous Nazi-fascist aggression constituted for Poland and for your people, the working class and the Polish people, under the PZPR's leadership, have been able to surmount and overcome the obstacles confronting them during the last 35 years of people's power.

"With the elimination of man's exploitation by man and the consequent progressive creative participation by the working class and broad sectors of the working people in building socialist Poland, the conditions were created in your country for developing the production forces and resolving the grave economic and social difficulties existing at the outset, thus enabling the Polish people to achieve considerable political, economic, social and cultural gains within such a brief period. Under the banner of socialism, Poland has eliminated hunger and unemployment, built a modern industry, ended illiteracy and developed science and culture in all fields and consolidated and strengthened its position in the international community and has become an important factor of peace in Europe.

"As in the past, the PZPR will be able to rely on the Portuguese Communists' active solidarity in the tasks resulting from your eighth congress and in continuing to build the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Poland.

"Dear comrades.

"The Portuguese Communists view with apprehension the development of the internationnal situation. In fact the maneuvers and actions by the most aggressive circles of reaction and imperialism--specifically, the decision recently made to deploy new nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries in some European countries, the setting up of the U.S. military intervention force, ready to act anywhere in the world to defend interests which are allegedly vital for survival of the big multinationals and imperialism, and the strengthening of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean, the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean, as well as the intensification of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by imperialism on the pretext of the events in Afghanistan--all these facts demonstrate that imperialism, despite being weakened and in a state of crisis, is not abandoning its worldwide hegemonic and aggressive plans.

"Although stressing their enormous gravity, the Portuguese Communists deem it possible to thwart these warmongering plans and activities on the part of reaction and imperialism. The forces of social progress and peace are capable of defending the historic gains which have been achieved and of insuring the maintenance of peace.

"The socialist camp, of which Poland is an integral part, is growing, becoming stronger and asserting itself as the invincible bulwark of the workers' cause. At the same time, the general crisis in which capitalism is struggling is developing and continuing to deteriorate. The working class and the national liberation movement are achieving considerable successes on all continents. The victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Mozambique, Angola, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Nicaragua and the Iranian people's struggle are merely some of the most recent instances of the progress of the antiimperialist struggle for the progress of the peoples of the world. In order to contain the current danger stemming from the imperialist circles' warmongering activities, defend and enhance the atmosphere of detente and cooperation and finally guarantee progress and peace in the interest of the whole of mankind, the PCP deems it of the utmost importance to defend and strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement as an essential precondition for more generally strengthening and extending the worldwide front of democratic and antiimperialist forces."

After referring to the Portuguese situation and the PCP's policy, the greetings message concludes:

"Dear comrades.

"Over the years, ties of friendship and solidarity, based on the imperishable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been created between the PCP and the PZPR.

"You can be certain, dear comrades, that for our part we will do our utmost to strengthen these fraternal ties existing between our two parties, and that in so doing we are also contributing to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Portuguese people and the Polish people and working for the cause of security, cooperation and peace in Europe and in the world."

PCP, MPLA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE FROM LUANDA

For the text of the joint communique issued by the PCP and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] at the conclusion of Alvaro Cunhal's visit to that country, see the Southern Africa section of the 28 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

ANDALUSIAN REFERENDUM FAILS IN TWO PROVINCES

LD290942 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] The definitive results with all the votes counted on the referendum on Andalusian autonomy are as follows:

Seville: yes votes 65.17 percent
Cordoba: yes votes 60.09 percent
Cadiz: yes votes 55.39 percent
Huelva: yes votes 52.80 percent
Granada: yes votes 52.73 percent
Malaga: yes votes 50.77 percent, with 600 votes to be counted.

The other two provinces have not approved article 151 of the Constitution on autonomy:

Jaen: yes votes 49.34 percent
Almeria: yes votes 42.00 percent

Of the total electorate in Andalusia, 55.5 percent voted yes. Although the majority of the Andalusian people voted yes, the Constitution says that the result must be determined by individual province and when one province votes against, the whole region cannot adopt autonomy through article 151.

EL PAIS REPORTS SUAREZ-SCHMIDT 25 FEB TALKS

LD281543 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 13 LD

[Julio Sierra dispatch: "Suarez Visits Bonn Unexpectedly To Discuss Afghanistan With Schmidt"]

[Excerpts] Bonn--Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez yesterday made an unexpected lightning visit to Bonn, where he met for 3 hours with FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The meeting between the two heads of government forms part of the intense diplomatic activity in Europe over the last few days as is clearly indicated by the meeting in London between Chancellor Schmidt and Margaret Thatcher and the Italian foreign minister's visit to the FRG yesterday. The adoption of a unanimous European stance on the events in Afghanistan and on the U.S. proposal of an Olympic boycott are the principal topics of these discussions.

Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez made a brief 5-hour visit to the FRG on his own initiative and held a lengthy conversation with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. According to the Spanish prime minister, the two politicians, accompanied by FRG and Spanish Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Marcelino Oreja, reviewed the international political situation resulting from the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan during the 3-hour conversation, which was longer than expected.

Adolfo Suarez explained to journalists before returning to Madrid that this visit "falls within the framework of the agreements which we reached in January on the occasion of the federal chancellor's visit to Spain." At that time the two politicians decided to hold frequent informal contacts. In addition to the general topics discussed yesterday, such as the above-mentioned topic of the Afghanistan crisis, East-West relations and tensions in the Arab world, Suarez expressed the desire that intensive preparations be made for the coming CSCE conference, which will be held in Madrid in mid-November.

Prime Minister Suarez said that he discussed at length the topic of the European-Arab dialog, in which the FRG acknowledges a preponderant role on the part of Spain, especially since Chancellor Schmidt commented very favorably on the degree of knowledge of the subject which he noted among Spanish politicians on his return from Madrid last month.

Suarez informed the federal chancellor yesterday about his recent visit to the Middle East--a task which will be repeated by Spain whenever necessary. The Spanish prime minister described these contacts as "extremely positive and advantageous."

Regarding the possibility of Spain undertaking a mediating role between the Arab world and Europe, Suarez totally discounted this possibility, "which does not mean that we do not maintain special relations with the Arab world and that these relations entail more real knowledge of the situation in the Middle East than other countries may have. This means that we have a position which could be very advantageous for the Western world. Spain has maintained a clear stand with respect to this area of the world--a stand which we will continue to uphold: for instance, with respect to the Palestinian people's rights--a topic which we emphasize in all our bilateral contacts with the Western world."

CSCE Conference

Enlarging on the topic of the coming CSCE conference, Suarez stated that both the FRG and Spain are pleased that the United States and the Soviet Union support holding it. "In this sense," Suarez said, "Spain is promoting international solidarity, but it is a country which is immersed in the Western world, with all that this involves, although Spain has some specific traditional areas in its foreign policy, such as, for instance, the Arab world."

Regarding Spanish support for the initiative in favor of an Olympic boycott, Suarez said that "our stand is very clear: We want the necessary circumstances to exist which will make possible worldwide participation in the Olympic games," and that "in our case the final decision will rest with the Spanish Olympic Committee." As far as a final decision by the government on the political level is concerned, Suarez said that "perhaps this will be made later."

International Changes

According to Spanish diplomatic sources, the two heads of government wished yesterday to study the changes which have occurred on the international scene since their last meeting, especially since U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Europe, during which he did not secure unanimous European support for the measures announced by the Carter administration following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; Marshal Tito's grave illness, the future of the CSCE conference and Suarez' recent visits to Washington and subsequently to Iraq and Jordan took up a considerable part of the impromptu agenda.

Prime Minister Suarez, who stated that he was very satisfied with the outcome of his talks with Chancellor Schmidt, left for Madrid at 2030 yesterday evening and said that he had agreed to meet again with Schmidt as frequently as circumstances may warrant.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE--Andres Drake Alvear has been appointed the new Spanish ambassador to Sierra Leone. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD]

FINLAND

DPA REPORTS ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF FINNISH AMBASSADOR

ID251052 Hamburg DPA in German 0951 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Excerpt] Bonn--Arvo Rytkoenen, Finnish ambassador to the Federal Republic, has had a fatal accident in his Bonn residence. In reply to an inquiry, the embassy confirmed today that the accident occurred Sunday. The diplomat fell down a staircase and hit his head against an open hearth. He was found by his wife, and was dead by the time the ambulance arrived.

BRIEFS

OIL AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The state oil company, Neste, and the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuznefteeksport have reached an agreement concerning the price of the crude oil imported by Finland from the Soviet Union. The price negotiations were concluded in Moscow today. Neste commercial director Kai Hietarinta said at Helsinki-Vantea Airport a moment ago that Neste will not, in the next few months, propose new rises in consumer prices. According to Hietarinta, the price for crude oil which was agreed on is more or less in accordance with Middle East prices, excluding Saudi Arabia. This year Finland will import from the Soviet Union a total of 7 million tons of crude oil. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 22 Feb 80 ID]

NORWAY

OSLO, MOSCOW TO RESUME TALKS ON BARENT SEA BORDER

ID281918 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 ID

[Excerpt] There was another attack against Norway today in the ongoing propaganda campaign against the NATO "Anorak Express" maneuvers on the north coast of Norway. The attack was made in the Soviet Army paper RED STAR. But even though the campaign continues, the Norwegain Government agreed today--the first day of the NATO maneuvers--to a Soviet proposal to resume talks on the positioning of the Barents Sea border between the two nations. These talks have been at standstill since 1976.

NORDLI DEFENDS SECURITY POLICY AGAINST PRAVDA ATTACK

ID271433 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Feb 80 p 4 ID

[Lennart Hovland report: "Our Security Policy Unchanged"]

[Text] Tonsberg, 19 February--Allegations that Norwegian security policy has a ruinous effect on efforts for detente are unfounded, Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said at a press conference after the Labor Party's National Executive meeting had ended. He was asked to comment on recent PRAVDA attacks. On the other hand, the prime minister stated that Norway will take the measures necessary to safeguard our security.

Everyone knows, the prime minister said, that we Norwegians have made no changes in any part of the defense and security policy in the present situation. We have neither escalated nor reduced activity, but we are pursuing our defense and security policy line just as we planned in the longer term.

Neither our own defenses nor the allied support which we would receive are in the nature of an offensive directed against the Soviet Union, he stated. Norwegian defense and security policy and Norwegian weapons are directed only against those who might threaten our security and our sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

There is no basis for claims that the Norwegian security policy is ruinous to the policy of detente. Anyone who makes the effort to look at the strategic situation in northern areas will see that there is little sense in such allegations.

The prime minister stressed that Norway is pursuing its security policy on the basis of our own assessment of the situation and that it is our desire and aim to maintain a low level of tension and stability in our part of the world. At the same time we will also take the measures necessary to safeguard our security. He would not indulge in speculation on what might lie behind PRAVDA's recently published allegations on Norwegian intentions.

In his speech on the international situation to the National Executive meeting the prime minister stressed that the government will do its utmost for the work on confidence-building measures in the East-West context to be continued, and he mentioned our own security policy situation:

"Our NATO membership strengthens our security, but the prerequisite is that we always maintain defenses which are credible both regarding our own contribution and regarding preparing conditions for allied help in a crisis situation. Within the framework of our nuclear and base policies--which are fundamental elements of our security policy--we must thus undertake the adjustments which are necessary at any time to maintain the credibility of our policy."

No Unusual Military Activity

ID271435 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Feb 80 p 8 ID

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "Following PRAVDA's Attack: All Normal in North"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has not followed up the recent press attacks on Norwegian security policy with demonstrative military "exercises" in the north, intensified patrol activity or other striking military measures.

Maj Gen Fredrik Bull-Hansen, commander for northern Norway, said: "Overall there has been no intensification of military activity in the north. Tha applies to both sides. The situation is completely normal."

It can thus be asserted that the Soviet Union has for the time being not followed up the recent verbal attacks on Norwegian security policy with active demonstrations once it became known that the Norwegian and U.S. authorities have had close cooperation for several years on the earmarking of a U.S. amphibious brigade and advance storage of the unit's equipment for its effort in Norway during a crisis situation.

The Soviet attacks against Norway reached a peak on Tuesday when the party newspaper PRAVDA published an article couched in unusually crass terms. The PRAVDA article stated that Norway has violated its base and nuclear policies and broken all rules of good neighborliness with the Soviet Union. In its article PRAVDA threatened that "the Norwegian policy could have consequences."

For the time being consequences have not been noted, and Defense Minister Stoltenberg rejects the Soviet criticism as baseless.

KIPRIANOU INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS, ECONOMY

LD281019 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Report on Dmitrty Andreou interview with Cypriot President Kiprianou in Nicosia: "Paris Can Play an Important Role in the Resumption of Intercommunal Talks"--date not given]

[Text] Nicosia--"The three countries which I will visit can help find a solution to the Cyprus problem; because of the relations which these countries have with Turkey they can exert pressure on Ankara to persuade it to abandon its intransigent policy, which has partitioned Cyprus, and to show reason and moderation."

Mr Kiprianou said that his talks with President Giscard d'Estaing will relate to the "way in which France could play a more important and active role in the Cyprus problem and in promoting a just and lasting settlement. I have a special respect for President Giscard d'Estaing and during our meeting in May 1978 I noted his great interest in the Cyprus problem," he said. "We appreciate France's attitude in the Cyprus problem," President Kiprianou added. "All our efforts are aimed at urging Turkey to abandon its inflexible position and its policy of partitioning Cyprus. France could play a very important role in this context. As a Common Market and NATO member Italy could also play a role and exert pressure on Ankara."

As regards Britain, Mr Kiprianou stressed that this country "has a special duty to help find a just solution to the problem; Britain is one of the powers guaranteeing Cyprus' independence. It is a Security Council and Commonwealth member and is also the former colonial power."

Asked whether these three countries should tie their economic aid to Turkey to a settlement of the Cyprus problem, President Kiprianou answered in the affirmative: "It would be a positive development," he added. "Moreover this also applies to countries like the United States and the FRG. This aid could be granted on condition that progress is made on the Cyprus problem. The country which invaded Cyprus should not be given money indefinitely. That would amount to rewarding the crime."

[Question] What are the prospects for reopening the intercommunal talks?

[Answer] The UN secretary general is pursuing his consultations, which have not yet produced any concrete results. He seems to be encountering problems in finding an area of agreement for the resumption of negotiations. The Cypriot Government's position on this subject is very clear. The 19 May 1979 agreement reached between myself and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas should form the basis and framework for preliminary negotiations. [answer ends]

Preliminary community talks were resumed last June on the basis of this agreement but were immediately broken off due to differences of interpretation especially on the priority to be given to the return of the Greek Cypriot refugees to the city of Famagusta. The Turkish Cypriot side refused to give priority to this question as the agreement laid down. At present the Turkish Cypriot leaders are imposing a new precondition for the resumption of preliminary negotiations. They are demanding that the last UN resolutuion be disregarded. This resolution calls in particular for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus, the return of refugees to their homes and Turkish recognition--for the first time--of the sovereignty of Mr Kiprianou's government over the whole territory of the Cyprus Republic.

"The Cypriot Government," President Kiprianou pointed out, "will never abandon this resolution. The motions adopted by the international organization are still valid," he added.

The Cypriot head of state is nonetheless convinced that Mr Waldheim will be able to announce a date for the resumption of negotiations between the two communities in 1 or 2 weeks. "However, the result of these negotiations will depend entirely on the Turkish side," he stressed. "Ankara must be persuaded to abandon its policy of expansion and partitioning the island. Only the reunification of the state and the people will bring about a vilable solution safeguarding the rights and interests of the entire people, of Greek and Turkish Cypriots in a really free and independent state."

Mr Kiprianou is also convinced that a just settlement of the problem will work in Turkey's favor and help it tackle its many political and economic problems. "It does not much matter what type of government is in power in Ankara," President Kiprianou said, "especially when you consider that it is the army chiefs who have first say in Turkey."

During his tour of the three European capitals President Kiprianou will also discuss relations between his country and the Common Market. "I will ask the three countries for support in establishing the most favorable conditions for Cyprus and in rapidly concluding negotiations on the second phase of the association agreement between Cyprus and the EEC," he said.

[Question] What is the economic situation like? Have events in Lebanon not resulted in helping Nicosia rapidly regain its role as a financial marketplace?

[Answer] In general, after the Turkish invasion in the summer of 1974 and the economic problems it created, the situation was stabilized and, in the free areas, the economy is sound. We are facing problems and dangers, as is the case throughout the world. For a very short time events in Lebanon indirectly made a small contribution to the revival of the Cypriot economy. The strength of our economy is due to the government's sound policy and planning, to the work of Cypriots, the private sector's initiative and, to some extent, to foreign aid. [answer ends] With regard to the Cypriot domestic scene and to a possible danger of destabilization by the extreme left or extreme right, President Kiprianou stated: "The domestic situation does not worry me. There is no danger of destabilization and no problem with illegal activities. As regards security and democracy, the situation is very good. There are differences of opinion and opposition, as in all democratic regimes."

Finally, Mr Kiprianou said he is convinced that the "total demilitarization of Cyprus is the ideal solution for reconciling the island's two communities and restoring mutual confidence and for reaching a permanent settlement of the problem insuring progress and prosperity for all Greek and Turkish Cypriots."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEPUTY CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU POLICY

NC290904 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 29 Feb 80 pp 1, 8 NC

[Excerpt] Speaking in the House of Representatives yesterday during the opening of the debate on the ordinary and development budgets, Democratic Party [DIKO] Deputy Alexis Galanos maintained: "The time has come for President Kiprianou to undertake serious initiatives, after he has weighed all the facts, in widening the front of the struggle and in bringing closer all the parties and elements of the country."

Mr Galanos has even advocated that Mr Kiprianou "has to proceed without hesitation not only with reshuffling the Council of Ministers but also with more general reforms and cleansing of both the state machinery and political and public life." The DI. KO. deputy also asserted that "the people have fallen into melancholy and pessimism because of developments, or rather lack of developments; the lack of decisiveness and a firm line is evident in all walks of public life." Mr Galanos added: It must be understood that a high and vigorous spirit rests upon a strong administration, decisive handling of affairs and, above all, upon correct planning and programming for the future.

Referring to the Western framework [for a Cyprus solution], Mr Galanos leveled indirect criticism at the government for its rejection by saying that "we should have handled the American framework differently." Mr Galanos also rejected the "wornout terminology about treason and yielding" as well as the "practice of mudslinging which is used by certain quarters against all those who share different views." Concerning the measures for rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots, Mr Galanos described them as "a very correct decision." However, he added: "Unfortunately, the implementation of the announced measures is greatly delayed and the impression is given that we have adopted them halfheartedly."

TFSC MINISTER OPPOSES AIRSPACE REGULATION CHANGES

TA281313 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Public Works, Reconstruction and Communications Minister Erdinc Gercek Gurcag has said the aim of the Greek Cypriots in declaring that they have opened the air corridors of Ercan airspace to traffic was to exercise control over the airspace of the Federated State. Criticizing the Greek Cypriot announcement to the effect that the A-28 and R-19 air corridors were opened to traffic, Gurcag said that the authorities of the Federated State had been directing the traffic in these corridors for some years without any hitch and had been providing the aircraft using these corridors with an efficient service. A statement by Gurcag issued by the prime minister's press office says that the Greek Cypriot administration had no authority to speak about the airspace of the Federated State, and that accidents could happen at any moment in these corridors as a result of the present attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration. This stand, he added, was contrary to civil aviation regulations and it was out of the question for the Federated State to accept it. Protesting this stand he said that such irresponsible actions of the Greek Cypriot administration did not serve peace.

DENKTAS SCORES OPPOSITION FOR 'COLLABORATING' WITH GREEKS

NC290726 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 27 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[By Resat Akar]

[Text] Nicosia--TFSC President Rauf Denktas has stated that certain elements in the Turkish Cypriot community are collaborating with the Greek Cypriots and the communists to destroy our young state. Criticizing the actions of Republican Turkish Party leader Ozker Ozgur, Denktas said: "It is deplorable that these factions, which are openly collaborating with the Greek Cyprits, should also use our Ataturkist youth as a means to their ends. These intrigues are also apparent in the reports of the competent authorities."

Stating that Turkish Cypriot youth must be protected and that collaboration with the Greek Cupriots and the communists must be obstructed, Denktas added that Republican Turkish Party leader Ozker Ozgur should thank the Turkish Republic at least once for securing the independence of the Turkish Cypriot community. Political circles in the TFSC point out that this is the first time Denktas has used such strong language on internal developments.

REACTION CONTINUES TO TURKISH NOTAM RESCISSION, ERKMEN

Spokesman on Erkmen Statement

AT271042 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 27 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen stated yesterday in the Senate that conditions have become ripe for negotiations to begin between Turkey and Greece for the solution of bilateral problems. In the wake of the lifting of the NOTAM on the Aegean, Erkmen said, negotiations could begin. The Turkish foreign minister also said that Greece's return to the NATO military wing will be beneficial to the interests of the two countries.

Asked about the above statement, by Erkmen, a government spokesman in Athens said: We truly wish to solve our differences with Turkey and we have proved this in practice. The difficulty is due to the fact that we have different assessments of each other's rights in this area. As regards NATO, to which the Turkish foreign minister also referred, this is not a Greek-Turkish difference.

Retired Generals' Statement

AT281540 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 28 Feb 80 pp 1, 6 AT

[Text] Turkey no longer needs NOTAM 714 and for this reason has made the allegedly pacific gesture of lifting it, because the things it has won at the expense of Greece's sovereign rights and at the expense of Greece's defense system are not obviated by the rescission of NOTAM 714. The foregoing is stressed, among other things, in a joint statement that was issued yesterday by senior officers Andreas Siapkaras and Ioannis Anagnostopoulos, who have long dealt with the Aegean issue and the problems which have been created in this area, and who enumerate in the statement the points of the Turkish expansionist designs. The content of the statement by the two senior officers, which we publish, is of specific significance because: A) It is the first detailed and--from a military perspective--scientific analysis of the consequences which will follow the lifting of NOTAM 714 by the Turkish Government; B) it appears only after Ankara's action; and C) it is only 1 day after the new Turkish provocation, which demands "a new order" in the Aegean Sea.

The following is the text of the joint statement by retired Lt Gen Andreas Siapkaras and retired air force Maj Gen Ioannis Anagnostopoulos:

"The lifting of the Turkish NOTAM 714, which was announced by the Turkish General Staff on 22 February 1980 not only does not constitute an act of good will, as Turkish policy wants to present it, but on the contrary, makes permanent all the things Turkey succeeded in acquiring through the extortionist threat of NOTAM 714, which was in force for 5 and 1/2 years, in conjunction with the Turkish military air and sea forces operations inside the Greek area under Turkish threat and the movement of Turkish ground forces deployed for attack against the same area from battle positions on the west coast of Asia Minor, and in conjunction with Greek-Turkish 'negotiations.' Turkey's activities constitute an act which according to the laws of war are described as 'open offensive action,' and aim at guaranteeing Turkish goals of conquest through the application of force and the threat of force.

"Now Turkey no longer needs NOTAM 714 and for this reason it has made its allegedly pacific gesture of rescinding it, because the things it has won at the expense of Greece's sovereign rights and at the expense of Greece's defense system are not obviated by the rescission of NOTAM 714. [paragraph continues]

"Turkey wants to utilize these things politically and militarily, no longer through an open threatening extortion, but through coercion within the pro-Turkish environment of the NATO alliance where very shortly Greece will find itself confined. Meanwhile, Turkey, by imposing and lifting at will restrictions on Greek airspace--over which in fact it has no legal right--has given the widest international publicity to its alleged rights over the Aegean. Furthermore, Turkey has not concealed its intentions since, together with the lifting of NOTAM 714, it has announced that this decision should not be construed as a change in Turkey's determined stance for the protection of its rights and interests in the Aegean, and has added that the issue does not arise from any change in the principle concerning the free use of the Aegean international waters and airspace.

"What more do we Greeks need to understand that even after the lifting of NOTAM 714 nothing will change for the better because:

1. Turkish military planes either alone or in droves will enter, as they have since 6 August 1974, the Greek airspace (FIR) [flight information region] without submitting a request for permission or a flight plan and without adhering to the procedures and restrictions imposed by ICAO rules and regulations.

2. Control over Turkish military planes flying inside Greek airspace (FIR) will continue to be carried out not by the competent Greek authorities, but by the Turkish authorities, which since 6 August 1974 abolished the Greek authorities, which are nevertheless the only legal and competent authorities for the control of all flights within the Greek flight information region. With its fully loaded military planes Turkey has become a mortal danger for the security not only of the Aegean, but of all Greece.

3. The Turkish Air Force and the Turkish Navy will continue to use the firing ranges which Turkey has maintained since 1975 inside the Greek airspace (FIR) and inside the Greek sea space and, among many other instances, inside the air corridor between Limnos and Lesvos, the air corridor between Athens and Khios, and inside the national airspace 10 nautical miles from the coast.

4. The airport of Limnos Island will continue not to be used by the military since Turkey has demanded and has imposed a limit on its terminal area and provocatively has established a firing range inside this very same terminal area.

5. The air corridor for domestic air flights between Kavalla-Limnos-Lesvos-Khios-Samos-Kos-Rhodes will continue to be subject to the restrictions which Turkey has imposed on Greece so that its military planes can have complete freedom of entry and movement inside the Greek FIR and because restrictions of such a nature and extent constitute problematical and dangerous use of the air corridor.

6. The nonrecognition by Turkey of our national airspace area of 10 nautical miles from the coast will supply Turkey with a pretext for it to continue violating Greek sovereign rights as it has done systematically since 6 August 1974.

"We know from responsible sources and on the basis of official evidence that Turkey has already achieved the above strategic advantages at the expense of Greece's security and integrity. For the time being, it does not need NOTAM 714 for the next stage, as it does not need the Zurich-London agreements in the wake of 20 July 1974. Turkey knows how much it will need in every situation it has created through its own initiative, and already through our tolerance and naive cooperation it is preparing for the next leap.

"Only the complete restoration of the legal status which existed prior to 6 August 1974 and the complete exercise of our sovereign rights in the Aegean will avert Greece's enslavement by Turkey.

"Let the military leadership, the Supreme Council for National Defense, the government and the Chamber of Deputies undertake their responsibilities. Finally, we appeal to the president of the republic not to permit the country to slide toward disaster."

PROINI Commentary

AT281634 Athens PROININ in Greek 28 Feb 80 p 4 AT

[From the "Nonalined" column: "A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] Only a few days after Turkey's "good will" gesture Ankara laid down its cards to prove wrong all those people who had hastened to express their satisfaction at the lifting of NOTAM 714.

Reporting to the Senate, Turkish-Foreign Minister Erkmen categorically stated: "It does not constitute the first of a number of concessions to Greece. It merely concerns the lifting of a measure that had become useless. However, it will be again imposed should the need arise."

Erkmen did not limit himself to this statement: He laid down even more cards by revealing his country's intentions. He stressed that Turkey seeks "a new order" for the definition of Greek and Turkish rights on and under the Aegean Sea.

It is not irrelevant that these statements were made at the time when NATO's supreme military commander General Rogers was expected in Ankara to discuss alliance issues--and especially the problem of Greece's return to NATO--and the Greek-Turkish differences.

Consequently, all of Ankara's moves are planned ahead and well studied to the last detail on an inflexible course, as has been repeatedly proven.

The Turkish foreign minister's statement the day before yesterday also showed that Ankara has not given up any of the demands it made in the past. It continues to demand the partition of the Aegean and a right to operational control of this sea. In other words, it demands that Greece make concessions on its national area and it blackmails through NATO.

Thus it is strange how in the wake of these developments the Greek Government continues a dialog with the alliance--even though backstage--that is especially dangerous for our national interests. It is high time the truth was told in all directions and all negotiations stopped. It is especially high time the Greek people were told everything with an open and detailed discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. It should also be declared that Greece does not intend to make concessions to anyone, either to Turkey or to NATO, and that it will not succumb to extortion. Why does the government wait and not clarify the issue?

GOVERNMENT ATTACKS PASOK, KKE AT PARTY CONGRESS

AT261604 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpts] An ideological attack as well as an attack against the negative positions adopted by PASOK, the dogmatic KKE and the "pro-dictatorial nationalists" on the country's critical problems, climaxed on the second day of the government party's regional congress in Crete. [paragraph continues]

The political negation with which the majority opposition party deals with serious problems--despite today's difficult conditions--by resorting to sloganeering for the purpose of attracting party followers, instead of using constructive dialog for the counterpresentation of solutions, was particularly criticized.

At the same time [Foreign Minister] Rallis and K. Stefanopoulos [minister to the Prime Minister's Office] gave answers to--which, perhaps were clearer and more severe than any others given at party congress--the criticism and positions of New Democracy's political opponents. They also answered possible questions arising among a portion of the electorate as a result of the opposition's criticism. As stressed by observers attending the congress these answers attempted to disprove the opposition's myths by proving either the opposition's negative position on national developments or its backwardness or dependence upon foreign decision-making bodies.

The entire opposition policy of PASOK, Rallis stressed, is based upon negation. While the government fought for accession to the EEC, PASOK proposed that we stay out of the EEC. While the government sought an alliance with the West, PASOK proposed that Greece attach itself to the "nonalined" of the Third World. These are the "nonalined" who, faced with the modern crisis, are forced to join one or the other superpower. While the government strove for a peaceful handling of Turkish aggressiveness, PASOK screamed: "Sink the Hora." [seismographic Turkish boat]. While the government asked for economy and austerity in order to deal with inflation, PASOK distributed promises in all directions. While the government sought to reach agreements to guarantee oil, PASOK described them as selling out to international monopolies. At the same time, Rallis accused those persons who support the dictatorship of underestimating the mentality of the Greek people because they don the cloak of a nationalist and wave the banner of anticommunism and identify nationalism with the junta, in an effort to influence the more conservative Greeks.

Rallis, in conclusion, stated that those who either by mistake or by obstinacy--because they fail to understand that it is necessary to have political courage and daring to adopt unpopular measures when this is dictated by the country's interests--bring PASOK or the KKE to authority will have to bear the responsibility. He then called upon the greatest majority of the people to react and not be influenced by the opposition's propaganda.

"I was impressed," Rallis stated to I KATHIMERINI, "by the friendly atmosphere prevailing in the congress as well as by the militant spirit and willingness to work demonstrated by those attending. A mild and democratic tone also characterized the meetings as well as an ease, which is obvious in contacts between ministers, deputies, those responsible for organization and the delegates attending the congress. The purpose of these congresses is primarily to achieve a better party organization and to inform our followers. The results will soon become obvious, and my forecast is that thanks to these congresses, New Democracy will have a significant increase of followers."

Stefanopoulos, who summed up the conclusions of the congress, pointed to the ideological imperfections of the opposition parties which, in political action, are interpreted either as a privation of freedom, economic adversity or refusing parliamentary democracy. Stefanopoulos characteristically said: "Neither the extreme right nor the Communist Party--despite whatever they support--favor a multiparty system or parliamentary democracy. The extreme right is attracted to pro-dictatorial trends, while the Communist Party, had it been sincere, would have repeated Boukharin's aphorism that only one party can be in authority and, naturally this must be the Communist Party, while the others must be in prison. With the same lack of sincerity it places itself in support of personal rights which have never been defended in spheres in which the KKE is immovably entrenched."

FOREIGN MINISTER REACTS TO PRAVDA ARTICLE ON INSTALLATIONS

TA281643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the defense installations in Turkey were a necessity of the country's needs. Erkmen added: Turkey is not the outpost of any other country. Erkmen was replying to questions by an ANATOLIA agency correspondent on an article which appeared in PRAVDA, the organ of the Soviet Communist Party, yesterday. Erkmen added that maintaining goodneighborly relations with all its neighbors was Turkey's fundamental principle.

The PRAVDA article claimed that Turkey was pursuing a risky path between coexistence and a crisis strategy that could lead to nuclear war. Erkmen said that such comments were the results of an erroneous understanding or reaction. Erkmen said that Turkey was a member of a collective defense system and added that the installations which were functioning as a result of defense needs were under the command of Turkish commanders.

Will Seek Explanations

TA281644 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1639 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 28 Feb (AA)--Sources close to the Foreign Ministry have announced that Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has invited the Soviet ambassador to Ankara, Aleksey Rodinov, to his office tomorrow to ask for explanations of an article which appeared in yesterday's Soviet daily PRAVDA in which Turkey is accused of becoming a nuclear cemetery.

In a statement to the ANATOLIA agency on this subject, Erkmen said that he would hold a meeting with the Eastern Affairs Department of his ministry before receiving Ambassador Rodinov tomorrow for explanations of the article.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

TA281636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that solving the problems existing between Turkey and Greece and establishing good relations between the two countries was not only to the benefit of both countries but was also necessary for the smooth functioning of NATO. Erkmen made this statement in reply to questions by TV reporters at a TRT program called "News Conference." Pointing out that he is ready to meet with the Greek foreign minister for talks, Erkmen said: We should only know what we are going to discuss. We should only nurture the hope that tangible results will be reached at the talks, if not, to meet and then part would only cause new disappointments.

AUTHORITIES STOP YUGOSLAV WARSHIP IN DARDANELLES

TA291019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A Yugoslav warship, which passed from the Black Sea to the Marmara Sea without notifying the Turkish authorities in violation of the Montreux Straits agreement, was stopped by the gendarme shore patrol boats at the Dardanelles. The TRT Canakkale correspondent reported that the Yugoslav ship, which was stopped off Kilitbahir last night, is now at the Canakkale Port.

REACTIONS TO NOTAM 714 CANCELLATION CONTINUE

NC290740 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 27 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[Excerpts] Ankara--Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff, has stated that Gen Gundersen, chairman of the military committee of NATO, visited Turkey to bid farewell to the Turkish Armed Forces and that during his visit Greece's return to the military wing of NATO was not discussed at all. General Evren said the following to journalists at Esenboga Airport, where he saw General Gundersen off, in connection with this visit: "Nor is General Gundersen's visit linked in any way with the cancellation of NOTAM 714, which has been occupying our press for several days now. I wish to state categorically that this is a decision taken by us alone. Pressure is out of the question. As chief of the General Staff, I can assure you of this."

On the other hand, Republican People's Party Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag stated that his party has been watching the latest developments in the Aegean with anxiety, and added: "Efforts are being made to squeeze Turkey's rights on the Aegean into its territorial waters. If the ground is being prepared for such plans, the RPP will call to account those responsible." In his statement to CUMHURIYET, Ustundag stressed that it is impossible to accept the cancellation of NOTAM 714 as "an act of good will, since this de facto situation has been created by Greece. The action taken by the government is contrary to our national interests since it is Greece that has created an internationally illegal situation over the Aegean airspace and has militarized the Dodecanese, reinforcing them with mines."

In the meantime, the cancellation of NOTAM 714 was debated in yesterday's session of the Republican Senate. Presidentially appointed Senator Metin Toker described the National Salvation Party's allegations that "the Aegean has been sold out to the Americans" as a vulgar and unfounded accusation. Following Senator Metin Toker's speech, Foreign Minister Erkmen took the floor and said that the cancellation of NOTAM 714 was not the first link in a chain of concessions, and that this cancellation was only a "good will gesture." Foreign Minister Erkmen stated that there is no such a thing as a Rogers Plan, and that he is not aware of the existence of such a plan. He further stated that even if there were such a plan, the government would not approve it. Nor would it accept a conciliation which would take the Aegean question back to the condition that prevailed before 1974. Erkmen stressed that the cancellation of NOTAM 714 was not a serious problem, that it could be reintroduced if it was thought necessary for defense reasons.

TOURISM MINISTER ON OUTCOME OF NOTAM CANCELLATION

TA281510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay said that the lifting of NOTAMs by Turkey and Greece has removed an important obstacle confronting Turkish tourism. The minister added:

[Begin Kuntay recording] With the lifting of the NOTAMs by Turkey and Greece, the Aegean airspace has been opened to civil aviation. Various foreign airlines, which did not include Turkey in their flights because of this restriction, have now resumed their flights from Europe to Turkey. The flight time has been reduced as a result of this decision and airfares from Europe to Turkey have been reduced. With the resumption of flights from Europe to Turkey by these airlines over the Aegean airspace, the number of incoming tourists to Turkey will increase substantially. This decision has been very beneficial for Turkish tourism. It is hard to guess what the aim is of those criticizing this resolution--which also has a political significance. [end recording]

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON BUDGET, ECEVIT CRITICISM OF NOTAM

TA282057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that Turkey's foreign exchange needs have been completely met and that the shortage of oil will soon end. Demirel added that Turkey had lost nothing with the lifting of the NOTAM. On the contrary, it had gained a lot. Prime Minister Demirel made these statements as he was leaving the Cankaya Mansion after his weekly meeting with President Fahri Koruturk. The meeting which started at 1800 lasted more than 1 hour.

Recalling that the new budget will be in effect beginning 1 March, Demirel said that the budget will have to be implemented with a policy of stability, paying great attention to where every cent went. Demirel said that he would hold three consecutive news conferences on 8, 9 and 10 March in an attempt to explain what had been achieved during the first 100 days of the government, and which problems were still to be confronted. Let no one think that I will declare that everything is fine and wonderful. However, we have dealt forcefully with the problems of the country and we shall continue to do so. Noting that the problems facing the country had led the citizens to worry, Demirel said that if the citizens continued to be steadfast, the problems could be solved.

In reply to a question by a reporter on the lifting of the NOTAM on the Aegean airspace and Ecevit's request for substantive explanations on this matter for which the government would have to account, Demirel said: We are ready no matter what the conditions. There must be a place and a way. With the lifting of the NOTAM Turkey has not lost anything. On the contrary, it has gained a lot.

Pointing out that it was impossible to reach a goal by going around the issue, Demirel said that his government would safeguard Turkey's rights in the country and abroad in the best possible way.

Answering the question of a journalist on Ecevit's statements for the establishment of a communist party in Turkey, Demirel said that there was a constitutional court decision to the effect that our Constitution did not permit the establishment of such a party. Demirel added: Have all the problems of the country been solved that we must now deal with this problem? What good will come to Turkey's problems from that? If he knows of a better way let him come forward.

Another journalist reminded Demirel of the request from Turkish workers employed abroad who desired cooperation between the two main parties. Demirel said that the main opposition party was not willing to cooperate in order to solve the country's problems and that it did not help the government in passing the anarchy laws, state of emergency laws and the state security court laws. Demirel added: These are the problems of the country. If they refuse to help us on these matters, how can we cooperate?

RPP EXPECTED TO VOTE AGAINST 1980 BUDGET BILL

TA281820 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1625 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 28 Feb (AA)--The 1980 draft budget law will be brought before the National Assembly for a vote tomorrow. The RPP is expected to vote against the bill while the Justice Party, the National Salvation Party [NSP] and the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] are expected to vote in favor.

The distribution of seats at the National Assembly in which the vote will be taken is as follows: Justice Party--186; RPP--204; NSP--22; NAP--17; Republican Reliance Party--1; Democratic Party--1; [National] Order Party--1; and independents--14. There are 4 vacant seats for a total of 450 seats.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

RUFFINI BRIEFS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

LD272306 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The international crisis was at the center of the talks between Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini and the Political Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels today. Ruffini is on a tour for consultations in five European capitals. Tomorrow he will visit Dublin and The Hague. A dispatch by our correspondent Maurizio Mengoni:

The Afghan crisis and the EEC's internal problems were today discussed in the European Parliament at the closed-door talks which Minister Ruffini is having with the Political Committee of the Strasbourg assembly. The 41 members of the committee, chaired by Emilio Colombo, received with full support the initiative of the foreign ministers of the Nine for solving the international crisis by guaranteeing the neutrality of Afghanistan. They also asked Ruffini, the current president of European diplomacy, what action the chanceries of the EEC intend to take following this proposal; how Brezhenv's recent speech is assessed; and how far the resolutions approved by the European Parliament are being taken into consideration.

Ruffini replied by giving a comprehensive picture of the situation in the light of the meeting he had in Bonn on Monday with his German counterpart, Genscher, and in Copenhagen yesterday with Danish Foreign Minister Olesen. From Ruffini's explanations, the picture of a Europe emerges which, having made the first proposal, is now awaiting a sign from Moscow in order to enlarge on that proposal. Meanwhile, the threat to boycott the Olympics is being maintained but without urging quick decisions.

Among the first reactions was a statement by Sergio Segre [member of the Italian Communist Party], who considered Ruffini's talk to be substantially positive and who described the idea launched by the Nine in Rome as a productive idea. He also called for action to create better conditions so that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be attained.

Remarks on Afghan Issue

LD282046 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Europe insists on its proposal of neutrality for Afghanistan in order to solve the crisis in East-West relations, Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini said in The Hague at the conclusion of a tour of several European capitals: Bonn, Copenhagen, Brussels and Dublin. Ruffini's soundings were aimed at ascertaining and confirming the degree of unity among the Nine over the proposal tabled in Rome on the 19 February.

The EEC proposal enjoys the approval of the Islamic conference, its secretary, Habib Shatti, said today.

SWITZERLAND

SPANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD281655 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Feb 80 p 16 LD

[Adrian MacMillan dispatch: "Bern: Spanish Ambassador Presents His Credentials"]

[Excerpt] Bern, 22 February--The Spanish ambassador to the Helvetic Confederation, Adolfo Martin Gamero presented his credentials to Swiss President Georges-Andre Chevallaz this morning.

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Western Europe

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WIENER ZEITUNG SEES WESTERN 'CONCESSIONS' AT MBFR SESSION

AU291255 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Forces Reduction Talks Continue To Be Without Concrete Contacts"]

[Text] With its latest proposals the Western side has made substantial concessions to the East, especially regarding the simplification of a forces reduction carried out in two phases. This was stated on Thursday [28 February] at the 229th plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in Central Europe by British chief delegate Edward Jackson. He also pointed out that the Eastern proposal submitted last week, which calls for the declaration of the numerical strength of both sides as of 1 January 1980, would not bring any essential chance for the negotiations of the existing discrepancies about the figures tabled by the East should continue. (The NATO states maintain the position that the Warsaw Pact forces have a numerical superiority of about 150,000 men).

An Eastern press spokesman rejected Western charges that the East was to blame for the delay regarding the negotiations about the troop strengths. However, the NATO states' press spokesman declared that Jackson pointed out that it was not possible to negotiate on figures if the East refused to present the necessary materials. Statements of intent are not enough to achieve progress in the talks about this important element of the negotiations, he said.

The next plenary session will be held next week on Thursday.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE DELAYS CSCE FORUM COMMUNIQUE

LD292018 Hamburg DPA in German 1605 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--A final joint document of the scientific forum of the CSCE, which about 400 scientists from the 35 CSCE states have been attending in Hamburg for the past 2 weeks, appears to be causing difficulties. The plenum of the forum, which met today following discussions by the four working groups on the subjects of energy, nutrition, medicine and social sciences, had not been able to agree on a final communique by this evening. Such a communique would have to be unanimously adopted by all the delegates.

The head of the German delegation, Prof Eugen Seibold, would not give any further details during a break in the closed plenary session of the contentious points of a final draft document which had already been submitted. He also left it open whether there would be a joint document at all.

The points at issue are believed to be about commitments to human rights, which are the subject of controversy between East and West. A spokesman of the executive committee of the forum thinks it possible that the plenum could meet for a further session tonight after the Foreign Ministry reception planned for all the participants this evening. Other reports say that there might even be further sessions tomorrow and on Sunday. The end of the forum was originally planned for tomorrow, with a public ceremony.

KREISKY REJECTS PROPOSAL TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

AU281032 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--Austria will not follow the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games--this should now be certain after a statement made by Chancellor Kreisky on Wednesday [27 February] before the delegates of the Austrian Pensioners Association congress. "If the government listens to my advice and follows my recommendation," the chancellor said, "then it will not adopt any boycott decision. It would not produce any results, anyhow--except the need to go to Canossa in a certain direction in the coming years...."

Nevertheless, Kreisky declared, the cause of such boycott threats--namely, the Afghanistan crisis--also concerns us Austrians, because, if something happens in the Persian Gulf, which is situated only a few hundred kilometers from Afghanistan, and this oil transport route is cut off, European industrialized society might as well close up shop. Austria, too, has to import as much as 12 million tons of oil annually--only 2 million tons are produced in the country. Kreisky regretted that the occupation of nonalined Afghanistan has not mobilized the group of the nonalined countries and Islamic peoples, but that the intervention--which must not be accepted--has been turned into a conflict between the USSR and the United States. The chancellor called for a return to that policy of detente which began with the Austrian State Treaty, and with the aid of which it was possible to solve even serious crises similar to the current one in Afghanistan.

SPECIAL ENVOY SENT TO BOGOTA; COORDINATION GROUP PLANNED

AU291258 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--Austria has reached agreement with the other states affected by the Bogota hostages affair to set up a coordination group as quickly as possible in the Colombian capital to assist the Bogota government in the difficult decisions it is facing. This was announced by Foreign Minister Pahr at a press conference at the Vienna Foreign Ministry on Thursday [28 February]. Ambassador Dr Nikolaus Horn, until a few months ago the Austrian envoy in Bogota, was dispatched to Bogota on Thursday.

Foreign Minister Pahr stressed that Vienna became active on Wednesday night, immediately after reports on the hostage affair were received. The Colombian Government, he said, agreed to his proposition and promised under no circumstances to order the storming of the embassy but to seek a solution through negotiations. It is the foremost aim of the Austrian endeavors to safeguard the lives and security of the hostages. Pahr, who Thursday night also briefed the spokesmen of the three political parties represented in parliament, underscored that there is "optimal cooperation" with the Colombian ambassador in Vienna and with Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR TO VISIT HOLLAND, BRAZIL

AU281129 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Vienna, (APA)--Next week (4-5 March) Foreign Minister Pahr will pay an official visit to the Netherlands. As the minister told journalists, the visit serves primarily for a discussion of Austria's wishes regarding the Common Market. A visit to Austria by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is scheduled for 10-13 March--he will be accompanied by his foreign minister. The foreign minister of Niger is to visit Austria 12-25 April. The Tunisian foreign minister will come to Austria 28-30 April, and the Saudi Arabian foreign minister probably at the end of May. Moreover, Pahr will continue his series of trips to Latin American countries with a visit to Brazil 25-29 May.

GENSCHER ASKS SOVIETS TO CLARIFY WITHDRAWAL OFFER

LD021214 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 2 Mar 80 KD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has asked the Soviet Union to define precisely the preconditions for a withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. In an interview on Svewestfunk radio Genscher said on Sunday that the international situation is very critical. Hence, it is necessary to find out not just through public signals but through direct contacts between the states involved how Moscow could be induced to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within the framework of a political solution. In order to clarify this question, contacts between Washington and Moscow are as important as those between the European states and the Soviet Union.

Genscher admitted that the proposal by the EC foreign ministers to give neutral status to Afghanistan have remained hitherto without sufficient reaction by the Soviet side. He also said that the latest speech by the Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev had added nothing new on this point.

Once again Genscher advocated a close partnership with the United States. In his view, it is dangerous for the Europeans now to philosophize on European special interests or a special European position. Genscher said: "We are now at a crossroads of Western politics, and I shall be using all the influence I have to insure that the Europeans are aware of the significance of this hour and of the decision to be made, that is: to make their contributions, together with the United States, towards a long-term worldwide peace policy, in order to safeguard not only their own security but also that of the Third World states."

The foreign minister warned not to regard the U.S. rediscovery of their responsibility as a kind of election campaign issue. "In fact, a fundamental change is taking place in the United States, and the Europeans have the opportunity to see this fundamental change or awakening of the Americans as an awakening of the Western world, and to act accordingly."

The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is a challenge which concerns Europe as much as the United States. The West can meet this challenge if it is prepared to come together in a long-term strategy of peace, the safeguardings of the stability in the world, and the safeguarding of the balance of power.

SCHMIDT DOES NOT RULE OUT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD011342 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bochum--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does not rule out economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in order to stop Soviet expansion. Speaking at an SPD workers' conference in Bochum today, Schmidt also said however that there should be no agitation or "wild gesticulation" with this threat.

The chancellor, who is flying to Washington next week for talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, said that the aim of these discussions is "to contribute to a long-term overall plan for the West, which will strengthen the international equilibrium not only in Europe." This is intended to prevent a repetition of military interventions like that in Afghanistan, and to bring about "a Soviet withdrawal from there." It is also necessary to take into account that the Soviet Union wants to maintain its prestige as a world power. It should thus be helped to withdraw its troops without loss of face.

In Schmidt's opinion the situation in Afghanistan is more dangerous than the taking of hostages in Tehran. "Our first task as Germans is to see to it that peace is preserved." This is only possible together with its allies on the basis of a military balance. "We do not want to pursue a policy of sticking our heads in the sand, but neither do we want to conduct a policy of big words and agitation. We want to follow a middle path of commonsense."

On the question of a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, Schmidt said that if the Soviet Union "does not withdraw from Afghanistan by the end of May the Federal Government will adopt the same attitude as our big Western friends."

APEL EMPHASIZES NEED FOR NATO MEMBERS' COOPERATION

LD020928 Hamburg DPA in German 0114 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The close alliance of all allied troops on German territory must be fully maintained, Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel believes. (?This would have to include) a certain amount of deterrent against any temptations to attack by Eastern Europe, he said in a RIAS [Radio in the American Sector] Berlin interview on Sunday. It was the task of NATO to debate a division of labor within the Atlantic alliance in view of the international crisis caused by the Soviet Union. Apel pointed out that one or two alliance partners might now claim that since they had to engage themselves militarily outside the NATO area, the Federal Republic would have to help in Europe. "This can and must be debated."

Apel said that it was necessary to arrive at a joint decision in a joint debate. Perhaps this would have to be developed further in the future. However, this involved not only military cooperation. [sentence indistinct] Beyond that it was important to realize that the topics of energy supply, raw material supply and relations with the Third World were central concerns in the West's division of labor. Apel emphasized his (?good) relations with U.S. Defense Minister Harold Brown. [sentence indistinct]

In Apel's opinion, it will be in Moscow's own interest to look for ways and means to extricate itself from its terrible involvement in Afghanistan. The West ought to help the Soviet Union, if possible. "Except, the initiative must be taken by those who created the problem, not by those who were taken unawares by the attack, and who now had to experience the political as well as military consequences." Once again Apel pointed out that the Soviet Union installed one new SS-20 missile per week. If Moscow was not prepared to discuss arms limitation in the medium-range missile sector then the Americans would have to deploy the new medium-range missiles in Europe in 1983.

Regarding the impending supplementary budget, Apel emphasized that it would not be a bad idea if the stockpiling of ammunition could be taken into account as well. However, other NATO partners would have to participate. After all, they should not rely on German stockpiles, believing it was unnecessary to make their own financial sacrifices. A supplement of DM300 million or so would be necessary to cover increased fuel costs. Aid for Turkey would have to be added to this.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD022154 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In his capacity as coordinator of international aid for Turkey, Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer, SPD, today left by air for Washington.

Matthoefer is to meet Secretary of State Vance, Defense Secretary Brown and his counterpart, Miller, as well as leading members of Congress. Talks are also scheduled with the presidents of the Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the U.S. Federal Reserve.

GENSCHER OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY IN BUNDESTAG DEBATE

DW282120 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0957 GMT 28 Feb 80 DW

[Speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Bundestag--live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I will resist the temptation to open another box with notes on differing statements from your ranks. Some of you managed to make conflicting statements on a number of positions within your political spectrum. Let me point to a complex of your speeches, namely, your comment on the German-French meeting in Paris and the joint statement adopted there.

Ladies and gentlemen, the opposition has the legitimate right to criticize real or alleged mistakes by the government. But when such criticism includes a sensitive and precious matter such as German-French friendship, it is harmful to our country's foreign policy interests. [applause]

If you read this declaration very thoroughly once again, you will see that basically it means a joint declaration by the two governments for the Atlantic alliance, for the loyalty to this alliance, to its partners, and it took a long time until I found a similar statement. Ladies and gentlemen, in the present situation it was a special contribution to Atlantic solidarity and not a matter to be criticized. [applause]

It is not correct either that this meeting in Paris was considered with suspicion by our partners in the European Community. Immediately following our meeting the French foreign minister and I briefed the Council of Ministers in Brussels on the meeting and explained the joint declaration.

Ladies and gentlemen, all foreign ministers of the Community welcomed this declaration. You have to be familiar with the language used in the Community; no lip service is paid there, no diplomatic courtesies are exchanged there. The language used there is frank, and the first one to address the point was the British foreign secretary, whom you referred to as a critic, who said: On behalf of my country I wish to welcome this declaration. We will not change that, it is a fact. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, this declaration really is of importance for cooperation. Let us therefore not prolong this matter, which is important for German-French understanding, friendship and cooperation, into quarrels resulting from the domestic situation in our country.

Let me say something about the Olympic games. Ladies and gentlemen, I am not among those using the term boycott in this context, because the question of whether or not the West will boycott these games is a perversion of the cause. He who refuses to take part because Olympic games are not games of peace is not the one who boycotts these games, but the one who boycotts these games is he who, owing to his behaviour, has withdrawn the basis from the moral demand of the Olympic games. [applause] Therefore, the language we choose should not give rise to errors.

Ladies and gentlemen, nothing does more to hush up the real necessities in the present crisis than a self-tormenting discussion in the West, which diverts attention from the fact that the cause jeoparizing the games--I repeat--is not the United States or some other Western country, but solely the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Because this is so, the federal chancellor asked the Soviet Union, I ask the Soviet Union to create the conditions enabling the teams from all states of the world to take part in the Olympic games, because such conditions in our view do not exist now. The federal chancellor said that, too. We have no illusions about the possibilities of bringing them about by that date. Let me add one more thing. Since we are as concerned by the intervention in Afghanistan as the United States, it is wrong to see it as a gesture of solidarity with the United States. If we make the decision, we make it in our own conviction, in our own interest, which is identical with that of the United States. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, unlike other national Olympic committees, the FRG National Olympic Committee in my view issued a very wise and responsible statement. On the one hand, it stated that it was the only one competent to make a decision on participation, but it also said that in making this decision it would consider political aspects. That is what we understand by civic responsibility on an independent sports organization in a free society. When and if the NOC [National Olympic Committee] makes its decision it is entitled to request a binding statement by the Federal Government, which will make its statement by observing its responsibility for this country's foreign policy. The government will not let anyone relieve it of this responsibility, which will also not be assigned to or imposed upon anyone else, ladies and gentlemen.

Up to that date we will do everything in our power to bring about an identical attitude on the part of the European partners. What the federal chancellor said here about European positions meeting U.S. positions is an expression of the attempts and efforts undertaken by us for making the Western positions meet. That is the object of our present efforts, ladies and gentlemen, at this point I would support the government, I would not criticize it.

[Bundestag president] Mr Federal Foreign Minister, do you permit a question ?

[Genscher] Readily.

[Unidentified deputy] Mr Federal Minister, in view of what you just said, do you stand by the stance you expressed publicly that the Federal Government cannot imagine German athletes taking part in the Moscow Olympics if the Americans stay away?

[Genscher] Mr colleague, though I did not say that, I consider this stance correct.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the Bundestag session on 17 January 1980 the Federal Government expounded its assessment and goals following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, as well as the possibilities and limits of the German contributions to weathering the crisis. What was stated at the time continues to hold true unchanged. We would have liked to discuss in the debate today suggestions by the opposition on a common Western concept: Maybe they will still come. I do not deny that in the talk the government had with representatives of the opposition proposals were submitted, which are identical with the ideas of the Federal Government, as you know.

German proposals have been supported by the allies and partners. They have become part of the overall Western concept, which appears more clearly today than it did in January. I repeat, the German-French declaration of 5 February 1980 has been an important contribution to this effect. Our idea of the division of labor for achieving our common goal has prevailed in the West. Colleague Kohl, you could have seen from the federal chancellor's government statement that we are making important contributions to it. From the first day of the crisis our country has left no doubt about its wish to see peace--which since the end of World War II rendered possible the reconstruction of Europe--preserved by all means. Our country is aware of the fact that peace is not a gift; it must be preserved by a policy of safeguarding peace, and this also includes our contribution to the common defense of the West.

Ladies and gentlemen, rarely have Germans of the East and West been so much in agreement as in these weeks of concern about peace and about what has been achieved in recent years for the ties [zusammenhalt] of the nation. The awareness of these common interests, which also means responsibility for the fate of the whole of the nation, will also in the future determine the actions of the Federal Government. In this time of concern our people want to have a prudent policy, they do not want panic or agitation or illusions. This remains the goal of our policy.

The 14 January 1980 UN resolution must be implemented through the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The functioning of the Western defense alliance must be secured and expanded. In the interest of global peace and in the light of worldwide dependencies, a further escaltation must be prevented by a political solution for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The strengthening of the independence and autonomy of the Third World states, also by way of furthering their economic and political stability, is a contribution to safeguarding peace and preventing new interventions in other parts of the Third World.

We want to continue consistently the West's common arms control policy together with our partners. I repeat, although some people may be annoyed, it is necessary to preserve what has been achieved through the policy of detente and at the same time preserve the basis for further progress. We act conscious that a relapse into cold war would affect no other people more than the Germans.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are aware of the fact that these goals can be reached only if Europe and America act together. It is at this point that European and American interests meet. These common interests are based on the necessity of balance. Such a balance can be created only by the Europeans and Americans together. A balance is the prerequisite for every security policy and thus also every realistic detente policy.

But the Western defense alliance is more than an expression of common interests. It is based on common values and it is an alliance of Western democracies, in fact, a common destiny regarding freedom. We will do full justice to the significance of this alliance only if we not consider it just as a power-policy calculus for our benefit, but realize what was jointly achieved and withstood in past decades. I stress above all with regard to Berlin that this alliance has long become, for the people in our country, a matter of our hearts in Western Europe and in the United States. That also must be said here. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the alliance thus has left the quality and dimension of former military alliances far behind. The fact that a balance is the prerequisite for every realistic policy of detente disproves the thesis of the incompatibility of detente policy with European-U.S. solidarity.

Part of the indispensable predictability of German foreign policy is the fact that we do not let ourselves be driven into the pseudoalternative of detente or alliance, detente or transatlantic cooperation. The sooner the Soviet Union realizes that it hopes in vain for such a mistake by the Europeans, the sooner the Soviet Union will be able to realistically adapt itself to the possibilities of detente and cooperation in Europe on the basis of equality, which also are in its own interest. At any rate, it is in our very own interest for us to do everything in word and deed to avoid any wrong assessment on the part of the Soviet Union. In the present situation it is inadmissible to be vague. Therefore, an unequivocal and unquestionable declaration for the Western alliance is one of the indispensable prerequisites for the continuation of a realistic detente policy.

Both the history of the Western alliance and the history of the European Community show that despite the problems resulting from the partnership cooperation of equal and independent democratic states, the alliance and the Community always were determined in times of challenge to jointly stand such a challenge. The West can come out of such challenges strengthened only if this determination exists and if the West succeeds, and this not only economically or militarily but also politically, morally and psychologically. That must also be so now.

Ladies and gentlemen, although there is no immediate connection with Afghanistan I want to point to a problem the significance of which has grown against the background of the events in Afghanistan. It is the problem resulting from the British net contribution to the European Community budget. Prior to and during the Dublin meeting of the European Council, the Federal Government undertook considerable efforts for bringing about a settlement of the issue. It will also do so in the future. It is necessary for all partners of the European Community to prove by their conduct the functioning of Europe. What is necessary now is a European answer, not an answer of conflicting national interests.

Ladies and gentlemen, we all have sister parties in the other European states, bearing government responsibility or being in the opposition like we here. I think we should try and make them realize that the next European Council has to be aware of its historic importance and bring about a settlement of this serious issue so important for the functioning of the European Community. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the realization that the demand for the implementation of the UN resolution alone does not bring about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the attempt to avoid a further escalation were the focus of discussions of the European Community foreign ministers in Rome on 19 February 1980. The demand for a politically independent, nonalined Afghanistan shows how Afghanistan can exercise its right of self-determination and how the country can be prevented from being turned into an object of power interests. It gives the Soviet Union the assurance that the West has no intention to gain from the Soviet troop pullout an advantage for the West at the expense of Soviet security interests. The support given the European proposal by the President of the United States and by the U.S. Government constitutes the conceptual agreement of Europeans and Americans in this issue as well. I fail to understand how anybody can say here that the West still has not come up with an overall concept.

Ladies and gentlemen, suppose it was the only motive, and which is more probable one of several motives, of the Soviet intervention to prevent a change in the balance in the region at the expense of the Soviet Union. Then this can be accomplished through the status for Afghanistan which we have demanded, under the declared will of states of the European Community and their American partners.

The states of the region and the participants in the Islamic conference of Islamabad do not have any intentions different from ours. The West does not want to subject Afghanistan to its influence. We do not want any bases in this country, nor do we wish to turn Afghanistan into a platform against the Soviet Union. What we want is nothing more than that a small people can exercise its right to self-determination free from outside intrusion.

We know that in this respect we are in harmony with the states of the region and with the predominant majority of the states of the community of nations. The readiness to respect and, if desired, to guarantee the territorial integrity, sovereignty, political independence, and nonalinment of Afghanistan serves all states of the region, including the Soviet Union. This proposal by the European Community, ladies and gentlemen, beyond the demand for pullout, introduces a dynamic political element into the internacional discussion. The considerations of Soviet interests as well underscores our will for a balance of interests and for the avoidance, and ultimate complete mitigation, of escalation. This will can prevail only, however, if it meets with a constructive response from Moscow. For this reason, ladies and gentlemen, the Soviet Union should take this proposal seriously. Its support by states of the Third World, by states of the nonalined movement, is sure to enhance its weight.

In his speech on 22 February 1980 General Secretary Brezhnev made some statements concerning preconditions for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In the event that this speech was intended to provide a reaction to the Rome statement, in the event this speech is to indicate credibly that the Soviet Union wants to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, then what is needed now is an explanation of the modalities for the withdrawal as the Soviet Union sees them. Only this will give us, the West, only this will give the Third World, the chance to judge the objectives and the material significance of the Brezhnev speech. In other words, the words must now be followed by deeds. This was the very part of my speech which Colleague Kohl neglected to include when he quoted me.

Ladies and gentlemen, the words must now be followed by deeds. Our readiness to examine the speech seriously and our demand for an elucidation of the concepts of the Soviet Union express our conviction that nothing, absolutely nothing, and no chance must be blocked for the preservation of peace. [applause]

And I find, therefore, that the one who discards this speech as cynical as soon as he has heard it must permit himself to be asked what he wants to do in the matter in addition to the verbal demand in order to bring about the withdrawal. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is not a matter of exploting the existing contacts of the two big powers and also of the states of the European Community. In the 17 January 1980 debate the Federal Government has stressed the significance of the Afghanistan intervention with regard to relations between the states of the Third World and the Soviet Union. In doing this we have pointed to an important aspect which has just been touched on in today's speech by Colleague Kohl, an aspect of the present world political crisis situation. On the background of the Soviet intervention, the movement of the nonalined is gaining additional weight. We consider this movement an element of stabilization and equalization in the world. Our policy aimed at strengthening the independence of these states is also a policy of safeguarding peace.

The activities of the Soviet Union and its allies including the use of military means to establish predominance in Africa and other parts of the Third World have increased the awareness among the states of the Third World and the nonalined for the necessity of being really nonalined and independent. Particularly since the Havana summit conference and even more so since the events in Afghanistan, more and more states of the Third World reject the thesis that the Soviet Union is the natural ally of the nonalined.

In these days when Yugoslavia can be certain that many people of this world feel concerned by President Tito's state of health, one hopes that many people will realize what a significant role was played by this European statesman at the Havana conference in the fight for maintaining the independence of the nonalined movement.

Ladies and gentlemen, as the surviving father and founder of this movement, he wanted to avoid the breaking down of this part of his life's work. At that time I wished that the proceedings in Havana ought to have been viewed in a more differentiated way in several camps.

As Europeans, we owe it to Yugoslavia and to its president that the nonalined movements and their significance for the world have increased more and more, and that it cannot be misunderstood as being a non-European or even an anti-European idea because a European country is one of the founders and active members of this movement. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, also in this phase of the clarification process among the nonalined it would be a historical mistake one could never undo if the West wanted to recommend itself as a natural partner or claim that some nonalined countries are pro-Western.

Only with the votes of many nonalined countries--including countries that have been considered Soviet satellites by our country--could the vote in the United Nations have achieved the resultant number 104, only because the nonalined movement in a most engaged way backed the demand for independence of Afghanistan. But his vote was not a vote for the West. It was a vote for self-determination, for nonalinement, for the independence of Afghanistan in proxy by all states of the Third World which feel threatened by predominance. [applause]

Only with such an approach to nonalinement will it be possible for the West, wherever common aims are involved, also to achieve in the future a degree of agreement such as has been demonstrated in the significant UN vote on 14 January 1980.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need this agreement if a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis is supposed to be achieved through the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from this country. We leave no doubts that for such a development India's stance is of decisive significance. The mutual relations of states of that great subcontinent call for the greatest care regarding the kind of financial and economic aid that will be given to the development of Pakistan.

Demands to export arms to Pakistan have been voiced in our country. Ladies and gentlemen, we reject these demands not only because of our restrictive arms export policy, but because we do not want to bring about additional complications in this difficult political area. But we will make our contribution in order to contribute through economic support of Pakistan to the stability of this region, thus increasing the leeway for India as a leading country of the nonalined movement; a leeway that is indispensable if India wants to use its political and moral weight for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Western alliance's ability to act is expressed not merely in the common initiative of Europeans and Americans, which I just have outlined, with regard to a political solution of the Afghanistan problem. But I believe that this initiative is important enough to be more thoroughly treated in this discussion here than it has been the case in the first contribution of the opposition. One must be certain how wide the support is for this seriously meant attempt by the Western states to achieve the aim politically and not merely in statements, namely, that the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops.

Our ability to act must also be demonstrated with regard to strengthening the alliance so that it can fulfill its defensive tasks. We stick to what we have said in the debate on 17 January 1980, namely, that the mission of the Bundeswehr lies here in central Europe. We have no reason to play down the significance of the Bundeswehr for the common security of the partners or make it appear as less than it is. Incorporating the Bundeswehr in the state and social systems of the Federal Republic of Germany and our compulsory military service system are the indispensable prerequisites for the weight of the German defense contribution.

Fulfilling the real 3-percent aim for 1980 stresses the determination of the Federal Government also in the current difficult financial, political situation to fulfill accepted commitments. These commitments are in line with common interests and thus also with our own interests. The Federal Republic of Germany's preoccupation with its own defense contribution to central Europe is being complemented by our effort aimed at Turkey's financial and economic improvement and by our efforts toward strengthening the defense potential of Turkey and Greece.

Ladies and gentlemen, if the question were raised here as to what the Federal Government is doing, then I cannot but ask in return: Is it nothing if we enable this important partner on the NATO's southern flank to overcome its economic difficulties so that it may become an even more reliable partner in the alliance through political stability?

Ladies and gentlemen, the Turkish Government's serious efforts toward overcoming its difficult economic and financial situation justify our tangible efforts. We also expect such efforts on the part of other partners. And the reason for our efforts is to be found not only in Turkey's strategic location; it also finds justification in the solidarity of all alliance partners with any individual member. Only if we regard Turkey's worries and problems in proper context of our own interests, also as anxieties and problems of our own, will we be able to extend the necessary and effective assistance to this important country. This also applies to defense assistance. In assessing Turkey we should also be aware of the fact that this allied country as a participant in the Islamabad conference is visible proof that the pursuit of the Islamic interests and goals and the objectives of the Western defense alliance are not at odds; they are compatible.

The Federal Government's initiative toward an aid action for Turkey has been prompted by the objective and idea that for the sake of being effective it must be more comprehensive, more favorable qualitatively and, unlike preceding support, must be devised on a medium-term basis. We have completed the commitments undertaken during the last action on schedule. In the immediate aid for 1980, too, we are also in the process of overcoming acute problems.

Ladies and gentlemen, while the financial assistance is serving economic and thus political stability, the defense aid is aimed at directly strengthening the Turkish Army and, as far as it applies to Greece, the Greek Army, against the threat from outside. The Federal Republic of Germany thereby undersoores its determination to make an additional contribution toward common security via the concentration of its military efforts on central Europe through the strengthening of the southern flank of the alliance.

The concept of the division of labor in the alliance is thus better outlined, namely, as a result of the visible efforts undertaken by the Federal Republic of Germany. This, too, should not be doubted in this house. This division of labor is interpreted on our part as the assumption of coordinated efforts by all alliance partners aimed at the common goal. And thus it is the opposite of a division of labor which would be misunderstood as the differentiation between burdens and advantages.

Ladies and gentlemen, the desire for contributing toward the accomplishment of the common goal within the framework of an overall concept constitutes a strengthening of the internal cohesion and is the convincing force of the alliance as well. We will also do this in our common efforts toward strengthening the independence of nonalined states. On 17 January 1980 we reported that we expressly endeavored to achieve the conclusion of the cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia. Today we may state that this agreement was initialed on the 25th day of this month. This is an important political decision by the European Community and Yugoslavia, which is in a difficult situation. [applause]

The efforts toward increased economic and political cooperation with the Gulf states for the purpose of strengthening the independence of these countries are underway. The chancellor has drawn attention to the significance of the cooperation agreement between the European Community and the ASEAN states. It will be signed on 7 March. This can be attributed to an initiative by the Federal Republic of Germany, and it is proof of the fact that regional mergers, regardless of the structure of the countries, can effectively cooperate on the basis of equal rights. We thereby provide a model of cooperation without hegemony and without influencing states of the Third World.

Ladies and gentlemen, the goal of preventing the repetition of interventions such as that in Afghanistan in other parts of the world must be pursued by eliminating hotbeds of conflict. Viewed against this background the course of Rhodesia into independence requires the support of all constructive forces in the world. Notwithstanding all the difficulties which have been accompanying this process to this day, it is necessary to recognize the signal effects which might emerge from a positive process in Rhodesia for the solution of the Namibia issue and also for the internal development in the Republic of South Africa.

It is for this reason that the Federal Republic appeals to all concerned to abide by the agreements concluded consistently and to desist from making the efforts that the British government has undertaken with our support fail at the last minute. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the chancellor has already pointed out that apart from the demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the Islamabad conference has also drawn attention to the significance of a comprehensive and just and lasting solution to the Middle East issue--which is readily overlooked. We hope and expect that all the parties involved in the Israeli-Arab conflict will recognize that the solution of the Middle East issue is an important precondition for the independence and the right to self-determination of all peoples in that region. Notwithstanding all antagonism still existing, Arabs and Israelis are sitting in the same boat here.

A solution will be possible only if the Palestinian people, too, can exercise their rights of self-determination. In the past the European-Arab dialog has had a stabilizing effect on the region. The Federal Government feels that particularly in the present situation this dialog is of great significance.

Ladies and gentlemen, the chancellor has discussed here the necessity of continuing the policy of detente. And I tell you that even canceled visits do not deprive us of the inner sovereignty of continuing to work toward achieving a closer bond between Germans in Germany. [applause] We also are in full harmony with our partners in the Western alliance, and a very important result of the visit by the U.S. secretary of state was the harmony achieved in all the efforts made in the field of arms control so as to score headway in this respect. The Western alliance's proposals concerning negotiations, dating back to December 1979, are on the table. We do want to negotiate on medium-range weapons.

We also want, ladies and gentlemen, the followup conference in Madrid to take place, so that we will be able to discuss confidence-building measures there. When should it be more urgent to talk about confidence-building measures for the sake of preventing surprise actions than after the events we have experienced in Afghanistan? For this reason it is very important to recognize the significance of the French proposal concerning a European disarmament conference, which proposes to extend the area of the confidence-building measures to the entire Western part of the Soviet Union up to the Ural Mountains. To this end it is necessary to make preparations. If you present here an abbreviated version of my comment on Mr Gierek's speech, Colleague Kohl, then the honest way of dealing with each other requires that you add what now matters--and that is what I said in the referent statement--namely, to examine now to what extent this proposal is directly compatible with the elements of the proposal we have been pursuing jointly with our European partners and with the United States. This was the statement which I made, because we know what it means if at the followup conference in Madrid a European disarmament conference is decided upon. What it means is that the United States of America will participate in this disarmament process just as it does in the CSCE process, so that no European dissociation from the United States can occur in the arms control policy fields.

It is necessary, ladies and gentlemen, to take all these elements into consideration in pondering such proposals, notwithstanding all skepticism indicated toward any proposal.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, it is not enough in view of the effects caused by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to reduce the behavior of the Federal Republic of Germany to its statements concerning the participation in the Olympic games or the timing of the statement as to when the 3-percent goal can be fulfilled or not. This is a question of world political significance, and the profound effects on the whole world are incontestable.

For this reason a solution of the issue is conceivable only including developments throughout the world. For this reason we are not doing ourselves a favor, and we do not contribute toward the solution of the crisis, if we fail to keep in mind the implications on the Third World, if we fail to recognize the common interests between the Third World states and us and to utilize these common interests.

The setback to detente policy that emanated from the intervention is serious and will last for quite a while. This does not and must not change anything in our goal of continuing to work for arms control and for mitigating tensions.

Ladies and gentlemen, military balance is inalienable. If it were up to us, we would have this balance on as low a level of armaments as possible. But we will not neglect anything necessary to guarantee that balance in any event.

The most important results of the developments not only of the past few months but of the past several years include the shaping of a new awareness in the United States. The American nation, after the serious burdens imposed on it by the war in Vietnam and the Watergate crisis, so far has borne with admirable discipline the nervous strain of the hostage drama in Tehran--this applying to citizens and leadership alike. But this nation also has become aware of its great responsibility for peace, security, and independence in the world. No doubt it will act accordingly, and not just over the next few months. It would be a gross misjudgment should we regard what currently is happening in the United States as an election campaign interlude by those running for election.

The Europeans surely would miss a chance if they failed to realize that this revival in the United States of world political awareness and the will to bear world political responsibility is also, and perhaps particularly, in the interest of the Europeans. [applause] Jointly with our partners and allies, ladies and gentlemen, we will continue the policy of safeguarding peace.

The Soviet Union does not make this task any easier by the volume of its threatening potential and by an expansive political objective. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has also made some contributions, even remarkable contributions, toward a policy which has mitigated tensions in Europe. The SALT negotiations of the two great powers show that the Soviet Union, too, is seeing its interests and also its responsibility in view of the atomic destruction potential. If peace is to be preserved worldwide, then the East-West conflict must not be transposed to the Third World. There is not a difference of views on this here. [applause]

But the West cannot accomplish that alone. As incontestably as the Soviet Union and we profit from the cooperation between East and West, is this cooperation incontestably being impeded time and again whenever the Soviet Union utilizes any chance of gaining unilateral advantages in the Third World. The indivisibility of detente policy is inalienable lest it be called in question.

A policy which abides by the rules of peaceful life together and respect for the sovereignty of others where the risks for an expansion are too great, such a policy destroys existing confidence and prevents future building of confidence. [sentence as heard] We are not insinuating that the Soviet Union wants war with the West. Yet safeguarding peace requires constructive rather than expansive policies everywhere in the world. The sooner the Soviet Union realizes that an independent, really nonalined Third World is in the interest not only of these countries, the countries of the Third World, but also is in the interest of the Soviet Union and of the Western states, the sooner can the Soviet Union clear the road toward a common, and so urgently necessary, assistance by the North to the world's needy South.

Ladies and gentlemen, instead of the obsolete policy of predominance, which the West rejects also because it is aware of its own historical mistakes, there must be the desire of all industrial states to maintain cooperation with the Third World--peaceful cooperation.

It would be a grave erroneous decision and a grave misjudgment if the Soviet Union assumed that the wish of the West to overcome the Afghanistan crisis politically through a withdrawal of Soviet troops, and our continuous desire for cooperation, are signs of weakness.

No, it is an expression of our desire to safeguard peace. Our determination to do what is necessary for defense and not to abandon others in preserving their independence stresses that our peace policy is free of illusions. And nothing will disconcert us in pursuing this policy.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we know that the entire German nation expects us to pursue a policy of safeguarding peace without illusions here and there. I have tried for the Federal Government to make a contribution here with regard to the limits and opportunities of a German contribution. We expect the suggestions, the criticism and I hope also in part the agreement of the opposition. [applause]

DOHNANYI ADDRESSES MEETING ON RELATIONS WITH POLAND

LD281946 Hamburg DPA in German 1821 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bielefeld--Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state for foreign affairs, today warned against detaching European detente from the development of East-West relations. Speaking at today's annual German-Polish talks in Bielefeld, he said: "East-West relations cannot be resolved by having totally independent relations. Even so, we must isolate sources of tension as far as possible. Regional tensions must be rendered divisible."

If Poles and Germans supported and fostered such a process, the prospects for the decade ahead might still outweigh the undeniable risks. Both countries would be the first to suffer the consequences of another conflict. German-Polish understanding had made a considerable contribution to peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Reviewing German-Polish relations since the formation of the Warsaw Treaty, Dohnanyi stressed that both sides had declared that the Oder-Neisse border is Poland's western frontier. "There will be no change in this respect," Dohnanyi said. He described the political exchange of views between the two countries as "tight, frank and trustful."

OECD-FRG LOAN TO TURKEY CONCLUDED

TA281723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] An agreement for a FRG loan to Turkey within the framework of the OECD was signed in Bonn today. The agreement envisages the extension of a loan of 100 million marks. According to TRT correspondent Can Akver, the agreement was signed by the state secretary for the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Hans (Lattenschlager) and by the Turkish ambassador to Bonn,Vahit Halefoglu. It has been announced that this loan was extened as an advance on Turkey's demand for aid from the FRG in 1980. Meanwhile, it is reported that FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, designated to coordinate aid to Turkey within the OECD framework, will leave for the United States and Japan next week to have talks on the subject of aid to Turkey.

GISCARD D'ESTAING, WIFE DEPART FOR MIDEAST TRIP

ID011052 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 1 Mar 80 ID

[Excerpt] Mr and Mrs Giscard D'Estaing boarded a special DC 8 plane 1 hour ago at Roissy Airport, thus starting their 10-day visit to the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia Visit Planned

ID291624 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing will extend his visit to the Gulf emirates and Jordan by a 24-hour visit to Saudi Arabia on 10 March. The president of the republic will have talks with King Khalid and Prince Fahd, which confirms an improvement in King Khalid's health. It was because of the king's heart trouble that Raymond Barre had to cancel his 23-25 Feb visit to Saudi Arabia.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS, FRANCOIS-PONCET CONSULT ON MIDEAST

ID291307 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Feb 80 p 5 ID

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Prime Minister Due in Paris"]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil is due in Paris on Friday 29 February for a private visit lasting several days. He will, however, have talks with French leaders.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali had a working dinner with his French colleague Francois-Poncet, on Tuesday. The Egyptian minister explained the state of talks on the West Bank and Gaza. The French minister recalled France's attachment to an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS TO VISIT MOSCOW

ID011922 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Mar 80 ID

[Excerpt] Bruno de Leusse, secretary general at the Quai d'Orsay, and Gabriel Robin, director of political affairs, will be in Moscow on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, when they will meet the Soviet deputy minister for foreign affairs.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ON AIM OF PARIS TALKS

ID030853 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Feb 80 p 4 ID

[Charles Aste report: "Kiprianou Seeks Help To Sway Ankara"]

[Text] Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, who is on a working visit to Paris, is due to meet with Mr Giscard d'Estaing today while Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis will have talks with his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet. This visit is part of the diplomatic campaign launched by the Nicosia leaders to bring pressure to bear on the Turkish authorities to bring about a resumption of negotiations on the Cyprus problem. The Cypriot leaders think the key to the problem lies in Ankara, and the Western countries alone, they feel, are able to influence the Turkish leaders.

That is what Mr Rolandhis told us.

"We recognize," he said, "the interest which the West has in handling Turkey carefully. However, it also has to be admitted that, following the weakening of CENTO, the West desperately needs to maintain stability in the region. For this reason relations between Turkey and Greece should be normalized, thereby strengthening NATO's eastern flank. However, it would be wrong to think that this normalization could take place without a settlement of the Cyprus problem. Furthermore, it is vital to remember that that Eastern bloc countries fear that a continuation of the present status quo might eventually make the partition of the island official, turning it into a NATO bastion."

Mr Rolandhis then recalled how grateful the Cypriot Government and people are to France for the constant support it gives them and he added: "Of all the Western countries France is the one to which we feel closest. We are sure that Mr Kiprianou's visit will strengthen our relations, and there is no doubt that we will obtain President Giscard d'Estaing's support in the campaign we are now waging."

Mr Rolandhis emphasized the intercommunal dialog several times. However, it has produced no results in the 5 years it has lasted. The Cypriot chief of diplomacy recognized this but stressed with disillusion:

"Unfortunately, we have no alternative. The experiment has indeed been disappointing. The Turks realize that we do not have the material and military means to regain our land and property. Therefore they are taking advantage of that to continue their occupation, and nobody will be able to oust them as long as they stick to their positions. That is why we have no alternative but to appeal to friendly governments and international bodies to prevent our cause being forgotten. By these contacts we are strengthening the legal recognition of our state at the world level--a recognition refused only by Turkey. We are also strengthening our economic position, on which the survival of an independent united Cyprus largely depends. We will pursue our efforts on the economic plane which, since 1974, have enabled us to achieve impressive results and, above all, to keep full confidence in our people and our country."

Despite a degree of optimism shown by Mr Rolandhis, he clearly has few illusions about the future--at least the near future. Moreover, this is inevitable in view of Ankara's attitude. As Mr Caglayangil, former Turkish foreign minister and now president of the Senate, has just stated: "What Turkey conquered at gunpoint could not be restored by documents. Turkey's objective is to make the present de facto situation official. Our mission is to turn Cyprus into a homeland for all Turks."

LE MONDE VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

LD291255 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Mr Carter's Election Hopes"]

[Text] The New Hampshire primaries, won last Tuesday by Mr Carter for the Democrats and Mr Reagan for the Republicans, were the real start of the American presidential campaign. They confirmed Mr Carter's lead over his closest rival, Senator Kennedy, and showed the fragility of the success won by Mr George Bush in the caucuses which preceded the 26 February vote. In the Republican stronghold of New Hampshire Ronald Reagan, idol of the confirmed conservatives, won without difficulty.

One year ago the U.S. President seemed more than just vulnerable: He was positively out of the running. Today it is difficult to see who could deny him the second term he is seeking without yet having entered the race in person. The present situation seems to favor him almost as much as it did 4 years ago when Mr Carter, an outsider at the beginning, overtook all the Democrat pretenders to the White House one by one--they were all quickly in difficulties and doomed to be outrun.

California Governor Jerry Brown's "challenge" is purely symbolic. Only the candidacy of Senator Kennedy, favorite in all the opinion polls until he officially announced his candidacy on 7 November last year, could worry him. However, Kennedy's candidacy has not gained any substance at any time since then.

There is no point in invoking outside circumstances to explain the poor performance by the last Kennedy brother, although those circumstances may have played a part in this failure. It was probably risky to challenge Mr Carter 3 days after the hostages had been seized in Tehran. That event monopolized the news for weeks and necessarily placed the administration chief closer than ever to the front of the political stage.

It would have taken a fine performance to compensate for this drawback. Senator Kennedy's performance was terrible right from the start. He was incapable of putting forward any clearly-defined "alternative solution" to Mr Carter's policy, and furthermore seemed more indecisive and confused than the man he is trying to replace. His interviews and speeches merely increased the discomfort felt by Americans at the sight of a man so obviously unable to live up to his famous name and to the extremely creditable reputation he had gained in the Senate. In these circumstances it is miraculous that he still has supporters.... How long will he continue to have support? The Massachusetts senator must feel sorely tempted to "throw in the sponge" after 4 months of a campaign which has been as much of a burden as it has been a disappointment.

Although Mr Kennedy's defeat was predictable, the extremely mediocre score gained by Mr George Bush in the Republican camp is a surprise. Mr Ronald Reagan's almost two-to-one victory proves that, at nearly 70 years of age, the champion of the antiliberal right has lost none of his charm. Can the same be said of his credibility? It is difficult to imagine the Republican Party entrusting its electoral fate to the former governor of California, especially if it is President Carter he has to face in November. The fight would be much too unfair. However, we must not forget that this kind of reasoning is not valid, since it is the primaries and not the big shots who decide on the "investiture" of each party's candidate for the highest office.

MARCHAIS RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO PARIS

ID271537 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Feb 80 p 7 ID

[Unattributed report: "Yugoslav Ambassador Received by Georges Marchais"]

[Text] On the occasion of his appointment as Yugoslav ambassador to France, Dusko Popovski was received by Georges Marchais at PCF Central Committee headquarters yesterday.

The PCF secretary general took this opportunity to ask him to convey his feelings of deep affection to President Tito.

COSSIGA PREPARED TO MEDIATE OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD292026 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] There is a calm charged with tension in Kabul after the recent bloody fighting. Attention is now shifting to the political plane, where new expressions of support for the European proposal to neutralize the country have been registered. To discuss this more concretely, what is being awaited now is a clearer signal from Moscow--if not explicit acceptance, then at least a declared willingness to negotiate. It would therefore be up to Prime Minister Cossiga, in his capacity as current chairman of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, to open negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Last night Cossiga stated in a note from Palazzo Chigi that he is personally available for any mediation initiative. The urgent need to keep prospects open for overcoming the international crisis, indicated by the nine EEC countries, was underlined as the central element of the commitment which Cossiga intends to assume in the negotiations with Moscow. The problems linked with the Afghan question were discussed by Foreign Affairs Minister Ruffini, who last night ended at The Hague a tour of several European countries.

RUFFINI ASSESSES SOVIET VIEW OF AFGHAN NEUTRALIZATION

LD291820 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini interview with unnamed correspondent in Rome following his European tour--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Ruffini] I would not say that at the present time one could assert that on the Soviet side there has been some positive reaction on the question of Afghanistan. A glimmer of light seems to be emerging perhaps, a very tiny one, but we shall also clutch at these tiny glimmers. We want to check them; we want to investigate them thoroughly, as we wish to reach the objectives which we have set for ourselves, that is to say,the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the restoration of a situation of autonomy, independence and neutrality in Afghanistan. We shall spare no effort in this context.

FURTHER RESHUFFLE IN SECURITY SERVICES EXPECTED

LD030811 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 24 Feb 80 p 15 LD

[Gianluigi Melega report: "Counterespionage: Services Are Changing. How? That's a Secret"]

[Text] Rome--If the Cossiga government falls, one of its dying acts could be yet another major reshuffle in the secret services. For the past few weeks the potential protagonists have been acting covertly to avoid being taken by surprise by their rivals, and their bustling activity has made it possible to discover some hitherto unknown details of events in the news which have shaken the country.

Taking things in order, Cossiga is not particularly satisfied with the functioning of Italy's two main security bodies, the Military Intelligence and Security Service [SISMI] and the Intelligence and Democratic Security Service [SISDE], commanded respectively by Gen Guiseppe Santovito and Gen Giulio Grassini. Nor does he feel that the Executive Committee of the Intelligence and Security Services [CESIS], headed by Prefect Walter Pelosi, which should coordinate the two services, has done a very good job of stimulus and coordination.

The prime minister experienced a major disappointment in connection with the affair of the three autonomous terrorists arrested in Ortona with two missile launches in their truck (incidentially, three empty launcher crates were found in the truck, which suggests that at least three other launchers are still at large in Italy). Cossiga instructed the two services to prepare reports in this context: SISDE delivered to him what was essentially a hodgepodge of press cuttings; SISMI presented a report which did seem interesting, until proved unfounded: In fact, it maintained that the terrorists were being transferred from Genova to Ortona--a theory which investigations later entirely disproved.

The situation worsened when Habash's Palestinians wrote that the Italian Government should be informed of the background to the missiles affair by the incumbent SISMI agent at the Italian Embassy in Beirut, the same Col Stefano Giovannoni who was involved in various ways, through his connections with the Arab world, in both the Moro case and the National Hydrocarbons Agency kickbacks affair.

Giovannoni learned from Habash's men of their version of events (which largely exonerated the Italian terrorists, who, according to Habash, were guilty merely of having tried to help the Palestinians with transport, which had suddenly become difficult). Cossiga, extremely annoyed at having been left in the dark, summoned Santovito to demand an explanation. The general replied that the report had been delivered to then Defense Minister Attilio Ruffini. And since, on being questioned by Cossiga, Ruffini seemed completely astonished, Santovito produced a copy of the report with the following remark handwritten by one of Ruffini's direct aides, Admiral Mainini: "Seen by the minister."

The entire affair left Cossiga with a bitter taste in his mouth, convincing him that something must be done at once. A high-ranking Defense Ministry official, General Mei, was instructed to examine a solution for a general reorganization of the services. Since article 2 of the law governing the services states that the prime minister should supervise their "organization," Cossiga's only condition was that the new earthquake must be able to pass formally as a simply organizational measure, rather than as a real substantial alteration.

Mei's plan, which was drafted promptly, envisages the establishment of a "logistical center" which would merge the two services' administration and financing (and Mei regards himself as a good candidate for its directorship). The transformation would obviously deprive the two present services of all powers apart from simply carrying out operations decided by the "logistical center."

There would also be a change of personnel. Santovito has been suggested as a successor to Pelosi at the head of CESIS, and to replace Santovito, Ruffini (who has now become foreign minister) is rooting loudly for General D'Ambrosio, who has the peculiarity of being an Italo-American who has opted for Italian citizenship but still has relatives and business connections with people living in America.

A new SISDE chief is also being sought. At first Ugo Macera, appointed prefect after his retirement, was considered. But Macera is now too old. Moreover, though Grassini may not be an ace spy, he does have excellent relations with Ugo Pecchioli, the PCI's "shadow interior minister." This is a strong point in his favor.

It must also be borne in mind that in recent years a group composed of both soldiers and civilians, bound by extremely profitable business connected with the more or less legal international arms trade, has grown up around the Defense Ministry. With the aid of top secret service officials it is possible to sell and resell weapons, equipment, radar, ships and industrial plants. And it is also possible to deliver massive kickbacks to politicians willing to lend a helping hand. Adolfo Sarti, only very recently made defense minister, seems to be moving extremely cautiously in a situation with which he is not fully acquainted. Perhaps this is one reason why the reshuffle has not taken place yet.

RED BRIGADES SAID TO HAVE SHOT PERSONNEL MANAGER

AU291635 Rome ANSA in English 1615 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Genoa, February 29 (ANSA)--The personnel manager of the Genoa shipbuilder "Italcantieri", Roberto Della Rocca, was wounded in the legs this morning by unidentified terrorist gunmen who fired two shots which hit their targets. Police said that a total of seven pistol shots were fired by the assailants. Responsibility for the attack against the 33-year-old engineer was claimed by the Red Brigades urban guerrillas.

TERRORIST GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BAR BOMBING

AU011558 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 1 (ANSA)--An organization calling itself "Revolutionary Action Groups" (GAR) has claimed responsibility for last night's attack against a Rome bar, "Rosati" in Rome's central Piazza del Popolo. An anonymous telephone caller told a Rome daily, "GAR speaking. We hit Rosati, a fascist hang-out". The bomb, which was not very powerful, nevertheless caused considerable damage. It had been placed in a rest room and exploded one hour after the bar closed. The explosion completely destroyed the rest room, knocking down walls and ceilings and blew up the water pipes. The blow also shattered windows on an inner courtyard and the heavy iron shutters of the front door. The bar, which had been a traditional watering hole of actors and artists, had recently been chosen as a meeting place by militant rightwing youths.

PARTIES DELIBERATE ON ELECTION OF NEW DC LEADER

AU010916 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] Rome, March 1 (ANSA)--The Italian political (?scene) was still in a state of late hibernation today as the political parties awaited next week's meeting of the Christian Democrat (DC) National Council. The council was elected by the recently concluded party congress and must now name the new secretary of the Rome Parliament's largest party to replace outgoing Benigno Zaccagnini. The majority at the congress came out against any concession of government responsibility to the Communists (PCI), the DC's closest parliamentary rivals. It is assumed that the choice of secretary and the policies he will be asked to pursue will be a close reflection of this majority.

Yesterday, interviewed by a news weekly, Christian Democrat Deputy Chairman Carlo Donat-Cattin, whose faction was in the majority cartel at the DC Congress, said that the choice of a new secretary was a problem of "autonomy and efficiency". Spokesman for the majority at the congress, Donat-Cattin added that the secretary must be someone who "can take the weight of the DC's generality," presumably an appeal for a man who can reknit the ranks after the congress's split between a 58 percent ballot for the winning cartel and 42 percent for the minority.

Former Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, who has been tipped as a possible front-runner for the secretaryship, told this morning's edition of the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, that he was not seeking any post. But he too called for what he described as "reasonable solutions that are as unitary as possible". With the Socialists [PSI] on the verge of turning their abstention into a vote against the Cossiga cabinet, he added that the coming government crisis would need a "patient comparison of positions" with the other parties. He added that there should be a search for "broader and more committed programmatic agreements" and that, in the meantime, the present government should be kept on its feet.

But his remarks seemed to run up against the brick wall of the Socialists' determination to end their indirect support for Cossiga. On Thursday, this position was formalized in a leadership meeting and, later, the PSI whips in the two houses, Alberto Cipellini for the Senate and Vincenzo Balzamo for the lower house, officially informed the premier of the decision. But the decision was not effective at once. The two spokesmen made it clear that it would not be applied until after the DC National Council meeting and a subsequent session of the Socialist Central Committee.

PSI'S WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPORT FOR COSSIGA APPLAUDED

AU030854 Rome ANSA in Egnlish 0830 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 3 (ANSA)--The Socialist Party [PSI] held the center of the stage of the Italian political scene this weekend after formally serving notice on the Rome government that it was withdrawing its crucial abstention support from Premier Francesco Cossiga's minority coalition. The PSI has kept the Christian Democrat (DC), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Liberal (PLI) party governing partnership in power since August by abstaining in major parliamentary showdowns. Observers kept their attention geared to Socialist Party moves for the effects they might have on the government's immediate survival, practically disregarding the leadership battle going on in the ranks of the ruling Christian Democrat Party. The DC's National Council meets Wednesday to pick a new party leadership to replace out-going Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi gave new assurances that his party would not bring down the government by tabling a no-confidence motion in Parliament until a workable alternative arrangement was in sight. "I will not stand up in Parliament to decree the death of this government unless I know what will replace it", Craxi said in an interview for the PANORAMA news weekly. According to the PSI leaders, there was a risk of another round of early elections "since a head-on clash with the DC is still possible". Craxi said in no uncertain terms that he will formally start a government crisis when his party has given him the authorization to propose something different than a "national unity" governing arrangement with the Communists, a virtually unworkable set-up in light of the DC's opposition (?to it).

The PSDI and PLI parties welcomed Craxi's latest statement, saying that it opened new possibilities for a solution to the nation's ruling predicament. PSDI spokesman Luigi Preti urged a united front tactical agreement between Social Democrats, Socialists, Republicans and Liberals.

INDUSTRY MINISTER REPORTS OIL SHORTFALL REDUCED

AU010909 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 1 (ANSA)--Falling consumption of petroleum products and a new contract for oil imports from Venezuela have significantly cut the expected shortfall between Italy's oil needs and supplies, according to Italian Industry Minister Antonio Bisaglia. Interviewed by the RAI television network last night, Bisaglia said that the shortfall was now expected to be only three million tons. On November 15, it was put at twenty million tons and, on the same date in January, at six million tons. According to Bisaglia, the major factor was an agreement between ENI, the state-run natural fuels group, and Venezuela for an additional one and a half million tons of crude a year. The other oil companies also managed to put together a further two million tons for the first two months of the year, he reported. In parallel, Bisaglia said, consumption dropped by about six percent in January and February, meaning a saving of almost one and a half million tons in those two months alone.

EEC COMMISSIONER VISITS TO DISCUSS PORTUGUESE ENTRY

AU010934 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Lisbon, March 1 (ANSA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) now hopes to get an overall vision of the problems linked to Portuguese entry into the Community by the summer and to start on political negotiations with the Iberian state before the year is out, according to Vice-President of the EEC's Executive Commission Lorenzo Natali. The Italian Commission member flew in here Thursday for a five-day round of talks with the Portuguese leaders which he said he hoped would summarize progress so far and bring further advances on all fronts of the complex negotiations.

"We want to get an overall vision of the problems linked to Portuguese entry even before the summer, and we should start on political talks by the end of 1980," he told journalists yesterday as he wound up the second of his fifth visit to this capital. Yesterday's schedule saw him talking with Portuguese Foreign Minister Diego Freitas do Amaral and the Lisbon government's ministers for finance, agriculture, commerce and industry. Today, he will have a plenary session with the local government and will also meet with the EEC ambassadors here.

According to Natali, good progress has been made on the technical aspects of Portuguese entry, but similar progress has not been possible on the political aspects, partially due to the numberous changes of government in Lisbon. "We must now give a push to this side of the negotiations as well," he said. "The Portuguese Government has described EEC entry as a priority and there must now be concrete moves to ensure that this objective is realized."

In other points, Natali confirmed that the EEC was ready to earmark financial aid to ease Portuguese entry. "We have submitted a draft plan on aid to small and medium firms and, during my stay, we will analyze other forms of aid with the Portuguese ministers," he said. But he was more prudent when asked whether it would be possible to respect the planned deadline of January 1983 for full Portuguese membership of the EEC. "The Executive Commission will do everything in its power to ensure that the various deadlines are observed," Natali said. "But a lot will obviously depend on the Portuguese Government."

The next step will see Natali submit an extensive report on his talks here to a meeting of EEC foreign ministers scheduled this month. This meeting will be required to decide on the magnitude and conditions of the aid package for Portugal, also laying down a timetable for subsequent steps in the negotiations.

U.S. DELAY IN FIGHTER DELIVERY CAUSES 'DISPLEASURE'

LD291301 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Americans Delay Delivery of Aircraft"]

[Text] The delay of almost 2 years in the delivery of U.S. military equipment to Portugal is causing some displeasure in the Portuguese Air Force, which should have already received a considerable number of Corsair A-7 fighter aircraft, EXPRESSO has learned from a military source.

The supply of these aircraft is covered by the agreement on the leasing of the Lajes Base in the Azores, according to which $60 million out of the $140 million to be paid by the Americans would subsidize the Corsairs.

Expaining the delay in delivering these fighters, which will come to the Portuguese Air Force after being used by the Americans, Washington cited first the urgent need to deploy them in the Middle East, and, more recently, the commitments undertaken with Pakistan to arm that country and defend it against a possible threat from the Soviet Union, which recently invaded the neighboring country of Afghanistan.

According to the same source, Air Force Chief of Staff General Lemos Ferreira became impatient and contacted U.S. Ambassador in Lisbon Richard Bloomfield. This step caused a more rapid realization by the Americans of the need to honor commitments contractually undertaken with Portugal and with the Portuguese Air Force in particular.

"I believe that the Americans understood the message," our military informant told us. "Either I am very mistaken, or somebody in the Portuguese Air Force is prepared to make the air attache at the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon realize that the mood at our military installations is not very favorable toward him at present."

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA CONTINUE TO EXPAND

LD291513 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ten Cuban Ships To Be Repaired in Portugal"]

[Text] Ten Cuban ships will be repaired in Portuguese shipyards this year under the existing trade agreement, according to the conclusions of the third meeting of the Portuguese-Cuban joint commission, which have now been disclosed. The Havana authorities expressed their intention to sign contracts for purchasing goods worth $10 million in our country. Under the trade agreement signed by the two countries, Portugal will purchase 70,000 tons of raw sugar from Cuba this year--a commitment undertaken in 1978 which is to last until 1981.

During the meeting, the Havana authorities expressed their interest in greater cooperation in the field of tourism, ranging from the exchange of information and experiences to the possibility of investment in the construction by Portuguese enterprises of several hotels, specifically in Varadoco, as well as the furnishing of tourist facilities and villas.

In this connection the Portuguese delegation submitted a draft agreement in the field of tourism, and it was agreed that the relevant departments of the two countries should contact each other to examine the document. In addition, a second proposal concerning an economic, technical and scientific cooperation agreement was submitted at the suggestion of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

Mention should also be made of Portugal's interest in expanding trading relations, extending them to areas as yet unexplored--specifically those of the construction industry, harbor works and textiles. Possible projects depend on the talks to be held by businessmen from the two countries.

The possibility of the construction of a floating dock--not yet decided on by the Cuban authorities--in addition to the supplying of rolling stock and projects in the Port of Havana should also be cited. A visit by representatives of [the enterprise] SOREFAME [United Metallic Structures Association] has been requested to this effect.

The inclusion in the agreement of Cuba's intention to make purchases from Portugal substantially exceeding the previous year's levels ($4 million) is also due to the visit by representatives of 16 Portuguese enterprises at the same time as the official delegation, which led to the conclusion of several contracts, while prospects for the signing of others were opened up.

CNT STAGES PROTEST IN NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN MADRID

PA291318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1245 GMT 29 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Madrid, 29 Feb (EFE)--Four members of the National Confederation of Labor ("CNT" anarchic labor central) at noon 28 February locked themselves in the Netherlands Embassy in Madrid.

Their intent is to claim that central's historic patrimony, part of which is at the International Institute of Social History of Amsterdam, according to information supplied to EFE by a spokesman of the CNT's National Committee.

The action is totally peaceful and they will abandon the embassy only when forced to do so, they told EFE. The initiative is earmarked within the campaign being carried out by the CNT to request the devolution of its labor patrimony.

MADRID COMMENTS ON ANDALUSIAN AUTONOMY REFERENDUM

LD292228 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The results of the referendum on the Andalusian autonomy initiative did not favor those who opted for the so-called faster procedure. However, they have not changed in any way the real possibility of acquiring a full statute of autonomy--an aspiration which is (?fully) shared by all Andalusians. Consequently, the referendum was only about deciding on the procedures provided for in the Constitution which, of course, no matter what route is chosen, cannot discriminate with regard to content. So the results of yesterday's voting imply neither defeat or victory for anyone; they only determine the route to be followed to the same inevitable goal. This explains why those who advocated a "yes" vote and those who defended abstention can, at least to a certain extent, consider themselves as much winners as losers.

This dual possibility makes it clear that the referendum was only concerned with procedure, thus safeguarding the true wishes of the Andalusians who justly aspire to their own autonomous identity and who wish to fully exercise the rights provided for in the Constitution.

In any event, the level of participation, the wish to reveal a region's personality and particularity were the positive aspects of a day which allows no doubt as to what the people truly want. Now it is a matter of abandoning all maximalist positions which would only have a negative influence on the autonomy process and work within a framework which allows the same results to be obtained. The important thing is not that things should be done all at once; it is that they should be permanent.

Now, when a common effort is needed to insure that the will of the people is carried out, which no procedural quarrel can change, the common task of Andalusians should be to overcome the tensions and passions of the electoral situation.

CARRINGTON PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN GIVEN TO SOVIET ENVOY

LD291518 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1353 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Mr Nikolay Lunkov has been given an outline of Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's idea of a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan, the Foreign Office said today. A spokesman said the ambassador was called to the Foreign Office to see Permanent Under-Secretary Sir Michael Palliser and his deputy Sir Donald Maitland. Lord Carrington had outlined his plan to Common Market foreign ministers, and more details will be given to Russia later. The plan would enable the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, the foreign secretary suggested.

COMMONWEALTH OBSERVERS FIND RHODESIAN ELECTIONS 'FREE, FAIR'

LD022140 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1747 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic staff]

[Text] The 11 strong Commonwealth observer team has found that the Rhodesian elections were "free and fair." But in its interim report published in London and Salisbury the team accepted that intimidation had taken place during the campaign. Their report to the Commonwealth secretary general is now being sent to all Commonwealth governments. The team will return to London next weekend--after the results are announced on Tuesday--to prepare their final report.

In the interim report they said that "having regard to all the factors" they unanimously concluded "the election up to the end of polling can be considered to have been free and fair to the extent that it provided an adequate and acceptable means of determining the wishes of the people in a democratic manner." This view was fortified by the high turnout, the orderly and "manifestly relaxed" manner in which such a large percentage of voters went to the poll, they said. The team reported that there could be no doubt that intimidation, whether in the form of violence, threats of violence, or coercion, marred the election campaign. It was equally true that intimidation was not confined to any single quarter.

Certain official agencies--unnamed--were also culpable, the report said. It was impossible to judge accurately the extent to which intimidation had restricted the freedom and activity of the political parties or influenced voters. In many cases the group found from personal observation in the field that charges of intimidation were being exaggerated. Charges were sometimes deliberately vague or inspired by political expendiency. Any restrictions on parties were to a large extent overcome by radio and television broadcasts or extensive advertising.

The team, with an Indian chairman, was drawn from Australia, Barbados, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Canada, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

Three MPs who were in Rhodesia as election observers said when they arrived in London today that the poll would reflect the will of the people. But former Labour Party Chairman Miss Joan Lestor warned the British Government that it must ensure that Lord Soames, the governor, invite the man with the most seats to form the new administration. To do otherwise would be to "ignite a potentially explosive situation," said Miss Lestor, MP for Eton and Slough. "Despite the many criticisms that can justifiably be made, the results of the elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia will reflect a consensus of the views of the people.

"They have flocked to the polls, despite the intimidation from many quarters," she said, "and it is important to place on record that not one of the leaders of the three main parties has said he cannot accept the result."

Not to invite the man with the most seats to form a government would be an endorsement of allegations that the British Government had already decided who it would like to see in power. "This must be avoided at all costs," she said. Secondly, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia has seen a great display of the might of the security forces during this election period. Speculation about a coup and the use of South African troops within the Rhodesian Army is not purely imaginary."

"The British Government must make it abundantly clear that it will see through its responsibilities and ensure that the will of the people of Zimbabwe will prevail."

Tory MP Mr Geoffrey Rippon and Labour MP Mr John Concannon, the first official observers to arrive back in Britain today, both said the elections had been fairly conducted. "We thought that in spite of the circumstances it was fairly representative of the views of the Zimbabwe people," Mr Rippon said. There had been very little intimidation at the polls although there had been violence during the run-up, but generally reports had been exagerated, he said.

THATCHER MEETS WITH KIPRIANOU ON INTER-CYPRIOT TALKS

NC292000 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] President of the Republic Kiprianou and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher held talks today in London on the Cyprus problem and bilateral issues. After the talks, Mr Kiprianou said that he had analyzed the Cyprus Government's position on the Cyprus problem and that there was an exchange of views on the current phase of the problem. The president of the republic added that particular attention was devoted to the issue of the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks under the auspices of UN Secretary General Waldheim. He also said that the talks had been very useful and constructive.

It has been learned that Mr Kiprianou asked Mrs Thatcher to have the British Government play a more active role in the efforts to resume the talks and to promote a just solution within the UN framework and that there was a positive response to this. According to the same reports, Britain was also asked--in its role as a guarantor power, a Commonwealth member and permanent Security Council member--to exercise its influence on Turkey to abandon its intransigent policy of the Cyprus problem.

It has also been learned that the issues of economic compensation for the British bases in Cyprus and of fees for Cypriot students in British universities were discussed.

Concerning the issue of economic compensation for the bases--for which nothing has been paid to the Cyprus Republic since 1965--journalist circles expect that the Cypurs Government will deal with this further during the year and that it will be discussed at various levels.

The talks, which were held at the official residence of the prime minister, were also attended by Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and officials. The talks were continued during a luncheon given in Mr Kiprianou's honor by Mrs Thatcher.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH GALINDO-POHL

TA291834 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has received the UN special representative in Cyprus, Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, and has conferred with him for some time. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Umit Onan and the special adviser to the UN representative, Remy Gorge, also attended the meeting, which began at 1500 and lasted about an hour. Replying to reporters' questions before the meeting, Galindo-Pohl said that the request for the meeting had come from Denktas and that the resumption of the talks will be taken up at the meeting. In a statement after the meeting Denktas said:

[Begin Denktas recording] Efforts for the resumption of the talks are continuing. We had a positive exchange of views with the honorable representatives today. They will continue their work within the framework of the views exchanged. They will contact New York. I believe that at this stage if we are careful and if we continue to exert efforts--though it might take time--a positive basis for the resumption of the talks can be achieved. The aim is to resume the talks and to achieve results through their smooth development. Otherwise, there would be no value if the talks resume today and end within 2 days. We have a positive and realistic approach which will enable us to avoid such an alternative. That is what we are trying to achieve.

This meeting gave us the opportunity to protest the recent Greek Cypriot move regarding our airspace. We have stated that this is an attempt to change the status quo, that the Greek Cypriot administration has no right or authority to do such a thing and that this is a form of piracy. The Greek Cypriots are obliged to return to the status quo because we will not renounce our rights. We will not let them change the status quo. Greek Cypriot persistence in this direction might change many things. We hope that Waldheim will use his influence on the Greek Cypriot administration and will prevent this very negative move on the eve of the talks. It is interesting to note that the Greek Cypriots have launched this attack based on the recent UN General Assembly resolution. I believe that it is now clear why the Turkish Cypriot side has not and will not accept this resolution and why the talks cannot resume under the shadow of this resolution. [end recording]

In reply to a question regarding the Lefkosa [Nicosia] airport, Denktas said that the Lefkosa airport [words indistinct] and that the Turkish Cypriot side has, for the past 5 years, been proposing to jointly open the airport. Denktas concluded by saying: It is the Greek Cypriot side which has been avoiding this. The Greek Cypriots thus aim at continuing the boycott against the Turkish Cypriot community and at sabotaging tourism in the Turkish Cypriot side. This is a prerequisite for their economic attack. Had they not launched an economic attack against the Turkish Cypriots and had they considered the Turkish Cypriot community as a part of Cyprus, they would speedily have opened this airport to traffic, which can serve both sides.

TURKISH CYPRIOT ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1980 BUDGET PROPOSAL

TA281821 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly approved this afternoon, by a majority vote, the government's budget proposals for the fiscal year 1980. The voting was 21 for and 14 against the budget proposals, which provide for the spending of 3,473,29[illegible],902 Turkish lira. The budget comes into force as from Saturday, 1 March. The Legislative Assembly is to hold its next meeting on 6 March.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT011628 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 1 Mar 80 AT

[Text] The Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei arrived in Athens this evening for a 4-day official visit. The Romanian official will be received by President of the Republic Tsatsos and Prime Minister Karamanlis, and will also have talks with Minister for Coordination Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Rallis.

Andrei was received at Ellinikon Airport by his Greek counterpart, Rallis, Greek Ambassador in Bucharest Kottakis and Romanian Ambassador in Athens Brad. Upon arrival, Andrei stated that the purpose of his visit is to improve the already good relations between the two countries. He added that his talks in Athens will explore the possibilities for Greece and Romania to contribute to the maintenance of peace, in view of the international tension that has prevailed recently.

In addition, Rallis stated that the visit of the Romanian foreign minister coincides with the completion of 100 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that during the talks bilateral relations and the more general situation in the Balkans will be examined.

MINISTER DENIES PROBLEMS IN BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH USSR

AT011353 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 1 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Economic relations between Greece and the Soviet Union are developing at a very satisfactory pace. This statement was made by Minister for Industry and Energy Evert because of reports in some newspapers that Greek-Soviet relations have experienced problems. The minister stressed that economic relations between the two countries lie within the framework that was defined during Prime Minister Karamanlis' talks in Moscow and by the discussions that were held in Athens between the appropriate ministers and the leader of the Soviet economic delegation in Greece, (Novakovsky). Consequently, Evert concluded that no anxiety is justified regarding Greece's economic relations with the Soviet Union and, on the contrary, it is expected that the agreements will soon be implemented.

KKE (INTERIOR) ANNOUNCEMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

AT021620 Athens I AVYI in Greek 2 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Yesterday, the KKE (Interior) Central Committee Executive Office issued the following announcement: "In its regular meeting yesterday, the KKE (Interior) Executive Office dealt with the political situation as it is shaping up under the influence of international developments and our internal course.

"On the specific issue of presidential elections, it considers as the correct solution the recommendation of a person who will be acceptable to the parties of the democratic opposition, who will enjoy the trust of the overwhelming majority of the Chamber of Deputies, who will constitute an expression of unity toward the dangers threatening national interests and who will be a guarantee for the smooth functioning of democratic institutions.

"It is on the basis of this direction that the KKE (Interior) parliamentary representative will define his position in the relevant parliamentary procedures and in the elections for a president of the republic. The party's Central Committee will discuss this issue at its next meeting."

SOVIET DESTROYERS, HELICOPTER CARRIER PASS THROUGH BOSPORUS

TA291512 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A Soviet helicopter carrier and (?two) destroyers passed through the Bospurus on their way to the Mediterranean this morning. The helicopter carrier, Leningrad, and the destroyers, which entered the Bosporus from the Black Sea around 0800 this morning, are equipped with guided missiles. The Soviet antisubmarine warfare aircraft carrier, Kiev, passed through the Bosporus on its way to the Meditteranean 4 days ago.

AUTHORITIES ALLOW DETAINED YUGOSLAV WARSHIP INTO AEGEAN

TA011052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Yugoslav warship, which was stopped at the Dardanelles because it passed from the Black Sea to the Marmara Sea without notifying the Turkish authorities in violation of the Montreux Straits agreements, was permitted to continue on its way. According to the TRT Canakkale correspondent, the Yugoslav warship, which was stopped by the gendarme shore patrol boats off Kilitbahir, sailed into the Aegean Sea at 2130 last night following the permit issued by Turkish authorities.

VOTCP URGES RESISTANCE TO U.S. DEFENSE AGREEMENT

TA010929 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Tear the Bilateral Slavery Agreement"]

[Excerpt] The Demirel government and a handful of collaborationist and proholding company bosses have tried to establish a system of tyranny in order to sustain a ruthless, exploitative system. They have also attempted to establish closer ties with imperialism, which favors and imposes such a system. Through the bilateral slavery agreement [the defense cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States] they are chaining our country to U.S. imperialism. They are trying to force our people to bow down to truthless exploitation on the basis of this inauspicious and dishonorable dependence on imperialism. The bilateral slavery agreement grants a new 5-year status to the U.S. bases and nuclear concentrations, which keeps us on the verge of total ruin and disaster. Through the U.S. and NATO bases, our country and our people are being transformed into a means of attack against neighboring countries.

Dear listeners, the Demirel government and Foreign Minister Erkmen are attempting, through blatant lies and demagogy, to present this slavery agreement to our people and to the patriotic forces as an agreement based on equality and justice. These traitors, who do not cease to talk about country, nation and flag, are hypocrites, the U.S. masters and generals say that the heart of the country--Erzurum--is their first line of defense. The likes of Carter speak openly about the national interests of the United States in Turkey.

The U.S. threats of military intervention against Iran have once more exposed how our country would be dragged into the fire through the use of the bases. The recent developments, the annulment of NOTAM and the arrival of U.S. NATO Commander Rogers clearly shows that the imperialist pressures on Turkey have increased on the basis of the bilateral slavery agreement. The U.S. and NATO imperialists, who slyly exploit the economic crisis and who attempt to buy our national interests in return for every dollar they give, are using our country to draw Greece into the military flank of NATO. They are thus aiming to place the Mediterranean and the Aegean under their sovereignty.

However, the imperialists will not be allowed to realize their aggressive plans in our country and our region. The Greek Communist Party and all the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of Greece are displaying a national resistance to the antipeace plans of the U.S. and NATO imperialists. The slogan "No to NATO" is being voiced throughout Greece. The duty of all progressive and patriotic forces in our country for the cause of national independence, friendship and fraternity among peoples, freedom and democracy is to tear up bilateral slavery agreement. Those who support national interests, those who are opposed to U.S. and NATO imperialists dragging our country into the fire and those who are in favor of regional and world peace, of international cooperation based on mutual interests and equality and of coexistence in peace, should act in solidarity. Let us not allow nuclear missiles, nuclear concentrations, U.S. and NATO bases and spy nests on our soil. Let us, therefore, prevent the signing of the bilateral slavery agreement. Let us tear up this slavery agreement. The Turkish Communist Party is ready to act in unity with any person, organization, party or institution that supports our national interests and independence. This is why it calls on our people to unite and struggle against imperialism.

ERKMEN RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ANKARA

TA292027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has received the Soviet ambassador to Ankara, Aleksey Rodinov, and has conferred with him for some time. No statement was issued in connection with the Erkmen-Rodinov meeting. AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY] reports that the meeting was held upon the request of the Soviet ambassador.

MINISTER OF STATE OREN LEAVES FOR LIBYA

TA011702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Minister of State Orhan Oren has left for Tripoli by air as the official guest of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Oren said that during his stay in Libya he will attend the opening of the international Tripoli fair and the Turkish day to be celebrated tomorrow. Noting that the government wished to improve the already good relations between the two countries, Oren added that he will hold talks with Libyan officials on commercial, technical and economic issues. He will return to Turkey on Tuesday, 4 March.

TFSC'S DENKTAS STOPS OVER IN ISTANBUL EN ROUTE TO LONDON

TA021713 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has left for London on a private visit after stopping over in Istanbul. Replying to reporters' questions, Denktas said the following in connection with tourism in the Federated State: Our hotels and markets were full because Cyprus was a cheap holiday place; with the recent price hikes and especially with the recent air fare hikes tourists will no longer be able to visit Cyprus. Noting that there would be [economic] difficulties if Turkish tourists did not visit the Federated State, Denktas said that a way must be found to secure cheaper air fares to Cyprus.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1980 DRAFT BUDGET

TA291435 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1425 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The National Assembly concluded a few minutes ago the voting on the 1980 fiscal draft budget. The draft budget was approved by 228 votes against 210 votes. The Justice Party, the National Salvation Party and the Nationalist Action Party voted in favor of the draft and the RPP voted against it. Another nine deputies abstained.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

'PREFERENTIAL' TRADE PACT CONCLUDED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD281633 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Philippe Lemaitre report: "Yugoslavia and the EC Sign A Preferential Cooperation Agreement"]

[Text] Brussels--Yugoslavia and the EC are to be linked by a cooperation agreement initialed in Brussels on Monday 25 February by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister Andov and the Commission vice president responsible for foreign relations, Haferkamp. This preferential agreement marks an extension of relations between the EEC and Belgrade since it replaces a simple nondiscriminatory trade agreement.

The conclusion of the negotiations has come after months of marking time. It was made possible after the EC foreign ministers, concerned over the increase in East-West tension and anxious to show their support for the Yugoslav regime, gave the go-ahead last December to a considerable improvement in the concessions offered to Belgrade. The Yugoslavs have shown a twofold concern throughout these negotiations:

On the political plane, they have stressed that the agreement should make reference to Yugoslavia's specific character as a nonalined, socialist, developing, Mediterranean country. In order that this specific characteristic should not receive a purely superficial mention, the Yugoslavs asked that some of the clauses in the agreement be different from those appearing in the agreements signed by the EEC with other Mediterranean countries, and this was agreed;

On the commercial plane, the agreement gives Yugoslav industrial products duty-free access to the nine member countries' markets. However, with regard to "sensitive" products, this freedom has a ceiling set on it. The Yugoslavs fought for the list of products subject to the ceiling to be shortened.

However, the Nine's main effort relates to Yugoslav sales of beef (the country's main export product) and quality wines. The Nine have agreed to raise the amount of "baby beef" which the Yugoslavs can export to the EEC free of import duty or with greatly reduced duty to 40,000 tons instead of the 24,000 tons in the initial offer. The quota of quality wines which they will be allowed to export freely to the EEC has been set at 12,000 hectoliters per year instead of the 8,000 hectoliters originally offered. Finally, the agreement makes provision for financial aid in the form of opening a credit line worth 200 million accounting units, equivalent to Fr1.6 billion.

BELGIUM

ZAIRIAN DIPLOMAT ARRESTED ON DRUGS CHARGE

LD271143 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The attache to the Zairian Embassy in Brussels was arrested at the airport yesterday as he was taking possession of 3 suitcases containing 95 kilos of marijuana. The attache enjoys diplomatic immunity which could therefore only be lifted by the Zairian ambassador and in that case the diplomat would be tried in Belgium for drug trafficking.

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Western Europe

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CSCE SCIENTIFIC FORUM ISSUES FINAL DOCUMENT

LD031030 Hamburg DPA in German 0445 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The final document of a scientific forum of states which signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] considers "respect for human rights and basic liberties by all states" to be "part of the basis for a significant improvement in their reciprocal relations and in international scientific cooperation at all levels." The document was unanimously approved in the early hours of this morning after 3 days and nights of deliberation at the end of a 2-week forum by delegates of the 35 CSCE participating states.

The report notes that following work by some [number indistinct] leading scientists that the present state of international scientific cooperation "still needs improving in various respects." These improvements should be achieved "bilaterally and multilaterally, at state and nonstate level, through interstate and other agreements" and "through the creation of appropriate possibilities for scientific research and for comprehensive links and travel."

The report also recommends examining "at a suitable time" the possible convening of a new scientific forum. The results of the Hamburg forum could, "insofar as appropriate" be taken into account at the CSCE meeting to be held in Madrid in November, the final document states. The four working groups held during the meeting on the subjects of energy, food, medicine and the social sciences have also published the results of their consultations in appendices to the report.

Final statements issued by approximately half the delegations, again showed the differing standpoints between East and West, which at times seemed to make a final document impossible.

The spokesman of the American delegation said that the result of the forum was satisfactory, but it was a "modest success." Only if the statements in the final document were actually implemented would it be possible to speak of a "good result." He expressed the hope that now, following the Hamburg meeting, Soviet nuclear physicist and Nobel Prize winner Andrey Sakharov would not "be subjected to humiliation" at the next meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The French delegation was also critical of the result of the forum, regretting above all that scientists had been to too great an extent "instruments in the hands of the politicians." A new scientific forum should be held, not least because they had been "far removed from a satisfactory implementation of the Helsinki Final Act."

Britain regarded "CSCE practices and processes" as being "hardly suitable" for establishing "the framework for scientific meetings."

The head of the German delegation, Professor Eugen Seibol, stressed that the German participants "will continue to work for freedom and freedom of movement."

According to the head of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Blochin, the "purely scientific part" of the forum "must be assessed highly." The general final report "should prove satisfactory." It had been shown that scientists, despite "world complications" can agree and thus "can set an example to other social groups." Poland, like the Soviet Union, assessed the consensus achieved as an "encouraging and important contribution to detente".

The spokesman of the GDR delegation described the result of the work as "a joint work of responsible specialists." However, the meeting had not been free from "unnecessary confrontation."

PAHR POSTPONES NETHERLANDS VISIT DUE TO BOGOTA SITUATION

AU031316 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Because of the Bogota hostage affair Foreign Minister Pahr has asked his Dutch counterpart, Van der Klaauw for a postponement of his official visit to the Netherlands. Pahr was to have left for The Hague tomorrow. According to a Vienna Foreign Ministry spokesman, Van der Klaauw showed complete understanding for this request. Foreign Minister Pahr's visit to the Netherlands is to be made as soon as possible.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT NYERERE VISIT ITINERARY PLANNED

AU040929 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Dr Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, will pay a visit to Austria from 10-13 March at the invitation of Chancellor Kreisky. President Nyerere will be accompanied by several Cabinet members and other prominent figures as well as by high-ranking officials.

On the day of his arrival he is to call on the chancellor and to hold working talks at the Chancellery. In the evening the chancellor will give a dinner in honor of the guests at the Chancellery. On Tuesday, 11 March, visits to the Austrian president and to parliament, as well as the inspection of an enterprise are scheduled. At noon the Austrian president will give a luncheon at the Hofburg Palace, and in the evening President Nyerere will attend a dinner given for him by the Nationalrat Chairman Benya. In the afternoon, the guest will deliver a lecture at the Society for Foreign Politics.

On 12 March President Nyerere will visit the Voest Corporation in Linz. On 13 March, President Nyerere will inspect the Vienna International Center and then leave Vienna by air in the late morning.

FREEDOM PARTY CONGRESS ELECTS NEW PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU031223 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Summary] On 2 March Norbert Steger, chairman of the Vienna organization of the Austrian Freedom Party [FPOe], was elected national party chairman by the FPOe special party congress held in Linz, with a narrow majority of 55.4 percent of the votes. His rival candidate, Harald Ofner, who was supported by former FPOe Chairman Alexander Goetz, obtained 44.6 percent of the votes. At a subsequent press conference, the newly elected FPOe chairman declared that he did not intend to give up his position as chairman of the Vienna FPOe organization, but that he would hold both positions simultaneously for the time being.

BRIEFS

1979 TRADE WITH EAST--Austria's exports to Eastern Europe went up 10 percent to 26.7 billion schillings last year. As they were stagnant during the first half of 1979, the increase in the second half was proportionally higher. According to a Trade Ministry spokesman, this development is believed to be due to the attempt by some East bloc countries to come closer to the fulfillment of their plan targets in the final phase of the current 5-year plans. This factor may well produce favorable effects this year too, but in view of the foreign currency shortage of these countries a higher growth rate than in 1979 is hardly to be expected for this year, the spokesman declared. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Feb 80 p 7 AU]

BELGIUM

PLO OFFICE SCORES EGYPT-ISRAEL AMBASSADORS' EXCHANGE

AU270900 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Brussels, February 27 (ANSA)--The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) office here has voiced "deep indignation" over the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel.

A PLO communique issued here Tuesday announced the latest step in normalization of relations between the two Middle Eastern nations which "disdains all the legitimate and recognized national rights of the Palestinian people precisely while Israel is stepping up and intensifying its illegal colonization policy--repeatedly condemned by the international community and European Economic Community members--in the occupied Arab territories".

The PLO also criticized the Dutch Government for accepting to host the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy that are slated to take place at The Hague.

"This attitude, as well as the move of the Dutch Embassy to Jerusalem and the refusal to allow the opening of a PLO office, certainly harm Dutch-Arab relations and will not fail to negatively influence Euro-Arab relations", the communique concluded.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT DEEMS FINANCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION 'A MISTAKE'

LD030955 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 23 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Andriessen's Resignation Mistaken"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 23 February--Prime Minister Van Agt believes that Mr Andriessen's resignation as finance minister was a mistake. According to Van Agt, the difference between the Cabinet's viewpoint and Andriessen's was not so great as to occasion resignation. "I believe that Andriessen ought to have stayed," Van Agt stated at his weekly press conference.

According to Van Agt, the difference between Andriessen and the Cabinet lay primarily in the question as to whether the retrenchment measures should apply only to 1980 or to subsequent years as well. Andriessen wanted structural cuts totaling 3-4 billion guilders which would produce their full effect in the years after 1980. In addition, Andriessen wanted a wages curb which could be in force for several years.

On the other hand, Van Agt stated, the Cabinet wanted a combination of structural and nonstructural measures totaling 3 billion guilders. The decision to perpetuate part of the package need not necessarily be made today, Van Agt stated. The measures do have the effect of reducing the budgetary deficit by the full 3 billion guilders in 1980.

The reason why the Cabinet wishes to delay long-term cuts a little longer is that the central planning office's disappointing figures are only provisional. If in 3 months it happens that the budgetary deficit will indeed exceed 6 percent, we have already pledged to bend further, Van Agt stated.

As far as the wages curb is concerned, the Cabinet has deliberately chosen to make no pronouncement on the trend after 1980. "If possible, agreements should be reached on this with the social partners on a voluntary basis," Van Agt stated.

NEW LIBERAL PARTY TRUDEAU CABINET SWORN IN

WA031804 REUTER in English 1730 GMT 3 Mar 80 WA

Ottawa, March 3, REUTER--The following is the new Liberal Party Cabinet of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, sworn in today after an election victory two weeks ago.

Prime Minister -- Pierre Trudeau.

Ministers and Cabinet members (in order of precedence):

Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister	Allan MacEachen
Minister of Transport	Jean-Luc Pepin
Minister of Justice, Attorney-General and Minister of State for Social Development	Jean Chretien
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	John Munro
Minister of State for Economic Development	(Senator) Bud Olson
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce	Herbert Gray
Minister of Agriculture	Eugene Whelan
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and Postmaster-General	Andre Ouellet
Minister of Veterans Affairs	Daniel MacDonald
Minister of Energy	Marc Lalonde
Government leader in the Senate	(Senator) Ray Perrault
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans	Romeo LeBlanc
Minister of the Environment and Science and Technology	John Roberts
Minister of Health and Welfare	Monique Begin
Minister of Supply and Services	Jean-Jacques Blais
Secretary of State (eds: in charge of Arts) and Minister of Communications	Francis Fox
National Defense	Gilles Lamontagne
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion	Pierre deBane
Minister of State responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board	(Senator) Hazen Argue
Minister of Labor and Sports	Gerald Regan
Secretary of State for External Affairs	Mark MacGuigan
Solicitor-General	Robert Kaplan
Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism	James Fleming
Minister of National Revenue	William Rompkey
Minister of State for Finance	Pierre Bussieres
Minister of State for Small Business	Charles Lapointe
Minister of State for Trade	Ed Lumley
President of the Privy Council	Yvon Pinard
President of the Treasury Board	Donald Johnston
Minister of Employment and Immigration	Lloyd Axworthy
Minister of Public Works	Paul Cosgrove
Minister of State for Mines	Judy Erola

SCHMIDT CONDITIONALLY READY TO COOPERATE WITH U.S.

LD031558 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is going to Washington tomorrow with the readiness to cooperate in the American measures against Moscow in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, as long as the special German interests--above all in relations with the Soviet Union--are preserved.

Bonn government circles today said that the Federal Government is open to an extension planned by the United States of the so-called COCOM [Consultative Group Corporation Committee] list of export restrictions on strategically important goods--such as computers--in trade with the East. However, they said Schmidt would resist all demands for all trade restrictions by the Federal Republic which affected normal trade with the East and German contractual obligations to the Soviet Union. It is being increasingly recognized in Washington that the state-run Hermes Export Credit Guarantee Company in Bonn did not represent credit at favorable interest rates to the East.

According to Bonn sources, in his talks with President Carter on Wednesday Schmidt will continue to take the standpoint that the Federal Government does not at present want to decide whether or not to join in the boycott of the Moscow Olympics demanded by the United States. Moscow should be given the chance to create the conditions for the participation of all countries. At the same time the chancellor will leave no doubt that Bonn would join in a Western boycott if Moscow made no move regarding troop withdrawals from Afghanistan.

Schmidt will also have talks in Washington with Secretary of State Vance, security adviser Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Brown. The main topic during his 2-day visit to Washington, which will be followed by 2 days in New York, is the West's overall concept in response to the Soviet advance in the Middle East.

Even after the latest American efforts to revive contacts with the Soviet Union, the Federal Government sees "no true, solid signal" from Moscow for the USSR's readiness for talks on a solution to the Afghanistan problem. Pointing to the latest Soviet criticism of Schmidt, government circles said today that on the whole the signs for a relaxing of tension in the Afghanistan crisis were not favorable. There was also a hardening of the tone vis-a-vis Bonn. Regarding Schmidt's U.S. visit, they said that the above-mentioned conditions for talks aimed at providing Moscow with a way out of the Afghanistan situation were not ideal. During the weekend, Schmidt had supported the idea of helping Moscow to save face while withdrawing troops.

SPD Federal Secretary Egon Bahr wrote in an article in the German trade union federation newspaper WELT DER ARBEIT on the Schmidt visit that there could be no doubt about the partnership with the United States, but partnership was not seen nor desired to be--either here in Germany or in the United States--as blind allegiance. The European response to the crisis could not be identical with the American. Bahr spoke of a government policy of circumspection, firmness and reliability, and accused CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz-Josef Strauss of pursuing an erratic foreign policy course. Bahr's statements were prereleased to DPA in Bonn today.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD031714 Hamburg DPA in German 1541 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in Bonn for an exchange of views on the present situation in the Near and Middle East.

A meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is scheduled to follow. The foreign minister will spend only a few hours in the federal capital and intends to leave this evening. The main topics of the talks are expected to be the effects of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the special situation in the Arab Gulf states, the newly intensified crisis in Lebanon and oil supply problems. Diplomatic circles in Bonn stressed the intensive nature of the consultations between the Federal Republic and Saudi Arabia, which have been cultivated for a considerable time.

Agreement on Afghan Nonalinement

LD032016 Hamburg DPA in German 1922 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn-Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal,spoke in Bonn today in favor of Afghanistan's nonalinement and independence. Following an exchange of views lasting several hours, the two foreign ministers were received by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a discussion on foreign policy.

Genscher stressed to his guest that as part of a comprehensive and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination must be implemented. This was also stressed by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to Kuwait. The federal foreign minister also underlined Bonn's wish to activate the Euro-Arab dialog.

The two foreign ministers agreed that the constructive exchange of views with Arab Gulf states, which Genscher also advocated in the EEC, should be continued.

CDU/CSU CHANCELLOR CANDIDATE STRAUSS ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG

DW030905 Bundfunk Network in German 1051 GMT 28 Feb 80 DW

[Speech by CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss to the Bundestag in Bonn in response to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, anyone having followed the speech by the chancellor and subsequently the speech by the federal foreign minister could not, with regard to several sections, suppress the impression that the two gentlemen are members of two different governments. [applause]

Above all much of what the federal foreign minister said about the new, or restored old, attitude of self-awareness and self-optimism in the United States was probably not addressed to the opposition but to a considerable part of the larger government party. It would have been desirable, however, had the chancellor as well as the foreign minister provided a clear definition of detente policy so that this pseudo-theological idolizing of a term filled with any given content, of a shell of a word, will cease at long last. [applause]

I may say on behalf of the CDU/CSU that we have always pursued a realistic policy of detente as the one policy deemed appropriate for the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany, and even more so in view of the development of modern arms technology. Nor was there any break in this respect in 1969; it is just that people began to link metaphysical ideas with the concept of detente policy and to divide our population into citizens advocating detente policy and citizens against it. And they continued in the same style to differentiate between those being for peace and those against peace. Those who therefore represent a security guarantee and those who constitute a security risk. This was a poisoning of German domestic policy on the basis of a simple political lie. [applause]

Anyone recalling the times of the grand coalition surely knows that the Soviet Union in the second half of the sixties sent out certain signals. I am not a Kremlim astrologist; I leave that to others. But one thing I know definitely, namely, that the futuristic vision as promulgated at the time by Mr Khrushchev will never materialize. You may recall that he spoke of the superiority of the socialist or communist system--it must have been in the late fifties or early sixties--and that this system would catch up with and surpass the democracies which he, naturally, called the capitalists. I still hear him saying the drastic words: And we will bury you, words which he addressed to the Western democracies.

In the second half of the sixties, a sobering process began, namely, the realization that the people in the Kremlin are not careless adventurers or people wrapped in illusions but solid realpolitik advocates. A sobering process began, namely, the realization that without a change in the East-West relationship and without the conclusion of economic cooperation agreements, the backlogs in Soviet planned economy, whose weaknesses are inherent in the system, and in addition the high share of the arms burden in the gross national product, could not be coped with without intensified cooperation with the West in the economic field. Here is where the realistic starting point of detente policy is to be found.

There is no sense in saying that I am for or against detente policy. It is necessary to know what contents are contained in this shell of a word, what is meant by it. It goes without saying that detente policy offers certain advantages to us, as it offers considerable risks to us. The same is true for the other side. Both sides should endeavor, or better yet, the Western side should also endeavor to get more out of what it contributes toward detente policy and thus also to the benefit of the Soviet Union. More than it has gained to this day, unfortunately. [applause]

One of the grotesque blunders--I will repeat here what I have said on an earlier occasion--was that as early as in October 1969, even prior to the election of a new chancellor, it was announced--I think it was State Secretary Ahlers who had to do it--that the new German Government proceeds from the existence of two German states. Thereby the advance concession was made which already set the course for the forthcoming negotiations clearly to our disadvantage. I do not claim that this could have been avoided in the long run. I am very careful in my judgment here. Yet if they decided to take this serious step, then it should have been done against the background of a conformity of views of all democratic parties in our country and against the background of a harmony of the groups of this house. Then this detente policy would have been supported by a broader basis and could have been pursued with greater emphasis, and in all probability it would also have produced better results that have unfortunately been achieved. [applause]

After all, for quite a while it has been known to us that it was the objective of Soviet policy to demonstrate the existence of two German states in public and to obtain recognition for it. It was for good reason that this step had not been taken for all of 20 years. And when it was taken, nothing was demanded in return. Nor was anything received in return. I am not a great expert on negotiations with communist states, but I know one thing for sure: What you give them is taken free of charge, and you do not even get a word of thanks, except perhaps the reputation that you are particularly naive. [applause]

Therefore, I want to stress most clearly that for us, for the opposition parties in this house, detente policy is a principle but not a dogma, a principle according to which we have to form our policy, but not a dogma. For us detente policy is a means to an end, but not an end in itself. For us detente policy is not the end of the conflict either but a part of the conflict. The East-West conflict, it is probably not necessary to discuss its moral-political background here, has two sides like a coin. One side is called cold war and the other side is called detente policy [3-minute passage missing due to transmitter failure] can be considered realistically, due to historical experience and due to the knowledge of political constellations.

In these 10 years during which SALT I has been implemented and SALT II prepared--well, I have been asked repeatedly by various American circles, some of whom said: Say something against it. I believe that we ought to maintain restraint here. The continuous advice given by the federal chancellor to the American President is not called for. It is irritating and obtrusive: it is superfluous. [applause]

The Americans themselves must know whether they want to ratify SALT II or not. By the way, if nonratification of SALT II is supposed to be detrimental to the Soviet Union, then it is logical for one not to be able to understand why SALT II is considered a balanced measure. I do not take part in this arithmetic. But if SALT II is a means of mastering the crisis or a means of crisis technology--if affirmation of SALT II is an advantage for the Soviet Union--rejection of SALT II would be detrimental to the Soviet Union. It is, therefore, best for us Europeans not to take part in this.

I mentioned SALT I here because with SALT I the Americans acknowledged the other big power as having strategic parity. Strategic parity is not merely expressed by the number of explosives, the character of the explosives, their yield, or however one calls it. Regarding the Soviet Union strategic parity also means a worldwide system of bases, the setup of a high seas fleet, the setup of a submarine fleet that is able to operate on a worldwide level--in other words, a military potential going far beyond the purely defensive purposes of a continental big power, but one having the character of a superpower.

One cannot close one's eyes to the fact either that the offensive components of the Soviet Armed Forces in these 10 years have been improved considerably, quantitatively as well as qualitatively: The offensive components of their ground forces, aviation and--as I have just stressed particularly--of their naval forces. In addition, there is the development of a worldwide system of bases.

Well, there is much talk now about the invasion of Afghanistan. Was it a sign of military strength, or was it a sign of political weakness? What is behind it? One should not believe erroneously that this was an unconsidered action taken at the spur of the moment and considered by the initiators shortly thereafter as a grave mistake so that the initiators are asking the world, so to speak, to help them to get out of this adventure. Those who believe that really should rather play in the sandbox than deal with strategic problems. [applause]

Despite the fact that information is scarce for us--I assume the federal chancellor and the foreign minister have better information--it has been learned that the Americans warned the Soviet Union about five times against invading Afghanistan. It has also been learned that the decision to make the invasion was made as early as October. It seems, however, that the allies of the Soviet Union were not informed of it at that time.

So this is not a spontaneous action prompted by, say, the provocative action of Islamic partisans. It was certainly a well-planned, large-scale action with the skill and planning of a general staff behind it which represents a most certain strategic will. When we ask the Soviet Union today to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, it is not a matter of giving the Soviet Union an opportunity to withdraw its armed forces without loss of face. Certainly, the withdrawal of troops from an occupied area even for a big power is not a particularly honorable or glorious stand that would earn some laurels.

But this is not the problem involved. The problem involved is: What was the aim of the invasion of Afghanistan? What are the reasons? And why are the Soviet troops staying on? One ought to view Brezhnev's last speech which Colleague Kohl in a speech this weekend rightly termed cynical; the speech helps us to understand the connections.

What the Soviet Union terms a foreign provocation is nothing but the fact that without Soviet military help and without the direct intervention of Soviet troops a communist regime in Kabul complaisant to the Soviet Union cannot last. [applause] Naturally, Afghanistan is a strategic focal point. It has been one not just in this century, but just since there have been tanks and airplanes with jet propulsion.

If you check on the history of Afghanistan or the history of the Middle East you will find that as early as 150 years ago the interests of tsarist Russia on the one side and the interest of the former British Empire in the south of India on the other were facing each other there. The Khyber Pass was one of the great strategic passes in the world which has always played a great strategic role. You may rest assured that there is nobody in the Soviet leadership who is not aware of the significance of that country and the significance of the strategic control of the Khyber Pass. After all, this is most closely linked with that action. One should (?familiarize oneself) with the situation of this country, the vicinity of which I once visited. There are quite a few reliable literary sources and a number of reports by our ambassadors and our military attaches from earlier days.

Ladies and gentlemen, as early as during the era of the Afghan monarchy the Soviet Union offered its assistance in the construction of a highway from the border of the Soviet Union to Kabul and from there to Pakistan. The highway was originally designed for 35 to 40 tons. The Soviets then refused their assistance for a highway with that capacity and demanded it be improved to a capacity of 65 to 70 tons. This means that this kind of economic assistance, the opening of traffic routes, even at that time--if I recall correctly, it must have been in the late sixties or early seventies--was marked by strategic thinking, by a potential invasion of this country by Soviet tanks. An invasion at least deemed possible even then.

This part of Afghanistan had never been pacified. Tribes live there, and the borders there were established as they were in Africa at the time of colonial rule. These are not ethnic borders. The tribes live on both sides of these borders, and for this reason the Soviet Union knows just as well as the Americans and the Pakistanis that where an inadequately marked border, wooded mountains, deserts and inaccessible regions are involved the tribes naturally move back and forth across the border. These tribes have always been armed. The right to carry arms was part of the tribal right, as it were. On the one hand these tribes are ardent patriots and on the other passionate Muslims.

What the Soviet Union demands is not the withdrawal of foreign troops, because there are no foreign troops barring the Soviet troops there, but the discontinuation of the guerrilla activities by these people, whom some people call rebels and others liberation fighters. Because the inhabitants of the plains, and especially of the mountainous areas in that region have always rebelled against any communist regime, the Soviet Union was confronted with the question of either losing face through the overthrow of Amin and suffering a serious setback or linking with Amin's overthrow the appointment of a reliable satellite that would be suitable for their purposes. And this could be done only via a large-scale military invasion involving 90,000 to 100,000 men.

There is yet another component which should not fail to be tracked down. My attention was drawn to it through my talks in Romania, but actually it should have been obvious. The regimes in Kabul from Abu Daud through Taraki, Amin and now Karmal, had three presidents, each of whom had the party book of the Communist Party of Afghanistan in his pocket. In these circles it does not matter much that they killed each other off, but if the regime of a communist president in this country is overthrown by the victory of the Muslim liberation fighters, this also meant the collapse of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy of history.

If a country has already reached a further advanced social state which is being guaranteed by a communist regime, as it were, and Muslim liberation fighters overthrow this regime and throw this country--throw is intended to be in quotation marks--back to conditions, to the sociopolitical era prior to this regime, then this would be a signal in the Third World that the course of the communist philosophy of history is incorrect. In that respect, Afghanistan would be a very serious example.

I do not have any intention to level polemics at the Soviet Union or to talk here in embitterment or hatred. Yet we must be allowed to analyze these facts soberly. This has nothing to do with any negative or positive assessment. It is simply necessary for recognizing the motives and for judging the situation; it is also necessary for judging the expediency or inexpediency of measures. I am not advocating that Soviet troops stay in Afghanistan but, like all democratic politicians of the West, I advocate their withdrawal. But it is not as simple as some people think, that they could simply withdraw whereupon the world would go on as it had before. This great action was not undertaken for that.

I will now proceed to another point. Naturally the Red Army is now just 500 kilometers from the Indian Ocean. Some of its Pacific fleet has been relocated from Vladivostok to the former U.S. naval bases in South Vietnam which have now been restored. Considerable military operations are taking place nowadays in the south of the Arabian Peninsula: several thousand Cubans, several thousand soldiers of the National People's Army, several thousand Soviet Russians in South Yemen. What matters to us here and what converges here is more than just two attitudes toward the Olympic games, what converges here are two great hotbeds of crisis: the Far East hotbed of crisis, the Middle East and Africa hotbed of crisis. What also converges here are the two facts that our military security cannot be separated from our economic security [applause], military security and economic security.

Our military security is not acutely threatened by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Nobody has claimed that. Nevertheless, may I be permitted to point out here once again that detente must be indivisible geographically, even if the degree of tension may be different in different geographical regions. The degree of tension in the Middle East is essentially greater than that in Europe. Yet the problem of detente is geographically indivisible, and therefore we cannot allow the other side to prescribe for us the interpretation of the content of detent policy. Only which both sides have stipulated in harmony may be subject to detente policy. Because surely we would receive the highest marks for exemplary detente policy if we were to resign from NATO, for example, or if we were no longer to make our territory available to U.S. troops for the defense of Europe. Surely this would be an act immensely promoting detente, to go by Moscow's propaganda.

But then the expectation that detente must also guarantee security would no longer be so. Moreover, detente ceases automatically if one introduces a process of political-psychological self-neutralization through a lessening of the moral and material defense readiness. [applause] I do not say the following for reasons of dogmatism: What the misunderstood detente policy has created unfortunately is the destruction of the awareness of the problem through window-dressing and an illusory and beautifully rosy painting of connections by the ranks of the government parties and the federal government in the last 10 years. [applause]

Mr Foreign Minister, one can be very wrong. And this is not a dishonest charge. The federal foreign minister gave a speech to a great economic association in October. He said that future developments will be dominated by the fact that the Soviet Union and the other East European states will be involved more and more in the interdependence of the world economy. He said that, therefore, the socialist countries in the long run will not ignore the insight that it is much rather a development aimed at stable relations which will create advantages than gains in the Third World which are expansionist and dubious as to their existence and continuity, gains that are being achieved with more and more military costs and political risks.

Mr Federal Foreign Minister, in saying this you have assessed the Soviet policy the way you would like it to be, but not the way it really is. Other motives are underlying the Soviet policy than the desire to be intervowen as closely as possible in world economic interdependence and to achieve as many power policy advantages from detente policy as possible.

In this context I would like to ask the Federal Government to say a word about how it assesses the military movements that are taking place in east central Europe and southeastern Europe. A number of real considerations exist in this respect. Everything indicates that the Soviet Union is at least making preparations for becoming active in the southeastern part of Europe, in the Balkan area, if its political leadership considers it necessary. I do not say that it has made the decision. I do not assert that this will happen. But military preparations are being made so that such action will be possible within a short time.

I think that we must abandon, therefore, two favorite ideas. One is the idea that the Soviet Union can take action only after long and thorough preparations involving the clumsy military apparatus. The experience in Afghanistan shows that it can move units over a great distance within a much shorter time. We must at least critically examine another idea also, namely the idea that the Soviet Union shies away from taking a military risk.

I do not believe that the Soviet Union wants to have World War III. I do not believe either that it pursues a policy aimed intentionally at bringing about World War III. But in view of the failure of the West--keyword Angola--in the seventies, it shies back from actions less today than 5 or 10 years ago. It has always very carefully tested the reactions of the West, in this case it was limited to the Americans. The experience of the past 10 years obviously created the conviction on the part of the Soviet Union that it is in a position to run greater risks or take greater actions which earlier were linked to greater risks. Today, however, it believes that these risks do not exist that much any more.

For that reason it is so desirable and is a positive sign that the United States has now fallen in step again. I ask you here to make a clear differentiation--I think logically and usually I formulate precisely. If I have criticized the United States, it was due to certain decisions, mistakes or oversights made in the past. They belong to the past. It does not make sense to list them here, but nobody will believe, for example, that the arms embargo against Turkey and similar measures have been special acts of political farsightedness. But today it is important to strengthen the position of the American President. [applause]

I was rather shocked when a high-ranking American politician to whom I talked a few days ago--he does not hold a government office--told me that over there one has the impression that the chief of the Federal Government wanted to make Mr Carter a cartoon figure, so to speak. I do not say that the chief of the Federal Government has that intention or that he has done it. But the impression exists in the United States at any rate that American-German solidarity is more talked about than a policy that is being pursued.

It is not a matter either of criticizing the German-French communique. There are no doubts that German-French friendship is a firm element of our policy. I am happy that the SPD is now also stressing German-French friendship very much. Mr Wehner, you said once that De Gaulle had turned France into a domestic political desert. Today one is happy to be admitted to that desert as a highly esteemed guest. [laughter, applause]

Naturally we approve the condemnation of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in the communique and the demand that the troops be withdrawn. But there is one thing that none of us has understood--and I believe it does not make sense to try to wash a blackamoor white--what does it mean that the policy of detente will not survive the next Soviet action. The next Soviet strike?

That is not the question, ladies and gentlemen. The question is: Will it be possible to pursue detente policy as before if the Russians do not withdraw from Afghanistan. That was the decisive question, but one dodged in the communique. Condemnation of the invasion--correct. Demand for withdrawal--correct. But what will happen to detente policy if the demand to withdraw from Afghanistan is not followed, or if requests are made that in practice cannot be fulfilled such as, for example, the West's guarantee that the regime the Soviet Union has set up will really remain in power?

In Afghanistan we have the case that the majority of the populace is opposed to the regime that has been forced on it. Since we are democrats, we demand a leadership agreed to by the populace.

Naturally one cannot apply the same standards to a country such as Afghanistan, parts of which have never been pacified, as to parliamentary democracies in Europe or North America. But I can say one thing without exaggeration: One of the main reasons for the occupation was the resistance of the Afghan people against the puppet regimes manipulated by Moscow. In order to cover up the shame of the overthrow of this regime, military power has been applied. The withdrawal is therefore such a difficult problem now.

I have discussed this just now. It is wonderful to speak of a neutralization of Afghanistan, but who will guarantee that the present regime--the Karmal regime--will be able to stay in power after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops?

Certainly the Russians have underrated some things, or erroneously assessed them. They have not correctly assessed the weakness of the Communist Party in Afghanistan. They did not correctly assess the strength of the resistance of the Muslim freedom fighters which is deeply rooted in the people. They may have underrated the troop strength they needed since they are having to reinforce their troops considerably to get the country under control--at least 3 more divisions and special units are necessary in order to get the country really under control.

For this reason I am authorized by the two parties, the CDU and the CSU, to promise to the Federal Government any support for giving emphasis to the demand for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, because if the Soviet troops withdraw so that the Afghan people can choose their own form of government, social system, and form of rule as they have done over many generations, then this would be a new phase of international politics. This really would be a fundamental change toward a peaceful era. [applause]

But before this happens we must not suppose the results to have materialized or that they will materialize in the near future since it will entail a hard tug-of-war over an extended period of time. Besides, when I said earlier that economic security and military security are very closely linked, what I meant thereby is that the Soviet invasion naturally serves toward the 50 percent encirclement of Iran. After all, nobody can tell definitely now whether the Islamic Revolution in that country will not be followed by another convulsion. That brings us directly to the Middle East, the world's richest oil fields.

I would have liked to hear from the chancellor or from a member of the government how they visualize the future there. Just note that in 1977 our expenditures for crude came to DM10 billion, I believe that they came to DM28 billion in 1978 and that they reached DM47 billion in 1979. The prospects for this year are DM80 billion provided no further oil price hike comes. The ideas that can be heard occasionally from the federal finance minister, namely that this merely involves the problem of a monetary recycling, the reintroduction of the money into the cycle, is true only if we assess matters from the viewpoint of the balance of payments. But it is essential indeed who the owner of the money is and what is acquired with this money. This is generally true for money.

Here we cannot close our eyes to the fact that we are approaching a relative impoverishment of the European industrial world because we will have to pay essentially higher prices for oil and possibly more for raw materials than before. And the money just cannot be distributed twice or three times over, nor can it be balanced by wage hikes and salary increases or by higher prices. What is happening here is a shift in value of gigantic magnitude.

I believe that we must realize that by the year 2000 we in the Federal Republic will have to invest about DM500 billion, including DM375 billion to DM380 billion for productive purposes to energy extraction and about DM120 billion to DM130 billion for purposes of energy preservation, energy conservation, heat insulation, and the most efficient utilization of energy. We will be facing an immensely great problem.

It goes without saying--and the chancellor in this respect restricted himself to sibylline expressions while the federal foreign minister was a bit more plain today--the question concerning the oil quantities and oil prices is also linked with the Middle East problem, with the unsolved Arab-Israeli bone of contention. However, Mr Foreign Minister, incantations repeated with monotonous regularity have little chance of success. What does a just solution mean, which would guarantee the security interests of all states involved and which would live up to the just interests of the Palestinians? This is wonderful, this is a grandiose way of putting it. Yet what does it look like in reality? That is where things clash hard. I do not think that this can be dealt with in detail here from the rostrum. Yet there is no sense in producing time and again the same formulas, which ultimately turn out to be mere illusion.

Is there any strategy with which the solution of this problem could be managed? Otherwise the unsolved Israeli-Arab issue must be added as another burdening element to the rest of the difficulties in this region: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the events in Iran and the unrest in the Arab world.

I read in the magazine QUICK of 21 February this year, that the main manager of the SPD warns against gambling on the wrong people and supporting old, encrusted feudal regimes. We must be very careful here, ladies and gentlemen. We do not have the least interest in seeing the regimes existing today on the Arabian Peninsula--without exception they are monarchic, you might say feudal, regimes: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, United Emirates--replaced by, say, social revolutionary regimes a la Ethiopia or a la Afghanistan. [applause]

What matters here is not, and in that point I agree with the foreign minister, a classification of these developing countries into pro-Western and pro-Eastern countries. This is not the subject at hand, either, and I have certain doubts that Cuba or Fidel Castro are a particularly convincing example of nonalinement, to dabble in the art of understatement here. Nor is it important that we say we want to engage them for the West and thus mobilize them as a weapon, an instrument or an ally against the East. The difference, Mr Foreign Minister, is that the Soviet Union systematically supports its allies in Africa, even if they come from the weaker movement, not only with the export of revolutionary ideologies but also through massive arms exports including large units such as signal units and police units, among others, and thus makes them the strongest movement in the country. This not only happened in Angola but also in Ethiopia. We fully support the demand here that the great powers stay out of the developing countries.

But this, ladies and gentlemen, is not the question. The question is whether those feeling that they belong to the West without being allied with it, those wishing to cooperate with the West and having a more liberal, more democratic form of government than the others--you cannot demand too much of these countries in just a few years--are afraid today of being victimized by the Soviet will for power and the allies of the Soviet Union and being deserted by the West. This is the main problem. [applause]

The same is true, of course, for the Gulf states. Nobody would think of jeopardizing the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Gulf states by a Western military intervention. Yet what will happen if revolutionary movements from the bottom, and I know what I am talking about, and military pressure from outside at the same time might lead to a new danger, a new hotbed of fire, or even a hotbed of explosion? There we depend on the Americans because the Europeans, even if they combined all of their present navies and air forces together, are not even remotely capable of putting anything serious up against a further expansion of Soviet power.

I do not claim that German warships should appear there; this is a question of NATO planning and no business of mine. Nor do I believe that German troops should be sent on missions there. But we must above all fill the gaps on European territory which emerge as a result of military involvements in other regions within the framework of NATO defense. [applause]

This involves defense against submarines as well as support for Turkey. It certainly also involves the creation of a European long-distance air transport capability, so that our European allies will not always have to borrow planes from the Americans. Maybe some time the Americans will need their long-distance planes themselves and then the Europeans will not have their own capability in this field.

These are things that will not endanger detente. I am in favor of speaking in a friendly way with the Soviets, of keeping to our demands and of following a give-and-take policy in economic relations, but not to make costly and long financing in advance in order to supply machines or industrial installations. But we must not accept any interference in what we consider necessary for our security. [applause]

Mr Federal Chancellor, in this respect your adversaries do not sit in the ranks of the opposition, although there is friction especially between you, Mr Kohl and the members of the faction. The adversaries of a sensible detente policy, the adversaries of a realistic security policy sit in your own ranks. [applause]

Here, ladies and gentlemen, one must be careful not to make two mistakes, namely not to term NATO's missile decision a provocation against the Soviet Union to which it must respond. This NATO decision is nothing but a belated answer to what was being set up for years in the other part, on the other side of the Iron Curtain, on the other side of the demarcation line on Soviet territory--the famous SS-20 with its mobile capabilities.

I consider something else also as not making sense, namely that we always point out our military weaknesses and in this almost masochistic self-torturing way tell the whole world how weak we are. The democracies are not as weak as one believes. Their government system is superior, their economic efficiency is superior and they must set the right priorities at the right time. [applause]

I said it here, and Colleague Kohl, Colleague Zimmermann and I have repeated it in the talk in the chancellor's office: We said that we are prepared to discuss the extension or delay of cost-effective expenditure programs, the extension of parts of or our entire tax package--with the desire to bear a common responsibility, that is, abstain as the opposition from exploiting such unpopular measures. That would be quite something.

But naturally this does not mean that you, Mr Federal Chancellor, get to distribute election gifts while we make the sacrifices. [shouts, applause] I want to repeat here that it will not work that way. The government must lead. It has a claim for the opposition, as a result of its responsibility toward the state, not to stab the government in the back in its efforts, but rather to support it. I have done so here. We did so in the talk in the chancellor's office, and I repeat it here again. We do not deserve any mocking or scorn or all kinds of criticism and games. We deserve praise and gratitude for this attitude. The opposition deserves it in this house.

We are not prepared, however, to do one thing, namely to finance higher expenditures for our security through another increase in our mountain of debts. [applause]

The mountain of debts is a ticking time bomb anyway--I believe that you, Colleague Hoppe, have used that expression--the mountain of debts that has grown from DM14 billion in 1969 to more than DM200 billion in 1979, so that now only new credits will help to pay for the interest rates of old debts. That mountain of debts cannot be increased once more.

If our people are supposed to make sacrifices for freedom and security, it must not be done via the sweet poison of making debts. The sweet poison of making debts just shifts the problems, burdening the next generation, and in the long run it will become a danger for the stability of our currency. [applause]

If one looks at the overall amount we have to cope with this year--DM30 billion this year instead of DM47 billion last year--just for the present volume of crude oil imports, and if one looks at the other burdens we have to bear--help for Turkey and Pakistan--the opposition in this house will not support credit financing for the defense budget. We are prepared to accept the sacrifices for the people if the government names them and in this way lives up to its leadership function. Unfortunately, however, so far it has always been the other way around. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the federal chancellor must say eventually how he really assesses the situation and what he deems necessary in this situation. The problem will not solve itself, Mr Federal Chancellor. You cannot expect any fairytale solutions, and hocus-pocus, or any help from heaven such as "I wish it were night and that the Prussians would come." We are asked here to pursue a policy of our own, a policy that must be coordinated with the others.

Let me say something in conclusion about the Olympic problem. It is not right and it is not worthy of us to speak merely of solidarity with the Americans in this connection. I consider the expression solidarity as wrong. One cannot say: Because of solidarity, we will not go to Moscow.

Ladies and gentlemen, we must assess the situation ourselves, and out of our own assessment, our own initiative and our own steadfastness we must say what we consider be be correct. As regards solidarity, it has always sounded as follows: Actually it is utter nonsense what the Americans do, but unfortunately we cannot do anything else, unfortunately we must cooperate. That has been your attitude so far, Mr Federal Chancellor. [applause]

The fact that we cannot go if the Americans do not, this fact is known to everybody anyway. Let us not look at each other hypocritically. If the Americans do not go there, we cannot go there at all. If we went there anyway, it would result in a psychological breach so that there would be no need at all to speak of a transatlantic community. But for a "no" in May, Mr Federal Chancellor, you will not get anything. I heard on 21 February from you: We will make our decision in May. And then there was the additional remark: Helmut Schmidt wants to give the Soviet Union a chance. [laughter]

That is like Willy Brandt's role as mediator. We have heard very clear words today in this respect, namely that the Russians and the Americans do not need a mediator, that the Federal Republic is too small and too weak for it, and that the big powers can speak to each other themselves so that therefore they do not need the SPD party chairman. But that is not our problem, it is your problem here. [laughter, applause]

It is also wrong to use brief parts of talks one has had with the big ones of this world, remarks that were made in a corner, for party propaganda effects at home. [prolonged applause]

We say we will support a realistic detente policy that will pursue detente policy not as a dogma but as a principle, which will pursue detente policy as a means to an end and not as a means in itself. We will support a detente policy that knows that detente policy is part of a conflict and not the end of the conflict. We say we will support the strengthening of our security, of our military security and our alliance policy security. The burdens the German people most likely will have to cope with in the eighties must be jointly borne by all democratic forces in this country and in this house. Then we will have a chance to rally and see the light in the tunnel, Mr Foreign Minister. The light in the tunnel--I believe you have fallen for a miserable lamp [laughter, applause] when you said that light can be seen at the end of the tunnel.

There have been people who attached a pink cover over their field glasses and who have seen warm weather, melting snow and the end of cold war. In fact, it was only an optical illusion. In this case it was a political delusion.

But the question of how the Afghanistan conflict will be ended will be of decisive historical significance for the future of Europe and for the future of Germany--Germany with its two states, its two parts. We ought to prove worthy of this. [prolonged applause]

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT RESPONDS TO BUNDESTAG CRITICISM

DW291157 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1358 GMT 28 Feb 80 DW

[Editorial Report DW] In the course of the ensuing debate on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement in the afternoon, the chancellor takes the floor again at 1358 GMT on 28 February to comment on the two speeches delivered by spokesman of the opposition. The event is carried live by Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network.

Commenting on criticism voiced by CDU/CSU floorleader Kohl on the allegedly poor preparation of the envisaged meeting of 4 foreign ministers which did not come about, the chancellor says that "this has been very carefully discussed with several capitals, and the fact that the meeting eventually did not come about has nothing to do with any person in the German Federal Government. Then you have said something which I believe must be most clearly rejected. You have repeatedly suggested the existence of a stupid German anti-Americanism of which you accused my party. I noticed that you did not mean me. But that does not make the thing more decent, Mr Kohl.

There are two possible profiteers of such remarks. You have not been making them for the first time. You certainly do not want to be identified with the first profiteer. It is the Soviet Union with its propaganda that tried to drive wedges between the partners of the Atlantic alliance on this side of the Atlantic and on the other side of the Atlantic. You certainly do not want to be identified with this."

Schmidt goes on to say that on the other hand there are also people in the West "who want to undermine the close ties with the United States." He continues that "using the German Social Democrats for that, I believe, can only have the motive that you want such statements to be printed by the American press, so that the German reactionary press can quote them here again giving you ammunition."

Commenting on Kohl's remarks that Germany and France allegedly have confused the European consensus and created the danger of a directorate, Schmidt says he does not believe that Kohl has an anti-French attitude, but he should consider whether his "colleague Strauss, who has been involved in political affairs a bit longer," is not right. He said in early February that "France and Germany must form a firm crystallization point from which and through which a common policy of global responsibility could get going again."

Regarding the passage in Kohl's speech where he criticizes the Western "inability to achieve common formulations," Schmidt says "it is sometimes difficult for 9 states to make common decisions and sometimes it is even more difficult to formulate them together." He goes on to say: "The way in which you deal with these neighbors and allies, Mr Kohl, still does not make me believe that clarity and ability will come from Mainz of all places."

Schmidt strictly rejects charges of anti-Americanism by the opposition and says that CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Strauss is right in drawing attention to a change in feelings in the United States. "Surely it is still a bit too early to say how profound this is and what it will encompass, whether it will last. No doubt it has been triggered by the experience of the taking of hostages in Tehran and by Afghanistan, and also by the realization of the limits of the power of the United States in the face of events such as those in Afghanistan, in Tehran. But I want to tell you that I welcome this change. I assume that I am in harmony with Mr Strauss on that point. I deemed it a danger that after Watergate and after Vietnam too great a part of the American nation repented in sackcloth and ashes for too long. I welcome this revitalization."

Schmidt continues by saying that this change in sentiment in the United States is not yet a policy but "rather a basis for a policy of the United States which is different in accent than that prior to Angola, for example, or at the time of Ethiopia and other expansive establishments of communist power of influences."

The chancellor then proceeds to declare that Germany must not seek to become a primus inter pares in the European part of the alliance. "We must not want to grow bigger here than our other European allies. This also applies to the military side. This is one of the essential prerequisites of what I may be allowed to define as the psychological balance in Europe."

Schmidt warns the opposition against rash statements, such as that of a CDU deputy in California who had said that the Federal Republic would station long-range tactical nuclear weapons on its territory alone if necessary since such statements only tend to inflict harm "on Germany's position in the psychological balance of Europe. In this context Schmidt makes it clear that the Federal Government has no intention to cancel the visiting voyage by two ships of the German Navy, and he also rejects as a newspaper hoax the contention that it was upon German initiative that a NATO staff exercise was postponed or canceled. "This was the decision of others which we, however, did not resist."

Schmidt then proceeds to refute the contention by CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Strauss that the Federal Republic has gained nothing in return for detente, drawing attention to the security of Berlin and, especially, the human alleviations. "Even if this did not involve several hundred thousand people, even if it involved only a few people, for whom we procured full civil human rights, you cannot say that this is too small a return concession. This is not justifiable", Schmidt claims to the applause of the SPD/FDP groups in the Bundestag. But it was hundreds of thousands, he says, "and you cannot measure this in terms of money."

Referring to Strauss' demand that the Federal Government cease urging the U.S. Government to ratify the SALT II agreement, Schmidt declares that President Carter himself in a "great speech explained that he continues to regard the ratification of this treaty as being in the security interest of the United States and in the security interest of the entire world, and that pending such ratification he proposes to treat this agreement as if it were ratified. So we are not urging any advice on anyone but underscoring the publicly declared view of the Government of the United States which is allied with us." Besides, Schmidt continues, "we are not underscoring this view of the American President for the sake of the much cited solidarity but because it is also in our confirmed interest to arrest the strategic armament on an equal level and to prevent a race from erupting which might lead the century into total destruction." This is our interest, as it also is, by the way, the interest of the Germans in the GDR and the people of Berlin, the interest of the Poles, Hungarians, the French, British, and of all people who would be endangered by the incalculable risks of an uninhibited race in nuclear-strategic weapons."

Analyzing Bavarian Minister President Strauss' Bundestag speech, the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, Schmidt says "one can only say that the man is right, he says what we think and what we have said. Nothing can be said against this. Far-reaching agreement with the Federal Government exists regarding the analytical part of the speech Commenting on sacrifices to be made by the FRG, Schmidt says that "all additional burdens resulting from the world situation--be it in the field of defense, be it in the field of military aid for Greece and Turkey, be it in the field of military and economic aid for Turkey, the field of economic aid for Pakistan, or in the field of the long-term defense program of the North Atlantic alliance--all these additional expenditures will involve only the federal cash box and the federal budget. If somebody is prepared to make sacrifices most of all it ought to be the minister presidents of the 11 federal lander in the negotiations on the turnover tax."

Schmidt quotes various speeches and interviews by Strauss to show that the CSU chairman varies his statements and utterances in line with the audience he addresses, adding that Strauss has contributed little to "the baggage to be taken along to Washington." However, Schmidt does support the view advocated by Strauss that democracies, as compared to dictatorships, are not weak. In fact, Schmidt concludes, the German democracy is very strong, "and I have the impression that the strength of the German democracy also becomes manifest in the calm with which the citizens of our country are looking around themselves today, in these international difficulties in which the whole world finds itself, and in the calm with which they trust that we here in Bonn, too, will remain calm and reasonable. Thank you very much."

PRESS COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT STATEMENT, BUNDESTAG DEBATE

DW291247 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 29 Feb 80 DW

[Press review on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement and the Bundestag foreign-policy discussion]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the Bundestag discussion the daily DIE WELT writes the following: The debate in the Bundestag was helpful for friend and foe.

However, it did not convey any surprising information. Doubts and uncertainty about the path of the Europeans, about all of the Germans, in the strategic environment of the crisis have not been removed thoroughly anywhere. All told, it was not an optimistic intermediate balance-sheet of a German answer on Afghanistan that would measure up to the requirements of the alliance. The road toward commonality with America, toward a mutual and credible strategy reaching beyond the day and the event of Afghanistan apparently remains complicated and difficult. All that remained cryptic yesterday in the government's contribution, irrespective of the massive challenge posed by the opposition, will have to be interpreted more precisely in Washington next week.

Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: For Helmut Schmidt the Bundestag debate on Afghanistan and the consequences was a nuisance and he let it be seen. What carries even more weight is that he apparently prefers to discard the whole matter. Those who listened to his government statement finally had to ask themselves whether there was any world crisis at all. Soviet intervention must be ended, he said. But he was reluctant to say what must be done to this end. Whenever there is talk of sanctions then he prefers to outline everything that does not work. Nevertheless, he does not want to shut his eyes to participating in an Olympic boycott later on, but he left it to Foreign Minister Genscher to make the people understand it.

The Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST observes: Viewed by the foreign-political benefit Federal Chancellor Schmidt and his antagonist Strauss may be satisfied with yesterday's Bundestag debate. Both are traveling to the United States soon and both may assert there on behalf of a rather considerable and stable majority of the Bonn parliament that the so much battered term "solidarity" is not rooted in queer expediency considerations, but in the common destiny between West Europeans and Americans. The balance-sheet of the debate is that no ballast has been smuggled into Chancellor Schmidt's negotiating luggage for Washington and that chancellor candidate Strauss allowed neither friend nor foe to harass his preparations for the visit to the United States. It considers that yesterday's debate discussions will have to be continued after the chancellor and his rival return, when on 20 March they will report to the Bundestag, will make assessments and will try to succeed in the difficult venture of preventing commonality in the field of foreign policy from being exposed to election campaign-linked meanness and nevertheless remain opponents struggling for power in Bonn--in the face of a world-power conflict.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen headlines its commentary "Useful--But Unnecessary" and ask: What did the opposition intend with this debate desired by it? Did it want to strengthen the chancellor's position in the interest of the whole and at the same time provide him with a parliamentary certificate on the solidarity, the oft-repeated solidarity with the United States, for his luggage to Washington? If this is so, then there can be actually no objection to such contribution to cooperation. The chancellor rightly pointed out that suspicion can be exaggerated so that it causes harm. But all told, he may be glad about the stand taken by the opposition: For unanimity prevails on all basic issues, and this despite of the looming election campaign. This really deserves to be appreciated.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz arrives at the following conclusion: As to the avowal of unswerving partnership with America all parties of the Bundestag are united but views are split with regard to the West's joint defensive reactions in the crisis around Afghanistan. The foreign policy parliamentary debate, which was convened against the federal chancellor's declared will upon the urging of the opposition mirrors the Federal Government's uncertainty in assessing the current and medium-term policy of the Kremlin. What was denounced yesterday by Helmut Kohl as the helpless and insecure tactics of the chancellor, must be evaluated in Helmut Schmidt's view as activities of "thoroughly considered mastering of the conflict." This contradiction, above all, is a smokescreen over the issue of a Federal German Olympic boycott.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ON AFGHAN RESISTANCE, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD040941 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Mar 80 p 19 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Jean Francois-Poncet Emphasizes the Importance of Afghan Resistance Movements"]

[Text] On 28 February Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet delivered a speech to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr Francois-Poncet emphasized among other things the importance of Afghan resistance movements and their truly popular and indigenous character. Any external aid they may be receiving does not explain either the origin or the scale of the rebellion, he stated, replying to a question put to him by Robert Mondargent (PCF, Fal-d'Oise). According to information in his possession, the Afghan resistance fighters seem to be poorly armed. It appears that most of their arms have been taken from the Afghan Army. According to several deputies who participated in the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, Mr Francois-Poncet explained that the regular army, which was some 100,000 strong prior to the Soviet intervention, can now only rely on one-half of its previous manpower. An increasing flood of refugees has been observed, he added.

France deems it indispensable to maintain contacts with Soviet officials in both Paris and Moscow in accordance with the procedure laid down in Franco-Soviet protocols. It is within the framework of these contacts, the foreign minister continued, that explanations have been requested from the Soviet authorities, especially with respect to the question of the withdrawal of their troops. Mr Francois-Poncet explained that Leonid Brezhnev's statement, in which he announced the Soviet Union's intention to withdraw its troops provided it receives certain guarantees, is important and is carefully being studied by the government. Asked by Maxime Gremetz (PCF, Somme) whether it is true that France has laid down certain conditions for the holding of the Madrid conference, Mr Francois-Poncet stated that such a conference would be useful only if the Soviet Union made some gestures likely to restore an atmosphere of confidence.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON FRANCE'S MIDEAST POSITION

LD031450 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Paris radio reporter Gilbert Denoyan interview with Ibrahim as-Sus, PLO representative in France--live]

[Excerpts] [Denoyan] The French-Kuwaiti communique shows that France is officially supporting the Palestinian people's self-determination. This decision, however important it may be, is in a way only a restatement of the position that France has held for some years on the Middle East issue. Ibrahim as-Sus, PLO representative in Paris, do you consider this statement of France's position to be a further step toward the Palestinian position?

[As-Sus] It is certainly a step toward the Palestinian position, certainly a step in the French analysis toward a recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. One must not forget that the French position hitherto made mention of a homeland only for the Palestinians. Now, to talk about self-determination means implicitly to recognize the right of the Palestinians to have an independent Palestinian state. Having said this, we are very encouraged by this position statement by France and we wish and hope that soon it will be followed by an explicit mention of the recognition of the necessity of having an independent Palestinian state.

[Question] We shall return to this notion of a homeland and a Palestinian state. France has often played the role of navigator in the Middle East as far as the Europeans are concerned.

Do you think that the content of the French-Kuwaiti communique says something more important on the European level? Do you think, for example, that Europe will follow the present French position?

[Answer] I believe that France would not have taken this position without previous consultation with its main European partners. Therefore we see this French initiative as a European initiative, and one that France has taken due to the fact that France heads the European Community.

I would also like to mention that we also hope that this step forward by France will eventually lead to official recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] It has been said that after this statement of position, Yasir 'Arafat could come to France. Do you see it this way, too? Do you think that all the conditions have been created for a visit by Yasir 'Arafat to France?

[Answer] Certainly the conditions are improving for Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Paris. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee has always said that he intended to pay an official visit to Paris but under the condition that all the political conditions were created which favor such a visit, and that these political conditions should be favorable to each side concerned. I mean that our bilateral relations with France are excellent and we want them to remain so. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But right now, after this communique, do you think that all the conditions have been created?

[Answer] All the conditions have not yet been created, I suppose, but they are on the way toward being improved or being created.

[Question] Do you think that right now the Palestinian cause is gaining ground and that the events surrounding oil are extremely profitable to you in this respect?

[Answer] The Palestinian cause has made gains in the diplomatic field, a new field, for the past 4 or 5 years. This is due to the diplomatic efforts of the PLO, and also to the diplomatic efforts of some friendly Arab countries that are supporting us and are supporting our cause in a very efficient and dynamic manner. We have always said as far as oil is concerned that if the West does not want to have an energy crisis bursting upon it, it is necessary that it should also give thought to the problems of the Middle East, in other words, the Palestinian problem. Why do you want us to take into consideration your energy problems while you, you Europeans and Westerners, do not take into consideration whatsoever our problems and our tragedy, the Palestinian tragedy, that of a people in exile for 30 years. This is not a one-way matter.

GISCARD SPEAKS ON AIMS OF GULF TOUR TO ARAB ENVOYS

LD031609 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "France's Arab Policy"]

[Text] On Thursday night [28 February], speaking at a dinner given in his honor at the Moroccan Embassy by the heads of Arab diplomatic missions accredited to Paris, Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated: "I attach the greatest importance to my upcoming visit to Gulf states, which will enable me to show the interest taken by France in continuing dialog and developing cooperation with countries now situated at the borders of a region confronted with great uncertainties."

The French head of state declared that he feels sure that the influence of the Arab world is "bound to extend and assert itself." Furthermore, Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated that as a result of the creation of an Arab World Institute in France, whose foundation act was signed Thursday, the French people will be able to learn more about the realities of the Arab world.

With the exception of the Egyptian ambassador, who was not invited, all heads of diplomatic missions, the Arab League director and the PLO representative in France were present at the Moroccan Embassy dinner.

BARRE VIEWS ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, DEFENSE SPENDING

LD031451 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1-2 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Raymond Barre: An End to Pessimism!"]

[Text] The prime minister yesterday opened the new offices of the Rhone-Alpes-Auvergne branch of the foreign trade insurance company. Having stressed that the foreign trade balance determines the strength of the france, economic activity, employment and purchasing power, Raymond Barre replied to the current wave of pessimistic forecasts and "negative judgments" inspired by "obvious ulterior motives."

"I would like to stand up against a pessimism which is tending to discourage the French people," he said. "For my part I have never tried to conceal the truth from my compatriots. I have asked them to make major efforts over the past 3 years and I have no intention of giving way to forced optimism now, but I do not think there is any point in painting an excessively black picture of the economic forecasts and analyses since experience has shown that they are not as reliable as some people would have us believe."

Raymond Barre would like the French people to have a twofold conviction: "First, that thanks to their efforts our country is now better able to face the constraints imposed by rising energy prices and the challenges of international competition."

Second, that "if we adhere to the vital discipline in monetary affairs, credit, public finance and wages, and if we relentlessly pursue our production, investment, innovation and export effort, we will be in a much better position than the experts in despair and systematic denigration would have us believe to overcome the problems assailing us which will inevitably produce a foreign trade deficit and high price indexes in the first months of 1980." In this way France will be able to "survive the present period of upheaval with as little difficulty as possible." The prime minister maintained that for him this policy implies "austerity and strength whatever the recriminations, criticisms and exaggerated statements."

Diversifying Defense System

The prime minister also made a speech during the closing session of the Institute of Higher National Defense Studies' regional meeting. The period now beginning is one of international tensions....

"The greatest challenge of the eighties will, of course, be that of peace," he said. "That is why the vast majority of French people approve of the sustained and consistent efforts being made by the government for our armed forces."

The prime minister explained that no element of our spending has been sacrificed. "The budgetary effort," he said, "is reflected in a continuous extension of our nuclear capability and the design of second generation strategic and tactical systems. However, we are also continuing the modernization of our conventional military forces with the same perserverance."

PAJETTA DEFENDS PCI AFGHAN STAND, SUPPORTS NEUTRALIZATION

LD291153 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Feb 80 pp 1, 17 LD

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta undated speech in Turin: "The Only Solution to This Tragic Situation Is Independence"]

[Text] Turin--Speaking at the PCI national conference on the FIAT automobile firm, Comrade G.C. Pajetta said, among other things: I would like to state clearly and emphatically that the Afghan issue is here and now on the agenda. We would be shirking our duty as internationalists, we would not be communists or thinking men, if we said: "It is not our affair." I have read this remark, whose narrowmindedness shocked me, in a reply to the much discussed questionnaire [poll]. I interpreted the many "don't know" and "not interested" replies as a kind of reproach to us, as the working class vanguard party, which wants workers to be able to understand, to be thirsty for knowledge and to be aware of their class responsibilities with respect to the general interests of the country, not forgetting what Marx and Engels taught: "Proletarians of all countries, unite." Do you remember Vietnam? It was a comrade of ours, Ho Chi Minh, who taught us that the people's will and the support he received from other countries were essential weapons, just like rifles or field guns. Do you remember the Portuguese colonies, where the guerrillas taught the Portuguese soldiers democracy and were the protagonists not only of African liberation but also of the Lisbon revolution? We supported these causes, which we considered just; we gave and urged every kind of support, never forgetting that those liberation processes could take place and prove victorious within the framework of detente and peace. When, in the case of Afghanistan, we did not believe that that was how things stood, that the distortion of a military coup carried out by a vanguard split by fratricidal struggles and a foreign intervention did not meet the requirements of a national and popular process capable of success, we said so. Were we perhaps wrong to contribute our criticial verdict? To express our condemnation when we felt that it was being forgotten that observance of justice is an element of strength and that politics, popular support and international consensus are more important than weapons? We believe not.

We are not recalling this now so as to say that we were right. In view of the Kabul tragedy we must first ask ourselves what is the solution to that tragedy. A guarantee must be given to the patriots, even those waging a fierce struggle against the others, and to the people, even those influenced by conservative elements or motivated by foreign reactionary forces, that Afghanistan can and must be an independent state, that its people must be put in a position to emerge from the ruins and to prevent further disasters. This is why the issue of how to achieve the withdrawal of the foreign troops, to guarantee all the borders, to prevent interference and to insure a reconciliation which will allow the wounds to heal is becoming urgent.

Appeals concerning the entire area have come from Yugoslavia, India and other countries. The nonalined countries have shown their concern. Their vote must not be confused with that of the United States, whose representative said just yesterday that "perhaps in the Persian Gulf the nuclear bomb will not be used from the very first day of a possible conflict." As if this were news of peace. But at this moment we are looking primarily at Europe and the task which Italy can perform on this continent, as a contribution to world peace.

The United States seems dissatisfied with the failed attempt to involve NATO in events in the Persian Gulf, beyond the pact's commitments, and with the refusal by more than one European government to accept the reprisals policy or to accelerate the war spiral.

We believe that Italy, loyal to the European vocation which all the democratic parties invoked at the recent elections, must work with France, Germany and the countries which have already expressed their uncertainty or opposition regarding missile rearmament to persuade the major powers to negotiate, reminding them that, while their responsibility is great, they must not be the only ones to decide the world's future.

We read today that Brezhnev has announced in Moscow that the Soviets are not opposed to negotiations, an examination of the peace guarantees in the area which would make it possible for their troops to withdraw. These are principled assertions: Perhaps an electioneering speech could not have contained specific proposals, but the diplomats must consider these too. We hope that these remarks imply a turning point, an outstretched hand. We hope that the problems will be clarified--both those of the Afghan tragedy and those of European peace and security.

We Italian Communists have spoken in Moscow and will speak in Beijing with the same courage as we speak about Rome and Washington, facing facts directly. Let everyone else do the same; this will be of greater service to Italy than to submit us to examinations from the Christian Democratic Party Congress rostrum.

NEW PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC EXCHANGES WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

LD291219 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Feb 80 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "Italian-Hungarian Trade Developing"]

[Text] Rome--There has been a meeting in Rome of the Italian-Hungarian joint committee, which signed a new protocol reflecting both countries' commitment to developing and intensifying mutual economic relations. The two countries' delegations were headed by Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Istvan Torok and Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Antonio Haslini.

In recent years Hungarian-Italian trade has undergone dynamic development. Its volume in 1979 was $550 million. About half of Hungary's exports to Italy are in the form of agricultural and food products, with now traditional supplies of meat (about 60 percent of Italian imports of live sheep are supplied by Hungary), and unfinished products. Prominent exports to Hungary include chemical and iron and steel products and raw materials for the textile and paper industries. Hungary is a regular customer for Italian citrus fruits.

Both countries attach great importance to economic cooperation. While on the one hand lasting relations between Hungarian and Italian firms in production, research and marketing render economic relations between the two sides more stable, they also constitute the principal means for increasing exchange and regeneration and modernizing their structure. The joint committee has recently formed two working groups to further develop cooperation. One has the task of promoting cooperation in the mechanical engineering industry, while the other has the task of, among other things, identifying the areas and examining the conditions for joint supplies to third markets, especially in the following sectors: construction and equipment of hospitals and professional training schools; the supply of diesel vehicles and locomotives; and agricultural and irrigation projects.

Relations between Hungarian firms and certain major Italian industries are being developed. Framework agreements have been reached between interested Hungarian firms and Italian companies such as FIAT, Montecatini-Edison, the National Hydrocarbons Agency and Pirelli. One of the joint committee's concerns is to introduce small and medium Italian enterprises and Hungarian cooperatives into the exchange and cooperation activity. It was within this framework that a cooperation agreement was recently reached between the Hungarian cooperatives' national council and the National Cooperatives and Insurance Funds League.

PCP-ML'S VILAR VIEWS PARTY REORGANIZATION

LD292221 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Eduino Vilar, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party-Marxist Leninist, 29 February interview with unnamed correspondent--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party of Portugal-Marxist Leninist [PCP-ML] will dissolve itself tomorrow in the course of its eighth congress as a preliminary step toward the formation of what will be eventually called the Labor Party [Partido Trabalhista].

The PCP-ML was founded in 1970 out of the Portuguese Marxist-Leninist Committee which was, for its part, formed by dissidents from the Portuguese Communist Party in 1965. The PCP-ML was officially registered in the Supreme Court of Justice as a legal political party on 25 March 1976 and the aim was then to participate in the 1976 legislative elections, when it polled 0.29 percent of the votes. In the presidential elections, the PCP-ML backed General Ramalho Eanes's candidacy.

The Labor Party, into which the PCP-ML will integrate itself, was legalized on 6 July 1979, following a merger with the Workers' and Peasants' Alliance. The PCP-ML has been run by a central committee which, since its seventh congress held in March 1978, has been composed of 23 members.

Secretary General Eduino Vilar was interviewed tonight by Lisbon Radio. [begin recording]:

[Question] The eventual dissolution of the PCP-ML was already known and has being awaited for quite some time. How would you assess your party's role in the Portuguese political scene, taking into consideration above all the election results?

[Answer] Before 25 April we carried out intense activity against fascism and the colonial wars and after the 25 April our main activity was characterized by our fierce opposition to all those who wanted to replace one dictatorship with another, as in the well-known case of the PCP and its satellites.

[Question] The PCP-ML is the only Portuguese political party with official relations with the People's Republic of China. Will this legacy be carried over to the Labor Party after the dissolution of the PCP-ML?

[Answer] It is only natural that not only this legacy but also all the other aspects linked with it, such as our spirit of struggle and our ideals and practice of freedom, should be preserved. The legacy which the Labor Party will receive from our party will be certainly characterized by, among other things, our good relations with the People's Republic of China and other parties in the world.

[Question] In the 1976 elections the PCP-ML polled 0.29 percent of the vote. Do you expect much more from the Labor Party?

[Answer] Those results were unreal because the PCP-ML had withdrawn from the elections before polling day and never called on the voters to vote for it. We only wanted to make our presence felt and our ideas known. The Labor Party will certainly have a wider acceptance than the PCP-ML since the Labor Party is made up of people not only from one ideological quarter but also from people from the Socialist Party and other quarters, including Christians. It is normal, therefore, that the Labor Party, which will have a much wider basis of support, should secure much better results in the next elections. [end recording]

NORDIC COUNCIL'S 28TH SESSION OPENS IN REYKJAVIK

LD031904 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Nordic Council opened its 28th session in Reykjavik today. Olof Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, who opened the session, stressed in his speech that the Nordic Council is not a forum for the discussion of security problems. Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto said he supported Palme's position. According to Koivisto, there are no major unsolved problems between the Nordic countries. About 40 ministers from Nordic countries are attending the meeting. The Finnish delegation includes 8 ministers and 17 Diet deputies.

Opening Speeches

LD031906 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The 28th session of the Nordic Council opened in Reykjavik today. Heikki Kymaelaeinen reports:

[Begin Kymaelaeinen relay] The fact that there have been no changes in the security policy of the Nordic countries, even if there have at times been attempts to interpret the matter differently, is a matter of great importance but not a dramatic one and that is why it often attracts insufficient attention. This was noted by the chairman of the Swedish delegation to the Nordic Council, Olof Palme of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, when he opened the Council session in Reykjavik. Palme said since the war the Nordic countries have been a zone of peace. This fact is important especially in the present crisis situation and it proves that the balance in the north has achieved stability. At the beginning of his speech Chairman Palme recalled the speeches of President Urho Kekkonen and Danish Foreign Minister H.C. Hansen in 1956 and noted in this connection that the Nordic Council should not discuss matters related to foreign or military policies. It is quite clear that Palme wanted to anticipate speeches prepared for the general debate which might deal with security and international policies. [end relay]

Elsi Hetemaeki-Olander of the Finnish Unionist Party and chairman of the Finnish delegation, stressed the importance of the Nordic Investment Bank.

[Begin Kymaelaeinen relay] The speech by Premier Mauno Koivisto gave evident support to Palme's opening speech. Even Koivisto aimed at reassuring his listeners. There are no major problems between the Nordic countries, and above all no unsolved problems. For those who would like to see Nordic cooperation as dramatic and exciting, this state of affairs may naturally present a problem. Most of us, however, regard Nordic cooperation as a continuation of the internal policies of these countries. Just now when international developments arouse serious concern it is particularly important that the Nordic countries have such good and trusting relations which enable them to have sincere talks with each other, Premier Koivisto said. He also said he was convinced that no Nordic country wants purposely to increase tension in our continent. [end relay]

DENMARK

JORGENSEN: AFGHAN EVENTS PRECLUDE DEFENSE CUTS

LD031351 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Feb 80 Part I p 2 LD

["Auni:" report: "We Cannot Save on Defense"]

[Excerpt] "All the developments around Afghanistan make it impossible just now to undertake defense restrictions and savings," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said in a luncheon speech in the Folketing's press box.

"In the last 6 weeks or so, the international situation has become more tense," Anker Jorgensen said. "As everybody knows, world detente is at risk. The government does not believe that for this reason we should abandon hope and faith in continued detente."

SOGAARD SEES POSSIBLE CHANGE IN PEACETIME BASE POLICY

LD031331 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Feb 80 Part I p 7 LD

["G.A." report: "Possible Talks With United States on Military Reinforcements"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard believes that the development of the East-West military balance in the seventies has made West Europe dependent on reinforcements which would come mainly from the United States.

The fact that Denmark does not permit the deployment of foreign troops in current circumstances necessitates a peacetime plan and possibly preparations to receive reinforcements in a given situation. The defense minister stated in the Folketing yesterday that talks on such reinforcements have not begun and that more specific commitments on reinforcements have not yet been received from the United States. If there is an offer from the United States it will be up to the government and the Folketing to assess the situation and also the question of establishing military depots in this country.

Yesterday's debate was called by the Socialist People's Party and the Left Socialists. It was a kind of prelude to a major Folketing debate tomorrow on Denmark's security policy position in light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Gert Petersen (Socialist People's Party) expressed his fear that there could be a change in Denmark's base policy hitherto, since a defense command report speaks of reinforcements in the early stages of a crisis, "even in peacetime," Gert Petersen said.

Steen Folke (Left Socialists) wanted information on the forthcoming defense plan. "We only know that there is talk of a 'no-change' solution but it is worth noting that it would cost 8 billion kroner."

The defense minister said that the timing of a bill will depend on the talks currently underway in the Folketing Defense Committee. The government has published an introduction to the talks and will place emphasis on achieving a broad-based settlement.

The Socialist People's Party proposal to reject reinforcements and depots and the Left Socialists' demand for military cutbacks will be voted on today in the Folketing.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO CLARIFIES REMARKS ON NORWEGIAN DEFENSE POLICY

LD031419 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[AFTENPOSTEN correspondent dispatch: "Koivisto Explains"]

[Text] Helsinki, 25 February--Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto chose his words deliberately so that he provoked a relatively critical reaction in the East in preference to a more indignant reaction in the West when, during his visit to Sweden earlier in the month, he said that the Norwegian-U.S. negotiations on advance storage of military materiel in Norway had not caused anxiety in Finland.

Koivisto has explained to the newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT why he said what he did. Mauno Koivisto and his Swedish counterpart, Thorbjorn Falldin, had agreed in advance to try to avoid statements which might be interpreted as adopting a stand on Norwegian policy.

The Finnish prime minister said that an affirmative answer to the question of whether the Norwegian-US negotiations had caused anxiety in Finland would automatically have resulted in a question of what the Finnish Government would then do about it.

"I immediately had a mental picture of those people who are always talking of Finlandization and who constantly wipe Finland off the world map making allegations that Finland's prime minister has interfered in Norway's affairs. On the other hand, it is clear that eyebrows were raised in the East when I replied in the negative. Yet I believed that we could expect calm reactions from the Russian side," Koivisto told the paper.

NORWAY

STOLTENBERG SUPPORTS NATO DEPOT PROPOSAL

LD291733 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Finnish broadcasting correspondent Ulla-Maria Johansen report of Oslo interview with Norwegian Defense Minister Stoltenberg]

[Text] Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, in an interview with the Finnish broadcasting company, has explained the need to store heavy military equipment intended for NATO troops in Norway.

The Soviet Union recently criticized these plans as it regards them as a change in Norway's policy according to which no foreign bases are permitted on Norwegian territory in peacetime. The chief Soviet paper PRAVDA last week also hinted that there might be components of tactical nuclear weapons among the weapons stored. Defense Minister Stoltenberg says that through storing the weapons, Norway may be able to avoid calling for the help of NATO troops too early in a possible crisis situation. He does not regard the storage plans as a change in Norway's policy with regard to bases.

The defense minister explained the storing of American military equipment in northern Norway by saying that Norway's policy with regard to bases bans the deployment of foreign troops in Norway in peacetime. Norway's defense policy provides, however, for help from NATO allies in a possible crisis situation. Technological developments have led to a situation in which the (?breaking off) of such aid will take place quickly at present. In order to avoid calling the NATO forces to help earlier than necessary and in order to avoid making a tense and difficult situation in a crisis even more difficult, Norway wants to store heavy military equipment in the country. According to the defense minister it is not yet clear what kind and what quantity of equipment will be stored. But there has been discussion of storing equipment for 8,000-10,000 Marines, and there has also been mention of storing heavy armaments for the defense of Norwegian airfields.

So how much NATO equipment can be stored in Norway without contradicting Norway's base policy? The substance of Norway's policy regarding bases is defined separately in each term by the Norwegian Government and the Storting, the defense minister stated, pointing out that there is absolutely no intention to alter the starting point of Norway's policy regarding bases: the deployment of foreign troops in Norway in peacetime.

NATO forces, which in a possible crisis situation would use the weapons stored in Norway, are usually partly equipped with tactical nuclear weapons. According to the often repeated assurances of the Norwegian Government, Norway will not, however, permit the storing of either nuclear weapons or components for them. There is no question of storing nuclear launchpads or other equipment for nuclear weapons, the defense minister assured, noting also that Norway will not accept any sealed consignments.

Concerning the NATO military exercises beginning in northern Norway, in which over 18,000 NATO troops are taking part, the defense minister noted that they can have no effect on the present East-West relations. Such exercises have been held over the past 10-12 years in the same area at a distance of over 500 km from the Soviet border.

Despite the persistent attacks by the Soviet media against Norway's security policy, the defense minister considers the present Norwegian-Soviet relations to be in good shape. This is shown, in his view, by the recent Soviet offer to start a new round of talks on the question of the Continental Shelf in the Barents Sea in order that a clear border between the countries can also be defined in the Barents Sea.

DEFENSE CHIEF RAPS PROSPECTS OF REDUCED DANISH DEFENSES

ID031535 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Per Sabroe dispatch: "Defense Chief Critical of Danish Defenses"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 24 February--Norway may be forced to increase its defense expenditure by an amount corresponding to that which Denmark wants to save. "Denmark is actually Norway's first line of defense in the south." That was said by Norwegian Defense Chief Gen Sverre Hamre to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

The statement has caused a sensation in the debate on the Danish defense system. The Folketing is soon to make a decision on allocations for the next 4 years from 1981 when the defense agreement between the ruling party and several nonsocialist parties expires.

The Norwegian defense chief expressed criticism in line with that of NATO chiefs, U.S. administration members and high-ranking Danish NATO officers. This is in protest against the Social Democrats' new draft agreement on defense in which allocations are not to increase despite the NATO agreement on an annual 3-percent increase for defense. Danish generals have said that with less money they will have to give priority to Jutland and concentrate defenses there where allied help can be awaited, whereas Sjaelland will have to be abandoned.

General Hamre said that Norway relies on effective Danish and German defenses. If Sjaelland is abandoned the Soviet Navy could easily sail through Oresund and the Great Belt and thus southern Norway would be threatened with invasion. If Denmark reduces its defenses, Norway will have to reconsider its base policy and advance storage of material and use more money in southern Norway. The Norwegian general also warned Denmark that reduced defenses would also mean that the need for the deployment of foreign forces in Denmark could arise earlier. Danish generals have said the same.

The statements have been dismissed by Defense Minister Poul Sogaard, who says that the government has not changed its view on the deployment of foreign forces in peacetime. In the Danish draft for a new defense agreement there are three options this time: The same budget as hitherto, a 1.5-percent increase, or a 3-percent increase.

Hamre Interview

LD031537 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Clav Trygge Storvik interview with the Norwegian defense chief, Gen Sverre Hamre: "Reassessment of Base Policy May Be of Interest"--date and place not specified]

[Text] "I speak only of military defense and the effects which this [the proposed agreement on Danish defense] will have for us and not about kroner and ore in the Danish defense budget," the Norwegian defense chief, Gen Sverre Hamre, commented to AFTENPOSTEN.

"It is clear that although the allocations for defense in Denmark are to be reduced, effectiveness need not diminish. It might be considered that the Germans might assume a greater share or that the Americans might have a stronger presence. It is precisely this balance which we will also encounter sooner or later and which is indicated in this year's draft budget. There is a limit to how far one can go before we would have to look at the base policy and nullify the weakness through budget measures in some other way as, for example, allowing for bases.

[Question] Are you prepared to reassess our plans if the Danish Government's draft is approved?

[Answer] That depends entirely on whether there is a weakening and eventually how great this is. It is clear that we will have to reassess our plans if there is a weakening, but it is also clear that there will have to be a relatively great weakness in Denmark before we have to take serious measures.

[Question] In that case, what form would a revision of our plans take?

[Answer] I would believe that if the weakness becomes too great we will have to raise for consideration the strong priority which we give to northern Norway in all we do.

[Question] Would this then help particularly if the line of defense at Sjaelland cannot be held?

[Answer] There are many ways in which such a problem may be resolved.

THATCHER SEES USSR AS 'MAIN EXTERNAL THREAT'

LD032045 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1943 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight described the Soviet Union as "the main external threat to our way of life".

During the Airey Neave memorial lecture she said: "The Soviet Union is a totalitarian power greater in military strength than was Nazi Germany at the height of the last war.

"We are seeing in Afghanistan the fulfilment of the warnings, which the far-sighted among us have been seeking to give for several years".

She continued: "The threat which the Soviet Union poses indirectly to the West's sources of energy in the Middle East is obvious. Indeed the continued uncertainty in the Middle East as a whole in the aftermath of the fall of the shah of Iran offers evident opportunities to the Soviet Union".

And she added: "I think that in this country the truth about the growth of Soviet power has been generally appreciated. Increasingly it is now being understood elsewhere, and in this respect the tragedy of Afghanistan has been salutary".

ATHLETES ORGANIZATION PREPARED TO DEFY OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD031930 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1707 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[By Ray Dye, PA sports staff]

[Text] Most of Britain's likely Olympic contenders are prepared to defy any government-directed boycott of the Moscow games. They are so keen to take part that the International Athletes Club [IAC] is ready to pay out about 50,000 pounds sterling to send a 50-strong team if the British Olympic Association [BOA] backs the government's call to stay away.

The BOA will tomorrow meet representatives of the 26 Olympic sports to decide whether to accept the Moscow invitation.

But a poll conducted by the IAC has already given a clear indication of how the athletes feel about a boycott.

Out of 108 Olympic possibles, 78 have already agreed to sign a strongly-worded letter reaffirming their intention to go to Moscow. None of the rest has indicated support for a boycott.

IAC Secretary Mr Derek Johnson said today that the club was writing to Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee. The IAC wanted formal permission to select and send an athletics team even if the government or the BOA enforced a stay-at-home protest over Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

Mrs Thatcher, who has pleaded with British athletes to stay away from the Moscow games, was also being told of the IAC moves.

I MAKHI DISCLOSES AMENDMENT TO WALDHEIM'S FORMULA

NC041045 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 4 Mar 80 pp 1, 8 NC

[Excerpt] Reports from various political and diplomatic sources confirm that UN Secretary General Waldheim has truly amended the formula which the Greek Cypriot side had accepted for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks. These reports also confirm that Waldheim, through his special representative in Cyprus, Mr Galindo-Pohl, is trying to convince our side to make new concessions and accept the amended formula in order to satisfy the Turkish side and make possible the resumption of the dialog by the end of March at the latest.

According to the same reports, Mr Waldheim, through his amendments, is asking the Greek side to accept a paraphrasing of the latest UN resolution, to recognize the issue of the Turkish Cypriots' security, and to make further concessions on the issue of the return of the refugees and the rights of property and free circulation.

Authoritative political circles have remarked that the new amendments to Waldheim's formula fully satisfy the Turkish demands and their acceptance would be very harmful to the Greek side. Therefore, it is very doubtful whether the Greek Cypriot side will accept them, they said, adding that acceptance of these amendments would in essence mean acceptance of the Turkish terms, that are:

A) The return of some but not all refugees to their homes;
B) The banning of free circulation of a number of Greek Cypriots in areas that will remain under Turkish Cypriot control.

AKEL LEADER WARNS AGAINST 'DOUBLE ENOSIS' SOLUTION

NC040955 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 4 Mar 80 pp 1, 7 NC

[Excerpts from speech delivered by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou to the Nicosia-Kyrenia District AKEL conference in Nicosia on 2 March]

[Excerpts] The UN secretary general's representative in Cyprus is currently sounding out the two communities on the draft text of an opening speech to be delivered by the UN secretary general or his assistant in the event of the resumption of the intercommunal talks. This text is, in essence, the formula on the basis of which the talks would be resumed.

However, we believe we must stress the need to find an appropriate formula that will open the way for the intercommunal talks. We do not see why there should be any insurmountable obstacles in this direction. There are the UN resolutions. There is the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. There are sufficient elements for a basis and formula for the resumption of talks.

Certain Greek Cypriot circles who oppose the talks are, in essence, happy about the Turkish leadership's negative stand because they think this vindicates them. But what is the aim of the Greek Cypriot circles who oppose the intercommunal talks? Is it double enosis? Or is it, perhaps, military confrontation regardless of what happens?

Many times in the past we have warned that both in Cyprus and Greece there are political circles that are devising a double enosis solution. Today, it is our duty to warn once again that the satanical plans for double enosis, which in essence are imperialist plans, are being promoted in many and varied ways. We feel compelled to warn that the suffering Cypriot people, who were betrayed, slaughtered, thrown out of their homes and trampled upon, do not intend to allow other betrayals and adventures.

There never has been and still is no possibility of solving the Cyprus problem by military means. This is not because we are in principle against such means; nor is it because we are cowards and defeatists, but because the balance of power is tremendously against us.

The UN secretary general's new effort must not fail, at least as far as this depends on the Greek Cypriot side. We must not in any way give the UN secretary general the opportunity to write in his report to the United Nations that both sides are to blame. If the UN secretary general's new effort for the resumption of substantive, constructive talks fails, this failure must not in any way be the result of the stand of the Greek Cypriots.

DENKTAS STIPULATES CONDITIONS FOR SINGLE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

TA291842 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Replying to a statement made by the spokesman of the Democratic Party during the budget debates at the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives to the effect that a single economic system for both the Turkish and Greek Cypriots should be established, President Rauf Denktas today said that at the intercommunal talks the Greek Cypriots will have to give an explanation about the Turkish Cypriot economic and financial rights which they usurped from 1963 to 1974. Denktas added that those who consider it their democratic, legal and governmental right to fully destroy the economy of the Turkish Cypriot community--which constitutes 25 percent of the island's population--should not talk about an integrated economy.

Denktas noted that if the two autonomous administrations in Cyprus, namely the Turkish Federated State in the north and the Greek Cypriot state in the south, agree to unite under a central administration, then the integration of the economy as well as the economic guarantees which should be given to the Turkish Cypriot community will also be discussed. Denktas said that if the Greek Cypriots wanted to follow such a course they must immediately pay the money they have owed to the Turkish Cypriot community since 1963 and lift the inhuman, unethical and illegal economic embargo which they have imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community.

He said: The Greek Cypriots will be disappointed it they think that by their threats and economic restrictions they will again deprive the Turkish Cypriot community of the freedom and security it had won as a result of the peace operation. Noting that with each passing day the Turkish Cypriot community was becoming more prosperous and happier, Denktas said that the panicky statements made by the Greek Cypriot leade ship are aimed at deceiving the public because they have seen the realities and are convinced that the Turkish Cypriot community will be successful in its economic struggle as well.

GUNAYDIN REPORTS FLIGHTS TO BEGIN BETWEEN TFSC, EUROPE

NC291432 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 27 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[Text] Nicosia--It has been reported that as of March, Bursa Airlines will organize flights between the Turkish Cypriot sector and certain European countries for the purpose of easing foreign communications between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the outside world.

Authoritative officials have announced that in March flights will be arranged between Ercan and Ankara, Ercan and Adana as well as between Ercan and London and Ercan and Amsterdam, using Istanbul as a link.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN ATHENS

AT041117 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 3 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Greek-Romanian talks began in Athens today. Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Romanian Government, met Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis at 0900 today. They discussed bilateral issues within the framework of the excellent Greek-Romanian relations. They also examined issues related to the Balkans and to the international situation.

In particular, the issues of detente and international peace as well as the role of small countries within these limits were discussed. They also discussed the Cyprus issue and the question of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

At 1330 Rallis gave a luncheon in honor of the Romanian minister.

In the afternoon Andrei visited Coordination Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. The meeting, which was also attended by Romanian Ambassador to Athens Ion Brad and by secretary general of the Ministry of Coordination, Papas, covered economic issues of interest to the two countries in view of Mitsotakis' forthcoming visit to Romania on an invitation from the Romanian Government.

Tomorrow the Romanian dignitary will be received by President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos and by Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

RALLIS AFFIRMS RIGHT TO EXTEND TERRITORIAL WATERS

AT291619 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 AT

[Text] Like every state Greece has the right to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. Whether and when it will do so is a matter of government decision and it is not possible to commit the government in advance on both counts, that is, on the whether and the when. This was stressed by Foreign Minister Rallis in the Chamber today in reply to PASOK deputies Peponis and Nikolau who, while expounding their interpellation in connection with the law of the sea, claimed that national expediency dictates the extension of Greek territorial waters to 12 miles.

Papandreou Criticism

AT011410 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 1 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Last night, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following statement after Foreign Minister Rallis' reply in the Chamber on the issue of extending Greek territorial waters to 12 miles:

"We are surprised by the foreign minister's statement that, in connection with the extension of our territorial waters from 6 to 12 miles, not only the question of 'when' but also of 'whether' arises.

"The 'when' in any case was the summer of 1974. It would have been a minimum reply to Turkey's brutal invasion of Cyprus. However, the government undertakes a great responsibility toward the nation and the people when, with the 'whether', it renounces Greece's inalienable rights."

Late last night, the government spokesman stated in reply to the leader of the official opposition: "The government responsibly handles foreign policy issues using the national interest as its yardstick. It is sad that the PASOK chairman does not understand this."

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF LEAVES FOR BRITAIN, NORWAY

TA03029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, left for London today as the official guest of the chief of the British Defense Staff, Adm Terence Lewin. General Evren will visit various military units and installations in Britain. He will leave Britain for Norway on 9 March. General Evren, who will be going to Norway as the official guest of the chief of the Norwegian General Staff, Gen Sverre Hamre, will hold various meetings in Oslo and will observe an exercise to be carried out within the framework of NATO. General Evren will also visit various military units and installations in Norway. General Evren was seen off in Istanbul by the commander of the First Army, Gen Necdet Urug, and other commanders.

OPPOSITION PARTY FAVORS BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

TA031436 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 3 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 3 Mar (AA)--Opposition Turkish Workers and Peasants Party leadership issued a statement today denouncing the Soviet Union as the chief provocateur of "civil wars" and called on the government to announce that Turkey would boycott the Moscow Olympics. "An appropriate response must be given to the Soviet Union's threat to turn Turkey into a nuclear cemetery," the statement said.

COMMUNISTS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH DKP

TA040810 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Joint communique issued by the German Communist Party [DKP] and the Turkish Communist Party [TCP]--time and place not given]

[Text] Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee representatives have met with the Federal German Communist Party [DKP] Secretary of the Executive Karl Heinz Schroeder and party Administrative Council adviser (Jacob Goldberg) and have exchanged views. During the talks, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, the DKP reiterated its support for the lifting of the unlawful ban imposed on the TCP since 1922 and for the democratic rights of all Turkish citizens.

The two parties strongly protest the use of police and military units against workers and producers who are fighting for the people and against the martial law provoked and imposed by rightists forces in Turkey. Both parties protest the ban on POLITIKA, a democratic daily, and on other progressive publications, the arrest of unionists and the closing down of democratic mass organizations. The DKP stresses its close ties with Turkish toilers, who are waging a struggle under difficult conditions, and especially its solidarity with workers on strike. Both parties stress their wish to contribute to measures taken to secure joint interests in the FRG and the cooperation of Turkish workers in the FRG to this end. Both parties support the democratic request submitted to the Federal Government to stop the activities of the terrorist organization of the bozkurts [grey wolves, which is the Nationalist Action Party emblem] and to ban this organization.

The TCP and the DKP denounce NATO efforts to justify armament on the pretext of Soviet aid to Afghanistan, which is aimed at contributing to the social and democratic progress of the Afghan people and at thwarting interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. Both parties categorically stress that there is no practical alternative other than peaceful coexistence in the face of the international tension being increased by imperialist aggressive forces since the NATO summits in 1978 and 1979.

Therefore, political detente should be continued and strengthened with steps toward military detente. Such a policy calls for a change in NATO plans to manufacture new nuclear missiles and to deploy them in Western European countries. Turkish and Federal German Communists believe that the decision by capitalist countries to suspend the so-called development aid, which they were extending to Afghanistan, one of the poorest countries in the world, is incompatible with humanitarian principles. An amount exceeding the aid jointly extended by the United States and the FRG to Afghanistan in the past is now being extended to Pakistan, where a military dictatorship is in power and martial law is in force, where parties, unions, youth and womens' organizations cannot freely function and where the issue of human rights is a foreign concept.

The large amount of money extended to Turkey by the United States and the FRG is not being employed for the good of the Turkish toilers. This aid is being used to expand further the NATO military bases in Turkey and to arm further the country. This policy can only benefit the extreme right and the fascists. Both parties favor the establishment of normal and good relations between the FRG and Turkey. Both parties are striving to secure the friendship of the two peoples and the contribution of the two states to detente and disarmament. Accepting the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will be in the interests of the Turkish and Federal German peoples as well as all the peoples of the world.

MARTIAL LAW COMMANDER DEMANDS REOPENING OF SHOPS IN ADANA

TA291206 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

[Communique 32 issued by the VI Corps and Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay martial law commands]

[Text] It has been observed that certain shops have been closed by their owners in Adana as a result of the influence and threats of persons who disrupt peace and provoke crimes. This is illegal and violates general security and public order. For that reason, the martial law security forces have been sent to the area of the closed shops and the necessary measures have been taken. Shopkeepers who fail to open their shops by 1500 today will be considered suspicious and their shops will be opened by the security forces and s earched before the muhtar and the neighbors according to Martial Law Act 1402, article 3, clause A.

The responsibility will lie with the shopowner if he fails to be present during the search. For that reason, the shopowners are to open their doors immediately without being taken in by provocations. Legal action will be taken against those who insist on not opening their shops. This is an announcement to all those concerned and to the public.

[Signed] Lt Gen Nevzat Bolugiray, VI Corps and martial law commander

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S.-TURKISH AGREEMENT ON BASES

For the text of the article by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov entitled "Turkey: A Risky Course," published in PRAVDA 27 February 1980, see page G 2 of the Western Europe section of the 4 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ARMS, AMMUNITION SEIZED--Some 71,000 rounds of ammunition and 115 guns have been seized in operations conducted by security forces and the gendarmerie in Van, Corum, Mersifon, Amasya and Giresun. Five people belonging to an arms smuggling network have been captured. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 80 TA]

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DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA

AU041140 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Yesterday [3 March] a 2-day conference of the group of "like-minded countries," held at the invitation of the Austrian Government, was opened in Vienna. Participants are cabinet members concerned with development questions as well as high-ranking officials from the Scandinavian countries, the Benelux countries, Ireland and Canada. Austria is represented by State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer.

The conference agenda provides for discussions of the new international development strategy, the proposed North-South global negotiations, the unproclaimed decade for developing transportation and communication systems in Africa, a review of the third UNIDO general conference in New Delhi, the question of a joint development fund, a new definition of the term "poor states," and aid measures in political emergencies.

PANDOLFI SOUNDS OUT IMF STABILIZATION IDEA

AU030856 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 3 (ANSA)--Italian Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi got a good reaction in Latin America last week to the prospect of introducing a "substitution account" stabilizer into the international monetary system. Pandolfi returned home Sunday from a trip to four Latin American countries, Spain and the United States in his capacity as chairman of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee.

"I am satisfied with the outcome of the mission", Pandolfi told reporters upon his arrival in Rome, adding that he was especially pleased with the choice of Latin American countries singled out for the probe. The four states, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, according to the Italian minister, represent "typical situations".

The introduction of the substitution account as a first step toward reforming the international monetary system and as a means of gradually making the system itself more stable was greeted with keen interest, he said.

The aim of the move, he explained, would be to give special drawing rights a more central role in the system, "a tough job but one that would open up new prospects for creating a system that was governed by the responsible solidarity of the IMF and no longer left unto itself".

Pandolfi conceded, however, that he did meet with some concern about technicalities of substitution account operations.

His next (?probes) will be with representatives of Arab countries and treasury ministers from European Economic Community (EEC) countries. "I believe that it will be possible this way to be well prepared for the Fund's April 25 meeting in Hamburg," he concluded.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH RHODESIA

LD041318 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government is prepared for partnerlike cooperation with an independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia and to contribute to the development of the new state, a foreign office spokesman said in Bonn today. It is now a case of the people's elected representatives acting in a spirit of national reconciliation. The spokesman said that the Federal Government is convinced that the elections in Rhodesia were free and fair. It also sees this assessment as being confirmed by the statement published on 1 March by the Bundestag all-party delegation sent to observe the Rhodesian elections.

CARTER CRITICIZED ON UN RESOLUTION MIXUP

'Inexplicable' Error

DW050851 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Mar 80 p 3 DW

[Article signed -Zer: "Confusion"]

[Text] To err is human; we all know it. But the "error" of the U.S. Government under President Carter in connection with the UN resolution on Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab areas is hard to understand. This Security Council decision did not involve a problem that has suddenly appeared on the delegates' desk. It was much rather a political document over which one has been fighting for months.

President Carter was and is--that is also known--in a difficult situation with regard to this matter. On the one hand, he knows that without a solution of the Palestinian problem the Mideast conflict cannot be solved. On the other hand, however, his irritation over the inflexibility of the Begin government in Israel has constantly grown in the past months. And eventually Carter also knows on what a narrow edge he is wandering since he talked Egypt and Israel into making peace. In the background is always the danger that he might lose the significant bloc of votes of the Jewish Americans if he acted too harshly against Israel.

It is inexplicable, however, how it was possible that the delegate of a world power allegedly erroneously agreed with a resolution while he actually should have abstained.

Press Review

DW050825 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 5 Mar 80 DW

[Press review on the changed U.S. approach to the UN resolution on Israel]

[Text] ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz writes: Jimmy Carter's statement about the alleged misunderstanding between the U.S. Department of State and the American UN Ambassador McHenry is too meager to eliminate Israel's irritation over Washington's cooperation in the UN Security Council's resolution on the problem of the Israeli settlement policy in the West Jordan country and the Gaza strip as well as the status of East Jerusalem. Both possible interpretations are equally embarrassing for the White House. If there really has been an information breakdown, it will make the United States' partners ponder how carelessly and superficially the State Department deals with matters of great importance. But if Carter has used a white lie, how seriously Carter's words and deeds ought sometimes to be taken will be pondered in other capitals.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN notes: It is remarkable with what carelessness politics are sometimes pursued in Washington. Predictability--one of the most important foreign political principles--is hardly involved if U.S. President Carter now states that the United States "erroneously" agreed to the anti-Israeli UN resolution. What the White House has performed on the world-political scene makes one shake one's head. All the twisted explanations Carter is trying to make now with regard to allegedly clogged communication channels in the State Department do not help any more.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund maintains: The whole thing is so bad because it is not an individual case and because it revives doubts in the predictability of American policy. But with an unpredictable and confused leading power, long-term strategies for mastering the present critical situation are hard to develop.

CDU CHAIRMAN KOHL WELCOMES SCHMIDT-CARTER MEETING

LD042115 Hamburg DPA in German 2051 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Osnabrueck--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has expressly welcomed tomorrow's meeting between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and President Carter. Kohl, commenting on the exchange of views on the Afghanistan crisis, said that the CDU expects that during the visit it will be made unmistakeably clear on whose side the Federal Republic stands, and that friendship with the United States will not be threatened by a going it alone. The Soviet leadership must learn again and again that all attempts to drive a wedge into the Western alliance and to separate the Federal Republic from the United States are futile. The interview was prereleased to DPA in an edited version.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN BOELLING VIEWS SCHMIDT U.S. VISIT

DW050814 West Berlin Sender Freies Berlin in German 0713 GMT 4 Mar 80 DW

[Correspondent Giersberg interview with Klaus Boelling, state secretary and government spokesman, in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] A press review has said that the chancellor is embarking on a ticklish mission. Do you share this view?

[Answer] No, I do not. I do not share this view because I am government spokesman and, therefore, try to delete the word ticklish from my vocabulary, if possible. Highly important problems concerning the entire Western community of states are involved. But I am confident, no, let me say I am certain, that during this White House meeting between the U.S. President and the German chancellor, the common Western concept, which is to be an answer to the challenge by the Soviet Union and which has been developed quite a bit during the past few weeks, can be made even more dense, solid, and concrete. These are not just favorable prospects. I visualize them as a certainty.

[Question] The U.S. President was quite firm when he said that unless the Soviets withdraw from Afghanistan by 20 February we, that is the Americans, will not participate in the Olympic games in Moscow. The chancellor does not share this stand. He maintained that Moscow ought to be given a chance to create the prerequisites for the participation of all states. Reportedly, the chancellor plans to make it clear beyond any doubt that Bonn will join a Western Olympic boycott if Moscow fails to make a move in the question concerning the troop pullout from Afghanistan. I think this is an entirely divergent approach, so I cannot but ask this: Would it not have been appropriate to react just as Carter has reacted, namely, owing to the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviets and not on the basis of a potential pullout?

[Answer] I do not think so. I am quite sure that President Carter and the whole U.S. Government understand the attitude of the Federal Government and that of other European allies. Why? Because the Americans may rest absolutely assured that unless the preconditions for the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow are created, unless the preconditions for the participation by all are created, unless the Soviet Union rectifies this invasion by leaving Afghanistan, there will be no participation. Repeated talks have been held on this issue with our American allies. I believe that I can predict this. This is not a controversial issue, for over the past several weeks, as Foreign Minister Genscher said yesterday, we have been shoulder to shoulder with the Americans, in the closest of contacts with them regarding to the Olympic games but also, which is even more important, regarding a Western counterconcept.

Our allies in Washington know very well that if the Soviet Union believes it can ignore the world opinion, our place is by the side of the United States. But there is still time for the leadership in Moscow to give some self-critical thought to the most negative effect this has for the balance in the world and to draw the consequences. We have no illusions in Bonn. We see very clearly that so far there has been no clear and positive signal from the Soviet side. Therefore, in his government last week the federal chancellor said that we do not want to prompt any wishful thinking with regard to the Olympic games. That will not be a controversial issue in Washington.

[Question] Is there any leeway in matters of the Olympic boycott? This is a followup question.

[Answer] What do you mean by leeway? I told you that if the Soviet Union is not prepared to correct the invasion of a nonalined country, the international scene will become even more sinister than it is already. The Soviet Union knows very well that it cannot drive a wedge between us and the United States. Yesterday and the day before you have seen with what excited Moscow polemics we have been covered--the federal chancellor in person and the entire Federal Government. You will realize that this is a confirmation of the actual fact that in this critical and unquiet time we cannot be separated from our allies.

[Question] I want to make it more clear....

[Answer] Yes!

[Question] President Carter has set an ultimatum for 20 February. That ultimatum has been ignored by the Soviets. They did not do what has been requested. What will be last deadline for the Soviet Union to indicate a recognizable will to withdraw from Afghanistan?

[Answer] You know that according to the rules of the International Olympic Committee, the national Olympic committees have until the end of this month to report for the games. I am absolutely certain that the European approach and the American approach will be in accord by that time at the latest. On principle, anyway no differences exist between us and the Americans in this matter.

PAPERS ASSESS SCHMIDT WASHINGTON VISIT

DW050823 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 5 Mar 80 DW

[Press review on Chancellor Schmidt's visit to the United States]

[Text] The Freiburg BADISCHE ZEITUNG writes: Probably it is appropriate to characterize Helmut Schmidt's visit with President Carter as the most difficult mission of a German chancellor in a long time.

But we should add that it has rarely been more urgent to bring about such a clarification. For since the beginning of the Afghan crisis there have been ample misunderstandings between Washington and Bonn, and it is high time to put an end to this dubious phase which was not only caused by the somewhat abrupt change in course by the United States. Notwithstanding all protestations to the contrary from Bonn, there was in reality also a different assessment of the conclusions to be drawn from the Soviet invasion.

The HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel states: What makes the meeting difficult is that Carter and Schmidt, who do not harmonize anyway, have entirely different experiences and expectations. The president has soared to new popularity on a wave of American outrage. He must include the popular ire in his reckoning lest he lose his good chances of being reelected. This is why he threatens the Soviets with having to pay a high price for Afghanistan. Quite to the contrary, the chancellor rather sees his election chances jeopardized by fear of crisis. This is why he seeks to preserve contacts with Moscow and to save of detente what can be saved. Notwithstanding the common goal of persuading the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan, the two statesmen probably will hardly succeed in completely reducing their strategies to a common denominator.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG notes: The most important task of the summit talks is to patch up a rift between the United States and the European allies which seems to be imminent, for nobody would be facing greater risks as a result of such a rift that we would. And besides, a worsening in German-American relations would be a dubious recommendation for an incumbent chancellor in an election year.

GENSCHER ON AFGHANISTAN NEUTRALIZATION, OTHER ISSUES

DW031506 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1145 GMT 2 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from interview by unidentified reporter with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Genscher, on the occasion of their Rome meeting the foreign ministers of the European Community suggested neutralizing Afghanistan and safeguarding its nonalined position with international guarantees. Have you heard sufficient Eastern reactions to that suggestion by the West?

[Answer] No, there are no sufficient reactions yet. One could not consider the Moscow speech of Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev a sufficient reaction. After all, he circumscribed the prerequisites the Soviet Union deems necessary for a withdrawal. It is now a matter of action the Soviet Union must take to follow up its words. Most of all it needs to explain exactly whether this speech was a reaction to the suggestion of the European Community. If so, it must exactly define the prerequisites for a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

I believe that we are in a very critical international situation. It is not only important to give merely public signals, but also to make an attempt in direct political contacts between the involved states to find out how the other side can be prompted to withdraw its troops within the framework of a political solution. Contacts between the two big powers are equally as important as contacts between the European states and the Soviet Union.

[Question] Is there not a difference between the European and the American suggestions in so far as the Americans make the withdrawal of troops a basic prerequisite for negotiations, while the Europeans are prepared to first talk with the Russians?

[Answer] Well, naturally the Americans are also talking with the Soviet Union, and no such irrevocable condition exists on the American side.

The U.S. secretary of state said immediately during the course of his Bonn visit that the U.S. Government supports our European suggestions. The President also expressed it in a letter to the Yugoslav leadership.

[Question] Mr Genscher, one is under the impression at present that the Americans are about to undergo a fundamental change with regard to taking over world responsibility again, a responsibility they refused to take for a long time following the Vietnam defeat. Do you think this is a lasting development, or do you think it is only a temporary development that possibly has something to do with the election campaign in the United States?

[Answer] It would be a fatal mistake by the Europeans to assume that present developments in America are some sort of an election campaign. A fundamental change is actually taking place in the United States. The Europeans have the chance to consider the Americans' fundamental change as a change in the Western world and to act accordingly.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is a challenge involving Europe as much as the United States. Every challenge contains a danger, but also an opportunity. A danger if the challenged have no possibility of reacting properly. An opportunity if one recognizes the hour and--I am saying this now for the West as a whole--if one is prepared to cooperate not just with a view to the immediate future but also with a view to a long-range strategy of peace and safeguarding stability in the world and the stability of the balance.

Therefore I believe it would be most dangerous for the Europeans at that moment to philosophize about so-called special European interests or about the special situation in Europe. It is not a matter of taking up a special European position, but it is a matter of coordinating the long-term concept of European and American contributions because of our common interests and our common challenge.

In other words, we are at a crossroads of Western politics. I will use all my influence to make sure that the Europeans are aware of the significance of this hour and of the decision they must make, namely, to make together with the United States their contribution to a long-term, worldwide peace policy. That should be done to safeguard not merely our own security but also that of the states of the Third World which want to live independently, in a nonalined situation, and to give them the certainty that the aims of independence and of a nonalined situation can be achieved together with the economic development of these states.

[Question] Mr Genscher, is it not necessary that the fundamental change you have cited which is taking place in America be supported much more intensively from Europe? Is it not necessary to join the Americans' Olympic boycott right away for example?

[Answer] I would not use the word boycott on the Western side. The games are being boycotted by the Soviet Union, because due to the Afghanistan intervention it has made it impossible to have games of peace in Moscow. There are no doubts that only the Soviet Union can save the Olympic games. At the moment the prerequisites for German participation do not exist. This demonstrates that we see the position exactly as the United States, not merely out of solidarity with the United States, but due to our own decision and our own insight.

[Question] Peace policy means also support of certain countries that maintain at least a neutral if not friendly attitude toward the West, such as states bordering Afghanistan, for example.

Do you consider it correct to help Pakistan with a lot of assistance although it is ruled by a military dictatorship which certainly is not a state structure in line with democratic Western ideas?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to say that our stand vis-a-vis all states of the Third World is characterized by the fact that we do not merely respect the independence and sovereignty of these states, but we must help them to preserve their independence and sovereignty.

We do not want to have zones of influence. We do not want to bring states of the Third World under our influence. We want them to be truly nonalined. As it turns out, there is more and more support from within the nonalined movement for the strategy of independence and sovereignty.

That is simple to explain. There was a phase when the Soviet Union recommended itself as the natural ally of the nonalined states. Now these states realize that in reality the Soviet Union wants the nonalined states not merely to consider themselves as the natural allies of the Soviet Union; it also wants to bring its certain influence to bear on the nonalined states, and that is being rejected more and more due to their strong will for independence and sovereignty.

The reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in the United Nations and also at the Islamic conference make that very clear. Through our help for the states of the Third World we will not interfere in the internal affairs of the states of the Third World. But we will have to see to it very much that a development of sound social and economic structures in all Third World states will create the prerequisite for internal stability. It would be a fatal mistake in this connection if the Europeans believed that they could force their ideas of political and social orders upon others.

[Question] On the other hand, however, one ought to bear in mind not to necessarily support bloody dictatorships so as not to be exposed to moral reproaches?

[Answer] I answer your question in the affirmative without, however, having a particular state in mind.

LAMESDORFF ON TRADE WITH USSR, HERMES INSURANCE

DW271113 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 25 Feb 80 DW

[Reporter Philipp interview with Federal Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Lambsdorff] The Hermes insurance is supposed to take over the political risk for enterprises, not the economic risk, of supplies to countries where one must expect such risks. These are developing countries and East bloc countries including the Soviet Union. The federal finance minister makes money with the Hermes insurances. The widespread idea that these are public subsidies is wrong. He gets the insurance premiums paid by the supplying firms.

[Question] You say political risk, but is it after all not also an economic risk when the firms do not get their money back because of political reasons. Why do the firms, the enterprises, not take over the risk for a time?

[Answer] Well, simply because they cannot do it. You know that one cannot sue in developing countries and have the court's decisions executed. But you can do that very well in the United States and Great Britain. The firms can conclude private contracts there, they have legal systems there that are similar to ours.

[Question] The Soviet Union is involved here.

[Answer] A legal system does not exist there similar to ours. No contracts according to the civil code exist there. Your negotiating partner is always the state. There are no private foreign trade firms in the Soviet Union. There is always only the state-owned foreign trade organization. Every private enterprise in the Federal Republic would be in the weaker position if there were some problems. Sufficient experience exists in this respect. This is why one concludes a Hermes insurance.

[Question] Its discontinuation stands on the list of American requests. Are you prepared to fulfill that wish?

[Answer] No, full discontinuation is not on the list of American requests. They had the idea originally. We have made it clear to them that in our system it would lead to the fact that from one day to the next trade with the Soviet Union would be brought from 100 to zero. The U.S. secretary of state told me expressly in Washington that this is not the aim of the United States.

[Question] What is the aim?

[Answer] The aim of the United States first of all is limitation of the supply of highly sensitive goods. That is the so-called COCOM [NATO coordinating committee] agreement.

[Question] Are we prepared for that?

[Answer] We are prepared for that. I have explicitly declared this. The Americans are working on suggestions which will be submitted to us and the other COCOM partners. I have explicitly stated that we--as in the past--naturally will adhere to the COCOM agreement. The Americans further desire that we not enter into contracts which have been dropped by the Americans at the request of their government. Naturally I agreed to that also.

[Question] Is the criticism from the CSU or the Bonn opposition a bit premature, saying that action is demanded and not merely words?

[Answer] That criticism is not only premature, it is characterized by a high degree of ignorance with regard to the facts. When I read that Hermes insurance coverage for the Soviet Union is being compared with the discontinuation of Hermes insurance for Turkey, I must state that Graf Huyn, who said this, unfortunately has no idea about it. Naturally we discontinued Hermes insurance for Turkey because Turkey was simply bankrupt and unable to pay. Naturally one cannot give guarantees in such a case. But that cannot be compared at all with the Soviet Union. The opposition ought to view the facts before stating criticism.

Further Details

DW271125 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1620 GMT 26 Feb 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Milhan interview with Federal Minister of Economics Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Did the United States directly request that the Federal Government change something about guarantees for export credits?

[Answer] The United States has repeatedly brought up the problem of whether export guarantees ought to be discontinued or banned. That would hit the Federal Republic.

We can examine general supply conditions of OECD countries as well as the level and duration of their interest rates and whether a curtailment of Hermes guarantees will be possible in this context, so that only supply guarantees will be given. That must be thought through and discussed.

[Question] Must that decision be made in the immediate future?

[Answer] I do not have that impression. In contrast to the fears of German economic circles, for example, and to the permanent demands voiced in great excitement but total ignorance by the opposition, there are so far no concrete ideas on the American side with regard to individual fields. No American ideas exist so far on the supply of highly technical goods, no ideas we could follow. So it is plain nonsense to criticize us by saying that we do not follow suggestions. They do not exist so far. There are no concrete or detailed suggestions made by the export insurance firm either.

[Question] Some opposition voices say that individual economic circles must make sacrifices for foreign policy reasons. Do you see the necessity that the economy ought to be urged and be prepared to make such sacrifices?

[Answer] We will certainly consider the interests of the economy, the trade unions and whoever else might be involved. But we will not apply the method where athletes say go ahead and curtail your trade, while the trade representatives say go ahead and curtail the Olympic games. It will not work according to the method: Wash my fur but leave it dry. The issue cannot be solved that way. These are, after all, political decisions that will be made by the government and nobody else.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON ATLANTIC DEFENSE ISSUES

DW040934 West Berlin RIAS Network in German 1200 GMT 2 Mar 80 DW

[Correspondent Herde interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel; place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The chancellor in his government statement to the Bundestag last week said that what primarily matters with regard to defense capability and defense readiness are the men, the soldiers, and that money only comes second. Let me ask you, as the pertinent minister, this: May we interpret this to mean that the Federal Government regards additional financial burdens as being of secondary importance, as it wer were? And may it also be interpreted as meaning that the United States is being urgently called upon to introduce conscription again?

[Answer] Let us begin with our own national experiences since we have general conscription, and since many young men subsequently are summoned for defense exercises in our country. We are in a position to increase the peacetime strength of the Bundeswehr, which currently is 495,000 men, to 1.2 million men on short notice in a defense case. This makes it clear what incredible potential for defense exists here in Central Europe as a result of conscription. Naturally this also requires funds, for the reserve units must be equipped with arms and equipment if they are to be effective. Some NATO member countries, including the United States in particular but also Great Britain, have abolished conscription and thus have incurred increased reserves problems, because those who once were conscripts are growing older and becoming exempt from registration, which makes the establishment of reserves a key problem. To this extent the chancellor's hint was meant to be general, though it was an important one. In particular it draws attention to the fact that conscription is an inalienable element of home defense. But I would like to add another element, namely the fact that our Bundeswehr is fresh--that our Bundeswehr thinks like the people think and that our Bundeswehr does not isolate itself becoming a state within a state--is also connected with conscription. Each year a fresh breeze comes into the army with 260,000 young men. This, too, is an important element.

[Question] Do you, as the defense minister, also see the order of importance which the chancellor has set?

[Answer] Well, what primarily matters to us in Germany is the money. This is quite obvious, for we must balance DM300 million for the increased fuel costs in the Bundeswehr since otherwise we would have to discontinue our exercise activities sometime in the late fall of this year. This is inconceivable, and therefore there will be a supplementary budget on this issue and some other issues. In other countries there is indeed the additional question of where do you get the soldiers?

[Question] A propos a supplementary budget, the Federal Defense Council this week decided definitely on a 3-percent increase in real terms in the defense budget for 1980. On the other hand, the Federal Government has always emphasized that it has lived up to its NATO commitments in the past. Why then this decision?

[Answer] There are at least two inevitable positions which must be covered with funds. I discussed one of these positions already on the occasion of the adoption of the federal budget last year. This is the coverage of the increased fuel costs. This keeps growing more expensive. In the meantime, we have reached at least DM300 million in additional expenses which we require. What has been added in the meantime as a new element is really urgent and not too modest aid to Turkey. This, too, must be financed via a supplementary budget. This already accounts for two very central elements of the supplementary budget for the strengthening of the West's defense capability, especially that of the Federal Republic. Other elements may, and I think will, be added. But I do not want to anticipate Cabinet discussions and talks with our allies. If we are supposed to do something about ammunition stockpiling, for example, then others must do that jointly with us. They must not rely on well-stocked German depots, believing that they need not make any financial sacrifices.

[Question] This discussion has really reached a peak after the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. Hence my question: What is necessary for NATO that can be obtained with money in connection with the crisis situation that ensued from this invasion?

[Answer] As I said, what we need on short notice is this DM300 million for fuel. This is not a topic, however, which is tied to the Afghan issue. It certainly would not be bad if we could do something about the ammunition stockpiling. What is new, to be sure, is the need to do more for Turkey on the southern flank of NATO. But it is necessary to add that it is out of the question for the solution of this urgent problem to ultimately turn into a German affair. Alliance solidarity is indicated here as well; the United States, Great Britain, all the others must do as we do. The fact that we have taken charge of the whole thing does not mean that we are the only ones who can sign the promissory note.

[Question] You have mentioned in passing that some irritations occurred in the Western alliance in the past several weeks, with accusations being made back and forth across the Atlantic. On one side the charge of inadequate information and consultation was leveled at the United States whereas, on the other side, the Europeans, and last but not least the Federal Republic, were accused of a lack of, or a hesitant solidarity. The chancellor and yourself have repeatedly drawn attention to the vulnerable position of the Federal Republic by which it differs from the situation of other countries for various reasons. What I am getting at is the division of labor in the alliance. Let me ask you: If this term did not exist, would it not have to be invented as a matter of urgency because the differences in interests that have indeed arisen in the present crisis as well as the different objectives of this or that side of the alliance can be covered up or bridged with it?

[Answer] NATO's division of labor is nothing new. In NATO we have at least two categories of member countries having different missions, namely the non-nuclear states and the states having nuclear weapons, the United States and Great Britain as well. There are also other divisions of labor in the alliance. Just remember that we have assumed a central mission for securing the Baltic Sea exits, that we are putting up 50 percent of the ground forces in Central Europe, while other NATO partners, for example Great Britain, have taken over missions which also apply to areas outside Central Europe. What matters in the alliance is not to submit in a servile way to the will of the alliance. On the contrary, it is reasonable and imperative to bring the national interest into the debate so as to arrive at results in solidarity through a debate in solidarity. This must perhaps be more strongly developed in the future.

In this respect it is not military cooperation alone that is at stake. That cooperation is very good in NATO. In that respect we have been practicing a division of labor. This is where all new incoming proposals have to go. You just cannot handle this quickly between Germany and the United States alone because there are no differences in membership rights in NATO; all members have the same rights and the same duties. But it seems important to me that we comprehend, beyond that, that the issues of energy supply, raw material supply, the relations with the Third World, for example, are central issues which require the solidarity and the division of labor of the West. But this again does not belong in NATO at all. This would all fall much too short since Japan, Australia, New Zealand as well as a number of already advanced developing countries or developing countries with a good financial situation, above all oil-exporting countries, have to undertake their commitments in that respect.

So you see, the term division of labor is not new, it may at best become a new term only to the extent that an alliance partner or two say that we need to get involved outside the NATO area and therefore you in Europe must take over additional tasks on our behalf. This debate can be and must be waged but, if you please, not the way it is proceeding at the moment. It must be shifted into the NATO institutions. In this context one thing must be absolutely clear: The close interlocking of all allied troops on German territory must be fully preserved, for in it also rests a bit of deterrence against any lust for aggression from Eastern Europe.

[Question] Where is the actual problem in the question concerning alliance solidarity or lack of solidarity? After all, it cannot be the fact that differences in interests exist. These are only natural between all countries. Misunderstandings and disturbances in contracts may happen any day, too. Now as far as the United States and Europe are concerned, is it not that the longer the period is that separates us from the past war, and despite all the great sacrifices made by the people of the United States in the past wars, a threat to the existence of their own country, to their own people has never prevailed in the United States, while there is a far greater awareness of the terrible destructiveness war may entail in Europe, an awareness that nearly borders on a trauma? And does this not exert influence on politics? What I mean is this: Is the United States not much more often prepared to take risks than we, who still very clearly remember at least from the past war what this may entail?

[Answer] I would like to divide my answer up into two parts. What is being heard of discord on this side and beyond the Atlantic mostly transpires in published opinion. This does not mean that I want to put all the blame on the journalists; they rather reflect in part what is being said behind closed doors. There is no such discord between those who are politically responsible, between the governments, between the ministers, for instance between Harold Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, and myself. What exists between them is a very exact knowledge about mutual wishes. Granted, differences of opinion do occur now and then which mostly can be reduced to terms of money, yet there is the receptiveness to compromise.

Let me now turn to the difference in interest: I do not have the impression at all that the United States runs risks more readily, as it were. Thank God Vietnam and its psychological consequences have been overcome in the American people. The United States is finding its way back to its role as a world power. Yet Vietnam also made it clear to many Americans how sad it is to die and how unsuited war is for settling problems. Hence, this is not where the difference lies, nor is it to be found in Europe's experiences from two world wars. The difference is that the former is a world power with an undivided worldwide responsibility and that the others have learned from two world wars that they are not a world power and that they bear a central responsibility especially for the area of Europe.

For us as a nation, another thing must be added: After all, we have a chance of being united again only if peace is preserved in the world at large and particularly in Europe. This alone accounts for different approaches which, however, ultimately converge again. There is one thing that cannot be overlooked: The crown to ostpolitik of the past decade, the keystone, is the Quadrapartite Agreement on Berlin. It bears the signature of both the United States and the Soviet Union. Though I do not want to value signatures differently, I must say that the United States' signature constitutes the security guarantee for Berlin and thus the security guarantee for our country. This goes to show that ultimately the interests of the superpower United States and the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany are bound to converge.

[Question] The Federal Government has outlined two things, as far as they have been disputed at all. As before no arms will be supplied to tension areas, that is, not to Pakistan either. NATO's sphere of authority will not be extended either as a consequence of the double crisis in Southwest Asia. In the meantime, President Carter announced a doctrine bearing his name that indicates that in an emergency the United States would defend vital interests with military power in the Persian Gulf region if these interests were threatened by a third party.

The Federal Republic has no opportunity to join this doctrine, although its vital interests could also be threatened in such a case. The United States is setting up an emergency unit. Talks are taking place with the countries involved about the availability of bases. Far-reaching military assistance is being given or will be given to Pakistan, a regime that certainly cannot be called Western democratic.

In short, a military reflex is visible with regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a reflex that stands out. Maybe it is paradoxical to ask a defense minister the following: Are you not concerned by this development with regard to shortcomings in the past, mistakes that have been made in the past, and maybe also with a view to the future with regard to what George Kennan once called the militarization of political thinking?

[Answer] If we want to master and stand up to the present Afghanistan challenge, we must draw lessons from the past. For me that means specifically that only in a limited way can we transfer our Western ideas of democracy and social systems to countries of the Third World, making this some sort of standard with regard to whether or not we can give these countries development aid or not. A second thing must also be added: We must know exactly how we will help and for what purpose. In other words, the money must be given in such a way that the populace will be helped, that it will gain a perspective so that it will not be susceptible to communist ideas and promises that will not be kept later on.

Military policy must be a policy with a certain continuity. In other words, one cannot say stop and go, or we will help and we will not help. We must show more continuity.

We will live up to the problem of that region, to the problems of the Third and the Fourth worlds only when we make continuity the basis of our policy. These countries will refuse to be put under some sort of Western protectorate. They want to develop in a nonalined way, in a way they themselves will choose. Everything else would be foolish. The massive protest against the Soviet Union demonstrates that the countries want to embark on their own course.

On the other hand, however, it would be illusory to believe that everything will be accompanied by giving development aid, social support, by showing preparedness to open our markets to the products of these countries. That will certainly not suffice.

It must be possible, or it must become possible to help these countries militarily when they want. Against their will it will be impossible anyway. It will indeed be a task for our superpower, the United States. It is the only one that has the abilities and possibilities to do this. But then it needs to be accepted as much as one accepts other actions of assistance.

To this extent there is a clear division of labor in that region as well as in the world as such. We will do what we can, namely, give economic assistance, assistance through the European Community to set up a social system, diplomatic assistance and political aid. Others will render their assistance in another area. But it must be stressed again that, for example, the oil coming from this region is not the oil supply for NATO but naturally the oil for Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the developing countries. The indivisible responsibility of an indivisible strategy here, a strategy that must be developed, becomes obvious.

[Question] Maybe the question I was asking ought to be formulated a bit more sharply and personally, if that is permissible. What ideas has Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, also the Social Democrat Hans Apel, when he sees photographs of American security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski at the Khyber pass with a submachine gun?

[Answer] I am very much against public debates on matters of style. It is important to demonstrate to the countries of that region in a credible way that we do not want to subordinate them to our political will, that we will not pursue our egotistical aims at their expense, that we want them to be nonalined, that we want to support their nonalinement, particularly with economic aid but if requested also with military help, but with one definite restriction: no German soldiers outside the NATO area, no German arms supplies to tension areas--neither to Pakistan nor India nor to any other area. We will stick to our policy.

[Question] The Soviet Union must end its military intervention in Afghanistan. That is the basic prerequisite for the solution of the crisis. In this respect, at any rate, the members of the Western alliance agree. There are signs indicating that with the passage of time, the Soviet Union wants to find a solution which will offer an opportunity to save face, that is, no military defeat and no establishment of an anti-Soviet regime in Kabul. On the other hand, it wants to cut down as much as possible on the political and financial burdens that are increasingly becoming involved through this adventure. That is becoming more and more obvious. Do you assess it in a similar way?

[Answer] It is very hard to say what real intentions are behind the words of those who are politically responsible in Moscow. What we need is action. A talk would certainly make sense on the conditions for reducing and eventually removing the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

One thing must be absolutely clear, however: The Soviet Union was not asked to invade Afghanistan. Nobody called, although this is being said by the propaganda. The Soviet Union has attacked a nonalined country. Therefore the Soviet Union will have to look for ways and means to get out of that bad engagement. We should be helpful in this respect, if possible. However, the initiative must come from those who have created the problem and not from those who have been surprised by that attack and who must now draw the political and military consequences.

[Question] You say help. Can that be interpreted in such a way that as much as possible ought to be done by the Western side? And I want to include China, although it is naturally not a Western country, and although China's relations with the Soviet Union are characterized by completely different premises than those of the Western countries. This thinking or change of thinking that would possible set in--or if I may rephrase the question--is there a limit of pressure one can exert on the Soviet Union where the danger could really exist that the Soviet Union could act irrationally even if that would be against its own interests.

[Answer] Problems of the region must be solved particularly by the bordering countries of the region. Naturally it is obvious that we could render assistance. In other words, the idea seems rather adventurous that one would want to solve problems over the heads of the bordering countries or over the heads of the Afghan people. These countries must be the initiators of a solution, if I may put it that way, and they must be prepared to support it. Otherwise the whole affair would be hopeless. But this is natrually an issue that ought to be the subject of talks that are not public. The European countries, the foreign ministers of the European Community, made a suggestion in Rome that is considered interesting by the United States and that is approved by it. It is now up to Moscow to continue arguing and to show interest. Initial reactions have taken place so far. I cannot and I do not want to assess them because I am not one of those who engage in Kremlin astrology. That would not get us anywhere politically.

[Question] Does the federal defense minister have any objections to the participation of German politicans in the establishment of contacts to and fro?

[Answer] Certainly no objection. But one must be aware of proportions. The situation is such that there is a formal agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to have consultations whenever the situation becomes serious, to put it casually. In other words, there are enough opportunities, formal and factual opportunities, to have a dialog which I would consider called for.

Naturally we could give advice. But we are not mediators. We are not made of jelly, we stand firmly in the Western camp. No doubts at all exist with regard to the Federal Republic's belonging to the European Community and to NATO. Our political leeway--foreign policy, domestic policy and social policy--is characterized by this stance. We introduce our national interests in the alliance as well as in the European Community. They result from the situation of a divided country and the special situation of the city of Berlin. But the role of mediator for something that is undecided, for someone going back and forth between two shores? For God's sake no. Thank God no one in this republic thinks along such unreal lines. We know where we belong, and we know where our political present and future are being secured.

[Question] The Soviet Union has not indicated so far that it is prepared following the NATO decision about the so-called closing of the arms gap in the medium-range field to enter negotiations on that problem. Do you see signs indicating that this could happen in the not too distant future? If not, on what do you base your hope that these problems can be brought under control?

[Answer] The existing facts are incontestable and they are not being denied by anybody. The Soviet Union is setting up new SS-20 medium-range missiles every week. These missiles fly over a distance of 4,000 kilometers. They have warheads, they are mobile and a very dangerous and very effective instrument. If the Soviet Union wants to negotiate with us on arms limitations in this field, we are happy to comply. We have submitted to them a most detailed offer.

If that is impossible, the American medium-range missiles, once they are produced in 1983, will have to be brought to Europe to preserve the balance in Europe.

We, the Social Democrats, and I believe all citizens of our country, would prefer to renounce them and aim for a low level in this field. However, in order to achieve this, there must be the desire and the preparedness of the Soviet Union. A unilateral advance concession by the West in this matter is out.

The consequence is that I personally do not speak of hopes with regard to negotiations. Commonsense speaks for negotiations, and commonsense ought to make such negotiation possible, even more so since otherwise the firm wish of NATO is known: To establish balance in this field--if necessary through closing the arms gap.

CDU OFFICIAL ASKS FOR SUPPORT OF OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD041028 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler has appealed to the West for a joint foreign policy and a cohesive stance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

At the opening of a 2-day CDU foreign policy congress in Bonn, Geissler said today that no one in the CDU is considering countering the Soviet aggression with military action. But precisely because the use of weapons is renounced, the possibilities of resistance without force must be fully exploited. "We therefore once again appeal to the Federal Government to join in the U.S. boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow."

Geissler said that Bonn must make the possibility of economic sanctions credible and increase the Federal Republic's defense contribution within the alliance. To date there have been many declarations of solidarity by the Federal Government, but we have to ask what they are worth when there has not even been an examination of which economic measures are possible under foreign trade law and which would be politically effective.

Geissler stressed that the congress, which was planned long before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, is intended to contribute to the elaboration of the criteria for a correct foreign policy analysis. The disappointment now experienced in the West at events in Afghanistan is also a result of allowing oneself to be deceived for a long time prior to this. Afghanistan has thus become the Waterloo of a self-deceiving policy allegedly of peace and detente.

GISCARD D'ESTAING ON TOUR OF GULF REGION

For reportage on the visit of President Giscard d'Estaing to the Middle East see the 3 March and subsequent issues of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

New Initiative on Palestinians

NC031747 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Report by Daniele Eyquem]

[Text] Manama, March 3, (AFP)--All signs point to a new French effort to end the diplomatic stalemate (?surrounding) the Palestinian problem, observers said today commenting on French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's tour of the Gulf region, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. But despite skepticism in Paris as to the potential for success for the Palestinian autonomy negotiations being conducted by the United States, Egypt and Israel, the observers predict that no definitive steps will be taken by France before the May 26 deadline for completion of the tripartite talks.

In the 48 hours since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing left Paris, he has recognized the "right of the Palestinian people to self-determination," a term used for the first time in an official text signed by France--in this case, in the joint communique released at the end of the French leader's stay in Kuwait. Such recognition carries implicit acknowledgement of the Palestinians' right to an independent state, the observers said. They added that President Giscard d'Estaing's statement that "the Palestinian problem is not a refugee problem" was aimed at pointing up the "insufficiency" in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, the current basis for all (?attempts to) work out a global solution for the Mideast.

This interpretation was confirmed here in the Bahrain capital today by a spokesman for the French delegation, who neither confirmed nor denied that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's stance could lead to a fresh French initiative such as proposing a new resolution on the problem to the United Nations. The spokesman said that the notion of "self-determination" should be added to the list of principles considered by Paris to be pre-requisites for finding a comprehensive, permanent solution. This list includes evacuation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to exist within safe, recognized and guaranteed boundaries, and the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, the spokesman added.

For the French delegation, there is nothing ambiguous about this stand, he said. France is as concerned for the security of Israel and all other states in the region as it is over the aspirations of the Palestinian people. The fact that this attitude was not stated in the French-Kuwaiti communique was attributed by the spokesman to France's positions being "known," as well as Arab non-recognition of Israel.

By espousing the Palestinian cause for self-determination during this trip, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has already put himself on record as a possible negotiator in the event the peace process stemming from the Camp David accords should fail, the observers said. This new stance was advocated by the French president despite clear indications by him before he began his Gulf tour that he intended to "listen" to the suggestions of his Arab hosts rather than proposing solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the Gulf countries--where this conflict is apparently considered more important than the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--the extent of French support for the Palestinians cannot be estimated at present.

But it is clear that in coming meetings of the European Community, France will attempt to obtain diplomatic advantages for the Palestinians comparable to those [words indistinct]. In this initiative, France is assured of the support of Belgium and Ireland, which have already adopted similar positions. President Giscard d'Estaing also met at length with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt before leaving for the Middle East.

LE MONDE Commentary

LD040947 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Filling the Gap"]

[Text] The aim of the visit to four Gulf countries--Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates--on which the president sets forth on 1 March, before paying a visit to Jordan on 8-9 March, is to tighten the bonds of friendship between Arab countries and France. When Mr Giscard d'Estaing became president in 1974, Europe had just realized the vulnerability of its raw materials supplies in general and its energy supplies in particular. At the same time, the Arabs were becoming aware of the power of the oil weapon. The energy crisis in the West was beginning; it will not end until industrialized countries stop waste and secure new sources of energy.

General de Gaulle, as long ago as the Six-Day War in 1967, and later Georges Pompidou, a started a Franco-Arab rapprochement in earnest, obviously at the expense of relations with Israel. Mr Giscard d'Estaing was bound to pursue this policy even more decidedly even though many of his supporters hoped during the presidential campaign that he would change it. Jerusalem now bitterly observes that no French head of state has visited Israel and, according to the French weekly TRIBUNE JUIVE, wonders whether the purpose of the visit to Amman is not to prepare an operation, in which London would participate, aimed at modifying UN Resolution 242 to include a statement asserting the Palestinian people's political rights.

For the past 6 years the head of state has been active on two fronts. On the one hand, he has made strenuous efforts to organize collective cooperation based on complementarity between industrialized and developing countries in the spheres of resources and requirements--European-Arab dialog, North-South dialog, tripartite talks and so forth--efforts which have met with only limited success in view of very considerable reservations on the part of Western countries and, to a lesser extent, disagreements among Arabs; while on the other hand, he has developed bilateral relations and was the first French president to pay an official visit to Maghreb countries, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and now the Gulf states.

The emirates--small countries enjoying an unequaled economic boom and situated at a point where the shock waves of conflicts in the Near East and Central Asia meet--have found themselves since the Iranian Revolution and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in a strategic area which has become even more sensitive and an object of rivalries and greed among all powers. For France, this is a region of vital importance--70 percent of its oil supplies pass through the Gulf and nearly 15 percent of its requirements come from Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Since they are well supplied with foreign exchange, these countries are also important purchasers of heavy equipment and arms. Even though it often trails far behind Japan, the FRG, some other European countries and the United States, France has become one of their main suppliers.

President Giscard d'Estaing's visit should encourage the current negotiations between the Gulf countries and the European Community. The Europe of the Nine has concluded cooperation agreements with the three Maghreb countries and several other Arab countries, including Jordan, and is on the point of concluding, in March, agreements with several countries in Southeast Asia; so the Gulf region represented a gap in its foreign relations. [paragraph continues]

Since both Europeans and emirs seem to be keen to fill this gap, the present visit is bound to accelerate this process and encourage dialog between the two entities.

NEW AFRICAN AFFAIRS ADVISER TO REPLACE JOURNIAC CHOSEN

LD041001 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1-2 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Martin Kirsch Replaces Rene Journiac"]

[Excerpt] The president of the republic yesterday appointed a successor to Rene Journiac, his technical adviser at the General Secretariat for African affairs, who died in a plane accident in Cameroon on 6 February. He has appointed Martin Kirsch, adviser to the Supreme Court of Appeal.

SECOND SOVIET CONSUL EXPELLED FOR SPYING

LD041932 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The continuation of the Marseilles spy case: We have just heard that a second Soviet consul, Mr (Prolov), was asked to leave France shortly after his colleague Travkov, who had been found possessing secret documents in the old harbor of Marseilles.

MARCHAIS CHAIRS MEETING OF 'HUMAN RIGHTS' COMMITTEE

LD031255 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "To Develop Action in an Attacking Spirit"]

[Text] The "Committee for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights" met on 27 February under the chairmanship of Georges Marchais. It studied the various reactions and appreciations of Georges Marchais' press conference and the publication of his first document on 20 years of murder, massacre and genocide throughout the world.

The outburst of the main information media against this important PCF initiative shows the disarray into which it plunges all those who use human rights to combat socialism, democracy and the peoples' struggles for liberty. Their wrath is all the more intense since they could attach no serious criticism to the committee's document and consequently chose to impose a cloak of silence on its contents.

At the same time, immediately after the press conference, the committee received a considerable number of letters and telephone calls which bear testimony to this initiative's immediate and profound impact throughout the PCF and beyond. These very positive reactions confirm that the creation of the committee meets a need felt by all consistent human rights defenders in France and throughout the world. They confirm that all the PCF's organizations and all Communists must seize on this issue in order to develop their action in an attacking spirit. Thus the committee considers it essential that the PCF in its entirety should, in the coming days, distribute the document published in 5,000 copies as a supplement to L'HUMANITE.

Being concerned with efficiency, the committee has set up its Secretariat (L'HUMANITE note: this comprises Pierre Juquin, Francis Wurtz, Francis Combes and Patrick le Mahec), and formed several working committees charged with giving force to its activity in the different spheres of intervention. It specified the concrete means of the initiatives which it has announced for the coming weeks.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT ON FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROME

LD031844 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou will arrive in Rome tomorrow for a 2-day visit. This is the first official visit to Italy by a president of the Republic of Cyprus. In Rome, he will be received by Foreign Affairs Minister Attilio Ruffini, and he will meet Prime Minister Cossiga and President Sandro Pertini. Before leaving Rome on Thursday morning, Kiprianou will be received by the pope at the Vatican.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

AU010900 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 1 (ANSA)--A delegation from ANIC [National Hydrocarbon Company], the chemicals subsidary of the Italian state-run natural fuels group, ENI [National Hydrocarbon Corporation], has left here for a visit to China and talks with senior officials of the Chinese chemicals industry. Invited by the China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation, the delegation will be meeting with representatives of Peking's Chemical Industry Ministry and other chemical corporations in order to examine openings for an expansion of cooperation within China's development programs. Also on the schedule is a seminar during which the mission will describe the activities of ANIC's various divisions and their member companies.

MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER RESIGNS FOLLOWING FUNDING SCANDALS

LD042205 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Franco Evangelisti has resigned as Minister of the Merchant Marine. He submitted his letter of resignation to Prime Minister Cossiga and then read its text to the Steering Committee of Christian Democratic deputies in the Chamber of Deputies. This decision was urged and desired by various political sides after an interview in which Evangelisti declared that he received funds for his election campaign and for his faction and party from builder Gaetano Caltagirone. The resignation also followed an investigation concerning the use of funds from Italcasse [financing institution of Central Savings Bank], involving among others the Caltagirone brothers, which ended with surprise developments. Last night, in fact, Judge Alibrandi issued 49 warrants in connection with serious speculations, involving members of the Italcasse board, who are accused of granting loans without demanding adequate guarantees, and private persons who are accused of receiving loans amounting to several hundred billion lire without security. Many of the warrants have already been carried out. Among others, Dell'amore, president of the savings bank of the Lombardian provinces; (Caleri Di Sana), vice president of Italcasse; and Alzio Marchini, a Rome builder, have been arrested.

New Minister Appointed

LD042326 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Cossiga took Evangelisti's letter of resignation to the Quirinal Palace to report to the head of state who has just returned from a 3-day visit to Apulia. In addition to the decree formally accepting Evangelisti's resignation, President Pertini also signed the decree appointing Senator Nicola Signorello as his successor. The decision by Franco Evangelisti to leave the department of the Merchant Marine concludes, at least for the time being, an affair which caused all other parties to line up against the government and the Christian Democrats.

CABINET ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

LD041953 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro this afternoon called on President Ramalho Eanes in Belem Palace. During the meeting he is believed to have briefed General Eanes on the decisions reached by an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers held this morning and on the communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting.

In the communique, the Council of Ministers considers incompatible with the ethics that should govern relations between members of organs of sovereignty recent statements by members of the Council of the Revolution. Without specifying any Council of the Revolution members the communique states that this morning's cabinet meeting requested that the prime minister explain to the chairman of the Council of the Revolution the interpretation ascribed to the political statements under reference.

The communique notes a strange (?concertation) and identity of the viewpoints publicly made by opposition leaders and some members of the Council of the Revolution.

In the communique, the cabinet states that it places its firm confidence in the loyalty of the armed forces to institutions and the democratic system, but feels it necessary to clarify the political conditions which characterize the destabilizing outbreak announced--and already tested--by the opposition forces.

The government is unanimous in considering that the public transport strikes unleashed today are an integral part of a strategy of political confrontation and destabilization of the democratic institutions announced by one of the opposition parties.

PRESIDENCY DENIES 'ABNORMAL' RELATIONS IN RULING ORGANS

LD042301 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The presidency of the republic tonight issued a communique which reads as follows:

On taking cognizance of the reports published today by the newspaper O DIA, O DIABO and A TARDE in a concerted design to create the public belief that a state of abnormality prevails in relations between the organs of sovereignty, the president of the republic deems it necessary to clarify the following points:

1. The reports published in those newspapers, involving the president of the republic and other organs [word indistinct] of sovereignty, are false, although they exploit the various aspects of facts without special significance, in terms that could disturb public opinion and distract the country's attention from the real problems which concern the nation at the moment.

2. Adequate information will be published so that the Portuguese people can form a sure judgement of the falsehoods disseminated and of the intentions of their authors.

PSOE FAVORS REPLACING NATO WITH EUROPEAN DEFENSE SYSTEM

LD280915 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Feb 80 LD

[EFE report: "Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Favors European Defense Disposition"]

[Text] Madrid, 21 February--The PSOE is in favor of a European Defense disposition as an alternative to NATO, which it regards as obsolete, according to remarks made by Luis Solana, Socialist deputy and member of the Congress of Deputies Defense Committee, at a press conference. Mr Solana explained the Socialist stance as follows:

--With regard to defense it is necessary for every party to state whether or not it belongs to the Western world. The PSOE's answer is definitely in the affirmative.

--Depending on this answer, there are various options: NATO yes, or NATO no. The PSOE is against Spain's entry into NATO because it regards NATO an obsolete pact formed at a particular time when the Soviets might have advanced and Europe was defenseless.

In view of its rejection of NATO membership, the PSOE proposes (as a long-term project) the revival of a European disposition. It is untenable, Solana said, for an economic and political community not to be a military community as well. If we have to join an alliance then let it be Europe as a whole, and not each individual country with the United States. Until we finally achieve this European defense, Spain could maintain its agreements with the United States and gradually extend agreements with European countries.

The PSOE also believes that Spain can play a mollifying role in connection with European defense between the European countries and Germany, since some European countries still have reservations regarding a powerfully armed Germany. Last, he pointed out that Europe does not have the capability to defend itself, but that it can make the cost of an invasion very high, which might deter a potential aggressor.

CARRILLO COMMENTS ON PROVINCIAL POLITICAL SITUATIONS

LD012054 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], Santiago Carrillo, said in Barcelona that the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, this region's communist party, would be prepared to be part of a coalition government made up of the political forces of Catalonia. During a press conference given to support the party's electoral campaign for the elections to the Catalonian Parliament, the communist leader said that it would be a mistake for this party not to be part of a coalition government.

On the results of the referendum on Andalusian autonomy, Carrillo said that his party had not yet reached a decision on the subject, but that he personally felt the Andalusian people, by a real if not a legal majority, had come out in support of the rapid route to autonomy. Elsewhere in his speech the PCE secretary general said that the governing party must work out a formula that will allow Andalusia to achieve autonomy quickly. Otherwise, he said, quote: The frustration in Andalusia will give rise to serious problems with repercussions for the whole of Spain.

On the situation in the Basque Country, after saying that a response from the political forces is urgently needed, Santiago Carrillo blamed what he called Madrid's short-sightedness and the Basque Nationalist Party's evasiveness, particularly in relation to ETA's terrorism and the worsening of the economic situation in the region.

NORDIC COUNCIL MEETING CONTINUES IN REYKJAVIK

Jorgensen Address on Afghanistan

LD041212 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen dealt with the situation in Afghanistan at the plenary session of the Nordic Council in Reykjavik today. He said that the Soviet Union is responsible for the slowing-down of the detente process.

According to Jorgensen's estimate, a clear violation of sovereignty has taken place in Afghanistan. Jorgensen's speech differed from the other Nordic prime ministers' general references to the aggravated international situation. Security policy has become a central subject of the general debate, although it is not part of the official agenda of the meeting. Finnish viewpoints on international situation can also be expected today.

Norway Cautioned; Rhodesian Results Hailed

LD042044 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] [Finnish] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen has called on Norway to consider its security political measures carefully. Minister Vayrynen said in Reykjavik today that Finland is closely following the development of the situation in Norway.

Norway has stated that it will continue its policy on bases and nuclear weapons, which means that there will not be any foreign troops or nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory in peacetime. Vayrynen stressed that the continuation of this principle is essential for the security of the north.

The Nordic foreign ministers, who are meeting in Reykjavik, today welcomed the news that the elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia seem to have been free and just despite the difficult external conditions. According to the foreign ministers, the elections have created the conditions necessary for a united and democratic Zimbabwe.

NORWAY

DEFENSE CHIEF HAMRE VIEWS PRESENT, FUTURE NEEDS

LD031513 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Feb 80 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Greater NATO Coordination of Norwegian Defenses Necessary"]

[Text] Because the significance of Norwegian territory will increase, our defenses will have to be coordinated in some way to an even greater extent with NATO's joint defenses, Defense Chief Gen Sverre Hamre said in a speech to Oslo's Military Society yesterday. The significance of support and reinforcements from our allies is also increasing, and effective aid is to a great extent dependent on the defense effort which we ourselves are willing to assume, the defense chief stressed.

He pointed out that the continued expansion of the Soviet Navy with aircraft carriers, among other things, indicates a new dimension in the eighties compared with previous expansion programs. In the coming decade the Soviet Union's amphibious potential is expected to have improved still further, something which has a direct influence on our own defense situation, General Hamre stressed. As an example he mentioned the new type of Soviet warship under construction--a nuclear-powered battle cruiser of more than 30,000 tons.

We must assume that the Soviet Union has deployed the forces deemed necessary to defend its own interests on Kola Peninsula which is small in geographical terms but where there is a high military concentration. A potential marked change in the composition and size of the fighting forces on Kola would influence the general security policy situation. In this context, Hamre pointed out that while army and naval activity has increased moderately the air force's activity has increased considerably in recent years.

Our constitutional authorities place great emphasis on the importance of both safeguards and assurances for our area. Our NATO membership and Norway's self-assumed restrictions regarding bases, nuclear weapons and exercises must be seen in such a persepective. The same applies to our surveillance of contiquous air and sea areas which would otherwise have to be performed by others, Hamre said.

He also went into more detail on the intensified threat to transatlantic transport lines. The transfer of allied reinforcements to our area in a crisis or war situation has clearly become more difficult, the defense chief said but added that a considerable effort has been made in recent years to counteract this development. It is these measures which are the subject of attacks in the Soviet press organs at present.

The most recent years' budget proposals clearly register the importance which our constitutional authorities attach to the problem of reinforcements. These are measures which date from long before the latest deterioration in the international situation.

General Hamre warned against the idea of abolishing refresher exercises. He also warned against seeking economies by reducing the training of draft officers and men or by neglecting to renew mobilization materiel. The armed forces are seeking to reduce the use of personnel in peacetime, but there is definitely a limit to how far we can reduce regular military personnel without detriment to the mobilization forces.

In his speech, General Hamre gave the following description of the Storting bill based on the Defense Commission's report: If the Storting gives its support to the commission's framework plan and other prerequisites, the armed forces will have a sober framework plan to work toward. The effects of all steps which are undertaken annually will then be able to be measured against this defense structure and not against a percentage rate where the content is unspecified, Hamre said.

LEADERS ADDRESS PARLIAMENT ON RHODESIAN ELECTION OUTCOME

LD041906 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1726 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said in the Lords today that he had been "greatly encouraged" by statements made by former guerrilla leader Mr Robert Mugabe immediately after his landslide election victory in Rhodesia. But he warned: "I don't think success has been achieved--until we see what happens in the new Zimbabwe." The need in Rhodesia now was for "national unity and reconciliation".

This thought was echoed in the Commons by the prime minister, who said: "Now is the time for reconciliation, hope and encouragement that all those who fought in the election will work together."

Lord Carrington said he had sent messages to countries bordering Rhodesia asking for "constructive help" to the new independent state. But he rejected suggestions that Rhodesia's Governor Lord Soames should stay on after independence. Lord Carrington said in his statement that results of the elections last week and announced today gave Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front] Party 57 seats, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party 20 seats and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC [United African National Council] party three seats. Lord Carrington added: "The exceptionally high turnout provides an indication of the confidence of the Rhodesian people in the conduct of the elections and the secrecy of the vote. The need now is for national unity and reconciliation. The governor has seen Mr Mugabe, as leader of the party with an absolute majority of the seats in the House of Assembly, and asked him to set in train the process of forming a government which can contribute effectively to these goals.

"The independence Constitution which will shortly come into force provides safeguards for the minority community and will ensure that they can continue to play their full part in the life of the country. Britain's task now is to assist in the orderly transfer of power to a stable government. The governor will do all that he can to ease the transition and to help overcome whatever problems may arise in the period until independence."

Replying to questions, Lord Carrington said: "Congratulations are only due when we see that the outcome of this has been a free and fair multiracial society operating in peaceful conditions. I don't think success has been achieved until we see what happens in the new Zimbabwe."

Lord Carrington said: "With regard to the position of the governor, a great deal depends on the date of independence, in which Mr Mugabe will have a great deal to say. I doubt whether it would be proper for the governor, who would then have no constitutional responsibilities, to stay on after independence." He went on: "Lord Soames was sniped at and criticised from every quarter by almost everybody including some peers, and I think he has emerged triumphant in having organised and supervised an election which has been seen by everybody to be free and fair." Lord Carrington could not confirm whether General Walls had been asked by Mr Mugabe to stay on in Rhodesia as head of the security forces. However, he praised General Walls for his "very constructive and sensible" part in the Lancaster House talks and Rhodesia election.

Lord Carrington told Liberal Lord Avebury he would look into the question of land resettlement in Rhodesia, to which the government was committed. He added: "We have to think of all this in the context of our position at home."

The foreign secretary told Lord Shinwell he was wrong to make allegations about Mr Mugabe's Russian connections. "In point of fact, it was from the Chinese that Mr Mugabe very largely got his weapons, and Mr Nkomo from the Russians."

Lord Shinwell had said that Mr Mugabe was a self-proclaimed Marxist and that the Patriotic Front had obtained "a vast amount of war materials from the Soviet Union". Opposition foreign affairs spokesman Lord Goronwy-Roberts welcomed Mr Mugabe's success, and said he hoped it would be possible for Rhodesia to remain a member of the Commonwealth. Former Tory prime minister and foreign secretary, Lord Home of the Hirsel said that "togetherness" was a word Mr Mugabe had used in his public statements since the election. Such a spirit would create "a multiracial and prosperous state in the new Zimbabwe." For the Liberals, Lord Gladwyn congratulated Lord Carrington on his "incredible success".

In the Commons, the prime minister expressed hope that all parties who fought in the recent Rhodesian elections would now work together. Mrs Thatcher said: "I think the most appropriate thing I can do is to say that the arrangement of free and fair elections under all the circumstances has been an outstanding achievement, which many, a few months ago, would have thought impossible. The governor is to be warmly congratulated. So is the army, the monitoring forces and the police. The object was to arrange these elections. It was for the people of Rhodesia to say exactly who they wished to have."

Liberal leader Mr David Steel told the prime minister she had made a "strange" omission in her list of people to be congratulated--Mr Mugabe himself. Mrs Thatcher said: "We usually do that on the day when independence is given. Of course we wish the whole of Zimbabwe well in forming a government."

Later Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour's statement on Rhodesia to the Commons was warmly welcomed by former Labour Foreign Secretary David Owen. He fully endorsed the view that the elections had been conducted freely and fairly. Dr Owen, who was standing in for shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Peter Shore, who is in Rhodesia, congratulated Mr Mugabe and paid tribute to his "statesmanship."

Sir Ian said that he could not give an exact assurance on how long it would be before independence. That depends on the action of Mr Mugabe on the formation of his government. Mr Mugabe had asked the governor, Lord Soames, to stay on as long as he thought fit. "There will be no rush," Sir Ian said. The government would discuss with the new Zimbabwe Government what help would be necessary for their country. Sir Ian told Liberal leader Mr David Steel that in "unprecedented" difficult circumstances, the holding of free and fair elections was "an extraordinary achievement."

Tory backbencher Mr Mulian Amery, formerly a junior minister in the Colonial Office, charged that Mr Mugabe's victory was "a major defeat for the West." He said that "it brings Soviet influence to within a few hundred miles of the mineral resources of South Africa on which Western and Japanese industry depended. And to that extent the situation was comparable to the danger it poses to the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan. Mr Mugabe's victory owes much to the systematic destruction of Bishop Muzorewa's authority by the government. Is it not time to embark on a total revision of British policy towards central and southern Africa?" Mr Amery asked.

Sir Ian replied that he disagreed with "every part" of what Mr Amery had said. "To say free and fair elections are a major defeat for the West is surely not a very Western attitude" he said to Tory cheers. I think it was Mr Molotov who said the trouble with a free election is that you can never be sure of the result." And Sir Ian added: "I have no evidence that Mugabe is under Soviet influence--quite the contrary." Sir Ian insisted that there was no parallel to be drawn with Afghanistan. "For you to say that we have gone in for the systematic destruction of Bishop Muzorewa is really totally unjustified," he told Mr Amery.

But Tory MP Sir Ronald Bell (Beaconsfield) told Sir Ian "that real elections in Africa with universal suffrage are an illusion. Will you say whether your department is still living in a dreamland after Kenyatta, after it has just forged another Nyerere or worse," he asked.

But Sir Ian said: "There has been overwhelming evidence that these elections were free and fair. It may be an illusion to you, but they were a reality to everyone else. What I would agree to certainly is that free or real elections in Africa are certainly rare, so I think some of the Commonwealth governments who were criticising us in the United Nations up to the elections should perhaps do some rethinking."

Tory right-winger Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth) said a victory by Marxists could "hardly be described as favourable to the West". He said Bishop Muzorewa was entitled to feel "a betrayed and disillusioned man". And he urged the government to have talks with the South African authorities over the defence of Britain's interests--particularly the trade route round the Cape.

But Sir Ian argued against "tying labels" on people, "calling it a Marxist government seems to be totally fallacious", he said. Sir Ian said the fact that Bishop Muzorewa lost the election could hardly mean he was betrayed. "We provided free and fair elections," he insisted.

GOVERNMENT FOLLOWS FRENCH ON PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

LD051041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[John Bulloch report: "Britain Supports Self-rule Right for Palestinians"]

[Text] Britain committed itself yesterday to the European Middle East policy spelt out by President Giscard d'Estaing during his trip this week to Kuwait.

A Foreign Office statement said Britain believed the Palestinian people had the right to self-determination. Foreign Office officials said this was a considerable policy change which implied that Britain would support an independent Palestinian state, and by inference was critical of Israel's delaying tactics over the Camp David agreements.

Already smarting from the United Nations condemnation of its policies over West Bank settlements, Israel is certain to see the new British and European line as a considerable threat to its security.

But Britain now intends to go further. It is to press for an amendment of United Nations Resolution 242 so that "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians" can be officially recognised. Resolution 242, passed by the Security Council in November, 1967, urged withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories; that the Arabs should recognise Israel's right to exist as a nation; and spoke of a "just settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem.

The new British attitude is largely the result of the arguments by forward by Saudi Arabian ministers during Lord Carrington's visit to that country earlier this year.

I SIMERINI: KIPRIANOU'S EUROPEAN TRIP HAD NO RESULTS

NC050938 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 5 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] According to I SIMERINI reports from Paris and London, President Kiprianou's visit to these capitals had no substantive result and was a mere courtesy or acquaintance visit. According to the same reports, during his brief talks with Mr Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and Mrs Thatcher in London, Mr Kiprianou had no opportunity to discuss substantive issues.

The same sources also inform us that: During the Kiprianou-Thatcher meeting, the British side expressed surprise because the Cyprus Government had rejected the Western plan submitted in November 1978 by the United States, Britain and Canada.

Meanwhile, both the French and the British press have given almost no publicity to Mr Kiprianou's visit to the two capitals. Large-circulation newspapers, in particular THE OBSERVER and THE SUNDAY TIMES, published not even one column last Sunday about Mr Kiprianou when he was in London. The same reports say that this reflects the fact that Mr Kiprianou's visit was considered only a formality and without substance.

Besides, a member of our diplomatic mission in Paris has pointed out that Mr Kiprianou's visit to Paris had coincided with a statement by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet on France's decision to grant aid to Turkey "because its stability constitutes a basic prerequisite for balance in the region." On the same day Mr Francois-Poncet had also stressed the "importance that France attaches to relations with its ally, Turkey."

Political observers have, on the contrary, pointed out that no official communiques were released after Mr Kiprianou's meetings in Paris and London. Finally, the same observers say that nothing concrete has been officially announced regarding the goals and outcome of Mr Kiprianou's trip.

ROLANDHIS CLARIFIES HIS INTERVIEWS ABROAD

NC021250 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Certain foreign news agencies and newspapers have reported or published interviews by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. These have been reprinted in Cyprus but stressed certain points and omitted some points in a manner that created wrong impressions in some cases. An official announcement was issued today, saying that Mr Rolandhis has made it clear that in referring to the role, responsibilities and interests of the Western countries in his interviews, he stressed:

1. The fact that the Western countries are actually maintaining the Turkish invasion in Cyprus because part of the money they give to Turkey in the form of grants or loans, as well as part of the arms they give it, are used for the perpetuation of the Turkish invasion in Cyprus.

2. That the lever of influence that the Western countries are exerting on Ankara is strictly due to these grants and loans.

3. The fact that the Western countries have every reason to use this lever because such a utilization serves their own interests and alliances.

Mr Rolandhis added: A Cyprus solution would contribute to the improvement of the relations between Greece and Turkey. This improvement of relations would be more useful to the Western countries than the unilateral strengthening of Turkey.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SRI LANKA

NC041612 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The governments of Cyprus and Sri Lanka, in their desire to strengthen further their bilateral ties of friendship, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

ATAKOL PROTESTS GREEK CYPRIOT 'DESTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES'

TA010848 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 1 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol has asked UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to use his influence to prevent the Greek Cypriot administration from engaging in destructive activities aimed at destroying the Turkish Cypriot community economically and politically and which hinder the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Atakol sent a letter to Waldheim noting that the Greek Cypriot administration has recently launched an intensive propaganda campaign against the Turkish Cypriot community and is attempting to prevent foreign tourists from going to northern Cyprus. Recalling that the Greek Cypriots' attitude is contrary to the sixth article of the agreement reached by President Denktas and Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou on 19 May, Atakol said that the fact that these activities coincide with efforts to insure the resumption of the stalled intercommunal talks is extremely significant, because it displays the hypocricy and unwillingness of the Greek Cypriot side regarding bilateral talks.

Requesting that his letter be published as a UN General Assembly and Security Council document, Atakol concluded: I condemn these destructive activities on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community and ask your excellency to use your influence in insuring that the Greek Cypriot side abandon its hostile attitude in a bid to resume the intercommunal talks and attain a peaceful solution. I would like to stress that if the Greek Cypriot administration refuses to do so, the intercommunal talks and the hopes for a peaceful solution will be adversely affected.

GREEK CYPRIOT PROPOSALS ON VAROSHA HOTELS REPORTED

TA041757 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] There are reports that Greek Cypriot hotel owners have proposed partnerships to Turkish Cypriot businessmen for operating hotels in Varosha. Well-informed sources say that contacts on this subject have reached a positive stage. A spokesman for the Turkish Cypriot mission in London said that several of the Turkish Cypriot businessmen have asked whether the federated State authorities would give permission for such partnerships and that these requests had been communicated to the authorities in Nicosia.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OPPOSITION PARTY BUILDING ATTACKED

TA041602 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] According to a press statement issued by the security general directorate through the information bureau, unidentified persons attempted to burn the buildings of the Republican Turkish Party and the Revolutionary Youth Association by placing an incendiary device at the doors of the buildings in Gecitkale [Kofinou] between 0400 and 0600 on (?2) March. It is reported that an investigation is under way.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

Talks End

AT041300 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Romanian Government Stefan Andrei was received this morning by President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos. Later Andrei was received at the political office by Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis who conferred with him. The Romanian official was accompanied by Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis. Andrei leaves for Bucharest this afternoon after a 4-day official visit to Greece.

Joint Statement

AT041925 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 4 Mar 80 AT

[Excerpts] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei left Athens at 1730 today after completing an official visit to Greece. Prior to his departure he made the following statement at Ellinikon Airport:

As foreseen at the outset, the visit I made to Greece on an inviation from Foreign Minister Rallis was a success. It gave us the opportunity to exchange views on the development of our bilateral relations and to strengthen cooperation between our two countries at international levels, within the spirit of the meetings held in the past between President Ceausescu and President Tsatsos and Prime Minister Karamanlis.

During my visit I had fruitful meetings and discussions with Rallis and Coordination Minister Mitsotakis on the development of our economic relations. I would particularly like to stress the importance of my meetings with the president and prime minister of Greece. I believe my visit has contributed to development of multifaceted bilateral cooperation but at the same time it also provided us with the opportunity of reaffirming our common positions on the protection of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world through strengthening the policy of detente, peace and independence.

Greece and Romania desire to continue their efforts for expanding cooperation in trade, economic, scientific and cultural relations according to a joint statement released after Andrei's talks in Athens ended.

Bilateral relations were examined in the light of what was resolved during the meetings of the Greek prime minister and the Romanian president.

Rallis and Andrei reaffirmed the faith of the two countries in the principles of full equality of rights, independence, national sovereignty, nonintervention in the internal affairs of third countries in any form, not using force or the threat of force and the right of every country for its free development.

The two ministers also stressed the desire of their two countries to work toward neutralizing the negative developments in the international climate and the deterioration of the international situation.

Within this framework they focused their attention on the conference on European peace and security to be held in Madrid for the purpose of implementing--in a constructive way and as a whole--the Final Act of Helsinki.

The joint statement adds that in examining the situation in the Balkans the two ministers stressed the great significance they attach to developing neighborly relations and cooperation among all Balkan countries in such a way that the area will become an area of confidence, cooperation and peace.

On the situation in Cyprus the ministers stressed the need for a just and lasting solution on the basis of intercommunal talks in such a way that respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the unity and nonalined character of Cyprus are guaranteed, according to UN resolutions.

After stressing the imperative need for adopting measures to strengthen disarmament both in the nuclear and conventional sectors, the ministers expressed concern over the seats of tension in the world. They also stressed the need for a strict respect of the principles and rules of international law. They reaffirmed their belief that resolving differences must be undertaken through peaceful means without resort to force or to the threat of force, as provided for under the UN Charter.

In conclusion the joint statement mentions that the two ministers attributed special significance to the periodic meetings held between the two countries at all levels and expressed their satisfaction over the positive results of their meeting. Andrei invited Rallis to visit Romania officially. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Departure

ATO41622 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Romanian Government Stefan Andrei left Athens a short time ago for Bucharest. During his visit to Greece he was received by President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis. He also had talks with Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis and Coordination Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

At Ellinikon Airport Andrei was seen off by Foreign Minister Rallis, Romanian Ambassador Ion Brad and Greek ambassador to Bucharest, Mikhail Kottakis.

Prior to his departure Andrei said the talks he had in Athens contributed not only to development of multifaceted bilateral cooperation but also provided an opportunity for talks on peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

BRIEFS

MISSILE BOAT LAUNCHED--Tomorrow morning the Greek Skaramangas shipyard will launch the second of a series of six missile boats which are being built for our navy. The missile boats are being built to the specifications of a French firm with a tradition in the construction of military vessels. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Feb 80 AT]

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED--Three hundred grenades and six guns were discovered in a house in Karditsa owned by a far-right winger, the press announced Saturday. According to reports, the owner of the house, Ioannis Bitsios, had been killed in a traffic accident in 1974. In addition to the grenades and guns, the authorities also discovered thousands of live shells of ammunition. [Excerpt] [Athens NEWS in English 2-3 Mar 80 p 4 AT]

TERCUMAN SCORES PRAVDA ARTICLE ON U.S. DEFENSE AGREEMENT

NC031029 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 29 Feb 80 p 4 NC

[Article by Prof Fahir Armaoglu: "Our Neighbor Soviet Russia"]

[Text] A point was worth noting in the Demirel government's attitude toward the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan: Though great anxiety was felt at this act of invasion and occupation, care was taken to refrain from reacting too strongly toward Soviet Russia. During the Security Council debate on this issue, the Turkish delegate condemned the Soviet action on the one hand but stressed the importance of goodneighborly relations with Soviet Russia on the other. Again, during the Islamic conference held in Islamabad in January, Turkey took meticulous care not to be too harsh on the Soviet Union even though such an attitude could offend some of our Arab friends. Finally, we could also say that in making a great step toward the West through the recent economic decisions, Turkey is determined not to alter the nature of goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

However, it is apparent from an article in PRAVDA the other day that Turkey's careful attitude has had little or no effect on our neighbor. Referring to the Turkish-American defense cooperation agreement, PRAVDA threatened that in the event Turkey abandoned goodneighborly relations it could become a "nuclear cemetery" in case of a conflict. Let us hasten to remind PRAVDA that Russia will suffer the same fate in the event of such a conflict; we do not doubt in the least that they are aware of this as otherwise they would not attach so much importance to the limitation of strategic arms.

If by any chance through this threat PRAVDA wanted to torpedo the goodneighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, Turkey will not, by any means, be responsible for any consequences. We prefer to attribute this sudden outburst of our neighbor, the Soviet Union, to the anxiety caused by the unpleasant repercussions in Afghanistan. But as the Turkish saying goes: 'Everybody has to bear the consequences of his own acts.' The Soviet Union cannot extricate itself from its awkward predicament in Afghanistan by frowning at other people. If our neighbor, the Soviet Union, chooses to further such a policy--particularly in the case of Turkey--it must risk having to face certain natural consequences. However, despite everything we wish to believe that PRAVDA's harsh and unnecessary outburst will confine itself to an impulsive act.

VOTCP Lauds PRAVDA

TA050807 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Excuses of the Guilty"]

[Text] An article on Turkey in the Soviet daily PRAVDA on 27 February 1980 provokes a deep reaction among the reactionary ruling circles in Turkey. This article caused an outcry among press organs which are the tools of these circles. All reactionaries, fascists, Maoists, people like [Senator] Metin Toker, and Foreign Minister Erkmen as well as the gang leaders of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism participated in the outcry. Why has the PRAVDA article caused such an outcry among these circles? Because the article pointed out that the aggressive U.S. and NATO bases and the nuclear arsenals in these bases in Turkey represented a great threat to Turkey's security and independence, as well as for the peoples of the Middle East, Near East and of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea regions. The article notes that in a war that might be caused because of the nuclear arms deployed on our soil, our country could become a nuclear cemetery for 45 million people.

Foreign Minister Erkmen tried to deny these realities which are known by our people as well as by the world public. The bourgeois journalists who kept quiet when, in an insulting statement, FRG Chancellor Schmidt compared the economic situation in Turkey to a pig sty, have now resorted to demagogy to hide these realities. In a bid to please their U.S. masters, newspapers such as TERCUMAN, SON HAVADIS, HERGUN, HURRIYET which are always full of articles slandering and attacking the Soviet Union, are now busy trying to hide from the public the realities stressed in the PRAVDA article. Foreign Minister Erkmen says that there is nothing new about the bases and adds that the deployment of nuclear arms on these bases is out of the question. Erkmen is lying. It is true that these U.S. bases have existed on our soil since the 1950's. The new slavery agreement initialed between Turkey and the United States on 10 January 1980 envisages the establishment of three more bases. This is what is new.

Regarding the claims that no nuclear arms are to be deployed on these bases, let us examine the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN, the biggest supporter of the pro-American Demirel government. In its 25 January 1980 issue, TERCUMAN has printed a map on which the U.S. bases of aggression are shown. According to TERCUMAN, out of about 30 U.S. bases on our soil, 7 contain nuclear arms. The daily lists the names of these bases as follows: Balikesir, Izmit, Eskisehir, Cakmak, Murted, (Erhac) and Erzurum. This revelation by the TERCUMAN should be enough to prove that the denials of the foreign minister are baseless. Or is TERCUMAN also lying?

Dear listeners, the question of whether nuclear arms exist on these bases on our soil is not what concerns our people. What concerns them is the terrible threat which these bases pose and the prevention of our country's becoming a nuclear cemetery.

As stressed by the 51 RPP deputies, Turkey is now at the crossroads: Either it will live in peaceful conditions with its neighbors and the Middle East and Near East countries or, by permitting the establishment of new bases on its soil, it will spoil its relations with its neighboring countries in accordance with the wishes of its masters across the ocean and their imperialist interests.

As recalled, the Demirel government has not only initialed the Turkish-U.S. slavery agreement, it has also adopted the NATO plan to transform Western Europe into a nuclear region and has agreed to the production of certain Pershing missile parts in our country. These are clear signs of efforts by the reactionary ruling forces to link our country more intensively with Washington's strategic plans, to use us as a tool in its cold war policies, and to drag us into the adventurist plans of imperialism. The aim of the United States is to take advantage of Turkey's economic and military possibilities and its strategic placement for its imperialist expansion, to strengthen its hegemony, to closely monitor our neighbor, the Soviet Union, through its aggressive bases on our soil with electronic and radar equipment and to completely control the Mediterranean, the Aegean, and the Middle East.

In a letter sent to the heads of all the governments, Comrade Brezhnev points out that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear arms against countries which do not have such arms, and adds that the Soviet Union is always ready to strengthen friendship and cooperation with those countries and to sign nonaggression agreements with them. In his statement of 23 February in Moscow addressing the electors of the (Bauman) region, Comrade Brezhnev said the following: All countries that break the chains of colonialism are faced with the difficult task of establishing a new, independent administration. A lasting peace, respecting the sovereign rights of peoples and countries and insuring equality in international relations are factors necessary to these countries as much as they are to socialist countries.

We are promoting our relations with African, Asian and Latin American countries, with big India and small Benin, with the Algerian Republic, the Kingdom of Jordan, with neighboring Turkey and far away (?Brazil) based on mutual benefits. We place great value on our developing relations with these countries. We are respecting the peoples of these countries. We do not covet their wealth. We are not trying to establish bases on their soil and to dictate their policies to them.

Dear listeners, these statements by Comrade Brezhnev carry an extraordinary significance for Turkey and our people. Our people do not want our country to be turned into a nuclear cemetery for the sake of those like Demirel, Turkes, Metin Toker and the imperialist interests of their masters across the ocean. Our people want to live in peace and friendship with all our neighbors--first and foremost with the Soviet Union, its friend in need. That is why they are crying out the slogans of: The aggressive bases should be dismantled, the slavery agreements should be torn up, converging their forces around these slogans of struggle.

GUNAYDIN COMMENTS ON 'ROGERS PLAN', RELATIONS WITH USSR

NC031136 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 29 Feb 80 p 5 NC

["The Situation in Ankara" column by Teoman Erel: "Relations With the Soviets Are Cooling Off"]

[Excerpts] The Justice Party minority government is taking fast strides in foreign policy. We have learned from the disclosures made by Foreign Minister Erkmen that the cancellation of NOTAM 714 signified not only a mere gesture of good will, but also a change in policy toward the Aegean.

The idea of discussing disputes connected with the Aegean as a package has been abandoned. At least, the package seems to have been divided into two: Military and civilian matters will be discussed separately.

Turkey will no longer insist on the settlement of all issues connected with the Aegean before consenting to Greece's return to NATO's military wing. It will be satisfied with only the settlement of the military issues.

This is what kept General Rogers busy. The proposal, referred to as the Rogers plan, was connected with regulating areas of responsibility in the Aegean. Whereas our competent authorities described the plan as "non-existent", officials in Brussels said "Turkey has consented" and Greece officialy rejected it--this plan envisaged a region in the middle of the Aegean under NATO control.

As he was leaving London for Ankara, General Rogers confirmed the existence of such a plan, but added that Greece had rejected it. The American commander-in-chief of NATO deplored the fact that Greece had disclosed its decision to the public before notifying him. However, he added that he would try to develop new proposals.

We do not know whether Rogers' new proposals contain an area in the middle of the Aegean to be under the control of NATO or indirectly by the United States. However, various circles in Ankara believe that these efforts are extremely dangerous. The anxieties of our serious and experienced bureaucrats as well as our statesmen are too grave to be overlooked.

As these discussions were being held in Ankara, no one was aware of the serious Soviet warning or reaction to the Turkish Government. However, compared with relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union a few months ago, one could sense some deterioration in these relations.

Last week, Turkish diplomats did not attend a party given by the Soviet Union on the occasion of Soviet Army Day. So it was becoming quite clear that relations between the two countries were beginning to cool off. And the PRAVDA commentary followed these developments. PRAVDA maintained that Turkey was pursuing a perilous path between strategies of crisis and detente which could lead to a nuclear war.

It is understood from this commentary that the new foreign policy of the Justice Party minority government and the agreement to be signed with the United States regarding the bases are disturbing the Soviet Union. It can also be said that the possibility of increased American influence in the Aegean, which the Soviet ships ply so frequently, bothers the Soviet Union too. We must, therefore, bear in mind that a Soviet Union, disturbed by Turkey, may cause more discomfort for Turkey than for the West. The national interests of Turkey demand that it maintain good relations with all its neighbors. It would particularly be a great risk to get involved in serious disputes and animosity with a world giant.

It is quite likely that the United States would like to convert Turkey into a more militant ally for its own interests and to compensate for Afghanistan. And Federal Germany may wish to see the major part of the Soviet Army in Central Europe glide toward the countries in the NATO wings, particularly toward Turkey. But naturally, Turkey's national interests come before everything else. Suleyman Bey [the prime minister] is aware of all this too. So much so that in the past he had expedited efforts for the development of relations with the Soviet Union. We hope that his speed in negotiating such a dangerous bend in foreign policy is not dictated by the great need for Western credits.

TFSC'S DENKTAS OPPOSED TO LIFTING OF NOTAM 714

TA031437 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1420 GMT 3 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Istanbul 3 Mar (AA)--President Rauf Denktas of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus said today he was against Turkey's recent decision to lift the restrictions on air traffic over the Aegean Sea (NOTAM No. 714) and said this could endanger the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. Denktas made his views known in a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport during a stopover on his way to London for a private visit. Annulment of the NOTAM enabled the Greek Cypriot side to take "a very dangerous step", President Denktas said, adding: "We definitely cannot accept operation of Greek Cypriot services on our own territory and their (piracy). In case they insist on this course there will be complications which can endanger the intercommunal talks."

POLICE SEIZE CONTRABAND ARMS DESTINED FOR IRAN

TA041538 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 4 Mar (AA)--Gendarmerie in the eastern province of Van, in a clash with a group of smugglers, seized 10 million lira worth of arms and ammunition destined for Iran across the border. The governor said the contraband arms included 80 7.65 mm "Vizor" brand Czechoslovak-made pistols, and over 59,000 300 mm "Geco" bullets for automatic pistols. The band of smugglers escaped under cover of darkness, he said, leaving behind nine horses worth another 1 million lira. One suspected accomplice was taken under custody. With 12,000 more bullets seized in two other towns of Van, the total value of smuggled arms and ammunition seized rose up to 12 million lira, the governor added.

In Ankara, the Interior Ministry announced the special "Department of Smuggling" at the general directorate of security had seized members of an arms smuggling ring operating in the Black Sea region. They had seized a pusher, a boss, and the big boss, for the region, together with 35 pistols and 11,000 bullets. The Black Sea branch of the smuggling ring had been completely wiped out, the ministry said, and teams were working on other branches.

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KREISKY 'UNRESERVEDLY READY FOR COOPERATION WITH IRAN'

AU061002 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Report on Kreisky statement to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ, AP)--"Like any country giving itself a new social system, Iran needs cooperation with progressive democratic states in Europe which do not shy at the mere word revolution," Chancellor Kreisky declared in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. "We are unreservedly ready for cooperation with Iran." But certain minimum forms of human freedom must be observed, Kreisky added, alluding to the detention of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy.

One is losing the moral credit earned by blasting open prisons and by the release of thousands of prisoners, if one then goes and deprives 50 people of their freedom unwarrantedly and without court trial, Kreisky said, adding: "The number is quite immaterial in this respect." This must be said to the young people concerned, regardless of one's full understanding of the fact that they are filled with rage at the old regime, Kreisky said.

GENERAL SPANNOCCHI URGES PURCHASE OF INTERCEPTORS

AU041452 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Georg Possanner report on an interview with General Spannocchi, chief of the Austrian Army Command, in Vienna--no date given]

[Summary] The delay in the acquisition of interceptor planes by the Austrian Army is causing General Spannocchi grave concern. "'To keep our borders fairly safe so that in the event of our having to defend our neutrality we are not overrun by entire battalions which then operate from our territory is something that is possible to a reassuring extent with the means at our disposal, but this does not apply to our airspace.' That is where our sovereignty and neturality are most likely to be disregarded, if only out of negligence or carelessness, so that this constitutes 'a ticket to hell as far as the policy of neutrality is concerned,' Spannocchi says."

"'It is absolutely permissible to recall that in both crises that have occurred in our neighborhood--1956 and 1968--others assumed control over our airspace. This simply must not be allowed to happen again.'" Spannocchi then flatly rejected the widely used argument that Austria should simply forget all about air defense, save the 3-4 billion schillings needed for buying interceptors, and use the money for other weapons. "'We simply do not stand to gain anything if we fail in our international duties, thus staggering into the end of our neutrality,'" he says, arguing that Austria's political leadership is assumming a tremendous political responsibility in neglecting the protection of neutrality in the air.

"In the antitank defense sector, no equivalent substitute for missile weapons exists today, Spannocchi declares in reply to a pertinent question. 'Nevertheless the challenge can be answered by a whole system. I believe that, within the framework of territorial defense, we have succeeded in establishing a functioning antitank defense system with other weapons, stationary installations and obstacles.'" Spannocchi's main arguments: At the given distance of 500-1000 meters, modern antitank guns have a likely hit rate of 90 percent and can pierce any armor; the speed of attack is slowed down by prepared obstacles and stationary installations; protection against combat helicopters is currently being worked out.

"So one could actually do without missiles? 'As chief of the Austrian Army Command it is my task to implement the government's defense policy in line with the given directives,' Spannocchi says evasively. But, taking a look at the immediate future, he adds: 'The tanks of tomorrow will be operational as early as in the middle of this decade.' Their armor can no longer be pierced by conventional missiles. 'But, if that is the case, the missile will become useless.' Spannocchi thus draws this conclusion: 'By the end of the 1980's the [antitank] missile will be outdated--but, until then, no general can renounce this optimal antitank weapon.' The development of weapons is moving in the direction of the high-velocity gun with low-caliber hard-core projectiles [hochrasanz kanone mit unterkalibrigen hartkerngeschossen]--weapons for which there are no restrictions whatsoever in the State Treaty, and which offer great chances for Austria's arms industry."

According to Spannocchi, the big maneuvers held last fall showed the need to focus attention on the following three points in particular: synchronization of the training of reserve and of active officers; more emphasis on the construction and expansion of stationary defense installations and obstacles; priority for night combat training including the development of electronic appliances. In this context, Spannocchi says: "'I consider it simply inexcusable not to make use of the capacity of Austria's technology in this sector. If a small country does not master the problem of electronics for its defense capability in the 1980's, it will find itself incapable of defense in the 1990's.'"

In reply to DIE PRESSE's last question, about the role of Austria's civil defense, he declares: "'I want to say quite plainly that it is high time for those who are responsible for it in peacetime to rack their brains, rather than pretend that this is our responsibility. It is not, nor are we responsible for the shortcomings that quite obviously exist in that field.'" Spannocchi adds that although it would be possible to fight for a few days without regard for the needs of the civilian population, he sees this as something for which it is difficult to assume responsibility.

'Political Question' Involved

AU051007 [Editorial Report AU] The Socialist Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 5 March 1980 carries on page 2 a Michael Strand report on an interview granted to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on 4 March by General Spannocchi, chief of the Austrian Army Command. Highlighting Spannocchi's demand for the purchase of interceptors the paper quotes the general as saying: "Neutrality is three-dimensional. We cannot let a country's readiness for defense end 5 meters above the ground."

Noting that General Kuntner, head of the National Defense Academy, was criticized by Moscow PRAVDA for demanding missile weapons only a month ago, the paper states that General Spannocchi adopted a rather reserved position on this issue and quotes him as saying: "'Naturally, a general can wish for his army to have such optimal anti-tank defense, but it remains a political question whether or not this wish can be fulfilled.'"

WEST BERLIN MAYOR STOBBE PAYS 4-DAY VISIT TO VIENNA

AU061056 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna (APA)--Wednesday night [5 March] Dietrich Stobbe, governing mayor of Berlin, arrived in Vienna for a 4-day visit at the invitation of Vienna Mayor Gratz. The visitor is also scheduled to meet Chancellor Kreisky. Questions of detente will be a central issue of his talks in Vienna.

SCHMIDT EXPECTS GREAT DEAL OF HARMONY IN U.S. TALKS

DW051231 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 4 Mar 80 DW

[Gerd H. Pelletier interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Cologne-Wahn Airport just before the chancellor's departure for Washington--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your seventh trip to the United States in your capacity as head of government is considered here as the most important and perhaps most difficult journey. American journals and newspapers level more criticism than ever at you. One newspaper even says that you are an unwilling ally. Are you amused by such a formulation or does it annoy you?

[Answer] No, I am not amused by it, nor does it irk me; for I have been familiar indeed with the public opinion in the United States for past 30 years, including the publicized opinion, which are two different things. I, too, have read the essay to which you refer, and I believe that you did not translate it quite properly. The correct translation should be: The reluctant ally, and this solely pertains to the Olympic games. In many other questions, in most issues, the U.S. Government and especially the U.S. President are in agreement with us. The degree of harmony is quite great, and some people take pleasure in especially stressing nuances now and then in their journalistic work. After all, it is in no way different here in Germany.

By the way, it may be that this is a chancellor's seventh trip. I do not recall it so specifically anymore. But all told it is the 40th or 45th trip which I have made to the United States, I feel quite at home there. And I am quite sure that the great deal of harmony which the U.S. Government and the German Federal Government have achieved already will be even enhanced on this occasion.

[Question] Since you have been there so often, as you just stressed, can you at all understand that some Americans say that the assistance of their most important ally, the Federal Republic, was not sufficient?

[Answer] I can understand that, but I cannot find it right. First, I find it wrong that we are being termed the most important ally. We are important. That is true. We play an important role in the alliance. We contribute considerably to the common defense ability. But France is equally important. England is equally important, and the smaller states in their way also contribute to the common defense. It begins with Canada and it ends with Luxembourg. I consider it improper that Germany is being set off. I do not want to agree to that.

Some American journalists may maintain that we do not contribute enough. They will note in the next days that the U.S. Government does not share that opinion.

CHANCELLOR PRAISES CARTER'S 'STATESMANLIKE CONDUCT'

LD052302 Hamburg DPA in German 2230 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Washington--After talks in the White House lasting almost 2 and 1/2 hours, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Jimmy Carter today noted broad agreement in their assessment of the international situation, but did not hide the fact that, not least for geographical reasons, there are differences of opinion.

In a statement to the international press the chancellor underlined that the consultation between the United States and its European partners are seldom better than the current ones, and he praised President Carter for his statesmanlike conduct in the present situation.

Schmidt and Carter made a point of showing unanimity in their assessment of the situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but gave no indication of whether agreement was reached at the meeting on specific countermeasures. Schmidt said in this connection that the discussions, which have already gone on longer than planned, have not yet been concluded. Contrary to his original intention of going back to the American Government's guest house, Schmidt returned to the President's study after making his statement to journalists.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT VISIT TO WASHINGTON

DW060900 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 6 Mar 80 DW

[Press review on Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Visit to the United States]

[Text] WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes the following: The chancellor must come to terms with Carter, the leader of the Western big power. The chancellor of a country that depends more than any other country on the ups and downs of the balance and the deterioration of detente, what Helmut Schmidt must and will bring back from Washington is already a fact: on the one hand support of the alliance that feels challenged by the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, and on the other confirmation of a policy that in the long run seeks equalization with Moscow. Carter will aim more for the first element, Schmidt more for the second, according to WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE.

NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN notes: Preliminary to the chancellor's visit, Bonn tried to disperse the impression that Schmidt was really irritated by the lack of U.S. preparedness to consult its allies sufficiently. Government spokesmen untiringly stressed that contacts between Washington and the Europeans have become closer again, permitting rapid progress in working out a Western counterconcept as an answer to the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Schmidt and Carter could work out the final matters immediately, judging by what was taking place prior to the meeting between the chancellor and the president in Washington. The statements that have been disseminated read like descriptions of wishful thinking. They have little to do with reality.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE of Oberndorf writes under the headline "Pressure for Unity": At the German-American summit meeting in Washington, both sides obviously want to demonstrate unity. That ought not to be too difficult because a great part of the difference between Bonn and Washington were caused mostly by lack of communications, which seems to have been practically eliminated now. But that does not rule out the existence of some differences of opinion--regarding for example to the extent of an economic boycott of Moscow, or who is supposed to make available that additional means for Turkey and Pakistan. Neither Carter nor Schmidt can be interested in stressing such differences. The American President knows that a stiffened stand in Bonn will necessarily bring influence to bear on the other Europeans, and the chancellor must bear in mind that the opposition would very much like to make the lack of loyalty with regard to the United States an issue of its election campaign.

The Ulm SUEDWESTPRESSE stresses this point: The stage play is well tested, and Bonn policy now produces it once again: The way it presents it, not a single cloud is dulling the sunshine over the German-American relations. Yet the truth is that the inclination of the U.S. administration to include European positions in its reckoning as well is infinitesimal. The U.S. election campaign is overshadowing all actions. All the more laborious is Schmidt's attempt to be solidary with the United States without simultaneously abandoning the leeway of the Federal Republic for its special requirements. Schmidt's effort at harmony is a tightrope walk. It is intended to please the Americans and gain him time in the issue at hand.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN views the situation as follows: The chancellor's short visit to Washington has often been termed a journey aimed at improving the climate. After all, the suspicion has arisen in the American public that the Federal Republic is trying to play a dubious special role within the European alliance, all the more so since Willy Brandt's strange utterances are interpreted to be a kowtow to Soviet anger, which indeed caused PRAVDA to babble about Schmidt's forked tongue. Thus, Schmidt's talks with the U.S. statesmen and with Carter personally will boil down to the request not to press him for time and to understand that the current treaties with the Soviet Union will not be called in question despite all preparedness for boycott and sanctions.

Discussing an alleged special role of Europe in the present world political situation, BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: In the description of the crisis after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a false tone is creeping in now and then which is objectionable as it blurrs the power of realization and leads to slanted conclusion. What we mean is the rivalry of the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which allegedly has become evident again in the case of Afghanistan. This view prevails, for instance, in part of the nonalined camp. Yet France, too, has chosen a similar way of describing things since it cultivates its anti-Americanism which is so effective domestically. On several occasions, Willy Brandt has also strummed this string. Yet there is no such thing as a Soviet-American power struggle over Afghanistan but rather another Soviet seizure by which the Kremlin has enlarged its empire piece by piece for the past 40 years.

GENSCHER SEES BENEFIT IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH AMERICANS

LD051210 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the view of FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, close cooperation with Washington in the present world crisis is also in the Federal Republic's and Europe's own best interests. Therefore, Europe would do well to make the new U.S. political emergence one of the entire West, Genscher writes in an article published by FDP in the latest issue of BUNTE magazine.

Genscher warns against underestimating the regained determination of the Americans to uphold their world political responsibility as a "short-term action influenced by the election campaign." The illusion that Europe could play a special role between the United States and Soviet Union as [word indistinct] to Moscow's challenge would only lead to "our falling between two stools," the FDP chairman said.

One of the main consequences to be drawn from the crisis is the economic and social stabilization of developing countries, Genscher stressed. However, political stability should not be confused in this respect with "short-term support for outdated regimes."

GENSCHER LEAVES FOR EC-ASEAN TALKS IN KUALA LUMPUR

LD041753 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 4 Mar 80

[Summary] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left for Kuala Lumpur today for a conference of European Community and ASEAN foreign ministers. Before the conference begins, he is due to have bilateral talks with the Malaysian Government. A cooperation agreement is due to be signed in Kuala Lumpur between the European Community and ASEAN.

On his return flight on 8 March he will stop over in Cairo and discuss the possibilities of a solution to the Middle East conflict with President as-Sadat and Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil.

DPA REPORTS U.S. DECISION TO DEPLOY F-16'S IN GERMANY

LD051836 Hamburg DPA in German 1724 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Ramstein--The U.S. Defense Department plans to station 3 squadrons of the tactical F-16's in the Federal Republic some time in mid-1981. They will replace the older F-4 Phantoms at Hann Airbase, the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe (USAFE) announced at Ramstein today. This will be the first time that U.S. aircraft of this type will be stationed in Europe.

CDU CHAIRMAN KOHL STRESSES NEED FOR NATO FLEXIBILITY

LD051728 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of CDU Chairman Kohl NATO will continue to be indispensable as a Western defense alliance in the 1980's. At the end of his party's 2-day foreign policy congress, Kohl demanded in Bonn today that NATO's political importance and military deterrance should be strengthened. In the future however, NATO will also be required to react more flexibly to changes in international affairs.

The need for the NATO alliance was also stressed at the congress by Dutch Prime Minister Van Agt. He supported a Western response to match the Soviet SS-20 missiles but at the same time called for negotiations on arms control since counterarming and arms control should go hand in hand.

Kohl declared that the Federal Republic's future foreign policy must rest on the twin pillars of security and detente. A policy of detente is not an end in itself but an attempt to arrive at a sensible balance of interest between East and West. It could lead to military equilibrium at a lower level within the framework of disarmament and arms control. Kohl accused the USSR of trying to destroy the basis of such a policy of international understanding by an arms buildup and by extending its spheres of interest.

DIE WELT COMMENTS ON MOSCOW'S ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE WEST

Oil Issue

DW031631 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Mar 80 p 6 DW

[Commentary signed KEM.: "Moscow's Bolt"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is turning tables and doing so in the most interesting temporal context. Giscard's visit to the Arabian Peninsula seemed to provide the suitable context for Moscow's latest bolt: It is not the Russian intervention in Afghanistan which threatens the oil supply of the Western world and above all of Europe but the "adventurous policy of the United States" in the Near and Middle East.

This brazen mistaking of cause and effect--after all, Carter's Gulf doctrine was the reply to the Soviet Afghanistan adventure--is followed by a clear statement, namely, the proposal concerning a West European-Russian conference on the security of the international access to the oil wells of Arabia. As clumsy as this move apparently aimed at the weak spot in a European-American divergence of interest seems, as logical is its starting point that is beyond propaganda.

For unlike the objective geopolitical threat in the Afghanistan coup, it manifests Soviet interest in the Middle East oil in a "legitimate" way, as it were; Moscow even thinks of a UN guarantee. At a time of extremely nervous receptiveness to signals from the Kremlin in Bonn and Paris, the intention of talking is gaining real significance. What would be indicated all the more urgently now is signals to Moscow that hopes for European unilateral actions within the Western Alliance are inappropriate and that it is not worthwhile to fish in troubled waters in an attempt to divert attention from Moscow's own cruel game in Afghanistan.

Soviet Bloc Disarmament Effort

DW060940 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Mar 80 p 6 DW

[Commentary signed CGS.: "Synchronized"]

[Text] The "European Disarmament Conference," which a ranking neutral statesman, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, recently said is without value, has lately been propagandized not only by the Poles and Hungarians but also by SED [Socialist Unity Party] chief Honecker. This shows that this project is not at all a "lone Polish action" as had been occasionally assured after Gierek's party congress speech. Rather, what is involved is a synchronized Soviet action.

Mowcow's objective is clear: to divert attention from Afghanistan through an endless disarmament palaver, to mobilize the anti-American forces in Western Europe and to offer a "divisible" detente to the Federal Republic and to other West European countries. All Europe needs to do is pretend that nothing has happened.

We may make allowances for the fact that the Poles and Hungarians are clinging to this conference project as to a straw to save at least a last remnant of their own leeway for maneuver. However, the West, notwithstanding all sympathy for the precarious situation of the smaller East European states, must recognize above all the Soviets' strategic intention to smashing the American-European partnership.

EGYPT'S KHALIL ON GISCARD PALESTINIAN STATEMENT, MIDEAST

LD051207 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Jacques Amalric and Eric Rouleau interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil in Paris: "The Peace Treaty With Israel Will Be Implemented Even if Negotiations on Autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Fail"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's stance in favor of the Palestinians' right to self-determination?

[Answer] We welcome any stance in favor of self-determination. However, we do not yet know whether or not the declaration of this principle will be followed by a plan for implementing it. Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not say how he will persuade the Israelis and Palestinians to accept his viewpoint and sit down at the negotiating table together. Who does the president of the republic regard as competent to speak on the Palestinians' behalf? How will he force Israel to accept the Palestinian interlocutor chosen? Unless we obtain satisfactory answers to these questions we have no alternative but to continue along the path which we laid down at Camp David. We hope that others will not raise obstacles in our path.

[Question] Last week President as-Sadat made statements virtually identical to those in the Franco-Kuwaiti communique. Have Cairo and Paris exchanged views on this subject?

[Answer] We keep France informed of our position. We do likewise with most EEC countries, Arab countries and countries in the socialist camp. Even the PLO, with which we do not maintain relations, knows essentially what we think either from direct information or through intermediaries. For instance, President Carter's special envoy Sol Linowitz met with Palestinian leaders during his visit to Israel....

[Question] Did France inform you in return of its intention to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination?

[Answer] No. We had no idea. We have decided to adopt the course of explaining our viewpoint and asking those who do not agree with it to suggest another solution. Unfortunately we have so far received no alternative solution from any European or Arab country. The Rejection Front states merely condemned the Camp David agreements. However, we think that the international situation makes a solution to the Palestinian problem urgent: It cannot be delayed or postponed. That is why we regard 26 May as a limit (note: limit set by the Camp David agreements for completing negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip) and not just as a target. No other date can be fixed beyond 26 May. I repeat that the international situation is such that we cannot afford the luxury of postponement.

[Question] President as-Sadat has spoken of Palestinian self-determination in the context of negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip while Mr Giscard d'Estaing seems to be referring to the direct exercise of that right. Is this a difference of opinion?

[Answer] First, I do not think it is possible to assess Mr Giscard d'Estaing's opinion at this stage. We still do not know whether he had the Camp David agreements in mind. [paragraph continues]

As far as we are concerned, we believe that the path laid down by Camp David consists of establishing a self-government authority freely elected by the people with the help of the Israelis, Egyptians, Americans and Jordanians (if the Jordanians agree to take part in this process) before starting negotiations to define the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. For the Palestinians this is a way of exercising their right to self-determination.

Three Categories of Palestinians

[Question] For Cairo, self-determination is aimed at the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories. Jerusalem maintains, however, that only the populations of these two entities can determine their future since the land on which they are established is part of the Jewish heritage.

[Answer] The Camp David agreements are clear to us. Autonomy is logically granted to the population and not to the territory. In our view there are three categories of Palestinians: Those who reside on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip; those who reside elsewhere and have become citizens of their host countries, and finally, the emigres who have kept their nationality. Camp David states that only the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will elect an autonomous authority.

[Question] How do you picture the autonomous Palestinian authority?

[Answer] In our view it should have three powers: legislative, executive and judiciary. That is the normal view of internal sovereignty. The negotiations which will follow later will be intended to extend to external sovereignty.

Of course there are differences of opinion. We told our Israeli interlocutors right from the start that the powers held by the military government in the occupied territories and by the civilian administration should be transfered to the autonomous authority in accordance with the Camp David agreements. However, we could not reach agreement on the full transfer of these powers. The Israelis mentioned their concern for security in almost all spheres even as regards public health, education, radio and television....

At our meeting in The Hague last week we succeeded in agreeing that the notion of security should only be applied to the spheres mentioned by the Camp David agreements. Therefore the Israeli forces would be withdrawn or redeployed: Outposts would be set up on the demarcation line between the West Bank and Jordan and this line would be monitored by mixed Israeli-Jordanian patrols to prevent the infiltration of subversive elements. Camp David also made provision for the creation of a police force with Palestinian, Jordanian and Egyptian liaison officers under the auspices of the autonomous authority. The Israelis object that such a system does not correspond to their defense concerns. However, I replied that the Camp David agreements did not give them the right to defend the West Bank.

[Question] What would happen if the Palestinians and Jordanians were to persist in their refusal to take part in this process?

[Answer] If we were to succeed in reaching a fair agreement on the transitional period it would be up to the Palestinians to accept it or reject it, to take part in the elections which will be held 1 month after the agreement is signed or refuse to take part in them. Our mission goes no further than that. We cannot take the Palestinians' place.

[Question] Have you received indications that the PLO would be prepared to accept such an agreement?

[Answer] We make a distinction between the PLO and the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, I can tell you that we have received encouragement from the Palestinians and even from King Husayn.

[Question] Is it possible that you might pursue negotiations after 26 May if no agreement emerged before then? Is it true that there are plans for a meeting between Mr Carter, Mr Begin and Mr as-Sadat should the deadlock continue?

[Answer] Such a meeting could only take place after our differences had been reduced to the essential points. Moreover it is not necessary for the three presidents to meet immediately. There could first be one-to-one meetings between Carter and Begin or Carter and As-Sadat. Everything will depend on Israel and its good will. Our Israeli interlocutors' attitude when negotiations on autonomy are resumed in Cairo on 25 March will indicate whether they are really interested in an agreement or whether they are trying to stall. In any case we are determined to conclude negotiations before 26 May unless there is an imperative need to continue. That is why we are working day and night.

[Question] What would you do in case of a failure which even President Carter could not prevent?

[Answer] We do not envisage such a hypothesis: Mr Carter is officially committed to solving the Palestinian problem.

[Question] Is a deadlock on the Palestinian problem not likely to undermine the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and damage your bilateral relations with Jerusalem?

[Answer] Not in the least. Everything which has been written on this subject in the Israeli press is merely aimed at disturbing public opinion in that country. Whatever happens, our relations with Israel will be maintained and we will normalize them. It is very important that Israeli public opinion should know that the peace treaty will be respected and applied by Egypt. We will not give Israel justification for failing to do likewise. This treaty is binding on us all and the Israelis, like us, are obliged to respect it.

Settlements and Security

[Question] Some people in Israel say that you are waiting until you have recovered the last part of the Sinai to change your minds on the normalization of bilateral relations.

[Answer] It is completely irresponsible to say that. I must stress this. We cannot accept such statements. We are men of honor and of our word. The Israelis must recognize that. If some people think such things, the Egyptian people and government certainly do not. The Israelis have no right to attribute such intentions to us. During negotiations it is intolerable to say that you suspect the other side's behavior. It is intolerable, and nobody has the right to cast doubt among the public to give the "hawks" a pretext.

[Question] Have you noticed a change in Israeli public opinion?

[Answer] Yes, very definitely. I think public opinion in Israel is favorable to peace. Most Israelis would like peace. The only thing which concerns them is security and we do not think that the security problem should be confused with that of the territories. The occupied territories do not mean security. [paragraph continues]

When talking of security it is vital to think of all sides as specified in the Camp David agreements. The agreements never mention security for Israel alone. Security is mentioned as applying to all the sides. When the Israelis say that the security question is the most important question we say that the same is true of security for the Palestinians, Egyptians, Syrians and Jordanians. If you look at the past four wars you will see that all, aside from the fourth, were launched by Israel.

[Question] Do you think that the establishment of new colonies by Israel constitutes a violation of the Camp David agreements or was this question not dealt with by the agreements?

[Answer] First, the settlements have nothing to do with security. At present there are no more than 16,000 people in these colonies and some of them are only there on weekends. It is the army which insures security. The Israelis are confusing the problem of security with that of expansionism.

Mr Begin himself promised President Carter that he would freeze the settlements during the negotiation period. Unfortunately Mr Begin later claimed there had been a misunderstanding. However there was no misunderstanding....

[Question] Do you think that Egypt could break its isolation in the Arab world?

[Answer] We have always had close relations with the other Arab countries, and we do not accept the deterioration in those relations. However, Arab solidarity cannot mean accepting a resolution adopted by a majority of Arab countries which runs counter to our sovereignty.

[Question] How do you view the regional situation?

[Answer] At the moment the Arab world is threatened with destablization. Take Syria, for instance, which is trying to force Lebanon to sign a treaty and aline with it. We are well acquainted with Syria's policy. It rejected Camp David and did not condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. To the west of our borders lies Libya which is trying to move closer to Algeria and which has intervened in Tunisia, Chad and Central Africa. To the south you have Ethiopia which is under Soviet influence. Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen have treaties with the Soviet Union which might lead to the same situation as Afghanistan. If Southern Yemen and Northern Yemen are reunited that too will be achieved under Marxist influence. All this is a threat to the region, to Sudan, Oman and Saudi Arabia itself. The Soviet weapons sent to Ethiopia, Southern Yemen and Libya and the mercenaries--whether Cuban or East German--are playing a destablizing role. We do not intend to sit back and accept this. That would be a bad policy. We should take the initiative in stopping the intervention before it happens.

U.S., FRENCH 'REPUDIATION' OF ISRAEL VIEWED

LD051555 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Double Repudiation"]

[Text] On 2 March France and the United States inflicted on Israel a double repudiation, which cannot fail to be felt keenly by the majority of Israeli opinion.

Undoubtedly, the Israelis consider they have been "dumped" by the United States which voted in the Security Council for a resolution condemning the Jewish settlements in Gaza and the West Bank region. [paragraph continues]

Certainly, Washington never hid its disapproval of a "colonization" which "constitutes an obstacle (...) to the establishment of a global peace" in the Near East. But this is the first time that the U.S. delegate has voted with the most resolute opponents of the Jerusalem government, notably the communist countries, in a quite severe denunciation of Mr Menahem Begin's policy.

The conjunctions of this condemnation with Paris' new stance on the future of Palestine was immediately noted in Jerusalem, not without bitterness and anxiety. Indeed, since General de Gaulle's presidency, few Israelis have considered France a "friendly" country. But while France spoke many times in favor of restoring to the Arabs lands conquered in June 1967, it had used deliberately vague terms in talking of the Palestinians' "legitimate rights," and in particular of the right "to possess a homeland."

The "little phrase," which appears in the Franco-Kuwaiti communique recognizing the Palestinians' "right to self-determination," is a notable evolution in France's position. It could be fraught with consequences. Paris seems thus to have dismissed the Palestinians' "simple participation" in the Camp David negotiations "process" between Israel, Egypt and the United States which have, in practice, set themselves up as guardians of the people of Gaza and the West Bank. The Franco-Kuwaiti communique again questions Security Council Resolution 242, the basis of any settlement, by asserting that this is not a "refugee" problem--the term used in Resolution 242--but one of a "people which must possess (...) its own right to self-determination."

Mr Yasir 'Arafat would not have put any differently the principle which he has ceaselessly defended for years. The PLO, folllowed by practically all the Palestinians, claims nothing less than the recognition of the Palestinians' right to build their own independent state "in the whole of Palestine," especially on the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing has chosen the time and place well to announce his spectacular change of direction in French policy, while recalling other principles, outside of the communique, such as the recognition of all the states of the region. The Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. negotiations are marking time, and no one really believes that an agreement on the autonomy of the occupied territories will appear by 26 May as anticipated. Moreover, the French president's remarks are phrased to arouse broad, favorable echoes in a region populated by Palestinians who occupy key posts in the administration and the economy and which is also anxious at American "blindness." After the Iranian Revolution and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Persian Gulf leaders believe that the protection of their region depends more on a solution of the Palestinian problem than on a strengthening of the U.S. military disposition in that part of the world.

LE MONDE PRAISES UK ROLE IN RHODESIA; EXAMINES FUTURE

LD051517 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Guerrillas" Reward"]

[Text] Although they have surprised the opinion poll experts, the election results are, in their way, the logical result of the rebellion against the white government. Before the 4 January ceasefire, Mr Mugabe's guerrillas had infiltrated two-thirds of the territory. They have obtained around two-thirds of the votes and an absolute majority of seats. Mr Nkomo's armed supporters had appeared in the rest of the country; they obtained virtually the rest of the votes. The African nationalists who did not rebel against the minority European government--especially Bishop Muzorewa--were swept aside despite the financial and military support they received from Salisbury and Pretoria.

Therefore the election verdict has rewarded those who fought most fiercely against Mr Ian Smith. Mr Mugabe, the bete noire of the European colonialists, who advocates a socialism spurned by the whites, has been asked by British Governor Lord Soames to form independent Zimbabwe's first government. Therefore the operation launched by Lord Carrington last September to end 14 years of rebellion against the crown and a 7-year armed conflict has entered its most delicate phase: the real transfer of power from the white colonialists who rebelled against their mother country in 1965 to the black nationalist guerrillas.

In this respect the British deserve gratitude for having succeeded in silencing the guns and organizing elections in conditions generally deemed to be "free and honest." It was not an easy task, particularly since Lord Soames, installed in Salisbury without much preparation, could only count on a small Commonwealth contingent to support his action. Aside from that the British governor could do no more than rely on the good will of all those over whom he exercises his ephemeral pro-consulate.

The British, and also the South Africans, learned Mr Mugabe's victory soon enough to take the vital precautions together with Mr Mugabe for maintaining order after the election. In the past few days contact had been increased with the help of Mozambique, of which Mr Mugabe is the "protege," in order to allay the fears of Rhodesia's whites, reassure the South African giant and moderate possibly excessive expressions of enthusiasm by the blacks.

The moderation which Mr Mugabe himself has shown--particularly in stating that General Walls would remain as army chief and in guaranteeing the Europeans' interests--stresses just how concerned he is not to provoke irresponsible gestures either from white extremists or from the disappointed supporters of Mr Nkomo whom the elections have deprived of the key role everybody promised him. In the longer term, Mr Mugabe will also have to prevent a European exodus which could ruin Zimbabwe.

Therefore Mr Mugabe must logically preach reconciliation, advocate a government of union, giving one or two portfolios to Mr Smith's white Rhodesian front deputies. However, will such a policy, should it be confirmed, be enough to insure coexistence between forces which have waged a merciless struggle for many years? Southern Africa's future now depends on peace being firmly established in Zimbabwe.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, HUMAN RIGHTS

LD031112 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, March 2 (MTI)--"Our conviction remains that the international situation is basically advancing to the advantage of peace, independence and the forces struggling for socialism. We are witnessing the failure of imperialism from Iran to Nicaragua, from Angola to Mozambique. But just to defend their positions, imperialism has gone into a counter-defensive, trying to use every possible means except unleashing of a world war. The arms race is at the same time a huge source of profit to them while they are seeking to make the socialist countries brake their development through the military expenses entailed by the arms race. Such being the condition, the communist parties have to do everything possible to maintain the process of peace and detente vital for the peoples," said Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party, in an interview given to the NEPSZABADSAG correspondent in Paris. The central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party carries the interview in its Sunday issue.

In connection with the allegations of NATO politicians and Western mass media that the recent heightening of international tensions is attributed to the Soviet Union's so-called interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, Marchais pointed out:

"Tensions have been sharpening for a pretty long time, a fact to be associated with the imperialist decision to start a counter-attack because of their failures. As for Afghanistan, our party's position is known to all: Every government has a right to make agreements for the security of its country. For example, France is a member of the Atlantic treaty. In a televised statement this week, the president of the French Republic referred to article 5 of this treaty providing for mutual assistance to be given by the signatories in the event of outside attack. Why is France entitled to sign such a treaty, and why should the Afghan Government and people have no right to make agreement with the Soviet Union to defend themselves from outside attacks? We think if the president of the French Republic can declare his claim for solidarity among the capitalist states, the progressive revolutionary forces, too, have the right to be at one with each other.

Speaking of the activities of the PCF commission formed to protect human rights, Marchais, who is the chairman of this commission, said: The French Communist Party has founded this commission to give new momentum to the fight for human rights inside Franch and worldwide.

"When the imperialists proclaimed themselves as human rights champions, they did so to throw dust in the eyes of the masses, to make themselves appear as the advocators of these rights, and the communist parties and the socialist countries as the violators of them. We must not forget either: They are talking of individual rights alone. What is more, Carter and his aides, the ill-famed Trilateral Committee, defend the rights of solely those they call dissidents of the socialist societies.

"Our commission wants to show the truth, the difference between the capitalist and the socialist society. We intend to prove on a large-scale basis that the balance of the socialist countries is completely positive in regard of the human rights as well."

Marchais further said he had been authorized by his commission to put forward a proposal for the establishment of a human rights commission at the forthcoming session of the Europe Parliament to be held in March in Strassbourg. "It is time for this body to take care not only of people living in remoter parts of the world but begin to sweep before its own door in the first place. It should face the bleak picture shown by the human rights situation of the masses in its nine member countries," said Marchais. Next he turned to speak of his visit to the Soviet Union. Pointing out:

"My meeting with the Soviet comrades, which came about early this year following long and thorough preparations, enabled us to sign an important statement which opened up a new perspective in our parties' relations. We established during the talks: We share the endeavour to join hands in realizing the common, basic goals, including the struggle for peace, disarmament and international cooperation. This is especially important today when internationalist solidarity has become imperative for all of us."

Concluding the interview, Marchais described the contacts between the French Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party as excellent, stressing:

"We are in agreement as to our views of the international situation and the tasks faced in the struggle for disarmament and peace. We have the same desire that the cooperation between our countries continue and develop to the good of our peoples. I am convinced that our contacts, the consultations between our parties should be further boosted. None of us can do without discussing the questions posed by life in a debate which rests on the basis of scientific socialism and is devoid of any sort of dogmatism. Our party was pleased to receive the HSWP [MSZMP] invitation for its 12th Congress. I personally also count on having the opportunity in the foreseeable future to meet again with the leader of your party, our old friend, Janos Kadar," said Georges Marchais in his interview to NEPSZABADSAG.

Comment on 'Brezhnev Proposal'

AU0411429 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Interview by NEPSZABADSAG editiorial committee member Ferenc Varnai and Paris correspondent Laszlo Rozsa in Paris with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais: "NEPSZABADSAG Interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on the French and the World Situation"--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your opinion of Leonid Brezhnev's proposal of last week on conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops [from Afghanistan]

[Answer] Afghanistan's Government requested assistance from the Soviet Union because the United States, China and Pakistan had intervened in the country's domestic affairs. Consequently, what Leonid Brezhnev proposes is just. These countries should stop intervening and should guarantee that they will give up intervening in the Afghan people's domestic affairs once and for all and then the reason the Afghan Government was obliged to avail itself of the Soviet Government's assistance would cease.

We are pursuing a principled attitude in this matter; we oppose the exporting of the revolution, but we most resolutely oppose the exporting of counterrevolution as well. All people--the Afghan people as well--are entitled to choose the social system in which they wish to live without any intervention from outside.

We do not accept the explanations to the effect that an agreement has been reached in Yalta near the end of World War II about where the boundary lies between capitalism and socialism. Such allegations are aimed at making us acquiesce to living under capitalist exploitation until the end of the world. Well, there was not and there could not have been any such agreement. Although we accept the need for peaceful coexistence and the elimination of war from the path of settling disputed issues between different social systems, we are not willing to acquiesce to some social status quo.

We are against the policy of military blocs. Although NATO and its military organizations have been established and, in response, the European socialist countries formed the Warsaw Pact military organization, we adopt a position in favor of a simultaneous liquidation of both military blocs and in favor of disarmament. It is generally known: In the interests of the multinatonal trusts, the imperialists are forcing armament on the world.

GREMETZ SCORES GISCARD ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD051117 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report on French television Channel One statement by PCF Politburo member Gremetz: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing Is Fundamentally in Agreement With the United States"]

[Text] Maxime Gremetz was yesterday invited to express the opinion of the Communists on Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statements on his government's international policy. Participating in the same broadcast were Mr de Lipkowski (Rally for the Republic), Mr Pinton (Union for French Democracy) and Mr Jospin (Socialist Party).

"I consider," Maxime Gremetz said in particular, "that the president of the republic spoke correctly yesterday when he spoke specifically of the consensus. He said quite rightly: In foreign policy there is the PCF on one side and all the rest on the other.

"Of course, I believe this and on the basis of the facts.

"What is our opinion? We strongly criticize this French policy. It is not an independent policy. Everyone rejoiced, the three organizations have rejoiced at the Franco-German statement. Now we have considered this Franco-German statement. We, the Communists, consider it an act with grave implications for French independence. Mr Giscard d'Estaing is accepting that Germany plays the leading role, a hegemonist role in Europe and also accepts a second-rate role for France.

"As for the wish for European, supranational intergration, well, you are all in agreement on that: We are not, because French independence is put at risk.

"Then again, with regard to Carter and the United States, this is Schmidt's and Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing's joint allegiance. We need do no more than remember what the president of the republic said about the United States when analyzing the international situation: "We agree on objectives,' he said. 'What we do not agree on is the means.' Well, we do not agree either with the analysis or with the objectives.

"This is, in fact, a strengthening of Atlanticism.

"I add, the French Government and Mr V. Giscard d'Estaing want to 'retrieve' the nonalined movement. But I want to draw your attention to the fact that there has been no French initiative in the struggle against hunger, for a new economic order and for the development of the Third World. On the contrary, France has sided with the United States and with all the capitalist countries again to say no, no, no, to all the claims put forward by the nonalined movement.

"And then 'there is solidarity,' the president said. Well, on the question of solidarity it must be stated that the Giscard government never sides with the peoples struggling for their independence, their sovereignty and for their dignity.

"The president of the republic stated yesterday: 'We do not disapprove of, and we have not criticized, the actions taken by the United States to strengthen itself.' The French president has thus given a clear 'yes' to the U.S. missiles that NATO has decided to deploy in Europe. In this case let there be no talk of a policy of peace and disarmament.

"I add that it is his clear intention to justify his interventions in Africa; contrary to the peoples' will to be free, independent and sovereign."

L'HUMANITE QUESTIONS U.S. SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN NEUTRALITY

LD051113 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Michel Strulovici commentary: "Guarantee or 'Pax Americana'"]

[Text] Has the U.S. President been touched by an act of grace or is he preparing to relaunch international tension while brandishing the olive branch? The question follows from Mr Carter's statements that "the United States is ready to join with Afghanistan's neighbors to guarantee a genuine neutrality of this country if the Soviet forces withdraw rapidly."

An indirect answer, but an answer nonetheless to Leonid Brezhnev's 22 February proposals which emphasized in particular: "If the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors guarantee that there will be no interference in that country's internal affairs, then military assistance will no longer be needed."

However, note should be taken of Washington's insistence, identical to the Nine's, on the nature of the government to be installed in Kabul. Mr Carter declares himself a supporter of "Afghanistan's genuine neutrality." Are its terms to be laid down at the White House?

Such a claim, arrogating to itself the right to decide Afghan policy from Washington, makes the U.S. President's remarks suspect, to say the least. We seem to be watching an operation intended for international public opinion, which is justifiable concerned at the sound of American boots.

A joint Indo-Algerian plan of action on Afghanistan confirmed this concern yesterday when the two countries asserted their opposition to any attempt at turning the nonalined movement into an anti-Soviet force.

Many facts corroborate the deliberate choice by the United States and its allies of a policy of aggravated tension: The decision to install new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, the sabotage of the SALT II accords and the marked increase in Western military budgets.

The United States and their allies are simultaneously staging major maneuvers from Norway to Korea via the Indian and Pacific oceans!

Mr Carter's remarks on Afghan "neutrality" are open to question when Washington organizes the Pakistani dictatorship's fantastic overarming, including the granting of the nuclear weapon, and when you also realize what support General Zia is granting the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, with U.S. assistance.

When Mr Carter was lowering the tone, the NATO commander in chief, U.S. General Rogers was asserting in London "that an aggression excused is an aggression encouraged," and he scolded the NATO members without reply for what he called "an equivocal resolution which could well spur Soviet adventurism still further."

Practice remains the criterion of the sincerity of the intentions of the United States and their allies.

POLICE HALT CGT MARCH ON BARRE'S OFFICE

NC051207 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 5 (AFP)--Police today stopped several thousand trade unionists, some dragging chains, reaching Premier Raymond Barre's office during a free speech demonstration in the French capital.

The demo was organized by the General Labour Confederation (CGT) after a "free speech" programme featuring the CGT was banned on television. Union Secretary Georges Seguy said the programme was to have included details on the suicide of an union official at a motor factory.

The march on Mr Barre's office, the Hotel Matignon, came after the premier turned down a meeting with Mr. Seguy.

The Communist-led CGT said 8,000 people took part in today's demonstration. They were from Renault, Air France, teaching, journalism and other sectors.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT ROME

AU060833 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 6 (ANSA)--Italy has promised that it will put pressure on Turkey to accept a solution to the problem of Cyprus with the creation of a federated state, Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandhis said in a press conference here last night.

Rolandhis accompanied Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou for a two-day visit to the Italian head of state Sandro Pertini. On Tuesday they had talks with Premier Francesco Cossiga and with Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini. Today they will be received in a private audience by Pope John Paul II.

Rolandhis said that the Western world has the means to put pressure on Turkey which it supplies with billions of dollars in aid and weapons. "This gives (the West) manoeuvering room and it behooves it to use it also because a solution of the Cyprus problem can lead to a rapprochement between Greece and Turkey", the foreign minister said.

Nearly half the island of Cyprus, which is a non-aligned country, has been occupied since 1974 by Turkish troops and, according to Greek Cypriots, the Ankara government wants to perpetuate this situation.

Rolandhis added that Ruffini also promised that Italy will back Cyprus request for renewal of association agreements with the European Economic Community (EEC).

DC ELECTS PICCOLI SECRETARY, FORLANI CHAIRMAN

AU060838 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 6 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, March 6 (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat Party (DC) National Council elected Flaminio Piccoli the new party secretary and Arnaldo Forlani chairman in its meeting here last night. The choice of Piccoli and Forlani confirms the division between the two groupings which emerged in the recent "DC" National Congress.

The two groupings, which are divided over the thorny issue of Communist entry in the government, were unable to breach [as received] a united solution after a day of feverish encounters.

The faction around outgoing Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini and the faction around former Premier Giulio Andreotti--which are flexible towards the Communist Party (PC)--decided to cast blank ballots in the voting for both the secretary and the party chairman.

DENMARK

MINISTERIAL POSTS RESHUFFLED, NEW APPOINTMENT MADE

LD051125 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Mogens Auning report: "Jorgensen Reshuffles Government"]

[Excerpt] The question of who was to succeed the late Niels Matthiasen as culture minister was resolved yesterday afternoon.

On the advice of Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, a royal decree prescribed that Minister Without Portfolio Lise Ostergaard should take over the Ministry of Culture.

At the same time a new environment minister was appointed to replace Ivar Norgaard, who has hitherto occupied the posts of economy minister and environment minister. The new environment minister is Erik Holst, 57, Social Democrat Folketing member for the Storstroms District.

Lise Ostergaard's appointment as culture minister means that Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen is solely responsible for his ministry, where Lise Ostergaard had the very demanding post of minister for developing countries affairs. However, Lise Ostergaard will not lose contact completely with foreign policy. As well as culture minister she has been appointed minister for Nordic affairs, a completely new ministerial position in the government.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--The Danish Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Kjeld Mortensen, most recently ambassador to China, has been appointed ambassador to Helsinki. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD]

NORWAY

SOVIET PROPOSAL TO RENEW BARENTS SEA TALKS ACCEPTED

LD050941 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Feb 80 p 12 LD

[Olav Trygge Storvik report: "Talks Following Soviet Request"]

[Excerpts] On 22 February the Foreign Minister received a message from the Soviet Union proposing a resumption of talks on the Continental Shelf demarcation line in the Barents Sea. The Norwegian Embassy in Moscow was instructed to inform the Soviet authorities that the proposal has been accepted. The talks will take place in April, this time in Moscow.

Commenting on the Soviet initiative, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said:

"Our departure point for these talks has been the median line principle, but since 1977 we have said that we are willing to reach a compromise solution. Whether the Soviet Union is also willing to reach a compromise solution will emerge during the coming talks."

USSR's Turn To Invite

"It was the Soviet Union's turn to invite us and we for our part have long declared ourselves willing to send a delegation to Moscow at any appropriate time suggested by the Soviet side," Knut Frydenlund told the NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA agency.

"We are interested in seeing a clarification of the unresolved border issue in the Barents Sea," he continued. The last foreign policy report to the Storting since the invasion in Afghanistan stated that we are prepared to conduct talks on unresolved problems in the northern regions despite the aggravated international situation.

"The Soviet side is requested to propose a more specific time within the established schedule," Frydenlund said.

Nordli Reiteration

LD050943 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "Nordli: 'Willingness to Compromise in Northern Areas'"]

[Text] "We must view the Soviet initiative on pursuing the negotiations on the Barents Sea demarcation line as an expression of the Soviet desire to keep the specific issues of the northern areas outside the exacerbation which has recently taken place in the international situation." This was said by Prime Minister Odvar Nordli in a speech to the Amli chapter of the Labor Party on Friday.

"As regards the choice of time for negotiations the Soviet side must have assessed the context, both concerning the international situation and other outstanding problems in Norwegian-Soviet relations. I will not indulge in speculations on this aspect of the matter," Nordli said.

The prime minister was pleased with the Soviet proposal which might perhaps prove to imply a willingness to compromise on the Soviets' part. "We will see during the coming meeting for negotiation. We must hope that there is enough willingness to reach a negotiated solution which is satisfactory to both sides," Nordli said.

"Ever since 1977 we on the Norwegian side have expressed our willingness to cooperate in finding a compromise solution between the Soviet Union's proposal based on a median line," the prime minister said.

The talks will begin in April after the government has accepted the Soviet Union's proposal of negotiations. The negotiations on the demarcation line have been in progress since 1970, and the last formal meetings for negotiation were held in Oslo in December 1976. It is the practice to hold the meetings alternately in Oslo and Moscow.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE LIKELY TO DEFY GOVERNMENT ON MOSCOW GAMES

Decision Deferred

LD042214 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1920 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[By Ray Dye, Alan Jones and Mark Garrod, PA staff reporters]

[Text] Britain's Olympic sports chiefs today put back for three weeks a decision on whether to accept the invitation to take part in this summer's Moscow games. But when they meet to make a final decision on March 25 they are almost certain to defy the government's call for a boycott.

After a two-and-a-half hour meeting of the British Olympic Association [BOA] in London, attended by representatives of 26 sports, Chairman Sir Denis Follows said: "The national Olympic committee confirmed today that it is its present intention to send a British team to Moscow. However, we will defer the reply to the invitation until after the next meeting on March 25."

The meeting will be held three days after British Olympic officials have met representatives of the Western European Olympic committees in Brussels. Sir Denis said: "It would have been impolite, injudicious perhaps, to take a firm decision without consultation."

Asked whether he felt Britain would ultimately accept the invitation, he replied: "On the basis of what has been said today, the answer is yes." The BOA chairman said that one of the reasons for deferring the decision was that some of the governing bodies of the sports represented had not had the opportunity to make a firm decision in their own right.

On the question of outside pressures which have built up on the BOA to accept the invitation, Sir Denis said: "The committee inevitably had at the back of their minds the political situation. But it did not allow political thoughts or persuasion to influence the decision. Today's vote was not unanimous and a number of people were anxious to accept the invitation immediately."

He said that about threequarters of those present were in favour of deferring. But Sir Denis confirmed that the British team could go to Moscow without certain sports. He mentioned no names, but it is known that three bodies--the British Equestrian Federation, the Amateur Rowing Association and the Joint Shooting Committee--have indicated that they may be prepared to go along with a government call for a boycott.

Referring to the present uncertainty, Sir Denis said: "We are conscious of the need to reassure competitors of our intention to participate. These people are subject to great mental, if not physical, pressures and we have tried to remove that feeling of apprehension."

Sir Denis added that the BOA also had an obligation to businesses that had entered into agreements with them. "We want people to know we still need a great deal of money to make sure our boys and girls are properly equipped to go to Moscow."

Sir Denis also said that there was no question of the BOA going against the wishes of the government because International Olympic Committee rules specified there should be no "external pressures". He said: "What has been said has been mulled over, but any pressures from the government did not enter into our considerations."

Sir Denis said every member of the committee was aware of their obligations, and added: "As far as I could ascertain today, Russian aggression was universally condemned. But there is a very marked difference of opinion as to whether sport should be used as the front line means to halt a regime which any other country doesn't like."

Delegates to the meeting declined to comment as they left, but one said that he was very unhappy that a firm decision had not been taken.

Opposition sport spokesman Mr Denis Howell said: "I fully appreciate the unprecedented political pressures placed upon the BOA and their natural desire not to hinder any peace initiative which may have a chance of success.

"In these circumstances I am sure they are right to say that this is not a matter which can be left over for any length of time. To do so would be monstrously unfair to the peace of minds and commitment of purpose which is absolutely essential for any sports competitor hoping to achieve distinction in the Olympic games."

Mrs Thatcher said in the Commons today that to continue to hold the Olympics in Moscow would be taken as "a tremendous feat of propaganda" for the Soviet Government.

A group of about a dozen demonstrators from the Freedom Society, led by their Deputy Chairman Norris McWhirter, staged a placard-waving demonstration before today's BOA meeting, appealing to the members to support a boycott.

Thatcher Urges Delay

LD041931 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1835 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] As the British Olympic Association today deferred a decision to accept an invitation to the Moscow Olympics, the prime minister urged delay before commiting Britain's sportsmen and women to go.

Tory backbencher Mr Robert Dunn (Dartford) said in the Commons that all MPs would be disappointed by the decision of some Olympic athletes not to boycott the Moscow games.

Mrs Thatcher told him: "The government can only advise and people are free to make their own decisions. I hope there will be some delay before a final decision is made."

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER ADDRESSES PARLIAMENTARIANS

TA041828 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has repeated that the Turkish Cypriot community could not make concessions concerning its status as the cofounder of the Cyprus Republic. Denktas was speaking at a dinner in his honor at the House of Commons in London given by British parliamentarians who sympathize with the Turkish Cypriot views.

In an address made during the dinner party, Denktas briefed the British parliamentarians on the latest developments in Cyprus. Denktas noted that the continuation of attacks both in Cyprus and abroad against the Turkish Cypriot community by the Greek Cypriot side--which has usurped the partnership government since 1963, acting under the guise of the legal Cypriot government--constituted a large obstacle in the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Pointing out that any discussions the British Government held with the Greek Cypriot administration on the issue of the bases would contradict the 1960 agreements, Denktas said that by engaging in such discussions the United Kingdom--which is a guarantor state--would take a stand against the Turkish Cypriot community.

Recalling that the existance of two separate, equal and autonomous governments in Cyprus had been acknowledged during the Geneva conference, Denktas said that anyone who desires the solution of the Cyprus problem must accept this tangible truth.

It has been announced that the British parliamentarians received the points made by President Denktas with understanding.

TURKISH CHIEF OF STAFF ON VISIT; WILL REVIEW ARMED FORCES

TA041603 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] TRT London correspondent Ozur Sevisler sent the following report in connection with the visit by chief of the [Turkish] General Staff Gen Kenan Evren to Britain:

[Begin recording] Chief of the General Staff General Evren, who is in London as the official guest of the chief of the British Defense Staff, Admiral Terence (Lewin), has started his contacts. During his stay in Britain, General Evren will visit ground, air and naval units of the British Armed Forces.

Today General Evren attended a briefing at the British Defense Ministry. The British minister of state for defense was also present at the briefing. Military aid to Turkey within the framework of NATO was discussed at the briefing.

In a statement after the briefing, Defense Ministry spokesman Martin Helm told the TRT that topics discussed were not determined beforehand, but that details of military aid to be extended to Turkey within NATO were reviewed in detail.

Special significance is being attached to visits General Evren is to make to various tactical air force headquarters. A spokesman for the British Royal Air Force said that during his visits to these headquarters, General Evren would witness various demonstrations to be held for him and would familiarize himself with military arms and equipment produced by the United Kingdom.

General Evren will leave for Norway from Britain on 9 March. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT HAILS RHODESIA ELECTION RESULTS

NC061150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 6 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The Cyprus Government has expressed satisfaction over the election results in Zimbabwe and approves of the decision of its elected leadership to join the nonalined movement and the Commonwealth. An official statement says that the election results represent the free and democratic demonstration of the will of the people of Zimbabwe and that the Cyprus Government shares the joy of the people of Zimbabwe and hails the new independent republic.

PARLIAMENTARY CHAIRMAN WANTS REVIVAL OF U.S. PLAN

NC060847 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 6 Mar 80 pp 1,3 NC

[Excerpts] Mr Alexis Galanos, chairman of the foreign relations parliamentary committee, at a "Lions" gathering at Paralimni last night, said that the Greek Cypriot approach to the American plan of November last should be reconsidered if the plan was still on the table.

Mr Galanos has repeated his view that he disagreed with the rejection of the American plan. "The American plan should have been approached differently by the Greek Cypriot side", he said.

He said that reference to the plan was made in the Waldheim formula and he hopes that this would be discussed in any resumed talks without implying by this that the U.N. resolutions should be ignored. The American plan could be discussed with reservations as to its negative points, he said.

Mr Galanos said the Greek Cypriot side could not reject initiatives from the West while anticipating the West to assist in a settlement.

Mr Galanos underlined that he supports President Kiprianou and dismissed as wrong the view that he was acting in opposition to him. "I am offering him my advice as a real friend and not as a flatterer", Mr Galanos said.

PAPER SAYS WALDHEIM'S INITIATIVE FAILING; TURKS BLAMED

NC061130 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 7 NC

[Excerpts] Authoritative diplomatic circles in Nicosia disclosed yesterday that the contacts of UN Secretary General Waldheim and his two representatives with the two sides so far have once again established that the Turkish side is not prepared to sit at the negotiating table, despite the confusion and even optimism that was momentarily cultivated about the future of Dr Waldheim's new initiative.

At the same time, our information is that the Turkish side has no intention of resuming talks for a Cyprus solution that would be based on the principles and framework of past agreements--the Kiprianou-Denktas and Makarios-Denktas agreements with the four guidelines.

"So far the Turkish side has been trying to make the Greek Cypriot side appear responsible for the deadlock in the efforts to solve the problem. It has also been trying to make international opinion believe that it posesses good will and is willing to hold substantive and constructive talks. But the stand of the Turkish Cypriot side was ascertained from the contents of the document Rauf Denktas submitted to the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Galindo-Pohl. This document, in essence, contains the views of the Turkish side against the new formula that Mr Waldheim had submitted to the two sides for the resumption of the talks."

The same circles also disclosed that in the Turkish Cypriot leader's document--and in his discussions with Mr Galindo-Pohl--the Turkish side insists that the Greek side accept in advance: the Turkish terms for a bizonal form of solution, the demand that the expediencies of what Denktas calls the security of the Turkish Cypriots have priority over the guidelines--which as is known concern the right of settlement, property and movement--and finally the demand that the last UN General Assembly resolution on Cyprus be publicly renounced.

With these and other terms submitted by the Turkish side it is clear that the Turkish side is working for a camouflaged confederation of two separate states: that is, in the final analysis a partitionist solution.

The same authoritative reports concluded: "The Greek side has also made it clear to Mr Galindo-Pohl, and through him to Mr Waldheim, that it insists on the unconditional resumption of the talks and that it rejects every attempt which aims at prejudging the form of the solution in accordance with Turkish aspirations."

TFSC COMMITTEE REJECTS JOINT PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

TA051255 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot General Sports Committee has rejected a Greek Cypriot call for joint participation of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot athletes in the Moscow Olympics. In a written statement today, the committee said the so-called Cyprus Sports Organization which is purely a Greek Cypriot institution has no right or authority to speak or act on behalf of all Cypriot athletes under this false and self-assumed identity.

It stressed that it was the Greek Cypriot community which had expelled Turkish Cypriot athletes from sports grounds by force of arms and which had tried to prevent the development of the Turkish Cypriot community in sports and refused to respect its rights in this field. The very same people were now proposing the participation of the Turkish Cypriots in the Olympic games under the umbrella of the Greek Cypriot sports organization.

It added: We consider this offer part of the Greek Cypriot propaganda aimed at misleading world public opinion. The committee also said that if the Greek Cypriots were sincere in their call they should immediately dissolve the so-called sports organization and give their organization its real identity. They should also stop using sports as an instrument of propaganda and accept the principle of full equality between Turkish and Greek Cypriots in this respect.

TFSC OPPOSITION PARTY STATEMENT ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA051251 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The opposition Populist Party has said that the resumption of the Cyprus intercommunal talks would be meaningless if the Greek Cypriot side continued to seek a Cyprus settlement at international forums. In a written statement signed by the chairman of the Nicosia district committee, Mr Kozoglu, the party said that Greek Cypriot efforts in that field underminded the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Stressing that a settlement was possible only through the intercommunal talks, it called on the Greek Cypriot side to come to the conference table in good faith. The party repeated its view that a settlement could only be realistic if it was based on a bicommunal, bizonal, independent and nonalined federal system of government which could also safeguard the freedom and rights of the Turkish Cypriot community.

REPORTS CONFIRM PROGRESS IN RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

'No Change in Agreements'

AT051445 Athens I AVYI in Greek 5 Mar 80 p 6 AT

[Text] Minister of Coordination Mitsotakis stated yesterday that there is no change in agreements with the Soviet Union. He added that "things agreed upon are proceeding smoothly despite the fact that there are certain petty differences." On Friday Mitsotakis will meet with head of the Soviet commercial delegation in Athens (Novakovsky) to discuss the promotion of relations between the two countries.

As is well known, during Prime Minister Karamanlis' visit to Moscow in October it was agreed that an alumina plant be established in Greece with equipment from the Soviet Union, that 300 million kWh of electricity be supplied by the Soviet Union in 1980, that natural gas be bought and that the quantity of crude oil supplied to us by the Soviet Union be increased from 1.2 to 2 million tons yearly.

Neorion Shipyards Prospering

AT051250 Athens NEWS in English 4 Mar 80 p 4 AT

[Text] The Russians are queuing to get their ships repaired at the Neorion shipyards on the Island of Syros--and the Greek Government seems to be welcoming the influx of foreign exchange, according to press sources Monday afternoon. While the United States has decided to freeze trade relations with the Soviets after the invasion of Afghanistan, this has not affected Greek-Soviet trade relations which appear to be on the upsurge and supported by both Greek and Soviet government officials.

Industry and Energy Minister Evert recently denied reports stating that Greek-Soviet relations were experiencing "problems." He said that the opposite is true, and as press sources revealed, he probably had his eye on the 2 million tons of crude oil promised to Greece by the USSR after Premier Karamanlis' visit to Moscow last year.

The director of Neorion shipyards is currently in the Soviet Union for talks with the Russians on increased cooperation and to sign an agreement for the repair of eight more Soviet vessels. The decision by Neorion shipyards had brought opposition from certain NATO circles who objected to the Soviets being allowed "a foothold" in the Mediterranean.

RIZOSPASTIS SCORES GOVERNMENT DESIRE FOR RETURN TO NATO

AT291654 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Feb 80 p 1 AT

[Unattributed article: "Antinational Haggling"]

[Text] The government does not want to learn its lesson from the new setback caused by the Rogers plan. It feigns ignorance about the public's intentions. It does not understand where its steps lead and it always leaves open the door of negotiations with NATO. It seeks with even greater persistence the "new" ideas which will "sweeten the pill" of reconfinement. The comings and goings of Rogers and his assistants have begun again. Backstage consultations have burgeoned and the NATO "brains" have again begun making proposals, "new" thoughts and "new" plans.

Justifiably, everyone asks: For what purpose? Will the essence of the return to NATO change? Will the serious concessions that the return to NATO inevitably entails be restricted? All these things are granted and unchangeable from the beginning. Whether with this or with the other "formula," reconfinement will have the same end result: The fundamental undermining of national interests and complete submission to the will of foreign guardians. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, it cannot be an act of "one-time significance," an "independent" event whose importance will begin and end with a simple "reconnection" of Greece's military mechanism to NATO. Its ramifications will go much farther because in its turn it will open the way to unacceptable commitments over the entire spectrum of the area's problems--especially in the Aegean and Cyprus; to the complete change of our country into a NATO bridgehead in the Balkans the Middle and the Near East; and to the permanent undermining of detente and security in the area with Greece in the sad and disastrous role of "forceful" underminer.

The government is not unaware of the dimensions of the venture it has undertaken. It has had the opportunity many times to be informed of what its Western allies "want," what "facilities" they seek and are determined to secure by all means in the Aegean, the Balkans and Cyprus. It knows the role that is in store for our country and the heavy consequences of its possible acceptance.

And here lies the difficulty--its "problem." How will things "be managed," how will the irreconcilables be reconciled: Greece's complete return to the NATO pen with all resultant repercussions and the keeping of our people on the sidelines as passive spectators of the government task.

The government's goals lack realism and wisdom because no hand, however dexterous it may seem will be able to tighten the NATO rope without punishment on the neck of the Greek people who are struggling to finally remove it. Even at this late hour the government should become aware of its immense responsibilities and follow the voice of reason, putting "a final stop" to the illegal haggling with NATO. The Greek people will never accept the new ties which are methodically being forged in the dark backstage.

I VRADHINI REPORTS SERIOUS RIFT EMERGING IN KKE

AT051409 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 5 Mar 80 p 14 AT

[Text] The crisis which has erupted in the KKE is more than a simple protest by 200 or 300 former cadres, members of the KNE [Communist Youth of Athens] Central Committee, and its principal target is the "line of Kharilaos Florakis" who is the faithful representative of Moscow's views. This was learned after the I AVYI revelation yesterday and the clarifications that were given by the "group's" representatives in a letter to newspapers.

After mentioning that the publication of excerpts from their text "runs contrary to political and journalistic propriety," they add in the letter: "We want to confirm that the procedure of negotiations and endorsement of the text continues and that soon it will be possible to publish it responsibly at the initiative of its editors."

This letter confirms the existence of a "dissident group" and its declaration which is increasingly being signed by other cadres. It also confirms that this group wants to appear publicly when it has guaranteed enough signatures.

There are reports that the principal target of the group is KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis and the docile pro-Soviet line he follows in both Greek issues (the Aegean and so forth) and international issues (Afghanistan).

The same reports mention that among those who have signed the text are candidate deputies of the KKE who had submitted candidacies in areas they were not expected to be elected and others who returned to KKE and KNE--despite their differences--in order to impose their viewpoints.

MILLIYET CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT NATIONAL DEFENSE CONCEPT

NC060900 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 4 Mar 80 p 2 NC

["Viewpoint" column by Mumtaz Soysal: "Thinking Without Getting Angry"]

[Excerpts] Angering reports have again started coming from Washington. The United States is creating difficulties in delivering the arms which Turkey had requested. It is reported that the American authorities are advancing a host of excuses for delaying the sale of F-4 planes, which are becoming outmoded and even F-104 planes, which are completely outmoded. It is also reported that Turkey has postponed the signing of the joint defense cooperation agreement, and will not sign until President Carter gives a written assurance as to what type of arms will be provided and when.

It is high time to get angry with the United States. But before getting angry, it is also time to think calmly. Turkey cannot depend for its defense, and for the equipment required for this defense, solely on a single source, which changes its attitude according to the fluctuation of world conjectures. This is what happens when you set out with an ally who says: "No one deserves aid more than the Turks" when tension mounts and, when tension subsides: "If you are armed, the Greeks become restless."

Nowadays, creating alarming situations for everybody is the monopoly of the two superpowers. Events become important if they wish them to be seen important, otherwise no one cares. Those in control of big news agencies and the press are capable of straining or ameliorating conditions. In other words, whether or not Turkey will be able to get the arms it needs, is to a large extent determined by the way they present events happening around the world.

Moreover, it is doubtful whether the arms "given" to Turkey under such circumstances are really the arms needed for its defense. That is why "the concept of national defense," once so much talked about but later dropped, is now of more importance than ever before. Instead of remaining dependent on a worldwide strategy, Turkey could develop a defense strategy in line with its needs, its own position, its own situation and the characteristics of its own people. Such a Turkey would be capable of looking to the future with greater confidence, no matter what shape conditions and conjectures assume.

Furthermore, when such a defense concept is developed, Turkey would be able to secure a wider arena of maneuverability in international economic and political relations. It is understood that the greatest factor compelling Turkey, after only a few weak trials, to revert to its policy of "inspiring the West with confidence," stems from the fact that it strictly depends on the West for its defense requirements. From this point of view, we find it difficult to understand why the present main opposition leader who for a long time championed the idea of a multilateral foreign policy, has given up the "national defense concept."

Before we express anger at the United States and without resorting to demagogy, we must calmly ponder over the possibilities of developing a national defense concept.

IMF DELEGATION CONCLUDES CONTACTS IN ANKARA

TA052021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The IMF delegation has concluded its contacts in Ankara. During its 8-day stay in Ankara the IMF delegation, headed by the Fund's chief of the Turkish desk, Charles Woodward, met with officials from the Finance Ministry, the Turkish Central Bank and the State Planning Organization.

During the meetings the IMF delegation was given technical information on the recent economic measures and the 1980 fiscal budget. The new stand-by [last word in English] agreement to be signed between Turkey and the IMF was also discussed during the meetings. Technical details concerning the stand-by agreement are expected to be determined during talks to be held next month. Finance Ministry officials said that with the new stand-by agreement the amount of loan to be extended to Turkey will increase considerably. Officials added that the delegation's contacts in Ankara had been positive.

NAP OFFICIAL WARNS OF COMMUNIST ROLE IN VIOLENCE

TA051721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] deputy leader Somuncuoglu has said that no one can portray as a strife between the left and the fight the planned treachery of imperialism aimed at destroying the last [as heard] independent Turkish state. In a statement in Ankara, Somuncuoglu said that the expansionist communist movement has now begun to attack policemen and soldiers following its attacks against NAP members. He added that two gendarmes were killed in Istanbul today. He said: No intelligent person can interpret this bitter but true treachery as a clash between the right and the left. It has become apparent that irresponsible and makeshift policies based on party interests have prepared the ground desired by collaborationist communists. He concluded by saying that he expected the nation and above all those responsible to take a stand against the local lackeys of communism.

NSP OPPOSES GOVERNMENT, CALLS FOR 'NEW SOLUTION'

TA041700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] deputy leader Sevket Kazan, has said that, after the RPP, the Justice Party administration is also bankrupt and that it is time for the parliament to present a new solution.

In a written statement in Ankara today, Kazan said that the 100-day period for the government has ended. Pointing out that the NSP kept its promise to support the government when it was established and that is has on numerous occasions indicated the way out of the crisis, Kazan noted that the Justice Party did not keep any of its promises.

Stating that anarchic incidents have increased and the economic crisis is even graver, Kazan said that the tears and suffering of the people will not be quelled through radio statements and new conferences.

BRIEFS

ATAS REFINERY LEASED--Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Esat Kiratlioglu said that the ATAS [Anatolian Refinery Corporation], which belongs to foreign oil companies, has been leased and that payment will be made in crude oil worth 140 lira per ton. He said that the oil to be refined at the ATAS refinery will be supplied by the Turkish Petroleum Corporation. Recalling that the refinery has been producing at 30 percent of its full capacity for the last 2 years, Kiratlioglu said that as of now the refinery will produce at full capacity refining some 4.4 million tons of crude oil annually. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA]

AMBASSADOR ACCREDITED--Today President Fahri Koruturk received the new Dutch ambassador to Ankara, (Hugo Christian Georg Carster), at his Cankaya Mansion. (Carster) presented his credentials to the president. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT ENDS IN VIENNA

AU0[illegible]1232 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Text] The 2-day conference of "like-minded countries"--held for the first time in Vienna--ended yesterday [4 March]. The informally and loosely organized group of states with largely concurrent views about the further development of the North-South dialog meets at irregular intervals for an exchange of opinions. No decisions are made on these occasions. The Vienna conference was held at the invitation of Austrian State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer.

The topics dealt with at this session were determined by international discussion about the development policy of the 1980's.

Thus a special session of the UN General Assembly is to adopt the development strategy for this decade in August this year. At present, there is no agreement between the developing and the industrialized countries on the goals of this stragety nor on the steps necessary to attain these goals.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions, the transport and communications decade of the United Nations for Africa and the results of the third UNIDO general assembly were also discussed.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EMERGENCY AID PLANNED FOR SENEGAL, JAMAICA, SWAZILAND

AB051455 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT 5 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Brussels, 5 Mar (AFP)--The EEC has decided to grant Senegal emergency assistance worth 700,000 European units of account (1 unit of account--FR5.9 or $1.39) to help this country overcome the drought which has caused damage to the agricultural areas. This was announced on Wednesday in Brussels by sources close to the European Commission.

According to estimates, the Senegalese production of food crops this year will amount to only 63,000 tons, which is 329,000 tons less than last year. In 1977 too, Senegal was hard hit by the drought.

The EEC has also granted Jamaica an emergency assistance worth 600,000 units of account to contribute to repairs due to June 1979 flood, as well as an assistance worth 35,000 units of account to Swaziland to help fight the epidemic of foot and mouth disease from Mozambique.

ASEAN EEC MINISTERS MEET IN KUALA LUMPUR

[For reportage on the ASEAN-EEC foreign ministers' meeting being held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6-8 March, see the International Affairs section of the 5 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.]

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Western Europe

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BELGIUM

RETIRED GENERALS CRITICIZE DEFENSE EFFORTS

LD061231 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Defense Policy and Military Service: The Views of 15 Retired and... Angry Generals"]

[Excerpts] On Saturday, 15 retired Belgian generals sent the government an open letter denouncing the weakness of an army handicapped by the reduction in military service, the inadequate number of professional volunteers, the rarity of exercises on a war footing and the slackness of discipline.

This letter's arrival, at a time when the chiefs of staff are themselves stressing the deficiencies in our armed forces within NATO and the inadequate spending on day-to-day fuel supply to the navy and air force, strikes an even more particular note since it seems to fit into the context of General Close's removal from his post as president of the Commission for National Defense Problems.

Questioned on the general's letter, National Defense Minister Jose Desmarets stated in particular that "these problems are not strictly speaking purely Belgian." In fact, he said, they stem "from the imbalance between the Warsaw Pact forces and the NATO army, which is due to the Soviet Army's major rearmament."

The minister again explained that his budget will be discussed at a Senate public session on 11 March, and that the commission's debates had been "very fruitful."

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS MIDEAST SCENE, DUTCH, EC ROLES

LD061043 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[An Salomonson interview with Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw: "Balanced Policy Operates in Two Directions"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The cancellation of your visit to Iraq so close to your departure is a clear affront. What are the consequences?

[Answer] I find it disappointing. I spoke at length with the Iraqi Ambassador yesterday, and this took place in a very calm and pleasant atmosphere. I do not regard it as an insult; it is, I believe, a misunderstanding. It is believed that the Netherlands is associated with the tripartite talks in The Hague next week. We are not. We received a request from the United States as to whether we objected to the talks being held in The Hague. But we are not involved in them. We are not organizing them. We are making no facilities available. Everything is being arranged by the U.S. Embassy. The only thing in which we are involved is, at their request, the security aspects.

[Question] Could you not have refused, could you not have said that the time is unfavorable, being so close to your visit to Iraq?

[Answer] We pondered how it would be interpreted. I believe that it would be contrary to the openness which the Netherlands always seeks to practice to oppose it. We did not oppose the antineutron bomb activies--for which people also came from abroad--either.

[Question] It was clear from the outset that the tripartite talks in The Hague represented a provocation to the Arab countries. Did you believe that solidarity with the partners of the Camp David agreements should take precedence over the need to improve relations with the Arab countries?

[Answer] If you seek to conduct a balanced policy, it operates in two directions. Bear in mind that shortly before, Van Dijl (director for Africa and the Middle East at the Foreign Ministry--An Salomonson) spoke with some PLO leaders. I am seeking to conduct a very active policy in the Middle East. Within that context, I could see no reason for saying "no" to the United States. Moreover, I believed that it was sufficiently clear to everybody that it was merely a go-ahead. A misunderstanding has arisen about this. It is believed that the conference is taking place under the auspices of the Dutch Government. I have been able to dispel that idea in my conversation with the Iraqi Ambassador.

It was under consideration for a long time. When I became foreign minister, relations were at a very low level. We had a charge d'affaires there. I sent an ambassador there again. They were delighted about this in Iraq. My colleague Van der Stee has made a visit there with an entire delegation.

The planned visit was a political confirmation of relations which have been made good and normal. My hope is that what I regard as a misunderstanding has now been explained to the Iraqi Government, and that an attempt will be made to set a new date for the visit. I told the Iraqi ambassador that this once more demonstrates how useful and necessary it is to have contacts in our capital cities in order to discuss this. Of course, I also said that I am very well aware that Iraq's policy is bitterly opposed to the Camp David agreements.

Obstacle

[Question] What do you expect from the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy?

[Answer] I agree with the Nine that we must at all events wait and see how the talks proceed until the end of May. After the conference in The Hague there will be a little more clarity about this. I still believe that the Israeli settlements policy is a major obstacle to a solution. If no result is achieved, I believe that the Nine will consider whether they would be able to undertake another initiative somehow. I believe that this must be done in close consultation with the United States.

[Question] What kind of initiative do you have in mind?

[Answer] That depends on how the situation stands at the time. It will no longer be a matter than of Egypt and Israel: An attempt must be made within a broader framework. I have always said that Camp David could be a first step toward a peace settlement, but the other Arab states--Syria, Lebanon and Jordan--must also be involved. The Palestinians must also, of course, be able to take part in one way or another. In addition, we are confronted with the problem of the recognition of Israel. There are still no specific ideas, but we are constantly approached with the question as to whether Europe cannot do something.

Assuming that the United States succeeds in securing agreement between Egypt and Israel on the Palestinian issue, I still believe that it will be necessary also to involve the other Arab countries and the Palestinians. The United States will be unable to do so, in view of the other Arab countries' reaction to Camp David. That is a possibility on which the Nine can perhaps attempt something.

If the talks fail, we will have an entirely new situation. We have not specifically discussed this with the Nine. It does appear that they will fail. I am pessimistic, even if the deadline of 26 May is postponed. The talks in The Hague will be crucial.

Veto Countries

[Question] It recently became known that consensus prevails within the Nine on the need to amend Resolution 242. Do you agree with this?

[Answer] No change can be made in the basic elements, such as secure borders. The preamble to Resolution 242 speaks of the Palestinian problem as a refugee problem. I believe that in this respect a chance of stance has taken place among the Nine--for instance, with respect to legitimate rights.

In the first place, this will have to be debated, especially among the five veto countries. We can attempt nothing before the end of May. If the matter is at a deadlock at that time, the EPS [Europese Politieke Samenwerking; literally "European Political Cooperation"] would be a good forum for debating the issue.

Then something will have to be said in the wording of the resolution about resolving the Palestinian issue, quite apart from the question of whether there should be a state or a federation.

[Question] That would represent further pressure on Israel. Will that not lead to a further erosion of relations between the Netherlands and Israel?

[Answer] From the Israeli viewpoint, I realize that people there are disappointed about our recent contacts with the PLO. But there are simply realities which Israel must also take into account. Two senior officials will be visiting Jerusalem next month.

Contrary to my normal practice, I myself have held a conversation lasting over 1 hour with the Israeli ambassador concerning relations between the two countries.

[Question] Do you personally advocate contacts with the PLO?

[Answer] Yes, I have no objection at all to the Brinkhorst motion (in which an overwhelming majority of the second chamber urged actual contacts with the PLO--An Salomonson).

We do not recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. We have never done this in the case of such movements which set themselves up. But it is indisputable that the PLO represents an important current among the Palestinians. The PLO is not monolithic, either, but has every conceivable faction.

[Question] Do you intend to meet with PLO leader 'Arafat himself in the future?

[Answer] I do not believe that this rests with me at present. We are talking about actual contacts; we are holding these on an official level. If matters proceed well I can see no reason why contacts should not be held ultimately at another level. That depends on the recognition of Israel, which has always played an extremely important role in our contacts with the PLO. At present, I regard the passages in the PLO Charter which are directed against Israel as an obstacle to a meeting with 'Arafat.

[Question] 'Arafat said 2 weeks ago in an interview with the Venezuelan newspaper EL MUNDO: "Peace means for us the destruction of Israel.... The destruction of Israel is the the aim of our struggle." Do you regard such statements as no obstacle to a meeting between Van Dijl and Al-Qaddumi, who holds the foreign affairs portfolio on behalf of 'Arafat?

[Answer] These are statements from which I distance myself most vigorously. But Al-Qaddumi has not spoken to Van Dijl in this language.

Other Factors

[Question] Do you still maintain that you are conducting a policy of evenhandedness, now that there is contact with the PLO at a high official level and relations with Israel are deteriorating increasingly?

[Answer] Yes, I regard my policy as evenhanded. The fact is that it takes into account the developments which are taking place in the region. To take a specific instance, Resolution 242 was drafted at a time when everybody spoke only about Israel versus the Arab states, and the Palestinians were dismissed as refugees. Since then, the Palestinian issue has arisen and become a crucial factor. This must be taken into account. This means that other factors supervene which have ultimately led to these actual contacts.

On the other hand, the Netherlands will play a prominent role in helping Israel--for instance, in the EC--where Israel's economic interests are concerned. This can also be seen very clearly in our voting record at the United Nations. I do not deny that I have some problems with Israeli policy, especially with the settlements policy.

[Question] How do you assess the consequences of the situation in Afghanistan and Iran for the Middle East?

[Answer] This makes the need for a solution all the more urgent. The situation in Iran has so far been characterized by considerable unrest, discord and the lack of central authority. Hopefully, matters will improve now, after the presidential elections and when the parliament begins to function. But the revival of Islam may also influence other countries, certainly the Arabian Peninsula, as well. A return to traditionalism and a religious social organization could have repercussions on foreign policy in the form of a fanaticizing. That could again lead to a further polarization in the Middle East.

As far as the Russian push in the Middle East is concerned, I agree with [FRG Foreign Minister] Genscher that Brezhnev's recent remarks on a neutral Afghanistan are in themselves interesting.

Ferret Out

[Answer continues] Brezhnev took up the words which we, as the Nine, used. It could be an indirect reply. These things are never said for no reason. I assume that such a remark was carefully considered. We should ferret out what exactly Brezhnev has in mind and what significance we should attribute to these words. It could mean that the Soviet Union is not immediately unsympathetic toward our proposal of a neutral Afghanistan. We must see whether we can find a basis for neutrality by virtue of which the Soviet troops can be withdrawn.

[Question] What is the aim of the visit which two senior officials of your ministry will be making to Jerusalem next month?

[Answer] These are normal consultations which we hold with many countries, including Israel, at that level. The Israeli counterparts have also been here. No special message is being delivered. At this stage in the Camp David talks, I deem it extremely useful to hold a dialog with Jerusalem.

[Question] Do such periodic consultations also take place with the Arab countries, and, if not, are they in keeping with a policy of evenhandedness?

[Answer] We do not hold them with the Arab countries. I would have no objection at all to them, but the need clearly does not exist in the Arab countries. Contact there proceeds more through diplomatic channels; for instance, our ambassador in Damascus is extremely active. In Saudi Arabia, too. But I do see in these high-level official contacts with Israel a reflection of the special relationship which exists between the Netherlands and Israel. Every statement that we make in the Arab countries and in our contacts with the PLO proceeds from the traditional Dutch-Israeli friendship and special relations. Every Arab will tell you: We know and appreciate this; because of this you can put forward certain things all the more effectively in Jerusalem, too. This often strikes Israel differently. There they ask instead: Why the Netherlands of all countries?

Frankly

[Question] Are we not in danger of losing that influence, now that the relationship with Israel is becoming increasingly strained?

[Answer] It is natural that they should not be delighted about the contacts with the PLO. As long as they say: It is another step forward; I quite understand it. It need not affect the essence of the matter. I have the impression that this influence is not waning and that we can say things frankly; our ambassador plays an extremely useful role there.

[Question] Safeguarding oil supplies is of crucial importance for our future. Is this a predominant factor in determining Middle East policy?

[Answer] All factors are taken into account. Such as, for instance, the large-scale Dutch activity in all kinds of Arab countries. It is not the case that one factor is predominant. Of course, oil is also an important factor. It is not necessarily the case that an oil policy based exclusively on this is conducted. It is also a matter of dignity. There is no threat of the use of the oil weapon. Of course, the oil in the Middle East generally plays an extremely important role within the context of Western policy, but not especially in the case of the Netherlands.

[Question] Is there still any spark of hope at all for the Middle East?

[Answer] I am very pessimistic, but you cannot afford to be so. The alternative means a constant state of insecurity, for Israel as well. It also means that neither is there any solution to the human fate of the Palestinians, who are indeed a people but still refugees too. As far as Israel is concerned, it is strong now, but can it remain so in the long run, with its small population and heavily armed, and all the resulting enormous economic problems?

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

Results of Talks

DW070815 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1105 GMT 6 Mar 80 DW

[Werner Sonne interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Washington--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have you been able to develop a common concept on the management of the Afghanistan crisis during your visit here in Washington?

[Answer] The discussion on all of the goals to be pursued, of the step and remedies eligible and the method of their application, the question of who will apply which instruments or, as we put it here, the question concerning division of labor--all this naturally commanded the focus of our conversation, especially the talks between President Carter and myself. Some of that is not suited for public discussion.

[Question] Yet you made some definite promises to the Americans here, especially with respect to the aid for Turkey and the help to Pakistan. Do you have the impression that the Americans will be satisfied, that they will recognize this as the German contribution?

[Answer] It is not appropriate to say that we have made definite promises. We made up our minds on our own, and the Americans have welcomed that.

[Question] Reportedly you were urged here once again to join the American Olympic boycott. Has the German position in this issue changed in any way?

[Answer] No, it has not. The position of the Federal Government was specifically expounded once again through the government statement in the Bundestag last Thursday. The U.S. Government was aware of that, of course.

[Question] Do you share the American view that detente policy should be continued as the Federal Government has explained on several occasions, or do any differences of opinion prevail on this point?

[Answer] No; the President expressly stated his agreement with this, in public, at a dinner speech tonight. I have said it is important to discuss directly the policy on balance, which forms the prerequisite for the continuation of detente policy, not just last week but earlier as well, in the government statement of 17 January, as well as here in my conversation with the President and in public statements here.

[Question] Has the unpleasant consultation problem been shelved? Can you rest assured that in the future the Americans will adequately consult the Federal Republic when ost-politik, for instance, is involved?

[Answer] What matters is not just the consultation between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Through the years a certain feeling had become discernible on the part of the Americans--but also on our part--that the mutual consultations ought to be improved. This has been done during the past 3 weeks. The joint statement to the press which was published here today on behalf of the President and myself expressly refers to the need for improving the consultations.

However you may wish to judge it; I would forget what did not work during the weeks of January as well as people would have wished it to work, and I would suggest that it be forgotten. What is the sense in racking one's brains about past events of a technical nature for long?

Statement on Afghanistan

DW070829 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 6 Mar 80 DW

[Correspondent Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Washington--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you think that the Western concept has been made more specific in these talks?

[Answer] That question must be answered in the affirmative. The common concept of the West has been developed and made specific. It will further develop in talks with the other allies.

[Question] According to the communique, President Carter's opinion is very similar to yours with regard to the assessment of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Where are the differences?

[Answer] Although the common press statement is very extensive, it still only hints at several points. You are right that a closer explanation is actually missing. Naturally the world power United States considers the advance of the Soviet influence through the military intervention in Afghanistan, for example, a most important event between the West and the East. We see it the same way, but we also stress, and there is just a slight difference from the American view, that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is an intervention in a nonalined country of the Third World, a country that does not belong to any alliance system; it is not only a violation of the territorial integrity, of the self-determination right of Afghanistan, but also it is a conflict involving a great number of Third World states, which are nonalined and which want to remain nonalined. We very much stress the independence of the states, of the nonalined states of the Third World, and we are concerned that this violation of the rights of the Third World will not merely be considered an outflow of the East-West conflict.

Further Comment

DW070831 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 6 Mar 80 DW

[Washington correspondent Peter Merseburger interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The meeting between the chancellor and the President helped to eliminate misunderstandings. Helmut Schmidt found understanding for the special situation of the Federal Republic, which was particularly stressed by the President. Schmidt even found understanding of the Olympic problem, where the Germans, although loyal on principle in this matter, are playing for time. The governments are closer to each other than can be gathered from the American medias' criticism of alleged lack of solidarity. The voluminous communique contains slight differences despite agreement on basic problems.

[Answer] The slight differences you are asking about lie in part in the concept that the intervention in Afghanistan is not merely an event in the conflict between the East and the West, but that it is an event involving the Third World, the world of nonalined countries. Basically the Americans see it as clearly as we do. Maybe they see the event--with regard to mutual relations of the two world powers--more as an event of the East-West conflict than of the conflict between the communists, the communist states, the Soviet Union and the South.

I want to add that hardly ever has there been such a detailed press conference, a common press conference, at a visit here in Washington. We considered it necessary because in contrast to some reports carried by the press--also at home in Germany--we wanted to demonstrate how far-reaching our agreement is and in how many areas it exists.

I will go home from here with a very satisfactory feeling of far-reaching agreement, and with the feeling that also in matters where full agrement does not exist, each understands the other well.

PAPERS ASSESS RESULTS OF U.S.-GERMAN CONSULTATIONS

DW070840 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 7 Mar 80 DW

[Press review on Chancellor Schmidt's visit to the United States]

[Excerpt] The LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ writes: Helmut Schmidt wound up his visit with President Carter in Washington with a success for which he will be envied by many other statesman and by the opposition at home. For the talks at the White House have produced a document of 180 lines in which the German chancellor and the U.S. President express their conformity of views and unanimity in view of the dangerous international situation but in which the German head of government nevertheless had kept the floor of steering an independent course open for himself. It is a document which the opposition in Bonn will not shelve and which Franz Josef Strauss, too must study very minutely before he goes to Washington next week.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG says in this connection: What is missing in the verbose statement to the press is statements on specific countermeasures. What is to go beyond what has been known anyway? The stabilization of Turkey and the aid to Pakistan had been settled before. Nothing new has been added there, nor have the Americans made any special contribution toward the concept of a durable policy. In the Olympic issue, too, there are no new findings. Thus what remains is the conclusion that the positive element is to be found in the renewed meeting. Perhaps in the future intensified contacts will really prevent misunderstandings from cropping up at all.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST makes the following comment: This visit happened at the worst conceivable time for the U.S. Government. When Schmidt was with the President the protest storm over the U.S. approval of the UN resolution condemning Israel and Carter's retraction 2 days later had not yet abated. Carter's blunder only strengthened European apprehensions again that the master of the White House is erratic and uncertain in the establishment of his foreign policy course. The Europeans do not wish to be tied down to a course on a long-term basis which the helmsman might change on short notice and which would then leave them in an untenable position.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG states: Helmut Schmidt has not abandoned the position he has held to date toward the Olympic boycott or toward the economic measures against the Soviet Union, and it looks as though Carter meanwhile has great understanding for the reasons with which Schmidt justified this. Last not least this is attributable to the fact that the government in Washington itself does not at all want to destroy its bridges to the Soviets but wants to, and must, stay in contact with them for reasons of vital problems, especially because of arms control.

MEDIA COMMENTATORS ANALYZE U.S.-GERMAN PARLEY

DIE WELT on Communique

DW0709Ø1 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Mar 80 p 6 DW

[Friedhelm Kemna article: "Very Close Together"]

[Text] All told, the two protagonists may be satisfied. The piece, which incurred difficulties in stage direction, after a coordination recess was put back on the play schedule. What has been created there in mutual, thoroughly worked general revision definitely is not a Magna Charta of an Entente cordiale of German-American relations.

Yet, Helmut Schmidt and Jimmy Carter succeeded in agreeing on a joint strategic framework declaration which would yet require a lot of supplementation as an all-round recipe of Atlantic crisis management. In the clear and convincing manifestation of the will to always place the unifing element above the rather ample separating factors, this visit and its result were noteworthy after all. Despite some quickly marketed irritation the German-American relations are better than their reputation. What occupied the headlines to the detriment of reputation was not the visit by the German but a new, nearly incomprehensible example of the American "unpredictability" which so strongly irritated Bonn--the voting scandal in the United Nations and Carter's about-face.

The administration is under pressure to make hair-raising things explicable and to keep the Jewish vote in line in the next primaries in New York State. And in the meantime it is audibly moaning under the burden of galloping inflation and inflationary interest-rate gallop. There is a hail of budget cuts and energy austerity programs. The concern about the hostages in Tehran, slowly growing impatience about the power condemned to patience and impotence, may well unite into a dangerous explosive and might level the bonus of feeling of the Afghanistan awakening.

This was the domestic scene within which Washington did not want to call into question foreign and alliance policy to boot. Carter must have sensed the good will of the German chancellor, the forced optimism which hardly covered up the dismay about the creeping devaluation of the relationship with the Atlantic leading power. Hence, peaceableness had been signalled from the White House.

So now the demand for a catalog of punishment so ungraciously received by Bonn is off the table: The intention to have the Soviets pay as steep a price as possible for its power-policy challenge is not in the forefront but rather the precaution against another escalation of the conflict and its extension to other world regions.

The chancellor introduced his main motive for the hitherto low standing of German crisis management into the joint communique. Preserving the "framework of East-West relations" achieved in 2 decades, especially in times of aggravated tensions, is the express common intention of German and American policy. What is indicated here at the same time, however, is the--nonexistent--footnote.

For under this rather vague formula, of course, a dangerous lot of dubious things can be subsumed. What is decisive, and from the latest experiences also impregnated with conflict within the alliance, is the question of the price at which the framework of relations between East and West is retained and should be retained.

At any rate, for the time being America has accepted that the Federal Republic of Germany and with it Europe, because of the special "vulnerability" and the hostage situation of 17 million Germans, pursues a quite crisis management. Trade with the East, which has been supported by the business bosses in the chancellor's entourage with brilliantly prepared figures and factual arguments, is now being considered as approved by Washington.

With the exception of the so-called COCOM [NATO coordinating committee] lists on the prohibition against supplying most strategically important goods to the Soviet Union and the commitment not to torpedo the American ally's economic boycott, trade with the East will remain undisturbed.

Even Schmidt's maneuvering with regard to the Olympic boycott, which is particularly hard to understand for the Americans, is given a honorable place by Carter next to his own unchanged hard stance. He could wrestle just a bit more determination from the chancellor. In the next 10 weeks neither will charge the other with exaggerated reactions or lack of courage. Then the hopes for the 5 rings will disappear for the Germans. Schmidt left no doubts in this respect.

In the phase of increasing hardness in the dialog between the Americans and their President on a American acceptance of the hostage drama and the challenge of the Soviet superpower, this would have been hardly imaginable. The demonstratively high value of arms control negotiations which have been described in detail, despite and because of the crisis, are a late product of conflict considerations. It seems that German and American interests are being jointly assessed without reservations. Agreement can be seen easily also with regard to economic and energy postulates, where the chancellor enjoys authority.

And yet there was a trace of unreality in the President's laudatio with regard to the European Schmidt and his horror of cold war. It was, and everybody felt it, a bow to the guest and maybe a reverence to the statement of John Adams over the fireplace of the banquet hall: "May only honorable and wise men rule under this roof."

Jimmy Carter acted wisely in this dialog with Schmidt, but in the evening of this unusual day at the White House nobody wanted to bet his head that this rather rough structure of common action would stand a hard test in crisis times. Both sides showed satisfaction that they are "very close to each other" in their assessments of the consequences of the Soviet invasion. That may be acceptable in the context of the mutually recognized crisis therapy; it is a prerequisite, however, that both sides realize at all times the compatibility and digestibility of the existing deficit with regard to agreement.

Level of Agreement

DW071021 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Mar 80 p 3 DW

[Commentary by Washington correspondent signed RDS: "How Close Is Very Close?"]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt prides himself on "particular honesty" after his meetings with American President Jimmy Carter, because of the passage in the final common communique that the approaches of both countries to the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan are "very close" to each other. Indeed this formulation permits sufficient leeway for public speculations as to what this "very close" might be. For a final communique in which the diplomats usually demonstrate their high skill of window-dressing and bridge their differences of opinion, this confession is something special indeed.

Only the one who expects the Federal Government's unconditional adherence vis-a-vis the United States, will see in this formulation space for some deterioration of mutual relations. Even more convincing is the interpretation of the German Government chief who considers relations so stable that they can stand honest dealings with each other. That was probably even more expressed behind the closed doors of the White House than in the verbose final communique.

Where the common statement could have been more clear, namely with regard to the Western solidarity action in support of economically and politically endangered Turkey, the language artists of both sides seek refuge in noncommittal declarations of intent and promises. But money is also an important means for the assessment of mutual relations.

Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer, Bonn's envoy to Turkey--Bonn is heading the Western assistance action for Turkey--certainly expected more from his American friends. His disappointment over the reserved attitude of the Carter government with regard to this strategically important action was therefore [word indistinct]. Hints by the Bonn delegation of the unpredicatbility of some Washington reactions should not be ignored. Sometimes it is the [word indistinc], rather than an opinion poll that makes the Carter adminstration set new priorities in the election campaign.

Some observers have the suspicion, because of the flexibility in Washington, that Afghanistan suddenly could not be as important any more because the U.S. public opinion experts have discovered new and important issues, which are mostly of an economic nature.

APEL CALLS FOR 'PROMPT' NATO AID FOR TURKEY

LD061758 Hamburg DPA in German 1733 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Saarbruecken--An appeal for prompt aid for Turkey by all NATO states was made by Federal Defense Minister Apel in an interview with Saarland Radio today. The Turkish problem is "urgent" both economically and politically. The aid must not turn into an action which is financed exclusively from the coffers of the Federal Republic. "Everybody must take part not only in words but also in deed," Apel said.

So far the United States has not requested Bonn to relieve it of some of the burden of NATO's naval defense. The possibility of such a request can, however, not be excluded and if it comes it cannot be a question "of the United States and the Federal Republic tackling the problems of Western Europe and the alliance by themselves." This could easily create the impression among the other partners in Western Europe that the call "to put in a little extra if need be" does not concern them.

GENSCHER, RITHAUDDEEN DISCUSS ASEAN-EEC REGIONAL COOPERATION

For the DPA and AFP press agency accounts of the discussions on the EEC proposal on Afghanistan and other issues between FRG Foreign Minister Genscher and Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen in Kuala Lumpur on 5 March prior to the joint foreign ministers' conference of EEC and ASEAN nations see the International Affairs section of the 6 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

APEL SAYS NEW RESERVISTS' SCHEME TO BE INTRODUCED

LD071105 Hamburg DPA in German 0151 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Apel has announced the introduction of a new reservists' scheme this summer. Speaking at a meeting of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation in Saarbruecken today, he said that it would contain proposals of how more reservists could be deployed for a rapid increase in the fighting strength of the Bundeswehr and be trained accordingly. In the past insufficient use has been made of the reservist potential.

RESULTS OF GISCARD GULF VISIT EXAMINED

LD061520 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The president of the republic's visit to the Persian Gulf emirates ended in Abu Dhabi late this morning. The president of the republic had extensive talks with Shaykh Zayid, and he has left the Gulf for Jordan and Aqaba. Mr and Mrs Giscard d'Estaing arrived a few minutes ago in Aqaba, where they will be relaxing for a day. Then they will be paying an official visit to Amman, the capital of Jordan, at the invitation of King Husayn before going to Saudi Arabia and then returning to Paris.

The security of the Gulf was much discussed in Abu Dhabi, the capital of the United Arab Emirates. The French president again stressed that the countries of the region should insure their security themselves and, repeating what he had already said in Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, avoid being drawn into a power struggle on a global level. The political content of this visit to the Gulf states is thus particularly important. But one must not forget that Oil-France [French oil interests?] has been assured of its supplies--or the economic aspect of this trip which will have allowed the consolidation of France's penetration into this extraordinarily rich region, which in the past, however, has been more open to Japanese and American offers than to those of Europe. We link up with one of our special correspondents in Abu Dhabi, Ralph Pinto:

[Begin Pinto recording] The security of the Gulf was the main or one of the main subjects of the president of the republic's talks during his entire trip to the Gulf. Whether in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar or Abu Dhabi, the leaders of these states, these emirates, wanted to discuss this burning issue as soon as possible. And each time they said: We do not want to be precipitated into the rivalry of the two superpowers against our will; each time the formula was repeated: Security and stability in the Gulf are the sole responsibility of the states of the region. It is clear, but this is also Paris' own position and thus it is a source of satisfaction for French diplomacy.

The second permanent and repetitive element was the Middle East and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the Gulf leaders said. The French president also announced this in a speech which was to become famous, namely, the Kuwait speech. His remarks were approved, and now people are waiting for France to take initiatives so that it happens quickly. Numerous economic agreements, first and foremost in the oil or petrochemical field, were concluded, with a new kind of two-way cooperation, namely, joint investments in France or elsewhere.

Finally, the last point in this analysis of the Gulf trip is the three-way dialog. The United Arab Emirates showed itself to be the most (?willing) to puruse it and not only in the economic field, because Europe, Africa and the Arab world for Abu Dhabi can together ward off the threat that the contest between the United States and the Soviet Union might one day provoke. [end recording] Yes, before leaving Abu Dhabi, Valery Giscard d'Estaing also spoke about what Ralph Pinto calls a three-way dialog; he returned to what in his eyes is essential--this necessary dialog between the three Mediterranean groups: Europe, Africa, and the Arab world.

[Begin Giscard recording] There are currently in the world three groupings around the Mediterranean: the European grouping, i.e., West Europe; the African grouping, which reaches the Mediterranean; and this Arab grouping of the Middle East which also extends to the Mediterranean. These three groupings are outside the superpowers, and I believe that these three groupings should meet more. Naturally, this is a long-term job, but I have spoken about it to all of my interlocutors and [word indistinct] in the communique published here in Abu Dhabi, we make reference to this three-way dialog of these three groupings as one of our objectives. [end recording]

BRAZILIAN PLANNING MINISTER MEETS WITH GISCARD, BARRE

LD040927 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Brazilian Planning Minister Received at the Elysee"]

[Text] On 28 February, Mr Giscard d'Estaing received Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto, who arrived in Paris Wednesday night [27 February] on a 2-day working visit. Mr Neto also had talks with Mr Barre and Economy Minister Monory. The Brazilian minister is seeking financial, economic and political support in France in view of the difficult situation in which Brazil has found itself. Among other things, France could participate in hydroelectric projects in Brazil.

PCP DELEGATION CONFERS WITH PCF OFFICIALS

LD061119 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Feb 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Portuguese Communist Party delegation"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) study delegation is currently visiting France. It comprises Luis Sa, Central Committee local government commission chief, Daniel Branco, mayor of Villa Franca de Xira, and Fernando Madeira of the Moita City Council. It first had talks with PCF Politburo member Madeleine Vincent and Central Committee member Marcel Trigon, and was received in Bagnolet by Deputy Mayoress Jacqueline Chonavel.

Ends Visit

LD061121 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed untitled report]

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party study delegation which was visiting France at the PCF's invitation left Paris for Lisbon yesterday. It had further talks, notably with Marcel Rosette and other leaders of the national association of Communist and Republican elected deputies. It was received by Irene Bourgois, deputy mayor of Dieppe, and by D. Bioton, mayor of Pierrefitte. The numberous meetings have confirmed the bonds of friendship between the French and Portuguese peoples and the good relations between the two parties.

MARCHAIS ATTACKS SOCIALISTS, EXPOUNDS CURRENT GOALS

LD061151 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report on Marchais speech at Villejuif PCF rally on 29 February: "Struggle to Bring the Hour of Change Nearer"—capitalized passages are printed in italics]

[Text] During his speech, Georges Marchais stated in particular:

How can we bring the moment of democratic change nearer? By what road should we achieve it? Given the Socialist Party [PS] orientation, how can we succeed in rallying a popular majority without which democratic change is impossible?

It is indeed true that the present PS attitude justifies the posing of such questions.

Thus, 2 days ago, I listened to Francois Mitterrand at the National Assembly saying: "The Communists want revolution.... They want violence.... They want their big night...." And I said to myself: "What talk! Comparing revolution and violence! Here is Francois Mitterrand reduced to acting the part of all the rightwing leaders of social democracy: Stir up fear of the Reds to frighten the middle class! Perhaps that will get a few delightful shudders on the Avenue Foch or the Faubourg Saint-Honore. But all this is far, far removed from the cares and hopes of the working people!" While I was thining this, Francois Mitterrand had gone on to another subject: the elections. I heard him speak of the Communist votes: He wondered which way they would go, if they were to be added or subtracted.... In short, I thought I was watching a performance of Moliere's "The Miser." Like Harpagon forever repeating: "My cashbox! My cashbox! My cashbox!". So Francois Mitterrand turned toward me, repeating: "Your votes! Your votes! Your votes!"

Of course, all these attacks on our party, all these electoral calculations coming a few days after Francois Mitterrand and Michel Rocard had planned, in full agreement with each other, on "the PS's possibility of governing alone"--all this will permit those who, perhaps, were still in some doubt about this to establish the accuracy of what we said about the rightist orientation of the PS....

The PS' Steadfast Orientation

This orientation is not new.

In 1972, the very day after signing the joint program, Francois Mitterrand explained the reasons for his choice to the Vienna Socialist International in these terms: "Our fundamental aim is to rebuild a great Socialist Party on the ground occupied by the PCF itself, to demonstrate that out of the 5 million Communist voters, 3 million could vote Socialist. That is the reason for this agreement." The matter is thus clear. Francois Mitterrand and the PS had but one aim, one objective in signing the 1972 joint program: To weaken the PCF and use it as a stepping stone to power while preventing Communist participation in government.

This had been the PS strategy during the 6 years of the joint program. It did everything to weaken us, to reduce our influence and strengthen itself to our detriment. It did not succeed. It did succeed in its self-appointed aim: that of becoming a "dominant party," capable of "imposing its will" on the PCF. It was in those conditions, because the decisive date of the parliamentary elections was approaching, that the PS, under Socialist International pressure, decided to throw off what it called the joint program's "yoke," to smash the union and thus assume the responsibility for causing the left's failure in March 1978.

In brief, the new element now in the statements of Francois Mitterrand and the PS leadership is not in their rightwing, social democrat orientation. The new element is that, having been led into their present impasse by this orientation, Francois Mitterrand and the PS leaders are having to reveal themselves and say openly what their intention always was.

Extensive Convergences With Giscard d'Estaing

This explains the extent of the convergences with Mr Giscard d'Estaing which the PS is henceforth fostering.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing needs what he terms the social "consensus" on his policy of unemployment and austerity? So the PS thus terms the working people's struggles "rearguard actions."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing approves the siting of U.S. missiles in West Europe? So the PS thus expresses satisfaction at the NATO decision and stirs up thoughts of a supposed Soviet "threat." Mr Giscard d'Estaing alines himself with Schmidt? The PS applauds with both hands. Mr Giscard d'Estaing supports Carter's policy in Iran? The PS expresses great satisfaction.

Ultimately, there is only one point on which Francois Mitterrand and Michel Rocard criticze Mr Giscard d'Estaing: They reproach him for not alining himself with Carter quickly enough on Afghanistan.

Of course, you can see how difficult it is for the PS leaders to admit to their members and electors such a conniving approach to power. This explains the violence of the anti-communist attacks in which they have since incessantly indulged.

Just now I mentioned Francois Mitterrand's words at the National Assembly. This intervention follows the many attacks directed against our party recently by the PS leaders. Listening to them, the PCF would seem to have become the devil incarnate. It would seem to be "totalitarian." It has supposedly "veered to the East." According to Gaston Defferre, it has even become a den of spies. And, a few weeks ago, you heard Francois Mitterrand committing himself to a pitiful attempt at luring PCF members and voters away.

Francois Mitterrand's Paradoxical Argument

Impelled by their own momentum, the PS leaders are not afraid of proceding to the point of absurdity. Thus they have for some time been imagining a new argument with which they are clearly particularly content. They do not tire of using it. This argument runs thus: Not only is the PCF all that they have said already, but, more than that, it is in fact Giscard d'Estaing's accomplice!

In short, the PS leadership's reasoning can be summarized thus: The closer the PS comes to Giscard d'Estaing and approves his policy, the more it is, allegedly, against him. And, conversely, the more resolutely the PCF fights Giscard's policy, the more it is allegedly playing into his hands.

Clearly this is a paradox, to say the least. There was something unreal about Francois Mitterrand last Wednesday at the National Assembly, indicting what he calls the PCF's "objective complicity" with Mr Giscard d'Estaing, with Mr Barre then following him by saying--and I quote: "I know that I expect no complicity or support from the PCF." This might not happen again, but Mr Barre is quite right!

Yes, this is true, one must not, one really must not rely on the PCF to help implement the government's policy or to subscribe to the PS' conciliatory attitude toward Mr Giscard d'Estaing!

And since everyone is calling on us to explain our own real aims, well, I am going to come back to them once more:

We Want To Force the Government and Management To Yield, Through Struggle

What do we, the Communists want? What are our aims? What is the meaning of all our action? First, it is to defend the working people's interests under all circumstances, to struggle alongside them to make the government and management yield, to get all we can. We are struggling for a guaranteed minimum wage of Fr2,900, for the raising of low salaries, of family allowances, benefits and pensions, for safeguarding and improving social security. We are fighting all dismissals, all removal of machinery, all business closures. [paragraph continues]

We are fighting for a 35-hour workweek without loss of pay, for retirement normally at 60 and at 55 for men and women performing arduous jobs, for 5 weeks' paid leave, for a limitation in the work rate and workload. In a word, we are backing all the people's struggles for the immediate improvement in the lives of the working people and their families.

We want to win new rights for the working people and our citizens. We are struggling against the constraint, the arbitrary and authoritarian behaviour of the government and management, and against bureaucracy. We are struggling to impose respect of labor union rights, to institute the right to information and to engage in political activity at work, and to form workshop and departmental councils. We are struggling to free the information media from Giscard's dictatorship. We are struggling for human rights and liberties wherever they are threatened.

We want to control production. We are struggling to safeguard and extend the public sector, to nationalize the steel and nuclear industries with workers' participation on administrative councils, and to make the profiteers pay.

We Want Union, Change, Socialism

We want to preserve France's independence. We are struggling against the Giscard government's abandonment of the nation and its alinement with the Federal Republic of Germany and U.S. imperialism. We are struggling for detente and peaceful coexistence, for the bypassing and for the simultaneous dissolution of blocs. We oppose both supranational Europe and its enlargements with all our might.

We want union. Through all popular struggles we want to build the union of all the victims of capital, in their social, political, spiritual and ideological diversity. We want the union of all the popular forces, the union of the left. We want to defeat the right. We want to rally the majority of our people against Giscard's policy and promote democratic change. And we want this as soon as possible. The sooner the better. We want to implement a policy which is in the interests of the country's working people, and for this we, as the party of the working class, want to take our rightful place at all levels including in the government.

We want change, real change. We want the right to work; the right to feed oneself healthily; the right to suitable accommodation; the right to health protection; the right to have the children one wants and to insure their education by giving them a good occupation; the right to sport, culture, rest, travel--we want all these rights, which are at the moment dead letters, to ultimately become a real part of life. We want the working people, men, women and youth to have their say in all matters which concern them. We want self-management. We want to suppress the absolute power of management at work. We want to extend the scope of elected representatives at all levels, to institute genuine power and give a boost to communal self-government. We want peace. We want a general, controlled disarmament. We want to establish a new world economic and political order. And we want progress on this road toward profound social transformations. We want a still broader administration of society by the working people and citizens themselves. We want to wrest the major means of production, exchange and finance from the capitalist groups. We want political power to represent the working people. We want the intolerable inequalities generated by capitalist society to disappear. We want the quality and content of work to change. We want new relationships between people, founded on new liberties, new solidarities and new moral values that permit each individual to flourish.

In a word, we want another society: socialism. A democratic, self-managing socialism meeting the preferences and aspirations of our people: Socialism in French colors.

What Is Revolution?

Well, friends and comrades, I put this question to you: Is that not a revolution? Certainly, its ways and means are not those of other times or other countries. We propose a democratic advance to socialism, a new road toward a new society which attaches the greatest importance to our country's conditions. The issue is to promote still further the class struggle against capital, to promote profound changes in the economy, state management and in all social relations. In a word, to defeat capitalism in France. If all these are not revolutionary transformations, then someone must explain to me what "revolution" means.

Basically, you see, when Francois Mitterrand attacked revolution 2 days ago, comparing it to violence and disorder, he merely confirmed that he contemplates the socialist transformation of society with dread. He simply confirmed the goal that he has set for his party for some years: to make itself a reinforcement for the right in order to create the conditions for a German-style alternation, and an eventual change permitting the continuation of capitalist policy.

Everything Depends on the Strengthening of the PCF

In these conditions, there is one conclusion imposed by the experience of the past and the present situation. If the PS was able to smash the union, it was because the party of union, the PCF, was not strong enough to preserve the unity of the popular movement all the way to victory. If the PS was able to prevent change, it was because the party of change, the PCF, was not strong enough to enable our people to overcome the obstacles raised against them by the class enemy and social democracy.

One imperative condition is now necessary for a fundamental, new union in all the people's struggles; for the development of a powerful, popular movement and to insure that the top-level political agreements that must one day be concluded should be under the control and watchful eye of the working people; for advancing via democracy toward change and socialism: THE PCF, THE MAJOR ASSET OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE'S AND WORKERS' MOVEMENT, MUST BE STRENGTHENED.

One thing is certain: If things go badly in our country, if the crisis does not result in a positive outcome, it is because the party of the working people, the PCF, has for too long been kept from positions of responsibility, does not occupy its rightful place in the country, and is not yet the great revolutionary and mass party which our people need in order to triumph. All will thus depend on this party's strength, influence and appeal, and its ability to rally the working class and people of France in the struggle against capitalist policy. This, now, is the key to change.

Into the Offensive!

For this reason, I want to speak to all Communists. I want to say to them: Comrades, the fight is hard but it is full of hope. The middle class and social democracy wanted to smash and isolate us. To this end it used all the means at its disposal. It provoked a veritable unleashing of anticommunist attacks. It could not undermine our influence. On the contrary, we feel the people's trust growing everywhere around us. The struggles are developing. The by-election results are favorable to us on the whole. The distribution of L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE is up by 60,000 copies. Since the beginning of January, 22,000 men and women have joined the PCF. Under such conditions, there is only one order that each party cell, each section and each federation must now write in capital letters on each daily agenda: INTO THE OFFENSIVE! May all Communists redouble their efforts to strengthen our party. May they boldly approach those millions of our country's men and women who aspire to a different life, may they call on them to become Communists in their turn--this is now possible and necessary if we are to move forward.

GIAN CARLO PAJETTA IN SFRY INTERVIEWED ON PCI POLICIES

AU052025 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Mar 80 p 21 AU

[Janko Tedesko report on DELO interview with Gian Carlos Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate, in Rome in February]

[Text] We discussed with Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate and the party's "foreign minister," the views of Italian Communists on international events. The PCI advocates world peace, relaxation of tension and cooperation among all states on the basis of equality. And the Italian Communists refuse to be "sycophants" to foreigners or to be anyone's "satellites" or "vassals." In the same manner they also do not want to see Italy uncritically accepting the decisions of the great ally. Therefore the PCI advocates an autonomous and active role for Italy within the framework of the military and political alliances to which it belongs. For this reason the Christian Democratic "no" is essentially an expression of a political prejudice even though a majority of the speakers at the [Christian Democratic] congress repeatedly declared that all prejudices have been long since eliminated.

[Question] Comrade Pajetta, I am interested in the views of the Italian party on some international events. But if we discuss this, we cannot avoid certain peculiarities of Italian politics. The Christian Democratic Party Congress, which was held recently, declared itself against any joint decisionmaking with the Communists primarily because of different values in the international policies of the two parties and because of the alleged role that the PCI plays within the constellation of international events. Why did the Christian Democrats say "no" to the Communists primarily because of international politics?

Pajetta: The part of the Christian Democratic Party which declared itself to be studying the possibility of our participation in the government is not much greater than a half of the party; although we believe that that decision can have grave consequences in the country, we must emphasize that nearly half of the Christian Democratic Party advocated a discussion with the Communist Party. It is true that one of the central topics of the discussion was--and it could not be otherwise--international politics. Some of the leaders of that significant minority emphasized in the congress discussion that it is precisely the difficulties in international relations which represent a motive for national unity, for a dialog with the Communists, particularly as the Italian Communists have proved in recent years that they are waging a struggle for peace, international cooperation, for creating a climate of a relaxation of tension and that they oppose and wage a struggle against all possible lies of anticommunist propaganda. The Italian Communists have proved that they set the national interests above the party's interests, while at the same time they jealously guard their own autonomy, both toward any other party and toward foreign countries. The PCI is working for Italy's autonomous activity within the alliances to which it belongs.

[Question] The other part of the Christian Democratic Party--I am speaking about the minority which received 42 percent of the congress votes and which advocates joint decisionmaking with the PCI--also warns that the international developments and different assessments of the international developments by the Christian Democratic Party and the PCI are an obstacle on the road of closer cooperation between the two big parties. Zaccagnini's report, for instance, speaks very clearly about this.

Pajetta: I view Zaccagnini's speech as a speech expressing concern, doubts and even prejudices on which the Christian Democratic Party insists despite the reality, which is different. However, it is necessary to point out that Zaccagnini asked the congress to discuss those questions. For, if a situation exists in our country which calls for a unity of political forces, it is also true that that affects the questions of peace, detente and a greater role for Europe. It also means that it is necessary to reject dictates of allies.

We are not surprised that some people want to convinced themselves that we are working for Italy's independence within the Atlantic alliance; particularly because we would also like to be convinced that our possible government allies, who jealously guard Italy's independence, would not accept such gross interference such as the speech by the German Kohl, who thought that he could dictate the conditions for forming an Italian Government, although for the sake of truth it is necessary to say that in his own country he was not capable of forming a government. We also reject speeches such as the one by Donat-Cattin who forgot the territorial limits of NATO and raised the question of military policy regarding oil, instead of advocating cooperation, the search for peace in the Mediterranean, negotiations with the Arab countries and at the same time a continuation of cooperation with the Soviet Union regarding energy resources.

[Question] Four years ago you voted for the government foreign policy resolution. Now things have changed and it would be difficult to unite all democratic parties on the question of foreign policy. How did this happen?

Pajetta: It was not a government resolution, but rather a resolution of the majority to which we belonged. If we were concerned 4 years ago over the dangers that existed, and if we jointly expressed that concern, then there are now many more reasons indicating that a joint accord is needed so as to make our country a peaceful force, so that our country, belonging to the EEC, could operate in a way which would ensure the EEC a greater role in international cooperation--in that context let me recall the agreements reached between Yugoslavia and the EEC--in the policy of peace and detente. At the same the EEC should, as we say, decline an uncritical sycophancy in relation to the United States. We belong to an alliance, but we do not think that we belong to a constellation of satellites and vassals. We are working for the policy of peace and that is not contrary to anyone's interests, or contrary to the interests of those who are perhaps not aware of all the dangers of the present moment.

[Question] The international situation has become strained. The culmination of this strained situation was at the time of the Soviet troops' invasion of Afghanistan. How does the PCI assess that event?

Pajetta: We condemned the intervention. We believe that it is necessary to seek every opportunity which would create conditions for relaxation of tension in that part of the world by withdrawing foreign troops and which would obligate other countries not to exert pressure on the Afghan borders. We believe that in such an Afghanistan the Afghans will find internal balance, and they will themselves decide their destiny. If one looks at Afghanistan as a country which should be occupied or on which pressure should be exerted, that is certainly negative. Primarily for the Afghans, but not only for them.

[Question] The PCI has negatively assessed the U.S. measures against the Soviet Union which should be a reply to the Soviet invasion....

Pajetta: Some people tried to justify the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a countermeasure to the decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, including in Italy. We said that by such a countermeasure it is certainly not possible to settle the questions of detente. Now, when food assistance has been withdrawn, when a hysteric campaign is being waged against the Olympic games and when military steps are being prepared, we believe this method borders on madness. It is not possible to condemn solely the last step. What is needed is a slow withdrawal to the original starting points. For that reason we advocate the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, while at the same time we demand a new study of balance in the field of nuclear warheads before new missiles are deployed in Europe. We believe that it is necessary to adopt SALT II and to prepare SALT III. We will safeguard peace solely by deeds.

[Question] The American fever was also transferred to Europe: Let us take the vote in the European Parliament in connection with participation in the Olympic games as an example. With which European forces does the PCI intend to cooperate in Europe?

Pajetta: We have on several occasions found a common language with socialist from various countries. It is also possible to create alliances if there are not completely identical views. I do not know whether all those who condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan are in favor of the U.S. policy of straining relations. Among those which condemned the Soviet invasion are also forces, primarily the nonalined countries and Yugoslavia, among them, which are an expression of peace-loving will. That is something other than the policy of countermeasures and a new arms race that would be dangerous for all.

[Question] What is the PCI's view about the proposal made by the EEC foreign ministers on Afghanistan's neutralization?

Pajetta: We have not yet studied that proposal. I do not know what Afghanistan's neutralization means in view of the fact that Afghanistan is a nonalined country and as such neutral. If the proposal is sincere, it can become a component part of other proposals, such as, if I am not mistaken, the Indian proposal and the proposal of the socialist states. Briefly, the Afghans should make decisions in Afghanistan, while the security on the border with Pakistan and other countries must be insured. In view of the fact that the Soviet Union stated that it intervened in Afghanistan so as to protect those borders, the Soviet Union should withdraw once it establishes that no one threatens the borders and should leave it to the Afghans to make their own decisions.

[Question] Afghanistan has brought international tension to a boiling point. However, before that, other developments set off an escalation of tension. What were those developments?

Pajetta: The concern over the situation in Iran is really a concern for oil. Then there is the decision on new American missiles in Western Europe. One must understand that American medium-range missiles once in Europe become long-range missiles that can hit the Soviet Union. For that reason the missiles, in view of their deployment, are an innovation; and if we speak about Pershing and cruise missiles there is also a quality factor. We have proposed a moratorium for the Soviet SS-20 missiles, which are said to be something new, and we propose negotiations before the production and deployment of the American missiles begin.

[Question] The PCI voted against the new American missiles. According to the Christian Democratic Party, that vote, together with your "no" to joining the European monetary system, was an act which could cause Italy's alienation from Europe.

Pajetta: The PCI is not a party which believes that an alliance means dependence on the U.S. chief of staff and the U.S. President. The PCI will also never allow a foreign guest to lecture us on domestic policy at our congress. Before the Christian Democratic Party demands from us guarantees, which we are always prepared to give, let it first look in a mirror and ask itself whether it can prove that it is an independent party which is not under an alien influence and that it wants an Italy that will, within the Atlantic alliance, be capable of becoming a force which has its own opinion and which protects its international interests.

[Question] Somebody in the Christian Democratic Party has said that it is better to be in NATO even when the alliance makes mistakes....

Pajetta: Perhaps it is precisely for that reason that I am in the PCI, because those kinds of people are in the Christian Democratic Party.

[Question] The PCI advocates an autonomous role of Europe between the two superpowers. What do your propose to the EEC regarding a common foreign policy?

Pajetta: Europe, the countries which make up the Economic Community, do not want to become a third bloc. They do not want to be a third nuclear power. We Communists advocate an elimination of blocs. We are in favor of a policy which would protect European interests and which would make possible cooperation in the world, a dialog with the two superpowers, while recognizing Europe's role. Such a Europe could play a positive role. Briefly, it would not be an enemy which would introduce unrest, which could threaten the Soviet Union and the United States. Such a Europe could remind the two superpowers that there is someone else in the world and not solely the two superpowers. As an example I can mention Yugoslavia, which is nonalined and which maintains good relations with all European countries. Yugoslavia does not demand, for instance, that Hungary leave the Warsaw Pact, just as it does not demand that Italy leave NATO, and when Yugoslavia proposes something they are always proposals aimed at encouraging cooperation.

[Question] Which peace proposals can in the future contribute to elimination of tension in Europe and in the world?

Pajetta: We view the Polish proposal with great interest. We have also said that the French proposal, which is analogous to the Polish one, is interesting. A step forward must be made until the Madrid conference. We can take a step forward only if we substitute a global discussion for the useless discussion on a different weight and value of the "three baskets." Progress is necessary on the front of security and disarmament, on the front of economic cooperation and on the front of freedom of communications and human rights.

[Question] The PCI advocates a new policy toward the developing countries, the Mediterranean countries in particular. Your delegation was in Algeria. What are the results of those contacts?

Pajetta: The results are good relations with Algeria and the POLISARIO. As to Algeria, we are not only working for increased economic cooperation, but also for different relations between Italy and Algeria, which is an important nonalined, Arab and Mediterranean country. It is necessary to understand that such countries are not only a market and producers of oil and other raw materials, but are states which also take initiatives and provide ideas. Therefore, it is necessary to understand that these countries want recognition, that they want a new economic system and that they do not want only to make a favorable deal or obtain a favorable loan.

[Question] Do you plan any other trips?

Pajetta: We were also in Jordan. We are now planning a study delegation which will leave for the countries of the Persian Gulf. We are working, and we maintain good contacts with Yugoslavia, which is also a Mediterranean country.

[Question] What are the relations between the LCY and the PCI like, particularly after the visit of Comrade Buffalini to Belgrade and your visit to Ljubljana?

Pajetta: Our contacts are good. We believe that mutual discussions and exchanges of views are useful. In Ljubljana, I had an interesting political talk with Comrade Popit, who recently attended the Polish Party's congress. As far as my trip to Ljubljana is concerned: My intention was to express feelings of solidarity and to inquire about the state of health of Comrade Tito, whom not only the Italian Communists, but all Italians respect.

BOFFA DEFENDS PCI EVOLUTION ON WORLD PROBLEMS

LD061315 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 2 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Guiseppe Boffa article: "Latecomers"]

[Text] One just feels like shrugging one's shoulders when one hears it said--at the recent Christian Democratic Party congress, for instance, but also by other people--that the Communists are good little boys because they have changed their ideas on foreign policy, but a bit stupid because it took them so many years to realize what the Christian Democrats, for instance, realized so long before. Such an argument, if not polemical cheating, is proof of a great blindness, an inability to understand what is happening in the world.

It is strange how some of our critics forget a certain elementary fact. In the grave international crisis which we are experiencing, the gains of detente achieved over the past decade are one of the few refuges which enable us to weather the storm. Who are the people who are committed to their defense, considering them a reality to be safeguarded, an essential precondition for promoting broader international cooperation? Of course, we are not the only ones, but we are certainly not new recruits on that front. Even in the darkest years of cold war, unforgettable speeches by Togliatti subordinated our every task to promoting a policy of detente in the international field. But even in the sixties, when the battle in Europe was at its fiercest, our adversaries refused even to use the word detente, considering it a kind of subversive trap.

It is not our intention now to establish merits or priorities. The important thing is that something has been built in this direction in Europe, partly with our help. Do we realize where we might be today had it not been for this patient work? But, people object, Europe is not everything and detente must be "indivisible." Very well, but who, if not we ourselves, has always urged Italy and Europe as a whole to seek a new and more constructive attitude toward the rest of the world, its enormous and unprecedented problems and the upheavals taking place within it? Can we recall the deafness and silence of others?

This is why we regard the Christian Democrats' polemic as inconsistent, vitiated not so much by a factious attitude as by a blindness to today's problems. I would like to proceed from an observation which, in view of all the present troubles, might seem unimportant or eccentric. But it is promoted by one of the latest issues of London's THE ECONOMIST, in which British Sinologist MacFarquhar has written a lengthy essay asserting that the real "challenge" facing "the West" is now constituted not so much by the "Russians" or "Arabs" as by the "post-Confucianism" allegedly now approaching Japan, China and their neighboring countries, in short, the whole of the Far East which is now in the midst of an upheaval. MacFarquhar is a serious scholar and, though we consider his analyses extremely questionable, it is not with him that we now want to take issue. Indeed, our initial thought on reading his thesis was: Thank goodness, some of our own pompous editorial writers or politician friends of theirs have not yet realized this!

Because it is quite true that Europe has to come to terms with an increasing number of conceptions, ambitions and protests developing in historical and cultural environments very different from our own, and it may even be that these "challenges" include a neo-Confucianism grated onto much more modern currents of thought. In any case there are already many others: Suffice it to consider the Islamic revival. The thorough upheaval which has overtaken the world in our century could not have produced less than this--these innovations which were inconceivable until yesterday because they are divorced from the old order of things. [paragraph continues]

The tensions and dangers stem partly from this. But how have our critics in certain papers and certain parties always approached them? For years they have portrayed--and continue to portray--these problems as if they were merely the result of certain "evil spirits" appearing on the earth. The demons' name varied. They were called "the Kremlin," then Mao, Ho Chi Minh, An-Nasir, then "the Kremlin" again, then Lumumba, Castro, "the Shaykh", Al-Qadhdhafi, Khomeyni and yet again "the Kremlin." But they always remained evil spirits. Will we be able to add another diabolical Far Eastern figure to the list tomorrow?

We would not be surprised, since people have been closing their eyes for so long to the most cataclysmic and lasting aspects of the revolutionary movement of our time--a movement with which we, however, have always sought an understanding dialog without paternalism, simply because we have felt and still feel part of it. Now this dialog is more than ever a vital necessity for our country and for the whole of Europe.

Indeed, comes the reply: But you too are criticizing the USSR now. In fact, our arguments with the Soviets have a long history too. But there is a difference which remains valid. Many of our critics have always attacked the USSR precisely because of its revolutionary origins. We have never done this, and we have no intention of doing so. Our criticism is of what we consider an inability (due to decades of Stalinism, an incomplete regeneration and a prevalent conservative outlook) to bring its ideas and policy into line with the changes caused in the world by a revolutionary process which cannot be controlled by any hegemonic center. The USSR has paid for this mistake and risks paying for it even more dearly.

We have never concealed the changes introduced into our stances. We have always debated them openly. "Only fools never change," a certain French conservative--certainly no fool himself--used to say. We have changed our attitude toward both the Atlantic pact and the EC. But even in these contexts we have not in the least abandoned our own ideas, doubts and political and cultural heritage. It is not a matter of equidistance, neutralism or mental reservations--all empty labels sometimes used in polemicizing with us. It is no coincidence if--whether on detente, international cooperation, arms reduction, an autonomous role for a united Europe in a world in transformation or North-South relations--our concerns converge, even in a strictly Western context, with the concerns of other important political forces, whether in government or in opposition in their various countries.

Have there been any delays or uncertainties in the evolution of our ideas? We are constantly asking ourselves this kind of question. It is our habit to do so. If only other people started asking themselves similar questions from time to time. They would discover a great deal. At least we can state that apart from delays in our evolution there have probably also been some early steps. Perhaps sometimes we have even rushed too far ahead, set our sights too high and regarded as mature situations which were not yet mature. In the political struggle these too are errors. But in a country where the government cannot see further than 24 hours ahead and in a world in which in fact we should be looking forward into the next millennium, we really have nothing to be ashamed of. How greatly we would all benefit if the other political forces also started looking a little beyond their own affairs.

PREMIER AFFIRMS ALLIANCE'S RESOLVE TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

LD062222 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1806 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Live relay of a speech by Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro to parliament at the conclusion of a debate on the government's economic policies]

[Excerpts] The government's policy can be summed up in terms of two principal goals. These are the building of a democratic state and the pursuit of social justice. The defense of a representative democracy, to which the government is committed, means the functioning of elected organs of sovereignty and full respect for the functioning of the parliamentary opposition. But it also means that we will not yield to any attempts to overthrow the government by nonparliamentary means--whether in the form of appeals to insurrection, disobedience and disrespect for the law, or attempts to bring about confrontations between the organs of sovereignty, or even by manipulating the workers' legitimate rights.

The opposition has acted as if the government were about to be ousted. But the government is not going to be ousted because the oppositions [as heard--Carneiro often differenciates between the Socialist and Communist opposition] do not have enough strength to do it and because the Portuguese people continue to support the government even more than they did on 2 December.

Any idea about fresh elections, or any tactics or strategy to that effect would be in fact--in view of the 2 December elections and of the immutability of the government majority--a violation of the principles of representative democracy and an attempt to pervert the results of the 2 December elections, which the oppositions have been unable to accept democratically and serenely. What the oppositions desperately want is to govern, even though they do not command a majority. Thus, they seek to bring about confrontations likely to lead to the fall of this government. Falling short of this, they want, at least, to dictate their views to the government. But, honorable members of the opposition, we are the government and we are the ones who have the majority, and you will remain in the opposition until the next elections--and, we trust, after the elections.

In order to attain its objectives--building a democratic state and the pursuit of social justice--the government requires stability, secured here in parliament by the support of the parliamentary majority. In this case, there is in fact institutional solidarity between the government and the parliament, guaranteed by the support of the majority.

In my opinion, it is not possible to have institutional solidarity without political solidarity. Without political solidarity there is only an institutional functioning, or, if you will, a functional coexistence between the organs of sovereignty. And we know perfectly well--as none of this was concealed from the Portuguese--that there were fundamental political differences between the blueprint of the Democratic Alliance and certain organs of sovereignty, differences which were not, and are not, concealed. They are not concealed by these organs of sovereignty themselves. In effect, the ideal situation for the pursuit of these national objectives is one characterized by full institutional solidarity, which is indeed, in the long term, the blueprint of the Democratic Alliance.

This full institutional solidarity will only come into being when the active political leadership of a government supported by a parliamentary majority is eventually coupled with the national representation embodied in the president of the republic. Only then will the institutional solidarity between the three organs of sovereignty come to function in full. This proviso is indeed the condition necessary for the fulfillment of the Democratic Alliance blueprint. This can only be achieved after this year's elections. That is why, aware of this situation and aware that the only existing institutional solidarity is between these two organs of sovereignty--the government and parliament--because only there does political solidarity exist, the government and the parliamentary majority have done and will continue to do their utmost to avoid any political confrontations between the organs of sovereignty.

This is the essential condition for stability. And we have to follow this line, if only out of self-interest, because this condition is indispensable--or rather, necessary--for the continuation of the government's action. It is not with instability or confrontation that the government can effectively pursue its course. On the contrary, that is why we are not the ones who are interested in bringing about a confrontation because it is in our interest to avoid it. Rather, it is the other forces, possibly from the parliamentary opposition and the extraparliamentary opposition, that have come out against the government.

In fact, one might even say that there has been an onslaught by the parliamentary and extraparliamentary opposition. And while this onslaught can be regarded as legitimate when it takes the form of debates like this one, it becomes illegitimate and must be rejected when it originates from an extraparliamentary opposition--even from members of organs of sovereignty--because, by promoting it, they are rendering a disservice to the nation by seeking it--whether or not they are aware of it. I do not wish to pass any judgments to bring about conditions that will make it impossible for the government to govern and carry out its duties peacefully.

The government will act--not at the party level but rather at the national level--and will prove itself capable of governing and solving the concrete problems of all Portuguese. It will prove capable of securing the conditions for and the implementation of social justice. That is why we will win the next elections and the oppositions will lose.

At the end of this debate we will continue to govern, identified even more strongly, if possible, with the Portuguese people who work, who want to suffer less, who want better conditions and who do not take any notice of intrigues and perfidies. Therefore, we will continue to work with serenity and will fully maintain our serenity and efficiency, because that is what the responsibility which the Portuguese bestowed upon us requires of us.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DENIES ANTIGOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

LD061314 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Council of the Revolution will not be the source of initiatives likely to unleash an artificial political crisis. This is stated in a lengthy communique issued early this morning by the Council of the Revolution after having been in session since yesterday afternoon. The final stand of this organ of sovereignty was awaited with much expectation.

The Council communique views recent press reports of a military plot to oust the government as slanderous, and as being aimed at spreading unrest among the military, provoking a confrontation between the organs of sovereignty and hindering the normal functioning of the democratic institutions. The communique describes the reports as maneuvers of professionals in the art of intoxicating opinions and of unscrupulous politicians.

Among the various clarifications contained in the communique, it is stated that the Council of the Revolution can discuss, with total critical freedom, all matters brought before it, also its members are free to publicly express their personal views on political matters, but these views should not in any way be taken as those of the organization to which they belong.

The communique, in conclusion, states threats to democracy established on 25 April 1974 would never come from the Council of the Revolution or any of its members.

SOARES HITS GOVERNMENT RECORD, PROPOSES LEFT 'FRONT'

LD031553 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed reports: "Socialists Step up Opposition to Sixth Government"]

[Excerpts] [Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) Secretary General] Mario Soares announced at a press conference yesterday that the PS is to step up its opposition to the sixth government, specifically by means of a parliamentary interpellation concerning the recent economic measures. At the same time, the PS has taken "the initiative of leading" the 25 April celebrations and has decided to begin contacts for the formation of a "Progress Front" embracing parties, movements and individuals of the democratic left.

Making an "initial assessment" of the government's activity after 6 weeks in office, during which time the PS has maintained a "wait-and-see attitude," Mario Soares said that the Democratic Alliance "has not yet fulfilled in the least the promises it made to the electorate."

Instead of the promised fall in prices, we are witnessing a "general escalation" without any compensatory pay and social benefits. Apart from being "very vague and inadequate," the announced measures for continuing inflation were taken in accordance with "a highly questionable order of priorities," "are challenging the renewed thrust to expansion" and, furthermore, were decided without consulting the two sides of industry or the opposition.

Therefore, with a view to starting a debate on the government's economic and financial policy options, the PS has taken the initiative of a parliamentary interpellation "in the belief that these measures stem from inadequate options for resolving the problems of the Portuguese economy or for satisfying the basic needs of the population."

Leaving the economic field, Soares presented another long list of criticisms of the government, accusing it first of "the intention of obstructing the activity of the Assembly of the Republic" by means of successive requests for ratification [of legislation passed by previous government]. "It is unusual in any democratic system," he said, "for everything to be called into question after a change of government."

Furthermore, he said that by requesting authority to legislate in certain essential fields, the government is "subordinating" and "evading debate" in the Assembly of the Republic, "despite the fact that it does have a certain small relative majority--or perhaps for that very reason," Soares added.

As for foreign policy, "an extremely dangerous swing" is taking place, with the "alinement with the so-called 'hawks' of Europe," that is, with the espousal of the approaches of Margaret Thatcher and Strauss, as against "moderates" such as Schmidt and Giscard. Therefore, the Socialist secretary general said, we are witnessing a "cooling of relations" with the Portuguese-speaking African countries.

Soares also criticized the dismissal of public officials, pointing to a "scandalous policy of purges," especially in the media.

Furthermore, in a "kind of headlong rush," the government is setting its sights on a "deliberate confrontation with other states bodies." The conflicts with the president and the Council of the Revolution seem, he said, "entirely artificial and invented to divert attention from a real inability to resolve the problems."

"Progress Front" Will Embrace Democratic Left

Regarding preparations for the next elections, Soares also announced the appointment of a Socialist committee whose task will be to take "the first steps toward creating a Progress Front embracing the democratic left" and to establish contacts with political and social forces ("parties, movements, semi-party organizations and individuals") of this political area.

The Socialist Secretariat has appointed Vitor Constancio, Antonio Reis and Jose Manuel Galvao Teles members of the committee.

The independent Social Democratic Association, the Social Democratic Movement and the Union of the Left for Social Democracy were specifically named as forces to be contacted by the PS. Soares said that the Socialists "have never ceased to maintain very close contacts" with Maria Lourdes de Pintasilgo, though "so far there have been no formal contacts."

As for the possibility that the Reformists may join the front, Soares said that "everything depends" on them "establishing themselves in the area of the democratic left." "The PS," he added, "does not tie people down to what they have done in the past" and "even through there is a situation of conflict it is willing to hold a dialog in which they can try to convince us that they are in the same area as we."

With regard to the Social Democratic Party, Soares ruled out "the possibility of the PS taking any initiative." The Portuguese Communist Party is also outside the area of the democratic left, the Socialist leader explained.

With regard to the presidential elections, he said next that his party is awaiting a decision from Ramalho Eanes as to whether he will stand as a candidate again, since the PS has not yet defined "clearly its position concerning which candidate to field or support."

However, he did say that his "prospects" do not include standing for the presidency of the republic himself, when asked about suggestions to this effect made by the Democratic Alliance.

Soares said that a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games will be "inevitable" unless the Soviet forces withdraw from Afghanistan. He expressed this opinion in a personal capacity, since the PS has not discussed the issue and the decision must be taken essentially by the sporting organizations and governments.

CARRILLO HITS UCD DECISION TO GOVERN SPAIN ALONE

LD051613 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report on PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 28 February speech in Madrid: "Spain Needs Strong Government"]

[Text] Madrid, 28 February--"The Union of the Democratic Center's [UCD] aim to govern alone and in an increasingly rightwing fashion has not simplified political, economic or social problems. On the political plane, the greatest confusion reigns. On the economic plane it has left the solution of the crisis to market interplay in a system which is anything but liberal, and on the social plane the government has driven a wedge between the trade unions, ostracizing the Workers Commissions on the pretext of dealing a blow to communist influence," PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo said in his talk to the 21st Century Club this evening.

He added that Spain needs a strong government, because a weak government like the UCD's is ineffective in a transition period such as the country is now experiencing and in a world crisis of current proportions. "The strong government which we advocate," he said, "must be parliamentary, with a broad basis of support in the Cortes and throughout the country, with a clear policy, with the courage to deal with speculation and corruption and to implement state reform and a policy of peace and detente in the international field."

"Real Opposition Not in Parliament"

Next he said that the real political opposition in Spain is not in parliament, or if so, only to a very small extent, "because there is a power bloc obstructing the democratic process which is not clearly visible in public life, but which is thoroughly rooted in the institutions inherited from the past." He said that this is preventing agreement between the national parties and the Basque nationalists and that this social bloc is then directing itself against the unforgotten target of its wrath--the Communist Party. "This corrosive activity," the PCE leader added, "is affecting a number of independent individuals of great liberal prestige and is also making itself felt in the obstruction being raised to the trade union confederation's legitimate powers, thus gradually creating an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and despondency."

He said that unless the democratic forces react, this social power bloc, having managed to smash Spanish democracy and wear out and drive out even the UCD, will present itself openly in public and will declare an end to the constitutional and democratic monarchy.

He added that there is a solution to the problem and that he does not claim--with a superficially Marxist analysis--that this power group represents capitalism in our country, because it is acting not only against the working class but also against other sectors of capitalism itself.

Having pointed out that, following the Andalusian referendum and the election of the Catalonian and Basque parliaments, the representatives of all the parliamentary parties must meet in the Cortes to try to reach agreement on the development of the economic process, the speaker said that, without working class representatives in the government, the workers would not feel like workers, adding that "either they too participate in the government, or the social power bloc which I have mentioned will consume both the UCD and democracy."

The Communist leader condemned the Soviet troops' occupation of Afghanistan, which he said has prompted a very grave escalation in international tension. "I believe," he said, "that we are witnessing the crisis of bipolarity, of the system of splitting the world into blocs headed by the U.S. and USSR leaderships. Under these conditions the new Spanish democracy could play an autonomous role in the international scene."

"We Cannot Be a U.S. Satellite"

But so far the only reaction to the conflict in distant Afghanistan has been Prime Minister Suarez' sudden visit to Washington, and in view of the government's apathy with respect to the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. [sentence as published] The visit to Iraq and Jordan seems more like an errand on President Carter's behalf than an autonomous initiative, and, "if Spain is to be a unifying link between Western Europe and the Arab and Latin American worlds, its policy cannot be that of a U.S. satellite or go-between."

UCD, PSOE ISSUE COMMUNIQUES ON ANDALUSIAN REFERENDUM

LD061643 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Over Half of Andalusia Said 'Yes'"]

[Excerpts] The first statements by the leaders of the principal political parties [on the outcome of the Andalusian autonomy referendum] are concurrent, except in the foreseeable instances of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Democratic Coalition. In fact they have all very positively assessed the outcome of the referendum, emphasizing, above all, one fact: Taking the Andalusian population as a whole, 55 percent voted in favor. This fact, they assert, makes it possible to speak of a moral victory for the Andalusian people, who have reaffirmed their desire for autonomy. On the other hand, the UCD believes that the Andalusian people have expressed their desire to conduct their autonomy process in accordance with article 143 [of the Spanish Constitution], which, it asserts, allows a ceiling identical to that for Catalonia and the Basque Country.

UCD: "Result Clarifies Method To Be Followed"

The UCD press office has released to the news media a communique setting out its stance, from which we single out the following paragraphs:

"The UCD believes that the results of the Andalusian autonomy referendum, in rejecting the procedural option of article 151, clarify the method to be followed for the full attainment of autonomy in this Spanish region.

"In light of these results, the UCD believes that it is not desirable to delay Andalusia's autonomy by waiting 5 years in order to decide again on article 151, and that the other course laid down in the Constitution--which is that of article 143--should be followed."

"Now that this matter of procedure has been resolved and the uncertainty about the method for implementing it has been clarified, the UCD is immediately preparing to ask the government to issue the regulations necessary for convening the assembly of parliamentarians and provincial deputies."

"Because the autonomy process requires an appropriate pace, capable of being assimilated by the autonomous institutions, which will guarantee the functioning of the state during and after the highly complex process of transferring powers, the path of article 143 enables each statute to fit harmoniously with the others in the Spanish legal system, averts or reduces the economic and social costs of the process, helps reduce the danger of political instability posed by the prospect of constant electoral processes and guarantees the full functioning of the autonomous institutions.

"Last, the path of article 143 guarantees that at the conclusion of the process, absolutely all the autonomies will be alike."

PSOE: "Result Wrecks Government Plan"

"The results of the referendum known so far are regarded by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Executive Committee as a great victory for the Andalusian people," states a communique issued by that party's press office at the conclusion of the meeting held by the Executive Committee this afternoon.

The text of the communique continues as follows:

"These results make clear the Andalusian people's massive support for a full autonomy with maximum powers, on an equal footing with the other peoples of Spain. The figures demonstrate that the Andalusian people's desire for autonomy is as great as that among the peoples currently enjoying it.

"This result also represents a renewed hope for all the peoples of Spain in the task of achieving a genuine state of the autonomies, with equality in the levels of self-government and without discriminations.

"The outcome of the referendum also represents the failure of the government's political plan, which is seeking to impede the implementation of autonomy envisaged in the Constitution and to turn this process into a mere administrative decentralization.

"The victory is all the more significant if one takes into account the boycott, extraordinary in the history of democracy, which the government itself set in motion with the aim of preventing free expression on the part of the Andalusian people, using the dirtiest tricks to this end. The Andalusian people have taught a great lesson which both the government and the UCD will be unable to disregard in implementing the autonomy process."

PLO ASKED TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST

LD071113 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[John Bulloch report: "'Recognise Israeli Nation,' Britain Urges PLO"]

[Text] Britain called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday to recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders. Such a move would enable the British Government to have a dialogue with the Palestinians, an official said. Britain had always considered the PLO an important voice, "but not the sole representatives of the Palestinian people."

This statement came after this week's earlier unequivocal endorsement of President Giscard's call for "self determination" for the Palestinian people. "Any solution in the Middle East had to recognise that the Palestinians had the right to self-determination within the framework of a negotiated settlement," the Foreign Office said.

But since then the farce of the American vote-that-shouldn't-have-been at the United Nations has taken place. President Carter has said that America voted for a resolution condemning the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank "by mistake."

This American volte-face, seen in Europe as a result of pressure during a presidential campaign, appeared yesterday to have had some effect in London. The American ambassador, Mr Kingman Brewster, reported to Washington that the Foreign Office had been "horrified" at the debacle over the United Nations vote. Yesterday all that officials would admit was that they had been "surprised" at what had taken place.

In fact, Britain remains committed to what is fast becoming a general European policy of starting a new Middle East dialogue designed to break the deadlock which has developed from the Camp David accords. Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Foreign Office, had hoped to be able to announce some new movement during the trip to the Gulf region he began last night with a stop-over in Jiddah. But as a result of the American improglio, he is now unlikely to be able to do so.

At the same time, Britain remains committed to securing an amendment to Resolution 242, which speaks of the Palestinians merely as "refugees." The British Government, like the French and most of the rest of Europe, believes that a change in this basic resolution which recognised the Palestinians might clear the way for negotiations.

MINISTER HURD ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY, AFGHANISTAN

LD061357 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[By John Evans]

[Text] London, March 6 (KUNA)--Britain supports the French policy on the Middle East centred on self determination for the Palestinian people, which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing proclaimed during his visit to Kuwait this week, the British Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hurd has said.

In an interview here with the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) Wednesday, Hurd, who travels to Kuwait in the next few days declared that the Palestinians must have a right to determine their own future. At the same time, Britain was continuing to discuss actively with its European partners a move which could be helpful to the Middle East situation, he said.

Hurd is minister of state responsible, under the Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, for Britain's relations with the Middle East. After visiting Kuwait, he travels on to the Yemen Arab Republic. The minister told KUNA he expected to have discussions at ministerial level on bilateral relations in both (?countries), but anticipated spending considerable talking [as received] about the international situation, including the Palestine question and the Islamic response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Commenting on the French president's joint declaration with Kuwait, Hurd said the announcement was in line with Britain's views. He added "if you look at what President Giscard said in the communique and compare that with what Lord Carrington said to the United Nations last September and what the Irish foreign minister, Mr Kennedy, stated on behalf of the nine European states at the General Assembly, all three are very close together.

"We all accept that, within the framework of a negotiated settlement which is important, the Palestinians must have a right to determine their own future. And this is a point which the British Government has impressed on all concerned, including the Israelis, on every opportunity we have had in recent months." He went on "so I think it is very satisfactory that the countries in the European Community should clearly now be very close together in their analysis. This is very hopeful for the future."

Asked if the French declaration implied acceptance of the concept of a Palestinian homeland, Hurd replied "again, we have used the phrase--a right to a land of their own--within the context of an agreed settlement. Without such a settlement, these are phrases. What we have to do is to find a way of moving toward an agreed settlement."

The British minister said he understood that President Giscard's declaration reflected solely his position as the French leader. The French statesman was not in Kuwait specifically on behalf of the nine European Community states, "although what he (President Giscard) has said is extremely close to what the Nine have been saying".

Spelling out Britain's own policy moves on the Middle East, Hurd went on "we have been discussing with our European partners the possibility of a European move which would be helpful. We are still in discussions and no decisions have yet been taken".

But Hurd confirmed that Britain, as part of such a joint European policy, supports action on the United Nations Resolution 242 on the Middle East. The resolution, passed by the Security Council in November, 1967, urged withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories, said that the Arab states should recognise Israel's right to exist and referred to a "just settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem.

"Our starting point is the need which we see to reaffirm and supplement--not to alter, as it is a fact of history--Resolution 242 by putting into resolution form the thoughts which Lord Carrington, Irish Minister Kennedy and now President Giscard have expressed about the right of the Palestinians," Hurd said.

He added, "President Giscard is right, and the joint communique is right, by saying their rights cannot be discussed simply in terms of a refugee problem. This is the gap in Resolution 242, as Lord Carrington pointed out last September at the UN. There is a case for putting something helpful in that gap, if we can find a useful way of doing it. That is what we are considering."

Turning to Britain's neutrality proposals for Afghanistan, as well as its ideas on the Middle East, the minister told KUNA "I think that they are both signs of an active and I hope intelligent British diplomacy in trying to get a move on in sorting out major international problems."

The suggestion for a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan--and it has to be both--has been endorsed by the EEC foreign ministers and has been put to the Soviet ambassador in London, Nikolay Lunkov, he noted. "We are not trying to impose any status upon Afghanistan. We are thinking in terms of a declaration by the Afghans themselves which would be recognised and accepted in some formal way by other states. That is the heart of the idea."

"I will certainly be asking the governments in Kuwait and San'a' for their reactions to it because we are very anxious to get as much reaction and suggestions as we can, particularly from the non-aligned countries."

Commenting on the possibility of external threat to the security of the Middle East, Hurd declared, "I think the days of the stationing of foreign troops in the Gulf and the existence of foreign bases are past. We certainly do not propose anything of that kind."

What Britain does hope--"as old friends"--is that the Gulf nations will discuss amongst each other effective means of cooperation over security, he said. The British Minister concluded: "But the initiative and the cooperation must, in the 1980's be theirs (the Arab nations). It is not something the great powers of Britain or France can impose from outside.

DAILY TELEGRAPH OPPOSES UK, FRENCH POLICY ON PALESTINIANS

LD061421 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "Mideast Blunderland"]

[Text] Western relations with Israel are becoming poisoned by a tragedy of errors on both sides. This column has often criticised Israel's settlement policy, which gives the impression that, in addition to justifiably insisting on some solid defense positions, she may also be determined to hold on to large parts of the West Bank for ever. This prejudices progress on the Palestinian problem and the highly creditable peace with Egypt, and also gives her inveterate enemies gratuitous ammunition to use against her. In this sensitive area of the world explosive over-all Middle East situation there now land the "accidental" rocket of the "mistaken" American United Nations vote condemning Israel, and the deliberate French landmine calling for "self-determination" for the Palestinians and for a Palestinian state. This was followed next day by an identical one from Britain.

The United Nations gaffe has upset President Carter's relations with Israel and damaged both his international credibility and his election campaign. The Security Council resolution, made unanimous by America's vote, not only condemned Israel's settlement policy, but demanded the dismantling of existing settlements, including those in East Jerusalem. Naturally, when Mr Carter apoligised to Israel and made the astonishing statement that it had all been a mistake and that America's delegate should have been instructed to abstain in the vote, his electoral opponents pounced. They said he had been brought to heel by the Jewish lobby and made the long-suffering Mr Vance take the rap.

The moves by Britain and France amount to support for a Palestinian state ruled by Yasir 'Arafat, Russia's favourite Arab stooge. France's opportunistic policies are something we have to learn to live with. That Britain should now follow her lead on such a course is a disturbing new departure. It will not encourage Israel to take chances on the West Bank, nor will it appease the Arab extremists. As for the moderates, however gratified they may appear in public, what they want above all is stability in the Middle East. They well know that 'Arafat will not contribute to this--far from it.

CARRINGTON ARRIVES IN KUALA LUMPUR, COMMENTS ON MUGABE

BK060855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 6 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 Mar (AFP)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today he was "encouraged" by the Rhodesian leader, Mr Robert Mugabe's call for a government of reconciliation.

Mr Mugabe's landslide victory surprised the British Government and Lord Carrington initially cancelled his visit to Kuala Lumpur for the ASEAN-EEC meetings when the results were known.

Lord Carrington later changed his mind. On arrival, he told reporters that Mr Mugabe's call was an encouraging sign for the future of the new nation, to be renamed Zimbabwe. He expressed confidence that the absence of public disorder spoke well for the future of the country.

Lord Carrington said that Mr Mugabe appeared "determined to build a government representing all factions, including the whites." "This is a good sign," he added.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOTS TO PARLIAMENTARIANS

TA062023 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 6 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the refusal by the Greek Cypriot side to acknowledge the Turkish Cypriot community's partnership status in the Cyprus Republic constituted one of the main obstacles to the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Denktas made this statement while addressing the members of the British-Cyprus Commonwealth parliamentary association in London. Denktas was invited by the president of this association, (Cyril Townsend), to address the British parliamentarians.

In his address, Denktas briefed the association members on the latest developments in Cyprus. Denktas explained in detail the difficulties currently encountered in Cyprus in light of the incidents which have been occurring since 1960. Denktas noted that unless serious warnings were issued on the irreversible right of the Turkish side to a partnership status in Cyrpus, there was no hope that the Greek Cypriot side--which has no right to represent the whole of Cyrpus--would give up its present stand.

After the meeting, the president invited the British parliamentarians to visit northern Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM WESTERN EUROPE, MAKES STATEMENT

NC070632 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Text] At dawn today President Kiprianou returned to Cyprus from his visit to Paris, London and Rome, where he had talks on the Cyprus problem with French President Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister Thatcher, Italian President Pertini, Italian Prime Minister Cossiga and other political personalities.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, President Kiprianou described his talks as constructive and useful in all respects; he added that during these talks views were exchanged on ways in which these countries could contribute toward a solution to the Cyprus problem. President Kiprianou stressed that any assistance from these countries must be within the UN framework and in the correct direction. The president said that it was not possible for him to give details about his discussions because, he said, this would be likely to do more harm than good. However, he reiterated that his talks were very useful and that no initiative outside the UN framework is being considered.

Referring to his talks with the French president, Mr Kiprianou said that great understanding of the Cyprus problem was displayed and that he believes France will agree to play a role in the developments of the Cyprus problem.

President Kiprianou also described his London talks with Prime Minister Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as constructive. He said that during these talks the Cyprus problem was extensively discussed in view of the role that Britain can play and its obligations toward Cyprus. In London, President Kiprianou also met opposition leader Mr Callaghan and Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal.

Mr Kiprianou described his Rome talks with President Pertini and Prime Minister Cossiga as very cordial. The president said that Italy is particularly interested in the Cyprus problem and in the Mediterranean region, and added that he has been assured that this country will do everything possible to help resolve the Cyprus problem. In Rome, President Kiprianou was received by Pope John Paul II, with whom he mainly discussed the question of missing persons. The president said: The pope showed very great interest and assured us that he will do everything he can to help resolve this question. The president also met the secretary of state of the Vatican.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the other officials who accompanied the president also returned to Cyprus on board the same plane. At Larnaca Airport, President Kiprianou was met by House President Mikhailidhis, members of the Council of Ministers, the diplomatic envoys of the countries visited by the president, the chiefs of the National Guard and police and other officials.

KHARAVYI SCORES ROLANDHIS FOR LINKING CYPRIOT SOLUTION TO NATO

NC070701 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Editorial: "No Dangerous Illusions"]

[Excerpts] The official communiques, the statements and reports on President Kiprianou's visits to Paris, London and Rome speak about full understanding and positive change in the attitude of the Western countries toward the Cyprus problem. We are of the impression that an effort is being made to conceal and to black out the really negative attitude of the NATO countries toward the Cyprus drama. [paragraph continues]

This is tantamount not only to promoting dangerous illusions among our people but also to misleading the political circles, which must be aware of harsh reality so that they may be able to properly guide our struggle and the efforts to lead Cyprus out of the tragic stalemate and the faits accomplis of the invasion.

Following the events in Iran and Afghanistan, following the U.S.-Turkish agreement on the bases and above all following the huge U.S., West German and other NATO aid to Turkey, Turkey has become the gendarme and protege of imperialism in our region. It is precisely all this that has made Turkey so intransigent and Denktas' attitude toward the question of intercommunal talks so negative.

The NATO countries that have condoned and encouraged the Turkish invasion, the countries that have always undermined our cause at the United Nations and have disregarded the UN decisions, have been refusing to put any pressure on Turkey to agree to a fair Cyprus solution and to withdraw its NATO occupation troops from Cyprus. Britain in particular, which has contractual obligations to do this as a guarantor power, shows no intention of supporting our cause even by words alone.

The NATO stratocrats care only about converting Cyprus into a missile bridgehead. They fear that Cyprus might become a fully independent, nonalined, sovereign and demilitarized republic as its people wish it to be. They want Cyprus, as well as Greece and Turkey, to be part of the Western military bloc. This is why they are hostile to our cause. This is why they have been refusing to help find a solution based on UN resolutions and within the UN framework.

Unfortunately the republic's foreign minister, who accompanied President Kiprianou on his trip, in a statement to the foreign press has linked the solution of the Cyprus problem with the strengthening of the eastern wing of NATO. This statement, apart from its negative repercussions among the circles of our firm supporters--the nonalined and socialist countries--shows the existence of illusions about the possibility of harmonizing our liberation struggle with the interests of the NATO imperialist countries. This is a dangerous illusion which, if promoted, would undermine our struggle and the effort to further internationalize the just cause of the Republic of Cyprus and its people. Thus, it is imperative that with Mr Kiprianou's return things should be clarified and sound, and objective appraisals be made that would serve our struggle.

GREEK EMBASSY ISSUES STATEMENT DENYING NICOSIA RUMORS

NC052203 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text of 5 March statement issued by the Embassy of Greece in Nicosia]

[Text] The Embassy of Greece is authorized to state that National Defense Minister Averof, having been informed of what is rumored in Nicosia concerning his stand on the Cyprus issue, has asked the embassy to announce the following: Undoubtedly the rumors that have circulated are fictitious. I have not talked with anyone recently on the Cyprus issue. Had I, it would have been impossible for me to say the untinational nonsense that has been attributed to me.

HURRIYET REPORTS STATEMENT BY GREEK CYPRIOT HOUSE LEADER

NC070718 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 5 Mar 80 p 7 NC

[Text] In a statement to HURRIYET in Nicosia Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, vice president of the Greek Cypriot administration [as published] and president of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, said: "Following UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's pressure, their excellencies Rauf Denktas and Spiros Kiprianou may start intercommunal talks in the very near future. [paragraph continues]

"It is difficult to say how long these talks will last, but I wish to stress categorically that this is my own personal view. As in the past, the two will fail to reach an agreement, and the talks will prove abortive because of these two leaders, who do not like to compromise."

Mr Mikhailidhis, who is political leader number two in the Greek Cypriot sector, said there is antipathy between Denktas and Kiprianou and added: "Both of them are pleased with the situation. One receives help from Greece and the other from Turkey. They are both presidents. Because of such antipathies, we have been unable to obtain positive results for the past 6 years."

The Greek Cypriot vice president has stressed that the rights of the Turkish Cypriots and certain facts have to be recognized, and suggested that the talks should start by dealing not with the most difficult issues but with those of secondary importance. Denktas and Kiprianou may, he suggested, be able to reach agreement on these points: A) The joint use of the Nicosia airport. B) The joint construction of the Larnaca-Nicosia road, a project which would provide employment for Turkish Cypriots. C) The establishment of joint industrial centers of the new Famagusta road.

Alekos Mikhailidhis concluded: "You cannot establish a republic for only 125,000 people under Denktas' presidency, because when you leave out the personnel of the government departments, the municipalities, security and police forces, teachers and doctors, as well as the women and children, who will be left in the country? Who is going to do the work? Who is going to produce the consumer goods?

"The current situation offers ample proof: The TFSC, which has been devouring aid from Turkey for the past 6 years, has gone backwards, while we have gone forward. Therefore, the settlement of differences is inevitable for both sides. But, let me repeat: I am not at all hopeful of the outcome of the intercommunal talks. I am even doubtful whether the talks will take place at all."

BRIEFS

RISING GNP--The gross national product of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus for the year 1979 has risen by 40 percent over this figure for 1978. A report by the NORTHERN CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY quoting reliable sources says that the figure which was approximately 5 billion Turkish lira in 1978 reached 7.1 billion Turkish lira in 1979. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA]

ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS WANTS NEORION AGREEMENT CLARIFIED

AT061520 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 6 Mar 80 p 8 AT

[From the "Judgements and Comments" column: "The Neorion Agreements"]

[Text] It has been reported that on orders [last two words in boldface type] from Prime Minister K. Karamanlis, the Greek-Soviet agreement for shipbuilding [as published] facilities to support vessels of the Russian Navy at Neorion Siros will be renewed--will be valid for 1980 despite "NATO recommendations" and while "eight Soviet ships are lining up:" The relevant report was published last Monday and so far has not been denied. The report is surprising because the political world and the public according to Foreign Minister Y. Rallis' statement, expect the submission of the bilateral agreement to the Chamber after some of its articles have been amended. Consequently, what will be in force for 1980? The agreement which has already been signed or the other with the amendments--and what amendments? In any case, whatever may be happening, the government's promise to submit the relevant texts to the Chamber for a briefing is still valid.

BRIEFS

KARAMANLIS TO VISIT FRANCE--Prime Minister Karamanlis will leave for France on the 15th of March for the Schuman Award ceremony. According to reliable government sources, he has not yet made up his mind as to which personalities he will meet. By March 16th, Karamanlis must leave France, because on 17th March, the president of the republic, Mr. Tsatsos will be leaving for Lausanne. On March 18th, the Coudenhove Prize of Kalergi will be awarded to Mr. Tsatsos. According to reliable sources, Prime Minister Karamanlis will most likely have personal talks with President Giscard d'Estaing on the 15th or 16th of March. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 5 Mar 80 p 4 AT]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUNGARY--The Greek delegation of experts which had negotiated with Hungarian officials to conclude a bilateral social insurance agreement has returned from Budapest. In this connection, Deputy Minister for Social Services Apostolatos has stated: The fact that the Hungarian side, after a delay of 3 years, has agreed to discuss such a significant issue of our social policy is especially pleasing. Unfortunately, also in the instance of Hungary the results were not immediate since our interlocutors reserved the right to reply to the Greek plan for an agreement, thus following the policy which the other Eastern countries also follow on this issue. In any case, the deputy minister concluded, it is significant that another socialist country has been added to the negotiating table and only with East Germany have social insurance negotiations not yet begun. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 5 Mar 80 AT]

JORDANIAN ENVOY CREDENTIALS--This morning, the new Jordanian ambassador in Athens, (Khalid al-Matada), presented his credentials to President of the Republic Tsatsos. The ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 6 Mar 80 AT]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LIBYA, MAKES STATEMENT

TA062046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Mar 80 TA

[Text] State Minister Orhan Oren, who was in Libya to participate in the inauguration of the international fair in Tripoli, returned home today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Oren said that he had held beneficial talks with officials of the Libyan Government on the subject of further promoting relations between the two countries.

Oren added that Libya was as interested as Turkey in the further development of relations. Oren said that during his visit to Libya he had met with the representatives of some 30 Turkish construction firms now engaged in building activities in Libya and had been briefed on their problems.

NSP DEPUTIES SUBMIT MOTION ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

TA061658 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1640 GMT 6 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 6 Mar (AA)--A group of National Salvation Party [NSP] deputies tabled a motion for a parliamentary investigation on Turkish, Greek relations and the lifting of the NOTAM restricting flights in Aegean airspace.

Deputy Konya Sener Battal and 10 other NSP deputies believed parliament should review a whole package of problems including the Aegean FIR [flight information region] line, Cyprus, and problems of the Turkish community in Western Thrace.

The lifting of the NOTAM on Aegean airspace allegedly "under the suggestion of foreign circles" such as the Federal German finance minister, the U.S. and the IMF, was also an important question to be considered.

They claimed Greece, "the spoiled child of Europe," was "oppressing" the Turks of Western Thrace because they were Turks and Muslims, and Turkey could not remain "indifferent" to their state.

DEMIREL TO HOLD NEWS CONFERENCES TO DISCUSS DOMESTIC ISSUES

TA061129 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has expressed the conviction that the entire nation will resist those who kill their own soldiers. In a statement made on his way to a Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1030, Demirel said that he will hold three separate news conferences on 8, 9, and 10 March and that he will explain Turkey's problems during these conferences. Demirel said: What does Turkey want to do? Where does it want to go? And where does it not want to go? What is it doing in order to solve its problems? This is what I will explain. Pointing out that the country will solve the problems it is currently facing, Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] Very grieving and sad events are occurring daily. Traitors and mean people have sprung into existence. They are sufficiently remorseless, brutal and impudent to shoot at a Turkish soldier. The nation will not let them get away with their actions. The state will not let them get away with their actions. Everyone should have learned the necessary lesson from these events. This baseness, impudence, remorselessness and criminality should, under no circumstances, be protected by anyone. I am convinced that the entire nation will resist those who shoot their own soldiers. We should never have reached this stage. However, I state clearly that both our state and our nation is strong enough not to surrender the country to these impudent people. We are exerting joint efforts in a bid to save our nation despite all the suffering and sorrow. [end recording]

In reply to a question, Demirel said the reports that the prices of certain basic products will be increased again are false. He said: This is mere speculation. Price increases are out of the question. Everything necessary has been done. As long as we are able to preserve these balances, Turkey will be comfortable. Demirel noted that these reports are spread in order to cause panic and force the citizens to rush for the goods.

Replying to another question, Demirel added that the government is trying to prevent the Turkish lira from being devalued further.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, REVIEWS ANARCHY

TA061441 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A statement was issued after the Council of Ministers meeting held in Ankara today. The meeting lasted 3 hours. The statement says that struggle against anarchy, divisionism, destructionism and terror was reviewed during the meeting. The statement adds that a decision was reached to implement fully Law No 1481 regarding the prevention of acts which disturb peace and tranquillity. Promoting the war industry in accordance with the strategy set by the Council of Ministers and stepping up all programs connected with this subject was also decided in the meeting.

BRIEFS

TURKISH-FRG TOURISM AGREEMENT--An agreement envisaging cooperation in the field of tourism between Turkey and the FRG has been signed in Bonn. The agreement was signed on behalf of Turkey by Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay and on behalf of the FRG by the FRG minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In a statement at the signing ceremony, Kuntay said that the agreement will bring the two nations closer together. Noting that the agreement will greatly contribute to increasing Turkey's foreign currency revenues, Kuntay said that the agreement was concrete proof of the efforts exerted by the Turkish Government in this direction. Genscher said that the FRG is ready to extend every possible aid to enable Turkey to overcome its economic problems. He noted that with this agreement Turkish-FRG friendship has been strengthened. The agreement envisages cooperation in the fields of investment, personnel training and management. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 80 TA]

LIRA REVALUED--The value of the Turkish lira against various foreign currencies has been readjusted following fluctuations in the world foreign exchange market. The Turkish lira has been revalued against various foreign currencies. According to the Turkish Central Bank directive issued in the official gazette on 5 March, the exchange rate of the lira has been increased by 81 kurus against the German mark, by 37 against the French franc, by 110 against the British pound and by 241 against the Swiss franc. The new exchange rate for the German mark is 39.64 lira, for the British pound 158.40, for the French franc 16.91, for the Dutch florin 36.09 lira. One Austrian schilling will be worth 5.55 lira, the Belgian franc 2.44, the Danish krone 12.71, the Swedish krona 16.69, the Swiss franc 41.23, the Canadian dollar 61.24 and 100 Italian lira 8.57. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA]

MILITARY SERVICE PAYMENT--The National Assembly has approved the draft bill stipulating that Turkish workers employed abroad fulfill their national service by paying the foreign currency equivalent of 440,000 Turkish liras and undergoing basic training for 2 months. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA]

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 048

10 March 1980

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KREISKY ON BOGOTA HOSTAGES, AFGHANISTAN, NONALINED MOVEMENT

AU091556 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 2020 GMT on 7 March carries a 1-hour recorded AlfonDalma interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on "hotbeds of crisis in the world." In this interview, which took place presumably in Vienna on 7 March, Kreisky discussed a wide range of questions including terrorism in connection with the Bogota hostage affair and the release of Austrian Ambassador Selzer, the situation 2 months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Middle East problem, the policy of detente, the policy of strength, NATO complementary armament, parallels between the situation before the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty and the current situation, the role of neutral and of neutralist states, Austria's energy dependence on the East, and the role of detente in the situation of West Berlin.

Regarding the Bogota hostage affairs, Kreisky stressed that the letter he wrote to the terrorists was not a letter of thanks but rather a letter that he had drawn up earlier to plead for the release of Ambassador Selzer--and of the other hostages--for humanitarian reasons, and that he merely amended the text to briefly express his thanks for the ambassador's release.

Regarding Afghanistan, Kreisky expressed his conviction that the Soviet invasion was an isolated action rather than part of a more far-reaching concept aimed at obtaining control of the Persian Gulf region. Those who decided to take that action obviously neither reckoned with such a worldwide condemnation of the invasion, nor with such a strong armed resistance by the Afghan people. Hence, he said, he believed that there are quite a few reasons for the USSR to end its Afghan adventure, but the USSR would hardly yield to the United States, nor would it accept the British or EEC neutralization plan for Afghanistan. "I believe that if there is any possibility at all--which I do not know and actually doubt--if there is any chance of the Soviet Union's coming around, then, in my opinion, the nonalined states would have to declare: Afghanistan is a country that belongs to us; Afghanistan has the right to be free of foreign troops, and we want to talk about that with you--with you, the Soviet Union: What are the conditions, how could we come to a restoration of the status that actually existed before, namely, that in the Afghan capital of Kabul there is a government that is loyal and friendly toward the Soviet Union--that was always been so, and the world acknowledged it--and that you pull out with your troops."

Noting that it would be interesting to see how Cuba would react to the idea of such a joint action by the nonalined countries, considering that it is now virtually their spokesman although it is actually not nonalined but closely linked with the Soviet Union, Kreisky said: "All the same, I think one could and should not relieve Cuba from the responsibility." He answered negatively to the question of whether he believed the nonalined countries are presently capable of jointly taking effective action regarding Afghanistan, but added: "Nevertheless, I am making this proposal because I believe that, if no political action materializes, then this will lead to a parting of the roads within the nonalined camp. Very soon it will be recognized who is really for genuine nonalinement and for a policy of nonalinement, which should also have a protective function--in any case, a moral one--who is really for genuine nonalinement and who is actually a sham ally."

Asked about the NATO complementary arms plans, Kreisky said NATO's decision to deploy the new medium-range missiles in West Europe constituted no real threat to the policy of detente because, at the same time, the West had expressed readiness to discuss, within the framework of SALT III, the establishment of a genuine arms balance in the 3 years until the implementation of that decision. This has left ample opportunities for continuing the policy of detente. "Afghanistan," he added, "is quite a different matter, as it has created a climate that is very, very dangerous to detente."

He further said: "I believe that now the Soviet Union on its part would have to supply very concrete proof, aside from Afghanistan, that it wants to continue the policy of detente, because the other side's argument is: The Soviet Union does not want detente, hence, we cannot pursue any policy of detente. Thus the Soviet Union would have to prove that it continues to want it, and it would have to prove it through very concrete examples." Such examples could be provided, he added, at the Vienna MBFR talks and at the forthcoming Madrid CSCE followup conference. If the Soviet Union were to make really substantial and concrete proposals there, then even its toughest opponents in the West would find it very difficult to turn them down. "Thus, every possibility is still open, and this policy [of detente] could still be saved even today. But when I say this I am also saying that detente is in serious danger."

Asked about Austrian energy dependence on the East, Kreisky said Austria would always be dependent on foreign energy suppliers, be it on Al-Qadhdhafi in Libya or on Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran, or on Poland and the Soviet Union. But the difference, he said, is that many Arab states no longer really need Austria's money as they have earned so much in the past, whereas for example Poland very urgently needs every schilling it can get from Austria--thus, the East is much more dependent on Austria than are the Arab oil countries.

In conclusion, Kreisky cited the improvement of conditions in West Berlin as a result of the policy of detente as an example of the achievements of this policy--achievements that, he said, no one actually wants to endanger. He advocated neither a policy of weakness nor one of strength, but a continuation of the policy of detente with continued efforts to solve the regional problems--including the Middle East problem--that might really jeopardize detente.

CHARTER 77 SIGNATORY ARRIVES FROM CSSR

LD081430 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--One of the first signatories of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 civil rights manifesto, the evangelical Pastor Svatopluk Karasek, has received permission from the Czechoslovak authorities to go to the West. He arrived in Vienna today, accompanied by his wife and son. This was learned from Czechoslovak civil rights activists' circles. The 39-year-old clergyman made a name for himself in Czechoslovakia as the composer of the lyrics for the songs of the "Plastic People" pop group. Like the members of this group, he was given a prison sentence 4 years ago.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN-EAST TRADE--According to the latest monthly report of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, Austrian exports to East European countries, in terms of adjusted prices, went up only 2 percent annually as against an annual expansion of overall exports of 10 percent. The share of exports to East European countries in total exports in this period declined from 17 percent to 12.5 percent. In trade with East European countries, without the Soviet Union, Austria obtained a surplus of 6-7 billion schillings annually, while it incurred deficits of about 4 billion schillings annually in trade with the Soviet Union. The USSR uses only about 60 percent of the proceeds of its exports to Austria--about three-fourths of them are oil and natural gas--for buying Austrian goods. In the period 1965-1975, Austria's market share in the USSR declined from 4.3 percent to 1.7 percent, but it picked up again in the second half of the 1970's. In the other East European countries, Austria has succeeded in holding its market share of 8 percent. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS TO SEND 'HIGH-RANKING' DIPLOMAT TO RHODESIA

LD071750 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] After today's cabinet meeting, a meeting of the Foreign Policy Committee was held. At this meeting the government noted with satisfaction the political evolution in Zimbabwe. It wishes to develop political and economic relations with the new state as soon as independence has been officially proclaimed and has decided to dispatch a high-ranking diplomat in order to prepare the way for opening an embassy.

NETHERLANDS

CPN'S HOEKSTRA ANALYZES DUTCH POLITICAL SITUATION

LD061603 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 p 10 LD

[Report on unattributed, undated interview in Lisbon with Netherlands Communist Party (CPN) Chairman Henk Hoekstra: "Workers' Unity Increasing and Communist Party Activity Strengthening in Netherlands"]

[Text] The causes of the crisis currently affecting the government are to be found in the Dutch people's major reaction against its antisocial policy. We were told this by CPN Chairman Comrade Henk Hoekstra in an interview which he granted to AVANTE! during a visit to this country at the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee's invitation.

Explaining that the crisis in the Christian Democratic-Liberal coalition government is causing an unstable situation which could provoke a government crisis, Comrade Hoekstra continued his analysis of the causes of this crisis as follows:

The population's growing opposition to the government's antisocial policy--manifested, for instance last week when it adopted a law envisaging a long-term suspension of collective bargaining--stems from the great intensification of the struggle within the workers movement, especially among metal, shipbuilding and dock workers. This intensification of the struggle, which is not simply a protest movement but presents specific alternatives in the political and economic fields, was triggered by the strike of 12,000 workers at the Rotterdam docks, which began in September last year. The resignation of the finance minister, a reactionary extreme rightwinger, is a manifestation of this crisis.

Next the CPN chairman emphasized the fact that the present crisis has a social and political basis reflected, for instance, in the issue of the attitude to peace and disarmament. In this connection Comrade Henk Hoekstra said:

In the Netherlands it was possible to achieve a parliamentary majority against the neutron bomb and against the deployment of the new missiles in Europe. This was a unique situation among the countries of capitalist Europe.

Comrade Henk Hoekstra stressed that this was not a sudden majority, but the result of the victory of the major popular struggles reflected, for instance, in the gathering of 1.2 million signatures against the neutron bomb.

This parliamentary majority, the CPN chairman continued, as the parliamentary expression of the people's protest, also reflects the fact that within the Christian Democratic Party itself, apart from the most aggressive sectors subordinate to NATO and the United States, there are also some more realistic sectors which are aware that such an anti-people policy cannot prosper.

Comrade Hoekstra stressed that the Dutch Communists can state that they are in the frontline of the offensive with regard to both peace and the social aspect.

Broadening Unity

The Dutch workers movement has continuously broadened its unity, so that the Social Democratic leaders have had to alter their position within the trade unions to avoid isolation, the CPN chairman told us.

In this connection, Comrade Hoekstra pointed out that the trade union leaderships did their utmost to boycott the dock workers' 7-week strike. Nevertheless, these leaderships joined the strike while it was in progress, in view of the new situation and in an attempt to derive political advantages from it.

Comrade Hoekstra stressed that the workers movement is beginning to refuse to passively accept the government's policy, is beginning to reject the policy of the trade union leaderships, which is based solely on concessions, and is beginning to demand new forms of struggle.

The party chairman added that the CPN is talking about the need to proceed to a new alliance of the progressive majority which already exists in connection with these important issues, which reflects on the political level the unity which already exists among the masses and among the population.

Taking the peace and disarmament movement as an example, Comrade Hoekstra stressed that this movement reflects a very broad democratic movement of the progressive majority and that it embraces Communists, Social Democrats, pacifist sectors, Radicals and even Christian Democratic sectors. In this connection he said:

We Communists have been in the front line; we have tirelessly struggled, as have other democratic and progressive sectors, to strengthen this unitary current.

This movement, he continued, is possible on the basis of the idea that peace is absolutely vital to Europe. This awareness means that, despite the pressure from NATO, the United States and other imperialist circles trying to break this unitary front, this movement is growing stronger and stronger and new initiatives are also developing.

Dealing last with the CPN's own efforts, Comrade Henk Hoekstra concluded as follows: Since May 1977, since the formation of the present conservative Cabinet, the CPN has been stepping up its work to forge links with the masses and has been carrying out a major task of political offensive in three basic directions: in connection with peace and disarmament issues; the issue of national sovereignty with respect to the NATO and EEC threats and the FRG monopolies; and the economic and social struggle. One sign of the positive results of this campaign has been the continuous growth in the party membership.

EXPLOSION AT USSR CONSULATE, BOMB FOUND AT AEROFLOT OFFICE

Consulate in West Berlin

LD071332 Hamburg DPA in German 1149 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Soviet Consulate-General in West Berlin has apparently been the target of an attack. According to a police spokesman, an explosion took place at the consulate building in Zehlendorf Borough. The police have not yet been able to give precise details of the incident. The consulate's telephone switchboard merely stated: "We have nothing to say."

Afghans Claim Responsibility

LD071334 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Afghan rebels may have been responsible for a bombing attack on the Soviet Consulate-General in West Berlin today which caused considerable damage. According to the police, nobody was injured. DPA's Frankfurt office received a telephone call in which the Afghan rebel organization "Mujahedin" claimed responsibility for the attack. The Berlin police confirmed that the call was made immediately after the explosion of the bomb.

Device Discovered at Aeroflot

LD072116 Hamburg DPA in German 2054 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--A plastic bag containing an explosive device was discovered tonight in the Aeroflot office in the center of Frankfurt. Unknown persons had hidden the device under bananas and eggs inside the bag. Police said that the device was deactivated by experts of the Hesse Criminal Investigation Department. A connection with the bomb attack on the Soviet Consulate in West Berlin earlier today has not been ruled out by the authorities.

Protection of Missions Increased

LD081304 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Hamburg--Police protection of Soviet diplomatic missions and other Soviet institutions in the Federal Republic has been stepped up following the bomb attack on the Soviet Consulate-General in West Berlin and the discovery of an explosive device in the Aeroflot office in Frankfurt yesterday. The Hamburg Consulate-General and Aeroflot office are now being watched round the clock. The Rhineland-Palatinate police have been instructed to exercise "increased vigilance" to protect the Soviet Embassy in Rolandseck, near Bonn. The Federal Interior Ministry said that the police had undertaken measures "appropriate to the situation" in order to protect Soviet offices in Bonn. In Frankfurt, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria, stepped up police patrols have been ordered. Police investigations in Berlin and Frankfurt have so far found no trace of the culprits.

SCHMIDT WINDS UP U.S. VISIT, COMMENTS ON RESULTS

Talks With Waldheim

LD081508 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--At their meeting in New York Chancellor Schmidt and UN Secretary General Waldheim have not made any arrangements for a summit meeting for the solution of the North-South conflict on the model of last year's Jamaica conference.

This was pointed out by informed quarters in Bonn today.

The two politicians have, however, talked at length about the problems of the Third World, and Waldheim spoke in very positive terms about the report of the North-South Commission chaired by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

On Olympic Boycott, U.S. Relations

LD091012 Hamburg DPA in German 0013 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg/Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has indicated his concern that a Western boycott of the Moscow Olympic games could have an adverse effect on talks between the two blocs on restoration of the international military balance.

Speaking to journalists yesterday evening on the flight back from his 4-day visit to the United States, Schmidt said that a return to a military balance is the prime objective in the present crisis. This balance has been impaired to the disadvantage of the West by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's nuclear armament. According to the chancellor, who arrived in Hamburg late yesterday evening, an Olympic boycott could hamper the dialog between East and West.

Asked about his attitude to a policy of "punishment" for the Soviet Union, Schmidt said he does not want to use this term and does not find the reasoning behind it convincing. The important thing is to induce the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan. The Olympic question plays far too great a role in public opinion. That will be over next summer, but not the Western reply to the Soviet action.

Schmidt said that, in the course of his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and other government representatives in Washington, further progress was made in developing the overall political plan for a long-term Western response to the "continuing expansionist-orientated Soviet influence in the world." The many existing elements of this plan have been similarly assessed in Washington and Bonn. The chancellor described the atmosphere of his talks as "very good to excellent." His personal relationship with Carter is good and has always been good. This has been shown again in Washington. Schmidt said that the positions of the two governments on important topics are drawing closer together.

Carter and his government have far greater understanding for both European and German needs than the American press. The U.S. Government can today see much more clearly than a few weeks or months ago the special nature of Europe and the special position of the Germans as a divided nation, with the sensitive spot of Berlin, close to the Soviet Union. On the necessary division of labor within the alliance, there are no differences of opinion with the United States, nor are any to be expected in the future. Further progress must be made by putting the overall plan into concrete terms.

Schmidt was reticent to discuss the question of whether new elements have been added to the crisis plan during his Washington discussion. He merely mentioned the aim of strengthening the independent role of the Third World. Schmidt expressly emphasized that the West should be willing to respect the nonaligned nature of the Third World, but not to guarantee it. He also said he had been given the impression from a series of talks--some of them with private individuals and journalists--that a reival of the willingness to play a world role and not to allow itself to be pushed up against the wall in certain parts of the world is discernible in the United States.

On the other hand, people he had talked to who are not economic experts had expressed grave concern at increased inflation and interest rates in the United States. The possibility that this development could lead to financial collapse was rejected by Schmidt as unfounded. In his opinion, these internal and social problems will play an increasing role in the U.S. domestic policy, and also in Europe, if the hostages in Tehran are actually released.

On Detente, Strauss

DW100951 Hamburg BILD in German 10 Mar 80 pp 1-2 DW

[Reporter Oxel Brower-Radinowitsch interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the flight from New York to Hamburg: "Schmidt: What I Discussed With President Carter"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 March--BILD: You have returned from America--is President Carter your friend now?

Schmidt: He was my friend before. A very personal relationship exists between the two of us. That was confirmed once again at the meeting with the President.

BILD: Carter and you say that the policy of detente is supposed to continue. Is that still the same detente policy as prior to the invasion by the Russians of Afghanistan?

Schmidt: Yes. But we were and we are in agreement that detente policy is possible only if we have a stable balance of forces. That balance has undoubtedly been upset by the invasion of the Soviets in Afghanistan.

BILD: How can that be changed?

Schmidt: Through intensified defense efforts and NATO's long-term defense program. By the way, the Soviet Union has been urgently invited to withdraw its armed forces from Afghanistan.

BILD: Did Carter advise you against visiting Brezhnev and Honecker?

Schmidt: No. There was no such advice.

BILD: Are you prepared to mediate between Carter and Brezhnev?

Schmidt: The two do not need my help if they want to talk to each other. Contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union have not been disrupted. U.S. Secretary of State Vance speaks constantly with the Soviet ambassador to Washington, and Gromyko also speaks with the U.S. ambassador to Moscow.

BILD: You do not think much of economic sanctions by the Federal Republic against the USSR. Do we already depend that much economically on the Soviets?

Schmidt: No, we do not--and also not on any other state. Yet our foreign trade is an important part of our economy. If we were to lose an important customer country tomorrow, it would have considerable negative repercussions on our labor market. Halting supplies vis-a-vis the Soviet Union would be a two-edged sword, one which would not merely hurt the Soviets.

BILD: We will have to spend more money on Turkey, Pakistan and defense. Will the promised tax reductions be cut?

Schmidt: The discussion on the tax package will last for some time in the Bundestag, the Bundesrat and probably thereafter in the mediation committee. Up to that time it can happen that our financial economic development might have changed. That can also have repercussions on the tax package. Today, however, I see no reason to cut tax alleviations beforehand, so to speak.

BILD: Do you see dangers for the security of Berlin in view of the world situation?

Schmidt: Berlin is not in danger; we agree on that. In every meeting with Carter I also discussed Berlin, reporting to him about the good economic development of the city. He will soon receive Berlin Mayor Stobbe.

BILD: What do you say about the fact that Strauss has followed close on your heels to America, so to speak?

Schmidt: He is doing this for the second time now after Paris. I do not consider it particularly tasteful in his own interest. But that is Mr Strauss' business.

BILD: There is much talk of sameness in matters of foreign policy between you and Strauss and the CDU/CSU....

Schmidt: I note that the CSU chairman really adheres to many points of my foreign policy. He tries, however, to cover it up with his polemical language. It is different with regard to CDU Chairman Kohl. He obviously does not quite trust that adherence to Mr Strauss.

BILD: What causes more concern on your part than Afghanistan?

Schmidt: I consider many problems simultaneously--oil supply, the Tehran hostages, and economic problems. But, believe me, I am not pessimistic at all. We can master these problems.

Arrival in Hamburg

LD082301 Hamburg DPA in German 2128 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Hamburg--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned to Germany on Saturday evening following his 4-day visit to the United States. His plane landed at Hamburg airport. Subsequently, the chancellor drove to his home in Hamburg-Langenhorn.

Rejects European Neutralization

LD091606 Hamburg DPA in German 1451 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphatically rejected the fears of CDU-CSU Chancellor-Candidate Franz Josef Strauss that a neutralization of West Europe could be envisaged as a solution in the development of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers. Speaking on the second German television program "Bonn Outlook" the day after his return from the United States, Schmidt said this evening: "We would not even dream of it." The Federal Republic needs the Western alliance, the European Community, the alliance with America, and cooperation with France for its own political and security interests. "We simply do not have the choice of pushing this aside."

Immediately (?before) the start of his talks in the United States, Strauss expressed the view on the same program that a neutralization of Europe would lead to dependence on the Soviet Union within a decade at most. The Americans could make themselves self-sufficient since they are not dependent in the long run on oil from the Middle East. (?This) is one of West Europe's lifelines, however, and anyone who has control over West Europe's raw material supplies holds it in his hand. "And, in that case, I should prefer the Americans to have that role and guarantee it, rather than big brother in Moscow."

Politicians' Reactions to Trip

LD081816 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--U.S. President Jimmy Carter's understanding for the Federal Republic's special position in the currrent East-West crisis has been called by SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr an important result of the U.S. trip by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In an interview with LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN (Sunday edition), Bahr emphasized that he could not see any basic change in East-West relations. The policy of detente in Europe has proven itself.

In contrast, the foreign policy spokesman of the CDU Presidium, Walter Leisler Kiep, criticized the results of Federal Chancellor Schmidt's U.S. trip. In an interview with WELT AM SONNTAG, Kiep referred to the alliance with the United States as "the Federal Republic's second basic law," which, in its unrenouncability, had been incorporated into the Washington communique. Nevertheless, questions concerning the necessary establishment of a global political and military balance of power following the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan have remained open and unsatisfactory. "Because of the common interest, all trade supplies from the Federal Republic to the USSR, which would facilitate the latter's military efforts, would have to be looked into," the CDU politician demanded.

Werner Marx, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, fears the withdrawal of the "most important part of the U.S. troops from Europe." Marx said on Saarland radio that senators as well as congressmen were increasingly advocating this to force the Federal Republic with such a measure to substantially increase the Bundeswehr and to fill the gaps accordingly.

GENSCHER RETURNS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

LD081823 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher returned to Bonn tonight after a 5-day visit to Southeast Asia. In Kuala Lumpur he attended a joint conference of the EC foreign ministers and ASEAN group of states, and made a brief visit of only a few hours in Cairo, during which he met President Anwar as-Sadat.

Urges Soviet Afghan Withdrawal

LD091446 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on the Soviet Union to be more specific about its ideas on a withdrawal from Afghanistan. In a statement circulated by the Foreign Ministry today following his return from Kuala Lumpur, Genscher noted that the European Community's plan for a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis is gaining increasing support in the Third World.

Genscher emphatically rejected as inappropriate the Soviet attacks on Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt following his visit to Washington. The sooner the Soviet Union realizes that it cannot drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and the United States the better it will be for security and detente. The Federal Republic of Germany also wants cooperation with the Soviet Union and its allies. It wants armament burdens to be reduced and greater help to be given to the Third World as a result.

Genscher described increased attention to the aims of the nonalined states and to the worries and problems of the developing countries as the command of the hour. The Soviet policy of supremacy and ideological neocolonialism ismeeting with ever greater resistance. This also explains the worldwide rejection of the occupation of Afghanistan.

STRAUSS COMMENTS ON CARTER-SCHMIDT TALKS, DEPARTS FOR U.S.

Hits 'Repair-Job Communique'

LD071556 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Stuttgart--In the opinion of Franz Josef Strauss, CDU-CSU chancellor candidate, relations between the Federal Republic and the United States remain clouded even after Chancellor Schmidt's and President Carter's joint statement. In Stuttgart today Strauss called the statement of the two politicians a "repair-job communique." In view of the impending elections in the United States and the Federal Republic, it was in Schmidt's and Carter's interests to play down in public the existing discrepancies on foreign policy.

Departs 8 Mar

LD081404 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU chancellor candidate, left Frankfurt for the United States of America today for a week of political talks. He will have meetings in Washington with President Carter, members of his administration and with representatives of the Senate. The talks are expected to concentrate on the international situation following events in Afghanistan, East-West relations, problems of the Western alliance and German-U.S. relations.

FINANCE MINISTER RENEWS AID PLEDGE TO TURKEY

LD081635 Hamburg DPA in German 1254 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, the amount of German financial aid to Turkey depends on the extent of U.S. aid to that country. In an interview on Saarland radio today, Matthoefer reiterated the promise made during the visit to Washington that the Federal Republic will do precisely as much as the Americans on this issue. For their part, the Americans promised to increase economic and military aid which was originally to have amounted to $200 million and $250 million respectively. Only then can the size of German aid be finally determined.

BRIEFS

PRC INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT--Moenchengladbach--A large-scale PRC contract worth over DM140 million has been confirmed by PRC Vice Minister of [First Ministry of] Machine Building Zhang Huai Zhong. Speaking at a reception given by the Mannesmann-Demag-Meerag in Moenchengladbach on Sunday, the vice minister confirmed that, following the delivery of a complete plant for the production of seamless steel pipes which has been contractually agreed upon, the firm can expect further significant contracts during the next 10 years. The Chinese visitor is spending 4 weeks with a delegation in the FRG. [Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD]

GISCARD VIEWS AIMS OF GULF TOUR, RELATIONS WITH MIDEAST

JN061710 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1520 GMT 6 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Paris, 6 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has asserted that the responsibility for the security of the Gulf area rests with its people, because they are the only ones who can defend it, determine whether or not their area is threatened and decide on how to achieve its security. In a statement in French television broadcast today, the French president said that he felt during his talks with the Gulf leaders that there is concern about what might result from the current international tension. However, there is no direct threat to the area at present, he added.

The French president, who is visiting the UAE in the course of his current Gulf tour, expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with the Gulf leaders and stressed that these talks have achieved the desire of both sides to expand and deepen the cooperation between the Gulf states and France. He said that he personally saw tangible progress in the technical, economic and industrial cooperation between the Gulf states and France. French technicians are playing a major role in that area, he added. The French president spoke about France's role in developing that area and also about the contribution of the Gulf states in financing some of the industries. He said that France has a good reputation in those states and enjoys their respect.

Asked if he spoke for France or Europe during the tour, the French president said that he spoke for France, but that the talks also covered the area's relations with Europe, whose countries have ties of cooperation with the Gulf states. The French president referred to the subject of the tripartite dialog among Europe, the Arab world and Africa which was raised during the French-Gulf talks and said that initiatives will be made in the future to properly arrange such a dialog.

The French president emphasized the close cooperation between France and the Gulf states which he said is based on mutual respect. He said: Our viewpoints on world problems are similar. I would not say that they were identical on all subjects, because we each have our own different personality. However, our viewpoints are aimed at the same goal--peace, respect for sovereignty and recognition of peoples' rights.

GOVERNMENT 'READY TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS' WITH RHODESIA

LD082318 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] France is ready to establish relations with the new Rhodesian Government. This is what the consul general, Mr Daniel Jouanneau, said in Salisbury.

STIRN HOLDS TALKS IN POLAND ON TRADE RELATIONS, AFGHANISTAN

LD071519 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Bernard Grigouleix dispatch: "Relations Between French and Eastern Bloc Countries Should Not Suffer on Account of International Tension"]

[Text] Warsaw--During [French Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] Olivier Stirn's official visit to Krakow and Warsaw Sunday through Tuesday, 2-4 March, Franco-Polish relations were described several times as showing exemplary cooperation which must not be affected by recent international upheavals, especially the Afghan crisis. The French secretary of state and Polish Foreign Minister Wojtaszek both stressed this point.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Gierek have already met several times officially or on a private basis, and the French president is due to visit Warsaw again next September. Ministerial-level contacts are frequent and will remain particularly frequent in 1980. Moreover, the "1975 charter" gave this cooperation a definite framework by making provision for regular talks between the foreign ministers. The next talks are due to be held during Mr Wojtaszek's visit to Paris on 2 and 3 July. The "grand commission" for Franco-Polish cooperation is due to meet in Warsaw in May.

In the economic sphere, on the other hand, relations between the two states had deteriorated somewhat since the record year of 1976. Last year saw the start of a degree of revival, at least regarding French exports to Poland: They totaled Fr2,575,000,000 (an increase of 13 percent) as against 2,355,000,000 for imports (a drop of 4 percent). However, the level of trade is still some Fr1 billion lower than it was 4 years ago. Mr Stirn's Polish interlocutors nonetheless assured him that trade relations between the two countries will improve, although Poland is currently trying to reduce its large debt to the West. Some major engineering projects, in which France could play a vital role, are now being studied, such as the rechanneling of the Vistula and the construction of a north-south superhighway network.

Cultural relations, which are traditionally good, could also receive a slight boost after Mr Stirn's visit to Warsaw.

A desire to verify the soundness of Franco-Polish relations was, however, far from being the main object of the secretary of state's visit to Warsaw--a visit which the Polish side was anxious to insure would take place despite events in Kabul. Mr Stirn seized the opportunity to show his hosts that France's open approach to the East in diplomacy was not subject to the hazards of relations between the two blocs. However, he also pointed out to the Polish foreign minister that France is still firmly attached to the withdrawal of Soviet occupation troops from Afghanistan and that it regards this as one of the conditions for an effective Madrid conference (officially planned for November) or even as a precondition for this conference being held.

As far as Poland is concerned, its government's stance remains modeled on that of Moscow. The Polish Government sticks to the explanation that the Red Army was forced to intervene by a change in the domestic political situation in Afghanistan and by Pakistani and American interference, and it denies that the Kremlin could entertain any expansionist ambitions in that part of the world, especially in the direction of the Persian Gulf. However, transending these official statements, it seemed possible to notice among members of the Polish delegation to the talks a certain embarrassment when it came to supporting Moscow (an embarrassment which was, in any case, apparent at the recent Polish United Workers Party Congress) and a hope that the Soviet troops could withdraw before the Madrid conference starts, at least on a significant scale, if circumstances enabled the Kremlin to do this without either losing face or appearing to yield to international pressure.

Regarding the conference on disarmament in Europe which Warsaw hopes to organize in the near future, Mr Stirn confirmed to the Polish Government Paris' agreement in principle. However, certain divergencies between the two attitudes have appeared. These divergences relate to the sphere to which any disarmament is to be applied (in Warsaw's view, the Soviet Union cannot be included in this plan, nor can it negotiate in this instance with anyone except the United States), the monitoring of the plan's implementation--France is much more exacting than Poland with respect to necessary controls--and its scope. Unlike Warsaw, Paris does not intend to include nuclear arms in it, taking the view that any discussion on their limitation falls into the sphere of precincts other than those of a strictly European conference.

Mr Stirn's visit to Warsaw was the first paid by any member of the French Government to a socialist country since the events in Afghanistan. Obviously the Poles wanted to make sure that the line of conduct adopted by Mr Giscard d'Estaing immediately after the Soviet invasion has not changed and, undoubtedly, also suggest to the French representative that the two countries could, more easily than others, jointly consider ways to alleviate the crisis.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN CORSICA REPORTED

LD101036 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] There were 15 bomb attacks in Corsica last night. In Ajaccio there were 14 attacks against the offices of FR-3 [French Regional Radio and TV], five bank branches, administrative and business offices, and the last bomb blew up a bungalow near Lori Village in upper Corsica whose proprietor lives on the mainland. This is the sixth time he has been the target of an attack.

ESPIONAGE COUNTERMEASURES, TARGETS DETAILED

LD100937 [Editorial Report LD] Referring to recent espionage cases involving two Soviet officials attached to the USSR Consulate in Marseille--Travkov, apparently a main intelligence directorate agent, and Vyacheslav Frolov, said to be a KGB agent--Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 March 1980 carries on page 5 a 600-word Pierre Darcourt report on the protection of French defense secrets.

The measures adopted to safeguard these secrets, Darcourt writes, are "extremely strict" but their effectiveness varies depending on circumstances. All prospective employees of the Atomic Energy Commissariat are screened, Darcourt states, and "very sophisticated security measures" are used in nuclear power plants. Military installations, Darcourt continues, are protected by the police, electronic detection systems and other methods, while the Defense Ministry pays special attention to departments responsible for work on lasers and radar, since "Eastern countries" are especially interested in information relating to this kind of work.

The same paper also carries on page 5 a 350-word unattributed report on obvious targets for Soviet spies in the Marseille region. They include, the report states, apart from Marseille itself, the Albion Plateau where "French missiles targeted on the USSR are deployed," the Toulon naval base, the Istres, Marignane and Orange air bases and some major "energy complexes."

L'EXPRESS CHARGES MARCHAIS COLLABORATION; PCF REACTION

LD072320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The issue of L'EXPRESS due out tomorrow bears a color portrait of Georges Marchais and the headline "Marchais in Germany: 1942-44" and the subtitle "The Proof of the Lie." Inside, there is a long article by L'EXPRESS Director Jean-Francois Revel.

He asserts that Georges Marchais worked as a volunteer in Germany during the last war and gives as proof a photocopy of a document found in Germany in a special register recording volunteer workers. If one believes this photocopy, Georges Marchais was still in Germany on 10 May, 1944, whereas at a trial 3 years ago, the secretary general of the Communist Party said that he returned to France in May, 1943--1 year earlier.

Jean-Francois Revel concludes that Georges Marchais has only one way to prove his good faith, namely to agree to the appointment of a committee of inquiry made up of former Resistance fighters belonging to all the political parties or groupings.

Revel believes that in the end the Communist leader could be barred from standing as a candidate in the election for the presidency of the republic, to the extent that he had committed perjury.

Faced by these very grave accusations, the Communist Party has reacted quickly. Here is Pierre Juquin, a member of the Politburo:

[Begin Juquin recording] Resorting to the use of gross lies, L'EXPRESS and its director are once again making themselves the instruments of an ignoble peice of politicking against the secretary general of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais. The party Politburo expresses its indignation and its contempt at such repugnant behavior. It assures Georges Marchais of its solidarity and affection.

It is on the assumption that a question about Georges Marchais' candidature for the presidency of the republic could be raised that the director of L'EXPRESS unveils the direct aim of the operation. It is a question of getting at--and by any means--the man who is considered possibly to be the candidate of the French Communist Party to the presidential elections of 1981.

Needless to say, it is the party itself which is the target, through Georges Marchais. The objective more than ever--the one relentlessly pursued by the bourgeoisie since the accession of Giscard d'Estaing to the presidency of the republic--is to weaken the party which constitutes the decisive obstacle to the policies of capitalism. The bourgeoisie deploys its attacks with all the more violence and frenzy since it has not been able to attain this objective and even fears the progress that the Communist Party can make thanks to its policy, to the activities of its members, and the way its secretary general is heeded.

The Politburo is therefore convinced that this act of aggression against the party will encourage all Communists to redouble their initiative and efforts so as to make the actions taken against them rebound against those who inspire them and against all those who hope to draw some profit from such actions.

The Politburo is determined to intensify in all spheres its fight against Giscard d'Estaing, against his rule and against all the forces of capitalism, and in favor of justice, democracy, progress and national independence.

It intends to do all it can to oppose the outrageous methods, the scandalous degradation of political life in France, which is the characteristic of the Giscardian system. [end recording]

TANZANIA'S NYERERE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD071920 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Julius Nyerere, president of the Republic of Tanzania, has been received by President Pertini at the Quirinale. Nyerere also held meetings with Ministers Marcora, Stammati, Scotti, Lambardini and Bisaglia. Tomorrow, he will meet Cossiga. On Monday, Nyerere will be received by the pope.

Talks With Pertini

AU081620 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 8 (ANSA)--Italian head of state Sandro Pertini has assured Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere that Italy's readiness to cooperate with the developing nations in no way masks any attempt at political penetration. Nyerere arrived here yesterday for an official visit. He and Pertini had a conversation today that lasted over an hour and a half. The African leader was then received by Premier Francesco Cossiga.

With Pertini, Nyerere reviewed the chief international problems of the moment and especially the African people's struggle against racism and apartheid and in favor of decolonization. The visitor expressed approval of Pertini's impassioned hostility towards colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism. The Tanzanian president dwelled on the dangers of neocolonialism and indicated that the criticism launched against the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan was justified. However, he noted that there was the "silence of the tomb" over European support of anti-democratic regimes such as those of Amin in Uganda and Bokassa in the Central African Empire. Nyerere called on Italy and the European Community to lend support to the African people's struggle for freedom which was not just nominal but real.

For his part Pertini stressed that Italy's economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries based on absolute equality and noninterference. Africa is a friend to Italy and a continent where many Italians work and where such activity hides no political designs, he said. Pertini also noted the humanitarian nature of many of Italy's ventures in the Third World.

Visit With Pope Planned

LD081926 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Rome--The visit to Italy paid by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has ended. He was once again received by President Pertini, had a meeting with Cossiga and paid a visit to the capitol. The mutual wish for cooperation and criticism of the neocolonialism of the major powers were stressed at all these meetings. Nyerere will be received by the pope on Monday 10 March.

TUNISIAN VESSEL ATTACKS FISHING BOAT IN SICILIAN CHANNEL

LD081924 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A fishing boat from Mazzara del Vallo was machinegunned this morning by a Tunisian patrol craft in the Sicilian Channel. This fishing boat involved is the Eschilo, with a 12-man crew, which was fishing approximately 20 miles south of the islet of Lampione. The captain of the fishing vessel radioed an Italian Navy frigate for help. The latter sent out a helicopter, and when it appeared the Tunisian patrol craft departed. None of the crew was injured.

PARTIES START NEGOTIATIONS IN WAKE OF DC CONGRESS

Craxi Meets Berlinguer, Spadolini

LD072116 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The secretary of the Socialist Party [PSI], Craxi, has begun the announced round of bilateral consultations with the secretaries of other parties within the constitutional range. He held a meeting this morning with Enrico Berlinguer and this afternoon he met with the Republican leader Spadolini. Roberto Piraino reports:

Craxi started his round of informative talks with other parties in connection with the meeting of the Socialist Party Central Committee, which is planned for the second half of this month. In the critical situation which has now begun, according to the Socialists the secretary of the PSI intends to resume the initiative since everything has changed following the decisions of the Christian Democratic National Council, including the quality and timing of the government crisis. Craxi made it known that he would also consider the timing.

Regarding the outcome of his first two meetings, it does not seem that progress has been made with the Communists, and both sides have essentially stuck to their initial positions. The Communists do not seem to be willing to support a government outside the framework of national solidarity and without their participation, even though it may be headed by a Socialist. The Communists also made it clear that joint action by the Communist Party and the PSI to speed up the crisis of Cossiga's government was unlikely.

The meeting with Spadolini was held in a different climate. There were several common points, Spadolini said, including the assessment of the present political situation and the attitude of the Communists. The series of Craxi's meetings do not yet mean confrontation, the Republican secretary said, but questions linked to it are already being discussed. As for the results, they are linked with the points of convergence which are realistically possible and which also depend on other parties. Craxi and Spadolini said that they would remain in touch during this phase.

Piccoli To Start Talks

LD082236 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Flaminio Piccoli, newly elected secretary of the Christian Democratic Party [DC], is to hold a series of meetings with the democratic parties in the next few days so as to examine the problem of the governability of the country, now that the Socialist Party [PSI] and the Republican Party [PRI] have declared their truce at an end and the PSI has withdrawn its indirect support of the Cossiga government.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi had talks yesterday with Berlinguer and Spadolini. According to the PSI deputies' floorleader, Vincenzo Balzamo, the principal objective of the PSI is to save the legislature in the only was possible, that is to say, by giving the country a stable, authoritative government.

Leftwing Socialist Fabrizio Cicchitto considers that it is necessary to exclude the Social Democrats and Liberals from the government in exchange for some form of support from the Socialists so as to counterbalance the rightward shift of the DC's internal political line.

The thawing of the relations between the Socialists and the Republicans and their substantial convergence in favor of a post-Cossiga government solution which would keep open the prospect of the emergence of solidarity have been confirmed in two statements, one made by Socialist Nevil Querci and the other by Republican Oscar Mammi.

Querci, who is close to De Martino's position, stressed that, from the position adopted by the new DC secretary, it is plain that his objective is to arrive at the local government elections with the present government still in power; but this does not correspond with the interest of the country. The PSI, continued Querci, must take an attitude of parliamentary initiatives so that, when the government crisis occurs, it may lay the bases for a political clarification.

Regarding prospects, he said, they involve the need for a revival of national solidarity, a need which has been felt for a very long time now not only by the PSI and the Communist Party [PCI], but is also felt very keenly by the Republicans.

Querci concluded by stressing that, in the present state of affairs, it is necessary to ascertain the real possibilities of the formation of a transitional government that would keep open the prospects for a national (?government).

The Republican deputies' floorleader, Oscar Mammi, speaking at the national congress of his party's women's movement, considered that the responsibility of a proposal for the post-Cossiga era which would save the legislature and permit a resumption of the program and political dialog between all constitutional forces lies with the DC.

The Socialists and the Republicans, observed Mammi, remain at the present time the only intermediate political forces capable of avoiding a further widening of the split between the major parties and a direct clash between them. A close understanding is therefore necessary, he concluded, between the PSI and the PRI which would permit initiatives capable of preventing the situation from precipitating.

In the Communist camp, Giorgio Napolitano, member of the PCI Directorate, in an article to be published in L'UNITA tomorrow, has relaunched the strategy of an agreement on the left.

It is essential that the PCI and the PSI move through the difficult passages of the next government crisis in such a way that, beyond their respective parliamentary positions, their cooperation not be damaged and the objective of a government of democratic unity not be jeopardized.

According to Italian Social Movement member Pierantonio Tremaglia, the rumor now in circulation about a three-party DC-PSI-PRI government is the result of the profound uncertainty about the DC which has emerged from the extremely long congress which did not clearly solve the problem of the governability of the country in the eighties. A three-party government of this type, concluded Tremaglia, would in fact be clearly unbalanced toward the left.

EANES ASKS PREMIER TO INVESTIGATE TAKEOVER RUMORS

LD081640 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President of the Republic General Ramalho Eanes yesterday formally asked Prime Minister Sa Carneiro to order a judicial inquiry aimed at ascertaining the facts which gave rise to reports about a takeover by the military in Portugal.

A note issued by the Presidency of the Republic, following the routine weekly meeting between Ramalho Eanes and Sa Carneiro, states that the president formally asked the prime minister to instruct the judiciary police to carry out the necessary investigations into the affair in order to enable its full clarification and the ascertainment of judicial liability of the people responsible for such reports.

The report in question was published last Tuesday by the rightwing morning daily O DIA and unleashed a wave of denials on the part of the people and organs of sovereignty involved--the Presidency of the Republic and the Council of the Revolution.

MINISTERS SAY DEBATE 'STRENGTHENED' GOVERNMENT

LD082158 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] After a session yesterday, the Council of Ministers said in a communique that the government has emerged politically strengthened from the parliamentary debate called by the Communist and Socialist parties.

The communique says that the debate has enabled the government to make a clear and accurate exposition of its overall strategy in the economic and financial spheres.

Next month the government is expected to submit the general state budget for this year to parliament. But before then the government will also be proposing draft legislation revising the electoral law. That revision has already come under fire from the opposition. The revised electoral law would increase from 4 to 10 the number of parliamentary seats representing the Portuguese emigrants, who constitute one-third of the country's population.

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION MEMBER LEAVES FOR SYRIA

LD071801 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A member of Portugal's Council of the Revolution, Gen Franco Charais, has left for Damascus to attend the 17th anniversary celebrations of the Syrian revolution at the invitation of the ruling Ba'th Party. During his visit, Charais will meet PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in addition to calling on the Syrian president and touring the country's cultural and military institutions.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY GAINS 25 SEATS IN ELECTIONS

LD100824 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Provisional results in the elections to the Basque Parliament announced by the Ministry of the Interior show a clear majority for the Basque Nationalist Party with a total of 25 seats. The remaining seats were distributed among the parties as follows:

Herri Batasuna	11
Socialist Party of Euskadi (PSE-PSOE)	9
Union of the Democratic Center (UCD)	6
Euskadiko Ezkerra	6
Alianza Popular	2
Communist Party of Euskadi (PCE)	1

There was a large rate of abstention in yesterday's elections with more than 41 percent of voters failing to cast their votes. The victory for the Basque Nationalist Party could result in a government of the majority party headed by Carlos Garaicoechea.

RESULTS OF AUTONOMY VOTE IN JAEN, ALMERIA ISSUED

LD072224 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The provincial electoral committees issued the final results of the autonomy referendum in the provinces of Jaen and Almeria this afternoon. Neither attained the figure of 50 percent in favor. Jaen reached a figure of 49.76 percent in favor and Almeria obtained 42.20 percent.

The Socialist Party of Andalusia, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Andalusia intend to contest the elections in Almeria.

BRIEFS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA FISHING TREATY--The fishing treaty between Spain and Equatorial Guinea comes into effect after the signing of two contracts with Spanish firms to install a number of diesel oil tanks and a network of industrial cold storage facilities in Guinea. Both projects should be completed and in operation by the fall of this year. One of the objectives of these installations is to help set up a future fleet which will fish permanently in the waters of the Gulf of Guinea. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD]

'OFFICIAL LEVEL' TALKS HELD IN LONDON, MOSCOW ON AFGHANISTAN

LD071444 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1351 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Further talks between Britain and Russia took place yesterday over Lord Carrington's plan for a neutral Afghanistan, it was disclosed today.

The meetings. at official level in both Moscow and London, followed contact earlier this week in the two capitals when Britain presented an outline of its proposals to the Soviets.

The plan for a neutral Afghanistan as a solution to the crisis following the Russian invasion was devised by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, and the details are now being hammered out with our EEC partners. It is stressed in Whitehall that talks with the Russians are at an early stage, and more contacts are expected to help develop the British proposals.

CARRINGTON TO VISIT ROMANIA TO DISCUSS NEUTRALITY PLAN

LD072031 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1833 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[By Andrew Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington leaves next week for a three-day visit to Romania, where the major topic for discussion will be Britain's plans for a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan. Romania, under President Ceausescu, has taken an independent line on foreign affairs within the Soviet bloc, and the British Government hopes they might act as a go-between with the Russians on Lord Carrington's neutrality proposals.

The visit will also be a clear demonstration by Britain that it is keeping the channels of communication open with an East European country, which has expressed considerable disquiet over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. President Ceausescu referred to the Soviet intervention as "creating the most dangerous situation since the Second World War."

The original invitation to the foreign secretary was sent in July, when Lord Carrington was in the middle of the Rhodesian negotiations. It was to mark the 100th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Britain and Romania.

The significance of the visit is that the invitation was repeated after a critical trip to the Romanian capital by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko shortly after the Russian invasion. Romania will see Lord Carrington's visit as bolstering the independent lines President Ceausescu is taking in foreign affairs, which has led to tense relations between Romania and Russia.

There are lines of communication between Bucharest and Moscow which Britain would like to exploit over the Afghanistan crisis. The government would like to enlist Romanian support for the neutrality plan, and hear their views on how it could be developed to win Soviet approval. It is also thought that the Romanians have considerable influence in the non-aligned world.

Lord Carrington leaves for Bucharest next Wednesday and will return on Friday. His trip also keeps up the momentum of the British initiative--official talks were held in both Moscow and London on Thursday over the neutrality plan.

KHARAVYI REPORTS U.S. 'SPY PLANES' AT AKROTIRI

NC080705 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 8 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Every day there are increasing indications coming from various sources that the British bases in Cyprus are being converted into U.S.-NATO bases to serve the West's broader strategic interests in this region--a conversion that is being gradually and systematically carried out despite British denials and in violation of the agreement on the status of these bases.

It is already well known that U.S. U-2 spy planes continue to be stationed at Akrotiri although the original reason for their presence--to supervise the cease-fire in Sinai--vanished a long time ago. It is obvious that their spying activities are focused on the Soviet Union and the Arab countries in the area. This is supported by the fact that the latest type of U.S. spy planes have recently arrived at the British bases. According to authoritative reports, supersonic SR-71's equipped with high technology electronic radar are now at Akrotiri. Thus, Cyprus is becoming a spy base of U.S. imperialism against its will.

MIKHAILIDHIS PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR WALDHEIM INITIATIVE

NC091209 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 9 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cyprus House of Representatives President Mikhailidhis has stressed that we will continue our efforts and we will contribute to the success of the initiative by the UN secretary general for the resumption of the dialog. He added: Nevertheless, during these efforts we must preserve the procedure of the dialog, and above all the substance of the question, which is to insure the necessary elements for a fair and viable solution. Speaking today at Argaka during a memorial service for Dhimitrakis Papamiltiadhis, the House president also said that we are worried because the delay in resuming the negotiations tends to ruin the very procedure itself and stressed that for this reason it is imperative that the talks be resumed as soon as possible on the basis of the 19 May agreement. The House president reiterated that we have not put nor are we inclined to accept conditions for resumption of the dialog. He said: We are ready to sit at the negotiating table with good will and with a desire to negotiate for a solution based on a biregional federation that will insure true independence, territorial integrity, the unity of the state and the people and the inalienable rights of all the citizens.

TFSC MINISTER SCORES BRITISH STAND ON FLIGHTS TO NORTH

TA071241 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The minister of communications and works, Mr Gurcag, has said that it was difficult to understand the British Government's stand in support of the Greek Cypriots, who have adopted the policy of killing Turkish Cypriots in their aim of uniting Cyprus with Greece. Mr Gurcag was commenting on a reply in the British House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State Mr (Tebbit) to a question on the resumption of direct air services between Britain and northern Cyprus. Mr (Tebbit) has said that the British Government did not recognize Ercan State Airport as an approved airport. Mr Gurcag protested against the statement and said that Britian was one of the countries which should know better than most the true situation in the island. He recalled that the Greek Cypriots through their armed attacks and through economic and political embargos against the Turkish Cypriot community had for years prevented the community from benefitting from their most basic rights of freedom and communications. He stressed that frequent British statements in support of the Greek Cypriots were helping the intransigent Greek Cypriot attitude to prevent peace in the island. Mr Gurcag repeated that neither the Greek Cypriot intransigence and propaganda based on lies nor statements in their support would deter the Turkish Cypriot community from its aim in processing in its just cause without making any concessions.

EXORMISI ALLEGES U.S. PRESSURE OVER TERRITORIAL LIMIT ISSUE

AT091635 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 9 Mar 80 p 12 AT

[Text] "The Greek Government does not have the right, even for reasons of internal consumption, to refer to the possibility of extending Greek territorial waters to 12 miles, since the United States has officially taken a stand against such measures in the area of the Aegean." The State Department takes this occasion to recommend that the Greek Government deal "realistically with the serious Aegean problems and manifest good will in its dialog with Turkey." This was the content of the talks between U.S. Amb Robert McCloskey and Deputy Foreign Minister A. Zaimis during their last meeting, according to reports by a foreign diplomatic source in Athens. The same source added that the meeting between McCloskey and Zaimis, although in an atmosphere of normal cordiality, nevertheless had unpleasant aspects in connection with U.S. positions on the issue of the extension of Greek territorial waters to 12 miles.

Specifically, it has been learned that McCloskey reminded Zaimis that even the mere mention, for various internal reasons, of the extension of Greek territorial waters in the Aegean causes great uneasiness to the U.S. Government, which has expressed its opposition to this measure. Of course, this means that the United States not only will not recognize such a Greek decision, if someday it is implemented, but that it will exercise manifold pressure on the government to foil every effort in such a direction. In order to make himself clearer, the same sources add, McCloskey reminded Zaimis that the U.S. Navy and Air Force have already been instructed by the White House to dispute "in practice" the decisions of other states to extend their territorial waters to more than 6 miles, that is, the limit respected by the United States.

As has been observed, however, it seems that these threatening overtures are aimed only toward Greece, because no other state has so far taken into consideration the U.S. threats, especially the Soviet Union which, together with other countries, maintains territorial waters 12 miles wide. According to McCloskey's warning, U.S. ships and planes will from now on enter the sea and airspace of those countries with territorial waters wider than 6 miles.

However, it has not been learned what position the government will maintain toward the new U.S. provocation which, according to the opinion of foreign political observers in Athens, falls within the context of unbearable pressure the U.S. side is exercising on Greece, especially in the last 2 years. Since 1936 Greece has defined its territorial waters as 6 miles and these rights, in conjunction with its position in the Aegean, were never questioned even by the Axis forces in the prewar period when they had vital interests in the Mediterranean. Also, Turkey since 1914 has maintained territorial waters in the Aegean at 6 miles and at 12 miles in the Black Sea and its southern coasts.

In any case this new "advice" by the State Department to the good "friends" in Athens has caused surprise to Greek and foreign observers because it clearly shows the extent to which Greek affairs are controlled by the Americans and the allies of the Atlantic alliance, including Turkey.

Within the framework always of their "good" intentions toward Greece, Ambassador McCloskey did not forget to warn Zaimis that the Turkish General Staff also opposes the possible extension of Greek territorial waters in the Aegean and that such an "unreasonable" act will be confronted decisively with countermeasures by Ankara. Furthermore, McCloskey asked the government to maintain a realistic spirit for the sake of NATO's broader interests.

Meanwhile, various comments have been expressed by Greek and foreign political observers concerning the "tepid" and "lifeless" replies of the government spokesman to the recent provocative statements of Turkish officials, especially Foreign Minister Erkmen who has hinted, among other things, at inalienable Turkish rights in the Aegean which, in addition to the security aspects, is of economic interest to the Turkish state. The strange thing in this entire affair is that, under the cloak of responsible circles, Greek Government spokesmen reply to the lengthy statements of Turkish officials with mild language and with a few words clearly hinting that for the sake of allied unity the government will always keep the door of Greek-Turkish dialog open.

I KATHIMERINI REPORTS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AT0b1515 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 8 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Greek-Soviet economic relations are being smoothed out and the agreements concluded last October in Moscow during the prime minister's visit are being activated. This encouraging news emerged from yesterday's meeting between Novakovskiy, chief of the USSR trade delegation in Greece and Coordination Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. As Mitsotakis told the press after the meeting, the Soviet official was extremely warm and announced that the Soviet Union wil adhere completely to the agreement signed with the Greek prime minister last October in Moscow. Specifically, Novakovskiy informed Mitsotakis that:

1--On Monday Novakovskiy will meet Trade Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos in order to announce that the USSR will supply this year the 800,000 tons of oil (out of the 1,200,000 already contracted for) and will complete the quantity of 2 million tons of crude oil agreed upon in Moscow.

2--The Soviet Union will supply us with the quantities of electric energy agreed upon. DEI, Public Power Corporation, Director Simeon is due to go to Moscow on 17 March in order to discuss and solve technical problems related to the connection of the various networks for the supply of electric power. The Soviet power will be supplied to our own network through the Yugoslavian and Romanian networks. Novakovskiy recommended that we contact the authorities of these two countries.

3--The Soviet Union is also prepared to start discussions for the supply of natural gas within the framework of the plan, which starts in 1981.

The New Agreement

Then Novakovskiy raised the question of signing the economic and technical agreement between Greece and the USSR that will regulate trade and more generally economic relations between the two countries from 1981 when Greece accedes to the EEC. According to our reports the Soviet request will be accepted and the agreement will be ready in September. The Soviet minister for foreign trade will then come to Athens in order to sign it together with Mitsotakis.

The Neorion of Siros

In Moscow yesterday representatives of Neorion [shipbuilding and repair yards] of Siros and Soviet officials signed the agreement on the number and type of ships to be repaired during the current year at the Siros repair yards. The agreement covers eight ships, five of which are cargo ships and the other three are naval auxiliary ships. It is expected that a large sum in foreign exchange will enter the country as a result of the repairs because the operation entails large-scale repair work.

PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES MUGABE ON ELECTION VICTORY

TA081737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1630 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has sent a congratulatory message to Robert Mugabe, the new Zimbabwe prime minister, on his new post. In his message Demirel expressed his conviction that, under the leadership of Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe would take its deserved place in the international community. Demirel also expressed his hope that cooperation between the two countries would be further developed.

TURGUT OZAL LEAVES FOR BONN, LONDON TO DISCUSS AID

TA091152 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The under secretary of the prime minister and the assistant under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, has left for the FRG to hold official talks. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure today, Ozal said that his trip is aimed at reviewing the latest situation concerning the aid to be extended to Turkey before the meeting to be held on this subject in Paris on 26 March. Ozal said that he will also hold the necessary contacts regarding Turkey's debts to OECD countries, which have to be paid this year and next year and that he will conduct talks concerning the plan to postpone debts.

Ozal added: The first leg of my tour will be the FRG. I will review the latest situation with West German officials in Bonn. I will receive information about the German officials' contacts with the World Bank, the IMF and U.S. officials. Ozal said that, after the FRG, he will go to London and then to Brussels and will hold talks with British and Belgian government officials. Noting that he will also meet with EEC officials in Brussels, Ozal stated that the last leg of his tour will be France.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR JIDDAH ISLAMIC BANK MEETING

TA091704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin left for Saudi Arabia by air today to participate in the fourth session of the Islamic Development Bank's General Council meeting to be held in Jiddah. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport Sezgin said that the future of the bank as well as the bank's program for 1980 would be discussed in the meeting. Pointing out that the amount of aid and loans for 1980 to be extended to Turkey by the bank would also be taken up at the meeting, Sezgin said that this loan would reach about $80 million. Recalling that from 1977 to 1979 the bank extended a loan of $129 million to Turkey, Sezgin said: Part of the $80 million loan will be sued for oil purchases while another part will be invested in electronics factory projects. Some projects connected with the production of cement and the Mazi Dai phosphate works will also benefit from this loan.

Sezgin said that during his visit he would hold bilateral talks with the finance ministers of Islamic countries participating in the meeting. He continued: My objective in these talks will be to insure the promotion of financial and commercial relations and the strengthening of existing cooperation.

DEMIREL EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN NEWS CONFERENCES

First News Conference

TA081542 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that, during its first 100 days in office, his government has dealt with all the domestic and foreign problems of the country according to their priority.

Demirel made this statement in the first of a series of news conferences he is holding to explain to the public the performance of his government during its first 100 days in power. The news conference took place at the Prime Minister's Office in Ankara today.

Referring to economic issues, Demirel mentioned the efforts made to end shortages and foreign aid to Turkey. Recalling that the government has taken a number of measures to overcome economic difficulties and that it is actually implementing them, Demirel said that the results of these measures would be felt at the end of a certain period.

On the issue of foreign aid to Turkey, Demirel said that $1 billion in aid, urgently needed to implement the government's economic stability program, had already been provided. He added that $700 million of this aid was already in Turkey's coffers and was being used to meet Turkey's needs while $300 million was expected to arrive soon. Demirel said that the shortage of basic commodities would soon end.

Demirel said that he considered the people a part of the government and added that he was convinced that the government had correctly determined the country's interests and that it had safeguarded them adequately. Demirel continued: As the government we have made no concessions where the interests of the state and the country and Turkey's unity and integrity are concerned. We have refused to follow any course that could undermine democracy.

Failure of Ecevit Government Cited

TA081939 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that, during its first 100 days in office, his government has dealt with all the domestic and foreign problems according to their priority.

Noting that the Ecevit government had not been able to govern the country, thus causing the people to suffer, Demirel said that the Ecevit government had not been able to fulfill any of its primises. Demirel said that, with the resignation of the Ecevit government as a result of the 14 October elections, a new government was sought for Turkey. Recalling that during the formation of his government he had been promised support in parliament, Demirel said that he had not been afraid to shoulder responsibility despite the country's difficult situation. The political parties that promised to support us have fulfilled their promises, Demirel said and added: I would like to express my gratitude to them.

Demirel continued: If the government preceding ours had governed the country well, why did it not continue to do so? Even this fact is enough to illustrate under what circumstances we assumed power.

Recalling that during his news conference on 8 December, he had stated what his government planned to do during its first 100 days in power, Demirel said that he had asked public opinion to take note of his promises. Demirel added: We had the courage to undergo such supervision. Demirel added that on November 1979 he had felt the obligation to reveal the truth to the public and had offered his remedy to heal the situation.

Pointing out that dealing with the country's problems during the first 100 days of the government should not be taken as meaning that all the problems of the country could be solved in this period, Demirel said: If we had such an intention then, we would not have had to list what we wanted to accomplish during that period of time. Demirel added: We shall not look for excuses for what we have not been able to accomplish. Let us first remember that our government has been formed to carry out a task during a particular situation. Everyone should know that we shall not defend our failures, our objective is success and this success will be that of the state and the nation rather than the government.

Demirel noted that in November 1979 Turkey presented the picture of a country infested with bloody incidents, a country with a paralyzed economy in which there was no production, no imports or exports. The democratic authority of the state was damaged and many state institutions were not able to fulfill their functions. Demirel said: It was impossible to portray such a situation as good.

It was also impossible for such a situation to continue, saying that they had started work in a bid to repair what had been damaged. Demirel said that it was not fair for his government to be held responsible for that situation in November 1979 instead of those who had brought the country to that point. Demirel said: The people should not forget those who had everything to do with that stage and should not permit these same people to come before the public with new slanders and lies. Demirel said that the country and the people would suffer from those who want things to grow worse, afraid that, if the country overcomes its difficulties, then all the credit will go to his government. No one should be worried about the government's success and begin slandering it just because Turkey has secured the loans it needs and has begun to end shortages. Demirel pointed out that his government had been able to lift suspicions existing abroad about Turkey and that they had taken a stand vis-a-vis various problems compatible with the state's honor. We have tried to create abroad an image of a country that is struggling to solve its problems and difficulties instead of a country that has surrendered to its fate.

Recalling that they are the government of the whole country, Demirel expressed his government's commitment to the state, the people, the unity of the country, to the republic as well as to material and spiritual values. He added that they believed that his government had correctly determined the country's interests and safeguarded them adequately.

Referring to the efforts made to end the shortage of basic commodities, Demirel said that 2,300,000 tons of crude oil, 300,000 tons of fuel oil and 100,000 tons of diesel oil were imported during January, February and the first week of March. Demirel said that 440,000 tons of fuel oil, 350,000 tons of diesel oil and 800,000 tons of crude oil were ordered, and that $1,170,000,000 had been paid to this end. Demirel added that all four refineries in Turkey were operating at full capacity.

Discusses Economic Issues

TA081633 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] Ankara 8 Mar (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel told a Saturday press conference that his government had taken important steps in overcoming certain shortages, which had become so acute during the reign of the past administration. He noted that there was no shortage of light bulbs and there would be no shortage of sugar. Turkey has placed orders with foreign suppliers of the delivery of 500,000 tons of sugar.

On the problem of power shortages and power failures, Demirel said: "Most of the power cuts can be attributed to the delays in the completion of the Afsin-Elbistan project, and the reason why Turkey suffered a shortage of coal this winter can be explained by the failures of the past government.

We need 3,168,000,000 dollars, apart from our own sources, in order to meet the requirements of our economy, to pay our debts, to keep our Central Bank in business and to make Turkey financially functioning. This money has been found. This amount will be met by international agencies, by the rescheduling of debts, and by the aid that the OECD countries will extend to Turkey.

The reason why the various friendly countries and allies are giving a helping hand to Turkey is their belief that Turkey is not gambling, that Turkey is not in an economic adventure and that Turkey is on the right track.

In this respect, I extend my thanks to President Carter of the United States, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, and the authorities of the British, French and Italian governments, and to all officials of other friendly countries, including the OECD.

The country was in need of certain measures to curb the developments which left us face to face with the picture in November 1979. In order to put on course everything that has been disturbed, it was out of the question to just stand and watch with idleness this bleak economic picture.

Behind all these measures, which were necessitated by an extremely bad management, a concept should be seen which aims to re-establish and apply resolutely the discipline and balances which will definitely bring about the stability.

Thus, besides curbing the deterioration in the economy, re-routing, reforming and the rationalising of the economy is being made possible. These measures which have been taken in accordance with the rules of the economy will definitely show that the calculations will open the way to strengthening and welfare. Deviating from the right path as a result of demagoguery and falsities will lead the country to more costliness, more shortages and more unemployment.

Comments on Armed Forces

TA081735 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1717 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] In the first of a series of news conferences he is holding to explain his government's performance in the first 100 days since it assumed power, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the global needs of the Turkish Armed Forces are about $800 million annually and that efforts were made to secure this amount from Turkey's allies.

In order to bridge the budgetary deficit, which appears to be unavoidable, Demirel said, parliament has passed the bill enabling Turkish workers employed abroad to pay a certain amount of money in foreign currency to be exempted from military service at home.

Second News Conference

TA091105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that, when his party assumed power, the great and difficult problems of the country awaited measures and solutions and that his government took the necessary measures to solve these problems.

Demirel held the second of a series of news conferences to explain his government's performance in the first 100 days at the prime minister's office today. In today's news conference, Demirel dealt with the country's major investments and the situation of the investing organizations.

Demirel explained that Turkey is a large country, it is developing rapidly, its total needs will double by 1984 and that new measures are necessary to meet these demands. Pointing out that all the investments initiated during his term of government were abandoned by the ecevit administration, Demirel noted that, as soon as he assumed power, the necessary instructions were given to the directors of investing organizations--primarily to those that will immediately contribute to production--to complete quickly all investment projects. Explaining that the public economic enterprises were transformed from resource-consuming organizations into resource-producing organizations, Demirel stated that economic and political stability is essential for Turkey to overcome its present impasse. Demirel said: There is a great difference between handling these serious issues ourselves and others handling them for us. If we handle them, things will improve. However, our people have already observed that, if others handle them, the situation will deteriorate.

Reviews State Investment Projects

TA091648 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1630 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 9 Mar (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel briefed the nation Sunday on Turkey's most immediate investment projects. In a sense, he gave a progress report on each specific project of crucial importance for Turkey. He also explained his government's support policies, credit policies and farm policies. Demirel later tried to state what was achieved in his first 100 days in office.

He said his government would never allow the mistreatment of civil servants who loyally serve the state and the republic within the framework of law. Demirel said low and middle income earners were relieved by a budgetary decision to raise the salary coefficient from 16 to 25. He said:

In addition to this, by the exemption of the minimum income from taxation, the minimum amount not subjected to taxation has been raised from 6,500 to 65,000 Turkish lira, thus the state again is making a sacrifice of 98 billion Turkish lira. All this amounts to an annual aid of 188 billion Turkish lira to the people on limited incomes.

This matter naturally is a matter of legislation. As I said yesterday, the draft law has been approved by the Council of Ministers on December 23, 1979 and has been presented to the parliament. In addition to these, in order to save the people on limited incomes from the pressure of inflation the "echelle mobile" [system linking automatic increase in salaries and pensions to increases in cost of living index] system will be introduced.

Views Economic Development

TA091838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that Turkey had taken significant steps to create new balances for a healthy economic development in a bid to check the increasingly high cost of living. The prime minister added: I am aware that these measures will at first have a painful effect; however, let everyone realize that the finger has been cut with the hope of saving the arm. Demirel was speaking in Ankara today at the second of a series of news conferences he is holding to explain the performance of his government during its first 100 days in power. Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] Preoccupied with the present difficulties it is facing, Turkey has reached a stage in which it cannot give a thought to its future. Daily occurrences are preventing Turkey from planning its future. Such a stand will only cause more trouble in the future. The problem of development has been almost forgotten in Turkey; not only has all development halted, but there is no interest in it. No wonder people say in Turkey there are daily worries about personal safety, problems concerning the high cost of living and uncertainty about its fate as a nation, and Turkey is in no condition to think about its future. I find such a stand very dangerous. The moment we begin to think along these lines, Turkey will not be able to overcome its problems, it will not be able to see its path and will not be able to eliminate the obstacles and mines lying in its path. Such a stand is defeatism [last word in English], it is surrender.

If we do not bring economic development back to a place on our agendas and do not fulfill the requirements for it, then difficulties much greater than the present ones will be waiting for us in the near future. Turkey should not lose its control because of its circumstances. On the contrary, it should be able to overcome them. My objective today is to point out the importance of, on the one hand, struggling with present problems while, on the other, thinking and caring for our future beyond these daily preoccupations.

The state-owned factories should be fully operational--economic institutions which do not depend on the [subsidies from the] state. The directors of these enterprises have already been given the necessary directives to operate without being a burden on the Treasury. The officials will be held responsible for the proper functioning of the units they are heading and will work hard to transform their enterprises into properly functioning units. Public economic enterprises will be transformed from resource-consuming organizations into resource-producing units. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADER ECEVIT REPLIES TO DEMIREL STATEMENTS

TA081638 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Izmir 8 Mar (AA)--At the end of its first 100 days in office the Demirel government has gone bankrupt with all its policies, chief opposition leader Bulent Ecevit told a press conference Saturday in Izmir. He charged that neither the new economic policies nor the devaluation brought about the expected results.

Ecevit noted that the government was 102 days old today, and in the period since it received a vote of confidence from parliament it has failed in every respect.

"Demirel is now trying to make a fool of the people. This government, which vowed to bring inflation under control has given such a push to prices that the rate of inflation has exceeded 100 percent for the first time in Turkish history," Ecevit said.

The chairman of the Republican People's Party said the government pledged to eliminate the shortages and the long queues. "On the contrary, the number of items in short supply has since increased. Everything is being sold in the black market at twice the official price," Ecevit said.

He asserted that the devaluation had also failed to produce any substantial results. There was no increase in the flow of workers' remittances, and there was no foreign exchange build-up. "This government has gone bankrupt with all its policies in its first 100 days," Ecevit said.

Further Details

TA081709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that no progress on any issue was noticed after the 100-day period the government has been in power. Ecevit added that the condition of the country was progressively and quickly declining in all respects. In a news conference held in Izmir today, Ecevit said that when the present government was formed it gave the impression that it could work miracles at the end of 100 days in power and now Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel appeared to be in difficulties under the pressure of this impression which he tried to create.

Referring to violent incidents during his news conference, Ecevit said that during the last 100 days these incidents had grown in proportion and had become worse. Ecevit said that individual clashes had given way to clashes among large groups. This situation is causing great concern. The worst example of such a clash has occurred in Izmir. Ecevit said that he did not approve of the methods used by the Demirel government to struggle against violent incidents.

On developments in foreign policy, Ecevit said that the government tended to make concessions in this field. Ecevit said that this stand worried him. Ecevit added that NOTAM 714 was lifted without giving much thought to its consequences. World opinion, Ecevit said, saw this move as a sign that Turkey had given up its national rights in the Aegean airspace. Ecevit said that the lifting of the NOTAM has endangered the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus as well as flights from there. Ecevit said these criticisms were not the result of his desire to strain Turkey's relations with Greece and added that his party would not think of exploiting this subject for domestic policies.

In reply to a question on early elections, Ecevit said that the necessary time, which would bring about a change in the political picture, had not yet elapsed. He added that any efforts to delay holding general elections would not succeed.

NSP'S ERBAKAN ACCUSES DEMIREL, RPP OF CREATING CRISES

TA091750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the RPP and Justice Party administrations had brought about anarchy and economic crises in the country. In an opening speech of his party's expanded provincial administrative council meeting in Istanbul today, Erbakan said that the RPP and the Justice Party represented the same view, which is committed to the West. Recalling Demirel's statements such as "the problems will end when the government steps down" or "everthing will be in order in 5 months," Erbakan said that in spite of such statements, the economic crisis and the disaster of anarchy had reached greater proportions. Noting that 753 persons were killed in violent incidents and that 6,732 persons were wounded, Erbakan said that nowhere else in the world does such anarchy reign.

Erbakan added that the latest devaluation of the Turkish lira and the economic measures taken had brought millions of persons to famine and starvation. He said that as a result of these measures the cost of living index rose by 11.7 percent in February, saying that this was one of the highest figures in the world.

In the last part of his address Erbakan said: How can Demirel address the people from television for 3 consecutive days at a time when the people are facing these bitter realities and millions of people are suffering from anarchic incidents, shortages and a high cost of living?

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'RESERVATION' ABOUT ALTERNATIVE OLYMPICS PROPOSAL EXPRESSED

LD101454 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today has indicated its reservation concerning the proposal made by the Americans of staging "alternative Olympics" to the Olympic summer games in Moscow threatened by a Western boycott.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said in reply to questions concerning Bonn's attitude to that proposal that it has not been considered by the Federal Government. Bonn's reservation concerning this subject was, it is believed, also indicated to the American Government during Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Washington.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWS IN NEW YORK ON U.S. RELATIONS CITED

On FRG Sacrifices, Detente

DW101240 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 9 Mar 80 DW

[Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Washington--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] During the past several days, Mr Chancellor, you have mustered a great deal of time for the U.S. press. We might nearly have the impression that you believe that the relationship between yourself and President Carter, between the Federal Government and the U.S. administration, is easier to handle than that between the people and the way they are informed. Does this, in your opinion, constitute a danger to German-American relations?

[Schmidt] Not a danger; yet it is true in any event, Mr Reiche, that you are right in saying that the relationship between the President and myself or between the two governments is better than as is reflected in part of the publicized opinion in Europe and in the publicized opinion in the United States. And since I am here in the United States, I used this opportunity to talk personally with those people who exert some influence in the media on public opinion in the United States.

[Question] You have said several times--not here but in our country--that we would be prepared to make sacrifices if it were necessary in such a critical situation. Could you describe the limit when you would consider such sacrifices necessary?

[Answer] We crossed that limit long ago. We are about to make very considerable financial sacrifices to the advantage of our alliance partner Turkey. Compared with the efficiency, the financial economic efficiency of Germany, these will be greater sacrifices than anybody else has made.

We did it as early as last year. We are about to do it again. We are about to prompt other states of the whole world to participate--Finance Minister Matthoefer is traveling from one capital to another.

The financial sacrifices we will make for the benefit of Pakistan are also considerable. In both cases we do not forget the fact that there are also neighbors who must not feel neglected. In other words, we are doing something additional for Greece; we are doing very much for India. This leads to the fact that we will have to submit a supplementary budget to the Bundestag this spring in order to obtain the money. The supplementary budget will have to make it clear that this will not be additional debts, but that this will be at the expense of other envisaged domestic purposes.

These will be real sacrifices we will make; in other words, we long ago reached the point of making sacrifices, and I believe that the money will be invested very sensibly in Turkey as well as in Pakistan, also with a view to the overall balance of the North Atlantic alliance.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, could developments lead to where Bonn will have to face the problem of either continuing its detente policy vis-a-vis the East or maintaining solidarity with the Americans? Could this alternative come up?

[Answer] Certainly not. The U.S. President repeated to me what he had said in public. It was nothing new. We have not surprised each other at all. We have intensified and enlarged the existing analyses we exchanged long ago. The U.S. President said long ago that he does not want to return to the cold war situation and that he wants to maintain detente.

Both of us have said that we want to continue the arms control policy together. He said that he wants to follow the SALT II Treaty, even if it has not yet been ratified. Both of us have said that we want to continue together the Vienna MBFR talks, as regards conventional troops and their mutual reduction in Europe. Both of us have said that we want to promote together the so-called CSCE process--negotiations on security and cooperation in all of Europe, which began 5 years ago in Helsinki, which was continued in Belgrade and which will result in a new meeting in Madrid.

No, there is no problem, but whenever there is talk of detente, I would add that detente is possible only when one can be sure that the other side will not push one into the corner. In other words, military balance is an important prerequisite for detente. The U.S. Government and the German Federal Government agree on that also.

[Question] Could the development of mutual relations between the superpowers produce for us, a divided country in a particularly difficult geographic situation, tendencies toward looking for a solution through neutralization?

[Answer] Certainly not. That pertains not only to divided Germany, it pertains also to other European countries--such as France, for example--which have a considerable interest in a continuation of the policy of detente. We are part of the Western camp, of individual freedom, of democracy--I am repeating what I have said several times, also in the Bundestag. We are part of the Western alliance. We need that alliance; we need the European Community; we need the alliance with the United States; we need cooperation with France for the sake of our political and security policy interests. We do not have the choice of ignoring it. We do not even dream of doing so.

On 'Agreement' in U.S. Talks

DW101314 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 7 Mar 80 DW

[Reporter Gerd H. Pelletier interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in New York--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the past there have always been differences of opinion shortly after the confession of full agreement between us and the United States. Was that why you put down what was achieved in a very detailed, 10-page press release this time?

[Answer] I want to answer the question with a clear yes. Both of us considered it important to let the public media know how far our agreement really goes. But, with regard to the introduction of your question, I would like to say that it is normal for allied states--it need not involve America and Germany, it could equally well involve relations between France and England--it is normal for public media to always play up a bit the difficulties that have arisen; it always exaggerates a little so that the basic agreement is thus overshadowed a bit. That should not really worry you.

[Question] It has been said for a long time that since Afghanistan the Americans have been pursuing a punish-the-Soviets philosophy and that the Europeans have been pursuing a repair-the-detente idea. Have the Americans become more flexible now, or do the Europeans want to assume a bit of the punishment component?

[Answer] I consider both formulations very misleading. I would not use either one of them. The American President and I fully agree that the policy of detente, as President Carter calls it, ought to be continued, but only on a basis of a preserved military balance. They belong together, and full agreement exists in this respect. The joint press statement mentions both: the defense efforts as well as a continued arms limitation policy--an arms control policy. That is the balance. And then there is talk of maintaining the present framework of East-West relations. This is what you just have called detente, as the Americans say.

[Question] You have always been in favor of direct talks. You said here in New York that the hot line is not there for the exchange of Christmas greetings. Are there any signs indicating that President Carter is again seeking direct contacts with Leonid Brezhnev?

[Answer] I would go even farther and say that the many talks that have recently taken place, for example, between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet ambassador to Washington, are far more than a sign. It is indeed so that the two superpowers have talks, and I welcome that.

[Question] Did the fact that it is an election year in our country and here in the United States bring any influence to bear on the formulation of the final documents?

[Answer] Certainly not on our side, and I have seen no indications that it has brought influence to bear on the American side with regard to the joint press statement. The problems that have arisen since Afghanistan and Tehran are much too serious to be subjected to election campaign considerations. I believe that also in an election year the best policy to be pursued by a President or a federal chancellor--also vis-a-vis their own electorates--will be a policy that is reasonably oriented by the necessities and interests our people and states must pursue.

SCHMIDT VISIT MAY NARROW U.S.-EUROPEAN 'COMMUNICATION GAP'

DW100953 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 Mar 80 p 3 DW

[Werner Holzer editorial: "Europe's Responsibility"]

[Text] By many indications the irritation of the Americans, their uninhibited ire about what they think is as expansive a Soviet policy as it is aggressive goes very deep and is not at all merely explicable by the fact that presidential elections are due to be held in the United States this year.

Anyone observing not only the reaction of the U.S. media but also that of the public of the leading Western power on the whole cannot but note the fact that President Carter's firmness is even more moderate than the demands of the man in the street. All sorts of states, say the humble people, have criticized us long enough, trampled on us, and ridiculed us. Now we will show the world for a change that we are the greatest after all.

For a President who for years had to live with the accusation of being undecisive, it would be political suicide in this situation if he failed to lead the marching column of these irritated people at least temporarily. Taking this for granted, it is necessary for the Europeans to become aware of their own situation, their relationship with the leading Western power, and of the role of Europe in the world today and tomorrow.

This sounds simpler than it is. As long as no clouds of crisis are looming on the horizon it is easy, for example, to reassure each other time and again that the Western defense alliance is an alliance of free and independent states in which great and small states have equal rights. Yet, since the taking of the hostages in Tehran and even more so since the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, the American public and also many an American politician are inclined to consider the European allies junior partners at best.

Meanwhile, people beyond the Atlantic occasionally forget that this Western alliance would lose its foundations if the Europeans seriously realized that they were being pushed into the role of mere satellites. Surely this is not the intention of U.S. policy, yet some of its modes of deportment at least could arouse that impression.

Chancellor Schmidt, who this week had many talks with U.S. politicians, above all with U.S. President Carter, meanwhile has successfully wound up his probably most difficult foreign policy mission. He seems to have managed to have at least unleashed new thinking in the United States about the problem that, notwithstanding all common basic convictions in the alliance, there naturally are different preconditions and interests which are attributable to geographical, economic and, last but not least, psychological causes.

In this particular instance Helmut Schmidt spoke not only on behalf of the Federal Republic but on behalf of Europe as a whole. After all, Europe's role has become more important as a result of the change in the world political climate--whether the Europeans believe it or not. Considering the obvious hardening and rigidity of the policy of the two world powers, Europe alone can make it clear to the two great powers that icy inflexibility can easily entail life-endangering crises unless they persistently try to seek opportunities for keeping at least some channels clear of ice.

In this connection, the Soviet Union and its government in Moscow must not get the feeling that it might be possible in this context to drive Europe and the United States apart. In Washington, in turn, the partners must be convinced of the fact that emulating the implementation of U.S. decisions must not necessarily be the ultima ratio.

During the chancellor's visit to the United States it became clear once and for all that this is not only a matter of better contacts and consultations on government level but that it is at least as much a matter of lack of communication between Europe and the United States.

What some reasonable observers on both sides of the Atlantic have long been considering an alarming fact has become quite obvious in these weeks: The American public, the people in this country which is the size of a continent, know desperately little about European realities. For too long it had remained the domain of its cynics to joke about the little interest of too many Americans in geography or foreign languages. It turns out, meanwhile, that many of our American friends can only understand European modes of deportment and ways of thinking with difficulty because they have been given too little basic data on their European allies. A world power, however, cannot afford disinterest in international issues if it wants to play its leading role convincingly.

CORRECTION TO PRESS COMMENTARY ON CARTER-SCHMIDT TALKS

In the item entitled "Media Commentators Analyze U.S.-German Parley," subtitled "Level of Agreement," which appears on pages J 5-6 of the 7 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT, the following corrections should be made:

Page J 6, paragraph two, line four should read "strategically important action was therefore based on principles. Hints by the Bonn delegation of the unpredictability of some Washington reactions should not be ignored. Sometimes it is inflation, another time an opinion poll..."

EDITORIAL: WEST HAS LOST TIME ON AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

DW0\0940 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Mar 80 p 1 DW

[Editorial signed R.H.: "Slanted Triangle"]

[Text] The Bonn-Paris-Washington triangle occasionally discussed as a reality showed itself the other day in a strange light. Because Giscard d'Estaing's propaganda campaign on the Persian Gulf--for France and also for Europe--makes us ask: Has he, in so doing, exploited the current weakness of the U.S. position in this region and helped to fan anti-American ire, or has he helpfully jumped--with some fuss about the feelings of the Arabs (and the voters at home)--into the gap where the Americans cannot accomplish anything at the moment anyway? Making his continuation of Gaullist policy on Arabia palatable to the Americans along these lines probably will not succeed very well. Besides, he is profiting, with his carefully formulated statement on the self-determination of the Palestinians ("not as refugees but as a people"), from the amateurish diplomatic mishap which happened to the U.S. President the other day with regard to that subject.

On the other hand, it is necessary for the Europeans to establish relations in this region. For years the Economic Community devoted more attention to countries much more remote, on whose benevolence it was less dependent. Besides, the forefront of Islam which rejects Soviet influence needs to be carefully enhanced. In a way it must also be honored and paid for. In remote Washington, meanwhile, Helmut Schmidt compared with President Carter the levels of political concepts on this side and beyond the Atlantic and tried to assimilate them.

Viewing the trangle as a whole: Its actions of statesmanship this week have been attempts to cope with bad conditions. Thus, the term "neutralization of Afghanistan" in practice means a recognition of the hegemony of the Soviet Union in that region--a formula for both sides to save face so that they may embark on the road toward Madrid and Vienna and toward other congresses on detente. Deceived by the Soviets, the West has lost time. Now it must gain time. This makes it necessary to play roles which never have lead any statesman to great glory. The three heads of government have this feeling, too. The masses are not celebrating; the dismay is silent.

STRAUSS STATES VIEWS ON POLICY TOWARD USSR

DW101316 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 9 Mar 80 DW

[Horst Keller interview in Bonn with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president, CSU chairman and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, just prior to his 9 March departure for the United States--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Strauss, the CDU/CSU has lately criticized the alliance policy of the Federal Government time and again. Has this criticism not become superfluous now as a result of the talks in Washington which really were very harmonious and in consensus?

[Strauss] This criticism is not superfluous, just as vigilance toward the mode of behavior of the Federal Government is not superfluous. Especially because Helmut Schmidt is in agreement with nearly everybody and because he dodges any commitment, the harmony of the communique must be assesed for what it in reality is: namely, a high degree of verbal conformity with the continued existence of considerable differences on the issues involved.

[Question] But are you, as an opposition politician, not bound to be satisfied with the result?

[Answer] I am satisfied to the extent that this communique is backed by seriousness. To the extent that it is the mere cloaking of a development to the contrary, we shall keep pestering the government.

[Question] Do you believe that all misunderstandings between Bonn and Washington have been eliminated after this visit?

[Answer] Certainly not.

[Question] You yourself are scheduled to open talks Monday. When this interview is broadcast you will already be in Washington. What room for maneuver do you as an opposition politician have in these talks? Will you merely carry out probing talks or will you have concrete proposals to advance, specific demands to raise?

[Answer] To begin with, I plan to obtain firsthand information, just as I have done during many earlier trips to the United States during the past 2 and 1/2 decades. Secondly, I will quite clearly outline our position--that of the CDU/CSU--especially in the present world crisis and with a view to the requirements of the next several years; I will stipulate in no uncertain terms the policy which a CDU/CSU government--a CDU/CSU government which I would be heading--will pursue in and with the alliance.

[Question] Everybody wants a detente policy which at the moment is being referred to as "realistic detente policy." A new term has been forthcoming from Washington, namely, "economic detente policy," which means the continuation of our trade with the East. Is this a sacred cow? Is there no bypassing this?

[Answer] To begin with, detente policy is an arrangement of words in a sequence, or a sequence of syllables and letters filled with an entirely differently conceived content. The detente policy as promulgated in nearly romantic ecstasy and theological exaggeration from 1969 onward has come to an end and cannot be revived; it has gone up in smoke. What is so peculiar about the Social Democrats is that they run after every balloon as long as it is painted red.

[Question] Do you believe that we will become more independent through trade with the East or that we will be plunged into greater dependency?

[Answer] This question cannot be answered with either yes or no. I am against trade with the East with advance financing. I am for normal trade with the East, just as with other partners.

But probably we in the West will have to define anew the COCOM [NATO Coordinating Committee] list of strategic commodities, and abide by it too. And we must define anew the terms of trade with the East. In no case will it do for us to abet with our economic potential and with the savings of our citizens a policy which pursues an expansive strategy in the world, threatens our oil and raw material supply routes, which cannot compete with us even in the great areas of friction of the planned economy at home, and which then spends an unreasonably great portion on armaments for purposes of aggressive actions to boot. This will not continue in the same way.

[Question] What we are seeing at the moment is but part of a strategic, large-scale policy. Do you believe that the relationship between America--the United States--and Europe will ever again be what it was, or do you believe that we will shift more toward neutrality?

[Answer] You are hinting in your question at what we fear as a potential development, namely, a detachment of the Europeans from the Americans, a drifting apart--that is to say, a neutralization of Western Europe. Yet this would mean that we could not stay neutral. I do not think much of this neutrality in our situation anyway, for definitely within a few years, not more than a decade, we would end up being dependent on the Soviet Union. The Americans might make themselves independent. In the long run they are not dependent on oil from the Middle East. For us this is a vital line by which our economy would be bound to suffer the most severe setbacks with all consequences of social decline, political destabilization and so forth. What I mean to say is that whoever controls our raw material supply lines has us at his mercy. I prefer this to be the Americans and the Americans guaranteeing these things rather than the big brother in Moscow.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH TURKISH OFFICIAL

LD101238 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer in Bonn on Monday met Turgut Ozal, secretary of state for finance and representative of the Turkish prime minister. The ministry said that Matthoefer, who is organizing the new international aid for Turkey, informed Ozal on the efforts being made and the latest results of his negotiations in Washington.

Also discussed were the first effects of the economic stabilization program started by the Turkish Government in January, and the need for an early funding scheme in favor of Turkey.

At the end of this week Matthoefer will leave for negotiations in Japan, which will be asked to take part again in the support program for Turkey.

KPD SECRET CONGRESS DECIDES TO DISBAND PARTY

LD101850 Hamburg DPA in German 1742 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Communist Party of Germany (KPD), founded in 1970 with Christian Semler as its chairman, has been disbanded. The organization announced today in Bonn that the decision to disband was reached by a two-thirds majority after a 3-day secret congress.

With many other former KPD members Semler intends to continue to work for "the worldwide struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, particularly against the aggressive and expansionist Soviet Union."

According to Semler, the party had 1,000 members before disbanding. Among other things it published the ROTE FAHNE which will now be closed.

GISCARD COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE, CRITICIZED BY ISRAEL

LD102044 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] President Giscard d'Estaing is expected to return to Paris late this evening following his 10-day trip to the Middle East. The final stage was Riyadh in Saudi Arabia this morning: a courtesy visit which allowed the French head of state to talk for 30 minutes with King Khalid and lunch with Crown Prince Fahd.

One word sums up the dominant factor in the head of state's trip: Palestine. Mr Giscard d'Estaing explained exclusively for France INTER's Alain Chalvron why he supports the Palestine cause so firmly:

[Begin Giscard recording] We have, in fact, adopted a stance in favor of justice and peace. The first idea is that any peaceful solution must be based on the people's will, and notably on this universal right which is that of the people to choose their destiny and their organization themselves--and it is this right which is called the right of self-determination which France has proclaimed in different circumstances and naturally in the present ones. In order to reach a peace settlement it is naturally necessary for all the interested parties to take part and particularly those who are most directly interested, I mean the Palestinians themselves and thus the PLO. [end recording]

These remarks have been welcomed in the Arab world but very badly received in Israel. For example, this is what Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg told our Jerusalem correspondent Georges Levy:

[Begin Burg recording] Anyone who speaks today about the Palestinians' right to determination is virtually giving a coup de grace to the negotiations on autonomy and peace and the peace treaty which we concluded with Egypt. I believe that it is not fair [last word in English], that it is not just for him by this declaration to interrupt the peace process which we have begun. I believe that anyone who says today that it is not necessary to have negotiations on autonomy is guilty, I would say, of perhaps causing great harm and prejudicing the cause of peace. [end recording]

SPANISH WORKERS OCCUPY ROOM AT EMBASSY IN PARIS

LD101500 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A group of Spanish workers from the Vigo-based firm of CENSA [Inter-Nation Trade, Inc.], Duro Felguerra, have occupied the visitors room of the Spanish Embassy in Paris today. The Spanish workers entered the embassy's visitors room on the pretext of having lost their passports. Once inside they said they were going to occupy the embassy.

This action was designed by the workers of Duro Felguerra to publicize their struggle against the bankruptcy of the CENSA firm in Vigo which belongs to the Duro Felguerra group. The workers are demanding that all of the CENSA workforce be incorporated in other firms of the group so that none shall be dismissed.

Spanish Ambassador Miguel Solano Aza told the EFE news agency today that only the visitor's room was occupied and not the embassy and added he will try to reach a solution with the workers. If this fails the ambassador said he will call for the police to evacuate the workers.

Protesters Removed by Police

LD101736 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The Duro Felguerra workers who occupied the visitor's room of the Spanish Embassy in Paris this morning have been removed by French police. Some workers tried to resist but they were carried out by police.

PONIATOWSKI: U.S. 'WEAKNESS' LED TO AFGHANISTAN OCCUPATION

LD111056 Hamburg DPA in German 0923 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Former French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, who is regarded as President Giscard d'Estaing's advisor and close confident, believes that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a result of "America's weakness." In an interview for the Hamburg magazine STERN, prereleased to DPA today, Poniatowski says: "Washington gave up resisting the Soviet expansionist jive; it also accepted the 1978 communist coup in Afghanistan, and thus almost invited the Russians to push on further."

Poniatowski says that President Carter had practised "political baptistry," had let "everything drop everywhere" and had always yielded. Poniatowski, who is going to Washington next week for talks at the State Department, says that if the United States really wants to impose sanctions against the USSR it should stop all exports to the Soviet Union. "It is not enough to say that we are not going to play ball with Moscow and at the same time supply the Russians with everything as usual." The grain embargo, too, he says "is going merrily on by roundabout ways." [as received]

Poniatowski sees Europe's task in the power game between the two superpowers as that of playing an active mediator role. Above all, however, the Soviet Union must be prevented from waging a conflict on the territory of Central Europe, thus making the Europeans "hostages in a nuclear war." He says that "Europe must...possess a sufficiently deterrent nuclear armament for the dispute to be sought out somewhere else and not on our territory." Poniatowski spoke indirectly in favor of the European states quitting NATO: "If they (the Europeans) want to be independent of the two great powers they can no longer belong to an alliance which would automatically draw them into a conflict."

FRG CERTIFIED WAR DOCUMENT ON MARCHAIS AUTHENTIC

LD101935 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Marchais affair: Wolfram Baer, director of the municipal archives of Augsburg in Germany, has certified that the document published in L'EXPRESS is authentic. According to Mr Baer, the documents prove that Georges Marchais stayed in Germany for longer than he himself says he stayed, but Mr Baer adds that it is not possible to say that the Communist leader came to work voluntarily for the Nazis.

MARCHAIS ON AIMS OF PCF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

For a 21 February L'HUMANITE report on a Georges Marchais press conference dealing with the aims of the PCF Human Rights Committee, see JPRS West Europe Report No. 1551, JPRS No. 75277, 10 March 1980, pp 27-39.

BOMBS EXPLODE OUTSIDE TURKISH AIRLINES OFFICE IN ROME

LD101846 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1824 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] There was a bloody attack a short while ago in Piazza della Repubblica in Rome. According to initial reports, two bombs exploded in front of the entrance of the Turkish Airlines agency. The explosion reportedly caused the death of one person and injured several passers-by. A policeman reportedly saw three youths running away and fired several pistol shots at them. According to initial hypotheses, the authors of the attack could be Armenian terrorist groups, responsible for other airline attacks.

Casualties Reported

AU101955 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 10 (ANSA)--A bomb went off in front of a Turkish Airlines office here this evening, leaving five persons injured, according to first reports. Later reports hiked the toll to one dead and nine injured and said that the two bombs were involved. They went off in crowded Piazza della Repubblica not far from Rome's main station. The bombs exploded one after the other, damaging a passing police car. The dead man was identified as a 64-year-old Venetian, Dante Sena. Eyewitness reports said that two youths were seen leaving the scene of the attack shortly before the explosions aboard a green motor-scooter. No organization has yet claimed responsibility for the bombs.

Armenians Claim Responsibility

LD102046 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] One man dead and 12 people injured, including one in very serious condition. This is the outcome of tonight's bomb outrage in Rome's Piazza della Repubblica aimed at a Turkish Airlines agency where two bombs exploded a short distance apart. Responsibility for the attack was claimed in a phone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by an unknown man who spoke on behalf of the Armenian Secret Army. This organization is not new on the map of international terrorism. The dead man is a 64-year-old Venetian named Dante Sena.

Meanwhile, since 1915, there have been numerous attacks of a political nature in the Monte Sacro District against homes of extreme right and leftwing militants. Incendiary devices and inflammable liquids were used against entrances to various houses. Little damage has been reported. This morning there were some more serious episodes: Two students belonging to opposing political factions were attacked and injured in different districts.

Dead Identified

AU110840 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] ANSA-Rome, March 11--A self-styled "Armenian Secret Army" last evening claimed responsibility for the two bomb blasts which rocked Rome's Piazza della Repubblica, crowded with rush-hour traffic at the time, killing two passers-by and injuring eleven others. The two bombs, timed to explode within minutes of each other, were planted in front of the Turkish Airlines and tourism offices located in the piazza.

A short time after the blasts, an anonymous telephone caller, speaking to a Rome news agency in English, said that the bombing was "a warning for Turkish fascism and Italian imperialism which ignore the Armenian cause".

Police reported that the first bomb caused only property damage and that the second had been the one which caused the deaths and injuries among curious passers-by who had approached the scene.

The dead men were identified as 64-year-old Dante Sena, who was born in New York, lived in Buenos Aires and was most recently a resident of Venice, and 67-year-old Domenico Porcellonato of Rome. Among the injured were three policemen on patrol in the piazza at the time of the second explosion.

Three other terrorist acts in Rome, employing the technique of two bombs set to go off with a short interval after the first explosion, have been claimed by Armenian groups. These bombs caused injuries and property damage in downtown Rome. The targets picked for the two attacks in December and the one staged in February were airline offices. The bombings, including yesterday's, were all claimed by the "Armenian Secret Army" whose anonymous spokesmen affirmed that the purpose of the acts was to draw public opinion to the struggle for the liberation of Armenian territories seized by Turkey in 1915.

One of the first moves of police investigators in Rome yesterday was to track down Armenians who either reside in the capital or come here frequently. An undisclosed number of these persons were brought to police headquarters and are now being questioned.

LEFTIST GROUPS ALLEGED TO BOMB ROME PRINTING SHOP

AU080852 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 8--Six printing-workers were injured, one of them gravely, when a bomb went off Friday evening in a downtown printing-shop whose contracts include the daily run of the neofascist party (MSI) daily, IL SECOLO D'ITALIA. A telephone call to the ANSA news agency later claimed the attack on behalf of an extreme left group, the Territorial Anti-Fascist Patrols. A women's voice said the explosion was in revenge for the rightwing killing of an extreme leftwing youth, Valerio Verbano, in his home a fortnight ago. Verbano was a member of the Worker's Autonomy Movement. But a subsequent call to the Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, said the attack was the work of the Armed Organized Proletarian Groups. These have recently claimed responsibility for explosions at neofascist party chapters and an electrical substation which blacked out part of the neighbourhood where the recent Christian Democrat Party Congress was being held.

Last night's explosion damaged the typography's wall, knocked down a number of internal walls, half-destroyed linotype machines, and also damaged a recently acquired computer. The typography is run by a workers' cooperative whose administrator said the entrance was unguarded because of the plant's "apolitical nature". He added that the shop had just finished printing an anti-militarist periodical, L'ASINO (The Donkey), and had also helped out leftwing publications such as IL MANIFESTO and LOTTA CONTINUA by printing their newspapers. In the evening, Rome's Communist Mayor Luigi Petroselli visited the injured workers in hospital.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE SEES POPE, DEPARTS

AU101545 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, March 10 (ANSA)--Tanzania President Julius Nyerere left Rome today after travelling to the Vatican for a private audience with Pope John Paul II. The African president, who had been in Italy since Friday for a two-day official visit, was seen off at the airport by the minister for relations with the Parliament, Clelio Darida.

PCI'S BERLINGUER RECEIVES NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

LD111023 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 Mar 80 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCI Receives Managua Government Delegation"]

[Text] Rome--Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta (the collegial presidency of the republic), and Daniel Ortega, formerly commander-in-chief of the army, member of the Sandinista Liberation Front Directorate and member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, have visited PCI Directorate headquarters, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez Espinosa and Ambassador to Italy Alejandro Serrano Caldera. They were received by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, PCI Directorate member and International Affairs Department chief Gian Carlo Pajetta and PCI foreign section aide Renato Sandri.

At the meeting, which was inspired by the most vigorous and cordial friendship, confirmation was expressed of the bonds which unite the two countries' democratic forces and the hope was reasserted that relations between Italy and Nicaragua can be intensified.

Enrico Berlinguer confirmed the Italian Communists' commitment to work in all forums to insure that the Nicaraguan people can secure the necessary international cooperation for their great effort to build--within independence and nonalinement--a just, pluralist and economically developed society whose foundations have been laid by their struggle and victory.

FOREIGN MINISTER RUFFINI COMMENTS ON ASEAN-EEC MEETING

For reportage on Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini's statements on the ASEAN-EEC meeting, see the International Affairs Section of the 10 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PCI LEADERS SCORE EVANGELISTI SCANDAL

LD111011 [Editorial Report LD] Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 March 1980 frontpages six separate items connected with the resignation of Merchant Marine Minister Evangelisti and the indictment of 49 prominent industrialists and others following investigations into irregular financial activities. The items include two 700-word commentaries by PCI Directorate members Alfredo Reichlin and Emanuele Macaluso. The former points out that it is not enough for "justice to be done," since "we are dealing here with the heart of power, where all the following factors merge: political decisions, economic trends, the management of public affairs, the hierarchy of interests and the organizational chart of leaders and groups of the state and the state-aided sector." "We consider absolutely squalid," he adds, "the illusion that this situation can be resolved simply by a change of personnel and with the reintroduction of worn-out parliamentary formulas."

Reichlin asserts that "Italy will fall apart unless the ruling classes are renewed at last," and that the confirmed ban on Communist participation in government that emerged from the recent Christian Democratic Party Congress "was issued against the need for a new social and political solution capable of creating not only a regenerated leadership for public affairs but a whole new system of interests, values, methods and objectives."

Emanuele Macaluso confirms that "the latest sensational events reveal once again--and in the most disturbing manners--the evil and corrupt nature of the system of power. It is," he adds, "the defects, but also the conflicts and ruptures of this system of power which are coming to light." He exclaims: "We really do not know whether to feel indignant or to laugh when we hear those responsible for or benefiting from this system of power disputing our "democratic trustworthiness."

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF 'TAKEOVER' REPORTS DENIED

LD101352 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] This morning the Prime Minister's Office released a note stating that the government does not intend to instruct the police to investigate the circumstances surrounding last week's publication of newspaper reports on alleged plans for a military takeover.

The note adds that the government is one of the organs of sovereignty, invested by the electorate with the mandate and responsibility for conducting Portugal's foreign and internal policies and for overseeing the civilian public administration of the country until the next elections. The government acts on its own initiative, at its own responsibility and in accordance with its will and judgement and cannot [words indistinct] to the initiatives and responsibilities of other organs of sovereignty.

So far there has been no comment from the Presidency on this note from the prime minister's office, but such comment is to be expected in view of the importance of the matter to relations between the two organs of sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES NOTE ON SITUATION IN ALENTEJO

LD102242 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Here is the text of a note we have just received from the Prime Minister's Office:

1. The prime minister and the ministers of internal administration, justice and agriculture and fisheries met this afternoon to assess the social and political situation in Alentejo.

2. In the first place, it was felt that the agriculture and fisheries minister should go ahead with his policy of strictly complying with the basic provisions of the agrarian reform law and distribution of state land to independent farmers.

3. It was later found that there was certain evidence of the commission of a number of offenses mentioned in article 164 of the Penal Code, namely, the incitement to political struggle through violence.

4. By the decision of the prime minister, the ministers of internal administration, justice, and agriculture and fisheries have been jointly charged with: A) Insuring the necessary conditions for implementation of the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry's policy; B) Mobilizing the necessary manpower of the security forces to insure public order and the observance of the law in the agrarian reform area; C) Taking, through the competent authorities, namely, the Judiciary Police steps necessary for the investigation into and punishment of the offenses mentioned in article 164 of the Penal Code: for offenses against persons and property committed against the farmers who legitimately took possession of their respective tracts of returned land; for offenses against the free movement of persons and goods as well as for any other politically-inspired offense committed in the agrarian reform area.

5. The prime minister and the government reaffirm their willingness to respect and make respected the law throughout the national territory, in keeping with the clear mandate received from the electorate, and express their hope that no Portuguese citizen will take upon himself the grave responsibility of breaching or inciting the breaching of democratic law.

6. The ministers of internal administration, justice, and agriculture and fisheries will be visiting the districts of Seubal and Beja on Wednesday, 12 March.

SUAREZ CONGRATULATES PNV PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD101756 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has sent a congratulatory telegram to Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the PNV [Basque Nationalist Party] congratulating him on the results of the Basque elections and offering cooperation between the Basque institutions, the government and the Spanish parliament for the development of the system of self-government as provided by the Constitution and the autonomy statutes.

BASQUE LEADER GARAICOECHEA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD101144 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] San Sebastian--Carlos Garaicoechea, who is still president of the Basque General Council, arrived at the Foral Council at 0205 this morning and at 0300 began a press conference which was attended by our colleague Alberto Martinez who reports:

Around 0300 this morning, Garaicoechea gave a press conference for the many national and foreign journalists accredited to the Foral Council of Guipuzcoa. Carlos Garaicoechea, who is virtually president of the Basque Government, reaffirmed his profound respect for all the political parties who contested the elections, whatever result they achieved. Later he referred to the situation in our country in the following words:

[Begin Garaicoechea recording] I think that our country is passing through a difficult period with problems which need to be tackled with great decisiveness and energy, and this is how we are going to tackle them. However, we will always remain true to the sense of respect we have for all the political forces whatever results they obtained. We will be completely open to dialog and ready to listen to all opinion around us. As far as possible, we will generate a force for cooperation which Euzkadi needs--particularly at this moment in its history. [end recording]

During the press conference Garaicoechea was asked about the possible composition of the future Basque Government--whether it would be a single party government, or transitional government or a government of popular unity. He replied:

[Begin Garaicoechea recording] Tomorrow the Basque Nationalist Party will convene its Euskadi Buru Batzar, its executive body, which will analyze the election results in depth and with a deep sense of responsibility, because apart from taking into consideration our own results we have to look at the showing of every political sector at this time. The only thing I would allow myself to anticipate is that we are sincerely convinced that circumstances will occur to make single party government possible. But, I stress this must be subject to a great deal of consideration. [end recording]

In response to a question on why, on this occasion Euzkadi voted for the Nationalists, Garaicoechea said:

[Begin Garaicoechea recording] Well, I think Euzkadi voted Nationalist more than before because Euzkadi is becoming more nationalist every day, and I think every day its national consciousness is becoming stronger.

Second, I think the results were influenced by certain contradictions which we have seen manifested over the last few months and which we have had to denounce--contradictions regarding questions which affect the [Basque] country directly. These include the contradiction between our own agreements as embodied in the statute of autonomy and the organic laws; the inexplicable meanness in transferring power to Basque institutions because--and I have said this many times--in this country there are obviously two political points of view: that view held by those of us who think the Basque people's aspiration for self-government can be fulfilled through political, institutional and peaceful means, and the point of view of those who are skeptical of these political means and who consequently have little trust in institutional channels. To a greater or lesser degree they have morally or materially supported the strategy of violence. Consequently, we have denounced the inconsistency which is emptying the Basque institutions of their content and the refusal to speed up the transfer of power to the Basque General Council itself which has given priority to political and peaceful channels.

Finally, I think this will lead anyone who has made a political analysis to the conclusion that the governing party has not carried out a correct policy with regard to the Basque country. At least, this is how I see it and I think that any political observer's analysis would have to reach these conclusions. [end recording]

HERRI BATASUNA COMMENTS ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD102120 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Herri Batasuna is the first Basque political force to give a press conference since the elections. This evening in a Bilbao Hotel the separatist coalition raised several considerations arising from the results of these elections to the parliament. For the moment Herri Batasuna maintains its stance of not attending the Basque Parliament although it will reconsider this if the parties which comprise the coalition and the support committees consider it opportune.

On the fragmented Patriotic Front [frente abertzale] Herri Batasuna says that for its party it will not attempt anything in this direction, unless the other two Basque forces--the Basque Nationalist Party and Euskadiko Ezkerra--adopt the minimum point of the socialist Basque Patriotic Coordinating Committee alternative. As a result of the elections Herri Batasuna has become the main leftwing force in Euskadi, and it stresses that it has not existed for long but has made great strides. It severely criticizes the election treatment pointed out to Herri Batasuna by the media and stated the obvious: the decline of the nonnationalist forces.

DENMARK

OLESEN SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN IN FOLKETING DEBATE

LD060925 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Feb 80 p 5 LD

["G.A." report: "Folketing Condemns Invasion of Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] The Folketing has condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and confirmed Denmark's affiliation with NATO and with the organization's dual aim of achieving security and detente.

A similarly worded proposal presented by Lasse Buotz on behalf of the Social Democratic Party, the Liberals, the Conservative People's Party, the Progress Party, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party was adopted in the Folketing yesterday with 129 votes for, 18 votes against (from the Socialist People's Party and the Left Socialists) and 15 abstentions (from the Single-Tax Party).

During the debate Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen bluntly expressed the government's view that the Soviet move into Afghanistan was a clear violation of another country's sovereignty. Kjeld Olesen did not believe it possible to state clearly whether the action in Afghanistan could have consequences elsewhere in the world. But a solution to the crisis, that is, a withdrawal of Soviet forces, must be sought by all peaceful means. If this were to fail there would be incalculable consequences for all the countries in the region, eventually including the Soviet Union itself, as recent developments have shown.

"Where talks and negotiations can give concrete results, in disarmament for example, we must if possible make an even greater contribution than before. However, we will be alert to proposals without substance and to expressions of friendship and good relations which actually are no more than empty phrases. We must recognize the significance of the Afghan situation as an extremely serious blow to the detente process, which has taken much work to develop."

Kjeld Olesen concluded by saying that the Soviet invasion has not directly affected Danish defense plans but it serves to underline the importance of constant vigilance and a credible defense within the alliance. He confirmed that Denmark's NATO membership still unreservedly constitutes the basis for the country's security policy.

FINLAND

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BURMA

For reportage on Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola's official visit to Burma, see the 10 March and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD110923 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Morten Fyhn interview with Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund--date, place not given: "Norway Wants Clarification in the North"]

[Text] "Norway goes to the demarcation line talks with the Soviet Union with the wish to see the Barents Sea border issue resolved," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told AFTENPOSTEN after the Russians made their unexpected initiative. [paragraph continues]

He emphasized that Norway regards these talks as an important part of the work to clarify the northern borders, which is again crucially significant for calm and stability in the region.

[Question] How is it possible to account for Soviet policy toward Norway when the country's official press directs violent attacks against Norwegian plans for contingency stockpiling of military equipment and then unexpectedly submits an official invitation for talks? Is there any connection here?

[Answer] It is the same as our own attitude. We strongly condemn the Soviet Union for the intervention in Afghanistan, but at the same time we are interested in entering talks with the Soviet Union to resolve outstanding border issues. The government has declared, including in the foreign policy report to the Storting, that the deterioration in the international situation should not be allowed to affect the situation in northern regions. The Soviet initiative indicates that they share this attitude. There is much speculation as to the possible motives behind the Soviet initiative. The simplest explanation could be that, like us, they need clarification of the outstanding border issue in the Barents Sea.

[Question] What about the Soviet press campaign against Norway?

[Answer] We view the attacks in the Soviet press as opinions, not as expressions of official policy by the Soviet authorities. But I believe that the Soviet authorities are underestimating the impact of the feeling which these attacks are arousing in Norwegian public opinion in the same way as they cannot have imagined the disquiet aroused in people in other countries by the intervention in Afghanistan.

Regarding the specific attacks on plans for the contingency stockpiling of allied military equipment in Norway, this can cause uncertainty because of the many incorrect press reports. Here I am thinking partly of the impression which has arisen that the question of contingency stockpiling is a result of the march into Afghanistan, that parts are stored for tactical nuclear installations and so forth. But, in fact, these plans were published long ago in official documents which were submitted and discussed in the Storting. They are nothing new. We have sought to clarify this to the Soviet authorities. We will see whether these clarification attempts from our side have the desired effect.

[Question] Could the aim of the press attacks be to change Norwegian policy so that the contingency stockpiling plans are shelved?

[Answer] I think that they are more to prevent a wider development. At the same time the Russians want to show that they are closely following what is happening. The Russians main wish is probably to be clear over what the contingency stockpiling entails and to receive Norwegian assurances that this is not the beginning of a change in Norwegian base policy.

[Question] Could the offer of talks be the bait in an attempt to achieve with kindness what cannot be achieved with threats?

[Answer] I am not willing to speculate here on motives. We are going to the talks with the wish to see the demarcation line issue resolved.

[Question] It is already known that the Russians are interested in a package solution to the problems in the north. Could Norway agree to link the demarcation line issue with other outstanding questions?

[Answer] Our task is to discuss the demarcation line issue facing us. As regards other outstanding issues such as the Svalbard fishery-protection zone, they are being discussed in other forums.

[Question] Is it not a contradiction that Norwegian negotiators should be in Moscow in April, when many visits are canceled or postponed following Norwegian reaction to the march into Afghanistan?

[Answer] We have always assumed that existing contacts at official level should not be affected. The visits which have been postponed are of a political and military nature.

[Question] But can Norway conduct negotiations in Moscow if we continue to be singled out by PRAVDA for our defense policy?

[Answer] There are several aspects to this. We have our own views on what happened in Afghanistan and we express them, even if we do hold talks on the demarcation line. But, clearly, continued attacks on elements of Norwegian defense policy do not improve the atmosphere for the negotiations.

Frydenlund admitted that the cool climate between East and West is affecting talks between Norway and the Soviet Union. However, he emphasized that both Norway and other Western countries want talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament as well as in following up the Helsinki Final Act. Frydenlund also recalled that it is a declared Norwegian aim to work for continued East-West rapprochement.

[Question] Is the offer of talks part of a Soviet attempt to split the Western countries?

[Answer] If it is possible, via negotiations, to clarify the border in the northern regions. I do not see why that should go against common Western interests. Another point is that the NATO countries can have dissimilar views on what policy to have toward the Soviet Union, since the detente policy has different effects on individual member countries. However, the desire and need for unity will prove to have the necessary force.

[Question] Does being outside the EC at a time when the foreign policy cooperation of member countries is increasingly expanding create problems for Norway?

[Answer] The development of foreign policy cooperation within the EC has proceeded more rapidly and is more comprehensive than could have been imagined a few years ago. It introduces a new dimension into international politics. Norway is outside of this. The way to try and neutralize these disadvantages is by strengthening our bilateral contacts with the EC countries. These contacts are good, but what is good can always be better.

[Question] Today, with the different views between our West European allies and the United States on how far one should go in reacting to the Soviet march into Afghanistan, where does Norway fit in?

[Answer] Since the EC referendum there has been no doubt that in its foreign policy Norway has moved closer than before to the United States. On the other hand, Norway's interests and problems with regard to the Soviet Union are similar to those of some West European states.

FRYDENLUND HAS 'SHOWDOWN' WITH SOVIET JOURNALISTS

LD101701 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Ulf Andenaes report: "Frydenlund Tells Soviet Press: You Are Building on Falsehoods!"]

[Text] There was a tough showdown between Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and a group of Soviet journalists when the foreign minister, together with Commerce Minister Reiulf Steen and Under Secretary Per Vassbotn, held a press conference with foreign journalists over the weekend. "The allegations about us are not true, and I would urge you to pay greater attention to the facts of the case the next time you report controversial issues," a pugnacious Frydenlund told the Russians present.

The questions from the Russian journalists resembled an echo of the recent attacks against Norway in the Soviet press. Rusakov from PRAVDA wanted to know if it was a coincidence that the decision on contingency storage of military equipment in Norway, the decison on the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and President Jimmy Carter's attempt to "revive the cold war" occurred at the same time.

"What the question is implying is simply not true," Frydenlund replied. He pointed out that the decisions on contingency storage and nuclear modernization had a totally different cause than Carter's reaction to the incursion in Afghanistan. Both issues had a long history, and it must be obvious to anyone who studied their implementation that they could not be linked with the Afghanistan crisis. "Next time you concern yourselves with this, be so kind as to refer to the Soviet Embassy in Oslo, which will most certainly provide you with the text of the official documents," the foreign minister admonished them.

Previously PRAVDA had expressed concern over the changes in Norwegian base policy. Frydenlund replied that the base policy has not changed. "Ever since NATO's inception our principle has been that in a situation of impending war Norway must receive aid from our allies. The new factor which has arisen in recent years is that the Soviet Union has so greatly expanded its navy in the north that we can no longer guarantee such support by sea. Thus we must have the heavier equipment stored in the country so that we can have the necessary reinforcements brought in by air."

Asked by IZVESTIYA whether Norway is interested in [Finnish] President Kekkonen's proposal for Scandinavia to be a nuclear-free zone, Frydenlund said: "Scandinavia is already nuclear free. We will consider Kekkonen's proposal if the nuclear-free zone is extended geographically to those areas in the north where there are known to be nuclear weapons."

The foreign minister subsequently returned to what he believed were unfounded attacks against Norway. After stating the facts of the case, he said that he hoped that the misunderstandings had been cleared up. "May I thus hope that there will be an end to these attacks on us?" He asked directly. The question met with silence from the Russian guests.

The situation was rather delicate when Reiulf Steen with Per Vassbotn by his side was asked to explain the background to Tor Aspengren's [chairman of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions] clash with the Labor Party leadership. Steen kept his head and extricated himself with a fine report on the party's life and development.

The Israeli journalists did not miss the opportunity to ask if their country might expect to receive oil from Norway. The reply was evasive: If Israel were to be denied necessary oil supplies it would be an international problem which would have to be resolved by the international community, Knut Frydenlund asserted.

THATCHER INTERVIEWED ON EEC, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD102016 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1937 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mrs Thatcher tonight ruled out either a British withdrawal from the EEC or a boycott of Community business by ministers if she fails to win the row over the UK's 1.3 billion pounds sterling payments to Common Market funds. She also insisted there was no question of scaling-down Britain's status to associate member of the Community.

The prime minister did not spell out what retaliatory action the government would take if the issue is still deadlocked after the Brussels summit later this month. But she hinted that Britain would be prepared to disrupt Common Market work.

There had to be a compromise sooner or later because the position was "totally and utterly unfair", she said in a 20-minute interview for French television. "I am afraid that unless we get justice fairly soon then it will be difficult to make progress with other things," she said.

On the possibility of Britain quitting the EEC, she said: "How could you have an effective Community without one of the major European countries not being in it? It would be very damaging to the Community and to each and every country within it, and the only people who would rejoice if Britain left would be our potential enemies."

Britain would not be prepared to be an associate member either. "We are a full member and we will continue to be a full member and Europe would be very much the weaker if we were not," she said. Mrs Thatcher also ruled out the empty chair policy once adopted by General de Gaulle. "We are entitled as any other partner is to justice. We shall stay in the chair. We shall go on fighting our corner in each and every aspect that comes up in the Community", she said.

On the domestic front, Mrs Thatcher insisted that her "new and vital policies" would take time to work. "Democracy consists of people taking responsibility for their own actions and gradually I believe we are winning through", she said. "It is gradually going to come right and we are absolutely on the right lines."

CARRINGTON TO DISCUSS OIL, MIDDLE EAST WITH CEAUSESCU

LD101521 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Norman Kirkham report: "Romanians Want To Buy British Oil"]

[Text] President Ceausescu of Romania, who is to hold talks with Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, in Bucharest this week, is considering an approach to buy North Sea oil from Britain.

The supplies would be the first sent by Britain to a communist country, but a request for the oil could expect a favourable reception in Whitehall. Mr Ceausescu pursues policies stubbornly independent from Moscow, and Britain is looking to him for important support in urging the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

I understand that Romanian officials have made discreet, tentative enquiries already about the oil purchases. Diplomatic sources in Bucharest confirmed yesterday that the government was interested in obtaining North Sea oil on the "right terms."

Romania, whose own oil fields were heavily depleted by the German occupation in two world wars, is now importing 10,000 million barrels a year or 50 per cent of her requirements, relying on Middle East sources like Iran. The need to buy in supplies is expected to increase by five to 10 per cent over the next few years. President Ceausescu's advisers concerned by the continuing instability of Iran are urging that alternative and more diverse sources must be found.

Drawbacks to negotiations with Britain at present, however, might be in the high price of British oil at $34 dollars (about 15 pounds) a barrel and commitments to sell to Western Europe. Britain is producing 1,600,000 barrels a day, about 900,000 of which are being exported to Common Market partners America and Scandinavia. Some of this oil would be available for other buyers soon.

Apart from the oil supplies, Romania is interested in British assistance in exploiting off-shore fields in the Black Sea, while other trade between the two countries is flourishing. Assembly and production of BAC 1-11 airliners in Romania under a licensing deal will earn Britain about pounds 300 million. A British concern is tendering to supply turbo-generators in a contract worth several hundred millions more. British exports to Romania in 1978 totalled pounds 74,900,000 against pounds 51,700,000 worth of imports.

Mr Ceausescu, who has long sought friendly relations with Britain, became the first communist leader to stay at Buckingham Palace during a state visit in June, 1978. The invitation for Lord Carrington to visit him has been long-standing and he has invited Mrs Thatcher to follow the foreign secretary to Bucharest when her engagements will allow.

Among the major topics for discussion during Lord Carrington's two-day visit this week will be increasing diplomatic support for Yugoslavia in view of President Tito's grave illness and also cooperation in urging a comprehensive Middle East settlement. On Afghanistan, Mr Ceausescu is taking the line that neither East nor West should interfere in policies which must be decided by the government in Kabul alone.

DENKTAS MEETS LORD CARRINGTON; MAKES STATEMENT TO BBC

TA101757 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 10 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Denktas, who is on a private visit to London, met the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, this morning. In a statement to the BBC afterward, Mr Denktas said that they had discussed the latest developments on the Cyprus problem. The president added: I briefed Lord Carrington on the assessment of the Turkish Cypriot side on these developments. For the Turkish Cypriot side it is dangerous to resume the intercommunal talks under the shadow of the latest UN resolution. Mr Kiprianou must remove this negative obstacle he deliberately and wantonly placed in the way of the talks. This resolution is not of the series envisaged by the decisions adopted at the summit meeting of May last year. It is a meaningless and harmful resolution. Mr Denktas also had a meeting with the Labor Party shadow foreign minister, Mr Peter Shaw, this morning, and later had a working luncheon with Mr Salim (Azzam), the secretary general of the Islamic Council of Europe.

TURKISH CHIEF OF STAFF GEN EVREN MEETS WITH PRESS

TA081405 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren said that instead of asking for military aid from abroad, Turkey should establish and develop its own armaments industry.

General Evren made this statement while replying to questions by journalists during an official visit to London as the guest of the chief of the British Defence Staff Adm Terence Lewin. Replying to a question, General Evren said that the time was now ripe for Turkey to establish its own military industry. Answering another question, the chief of staff said that legislation about the duties and authority of Turkish police and gendarme forces was inadequate and that new legislation was needed. General Evren will leave London for Oslo tomorrow as the official guest of the Norwegian chief of staff.

DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS RESULTS OF EEC-ASEAN CONFERENCE

LD101523 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "A World-wide Threat"]

[Text] Lord Carrington and the other foreign ministers of the European Community got something of a surprise on their little-publicised team visit to Kuala Lumpur to meet their counterparts of the Association of South-East Asian Nations. The purpose was to sign an EEC-ASEAN economic co-operation agreement and to get the backing of the five countries--Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines--for the "Carrington plan" for Russia's withdrawal from Afghanistan and that country's neutralisation. What surprised them was the vehemence with which the ASEAN ministers argued that to get the Vietnamese invaders out of Cambodia was every bit as important as to get the Russians out of Afghanistan. Cambodia and the Russian-backed Vietnamese armies, they pointed out, are on their doorstep.

Only after two days of argument could the Europeans be persuaded to agree to a communique "strongly deploring" both "armed interventions" ("condemnation" and "aggression" would surely have been more appropriate terms). Clearly the Europeans were desperately anxious to put just the right dosage of pressure on Russia by getting ASEAN to back the Carrington plan, but not to cause unnecessary pain to Moscow by calling a spade a spade. The European effort to keep Cambodia out of the communique was presumably intended to avoid any hurtful suggestion that Russia was using Vietnam as a willing tool in a systematic campaign for world domination. In addition, it would prejudice some European hopes of weaning Vietnam away from Russia with aid and understanding.

The ASEAN countries try as they might, can have no such illusions--although they are just as much exposed to the military threat from Vietnam and Russia as Germany and the rest of Europe are to the Warsaw Pact. They see the Vietnamese armies massing along the frontier of Thailand, the next domino designate, which is already under intense political and economic strain, largely as a result of the huge influx of Cambodian refugees and of the many pressures from the growing Vietnamese threat. ASEAN knows that it has as little to expect from declarations and appeals as Afghanistan. Hope lies rather in China's huge but out-dated armies, in increased American support, in Vietnam's desperate economic plight and in the increasing burden on Russia of keeping it, unaided, above water.

KIPRIANOU SAYS GREEK CYPRIOTS READY FOR 'SUBSTANTIVE TALKS'

NC101911 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 10 Mar 80 NC

[Text] President Kiprianou has sent a message to UN Secretary General Waldheim in which the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side express their views on resuming the inter-Cypriot talks.

An official announcement says that the message responds positively to the UN secretary general's efforts for resuming the dialog and expresses the readiness of the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side for substantive talks as soon as possible.

The announcement adds: The Greek Cypriot side will display its views on substantive as well as other questions under dispute at the negotiating table. It now depends on the other side, the announcement concludes, to show the adequate spirit to make possible the beginning of a substantive and constructive dialog.

KLIRIDHIS SCORES GOVERNMENT STAND ON CYPRUS SOLUTION

NC110940 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 11 Mar 80 p 10 NC

[Text] Democratic Rally leader Gl. Kliridhis last night repeated his attacks on President Kiprianou's government and called on it to resign immediately "for the good of Cyprus and its people," as he put it.

Reiterating that we should have accepted the U.S. plan-framework for a Cyprus solution, Kliridhis accused the government of being "incapable and powerless" to resolve the Cyprus problem.

Kliridhis was addressing a gathering of Famagusta personalities at a hotel in Limassol. He said that he has clear assurances from official representatives of both Britain and the United States that the Western framework--which, as he put it, "we have criminally rejected"--has not yet been withdrawn. He added: "It is still with the two parties and it is up to them to restore it."

Kliridhis also said that DS [Democratic Rally] is considering the formation of a "shadow cabinet" that would deal with the numerous and huge domestic problems.

Answering questions, Kliridhis said that:

--The Greek Government had repeatedly advised the Cyprus Government--and Mr Rallis had made five telephone calls to Mr Rolandhis--not to reject the Western framework.

He does not maintain that we should confine ourselves exclusively to the West, "but at present it is only the West that can exert pressure on Turkey to make concessions in the Cyprus issue." However, there are also possibilities for some Eastern bloc countries to exert pressure in this direction.

Kliridhis went on that "the Western plan does not move us out of the UN framework," and added that he is in possession of a Waldheim document giving the assurance that there is no intention of moving the Cyprus issue out of the UN framework in case the Western plan is discussed.

He said: "Had we accepted the Western framework, we would already have been at the negotiating table, something that we are begging for now, and the inhabitants of Famagusta would have been in Famagusta under UN supervision."

ATHENS RADIO REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN SOVIET TRADE TALKS

AT101426 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Minister of Commerce Panayiotopoulos today received the head of the Soviet commercial delegation in Athens, Novakovskiy, and discussed with him in detail the developments in commercial transactions between Greece and the Soviet Union which took place in 1979, as well as prospects for 1980.

As has been learned, Panayiotopoulos expressed uneasiness because, according to Greek statistics, a serious drop has occurred in Greek exports in 1979, compared to 1978. This has happened despite assurances by the Soviet side that purchases planned for 1980 will be 30 to 35 percent higher than those of last year. Panayiotopoulos asked that special efforts be made to implement Soviet promises and for substantial increases in traditional products like tobacco, citrus fruits, raisins and so forth. More specifically, the issue of the purchase of significant quantities of Greek wines was discussed, but differences of opinion emerged on the question of prices. Relevant contacts and negotiations will continue on this issue.

GOVERNMENT DENIES POSSIBLE KARAMANLIS-ROGERS MEETING

AT081307 Athens NEWS in English 8 Mar 80 p 4 AT

[Text] The Greek Government and the American Embassy in Athens denied categorically that competent American services in Athens had suggested to Washington that a direct meeting between General Rogers and Prime Minister Karamanlis should take place, in order to clarify definitively the possibilities of Greece's reentering the military wing of NATO.

This, as well as the rumor that a "political solution" of the problem might be accepted by Greece, was denied by a competent government source, which stated: "The announcement is absolutely inaccurate. No such meeting will take place."

Also the American press attache at the American Embassy in Athens, Mr John Svenson, stated the following: "We have no knowledge of any such initiative for a meeting between Karamanlis and Rogers. And we have not taken any relative steps."

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON PASOK'S ROLE, POSITIONS

AT091600 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 9 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] In an interview of exceptional significance, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou refers to PASOK's historic role in the international arena, analyzes the movement's positions and, at the same time, replies to attacks by the right and outlines PASOK's course to power through popular support and reliance. The full text of A. Papandreou's interview is as follows:

"The formation of PASOK is truly a great event in the country's political history. Seen from very many angles I believe that it is unique. I do not say this because I am linked with PASOK, I believe it absolutely.

"It is the first socialist movement or party to have become popular, to have grown roots which are not intended only for the class that is archetypally the object of exploitation by employers within the capitalist framework--the workers--but includes a broader alliance of the underprivileged, as the PASOK key phrase goes--workers employees, young people, intellectuals and so forth.

"It is an effort to formulate a program of radical change that will correspond to the struggles, the wishes, the anticipations of a very broad part of the Greek people.

"It is also unique because it has dynamics like no other socialist party. If one were to compare it with European socialist parties one would ascertain that while those parties steadfastly represent one part of the electorate--strangely, they represent it very steadfastly--PASOK progresses with impressive dynamism.

"A very interesting thing about this movement is that currently it is the only leftist movement in Western Europe with a chance to reach power. Truly this makes it a unique experiment in the European arena. As a movement aiming at power within a democratic framework--strictly within a democratic framework--PASOK is something impressive and unique.

"Something which is impressive--it even impresses me--is that the PASOK positions, which we candidly presented to the Greek people from the very beginning without any evasion, are positions which indeed constitute a radical structural change. This is significant because the movement that is taking place from the right or the center toward PASOK is not taking place around slogans that are demagogic or reformist. The entire structure of society as we envision it and as we present it is passed on to the people.

"Of course, there are still certain misunderstandings at the popular base--that we shall take land from the farmers or apartments from the petty bourgeois, that we shall nationalize everything--all these things are deliberate misunderstandings by PASOK opponents, which of course constitute an inhibiting factor in PASOK's course. In any case, I want to stress that PASOK speaks clearly about the course it has charted and it will not take other positions or undermine its slogans on the altar of its efforts to climb to power.

"It is the fact that for the first time the people have immediate prospects for another course which the right does not like. It is another course which springs from within the people with which the right should compromise if the majority of the people lead PASOK to power, unless the eternal right holds a 'joker'. It is interesting that it is the right which speaks of excesses when we take positions, for instance that we shall not vote for a president. In fact, it is the right which brandishes anomaly. We always remain strictly within the democratic framework.

"At this stage, it is a fact that PASOK is very closely linked with the name of Andreas Papandreou. Indeed, this is how it is. However, our entire course is such that even this will be surpassed at some other stage and PASOK will become a movement that will be less identified with a specific personality. This happens in my case because I am the man who created the movement. However, if one were to talk about the country's distant future, our effort and hope is that the movement should rely on our people's own forces so that we may have prospects in the country's long development, which of course cannot be counted in 4-year terms or even in decades.

"What are the sources of PASOK? Basically, I think there are three.

"PASOK has its roots in the predictatorial center-left, in the left--the generation that was represented by 'Lambrakis'--and EDIN [Greek Democratic Youth] of the predictatorial period.

"In any case it represents the generation of the Polytechnic and at the same time, to an extent it represents the resistance forces of the occupation. Truly, if one were to study EAM [National Liberation Front], if one were to read Glinos' book 'What Is EAM and What Does It Want', one would see that our differences are not great. Of course, we are not dealing with a conqueror with whom we are fighting. This situation does not exist. The word 'national-liberation' currently used by PASOK does not have the meaning the national liberation struggle had at the time because, of course, we are not under the physical occupation of the Americans or of NATO, we are merely satellites."

MILLIYET REVIEWS AIMS OF SOVIET MEDIA CAMPAIGN

NC100922 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 Mar 80 p 2 NC

["Looking at the World" column by Sami Kohen: "Behaving Calmly Despite Unfriendliness"]

[Text] As detente between the Eastern and Western blocs is gradually being replaced by "a war of nerves", Turkey is facing the danger of finding itself inside "the arena of tension" because of its strategic position. The criticisms and warnings showered on Turkey by the Soviet news media can be considered an indication of this.

PRAVDA and Radio Moscow repeatedly refer to Turkey's foreign policy and, in particular, to the Turkish-American defense agreement soon to be signed, strongly criticizing Ankara's attitude. While PRAVDA threatened that Turkey could be turned "into a nuclear cemetery," Radio Moscow maintained that the Turkish people "will not consent" to the signing of an agreement allowing U.S. bases. We feel the need to elaborate on the reasons and the significance of the timing of these "cold winds" blowing from Moscow.

In recent years, Turkish-Soviet relations could register important improvements within the general atmosphere of detente. It is truly astonishing, therefore, that the Soviet Union should resort to such unexpected outbursts at a time when mutual confidence was about to be established.

This is all the more astonishing, because the Turkish-American defense agreement contains neither elements to indicate a change in policy toward the Soviet Union nor elements that could threaten or provoke the USSR. The agreement, which has been drafted and initialed, envisages the reactivation of installations that were operational before the United States embargo and that had closed down because of this.

Consequently, there are no newly established bases in Turkey. Negotiations for this agreement were started by the previous Turkish government and completed by the present one. Moreover, this agreement is part of the joint defense system. In other words, its aim is purely "defensive". Turkey never misses a chance to stress that this agreement is purely within NATO obligations. Is it possible that Moscow is unaware of Turkey's sensitivity in this respects?

Had Turkey not suspended the operation of these bases 5 years ago following the U.S. embargo, would Russia pour out such threats now without any provocation? During the years when these bases were in operation, the Soviet Union did not see disturbed.

Willingly or unwillingly, these questions provoke other questions as well as doubts as to aims and the significance of the timing of this campaign launched by the Soviet news media. They appear to have become active particularly after the Afghanistan incident. Tension is concentrated on the area in which Turkey is situated. The timing of Moscow's campaign could have the following aims:

1. To influence Turkish public opinion and create the impression--and anxiety--that Moscow views the Turkish-American defense agreement as hostile, and to produce a trend against the Turkish government's policy.

2. To intimidate Turkey with terms such as "nuclear cemetery" and to prevent Turkey from cooperating with the United States or the West for defensive purposes.

3. To make it known to the United States and the West that Russia will not remain uninterested in developments in Turkey. As said above, it is hard to believe that Moscow views the Turkish-American defense agreement--which does not introduce any new element--as a source of provocation or danger to the Soviet Union. This being so, it is impossible not to sense that this new campaign against Turkey has other intentions within the framework of Moscow's regional or global policies.

One could wonder what Moscow stands to gain from these threats. If Radio Moscow fears that Turkish-Soviet friendship may be "damaged", is this not their own doing?

Turkish-Soviet detente cannot be preserved by harsh words and threats; the disturbance of East-West detente, affected by the Afghanistan events, is an example. Moscow does not have to go too far back in history; remembering the experiences of the fifties and sixties would be very useful.

We should not lose sight of the fact that the ever-increasing tension in our region and throughout the world also engulfs our country. Turkey's national interests demand that detente be protected and if it is "waning," it should be revived. With this objective in mind, Turkish diplomacy should try to stay out of the skirmishes between the superpowers and develop multilateral relations.

Turkey would be wise to counter the "cold wind" recently blowing from the north with cool-headedness....

OUR RADIO SCORES AID BY IMF, PRAISES SOVIET AID

TA071107 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0900 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The IMF delegation left Turkey expressing its satisfaction over its visit. There is no reason why the delegation should not be pleased. The Demirel government and the prime minister's main economic advisor Ozal--a monopolist (?boss)--have delivered the country's economy into the hands of the IMF. This has been done in such a way that Turkey will report to the IMF every 3 months. The IMF, which has secured such a control over the country's economy, will come up with new political and military requests at every occasion, and will say: You better do this and that; if not you will have no loans. The $1 billion loan which is said to have been received from various imperialist financial institutions after the requests ff the IMF were fulfilled, has in fact been kept in abeyance for almost 3 years. It is only after the country's economy was surrendered into the hands of the IMF that this loan has been received. For whom is this loan? Is it for Turkey? Is it being extended for Turkey's national interests? The main objective of such aid and loans is a means to realize the U.S., NATO and imperialist plans for Turkey.

Daily, large circulation U.S. newspapers and magazines are talking about aid to Turkey pointing to the importance of this aid for their own interests. Carter is talking about U.S. national interests on Turkish soil. The U.S. generals are claiming that Turkey is their first line of defense. The U.S. bases are in fact arsenals of nuclear arms. U.S. imperialism is openly using our country as a tool for its own interests, dragging our country into the flames.

Another objective of the aid and loans being extended to Turkey--which is linked to the first one--is to impose the imperialist subjugation and servility on the people and the country and to (?support) the collaborationist and monopolist bosses.

The loans and aid being extended to Turkey are in fact benefitting a few monopolist bosses. An examination of the IMF conditions for extending aid is proof enough of the truth of this. In industry the IMF [words indistinct], the agricultural sector also has been handed over. The natural resources, which are the property of the people and the nation, as well as publicly owned companies are to be handed over to domestic and foreign holding companies. All these are the undeniable proofs of the fact that the incoming loans and aid are in fact taken over by a few monopolist bosses.

The domestic writers, who are professing a return to the cold war period by undermining detente, are confessing this fact. Civaoglu, one of the main supporters of the monopolist bosses and an editor of the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN, says the following in his article of 11 March 1978 referring to the delay by the IMF in extending aid to Turkey: IMF will not disengage itself from Turkey after it provides a $1 billion loan from various private banks. Turkey will have to present financial reports to the IMF. As it can be noticed, Civaoglu is in favor of Turkey's economy being surrendered into the hands of the IMF, and admits the fact that loans are received by the monopolist bosses as follows. [sentence as heard] It is true that the Soviet Union is ready to extend aid to Turkey. In the past it has done so and it has announced that it will continue to do so. But this loan is only for the public sector. As it can be noticed, the reactionary writers cannot deny the fact that the Soviet loan is extended to public enterprises for national interests. Undoubtedly, they do not approve of this. But that is why our people are in favor of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union based on mutual benefits and equality. That is why our people are opposing the military demands, bases and bilateral agreements linked to the so-called aid of the imperialists.

DEMIREL HOLDS THIRD NEWS CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

TA101128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that, rather than surrender to treacherous enemies of the state and nation, the government has chosen to crush these traitors. In the third and last of a series of news conferences to explain the performance of the government during its first 100 days held at the prime minister's office today, Demirel talked about combating terror, anarchy, secessionism and destructiveness. He said: The right path has been chosen in combating anarchy, secessionism, destructiveness and terror. Determination and perseverance will yield results. The enemies of the state and nation will regret the day they were born. The anarchists will not be allowed to get away with their actions. Demirel added that no Turkish citizen is involved in anarchic incidents and that those who are involved are traitors.

Explaining the action taken against anarchy by the government during its 100-day term, Demirel said that the origins of terror, anarchy, secessionism and destructiveness have been discovered, that the militant leaders are being caught and that cases have been opened against organizations.

VOTCP COMMENTS ON DEMIREL NEWS CONFERENCES

TA110827 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The first thought that sprung up in the minds of those who heard the three news conferences held by Prime Minister Demirel during the weekend was: What lies! He is a liar. Demirel in fact lied to the face of the people explaining the so-called performance of the government during its first 100 days in power.

What has Demirel said? Demirel claims that this government is trying to prevent the high cost of living within new balances. With such statements, Demirel is not only lying to hide the truth about chain price hikes which increased by more than 100 percent and the devaluation of the Turkish lira by some 50 percent, but he is making fun of the very toilers whose livelihood he has thus seriously destroyed.

Let us now consider what the spokesmen of the other bourgeois parties have to say on the subject of the high cost of living. Ecevit stresses the fact that the high cost of living increased by 11 percent during January and February 1980. National Salvation Party official Asilturk says that a world record was broken in price hikes during February. In rallies they are holding, the working people are protesting against the terrible price hikes and the high cost of living in the country at large.

In his news conferences, Demirel talked about some 10,000 investment projects amounting to 1 trillion Turkish lira. These projects are all lies since organizations, like the IMF into whose hands Demirel and his followers have delivered the Turkish economy, have imposed as prerequisites for aid the slowing down of investments and a reduction in the rate of economic development. Insisting on the fulfillment of these conditions, the IMF and other organizations have refused to extend aid to Turkey it has been requesting since 1977. However, as soon as the Demirel government conceded to all the conditions imposed by the IMF, forcing the toiling people to shoulder the consequences of the economic crisis and acknowledging the role of gendarme for U.S. imperialism, only then did the imperialist firms and banks start to open the tap of loans drop by drop.

In a report which appeared in the Istanbul daily MILLIYET on 4 February, Mehmed Ali Birand describes this fact as follows: Turkey needs $7 billion in foreign aid annually. However, the West does not seem to be willing to provide this aid. It is extending its loan at a minimum pace, giving the least possible. Birand quotes the Carter-Schmidt talks in an attempt to explain the objective of the so-called aid being extended to Turkey. Schmidt says that aid to Turkey is aimed at the benefit of the West and the United States and that they consider Turkey as a market and a military base.

In his news conferences, Demirel further claims that success has been achieved in the struggle against the anarchic incidents and terror, while Erbakan reveals that 753 citizens were killed and 6,732 others were wounded in political violence during the first 100 days of the present government. This is a sign that terror and anarchy are rapidly escalating. What is the explanation lying behind all this? Subjecting the people to the robbery and ruthless exploitation of a handful of bourgeois collaborationists and monopolists, Demirel and his followers have accepted the support of the fascist Nationalist Action Party--the main source of terror in Turkey.

The fact that the Demirel government has gone bankrupt during this period proves that no bourgeois government whatsoever is able to save Turkey from its deep economic and social crisis. The road to saving Turkey is linked with freeing the national economy from the hands of the IMF and the like, with ending the rule of the collaborationists and monopolist bosses based on ruthless exploitation and oppression, with tearing up the bilateral agreements, with dismantling the nuclear arsenals on our soil, and with the purging of fascist nests and fascist concentrations among the armed forces and the police. No bourgeois government can accomplish this. These can only be realized by the rule and the progressive democratic revolution of all the progressive and patriotic forces. That is what the Turkish Communist Party is struggling for.

ECEVIT CALLS FOR ABOLITION OF DEMIREL GOVERNMENT

TA091942 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that it would be an irresponsible stand to let the incumbent government continue to reign and to do what it wants in a bid to let the public better understand what the government is like. Ecevit was speaking at the RPP regional meeting held in Izmir today.

Recalling that his party did not have the necessary majority in the parliament, Ecevit said that it was imperative to abolish this government as soon as an opportunity arises for doing so without any obligations. Recalling that Turkey was going through one of the most difficult periods of the republic, Ecevit said that great tasks awaited the RPP at this point and that the RPP was conscious of its duties.

Pointing out that he would not permit the party to be dragged along by a small fraction, which considers itself very important, Ecevit said: The RPP's unity in the democratic line will be preserved for the good of the party and the country.

Referring to the news conference held by Prime Minister Demirel in Ankara yesterday, Ecevit recalled Demirel's statement that problems would not be solved by the government's stepping down and added:

[Begin Ecevit recording] As a result of mistakes and irresponsibilities committed and accumulated over long years in the past, Turkey has been transformed into a country whose total exports are not enough to meet its annual oil needs. Naturally, the problems of a country brought to such a point cannot be solved by a change of government or within a short period of time. [end recording]

Noting that Demirel's statements concerning inflation did not reflect the whole truth, Ecevit said that prices had been left free--lifting state subsidies from even fertilizers without arranging for its proper distribution--without bringing production to a satisfactory level and without increasing Turkey's export capabilities. Ecevit said that the new economic model would intensify worries in Turkey and would bring violent incidents to dangerous proportions. Ecevit added that policies pursued by the Justice Party governments had brought Turkey to this difficult period.

NAVAL 'SEA WOLF' EXERCISES BEGIN IN AEGEAN, MARMARA

TA101747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Sea Wolf exercises have begun in the Aegean and Marmara seas. The first of this year's exercises are being conducted under the command of Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer. According to information received from the Office of the Chief of Staff, ships, submarines, naval aircraft and helicopters are taking part in the maneuvers, which will end on 20 March.

Aircraft from the air force will also participate in the exercises in the Aegean. Naval and air training and firing exercises are being held. Also, various training exercises are being conducted involving naval warfare. The Sea Wolf exercises are organized by the Office of the Naval Commander every year.

BRIEFS

MARTIAL LAW OPERATIONS--Martial law forces caught 73 persons--3 of them women--involved in various murders, woundings and bombings and belonging to clandestine leftist organizations during operations conducted in Gaziantep and Adiyaman since the beginning of February. The security forces also seized three persons of the extreme right in connection with the murder of a person in Gaziantep. Of the 73 persons, 10 belong to The Unity of Labor [Emegin Birligi], 19 belong to Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party Construction Organization [Turkiye Devrimci Kommunist Partisi Insa Orgutu] and another 43 belong to two organizations called Young Toilers Union [Genc Emekciler Birligi] and Turkish Peoples' Liberation Army Marxist-Leninist [Turkiye Halk Kurtulus Ordusu Marxist-Leninist]. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Mar 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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SOUTH EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS LAUNCH JOINT APPEAL TO LEFT

LD111249 Paris LE MATIN in French 6 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Alexis Libaert report: "South Europe's Socialist Parties Gamble on Detente"]

[Text] The leaders of South Europe's four socialist parties, Francois Mitterrand, Bettino Craxi, Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares, launched a joint appeal to "the people of the left" in Paris yesterday to strengthen their parties in each of their countries. In addition, at the end of their meeting they published a joint communique which evaluated their convergence of view, patricularly perceptible in the international policy sphere with their joint adherence to detente.

After the European-level debates--with the Luxembourg European Socialist Congress--now the regional meetings are being held. Tuesday evening and yesterday morning, the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese socialists presented their analyses. The outcome of this meeting was a joint communique in which they "launch an appeal to the people of the left and to all progressive forces of their country: to change things, to rejoin, and to help the socialists."

For the remainder of this document the four leaders at the Paris meeting (Francois Mitterrand, Bettino Craxi, Felipe Gonzalez and Mario Soares) listed their points of convergence. Clearly they all agreed on the assertion that: "Without strong socialist parties, the continuation of the right and conservative forces in power is assured."

But the most interesting convergences between the four parties appear in the international field. They all seem to share the same analysis which can be put into two sentences: "With the other Europe, the East, dialog is indispensable.... We must prepare for the Madrid conference on cooperation and security."

Condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in the name of the people's right to self-determination, they conclude with the assertion that "in this period of international tensions (they are) gambling on detente and peace."

Likewise, having asserted their solidarity with the Third World, they announce their intention to "consult each other regularly on policy," and "to act together for just solutions to the serious, gaping crises."

It will be noted that the issue of enlarging the European Economic Community to include Spain and Portugal seems to pose no problem to the four parties since the Spanish and Portuguese seem to concede the prerequisites for enlargement laid down by the French Socialist Party.

As for the, strictly speaking, strategic problems, the four parties see these as the object of a minimum of agreement. They agree "to condemn violence, the strategy of terrorism and all kinds of destablization, and impairment of democracy wherever they appear," and they reaffirm their adherence to "democratic methods of struggle." Nothing more than that.

On the nevertheless crucial problem of relations with communist parties, there is a single reference to "the vast left...weakened by the long division in the workers movement." For four parties all faced by powerful communist parties and which cannot but discuss their strategies on this problem, this is very little. And Francois Mitterrand's explanation that "these are tactical and strategic problems stemming strictly from each party's position according to its national circumstances" shows clearly that, on this point, the various positions remain at odds.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE ARRIVES: ITINERARY REPORTED

AU111248 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Summary] In the early afternoon of 10 March, Tanzanian President Nyerere arrived in Austria, at Schwechat Airport, for an official visit, accompanied by four Cabinet members and numerous high-ranking officials. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. In the afternoon the first talks were held between Chancellor Kreisky and President Nyerere. In the evening, the chancellor gave a dinner for President Nyerere at the Chancellery.

Today, on the second day of his visit, Nyerere will inspect an enterprise, visit parliament, call on President Kirchschlaeger and attend a luncheon given in his honor by the Austrian president. In the afternoon he will deliver a lecture at the Society for Foreign Policy, and in the evening he will attend a dinner given for him by the chairman of the Austrian Nationalrat. On the last day of his visit he will inspect the "UN City" buildings and from there proceed directly to Schwechat Airport for his departure.

STARIBACHER REVIEWS NORTH AFRICAN TOUR, GDR VISIT

AU111617 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Report on Austrian Trade Minister Staribacher's Vienna press conference on 10 March]

[Summary] From 29 February to 7 March, Austria Trade Minister Staribacher visited Egypt, Tunisia and Libya with an Austrian delegation. As the minister explained at a Vienna press conference on 10 March, the bilateral economic talks conducted in these countries led to an intensification of economic relations, and a number of important orders may result for the Austrian economy. Such projects under discussion include, among others, the supply of steel plants, the construction of a water conduit and a railroad project for Libya.

The Libyan Government displayed strong interest in exports from various sectors, and expressed the wish for more imports of consumer goods, and especially for increasing imports of Austrian cattle and lumber. According to Staribacher, Austrian cattle and lumber exports to Libya will double this year as opposed to 1979. Contrary to the past few years, Libya has approved the importation of 3,000 tons of Austrian beef. In negotiations with Libyan Oil Minister al-Zakar [title and name as published] Staribacher obtained the promise of an increase in the Libyan oil quota for Austria from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels annually.

While Libya has no difficulties in paying for its imports due to its oil revenues, Egypt's and Tunisia's import wishes could only be financed from development aid funds, Staribacher said. According to the minister, Egypt is interested in cooperation in the fields of telecommunications, the development of its building material industry, and in joint projects in the foodstuff and packaging sectors and in the infrastructure field. Despite a decline of Austrian exports to Egypt of 2.5 percent last year, which led to a 24 million schilling deficit in Austrian trade with Egypt, Cairo's wishes will be given careful consideration, Staribacher said.

In the talks with Tunisia it emerged that in 1980 this country will seek to reduce its trade deficit vis-a-vis Austria through increased deliveries of cellulose, phosphates, wine and specialties as well as textiles. The Tunisian side has asked Austria for practical and financial support regarding the revitalization of farms, the establishment of laboratories for the control of agricultural products, and regarding improvement of vegetable seeds.

Commenting on his visit to the Leipzig Fair, Staribacher said that he discussed very frankly with prominent GDR representatives, who visited the Austrian pavilion, various projects of the building industry and iron and steel industry sectors. These projects, that are worth between 7 and 8 billion schillings, have now entered the stage of concrete negotiations, Staribacher said in conclusion.

JOINT FINANCING COMPANY WITH KUWAIT PLANNED

AU111441 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Summary] After his visit to Kuwait, Finance Minister and Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch arrived in Jordan on 10 March for talks with Jordanian representatives on expanding economic cooperation between Austria and Jordan. During his stay in Kuwait, a skeleton agreement was concluded on establishing a joint Austrian-Kuwaiti finance holding company in Vienna. "The details, including the company's capital endowment, are to be fixed at another round of talks to be held in Vienna in April."

Petrodollars from Kuwait could also benefit Austria's export industry through this company. The idea of setting up a joint Kuwaiti-Austrian financing company was first raised last year during Kuwaiti bankers' visits to Austria, but it was Finance Minister Androsch's visit to Kuwait that has now led to the realization of the project. "In addition to financing Arab-Austrian trade, the planned finance institute also will assess and finance industrial projects in the Third World. The Kuwaiti side is taking a s rong interest in the project and has been urging its implementation."

USSR URANIUM FUEL RODS SOLD TO U.S. WITH SOVIET CONSENT

AU101131 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 8 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Austria Sells USSR Fuel Rods to United States--With USSR's Consent"]

[Text] Vienna--The enriched uranium fuel rods that had been purchased some time ago from the Soviet Union for the second planned nuclear powerplant in Austria [St. Pantaleon] have now been sold to the United States with the USSR's consent. Originally the Soviet side had asked $14 million indemnity for Austria's cancellation of the uranium delivery contract, but later on the USSR reduced this penalty to $5 million and, moreover, authorized Austria to sell the enriched uranium to third countries. The now-closed sale to the United States brings Austria such a high profit that the $5 million constitutes only an insignificant reduction of that profit.

With the United States, on the other hand, Austria has had bad experiences. First of all, the United States is not ready to take back the uranium fuel rods supplied for Zwentendorf and, secondly, it insists on its penalty demand in the amount of 200 million schillings as compensation for the expected profits from further deliveries to the Zwentendorf powerplant.

USSR's MOLOTOV INVITED FOR STATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU101322 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 9 March 1980 carries on page 3 a 600-word Hermann Wlczek commentary entitled "Sic Transit Gloria" on the occasion of former USSR Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov's 90th birthday. The author reviews Molotov's political career, noting particularly his role in the State Treaty negotiations and his last stay in Vienna in 1960-62 as delegate to the International Atomic Energy Agency. In this context, Wlczek writes that Molotov should come back to Vienna once more: "As one of the last surviving signatories he has been invited to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty in May."

DUTCH MILITARY MISSION, AID TO SURINAME TO CONTINUE

LD111411 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Political correspondent's report: "Second Chamber Intends To Maintain Suriname Aid"]

[Text] The Hague, 5 March--Development aid to Suriname will be maintained in full for the time being. A large majority of the second chamber yesterday voted to continue the normal supply of development aid despite the presence of an illegal regime in Suriname.

With this decision the chamber backed the government's stance. Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw had already informed the chamber on Monday that development cooperation would be continued despite the present situation. In the debate he added that "there can now be no doubt" about the continuation of aid.

In the chamber the Labor Party [Pvda] group emphatically set a limit to development ties. Spokesman Pronk stated that, in view of "systematic violation" of human rights in Suriname, a decision to suspend aid in the short term must be discussed.

An overwhelming majority of the chamber condemned the military coup. Pronk predicted that the first coup "will undoubtedly be repeated." "When there is one coup in a young democracy, it is always followed by a second," the Pvda spokesman predicted.

Criticism

At the beginning of the debate Van der Klaauw was criticized for not having condemned the coup emphatically enough. The government stance which the minister described as "reserved" was described as "indifferent" toward Suriname by Christian Democratic Appeal Spokesman Van Zeil and seen as "extenuation" of the coup by Pvda Spokesman Pronk.

Van der Klaauw then rejected this suggestion. "It must be due to my presentation," he apologized. The minister stressed that the government condemns this coup like all other coups. "There is no doubt about that."

The minister welcomed a motion put forward by the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy which deplored the "disturbance of democratic relations" and expressed the hope that democracy will quickly be restored in Suriname, the constitution respected and elections quickly held.

Van der Klaauw rejected as unnecessary a Pvda motion calling for a determination of whether or not human rights are being violated in Suriname and to adjust the policy to the results of the investigation. He said that verification of human rights was an indissoluble part of the policy.

Military Mission

The chamber questioned the minister at length about the presence and role of the Netherlands military mission in Suriname. Van der Klaauw admitted that there had been contact between the military authorities and a member of the mission shortly after the coup, but stressed that this incidental contact should not be regarded as support for the authorities.

Political Party of Radicals Spokesman Waltmans submitted a motion calling for the military mission to be immediately and definitively recalled from Suriname. Van Zeil asked the minister to suspend the mission's work. Van der Klaauw announced that he had stopped all the mission's activities for the time being. He advised against Waltmans motion since it would violate the treaty with Suriname.

SCHMIDT RECEIVES REPLY TO LETTER SENT TO BREZHNEV

LD111914 Hamburg DPA in German 1836 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--During the past few days, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received a reply from Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev to his personal message of 6 February on the international situation following the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. This was confirmed by government circles in Bonn tonight. Details about Brezhnev's message have so far not been divulged. The chancellor will deal also with this topic at his press conference in Bonn tomorrow.

Schmidt's letter to General Secretary Brezhnev was handed on 6 February in Moscow to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko by FRG Ambassador Hans-George Wieck. In the letter the chancellor had expressed his concern about the increased tension between East and West because of the Afghanistan crisis, and emphasized the necessity that, especially in times of tension, those responsible in East and West must be ready for talks.

It was learned further that, in the letter, Schmidt made his readiness clear in general terms for a meeting with Brezhnev in the Soviet Union which was originally planned for 1980. During recent weeks the Federal Government has been waiting for a "sign" from Moscow and has repeatedly stated that it is up to the Soviet leadership to submit a date for Schmidt's visit to the Soviet Union.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN-OLYMPICS ISSUE

LD112028 Hamburg DPA in German 1926 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Stuttgart--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is now less sure that the FRG will participate in the Moscow summer Olympics.

He says in an interview in tomorrow's SCHWABISCHE ZEITUNG that he considers it "not very likely" that the Soviets will withdraw their troops from Afghanistan before the final acceptance date for the Olympics at the end of May in order to enable a Federal German team to attend the games.

However, should a troop withdrawal take place, "then naturally the preconditions will exist for participation." For this reason, all endeavors must be directed toward a Soviet withdrawal, but as far as the end of May deadline is concerned, Genscher says: "I am a realist and have no illusions."

Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy SPD chairman, and Norbert Blum, CDU Social Affairs Committee chairman, also dealt with this topic in interviews with the HEILBRONNER STIMME today. Wischnewski expressed the fear that a boycott of the games could harm the peoples in the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR who want to emigrate to the Federal Republic.

The interviews were prereleased to DPA in edited form.

COMMENTATOR NOTES FRG VACILLATION ON OLYMPICS ISSUE

DW111353 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Mar 80 p 1 DW

[Commentary signed Mr.: "Something Sinister From Semenev"]

[Text] For Western governments it is always difficult to uphold a decision against which there is growing resistance and the implementation of which can still be delayed for a while because of schedules involved. [paragraph continues]

What we mean is the boycott of the summer Olympic games in Moscow as a consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In early February Federal Defense Minister Apel called it "inconceivable that the German flag would march into the arena in Moscow when the American flag would not." The chancellor had not at all adopted this, yet he had confirmed it by saying that the Soviet Union still has time--until late May--to create the preconditions--through the withdrawal from Afghanistan--for the Moscow games to take place as planned. But since the chancellor's Washington visit, this has been sounding softer and weaker while only the reservations that a boycott of the games might have very harmful consequences are advanced more strongly and loudly: regarding inter-German travel, disarmament negotiations and whatever else is desirable.

The arguments against the boycott have formed a strange circle. In the beginning, the opponents said that it was useless because it would not get the Russians out of Afghanistan anyway. Subsequently they said that it was nonsensical because it would not impress the Soviet Union at all. And now they are saying that it is too dangerous because it makes the Soviet leadership see red. It is a fact that in Bonn, Soviet Ambassador Semenev is going around from door to door, dripping fear of terrible Soviet ire into willing ears in the event that the Federal Republic fails to contribute to the brilliance of the games in the capital of the communist world power.

The chancellor has not yet deviated from his declared view that, at the moment, the conditions are nonexistent for allowing the athletes of all countries to participate in the Moscow games. But it would be useful if he would repeat this from time to time until late May. Otherwise, a climate of opinion may emerge--and many forces are at work to create it--according to which the harm of the boycott would be so great in view of Soviet sensitivity that the Germans would be best advised to convince the Americans to desist from this boycott as well. If this happened, the Federal Government would be considered prone to blackmail by one great power and unreliable by the other. Nothing would be more expensive than a simultaneous loss of respect and confidence.

MINISTER APEL NOTES MAJOR GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO NATO

DW100952 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1020 GMT 7 Mar 80 DW

[Correspondent Keller interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Bonn and Washington have just praised increased defense efforts again, and division of labor in the alliance also in the military sphere. What does this mean in practice? The Germans are to relieve the Americans in the Federal Republic to the best of their ability, a relief which the Americans need for missions outside of Europe--for instance, in the Indian Ocean. May we conclude from this state of affairs that the Federal Republic must take over greater and new tasks for NATO's naval defense?

[Answer] No U.S. wishes of that nature have been voiced to date. But I cannot rule them out. They would then have to be debated in NATO. NATO is an alliance of 14 sovereign states. Therefore, it must be insured that wishes of this nature be debated in NATO. It just will not do that the United States and the Federal Republic settle problems of Western Europe and of the alliance all alone between them, as it were. This would be at odds with the self-interpretation of the alliance and may well arouse the impression among other NATO partners that they are not being called upon to do their part, if necessary.

[Question] We are prepared to increase our defense expenditures by a real 3 percent annually. All other NATO partners have undertaken the same. Are they really going through with it?

[Answer] This is a question that can be answered only when the year is over. We will be able to see by the end of the year whether the countries have reckoned with the proper price-increase rates. This is why it is not easy to answer this question in early March. But I do think that the NATO states are aware of the seriousness of the situation as we are, and that they will do what is necessary, what is imperative.

[Question] If I interpret you correctly, the principle of integrated defense in Central Europe must not be abandoned, if alone for reasons of political credibility.

[Answer] This is quite correct. After all, the deterrence by NATO in Europe, here in Central Europe where we are living, is not solely based on the fact that conventional defense is backed by the nuclear component of deterrence, but particularly on the fact that the NATO partners in general, and the United States in particular, are standing on our territory with their ground forces, and the Bundeswehr, or to be more specific the ground forces of the Bundeswehr, account for 50 percent of the defense tasks. Yet deterrence becomes secure by the fact that all share in it, and this principle cannot and must not be called into question.

[Question] Aid to Turkey, for which Bonn has taken over the managerial role, has been somewhat endangered by some ideas of aid reduction on the part of Washington. Does the entire Western containment strategy not threaten to fail in view of the compulsion to combat inflation?

[Answer] One thing we may say definitely, namely, that the problem of Turkey is an urgent economic and military problem, and one thing must not happen, namely, that this will turn into an action exclusively financed by the Federal Government coffers. All must help and make their contributions to this end. They must, in fact, share in this with deeds, not just with words.

ECONOMICS OFFICIAL SAYS COMMERCIAL LINKS WITH GDR TO CONTINUE

LD101108 Hamburg DPA in German 1018 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the Federal Government's view there is no reason to effect changes in inter-German commercial contacts. In an interview on Deutschlandfunk, Secretary of State Dieter von Wuerzen of the Economics Ministry said on Monday that the tension created by the Soviet Union does not affect relations between the two German states. The Federal Government is determined to continue on its present path and to strive for business deals with the GDR.

The secretary of state, who is to visit the Leipzig spring fair on Tuesday, recalled that talks are underway at present with the GDR on plant deals, including an iron foundry. In his view, trade turnover between the two German states this year will top DM10 billion. Similar expectations have already been aired by Erich Honecker, GDR state and party chief.

An edited version of the interview was made available by Deutschlandfunk.

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

For reportage on Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's current visit to Egypt, see the Egypt section of the 12 March Middle East DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GISCARD PROMISES TO START DRAFTING NEW MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD121039 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Muhammad ash-Shibani report: "Saudi Arabia Informs PLO of French Stand"]

[Excerpts] Riyadh--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT learned yesterday that French President Giscard d'Estaing has officially promised Saudi leaders to begin, immediately on returning home, drafting an initiative to solve the Middle East crisis that would achieve a comprehensive and just peace and satisfy legitimate Arab demands.

It was also learned that the French president, who has returned to Paris, affirmed during his visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom that the West European countries support the broad lines of the initiative, some of whose points were declared during his Arab tour. These include recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and calling on the PLO to participate in any negotiations for peace in the Middle East.

On the other hand, Saudi Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz welcomed the French stand and the European understanding of the Arab issues. He also explained the basis of a just peace on which all the Arabs agreed at the recent summit conferences.

Well-informed sources said that the next step to be taken will involve contacts with the PLO preparatory to inviting PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to visit France.

A diplomatic source here said that the French president is seeking to win support for his move from the Gulf countries and Jordan in particular. He also believes that Saudi Arabia is the key to the problem. There is no doubt that Jordan's participation will determine the success or failure of these efforts, which are still at the stage of diplomatic contacts.

A French diplomat said that his country has not yet had any contacts with the PLO regarding d'Estaing's new initiative but, he added, Saudi Arabia could convey the French views to the Palestinian leaders.

KYODO REPORTS NEW FRENCH-SOVIET CREDIT AGREEMENT

OW121205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo March 12 KYODO--France has signed an agreement to provide credits to the Soviet Union with the annual interest rate set as high as 8.75 per cent, according to Foreign Ministry sources. The interest rate is 1 percentage point higher than the guideline interest rate of 7.75 per cent set by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for extension of medium-term credits to the Soviet Union by its 24 member nations, according to the sources.

The new French-Soviet credit agreement is thus extremely favorable for France, the sources said. The agreement, which replaced the old French-Soviet credit agreement at the end of February, will remain in force for the coming 18 months and allows the Soviet Union to induct an unlimited amount of loans from France, they said.

The ministry sources speculated that the Soviet Union has agreed to pay the high interest in borrowing money from France in an apparent bid to weaken Western unity in connection with the U.S. call for economic sanctions against Moscow. The sources pointed out in this context that France adamantly opposed the U.S.-proposed sanctions from the beginning.

CABINET DECIDES NO CONCESSIONS TO UK IN 'LAMB WAR'

LD112316 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] France will not make any concessions to Great Britain in the lamb war: This is the conclusion of the restricted Council of Ministers at the Elysee today devoted to the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP]. In Strasbourg the secretary of state for foreign affairs with responsibility for European problems, Pierre Bernard-Raymond, told our permanent correspondent Alain Menargue that France does not want a crisis but it does not fear one:

[Begin recording] [Bernard-Raymond] At the same time, we wish the mutton problem to be solved, and, consequently, that the revenue of the French sheep farmers be maintained. At the same time we should, in the name of the principle of solidarity, examine whether there is any possibility of helping Great Britain on the issue of the level of her budget contribution insofar as she is currently experiencing difficulties.

[Menargue] End the lamb war first and then deal with the budget?

[Answer] There cannot be any solution to Great Britain's budget contribution if, there is no solution at the same time to the mutton problem. The problems are connected and there cannot be a solution to one and not the other.

[Question] Do you think we are approaching a clash, a crisis?

[Answer] We do not wish for a crisis, neither do we fear one. On this occasion the solutions which are reached must respect the basic principles on which European construction is founded.

[Question] Are you hopeful?

[Answer] I want to hope that Europe will come out of these difficulties victorious. [end recording]

STIRN ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SINGAPORE

For reportage on Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Stirn's official visit to Singapore see the Singapore section of the 10 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PCF'S JUQUIN CITES ARCHIVES DIRECTOR ON MARCHAIS DOCUMENT

LD112040 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Marchais affair is becoming more confused and aggravated: The question is still the same--was Georges Marchais still in Germany in the spring of 1944 and did he go there voluntarily or was he compelled to go? This evening everyone in the PCF is backing Georges Marchais. Pierre Juquin, member of the PCF Political Bureau, presented what he thinks is a new element to Henri Pajeaud: It is a commentary in the German news agency DPA, a commentary which minimizes the significance of the document published by the L'EXPRESS:

[Begin Juquin recording] The documents of the war years which were saved in Augsburg supply no decisive proof against the statements made to date by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais and do not establish that he was still in Germany in 1944. Such is the statement in which the director of the Municipal Archives on Monday disputed the validity of speculations which the latest issue of the French news magazine L'EXPRESS has occasioned. [end recording]

RUFFINI ON AFGHANISTAN, ASEAN MEETING, MIDDLE EAST

AU120842 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] (ANSA)-Rome, March 12--Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini has reiterated Italy's readiness to make peace moves for a settlement of the Afghan conflict on behalf of the European "Nine". Ruffini made the statement here yesterday while briefing the Senate Foreign Relations Comission on his recent swing through Bonn, Copenhagen, Dublin and The Hague as well as his meeting with the European Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission in Brussels.

Italy's willingness to take steps for peace together with its eight European Economic Community (EEC) partners and any other countries striving for peace was expressed by Premier Francesco Cossiga at the end of last month. In that statement, Cossiga conceded that the "EEC"'s idea of backing a "neutral Afghanistan" had to be pursued with care although it also needed "tenacity" and "resolute determination" since there appeared to be no other alternative settlements to the crisis.

The Italian foreign minister assured the Senate commission yesterday that the government was keeping its diplomatic channels working steadily in order to keep tabs on all useful developments. He added that "EEC" diplomats were displaying the "Nine's" proposals for a "neutral Afghanistan" to nonalined governments and other capitals in the Third World, which together make up the biggest slice of the international community.

Ruffini also gave a rundown of the "EEC"'s meeting in Kuala Lumpur March 7 and 8 with the five member-satates of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The two organizations issued a joint statement last Friday calling for the neutralization of Afghanistan and Cambodia. According to Ruffini, the Kuala Lumpur meeting helped strengthen economic cooperation between the two regional groupings. But more important, the meeting was a stage for better political understanding. The dialogue, marked by mutual respect and equality, was cited by Ruffini as setting an example for the kind of dialogue that should take place in North-South relations, between industrialized powers and the Third World. He was particularly pleased by "ASEAN"'s endorsement of the "Nine"'s proposal for a neutral Afghanistan, a plan worked out by "EEC" foreign ministers at a meeting in Rome February 19.

The Italian diplomatic chief went on to reiterate the Rome government's stand that a Middle East peace settlement would require recognization of "internationally-sactioned principles" by all negotiating sides, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Ruffini added that the Palestinian people's right to a homeland and national identity was as important as Israel's right to be guaranteed peace and security within secure and recognized borders.

PRESIDENT PERTINI TO VISIT SPAIN 15-20 APR

LD112027 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Pertini is to pay an official visit to Spain on 15-20 April this year. It will be the first visit made by an Italian head of state to Spain for more than 30 years.

CRAXI TELLS DC TRUCE WITH COSSIGA'S GOVERNMENT OVER

LD112330 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] During today's meeting between Italian Socialist Party secretary Craxi and Christian Democratic Party [DC] Secretary Piccoli, Craxi confirmed that the Socialists considered the phase of truce with Cossiga's government to be at an end.

It is therefore necessary, according to Craxi, to rapidly consider the possible solutions of the crisis.

Piccoli announced that the Directorate of his party, to be convened Friday, 14 March, would launch an initiative for a comparison of views with all parties of the constitutional range [i.e., all except the Italian Social Movement]. A meeting between Piccoli and Spadolini [secretary of the Republican Party]--is due to be held tomorrow.

DC'S FANFANI OPPOSES PCI PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

AU112005 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 11 (ANSA)--Senate Speaker and Christian Democratic [DC] leader Amintore Fanfani, in an interview published today by LA REPUBBLICA, said that for him any Communist direct participation in the government of a border state like Italy would only be one more factor of turmoil, worsening the international situation.

For this reason, peace-loving forces should not today favor the entrance of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] into the government, he told the Rome daily. Any such Communist entry into the government would certainly not ease the way into any clear detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, he added.

The interviewer, REPUBBLICA's Editor-In-Chief Eugenio Scalfari, asked Fanfani if the Communists ought to be content with the role the Christian Democrats have assigned them: "on the opposition to promote peace". Fanfani said he believed that in their hearts the Communists were aware of the validity of the DC position, and voiced the hope that the PCI opposition would be constructive.

In the interview, Fanfani outlined what for him were the differences which emerged during the recent DC Congress between the group led by outgoing Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini and former Premier Giulio Andreotti (a line that received support from only a minority of the delegates) and the group gathered around the preamble of Carlo Donat-Cattin which was inspired by Fanfani himself.

According to Fanfani the difference was only one of method. In substance, both groups were against PCI entrance in the government, he claimed. "The 'Zac-And' group wanted to blame the PCI for the rupture. We instead believed that this responsibility should be shouldered by the DC", he said. He claimed that the "Zac-And" group demurred "whil we spoke out clearly and for this reason the delegates backed us," he said.

As to the immediate future, Fanfani said that in his view the Socialists should return to the government (which up to now they have backed with their crucial abstention support in the Parliament). The present government is a minority team of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals led by Francesco Cossiga, a Christian Democrat.

What if the Socialists asked for the ouster of the PSDI [Italian Social Democratic Party] and the PLI [Italian Liberal Party], the interviewer asked, to which Fanfani replied that it made no sense to, a priori, decide to exclude democratic parties that have worked well for the country. Fanfani said he did not think the Socialists were about to pose the problem in this way.

As to a possible Socialist request for a non-DC premier, Fanfani said it was not a question to be resolved on the basis of a rotation system. In any case, he added, it must not be forgotten that the electorate gave a relative majority of votes to the DC and that created a factor in favor of a DC premier, he concluded.

'FEAR' SEEN AS BASIS OF DC ANTICOMMUNIST POSITION

LD111205 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Christian Democratic Party (DC): A Split and a Grave Decision"]

[Text] The election of the DC secretary and chairman has clearly confirmed the split which emerged at the DC Congress. This is no disagreement concerning the distribution of posts (a frequent occurrence within the DC) but a political clash regarding a fundamental issue in national life--relations with the Communists, and the question of participation by the workers movement as a whole in the country's leadership. It is on this point that all attempts at mediation failed, leading to a split the like of which has not been seen in the DC for decades.

The rigid manner in which the DC rightwing imposed the law of numbers, thus driving 40 percent of the party into opposition--and its most vigorous section, moreover--constitutes an option of whose gravity the country must be aware.

The anticommunist stockade, the rejection of positive relations with the majority of the workers movement: Is this the answer which a heterogeneous alinement, discredited and lacking any reasonable government proposal, believes it can give to the country's expectations and needs? A country, this, which is asking itself really grave and troubling questions concerning its very future (tormented as it is by the crisis, the scandals and the obscure webs of terrorism); which is not prepared to see its great energies exhausted and which is demanding a sure leadership, a change and a regeneration. It seems almost incredible. The DC National Council's intended message to the Italian people is the negative one of disruption and arrogance. There really is cause to wonder about these people's degree of awareness of the national situation.

Why this decision? Obviously as all the problems became more acute, fear began to dominate within the conservative depths of the DC--the fear of a challenge to its own power system, the fear of the necessary innovative options. So there was recourse once again to the drug of monopolism, to the approach which sees coalitions as a system of satellites revolving around DC "centrality." This approach is fully reflected in the idea (confirmed yet again by the new secretary yesterday) of an alliance of the intermediary forces with the DC for a "united" camp in answer to the Communist issue. But this is no longer 1948. The idea of an anticommunist "Western" option no longer has any credibility. So behind all this, all one can see is the cynical plan to manipulate the country's great difficulties and its need for a government so as to achieve a moderate recovery and perhaps an electoral blackmail using all irrational and rightwing thrusts.

They are very well aware that along this path the problem of ungovernability is destined not only to remain unresolved but to be dangerously exacerbated. What political operations do they have in mind? What kind of government? In fact the option taken by the majority of the DC reveals such a mixture of irresponsibility and provocation that it justifies the suspicion that the aim in fact lies elsewhere--early elections, with a view to a head-on collision and a restoration of the old ways.

It is by no means certain that they will succeed. It must be quite obvious that we will not supply any alibis or execuses, any help to free the DC majority of the responsibility which it has taken entirely on itself for obstructing the dialog on the country's government, without preconceptions, which was the only possible method given the political conditions and the balance of forces which emerged from 3 June.

Obviously, we will not join the list which the DC has brandished and--let this be quite clear--not only because it would be allotting us an incredible and humiliating subordinate role, but because we consider the DC untrustworthy, for the purposes of the policy which the country needs, as reflected in the aims and leaders of its 58 percent majority. In his inauguration speech, Piccoli decided that he should urge us to "place ourselves consistently on the democratic bank." Let us not change the issue: What happened at the congress and subsequently what is happening at the moment in Italy, which moves every honest citizen to feel indignation and concern, tells everyone that the problem--the real problem--really facing us is that of a change of approach within the DC, its own democratic standing" on the bank of national and democratic responsibility.

Precisely because this is the case, the need that emerges is to promote, extend and strengthen the only alternative, which is the unity of all the democratic forces for the country's regeneration, by directly involving the masses and implementing this policy and this hope in real struggles and specific objectives, in a unitary dialog and effort for which vast forces are available or can be won over. The decision is up to the public, including the Catholic public, which rejects the lure of mistrust and regression and which believes in the possibility of a need for a political and moral change.

L'UNITA SCORES DC DEFENSE OF FINANCIAL 'KICKBACKS'

LD120853 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Amazing Thesis From Christian Democratic Party (DC) Daily: Corrupt? Yes, But Out of Necessity"]

[Text] People are wondering: Did those Christian Democrats really pocket all that money? And the Christian Democrats, always attentive and sensitive to people's feelings, promptly reply with a fine IL POPOLO editorial: Of course we did, what do you think? We are responsible people, not adventurers. And if we had not concerned ourselves with lining our own pockets with Caltagirone's dirty money and by stealing legal and illegal savings from the financing institution of the Central Savings Bank, there would have been "a progressive closure of the channels of communication with the electorate," causing "the inexorable exhaustion of political pluralism."

Do you understand? This is how things stand. And now at last it is clear why they were so keen to submit the PCI to the famous examinations in "pluralism." The naive ones believed it was all to do with Lenin. Not at all, that was not the issue. Are you Communists thieves? No. There we are, we said so, and now we have the proof: You are sworn enemies of pluralism.

We are witnessing a truly dumbfounding exhibition of effrontery. There is little to joke about; this really is the line chosen by the DC to defend all its swindlers, its hidden financiers and financial beneficiaries, its corrupters and corrupted--without even an attempted coverup. In view of the wave of indignation prompted throughout the country by the reports of the scandals, the official DC paper writes precisely as follows: "The question...we believe, is primarily as follows: Was the amount of public financing sufficient to guarantee the parties' clear autonomy and safe survival?" Yes indeed, as far as the Christian Democrats are concerned, this is the real issue. And since that amount was insufficient, why be shocked if some people decided to steal to remedy the fault? It was a necessary decision, a kind of secret path to pluralism, so to speak.

Thus, quick as a flash, the roles are reversed. The DC is like the thief who robs only out of generosity and is therefore on the side of righteousness. On the other hand there is the PCI, the leader, IL POPOLO says, "of the baying moralizers." And above all, IL POPOLO asks, what reason is there to believe that the PCI's method of financing itself is any more moral than the system to which other parties have had to (had to, note; it was obligatory) resort?

In other words, who says that a subscription is any more respectable than a skillful extortion?

This subtle reasoning on the state of emergency ends with a final desperate and shameful attack on the PCI, which is accused of accepting bribes too. There is an absolutely raving argument about Bulgarian beef and Soviet methane gas. What difference is there, the Christian Democrats ask, between our [DC's] Western kickbacks and their [PCI's] Eastern-bloc ones? It is very simple: The former are real, documented and confessed, while the latter are not. The DC daily is only able to cite one example, that of a certain "scandal" in Emilia concerning the collapse of the OMSA firm. [DC Deputy Secretary] Donat-Cattin apparently has evidence that that collapse was a financial operation carried out by a Communist leader. But Donat-Cattin, an expert in preambles [reference to his eponymous opposition platform at recent DC Congress], does not read the papers: The trial of the OMSA bankruptcy case ended a few days ago with a very clear sentence. The PCI is not involved in any way, and the two jail sentences in fact went to two fly-by-night financiers of the same kind as Caltagirone, who pumped cash into Forze Nuove [DC faction].

CHEF KILLED BY TERRORISTS; MISTAKEN IDENTITY ALLEGED

AU111949 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 11 (ANSA)--The chef of a well-known Rome restaurant was gunned down last night in what police think was a mistake in identity. Luigi Allegretti, 36, chef at the Augustea restaurant, was shot three times by two young killers around midnight as he was on his way home. The assailants drove up alongside Allegretti on a motorcycle and shot him in the head and chest.

Around an hour later ANSA received a phone call stating that a no-better-identified terrorist group called "the Organized Comrades" had committed the crime. "It was us who hit the fascists Rosci three times with a caliber 38 RPT 38", the caller said. Police ascertained that one Gianfranco Rosci, an extreme rightwinger, lives a short distance from Allegretti's home. Allegretti has never been involved in politics. Some days ago he notified police that a bomb had been placed in the front hall of his apartment building.

PADUA PUBLIC PROSECUTOR EXPLAINS ANTITERRORIST OPERATION

LD112342 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Aldo Fais, Padua public prosecutor, has held a press conference to explain this morning's antiterrorist operation which ended in the arrest of 23 members of the Workers' Autonomy. They have been accused of constituting, organizing and participating in armed gangs, illegally carrying arms, robbery, and making and using explosive devices. According to unconfirmed reports, about 40 people have been detained. Fais stated that this represented a concrete reply by the magistrate to a series of attacks carried out in Padua and its province between 1975 and 1979 by groups under various names which all fit in with the matrix of the organized Workers' Autonomy.

LISBON DAILY: KGB PLANNED BORDER CROSSING BY SPANISH TERRORISTS

LD101544 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Lisbon conservative morning paper CORREIO DE MANHA says today that three leading members of the Spanish terrorist group GRAPO have taken refuge in Portugal's Alentejo District. They were assisted by three Soviet technicians.

According to the paper the Soviet technicians, (Mikhail Lomachiy), Igor (Ikoyeviy) and Vladimir (Chevenko) along with translator Mikhail (Troyanovskiy), arrived in Portugal after obtaining an appropriate visa in the Portuguese Embassy in Moscow in order to advise the peasants at collective units of production under communist control located in the agrarian reform region.

The paper says that Soviet KGB technicians spent some time preparing the escape in great detail. The prepartions culminated in the spectacular escape from Zamora Jail of Cerdan Calixto, Martin Luna and Hierro Chomon. The paper says the three GRAPO members are now on a collective farm near the town of Beja in Alentejo and are teaching Portuguese (?terrorists) to use arms. According to the CORREIO DA MANHA, the GRAPO members are shortly planning to extend their field of operations to Andalusia.

When our correspondent in Lisbon spoke to the Soviet Embassy in the Portuguese capital to ask for information about these reports, the embassy denied all the reports in CORREIO DA MANHA and said there will be no official denial.

DUTCH CP DELEGATION VISITS WITH PCP COUNTERPARTS

LD061541 Lisbon AVANTE: in Portuguese 28 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Netherlands Communist Party (CPN) Chairman Visits Portugal"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, CPN Chairman Comrade Henk Hoekstra visited Portugal from 19 through 21 February; he was accompanied by CPN Central Committee member Comrade Jan de Boo.

The CPN delegation had conversations with a PCP delegation led by PCP Secretary General Comrade Alvaro Cunhal and composed of the following comrades: Political Commission and Secretariat member Sergio Vilarigues, Central Committee member and foreign section chief Albano Nunes and foreign section aide Antonio Angelo.

During the conversations there was an exchange of information on the political situation in both countries and both parties' activity, and also on topics of shared interest connected with the international situation.

The CPN delegation also had an opportunity for direct contact with Portuguese reality and the PCP's activity in the Lisbon and Setubal areas.

The CPN delegation invited a PCP delegation to visit the Netherlands, and this invitation was accepted.

This visit constituted another step toward strengthening the links of fraternal friendship which exist between the PCP and CPN.

SOVIET SHIP CARRYING CUBAN SOLDIERS STOPS IN CANARY ISLANDS

PA112215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2137 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain, 11 Mar (AFP)--A Soviet ship, the Fyodor Shalyapin, with 717 Cuban soldiers aboard, made a 12-hour stopover in the port of Las Palmas, Canary Islands, the Las Palmas newspaper reported today. The newspaper noted that the Cuban soldiers were returning home from Ethiopia. The ship loaded fuel and food during the stopover.

The newspaper added that another Soviet ship, also with Cuban soldiers aboard who were returning from Ethiopia, made a stopover in Las Palmas 2 months ago.

TANKER EXPLODES, SINKS IN MAURITANIAN WATERS

LD120915 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The Spanish oil tanker Maria Alejandra exploded and sank yesterday--exact time unknown--in Mauritanian waters as it was on its way to the Persian Gulf. The cause of the explosion is not known. The tanker had a crew of 36 on board, although at the time of the explosion there was a total of 42 people on board. So far, seven people have been rescued.

CARRILLO COMMENTS ON CATALONIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD111357 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 2 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Unattributed report on PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 1 March press conference in Madrid: "We Communists Will Govern in Catalonia"]

[Text] "In the Madrid government we have insufficient strength to assert our presence, but in the autonomous communities where we Communists can govern, we shall do so." This was said at a press conference in Barcelona yesterday by Santiago Carrillo, a few hours before leaving for Lerida on his first tour to support the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia's [PSUC] Catalonian parliamentary election campaign.

Answering journalists' questions concerning the Catalan rightwing's campaign against the left, especially against the PSUC, Santiago Carrillo pointed out that "it is scandalous that employers who are so hard on the workers have spent so many millions on an election campaign. Part of this money, moreover, is paying for disguised pages of publicity in the press, which appear as the newspapers' own opinions and which are aimed directly against the PSUC."

The PCE secretary general stressed at the Barcelona press conference a topic which he raised at his rally in Cornella, namely, the present consolidation of a social power bloc opposed to democracy, due to the fact that "the government has been dominated by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the progressive forces were not there to dismantle the operation." In Carrillo's opinion, the only responsible way of dismantling this bloc has been the Moncloa pacts. "It must not be forgotten," he said, "that the first offensive against them was launched by Ferrer Salat." [chairman of the Federation of Spanish Employers Associations] With regard to the possibility of an attempt at regression, he said that "there is no immediate danger of a coup d'etat though this bloc is growing stronger--and it is much stronger than some people imagine--and could at some time serve as the basis for such a regression."

With regard to the central government's possible boycotting of a Catalonian government with a leftwing majority--just as is happening with democratic councils in which the UCD does not govern--Carrillo said that "it could not interfere, unless by means of scandalous illegalities. Though in view of the things to which this government has accustomed us...."

The PCE secretary general criticized the involvement of the Socialist Party of Andalusia's Rojas Marcos in the Catalonian parliamentary election campaign as "a grave error", and "an interference" in Catalan politics, which already has parties to defend the class interests of Catalan citizens in Catalonia--"especially the PSUC." "My friend Rojas Marcos," Carrillo said, "is committing an error which might perhaps deprive the left of some votes but which will quite definitely and certainly favor the right."

As to the return to cold war--which in Carrillo's opinion, has happened in Spain sooner than elsewhere--he said that "it makes the Eurocommunist policy more necessary than before." He defined as indispensable a policy of unity and cooperation among all the democratic forces wanting peace and world progress and said that "to retreat and resort to old slogans would mean converting the cold war into a hot war."

With regard to a possible debate in the Spanish parliament on a possible boycott of the Moscow games, Carrillo said that the PCE would oppose it. "It would be amusing to see those who defended and supported the world soccer championships in Videla's Argentina now call for a Moscow boycott. Apart from which this would be the worst possible way, if the aim of those who are advocating it is the USSR's withdrawal from Afghanistan."

Lastly, Carrillo issued a positive analysis of the first stage in the leftwing municipal councils' activity, which he described as "a milestone and a tackling of problems which were not unknown" and advocated a joint effort between Socialists and Communists to find real solutions. "There are still 3 years left to try and perform a task which will improve people's lives, proceeding from actual possibilities."

SANTIAGO CARRILLO VIEWS FUTURE OF EUROCOMMUNISM

DW111418 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2015 GMT 10 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Hanke interview with Spanish Communist Party chief Santiago Carrillo, date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Has Eurocommunism, whose most important representative is Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, lost its attractiveness? Only 3 years ago Carrillo hoped, together with the French and Italian Eurocommunists, to be able to create in Madrid a strong communist bloc which would be independent of Moscow. Santiago Carrillo, are you the last Eurocommunist?

[Answer] The last of the Mohicans. I think that this assessment is wrong. I have said several times that Eurocommunism is a trend that has not yet fully developed and that it cannot and does not want to be monolithic. Eurocommunism is the opposite of monolithism.

The banner of Eurocommunism is indeed being held aloft at this moment mainly by two parties. But the Eurocommunist idea is gaining ground, not only among a few communist parties in Europe, but also in Asia and even in Latin America.

I have often met representatives of several Latin American parties who tell me that we ought to try not to involve European parties in our movement, but also parties of other continents. I believe that they are right because Eurocommunism is a trend which need not be limited to Europe. We will try to spread it.

I want to add that Eurocommunism cannot be a one-sided action by the communist parties. Rather, it includes the idea of cooperation with socialist, social democratic and other progressive forces. In the end Eurocommunism is the cooperation of all forces who are today for peace and a policy that will be independent of the United States and the Soviet Union, and who will fight for a transition of our countries to tomorrow's socialist democracy.

[Question] How strong the ties with Moscow still are for some is demonstrated by the Afghanistan resolution that was pushed through the Central Committee with quite some effort by Carrillo.

[Answer] We have condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. That corresponds with our basic rejection of interference and particularly of military intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. That is a basic position we also adopted with a view to Czechslovakia, a position we adopt also today.

But we also condemn other forms of interference that are not military, but that could be very effective. Take, for example, the American interference in the internal affairs of Italy with the veto against Communist participation in the government. Or take the pressure presently exerted by the United States and by NATO on Spain to bring about this country's NATO membership.

It is correct that there is a minority in our party that fails to understand this position. On the one hand, there are followers who identify the Soviet Union with the October Revolution and who react emotionally and sentimentally to it, without seeing the changes that have taken place since. On the other hand, however, there are also comrades who are embittered by the political and economic situations of Spain, and who feel disappointed by the developments in our country. But the vast majority of the party advocate the statement that has been decided on and published by the Central Committee.

GOVERNMENT REFUTES KLIRIDHIS' ALLEGATIONS ON AMERICAN P'AN

NC120745 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 12 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Excerpts] The Cyprus Government and the opposition leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis yesterday exchanged angry words about the handling of the Cyprus problem and, particularly, the approach to the American plan of November 1978 which linked the intercommunal talks with the eventual status of Varosha.

Mr Kliridhis claimed that the Greek Foreign Minister Mr Yeoryios Rallis had on five occasions telephoned the Cyprus Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis urging acceptance of the American plan. But Mr Rolandhis described the allegation as inaccurate and said that Mr Rallis communicated with him only once by telephone regarding the plan. It was on November 10 a few hours after it was handed over and while he was still in New York. Mr Rallis recommended then that the plan should be studied and evaluated carefully before a reply was given.

Mr Rolandhis' statement about this was also confirmed by a statement from the Greek Embassy.

The government spokesman on the other hand said the claim that acceptance of the plan would have meant that the Greek Cypriot inhabitants would be back in their homes by now betrays "lack of respect for the drama of the Famagusta refugees".

The spokesman said the policy of the Turkish Cypriot leadership so far shows clearly that it never had a sincere intention, nor does it have today, to return Famagusta to its legitimate inhabitants and does not fail to link the return of Famagusta with demand for most serious political commitments that would prejudge in an entirely unacceptable manner the political future of the country and the fate, not only of the refugees, but of the entire Cypriot people.

The spokesman pointed out that Cyprus was a small and powerless country under the heel of a much stronger conqueror and accused Mr Kliridhis of "exploiting a problem whose solution becomes objectively difficult as a result of the might and intransigence of Turkey" instead of adding his voice and offering support to the people and the government who are trying to achieve an honourable solution.

"Cyprus is unfortunate because at critical times there are persons in the opposition practising demagogery and not honest politics", the spokesman said.

The statement brought a retort from Mr Kliridhis who insisted on his charge of "impotency" of the government, accused it of committing a "tragic historical error" by rejecting the American plan and repeated his call for the resignation of the government.

He reversed the spokesman's reference to Cyprus being "unfortunate" by saying that it was true Cyprus was unfortunate though not because of having persons in the opposition practising "demagogery" but because those in power are "indecisive, and politically anaemic".

The exchange ended with a brief statement from the government spokesman saying that Mr Kliridhis' attitude was not one of a "constructive opposition" but an attempt to undermine the government and its efforts and, in the last analysis, an undermining of the struggle of the people.

The spokesman refused to be drawn into a debate about the American plan saying that the government views--about its rejection as a basis for talks--were already known.

GOVERNMENT REFUTES CLAIMS ON SIZE OF TURKISH COMMUNITY

NC120855 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The Cyprus Government has refuted claims by the Turkish Cypriot leadership that the size of the Turkish Cypriot community is now between 150,000 and 200,000. An announcement issued by the Public Information Office described the figure as imaginary. It added: It is obvious that the Turkish Cypriot leadership includes in the figure the postinvasion settlers from mainland Turkey, who are estimated at over 50,000.

HOUSE PRESIDENT DENIES STATEMENTS REPORTED BY HURRIYET

NC09630 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 9 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Yesterday House of Representatives President Alekos Mikhailidhis released the following statement in connection with a report carried by the Turkish mainland paper HURRIYET:

"The contents of the report carried by HURRIYET have absolutely no connection with the 20-minute meeting that I had with a correspondent of this paper. On the other hand, the allegations carried by this paper are unfounded."

AKEL SUBMITS MEMORANDUM ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS TO PRESIDENT

NC120911 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 12 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] AKEL has submitted to the president of the republic a long memorandum approved by its political bureau. The memorandum outlines party views on the Cyprus issue, the domestic front and other basic problems facing the people.

According to an AKEL statement, a party delegation--comprising Secretary General E. Papaioannou, Assistant Secretary General A. Fandis, Central Organizing Secretary Dinos Konstandinou and Central Secretariat member Y. Katsouridhis--had a meeting with President Kiprianou last Monday afternoon to discuss the contents of the memorandum.

The AKEL statement adds: "The president of the republic briefed the AKEL delegation on the efforts of the government and the Greek Cypriot side toward the resumption of the intercommunal dialog. There was also an exchange of views on how best to handle the whole issue.

"The AKEL delegation stressed the need for both the government and the Greek Cypriot side to contribute decisively toward the resumption of a constructive intercommunal dialog, a fact that would put the intransigent Turkish Cypriot leaders in a difficult position."

TFSC'S ATAKOL SCORES KIPRIANOU, UK ON BASES NEGOTIATIONS

TA101328 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 10 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that no one had the authority to express an opinion in the absence of the Turkish Cypriot community on matters which concerned it. He repeated that the Turkish Cypriot community was a co-founder of the Republic of Cyprus and a defender of its independence.

Mr Atakol was commenting on press reports that the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Kiprianou, in his latest meeting with the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, had asked for 300 million Cyprus pounds for the British bases in Cyprus. He said that Mr Kiprianou, who was the leader of an illegal administration since 1963, had neither the authority nor the right to enter into such negotiations. Mr Atakol said that this was an unfortunate move on the part of the British Government and was a clear indication of the one-sided stand of the British Government.

ATAKOL SAYS GREEK CYPRIOTS UNDERMINING TALKS EFFORT

TA111234 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol, has said that the misleading steps of the Greek Cypriots are undermining the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He added that the views of the two sides were being listened to, within the framework of the good offices of the UN secretary general, in order to have the intercommunal talks resumed. He stressed that there was no question of accepting or rejecting anything at this stage.

Atakol was speaking to reporters this morning. Asked to comment on press reports that the Greek Cypriots had replied positively to Waldheim's call for the resumption of the intercommunal talks, Atakol pointed out that the Greek Cypriots were exploiting Waldheim's exchange of views for the resumption of the talks. Atakol stressed that, as always, the Greek Cypriots were getting ready to blame the Turkish Cypriots. He added that there was nothing to accept or reject, but that an exchange of views was being held.

TFSC READY TO NEGOTIATE ON CYPRIOT CURRENCY

TA120611 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot authorities are ready to negotiate with the Greek Cypriot administration on the use of Cypriot currency as the monetary unit of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Cagatay was replying to questions of a local newspaper. He said that the condition for such negotiations was that the Greek Cypriot administration should recognize the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus as an administration and sit at the negotiating table at that level. The prime minister pointed out that once these conditions were fulfilled the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus would discuss the monetary unit immediately.

Pointing out the danger of the superpowers on the island of Cyprus, Cagatay called on the Greek Cypriot side to sit sincerely at the negotiating table.

CAGATAY RAPS GREEK CYPRIOT PRESS RESTRICTION LAW

TA101327 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 10 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, has stressed that approval by the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives of a law restricting press freedom in south Cyprus would adversely affect the efforts for a peaceful and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem.

In a press statement today, the prime minister described the Greek Cypriot action as outdated, antidemocratic and a deliberate error. He said that the law included rigid censorship regulations applied only in countries where there was an antidemocratic order. Recalling that the Cyprus problem was still unsolved, and that there was a chronic distrust between the two Cypriot communities, Mr Cagatay said that the press and freedom of thought occupied a special place in reaching a positive stage in efforts for a Cyprus settlement. Under these circumstances, there was no doubt that attempts would be made to keep the press separated from efforts for a peaceful settlement. Therefore, he added, we regard the restrictions on the freedom of the press and thought as a great loss for peace and democracy.

The prime minister finally drew the attention of the civilized world to this antidemocratic move in the Greek zone of Cyprus.

SPOKESMAN DENIES U.S. PRESSURE ON TERRITORIAL LIMIT ISSUE

AT111435 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 11 Mar 80 p 14 AT

[Text] In connection with a report that during the meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister Zaimis and the U.S. ambassador the extension of Greece's territorial waters to 12 miles was discussed and that the United States opposed this, a competent government source stated that nothing of the kind was discussed. Characteristically, the government source said that "the object of the meeting between Zaimis and McCloskey was to discuss bilateral issues within the deputy minister's authority."

REPORTS ON SHIP REPAIR TALKS WITH SOVIETS CLARIFIED

AT091700 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Mar 80 p 2 AT

[Text] In reply to a question in connection with reports that an agreement had been signed for the repair of eight Soviet vessels at Neorion Siros, a government source stated:

"The report does not correspond to truth. At this moment, the truth is that negotiations are going on for the repair of a Soviet commercial vessel."

KARAMANLIS UNABLE TO ATTEND EUROPEAN AWARD CEREMONY

AT111229 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1700 GMT 10 Mar 80 AT

[Text] A government spokesman has stated that Prime Minister Karamanlis announced to the mayor of Metz, France that he will not attend the ceremony during which he is to be awarded the Robert Schumann gold medal. This is because, on the one hand, between 16 and 19 March the president of the republic will be absent from Greece, and on the other, because the prime minister's schedule is expected to be particularly heavy during this period. The prime minister expressed his thanks to the awards committee. After consultations on the subject, it was decided that National Defense Minister Averof will represent the prime minister. The Robert Schumann prize has been awarded every year since 1966 to persons who have contributed to the promotion of European unity.

PAPANDREOU RETURNS TO ATHENS FROM IRAQ VISIT

AT101429 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Shortly before noon, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou returned to Athens from Iraq where he had paid a 3-day official visit. During his stay in Baghdad the PASOK chairman had talks on bilateral and international issues with Iraqi President Husayn, deputy prime Minister and member of the Revolution Command Council of the ruling Ba'th Party 'Aziz, and the party's secretary general, Aflaq.

PRESS REPORTS NATO SEEKING POLITICAL SOLUTION TO REINTEGRATION

TO VIMA

AT071447 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 7 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The Atlantic alliance is now apparently seeking a political "solution" to Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing. It is characteristic that U.S. services are already recommending a direct meeting between General Rogers and Prime Minister Karamanlis. It is also expected that there will soon be a meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers in Brussels.

With such preparations, which it is not yet known whether the Greek side will be prepared to accept, NATO basically admits failure of the negotiations at the technical-military level and that only a political "solution" to the issue is now considered probable.

Appropriate U.S. services in Athens have already recommended to their superiors in Washington that the U.S. should secure a direct meeting between General Rogers and the Greek prime minister in order to "finally clarify the margins for Greece's reintegration" into NATO's military wing.

U.S. services recommend "utilization in this direction" of the forthcoming Karamanlis visit to Europe (the prime minister will be in France from 15 to 17 March) and they also express optimism over resolving the "surface" problems--as they insist in describing them--which still exist on the question of Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing.

These views, apparently, have already been passed on by the State Department to NATO headquarters in Brussels as well as to NATO Secretary General Luns. It is not yet known in Brussels whether the U.S. administration in Washington has already sounded out the Greek prime minister or authoritative members of the Greek Government.

It was, however, stressed at NATO headquarters that the present status of Greek-Turkish relations, after the opening of Aegean air corridors, is "the best that could be expected." It was further stressed, in reference to this, that the Turkish "conciliatory spirit" is primarily due to the military and not to the political leadership of the country in view of the fact that the Turkish General Staff wants to extort the greatest possible amount of military aid from the United States and West Germany.

In the meantime, PASOK officially made a request yesterday for a clear-cut briefing by the Chamber of Deputies on the contents of the Davos-Haig agreement with the interpellation presented by Deputies L. Verivakis and Mrs Amalia Fleming, directed at the ministers of foreign affairs and national defense.

The interpellation, which first stresses the recent feverish activity accompanied by actions, statements, contacts, proposals and "developments" by Greek and foreign officials who handle the foreign and military affairs of the country, accuses the government of making efforts to cover up the issue and to divert the attention of public opinion from what is taking place.

TA NEA

AT101456 Athens TA NEA in Greek 10 Mar 80 p 16 AT

[Excerpt] After the refusal of the Greek prime minister to meet with General Rogers, Greek-NATO contact at the political level is being planned. It should not be ruled out that a meeting may be proposed between the alliance's secretary general, Luns, and Foreign Minister G. Rallis at the end of the month or early in April, given the fact that both Washington and the Western alliance are in a hurry to "finalize" the issue as soon as possible.

On the other hand, the Greek side appears to be in no hurry to resolve the issue if its demand to return to the NATO military wing under the status that existed prior to July 1974 is not accepted.

Other reports mention that, in the event Greece's differences with NATO are not resolved by the middle of April, the government will unilaterally proceed to undertake initiatives to settle its relations with the alliance and the United States.

Our diplomatic contributor John Carr reports: "The good soldier knows the meaning of a military retreat." Diplomatic observers in Athens unofficially express this opinion in connection with the position of Bernard Rogers, about whom they say that "now it would be diplomatically improper" for him to persist in seeking a direct meeting with Prime Minister Karamanlis.

Greek Government sources stress the official rejection of such a meeting, observing that NATO's supreme commander would not gain much were he to try to meet Karamanlis.

After the failure--for the time being--of its effort to convince Greece to return to the NATO military wing, Washington currently wishes to avoid giving the impression that it is exerting pressure on Athens.

Official circles believe that any such pressure, especially by a military official such as Rogers, would give rise for comments by the opposition.

As these lines are being published there has not yet been any official reaction by Turkish Embassy in Athens on prospects for a meeting between Karamanlis and Rogers.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA REPORTS GOVERNMENT ULTIMATUM TO NATO

AT111500 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 15 AT

[By ELEVTHEROTIPIA contributor Spiros Karatzaferis]

[Text] The Greek Government has warned NATO: Either our conditions are accepted before 30 April or we withdraw finally from the NATO military wing and settle the issue of the U.S. bases in Greece as we see fit (essentially the bases will be Hellenized and only the presence of U.S. experts in them will be allowed).

Both NATO and America have been advised that this Greek position will be retained by K. Karamanlis' successor (should he move to the presidency or abandon politics), according to a report by an authoritative government source.

According to government reports, the warning refers to Greece's reply to the recent Rogers plan, which also stresses: It should be precluded that Greece will make the slightest concession. NATO must exert pressure on Turkey to give up its absurd demands; we shall accept the continuation of the current status, but if Turkey creates problems we shall adopt France's position.

More specifically, the ELEVTHEROTIPIA reports in connection with relations with NATO, which are based on government and military sources, are as follows: At this moment the Greek Government does not know whether or not there will be a development in relations with NATO, but it has categorically assured NATO that it should be precluded that we shall proceed toward any solution in which all our conditions will not be accepted. Even mere discussion on the basis of the Rogers plan should be ruled out. We do not object to continuing our relationship with NATO as at present, provided the Turks do not create any problems. If the alliance cannot guarantee the current situation then, after the end of April, we shall definitively adopt France's position. Should we be led to a solution of the French type then automatically the issue will arise of settling U.S. bases in Greece. The resolution will be effected through their essential Hellenization. NATO has been verbally briefed that in the event we adopt a solution of the French type we shall not accept the "early warning"; [last two words in English using Greek characters] that is, France's radar network which is linked with the NATO network while ours is not. Under the current status we are "outside NATO" with regard to information.

Following the recent rejection of the Rogers plan, on personal orders from K. Karamanlis the Greek Government has toughened its stance toward NATO.

We have surpassed even the original Davos-Haig plan, which we had accepted and which the Turks had vetoed.

Essentially, the Davos plan meant return to the 1974 status with some changes. Now we demand that we return to the alliance according to the model of the Danish and Norwegian link with the alliance (only a few forces under NATO command).

When a Greek personality was asked what the Greek side hopes finally will happen, he replied: It should not be precluded that in the meantime Turkey will make concessions. This will be so because its economy is in a shambles. It is bankrupt. Therefore, it may be asked to give up its absurd demands so it can be helped economically. However, we do not rely on Turkey's improbable concessions. We are determined to remain outside the NATO military wing and our programs are being prepared on the basis of this decision.

AVEROF, PAPANDREOU TRADE CHARGES ON ELECTIONS

AT101442 Athens TA NEA in Greek 10 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has described National Defense Minister E. Averof as "a bad copy of past dangermongers" and stressed in reply to the defense minister's interview that in the next parliamentary elections the people "will demobilize" E. Averof.

In his interview with a friendly morning newspaper, Averof has claimed that "PASOK is not a party dedicated to parliamentary democracy" and that A. Papandreou creates the danger of a dictatorship.

This is the third or fourth time in past months that with articles and interviews (preferably in the same newspaper and on Sundays) Averof has tried to project himself as the only capable man inside New Democracy who can "theoretically" confront PASOK and A. Papandreou and thereby raise his stock in the "fight for succession" where "being against PASOK" is in the front line. (Characteristically, two of the most dominant "deputy dauphins"--Boutos and Stefanopoulos--systemtically assail PAKOK in the Chamber.

The text of PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou's reply is as follows: "Averof is again disrespectful of the Greek people. After the bitter experience of the 7-year dictatorship and the Cyprus treason, the people know very well who tried to create an atmosphere of anomaly to keep the people from their course toward the great change.

"Averof is a bad copy of past dangermongers. In the next elections the Greek people will 'demobilize' Averof."

Late at night Averof issued the following rebuttal: "To the clear conclusions I drew from specific political acts and official PASOK texts, A. Papandreou hastens, from beyond the seas [Papandreou returned from a visit to Iraq on 10 March] to reply with vaguenesses and personal attacks. I understand his nervousness. In accordance with the expression dear to him, 'he talks about anything but subtance'.

"As regards the question of who will be 'demobilized' in the next elections, this will not be decided either by Marx and Engels or by Aris Veloukhiotis [a communist leader during the postwar civil war in Greece] or by A. Papandreou. It will be decided by the proud and orderly Greek people who know us better every day."

OUR RADIO WARNS OF 'PENTAGON PLAN' FOR COUNTRY

TA110931 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 11 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The main aim of a Pentagon plan to be submitted to the NATO meeting to be held in Brussels in March, is the establishment of special aggressive units in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean--which the United States considers its vital interest region--for use against any country. Iran and Afghanistan are among the countries which the Pentagon plan envisages for aggression.

Washington has established a big military force in the Near and Middle East--which it considers a volatile region--ready to attack the moment it believes that its interests are being threatened. The United States does not want to be the only one to shoulder the responsibility of implementing these dangerous plans. It is continuously exerting pressure on the other NATO countries to share in this responsibility. It is thus that the plan for the establishment of European aggressive units has arisen. The reactionary Thatcher government in Britain has already told Washington that it would actively participate in this Pentagon plan. The Bonn government, on the other hand, has declared that it would shoulder part of the military tasks in a bid to safeguard the West's economic and oil interests in the Middle East.

As pointed out by Mrs (Weinstein), who was for years a senior official at NATO headquarters in Brussels before she defected to the GDR, these developments have proven once again that NATO is a strategic and political tool of aggression in the hands of the Washington administration. Intensive pressures are being exerted on Turkey, a NATO member, to participate in the European aggressive units. U.S. and NATO circles, which consider Turkey their only reliable agent in the Middle East, are making great efforts to drag our country along the path of their adventurous policies of increasing tensions and safeguarding the imperialist interests that they pursue in our region.

The new slavery agreement imposed on Turkey by the United States, and efforts exerted for the establishment of new nuclear bases on our soil are all an extension of this general plan. Plans to use the Turkish Armed Forces--equipped with outdated Western weapons--as a strike force against our neighboring countries for the sake of imperialist interests in our region are no less dangerous than other plans that might turn our country into a nuclear cemetery. The source of this danger lies in the policies of dependence on imperialism and membership in NATO. Our people are against the Pentagon plans to involve our country in the plans of establishing European aggressive units. Our people are asking our government to oppose such dangerous plans in the NATO meeting.

BRIEFS

FRG TOURISM AGREEMENT--Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay, who signed a tourism cooperation agreement with the FRG at the beginning of the week, returned to Ankara today. Kuntay said that the agreement signed with the FRG is a multifaceted, extensive agreement. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA]

MARTIAL LAW ARRESTS--Elazig, Malatya, Bingol and Tunceli martial law forces caught 81 persons during a series of operations conducted in the last 15 days. Of these persons, 17 belong to the clandestine "National Liberation Army" in Elazig and 19 belong to the clandestine "Turkish Peoples' Liberation Army--The Unity of Labor" in Malatya. Another 45 persons were also detained during the same period. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 80 TA]

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GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES OFFICIAL PLO REPRESENTATIVE

NC122004 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 12 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Vienna, March 11, (AFP)--Austria has recognized an official representative in Vienna from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr said in interview published today. Mr Pahr told the newspaper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG that the representation was effective immediately.

The Socialist Party newspaper said that Ghazi Husayn has been designated as the PLO emissary and has been acknowledged as such by Austrian authorities. Mr Husayn has previously represented the PLO with international organizations in Vienna.

Further Details

LD122100 Hamburg DPA in German 2000 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--The representative of the PLO with the international organizations in Vienna has now been accredited to the Austrian Government. According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, the paper of the ruling Austrian Socialist Party, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr has informed all federal and regional authorites accordingly.

In its Thursday edition, the paper says that PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat has informed Chancellor Kreisky in a letter that "the representative of the PLO with the international organizations in Vienna, Ghazi Husayn, is the PLO's representative in Austria and with the Austrian Government." Foreign Minister Pahr had stated in reply to an inquiry: "We have taken note of this and informed all authorities of the central government and the laender that in questions concerning the Palestinian people or the PLO, dealings will in future lie with Herr Husayn, who official represents the PLO in Austria."

According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Husayn appealed to the other European countries to follow Austria's example and recognize the UN decisions concerning the Palestinians.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE ON DEVELOPMENT AID, TROOPS IN UGANDA

AU121211 Vienna KURIER in German 12 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Text] "I welcome Chancellor Kreisky's proposal to set up a Marshall Plan for the underdeveloped countries of the Third World, but I deplore the fact that this plan has met with very little support either internationally or in his own country." Such was the praise for his host which Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, expressed on Tuesday afternoon in a talk on present and future economic problems.

On the second day of his state visit to Austria, which was mostly filled with protocol visits, the Tanzanian president directed an urgent appeal to the industrialized countries to cooperate in bridging the gap to the underdeveloped countries of the Third World. He did this with good reason: Despite great efforts, the home country of Nyerere, one of the politicians of black Africa who gets the most attention, is still counted among the poorest countries of the world.

In an ensuing press conference, the Tanzanian president, who is the spokesman of the "Frontline States" against the apartheid policy of South Africa and the former Rhodesia of Ian Smith, also spoke out on the presence of Tanzanian troops in the neighboring state of Uganda, where 2000 Tanzanian soldiers are still stationed. [paragraph continues]

"We will withdraw half of our troops from Uganda in the near future," Nyerere told the assembled press. The remainder, however, will only be withdrawn when Uganda's "internal security" is safeguarded. The Tanzanian president called on South Africa to follow the example of the devolution of power to the black majority in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

MIRAGE INTERCEPTORS FROM FRANCE CHOSEN

AU121224 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Austria will most probably buy 24 interceptors of the "Mirage 50" type. This was announced by Defense Minister Roesch after the Council of Ministers meeting [on Tuesday, 11 March]. According to Roesch, this type of plane is entirely new. The defense minister vehemently denied reports that Austria would buy the "old" intercepters whose purchase had been denied Israel by France after the so-called Six-Day War.

Roesch affirmed that the agreement would be concluded before summer. The two dozen "Mirage" planes would then be delivered 24 months after the conclusion of the agreement, that is to say in the summer of 1982. The decision in favor of the French jet plane was taken in agreement with the Finance Ministry. Roesch did not want to give exact data on Tuesday on the cost of the intercepters; the purchase is expected to total about 3 billion Austrian schillings.

The supersonic combat planes will be financed by extensive trade transactions. Roesch in this context mentioned the shipment of Austrian aluminium from Ranshoefen as only a "small part of the overall package." The defense minister justified the decision in favor of the "Mirage 50" by stating the need to build up an "air police." Recently, Commander of the Army Spanocchi, in an interview with DIE PRESSE, had urgently called for the purchase of interceptors.

After extensive tests, the American Northrop F-5 Tiger, the Swedish Saab-Viggen and Israel's Mirage-version Kfir had been in competition. While the latter plane would not be bought for political reasons, the Viggen would be too expensive. Also, the American "Tiger is not an intercepter but is a ground-combat plane," Roesch emphasized on Tuesday. The shipment of the 24 interceptors will approximately coincide with the completion of the "golden bonnet" airspace monitoring exercise.

ZWENTENDORF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT TO REMAIN 'MOTHBALLED'

AU101130 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 8 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna--The general meeting of the Tullnerfelo Nuclear Power Plant Corporation (GKT) yesterday [7 March] unanimously decided to continue the 'mothballing" of the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant until the end of 1984 "for the purpose of insuring its optimal utilization."

According to Director General Fremuth of the Austrian Federal Power Company, this decision also includes the stored uranium fuel rods.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO ISRAEL--In 1979, Austrian exports to Israel increased 32.6 percent to 454.9 million schillings, while imports from Israel went up 10.8 percent to 615 million schillings. Thus Austria's deficit in trade with Israel declined 25 percent to 160.1 million schillings. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

SCHMIDT PRESS CONFERENCE EMPHASIZES WORLD SITUATION

LD121424 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to continue his international meetings aimed at overcoming the present international political crisis on Sunday in Hamburg with a meeting with the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. This was stated by Schmidt today at the press conference in Bonn. Giscard's conclusions concerning his latest Near East trip and the Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's impressions about his latest trip to Asia will be discussed.

Schmidt stressed that the result of his U.S. trip is that "agreement was reached on all key questions." "German-American relations are sound," he said. There are no remaining differences of opinion on crucial questions. U.S. President Jimmy Carter also emphasized that "there is no disunity" with Bonn.

According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the cause of the deterioration in the international situation can only be removed by the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. At the same time he stressed the importance of the nonalined countries' independence as a considerable factor of world peace and stability.

Referring to the hostage drama at the American Embassy in Tehran, he renewed his appeal for release of the hostages. He said: "The suffering of these people and their families must be stopped." Personally he felt deep sympathy for the hostages and the entire American nation as well as admiration for the American Government's "skillful and circumspect behavior."

The chancellor also expressed his opinion about the situation in the Near East and Africa. He said: "The search for a balance in the Near East makes the solution to the Near East problems ever more urgent." He also welcomed developments in southern Africa, paying tribute to the achievement of the Zimbabwe people and the British Government in carrying out free elections in that country.

Schmidt said: "The Federal Republic has great interest in peace in Africa." To Robert Mugabe, the newly elected prime minister of Zimbabwe, he offered cooperation as partners with the Federal Government. He thought there was also a chance for peaceful settlement in Namibia.

Schmidt confirmed he had received a reply, dated 4 March, from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev to his letter handed over at the beginning of February in Moscow. The reply, directed personally to Schmidt, was a summary of the Soviet evaluation of the present world situation. It contained "no indication of any deterioration in German-Soviet relations" but neither did it contain any indication of improvement in the international situation.

"The tone of the letter is moderate. It is characterized by propaganda for the Soviet cause," said Schmidt. Brezhnev's "essentially firm" reply was largely directed against U.S. policy.

Regarding relations with the United States, the chancellor said in his introductory statement there were nuances in their views on the role of an independent policy by the Third World states. In addition, Bonn had a "somewhat greater understanding" for the Arab states.

In answer to questions, the chancellor stressed there were no doubts about the GDR and FRG's interest in "further cementing" mutual relations. He had no reason to believe the present world political situation had adversely affected relations between the two German states.

Once again Schmidt emphatically rejected German mediation between the superpowers. In reply to a question on this he said: "I am gradually finding the insistence on Germany's role as mediator to be a nuisance." Furthermore, the world powers are talking again, "thank God." He added that this was "definitely" not the last exchange of letters he would have with Brezhnev.

Asked about the Olympic boycott, Schmidt said he thought that "this was not really a key question." The key problem--the imbalances in the world and the occupation of Afghanistan--would probably not be changed by the West's attitude to the Olympics. Nevertheless, he felt understanding for the American position.

He said: "It is my hope and wish to bring about a unanimous position by all European states on the question of the Olympics." But there is no doubt that on the Olympic question Bonn will act in solidarity if the Soviet leadership "does not create the necessary conditions enabling athletes to take part in the games" by the time the deadline arrives for the decision on participation.

Asked about a possible "counter-Olympics", he underlined that the Federal Government's view on this was "very restrained". This was the business of the sports organizations.

Schmidt said that Bonn's most important advice was to make the maintenance of the military equilibrium between East and West--or where it had been upset, its restoration--the focal point of the West's long-term concept of crisis management. This aim could be achieved both by "counterarming" and negotiation.

In the chancellor's view, the "greatest danger" is the conceivable triggering of an arms race between East and West. He therefore welcomed the avowed readiness of the two world powers to continue the CSCE process and to work toward a successful Madrid followup conference. According to the chancellor, Brezhnev confirmed in his letter that the USSR was ready to negotiate on the European medium-range missiles if NATO suspended its decision of last December.

Of course, NATO could not do that, Schmidt stressed, and Brezhnev knows this. The Soviet position was "an attitude not corresponding to the parity concept in Europe." He believed that unless international developments took a turn for the worse, negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons would take place.

BREZHNEV LETTER DOES NOT CONFIRM INVITATION

LD121306 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In his reply to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev suggested no date for the Bonn head of government's visit to Moscow which was originally scheduled to take place this year. It was learned from Bonn government circles today that Brezhnev did not specifically mention the existing invitation to the chancellor in his letter. However, he did make it clear that he, too, desired a continuation of the discussion contacts between himself and Schmidt and praised previous meetings between the two politicians as positive.

Brezhnev's letter, which was in reply to a personal message from Schmidt on 6 February, is about four pages long and is dated 4 March. According to government circles, the letter reached the chancellor shortly before his trip to Washington where he briefed U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the letter.

According to Bonn circles on the subject of the chancellor's plans, Schmidt's trip to Moscow can only be useful if the Soviet leadership makes it clear--beyond its behavior following the invasion of Afghanistan--that it wants to make a contribution toward re-establishing the military balance between East and West.

During the past few days the chancellor has repeatedly described the reestablishment of this balance as the prime aim in solving the Afghanistan crisis. According to the information of the government circles, a visit by Schmidt to the Soviet Union in the near future is not to be expected.

Speculations in the press today that Schmidt will visit the Soviet Union at Brezhnev's request before 24 May--the deadline for registering for the Olympic games in Moscow--and will meet SED [GDR Socialist Unity Party] chief Erich Honecker, were described as "totally unrealistic."

According to information in Bonn, Brezhnev's letter to Schmidt explained the situation and development in the Afghanistan crisis from the Soviet leadership's point of view and strongly reproaches the policy of the United States in the crisis. The tone of Brezhnev's letter was described on the whole as open and businesslike.

The letter apparently contains no criticism of the Federal Government in the strong terms as used by Soviet publications in the past few days. The main accusation in this criticism following the chancellor's trip to the United States is that Schmidt is increasingly bowing to pressure from Washington.

SCHMIDT SUMS UP CONTENTS OF BREZHNEV LETTER

DW122038 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 12 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's statement on Leonid Brezhnev's letter at press conference in Bonn on 12 Mar 1980--recorded]

[Text] The Soviet general secretary's letter contains a summary--addressed to me personally--dealing with the Soviet stance and Soviet assessments on a number of international problems which at present are bringing influence to bear on the situation in the world. It contains no reference to any deterioration of German-Soviet relations and it likewise contains no allusions with respect to an improvement of the international situation. I may be allowed to say that the note struck in the letter is a moderate one. It is coined by the wooing for the Soviet view on the international situation. It is tough in its content regarding the representation of the Soviet view, and in this it is above all directed against the policy of the United States.

GENSCHER, CARRINGTON DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, MIDEAST

LD131105 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Afghanistan and the Middle East were the main topics of a telephone conversation yesterday between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The Foreign Ministry here stated today that they discussed the further handling of the Afghanistan initiative--that is, the return of the country to a nonalined status--and some aspects of Middle East policies against the background of Genscher's recent meeting with Egyptian President as-Sadat. These topics will also be dealt with on Tuesday during the meeting of the nine EC foreign ministers in Brussels.

GENSCHER VIEWS MIDEAST POLICY, PALESTINIAN ISSUE

DW121325 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 12 Mar 80 DW

[Reporter Heribert Schwan Interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] French State President Giscard d'Estaing has ended his tour of several Gulf states. Already at the beginning Giscard d'Estaing commented on the Palestinian problem. For the first time there was talk of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. For the first time it was mentioned in an official French communique. Does the Federal Republic of Germany fully back Giscard d'Estaing's formulation?

[Answer] Actually, the question ought to be asked the other way around because the Federal Republic of Germany has been backing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination for years. We believe that on the one hand the prerequisites for a lasting, just and far-reaching peace settlement in the Middle East must involve respect for the rights of Israel to live in secure and respected borders, and, on the other hand, the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

We have pointed that out to the United Nations since 1974 as well as on many other occasions. In the meantime it has turned out that more and more states share that correct and constructive approach.

While I was in Cairo, I noted--noted again--how much President as-Sadat, who is using the weight of his entire personality and his political influence to try to achieve a just peace agreement, considers the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination to be indispensable for a peace settlement.

[Question] You said that in Cairo and you agreed with Giscard d'Estaing. It has been registered in the European Community, everywhere in the world and also particularly in Israel. But when former Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan visited Bonn, you stated that the implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination requires the agreement of all involved, including the Israelis, and that this would necessarily mean the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Hasn't a change taken place here?

[Answer] First of all, we have said that the Palestinian people have a right to self-determination. That is incontestable; nobody can take that from them. The matter is whether it can implement this. Within the framework of a peace settlement both things must be achieved: recognition of Israel's right to exist and the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Nobody can prescribe to the Palestinian people how they must implement their right to self-determination. It must be implemented within the framework of a peace settlement.

President Giscard d'Estaing did not make the question of an independent Palestinian state the only possible solution. I believe that it is not up to the countries outside of that area to make suggestions in this direction; that must be done by the people and the states who are directly involved in the conflict.

The most important thing is that the principle--recognition of Israel in secure borders, on the one hand, and the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people on the other--must be recognized more and more because these are the two fundamental prerequisites for a peace settlement which are supposed to be achieved through negotiations.

Everybody should certainly give some thought to the fact that the demand we have voiced officially since 1974 [passage indistinct] finds that broad support. Most of all it is supported by a man such as President as-Sadat, who everybody in the world knows is trying to find a just peace settlement. In other words, not a peace settlement against somebody or at the expense of Israel, but a peace settlement in such a way that it will be acceptable to all people in the Middle East.

[Question] Are you convinced that Europe, that the European Community, will support this French suggestion which you share?

[Answer] It is so that we can make a contribution in different ways. First of all, the present negotiations between Israel and Egypt have reached a decisive phase. The process of negotiations must be followed most carefully so as not to upset or curtail it.

Second, it is important that the European states on their own give a new impetus to a political upgrading or vitalization of the European-Arab dialog, an institution that has existed for years but one which has been a bit lethargic in past years.

When I was president of the European Community, I very strongly supported the dialog of European states with Arab states. It is now time to use this important instrument again for achieving stabilization in that region. It is necessary for the European states to prepare a statement on the Middle East problem because nobody can predict the success of the current autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel.

In any case, we want to avoid a circumstance in which a critical situation could arise because the aims set have not been achieved. The Europeans could take up some helpful positions in this respect. We are doing it and we are prepared to do it in agreement with the United States. I believe that those directly involved will also consider this to be helpful support.

[Question] It means in other words: If the Israelis and the Egyptians do not agree by 26 May on the term "Palestinian autonomy," according to the Camp David agreement--so far no significant progress has been achieved--a new European initiative could take place?

[Answer] I have never thought much of fixed dates or even ultimatums, but I think a lot of such countries as the states of the European Community, which form a neighboring region to the Middle East, exploiting their opportunities for making their contribution to a peaceful solution in the Middle East. That is important for peace in the Middle East. This peace is also our peace.

I ask you to consider that the solution of the Mideast problem is also of great significance for the inner cohesion of the Arab countries, for the reestablishment of the unity of the Arab camp. Again, that is of considerable importance for the great international discussion that is taking place at present regarding a solution to the Afghanistan problem. A solution to the Afghanistan problem is possible only in cooperation with the Arab countries.

This demonstrates how much the individual complexes of that difficult region hang together. But I believe that the most important thing is to make a contribution to peace. And I say it again:

The key elements here are, on the one hand, Israel's right to exist--Israel must be recognized within secure borders by all involved--and, on the other hand, the right of the Palestinian people to carry out their right to self-determination, a right they are as entitled to as any other people.

[Question] France did not deem it necessary to point out in the communique that has been mentioned that secure borders must be guaranteed to Israel by its neighbors. You have just repeated it once again. Israel is now deeply shocked and irritated. Protests to the Federal Republic of Germany have taken place, to Great Britain and France. How do the Germans handle that? How does German foreign policy handle it? There are special German-Israeli relations.

[Answer] First, I would like to say that the French statement on the matter probably has not been fully studied because the French statement refers to earlier statements that have been made in which Israel's right to exist has been mentioned, so that no difference of opinion exists with regard to the substance.

Our common stance is based unchanged on a common statement by the European Community, particularly on the known London statement of the European Council. Particularly in the Mideast problem it has turned out that a European stance has been worked out that reflects more and more agreement. This is the reason why Europe can most certainly make a constructive contribution to peace; I repeat: a contribution to peace in a neighboring region that has direct relations with us, but also a contribution to unity in the Arab camp. This will be a contribution to the fact that the Arab countries will be able to make their contribution to a solution of the Afghanistan crisis.

Nobody can ignore that at the Islamic conference in Islamabad not just one decision was made but several. One of them deals with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, with the demand that the Soviet troops must be withdrawn. The other decision has raised demands with regard to the Middle East problem. This is considered an important problem there. Therefore, I believe, that it is important that the Europeans, in agreement with the United States and not against it, use their opportunities to bring about a constructive solution.

Palestinians' Rights Reemphasized

LD121158 Hamburg DPA in German 1123 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher underlined again today the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In an interview for Deutschlandfunk, Genscher stated that this right to self-determination and recognition of Israel's right to exist are the two fundamental prerequisites for a lasting, just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. One cannot dictate to the Palestinian people how they should implement their right to self-determination. On the contrary, it should be worked out within a peace settlement. The French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not suggest either that the question of an independent Palestinian state is the sole possible solution.

In Genscher's view, the states of the European Community should "accompany" the present process of negotiation between Israel and Egypt, which has entered a decisive phase, with great caution so as not to upset or jeopardize it. The EEC countries, however, should on their own initiative provide a new stimulus for a revaluation and revival of the European-Arab dialog, which during past years has "become somewhat dormant." "Now is the time to use this important instrument again to stabilize the region," stressed the federal foreign minister. The European states must also prepare a statement on the Middle East issue because no one can predict the success of the current talks on autonomy between Egypt and Israel.

With regard to the lack of an express mention of Israel's right to exist in the official French communique published during Giscard's trip to several Arab Gulf states, Genscher stated that the communique referred to earlier statements in which Israel's right to exist had been mentioned.

GENSCHER CONGRATULATES MUGABE, CALLS FOR COOPERATION

LD121227 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Bonn has now begun a political dialog with the future government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. According to Foreign Office spokesman Juergen Sudhoff, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe received today the head of the German liaison office in Salisbury for an exchange of views. On behalf of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, he assured Mugabe of the Federal Government's readiness to cooperate as partners with independent Zimbabwe and to help develop the new state. Mugabe stressed that he also desired close cooperation with the Federal Republic.

The head of the German liaison office conveyed a message of congratulations from Genscher to the future Zimbabwe government on its "very impressive election victory." It stated that with this great display of confidence, the people of Zimbabwe have given the necessary backing to the future government to overcome the difficult tasks it faces in the areas of national reconciliation and the development of the state. "May your government succeed," Genscher stated in the text, which was published today, "in securing a complete and lasting internal peace for your country after the long years of bitter struggle and thus making an important contribution to peaceful development in southern Africa."

In the opinion of SPD foreign policy expert Peter Corterier, the composition of the Zimbabwe government reflects Mugabe's desire not to defend solely on his party's absolute majority, but, after years of bloody war, to work earnestly for reconciliation with all groups in the country, including the white minority. Corterier expressed this view today to the SPD's press service.

MINISTER FRANKE ON RELEASE OF GDR PRISONERS FOR CASH

LD071506 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Federal minister for intra-German relations, Egon Franke, SPD, declared in Berlin today his opposition to public controversies about the pros and cons of securing the release of prisoners from the GDR for payment. Speaking at the end of a meeting of the Bundestag intra-German committee, he said in the Reichstag building that even giving publicity to the fate of individual prisoners in the GDR is not helpful. In a number of recent cases the GDR has refused to release prisoners for money because their names were mentioned by the media in the Federal Republic.

Franke emphatically rejected reports that East Berlin has stopped the release-for-cash operation. There is no break in this respect, the minister said. All arrangements are being handled by the GDR as agreed. In the past about 1,500 prisoners came to the Federal Republic every year, and he assumed that the same figure would be reached this year.

Franke stressed that the Federal Government included in its operation only prisoners who have been sentenced for political reasons. Allegations that there are criminal and antisocial elements among the freed prisoners slander all concerned. He also emphasized that at the moment he sees no negative consequences of the international tension for the relations between the German states.

DIE WELT CRITICIZES SCHMIDT'S TACTICS IN U.S. TALKS

DW121400 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Mar 80 p 6 DW

[W. Hertz-Eichenrode article: "Special Case Schmidt"]

[Text] On his flight back from the United States the chancellor's telegenic "quite close together" show with President Carter had already gone up in smoke. Schmidt himself essentially contributed to this end with his differentiating remarks concerning the Olympic boycott. Meanwhile, the Olympic boycott is only serving as a surface argument standing for something more profound and deep. Obviously the possibilities of conflict between Bonn and Washington have not been eliminated. Where is the conflict matter to be found?

Notwithstanding all the chancellor's contradictions in what in broad English he refers to as "crisis management," there is one constant indeed. Schmidt stands by a definition of detente policy as a balance of forces, especially a military balance. That means that as far as he is concerned, external security in divided Germany and Europe is the existential realm of all Bonn policy. This even applies when he wants to insure military balance, not only through a closure of the arms gap (missile decision by NATO) but also through contractual arms limitation.

From this emerge for Bonn policy some advance priorities which, however, are hardly discussed, strangely enough! The guarantee of our external security in the Atlantic alliance is essentially based on the strategic weapons of the United States. Intercontinental strategic weapons are a global category. Logically, crises in remote regions of the world have repercussions on the security of the Europeans as well. This was so in the Korean crises, the Quemoy crisis, the Cuban crisis, the Middle East crisis, and it is so now in the Afghanistan crisis. Security guaranteed by strategic weapons is of a bipolar character--at least still in this decade. It is based on the arms balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the bipolar security system the armed forces and nuclear weapons of the United States stationed in West Germany have a stabilizing (deterring) effect for other parts of the world as well, just as, conversely, the military presence of the United States in other regions is of great significance for the credibility of deterrence in Europe. In this sense we may speak of a security community of the West.

Schmidt personally acknowledges these interconnections--unlike many others in his party. To this extent he is a reliable partner of the United States. To this extent he also attracts the uninhibited ire of the Soviets.

Yet there is another basic world political truism, and that is where the contradictions of the chancellor begin. Since the strategic weapons of the United States are balanced by those of the Soviet Union, and vice versa, they are strongly neutralized in political conflicts below the threshold of a threat of nuclear war. To the same degree powers smaller than the United States and the Soviet Union have gained regional room for movement, which is being used, too.

Examples of this are France's special role since De Gaulle, and also the initial phase of Willy Brandt's ostpolitik (until Washington gained control of Bonn's ostpolitik again with the lever of the Berlin agreement) as well as the political development of the nonalined states which cause the North-South dimension to prevail in addition to the East-West dimension.

It is just on the second level below the great tension between the two superpowers that Schmidt starts out when he wants to make a special case for Germany that plausible to the Americans which justifies the special interests of the Germans. At the time of Adenauer and Dulles the question of divided Germany was embedded in the containment policy. With the Eastern treaties Brandt "relaxed" ther German problem by recognizing the existence of two states in Germany and renouncing the all-German representation claim. The cost for this can be seen in Henry Kissinger's depressing verdict: "The Federal Republic has crossed its rubicon, it has recognized Germany's partition and has sealed the status quo in Central Europe" ("Memoirs", page 569). According to Kissinger, Bonn waived national claims and in its place bought an improvement in climate and facilitation of inter-German contacts.

Obviously the chancellor does not want to hazard now this dearly purchased improvement in climate and the facilitation of human contacts. Yet his argument only conditionally holds water, especially vis-a-vis the Americans. If the security of Berlin and Hamburg were seriously involved, our protective power, the United States, would also be provoked with the full risk of a nuclear strike against its own cities having a population of millions. What would happen to us if the U.S. President were then to recall the chancellor's argument and begin thinking about a special case for the United States?

Schmidt ignores the fact that the East-West tension between the United States and the Soviet Union has remained the fundamental fact for Europe. Bonn's treaty policy has changed just a little in this since what has been accomplished in the relative normalization of life side by side. He is ignoring the fact that in a world political East-West crisis the Federal Republic of Germany is the last that could afford to recognize this dominant fact only half-heartedly.

For the sake of his regard for friend Giscard d'Estaing, he ignores the fact that France can play less of a special role the more serious the crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union is. He ignores the fact that Bonn policy is carrying its dialectics to extremes if it proposes to persuade Moscow, as it did Washington, to tolerate tacitly a special case for Germany in Europe while, on the other hand, counteracting Soviet influence with the massive aid to Turkey and Pakistan and with the mobilization on the nonaligned states.

Schmidt is not only hesitating and temporizing, as Strauss accuses him of doing, he is playing an extremely hazardous game at high stakes. "Security for Germany?"

MILITARY EXPERT VIEWS 'SAD' STATE OF U.S. ARMED FORCES

DW121312 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Mar 80 p 12 DW

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Sad Balance Sheet"]

[Text] The United States does not have enough soldiers. In the event of mobilization it would not have enough reservists to fill up the infantry units. Nearly half of the planned slots in the combat units would have to remain unfilled. A mere three-fourths of the artillery guns could be manned. There would not be any crews for one-fourth of the tanks. The balance sheet is a sad one. The world power has a gigantic potential in nuclear strategic armament, to be sure. Its air force is effective. But the navy alone would have to "defend three global oceans with a fleet which can protect only 1 1/2 global oceans" and the army is understaffed. This will remain the case for as long as there is no general conscription. The U.S. Government is aware of this. It also does not dodge the finding that the weakness of the traditional troops is bound to have a negative political effect. In the hostage affair in Tehran, for example, the United States is condemned to impotence last but not least because it cannot even credibly threaten military action. And yet, for the time being, conscription will not be reintroduced. The United States is going through an election year. Can this democracy learn to pursue a balanced military policy only in a catastrophe?

PRESS COMMENTS ON STRAUSS U.S. VISIT

DW121420 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0605 GMT 12 Mar 80 DW

[Press review on the U.S. visit by Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president, CSU chairman, and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU]

[Text] The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: Election campaigner Strauss will be meeting with election campaigner Carter tomorrow. Yet from the very first hour after his arrival the CDU/CSU chancellor candidate has had to struggle with the shadow of the chancellor of the social-liberal coalition who will be the best race horse in the stable of the SPD and the FDP.

Meanwhile, Strauss seems to be constantly exposed to the temptation to criticize Schmidt where the Bonn chancellor is not in congruent harmony with the White House, namely in the consequences of the Afghanistan crisis for Western detente policy. It is in a more differentiated way than the politician of the opposition that the head of government must view the special position of the Federal Republic with its direct border between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Schmidt did recall that his hometown Hamburg is but 30 miles away from the troops of the East bloc.

BERLINER MORGENPOST notes: It is no secret that even after the chancellor's visit, which had been turned to harmony, differences of opinion continue to exist with respect to the course with which the West should react to the world situation changed by the invasion of Afghanistan by Moscow.

Granted, the chancellor candidate cannot and must not counteract the chancellor and pursue a sort of oppositional foreign policy. Yet he may set accents wherever he deems it necessary.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG discusses the following point: At the very beginning of his appearance Strauss took action as an election campaigner by generally criticizing the chancellor and his party in every respect. Schmidt indeed knew better what fairness means when he at the time protected Strauss in Moscow toward Brezhnev.

Strauss is also making it hard for the American hosts, for they surely do not want to be dragged into the German election campaign. Any impression that Washington is intruding, that it even favors one party, would be fatal. The Strauss charge voiced in New York that the chancellor lacks the support of the SPD for the full solidarity with the United States, however, seems to be aimed at just that.

The Leutkirch SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG states: What remains is that the chancellor candidate not only advocates an Olympic boycott, but beyond that even trade sanctions against Moscow and a further increase in the German defense contribution. In any event, he is manifesting much more readiness to share the burdens as a consequence of the Afghanistan crisis and to run risks in doing so. Thus in the United States Strauss is offering a clearer contrast program than he did during the latest Bundestag debate. In many American ears this blunt analysis may sound more convincing than the less clear utterance of the chancellor about the character and the consequences of Soviet policy.

'YOUNG DEMOCRATS' SUPPORT POLICY OF DETENTE

AU121326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Bonn on "German Young Democrats" National Congress in Gruenberg Hesse]

[Text] The continuation of the policy of peace and detente and the halting of the intensified arms race were demanded by the FRG "Young Democrats" (DJD) at their national congress in Gruenberg (FRG land Hesse) last weekend.

Against sharp resistance from FDP leading circles, the Young Democrats called for giving up the revanchist position of not recognizing GDR citizenship. "In the course of continuing a peace-securing policy of detente, the DJD demands the recognition of GDR citizenship," states a resolution that was adopted by a great majority. Moreover, it is stressed that this would be a logical step toward "further developing the policy of detente." The Young Democrats declare: "The nonrecognition of GDR citizenship constitutes a permanent interference in the GDR's sovereignty, and thus interference by a NATO state in the affairs of a Warsaw Pact state."

The FRG Government is asked not to permit the deployment of any new American nuclear medium-range missiles and to insist upon the withdrawal of the already existing 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads. In the interest of continuing the policy of detente, the NATO decision on the deployment of modern American nuclear missiles in West Europe must be revoked.

The FRG Government must not allow itself to be incorporated in the exaggerated reactions of the United States. "Neither the establishment of task forces nor the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, let alone the hectic expansion of the arms budget, is a suitable means for securing peace."

The National Congress of the Young Democrats sharply condemned the employment ban practices in the FRG as well as their exacerbation in the postal service and in the railroad system.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS EXPECTED TO DETERIORATE FURTHER

LD111452 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Munich--The Institute for Economic Research [IFO] in Munich indicated today that the Federal Republic's balance of payments, which went into deficit last year for the first time since 1965, will increase significantly in 1980.

The IFO estimates that this year's balance of payments deficit could amount to DM20 to 25 billion. It also says that in view of this deterioration the question must now be posed of whether the deutschmark's tendency to appreciate in value has now come to an end.

The institute feels, however, that for the time being at least this need not be the case. The balance of payments of most other industrialized countries against whose currencies the deutschmark is gauged on the international money markets have also worsened.

GISCARD BRIEFS CABINET ON MIDEAST TOUR

NC121403 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 12 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 12 (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today reiterated Israel's right to live peacefully in "safe, recognised and guaranteed borders", when briefing a regular cabinet meeting on his Middle East tour last week.

A communique released after the meeting quoted the president as saying: "Each state in the region, especially Israel, which is legitimately concerned, must be able to live within safe, recognised and guaranteed borders. This involves Israel withdrawing from Arab territory occupied since 1967".

The president said the two basic conditions of peace in the Middle East were the "right to security and the right to self-determination", adding that "all sides" should take part in negotiations on this basis, "notably the Palestinian people, which implies the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)".

Mr Giscard d'Estaing asked that France's partners in the European Community be informed of the results of his tour, saying he was sending a personal envoy to Italy, currently chairing the European Council of Ministers.

Saying his Gulf tour had contributed to strengthening Arab-European ties, the French president expressed his satisfaction with the talks, noting they showed the significance of the visit was "understood and appreciated".

PAPERS VIEWS GISCARD GULF TRIP, MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LE MONDE Editorial

LD121623 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Different Path"]

[Text] If, as Racine said, art consists in creating something from nothing, Mr Giscard d'Estaing executed a work of art, in a sphere which, it is true, is well-suited to it, during his visit to the Middle East. None of what he said in Kuwait about self-determination for the Palestinians and in Amman about PLO participation in peace negotiations was new either on the lips of a French leader or those of a West European leader. The president's only art consisted in giving his stances new brilliance by expressing them at the right time.

After an operation to seduce the Arabs at the beginning of the trip, his tactics were to bring them round to his own positions, in other words acceptance of Arab-Israeli coexistence. From the Amman communique it would appear that this is already an established fact from King Husayn.

The president of the republic has therefore driven both the Israelis (which is nothing new) and the Palestinians into a corner: No peace for Israel without a Palestinian homeland, he is saying to the former; no Palestinian homeland without peace with Israel, he is saying to the latter.

What will happen now? Probably nothing until 26 May--the deadline set by the Camp David agreement for organizing autonomy for the West Bank. Nor will anything happen if this deadline is extended in light of possible progress. [paragraph continues]

In his speech on Saturday, Mr Giscard d'Estaing paid indirect tribute to the Camp David agreement: Israel recognizes that peace depends on withdrawal from the Arab territories, he stressed, since it can only normalize its relations with Egypt by withdrawing from Sinai. The president of the republic can probably be criticized for hampering the Camp David process by predicting its failure. This is Cairo's view. However, he can also be regarded as stimulating the protagonists of this process by showing them that there is a different path.

The president of the republic and, with a fair degree of explicitness, King Husayn are working on the hypothesis, which they regard as probable, that this process will not solve the Palestinian problem. King Husayn has asked the French president to prompt a European "initiative," should that be the case. It is true that the Nine are now apparently sufficiently in agreement to take an initiative...on paper. However, everybody is aware that only the United States can persuade Israel to come to terms with the Palestinians. Hence Mr Giscard d'Estaing's reminder on Saturday that, while any solution depends on an Israeli-Arab agreement, it also depends on the Security Council where the United States, like the USSR, has the right of veto.

In that eventuality, it would be necessary to have the Security Council alter Resolution 242--the basis of all peace negotiations since 1967--to include the Palestinians' rights as a people and not just as refugees. It is on this point that a European intervention could be useful.

Such a move was attempted without success last August, but a new event has occurred since then: the rapprochement between the Islamic world and the United States started by events in Afghanistan. What seemed impossible before might be possible in the future, once the U.S. elections are over, of course.

After that, as Mr 'Arafat pointed out in his statements to LE MONDE, only the crucial implementation stage would remain.

FRANCE-SOIR Criticism

LD121135 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "Giscard's Silence"]

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Middle East trip has thus ended on an exceptional note: the Amman speech which, in the president's mind, undoubtedly contains the conditions he considers necessary to bring about Israeli-Arab peace at last, and (for those who do not subscribe to this dream) to open new possibilities for development for all the peoples of the region "when they accept coexistence within frontiers no longer bristling with danger...."

In French the word condition is politically and emotionally loaded, depending on whether one uses it to mean a near ultimatum or, on the other hand, as the expression of a simple statement. A close reading of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's speech hardly permits this second explanation. In fact, the conditions laid down for Middle East peace are all down to a single party, a single state: Israel.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing repeats that the Palestinian people must exercise their right to self-determination. In a sentence which emphasizes an unquestionable sharpening of the French attitude in the Palestinian affair, Valery Giscard d'Estaing announces that the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] should be brought into the peace negotiations. Israel, Valery Giscard d'Estaing states, must vacate the territories occupied in 1967.

Why?

This is clear and contrasts oddly with the president's ponderous silences concerning the conditions that the Arab states and organizations should fulfill in order to establish a genuine dialog. Valery Giscard d'Estaing does not say that this PLO, which he is installing right now at the negotiating table, must, before all else, renounce its exorbitant claim (expounded throughout its charter) to build a Palestine on the ruins of Israel: Why?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing does not say where or how the Palestinians' right to self-determination should be exercized without offending or denying the Israeli people's right to self-determination: Why?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing does not say--and this seems elementary--that the Arab world should forsake its household demons which cause it ceaselessly to deny Israel's existence, by use of arms if necessary, as four wars have already shown: Why?

Destructive Tendencies

Finally, Valery Giscard d'Estaing does not tell the Arab states which he has visited, and all the others listening to him, that one example could be followed on the path of peace--namely that of negotiation between Egypt, which has recognized Israel, and the Israeli State which, as it happened, in exchange vacated the Egyptian territories seized in 1967: Why?

It would seem to us hard for French policy to stop there, not just because it affords a too obvious bonus to the destructive tendencies stirring the Arab world. Nor simply because it is unjust and unilateral and places little value in the concessions granted by the Israelis and Egyptians to reach an agreement which is simply a first stage toward a broader peace, an agreement which, after all, the French stance does not favor. And not, finally, because it is too easily satisfied with the Arab states' applause which, contrary to certain current ideas, does not materialize in the form of oil favors--which we know well from the prices at the gasoline pumps. But above all because this policy strikes us as ultimately ineffective.

In fact, the best way to convince the Israelis that they must make further concessions is surely not by driving them to despair while flattering their most relentless adversaries: You can persuade men or states to be more flexible but, when their survival is at stake, you cannot force them to submit.

The president, who said in Amman that he acknowledged "Israel's justifiable concern" for its right to security, should doubtless reflect on this, having already proved in other circumstances that the mind and the heart can be well wedded. Otherwise, his dream of a Middle East where everyone would live and cooperate fraternally would be another of those mirages in which this region is so rich...

L'UNITE Commentary

LD12033 Paris L'UNITE in French 7-13 Mar 80 pp 1,2 LD

[Claude Estier commentary: "Giscard, the Palestinians and Oil"]

[Text] A diplomatic bombshell? At all events, the little phrase in the Franco-Kuwaiti statement on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination has caused a lot of ink to flow. Most commentators have seen it as a turning point in French Middle East policy. This is both true and false.

True, if one is referring to the great declarations of solidarity with Israel made by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his closest friends during every election campaign. For example, we await with interest the reaction of a man like Roger Chinaud, president of the Union for French Democracy parliamentary group, who in 1978 spent his time on the stump in the 18th Arrondissement of Paris attacking the Palestinians and those whom he called their agents.

False, as a real turning point, if one considers that the French Government is still cautious toward Egypt-Israel settlement procedures begun 2 years ago at Camp David, and has constantly sought the means for a parallel initiative. Now, if the Camp David accords really permitted great bilateral progress between Cairo and Jerusalem, their weakness, as we immediately emphasized, was to ingore the problem of the Palestinian people's future, thereby preventing a global settlement in the region.

For 2 years the PLO leaders have been making ground in winning official recognition from the great Western nations. The French Government remained one of the most cautious in this sphere. Having been content to follow the tide, Giscard d'Estaing has suddenly decided to lead it.

In 1980 it is no shock to say or write that "the Palestinian problem is not one of refugees but of a people who must exercise their right to self-determination, within the framework of a just and lasting peace." The most elementary realism forces one to that conclusion, and one might wonder whether the present Israeli Government would not have served its country's interests better by developing an overt if not bold policy toward the Palestinians instead of increasingly provoking them by, for example, the establishment of Israeli colonies in the occupied territories--a policy severely condemned since then throughout the world, even in the United States.

Basically, Giscard d'Estaing is now admitting what the Socialist Party has been asserting for a long time, namely, that there will be no lasting Middle East peace without somehow taking into account the Palestinians' right to a homeland. But at the same time, the president is making two grave mistakes which are a fresh confirmation of the lack of seriousness with which he conducts French international policy.

The first is to talk of the Palestinians' right to self-determination without even mentioning the right of all the countries in the region, including Israel therefore, to live in peace and security. Just as France makes a move toward the PLO leaders which they cannot fail to appreciate, should France not grasp the opportunity to make them renounce that part of their charter which still aims at the destruction of the Israeli State?

Giscard d'Estaing's second error consists in the strongly commercial nature of his pro-Palestinian stance. It is clear that the statement signed in Kuwait--where Palestinians hold high office in the administration and the economy--is directly linked among other things to the favors granted to the two big French oil companies. On his return, the president will not fail to exploit the fact that the one will overcome the other. There is no law against having a higher conception of what France's role could be for a "just and lasting peace" in the Middle East.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO EC

LD121334 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The French Government has issued an ultimatum to the European Council which meets at the end of the month: The disagreement between France and Great Britain is escalating.

During the Council of Ministers [meeting] the French leaders noted that the commission of the European Communities, which was supposed to formulate proposals on the problem of Britain's contribution to the European budget, has not done this. France considers that if these proposals are not put forward in the shortest possible time they will not be able to be studied, any more than any other proposal which may be formulated, during the debates at the end of the month.

CONSERVATOIRE RESPONDS TO VISA REFUSAL FOR SOVIET PIANIST

LD121421 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Pianist Bashkirov Refused Permission To Visit Paris"]

[Text] The Soviet authorities have refused an exist visa to the pianist Dmitriy Bashkirov who was due in Paris 13 March to give interpretation classes. After Moscow's refusal to Dmitriy Bashkirov, the [Paris] Conservatoire has refused to receive a delegation of musicians, teachers and students from the Moscow Conservatoire who were to give a concert on 24 March as part of the exchanges organized by the association of former pupils of the Conservatoire.

ANGOLA ENVOY ON SOUTH AFRICA AID, CUBAN 'DETERRENT FORCE'

LD121311 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "South Africa Is Planning Aggression"]

[Text] The tension in southern Africa is very grave, again because of South Africa. Luis de Almeida, Angolan ambassador in Paris, stated during a press conference Thursday morning that several thousand South African soldiers were massing on the Angola-Namibia border. "We have been warned that an airborne operation is being planned against us," he explained.

"Angola will use all means to oppose any South African attack," Luis de Almeida said, before adding: "We have one of Africa's strongest armies, to which must be added the paramilitary organizations and the Cuban deterrent [dissuasion] force." The ambassador did not assess the latter's importance but said "there are not as many Cubans as has been claimed."

Giscard Compromises Possible Cooperation

The Angolan ambassador next called to mind his country's relations with France. He particularly emphasized the French Government's "equivocation." The latter is supplying arms to South Africa. "The weapons we have seized are French, as are the Mirage planes and the helicopters which take part in the attacks on Angola," the ambassador said.

In addition, the Giscard government is sheltering Angolans who are openly plotting against their country. "The presence of Holden Roberto (former head of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola), surrounded by 'secret agents' and living a few hundred meters from my residence, shames France," he remarked.

Relations between France and Angola had improved in recent months. The young republic has great plans for development. But it is clear that the establishment of cooperation agreements depends primarily on the French Government, which cannot hope both to aid the South African racists to attack Angola and to expect equipment orders from that country at the same time.

CHAMBER ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON EC AFGHANISTAN PROPOSAL

ID130036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 12 Mar 80 ID

[Excerpt] European action in favor of detente and for the solution of the crisis in Central Asia continues despite grave difficulties. In Rome, the Chamber of Deputies approved a document reiterating that Afghanistan should urgently regain full independence and sovereignty in accordance with the proposal made by the European Community. The resolution was approved by 317 votes in favor, including the votes cast by the Communists and Socialists, and 96 votes against.

TERRORIST ATTACKS KILL RIGHTWING EXTREMISTS IN ROME, BARI

AU121616 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 22 (ANSA)--A 27-year-old rightwing extremist Angelo Mancia was shot dead by two youths here this morning in an attack later claimed by an organization describing itself as comrades organized in red flying squads. Mancia was a messenger-boy at the neofascist daily, IL SECOLO D'ITALIA. He was killed shortly after leaving his home. Mancia was well-known to the police. His file contains an attack some time ago against the daughter of former house speaker, Pietro Ingrao, one of the most prestigious members of the Italian Communist Party.

The organization which claimed responsibility for this morning's slaying was also responsible for an explosion a few days ago at the plant where IL SECOLO D'ITALIA is printed. Another action by the same group was against the Neofascist Youth Front's headquarters. In this case, however, the charge of eight kilos of TNT stuffed into a pressure-cooker was found before it went off.

Meanwhile, in Bari, southeast Italy, an extreme left organization calling itself Proletarian Patrols claimed last night's slaying of 19-year-old extreme rightist Martino Traversa with a telephone call to ANSA's Bari bureau. Traversa was shot at a local, privately owned radio station. He died shortly after arriving in hospital. Nearby, a second rightist, 18-year-old Nicola De Caro, was shot and wounded slightly. According to the telephone call, the slaying of Traversa was in revenge for the death of Benedetto Petrone, a young Communist killed by rightists in Bari a couple of years ago.

BRIEFS

OIL AGREEMENT WITH IVORY COAST--Rome March 11 (ANSA)--The Italian oil company, AGIP, a subsidiary of the state-run fuels group, ENI, has signed a new agreement for the prospection and production of hydrocarbons in the Ivory Coast, according to an AGIP communique here today. The operation will be carried out jointly with two American companies, the Philips Petroleum Co. and SEDCO, and the Ivory Coast's national oil company, PETROCI. The area involved is about 1,100 square kilometers of offshore waters with a maximum depth of less than 200 meters. The same consortium of companies has been seeking oil in the African state since 1975. The new agreement is a "production sharing" accord under which the oil companies assume all risks connected with prospection and share eventual production according to agreed percentages. AGIP has a distribution company in the Ivory Coast as well, AGIP (Cote d'Ivoire) S.A. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU]

EANES STRESSES FOREIGN POLICY, ARMY'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

LD121346 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Portugal's foreign policy, and particularly our relations with Africa, provided the keynote of a speech given this evening by the president of the republic at a dinner for Silvino da Luz, commander in chief of the armed forces of Cape Verde. Gen Ramalho Eanes hosted the dinner in his capacity of chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff. Luis Barreto reports:

Ramalho Eanes recalled Portugal's colonialist past, stating that not everything done in the past was positive and not everything that could be done in the present has been achieved. But it can be stated that essentials have been safeguarded and there is no reason why the future should not bring full attainment of [word indistinct] harmony and cooperation between the peoples of Portugal, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

Our country's stand regarding Africa and its Portuguese-speaking countries was defended by the president of the republic as follows: Portugal's stand after decolonialization--and, on sounder foundations, after the institutionalization of democracy in 1976--is not dependent on accidents of circumstance or accidents of history. Rather, it stems logically from a realistic assessment of the international context of which Portugal is part, and very accurately reflects Europe's natural standing in the world which can never be deflected from its open and fraternal relationship with Africa. For this reason Portugal's foreign policy must have as an ever-present trait the permanent search for forms of cooperation adequate to the specific circumstances of the African peoples to whom history has linked us. It is, therefore, not surprising that Portugal's foreign policy under successive governments has reflected this ever-present concern regardless of the different political or ideological commitments of those in charge. And there will never be any lasting deflection from this basic line of Portuguese foreign policy because such a deflection would be counter to the national interests.

Ramalho Eanes added that cooperation between the Portuguese and African peoples is much too important to be used as a bargaining factor in political negotiations of any kind. He said this cooperation must be established on crystal clear foundations which must never conceal the varied political regimes, international commitments and alliances that differentiate us from the concepts and models chosen by the African peoples for their own organization and political course.

While foreign policy and relations with other Portuguese-speaking countries were the keynote of his dinner speech, Ramalho Eanes' earlier address at the infantry training center in Mafra was rather different in character. Eanes was welcoming Silvino da Luz and took the opportunity to address the soldiers present.

The armed forces have an important role to play in Portuguese democracy, he said. In an obvious allusion to the latest developments, especially to reports of alleged plans for a military takeover, Eanes stated that the only course open to the armed forces in a democratic country is respect for the hierarchy, respect and concern for the unity of the nation and unceasing observance of a clearly and consciously accepted discipline.

Ramalho Eanes said that information in the military must flow both upwards and downwards in the hierarchical scale, and stressed that no soldier should be afraid to ask questions in order to keep himself well-informed and in a position to play his part in the unity of action that must characterize the armed forces.

CDS: PRESIDENT MUST HAVE 'DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE' SUPPORT

LD121529 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Social Democratic Center Party (CDS) Advocates Military President"]

[Text] "The CDS envisages the possibility that the new president of the republic may be a military figure of prominent national status capable of generating broad popular consensus in harmony with Portuguese society's most deeply-rooted cultural and social forces." This is stated in the communique issued at the end of Saturday's CDS National Council meeting.

The document lent special emphasis to the issue of the presidential candidate. "With a view to preparing adequately for an examiniation of the issue with the other forces belonging to the Democratic Alliance," it states: "The CDS has decided to promote a broad internal debate on the subject. Thus, the decisions to be taken by the party leadership will be able to reflect, without scope for misunderstandings, the feelings of the party grassroots and intermediate bodies. Nevertheless, there is already sufficient basis for the assertion that the candidate which the CDS will support must be someone having the Democratic Alliance's internal consensus, irrespective of any negotiations on the subject with political parties outside the alliance, and specifically the Socialist Party."

The communique adds that "there can be, and certainly will be, only one road to victory for the Democratic Alliance in the parliamentary and presidential election campaigns."

Another decision taken by the CDS was total support for the sixth government, since the present executive "has managed to preserve a high degree of national dignity and a lofty sense of effectiveness in its activity, demonstrating a determined political desire to build and modernize the democratic state and to extend social justice."

"The blueprint for change which the Democratic Alliance proposes demands firm solidarity among its component forces, and this has been particularly evident at government level. The CDS will continue to seek jointly with the Social Democratic Party and the Popular Monarchist Party the definition of a national plan drafted and developed on the basis of the freedom and creativity of the majority of the Portuguese people and identified with Portugal's most enduring values and most pressing interests," the document states.

"In this task of coordination," the communique continues, "the CDS will not lose sight of the fact that the Democratic Alliance's blueprint is the one which can form the most lasting alternative to and eliminate an economic, social and cultural structure and mentality of which the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] is still the chief hegemonic driving force. Encouraged, moreover, by the Socialist Party's evident crisis of autonomy, self-assertion and identity. The PCP is undoubtedly pursuing in its political activity and action a strategy which is objectively part of a blueprint for confrontation with the democratic institutions, objectively in an alliance with certain politico-military figures."

CDS Will Continue To Work in Favor of Democratic Alliance

Therefore, the CDS will continue "to work in favor of the Democratic Alliance at all levels for the introduction of the necessary thorough reforms which will grant all Portuguese people, especially the underprivileged or deprived, the benefits of freedom and social justice. The CDS is convinced that the Democratic Alliance demonstrates and will continue to demonstrate the capacity for the political, economic, social and cultural democratization essential for realizing this twofold objective of freedom and social justice between 1980 and 1984."

After confirming its confidence in the Democratic Alliance's future--"the best alternative for the best democratic economic, social and political development in Portugal"--the CDS National Council, presided over by Francisco Oliveira Dias, appealed "to all members, supporters and voters to cooperate actively in the political reinvigoration and extension of the Democratic Alliance, since its adversaries are unsuccessfully doubling their attacks on it all all levels. It is easier to advance the Democratic Alliance then to make it halt or retreat. Advancing the Democratic Alliance means expansion, organization and careful analysis--never radicalization or extremism, despite the provocations of the parliamentary of extraparliamentary opposition."

This renders "desirable and possible a coordinated strategy among the political forces belonging to the Democratic Alliance, developing the steps already taken in the direction of a joint government, parliamentary and presidential objective. The CDS is confident in and will work for the Democratic Alliance's total internal cohesion and total national cohesion, without detriment to the individual identity and autonomy of its members parties. The unity and expansion of the Democratic Alliance is still the first priority among and the chief basis for the party's remaining political tasks.

CAPE VERDE PARTY DECLINES PSD INVITATION FOR TALKS

LD112306 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] has declined a Social Democratic Party [PSD] suggestion for bilateral talks between the two parties in Bissau or the Cape Verde capital, Praia.

But the PAIGC has just announced that it had invited an official delegation for the Portuguese Communist Party to pay an official visit to Bissau and Praia. A spokesman for the PAIGC, who confirmed this information, said that it was by sheer coincidence that the two announcements had been made more or less at the same time.

The PSD suggestion for interparty talks was conveyed to the Guinea-Bissau ambassador in Lisbon when two PSD leaders called on him to express their party's interest in a rapprochement with the PAIGC. Included in the suggestion was a visit to Bissau or Praia by a PSD delegation.

The PAIGC leadership's reaction to the PSD initiative was that while the PAIGC welcomed the PSD suggestion for bilateral talks, it could not agree to a PSD delegation being invited to go to Bissau or Praia for that purpose.

NORWAY

GENERAL SAYS ARMY MUST BE STRENGTHENED

LD121239 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Knut Falchenberg report on interview with Army Inspector General Rolv Eios: "Allied Forces Must Not Become Surrogate for Armed Forces"]

[Text] It must not be believed that allied forces alone can resolve Norway's defense problems. Foreign reinforcements are important, but they must never become a surrogate so that we ourselves do not reinforce our own defenses, Maj Gen Rolv Eios, inspector general of the army, told AFTENPOSTEN. If future allocations for defense are less than envisaged, competition could arise between our own forces' needs and costly projects to enhance the capability for receiving reinforcements.

Despite the growing importance which the armed forces attach to NATO reinforcements for Norway, the Norwegian soldier will be the linchpin in ground defense. The reinforcements which Norway is prepared to receive in the initial stage of a conflict would be numerically far smaller than the forces which the army and the Home Guard themselves constitute. From what AFTENPOSTEN understands, our mobilization army together with the Home Guard of nearly 230,000 men will be nearly 10 times greater than the allied forces which might be expected to reach Norway in the first month of a conflict.

The annual budget for the armed forces will always appear small in relation to their duties. Therefore, one question is how much ought to be devoted directly to our defense might and how much to measures to enhance capability for receiving NATO reinforcements.

Reinforcements To Be Given Priority

The armed forces political and military leadership must be given high priority. One important measure is procuring Roland II missile defenses for air bases, so that these can be kept open for allied troop transport aircraft. But while air base defense greatly needs more effective missile defenses, the army is also experiencing an almost desperate need to reinforce its own air defense.

If both services cannot have their requirements met at the same time, a dilemma could arise: Should we concentrate on air defenses for Norwegian soldiers sent into combat, or should the air force's need to keep the air bases open for allied troop transports be given priority?

The inspector general replies that it is a theoretical question. If it were ever raised, however, he believes that it would be wrong to concentrate on air base defense at the expense of the army.

"I would think twice and even three times before I said that air base defenses must come before the army's air defenses. Personally, I would give top priority to the army's needs and rather group the army's air defense sections around the air bases when the need there is at its greatest," Eios said.

The army has already procured a small number of RB-70 missile systems which can shoot down aircraft up to 5 km away. This is considered short range. Effective air defense at longer ranges will thus depend on the effort from the new F-16 aircraft, as long as they have bases from which to operate.

"Allied Reinforcements No Surrogate"

Eios stressed that it must not be believed that the allies can "do the job" for our own Norwegian forces. "Planned allied reinforcements are important, not least when they have a deterrent effect on a potential aggressor.

"Such reinforcements must thus be seen as a necessary supplement to Norqay's national forces--a supplement which must not compete for defense allocations. We must never allow planned reinforcements to become a surrogate which prevents the best possible modernization of our own army."

Eios does not rule out that a decision to request allied help could take time. If such help from abroad is requested, the countries involved could also take time to reach their decisions.

"Therefore, we must always plan so that we can offer powerful resistance on our own to an aggressor."

Air force and naval officers have recently attacked sections of the Defense Commission's report. The navy opposes a reduction in the number of ships, and air force circles have opposed plans to abolish the Nike batteries.

The Defense Commission has compared these wishes, and the conclusion is clear: It is the army which yields the highest return on each krone spent on the armed forces, General Eios says.

"Now it is the ground defenses' turn. Only when the ground forces have been modernized will spending on other services have any meaning," Eios says.

At the moment it is modern missile air defenses which top the army's shopping list, followed by the desire for larger stocks of ammunition.

[Question] Will these wishes clash with the desire to reinforce the apparatus for receiving foreign reinforcements?

"If the politicians follow up the Defense Commission's intentions this will not happen. If, on the other hand, we were to have a situation in which the Commission's intentions were not observed, an undesirable rivalry for the distribution of funds could arise," Rolv Eios said.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO HOST DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD121140 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Swedish Government's foreign policy declaration given in parliament Wednesday morning by Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten stated that the Swedish Government is prepared to host a European disarmament conference and would discuss such a conference with representatives of other countries.

Ullsten branded the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a crime against the principles of the United Nations Charter and a blow to the rights of nonalined nations, but he characterized the founding of a free Zimbabwe as one of the few bright points in foreign relations. On the Middle East issue the foreign minister emphasized Israel's rights to security within recognized boundaries and the rights of the Palestinian people to a state of their own, and he characterized the settlements on the West Bank as a growing threat to the international reputation of the Israeli Government. Ullsten also said that one main line in Swedish foreign policy is the maintenance of stability in the Nordic area.

LORD CARRINGTON LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD121630 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1454 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington left London today for a two-day official visit to Romania.

He flew from Heathrow Airport with Lady Carrington in a specially chartered British Airways BAC 111.

His visit is the first political exchange between the countries since Sir Harold Wilson went to Bucharest in 1975. The last foreign secretary to go was Michael Stewart in 1968.

NO TEAMS OF SERVICEMEN ALLOWED TO COMPETE IN OLYMPICS

LD122034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1835 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] No teams of servicemen will be allowed to compete in the Moscow Olympics, the Ministry of Defence said today. In addition, no special help or encouragement will be given to individual servicemen wanting to take part in the games. There will be no ban on servicemen who want to compete by taking their normal leave. But they need special permission to go behind the Iron Curtain.

The Civil Service Department says that civil servants cannot expect special leave to compete in the Olympics. Any requests to go to Moscow during normal leave should be looked at in the light of office manning levels.

An MOD [Ministry of Defense] spokesman said today: "We consider it would be inconsistent with government policy to give any assistance or encouragement to service personnel who wish to go to Moscow."

HAUGHEY TO ASK FRENCH SUPPORT ON ULSTER PROBLEM

LD121111 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Dublin correspondent: "Eire Seeks French Support"]

[Text] The Eire prime minister, Mr Haughey, is formally to ask France tomorrow to put pressure on Britain to find a solution to the Ulster problem.

He told political correspondents in Dublin last night that he would outline his views on Ulster during day-long talks in Paris with President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

He said he would try and persuade "our friends" to use their influence and goodwill to convince the British Government that the time had come to secure an early settlement to the Northern problem.

"Attempts to find a solution should be made sooner, rather than later," he said.

Mr Haughey is going to Paris at the invitation of the French prime minister. It is his first official visit abroad since his election last December.

TFSC'S DENKTAS INTERVIEWED ON CYPRUS SITUATION

LD121619 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Report on interview granted by Rauf Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, to Robert Little in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] Rauf Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, sat under the picture of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, at the headquarters of his diplomatic mission near Trafalgar Square in London. He spoke at length about the fears and hopes of the Federated State of Cyrpus.

I asked him his opinion of the great efforts which the Greek Cypriot administration has made in recent months to win the Arab countries' political support following President Spiros Kiprianou's visit to Syria and the foreign minister's tour of the Gulf emirates.

Replying to his question, Denktas said: Our friends in the Arab world cannot be deceived by such exposed maneuvers. They realize that as long as the Greek Byzantine Church has a finger in Greek Cypriot policy and in the affairs of the Kiprianou government their interests will remain opposed to ours. By our interests I mean the world Islamic states.

Continuing, Denktas said: Some of our Arab friends know that the Greek Cypriot president's aim is to isolate the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus from the rest of the world. The Greek Cypriots' interest in the Islamic Arab world is tactical in order to achieve this end. They are aspiring to win the Arab countries' support in the hope of destroying the Turkish community in Cyprus.

He added: If you want to know where their real interests lie all you have to do is look at their UN representative's voting record on the question of Afghanistan and last week's vote on the resolution condemning Israeli occupation and colonization in the West Bank territories. The Cypriots' voting on this subject in particular is clear evidence of their ill intentions toward the just cause of the Palestinian people. Turkish Cypriots cannot fail to condemn this evil stand by the Greek Cypriots. [Denktas ends]

There is no doubt as to the extent of the Turkish Cypriot leaders' suspicions toward President Kiprianou. After I said that he and President Kiprianou visited London at the same time and that they attended a dinner party in Parliament the same evening, I asked him whether they met and if their presence in London was merely a coincidence.

Denktas said that no meeting took place between him and President Kiprianou and that the British Parliament is a very large place. He told me that he came to London on a private visit, but said: I have agreed to answer any questions that need answering out of the desire to explain all the points under consideration.

I asked Rauf Denktas whether there was any significance in President Kiprianou's unusual decision to cancel his press conference 2 days before his arrival in London. I also asked whether it is true that British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington asked the two Cypriot leaders politely to try to avoid the limelight during their presence in London.

Replying, Dentas said: I can assure you that I have received no such request. With regard to Kiprianou , I think that as soon as he knew that I was going to be in London and that I would correct any distortion of facts he decided that it would be safer to cancel his meeting with the press. [paragraph continues]

We know from our previous experience that the Greek Cypriots prefer not to talk unless they are sure that their statements will not be refuted. Otherwise, they remain quite silent.

I asked whether the Denktas government's proposals to draft a new federal constitution was merely another name for partition. He replied: "The world press, most unfortunately, is influenced by Greek propaganda. Participation does not mean partition. Our proposals envisage that we would be equal partners. We will not allow the Turkish community in Cyprus to be used as cheap labor as it used to be in the past. Cyprus independence means independence for us just as for the Greeks."

It was evident from the Turkish Cypriot leader's remarks that although his government is still hoping for a settlement eventually, it is in no hurry for a settlement on a basis other than equality in power and political rights.

Concluding, he said: We know that our friends in the Arab world will continue to support our cause in order to reach a just and honorable solution for the Cyprus problem and that their continued support is a guarantee for our success, and until that time comes we are prepared to wait and to work continuously.

TURKISH DIPLOMAT IN LONDON FOR OECD LOAN TALKS

TA112035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The under secretary of the prime minister's office and the assistant under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, has announced that a $500 million [word indistinct] loan available for immediate use has been secured for Turkey and that the United States has decided to increase its aid to Turkey from $200 million to $300 million.

Ozal held a news conference today in London, which is the second leg of his European tour in connection with the urgent aid to be extended to Turkey this year and Turkey's debts, which are coming due.

In his news conference, Ozal said that the $500 million loan will arrive in Turkey in cash next week. Ozal noted that this loan will be used until the loans to be confirmed by OECD countries at their 26 March meeting in Paris take effect.

According to TRT London correspondent Oguz Tezisler, Ozal in his news conference also stated that the meeting, which was scheduled to be held in Paris on 17 March to discuss the postponement of previous debts, has been deferred until the beginning of May upon the request of the countries concerned.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS 'CAMP DAVID' PROCEDURE FOR RESOLUTION

NC121230 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The government spokesman stressed today that the Cyprus Government's policy is for the Cyprus issue to remain within the UN framework and any other initiative should also be within this framework. The spokesman made this statement in answer to a question on a U.S. congressional study released yesterday, and particularly in answer to the remark that the "Camp David" method could be considered as a model for a Cyprus solution. The government spokesman stressed: A procedure similar to the one followed at Camp David concerning the Egyptian-Israeli relations is not acceptable by the Cyprus Government.

KLIRIDHIS WARNS OF IMMINENT PARTITION OF ISLAND

NC130820 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 13 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Limassol, 12 March--Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, president of the Democratic Rally Party, has warned that "it is considered certain that in 1980 the Turks will colonize Famagusta and declare an independent state."

Speaking at the crowded "Ikho 75" [Echo 75] club tonight, Mr Kliridhis also said that "we are heading toward partition with mathematic precision."

At the same time, Mr Kliridhis pointed out that "sloganeering is one of the Cyprus problem's enemies" and stressed that "he disagrees with the policy of long-term struggle."

Referring to the U.S. plan, Mr Kliridhis said that "we have relieved Turkey of the responsibility to reject or accept the plan because we rejected it" and added: "The four Makarios-Denktas guidelines were included in the U.S. plan, the rejection of which has been a fatal mistake by the Cyprus Government."

In answer to relevant questions, the Democratic Rally president:
--Reiterated that he will form a shadow cabinet.
--Declared that the 1955-59 struggle was magnificent and aimed at enosis; he also stressed that struggle for national survival and restoration are not confined to time limits.
--Observed that the Cyprus problem cannot be solved with a collection of UN General Assembly resolutions.

FORMER BRITISH GOVERNOR ARRIVES, HOLDS CONTACTS IN TFSC

TA121319 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Lord Carradon, a former governor of Cyprus, arrived in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today and held several contacts. He met acting President Oguz Korhan, Turkish Ambassador Inal Batu and the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol was also present at the meeting between Lord Carradon and acting President Korhan. In a statement after the meeting Korhan said that more favorable results could be achieved if the British Government listened to the Turkish Cypriot views and then reached a conclusion about the Cyprus problem.

In a statement after the meeting, Kenan Atakol said that they related the present situation in Cyprus to Lord Carradon. He added that at the meeting he [Atakol] had stressed that the West and especially Britain had done nothing so far to induce the Greek Cypriot administration to lift its economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriot community. The foreign minister said: We stressed that Britain was continuing to make the mistake it made when the 1963-64 incidents began in Cyprus.

Atakol pointed out that they explained to Lord Carradon that unless the foreign countries extended equal aid to the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, the economic imbalance between the two sides would be further aggravated and the line separating the two communities on the island would become more concrete.

Lord Carradon then called on the Turkish Cypriot negotiator, Umit Onan. In a statement after the 1 hour-long meeting, Lord Carradon said: We are trying to solve the problem of this beautiful island. The things I heard from the two sides have encouraged me.

Lord Carradon noted that he had met certain ministers and other officials in the Greek Cypriot sector. He added that he had met President Denktas and Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou in London last week. He said: I hope that my country will help to achieve a final settlement. Replying to a question, Lord Carradon said that he was more hopeful now than he was before.

Lord Carradon called on the Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia], Inal Batu at 1200. In a statement after the meeting, which lasted half an hour, Ambassador Batu said that they held a beneficial discussion on the latest developments regarding the Cyprus problem. Lord Carradon said that he would convey his contacts in Cyprus to the British Government.

WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS TO MEET IN NORTHERN NICOSIA

NC130715 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 9 Mar 80 p 3 NC

[By Resat Akar]

[Text] Nicosia--It has been reported that the World Islamic Congress has decided to hold its 8th session in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] and that the funds necessary for this purpose have been transferred to Cyprus. The congress is to be held in Nicosia from 23 to 27 March and will be attended by the foreign ministers and spiritual leaders of many nations. It has been learned that Turkey will be represented by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, former State Minister Lutfi Dogan, Director of Religious Affairs Tayyar Altikulac and National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan.

The TFSC authorities have stated that efforts are being organized to make the World Islamic Congress successful. They have also stated that holding the Islamic Congress for the first time in the Turkish sector of Cyprus is of paramount importance both politically and culturally.

It has also been learned that as soon as the Greek Cypriot administration found out that the World Islamic Congress was going to be held in the Turkish Cypriot sector of the island and that some foreign ministers would participate, they unsuccessfully tried to obstruct it. However, it is reported that the ministers invited will begin arriving to the island via Istanbul as of 20 March.

I VRADHINI: USSR RENEGES ON OIL AGREEMENT

AT121448 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 12 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 AT

[Text] In the end the Soviet Union has reneged on the decision [as published] which was given to Prime Minister Karamanlis for the sale of 800,000 tons of crude oil to Greece during 1980. Instead of Russian oil it now offers Libyan oil and at an increased price because it also counts the Soviet commission for the sale. The chief of the Soviet trade delegation in Athens, Navakovskiy, informed Trade Minister Panayiotopoulos that:

--His country is unable to fulfill its promises in toto.

--The Soviet Union specifically is prepared to sell only 700,000 tons of oil and of this amount only 150,000 tons will be Soviet crude oil. An additional 150,000 tons will be Russian gas oil and the remaining 400,000 tons will be Libyan oil. The Libyan oil, however, is being offered at a high price--$35.11 per barrel--with an additional charge of the percentage of the Soviet commission.

The Soviet proposal as announced by Novakovskiy was accompanied by the proposal that Greek exports to the USSR should be decreased by 39 percent. The trade minister reportedly has rejected the Soviet proposal and has requested that what was agreed upon in Moscow should be adhered to and that at the same time Greek exports to the USSR be increased.

ATHENS NEWS SCORES U.S. DIPLOMAT YOST'S VISIT TO COUNTRY

AT121405 Athens NEWS in English 12 March 80 p 3 AT

[Editorial: "An Offensive Reunion"]

[Text] Mr. Charles W. Yost, who served as charge d'affaires in the United States Embassy in Athens from 1959 to 1954 [as published], left Greece the day before yesterday after a private visit, during which he was the house guest of Mr. Spiros Markezinis, the current leader of the Progressive Party. At one time, Mr. Yost held the rank of United States Ambassador to the United Nations. In his position as charge d'affaires at the embassy in Athens, he often deputized for the ambassador on important occasions.

Mr. Markezinis, who was prime minister during the military dictatorship, left his mark on thepublic mind as the man who supported the army's decision to send the tanks to the Athens Polytechnic in 1973 and who, after the violent confrontation with the unarmed students, heartily applauded their slaughter.

It can easily be argued that Mr. Yost has the right, as a private individual, to talk to and visit whosoever he pleases, whenever he chooses to return to this country. However, there is an obligation on the part of men like Mr. Yost and on the part of the U.S. State Department to be cognizant of the fact that when officials who have served in high positions return to "private" life, they often remain very much in the "public" awareness. Because of this, Mr. Yost should have been advised against accepting the invitation of a person who served the junta as prime minister.

The memories of the events of 1973 still evoke a great deal of pain to a majority of the Greek public and their respect for the former senior American diplomat lessens when they see him renewing social contacts with a person so closely associated with that pain. The reunion between these two men during the past few days has made all the more offensive to Greeks when a newspaper photograph yesterday showed the former representative of a world power, which leads the fight for human rights, next to the man who extolled the murder of Greek students, who were deprived of such rights.

CHIEF OF STAFF EVREN RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN VISIT

TA121814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren returned home today after completing his official visits to Britain and Norway. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, General Evren said that Britain had promised to aid the Turkish naval forces. He added that his contacts in Norway had also been very constructive. Noting that aid to Turkey was discussed during his talks in Britain, General Evren said that Norway had expressed its readiness to cooperate in the sphere of mutual military industries. I hope, General Evren said, that these contacts will be developed further.

Replying to a question, General Evren noted that, as was the case in many countries, private institutions in Turkey had to take care of their own security, and added: In order to implement this security service they have to hire security elements who have the same authorization as the police. It would be senseless to have unarmed and unauthorized security personnel on guard at entrances. That is why I believe that the necessary legislation should be enacted as soon as possible, relieving the police, the gendarme forces and even the armed forces from such duties, because these [incidents] cannot be prevented by posting soldiers, gendarmes, or policemen at the entrances of all private institutions and banks. Forces spread out to cover these places are losing their effect. In fact, these forces should be used effectively, that is why I am personally in favor of enacting this law.

General Evren was met at Yesilkoy Airport by First Army commander, Gen Necdet Urug, and War Academies commander, Gen Bedrettin Demirel, as well as senior officers of the armed forces.

BULGARIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

TA121547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 12 Mar (AA)--A Bulgarian delegation headed by Transport Minister Vasil Tsanov arrived in Ankara today for talks with Turkish officials on maritime and road transport. Tsanov was met at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by his Turkish counterpart Huseyin Ozalp, who stressed Turkey's desire to develop her relations with her neighbors. Turkey and Bulgaria constitute a bridge between Asia and Europe, Ozalp said, adding that the Ankara talks would be quite important since they involved elimination of a number of difficulties hampering transport between the two countries to their benefit.

Tsanov said, in his turn, that they were prepared to solve the problems involved in a climate of mutual understanding. Talks between Turkey and Bulgaria have always proved successful, he said, adding that they would determine ways of cooperation in the field of transport.

Three-day official talks began this afternoon. The two sides are expected to wind up their talks by signing an accord envisaging cooperation in the field of maritime and road transport.

ANKARA RADIO SCORES GREEK CYPRIOT AIRSPACE INITIATIVES

TA121655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that the Greek Cypriots have tried to take advantage of the good will and constructive stand expressed by Turkey in lifting NOTAM 714 dealing with Aegean airspace and that the latest initiatives by the Greek Cypriots on this matter have seriously endangered air traffic over the island. In 1975, the Greek Cypriot administration declared that it could not handle the air traffic over northern Cyprus.

In 1977, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] announced that Ercan recommended the airspace over northern Cyprus, and air traffic control was then taken over by the Ercan State Airport. In a new NOTAM issued on 25 February 1980, the Greek Cypriot administration announced that two air corridors, which cross the Ercan-recommended airspace, were opened to air traffic. This NOTAM contained some changes in the orientation of these air corridors to their own benefit. As a result, the TFSC issued NOTAM 13 on 28 February stating that, due to their lack of communications, the Greek Cypriots would not be able to control air traffic over northern Cyprus or implement search and rescue activities. The Turkish Federated State announced to all countries that, for their own safety, all airlines should use the Ercan recommended airspace.

In an announcement to all countries, Turkey also pointed out that in the interest of air safety in the region, traffic should be controlled by the Ercan Airport control center and asked for compliance with NOTAM 13 as a necessary condition for air safety.

Replying to questions by journalists, Turkish officials in Ankara said that the latest initiatives by the Greek Cypriots could be described as a fait accompli. They added: All air routes to be used in international air traffic are laid out in the regional plans of the International Civil Aviation Association. Changes to these air routes cannot be made unilaterally and arbitrarily as the Greek Cypriots have done. That is why Turkey announced that it refuses to accept this change. Officials in Ankara added that there is air traffic between Turkey and Ercan State Airport and that the necessary traffic control to ensure flight security in the region was carried out through the link between Ankara and Ercan. Noting that the Greek Cypriots, who have offered to provide air traffic control did not have the necessary technical links to provide air traffic safety, officials said that, as a result Greek Cypriot initiatives to this effect endangered regional air traffic.

POLICE STOP SYRIAN ARMS SMUGGLERS AT BORDER

TA121838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Some 7,300 rounds of ammunition were seized after a clash between Turkish gendarmes and smugglers, who were trying to cross the border into Turkey. One of the smugglers was wounded and captured by the gendarmes, according to information from Urfa Governor Yasar Tok. The incident occurred at the Mufitpinar quarter in the Suruc District. The 10 smugglers, who were trying to cross into Turkey, clashed with the gendarme forces. One of the smugglers, who was wounded in the shootout, was captured, while the other nine smugglers fled back to Syria leaving some 7,300 rounds of ammunition behind.

POLITIKA EDITOR ARRESTED BY MILITARY COURT

TA121841 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Aydin Engin, writer and publisher of POLITIKA, gave himself up today at the Istanbul martial law military prosecutor's office. Engin was arrested by the Third Military Court. An arrest order in absentia was issued for Engin in connection with his article which appeared in the POLITIKA of 19 January 1980. In his article Engin is accused of having violated article 142 of the Turkish penal law, for incitment to subversion.

BRIEFS

SECURITY OPERATIONS--During operations conducted in various provinces in the past week, security forces caught 1,684 suspects and seized 315 weapons. Of the persons caught, 88 were arrested, and investigations in connection with the other suspects are continuing. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Mar 80 TA]

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 053 *17 March 1980*

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ECONOMICS MINISTER LAUDS CARTER'S ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

LD150003 Hamburg DPA in German 2339 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] [no dateline]--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff for the Federal Government has welcomed the measures announced by President Carter to combat inflation. The minister emphasized the American Government's early notification, which is a clear sign of the close cooperation between the American and the German governments. The measures appear suited to combat successfully inflationary dangers in the United States and are a further step in American efforts to check energy consumption in the United States. Both coincide fully with the Federal Government's ideas on a joint Western strategy in economic and energy policy.

GISCARD D'ESTAING ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD161800 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Hamburg this afternoon. In Hamburg, he will probably particularly discuss with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt further action by the West in the Afghanistan crisis. In the federal chancellor's house, Giscard and Schmidt intend to discuss Middle East problems and the forthcoming EC summit in Brussels. Also planned are, inter alia, a report by the federal chancellor on his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and a report by Giscard on the outcome of his recent trip to several Arab states.

At the welcome at Huhlsbuettel Airport, the two heads of government referred to the importance of their second meeting within a few weeks. Federal Chancellor Schmidt attached great importance to the "more private talk" in Hamburg regarding the continuation of German-French consultations and agreement among the European countries.

It was also necessary to talk with one another outside the formal consultations. Regarding the talks with the U.S. President, on which Schmidt intends to report to his French opposite number, Schmidt said that they had been concluded with an outcome encouraging for him and for the West. Giscard stressed the importance of the planned exchange of information for European cooperation.

BONN WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN TALKS ON ALTERNATIVE GAMES

LD141627 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva/Bonn--Neither Bonn government representatives nor the German Olympic committee will take part in the conference by Western countries starting in the British Embassy in Geneva on Monday to discuss alternatives to the Olympic games in Moscow. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling recalled on Wednesday [as heard] the chancellor's statement made on Wednesday which expressly emphasized that it is the responsibility of the Federal Republic's sports organizations to decide on participation in the Moscow games. It was still not clear today which countries have been invited to this conference and which have promised to attend.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON GAMES PARTICIPATION

LD151241 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of National Olympic Committee Chairman Willi Daume, the committee will probably declare itself against German athletes taking part in the Moscow Olympic games if the Federal Government recommends such a step.

In an interview for the radio station Sender Freies Berlin Daume also expressed the hope, however, that political developments will make U.S. participation possible and that all other boycott problems will thereby be resolved. Daume said: "Everything possible is underway and there are still 2 months until a final decision has to be made." He also reaffirmed the International Olympic Committee's view that the Soviet Union must make some signal concerning the future of Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops in that country. It is still the wish of athletics that the Moscow Olympic games should take place with the participation of the whole world.

Daume, who is being considered as the successor of International Olympic Committee Chairman Lord Killanin, came out against a so-called "alternative Olympics," such as U.S. President Jimmy Carter has suggested. "The Olympic games are not the property of the American President; they belong neither to Moscow nor to Washington, but to the International Olympic Committee."

Daume also opposed the postponement of the Olympic games for 1 year and the appearance in Moscow of athletes from those countries which have decided on a boycott in a "personal capacity."

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, YUGOSLAVIA, NATO

LD151358 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Saarbruecken--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has again appealed to the Soviet Union "finally to comply with the call by 104 member states of the United Nations and to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan." Speaking at a party meeting in Saarbruecken today Genscher also indirectly called on the Soviet Government to act with restraint toward Yugoslavia. His actual words were: "The concern of the Yugoslavs about the life of their President Tito should prompt all states to act with restraint." One is "bound to suspect that those who lead Yugoslavia tomorrow are already to be put under pressure" and this gives "cause for deep concern." The recent attacks by the Soviet Union on Yugoslavia have given rise to "grave concern."

In Genscher's opinion, there are three central tasks necessary to safeguard international peace: the resolution of the Afghanistan crisis; the restoration and safeguarding of equilibrium; and recognition of the aims of the nonalined movement by respecting the independence of Third World states.

On the Federal Republic's relations with NATO, Genscher said: "We stand firmly within the Western defence alliance in the European Community." He was applauded when he noted, however: "We have had enough once and for all of German soldiers being deployed outside the frontiers of our country." The Federal Republic also wants detente and accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Radio Interview

DW170926 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1140 GMT 14 Mar 80 DW

[Correspondent Lotze interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date, place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The opposition's chancellor candidate has maintained in Washington that differences of opinion between the United States and the Federal Government continue to exist. He said the U.S. President signed the joint German-U.S. communique only because of the imminent election campaign in the United States. He said beggars cannot be choosers. Do you share the view that differences still exist between Bonn and Washington?

[Answer] Let me say, to begin with, that as a matter of form I never say anything about events at home when I am away and vice versa--I do not state my attitude when at home to what German politicians state abroad.

[Question] This is a matter of style. But what do you have to say about the issue at stake?

[Answer] As for this matter, I must say that we have to be very careful to avoid allowing disputes in the Western camp to gloss over the actual, the crucial issue, the question notably of what is necessary to counteract the challenge to the West at large. This is because the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is part of a far-flung Soviet strategy and is not just a provocation by the United States or Europe but rather one against the entire Western world and the Third World, which is eagerly pursuing independence.

If you take a look at the Soviet criticism of the meeting between the European foreign ministers and the foreign ministers of the ASEAN states, you will see how strongly the Soviet Union is at odds with the efforts of the states of the Third World toward their independence. For this reason it is highly important for the West to make every effort toward insuring and enhancing its own capability for action on the one hand and to credibly continue its strategy of strengthening the independence of the states of the Third World on the other.

[Question] Still, word has come from the U.S. President's security adviser in Washington that he expects more tangible solidarity from the allies of the United States on the Afghanistan issue. So the relations with the United States do not seem to be so good after all. He demands concrete action. Do you feel that you are meant by such demands?

[Answer] As early as in December, when the alliance made the important decisions, the Federal Republic of Germany adopted a clear position. The contribution of the Bundeswehr toward the common security, our help for Turkey, our extra effort in the defense sector, go to show that we are willing to live up to our commitments. I hold that all European states will see it this way too. In any event, I would like to warn anybody in Europe against believing that they might be able to play a special role and nobly keep aloof from things, or even against pretending that this is solely a problem between the Soviet Union and the United States.

What is involved here really are common interests of the Europeans and the Americans. And the Federal Republic of Germany will act accordingly. I consider it my mandate as the foreign minister to draw the attention of the German public to the need for the urgency of our participation in the common Western concept, and to point out as well that it may well spell considerable material burdens which we might have to bear in the interest of the common security.

[Question] But it seems as though you were afraid that the basic lines of the Federal Government, which you also represent, are not supported by the SPD local groups up to the top echelons. Am I right with my assessment?

[Answer] This assessment is wrong. I am in full harmony with the view of the chancellor. After all, for the foreign minister it is decisive that no differences prevail in the assessment of the situation within the government at large, but in particular between himself and the chancellor and the defense minister.

For example, I share the view of the chancellor that it is necessary to make every effort toward restoring the balance which the Soviet Union has violated by its intervention in Afghanistan, but by its enormous overarmament as well. After all, we find ourselves in the difficult situation where the Soviet Union is about to force an arms race on the world through considerable arms efforts.

For this reason I call on the Soviet Union to stop this course, not to proceed on this road any further but instead to declare its readiness to negotiate with the West realistically on disarmament and arms control. The states of the Third World are waiting for a development where we can grant them additional aid for their social and economic development. This makes it necessary to prevent an arms race. But I can only repeat once again that the Soviet Union is embarking on a dangerous course just now. Hence my urgent appeal not to continue on this road but instead to become receptive to our disarmament proposals, which are meant seriously and which are motivated by our concern for peace in the world.

[Question] Are there any tangible diplomatic activities beyond these public appeals?

[Answer] We are exploiting all conceivable options to convince the Soviet Union of the necessity, the urgent necessity, for disarmament steps and to induce the Soviet Union to discontinue its expansive policy by which not only the West feels threatened but also the states of the Third World, which are jealous of their independence. This explains the vote in the United Nations. This also explains the highly unequivocal statement by the Islamic states at their conference in Islamabad.

UPCOMING VISIT BY INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEEN AS SIGNIFICANT

LD161315 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government attaches great importance to the visit of Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narachimba Rao, who will arrive in the capital on Monday. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Deitrich Genscher on Sunday paid tribute to the traditionally friendly German-Indian relations, which are characterized by great mutual understanding. Genscher said "India and the Federal Republic are at one in wanting to contribute towards safeguarding peace in the world and in maintaining the autonomy and independence of all countries." Genscher sees the visit by his Indian colleague as an opportunity for a wide-ranging exchange of views on international questions. The Afghanistan crisis as well as the future development of the nonalined movement will be discussed. Genscher underscored once more the Federal Government's view that the establishment of spheres of influence should be rejected.

The Indian foreign minister, who is considered a close confidant of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is to remain in Bonn until Tuesday and will have meetings with Federal President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TO PLO

LD141644 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government will continue to refuse recognition of the PLO. This emerged from remarks made by government spokesman Klaus Boelling. The decision by the Austrian Government will not be a "model", he told journalists today in reply to questions. "The Austrian decision does not affect us." The PLO representative in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, has had no diplomatic status since beginning his mission in the FRG.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT

Schmidt Message to Mugabe

LD141619 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--On Friday Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conveyed cordial congratulations to Robert Mugabe, the new prime minister of Zimbabwe, on his appointment.

The population of Zimbabwe has given him and his party, in free and fair elections, a clear political mandate on undertaking on government reponsibility, Schmidt wrote. The federal chancellor assured Mugabe of the Federal Government's willingness to work closely with independent Zimbabwe and its new government "in the spirit of partnership and in the interest and for the benefit" of the two peoples and states. At the same time he expressed his firm conviction that "lasting impulses" will emanate from a peaceful development in Zimbabwe in order to overcome the unresolved problems in southern Africa.

Genscher Praises Foreign Minister

ID161028 Hamburg DPA in German 0935 GMT 16 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has sent a telegram of congratulations to Simon Muzenda, foreign minister of the future Zimbabwean Government, on his appointment and affirmed once again the Federal Government's willingness "to cooperate with independent Zimbabwe and its new government in the spirit of true partnership." Genscher also pointed out on Sunday that Muzenda, during past years, had been personally and decisively involved in devising occupational training programs for German institutions for young people from Zimbabwe. This has laid foundations for future cooperation and has contributed toward the understanding and friendship between the two countries.

STRAUSS MEETS WITH WALDHEIM, CARTER IN U.S.

U.N. Visit

DW131115 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0548 GMT 12 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Schuetz interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president, CSU chairman and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, in New York--recorded]

[Text] [Question] One of your interlocutors was UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. This dialog was interrupted for a quarter of an hour by a telephone conversation between Waldheim and the Iranian foreign minister. Recalling your talk with Waldheim and his telephone conversation, do you see the solution of the hostage affairs to be immeasurably far away now? How would you act if you were in a responsible position, say, if you were in the shoes of the secretary general or of President Carter?

[Answer] The commission has embarked on its return flight. In short, the conditions, as far as the commission is concerned and probably also the United States, require careful consideration, because, after all, the Americans must insure their position as a world power and therefore must not submit to any humiliating conditions. But this is none of my business. I am merely voicing my opinion.

[Question] But you would not have any patent medicine either?

[Answer] There is no such thing as a patent medicine. In the case of groups acting irrationally you just cannot indulge in rational considerations. Besides, I am too inadquately informed to come out here with any haughty statements.

[Question] If we take a look at the outward circumstances of your journey, it is striking that you have arrived in the United States directly after the chancellor, that you follow the same itinerary, that you will be meeting with nearly the same politicians as Chancellor Schmidt did, and that you cultivate contacts with the same journalists. The chancellor, and I am now quoting Schmidt verbatim, does not deem it particularly good taste.

Are these parallels perhaps intended to indicate that you want to present yourself as a sort of counter-chancellor, or that you already feel like the future German Government chief?

[Answer] I heard that statement by Helmut Schmidt. It either demonstrates a serious lack of information, or a serious lack of good manners. What he has said here is close to rudeness. I did not follow his visit. He inserted his American trip prior to mine, which had been planned much earlier. The program of my visit was planned as early as last summer and last fall. It took final form in December, long before the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Schmidt's visit was planned and arranged on very short notice. The schedule of my visit was carefully arranged for this week, because otherwise the respective schedules could not have been coordinated. For Mr Schmidt to say now that I should have canceled my visit because he had inserted his is impudent in the full sense of the word.

[Question] You have attacked the federal chancellor in the course of your visit, particularly during a New York press conference if I am correctly informed. You charged that he did not commit himself publicly with regard to the boycott problem, and you said that he is undecided and hesitant. You said that his visit to the United States was a failure which was wrapped up in cotton. Why do you voice that criticism in the United States? Do you think you have to enlighten your American discussion partners to make them see things your way?

[Answer] Whether there is an election or not is not at issue. But when I am asked whether there is a difference between the position of Helmut Schmidt and the position of the CDU/CSU, I must point out that difference.

[Question] Will you in talks with your political discussion partners--maybe you have done it already--point out equally clearly these differences with regard to political positions in the Federal Republic?

[Answer] I always point out my position clearly!

[Question] A number of important talks are still on the agenda. What results do you expect from these talks, as far as that can be predicted?

[Answer] I am not here to negotiate but to inform myself and to spell out our position. I promise myself I will do that.

Talks With Carter

DW141443 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 13 Mar 80 DW

[Reporter Lothar Loewe interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president, CSU chairman and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Strauss] I was impressed by the almost unbroken agreement [in talks with President Carter] and by the following, if I may be specific: First, the Americans welcome an approach to a boycott of the Olympic games without conditions or delay. A hint at a fact that is known to the president: The CDU/CSU stated in parliament at the time through Helmut Kohl that a boycott must be declared now and that one should not wait until 24 May. Had this approach been taken by the government, it would have been considered very helpful. The opposition's standpoint is considered here by the U.S. administration as being very helpful and is being judged positively in every respect.

The second point involves the economic side. I state in this connection, and you can assume that this means agreement with the policy of the administration, that a carefully worked out and extended COCOM [NATO Coordinating Committee] list. [sentence as heard] The goods named in that list would not be the subject of trade. If economic sanctions were agreed upon, one would consider it very helpful if trade with the Soviet Union, not with the allies of the Soviet Union, they will not automatically be involved. [sentence as heard]

The third is an intensification of our military efforts in certain fields which I have pointed out individually several times. It is a matter of changing over to modern tanks--Leopard [as heard]. Strengthening our navy for antisubmarine defense if other armed forces were sent to the Persian Gulf is also involved. And thirdly it is a matter of improving our infrastructure to accomodate American ground and air forces. Fourth, a leading role for Germany with regard to economic and military aid for Turkey.

[Question] Do you have the impression that the President has no understanding of the Federal Government's approach to the Olympic problem?

[Answer] My personal impression is that the stance of the opposition is closer to the President's in this problem than that of the government. But this is my personal impression. We avoided making German domestic policy or election campaign policy in this talk, and avoided criticizing Helmut Schmidt.

[Question] Do you have the impression that despite the German-American communique after the visit of the chancellor, American reservations still exist vis-a-vis the Federal Government?

[Answer] I would not say vis-a-vis the Federal Government--this emphasis could lead to wrong impresions or wrong conclusions; it is much rather disappointment with the allies--more with France than the others--but also with regard to the Federal Republic one believes that more could be done than has happened so far, if I may express it specifically.

STRAUSS RETURNS FROM WEEK VISIT TO U.S.

LD160953 Hamburg DPA in German 0842 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--Franz Josef Strauss, the Union parties' candidate for chancellor and Bavarian prime minister, returned to the Federal Republic on Sunday morning from his 1-week visit to the United States. Strauss said on arrival in Frankfurt that his meet[illegible]s in America had been impressive in terms of information and represented an important basis for the further development of German politics. The result will play an essential role in next week's foreign policy debate.

Views Trip

LD151149 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Munich--at the end of his visit to the United States CDU/CSU chancellor candidate and Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss has formed the impression that Washington is disappointed with the Federal Government in certain respects. Speaking on Bavarian radio today, Strauss said that as far as the major questions of the future are concerned, the Federal Republic is in the same boat as the United States and there should therefore be less talk about differences. The Federal Republic should also not step out of line concerning the joint Western measures taken against the USSR over the Afghanistan crisis.

Asked whether Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's course is not more or less CDU policy, the CSU chairman said that this is only true where he is doing the right thing. If the leftwing of the SPD gains more ground a psychological gulf will come into being, which could lead one day to a split with the United States. Summing up what his U.S. trip means for him personally, Strauss said that it was not until he had direct discussions that the full implication of certain international events became clear to him.

Excerpts of the interview were prereleased to DPA.

Strauss is convinced that problems between the Federal Government and the U.S. Government still exist after the chancellor's trip to America. In an interview with WELT AM SONNTAG, the chancellor candidate also expressed the view that the government of U.S. President Carter (?was happier) with the position of the Bonn opposition than with Schmidt's. According to the paper, Strauss said that he "had no doubt that the Americans were much happier with the clearness and decisiveness with which I have assessed the situation and my determination to draw lessons from it, than with the performance given by Helmut Schmidt."

An editorial version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

Detects U.S. 'Reservations'

LD162158 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] During his talks in the United States, Bavarian Premier Strauss detected reservations about Federal Chancellor Schmidt and disappointment over the German attitude within NATO. On his return from the United States, Strauss today told journalists in Munich that in connection with Afghanistan the Americans were, all in all, disappointed by their European allies. Although the Federal Republic's attitude had not been talked about in particular, the U.S. was not pleased with it, Strauss said.

In an article for tomorrow's BILD-ZEITUNG, the Union parties' candidate for chancellor demands, among other things, that the Federal Republic must now clearly state that it will not attend the Olympic games in Moscow as long as the Red Army is in Afghanistan. Strauss said that the defense contribution must be increased to such an extent that the Germans can replace American or other allied units transferred to the Middle East. Strauss finally demands that, together with the allies, deliveries of strategically important goods to the Soviet Union must be stopped.

PAPER VIEWS SCHMIDT PRESS CONFERENCE

DW131103 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Mar 80 p 1 DW

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Our Embarrassment"]

[Text] The news magazine NEWSWEEK describes the political weight of the Federal Republic, which is growing in the crisis, with bombastic expressions. This definitely does not suit the chancellor, who prefers more realpolitik and less prominence. The lower level of prominence has been derived from military terminology under which a tank must not be too obvious but rather remain inconspicuous. What might be meant by this in the present situation is that the head should not be raised too high: We still do not want to be a leading European power. Yet we are being addressed as such. Besides, the Soviets in their latest letter are aiming at the realpolitik element in the style of the chancellor. They are probably speculating on the option of contrasting this against the true or allegedly erratic irrational element in Carter's way of governing.

But as far as the Soviets are concerned, in their present situation and due to their military power, the conquest of Afghanistan is also but a modest bit of realpolitik. The West will need years to correct this perspective, because they will not be dissuaded from it by the Olympic boycott. Meanwhile, the refusal would be good enough to remind not only the Soviets but also the West of a few things whose preservation cannot be managed with a smooth calcuation alone. Sometimes the seemingly absurd is also of help.

Deeming this possible will not pass the chancellor's lips. On the whole his communicativeness Wednesday was visibly limited. Merely a new nuance was the repudiation of the expression "neutralization" of Afghanistan and the shift to that of "nonalinment." On the whole, such a tour d'horizon of world politics merely reflects the embarrassment in which we find ourselves: that on the one hand the actual intentions of the Kremlin are disquietingly unknown and that, on the other hand, the leading power of the West has not yet taken over its role again so clearly that all can act accordingly and adapt to it. What we should do is insure that we will not be an unknown quantity in the equation to others, either to the one side or to the other. Geographically we are located between the two great powers; politically it is clear, however, where we belong. This is why we are not called to mediate, as the chancellor also told some of his party associates.

BREZHNEV LETTER SHOWS 'NATO MUST STAY VIGILANT'

DW141234 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Mar 80 p 12 DW

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Stay Vigilant"]

[Text] In his letter to the chancellor, Brezhnev has recalled a strategic complex which had receded into the background of political interest since Afghanistan: The Kremlin boss drew attention to the significance for the Soviet Union of the decision on the closure of the arms gap which the Atlantic states adopted in Brussels in December. The outrage of the Europeans over the Soviet attack on Afghanistan has dangerously pushed this decision out of our awareness. Reality, however, continues to hold in store the direct threat to Western Europe of the SS-20 missiles. An Atlantic balance must be established by means of Pershing missiles. Brezhnev not only reminded us of our own worries. His message also makes it plain that the Kremlin does not intend to discontinue the campaign against the Atlantic arms gap closure. A search into the motives is less important now. What should cause us to think is the fact that the Soviet Union persistently "sticks to the enemy." In assessing the situation we need not go as far as has the former foreign minister of De Gaulle, Maurice Couve de Murville. He is afraid that the arms gap closure might jeopardize "Russian-American peace." He considers the debate on the arms project in Europe "more dangerous than Afghanistan." Couve de Murville might have too gloomy an approach. Yet, Brezhnev's hint to Schmidt should not be taken lightly. NATO must stay vigilant.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS FRAGILE BERLIN AGREEMENT

DW141250 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Mar 80 p 4 DW

[Article signed RL: "Hinting at the Berlin Agreement"]

[Text] The Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin has fulfilled its function almost completely so far. Its function is to consolidate the status of the city, despite all principle differences of opinion, and to deactivate the former hotbed of crisis. Certainly there has always been differences between Moscow and East Berlin, on the one hand, and Bonn, on the other, as to what strict adherence and full application means. But the agreement itself has never become a subject of quarrel among the four signatory powers.

If in the present situation of all things the Soviet Union takes the recent attempt to bomb its West Berlin consulate general as an opportunity to complain to the United States (the power responsible for the sector of the city in question) and to criticize this act in London and Paris as a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement and threatens to take countermeasures, then special attention must be attributed to such a step.

Actually the West could welcome having the Soviet Union cite the Berlin agreement as often as possible, thus stressing its significance over and over again. But if untrue accusations are made and if one operates with threats, one must seriously ask whether the agreement will be practiced or strained instead. Actually the Quadripartite Agreement was supposed to isolate Berlin from other zones of crises. Just hinging at the agreement now creates problematic connections.

Already on earlier occasions the Western side abstained from using the mechanism of consultations which was supposed to be used in cases of conflict. Such meetings would serve the curtailment rather than the development of the agreement. That also hold true this time. He who wants to consider the Soviet protest as some sort of routine event, should have the delicate point made clear to him.

ECONOMICS MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN POLAND 16 MAR

LD152314 Hamburg DPA in German 2200 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn/Warsaw--Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FRG economics minister, is expected for a 24-hour visit in Poland (arrival around 1830 today, 16 March). This trip makes up for the Warsaw trip that was temporarily postponed at the end of January.

He will meet with Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Commission; and Ryszard Karski, foreign trade minister.

In January the Poles expressed a strong desire to further intensify economic cooperation with the German side in connection with the new 5-year plan. Poland is the Federal Republic's second largest Eastern bloc trade partner.

SPD'S WEHNER LAUDS POLISH DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OFFER

LD142100 Hamburg DPA in German 1933 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Saarbruecken--The Polish Government's offer of a Warsaw conference on disarmament and detente in Europe, represents an "obligation" in the opinion of lower house SPD group chairman Herbert Wehner.

At the start of a German-Polish week in the Saarland, Wehner said tonight in Saarbruecken that "everything humanly possible must be done in order to insure that this offer is not tossed to the winds during these critical weeks." The objective of establishing military equilibrium at a lower level than hitherto will have to be seriously pursued. "Crisis lamentations" are uncalled for. Instead, the establishment and safeguarding of peace should become a question of conscience for everyone.

Wehner emphasized that the tenth anniversary of the signing of the German-Polish treaty will be celebrated on 7 December this year. In this connection he referred to it as a "memorable event." The SPD politician thinks it depressing "that the Federal states have hardly made any progress concerning German-Polish schoolbook recommendations."

MATTHOEFER VIEWS UPCOMING VISIT TO JAPAN, AID FOR TURKEY

DW170928 Cologne Westduetscher Rundfunk Network in German 0743 GMT 15 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Pianka interview with Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You will be going to Tokyo to discuss aid for Turkey, trying to make some funds available in Tokyo. Is there any chance at all to be successful? Turkey is even farther away from Tokyo than it is from Bonn.

[Answer] That is correct! Talks about Turkey are just one point of my negotiations in Tokyo. There are problems in bilateral monetary cooperation. We want to talk about problems related to the World Bank, to the International Monetary Fund. You may know that in late April the so-called Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund will meet in Hamburg. The greater industrial countries always prepare their meetings there and coordinate their action, so that help for Turkey will be one of several points I want to discuss in Tokyo.

[Question] Did the Japanese already indicate that they want to take part in Western aid for Turkey?

[Answer] Correct. Last year such common efforts were made within the framework of countries that have merged in the OECD. At that time the Japanese contributed 70 million dollars. The help was given in the form of project aid. The monies were conditioned. In other words, one had to buy in Japan, so that so far not much money has flowed out. But that will have to discussed, namely, a change in conditions with regard to the 70 million dollars that were promised last year and on problems whether the Japanese will take part this time also, which is likely.

[Question] The main part of the money supposed to flow to Ankara will come from the federal budget, from the German side. Will you as the finance minister who must keep his hand on the cash box, so to speak, get in trouble?

[Answer] O well, my God, we should not exaggerate the German share. We will try to get a total of 3 billion dollars together this year. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany will contribute 10 percent each. That is about 300 million dollars. The remaining 80 percent ought to come from the other OECD countries through a shift of debts through the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Community and so on.

[Question] If one takes into consideration that you said yesterday that the federal budget will have an estimated shortfall of planned reveneues of about DM1.5 billion, will that not get you a bit into hot water in connection with the promised tax reductions?

[Answer] I believe that the tax reductions have nothing to do with that. We must find that the burden carried by workers and employees in the form of taxes and payments have increased very much. Since we have a progressive tax system, taxes would increase next year even more than the national gross product. That is quite intolerable. Next year's tax reduction is a matter of justice with regard to taxes. If we need money for international tasks--whether it is development aid, aid for Turkey or European defense--if we all believe that the Federal Government has taken on new tasks that cost money, one must not increase the burden for the taxpayer, but must distribute taxes differently between the Federal Government and the lender. For example, opportunities exist there with regard to the turnover tax negotiations. Relations must have been established differently by 1 January 1981.

[Question] Does that mean that you expect to obtain money from the laender?

[Answer] Yes: You see, I would say it is wrong if for a need of DM100 for defense purposes, for example, for Turkey or Europe, I would have to--since my share of the income tax amounts to only 42.5 percent--burden the taxpayer with an additional DM235. Then the Federal Government would get DM100 and the laender and communities DM135. That does not make sense. Our Constitution says that the level of the overall state, if it must cope with new tasks, ought to be given additional means from the revenue. This must not be taken as a pretext for demanding even more taxes from the workers. I find that overall taxation of and payments by the workers is high enough. That must not increase any more.

[Question] The fact that such means will not flow to Turkey, or that planned tax revenues will not increase, does all this mean that federal citizens will have to expect additional burdens?

[Answer] No! We will make a supplementary budget, which is necessary. One part of the means already is put down in the budget of the federal minister for economic cooperation, but we must make a supplementary budget. Depending on the results of negotiations on wages and salaries for public service employees, on increased fuel costs of the Bundeswehr, additional costs for help for Turkey and other things that have accumulated, we will have to make a supplementary budget. We are firmly determined to take care of all additional costs through cuts to be made in the existing budget. We do not want to increase the burden carried by the taxpayer.

RESULTS OF BADEN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD162340 Hamburg DPA in German 2127 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Stuttgart--According to DPA calculations on the basis of available results, the distribution of seats in the new Baden-Wuerttemberg land Diet following the elections is as follows:

	1976	1980
CDU	71	68
SPD	41	40
FDP	9	10
Gruene [the Greens]	0	6

CABINET COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GISCARD'S GULF TRIP

LD141113 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Mar 80 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Official Cabinet Communique"]

[Excerpt] The cabinet met at the Elysee Palace Wednesday, 12 March 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr Giscard d'Estaing. The following communique was published after the meeting:

Middle East--The president of the republic informed the cabinet of the official visit he made to the Gulf emirates and Jordan from 1 through 9 March and the talks he had in Saudi Arabia 10 March.

He recalled the objectives of his visit:

--To boost the French presence in countries where this presence is recent and to increase our cooperation with them in a spirit of respect and mutual interest;

--To extend political dialog with the leaders of these countries which hold an increasingly important place in international relations at a time when these relations are showing serious tension likely to threaten the peace and stability of their region;

--To renew France's message of peace, justice and fraternity in the Middle East by inviting all parties concerned to recognize that an all-embracing and lasting settlement should be based on the two universal and complementary principles of each state's right to security and each people's right to self-determination:

"Each state in the region, particularly the State of Israel whose concern in this sphere is legitimate, should be able to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders, which presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

"The Palestinian people who aspire to exist and organize themselves as a people should be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination within the framework of a peace settlement."

These are the two conditions for peace in the Middle East. Their implementation requires the acceptance and cooperation of all parties concerned. Therefore all sides must--on these bases--be involved in negotiations, especially the Palestinian people, which implies the PLO's participation.

The quality of the welcome in each country and the confidence which characterized the talks showed that this visit fulfilled an expectation and that its significance was understood and appreciated.

The president stressed the contribution which his visit made to strengthening the ties between Europe and the Arab world, whose solidarity it highlighted. The extension of dialog between these two entities constitutes a positive element in international relations.

He also indicated that he had invited the heads of state in the countries visited to make official visits to France and that he had readily accepted the invitation which King Khalid of Saudi Arabia made to him.

The president of the republic asked that France's EC partners be informed of the results of the trip, especially the Italian Government, at present filling the presidency of the Council of Ministers, to which the president of the republic will send a personal envoy.

MARCHAIS CALLS ON GISCARD TO INVITE 'ARAFAT TO PARIS

LD151318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mr Marchais has asked the president of the republic to invite Mr 'Arafat to Paris. He has sent a letter to Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Georges Marchais says: Coming more than 5 years after the United Nations General Assembly's recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and the representativeness of the PLO, your statements have made no mention of the right of these people to set up their own state. Now, self-determination and the right to set up an independent state are two closely allied concepts. Under these conditions, adds Georges Marchais, I think it would be advisable to harmonize the government's words with its actions. You are able to do it by recognizing officially the PLO and by inviting Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Paris.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BILATERAL TALKS

BK171001 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0838 GMT 17 Mar 80 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rado arrived in Paris on March 16 from New York for talks with his French counterpart M. Jean Francois-Poncet, reports PRESS TRUST OF INDIA. Their discussions were expected to cover bilateral matters and the international situation with particular emphasis on the Afghanistan crisis. Both India and France have taken an identical position about the events in Afghanistan giving more importance to diplomatic initiatives to defuse the crisis than to a condemnatory posture of the Soviet action.

Talking to newsmen at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Rao who had presided over the Group of 77 meeting at the United Nations said the group was anxious to take a unified stand at the global North-South negotiation to be launched at a UN special session later this year.

PAKISTAN ADVISER MEETS WITH STIRN; TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

BK141635 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Adviser on foreign affairs Mr Afha Shahi arrived in Paris today on a brief visit to France after attending a meeting of the Jerusalem Committee in Morocco. He was received at the airport by the French secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Stirn. Mr Agha Shahi is due to have talks with French Foreign Minister Mr Francois-Poncet later today. According to AFP the talks will especially include a review of the EEC proposal for a neutral Afghanistan, the latest situation in the region and aid.

BARRE SENDS MUGABE CONTRATULATORY MESSAGE

LD141231 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "France Is Ready To Open a 'Fruitful Dialog' With Zimbabwe"]

[Excerpt] In a congratulatory message to Rhodesia's prime minister designate, Robert Mugabe, on Wednesday 12 March, Mr Raymond Barre said that France "is ready to establish official relations with Zimbabwe as soon as it becomes independent and to open fruitful dialog with it." The French prime minister added: "I send you my sincere wishes for the success of the difficult mission awaiting you at the head of your country at a time when it is entering a crucial period in its history."

EMBASSY BLOCKS VISA FOR USSR-FRANCE ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN

LD131711 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visa Refused at French Embassy in Moscow"]

[Text] Because the French Embassy in Moscow raised objections to granting a visa to the chairman of the USSR-France Association, the meeting planned with Rhone-Alpes journalists could not take place.

Professor Krutogolov was due to visit France for the signing of a friendship agreement between the France-USSR and USSR-France Association.

LE MONDE: CARTER ADMINISTRATION ON PATH OF 'RADICAL REFORMS'

LD171035 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 March 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Cosmetic Surgery?"]

[Text] An attempt at cosmetic surgery--that is the initial reaction from U.S. business circles to the new anti-inflation measures announced by Mr Carter.

It is true that, with only 7 months to go before the presidential elections, Mr Carter gave the impression of trying to please everybody: those who, influenced by Senator Kennedy's speeches, see inflation as an evil capable of destroying U.S. prosperity and those who, fearing a recssion, are hostile to excessively drastic measures which should have their effects precisely when economic activity is already waning.

Although Mr Carter's style does not have the consistency--not to say brutality--of Mrs Thatcher's, it would nonetheless be wrong to underestimate what is happening in the United States. Beyond the pious recommendations on wage rises (no more than 8.5 percent), beyond the show of controlling the prices of the big corporations, the administration has started--slowly but surely, it seems--on the path of radical reforms.

The first and most important relates to energy. People have sneered a great deal about the administration's inability to curb U.S. oil consumption ($90 billion per year) which, despite its enormously high levels, doubled in 1979 compared with 1978. All that has been said on this subject, all the criticisms of the incredible U.S. egoism, are well founded. We know that Mr Carter is introducing an essential reform which, if it is carried through, will radically alter the situation: It is, of course, the decision to lift controls on the price of oil extracted in the United States.

In addition to that, a tax has now been imposed on energy imports. In 1982 gasoline will probably cost as much in the United States as in Europe. This is a minor revolution in this country which, since the 19th century, has built most of its prosperity on cheap energy.

The second radical reform relates to public spending. Mr Carter has announced that the next federal budget will balance. This is a major innovation since, at present, public finances show a deficit of some $20 billion. This stabilization of domestic accounts has been made possible by the introduction of a tax on imported oil which alone would cover half of the current deficit. In addition Mr Carter has announced budget savings amounting to $14 billion without specifying which areas of spending will be cut. However, it is likely that, in addition to cutting 20,000 jobs, the Carter administration will follow a stringent budget policy to reduce the share of federal spending in the national product to some 20 percent.

What effect will this reduction in the state's role in the economy have? Will welfare spending be reduced and, with it, the subsidies paid to local councils for their social programs? This would mean moving away from a policy of growing transfers which has, moreover, raised a great deal of criticism. Or will Mr Carter finally decide to change a taxation system which he himself described as "a disgrace to mankind," especially with all its privileges?

MARCHAIS, KKE'S FLORAKIS SEE 'SOLID FRIENDSHIP', COOPERATION

LD141037 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Against the Atlantic Alinement and the Enlargement of the EC"]

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party [KKE], had talks with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in Paris on 4 March.

Also at the meeting were PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and Central Committee member G. Streiff and, for the KKE, Central Committee official Alvanos.

Georges Marchais and Kharilaos Florakis reaffirmed the importance of the joint communique signed by the two parties on 20 January 1979, at the end of an important PCF delegation's visit to Greece, and expressed their satisfaction with the joint initiatives resulting from that visit.

The two parties have a common understanding of the development of the international situation. The present period is marked by an appreciable advance of the world's progressive forces. Imperialism is striving desperately to hold on to its positions and, indeed, to regain lost ground. It is accelerating a frenzied arms race and is relaunching its bloc policy.

This is clear in Europe, with the revitalization of NATO and the attempts to enlarge its zone of influence along with plans for enlarging the Common Market.

The two parties call to mind their determination to oppose any new escalation in the arms race. They are struggling for the suspension of the NATO decision to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe and for the opening of negotiations on arms reduction. To this end they declared themselves prepared for any joint initiative by the communist parties and forces forpeace in Europe. They intend to work to hasten SALT II ratification. The Madrid conference must facilitate a new consolidation of detente and peaceful relations between states in Europe and the Mediterranean.

It is essential for the defense of peace in the eastern Mediterranean to settle the differences between Greece and Turkey on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and on international law and custom, in addition to settling the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions.

The two parties resolutely resist the Atlantic alinement policy of the Athens and Paris ruling circles and the insistent pressure to reintegrate these two countries in NATO. Far from resolving the problems posed by the crisis, imperialist integration merely contributes to greater economic and social decline and ensnares these countries still more in the crises. Thus they denounce the plan to enlarge the EC in the monopolies' interests. They intend to reject this harmful action against their people. They support a solid Franco-Greek cooperation which scrupulously respects each country's sovereignty and is conducted solely according to the two peoples' interests.

The two parties establish the strengthening of the working class and democratic struggles against the crisis and austerity policies of big capital in France and Greece and on the more general European capitalist scale.

It would be appropriate to move toward an exchange of views and experiences between the communist parties in this region of the world, which are faced by similar concerns among the working people.

In both countries monopoly power freely resorts to authoritarian practices, attacks democratic rights and freedoms and gives itself over to a bitter anticommunist campaign, all of which makes struggle for democracy increasingly necessary. In this regard, and for the respect of human rights, the PCF has renewed its demand that the Greek political refugees still in exile should have their legitimate claim met for immediate and unconditional repatriation.

The KKE is anxious to express its warm gratitude to the French Communists for their initial moves of solidarity in this direction.

Both parties express their desire to develop further their ties of solid friendship and active cooperation.

PCF'S GREMETZ HAS 2 DAYS OF TALKS IN POLAND

LD131713 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Maxime Gremetz in Poland"]

[Text] PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz visited Poland on 6-7 March. He was accompanied by PCF foreign policy section deputy chief Patrick Le Maher. During this visit talks were held with PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary E. Werblan and Central Committee Secretary J. Waszczuk. The talks related to extending cooperation between the two parties in the sphere of peace and disarmament. PZPR international section deputy chief Piatkowski also took part in the talks.

MARCHAIS ACCUSED OF BEING COMINTERN AGENT IN 1930'S

LD161017 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] On the occasion of a national gathering of the Communist Party at Nanterre yesterday Georges Marchais spoke again about his past during the occupation.

Today LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR accuses the Communist leader of having been an agent of the Communist International since the end of the thirties.

In L'HUMANITE Roland Leroy replies that Marchais went to the USSR for the first time at the end of January 1959. I was with him, the director of L'HUMANITE writes; we attended the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

This is another accusation that forces Georges Marchais to defend himself step by step against the attacks launched against him. So last night in Nanterre, the Communist leader explained that for the Communists the essential thing today is to demonstrate the cohesion of their party in the fight.

[Begin Marchais recording] It is only by helping, by strengthening considerably the Communist Party that it will be possible to beat the right, to promote change, to progress through democracy to socialism.

Monsieur Giscard d'Estaing knows this well and it is because he knows that this party is the decisive trump card in the hands of the workers and people's movement of our country that he concentrates all his blows on it, including the most degrading ones. It is not my concern to talk about this question, but there is one thing I can tell you. They can use every means, they can have recourse to the bases means, the [word indistinct] ones, they will not make our party give way and--as far as I am concerned--they will not make the secretary general of the party yield one inch. [applause] [end recording]

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON WAR CHARGES, HUMAN RIGHTS

NC160817 Paris AFP in English 0810 GMT 16 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 16, (AFP)--The French Communist Party's beleaguered leader Georges Marchais today produced files stashed with documents supporting his denials of having lied over his wartime past in Nazi Germany. During an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he brought out dossiers weighing more than 5 kilos (11 lbs) to show the sheer weight of his defence. He said the files contained fresh evidence to back his denial of a report in the French news weekly L'EXPRESS that he stayed in Nazi Germany working in a warplane factory one year longer than he has admitted.

Mr Marchais, a possible candidate in next year's presidential elections, said the new documents would be published "when it suits me" to prove once and for all his claim that he was sent to Germany as forced labour during the war years, escaping back to France in May 1943. "As far as I am concerned, my conscience is clear," he said. "I have always told the truth."

Turning to his party's decision to create a committee for the defence of human rights and freedoms, Mr Marchais said it was aimed partly at countering a major imperialist campaign. "Imperialism is today waging an enormous campaign on the theme of human rights to cast a veil over its own oppressive, even criminally aggressive nature, and to magnify the persistent faults of certain socialist countries in democracy," he said. "We could not stand idly by in the face of such an attempt at mystification." Another reason was that most of those who called for the defence of human rights had a narrow and "mutilated" concept of the true definition.

On his abortive bid last week to get an emergency debate in the European Parliament on his claims of human rights violations in European Economic Community (EEC) countries, the Communist Party leader said he had evidence backing his accusations in the case of West Germany, Britain and France. He said that:

--In West Germany, 4,000 people were excluded from public service for the sole reason that they were Communists or progressives, and two million were being investigated by police for the same reason. Under the present regime the right to strike was limited in the private sector and forbidden in the public sector.

--In Britain's case, the British Army in Northern Ireland was stepping up arbitrary arrests and imprisonments without trial, carrying out tortures and opening camps.

--In France, the Giscardian regime was openly "the gendarme of Africa" with the support of all political forces in the country except the Communists. "The French bourgeoisie is playing a role, on the international level as well as the interior level, in total contradiction with the noble traditions of our people," he said.

He also attacked Europen institutions, saying that while the European Assembly president acted against detente by supporting the Olympics boycott call, EEC commissioners were using the "food weapon" to wield economic and political pressures on Third-World countries.

POPE REPORTEDLY TO BEGIN AFRICA VISIT 6 MAY

AU151615 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, March 15 (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II will most probably start his announced visit to Africa on May 6, according to Vatican sources. The Polish-born leader of the Roman Catholic Church is expected to include Kenya, Uganda, Zaire and maybe the Ivory Coast on his African itinerary, the same sources indicated. Speculation that the Ivory Coast would be one of the stops on the pope's travels stemmed from the fact that President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is the doyen of African chiefs-of-state. The Ivory Coast ambassador to the Holy See, Joseph Amichia, has spent long years in Rome and was formerly a member of the Curia's Council of Laymen. He is currently doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See.

COSSIGA CONGRATULATES MUGABE, OFFERS COOPERATION

AU17085 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 17 (ANSA)-- Premier Francesco Cossiga got off a telegram to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe congratulating him, on behalf of the Italian Government, for the nomination to head the new government following the victory at the polls brought in by his party during general elections earlier this month. Cossiga expressed the hope that, at the end of the period of great sacrifice for the people of Zimbabwe, the new Salisbury governament will contribute to the preparations for full independence, slated for April 18, in a spirit of national reconciliation. The Italian premier also mentioned, in the text of his message, Zimbabwe's imminent entry into the international community where it can hold down a role for peace and progress. For this purpose, the telegram concluded, the Italian Government is ready to offer its cooperation, promoted with full respect for the principles of equality and sovereignty, for productive contacts and concrete ties with the new African state.

BERLINGUER SENDS 'SOLIDARITY' MESSAGE TO PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD170900 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Marchais affair continues: Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, has sent a telegram of solidarity to his French colleauge.

TERRORISTS KILL STATE'S ATTORNEY IN SALERNO

AU170827 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Salerno, March 17 (ANSA)--State Attorney Nicola Giacumbi was shot to death in this southern Italian port city Sunday in a terrorist killing claimed by an "Armed Squad of the Marxist-Leninist Community Party". The 52-year-old victim was opening the door of his apartment building when three masked gunmen approached him from behind and fired at least ten shots into his back. The public officials' wife, who witnessed the shooting, screamed for help then fainted. The casings of shells fired from a 7.65 caliber pistol were found at the site of the slaying. Later in the evening, an anonymous telephone caller speaking to the Salerno bureau of a Naples newspaper claimed paternity of the killing for the "Armed Squad". A female caller told the ANSA agency in Rome that, "we executed a servant in Salerno" and claimed the act for an "armed party". Nicola Giacumbi took no active part i. political affairs and had not been involved in any cases of a political nature. Upon learning of the latest terrorist slaying, Justice Minister Tommaso Morlino departed for Salerno. Late in to the night, police had failed to come up with any leads as to the identity of the killers despite the road-blocks immediately set up in the city. The "Armed Squad" was the name used one month ago by a telephone caller claiming responsibility for the destruction of seven new automobilies set afire in a dealer's showroom in Salerno.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES MILITARY TAKEOVER RUMORS

LD150253 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] One can say that the alleged plans for a military takeover, which have been the subject of much talk, comment and speculation, are nothing but unfounded reports. That is the conclusion arrived at by the president of the republic, who conveyed it to Prime Minister Sa Carneiro at a meeting held in Belem Palace last night.

In a communique issued last night, the presidency of the republic lists the reasons which led President Ramalho Eanes to come to that conclusion. First, the communique states, the conclusion has been reached that the government has neither evidence nor facts justifying and enabling the initiation of investigations into the affair by the Judiciary Police. Such investigations, the communique adds, would be aimed at clarifying hypothetical attempts against the internal security of the state, allegedly connected with reported preparatory meetings envisaging [word indistinct] actions, in connection with which names of members of the Council of the Revolution have been publicly mentioned. Secondly, the communique issued by the presidency of the republic immediately makes it clear that the reports or rumors published by some news media be unfounded.

From these two reasons one can therefore conclude that the reports published on the subject cannot in any way be confirmed. The communique adds that the whole affair is a case of dissemination, through the press, of false or tendentious reports likely to affect the prestige of the authority of the state and of its institutions, and to create an atmosphere of public uneasiness in the country. The communique concludes by stating that the dissemination of such reports is a public crime, and that initiative to take the relevant legal action does not have to emanate from the presidency of the republic.

The communique explains, on the other hand, that the investigations which came to be mentioned at one stage would fall under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Police and not of the Military Judiciary Police according to the new code of military justice.

Approached by us, the chief editor of the morning paper O DIA, one of the papers which published the report about the alleged military takeover, told us that his newspaper would not comment on the communique issued by the presidency of the republic or on the grave accusations leveled against it.

SA CARNEIRO VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

Opposition to Government

LD162348 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro's interview on RTP-1 television is in progress right now. It is being conducted by journalists Jose Eduardo Moniz and Antonio Mega Ferreira. Foreign policy, industrial relations and agrarian reform are among the topics covered. But the first question put to Sa Carneiro concerns an accusation leveled against the government that it is governing on the basis of confrontation. Sa Carneiro agreed, but explained why:

[Begin Sa Carneiro recording] The government's life has not been easy. It has been made difficult by others who have forced confrontation upon it. This is why it is a government of confrontation, not because confrontation is the government's desire.

Rather, it is the initiative of members of the Council of the Revolution, of members of the opposition, an opposition that I have described as parliamentary and extraparliamentary, of trade union forces. There has indeed been a state of permanent confrontation forced upon the government. And the government goes on governing patiently, as is its duty, and firmly, without departing from the course it has mapped out and for which it stands answerable before the electorate. And thus it will continue. [end recording]

Even before the interview was aired, the Information and Propaganda Department of the Portuguese Communist Party sent a letter to RTP, pointing out that its constant attempts to air the views of members of the government are not matched by similar initiatives involving the opposition parties.

Polarization of Society

LD162350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Interviewed this evening on RTP-1 television, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro expressed the government's confidence in State Secretary for Agrarian Structuring Joao Goulao, defined the main guidelines of Portugal's foreign policy and expressed the government's wish to observe the 25 April anniversary of the 1974 coup with the announcement of measures of a positive nature. Sa Carneiro spoke on agrarian reform and relations among the government, the president of the republic and the Council of the Revolution.

Regarding the president of the republic, Sa Carneiro voiced the opinion that he stands for a political blueprint different from the Democratic Alliance's. Replying to a question, Sa Carneiro said that the opposition to the government is led by the Portuguese Communist Party, with the support of the Socialist Party and some members of the Council of the Revolution. In this regard, Sa Carneiro believes that there has been a political bipolarization in Portuguese society, with the Democratic Alliance and the Communist Party constituting two opposite poles.

[Begin recording] [Sa Carneiro] Political society, and Portuguese society in general, are becoming increasingly polarized. On the one hand we have the Democratic Alliance with its political blueprint and its majority; on the other hand we have the political blueprint by the Communist Party, the parliamentary and the extraparliamentary opposition led by the Communist Party.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, if I may be allowed to interrupt, according to the context you have just portrayed, there are in fact three political blueprints, not two: the Democratic Alliance's; the president of the republic's, with his preference for a government coalition of Socialist and Social Democratic parties; and the Communist Party's blueprint. How do you view the interplay and relationship of these three blueprints?

[Answer] The fact is that in this context, and as was the case before, in my opinion the political blueprint advocated by the president of the republic is not a viable one. And that is why I do not take it into account. [sentence indistinct] hence, the fact that, in my opinion, Portuguese society is bipolarized between the pole represented by the Democratic Alliance and that represented by the Communist Party, have gathered other forces that are manipulated by the Communist Party.

[Question] Including the president of the republic?

[Answer] No. His excellency the president of the republic is, by himself, a one-man organ of sovereignty. He may have his own political views. [sentence indistinct] He may--he clearly should, indeed--opt for a political line if and when he decides to stand for another term of office. He should then clearly state what it is that he wants. But at this stage I think that he should adopt, and has indeed adopted, a reserved stance, should keep a certain distance, because for the first time we have a government enjoying majority support in parliament, and even if this government's blueprint differs from that advocated by the president of the republic, but precisely because it represents the choice of the electorate, the president of the republic respects it. [end recording]

Foreign Policy

LD170204 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro was interviewed this evening on the Portuguese television's channel one.

Speaking of foreign policy, Sa Carneiro cited his recent meetings with the ambassadors of the Portuguese-speaking African countries as examples of the implementation of the foreign policy contained in the government's program. He further stated:

[Begin Sa Carneiro recording] In our opinion, foreign policy cannot be defended and developed on ideological grounds, on the basis of political prejudices or of subservience to or participation in other powers' spheres of interest. Unlike certain other forces, we do not see Portugal's foreign policy as a kind of extension of some internationalism--be it Soviet internationalism, Third World internationalism or of any other variety.

Our foreign policy must express the defense of our own interests, must be the reflection of our policy at home, for one obviously cannot claim to be consistent while saying one thing over here and the opposite abroad, especially when one is speaking on Portugal's behalf. [end recording]

With regard to economic policy, Sa Carneiro said that it is aimed at raising purchasing power. Transport fares will not be raised overall. He said that compensation payments may soon be made in treasury bonds as an incentive to investment. He also said that the government intends to declare a tax truce so that, on a low interest rate, the state may recover the 50 billion escudos owed by taxpayers in back taxes.

On the agrarian reform the prime minister said that 95 tracts of land have been handed over to former owners and that actually the incidents over these hand-overs were very minor.

CARVALHO URGES POPULAR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

LD161558 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Speaking at a clarification meeting held by the Popular Unity Force--FUP--in Evora, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho criticized the Democratic Alliance government and said at a certain stage that government's violence should and can be countered by violence on the part of the workers and the popular masses--we quote. He further said that the present Cabinet is seeking to reduce to nothing the UCPS [collective units of production] chances to survive, and to bring back the system of big land estates to the Alentejo.

The former commander of Copcon, who came out in favor of a massive march from the Alentejo to Lisbon as one of the possible measures to be adopted by the rural workers, concluded by saying that the workers today should rely on their own forces and think not of backing down, but rather of carrying out offensive actions--we quote.

EC AIDE HAS 'VERY POSITIVE' TALKS ON EEC ENTRY

LD131631 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Natali Describes Outcome of Visit to Lisbon as 'Extremely Positive!'"]

[Text] The EC Commission vice president left Lisbon yesterday after a meeting with the president of the republic. At the airport, Lorenzo Natali described the outcome of his visit as "extremely positive," reaffirming that "the next few months could be decisive for accelerating the process of negotiations" on Portugal's entry into the EEC.

Lorenzo Natali met with the prime minister, the deputy premier and foreign minister and ministers responsible for the economic areas most directly connected with the problems of Portugal's entry. Meeting with the new government made it possible "to take stock of the state of the 'dossiers' under negotiation and clarified some specific points in order to be able," he said, "to have as soon as possible the overall view necessary to enable real negotiations to begin." "We have made considerable progress from this viewpoint," Natali added.

In addition, he also stated, this visit to Lisbon made it possible "to become acquainted with the overall picture of the actions which the Portuguese Government intends to galvanize in cooperation with the EC in order to prepare the economic structure with a view to entry into the EEC. Government and EC Commission experts will be able to work out the details of these plans over the next few days."

Natali also noted the "very cordial and highly cooperative atmosphere" which he found in Lisbon, where he was able "also to ascertain that the European option is espoused by the great majority of the political forces."

With respect to the meeting with the president of the republic yesterday morning, the EEC Commission vice president described it as "very positive," and stated that General Ramalho Eanes "is following with great interest everything connected with entry into the EC."

Secretary of state for European Intergration Almeida Mendes was at the airport to see Lorenzo Natali off.

Foreign Ministry Communique

In a final communique on the visit the Foreign Ministry has reaffirmed that European integration "constitutes Portuguese foreign policy's top priority," adding that the visit "made possible a fruitful exchange of views on the problems existing in the negotiations, contributing to the formulation of guidelines of a general nature with respect to future cooperation" between Portugal and the EEC, "specifically through joint actions which will supplement Portugal's efforts to achieve our country's full and rapid European integration."

As we reported yesterday, EC Commission President Roy Jenkins arrives in Lisbon for a 3-day official visit the day after tomorrow.

SUAREZ REPORTEDLY HOLDS TALKS WITH BASQUE PRESIDENT

LD141329 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Basque paper DEIA, which is close to the PNV [Basque Nationalist Party], reports that Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the Basque General Council, and Prime Minister Suarez held a meeting lasting several hours early yesterday morning at a location somewhere between Aranda de Duero and Somosierra, halfway between Madrid and Bilbao. Full details of the meeting have not been confirmed, either by government sources or by the Basque General Council. DEIA, citing reliable sources, says that the initiative for the meeting came from Adolfo Suarez, who made an urgent call following the establishment of contacts at ministerial level with the Basque General Council president's office. At these preliminary contacts the venue for the meeting was fixed as the province of Burgos for the reason already given: it is halfway between the Basque Country and Madrid.

The same sources say that the reason for the urgency was Suarez's concern, as expressed to Garaicoechea, over the lack of a compromise over PNV terms for returning to parliament. It must be stressed that while sources in the PNV Executive agree with DEIA that a meeting was held, UCD sources knew nothing of the meeting. When we contacted the Secretariat of State for Information they told us they could make no reply to our questions as to whether the meeting was held.

Government Denial

LD141434 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Secretariat of State for Information has denied that Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and the president of the Basque General Council, Carlos Garaicoechea, held a meeting somewhere near Burgos early on Thursday morning. A report to this effect was published today by the Bilbao daily DEIA, which added that the meeting, held at the request of Prime Minister Suarez, was aimed primarily at obtaining the Basque Nationalist Party's vitae for the bill regulating statutes of educational establishments.

COMMERCE MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PRC

LD151130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hector Arenas reports from Madrid's Barajas Airport:

Some minutes ago, a large and important Spanish delegation left for China. It is led by Commerce and Tourism Minister Garcia Diez and is composed of businessmen, financiers and the directors of some state enterprises. This visit, the first to be paid by a Spanish minister after the Spanish monarchs' official visit to the PRC, hopes to increase Spanish opportunities in that large Asian market which, until now, has been reserved exclusively to the EEC countries, Japan and the United States.

Before boarding the plane taking him to Beijing, Commerce Minister Garcia Diez said that relations between Spain and China are now very good, but there is a good deal of ignorance on both sides, especially on economic affairs. During this visit, agreements will not be signed but there will be talks on increasing Spanish exports of iron and steel and later of transport, railway stock, shipbuilding and chemicals. Spain, which hopes to assure important coal sources, will suggest to China the joint development of new mines in that country.

LORD CARRINGTON MEETS WITH ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

For Bucharest Domestic Service reportage on meetings held between Lord Carrington and Romania's President Ceausescu, see the Romanian section of the 14 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

CONSERVATIVE MPS THREATEN VOTE AGAINST OLYMPICS BAN

ID161302 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1233 GMT 16 Mar 80 ID

[By Arthur Williamson, PA political correspondent]

[Text] Backbench Conservative MPs are threatening a revolt against the governmental call for a Moscow Olympics boycott unless it is matched by trade sactions against Russia. They will insist in tomorrow's debate on the boycott that British athletes should not be saddled with the onus of operating it.

Mr. Terrence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing, and a former Olympic runner, said today that the athletes would be persuaded that the government was serious in its attitude only if they could see it was doing other things besides calling for a boycott of the games. "There will be many abstentions among my colleagues unless we are convinced that this is so," said Mr Higgins who is chairman of the Conservative parliamentary committee on sport.

He and other members of the committee have tabled an amendment to the government motion condemning the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and asking the House to support a British boycott of the Moscow games. The amendment calls for a ban on the export of good and materials which can help the Russian war effort, and an end to the sale of butter and other EEC surpluses to the Soviet Union and cancellation of trade credits.

"If the government consents to these moves then we shall support the boycott of the games and so will the athletes," said Mr Higgins. "But we are not going on supporting the export of machined tools and other goods to help the Russians fight the Afghans, and trade credits and the sale of the butter mountain to the Soviet Union if the athletes alone are going to be used for political purposes."

Already about 20 Conservative MPs, representing a cross-section of opinion on the government benches, are supporting the amendment. The sponsors, officers of the sports committee, believe many others will show their hands in the course of the debate if they find the government is insisting that the athletes alone make the sacrifice. There is a free vote for both Conservative and opposition MPs but many on the Labour side are not convinced either that a simple ban on going to the Olympics is of sufficient weight or importance. They may throw in their lot with the Conservative rebels and help to bring home to the government the need for something more tangible than just a "hit and miss" effort by individual athletes.

The debate will coincide with a meeting in Geneva, on the initiative of Australia, and attended by Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state for the Foreign Office, which is to consider providing facilities for athletes to compete against each other as an alternative to going to Moscow. It is stressed in Whitehall that the conference will not be considering the arrangement of an alternative to the Moscow Olympics but simply how facilities could be provided in countries which have already declared that their athletes are not going. The government believes that there is considerable support for its move to stop athletes going to Moscow and that it will have a sizeable majority at the end of the debate tomorrow night. So far the possibility of defeat has not been considered.

DENKTAS RETURNS FROM LONDON, MAKES STATEMENT

TA152058 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 15 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] is not opposed to Turkish Cypriot-Greek Cypriot partnership in the managing of the hotels in Maras [Varosha].

Denktas, who concluded his private visit to London, returned to Cyprus today and made a statement at Ercan State Airport.

Pointing out that the Greek Cypriot interference in the Ercan air corridor is unacceptable, Denktas said that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim should persuade the Greek Cypriots to abandon this attitude, which violates the sixth article of the agreement reached between himself and Kiprianou.

Noting that Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou acted as the president of the whole of Cyprus during his visit to London and presented the Cyprus problem entirely from the Greek Cypriot viewpoint, Denktas said that during his stay in London, he replied to this false propaganda and exerted efforts to render it ineffective as much as possible.

Denktas said: Kiprianou wishes to come to the negotiating table as the government of Cyprus--which he obtained through the use of arms--and under [the influence of] a decision, which he secured as a result of international attacks, which is not based on facts and which merely reflects Greek Cypriot propaganda. I sincerely explained why this is not possible, and this was met with understanding.

Denktas said that, during his meeting with British Government officials, he explained that the British Government is faced with the responsibility of treating the two communities in Cyprus equally.

In reply to a remark that if the Cyprus problem was not created in 1963 and if the Greek Cypriots had not attempted to annex Cyprus to Greece by clutching onto the bases and hiding behind them then the bases would have been closed in the years 1967 and 1968, Denktas noted that Kiprianou attempted--without any rights--to negotiate the subject of the bases with the British as one of the five parties which signed the 1960 agreements. Denktas stated that Kiprianou was not encouraged on this issue and that the British Government cannot negotiate the bases with the Greek Cypriots at a meeting not attended by the TFSC. Pointing out that the subject of the bases has been dealt with in the agreement he reached with Kiprianou, Denktas said: This is a joint subject which should be handled within the framework of Cyprus' sovereignty, guarantees and disarmament.

Replying to a question whether a declaration of an independent state would arise in the face of the Greek Cypriots' international attacks and provocations, Denktas noted that we are independent despite the word federated in our name and said: With our soil, our soldiers, our constitution, our government and all the organs of our government, we are fully independent in every field and we are a state and a government equal to the Greek Cypriots. Denktas stated that the issue consists of recognition and requesting other states to recognize us. He said that this could be requested directly or it could come indirectly without requesting.

Denktas also added that he was pleased with his contacts in Britain. Denktas was received at Ercan State Airport by Legislative Assembly President Oguz Korhan, Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu, Turkish Cypriot Peace Forces Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, ministers, certain deputies and military and civilian officials.

ATAKOL DISCUSSES INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS WITH GALINDO-POHL

TA141648 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol, has said that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will take certain new steps regarding the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Atakol said that this news was delivered to him by the secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, whom he received for the first time today, and by Galindo-Pohl's assistant, Remy Gorge. Atakol noted that the secretary general wanted to hear the views of the concerned parties--through his representatives--in connection with the steps he would take. Atakol added that he had informed Galindo-Pohl of the views of the Turkish Cypriot Government. He pointed out that the representatives had expressed their views and New York's views in connection with the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Asked to comment on the Greek Cypriot press allegations that the latest document produced by the Greek Cypriot administration meant the rejection of Waldheim's initiatives, Atakol said that it was not a question of rejecting or adopting Waldheim's proposals, because Waldheim was conducting an exercise to bring the two communities together. Galindo-Pohl and Gorge met the Greek Cypriot foreign minister, Rolandhis, this morning.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

NC141624 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 14 Mar 80 NC

[Text] President Kiprianou stressed that if the UN secretary general's efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks are to be successful there must be a change in the other side's attitude. Speaking today during the presentation ceremony of the credentials by the first ambassador to Cyprus of the Mongolian People's Republic, Mr Shagdarsuren, President Kiprianou stressed that the Greek Cypriot side has been as constructive as it could and it has done everything possible in order to contribute to the success of the UN secretary general's efforts. He added: I hope that the other side will also display a similar spirit and will abandon its intransigence.

In his address the Mongolian ambassador reaffirmed his government's support and that of the Mongolian people, for the Cypriot people's just struggle for a Cyprus solution based on full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

AKEL, MALTESE CP ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

NC141950 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Mar 80 NC

[Text] In a joint communique released today by AKEL and the Communist Party of Malta, the two parties express support for a peaceful Cyprus solution so that the Greek and the Turkish Cypriots may live together in friendly cooperation within an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonalined and demilitarized island. The joint communique was released at the conclusion of the talks held by the two parties in Nicosia.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH USSR DISCUSSED IN ATHENS

AT131415 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Culture and Science Minister Dhimitrios Nianias received USSR Ambassador to Athens Vladimir Kaboshkin and discussed with him issues related to cultural exchanges between the two countries. In particular, the presentation of the exhibition of Aegean archeological treasures in the Soviet Union and presentation of Scythian treasures in Athens were discussed.

TALKS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CUBA TO BEGIN

AT151348 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 15 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Andreas Zaimis was visited by Cuban Ambassador to Italy Salvador Villaseca, [as heard] who is also accredited to our country, accompanied by the Cuban attache to Athens, (Alvarez). During the meeting they examined propsects of cooperation between Greece and Cuba in the economic and trade sectors. It was agreed that exploratory talks will begin at the chambers of commerce level.

PRESIDENT EXCHANGES MESSAGE WITH BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

AT141354 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Mar 80 AT

[Text] President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and President of the Republic of Greece Konstandinos Tsatsos exchanged messages while Zhivkov was flying through Greek airspace on his way to Lybia.

I express my belief that Greek-Bulgarian relations, which are developing favorably, will be strengthened and continuously expanded in the name of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation in the interests of the two nations, of peace and security in the Balkans and throughout the world, said Zhivkov in his message.

Tsatsos in his reply stressed: I thank your excellency for your wishes while flying over Greek territory and I ask you to accept on behalf of the Greek nation and myself, our best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity and progress of the friendly Bulgarian people.

PRESIDENT NYERERE STOPS IN ATHENS EN ROUTE TO TANZANIA

AT141347 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Mar 80 AT

[Text] President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere passed through Ellinikon Airport this morning on his way back to his country from Vienna where he had an official 3-day visit. At Ellinikon, Nyerere and his entourage were received by Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis, Deputy Foreign Minister Andreas Andiranopa Andiranopoulos and other senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Nyerere was accompanied by Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa; Communications and Public Works Minister [as heard] Samuel Sitta and Deputy Minister for Industry (Ntakaya). At the airport Nyerere and his entourage had a cordial meeting with Rallis and other Greek officials for about one hour.

PAPANDREOU, RALLIS CLASH OVER U.S. AMBASSADOR'S VISIT

AT151844 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Excerpts] Severe exchanges were made yesterday between the government and PASOK as a result of a visit by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey to Greek Armed Forces installations at Larissa.

Referring to the visit by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following statement:

"On 12 March the U.S. ambassador, 'accompanied by his wife and embassy personnel' visited the headquarters of the air force and conferred with Air Force Lieutenant General Protopapas and the chief of the First Army Corps, Lieutenant General Vorias.

"It is difficult for one to believe that the Greek Government allowed the ambassador of a foreign country to visit Greek military installations and to confer directly with leading personalities of our country's armed forces.

"Naturally the pro-U.S. position of both the prime minister as well as of the minister of national defense are well known. Yet we do not believe that Karamanlis' foreign policy of converting Greece into a satellite would have taken on such dimensions, which remind us of the period when a representative of the government in welcoming Van Fleet stated: 'General, here is your army.'"

Rallis' reply

Answering a question on the statements by the chairman of PASOK, Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis made the following statement:

"I fail to understand why Papandreou was irritated by the protocol visit of the U.S. ambassador to the chief of the First Army Corps and to General Protopapas. In any case these were not the only two visits by Mr McCloskey. He also visited other authorities such as the nomarch and the metropolitan bishop of Larissa. Such protocol visits, in any case, are customary by ambassadors during visits to large provincial centers.

"In the Republic of Greece the ambassadors of foreign countries do not have to ask for permission to leave the capital nor do they submit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a list of their travel movements.

"For 5 and 1/2 years Papandreou has continuously, on every given opportunity, accused the Greek Government of making concessions and of becoming a satellite. These accusations of his are continually being proved wrong by developments.

"Despite all this, however, his opposition mania does not permit him to understand that the Greek Government conducts an independent foreign policy, the main goal of which is to make Greece strong and ready to deal with any threat."

MINISTER OF TOWN PLANNING, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT SWORN IN

AT141555 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 14 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Stefanos Manos was sworn in today as minister of town planning, housing and environment in the presence of President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karmanlis. Manos previously held the position of deputy minister for public works.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH IN ADANA

ANATOLIA Report on Crash

LD141638 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1420 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Adana, 14 March, ANATOLIA--An American C-130 aircraft crashed in the vicinity of the Kuyumcu village about 20 km from Adana at about 1530 today. The location of the crash has been determined to be on a slope. [Words indistinct] helicopters have been unable to land due to the unsuitability of the terrain and a great deal of mud.

The first people to approach the aircraft, which crashed 16 km from the Karaisali highway, were local villagers. However, they could not get close to the aircraft due to the fact that it was burning.

It is believed that there were four persons in the crashed aircraft but it has not been determined yet whether there are any survivors. An American reconnaissance aircraft is keeping a watch on the site of the crash but is so far unable to land.

Further Details

TA141626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1616 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A C-130 transport plane belonging to the U.S. Air Force crashed near the Incirlik Base in Adana around 1530. Our correspondents have learned that there were 6 crew members and 12 American passengers in the plane. It was flying from Diyarbakir to Incirlik when it crashed near Karaisali, a district of Adana, and began to burn. It is believed that there are no survivors.

Identification of Bodies Begins

TA142110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been determined that there are no survivors from the C-130 transport plane of the U.S. Air Force that crashed near Karailsali, a district of Adana. Our correspondent has learned that officials are trying to identify the bodies in the plane that crashed at 1530. Efforts to clear up the debris are continuing.

SOVIET TEAM OF EXPERTS EXPECTED IN SEYDISEHIR

TA161505 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Konya, 16 Mar (AA)--The Seydisehir aluminium works operated by the state enterprise "Etibank" will be enlarged with the contribution of the Soviet Union. A team of 15 technicians from the Soviet Union is expected to arrive in Seydisehir for this purpose. The aluminium works, which first started production in 1974, will be expanded under an existing framework agreement between the two countries. The expansion project includes a new furnace and two electrolysis mills.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

TA151109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria on sea and land transportation was signed in Ankara today. Transportation Minister Huseyin Ozalp and Bulgarian Transport Minister Vasil Tsanov signed the protocol.

In a statement during the signing ceremony, Ozalp said that the protocol was the result of successful work conducted by the joint Turkish, Bulgarian transportation committee established in 1975. Also speaking at the ceremony, Tsanov said that many difficulties were solved in the talks held to promote cooperation between the two countries.

A TRT correspondent has learned that the protocol envisages establishing a ferryboat service between Turkey and Bulgaria to transport TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks. The ferryboats are expected to travel between Varna in Bulgaria and Trabzon and Samsun ports in Turkey. The protocol also solves difficulties connected with differences in oil costs for trucks and trains. The same fuel prices will be established in both countries for transiting trucks. The Bulgarian delegation headed by Transportation Minister Tsanov left Turkey today at 1200.

ECONOMIC ADVISER RETURNS FROM EUROPE, MAKES STATEMENT

TA161955 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Under secretary of the prime minister's office and deputy secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgat Ozal, has said that he believed that the amount of loans to Turkey within the framework of the OECD and the rescheduled Turkish foreign debts would amount to over $4 billion. Ozal returned home today after completing a visit to the FRG, Britain, Belgium and France.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Ozal said that a great part of the financial aid to be extended by the OECD to Turkey in accordance with its commitment meeting to be held in Paris on 26 March would be immediately available for use. Pointing out that discussions regarding the rescheduling of Turkish foreign debts reached a constructive phase, Ozal said that all preliminary work connected with the commitment meeting to be held in Paris was completed.

Ozal said that he held positive talks with government officials in Bonn, London, Brussels and Paris regarding the commitment meeting as well as the postponing of Turkish foreign debts. Ozal added that, during his visit, he briefed industrialists and businessmen on Turkey's new economic policies, giving details on the new foreign investment law. Ozal said that the issue of nonguaranteed trade debts was also discussed during his talks.

Ozal noted that, in a meeting with OECD Secretary General Van Lennep in Paris, the situation was reviewed once more at the threshold of the commitment meeting. Ozal said that after this meeting he felt that financial aid to meet Turkey's needs would be forthcoming. Ozel ended his statement by saying that he would go to Paris on 24 March in order to participate in the commitment meeting in which the OECD countries would determine the aid to be extended to Turkey for this year.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC BANK MEETING

TA151701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin has announced that the aid to be extended by Saudi Arabia to Turkey this year will be finalized at the end of March and will be a significant amount. Sezgin, who attended the Islamic Development Bank's directors meeting in Saudi Arabia, returned to Ankara today. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Sezgin said that he held bilateral meetings with finance ministers from several Islamic countries including the Saudi finance minister during his stay in Saudi Arabia.

Commenting on his meeting with Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl, Sezgin said that with the aid to be secured from Saudi Arabia, the foreign support necessary for the success of the government propgram would be insured.

Sezgin noted that the amount and form of this contribution will be finalized within 2 weeks.

NEW UK AMBASSADOR TO ANKARA INTERVIEWED ON AID, MIDEAST

TA151658 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1455 GMT 15 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 15 March (AA)--Britain's recently appointed Ambassador to Ankara Peter Harold Laurence said no political strings were attached to the ongoing negotiations for aid to Turkey. In an interview given to AA, Ambassador Laurence said all negotiations related to aid, whether connected with emergency aid under OECD auspices or with debt rescheduling, were conducted entirely within an economic framework. He added as far as Britain was concerned, there was no question of combining economic questions with the political.

Britain would join the activities aimed at helping Turkey out of economic difficulties as far as her limited possibilities would allow, he said.

Asked whether there was any change in British policy toward the Middle East, the ambassador noted British policy was formed in the light of world developments. He acknowledged peace in the Middle East was dependent largely on the settlement of the Palestinian question, and believed the Palestinian people had as much a right as others to live in peace without oppression and to fulfill the requirements of their beliefs. He declined to say, however, whether this meant acknowledging the right to an independent Palestinian state.

Pointing out the vital importance of the Middle East for Western interests, Ambassador Laurence believed, however, these interests should be developed from the political and commercial veiwpoint. He hoped the Soviet Union would not be led to fresh provocation in the region after Afghanistan, for in that case there may be no alternative left except to counter by force.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN

TA141126 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya left for Pakistan today for an official visit as the guest of the Pakistani Air Force Commander Gen (Enver Sanim). General Sahinkaya, who will visit certain Pakistani Air Force installations during his visit there, will return home on Friday, 21 March.

ISRAELI FREIGHTER HITS PIER, RUNS AGROUND AT DARDANELLES

TA151048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Lilakh, an Israeli freighter sailing from Constante in Romania to Piraeus in Greece, hit the pier at Eceabat in the Dardanelles in an effort to avoid a collision with Nicos, a Greek freighter coming from the opposite direction. A TRT correspondent reports that the incident occurred at 2335 last night and that the Israeli freighter ran aground as a result. No one was injured in the incident. Eceabat public prosecutor Alaettin Haksever said that work was under way to determine the damage.

Captain To Be Tried

TA161022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The captain of the Lilakh, the Israeli freighter which hit the Eceabat pier in the Dardanelles and caused great damage 2 nights ago, has been detained on the grounds that he was responsible for the incident. The Eceabat public prosecutor has said that the captain, Avraham Greenberg, will be put on trial following a preliminary interrogation today. The prosecutor also said that a committee of experts was trying to determine the extent of the damage to the pier.

DEMIREL HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE, DISCUSSES SHORTAGES

TA161546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Test] Pointing out that there was no need for panic or hoarding, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the shortage of basic commodities has ended and that everyone can find what he wants everywhere. Expressing his belief that national problems can be solved through trust and belief, Demirel calledcon the citizens to continue believing in his government. Demirel was speaking at a news conference held at the prime minister's office in Ankara today.

During his news conference, Demirel spoke about the condition of basic commodities in the market. Demirel said that his government had solved the shortage of oil by overcoming difficulties in oil distribution: He added that Turkey's diesel oil needs for march were 387,000 tons and that 237,000 tons had already been distributed by 15 March and that 582,000 tons of diesel oil would be distributed by the end of March. Demirel noted that this was 71 percent more than the market needs. Demirel said, no one should worry that this supply will not continue, and resort to hoarding.

Demirel said that cooking oil had been imported in order to meet Turkey's anticipated needs of over 4 months and that the first order of 10,000 tons out of the total amount of 82,500 tons was bought from Spain and France and was expected to arrive in Turkey at any time. Noting that 25,000 tons of cooking oil would arrive by the end of this month, Demirel said that this should meet Turkey's needs during this period.

Further Details

TA161650 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1640 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, March 15 (AA)--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel called on citizens not to hoard or stockpile goods, which may cause further problems. At a press conference Sunday, he said certain shortages arose from transportation problems, which would be solved with the end of the diesel oil shortage. He claimed he had left behind a Turkey with everything available back in 1977, but found "a country of scarcities" when he returned to power at the end of 1979.

He criticized RPP leader Bulent Ecevit for going to Tarsus this weekend to address an outdoor rally, claiming the RPP government had turned everything for the worse in that region. Demirel cited figures for the years 1978-79 to support his allegation that RPP had practiced partisanship and divisionism in carrying services such as road constructing, drinking water, electricity and social services to the rural areas. He claimed villages which had voted for the RPP in the general elections had been "rewarded" while those who voted for the JP were "punished."

His government was trying to think of the future and prepare projects so that Turkey would not be facing greater difficulties in the days to come, he said.

Asked whether national problems could be solved more easily "without Ecevit and Demirel" on the political scene, Demirel rejected the idea of an "imposed government parachuted from above." He noted party leaders had been brought to office by the millions. "Democracy comes from the grassroots," he commented, and "you cannot have democracy without the people." He challenged anyone with complaints against him to settle his account at the Justice Party congress in October. National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan had a right to complain, he said, because he provided support to the government.

Demirel rejected the idea that anarchy was being fanned "from abroad," claiming "anarchy originates at home, but there are provokers abroad." There might be centers of provocation in Federal or Democratic Germany or Czechoslovakia, for example, he said, but this government could not do anything about that. What the government could do was to deal with the sources of anarchy at home, he added. The question had "nothing to do with freedom of thought," he commented, and the spectre of a so-called communist party of Turkey could not intimidate anyone.

Asked whether he was aware of how much meat a wage-earner could buy after his government's recent economic decisions, Demirel said he was no wizard, but was merely trying to "control" inflation.

The prime minister said there were "no difficulties" in the way of the defense cooperation agreement recently initialed between Turkey and the United States, but that the "supplements" to the agreement were being worked out. To be "candid," he said, Turkey wanted to know what military aid the United States could supply to Turkey over the next 5 years, in the form of arms and materiel, which was the "basis" of the supplements. Without specifying a date, Demirel said the agreement should be signed in the "not too distant future."

ECEVIT CRITICIZES DEMIREL GOVERNMENT FOR PARTISANSHIP

TA151741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Mar 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that Demirel had claimed that "liberated areas" would be eliminated within 100 days, however, this is being spread to the (?most remote) corners of the country.

In a speech made in Icel's Mut District today, Ecevit said that the state cadres are being filled by militants, and terrorism, quarrels and oppression are thus spreading to all parts of the country directly by the state. Ecevit continued: Our society is being led toward chaos, our democracy toward an abyss and our state toward ruin through moves, on the one hand, to create an atmosphere favorable to instigators as a result of the crisis, which is further aggravated by the insufferable high cost of living and unemployment, and on the other hand, to transform differences of opinion, belief and sect into hostility and clashes by exacerbating them and to place bullets and instigators in government offices and schools. All this is aimed at fully establishing a system of exploitation whereby the oppressed and the exploited will not be able to raise their voices and seek their rights.

Ecevit noted that his party was able to take certain limited steps toward changing the exploitative system when it was in power and that these steps were limited because his party was not alone in government and it did not have a majority in the parliament. Noting that even this limited amount was sufficient to intimidate certain circles, whose interests [words indistinct], Ecevit added: [passage indistinct].

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Western Europe

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EEC FINANCE MINISTERS MEET ON BRITISH BUDGET ISSUE

LD181041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "Tough Going for EEC Budget Cut Decision"]

[Text] Brussels--EEC finance ministers met in Brussels for an hour and a quarter yesterday, but the row between Britain and the other members of the Common Market over the size of the United Kingdom's budget contribution is as bad as ever. Barring some small miracle at today's meeting of foreign ministers, when the same topic will come up, it looks as if Mrs Thatcher, the prime minister, will face a monumental rebuff when she meets other heads of government at the EEC summit in just less than fortnight's time.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor, was not quite so gloomy as all this would suggest at the end of yesterday's meeting, though his reasons did not apparently convince others. He offered no new figures on either the British net contribution (probably more than 1,300 million pounds sterling this year) nor the size of the reduction the government is seeking.

His view that Britain's case is "overwhelmingly strong," has not been revised and he believes that because of this the rest of the Community will agree "quickly" on a solution. This was not challenged for the simple reason that no other minister spoke on the subject during the meeting. Sir Geoffrey thought this significant, especially in the case of France because yesterday's meeting would have been an ideal occasion for it to demand a precise solution from the Brussels Commission.

Last week the French cabinet said unless such a plan for the budget was produced France would not even be willing to discuss the matter at the summit. But the finance minister Mr Monory was silent on the matter yesterday.

Some hopes are being pinned to a meeting between the Dutch foreign minister, Mr Van der Stee, [as published] and government leaders in London today at which the Dutch minister will probably urge Britain to moderate its demands. But he said yesterday he was "very pessimistic" about a solution at the summit.

On other matters, Sir Geoffrey said the government hoped to have completed its review of the European Monetary System [EMS] by the time of the summit. This raises the possibility that Mrs Thatcher may be able to offer British participation in the system as some kind of bargaining counter on the budget, though the chancellor indicated little sympathy for the idea of "linking" subjects in this way.

Remarkably little time was taken up with a discussion of the new American anti-inflation measures, though ministers did discuss the EMS itself. One of the most striking things here was a review of the system's operations over the first year and an analysis of its problems, which caused some amusement among British officials by reading almost word for word the same views as the British experts gave when the EMS was being drawn up 18 months ago. The latest report from the EEC Monetary Committee warned to rising and divergent inflation rates, growing OPEC surpluses and the difficulties of devising a proper policy for the dollar.

Mr Lahnstein, the German [state] secretary for finance, denied that Germany was losing interest in the EMS. He said it wanted the system to take "a very big step forward." But he said this could not be done for legalistic reasons in the next 12 months and therefore the government had concluded the second stage would best be postponed.

PAHR VIEWS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, FOREIGN POLICY

AU171430 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[F. Katscher and G. Hoffmann-Osternhof interview of Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister in ARBEITER-ZEITUNG--time and place of interview not given, presumably in Vienna prior to 13 March 1980]

[Text] Despite our condemnation of the Soviet intervention, our relations with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern states have not changed. With regard to the United States, we will pursue a policy that is in compliance with our interests. With Yugoslavia, there is a great parallelism of interests, and we are trying to maintain particularly good relations with Belgrade. This was stated by Foreign Minister Pahr in an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. His announcement about the PLO's recognition by Austria [made in the same interview] has already been published as an advance excerpt.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: The Austrian ambassador in Colombia, Dr Selzer, has been released. Is Austria's role in the hostage affair in Colombia now over, or does Austria still play a role in this issue?

Pahr: I believe our role must not be over, because it would be morally unjustifiable if we were now to say: We have achieved the release of our own ambassador, now we no longer care about the others. The taking of hostages, particularly involving diplomats, is indeed something that necessarily affects everyone. And just as we have always endeavored to do everything within our power for the American hostages in Tehran, this applies even more to Bogota, where we were directly involved. Hence one of the two Austrian diplomats whom I dispatched to Bogota to deal with the hostage affair has remained there. He is at the disposal of the group of the directly involved states, acting more or less as its secretary, and our residence is the place where the representatives of the 15 states meet.

Nicaragua Visit Planned

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: Keeping to the topic of South America: Is it true that you will visit Nicaragua?

Pahr: In May I will pay an official visit to Brazil, and in view of my crowded schedule I do not intend, actually, to visit any other South American country. However, I do intend--if it is at all possible--to interrupt my return trip to go to Nicaragua for about 1 day. I do not want to pay an official visit there, but I want to look around to see in what way Austria can further support the endeavors of the new Nicaraguan Government.

Austria's Relations With the Soviet Union

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: In what respect have our relations with Moscow changed in connection with Afghanistan, or have they remained completely unchanged?

Pahr: Our relations have remained unchanged. This has not altered anything about the fact, however, that we have said very plainly and very clearly that an intervention such as that of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan is condemned by Austria, because it is regarded as being in contradiction to the UN Charter and as an attitude constituting a serious jeopardy for the policy of detente. We have also adopted a corresponding position within the framework of the United Nations, at the special General Assembly session where the Afghanistan question was discussed.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: How have our relations with our direct neighbors in the East developed in connection with Afghanistan?

Pahr: As in our relations with the Soviet Union, there have been no changes. We have very clearly expressed our opinion about Afghanistan to these states, too. In this context, I should like to draw attention to my talks with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer. Even in my toast I very clearly referred to this problem. Our neighbors respect our views.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: America is trying to induce various countreies to side with its position. What is Austria's attitude in this respect?

Pahr: These endeavors by the United States are naturally quite understandable, and the states that are allied with the United States certainly have a commitment in this respect. We, however, will pursue a policy that is in compliance with our interests, for we are not allied with anyone, although we strongly sympathize with the United States, particularly for ideological reasons. However, we are not allies, and therefore the Austrian interests are our primary consideration, based also on the strength of the status of permanent neutrality, and we will let ourselves be guided only by these interests.

America's Foreign Policy

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: In extremem situations--the Tehran hostage affair, Afghanistan--U.S. foreign policy has adopted a relatively hard line, but lately this policy seems to have become somewhat inconsistent. How do you interpret this situation?

Pahr: I do not want to criticize U.S. foreign policy, but I think anyone who has followed U.S. foreign policy in the past few years will notice that it has been virtually characterized by a certain inconsistency--and not just recently, but for quite some time. I am thinking, for example, of the loudly proclaimed human rights policy that today seems to have been completely forgotten, and also of the hard line taken vis-a-vis Iran in connection with the hostage affair, which then all of a sudden completely changed; now nothing is to be heard any more about the sanctions against Iran announced by the United States. Here one is bound to notice a rather quick change in the current views.

Yugoslavia: Artificially Played up

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: You visited Yugoslavia and had talks with the foreign minister. What is your impression of Yugoslavia's situation in the period immediately before Tito's imminent demise? Are there any dangers, or is this something that has rather been played up by the press?

Pahr: I believe that this was artificially played up. We--and Chancellor Kreisky has repeatedly confirmed that recently--are frimly convinced that today Yugoslavia is an internally stable state, and that today it is not directly threatened from outside, either.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: In this context it has turned out that the relations between Austria and Yugoslavia are very good. Can you outline that for us in greater detail?

Pahr: Actually, I would like to repeat the characterization that I gave last year on the occasion of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec's visit to Austria. At that time I pointed out that between Austria and Yugoslavia there is a very great parallelism of interests, perhaps more so than with any other country. This means that everything that is beneficial for Yugoslavia is also beneficial for Austria, and everything that is dangerous to Yugoslavia is also dangerous for Austria, and vice versa. Proceeding from this premise, in my opinion it is not only necessary to attempt to achieve particularly good relations with Yugoslavia, but also to support Yugoslavia as far as possible in attaining its objectives because this also serves the attainment of our own aims and wishes. [paragraph continues]

For example, if we can contribute something toward Yugoslavia's security, then that is also a contribution toward our own security.

DIE PRESSE: CARTER'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM 'PLAYING WITH FIRE'

AU181024 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Mar 80 p 10 AU

["KH" commentary: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Afghanistan and the Tehran hostages are still diverting the public's attention from American domestic problems. But when the presidential campaign in the coming months increasingly shifts to domestic problems, Carter may well find himself in even greater difficulties than in the foreign policy field. The nearly 20-percent inflation constitutes an enormous social problem in a country where people provide for their old age almost exclusively through private life insurance without escalation clauses, and through security holdings. Millions of people who up to now were able to live relatively well on their savings now find themselves reduced to poverty. Others can no longer afford an apartment with a mortgage loan interest rate of 20 percent. If in addition Carter now boosts interest rates and energy prices as a long-term measure against inflation he is playing with fire. He will hardly succeed in getting the galloping inflation under control before the elections, but living conditions are going to continue to deteriorate. Carter is now being presented with the bill for years of absence on the economic front.

PRESS VIEWS RECOGNITION OF PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU141125 [Editorial Report AU] The major Vienna dailies carry on 14 March extensive, mostly factual reports on the official recognition by the Austrian Government of Dr Ghazi Husayn, PLO representative to the international organizations in Vienna, as official representative of the PLO to the Austrian Government. They carry quotes from an article published in the Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on 13 March which first broke the news and a report by Vienna Domestic Service on 13 March on the recognition, which included interviews with Chancellor Kreisky, PLO representative Dr Ghazi Husayn, and the opposition party spokesman for foreign affairs, Dr Ludwig Steiner. In addition, most of the papers were granted further interviews by Chancellor Kreisky, Foreign Minister Pahr, PLO's Husayn, opposition spokesman Dr Steiner, and Israeli Ambassador in Vienna Ben-Ya'acov.

Asked to comment on the criticism voiced by the opposition party spokesman for foreign affairs, Dr Ludwig Steiner, Chancellor Kreisky is quoted by ARBEITER-ZEITUNG as saying: "I had announced all this in the United Nations; it was a known fact that we recognize the PLO. It only takes some time concerning a matter that is complicated in international law--normally we only recognize states; the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta is the only exception so far." "The OeVP [the Austrian People's Party] has always fought our Mideast policy. Now they can see with their own eyes that several West European states are following this policy." The same paper states that Israeli ambassador in Vienna, Ben-Ya'acov, refused to comment on the matter, confining himself to stating that "the matter is very serious" and that he was awaiting instructions from Israel.

DIE PRESSE quotes Dr Ghazi Husayn as having said that Austria's step goes far beyond anything the other West Europeans have done so far: "My status is definitely a better one than that of the PLO representative in Madrid." Husayn is reported as having expressed satisfaction because the Austrian decision complements "the daily growing support for the PLO in France, the FRG, and Great Britain." Asked by DIE PRESSE to comment on the recognition, Foreign Minister Pahr reportedly said: "Austria recognized the PLO already last year as representative of the Palestinian people."

The recognition of Dr Ghazi Husayn as representative of the Palestinian people in Austria therefore constitutes merely a consistent further step, Pahr continued, and assured that the PLO had not promised him any concessions as consideration for the recognition. "We do not recognize the PLO as a state but only as a representative of the people."

The KURIER interviewed Dr Ghazi Husayn, who is reported as having said that Austria had shown great understanding for the Arab point of view in the past and could now serve as an example for all of Western Europe, which is strongly called upon to contribute to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, with due recognition of the Palestinians' rights. The Communist daily VOLKSSTIMME also asked Dr Ghazi Husayn for a comment and quotes him as having said that there are good prospects for France and Japan fully recognizing the PLO in the near future, and that a certain change of attitude towards the PLO for the better could also be observed in the FRG and Great Britain. On the criticism voiced by opposition party spokesman Dr Steiner, Dr Husayn reportedly said that it only served to illustrate yet again the pro-Israeli attitude of that party which runs counter to Austria's interests.

Further Reaction

AU171845 [Editorial Report AU] Most Vienna dailies in German on 15-17 March continue to give prominence to reactions to Austria's official recognition of the PLO. WIENER ZEITUNG on 15 March (page 1) reports that on 14 March Israel submitted a protest to the Austrian Government on Austria's recognition of the PLO. The paper also notes Israeli Ambassador Ben-Ya'acov's statement that the "so-called PLO is a bloodstained organization" that has not abandoned its goal of destroying Israel and that "the Austrian Government, by formally establishing relations with the PLO, has assumed a grave moral and political responsibility." The paper also cites Austrian Vice Chancellor Androsch as having declared at the end of his visit to Jordan that, by recognizing an official PLO representative, Austria "has taken the lead of a new, future-oriented Middle East diplomacy." In addition, the paper quotes statements by several West Bank mayors hailing the Austrian step and expressing the hope that more European countries will follow Austria's example.

KURIER on 16 March (page 3) claims that Austria's diplomatic recognition has given the PLO an important trump card that it intends to use for seeking recognition by the EEC. The paper contrasts the enthusiastic PLO reaction to the not very enthusiastic reaction by the West, noting the U.S. request to the Austrian Foreign Ministry for clarification of its decision to recognize the PLO and a Bonn spokesman's refusal to accept the Austrian step as an example for other Western states.

WIENER ZEITUNG on 16 March (page 1) reports that on 14 March Austria's Chancellor Kreisky had a long talk with PLO representative (Isam Sartawi). Noting that (Sartawi) has repeatedly acted as a contact between Kreisky and 'Arafat and that it was he who prepared 'Arafat's visit to Vienna in the spring of 1979, the paper says that his talks with Kreisky on Friday covered the discussion of "topical problems of the development of relations between Austria and the PLO."

Both WIENER ZEITUNG on 16 March and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on 17 March note 'Arafat's telegram thanking Kreisky for the recognition of the PLO. ARBEITER-ZEITUNG also cites a report by the Palestinian news agency WAFA on Kreisky's reply to 'Arafat's telegram as saying that Kreisky "expressed the hope that he would soon have the opportunity to discuss with 'Arafat 'certain new problems.'" The paper carries this report with the headline "New Kreisky-'Arafat Meeting Forthcoming."

KURIER on 15 March (page 3) carries a Wolfgang Broer commentary: "Kreisky's Risk." The author claims that, by recognizing under international law an organization that neither has a territory nor an exiled government, Austria has set a precedent that is particularly dubious given Austria's enjoying such a high reputation in the world.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CARTER ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

More Discipline Urged

DW171328 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Mar 80 p 11 DW

[Report signed JS/C.K.: "Carter Demands More Discipline from the Americans"]

[Text] New York/Washington 16 March--Even after the announcement of an anti-inflation program by the President, America will have to reckon in the coming months with continuingly high inflation rates. The program itself with its planned price increase for credits and oil will touch off a short-term additional inflation thrust. The government does not foster any illusions in this respect. President Carter himself has said that in its "war" against inflation America cannot expect to score "quick victories." A clear slowdown of the price increases can be expected only by the end of the year. Not a word about recession was mentioned in his speech. There were merely talk of "discipline" to be maintained by the government, consumers, trade unions and enterprises. "As individuals and as a nation we must begin to spend only as much money as we can afford in the long run, and not as much as we can borrow on a short-term basis," said the President, hinting that way at the savings rate that has deteriorated to 3 percent.

With budget cuts, with intensified credit restrictions, energy-saving measures and long-term production improvements the virtue of moderation is supposed to be inculcated. But it is not a secret that the economic strategists of the government expect also less to come from the announced fourth anti-inflation program with regard to a stabilization of prices than from a recession which they believe has been programmed anyway by the policy pursued by the issuing banks in past months.

Initial commentaries from economic circles basically welcomed the government's intention to balance the budget. The announcement that the next budget would be the first balanced budget in 12 years is considered due to the insecure economic situation as being of more psychological than real significance. Economic and financial circles consider only the further credit restrictions particularly effective but not the budget cuts. The issuing bank, not the government, will have to bear the main burden of the new program in the fight against inflation. The program does not contain concrete suggestions for a long-term strategy of increasing production and promoting savings.

Although economic statistics do not indicate clearly that a recession is in the offing, economic experts believe that because of the recent and drastic increase of credit costs and the additional restrictions, a recession is likely to take place in the near future. It is being said that it will soon bring about a flatter inflation curve and a more rapid decrease of interest rates with regard to their present high level. Leading banks increased their prime rate this weekend to 18.5 percent.

The Carter government's fourth anti-inflation program is supposed to balance the budget for the 1981 fiscal year and bring the growth of the credit volume under control. The President's economic advisers expect the gross national product to decrease by 0.5 percent this year and to grow by 2.25 percent next year. The inflation rate for the current year is supposed to be 10 or 11 percent, while the unemployment rate, with an annual average of 7.5 percent, is supposed to stay a bit under the estimated figure. Since the program is aimed at the long-term aspectsof curbing inflation, even next year an inflation rate of somewhat less than 10 percent is expected.

Through expenditure cuts between $13 to $14 billion in the 1981 fiscal year and revenue increases of about $15 billion, the 1981 budget balance may even produce a slight surplus of $13 billion. While revenue increases as a whole reflect the rather high economic activity, and since only a small part of them comes from advance tax deductions with regard to interest, so far the government has not made detailed announcements on planned expenditures cuts. They are expected to be made by the end of the month together with the revised budget draft.

The government is firmly determined to achieve a balanced budget merely through a cut in expenditures. The planned revenue of about $10 billion due to the envisaged introduction of an oil import tax of $4.62 a barrel is in no case to be considered a substitute for necessary expenditure cuts that can be used for balancing the budget. The oil import tax that will be exclusively transferred to gasoline production, increasing the gasoline price for the consumers by 10 cents a gallon, only has the function of curtailing the country's dependence on foreign energy sources through a reduction of gasoline consumption.

In the first year the government expects to save 100,000 barrels a day, which in the coming years will increase to 250,000 barrels a day. The import tax, however, will increase the inflation rate immediately by 0.4 percent and indirectly by another 0.2 percent. With the agreement of Congress, the import tax is supposed to be replaced by a permanent gasoline tax of 10 cents a gallon. Simultaneously, the national gasoline consumption target for 1980 will be reduced by 5.5 percent to a total of 7 million barrels a day.

Federal Foreign Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff [as published] has welcomed in the name of the Federal Government the austerity measures announced by President Carter. The minister stressed the timely information by the U.S. Government as being a clear sign of close cooperation between the U.S. and the German Governments.

'Improvisation'

DW171249 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Mar 80 p 11 DW

[Commentary signed JS.: "Against 'Enemy Number One'"]

[Text] For the fourth time in his term, President Carter has sounded the bugle for an attack on "enemy number one: inflation." The first attack was launched with bow and arrow, the second with rifles. Now artillery is to be used. It was the alarming price hikes of the past several weeks and the ensuing chaos in the financial markets which prompted the employment of heavier arms against the tenacious enemy. Inflation, which had been expected to abate in line with a lessening boom, suddenly seemed to get out of control. The combination of annual price increase rates between 18 and 19 percent and interest rates of a similar level spread alarm and horror in the financial markets and even caused the President to admit that the economy was heading for a crisis. To its own surprise the government suddenly found itself compelled to make a move. A month or two of temporizing would probably have spoiled his election chances.

It is not worthwhile to waste many words about the program which the President submitted over the past weekend. Probably it is more important as a symptom than it is as a cure. It can at best have a psychological effect on the price climate this year that the President plans to submit a balanced budget for 1980-81 (1 October) for the first time in 12 years. The plan would have reaped him more honor a year or two ago than now near the end of the boom. Not that it is no longer worthwhile to think about more price discipline; yet like so many other projects of this administration this, too, seems to be more based on hurried improvisation than on a thorough analysis. [paragraph continues]

At a closer look the "comprehensive" program, which the President usually calls all his programs, shows only too clearly that its authors primarily consider it a concession to mass hysteria, which is threatening to spread from the financial markets to the voting population. As an exception they might not be so wrong here. In these days the scenery in the White House is reminiscent of Gerald Ford's far-fetched anti-inflation campaign shortly before the last recession. At that time, too, inflation was "enemy number one" and the government prepared for the great offensive. Yet even before it had brought its guns into position recession was there and the enemy image had changed.

Credibility at 'Absolute Low'

DW171320 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 17 Mar 80 p 2 DW

[Klaus C. Enelen New York dispatch: "A Lot of Cosmetics"]

[Text] The intervals at which the U.S. President climbs into the ring as a determined anti-inflation fighter are growing shorter and shorter. Strangely enough the President's economic cabinet went into seclusion a few weeks after the presentation of the great budget and economic policy messages because of alarming escalations in inflation and interest rates, collapsing financial markets and growing insecurity about the whereabouts of the expected recession.

In a proper assessment of the excessively optimistic starting data and the still inflationary spending habits of the various levels of government, Wall Street gave the administration, which has been preparing for the presidential election campaign, a new vote of no confidence. When the Cassandras of the American finance and banking world, in view of the gloomier inflation prospects, proclaimed an "economic state of emergency" Carter's unsuccessful stability planners once again sat down at a table with the budget experts of Congress. The Washington haggle over the budget balance in the coming fiscal year demanded by Wall Street as Carter's minimum contribution lasted for all of 3 weeks.

What the President proclaimed last Friday after the stock exchange had closed as an "austerity program" is better than nothing, to be sure. At best Carter's latest correction of course might slightly tone down the inflation psychosis on the financial markets with the cooperation of the Federal Reserve Board and the Congress factions. Yet the options for exerting direct influence on the short-term price trend by the "disciplining" austerity package remain minimal, as even Carter's discredited economic advisers concede.

Whatever this U.S. administration ventures on the inflation front today, its credibility with respect to its good intentions has reached an absolute low after the many setbacks in stability policy in the past several years. Upon close examination the latest anti-inflation initiative of President Carter also shows a great deal of cosmetics but modest substance. The stability burdens, to the extent that the government does not shift them to the Federal Reserve Board, are being distributed, sparing important groups of voters, to moderate cuts and step estimates of the anticipated tax revenues.

Pensioners remain untouched as does the critical stratum of voters in the south and the west of the United States, which urges greater military spending after the dual shock of Iran and Afghanistan. Candidate Carter poses as a foreign policy hawk who combats inflation at home with determination.

Senator Edward Kennedy, the so far defeated main rival for the Democratic presidential nomination and election, is firing away at Carter's austerity program as "too late, too little, and unfair." The problem which the Republican presidential challengers have is that as long as the international crisis lasts, they have been unable as yet to exploit the inflation debacle as the great election campaign scoop.

'Positive' Reaction

DW181100 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 18 Mar 80 p 8 DW

[Article signed KR.: "Carter's Program Considered Harsh"]

[Text] Handelsblatt, Frankfurt, Monday, 17 March 1980--The reaction to the new U.S. stabilization measures was mainly positive in the Frankfurt banking center, as can be clearly seen by the brisk increase in the dollar rate. Generally the package of measures is considered rather harsh; this assessment primarily applying to the credit policy restrictions.

At the headquarters of the German Federal Bank there was talk about a "rather convincing program." Hopefully the Americans will now succeed in getting a grip on the inflation rate. Yet the banks of issue do not anticipate an early effect on the price increase rate.

They say that parts of this program are even suited to encouraging the increase in prices even further for a short period, parts such as the oil import tax, for instance, but this must be accepted. There is, in contrast, no doubt about the long-term effects which, after all, are the ones that matter. In various instances people said that the U.S. administration is showing courage, lately it seems to be determined to risk even a more recessive economic development.

What met with particular attention in the German credit business, naturally, was the credit policy part of the package of measures. People were particularly impressed by the introduction of a "punitive bank rate" and the introduction of the credit institutions not affiliated with the reserve system into the obligatory minimum reserve commitment; after all, the number of institutions which had sought to dodge the reserve maintenance by resigning from the reserve system had increased considerably. German subsidiaries of American banks now do not rule out the possibility any longer that the prime rate will shortly exceed the level of 20 percent, which hitherto had been considered the psychologically important ceiling.

SCHMIDT SAYS FRANK TALKS HELD WITH GISCARD

DW171305 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2315 GMT 16 Mar 80 DW

[Statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, presumably in Hamburg--recorded]

[Text] First of all I must express my most cordial thanks for the French President's visit. Just as we have done many times in the past 8 years, we discussed many problems very intensely and very frankly, problems that involve us jointly and singularly. Naturally this includes the situation in Southwest Asia, the situation in the Gulf states and in the Middle and the Near East, where the president has just gained special experience. It involves the common Western policy in this more serious world situation. But naturally we have not ruled out European affairs. We will meet again within a relatively short time--in 14 days--at the European summit conference.

PARIS REVEALS MORE DETAILS OF SCHMIDT-GISCARD MEETING

LD171424 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Now we know a little more about the private meeting on Sunday between Giscard and Schmidt in Hamburg. At the Elysee it was pointed out a short time ago that the meeting covered the Euro-Arab dialog and European problems, in particular the coming Council session in Brussels on 31 March where many things must be settled.

On this point, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's position rests essentially on the fact that France has the political will to attain an equitable solution that conforms to the principles of the Community's organization. But to attain this, the Elysee spokesman said, it is necessary that this political will be shared.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON MIDEAST

LD171202 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Bonn today for a detailed exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East region and possibilities for political solutions following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Rao arrived from Paris and immediately began his talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who had welcomed him at the Cologne-Bonn Wahn Airport.

Comments on Afghanistan

LD171730 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--India spoke out with unequivocal clarity today against any foreign intervention and military interference in Afghanistan and endorsed a political solution to the crisis, at the basis of which must be Afghanistan's independence and nonalliance. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said in Bonn today that "a solution must be based on Afghanistan's independence and nonalliance. There must be no interference or military intervention from outside."

Rao, whose statement was seen as an obvious expression of India's nonalined policy, made a stopover in Bonn this morning on his way from New York to New Delhi, in order to consult with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal Chancellor Schmidt on the situation in the Near East. Yesterday, he had talks with Jean Francois-Poncet in Paris.

After an exchange of views, described as friendly and thorough by Genscher and Rao, the Indian foreign minister told journalists today that tension in the [Southwest Asian] region must be lowered and that the superpowers should not allow a confrontation to develop.

Genscher, who accepted an invitation to visit New Delhi in the first half of this year, paid tribute during the talks to the important role played by India in the nonalined movement and expounded in detail the European Community's proposal of 19 February, which aims at a guaranteed neutrality status for Afghanistan. In Bonn's view, the EC proposal has been positively received by India.

In the course of their meeting, Genscher and Rao agreed that both governments should continue to maintain close contacts. This applied now, in particular, in view of the difficult political situation that has arisen in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Rao declined to comment to journalists on the state of Indian-Pakistani relations. As far back as the beginning of the year, the Federal German Government promised Pakistan economic assistance as part of its contribution to solving the latest East-West crisis. But stress was always laid on the fact that Pakistan's neighbor, India, would continue to be an important candidate in economic cooperation. India receives 22 percent of Germany's overall aid to developing countries.

Observers found Rao's stand on Afghanistan exceptionally clear cut. India, which has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, abstained from the UN vote condemning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Prior to meeting Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this afternoon, Rao is to visit Federal President Karl Carstens. He is to continue his journey to New Delhi tomorrow.

Meets with Schmidt

LD171906 Hamburg DPA in German 1826 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In an hour-long conversation in Bonn this evening Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Narasimha Rao, India's foreign minister, discussed the situation in Central East Asia [as received]. Schmidt underlined, as did Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher before him, his "great esteem" for India's importance from a regional and world political viewpoint.

At a dinner for the Indian foreign minister Genscher said this evening that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has caused lasting changes in the world political situation. "We would like nothing more than for Afghanistan to regain its sovereignty, its political independence and its nonalined status," said Genscher, ascribing an important role to the nonalined states, and particularly India, in the solution of this conflict. He welcomed India's readiness to continue and strengthen its dialog with its neighbour Pakistan.

India's Foreign Minister Rao said his country views "the latest developments in its neighboring countries with deep concern." New Delhi has always supported every country determining its own fate without any interference or intervention from outside, "and now the cold war has been brought to our front door, so to speak," said Rao. Arms escalation and confrontation between the superpowers could threaten the peace and stability of the countries in that region. "The main thing now is to prevent an escalation of tension, exercise great restraint and relax the situation."

MATTHOEFER IN TOKYO TO DISCUSS MONETARY ISSUES, TURKEY

For reports on Finance Minister Matthoefer's visit to Tokyo to discuss monetary issues and aid to Turkey with Japanese officials, see the Japan section of the 18 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CSU CHAIRMAN STRAUSS VIEWS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

DW170929 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1740 GMT 15 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from correspondent Trunk interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president, CSU chairman, and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, recorded in Washington]

[Text] [Question] Your visit to the United States is drawing to a close. It climaxed with your meeting with President Carter. What is the upshot of it all?

[Answer] This visit has shown me once again that even a very careful scrutiny of the U.S. newspapers, an analysis of all available information, cannot replace such talks as I have had here with many leading American personages, above all with President Carter. It was only here that I got a real inkling of the whole import of the U.S.-European relationship, the assessment of the world situation by the Americans, the judgement of specific events--be it the taking of hostages in Tehran or the inflation rate. I had a chance to obtain firsthand information here while, conversely, I had an opportunity to expound the position of the CDU/CSU in the matters at issue so unequivocally that no doubt about our stance is possible here any longer.

[Question] Do you have the impression that you are dissatisfied with the Federal Government here?

[Answer] I do not think that expressions such as satisfied or dissatisfied properly get to the point. To a certain degree they are satisfied, but in certain respects they are dissatisfied as well; what I mean to say is that they are partially satisfied and partially disappointed.

[Question] To what extent do you think the interests of the United States and Western Europe are congruent? After all, you were talking here about specific interests of the Europeans and specific interests of the Americans.

[Answer] I came out against the expression that Helmut Schmidt obviously emphasized, namely, the difference in interests--as though American and European interests were different in every respect--be it in the matter of the Olympic games, the economic measures, or be in with respect to military security. What I said, in contrast, was that under these three aspects, too, we have common interests. Granted, there are specific European interests and specific American interests yet as far as the great questions concerning the future are concerned, our military security, our economic security, we are sitting in the same boat. So people should cease talking so much about different interests. They should cease emphasizing that the 17 million Germans in the GDR are Soviet hostages for whose sake it is impossible to pursue a policy of full solidarity with the Americans. This is the wrong tone of voice. Besides, it is a wrong and slanted way of describing the real situation.

[Question] The watchword at the moment probably is division of labor. What do you think should it be like?

[Answer] Division of labor is a concept which primarily plays a part with respect to military security and perhaps also to economic security. The Federal Republic of Germany is not a naval power such as the United States is or Britain had been for quite some time--and, to a certain degree, still is today. What we are is a continental power. This is why we should not think so much of the need for a German military presence in the Gulf region or in Africa or in the Middle East. Whether some ships would be present for a joint demonstration of our common interests is a question which the others would have to pose to us and which we should not urge on them. But otherwise we should close the gaps in our own defense possibly caused by the pullout of allied units if and when they are needed in the Gulf region; that is to say, we should replace them through intensified efforts of our own.

And the principle of division of labor applies particularly to the military and economic assistance to Turkey. In that respect the Federal Republic should take charge of the managerial chores, which will not, of course, exclude the contribution of the others. But the Federal Republic should manage and coordinate the whole thing. This also is the general view here.

[Question] But does a mitigation of the U.S. military presence in Central Europe not entail dangers as well?

[Answer] I am not thinking so much of a mitigation of the military presence in Central Europe which we should not, and do not, wish at all. Yet if it becomes inevitable we would have to help close the ensuing gap. But I do not think that this matter is as topical as the question concerning the relocation of navy units--mainly antisubmarine forces--from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean or even more so to the Indian Ocean. And here we could then reasonably replace the loss, at least partially--if I think only of the construction of the additional six frigates which had been canceled at the time by the Federal Government.

[Question] You already mentioned economic sanctions. What are the conditions under which the Federal Republic should participate in sanctions against the USSR?

[Answer] I do not think that the Federal Government or the Federal Republic should embark on a unilateral action in that respect. They should not undertake any special action or expedition. Yet I do believe that the Federal Republic should participate in the compilation of the so-called COCOM [NATO Coordinating Committee] list of strategic commodities and then also strictly abide by this list in its trade. Beyond that, it is a matter of conditions and terms, of the financing of trade. And in this respect, we should not have our own way when it comes to common measures.

[Question] Do you deem it possible that common Western measures really will be achieved?

[Answer] Well, a common measure regarding grain supplies already exists. Some countries, however, do not cooperate for understandable reasons. It is quite possible that the allies will cooperate if the Americans will produce a clear conception. In any case, we should not abstain because we depend more on oil from the Middle East and on raw materials from Africa than the Americans. On the contrary, the Americans could even become independent if they exploited their reserves; we cannot--at least not in the next 20 years, and probably not in the next 50. Therefore, we ought to show full solidarity, even if that should entail economic disadvantages.

[Question] How great do you think the danger that the Soviet Union could succeed to decouple Western Europe from the United States is?

[Answer] If the West German socialists carry on as they did so far, if the leftist SPD wing continues to gain ground--and it looks as if the SPD faction in the next Bundestag will be even more leftist than the present faction--if the gibberish about the difference of interests between the United States and Europe gradually becomes a common term used by everybody, then a psychological gap will be created which some day could and will lead to political separation. But we will counteract that.

[Question] So you see a growing contrast between Helmut Schmidt and the SPD; that difference is probably greater already than the one between you and Helmut Schmidt?

[Answer] In part, but since Helmut Schmidt cannot rid himself of his party, considerable differences of opinionexist between him and me, differences that cannot be denied or suppressed publicly.

[Question] How do you assess the opinion one can hear in the SPD, namely, that Helmut Schmidt basically is pursuing a CDU policy?

[Answer] Wherever Helmut Schmidt is doing the right thing, he is pursuing a CDU policy. But wherever he does not do anything or does the wrong thing, he is not pursuing a CDU/CSU policy.

[Question] Your visit here in the United States was accompanied in the Federal Republic by election campaign polemics. Helmut Schmidt charged that you have been campaigning in the United States and that this was poor style. What is your answer?

[Answer] I have only been asked about the difference between me and Helmut Schmidt, the difference between the SPD and the CDU/CSU. A description of the difference as such--if truly made--naturally will lead to criticism of the SPD; for the SPD just the description of truth is already a burden.

[Question] Graf Lambsdorff also felt prompted to send you telegrams, and Minister Apel even telephoned with his colleague Brown. Did all that happen because of misunderstandings, or were there other reasons?

[Answer] Bonn is presently a cacophonous concert of different stances of the coalition parties, of different approaches within the coalition parties and the cabinet. Unfortunately they cannot stop making a fuss about everything. If Mr Lambsdorff sends a message to me about German-Russian trade--the contents of which were known to me for a long time, by the way--saying that no privileged financing exists in this respect, and if I give him a factual answer in a teletyped message--both messages were factual--must a fuss be made about it immediately? But they cackle when they lay an egg and they cackle when they don't.

[Question] What personal impression did you form of President Carter? Is there a difference in this respect between you and Helmut Schmidt?

[Answer] I can say only on the basis of the 1-hour talk I had with him that I gained a very good impression of him. He made a casual, self-assured, natural, hopeful although concerned impression. My personal impression of him--regarding the human side as well as the political aspect--is such that I can only express my agreement and concurrence.

[Question] You found insecurity here on the part of the senators in Washington. Does it mean that the United States is not quite certain what world political role it plays?

[Answer] It seems that one is not quite certain about many things, or not yet certain. It was not I who found that uncertainty, but my interlocutors in the Senate, in the House of Representatives--including significant senators with long years of experience, but also younger membets of the parliamentary bodies--have over and over again used an expression that I have not heard at all in my previous visits, or not all that frequently, namely the term "uncertainty." Uncertainty with regard to the future of the hostages, uncertainty with regard to the consequences of Afghanistan, uncertainty with regard to the stance of the allies, uncertainty regarding strategic changes, uncertainty with regard to economic developments--particularly the inflation rate. In short, the term uncertainty was like a red thread going through all the talks with the parliamentarians, not with the government members. I want to make a clear distinction here.

[Question] Does it mean that one must reckon with the development of some sort of crisis?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] The awareness of problems has been weakened in the past 10 years on both sides of the Atlantic; in the Federal Republic it has been destroyed to quite some extent due to the wrongly understood policy of detente. It will therefore be necessary that the responsible politicians of all democratic forces achieve a realistic assessment of the situation and draw consequences from that assessment, consequences that must not be dictated by opportunism with regard to election campaigns.

[Question] How important do you assess a boycott of the Olympic games?

[Answer] I attribute considerable significance to it within the framework of the entire psychological-political framework. Only a boycott of the Olympic games and nothing else would not make such sense. One must not fool oneself with regard to one thing particularly: When the Olympic games take place in Moscow, one cannot return to the Afghanistan crisis later on as if nothing had happened. Taking part in the Olympic games means that the Afghanistan issue will be buried--I believe for an unpredictable time.

GISCARD COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH SCHMIDT

LD170749 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President Giscard d'Estaing returned to Paris during the night following a visit of a few hours to Hamburg for a quick summit with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. There were no leaks, no journalists under the table; one knows only that most of the big international questions were tackled, particularly the crisis with the British over "green Europe," the president's tour of the Persian Gulf, and the chancellor's visit to the United States. Here is a short comment by Valery Giscard d'Estaing made after the Hamburg tete-a-tete to our special correspondent Dominique Souchier:

[Begin Giscard recording] We had agreed with the chancellor, before departing for our respective journeys--he to the United States and I to various states of the Middle East--that we would meet on our return to exchange information and to deepen our analysis of the international situation. This is what we have done just now with the chancellor, and this exchange of views has been particularly useful to me in terms of preparing for the forthcoming meetings which are, as you know, important in Europe as well as in the international situation. [end recording]

GISCARD, EIRE'S HAUGHEY STRESS CLOSE TIES

LD180959 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Very Spirit of the Process of Building Europe Has Been Called Into Question"]

[Text] "The various files now before us whose solutions are of necessity connected call into question the very spirit of the process of building Europe and raise the risk of distorting the meaning we give to Community solidarity," Mr Giscard d'Estaing said at a lunch which he gave for Irish Prime Minister Haughey on Thursday, 13 March. He was referring to the British financial demands on the Community.

This solidarity, he added, "does not consist in seeking a direct balance between spending and benefits. Solidarity constitutes a dynamic choice aimed at strengthening unity among the member states and not giving them the means of maintaining their differences." He also paid tribute to Ireland's "courageous decision" to take part in the European monetary system and recalled that Irish agriculture is "the sister of ours."

In his reply Mr Haughey praised the "very special" ties between Paris and Dublin and said that France is Ireland's "most constant" ally in Europe.

Mr Haughey mentioned the situation in Northern Ireland during the talks but it is clear that Paris does not wish to interfere in an affair which is primarily a British responsibility.

According to the French side the main Community problems (agricultural prices, surpluses, lamb, British demands) discussed showed "a broad agreement." This agreement was also apparent in the discussion of major international questions. Ireland and France are said to "share the same views" on a boycott of the Olympic games. Mr Haughey announced that Ireland was going to sign a major contract for telephone equipment with a French company. The two prime ministers agreed to hold regular meetings. Mr Barre could visit Dublin on a date as yet unspecified.

FRANCOIS-PONCET, PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

BK150336 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 15 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi had talks with the French foreign minister in Paris yesterday. Mr Agha Shahi later said they had a very good exchange of views on the Afghan situation. AFP says the two countries reached broad agreement on possible ways to defuse the Afghan crisis. French aid to Pakistan was also discussed. The French Foreign Ministry said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was discussed in the light of its affect on the entire region.

FRANCOIS-PONCET DENIES PLAN FOR 'ARAFAT VISIT

LD181029 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Mar 80 p 46 LD

[Unattributed report: "There Are No Plans for Mr 'Arafat To Visit Paris"]

[Text] [French Foreign Minister] Jean Francois-Poncet reported to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on 12 March. According to the communique issued after the meeting the minister stated: "Israel's existence within its 1967 borders is a fundamental principle which, in France's view, cannot be called into question." The minister indicated that "the territorial framework for exercising the right to self-determination is that of the territories occupied in 1967, the evacuation of which was stipulated by UN Security Council Resolution 242."

The foreign minister affirmed that there were no plans for a visit to Paris by PLO leader 'Arafat. "Such a plan," he said, "could only be envisaged within the context of significant progress in the peace process."

MEDIA VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. ECONOMY MEASURES

Radio Coverage

LD150933 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A few hours after the announcement of Carter's anti-inflation plans the green note, the dollar, has rocketed. Yesterday it stood at 4.30 francs on the Paris Bourse. That is bad for the French, who will perhaps have to pay a little more for their oil. Last night, President Carter explained on television how he is going to crack an inflation that has reached 18 percent in a single year. Carter has worked out a sort of "Barre plan," give or take a few variations, with credit restrictions, pay restrictions and energy savings.

But, no sooner was it announced than the Carter plan was criticized by his two principal opponents in the White House [as heard]: the Republican Reagan, and the Democrat Kennedy. Ronald Reagan says it is insufficient, and Edward Kennedy that it is anti-social.

In New York's exchange circles there is skepticism. In fact, as Carter himself said yesterday, in the short term his plan will have no effect at all, and, paradoxically, could even turn out to be inflationary, especially because of the tax of 11 centimes on a liter of petrol. But in the medium term, that is to say by the fall, the first [word indistinct] will be making themselves felt.

Now, the fall means mainly the month of November, that is the elections. For no matter what the administration does this year, electoral prospects play a predominant role. That is why a good many economists this morning consider that the President has only put a plaster on the gaping wound of inflation.

LE FIGARO Dispatch

LD171501 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15-16 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Charles Lambroschini dispatch: "Carter Clamps Down"]

[Excerpts] Washington--A balanced budget for the first time since 1969--this is the main weapon in Jimmy Carter's new anti-inflation program. Before the television speech which the President was to make announcing his plan, top White House officials revealed its broad outlines to journalists, probably in the hope of stopping criticism from experts who had been saying for several days that the remedies envisaged are far from constituting the shock treatment necessary to eliminate price rises of over 18 percent.

The measures announced by the head of state fall into two main categories: reduction of spending: by $14-15 billion; a tax on oil imports which it is hoped will both increase public revenue (at a rate of $4 per barrel it will yield $9 billion to $10 billion per year) and encourage a fall in consumption.

Tax on oil imports--Since Congress had made no secret of its reservations about reducing spending (that is, benefits for the voters) 7 months before the November 1980 election, Carter had to resign himself to finding a new tax in order to balance the budget. This tax will add $4 to the price of each of the 6.2 million barrels of crude oil which the United States imports every day. It will also affect the 175,000 barrels of gasoline bought each day from abroad.

This tax, which will amount to around 10 cents per gallon, will give the state an additional revenue of $9 billion to $11 billion. The problem is that in increasing the price of gasoline at the pump it is also likely to influence the price index--increasing it by 0.4 percent, according to the experts.

In addition to these two major categories the government is also giving itself the means to intervene in the credit sphere. The banks could be forced to keep a larger proportion of their assets in liquidity which they will not be entitled to lend.

All the indications are that the President will find it difficult to "sell" his plan. He has involved Congress in it, for fear that, as with his energy plan, the House and the Senate might eventually veto it. However, after 4 weeks of deliberation, the Congress leaders who worked with the administration in preparing this package seem anything but enthusiastic, so much so that they refused to allow the President to deliver his speech at a joint session of the two chambers. The labor unions are also unhappy because the President preferred to cut the social budget rather than the defense budget.

Similar reservations have been expressed on the tax on oil imports. Mike Waters, spokesman for the employers' petroleum associations, is worried: "OPEC will be tempted to increase its prices accordingly. The oil-producing nations have in fact never accepted that a consumer country could profit from their product. Moreover it is likely to think that the Americans can, all things considered, stand a higher price."

The President himself seems conscious of the gaps in a plan which, to succeed, should also hasten the recession and introduce a much more stringent credit-control system. When Congress refused to allow him to deliver his speech in the House and some people suggested the White House Oval Office as an alternative, Carter opposed the plan. He did not want this solemn environment to give the Americans excessive hopes.

FRANCE-SOIR Review

LD171129 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 16-17 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Gabriel Farkas article: "The Carter Plan To Halt Inflation"]

[Text] Carter has taken the bull by the horns. In a television speech yesterday evening the U.S. President presented a new anti-inflation plan. This plan includes a drastic reduction in state spending, the introduction of a tax on oil imports, a limit on consumer credits and a "recommendation" on wages.

Reduction in state spending--For the first time in 12 years the administration will submit a balanced budget to Congress. For the fiscal year which begins in October Carter is reducing federal spending by $13 billion and increasing revenue by $13 billion.

"The government," Carter said, "must stop spending money we do not have and borrowing to make up the difference. Our whole society must try harder to live within its means."

Tax on oil imports--There will be a tax of $4.62 per barrel on U.S. imports. This tax will be reflected fully in gasoline prices which will rise by [the equivalent of] around 12 centimes per liter at the gas station.

"We will never be strong in this country unless we manage to solve the problems of excessive dependence on foreign oil. We will never be able to put an end to this dependence unless we reduce our excessive oil consumption."

Falling Savings

According to Carter the new tax should reduce U.S. consumption by 12.5 million tons per year. Next year it will bring in $10 billion in addition revenue. The Europeans are bound to applaud this measure. Indeed it is clear that curbing U.S. consumption would help restore the balance of the oil market to the consumer countries' advantage.

Credit curbs--For the first time in the United States there will be curbs on consumer credit. The restrictions, which will be announced in detail later, will nonetheless spare cars and housing.

The President justified the curb on consumer credit by the fall in savings, which are at a 20-year low. "Inflation is fueled by credit purchases," the President maintained, and he even mentioned that Americans are "abusing" their credit cards to "live beyond their means."

Dear Credit

In fact, the decisions announced in Washington yesterday evening merely strengthen the main element in the anti-inflation struggle--the credit limitation policy. Since the beginning of the year Carter has clearly given Federal Reserve President Paul Volcker a free hand. Volcker went to work with a will: The U.S. prime rate--in other words, the lowest interest rate granted to the best client--rose from 13 percent in October to 18.25 percent yesterday.

This policy of making money expensive to obtain explains the dollar's amazing rise and the collapse of the gold price. Since the beginning of the year the price of an ingot in Paris has fallen some 40 percent. Yesterday, in a single session, gold fell 7 percent.

The record U.S. interest rates are naturally attracting money into New York banks, so to avoid a mass exit of capital the European governments are in turn forced to make their credit dearer.

Therefore Carter took out his "big stick" yesterday to halt inflation. However, to prevent any misunderstanding, the President warned his compatriots that the measures taken will not have an immediate effect on prices, which have been rising at an annual rate of 18-20 percent in the last 2 months.

For the Americans there is nothing pleasant about the measures announced by Carter. However, their purchasing power has been falling for a year and public opinion is now convinced that it is high time the United States faced up to the inflation problem.

GENEVA TALKS ON 'RIVAL OLYMPICS' PREVIEWED

LD180905 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Francois Janin article: "Forcing the Undecided"]

[Text] The Geneva meeting at which President Carter's adviser Lloyd Cutler will represent the United States, Home Affairs Minister Robert Ellicott will represent Australia and the minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Douglas Hurd, will represent Britain, could mark an important stage in the operation to boycott the Moscow games launched by President Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The aim is simply to allow each camp to count its supporters and, for those in favor of a boycott, to fill a vacuum by proposing high-level alternative games. This would make it possible to satisfy the aspirations of the athletes in the countries concerned.

Provided they reach agreement in Geneva on the organization of these "rival games" the United States, Britain and Australia will therefore be in a position to check the determination of those who rallied to the boycott camp without making their stance entirely clear.

In theory 30 percent of the 146 countries invited to the Moscow games support the principle of a boycott while 15 percent are hesitant; they have until 24 May to announce their decisions officially.

It certainly seems that if the Geneva meeting produces serious and specific proposals many of those still undecided will be pushed into not waiting until 24 May to make their choice. Moreover that is one of the aims of the maneuver launched by the United States, Britain and Australia since time seems to be on the Soviets' side.

It is obvious that the success of the boycott rests largely on what decision the FRG takes. If the FRG rallies strongly and quickly to the United States, as the Bonn leaders have several times suggested it will, the other West European nations would probably be forced to join the boycott.

France has always said--and [Youth, Sports and Leisure Minister] Jean-Pierre Soisson reaffirmed this on Thursday--that the national sporting movement, in this case the French National Olympic and Sports Committee, is alone able to take a decision independent of any political pressure provided that the Moscow games do not merely become a "spartakiad" in which essentially only athletes from socialist countries compete.

It is not impossible that the move by the United States, Britain and Australia might serve to clear the consciences of those countries which would like to keep out of this struggle for influence. [paragraph continues]

If "rival games" are set up on Monday in Geneva or later there is a strong possibility that the two existing groups--supporters of the Moscow games and supporters of a boycott--will be supplemented by a third: Those who will observe an original Olympic truce by going neither to Moscow nor elsewhere.

LE MONDE SCORES AFGHAN CENSORSHIP; BACKS GAMES BOYCOTT

LD141301 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Silence, Shooting in Progress"]

[Text] When the leaders--or occupiers--of a country close its doors to journalists one conclusion can safely be drawn: What the undesirables would be likely to see is not to the honor of the regime or its "protectors." This rule has often been proved correct whether it be in Pinochet's Chile, Pol Pot's Kampuchea or the Indonesian "province" of Timor. It is virtually a hard and fast rule. However, the reverse is not true: The United States, to mention just one example, quite openly waged in Vietnam one of the most cruel and devastating of wars.

After trying to impose censorship, Kabul and its occupiers have just chosen the radical course of silence. This is confirmed by the expulsion of our special envoy who is not the first independent journalist to be expelled. Only those journalists who can be relied upon to publish the official truth will henceforth be allowed into the Afghan capital. PRAVDA has already given us a foretaste of what is expected of them: long accounts of the Soviet Army's "social action" and on "fraternization" between the foreign army and the population all embellished with appropriate photographs showing Afghan peasants and Soviet tank operators deep in conversation.

The idyllic pictures we are receiving from Moscow can only convince those who attribute little importance to the Afghan situation and the Afghan people. All reliable reports confirm that the Soviet Army, weakly backed by an Afghan Army still suffering from major desertions, is preparing a general offensive for the spring. A rehearsal has just been held in Konar Province and it was particularly bloody. Even if the reports given by refugees should be taken cautiously, it is clear that the aim of this operation was to "sweep" the province "clean" of its inhabitants, not even to "pacify" it.

Under these circumstances it is understandable why Mr Karmal and his mentors are doing all they can to remove impartial witnesses. Even in Kabul the situation is tense and difficult to conceal from experienced observers. Therefore it is easier for the new leaders to blend propaganda and news and indignantly deny all reports from nationalist rebels and refugees by turning them instantly into "agents of imperialism." It is also easier to feed commentators throughout the world with a few "hints" from Mr Brezhnev on the country's possible neutralization and the guarantees which could be provided by the great powers. This wins time for the Soviet soldiers in the country, the civilian advisers in Kabul's ministries and Moscow's diplomats in international conferences.

The nonalined and the Western countries which judged the invasion of Afghanitan to be unacceptable will sooner or later have to draw new conclusions from these events: In addition to geopolitical considerations the Afghan crisis is likely to quickly raise the problem of the massacre of a section of the Afghan people. This is a basic humanitarian problem in view of which the participation of individual sports teams in the Moscow Olympic games is derisory. The president of the republic should approach the subject from this viewpoint if the "dialog" which he wanted to maintain with the USSR on Afghanistan turns out eventually to be simply a swindle.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STAND ON MOSCOW GAMES 'NOT CHANGED'

AU180837 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 18 (ANSA)--The attitude of the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) towards participation in the Moscow Summer Olympic Games "has not changed". The largest Italian sport organization "reiterates its autonomy of judgement and decision and hopes that international controversies can be smoothed out", CONI President Franco Carraro said Monday evening in a press conference. Carraro spoke after a meeting of the CONI executive commission, which focused primarily on the scandal of Italian soccer players allegedly taking dives.

Carraro spoke of the problem of boycotting the Moscow games in reprisal for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December and referred to the meetings that will take place in the next few days in Geneva, Brussels and Strasbourg. "The commission reiterated the decision reached February 7 by the National Council. The Olympic Committee will autonomously determine the issue. I can say that apropos the Geneva meeting on the possibility of alternative games, we know absolutely nothing, nor have we been informed on the position the Italian Government will take in Strasbourg in the meeting of minister of sport of the countries of the Council of Europe. In any case, our attitude has not changed".

L'UNITA: CARTER BUDGED 'FEEDS ON INFLATION'

LD181001 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Mar 80 pp 1, 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "Carter Slams Brakes on U.S. Economy"]

[Excerpts] Washington--President Carter has authorized the Federal Reserve to impose selective controls on credit, introduced an import tax on oil and proposed measures to balance next year's budget. These are the chief points in the "anti-inflation" economic package which President Carter announced yesterday evening during a television broadcast.

Before Carter addressed the country on inflation, it had all already been said by the bankers. The Bank of America, Morgan, Citibank, the First National Bank of Boston and other major banks operating throughout the world have raised the interest rate for special customers, the prime rate, to 18.5 percent. The 18.25 percent reached yesterday was exceeded in 12 hours. Repercussions were felt throughout the world, almost simultaneously, with the revaluation of the dollar. Dollars are being bought, from Europe to Asia, at the same rate as they were being sold just 2 weeks ago.

It is said that Carter's intention was to show that he is "seriously" combating inflation. But what is the result of 2 weeks' consultations with Congress? The spending cuts, totalling some $15 billion, account for only 2-3 percent of the budget. The balanced budget is being waved as a propaganda tool, but one must take into account what lies behind it: the refusal to bring tax levels into line with inflation, which would mean the average U.S. family paying 4-5 percent more in taxes; and the indefinite postponement of the plan to bring welfare into line, even to a limited extent, with the cost of inflation.

In practice, Carter's budget feeds on inflation. Thanks to inflation it collects more taxes and also thanks to inflation it can pay welfare benefits at a devalued rate. Yesterday the administration announced that it will "accept" pay increases of 7.5-8.5 percent, but the inflation forecast for 1980 is still 12.6 percent. So is this a struggle against inflation or an exploitation of inflation? [paragraph continues]

Capital is flowing back into the United States from all over the world, and it is hoped that this abundance of capital and the drainage of capital from the rest of the world will encourage a recovery in investments and thus in productivity. The workers, together with broad strata of the middle class (the ones who purchase homes on easy credit), will be the ones to pay for the high profits which the United States is promising on capital from all over the world.

BERLINGUER TO VISIT CHINA IN APRIL

For a XINHUA announcement of Berlinguer's forthcoming visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, see the Western Europe section of the 17 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

'FORTY-FIRST POSTWAR GOVERNMENT CRISIS' AT HAND

AU180852 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 18 [ANSA]--The forty-first government crisis in post-war Italy is at hand. Debate on the fate of incumbent Premier Francesco Cossiga's minority government will begin tomorrow in Parliament after a report from Cossiga. Prospects for solving the crisis are not simple and some observers believe in the possibility of early elections for the second year in a row, despite the fact that one of the parties seem to welcome such an outcome. A crucial element should be the decisions of the Socialist Party (PSI) Central Committee meeting Thursday.

The Social Democrat Party (PSDI), which together with Cossiga's own Christian Democrats (DC) and the Liberal Party (PLI) make up the backbone of the government, may decide to go to the opposition, according to veteran party leader Giuseppe Saragat. Saragat said that the possibility of a five-party line-up (DC, PSDI, PSI, PLI and Republicans-PRI), is impossible in that the PSI, whose abstention, along with the PRI's, was crucial to keeping the government in power, has triggered the incipient crisis.

Constitutionally, passage of a no-confidence motion sanctions the crisis, but the premier has the right to be heard by Parliament for a "verification", if only to report on his Cabinet's activity, and he may say that he acknowledges the impossibility of continuing in his mandate. On Monday Cossiga had a feverish round of consultations at the Quirinal presidential palace and with the speakers of the Senate and lower house.

On Friday, the Christian Democrat Party had proposed bilateral encounters among the parties of the constitutional arc. However, Cossiga's decision to go before Parliament for a debate to verify the majority made the encounters useless. Many observers believe that Cossiga will be tapped again to try to form the next government. It is probable that Cossiga will go to President Sandro Pertini late tomorrow evening to announce to the chief of state his decisions, after the parliamentary debate. Last Friday, the Communist Party (PCI) Central Committee decided not to take part in the DC-proposed encounters and held firm to its "either in the government or on the opposition" stand.

On the same day, the Socialist Party leadership unanimously approved a document calling on the premier to appear before Parliament. The PSI is currently split into two groupings, with party Secretary Bettino Craxi's followers more flexible on the problem of the future government, while the "left" of the party is firmly of the belief that the next government must be all-encompassing and include the Communists. The PSI's decision Friday to accelerate the crisis timetable has formally healed the division within the party but there still remains the controversy which led to the resignation of party leftist veteran Riccardo Lombardi as party chairman, who stepped down in the wake of contrasts with Craxi.

PARLIAMENT VOTES IN FAVOR OF OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD172156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2135 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Excerpts] The House of Commons tonight voted by a massive majority of 168 for a British boycott of the Moscow Olympics. The figures--315 to 147--reflected a number of abstentions, notably on the Tory side, and cross-voting among the parties in what was for backbenchers, a free vote. About a dozen Conservatives did not vote. In passing the government's motion "that this House condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and believes that Great Britain should not take part in the Olympic games in Moscow", MP's have firmly placed this controversial issue back on the desk of British Olympic Association Chairman Sir Dennis Follows and his officials.

Earlier, by 305 votes to 188 (majority 117) MP's had rejected an opposition demand, led by Mr Callaghan, to let British athletes make up their own minds whether to go to Moscow. The opposition amendment called for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, but said an effective response on the Olympics could only be achieved by common agreement among governments and sporting organisations of the West. It criticised the government for failure to "consult properly with the sporting bodies."

During a noisy wind-up Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine, interrupted by MP's on both sides of the House, assured MP's the government would make renewed efforts to prevent further shipments of farm surpluses to the Soviet Union. And in reply to questions over the transfer of sensitive technology to the Eastern bloc, he said that the government was considering how they could tighten up the rules applying to exports to Russia. Mr Heseltine insisted that the government was not asking British athletes to make a unilateral decision to boycott Moscow. "The world is already taking decisions in country after country. Many countries are making their views clear about where they stand on the Olympics."

Opening the debate, Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour had conceded: "Maybe we should have gone further than we already have...." He denied that the government had "harassed or bullied" Pritish athletes and defended the range of political, economic, cultural and diplomatic actions. "I know some MP's are worried about our continuing to trade with the Soviet Union. But generally the government believe trade should continue where it was profitable, but it should no longer be privileged."

But shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Peter Shore accused the government of "double standards". He said it had fed "the suspicions and resentment of the community of sport that they are being singled out and asked to make sacrifices that others are not being called upon to bear. I believe we have here, in this Olympics issue, all the makings of a total botch," Mr Shore said.

CARRINGTON DENIES CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT PLO POLICY

LD181043 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[John Bulloch report: "No Change in Policy on PLO, British Jews Told"]

[Text] Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, yesterday assured representatives of British Jewry that there had been no change in Britain's Middle East policy and said there would be no recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until it accepted Israel's right to exist.

He also told questioners in the Lords that he did not regard the PLO as a terrorist organisation, although there had in the past "been some elements in the PLO which have been associated with terrorists."

"But it would be a great mistake to assume it is possible to get a settlement in the area without taking the PLO into account," he added.

After the meeting with Lord Carrington, Mr Greville Janner, president of the board of deputies of Jews in Britain, said he felt reassured by what Lord Carrington had said to the delegation. He accepted the foreign secretary's assurance that there had been no change in Britain's Middle East position.

Talks have been going on among European leaders to establish a common Middle East policy. President Giscard d'Estaing enunciated the latest position when he called for Palestinian self determination, but Britain has emphasised that this would have to be balanced by acceptance of Israel's right to exist within secure frontiers. Britain hopes to secure agreement to the introduction of an amendment to Resolution 242 in the United Nations, which would recognise the rights of the Palestinian people rather than speaking of them merely as refugees.

But Lord Carrington also assured the Jewish leaders, who spent 45 minutes with him, that Britain supported the Camp David peace negotiations. He also emphasised Britain's commitment to Israel's continued security.

The hastily-arranged delegation from the British board of deputies was part of a general campaign by European Jewry to block any moves towards recognition of the PLO, which Jewish leaders still regard as a terrorist group committed to the destruction of the State of Israel.

HAUGHEY INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO PARIS VISIT

LD171355 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Mar 80 p 12 LD

[Richard Deutsch interview with Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey: "Ireland: The Prime Minister Plays Giscard Against Thatcher"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Aged 52, blue-eyed and stocky, Charles Haughey personifies Ireland's new policy, that of the technocrats. Having held practically all the key government portfolios, he has a rare understanding of the files and has always declared himself a firm European. For the British, however, he remains an ardent nationalist whose main aim is the reunification of the Emerald Isle. Before coming to Paris tomorrow on his first official foreign visit, Charles Haughey explained some of his views to LE MATIN.

LE MATIN: What is your position on the Common Agricultural Policy?

Charles Haughey: France and Ireland agree on this point: The Common Agricultural Policy is fundamental to the Common Market. It cannot be accepted or rejected as circumstances dictate.

LE MATIN: Will you be examining energy problems within the EEC?

Haughey: In our case energy is an urgent and acute problem and has dramatic effects on our balance of payments. We import and consume a great amount of oil. We share the French viewpoint: A solution must be found by consumers and producers.

LE MATIN: Have you discovered oil off the Irish coast?

Haughey: Offshore and deep water oil-prospecting is of interest. We must now determine the quantities and find the technology necessary for extracting it.

LE MATIN: What is the present state of your nuclear program?

Haughey: We have not decided anything yet. We will speak in detail of France's nuclear experience, since we are at a formative stage in this sphere. It is true that we have discovered uranium; we do not know yet whether it will be worth mining it.

LE MATIN: Will you be talking about Northern Ireland?

Haughey: I hope to mention this subject. It is the main aim of our national policy. I would like my French colleagues to understand that. Of course, France will be welcome to help us in any way it can.

LE MATIN: Through the European Parliament?

Haughey: Through any means.

LE MATIN: Could Valery Giscard d'Estaing intervene as mediator?

Haughey: Not in such precise terms, I believe.

LE MATIN: What are you offering Britain for a settlement of the Ulster conflict?

Haughey: I believe that the moment has come for our two governments to work together in search of a solution which respects the positions of all the parties involved.

LE MATIN: Valery Giscard d'Estaing has stated his view on the Palestinians. What is the Irish Government's position?

Haughey: For a long time we have supported the idea of more significant Common Market participation in the Middle East. On 10 February in Bahrain we stated that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state in Palestine within the framework of a negotiated peace agreement to include the principles of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Ireland recognizes the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people.

PRINCE CHARLES TO ATTEND ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

LD141544 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1231 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Prince Charles will represent the queen when the Union Jack is lowered for the last time in Rhodesia on April 17. This was announced by Buckingham Palace today. At midnight on that Thrusday he will witness the birth of the new nation Zimbabwe--and the independence celebrations which will follow.

Lord Soames, the British governor in Rhodesia, will return to London next week for two days of talks with the prime minister and foreign secretary, Lord Carrington on arrangements for the independence ceremony. Meanwhile, it was announced that Lord Soames would continue to exercise his responsibilities as governor until midnight on April 17. He and his team will then return to London. So far the Foreign Office has not announced who will represent the government at the ceremony. After independence Britain will open a diplomatic mission in Salisbury, but so far the head of the new mission has not been named.

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

NC170850 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 17 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] A three-member delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] arrived in Cyprus by air last Saturday evening. The delegation, which will stay on the island until 22 March, was met at Larnaca Airport by Khr Petas, secretary of AKEL's Nicosia district committee; M Olimbios, district organizational secretary; and Bulgarian Ambassador in Nicosia Bangiev.

The visit of the delegation is within the framework of the exchange of visits between the AKEL district organization for Nicosia and Kyrenia and the Plovdiv district organization of the BCP.

The delegation comprises Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee, secretary of the Plovdiv district committee, member of the National Assembly and former mayor of Sofia; Khristina (Bonova), member of the district committee, plant manager; and (Rad Pachyev), member of the district committee and secretary of the party organization for the city of Plovdiv.

During its visit to Cyprus the delegation will meet AKEL cadres in order to work out a protocol of cooperation and so forth. They will also meet with other political and social figures. The delegation will visit cities, villages and enterprises as well archeological and other sites, and the grave of late President Makarios.

ROLANDHIS PROTESTS TO UN OVER DENKTAS' RECENT STATEMENT

NC171824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has instructed Cyprus' permanent UN representative to proceed with strong representations to the international organization against the recent provocative statements by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas and to circulate a relevant briefing document among all UN members. The foreign minister has also given instructions that similar representations be made by Cyprus' ambassadors to the countries that are permanent members of the Security Council.

The foreign minister stated that Denktas' statements were absolutely unacceptable, that they revealed Denktas' true intentions and that they undermined the UN secretary general's efforts for resuming the intercommunal talks.

EDEK CHAIRMAN ON RESOLUTION OF CYPRUS PROBLEM

NC180805 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 NC

[Excerpts] "Now the ground is being prepared for acceptance of bizonality and of secure borders. In substance this would be tantamount to two separate state entities." This warning has come from EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis, who was speaking at Klirou.

The socialist leader added: "Instead of the pressure being put on Turkey, as envisaged by the UN resolutions, it is put on Cyprus, even by the UN secretary general who must, at last, realize his true role. At this moment an effort is being exerted to refine the American partitionist plan, and proposals have been put forward for the acceptance of a Cyprus Camp David, while with the pretext of balance of power some circles have been trying to create a climate of defeatism so that the foreign plans may be accepted."

Moreover, the EDEK leader said: "Some circles suggest that we agree in advance to delete the right of refugees to return to their homes, and in order to blunt sensation they speak about the payment of compensation (!)"

Dr Vasos Lissaridhis also said: "The people must be kept abreast of developments: They have already been briefed and they reject the catastrophic stand that in essence we are captives of Turkey and therefore we are obliged to accept any Turkish final plans.

"The supporters of such a line, realizing that it will be rejected by the people, are trying to promote it indirectly hoping that they will manage to deceive the public.

"Thus, an effort has been undertaken to refine the American partitionist plan and proposals are being made for the holding of a Cyprus Camp David. Moreover, with the pretext of balance of power they have been trying to create a climate of defeatism so that the foreign plans may be accepted. Within this framework an effort is exerted to describe the defense organization as an aggressive adventure that would lead to catastrophe. Thus, they even go further to suggest agreement in advance to delete the right of refugees from whole areas to return to their homes, claiming that in this way at least some of them will be able to go back. In order to blunt sensation, they speak about the payment of compensation. But the sole thing to be achieved by such a suggestion would be the legalization of usurpation that will finally affect all the refugees and will create the conditions for the displacement of the remaining Cypriots."

"The people are being given the poison in doses so that this may not be noticed. Proposals that were originally considered unacceptable are now gradually not only being accepted but are also being used as banner of struggle.

"We need strong hands to hold a sound foreign policy. We need a socioeconomic policy that would serve the struggle and all the people. Our economy is being led on a catastrophic course and we are compelled to give a warning about its effects on our very existence. Those who are trying by means of drugs to present a fake picture are doing the people and our national issue a disservice. Those who endorse this policy are equally responsible.

"We have suggested concrete measures for a change, but unfortunately the situation has deteriorated instead of improving. Today more and more people realize that only the line suggested by EDEK can lead us out of the deadlock and that only the EDEK proposals for a minimum program can provide a solution to our economic problems. The people have learned to trust EDEK. Thus, our obligation to prove worthy of the people's confidence is great. Guided by this, EDEK will carry on with the road for a change."

O AGON DOUBTS WALDHEIM'S CAPABILITY TO RESOLVE ISSUE

NC151110 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 15 Mar 80 p 1 NC

["My Opinion" column by 'The Observer': "Lost Investments; Waldheim Can Offer Us Nothing"]

[Excerpts] We do not know how much credit the government gives to the UN secretary general for resuming the intercommunal talks, and even more for finding a just solution to the Cyprus problem, but we have no doubt whatsoever that Mr Waldheim can offer us nothing in this direction.

In addition, we lose valuable time and help the Turkish plans and the consolidation of a fait accomplis by insisting on investing everything in Waldheim--knowing, unfortunately, that the UN secretary general can offer us nothing.

This is not the first time that this column has criticized the UN secretary general, but his recent activities regarding the resumption of the intercommunal talks have gone too far.

Waldheim is attempting to succeed in resuming the intercommuncal talks. Basing himself on the UN resolutions, he should have proceeded in drafting and imposing his proposals. And having these proposals as a basis, he should have convened the talks. The side that does not attend should then be exposed before world public opinion for its refusal to negotiate.

Waldheim should have followed this path. But what does he do?

He submits proposals on proposals and formulas on formulas that are irrelevant to the UN resolutions, but he also speaks against these resolutions. In addition, he has reached the stage--as we are informed--of cancelling points of his proposals that the Turkish side does not accept. And he also allows Denktas to tell him that the statement he will make before the beginning of the talks must be in the hands of the Turkish side in advance.

Waldheim has become the victim of Turkish demands, and under such circumstances it is futile to expect that he will succeed in resuming the intercommunal talks. Only naive people believe that it is possible that he would offer us a just solution to our problem.

TFSC WANTS GOVERNMENT TO LIFT NOTAM ON ERCAN AIRSPACE

TA142040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus wants the Greek Cypriot administration to lift the NOTAM it imposed on the air corridors in the northern Cyprus airspace. The Turkish Cypriot minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol, has said that the failure on the part of the Greek Cypriots to lift the NOTAM will negatively affect the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus declared its airspace (?controlled by) Ercan in 1977 after the Greek Cypriot administration had declared in 1975 that it would not supply air traffic service in northern Cyprus. After Turkey lifted NOTAM 714 concerning the Aegean airspace, the Greek Cypriot administration declared that it opened to traffic under its own control the two air corridors passing from Ercan airspace.

Kenan Atakol summoned the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, to the presidency [as heard] today and stressed the danger created by the latest Greek Cypriot steps. In a statement after the meeting, Atakol said that he asked Galindo-Pohl to convey to Secretary General Waldheim that the Greek Cypriot NOTAM might lead to huge airplane accidents. Atakol said: We clearly stated that a failure on the part of the Greek Cypriots to lift this NOTAM will negatively affect the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks, and even cast a shadow over the intercommunal talks. We asked Mr Galindo-Pohl to convey this to the secretary general and to ask him to make sure, within the framework of his authority, that the Greek Cypriots renounce this attitude.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM TURKEY--A protocol was signed in Ankara today on the 400 million Turkish lira agricultural loan to be extended by Turkey to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus as part of the 1.2 billion Turkish lira loan to be extended during 1980. Of the 400 million Turkish lira, which is being extended by the Turkish Agricultural Bank, 200 million has already been transferred to the Federated State. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 17 Mar 80 TA]

TO VIMA PUBLISHES ROGERS PLAN ON NATO REINTEGRATION

AT171010 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 16 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[By TO VIMA Washington correspondent Yiannis Roubatis]

[Text] Today TO VIMA exclusively publishes the entire "Rogers plan" regarding Greece's return to the NATO military wing which thus far had been secret. Its publication breaks the veil of secrecy which thus far has surrounded the NATO supreme commander's proposals, and reveals that the "Rogers plan" is the closest to the Turkish positions of all the successive "formulas" which so far have been submitted to the Greek Government by the Atlantic alliance.

In a report from Washington (the entire text is on page 8), our correspondent Yiannis Roubatis reveals that General Rogers had placed the settlement of Greek-Turkish bilateral differences as a prerequisite for Greece's final return to NATO and actually stressed that until bilateral issues between Greece and Turkey have been settled Greece's return will be only temporary.

In the introduction of his plan, General Rogers characteristically wrote that so long as these differences were not solved, "Greece's return would not be possible or desirable." Thus, for the first time since 1974, Greece's negotiations with NATO officially fall within the complex of Greek-Turkish differences. Also, for the first time all the limits of command and control over the Aegean airspace and sea surface are being disputed and the possibility is afforded to Turkish military planes of entering the Aegean international area without any Greek control. At the same time, it is revealed that it is General Rogers who proposed the mutual lifting by Greece and Turkey of NOTAM's 714 and 1157 which, as is well known, took place last month.

The "Rogers plan" consists of nine articles which radically change everything that had been agreed upon between Generals Davos and Haig in July 1978.

The first article proposed the creation in the Aegean of a new zone for the exchange of information which for the first time in certain points divides Greek islands in two to the benefit of the Turks.

The second article states that only NATO radars will be used for the exchange of information in the airspace, thus satisfying the Turkish aim to cover the eastern Aegean side exclusively by NATO radars stationed on Turkish territory.

The third article limits the Greek national airspace from 10 to 6 miles "for NATO military purposes."

The fourth article gives Turkish military planes the ability to enter the Aegean international area without any Greek control.

The fifth article suggests the mutual lifting--which has already been implemented--by Greece and Turkey of the NOTAM's on air traffic in the Aegean.

Articles six through eight adopt the concept of "operational forces" in the Aegean Sea and thus abolish the NATO command on NATO's behalf [as published] in the Aegean which, until 1974, was headed by the chief of the Greek Naval General Staff.

The ninth article permits NATO's unrestricted use of the land, sea and air spaces in the Aegean area.

As is well known, the "Rogers plan" was rejected by the Greek Government. At the end of last week General Rogers went to Washington to discuss the situation which has now been created in the NATO eastern wing. In any case, it has not been learned yet whether Greece's refusal will influence a possible new plan for reintegration.

PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED ON GOALS OF BAGHDAD, BONN VISITS

AT161630 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 16 Mar 80 pp 1, 11 AT

[Text] In an interview granted to EXORMISI, leader of the majority opposition and chairman of PASOK, A. Papandreou, analysed the goals of his visit to Baghdad and Bonn. He stressed the fundamental role of the nonalined countries--which remain outside military coalitions--in the struggle for preservation of detente and peace. At the same time he stressed the necessity for coordination--on a worldwide scale--"of the actions of political forces that contribute, to a greater or a lesser degree, to the defusion of international tension."

The coordinated action of these forces, Papandreou stressed in his interview, for the defense of peace at this critical period is of a decisive nature.

PASOK intends to contribute with all its strength to a worldwide crusade against polarization and against armaments by following a path that will lead to the weakening of the cold war camps, toward attaining independence and self-determination of nations and to the strengthening of peace.

The text of Papadreou's interview is as follows:

Question: After your visit to Hungary last November you began a new series of visits to foreign countries in 1980. These visits were carried out at a time which is particularly critical for humanity. If we bear in mind that the center of gravity of these developments is in the Middle and Near East, then your visit to Iraq, as already stressed by the leaders of this country, had special significance. What would you like to say about this visit?

Papandreou: I believe that it was a very important visit particularly because it was undertaken at a period when once again humanity appears to be slipping toward a cold war confrontation by the superpowers. The collapse of the shah's satellite regime in Iran, the U.S. decision to install Eurostrategic weapons in West Europe and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are simultaneously both the causes and the symptoms of this course toward the confrontation of the two superpowers.

Within the framework of deterioration of relations between the two superpowers there is an attempted unification of their "allies" and a declaration of their solidarity toward Washington and, on the other hand, toward Moscow.

At the same time it is attempted, in the Western front, to force the NATO member states to actively participate in the hardening of relations toward the Warsaw Pact countries and to adopt reprisals against the USSR invasion of Afghanistan. The countries of West Europe, however (with the exception of Britain) avoid their full alinement with the United States. This particularly applies to France and to a certain degree also to West Germany. Over and above the importance of economic and trade relations between Europe and the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, for the people of Europe who directly lived through the horror of two world wars, detente is a strategic goal of primary importance, which they are not prepared to sacrifice on the altar of the cold war policy of the United States.

At this critical period the role of the nonalined countries, the countries which remain outside the two military coalitions, is of particular significance. They directly contribute to preventing polarization and they create the historic framework for a course that leads to the dissolution of the military coalitions and to active opposition of the inherent threat to world peace.

Iraq, without question, is in the vanguard of the nonalined in the Arab world. The proposal of Saddam Husayn to the Arab countries--a proposal with eight points on nonalined policy--has already been greatly welcomed. At least 14 Arab countries, which adopted the Iraqi proposal, will be taking part in the Baghdad summit conference.

Similar initiatives must be undertaken in the Mediterranean area and more generally in the European area. PASOK intends to contribute with all its strength to a crusade against polarization and armaments, to a course which will lead to the weakening of the cold war camps, to the attainment of independence and self-determination of nations and to the strengthening of peace.

In Baghdad I was given the opportunity to exchange views with the leadership of Ba'th and with the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn. We reached agreement on the critical points of formulating an active nonalined policy and on promoting the independence of nations and world peace.

Question: It is obvious that great dangers have been created today for Europe and detente after the transition from "militant coexistence" to cold war. In your address to the Central Committee you stressed that today there are possibilities--provided all progressive forces react in a coordinated and positive way--of once again returning to "militant coexistence" since the cold war also incorporates the danger of an "apocalypse." Knowing that European countries and parties have expressed their opposition to the new climate that has been created, could we consider your visit to Germany and your meeting with Willy Brandt as one further step toward implementing your proposal in the Chamber of Deputies? (PASOK will undertake a broader effort to coordinate the efforts of the forces that believe in detente and peace.)

Papandreou: Coordination--on a worldwide scale--of action by political forces which contribute, to a greater or to a lesser degree, toward diffusion of international tension and to the defense of peace is of great significance at this critical period when the survival of humanity is at stake. It is true that my meeting with Willy Brandt will have this meaning. Willy Brandt played an important role in the rapprochement of West Germany to East Germany and the Soviet Union. This very rapprochement is today threatened by the clash of the superpowers and particularly by the policy of "reprisals" which the United States is trying to enforce upon Europe. During my meeting with Brandt I will have the opportunity to exchange to views on the developing scenario of the clash between the United States and the USSR.

VOTCP SCORES CHRISTOPHER STATEMENTS ON AID TO COUNTRY

TA141135 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has said that economic aid to be extended to Turkey would also be beneficial for the United States. Noting that a loan of $452 million would be extended to Turkey during 1981, Christopher said that this included economic as well as military aid and added that foreign aid played a significant role in realizing U.S. foreign policy objectives. Christopher, dear listeners, is speaking candidly. In fact, imperialist politicians do not feel the obligation to hide the objectives of the so-called aid extended to our country. FRG Chancellor Schmidt also made statements on this subject during his recent visit to Washington saying: "Turkey is our only agent in the Middle East, and in the future, we shall harvest the results of these aids." Is it not true that imperialist countries consider our country as a colony?

Meanwhile, with the erosion of some of Washington's positions in the Middle East, the West has announced its plans of aid to Turkey. As openly noted by Christopher, the aid process has a special place in U.S. foreign policy. In regions where it cannot establish its hegemony through bloody coups arranged by the CIA, the Washington administration resorts to the aid machine. The IMF promises to extend aid and then asks for several political prerequisites. The U.S. aid is followed by the establishment of new aggressive bases on our soil. The United States is trying to drag Turkey into the emergency force plan established with the aim of preserving its national interests in the region. Through the aid machine, the United States is trying to benefit from our country in the economic and military spheres for the sake of its imperialist interests. The main objectives of the so-called aid are to monitor the Soviet Union from bases on our soil and to establish its hegemony over the Aegean and the Mediterranean seas.

In its editorial of 27 February, the Soviet daily PRAVDA has pointed out the fact that the establishment of new aggressive bases for the sake of aid by the imperialists would be dangerous for Turkey. As also stressed by 51 RPP deputies, the nuclear heads stored in the aggressive bases on our soil for the sake of the so-called U.S. aid, represent a danger that would turn Turkey into a nuclear cemetery in a probable war. The reactionary, fascist and Maoist press and those like [Senator] Metin Toler and Erkmen--who conceded to U.S. and NATO aggressive aims for the sake of the so-called aid--reacted with an outcry against the realistic stand by the PRAVDA newspaper, intensifying the anti-Soviet campaign in accordance with Carter's directives.

Dear listeners, our people and the working class are also witness to another kind of aid. This aid is the real aid extended by socialism and the Soviet Union. From the day of its establishment the Soviet Union has pursued goodneighborly and friendly policies toward Turkey. The Nazilli and Kayseri textile installations, built by aid and loans extended by the Soviet Union and Soviet equipment and technology, along with the Seydisehir aluminum mills, the Aliaga oil refinery, the Iskenderun iron and steel mills, the Bandirma sulfuric acid factory and several dams are the vivid monuments of this friendship. Not only the realistic politicians of the bourgeoisie but reactionary and capitalist writers such as Guneri Civaoglu are forced to admit these genuine aids. In his article published in the Istanbul daily TERCUMAN on 11 March 1978, Civaoglu said: It is true the Soviet Union is extending aid to Turkey, but this aid is flowing to the public sector and not the private sector. Dear listeners, what is there for us to add to this statement? This statement openly points out the difference between the so-called aid by imperialism and the real and genuine aid by socialism.

FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS TFSC POSITION ON CYPRUS AIRSPACE

TA171145 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 17 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said: We support the initiatives of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] regarding Cyprus airspace. In a statement to the Turkish daily, CUMHURIYET, Erkmen stated that Turkey supports the steps taken by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus with the aim of insuring the security of civilian flights over northern Cyprus.

Erkmen pointed out that even though NOTAM 714 did not concern Cyprus, in practice civilian flights going to [Greek] Cyprus used to take a different route, until last month when the Greek Cypriot administration issued new NOTAM's whereby civilian flights began to fly into [Greek] Cyprus directly, over Karpas [Karpasha]. Erkmen added: That is, the direction has changed. However, we have long had a flight between Ankara and Lefkosa [Nicosia]. Consequently, this new situation has created certain risks to flight security in that region. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has made certain representations to the International Civil Aviation Organization in connection with this matter. The aim is to insure flight security. We support the Turkish Cypriot representations made to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Turkish foreign minister stressed that the issue concerned only civil flights and had no military aspect.

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL ON ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT

TA141853 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that during the election of a new president, Turkey would show to the world once more that democracy works in the country. He also said that it was natural for all parties to work together and make it easy for that problem [presidential election] to be resolved.

President Fahri Koruturk received Demirel at the Cankaya Mansion at 1700 and held his weekly meeting with him. After the 1-hour meeting, Demirel told reporters that the government was trying with all its might to solve the two main problems of the country, namely anarchy and the economic difficulties.

Demirel said all the other countries that were in Turkey's situation were taking the same measures. He stressed that, by saying "there is only one way to solve the problems," he meant the path he was pursuing now. He pointed out that no one had come up with an alternative plan for the solution of the problems so far.

Demirel said that a presidential election will be held at the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 22 March because President Koruturk's term of office ends on 6 April. Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] The presidency is a lofty duty; the president of the Turkish Republic is, in fact, an extremely important office. Coming to or leaving this post is regulated by certain rules. I hope, and I am absolutely convinced, that during the presidential elections, Turkey will show to the world once again that democracy works in the country. No matter what the arguments or debates, the Turkish Grand National Assembly will successfully carry out its duties. I do not think there is any reason for alarm as long as we all remain within the rules and regulations and believe that the rules and regulations will bring about a solution. [end recording]

A journalist recalled Ecevit's remarks to the effect that the two big parties must cooperate during the presidential election and his call for a dialog with the Justice Party. The journalist asked the prime minister what the attitude of the Justice Party would be regarding the issue. Demirel replied:

[Begin Demirel recording] The presidential election is an extremely important issue. When the atmosphere of the election is created and the conditions emerge, it is very natural for everyone to be in contact and to exchange views with each other in order to help the Turkish Grand National Assembly achieve success. (?Our duty) is to protect our institution, to protect its prestige and to make it function in a way deserving of our nation. At this stage there is no need to do anything yet. We will deal with the situation when the time comes. We will emerge from this situation with dignity.

MARTIAL LAW COORDINATION MEETING DISCUSSES RECENT INCIDENTS

TA171628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The expanded martial law coordination meeting has ended. The meeting, which began at the General Staff headquarters at 0930 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, lasted 8 hours. The incidents which occurred in martial law enforcement areas and other areas since 17 February were discussed during the meeting. A general assessment of the incidents was made and the measures which should be taken in the future were also discussed during the meeting.

Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, the relevant state ministers, the justice, defense, interior, foreign, finance, national education, public works, customs and monopolies, transportation, labor, industry and technology, energy and natural resources and youth and sports ministers, the ground and naval forces commanders and the general commander of the gendarmerie attended the meeting. The deputy chief of General Staff, the Defense Ministry under secretary, martial law commanders and other officials were also present at the meeting.

ECEVIT WARNS DEMIREL ON ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

TA161618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1557 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Tarsus, 16 Mar (AA)--Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit charged Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel with "in a sense provoking the armed forces." Speaking at an outdoor rally in Tarsus, Ecevit claimed acts of violence were gradually being "transformed" into "mass conflict" mainly due to the "provocative behaviour" of the government and its supporters. Ecevit charged Demirel with attempting to provoke the armed forces in a sense when he said the armed forces must reach a "decisive result" in the campaign against terrorism.

The RPP leader explained martial law had been effective in fulfilling the original purposes for which it was declared, namely to stop the fanning of sectarian differences into open hostilities between people, and to speed up court trials of terrorists. To pretend that beyond this, to end hit-and-run acts was primarily a function of the army was in fact to force the armed forces into an activity beyond its proper functions. This was "unfair" and "highly undesirable" besides, he added.

The prime minister, who insisted on blaming only one side for the acts of terror, and ignored the large number of convicts who kept escaping from prison, had "no right to put the blame on others, and the responsibility on the armed forces," Ecevit commented.

Within the 100 days in which Demirel had promised to straighten things out, inflation had soared to unforeseen proportions, production, export revenue, foreign exchange sent in by Turkish workers abroad, and the exchange rate had all declined, while "the only two things that kept rising" were "prices and political murders," Ecevit charged.

He claimed the government had gone bankrupt in all senses even before the 100 days were out, but Demirel, who said he would step down if he failed, and who "kept none of his promises to the people," was obliged to stay on in order to keep his commitments to the "domestic and foreign exploiters" who expected him to build the "South American model" in Turkey.

The RPP leader claimed the "mobile scale" bill drafted by the government would "shelve" labor's right of collective bargaining and the right to strike. He warned, however, in order to shelve labor rights, one had "first to shelve democracy" and no one could do this in Turkey.

NAP FINDS GOVERNMENT 'INADEQUATE' IN FIGHTING ANARCHY

TA161510 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 16 Mar (AA)--Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes said his party wishes the current government success, but finds its policy against anarchy inadequate "to defeat the enemy."

Speaking at the local NAP Congress in Tokat, Turkes claimed the police had not been reorganized as desired, and that critical posts in the Education Ministry were still under the control of "a certain association's militants."

The government could not "stand by" to watch "hospitals, factories, schools, and other institutions" remain "under occupation" he said, nor acquiesce in the face of "passive resistance" on the excuse that there were no outright disturbances.

Turkey was facing a "total attack," Turkes claimed, which aimed at subjecting the country to "communist slavery." He called on the government, "which shares the same diagnosis", to take "appropriate action."

It was deplorable, he said, that "communist and secessionist armed gangs of treason" had led the Turkish Armed Forces and security forces to adopt a "posture of defense," which was the wrong strategy against guerrillas with men assigned to defending banks, police stations, and other buildings, and thus tied down. There was not enough force left to deal decisively with the enemy, he claimed.

Calls For Early Elections

TA171639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Deputy Secretary General Omer Cakiroglu has said that has party wants early elections which will insure that the national will is fully reflected at the National Assembly. In a statement in Ankara, Cakiroglu pointed out that the conditions in the country and the arithmetical situation at the National Assembly called for early elections. He said: We call on RPP leader Ecevit not to run away from the elections or from the people.

Cakiroglu recalled that Ecevit described the persons who had created incidents at his [Ecevit's] open air rally in Tarsus as fascists disguised as revolutionaries. Cakiroglu stressed that this confirmed the RPP's protection of communists.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS ON TOUR OF ROMANIA, BULGARIA

LD171252 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen left this morning on a week's tour, during which hs is to pay official visits to Bulgaria and Romania. The visits take place at the invitation of the foreign ministers of both countries. Vayrynen will meet with the heads of state of both countries, President of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

Besides meeting the presidents, Foreign Minister Vayrynen's program includes political talks with the foreign political leadership of both countries.

USSR PROMISES TO BUY MORE SHIPS FROM FINLAND

LD172306 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet trade representative in Finland, M.V. Gubanov, has promised that the Soviet Union will increase its orders for ships built in Finland. Gubanov, who spoke in Helsinki at the opening of a photographic exhibition of the Soviet Merchant Marine, said Soviet orders will increase in both value and volume.

During 1981-85 the value of orders will be about Fmk12 billion, Gubanov noted. He said that since 1945 Finland has delivered more than 2,000 vessels to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--The president of the republic appointed today the ambassador to Rome, Taneli Kekkonen, ambassador to Warsaw effective the beginning of August. The president also appointed the ambassador in Nairobi, Unto Tanskanen, ambassador to Tehran effective the beginning of May. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0300 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD]

PORTUGAL

PCP'S CUNHAL MEETS WITH BA'TH PARTY OFFICIALS IN SYRIA

For reportage on Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal's visit to Syria and his talks with Ba'th Party officials see 19 March and subsequent issues of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

SPAIN

BRIEFS

SHIPYARD AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Spain and Mexico today signed an agreement under which Spain will build the Veracruz shipyards. The shipyard will be able to accomodate ships of up to 80,000 tons. The agreement includes the building of two ships in Spain, the training of workers, the transfer of knowhow to Mexico and participation in the future shipyard. [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD]

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KREISKY OUTLINES POSITION ON PLO RECOGNITION

AU181300 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1143 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Erich Aichinger, Zita Bernardi report on Vienna press conference following the Cabinet meeting on 18 March]

[Excerpt] In conclusion, there were shifts of emphasis to foreign policy, concretely to the recognition by Austria of the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people. Asked about a U.S. request for an interpretation of this decision, Kreisky declared that one could not demand anything from Austria, one could only ask for such an interpretation--and what would happen if the USSR were to urge an explanation for any foreign policy step taken by Austria? The only ones who might be entitled to such an explanation were perhaps the Israelis, the chancellor added. In reply to the question whether Austria might also consider for other ethnic groups steps similar to those taken regarding the Palestinians, Kreisky said that if similar prerequisites existed as in the case of the PLO--such as recognition by the United Nations--he might take certain things into consideration.

GENERAL KUNTNER SPECULATES ON USSR INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA

DW181256 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 17 Mar 80 pp 162-169 DW

[Correspondent Inge Cyrus undated interview with Austrian General of Armored Forces Wilhelm Kuntner in Vienna]

[Text] SPIEGEL: General, could it happen that the Western world might wake up one day and find with a shock: The Soviets are invading Yugoslavia?

Kuntner: This could happen only if the West were put into a state of chemical deep sleep 14 days earlier. Otherwise this is absolutely out of the question, because the Soviet Union cannot do that without preparations.

SPIEGEL: Because its troops in Hungary--two armored divisions, two motorized infantry divisions, and a front airborne army with a total of about 60,000 men--are too weak for an invasion?

Kuntner: Yes, the Soviet Union would have to relocate at least another 25 divisions into the Yugoslav border region of the Warsaw Pact states. The West in turn would be bound to spot this easily just by satellite reconnaissance. The few railroad lines can easily be watched, and the same is true for the ferry operations between Odessa and Varna.

SPIEGEL: Before we go on talking about troop strengths, do you deem a Soviet attack on Yugoslavia conceivable at all militarily and politically?

Kuntner: Had you asked me 10 years ago I would have said that it is inconceivable. Today I must tell you: It is not totally inconceivable.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Kuntner: Ten years ago we had balanced military and political forces in Europe. This balance of forces at the beginning of the detente process at the time would not have allowed a military change. Now such a balance exists only between the United States and the USSR through the intercontinental missiles. In the case of the Eurostrategic potential, targeted on Europe, in contrast, there is a preponderance of the Soviet Union which will continue to exist for the next 4,5 years. This at least puts some more force behind potential political objectives of the Kremlin because the reply of the counterpressure is inadequate at the moment.

SPIEGEL: In other words, if it were in the Kremlin's political concept to occupy Yugoslavia at some given time and to advance to the Mediterranean, the Kremlin would have to do that prior to 1985 because afterwards it may hardly be in the position to do so any longer because of the restored European East-West arms balance in Europe.

Kuntner: This is correct. Mutual deterrence, which at the moment has been somewhat lost, would later become more effective again. But by this I do not mean to say at all that the Soviet military strategists recommend a Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia at this time. It is necessary to assess things soberly.

SPIEGEL: So?

Kuntner: The only thing that is calming about the present world situation is that we have time for crisis management. This is all the more true for Yugoslavia. It is thanks to Tito's long strength of physical resistance in agony and the physicians in the clinic at Ljubljana that the Western and Eastern worlds, and naturally also the people of Yugoslavia, have won a pause for reflection. Gradually hysteria could return to realism. Despite their dynamic foreign and power policies, the politicians in the Kremlin will certainly ponder the question of whether they will want to destroy completely, for the sake of some possible power increases in Europe, the detente process from which the Soviet Union could continue to profit. The military people, in turn, definitely know that Yugoslavia is a hard nut to crack.

SPIEGEL: The great Soviet Union has a population of 262 million. Small Yugoslavia has but 22 million, and consists of six nationalities to boot which do not necessarily stick together. Sixty Soviet warships are cruising in the Mediterranean. The border between Yugoslavia and the Warsaw Pact states including Romania is about 1,700 kilometers long. In the light of these dimensions...

Kuntner: ...Yugoslavia's defensive potential should not be rated as minor at all. After all, ever since the Soviet intervention in the CSSR Tito has not only settled his political succession in the state and party leadership, but also drawn the military conclusions from August 1968, meaning he has completely turned his defense concept upside down.

Up to 1968 this concept had been based on the mobile army commanded by the central states. Then Tito again recalled his successful guerrilla army and created the territorial armed forces which are subordinated to the republics. These are pure regional armed forces, differently trained, differently led and naturally also differently equipped, without any combat tanks and similar gear. Small hamlets must put up a group of soldiers, larger villages an entire company, cities a battalion up to a brigade. All told this involves a million men which can be increased to 3 million in case of emergency.

SPIEGEL: Provided the guest workers are brought home in good time.

Kuntner: Yes, all of them have their uniforms in the wardrobe and obtain arms and ammunition at central points in their immediate neighborhood.

SPIEGEL: Psychologically it is quite understandable that Tito is again putting his stakes on guerrilla warfare with which he succeeded in tying up 10 German divisions in World War II. But is Yugoslavia's present military situation even remotely comparable to that of the years between 1941 and 1945?

Kuntner: No, it is not comparable. To begin with, in World War II Germany was fully engaged on the eastern front and could send only 10 occupation divisions to Yugoslavia. Secondly, guerrilla warfare at the time was untested. It just developed gradually of itself. Now it has been practiced for a decade on a continuous basis.

SPIEGEL: In World War II the Germans were not as strong as the Soviets are now, the Yugoslavs are stronger today than they were then. Is this so?

Kuntner: Exactly, that is the way it is. The Yugoslavs have further developed the old guerrilla experiences to a combat technique which is modern indeed.

SPIEGEL: ...Which can become effective only, however, if the prosperous Yugoslav citizens of 1980 can muster a readiness for sacrifices similar to that of their fathers in 1941.

Kuntner: Anyone knowing Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavs as well as I do is also aware of their national pride and knows that it is a nearly unbearable thought for all--regardless of whether they are Serbs, Croats or Slovenians--to live under an occupation regime.

SPIEGEL: Suppose you were chief of the Soviet General Staff and facing the task of occupying Yugoslavia. How would you go about it?

Kuntner: Thank God, I am not the chief of the Soviet General Staff. If I were I would first of all urge the politicians not to renounce the long border between Romania and Yugoslavia.

SPIEGEL: Hence, massive pressure on Bucharest to either go along in a "fraternal assistance" against Yugoslavia or at least make Romania available as the deployment area for other troops of the Warsaw Pact.

Kuntner: This is to be expected. Militarily, no member of the General Staff can overlook the fact that Yugoslavia offers ideal conditions for an armored attack from Hungary and, in part, from Romania. The lowlands there constitute a veritable tank highway to Belgrade, provided one operates directly with paratroop components, tying up essential Yugoslav forces at the Bulgarian border, which is topographically less suited for attack.

SPIEGEL: To go by what you are saying, the Soviets could not be stopped before Belgrade?

Kuntner: If the Soviets plan on a large-scale action and make use of the vast resources of a superpower--which they would definitely do in the event of an intervention--then an advance on Belgrade cannot be halted.

SPIEGEL: When would the Rissian troops reach the Yugoslav capital?

Kuntner: According to Soviet literature about strategic aims, the thinkers of Moscow's General Staff expect in combat and march movements to make 100 kilometers a day where they launch an attack with all available means. Even if the Yugoslavs do not voluntarily abandon one square meter of their territory, such a massive attack ought to reach Belgrade in 3 days at the latest. Conquering the city, however, would take much more time because of territorial defense where the whole populace will become an army. As is known, nothing is more unpleasant for an attacker than densely populated area.

SPIEGEL: And then?

Kuntner: The next military aim of the Soviet ought to be finding a land connection to the Mediterranean, to the great northern ports of the Adriatic. That corridor would most probably be approximately between the two pillars of Belgrade and Zagreb--possibly bypassing these two in an initial thrust--and reaching as far as Rijeka. This would help the effect of supporting action from the sea. The Soviets have landing craft that cannot be immediately recognized as warships.

All that can be done if the Soviets use their front divisions that are mostly equipped with the most modern tank, the T-72. That can be done with the support of airborne divisions so that relatively small losses will occur. Yugoslavia can put up against the T-72 tanks only 1,500 comparatively old types of tanks, some T-34 grandpas from World War II, and otherwise T-54/55 and the American M-47 tanks. The T-72 license production is starting just now and Western observers believe that in the final production stage difficulties might come up in connection with the electronic equipment.

SPIEGEL: How many tanks could the Soviet Union muster for action in Yugoslavia, and how many airborne divisions?

Kuntner: It would certainly not attack with less than 5,000 to 6,000 tanks. It has a total of eight airborne divisions. One of them is tied down in Afghanistan, as we know; of the others one part ought to be programmed for East Asia. Yet the first round would be no problem. It would undoubtedly be won by the Soviets. Thereafter, however....

SPIEGEL: ...The Yugoslav territorial forces would become really active, in other words the partisans?

Kuntner: In the first phase of an aggression the Yugoslav territorial army cannot be more than a delaying factor. Thereafter, however, and together with the forces of the Yugoslav People's Army that have not been destroyed, it would become a most unpleasant factor for the entire duration of the aggressor's presence. Imagine 3 million people trained in the strategy of 1,000 needle stabs! The modern attack armies of the superpowers in particular are extremely dependent on the umbilical cords of their supply. Whenever they are disrupted, the whole apparatus comes to a stop.

A superpower can hardly accept such a scenario unless it were convinced that large parts of the country would join it voluntarily, but the Soviets certainly cannot hope for the latter in the case of Yugoslavia. Despite all the rivalries between the individual ethnic groups in the republics, the Yugoslavs are rather likely to merge in the event of external pressure.

SPIEGEL: How long could a partisan army last against the Soviets with its bases located in eastern and western Yugoslavia on both sides of the Soviet corridor?

Kuntner: With the corresponding morale, very long. In order to clear up the situation after months of fighting, the Soviets would have to move in considerably more units.

SPIEGEL: Even more than the 29 divisions mentioned?

Kuntner: Yes, of course! There ought to be considerably more divisions--I would say 40 to 45--and they should be of a different structure. The classic areas of partisan warfare cannot be brought under control with mechanized units and tank divisions. That pertains not only to Bosnia, it also pertains to the southern part of Croatia, such as the Plitvicka Lakes where Tito had his headquarters for a time in the war. He who has seen that area knows that he can only achieve something here with strong infantry units, if at all.

The 10 German divisions never got that area under control. Over and over again war spread from there to the vitally important parts of the German occupation forces. The Germans did not succeed in "smoking out" the nests of the partisans. The Soviets probably would not succeed either, at least not with their present forces.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that the Soviet Union is not at all equipped for this kind of fight?

Kuntner: This is exactly what it means. The Soviet Army is helpless against partisans. It has geared the entire structure of its military strength for a conflict with another highly technical system. One need only view the structure of the Soviet Army! There are fewer and fewer infantry elements and more and more technical elements, because it has always seen its adversaries in the industrial nations of the West and because it had adapted itself to them.

SPIEGEL: Which would explain why it seems to be obviously poorly equipped for Afghanistan.

Kuntner: Very much so. It is only strong there if it flies around with modern helicopters like fortresses to put down revolts. The Soviets at present have nothing effective to counteract partisan warfare as planned by Yugoslavia. In order to do that one needs enormously strong infantry units, which the Soviet Union no longer has today and which it cannot have. In order to set them up it would have to take hundreds of thousands of young people from production to train them intensely for at least half a year. Will it really do all that to itself just because the Yugoslavia--in view of the real ideological adversary? It would at any rate be most problematic.

SPIEGEL: You have said before that in the next 5 years NATO will be inferior to the Soviets. Must one conclude from this that it would have to keep out of a Russian-Yugoslav conflict? And if so, how could President Carter's offer to help Yugoslavia be implemented militarily?

Kuntner: Not through NATO but through the United States, and that with nuclear means. It would take weeks before the United States would have other means at its disposal in Europe. They do not stand there ready for action. Compared with the task of moving a conventional replacement army across the ocean, the Soviet troop transport problems prior to an invasion of Yugoslavia look like a cinch.

SPIEGEL: Then we would have nuclear war because of Yugoslavia, the destruction of the world.

Kuntner: Yes, but I am convinced that the Soviet Union reckons with this most carefully. All in all my thesis is the following: The Kremlin will decide to make an intervention in Yugoslavia only if it can first expect that Yugoslavia will defend itself to a small extent or not at all, and second that the West will look on completely inactively at this process. Every risk will bring influence to bear on a decision not to intervene.

SPIEGEL: General, we thank you for this talk.

TWO PRAGUE THEATER ARTISTS ASK FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM

AU171220 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Barbara Coundehove-Kalergi report]

[Summary] Prague's Black Theater currently performing in Vienna will return to Prague without two of its performers. Petr and Milada Kratochvil today asked for political asylum in Vienna.

BELGIUM

SIMONET: DETENTE NEEDS 'BALANCE OF WILLS AND MEANS'

LD191019 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Simonet: Preserving East-West Balance"]

[Text] Mr Henri Simonet and Mr Vacarel, Romanian ambassador in Brussels, attended an official reception at the Romanian Embassy to mark the 100th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Belgium and Romania.

While Mr Vacarel's speech was dedicated above all to celebrating 100 years of harmonious relations between our two countries, Mr Simonet dealt quite bluntly with the theme of detente.

"Neither your country nor mine is responsible for present problems," he stated. "The primary condition for detente is preservation of the balance of wills and means. It would not survive long in the face of the reemergence of irresistible temptations arising from the superiority of one camp or division within the other."

Making clear reference to the events in Afghanistan, Mr Simonet concluded: "One cannot separate the defense of international law and, particularly, of the principles of the independence of states from noninterference in their internal affairs.... We desire these bases for detente, which cannot be confined to Europe."

The reaffirmation of these principles of independence is the common ground between Belgian diplomacy and Romanian foreign policy which, within the Warsaw Pact, has always kept its distance from Soviet hegemonism, a convergence which does not shatter the "idyllic" framework of the history of Belgian-Romanian relations (except during the early days of the cold war).

Belgium, in fact, played an important role in Romania's struggle for independence by welcoming Romanian revolutionaries driven from Paris by the advent of the second empire. Our 1831 Constitution and Belgian civil and commercial legislation have also served as models to Romanian legislators.

COMPANY SIGNS 3-YEAR OIL CONTRACT WITH SAUDIS

LD191003 Brussels LE SOIR in French 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[F.D.B. report: "Belgian-Saudi Contract Achieves Better Balance in Our Oil Market"]

[Excerpt] Economic Affairs Minister Willy Claes has announced that the seminationalized Distrigaz company has signed a 3-year contract with Saudi Arabia for the purchase and delivery of 5 million tons of crude oil per year. Belgium has acquired this oil at a base price of $26 a barrel, that is, at the usual Saudi rate, which is the lowest among prevailing OPEC prices.

Mr Claes explained that this was not a question of the state setting up a parallel market but rather of protecting the country against a possible breakdown of conventional supplies (by the companies) and, in this event, of enabling independent distributors of petroleum products to find a regular supply to permit them to serve their customers. In fact, these independents buy their products on the Rotterdam free market, where prices fluctuate greatly, sometimes making it impossible to buy because of Belgium's fixed maximum retail price.

NETHERLANDS

FRENCH PREMIER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH VAN AGT

LD181348 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Raymond Barre has arrived in The Hague. The premier is to have talks in the Netherlands with Netherlands Prime Minister Mr Van Agt. After the Giscard-Schmidt summit in Hamburg, during which, as you know, European issues were discussed, this meeting in The Hague is also connected with the European summit to be held in Brussels, which will be very important for the future of the Community. The French premier will explain to Mr Van Agt the Paris standpoint on the lamb problem and European agricultural issues. The British attitude to the difficult issue of the EEC budget will also be discussed.

Another item on the agenda is the important French-Dutch problems. The pollution of the Rhine has divided the French and the Dutch for a long time. Indeed, the Netherlands accuses France, and more precisely the Alsatian potash mines, of pouring far too much salt into the river, which causes serious damage to the river in its Netherlands stretch.

VAN DER KLAAUW COMMENTS ON MIDEAST PROBLEMS

NC191126 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1002 GMT 19 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 March--The Netherlands foreign minister, Christoph Van der Klaauw, has affirmed that there will be no European initiatives before 26 May. He said: We cannot impede the current negotiations held by Egypt, the United States and Israel. As long as negotiations are in progress it means that issues are being discussed and views exchanged and it also means that there is progress.

In an interview published today by the AKHIR SA'AH magazine, the Netherlands foreign minister says that the idea of a European initiative came from Britain, which is not the official spokesman. This, he says, does not mean that there will be European initiatives. [sentence as received] However, he adds, after 26 May and until Europe presents initiatives, there must be recourse to the United States.

Answering a question on the amendment of UN Security Council Resolution 242, Van der Klaauw says that the issue is now unquestionably one of a Palestinian people wanting a homeland, not just a group of Palestinian refugees. He adds: We know that the PLO exists but we do not know whether or not it represents all the Palestinians. I am a democratic man, and to say that the PLO represents all the Palestinians, this must be a result of free elections, as happened in Rhodesia and Tehran. Robert Mugabe now really represents the majority of Rhodesians.

The Netherlands foreign minister also says that there is no difference between the declared and undeclared policies of the Netherlands and the Nine.

He adds: On the question of settlements our position is clear. The settlements obstruct the peace process. We are against Israeli settlement in the occupied Arab territories and we are against the military rule and the occupation of territory by force. We support the full recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future and we say that all the peoples of the area should live within secure borders, including Israel.

CARTER'S AUSTERITY PROGRAM ELICITS CRITICISM

DW191025 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Mar 80 p 6 DW

[Article signed WHP/FK: "Carter Program Triggers Great Sobering"]

[Excerpts] New York/Frankfurt--No doubt U.S. President Jimmy Carter with his new anti-inflation program has given the dollar a vitalizing injection. Having already gained more than 3 pfennigs against the German mark over the weekend, the U.S. currency at the beginning of the week reached a "fixed rate" of nearly DM1.99. And yet the initial euphoric reactions in the U.S. economy have given way to strong sobering.

Most experts feel that the U.S. president has placed emphasis on the wrong points. Thus by means of an oil import tax as a result of which the gasoline price will go up 10 cents a gallon, he proposes to reduce imports and thus push the world market price down, yet it is deemed hardly probably that U.S. motorists will be forced to be thrifty just because the gasoline price goes up by a few cents.

While the dollar is profiting from the enormous U.S. interest rate increases of the past several weeks, banks and experts in the United States are warning of potential interest rate warfare in the wake of the Carter program. The soaring dollar rate makes imports more expensive for the Federal Republic and for other countries; this is particularly true for the European oil imports which are paid for without exception in dollars. This is turn gives impetus to inflation and urges the banks of issue to take countermeasures. Ultimately, people are afraid. This may well trigger a worldwide recession.

Comment on Dollar Strength

DW191035 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 80 p 4 DW

[Article signed Th.: "Awakened From the Gold Rush"]

[Text] A painful "oh" went through the financial world when by the end of the year the gold price for the first time in history surpassed the $500 (per ounce) limit. Since then the markets have been obviously reeling under a new gold rush. Such a phenomenon is not good not only because in such cases common sense is usually ruled out; much more important, such a phenomenon indicates a weakening confidence in money. Actually the further deterioration of the dollar which came dangerously close to an exchange rate of DM1 .70 took place rather parallel to the rapid increase of the gold price by more than $350.

Is some sobering up taking place now? Or is it just because of the extremely high interest rates in the United States that the gold price has again dropped under the $500 level, while the dollar is coming close to DM1.90 and may some day again reach DM2? Although the increasing exchange rate of the dollar creates some real problems at present, because it is again increasing import prices of raw materials and particularly oil, a sound dollar in the long run would be more advantageous for the world economy than an ailing dollar. However, such hopes are deceptive, just a glance at the high inflation rate and the equally high deficits in the U.S. budget suffice to indicate that the dollar remains very shaky.

But, after all, it has received a pause to catch its breath. That alone is worth a great deal. No other currency of the world, including the Deutsch mark, can take over the role of leading Western currency. [paragraph continues]

To some extent the development of the currency and gold markets must be viewed positively, particularly since in times of increasing German balance of payment deficits it cannot be negative for exports to be facilitated somewhat and for trips to foreign countries to become a little more expensive. But there is still no basis for the full recovery of the dollar, at least from the point of view of economic facts.

HUONKER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY ISSUES

DW171405 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1705 GMT 15 Mar 80 DW

[Reporter Gasper interview with state secretary of the federal chancellor's office Gunter Huonker in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] After the return of the federal chancellor from the United States it looked as if relations between the United States and us were settled in the best way. Now one hears from the Bavarian minister-president in the United States that he feels some uneasiness and it is not he alone who feels uneasy. It is also the American President, and Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel had to call his colleague in Washington to make sure that everything was fine in the defense policy sector. Is that a game to confuse people? What does it look like really now?

[Answer] No doubts at all can exist with regard to the fact that the visit the federal chancellor has paid to the American president was a complete success. If the Bavarian minister-president now pretends that there were differences of opinion and divergences, that is not so. Naturally one will find now and again individual congressmen or senators who are not so well informed about the thoughts of President Carter, who do not know too well how the talks have been running, who say what Mr Strauss wants to hear with a view to making statements here in the election campaign which certainly will not serve German interests. I would like to add that it is an unusual event that a German politician criticizes his own government abroad. As an example illustrating how one ought to act, I can quote how the federal chancellor has defended Mr Strauss, who has been strongly attacked in Moscow. I find it regrettable, and certainly as not serving German interests, for Mr Strauss to act the way he is acting during his stay in the United States.

[Question] In the Washington talks and the talks that certainly have been held between the foreign office and the ambassador, there is still talk of trade restrictions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Will that issue remain on the table, or is it off the table for the Federal Government in view of the special situation here in Europe?

[Answer] I think that our American allies have very well understood that trade with the East for the Federal Republic--this pertains particularly but not only to trade with the USSR--is of special significance not merely because trade with the East, compared with the overall export of the Federal Republic, is much more important for us than for the United States. In addition, trade with East Bloc countries for us also has always had a political dimension within the framework of cooperation and detente policy. I think I can say that this position has been understood in the United States. I must add, however, that the Federal chancellor declared the FRG's preparedness, its natural preparedness, that whenever the so-called COCOM [NATO Coordinating Committee]-list comes up--the list containing strategically important goods whose export usually is not desired or whose export must be especially permitted--the Federal Government will be prepared to cooperate in an extension of the so-called COCOM list.

[Question] You just mentioned the keyword detente policy. The Leipzig Fair is some sort of barometer for the state of intra-German relations. To what extent is detente policy between the two German states endangered because of the international situation?

[Answer] I am happy to be able to say that relations between the two German states are good, very good, that talks are being continued. We listened with great attention to the speech by the chairman of the GDR State Council, the speech he gave at the Leipzig Fair. I may add that negotiations for the improvement of transport connections are being continued in a good atmosphere and with good prospects, so that we have good reason to assume that we will be able to conclude agreements within a not too distant future.

[Question] What does the international crisis cost us actually? The project aimed at creating property of workers and employees seems to have failed so far, as Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer said recently. In addition the tax package with its family policy parts is under discussion. My question: Is it certain that the tax package will be implemented the way it has been discussed and passed by the coalition, or must cuts be made?

[Answer] Let me comment on your question. Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer did not say that the creation of property has died or has been frozen. He has pointed out that in view of the difficult financial situation there are problems in connection with financing a law for the participation of workers in productive property. This project has not been frozen at all. On the contrary, the responsible department ministers continue to discuss it. There are just one or two points on which agreement remains to be achieved. I believe it is most likely that such a bill will be passed by the cabinet in this legislative period. As regards when this bill will be implemented, one must naturally very carefully take into consideration the general financial situation. Since the tax package with most of its parts will be implemented on 1 January 1981, it could mean that the law on the establishment of property will be implemented at a time later than 1981.

[Question] Is it certain that the tax package will be implemented as it stands on 1 January 1981?

[Answer] As regards the tax package problem I must point out that the cabinet stated in its session on 20 February that the Federal Government assumes that this bill will be implemented in its full extent. It was pointed out at that time, however, that of course financial repercussions could result from international developments. Such repercussions, such additional measures--I just name the assistance program for Turkey, for example--naturally could have an effect on the federal budget. But the Federal Government unequivocally believes that a resulting stronger burden for the federal budget first of all ought to be coped with by our legal financial-constitutional system. In other words: A changed distribution of the turnover tax revenue ought to put the Federal Government in a better position. I do not think much of speculations at the present time on whether the tax package will be implemented or not. And I think even less of entering into a discussion now on what parts could be implemented if the whole package could not be implemented.

[Question] But you have certainly not failed to see that the opposition has stated that it is prepared to cut the tax package it has presented if it were necessary and if sacrifices must be made. It also said that it would be equally prepared to cooperate if cuts should be made with regard to the coalition's tax package.

[Answer] I have heard that message very well, but I fail to believe it. If the opposition says here in Bonn that the citizens must make sacrifices, and if I know on the other hand what an unrestricted election campaign is being waged regarding issues of excessive taxation--if everybody is being promised almost every possible tax reduction--I believe that this is transparent double-dealing. It will not divert us from our plans. I can assure you that the submitted tax package will be most carefully fitted into the financial-economic framework that will be available when the bill is adopted.

'DIRECT ACTION' COMMANDOS FIRE ON MINISTER'S OFFICES

NC181750 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 18 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 18 (AFP)--A couple today shot up a French minister's office and the dining room where he had just given an official lunch, but no one was hurt in the attack. The couple left leaflets protesting against French military intervention in Africa and calling for armed struggle against "the slaving state". About 30 bullets from automatic weapons holed armchairs and paintings in the offices of French Overseas Cooperation Minister Robert Galley. The dining room where he had just given a lunch and the ministry's press department were also hit.

The couple said they were members of the "Direct Action" commandos, and the leaflets said the operation was a protest against the French military presence in Africa "aimed at preserving the prosperity of the neocolonial trade in goods and labour."

Eye-witnesses said the attackers, a young man and a tall blonde woman, got out of a grey Mercedes and calmly fired rounds from the boulevard across the ministry gardens through iron railings. The woman's gun jammed, the witnesses said, but she took the time to fit a new clip and resume firing. The gardens are at the back of the ministry and are not guarded. Mr Galley made no statement on the attack. Police found the abandoned Mercedes later.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS ON AFGHAN CRISIS

BK181110 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 18 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and France have agreed to make concerted efforts to insure the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. This was stated by Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq after a meeting with his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet in Paris yesterday. The two countries also agreed that a political solution of the Afghan crisis should be found and foreign troops withdrawn immediately from there so that the Afghans can choose their own government freely. During the meeting the two foreign ministers also discussed the Western proposal for a neutral Afghanistan after the Soviet pullout. Prof Shamsul Haq reiterated that Bangladesh unequivocally supports the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. He said Bangladesh is also willing to work in close cooperation with all peaceloving nations to eliminate all sources of friction, tension and conflict in the region. The French foreign minister already had similar talks with his counterparts from Pakistan and India.

BERNARD-RAYMOND ATTACKS THATCHER'S EEC BUDGET PROPOSALS

LD190902 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] While nothing is settled in green Europe's quarrel and the heads of state and government are due to meet again at the end of the month in an attempt to solve the issue, the British Iron Lady, Mrs Thatcher, is raising the bid still higher by purely and simply threatening to pay only part of the English contribution to the Common Market budget. Interviewed by (Quentin Dickenson) this morning, the secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Bernard-Raymond, hammered the nail home by replying sharply--make no mistake about that--to Mrs Thatcher, on behalf of Europe.

[Begin Bernard-Raymond recording] I consider that such statements are not likely to create a climate suitable for a compromise during the forthcoming European Council session.

In fact, I find it inadmissible, if I may say so, that a country which is asking for a reform of the basic rules of the Community at the financial level should, in the end, be threatening to interrupt the functioning of that Community if it does not obtain satisfaction. I believe that all the members of the Council wish to arrive at a solution but, as far as France is concerned, they also wish to defend, inch by inch, the fundamental principles of the Community, whether it be the principles of the Common Agricultural Policy or the financial principles, that is the principle of proper resources. [end recording]

MARCHAIS URGES HUMAN RIGHTS INQUIRY IN EEC COUNTRIES

LD171259 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Apparent text of PCF Secretary General Marchais speech to European Assembly: "The PCF Secretary General's Speech"]

[Text] "On behalf of the PCF and associated deputies, I propose the setting up of an inquiry commission into human rights violations in the EC countries, apart from any within the EEC's institutions. This is the first such proposal since our assembly was elected. Certainly, the words 'human rights' have often been uttered here. No fewer than 89 proposals have been made on this matter in 8 months. There would be cause for rejoicing but for the fact that 88 of those 89 resolutions concerned countries outside the European Community. Thus you only seem interested in world human rights so as to stifle more effectively the daily violations of these rights in our own countries. We do not accept this hypocrisy. We call for this dossier finally to be opened now.

"We call on you, ladies and gentlemen of the German Social Democrats, Liberals and Christian Democrats, to clarify in particular the cases of the 4,000 of your country's citizens barred from public service by the disgraceful professional ban system, and the 2 million or so people subjected to police inquiries.

"We call on you, ladies and gentlemen of the British Conservative and Labor Parties, to clarify in particular the Northern Ireland situation where, because of you, there is today still a military occupation, torture and prison camps.

"We call on you, ladies and gentlemen of the French middle class, to clarify in particular the labor union and political rights violations, the discrimination against women, young people and immigrant workers, the fettering of the great information media and the plots against people in public life.

"Finally, we call for the suppression of the so-called security inquiries and the political-police questionnaires within the European institutions, and an end to all types of Community pressure on the peoples of the Third World. These are just a few of the many facts which justify our call for an emergency debate on our resolution in this assembly."

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT WITH PCF

LD190929 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Text] The FLN delegation led by Central Committee member Saada Abdelkader has completed its visit to France. It was the guest of the PCF Seine-Saint-Denis and Rhone federations, and visited business departments and local party cells. It was received at Central Committee headquarters by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz.

NUCLEAR SALE TO IRAQ SAID TO COMPLY WITH AGREEMENTS

AU190845 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 19 (ANSA)--Italy's recent sale of nuclear technology to Iraq "strictly complied with the nonproliferation treaty and the London agreements", according to the head of the SNIA TECHINT nuclear laboratory suppliers. The company's director-general, Marino Fiorelli, issued a statement to the ANSA news agency last night in response to the news that the United States State Department has expressed formal apprehensions over the sale. According to an article in yesterday's New York TIMES, the Washington administration feared that the nuclear equipment sold to Iraq by Italy and not-better-defined "other countries" could be used to extract enough plutonium to produce a nuclear bomb in one year's time. Unidentified State Department sources were quoted in the article as saying that the so-called "hot cell" lab sold by Italy was "not necessary" for Iraq's current level of peaceful nuclear programming.

Refuting the assessment, Fiorelli told ANSA last night that the four laboratories Italy sold to Iraq with a February 1978 contract "could in no event be converted for military use". The four devices were described as a radio-chemical laboratory, delivered in April 1978, a laboratory for producing radioactive isotopes for use in medicine and industry, a chemical engineering laboratory and material-testing laboratory. The latter three are due for delivery at the end of this year. "No nuclear bomb has ever emerged from (a radio-chemistry laboratory) of this type", Fiorelli stated, "designed for university-level probes into the properties and reactions of radioactive substances". Fiorelli went on to say that the knowledge that may be obtained from the laboratory "did not represent a transfer of technology in the sense of the London agreement", since all of the motions that it may produce have already appeared in scientific literature and in international congresses and conventions.

The testing laboratory will be supplied by the state-held AMN company for the price of some $52 million. The SNIA TECHINT director-general also noted that Italy's national nuclear energy commission as well as the Italian industries were involved in the deal. He also specified that France was the only other country that sold nuclear technology to Iraq and was supplying the Middle Eastern state with a 30-megawatt nuclear research reactor that runs on enriched 235 uranium at 93 percent. Italian sources indicated here last night that CNEN [National Board for Nuclear Energy] has supplied the United States with extensive assurances about the impossibility of using the laboratories for military purposes. They also said that the Italian-Iraq contract contained the clauses of the London agreement barring nuclear technology exporters from (?selling) materials that may go to belligerent use. The same specialized sources also pointed out that Iraq has underwritten and ratified the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and is subject to inspection by the Vienna-based international nuclear energy agency.

RED BRIGADES CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOOTING JUDGE

AU181530 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, March 18 (ANSA)--A 61-year-old Rome judge, Girolamo Minervini, was shot to death this morning aboard a crowded Rome city bus by two terrorist gunmen. Minervini was on his way to the civil and criminal court building when the killers shot him five times in the head and body. Two other passengers aboard the bus were wounded during the assault. The gunmen slipped through one of the doors, blocked in an open position by the driver, and fled the scene. An hour later, an anonymous telephone caller told ANSA headquarters in Rome, "We have executed Girolamo Minervini. A communique will follow and signed off, "Red Brigades".

WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN TFSC

TA190729 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Text] World Islamic Congress Secretary General In'amullah Khan has said that his organization considers the problems of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community as its own. In'amullah Khan arrived in Cyprus last night to attend the 8th meeting of the World Islamic Congress, which will begin in Magusa [Famagusta] on 23 March. In a statement at Ercan State Airport, In'amullah Khan said that his organization, which was in favor of implementing justice when the attacks started against the Turkish Cypriots, was the first one to raise its voice in saying that the Turkish Cypriot community should be protected. He noted that his organization favors the peaceful and just solution of all political, economic, social and cultural problems in the world. Pointing out that the World Islamic Congress came to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in a bid to conduct concrete work and not to engage in propaganda, In'amullah Khan expressed the conviction that this work will be successful.

In his statement, the Singapore representative Haji Muhammad Khan, who arrived in Cyprus together with the secretary general of the World Islamic Congress, said that, apart from the congress' work, he will try to determine how and in what fields his country can assist the Federated State. Recalling that the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community has proved to the world that it can stand on its own feet and defend its rights, Haji Muhammad Khan added that he brought assurances of support from his country.

Over 40 Islamic countries and 7 Islamic organizations are expected to participate in the 8th Congress, which will be held between 23 and 27 March in Magusa. President Rauf Denktas will make the opening speech of the congress, which will be chaired by the president of the World Islamic Congress. The problems of Islam, peace and humanity as well as threats directed against the Islamic world, the problems of Muslim minorities in the world and the strengthening of the solidarity of the Islamic world will be discussed during the congress. A joint communique is expected to be issued at the end of the congress.

Meets With Denktas

TA190946 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas received today the secretary general of the World Islamic Congress, In'amullah Khan, and conferred with him for some time. Also attending the meeting were the deputy secretary general of the World Islamic Congress, Islamullah Khan, and the Singapore representative, Haji Muhammad Khan, who will participate in the congress. In a speech during the meeting, Denktas expressed the belief that the 8th meeting of the World Islamic Congress to be held in Magusa [Famagusta] will yield important results for the Islamic world as well as for world peace. Recalling that, as an old Islamic institution, the World Islamic Congress is closely interested in the problems of the Islamic world and world peace, Denktas said that the congress was the first organization which held the first meeting and made the first decision regarding the Cyprus issue and defended the Turkish Cypriots before the Islamic countries. Pointing out that the World Islamic Congress assisted the Turkish Cypriots in voicing their opinion in the Islamic world, Denktas said: Northern Cyprus is the [Islamic countries'] country as well. It is their soil as well. The fact that the voice of Islam is heard from this soil, on which martyr's blood has been shed, and that such a conference is being held to strengthen further the unity of Islam, constitute a positive step for all of us. It is an event which will gladden the souls of our martyrs. I wish the congress success. In his statement, In'amullah Khan noted that the cause of the Turkish Cypriot community is a just cause. He added that the World Islamic Congress is in favor of a realistic and just world peace.

DENKTAS ON STATUS OF TFSC, PROSPECTS FOR TALKS

NC191100 Nicosia Turkish Cypriot NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Mar 80 pp 1,4 NC

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Rauf R. Denktas, has pointed out that the TFSC is as independent as the Greek Cypriot administration of south Cyprus, and said that intercommunal talks can be resumed once the Greek Cypriot administration denounces the latest UN resolution on Cyprus. Asked by reporters yesterday morning to comment on press reports that the Greek Cypriot Kiprianou regime of south Cyprus had lodged a complaint to the UN about the statement he made at Ercan [Tymbou] State Airport last Saturday, President Denktas said:

"The Turkish Cypriot people living in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus have their own government within the framework of their constitution approved by a referendum quite separate from the Greek Cypriots and their administration is as independent as that of the administration of south Cyprus. If the Greek Cypriot side, who expelled through use of force the Turkish Cypriot cofounder partners of the republic from the joint legitimate government in 1963 and who have waged their ruthless aggression against us for 11 years, lodge a complaint to the United Nations about my latest statement, this will only please me. Because such a complaint will provide us the opportunity to bring the facts to the notice of the UN members.

"Those who launched their armed aggression and were helped and abetted by Greece in order to Hellenize Cyprus believe that they have usurped the legitimate government, and it will give us new pleasure to prove that they are not masters of it. The Greek Cypriot leadership which has made it a habit to present themselves as the 'government' of Cyprus, do not want to acknowledge the existence in Cyprus of the Turkish Cypriot people and the fact that these people have their own state and government. However, while they were planning to destroy, through use of force, the bicommunal partnership government, they should have realised that one of the alternatives they would have encountered could be for the Turkish Cypriot partner to master its own rights. They should have thought of this. As a result of the Greek Cypriot aggression and Greek occupation of Cyprus from 1963 until 1974, there are in Cyprus today two states and two governments. They are equal in every respect. The way to come together in a federation can be found by acknowledging this open fact."

Asked whether the intercommunal talks can be resumed, President Denktas said: "The latest UN General Assembly resolution denies the existence of the Turkish Cypriot people in Cyprus and is nothing but a repetition of Greek Cypriot propaganda. We rejected this resolution. We declared both before and after its adoption that this resolution would impede the resumption of the intercommunal talks. The formation of a committee within the framework of this resolution is not possible without our consent. A committee to be formed without our consent would be stillborn and cannot be conducive to a Cyprus settlement. As a matter of fact, a committee to be formed within the framework of that resolution can never have the competence or identity that would be helpful to a Cyprus settlement.

"To push this resolution aside is within the means of the Greek Cypriot leadership who strived and deceived the world for its adoption. We are still awaiting for them to do so. Otherwise, initiatives to be launched by Mr Waldheim within the framework of the program envisaged by this resolution cannot yield results, because we have informed him and the world in advance that we could not consent to the holding of talks even under the shadow of such a resolution. This resolution which regards the Greek Cypriot administration as the legitimate 'Government' of Cyprus, contradicts every principle of the summit meetings. Since the intercommunal talks are envisaged to be held within the framework of the summit meetings, it is up to the Greek Cypriot leadership to make this resolution ineffective."

TO VIMA DISCLOSES CONTENTS OF ROGERS' PLAN ON REINTEGRATION

AT171500 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 16 Mar 80 p 8 AT

[By TO VIMA Washington correspondent Yiannis Roubatis]

[Text] Washington, 15 March--The course of negotiations for Greece's return to the NATO military wing has been cloaked with absolute secrecy by both the Greek and the allied sides. From the first moment discussions began between the Greek Government and the NATO supreme command for the conclusion of an agreement which would map out Greece's return to the NATO unified military structure, nothing was officially announced about the terms Greece would have to accept in order to make its return to the Atlantic Alliance possible.

In the letter on 28 August 1974 in which he announced his decision to "withdraw from the NATO military wing but remain a member of the alliance," Prime Minister Karamanlis stated that "Greek national sovereignty" had been limited because of Greece's participation in NATO and the presence of foreign military installations and facilities on Greek soil (see TO VIMA 28 August 1979). At the same time, the Greek prime minister assured the Greek people that "our withdrawal from the NATO military wing was final and irrevocable."

The Greek Government's decision caused various reactions within the alliance. Finally, the U.S. position prevailed among the various views that were expressed on NATO reaction to the Greek withdrawal. According to this viewpoint, the initiative for reintegration should be left to the Greeks. Despite all the hesitations of Karamanlis on the limitation of Greek national sovereignty emanating from Greece's participation in NATO and despite all his assurances that the withdrawal was "final and irrevocable," the Greek Government asked to return to NATO 14 months after the second Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

According to the Greek viewpoint, the return should be made on the basis of the Norwegian model, that is, all Greek military forces should be under national control in peacetime and gradually pass to allied control depending on the dangers NATO would face in the event of a clash. NATO, however, did not hasten to adopt the Greek positions. Almost 3 years passed before the summer of 1978 when the Haig-Davos agreement finally was reached.

The Agreements, Characteristics

There were two main characteristics of this agreement: First, the agreement did not have a final character. In accordance with the NATO position, the agreement offered "a feasible framework for Greece's return to the NATO unified military structure under temporary military arrangements until such time as the remaining political issues were finally resolved." (see TO VIMA, Sunday, 10 February 1978).

Second, Greece accepted the return under conditions that not only restored but even improved for NATO the "status quo ante," that is, the situation which was in force prior to Greece's withdrawal from NATO in August 1974. Furthermore, the Norwegian model was abandoned, since part of the Greek military forces, for operational reasons, would be under the command of the supreme NATO commander even in peacetime.

The Haig-Davos agreement also contained another basic Greek concession which was destined to play a significant role in the next 2 years. Greece had accepted that its possible return to NATO did not create a precedent for the definition of boundaries for Aegean air defense. In July 1978, the Greek Government agreed "to discuss" the definition of these boundaries in the future.

The NATO International Military Staff (IMS) [acronym in English] in August 1978 unanimously consented to the agreement. In an initial assessment of the agreement, the alliance's Military Committee decided that it constituted a positive step. The Turkish representative expressed certain reservations and the representative of Luxembourg asked some questions, but ultimately the committee's decision on the agreement was issued without dissent. In a second meeting of the committee a few days later, a more detailed assessment of the agreement was made. All countries accepted that the agreement was positive. Turkey, however, disagreed. The new decision that was issued by the Military Committee contained the minority opinion, that is, of Turkey.

The Turkish representative announced to the committee that, so that Turkey might give its consent to Greece's return to NATO, first a new status for the allied collective defense of Aegean airspace should be created. In addition, Turkey demanded that Greece accept the reinstatement of the zones of responsibility and the adoption of the concept of task forces for the naval defense of the Aegean. The Turkish position on this point was strengthened by the fact that in May 1977 the defense ministers of NATO member-countries had agreed with the viewpoint that the creation of task forces constituted the most effective solution for allied defense of the Mediterranean and the Aegean. Thus, new problems were created in October 1978 for Greece's return to NATO by Turkish intransigence and Greek eagerness to "discuss" the definition of boundaries for Aegean air defense.

The basic principle defining Turkish positions on the settlement of boundaries for command and control in the Aegean is contained in the following sentence: "Either new command boundaries or no boundaries." Since October 1978, this principle has been adopted absolutely by the alliance, too, and by the basic element in NATO, the United States.

The alliance and the United States had no reason in October 1978 to exert pressure on Turkey to be more conciliatory. In August and September 1978, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate lifted the arms "embargo" against Turkey with only a tepid and delayed Greek reaction. More significantly, however, in early October a CIA report on Greece and Turkey concluded that "the Karamanlis government has so obviously and unreservedly supported the West that it has an acquired political interest in lessening the significance of differences in negotiations with the United States and the alliance."

The same report stressed that should there be problems for the Americans in the eastern Mediterranean after the lifting of the "embargo," these would emanate from Turkey and not Greece.

A new meeting was held between Generals Haig and Davos on 2 March 1979. The Greek side made concessions hoping that this would lead to some Turkish conciliation. Specifically, the Greek Government announced to NATO that it accepted the reduction of national airspace for NATO military purposes to 6 nautical miles, instead of 10. On 12 March, General Haig met in Ankara with Turkish General Evren and informed him of the new Greek concession. However, Turkey insisted that in order to consider the Greek concession officially it should be included in a new agreement different from that of July 1978.

The Meeting in Verona

In the secret meeting between Haig and Davos that was held on 6 May at the Verona airport in Italy inside the personal plane of General Haig, the chief of the NATO military forces in Europe handed to General Davos the new proposals for return. These proposals unreservedly adopted the Turkish position on the total renegotiation of zones of responsibility in the Aegean. (See TO VIMA, Sunday, 20 May 1979.) With these proposals NATO accepted the cancellation of everything that had been in force regarding military control in the Aegean prior to August 1974.

The Verona plan adopted the two basic aims of the Turks, namely: the establishment of new boundaries for the command and control of air defense in the Aegean and the establishment of task forces [last two words in English] for the naval defense of the Aegean. Furthermore, the reduction of Greek national air space to 6 miles for NATO military purposes and the increase of Turkish influence in the Aegean was made official with the proposals.

This plan caused the Greek Government to react by finally rejecting it. However, General Haig prepared a new plan in cooperation with Admiral Shear, commander of allied forces in the Naples headquarters. On 29 May, NATO submitted this plan to the Greek Government.

How the "Plan" Changed

The plan was merely a variation of the Verona plan and contained no improvement in the conditions under which Greece could return to NATO. Most "improvements" had been made in the rhetorical expression of the conditions. The plan created a special status in the Aegean because it proposed new arrangements for the exchange of information (cross-tell) [previous two words in English]. Specifically, paragraph 3A proposed the creation of a new zone for the exchange of information which would include the entire national and international airspace contained within the eastern and northern coast of mainland Greece and the northern and western coast of mainland Turkey in the Aegean, up to the boundaries reached by NATO radar in the south. The exchange of information between Greece and Turkey within this zone would be "complete and without restriction." That is, Greece should inform Turkey about the movement of planes even inside Greek national airspace, which would be included in this new zone.

Furthermore, the new proposals referred only to the NATO radar system (NADGE [NATO Air Defense Ground Environment System] integrated sources) [previous three words in English] which meant that Greek national radar would play no role in the allied defense of the Aegean.

Paragraph 3C of the plan established a new center for air operations (ARAOC) [acronym published in English] which would have commanders from third countries. They would be the ones who would decide on the defense of the national and international areas lying in the new zone that was being created.

Paragraph 5 of the plan stated that planning, exercise, command and control and the method of operations of allied naval forces in the Aegean would be decided upon by the chief of the NATO headquarters in Naples who would make decisions taking into consideration "the operational needs and interests of the forces" of Turkey and Greece. Thus, even the "improved" variation of the Verona plan was adopting the two basic Turkish aims in the Aegean: new limits for command and control for air defense and implementation of the concept of task forces for Aegean naval defense.

Haig's Letters

On 30 May 1979, Haig sent a letter to General Davos containing the following paragraph which constitutes a revealing assessment of the "improved" plan:

"After a lot of thought and many hours of study by Admiral Shear, myself and our staffs, we have reached the conclusion that this proposal is simultaneously reasonable and equitable as a temporary solution. Indisputably, the proposal does not give to the interested parties all the things they would have liked to achieve. It is clear that this proposal (about the return) does not directly deal with the issue of boundaries (command and control), nor does it directly dispute these boundaries. More precisely, the method for approaching the problem here is to avoid having the final settlement of this complex issue as a prerequisite for Greece's immediate return to the unified military structure (of NATO)."

Haig stressed in his letter that "if Greece is prepared to accept the clarifications, we (note: that is, NATO) shall exert pressure on General Evren for a favorable reply from the Turkish side."

It seems that the two plans which Haig had submitted in May for Greece's return to NATO created fundamental anxiety for the Greek Government concerning the further course of negotiations with NATO. In a letter to Haig in the middle of June 1979, General Davos asked that experts from NATO headquarters in Belgium and Italy be sent to Greece to clarify a number of Greek questions.

On 27 June, General Haig sent General Davos a long reply consisting of five closely written pages. Two days later, Haig surrendered his duties to the new chief of military forces in Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers.

"I must agree with you," Haig wrote to General Davos, "that it would be very useful to send experts to Athens to give clarifications on the anxiety you expressed in your letter dated 15 June 1979. Colonel (Papageorge) from my general staff and Admiral Byrd from Admiral Shear's general staff, whom you know, will be available to meet with your general staff at any time or place of your choosing."

Referring to the plan for reintegration, Haig wrote to the Greek general that "although perhaps it does not constitute an ideal final solution...it offers a workable and equitable temporary military arrangement which will allow the immediate return of Greece to the NATO unified military structure. There should be no insurmountable difficulties for the implementation of these proposals."

The June Meeting

According to U.S. military sources in Washington, General Davos met with Haig on 29 June after the ceremony when Rogers assumed his duties as chief of NATO forces. From the relevant U.S. side memoirs, to which these sources referred, it emerges that Haig insisted that the negotiations on reintegration should continue at the military level and should not proceed at the political level. Haig reiterated many of the points which he had mentioned in his letter 2 days earlier and stressed that "the opportunity should not be lost" for Greece's return to NATO.

It seems the U.S. general was surprised by the Greek general's tough position, especially by General Davos' reference to the "expediencies which had led to the submission of the Verona plan." The oral explanations which Haig gave did not improve the plan he had submitted on 29 May. On the contrary, those clarifications confirmed the alliance's intention to proceed with the complete refutation of the Haig-Davos agreement of July 1978.

The confrontation by the alliance of the problem of Greece's return to NATO in a way that would infringe on Greek national interests, which to that moment even Turkey had not disputed, created a new atmosphere on part of the Greek Government. The Haig-Davos meeting on 29 June caused such concern to the alliance and the U.S. Government that for the second time in the last 4 years U.S. officials began to demand guarantees that, regardless of what happened regarding reintegration, facilities for U.S. forces in Greece would continue. These guarantees were given by leading members of New Democracy.

A New Variation

The NATO experts General Davos requested arrived in Greece on 10 September. Their replies to the 27 Greek questions did not change the basic points of Haig's plans. On 8 November 1979, General Rogers submitted another variation on the Verona plan. [paragraph continues]

According to this variation there would be no boundaries at all to define the zones of responsibility of Greek and Turkish tactical air forces (six ATAF and seven ATAF), [terms in English]- and the two allied tactical air force headquarters (the Izmir headquarters which already existed and the headquarters at Larisa which would be established) would come under the allied headquarters in Naples. The allied chief in Naples would decide which air force would undertake operations in the Aegean airspace. That is, in essence the concept of task forces would create for the airspace a situation similar to the one that had been established in the naval defense of the Aegean. This variation was not accepted by the Greek Government.

The Political Disagreement

The most recent plan for Greece's return to the NATO military wing was submitted by General Rogers to the Greek Government on 11 February. This plan is perhaps the most undisguisedly pro-Turkish plan that has thus far been prepared. In the plan's preamble the settlement of Greek-Turkish differences on bilateral issues is posed by NATO as a prerequisite for Greece's final return to the alliance. The preamble stresses that until bilateral issues between Greece and Turkey are resolved, Greece's return will be only temporary. As long as these differences are not resolved, Greece's return is neither possible nor desirable, the preamble of the Rogers plan stipulates.

For the first time since 1975, discussions between NATO and Greece were presented as a part of the more general Greek-Turkish differences. Furthermore, for the first time all boundaries of command and control in the airspace and on the sea's surface were completely disputed. Rogers writes in the preamble: "For the time being, the issue of boundaries is set aside."

What They Envisage

The nine articles which compose the plan radically change everything that had been agreed upon between Haig and Davos in July 1978.

The first article proposes the establishment of a new zone of responsibility for the exchange of information on air defense, taking as a basis a line consisting of broken lines which follow vertically the Athens FIR line; this zone consists of the airspace which extends 20 miles east toward Turkey and 40 miles west toward continental Greece. This line appears for the first time and at certain points it divides Greek islands in two. At certain other points this line more than covers the line which the Turks had drawn with NOTAM 714.

The second article states that only the radars of the NATO system will be used for the exchange of military information on the airspace. For many years this has been one of Turkey's basic aims. By ignoring the contributions of the Greek national radar system Rogers' proposals strengthen Turkish claims that the eastern Aegean is not covered by radar and strengthen the Turkish objective of having the coverage of this area entrusted to NATO system radars on Turkish soil.

The third article refers to the decision of the NATO Military Committee known as MC 66/1. This decision states that NATO European airspace should coincide with the territorial land and sea areas of alliance members. The article's reference to "respect" by Greece of MC 66/1 is for Greece to officially repeat the concession it made in March 1979 when it limited national airspace from 10 to 6 miles for NATO military purposes.

The fourth article concerns Aegean air defense. According to the article, air defense will be implemented in accordance with the prevailing NATO operational air defense plan. There are four ways in which operations can be conducted in the airspace contained by the new zone created by General Rogers' plan:

Greek air forces can continue to be under Greek command regardless of where they may be in the zone. The Turkish forces can continue to be under Turkish command. Greek forces can be placed under Turkish command when they are in the part of the area that will be under Turkish control, and finally, Turkish forces can be placed under Greek command in the part of the zone that will be under Greek control.

The Aegean for NATO

According to the plan, because the last two solutions "cannot possibly be implemented at present," the first two solutions will be implemented. Thus, Turkish planes will be able to enter and leave the Aegean international area without any Greek control. The way in which this zone was created makes inevitable the flight of Turkish planes over the Greek national area without the need to request permission from Greece.

The fifth article refers to the mutual lifting by Greece and Turkey of NOTAMs 714 and 1157.

The sixth, seventh and eighth articles specify the way in which naval defense in the Aegean will be implemented. Once again these articles adopt the task force [last two words in English upper case] concept and legally dispute completely the boundaries of responsibility of the allied command for the eastern Mediterranean (COMEDEAST) [last word in English] stationed in Athens under a Greek commander. According to the plan, the naval headquarters in Naples will decide on Aegean defense, taking into consideration "yardsticks of operational interest" by Greece and Turkey.

These articles contain an entirely new point. Because of "technical reasons" which are not mentioned but which make it impossible for Turkish forces stationed in the Black Sea to hold exercises there, Turkish forces will be allowed to hold exercises throughout the Aegean under a Turkish commander.

The ninth and last article of the Rogers plan mentions that nothing of what will be agreed upon will be able to limit the NATO right to unrestricted use of the land, sea and air of the Aegean region. It adds that the arrangements which are being proposed will not limit the sovereign rights of the alliance's member-countries. If one takes into consideration the total of the proposals, this last clarification is almost ridiculous.

The Greek Government rejected the Rogers proposals in the last half of February. At the end of last week General Rogers went to Washington to discuss the situation in NATO's southeast wing with the U.S. Pentagon and the State Department.

According to other reports from Brussels, Rogers has advised the Greek Government that he will have nothing new to report prior to 15 March. Last Tuesday [11 March 1980], Rogers returned to NATO headquarters in Brussels. It has not yet been learned whether the Greek Government's refusal to return to the NATO military wing unless a satisfactory solution has been found has influenced a possible new plan for reintegration. The cloak of absolute secrecy which has surrounded the course of negotiations since 1975 continues even today to surround the things which are happening and which will have decisive repercussions on our country's future.

KARAMANLIS LETTER TO CARTER ON REINTEGRATION REPORTED

AT181325 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AT

[By TO VIMA Washington correspondent Yiannis Roubatis]

[Text] Washington, 17 March--Citing the "danger" that the Greek opposition, generally, and PASOK, specifically, will "exploit" the impasse in the negotiations on Greece's return to the NATO military wing, on at least two occasions Prime Minister Karamanlis asked the help of the U.S. Government in resolving outstanding issues both in Greek relations with the alliance and in bilateral Greek-U.S. issues.

The U.S. Government, which some time ago had been indirectly informed about the Greek prime minister's uneasiness regarding NATO and the U.S. bases in Greece, had already asked for assurances from the "Atlantic" wing of the Greek ministers that any Greek decision connected with a complete withdrawal from the military and possibly political wing of NATO would not mean the closure of U.S. bases in Greece. There are indications that these guarantees have been given by leading members of New Democracy without this implying that the guarantees were given with Karamanlis' knowledge.

In a letter transmitted to Carter by the Greek ambassador in Washington, Tzounis, on 12 October 1979, Karamanlis explained to the U.S. President that he was not prepared to let the opposition benefit from Greece's withdrawal from NATO "and resultant severance of U.S. facilities" in Greece. Karamanlis asked President Carter to "help him deal with the problems" in a way that would prove the good will of the United States and the alliance.

"You understand that if you do not have to deal with me you will have to deal with the opposition, the ideas of which, as Papandreou has repeatedly expressed them, are known to you," Karamanlis wrote to President Carter. The Greek prime minister stressed that the United States did not react to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and that with its activities since 1974 it has shown that "it is prepared to help Turkey ignore Greek rights and Greece's strategic significance, both bilaterally and within the alliance."

In the same letter to President Carter, Karamanlis noted that the U.S. Government supported "Turkish positions and demands" on the reintegration issues, "a fact which neither his own government nor any other Greek Government can accept." The Greek prime minister added that because of its activities, the U.S. Government "had upset the Haig-Davos agreement" of July 1978 despite the fact that it was aware of the position of public opinion in Greece "both on the left and the right."

U.S. help in resolving problems which had arisen regarding return to NATO was requested for the second time at the end of last January during a meeting Foreign Ministry Secretary General V. Theodhoropoulos and U.S. Ambassador in Greece Robert McCloskey.

Specifically, the Greek diplomat asked the U.S. ambassador "for some new proof of the solidarity that should exist within the alliance" so that Greece's return to NATO might become possible. Theodhoropoulos cited the "support" Greece had shown to the Western alliance during the period following the events in Afghanistan and asked for similar "support" from the U.S. Government on the issues which currently directly occupy the Greek Government. Theodhoropoulos expressed bitterness about the fact that, as opposed to Greece which had supported "all Western initiatives," the alliance "had never implemented the idea of solidarity toward Greece." On the contrary, "both regarding the Cyprus problem and especially after the lifting of the embargo, the United States helped Turkey and the Turkish Army by all means. [paragraph continues]

"You should not disregard that public opinion in Greece, both on the left and the right, no longer has any faith in the alliance's solidarity," the Foreign Ministry secretary general said to McCloskey. Theodhoropoulos then warned the U.S. ambassador "unless there is some new proof of this solidarity in the sense of protecting Greek positions and interests, it will be very difficult for the Greek Government to continue talks for Greece's return to the NATO military wing."

The Greek Government's efforts to secure the support of the U.S. Government on the issue of NATO reintegration have not produced any results. On the contrary, as was proven after the submission of the Rogers plan on 11 February, NATO not only did not take into consideration Greek objections, but actually completely adopted Turkish viewpoints concerning the solution of the problem in the southeast wing of NATO.

PAPANDREOU, RALLIS EXCHANGE STATEMENTS ON NATO DISCLOSURE

AT171720 Athens TA NEA in Greek 17 Mar 80 pp 1, 9 AT

[Text] The revelation of the "Rogers plan" has now created a major political issue as the leader of the official opposition has noted to TA NEA that negotiations with NATO "have as their objective determining the extent of concessions in the Aegean national area, and consequently have created a bad precedent for our rights."

Papandreou has stated that the government must immediately suspend negotiations with NATO because otherwise "it will be shouldering responsibilities that I would not like to define at this moment, but in any case the charge which will weigh on it will be at least treason."

Previously the leader of the official opposition had made statements to all the newspapers in which he had stressed that the revelations of TO VIMA had created "an enormous political issue for the prime minister and the government of New Democracy."

The leader of the official opposition asked the prime minister to brief "the Chamber of Deputies and the Greek people fully and substantively," to immediately suspend "the nationally unacceptable haggling with NATO and Turkey and to declare that Greece this time will withdraw from NATO finally and irrevocably."

As was revealed with the exclusive publication of the secret Rogers plan in yesterday's TO VIMA, "the settlement of bilateral Greek-Turkish differences" has been put forth as a prerequisite for Greece's return to the NATO military wing. In fact, until the "differences" have been "resolved," Greece's negotiations with NATO now fall officially within the framework of Greek-Turkish differences.

In statements by its spokesman, the government confirmed the authenticity of the Rogers plan, but added that it has rejected it.

However, leader of the official opposition Andreas Papandreou replies substantively to this with exclusive statements to TA NEA in which he stresses that from within successive negotiations the government "has been led to nationally unacceptable concessions."

Specifically, A. Papandreou's statements to TA NEA are as follows:

"Indeed, the Greek Government rejected the Rogers plan. However, it is an indisputable fact that from within successive negotiations the government has been led to two nationally unacceptable concessions.

"1. It has accepted the reduction of the national airspace to 6 miles instead of 10.

"2. It abandoned the so-called 'Norwegian formula'--the special relationship it had originally sought--according to which Greek Armed Forces in peacetime would remain under national control, to pass to the now classic form of integration into the alliance.

"Thus the critical question is how can negotiations be permitted to continue, negotiations which have as their objective determining the extent of concessions in the Aegean national area.

"The responsibilities of the government and of Prime Minister Karamanlis personally are enormous, as these have created a dangerous precedent at the expense of the country's sovereign rights. Furthermore, it should be stressed that at least twice--recently in 1979--a person of high standing in the government offered guarantees to the Americans that, regardless of the final result of negotiations with NATO, they would retain their bases in Greece.

"This was done at a time when the government was assuring the people that the status of U.S. bases in Greece was linked to the course of negotiations on reintegration into NATO.

"Now the government's national duty is to immediately suspend negotiations with NATO and to proceed with the briefing of the national representatives and the people. Otherwise, if it continues the negotiations, it will shoulder responsibilities which at this moment I would not like to define. In any case, however, the charge which will weigh on it will be at least treason."

In addition, the statements of the leader of the official opposition to all the newspapers are the following:

"The revelation in Sunday's TO VIMA of the negotiations between Greece and NATO for our country's return to its military wing has created an enormous political issue for the prime minister and the New Democracy government.

"It is clear that: First, after the 'final and irrevocable' withdrawal from the military wing of NATO in 1974, the Greek Government--not NATO--sought reintegration.

"Second, despite all the prime minister's vascillation concerning 'the restriction of Greek national sovereignty' which the form of our participation in military NATO prior to 1974 entailed, and despite the fact that 49 percent of Cyprus continues to be under Turkish occupation, the government finally abandoned the Norwegian formula and accepted that part of the Greek Armed Forces come under the NATO command even 'in peacetime.'

"Third, something that is critical and nationally unacceptable: It accepted the reduction of the national airspace from 10 to 6 miles (Verona meeting). That is, it offered to the alliance and Turkey Greek national territory on the alter of reintegration--without the knowledge of the people and the Chamber of Deputies. Is this how the government knows how to protect national interests?

"Fourth, it has continued haggling for 5 years, the objective being to determine the extent of the concessions of the nation's sovereign rights on the altar of the return to military NATO.

"Fifth, a government official of high standing has assured the United States that 'regardless of what happened to reintegration, facilities for U.S. forces in Greece would continue.' This guarantee blatantly conflicts with older statements by the prime minister that U.S. bases in Greece are directly linked to Greek participation in military NATO.

"The government and especially the prime minister are exposed to the nation and the people.

"The prime minister has two immediate and elementary duties.

"First, to fully and substantively brief the Chamber and the Greek people, specifically to explain whether solutions are being planned to weaken the current FIR status in the Aegean, and also whether during the recent Turkish Air Force exercise Turkey briefed the Greek Government on already exercised rights in implementation of the above plans within the framework of negotiations with NATO.

"Second, immediately suspend nationally unacceptable haggling with NATO and Turkey and state that Greece is withdrawing from NATO 'finally and irrevocably' this time."

Late last night Foreign Minister G. Rallis made the following statement in reply to A. Papandreou:

"In his statements about negotiations with NATO and faithful to his tactics, the PASOK chairman confuses facts and inaccuracies in such a way that an uninformed person will not understand what is happening and possibly will worry. He forgets the basic fact that while the government did not conceal that it desires reintegration into the Atlantic alliance to serve important national interests, it did not accept any of the solutions that were proposed.

"The PASOK chairman continues to follow a politically unacceptable tactic: Although he knows exactly what certain points are, he exploits the government's inability to cite them publicly because it does not want to harm national positions.

"The government for 5 and ½ years has proved that it knows how to fully protect national interests, and for this reason it rejected the proposals of General Rogers without waiting for the PASOK chairman's advice."

DHROSOS CONSIDERS MISTRUST KEY PROBLEM IN REINTEGRATION

AT181528 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 Mar 80 p 4 AT

[The "Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "Mistrust Is the Key to Everything"]

[Text] The issue of whether Greece returns to the NATO military wing recently has very frequently occupied the newspaper columns, as well as the country's political leadership. Correctly so, because many things which basically concern our country at present and in the future will depend on whatever solution is given--if it is ever given--to the issue.

As is also natural, because all the relevent negotiations are secret the pertinent newspaper reports are usually based on rumors, conclusions which are reasonable or imaginative. Two basic points must be clarified so that the conclusions which are drawn every time are as close to the truth as possible. One point is why we wish to return to the Western military alliance, and the other is why we have so far rejected all the plans and their amendments and persist on the original agreement between Davos and Haig, which essentially brings things back to their old status. Today we shall try to explain this second point, of course in its very general aspects.

All the relevant plans--which if not Turkish-inspired in any case have Turkish approval--are such that they establish on the part of NATO, or from the defense point of view if you prefer, a "new order of things" in the Aegean. The phrase belongs to the Turkish foreign minister and is correct. However, it is precisely this new order which we do not want. [paragraph continues]

We persist in the old, that is, on that order, which existed in 1974 when we withdrew. We do not want to lose any of the things we had then and we do not want to pay a price for our return.

On the contrary, the Turks want to take advantage of the situation and gain something from this affair. To be fair, we must admit that the things the Turks are currently asking were asked about 10 years ago. However, at the time we were inside NATO, we had the right of veto and we could maintain the existing status. Now we are outside, the Turks are inside and are in a position to impede our return.

What the Turks want which is, one way or another, included in the plans that are proposed to us, is their participation in the operational control of the Aegean. The kind of control and the details are not of significance. The participation is of significance, and in any case will mean the loss of some rights which we had exclusively. That is, we must lose some of the things we had in 1974.

The basic Turkish argument is that they occupy one side of the Aegean and consequently it is not right that they should be barred from operational control in the air and sea of this area. The basic Greek argument is that the Aegean is an international sea but interspersed with Greek islands. Consequently, the responsibility for the defense of the area should belong exclusively to Greece.

Greek fears consist of the fact that any Turkish participation in the operational control of the Aegean will sooner or later lead the Turks to the expression of demands for participation in other things: for example, in the Continental Shelf and so forth.

NATO is dealing with the issue primarily as a technical-military issue, and secondarily as a political issue. We would say that the exact opposite is the case, that the issue is, for us at least, primarily political.

If another power occupied the area that is currently occupied by Turkey--France or Italy, for example--the solution would be very easy and many concessions on our part would be permissible. However, in this instance there is necessarily much mistrust on our part, which is at least absolutely justified because at times, even officially, undisguised or veiled Turkish designs have been expressed on at least certain Greek islands in the Aegean, and because we have in mind the Turkish tactic of backtracking and striving for a gradual and long-term achievement of goals that currently are veiled but in the future will be undisguised.

Thus the key to the entire affair lies here: in the deep mistrust which we have for our neighbors for the east.

For this reason we claim that the issue is primarily political and secondarily technical. The careful texts of NATO cannot shake our mistrust. There are definite actions and statements by the Turkish side which necessarily make us distrustful. Of course, all these reservations cannot be shaken by skillful decisions regarding Turkish participation in the operational control of the Aegean. Specific acts and guarantees are needed which are not easy to obtain. For this reason and despite our wish to return to NATO, we have thus far rejected all the proposals and amendments which have been submitted to us. The secure way for our return is for the Turks to abandon their insidious ways and accept the existing status of operational control. After all, all these things can be discussed comfortably and on equal terms, that is, without blackmail, after our return to the military wing of the Western alliance.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS, REVIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION

TA181736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The National Security Council has announced that the domination of the state and its democratic authority and the laws of the republic will definitely be insured, and the tranquility and security in the country will again be fully secured. A statement was issued at the end of the National Security Council meeting, which was held under the chairmanship of President Fahri Koruturk and which lasted approximately 6 hours. The statement noted that developments in internal events during the past month and the issue of nationwide smuggling were generally assessed during the meeting.

The statement said, in accordance with this assessment, that the National Security Council has reached the following conclusions: The effective struggle against all kinds of illegal actions, anarchy, terrorism, secessionism and robberies will be continued mercilessly.

Members of certain clandestine organizations were caught in groups and delivered to judiciary organs during operations which have been conducted recently and which are still being conducted.

It is the primary duty of the state to render ineffective all forms of anarchy and threats directed against the state, the republic, the unity and solidarity of the nation, the integrity and indivisibility of the country and the life, property and security of the citizens. The domination of the state and its democratic authority and the laws of the republic will definitely be secured in this struggle.

The statement, which was issued by the National Security Council Secreteriat, continued: There is no doubt that all citizens, who are aware of the threats directed against their country and state and who have adopted the free democratic system, will--as always--assist the state's forces in attaining this target [the free democratic system]. Certain groups, who aim to destroy the Turkish Republic, are, on the one hand, trying to divide our citizens and topple each other, and on the other hand, resorting to provocations and schemes aimed at weakening our economy, decreasing our production and distrupting labor peace. Our people, and especially our workers, should be alert in the face of such illegal schemes and provocations.

The terrible murders, which have recently been directed against the security forces, the soldiers and the policemen, which deeply grieve us, will certainly be stopped and these criminals will be dealt with in the most severe and merciless manner.

The National Security Council also reviewed the measures taken so far to prevent the widespread smuggling incidents, which aid anarchy and terrorism, and has made the necessary recommendations to the government regarding the new administrative, economic, legal and security measures to be taken in this matter.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, ministers who are members of the council, the ground and naval forces commanders and the general secretary of the council attended the meeting, which was held at the Cankaya Mansion.

MAJOR PARTIES MEET TO DISCUSS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

TA181743 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag and Justice Party Secretary General Nahit Mentese held a meeting on the election of a president and on the work of the National Assembly.

Speaking to a TPT correspondent, Ustundag said that he held a meeting with Mentese in connection with the election of a president. Pointing out that the meeting, which was held on 12 March, was convened upon the request of RPP Leader Bulent Ecevit, Ustundag said: Our meeting with honorable Mentese was a preliminary preparation. Our aim is to arrange a meeting between the two leaders. Declaring that he met Mentese once, Ustundag said that he contacted Mentese on the telephone prior to the meeting in connection with the same subject. Ustundag also noted that the contacts on this subject will continue.

Mentese also said that he held a meeting with Ustundag. In reply to a question by a TRT correspondent, Mentese said: We discussed the election of a new president and the work of the National Assembly following honourable Ustundag's request. We did not mention any names during the discussion. We will continue to hold these meetings, which consist of preliminary preparations, with the RPP and with other party groups which are represented at parliament. We want a president to be elected as soon as possible.

ECEVIT SAYS RPP READY FOR DIALOG ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

TA181744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 80 TA

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that it would be beneficial if all the political parties and parliamentary groups, mainly the two major parties, could start a dialog among themselves and look for a solution before the presidential elections begin in Turkey.

Addressing the joint meeting of the RPP Senate and National Assembly groups, Ecevit pointed out that it was very important for the presidential elections to be held speedily and in a manner satisfactory to the entire parliament and public opinion at a time when Turkey was going through a serious crisis. Recalling that he had sent a message to Justice Party leader Demirel earlier telling him that the RPP was ready for a dialog on this issue, Ecevit noted that the issue had been discussed between the secretaries general of the two parties.

Ecevit stated that no specific reply had been received from the Justice Party so far. He expressed the hope that the views of the Justice Party regarding the issue would be expressed soon. He added that after the Justice Party's stand was disclosed, the RPP would assess the situation and discuss the issue with the group members. Ecevit said: I believe that it would be damaging to the candidates we might nominate to discuss names or to work on the presidential election issue before we know the possibilities of any interparty dialog, and before we know whether or not it can be established.

Ecevit then suggested that unless a specific and positive reply is received from the Justice Party by Saturday, when the presidential election is to be held, the RPP joint Senate and National Assembly group would meet at 1000 on the same day.

TERCUMAN: CONSTITUTION, ELECTORAL LAW SHOULD BE AMENDED

NC170955 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 13 Mar 80 pp 1, 10 NC

[Article by Nazli Ilicak: "Legitimate Governments Plus Army Equals Power"]

[Excerpts] First let me pose my questions: What is 27 May?... An army intervention. What is 12 March?... An army intervention. Is another intervention possible? Yes, it is.

Such speculations are now being discussed behind the political scenes. Even the form of such an intervention is discussed: Is another letter of warning from the force commanders on the way? [paragraph continues]

What will it confirm? What will Demirel's and Ecevit's attitude be? More important than all this, who will be the target of the warning? Will it blame the government, the opposition or parliament?

Two short-term measures can be taken toward countering a military intervention: The election of the new president should not be protracted, and the Demirel government should remain in office until a decision for early elections is taken.

Another long-term measure should be the amendment of certain provisions in the Constitution and the electoral law so as to strengthen the executive organs and make the political regime operational. The Justice Party approves of neither the Constitution nor the electoral law.

Whenever an argument over the Constitution arises in Turkey, a military intervention comes to mind immediately. For the constitutional law in Turkey has always been introduced under the auspices of the armed forces.

Military intervention has not always confined itself to drafting or amending the Constitution. On many occasions the army has directly or indirectly seized the administration and dabbled in politics. Both the Ottoman Empire and our young republic have suffered setbacks as a result.

The task of protecting and supporting the republic can be carried out only when the army is on the side of the legitimate government. Contrary acts are bound to lead to more serious crises and to provoke wide repercussions for the people. Eventually, democracy which we try to preserve, receives serious wounds.

The will of the nation has become evident in the 14 October elections. The Demirel administration has been set up in answer to the call of the nation. The Turkish Armed Forces are obliged to follow the same path. Today's formula is: legitimate government plus armed forces equals power.

NAP OFFICIAL ACCUSES COMMUNISTS OF DISRUPTING STATE

TA181656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party Deputy Secretary General Omer Cakiroglu has pointed out that in the program "What Does Terrorism Want?" broadcast on television, the extreme right was portrayed as the enemy of the state and activists aiming at destroying the state were attributed to it. He added that this had caused concern and reaction in the nation.

In a written statement, Cakiroglu alleged that it was only the communists who wanted to destroy the state, divide the nation and change the political system in Turkey. He added that nothing would be gained by protraying the nationalists as extreme rightists and involved in such activities.

TERRORIST SENTENCED TO DEATH BY MILITARY TRIBUNAL

TA191023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] Erdal Eren, a terrorist who murdered military policeman Zekeriya Onge in Ankara's Yukari Ayranci District, has been sentenced to death by the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command. Onge was martyred in Yukari Ayranci District on 2 February when security forces intervened in an illegal demonstration.

PORTUGAL

PCP REPUDIATES CARVALHO CALL FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

LD181512 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has attacked Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho for the statements he made in Evora during the weekend to the effect that only armed struggle could lead to the rural workers' victory over the rightwing government. In the PCP's view, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho is clearly playing into the right's hands by adopting a defeatist and demobilizing outlook on the situation concerning agrarian reform while at the same time trying to push the workers into forms of struggle that, to say the least, cannot but be regarded as provocative.

UNITED KINGDOM

DAILY TELEGRAPH: OLYMPICS BOYCOTT VOTE NOT DECISIVE

LD191101 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "A Question of Conscience"]

[Text] It is impossible to pretend that the Commons vote on British participation in the Olympics was the decisive, clear-cut, moral pronouncement which ideally it should have been. It revealed, indeed, overwhelming support in the Conservative Party for the stand that Mrs Thatcher has taken, and it also revealed that a substantial section of the Labour Party (the section which is not encumbered by active or latent sympathy with the Soviet Union) did not so much favour British participation as disapprove of the tactics the government had adopted. However, the House was not engaged in legislating, for which a majority of one is notoriously enough, but in the much more delicate and perilous business of offering moral leadership. Something like a unanimous vote would no doubt have carried great authority even with athletes. As it is, the first signs are that the sporting world is not yet trembling.

It is, unfortunately, equally clear that the government has not succeeded in getting over to the public the precise nature of its concern about the Olympics. It is not trying to maim a sporting occasion for the sake of making a political point: its object is to prevent a sporting occasion from being ruthlessly used to promote the cause of Russia's expansionist and aggressive foreign policy.

Plainly, the government must maintain its stance, but in the process it must be careful not to give the impression of nagging or indulging in petty, dishonest or mean-spirited coercion. It was emphatically right yesterday to make clear that the money voluntarily subscribed by servicemen and their families to the British Olympic team will be duly passed on. Beyond this, there is nothing to do but hope that sportsmen here and elsewhere will realise that going to Moscow now, after so many governments have made clear their support for a boycott, will be interpreted by the Russians and advertised to the world as a proclamation of support for the Soviet cause.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LORD CARRINGTON'S ROMANIAN VISIT

For Bucharest SCINTEIA text of a Romanian-British joint communique on the official visit paid to Romania by Lord Carrington, see the Romanian section of the 18 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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COMMON MARKET CONCERNED OVER THATCHER STAND ON BUDGET

LD191105 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 36 LD

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "Brussels Consternation"]

[Text] Brussels--Mrs Thatcher's statement that Britain might withhold part of her VAT payment to the Common Market unless the British contribution to the EEC budget was reduced caused some consternation in Brussels when it became known during a meeting of EEC foreign ministers. The Italian foreign minister and president of the EEC Council, Signore Ruffini, said: "I hope Mrs Thatcher does not do this because it would cause very serious problems for the Community."

Much of the speculation in Brussels was over how, if at all, yesterday's statement differed from other recent pronouncements on the subject and the general consensus was that it marked a slight toughening of the British position. In her BBC Panorama interview earlier in the month, for instance, the prime minister had said that withholding part of Britain's VAT contributions to the EEC might have to be considered, "but I am very loth to do that"--a comment that perhaps significantly did not reappear yesterday.

If Britain did go ahead and cut its contributions unilaterally there is no doubt that massive political, legal and financial confusion would follow. There is no precedent for this kind of action--indeed it has never been even threatened or considered by any country before. But even some strong pro-Europeans believe that this is now the best option open to Mrs Thatcher for it could have the effect of galvanising the rest of the Community into prompt and effective action to meet the British demands.

The alternative would be piecemeal, inadequate, face-saving remedies that, while they may put an end to the dispute for the time being, might do little or nothing to stem the growing tide of anti-Market feeling in Britain. It is also believed by some observers that Britain need not necessarily lay itself open to charges of breaking community law by withholding part of the contribution, though this is by no means a universal view.

As the chances for final settlement of Britain's Common Market budget problem at the next EEC summit on March 31 receded still further, the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, gloomily warned yesterday that the consequences of failure "would obviously be very grave." Although Lord Carrington insisted at a press conference after the EEC Council meeting that solving the problem would get harder the more it was delayed, he appeared to be implicitly accepting that there will be no final settlement at the summit.

"I won't stick my neck out and say we will have agreement," he said.

It would be "infinitely rreferable" if this happened. But the foreign secretary concluded by noting that those who talked of "last chances," expecially in politics, "are always being proved wrong." There was no discussion of the details of the British claim in Brussels yesterday.

The central facts--that while Britain is the third poorest EEC member it is required to shoulder by far the largest share of financing the Common Market--are familiar and not in dispute.

Lord Carrington did not spell out by how much the government wanted the 1,100 million pounds sterling bill out, but he stressed the need for a solution that was "fair and defensible" and which lasted for as long as the problem existed. This has been the official British opposition all along. What was more interesting yesterday was the foreign secretary's reaction to the French demand that the budget problem be placed in the context of Community problems generally, which was France's way of saying that it should be linked to the issues of farm prices, fisheries and lamb.

In drawing up the agenda for the summit meeting ministers decided to lump these four subjects together, implying some sort of linkage between them. Asked about this, Lord Carrington said the government took the view that these issues "are to be treated on their merits." He declined to explain further. "It means what is says. Next question," he said.

The impression in Brussels now is that the Thatcher government has at last recognised that it will get little further with its demands for a reduction in payments unless it makes concessions in other areas. Yesterday's agreement for the subjects to be discussed under the same heading at the summit is thus seen as a British climb-down and a tactical victory for France. But the French were less successful when they tried to seal off the summit from any further last-minute proposals to deal with the budget problem.

Most foreign ministers agreed with Lord Carrington that it was common sense to allow in every idea which could lead to a solution, and the French deputy foreign minister, Mr Bernard-Reymond, was isolated 8 to 1. This is a relatively minor matter, for the Brussels Commission has already produced an ambitious, if vague, scheme for channelling more EEC money to Britain and the most it is likely to do between now and the summit is to present a refinemement of this plan.

But in the eyes of many in Brussels, the French are determined to seize every opportunity for cutting short the debate on the budget at the summit.

Although the Thatcher government has so far stood firm against any linkage of the budget to other EEC problems--believing itself in the words of Sir Geoffrey Howe to have an "overhwelmingly strong" case--the belief is now growing that if and when the problem is solved it will have to be in the form of one huge package. This is not probable at the Brussels summit this month; the meeting in June in Venice is a better bet. On the other hand, the French will be keen for an early decision on farm prices--one of their "conditions."

So far the Brussels Commission has proposed an average increase of 2.4 per cent in prices to farmers this year. Britain's farm minister, Mr Walker, believes a freeze is necessary while the French want increases of over five per cent. There are no more EEC ministerial meetings to consider the budget problem before the summit, but farm ministers will meet in Brussels next week.

GROMYKO PRESENCE AT TREATY CELEBRATION NOT YET CERTAIN

AU191113 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Will Gromyko, Too, Attend State Treaty Anniversary?"]

[Text] Vienna--The three foreign ministers Vance (United States), Lord Carrington (Great Britain), and Francois-Poncet (France) have already made commitments to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty on 15 May in Vienna. This was stated on Tuesday [18 March] by Chancellor Kreisky. He added that only Foreign Minister Gromyko has not yet agreed to come.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY JUSTIFIES PLO RECOGNITION

DW200816 Stuttgart Suedeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1110 GMT 19 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from Klaus Metzler interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You made the PLO acceptable the other day, having recognized it diplomatically. Why?

[Answer] In my speech to the United Nations in New York in the fall Isaid clearly and plainly that we recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. And what we have actually done was only the implementation of that statement, namely giving the local PLO representative here, who was here because he had already been accredited with the international organizations, the Atomic Energy Agency, the UNIDO and others, an opportunity to deal with the Austrian authorities in his capacity as the PLO representative as well.

[Question] May I conclude from what you have said that you consider the PLO socially acceptable, that you think this was an act of political farsightedness and political need?

[Answer] It has been among society for a long time already, and you know that a PLO representative has had a seat and a vote in the United Nations for years. So it has been recognized by nearly all states of the world for quite some time now, except the United States and the European democracies. It is high time for this lack of understanding for problems of the Palestinian people to be eliminated.

[Question] In doing this you have again caused trouble for yourself, particularly in Tel Aviv where they are again furious at Bruno Kreisky. Does this worry you?

[Answer] It is funny. The press reports from Tel Aviv are much more restrained because they assumed that this had happened long ago. And the reports of German papers mostly deal with. ...[interviewer interrupts]

[Question] What do you think ought to be done now by those involved, the Israelis and the Palestinians, the Americans and certainly also by the Egyptians? Autonomy talks are continuing. What could and what should the West do now?

[Answer] I can only repeat what I recently told your colleagues from the German paper DIE ZEIT: If one wants to maintain self-respect and demand that the Soviet troops release a country they have occupied, one can do that only if one demands simultaneously that foreign soldiers, namely Israeli soldiers, leave Palestinian soil as envisaged by the UN resolution.

Pahr: No U.S. Inquiry

AU191106 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Georg Possanner report on interview of Foreign Minister Pahr on 18 March]

[Text] "We never received any inquiry," Foreign Minister Pahr declared on Tuesday [18 March] in a talk with DIE PRESSE, denying reports that the U.S. Government asked for an explanation of the recognition by Austria of the PLO. Such reports are "canards," he said. "Actually, we do not owe anyone an explanation, but we are willing to give out information." Incidentally, he added, Austria recognized the PLO as long ago as in October last year, through the chancellor's speech before the United Nations and his own speech at the UN General Assembly. Pahr said he believed that the PLO had altered its policy and that "it is realistic enough to recognize the existence of Israel."

In reply to the question why the recognition of the PLO was announced only 2 months after the arrival of 'Arafat's letter, Pahr declared: "We are under no obligation to announce everything immediately, urbi et orbi." He added that he had made the announcement "in passing," in the course of an interview during which he had been asked what Austria's next move would be after French President Giscard d'Estaing's statements on the Palestinian problem. Asked whether he was of the opinion that the PLO's National Charter did not aim at Israel's destruction, Pahr declared "I do not want to interpret the Charter." The recognition of the PLO does certainly not mean a recognition of its charter as well, Pahr declared, adding: "The Charter is an internal affair of the PLO: That is quite a different matter."

PLO'S HUSAYN REJECTS ISREALI 'LIES' ABOUT PLO GOALS

AU181301 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "PLO Representative Dr Husayn Declares: 'We Don't Want To Destroy Israel'"]

[Text] Vienna--Dr Ghazi Husayn, the PLO representative in Vienna recognized by the Austrian Government, declares in a release that the PLO wanted to destroy Israel is a Zionist lie. The PLO Charter, he states, does not say anything like that. Israel is using that assertion as a pretext for "committing terrorism against the Palestinian people, for driving them out of the country and for stealing their land." The PLO Charter speaks of liberation, return, the right to self-determination and sovereignty. The goal is to establish a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. The PLO distinguishes between Jews and Zionism. It condemns the persecution of Jews and directs its struggle against the "racist, expansionist and aggressive character of Zionism." The recognition of the PLO by Austria is a courageous, justified and constructive step toward genuine peace in the Middle East, Husayn says. With his recognition of the PLO, Chancellor Kreisky wanted to forestall a holocaust of the Palestinian people. In conclusion, Husayn appeals to the West European countries, especially to the FRG, at last to live up to their moral and political responsibility vis-a-vis the Palestinian people.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS SEEKING TECHNICAL AID

Meets With Pahr

AU181321 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Yesterday morning [17 March] Foreign Minister Dr Pahr received a Nicaraguan Government delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez, one of the five members of the "Junta of the Government for National Reconstruction."

The foreign minister emphasized that the democratic states are obliged to support the new democracy in Nicaragua in every respect--in the cultural and political as well as the economic field.

Sergio Ramirez reported on the forthcoming great literacy campaign and affirmed Nicaragua's interest in establishing, with the aid of Asutrian technology, among other things a national paper industry and production plants for fuel alcohol. The Austrian achievements in this field are outstanding, he said, but in view of its economic difficulties caused by the civil war, Nicaragua is to a large extent dependent on loans for financing such projects.

Sergio Ramirez Interview

AU191330 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Brigitte Kirchhoff and Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof report on interview with Sergio Ramirez, head of a Nicaraguan Government delegation currently visiting Austria and one of the five members of the governing Sandinist junta, in Vienna, date not specified]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--Money--that is what the new Nicaragua needs most. That was stated in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG by Sergio Ramirez, one of the five members of the governing Sandinist Junta, who is touring Europe to seek technical and financial aid for his country, which less than a year ago succeeded in liberating itself from Somoza and his dictatorship.

"We have no domestic capital that would permit us to survive the difficult economic situation of the postwar era without foreign aid," 39-year-old Ramirez declares. So far, only the Americans want to set conditions for [aid to] the emaciated country--for example, that no Cuban teachers must teach at schools built with their money. "That is infantile," Ramirez says. So far, Nicaragua has succeeded in raising 250 million dollars, primarily from West Germany, Holland, Sweden, and also from the United States and from international institutions such as the World Bank.

The main task for the junta in the immediate future are investments in agriculture. Some 60 percent of the latifundios are owned by Somoza and his clan. They were converted into state cooperatives, and now it is necessary to boost the production of cotton and of basic foodstuffs to insure the supply of the people. On Sundays, everyone turns out to pick cotton--"including Cabinet members."

Next Saturday the literacy campaign is slated to begin. Twenty-thousand "campaigners"--students, college students and teachers--will swarm all over the country to teach the people how to read and write within 4 months. "That is a real army now taking up pencil and paper. We hope in that way to be able to reduce illiteracy from 52 to 8 percent. This will completely alter the country's profile," Ramirez declares proudly. Prior to his joining the struggle of the Sandinists, he was a widely renowned writer.

The second main task is to reconstruct the public health service, which has been in an extremely poor state up to now. It is planned to provide for the enrollment of 500 medical students at Managua University annually. This year, 500 new students have already enrolled. "Thus we could have enough physicians for our country in 5 years' time." Meanwhile, the country appreciates the help of foreign physicians. Austrian physicians are also helping there.

Elections will be held when the current junta resigns. When is that going to be? "We don't know when, but it will be soon." To hold elections now would be "illogical": If elections were held next Sunday, the Sandinists would get 99 percent of the votes, "but we do not have any institutions for elections." The holding of elections will cost five times as much as the literacy campaign, he says.

In the elections, several parties will be able to run, ranging from Communists through Social Democrats to the Conservatives, who are very weak.

It is not yet clear exactly which form of democratic representation is aimed at. However, a maximum participation of the people is to be insured. What is the social nature of the society sought by the Nicaraguan junta? Ramirez says in reply to a question about the future of the middle classes, "We are building a new society where even factory directors can lead their lives and rich people too. Experience will show whether or not this is feasible. We cannot make any predictions. But at least we are ready to guarantee that."

Economic Needs Outlined

AU191331 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Philippe Gudenus report on interview of Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the 5-man Nicaraguan Junta for National Reconstruction, in Vienna--no date given]

[Excerpts] Vienna--"Nicaragua now has a mixed economy system," Sergio Ramirez Mercado, one of the five members of the Junta for National Reconstruction, told DIE PRESSE. After the complete destruction of the country in the civil war last summer, it is compelled to take aid wherever it can get it. Hence one delegation, headed by the radical guerrilla leaders Moises Hassan and Henry Ruiz, is visiting Moscow and the East bloc countries, while Ramirez, the Sandinist Bayardo Arce and Finance Minister Cuadra visited Brussels, the Hague and Bonn and are now in Vienna.

They are specifically interested in Austrian aid in fuel alcohol production from sugar cane, and in cellulose production from their coniferous woods on the northern Atlantic coast. Last year's crops have been lost and the first concern of the new leadership is to insure an adequate food supply. At the moment nearly half of all foodstuffs have to be imported. The next step is to be the resumption of agricultural exports--cotton, coffee, beef and sugar--but gradually the country's monocultures are to give way to more diversified agriculture.

"Mixed economy" means that one-third of the arable land, the former Somoza estates, has been nationalized and that those estates are now run as cooperatives. However, there are still large private enterprises, such as a 10,000 hectare sugar plantation near San Antonio, Ramirez declares.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIA ASSETS AGREEMENT--On 19 March Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and SFRY Deputy Finance Minister Bozidar Radunovic signed in Vienna a treaty between the Republic of Austria and the SFRY providing for the settlement of certain property questions. "Under the provisions of this treaty the SFRY will pay a lump sum indemnity of 2.4 million schillings for certain property, rights and interests (assets) of Austrian natural citizens which were nationalized in 1948. The treaty requires parliamentary approval, and will go into effect after the exchange of the ratification instruments. The distribution of the above-mentioned amount will require an Austrian indemnification law." Radunovic and the Yugoslav Finance Ministry officials accompanying him also visited Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister Androsch, and had consultations at the Austrian Finance and Foreign ministries. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

NEW ECUADORIAN AMBASSADOR--On 18 March 1980 Manuel Calisto, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

SCHMIDT CALLS FOR SUMMIT WITH HONECKER

LD200911 Hamburg DPA in German 0814 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In his state of the nation address to the Bundestag in Bonn today Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke of generally positive results of 10 years of the social-liberal policy for Germany. It could be rightly be claimed that its policy for Germany had since 1969 achieved concrete positive results for the people in the divided country, and safeguarded and strengthened the cohesion of Germans. The chancellor expressed the wish to hold the postponed meeting in the GDR with SED leader Erich Honecker "as soon as possible."

"The relationship between both states has on the whole improved, although we cannot talk of good relations or normality," said Schmidt. A lot remained to be done. "As long as there is a wall, and as long as there is the use of force along the frontier through Germany, we cannot be satisfied." The causes for tensions between the two German states continued to exist. However, this could not be otherwise, given the differences in the politifal systems as well as the lack of basic political freedoms and lack of freedom of movement in the GDR.

The chancellor warned strongly against wanting to change the "present state of Germany brought about by Hitler's policy" by a policy of more hardness or constant accusations, or undo the consequences of the war. He said that such attempts would cause additional threats. Should detente be replaced by a fresh confrontation, nobody would suffer more than the Germans, especially those in the GDR.

In the foreign policy section of his government declaration the chancellor underlined: "the demand for a withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the first priority." The Soviet incursion led to a serious international crisis, which affected East-West relations in Europe. "We hope, together with our allies, to limit the harm in Europe." According to Schmidt the Western alliance has in the meantime "achieved decisive progress" with its reply to the Soviet expansion.

As focal points of a "European action" within the framework of a common Western policy, Schmidt emphasized, among other things, the proposal made by the EC for a nonalined and neutral Afghanistan, the aim of a comprehensive partnership with the countries of the Third World to strengthen their economic and political independence, and endeavors to revive a European-Arab dialog. The EC and its member-states have proven in the present world-political situation that they are serious that a united Europe should assume its responsibility in the world and should contribute in accordance with its traditions and task.

In the matter of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, Schmidt repeated Bonn's demand to Moscow to establish the conditions under which all states could take part at the games. "These conditions are not being met today, because the occupation and fighting in Afghanistan continues undiminished." Hinting at the probability of a Western boycott, Schmidt said that if peace is not reestablished in Afghanistan, a "common consequence" is unavoidable.

The chancellor warned the Soviet Union that the conditions of untroubled cooperation could not be established by "attempting to divide the members of the Western alliance or even the members of this Federal Government from each other." On the attacks in the Soviet press against him and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, he said that their policies are idential, as are those of all members of the government.

In connection with the economic measures taken by the United States against the Soviet Union, the chancellor said that economic relations with the Soviet Union would in keeping to the agreements be shaped such that the German economy did not gain any advantages from the measures taken by the alliance partners. "Together with our allies we shall take care that our economic relations do not strengthen Soviet armaments or military potential." He underlined at the same time that the government would continue to consider trade and economic cooperation with Eastern Europe as important elements of Bonn's policy for European stability.

In his third government declaration on foreign matters within 3 months, Schmidt emphasized again that the Federal Republic's security rests with the alliance of the free nations of Western Europe and North America, and that the United States led as "first among equals." He gave assurances that the Federal Republic would continue to make its contribution towards the alliance's defense capability and to safeguard the military balance.

The chancellor expressly declared himself in favor of "both parts" of NATO's decision last December on new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons and the simultaneous offer to the USSR of negotiations on a limitation of these weapons. It is exclusively a question of restoring an equilibrium which had been upset. No one in the Western alliance is seeking superiority or one-sided advantages. Bonn and its partners in the alliance are agreed that NATO's offer of arms control to the USSR remained on the table. Schmidt stressed: "It is the responsibility of the USSR to restore the equilibrium which has been upset by withdrawing troops from Afghanistan so that the laboriously opened paths of cooperation will remain open and world peace be preserved."

Schmidt criticized remarks by the CDU-CSU candidate for the chancellorship, Franz Josef Strauss, about the joint statements issued at the chancellor's summit meetings in Paris in February and in Washington at the beginning of March. By belittling the German-French statement as "bordering on the foolish" and by trying to brush aside the German-U.S. statement as a product of the election campaign--and this on U.S. soil--Strauss harmed the interests of the Federal Republic and insulted the heads of government and state who were parties to these statements.

In analyzing the results of the SPD-FDB coalition's "10 Year Policy for Germany," the chancellor compared them with the improvements achieved by former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt when he submitted the 20-point program during the Kassel meeting with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in 1970. Much of this 20-point "audacious program" had today been realized. With its purposeful policy for Germany the coalition had eased the situation of the people and lessened the harshness of the division, kept the German question open and stressed the aim of German unity also vis-a-vis the treaty partners. The burdens of the past had also been diminished in the past 10 years in the relationship with the nations of Western Europe within the framework of treaties and cooperation.

Schmidt continued that another result of this policy had been that it enabled the Federal Republic to play its role in the process of detente since the end of the sixties. It had prevented the Germans from entering into a period of isolation because of their special situation as a divided nation. It has become possible to expand the Federal Republic's world-political freedom of action considerably.

On the future of the German nation, the chancellor noted "soberly" that the political constellations offered at the present time no possiblities toward overcoming the German division. It would serve little purpose to present now reunification plans or to argue what German unity could look like. But the Federal Republic's declared aim in the "letter on German unity" that peace in Europe was the precondition for Germans finding their way together had undiminished validity.

Strauss Criticizes Address

LD201129 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss said in his direct reply that Schmidt's 1-hour-long government statement had been less a report on the state of the nation than a "kind of internal party pacification action." He had largely repeated known facts and arguments and given a report on the "nonexisting" state within the SPD. The chancellor's report was remarkable "for what it failed to say." Strauss charged that for tactical reasons the federal chancellor had spoken during his U.S. visit of "16 million German hostages in the GDR." This was a "dangerous slip of the tongue." The CSU chairman declared: "I speak here of 16 million accusers of an unjust system."

Strauss criticized Schmidt's statement on the intra-German situation and charged him with having described the human rights question in too-rosy terms. What Schmidt had described as the result of the new ostpolitik was the minimum, which should be the norm between civilized states. In this connection Strauss recalled that the "shoot to kill" order had been reiterated in the GDR, and that frontier installations had been expanded even more. Strauss sharply attacked the SPD's attitude on NATO's arms decision, especially floor leader Herbert Wehner's stance, after the papers had reported over the weekend that Wehner was solidly against deployment of atomic weapons in the Federal Republic. It is now being said that Wehner and Schmidt were on a common course. "Stop playing hide and seek," said Strauss.

On behalf of the CDU/CSU, the chancellor candidate gave the assurance that the party welcomed every initiative for a just and effective arms limitation. But the union was not prepared to consider arms limitation as an end in itself. To the USSR, arms limitation is only a means in its strategy to make its military supremacy felt in the sphere of disarmament talks. At the end of his 1-hour reply, Strauss charged the chancellor with having failed to give a realistic assessment of the situation and describing clearly what sacrifices and burdens the Federal Republic had to bear. Only such a starting position would have made it possible "to utilize the Afghanistan problem to achieve a move toward freedom throughout the world at long last."

The CSU chairman warned against viewing the Afghanistan invasion as an "adventure" or as a "childish prank." The Soviet Union linked its steps with the preparation for control over the Arab oil countries, an approach to the Indian Ocean, the intimidation of India, massive influence on the nonalined countries, the start of a "geopolitical redistribution or new distribution," and, finally, the attempt to separate European interests from those of the United States. To say all this would have been worthy of a head of government," said Strauss. It must be made clear to Moscow that there is a point beyond which it cannot go. Peace in Afghanistan cannot be neutrality in the sense of the country's further dependence on the USSR, but must incorporate elements of neutrality, integrity, sovereignty and the people's full right to self-determination. It was "almost childish" to say only that a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan was expected. "Afghanistan is a turning point, for better or for worse," said Strauss.

DEFENSE MINISTER VOWS: NO GERMAN SOLDIERS ON GULF

DW171330 Hamburg BILD in German 15 Mar 80 pp 1-12 DW

[Richard Voelkel interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel]

[Text] Bonn, 15 March--BILD: Soviet in Afghanistan and hostages in Tehran--does the danger exist of a military conflict between the United States and the USSR?

Apel: I am convinced that in the future, the United States will continue to behave as admirably as it has to date. But in the event the Soviet Union reaches beyond the area of domination it is currently holding, the danger of a world conflagration would be very great.

BILD: U.S. senators demand that Bundeswehr soldiers be sent to the Persian Gulf...

Apel: On this point I am perfectly agreed with my colleague Brown: There will not be any Bundeswehr soldiers outside the NATO area and, hence, not on the Persian Gulf. An extension of the NATO mandate to the Persian Gulf also is out of the question.

BILD: Will military service be extended beyond 15 months?

Apel: No. The high birth-rate age groups will cover the personnel needs of the Bundeswehr for the next 3 to 4 years. We will have to think about an extension of the military service period when the low birth-rate age groups are scheduled to serve in the Bundeswehr: At the end of the eighties.

BILD: The aid to Turkey costs a lot of money. Will the tax cuts have to be reduced?

Apel: For 1980 we will receive up to DM1 billion more for defense spending. This also includes the important military assistance to Turkey. This increase in expenditures for our security in no way justifies any questioning of the tax package.

BILD: Will the soldier's pay be increased?

Apel: I will propose to the federal cabinet an increase in the soldier's pay by DM1 per day effective January 1981. This will cost as much as DM100 million.

BILD: Reportedly you are suffering from office-fatigue. Do you, after an election victory, no longer want to stay on as defense minister?

Apel: This is up to the voters to decide, and above all up to the chancellor. For my part, I would gladly remain defense minister.

BILD: But reports also have it that you want to succeed Wehner as the chief of the Bundestag group and enter into the 1984 election campaign as the SPD chancellor candidate...

Apel: I would not even think of that. We have a chairman of the Bundestag group whom we will continue to need in the next legislative period. Besides, there is no such thing as a crown prince in a democracy. I shall do my duty wherever I am assigned.

INDIA, FRG TO WORK FOR NONALINED AFGHANISTAN

BK181115 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 BK

[Text] India and the Federal Republic of Germany have decided to reinvigorate their joint economic commission. An understanding to this effect has been reached during the 1-day visit of External Affairs Minister Mr Narasimha Rao to Bonn.

The commission was set up about 3 years ago to deal with issues of West German investments in India, the transfer of technology, cooperation in third country ventures and economic cooperation in general. Mr Narasimha Rao said last night in Bonn that India felt encouraged by the interest shown by West German industrial houses and business enterprises in cooperation with Indian industries.

At a banquet given in his honor by the foreign minister of the FRG, Mr Genscher, Mr Rao said that the Indian Government will find ways and means of channelizing their interest into priority sectors of the economy.

India and West Germany have also agreed to keep in close touch with each other to avoid misinterpretation of policies of the two countries on major international issues. An understanding to this effect was also reached during Mr Rao's talks in Bonn.

Discussions with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Mr Genscher has resulted in an agreement on the need to work for an independent and nonalined Afghanistan without outside interference and without military intervention. Both India and the FRG agreed to defuse the tension in the region and avoid a confrontation between the great powers.

GENSCHER SEES COMMON INTERESTS BETWEEN WEST EUROPE, U.S.

LD171502 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the NATO decisions on nuclear counterarming in the alliance and a disarmament offer to the Eastern bloc must be adhered to absolutely in the interest of West Europe's alliance solidarity with the United States.

Without dealing directly with the remarks made by SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Herbert Wehner, who at the weekend came out against the stationing of medium-range nuclear weapons in the Federal Republic, Genscher today told the FDP presidium that no hopes must be aroused in Moscow "of the Europeans and Americans drifting apart." This would adversely affect the bases of a realistic policy of detente. It was therefore also important "for the December decisions by the Western defense alliance to be consistently implemented in all their parts," stressed the FDP chairman.

Genscher said that the Bundestag debate this Thursday on the government statement on the state of the nation will also be concerned with clearly presenting the common interests of Europeans and Americans. The interests of the German nation, which is compelled against its will to exist in two states, can be effectively represented only on the basis of Western unity as expressed in the European Community and in the Western alliance.

GDR FREES 30 POLITICAL PRISONERS, DEPORTS THEM TO FRG

LD171228 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The GDR last Wednesday released 30 political prisoners ahead of schedule and deported them to the Federal Republic. According to a report in the Berlin paper DER TAGESSPIEGEL this weekend, they have arrived at the Giessen emergency reception camp. Those released are said to be mainly young prisoners from Karl-Marx-Stadt Prison, reports the paper, citing Bonn sources. The Federal Ministry for Intra-German relations told DPA today that it intended to neither confirm nor deny reports to this effect.

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH REASSURED ON AFGHANISTAN MOVES

LD201035 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Henri de Kergorlay report: "Indian Subcontinent Comes to Paris"]

[Text] France has recently assured the three foreign ministers of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh that it will continue to press the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

This is essentially what Jean Francois-Poncet stated during recent talks with his Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi colleagues. Chance timing meant that all three arrived in Paris at the end of last week. Shamsul Haq (Bangladesh) was received at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday morning after his colleagues Aga Shahi (Pakistan) and Narasimha Rao (India) had spent several hours there over the weekend.

The French foreign minister explained to his three interlocutors the European Community's proposal for a neutral Afghanistan which would thus be kept out of superpower rivalry.

Faced with the threat which has been hanging over the region since Moscow's military intervention, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh seemed somewhat disarrayed. India is concerned by the size of the Soviet involvement and the extent of the occupation. Kremlin representatives had stressed that the Russian divisions would settle for insuring security within the country without taking a direct part in the fighting.

Pakistan's Caution

The nature of this intervention has been altered by the fact that troops have been used against the rebels and have already left 3,000 dead. In such a situation India believes more than ever that its best role is to play the nonalined card.

For their part the Pakistani leaders feel particularly vulnerable. Right now, resorting to the United States seems more dangerous than useful to them. They consider Washington's offer of $400 million in aid inappropriate. It threatens to arouse Soviet reprisals without, at the same time, creating an effective defense.

And nothing in Carter's remarks leads one to suppose that the Americans are prepared for even greater involvement regarding Pakistan. Under these conditions Islamabad has decided to treat offers of U.S. aid with the greatest caution. Chinese support would seem even more risky.

So France's moral support and its commitment to contribute all it can to the reestablishment of security in the region is a comfort, however slight.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES UK'S EEC BUDGET STAND

LD191402 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] At 1300 we were unable to make contact with (Dominique Souchier) who is at the Elysee to report on the Council of Ministers session for us. With some delay, here is what (Dominique Souchier) reported on the numerous dossiers examined this morning. Notably on what was said 12 days before the thorny, to say the least, Brussels summit.

[Begin (Souchier) recording] "I shall sum up the communique which has just been published.

1. The French Government reaffirms the importance which it attaches to Community solidarity. In other words, for the French Government the Community should not mean mercenary accounting [comptes d'epicier]. Each country should not calculate what it receives in relation to what it gives. From this point of view, this therefore represents a no to the British demand for a just return. Moreover, the government notes that if this principle of a just return were to be adopted, it could not be adopted for only one country.

2. The government reaffirms its attachment to the basis of the Common Agricultural Policy and adds that it should be imposed on all, including Great Britain.

But, and this is the third point, the French Government is not completely closing the door on negotiations since it accepts that the problem of surpluses [excedents] should be studied--which is a step in Great Britain's direction. It also states that it is prepared, and I quote, to examine the demands presented by countries which might find themselves in exceptional difficulties as a result of their financial contributions. I have just quoted word for word from the communique which (?laid down) a certain number of conditions. The government is saying no to calling the Community's foundations into question, but onthe other hand is saying yes to negotiations with Great Britain. [end recording]

Among other decisions taken by the Council of Ministers was one stating that there would be no official commemoration of the anniversary of the 19 March 1962 agreements in Algeria.

Prepared to Examine Request

NC191541 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 19 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 19, (AFP)--France is prepared to examine Britain's requests over its difficulties in making contributions to the European Economic Community but stands firmly by the common agricultural policy, the French cabinet indicated here today.

A statement after the cabinet meeting said: "In conformity with the principle of solidarity in the community, France is prepared to examine requests made by countries experiencing exceptional difficulties arising out of their financial contribution."

However, the statement said, France remained committed to the principle that the Community should be funded by its own resources and by the "indivisible" nature of the basis of the Common Agricultural Policy. The cabinet said it was ready to "seek ways of working out how producers could take responsibility for surplus products," but noted that family farms should not be penalised to the advantage of large producers, and particularly those who supplied themselves with imported goods."

GENERAL STAFFS LEANING TO MOBILE ICBM OVER CRUISE OPTION

LD191325 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Mar 80 pp 1, 10 LD

[Jacques Isnard article: "The General Staffs Favor a Mobile Nuclear Missile and Neutron Bombs"]

[Text] The May total of 110 operational strategic nuclear warheads with a total capacity of 75 megatons gives France, paradoxically, with Britain, among all the nuclear countries, the greatest number of nuclear weapons in proportion to the number of relatively more vulnerable fixed systems.

When the submarine Le Tonnant--the fifth in the Redoutable series--becomes operational in a few weeks, France will have 8.2 percent of its nuclear load buried in fixed silos in Haute-Province with the remaining weapons (91.8 percent) being mobile either airborne or submerged, on board Mirage 4 bombers or submarines. The United States (with, it is true, 9,200 strategic warheads in all) has a quarter of its nuclear force tied up in ICBM's in fixed silos, and the Soviet Union (with a total of 6,200 missiles) has about three-fourths ofits nuclear force in the form of surface-to-surface missiles in silos.

Foreseeable progress in the detection and accuracy of missiles fired by an enemy which strikes first is now forcing the nuclear powers to use an increasing part of their deterrent for protection against any deliberate aggression. These peacetime preventive measures can be passive, such as strengthening the protection of underground silos and bomber hangars, or active, such as the prior deployment of a retaliatory capacity, an increase in payload to saturate the eventual target, or a greater surface mobility to make launchers less likely to be located.

The French General Staffs have retained the idea of a surface-to-surface missile mounted on a dual-tractor truck in preference to an airborne cruise missile. Studies of the two competing plans have been completed and presented for the head of state's approval, but now the case for the first of the two systems is gaining.

On U.S. recommendation at the end of last year, the European member countries of the Atlantic alliance--except France--accepted with some reservation the principle of the eventual deployment on their territory of surface-fired cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, under exclusive U.S. control. One might have thought that, under the control of tis own industrial process and for its specific military needs independent of NATO, France would benefit from accepting this technological choice in order, in turn, to complete its own arsenal.

In reality, logic makes one think instead that, faced with this potential threat, the Soviet Union will make its priority the improvement of its detection and interception capability adapted to combat a NATO "vehicle." We must thus expect progress which in the future will cast even greater doubt on the cruise missile's reliability and capacity to outwit enemy defenses: Similarly, this subsonic, very low-altitude weapon system will probably become more vulnerable.

Burdensome Solution

Several other financial, military and technical considerations must be added to this first analysis.

First, as the Americans admit, a great number of cruise missiles will have to be fired so as to saturate an enemy more effectively--the United States plans initially building some 4,000 to 5,000--and the French military budget probably would not be able to stand such an imposition. Next, the technicians will have to devote themselves to the design of a very compact, miniaturized missile, as unobtrusive as possible to radar detection, and this will demand major French expenditure on study and research. Similarly, the cruise missile requires an indispensable but costly technological "environment" based on the use of monitoring satellites with a high level of discrimination for cartographic recognition of the terrain covered, and on guidance satellites for rescheduling the "vehicle" on its programmed trajectory toward the target.

This leaves aside the fact that to launch such a missile would need an armored [as published] plane suitably equipped with ECM [Electronic Countermeasures] devices (and not an excessively slow transporter) and that, in this event, the Mirage 4000 would offer an undoubtedly suitable but certainly cumbersome solution. [paragraph continues]

Finally, by virtue of its subsonic speed, the flying time of a cruise missile--in the region of 3 and 1/2 hours between France and the Soviet Union, to take this example alone--is incompatible with the French doctrine of supposedly massive and immediate nuclear retaliation. It even poses a problem in coordinating its use with the other, supersonic deterrents like the Provence and submarine missiles.

The "Danone Plan"

For the French General Staffs, all these accumulated handicaps or inconveniences work in favor of the mobile or, more precisely, semimobile surface-to-surface ballistic missile. When the manufacturers concerned mention the military's choice, they speak humorously among themselves of the "Danone plan," after the firm which delivers its yogurts by tractor-trailer. The mobile missile, designated SX, will be mounted on a similar juggernaut. This does not mean that it will be permanently isolated as it treks along the highways of France. Nor will the heavier and clumsier Soviet SS-20, either. One can imagine a hybrid solution: Stockpiled at bases where it will be guarded, monitored and kept in a preoperational state in satisfactory logistical conditions, the SX will move out in periods of increased tension and will reach its firing points determined and arranged in times of crisis--as is already the case with the submarines, which approach their launch zone at the last moment.

Rotating Head

Working from the experience gained in perfecting the M-4, missile, with six nuclear warheads, intended for the sixth submarine, the Inflexible, in 1985, the technical experts are currently about to offer an SX with the same range (about 4,000 km), designed to be as light and as small as possible.

Specifically on account of the constraints of bulk imposed by wheeled transport, the General Staffs suggested that the SX be equipped with a single, so-called "Revolving" nuclear warhead, that is, one capable of independent movement at the end of its journey and thus able to escape a surface-to-air defense attacking it during the last stage of its flight. Atomic Energy Commission engineers have recently said, however, that bearing in mind their recent experiments in Polynesia on the minaturization of nuclear loads they believed that they could offer an SX with three warheads "maneuverable" in the final stage of flight.

This "revolving" warhead technique will be applied, moreover, in the new M-5 missile designed for submarines, which remain the basis of the French deterrent.

Thus, before the end of the century, the SX would complete a sea-going strategic force comprising a new class of submarines, both quieter and capable of diving to greater depths. The range of the M-5 missile would be increased to enable the vessel to patrol in waters both closer to France and, thus, better protected.

After the Pluton, the Hades

Officially the number of these new submarines has not been specified. But in all the great navies there is a quite close and constant correlation between the composition of the strategic, sea-going force and the remainder of the fleet, a correlation based on the tonnage of conventional support forces, the submarine manpower which cannot be needlessly increased without unbalancing the navy's overall personnel, the necessary infrastructure (bases, shipyards, communications and training centers), the productive capacity of the nuclear industry and the financial state of the country concerned.

In these circumstances it seems difficult for France to increase its submarine force beyond six by the year 2000, especially if each one is equipped to fire up to 96 different nuclear warheads against a possible enemy--as will be the case with the Inflexible after 1985.

Alongside this attempt to bring its strategic forces up to scratch, France will have to undertake the modernization of its tactical nuclear arsenal.

It is well known now that there is a successor to the land force's Pluton missile. Named Hades, in keeping with the French tradition which entrusts tactical nuclear firepower to an underworld god, the new missile will apparently have an increased range--about 200-250 km--compared with the Pluton (120 km at maximum, like the U.S. Lance missile). Thus the land forces will have a surface-to-surface missile mounted on wheels (and no longer on tracks): Its protection or rear dispersal area will be better safeguarded and it will be able to strike throughout the width and depth of the theater of operations, even against what the military calls the enemy's "second echelon," its reinforcement and support divisions, as well as the army's combat headquarters.

Like the SX, this super-Pluton will be set up on a wheel-driven, dual-tractor vehicle suited to all roads, on the model of tactical trucks.

Timely Effects

But within the tactical nuclear arsenal, the General Staffs' primary attention is focused on the neutron bomb, known for some 15 years for its enhanced radiation effect, achieved through a pure fission weapon which gives out greater heat and blast. Tests have been taking place in the United States since 1963, and the Atomic Energy Commission states that it is ready to design the "militarized" version of this device before 1985 if it is so instructed this year.

The technical experts emphasize that they will be able to build neutron bombs which, on the basis of a 1-kiloton yield, will have the same military effect as a 10-kiloton pure fission bomb, the same--more or less--as one of the Pluton-type missiles, or the Mirage or Jaguar planes currently in service with the French Armed Forces.

For their part, the General Staffs put forward the theory that, by its important related effects of heat and blast, the 1980 tactical weapon produces such destruction on the ground that its likely uses in an increasingly urbanized Europe are limited and probably nil when in contact with its own forces or those of its allies. The prevailing notion is thus to have a weapon which insures the most significant and timely military effect within the strategic and political context of the moment.

Risk of Deviation

If one is to believe French General Staff observers, the neutron bomb is to be used near its own forces or in the vicinity of friendly urban areas where the enemy is thickest on the ground, concentrating his forces for action and, thus, in a combat zone where the command can gather the most valuable military information. By throwing the enemy into confusion, as he cannot protect himself by going underground since--given that hostilities have started--he is forced to operate on the surface, the neutron bomb does not prevent exploitation of this advantage, since the counteroffensive can be conducted on a terrain which has not been reduced to a total shambles during combat.

It is now down to the political authorities and, in the final analysis, to the head of state to settle matters on the neutron bomb, which will not be a complete replacement for the present tactical nuclear arsenal. The General Staffs' wish is not, in fact, to have merely a range of neutron weapons at their disposal but to include among the stockpiles intended for missiles and tactical aircraft some payloads of this configuration for specific needs.

A development specifically banned in France, for reasons relating to the political control of eventual usage, is the idea of neutron weapons so miniaturized that they could be used as grenades, for example, as certain countries have envisaged.

The debate is essentially political. There is the risk of a slow and imperceptible deviation in the French deterrent doctrine, as soon as the neutron bomb accustoms people to the prospect of a battle of tactical exchanges--concepts which would no longer be related to the present theory of massive and immediate nuclear retaliation.

PCI STUDY DELEGATION TO VISIT UNDER INTERPARTY AGREEMENT

LD191035 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "A PCI Delegation in France"]

[Text] The PCF is receiving a PCI delegation this week as part of the arrangement for continuing exchanges between the two parties. The PCI delegation comprises Central Committee members Giovanni Berlinguer and Sergio Scarpa, Deputy Orlando Fabbri, Senator Bellinzona, Piedmont Regional Secretary [responsable] Renzo Ciaiolo and Sicilian Regional Secretary Luciano Lucenti. Our comrades are coming to make on-the-spot observations of the conditions of the PCF struggle in the health and environment fields. They will meet a PCF delegation led by Politburo member Mireille Bertrand and Central Committee members Andre Lefrere and David Wizenberg.

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO EIRE, OMAN, SAO TOME

LD180931 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report on appointment of new French ambassadors: "Mr Philippe Rebeyrol to Athens, Mr Pierre Morizot to Oman"]

[Excerpts] The 15 March JOURNAL OFFICIEL publishes the appointment of Mr Philippe Rebeyrol as ambassador to Athens in place of Mr Jacques de Folin who has recently been named ambassador to Dublin.

The same JOURNAL OFFICIEL publishes the appointment of Mr Pierre Morizot as ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman in place of Mr Robert Oddos.

Finally, JOURNAL OFFICIEL publishes the appointment of Mr Jacques Posier as ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe in place of Mr Maurice Delauney. At the same time, Mr Posier will remain ambassador to Luanda (Angola) where he will continue to reside.

COSSIGA GOVERNMENT RESIGNS AFTER PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

LD192152 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Cossiga government has resigned. The decision was taken in the course of a Cabinet meeting following a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on a government statement. Subsequently, Cossiga went to the Quirinale to inform the head of state of his decision.

The debate in the Chamber, in which some of the party leaders took part, did not contain any novelty as to the prospects for the formation of a new government.

Tomorrow, the president of the republic will begin the customary consultations and at the same time the parties will make clear their respective positions at meetings of the leading bodies, some which have already been convened. The Christian Democrat Directorate will meet tomorrow morning and the Socialist Party Central Committee in the afternoon.

Government Reviewed

AU200825 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 20 (ANSA)--Italy's Government crisis was formally opened with the resignation last night of the three-way administration of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals led by Francesco Cossiga. The move came after both the Socialist and Republican Parties made it clear that they would no longer provide outside support to Cossiga's minority government.

After a brief Cabinet session, Cossiga went to the Quirinale Palace to submit his resignation to head of state Sandro Pertini.

The Cossiga government had been at the helm of the nation since August 1979 after a political crisis that lasted 126 days. It received a vote of confidence from the Parliament thanks to the abstention of the Socialists and the Republicans. The Communists had voted against. However, some weeks ago, the Socialist Party announced that it would withdraw its external support for the ruling three-way alliance.

The outgoing government is the 38th since the end of the Second World War. It lasted only seven and a half months. Nevertheless, the Cossiga team managed to pass 375 bills and 53 decrees. It also filled important posts in the state administration and in banks of national interest and reorganized the upper echelons of the military hierarchy.

On the negative side of the ledger was a strike of control tower personnel which was only solved thanks to the direct intervention of the head of state, alleged kickbacks with regard to an important oil deal with Saudi Arabia, the "Italcasse" scandal and the resignation of Minister Franco Evangelisti after his admission that he received political contributions from Rome builder Gaetano Caltagirone who fled the country to escape an arrest warrant.

Another blow to the solidity of the Cossiga government was the lack of support for the national energy plan which ran into stiff opposition from the Radicals and the Socialists on the matter of building nuclear power stations in Italy.

In the battle against terrorism, however, the Cossiga administration did approve measures which bolstered and modernized the forces of law and order in the land.

In any case, the fall of the present government was the outcome of polemics among the various parties, not so much as to the efficiency of the Cabinet, but as to the political formula on which to base a new, broader ruling alliance.

Observers saw the onset of the crisis as dating back to the beginning of January when within the Socialist Party the leftwing faction prevailed, favoring a government of national solidarity which included the Communists.

Around a month ago, the Christian Democrats, which have a relative majority, held their party congress in which signals of an imminent crisis were unmistakable. The outgoing DC Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini and the group led by former Premier Giulio Andreotti found themselves in a minority as the majority of the DC votes in favor of a document which ruled out the possibility of any ruling agreement with the Communists.

In the days that followed the congress, the new DC leadership (Secretary Flaminio Piccoli and President Arnaldo Forlani) sought to prolong the life of the Cossiga government, at least until the end of the spring administrative elections so as to avoid any leap into the dark (that is, a crisis without any immediate prospects of solution).

Finally Socialists and Republicans announced that they would call an end to their "truce" and would withdraw their parliamentary abstention support.

On the eve of the Cabinet's resignation last night, a flurry of consultations between party leaders took place with the Communists rejecting any "confrontation" with DC Secretary Piccoli, and the Republicans and Socialists calling for a clarification before the two houses.

MANNED SPACE OBSERVATION BALLOON PLANNED IF FUNDS AVAILABLE

AU190853 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 19 (ANSA)--Italy will be able to send a manned observation balloon forty kilometers into space within the next two years if the project receives the necessary funds. According to the head of the National Research Council's (CNR) Spacial Activity Service (SAS), Marco Malavasi, the same spacelab that the Italian "Aeritalia" aircrafts corporation built for the European Space Agency might be hooked on to the stratospheric balloon.

The manned observation device would be designed to collect astronomical, physical and biological data from the upper air at "a much lower cost than space devices", Malavasi said.

The balloon would be launched from Sicily's Trapani Milo airbase and its span of observation time would run from twenty hours for transmediterranean flights to five-to-six days for transatlantic flights.

Malavasi explained that the CNR needed to complete its stratospheric balloon launching campaign, dubbed "Odissea '80", but did not have the funds to do so.

The joint Italian, French, Spanish and United States project will require a little less than one and a half million dollars to complete "and much less than half that amount has been granted", Malavasi said, warning that the launches will be cancelled if the funds do not arrive.

DENMARK

PREMIER REGRETS U.S. FAILURE TO CONSULT ALLIES

LD191141 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Mar 80 part I p 5 LD

[NORGES TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Anker Jorgensen Directs Criticism at United States"]

[Text] Oslo--"It was unfortunate that the United States reacted to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan without consulting its European allies," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said at the annual meeting of the European Movement in Oslo Thursday evening.

"The American Government ought to have contacted its NATO partners before the decisions to boycott the Summer Olympics in Moscow and to stop the export of grain to the Soviet Union. A prior contact of this sort would have made it easier to reach a common Western attitude," Anker Jorgensen declared.

The prime minister emphasized that the coolness which has entered the world's political climate after the intervention in Afghanistan must not be allowed to hinder East-West detente.

"It is clearly necessary to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. We must react, but not overreact," Anker Jorgensen said.

DEFENSE CHIEF URGES INCREASED BUDGET

LD191149 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Danish Defense Capability Stretched by No-Growth Budget"]

[Excerpts] Danish defense policy is now being discussed behind closed doors in Copenhagen by six political parties. Against the background of the Danish Government's plans to avoid a budget increase, General Knud Jorgensen, chief of Danish defense, says that an unaltered budget will lead to serious limitations in defense. It will mean for example a reduction in personnel of just under 5,000 men and reduction in all fighting forces in the three branches of the services of 33 percent." "It is obvious that such defense forces can only carry out their duties to a very limited extent," the defense chief said at a meeting of the Oslo Military Society yesterday evening."

General Jorgensen said that the Norwegian defense chief's contribution to the debate has definitely aroused attention. The Danish defense chief also said that the proposals for the defense structures in the eighties have helped to start a debate on security and defense policies of much greater dimensions than before in Denmark.

"The top chiefs in the defense forces have strongly emphasized both verbally and in writing that the defense budget must increase by at least 3 percent annually in real terms, if the defense forces are to carry out their duties."

"This debate has been accentuated by our political attitude to the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons in December 1979, the reduction in the defense budget for 1980 by 100 million Danish kroner, Denmark's extremely serious economic position, and finally by Afghanistan."

"Remembering that popular support for NATO and the defense forces is as great as ever, I remain optimistic that the discussions that are taking place now will reach a successful conclusion," defense chief Knud Jorgensen said. He added, however, that his optimism is somewhat guarded.

Defense chief Jorgensen expressed concern over the buildup of Soviet forces and over the uncertainty surrounding Soviet intentions for the future use of its newly won and growing power. Continued detente has been endangered, he stated.

DIRECTORS SENTENCED FOR SALE OF ARMS FACTORY TO ISRAEL

LD191155 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Lennart Weber report: "Danes Sentenced for Selling Arms Factory to Israelis"]

[Excerpt] Three directors were yesterday sentenced at Frederiksberg Court for illegally selling a Danish arms factory to Israel. Two of them were also sentenced for serious tax evasion.

The sale took place in 1975. The judgment establishes that Vejra's previous owners were fully aware that the sale broke the laws regarding military materiels, particularly the regulations stipulating that foreign citizens may not own shares in or make loans to Danish arms factories.

Those sentenced are 39-year-old Johan Schroder, director of Radiometer and board member of Topsoe, Jensen and Schroder; and 79-year-old civil engineer Jens Christian Jensen. Both were sentenced to 8 months conditional imprisonment.

The sentence was made conditional, partly because of Jensen's age and partly because of the time which has elapsed since the illegal sale.

Finally, Director Poul Borge Bilgart was fined 30,000 Danish kroner [DKr] for his collaboration in the sale.

The other two must both pay fines of 200,000 DKr, and must also repay a total of 223,000 DKr, the amount of their tax evasion. A profit of about 110,000 DKr on the exchange of currency was also confiscated.

In addition the three men sentenced must pay about 200,000 DKr in lawyers' fees.

FINLAND

HELSINKI SEEKS GUARANTEES FOR NONNUCLEAR COUNTRIES

LD191710 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Finland demands security guarantees for nonnuclear countries in the event of a nuclear attack or the threat of the use of nuclear weapons. Finnish representatives have handed to the UN Disarmament Committee, meeting in Geneva, a document in which Finland's views on the nuclear proliferation ban are explained. According to the document, the minimum goal must be the most binding possible guarantees that there will be no attack against nonnuclear countries and that they will not be threatened with nuclear weapons. The territory of airspace of nonnuclear countries must not be violated in the launching of such weapons at their targets, the Finnish statement says. In Finland's view the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the nuclear-free zones together with guarantees form an entity. At its Geneva session the UN Disarmament Committee will aim at an arrangement in which all nuclear weapon states bind themselves not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess such weapons.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN VIEWS SOVIET PRESSURE ON NORWAY

LD191143 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Editorial: "Soviet Union Puts Pressure on Norway"]

[Text] For a whole month the Soviet mass media have been engaged in an incessant and ruthless propaganda campaign against the Norwegian authorities and official Norwegian foreign policy. The language has been harsher and the propaganda more lengthy than what has been usual up until now in the repeated Soviet attempts to put pressure on Norway. Not only have the Russians accused Norway of following a provocative policy--they have also not flinched from voicing groundless suspicions, by using what Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund himself has called "false attacks." In this category come the allegations that the United States and Norway intend to stockpile nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory and hints that tactical nuclear weapons will be deployed in the NATO exercise "Anorak Express," which is taking place in northern Norway.

Since Frydenlund made a strongly worded reply to these attacks in the press to a group of leading Soviet press representatives in Oslo 2 weeks ago, we must see the continued salvos in the Soviet mass media as a demonstrative performance for the benefit of our foreign minister. And we must be clear that without exception the newspapers, radio, TV and press agencies in Moscow, and the Soviet authorities themselves are the first to point out, act as official mouthpieces for the party and government. Therefore, the campaign has been "willed" by the top men in the Kremlin.

The campaign's intent is not difficult to grasp: The Kremlin hopes to put such pressure on Norway that we will abandon the idea of advance stockpiling of any allied military materiel in Norway. This is materiel which will make it easier for us to receive support from outside in a crisis and will also make it possible in such a situation to wait a little longer before calling in reinforcements, because some of the necessary equipment will already be in place. This last point can have a moderating effect if a crisis is brewing.

Support from our allies has always been a central part of Norwegian defense planning. But what has happened in recent years is that the Soviet Union, unlike Norway, has expanded its navy in the north so much that we no longer can be guaranteed help from our allies by sea. Therefore, we must have heavier equipment stored within the country, so that the necessary personnel reinforcements can arrive quickly by aircraft.

In the past Norway has resisted similar Soviet press attempts, and we do not doubt that the authorities, with massive support from public opinion, will resist on this occasion too. To make this attitude completely clear to the Russians and to show that we will not give in to pressure on vital security issues, the Norwegian authorities in cooperation with our allies must produce clear and specific plans for the advance stockpiling of military materiels. Protracted and perhaps interminable discussions within the alliance can create an impression that the Russians, despite everything can manage to slow down decisions in the West.

The Kremlin's attempts to put pressure on Norway have now taken such clear shape and reached such a pitch that it is imperative for the Norwegian and allied authorities to do something specific about advance stockpiling. We do not doubt that the will to do this already exists, and we ought to show that we do not lack the capability.

OSLO ANNOUNCES DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

LD191145 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Mar 80 p 19 LD

[Unattributed report: "Official Cabinet News"]

[Excerpt] The cabinet met at Oslo Palace 14 March 1980. The following resolutions were adopted:

Foreign Ministry

The representative in Lagos, Ambassador Rolf Bergendahl, is also appointed representative in Accra and Porto Novo with the rank of ambassador.

The representative in Jiddah, Ambassador Jan Ostern, is also appointed representative in Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Doha with the rank of ambassador.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES CONSCRIPTS CONFERENCE

LD191151 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Mar 80 p 24 LD

["Correspondent" report: "Conscripts' Conference: Kronmark Questions Union"]

[Excerpts] Orebro, 12 March--If the planned conscripts union is formed and fails, the country's conscripts can be sure that the Conscript Conference will start again.

This was the promise made by Defense Minister Erik Kronmark when he visited the Conscripts Conference in Orebro on Wednesday. He thinks that there must be channels between the soldiers and the Riksdag.

However, he questions the idea of a trade union, for two main reasons. First, a union organization must have methods for achieving their aims, and conscripts can never do this since they are bound by law to obey their superiors, and second, because the planned union would receive its funds from the National Youth Council.

However, the defense minister is prepared to work for increased influence for the conscripts. Full-time soldiers can always negotiate through the Industrial Codetermination Act, but today's conscripts have nothing to support them.

The defense minister was called "the greatest threat to the defense of Sweden" at the opening of the conference by the conscripts' chairman, Jan Spangberg.

"I simply refuse to reply to such outbursts. Someone planning to form a union ought to be mature enough to express himself in some other way."

The debate on the formation of a union was extremely heated on Wednesday. The committee appointed to look into the matter had already come to a decision: A union should not be formed: The committee's decision, which flies in the face of several previous conferences, caused a sensation. The final decision will most probably be, however, that the conscripts' union should be formed.

MRS THATCHER VIEWS TERM IN OFFICE, EEC ISSUES

DW191148 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 9 DW

[Interview by Rainer Barzel, DIE WELT columnist and former FRG opposition leader, with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the series "Politicians Ask Politicians": "Thatcher: The One Who Threatens Germany Also Threatens Us. England Does Not Want an EC Crisis", date, place of interview not given]

[Text] WELT: Ten months ago you won the elections for the House of Commons. What do you think was the reason for your success?

Thatcher: We said what we believe most clearly. We made the voter see a clear difference between us and the socialists. In doing this we offered the people, who were prepared for a political change, a clear alternative. Our country had made a great step toward socialism, farther than you in the Federal Republic.

WELT: What is more difficult, becoming a prime minister, or being one?

Thatcher: I do not know, it was not easy to become prime minister. It is not merely a matter of being prime minister. One must do those things one was elected to. One must accept short-term and painful problems if one wants to achieve the right thing in the long run.

WELT: What is your conviction, the philosophy which you act on?

Thatcher: It is our philosophy that individual people are first of all responsible for their own action, that they have the duty to take care of themselves and their families. The government merely has the money of others, it ought to take action only in exceptions, in case of want, illness and unemployment, for example. If one expects help from the state, one expects this help from one's neighbors. George Bernhard Shaw, who was a socialist, once said: "Freedom entails responsibility, and therefore many people are afraid of it." Many expect help from the state, money as well. The state only has the money of one's neighbor, of others; therefore the state cannot always help and if at all then only temporarily, with subsidies. One cannot have freedom without using it in a responsible way.

WELT: You have been ruling for 10 months now. What do you consider your greatest success in this period? Have you been especially disappointed by something? What is your main problem? How do you want to solve it?

Thatcher: Most problems are manmade. Therefore, man's basic approach and stance are important. This approach is undergoing a change at present. We trust that in 2 or 3 years we will be out of the woods. The change in the spiritual approach of the people may not look like a great political success, but it is one. The most difficult thing in politics is to change the approach.

For the first time since World War II four liberties exist together: namely, the liberty from price controls, from wage controls, from interest controls and foreign currency controls. Enterprises can undertake things they could not do for a long time; and wages must be freely negotiated now. Basic approaches change, despite the steel strike. In a number of cases the workers refused to strike. These are changes in approach which are of a basic character.

Fewer firms are now coming forward with requests for subsidies. Basically additional money can only be achieved via increased productivity. The enormous change in the basic approach consists of the fact that the people are again prepared to accept responsibility, which some of them had almost forgotten.

We have cut taxes, so that people will again be prepared to make investments here and also to leave their money here. I am very much concerned about promoting prosperity, such as building owner-occupied houses. In this country one-third of the apartments are community-owned and this one-third is heavily subsidized. I want these tenants to buy the apartments--at a price that should be about 50 percent under the market value. I hope in this way to promote the creation of individual property through these houses, through lower taxes....

Inflation is high, unfortunately, interest rates therefore must also be high, probably for 2 more years. That makes it more difficult to take credits, and we curtain state expenditures ourselves so as not to be forced to take new credits. That is a difficult long-term task. We must lower inflation and public expenditures and encourage the people to take over more responsibility. In the long term a change of approach and the creation of incentives are most important.

WELT: Great Britain is a member of the European Community. You stress that you want to play an active and positive role there. What does this consist of?

Thatcher: We believe that the European Community is not merely an economic community. We consider it a merger of the members of free Europe who are learning to live together voluntarily--while the Soviet bloc is being held together by a steel ring. We want to show the world that living in freedom and democracy produces more human rights and welfare and that it is better to live together--to learn to do it without covering up the differences of opinion. Freedom and a constitutional state are the best way of life; that is, and I stress it explicitly, my passionate belief.

We are also a member of the alliance, we contribute fully and completely to the defense and security of Europe. We have stationed 55,000 soldiers in the Federal Republic of Germany. If the Federal Republic of Germany is in danger then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then the rest of the free world is in danger. It is also for this reason that we guarantee the freedom of Berlin. Germany and we are very close to each other. We know that only together--particularly with the United States as a guarantor of freedom--can we fight for the defense of freedom. If something happened to Great Britain, more than a country would be lost, namely a bastion of freedom.

WELT: For what reasons do you criticize Great Britain's financial contribution to the European Community?

Thatcher: Our contribution is not fair. I am trying my best to put Great Britain's economy back on its feet. We will then produce more, but that takes time. At the moment Great Britain holds the seventh position with regard to per capita income of the Nine! That is below average. And yet in 1980 we will bear a higher net contribution than every other nation: DM4.25 billion net. The Federal Republic of Germany contributes a net DM2.6 billion. France's payments to and receipts from are nearly balanced. Thus we are paying more into the Community than we are paying for the Third World--and there we are not stingy indeed. If we were richer, we would pay more. This is our way of life. We simply cannot afford this EC contribution if we simultaneously have to cut expenditures at home, for instance, in housing construction, in the field of education, in the social field.

WELT: What if a Community crisis is thereby risked? And what do you say about the criticism that the Community bill is after all, not a bilateral matter of political economy in which input and output should be balanced?

Thatcher: If there is a crisis, then it will not have been caused by us but by those who expect the biggest contribution from us despite our situation. This is not fair, this is unjust. [paragraph continues]

We cannot go on like this. We are very much in favor of the Community. The Federal Republic of Germany, and also France, have a positive balance of trade with us. Both countries have a great sales market here in industrial respects. But we do not have this sales market for our agriculture, which works well. Our agriculture is operating quite efficiently--just as industries do in your country.

Most of the EC budget is eaten up by agriculture, for example, for the storage of large surpluses. We not only pay excessive prices for what we are eating but also, and beyond that, we make payments for what we do not want to, and cannot, eat. There should be less expenditure for agriculture than for commodities which we really need, for instance, for poorer regions, for the city centers, for Northern Ireland, for the opening of new coal deposits, for the industrial branches which are temporarily down flat.

We will do everything in our power to prevent a crisis from happening. Yet it is necessary to understand that things just cannot go on as they are--that we call on our people to tighten their belt while simultaneously making that large a contribution toward the prosperity of Europe. Let me recall a statement by the Six dating back to November 1970 and made to the United Kingdom: "Should unacceptable situations emerge in the present Community or in an enlarged Community, the survival of the Community would require the organs to find just solutions."

WELT: Are you bringing the British North Sea oil into the Community?

Thatcher: We are not yet autonomous in oil. We do extract qualitatively high-grade oil which we have to sell abroad in large quantitites just to purchase crude oil for our refineries with the proceeds--at world market prices which, hence, directly affect us as well. Our oil is of as high a grade as is that of Algeria, Libya and Nigeria. Fifty percent of our high-grade oil goes to Europe, quite a lot of it to Germany as well.

We are affiliated with both the Community and the International Energy Agency. Should a shortage occur, then a mechanism will be triggered under which we will have to give Europe preference in supplies. As far as the prices are concerned, we have never been price leaders. We follow the world market prices.

WELT: Your government showed a lot of energy and great imagination in your endeavor to solve the Rhodesia problem, and it has managed the widely admired miracle of "elections instead of civil war." How do you see it now? What effects will this have on the neighboring countries there and on Africa in general?

Thatcher: Rhodesia is a mircale which only the British could have worked. What we wanted was for the Rhodesians to exchange "the bullet for the ballot." And the guerrilla fighters were prepared to do that, they negotiated here and approved a constitution. In a country which had not been governed by London for 14 years we installed a governor who did not have any British troops but who prevailed owing to the strength of his personality and owing to the reputation of British fairness. They trust the British. The whole thing was to the advantage and benefit of the free world and for the Western way of life, meaning to trust commonsense in Africa. We were asked to stay for a while longer and to train the troops there. This was an act of trust. All this testifies to what Great Britain is doing for Europe, and also can do in the case of problems which have hitherto been insoluble.

WELT: Great Britain has rights and duties of its own with respect to Germany as a whole, especially for Berlin. What do you think about them, and when will you be visiting Berlin?

Thatcher: The freedom of Berlin is also our freedom. The queen on the occasion of her visit to Berlin renewed the guarantees. Freedom within NATO is indivisible. I shall be happy to visit Berlin.

WELT: Will you come to Berlin?

Thatcher: Yes, I shall come to Berlin.

WELT: The British Rhine Army is stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. What do you think about its mission?

Thatcher: The Rhine Army is part of NATO and serves deterrence as well as, if necessary, defense. Our soldiers are among the best in NATO.

WELT: What can and will Great Britain, the former mandate power, do for the solution of the Middle East conflict?

Thatcher: We will not achieve anything good unless we manage to do things at the same time: have the Palestinians recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders and have Israel recognize the right of the Palestinians to decide on their future themselves. This must happen simultaneously. Only in this way will a secure Middle East exist.

WELT: What will Great Britain, Europe, the world presumably look like in the year 2000? Will everything be more socialistic, safer, richer, more peaceful? Will Europe then take delight in its decadence or play a role? Will young men then still be strolling ambitiously and humorously from bus to city, wearing umbrella and bowler hat, with long strides, shoes too big and trousers too short? And what will become of "swinging London"?

Thatcher: Well, this much is sure: Great Britain will never become communist. We are comparably stable politically. This is an outstanding feature on our part. Nobody has been elected to Parliament here as a communist. What we have is a built-in stability. Great Britain will stay true to itself. We are used to being free, and this will remain so.

An important question for the free world will be whether it is prepared to spend enough on its defense, on the deterrence of a potential aggressor; otherwise it will be threatened by danger. Apart from our political stability, we British also have stability due to our own energy supply. Whatever happens in other regions or in the Middle East, we British will always have enough energy to keep our industry going--owing to our aggregate of coal, oil and gas. As far as our way of life is concerned, I hope that our young people will manage to express themselves within the framework of this fundamental stability. We shall, and I want to emphasize this, always be fair and reliable as an ally.

ARAB ENVOYS TALKS WITH UK LEADERS 'FRUITFUL'

LD201011 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Mahir 'Uthman untitled report]

[Excerpts] London--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--An important meeting has been held in London between a committee of Arab ambassadors to the United Kingdom and a high-level British team led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The discussions during the meeting centered on the attitude of Britain and the other EEC member-states to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that a working luncheon was held at Chequers last Sunday. The meeting was attended on behalf of the Arab states by dean of Arab ambassadors in London UAE Ambassador Muhammad Mahid al-Tajir, Syrian Ambassador 'Adnan 'Umran, Jordanian Ambassador Ibrahim 'izz ad-Din and Lebanese Ambassador Khalid Makkawi. In addition to the prime minister, the British side included Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and a number of prominent Foreign Office experts on Middle East affairs.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has also learned that the discussions were lengthy and dealt with ways to crystallize the EEC states' attitude to Arab rights and the recognition of the PLO. During the meeting, the Arab ambassadors emphasized the Arab states' insistence on recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and adherence to the resolutions adopted at the Arab summit conferences in relation to supporting the Palestinian people's national rights and the solutions on which the Arabs agree with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Arab ambassadors pointed out to the British side that the Middle East conflict can only be solved on the following bases:

1--That the Camp David agreements and what has emanated from them be considered null and void and against peace in the area.

2--That Israel withdraw from all the territories it has occupied by force.

3--That the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future freely and to establish an independent state be recognized.

4--That Arab sovereignty over occupied Jerusalem be restored.

It is understood that the British side explained that Britain intends to cyrstallize and coordinate its attitude with the other EEC states and that it prefers to have its attitude expressed within a collective declaration by the nine European states rather than individually.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the British side emphasized that there was a positive trend in the European move toward peace. The Arab and British sides described their discussions as friendly and fruitful. Arab diplomatic circles in London regard the Chequers meeting as a very important step toward a better understanding of the Arab issue by the European states, particularly Britain.

LORD CARADON PROPOSES SOLUTION TO JERUSALEM ISSUE

JN160932 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Mar 80 pp 1, 16 JN

[By Muhammad Naji 'Amayirah]

[Text] Lord Caradon has called for a lasting solution to the Jerusalem issue. He proposed the partition of Jerusalem into two cities; one Arab and one Israeli, with a border between them. He also proposed the appointment of a resident UN representative in Jerusalem, to guarantee freedom of worship in the holy city for the followers of the three religions: Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

Lord Caradon emphasized that Jerusalem is the key to peace in the Middle East and that there will be no peace in the area unless a just comprehensive solution is reached to the problem of the holy city. Lord Caradon, who was speaking in an exclusive interview with AR-RA'Y, said the question now is how to achieve peace in Jerusalem. This important and persistent question, Lord Caradon added, has long been ignored or avoided because of the difficulty in reaching a solution that satisfies all parties concerned in the holy city.

Lord Caradon was the author of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 following the June war between the Arab states and Israel. He served as the United Kingdom's permanant UN representative in the years 1964-1970.

Referring to the Camp David accords, Lord Caradon said: These accords are finished and are now part of history. They are a separate agreement that will not achieve just and comprehensive peace in the area, especially since it overlooked the central issue in the Middle East problem; namely, the Jerusalem question. There is no mention of Jerusalem in the Camp David accords. Lord Caradon said that Jerusalem was ignored by Egypt and Israel because of the difficulty of reaching a lasting solution to this issue. He added: The search for a such a solution still continues. The world is called upon now, more than ever before, to find a lsting solution to this problem, which can be the basis of lasting and comprehensive peace in the area.

Lord Caradon said that there is no more difficult, complicated, emotional and sensitive an issue than the Jerusalem question and the future of the holy city. He said that any agreement among the parties concerned in the Middle East problem will not succeed or become practical without a lasting radical solution to the Jerusalem problem.

Lord Caradon said that he has been concerned with this area and Jerusalem for more than 50 years; first, during his term of office when Palestine was a British mandate, and during the past decade when he served as his country's permanent UN representative.

Regarding his current visit to Jordan, Lord Caradon said that he arrived in Jordan on Tuesday on a private visit, during which he met with His Majesty Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister and a number of senior officials. He said that his talks during all of these meetings dealt with latest developments in the Middle East question and the Jerusalem issue, as well as with Israel's settlement practices in the occupied Arab territories. Lord Caradon stressed that he came to Amman to hear the Jordanian officials' viewpoints in view of the importance of Jordan's stand in the current phase. He said: Whatever Jordan says now is important because of the leading role Jordan plays in reaching a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem and the Jerusalem issue.

Lord Caradon added that he will leave for the West Bank tomorrow--that is today--to meet with Palestinian figures. He will also visit occupied Jerusalem and the Palestinian territory occupied in 1948 to meet with Israeli officials and Jewish figures, to discuss the situation in the area and hear their viewpoints on the Middle East question and its latest developments.

Regarding Resolution No 242, which he himself drafted, Lord Caradon said that what is needed now is not an amendment to Resolution No 242 but the drafting of a new resolution, taking into consideration the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the future of Jerusalem. Lord Caradon said that he is optimistic about developments in the area, especially now that France and some European countries have recognized the Palestinian people's right to determine their own destiny on their national soil. He said that he hopes that there will be a new European initiative to solve the area's problem.

Lord Caradon declined to comment on President Carter's retraction on the last UN Security Council resolution, which condemns Israel's settlement practices and calls for immediate dismantling of the settlements, saying that that was the Americas' own responsibility.

DI.KO. POLITICAL BUREAU REVIEWS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

NC191940 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Mar 80 NC

[Text] In a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr Kiprianou, the president of the republic and of the Democratic Party [DI.KO.], the DI.KO. Political Bureau has reviewed the latest developments in the national issue.

In a statement, DI.KO. has once again affirmed that the lack of progress on resuming the intercommunal talks is due exclusively to the Turkish side because it sets down unacceptable terms in advance and thus causes insurmountable difficulties for the UN secretary general's new efforts.

The statement also says that the DI.KO. Political Bureau unanimously endorses the handling of the national issue by the president and the government--a handling which the statement says guarantees that the Cypriot people will not be betrayed and whose goal is to find a solution to the Cyprus problem within the UN resolutions.

The statement adds: DI.KO. will continue its resolute struggle under President Kiprianou's leadership to frustrate the satanic plans of Cyprus' enemies and to find a just solution to the Cyprus problem, which will secure the unity of the state and people for a better future for all Cypriots. The DI.KO. Political Bureau concluded the discussions begun in previous meetings on further organizing and strengthening the party and made relevant decisions.

Finally the statement says that the reasons that brought about the establishment of DI.KO. in 1976 not only continue to exist today, but also after the unexpected death of Ethnarch Makarios and Kiprianou's assumption of the presidency, DI.KO's role as an independent entity in the state's political arena is even more serious and constitutes a duty to strengthen the state to the highest degree.

AKEL URGES FORMATION OF 'TRULY STRONG' GOVERNMENT

NC200930 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 20 Mar p 1 NC

[Text] The leader of the communist AKEL party, Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, in a speech at a party gathering in Limassol yesterday made his strongest call ever for a "representative government". Cyprus, he said, needs a truly strong and representative government which will undertake to settle the Cyprus problem on the basis of the Makarios line and the decisions of the National Council in February 1977.

Mr Papaioannou, in a widely embracing speech, referred to the [Democratic] Rally Party call for the resignation of the government and for the announcement that it was going to set up a "shadow cabinet" and said: "It is not an extreme right government and a government of coupists that Cyprus requires but a truly strong democratic and representative government."

Mr Papaioannou urged the government to go to the talks fully prepared to present its detailed views about a biregional federation.

He outlined the essence of a biregional federation as opposed to a confederation: A confederation is two separate states. A federation comprises a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot administration but there shall be one government with Greek and Turkish ministers, with one parliament comprising both Greek and Turkish members in a proportion to be agreed.

Moreover, in a federation the principles of freedom of movement, settlement and ownership are safeguarded, refugees shall be able to return voluntarily to their homes under conditions of safety and the fate of the missing shall be ascertained. Turkish troops and all other foreign troops shall be withdrawn.

Mr Papaioannou called for the purge of the main culprits in the coup, the ministers in the Sampson government, and the rounding up of all illegal arms.

KLIRIDHIS REITERATES CALL FOR GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

NC161848 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 16 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The youth organization of the Democratic Rally Party held its second pan-Cyprian congress in Nicosia today. Addressing the congress, party leader Kliridhis called again on the government to resign so that an end is put to retrogression in all walks of Cypriot life, as he put it. He also called again for the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Referring to relations with the Turkish Cypriots, Mr Kliridhis said that cooperation with the average Turkish Cypriot and the restoration of traditional friendly relations are elements of Greek virtue.

O AGON SCORES GOVERNMENT'S REJECTION OF U.S. PROPOSAL

NC141142 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 Mar 80 p 1 NC

""My Opinion" column by 'The Observer': "Why Not? Camp David Under Conditions"]

[Text] We believe that hasty rejections, "on the same day" of suggestions made by third parties for a Cyprus solution--without carefully studying them or giving documented replies or logical counterproposals--cause unimaginable harm to our issue.

First of all, in the eyes of the foreign governments and international public opinion this shows us as intransigent and not wanting a solution to the problem, since with particular ease, we always hasten to reject every suggestion submitted to us. Secondly, we relieve the Turkish side of the responsibility of being the first to reject the proposal.

The latest example of our incomprehensible tactics is our stand taken toward the U.S. Congress' suggestion for a Camp David-type procedure to resolve the Cyprus problem.

On Tuesday, the congressional study and its suggestions were published in the press and on Wednesday we hastened to reject it. It is completely unknown whether this was preceded by a serious and comprehensive examination by competent officials of the full text of the congressional study.

We do not think that the government should have hastened to reject the congressional suggestion. Not only because the Congress is one of the few foreign institutions--if not the only one--that has supported us and is still supporting us both in practice and forcefully, but also because our arguments for the rejection are very weak.

Congress suggested a procedure similar to that of Camp David for a Cyprus solution. We could have counterproposed: Very well then, we accept a similar procedure but under certain conditions, such as:

1. That any negotiations conducted be based on UN resolutions.

2. That the Turkish occupation troops withdraw from Cyprus so that negotiations are not held under the threat of Turkish guns.

3. That the talks aim at establishing a true and genuine federation and not a confederation such as the Turks demand.

4. The Turks must return the new city of Famagusta before the talks begin.

Thus we would in essence have submitted counterproposals to the congressional proposal and not a sterile "no", as our answer was.

Many would, of course, pose this question: Can the Turks possibly accept our conditions?

This is not our responsibility. This would have been a U.S. responsibility to pressure them into accepting the conditions. Even if the Turks rejected our counterproposals, they would have the ensuing responsibilities. They would be exposed and not the Greek Cypriot side.

Of course, the Cyprus Government's rejection said that the acceptance of Camp David would have removed the Cyprus problem from the UN framework. Aside from the fact that having kept the Cyprus problem within the UN framework for so many years has brought nothing tangible, we must say--without abandoning the United Nations--that we have the duty to use other procedures and try other ways to succeed in promoting our problem toward a just solution.

Let us not forget, among other things, that the Rhodesian issue was within the UN framework for many years and it was not resolved. Finally it was resolved--and indeed the best and most just solution--in a procedure outside the United Nations.

Consequently, we must not be too stiff and dogmatic in our policy. Otherwise we will pay very dearly for this dogmatic policy. It is time that we acquire more daring and determination.

ISTANBUL PAPER URGES RESUMPTION OF TALKS

NC191025 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Mar 80 p 4 NC

[Article by Zafer Atay: "Will Something Be Achieved in Cyprus?"]

[Excerpts] The Greek Cypriot administration has announced its acceptance of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. But no detailed information is available as yet. Will the Greek Cypriots come to the conference table with preconditions?

The Greek Cypriot administration has said "yes" to the intercommunal negotiations. But we do not think that Kiprianou is inspired by much good will. Kiprianou, who has just come back from a tour in Paris, London and Rome, preached this wherever he went: "Bring pressure to bear on Turkey. This is the right time for such pressure. Ankara is searching for credits. Link these credits with the Cyprus dispute."

Kiprianou is a leader who lacks calibre. Whether we like it or not, Makarios was a leader with international influence. Kiprianou has come to power by mere coincidence. He does not enjoy international sympathy. Grumblings at home have greatly increased. Kiprianou knows quite well that he can continue to stand on his feet only by provoking tension. The Greek Cypriots refrain from quarreling over posts before a settlement is secured. Kiprianou is taking full advantage of this at the moment.

Nor has there been satisfactory response from the Turkish Cypriot side for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. In a statement to the BBC in London, TFSC President Denktas stated that "the Turkish Cypriot side is ready to hold talks within the framework of the principles laid down at the summit talks he had with Makarios and Kiprianou."

To put it briefly, both sides resemble wrestlers, who continuously size up their opponents in the ring and then dash to the ropes as soon as they get a chance.

We do not know anything about the "high policies" drawn up on the Cyprus issue behind the scenes. But reason dictates the need for an early solution, which will insure for the Turkish Cypriots conditions compatible with human dignity, and which will not obstruct their social and economic development. The TFSC must therefore take the initiative, if necessary, and turn Kiprianou into a victim of his own tricks by forcing him to the negotiating table. He must be squeezed into such a tight corner that he will not be able to escape or proclaim to the world that "the Turkish Cypriots are intransigent. What can I do?"

We are worried lest certain circles might respond positively to Kiprianou's suggestions made during his recent visit to the effect that "while giving aid to Turkey, bring up the Cyprus issue and exercise pressure on it."

In the United States, which should take the first step in granting credits to Turkey, the election whirlwind is gathering momentum. Those, whose aim is the White House, will exploit this opportunity to muster votes. Senator Kennedy has already begun saying: "My heart is with the Greek Cypriots."

One of the most interesting sections of the new draft report of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the U.S. House of Representatives is devoted to the Cyprus dispute. This report suggests that, if necessary, "Washington should threaten to suspend aid to both Turkey and Greece until the Cyprus dispute has been settled."

Both Ankara and Athens must use all the means at their disposal to persuade the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities to come to the negotiating table. If the issue continues to be complex, then the two motherlands should take action immediately and resolve this dispute without any further delay.

DENKTAS REJECTS TALKS WITHIN FRAMEWORK OF UN RESOLUTION

TA181345 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has reiterated the view that the efforts to resume the Cyprus intercommunal talks within the framework of the recent UN General Assembly resolution will not yield positive results. Denktas has recalled that the Turkish Cypriot side has already informed the entire world and the UN secretary general that it will not sit at the negotiating table within the framework of a program envisaged by this resolution.

Replying to journalists' questions in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today, Denktas noted that the international committee on Cyprus envisaged in the resolution cannot be established without the consent of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Criticizing the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration filed a complaint to the United Nations regarding his statement to the effect that there is an independent federated state--with all its organs--in Cyprus, Denktas said: There is a Turkish Cypriot community living on the island that is as autonomous as the Greek Cypriot administration.

TO VIMA: FURTHER DETAILS OF KARAMANLIS LETTER TO CARTER

AT191215 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[By TO VIMA Washington correspondent Yiannis Roubatis]

[Text] The letter presented to President Carter on behalf of Karamanlis by Ambassador I. Tzounis on 12 October 1979 consists of three typewritten pages and the paragraph published by TO VIMA yesterday is on page two of the message.

This was reported by our correspondent Yiannis Roubatis from Washington (his reportage follows immediately) after a hesitant attempt by the government spokesman in Athens yesterday to deny the contents of the message.

The Government

The government spokesman yesterday made the following statement:

"It is true that on the occasion of Tzounis' presentation of his credentials, the prime minister of the government addressed a letter to U.S. President Carter in which he carried out a general review of relations between the two countries.

"However, press reports about the contents of this letter and particularly on references to the opposition, are not true."

The Opposition

Opposition circles underlined that it is unthinkable that the prime minister of a country should cite the danger from the opposition and that he should ask for assistance from the other side.

Authoritative KKE circles stated:

In his letter to Carter the prime minister of the government, K. Karamanlis, proclaims his devotion to the Atlantic alliance above all else and offers the U.S. President the authority of regulator over the country's internal political affairs. Such an act, which cannot be justified in the name of any expediency, not only fails to extricate the policy for the country's return to NATO from its political deadlocks but is also contrary to the very essence of defending both the country's national independence and its dignity.

The only national reply to the enslaving demands of the United States and of NATO which are also directed against the country's territorial integrity, is in the immediate severance of negotiations with NATO, in total withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance and in eviction of foreign bases.

The Karamanlis "Opportunity"

Washington 18 March. By Yiannis Roubatis--Contrary to the government spokesman's allegations the message which Prime Minister K. Karamanlis sent to President Carter on 12 October 1979 does refer to internal political repercussions which would result from a continuation of the deadlock reached by negotiations for Greece's reintegration into NATO's military structure. The message which consists of three typewritten pages does include a more general review of Greek-U.S. relations and of relations with the alliance in the period following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and on the effect of these relations upon Greek political developments. In his message to the U.S. President, the Greek prime minister, after referring to the fact that the United States did not react to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, stresses that the United States has demonstrated that "it is determined to assist Turkey by ignoring Greek rights and the strategic importance of Greece both on a bilateral level as well as within the alliance."

He then stresses that through its actions the U.S. administration "overthrew the Haig-Davos agreement" and that on the question of reintegration it supports "Turkish positions and claims...a fact which neither his own or any other government could accept."

On the second page of the message K. Karamanlis stresses that he personally is not prepared to allow the opposition to glean benefits from Greece's withdrawal from NATO and "the related severance of facilities to the Americans" and he continues by stating "you must realize that if you will not have to deal with me you will have to deal with the opposition whose opinions as repeatedly expressed by Papandreou are well known to you."

It is characteristic that in today's statement the government spokesman limited himself strictly to the Karamanlis message to Carter and he scrupulously avoided any comment on the Theodhoropoulos-McCloskey conversation.

As already reported by TO VIMA at this meeting Theodhoropoulos asked for the U.S. administration's "support" on issues of interest to the Greek Government as well as, naturally, on the question of reintegration.

American sources in Washington confirmed today that the Karamanlis message and the Theodhoropoulos-McCloskey conversation are the conclusion of a process pursued by the Greek Government after submission of the first variation to the "Verona Plan" on 29 May 1979. The same sources stated that General Davos was the first to refer to the necessity of solving the reintegration issue while the current Greek Government is still in authority. This was done during the ceremony when General Rogers took over his duties on 29 June 1979.

According to the same sources during a conversation at that time between General Davos and the chief of U.S. military forces, General Jones, Davos told him, "The United States must not lose the Karamanlis opportunity" and that it ought to proceed to a settlement of both bipartite as well as other issues of interest to the alliance as soon as possible.

Other U.S. diplomatic sources informed TO VIMA that during the meeting which Greek Foreign Minister Rallis had with his U.S. counterpart, Vance, in New York on 27 September 1979, Rallis attempted to speed up the process of reintegration proposing that some other way should be found for continuing negotiations.

Rallis asked the Americans to consider whether it would be possible for Greece to return to NATO without a prior solution of military issues which could be settled after Greece returned to NATO. The U.S. administration refused to discuss this proposal.

PAPANDREOU CALLS FOR RESIGNATION OF KARAMANLIS GOVERNMENT

AT201215 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 20 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] In a strong statement yesterday leader of the majority opposition Andreas Papandreou asked for publication of the letter by Prime Minister Karamanlis to President Carter. On its part the government refused to release the letter on the grounds that it is addressed to a foreign head of state. While the chairman of PASOK stressed that since the letter was written by Karamanlis then most certainly he, personally, has the right to release it for publication. Foreign Minister Rallis, in a statement, denied sentences included in the report by our correspondent Yiannis Roubatis.

In yesterday's statement PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou said: "The new revelations by TO VIMA are startling. According to these revelations the country's prime minister addressed a letter to the President of the United States in which he called for his help in order to protect the 'facilities' and privileges of the United States in Greece from the Greek opposition.

"We call upon the prime minister to immediately release for publication the text of his letter to Carter. If the information published by TO VIMA is correct then we have a vast political issue which can be solved only through the resignation of the prime minister and his government."

Foreign Minister Rallis replied to Papandreou with the following statement:

"It is obvious that in his effort to cover up the mistake of a newspaper Papandreou lost all measure of sobriety and control over his words. As of yesterday the government spokesman denied the existence of a text as published by TO VIMA and I, personally, only a few hours ago emphatically denied the reports, describing them as spurious.

"For reasons of propriety the government is unable to release for publication a letter which is addressed to the head of a foreign state. If despite all this the chairman of PASOK continues to believe in the existence of this nonexistent text then all he has to do is to ask the newspaper that refers to it to publish it."

In a counterstatement, Papandreou replied:

"It is my duty to protect the country and none other. Since the letter was written by Karamanlis he most certainly has the right to release it for publication.

"It is not only a right, he, in addition, has the duty to clear up the vast national issue that has been created."

Late last night the KKE (Interior) issued a statement also asking for publication of the Karamanlis letter to Carter because "this is dictated by the necessity to clear things up."

Earlier yesterday Rallis made the following statement: "Because, despite yesterday's statement by the government spokesman, there is a continuation of the furor, which ought not to have started, around the letter from the prime minister of the government which was handed to President Carter last October, I emphatically and responsibly state that this letter, which is five pages long and not three pages, not only does not include any of the sentences mentioned in the reports of the newspaper TO VIMA but also that such an interpretation could not even be construed as a result of the letter's general spirit.

"It is obvious that the newspaper which brought the issue to public view fell victim of inaccurate and even spurious information, the purposes of which I cannot fathom.

"In conclusion I want to stress that it is unacceptable to question the sincerity of the government particularly on an issue which is known to another government and which could, at some time, be publicized."

Late last night in a counterreply to Papandreou, Rallis stated:

"I regret that Papandreou does not want to understand that it is wrong of him to insist upon defending those who leak suspicious and spurious information to the Greek press."

I KATHIMERINI COMMENTS ON ROGERS' PLAN, KARAMANLIS LETTER

AT191549 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Mar 80 p 5 AT

[Editorial: "It Is Up to Others"]

[Excerpts] Although there is nothing fundamental we could add to what has from time to time been expressed through this column on the relations between Greece and the Atlantic alliance and the developments of the issue, latest developments provide the opportunity for a useful recapitulation and repetition of thoughts and conclusions, the correctness of which has been confirmed, we think by the two documents which were publicized.

The first report has to do with the plan prepared by the chief of NATO forces in Europe, U.S. General Rogers, for Greece's return to NATO and which, as it is well known, was rejected by the Greek Government, in the same way it has rejected plans with a similar content by General Haig, General Rogers' predecessor.

The basic lines of the Rogers plan were known ever since its rejection was announced. The details, however, which were publicized through the printing of the full text, do not lack interest, if for no other reason because at least they demonstrate what the Turkish claims are and what the degree of tolerance by the military command of the Atlantic alliance toward these claims is. We will not repeat these details here because they are already well known. We will only enumerate certain points in order to shed light upon the correctness of Greece's negative position.

We ask: Which country in the world, which has island territories, which is a member of an alliance, would accept operational control of the sea and airspace of this territory by another country, even though an ally, or by a joint "allied" task force, at a time when such a territory borders on a country that, although a member of the same alliance, has raised claims and demands on this very same territory in question, and particularly at a time when such claims are not emphatically rejected by the alliance itself?

We believe that this question exhausts the issue and that it is not necessary to proceed with the presentation or discussion of other points. What is of interest now are the reasons for the positions of the Atlantic alliance and their consequences.

As we stressed three weeks ago through this same column the Atlantic alliance is not yet ready for sweeping aside these Turkish claims and adopting settlements that would permit Greece's return to the military wing under conditions acceptable to our country even though these claims are not aimed at promoting the proven defensive goals of the alliance but the unrelated (and even contrary) expansionist and hegemonistic goals of Turkey at the expense of Greek territory. Turkey on its own part, without a direct and emphatic demand by the alliance (and particularly by the power that dominates the alliance) would have no reason (and it would also be improbable) to cancel the demands, which are an organic part of a fundamental and permanent 'national' Turkish policy--at least not during the current phase of affairs.

Instead of making such a demand upon Turkey the alliance insists on demanding that Greece should accept arrangements that would harm its sovereign rights over its national territory and would be dangerous to its national security--without even the "ameliorating" excuse (by those who make such proposals) that they are promoting the defense organization and effectiveness of the alliance in the area.

These arrangements were, as it was natural, rejected by Greece, which had absolutely no reason to speedily return to the military wing of the alliance--particularly not under conditions which are contrary to its legal and vital interests.

As to the broader consequences of this position by the Atlantic alliance, these were extremely well stressed by Prime Minister K. Karamanlis in his letter to U.S. President Carter, which also was publicized. The Greek prime minister stressed that the unjustified pro-Turkish position of Washington and the alliance have created feelings in Greece that could lead to the political victory of forces, which support a totally different foreign policy. A leading personality of the Greek Foreign Ministry underlined to the U.S. ambassador that "public opinion in Greece, both from the right and from the left, no longer has confidence in the support of the alliance."

From the Greek side things have been presented very lucidly. It is up to others to make a choice. We must admit--since our unbending position on the national issue is well known--that the handling of the issue, as a whole, by the Greek Government was in accordance to the dictates of the national interest as well as to the country's dignity.

AKROPOLIS REPRINTS KARAMANLIS FOREIGN POLICY ARTICLE

AT181700 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 9 AT

Turkey is responsible for the tension in its relations with Greece and at last it must understand the reality that the Aegean Islands are Greek. This is stressed by Prime Minister K. Karamanlis in an article that is published in the authoritative French "REVIEW OF THE TWO WORLDS" which is printed in Paris.

In the article, the full text of which AKROPOLIS is publishing, Karamanlis also mentions that every hope for the settlement of the Cyprus problem will disappear if Turkey implements its threat to settle Famagusta.

At the same time, in his article the prime minister stresses that the fear of small countries not to support justice so as not to offend the powerful constitutes the worst of policies.

The article, which is published in the "REVIEW OF THE TWO WORLDS" immediately following French President Giscard d'Estaing's article, is entitled, "Our Foreign Policy," and the text follows:

"Currently international life is marked by events which reason is unable to explain. Suffice it to take into consideration that countries with common interests and, more importantly, that belong to the same ideological area, clash and confront one another. Communists attack communists, the nonalined attack the nonalined, whites attack whites, blacks attack blacks. In our era, we are witnessing the bankruptcy of the principles of international law and the bankruptcy of ideologies which are causing the revival of obsolete nationalisms or making concessions to inadmissable interests. Within such dangerous chaos Greece must prudently handle its international relations, avoiding dangers which can threaten 't at any moment.

"After the restoration of democracy in Greece, our foreign policy acquired a dimension that until that moment had been unknown. We maintain and develop friendly relations with all countries of the world. We have strengthened our bonds with the Western countries, especially with those of the European Community. My visits to the Soviet Union and China acquired a special significance thanks to the frank and useful talks which I had with the rulers of those countries. I call the talks frank because during the talks the ideological and international position of the interlocutors was taken into consideration.

The Small Countries

"The fear which leads to not supporting justice in order not to offend the powerful constitutes the worst of policies. In my view, if small countries wish to win the respect of others they must avoid provocations and should be frank and honest. Whether this fear pervades interpersonal relations or public relations, it creates a feeling of slavishness because it deprives us of the right to express and support that which we consider right and just.

"Greece lies in one of the most sensitive areas of the world. This is something which we must not forget when we discuss our foreign policy. Countries whose security is guaranteed by their geographical position can legitimately chart their policy differently. But countries lying at the most sensitive areas of the world, like ours, must define their foreign policy with prudence and determination. In the eastern Mediterranean, in the Middle East and currently in Central Asia peace is no longer known, while the danger of a general conflagration looms on the horizon.

The Energy Crisis

"Disturbances and reactions in these areas of the world are directly or indirectly linked with the energy problem. As we know--since we are enduring the consequences--the energy crisis is leading us to one of the most grave economic crises since 1930. This is so because the international economy and, generally, the modern life of our society depends completely upon oil. A long time ago I foresaw the dangers such a crisis could cause and claimed that in order to avoid them we should coordinate the interests of the producing countries with those of the consuming countries through long-term international agreements which would take into consideration the fact that oil belongs to the former, but at the same time would provide the certainty to the latter that they could demand this product at more or less stable prices.

At present we are not only threatened by the continual and disproportionate increase in oil prices, but also by the fact that the producing countries display no haste to deliver their product.

During my recent visits to leaders of Arab and European nations, I tried to persuade them of the need for an initiative that would facilitate the beginning of a dialog.

I noted that all my interlocutors, even those of the producing countries, recognized the need for a dialog, but despite this, nothing was happening on either side so that this very significant issue could become the object of collective action. Thus complete anarchy reigns at present in the energy sector and if we do not succeed in bringing it under control soon, it will deteriorate with every passing day and elude any collective control.

Neither producers nor consumers, whose only concern is to meet their particular needs, agree among themselves, thus ignoring the dangers which threaten all humanity.

Cyprus' Drama

""In our era Cyprus' drama is a shame. Turkey bears total responsibility for the drama and its prolongation. Successive intercommunal talks have produced no results because Turkey, despite all its promises, did not want or was not able to make its intentions clear. Recently, Turkey has threatened to settle the Famagusta area, something that will make any hope for the settlement of the problem disappear and, furthermore, will constitute a provocation to us and to those who desire an equitable solution of the problem.

"Some months ago, the United Nations proposed the resumption of the intercommunal talks and, in case of failure, provided for the establishment of a special committee to assist the UN secretary general in his mission. I do not know if Turkey will take advantage of the opportunity that is being afforded it to end a drama which is a drama for itself as well...

"Greece is following the development of this tragedy with the greatest care and the greatest pain. It is redundant to stress once more the solidarity which exists between Greece and the Cypriot people. Cooperation between Athens and Nicosia is strong and constant. It will continue unimpeded and without reservation until justice has been dispensed to Cyprus Hellenism.

Differences With Turkey

"Our other differences with Turkey have not been smoothed out at all for the simple reason that despite all our efforts, it has not been possible to find a point of contact and understanding. Turkey should be blamed entirely for this because it has created these problems and is perpetuating them. Greece's position is clear and lucid. It is also reasonable. If Turkey wants to manifest understanding, the solution of the problems will be greatly facilitated.

"Turkey claims that Greece has transformed or intends to transform the Aegean into a Greek lake. I am forced to reiterate my previous statements in order to dispel any misunderstanding. Greece does not consider the Aegean a Greek lake. Greece recognizes that there is an international zone in the Aegean and that Turkey rightfully has its own territorial waters. Greece never disputed Turkey's rights as a maritime country.

"However, we ask Turkey to understand that the Aegean is interspersed with islands which are Greek and which have their own rights according to international law. The moment Turkey recognizes this truth the settlement of our differences will become easy."

ISTANBUL PAPER REPORTS ON ORGANIZATION WITH EXPANSIONIST AIMS

NC200920 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 NC

[Report by Uran Baran from Athens under the heading: "A New Audacious Act by the Greeks"]

[Text] A map posted to all foreign newspapers and press institutions by a Greek organization, which has not disclosed its identity, has caused serious repercussions in diplomatic circles.

The Greek authorities have not yet commented on this Greek organization, which proclaims that Istanbul and Izmir are Greek and that these two cities will eventually be conquered.

These words appear below a map which shows western Turkey and the whole of the island as belonging to Greece: "Great Greece, the dream of the Greek nation is destined to live and it will live."

Distributing such a map at a time when efforts are being made to upgrade Turkish-Greek talks, and nourishing "great ideas" toward creating "the great Greece", has caused repercussions amid the Turkish diplomatic circles in Athens.

MILLIYET VIEWS U.S., WEST EUROPE MIDEAST POLICY

NC180851 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 16 Mar 80 p 3 NC

[Commentary by Sami Kohen: "New Developments in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] The latest developments in the Arab-Israeli dispute have led to certain political repercussions and complications which, as usual, transcend the borders of the region. The unstable attitude of the United States toward the UN Security Council resolution, which urges Israel to stop establishing settlements in the West Bank, has led to new arguments and increased tension. President Carter's subsequent opposition to this resolution, on grounds that it had been approved by the U.S. delegate in error, not only bewildered everybody but satisfied neither the Arabs nor the Israelis.

President Carter must have found it advantageous to act like this, particularly now that the presidential election campaign is gaining momentum. But unfortunately, the Arabs, who were greatly pleased with the first positive U.S. attitude, were just as infuriated later over President Carter's retraction. The Israelis were equally irritated when, in spite of all this, President Carter repeated his opposition to the establishment of any settlements on the West Bank. To put it briefly, because of his zigzag policy, President Carter has failed to curry favor with either side. Moreover, his popularity--which had increased after the Afghanistan developments--has now suffered serious setbacks.

There is not the slightest doubt that the United States does not in the least approve of the Begin government's settlement policy, and that it is greatly disturbed about it. As a result of the situation in Afghanistan and Iran, the United States wanted to approach the Arab world and establish firm ties with the countries in the region--only to be faced with the "Palestine issue" once again. Meanwhile, the Arab countries and particularly Saudi Arabia, known for its friendly ties with the United States, persistently demand that the United States urge Begin to alter his attitude toward occupied Arab territory, stressing that there can be no Arab-American cooperation unless the rights of the Palestinians are recognized. However, during the election campaign President Carter is not in a position to take any serious initiative in this respect. West Europe, however, is more relaxed. It can pursue a policy that is different from the official Washington policy. President Giscard d'Estaing's frequent references to the right of the Palestinians to determine their own fate during his recent visit to six Arab countries and--though expressed in rather ambiguous terms--his support of the Palestinian cause are clear indications of the kind of policy West Europe is pursuing. Undoubtedly, this "gesture" has gained a lot for France from the point of view of oil and economic ties. However, it is now understood that France does not intend to make any concrete diplomatic move in favor of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

To put it briefly, it appears that, influenced by the developments in Afghanistan and Iran, the West is gradually assuming a pro-Arab policy in the Middle East. Despite the United States, which has to act more cautiously because of domestic issues, the diplomatic loneliness of Israel is becoming more and more apparent at present. Begin's opponents in Israel openly admit this.

RPP DEPUTY PRAISES LIFTING OF NOTAM

TA191618 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 19 Mar (AA)--RPP Deputy Hasan Esat Isik said that Turkey's lifting of the NOTAM restricting flights over the Aegean was a "major act of goodwill," but feared Greece did not return the sentiment.

Speaking in the National Assembly Tuesday, Isik noted Greece had been telling Turkey to be the first to lift the NOTAM "because it was the first to issue it," but four Turkish governments preceding this one had not dared take such a decision because of the risks involved. "If Greece does not attempt to close off the Aegean airspace on the pretext that the Aegean islands are an archipelago, and if the status of Ercan Airport (in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus) is settled through negotiations between the Turkish and Greek-Cypriot communities, I will take out my hat to the government," Isik said, but added the situation did not point that way, and in fact, Greece had "raised difficulties" during the ongoing exercises in the Aegean by the Turkish Armed Forces.

ECEVIT VIEWS ELECTIONS, POSSIBLE DIALOG WITH JP

TA191703 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 19 Mar (AA)--RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said he saw no reason why the next president should not be elected from within the parliament. He made the statement during a press conference he held Wednesday, when he said it would be useful to establish a dialog with the Justice Party [JP] before the balloting in the presidential election starts within a few days, but added he did not know Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's "views on timing."

He deplored the Justice Party's insistence on not condemning violence on the extreme right, commenting, "If Prime Minister Demirel had shown against rightist terrorists half the reaction we have shown against the terrorist left, it would have been much easier to bring peace and tranquility to this country."

With regard to the economic situation, Ecevit predicted prices would rise beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary citizen, and added this was the "reasoning behind the South American model" anyway. "Some day everything from caviar to American cigarettes may be found on the market," he said, "but because of the exorbitant prices, most of the people will not be able to meet their protein needs or buy fertilizer for their farms."

Questions and Answers

Ecevit also answered questions from the floor on various current issues as follows:

[Question] Could you comment on rumors circulating about the interviews your advisor Nejat Erder, and RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag had with Federal German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer?

[Answer] Ustundag, RPP Deputy Secretary Altan Oymen and advisor Erder did meet Matthoefer during their recent visit to Germany. They expressed their appreciation for Mr Matthoefer's efforts to rally economic aid to Turkey, that was all.

[Question] Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry Turgut Ozal, in a letter to World Bank President Robert McNamara, announced the government's intention to put an end to economic planning going down to the micro-level or guided through administrative controls. Does this mean dropping planned development as expressed in the Constitution?

[Answer] In my view, the government's free market policy, particularly at this time of shortages, basically contradicts planned development despite the Constitution.

[Question] What do you think of the democracy of leaders in Turkey?

[Answer] There is a party democracy and not a democracy of leaders in Turkey, particularly so in the RPP, if you ask me. [as received]

[Question] Will you name a candidate for president if you confer with Demirel?

[Answer] Names can be put forth only after interparty dialog, particularly between the RPP and the Justice Party.

[Question] Would you prefer a civil or military presidential candidate?

[Answer] We are not faced with such a choice. And it would not be right to distinguish between available members of parliament according whether they came for a civil or military career originally. But if you are asking whether the candidate will be from within or outside the parliament, I can see no reason why the next president should not be elected from among members of parliament.

Demirel Reaction

TA191814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Following RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel also held a news conference today and replied to journalists' questions about the upcoming presidential election.

[Begin Demirel recording] It is the right of the Turkish Grand National Assembly to elect a president. The presidency is one of the most important duties of the Turkish Republic. Naturally, observations and speculations will be made during the election. At first sight one may not have anything against an approach of "let us discuss the issue now and then elect the president," but there are doubts about what will be discussed and in what direction the issue can be dragged. In other words, unless these points are clarified, it is impossible to start talks just like that on such an important issue.

No one is refusing to talk. The election day is not here yet. Certain opinions have not been voiced yet. The issue is not ripe yet. It would be meaningless, in this siutation, to discuss certain persons. In principle, we are not opposed to the idea of holding this discussion, but we want to know first what is expected from the discussion. In other words, we do not want people to say afterwards: "So they talked, and what happened?" There should not be room for such remarks in such an important issue. Let us talk, but what are we going to talk about and when? I have my doubts and hesitations. [end recording]

FACTORY STRIKES IDLE 15,000 METAL WORKERS

TA192100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Maden-Is [Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union] affiliated with DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] has begun strikes in 39 more factories that are MESS [Metal Products Industrialists Union] members. The number of factories where strikes are being staged has thus risen to 53 and the number of workers on strike to 15,000.

Following the disagreement in collective bargaining between Maden-Is and MESS, the union had decided to strike factories where it is authorized [to conclude wage contracts] and had begun strikes in 14 locations. The strikes which have been continuing since 13 March, are being staged at locations in Istanbul, Izmir, Eskisehir, Bursa, Izmit, Kayseri, Tekirdag, Edirne, Diyarbakir and Ankara.

VOTCP CALLS ON WORKERS TO ORGANIZE MASS STRIKES

TA180935 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Mar 80 TA

[Statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee dated 17 March 1980]

[Text] Confronted with a conflicting situation, the Turkish working class has engaged in a decisive struggle of strikes. The wave of strikes is spreading among workers of the metallurgy and textile branches as well as other fields. The working class and our people are struggling against the unbearable loads of the economic crisis, the oppressive laws, fascist attacks, imperialist pressures and against the slavery agreements. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] calls on all our people to support the just cause of the striking working class. The spreading wave of strikes among hundreds of thousands of workers, providing for action by the toilers, and the heightened solidarity with workers who are using the strike weapon will constitute the fundamental basis for repulsing the the multilateral aggression of the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie against the people.

The TCP warns all forces supporting peace, national independence, democracy and social development in the face of increasing threats. The reactionary political forces insist on their bankrupt policies, which brought us to the present crisis. Turkey is becoming increasingly dependent on NATO and imperialism in the economic, political and military fields. The government is about to sign the new slavery agreement with the United States. This agreement can transform our country into a nuclear cemetery. A handful of monopolies are increasing their hold on the national economy. The Demirel government is trying to destroy the state enterprises or to transform them into a part of the existing monopolies. This unabated escalation of monopolies means unemployment and price hikes for millions of workers and toilers; no fertilizers and hunger for the peasants; destruction for the middle class; and bankruptcy for the medium or small capitalists.

This policy is being conducted through oppression, violence and terrorism. Martial law--which has been in effect for more than 1 year--the oppressive laws being passed, the chauvinistic barbarism against the Kurdish people, the closing down of POLITIKA as well as other progressive organs, mass detentions and the fascist terror incidents which have cost the lives of thousands of citizens were not able to silence our people.

Now the government is getting ready to declare a state of emergency and to establish state security courts spreading the story of the danger of recessionism and communism. Bills to eliminate the right to negotiate labor contracts are on the parliament's agenda. Steps are being taken to legalize manhunts. Generals who support martial law are talking about internal strife and shedding blood. A constitutional amendment is being planned for the eve of the presidential elections, in a bid to further curtail the authority of the parliament by providing more power for one man. Thus, efforts are being made to implant an oppressive paramilitary system in the country. The threat of fascism is increasing. The ultimatum of the generals has failed to open the way to a Justice Party-RPP coalition. Pressures along this line are being exerted through threats of an open military coup.

The ruling classes are using the excuse of fighting terror to carry out their attacks against the people and their liberties. In fact it is the ruling classes that incite and support terrorism, becoming directly involved in terror through fascist commandos. Meanwhile, incidents of terror by leftists--whether incited by the ruling classes or acting on their own--or individuals, who are fascists or pretend to be leftists, only benefit imperialism and reaction.

The recent escalation of terror by individuals--whether they are fascists or are pretending to be leftists--is no coincidence. The government and the militarist clique are willing to use these incidents to cure the continuously spreading wave of strikes. The killing of soldiers [by terrorists] is aimed at inciting the armed forces.

The reactionary, monoplist and Maoist press is engaged in a repulsive and loud campaign to involve the TCP in the murders and acts of the terrorists posing as leftists. This campaign is being accompanied by special courses forcing public employees to read anti-communist leaflets. The objective of this concerted campaign is to intensify (?the attacks) against the TCP and to weaken the democratic and anti-imperialist forces. The TCP has determined that the essence of leftist terror--whether perpetrated by people posing as leftists or others--is counterrevolutionary.

In a bid to eliminate this weapon being used by the CIA and MIT [National Intelligence Agency] the TCP is calling on all workers, toilers, youths and intellectuals, as well as all people who support democracy, peace, independence, socialism and particularly on all the decent revolutionaries who became involved in adventurism: Return to the Leninist, organized, mass front of the working class. Do not be decieved by the dichotomy of passivity or terrorism being imposed on you. Oppose all kinds of oppression and terror through organized, mass resistance.

No bourgeois government, or any other political alternative that is not based on the organized and conscious support of the people, can solve the crisis and save the country. Today, it is imperative to converge all national and democratic forces in one front, to unite all forces that will open the path to liberation and to fight together against imperialism, the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie--the archenemies.

It is now crucial to organize the struggle of the working class, of millions of toilers against efforts by monopolies to eliminate the collective agreements, against unemployment, price hikes, the bilateral slavery agreements, the nuclear arsenals on our soil, the arms race, as well as against the state security courts, the oppressive laws and arrests. The TCP stresses once more the importance of ensuring the unity of action by the widest democratic forces against the increasing pressures by imperialism and NATO and the intensified aggression of the ruling classes.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee

[Dated 17 March 1980]

EVREN PROPOSAL ON SECURITY FORCE SEEN AS 'DEMAGOGY'

TA141123 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Evren Wants the Police Duties and Authorities Law To Be Amended]

[Text] In an airport statement on his return from a fact-finding mission to Britain and Norway, Chief of the General Staff General Evren has called for the police duties and authorities law to be ammended [to allow for private guards]. This amendment, allowing for the more efficient functioning of the security forces, should be enacted as soon as possible, he added. General Evren, who also favors extended rights and authorities for police and gendarme forces as well as the establishment of the state security courts--reminiscent of the Istiklal courts of the past--opposed the stationing of soldiers at the entrances of banks, especially those privately owned.

Dear listeners, this statement by the chief of the General Staff only has the objective of legalizing a paramilitary and oppressive system. What he means in his statements is: If you do not want the armed forces to be eroded through the martial law implementations, then you must bow to the curtailing of your liberties. According to the chief of the General Staff, the armed forces will return to their barracks, but, on the other hand, the martial law duties will be taken over by the security forces whose authority will be expanded in a manner that will permit them to raid any residence, to conduct searches in any place, to detain citizens in the street, and even ban or postpone workers strikes.

Evren also stressed the necessity of establishing extraordinary courts as soon as possible. The establishment of these courts--reminiscent of the Istiklal courts--would only mean permanently extending the present martial law oppression all over the country. Such a step would mean pitiless, oppressive and violent implementations of gallows in the country at large.

Let us take a look at Evren's request for the soldiers not to be posted at the entrances of privately owned banks. It is obvious that soldiers as well as patriotic NCO's and officers are opposed to this task. But is Evren, who declares that he is opposed to the armed forces shouldering the protection of the banks, also opposed to the monopolist capitalists and their banks? Definitely not.

Chief of Staff General Evren is afraid that the following question will be asked by the people who see the soldiers posted in front of the banks. Is Mehmetcik [name symbolizing the Turkish soldier]--defending our national security or safeguarding the capitalists? What has pushed Evren to make his statement is the reaction by the people to this situation. That is why he says the military troops must return to their barracks. Such statements are made in vain.

The armed forces' current role in the state cannot be hidden. Whose state is this state? This state is the state of monopolist forces fed by imperialists, like Demirel, Sabanci, Koc, Eczacibasi [three prominent Turkish businessmen]. Are the monopolists not using this state as an oppressive tool against the people? Are the armed forces not being used as an oppressive tool by these same forces against the workers who are struggling for their rights through strikes, who are defending democracy and liberties and who are resisting for the sake of peace and security?

Evren says that the armed forces should return to their barracks. This is a good wish. However, when the present circumstances are taken into consideration, it becomes clear that the armed forces will continue to be used to preserve the interests of the collaborationists and the monopolists and will continue to be used as an outpost of imperialism.

As Necati Zincirkiran reported in an article in the Istanbul daily GUNAYDIN of 25 February in regard to a question on how he assessed the latest events at home, the chief of the General Staff answered by saying: We are watching, but a new step that we might take will not be similar to the letter we handed [to the president]. Even this threat is proof of the fact that the militarist clique is contemplating a military coup and has already completed the bloody plan providing for this. Taking all this into consideration, Evren's latest statements can only be considered as demagogy.

BRIEFS

GENDARME ACTIVITIES--It has been announced that 335 suspects were caught and 530 weapons were seized by gendarme units which carried out various operations in the country at large during the last 15 days. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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PAHR DENIES LINK BETWEEN BOGOTA HOSTAGE, PLO RECOGNITION

AU211030 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Pahr denied a report of the Israeli daily HA'ARETZ asserting that Chancellor Kreisky has recognized the PLO diplomatically because Austrian Ambassador Selzer had been released by the Bogota embassy occupiers. Pahr pointed out that Austria acknowledged the PLO as the only legitimate representation of the Palestinians as long ago as in October last year before the United Nations in New York.

Further Comment

AU211031 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 21 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ)--In reply to a question Foreign Minister Pahr declared on Thursday [20 March] in parliament that as early as last year Chancellor Kreisky and he himself had officially announced before the United Nations their intention to recognize the PLO. The Austrian Foreign Policy Council dealt with the matter as long ago as in September 1979, he said.

Pahr declared that he had stated in the Foreign Policy Council that Austria, like Switzerland, recognizes only states, but that he had at the same time pointed out that Austria recognized the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people. In so doing, Austria is complying with international law. Through this step, Austria also recognizes the Palestinian's right to a state of their own.

In reply to another question, Pahr declared that no incorrect means were employed in bringing about the release of the Austrian ambassador to Colombia. In view of the special circumstances--the serious illness of the ambassador's wife--the secured release does not constitute a breach of solidarity, either. Austria is continuing to participate in the efforts to bring about the release of the other hostages, he said.

SAUDI ARABIA AGREES TO OIL DELIVERIES

AU200959 Vienna KORNEN-ZEITUNG in German 20 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Saudi Oil Begins To Flow for Austria"]

[Text] Vienna--As early as in the next few weeks Saudi Arabia will begin its oil deliveries to Austria: 35,000 barrels of crude oil per day are to be supplied to the Austrian Oil Administration [OEMV], as was arranged by Chancellor Kreisky during his Middle East trip.

The Saudi oil deliveries will make the OEMV largely independent of expensive crude oil purchases on the Rotterdam spot market. As is known, several oil companies were compelled in the past few months to make up, through purchases in Rotterdam, for contract supplies that were not delivered, among others, from the Soviet Union. The oil companies bought such additional oil quantities only hesitantly, which in February led to gasoline shortages at some filling stations. Through its deliveries (totaling 2.65 million tons annually) Saudi Arabia will become Austria's most important oil supplier.

BELGIUM

GENERAL CONSIDERS COUNTRY UNPREPARED FOR NUCLEAR WAR

LD210943 Brussels LE SOIR in French 9-10 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Saturnin Gomez report on Gen Robert Close 7 March speech: "Under Politicians' Fire, Close Pursues His Attack Demanding Reinforcements"--place not specified]

[Excerpts] Gen Robert Close, who was dismissed from the post of chairman of the Commission for National Defense Problems 15 days ago for too openly criticizing the government's decisions with respect to defense matters, returned to the attack on Friday. During a symposium organized by the Club de Brabant reserve officers on the theme of "Territorial Security and Civil Defense in Time of War," General Close repeated his warnings. "In the present state of affairs," he stated, "Belgium, Europe's battlefield, would be unable to confront any military attack from the East."

It was this widely circulated statement which led to General Close's "dismissal". The government did not disagree with this thesis but it believed that the statement put the political authorities in a difficult position, especially at a time when the heads of the three branches of the armed forces were letting their discontent be known--as a result of budget cuts they were unable to carry out the tasks assigned to them.

Firm, incisive, relaxed and frequently mocking, General Close did not mince his words in describing what he asserts is the country's "state of unpreparedness" for dealing with any external armed aggression. Transcending the strictly military sphere, General Close described at considerable length the "alarming situation" which exists in the civil defense sphere. "How could you expect our frontline men to fight well if the country behind them were being destroyed?"

Therefore, General Close believes that we are faced with some major tasks: the government's physical protection to insure that it can continue to exercise its authority, through the construction of antinuclear shelters, among other things; preparation of evacuation plans; creation of reception areas for refugees; and protection of the country's "sensitive points" (nuclear power stations, communications centers and so forth) which are indispensable to the country's survival in the event of conflict.

He then criticized the laws which determine the prerogatives of the military authorities in wartime. "Wartime, as defined by the 1937 law, starts on the day of mobilization: This is a fiction completely unadapted to the speed with which a conflict could arise in our times. This law is unsuited to the graduated alert system adopted by NATO. It would be advisable to determine different stages of a crisis, ranging from peacetime to wartime, in order to insure that we are not caught off our guard."

During this debate, which was supposed to be apolitical, General Close suggested that possibly there was no political will in Belgium either to make good "shortcomings" in the civil defense sphere and/or to change laws.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Mr Roger Vaurs, the new French ambassador to Brussels, has presented his credentials to the king. [Excerpt] [Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Mar 80 p 3 LD]

TEXT OF SCHMIDT STATE OF NATION MESSAGE

DW200930 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0805 GMT 20 Mar 80 DW

[Report by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the state of the nation given to the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the situation of our divided nation and the world political development are inseparably interlinked. The preamble to the basic law says that the German people have adopted this basic law imbued with the will to preserve national and state unity and to serve peace in the world as an equal member in a unified Europe. This interconnection between Germany, Europe and world peace has become plain to anyone here once again in the recent Bundestag debates in January and February.

During my visit to the United States I met with full understanding for this idea on the part of President Carter and other interlocutors, an understanding among partners and friends. In public, too, namely in New York before the Foreign Policy Association, I said that I hope it will not be forgotten that my country and my government must always also keep in mind the destiny of our German compatriots on the other side, their desires, their interests, and that in view of our responsibility for the German people as a whole we must not rush ahead or be a spearhead.

Let me recall in this connection two crucial passages of the last government statement of 28 February: first, that no people have a greater interest in balance and detente policy than the German people, who are forced to live in two states, and second, that we are obligated to pursue a policy which will uphold the chance for further enhancing what has been achieved earlier, once the present crisis has been managed. This means that we must make our contribution toward the preservation of peace, we do not want any relapse into cold war. [applause]

In 1970, 10 years ago yesterday, Chancellor Willy Brandt met in Erfurt with the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph. The brief communique of Erfurt, seven sentences all told, does not itself reveal that with this first talk between the German government chiefs a new phase in the postwar history of our divided country began.

But we here in the Bundestag, we Germans as a whole--be it in the Federal Republic of Germany or in the German Democratic Republic, be it in divided Berlin--recall the day of Erfurt. We recall the anxieties and hopes and the manifold feelings which were associated with the meeting at the time. All of us were deeply moved by the meeting in Erfurt. But all emotion notwithstanding, the federal governments of the social-liberal coalition have tackled this problem soberly.

The 20 points which Willy Brandt formulated 8 weeks later at his second meeting with Stoph in Kassel set a yardstick for the policy of the subsequent years. This is the criterion by which we want to judge what we have achieved to date, and not yardsticks of some utopian ideas such as are aften advanced from among the ranks of the opposition concerning policy on Germany. [applause]

At this point I would like to draw attention to the publication by the federal minister for inter-German relations, which is a thick volume entitled "10 Years of Policy in Germany" and in which, among other important documents, the 20 points of Kassel are reprinted. I suggest that everybody read these 20 points again. Today I am taking these 20 points as the criterion for an interim balance sheet as to the question of what has been achieved and what remains to be done.

Point 1: In the interest of the nation Willy Brandt suggested an agreement which would improve the contacts between the people in the two states and eliminate existing disadvantages. This basic treaty was in fact signed 2 years later after tenacious and difficult negotiations. This ended the isolation of the other German state and of the Germans in the GDR who were cut off as a consequence of this isolation. The preconditions were created for a policy by which the cohesion of the Germans has been newly strengthened. [applause]

In line with Point 2 of the Kassel catalog the Bundestag approved this treaty in July 1973 despite the vehement resistance of the opposition. The political, the parliamentary controversy was followed by the legal dispute. The Federal Constitutional Court on 31 July 1973 ruled that the basic treaty is not at odds with the basic law.

Point 3 of Kassel: At the time Willy Brandt demanded that the relations between the two German states be arranged on the basis of human rights, equal rights, peaceful life together and nondiscrimination. The basic treaty does contain all these elements. Today they form the basis of German-German relations. The basic treaty also contains the avowal of human rights. All of us know that essential basic liberties are lacking in the GDR. There is yet a lot of ground to cover until they are implemented. The efforts of the Federal Government, colleague Jaeger, for human alleviations are steps on this road. [applause] We shall persistently continue these steps and this course. [applause]

In Point 4 of the Kassel catalog the renunciation of force, the peaceful settlement of controversies, the respect for territorial integrity and for the borders were postulated. All this then has been incorporated in the basic treaty, and these principles are the core of our peace policy.

In Point 5 the Federal Government at the time declared itself ready to respect the independence and sovereignty of the other German state, in its internal affairs also. This, too, has been fully incorporated in the basic treaty, and we stick to that.

The same is true for Point 6: that neither of the German states may act on behalf of the other or represent it.

Under Point 7 Willy Brandt declared that never again must war emanate from German soil, and he added Point 8 that both states will refrain from anything that might tend to disturb the peaceful life together of the peoples. This is in keeping with the preamble of our basic law. Both German states have accepted it in that treaty as the maxim of German policy.

In December last year the chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, and myself, independently of each other but in conformity, said in Berlin that never again may war emanate from German soil. [applause]

In Point 9 Brandt stressed our will to support all efforts aimed at disarmament and arms control which would serve the improvement of European security. This principle has been further developed in Article 5 of the basic treaty. In the meantime, both German states in the nonproliferation treaty have renounced the acquisition of nuclear arms. They have signed the seabed treaty. They cooperate actively in the Vienna negotiations on a balanced reduction of armed forces as well as in the United Nations' worldwide disarmament efforts.

In Point 10 it was established at that time that the treaty must be based on the special situation of Germany and of the Germans who live in two states and who yet consider themselves as members of one nation.

Despite the basic differences of opinion with the GDR leadership in this matter, the Federal Government has persistently clung to its conviction, documenting it in a legally binding way in the letters on German unity appended to our treaties.

Point 11 at that time pointed out the continuous rights and responsibilities of the four powers with regard to Berlin and to Germany as a whole. The basic treaty took this into consideration since both sides recognize that the rights reserved to the four powers are not touched by the treaty. Legally and politically that is a statement of greatest significance which makes it clear that the German problem has been kept open, also when the basic treaty was concluded.

Point 12: We suggested respect for the Quadripartite Agreement and the ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic as well as support for the four powers' efforts aimed at normalization of the situation in and around Berlin. That was preparatory to the later Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin. This four-power agreement later strengthened the viability of Berlin, safeguarded access roads to Berlin, strengthened the cities ties with the Federal Republic and increased the Berliner's freedom of movement.

Significant improvements of access roads to and from Berlin have been added in the meantime. The Berliners' vitality was allowed to develop anew. The economy of Berlin was stimulated. Since 1978 the economy of Berlin has caught up with average developments in the Federal Republic with regard to growth rates of the gross national product and investments in business. The employment figure has increased again for the first time. The influx of West German workers and employees has increased and several large enterprises have also decided to invest in Berlin. [applause]

These are positive signals contributing beyond the economic sphere to a stable political situation of the city, stimulating additionally its rich and varied cultural situation. The Federal Government has contributed considerably to the creation of a framework for these developments.

In doing this, it has always been considered that not everything that would be legally admissible would also be sensible politically. A quiet and constructive development needs firmness and restraint. We must demonstrate a sense of proportion for the politically possible, and we must have a feeling for the European chances of the city. Not he who is shouting the loudest serves the cause of Berlin, but he who carefully considers what would really serve the interests of the city and thus the interests of the people there. [applause]

Some German politicians ought to take as an example the allied protective forces which carry out their responsibilities in the interest of Berlin without great words but with firmness. [applause]

Point 13 of the Kassel meeting contained the suggestion that there be an effort for eliminating collisions between legislation in both German states in order to avoid disadvantages for the citizens. This has happened in the meantime in many cases. I remind you, for example, of recent disputes in the sphere where the new turnover tax would be valid. In this respect it was a matter of making it clear that our right to demand taxes cannot be extended to the GDR or the former German areas in the East which now belong to Poland.

However, not all differences of opinion involving legislation can be eliminated. When the basic treaty was concluded, we made the reservation that citizenship problems were not settled by the treaty. The Federal Government holds to the German citizenship as anchored in the basic law--and also out of a political and moral commitment.

I made some more extensive statements here 2 years agon in the report on the state of the nation with the agreement of all factions of the Bundestag. Today I just want to repeat that all German, regardless of where they come from, are welcome among us and that our law of citizenship--in agreement with international law--does not curtail the rights of others nor the rights of the GDR, which has issued its own citizenship law. Whether a German coming from the GDR claims his rights in our country is a question of his free decision. [applause]

In Point 14 Brandt suggested measures at that time in order to extend mutual travel and to aim for free movement.

Today we state that with regard to travel to the GDR, a considerable amount of free movement in Germany has been implemented despite continuous problems in individual cases. There are 7 to 8 million trips annually compared with the earlier 2.5 million trips 10 years ago. That includes more than 3 million visits by West Berliners who hardly had a chance form 1966 to 1972 to visit friends and relatives in East Berlin or in the GDR.

In the opposite direction, however, travel is absolutely unsatisfactory. We are happy that every year about 1.5 or 1.4 million pensioners from the GDR visit the Federal Republic. But there are only about 40,000 people below the age limit of 60 or 65 [who can visit the FRG]. Only about 40,000 people annually can travel to the Federal Republic on urgent family affairs. The latter was absolutely impossible prior to 1972. The present settlement does not suffice for us.

Point 15 at that time in Kassel dealt with the uniting of separated families. I state that since 1970 on the basis of our efforts, 26,500 germans have been permitted to resettle in the Federal Republic. In addition, there is also a high figure of former prison inmates who were also allowed to the country with our help.

Point 16 demanded that the problems along the border should be settled in a neighborly fashion. The basic treaty later charged the border commission with this task. Through laborious, detailed work and through the review and establishment of the frontier, this commission contributed toward the clear reduction in the number of serious border incidents during the past several years. It has not dropped to zero.

Nearly 1,300 km of border were established by agreement and newly marked. No agreement is as yet in sight on the 95-km-long Elbe River border. On the other hand, the border commission succeeded in finding practical solutions for cases of damage, in drinking-water supply and in other questions of water economy in the border region.

Point 17 concerns cooperation in traffic, in postal affairs and telecommunications, in the exchange of information, in science, in education, in cultural affairs, in sports. To these ends, numberous additional agreements were concluded since the basic treaty; others are under negotiation. I would like to emphasize but a few elements from a large mosaic of individual units which illustrate what has been achieved and what so far has not been attained.

The communication routes have been improved and will be further improved, for example, by the construction of the Berlin-Hamburg Autobahn, the opening of an additional railroad transit point in Berlin, through the opening of the Teltow Canal in Berlin, through the necessary repairs on the Helmstedt Autobahn, on the transit waterways. All this costs a great deal of money; some people believe that it costs too much money.

Yet, ladies and gentlemen, this money has contributed a great deal toward strengthening the viability and the economic potential of Berlin and toward introducing an element of long-term stabilization into inter-German relations. [applause]

Telephone connections were also expanded. Ten years ago today, in 1970, about 700,000 telephone calls were made from the Federal Republic to the GDR. Last year there were 30 times more, 20 million calls, an average of 55,000 a day between the two sides. For 18 years there was no telephone connection between the two sides of Berlin. Today West Berlin has more than 500 telephone lines to East Berlin and to the GDR.

Mutual information to the public in both states essentially improved as well. We know more about each other; above all the work of our journalists in the GDR has contributed toward enabling many people here to have a more exact, more explicit picture of the GDR, and as a result, prejudice has been mitigated.

The economic and social performance of the people in the GDR has been recognized beyond its borders. As early as the mid-sixties some Hamburg journalists reported their impressions of the GDR under the headline, which was quite appropriate at the time: "Travel to a Remote Country." Today nobody would expect the GDR to be the subject of such a newspaper article.

On the other hand, the working possibilities of our journalists in the GDR leave much to be desired. Evictions, restrictions, even threats by the GDR are at odds with the contractual agreements of 1972 and with the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. We are aware that in the GDR and in other communist states other criteria are applicable to journalistic work than are applicable here in our country. Yet we are firmly convinced that the GDR and other Warsaw Pact states would serve their international relations better if they were to allow Western journalists to work without hindrance. [applause]

In cultural exchanges the level achieved is not in keeping with the interests of the people in the development of the entire German sphere of culture. Neither does it correspond to the general European standard. Scientific-technical cooperation also lags far behind the East-West standard achieved elsewhere.

In sports there is an agreement between the sports associations, yet their implementation leaves much to be desired. There is no headway in environmental protection, and the problems are becoming more urgent, for instance, the desalination of the Werra River. We are endeavoring to achieve an accord with the GDR on the opening of negotiations of experts, and I hope that these talks will begin soon.

Point 18 in Kassel pertained to trade expansion. The result since then is that on an unchanged legal basis, trade exchange has more than tripled since the end of the past decade. Last year it amounted to nearly DM10 billion. The Federal Government welcomes this development, just as it welcomes the beginning of long-term cooperation. The Federal Government at the same time draws attention to the need for better regulation of non-commercial payment and accounting procedure and for eliminating social hardship there, as was envisaged in a protocol addendum to the basic treaty.

In point 19 Willy Brandt suggests that both governments appoint authorized representatives with ministerial rank to set up missions for the permanent representatives of those authorized. The result was that in 1974 the two states took up official relations. The permanent representations have been handling a variety of tasks since including a continous exchange of opinions and information between the governments and the possibilities of extending assistance, assistance of which many thousands of Germans avail themselves each year. All this seemed to be nearly inconceivable 10 years ago; today it is a foregone conclusion. [applause]

Point 20 of Kassel pertained to the membership and cooperation of the two German states in the United Nations and in other international organizations. This was put into practice in 1973. The four powers have issued a joint statement that this membership in no way touches their rights and responsibilities. And thus here, too, the modus vivendi character has been preserved for Germany.

I can remember exactly, ladies and gentlemen, at the time, 10 years ago today, these 20 **Kassel points** appeared to be a highly audacious program. It called for courage to present such a concept and thus to set a **standard.** Today we know that this was a realistic concept. Much of what was envisaged at the time has been implemented today through laborious efforts. It took a long time, it was even boring to some, yet by this purposeful policy we achieved the following for Germany:

First, we **facilitated contacts between the people in divided Germany and mitigated the** hardship of separation.

Second, we have kept the German problem open, just as the basic law commands. We have reaffirmed our goal of German unity also toward our treaty partners.

Third: In the course of 10 years, we have mitigated the burdens of the past also with regard to the people in Eastern Europe wherever possible through treaties and cooperation. What was achieved previously with regard to our **Western** neighbors has been achieved to a far-reaching extent also with regard to the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Poles and our other neighbors in the East. And many people in the East have cooperated in this matter. [applause]

Fourth: We have made it possible for the Federal Republic of Germany, since the end of the sixties, to play the role in the detente process--together with our Western friends--that was prescribed for us through our national and European responsibilities.

Fifth: We have avoided becoming isolated internationally because of our special situation as a divided nation; we have much seen to it that the political freedom of action of our state in the world has been extended considerably.

Sixth: We have made possible new forms of cooperation between the East and the West that are contributing to the strengthening of balance in Europe, to the strengthening of security in Europe.

Despite all that, ladies and gentlemen, very many things must still be done. As long as there is a wall and the application of force at the border running through Germany, we cannot be content. [applause]

The reasons for tension between both German states continue to exist. That cannot be otherwise in view of the antagonism between the political systems, due to the lack of basic political liberties and the lack of freedom of movement in the GDR. As a whole, however, mutual relations of the two states have improved without, however, permitting us to speak of good relations or normality.

Impatience and short endurance do not help to get ahead. We need long endurance in matters of German policy. Bundestag President Carstens recently stated this again, and I would like to strongly underline it with regard to the future as well. [applause]

The continuation of German policy in the future was also involved when President Carter and I early this month in a common statement agreed, and I quote: To preserve the framework of East-West relations that has been set up over more than 2 decades. End of quotation.

The then-CSU Chairman Strauss was also aware of the world political connection of the German problem [shouts] then as well as today, but I speak of 1962, Mr Barzel. I do not intend to do some window dressing with regard to the present, Mr. Barzel. [laughter, applause] CSU Chairman Strauss was also aware of the world political connection with the German problem when he said 18 years ago, in 1962: For German reunification we should have to wait for a fateful hour of the East-West talk--the talk--it was a realistic word coming, by the way, from Vilshofen. Or when he warned 4 years later against the danger of a world political isolation of our country, when he urged breaking through that isolation with the help of France, as he put it, and when he made a very skeptical statement with regard to a bilateral German-American treaty--because of the different state of interests. [shouts]

This spokesman recognized very well at times the danger of isolation. But in the middle of the sixties the CDU/CSU did not have a concept for avoiding that danger. The Social-Liberal coalition had a concept for a new German policy and a new policy toward the East, and it had the courage--and will have the courage in the future--to implement the concept. And this concept was not planned to be a breakthrough with the help of France, nor did it come about out of skepticism vis-a-vis the United States. It was based on the interests of the German people. It means that it had the support of the United States and the support of France and the support of Great Britian. And it took into consideration the state of interest of the peoples and states of Eastern Europe. [applause]

When in past weeks Mr Strauss degraded the most recent basic documents regarding cohesion and agreement during a dangerous international crisis--namely the interrelated joint statements with the French of 5 February and with the Americans of 5 March--when he degrades them with the qualification "verging on foolishness" when he tried to brush aside the latter document--on American soil--as a product of an election campaign it is detrimental to the interests of our state. It is an insult to the three government or state chiefs involved in the statements, and in the end it even hurts the originator of the polemics. [prolonged applause]

German policy and German unity can be served only with persistence, ladies and gentlemen, not with rhetoric. [prolonged applause, shouts]

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan [shouts] has led to a serious international crisis which also has an effect on East-West relations in Europe. We hope together with our allies to be able to hold the damage in Europe within limits.

First priority is the demand for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We need a common Western answer to the Soviet expansion. In the meantime, we have made decisive progress in this matter. I quote again the joint statement of Washington: They acknowledged with satisfaction that their assessments of the effects of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are very close to each other, and they agree with regard to the measures every country ought to take with regard to the Soviet action. End of quotation.

This weekend I had an opportunity, in a very friendly and intense private talk with the French president, to intensify the exchange of ideas and experience between both our governments.

This centered on his important trip to the Near and Middle East as well as my talks and experiences in Washington. We also discussed the European problems, the difficult European problems, which will confront the nine heads of government in the European Council in Brussels the week after next.

On the whole--to quote the German-French statement once again--what mattered to us was that the European powers under the present circumstances must assume special responsibilities. The key points of a European action within the framework of a joint Western policy are taking shape.

First, the states' proposal concerning a nonalined and neutral Afghanistan, a negotiating offer in the central issue of the present crisis: This is not only being supported by our allies, and expressly also by the United States, but also by the ASEAN states, for example.

Second, the joint political statement by the foreign ministers of our Community and the ASEAN states in Kuala Lumpur beyond the cooperation agreement of the two regional groups of states is an entirely new step on the road toward a comprehensive partnership with the countries of the Third World for the purpose of strengthening their economic independence, their political sovereignty. Upon a German initiative, the European Community is holding exploratory talks with the Gulf states concerning the conclusion of cooperation agreements. With the agreement of the Lome Convention, the European Community has presented an orientation model for the cooperation of industrial and developing countries.

Third, the efforts for the restoration of the political balance in the Near and Middle East make the search for a just, comprehensive, lasting peace in that region even more urgent. The Europeans are endeavoring to vitalize the European-Arab dialog. At the proper time the Europeans will have to try in a careful way to help solve Middle East problems. What remains the essential elements of our policy is the right of all states of the region to live within secure borders and, on the other hand, the right to self-determination also for the Palestinian people. During his Middle East tour the French president underscored the significance of this right once again.

Fourth, in Africa our British friends, through the elections in Zimbabwe, have made an important contribution toward worldwide political stabilization, notably on a continent with which we Europeans and we Germans are particularly closely allied. What has been achieved there can only elicit our admiration. We have offered our cooperation in partnership to the government of Prime Minister Mugabe. [applause]

The European Community and its member states in the present world political crisis will have to prove that they are serious about the goals formulated at the summit meeting in The Hague 10 years ago, in December 1969, thusly: clearing the road for a united Europe which can assume its responsibility in the world tomorrow and make the contribution which is in keeping with the European task and tradition.

I find that in the present crisis the network of international cooperation is holding and is proving its worth. A network which brings us together with our allies and the EC partners and, increasingly, with the states of the Third World. Within this framework we are making our own national contribution.

Our security lies in the alliance of the free peoples of Western Europe and North America, which is led by the United States as primus inter pares. For this reason our primary concern is the unity of the alliance, the close and comprehensive coordination with all allies, in particular between ourselves and the United States. I underscore the words of the U.S.-German statement. I quote that not only the common vital interests, security interests, that not only the common security interests ally the two countries, but also their common principles and basic values, their democratic form of life, their belief in inalienable human rights. [applause]

In a basic way we are contributing to the joint defense of the West. We are prepared to make the necessary increase in our military expenditures to the same degree as it has been done each year during the past 10 years. But we are also aware that the defense capability must not be measured solely by the financial expenditures. On the basis of general conscription, which is in keeping with our interpretation of a democratic state, we have a well-trained, modernly equipped Bundeswehr, and in the future, too, we will do what is necessary in defense policy to insure our defense capability and the balance, and within the framework of the alliance but in limits drawn for us by the basic law, we will also relieve partners, if necessary, if and when they must take over other additional tasks.

We want to help our Turkish allies and friends. This spring the Federal Government took the initiative for the second time for a comprehensive international action aimed at economically consolidating Turkey, an action which is already showing initial, positive results.

Yet in dealing with our security I cannot but revert to another matter. As a reply to a quite considerable Soviet advance armament we have jointly with our partners adopted the dual decision of NATO of December 1979 on the modernization of the U.S. medium-range weapons and on the offer to the Soviet Union for arms control negotiations in this field of medium-range weapons. Jointly with our alliance partners we stand by both parts of that decision. Both parts must be understood in their full seriousness. I repeat: What matters exclusively here is to restore a balance that has been disturbed. We do not aspire to prepondernace or western advantages. On the contrary, we Germans have a vital interest in stabilizing the balance, namely on a lower level. [applause]

We are agreed with our alliance partners, and this has also been put down in the U.S.-German statement, that the arms control offer of NATO to the Soviet Union in this field of medium-range weapons remains on the table and that we want to seek progress in arms limitation wherever this might become possible.

This is also true for the negotiations on Strategic Arms Limitation, to SALT, I repeat that I would welcome it if the Soviet Union would express its action with regard to SALT II, even if it is not yet ratified, in as clear a manner as did the American President.

It also pertains to the followup meeting of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. We support having the followup meeting take place as scheduled in the fall in Madrid, Spain. [applause] We are making intensified preparations for it together with our partners. The scientific forum in Hamburg with scientists of all 35 participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, CSCE, demonstrated that progress in cooperation can be also achieved in difficult times.

That also pertains to the MBFR talks. We also support the initiative of France for a conference on disarmament in Europe and we hope to make progress in the field of confidence-building measures. I again welcome the interest in a continuation of the arms limitation policy that has been expressed in the suggestion of the first secretary of the Polish Workers Party, Gierek. He approached all participants of CSCE, all who were involved in Helsinki and Belgrade.

Ladies and gentlemen, with regard to relations with the East we want to preserve what has been achieved in agreement with our allies. Most of all, however, since there is no cooperation without a balance, there is no control over a crisis without communication, without mutual information.

I welcome that communication between the two world powers has begun again. I also consider my exchange of letters with CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev to be a contribution to communications between East and West which must not be disrupted, particularly in tense times.

Between the East and the West in Europe there is no alternative to the policy of balance and of detente. [applause] But the Soviet Union must also know that its military intervention in Afghanistan has made detente more difficult and uncertain, as the German-French statement puts it, and that it would not stand a new blow of the same kind. [shouts] In other words, it is the responsibility of the Soviet Union to reestablish the upset balance through a withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan so that the paths of cooperation which have been opened up with such toil will stay open and that peace in the world might prevail. [applause]

President Carter and I have stated together that the invasion of Afghanistan has caused a serious deterioration in the economic relations between the West and the Soviet Union.

We will shape our relations with the Soviet Union--in adherence to all treaties--in such a way that our economy will not draw advantages from measures of alliance partners. We will watch out, together with our allies, that our economic relations will not strengthen Soviet arms efforts or the Soviet military potential. But in the future too we will consider trade and economic cooperation with all countries of Eastern Europe as important elements of our policy of European stability. [applause]

The Federal Government considers it indispensable that the Soviet Union create conditions under which sportsmen from all states will be able to take part in the Olympic games. We have said so several times. These conditions have not yet been created because the occupation of Afghanistan and the battles there continue undiminished. The Olympic idea, however, since its beginnings in classical Greece, has been linked inseparably with the state of peace among the people. If peace is not reestablished in Afghanistan, a common consequence in this matter will become unavoidable.

Conditions of undisturbed cooperation, by the way, cannot be established by trying to separate the members of the Western alliance or the members of the Federal Government from each other, or by playing them against each other. If the Soviet press, for example, at one time picks the federal foreign minister as a special target of its criticism and at other time the federal chancellor, it is right on one point only, namely that both--as well as all members of this Federal Government--represent one and the same policy, [applause] a policy for Germany, that is a policy of balance and--based on the balance--a policy of understanding and cooperation. [applause]

Ten years of German policy by the social-liberal coalition have--I am taking up the threat again--strengthened the cohesion of the people in both German states. Without this human cohesion our stand for unity would lose its inner sense. [applause]

The substance of the nation, the common history, the common language, the common literature, art, music, knowledge about each other, the wish to live together and especially the common duty with regard to peace and eventually the common wish to come together under a joint roof--all these are prerequisites for German unity. Since the German policy of the social-liberal coalition was aimed at that substance we could honestly fulfill the commitment with regard to unity in line with the preamble of the basic law.

I remind you, as I said at the outset, that the basic law declares our will to serve the peace of the world in a united Europe.

Naturally we cannot renounce caution and foresight in this connection. We cannot renounce security and defense preparedness when it comes to our freedom; we cannot renounce careful foreign policy consideration, wisdom and a circumspect attitude. But we must always realize that he among us who does not want to or cannot seek a compromise with a neighbor would be useless for the peaceful reestablishment of Europe. [applause]

Here I return to the starting point of my idea with regard to the unity of the nation: only the reestablishment of the spiritual cohesion of all of Europe; only the reestablishment of the economic cohesion of all of Europe--despite all its presently depressing political forms and crises--only this offers a chance for a possible future reunification of our own nation under a common roof.

There is little sense now in advancing reunification plans or quarreling over what German unity should be like. In the letter on German unity, we made it clear that as far as we are concerned, peace in Europe is the precondition for a convergence [wiederzusammenfinden] of the Germans. This remains valid without any change. It is a commitment which in world political crisis situations requires a particularly circumspect and careful policy by the Federal Government. [applause]

All our allies also understand it this way, in particular President Carter and in particular President Giscard d'Estaing.

It was 2 years ago that then incumbent federal President Scheel pointed out that the preamble of the basic law does not say: restore the unity and the freedom; nor does it say to bring it about, but it says to complete it, which is a hint at the beginnings that had already been made, a hint on common platforms which continue to exist. At the time Scheel further said that our efforts toward unity are not an obsolete, backward-oriented empire romanticism; unity is a European peace picture oriented toward the future. I underscore this passage in particular vis-a-vis those neighbors and friends in Europe among whom occasionally some uneasiness arises over the question of what the Germans themselves plan to do with themselves on this course.

Ladies and gentlemen, much of the present partition fills us with bitterness. Yet we cannot change the present state of Germany caused by Hitler either by more hardness, as some people think, or through constant accusations, as some people are tempted to do; we cannot undo the consequences of the war. On the contrary, such attempts would just unleash additional dangers.

As far as the future of the German nation is concerned, we must state soberly that the political constellations in the world, in Europe, in the present do not offer any chances for overcoming Germany's partition into two states. But in the event that the mutual work toward detente between these two are replaced by a new confrontation, the chances for the future also would suffer from this, and nobody would suffer more from this than the Germans, and in particular the Germans on the other side. [applause]

German partition is also Europe's partition. Concretely this means that the German problem can be solved only in a European way. Everything the Europeans on both sides can do to level out the trenches between us, to create more solidarity, benefits the German cause at the same time.

Let me sum up, ladies and gentlemen: First, 10 years of policy on Germany by the social-liberal coalition have yielded concrete, positive results to the people in our divided country; at the same time they have consolidated the situation of Berlin. [applause]

Second, this policy has lived up to the mandate of the basic law. It has preserved and strengthed anew the cohesion of the Germans--an inalienable precondition for what the basic law wants. [applause]

Third, the federal government is aware of the multitude of further tasks between the two German states. It will work untiringly to cope with them. A meeting between Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker and myself, which I think should take place as early as possible in the German Democratic Republic, is also meant to serve this end. [applause]

The most important task for us Germans, for us in the Federal Republic of Germany, for us in the German Democratic Republic--and by the way also for the signatories of the Quadrapartite Agreement--in the present, politically dangerous world situation is the avoidance of confrontation of German soil. [strong applause]

The cohesion of the German nation and the preservation of peace are inalienable preconditions for German unity, the completion of which all of us desire. Without peace German unity is inconceivable. [prolonged strong applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG

DW201505 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1023 GMT 20 Mar 80 DW

[Speech by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the Bundestag in Bonn following the delivery of the state of the nation message by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt --live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the topic of today's debate is to answer the question of how to pursue the political goal of the Federal Republic of Germany to work toward a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will regain their unity in free self-determination--how can this goal be successfully pursued under existing conditions of the international situation. We have not heard any advice in this respect in the speech [by Franz Josef Strauss] which we have just heard. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, with the letter on German unity these determining elements of policy of Germany became a component of the Federal Republic of Germany's body of work on which, following Western integration, has created the contractual bases for the policy of detente and of coming to terms with our neighbors in the East and with the GDR. This, colleague Strauss, is the avowal that we will not reconcile ourselves to German partition. It is not a verbal matter but part of a treaty to which we adhere and which you avow as well. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, if this debate is to live up to its purpose it must naturally also answer the question of what the Germans and their allies can now do to prevent the effects of the international crisis from being stronger in divided Germany than elsewhere. The will for peace and the avowal of the unity of the nation--and this avowal includes the one German citizenship--will for exercising the inalienable right to self-determination and the determination to implement this right within the framework of a European peace solution constitute the supporting principles of the policy on Germany pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany. [applause]

In the debate on the government statement on the state of the nation it is important to stress these principles, for they also determine the degree of responsibility of German policy within the framework of the alliance and in the securing of world peace. Herein lies the reason for my statement at the end of my speech on 17 January this year. I said at the time that for this reason there is no political decision which we can make without thinking of Dresden and Weimar, Halle, Magdeburg, Rostock and Greifswald. In the awareness of this responsibility we want to continue working for peace, security and detente, to the extent that it is up to us to do so. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, in the government statement the chancellor has given a sober assessment of the results of the policy for Germany since 21 May 1970, the day on which then incumbent Chancellor Willy Brandt presented in Kassel the ideas of the Federal Government concerning the principles and elements for the settlement of equal relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. It is obvious that not everything has been attained. Yet, ladies and gentlemen, we ought to be agreed that the people in divided Germany do not want to give up anything that has been achieved. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, anyone criticizing what has been achieved between 1970 and 1980--and the opposition is perfectly entitled to make a critical analysis here--must also be ready to be asked what they succeeded in achieving in the same way on the same issues during the period of their governmental responsibility. [applause]

This is especially true regarding this critical remark [replying to an interjection by the opposition] by my venerated colleague. We have not always been in the government. What makes us different from you, though, is that we do have the strength to recognize what others have done for our country, which is why, for example, the joint statement of the chancellor and the U.S. President mentions what has been attained during the past 2 decades, meaning also in the time when you bore governmental responsibility. Ladies and gentlemen, we have the responsibility and the duty to do everything to preserve what has been achieved and to clear the road for further headway.

I think that rarely before has it been as plain as it has been in the past several weeks that the unity of the nation, of the people here and over there, has so clearly manifested itself in the concern about common peace, about the safeguarding of what has been jointly attained, about human rights and about further practical progress. The responsible people in the GDR must know that they will find in us partners for any step which will bring us closer to these goals, many of which we know are jointly desired by Germans in East and West.

The world political situation directly affects the situation of the German nation. Ladies and gentlemen, during the past decades we lived to see many a crisis which had its origin in divided Germany. Others emerged from divided Europe. The fact that it is different this time does not allow us to forget history, nor does it induce us to harbor the illusion that the matter in Afghanistan is none of our business.

Detente is indivisible, and the right to self-determination and political independence are inalienable rights, and their preservation brings peoples and states together, regardless of their geographical distance.

The situation of the nation in divided Germany leads us time and again in the crisis development of our times to watch quite carefully how we can avoid the effects of this development, effects which might particularly hit us or apply to us. In so doing we must keep in mind that all progress in divided Germany has been possible only jointly with our partners and allies.

The membership in the European Community and the membership in the North Atlantic Alliance are the indispensable foundations of, not impediments to, a realistic policy of detente and coming to terms with the East.

The aims of our German policy, as I have pointed them out here, can therefore be pursued only together with our Western partners and not without them. Only in community with our partners and allies can we implement these aims.

One of the most significant documents of postwar history is the Treaty on Germany, the 25th anniversary of the implementation of which will be observed on 5 May this year. In this treaty the three powers identify themselves--the United States, France and the United Kingdom--with the aims of our German policy, and they accept their responsibilities. Numerous documents thereafter include all our partners, not merely these three, in the common aims.

Ladies and gentlemen, at least equally important is the factual support we have experienced on every occasion with regard to our German objectives. Our belonging to the Western community and to the North Atlantic Pact, therefore, is also an expression of the common interest in the national problem of the Germans.

The awareness that the alliance and the community are fiathful communities of freedom which are based on common security interests and ideological values also includes the elements of German policy mentioned in the letter on German unity. This statement stresses our conviction that the interests of the Germans and their implementation are an expression of Western unity and not of different interests in the Western camp.

All this is meant when there is talk of solidarity in the Western alliance, of solidarity between Europeans and Americans, and of solidarity between Germans and Americans.

Ladies and gentlemen, our cooperation in the alliance is therefore not contrary to the interests of the nation that is divided into different states. On the contrary, our fellow countrymen in the GDR know that our freedom is their hope, and that our freedom depends on the same conditions which guarantee our security. They know that for us Germans peace is as indivisible as the nation.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the will to overcome the crisis that has been touched off by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been expressed by the Federal Government in the discussions of 17 January 1980 and 28 February 1980. What was said then is valid today and unchanged. Significant elements of common efforts of Western states have either been implemented or are being continued. The Federal Government made important decisions with regard to common defense in the session of the Federal Security Council.

The European Community on 25 February 1980 initiated the cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia. On 7 March the previously annouced treaty with the ASEAN states was signed. Exploratory talks with the Gulf states are under way. Efforts to give Turkey efficient help have been promoted considerably by the efforts of the federal finance minister.

I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, if we had not made these efforts, there would not be a real chance to help Turkey. That cannot be contested. [applause]

With the Zimbabwe elections, which were termed fair and just, a significant step has been taken toward independence. In this way they have embarked on the path toward solutions through negotiations. Efforts continue with the aim of solving the Mideast problem through a guarantee of Israel's existence within secure borders and the right of the Palestinian people to carry out their right to self-determination.

Ladies and gentlemen, this means that within the more and more clear contours of an overall Western concept as an answer to the Soviet challenge, significant steps have been taken, steps that are aimed at strengthening the alliance's defensive ability, steps that are aimed at taking measures for the preservation of our strategic interests in the economic field, steps that are aimed at measures for the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the nonalined states.

Ladies and gentlemen, anyone who wants to correctly assess German-American relations, and who wants to correctly assess our position in the Western alliance cannot ignore the fact that the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to this overall concept is most considerable. That is being recognized in the United States. [applause]

A part of the overall Western concept is the suggestion of the European foreign ministers of 19 February 1980, a suggestion that is finding more and more international support. This suggestion is the honest attempt to show a way out of the immediate results of the Afghanistan crisis. It is therefore the intention of this suggestion, as well as of the suggestion by the United Nations, to achieve the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The suggestion is an attempt to create framework conditions for that withdrawal which would stabilize the future status of Afghanistan in such a way that this country would not become the subject of power policy aims of other states, nor that a danger could emanate from Afghanistan for anybody, including the Soviet Union.

Such a status for Afghanistan can be achieved only if it is a nonalined state, if its political independence and its territorial integrity are respected by all sides and if nobody interferer in the domestic affairs of this country. All sides also means the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union ought to take seriously the will for a constructive solution contained in this suggestion.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the session of the Bundestag on 17 January 1980 I said: The aim of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is obvious. It is the expression of an overall strategy aimed at extending the sphere of influence wherever there is a lack of stability--stability exists in Europe--and where this seems possible without running greater risk. Concretely said: In the Middle East area it is also an expression of the overall strategy aimed at advancing to the warm waters, while simultaneously gaining influence on the energy and raw material sources of the region, end of quotation.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Soviet Union terms this statement an imputation. By complying with the European suggestion it could give a sign indicating that it seriously wants to abandon that strategy. [applause] The reaction of the Soviet Union to this suggestion so far does not give any reason at all to be optimistic. There is a lack of obvious and tangible indications which would open chances for the beginning of a negotiating process. First of all, public statements mentioning the prerequisites for a Soviet withdrawal have not been followed up by corresponding action.

On the contrary, the actions of the Soviet intervention troops in Afghanistan speak a different language. And yet, ladies and gentlemen, all of us would neglect our responsibility if we did not avail ourselves of even the slightest option to contribute toward overcoming the crisis in our own way--through political means, through dialog, through negotiation. But what this requires, above all, is the necessary steps by the Soviet Union.

This, by the way, applies also to the Olympic issue which was touched on here just a while ago again. It is not we who jeopardize the Olympic games, but the Soviet Union which jeopardizes them, and in particular our participation, by its intervention. The Soviet Union alone can make it possible by withdrawing from Afghanistan.

This is why the Soviet Union must create the prerequisites to make it possible for the teams from all states of the world to participate in the games. These preconditions do not exist, and unfortunately I have no more cause today than I had in my last speech to the Bundestag to expect that they might still be created in good time.

Still, ladies and gentlemen, the attitude of the Federal Government is unequivocal. When we endeavor, colleague Marx, to bring about a common European attitude of all nine Europeans along our lines, which also means along the American-European lines, it is not a strike against the U.S.-European relationship, but an effort toward achieving a common U.S.-European position on such a difficult issue. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the statement by the Soviet Union which spoke of the preconditions for withdrawal was not followed by corresponding deeds. Nevertheless we advocate the view--and I stress this once again--that in this difficult situation we must not allow the dialog contacts with the East to be severed. In this world political crisis we as Germans must, in dealing with the report on the state of the nation, especially heed the effects of this crisis on detente policy in Europe and on East-West relations at large.

Compared with earlier actions of this nature outside of Germany--I am referring to Hungary in 1956 and to Prague in 1968--the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has the added significance that the intervention in Afghanistan happened under the conditions of a detente policy which we hoped to see progress, and that as a result important principles of this detente policy have been violated. For this reason the international situation can no longer be as it was before, even after a withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In a difficult international situation it is necessary to state here once again and say clearly that the central element of detente policy is the unconditional observance of all concluded treaties. The Federal Government also and expressly avows this today. As far as we are concerned, this also means that we will do everything in our power to keep the treaties free from impairment by events in other parts of the world. And we shall make every effort to develop this treaty policy and to utilize its possibilities in mutual interest or, to the extent it involves a multilateral instrument like the Final Act of Helsinki, in the general interest.

The negotiations conducted with the GDR particularly in the most recent past are the practical proof of not only the will for this policy, but also for the existence of opinions for this policy under the present circumstances, options which we must not neglect in the interest of the nation.

Ladies and gentlemen, detente policy stands for more, however. The principles of detente policy in the East-West relationships are adapted to behavior everywhere in the world. The United States and the Soviet Union have expressed this in their declaration of principles dated 29 May 1972. May I be permitted to quote from it:

The United States and the USSR consider it most important to prevent the emergence of situations which might lead to a dangerous worsening of their relations. Hence, they will do everything in their power to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war.

In their mutual relations they will always exercise restraint, and they will be prepared to negotiate and to settle differences of opinion by peaceful means. Talks and negotiations on unsettled questions will be conducted in a spirit of mutuality, mutual cooperativeness and mutual advantage. Both sides recognize that direct or indirect efforts toward achieving a unilateral advantage at the expense of the other will be at odds with these objectives. The preconditions for the preservation and strengthening of peaceful relations between the United States and the USSR are the recognition of the security interests of the parties to the treaty on the basis of the principle of equal rights and the renunciation of the use of force or the threat with force.

On 27 June 1977 the French president and the Soviet general secretary stated that the Soviet Union and France deem it necessary that the efforts of all states for the benefit of international detente policy be continued and intensified through the conformity of their attitudes toward other states and in all parts of the world with the requirements of detente. And finally, ladies and gentlemen, the joint statement of the chancellor and the Soviet general secretary of 6 May 1978 says: In respecting the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world, they--meaning the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR--will unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally muster their political and economic potentials for this goal, namely the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world.

Thus our behavior in the present crisis must be governed, first, by the determination to do everything jointly with our allies that is necessary to safeguard the balance and thus for our own freedom and security and for the preservation of peace; second, it must be governed by the readiness to be a partner to the nonalined countries in the preservation of their nonalinement; third, it must be governed by the realization that the behavior of the Soviet Union has incalculable effects on detente policy in Europe and on the East-West relationship at large; and fourth, it must be governed by the will not to reply to the violation of these principles by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan by abandoning these principles in Europe on our part or even by calling into question the treaties concluded with the GDR, with the Soviet Union and the other East European states, the quadripartite agreement on Berlin, or the Final Act of Helsinki. These documents continue to be determinative for our policy. [applause]

This is why we will defend all results of our policy tooth and nail, and on our part we will not retract one step which has become possible as a result of the treaties and agreements concluded in the interest of the divided country. Because we do not consider the policy introduced as being static, but rather as dynamic, we will not do anything on our part that might tend to jeopardize options for further headway.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not stand alone with regard to this policy. It is included in the community of the Western countries. The statement made by the federal chancellor and the American president on 5 March 1980 says: The federal chancellor and the president repeated the determination of their countries to mitigate tentions in the world. They agreed that is desirable in the present period of increased tensions to preserve the framework of East-West relations that has been set up over more than 2 decades.

Ladies and gentlemen, colleague Strauss has once again dealt with the German-French statement of 5 February 1980. A listener would be forced to conclude that the French and German governments desired to say with this statement: so far this is perhaps just barely tolerable, but next time--beware.

Ladies and gentlemen, paragraph 1 of this statement reads as follows, and I must read it to you now: They, namely the president of the Republic of France and the federal chancellor, believe that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable and that it will create serious dangers for stability in that region and for peace.

They consider it indispensable to make an immediate end to this, as has been demanded by a great majority of the UN General Assembly. The only aim is to reestablish a situation in line with the rights of the Afghan people and the demands of international peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, the aim of a common Western policy cannot be pointed out more clearly. [applause]

[Bundestag president] Will you permit an interjection, Mr Federal Foreign Minister?

[Genscher] Please go ahead.

[Unidentified opposition spokesman] Mr Federal Minister, isn't the text you have just read--and which is certainly considered correct by all here in the House--devalued by the point that Minister President Strauss mentioned and criticized: that is that this text signals to the Soviet Union that the consequences of its action will take place only if a second act of this kind takes place? Doesn't that devalue everything you have just said? [applause]

[Genscher] Actually, my colleague, you should not impute to our own government or to the French Government that they would mutually devalue what they said in the same statement. What you have just said is not contained in the statement at all. The sentence you object to reads as follows: They state that detente would not stand a new blow of the same kind.

Ladies and gentlemen, anyone who rejects that sentence must say that as of now he no longer wants to pursue a detente policy. I tell you that we will try to create the prerequisites for a continued detente policy and preserve them where they still exist. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, a solution of the Afghanistan crisis will have to give an answer to the question of how the Soviet Union wants to handle the principle of indivisible detente in the future. That is one of the central issues touched upon in this sentence. [shouts] If for you the indivisibility of detente policy is meaningless, you ought to be enlightened by colleagues of your faction who are versed in foreign policy. [applause]

Peace in Europe in the future will depend even more on developments in the world. Ladies and gentlemen, the developments we are facing contain serious dangers. I will mention only the growing need for scarcer and scarcer raw materials and energy, the increasing gap between poor and rich countries, and lack of respect for the independence of the countries of the Third World, as demonstrated by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. And finally there is the danger of a new arms race caused by the Soviet arms lead [vorruestung]. We do not want to have an arms race, the Soviet Union is forcing it on us, it alone can stop it. Our hand remains outstretched for disarmament policy in all fields. [applause]

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has taken place at a time when the last vestiges of colonialism are slowly disappearing, when the young African and Asian states that have become independent are becoming aware of their independence, their weight and their share in the responsibility for the fate of the world and for peace in the world.

The Soviet policy in the Third World runs against this strong historical current. The representatives of an African state said in the great debate in the UN General Assembly on Afghanistan that no words could describe the deep disappointment and sobering feeling which the government and the people of his country experienced when the news came of the Soviet armed intervention into Afghanistan, a nonalined developing country of the Third World which did not threaten the peace and security of the Soviet Union. Nothing can more clearly express the basic mood in the Third World than this statement.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are therefore in the most critical situation where the attempt by the Soviet Union to set up predominance in the Third World brings it into stronger and stronger conflict with the countries of Africa and Asia. Two prerequisites must therefore be fulfilled in order that, in view of these dangers, peaceful development not be jeopardized.

First, the Soviet expansionist trend must be effectively stopped. Second, the stabilizing role of the nonalined movement must be recognized and more efficiently supported by the West than in the past. [applause]

America has accepted the challenge of this hour. The people, the public and the Congress have unanimously encouraged the government to face America's world political responsibility with new strength and with new awareness. This revival of America's world political responsibility is a chance for us, for Europe and for peace in the world. The responsible Europeans today will be measured by whether they have realized that and acted accordingly. The Federal Government is determined to do it.

The Soviet Union must realize that unilateral military expansion will not be accepted.

Ladies and gentlemen, the West must not lend its countenance to the thesis of an irresistible change in the balance of forces to the advantage of the communist camp, neither through words nor acts. This must also not be done through words that call into question the predictability of our policy which includes the Western unity and cohesion. European-American relations belong to this cohesion.

If the Soviet Union correctly assesses its interests it will realize that with regard to global standards as well, there is no sensible alternative to cooperation.

The earlier the Soviet Union realizes that, the better for its own affairs. Enormous costs can be saved and considerable risks can be avoided. It is also of decisive importance that everyone in the West--I must stress this again--realize the significance of the nonalined movement and accept the chance that has been offered for fair cooperation as partners in order to create a real and honest basis for lasting cooperation with these countries, cooperation that would stabilize peace.

This is a historic commitment for us, and it is a task in which Europe is playing an important role in foreign and development policies. The meeting between the foreign ministers of the European Community and ASEAN has shown that this readiness is meeting with a response on the part of the nonalined states. The efforts for peace settlements in Africa and in the Middle East and our efforts for development policy are expressive of our determination to contribute toward stability and peace everywhere in the world.

However, ladies and gentlemen, the insurance of the balance is of decisive importance for detente in Europe. The joint German-Soviet statement of 9 May 1978 says in this connection: Both sides consider it important that nobody aspire to military superiority. They proceed from the premise that approximate equality and parity for guaranteeing defense will suffice and they express their conviction that agreement on further steps in the field of disarmament and arms limitation must be accelerated so that the process of detente will not be impaired but complemented by developments in the military sphere.

It is along these lines, ladies and gentlemen, that we understand the extension of detente to the military sphere. What we want is balance, and we want this balance on as low a level of armaments as possible. But if by demanding military detente as a continuation of the political detente the Soviet Union should mean that the West should accept imbalances or endeavor less than before for the requirements of defense, then this would be a fatal misunderstanding. I repeat once again: The basic prerequisite for realistic detente policy is and remains the military balance. And wherever imbalances exist they must be mitigated. Anyone seeking military superiority places himself at odds with the objective preconditions of stable relations in Europe and in the world, and they provoke an arms race. Advance armament leads to the closure of the arms gap. Unfortunately this is so. We do not want to fan the arms race. What we want is to halt it. But we cannot do it alone; hence our outstretched hand to the Soviet Union. [applause]

Let me repeat again: What we want is balance on a lower level of armaments. This is the goal of our arms control policy, and this arms control policy is an urgent task for the eighties. The disarmament offers by NATO in December 1979 remain on the table. We will not be discouraged by the initial, negative reaction of the Soviet Union, which we regret. The decision on the closure of the arms gap will be implemented as planned. It is a necessity under defense policy and not just a rhetorical negotiating position. Any real or apparent attitude to the contrary impairs our security interests and leads to wrong assessments in Moscow, thus worsening the chances for arms control negotiations.

It is especially in the present crisis that we deem it necessary not to let the dialog between East and West break off. For this reason we will not cancel any talks. We are prepared to have talks, and we expect others to prove their good will by being similarly receptive. For this reason we want the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid to take place, and we want to talk about confidence-building measures there which the world needs now more urgently than ever beofre.

We can state with satisfaction that the Hamburg scientific forum of the CSCE took an objective course and that it also produced constructive results. We support the French initiative to convoke a conference on disarmament in Europe which is to extend the area of confidence-building measures over all of Europe.

We take every signal from the East seriously. This also applies to the proposal by Polish Party Chief Gierek for a European disarmament conference. We are examining it to see where common elements can be found with the French proposal, which we support.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Federal Republic of Germany in the past has made its full contrubution toward insuring the defense capability of the alliance in Europe. For years we have led NATO states with our contributions to the alliance, with the continuous strengthening of the combat potential of the Bundeswehr. We are prepared, within the alliance, to bear additional tasks and burdens in Europe. We will further increase our defense efforts within the framework of the commitments undertaken in the alliance and fulfill the goals of NATO's armed forces planning without restriction.

Ladies and gentlemen, nobody in our country intends to do that through a policy of indebtedness, but if we wish to accomplish this through savings, we will need a high degree of cooperation here in this House and between the Federal Government and the laender. The Federal Government cannot do it alone. [applause]

The unequivocal and incontestable avowal of the Western defense alliance is one of the indispensable preconditions for the continuation of our realistic detente policy. Our anchoring and our security in the Western alliance, however, not only provide us with the option for a detente policy, but also make it our duty in the interest of the people in Germany to preserve what we have attained in detente, also in times of crises. Particularly in this debate on the state of the nation it is necessary to draw attention to this. We, the Germans in East and West, have known in recent weeks that we are in harmony in our concern about peace. The awareness of this common feeling, the responsibility for the destiny of the whole nation, continues to determine our policy.

Ladies and gentlemen, we know that history is on our side when what matters is to fulfill the goals of the letter concerning the unity of the nation. Peace is a prospect which is in keeping with the will of all peoples in Europe and which is compatible with the security interests of all states. I am confident that the wish of the peoples for independence and freedom, for the implementation of their right to self-determination, will prove to be the stronger force in the face of all tendencies toward hegemony and oppression. The basic tendency in the life of states together is aimed at overcoming trenches, rather than digging them deeper.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, if we pursue the goals of the letter concerning German unity with emphasis and responsible awareness we will advocate the right cause, and this cause will prevail. Thank you.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER JORGENSEN ARRIVES IN BONN

LD201911 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen arrived in Bonn tonight on a 2-day official visit. Immediately after his arrival he had an exchange of views with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Jorgensen, who is giving a dinner tonight for the federal chancellor at the Godesberg "Redoute," will be received by Federal President Karl Carstens tomorrow. The major topics of Jorgensen's talks in Bonn are international problems after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, East-West relations and problems of mutual interest regarding the European Community. This may well include Britain's contribution to the community.

FORMER FREE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT SUSPECTED OF SPYING

LD211058 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Berlin--The former president of the Free University in Berlin, 41-year-old Rolf Kreibisch, who is suspected of having spied for an Eastern intelligence service, for the time being remains silent. He told a DPA correspondent over the telephone today: I prefer not to say anything for the moment. His wife Renate told DPA: There is no truth in the allegations. According to the Public Prosecutor General's Office in Koblenz, investigations concerning a number of people suspected of spying for the GDR in the Federal Republic were carried out yesterday not only in Berlin, but in Koblenz, Mainz and Stuttgart as well. In Stuttgart the investigations concerned two suspects, and in Koblenz a 59-year-old chemical technician. The Koblenz public prosecutor general said that the persons concerned had been incriminated by a GDR resident who came to the Federal Republic in 1979.

INITIATIVE ON JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN CONFEDERATION REPORTED

JN171715 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 15 Mar 80 pp 10-12 JN

[By Antoine 'Abd al-Masih]

[Excerpts] Was the cautious calm that characterized the French attitude toward the Middle East problem during the past 2 years until March 1980 the type of calm that normally precedes the storm? And, was the storm that attended the new French attitude strong enough to leave its imprint on the Middle East question and the international political situation in general?

Ten days before his visit to the Gulf, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met with the Arab ambassadors in Paris at a reception held in his honor by the Moroccan ambassador. the PLO representative in France, Ibrahim as-Sus, was among those invited. All those presented noted the "warm salutations" exchanged between the French president and Ibrahim as-Sus and the special attention which President Giscard d'Estaing paid to the PLO representative. In a small circle which comprised President Giscard d'Estaing, As-Sus and some Arab ambassadors, the French president said: "We welcome you in France." The PLO representative replied: "We also hope to welcome you soon in the state of Palestine." The French president replied: "I am optimistic about a solution. I have reasons for believing this."

The circle became smaller. The Arab ambassadors purposely withdrew one after the other to give the president the chance to talk with the PLO representative privately. The ambassadors were astonished and pleased at the same time to see the president and Ibrahim as-Sus continue their talk for 10 minutes. Some ambassadors said that the talk was "very important." One ambassador said: "You should expect a surprise soon."

If the French president's visit to the Gulf was political and economic, his visit to Jordan was, perhaps, more important because of its objective and the long, special talk he had with King Husayn. As we know, Jordan is closely linked to the Palestine question and the Palestinian people. Furthermore, there are Jordan's moderate and balanced policy it is now pursuing, the relations which are gradually strengthening between it and the PLO, its avoidance of Arab blocs and the dark clouds marring its relationship with the United States.

What plans and ideas did the French president bring to the Jordanian king and what were the answers to them? Informed Arab sources have confirmed to AL-MUSTAQBAL that the Giscard-Husayn talks were different from the French president's talks with the Gulf rulers. The Amman talks touched on "detailed, precise and deep" aspects. They also touched on proposal to solve the Palestine question. The French side wanted to know the seriousness of existing relations between Jordan and the PLO. It also wanted to know if these relations are strong and continuous "to make it possible to establish a federation or a confederation between a future Palestinian state and Jordan." France believes that "a federal or a confederal state is the only solution which will not embarrass any part to the dispute and, as a matter of fact, might satisfy everyone."

The French side referred to the Swiss federation as an example of the federation or confederation it proposes. It hinted that a federal or confederal plan "will bring pressure to bear on both Israel and the United States and might even save the United States from the impasse." The French side also made no secret of its demand for the need "to adopt a new resolution adding to Resolution No 242 the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination." The French side said that its stand enjoys the backing of its European allies, especially the British and the Germans. It transpired from the detailed matters discussed by the French and Jordanian sides that France "is secretly examining the legal status of the city of Jerusalem before and after the 5 June 1967 war."

In the light of the proposals and ideas submitted by the French side, the Jordanian reply was as follows: "Jordan's relations with the PLO are good," and Jordan "supports any federal or confederal formula depending on the PLO's approval."

Many questions are looming on the Middle East horizon following the French president's visit to the region. Will there be a revival of the "united Arab kingdom" plan previously proposed by Jordan and shelved after the 1974 Rabat summit, which recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people? Will this plan be amended? Will the PLO agree to any type of federation or confederation?

The Palestine National Council, whose decisions are binding on the PLO, previously approved the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on any part of Palestinian territory which has been liberated or evacuated by the Zionist enemy. The PLO executive committee cannot agree to any confederal formula unless it is approved by the Palestine National Council. Pending the decision of the Palestine National Council--that is, if it meets to discuss the subject of the confederation--the federation and confederation plan will remain on the shelf.

TEXT OF MARCHAIS LETTER TO GISCARD ON RECOGNITION OF PLO

LD201539 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Invite 'Arafat to Paris"; capitalized word printed in italics]

[Text] PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais addressed the following letter to Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

Paris 14 March 1980.

Mister President of the Republic,

As you are surely aware, the PCF has spoken for many years in favor of recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people which include that of setting up their own independent state. For my part I am convinced that there can be no just and lasting peace as long as this people's fundamental rights are denied, until the PLO--the sole legitimate and internationally recognized representative of the Palestinian people--is associated with any peace process, and until Israel liberates all the territories occupied since 1967. The security of all the states of the region is bound up with these conditions.

We have reaffirmed our position many times, particularly in the various questions put to the foreign minister. During a meeting that I had with Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, I myself outlined my party's proposals for a positive and active French role in the Middle East conflict. The response produced by these initiatives demonstrates the development of French public opinion and the increasing groundswell of sympathy for the Palestinian people.

The press has recently given much publicity both to the communique between France and Kuwait, which recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and to your statement emphasizing that the PLO must form part of any negotiation.

Coming more than 5 years after the recognition by the UN General Assembly of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people--including their right to self-determination--and of the representativeness of the PLO, your statements have made no mention of this people's right to set up their own state. Now, self-determination and the right to set up an independent state are two closely allied concepts.

Under these conditions, I believe that it would be advisable to harmonize the government's words with its actions. You can do this by OFFICIALLY recognizing the PLO and by inviting Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to Paris.

Not only would such an invitation increase France's prestige in the world, it would be concrete proof that the path to negotiation is open and that chances for a political solution to the problem do exist.

For my part I am convinced that such an initiative could not fail to produce a broad response from our people.

I ask you, Mr President of the Republic, to accept this expression of my esteemed regard.

[Signed] Georges Marchais, secretary general.

CARTER ECONOMIC PLAN COULD PROVE 'DISGUISE FOR INACTION'

LD201531 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 9 LD

[Alain Vernay article: "From One Fear to Another"]

[Excerpt] Although very different in their effects, inflation and hyperinflation have a single cause: The White House's inability to define a coherent policy and have it accepted subsequently by Congress and public opinion.

The fourth recovery program presented last weekend by President Carter, 5 weeks after the third one and 4 months after that of November 1, seems likely to necessitate a fifth which will cause a new increase in the cost of money, built on the ruins of the U.S. bond market which has slumped by $600 billion in 6 months. Major capital will leave Germany, Japan and Switzerland again to profit from such high interest rates. The dollar will climb, the U.S. economy will sag, with activity down as a result of the cost of money which feeds inflation before combatting it.

Thus the plan, which for a few days will be seen as a panacea, will soon be regarded as a disguise for inaction. It could be otherwise, though, if Congress accepts the still inadequate gasoline increase without obstruction.

Can we hope that the international situation will recover? Of course, but not by economic and finacial means alone, since the worrying factor is the weakening of an international economic order which the United States can no longer manage to impose by its authority on the principal OPEC producers--themselves handicapped by the American alliance, which sets some of their allies against them.

Once again the free world countries are questioning America's leadership, despite the admitted impossibility of dispensing with the dollar as an international currency. The diplomatic and military stormclouds are blurring signals from the exchange market and robbing them of their significance. This is scarcely likely to change as long as people believe that, even in defense of its vital interests, America is in no condition to act as France has done in Africa.

The reversal in the international situation is passing through an internal recovery in the United States, the keystone of which is a serious energy-saving policy.

The Western world is beginning to fear that, to recover its zest, the United States will have to endure not just one but several Pearl Harbors.

LE MONDE BLAMES CARTER FOR OLYMPICS BOYCOTT 'CONFUSION'

LD201735 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Games and Camps"]

[Text] There is something derisory about the suggestion that alternative competitions should be organized to enable athletes who will not go to Moscow to nonetheless display their talents. True, it is necessary to assuage the frustrations of people who have been preparing for the world festival of sport for many years. It is necessary to compensate television networks and souvenir dealers who run the risk of losing enormous investments. However, far from remedying the situation, any alternative games could well aggravate the disease which is gnawing at the Olympic movement. It is unrealistic to make a clear distinction between politics and high-level athletics since so many countries have staked their prestige and resources on these competitions that it has become impossible to unreservedly celebrate any universal brotherhood of athletes. This does not mean, however, that it is either necessary or desirable to envisage the games under the colors of some "free world."

Mr Carter has been responsible for all this confusion. At the beginning of the year, seeking a way to retaliate against the invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. President decided to boycott the games unless the country entrusted with the task of organizing them stopped its aggression without delay. He secured either enthusiastic or resigned support from some of his allies. He presented Moscow with a kind of ultimatum which, of course, had no effect since nothing indicates that the Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Afghanistan in the near future.

In any case, did anyone have any illusions about this? Certainly not. The political arguments for and against the Olympic games in Moscow are well balanced, but it was obvious that the Red Army would not stop its offensive merely to enable the Olympic festival to take place under the best possible conditions. President Carter's stance can be justified by the hope of conveying a warning to Soviet opinion and making it realize that a military operation which has been described in the press as a kind of humanitarian mission has brought about a major crisis.

Naturally, it could be objected that the results achieved may be contrary to what was expected. Whenever they feel humiliated, the Russians occasionally rise against their government--this happened at the beginning of the century following the unsuccessful war against Japan--but they usually rally round the authorities. The failure of the games could lead to a revival of nationalism from which the leaders would benefit.

From a strictly political viewpoint, no one can say with any assurance whether participating in or boycotting the games in Moscow would be more conducive to the preservation of world peace. Be that as it may, one factor deserves special attention. For many months Moscow human rights activists have been subjected to some unjustifiable measures. They have either been sent to camps or whenever, as in Sakharov's case, their fame has protected them from too drastic measures, forced residence has been imposed on them since the police have to rid the capital of its dissidents. Repressive measures have been taken openly. The authorities do not even seem to be as concerned about it all as the Roman occupiers were when, for the sake of appearances and to conceal their crimes, they celebrated a festival of releasing Barabbas.

Very few countries possess a sufficient number of qualities required to organize any world competition to deserve such an honor. It is either naive or hypocritical to demand that any government change its entire policy if it wants to play host to leading athletes. The least that can be done is to let it know that the freedom of one man is too high a price to pay for the joy of competing.

PCI'S PAJETTA JUSTIFIES PROJECTED BERLINGUER PRC VISIT

LD201755 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Mar 80 pp 1, 20 LD

[Apparent text of PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta 14 March speech to the Central Committee: "Comrade Berlinguer to Visit Beijing Soon"--first two paragraphs L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee has invited PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer to visit the PRC with a PCI Central Committee delegation. The invitation has been accepted. The visit will take place in April.

Speaking on Friday evening on the second point on the Central Committee's agenda, Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta said:

We have received and accepted the CCP's invitation to send a PCI delegation to Beijing. The text of the invitation will be published Sunday, in Beijing as well. We are submitting the topic to the Central Committee to stress the importance of the event and to invite its advice and opinion, if this is considered opportune. I do not believe it is a matter of issuing a yes or no here. Indeed, the acceptance of the invitation is consistent with the approach which we have always had to relations among communist parties and with the way in which we have expressed ourselves and acted with regard to the issue of our relations with the Chinese Communists.

On several occasions we have expressed our desire for relations to expand among all the workers movement's forces in various flexible forms; it has been our belief that diversity, full autonomy and even conflicts and polemics should not impede relations, exchanges of experiences or the quest for convergences. On this basis we have maintained and expanded our relations with the communist parties and with a large number of other workers parties and progressive movements throughout the world.

More specifically, with regard to the CCP, I would like to recall our constant concern and regret over the splits which have taken place and which still exist with so much of the workers and revolutionary movement, our refusal to aggravate conflicts and our hope and activity for a resumption of unitary relations.

This has always been our frankly expressed opinion at communist party conferences for many years. Furthermore, let us not forget that this inspiration was strongly felt in Togliatti's Yalta memorandum. This too is the stance which we confirmed again recently at our latest congress and at last November's Central Committee meeting.

Please permit me to cite just two short quotations. At the congress, after pointing to differences and even divergences with the Chinese communists on major points of foreign policy, Comrade Berlinguer said: "It would be mistaken to believe that a strong and modern China would necessarily be a disturbing factor with regard to detente and peace. We believe, on the contrary, that China can and must be another force working for peace and mankind's general progress. Whether or not this happens, of course, depends primarily on China itself. But it also depends on the attitude and policy which the other countries of the world, including the socialist countries, will adopt with respect to China. It would be irresponsible and damaging for the United States or other Western countries to pursue a policy aimed at playing the Chinese card against the Soviet Union and to increase tension among the socialist countries. But at the same time it would be wrong for anyone to disregard China's right to become a modern and developed country. Since this process will take place, everyone must help to insure that it leads China to make a commitment to peace and cooperation."

At the previous Central Committee meeting we said: "We are following with great attention and lively interest the new course in Chinese domestic policy in the belief that, despite the troubles and diversities which could still emerge in the recent phase of readjustment and stabilization, the Chinese revolution--one of the greatest historical events of our era--can take a further step in its development, by achieving the progress which its leaders claim to be pursuing and by enabling the Chinese people to attain more advance objective in building a socialist society. It is in this spirit and with this in mind that we are working for the resumption of normal relations with the CCP, in the belief that this is in the interests of both parties and both peoples, with the desire to contribute to advancing the international workers movement and the peoples liberation movement."

So it is in this spirit and in this direction that we have worked over the past months to reestablish relations with the CCP, by means of a series of initiatives, visits and contacts with which the comrades are acquainted (the Italian Communist Youth Federation delegation led by D'Alema, the visit by Comrades Petruccioli and Ghiara, the delegation led by Mayor Gabbuggiani for the twinning of Nanjing and Florence and the delegation from the unitary trade union confederation which included Comrade Bruno Trentin) and other contacts, some of them confidential, which our party leadership has been briefed on and has discussed. Of course we did not and still do not proceed from identical stances as the premise for comradely relations with other communist and workers parties, including therefore the CCP. The precondition is in fact the quest for cooperation in the struggle for social progress, the peoples' liberation movement and the defense of peace.

Can there be differences, positions and actions on the part of others which we do not understand and which we criticize to the extent of reproval?

There can and there are.

Frankness in relations, the rejection of impossible forms of monolithism, and the assertion that the era of organizational relations and the attribution of a leadership or central role to one party or state is over, are principles for which we have worked and which are, for that matter, formally accepted by all the communist parties represented by the Berlin conference.

We therefore consider this visit to Beijing--which solemnly marks an important event in both parties' policy--a step forward for ourselves and we hope that it will be useful to the workers and revolutionary movement as a whole.

We would like to emphasize strongly that this step is certainly not directed against any other communist and workers party or parties or in any way inimical toward any other socialist country or countries, liberation movement or movements. This means that there has been no concession on our part, that there has been and certainly will be no passive acceptance of other parties' judgments or positions which conflict with the line and stances autonomously defined by our congress and at the meetings of our leadership bodies.

As proof of this, I would like to point out that the Afghan issue--on which we have adopted an unambiguous stance--has prompted meetings and an open comparison of stances, as we felt was our duty.

Comrade Ingrao's visit to the USSR and North Korea; Minucci's to Romania; Chiaromonte's to Algeria; the visit by Bufalini and myself to Yugoslavia; the relations with the Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, French and Belgian communist parties in recent months; and the frequent and numerous contacts with other European political forces, the latest of which--definitely an important example--was the meeting between Brandt and Berlinguer, demonstrate the method and essence of our initiatives.

Moreover, it would be superfluous to point out that we have always spoken as Italian communists wherever we have been, and in this way, as far as we could, we have made an international contribution which has earned us esteem and which we consider a commitment.

This is how we want to proceed, in connection also with this most important initiative, which we consider both necessary and useful not only to the workers movement, as I have already said, but also to the more general cause of peace throughout the world.

PCI THEORIST ATTACKS PARTY'S VOTE IN FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

LD201745 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report on 13 March speech to PCI Central Committee by Romano Ledda, secretary of the PCI Foreign Policy Studies Center]

[Text] I am not trying to dramatize the polemic more than necessary, Comrade Ledda said, but our lower house vote on Wednesday on the foreign policy motion merits some critical observations. I fully agree with the analysis of the international situation made in the report, the strength with which our autonomous stances are confirmed and the severe verdict on the government's ineptitude and inertia with regard to the present international crisis. Governments, major European political forces and nonalined and so-called Third World countries are actively moving to prevent the two major powers' polemical entrenchment from freezing and aggravating the crisis of detente, with all that that would imply. A positive European role is making headway--very different from the old self-effacement of the cold war--and there has been a wealth of innovations in the diplomatic field in recent weeks.

What about Italy? Though our government holds the EEC chairmanship, Italy is being left out, left behind and carried in tow by the most stubborn positions. We are therefore surprised at the nature of the motion which was approved. Not because the opposition cannot vote with the government forces or because we should abandon even broaden convergences--especially on the problems of war and peace. The point concerns both merit and content. The motion was not equal to the gravity of the crisis and cannot be translated into real political initiatives with this government, which contains, for instance, Longo's superatlanticist Italian Social Democratic Party. So what is the message to the country, as far as the mass movement and mass mobilization are concerned?

I will point to some examples. The motion reveals a clear step backward from the foreign policy guidelines approved by the lower house and Senate in 1977, especially compared to what is happening in Europe. France, Germany and Austria are now in favor of official recognition of the PLO, while the motion does not even mention "Palestinian rights," which is a decisive issue for solving the Mideast crisis in political terms and avoiding a military confrontation. At the meeting with Carter, Chancellor Schmidt urged the approval of SALT II. The motion lacks any reference to the need for negotiations on the rearmament issue or to SALT II. Instead it contains the Carter-style formulation on the "human rights" issue in terms which have been rejected by almost all European governments. Furthermore, there is no mention of the problem of U.S. reprisals against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, whereas the struggle against these reprisals is an important point which characterizes several European governments and our own position on how to guarantee the resumption of detente.

All in all, the game was not worth the candle. The Italian Government is being criticized severely for the inaction of the Italian EEC chairman. The motion, however, generically endorses this chairmanship, without supplying any indications regarding what role Italy should play at the coming summit meetings of the EEC and the industrialized countries. [paragraph continues]

This means that the price paid was higher than the value of the results and it was clear that there was something wrong in our own group's preparations for and discussion of the motion.

PERTINI BEGINS CONSULTATIONS ON FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT

LD202120 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The head of state has started consultations at the Quirinale which will end with the entrusting of the task of forming the new government. Over to Claudio Angelini:

The first moves are under way in the presidential consultations aimed at solving the government crisis. Following the ritual, considerably shortening the list of political personalities to be consulted, Pertini is about to end this first day of meetings. He has already received Saragat and Leone, both former presidents of the republic. He is now receiving Fanfani, president of the Senate, and soon he will receive Iotti, president of the Chamber.

There has only been one statement so far: by Saragat, who called on the political forces to rapidly reach agreement. The former head of state, speaking on behalf of his party, the Social Democratic Party [PSDI], said that the PSDI will not agree to play a bit part in the government. Saragat added that to avoid absurd early elections it is necessary to reach a maximum of agreement among the parties of socialist, lay and liberal democracy to negotiate a government on equal terms with the Christian Democrats. Saragat added that the negotiations should be conducted without prejudice and preclusions. Leone restricted himself to wishing the journalists good work.

As I said, Pertini is now receiving Fanfani, president of the Senate. Tomorrow the consultations will begin for real: It will be the turn of the party delegations. That's all from the Quirinale. Back to the studio.

The head of state's consultations will continue tomorrow. President Pertini will receive the party delegations. The Christian Democrat delegation which will conduct the government negotiations was nominated today by the party leadership.

In an interview on the possible alliances in a new government, Forlani, the Christian Democrat president, said his party should above all look into the possibility of a coalition among relatively homogenous forces, tested by previous collaboration and with more coherent compatibility from the point of view of economic, social and international policy.

BRIEFS

NEW CONFINDUSTRIA PRESIDENT--Rome, March 20 (ANSA)--The Italian industrialists association "Confindustria", has a new president. Vittorio Merloni was elected with 87 votes in favor out of 90 valid ballots. Merloni, 47, is married and the father of four. He has a degree in business and economy. His managerial experience has been with "Merloni Spa" which deals in household appliances. As of last year he has been president of the federation of private industrialists in the Marche regions. He officially succeeds Guido Carli who has been "Confindustria" chief since 1976. The changeover will take place on May 6 during the federation's annual assembly. [Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU]

PROVISIONAL FINAL RESULTS OF CATALAN ELECTIONS

LD211012 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] At a press conference at the Interior Ministry in Madrid this morning, Mr Camunas, under secretary in the ministry, gave the following provisional final results for the Catalan elections: [begin Camunas recording]

	No of Votes	Percentage of Electoral Role	Percentage of Votes Cast	No of Seats
Convergence and Union	736,912	16.8	27.3	43
Catalan Socialist Party-Spanish Social Workers Party	591,677	13.49	22.25	33
Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia	493,111	11.24	18.24	25
Catalan Centrists-Union of the Democratic Center	283,300	6.46	10.75	18
Republican Left of Catalonia	236,702	5.29	8.9	14
Socialist Party of Andalusia	70,079	1.59	2.33	2

[end recording]

Catalan Leader Comments

LD211045 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Jordi Pujol, leader of Convergence and Union who as a result of the elections has effectively become successor to Josep Tarradellas [as president of the Generalitat of Catalonia], has told this radio station that his coalition is open to a dialog with the Socialists but will maintain its attitude against the Communists, as it has said in its election propaganda. Jordi Pujol put down his group's success in the elections to its slogan: "If we work at it we shall come through, but if all we do is protest we shall get nowhere."

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD200926 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Just after midnight two members of the Nicaraguan Government junta arrived in Madrid for talks with Prime Minister Suarez and leaders of leftwing parties today. Our colleague Hector Arenas was at Barajas Airport:

This is the first time that two representatives of the government junta of Nicaragua have come to Spain since the bloody end of the Somoza tyranny. They are Violeta Chamorro and Sergio Ramirez, accompanied by Bayardo Arce, commander of the Sandinist Front. This group will today be received by Prime Minister Suarez, Socialist Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AID PROGRAM FOR ZIMBABWE

LD201740 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1727 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Britain today announced an immediate payment of 7 million pounds sterling to Zimbabwe to help with emergency reconstruction. The government is also pledging "substantial" additional aid over the next two or three years and is to launch an appeal to other nations to provide help for Zimbabwe.

The 7 million pounds sterling announced today represents only a first immediate instalment in a scheme to be discussed in detail with the new government in Salisbury. The government will also give up to 500,000 pounds sterling for rehabilitation, matching money spent by voluntary agencies on a pound-for-pound basis. In addition, Britain is to provide immediate advice and aid in broadcasting and police, civil service and industrial training at the request of the Zimbabwe Government. At the end of the month talks will begin in Salisbury on an aid programme provided by the Common Market.

CARRINGTON VIEWS ALTERNATIVE GAMES, NEUTRAL AFGHANISTAN

LD202314 London ITV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Interview with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington conducted at the Foreign Office by Lew Gardner and carried on the "TV Eye" program--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] May I turn now to the Olympic games and the proposals to boycott them because of Russian actions in Afghanistan. Hasn't a terrible botch been made of this whole boycott issue, Lord Carrington? The government has failed to convince the British people apparently; has failed to convince our athletes, the sporting organizations. It has failed to convince our allies in Europe of the wisdom of the boycott. The result surely is confusion and division which can only give succour and strength to Moscow, doesn't it?

[Answer] Well, I don't know whom we failed to convince. I am convinced. I can tell you that I am convinced that we should not go to Moscow and shouldn't take part in the Olympic games, because you've only got to read the propaganda that has been put out by the Soviet Union on the subject of the Olympic games to realize that this is a political activity. There is one particular document which I recollect which says in effect that the very fact that Moscow was chosen for the Olympic games is a vindication of the socialist system, and the acceptance by the rest of the world of the Soviet system. Therefore, those who say you cannot, you must not, mix sport and politics are really whistling in the wind. This is part of the reason why the Soviet Union has got the Olympic games and I think, in the light of what they did in Afghanistan, it would be quite wrong for us to take part in it. Now I accept not everybody agrees to that but I really think if they join... [interviewer interrupts, question indistinct]

[Answer] So it is said in the opinion poll, perhaps the majority don't agree with it. All I am saying is that I think if you sit down and think about it and you think about giving the Soviet Union a political success in the light of what they have done in Afghanistan it would really be reprehensible.

[Question] What I am putting to you, Lord Carrington, is that you give the Soviet Union a greater political success by making a botch of the whole boycott issue.

[Answer] Well, I don't think so.

[Question] You don't think it is?

[Answer] No, I really don't. I mean, I think that there are some difficulties ahead. I mean, for example, I am quite sure the Americans are not going to go to the Olympic games. And if the Americans don't go to the Olympic games they aren't really Olympic games. Anybody who wins a gold medal, and I have very great doubts as to whether quite a number of other countries are going to take part in it. I think it would be a tragedy if we took part in it. So I think it would be quite wrong.

[Question] What do you say, Lord Carrington, directly--I mean I have heard what you have said on the political level, but what do you say directly--to a man like Geoff Capes who has devoted the last 4 years to getting himself to peak fitness for this summer, and who says quite simply he doesn't care what the politicians say, I am going, what do you say to him?

[Answer] Well, I'd say to him what I have said to you. Don't think that I do not understand his position and the fact that he has spent so much of his time getting fit and getting prepared to take part in these games. And the reason, I mean the fact, that we have understood this has been one of the underlying reasons why Douglas Hurd has been going around with other ministers, and meetings in Geneva and so on, trying to find alternative ways in which people can take part in a competitive sport. And there is a possibility, I say no more than that, that some kind of games could be organized after whatever happens in Moscow, in which people could take part with the Americans.

[Question] Lord Carrington, there were 12 nations at that meeting in Geneva, not all of them prepared to take part in anything that was proposed. Far from being an outstanding success.... [Carrington interrupts]

[Answer] Maybe it won't happen but it is worth trying. And I don't think the 12 nations there are by any means the only nations who would join in.

[Question] If you wreck the games, however, and you get your boycott and you wreck the Olympic movement in the process, will it all have been worthwhile?

[Answer] I don't think anybody wants to wreck the Olympic movement nor do I think it necessary to wreck the Olympic movement. But I do think that you have to look a little bit further than this and you have to realize that what we are talking about is, in essence, the security of the West, and the security of the world. For the very first time since 1945, the Soviet Union has acted outside the Warsaw Pact area in taking over a neutral country. And if you really think that one can just sit down and do nothing about it, and can just accept it as a fait accompli and take the Olympic movement as being more important than the future of your children and my children and the people in the West, than I think you are gravely mistaken.

[Question] Lord Carrington, may we look now at some of the other diplomatic things that have been proposed about Afghanistan, about your own proposals for neutralizing Afghanistan? I saw them described at the weekend by an official of the UN Security Council as well meant but unlikely to be helpful. Do you see a future for your proposals?

[Answer] I don't, in point of fact, think that that's what the State Department thinks about it at all.

[Question] Security Council I said. I think there is a division between the two.

[Answer] Or what the Security Council thinks about it, because I have a slightly different network on which I get my information.

[Question] I think it is a hotter line than I have.

[Answer] I think it is a bit. That is not what they think at all. What I do think it is, but one does not want to underestimate the difficulties of achieving it. I think there are all sorts of problems in the way. But nobody has had a better idea, nobody has had a better way of seeking to make the Russians withdraw from Afghanistan. You see it does have very considerable advantages. The Soviet Union say they went into Afghanistan because there was outside interference in Afghanistan, because they were worried about their border. Well, if you have a neutral Afghanistan guaranteed by the big powers and by the powers in the area, you have removed the two reasons why the Soviet Union went in. So there is no reason why they should not get out. Now, I would have thought that this could be accepted by the USSR and would certainly be welcome by the countries of the region and would be seen by most people to be acceptable and fair. Now, I accept that it is going to be very difficult to get this done but it does seem to me that the Third World and the nonalined countries would welcome it, and for that reason might very well put pressure on the Soviet Union themselves.

[Question] Would this neutral Afghanistan have the same government it's got now? Would it be Marxist, the same Marxist government? And can that Marxist government survive without Soviet troops? And if they're withdrawn won't there be an immensely unstable Afghanistan, perhaps even a worse situation than you've got with them there?

[Answer] Well, they have tried to be neutral, you know, and nonalined over the last 150 years. We had three Afghan wars and found they were very tough people. And then there was a sort of unwritten agreement between Russia and British India that Afghanistan should be allowed to be neutral. I would have thought what would happen, and what must happen, is that the Afghans should be allowed to choose what government they want, and since it's always been in the last 150 years--it was always thought in the 150 years to be neutral, I would have thought that the outcome, if they were left to themselves would be an Afghan wish for neutrality. And this is the way I think one should approach it.

[Question] Hasn't one of the unfortunate byproducts of this whole Afghanistan situation been the showing up of differences that exist between the American approach to foreign policy and the Russians, and Europe's approach--the French and the Germans I have in mind particularly. I fancy they suspect, apparently more than our government does, that a lot of President Carter's actions are heavily influenced by the fact that this is election year in America.

[Answer] No, I genuinely don't think that is true. I think what happened was this: That there was no difference between the analysis of what happened in Afghanistan between the French and the Germans, ourselves and the Americans. I think we all of us had the same analysis. I think what was different was that the actions which various countries were prepared to take against the Soviet Union were rather different and that not everybody was agreed that everybody should do the same thing. Now I think, in a way, that is quite understandable because, particularly in Europe, each country has its own different problems. The Germans, for example, have East Germany and East Berlin, and they have the ostpolitik; the French have always said that they have a different policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, a more independent policy than the rest of NATO. We don't have the same contacts with the Soviet Union. So I think each of us was, perhaps, prepared to take action against the Soviet Union in the light of our own particular circumstances. But there was no quarrel about the assessment of the situation and I think that is what was important.

PRC EMBASSY DENIES REPORTED ARMS SUPPLIES TO DENKTAS

NC210819 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 21-27 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The Chinese Embassy in Nicosia yesterday denounced as "sheer groundless slander" a report in the afternoon paper APOYEVMATINI which claimed that Beijing has supplied 10-million dollars worth of arms to the Turkish Cypriot administration in the north.

A spokesman for the embassy told the Cyprus weekly: "We have seen the report and there is no truth in it whatsoever. It is total, sheer, groundless slander directed against China, and the purpose is to undermine the existing friendly relations between our countries".

Relations between Nicosia and Beijing were "as good as ever, he said, and added: "there is no change in our views which are known to everybody".

Commenting on the APOYEVMATINI report, the official government spokesman said: "The Cyprus Government is not aware of anything of the sort".

In a front-page lead story, APOYEVMATINI had the headline: "Dirty Trick." On the basis of an agreement between Ankara and Beijing, Chinese arms worth 10 million dollars for Denktas were delivered at Famagusta Harbour, according to the story.

It said: "Negotiations between Ankara and Beijing, as well as military agreements within the framework of counteracting Soviet hegemony, also concern Greece as Chinese offers for the military reinforcement of Turkey now turn against the interests of Greece. These developments are a result of the recent events in Afghanistan and are known to NATO circles which favour assistance to Turkey".

APOYEVMATINI claimed that a "secret agreement" signed last November, also provides for the "special reinforcement of Turkish Cypriot forces."

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES REPORTS ON PRC ARMS TO TURKS

NC210820 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 21 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Following a relevant report in yesterday's press, the Cyprus Government is investigating information that the Government of People's China has supplied the Denktas administration with $10 million dollars worth of war material.

ROLANDHIS STRESSES TURKISH 'INFLEXIBILITY' IN TALKS

NC202206 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 20 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Speaking this evening at a Rotary Club meeting in Limassol, Foreign Minister Rolandhis stressed that despite the difficulties, an attempt should be made to solve the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks, based on our immutable agreed goals for a sovereign, independent, territorially integral, nonalined, bicommunal and biregional federated state. However, we must understand, the minister stressed, that the military supremacy of the other side is to be interpreted as a political inflexibility which sometimes borders on fanaticism.

The minister said: Turkey is a difficult and tactless negotiator. The political weakness of each of its governments, the anarchy and economic chaos make it more hesitant to make serious political decisions.

Mr Rolandhis added that he agrees with those who shout that the Cyprus problem should be resolved soon. He said: In order to resolve the problem we must reach a conclusion with the other side; we cannot resolve it by ourselves. The foreign minister did not rule out help from other states if the talks are kept within the UN framework. On the contrary, he said, sometimes we must pursue such help.

Mr Rolandhis then said that if this time also the Turkish leader, Mr Denktas, continues to talk about bayonets and partition and the UN secretary general's efforts fail, then the whole situation must be reevaluated by the National Council.

The leaders of the parties, he stressed, have the duty to present their positions to the president and the government responsibly, clearly and frankly. He also said that the views of the Greek Government must be heard and evaluated jointly because, he stressed, Greece constitutes for us a strength and a political support.

The minister pointed out that the national dangers are great if Turkey means and acts on what it says. He stressed that instead of slogans, political words and empty rhetoric, it is better and more advisable to express party positions to the government and to cooperate quietly in the struggle to save this country. He stressed: This struggle needs, on the one hand, pragmatism and realism, and, on the other, knowledge of the values of life and our responsibilities to history.

The foreign minister said that a military solution of the Cyprus problem must be excluded be cause such an effort would lead to the complete destruction of Cyprus.

Mr Rolandhis reiterated the positions of the government regarding the Western plan and analysed the main elements and events that influence the Cyprus problem.

ISTANBUL PAPER INTERVIEWS GREEK CYPRIOT OPPOSITION LEADER

NC210925 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 NC

Interview granted by Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, main Greek Cypriot opposition party leader, to AYDINLIK correspondent Erodgan Ozbalikci--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The latest developments have increased the importance of Turkey and Greece, the West wants stability in the area. Can there be any development in the Cyprus issue?

Answer: The United States wished to resolve both the Aegean and the Cyprus disputes. It wishes to bring Turkey and Greece closer together and to strengthen the southeast flank of NATO. It is trying to find a settlement which will be acceptable to both sides. Otherwise it will have to face the danger of losing either Greece or Turkey. A settlement in Cyprus can be possible only when both the Turkish and Greek sides accept a compromise solution and get together.

There was no framework during the 1974-1977 period. Makarios and Denktas agreed on four principles in 1977. They created a framework within which they could sit and talk to come to an understanding. There would be two separate regions: a Turkish Cypriot region and a Greek Cypriot region. Each side would rule itself. We had suggested to cede 20 percent of the land to the Turkish Cypriots. The Turkish Cypriots claimed 33 percent.

Question: How do you evaluate the 10-point agreement reached between Denktas and Kiprianou in 1979?

Answer: Instead of elaborating on the four guidelines, that is, trying to determine the ratio of participation of the two communities in the government and the ratio of land to be ceded to each side, they created a general framework and new principles.

Question: What do you think should be done to find a solution?

Answer: First of all, both sides should clearly specify what they accept and what they reject. Both sides should refrain from advancing preconditions. Everything should be discussed at the conference table. Both sides should sit at the conference table and put forward their proposals, and they should try to reach a compromise on matters on which they disagree.

Question: There is an important point here. Why don't both sides sit at the conference table and try to reach a compromise solution?

Answer: They make statements and counterstatements. They talk too much. As the leaders of both sides know that they will not be able to agree on the concessions they should make, they keep reiterating what they will not accept.

Question: As far as we have been able to establish, the opposition parties on both sides are strongly in favor of a compromise agreement. This is an interesting development and an advantage toward the realization of a settlement. Isn't it?

Answer: The Democratic Union Party wants the negotiations to result in an understanding. Also AKEL, which supports the present government wants a similar settlement. So responsibility rests on the shoulders of those in power in each community. They too say they want a positive outcome from the negotiations, but they are too slow in their efforts in this direction. They are not courageous enough. They are the slaves of speeches and statements they have made earlier.

Question: What should be done in order to secure progress?

Answer: The leaders should be changed...

O AGON ACCUSES TURKS OF ATTEMPTING TO CAUSE UPHEAVAL

NC190815 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 19 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Text] According to authoritative reports, the Turks have tried during recent days to cause a climate of upheaval in the free areas in order to prevent the UN consultations and efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. According to our reports, the security authorities of the republic are in possession of evidence showing that the telephone call to a newspaper after the blowing up of the automobile belonging to Mr Iraklis Dhimosthenous, Democratic Party deputy and district secretary of the Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus, had come from Turkish agents who aimed at creating problems for the Cyprus Government.

The EOKA [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] organization which, according to the caller, took responsibility for the blowing up of Mr Dhimosthenous' automobile, is the creation of the Turkish Cypriot secret services, which have tried at various times to describe this organization as the creation of Greek Cypriots.

According to reports of the competent services, after the Turkish invasion the Turkish secret services had tried many times during the consultations for the resumption of the intercommunal talks to create a climate of upheaval within the Greek Cypriot community in order to foil the talks. They have again tried to create a similar situation now but have failed because the authorities of the republic know every detail of their mode of action and thus they manage to neutralize their vile designs.

DEADLINE FOR NATO DECISION REPORTEDLY END OF MARCH

AT201505 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Within 10 days the latest and specifically by 31 March it is likely that very important developments will take place in the relations between Greece and NATO, which will also involve final Greek decisions on the return or final withdrawal of our country from the military wing of the Atlantic alliance.

The end of March deadline, which has been set for the final--positive or negative--solution of the issue, as reported by I KATHIMERINI was revealed by NATO sources and fully explains the haste with which the leadership of the alliance is presently seeking solutions and formulas. The arrangements being sought are aimed at turning the Greek Government away from actions which could conform the determination it has shown to date.

Foreign diplomatic observers stressed that a possible NATO initiative depends upon the result of consultations between General Rogers and NATO Secretary General Luns, who was briefed by the supreme allied commander on contacts he had in the United States, with the U.S. administrations. It is, therefore, considered likely that the Rogers-Luns consultations may result in some new plan. Naturally this must not fall within the framework of plans already rejected, since Greek positions toward such plans, already submitted under Turkish dictates or approval, are already well known.

The same observers added that a Greek initiative by 31 March will appear only if a new NATO initiative is submitted within this period. In such an eventuality the immovable Greek adherence to what was agreed upon between Generals Haig and Davos is already well known. It is likely that this agreement could be subjected to certain phraseological changes by the Greek side.

It was stressed that there would be one-sided action by the Greek side only in the eventuality that a positive action came from NATO, satisfying Greek positions by the date already set for a settlement of the issue. At the same time the Greek Government appears determined to put an end to the current uncertainty, particularly after the repeated negotiations and talks, which were unsuccessful, either due to NATO positions or to Turkish interventions.

It is not considered necessary to settle relations between Greece and the Atlantic alliance before expected political developments, which will take place after Easter.

If conditions lead the Greek Government to establish a new status in relations with NATO, our country will have two options: The French or the Norwegian model.

The French model seems to be the most probable. The difference between these two forms of relations with NATO--apart from the fact that France is out of the military wing while Norway is within it--is this:

In times of peace the armed forces of both countries are under a national command. In case of a general alert, however, Norwegian forces come under NATO's military command while with France it is determined by the French Government and approved by the president of the republic if and which forces will cooperate under allied command. At the same time and in reference to its cooperation with the Atlantic alliance, France has signed numerous, local bilateral agreements with the Atlantic alliance.

Government Denial

AT211417 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Mar 80 p 2 AT

[Text] Referring to the I KATHIMERINI report yesterday about the existence of a 31 March deadline for a solution of the NATO issue, government sources stated that this was inaccurate. The same circles stated that no deadline has been set on the NATO issue on which the Greek Government's position, they stressed, is well known.

DHROSOS VIEWS REASONS FOR NATO REINTEGRATION

AT201619 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Mar 80 p 6 AT

[The "Political Issues" column by Yeoryios Dhrosos" "The Return to NATO"]

[Text] We have explained that the reasons for which we rejected the Rogers proposals are primarily due to a distrust of the Turks. One ought to add that we believe that proposed arrangements endanger certain of our acquired if not our sovereign rights. This is because these arrangements have to do with areas beyond the 6-mile limit. At the same time, however, these proposals do not provide satisfactory solutions to the question of limits for Aegean operational control.

The reasons for which we seek our return to NATO's military wing are numerous and related. The first one that comes into mind is that Turkey, as a member, will of necessity be strengthened more than we. It will not only have more potential for influencing the military situation in our area but it will also be able to promote its well known aspirations at our expense.

Even if we continued our political ties with NATO, our contact with defensive planning, military activities and the general military orientation of the West will be weakened. If we remain outside NATO's military wing we would unavoidably fall behind in the modernization of a series of sectors which are vital to our defense, such as modern technological equipment, telecommunications and so forth.

At the same time, participation within the military wing of the alliance involves construction and maintenance, with NATO financing, of basic military projects that are valuable to our own defense. The cost of these projects is many times greater than the Greek contribution.

By contrast, in case of a clash Aegean air and sea space will inevitably come under Turkish responsibility since Turkey would be a member of the alliance and would, naturally, share in the defense of the alliance while we would not.

We, like the rest of the world, recognize that the situation in the Middle East is daily becoming more critical. There are also certain indications that soon it will also be dangerous in the Balkan area. The absence of Greece, which creates a gap between Italy and Turkey, hinders the task of the Western alliance and, naturally, this is not in our interests. A characteristic proof of this is to be found in the great interest of the Eastern bloc in our consideration of not returning to NATO'a military wing.

There is also another considerable reason. As it is well known there is much discussion and questioning of NATO's obligations in case of an attack against Greece from the north. Naturally this event is unthinkable today. Our relations with our northern neighbors are excellent. Things, however, could certainly change. The situation in the Balkans could change and it is likely that many different types of influence could prevail.

As we have said, there is a certain fluidity and a certain uncertainty in reference to the obligations of the alliance to intervene as an allied entity if an attack is threatened against Greece. Our return to NATO's military wing certainly creates an additional complex of ties with the Western alliance. Through our presence in joint allied headquarters, in joint planning of operations and so forth these ties certainly strengthen the prospects of the alliance as a whole becoming involved in case of a threat of attack against Greece from the north. Consequently the defense of our country is covered more efficiently since the prospects of involving the entire alliance also increase.

No matter how we view things our reintegration under current conditions and possible prospects is most natural. We belong to NATO's political sector, we are part of the Common Market, we have many joint interests with the West, a common political-economic system and so forth. This is what has been repeatedly stated, as, "we belong to the West." This, however, becomes an indefinite statement, a wish, if we do not also belong to the defense of the West. Most certainly our return would have taken place a long time ago if it were not for the Turkish attempt to exploit the situation, in other words the attempt to deprive us of certain acquired rights if we are not to say anything about the threats appearing on the horizon which are directed even against our sovereign rights.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS TURKISH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

AT201429 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Yesterday's statement by the Ministry of National Defense confirmed I KATHIMERINI reports on violation--in the form of a "probing operation"--of Greek airspace last week by approximately 60 Turkish military aircraft. These aircraft were involved in exercises in the international area of the east Aegean, entry into which requires submitting a flight plan and Greek approval. The National Defense Ministry statement specifically stated that the Turkish aircraft entered, during exercises, the Athens FIR controlled area without first submitting the required flight plans.

The full text of the National Defense Ministry statement is as follows: "On 13 March there was a medium-scale Turkish naval and air exercise within the Turkish territorial area and a portion of the international area of the Aegean of which a preliminary announcement was made.

"During the exercise Turkish aircraft entered the Athens FIR without submitting the required flight plan in advance. The Turkish Air Force limited itself to reporting the overflights by its aircraft on general lines to the headquarters of the tactical air force. This method of reporting was rejected because it replaced regulations on air traffic which are now in force. The Greek side took all necessary measures for identification and close surveillance of the Turkish air activity, and the required legal steps were taken through diplomatic channels."

It is recalled that yesterday I KATHIMERINI reported that our military air force immediately reacted to the Turkish action, which is connected to the "arrangement" incorporated into the Rogers plan, which was rejected by the Greek Government. Greek military aircraft approached those Turkish aircraft that had penetrated to a depth of one or two miles inside Greek airspace and "escorted" them until they returned to the Turkish boundary.

It was concluded that "through this action the Turks were believed to be probing the reactions of the Greek side, specifically attempting to silently circumvent provision obliging them to submit a flight plan. If this had succeeded it would have meant an "a contrario" Greek acceptance of the counterpoint in the Rogers plan and it would have created a precedent supporting relevant Turkish demands.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES EXISTENCE OF NATO BASE ON LEMNOS

TA201456 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 20 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 20 Mar (AA)--The Foreign Ministry denied a report appearing in the Istanbul Daily HURRIYET Wednesday under the headline "The NATO Base on Lemnos Is Contrary to the Lausanne Treaty". A Foreign Ministry clarification noted there is no NATO base on the Aegean island of Lemnos.

It confirmed that Turkey had opposed a proposal to have a radar base set up on Lemnos under the NATO infrastructure program, noting that the Lausanne Treaty of 1923 had demilitarized the Aegean Islands.

It was later observed, however, that Greece has set up a radar base on the island "with its own resources". Supreme commander of the allied forces in Europe General Rogers had proposed including this radar installation within NATO's integrated system in order to meet air defense needs of the alliance, but Turkey had refused the proposal, the Foreign Ministry said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES VIOLATION OF GREEK AIRSPACE

TA201640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that Greek allegations that the Greek airspace was violated during the Sea Wolf exercise carried out by the Turkish Armed Forces in the Aegean Sea are without foundation. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has issued a statement in connection with various allegations in the Greek press. The statement notes that the allegations in question stem from the one-sided attitude of Greece contrary to the rules and regulations of the International Civil Aviation Association.

The statement adds that Turkish Air Force planes carried out their exercise in the international airspace of the Aegean and that in accordance with the rules and regulations of the International Civil Aviation Association there is no need to give advance information on flights in this region. Noting that Turkish planes did not violate the Greek airspace, the statement adds that reports that various Turkish planes were sent back by Greek planes are also without foundation.

DEMIREL SAYS WEST TO EXTEND $250 MILLION LOAN TO COUNTRY

TA201638 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that a bridging loan of $250 million has been secured from Western countries. Demirel said: Turkey will solve its economic problems. I do not claim that nothing is missing, but we have seen the light.

In a statement before entering the Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1700, Demirel said that the cabinet's agenda covered Turkey's problems. Noting that during his meeting with martial law commanders the need to take various administrative decisions in order to enable the martial law commands to fully perform their duties was discussed, Demirel added that the cabinet will discuss this issue as well. Noting that the government was successfully combatting shortages of various goods, Demirel stated that the fuel oil shortage has definitely ended and that the Central Bank now has the funds to function properly. Pointing out that shortages can be eliminated through sufficient production and imports, Demirel added that the government is capable of achieving this end as well as a decrease in prices.

VOTCP SCORES DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

TA210943 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has announced that the cooperation and defense agreement with the United States, which has already been initialed in Ankara, will soon be signed. Pointing out that no impediment stands in the way of the signing of this agreement, Demirel said that the list of military aid to be supplied by the United States to Turkey has been prepared, and that the agreement should be signed in the near future. However, Demirel has not revealed the contents of the so-called military aid list prepared by the Pentagon, nor has he disclosed the terms of the agreement. He would not dare to do so since the agreement that he portrays as a "cooperation and defense agreement" is in fact nothing but a new slavery agreement.

The objective of this agreement is to more intensely involve our country economically, politically and militarily with U.S. cold war policies and the adventurist plans it is pursuing in our region. To this end, the U.S. aggressive bases on our soil are being provided with a permanent status. Moreover, the terms of this agreement impose the establishment of new U.S. bases on our soil and envisage the supply of the most sophisticated spying devices to those already existing. The agreement stipulates a U.S. aid package of $2.5 billion covering a period of 5 years. A major part of the so-called aid will be used to equip the armed forces of Turkey--which Chancellor Schmidt said were the only reliable agent of the West in the Middle East.

These aggressive bases--which will now be provided with a permanent status in accordance with the slavery agreement--are not only a menace to our independence and sovereignty, but to regional peace and security as well. Even the liberal sectors of the bourgeoisie acknowledge this threat and point out that the bilateral agreement to be signed with the United States is incompatible with our national interests.

In an article published some time ago in the Istanbul daily MILLIYET, Orsen Oymen refers to the C-130 U.S. transport aircraft which crashed near the Incirlik Airbase and which was coming from Pirinclik Base and says that this is a sign that certain initiatives are being taken at that base and adds that the Pirinclik Base is being supplied with equipment that will monitor not only the Soviet Union but the Persian Gulf as well.

U.S. officials are openly stating that they intend to use the bases on our soil for the military actions they might undertaken in the Middle and Near East, which they have declared as a region of national interest. In a statement in the Senate, President Carter himself said that Turkey was considered a U.S. bridgehead in the Middle East and that the bilateral agreement to be signed with Turkey should be assessed from this viewpoint. These statements are an indication that the United States intends to use our country for their adventurist plans any time they want to.

Another term of the agreement says that the United States is authorized to use military intervention in case its interests in Turkey are endangered. This was revealed in a statement to the Senate by life senator Gursoytrak.

The fact that nuclear warheads are being stored in bases on our soil is a matter which cannot be hidden any longer. Some reactionary bourgeois newspapers and dailies like TERCUMAN and MILLIYET have published a detailed map showing the existence of arsenals of nuclear warheads on these U.S. bases.

As stressed by 51 RPP deputies, 20 percent of our population as well as a major part of our material and spiritual existence would be destroyed in a probable nuclear war. The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA also wrote that a nuclear war (?to be precipitated by) U.S. aggressive bases would turn Turkey into a nuclear cemetery, revealing the realities once again.

It is obvious that the new bilateral slavery agreement might turn Turkey into a tool of imperialist threats against its neighbors--a position which is not in any way compatible with our country's national interests. That is why struggling against the signing of the slavery agreement and the aggressive bases has now taken on a new significance.

As pointed out by RPP Deputy from Adana Ismail Hakki Oztorun, a member of the Peace Association, in his address at the National Peace Congress held in Bulgaria, under the present condition, in which imperialist pressures on our country have been intensified, the responsibilities of the peace forces have increased. It will be recalled that in a speech at the National Assembly some time ago, Oztorun pointed out that the peace-loving forces would not keep silent vis-a-vis a foreign policy that does not take into consideration national wishes and aspirations and vis-a-vis concessions to be made to imperialism.

The working class as well as our people want the slavery agreement to be torn up and the bases dismantled. These demands can only be materialized through an active and organized campaign against the imperialist as well as collaborationist and monopolist forces. No, to the bilateral slavery agreements, let the bases be removed.

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES--Turkey's trade deficit, which amounted to $2.31 billion in 1978 has reached $2.808 billion in 1979. Turkey's imports totaled $5.069 billion while exports only totaled $2.261 billion. Oil and other raw material imports in 1979 amounted to $3.376 billion. The import of consumer goods amounted to $95.902 million while the import of capital goods was $1.596 billion. The export of agricultural goods in 1979 reached $1.243 billion, while the mineral exports totaled $132.481 million and the export of industrial goods was $785.082 million. Last year agricultural exports decreased by $200 million while the export of minerals and industrial goods increased. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 16 Mar 80 TA]

CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATIONS UNCOVERED--Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyman and Hatay Martial Law Command has issued a statement on various investigations, searches and operations conducted by security forces during the past month. Security forces uncovered 21 clandestine organizations and 126 persons were detained in connection with these organizations. Another 482 persons were also caught and detained for various crimes. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 80 TA]

SECURITY OPERATIONS--The Ankara security director has announced that 1,247 persons were detained in connection with the 954 incidents which occurred in Ankara in the past 15 days. Work is also underway to apprehend another 144 persons, who are believed to be involved in these incidents. Security forces also seized 91 pistols, 448 rounds of ammunition, 137 magazines, 7 explosive devices, 2.174 kilos of hashish and numerous banned publications during searches conducted in Ankara. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Mar 80 TA]

DENMARK

SPANISH MINISTERS COMMENT ON EEC MEMBERSHIP, NATO

LD201247 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 17 Mar 80 p 10 LD

[Ole Stephensen report: "Foreign Ministers Discuss EEC and NATO"]

[Excerpts] Spain is in line with a number of the major West European countries when it comes to an expansion of cooperation within the EEC. Spain hopes to be admitted to the EEC as a full member in 1983, and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja told AKTUELT that EEC cooperation ought to be expanded.

"Cooperation ought not to be limited to purely economic matters. West Europe needs to follow a more active and concerted foreign policy. Not only the EEC but the whole of West Europe," the foreign minister said.

Meanwhile Marcelino Oreja is more cautious in his statements on NATO. In 1981 the defense agreement between the United States and Spain expires. "I do not think that 'defense agreement' is the correct term. It is rather a sort of friendship and cooperation agreement, the foreign minister said.

Despite the foreign minister's choice of words the agreement is in the nature of a defense agreement. As part of the agreement the United States has two military bases in Spain.

Marcelino Oreja is taking part in the official visit of the king and queen of Spain to Denmark, which starts today, and he will have talks with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen.

Spain wants speedy admission to EEC membership. This means that Spain has proposed one scheme for admission. It is a procedure similar to that used when Denmark joined the EEC in 1972. On the other hand the EEC has at present proposed two schemes: A long transition period for agriculture and a short transition period for industry. The reason why the EEC has proposed the long transition period for agriculture is to be found in the important fact of the competition which exists between Spain on the one hand and France and Italy, both EEC members, on the other.

Spanish Minister for European Affairs Calvo Sotelo told AKTUELT that a solution to this problem is expected in the near future. "And we expect that it will take the form of a long transition period for both agriculture and industry," Calvo Sotelo said.

PORTUGAL

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SUPPORT FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD210906 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Lisbon today denied Strasbourg-datelined press reports that Portugal has come out in favor of a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games at the West European sports ministerial meeting, together with the Netherlands and United Kingdom. The spokesman dismissed the reports as totally false since the competent authorities in Portugal have not yet made any decision in the matter.

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STRAUSS PRESENTS OPPOSITION VIEW OF STATE OF NATION

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[Speech by Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, to the Bundestag in Bonn following the state of the nation message delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the chancellor has offered a report on the state of the nation, the contents of which were known to us for the most part because it repeats the well-known facts and the well-known arguments--and the chancellor is perfectly entitled to do that. His report, however, above all stands out because of what it has not said. [applause]

For anyone who has watched development in the government party, the SPD, during the past few months and weeks, and if we compare these debates--which took place within the Federal Republic and even extended to the United States--with the text that Helmut Schmidt presented today, then this was less a report on the state of the nation than an attempt to present a report on a situation in the SPD which does not exist at all. [applause] It was a sort of internal pacification action.

In this connection, it was inevitable that the new Ostpolitik would find appreciation. For reasons of time but also because of past history which is well known--for the benefit of those who are prepared to acknowledge history and past history at all--there would be little sense in waging anew here the discussion which took place from 1969 up to the late seventies, with special emphasis on the first half of the seventies. But to avoid keeping some key issues hidden from the awareness of the present and the memory of the next generation, it is necessary to state some of these key points here.

First there is the fact that with the unilateral action from the fall of 1969 on, the cohesion of the democratic parties of this house unfortunately was abandoned deliberately, carelessly and with dangerous consequences. [applause] After all, nobody will deny that the Karlsbad decision of the parties of the Warsaw Pact, of the Warsaw Pact communist parties, of Budapest of 1967, the Budapest decision of 1969, and the secret negotiations which the coalition partner SPD conducted with the Italian Communist Party on a new, radically different Ostpolitik, were godfathers at the cradle of this policy. [applause]

From this rostrum I have stressed several times already that no political party can claim for itself that it can bring about the reunification of our divided country at this time through its special political recipes or by means of a particularly ingenious plan. Innumerable times we have stressed here that as far as we are concerned, neither capitulation nor war can be given even a remote thought as a means for solving the German problem; neither capitulation nor the use of military means.

Yet I do not want to leave any doubt here--and I think I have reason to do so--that for us freedom has the incontestable priority over unity. [applause]

Perhaps wrong times of voice, perhaps thoughtless phrases are interpreted in an exaggerated way; this is inevitable in political life. But in this house in the forties, in late 1949, in the fifties, sixties and seventies, we never left any doubt about the fact that as painful as our state partition might be to us, this pain must never be overcome by the possibility, say, that we might adopt the system of injustice, which has been forced on the other part of the German people, over the detour of an extended period of neutralization. [applause]

The chancellor--unfortunately, I received the text of his speech only 50 minutes prior to the time it was given, and therefore it is often rather difficult to refer to contentions or quotations whose verification would then require several hours--has said, and presumably I quote him correctly, that, as a result of this Ostpolitik the isolation of the other German state and the other Germans in the GDR being cut off as a consequence of that isolation has been eliminated. Why, then, did you talk in the United States about 16 million hostages who justify different German interests which consequently might lead to different modes of behavior between the United States and Germany? [applause]

Naturally we know what the situation of these, I assume, still 17 million Germans in the other part of Germany is. All of us on all sides of this house are aware of it. Yet it is a dangerous way of putting it if one, for tactical reasons or for reasons of opportunistic tactics purused in the United States, speaks of 16 million hostages. I will speak here of 16 million plaintiffs, 16 million plaintiffs against a system of injustice and not of 16 million hostages. [applause]

It is still so, and hopefully it will always remain that way, that justice is on our side, the right to the national self-determination of a nation, the right of its people to live in a liberally organized state of justice. And the fact that 17 million Germans are deprived of this right makes the German problem an indictment against the system of injustice of communism and its hegemony. [applause]

You mentioned individual treaties, you mentioned in particular the Basic Treaty. You emphasized that the Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that it is compatible with the Basic Law. You are aware of past history. You know perfectly well what lawsuit argumentation the federal government employed thus accentuating the question concerning the proportionality of justice, on the one hand, and the announced, or threatened political consequences, on the other.

There was the court argument, for example, that in case of incompatibility the Federal Republic would run the risk that the GDR might then be the only [German] UN member--a wrong argument, by the way, but it has been used along with other arguments. For that reason a decision was reached, but jusitifcation for it can be tied in with the decree or considered part of it only with great intellectual flexibility and on the basis of extremely tolerant standards.

It has therefore been pointed out in justification that the German Reich juridically continues to exist and that the Federal Republic of Germany is the legal successor of the German Reich. Let me also say this: I am not a utopian and not a dreamer who believes that historical events caused by the force of World War II and the following exploitation of the military situation by a big power can be eliminated by a legal position. I never followed that dream. But legal positions are effective arms, and once the transitional agreements are replaced by a peace agreement they must be particularly stressed. [applause]

The justification also mentions the fact that there are borders within Germany but that these borders do not have a basically different legal quality. But if the border between say Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg, on the one hand, and the border between Bavaria and Saxony, on the other, have a comparable legal quality, then this highlights the shattering difference between constitutional right and political reality--if one thinks of conditions on these two borders.

There was also talk of citizenship. The federal chancellor expressly pointed out the one state citizenship of all Germans, the one right to state citizenship they have. He pointed out a special paper where the citizenship problem has been ruled out. But that does not hinder the other treaty partner from demanding as before the introduction of two citizenship rights. And there are some people in your ranks, Mr Federal Chancellor, who have adopted that demand and who represent it, whether they are holding mandates or whether they are members of the executive.

Not very much was said about the commitment to strive for reunification. The basic law speaks of the completion of unity. That would mean that we have advanced far on the way to unification and that this process need only be concluded and completed. May I point out to you that the basic law was created in a situation in which the fathers of the basic law, for good reason, started out from the assumption of German unity at that time in full agreement with the three Western allies. It seemed at that time, therefore, that something only needed to be completed, something that had been upset temporarily.

Your policy of the past 10 years has contributed considerably to the fact that despite the successes we have recognized, and the results we have recognized such as visits by pensioners, telephone and economic connections, legally and politically we are far today from the situation of 1949. [applause]

He who witnessed these discussions in the parliamentary council and later in this high house in 1949 will remember that very well if he has not lost his memory.

You say that human rights in the GDR--a regrettable situation--have not yet been fully established. It must be regretted, you said, that much work must still be done in this respect and that much must be carried out.

May I point out that what you have described here in bright colors as the results of the new Ostpolitik is actually the minimum that should be natural between civilized nations and cultivated states. [applause] Why did not you say that in contrast to the then-voiced expectations and even announcements--the shooting order and everything connected with it--have not even been limited or mitigated but even intensified and perfected. That is also a German reality. [applause] And in the course of your speech colleague Barzel was heckling, saying that both German states have committed themselves to contribute to the peaceful coexistence of the nations.

But the fraternal help-- I hope I speak in a tone of understandable irony this time--which is being rendered by Honecker's army in Africa and its victims--thousands of people, women and children have died and if I just think of the terrible conditions in Ethiopia and in other countries--does that fit into the beautiful picture of having more and more things in common, more and more perfect relations and of the fulfullment of the mission? I think that if one goes by the standards of sound commonsense, this is certainly not so. [applause]

You have given a meaning to the opening of the German problem which for your political tactics--of strategy I cannot speak here because strategy presupposes higher standards of judgment--but you have given a meaning to the term keeping the German problem open which cannot be the focal point and which never was. This is namely that the common language we have--thank God, and we will keep it--that the common culture, intensified meetings of people and everything that is connected with it, relations in the fields of science, art and sports, that this keeps the German problem open. I do not contest that, but keeping the German problem open meant something completely different: the clear political announcement that we will never accept the division of Germany and that we will pursue with all the peaceful, legitimate means of our policy the reunification of both parts and thus the merger of our people. [applause]

Mr Federal Chancellor, if your criteria were a fact, we would be considerably closer to reunification with Austria than with the other part of Germany. [shouts] All these things exist there: The common language, culture, architecture, there is enough of that. Once one has crossed the border there are no problems. If one does it without a passport it costs Dm5, while elsewhere it costs one's life. That is the small difference, the little problem. [shouts, appaluse]

You have mentioned the achievements of the GDR in touching words. This is what I have previously described as the minimum of what seems natural. You should have said something more about the achievements of the Federal Republic of Germany for the economy of the GDR. And you should have assessed the achievements; the result would have been that we are making far greater services through a number of transfer payments and trade privileges, resulting from the GDR's silent membership in the European Community, considerably higher services than we roughly receive in return through return services. [applause]

You quoted from one of my speeches back in 1962--I may perhaps refresh your historical memory: Though I am not keen on titles, it was not only the CSU chairman but also the federal defense minister who spoke at the time--in which I mentioned that we would more easily overcome international isolation with the help of France--and that, after all, was the France of De Gaulle. I have not the least reason to feel that the statement made at the time under the circumstances then prevalent is wrong now. In 1962 I advocated the view--and with regard to that time I could contribute quite a bit toward contemporary history but the time is too short here and now--that to us the rapprochement with the East through De Gaulle, through the France also of De Gaulle, could be more easily managed than through bilateral attempts at rapprochement.

If you say to the merriment of your friends that I harbored skepticism about a bilateral U.S.-German alliance, then I say I did have that, of course, and I continue to have it today as well, but not against a U.S.-German alliance but, as you quoted me quite correctly, against a bilateral U.S.-German alliance. This is not in keeping with the architecture of NATO, this is at odds with the concepts. [applause] After all, it is not for nothing that the geographic belt of NATO--leaving aside now what the definition is of the geographic security interests today--consists, apart from the United States as the main power, of another great American state, Canada, and then extends clear across Western Europe and Central Europe, omitting some neutral states such as Finland, Austria and Switzerland, down to the region of Greece and Turkey, a part which unfortunately is no longer in order. That it is no longer in order is not attributable to the mistakes of German policy, I can state here expressly.

I never did think much of a bilateral German-U.S. alliance. But I do not make a secret of my view that a bilateral U.S.-German alliance would still be more preferable to me than none at all. But that is not the purpose of our alliance policy. It is the purpose of our alliance policy (?to have) Norway and Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Great Britain and France--even with its special position in the military organization--and Portugal, and there is also talk about the admission of Spain to this alliance. I would welcome it if democratic Spain were admitted to this alliance. [applause]

May I now be allowed, Mr Chancellor, to say something about the inter-German situation. A while ago I wrote a detailed letter to you, and if I remember correctly you briefly referred to it at the conference of the minister-presidents. I wrote to you with a view to then meeting with Honecker, which you had announced at the Berlin SPD Congress, a meeting which we might say has become subject to a certain delay due to unilateral action.

I wrote to you--and I will refrain from quoting this lengthy letter here except perhaps only a paragraph from it--that I would like to draw your attention to some problems which, from the viewpoint of the government of the state of Bavaria, urgently require a solution. This is true for all laender governments whose laender have a common line of demarcation, a border, with the other German state. I wrote to you that in 1979 the GDR, repeat, in 1979, carried out the most extensive work in many years on the border-securing installations on its territory along the Bavarian part of the border. At times as many as 1,000 men were busy modernizing the border barriers and security installations.

Across from Bavaria this year 46.5 kilometers of a single metal lattice fence were put up which is suited for the installation of the SM-70 type self-firing installations, even if only 10 kilometers were armed with them this year. I wrote to you that these measures are indicative of the fact that the GDR is making every effort to shut off its population from the Federal Republic of Germany. Also technically, even though under article 1 of the basic treaty and in the preamble to the government protocol dated 29 November 1978 it undertook to develop neighborly relations and promote them for the benefit of the people.

The construction of 46 kilometers of metal lattice fence, the arming of 10 kilometers with these murderous, cruel self-firing installations definitely are not suited for developing neighborly relations. [applause]

Furthermore I wrote to you about impediments in tourist travel, about the problems of freight assistance at the border; in a particularly urgent manner I showed to you the behavior of the GDR in keeping the waters pure, a behavior which derides all commandments of environmental protection and its minimum requirements. You yourself have referred to this problem. And I mentioned a number of other problems. This, Mr Chancellor, is the reality.

You have deemed it necessary to give wrong information to this house, to state a flat untruth. You said--I am taking the version of 0805 this morning--that if Mr Strauss during the past several weeks degrades the fundamental documents of common stance and conformity of view in a dangerous internal crisis, namely our existing joint statements with the French of 5 February, with the Americans of 5 March, with the qualification that they verge on foolishness and even seeks to sweep the latter aside on American soil as a product of the election campaign, then this attempt harms the interests of our state, and so forth. It abuses the statements of the three statesmen participating on these statements.

Why do you have to say what is untrue? After all, you are bound to know the truth. During my last speech I defined my stance on this problem quite specifically; I criticized one sentence in the German-French communique which I will continue to criticize. Besides, we of the opposition are definitely not obligated to line up before you to kiss your ring, to accept your benevolent statements with knees bent, possibly, and to venerate you as the perfection of the ultimate wisdom. [applause]

On the day of this German-French statement as well as during my subsequent visit to Paris I said that I had a positive attitude toward a number of points in this communique. Many press people had asked me about it, and it was impossible to dodge such questions. German-French friendship and cooperation: Who was it at the time that raised the most serious objections against the conclusion of the German-French friendship treaty? Who in this house--just read up on the minutes--said at the time that the France of De Gaulle had become a domestic policy desert? It was colleague Wehner at the time. Who pronounced all sorts of suspicions and insinuations because of the special relationship between Adenauer and De Gaulle?

It goes without saying that I affirmed the NATO avowal, the solidarity with the United States; naturally I endorsed the condemnation of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Naturally I supported the request addressed to the Soviet Union that it withdraw its troops. But one sentence in this communique--and you ought to have at least so much intellectual capacity or moral decency as to interpret such things exactly and to read them exactly. [applause]

I said that the following sentence is its correct meaning--I cannot recall it now literally down to the last perfection--namely, that the policy of detente would not withstand another blow similar to Afghanistan. That sentence verges on foolishness. I am sorry that I must repeat it again here. [Shouts, prolonged applause]

The Soviets can read and interpret documents better than people among the ranks of the Bonn officials seem to be able to. This formulation means--and this brings us to the core of the political contrast in this house, in the public and in Europe and the world--that it does not make sense at all to cover up this core here. The fronts must be made quite clear here. I do not want to have a confrontation, but rather intellectual integrity and spiritual clarity in the political fronts and the backgrounds. The formulation means actually: You can stay in Afghanistan if you want to. It will not change the policy of detente. It has been announced that only a subsequent action could curtail the policy of detente. It would have been better to write nothing at all, to have stopped at the request for withdrawal. But the statement: The next time we will be angry, this statement is really the limit. [applause]

The only politically logical and consistent formulation would have been: If the Soviet Union is not prepared to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in an appropriate time and to reestablish the neutrality, integrity and sovereignty of this country, then the policy of detente cannot be continued the way we have understood it so far. That would have been a logical continuation. [applause]

The core of the contrast which we should not cover up consists of the fact that we say: Afghanistan is the crucial test. Afghanistan has demonstrated that as before the Soviet Union pursues a brutal power policy, that it does not follow international rules--the famous code of conduct--that it is not so interwoven in world economics or world political developments of the civilized world that it would abstain from such actions.

Therefore, we say that the withdrawal from Afghanistan is the crucial test. [applause] But it is not a hint at the next action. Does it mean that if the Soviet Union invades Pakistan, if it takes care of Yugoslavia and Romanian in an especially friendly way that we will start thinking about the state of detente policy? This must be stated frankly. This is what is involved. [applause]

I characterized just this sentence--in the Federal Republic and not on foreign territory, by the way, I repeated it in France because that sentence was pointed out to me--as verging on foolishness, although you have depicted it in order to defame me as if I had also said that regarding the German-American communique. [shouts]

With regard to the German-American communique, I have--and you should at least acknowledge it--[shouts] the talent to produce communiques, the talent to read communiques. The talent to interpret communiques has, after all, increased a bit in the course of more than one human generation of political activity. Many things that are written in the German-American communique find our approval. We are not so enthusiastic over the fact that in this communique you have also overemphasized the difference of interests between the United States and the Federal Republic, emphasized it too much. What is written between the lines of this communique is interesting, and even more interesting is what stands in the background, neither on the lines nor between the lines, and I would like to say a few words about that.

In assessing a communique, one must naturally bear in mind the position and the political interests of those who have produced and published said communique. That is not malicious criticism or complaint; it is natural. President Carter faces a difficult election battle. He has presidential elections this year. He is suffering from the enormous burden of the still unresolved situation of the Tehran hostages, from the dramatically high inflation rate, from developments in Afghanistan and from some absurdities [ungereimtheiten]--I want to express myself most carefully--which took place earlier on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is in the natural interest of President Carter to publish a communique that does not stress the contrasts, but the things in common. Mr Federal Chancellor, I grant you that it is in your interest to publish a communique this year with which your party can live, but a communique which will not leave you wide open. This is why I stated--I have no reason to modify it in some way or to make excuses--that this communique is naturally also a sign that the two who signed the communique are interested in not exposing a flank to their respective political opponents in the coming elections in their respective countries. Had the communique contained everything about German-American relations today, including the psychological side and public opinion, this communique, Mr Federal Chancellor, would certainly not have been useful for you in the coming election campaign.

The American President is not interested at all in stressing the problems in a communique in connection with one of his most important allies, the economically big-power Federal Republic of Germany. The problems that have come up unfortunately stress them most clearly and even bluntly. When I am asked by journalists I cannot suppress my opinion just because you do not like it. But the fact that you do not like my opinion is no justification for falsification here in front of this esteemed house. [applause]

I do not want to have a great quarrel between Schmidt and Strauss, as has been announced in DIE WELT today: The situation is much too serious for that. I prefer to quarrel when I am not in such a serious mood. But you have tried to proke me in the course of recent days. This was written today by a journalist who is not particularly distinguished by restraint with regard to criticism of the CDU/CSU in SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

You have fabricated such foolish stuff, saying that I have hurried to follow you to France, that I have hurried to follow you to the United States. You have expressed pity for me, saying that I have been shining the door handles that contained your fingerprints. I do not know whether you had greasy or oily fingers [laughter]--you said I have been shining the doorhandles which still had your fingerprints on them. That is not the language of a federal chancellor, it is the language of an SPD precinct election fighter. [laughter, prolonged applause]

I would like to use this opportunity to point out to the public that the dates for the visits in France and the United States--by the way, these visits are quite natural things, one need not justify oneself because of them or make excuses or pretend that this is something special. I consider a visit to France an act of European domestic policy, more so than an act of German foreign policy. [applause] I consider a visit to the United States a milestone on a road, in a chain, where many milestones of mutual contacts have been set.

But, Mr Federal Chancellor, the assertion that I quickly squeezed in after you is objectively untrue. My travel schedule was set months before, months before you agreed to visit the United States. [shouts] In doing this you naturally wanted to denigrate me in the eyes of the public, or you wanted me to cancel my visit to the United States, expecting that then most unfriendly commentaries would rightly appear as a consequence of a ridiculous attitude I would then have to take. It is unworthy of you to do something like that. [prolonged applause, shouts]

The excitement of the SPD in connection with these developments is quite a piece of hypocrisy, I would say. [shouts] On 17 March the CDU/CSU read a statement by the faction and party chairman, Dr Helmut Kohl. He very clearly objected to the strict rejection of stationing nuclear medium-range arms in the Federal Republic of Germany, voice by the SPD faction chairman, Herbert Wehner. Today I read again: Wehner--the same course as the chancellor.

Stop this hide-and seek game! Who do you want to fool? [applause] Who do you want to fool? We know exactly under what difficult labor pains the Berlin agreement was achieved: spongy, wishy-washy, blurred, saying nothing, with a double meaning, permitting everything and forbidding everything, and permitting every kind of interpretation.

We know that a big part of your party, even the federal manager, represented the standpoint that one had to bite into the sour apple, so to speak, gulp down the toad, just to encourage the Americans to take part in the disarmament talks, and lead them to support arms control, disarmament or limitation of armament offers. In other words we accepted that decision reluctantly, but otherwise we would not have obtained the Americans' agreement with regard to closing the arms gap.

Ladies and gentlemen, in order to eliminate all doubts in this esteemed house, and the same applies to myself--I am no longer a member of it--we welcome every initiative, really every initiative, aimed at sensible disarmament, effective arms limitation, real arms control. We welcome every, really every, initiative. But we are not prepared, and there one sees the limit, to consider as an end in itself everything contained in the terms disarmament, arms control and limitation of armament. From the Soviet point of view this is part of their strategy through which they want to use their military superiority in the field of disarmament negotiations as well.

We cannot change that, but we must take it up, we must live up to this provocation or challenge. I just want to say very clearly that every statement to the effect that the CDU/CSU is less interested in disarmament, arms limitation, arms control than say the government parties, vitiates the political atmosphere. [applause]

But, colleague Wehner, I want to address you because you still hold an important office in the SPD: If because of the one sentence, the verge of foolishness, said in Germany, if I am charged with violating German interests abroad in connection with the definition and interpretation of the German-American communique--as reported here--it means that all of us have to be train bearers for the federal chancellor. In doing this one must be very quick, because he can turn around so fast that one would not be able to follow his turn. [laughter, applause]

But, Mr Wehner, did you not say recently--the excerpt from the parliamentary-political press service is dated 17 September 1979--in an interview with a Yugoslav paper: The chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction, Herbert Wehner, believes that in the 1980 election year a decision will be made whether the CDU-CSU, headed by Strauss, will succeed in turning back again the 30 years of democratic developments in the Federal Republic. [shouts] Wehner said in an interview with the Yugoslav daily VJESNIK that decisive for this process is the inability of the CDU/CSU opposition to form a constructive opposition in a parliamentary democracy. [applause] Yes, the applause is even more of a shame for you than the statements of Mr Wehner are for himself. [applause] I do not want to comment here on the set-up of democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany in the past 30 years.

Mr Wehner, the fact that we had to build a democracy was due to those who destroyed the Weimar Republic, the Nazis and the communists! [shouts of yes, yes, prolonged applause]

There is no need for me to make an apologetic speech. When Hitler came to power I was 17 years old and I could tell many things about those times, and about radicalization of the than German Reich by the parties, the rightist and leftist extremists. I do not want to return to that issue. But it is an example of remarkable boldness for you to impute that the CDU/CSU under me wants to turn back 30 years of democracy. That is unbelievable. [shouts, applause] I do not believe that this statement, despite the sharp controversy we have, can be in line with the approach of the federal chancellor.

We have not been lying to and cheating the German people for 30 years. We have built a democracy as a painful conclusion of the history of the Weimar Republic, as a painful conclusion of the war we have experienced, and a painful conclusion of the situation we have been in. I have never claimed that we build it up all by ourselves, yet I may point out that the decisive solutions, the overcoming of the economic distress, the market economy, the decisive questions concerning our security, the Bundeswehr and NATO had to be railroaded through here against you and your friends. [strong, prolonged applause]

If you had prevailed with your plan on Germany at the time we would indeed have the chance today of being reunited on the wrong side. [applause]

It is an impudence which you have the nerve to display abroad, not only toward myself or toward us. Just think what you said in Moscow about Willy Brandt at the time. You remember how you ridiculed him in public and abused him. Were we not the ones who protected Willy Brandt against you and this because you were guilty of uncontrolled outbursts of hatred at the time? What did you say in Prague, in Hungary and what did you say in Warsaw? I do not want to rummage in the chest of quotations here, yet you, of all people, should have kept your mouth shut here. [commotion, applause]

You need not concern yourself with us, Mr Chancellor. Asked what the main difference is between Helmut Schmidt and myself I did not indulge in long phrases--though it would also have been possible to show analytical differences and to transpose them onto political. What I said was that the main difference between myself and Helmut Schmidt is that what I am saying here on questions concerning the reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, nonparticipation in the Olympic games, measures in the field of trade policy, and the intensification of our defense including the decision on the closure of the arms gap are supported by both the CDU and the CSU from the top to the last man in the rank and file, but not by the SPD. [applause]

Near the conclusion of my explanations may I be allowed to add a few more things? The explanations were actually intended to deal with the situation involving Europe, the United States, Afghanistan; yet one must adapt to the imponderables of the chancellor and to the short time periods he makes available to others, therefore may I be allowed to make a few remarks concerning the question of Europe, the United States, with a view to the world situation.

You must not equate SPD interests with German interests. [applause] It is the talk of the town not only here but also in Washington that you enjoy a greater degree of confidence in the United States than in your party. And if for this reason you refer to my critical utterances, to which I am perfectly well entitled, then this is not a violation of the German interests but a clarification of the SPD policy, its dangerous background, its inconsistencies, difficulties and dangers. [applause]

During my trip to the United States it was not in my talks with members of the government, including the president, albeit in those with all ranks of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives--and this involves a sizable number of names; three colleagues from this house, Walter Kiep, a former member of this house, and two members, Mr Mertes and Mr Hans Klein, were present during these talks with the members of parliament--one word recurred in all these talks which I had never heard before in all of the 25 years of visits and meetings in the United States and which I had not even deemed possible in this context: the word uncertainty. We are full of uncertainty. Uncertainty (?emerges) from Tehran; uncertainty, these are the consequences of Afghanistan; uncertainty; How do the allies behave toward us, including the Federal Republic of Germany, even though we were not the only ones meant by this. And how is the future of NATO to be further developed and what about our rate of inflation? One uncertainty on top of another.

If you pretend that everything is in perfect order, Mr Chancellor, then I do not know whether your capability for self-deceit is greater than your aptitude for deceiving those around you. After your visit there was a statement by the man who no doubt enjoys the confidence of the U.S. President, because he cooperates with the president in daily, I repeat daily, examination of the situation and, if necessary, decisionmaking, security adviser Brzezinski. He declared: What we need is more tangible solidarity from the allies, more concrete actions, and not just rhetorical support. This did not spare the Federal Republic in that respect. Tangible actions and not just rhetorical support. I may even go further: Mr Strausz-Hupe, U.S. ambassador to NATO for many years, in his essay in POLICY REVIEW in the winter of 1980 [as heard] wrote: In summary, the German-American relationship was worsened in an alarming way. He did not write that because we had asked him to. He did not write that to do us a favor. Being a historian, a political scientist, a strategic scientist, he merely described what to him is the upshot of the development of U.S.-German relations of the past several years.

This cannot be eliminated even by you with your often ambiguous way of putting things, Mr Schmidt. Yet an important American diplomat says that German-American relations have deteriorated in an alarming way. If he says that West Germany is about to review its priorities in international politics, if it is said about you in the Moscow press that you have disappointed hopes in the United States, then I can only congratulate you on this. But the question then is: Why did you arouse hopes at all? Had you not aroused any, you would not have had any need to disappoint any.

If you say that the Soviet Union needs a psychological protective screen to be able to withdraw from Afghanistan, well enough. I share your opinion that there is little sense in talking with a great power about punitive actions and using similar vocabulary. But there are here certain differences between the U.S. political terminology and ours which are attributable to the tradition, to the meaning of the words, and so forth. But your repeatedly strong emphasis on the differences in the interests of the United States, Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany is not totally wrong, analytically speaking, since the geographical and historical differences between us mean specific interests of this or that nature here and there. But to talk time and again about differences, when it should be necessary to talk about the common aspects today--to say that Soviet tanks are 50 kilometers from Hamburg--is (?improper). After all, they do not need any less time to get to Hamburg than Soviet missiles need to destroy the industrial areas of North America. In view of the development of the new technology, we are sitting in one and the same boat today, and it does not make any difference whether we say unfortunately or thank God.

Because of scientific-technical developments in the last generation today's world no longer knows any limits in the fields of communications technology, transport technology and destruction technology. There, the security of Washington is also at stake in Hamburg, but Hamburg's security is also at stake in Washington. [applause] This would have called for your clearly stressing these matters of common interest.

A wise German correspondent has written the following assessment of your visit: Schmidt managed to handle the American president on the occasion of his visit to the United States. But he did not manage to handle the senators, the congressmen, the American public, the press and the media. That is one of the very great differences between the communist form of leadership, as in the Soviet Union and other places, and the democratic form of leadership.

Mr Brezhnev does not have to take public opinion into consideration. Public opinion does exist in dictatorships, but it is formed beneath the surface. Public opinion in the form of a productive force does not exist. In the United States the president's leeway in making decisions is dominated by public opinion, which can very easily increase or ebb away.

If you achieved good understanding with the American president--everybody is happy about that, nobody has criticized you for that--last but not least because the administration in America had certain difficulties because of voting problems in the Security Council. First there was a yes, and then a no, with regard to a Middle East resolution. And if you took this wisely into consideration, you are entitled to do so. But reaching an understanding with the American President, and the polite description of it in the communique, does not say anything about the fact that the attitudes of public opinion in the United States, the citizens, the mass media and the members of the two congressional bodies on Capital Hill, have deteriorated decisively vis-a-vis Europe and the Federal Republic. That is a fact you should have stressed here on the occasion of such a report as the state of the nation message. You should have analyzed it and you should have made your suggestions, about how to overcome it. [applause]

On your return flight from the United States, as the Bonn correspondent of the New York TIMES has written, did you not--in criticizing the Olympic boycott--state that this was a measure that only obstructed the East-West dialog? The New York TIMES added that Mr Boelling tried to eliminate that sentence from the interview, but that you insisted that the sentence remain in the interview. You were right, in that that sentence really expresses your opinion. If you read the U.S. press of that period you could see the concern, running like a red thread through it, that the foundation of NATO was gradually beginning to shake. Concern is being felt that American-European relations are eroding. You have psychologically lent yourself to this erosion with your remarks, you did not fight it. [applause]

It is no coincidence either that on 15 March of this year, that is, after your visit, the New York TIMES--which did not somersault as it did in earlier times with regard to ostpolitik and other connected problems, somersault out of admiration for the CDU/CSU--[shouts] yes, professor, tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis [times change and we change with them]. [shouts, laughter]--the paper writes: "NATO out to lunch," which means that our allies are having lunch. They do not care about our problems, they do not care about our difficulties, they do not care about our burdens. Such articles, which one can find everywhere in the U.S. press, such as in the Kansas City STAR, produce more American psychological impact than a communique which, over there, was unknown to most people anyway. These are the problems. [applause]

I have been attacked because of my stance in the United States, and I want to discuss it somewhat here. I have said, I have pointed out the speech given by Dr Kohl in the Bundestag indicating that we have from the very beginning considered as correct nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympic games as part of the countermeasures, the reaction to Afghanistan. [applause]

I do not believe that sports and politics are identical, but if one knows how in 1936 the international breakthrough of National Socialism was thoroughly promoted by the Berlin games, how it was given prestige and recognized internationally through the games, although at that time the German Reich had not attacked a neighbor--at that time, knowing this, one can say now that the prerequisites for the Olympic games do not exist.

What is the good of the hide-and-seek game behind 24 May and the decision of the International Olympic Committee? If the Olympic Committee decides in favor of Moscow, I would like to see whether you would dare to decide in favor of Moscow if the Americans do not go. But since the Americans have committed themselves, since their deadline has run out, it would also serve German interests and the interests of the community, the so often avowed solidarity, to make this statement now instead of hiding behind such dubious deadlines as you are doing in an opportunistic way. [applause]

I have also stated the preparedness of the CDU/CSU, for the period after the elections as well, to support economic-political measures against the Soviet Union, also as part of the burden to be handled by the Federal Republic. I must defend myself against the proliferation of wrong ideas or consequences, be it through lack of knowledge or intentional misinterpretation.

I would like to state the key words: First, I have said that valid treaties must be adhered to and implemented. Second, I have said that the allies of the Soviet Union should not be automatically included in such measures. Our opinion was in line with that of the Americans in this field, unless they thoroughly promote the evasion of such measures. That would create a new situation. I said yes to a new and extended COCOM list. I stated my grave reservations--I believe that I am at least somewhat in accordance with the federal minister of economics on this matter--against barter deals where industrial installations are being supplied which are being paid for by the output of these installations, or with the help of which the credit is paid for. I considered it natural that we would not enter into other contracts in order to gain advantages, while others would have disadvantages. And--this brings me to the decisive point--if economic measures are being considered, these are sanctions, they must not be independent German actions. We ourselves cannot say we will take this or that measure, while the others do not participate.

I have said that a government dominated by the CDU/CSU would be prepared, and will be prepared to take part in economic measures of a common character. Sanctions are the opposite of normal trade. It would mean that normal conditions which have existed so far--which we would like to have continue in the future if the international atmosphere permits it--can be temporarily lifted or eliminated. No more and no less. And then there was also talk of military measures.

Mr Kohl, Mr Zimmermann and myself in the conference with the chancellor on 24 January voiced our views concerning certain measures. I will refrain from repeating them here. But I do want to say that what makes us different from the Federal Government, from the Social Democratic part of the Federal Government to be exact, is quite sizeable: We advocate the view that considerable additional expenditures for our security must not be financed by another increase in the credit potential, which is already gigantic anyway.

The concept that this can be coped with solely by means of credits is one of the dangerous concepts, which in the case of the Americans has led to the decline of their currency. After all, you were the one, Mr Chancellor, who at the time most strongly said with a view to the developments in Vietnam that the Americans want to finance their expenditures by means of credits, which is why they have plunged the entire international currency situation into confusion.

I would like to know from you, then, what it means when you said today that unless peace in Afghanistan is restored, a common consequence will be inevitable. But what matters is not alone the restoration of peace in Afghanistan. It might also be a graveyard's peace; it might well be a peace which is imposed on these people as a peace arising from force of arms after a bloodbath without precedent. This is not what we understand by peace. What we understand by peace for Afghanistan is the neutrality, the integrity and the sovereignty of this country, and the right of its people to be allowed to determine their destiny themselves. [applause]

For this reason you as the government chief should have a more realistic assessment of things and a more courageous attitude instead of using pretexts to justify your hesitancy. You know better than I do, or as well as I do, that at the moment the Red Army continues its presence in Afghanistan unabated, and that it is being reinforced. You know that unlike Prague, at this time the Red Army is perfectly organized and systematic and that no doubt it also has a greater readiness to take risks, because the West--I need only mention Angola and Ethiopia--has led to the wrong conclusion, namely Soviet power policy can afford anything since no serious Western reaction need be anticipated any longer.

Depots, takeoff and landing strips and landing pads for helicopters are being built in the vicinity of the Iranian border. You know that at the moment the Soviet spring offensive is partly being prepared and partly underway and that in this area of action terror is being exercised, with the Soviets using the most modern means of mass destruction, the most modern arms technology, helicopters with napalm bombs and so-called cluster bombs, MiG-23 planes, and even with the most cruel treatment of women and children, a terror with which they hope to break the hardness of the resistance of the Islamic rebels or the Muslim freedom fighters. What they are relying on is the maxim that if action is to be taken, then it must be so harsh that the will to resist will be quelled, even if this means using the most cruel means of destruction. After all, this is the policy in Afghanistan at the moment.

This is why it is so childish to say that we are now waiting for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. We still want to give them a chance to pull their troops out. The word neutralization has been introduced into the debate. What does neutralization mean anyway? Neutralization means that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States is to control the country: It is not to be affiliated with either of the blocs, it must be nonalined, it is to have sovereignty and integrity and it is to be allowed to decide for itself. Do not misunderstand me, I am not saying this in a tone of maliciousness, I am not saying it in the sense of a moral condemnation of Mr Brezhnev whom I personally consider a great statesman, albeit a statesman who does things differently from the way we have done in the West.

After all, what the Soviets understand by neutrality is the maintenance of a regime of their color, the maintenance of a regime such as they tried with Daud, then with Taraki, then with Amin, and which they are now trying out with Karmal. This regime simply cannot hold its own without a Soviet presence, because the Muslim freedom fighters would chase this regime away. For this reason I would like to repeat here: Afghanistan is a turning point, either for the better or for the worse.

Western policy must be aimed at making Afghanistan a turning point for the better. But [applause] this also requires that we be prepared to take upon ourselves certain sacrifices, burdens and risks. I simply reject that intellectual carelessness of representing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a thoughtless adventure, as a juvenile prank. The invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union is a logical step within the framework of its overall strategic concept. This invasion naturally serves to prepare for control over the Arab oil countries, it spells the intimidation and control of Pakistan and especially Baluchistan; it means access to the Indian Ocean.

The transfer of part of the Soviet Pacific fleet to South Vietnam constitutes a warning to the People's Republic of China, whose encirclement is being expanded; it means a 50 percent encirclement of Iran; it means the preparation of the military starting position for the future of Iran. This is because the Soviets believe that the national unity of Iran will break apart under the pressure of the chaotic conditions. And for that event they have prepared their starting positions even now. After all, they are not enlarging their air bases and ammunition depots along the Pakistani border at present, but along the Iranian border. Pakistan is intimidated anyway, as is India. The Arab states are intimidated. After all, their political leadership systems are to be destabilized and overthrown--just look at the military preparations in South Yemen.

With all our attention on Vietnam [corrects himself] on the Afghanistan problem we must not overlook developments in South Yemen lest it happen to us again that while we are still looking at one hotbed of crisis, the next one is building up in full swing. Mr Chancellor, it would have been worthy of, and appropriate for, a government chief to point this out in all frankness when the state of the nation is involved once again. [applause]

After all, it is the objective of the invasion of Afghanistan to create an uninterrupted sphere of influence from the north of Afghanistan to the borders of South Africa. I welcome the fact that prime minister Mugabe is to be supported in partnership, under the proviso that he will have given up his concept of a Marxist unity state under communist leadership, a concept which he has promulgated for years. Otherwise the events in Rhodesia would result for us in a multitude of new burdens, problems for the solution of the Namibia problem and problems for the future and the peaceful development of South Africa.

The invasion, after all, also means a massive psychological influence on the nonalined states. The nonalined are supposed to gain the impression that the power of the Soviet Union alone is what counts and no other power. And another factor is that the change in the strategic situation--and we need not repeat here again why Afghanistan is a key strategic country, listing all the reasons, since history and the present prove it--in the opinion of the Soviet Union requires an appropriate geopolitical redistribution and a new distribution. Based on the fact of their military control over Afghanistan, they are drawing the conclusion that a geopolitical reassessment need not take place.

This new distribution is to be launching pad for the next new distribution that will be claimed. Eventually it is their main objective to separate American interests from European interests.

Mr Schmidt, please do everything to make it clear to Mr Brezhnev that it is intolerable for us to hear that hard policy is war policy, and if you want peace policy you must turn away from the United States. Constant drips wear away the stone. And they create a psychological condition. The Soviets have one great advantage next to many disadvantages of their system: They can reckon with long-term development lines, they can launch campaigns for aims whose achievement seems utopian at the moment, which lie 10, 20 or 30 years in the future. While we and the Americans must always be very pragmatic and say: What can we do now, what can we do by tomorrow morning. We must again follow long-term development lines, we must work them out together. [applause]

Therefore I can only ask in an imploring way that agreement be achieved in assessing the situation, agreement between the United States and Europe, between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. As a consequence of this common assessement of the situation we ought to speak of common interests, think along the lines of common interests and act according to common interests. The talks about friendship and solidarity--one is friendly with everybody in the world, and the word solidarity has the foul and stale taste to it indicating that actually we do not want to, but if the Americans do not go to Moscow, we must take part in that nonsense because unfortunately we have no choice because we are tied down; we hope that tomorrow everything will be different--no, this must come out of our own assessment of the situation and our own ability to make decisions. [prolonged applause] And an overall political concept should grow out of this.

I am sorry to say that it must be made clear to the Soviet Union that its risk has increased and that in a next blow the risk could become uncontrollable, the point of no return could be passed. We ought to see to it that our military and economic security interests converge today. Energy will be the great issue of the last 2 decades of this century and the first 3 decades of the next century. Energy and raw materials, control over their availability, will determine the stability of our democratic industrial societies.

We should not forget in this respect that the United States is in a position with much capital--but that is not a problem for it--to become independent in 10 and not more than 15 years. What interest should it then have to act for those who unfortunately, because of other geographic or geological prerequisites, cannot become independent and who do not have the military strength or credibility to properly stress their interests in this crisis belt where oil and raw materials are produced.

These are problems of the state of the nation. These are the long-term problems. These are the challenges we are facing. We ought to discuss them and a government chief ought to report on them. He should frankly say with regard to these problems what sacrifices, burdens and difficulties we have to face. That would serve the unity of democratic forces. It would help to reestablish the awareness that has been willfully destroyed, and it would be a realistic starting point for eventually bringing about, through the Afghanistan problem, a change in the world to the advantage of freedom. [prolonged applause]

SCHMIDT, JORGENSEN REITERATE SUPPORT FOR DETENTE

LD202330 Hamburg DPA in German 2255 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen have expressed the will of their governments to continue jointly the policy of detente between East and West. Speaking at a dinner in honor of his guest in Bonn this evening, Schmidt said that it is only on the basis of a military balance that the process of detente interrupted by Afghanistan could be started up again. "There must be no return to the cold war," the chancellor said.

In reply, Jorgensen said: "We cannot accept the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, but neither do we wish to lose detente and the results it has achieved so far." The present international situation could "later" prove to be a setback for the policy of detente. Such a policy is "absolutely necessary if the human race is to survive."

Immediately after his arrival for a 2-day official visit this evening Jorgensen had a first exchange of views with the Federal Chancellor. Tomorrow (Friday) he will be received by Federal President Karl Carstens and will also meet Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

Joint Press Conference

LD211522 Hamburg DPA in German 1359 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The governments in Bonn and Copenhagen are in agreement that the crisis concerning the financial contributions to the EEC resulting from Britain's demand for a massive reduction in London's contribution to the EEC budget must be solved quickly. Federal Chancellor Schmidt and the Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen at a press conference in Bonn today were cautiously optimistic that a solution could be found provided that other controversial questions in the agricultural sphere could be settled at the same time.

Jorgensen, who arrived in Bonn for a 2-day visit yesterday, and Schmidt described a solution to the fishery dispute as particularly urgent. Both agreed that the principles of agricultural policy must be upheld. Schmidt replied with a "cautious yes" to the question whether such a "package solution" would leave room for a financial concession to London.

Schmidt also briefed Jorgensen on his recent talks with President Carter and President Giscard d'Estaing. Both Schmidt and Jorgensen described Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan as a heavy blow against detente. Nonetheless, everything has to be done to "defuse the situation."

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL LEAVES ON ASIAN TOUR

LD221058 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel left Bonn today for a visit to Asia which will last almost 2 weeks. His first stop will be Japan, after which he will go on to New Zealand and Australia. Questions of security, foreign and economic policy are to be discussed in talks with government representatives and public figures. Special significance is attributed in Bonn to Apel's trip following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Further Details

For reportage on Defense Minister Hans Apel's talks with Japanese officials, see the Japan section of the 24 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT OFFERS ADVICE ON AFGHAN CRISIS

LD211557 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] [Bonn]--Against the background of the Afghanistan crisis SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has called on the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to change their mutual relationship and clarify the level of their talks on disarmament and detente. In an interview for the paper NEUE WESTFAELISCHE (Bielefeld) published in advance today Brandt said that this was a prerequisite for the success of the CSCE followup conference planned to take place in Madrid in the fall.

If nothing comes about between the superpowers, he said, with reference to his own doubts about whether the Madrid conference will take place, "it is questionable whether any Christmas decorations will be hung on the tree." Brandt also asked the two superpowers when they are planning to start negotiations on SALT III.

Brandt showed evident skepticism about the political expediency of a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. "It is certainly a mistake to think that one can get the Russians out of Afghanistan that way," he said. He feels very sorry for the sportsmen, who would be deprived of the event after years of preparation. "But that is now in the mill of politics, or what is regarded as politics." Brandt came out in favor of an independent, nonalined Afghanistan with guaranteed frontiers becoming a more dominant topic of international discussions.

WEHNER SEES DANGER OF SUPERPOWER CONFLICT

LD231038 Hamburg DPA in German 0102 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The SPD lower house floor leader, Herbert Wehner, believes that the fear that the present conflict between the two world powers, the USSR and the United States, in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could spill over into other areas as well as those bordering Afghanistan, is not unfounded. Wehner said in a Deutschlandfunk interview today that the world powers could get into a situation "from which it will be very difficult to get out of again" and that further complications could be added to existing ones. In this connection, Wehner said that he believed that more important than encouraging signs from the Kremlin for the supporters of the policy of detente in the West was the fact that the two superpowers "are not really speaking with one another."

Wehner said he was sure that a basic interest in the policy of detente remained in Moscow, too, and for this reason he wanted to help prevent the Federal Republic from being infected by the idea that the Soviet Union would eventually unleash something here, too.

Pointing to the example of the American Vietnam war, he said it was clear that patience was required regarding the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. He described as "impossible" the American President's "ultimatum" that if the Soviet troops had not been withdrawn by 20 February, there would be no Olympic games for either the Americans or others. This was not appropriate, given the seriousness of the events.

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

CARSTENS SETS DATE FOR BUNDESTAG ELECTIONS

LD171508 Hamburg DPA in German 1408 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal President Karl Carstens has set Sunday, 5 October, as the date for this year's Bundestag elections. This was stated today by the president's office in Bonn. The federal president has thus complied with the Federal Government's recommendation.

LE MONDE: GOVERNMENT OLYMPIC BOYCOTT INDICATED

NC221642 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 22 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 22 (AFP)--The influential French daily LE MONDE today said all signs point to France not going to the Moscow Summer Olympics. Until now, France has refrained from approving the boycott of the Moscow games urged by American President Jimmy Carter. The front-page article said that "everything indicates that France, like West Germany, is heading towards non-participation in the Moscow Summer Olympics."

"In circles close to the French foreign affairs minister, it is considered settled that France will not go to Moscow if nothing decisive happens in the next few weeks," the article read. "The Soviet Union would have to undertake a spectacular initiative in Afghanistan for the dynamics of the boycott not to affect it and as of now only the International Olympic Committee thinks or hopes such is the intention of the USSR," said LE MONDE. LE MONDE said France's position is "theoretically less dependent on the Americans" than West Germany's, and this explains the significance of the French stressing "non-participation rather than a boycott."

The article's author, Francois Janin, recalled that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had recently called the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "unacceptable." Mr Janin wrote: "If there is no official French decision yet, it is without doubt because a tactical choice to wait for the deadline, in the last half of May, for answering invitations to the Olympics only has advantages. Announcing non-participation just before the deadline will limit the effect and most importantly thelength of hostile reactions to this decision."

MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN ARRIVES ON 'UNEXPECTED VISIT'

LD231907 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An unexpected private visit by King Hassan II to France is due to last 8 days. The king of Morocco was welcomed a short while ago at the airport by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

To Meet With Giscard

LD232130 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] This afternoon King Hassan arrived in Paris on a private visit to last a few days. He was welcomed at the airport by Prince Moulay Rashid, and Princesses Laylah Hasna and Laylah Asna who arrived in Paris yesterday, and by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. The king is accompanied by Prince Moulay Abdullah, Gen Moulay Hafiz Alaoui, minister of royal palaces, protocol and medals, Gen Ahmed Dlimi and other senior officials. The French president is to meet with the king three times during his stay.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PARIS WANTS MADRID CSCE CANCELED

LD211324 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has just denied certain reports stating that France wishes to call for the cancellation or postponement of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, planned for November. These reports come in particular from the American press. The Foreign Ministry points out that France is continuing to prepare for this meeting, and these reports are without foundation.

TALKS AT THE HAGUE COVERED RHINE POLLUTION, EEC ISSUES

LD210939 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Barre and Mr Francois-Poncet in The Hague: The Rhine Pollution Affair Must Be Settled Internationally"]

[Text] The talks which Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet had in The Hague 18 March centered on the pollution of the Rhine, community problems and preparations for the Brussels summit of the Nine at the end of the month.

In the French Government's view, the saline pollution of the Rhine must be settled internationally. Under the 1976 Bonn Convention, the states along the Rhine planned to reduce the river's salinity by injecting into the subsoil the waste from the Alsace potash mines presently being discharged into the Rhine, but Mr Barre withdrew the ratification bill from the National Assembly agenda since it would have been rejected by a Rally for the Republic, Socialist and Communist coalition on this issue in the French Parliament.

Since then, Paris committed itself to put forward practicable solutions while respecting, as far as possible, the concern of Parliament and public opinion.

Meanwhile, the forthcoming Brussels summit is considered crucial for the EEC's future. Mr Francois-Poncet will be discussing this with Danish Foreign Minister Olesen in Copenhagen on Wednesday, and it was the focus of Sunday's talks between Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt in Hamburg. On this subject, Elysee spokesman Poirier stated on 17 March that this exchange of views also related "to the problems under review at the forthcoming European Council. It is France's will to arrive politically at an equitable solution (in keeping with the principles of Community organization) on the whole range of questions on which Europe's continued progress depends. But if we are to arrive at this solution, this political will must clearly be mutual."

BOURGES TO VISIT PACIFIC FORCES, NUCLEAR SITES

LD240751 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 80 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Bourges Inspects French Forces in Pacific and May Be Present at Nuclear Test at Mururoa"]

[Text] Defense Minister Yvon Bourges will be inspecting the French Pacific forces, most of which are stationed in Polynesia and New Caledonia, from 20 through 28 March. According to well-informed sources in Paris, he will also watch a nuclear test at Mururoa.

The defense minister plans to spend most of his time in Papeete and Mururoa, and later, Noumea, where France keeps so-called national sovereignty forces independent of the civilian and military personnel needed for nuclear tests.

Mr Bourges will visit the Mururoa nuclear sites from 20 through 24 March, that is, after having talks with administration officials and elected representatives of French Polynesia. According to our Papeete correspondent, on the eve of this visit, local political parties are still divided over the military presence in Polynesia.

The Tahoeraa Huiraatira, which has connections with the Rally for the Republic and is the main movement opposing the autonomist majority, stated that it supports France's decision to possess nuclear arms, but only as a deterrent. [paragraph continues]

However, Mr John Teariki, leader of the Here Ai'a, one of the two components of the Territorial Assembly majority, recalled that as a result of nuclear tests on the Mururoa site, the islands are depopulated and their former way of life has been forsaken in favor of an "egoistic consumer" society.

Mr Francis Sanford, former deputy, governing council deputy chairman and leader of the Te Ea Api, the second majority party, recalled his opposition to "any form of nuclear tests."

Since atmospheric tests were replaced with underground tests in 1975, French technicians have managed to reduce the unit cost of their tests by 50 percent. These tests are carried out either in wells dug in basaltic rock underneath the nonsubmerged coral area or an atoll or--in the offshore technique--at great depths underneath the seabed of an inner lagoon.

As a result of the reduction in the cost of each test, it has been possible to increase the number of tests compared with the previous atmospheric test series.

Some 18 months ago, following an unsuccessful test, engineers and technicians working for the Nuclear Energy Commission were afraid that the government program to equip all M-4 missiles carried by strategic submarines with multiple warheads by 1985 could be delayed, especially since the number of tests which the government allowed the Nuclear Energy Commission to carry out with a view to developing a multiple warhead was only one-tenth of the number of similar U.S. tests.

It appears that this technique has now been mastered, and the men in charge of the Nuclear Energy Commission have stated that they will be able to abide by the prescribed deadlines and comply with the weapon's required features and performance.

TUNISIA'S NOUIRA LEAVES PARIS FOR RECUPERATION IN NICE

NC221259 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 22 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Paris, March 22--Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira left a hospital here today where he had been treated since Feb. 26 after suffering a stroke the night before that partially paralyzed his left leg and arm. He was flown this morning to Nice on France's Mediterranean coast in a special plane with two doctors aboard. A neuro-surgeon removed blood clots from the premier's brain in an operation here on March 8. He is starting his convalescence in the best condition possible, his doctors reported.

INTEREST RATE COMPONENT OF U.S.-INFLATION PLAN EXAMINED

LD201217 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 46 LD

[Paul Fabra article: "A Chaotic Situation"]

[Text] It is the stock exchanges which have produced the most spectacular reactions to Mr Carter's new plan for combatting inflation. For the European countries it is the rise in the dollar which, at least in the short term, seems to be the phenomenon which is affecting them most.

This rise will automatically produce a proportional increase in the oil "bill" (which has a deflationary effect on economic activity) while pushing the general price level up a little more. [paragraph continues]

The revaluation of the U.S. currency is especially likely to aggravate the new problems in financing the foreign deficit facing the FRG, whose finance minister has just visited Saudi Arabia to try to obtain a direct loan from OPEC of around 10 billion deutsche mark.

The rise in the dollar and the accompanying fall in gold are, however, just one aspect of the situation--a new situation in many respects--which is now emerging after the decisions taken in Washington. For the past 15 months, every time the U.S. authorities have been forced--always at the last minute--to try to regain control of the situation, they at least managed to stop their currency's downward spiral and, in most cases, to start its recovery.

That was what happened on 1 November 1978, which was a date to remember in contemporary monetary history: Since then the dollar has slumped at times but a degree of de facto stabilization had been established between the exchange rates as if the currencies, now all affected by inflation to varying degrees, had--for a time--ben mutually consoled by their common weakness. This was also the case on 6 October 1979 when, after the lamentable Monetary Fund General Assembly in Belgrade (where only Marshal Tito, still full of spirit, gave a good impression), Paul Volcker had to take emergency measures, described at the time as energetic, which at least had the effect of reducing the gold fever for a few weeks--a fever which had produced the first signs of a general desertion of "paper money." It was also the case after 15 February, when the Federal Reserve System president once more raised the U.S. bank rate (bringing it to 13 percent)--a prelude to the White House program on 15 March which was also accompanied by a "selective" increase in the bank rate (which is now 16 percent for the excessively greedy banks).

The Cost of Credit

Each of these stages was characterized by a new stage in the increasing cost of credit. The considerable dangers posed by such a development cannot be overemphasized. At the end of 1978 the interest rate on dollar deposits at 1 month's date reached 11 percent; in November 1979 it reached 16.75 percent and it is now around 20 percent. This has produced a parallel increase in the cost of bank loans.

The U.S. commercial banks' prime rate has just been raised to the unprecedented level of 18.5 percent (which is a real rate of at least 20 percent for credit at 3 months given to the cream of the enterprises...). Some 12 months ago the prime rate was still 11.5 percent. The same trend can be seen in other countries and, in particular, in those which until 1978 had effectively protected themselves from the enveloping inflation. In Germany short-term interest rates have generally trebled since the beginning of last year (to reach around 10 percent now). In France, the development has been less abrupt since it started from a higher level; nonetheless the rate has doubled on the Paris monetary market (transactions between banks)--from 6.7 percent in January 1979 to 13 percent at present.

Although they reflect a major increase in the financial burden on borrowers--today this includes everybody (how many companies do not borrow money to...pay their taxes?)--these figures in themselves only describe one aspect of the situation. Moreover does the continuation of economic activity at a rapid pace not prove that it is possible to adapt to this isutation? Optimists unfailingly point out that if these rates are compared with the "inflation rate" a very different view of the "real cost" of credit emerges.

In the United States--the country which runs the show--the annual rate of price increases has been around 18 to 19 percent since the beginning of 1980, as against 13 percent in the last quarter of 1979. Therefore is it abnormal or particularly painful to pay interest at 1.6 percent to 2 percent (according to who you are) per month when prices, particularly wholesale prices (those which concern enterprises), are rising in approximately the same proportions?

The most serious aspect of the situation is the chaos into which this development has thrown the financial markets. Short-term interest rates have been higher than medium- and long-term interest rates for several months now. When such a situation continues there comes a time when nobody will agree to apply for issues at several years' date. This is what happened at the end of January in New York where there was a positive collapse on the stock market. Since then the phenomenon has spread. In Paris the famous government issue at 12 percent in January is now quoted below par. In the last monthly report on "financial market trends" the OECD experts note, for the first time, a drop in the overall amount of issues on the Euro-share market and calculate that the trend should continue throughout the year (however at present the outlook goes no further than 6 weeks).

What do corporations do when they can no longer borrow on a medium-term basis? They turn to the banks in even larger numbers. That is why in the past few weeks on the other side of the Atlantic there has been an increase in applications for bank credit despite the constant rise in interest rates. As for the banks, which have large holdings of stocks, they are in danger of suffering considerable losses if they should have to liquidate some of them.

More generally speaking, the upheaval in the natural interest rate hierarchy undermines the modern credit machinery since few banks do not practice "transformation," which consists of procuring short-term resources for medium-term loans. However, short-term borrowing now costs more than the expected revenue from "longer" placements. Mr Felix Rohatyn, a French-American banker from the Lazare Bank and the author of the plan which 5 years ago prevented New York from simply going bankrupt, has just suggested applying identical measures to the entire United States--a suggestion taken seriously by financial circles.

Contrary to what people sometimes tend to think, the "escalation" in interest rates is not the result of a deliberate decision by the authorities. In this affair they observe rather than direct. Each week the U.S. Treasury (and also the British, German and French treasuries, among others) has to borrow to finance its operations. To procure the funds it urgently needs it has to offer a rate of remuneration largely dictated by market conditions, which themselves are determined by credit rates. That is why Mr Carter's announcement that he will restore a budgetary balance (and more than balance) for fiscal 1980-1981 starting 1 October is a step in the right direction. However there could be many upheavals between now and then.

ACADEMICIANS 'DEMAND' RIGHT TO VISIT SAKHAROV

LD211031 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Six French Academicians Want to Visit Mr Andrey Sakharov"]

[Excerpt] The following letter was sent to the USSR ambassador to France on 5 March by six French academicians--namely, mathematician Jean Dieudonne; biologist and Pasteur Institute Director Francois Gros; Louis Michel, physicist and professor at the IHES [Higher Institute of Scientific Studies]; Jean-Claude Pecker, astronomer and College de France professor; Francis Perrin, physicist and College de France professor; and Rene Thom, mathematician and IHES professor. "The scientific communist is gravely concerned by the situation of Academician Andrey Sakharov, who is isolated from science and mankind by his exile and by the sanctions against him. Mankind's basic rights, including the principle of the free circulation of people and ideas, are among the scientific world's most ancient traditions. In the name of these traditions we demand the right to visit our colleague Andrey Sakharov as soon as possible." The committee has also informed Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and Mr Sakharov of their initiative.

RUFFINI SPEAKS ON ATLANTIC ALLIANCE AND STRATEGIC BALANCE

AU241007 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] (ANSA)-Palermo, March 24--The Atlantic alliance is an instrument for security in a moment of international tension. For Italy, the framework of the alliance and participation in the European Economic Community (EEC) are the reference points of its foreign policy. These and other points were made here Sunday by Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini at a meeting of the "Sicilian Atlantic Club" on the theme "Atlantic alliance and strategic balance in the 'eighties'".

"Faced with Soviet military power, which exceeds any defense needs, NATO must review its methods and operations in order to be in step with the situation and to preserve peace", Ruffini said. Italy "will make its contribution to deepening the process of East-West detente", he added.

The foreign minister spoke of the situation in the Mediterranean basin and referred to contrasts between Greece and Turkey, between Arabs and Israelis, to the Lebanese situation, to Malta's political initiatives--"whose goals are difficult to understand"--to the Libyan-Tunisian crisis, and to the Yugoslav situation.

"EEC members have the duty to put aside their particular interests in bilateral relations with countries on the other bank (of the Mediterranean) in favor of an overall vision of the common interests of stability, progress and peace in the entire basin".

With respect to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the situation in the African Horn, Ruffini said that "today, one must talk of global threat, and no longer of regional threats, which cannot be contained within the geographical limits of the North Atlantic Treaty.

"This threat is not military, but political, economic and even ideological. Therefore, the alliance can no longer hope to defend its interests only with a military reaction. In brief, if Soviet strategy has become intercontinental, NATO must acknowledge this and begin to compensate. If the threat is global, the capacity to react must necessarily be global", Ruffini said.

With respect to detente, Ruffini observed that the West is seeking all the mechanisms suitable for preserving peace, despite the fact that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "has made more evident the Soviet Union's unwillingness to respect the principle of the globality of detente".

The idea of "regional" detente tends to underestimate the effect of Soviet expansionism on global balance which is the foundation of peace, the minister said.

The risk of self-destruction strengthens the need to limit armaments, which would have a beneficial effect on relations among states and would permit the use of large resources for social needs", the foreign minister asserted.

FIAT REPORTEDLY NEGOTIATING 'COLOSSAL DEAL' WITH USSR

AU221703 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 22-(ANSA)--The Italian FIAT automobile manufacturing giant was reported here today to be negotiating another colossal deal with the Soviet Union to double the size of Togliattigrad, the FIAT-built motor city.

News of the negotiations, which were reportedly well along their way, will be published in the forthcoming issue of the Italian ESPRESSO news weekly. According to ESPRESSO, which got its leaks about the deal during Soviet Deputy Economy Minister Vladimir Sushkov's recent visit to Turin, the part of the operation involving the expansion of Togliattigrad would involve a FIAT investment of some 200 billion dollars.

The deal calls for the construction of a new autoworks in the Soviet motor city, with production targeted to expand from the present rate of 660,000 vehicles to more than 1,200,000.

ESPRESSO indicated that the Libyan Jamahiriyah, a ten-percent shareholder in the FIAT corporation, might foot a portion of the bill.

The new agreement would also provide arrangements for the construction at a late date of another plant for the production of trucks, tractors and farm machinery.

In return for its investment, "JG" [as received] will reportedly receive auto parts produced in the East at a lower labor cost and adaptable to the Western industry's cars.

The weekly also indicated that other European automobile companies, like the French Renault and Peugot corporations, would also benefit from the arrangement.

PERTINI CONCLUDING TALKS ON FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT

LD212144 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The consultations by the head of state, held at an accelerated pace, are coming to an end. A report from the Quirinale by Claudio Angelini:

The presidential consultations to solve the government crisis are drawing to a close. Pertini devoted the second and last day of meetings to the political parties. A basic fact has emerged from these meetings: the willingness by all to rapidly conclude the political crisis. Another common factor is the view that the new government will have to have as one of the main points of its program the struggle against terrorism and the defense of public order.

Let us examine today's calendar: Pertini has already received representatives of the Christian Democrats, the Communist Party, the mixed groups in the Senate and the Chamber, the South Tyrolean People's Party, the Social Movement, the Social Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Radical Party, the Liberal Party and the independent left.

The secretary of the Christian Democrats, Piccoli, urged a rapid solution of the crisis. He said his party will make its contribution in the spirit of national solidarity in order to form a government of wide coresponsibility and with the largest possible majority. He stated, however, that formulas had not yet been discussed. Communist Party Secretary Berlinguer declared that the Communist Party would remain in opposition until a government of broad democratic unity was set up with a program of harsh struggle against terrorism, a program of moral recovery and social renovation.

Almirante, for the Social Movement, put the emphasis on problems of security. Longo, secretary of the Social Democratic Party, expressed the hope that negotiations would lead to the formation of a government with the widest participation of political forces.

Spadolini, of the Republican Party, said he favored an emergency program based on a few essential points, a policy against inflation and terrorism, and a coherent Western and Atlantic solidarity.

Rippa, secretary of the Radical Party, attacked mismanagement and demanded reforms of the penal code and the police.

Zanone, of the Liberal Party, affirmed that it was necessary to seek a convergence of views of five democratic parties on a government program and that it would be a grave error to dispose of solidarity between the lay parties and between them and the Christian Democrats.

Basically, one can begin to see, between the lines of these statements, the first skirmishes on the nonparty government or party government formulas, that is, the Christian Democrats with Republican support.

In about three quarters of an hour, Pertini will receive the Socialist Party delegation, after the meeting of its Central Committee. On Sunday, he could grant the mandate for formation of the new government. From the Quirinale, back to the studio.

PSI Position

LD212146 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party's [PSI] position on the government crisis has been defined by its Central Committee. A report by Salvatore D'Agata.

The Central Committee concluded its meeting a few minutes ago. Bettino Craxi has received a mandate to negotiate Socialist participation in the government, provided--the document states--they agree on an emergency program corresponding to the requirements of the working people.

There must also be a political framework which, in its constituting elements and orientations, is in keeping with the democratic strategy of renovation and resumption of the policy of national solidarity, through an agreement with political forces which explicitly state their adherence to this policy.

The document was approved by 121 votes out of 208, that is, about 60 percent. The 80 abstentions came from the leftwing members of the Central Committee--the groups of Lombardi, Signorile, De Martino and Mancini. The small group led by Achilli voted against. The vote in favor, which determined Craxi's mandate, came from the leftwing group led by Gianni De Michelis.

DC-PSI Government Expected

LD222050 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] It is expected that a mandate to form a new government will be given tomorrow. According to majority opinion, President Pertini will reportedly summon Francesco Cossiga to the presidential palace and confer on him an ample mandate which will not exclude any possibility of collaboration between the five parties which in various forms, either by direct participation or through abstention, supported the government which resigned a few days ago.

The most practical formula appears to be a Christian Democratic-Italian Socialist Party [DC-PSI] two-party government with the external support of the Italian Republican Party.

This meets open opposition from the Italian Liberal Party [PLI] and the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI] but meets the requirements laid down by the PSI Central Committee which, in the opinion of Fabrizio Cicchitto, who belongs to the PSI left, reportedly totally ruled out a five-party government.

Likewise, L'AVANTI in tomorrow's editorial will reiterate that the condition for direct Socialist participation in the government is that it be formed by parties which are not opposed to a resumption of the policy of national unity.

PSI CHAIRMAN SAYS LIMITATION OF POWERS LED HIM TO RESIGN

ID211041 Rome AVANTI in Italian 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Lombardi Resigns as Chairman, Submits Letter to Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade Riccardo Lombardi has announced his resignation as Italian Socialist Party chairman in a letter sent to the Central Committee yesterday. After pointing out that he accepted his election, overcoming the reluctance inspired by unresolved disagreements, soas to help prevent the conflicts from degenerating into splits, Lombardi states: "I was therefore keen to state at once that I regarded the appointment not as a position but as a working task, emphasizing its impoverished nature, over and above the rhetorical and incorrect interpretations which did not please me then and do not please me now. The experience of the past 2 months leads me to conclude that even the most basic preconditions are lacking for me to work effectively in the manner I have stated. The powers conferred on the Central Committee chairman by the party statute are practically nil and in my opinion this is as it should be, because executive responsibility is the exclusive province of the secretary and a governing diarchy would be an even worse solution than a possible autocratic leadership , against which the statute provides the party with all the necessary instruments for defending itself.

"But if, while ruling out--I repeat--any confusion of powers, the chairman is deprived of full and prompt acquaintance with the proposals and initiatives adopted, especially with respect to other parties, and of the usual means of access to them, his role is reduced to that of an inactive and purely symbolic representative, whose endorsement can even be assumed for anamalous forms of conduct or 'private wars' incorrectly waged on the party's behalf. Under such conditions, which are unfortunately the conditions which really exist, the chairman's role is reduced to the only role deducible from the statute, namely to preside over the Central Committee, which means deciding on the order of speaking for those comrades who have asked to speak. I do not consider such a role (as 'speaker' rather than 'president,' to relate it to institutions hallowed by use) humiliating in the least, but I do not believe I have any special aptitude for performing it. I therefore ask you, dear comrades, to accept my resignation as chairman and to regard it as irreversible."

Lombardi's letter ends with the following post scriptum: "I would point out that this letter bears no relation--and could not, in view of its date--to the debate and decisions of the party Directorate meeting convened for tomorrow, 14 March."

PCI'S NATTA ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD200911 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Mar 80 pp 8-9 LD

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta 13 March report to PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome: "A New Political Leadership and a Major Moral and Social Reform"]

[Text] Alessandro Natta began by stressing that since last fall there has been a worrying deterioration in the international situation and the Italian crisis has become even more acute. Let us say at once, he added, that the Christian Democratic Party [DC] has not managed to provide an answer equal to the tragic nature of the problems. This is the fact--a negative one for the entire country--which emerged from the DC Congress and National Council session; and this too is the underlying motive for our clear and severe criticism of the positions of the majority of the DC.

Having summed up the various aspects of the international crisis (NATO's nuclear rearmament, the USSR's military intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. policy of reprisals) and pointed out the lines of initiative and struggle expounded by Enrico Berlinguer in Florence, Natta proceeded to stress how the Communists have sought, and must continue tenaciously to seek, the roads to a political solution of problems decisive to the fate and progress of the world and of our country, while pointing to practical and valid bases--within the framework of Italy's and Europe's alliances--for an effort and commitment by a broad democratic and popular alinement in defense of supreme assets such as peace and interests vital to both West and East Europe. We have also stressed the importance of the fact that stances similar to ours have been adopted in Italy and Europe by other political forces, especially socialist and social democratic forces, by trade union movements and by religious organizations, primarily the Catholic Church. We intend to continue moving in all directions, taking every opportunity to extend our relations with the socialist countries, the nonalined countries, the communist parties and the democratic and progressive forces on the various continents.

This is all the more necessary, he pointed out, because we must not fail to see the danger of the current trends in Europe and our own country toward a passive alinement with the U.S. leaders' most extreme stances. The Cossiga government's conduct, vacillating between bursts of Atlantic fervor and Europeanist caution, cannot be said to have had any other inspiration.

2--Threat of Inflation and Struggle Initiatives [no subhead numbered "1"]

The events which in the past few days have brought to public attention--in a disturbing and unprecedented manner--the problems of morality in public life and in the management of public affairs can easily create a heavily pessimistic, catastrophic view of the national situation. We must of course avoid the distorted and unreal picture of an inexorable collapse, of a general disintegration. But this does not mean that the crisis has not reached a point of extreme gravity. You only have to consider the fact that the positive efforts and results which did occur in 1979 in production and exports have continued to be undermined and largely nullified by the growth of inflation. The fact is that the struggle against this fundamental threat to the Italian economy and society cannot be brought to a positive outcome by the sole use of a monetary policy. If we have returned to a very critical situation and to alarming prospects, it is because we are effectively taking for granted--and increasingly so--the refusal and inability, which have become accentuated since the democratic cooperation phase, to pursue a line of programming and development, to deal with the central issues of energy, industrial conversion, transport and construction.

The trade union movement's initiative and the 15 January great strike drew our attention once more to the fundamental issues of a policy of developing production and employment nationwide and in the South. The demonstations of struggle have confirmed the strength and combativeness of the working classes, their faith in organization, their awareness that they must reject the existing attempts or temptations to attack the trade unions' role and prestige. At the same time we must realize the difficulties which the trade union movement has been encountering in its consistent pursuit of a general policy of economic and social transformation. The debate which we as a party opened on this subject (with the labor conference and Chiaromonte's article) had and still has a very obvious and clear aim: We intend to contribute to the development of the general view of the country's interests and development which has been and still is characteristic of the Italian trade union movement; we intend to commit ourselves fully to the advance of the process of trade union unity and autonomy. In this connection Natta also appealed to the party to insure that the 29 March demonstration is a strong element of struggle--a unitary struggle, our struggle, the struggle of the workers, of Communist Party members, young people and women.

3--Steadfast Political Commitment Against Terrorism

With regard to terrorism, the Communists have confirmed again recently a clear-cut and rigorous choice of approach and political commitment. Natta declined to go back over the reasons--which have been fully and enthusiastically discussed--behind the stance and decisions adopted by our leadership and parliamentary groups on the antiterrorist decree. No questions and no doubts about the effectiveness of a law or about the inconsistencies or defects of that specific law--which we did undertake to review, as a leftwing alinement--could ever have justified any concession to filibustering, the abandonment of an act of political will and unity by Italian democracy against the threat of a deadly enemy.

He preferred to stress two other points. First, that some new and positive factors have emerged in the antiterrorist struggle: the blows that have been dealt and the damage inflicted on the subversive network and organization; the steadfast and correct commitment--this must be emphasized--of the forces of order and the majority of the judiciary and in particular the more acute and widespread sensitivity, moral and political awareness and determination to stand up and be counted which have emerged following the latest barbaric events in Genoa, Milan and Rome among young people, the working class and the universities. And at the same time we must note that this attack is by no means defeated; that new thresholds have been crossed at a time when terrorist aggression has entered the factories, universities and homes; and that the episodes of widespread violence have increased, as have the attempts to ignite a climate of guerrilla warfare in social conflicts. The danger remains imminent and acute. As his second rapid observation he said that in lrder to deal with this there is a greater need than ever for unity, solidarity and intelligence in the political leadership for a process of regeneration in Italian society. What I mean, Natta added, is that even those who believe, as we do, that political motivations and objectives are prevalent and decisive in the pehnomenon of terrorism, even those who challenge sociological-type explanations or justifications--the argument of revolts, albeit insane, against the burden of injustices, distortions and social discriminations--certainly do not intend to isolate this battle from the overall remedial battle in the economic, social and moral fields.

4--"Moral Issue" and Crisis of the State

A moral issue has emerged very prominently over the past few days. This is undoubtedly an appropriate term and in any case it was a moral issue that was raised by the DC leaders who linked the policy of dialog and solidarity with a regeneration of their own party--a task of moralization, certainly, but more fundamentally a change in the DC's view of power and government methods--and who now rightly attribute the blow suffered at the Congress partly to the absence of courage and determination in this task.

The facts are objectively grave and disconcerting. What seems intolerable is the fact that following the sequence of scandalous events in past years--the rulings and kickbacks in the oil scandal, the national road board and Lockheed scandals--following the measures to restore moral methods to party financing, the referendum and the unmistakable warning from a considerable sector of public opinion, it has been possible for illegal and corrupt practices, such as the one which came to light in connection with the Caltagirone brothers' banktuptcy, to continue. What seems intolerable is that somethings like the Italcasse [Central Bank Financing Institutions] affair--and I am talking about both "illegal" and "legal" funding--has taken place in recent years; that new clouds have gathered and been allowed to gather over illegal and hidden financing to political individuals and groups in connection with the National Hydrocarbons Board's contract with Saudi Arabia!

What is profoundly disturbing and worrying is the feeling that there are obscure ulterior motives behind the delays in taking any measures, the sudden manipulated revelations and the political utilization of immoral practices: the "scandal" being a means in a relentless battle within the parties--just some of the parties, let it be clear--and particularly within the DC! What is worrying are the questions which arise regarding the conduct of certain sectors of the judiciary, the exercise of investigatory and judiciary power, in connection with cases such as the Sindona case; the impression is of a political involvement, of a dangerous clash among groups within the judiciary authorities themselves in connection with a problem such as the Italcasse problem. And perhaps we should consider once again what the real reasons were behind and the intended political objectives of the charges brought against the most prestigious officials of the Bank of Italy last year.

It must be said, Comrade Natta stated--and we do say, with the strength and determination which we draw from being a workers party and with the right due to us from the clear correctness of our conduct and unquestionable political morality, which no cowardly insinuation by a Donat-Cattin or IL POPOLO can affect--it must be said that there must be a prompt and complete clarification of this confusion; the guilty parties must be identified and punished! We demanded and secured Evangelisti's resignation, but one certainly cannot believe that everything has been settled in the political field by the prime minister's pitiful justifications and defenses, the specious and grave arguments about the inadequacy of public financing and the nonexistence of the currents as politico-organizational entities.

We agreed to the postponement of a measure such as the increase of public financing funds, however essential and just for a party such as ours which certainly has not benefited from Italcasse's illegal funding or subsidies from the Caltagirone brothers. The extraordinary and enthusiastic effort being made by Communists throughout Italy on L'UNITA's behalf and the further effort which we will soon be urging for the election campaign enable us to state with a clear conscience that the principle of political morality inherent in public financing must be defended, while making the regulations more democratic and the legal controls more rigorous, as we have already proposed to the Senate. Therefore we will display no hesitation or tolerance with regard to anyone in this task of moralization. [paragraph continues]

We are willing to seek and to implement more thoroughgoing measures to guarantee and monitor correct practices and conduct, even among individuals--party leaders, parliamentarians, administrators--in political life. We are willing to consider opportune modifications to the law governing banking activities, naturally provided that this in no way implies validation of offenses and swindles.

But the "moral issue" is of much broader significance and implicates the DC--but in greater and more specific political responsibilities. The problem is not, of course, a universe composed of corrupters and corrupted which spares nobody--neither political leaders nor the public administrators of the economic bodies and the banking system--and eventually no area of production, business, or public administration, from the center to the periphery! Such a picture, styled on the late Roman Empire, is a petty distortion of reality and prevents an understanding of the real problem. Just as it is misguided--and we are amazed to see Senator Valiani moving in this direction--to generically ascribe the troubles to "partyism" or to the extension of state involvement in the economy.

The real issue, Natta observed, is the fact that over the past decade, partly as a result of the struggle, the advance and the attainment of more desirable positions of strength and government by the workers movement and our party, the crisis of a power system based on the symbiosis and confusion between the DC and the state, between public and private interests, has accelerated and exploded. This is the crisis of the conception of public involvement in the economy and of a government which has been dominated by partisan interests, the partisan distribution of power and a grave distortion of the relationship between political power and the centers of economic and financial power. Behind the "moral issue" there emerges the crisis of the "welfare state," Italian-style and DC-style--that jumble of corporative and favoritist practices, that aid doled out to categories, groups and bodies compensated for in political and government terms. This situation has undoubtedly left scope for the adventurers--the Sindonas and the Crocianis--and for the inept and unskilled. But it would be very wrong to lump everyone together, for instance to extend one's moral suspicions or condemnations to all the professional abilities and skills, intelligence and experience of the leadership forces present in the fields of industry, finance and public administration.

The pressing need to remedy and correct--over and above the duty to improve morals--is therefore to alter the conception of government methods--truly a need for a new state policy.

Indeed, one cannot conceal the dangerous link with other manifestations of the Italian crisis and with the multifarious signs of an institutional crisis. The fact that, even a mid a storm such as the one which has raged over the past few days, the DC decided to observe the rules of distribution among the currents in appointing Evangelisti's successor (and the same happened with the reshuffle following Malfatti's resignation!) is not merely an indication--as some have observed--of imperturbability or effrontery, but more seriously, of the very outlook and mentality whereby power is identified and should continue to be identified with the DC. But this precisely is one of the causes which now prevent us from having governments capable of governing in accordance with a unitary approach and on the basis of a real and effective sharing of responsibility! The same applies to Parliament, where the abuse of filibustering and the abuse of decree-laws are like a pathological symptom of a delay in renewing the nature and procedures of legislation, the structures and regulations.

5--How Can Italy Be Governed Today?

The references to the international situation and the state of the country led Comrade Natta to stress that there is still a discrepancy--which has increased again following the 1976-78 period--between the present kind of political leadership and the scale and the dangerous nature of the crisis, the pressing need for a task of regeneration and reform and expectations and possibilities. [paragraph continues]

Because--I repeat--it is true that there are in our country great and vigorous capacities for enterprise, hard work and production; the power of the healthy forces, the workers and productive sectors is great, and so is the power of movements--such as the young people's and women's movements--in which the aspirations to and thrusts for change can encounter difficulties or take various forms, while remaining profound.

Next Natta again emphasized the fundamental discrepancy between the acknowledgement of the emergency, the acknowledgement of the need for a policy of regeneration and solidarity and the inability to create the political conditions for this objective--the inability, that is, to resolve the political prob.em which for over a decade, and increasingly since the mid-seventies (when the kind of capitalist developments and the power and government system based on the DC's centrality and the discrimination against the PCI emerged, has been at the root of the political instability and the increasing difficulties in governing Italy.

What does governing Italy mean? How can Italy be governed today? People have asked. We have not posed the issue purely in terms of a parliamentary and government majority. It is possible to guarantee governability if we promote and carry out a process of renewal, and it is to this end that it is essential that a broad democratic social and political spectrum participate and that there be a change in the leadership forces and groups. Of course a policy of solidarity and democratic cooperation is not confined to a government alone; the government is an aspect, not the essence, of a policy, as we have said. But nobody can conceal the decisive significance of the political solution because the government is the guarantee of a change, if it intends to pursue one; it is the principal driving and directional force in a political and moral movement and a unitary trend and effort throughout society, if this is considered necessary; it is the specific foundation and guarantee for a program of reform, if this is considered possible.

6--Verdict on DC Congress

Natta observed that it is no accident, for that matter, that the DC Congress debate centered on this problem of whether or not a form of government cooperation with he PCI is possible and that it was on this problem that the DC split and remained split also at its National Council meeting. However, he said, I do not feel that the conflict between the two alinements can be dismissed as a subtle dispute over a formula or an adverb. In fact the various approaches to the Communist issue have more clearly demonstrated the conflict--which characterized the DC back in 1976-68--over the significance and importance of the solidarity policy, over the policy both necessary and possible for governing Italy. The importance of Zaccagnini's and Andreotti's stance lay not only in the principled elimination of the discrimination against the PC, but in the acknowledgement of the value which cooperation with the entire left could have assumed with a view to advancing and developing Italian democracy. It was right--and is even more so now--to acknowledge the fact that part of the DC, significant not only for its strength but also for its political authoritativeness, has stated after over 30 years that a form of government cooperation with the PC is possible and that it fought for this thesis, avoiding clumsy compromises.

Of course we are not unaware--and this should be recalled--that if this policy failed to prevail, this was due partly to the hesitations and fears which have characterized the conduct of the DC leadership group since 1976, the excessive gradualism--characteristic also of Moro--with regard to the rapid course of the crisis and the obsession with unity which effectively obstructed the commitment to internal renewal and which gradually, especially following Moro's demise in 1978, caused a regression to the stances of the adversaries of the solidarity policy. [paragraph continues]

Though perhaps it should be acknowledged that a part was played in the weakening of this line and the dissolution of the majority by the polemics within the left and the uncertainties and limitations in the Italian Socialist Party's [PSI] unitary commitment, the fact remains that the decisive blows were dealt by the shortcomings and the denials of the innovative essence of the policy of cooperation. A responsible and explicit self-critical acknowledgement would have lent greater strength to a renewal of the solidarity policy. Nor, on the other hand, must we fail to mention that that proposal of negotiations without preconceptions was accompanied by such reservations that it offered broad scope for counterattack. The correctness of the method was unquestionable, but the political vigor was insufficient; there remained a discrepancy between amenability and political will.

Nevertheless, Natta continued, it was not this alone that governed the fact that a composite majority managed to unite and reject even the hypothesis, the possibility, of a government with the PCI, thus in fact nullifying the reality and essence of the very policy of dialog and solidarity. What are the underlying reasons? The causes connected with the real merits and essence of things must certainly not be considered artificial, though there have undoubtedly been some distortions; and though it might seen extraordinary that, following the 1977 and 1978 program agreements, Deputy Piccoli has rediscovered that there are in fact conflicts with the Communists on everything--foreign policy, economic organization, state policy and social policy--one must certainly not underestimate the influence exerted by outside demands and pressures, apart from the ones which emerged and were applauded at the congress itself: by the shifts in other parties (by the Italian Social Democratic Party, for instance, to anticommunist stances, stances of populist and corporative rivalry), and by the action of economic, political and journalistic pressure groups. Finally, a considerable sector of the DC probably assessed and calculated that the Socialist Central Committee's proposal of an emergency government was not in fact the last word, the expression of a steadfast and resolute desire, and that other assertions made and repeated by the PSI secretary (the references to the commitment to guarantee governability, the proposal not to create a crisis in the dark) could make it possible to evade the problem of relations with the left as a whole, of determining a a different approach to relations with the PCI solely on the basis of an alinement of which the PSI was also an integral member.

But the underlying reason for the entrenchment, the stubbornness, the "no" to the PCI, was, Natta said, the DC's fear: the fear that instils the belief that the mere acknowledgement of the possibility of PCI government participation implies a risk, with regard to the coming elections, which must not be run! The main reason is the preoccupation, the fixation with "centrality." It is the fear that cooperation with the PCI could challenge the conception of political power, alliances and coalitions based precisely on the DC's "centrality" or predominance, on its assumed identification with democracy and on the criterion of the essential power of sanctions over the other parties and to coopt them into more or less subordinate roles. A great deal of emphasis was openly placed on this idea of "homogenization" at the congress, sometimes in familiar coarse tones (the PCI's "recovery" to "democracy", to "the West") and sometimes in somewhat more refined forms ("the DC wants the PCI to evolve," acknowledges the new factors in PCI policy, but it cannot yet be considered fully mature) and it was also used to a large extent as a key for interpreting the fortunate course of republican Italy. "Centrality" has been a powerful unifying force.

Let it be clearly understood that these theses conceal a real fundamental problem. When the majority of the DC states that the conditions or a sufficient degree of homogeneity for an emergency government are lacking, it is rejecting an element of economic and social change, the idea of a new phase in our country's democratic development, and at the same time refusing to question its partisan attitude toward government and the dishonest use of power, in the belief that it can continue to assert this arrogant but narrow-minded and decadent view of its own role, even at the cost of a further general election.

As far as we are concerned, the answer is inevitable and clear: The PCI cannot be assimilated and coopted to this system of power. It is by no means the adverb "still" which constitutes the obstacle to negotiations. Inview of such an attitude we must wage the most open political battle. It is obvious, therefore, that as far as we are concerned, there are no possibilities for understandings or cooperation with a DC such as the one reflected in the attitudes and stances of the majority and the new leadership group, and there will be no such possibilities unless the DC undergoes a real change not only of political attitudes but also of mentality and conduct; unless it fully acknowledges the pluralism and equal status of the democratic forces; unless the concept of the democratic state and the innovative blueprint of the Constitution are fully brought to life.

7--Our Strategy Not in Question

The outcome of the DC Congress, Alessandro Natta stressed, was a grave and negative factor, not only because of the prejudice against our party, the rightwing attitude and reactionary intentions of the advocates of the Preamble [opposition document presented at DC Congress] but also because there was no program or political indicator equal to the gravity of the situation, no responsible plan on which to base an answer to Italian society's demands for change. It cannot be said that the DC's leadership role, which has been asserted to excess, has emerged from the critical troubles of past years. The precariousness and uncertainty of the political situation are still great. I do not believe, he added, that we should rule out the possibility that there are forces, both within this DC majority and elsewhere, aiming at a further aggravation so as to risk an election battle, which would be a risky option for the DC, partly because of its overtones of political radicalization.

If these considerations are well founded, what should our response be? What conclusions should we draw from this phase with regard to our own line? For one thing, we must not consider closed the political phase which began in the mid-seventies and has developed since then. Nor must we consider stronger now than in early 1979--when the majority split--the opposition and obstacles to a democratic unity policy among the fundamental political and social forces. Within the alinement which evoked the solidarity formula there has undoubtedly been a polarization and a conflict of stances: There have increasingly emerged--partly on the basis of the 1979 results--moderate-centrist type trends and center-left suggestions. Similarly, we must not underestimate the fact that the DC Congress confirmed the soundness and responsible nature of the reasons--concerning basic policy, the approach to relations and leadership methods--which, between late 1978 and early 1979, led us to challenge and end the democratic majority experiment.

At the same time, Comrade Natta continued, we must bear in mind the evolution in our relations with the PSI, the attitudes within the trade union movement concerning the need for a policy of unity and democratic cooperation and the fact that one can by no means consider the DC Congress battle complete or underestimate the importance of the step forward in the positions of the DC left and Andreotti.

Therefore, it is not a matter of calling into question the strategy of building democratic and popular unity, a broad social and political bloc, backed by the strength of the workers movement and the left but whose involvement extends beyond these, in an open relationship, to workers, popular sectors and production forces of different, Catholic and democratic, orientation. The main issue is one which we have already discussed at previous Central Committee meetings: how to carry this policy forward. We must strive to gain mass backing for this blueprint for change. [paragraph continues]

This means that the Communists intend to continue their critical activity and political battle with regard to the DC, taking into account that party's internal dialectics and contradictions, with the following two precise objectives: to achieve a balance of forces more favorable to our party and to the left; and to bring about a change of approach and political direction within the DC.

8--This Government and PCI's Opposition

Comrade Natta preferred not to return to the political solutions in which this plan for a major social transformation and a new kind of democratic development could be reflected. We have considered and we still consider the emergency government a necessary transition, he said, but I would like to point out that one distinguishing and decisive aspect of this proposal was the participation of the entire left, including the PCI, in the country's leadership.

Now that this hypothesis has been ruled out by the DC Congress, any possibility of our party participating in political and program negotiations has obviously disappeared. At the DC National Council meeting Deputy Piccoli returned to the idea of negotiations and an open verification among the constitutional parties for possible future program and majority accords, excluding, of course, a government with the PCI. We felt that this was intended to express a purely internal significance. Is this not the case? If so, we must believe that the sense of modernization and responsibility is disappearing. What kind of meetings, whether collective or bilateral, is the DC talking about? We repeat once again our refusal to become involved in initiatives which can now only mean wasting time, an extension of dubious marking time, or at least a response merely to the DC's own convenience or calculations. It is pointless and even implies a lack of respect to ask us to hold discussions on something which is not even clear--whether on programs, on formulas for governments of which we would in any case not form part or on the fate of the Cossiga government. Therefore we would like to state right now, out of a sense of duty to clarity and to political honesty, that we will not lend either direct or indirect, even partial, support to possible new government solutions excluding our participation. It is to be hoped that nobody will tell us again that our stance is excessively rigid.

Natta explained that we are adopting the stance which we consider most correct and strongest precisely so as to impart impetus and vigor to the struggle for a democratic coalition policy and government. We are certainly not shelving this objective. We do not feel in the least indifferent or alien to the process which can lead to this outcome. We do not intend to act in accordance with the summary and oversimplified idea that one government is as good as any other or to refuse to assess in detail and specify, in the institutional forum of Parliament, the nature of our opposition with regard to the goals, programs and structures of the various ministries. Unless one has a radical and extremist view of opposition, one must be well aware and must acknowledge that we have vigorously combatted this government's approaches and decisions in essential areas, starting with foreign and military policy; and that we have used mass initiative and parliamentary action to gain positive results with regard to major social issues (pensions, evictions). Our verdict has been reasserted in increasingly severe and clear-cut terms in political and parliamentary forums; it has been expressed on every important occasion, whether in connection with the government's conduct in the National Hydrocarbons Agency affair, its conduct with regard to antiterrorism, its grave shortcomings in economic, energy and educational policy, up to the recent debate on Italcasse.

At this point it must be said that our opposition is even more decisive with regard to the further centrist characterization which the DC Congress has imparted to this government and that our opposition would become even more rigid and intensive if this government remains in office. [paragraph continues]

We do feel, however, that following the PSI's decisions and the Socialist floor leaders' formal act of withdrawing their abstention, the government now lacks the parliamentary foundations on which its existence rested. Does Deputy Cossiga not realize this? Does he not realize that it is his duty to clarify an untenable and anomalous position which benefits neither his own prestige nor that of the institutions? Now he must make a clear political decision on the basis of the consultations which he has conducted over the past few days with the secretaries of the governing parties.

9--Development of Relations With Socialist Party

Next Natta pointed out that a government crisis and the quest for a new solution undoubtedly concern and involve relations between Communists and Socialists. It must be stressed that in the most recent phase, while their differing parliamentary stances might have affected certain decisions (particularly, I feel, on the NATO missiles issue), they did not, however, prevent significant instances of convergence (on the antiterrorist measures, for instance, and again a few days ago on discussions on the Mafia problem) and of the formulation of joint programs. The opportunities for unified initiatives are now more open, with regard to foreign policy as well, thanks to the stances expressed by the PSI and the recent Socialist International meeting.

It is obvious that the country's situation demands--and this is our aim and intention--a broad development of cooperation between the parties within the mass movement and local government; it demands a strengthening of the unitary struggle for a policy of reform and progress and for an increase in the strength of the left.

We have considered positive the PSI's advocacy of an emergency government with the participation of both leftwing parties as the only consistent and valid expression of a policy of solidarity, though there has been no lack of contradictions and uncertainties in the pursuit of this objective. However, there is no doubt that the DC's negative reply and the reasons for its refusal now objectively create a different situation for both parties. Their shared demands and interests certainly make opportune a joint assessment of the state of affairs and of the prospects, and this was the aim of the secretaries' meeting. There must also be--and it is important that this continue--a quest for points of agreement on aspects of a government program and political and parliamentary initiatives, and a joint commitment must be developed to resolve the country's fundamental problems, even if the two parties' stances should prove to differ.

It is, we believe, the shared desire of the entire workers movement and leftwing to keep open and to carry forward the prospects for regeneration and democratic unity, to stand firm on the fundamental objective of the participation of all the working class forces in the country's leadership. The essential thing is that these demands be reflected in the stance and conduct of our party and the Socialist Party.

10--Stronger Initiative: Mass Policy

Now, more than ever, the party's initiative and struggle must proceed from the real and fundamental problems, must be based on the specific contents of a plan for development and reform, must answer the demands of the workers and peoples masses and must have the scope, breadth and unitary imprint of a major political movement. For the sake of the clarity of the direction and aims of our opposition battle, Natta stressed first that the basic lines and political options which we have formulated and intend to defend are not dependent on the party's political and parliamentary position. They have been and always will be determined on the basis of the condition and demands of the workers and the people; they also reflect our view of the general interests and of the democratic progress in Italy and Europe.

What I mean, he added, is that we are not advocating a particular program or policy to facilitate our government participation or to which we will only be prepared to commit ourselves in such an eventuality, while another policy and another program must apply to our battle in Parliament. In any case, this unity and consistency of line, program and decisions have been reflected very prominently during this troubled period and on exceptionally important international and domestic issues--on the major options of detente, disarmament, security, democratic order and economic development.

The point which must be stressed above all others, however, is the organization and development of the mass political initiative and movement. In this regard there is still a shortcoming, a problem, which we must resolutely surmount. Even on very heartfelt issues, such as pensions, we have encountered and are still encountering difficulties and even deafness in organizing propaganda campaigns and mass initiatives. I would like to stress this criticism. Florence undoubtedly demonstrated the party's great awareness of and sensitivity to the problems of detente, disarmament and cooperation. There has been and there still is a broad and enthusiastic debate within the party on the leadership's stances and proposals. There is an undeniable awareness of the importance of our political line and platform, of the opportunities open to our initiative. Nevertheless, Natta observed, our mobilization and involvement have lacked the necessary breadth and impetus in view of the continuing gravity of the situation.

In fact, the lesson of recent events should convince us of two things: First, the need for continuity in the campaign and struggle on issues such as disarmament and the reduction of and block on nuclear weapons. We must not now or ever weaken our stand on this point, not even, clearly, during the coming election campaign. The second point is the need for mobilization and the involvement of the people's masses in connection with international and foreign policy issues. This has always been a precise aim in our party. It is becoming more pressing now, if we want to safeguard and bring about a return to the detente process and work for the policy of cooperation and balanced development to which not only peace but the prospects for our country's and Europe's regeneration are linked.

It is therefore necessary that the results and achievements of the research and the debate--including the ones I have mentioned, but also other no less important ones: the proposals for the energy plan, the chemical industry and state participations sector, for instance--be brought rapidly to people's attention and be put to advantage, certainly, too, in the open formulation of programs for the regional and local elections, which is becoming a political factor of extraordinary importance and democratic significance; but above all they must be used to organize mass campaigns and movements.

11--Options and Proposals on Fundamental Issues

To this end the Central Committee's attention should center on certain issues and objectives which are particularly pressing and important. With regard to domestic policy, I have already mentioned our party's fundamental approaches and options concerning the steadfast defense of democratic order, of the system of freedom, of the constitutional principles and framework. We intend to honor our commitment to produce a proposal to amend the antiterrorist decree, with the twofold aim of eliminating legal provisions which could be restrictive and dangerous to the principles and guarantees of freedom and of rendering the instruments of defense and struggle against terrorism still more incisive and effective. The police reform must be brought to its legislative conclusion. The parliamentary committee of inquiry into the Moro case must be rapidly reconvened, so that the investigation can at last be started and completed within the prescribed time limit.

The regeneration of the state--in the direction of efficiency and democracy, administrative correctness, prompt decision-making and the extension of popular participation and supervision--is primarily a political issue, of political will and approach, of political practice and conduct. In Natta's opinion, the struggle must now be directed particularly and primarily toward the complete definition of the laws governing local government and local finance (the DC's delays and obstacles clearly had the aim of influencing and dealing a blow to the activity of leftwing administrations, particularly in the major cities). Second, we must translate into specific proposals our policy on greater responsibility, higher professional standards and greater mobility and democracy for the reform--the most important and pressing reform--of public administration, from the central structures to the public bodies, public services and local government. In particular, there must be a responsible reorganization of the financial administration if we want to conduct a specific and effective struggle against tax evasion and at last place our country's tax and fiscal system on foundations of fairness, correctness and efficiency. Within this context we must resolve the serious and difficult problem of public employees' contracts.

Recent events in the courts have prominently brought to the country's attention the problems of justice and the judiciary. It must be said that negative repercussions have been caused in the administration of justice by the confused succession of contrasting and conflicting legislative decisions and the series of contradictory interpretations from the executive concerning matters on which there should be the utmost responsibility and clarify of direction. It is within this framework that we must assess the recent events concerning acts committed by certain offices of the judiciary in Rome, which have so deeply disturbed public opinion. Awaiting the results of the higher judiciary council's current inquiry into the matter, while we stress the need for unclear situations to be resolved, we emphasize that these events directly call into question the government's leadership, because the involvement of the judiciary always takes place after other bodies within the administration have fallen short in their task or have strayed from their duties through incorrect political conduct.

In the legislative field the organizational reform of the judiciary can no longer be deferred, and in this context there must be an immediate and updated definition of the judges' responsibilities. We ourselves have promoted some legislative proposals which we consider pressing with a view to beginning this reform. With the same end in view, we feel the pressing need to decriminalize minor offenses. It is also essential to create the conditions for the prompt implementation of the new penal procedure code, with a view to effectively and comprehensively handling delicate issues such as secrecy during preliminary investigations and decisions affecting personal freedom.

In the economic and social field, Natta repeated that the gravest threat is still from inflation. Let this be clear, he added: Our party is clearly and resolutely hostile to devaluation--a serious measure against which we must issue a warning, because it would exacerbate the inflationary spiral, thus dealing an even heavier blow to the workers, especially in the South, to pensioners and to old people. It is a serious measure because it would be certain to aggravate social tensions and make even more explosive situations in southern areas and cities which are already barely tolerable.

More than ever, therefore, we must fight for policies of planning, production development and cutting unemployment, making use of laws which have to a large extent remained inperative, for the proposals I mentioned for a new and responsible energy plan, for a tax policy which will insure broader resources for production investments and at the same time, by means of suitable tax cuts, improve the workers' lot, for a price policy which cannot continue to be based on the principle of absolute freedom but which demands a more incisive control on the formation of prices and action to contain the prices of essential commodities, most importantly, but also of certain basic industrial products.

To be more specific: It seems to me that the first positive results of the mass campaign on pensions must encourage a resumption and development of the initiative to prompt a rapid approval of the bill to reform the pensions system. We propose to the party a new mass campaign on housing, based on a combination of proposals, including legislative proposals designed to bring about a resumption of construction activity, partly by means of a housing savings scheme and especially by implementing the 10-year plan; to remedy the illegal practices through appropriate modifications to Law 10 in areas and situations where the phenomenon has affected the requirements of low income brackets; and to reform the low rent housing institute.

In the fiscal field, we confirm our desire for and commitment to duty in southern Italy, whose importance must also be stressed in connection with the existing crises (in Sicily and Calabria) and the elections. I believe that we must direct our attention particularly to Naples and Calabria. Furthermore, Parliament must approve the reform of the farming agreement, so long awaited and so long sabotaged by the conservative forces. Last, an observation on the problems of nature, the environment, the countryside and designated green areas. The Communists have in the past waged major and memorable battles on these problems, following natural disasters or disasters caused by speculation, uncontrolled urbanization and ignorant negligence. There is a heritage of experiences and ideas. But there must be a new impetus. We cannot leave to anyone else the defense of collective and essential interests such as these.

12--Approach to Election Campaign

In the last part of his report Natta dealt with issues connected with the election campaign which, he said, will be all the more effective the better we succeed in basing it on facts, results, and struggles as well as proposals and political propaganda.

The Directorate proposes to convene the National Council on 2-3 April to discuss the approach to the elections. There are some things which should be said now, however, since it is not impossible, indeed it is to be expected, that the elections will be moved forward. The political importance of these elections, which was already obvious, has now been increased. If there is a government crisis they will become more important still. If this happens we must take care not to await its solution before launching our campaign. On the other hand, I do not believe that we should impart the character of a purely political confrontation to this campaign.

But the party absolutely must have a clear awareness of the importance of the elections. Furthermore, the specific topic of the consultation is no less important: The net result of the decentralization process, the exhausting and difficult transition to a different concept and organization of the democratic state; the net result of the decade from the attainment of the regional system to the autonomist reforms of recent years, which have not yet come into effect; the net result of a major experiment for our party and the left as a whole, during the 5 years when we put our capabilities as a leadership force to the test on a large scale, beyond the traditional and consolidated positions of government in the red regions. This was a real "test," and I believe that our party has passed it successfully!

The stakes are clear and high and demand an extraordinary commitment, Natta stressed, adding, however, that one fact has not yet been clearly and fully understood by the entire party, namely that the battle is still entirely open, that is, that the comparison with our record and the DC's record (and this applies to both North and South) provides us with advantages, arguments and weapons which we must use to the full; that events in 1979 tell us that we can not only consolidate but extend the area of leftwing democratic administrations in the regions and municipalities.

We have set an important and new example in the administration of public affairs, not only through the qualities of honesty, responsibility and dedication which have been and still are characteristic of our party, but also through a political outlook, program and method which gave priority to the demands for renewal, planned development, correctness and democratic participation. Is it really of little importance that we have guaranteed the stability of the leftwing democratic administrations for the past 5 years? It is enormously important. Let us not be intimidated by those who are now saying that "honest government" is not everything, that honesty, correctness and moral and political rigor are insufficient. We must strongly emphasize this clean and evident picture of our administrations. We must portray it as an indication and possibility of more thorough change in view of the persistence, on a national and local level, of favoritist practices and instances of immorality and corruption.

But it is not solely a matter of honest government. We have tried to impart a new character to local government through the broadest development of popular and democratic participation; through a policy of activeness in the regions and municipalities, aimed at tackling the problems of economic, urban and social development on the basis of planning, and involving the social forces in the most open manner. On the credit side in general we can point to a great capacity for achievement, for a combination of tasks, for legislative decisions and initiatives of a value and quality--in agriculture, education, public services and culture--which constitute a new and fruitful factor in development.

The general objectives which we must set ourselves, Natta concluded, are first, a resumption and strengthening of our party's positions throughout Italy for the confirmation and clearest assertion of its role as a national leadership force; second, the progress of the left, of a change in the balance of forces between the DC and the left. Consolidating and extending the leftwing democratic councils; using PCI-PSI unity everywhere to create real changes in the administrations and in government aims and methods: These are the guidelines and watchwords which we propose for the spring regional and local elections.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS ASKING FOR CSCE POSTPONEMENT

LD231655 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the Madrid paper EL PAIS, the Spanish Government is studying the possibility of postponing for some months the official opening of the second phase of CSCE due to open in Madrid next November. It appears that Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja will raise the subject at the next ministerial meeting of the Council of Europe to take place in a few days in Lisbon.

The possibility of deciding on a postponement of the conference is linked with the aim of relaxing international tension which has been centered in Europe since the invasion of Afghanistan and the emergence of the issue of the Olympic boycott. At the same time such a postponement would offer an opportunity to the new U.S. administration emerging from the presidential elections to fully participate in the preliminary discussions on the conference.

According to the newspaper, Spanish diplomatic circles point out that the Madrid government's wish is that the second phase of the conference not be turned into a forum for denunciations, which would adversely affect a detente process already harmed since it was initiated in Helsinki and later hit in Belgrade by the ideological clashes between the Russians and the Americans. The view held by Spanish diplomacy is that the EEC countries might well adopt at the coming Brussels summit a joint stance on the Madrid conference. Apparently, France has certain reservations about the conference.

CATALAN PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD211708 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A note issued by the Centrists of Catalonia [UCD] press office says the election results indicate a severe setback for the Socialists, the big losers in these elections, and for all the Marxist forces including those who presented themselves as independents and nationalists.

Rafael Arias Salgado, secretary general of the government party, also described the Socialists as the big losers and said this morning in Madrid that their defeat can be explained as the consequence of the mistaken autonomy policy pursued by the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] in Catalonia. Speaking of his own party, he said it is maintaining its standards in previous elections regarding seats won translated into numbers of votes.

Juan Raventos, leader of the Catalan Socialists, said the elections show there has been a move to the right in Catalonia, and he attributes the drop in votes for his party to the fact that the burden of the economic crisis has weighed on a section of the Socialist electorate and pushed the vote to the right. He stressed the drop in votes for the government party but declined to make any comment on the possible political complexion of the future Executive Council of the Generalitat.

The PSUC [Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia] also issued a note this morning in which it described the election result as an important step toward full institutionalization of autonomy through parliament, and as the expression of a single community which wants self-government. The note draws attention to the high abstention rate and the powerful defeat of UCD, and repeats its proposal for unitary policies and for a unitary president.

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER WANTS INTRODUCTION OF DEFENSE BILL

LD211115 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Mar 80 part 1 p 2 LD

[RITZAUS bureau report: "Minister Wants Defense Bill Now"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard would like to see the introduction of a bill for a new defense plan during the present Folketing term. He said this Monday afternoon at a press conference in Holbaek, where the minister inspected Holbaek Barracks as part of a series of visits to work places. The barracks will be at risk if part of a new defense plan requires the closure of the 2d Sjaelland Brigade.

"I am counting on a resumption of negotiations between the invited parties," the minister emphasized. "The government wants to examine the progress made hitherto. No one has been excluded, and no one has left the negotiations voluntarily."

However, the minister admitted that there is a large gap between the wishes of the Radical Liberal Party and those of the Conservatives regarding a new defense plan.

"It is wrong to discuss percentages," the minister said. "Instead we must look at the tasks that we can cope with. It will cost 3.5 billion kroner to act according to the framework contained in the plans from 1973 and 1977 and according to the wishes which have come from NATO and President Carter. No politician can imagine that we can act thus," the defense minister said.

Economic Priorities Outlined

LD211117 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Mar 80 part 1 p 5 LD

["JB." report: "New Defense Structure Wanted"]

[Text] Defense talks should concern themselves more with new structures and an investigation of priorities than with the economic framework, Defense Minister Poul Sogaard said yesterday evening at a meeting in Holbaek. The defense minister emphasized that Denmark will not have a "miniversion of the defense forces of a great power," but rather a defense system "which meets our needs and obligations and which can fulfill the tasks which our society places upon it."

"The defense force has 40,000 employees. Wage costs alone amount to 70 percent of the running costs and 58 percent of the total budget. And in previous defense settlements, which are valid for 4 years, with their frozen economic framework this has meant difficulties with the purchase of new equipment and with the levels of staffing. It is therefore essential that in the next few months we talk more about structures and priorities than discuss by what percentage the budget is to be increased," the defense minister concluded.

Jorgensen Comments

LD211119 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Mar 80 part 1 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Anker Jorgensen Unsure About Defense Settlement"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen would like to see a defense settlement before the summer recess, but he doubts whether it will be possible. He said this after a ministerial meeting yesterday, when he was asked to comment on Defense Minister Poul Sogaard's wish to complete negotiations before the summer.

FINLAND

DEFENSE MINISTER OPPOSES PURCHASE OF SOVIET REACTOR

LD211103 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondent report: "Minister Wants To Halt Purchase of Reactor From Soviet Union"]

[Text] Helsinki, Tuesday 18 March--Finland's defense minister, Lasse Aikas, Central Party (KP), says "no" to plans to buy a 1,000-megawatt nuclear reactor from the Soviet Union. He considers that instead Finland ought to concentrate on alternative domestic energy sources.

Minister Aikas said in a speech recently that Finland is approaching the top of the international league in the production of nuclear energy. Therefore, it seems strange, to say the least, that a further sharp increase in the nuclear share of total energy production is planned.

He is wholly of the opinion that the power to make final decisions in matters of energy policy, especially in all questions of nuclear power, should be transferred to the Finnish parliament.

NORWAY

SOVIET PRESS ATTACKS WILL NOT CHANGE 'LOW-TENSION' POLICY

LD201325 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Norway on Soviet Campaign: Criticism of No Significance"]

[Text] Oslo--Harsh Soviet criticism will have no significance for the future treatment of the question of contingency stockpiling of American weapons in Norway, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund told SVENSKA DAGBLADET on Friday.

The Norwegian foreign minister also said that plans will not be affected by the tense international situation after the intervention in Afghanistan, thereby repudiating both American and Soviet press reports.

Frydenlund made his statement in Oslo just as NATO troops got into top gear in the exercise Anopak Express in north Norway Friday. So far the rumblings of Soviet propaganda against the maneuvers have drowned out the firing practice of the 9,000 or so foreign soldiers who are taking part.

"It is indisputable that the present Soviet propaganda campaign only strengthens the Norwegian people's support for NATO," Frydenlund said. "And, unaffected by the attacks, we will follow the procedure which we have drawn up with the Americans."

The foreign minister did not want to comment on reports in Oslo that the Americans have shown greater interest since the Afghanistan crisis in the contingency stockpiling in Norway of heavy equipment for a brigade of Marines.

Reports in the American press that negotiations have entered their final phase have, however, been denied here. A preparatory military study of the project, which was completed last fall, is now being assessed in the Defense and Foreign ministries and then it will be taken up at staff level between the Norwegians and Americans. Political negotiations have thus not even begun. Knut Frydenlund also said that it is impossible at present to know when such negotiations can begin.

In the last month the Soviet mass media has almost daily accused Norwegian political and military chiefs of increasing tension in north Europe in various ways. Frydenlund considers, however, that he must distinguish in his work between what is written in the press and official policy, where the Russians' approach is less outspoken.

"I am hopeful about the Russian proposal for negotiations to define the border in the Barents Sea," Frydenlund said. "I hope it means that the Russians have the same attitude as we do toward the situation in the northern areas, that is, a desire to solve the problems by negotiation and to insure that the exacerbation of the international situation does not adversely affect relations between Norway and the Soviet Union."

The long series of Soviet press attacks and the Barents Sea initiative have led to considerable uncertainty in Norwegian opinion regarding Moscow's intentions. Whereas Knut Frydenlund is acting on the initiative for opening new negotiations, Reiulf Steen, trade minister and chairman of the Labor Party, is less enthusiastic. Steen told SVENSKA DAGBLADET that a precondition for the success of the self-imposed policy of low tension in north Norway is that the Russians understand and accept it. The aims of the policy cannot be achieved if it is subjected to continued attack.

"Low tension" is partly the absence of foreign troops and atomic weapons from Norwegian territory in peacetime, and partly limitations on the NATO allies' ability to hold exercises and operate in the far north. The Norwegians want to avoid at all costs provoking the Russians and instead to contribute to the preservation of detente in Scandinavia.

"There could arise a situation here when purely military arguments could weigh extremely heavily," said Steen, who as recently as December had talks in Moscow on the international situation with the top ideologist in the Politburo, Mikhail Suslov, and other officials. "The only counterargument we would have in such a case is to point out that the low-tension policy has brought results. We are dealing with a region that is one of the most strategically important in the whole world, and therefore a buildup of tension would be dangerous."

Both Steen and Frydenlund say that the policy followed hitherto must be continued. According to the foreign minister, the low-tension policy is such a firm element in Norwegian foreign policy that it will not be affected either by Soviet press attacks or by the increase in international tension.

NORTH SEA OIL ESTIMATES 'SHARPLY INCREASED'

WA211515 REUTER in English 1459 GMT 21 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Oslo, Norway, March 21, REUTER--Norway today sharply increased estimates of its recoverable offshore oil reserves and said it would earn 56 billion dollars in taxes and royalties over the next five years. A Finance Ministry spokesman said the earnings figure was based on Norway's plans to increase taxation on oil companies operating on the Norwegian continental shelf. Under existing tax rules the income is estimated at 46 billion dollars.

The Petroleum Directorate estimated the reserves south of the 62nd parallel at 4.5 to 5.5 billion tons of oil equivalents, compared with last year's estimate of 3.9 to 5.1 billion.

Oil Minister Bjartmar Gjerde told a press conference that reduced estimates of oil and gas reserves in the North Sea Ekofisk Field by the Phillips Petroleum Company yesterday did not affect Norway's estimates of oil reserves and income. "The estimates made by the companies have always been significantly higher than those of the Norwegian Government," Mr Gjerde said.

SWEDEN

REFERENDUM APPROVES DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD240848 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0800 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sweden is preparing to commission new nuclear power plants following yesterday's referendum in which the majority of Swedes gave their support to the use of nuclear energy. Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin declared last night that he will respect the referendum result even though he personally is against nuclear energy. It is believed that the referendum results will prove awkward for Falldin since the antinuclear policy of the Center Party, of which he is leader, only secured 38.6 percent of the votes. A total of 58 percent of those who voted supported alternatives one and two which stand for the development of nuclear energy. The referendum result means that Sweden will have a total of 12 nuclear powerplants.

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS IN ANNUAL FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

LD201251 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Sweden 13 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Elisabeth Crona report: "Foreign Policy Statement on Disarmament: Sweden Wants European Conference"]

[Text] Sweden is prepared to host a European disarmament conference. The government will discuss the question with other countries. This news was announced by Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten during the annual foreign policy debate on Wednesday. Another announcement to the Swedish people and to the many foreign diplomats sitting in the Riksdag gallery was that Sweden will soon set up diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe and establish an embassy in Salisbury.

But the starting point for the government's declaration which introduced the debate on foreign policy was the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan:

"Before Afghanistan the Soviet Union had never entered another country with its own troops to strengthen its position in the Third World," Ullsten said. "The invasion probably means the end of the type of detente policy which was introduced during the early seventies."

The declaration advocates a concerted program for European disarmament. Ullsten believes that the idea for a conference on the subject has become urgent.

In carefully worded terms the declaration touched on the security situation in Scandinavia:

"Our contribution to the preservation of the pattern of security in Scandinavia includes the task of maintaining a strong defense force."

The foreign minister then criticized Israel's settlement policy and called it "a growing threat to the Israeli Government's international reputation":

"We therefore urge the Israeli Government to follow the UN appeal to halt the settlements in the areas occupied since 1987." [as published]

"It is as friends of Israel that we make this exhortation," he added.

Regarding Zimbabwe Ola Ullsten said: "The elections there show that the process of liberation in southern Africa cannot be halted. Attempts to delay this process only prolong the suffering and increase the risk of a bloody final solution."

ROLANDHIS OUTLINES DEVELOPMENTS IN NATIONAL ISSUE

NC211015 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 20 Mar 80 NC

[Press release of speech by Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis at a Rotary Club dinner in Limassol on 20 March]

[Text] Speaking at the opening session of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Lusaka, in August 1979, the prime minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, inter alia said:

"For the first time in human history wars are not fought in isolation. They are part of an inter-reacting world.... The whole of humanity is passing through one of its most turbulent periods of change in its history. There are no precedents or examples from the past. Science and technology have created a completely different world."

The Cyprus problem is a problem which concerns a very small country which, however, is situated in an important area and consequently could not avoid and has not avoided the inexorable laws set out in the above extract. The invasion of Cyprus, the war, the occupation, are an eruption of one of the many craters scorching the universe with their lava. The volcanic mass at the bottom is the same for all. Our country has been devastated by international upheavals and the hypocricy of man who has been continuously building temples to justice and morality, but is using them to store arms and lethal weapons.

There is no point in making a historical analysis of the Cyprus problem, for it is something that you all live with every day. The Cyprus people are facing a problem which the United States secretary of state, Mr. Cyrus Vance, on February 5, 1980, one day before my latest meeting with him, described as "a thorny and difficult one." What is the reason for this? Is it our continuous declarations that we are ready to go to the negotiating table in goodwill, on the basis of what has already been agreed? Is it the statements we have been making since June 1979, i.e. since the matter was first raised, that we are ready to discuss at the negotiating table all matters to be put forward by the other side, including bizonality and the security of Turkish Cypriots? Is it the rapprochment measures we have announced? Or is it the statements by the other side that bayonets will not be removed by peace talks, the cries for the declaration of a state and for legalisation of the faits accomplis of partition--cries echoed in Cyprus over the last year?

The problem is thorny and difficult. The question is who is cultivating the thorns. Goodwill and flexibility or bayonets and demands for partition?

Some may say that our flexibility is not enough. Though the Turks have not so far proposed anything bearing even a semblance of federation, while we have presented proposals and we are ready to discuss everything, some may argue that we have to go still much further. We must, it is supported, accept proposals practically equating the 18 percent to the 82 percent of the population and dividing the two communities.

In such a case I am afraid, dear friends, we will reach to the other extreme, that is a national rigor mortis.

"The end of all political efforts," Dag Hammarskjold once said, "must be the well-being of the individual in a life of safety and freedom". This is our target too, our line, our path. It is a difficult path, as I shall explain later on, and its end is hidden behind the enigmatic Turkish mask and the bayonets all along the Attila line. However, in order to make a better and ind-depth appraisal of our problem and reach conclusions, it is expedient to look into the facts of our political problem. As in all cases, the method of pinpointing and evaluating the facts frankly and honestly is the safest. All of you, who have done me the honour of coming here tonight to listen to me, are politicians, scientists, businessmen, or executives and you know very well, each from your own experience, the importance of finding out the facts.

I shall, therefore, proceed to examine the main elements and facts affecting the Cyprus problem:

Question One: Turkey

The first essential prerequisite is to know our opponent, that is Turkey, who, by the presence of her troops in Cyprus has created the problem. It is a country ninety times bigger than Cyprus both in area and in population. Since the beginning of the century, that is for 80 years now, the Turkish Army has been directly involving itself in the internal affairs of the country. Thus a deeply-rooted military establishment has been created in Turkey. For years now, the country has been rocked by political instability, religious fanaticism, economic disorganisation and internal anarchy and insecurity. Political murders are committed at a rate of 2,000 a year. These murders have recently included the killing of soldiers. The present minority government of Demirel relies on Erbakan's and Turkes' votes. Next Saturday polling will start for the election of a new president of Turkey. However, it is doubtful whether after the election there will be political stability in the country, given that Erbakan has already stated that he will withdraw his support from Demirel one month after the election of the new president.

The recovery of the economy of the country seems problematic, despite the gigantic campaign for aid launched in the Western countries. Turkey needs $3.5 billion a year for oil, $1.7 billion for iron, steel and fertilisers, $2.5 billion to set the wheels of the economy moving. This adds up to a total of $7.7 billion. Moreover, since the population has been growing at a rate of about 1 million a year, investments should be made to create new jobs for 400,000 people annually. These investments require a capital amounting to $2 billion. Finally, Turkey has an external debt of $18 billion and interest on this debt amounts to $2 billion a year.

In the military field, the new American-Turkish agreement initialled in Ankara on 10 January 1980, provides for:

(A) Renewal of the requipment of the Turkish Armed Forces in accordance with NATO standards. It should be noted that the Turkish Army is 500,000 men strong.

(B) Supply of 172 aircraft to Turkey and aircraft spare-parts worth $50 million.

(C) Supply of new Leopard tanks and armour as well as other arms and electronic equipment.

(D) Operation of the very important monitoring bases which form part of the 84 bases of the NATO ADGE [Air Defense Ground Environment] system, stretching over a distance of 6,000 klm from Norway to Turkey.

The country is considered very important for the Western alliance and for this reason the aid provided by Western countries every year takes the form of a rescue operation.

Question Two: Greece

Greece is no doubt the counter-balance strengthening our struggle. Her presence in Eastern Mediterranean and the importance of this presence make the world community and Turkey in particular attach greater importance to the Cyprus problem and view it more seriously. The fraternal feelings of the Greek people and the leading and enlightened personality of Mr Karamanlis are a source of inspiration and hope for Cyprus. The existence of a well organised Greek Army, the political and economic robustness of the country and the present note-worthy position of Greece in Europe, give Cyprus a dimension disporportionate to its size.

Question Three: Our Geopolitical Area

Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, although belonging to two different political worlds, all three border on an area which might become the scene of most spectacular developments in the 1980's. Situated at the crossroads of three continents, on the borders of the two world blocs, in proximity to the whirlpool of Arab political struggles and the now emerging openings of Islam and at a stone's throw from the largest known oil deposits in the world, all three countries cannot but be in the focus of attention of the protagonists of political developments. Every move, every change, every upheaval in the area covered by the three countries, could prove a catalyst or fatal to the interests of the big powers.

This is why our arguments to those who pull the strings aim at broadening their interest and extending it to cover the stability of the area instead of limiting it to Turkey. This is an argument found to be sound and accepted by foreign governments. Some high-level influence has been used in the direction of Ankara. The only thing achieved so far has been to restrain the present situation and avert further aggravation. Our efforts will be continued. Every new pressure on the levers of influence gives a new impetus and a new hope.

Question Four: National Survival and Efforts for a Solution

If we are to hope for a solution to the Cyprus problem we must first survive nationally and economically. The foundation for our national, political and economic survival, under occupation conditions, is the resolutions of the United Nations and the recognition of our state by all countries in the world. These resolutions, for which we are deeply grateful to the nonaligned and socialist countries, serve the above sacred purpose.

Can there be a solution through these resolutions? The honest answer is that as things are today, there can be no solution. For as proved time and again, no one can set the U.N. executive mechanisms in motion.

Therefore, since the United Nations resolutions are not implemented and since a military confrontation in the light of the facts I referred to earlier is utopian, the only way out is that of the intercommunal dialogue. Unfortunately all our efforts in this field have so far failed, because Turkey's military supremacy is not used only for military oppression but also for political coercion.

Mr Denktas, barricading behind Turkish tanks, feels he can open his mouth and say whatever he likes. To agree today and to retract tomorrow. To make promises and break them. To judge, criticise and censure at will. To jeer at world bodies and their decisions. To stall or make haste depending on his interests. To respect nothing. To open every now and then Pandora's box, not caring about the consequences.

This situation is really disappointing because in practice the solution must come from an agreement between the two parties and its viability will depend on mutual respect and the understanding to be displayed under the roof of the federal state.

I would not like to reach conclusions before referring to the Western framework, which some circles have recently turned into a bastion of struggle. I am not going to analyse the framework, because this has already been done, but I shall say certain things on the matter reflecting the government's position.

(A) The government position on the plan is that set out in the press release of January 21, 1980. I repeat it:

"The government has rejected the Western framework as a basis for negotiations because of its content. But it accepted to discuss it as a non-committing working paper together with other proposals, provided that the resettlement of the Varosha inhabitants would take place parallel to the start of the talks. This is clear from the minutes of the talks the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Rolandhis, had with the U.N. secretary-general, Dr Waldheim, and the U.S. deputy-secretary of state, Mr Christopher.

Finally, Dr Waldheim, under whose auspices the talks would take place, prepared and presented to both parties a plan of his own, in which reference is made both to the American framework and the resettlement of the varosha inhabitants.

The Waldheim plan was immediately accepted by the government."

(B) As clearly stated in the said press release, both Dr Waldheim and Mr Christopher were informed of our position, as explained in the press release. I gave both of them written texts containing the above views.

(C) There has never been a question of accepting the framework even as a non-committing working paper, outside the U.N. framework, nor was such a thing ever asked of us.

(D) It was never Mr Denktas's intention to allow return of the Varosha inhabitants without significant political exchanges that would bind Cyrpus and all its people forever. This Mr Denktas made absolutely clear on January 9, 1979, by setting conditions and demanding lifting of the so-called economic blockade and for political truce, in reply to the provisions of the Waldheim plan for Varosha. In other words, Mr Denktas more or less told us:

"If you allow me to sell freely the oranges, the potatoes and generally all products belonging to your farmers, if you allow me to legally open your hotels and your industries as well as the ports and airports of the country, if, in short, you accept that I rightfully hold what I have taken and even if moreover you abandon your efforts at international organisations so that you may one day cease to be a government and we both may end in becoming two equal separate administrations, then and only then shall I consider the Varosha issue."

It is a pity really, that some are trying to impress the unfortunate Famagusta refugees, by saying that the Turkish side, which continuously speaks of bayonets and faits accomplis and has for years now been propagating the idea of partition, could ever accept to open Varosha without nationally disastrous exchanges, inspired merely by goodwill.

These are the facts. On the basis of these facts I shall give you my conclusions:

1. A solution to the Cyprus problem through military confrontation must be ruled out. Such an attempt would lead to the complete destruction of Cyprus.

2. The U.N. resolutions are essential for the maintenance of our existence as a political and economic entity, but there is no way to implement them, at least as things are today.

3. Turkey is a difficult and inflexible negotiator. The political weakness of its government from time to time, anarchy and economic chaos make her more reluctant to take serious political decisions. Her geographical position is such that others rush to secure for her plenty of economic assistance.

4. Greece is a dynamic presence and a political prop for us.

5. Our geographical position is valuable and for this reason we shall not manage, no matter what we do, to keep foreign interests and concern away from our country. The eye or the eyes of some "big brothers" will always be turned to our area.

6. In spite of these difficulties, an effort must be made to find a solution to the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks, without deviation from our agreed targets for a sovereign, independent, territorially integral, non-aligned, bicommunal and biregional federal state. We must, however, bear in mind that the military superiority of the other side is translated into political inflexibility which sometimes borders on irrationality. I agree with those who shout that we should solve our problem soon. But in order to solve it we must reach an agreement with the other side. We cannot solve our problem by agreeing with ourselves.

7. As long as the talks are kept within the framework of the United Nations we should not rule out help from other countries. On the contrary, we must ask for it.

8. If this time too Mr. Denktas continues to speak of bayonets and partition and the secretary-general's effort fails, then I believe that the whole situation should be reassessed by the National Council. It is the duty of the party leaders to set out to the president and the government their positions in a responsible, clear and straightforward manner. The views of the Greek Government must also be heard and assessed. As a competent minister I underline that the national dangers are grave if Turkey means what she says and is seeking to attain it. Therefore, instead of slogans, political verbalism and empty rhetoric, it is preferable and advisable for parties to set out their positions to the government and to co-operate in the struggle for the salvation of their country. And this struggle needs a practical and realistic approach on the one hand and awareness of the values of life and our responsibilities to history, on the other.

KLIRIDHIS APPROVES BIZONAL, BIREGIONAL FEDERAL SYSTEM

NC240922 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 20 Mar 80 p 5 NC

[Report by Resat Akar from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] The Greek Cypriot opposition leader, Glavkos Kliridhis, has stated that he approves of both a biregional and bizonal federal system as a solution to the Cyprus dispute.

Kliridhis told GUNAYDIN that any settlement to be agreed upon in the Cyprus dispute should give the economic and security problems of the Turkish Cypriot community and those of the Greek Cypriot community equal priority. He added: "By the term bizonal, I mean that there will be two separate regions, one being administered by the Greek Cypriots and the other by the Turkish Cypriots, as well as a central federal government in which both communities should be represented."

Mr Kliridhis advocates a federal system in which there should be freedom of movement. This is the only point on which he differs from the Turkish Cypriot interpretation of federal system. Mr Kliridhis added that he continued to believe that although the Cyprus issue appears to be difficult, a settlement could be found provided that the intercommunal talks are based on good will.

Stating that another meeting between Denktas and Kiprianou could be useful in starting the intercommunal talks, Mr Kliridhis added: "Instead of having separate talks with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the two leaders should sit at the conference table and exchange views. I believe many differences could thus be eliminated." Replying to a question as to whether he thought Kiprianou was capable of filling the vacuum created by Makarios' death, Greek Cypriot opposition leader Kliridhis said: "Kiprianou has definitely failed to fill that vacuum. As I have said on several occasions, the Kiprianou government should resign and new general elections should be held. There is no other way out."

TURKISH PAPER ARRANGES KLIRIDHIS-CAGATAY MEETING

NC240924 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 21 Mar 80 p 5 NC

[Report by Resat Akar from Nicosia]

[Text] GUNAYDIN has arranged a meeting between Mustafa Cagatay, National Unity Party leader and TFSC prime minister and the main Greek Cypriot opposition party leader, Glavkos Kliridhis, in Nicosia sometime next week.

Responding to a call from Mr Kliridhis, leader of the Democratic Rally Party and former Greek Cypriot negotiator in the intercommunal talks, TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said: "I am prepared to meet Mr Kliridhis on the premises of our party on a date to be specified by GUNAYDIN. I wish to believe that such a meeting will be useful in that it may register certain developments in the Cyprus dispute."

Following the positive response of the TFSC prime minister to such a meeting, Mr Kliridhis thanked GUNAYDIN for taking this initiative which could bring about an amelioration in the Cyprus issue; he said: "The Honorable Cagatay's positive approach has pleased me. I believe that this meeting, being arranged through your mediation, will be very useful and that it will arouse deep worldwide interest. I am prepared to meet Honorable Cagatay at a date and place to be fixed."

The leader of the main Greek Cypriot opposition party added that he has already begun preparations with his experts so that all aspects of the Cyprus dispute may be tackled.

Further Details

NC220845 Nicosia Cyprus MAIL in English 22 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Excerpt] Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, the leader of the Greek Cypriot opposition [democratic] rally party, said that he would respond to an invitation from Mr Cagatay to meet him in the north as leader of the ruling Turkish Cypriot "National Unity Party" if an invitation was communicated to him.

Mr Kliridhis was commenting on a report by the Turkish Cypriot Bayrak Radio quoting Mr Cagatay, who is the leader of the National Unity Party and the "prime minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated State" in the north, that he could meet Mr Kliridhis at the National Unity Party headquarters as the leader of the party.

The Rally Party leader told the Cyprus MAIL that he has had no communication with Mr Cagatay, but during a TV interview with the Cyprus broadcasting corporation he had suggested that meetings between the leaders of the parties on the two sides would create a climate of understanding conducive to a peaceful settlement.

Recently he had a call from a Turkish journalist, Mr Kliridhis said, who reminded him of the suggestion and he replied that he stood by the idea.

Asked what his stand now would be, Mr Kliridhis said that if a communication was received he would respond, accepting the invitation.

Mr Cagatay's statement coincided with the publication in the Turkish mainland AYDINLIK of an interview of Mr Kliridhis with its correspondent Erdogan Ozbalikci.

WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS OFFICIAL BACKS TURKISH CYPRIOTS

TA231914 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The secretary general of the World Islamic Congress, In'amullah Khan, said that the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community is not a minority. He added, These people want to live in their own region, in peace. They do not want to usurp the rights of the Greek Cypriots.

In'amullah Khan, who is in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to attend the eighth session of the World Islamic Congress, which will begin in Gazimogasa [Famagusta] tomorrow, told TRT that the World Islamic Congress wants all the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community to be resolved peacefully. He also said that he was in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to advance the Turkish Cypriot view, which envisages the existence of the two communities in their own regions peacefully and with neighborly relations.

BRIEFS

PLO REPRESENTATIVE--This morning President Rauf Denktas received the PLO representative in Nicosia, Zakariya 'Abd ar-Rahim, who bid Denktas farewell because he ended his term in Cyprus. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 20 Mar 80 TA]

RALLIS, U.S. EMBASSY REACT TO KARAMANLIS LETTER ISSUE

AT211423 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] The Foreign Ministry describes the issue of the alleged Karamanlis letter to Carter as nonexistent and ridiculous.

However, as a ministry statement mentions, because provocations continued again yesterday, Minister G. Rallis made the following statement:

"This entire story confirms the theory of the absurd because they are asking the government to do something which they can do. Either they have the letter, in which case it is their duty and in their interest to publish it, or they do not have it, in which case everything that has been reported was reported for reasons for which the government is not aware."

In addition, a U.S. Embassy spokesman yesterday announced the following:

"We do not consider it right to comment on a serialized correspondence or anything else that is reported as diplomatic correspondence."

PAPER WARNS AGAINST FOSTERING GREATER ANTI-WEST SENTIMENT

AT221455 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 22 Mar 80 p 5 AT

[Editorial: "Margins Are Narrowing"]

[Text] In testimony before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Assistant Secretary for European Affairs Vest, in reply to a question by Senator Claiborne Pell said that Greece's return to the Atlantic alliance's military wing under the terms and conditions that were in force before its withdrawal in August 1974 was not possible. He added that at least a segment of the Atlantic alliance's council would object to Greece's return under the 1974 terms and that, after all, the "administrative structure" since then had changed. He said that "it concerned a complex issue and that agreement was required by all alliance members on operational arrangements."

If we are not wrong, this means that from now on the Atlantic alliance as such, and not merely Turkey, precludes Greece's return to the alliance's military wing under terms and prerequisites which would simultaneously support the alliance's interests and guarantee Greece's sovereign rights and security in its national area. Of course, from the moment when, reneging on the original Haig-Davos agreement, the alliance's military leadership adopted the Turkish demands which were embodied in the later Haig and Rogers plans which were rejected by the Greek Government, the alliance placed the dispute between itself and Greece. The new element contributed by Assistant Secretary Vest's statement the day before yesterday was the formalization of this "position" of the Atlantic Alliance (specifically of the power which dominates the alliance) toward the question of our country's return to the military wing. This element is constructive in the sense that it contributes to the clarification of affairs and positions of all interested parties.

At this point we shall not repeat everything which at times--even recently--we have stressed on this issue. What we shall say is that the margins of time for a final solution of the issue one way or another are now very narrow. Greek "positions" are known and "declared" and consequently, Greece does not intend to undertake an initiative or submit any proposals. It is up to the Atlantic alliance, if it wants and if it has something essentially different from the "plans" it has so far proposed and which Greece has rejected, to undertake an initiative. [paragraph continues]

That is, it must propose something that will agree with Greek "positions" as they were crystallized in the original Haig-Davos agreement and which both serves the alliance--as it emerges from their original acceptance before Ankara's "veto" interfered--and guarantees Greece's legal rights and security. The proposals--if there are any--must be submitted within a reasonable time because the futile perpetuation of the outstanding issue is not possible, nor does it serve anyone or anything.

However, let the interested parties beware--if not for any other reason, at least so as not to work in vain and waste their time. The Greek Government will agree to nothing that will constitute even a possible or "forcible" design on Greece's legal and acquired rights, its security and sovereignty in its national area or the existence of greater Hellenism. It will not accept "discounts" on the substance and it will not be lured by possibly "sweetened" proposals which through skillful formulation may appear acceptable, but deep down could hide traps and in any event would not correspond to the substance of legal and legitimate Greek interests.

Let the "interested parties" also know something else which recently we have repeatedly noted: Their bias, that is, toward Turkey, and especially the adoption or even toleration of Turkey's hegemonistic designs against the Greek area, cultivates justifiable anti-Western feelings among all Greek people including the conservative and traditionally pro-Western segment of the people and the equally conservative and pro-Western ruling class. The relevant process started at the time when some of our powerful "friends" and "protectors" and the alliance of which Greece is a member adopted the well-known position toward the enslaving 7-year dictatorship and, subsequently, toward the Turkish aggression in Cyprus.

Their position on the issue of Greece's relations with the alliance and on Turkey's position toward our country naturally deepens and broadens these processes which--we reiterate--are not localized among only one segment with a definite political-social ideology and position, but extended to the whole of Greek society and its leadership. This transformation could be concretized into political action through the formation of a corresponding political reality in Greece--even if the majority were to remain with the rather or relatively conservative segment of the political world which has been (and still is) the agent of the country's heretofore basic international orientations.

ATHENS NEWS REPORTS GREEK-TURKISH DISPUTE OVER AIR RULES

AT221343 ATHENS NEWS in English 22 Mar 80 p 3 AT

[Text] Greece and Turkey have disagreed over the interpretation of international regulations governing the flights of military aircraft in the FIR, with Greece supporting the view that "military aircraft have to submit flight plans before entering the FIR".

The Greek view was stated by authoritative circles in Athens, commenting on a Turkish Foreign Ministry statement on the issue.

The statement issued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry referred to the Greek press reports of March 19 on the Turkish exercises in the Aegean which, according to the statement, had said that Turkey had not notified Greece of the flights of the Turkish war planes, that Turkey had not sought the Greek Government's permission for the exercises, that the Greek airspace had been violated, and that some Turkish planes had been stopped by Greek fighter planes.

The Turkish planes, the statement said, carried out exercise flights during the maneuvers, code-named "Sea Wolf-'80'" in the Aegean international airspace. According to the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] international regulations, the Turkish planes do not have to notify their flights in advance, before entering the Athens FIR area, the Turkish statement asserted, adding that the Greek claims "are unfounded and untrue."

It further asserted that the Greek press reports were based on Greece's "unilateral position, which runs counter to the ICAO regulations." The Turkish aircraft flew in the international air space and did not enter Greek air space, the statement said, adding that the claims that the Turkish aircraft were chased by Greek planes "have absolutely nothing to do with reality."

Commenting on the Turkish statement, authoritative Athens circles pointed out that "this is the Turkish interpretation, which Greece does not accept, of the international regulations."

Greece, the circles added, has strong arguments supporting its view that military aircraft have to submit their flight plans before entering a FIR. The circles said also that Greece has not claimed that Turkish planes were stopped by Greek fighters, but merely that they were identified.

Wednesday's government statement on the violation of Greek air space over the Aegean by Turkish war planes was yesterday described as "soft, diplomatic, formal and kind" by the main opposition PASOK party.

It is clear, a PASOK announcement said, that such a move of a broad military form by the Turkish Air Force "had the consent of those who have inspired the Rogers plan", and that it was designed as a test for the implementation of that plan, with a view to creating faits accomplis.

The PASOK statement asserted that the government shouldered enormous responsibilities "by adopting methods of secret diplomacy in matters concerning the survival of the Greek people."

PAPANDREOU'S MANHEIM SPEECH CAUSES 'CLASH' WITH GOVERNMENT

AT231844 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 23 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] A severe political clash with the government was caused yesterday by A. Papandreou at a time when all parties suspect the existence of a destabilization effort in progress, originating in unknown centers overseas. It is indicative that EDA [United Democratic Left] Chairman Ilias Iliou stated yesterday that according to indications the questioned text of Karamanlis' letter to Carter was fabricated in Ankara. At the same time--as a result of the statements by Vest on the Aegean--similar statements were made by other parties while Foreign Minister Rallis, speaking at a "New Democracy" gathering on the island of Khios, appealed for national unity of spirit. The reason for this political clash was provided by yesterday's speech by Papandreou at Mannheim, West Germany. He launched a severe criticism against the government's policy both on domestic and foreign issues. The government's reply was equally severe and lengthy, expressing its regret because "the PASOK chairman is not satisfied with undermining the government's task but he also slanders the government overseas."

Referring to foreign affairs, the PASOK chairman said the Greek Government must not only cease all form of dialog on our return with NATO but it must also denounce both NATO and the United States for the policy they follow at the expense of our sovereign rights.

He then accused the Americans of attempting to limit our sovereign rights in the Aegean and that these tactics are revealed by the recent statements of the U.S. Undersecretary Vest.

Karamanlis and his government, Papandreou added, have the elemental duty to abandon all forms of dialog and must warn the Americans to start preparations for the evacuation of their bases. At the same time he also accused the government of not answering the questions raised by the revelation that the Haig-Davos agreement provided for reducing our national airspace from 10 to 6 miles.

Addressing himself to Prime Minister Karamanlis he said the prime minister has two duties: One--to fully and basically brief the nation on whether there is a preparation of solutions which would fundamentally weaken the present status in the Aegean and on whether the recent Turkish Air Force exercise is a form of implementation of these preparations.

Two--to stop immediately any discussion with NATO and with Turkey and to delcare that Greece withdraws from NATO this time finally and irrevocably.

At the same time Papandreou also referred to the recent reports in TO VIMA about assurances to the Americans allegedly provided by a "person in a high position" about limiting national airspace.

On domestic affairs he severely criticized the government's economic policy and repeated that the crisis could be dealt with through implementation of his party's program.

The Government Reply

On being asked about the speech by PASOK Chairman Papandreou in Germany the government spokesman made the following statement:

"One is surprised that the PASOK chairman is not tired of continuously repeating the same things, things which have tired even his own followers. He has received mouth-closing replies on all these contradictory statements.

"Papandreou continuously talks of protecting national dignity. He must at long last come to realize that the government and the people have always protected our sovereign rights even with arms when it was necessary.

"Naturally the government does not pursue the policy of 'sink the Hora' which, when used on secondary issues, which in any case cede no rights to third parties, could lead to adventures with unknown consequences. In any case Papandreou himself new forgets some of these slogans which he has used in the past.

"He talks to us about strengthening national sovereign rights over Aegean international airspace. Papandreou knows very well how the issue stands but he insists because he also knows that the government is not likely to endanger existing national position in an effort to follow him in a demagogic dialog.

"By following a strictly press reportage procedure he distorts even the words of the press report itself according to which 'persons in high government positions' allegedly supplied certain assurances to the United States. And now he talks of 'one person in a high government position.' Neither the singular nor the plural tense justify any supposed revelation.

"'New democracy' has a monolithic unity. What the government says on national issues particularly, is repeated by all its members. Perhaps Papandreou, judging others on the basis of his own example, dreams of a parallelism between the disagreements which exist within PASOK and the unity of spirit which is characteristic of the government's action.

What Papandreou said in Germany is of the very same quality. However, Papandreou also referred to the country's economic program and to PASOK's program. One could observe that since PASOK lost its credibility as a result of its profuse promises to all and sundry, it is now attempting to gain the public's confidence by trying to reclose the bags of Aelous' winds which it unleashed.

In reference to Greeks abroad, the PASOK chairman, like a new miracle worker, provided with his usual ease simple and disoriented solutions to complicated and complex problems. On its part the government awaits with great interest the presentation to the Chamber of Deputies of the draft bill he is announcing. If, however, Papandreou believes that magic will solve the various problems of emigration, vote, education and so forth, he is not only mistaken but he is also deceiving every single Greek taxpayer because, naturally, it is the taxpayer who will have to pay what Papandreou so earily promises, in order to create sensations.

It is truly sad because the PASOK chairman does not limit himself to undermining the government's task at home but he also makes the mistake of slandering it overseas.

KKE OPPOSITION RAPS 'TOTAL DEPENDENCE' ON USSR

LD211547 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16-17 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Greece: Dissidence Within Communist Party"]

[Text] A document signed by 400 Greek Communist Party dissidents shows that a good many party members are dissatisfied with the leadership's policy and the (party's) "total dependence in the Soviet Union."

BRIEFS

GREEK-EEC TALKS--Minister on EEC Affairs Kondoyioryis received Director General of the European Community Committee (Nicoletti) who conferred with him on financing the energy sector, steel and coal. (Nicoletti) will also confer with representatives of the Public Power Corporation [DEI] and the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank [ETVA] on European bank financing of investments in the energy sector. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 17 Mar 80 AT]

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Algeria wishes to develop economic and commerical relations with Greece. This was stated to Minister of Commerce Panayiotopoulos by Algerian Ambassador in Athens [Mohamed] Ibrahimi Melli. Panayiotopoulos told the Algerian ambassador that he agreed with development of relations between the two countries and that all efforts will be exerted by the ministry toward this goal. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 17 Mar 80 AT]

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON LOANS, DEFENSE AGREEMENT, ELECTIONS

TA211919 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that a dialog established before the tendencies of the political parties are determined could render useless an institution which could be useful in the future. President Fahri Koruturk received Demirel at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 today and held his weekly meeting with him. The Koruturk-Demirel meeting lasted more than 1 hour. On his way out of the Cankaya Mansion at the end of the meeting, Demirel announced that the government is exerting great efforts to solve the important problems of the country. Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] The country is on the way to ending shortages and reviving its economy. The result of the work we did within the past 3 or 4 months is promising. The Central Bank is functioning again. Some $600 million has been transferred, some $1.5 billion has been used to purchase oil, and we have so far secured sufficient resources to solve our problems. The FRG has decided to extend to us the $250 million of the $300 million, which it will confirm during the OECD meeting on 26 March, as a bridging loan. I hope that this money will reach our coffers today. [end recording]

Demirel said that Denmark has also adopted the solution of extending a bridging loan to Turkey and that other countries will adopt the same policy. Pointing out that the IMF will release a further $50 million slice of the loan and thus a $101 million portion from various banks will also be available, Demirel announced that the $200 million World Bank loan will be approved on 25 March. Demirel noted that an $800 million loan will have been secured in addition to the $700 million which is urgently needed for the implemented economic stability program. Noting that Turkey's targets are production and investment, Demirel said that his government will transform Turkey so that it considers its future as well as its present.

Replying to questions, the prime minister expressed the hope that the defense cooperation agreement with the United States will be signed by 31 March. In reply to another question, Demirel said that Turkey has entrusted a large section of its army, its police force and its gendarmerie with the prevention of anarchic incidents and that the press should assist the state on this subject.

On Dialog With Ecevit

TA211557 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel held his weekly meeting with President Fahri Koruturk. After the 1 hour long meeting at 1100, Demirel gave information to reporters on various issues. On the issues of presidential elections Demirel said the following:

[Begin Demirel recording] A regime is composed of rules and regulations. A president cannot be elected through a dialog. A dialog can be established when the time is ripe. I do not say that I do not wish to establish a dialog. However, the election has not yet begun. It will begin tomorrow. If there are various methods which might facilitate the elections within the democratic principles, then we might resort to them. However, as I have already pointed out, the Turkish Grand National Assembly has been able to solve all of Turkey's significant problems to date. This issue will also be solved. I am not the one to elect a president, the new president. In other words, the Grand National Assembly is going to elect the president. I do not control the willpower of the parliament. It is not controlled by anyone else either. Therefore it is impossible to bring together these two people to elect the president.

Even [presumably the nation's] preferences are not yet clear. Had the preferences been clear then one could consider following a course leading to various results. However, the preferences are not known at the moment. I do not know them, neither does any one else. If the dialog is nothing but a show for the public then this institution will lose its future effectiveness. A dialog is not an end in itself. It is rather a means to an end. In other words, it is a means to help facilitate the elections. If the dialog becomes an end in itself then the elections are cast aside. [end recording]

ECEVIT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ELECTING PRESIDENT ON TIME

TA211601 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Text] In a news conference he held today, main opposition party leader Bulent Ecevit summarized the RPP's views regarding the election of a new president:

[Begin Ecevit recording] The RPP has made moves and held contacts in a bid to facilitate the speedy emergence of the Grand National Assembly's will on this issue. It is clear that our initiative is not related to the wish to cast a shadow over or direct the will of the parliament. Since the election will be held through a secret ballot, this is not even possible. In our opinion, the necessary and important thing is to facilitate the emergence of the free will of the parliament through interparty and intergroup dialog. It is probably beneficial to conclude the election of the president within the 15 days stipulated by the Constitution, that is before the end of the Honorable Koruturk's term. If the results are not known until then, then the doubts and discussions which could result from this could needlessly aggravate the issue of the presidency. This is our concern.

I believe that the authority of the president should not be belittled. In our present atmosphere of crisis, the importance of the presidency and the authorities of the president are even greater. It is still early to say that the presidential election will constitute a new cause for crisis or that it will add a new dimension to the existing crisis. I am not pessimistic on this subject. However, we tried and we are still trying to fulfill our duty concerning the speedy conclusion of this election in view of the present situation. [end recording]

PARLIAMENT POSTPONES ELECTION OF PRESIDENT TO 25 MARCH

TA221307 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 22 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ballots were not cast at today's joint session of the Republican Senate and the National Assembly because no presidential candidates were nominated. National Assembly President Cahit Karakas, who was chairing the session, said that casting of ballots will begin even without any nominations provided there is no opposition. Following the opposition of various members, Karakas adjourned the meeting until Tuesday, 25 March, when the presidential election will be held.

NSP CLAIMS DEMIREL WANTS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DELAY

TA221705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] deputy leader Fehmi Cumalioglu said that it was obvious that the presidential elections, which began in parliament today, would go on and on. In a written statement issued in Ankara today, Cumalioglu said that it was leaked to his party a while ago that Prime Minister Demirel would prefer to have the election of a president delayed so that Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil could act as president for a while.

That is why a presidential candidate was not nominated, the NSP deputy leader said, and added: All of the candidates who are being mentioned have characteristics jointly accepted by the Justice Party and RRP governments. In fact, the leaders of both these parties are waiting for directives from the West about a presidential candidate. Cumalioglu pointed out that Ecevit had invited Demirel to discuss cooperation on the election of a president. The NSP deputy leader added: However, this dialog started behind the scenes a long time ago. The mutual accusations are being staged to deceive the nation.

NAP COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

TA211817 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A statement issued by the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] General Administrative Council says that all party interests should be cast aside for the presidential elections and that a very responsible attitude should be adopted on the issue. The NAP General Administrative Council met under party leader Alpaslan Turkes today and discussed the country's various domestic and foreign problems. The decisions made by the council were announced to the press by Turkes. Explaining the council's views on the presidential elections, Turkes said the following:

[Begin Turkes recording] The president to be elected should have the comprehension and will-power necessary to materially [as heard] and spiritually represent the Turkish nation and the state and to abide by the spirit of the Constitution. All party interests should be cast aside and a solution should be sought with a high sense of responsibility. One should bear in mind that if a president cannot be elected Turkey might face a very grave and serious situation. Therefore, I believe that a president should be elected in a reasonable period of time in order not to give an opportunity to domestic as well as foreign enemies. The NAP will adopt a unifying, conciliatory and constructive attitude and will view the official candidates from this aspect. [end recording]

The Administrative Council statement also referred to economic issues. Reading the statement, Turkes said that artisans, workers, peasants, civil servants, retired personnel, widows and orphans were shouldering the burden of the economic measures because they were not supported by well timed and necessary supplementary measures. He said: The tax reform bill should urgently be discussed in accordance with a sense of justice. The bill envisaging exempting from taxes those earning the minimum wage should be enacted. Money should not be printed without support. The floor prices of basic agricultural products should be reasonable. The government should review fertilizer prices and should take conciliatory measures.

The statement pointed out that schools and government offices in various provinces are occupied by armed communist bandits and that certain schools, primarily the Gazi Training Institute, and youth and sports academies are continuing to train Marxists to work against the unity of the state and the nation. The statement noted that many civil servants, workers and policemen were unjustly treated during the Ecevit government and that their rights have not yet been restored. Noting that this was one of the reasons for the unrest, the statement called for rectifying these injustices.

KORUTURK CONDEMNS ATTACKS AGAINST MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

TA211800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk said that those who think that they can intimidate the Turkish nation and members of the Turkish Armed Forces through bloody attacks are actually preparing their own bitter end. President Koruturk issued a statement in connection with the attacks directed against members of the Turkish Armed Forces.

In his statement Koruturk said: My dear citizens, we have observed that traitors who act against the unity of our nation and our democratic system have, following their attacks against various vocational and other groups, for some time been engaging in bloody plots against the members of the heroic Turkish Armed Forces, the apple of our eye.

After the martyrdom of four soldiers in Adana and Istanbul, First Lt Omer Koc was killed in an armed attack in Diyarbakir the other day. This has increased our grief. There is no place on this sacred soil for those who are devoid of all human feeling, for the perpetrators of the attacks directed against members of the Turkish Armed Forces who serve the nation under the most strenuous conditions and who at all times risk their lives with exemplary discipline in order to secure the tranquillity and happiness of the nation for those who are devoid of any human feelings. Those who think that they can intimidate the lofty Turkish nation and the precious armed forces through bloody attacks are preparing their own bitter end.

Recalling that the citizens have important responsibilities, the statement added: I want my dear citizens to preserve their belief that the terror that a handful of hired terrorists are trying to create will be surmounted and that the desired atmosphere of tranquillity and security will be achieved. I expect my dear citizens to effectively fulfill all their duties and responsibilities in activities aimed at achieving this end. I pray for God's mercy for first Lt Omer Koc and for all those who have been killed in anarchic incidents. I extend my condolences to their families and friends.

SECURITY DIRECTOR GENERAL ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

TA221020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Security Director General Rafet Kucuktiryaki announced his resignation at a news conference in Ankara today. Noting that anarchy and terror was mounting and that the police force was divided when he began his duty as security director general 3 and ½ months ago, Kucktiryaki said that during his term in office he tried to insure the prevalence of law and order in the country. Noting that he also tried to improve the force's equipment during this period, Kucuktiryaki added that important steps have been taken in the fields of training and organization. Recalling that allegations concerning him in the press were also voiced by a former minister, Kucuktiryaki called on those who made the allegations to prove them.

Replacement Named

TA221655 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1503 GMT 22 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 22 Mar (AA)--Director General of Ankara's Security Department Rafet Kucuktiryaki announced his resignation today while denying allegations that he was a close friend of Husayin Ugurlu, who was branded by certain dailies as a major arms smuggler. Kucuktiryaki was replaced today by Deputy Under Secretary at the Interior Ministry Ismail Dokzoglu.

In a press conference today, the outgoing security chief, who remained in office for 3 and ½ months, said he tried to put an end to divisions among the policemen and that the corruption claims by certain dailies were groundless. Refuting claims that some of the policemen had been appointed to posts incompatible with their educational background, Kucuktiryaki admitted indirectly that he had presented his resignation some time ago when his nomination for several posts had been rejected by higher authorities.

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG GOVERNOR SCORES DECISION TO CLOSE U.S. CONSULATE

AU211250 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Ewald Koenig: "'Terrible Blow' to Haslauer: U.S. Consulate in Salzburg to Close"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--Before the end of this year the U.S. Consulate in Salzburg is to be closed forever: U.S. President Jimmy Carter has to economize. Although the consulate was closed "forever" once before (in 1963), this time its closing scheduled for 30 September seems to actually be final. To Salzburg's Governor Haslauer the decision came "as a terrible blow, the more so as we had been assured that the consulate might be raised to a consulate general." He regarded that as necessary in the interest of maintaining the world-political balance, Haslauer told DIE PRESSE, pointing out that the Soviet Union had established a very large consulate general in Salzburg. "Now we have launched a new wave of massive intercession, [interventionen] because we know that both Congress and the State Department in Washington are on our side," Haslauer said, adding that he had been waging an embittered struggle against Carter for as long as 2 years.

UNITED KINGDOM

PLO DELEGATION HAD 'SECRET VISIT' WITH FOREIGN OFFICE

LD211459 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 21 Mar 80 p 11 LD

[Text] A PLO delegation paid a secret visit to London during the first week of this month, during which it met with a number of British Foreign Office officials. The Palestinian delegation was led by [speaker of the Palestinian National Council] Khalid al-Fahum and included Faruq Qaddumi, Khalid al-Hasan, Hani Sa'id and Mahmud Labadi. After London, the delegation visited Bonn and Paris for talks with officials there. London sources have stated that the visit came in the wake of the British Government's support for French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statements during his Gulf tour.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION HOLD TALKS

LD211800 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1741 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] A heavyweight turnout of ministers at a meeting with the British Olympic Association [BOA] today showed the government's determination to persuade athletes not to go to Moscow. Sir Dennis Follows, BOA chairman and Mr Dick Palmer, secretary, were asked to go to the Foreign Office where they were met by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Environment Secretary Michael Heseltine, and Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hurd. The meeting, called so that the BOA could hear the government's arguments for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, lasted 40 minutes. Afterwards, Sir Dennis said: "I was asked to bring the views of the government to my committee, which is due to meet on Tuesday next. I do not want to go into any further details now." Mr Palmer said: "This was an exchange of views. I would not say we learned much that we did not know." Mr Hurd's presence was thought to indicate that the government was arguing the merits of the alternative games, discussed in Geneva earlier this week. Mr Hurd, who represented Britain at that meeting, has already said governments would want the sporting bodies to organise the alternative events.

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DENKTAS ADDRESSES WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS IN CYPRUS

TA241201 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Eighth Session of the World Islamic Congress began in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] today. Representatives from some 40 Islamic countries and 7 Islamic organizations are participating in the meeting, which is being chaired by former Syrian Prime Minister Maruf ad-Dawalibi. Turkey is being represented by a delegation headed by State Minister Muhammed Kelleci. The United Nations has also sent an observer to the meeting.

In a speech he delivered at the opening of the congress TFSC President Rauf Denktas said that the fact that the World Islamic Congress chose northern Cyprus for the meeting has displayed the real place of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people's just cause in the heart and mind of the Islamic world. Expressing the wish that Islamic solidarity be the primary issue whenever the Cyprus problem is mentioned, Denktas said: We are not asking you to support an unjust cause.

According to the TRT Cyprus bureau, Denktas noted that the Turkish Cypriot cause does not contradict the principles of the nonalined nations, the international laws and the UN Charter. Stating that the Turkish Cypriots wish to defend their just cause at international forums, and that they hope that the Islamic cause will assist them on this subject, Denktas added that the fact that this meeting is being held in northern Cyprus will strengthen the efforts to attain a just solution, which is acceptable to the two communities on the island, through intercommunal talks.

The messages sent by various Islamic countries' presidents and premiers to the Islamic congress were read after Denktas' speech.

In his message Prime Minister Demirel pointed out that the choice of the TFSC for the World Islamic Congress meeting is honorable and said: I am confident that the meetings of the congress will constitute a very valuable opportunity to review the joint problems of Islamic countries and to strengthen the solidarity among them.

In his message RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said: I believe that the cooperation and solidarity among our nations, which is based on fraternal ties, could be an important factor in insuring the continuous well-being and peace for mankind through the establishment of a just order in the world.

The reading of the messages was followed by Ad-Dawalibi's speech. Later, the report prepared by World Islamic Congress General Secretary In'amullah Khan was submitted to the congress.

The report, which addresses the Cyprus problem as well, states that the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on the island have their own characteristic historic, geographic, religious, cultural and social structures. The section of the general secretary's report on Cyprus expresses the following views: We want both communities to live honorably in their own region and we are in favor of the establishment of a federal Cyprus state. If this peaceful and just solution is unacceptable to the Greek Cypriot community, then the Turkish Cypriot side will be faced with the sole alternative of unilaterally declaring its independence.

The report also mentions in detail the attitude of the World Islamic Congress in the face of various world issues.

The Eight Session of the World Islamic Congress, in which the issues of peace, Islam and the problems of the human race will be discussed, will last 5 days.

Speech by Turkish Minister

TA241706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The eighth session of the World Islamic Congress is continuing in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Problems concerning Islam, peace and humanity were discussed in today's afternoon session.

Minister of State Muhammad Kelleci, who is representing Turkey at the congress, chaired part of the afternoon session. In a statement at the meeting, Kelleci said that the Turkish nation and the state believe that justice should apply to all irrespective of class, race and religion.

He added that Turkey is against those who aim against the fundamental rights and freedoms of communities. Noting that all nations should adopt these principles [of justice and equality] if world peace is to be secured and if the problems of humanity are to be solved, Kelleci said that the peaceful and tranquil coexistence of all nations depends upon the just implementation of fundamental rights and freedoms.

TRT Cyprus bureau reports Kelleci as having said: The world should be saved from detrimental beliefs and practices, which aim against beliefs, unjustly kill people, oppress future generations, attack property rights, destroy freedom, disregard justice and plot against established and legitimate order through instigating anarchy and terrorism. A determined community with a strong will is necessary to fulfill this obligation. This community is the Islamic one.

Former Syrian Prime Minister Maruf ad-Dawalibi, who is chairing the eighth session of the World Islamic Congress, praised the Cyprus peace operation launched by Turkey. He added that, sooner or later, Jerusalem will also be liberated through a peace operation similar to the one launched by Turkey and that the Islamic world was determined on the issue.

The eighth session of the World Islamic Congress will last 5 days.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON PLO, AFGHANISTAN

DW241228 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1745 GMT 22 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Bielmeyer interview with Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Kreisky] The recognition of the PLO is connected with the recognition of the right to self-determination for the Palestinians. I cannot say whether they will decide in favor of a state of their own or in favor of a federal state. I do not want to prejudice it at all.

[Question] Can one rightly assume that you are concerned that the Camp David agreement not end in a one-way street?

[Answer] It is certainly correct that I am most worried that the Camp David agreement will suffer because the second important part, the Palestinian problem, has not been solved in any way. I cannot imagine that the Camp David agreement will be able to function if that problem has not been settled, particularly since it looks so bad. One cannot give the Palestinians the feeling that one considers the matter settled. I consider the Middle East problem as a problem that can be solved, the solution of which would have been possible long ago if more readiness for understanding had been shown on both sides.

[Question] Do you see an end of detente policy between the East and the West in the coming years because of Afghanistan?

[Answer] I believe that at present detente policy is a policy that must expect a strong wind to blow into its face. The Afghanistan conflict has caused the matter to deteriorate dramatically. That invasion of a foreign country has excited the world and particularly those states which had the greatest confidence in the Soviet Union. In addition, there is that constant burdening of detente policy in the Middle East. Naturally one cannot have constant confrontation in a region like that and pretend in Europe as if all that did not exist.

[Question] In saying this you have touched on a hot problem for discussion: The divisibility or indivisibility of detente.

[Answer] Surely detente policy can be divided, but one cannot expect it to remain unburdened.

[Question] What are the intentions which the Soviet Union signals with Afghanistan, an aggressive foreign policy which not only applies to that particular region but possibly also to Europe and other parts of the world? Or is this but the expression of a weakness of the United States which at the time was rather involved with Iran?

[Answer] No. It is my firm conviction that events took place in Afghanistan proper which caused the Soviet Union to intervene, these people not having reckoned that this intervention would entail such consequences. The whole representation that the Soviet Union wants to make a thrust through to the Gulf and so forth in my opinion is wrong and exaggerated as it tends to give the whole matter a dimension which it just does not have. It will suffice, and that is bad enough as it is, that a small state is being treated as it is.

I do not think that the Soviet Union has any appetite today for implementing far-flung plans; the world has become too difficult for the Soviet Union for that. It needs preconditions other than those that currently exist.

[Question] Do you share the view of those who believe that by this Afghan intervention the Soviet Union has brought considerable trouble for itself in the Third World?

[Answer] Well, it did not help. On the contrary, I believe that it did make an impression indeed.

[Question] Would you advocate the view that Austria's neutrality could be a model for other European states as well, including a reunified Germany?

[Answer] I do not think so. I believe that this is a solution which was especially suited for a small state under the special preconditions which prevailed in Austria.

PLANS TO SET UP PLO GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN VIENNA RUMORED

AU2411135 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Report by "H.N.": "Latest Speculations Around Yasir 'Arafat and Austria: Vienna as Seat of a PLO Government-in-Exile?"]

[Text] A new Middle East rumor is keeping Austrian diplomats busy: The Austrian capital, Vienna, might become the seat of a Palestinian government-in-exile. Chancellor Kreisky denies it, but diplomats do not exclude such a development.

This political bomb, which could also shed a new light on the latest revaluation of the PLO by Austria, exploded late Thursday evening [20 March] in a panel discussion [Club Zwei] of the Vienna Domestic Television Service second program. There Heinz Ostrein, Middle East correspondent, who had flown in from Cairo, declared with reference to Egyptian President As-Sadat's spokesman and to rumors circulating in quarters close to the president:

--That Egyptian Premier Khalil and "Foreign Minister" Qaddumi at a secret meeting in Paris had reached agreement on the early establishment of a government-in-exile;
--That Vienna may become the seat of such a shadow cabinet of the Palestinians under Yasir 'Arafat;
--That Bruno Kreisky himself might possibly take PLO chief 'Arafat with him to Cairo on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Egypt, to bring about a reconciliation with As-Sadat.

Chancellor Kreisky himself, who was abroad on Friday, declared in reply to a KURIER question that he had "no knowledge" of a PLO wish to establish a future government-in-exile in Vienna--"I cannot imagine what reasons it could have for such a step," Kreisky said, adding that it was "one of the usual grotesque rumors."

Diplomats at the Vienna Foreign Ministry, however, on Friday regarded the early establishment of a PLO government-in-exile as "probable" and the choice of Vienna as its seat at least as "possible." Such an arrangement would "bring problems" for Austria, they said, but added that they "would be able to cope." During the TV discussion, Ambassador Bauer, head of the Foreign Ministry political division, declared: "We do not have the slightest intention of becoming the Capital of the revolution--but nothing is inconceivable."

The establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile is in the air, according to the concurrent statements of numerous diplomats. It is felt that the PLO will make that decision "as soon as it can be certain of obtaining some sort of recognition, like that by Austria, from [other] European states."

Chancellor Kreisky has left open the date of his planned Cairo visit, so as to be able to quickly react to topical developments. Originally, this trip was planned for the end of April, but lately this date proved inexpedient because of the ultimatum for the conclusion of the autonomy negotiations expiring on 26 May.

Pahr Denial

AU241136 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22-23 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Andreas Unterberger report: "Pahr: No Talks About PLO Government-in-Exile"]

[Excerpt] Vienna--On Friday [21 March] Foreign Minister Pahr, in a talk with DIE PRESSE, denied that a PLO government-in-exile could have its seat in Vienna. "That is purely hypothetical," he said. "A government-in-exile presupposes the existence of a state. Moreover, there have been no talks regarding thie matter."

CARDINAL KOENIG REVIEWS BEIJING VISIT, PRC CHURCH

AU241428 [Editorial Report AU] Several Vienna papers in German on 22 March 2980 give extensive coverage to a press conference of Cardinal Archbishop Koenig after his return from a 10-day visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

DIE PRESSE (page 2) quotes Koenig as having summed up his impressions by saying: "I have not found anything that would have caused me to doubt the sincerety of the religious reconstruction under state supervision. But of course one can define the term freedom of religion in different ways." According to the paper, Koenig said that he made this trip with the knowledge, but not on the orders, of the pope, and that his interlocutors in political talks were Xiao, head of the Commission for Religious Affairs in the State Council, and Ulanhfu, head of the Front of Ethnic and Religious Minorities.

DIE PRESSE says in this context: "After these talks, 'certainly many questions still remain unresolved,' Koenig said. The cardinal attributed the PRC's noticeable interest in the church to its intention together with the 'counterblow against the gang of four also to repair the damages caused by the Cultural Revolution, and to the desire to demonstrate to the world public that there is tolerance toward religion.'"

"His talks, in Latin, with the bishops of the 'patriotic church' have convinced Cardinal Koenig that these believers--who are uniformed about the Second Vatican Council--'want to be Catholic' but that, as he was told, unity with the world church for them lies in belief rather than in the institutional aspect. In his talk with DIE PRESSE the cardinal added that it was certainly wrong to draw a parallel between the patriotic church of China and, say, the 'peace priests' in the CSSR."

"'Unfortunately it was not possible' to establish contacts with Catholics outside of the patriotic church. He had been officially informed, though, that there are Catholics in prison 'because of political offenses,' among them two bishops (one of whom is Kung In-Mei of Shanghai). A unification of the patriotic church with Rome is 'out of the question at the moment'; in the relations [of the Vatican] with the PRC neither his, nor Cardinal Echegarays' visit 'have set anything in motion that was not in motion before,' the cardinal said."

WIENER ZEITUNG (page 3) gives the names of Koenig's Catholic interlocutors in the PRC as the new Beijing Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan, "secretary general" of the Patriotic Church, Bishop Yang Gaojian of Changde (Hunan), and Bishop Franciscus Wang Xueming of Inner Mongolia. According to the paper, Koenig said these bishops gave him the impression "that they are Catholic and want to remain Catholic."

"The Vatican was informed of the consecration of Bishop Fu last December, Koenig said. The Holy See's negative reaction, in his opinion, came as quite a blow to the Chinese Government, since Beijing reserves for itself the right to decide how to run the church."

According to WIENER ZEITUNG, Koenig denied Beijing reports that he had celebrated a mass or "presided over a mass" in the PRC. All he did, he said, was to attend a mass in Nanjing celebrated by the local bishop. "He said that to his regret he was unable to contact Catholics loyal to the Vatican."

As to the number of Catholics in the PRC, 3.5 million prior to 1949, the cardinal was able to get information only regarding the Beijing diocese: It still has about 3,000 believers, he said.

According to KRONEN-ZEITUNG (page 1), Koenig gained the impression that the situation of the religious communities in the PRC has improved. "He said that Xiao, chairman of the Commission for Religious Affairs, assured him: The churches destroyed during the Cultural Revolutions are being reconstructed at the expense of the state. Actually the Vienna cardinal was able to inspect one of the renovated churches in Nanjing.

The paper stresses that the cardinal, regardless of whether he talked with representatives of Buddhists, Muslims, or Catholics, was never given an opportunity for a dialog in strict privacy. According to KRONEN-ZEITUNG, Cardinal Koenig will go to Rome to deliver a report on his PRC trip to Pope John Paul II right after the bishops conference that is to be held this week in Vienna.

STARIBACHER TO VISIT MOSCOW FOR TRADE TALKS

AU241608 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 22 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna--Trade Minister Staribacher is to visit Moscow in April to boost Austrian exports to the Soviet Union. In 1979, Austria bought 3.4 billion schillings worth of goods more from the USSR than the Russians bought from us. The cause of the imbalance is our energy imports. Another topic of the coming Moscow talks is Soviet natural gas deliveries.

TRADE AGREEMENT, LOAN CONCLUDED WITH USSR

Deficit To Decrease

AU211215 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU

[Text] An agreement on an expansion of Austrian exports to the USSR was signed in Vienna today. The commodity exchange between the two countries has developed to Austria's detriment in the past few years. Austria's trade balance deficit increased to more than 18 billion schillings in the period between 1973 and the end of 1979.

10 Billion Schilling Loan

AU241607 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22-23 Mar 80 p 9 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "10-Billion Loan for Exports to the USSR"]

[Text] Vienna (-IS)--In order to reduce its high deficit in trade with the USSR through expanding its exports, Austria has now granted the Soviet Union a 10 billion schilling loan. The agreement on an additional credit line to that extent, usable until 1985, was signed in Vienna yesterday [21 March]. [paragraph continues]

In the framework of the agreement, Austrian banks will finance capital goods deliveries to the USSR with the government assuming liability. The loans will be refinanced by the Austrian Kontrollbank. The new agreement is in compliance with Austria's international obligations toward the OECD both regarding duration and interest rates (7.75 percent). The Soviets wanted to pay only 7 percent interest. Small and medium enterprises are to participate more than in the past in the deliveries to the USSR. In 1979 Austria's deficit in trade with the USSR was 3.4 billion schillings against 3.5 billion schillings in 1978; imports went up 15.8 percent to 10.3 billion schillings and exports rose 26.9 percent to 6.8 billion schillings [figures as published].

ROESCH CONCLUDES ARMS DEAL WITH SAUDI ARABIA

AU241152 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Saudi Arabia--The talks in Riyadh between Defense Minister Roesch and his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ended today. Yesterday the two ministers concluded an agreement providing for a large delivery of Austrian rifles and submachine guns for the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces.

After the conclusion of this first arms deal Austria is to supply, in addition, armored vehicles and antitank guns for tests by the Saudi Arabian Army. According to the official press agency in Riyadh, the arms will be shipped to Saudi Arabia as early as next month.

BRIEFS

INTEREST RATES--On 20 March the executive committee of the Austrian National Bank General Council decided to raise, effective 1 April, the discount rate by 1.5 percent to 6.75 percent, the lending rate by 1.5 percent to 7.25 percent, and the basic interest rate by 1 percent to 5 percent. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Mar 80 p 20 AU]

HOTELS FOR POLAND--The Austrian Mischek Prefab construction company on 17 March received a Polish order for the construction of three hotels with 140 beds each, worth 180 million schillings. The three hotels, which are to be completed by Christmas, will be completely furnished and equipped by the Austrian company. The prefabricated parts will be produced at the company's plant in Gerasdorf near Vienna and will be delivered to Poland by special trains. The project will be financed with the aid of Austrian export loans. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Mar 80 p 6 AU]

BELGIUM

LE SOIR REPORTS SENATE DEFENSE SPENDING DEBATE

LD241415 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[P.B. report: "Disagreement Among Ministers on the Amount of Military Spending"]

[Excerpt] From one of the places reserved for the Senate's important guests General Close gloomily watched the debate on the 1980 national defense budget. Like all visitors, he took care not to betray his opinion by a gesture or movement. However, there was a different reason for his presence. General Close was to be the protagonist of a question regarding "the measures taken toward him"--a question which was postponed until Wednesday.

All the major subjects raised during recent stances--the aggravation of international tension, the failure of the professionalization plan, and rising fuel prices and its effects on the air force and navy were raised by all the speakers.

As the Liberal spokesman Mr Decamps stressed, there are inconsistencies between what Defense Minister Desmarets and Budget Minister Spitaels say. The figures quoted by the two men on the size of our military effort do not coincide.

Disagreement on the Figures

These different interpretations of the statistics became clear when Mr Sweert, representing the [French-speaking] Socialist Party quoted figures which place us fifth among NATO countries in the volume of defense spending, above the Netherlands, Canada and even Britain. Even if, as the defense minister claims, this position is not wrong, it is unreliable since it was reached by taking spending outside the defense sphere such as pensions and even the police force into account. For Mr Desmarets, the national defense budget, which amounts to 82.4 billion, represents 6.5 percent of the state budget in 1980 which places us a long way below the Netherlands (9.6 percent of state spending), France (16 percent), the FRG (17.7 percent) and the United States (23.1 percent).

"It is impossible," he said, "to talk of an excessive effort or one which is beyond our means."

Confirmation for the Chiefs of Staff

The minister said that professionalization has been seriously disputed. The aim, he said, is to maintain an army which is operational both quantitatively and qualitatively. The problems encountered in implementing the plan are due to the lack of money for recruiting enough volunteers and paying their supplementary allowances resulting from the introduction of the 40-hour week. It should be pointed out that a soldier's job, which consists of continuous training including emergency exercises, has a specific character which cannot be compared with any other category of civil servants.

Another point on which the budget and national defense ministers disagree is the impact of rising fuel prices on training. Mr Desmarets, who supports the warnings initiated by the chiefs of staff, thinks it is a serious matter. In 1980 the increase will be 63.5 percent for fuel bought in Belgium and 97 percent for fuel bought in the FRG.

The conservation regulations for which provision has been made in the three branches of the armed forces cannot be fulfilled. The air force will have to fall below the minimum threshold of 150 hours flying time fixed by General Deemet. In the navy it will be impossible to exceed 33 days navigation per year. As for the army, it will have to cut the number of camp periods from 22 to 12 and introduce a plan to rationalize the use of vehicles.

The minister announced that conservation in the use of munitions is also planned but, he added, there are limits to how many cuts can be made. If the defense budget is treated as a "package" it is not possible to carry out transfers [from one section of the budget to another] ad infinitum. Staff costs make up 50 percent of the budget and amount to 40.5 billion, running and reequipment costs both make up 25 percent and amount to 20 billion each.

NETHERLANDS

DEFENSE MINISTER ACCEPTS BUDGET SPENDING CUTS

LD241555 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Defense Ministry Realizes Need for Retrenchment]

[Text] The Hague, 18 March--Despite the current NATO agreement on an annual real budget increase of 3 percent, the Defense Ministry will also have to make a contribution to the additional reduction of expenditure which the cabinet intends to make in the 1980 budget.

Defense Minister Scholten is still negotiating with the Ministry of Finance on the scale of this contribution--the sum of several hundred million guilders has been mentioned semiofficially--especially with respect to the size of the compensation for inflation [prijscompensatie].

Explaining his budget for this year (10 billion guilders) in the first chamber, Scholten said this afternoon that the actual current 2.9 percent real increase in his budget "will not be able to remain unaffected." He said that he regards this as "not an easy course" and that he is prepared for the fact that he will soon have something to explain to his NATO colleagues.

"But as a member of the cabinet, I fully endorse the need for cuts," stated Scholten, who for the rest vehemently disagreed with the Socialist Uijen, who actually wanted more to cut than the extra 3 percent.

Speaking about international balances of power, the minister warned against a Western "overreaction to Afghanistan." But he also said that detente is only possible with "an overall balance of power" between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and moreover that "detente is not a divisible concept" (for instance, applying only in and to Europe--ed). The Soviet Union takes a different but mistaken view.

Scholten announced that he will soon give details in a "situation report" about the number of F-16's still to be ordered (as a result of peacetime losses). This report will also establish a connection with the decision on the replacement of the NF-5.

He said that, despite personnel shortages in 1979, recruitment for the armed forces can be described as successful.

NO EARLY PROSPECT OF SCHMIDT VISITS TO GDR, USSR SEEN

LD211301 Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--According to government spokesman Boelling, a definite date for Chancellor Schmidt's visit to the GDR is still not in sight. Replying to questions in connection with the chancellor's statement in his report on the state of the nation that this visit should take place "as soon as possible," Boelling told a news conference in Bonn today that the chancellor wanted to put his political intentions on record before the Bundestag.

Boelling drew attention to the international situation, which is such that neither a journey to the GDR nor a visit to the USSR by the chancellor "is likely within the very near future." Concerning a visit to Moscow, the government spokesman said that it is up to the host, party chief Brezhnev, to put the invitation in specific terms. Between the chancellor and Honecker on the other hand, Boelling said, it has already been agreed in principle that Schmidt would go to the GDR.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES IN BONN FOR TALKS

LD241414 Hamburg DPA in German 1318 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Crown Prince Hasan, the regent of Jordan, arrived in Bonn today for talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. As the Foreign Ministry reported, the son [as received] of the Jordanian ruler, who is accompanied by his family, will fly on to London on Tuesday. According to Jordan, this short working visit is meant for holding a general political exchange of opinion. Hasan will also talk with bank representatives.

Genscher Meets With Hassan

LD241843 Hamburg DPA in German 1751 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In a talk lasting several hours with Crown Prince Hasan bin Talal of Jordan, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher underlined the particular urgency of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The son [as received] of the Jordanian ruler was in Bonn on Monday on a short working visit. Genscher's ministry stated that in the talk he explained the German position and stressed that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination has to be realized within the framework of a comprehensive solution. Hasan reported on the decisions taken by the conference of Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad in February. The Foreign Ministry stated that the two sides assessed German-Jordanian relations as excellent. The crown prince, who is accompanied by his family, flies to London on Tuesday.

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY ISSUES

DW241348 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Mar 80 p 4 DW

[Friedhelm Kemna and Ruediger Moniac undated interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in Bonn]

[Text] WELT: You will be going to Japan, New Zealand and Australia, Mr Minister. How important is this trip in the strategy of the West for the management of the Afghanistan crisis?

Apel: The trip was planned before the Afghanistan crisis. But it does gain a new dimension today because the countries I am scheduled to visit are our friends and share with us the responsibility for peace in the world. Specifically this means that I will be talking in all these countries not only about defense policy and security policy, but also about the commitment of all of us to contribute toward the economic development of the countries which otherwise will look for their friends elsewhere.

WELT: What are the specific demands you will make regarding these countries?

Apel: I do not think that it befits a guest to make demands; yet surely it will be necessary to point out that there are minimum standards for safeguarding one's own defense and for participating in development assistance, which may well be asked of prosperous countries. I expect to be asked critical questions in return, because our EC agricultural policy definitely causes serious problems for third parties.

WELT: In what context could the Japanese contribution be defined--since Australia and New Zealand have already declared their readiness to support the U.S. strategy?

Apel: What matters to me, above all, is to concentrate our considerations on the need for economic assistance to the countries which are economically weak and, hence, susceptible. Surely all countries, ourselves included, could do more in this respect, also in their own interest. Besides, each regional power must assume a share in the responsibility.

WELT: Is there any possibility of cooperation in the field of arms technology as well?

Apel: We have already had quite pleasant and positive experiences with the Australians. All three countries are open to German arms exports, they are not in areas of tension. But I am not a salesman for German arms.

WELT: The Afghanistan crisis has forced NATO to practice more solidarity, verbally as well as in concretely implemented policy. Can we as Germans actually afford to lie around and wait to see what demands the Americans will make on us concerning a stronger involvement to guarantee our common security?

Apel: We have not been lying around. We have taken charge of the executive management of the aid to Turkey, and we will intensify our development aid. Aside from that, we have two projects in Brussels waiting to be dealt with which are of considerable importance. One of them is NATO's long-term defense program, the other bears the label of NATO infrastructure program. They are, in fact, two programs which involve high costs. I shall leave AWACS aside because AWACS has been financed although with difficulty. What matters is to put these projects into practice on schedule. In concrete terms what all this involves is not really making plans any longer--the plans as well as the pertinent decisions are there--what is now essential is to put them into practice. If anything additional is to be done beyond that then those who make the demand must implement it in NATO. There have not been any demands so far, though, and this is why I am against standing at attention, as it were, and reporting that we are receptive to additional demands. This could only enhance the impression among some NATO partners that they can be satisfied with a lesser involvement.

WELT: Let us proceed to the aid to Turkey which, as far as the German contribution is concerned, is part of the Defense Ministry's reponsibility. In an interview granted to NEWSWEEK the SPD chairman criticized the Americans for not being prepared to participate in this assistance in the desired way.

Apel: We have adopted a decision in the cabinet which is quite unequivocal. In the new aid program for Turkey we will do exactly as much as the United States will do. I think this is a respectable position indeed; because both the gross national product and the population figure in our case are clearly lower than those of the United States. Yet the United States has budget problems, and to that extent this issue has not been settled by a long way.

WELT: We are prepared to raise DM300 million. The Americans have offered 200 million [currency not given]. So there is a shortage of 100 million.

Apel: If the Americans stick to their last offer we would have to reduce our offer accordingly. And this does not yet cover the whole problem. So far other NATO partners have shown readiness to help only within limits, even though the aid to Turkey is definitely a joint NATO affair. In other words, in this respect, contacts in NATO must be intensified and the efforts stepped up.

WELT: In his government statement Thursday the chancellor once again pointed out that the FRG is prepared to assume new burdens within the framework of division of labor. Mr Minister, does the Federal Government have any additional tasks in mind that must yet be tackled, tasks beyond what has so far become known, for instance, additional frigates in the Atlantic?

Apel: If at all, what can only be involved, I believe, is the field you referred to in your question. But even in that case I would continue to insist that this be jointly dealt with in NATO. I must also point out that the financial framework for the coming years is so tight that extra tasks which NATO--and thus we--must assume will, in the long run, spell extra funds for the defense budget because we have not--to stay with that example--envisaged any additional frigates in our medium-range finance planning.

WELT: Will the Germans have to make more sacrifices in the future?

Apel: Actually there cannot be any talk of more sacrifices. In view of a gross national product of DM1.3 trillion, DM1 billion in the broadest sense of the word is not a sacrifice this year. But shifts of accent will certainly become necessary, also with regard to the finances between the Federal Government and the laender.

WELT: The Americans have hopeful ideas with regard to possibilities, particularly with regard to the FRG on the problem of mobilizing trained reserves. Do you consider that hope to be warranted, and how do you assess these possibilities?

Apel: With regard to the field of the army, we are on our way toward increasing the 33 brigades to 36 brigades. That is part of army structure number four. On this occasion the six homeland protection commands will be reshuffled to become brigade-like units. Arms and equipment exist for that purpose and the degree of personnel present will also be higher.

We will use our reservists better than before. But this in particular will cause problems because the people are even more opposed to military maneuvers than to being drafted for compulsory military service. But we will embark on that course. Only then will we have exploited our opportunities. It is, therefore, important that all NATO states critically examine whether they can hold to the structure of their professional army, not least of all because having a professional army means having insufficient reserves.

WELT: You make the reservations that the people do not accept military maneuvers. But the security situation must be reassessed because of the world political crisis. Does that not mean that the people must realize the necessity for such maneuvers? Don't the younger people have to be prepared to serve for a longer period in a couple of years because of the consequences of the birth control pill?

Apel: It is always so with sacrifices. Everybody likes to hear the word and likes to repeat it. But when he himself is involved, he asks very critical questions. We must draft more reservists than before, even if protests come from chambers of industry and trade and enterprises, those involved themselves or their trade unions. We must simply maintain the potential we have in training. As regards the issue of prolonged compulsory military service time, it is one of several possibilities for handling the decreasing number of young conscripts in the middle and end of the eighties.

WELT: If you were once again to become defense minister in the next legislative period, would you then demand prolonged compulsory military service within the available period of 4 years?

Apel: If that is necessary then the people must be informed in time, seriously and honestly, because it does not make sense to dodge issues. I am not a coward. What is necessary will be said and also implemented.

WELT: The German desire with regard to the alliance includes the reintroduction of compulsory military service in America. What is the relationship between what is desirable and what is possible?

Apel: I think that we will be tested from Moscow's point of view with regard to the seriousness and persistence of our own efforts aimed at securing the defense capability and thus the military balance. That would particularly involve soldiers. The alliance as a whole would run the risk of losing credibility and thus also ability to act if it does not live up to all challenges--arms, equipment, more reserves, compulsory military service--so that visible signals will arrive in Moscow which will make it possible to continue the policy of treaties on that basis.

WELT: Let us discuss the Bundeswehr, Mr Minister. The troops have been receiving new arms for months: Leopard-2, Alpha jet, Tornado. Experts know that these complicated arms systems are very expensive. If technical developments continue like that, it will become more and more difficult to pay for new arms. How do you plan to get out of this vicious circle?

Apel: Some radical thinking is necessary here, some thinking from the root, so to speak. All Western industrial nations are urged to get that process of thinking going as soon as possible. We have some preparatory work under way because we are facing costly decisions in connection with the fighter plane of the nineties and a new combat tank. It must be clarified, first, what is militarily necessary, and what is economically possible. The simple continuation of trends from the past automatically is ruled out.

WELT: Can you say in what direction this development of arms will go in the future generally?

Apel: It is too early for that. But the abilities of missiles which are guided from far away to destroy with one strike a very expensive system must become even more the center of considerations. No army of the world will be able to fully renounce planes and tanks. They are part of the army's presence and also of the defense capability. But here are possibilities which must be critically examined down to the problem of manned or unmanned flying objects.

MILITARY EXPERT URGES IMPROVED ANTITANK MISSILES

DW241040 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Mar 80 p 12 DW

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Arms Merry-Go-Round"]

[Text] The Soviets are manufacturing another tank model, the T-80, the fourth new development within 20 years. Experts say that this tank is considerably superior to its predecessors, such as the T-72 and the T-64, with respect to speed, armament and armor. The Russian engineers have developed a steel protection compound which Western defensive weapons presumably cannot pierce. Especially when it comes to missiles against tanks in combat, the T-80 stands every chance of survival. It must be granted that tank versus tank combat will always play a decisive role in armored battle, and types of tanks like the German Leopard or the U.S. XM-1 tank need not be afraid of a quality comparison with Russian models. Yet, considering the numerical superiority of the Red armor, the main burden of antitank defense would have to be assumed by the "Dragon," "Tow," and "Milan" missiles. Yet these weapons systems are not strong enough to destroy the T-80. So what do we do? The Soviets have given the arms merry-go-round another push. NATO must improve its missiles or it will not be able to deter credibly.

U.S. ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON FRG ECONOMY WEIGHED

DW211736 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 21 Mar 80 p 1 DW

[Rudolf Herlt commentary: "A Tough Carter: Fighting Inflation"]

[Text] All German politicians who have visited Washington recently have made the same observation, namely that the president's advisers are measuring the quality of Carter's decisions with the yardstick of whether or not they will improve his election prospects. Since they advised him to declare inflation as enemy number one, and to announce a package of harsh and unpopular countermeasures in the midst of the election year, they certainly must have the feeling that the Americans are sick and tired of the sweet poison of inflation.

They are not mistaken. Price increase rates of 18 percent have scared even the Americans, because they recognize that they have lived beyond their means. They are ready to follow a president who shows determination to cope with this modern scourge of mankind. Carter has left no stone unturned.

His demonstration of determination is impressive. It impresses more than the measures do themselves. Carter has concocted a medicine which normally does not yield votes: cuts in budgetary spending, an import tax on crude oil that is to be passed on to the consumers via the gasoline price, and finally restrictions on the availability of consumer credit. Nobody can say beyond any doubt that this is precisely the right dosage. The crucial question is: Will the president succeed in breaking the Americans' inflation mentality and in putting an end to the constantly growing price increase rates? We in the Federal Republic in 1973 came to know how difficult that is. The price we had to pay at the time was a stabilization crisis.

At the end of such a titanic struggle the economy, as a rule, is so weak that it is not able to achieve major growth accomplishments. This could be a matter of no consequence to us if the American economy were not at stake. The political and economic ties and links between the United States and the Federal Republic are so close and sensitive that almost nothing can happen over there without our profiting or suffering from it. The concern is no not unfounded that the Western world once again, as in 1975, could be dragged into a whirlpool of world recession if Carter's fight against inflation were to run into a crisis. This--admittedly--would be a high price. But it would have to be paid because jobs and economic progress in the long run can be secured only by stable money. Wherever inflation continues, unemployment becomes a constant problem.

But it must not necessarily be as bad as in 1975. The starting position is better today than at that time. Nobody can assume that high energy prices are a passing phenomenon as was the case at that time. Today the dependence on oil must be alleviated by energy saving and transition to other sources of energy. This is impossible without gigantic investment programs. In most of the Western countries companies today are earning more than they did at that time. They are in a position to build new installations and introduce new techniques. And, after all, the parties to the wage agreements in the majority of countries no longer are as naive as they were in those days, when they believed that even after transferring part of our prosperity to the oil countries they would be able to make the same demands as they did before.

Even if Carter's anti-inflation policy is successful, the dollar will still cause us trouble for a certain while. Ever since the announcement of the Carter program it has displayed unusual strength. The Federal Bank does what it can do. It sells billions of dollars out of its large reserve of foreign exchange with a view to at least putting the brake on the rising exchange rate. The situation regarding German interests has reversed itself. Unlike half a year ago, today we are interested in a dollar that is not too strong, because a weaker dollar lowers import prices and helps the Federal Bank in its fight against soaring prices. As a matter of fact, prices for oil and other raw materials at present carry their special weight. Compared with this the disadvantages inherent in a weaker dollar in exports have little weight.

Irrespective of the rich ammunition the Federal Bank has available in its foreign exchange reserves, it cannot reverse the exchange-rate trend. But our experience has shown that this will not be necessary, for so far every anti-inflation program announced by Carter has lasted no longer than two months--until the forces producing the dollar's exchange-rate increase abated. Everything has its limit. This, however, is no passport for the Federal Government and the Federal Bank. Both must continue to respect stability as the utmost economic-political goal--even in an election year. This will determine whether Bonn will be able to check the dangers emanating from higher oil prices and the strength of the dollar. Otherwise a new wave of inflation will thwart even any modest growth.

LE MONDE SEES LEAN TOWARD 'NONPARTICIPATION' IN OLYMPICS

LD241535 Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 LD

[Francois Janin article: "The Moscow Games--Toward French Nonparticipation"]

[Text] A recent precedent--the cancellation of the Springboks South African rugby team's French tour--makes it easier to understand why [French Sports Minister] Soisson and [French Foreign Minister] Jean Francois-Poncet disagree on this affair too. Almost to the very last minute Mr Soisson had maintained with reference to the Springboks team that the decision to receive them or not depended on the competent sporting authorities. Mr Francois-Poncet had to state that the South African tour was "inopportune" and to reintroduce the visa requirement for Mr Soisson to come round to his viewpoint.

The national sports movement, forced to bend this decision, had given the impression of remaining seemingly united, from the French National Olympic and Sports Committee [CNOSF] to the minister, and did not depart from the rule of keeping sport separate from politics. The minister of youth, sports and leisure, like the CNOSF, the rugby federation and a section of public opinion, gave the impression that he was bowing to political necessities.

Is there any reason why the same scenario should not be repeated today with regard to the Moscow games? In France, as in the FRG, as Chancellor Schmidt pointed out on Thursday, 20 March, it is believed that "conditions are not right for taking part in the Olympic games." Recently the president of the republic described the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan as "unacceptable." The reason why no French decision has been taken officially is probably that the tactical choice of awaiting the final date in the second half of May for accepting the invitation to the games offers every advantage. Announcing nonparticipation the day before the closing date will limit the range and especially the duration of hostile reactions to this decision in all reports.

Mere Spartakiad

Is it possible to go to Moscow and break solidarity with the West? That is the question which the French Government must answer. Is it possible to serve as a support--hostage--for reduced games, in fact a mere spartakiad? On this point the German and French approaches differ considerably. The FRG, like the United States, Britain, Australia and many other nations, is virtually forced by Atlantic solidarity to rally to the boycott camp. Since the end of the war the FRG has systematically shown solidarity with U.S. decisions. Moreover, since the beginning of the Olympic crisis--sparked off by the Soviet Army's entry into Afghanistan--Mr Helmut Schmidt has stated that "since the United States shows solidarity with the FRG in Berlin, it would be impossible for the FRG to take part in games in Moscow from which the United States was absent."

Subsequently, the FRG and France above all played for time without cherishing too many illusions on the outcome of this delay. This is true to the extent that German Olympic Committee President Willy Daume has just admitted that he could not disregard a government order for a boycott. He explained this in Brussels this Saturday, where the European national Olympic committees held a meeting.

France's position is more practical and, in theory, less dependent on the Americans. It is also rather more hypocritical. At no point has there been any intention to boycott the games, in other words to join a movement hostile to the Soviets. The official stance has always been not to take part in competitions devoid of their significance and which have become a mere spartakiad. Hence this nuance: nonparticipation rather than a boycott. [paragraph continues]

It seems that for the French foreign minister Olympic games without the United States, China, Japan, the FRG, Britain, many Commonwealth countries, around half the African and Middle East countries, the Netherlands, Portugal and several other European countries would indeed be more like a spartakiad than the great athletic confrontation which the Olympic games should be. For the Americans in any case the matter is settled. In the absence of assurances they have certainly received enough support to be virtually certain that the boycott solution advocated by President Carter is on the verge of victory.

MOSCOW OLYMPICS ORGANIZERS CALL ON L'HUMANITE EDITORS

LD241059 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Mar 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee Visits L'HUMANITE"]

[Excerpt] The Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee, which is in France at the invitation of the France-USSR Association, was received by L'HUMANITE's editorial staff on Tuesday. This amicable reception centered on the defense of the Olympic games, with PCF Central Committee member Marcel Zaidner deputizing for Charles Fiterman--who had to beg off yesterday--on youth and sports questions.

GISCARD, MOROCCAN KING DISCUSS MIDEAST AT PRIVATE LUNCH

LD241925 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] King Hassan II of Morocco, who is on a private visit to Paris, lunched privately with President Giscard d'Estaing. On the menu were the Middle East and the Palestinians. The Elysee expressed satisfaction at the complete identity of views between the two countries. Hassan II will meet with Giscard again on Wednesday and then Thursday.

FRANCOIS-PONCET, DENMARK'S OLESEN CONSULT ON EC SUMMIT

LD240819 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "France and Denmark Show Equal Attachment to Community Principles"]

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet called on his Danish colleague Kjeld Olesen in Copenhagen on Wednesday, 19 March. Their last meeting was in Paris in November 1979. This visit by Mr Francois-Poncet, following his visit to The Hague with Mr Raymond Barre the previous day and preceeding his talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet in Paris this Thursday, is part of the preparations for the next European Council meeting in Brussels on 31 March-1 April.

According to our Copenhagen correspondent Camille Olsen the two ministers reviewed the main points on the Council meeting agenda. They noted that Denmark's position was very close to France's on a number of questions.

"We both want to find solutions to the problems posed by Britain," Mr Francois-Poncet said after the meeting, "but we are equally attached to the principles on which the Community is based." The French minister indicated that, among the points of agreement were "Community preference, market unity and the view that the agricultural markets should be organized and that financial solidarity, which is the basis of this organization, is inseparable from the Common Agricultural Policy."

Our correspondent adds that Mr Francois-Poncet and Mr Olesen also examined the international situation, particularly the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the French minister informed his Danish colleague of the results of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's recent visit to the Middle East. He further explained the significance which Paris attaches to the president of the republic's proposal for Palestinian self-determination at a dinner, following which he returned to Paris.

DEFENSE MINISTER BOURGES VISITS PACIFIC A-TEST AREA

For reports on Defense Minister Yvon Bourges remarks in Tahiti on a possible nuclear test off Muroroa Atoll, before his departure for the advanced experimental center on the island of Hao, and the subsequent report from New Zealand on a French nuclear blast on 24 March, see the 25 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page M 1.

PCF POLITBURO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MARCHAIS ALLEGATIONS

LD241045 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Text of PCF Politburo statement: "A Strange Distribution of Tasks"]

[Text] The PCF Politburo published the following communique yesterday:

The PCF Politburo has taken stock of recent developments in the plot against Georges Marchais and, through him, against the whole party.

The theory--long since refuted--that Georges Marchais volunteered to work in Germany has completely collapsed. Another theory was launched amid a great uproar 10 days ago, backed by supposed "proof" from Augsburg: Georges Marchais is supposed to have returned to Germany after May 1943, that is, after the date when he in fact escaped from that country to hide in France. The "proof" has turned out to be valueless, and this new theory has disintegrated. The lies and falsifications thus appear quite openly. An avalanche of documents and testimonies confirm Georges Marchais' statements from which he has never wavered.

But since the truth of these matters has appeared clearly, the campaign is turning in another direction. For 3 days LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, LE MONDE and LE MATIN have been propounding a new theory: From his earliest youth Georges Marchais was apparently a Comintern official! Meanwhile, the Socialist Party official daily bulletin (18 March) highlights "some uncertainties, a certain haziness and ultimately a few blurred moments" in Georges Marchais' past, and it considers that "the fact of Georges Marchais' probable candidacy in the presidential election exposes him...to all kinds of attacks and utterly justifies the journalists' curiosity." Even today LE MATIN is trying to give credence to the theory of the PCF secretary general's dependence on the Soviet Union by depicting his stay at the Moscow Central School in 1954-1955 as "incontestable."

The documents and testimonies that L'HUMANITE gathered in a few hours and publish here annihilate these inventions and confound the slanderers once again.

At each development in this undertaking the Politburo notes the strange distribution of tasks among all those for whom Georges Marchais is a target. For 10 years the rightwing in government has been in possession of all the means for establishing the truth. Not only has it not produced this information, it has let the slander develop and even promoted it. Thus, the shocked protestations of Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac appear to be what they are: A belated ruse designed to cover the disorderly retreat of the liars, an attempt to rid themselves of this false move and a maneuver to make people believe in the solidarity of the so-called "political class."

The affair was started by a newspaper editor--Jean-Francois Revel--whose links with Francois Mitterrand are as well known as are those with Giscard d'Estaing. It was sustained by most of the information media, including the Socialist press organs and those close to the Socialist Party. These same press organs are now relaunching it.

Such are the items of information and opinion that the Politburo insisted on submitting to the citizens of France--in the face of the unleashing of relentless attacks. It will be the task of tomorrow's Central Committee meeting to make a deeper analysis of these facts and to draw the necessary conclusions from them.

[signed] The PCF Politburo, Paris, 18 March 1980.

PCF DISSIDENT FISZBIN TO PUBLISH BOOK ON LEFT UNION

LD240753 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 80 p 48 LD

[P.J. review: "Mr Fiszbin Analyzes the Crisis in the PCF Paris Federation"]

[Text] In a book to appear soon, Henry Fiszbin, former first secretary of the PCF Paris Federation, explains the circumstances of his decision to leave the Paris Federation Secretariat in January 1979 and the PCF Central Committee in November the same year. Mr Fiszbin, who is still a PCF member, believes that the Paris Federation crisis illustrates "the downgrading of consensus within the party." He wants to alert party officials and PCF members to this downgrading.

The PCF has long been committed to a strategy which has encountered difficulties both outside and inside the party itself. PCF leaders have had to fight on several fronts: namely, the still disputed alliance with the Socialist Party [PS] and relations with the Comintern, both battles having repercussions within the party in the form of conflicts between the various tendencies which divide the members. This strategy has encountered an imbalance caused by the progress of the left union in favor of the PS. Mr Fiszbin believes that, since the June 1977 PS Congress in Nantes, the PS leaders have shown their determination to exploit this imbalance in their favor.

Since then, Mr Fiszbin believes, the very bases of the alliance have been questioned and the possibility of a split suggested. The former Paris official believes that, at that time, most Communists were aware of the situation and of the effort needed to pressure the PS into "returning to its earlier commitment." For Mr Fiszbin the period from the September 1977 split to the March 1978 election was a battle which the PCF leadership did not despair of winning. However, the left's election failure called for reflection on how the battle had been waged and, moreover, on the reasons why this confrontation had become inevitable.

Mr Fiszbin explains how discussion within the Paris Federation on these two questions immediately after the electoral failure emphasized the broad agreement on the PCF's orientations, apart from criticism on the implementation of these orientations. From this he concludes that the debate was positive, but that the leadership decided otherwise. It sought unreserved approval, perhaps because it overestimated the membership's hostility to the stances it had been forced to adopt. It persisted in this demand during preparations for the 22d Congress of May 1979, and, fearing that the Paris membership might be large enough to refuse this approval, it decided to set about bringing their federation into line. Mr Fiszbin believes that this was a futile attempt which caused the PCF a problem which it would have preferred to avoid.

BERLINGUER, BRANDT MEET; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD240829 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 18 LD

[Augusto Pancaldi dispatch: "Brandt and Berlinguer: Wide-Ranging Conversation on International Crisis"]

[Text] Strasbourg: Willy Brandt and Enrico Berlinguer met late Wednesday afternoon in Strasbourg and had an in-depth exchange of viewpoints on problems concerning Europe and the international situation. The conversation lasted about 2 hours. Yesterday morning the following communique was released simultaneously in Bonn and Rome:

"In their capacity as members of the European Parliament, PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt had a wide-ranging conversation in Strasbourg on 12 March on European and international issues. The meeting centered on the grave dangers threatening the detente policy and the efforts being made to contain the arms race. The problems of North-South relations were also discussed."

As will be recalled, the SPD chairman, who is also the Socialist International chairman and promoter of the North-South Committee (an idea close to Willy Brandt's heart for some time, and which our party also supports, identifying it as one of the indispensable paths for resolving the world crisis and establishing a new international economic order), should have met with Berlinguer in Bonn at the end of January, at the moment of highest tension prompted by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, whose condemnation by the PCI was reasserted at that time to the European Parliament by Berlinguer himself.

Parliamentary and electoral commitments obliged Willy Brandt to postpone the talk, which he viewed within the framework of the normal exchanges of opinions and information which have already been in progress for some time between the parties. In his message to the PCI secretary general, Brandt in any case confirmed his wish for the meeting to take place, saying he was sure that it could be held during and within the framework of one of the upcoming European Parliament sessions. As we said at the beginning, the meeting did take place on Wednesday, and it proved to be cordial and useful, as it could not fail to be, like all forms of constructive dialog among the various components of the European left aimed at rebuilding the old continent's workers movement and between the leaders of two political groups which, despite their differing responsibilities and positions, both have a decisive influence on the political life of their respective countries and of Europe, whether EEC or otherwise.

The fact that the two sides considered it unnecessary to comment on the communique or to discuss at length the manifold topics raised and discussed (as shown by the fact that the talks lasted 2 hours) has, we feel, two entirely valid reasons: a mutual and understandable reticence in the present situation, and the desire to make the meeting informal--not sensational, that is, since it is not the only one that has been held--and "normal," in short, consistent with the normality which should apply, as all our party's international activity shows, to the development of relations and constructive convergences among all European popular and democratic forces.

In this context, it should be pointed out that, especially at the latest sessions of the European Parliament, some highly important convergences have emerged among the French, German and Belgian socialist forces and the Italian Communist and associated groups on the major issues of peace, disarmament and the essential continuation of the East-West dialog as the precondition for maintaining detente in Europe and throughout the world.

On this point in particular, we feel--and the communique emphasizes--that Willy Brandt and Berlinguer found a vast area for analysis and comparison of views at a time when, amid moderate-conservative and dangerous stances, the Bonn and Paris governments are tending to differentiate themselves from the U.S. line and to suggest an autonomous policy based on the awareness that the only alternative to detente is, at best, cold war. It is not even necessary to recall that Brandt was the chancellor of "ostpolitik" that he has remained loyal to and continues to guide his political activity in accordance with that decisive option for European stability and security; also there is no need to recall the principles on which the PCI's action is based.

The news of the meeting, which was announced yesterday morning with the publication of the communique, has promoted great interest in political and journalistic circles at the European Parliament.

PCI'S BOFFA EXTOLS POTENTIAL EUROPEAN ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD211559 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 14 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "Gulf Area New Border Between United States and Europe"]

[Text] It was not merely Giscard's tour which suddenly brought the Middle East back to the center of diplomatic attention, just as it was not merely the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which created the grave tension in the Persian Gulf (or Arabian Gulf, as the Arabs in fact prefer to call it). Rather, there has been a whole chain of events. The diplomatic initiatives caused by the Afghan crisis and Giscard's tour are its important links, but the sequence is lengthier: There is FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's less conspicuous visit to Cairo, there is the impending breakdown in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, to which the two sides now seem resigned, and last there is U.S. diplomacy's sensational turnabout on the Palestinian issue at the United Nations.

It is difficult at present to say what will emerge from the intense activity, of which the French president's initiative was undoubtedly the most spectacular aspect. The Middle East and the Persian Gulf--as everybody knows--mean, above all, oil. It has come about that a difference of interests between Europe and the United States has taken shape on this very sensitive matter--a difference which, wisely, nobody has dramatized, but which nevertheless remains real. Middle East oil is of far more "vital" importance to Europe than to the United States: In fact the latter, once it has reduced the waste for which it has been criticized for some time by the Europeans and Japanese, will be able largely to dispense with it. Europe cannot do so. This is why a distrust of the way in which Washington is handling the region's problems arose in Europe. This has subsequently intensified in light of recent developments.

These problems are of two kinds: The first is the conflict, which has now lasted over 30 years, between Arabs and Israelis. After many hesitations, the Americans decided to resolve it on their own and in the first person. This gave rise to the Camp David agreement. This was received in Europe with some skepticism but also with a generally favorable inclination. Today the effect of that move is becoming exhausted without the Middle East problem having approached a solution. The reason lies in the inability (or the deliberate failure) to involve in the initial agreement the parties which were deliberately excluded from it--first of all, of course, the Palestinians.

The recent episode whereby Carter 48 hours later retracted the vote by his representative at the United Nations against the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories probably has electoral origins in the United States and threatens--judging by the latest reports--to cost the admittedly able Secretary of State Vance his post. But it certainly does not increase the confidence of the parties concerned in the farsightedness and consistency of Washington's diplomacy. Unfortunately, the outcome of an intensification of the crisis would threaten to be a new explosion of the conflict.

Then there is the second kind of problem. Over the last 2 years the Americans have been confronted by an earthquake in the group of loyal states on which they could rely in the region. The earthquake had its epicenter precisely where the main pillar of the U.S. Middle East alliances--Iran--stood, but, as last November's events demonstrated, it is threatening to spread elsewhere. For this reason--that is, in order to counter feared local rebellions--Washington has set up its "quick-reaction" forces and redeployed its ships, raising not more than 2 months ago the possibility of a direct intervention in Iran. However, not even these measures are sufficient to reassure the Europeans. On the contrary, they alarm them, since the first effect of any armed conflict in the area would be that of blocking the supply of oil.

Short-Lived Simplifications

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has introduced a new factor. The legitimate emotion which this has provoked helped Carter, among other things, to finally launch the military plans already drawn up for the region, without even consulting his European allies, despite the fact that their interests were dramatically at stake. Giving or not giving support became at that time a kind of test of virility and strength--a test of "solidarity." But these simplifications are usually short lived. In the first place, there was nobody who was in favor of the Soviet intervention: Everybody was opposed to it. So it had nothing to do with that. Second, as it became enmeshed in Afghanistan, Soviet policy itself could see the prospects offered by its influence in the Middle East, which has lasted for a quarter of a century, diminishing--at least for the present. Last, the U.S. military measures themselves proved to be far from appropriate to their declared aim--that is, countering a possible thrust by the Soviet Union (a point which debates in the United States have themselves very quickly brought to light)--while being well designed for suppressing local revolts in that way which, as we have seen, certainly could not reassure the Europeans.

Incidentally, it must be said that the recent Soviet proposals (merely outlined in Brezhnev's latest speech and later set out in greater detail in the press) of an overall appraisal of the energy problem and of the security of theoil supply routes were not unskillful, either, precisely because they took these contradictions into account. Among other things, those proposals did not seek at all, as some newspapers have claimed, to exclude the United States from the discussion of the problems which have arisen--a plan which would be totally unrealistic. On the contrary, they were suggesting negotiations within the context of Helsinki, in which the United States is fully present. No government has so far rejected them. The problem of reconciling interests and stances on the two sides of the Atlantic does in fact exist. But it is precisely up to the Americans and Europeans to demonstrate that they can resolve it within the framework of their bilateral relations or on a broader basis.

Within this context French diplomacy has acted on its own account with Giscard, who has resumed De Gaulle's style and methods for the occasion. But--more silently--German diplomacy is also acting. The terms of the French proposals are known--the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the setting up of a "homeland" for them, recognition of 'Arafat as a valid interlocutor, guarantees for the security of all states in the region and a further intervention by the United Nations. The hypothesis has been put forward that this could also become Europe's joint platform. This would be a very important new development which could finally give Europe that peacemaking role in the Middle East which it has so far lacked--a role which, if it is to be serious, cannot disregard the wishes of the peoples of that region. The Americans might resent this at first, but in the long term they would also benefit from it because they would be helped to free themselves from the fetters in which their Middle East policy is imprisoned.

If there is no joint European stance as yet, we Italians are the last to be able to be surprised, in view of the Rome government's total absence--an absence as a result of which we risk losing even those points to our credit which had been scored on the problems of the Middle East in a not-too-distant past. Unfortunately, an impotent and moribund government such as that which is in office today can do very little in the international field. But this is not the only reason for its reticence. When an attempt is being made to open up new wounds in the country, as is being done today, these terribly specific problems of the current international situation are shelved. There is a preference for discussing overall options with an ideological background, which are intended to be extenuating circumstances. But with these you cannot formulate a foreign policy and, even less, a European policy capable of answering the real dilemmas posed by today's world.

PCI DEPUTIES QUESTION GOVERNMENT ON PLO RECOGNITION

LD241039 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCI Urges PLO Recognition"]

[Text] Rome--The need for the Italian Government to invite Yasir 'Arafat to Italy and officially recognize the PLO right away, thus granting official status to the Palestinian organization's existing office in Rome, was emphasized in a question which a group of PCI deputies (headed by Alinovi and Gian Carlo Pajetta) put to the prime minister and foreign minister.

The question asks in particular:

"1--What initiatives the Italian Government intends to take to facilitate negotiated and global solution to the Mideast conflict, while asserting within the framework of the security of all states in the area, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state, on the basis of a resumption of negotiations involving all the sides concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative;

"2--Whether the Italian Government does not consider it opportune to this end to invite PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to visit our country, following the statements made in Parliament by authoritative government representatives that there is no principled opposition to such a visit taking place; since other Western governments have already had meetings with Chairman 'Arafat and have established relations with the PLO in various ways, a further delay would seem inexplicable and reduce the credibility of our country's capacity for initiative;

"3--What measures the government intends to take to recognize the PLO's mission in Italy, granting it formal diplomatic status, as the representatives of all the democratic political forces have already requested several times."

The other signatories of the question, apart from Alinovi and Pajetta, were Comrades Antonio Rubbi, Bottarelli, Cecchi, Cecilia Chiovini, Giancarla Codrignari, Antonio Conte, Giadresco, Pasquini, Spataro and Tombadori.

A question was also put to the foreign minister by 26 Christian Democratic deputies (headed by Deputy Silvestri, chairman of the Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Palestinian People), who ask the government "whether the French president's initiatives, Austria's recognition of the PLO and Britain's announced desire to achieve a modification of UN Resolution 242 to strengthen the international community's commitment on the Palestinian people's behalf can be considered individual aspects of a more complex European initiative directed toward surmounting the present deadlock situation" and therefore ask "whether the government consequently intends to adopt similar attitudes, which are more necessary than ever for bringing nearer the prospects of a just, lasting and global peace in the Middle East."

BERLINGUER CONVEYS 'SOLIDARITY' TO MARCHAIS ON WAR CHARGES

LD240935 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Mar 80 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer Telegram to Marchais"]

[Text] Rome--For some weeks a defamatory campaign has been underway in France against PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais, who is the subject of charges allegedly connected with his conduct during the Nazi occupation. The PCI secretary general has sent Comrade Marchais the following telegram: "The campaign of lies unleashed against you has angered me. I convey to you the Italian Communists' and my own affectionate solidarity.

[Signed] "Enrico Berlinguer."

UKRAINIAN BISHOPS' SYNOD TROUBLES USSR-VATICAN RELATIONS

LD241245 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 20 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Carlo Rebecchi dispatch: "John Paul II Organizes a Synod of Ukrainian Bishops in Rome"]

[Text] Rome--A very difficult and perhaps explosive synod of about 20 Ukrainian Catholic bishops will be meeting in the Vatican next Monday around John Paul II: Whatever its outcome, it threatens, in effect, to expose a crisis, either in the church, or--and this could be more serious--in relations between the church and the Soviet Union.

Most of the 19 Ukrainian bishops living in the West (Europe, the United States and Australia) will take part in this Ukrainian synod. A certain number of Catholic bishops living secretly in the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine have also been invited, but it is still not known whether they will be able to attend. For security reasons and after Stalin ordered the closing of the Catholic churches in the Ukraine 32 years ago, they exercise their apostleship in absolute secrecy and do not even figure in the Vatican's almanac.

Apparently the synod's problem is very simple: The Ukranian Catholics are asking that their spiritual leader, Cardinal Slipyj, should be recognized under the title of patriarch, as the Second Vatican Council envisaged, in fact. The 87-year-old cardinal is not at all liked by the Soviet leaders. They imprisoned him at the end of the war and freed him only in 1963 after Pope John XXIII had interceded with Khrushchev. He has since been living in Rome and the 2 million Ukranian Catholics, who fled their country after religious persecution, have organized themselves around him.

Political Separatism

The Vatican, first through Paul VI and then through John Paul II, has always refused the Ukrainians' requests which would result in recognizing the existence of the Ukranian Church. There are at least two reasons for that. The Vatican indicates unofficially that the most important is the risk of a severe reaction from the Soviet Union. In fact, Rome predicts that the recognition of an autonomous Ukranian Church would certainly be interpreted by the Kremlin leaders and the Moscow Orthodox patriarchy as an act of religious and political separatism. As a result they would probably sever all relations with the Church of Rome. That would thus signify the failure of the Vatican's ostpolitik, and , it is thought, would provoke an inevitable tightening of the screws on the Catholics in all the communist countries.

Another cause for disagreement, but this time between the Vatican and the Ukranian Catholics, is the marriage of priests. Cardinal Slipyj wants exiled Ukranian seminarists to be able to marry before being ordained priests, as the Eastern Church permits. Rome is of the opposite opinion.

VATICAN RADIO NOTES MORE PRC, EAST EUROPEAN LISTENERS

AU250931 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, March 25 (ANSA)--The number of listeners tuned in to Vatican Radio is on the rise in China and in the Eastern European nations, it was learned here.

The head of Vatican Radio, Father Roberto Tucci told newsmen here that for the past year around 30-40 letters a month arrive from listeners in China. Under Mao, not only did no letters arrive, but it was not even known whether anyone heard the Vatican broadcasts in that country, Father Tucci said.

In several African nations, Vatican Radio up until recently was the only means of communication between the Rome Church and African Catholics.

Diffuclties still arise in reaching Catholics in certain European nations such as Czechoslovakia, he said.

Last year the Vatican Radio received a total of 50,000 letters from nations around the world. These included around 5,000 from the Soviet Union, 7,000 from Poland, 2,000 from North America and around 400 from China. However, there has been a strong increase in the number of letters received here over the first three months of this year, Tucci continued. As a result, some 70,000 letters are expected by the end of the year, chiefly from Asia and Eastern Europe.

Father Tucci, a Jesuit, said that for the moment there were no plans for any Vatican television broadcasts. The expenditure would be too high and the utility too low, he said. He noted that the Vatican Radio has a budget twenty times lower than that of the British "BBC" and that it has only 300 people on its staff.

DC CONSIDERS FORMULA FOR GOVERNMENT COALITION

LD242042 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party Directorate met today with the participation of Francesco Cossiga to indicate to the premier-designate the lines along which he should move in the formation of a new governemnt. Party Secretary Piccoli made a brief speech in which he stressed the importance of the position adopted by the Socialist Party in its decision to participate directly in a government in the spirit of national solidarity.

It is in this direction, said Piccoli, that Premier Cossiga's attempts should move, even though, he added, relations with the sectarian democratic parties--to which circumstances have given different roles to play--must remain within the ambit of a common policy.

It is in this direction, said Piccoli, that Premier Cossiga's attempts should move, even though, he added, relations with the secretarian democratic parties--to which circumstances have given different roles to play--must remain within the ambit of a common policy.

In a statement to journalists, Luigi Ciriaco De Mita, a member of the democratic minority, said that Piccoli's speech suggests as a possible government formula a majority that would include the Socialist Party and the Republican Party. Having received assurances that this interpretation was valid, said De Mita, we approved the secretary's speech.

Premier Cossiga has insisted on his determination to conclude the government crisis quickly.

PCI'S DI GIULIO REFLECTS ON SPLIT ON FOREIGN POLICY VOTE

LD240741 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Fernando Di Giulio 14 March speech during PCI Central Committee debate]

[Text] The recent parliamentary vote on foreign policy issues, Comrade Di Giulio began, merits some further considerations, both with regard to the overall development of events and with regard to the political significance of the outcome reached with the convergence on a unitary motion. We found ourselves faced with an initiative stemming from the rightwing forces within the Christian Democratic Party [DC], or at least forces within the DC which hold a regressive stance on foreign policy. It cannot be ruled out that this decision was heavily influenced by the German Christian Democratic leadership. The original DC motion (in parts it was coarsely provocative) was clearly designed to bring about a split in the unitary alinement which has been formed on previous occasions in connection with important aspects of Italy's international initiative. They were counting on a split in the democratic forces so as to bring about a change for the worse, a regression affecting the entire foreign policy line.

This was the fundamental political problem which the Communist group had to tackle with its initiative. It was clear that the objective had to be to thwart the DC rightwing's operation. An attempt in this direction should have been made--and in a determined matter, not simply as a principled request. A realistic consideration of the balance of forces led us to conclude that, if we introduced an alternative proposal, the DC motion would prevail. Indeed, the Socialists, Republicans and part of the DC group, who were willing to negotiate on the various positions, were not in a position to commit themselves to forming an alternative alinement to the DC motion.

With regard to this balance of forces, the promoters of the DC initiative (the part of the "preamble" alinement most directly linked to Fanfani) adopted an entirely recalcitrant position. Their objective--this should be repeated--was a split. This was evident throughout the complex phase which preceded the vote: On three occasions negotiations were begun, and three times they were interrupted. In fact the voting started amid a split which appeared impossible to heal. Only when the time came for it to examine its own motion did the DC resort to the most unusual practice of requesting an adjournment, declaring its willingness to negotiate--a solution (as later proved to be the case) which would delete from the resolution all the most obviously manipulatory and provocative parts. Was this a painless decision? On the contrary! A split occurred within the DC group, and the shift was caused by moments of harsh conflict within the party.

The unitary document which was eventually approved is the result of a subsequent series of deletations. Compared to other stances adopted in the past, it is certainly unsatisfactory, but this is not the yardstick which I believe we should use. Instead I would ask the following question: Does the outcome of this affair facilitate our international initiative or not? With this unitary vote, possibilities for action that the DC maneuver aimed to nullify remain open. Had we adopted a different stance, a winning alinement would have been formed by the DC, the Liberals, and the Social Democrats, supported by the "crutch" of the fascist group. It would have meant defeat. It would have been easier to explain and record, without arguments within the party, but nevertheless a defeat in the delicate and most important area of drawing up the country's foreign policy.

In any event, the furious reaction of the DC's most reactionary sectors adequately demonstrates the direction of the attempted maneuver and also the defeat inflicted through its essential neutralization. Realistically, we can state that a considerable number of the 60 "marksmen" who opposed the unitary solution belong to the DC group. But the problem also exists for us, and it must not be underestimated. This is the first time that discordant and breakaway attitudes--expressed in the secret ballot--have come prominently to light. We condemn these attitudes because they do not take due account of the party's need--which we consider decisive--to stand united and support political decisions and battles unitarily.

We know that there is always a price to pay for a political operation. In this case too we had to pay certain prices. Finally, an overall assessment must also take into account this vote's repercussions on the country's domestic policy. For the first time the Zaccagnini group in the DC secured scope for an initiative against the "preamble" majority; our relations with the Republicans were consolidated in this very important area; the DC rightwing saw its ambitious splittist maneuver largely neutralized. These are of course secondary consequences but they should not be underestimated.

CALTAGIRONE BROTHERS ARRESTED; ITALCASSE SCANDAL DETAILED

AU220848 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 22 (ANSA)--Italian Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni commented last night on the arrest a few hours earlier in New York of two of the three Caltagirone brothers saying that "an order of justice was carried out. The police did its duty and cooperation at the level of Interpol was once again exemplary".

The Caltagirones are wanted in connection with Italy's biggest bankruptcy scandal. The whereabouts of the third brother, Camillo, is not known.

Arrest warrants for the brothers Gaetano, Francesco and Camillo Caltagirone on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy were issued after 27 of their contracting companies went bankrupt.

They were named in arrest warrants on charges of embezzlement and false testimony in connection with the investigation into the loans made by Italcasse to a number of companies without sufficient collateral. Italcasse is the central bank of all of Italy's provincial savings banks.

In recent weeks, another investigation, into "Italcasse's slush fund", led to forty arrests in the banking and industry worlds. The "slush fund" is believed to have been used to hand out sums of money between 1970 and 1977 to members of the political establishment to obtain backing and favors.

The spiralling Caltagirone affair also led to the resignation of a government minister. Merchant Marine Minister Franco Evangelisti was quoted in an interview with a Rome daily as admitting that he had received payments from the Roman contractors. Evangelisti partially denied the interview and said he was stepping down from the post in order not to obstruct government activity.

In 1977 the Caltagirone brothers asked judicial authorities to look into their position in the wake of the controversy triggered by their request for a large loan from Italcasse.

In June 1979 Italcasse asked that a group of companies owned by the Caltagirones be declared bankrupt.

The three brothers were officially interrogated by judicial authorities and they assured they would present documentation to demonstrate how their companies' books stood when Italcasse made its request.

At that point the Roman contractors disappeared from sight. Last December a civil court declared 19 companies bankrupt and ten more the following month.

On February 8 the arrest warrants for fraudulent bankruptcy were issued. But the three brothers had already fled Italy.

On March 4, arrest warrant were issued for the Caltagirones on charges on embezzlement and false testimony in connection with the Italcasse unsecured loans investigation.

All the arrest warrants were international and entrusted to Interpol which tracked down two of the brothers in New York. A New York judge ordered the two brothers held without bail pending an extradition hearing. Police said they were preparing to flee the country on a private plane.

NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP APPLICATION TO BE ACCEPTED 'SOON'

LD210855 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 15 Mar 80 pp 1, 20 LD

[Unattributed report: "Portugal Able to Keep Nuclear Secrets"]

[Excerpt] Atlantic alliance experts have concluded that Portugal has "sufficient security conditions" to be able to have access to NATO's nuclear secrets, following a test carried out in Lisbon in the middle of last year, EXPRESSO has learned from a reliable military source. The team of alliance experts visited the Portuguese capital at the suggestion of the armed forces chief of general staff, General Ramalho Eanes, and the outcome of the tests carried out at the time indicates that Portugal's recent application to join the Nuclear Planning Group will be accepted very soon.

A source close to the Ministry of Defense acknowledged this week that [Minister of Defense] Adelino Amaro da Costa is awaiting a formal invitation from NATO to take part, with his counterparts in the alliance countries, in the Nuclear Planning Group meeting scheduled for May in Bodo in northern Norway. Amaro da Costa's presence at this meeting would mark Portugal's entry into a body whose doors were close to it in 1974-1975 as a result of pressure from NATO circles which feared at the time that the alliance's nuclear secrets would not be in good hands.

U.S. TO DELIVER FIGHTER-BOMBERS TO AIR FORCE

LD210857 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 15 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Americans Decide To Deliver Aircraft to Portuguese Air Force"]

[Excerpt] The Portuguese Air Force will receive from the United States 22 Corsair A-74 fighter-bombers, worth $74 million, in April next year. These aircraft, which will be stationed at Monte Real, are being supplied under the agreement on the leasing of the Lajes (Azores) Air Base.

After almost 2 years of constant postponements, the Portuguese Air Force pointed out to the U.S. authorities that, despite respecting the reasons cited by Washington, the delay was beginning to exceed the bounds of Portuguese goodwill. According to a well-placed military source, the air force chief of staff, General Lemos Ferreira himself, played a decisive role in inducing the Americans to honor their commitments more promptly. "In keeping with his nature, the air force chief of staff was diplomatic but firm," the source told EXPRESSO.

LISBON VIEWS PROPOSAL FOR EARLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD241338 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] At a luncheon a few days ago of leaders of the Democratic Alliance and of the Reformists' group, Sa Carneiro put forward a strategic proposal of great importance though somewhat controversial: The presidential elections should be brought forward and be held before the legislative elections. It should be said that the idea did not gain majority support at a meeting next day of the National Political Committee of the Social Democratic Party.

The idea is in keeping with the somewhat Machiavellian character of the political activity of the current prime minister. If adopted, it would force General Ramalho Eanes to make a rapid decision on whether or not to stand for another presidential term. It would also force the Socialists to hurry in choosing a candidate to support, be it Ramalho Eanes or someone else.

Finally, if the Democratic Alliance candidate emerged the winner, this would undermine the political weight of General Ramalho Eanes until the end of his mandate--that is, until 14 January, 1981.

In certain circles, it is believed that the fact that Sa Carneiro has put forward such a proposal shows that Democratic Alliance has finally chosen its presidential candidate. It is thought that his name may be announced on 25 April so as to divert attention from the customary presidential speech made that day, a speech that should, on past record, be politically important.

MINISTERS VISIT ALENTEJO, DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

LD201647 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] In pursuance of a cabinet directive, a party of government ministers yesterday visited Alentejo for the second time. The party, including Agriculture Minister Cardo Cunha, Internal Administration Minister Eurico de Melo, and Labor Minister Eusebio Marques de Carvalho, afterwards held a news conference in the town of Evora.

The agriculture minister told the news conference that while his ministry respected the land reform area farmworkers' decision to lay down their tools and hold demonstrations on 26 and 27 of this month, it would insure that the industrial action does not take an undemocratic form likely to disturb the peace and safety of those wanting to go about their work.

He said it is time people stopped clinging to myths and dreams, to fixed ideas, and began thinking in terms of what Alentejo, like the rest of the nation, has to contribute to the economy of the country as a whole. He said that Portugal's forthcoming admission into the EEC is a major challenge which cannot be met with our present level of agricultural production.

The internal administration minister said that the ministerial visit was intended to enable the ministers to see for themselves whether the authorities are in a position to assure the people that law and order will be maintained.

The labor minister said that his ministry has facts and figures about unemployment in Alentejo, which, he said, is being deliberately exaggerated for political ends. He said the government has plans to alleviate underemployment in the land reform area, one of the measures being to provide for unemployment benefits, vocational training and (?re-employment) of the workers as well as creating new jobs in coordination with other organizations.

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LISBON DEMONSTRATIONS

LD242132 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The following is the text of a note just reaching our newsroom from the Internal Administration Ministry in connection with the incidents that took place at the end of a demonstration against the rising cost of living held in Lisbon on Saturday:

Despite warnings issued on the spot by the police, certain participants in the demonstration in Figueira Square on Saturday 22 March tried to extend their action to Franqueiros and Augusta streets, Comercio Square and Rossion, with utter disrespect for the legislation on street demonstrations. As troublemakers they sought to subvert the public order and provoke a confrontation with the security forces.

After the demonstrators announced their intention through the public address system set up at the venue in defiance of the police and with the clear aim of creating scenes of physical violence, they were legitimately stopped by the security forces from carrying out their aims.

As in other analogous circumstances, this is yet another instance of top leaders not being present at the scene, after calling for political violence and enticing citizens to disrespect the law, thus provoking confrontations which result in regrettable casualties.

Proceedings against the organizers of the demonstration for this clear breach of the law will be filed by the Lisbon police at the appropriate judicial court.

The internal administration minister confirms the government's firm commitment to enforce the laws, namely, those regulating the right of assembly.

Law-abiding citizens are assured that the public order will be maintained through a determined action by the security forces.

WORKERS' LEADER SAYS NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED

LD241442 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Ernesto Cartaxo, member of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersyndical (CGTP-IN) on 23 March, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] How does the CGTP-IN view the present social situation?

[Cartxo] In the opinion of the CGTP-IN, it is clear that the present outbreak of workers' struggles is basically due to the policies pursued by the government in various areas of the national life. These policies give us cause for extreme concern since in a little more than 2 and ½ months, the government has brutally caused the deterioration of the already difficult living conditions of the Portuguese workers and of the most underprivileged classes, and has been doing its utmost to destroy the main achievements of 25 April.

In the sphere of agarian reform we are witnessing a revolting and criminal offensive against this noble attainement of 25 April. In a little more than 2 months, the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government has pillaged the cooperative farms of over 20,000 hectares of land and has actually liquidated a number of collective units of production. Over 20,000 farm workers have been made jobless since the beginning of the offensive against the agrarian reform. The farm workers who have justly opposed this policy have been subjected to barbarous beatings; not even their women and children have been spared.

With increasing forcefulness and insistence the workers are demanding a change of government, its replacement by a democratic government that will pursue democratic policies in the interests of the workers and of the country. This is why thousands and thousands of workers took to the streets in Lisbon and Oporto yesterday to protest against the government's policies. And on 25, 26 and 27 March, there will be nationwide actions of solidarity with the agrarian reform and its heroic defenders. Of course, all these actions have the support and active solidarity of the CGTP-IN in accordance with the resolutions of our third congress.

[Question] Would you say that this outburst of strikes could be seen as a kind of nonparliamentary opposition to the Sa Carneiro government?

[Answer] Obviously, in the social sphere it is indeed an expression of opposition toward the government's policies. Let there be no doubt about that because, as I have already stressed, the government's policies are directly at loggerheads with the interests and rights of the workers. And, naturally, within the framework of their rights, freedoms and guarantees enshrined in the Constitution, the workers will do their utmost to directly oppose the continuation of such policies.

[Question] Would you say that the CGTP-IN's pending application to membership of the European Trade Union Confederation signals a certain relaxation--if not a backing down--in the CGTP-IN's hitherto inflexible opposition to Portugal's membership of the EEC?

[Answer] I would not speak in terms of an inflexible opposition to EEC membership. Our position is that there should be a public debate, there should be public clarification, and this has been denied to the Portuguese people up to now. Portuguese workers and public opinion in general must be enlightened as to the pros and cons of EEC membership.

Regarding our application for membership in the European Trade Union Confederation, it is connected but not all that much with Portugal's application for EEC membership. It is part and parcel of our international relations policy.

[Question] Is it not true that the European Trade Union Confederation has conditioned the CGTP-IN's membership toward adoption of an unequivocal stand on the question of Afghanistan? Is there not a demand that the CGTP-IN voice its condemnation on the Afghan question?

[Answer] No. The question has never arisen in our contacts with the European Trade Union Confederation.

SOCIALIST PARTY ATTACKS GOVERNMENT COALITION

LD231430 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] "The present cabinet is incapable of governing in a democracy"--that was the view expressed yesterday by the Socialist Party parliamentary group in a communique released at the end of a number of meetings held for 2 days in the city of Guarda. The Socialist Party parliamentary group also denounced, quote: The escalation of the reactionary forces' attacks directed against the Constitution and aimed at destroying the present democratic regime as a means to disguise the obvious fact that the government is no longer capable of governing with the workers and is, on the other hand, unable to govern without them. Unquote.

The communique goes on to say that quote: They will go on fighting and will even step up their struggle in defense of the Constitution and democracy, of the workers' interests and in defense of the rights and freedoms. Unquote.

After accusing the government coalition of, we quote, again: systematically blocking parliamentary proceedings and of impudently failing to observe the statute of the opposition, unquote, the Socialist MP's state that, quote: The increasing government control of the media and the manipulation of news reporting which is increasingly difficult to conceal, prevents, on account of silencing tactics and distortions resorted to by the government, the dissemination of the action being carried out by the opposition both in parliament and outside it. Unquote.

MINISTRY SOURCES DENY CONSIDERING CSCE POSTPONEMENT

LD241126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Spain has not considered either suspending or postponing the European conference on cooperation and security due to be held next autumn in Madrid. This was stated by sources at the Office of Diplomatic Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The sources added: The progress of preparations is going according to schedule and consultations with the governments involved have been intensified recently. No country has, officially or otherwise, informed this ministry that it wants a postponement or suspension of the conference.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON BILATERAL TREATY TO OPEN 18 APRIL

LD231645 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] On 18 April in Madrid preliminary talks between Spain and the United States will open regarding a possible revision of the U.S.-Spanish treaty which is to expire in September next year. Circles close to the Foreign Affairs Ministry state that it is Spain's wish that there be negotiations for a new treaty to replace the existing one which was signed in 1976.

At the same time, the coming talks will raise for the first time the subject of achieving a balance of interests and improving Spain's position. Experts do not rule out the possibility that Spain might request that Washington withdraw from the Torrejon Base and that Spain might also seek greater economic and technological cooperation as well as military aid.

BELGIAN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD241454 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens arrived shortly after 1200 at Barajas Airport on a Belgian Air Force plane to begin his official visit to Spain. He is accompanied by his wife, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and a party of 30 representatives of the Belgian media.

Mr Martens was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and after the formalities they flew by helicopter to Zarzuela Palace to meet King Juan Carlos. The first talks between the two prime ministers will begin this evening at the Moncola Palace.

Suarez, Martens Banquet Speeches

LD250844 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] A gala banquet was held tonight in the Viana Palace in honor of the Belgian visitors. There were speeches by the two prime ministers during the toasts. Here are the main points:

Suarez said: We are living through a time which is dominated by conflicts, tensions and uncertainties, when detente seems to have given way to confrontation as a consequence of the situation created by the invasion of Afghanistan, a nonalined Islamic country which has been militarily occupied by a foreign power; a time of grave economic crisis at the international level which is resulting in increased unemployment, stagnated production, a general rise in inflation and an unprecedented dislocation of the energy and raw material markets.

Spain and Belgium like the other Western countries and the huge majority of the members of the international community, have condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But this strong condemnation should not prevent us from redoubling our efforts to achieve a rapprochement between the East and the West and to avoid the return to confrontation and the concepts of the cold war. The world--and above all Europe--needs detente.

Suarez added: The present international situation also demands increased concerted efforts to confront the present world economic crisis, the causes of which are international, and this is why cooperation and international solidarity are needed to deal with and solve the crisis. Spain has decided, at the free will of its people, to join the Europe Community and it will strive, full of hope, to strengthen the institutions, to overcome differences and cooperate with developing countries, especially the Arab countries and vast world of Ibero-America, with which it is linked by profound ties.

Wilfried Martens replied: Belgium welcomes Spain's forthcoming entry into the Common Market and its contribution to the actions of the EEC. These actions are even more imperative today than in the past, in light of the new challenges which the Community has to face to guarantee its development and security. The events of the past few months have reminded us how precarious peace and security are in spite of the hopes raised by the conference on security and cooperation according to the Helsinki Final Act. Our anxieties should not, however, make us renounce continuing detente. We want to continue in a spirit of realism to actively prepare for the forthcoming Madrid conference. In fact, we must continue to work for international respect for human rights which should be recognized for all.

Our talks have confirmed the existence of common objectives. Here and now I would like to express my firm conviction that in the future this convergence of views will be translated into a greater rapprochement in economic, political and cultural terms, based on cooperation and the natural affinities between our two peoples.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ EXPRESSES CONCERN AT SPANISH SITUATION

LD211101 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 18 Mar 80 p 19 LD

[EFE report: "I Have Not Spoken With Suarez Since November"--first paragraph introductory]

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez has expressed in statements his deep concern about the situation in the country. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] secretary general stated that the distance between himself and Suarez is increasingly great, and that he has not spoken with him since November. In Felipe Gonzalez' opinion, the crisis of power and credibility is increasingly pressing, and the result is that the people are experiencing disenchantment. He added that he refuses to take part in the ceremony of confusion and accused the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] of causing the current political and economic crisis which Spain is experiencing.

Madrid, 17 March--"The distance and lack of communication between myself and Suarez are increasingly great; I have not spoken with him since November," Felipe Gonzalez has told EFE, commenting on relations between the leaders of Spain's two largest parties.

The PSOE secretary general also emphasized his concern about the situation which Spain is experiencing. "For the first time since the transition to democracy began," he said, "I am gravely concerned." "The situation in the country worries me deeply, because I can see no way out of the economic and political crisis into which the UCD has led the Spanish people."

"The crisis of power and credibility is also increasingly pressing," he continued. "There is no planning and no foresight, and everything is being subjected to a makeshift policy which serves only for muddling through."

With respect to the possible disenchantment which Spanish voters may currently be experiencing, he asserted that the Spanish people are indeed experiencing disenchantment or disappointment, because they are only being asked to make sacrifices and not receiving very much in return.

"Now," he said, "when most of the collective agreements are being negotiated, the workers would be prepared to concede a few points in their wages, but in return for the government giving them what in other countries is known as a 'deferred wage' ["salario diferido"], with offsets in the form of housing financed over a lengthy period and good hospital facilities--in a word, compensation, because making this country prosper is a task for everybody. We cannot have millions of dollars in reserves and over 1.5 million unemployed. That money must be mobilized and made productive."

"I do not tire of repeating that enterprises must not be shut down, but nor do I cease saying that we must not strike for striking's sake, because all of us--workers and employers--are heading toward ruin."

When asked about the Socialists' share of the blame for this situation, he said: "The policy of consensus ended with the Constitution; sometimes it is necessary to give way on some points for the good of the country, but the sorry truth is that we are only asked to negotiate on what is of interest to the government and we are denied this on what could be of interest to us. And, of course, we are no longer going to tolerate the subterfuge that consensus continues and we are all guilty. We Socialists are not in the government, and so we cannot make decisions. Nor do we have a majority in the Cortes...; I refuse to take part in the ceremony of confusion."

Last, he referred to the government's approach to the autonomies, and said that you cannot give to some what is denied to others, because this attitude irritates the people. "In any case," he commented, "it is good that the mistakes be acknowledged; it is a sign of humility to which we are not very accustomed."

PCE ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLITICAL SITUATION

LD242240 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The permanent committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Executive Committee, which met this evening with Santiago Carrillo in the chair, has issued a communique which states that after examining the political situation created in Spain after the Andalusian referendum and the Basque and Catalan elections, it believes that a change of government and policy in the country is essential.

CARRILLO'S ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS CAUSE 'UNEASE'

LD211744 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to an off-the-record, confidential report, Santiago Carrillo's continuing criticism of the Soviet Union because of the military invasion of Afghanistan is causing unease among the Spanish Communist Party's most pro-Soviet grassroots members. The same source notes the pro-Soviet tendency is gaining the upper hand in the Communist Party machinery.

WHITEHALL BLAMES EEC SUMMIT DELAY ON ITALIAN PROBLEMS

LD241345 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1306 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The postponement of the Common Market summit--due to be held in Brussels next Monday and Tuesday--was blamed by Whitehall today on the domestic political problems in Italy.

In London, news of the postponement came as a surprise but official sources stressed that a new Italian government is in the process of being formed and this rather than the row over Britain's Common Market bill, is thought to have caused the delay.

The Italians are the present holders of the presidency of the EEC Council and it is technically up to them to call the summit meeting.

The Brussels summit was expected to have spent much time discussing Britain's case for a large cut in its 1,200 million pound Common Market bill. Today Government sources said that since Britain's case was for a reduction in the financial year 1980-81, a short delay would not cause a major problem. But much would depend on how long a delay was now planned.

With the summit in mind, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington had talks today with his Dutch opposite number Dr. Christopher Van der Klaauw, while Mrs Thatcher is due to meet West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as the end of this week.

Further Details

LD242004 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1909 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain has wasted no time in pressing for a new date for the EEC summit to consider Mrs Thatcher's demands for a substantial cut in Britain's 1,200 million pound contribution to the Community budget.

The Foreign Office suggested tonight that the next summit--postponed from next week because of the Italian Government crisis--should be before the end of April.

Italy is the current president of the EEC.

Today official sources in London stressed that a new Italian Government is being formed, and this rather than the row over Britain's EEC bill is thought to have caused the delay.

Italian ambassador to London Signor Cagiati today explained his country's difficulties to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

In its statement afterwards, the Foreign Office said Britain had made it clear to all the EEC countries that agreement to the postponement was conditional on a new firm date--by the end of April at the latest.

Some pro-Market Tory MSs thought tonight the postponement might help, in giving all sides time to examine the results of a collision course.

CAGATAY REELECTED LEADER OF TURKISH CYPRIOT PARTY

TA231508 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, was reelected the chairman of the ruling National Unity Party [NUP] at the third congress of the party in Nicosia today. Addressing the congress before his reelection, Mr Cagatay reiterated that the latest UN General Assembly resolution on Cyprus overshadowed the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He said that it was like the Sword of Damocles hanging over the Turkish Cypriot community and that as long as it hangs there it would be an obstacle to the resumption of the talks or it would not allow the talks to yield positive results.

The prime minister also said that as long as the Greek Cypriots maintain their traditional animosity against the Turks it would be impossible to find a solution to the Cyprus problem and bring permanent peace to Cyprus and the region. He reiterated that the problem could be solved not at international forums, but through the international talks held in good faith. Mr Cagatay said he wanted the Greek Cypriot leadership to know that its campaign of slander and vilification against the Turks at international forums encouraged the Turkish Cypriots further to become self-sufficient and would result in wider recognition of the political status of the Turkish Cypriot community. This was proved by the fact that the Turkish Cypriot community had made great progress in its struggle for becoming more self-sufficient. The federated state had also obtained good results in its efforts for receiving international recognition. One of these favorable results was the holding of an Islamic conference in the federated state and the sympathetic understanding shown by the Muslim countries for the problems of the federated state.

Turning to the economic situation in the federated state, the prime minister said the gross national product in the north would reach 4.65 billion Turkish lira in 1980, while this was 4.346 billion lira last year. He stressed that the target was to achieve a 7 percent annual economic growth.

GOVERNMENT FIGURE VIEWS POSSIBLE KLIRIDHIS-CAGATAY MEETING

NC241221 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 24 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Excerpts] Commenting on the statement made day before yesterday by the Turkish Cypriot political leader, Mr Cagatay, chairman of the "National Unity Party" and "prime minister" in Denktas' government, the president of the "Democratic Rally," Mr Kliridhis, said that "he is ready to meet him in his capacity as a party leader."

A political figure from the government side said in answer to a question on how he views such a meeting:

"I do not see anything bad--nor would I say the opposite--in a meeting between party leaders from the two sides. I, too, would have agreed to participate with even the remotest hope that something good and useful might come out of such a meeting if it is held in an atmosphere of mutual good will and frankness.

"The only thing I have to say, in the case of Mr Kliridhis, is that it would be good if a possible meeting (in view of the fact that the talks are pending, and in view of the known UN General Assembly resolution on appointing an investigatory committee) were held a little later so that it would not create misunderstanding or confusion internationally, which the Turkish side would definitely hasten to exploit."

KIPRIANOU URGES AUSTERITY IN FACING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

NC221226 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has stressed the need for austerity to deal with the economic problems facing the country. Addressing the annual meeting of the Public Servants Union in Nicosia this morning, the president called for measures to reinforce economic stability, cuts in luxury spending and help for the poorer classes.

Turning to political issues, Mr Kiprianou called on all parties and organizations to set national interest above everything else and strengthen unity and concord. The president of the republic reiterated that the government and the Greek Cypriot side were inspired by good will and moderation and were ready to attend talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

The meeting was also addressed by the president of the House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis; the minister of finance, Mr Avxendiou; and the general secretary of the Public Servants Union, Mr Iakovou. His Beatitude Archbishop Khrisostomos, ministers and other officials attended the opening session. The conference will continue until Monday.

AYDINLIK INTERVIEWS ARCHBISHOP KHRISOSTOMOS

NC241045 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 21 Mar 80 p 1 NC

[Interview granted by Greek Cypriot Archbishop Khrisostomos to AYDINLIK correspondent in Nicosia--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: May I learn your views on the solution of the Cyprus dispute?

Answer: First of all, foreign intervention must stop. Everybody must understand that the Turks and the Greeks can co-exist on this island. We must tell all outsiders who interfere in our internal affairs--be it directly or indirectly: "Stop interfering," and this includes Turkey and Greece.

I believe that when the interference stops, the Turkish and Greek Cypriots can find a solution.

Question: What practical steps can be taken toward a settlement?

Answer: Many people think that we can extricate ourselves from the present deadlock through negotiations. My conviction is that no settlement can be found under the present conditions. Let me explain why: The Greek Cypriots are the oppressed side today, because they have been driven from their homes and institutions. Secondly, the Turkish Army is still on the island. Turkey has 40,000 troops on the island. Moreover, according to some circles, some 80,000 Turks have come from Turkey to settle in Cyprus. How can the Turkish Cypriots take an independent decision under these circumstances? I believe they have to act according to the wishes of Turkey.

Question: Do you mean that the key to a settlement is in the hands of Turkey?

Answer: Everything depends on the wishes of Turkey. If Turkey is concerned only with the future and security of the Turkish Cypriots, then the key could turn in the lock. But if the intention is to partition Cyprus or treat Cyprus as a bridgehead, this would make it impossible to resolve the Cyprus issue.

We gather from the intercommunal talks held so far that Turkey's aim is to treat Cyprus as a bridgedhead. That is why we--the Greek Cypriots and our government--have resorted to the United Nations for help. True, the security of the Turkish Cypriots is an important question. Upon the departure of the Turkish troops from the island, we must be in a position to offer a crystal clear answer as to how this security can be provided.

Both Christopher and Nimetz asked me the same question during my visit to the United States. As I recall, I told them: "Let the UN troops take care of the security of the Turkish Cypriots, both before and after the settlement. Let the Cyprus Government share the costs between the two communities on the island until confidence is restored."

Question: May I have your views on the much-talked-about federation in Cyprus?

Answer: I am against any form of settlement which may introduce separatism on the island, be this in respect of territory or population. Division severs relations between the communities. The Turkish Cypriots could resolve their own problems. The Greek Cypriots could do the same. But it would be wrong to completely isolate the two communities from each other. Let there be a central state on the island, and let both Greek and Turkish Cypriots look upon this central state as their own.

Question: What would you say if two regions were formed, with the Greeks forming the majority in one and a Turkish majority in the other?

Answer: Yes, this could be done. Makarios used to say: If the Turkish Cypriots wish to stay in the north, we are prepared to build them houses in the north. However, the return of the Greek Cypriots to their homes must not be obstructed. I believe that it is grossly unfair for the Greek Cypriots to be driven from their homes and for others should move into them.

INTERIOR MINISTER: NOT MUCH HOPE FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS

NC231236 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] In his address in Limassol today to the sixth district congress of refugees residing in the town and district of Limassol, Interior Minister Veniamin stated that, because of Turkish intransigence, there are no great prospects for resuming the intercommunal talks in the near future. Veniamin stressed that the Greek Cypriot side was ready to attend negotiations based on the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements and on the UN resolutions. The resumption of talks, however, clashes with the continuing Turkish intransigence. In any event, no agreement would be signed if it abandoned the rights of the refugees or did not insure the security of all the Cypriot people.

BRIEFS

AKEL-BCP COOPERATION--A protocol for cooperation in further strengthening bipartite relations was signed in Nicosia yesterday between AKEL's Nicosia-Kyrenia District Committee and a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party committee from Plovdiv Okrug, headed by Ivan Panev. The protocol provides for the exchange of delegations and working groups for cooperation in various political, organizational and other issues as well as in the cultural, social and athletic fields. [Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 23 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 NC]

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO EXTEND AID

IMF Loan

TA242039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The IMF Administrative Council has decided to activate the third part of special withdrawal loan, which amounts to $60 million in accordance with the existing standby agreement between Turkey and the fund. In accordance with the same agreement Turkey had previously benefited from a special withdrawal loan of $170 million, TRT Washington correspondent Berna Kulac reports that the IMF Administrative Council also assessed the economic measures being implemented in Turkey since 25 January within the framework of the standby agreement.

The World Bank Administrative Council will meet in Washington tomorrow and will discuss extending a program loan of $200 million to Turkey. World Bank officials said that the loan will be extended to facilitate the implementation of the economic measures taken by the Turkish Government. Officials added that the loan will be used to purchase fertilizer and industrial raw materials.

The OECD is to meet in Paris on Wednesday to discuss the amount of the urgent aid to be extended to Turkey. A delegation headed by the under secretary of the prime minister's office and the deputy under secretary of the state planning organization, Turgut Ozal, will be representing Turkey at the OECD meeting to be held on Wednesday. The amount of aid to be extended to Turkey will be fixed at the meeting.

OECD Meeting

TA241221 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Turgut Ozal, the under secretary of the prime ministry and deputy under secretary of the state planning organization, left for Paris this morning to hold talks on the issue of aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD. In a statement to a TRT correspondent at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said that he would participate in the OECD meeting to be held in Paris tomorrow. He added that the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey would be determined during this meeting. Ozal will return home from Paris on Thursday.

ERKMEN SUPPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES

TA211914 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has sent a message to the president of the UN Special Committee on the Struggle Against Racism on the occasion of the Struggle Against Racism Day. In his message, Erkmen said that the Turkish people and the government are opposed to racism. Pointing out that the Turkish people and their government support the people of South Africa in their just and legal struggle against the racist white minority government, Erkmen reiterated his pleasure over the victory won by the Zimbabwe people against racist policy.

LIBYAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

TA241708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Libyan Economy Minister [title as heard] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah arrived in Turkey today for talks aimed at the promotion of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Durdah and the delegation accompanying him were received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by State Minister Orhan Eren.

In a statement at the airport, the visiting minister said that he paid this visit in a bid to reassess the prospects of cooperation between the two countries and to solve some difficulties that had arisen. Pointing out the great importance that his country attaches to cooperation with Turkey, Durdah said that he was convinced that his talks would bring beneficial results for both countries.

In his statement, State Minister Eren said that efforts would be made during the talks to give impetus to economic and trade relations between Turkey and Libya. Eren expressed his conviction that the two countries would give the best example of productive cooperation between two countries. Official talks between the Turkish and Libyan delegations will begin in Ankara tomorrow.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONGRESS IN TFSC

TA231724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A delegation headed by Minister of State Muhammed Kelleci has left for the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus by air to attend the 8th General Council meeting of the World Islamic Congress. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Kelleci said that issues concerning peace and humanity, international threats directed against the Islamic world and the problems of Islamic minority communities around the world will be discussed.

More than 40 Muslim countries and seven Islamic institutions are participating in the General Council meeting of the Islamic Congress, whose headquarters is in Karachi. The World Islamic Congress, which will begin in Magosa [Famagusta] in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus tomorrow, will end on 27 March.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

TA212024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, who has been visiting Pakistan for some time as the official guest of his Pakistani counterpart, has returned to Ankara. During his stay in Pakistan, Sahinkaya conducted studies in certain Pakistani Air Force units and installations.

MINISTRY ISSUES REGULATIONS ON TRADE WITH IRAN

TA222028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that persons and organizations in the Agri region will be able to trade with the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Gurbulak border checkpoint. A circular by the Trade Ministry published in the official gazette today cites the principles regulating border trade in the region. Under these regulations, those allowed to conduct border trade will be able to import only diesel oil, fuel oil, kerosene and gasoline. However, they will be able to export any item that is not banned by law or other decrees.

VOTCP SCORES U.S. PRESSURES IN NEAR, MIDDLE EAST

TA230858 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] "The recently intensified hysterical outcries of the U.S. administration in the Near and Middle East clearly show that the developments in this region constitute a severe blow on U.S. imperialism."

Since 1950 Pentagon strategists have been attempting to penetrate the southern and southeastern borders of the Soviet Union. All U.S. governments cooperated with the reactionary governments in the region. "However, the people altered this trend. Even the strength of the United States was not sufficient to stop these developments in the region." During 1978 and 1979 the people of Iran and Afghanistan detached themselves from this strategic chain extending from Turkey to the Persian Gulf as a result of a revolutionary process. Some 50 million people living in these countries rejected imperialism and in particular U.S. imperialism.

"Together with the puppet governments in the region, the United States also lost its close control over the 3,000 km southern border and airspace of the Soviet Union. Until then, the U.S. militarists had considered themselves masters of the region with limitless authority. In 1978, the United States deployed 4,800 troops in Turkey where it has some 30 bases. The United States also initialed a new military agreement with Turkey some time ago and in return promised to increase military and economic aid to Turkey in a so-called significant manner."

In addition, the Pentagon is attempting to establish new bases on Israeli and Lebanese soil. It is also trying to open bases in Egypt, Somalia and Kenya. Over 30 U.S. warships and aircraft carriers are currently in the Persian Gulf. Preparations are under way to have a permanent U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean. "All these developments indicate that the U.S. imperialists have not accepted their defeat in the region and that it is planning an extensive counterattack which could affect the whole world."

"Within the framework of international war preparations, the Washington administration attaches great importance to training elite military cadres for governments under its control in the Near and Middle East." Since the 1950's, the United States has been giving a clear anti-Soviet direction to the countries in the Near and Middle East. It is directed against the Soviet Union on the outside and the oppressed people inside.

"The United States also considers it important to train loyal cadres for the torture organizations in these countries like the MIT [National Intelligence Organization] and SAVAK." It is also known that the CIA establishes various secret organizations in these countries and that it stages attacks and sabotage against democratic forces and persons.

All the developments prove that the U.S. imperialists have recently--especially following the blow they received from the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan--increased their destructive actions and pressures on Turkey. The Turkish Communist Party is trying to maintain the unity of all anti-imperialist forces and democrats and to organize the struggle to terminate imperialism's sovereignty.

VOTCP REPORTS GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN WORKERS CONGRESS

TA250749 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Congratulatory message sent by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the 12th ongress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party on 24 March 1980]

[Text] To the 12th ngress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party: Dear Comrades, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee as well as Turkish Communists and toilers, I would like to salute your congress with revolutionary greetings, wishing it great success. Under the guidance of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Hungarian working class and the Hungarian people are rapidly progressing in the cause of establishing and developing socialism.

Tightly bound with the Soviet Union--Lenin's country--the socialist Hungarian state is making important contributions to strengthening global peace and socialism.

Brotherly ties exist between the Turkish Communists and Hungarian Communists as well as the TCP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party within the framework of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The TCP attaches great value to further strengthening these ties and of friendship between our countries.

I wish your congress great success. With our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen [dated] 24 March 1980.

NSP DEPUTY FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

TA241536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 24 Mar (AA)--National Salvation Party Deputy Sener Battal (Konya) announced he would be a candidate for president at the joint session of the Grand National Assembly Tuesday. He said he was becoming a candidate "only symbolically" in order to releave parliament from the image of "being unable to nominate a presidential candidate." The parliament was unable to ballot on the presidential election when it met for that purpose Saturday because there were no candidates.

Battal hoped other members of parliament, whose names were circulated in connection with the presidential post, would show the "same courage" so as not to lock up the election.

Sener Battal--born in the Aksehir District of the Konya Province, in 1940--has just completed the age requirement for a presidential candidate. He is a graduate of the Gazi Teacher Training Institute and the Faculty of Law in Ankara.

INTERIOR MINISTER CALLS ON TERRORISTS TO SURRENDER

TA241144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] A committee appointed by the Interior Ministry in accordance with the law on the prevention of acts affecting peace and security has called on 12 persons to surrender. In a news conference held in Ankara today, Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcigil revealed the identity of the 12 persons for whom the call to surrender has been made. Gulcigil called on these persons to surrender within 15 days beginning Wednesday, 26 March 1980. The security forces will be allowed to use arms against those who do not surrender in accordance with this call.

Pointing out that the call made to these persons would be announced in the media, Gulcigil said that the resolution of the committee to this effect would be handed to the families of the persons concerned. Interior Minister Gulcigil continued:

[Begin Gulcigil recording] In a bid to insure the security of life and property, the prevalence of law, order and tranquility, and the liberty of life, our government is activating all measures--within the framework of law--to prevent and uproot anarchic and secessionist terrorism and armed robberies directed against the unity of the Turkish state, the unity and solidarity of the Turkish people, and the peace and security of the country. It is a very well-known fact that as blows are inflicted on illegal organizations, these groups are not intimidated by terror. The terrorists--who have been transformed into a crime machine--begin to act in increased desperation. There is no organization stronger than the state, and it is out of the question for the terrorists to succeed.

It is obvious that this chaos will not be of any use to those engaged in acts of terror either. Departing from this belief, and in a humane effort, our ministry has decided to call on suspects or convicts--who have committed capital crimes and are now erring with their weapons, individually or in groups, continuing to threaten or disrupt public order--in a bid to insure once more peace and security throughout the country and prevent further bloodshed among brothers. If these persons fail to surrender within the 15 days from Wednesday, 26 March 1980, the security forces will be authorized to use their weapons following a warning to surrender. In the event that these persons use their weapons against the security forces, then fire will be returned without any warning at all.

There is one matter I would like to clarify for the benefit of our citizens. Weapons will be used against those who abet criminals during the shootout or during their attempt to flee. Moreover, in accordance with the fourth article of Law No 1481, all those who hide or provide arms or ammunition to the persons to whom the call to surrender has been made will be liable to stiff jail sentences. [end recording]

Interior Minister Gulcigil said that the committee composed of the representatives of the Justice Ministry, Gendarmerie Command and the Directorate General of Security under the chairmanship of the under secretary of the Interior Ministry was continuing to examine the files received from various provinces. He added that the names of other suspects and convicts to be called to surrender would be revealed later. Gulcigil said that this appeal was made in an effort to present those who had committed a capital crime with a last chance to take refuge with the law.

DISK LEADER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT WAGE PROPOSALS

TA231802 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1555 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Izmit (Turkey's Marmara region), 23 March (AA)--DISK (Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions) Secretary General Abdullah Basturk told a rally in Izmit Saturday that the government-proposed version of "echelle-mobile" foreseeing wage increases to go with price increases was in fact aimed at "undermining the syndical struggle of the working class and finally to eliminate the labor unions."

Addressing the "Democracy Rally," Basturk said under the government-proposed tax bill, a 25 percent tax on rentals and revenues from stocks and bonds and a 45 percent tax on the incomesof the workers and state employees would be levied, and the newly-introduced value-added tax would cause further price increases. "Bills elaborated during the former RPP government in order to destroy our democratic rights and liberties are being rapidly passed through the parliamentary houses," he stressed.

Basturk criticized the "terror" program aired by the Turkish radio-tv company in which "hostility toward the working class" was exhibited, adding: "Large-scale strikes have begun. They will be followed by other strikes and work stoppages. Besides, we are definitely going to celebrate May Day all over the country. Let us be prepared for it."

BRIEFS

NEW FERRY SERVICE--Izmir, 24 Mar (AA)--Ferryboat service will be available between Turkey and Libya starting the first week of April when two Libyan ferryboats stop at Izmir on their northern Mediterranean line. The 3-week round trip of the ferryboats operated by Libya will include stops at Benghazi, Tripoli, Palma (Majorca), Barcelona, Marseilles, Naples, Catania (Sicily), Malta, Piraeus, and Izmir. [Text] [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA]

DAILY REPORT

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BAYRAK RADIO REPORTS ON WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS IN TFSC

Pro-TFSC Resolution

TA251547 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The World Islamic Congress unanimously adopted at its meeting in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] a draft resolution envisaging the support of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in all aspects. The resolution calls for the support of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus on all political issues. It also calls for cooperation with the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in the social, economic and cultural fields. The resolution states that the Islamic countries should use Ercan State Airport and it also denounces all the Greek Cypriot efforts aimed against the interests of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Further on Cyprus Resolution

TA251847 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The World Muslim Congress, continuing its session at the Salamis Bay Hotel in Famagusta this afternoon, adopted a resolution on Cyprus. The resolution regrets the attempt of the Greek Cypriot leadership to destroy the binational character of the partnership state of Cyprus and the continuation of the economic sanctions against the Turkish Cypriots. It supports the resolutions adopted by the Constituent Council of the World Muslim League at its annual sessions since 1965 and the resolutions of the Islamic Congress adopted on several occasions. It recalls the summit agreements of 1977 and 1979 between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and the exchange of population agreements between the parties aiming at the reestablishment of the state of Cyprus based on the equal partnership of the two communities in a bizonal form so that the two autonomous administrations in the island can establish an independent, sovereign and nonalined federal republic on the basis of equality, security and peace acceptable to both parties without giving either party the right to persecute or exploit the other.

The resolution also urges the delegates to call upon their governments and Islamic organizations operating in their countries to declare firm solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots in their endeavors to gain the benefit of international aid in order to activate their economy and social services, which have been greatly damaged by the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish community.

It welcomes the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot people for settling the long-standing Cyprus dispute through the intercommunal negotiations. It expresses the hope that the intercommunal talks will be resumed without further delay in a constructive and meaningful way and will yield positive results. It calls upon all the Islamic countries and organizations to extend assistance towards the building of mosques and schools in Cyprus.

The resolution calls upon the Islamic governments to establish commercial, economic, cultural and other links with the federated state. It also calls upon the Islamic countries to direct their airlines to include Ercan State Airport in the international flights.

It finally expresses sincere gratitude to the Government of Turkey for the support and assistance it has given to the federated state, including its timely intervention which saved the Muslim Turkish Cypriots during the massacres perpetrated by the Greek Cypriots in 1974.

The resolution was warmly welcomed by the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, and the Turkish minister of state, Mr Kelleci.

Mr Atakol described the adoption of the resolution as a happy event and expressed his gratitude to the delegates for their efforts towards the just cause of the Turkish Cypriot community. Mr Kelleci described the resolution as a vital decision and said that it opened new horizons for the Turkish Cypriot community to become a member of the Islamic organizations.

Solidarity Day With TFSC

TA251949 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A resolution adopted at the World Islamic Congress meeting today declares 24 March as a solidarity day between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and Islamic countries. The draft resolution, which was submitted by the Indonesian delegation, was adopted unanimously.

TFSC's Atakol Requests Aid

TA251431 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 25 Mar TA

[Excerpt] The eighth session of the World Muslim Congress is continuing at the Salamis Bay Hotel in Famagusta today. The conference which opened yesterday morning with an address by President Denktas is discussing Islam, peace and the difficulties of mankind. This morning the session was presided over by the minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Mr Atakol. He told the session that the conference meant a great deal for the Muslim Turkish Cypriots. He said that the fact that it was being held in the federated state was very significant for the Turkish Cypriots. The Muslim population of the world was actually implementing its belief that the Turkish Cypriots were part of this island and they should not be left alone and that nobody should be allowed to treat them as second class citizens in their own homeland. Mr Atakol said that the conference signified a very important step toward Muslim solidarity. He stressed that the Turkish Cypriots, as other Muslims in different parts of the world, were in great need of Muslim solidarity. With the help of this solidarity, he said, we have rid ourselves of oppression.

He continued: Our thoughts and prayers now are for the liberation of our Muslim brethren of Palestine, Afghanistan and the Philippines. Economically we may be unable to extend them any help. However, our chests, full of faith, are ready to shield any danger directed against them. We openly proclaim that we are ardent supporters of the Muslim liberation movements of Palestine, Afghanistan, the Philippines and all others.

After stressing that Muslim solidarity would help the Turkish Cypriots fight the economic embargo imposed upon them by the Greek Cypriot community, Mr Atakol said: The Greek Cypriots received $1 billion of foreign aid during the last 5 years. The federated state did not receive a single penny. The World Bank is now financing six projects in Greek Cyprus. The World Bank, the United Nations development program and countries themselves are pouring financial and technical aid into Greek Cyprus. Because of the great economic help going into Greek Cyprus, the income per capita in Greek Cyprus went up to $3,500 whereas in Turkish Cyprus, it is $900 per capita. Our airports, ports, tourism, trade and everything is under embargo. Not a single foreign airline uses our airport. That is why we ask our Muslim brothers to help us break this embargo. We need the economic help of the Islam Development Bank because the World Bank, like all other international agencies, is discriminating against the Turkish Cypriots. We ask the Muslim countries to fly their airlines to Turkish Cyprus. This is very important for the development of our tourism, trade and agriculture.

Mr Atakol concluded: We ask you to help us get the right kind of resolution at this year's Islamic conference that will enable us to get financial aid from the Islamic World Bank and that will urge the Muslim countries to use our airport and stop helping the Greek embargo imposed upon us.

WARSAW PACT DEMANDS FREEZING TROOP STRENGTHS DURING MBFR

AU211300 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Forces Reduction: Rather Unproductive Discussion About Troop Strengths"]

[Text] The demand for a freezing of troop strengths for the duration of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in Central Europe was again voiced at the 232d plenary session on Thursday [20 March] by the Bulgarian chief delegate, Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries.

According to an Eastern press spokesman, Shopov, the only speaker to address that session, again drew attention to the NATO states' refusal to commit themselves not to increase their troop strengths during the first and second phase of the envisaged forces reduction.

A Western press spokesman said in this context that on the part of the NATO countries there are no objections in principle to a freezing of troop strengths, and that even the West itself had submitted a proposal to that end in the past. However, first it is necessary to achieve a clarification regarding the controversial issue of Eastern troop strengths in the reduction area. (According to NATO figures, the East has a superiority of 150,000 men in Central Europe.) Only a settlement of this question would prevent that problem from becoming a constant source of controversy, the press spokesman said. He added that the Western side is currently studying the latest Eastern proposal for both sides to submit figures for troop strength as of 1 January 1980, thus bringing them up to date.

The next plenary session will be held on Thursday, 27 March.

UNESCO TO INVESTIGATE ARREST OF OFFICIAL IN E. BERLIN

LD251622 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Paris--Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, intends to send an envoy to East Berlin shortly to obtain clarification about the fate of UNESCO official Percy Stulz, who is being detained in the GDR against his will. It was learned from UNESCO circles in Paris on Tuesday that the GDR authorities' accusations against the prominent GDR historian, who has been working abroad for a long time, are still not clear.

Stulz, who is over 50 and has been living in Paris with his wife and child, is the highest ranking international UNESCO official from the GDR and is in charge of the "cultural heritage" subdepartment. He had gone to East Berlin in his official capacity to attend a meeting of his country's national commission.

It was learned in Paris that East Berlin subsequently informed UNESCO that Stulz had suffered a heart attack, but Stulz denied this over the telephone. On Monday it was reported in Paris that he and his mother had both been detained. Informed UNESCO circles in Paris today denied reports that Stulz had been abducted from West Berlin.

EEC HAS 'QUIETLY ABANDONED' AFGHAN NEUTRALITY INITIATIVE

LD251227 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Adamson: "EEC Drops 'Neutral Afghanistan' Plan"]

[Text] The EEC has quietly abandoned a plan for a concerted initiative on Afghanistan based on Lord Carrington's proposal for a neutral, non-aligned state.

The proposal was endorsed by the EEC foreign ministers at a Rome meeting on Feb. 19. It was agreed that after further consultations a detailed plan would be drawn up and left to the Italians, as current holders of the EEC presidency, to present.

But a French decision to conduct bilateral negotiations with the Russians on Afghanistan rather than through the EEC knocked a large hole in the plan while it was still in its rudimentary stage.

Another difficulty was lack of enthusiastic support from non-aligned countries, some of whom took exception to the concept of neutrality.

The Russians have meanwhile adopted a "sit tight" policy and refused to negotiate. President Babrak Karmal undoubtedly expressed their view when he categorically rejected "neutralisation" in a Muslim new year speech this weekend.

Russian troops would "definitely stay" in Afghanistan until external provocations and aggressions ceased to exist and a "real, valid guarantee" against intervention had been secured, he said. That would seem to rule out any Soviet withdrawal in the foreseeable future.

The neutrality idea is by no means dead so far as Western countries are concerned, but they have little leverage at the moment, particularly as the Olympic boycott is not proving effective so far.

A Foreign Office source said yesterday that Britain was still pursuing the concept through bilateral talks with a number of countries.

KREISKY TO VISIT BELGRADE BEGINNING 8 APRIL

LD251817 Hamburg DPA in German 1804 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Vienna--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will arrive in Belgrade 8 April on an official 3-day visit to Yugoslavia. DPA was told this on Tuesday by an authorized source. The invitation was extended by Yugoslavia some time ago and repeated in the past few days despite President Tito's grave illness.

OPPOSITION LEADER MOCK SCORES GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY

AU251100 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Mock Warns Against Leaning Toward Nonalined Countries; Foreign Policy Has Lost its Outlines"]

[Text] Graz--People's Party [OeVP] Chairman Mock launched a sharp attack on the current Austrian foreign policy [in a speech] in Graz on Monday [24 March]. He particularly warned against a policy guided by the idea of a special affinity with the nonalined group. This would neither be in line with Austria's basic ideopolitical position nor with the country's political and economic interests, he said.

Speaking at an experts meeting sponsored by the OeVP parliamentary faction and the Styrian provincial organization of the OeVP Farmers League under the slogan "Austria's agricultural trade with the European Community," Mock demanded that, instead, an "enterprising, consistent, purposeful European policy" become again the central line of Austria's foreign policy. Pointing out that the agricultural trade deficit has increased tenfold since 1972, namely to 5 billion schillings, he called for concrete measures for improving Austrian agriculture's competitive ability in the EEC region.

Mock explained his aversion to the nonalined countries by referring to their constant attempts to take sides in various conflicts. This, he said, makes it impossible for a neutral state to follow their policy; otherwise, it would lose any credibility. Moreover, Austria's interests in the North-South conflict are basically identical with those of the other Western industrialized countries.

"In the past few years Austria's foreign policy has lost its clear outlines," the OeVP chairman continued. The consistency and quiet restraint that should characterize the foreign policy of a permanently neutral state--especially when it is in a geographically exposed position--have been replaced by flightiness, personal interests and an inclination to diplomatic spectacles. Mock cited as examples Austria's [UN] vote for Cuba's Security Council candidacy, and the recognition of the PLO.

Through this "so-called" recognition the Socialist government has violated a hitherto observed principle of Austria's foreign policy, namely, to recognize only states, Mock said. Soon others may come and try, referring to the PLO and employing more or less open pressure, to induce Austria to take steps concerning other movements and organizations which, however, at the same time would compel Austria to adopt biased positions that have nothing in common with the country's interests.

In conclusion, Mock warned against a blurring of positions, "for Austria's security is founded last but not least on a natural feeling of solidarity on the part of the West." A sliding into grey zones would therefore affect Austria's security, he said.

SPD'S WEHNER INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, FOREIGN POLICY

DW251100 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1000 GMT 23 Mar 80 DW

[Interview by unidentified reporter with the SPD Bundestag faction chairman, Herbert Wehner, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Wehner, concern for peace can be seen like a red thread running from your statement on Afghanistan up to your speech on Thursday in the Bundestag. Are you concerned that the big powers might possibly drift against their will into war, or do you share the opinion of those observers who interpret the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a victory for the hawks of the Kremlim?

[Answer] The first interpretation is certainly the prevailing one, namely, that the world powers could get into a situation from which it will be very difficult to extricate themselves, and that more conflicts could be added to the existing ones. That is my concern, honestly speaking.

[Question] Does one really need to be concerned about peace?

[Answer] I admit that I am concerned because I fail to see when the two world powers will speak to each other again, and because in a year--that is, please, no reproach to anybody --there will be American presidential elections.

[Question] Mr Wehner, let me return once again to question number one--the motives--because the motives probably offer the only opportunity to look for a solution. Will you stand by your earlier judgment about the defensive intentions of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] You are citing something that has often been used and that is still often being used. At that time I was asked about it in a radio interview and I said that I knew what I was risking in saying that what they have in the way of arms and what they are building in addition in the way of military preparedness is defensive. I want it to be interpreted to mean that they want to keep what has been in their sphere since World War II, and that for reasons of maintaining that imperium they cannot look on while one part or other suddenly becomes independent, so to speak. That is how it ought to be understood.

[Question] Mr Wehner, did the Soviets not go beyond that sphere with regard to Afghanistan, or would you say that this was a sphere of influence already, so that seen this way it was also defense?

[Answer] Preventive action. And yet--that does not make it more appetizing. It is a matter with grave consequences, but it was a preventive action. I frankly admit--it sounds like a very private opinion--that I very much thought and still think that there are thousands of Muhammadans within the USSR who are not indifferent to what is presently happening in the so-called Islamic world in various countries and what is developing. That has undoubtedly also played a certain role.

[Question] Mr Wehner, you have stressed the SPD election program in the Bundestag. The new 1980 election program says with regard to the detente issue, and I quote: We will work intensely for the continuation of detente policy, but we cannot promise that all involved states will stick to it. Does this sentence express uncertainty with regard to the future course of a possible new Kremlin leadership, or what does it mean?

[Answer] It says that we will try to never give any reason to anybody to transfer to or touch off conflicts in this area and in this situation in which the German nation is living in separate states. That is what I wanted to say.

[Question] Mr Wehner, for the first time in a long time I find the possibility mentioned here that one of those involved in detente might possibly not be able to follow that policy. There are experts who say that after Afghanistan the Kremlin might have drawn a balance and arrived at the result that detente does not pay sufficiently any more. What do you say to this idea?

[Answer] I consider that an interpretation intended to appeal a bit to what is popular. But another matter is more serious, namely, when we hear from people whom one considers as belonging to the Kremlin that they have never kept it a secret that wherever there are struggles for overcoming class privileges or the like they would side with those who want to rid themselves of the privileges of others. That tendency naturally also exists.

[Question] This means that you start from the assumption that the Kremlin has retained a basic interest in detente?

[Answer] Yes, I believe I can be certain of that. Therefore, I want to protect us, who live in an environment that is not free of all conflicts, from being infected by the idea that, well, eventually they will touch off something here, too.

[Question] Mr Wehner, how do you explain the fact that the Kremlin has not given any real signals, any real signs that could encourage the Western advocates of a continued detente policy?

[Answer] That is hard to say because I cannot think as the minds that make decisions in the Kremlin. But one thing seems more important to me, namely, that the two superpowers --occasionally they are called world powers--the USSR in the East and the United States in the West, are not really speaking with one another. And this is a situation where, like me, many people certainly have reason to fear that the present conflict could extend, enlarge, not to neighboring areas but to those that are farther away.

[Question] Let me take up that idea, Mr Wehner. The chancellor stated recently at a press conference that following the revival of contacts between Washington and Moscow it is not so important for the world situation that the Soviets and the Germans necessarily speak to each other. My question is: Can we make a real contribution to detente at all and to taking the edge out of the present crisis, or are we basically just spectators at the big powers' poker game?

[Answer] An answer like yes or no would be too simple. We can probably claim one thing with certainty, namely, that we are interested in adhering to the treaty with the USSR, the treaty with the People's Republic of Poland, the treaty with the CSSR, the basic treaty with the GDR and thus also indirectly the Quadripartite Agreement of Berlin, and that we will see to it as far as we can that this will not be tampered with.

[Question] That sounds primarily like preventive action, Mr Wehner, you said recently in an interview with great certainty that the meeting between the federal chancellor and Brezhnev will take place. Are you still that certain after the increasing Moscow criticism of the chancellor and after the rather disappointing--as it seems--answer from Brezhnev, and what can one hope for in this connection? Can new impetuses come from there?

[Answer] It seems rather certain to me that the federal chancellor would accept an invitation by Mr Brezhnev; it is also interesting that such a direct invitation does not exist at present. But I would consider it wrong if the German federal chancellor were not to take it upon himself to point out in a talk, if the dates for it could be set, that we, who belong to the North Atlantic defense alliance and who have treaties in addition--I just mentioned a few of them--are interested, not in a trivial sense but really and because we depend on it, in making it clear that we want treaties to be adhered to. That is possible. It means that it ought to be possible from our side. If one does not permit completely enigmatic assumptions from gaining ground, the Soviet side would probably not consider it completely useless either.

[Question] Mr Wehner, in connection with this meeting and with your remarks regarding it, sources in Bonn have always suggested that you had received signals and passed them on. Can you say anything about that, do you want to?

[Answer] I have no intention whatsoever of destroying the opportunities for constantly spreading rumors about me. Whenever I give a speech there is at least one person somewhere who provides an entirely different report on the contents of that speech. And when I subsequently make use of an opportunity, as I did in the Bundestag meeting this past week, to accurately describe the text of this particular speech to those who had taken the aforementioned report seriously and allowed this report to create its effects for quite a few days, even a week, then they come up with a new trick. Our people have a state with a democratic constitution here, but I am highly skeptical as to the chance of seriously stating what things are all about without being exposed to suspicion from the very outset. In this regard my experience tells me the opposite, prevents me from having any illusions, juvenile illusions.

What I said was that without ever being able to be a superpower, without wanting to withdraw from our affiliation with the North Atlantic alliance--which we could not do even if we wanted to--we want to do everything to the best of our ability to prevent this from becoming another theater of conflict, which would even add to the existing hotbeds and places of conflict.

[Question] A question, Mr Wehner, which Strauss brought up during the Bundestag debate prior to this last one, without himself providing an answer: What will happen to detente if the Red Army does not withdraw from Afghanistan?

[Answer] Well, you see, I do not want to use irony. What happened to peace during the period the Americans failed to withdraw from Vietnam? This sounds sarcastic, but a lot of patience was required, as was, finally, the willingness of the Americans, in order to close this chapter. I just cannot attempt here to force others to accept my interpretation of developments over many years, yet what I just mentioned was possible. What I did consider impossible was that ultimatum by the U.S. President that unless the Soviet troops were pulled out of Afghanistan by 20 February there would be no Olympic games for the Americans and for the others. You see, this is not in accord with the seriousness of the events.

[Question] The EC has advanced the proposal of guaranteed neutrality and nonalinement for Afghanistan. Is it really realistic to assume, Mr Wehner, that Moscow will evacuate Afghanistan, or that it can evacuate Afghanistan at all, without having a guarantee that a communist government will be preserved.

[Answer] I realize that by what I will say now I will be dropping a lot of bricks. Well, I have said in public that it is extremely regrettable to see a proposal by the Nine who form the European Community being swept off the table in Moscow the next day, as it were, even before this proposal, which it is interesting to note was fathered by the British foreign secretary, had been submitted in a really finalized form. Your question contains a lot that cannot be simply rejected. On the other hand, my answer to your earlier questions as to how long Vietnam lasted also contains something that is perhaps worth pondering.

[Question] Do you, Mr Wehner, see the possibility of a solution? What I mean is: Is there any model that might have better chances for success than this EC proposal? Or to put it quite bluntly, will we not some day, whether we like it or not, have to reconcile ourselves to the new realities with a gritting of teeth, simply because world history moves on?

[Answer] This has had to be done before, and not just in cases which primarily have to be blamed on the Soviet Union. I share the view of the chancellor absolutely when he says that what matters is to preserve the balance of the defense options and to establish that balance wherever it has been violated or changed; to clear the road for a development toward a commitment to a reduction in armaments rather than to a continuous arms race. This is hard to do; and it is also hard to make some people realize this in this situation, but it is not unrealistic.

[Question] U.S. political scientist Professor Griffith at a recent foreign policy congress of the CDU advocated the view that it might be necessary to pursue a policy of containment against the Soviet Union again for a few years so that, as he implied, a policy of detente might become feasible again. What do you think about this thesis?

[Answer] Well, you see, even in the United States there are people and there are people. I am not authorized by my office, nor does it suit my taste, to say that these are good or the others are good. If I were to confront you now with what Kennan, whom I hold in high esteem, has written and thereby exposed himself to criticism in the United States--he is American--then you would come to realize that Griffith alone does not stand for what Americans think and feel. There is something to that. I would appreciate it if someone could just ascertain who was the first to say that the United States was the strongest world power and would remain so, but that notwithstanding this and just because it is so strong, it would say to the world: What we want is balance. We do not want a peace to step up armaments, but a reduction in armaments, because this would benefit all, especially the so-called Third World, those who go hungry and where children are dying because they cannot be adequately fed. But this will probably always be a bone of contention. I have heard such things said before by Americans who came out with very harsh judgments, and the next day poor U.S. Secretary of State Vance had to tone this down. We must encourage understanding for that.

[Question] Acutally I did not mean to represent the opinion of Griffith so much as the American view or the American stance; I rather wanted to have it taken as a question, namely, this question: Suppose Afghanistan becomes reality. Can it not happen then that the relation between the two great powers will become frostier for years, that the dialog will continue, to be sure, but that true detente as practiced in the past several years will not be possible anymore? This is what I meant to express.

[Answer] This is not inconceivable; however, if one great power lets the other know, and if it is subsequently spread about the world, that it must be punished for what it has done and must feel it for a long time, then I do not consider this a prudent way of dealing with each other if and when each has reason to assume that the other cannot only be expected to do good. In such a case I think it would be unwise.

[Question] Apropos not punishing; even Franz Josef Strauss rejected this term during the last Bundestag debate. The basic tenor of the commentators in the German newspapers and media was in line with what a big newspaper in the Ruhr area expressed thusly: The government and the coalition are quite close to each other. Is this true or do decisive differences still exist, in your opinion?

[Answer] Though I am the one who has been the target of harsh invectives by Strauss, I will tell you quite frankly that there was something which the ghostwriters did in a very ingenious way. It is painful. I did say one thing, just before the Bundestag went into Christmas recess after a harsh, long debate on the budget, and budget debates always are very difficult. I said: It is grounds for hope indeed that they have not started fighting each other over Iran and the events which, after all, are gruesome events; they refused to be tempted to dance on the volcano. It was my hope that at least no additional explosive matter should be thrown into the whole thing, despite all antagonisms. I respect that, and it was clear the Mr Strauss would take it out on me, as I am the scapegoat of the nation anyway.

[Question] Reverting once more to your explanations: In this letter to your Bundestag group, you had written in effect that the CDU/CSU group would now have to prove first whether it is interested in a true concerted action, whether it is prepared to enter into such common effort. Do you consider that this proof has been produced, or what is still amiss?

[Answer] There is, you see, something missing which I did venture to do 20 years ago. I do not ask to be presented as the model boy; they are making me out to be the opposite all the time. At the time I dealt point by point with the points listed by the then incumbent Defense Minister Strauss, and I made it clear that as far as the country's defense was concerned and our membership in the alliance, there was agreement indeed. But I have not seen this as yet [on their part]. I do not claim that I can educate anyone, yet if you backtrack you will find that in my 30 June speech I did, point by point, not take issue with Mr Strauss, the defense minister at the time, but I did point out where in it is in the common interest of the nation of the Germans living in separate states not to oppose each other. But, if you please, all this is past and forgotten.

DEUTSCHE WELLE's Ahlers Comments

DW251347 Cologne DEUTSCHE WELLE in German to Europe 0005 GMT 25 Mar 80 DW

[Commentary by Conrad Ahlers, DEUTSCHE WELLE intendant, on SPD Floorleader Herbert Wehner's 23 March interview on current East-West relations]

[Text] The floorleader of the Social Democratic Party in the German Bundestag, Herbert Wehner, made another effort last weekend toward encouraging all those who, despite the Afghanistan crisis, want to adhere to detente policy or who at least are reluctant to lose faith in the chance for its continuation. In an interview granted to the Deutschlandfunk network, Wehner stated, among other things, that he considers the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union a sort of preventive action aimed at making it plain that Moscow in any event will know how to prevent this or that side of the Soviet empire from suddenly becoming independent, as it were, as Wehner put it verbatim.

This is not at all the first time that Herbert Wehner has made an effort to project himself into the realm of the Soviet leadership's thought and into the environment of its decisionmaking. He is seeking a key to open the locked door behind which the Moscow Politburo deliberates on its decisions and carries out its decisionmaking process.

At the same time he would like to induce the Western politicians to start thinking that it is not purely arbitrary but carefully checked decisions that are taken in Moscow, and that it is necessary to learn to understand the compulsions to which the Soviet leadership is exposed in its effort to safeguard its empire. Understanding, as Herbert Wehner interprets it, does not mean condoning the acts of the Soviet Union. Yet he means that the concern for peace in the world makes it imperative to put oneself into the place of the other so as to be able to gage one's own reactions appropriately.

In this interview Herbert Wehner reaffirmed his view that the Soviet armament is of a defensive nature. In view of the dimensions of this armament, which is ambiguous to boot because it primarily involves the enhancement of the offensive potential of the Soviet Union, it is very hard to follow Wehner's train of thought. What is more, to this day he has not been prepared to expound his thesis in more detail, obviously because he does not want to make himself subject to constant new misunderstandings. Yet his view is explicable by his unconditional determination to keep alive the policy, which is in jeopardy everywhere, and the policy of international arms control.

This interpretation of what Herbert Wehner said is not devoid of foundation in fact, because in his weekend interview he answered thusly the question: You start out from the assumption that the Kremlin has retained a basic interest in detente? Yes, I believe I can be certain of that. Therefore, I want to protect us, who live in an environment that is not free of all conflict, from being infected by the idea that, well, eventually they--meaning the Soviet Union--will touch off something here, too.

Herbert Wehner thereby put his finger on a highly critical point. It is a fact that in Western Europe, and especially among the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania, who feel endangered, of course, the concern is growing that the Soviet Union might exploit the favorable opportunity afforded by its military superiority in the area of NATO's soft southern flank to correct the apostacy of Yugoslavia and the independent foreign policy of Romania. And this would be a development which may well lead across the threshold to World War III, quite apart from the other convulsions which this would be bound to touch off everywhere.

Herbert Wehner only said a little about the policy which the United States and the Atlantic community ought to pursue to take precautions against such a development on their part. Once again he drew attention to the fact that what matters is to preserve the balance of the defense options and to restore that balance wherever it has been lost. He has asked the chancellor to stick to the idea of a meeting with Brezhnev even if an invitation from Moscow is still outstanding. Finally, he demanded that the Federal Republic adhere to the treaties concluded with the East. Since this goes without saying, this can only be taken as an indirect call on Moscow to abide by treaties loyally and, above all, not to lose sight of the commitment to the renunciation of force. It would be desirable if the Soviet leadership comprehended how serious a man like Herbert Wehner is about the cause of peace and how seriously jeopardized he sees peace by the Afghan affair; and hopefully Moscow will react to Wehner accordingly.

Press Review

DW251255 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 24 Mar 80 DW

[Text] STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG Writes: Long years of experience with the politician Herbert Wehner ought to have taught one thing, namely that one must read the words of the SPD faction chairman carefully and in their context. He is one of the few actors on the Bonn stage who does not throw around empty formulas.

In the interview this weekend that touched off so much irritation, as well as in the ranks of the coalition, Wehner himself points out what he means in speaking of the defensive intentions of the USSR: namely, that the Soviets want to keep what they have had in their sphere since World War II. In this interview Wehner termed the invasion in Afghanistan--seen from the Soviet Union's point of view--as a preventive action, adding that this does not make the matter more appetizing. One can argue about the justification of that interpretation, but interpreting Wehner's words as a general justification or even approval of the Soviet action would be careless or malicious.

WIESBADENER KURIER notes: The Kremlin with its Afghanistan invasion was also interested, in view of a wide wave of still unpredictable Islamization trends, in teaching the Muslims in its own multinational state a lesson. But that is, if at all, a side effect and not the main purpose of Moscow's action, as Herbert Wehner maintains. All the analyses by Western experts have found that the Kremlin was most of all concerned with keeping a puppet regime in power in Kabul and improving, through a military invasion, its own geostrategic position in the Gulf region, a region rich in oil. If Herbert Wehner plays down these Soviet aims in his analytical considerations, he must know that the Kremlin will consider it as an element of justification for its own action.

NURNBERGER NACHRICHTEN observes: Preserving and safeguarding peace remains the supreme commandment, since peace today seems to be more endangered than it was prior to Iran and Afghanistan. Yet in our world, peace just cannot be achieved without the Kremlin and without the United States. Hence there is no sense in reducing politics to permanent accusations leveled at the Kremlin, in pondering punitive actions and withdrawing, sniffling, to the corner to sulk. The aforementioned realism in dealing with the Eastern superpower and its camp includes the realization that they are shaping their policies themselves and will not allow Americans or Germans to determine them.

Bonn's daily DIE WELT, finally, makes the following comment: If the conquest of Afghanistan was a preventive action, then some more prophylactic aggressions by the Soviets are conceivable. What about Yugoslavia? And why not Western Europe as well, which Moscow now has the habit of charging with much more than it did prior to the assault on poor little Afghanistan about which not a single critical line could be read in the Soviet press beforehand? It stands to reason what makes Wehner veer off this way. For quite some time he, Bahr and Brandt have said, as if in a trance, that they were dreaming about a dissolution of the blocs.

CDU DEPUTY DECRIES LOOPHOLES IN BACTERIAL WEAPONS CONTROL

DW251245 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0511 GMT 24 Mar 80 DW

[Excerpts of correspondent Limberg interview with Dr Alois Mertes, CDU Bundestag deputy and disarmament expert, place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] At the moment it seems as though the control of the contractually agreed on ban on the production of bacteriological weapons is not at its best.

[Answer] It is the decisive fault of the B-weapons agreement that it lacks any real control rule. There is just an agreed consultation mechanism. Yet the credibility of disarmament rests on the possibility of controlling the observance of the commitments.

This is why the controversy over the true causes of the serious Sverdlovsk catastrophe--as a result of the effects of biological poison agents from a military installation--instills new topicality into the question concerning the reliable control of the unrestricted ban of bacteriological weapons in the spirit of the agreement to which I just referred. This agreement, by the way, prohibits not only the production but even the development, stockpiling and maintenance of existing B-weapons.

[Question] Must we, in view of what you have just said, assume that the agreement has remained ineffective? Must we expect that a whole arsenal of these banned weapons does exist somewhere after all?

[Answer] What makes me so very concerned is this: Moscow's one-sided statement concerning Sverdlovsk in my opinion cannot dispel the doubts about the Soviet observance of the B-weapons renunciation. By the same token, I cannot make a conclusive statement here, as I have not looked into the matter. B-weapons and C-weapons, that is biological and chemical weapons, are such horrible things that it is now necessary to attribute intensified significance to the control problem. I believe that the Federal Government must take the initiative now with regard to this problem. We have just had the examination conference in Geneva, but the verification problem, the control problem, is so important that the Federal Government as a government of a country that has signed the treaties must become active.

In addition, the FRG was the first state to renounce--as early as in 1954 under Adenauer, when it entered the Western alliance--renounce such weapons under international law, that is, B-weapons and C-weapons, so we are in a good international position if we press for clarity and verification being made the main principles with regard to this problem. There simply cannot be rearmament with bacteriological and chemical weapons. That would be such a scourge of mankind that I must say that it ought to be eliminated completely, effectively and in a verifiable way, because otherwise the whole disarmament problem could become a pure farce. It is particularly because I support controllable and effective disarmament that I believe that, at least in the field of B-weapons and C-weapons, disarmament or nonarmament must be safeguarded through verification.

COMMENTATOR DEPLORES WEST'S MILITARY FAULTS

DW250925 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Mar 80 p 1 DW

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Our Distressing Military Policy"]

[Text] The great process of thought has started with Afghanistan. People in NATO are wondering how the Soviet military superiority could be counteracted. The catchword is balance of forces. It is to be restored. Yet how, and when? Our strongest Atlantic partner is facing the greatest difficulties. The U.S. Armed Forces are short of personnel. This personnel shortage will remain unless general conscription is introduced.

Yet without a special order by the president it will be impossible to bring the neglected conventional weaponry of the United States back to the level required by the strategic situation. According to the latest findings, the Soviet Union produces about 2,000 latest model tanks a year. The production of the U.S. XM-1 tank, the first modern combat tank for the ground forces in 30 years, amounts to 10 units a month. The supplier companies hope to increase the output to 30 in 1981. This disproportion between U.S. and Soviet tank production is analogous in nearly all other sectors of armament.

The basis of U.S. arms production was a broad and dispersed industry which had been capable of keeping up a continuous supply from 1949 to the end of the Vietnam war. This basis dwindled with the end of the fighting in Southeast Asia. The companies turned to the production of consumer goods and highly sophisticated equipment for the electronic market. For the Pentagon, the U.S. Defense Department, this means that both the modernization of the air force and the equipping of the navy and the missile units can only make slow progress.

This is why the Pershing-2 missiles envisaged for Europe will not be available before 1984, and then only partially. The arms conversion process decided on in Brussels in December cannot be concluded before 1987, because the "cruise missiles" are not yet "ready for theater use."

The same holds true for the latest model combat planes of the U.S. Navy and for the transport fleet of the air force, with which the reinforcements are to be flown into Europe. The companies which are to handle the production are being utilized to the limits of their capacity. So what this means is waiting.

Yet waiting means that Soviet armament will constantly increase while Western armament stagnates. This does not mean, however, that the United States and the Atlantic industrial states only have obsolete weapons systems. In the Atlantic camp technology continues to storm forward into the future.

Since it will be hard for us to achieve standardization, individual countries have produced the most varied types of new arms and equipment. The quality of these arms is extraordinary. However, the quantity does not correspond to the needs.

But that again leads to a dangerous future. The highly sensitive arms systems that can barely be handled by the average soldier are affected by wear and tear to a considerably greater extent. In addition, a modern nation engaged in combat action loses a high percentage of arms and equipment every day due to enemy action. A rule of thumb says that a tank division is "used up completely" every 3 weeks. In less than a week the West's air force would not be able to fly if it were not supplied with planes. But where is this supply supposed to come from with regard to the strategic depth? After 1 month at the latest hardly any Western fighter planes could be found.

A similar situation applies to ammunition. The antitank defense of the German Army is based on its antitank missiles. Thousands of the Milan-type missiles would be needed. But if one asks the question where the supply is to come from to replenish the entire stock of Milan missiles at least once, the answer is a shrug of the shoulders. In the present state of production 2 years would be needed to supply the Bundeswehr's entire need.

This reality decreases the effect of deterrence. The potential enemy can figure out when the NATO armies and their air squadrons will be mere scrap. Thus he will have a political date to orient his preparedness to negotiate. But our weakness is predictable not only in a war. It can be figured out even now when the West will have to financially curtail its claim to having the most modern arms--because it assumes that quality still makes up for quantity. The small series put out by our arms industry make armament too expensive. The increasing costs for the people in the armed forces, the social burdens will preclude an increase in personnel. It will lead to the fact that probably in 5 years, but certainly in 10, we will be unable to pay for 12 divisions. The way out is in the offing: We will start having "cadres." First we will pretend that 24 brigades are 36, and eventually we will pursue a defense policy with only a rump army.

This way of thinking about our strategic situation must soon change, otherwise the potential enemy need only train himself in the virtue of waiting.

GISCARD, AIDES DISCUSS MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD

LD251300 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] There was a conference devoted to Chad this morning at the Elysee. The president of the republic, Robert Galley, minister for cooperation, General Mery, chief of staff, and the new adviser for African affairs at the Elysee, Mr Kirsch, took part in the conference.

The president of the republic confirmed two major rules of conduct concerning Chad: The French forces in Chad must not intervene in any circumstances in the clashes; their mission is to insure the safety of Europeans and the evacuation of those who wish to be evacuated. The French forces are available in case of a formal request by the Chad authorities to take part in an action which would be exclusively aimed at insuring the implementation of a cease-fire.

Troops To Remain

NC251600 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 25 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Paris, March 25 (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today indicated that French troops would stay in Chad but reaffirmed that they would avoid involvement in the faction fighting in the capital, Ndjamena.

A spokesman for the Elysee presidential palace said that the policy statement came at a meeting of the president, Overseas Cooperation Minister Robert Galley, presidential adviser on Africa Martin Kirsch and General Guy Mery, chief of army staff.

According to the spokesman, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that the mission of French forces in Chad--there are believed to be between 1,100 and 1,200--was to protect whites and to evacuate those who wanted to go.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing also said that French forces would remain available in case the Chad authorities asked for their help in actions that were exclusively designed to ensure the application of a ceasefire.

LE MONDE VIEWS GOVERNMENT 'DOUBTS' ON TIMING OF CSCE SUMMIT

LD251433 Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Jacques Amalric commentary: "The French Government Questions the Timeliness of the Madrid European Security Meeting"]

[Text] Is France for or against the holding of November's Madrid conference dedicated to the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe? The question was raised by the Brussels correspondent's article in the 21 March Los Angeles TIMES.

The author cited NATO sources which affirmed that Paris had proposed to the alliance's member countries that the Madrid meeting be either postponed or cancelled. A few hours later the Quai d'Orsay formally denied this "groundless" report. "France is continuing to prepare for this meeting," the Foreign Ministry said. In Brussels the alliance organization also denied the Los Angeles TIMES report.

Matters are, however, not so simple as these two denials leave one to suppose. Undoubtedly France has not actually proposed cancelling or postponing the Madrid conference.

But that does not stop government circles from wondering increasingly about the timeliness of such a meeting in the present international climate. Paris feels that, to be useful, the Madrid conference would have to be a "positive stage" on the road to detente. Now, unless hitherto unforeseen events take place in Afghanistan, the meeting threatens, on the contrary, to produce confrontation: Moscow will find itself under cross-examination because of the invasion of Afghanistan (at the very least contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki accords), and relations between West Europe and the Kremlin will suffer a further decline.

This analysis is quite different from Washington's. The United States seems totally in favor of the Madrid meeting, during which there is to be a summary of the application of the Helsinki accords, and it suspects Moscow of playing a double game, that is, of pretending to favor the Madrid meeting while hoping at least for a postponement to better days.

French doubts on the timeliness of going to Madrid are thus seen as a new display of the ambiguity of the Elysee's policy. Washington feels that this ambiguity ultimately favors the USSR, since it offers Moscow a certain international respectability as well as access to Western technology. The Americans give as proof the recent signing of an important marine drilling platform contract between two French firms and the USSR. Officially the United States has not commented on the signing of this contract. In private, matters are quite different, and there is talk of "political and commercial success." The Anglo-Saxon press, for its part, did not fail to link this signing with France's continued dialog with Moscow.

Paris is perfectly aware of American suspicions. They are judged groundless, and people freely recall that solidarity cannot under any form mean alinement or unconditionality. Authoritative circles also emphasize that Paris never believed in the virtues of economic sanctions. As for the continuation of the Franco-Soviet dialog, they assert that France is only doing publicly what Washington still practices secretly.

Nevertheless, the continuation of Franco-Soviet dialog is going to pose problems for French diplomacy, especially if the Red Army continues its policy of all-out "normalization" in Afghanistan. In this context it is being wondered in high places whether it is advisable to go ahead with Mr Gromyko's Paris visit planned for the spring. Contrary to what certain information stemming from the United States led us to believe a few days ago, the principle of this visit has not been abandoned. A final decision is expected in a few weeks. The development of the Afghan situation will undoubtedly have great significance in the final decision.

POLAND REPORTED 'DISAPPOINTED' BY PARIS FOREIGN POLICY

LD201429 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland Disappointed by France's 'Hard' Line"]

[Text] From conversations that I have had these last few days with representatives of various Polish groups close to the government, it transpires that the Warsaw authorities were both surprised and quite seriously disappointed by Secretary of State [to the Ministry] for Foreign Affairs Oliver Stirn's recent disclosures on French foreign policy since the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

The surprise was all the greater since, until now, the Polish press has wasted no opportunity to praise France's attitude and stress what it sees as the divergences between Paris and Washington. Reading the Warsaw press gave the impression that the "Finlandization" of France was already complete.

Indeed, our country's representatives--particularly Mr Stirn--have been reiterating that France did not favor sanctions which it considered ineffective. They have been adding that France was, indeed, determined to maintain its excellent bilateral relations with Poland.

In particular, this attitude will take the form of numerous exchange visits between the two countries: Mr Deniau will go to Warsaw in May, the Polish foreign minister will visit Paris 2-3 July and, most significantly, Giscard d'Estaing will make an official visit to Poland in mid-September.

However, in the sphere of multilateral relations, France informed Poland that it was fundamentally hostile in principle to Warsaw's concept of the "divisibility" of detente. In particular, Mr Stirn clearly told his interlocutors that it was illusory and naive to claim to support European detente between partners who, in other parts of the world, could be threatening the very foundations of good international relations.

This attitude involves fundamental divergences between France and Poland, in two essential problems, for example:

1--The European disarmament conference: This idea, recently revived by Mr Gierek, who suggested that this conference might take place in Warsaw, is considered in Poland very important to the resumption of detente. The French have now indicated that it is out of the question to envisage a new European meeting in the present international political climate.

Meanwhile, disagreement has arisen on the very principle of disarmament negotiations. The Poles propose that the zone concerned should cover only 250 km, while the French maintain that there must be disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals. Likewise, France believes that nuclear weapons should be excluded from the negotiations, while the Poles hold the opposite view.

2--The Madrid conference: The Poles were disappointed to hear their French counterparts insist that the Madrid European conference should not take place unless there were reasonable hopes of a successful outcome. With a suitable climate of international relations being vital, France considers that the Madrid conference cannot take place, therefore, while Soviet forces remain in Afghanistan.

This French attitude caused an even greater stir, since the Poles expected much from a possible joint French-Polish initiative in Madrid.

Under these conditions, and being better informed of the French position, the Poles were dumfounded and even started wondering whether--by linking the future of detente in multilateral relations to the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan--it is not actually a "harder" line than that of the Americans themselves.

CGT, CFDT CALL FOR RADIO-FRANCE STRIKE

LD241812 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The CGT and CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] unions of Radio-France took a decision at a general meeting at midday today calling on nonmanagerial administrative staff to strike tomorrow. They are demanding improved career prospects and the integration of permanent staff into the collective wage agreement.

DC MEETING GIVES COSSIGA MANDATE TO TRY TO FORM GOVERNMENT

AU250958 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 25 (ANSA)--The Christian Democratic (DC) Party leadership has given premier-designate Francesco Cossiga the go-ahead to try to put together a new government. Last night the DC leadership body unanimously approved a document which gave Cossiga the green light to move in the direction of an agreement with the Socialist Party (PSI) and, eventually, with the other parties in the laic area (Liberals, Social Democrats and Republicans).

In substance, the DC responded favorably to the PSI proposal to try a DC-PSI partnership or even a three-way alliance that would include the Republicans (PRI). DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli underscored the PRI position as "capable of consolidating the government". Cossiga begins his consultations today when he meets with the mixed group in the Senate. He will wind up his consultations this evening when he meets with the Communist Party (PCI) delegation. Observers noted that the final document released at the end of the DC leadership meeting last night was unanimous, which meant that it was approved also by the leftwing minority faction led by former Party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini and former Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Speaking to newsmen last night, Ciriaco De Mita, a member of the leftwing minority said that his group saw the opening to a formula oriented towards the PSI and the PRI as a resumption of the line of national solidarity, which left the dialogue with the Communists open. Cossiga himself said he was in full agreement with the orientation which emerged from Piccoli's report and the final document to move along a line that could rally political and parliamentary forces around a government program capable of dealing with the nation's most pressing needs. The previous government was a minority cabinet of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals led by Cossiga. It stepped down last Wednesday after the Republicans and Socialists withdrew their outside support.

POPE OPENS VATICAN SYNOD OF UKRAINIAN BISHOPS

AU251001 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, March 25 (ANSA)--A special synod of Ukrainian bishops at the Vatican was convened in part with a view to gathering the names of possible candidates to succeed Caroinal Yosyp Slipyj who is 88. Pope John Paul II opened the synod yesterday when he focused on unity among the various components of the Catholic Church throughout the world. He explicitly mentioned the Orthodox Russians with whom the Ukrainian Catholics have been in sharp dispute for decades. The pope stressed reconciliation and the fervant hope of Ukrainian Catholics to have their spiritual identity recognized. The pope said this identity should not be seen as a mark of antagonism by the Orthodox Church. He invoked the ecumenical spirit and the path of dialogue. It is not known how long the synod will last nor what its specific agenda is.

BRAZIL TO PURCHASE AMX FIGHTER PLANES

PY252033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Rome, 25 Mar (AFP)--Fausto Cerretti, director general of the state-owned firm Aeritalia, today announced that Brazil will purchase from Italia between 100 and 150 AMX fighter planes. The same spokesman indicated that the airplanes will replace the G-91, and that the new models will be equipped with Alfa Romeo and FIAT engines. The first AMX prototypes will be produced by the Aeritalia and Macchi plants in 1982. The agreement between Italy and Brazil amounts to approximately $400 million.

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION ACCEPTS MOSCOW OLYMPICS INVITATION

LD252122 London BBC Television Network in English 1825 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[25 March statement by Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association (BOA)

[Text] [Begin Follows recording] Now the British Olympic Association, which exists to organize and coordinate Britisn participation in the Olympic games, has agreed to accept forthwith the invitation to send a team to Moscow this summer. [end recording]

Sir Denis Follows, the chairman of the British Olympic Association, announcing this evening that Britain's athletes will be going to the Olympics in defiance of the government's call to boycott the games. The decision was supported by 15 national sports federations meeting in London. Four sporting bodies wanted the decision deferred and one, hockey, resolved not to go to Moscow at the present time. Sir Denis said that the decision to accept the Soviet Union's invitation was taken in the interests of our athletes.

[Begin Follows recording] The BOA has not come to this decision lightly. It has given careful, and we hope, proper attention to the views expressed in Parliament, as it has taken note of the response of the public and the aspirations of the competitors. We have not as a committee attempted to enter into any open conflict with the government or anybody else. This decision has been taken by reasonable people in a very responsible manner. There will be of course no pressure to participate on individual sportsmen and sportswomen who prefer not to be considered for their teams. This is in accordance with the decision we took in September 1978 when we agreed that we would not ban or boycott anybody. It was entirely a matter for the individual, if fit to be selected, to determine whether he or she would accept the invitation to participate. [end recording]

Government Reaction

LD252123 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2049 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The government tonight reacted strongly to the decision of the British Olympic Association. A government statement issued through the Department of the Environment--who have responsibility for sport--said:

"The government seriously regrets the BOA decision to accept the invitation from the Moscow Organising Committee to participate in the summer games in the Soviet Union, but this is not the end of the matter.

"There will be uncertainties about the Moscow Olympics for a long time to come. Neither the individual governing bodies of sport which constitute our national Olympic committee nor individual sportsmen and women are bound by this decision.

"They are still free to decide their own course of action.

"The government naturally hopes they will be guided by our advice.

"Never before in the history of the Olympics movement has the host country been committing aggression at the time against another country.

"Fighting continues in Afghanistan and troops of the Soviet Union remain there as invaders.

"While this situation persists our view will remain in favour of a boycott of the summer games...the BOA's decision has not altered this."

HURD COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN INITIATIVE ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD230733 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0705 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 23 March--Douglas Hurd, secretary of state at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Office, has stated that at some future stage, the PLO will be connected with the peace talks in the Middle East and that Britain and the EEC countries consider it a full party which could realize the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH published here today, Hurd said that the European countries have not yet considered a new initiative, but consultations are continuing among them at the British suggestion. He added that any European initiative will require a great deal of time and consultation.

Concerning the British attitude toward the Gulf region and the likelihood of Britain taking military action to deal with its economic condition, Douglas Hurd said that Britain pursues no military policy in the Gulf region and that his country does not wish to return to the days of military bases and treaties in the area.

Hurd warned about the gravity of Soviet arms in the region. He also denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and welcomed the idea of neutral Afghanistan.

Hurd also discounted the likelihood of Britain joining OPEC as an oil-producing country.

ENVOY DISCUSSES POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO MIDEAST CRISES

LD230734 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0712 GMT 23 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 23 March--The newspaper AR-RIYADH today quotes James Craig, the British ambassador to Saudi Arabia, as saying that Resolution 242, which takes the rights of the Palestine people into consideration, could be the basis for a just solution in the region now that the British Government has become confident that the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreements and the Camp David accords have failed in securing a just solution which would satisfy all parties concerned.

On Britain's attitude toward the Gulf region, the ambassador said that his country has no desire at all for intervention in the region.

He described Britain's relations with Saudi Arabia as excellent and said we have a desire to develop them still further.

The ambassador denounced Soviet communist intervention in Afghanistan and called for the use of all nonmilitary measures to express the world's anger over this invasion, pointing out that such measures could include economic pressure and the boycott of the Olympic games.

KIPRIANOU SEES INSUFFICIENT WESTERN PRESSURE ON TURKEY

AT231610 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 23 Mar 80 p 22 AT

[Exclusive interview granted by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou to AKROPOLIS correspondent P. Kamvisis. Date not given.]

[Text] Greece is the main support of our struggle. The Greek Government, and Karamanlis personally, have stated that they support the Cyprus Government, its policy, and its efforts to achieve a solution to the Cyprus issue. It is a fact that it does support us. The Greek Government has always stood at our side. The people of Cyprus know this and they are grateful.

This was stressed in an interview granted to AKROPOLIS by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou, who also revealed that:

According to authoritative information available to him, the leadership of the United Nations "at long last discovered the negative tactics of the Turkish side which are also unacceptable to international law and order. On the part of the United Nations," Kiprianou continued, "there is disappointment over the policy of Turkey."

The president of the Republic of Cyprus also added that:

In reference to the resumption of intercommunal dialog the Turks have set conditions which, if accepted, would predetermine the island's partition. They also insist upon these conditions and this fact in the end leads to an undermining of the talks contrary to the constructive position of the Greek Cypriot side and contrary to the continued efforts of the United Nations.

Kiprianou in addition stated:

1--The Turks aim at partition. The Greek Cypriot side seeks a federation solution.

2--If the Turks do not come to talks by 31 March then there will be an automatic establishment and operation of the "General Assembly Committee" as provided by the latest UN resolution on the Cyprus issue.

3--The pressure that ought to be exerted upon Ankara by the West is not being exerted and, at present, there is an offer of great amounts of aid to Turkey.

4--President Giscard d'Estaing, Margaret Thatcher and the Italian prime minister gave the Cypriot president an emphatic promise they would support the Cyprus Government in its efforts to find a solution within UN limits.

5--The firm and permanent policy of the Cyprus Government rests with talks. "We are moderate," he said, "we are conciliatory. We want an honorable solution which would guarantee the natural and national survival of Cyprus."

The full text of the interview of the president of Cyprus to "AKROPOLIS" is as follows:

AKROPOLIS: What is the position on the resumption of talks with the Turkish Cypriot side? It was reported that Guellar would be coming to Cyprus as a representative of the UN secretary general. What developments are there?

Kiprianou: It is not certain that Guellar will come. While it once was certain, now it is not certain. In the end I do not know whether he will come. It appears that on the part of the United Nations there is disappointment over the Turkish position. During this last period the UN secretary general has had various consultations, and on our part we have been completely constructive. On the part of the Turks there is insistence on the conditions they set for the resumption of talks. These conditions are of such a nature that if accepted they would predetermine the solution of the Cyprus issue. In fact they predetermine a partitionist solution. The consultations on the part of the secretary general continue and it is possible that progress in these consultations will determine when Guellar will arrive in Cyprus.

AKROPOLIS: Your statement that the United Nations has already understood the policy of the Turks and that it is disappointed with the position of the Turkish side must certainly be based upon specific reports and specific developments.

Kiprianou: Yes, we have reports that there is disappointment on the part of the United Nations. The reports come from circles close to the United Nations. These are serious sources. The reports are also confirmed by other diplomatic circles.

Talks

AKROPOLIS: It is well known, and you have stated yourself, that the policy of the Cyprus Government for the solution of the problem has always remained the same: Talks under the auspices of UN Secretary General Waldheim. Are there any developments?

Kiprianou: No, there is no fruitful development. This is because the Turkish Cypriot side, with its tactics, makes a resumption of dialog impossible, as I have already told you. Despite this we will continue to demonstrate good will toward the efforts of the UN secretary general toward a resumption of talks. This is our firm position. Naturally, and at the same time, we will also continue our efforts internationally to keep the Cyprus issue alive and to guarantee the necessary prerequisites so that pressures may be exerted upon Turkey, pressures which are necessary to force it to abandon its expansionist and partitionist policy. This is because even if we suppose that a dialog was started, unless Turkey radically changes its position, there can be no progress in the dialog because to date Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leaders are aiming at a purely partitionist solution, while we look to a federation solution. This must be a bizonal federation with such authorities vested in the central government that they will guarantee the unity of the state.

"Bizonal"

AKROPOLIS: You say the Turks are setting conditions for the resumption of talks which, if accepted, predetermine a solution, and even a partitionist solution. What are these conditions?

Kiprianou: At first they want us to accept the "bizonal" term. They have analyzed what they mean. They clearly mean a partitionost solution. Their constitutional expert has clearly analyzed this term. They also want us to accept the meaning of security "for the Turkish Cypriot community separately," not the "security of the Turkish Cypriots." This means that security is turned into a partitionist line. In other words, even in this instance they provide a geographic, a separatist, meaning, not a meaning dealing with the protection of human rights.

They also talk about an equal partnership on everything or a partnership on equal terms. Generally the conditions are such that they predetermine a partitionist solution to the problem. There is one peculiar issue, however, and this is it: We have already stated that we do not accept these conditions.

AKROPOLIS: Has this been passed on to the other side?

Kiprianou: Naturally it has been stated repeatedly. We have stated that we will not accept any conditions for the resumption of talks. We did state, however, that either side could raise any subject it wants during the talks. Consequently the Turks as well could raise the issue which they set as conditions--and which are unacceptable to us--during the talks, irrespective of our own position. This is in the same way that we also could raise anything we wanted during the talks. Logic, therefore, says that talks must be resumed on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979 [reached during a meeting between Kiprianou and Denktas] and from then on, during the talks, any issue could be raised during the talks by either side.

AKROPOLIS: Do The Turks accept this?

Kiprianou: No, they do not.

AKROPOLIS: In case they do not come to talks, naturally keeping to the prerequisite set by the agreement of 19 May, then what will happen? What do you forecast?

Kiprianou: We will study the situation. I must, however, remind you at the same time that in case there are no talks, in case there is no progress on the issue, then there will be an automatic establishment of the "UN General Assembly Committee" which is provided for in the last resolution on the Cyprus issue, which incorporates terms of reference to strengthen the role of the UN secretary general during the talks, but also for the implementation of UN resolutions. If there is no progress by 31 March, then the UN General Assembly Committee will automatically be established. The chairman of the General Assembly will appoint a committee on Cyprus. Irrespective of this, however, we will continue our efforts to guarantee talks, as I have said earlier, while at the same time we will move internationally to guarantee as much support as possible.

Expansionism

AKROPOLIS: What are the reports available on Turkish efforts to delay things? To what are these efforts due? What are they driving at?

Kiprianou: This is an understandable question which we also ask of our interlocutors. There has been no answer from any side. In other words we ask: What does Turkey want in Cyprus? What is it asking of Cyprus? If it is concerned with the interests of the Turkish Cypriots then the solution is easy. If it is a question of Turkish security, then the solution is again easy. Consequently there is only one thing left--expansionism. This appears to be Turkey's policy. This is why it is necessary to have pressures exerted upon Turkey so that it will radically change this policy, so that here in Cyprus we might be able to find a solution to the internal problem.

AKROPOLIS: Is pressure enough?

Kiprianou: I do not believe that the pressure that ought to be exerted is being exerted.

AKROPOLIS: From which side?

Kiprianou: On the part of those who, because of special ties, would be in a position to exert pressure upon Turkey, particularly at a time when Turkey is being offered such great amounts of aid--economic, military and other.

AKROPOLIS: Are we talking about the West?

Kiprianou: Yes, we are talking about the United States and West Europe.

AKROPOLIS: What is happening on the other side, since we have another factor in the case. Are the Soviets doing anything?

Kiprianou: The Soviet Union supports the Cyprus case within UN limits. The Soviet Union has taken a position in support of talks as the only way to a solution of the Cyprus problem.

AKROPOLIS: Another question, Mr President. What were the results of your last visit to West Europe?

Kiprianou: The trip to Europe was very useful from every aspect. Interest in the Cyprus problem was expressed. The president of France, Giscard d'Estaing, received me with special interest and friendship and he promised he would do whatever he could in the right direction. The same was the case with my interlocutors in London.

AKROPOLIS: Was the Greek Government briefed on the results of these visits?

Kiprianou: Yes, most certainly it was.

AKROPOLIS: One more question, Mr President, which is made necessary by certain, very few, press reports in recent months: What are the relations between Athens and Nicosia during the present phase as well as more generally?

Kiprianou: The relations between Athens and Nicosia are excellent. There is very close cooperation. What I wish to stress, Mr Kamvisis, is this: The main support of our strugggle is Greece, the Greek Government and the Greek people. I have special ties with the Greek Government and with Karamanlis personally, and our cooperation has been, is and continues to be excellent. We are in regular contact. We exchange views and we examine all possibilities and make decisions. Karamanlis has repeatedly stated that he supports the Cyprus Government, its policy, and its handling of the situation, and he truly does. The Greek Government has always supported us. It stands at our side and the people of Cyprus know this and they are grateful.

BRIEFS

REGIONAL MOSQUE COUNCIL--A Regional Mosque Council for Cyprus was established at a meeting at the Islamic Cultural Center in Nicosia today. The mufti of Cyprus, Dr Yucelten, was elected chairman of the council's Central Committee. Addressing the meeting, the secretary general of the World Muslim League, (Sheikh Mohammad al-Harakhan), said that it gave him great pleasure to attend the meeting in north Cyprus. He said that the regional council for Cyprus will comprise four local councils in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Morphou and Famagusta. The idea of establishing such councils was to revive the message of the mosque and its leading role in guiding the Muslim believers. He also said that the mosques devastated by the Greek Cypriots would be repaired by funds provided by the World Muslim League. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA]

GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS CRITICIZE AEGEAN PROPOSALS

AT251030 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] Indirectly yesterday the government expressed its disapproval of positions supported before the U.S. Senate by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Vest who described restoration of the old status of Aegean operational control as unfeasible while our country sets this as a condition for its return to NATO's military structure. At the same time there was confirmation of I KATHIMERINI reports that the Greek Government intends to ask Washington for an explanation of the controversial views of the U.S. assistant secretary.

The government's indirect disapproval was expressed in the following statement by the government spokesman referring to opposition criticism on the same issue:

"Every day the opposition seeks excuses in order to create problems for the government. The government, however, is not responsible for what is said by foreigners on issues affecting our country. It is only responsible for the positions which the government supports. As repeatedly stated, these positions fully protect our national interests."

The Zigdhis Proposal

EDIK leader Ioannis Zigdhis referring to the same issue stated, among other things:

"The testimony of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Vest before the U.S. Senate is an official confirmation of the position that the 'achievements' and aspirations of Turkish chauvinism in Cyprus and the Aegean are due to inspiration from and the blessings of Washington.

"The Vest testimony makes it clear that our return to NATO's military structure cannot be achieved without our conversion into a satellite of Turkey.

"In face of such a stark statement on the goals of the U.S. administration all Greeks expected the dictated emphatic but also proud reaction of the Greek Government.

"By absolute contrast, however, 'authoritative sources' repeated, in a naturally very lukewarm but also clear way, that the government insists upon its psychosis about Greece's return to NATO."

Zigdhis then requested that "so long as the alliance refuses to force Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyprus and to abandon its claims in the Aegean, then all NATO bases on Crete and continental Greece should be closed because instead of serving the country's defense they are proved calamitous for it."

Sense of Responsibility

Returning to the issue, KODISO Chairman I. Pezmazoglou connected the Vest statements with the issue created around the contents of the Karamanlis letter to President Carter and concludes that an atmosphere of uncertainty and political tension was created in advance and that this has a destabilizing effect.

The people and all the political parties, Pezmazoglou added, must deal with every issue and development affecting democratic stability and the defense of vital Greek interests with the necessary sobriety and sense of responsibility.

The Iliou Statement

Yesterday's statement by EDA Chairman Ilias Iliou is also couched in the same spirit, he observed:

"The situation created around the true contents of the letter to Carter and particularly the tension which is developing cause grave concern among the people.

"Our country is going through critical times. For this reason I consider that national unity of spirit is imperative. I would recommend that the government brief party leaders and I believe that the situation can be cleared up in this way.

"It is obvious that the issue cannot be dragged out forever without a destabilizing effect, particularly since there are indications that the questionable text was fabricated in Ankara."

The press bureau of the KKE (Interior) issued the following statement:

"Over the next few days there will be a climaxing of U.S.-NATO pressures and in conjunction with such pressures, there was a Turkish attempt to create a fait accompli in the Aegean based on the Haig-Davos agreement for limiting our national sovereignty over airspace. Without any further delay the government must cease all discussion with the United States and NATO and it must state that it considers the Haig-Davos agreement void."

PROINI SCORES TURKISH AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

AT211500 Athens PROINI in Greek 21 Mar 80 p 4 AT

[From the "Nonalined" column: "A Game of Extortion"]

[Text] Once again Ankara made a practical display of its good intentions toward Greece through the new violations of the Aegan airspace. During an air and naval exercise, scores of Turkish airplanes penetrated 2-3 miles into the international airspace without submitting a flight plan--as they were required to--which should have been approved by Greece.

This is not the first incident and it looks as though it is not going to be the last. After the barbarian "Attila" invasion of Cyprus, provocations never stopped and they will not stop as long as Ankara is encouraged in these activities by Washington and NATO and is used as a means to blackmail Greece into accepting the well-known unacceptable plans for return to the alliance.

Let all those who backstage in NATO are engineering extortions finally resign themselves to the fact that Greece does not intend to yield and accept solutions which infringe on the country's territorial integrity and national independence.

All the plans that are being engineered offer absolutely nothing to the cause of peace in the sensitive area of southeast Europe. On the contrary, they maintain an atmosphere of tension which prevents the search for solutions to Greek-Turkish differences and the Cyprus issue.

In its overwhelming majority the Greek people are determined to resist any provocation, whatever its source, and are prepared for any sacrifice. At the same time, it is high time Ankara understood that the game of extortion leads nowhere.

But is it not also time for the Greek Government to show more determination in confronting constant provocations?

PARLIAMENT FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT IN TWO ROUNDS

TA251629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The two rounds of voting held at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly to elect a president were fruitless. The rounds of voting to elect a president will be continued at tomorrow's joint session of the parliament. Mardin independent Deputy Nurettin Yilmaz was the only candidate at the first round of voting today. During the voting, in which 556 members of parliament participated, Yilmaz received 80 votes, 352 votes were blank, 108 votes were cast for parliamentarians who were not candidates and 16 votes were declared void. It was announced that Yilmaz withdrew his candidacy after the first round of voting.

The second round of voting was held without a candidate. It was reported that only 406 members of parliament participated in the second round and that therefore the votes were not counted because the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution was not secured. The Senate and National Assembly will hold another joint session at 1500 tomorrow to continue voting for a president. The simple majority of 318 parliamentarians will be sufficient to be elected president during the rounds to be held hereafter.

LIBYAN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS ON STRENGTHENING TIES

TA251146 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Libyan Economy Minister [title as heard] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who arrived in Turkey yesterday for an official visit, began his contacts in Ankara today. The visiting minister was received by State Minister Orhan Oren this morning at 1000 and by State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun at 1030. In a statement before the meeting, Ceyhun said he believed this visit would contribute to the further strengthening of good relations existing between the two countries in the spheres of economy, commerce, culture and services. In his statement, Durdah said that his country attaches great importance to its relations with Turkey and added that it was necessary to prepare plans for the future as efforts are being exerted to promote good relations between the two countries. He added that the development of relations between Turkey and Libya would benefit the two countries as well as the Islamic world. After these meetings, the Turkish and Libyan delegations met for further talks. State Minister Ceyhun is heading the Turkish delegation while the Libyan delegation is chaired by Durdah.

KORUTURK SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO GREEK PRESIDENT

TA252024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk has sent a congratulatory message to Greek President Konstandinos Tsatsos on Greece's National Day. In his message, Koruturk expressed his best wishes.

INTEREST-FREE CREDIT ACCORD SIGNED WITH POLAND

TA222015 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 22 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 22 Mar (AA)--Turkey is to receive a $100 million [as received] interest-free credit from Poland under an accord signed in Ankara today by the officials of Turkish Central Bank and Bank Handlowy Warszawi Sa. Under the accord, all import and export payments in the context of bilateral trade will be made through the two banks involved. Payments Turkey will make for the realization of the Yatagan and Tuncbilek thermic power stations will also be made from that source.

FINLAND

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD251706 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Talks concerning additional Finnish exports to the Soviet Union will be resumed this week. A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister B.S. Gordeyev arrived for this purpose in Finland today. Finland's trade balance with the Soviet Union last year showed a deficit of Fmk2.7 million, due primarily to rising oil prices. The delegation led by Deputy Minister Gordeyev will hold talks with Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola on sectors in which it is possible to increase exports this year to the Soviet Union.

PORTUGAL

PCP'S CUNHAL RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD241122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], arrived in Lisbon last night after a 9-day tour of the Middle East during which, accompanied by the chief of the PCP's international relations department, he visited Syria, Lebanon and the PDRY. Cunhal held talks at the highest level with authorities in the countries visited. In Beirut Cunhal also had a meeting with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The PCP secretary general has already visited Angola and Cuba this year and in April will be travelling to London at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM REPORTS DETAILS ON ENERGY REFERENDUM

LD241110 Stockholm International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] The Swedish referendum on nuclear energy has resulted in a clear majority in favor of developing nuclear energy, as proposed in alternatives 1 and 2. The final result of the referendum available immediately after midnight as follows:

Alternative 1	18.9 percent
Alternative 2	39.3 percent
Total	58.2 percent
Alternative 3	38.5 percent
Blank ballots	[illegible].3 percent

There are still 30,000 postal votes to be counted. The turnout was 74.3 percent.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 061 27 March 1980

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WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS CONTINUES IN TFSC

TA261843 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Summary] "Minister of Finance Hakki Atun has said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was ready to extend all possible facilities to the Muslim countries which wanted to cooperate with it. Atun was speaking at a luncheon given in honor of the delegates attending the World Muslim Congress. Atun added that the TFSC was ready to cooperate in the fields of tourism, transport communications, trade and in all other fields," recalling measures taken by his government for economic development. Atun said that support from the Muslim countries was necessary for the success of these measures, and added that the TFSC was ready to hold talks on this subject.

"The Muslim leader in the United States, Muhammad Wallace [as heard], has said he will do all he can in the United States for the support of the rights of the Muslim Cypriot community. Wallace [Muhammad] was speaking at the Ercan State Airport before his departure, after attending the World Muslim Congress." He added that after seeing the Turkish Cypriot Community's determination for peace and humanity, he was convinced that Islam would succeed in Cyprus forever.

"Speaking at the eighth session of the World Muslim Congress being held in Gazimagosa [Famagusta],Turkish State Minister Muhammed Kelleci has said that he was convinced that the resolution taken by the congress regarding the Cyprus problem would be effective. In a statement to ANATOLIA, Kelleci, who is representing Turkey at the congress said that this resolution represented a turning point in the solution of the Cyprus problem. This has proved, Kelleci said, that the Muslim countries are determined to handle their own problems." Pointing to the significance of the resolution, Kelleci said that he believed that in the light of this resolution, there were now prospects for aid to the federated state from the World Islamic Bank. Kelleci added that he believed that this congress would be beneficial to the Turkish Cypriot economy.

In a petition he submitted to the World Muslim Congress, Eastern Turkestan representative Ismail Cengiz asked for a solution to the plight of 160 million Turks living in the region of Turkestan, recalling that the name of Eastern Turkestan where 20 million Turks lived had been changed by the PRC. Cengiz asked that the new name go unrecognized by the Muslim countries. "Cengiz added that free entrance to Eastern Turkestan was banned and that Islamic religious liberty was curtailed. Cengiz asked for action from the Muslim countries for the solution of these problems and asked for a delegation to be appointed by the congress to be sent to Eastern Turkestan on a fact-finding mission."

EC NOT RECEPTIVE TO OIL BOYCOTT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

LD270813 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[OWN diplomatic correspondent report: "Nobody in EC in Favor of Oil Boycott"]

[Text] The Hague, 19 March--None of the EC partners is in favor of an oil boycott of South Africa by the EC. This is the outcome of soundings which [Foreign] Minister Van der Klaauw has carried out within the context of the Scholten motion, according to the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

According to that Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] deputy's motion, which was approved last November with the opposition's support, the minister has until 1 June to persuade the EC partners to take part in an oil boycott. Last Saturday, Socialist parliamentary group leader Den Uyl stated, at an international seminar in support of an oil boycott in Amsterdam, that nothing is being done to implement the motion.

According to the spokesman, Van der Klaauw has discussed the prospects for such a boycott both in bilateral contacts and in consultations within the context of European political cooperation among the Nine, as well as at the recent meeting of EC ministers in Kuala Lumpur.

The reception was skeptical throughout. Thus British Foreign Secretary Carrington pointed out that the Rhodesia issue must be resolved first, next Namibia, and only then, South Africa. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher is also known to be a convinced opponent of such a boycott.

Nevertheless, Van der Klaauw will raise the topic again at the coming European summit in Brussels, the spokesman believed. The viewpoint of the minister himself with respect to a boycott makes no difference. In the budget debate of mid-November 1979, the minister stated that he was prepared to impose an oil embargo against South Africa only if "at least nine EC member states" take part in it.

In the government's opinion, the criterion for such a measure is the effectiveness which can be expected from it. This would only be achieved if a large number of major states join in such an embargo.

According to the proposer of the motion concerning the oil boycott, J.N. Scholten (CDA), the stance of the EC member states is partly determined by the developments in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. We may hope that these problems have now been resolved, Scholten stated, so that attention is being turned toward Namibia and South Africa.

The problems with South Africa are thus confronting the EC countries again, and we cannot dissociate ourselves from them, either, according to Scholten, who is very skeptical about South African Minister Botha's recent utterances.

SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS DISCUSSES NATO'S PEACE ROLE

LD262346 Paris Domestic Service in French 1810 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Interview on "Facing the Public" program with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, chaired by Gilbert Denoyen, and including journalists Pierre (Quaidarcourt) of LE FIGARO, Theirry Pfister of LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, Pierre Rouanet of LE COURRIER PICARD, Theirry Titivot of French Television and Edouard Sablier of Paris Radio--live or recorded; journalists are identified where possible]

[Excerpts] [Denoyan] First question: Do you think, in the light of events in Iran, Afghanistan, Africa and Central America which have upset world peace recently--areas not geographically covered by NATO--that NATO is still adapted to the problems concerning us?

[Answer] I think the events in Iran and Afghanistan provide proof neither for nor against, thus are neither positive nor negative as regards the defense of Europe against a possible Russian aggression. The alliance has its forces in position, it can be very quickly reinforced, as you know, and at present--I mean this year--we believe we are able to respond effectively to aggression. It is another thing whether we can do so in the future, because as you also know, Russian military potential is growing day by day.

[Titivot] I find you very optimistic, Mr Secretary General. You are saying everything is going well, that defense has been strengthened. But Greece, after all, is thinking of leaving NATO. Can you tell me concretely what measures you have taken to face, as you say, any aggression?

[Answer] But you make it seem that a (?new) situation of aggression has arisen in Europe. You cannot say that there is a new threat, that there is a threat in the Middle East, towards the oil-producing countries, towards Baluchistan. This would be very grave. However, at the same time I would say that the very firm American response will, in my opinion, probably preserve peace. You know that America has said that if oil is touched, it means war.

[Journalist] But Mr Luns, what beyond words has the West done to oppose Soviet aggression in Afghanistan? You refer to a firm and categorical response from the Americans--can you define how it is as categorical as you say?

[Answer] First, from the political point of view, President Carter's envoy and Washington have said clearly: If you touch the oil, it means war. They did not say it would be a serious situation and America would then have to take measures--they said it means war. Second....

[Journalist] We understand what you are saying, Mr Luns, but this is not Afghanistan. What if the Russians go beyond Afghanistan?

[Answer] Listen, Afghanistan is lamentable, deplorable, serious. But Afghanistan derives its importance from its strategic position. If the Russians stay in Afghanistan, although we must greatly regret the Russian occupation, we are not going to take military measures to remove them. But it is the matter of the danger of Pakistan, Baluchistan and the oil which worries us, and justifiably.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Now, as regards Yugoslavia. As already noted, at a ministerial conference in Vienna the then U.S. secretary of state, Rusk, said of Yugoslavia: The independence of Austria and Yugoslavia will not leave the United States indifferent. Now, I concede to you that if the Soviet Union does not hesitate before war, we will have war. In my opinion this is certain. If the Soviet Union continues on the road on which it has embarked in Afghanistan, we will have war. But if, as I believe, the Soviet Union does not want a new general war for the simple reason that a new war is so terrible, even for the winners, (?the idea comes through that one does not start a war easily). The idea that war is politics carried on by other means is no good any more, except when a country does not want to wage war or cannot defend itself. As for Yugoslavia, if the Russians intervene, through intermediaries, through Bulgaria or something similar, this would be extremely grave, and everything would then depend on the resistance of the Yugoslavs, but in that case, peace would be in danger [words indistinct]

[Journalist] Mr Secretary General, as a European do you not think that since the Russians now have the means to deliver nuclear weapons to U.S. territory, there is no longer any guarantee for the Europeans from an American umbrella, and that the real problem for Europe now is to organize its defense itself?

[Answer] Two replies: First, nuclear weapons from the beginning were weapons to prevent war, weapons so terrible that there was good hope--there still is--that the possession of these weapons would mean that war such as the two world wars would no longer break out. Second, you are asking me....

[Journalist] Is Europe the hostage of the two superpowers? To insure its political maturity, does Europe not need to provide itself with a nuclear defense capacity over which it has control?

[Answer] First, there is such a capacity--the French deterrent force. I flatter myself that I know something about it, since I visited it at the invitation of the French Government. It is a real deterrent force. Second, there is the English component. And third, you are obviously right when you say that these forces are very much smaller than the Russian forces. But I wonder, how do you want Europe to provide itself with a credible nuclear arsenal, in view of the fact that....

[Journalist] Mr Luns, you know very well that there is a debate in France, for example, on the possibility of arranging cooperation between Germany and France on a common nuclear weapon. Do you think that France and Germany together could set up a sufficiently credible army?

[Answer] Lord God, I do not think so. If you look at its cost....

[Journalist] Beyond the cost, Mr Luns, if we understand you correctly, you mean that for an indeterminate time, Europe must count solely on the American umbrella?

[Answer] Not solely, since as I just said, there is a certain deterrent force, and it really is a deterrent force, because no country, not even Russia can begin a nuclear war lightheartedly against Europe facing the certainty that its large centers will be completely destroyed in 2 or 3 hours.

[Titivot] You said just now that the atomic weapon is terrible. That is true, and since the war we have been moving toward limited conflicts--I think there have been more than (?50) since 1945, more or less important. Do you think personally that a limited conflict in Europe would automatically set off an American nuclear response on Soviet territory? Thus, do you scorn the flexible response, the graduated response, all these responses wisely studied by strategists?

By this I mean, do you believe that in any Soviet aggression in Europe of any kind, America would risk its life to defend us?

[Answer] I will tell you this: The strategy of the alliance is the strategy of the graduated response. In other words, we hope that we can contain the enemy with our conventional means. If this did not turn out to be possible, we would see, but I will not tell you what America would do or would not do, because the American Government does not know. We only know that for every American Government for more than 30 years, the freedom of Europe is essential for the freedom of the United States, and consequences proceed from this.

[Journalist] Mr Secretary General, NATO as an organization corresponded to the cold war period, when the stakes, the field was Europe. It seems in fact that the situation has frozen in Europe, stabilized, but that Soviet strategy is developing in other regions of the world, in particular Africa, but Asia as well, completely beyond NATO's control. Faced with what is today the policy of Soviet penetration, is the Western defense system via NATO still suitable?

[Answer] Personally, I think NATO should keep to its present frontiers, because our forces are adequate in our opinion to defend ourselves in Europe, but to put all sorts of areas also under the NATO umbrella--First this will increase the chances of a general conflict, and secondly you would really not have the means [words indistinct]. Thus I am not really of the opinion that we should extend NATO's frontiers.

[Journalist] I would like to know how one can reconcile the increase in NATO's power and the reduction of forces in Europe. No one has talked of the reduction of forces in Europe, while it is a theme that interests very many Europeans. I would like to know what the position is, and what is NATO's stand now?

[Answer] Well, we are always ready to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union in which, on the basis of relations between our forces, we would reduce our forces in Europe thus, without our position's danger being increased. Up to now we have always come up against the question of figures. The Russians refuse to accept our figures.

[Sablier] Mr Secretary General, if as we have noted, as you have said, every problem--even in areas which are outside of NATO's competence--concerns the fate of NATO, inversely it seems to me that NATO must, its secretary general must have an opinion on every problem. Thus, let us take the Middle East. Israel says that if we have an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank, this could be a state which tomorrow could be a Soviet platform with ultramodern arms that the Soviets could supply. Has NATO ideas, a position on this?

[Answer] I will give you the secretary general's opinion; it's safer. The problem with Israel is above all the problem of the Palestinians, from two points of view. First, there are Israeli Jewish settlements being set up on the West Bank. In general, this policy is regrettable. As regards Palestinian autonomy, there are the Camp David agreements. It is less than just to ask the Israelis to do something now which, according to the Camp David agreements, they do not have to do yet. I would also point out that it is in the interest of the Soviet Union to unleash a new crisis in the Middle East, and you saw that Mr Gromyko was in Syria. We should be careful not to play the Soviet Union's game.

[Titivot] Mr Secretary General, 1980 began with a certain number of statements by politicians who have said that we are entering a prewar period. War is possible and war is probable. Is this your opinion, as NATO secretary general? Are we in a prewar state?

[Answer] No, no, I deny it. And I repeat that I am sure that Soviet Russia, at least the present government, does not intend to start a general war. If it does not intend to do so, there will be no war. But it has the means, and what is more, the future is uncertain.

[Journalist] Mr Secretary General, despite the events in Afghanistan, do you want the SALT II agreements to be ratified?

[Answer] Yes.

[Journalist] Bearing in mind the situation today, the tension, do you think we can rapidly proceed to a SALT III?

[Answer] Detente, the policy of detente, was seriously damaged by the actions of the Soviet Union, but we want to keep all roads open, and I think that the ratification of SALT II would help greatly in reviving detente, which we all want.

RETIRING GENERAL SEES SOVIET MILITARY THREAT

ID262040 Hamburg DPA in German 1845 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Brussels: The deputy supreme commander of NATO in Europe, General Gerd Schmueckle, believes that the USSR has built up a Euro-strategic threat "to which we can offer little opposition."

The general, who will retire in Munich tomorrow with a big tattoo in the presence of NATO Secretary General Luns, told NORDSEE ZEITUNG of Bremerhaven that Afghanistan had changed the global balance. In that view he concurred with the federal chancellor. "Whether we can restore the balance depends on our exertions, our will to assert ourselves, possibly our will to make sacrifices."

Asked whether the Americans, with the Carter doctrine to safeguard Western interests in the Middle East, were making threats with a stick they do not possess, he replied that the Americans had saved Berlin with an airlift arranged overnight, without any preparation, and had helped Israel without great preparations whenever that had been necessary.

But he did not deny the lack of adequate air transport capacity to ferry troops swiftly to the Middle East and the shortage of reservists. In this connection, he repeated his call for a NATO crisis cabinet, which has been rejected in Brussels.

KREISKY REJECTS OPPOSITON'S CRITICISM OF FOREIGN POLICY

AU261345 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report on cabinet members' Vienna press conference following 25 March cabinet meeting]

[Excerpts] The PLO leaders say that they will recognize Israel only when their own people's existence is also recognized as justified, Chancellor Kreisky declared yesterday [25 March] after the cabinet meeting, adding that he could well understand this attitude. The PLO will take this step only when Israel recognizes the Palestinians' vital rights. So far, however, Israel has not even been ready to grant the Palestinians autonomy in the region where they live. Regarding [Austrian People's Party Chairman] Mock's warning against Austria's leaning toward the nonalined countries, Kreisky said this was obviously very old hat coming from Graz. Even at the time when he was foreign minister and has advocated the normalization of Austria's relations with the East European countries, he had been criticized in Graz for leading Austria onto the Yugoslav road. Meanwhile, he said, the entire West--and we regard ourselves ideologically as part of the West--has adopted this policy, following our example. There are certain tasks in world politics, and stabilization in zones of friction can be achieved only if nonalined countries offer their good offices, the chancellor said.

Pahr: Consistent Policy of Neutrality

Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr declared in this context that Austria had consistently complied with its policy of neutrality. The fact that Austria has recognized the PLO does not mean that Austria identifies itself with anything undertaken by the PLO. Pahr said that he had not been surprised by 'Arafat's statement that it was not a goal of the PLO to destroy Israel. The PLO is following the path mapped out by 'Arafat, Pahr said, adding that he expected other European countries in the very near future to follow Austria's example and to recognize the PLO.

PLO DENIES PLANS FOR GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN VIENNA

AU261340 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] The Vienna PLO representative Ghazi Husayn has issued a press release which says among other things that the Palestinian National Congress will meet in mid-April in Damascus and will map out the PLO's program for the period ahead. So far, no decision has been made yet on the establishment of a government-in-exile, but, should such a government be set up, Vienna would never be considered as its seat--it would be established in an Arab country situated close to the occupied territories, the release says.

PAPER PUBLISHES 'ARAFAT LETTER TO KREISKY

For a 27 March Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG newpaper account of a letter sent by Palestine Liberation Front chief Yasir 'Arafat to Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, see the Inter-Arab Affairs section of the 27 March Middle East DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

1979 GNP--According to the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, the Austrian gross national product in 1979 was 916.9 billion schillings. The nominal growth rate was 8.8 percent, the real growth rate 5.2 percent, as compared with a 4.4 percent percent growth rate of the FRG and an average growth rate of 3.4 percent in the OECD region. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

BELGIUM

PREMIER REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC CONCERNS

ID261533 Madrid ABC in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 12 ID

[Angel Marcos dispatch on Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens 19 March press conference in Brussels: "Brussesl Backs Madrid Conference"]

[Text] Brussels, 19 March--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens will pay an official visit to this country 24-26 March. This official visit will be the Belgian premier's first to a foreign country since his appointment to the post. He will be accompanied on the visit by Foreign Minister Henri Simonet.

Before starting his visit Mr Martens decided to have an exchange of impressions with reporters accredited in this country. Therefore, Mr Martens invited Spanish press representatives to an informal meeting at the Belgian Communications Ministry, since his official residence is undergoing maintenance. In a very cordial atmosphere, the Belgian prime minister presented his views on the international situation, Spain's imminent EC membership and the domestic problems facing his country.

We asked Mr Martens about the contents of the talks he will have in Madrid with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

[Martens] Obviously during my official visit to Spain we will discuss current international problems. Within this framework we will discuss the Madrid conference. We will also talk about Spain's EC membership and perhaps about security and defense issues, especially Belgium's position within the NATO framework.

[Question] With regard to the Madrid conference, we would like to know whether you believe that it should be held, despite the Afghan crisis.

[Answer] The Belgian Government believes that the Madrid conference must take place. I do not believe that this is a sign of weakness. We must respond adequately to the Soviet Union's aggression against Afghanistan. This can be done adequately by extending the efforts to achieve a balance of forces between the two major blocs. On the other hand, it is necessary that everything possible be done to realistically continue the detente policy. That is to say, we must respond forcefully and let the Soviet Union know that Europe, NATO and the entire West will respond vigorously to another aggression or, for instance to a threat to the Persian Gulf. But I believe that every means must be employed to maintain the detente policy.

[Question] The Afghan crisis has created a situation of uncertainty with regard to Europe's participation in the Moscow Olympic games. What is your position on this?

[Answer] The Belgian Government has always advocated the need for a joint stance among the nine EC countries. Unfortunately, we have not managed to achieve this joint stance. When the time comes, our government will also have to establish its own stance in this regard. Following my talks with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, I very much agree that the Soviet Union must be given a chance to show that all countries really are invited to go to Moscow. After a time even the democratic countries will have to take a decision. Unless the Soviet Union takes a step toward withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan, our government cannot participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

[Question] We would like to hear your opinion concerning the autonomies issue, which is very well known in Belgium, and concerning separatism.

[Answer] We have a parallel problem in Belgium. I am in favor of granting political autonomy to our country's regions and communities, but I am also sure that this autonomy must be granted and realized within the framework of a single country. Therefore, I am totally opposed to any form of separatism. At the same time, I believe that my country, other countries and Europe need to combine a realistic and limited form of autonomy with a national or federal government on a European level and with a coherent power structure. So these two ideas must be combined and this is why I am totally opposed to any form of separatism or separatist movement.

[Question] Could you tell us whether the topics on your agenda for talks with Prime Minister Suarez include Spain's possible NATO membership?

[Answer] That is essentially up to the Spanish Government. If Mr Suarez wants to discuss NATO's development, stances and evolution with me, as far as I am concerned it will be a great pleasure to discuss the subject.

[Question] Would you also be very pleased if Spain were to join the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] As a NATO supporter, I regard Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance as something very positive. But it is the Spanish Government which must decide.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS ARMS SALES TO URUGUAY

PY261705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 26 Mar 80 PY

[All figures as received]

[Text] Brussels, 26 Mar (AFP)--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet (Socialist) today "deplored" human rights violations in Uruguay, but said that "his government should also take into account the economic interests of Belgium."

He made these remarks while confirming the signing of a contract between a Belgian arms manufacturers' consortium and Uruguay for the supplying of 22 tanks with spare parts and small arms to the tune of 300 million Belgian francs (approximately $10 million).

Regarding the sale of arms to Uruguay, the Belgian foreign minister noted that Brussels' attitude was in general similar to that of other Western countries such as the FRG, Great Britain, France and the United States.

He then referred to "the delicate situation of our economy and the worrisome situation of the job market."

Minister Simonet revealed that several unions had requested "the liberalization of foreign arms sales." He then asked: "Would it be right in this situation to penalize Belgian industry, causing a ripple of consequences in the job market, because a contract worth 2 billion Belgian francs contains a military clause for 320 million?"

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER KLAAUW, OREJA HOLD JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

ID261327 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 22 Mar 80 p 17 ID

[EFE report: "Dutch Government Anxious for Madrid Conference To Be Held"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 21 March--At the conclusion of the king and queen of Spain's official visit to the Netherlands, the foreign ministers of the two countries--Messrs Oreja and Van der Klaauw--held a joint press conference at Schiphol Airport.

Interest in Migrants' Problems

Marcelino Oreja stated that they held talks from 1000 to 1600, and even held a working lunch. He said that the possibility of validating vocational training studies in Spain and a basic agreement to help Spanish workers who return to Spain and wish to set up agricultural cooperatives--a topic which the Dutch authorities have agreed to study--will be investigated. In this connection the Spanish minister emphasized King Juan Carlos' interest in acquainting himself with the migrant workers' problems.

Mr Oreja also said that he discussed with his Dutch counterpart the principal current issues, including the situation in Latin America, the new Caribbean countries, relations within the EC, the Andean Pact, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, North Africa, the Sahara, the Middle East and Afghanistan. The topic of NATO was also discussed in an exposition on Spain and the Western world.

The Spanish foreign minister concluded by saying that this royal visit--a meeting between two European monarchies--was important from the historical viewpoint and that the talks with his counterpart centered on human rights, peaceful coexistence and the common good, within the framework of political cooperation.

"He Has Changed Course of History"

For his part, the Dutch minister described the king and queen of Spain's visit as "historic for relations between the two countries; we have talked about the new Spain and the new Netherlands. What a welcome was given to the king and queen of Spain at Leyden University yesterday--I was a student there and I can scarcely believe how moving it was to see the king speaking there. He has changed the course of history."

Mr Van der Klaauw said that they also discussed the Madrid conference--which the Netherlands is very anxious should be held, because it deems it very important--and problems connected with human rights, disarmament and mutual confidence among countries. When asked about Gibraltar, he said that this is a problem between Britain and Spain, but he believes that bilateral problems will be discussed during the negotiations on entry into the EEC.

CARTER FOREIGN POLICY SEEN AS DANGER TO ALLIANCE

DW260941 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 26 Mar 80 p 2 DW

[Viola Herms Draht commentary: "Danger To the Alliance"]

[Text] President Carter's third inflation round is under attack on Wall Street and in the U.S. Congress. His various energy-program starts for the most part have petered out in rhetoric. The foreign-policy slogans formulated by the president under the pressure of compulsory global developments elicited at least as much insecurity in his own country as they did among the allies. If Washington's fickleness is lamented in Europe, criticism intensifies along the Potomac about a fragmentized and even unstable North Atlantic alliance. Hence, a vicious circle of perceptions: reluctant or willful allies on the one hand, amateurish absence of answers and weakness of leadership on the other.

If, following a remarkable series of primary victories despite all these mishaps, Jimmy Carter seems to have his party's nomination for reelection within his reach, this may be attributable to the inadequacies of his rivals. Kennedy's negative quantity unfortunately does not add up to a positive quantity for Carter and his team, particularly in foreign policy.

Carter's about-face after the UN vote on the Israeli settlements on the West Bank, according to which the final status of the territory was practically defined in advance contrary to the Camp David agreements, is the latest example of this foreign policy flipflop.

Time and again Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan draws attention to Carter's reversals of position regarding Taiwan, the neutron bomb, and Cuba, where the unacceptable Soviet combat units then were tacitly accepted after all. The sanctions against Iran after the kidnaping of the members of the U.S. Embassy, planned just as hastily as they were subsequently dropped, still are vividly remembered.

The Carter doctrine for the region of the oil-rich Persian Gulf, which had been developed in response to the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops, did not fare essentially any better. In his speech to the nation on 23 January the U.S. President declared this territory categorically to be a region of vital interest which must be protected by the United States by all means, including military means. But as early as 29 January he admitted that the United States is not adequately prepared for "unilateral" defense. Obviously Carter now considers his doctrine tenable only with the support of allies and friends.

Prior to the announcement of the doctrine there were no consultations either with the Europeans, who depend on the Mideast oil, or the states which are potentially endangered by the Soviet Union. This fact became clear when Carter's emissaries experienced rebuffs in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan and Pakistan. Scepticism with regard to the White House strategists even led Pakistan, flooded by Afghan refugees, rejected the money offered as too risky.

Disappointed by the negative European echo to the U.S. economic and Olympic boycotts as punishment for the Soviet aggression, U.S. Secretary of State Vance criticized the allies as being "shortsighted" if they just wanted to enjoy the advantages of detente, while others provide deterrence and security.

Theoretically there is not much of a difference between the opinions of Washington and Brussels on the divisibility or indivisibility of detente. However, the main problem, how pressure can be applied to Moscow without creating a total collapse of detente, is also under discussion in the White House. Despite some sporadic saber-rattling, no return to cold war is desired there. It would be much preferred for the formation of East-West relations to take place in a framework that will foster the resumption of detente policy (including Salt II) after the neutralization of Afghanistan--or at least of the issue.

The visitors to America, Schmidt and Strauss, found that a common concept of the world strategy of the West is indispensable, together with a clear definition of its sphere of interests. For Europe this means more political, diplomatic, economic and military responsibilities.

As long as the European politicians quote the American leadership's amateur status in order to dissociate themselves from the United States, and as long as the impression is being created in the United States that Europe and Japan are unwilling to pay the price for the nuclear security network, the Atlantic alliance, as it faces the increasing dangers in the Middle East and the Third World, is running the risk of losing territory to the Soviet Union it will never be able to regain.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ABC WEAPONS BAN

DW261055 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Mar 80 p 12 DW

[Article signed Ein." "Against Poison Gas"]

[Text] Gas war--the word evokes horror and terror. The names of chemical and biological agents revive long forgotten memories of soldiers and the civilian population with regard to the horror of World War I battle fields. Even the suspicion that poison gas is possibly being used in Afghanistan or Cambodia prompted the world to protest spontaneously.

The German delegation at the international disarmament commission was therefore right in pressing for a ban on chemical weapons. This means first of all acting for humanity. But as a military problem the possible use or safeguarded renunciation of these evil weapons is equally significant. The appeal to ban chemical agents from war arsenals is directed particularly to the Russians. The Warsaw Pact has enormous reserves of poisonous agents of every kind. The West has always maintained restraint in this respect. Third, with the demand to renounce chemical weapons systems, a strategic issue has been raised. Atomic weapons are political weapons. The threshold of their use is so high in the awareness of all big powers that the probability of their use is small. The same situation must be enforced with regard to poisonous agents.

DEVELOPMENT AID IN 1979 TOTALS .43 PERCENT OF GNP

LD261840 Hamburg DPA in German 1727 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic's development aid in 1979, totalling DM6.03 billion, has arisen to 0.43 percent of its gross national product. According to the Federal Development Ministry, quoting statistical data, development aid from public funds in 1978 totaled DM4.71 billion, or 0.37 percent of the gross national product. The United Nations has set a target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product to be spent by industrial countries on development aid.

Minister Rainer Offergeld pointed out that the Federal Republic had increased public sector development aid by 28 percent compared with 1978. Gross payments from his ministry's budget had risen by 46 percent. These fugures proved the great importance the Federal Government attaches to increased cooperation with Third World countries.

GISCARD DEFINES FUTURE POLICY TRENDS IN LYON SPEECH

LD270857 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[C.R. report: "I Intend To Keep to the Middle Way"]

[Excerpts] Lyon--Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the republic, opened the 62d International Fair in Lyon Sunday morning.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing defined four "directions for our future":

"To follow an energy policy guaranteeing our security and insuring our independence;
"Systematically attaining a position in all industrial sectors with a future;
"Exploiting the only natural deposit we have--our agriculture;
"Constantly raising the technical and professional standards of our young people and workers."

With reference to the energy policy followed by France, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said: "In 5 years our nuclear power program will save us 45 million tons of oil per year which, at current prices, amounts to more than Fr40 billion per year."

The president of the republic continued: "We only have one natural resource--our agriculture.

"That is why the farmers must have an income which guarantees them fair remuneration. Their rising costs and the increases in industrial prices make the initial proposals put forward by the Brussels Commission unrealistic and unacceptable. Everybody realizes this now. The agriculture minister together with our partners will have to set a price level which will maintain the purchasing power of agricultural revenue in 1980. That is a fundamental objective for the coming negotiations.

"Finally, the stability of the franc which is now at the top of the European monetary system will enable us this week to ask for the definitive elimination of what remains of our monetary compensatory amounts."

Turning to international competition, Mr Giscard d'Estaing then recalled "the irrevocable decision (taken in 1978--LE MONDE note) to lift price controls and monitor domestic competition. No major industrial nation would maintain the anachronistic and paralyzing system of administrative price fixing. The dynamic effects which this decision has had on our industrial vitality can already be seen 2 years later.

The development of a sense of responsibility is illustrated in the sphere of craftsmanship. Exactly 1 year ago the government started work on a declaration of craftsmen's rights. This charter includes a series of measures which plan for the future.

The state has specific tasks: to direct economic development, employment, to defend the franc, to prevent increasing costs and pursue social progress. It is sometimes said that planning, in other words concerted preparation for the future, is less active than it was. That is a mistake inspired by the confusion between planning and bureaucracy!

I regard the task of maintaining a strong franc as a historic daily objective.... The franc has become one of the most stable currencies in the world. Every effort will be made to insure that this remains the case.

The state should make every effort to stabilize the burden of costs on economic activity and on the French people's individual resources. Obligatory deductions--taxes and social security contributions--represent almost half of the national product.... These deductions are required in exchange for all that is done to provide protection against sickness, old age and unemployment, for all that is done in the spheres of defense, security, education and the country's development. However, I maintain that these deductions have reached their limit.

That is why the efforts being made not to reduce but to slow down the increase in health spending has a simple objective: to make it possible after 1 year--in other words in February 1981--to eliminate the 1 percent supplementary contribution from wage earners, which would increase wage earners' purchasing power by 1 percent without any additional charge on enterprises.

As for taxation, in view of the heavy oil duty suffered this year, I am asking the government to observe a pause in taxation, in other words to keep fiscal legislation unchanged, with the one exception of an adjustment in the income tax scale in keeping with price increases and the updating of indirect taxes which evolve like prices.

The objective of social progress is first to maintain purchasing power. If there is a surplus to be distributed it should be distributed to the underpriviledged: old people, families, low paid workers. That does not mean social progress will be interrupted. It will take the form of enabling wage earners to own their enterprise by the direct distribution of shares and by improved participation.

The head of state concluded the economic section of his speech by paying tribute to the action of the prime minister "whose competence, determination and courage will leave their stamp on this period and assure him of the French people's respect and gratitude."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing then defined the political line to which he "certainly intends to adhere."

"This line is that of the middle way. It is that of synthesizing proposals, unifying men and mobilizing forces to help France instead of tearing France apart. It is not a neutral line. It is one of peace and understanding which must be carefully followed in these stormy times.

"You must remember this: A great deal of criticism is to be heard. However, when you follow the middle way you are exposed to twice as much criticism as when you adopt an extreme position. You are fired at from both sides. Let me make this quite clear: You receive twice as much criticism if you follow the middle way! Nonetheless, it is the right way--the one in which French people may one day meet, unite and join forces. This calls for a warning in difficult times: You may criticize the middle way but the choice of extremist policies would capsize the boat!"

The president of the republic added: "When I watch public life in our country I feel saddened by the excessive divisions and antagonism among French political leaders and, behind them, possibly among the French people as well. This makes me sad, not for myself, but for France because I do not think this situation is worthy of France and it is harmful to its interests. I ask you to consider this: To my knowledge ours is the only democratic country in the world whose main leaders from the four political parties representing our national life do not meet face-to-face either in the majority or in the opposition nor even between the majority and opposition, despite the good will shown by some people.

"Of course I do not want the democratic debate to disappear. I am not asking people to agree. However there are vast subjects to be debated: France's foreign policy, its defense policy and the trends of our economic and social policy. All that justifies meetings and dialog.... I would like to add that this is harmful to French interests and to France's reputation.... Do you think that the French leaders' inability to debate our country's problems among themselves gives us the image of an exemplary country, a vanguard country, a country to be imitated? It is also harmful to our interests because we need all our energies.... When our energies are exhausted it is as if we were overheating our engine by running it while stationary instead of using it to move the vehicle."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing thinks that after the establishment of "institutions adapted to our times" carried out by General de Gaulle and the subsequent transformation of France undertaken by Georges Pompidou into a great industrial and agricultural country which is now being pursued, we must now "organize a better understanding and better cooperation among the French people." "I have applied myself to this task," he said, "with some results which I realize are limited but which, I think, deep down show a movement in this direction and I am sure that we will succeed or rather that France will succeed...."

BELGIUM'S SIMONET HOLDS TALKS ON FRANCO-UK EC DISPUTE

LD261519 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Bernard Brigouleix report: "The Belgian Foreign Minister Calls For London To Respect Community Principles"]

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Simonet had talks with his French colleague, Mr Francois-Poncet, on 20 March. Essentially, the talks centered on a study of the situation created by British demands on the Nine's budget. After Mr Francois-Poncet's visits to The Hague (accompanied by Mr Barre) and to Copenhagen, France is thus continuing to prepare for the European Council scheduled for Brussels 31 March-1 April. Mr Simonet also called on Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Barre before returning to Brussels.

The French minister's talk with Mr Simonet will probably have helped to reassure Paris. In effect, the French Government feared that the other member states would see its difference with London as essentially a clash of conflicting interests, the collision of two national egos, in short, a Franco-British affair (the tone of certain recent London press editorials may well have stoked this fear), and not as a fundamental debate on the respect for Community principles. Now the Belgian diplomatic leader has agreed with his host when considering that "the French Government is justly concerned by the turn in the confrontation between Britain and the remaining members of the Community." While suggesting that the Brussels council must do its utmost to avoid a split between Britain and the EEC, Mr Simonet expressed the wish--which ties in with Paris' concerns expressed at Wednesday's Council of Ministers--that an eventual solution to the crisis should not harm the principle underlying the way the Community works.

Mr Simonet, in particular, declared himself hostile to any reorganization of the Community's system of funding, since such a reorganization would be one of the consequences implicit in meeting Britain's demands. With Mr Francois-Poncet, moreover, he insisted that in his view, any system which consisted in setting up a sort of "balance in principle" between what a country pays into the Community and what it gets back would remove the motive or the objective both for the enlargement of the Community to include the less rich southern European countries and, beyond that, for the Community's very existence.

"A Specifically British Problem"

Mr Simonet proposed to Mr Francois-Poncet that, to enable the Nine to overcome the present crisis, an arrangement should he sought in Brussels which would permit both the reduction of Britain's contribution to acceptable proportions and the releasing of some new financial resources for operation directly favorable to Britain. He indicated that the reduction in Britain's contribution could be achieved most notably by the "generous" use of the compensatory mechanisms envisaged at the Dublin summit for the application of article 235 of the Treaty of Rome. Like Mr Francois-Poncet, moreover, the Belgian minister believed that the structure of the Common Agricultural Policy should be modified but that this policy represented an attainment to be preserved above all. On the Dutch proposal to reduce the Nine's agricultural spending from 72 to 65 percent of its total budget, Mr Simonet believed that they should try to reach this target but that for the immediate future this would be very difficult.

"This affair is in no way a difference between France and Britain but a specifically British problem, to which our London partners wish to find a universally acceptable solution," The Belgian foreign minister stated to us at the end of his talks with his French counterpart. "This solution may mean that we shall have to pay a little more. Whatever happens, it must be compatible with Community principles. Moreover, the financial pressure in most member states, including Belgium, is such that it seems almost unacceptable to ask the taxpayers for a further significant amount. Furthermore, it is not a matter of justice, and the British Government is undoubtedly wrong to present it in these terms. The situation simply requires our London partners to seek a solution which will enable Britain to overcome its present difficulties. But this search must not compromise their loyalty to the principles of the Treaty of Rome. Community solidarity must lead our London partners to understand this, and it also obliges London to meet its essential commitments." This kind of talk cannot have displeased Mr Francois-Poncet.

BARRE REVIEWS 1980 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD261431 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22-23 Mar 80 pp 1,4 LD

[Unattributed report: "France Will Face Up to a Second Oil Shock"]

[Text] Speaking to French Democratic Union deputies who met in Paris prior to their national congress, which takes place in Orleans today and tomorrow, Raymond Barre gave an interim summary of France's economic activities in 1979. This gave him an opportunity to challenge the figures mentioned by Jacques Chirac last Monday during a "Cards on the Table" program. The prime minister again denounced "the professional disparagers" who "indulge acrimoniously and powerlessly in verbal exaggerations."

The prime minister stated, among other things:

"You will recall all that was said at the end of last summer about the failure of the government's policy. You have also heard some people assert that France is continually losing ground....

"I would like to acquaint you today with the provisional results for 1979 which the economy minister has just submitted to me:

"The increase in the gross domestic product amounted to some 4 percent. Total investments increased 3.5 percent. Investment in industry increased 5.1 percent (7.7 percent in the latter half of 1979). Productivity in the industrial sector, including the construction industry and public works, improved by 6.3 percent.

"Finally, I would like to remind you that in the current international monetary situation the franc's exchange rate against the mark in lower than the ceiling exchange rate which prevailed in March 1979, when we joined the European monetary system.

"This is why I said and I repeat now that France is able to face up to a second oil shock.

"In the early months of this year we will be faced with high price indexes and trade balance deficits. This is unavoidable and should be accepted calmly.

"Let the professional disparagers indulge acrimoniously and powerlessly in verbal exaggerations. As far as the government is concerned, it will pursue its policy, which boils down to three principles:

"Maintaining a strong and stable France;

"Preventing recession in France;

"And safeguarding the French people's purchasing power."

Raymond Barre also mentioned a number of questions concerning the agricultural sector and the social situation.

In conclusion, the prime minister told the French Democratic Union members of the National Assembly: "In recent years, the French people have shown that they are able to adapt and make efforts. This is why tribute should be paid to them. I feel sure that the work done by the government, its majority and, especially, the French Democratic Union parliamentary group will be worthy of our people's capabilities."

POPE TO VISIT SIX AFRICAN COUNTRIES: PARIS VISIT RUMORED

AB261238 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 26 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Vatican City, March 26 (AFP)--Pope John Paul II today announced he will visit six African countries from May 2 to 12. The countries are Kenya, Ghana, Zaire, Congo, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast.

African Itinerary

AB261400 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 26 Mar 80 AB

[Text] Vatican City, March 26 (AFP)--The following is Pope John Paul II's programme for his visit to Africa, as released by a Vatican spokesman today:
May 2--Pope leaves Rome for Kinshasa, capital of Zaire.
May 2 to 6--Pope in Zaire, with a visit to Brazzaville, the Congolese capital.
May 6--Pope arrives in the Kenya capital Nairobi for a stay of two and a half days.
May 8 to 10--Pope will be in Ghana and will spend the day of may 10 in Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta, leaving that same evening for Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital.
May 10 to 12--Pope will be in Ivory Coast, returning to Rome May 12.

France Trip Unconfirmed

AU270825 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, March 27 [ANSA]-The Vatican has neither confirmed nor denied reports that Pope John Paul II is planning a trip to Paris for the beginning of June. According to reports circulating here and in the French capital this week, the Polish-born pope will be the guest of both the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Cardinal Archbishop Francois Marty. The pope reportedly wants to honor the Paris-based "UNESCO" with his visit, following his trip to United Nations headquarters in New York last October. It would be the first visit to the Parisian diocese by a pope of modern times.

Unconfirmed ecclesiastical reports also indicated that the pope might combine a visit to Paris with a trip to Strasbourg, the home of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. The only forthcoming trips abroad that have been officially announced by the Holy See were the pope's scheduled visits to Africa, probably in May, to Brazil in July and to the Philippines in the fall.

'CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM' SEEN ON EFFORTS TO FORM COALITION

AU270850 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 27 (ANSA)--There is now cautious optimism among political observers here that Italy's latest government crisis, the 38th since the Second World War, will be solved by forming a three-party coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), and Republicans (PRI). The outgoing coalition, led by Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga, was a partnership of the DC with the Social Democrats (PSDI) and the right-of-center Liberals (PLI). Cossiga is the new premier-designate.

The observers said that the chances of the new coalition seemed favorable after a first meeting yesterday between delegations from the DC and the PSI. The DC is the largest party in the Rome Parliament and has formed the nucleus of every government since the war. The Communists (PCI) are the DC's closest rivals while the PSI ranks third, well behind the other two.

According to PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi, yesterday's meeting was "useful", both as regards the "nature" of the new government and as regards "prospects for action". These "must be inspired by a constant search for a more ample national solidarity, re-establishing the climate and appropriate occasions for the vast convergence towards the country's political and trade-union left," Craxi told journalists. Craxi was also asked whether the DC accepted the idea of having a non-Christian Democrat in the premier's office, which has been occupied by Christian Democrats for well over thirty years. "In general, the DC said there was no 'negative prejudice' on this point", Craxi asserted.

Christian Democrat Secretary Flaminio Piccoli described the meetings as a "useful and positive clarification". "A common assessment was expressed on the need to give the legislature the chance of a normal and fruitful continuation", he added in reference to fears that another round of early elections might be necessary.

The Socialists were followed by the Republicans, who met with Cossiga twice yesterday. After their third meeting with Cossiga, PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini said they had received a formal invitation to enter the new coalition. Spadolini said that, in view of Italy's "economic, moral and civil emergency", there should be a "more ample consensus than that reflected in the concrete and already acquired political alliances", a presumed reference to closer cooperation with the Communists.

But the DC is also seeking to involve the Liberals in the new parthership. After a meeting with the Christian Democrats, PLI Secretary Valerio Zanone said, however, his party would not give its support to "any ambiguous formula, dangerous operation, or fiction, since we think the political situation needs clarity and certainty.". "And I think that the coalition on the horizon is ambiguous, he added. "The crisis got off on the wrong foot and now we'll see if someone manages to put it right".

The Social Democrats also voiced their opposition to the proposed new coalition. They said the DC's moves were "a pretext and a mortifying move" so as to arrive at early elections and provoke the election of a new Socialist Party secretary in place of Craxi.

BERLINGUER ASSERTS 'DEMOCRATIC UNITY' AS GOVERNMENT FALLS

LD261231 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 7 LD

["Text" of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 19 March address to Italian lower house: "Christian Democratic Party (DC) Vetoes Rule Out a Real Government"]

[Text] Rome-Comrade Enrico Berlinguer has delivered a speech on Prime Minister Cossiga's remarks. The text of his speech is as follows:

This debate is taking place at a dramatic moment in our nation's life, as we can see once again from the assassination announced just a few hours ago of the third magistrate viciously killed in 3 days, the 23d victim of terrorism this year.

This should prompt everyone to impart to the political debate a very different tone and direction from those which have characterized it in recent months--and a much more rigorous conduct as well. Instead, for the past several weeks certain sides have begun or continued to proceed by means of short-term, petty political and parliamentary maneuvers and stratagems.

Suffice it to consider the chain of events leading up to the prime minister's remarks today.

On 28 February the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] parliamentary floor leaders informed the prime minister that their party was withdrawing its abstention, which last August enabled the government to be formed.

Why did Deputy Cossiga not address Parliament at once, as political and constitutional logic would have suggested, so as to promote a clarification and a decision? Did he not want to? Was he unable to? Was he subjected to pressure, and if so from whom? From what several newspapers have said, it seems that such pressure was exerted by DC leaders especially. This being the case, this point should be clarified, so that we can know to whom to attribute the responsibility for a situation which has daily become more difficult and burdensome for the institutions and for the government itself.

What is certain is that this debate can only end in the government's resignation.

As far as our party is concerned, this demand is not only a confirmation of the lack of confidence which we have expressed in the government ever since its formation, but is based also on the critical verdict which we have been issuing on it in increasingly severe terms, with regard to its general approaches, the essence of many of its major decisions and also the method which has characterized its action.

With regard to its method, suffice it to recall, first, the absolutely abnormal use of decree laws, with the consequent debasement of Parliament's role; this means that absolutely no progress has been made toward the normalization of institutional life and the dialog between the government and Parliament which Deputy Cossiga claims to have guaranteed. Second, there has been a dilatory, ambiguous and irresponsible form of conduct with regard to the trade union confederations, which has increased the tensions in delicate and essential areas (such as the railroads, other public services and the civil service).

Third, once again--and even amid storms such as the one caused by the Caltagirone scandal--recourse has been had to the old and now unacceptable criterion of replacing resigned ministers with other ministers belonging to the same DC current. Deputy Cossiga can say that the government's composition was not based on the parties' instructions. But by some coincidence, both in the formation of the government and the replacement of certain ministers, the criterion of a sharing among the currents was observed in the most rigorous homage to a well-known rule.

Then there have been forms of conduct and acts characterized by vacillation and uncertainty, with grave economic and political repercussions both at home and abroad, as in the case of the National Hydrocarbons Agency affair, not to mention the continual postponements of new executive appointments to several major credit institutions and other public agencies. But the most serious errors committed by the government concern its approach to economic and foreign policy.

In the economic field, the government, surviving from one day to the next but taking some negative decisions and abandoning any comprehensive view of the initiative and action of the public authorities, has essentially facilitated the aggravation of inflation without even attempting moves to set economic and production activities on the road to a regenerated and lasting development. A typical case is the delays and inconsistencies in drawing up and implementing an energy plan, which certainly cannot be substituted for by continuous and spasmodic increases in the prices of oil products. Overall, a not inconsiderable influence has been exerted by the frequent contradictions and divergences among the ministers responsible for economic policy. This has not prevented us from appreciating the commitment shown by some members of the government, such as Professor Roviglio, in his struggle against tax evasion.

With regard to foreign policy, there was no initiative to make Italy contribute actively to a policy of detente, arms reduction and cooperation. Indeed, we blame the Cossiga government for having adopted positions, as in the missiles case, which have dealt a blow to the possibility of a dialog on disarmament. We have deplored and viewed with concern the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but in this connection the government has essentially alined, apart from the occasional recourse to more prudent language, with U.S. policy. Let nobody tell us that it was impossible, within the context of Italy's alliances, to take initiatives and make proposals better matched to the interests of Europe and our own country, as other countries' governments have done and are still doing both in their relations with Eastern Europe and with regard to the Arab world. Otherwise it is mere rhetoric to invoke Europe's specific role. Even on an issue as integral to peace in the Middle East as the Palestinian issue, Italy, which should have a better chance of being heeded and should be less suspect for neocolonialist aims than other countries, is in danger of lagging further behind, even though the prime minister's remarks this morning contained assertions concerning self-determination and the PLO's role of which we take positive note.

The Cossiga government should have facilitated a positive dialog among the democratic forces with a view to a resumption, which many consider necessary, of the policy of democratic and national solidarity on more solid and better guaranteed foundations than in the past. This objective has been missed. Clearly the blame lies not only and not so much with the government as with particular parties, primarily the DC.

We therefore consider the DC Congress and National Council conclusions grave. The confirmed prejudice against government cooperation with the PCI rules out, at least for the immediate future, the only political solution equal to the need for the country to recover and develop.

Though critical of many assertions contained in Deputy Zaccagnini's opening report at that congress, we believe that it permitted the opening of negotiations with us without ideological preconceptions. But the advocates of this line proved to be in a minority. This is something which not only concerns the DC's internal life but has negative repercussions on the country's entire life and creates grave uncertainties about the development of political relations and about the solution of the government crisis about to begin. And in some sectors of the DC there is even a clear, irresponsible attempt being made to aim at early elections or to use them as a blackmail threat.

Why did the majority of the DC conclude the congress as it did? The real reasons for that decision are not our party's alleged insufficient democratic maturity or uncertain international autonomy. These are pretexts of excuses, and this is now clear to everyone, in view of the fundamental contribution we have made to defending democracy against terrorist attack and our foreign policy proposals and initiatives in Europe and worldwide. The fact is that the DC as reflected in the so-called "preamble" does not want to alter the essence of its political tradition or to yield an inch of its own power, despite the fact that this has become a necessity for democracy and for the country's renewed development. The fact is that the Communist issue means entering into relations with a party profoundly different from the others, because of its view of power and its practice and because of its unyielding political morality.

Obviously, with a DC whose majority acts on the basis of a political attitude like this and with such a view of its own role, it is impossible for the Communist Party to establish relations of cooperation or an understanding.

We do not want to fail to mention that the attitude of other parties also played a part in bringing about such a negative conclusion to the DC Congress and National Council meeting. I am referring to the Italian Social Democratic Party's positions--indeed, its outright campaign--against a government with PCI participation. [paragraph continues]

But it must also be said that the PSI Central Committee's positive decision, asserting that the emergency government with the participation of both workers movement parties was the objective to be pursued, has been weakened by a series of statements conflicting with clarity and which have given an entire sector of the DC hopes of other solutions based on the PCI's exclusion from the government.

At this point Comrade Berlinguer was interrupted by someone in the center benches, who said: "Say what you mean."

Berlinguer replied: "You know who I am talking about."

As a result of the DC Congress conclusions, Berlinguer continued, the country finds itself gripped even tighter in the contradiction which has remained unresolved for some time.

On the one hand, there is the increasingly dramatic situation in economic and social life, in civil coexistence and in the functioning of the state--a situation which demands more than ever a political leadership capable of uniting all the nation's healthy and vital energies, which are still enormous, and of leading them in a unitary task of reform and recovery. And among the social and political forces, there is now evidently a majority--as emerges from our own positions, those of the PSI and those of a considerable and authoritative sector of the DC and, I believe, also of the Italian Republican Party--which share a belief in the need for a policy and government of democratic unity.

On the other hand, there is still the obstinate refusal of the present DC leaders which is impeding this solution and increasing the country's instability, nurturing uncertainty, malaise and mistrust.

We do not know what other solutions will be proposed by the parties--starting with the DC--which presume that they can govern without us. What we believe to be certain is that none of the hypotheses being put forward will be equal to the grave and tragic nature of the existing problems in every field of our nation's life--from the tragic and troubling problems of democratic order and the protection of the citizens' lives (already, this 79th day of 1980, 23 people have been killed by the blows of terrorist aggression, from Piersanti Mattarella assassinated 6 January in Palermo, to Girolamo Minervini, slain in Rome yesterday, and Magistrate Professor Guido Galli, killed in Milan a few hours ago while this debate has been in progress) to the problems of the anti-inflation struggle and the struggle against the mounting danger of a collapse of economic activity and thus employment; from the problems of the moralization of political life and the reform and efficiency of public administrations, which are now causing unprecedented concern and alarm among the Italian people, to the problems of Italy's action to help surmount the criticial phase and the danger looming over Europe and the entire world.

Governing Italy today means tackling these problems and starting to resolve them on the basis of rigor, honesty, order and regeneration. Do people believe that this national requirement can be met--and above all that civic and moral trust and awareness can be revived among our people--without consensus and without making full use of the commitment of fundamental masses of workers and citizens such as those gathered around our party? We believe that only narrowminded calculations and petty partisan convenience could deny such a need.

As far as we are concerned, we will continue tenaciously to propose a government of full democratic solidarity and to fight for it, in the conviction that this is the only way out of the crisis' grip, of guaranteeing a new phase of democratic development and social transformation, in the conviction that this is a realistically practicable path.

Obviously our party will oppose any other solution.

What kind of opposition will this be, and what will its aims be? We have already shown--but we reassert once more--that our opposition will always take into account the nation's fundamental interests, its need for peace, democratic security, economic progress, social justice and moral reform, and that it will always be aimed at providing a positive solution to the problems of the Italian workers and people. As an opposition party, we will follow the same line, the same program and the same objectives as we would follow as a government party. It is also obvious that our entire action will be aimed at creating as soon as possible the conditions for a turning point in the political leadership and for establishing a government of democratic unity.

We are aware that this will demand from us a great commitment to instill a more thorough unitary awareness among the people's masses, to alter the balance of forces in society and among the parties so that in all the democratic parties the most open, unitary and progressive tendencies will assert themselves and that the most stubborn and divisive forces, especially within the DC, will be defeated. In this battle we consider essential the development of relations of cooperation with the Socialist Party within the mass movement and in regional and local government, the quest for unitary political initiatives, and the comparison of views on the leftwing's role and the prospects for democratic advance toward socialism in Italy and Europe.

It is not up to us--at least not for the time being--to issue pronouncements on the possible government formulas. This does not mean that we will remain aloof from the course of the crisis or that we will remain indifferent with regard to its solution. Indeed, we do not believe--nor have we ever believed in any of the various political phases that the country has experienced--that all governments are equal. Even during the crisis, we will keep the country's attention centered, by means of our proposals and our struggle, on the major issues of the approach to national policies and the issues daily afflicting the workers--the most underprivileged sector of the population and the productive classes. Our verdict and our opposition conduct will be governed by the composition, structure and program of whatever government is formed, but the most essential considerations will be the specific facts of the government's action and the course which it will take.

This, clearly and simply, is our position, our aim and our challenge. It contains no hardening prompted by revenge or intention to close in on ourselves. Every reasonable person will realize that our parliamentary position is dictated by the stances which at present prevail in other parties. But this fact will not prevent us from developing with the utmost vigor and breadth our links with the broadest workers and peoples masses, developing the dialog and relations with all the leftwing forces, with the democratic forces of the Catholic world and with all the progressive currents in Italian society and culture.

ANDREOTTI INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH CEAUSESCU

AU242013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1980--Giulio Andreotti, former prime minister of Italy, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, refers in an interview granted to the Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA (published in the March 24 issue) to the main themes approached during the call he paid on President Nicolae Ceausescu on his recent visit to Bucharest, and stressed that the Italian-Romania relations are developing an excellent condition, as "we have no difficulties to solve," he said. Mentioning that he met President Ceausescu for a third time and that they approached "the most acute aspects of international life," Andreotti stated: The multiple relations of Romania, of the Romanian head of state on all meridians illustrate an exceptional position, an extremely firm will of not depending in action on the difficulties existing in international life, on the obstacles raised in front of detente, of understanding and cooperation among peoples.

WORK STOPPAGES, DEMONSTRATIONS IN AGRARIAN REFORM AREA

LD270416 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The day of struggle against the government's agricultural policies was today marked by stoppages in the agrarian reform area, where, according to trade union sources, the stoppage by workers from collective units of production and farm cooperatives was 100-percent effective. Early this evening, thousands of workers marched through the streets of Evora. Here is a report by Portuguese news agency correspondent Jose Pedro Martins on the Evora demonstration:

This demonstration, which according to the local association of trade unions was attended by 10,000 people, marked on the other hand the first day of stoppages in the agricultural cooperative sector, which, for their part, are part of the day of struggle in support of the agrarian reform called for by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers in its 3rd congress.

After the demonstration, which proceeded in an orderly manner through the main streets of the city and during which slogans were shouted calling for the overthrow of the government and at the same time for reoccupation of lands, the workers gathered at 1 May Square, where they were addressed by three Communist MP's, Carlos Brito, Zita Seabra and Jeronimo de Sousa. The speeches were marked by violent attacks on the present government and on the Democratic Alliance and by Communist Party support for the stoppage and the farm workers' struggle in defense of agrarian reform. The workers were then urged to gather again tomorrow at the same place at 1400.

Similar gatherings also took place in Eztremoz, Montemor-o-Novo and Arraliolos and demonstrations were held in the latter two localities. No incidents were reported there either. According to the Union of Evora Trade Unions, 7,000 and 2,000 people respectively took part in those two demonstrations. Farm workers' demonstrations were also held in the Portalegre District, in the localities of Avis, Campo Maior and Ponte de Sor. Again, no incidents were reported.

The Portalegre District Secretariat of Collective Units of Production and Farm Cooperatives said in the meantime that 1,000 people gathered today in Elvas, another 1,000 in Monforte, 2,000 in Avis and 5,000 in Ponte de Sor. Gatherings are scheduled for tomorrow in that district in the city of Portalegre and in the localities of Elvas and Ponte de Sor.

In lower Alentejo, on the other hand, 10,000 workers gathered in Beja and another 5,000 in Moura, according to the Odemira Farm Workers Union. No demonstrations were held in those places, as they are only scheduled for tomorrow after 1930, as stipulated by law.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BANGUI--Antonio Baptista Martins, resident in Zaire, has been appointed Portuguese ambassador in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. Baptista Martins has already presented his credentials to President David Dacko, who, at the ceremony, stressed the role played by the Portuguese community living in that country. About 400 Portuguese are engaged in commercial and industrial activities there. [Text] [Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1430 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD]

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. ECONOMIC PACKAGE

LD261357 [Editorial Report LD] Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 March 1980 publishes on page 8 an editorial commenting on U.S. President Carter's latest anti-inflation measures. It begins by noting that "the international economic horizon is increasingly threatened by an acceleration of inflation, which is ruining the stabilization efforts undertaken by many governments since the middle of last year." The editorial says that the Carter administration has so far been practicing "a very gradualist anti-inflation policy through monetary measures which, however, have provoked a whole series of criticisms inside and outside the country."

EL PAIS maintains that the latest set of measures "are not forceful on the fiscal side, since the budgetary balance advocated is being postponed until the next fiscal year, which begins in October, but they extend and intensify the monetary measures." It asserts: "The measures will be slow to produce the effects anticipated, but they demonstrate quite unambiguously that the Carter administration, which has rejected the use of prices and incomes control, is firmly resolved to combat inflation at the cost of a fall in activity in an election year."

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 March 1980 carries on page 43 a Francisco Granell commentary on the same topic. It also points out that "Carter's package might seem extremely dangerous for somebody who is seeking reelection to the U.S. presidency."

LA VANGUARDIA maintains: "With his package of measures, Carter has opted for the struggle against inflation and against the public sector deficit, in the belief that the atmosphere for investment can only improve as a result of greater stability, despite the reticence expressed in this connection by some big businesses, which feel threatened by the prospects of cancellation of contracts with the government within the general context of austerity in public expenditure, and despite comments by some labor union leaders, who fear that unemployment will rise even higher than the already high current U.S. level of 7.3 percent."

Noting the likely international effects of the measures, the commentary states that "it may be believed that the U.S. measures will not help to improve the prospects of world demand in the way in which the economists who support the role of the United States, the FRG and Japan as locomotives of the world economy would like to see." However: "In analyzing the effects of Carter's measures on the world economy, we find, on the other hand, better prospects of stability for the dollar on the exchange markets, which could help the attainment of a better international balance."

It concludes: "Experience in the functioning of the world economy over the last few years demonstrates to us the importance which the confidence factor has come to have, and in this context vigorous action by Carter on the economic front could outweigh the negative effects which these measures could entail in terms of domestic demand and the exchange rates of some European currencies."

"This should be a sedative for the world economy, which needs remedies in the light of the crisis from which there is no way out and the pressures entailed by the international political tensions which are occurring everywhere."

BUDGET PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT

LD262007 London BBC Television Network in English 1825 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

..[Text] In a long, very full budget, prescription charges are going up, as well as beer, whiskey, cigarettes, petrol and car licences. There is no change in basic income tax, though personal allowances are improved more than was expected. But unemployment benefit, sickness pay and benefits for people on strike will all be taxed, in what Chancellor Sir Geoffrey Howe called a budget to insure that inflation is brought down and stays down. Sir Geoffrey spoke for 2 hours, giving what he said would be an unusually large number of proposals.

He spoke first of the need to restrict the growth in the money supply and to bring social benefits in line with what the country could afford out of what it produced. His first key announcement was that prescription charges are going up again, to a pound from December. This brought long and angry interruptions with the deputy speaker repeatedly calling for order.

Now the other proposals in detail. Pensions are going up to 43.45 pounds per week for a married couple, and 27.15 pounds for single persons. There will again be a 10 pound Christmas bonus. Supplementary benefits are to be adjusted to keep pace with inflation; they will go up in step with the retail price index. There will also be an increase of 50 pence in the allowance for one-parent families--it will go up to 3 pounds--and the mobility allowance goes up to 14.50 pounds per week.

For families with low earnings, Sir Geoffrey is bringing in improvements in the family income supplements. But as part of his policy to try to bring social security benefits closer to what can be afforded from national output, sickness benefits paid by employers are to be taxed from 1982, and unemployment pay will similarly be liable for tax from the same time. Also the earnings-related supplement is to be withdrawn from 1982. Child benefits are going up from 4 pounds to 4.75 pounds from November.

As had been widely expected the chancellor is proposing to levy tax on unemployment pay and family benefits paid to strikers. It will be assumed that strikers are receiving 12 pounds a week in unemployment pay and benefits. Moving from social security to the oil companies profits, the chancellor said the tax on oil would go up from 60 tp 70 percent--15 percent of it to be paid in advance. And a windfall tax bank profits was also under consideration. There would be a clamp down on leasing schemes as a means of tax avoidance. There is to be no change in corporation tax. There will be relief for companies facing tax problems when running down stocks. And in value added tax--again, no change. The government will seek to impose stiffer penalties for late payments. Then, in what he had already warned the Commons would be an unusually large number of proposals, the chancellor got on to the most basic budget changes affecting most of the population.

Beer goes up by 2 pence per pint from midnight. There will be an extra 8 pence on table wines and whiskey, and other spirits by 50 pence a bottle. Cigarettes are up, too, by 5 pence on a packet of 20 king-size. Also up will be the cost of a flutter [small bet]. The duty on bingo is up from 5 percent to 7.5 percent, and there will be a new casino tax.

Neither motoring nor road transport has escaped. As predicted, the road fund licence is going up, but by 10 pounds to 60 pounds--some had expected more. The road tax paid by lorry operators is going up by 30 percent. Petrol is going up by 10 pence a gallon from about now. Derv--that is, diesel fuel--is up by 4 pence a gallon.

Another new feature again expected by many pepople is that business perks will now come in for more tax. On things like suits, or television sets paid for by the employer as part of the employee's job benefits, 20 percent of the value of the benefit will be taxable.

Sir Geoffrey then came to the part of his speech devoted to change in income and other direct taxation. First the basic allowance for single persons is up to 1,375 pounds, and the married allowance up to 2,145 pounds. This was more than expected, slightly above what the inflation rate has been. So in view of this, the 30 percent basic rate of income tax remains unchanged. The threshold from which higher rate tax is levied is increased by 11 percent. The widows allowance is going up to the same as the married allowance.

And changes affecting property transfer and capital 1 transfer--the stamp duty on property transfer will now start at 20,000 pounds. On capital transfer tax, the threshold is up to 50,000 pounds, but where it is for the benefit of a charity, the threshold will be 200,000 pounds.

Early in his speech, Sir Geoffrey made the point that spending on law and order would be increased by 2.5 percent; on defense, spending would go up by 3 percent.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT MINISTER NOTES CUT IN AID PROGRAM

BK261606 Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Colombo 26 Mar (AFP)--Britain's minister of overseas development, Neil Marten, said today that his country's aid program throughout the world would be cut because Britain's economy is not in good shape.

Mr. Marten who is here on a four-day visit told a press conference, "There is going to be slight reduction in Britain's aid program throughout the world. The reason for this is that like so many other developed countries our economy is not in good shape".

He said, "We are trying to put our own house in order first. If we don't do that, in later years the whole aid program would decline. So we want to get our own house in order first and I look forward to a more expansive aid program in later years".

Mr. Marten also called uponthe developing countries in the Commonwealth to help each other and not depend only on theaid provided by developed countries.

The British minister arrived here last Saturday to participate in the inauguration of work on a multi-purpose reservoir project for which Britain is providing an outright grant of pounds sterling 100 million.

Mr Marten, who leaves here today for Nepal, did not see any prospect of his government agreeing to provide any concessions to overseas students studying in Britain. He said, "The students coming from overseas should pay the cost of education. We had the absurd situation of rich students coming to Britian from overseas and getting excellent courses that were in fact subsidised by the British tax payer which made no sense at all. The fees are now being put on a realistic basis". Mr Marten said he was having discussions with his government about providing concessions to overseas students and added "But I am not optimistic about it".

DENKTAS RECEIVES UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY

TA261132 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Text] This morning President Rauf Denktas received the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, and conferred with him for about an hour. Also present at the meeting were the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Onan; his adviser, Necati Munir Ertegun; and Galindo-Pohl's adviser, Remy Gorge.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting Denktas said that efforts were being made for the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

GREEK CYPRIOT LEADERS TERM DENKTAS' ATTITUDE NEGATIVE

NC261120 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 23 Mar 80 p 5 NC

[By Erdogan Ozbalikci from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] Everybody, without exception, believes that the Cyprus dispute cannot be resolved unless Turkey takes positive steps. The entire Greek Cypriot leadership shares the view that Denktas adopts a negative attitude toward the intercommunal talks and that he systematically endeavors to obstruct a settlement.

One of the situations which the Greek Cypriots categorically refuse to accept is the settlement of Turkish citizens in Cyprus. They believe that these people, who have been sent to Cyprus from Turkey, contribute to the colonization of the island.

However, one should differentiate between the opposition and the party in power in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Cyprus. The opposition frequently expresses support for the formation of a federal system through a compromise agreement; they say that Cyprus should continue to remain a nonalined country.

We believe that the Greek Cypriot side is justified in its allegation that the Denktas administration does not favor the settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

Denktas enjoys the support of profiteers, the go-between merchants and looters who are parasites, and of those who have got rich thanks to the invasion. Denktas is also the representative of the racist and the chauvinist groups. The survival of the groups he represents depends only an agitating for separatism. That is why Denktas is in favor of two deparate state in Cyprus. The conditions he puts forward for the resumption of the intercommunal talks are in reality intentions to create two separate states. When we examine the suggestion for a bizonal federation carefully, the desire for two separate states becomes evident. The definition of Denktas' bizonality stipulates that: "A real frontier must exist between the two regions. There must not be freedom of settlement and movement between the two regions. Two separate administrations must be set up. Each side must have its own economy. A federation must be formed with an extremely weak central state."

Despite everything, the current situation is favorable for a settlement of the Cyprus dispute. The Greek Cypriots are openly stating that they agree to a biregional federation and that they are ready to cooperate in the formation of a federation similar to federations in other parts of the world.

EDEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

NC261254 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The EDEK Central Committee at its latest meeting studied developments in the Cyprus question. It issued a document stating, among other things, that certain things are necessary if the present deadlock is to be broken. These include internationalizing the problem along proper lines, building up a defense shield, establishing a civil guard, creating a true climate of struggle, carrying out the (?budget), rebuilding moral values, mobilizing resources through the adoption of proper socioeconomic measures and linking the Cyprus issues with problems common to other struggling peoples. The EDEK Central Committee adds that the Greek-Cypriot side must go to the intercommunal talks with a clear policy and without any deviation from the UN resolutions and principles. In its statement EDEK stresses the need to support the Turkish-Cypriot's struggle against the oppressive Denktas regime. It also calls on the government to cut the facilities that are being granted to the British troops in Cyprus, particularly after Britain's refusal to pay its dues.

The EDEK Central Committee then says that the prospects for the success of the new round of talks are unfavorable and that alternative courses will have to be drawn up. At the same time, it stresses the need for immediate measures to bring about changes in the economic sector and a popular patriotic unity that would be based on the line that the Cyprus question is an issue of occupation and liberation.

TREATY WITH U.S. ON DOUBLE TAXATION SIGNED IN NICOSIA

NC261820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 NC

[Text] An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation was signed in Nicosia today between Cyprus and the United States. The agreement was signed by Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias on behalf of the government of the republic, and by Ambassador Stone on behalf of the U.S. Government. Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Mr Stone said that the U.S. Government's interest in the Cypriot people is deep and sincere. He added: The United States is continuing to do all it can to support a just solution of the Cyprus problem and, in this effort, will continue its assistance to the United Nations and its secretary general who are playing the main role in rendering their good offices in this effort. In his address, Mr Pelayias expressed to the U.S. ambassador, on behalf of the Cyprus Government, deep appreciation for the continuing economic aid which the U.S. Government grants to Cyprus through the UN high commissioner for refugees for the needs of the displaced people. Referring to the political issue, Mr Pelayias said that the Cyprus Government will continue its efforts for a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

BRIEFS

EDEK DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--An EDEK delegation left for Bucharest yesterday at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party for talks on the Cyprus issue, international developments and other topics of mutual interest. The EDEK delegation is headed by the party chairman, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, and includes EDEK Central Organizing Secretary and House Deputy Choros Theodhorou, Nicosia District Secretary Andreas Fridhas, Larnaca District Secretary Kriton Yeoryiadhis and Andreas Mirianthis. [Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 23 Mar 80 p 1 NC]

FRG FINANCE MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ATHENS

Talks With Karamanlis

LD262325 Hamburg DPA in German 2125 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Athens--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer tonight had talks in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis on the West's proposed aid program for Turkey, German-Greek economic cooperation and Greek membership of the European Community. Karamanlis insisted that Turkey must not use the proposed economic aid in a way which could change the balance of power between Greece and Turkey. According to Greek sources, Matthoefer assured him that the Federal Government always takes account of Greek interests in shaping its policy.

Matthoefer Reassurances

LD270940 Hamburg DPA in German 0840 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Athens--Talking to journalists in Athens this morning, Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer regretted that the OECD states still did not come to a final decision on the question of aid to Turkey at their conference in Paris yesterday. Matthoefer pointed out that Turkey is in need of speedy help. He said that he will now try to get the countries who have made definite financial promises to make money available to bridge the gap. He stated the Federal Government's willingness to hand over another contribution to Turkey in anticipation of its aid. A few weeks ago Bonn made DM100 million available to help finance the greatest needs in Turkey.

Matthoefer this morning continued his talks with Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis. With reference to the results of his discussion with Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis yesterday evening Matthoefer stressed that Greeks and Germans are agreed "that a peaceful, economically and political stable Turkey is in the interests of all." Matthoefer said that he again explained to the Greek Prime Minister the reasons for the new aid for Turkey. He pointed out that it is being insured that the financial contributions will be used solely for civil and not for military purposes.

According to the Greek side Karamanlis indicated to Matthoefer that it is necessary to see to it that the relations between German defense aid to Greece and Turkey is not altered and that the planned economic aid is not used by Turkey in a way which would alter the existing balance of power between Greece and Turkey. According to the Greek side Matthoefer gave an assurance that the Federal Government constantly takes Greek interests into account in shaping its policy in the eastern Mediterranean.

Matthoefer told journalists that Greece is an important friend and ally of the Federal Republic. In the course of his talks with Karamanlis the forthcoming entry of Greece into the European Community on 1 January 1981 was also touched on and the wish for a Europe capable of joint action, particularly in the present international situation, was underlined.

This morning Matthoefer flies on from Athens to Riyadh, where he will have talks with the Saudi Arabian finance minister and head of the Central Bank on international monetary problems and the possibilities of Saudi Arabian aid to Turkey.

Tomorrow Matthoefer will make a third and last stop on his journey in Ankara, where he will discuss the further course of the aid to Turkey with Prime Minister Demirel and Finance Minister Sezgin. Before he flies back to Bonn he will also have a meeting on Saturday morning with the leader of the Social Democratic opposition, Bulent Ecevit.

RADIO, TELEVISION STAFF REPORTED ON STRIKE

AT261345 Athens APOGEVMATINI in Greek 26 Mar 80 p 6 AT

[Excerpts] This is the ninth day since the beginning of a strike by ERT [Greek radio and television] employees and, of course, television and radio programming is in complete chaos.

If the strike is extended beyond midnight Thursday, as it is rumored has already been decided by the unions, the problems will become insurmountable.

Meanwhile, no prospects for negotiations between ERT unions and the administration have become apparent, nor has any step been taken to resolve the demands which have caused the strike.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA SCORES WASHINGTON'S 'DIRTY' GAME

AT251135 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 24 Mar 80 p 4 AT

[The "Events" column by Potis Paraskevopoulos: "The United States Inaugurates a Dirty Game With 'Secret Dossiers'"]

[Text] U.S. pressures for Greece's full subjugation to Washington's strategic goals in the Balkans and the Middle East have now taken the form of open blackmail. After the Greek Government's emphatic rejection of the Rogers plan for Greece's return to NATO's military wing, the State Department and the U.S. secret services are inaugurating a dirty game in an attempt to undermine the country's internal political calm and to create rifts in the people's unity of spirit in face of national problems.

Revelation of the Rogers plan and the previous Davos-Haig agreements with points vulnerable to the government's foreign policy, was only a first step. With this one move Washington warned the Greek Government it will not hesitate to open the "secret dossiers" on both the secret diplomacy and its secret services.

In order to prove its point Washington immediately afterwards leaked the scenario of the Karamanlis letter to Carter to the Greek press in an attempt to cause an explosion in the country's political affairs. This is an old trick. Fabricated or genuine documents provide the desired results if used under a suitable climate and at the right moment.

The imminent presidential election and probable immediate elections, with tensions which they created in the political conflict, are the most suitable moment to feed reports and documents to the Greek public which create mistrust and raise questions about both parties and politicians. This is exactly what America attempted to do with its recent action. Naturally it is not its interest in our national integrity which motivated Washington to reveal the Rogers plan and the Davos-Haig agreement for the purpose of...drawing our attention to the national concessions undertaken by the Greek Government to the benefit of Turkey in the airspace of the Aegean. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, it is not because of excessive interest or pure sympathy toward the opposition that Washington "informed" us that Karamanlis asked for Carter's help in order to deal with his political opponents, unless of course a sense of guilt was suffocating Carter ever since last October when he received the Karamanlis letter and, like a good Christian that he is, he decided to get rid of this complex by confessing its contents to the Greek people.

It is certain that more "confessions" and "revelations" will follow--since we gulped up the first ones with such greed--in order to slake our thirst for "sincere information" which only Washington's philhellenic services can give us. The source with Phoebus' verbose water is now located in Washington.

Only the other day U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Vest, another great philhellene, informed us that NATO does not want Greece's return under the status in force in 1974, before its withdrawal.

It is only after we make our own concessions to Turkey that NATO would be able to make the concession to us by once again clasping us to its bosom. This is where we have been led by Karamanlis' mistake of withdrawing the country from NATO's military wing. This is revealed to us now by Vest and only after the junta press has been telling it to us for years.

All these are signs that the United States has decided to play its game in Greece by opening or manufacturing secret dossiers in order to blackmail and erode parties and politicians, to create confusion and mistrust in political affairs. This is another form of intervention in the country's domestic political affairs. It is a dirty method which, however, was proved effective in the more distant past.

In 1945 they toppled Plastiras as prime minister by revealing his letter to the Greek ambassador to Vichy France in 1941. In 1950 the attempt was repeated by the leaking of a fabricated letter to the press which allegedly Plastiras wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Athens and to the KKE leader of that time, Zakhariadhis. The exact same methods are repeated today.

The problem is how to render such attempts useless so the domestic political struggle may develop without influence from foreign interventions in the form of blackmailing revelations and the spurious opening of real or manufactured secret dossiers.

Responsibility forneutralizing such methods rests exclusively with the government. It is only the government which can make the ground fallow and unproductive for such attempts within our political affairs. The only way to do this is to wipe out mistrust toward its intentions. A mistrust which the government itself cultivated with its absolutely secret diplomacy, its handlings and its policy on national issues.

The monotonous repetition of the sentence: "The government knows how to protect national interests," leaves all doors open to the well-prepared foreign supply of information, genuine or spurious it makes no difference, in the effort to intensify mistrust and confusion over critical national issues. One knows how to correctly protect national interests when one knows how to strengthen national unity of spirit in dealing with foreign impositions. [paragraph continues]

This unity of spirit can be maintained only when political differences, no matter how severe they might be even on matters of foreign policy, develop on the basis of true facts and on the basis of a responsible, full and sincere supply of information. It is only this that can effectively strike against the suspicious centers which attempt to entrap the country's political affairs and to exploit political differences between parties by tuning them to the spurious goals of these centers.

The government has a duty to make this information available to the opposition and to the entire Greek nation. This supply of information may reveal an even deeper difference between the policy and handling adopted by the government and that of the opposition. These differences, however, will be clear and in their proper dimensions without being lost within the web of mistrust woven around these differences by the foreign-supplied information channeled to the public at a moment chosen in every given instance by these suspicious foreign centers. In this way the government will not be blackmailing through revelation of its positions and policy on national issues nor will the opposition and public opinion be trapped by spurious reports and information. The "secret dossiers" will remain only burnt pieces of paper in the hands of those who manufacture them and use them to blackmail and erode political personalities and parties.

It would be the ultimate delusion if the government believes that the traps being set in the country's political affairs through use of such "suspicious and spurious reports" will strike at the opposition if tomorrow they are proved truly spurious and suspicious. The only thing that could happen is that the government is blamed for helping this spurious dirty game of erosion, blackmail and traps being played by the "suspicious foreign centers" at this critical period in order to undermine national unity of spirit and the democratic political calm of the country. This is because it is only the government which can neutralize political differences on national issues of foreign policy and free them from the network of the suspicious foreign centers and their web.

As for the opposition, the least one could say to it is that it should be even more suspicious of Danaans when they are bearing gifts. Its own responsibility for protecting the calm political life of the country at least starts where the government's responsibility is exhausted.

NO PRESIDENT ELECTED AFTER FOURTH ROUND OF VOTING

TA261618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1610 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Text] No results were obtained in the third and fourth rounds of votings held today at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly for the election of the president of the republic. The Grand National Assembly will recovene tomorrow to continue the voting. Bingol RPP Deputy Hasan Celalettin Ezman was the only candidate at the third and fourth rounds of voting held today. During the third round of voting in which 504 parliamentarians participated, Ezman received 81 votes [as heard]; 186 votes were cast for members of parliament who were not candidates. Two hundred and twenty-eight votes were blank, and 9 votes were declared void. A fourth round of voting was held when no results were obtained in the third round. During this voting, 253 members of parliament voted, but votes cast in this round were not counted as there was no quorum in the parliament. The Senate and National Assembly will meet in a joint session tomorrow in order to continue the voting for the election of the president.

LIBYAN MINISTER CALLS ON DEMIREL, ERKMEN, KIRATLIOGLU

TA261220 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Libyan Economy Minister [title as heard] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who is in Ankara for an official visit, called on Prime Minister Demirel at 1130 today, State Minister Orhan Oren was also present at the meeting. The Libyan minister began his contacts this morning by calling on Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratioglu. At the meeting Kiratlioglu expressed the belief that Turkish-Libyan relations would always continue to broadon. 'Umar Durdah said the Muslim countries needed unity and solidarity in the face of world developments. He said: Turkish-Libyan relations constitute the best example of such solidarity.

The Libyan minister was then received by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who said during the meeting that the countries had good relations strengthened by historical and cultural ties. Erkmen stressed the importance of speedily developing these relations in the economic sphere as well, pointing out that the Muslim countries had great potential Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah expressed the belief that if their potential were realized multifaceted changes could take place in international relations.

OECD MEETING ON AID TO TURKEY POSTPONED TO 15 APRIL

TA270711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The OECD meeting held in Paris in connection with the urgent economic aid to be extended to Turkey did not produce any results. Another meeting will be held on 15 April. The representatives of the OECD countries met under the chairmanship of OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep in Paris yesterday. A Turkish delegation headed by Turgut Ozal, the prime ministry undersecretary and the deputy undersecretary of the State Planning Organization, also attended the session held yesterday morning. In the afternoon, the representatives of the countries that will extend aid to Turkey and the representatives of various international economic organizations held a long meeting. The Turkish delegation was invited to the meeting at 1900 local time and was informed that the meeting was postponed to 15 April. The representatives of the OECD countries said that the reason was that some of the countries had not been able to complete the relevant work due to technical reasons.

At a news conference held at the end of the meeting, OECD Secretary General Van Lennep said the meeting was postponed due to a technical obstacle that had emerged at the last minute. However, he added, significant progress has been made regarding the efforts to extend aid to Turkey.

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WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS SENDS CABLES TO DEMIREL, KARAMANLIS

TA261438 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Eighth Session of the World Muslim Congress is continuing at the Salamis Bay Hotel in Famagusta today. Today's session is being chaired by the Indian delegate, who is also a member of the Indian Parliament, Mr (Mohammad Yunus Salim). The subject of today's session is the education and culture of Muslim children.

Before beginning the formal discussions, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution to send a cable of thanks to the Turkish prime minister, Mr Demirel.

Speaking before the resolution was adopted, the Lebanese delegate extended heartfelt thanks to Turkey for its support and defense of the Islamic cause in Cyprus and all over the world. A member of the Turkish delegation, and member of parliament, Mr Feyzullah Degerli, repeated that Turkey had not invaded Cyprus, but had been forced to intervene, using the rights granted to her by international treaties to save the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community from annihilation.

In the cable, the congress delegates thanked Prime Minister Demirel for the Turkish support and for pointing out that, with unity and solidarity, the Islamic countries would be able to overcome all difficulties facing them. The cable said that with these expressions of support Turkey had once again proved its [word indistinct] defense of Islam all over the world.

The World Muslim Congress also adopted a resolution protesting the Greek Government's decision not to allow the Turkish minority of western Thrace to participate in the eighth session of the congress in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The congress authorized the secretary general, In'amullah Khan, to send a telegram of protest to the Greek prime minister, Mr Karamanlis. The telegram, which was sent today, says: The delegates to the Eighth Session of the World Muslim Congress, Mu'tamar al Alem al Islami, meeting in Famagusta in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus strongly protest the refusal of the Greek Government to allow the Muslims of Komotini and Xanthi to participate in the said session of the Congress. The delegates considered this to be a new sign of the Greek Government's consistent policy of preventing the Muslim Turkish minority of western Thrace from exercising their local rights which were granted by the Treaty of Lausanne and urgently call upon the Greek Government to refrain from violating these basic rights.

Attack on Turkish Diplomats Condemned

TA272045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The World Muslim Congress, which is being held in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, has adopted a resolution denouncing attacks in various parts of the world against Turkish diplomats. A petition to the chairman of the congress to this effect was unanimously adopted. According to this resolution, these attacks are being perpetrated by clandestine Armenian terror organizations with the cooperation of the Greek Cypriots. The congress is expected to conclude its work tomorrow. A joint communique to include the Cyprus problem will be issued at the end of the congress.

EEC SUSPECTS U.S. OF PROTECTIONIST MOVES AGAINST STEELMAKERS

LD271015 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 39 LD

[Phillippe Lemaitre dispatch: "Brussels Studies Retaliatory Measures To Meet the U.S. Threat To Stop Buying European Steel"]

[Text] Brussels (European Communities)--The Brussels Commission is seething with anger at the U.S. initiatives. The EEC states that despite intensive consultations with the United States (Mr Davignon, the European commissioner in charge of industrial policy, was in Washington again last week), Mr Carter's administration has done nothing to stop the machinery of protectionism being set in motion.

Despite its promises, it has not respected the 1977 OECD collective commitment to try to maintain the flow of traditional exchanges. The European Commission's first reaction was to inform Washington that it considers this attitude very regrettable.

What has happened? The U.S. administration has recently told the Commission that it would discontinue the widely termed "trigger price mechanism" [TPM] should U.S. iron and steel firms complain of dumping by the Community's exporters. The trigger price acts as a minimum price of imports to the United States below which foreign steel suppliers are not allowed to go. Reliable sources in Brussels suggest that, in the meantime, it has become known that not only the U.S. Steel Corportation (whose move in this direction was expected and finally accepted by the EEC on condition that it was an isolated one), but also other U.S. iron and steel groups were preparing to lodge complaints of dumping against the Community's manufacturers on 21 March.

In brief, Mr Davignon's fear is materializing: An avalanche of complaints against the EEC resulting in a very rapid cessation of orders for the Community's blast furnaces and, as a corollary, the abandonment of the TPM, a moderate protection mechanism to which people were accustomed and which, for 3 years, had permitted the maintenance of a roughly satisfactory level of European iron and steel sales to the United States.

Is this the result of an unfortunate sequence of events that the Carter administration finds itself involuntarily powerless to oppose? Not at all. Brussels believes that official U.S. departments have behaved just as though their real aim was to provoke this crisis in order to block imports from the Community. In the fight against inflation they refused, in fact, to lift the trigger price as demanded by iron and steel producers from across the Atlantic.

More seriously, by announcing that the TPM would be discontinued if certain U.S. iron and steel producers lodged complaints against Europe (and it was known that U.S. Steel intended doing this), they urged those U.S. iron and steel producers who did not intend following U.S. Steel's example to guard against the probable disappearance of this mechanism for regulating imports by taking their turn at accusing EEC producers of dumping.

Brussels' first reaction of strong displeasure has apparently already been conveyed to Washington.

'Discreet Negotiations' Foreseen

LD271017 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 80 p 48 LD

[Ph.L. report: "The Brussels Commission Tries To Negotiate a Modus Vivendi With Washington"]

[Text] European Communities (Brussels)--After the American giant U.S. Steel submitted as expected on Friday, 21 March, a series of charges of dumping against enterprises in the seven Common Market countries which export steel girders and sheet steel to the United States, the U.S. administration immediately decided to suspend the trigger price mechanism [TPM]. The trigger price acted as a minimum price for imports. Introduced following an arrangement reached within the OECD in 1977, it had moderately protective effects and had hitherto made it possible to maintain a substantial level of community exports to the United States.

Washington's argument is that the U.S. steel industry cannot enjoy two forms of protection, the TPM and that resulting from the selfdumping procedure. However this suppression of the TPM is also inciting other steel companies to submit charges of dumping against European producers. An avalanche of charges considered to be "virtually certain" will have the effect of suspending orders from Community steel companies. Brussels thinks that there are many valid arguments to be put forward against U.S. Steel. If the Carter administration had really wanted to help eliminate the protectionist process it would have postponed the elimination of the TPM for at least 6 weeks, the Commission points out.

Dr Davignon's office is examining the legal possibilities for taking retaliatory measures against the United States, whose behavior is in keeping with the GATT rules. However, that by no means settles the problem of Community steel sales to the United States. It would seem likely that discreet negotiations might be opened between the United States and the Community, with the European steel industry agreeing to impose voluntary limits on its exports to the United States. There is reason to think that offers will be made to the Americans to try to reach a modus vivendi, rather than lose everything or almost everything.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES CITED ON POSSIBLE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD271740 Hamburg DPA in German 1704 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Cologne--Following the latest developments in the Tehran hostages affair the United States is reported to have raised the question of economic sanctions against Iran after all. Citing "top Bonn government sources," KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU reports in its Friday edition that proposals to this effect were received in Bonn and other West European capitals from Washington on Wednesday. There has been no official confirmation of these reports. Talking to the paper, Federal Government spokesmen merely pointed out that public references about economic sanctions have recently been revived in the United States.

The paper added that the federal chancellor's office and the Foreign Ministry still maintain their negative, or at least skeptical, attitude toward such measures. Bonn fears that the position of Iranian President Bani-Sadr, who is regarded as a moderate, might be shaken and that extremist forces might gain the upper hand. Moreover, the Federal Government apparently believes that Western sanctions might lead Iran and the USSR to draw closer together.

FORMER U.S. ENVOY REVEALS SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH USSR

LD261832 Hamburg DPA in German 1619 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kenneth Rush, the former U.S. ambassador to Bonn and U.S. negotiator during the four-power talks on Berlin, conducted secret talks in Berlin with the Soviet side during the negotiations in 1970 and 1971. In an interview on FRG television this evening, he disclosed that, besides the official negotiations, he had conducted--without the knowledge of the British and French, or the U.S. State Department--secret talks with the Soviet negotiator, Petr Abrasimov, and the then Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin. He said that he had been authorized by U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Rush said that he had had talks with the Soviets until a draft treaty had been formulated. Radio Free Berlin prereleased excerpts of Rush's account. The treaty draft had then been included in the official negotiations. Shortly before the conclusion of the talks between the four powers, William Rogers, the then U.S. secretary of state, unaware of the secret talks, had demanded that the negotiations be broken off. But Nixon had given full approval to the negotiations.

The negotiations between the three Western ambassadors to the Federal Republic and the Soviet ambassador to the GDR began on 26 March 1970 and concluded on 3 September 1971 with the signature by the ambassadors of the Quadripartite Agreement.

It had previously become known that, besides the agreement proper, the four powers had made a secret agreement, not so far published, which is said to refer to curbs on activities of the National Democratic Party in West Berlin. This agreement was seen as a Western concession to the Soviet Union.

MATTHOEFER INTERVIEWED ON TURKISH ECONOMY, GREEK-FRG RELATIONS

AT271605 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Exclusive interview with West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The campaign you have undertaken to collect a significant amount of economic aid for Turkey is nearing its end. Do you believe that this aid will contribute decisively to the stabilization of the Turkish economy?

Answer: All of us have an interest in Turkey's economic and political stability. This country is facing a serious economic crisis that politically could have beomce even more threatening had its government not taken, with international support, certain measures to restore the health of the economy.

The relevant steps taken last January by the Turkish Government were courageous and in the right direction. Thus in the future the exchange value of the Turkish currency will fluctuate within realistic levels, the Turkish economy will be rid of bureaucracy to a significant degree, public enterprises will reduce their deficits and Turkey will facilitate more foreign investments while at the same time expanding the export character of its economy. In this way prerequisites will be created for the utilization of the economic aid which is being provided.

This aid is, on the one hand, provided by the international monetary fund--which recently released a new margin of credit from the credits which had been approved last year--and, on the other, by the World Bank and by the European Investment Bank. At the same time, a multilateral loan has become necessary from member-states of the OECD about which relevant decisions were made in Paris yesterday.

In addition to all this, there will be a restructuring of Turkish debts.

This international aid to Turkey is based on the mutually accepted principle of contributing to rehabilitation programs that will be implemented by the aid recipient through his own means.

Question: The Greek side can only view with reservation and skepticism the provision of such financial aid to a neighboring country the governments of which, through the invasion of Cyprus, the constant provocations in the Aegean and the flouting of the relevant UN resolutions, maintain an atmosphere of tension and threat to peace in the area. How do you assess this uneasiness?

Answer: I cannot and I would not like to adopt the evaluation of Turkish policy which is reflected in your question. I believe that if the solidarity of its allies will help Turkey confront its current difficulties, this will benefit stability in the area gradually and contribute to the removal of Greek-Turkish differences.

Question: The deeper Greek uneasiness concerns the maintenance of military balance. What guarantees are there that the aid that will be given to Turkey will be exclusively used to provide relief for the truly unfortunate Turkish people and not for arms that would upset the balance of forces in the area?

Answer: The immediate aid given by the OECD aims exclusively at filling urgent Turkish needs for the import of goods. Its use for military purposes has been categorically precluded.

Parallel to its economic character, the further program for our immediate aid to Turkey contains a military factor which aims at strengthening the Atlantic alliance's defensive ability and filling the true needs of the Turkish armed forces within the framework of their allied commitments.

Question: In your opinion, how are Greek-German relations developing, especially in the economic field?

Answer: There are traditionally good economic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece. In recent years bilateral commercial transactions have continuously expanded. In 1979, their total volume surpassed DM6 billion, showing an increase of DM1 billion, or 19 percent, compared with 1978.

The Federal Republic of Germany has long been in the first position among Greece's trading partners and at present it accounts for almost one fifth of Greek imports and exports.

In any event, in recent years German investments have steadily increased, and in the autumn of 1979 they amounted to DM360 million. These investments are principally in the fields of electronics, chemicals, engineering, construction and pharmaceuticals.

The Greek side has repeatedly expressed its serious interest in even greater German investments and in strengthening technology transfers.

The measures to restrict imports which the Greek Government took recently are being carefully examined by international organizations, and especially by European Community organs. One should praise the fact that the Greek Government has placed time limits on these restrictions. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany believes that these measures will not be extended beyond the time limits which have been announced.

Question: What is your opinion of the course of the Greek economy in view of Greece's complete accession to the EEC?

Answer: The still valid Treaty of Association has already significantly influenced the preparation of the Greek economy for full accession. Nevertheless, Greek industry and Greek agriculture cannot be immediately exposed to competition in the framework of the Common Market. For this reason the Treaty of Accession envisages a transitional period for those sectors of the Greek economy which need protection.

Allow me to add that this period should be utilized for the solution of the problems which in my opinion are most important:

Guaranteeing the competitiveness of especially small and medium-sized businesses and alleviating the structural problems of regional development.

From the talks I had with the representatives of the Greek Government and, more generally, with personalities of the Greek economy (note: he means during his previous visit) I gained the impression that these problems have been fully identified and that an effort is being made to solve them.

MUNICH NUCLEAR POWER STATION SHUT DOWN AFTER MISHAP

LD280056 Hamburg DPA in German 2302 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Munich--The Isar nuclear power station reactor had to be shut down today after radioactive steam leaked into the power station's engine room. This was monitored at 1610 by the nuclear reactor monitoring system at the Environment Ministry. A ministry spokesman said that steam had been released into the engine room simultaneously with the leakage. Forty minutes after the automatic signal, the reactor was switched off. Environment Ministry personnel said that leakage was due to a leak in the condensation tank. The leak was repaired after decontamination operations. The Environment Ministry said that the area around the power station had at no time been endangered.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ADDRESSES MUNICH PRESS CLUB

LD211944 Hamburg DPA in German 1755 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Munich--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky firmly expects his policy toward the PLO to meet with a response sooner or later. Addressing the Munich Press Club and speaking to the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany only a few weeks after the accreditation of a PLO representative in Vienna, he said: "Many people would like to (?follow suit), and sooner or later almost everybody will."

The sooner the existence of the Palestinian people, consisting of 3 million individuals and a political organization, is taken into account, the less credit would be lost and the sooner those forces in Israel which are willing to negotiate an be strengthened. Several national liberation organizations have put an end to t error the moment they achieved their ends. In this connection Kreisky pointed t former Irish president, Eamon De Valera, and the former Kenyan head of state omo Kenyatta, who was once head of the Mau-Mau movement. Kreisky also said that current Israeli Prime Minister Begin was once "not at all averse to these methods." Kreisky said that he abhors such methods and is not excusing them, but they are facts, and it is unfair to demand from the PLO that it renounce this means now.

Kreisky can see no sense for his country to take part in an Olympic boycott. He asked whether the decision to give the games to Moscow had not been taken "with open eyes," knowing that this is a communist country. At the last world soccer championships in Argentina it had not occurred to anyone to boycott them because of tens of thousands of political prisoners. Participation in the Olympic games could only be forbidden "if there were laws providing for this."

SPORTS ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE OPPOSES MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD281231 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The secretary general of the German Sports Association (DSB), Karlheinz Gieseler, has declared himself against the Olympic games being held in Moscow. In an article in the latest issue of the journal of German sports youth, "OLYMPISCHE JUGEND," in which he violently criticizes the behavior of the IOC, Gieseler says, among other things: "Moscow is the symbol of the IOC's inadequacy and the beginning of total sports war. The blame for this does not rest with Jimmy Carter's boycott appeal, but solely with the IOC, which did not pass its moral test."

"Olympic games in the capital of a powerful country that is making war on a small neighbor, games to spread the cloak of peace and the world's applause over the untold suffering and misery of forcibly subjugated people, are something new in modern Olympic history and offend all principles of the Olympic movement." The DSB secretary general accuses the IOC of lacking in courage and confidence. Like fearful ditherers, the successors of former IOC President Avery Brundage had "clung to their rules and drawn up long statements where a single sentence would have sufficed."

This comment implies indirect criticism also of the president of the German National Olympic Committee and member of the IOC, Willi Daume, who was one of the authors of the statement in support of Moscow as the venue of the summer Olympic games, which was unanimously adopted by the IOC at Lake Placid.

MOROCCO'S HASSAN II, GISCARD MEET ON NEAR EAST SITUATION

LD271325 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "During his Visit to France: King Hassan II Declares: 'President as-Sadat must categorically reject the American proposals on Palestinian autonomy'"]

[Excerpts] The first of three scheduled meetings between King Hassan II and President Giscard d'Estaing took place on Monday, 24 March (LE MONDE 25 March) and dealt mainly with the Near East issue. The Elysee spokesman noted that there was a "total concurrence of views on this matter" between the two heads of state, while the monarch expressed the wish that "President as-Sadat should reject categorically" the proposals in the Carter plan for Palestinian autonomy.

Under present conditions, the king said, "the views of the president and myself are of greater legal validity. It is my wish that for the sake of the good name of Egypt and the position which Egypt occupies in the Arab world, President as-Sadat should categorically reject the proposals for autonomy in the form in which they have been made."

Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, whose chairmanship Hassan II is now resuming, was in turn received by Mr Jean Francois-Poncet. He expressed his satisfaction at the stance taken by Paris in favor of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, and affirmed that the Islamic world "is counting on France and Europe for their assistance in solving the Palestinian question." He also stated that the issue of Afghanistan neutrality as proposed by the EEC will be studied at the 16 April meeting of the Islamic Conference in Pakistan.

It appears that the conflict in the Western Sahara will be discussed on Wednesday at the lunch to be attended by the king and the chief of state, accompanied by the foreign ministers. The battles now in progress in south Morocco will give this conversation special importance, although the monarch has denied that his army has suffered reverses.

Replying to a question on an eventual solution to the conflict, Hassan II took up a formula which he used recently (LE MONDE 14 March): "One is fighting only in order to negotiate, one is not fighting for the sake of fighting." Similarly, on the subject of an eventual solution to the conflict, he stated: "At the right moment, France's historical role in [achieving] peace and bringing people together will be demonstrated in the most eloquent manner."

GISCARD PROMISES CAR'S DACKO 'EXCEPTIONAL SUPPORT'

LD271413 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing Mentions 'The Overthrow of a Regime Which Had Become Brutal and Contemptuous'"]

[Text] In a speech delivered Tuesday, 25 March, after a lunch in honor of [Central African] President Dacko, who is on a "working visit" to Paris, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing promised the Central African Republic [CAR] "Exceptional support from France."

"You can expect exceptional support from our country, notably for urgent development tasks. We will also help you insure the continuity of economic and social life to spare your country these periodic upsets which disrupt the payment of civil servants and the smooth running of the economy. This support will show France's solidarity," the French head of state said.

Previously the head of state had mentioned the operation mounted by the French Army to overthrow Bokassa in these terms: "It was only natural that we should respond to the appeal which you and your compatriots struggling both inside the country and elsewhere made to France when overthrowing a regime which had become brutal and comtemptuous. The overwhelming relief felt by the Central African people and the retrun to the republican principle led you to resume your task of restoring the country's democratic life. Africa was not mistaken in this."

In his reply Mr David Dacko paid "tribute to the personal action (of the French head of state--LE MONDE note) to help us not only restore a humane and liberal republic but also to meet the difficult times awaiting us in rebuilding our country." The Central African president continued: "It is obvious that France's aid cannot take the place of the sacrifices and efforts which we Central Africans must make to repair the widespread damage we have suffered and put an end to regression, whose effects can still be seen each day." In his conclusion, Mr Dacko renewed his appeal for "effective support in men and equipment." "It is only in France," he said, "that we will find the generous and disinterested setiments which assure us of aid without strings which is a guarantee of our freedom."

According to official French sources Paris' aid amounted to Fr68 million for the last quarter of 1979 and Fr10 million during the first 2 months of 1980. The aim of the French is economic and financial recovery and the revival of investment.

After their lunch at the Elysee the two presidents had a 45-minute private conversation. In the evening Mr Dacko attended a dinner given by Mr Francois-Poncet at the Quai d'Orsay. He spent Wednesday in contact with businessmen and will be received by Mr Giscard d'Estaing again Thursday afternoon before returning to Bangui on Friday.

'Unprecedented' amount of Aid

LD272335 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The visit to France of the president of the Central African Republic, David Dacko, has ended. France will supply an unprecedented amount of aid for Emperor Bokassa's successor.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271239 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Text] Canadian external Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan arrived in Paris from Montreal on Tuesday, 25 March. Mr MacGuigan, who is paying his first visit abroad since his appointment to Mr Trudeau's Cabinet, is leading a delegation taking part in the extraordinary general meeting of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, a body which brings together most of the French-speaking countries. Mr MacGuigan is also to attend a working lunch on Friday, 28 March, at the Quai d'Orsay to be given by French Foreign Minister Mr Francois-Poncet.

MARCHAIS ASSAILS 'EURO-LEFT' GROUPING

LD280856 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] "Eurocommunism yes, Euro-left no." This phrase was coined by Georges Marchais last night when he addressed tens of thousands of people at Porte de Pantin [in Paris]. Obviously, the Communist Party leader could not stomach the recent summit meeting between French Socialist Mitterrand and Italian Communist Berlinguer:

[Begin Marchais recording] To replace Eurocommunism with this so-called Euro-left would mean abandoning the struggle for real political change and push the workers' and democratic movement into the guagmire of social-democratic collaboration with the bourgeoisie. That is why we firmly say "no" to this impasse. [end recording]

LE MONDE: KENNEDY WINS SHOW CARTER 'POLITICAL WEAKNESS'

LD271505 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Sudden Spurt by the Challengers"]

[Text] Senator Kennedy's unexpected victory in the New York and Connecticut Democratic primaries has brutally highlighted a fact which international tension had concealed for several months: Mr Carter's political weakness. It only took a diplomatic blunder, in which the respective responsibility of the White House and State Department has not been clearly established, to make the New York Jewish voters abandon the President and swing en masse to the senator's camp.

From New York, the Jews, worried by the looming possibility of Israel being "dropped," the blacks and Spanish-speaking immigrants, disappointed by the budgetary austerity announced by Mr Carter which deals a severe blow to the social programs from which they benefit, have sent clear and energetic messages to the White House incumbent. The Jews reminded him that they had rallied unenthusiastically to him in 1976, despite their initial repugnance at his strong Baptist convictions, only because he said the right things about Israel. The Spanish-speaking immigrants and especially the blacks, who have a longstanding debt of gratitude to the Kennedy family, had been convinced of Mr Carter's merits 4 years ago by prestigious spokesmen in their respective communities. Those voices are not to be heard now. If he wants to make up lost ground Mr Carter will have to prove that he is prepared to sacrifice some elements of his anti-inflation package on the altar of welfare and urban redevelopment.

Moreover, even the international crisis is no longer enough to achieve a holy alliance around the President. Mr Carter has shown he is incapable of getting the Tehran hostages released or of prompting the Soviets to relax their hold on Afghanistan by however little it might be. With the former Iranian shah's departure for Cairo, Washington's policy once again seems clumsy and uncertain in its application. Did Mr Carter not want to spare President as-Sadat the risks which the former sovereign's presence in Egypt is bound to create? The fallen monarch's flight from place to place is not evidence of the soundness of U.S. diplomacy which last December had already accepted, rather irresponsibly, the personal offer made by Panama's strongman General Torrijos despite the reservations of the government and people. According to an opinion poll published Tuesday, the American people's satisfaction with the President's foreign policy has dropped 20 points in 3 months....

However, in the "volatile" and even unpredictable atmosphere which characterizes the race for the White House, Tuesday's results should not be overestimated. Neither Mr Kennedy's double victory on the Democratic side nor, on the Republican side, Mr Bush's unexpected spurt in Connecticut, the state where his father was formerly senator, can disguise the fact that Mr Carter and Mr Reagan are well ahead in the race in terms of the number of delegates they already have for the summer conventions. Of course the die is not yet cast but the challengers have very little chance.

COSSIGA TO PROPOSE TRIPARTITE COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD272054 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The solution of the government crisis, barring unforeseen surprises, is now clearly outlined. The next executive which premier-designate Cossiga will propose to President Pertini and the two houses of Parliament will be a tripartite coalition comprising Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans. The acceptance of the Republicans came at the end of today's Directorate meeting which approved the report by Secretary Spadolini and accepted Cossiga's invitation to enter a government on the basis of an emergency program which, according to the Republicans, must fight inflation and terrorism in defense of a coherent institutional policy, remaining entirely faithful to the Atlantic and European line. Giorgio La Malfa and Adolfo Battaglia will contribute, as representatives of the Republican Party [PRI], to the drafting of the program of the future government.

The Socialist Party [PSI] Directorate has given the green light to the program negotiations following political clarifications received from the Christian Democratic Party [DC] which, in the opinion of Secretary Craxi, opened with the abandonment of the DC's former opposition to the principle of an alternation in the leadership of the government. The Socialists will actively support a government of guarantee, that is a guarantee against any possible involution of the situation and towards a political framework open to every possibility of meeting with the entire political and trade unionist left.

The leftwing of the PSI, in differing degrees, is now waiting for the program to be defined before expressing a definitive position at the Central Committee meeting which will be called on the final phase of the government crisis.

On the front of opposing the idea of a tripartite government, the Communists (PCI), at the Directorate meeting which is to conclude during the night, are defining their "no" to Cossiga. According to Senator Armando Cossutta, the solution now delineating itself is not the one the country needs. Above all we shall judge this government, he said, on what it succeeds in doing, but it is clear that the attitude of the PCI can only be one of opposition.

The Social Democrats [PSDI] have expressed harsh views on Cossiga, who is accused of transformism by Secretary Pietro Longo. Longo, while reiterating his opposition to a tripartite government, nevertheless left a loophole. He said that if Cossiga moves in such a way as to enable the PCI to enter the executive, the PSDI will mount a powerful opposition. If, instead, the orientation of certain components of the Christian Democratic Party in favor of a resumption of the agreement with all the lay parties were to prevail, the Social Democrats would change their attitude toward the tripartite government.

An even more virulent criticism of the DC was expressed by PSDI President Giuseppe Saragat in an editorial of the party organ UMANITA. Saragat accused the Christian Democrats of manipulating for their own political purposes the term "national solidarity."

Further Details

AU272012 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 27 (ANSA)--New signs that the Italian government crisis was well on its way toward a speedy settlement came today when the Socialist (PSI) and Republican (PRI) Party leaderships gave their approval to the idea of joining a coalition with the Christian Democrats (DC).

The approval came in the form of authorizing their respective delegations to negotiate the terms of a three-party ruling partnership, the first of its kind in the multitude of political arrangements that have characterized Italy's 41 post-war governments.

Even the definition of the set-up as coined by PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi was a novelty: "guaranty government". According to Craxi, the name was appropriate in terms of "the nation's need for political stability and vitality as well as for assuring the authority of its institutions". The PSI leader also indicated that the arrangement would provide an assurance of "the possible development of political relations, of dialogue and of confrontation between democratic forces". In his address to the "PSI" leadership panel this morning, Craxi said that the new government would "operate in a political framework consisting of solid convergencies" and would be open to all possible encounters with the entire political and labor union left.

But the Socialist Party's powerful leftist faction, headed by out-going Party Chairman Riccardo Lombardi, kept its reservations about the new government, saying that it will take a stand on it after the "platform negotiations" were over. As "PSI" Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile put it, the "guaranty government" will have to provide real guarantees that it will move in the direction of "national solidarity".

The Republican Party leadership ruled unanimously here today to join negotiations for the new government, although the PRI delegation conducting the talks got detailed instructions. "The platform must be guided by principles of rigor and coherence, especially in the fight against inflation, the battle against terrorism, the defense of a coherent institutional policy and continuity of a pro-Atlantic and pro-European foreign policy," PRI leadership ruled.

The Social Democrat Party (PSDI) confirmed plans today to vote against a DC-PSI-PRI government. PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo asserted that premier-designate Francesco Cossiga had described the three-party set-up as a "bridge government", designed to regain the PSI as a government ally with the prospect of moving toward a five-party coalition with the Social Democrats and (right-of-center) Liberals (PLI). Longo complained that there was something "cross-eyed" between what Cossiga said and the statements issued in Rome this afternoon. "We shall try to better understand what this government wants to represent politically and we shall work from our opposition benches to lead it toward a political stand that is acceptable to us," Longo stated.

The Liberal Party has not yet come up with a reaction to the three-party arrangement.

The PLI delegation went to Cossiga this afternoon for an explanation of what he meant when he talked about "national solidarity". What it wanted to know, Party Secretary Valerio Zanone said, was "whether it meant a constructive relationship between majority and opposition for the sake of national interest, or the preparation of a subsequent state that would entail having the Communists in the government". According to Zanone, the latter prospects was unworkable because of "the domestic political situation and especially because of the international situation".

Cossiga called upon the "PLI" to give the government its vote of support without, however, entering as a Cabinet member.

SPEECHES AT PSI MEETING FOCUS ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD271229 [Editorial Report LD] Rome AVANTI in Italian 22 March 1980 carries on pages 2-4 a 10,000-word unattributed report on speeches delivered at the 21-22 March Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Central Committee meeting.

Among the prominent speakers, foreign relations bureau chief Carlo Dira Di Meana welcomes the fact that his party has taken "its own autonomous decision as an autonomous leftwing party" to permit the formation of a parliamentary majority and government, but laments that "this radical change has taken place over the past 3 months mainly as a result of the veto which emerged from the Christian Democratic Party [DC] Congress with regard to a possible national unity government formula." He repeatedly stresses the "asymmetry" within the PCI, whereby "despite the Italian Communists' steps toward a shared opinion with the West, the Soviet regime's steps toward increasingly strict forms of totalitarian and imperialist regression are quicker."

Di Meana attributes the unprecedented split in PCI ranks in the recent parliamentary vote on foreign policy to "a pro-Soviet legitimization to vote that way." He therefore completely dismisses the idea of a "joint program" with the Communists. He warns his party, in its quest for a government solution, against "ridiculous, incomprehensible and prejudiced reprisals against the Social Democratic and Liberal parties."

Riccardo Lombardi, who recently resigned as party chairman, however, asserts that "the leftwing alternative" is, "culturally, if not yet politically ... the only trump card we have to play for a leftwing worthy of the name." He appeals for a "government of public health," dismissing a three-party government of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans and describing a five-party government, including Social Democrats and Liberals as well as "absolutely and radically unacceptable."

Former Secretary De Martino says that "the Socialist Party must make a positive contribution to resolving the crisis by guaranteeing its support to governments which, on the basis of their political aims, program and composition, are aimed at a resumption of the national unity policy... But," he warns, "the Socialist Party's willingness cannot extend as far as direct government participation under present conditions, because that would enable the DC to postpone the necessary correction of its approach indefinitely."

Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile points to the commitment made at the latest congress that the party would participate only in "forming governments of democratic solidarity" but says that the Central Committee must seek "specific results and political conditions and guarantees which will justify a broad interpretation of the congress mandate, in view of the present need." He says the Socialists must continue their demands for an emergency government, though such a government is impossible now.

Craxi Supports 'National Unity'

LD261335 Rome AVANTI in Italian 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Unattributed report on Italian Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi 21 March concluding address to Central Committee meeting: "Democratic Strategy To Surmount Political Crisis"]

[Excerpt] In his concluding remarks to the Central Committee, Comrade Craxi said that two paths could be followed with regard to the Cossiga government: Either the government could be kept until the regional elections, while continuing to denounce its shortcomings in a political situation demanding very different solutions and guarantees; or we can work for a political clarification, to give the country the stable government for which we all grasp the need. As Socialists, we have decided on the latter path, and in taking this decision we could not fail to take into account also the political commitment which it implied for our party. [paragraph continues]

This does not mean prefabricated solutions, but announcing the Socialists' desire to carry out a verification with the other democratic forces to see whether the conditions exist for negotiations, in accordance with the national unity policy which the country's situation still indicates is necessary. When we have verified these conditions we will submit them to the Central Committee's scrutiny, so that it can take whatever decisions prove opportune at the time. This stance on our part implies no split on the left, though we would have preferred the Italian Communists to adopt the same stance as Spanish Communist leader Carrillo did when he said that he was willing to support both in parliament and throughout the country a government including the Spanish Socialist Party. Nevertheless, we take note of the process underway within the PCI and believe that if the conditions emerge for a government with an emergency program capable of meeting the demands of the labor world and which will create a political framework of democratic recovery and regeneration, this must be incorporated into the currently possible line of national solidarity, which is open to future developments. Craxi concluded by saying that he did not want to launch any appeals, but that he did believe that the party must approach the points on the agenda for the next few days with the utmost possible unity, so as to lend weight and credibility to the Socialist proposals.

BALZAMO WARNS PCI AGAINST 'ENTRENCHED' STANCE

LD261209 Rome AVANTI in Italian 20 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report on Italian Socialist Party (PSI) lower house floor leader Vincenzo Balzamo 19 March speech to lower house: "The Country Must Be Given a Stable Government To Tackle the Emergency"]

[Excerpt] The military intervention in Afghanistan has confirmed the Soviet Union's dangerous expansionist tendency. The consequence has been a hardening of relations between the two world superpowers, unparalleled since the cold war era. Nuclear and supernuclear weapons must not allow peace to be exposed to deadly risks. Does Europe have a role to play in retying the knots of detente and at the same time in dissuading the USSR from its expansionist aims? We believe it does. This is the role which Social Democrat Chancellor Schmidt is patiently trying to build in his international relations and to which Italy can make its own autonomous contribution, as long as it entrusts its credibility as an international partner to the solution of its many serious domestic problems.

But there is another point to be made about the left, if for no other reason than the historical role which the left as a whole has to play in opening the way to the prospects of rotation, which we have mentioned before and which remains one of the principal objectives of Italian democracy. We can understand why the PCI has been pushed increasingly toward opting for a return to the opposition, in view of the Christian Democratic Party's negative attitude.

This option taken by the PCI, however, does pose two problems. The first problem was cited realistically by Deputy Napolitano in his address to the PCI Central Committee, when he said that unitary relations between the PSI and PCI must also take into account the two parties' differing stances with respect to the government, because if the entire left were to go into opposition, there would be no possible government and therefore no opposition--only early elections.

The second problem concerns the quest for convergence, agreement and unity between the two parties, even in the event of adopting different stances with respect to the government. At present it is the fate not only of a Cabinet but of the institutions themselves which is at stake. It would therefore be an unpardonable error if each political party were to become entrenched in the defense of its own individual interests. If the ship sinks, we all sink with it.

L'UNITA VIEWS BERLINGUER MEETINGS WITH EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS

LD280849 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Augusto Pancaldi report: "Berlinguer and Mitterrand Have Cordial Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg--French Socialist Party [PS] First Secretary Francois Mitterrand and Enrico Berlinguer had a lengthy cordial meeting yesterday afternoon in the heart of this Strasbourg which increasingly aspires to become--on the banks of the Rhine bloodied by a hundred wars--the symbol of a united, hard-working and peaceful Europe.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, the following communique was released: "While in Strasbourg PS First Secretary Francois Mitterrand and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer met Monday afternoon, 24 March, and had a lengthy cordial conversation during which they discussed some of the most pressing problems in the international situation. In particular they agreed on the need for initiatives which can contribute to disarmament, detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world and for the observance of human rights and all countries' independence. They also agreed that favorable conditions must be prepared right away for the holding of the Madrid conference and for its success. They also stressed the specific role, in the present difficult phase of international relations, in realizing such objectives which belongs to the workers movement, to its various representative parties and the West European popular and democratic leftwing forces."

A fortnight after his meeting with SDP Chairman Willy Brandt--a meeting on which LE MONDE, among others, commented in depth, as a most important event in European political life--this conversation between the PCI secretary general and France's top Socialist representative can only be viewed as the development of a strategy which, despite the difficulties and problems, is designed to draw the major political forces of the European workers movement closer together through dialog and the patient quest for convergences on which gradually to base a different kind of Europe, more democratic and more open to the workers' participation.

And let us not forget the recent past--in October last year Enrico Berlinguer, guest in Lisbon and Madrid of the Portuguese and Spanish Communist parties, met with Socialist leaders Mario Soares and Felipe Gonzalez, who are calling for their countries' entry into the EEC and who know they have the Italian Communists' backing in this connection.

The overall reflection which stems from this series of meetings must not, we believe, be restricted to a "major diplomatic action on Berlinguer's part with respect to the European socialist and social democratic parties," with the essential aim of securing credit for the PCI as a government force (this being the comment made by some European papers following the talks with Willy Brandt). It appears to us more as the progressive building of the political and strategic blueprint which sees Europe as a force for detente and peace in relations with the Eastern bloc and for balance and fairness in relations with the Third World and which therefore implies the workers' increasingly effective participation in building this force and the prime need for a constructive dialog among the parties which represent the interests of the European workers movement, irrespective of the diversity of their ideological stances.

It should be added--and we consider it opportune to explain--that the crisis in the Union of the Left in France and the polemical situation existing between the French Communists and Socialists must in no way constitute a pretext for ascribing to the Mitterrand-Berlinguer meeting a content which it did not have and could not have had: This meeting was not conceived "against" anyone, but "for" the whole of the vast area which, as the communique states, comprises the workers movement and its representative parties.

WORKERS END 3 DAYS OF DEMONSTRATIONS FOR AGRARIAN REFORM

LD280845 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2330 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Today was the last in a series of 3 days of struggle called by the General Confederation of the Portuguese Workers [CGTP] in defense of agrarian reform. Workers from various sectors of production stopped work to demonstrate solidarity with farm workers in the agrarian reform area. Here is a report from the area by Joao Martins, ANOP journalist in Evora:

Without incident and in a calm atmosphere, farm workers met today in Evora and Portalegre districts and held a demonstration in Beja District, thus bringing to an end the 3 days of struggle called by the CGTP in support of agrarian reform. Farm workers gathered in Estremoz and Evora but the march which was to have taken place through the streets of Evora City was canceled at the last minute due to bad weather conditions. The proposal to cancel the march was unanimously approved by the demonstrators gathered in Evora's main square tonight. According to trade union sources, 30,000 demonstrators were gathered in Evora and 6,500 in Estremoz, and support for the strike by workers from other sectors was quite high: The turnout in the private agricultural sector stood at 80 percent and at 70 percent in other sectors of production.

PCP'S CUNHAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL REFORM

AU270930 Vienna VOLSKSSTIMME in German 25 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Bruno Furch interview with PCP General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal in Lisbon--no date given]

[Text] The Portuguese democracy is waging a hard defense struggle, a struggle to defend the achievements of the revolution of 25 April 1974. The old Salazarist ruling classes, the latifundio owners and capitalists, have launched their "Reconquista" [Portuguese word used] with the aid of the reactionary Sa Carneiro government: Their primary aim is the annihilation of the agricultural reform in the south of the country, in the Alentejo, where latifundism was virtually liquidated in 1975. Brutal robbing of land, cattle and machinery with the use of military means, committed against the 550 cooperatives which in 1975 replaced the large estates, have become an everyday experience in the Alentejo.

The capitalist news agencies are not carrying any reports about the daily brutal violation of human rights in southern Portugal. This is why the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Central Committee has sent its member Bruno Furch to Portugal to gather information.

After his arrival in Lisbon, Bruno Furch asked Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP Central Committee, for an interview on the subject of agricultural reform and the struggle at the peasant cooperative. Here is the interview:

Question: Why was the agricultural reform necessary for Portugal?

Answer: In Portugal there were strong regional differences in agricultural structures. In central and northern Portugal, small and medium farms predominate, while in the south (in the Alentejo and Ribatejo) there were the large agricultural estates (latifundios) with thousands of hectares which belonged to a handful of families. The latifundios were characterized by extensive grain cultivation and enormous uncultivated areas. At the same time, the workers were unemployed for several months every year.

In that region the percentage of active land workers is more then 85 percent. There are only very few farmers in that region. The agricultural reform launched there after the Portuguese revolution was a regional reform of the latifundios. It was an objective necessity to end the noncultivation of land and to eliminate the chronic umemployment, to develop agriculture, and to liberate the workers from exploitation by the large estate owners. The reform was also necessary in order to break the power of the large estate owners who were and still are the main basis of reaction and of fascism.

Question: Can you give me some explanations and essential data on the way in which the agricultural reform was implemented, and on its extent?

Answer: The Portuguese agricultural reform was not decided by the political powers. It was an action of the land workers, when the provisional government passed the agricultural reform bill in July 1975 the workers had already occupied over 500,000 hectares of land that was neglected by the latifundios, and had organized numerous collective units (UCP's) and cooperatives (coops). This process was continued in the subsequent months, already under the protection of the law, altogether, 1,120,000 hectares of land of the latifundios were thus expropriated.

The government's offensive against the agricultural reform began in 1976, since that time more than 200,000 hectares of land, more than 20,000 head of cattle, more than 50,000 sheep, more than 500 tractors, as well as installations of all kinds. Dams built by the workers were forcibly taken from the cooperatives with the aid of considerable military forces, and were handed over to the large estate owners.

The workers continued to wage a determined struggle against this offensive. They defended their land, their machinery, their cattle, their crops. They defended the agricultural reform--"the finest achievement of the revolution."

Question: What was the attitude of the PS "one-party government" (1976/77) toward the agricultural reform?

Answer: It was the PS government which launched the first major offensive against the agricultural reform. Mario Soares, PS general secretary, denounced the agricultural reform as "theft." The PS, in league with the reactionary parties, is to blame for the fact that the Assembly of the Republic passed a new bill called "Basic Law on Agricultural Reform" (also known as the "Barreto Law," named after Minister of Agriculture Barreto), a law which for all practical purposes laid the juridical "foundation" for the restoration of the latifundios. At present the PS criticizes the government's actions against the agricultural reform, but this attitude becomes demagogical in light of the fact that the PS keeps up its hostility toward the PCP, whose extraordinarily strong and decisive influence among the workers involved with the agricultural reform is incontestable.

Question: What is the role of the UCP's and the coops in the framework of the Portuguese economy?"

Answer: The UCP's and the coops still control somewhat less than 900,000 hectares of land, about one tenth of Portugal's total area. The UCP's and coops produce over half of the grain produced in Portugal, and over half of the cork, which constitutes a great national wealth.

However, the significance of the UCP's and coops for our economy goes beyond the importance of their production. The UCP's and coops constitute a noncapitallist form of economic organization. They are an outstanding example of the creative work and creative energy of the workers. The Portuguese agricultural reform has a socialist character, and this is precisely why the violent attacks of all reactionary and opportunist forces against them have been launched.

Question: Do the UCP's and coops confine their activities to agricultural production, or have they set for themselves other tasks as well--social, cultural tasks and so forth?

Answer: As far as agricultural production is concerned, the UCP's and coops have shown enormous initiative, and an irrepressible determination to work and make progress. They have made arable hundreds of thousands of hectares of uncultivated, neglected soil. In the regions of traditional monoculture, they have made great efforts for a diversification of crops. They have enlarged the irrigated soil area by building dams and water storage basins, ponds and so forth, by introducing fodder cultivation and new crops (for example, tobacco), and they have given a strong impetus to cattle breeding.

At the same time, despite all difficulties, important social programs were implemented: new apartments, nurseries, kindergartens, old-age homes, etc. By the time of the beginning of the reactionary offensive, unemployment had been eliminated in the region, and the workers' lives had undergone a fundamental change. This explains the invincible tenacity of the workers, the women and the young people in the struggle against the reaction and for the defense of the agricultural reform. This also explains the fact that in most of the electoral wards of the agricultural reform region the PCP obtained the absolute majority of votes in the legislative assembly elections of 2 December 1979, and that it obtained the leading positions in nearly all local communities with an absolute majority in the local elections of 16 December 1979.

Question: What is the situation of the coops and UCP's now, under the rightist government?

Answer: The Sa Carneiro government is a reactionary government. Its goal is the destruction of the achievements of April, above all the nationalization and the agricultural reform, and the liquidation of the democratic regime and of the Constitution, the restoration of the economic and political power of the monopolist groups and the large estate owners. The government is violating the Constitution and democratic legality every day. It provokes social and political destabilization, and it is also seeking to bring about military destabilization.

Its offensive against the agricultural reform is an example of that. Every day we experience unlawful, arbitrary and forcible actions against the UPC's and coops, to deprive them of land, cattle and machinery. The government is using strong military units, sometimes hundreds of soldiers of the GNR (National Republican Guard) with armored vehicles and dogs. But the struggle goes on. The workers are resisting the offensive, and magnificent mass actions are mobilizing the entire population of the agricultural reform region.

As the workers say: "A luta continua, a reforma agraria vencera!"--The struggle continues, the agricultural reform will triumph!"

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES SECURITY POLICY

LD271715 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Norway has begun to refute the suspicions about changes in Norway's security policy as a member state of NATO. Most recently, Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg during his visit to Stockholm gave assurances that the basic principles of Norway's security policy are unchanged despite the doubts expressed particularly in the Soviet press. Juhani Lompolo reports from Stockholm:

[Begin recording] [Lompolo] The Soviet press has criticized among other things, the NATO military exercises held last week, and before that, the plans for the Norwegian bases' storage of equipment for NATO troops who would be flown to assist Norway in a crisis situation. Norway has now begun to answer the accusations on a broad front, and most recently here in Stockholm the Norwegian defense minister, Thorvald Stoltenberg, explained Norwegian security policy.

[Stoltenberg recorded speaking in Norwegian, fading into Finnish translation] The Norwegian defense is based on Norwegian troops. Norway is defended by Norwegians, and this is the main thing, says Defense Minister Stoltenberg. He denies that the Western military alliance, NATO, could decide on Norwegian defense matters over the head of Norway. The Norwegian foreign and defense policies are decided on by Norwegians in Oslo, he says.

He says that suspicions about Norway's intentions are based on erroneous information. He describes the January report, according to which Norway is alleged to have increased the number of its troops on the border with the Soviet Union, as totally false. The situation on both sides of the border is quite normal, says Defense Minister Stoltenberg. He says that it is a good thing that both the Norwegians and the Soviets are well acquainted with the situation on both sides of the border, and for this reason he is not worried about the report, since he knows that the Soviet Union knows that the situation on the border is normal.

Regarding the idea that there already is equipment in Norway for 18,000-20,000 U.S. Marines, Stoltenberg says that the matter has not even been discussed yet. Stoltenberg refutes as unfounded the suspicions that nuclear weapons would be involved. He gives assurances that there has been no change in Norway's policy regarding nuclear weapons, according to which no nuclear weapons are wanted on Norwegian territory in peacetime. Neither has there been any change in the policy with regard to military exercises, which Norway does not permit to take place closer than 500 km from the Soviet border. The recently ended "Anorak Express" exercises were at a distance of 500 km when closest to the Soviet border, he said.

Altogether, Stoltenberg said, Norway wants to keep tension low in the north. He also adopts a stand towards the Swedish offer to host a European disarmament conference.

Norway clearly supports all measures which can in a concrete way lead to disarmament, Stoltenberg says. But he says there is reason to be very cautious in undertaking many measures concerning procedure, which only raise expectations but do not lead to concrete results, as he puts it. [paragraph continues]

Defense Minister Stoltenberg says it is extremely important that the new proposals should not cause difficulties for the forthcoming European security conference in Madrid. Referring to the French proposal for promoting disarmament, Stoltenberg says that we should not discuss the proposals and conferences to such an extent that we cannot then get to the point itself.

Juhani Lompolo, Stockholm. [end recording]

SWEDEN

USSR REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE ON DUAL NATIONALITY ISSUES

LD261413 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "Soviet Union Will Not Negotiate."]

[Text] Surprisingly the Russians have declined to negotiate with Sweden concerning dual nationality. As a result, thousands of Swedes born in the Baltic states must still be classed as Soviet citizens against their will.

On the Swedish side there is irritation over Moscow's "nyet." The Swedish Foreign Ministry has indicated its dissatisfaction with "surprise and regret."

After giving a promise of negotiations last autumn the Soviet Foreign Ministry announced in January that the "proper Soviet authorities" have not shown any interest in the matter.

"We have asked the Russians to clarify whether this is to be taken as a final answer," Hans Danelius, chief of the Foreign Ministry's legal department, told SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

When the Soviet Union annexed Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in 1940 all persons in the countries became Soviet citizens whether they wanted to or not. Those who fled to Sweden and eventually became Swedish citizens still retained their Soviet citizenship according to Soviet law.

"For many of them it is a psychological problem knowing that they are still regarded as Soviet citizens," Danelius says, "they can formally ask for exemption, but that is the same as admitting citizenship."

For years the Soviet Union dismissed the suggestion of negotiations with the excuse that the legislation concerning citizenship was being revised. When the new law took effect last year Sweden made new promptings and on the Soviet side a positive attitude to negotiations was shown.

No explanation for the changed attitude has been given. The latest Soviet answer came at the same time as the criticism in the West during the weeks following the invasion of Afghanistan.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS TO BEGIN OPERATING

LD271540 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The government gave permission today for the loading of the nuclear power reactors Forsmark 1 and Ginghals 3, the seventh and eighth nuclear power stations in Sweden. Forsmark 1 is expected to start test running on 1 April and Ringhals 3 on 1 July. Their commercial operation is expected to start at the end of the year and the beginning of 1981 respectively.

TFSC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON KLIRIDHIS OFFER FOR TALKS

TA272040 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said that no time, venue or agenda was fixed for his proposed meeting with Democratic Rally Party leader Kliridhis. In a statement to the Greek Cypriot daily O AGON published today, Kliridhis said that he would meet Cagatay on Saturday. Replying to questions by reporters on this issue, Cagatay said: The proposal for talks was made by Kliridhis. However, as pointed out in O AGON today, no date or agenda has been set for these talks. I see no inconvenience in our meeting with Kliridhis. I shall be glad to talk with him. However, his statement to O AGON is binding only on him.

COLUMNIST CHALLENGES STATEMENT BY U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC280700 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Mar 80 p 3 NC

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "The American Policy"]

[Text] The other day the U.S. ambassador claimed that the U.S. interest in the Cyprus problem is great and sincere. He made this statement during a ceremony marking the signing of a bilateral agreement at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Washington envoy said: "We continue to do all we can in order to support a just solution for your problem, and within the framework of this effort we shall continue to assist the United Nations and the UN secretary general."

Definitely we did not expect Mr Stone to criticize the foreign policy of the United States, since he is its envoy in Cyprus. But his praise for it is a challenge because, regardless of Mr Stone's claims, reality is totally different and it cannot be concealed.

Of course, the continuing U.S. concern in recent years has not been for the Cypriot people, but for the conversion of Turkey into a base and a gendarme for the Middle East in order to represent American interests. To achieve this, Washington does not show lack of generosity in spending millions of dollars and supplying ultramodern weapons. The United States knows that its ally, Turkey, has invaded Cyprus and continues to occupy 40 percent of Cyprus territory. Yet, it does not pressure Ankara to have respect for international law, treaties or the UN resolutions. On the contrary, it encourages Ankara's intransigence and thus prevents overcoming the current stalemate in the intercommunal talks. Along with this, sometimes covertly and sometimes overtly, Washington has been striving to entangle the Cyprus problem in the NATO framework and to resolve our problem in a way that would serve its own interests at the expense of our people. For all these reasons we consider the statement by the Cyprus Government representative, who cosigned the agreement with Mr Stone, thanking the U.S. ambassador for his country's policy, as unacceptable.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ATHENS

NC271629 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin this afternoon left for Athens, where he will hold talks with Greek National Defense Minister Averof and other competent officials on matters of common interest.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HOLDING ISLAMIC CONGRESS IN TFSC STRESSED

TA231158 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 23 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol, said that holding the Eighth General Session of the World Islamic Congress in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is very significant from the viewpoint of the federated state and the Turkish Cypriot community. In a statement to the TRT, Atakol recalled that the peace operation had been launched over 6 years ago.

He added: All the efforts exerted by the Greek Cypriot leadership, which avoids meaningful negotiations with the Turkish Cypriot side despite all its good will, are directed toward economically destroying the federated state and preventing its political recognition. The economic genocide policy pursued by the Greek Cypriot leadership since 1974 is a continuation of the genocide policy it pursued against the Turkish Cypriot community between the years 1963 and 1974. The world cannot ignore the fact that the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community have been violated for 16 years.

The world cannot ignore these realities. Therefore, holding the World Islamic Congress meeting in the federated state is very significant and meaningful. The congress proves that brotherly Islamic countries have understood that the Turkish Cypriot community is right, and that it has a right of ownership to Cyprus. I thank all those who have enabled this congress to take place in the federated state, I greet all those who are participating in the congress, and I hope that all the resolutions adopted by the congress will be auspicious to the Islamic world and to humanity.

Resolution May Spur Greek Cypriots

TA261224 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has expressed the belief that the Greek Cypriots may come to the negotiating table following the World Islamic Congress resolution which was adopted yesterday and which fully supports the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

Commenting on the resolution to reporters this morning, President Denktas said it was a strong resolution supporting the Turkish Cypriot community in all areas and befitting Islamic unity and the spirit of Islamic unity. Thanking all the Muslim brothers who played a role in and voted for the resolution, Denktas said: We hope that the same spirit will dominate the conference in Islamabad and that a stronger resolution will facilitate the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Denktas pointed out that the primary reason why the Cyprus problem had not been solved through negotiations so far was that the Greek Cypriots considered themselves the Government of Cyprus, that they believed that the Turkish Cypriots were isolated, and that they could never get any support from anyone. He added: I believe that the Greek Cypriots might come to the negotiating table earlier and realistically if they see that the Islamic world supports our partnership rights and status. Consequently, Denktas added, this resolution and other powerful resolutions that support the Turkish Cypriot community facilitate the peaceful settlement of the problem.

FRG FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES ATHENS VISIT

AT271644 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 27 Mar 80 AT

[Text] West German Finance Minister Matthoefer who is in Athens today will meet for the second time with Foreign Minister Rallis and at noon he will depart for Saudi Arabia.

Yesterday, the West German minister was received at the political office by Prime Minister Karamanlis. Matthoefer explained to the prime minister the economic situation in Turkey and the reasons for which an effort is being made to financially strengthen this country. The prime minister told Matthoefer that it is necessary not to disturb the balance of military aid that is given by West Germany to Greece and Turkey in such a way as to upset the current correlation of forces between the two countries.

Matthoefer assured Karamanlis that the West German Government is aware of these Greek views and is seriously taking Greek interests into consideration when formulating its policy in this area.

Last night, the West German official attended a dinner that was given by Minister for Coordination Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Rallis.

Second Meeting With Rallis

AT271652 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Foreign Minister Rallis was visited this morning by West German Minister of Finance Matthoefer and had a talk with him which lasted almost 1 hour. Matthoefer was accompanied by West German Ambassador in Athens Sigrist and various experts. Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoropoulos and the relevant ministry officials participated in the discussion.

Further Details

LD271108 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Athens--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer ended his talks with the Greek Government on the Western program of aid for Turkey in Athens this morning and flew on to Riyadh. During the concluding discussion this morning, Matthoefer promised Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis that Greece will be kept informed about the progress of the aid program for Turkey. Rallis had given a warning that very substantial aid to Turkey from the West could create the impression in Greece that Turkey is being favored at the expense of Greece. Such an impression has to be avoided, especially since there is a large section of voters who are, in any case, skeptical about strong links between their country and the West.

Matthoefer pointed out that the Federal Republic is having to find the millions of marks for the aid to Turkey in a changed economic and financial situation, and that it has large debts itself. He also gave a reminder that Greece would be one of the net contributors to the EC after its entry into the European Community next year.

KARAMANLIS CONFERS WITH BULGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AT271505 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 27 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Bilateral relations, the situation in the Balkans and international developments were examined by Prime Minister Karamanlis and Bulgarian Deputy Chairman Tanchev who visited him yesterday and handed a friendly message to Karamanlis from Chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Zhivkov.

During the meeting, it was agreed that relations between the two countries be further promoted through the fulfillment of the decisions which were made by Zhivkov and Karamanlis during their meeting in Corfu last April.

COMMENTATOR DHROSOS VIEWS GREEK-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

AT271834 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 27 Mar 80 p 6 AT

[The "Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "Relations Between Greece and Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Relations between Greece and Yugoslavia have been excellent not only in the recent past, but in the distant past as well. What is more gratifying is the fact that the leaderships of both countries are doing everything they can to maintain them at a good level. Not only are our neighbor's leading cadres convinced that state interest dictates the maintenance of good relations with Greece, but among the masses--especially the Serbs--there is an innate friendship and sympathy for our country.

The warmth of our relations with our neighbor was capped by the recent visit Karamanlis paid last March. The Greek delegation was received with great cordiality and the discussions which were held covered many issues and were absolutely frank. It should be noted that during those discussions both sides expressed the view that the international situation was fluid.

Another very significant visit was the one that was paid 5 months ago by the then chief of the armed forces, Davos, which took place in an atmosphere of special cordiality and in an obvious effort to publicize it. The well-known issue which casts a shadow in relations between the two countries [the Macedonian question] was diligently ignored, and if some petty manifestations occurred by our neighbor, these were due to the initiatives of the central government in Belgrade [as published].

Regardless of how much good will exists between adjacent countries, petty issues--especially of an economic nature--always crop up between them. This is the case between Greece and Yugoslavia without, however, these outstanding issues being able to disturb the more general relations between the two countries.

For instance, there is a large trade deficit in our balance of payments. The issue of Yugoslav licences to Greek transporters has not been solved. We have asked for complete freedom for Greek trucks and we accepted and promoted the construction of an oil pipeline through which southern Yugoslavia could be linked with northern Greece. The Yugoslavs merely agreed to issue an increased number of transit licences for trucks. They do not accept the viewpoint that an oil pipeline constitutes a means of transportation and consequently that road transport and an oil pipeline are linked.

Common interests between Greece and Yugoslavia undoubtedly dictate the maintenance of good relations. This has always been Marshall Tito's policy and it is inconceivable that any successor or any collective leadership will think otherwise. After all, geography too, that is, the continuation of a neutral and nonalined policy, dictate to Yugoslavia the maintenance of a second outlet to the Western world, in addition to the one through Italy; otherwise it will be almost surrounded by countries of the Eastern bloc.

After all, the well-known issue, which for us is nonexistent, that sometimes casts a shadow over relations between the two countries, would not be put forth by Yugoslavia if the constantly renewed tension with Bulgaria did not exist. Thus the entire issue is stirred up and somehow, inevitably, we are involved. However, these possibly alien instigated stirrings of the issue by Bulgaria are something which could worry us, because it may constitute an effort to keep an issue open so that someday some intervention of one form or another can be justified.

International affairs are very fluid and nobody knows what tomorrow may bring, nor consequently how internal Yugoslav affairs may develop in the distant future. The things we have said are valid for the first post-Tito phase and for some period only. Nobody can be sure about the distant future.

We should not forget how much Yugoslavia's independence cost the Soviet Union in 1948. Nor should we forget how much effort has been exerted since then, one way or another, to have the prodigal son return to the family fold; nor should we forget the reprints by the Soviet press of some articles which are very unpleasant for the Yugoslavs precisely these days; and of course, without Tito Yugoslavia will be less strong than with Tito.

I VRADHINI SCORES 'CRIMINAL POLICY' TOWARD TURKEY

AT271809 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 27 Mar 80 p 2 AT

[From the "Evening" column: "A Criminal Policy"]

[Text] As predicted, the OECD countries will give Turkey $1.5 billion to save its economy from catastrophe. Of course, the Americans, through common contributions, tried to guarantee at least $20 billion for their protege, but even the $1.5 billion is a colossal amount.

Nobody wishes Turkey to go bankrupt, since its economic destruction would have painful repercussions beyond Turkey itself. However, we cannot but observe that the responsibility for the situation which has been created among our neighbors is the result of the stupidity and recklessness of Turkish leaders who, instead of occupying themselves with their country's development and progress, have adopted arrogant plans for expansion and have frantically applied themselves to an arms race.

The Americans and the OECD countries rightfully worry about the fate of the Turkish economy. They are rightfully vigilant and they are rightfully seeking contributions to save it. However, a question arises: Why are they not equally interested in occupied Cyprus and in the drama of the 200,000 refugees in the Megalonisos? Had they desired they could have provided a just and reasonable solution to the Cyprus problem in 24 hours by making this just and reasonable solution a prerequisite for the granting of the great economic aid. Had they wanted, but they do not. But is this not a criminal policy?

NO RESULTS IN FURTHER ROUNDS OF VOTING FOR PRESIDENT

TA271620 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] No results were obtained in the fifth and sixth rounds of voting held today at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly for the election of the president of the republic. RPP Ankara Senator Ibrahim Ozturk was the only candidate in the fifth and sixth rounds of voting. During the fifth round of voting in which 474 parliamentarians participated, Ozturk received 71 votes, 202 votes were blank, 192 votes were cast for members of parliament who were not candidates and 9 votes were declared void. As there were only 184 parliamentarians for the sixth round of voting, the ballots were not counted as there was no quorum. The Grand National Assembly has decided to meet daily with the exception of Saturday and Sunday until a president is elected. The Assembly will reconvene tomorrow at 1500 in order to proceed with the election of the president.

Demirel Comment

TA271734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the Turkish Grand National Assembly will solve the presidential election issue in accordance with legal procedures and within the framework of constitutional principles. Speaking at the joint session of the Justice Party Senate and National Assembly groups today, Demirel said that it is not the duty of the RPP alone to elect a new president and that the number of Justice Party seats at the parliament is insufficient to elect a president.

Demirel said: We do not deserve the reproaches and accusations directed against us. We do not consider them our collocutors. It is unthinkable to allow this most lofty position to be in unworthy hands by saying 'let a president be elected urgently whoever he may be.' We may have to pay the price later. No one can say 'let the elections last as long as they can, let the result be achieved whenever it can.' We cannot be held responsible for the deeds of others. Noting that all parliamentarians will cast their votes freely during the elections and that no one has the right to needlessly pressure others on the issue, Demirel said that Justice Party parliamentarians will not be influenced by anyone. Pointing out that there is no need to panic because a president has not yet been elected, Demirel said everything will proceed in accordance with the rules and regulations. Demirel added that if alliances can be established, then a result can be achieved.

Ecevit Proposes Dialog

TA271737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that his party's parliamentary group was consciously regarding the issue of the election of the president as an important matter of state and the democratic system and not only as a party matter. Speaking at the joint session of his party's Senate and Assembly groups, Ecevit said that the inquiry he conducted the other day among the party group members on the issue of their preference on the election of the president had been very beneficial. Pointing out that he found that there was no final preference on the names of candidates for this post, Ecevit said that he found the members of the groups in an atmosphere of healthy and unbiased searching. Ecevit said that the majority of hte party group members were not willing to commit themselves before the names of those who were thinking of submitting their candidacy for the post of president were definitely and formally known. Ecevit added: Our party group members have expressed their tendency toward converging all their votes in an unbiased way on a candidate--who meets the prerequisites of our party group for this post--for whom the probability of being elected emerges.

Ecevit said that while following a healthy and democratic process and strategy [in the election of the president], tactics should be avoided. Recalling that no party parliamentary group was capable of determining the result of the elections alone, Ecevit said that, therefore, an interparty dialog and cooperation was necessary. Noting that some of the other party parliamentary groups were in an atmosphere of constructive searching, Ecevit said that the Justice Party's refusal to hold a conclusive and fruitful dialog was a factor which impeded and delayed the election of the president. Saying that he did not want to put an early diagnosis on the aims of the Justice Party, Ecevit said his party was waiting with good will to enter the process of a fruitful dialog with this party without much delay.

GREEK PROTEST ON SEA WOLF EXERCISES REJECTED

TA271629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Turkey has rejected the Greek protest regarding the "Sea Wolf" exercises held by Turkey in the Aegean some time ago. The Greek ambassador to Ankara presented the verbal protest to the Foreign Ministry Secretariat General yesterday. In its protest, Greece claims that military airplanes entered the Athens FIR [Flight Information Region] area during the Sea Wolf exercises without prior notification. In reply to the Greek protest, Foreign Ministry officials pointed out to the Greek ambassador that, according to regulations of the Civil Aviaition Association, there was no need for prior notification of flight plans for military flights in international airspace. Officials recalled that international airspace was under the sovereignty of no state and added that Turkey rejected Greece's protest on this issue.

LIBYAN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS ON TRADE ISSUES

TA261523 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1450 GMT 26 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 26 Mar (AA)--Libya's Economy Minister Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, who is currently on an official visit to Turkey, called on Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen today. Erkmen noted during their interview, Libya and Turkey "complemented" one another from the economic point of view, and it was for their statesmen to put this complementary element into operation. Durdah reiterated the importance Libya attaches to relations with Turkey. He believed if the Islamic world used its potential correctly, it could even affect the world map.

Turkish Exports

The undersecretary of the Turkish Trade Ministry said talks conducted with the Libyan team led by Durdah had been very constructive, with three committees set up on trade, defense, and services including construction. It was agreed in principle, he added, that Turkey should pay for her oil imports from Libya through exports such as meat, cereals, livestock, fresh fruit and vegetables, textiles and clothing, electrical appliances, motor vehicles, and building materials. The Libyan team will stay on for a few more days than planned in Turkey, he announced, to confer with representatives of state enterprises and private firms.

Protocol Signed

TA271143 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A Turkish-Libyan protocol aimed at developing trade and economic relations between the two countries has been signed in Ankara. The protocol was signed by Minister of State Erkrem Ceyhun on behalf of Turkey and by Libyan Secretary of Economy, [title as heard] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah on behalf of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Ceyhun said that with the protocol and the recent Turkish-Libyan talks, relations between the two countries will speedily develop. Durdah expressed the belief that new fields of cooperation in the interests of the two countries as well as of the whole Islamic world will be found in future talks. A TRT correspondent reports that the protocol determines the new principles aimed at speedily implementing the Turkish-Libyan trade agreement signed in 1978.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA271852 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that all difficulties regarding trade relations between Turkey and Libya have been solved and that an agreement has been reached on the amount of Turkish exports of grains, flour, cattle and meat. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General issued a statement in connection with talks being held for 3 days between Turkey and Libya in Ankara. The statement says that trade relations between the two countries were examined in detail during subcommittee meetings and that all the difficulties were eliminated. The statement adds that all subjects regarding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were included in a protocol and says that an agreement was also reached on the matter of service project offers in favor of the Turkish public enterprises. The statement also notes that an agreement has been reached for the visit of a delegation from the Turkish Chambers Union to Libya during the coming days.

Libyan Minister of Economy [title as heard] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah left Ankara today for Istanbul. Durdah and the delegation accompanying him will leave Turkey tomorrow.

FEDERAL FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON AID

TA272059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, charged with the coordination of economic aid to be extended to Turkey, arrived in Ankara today to hold talks with Turkish Government officials. Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer was scheduled to go to Saudi Arabia after his visit to Greece but could not do so due to a sandstorm over the Arabian Peninsula.

Matthoefer, who arrived in Ankara at 2110, made a statement to the TRT correspondent at the Esenboga Airport. In his statement, Matthoefer said that what was important was not the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey but the conditions under which this aid would be extended. Matthoefer continued: A new date has been fixed for the next OECD meeting. In fact, what is significant in this matter is the economic measures taken by the Turkish Government. What we can do from the outside is only s small contribution to these efforts. During my visit to Greece, no complaints were made on the issue of OECD aid being extended to Turkey. I only briefed the Greek officials on the latest developments on the issue of aid to Turkey.

A TRT correspondent has learned that Matthoefer will begin his official talks tomorrow. During his visit to Greece, the federal finance minister met with Prime Minister Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Rallis. In a statement following his meetings in Athens, Matthoefer said that his country was ready to extend a substantial transitional loan to Turkey. Pointing out that aid by OECD to Turkey could be delayed, Matthoefer called on other Western countries that had promised aid to extend a transitional loan to Turkey.

Matthoefer is expected to meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Demirel, Finance Minister Sezgin as well as the Prime Ministry's under secretary and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal.

FINANCIAL ADVISER RETURNS FROM PARIS OECD MEETING

TA271951 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] The Prime Ministry under secretary and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, has said that the commitment meeting held within the framework of the OECD was postponed due to the fact that some countries had not been able to complete their technical preparations and due to some steps taken to improve aid to be extended to Turkey. The Turkish delegation under the chairmanship of Ozal, which participated in the OECD commitment meeting held in Paris yesterday, returned home today.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Ozal said that Japan, Canada, Sweden and Switzerland had failed to determine the amount of aid to Turkey due to some technical reasons. Ozal added that all OECD countries agreed to announce in a new commitment meeting to be held on 15 April the definite amount of aid to be extended to Turkey. Ozal said that work was being done to increase the amount of aid to Turkey by countries which had already announced their aid to Turkey. Ozal said that the amount of economic aid to be extended to Turkey during the current year would be more than $1 billion and that OECD countries had agreed for this aid to be granted under suitable conditions.

Ozal explained that the issue of the postponement of Turkey's foreign debts was also discussed during the OECD meeting. Ozal pointed out that the OECD countries had reached a common approach for the realization of a long-range postponement of Turkey's foreign debts. Ozal added that a decision was reached for the issue of the postponement of Turkey's foreign debts to be discussed during a meeting to be held in the middle of May.

Ozal then replied to questions by reporters. In reply to a question, Ozal said that steps were being taken to improve conditions of the proposed OECD aid and to create the possibilities for a new transitional loan. Recalling that the world was facing more difficult economic problems than last year, Ozal said that, nevertheless, he was convinced that a definite decision would be reached during the OECD meeting to be held on 15 April and that the conditions under which this loan would be extended would be beter than those of last year. Answering another question, Ozal said that Turkey had accomplished a transfer of $1.3 billion [to pay foreign debts] from 25 January 1979, when the new economic measures were announced, to 19 March 1980.

NSP Deputy Comment

TA271659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party deputy leader Sevket Kazan said that the West was not ready to extend loans to the Demirel government until the presidential elections are held and the aftermath of the elections are in sight. In a statement made in Ankara today, Kazan noted that the OECD meeting held in Paris regarding urgent economic aid to be extended to Turkey was postponed until 15 April in its first session.

Kazan continued: What is regretful is that the Turkish delegation which went to Paris with such expense was not even allowed into the meeting. Meanwhile, the Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer charged with coordinating international financial aid to Turkey stopped in Athens again on his way to Saudi Arabia. Matthoefer's visit to Turkey 1 month ago corresponded with the lifting of NOTAM 714 when he proceeded to Greece. What concessions are to be expected following his next visit to Turkey? Kazan said that all this proved how the government drifted away from an independent foreign policy for the sake of a loan of a few dollars.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY VISIT TO BELGRADE DETAILED

AU261446 Vienne DIE PRESSE in German 26 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky will pay his visit, announced earlier, to Yugoslavia right after Easter, in the period 8-10 April, as was learned on Tuesday [25 March]. He will be accompanied by the governors of Carinthia and Styria. Thus it is safe to assume that border region cooperation and minority problems will be primary topics to be discussed. Kreisky and SFRY Premier Djuranovic met last November on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone for the Karawanken road tunnel project. The last visit to Yugoslavia by an Austrian chancellor--Chancellor Klaus--was 15 years ago.

UNITED KINGDOM

U.S. ARMS DEALERS 'LOBBYING INTENSIVELY' AGAINST RAPIER

LD251323 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Report by defense correspondent Clare Hollingworth: "U.S. Firms Resist Rapier"]

[Text] American arms manufacturers are lobbying intensively to prevent the purchase of Britain's Rapier surface-to-air missile for the defence of seven United States air bases in Britain. The issue has become a test of the validity of NATO's "two-way street" doctrine.

American ministers and officials have paid lip service to the doctrine under which the United States would buy in Western Europe to counter the big contracts European nations have with American arms producers. So far few European weapons have been purchased by the United States.

Long before the American manufacturers opened their campaign against the Rapier, a vital disagreement arose between the American Army and Air Force on "roles and missions."

The American defence secretary, Mr Harold Brown had issued an instruction that the Rapier could be purchased but the order was never placed. Neither the army nor the air force would agree to fund or man the missiles.

No Response

In an effort to break the deadlock, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, British defence under secretary with responsibility for the RAF, suggested last October that Rapiers bought by the United States could be manned by the RAF regiment. But so far no firm response has been received to this proposal.

The United States would pay for the manning of the missiles through some form of offset agreement linked to one of the many British purchases or facilities in the United States.

The deployment of Rapiers around American air bases would strengthen the defence of Britain.

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EEC POSTPONES SUMMIT WITH CEMA; HARDENING POSITION SEEN

LD291714 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] In a letter addressed to Mr Fadeyev, CEMA secretary general, Mr Wilheilm Haferkamp, EEC commissioner for foreign relations, has stated that the Community does not judge it advisable for the moment to hold a summit meeting between the two bodies. Although Mr Haferkamp links this decision with the lack of progress during the meeting of experts in Geneva in March, it is being said in EEC circles in Brussels that the posponement of the summit marks a hardening of the EEC position as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN ROMANIAN-EEC COOPERATION TALKS

AU282230 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Brussels, March 28 (ANSA)--The latest session of talks between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Romania achieved good progress towards a bilateral agreement covering industrial goods, reliable sources said here today. The talks concluded yesterday and, according to the sources, made important steps ahead, especially towards defining the conditions for the access of Romanian products to the nine. The same sources said that the next round of talks, which may well be the decisive ones, should be held in this capital during May. An EEC spokesman recalled that the EEC-Romanian understanding signed on February 8 for the formation of a joint commission would only take practical effect when the negotiations are concluded.

The commission's tasks will include following the development of bilateral economic relations and checking out the application of the agreement on industrial trade. According to diplomatic sources, the EEC-Romanian negotiations form an important precedent for relations between the Nine and the state-controlled economies grouped in COMECON, the EEC's East European counterpart.

FRANCOIS-PONCET, THORN HOLD TALKS ON EEC PROBLEMS

LD291425 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 80 p 48 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talks Held in Luxembourg between Jean Francois-Poncet and Gaston Thorn on European Affairs"]

[Text] The French foreign minister and Mrs Francois-Poncet spent the evening of Saturday 22 March with the Luxembourg foreign minister and Mrs Thorn at the Chateau of Sennigen in the Grand Duchy. The discussions held covered all aspects of Community difficulties, particularly the British budget claims. The French and Luxembourg points of view have always been quite close. Paris and Luxembourg are in agreement that the status quo of the European Parliament seats should not be made an issue.

An exchange of views took place on Afghanistan and Iran. (There are those in the Community who look forward happily to a break in relations with Tehran, but the French Government supports the idea of great caution). The only problem between France and Luxembourg is that of the French project to expand the Cattenon nuclear center near the border with the Grand Duchy. A demonstration was staged by ecologists on Saturday outside the Chateau of Sennigen. Mr Thorn is in no way an opponent of nuclear energy, and during the next few days the Luxembourg Government will examine new French proposals to harmonize the two countries' interests as affected by the Cattenon development project.

SCHMIDT WRITES TO BANI-SADR URGING RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

LD301908 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has appealed for the release of the American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today that Schmidt had written to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, appealing to him to exhaust all possibilities to free the hostages. Gruenewald added that German Ambassador in Tehran Ritzel had handed Schmidt's letter to the Iranian president.

KHOMEYNI AIDE REPORTEDLY TALKS WITH FRG OFFICIALS

DW311010 Hamburg BILD in German 29 Mar 80 p 1,2 DW

[Wolfgang Osinski interview with the "Spokesman of Ayatollah Khomeyni," Dr Muhammad Sadeq Tabatabai: "Iran Wants New Power Stations From Us"]

[Text] Essen, 29 March--BILD: Dr Tabatabai, the shah is now in Egypt. Does that change the situation of the hostages?

Dr Tabatabai: It does not. Yet President Bani-Sadr told me over the telephone today that the second round of the parliamentary elections will be delayed by at least 4 weeks--because of the alleged election manipulations. Only after the elections can the situation in the U.S. Embassy be discussed.

BILD: How will Iran's relations with the Federal Republic develop?

Dr Tabatabai: We already have from the Federal Republic the promise that we will import agricultural machinery and technology instead of the five submarines. The KWU [Kraftwerksunion] Corporation will build some more power stations in our country, though no nuclear power stations.

BILD: How do you assess the Soviet assault on Afghanistan?

Dr Tabatabai: What the Soviets are doing is regular mass murder. Friday, 2 weeks ago, at least 12,000 people reportedly were killed by Soviet helicopters. The rebel movement is regarded by us as a pure liberation movement. We are in a position to grant them any aid they need.

BILD: Why are you in Germany?

Dr Tabatabai: My wife studied pedagogics in Bochum. We are now moving to Tehran. Besides, I talked with Foreign Minister Genscher about the situation at the next OPEC conference and about the U.S. citizens in Tehran. I had other talks with the SPD politicians Wischnewski and Ehmke.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON SOVIET ARMS, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD291643 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has again contradicted SPD floor leader Herbert Wehner's opinion on the defensive nature of Soviet arms.

In a WDR [West German Radio] interview today, Genscher stated that arming which exceeds the amount required for one's own defense and which aims at superiority is in no way defensive. Genscher said that he was not accusing the Soviet leaders of wanting to attack the Federal Republic, but a violation of the state of equilibrium and striving for supremacy always has automatic psychological effects which are not defensive. They lead to the expectation that others will submit or lead to destablization. "Neither of these can be in our interests, and therefore we want equilibrium." Asked about a possible boycott of the Olympics, Genscher said that the Soviet Union, through the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, had to create the conditions for teams from all countries to take part in the Moscow Olympics. He opposed application of the term "boycott" to the Western side, because it is the games, which ought to be called games of peace, that are being boycotted by those who want to be "both hosts of the games and occupiers of another country."

UK-FRG Talks on EC Viewed

LD291524 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has said with reference to the EC problems discussed at Chequers that the EC is facing an acid test of its ability to act and agree. Genscher, who accompanied Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said in an interview for West German Radio today that his impression is that the British Government is as interested in a fair compromise of the financial problems as the Federal Government, is. That also applies to the French Government. He believes that part of this compromise consists of attempts to settle different questions jointly. It is not simply a question of the British contribution to the Community, but also of the disputed fisheries issue. In this connection a certain understanding on energy policy also must be reached. Agricultural problems, which the French have, are also part of this.

In an interview for "WELT AM SONNTAG," Genscher has said that the London talks had shown that the Federal Government and the British Government agreed in their assessment of the main world political porblems. The British Government was making a serious effort to solve the Community's current problems in a constructive way. Genscher said that he did not have the slightest doubt that the sense of European responsibility of all member states would overcome the present situation and that agreement would be reached. All member states were aware of what the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan meant for all of them and that "from this we all are obliged to constructively solve the problems in our own house."

MATTHOEFER RETURNS AFTER TALKS IN TURKEY

LD291812 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn-Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who has ended his talks with the Turkish Government on the new aid program, returned to the Federal Republic today. In Ankara, Matthoefer, who is in charge of the OECD countries' second aid operation, discussed further steps for restoring the NATO partner's economy to a sound footing. He talked with Prime Minister Demiral, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, and Turgut Ozal, the government official in charge of the aid program. Today Matthoefer had a talk with the leader of the Turkish Social Democratic opposition, Bulent Ecevit. While official sources expressed appreciation of the new Western aid program, the press expressed strong criticism that, in contrast to original expectations, not all the OECD countries had immediately joined in the aid program with specifically detailed promises. According to Matthoefer, Turkey can count on aid of $3.1 billion, which is necessary to offset the balance of payments deficit this year.

GAULLIST PARLIAMENTARIANS CRITICIZE GISCARD MIDEAST POLICY

NC281833 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Saint-Raphael, South France, March 28 (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's recent policy line on the Middle East was criticized here today at a meeting of Gaullist members of Parliament. On a recent tour of Arab countries, the president came out for a homeland for the Palestinians and asked that Yasir 'Arafat's Palestinian Liberation Organization be associated in any Mideast negotiation.

The Gaullist Party's chief spokesman on international affairs, Jean de Lipkowski, said he was not taking issue with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's position as such which he said was "right"--France's pro-Arab policy was actually inaugurated by General de Gaulle himself--but with its timing. Mr. de Lipkowski, a former state secretary for foreign affairs, explained that "by proclaiming the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the French chief of state gave the impression he was disavowing the Egyptian president," Anwar as-Sadat. "We have not the right," Mr. de Lipkowski went on, "to condemn a man's action when he had the courage to risk his life in the search for peace. Before condemning the Camp David agreements, one should read them with care."

The Gaullists are allied with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's coalition of liberals and conservatives in the government, but 13 months ahead of the next presidential elections in which they will run their own candidate, Gaullist dissatisfaction with presidential policies has been steadily mounting. The elections dominated the Gaullist meeting here, a fact that was dramatized yesterday when former Premier Michel Debre, 68, a possible candidate, walked out after Claude Labbe, chief of the Gaullists' parliamentary group, declared the man to be picked was Jacques Chirac, the 48-year-old party chief and mayor of Paris.

GISCARD ADDRESSES FOREIGN ENVOYS AT CREDENTIALS CEREMONY

LD281431 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MONDE in French on 22 March carries on page 10 a 500-word report on the presentation of credentials to President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris on 20 March by the ambassadors of Lebanon, Malaysia, Rwanda and Paraguay. Replying to Mr Butrus-Dib, the new Lebanese ambassador, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that the "necessary" solution of the Lebanese crisis could only come with a settlement of "the Middle East problem, in its entirety." Mr Giscard d'Estaing asserted that a "lasting" settlement must be based on the recognition of the right of "the Palestinian people to determine their own destiny." Replying to the Malaysian ambassador, Mr Abdul Rahman Bin Abdul Jalal, President Giscard d'Estaing said that the 7 March economic and trade agreement between the EEC and the Association of South East Asian Nations showed their "shared will to strengthen relations between these two communities." He also commented on France's "real emotion" over the "distressing" Vietnamese refugee problem. To Mr Tharcisse Nyandwi, the Rwandan ambassador, Mr Giscard d'Estaing emphasized that French-Rwandan relations were "drawing continually closer." Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated to the Paraguayan ambassador, Mr Jorge Hamuy, that France was prepared to assist in the industrialization of Paraguay.

LE MONDE: PARIS IN 'IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION' IN CHAD

LD281209 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[J.-C.P. article: "A Dilemma for Paris"]

[Text] The growing tension which had prevailed in Ndjamena for several weeks has led to an armed confrontation which, once again, only French mediation has been able to stop. For how long? The 21 August Lagos agreements evantually--3 months later after laborious negotiations--made it possible to unite the 11 signatory "factions" in a "government of national union," chaired by Mr Oueddei.

This precarious balance in an apparently ungovernable country whose strategic position is coveted by many people has now been broken, notably by Mr Hissein Habre's growing influence. Habre's supporters last week attacked their Common Action Front [CAF] adversaries in two areas in the center of the country--Bokoro and Mongo. Moreover, on this occasion the three CAF representatives in the government, who seem to enjoy Tripoli's support, threatened to withdraw from the Cabinet if Mr Goukouni Oueddei "fails to assume his responsibilities" by calling Mr Hissein Habre to order.

The French, who are accused by the CAF of supporting Habre, deny the allegation and claim to observe the strictest neutrality among the existing "factions". Nonetheless, having failed to withdraw in time, Paris is once again in the middle of an impossible situation. In the present tense situation a French withdrawal would probably lead to the de facto break up of Chad and would be interpreted as an "abandonment" by certain African states. Maintaining French elements in Chad while forbidding them to intervene places them in an untenable situation without helping to solve an insoluble problem.

PCF DEPUTIES CALL FOR OLYMPICS PARTICIPATION, HIT GISCARD STANCE

LD291557 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "France Must Participate in the Olympic Games"]

[Text] The PCF national deputies meeting in Le Havre yesterday approved the following statement:

"According to certain reports, the French Government is preparing to boycott the Olympic games. The PCF national deputies express their indignation and absolute opposition to such a decision.

"At the present time the Olympic games provide an unequalled framework for high-level sport, for the achievement of great performances and for propaganda for sport throughout the world. They are a great and peaceful festival of youth and friendship between peoples.

"Hence the justifiable attachment of the athletes and their representative organizations to the games, and their attachment to the fact that the athletes' participation is their responsibility alone. This deep attachment to their liberty and rights was forcefully expressed by the athletes and their organizations when, with the support of international public opinion, they rejected Carter's intolerable pretention using them as hostages in his electoral and political operations.

"Until now the French Government seemed aware of this just demand. Now it appears that, by not adopting a stance, the Giscard government was merely seeking to gain time and to disarm the sporting movement's vigilant action so as to submit more easily--at the last moment--to the dictates of Carter and Schmidt.

"The PCF national deputies stand firm against any move by the president of the republic or by the government to impose on the athletes and the National Olympic Committee any decision contrary to their clearly stated choice: participation in the Olympic games. They demand the Giscard government's commitment, without restriction or prior condition, to leave the French National Sports and Olympic Committee and the athletes free to apply their choice, as well as its abstention from any overt or hidden pressure.

"France must participate in the Olympic games. This is in the interest of sport, in the interest of our country's youth and of peace."

MARCHAIS VOICES RESERVATIONS ABOUT BERLINGUER-MITTERRAND TALK

LD280957 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "The French People Are Not Taken In by the Machination Against the PCF"]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais took part in French television Channel 1's 1300 hours news program direct from Le Havre yesterday. He was interviewed by Patrick de Carolis and Yves Mourousi.

Patrick de Carolis: You say that the right and the Socialist Party [PS] want to be rid of you. Do you think that the almost secret meeting which Francois Mitterrand had with Enrico Berlinguer is part of this PS strategy?

[Answer] I have no comment to make on the principle of such a meeting between Francois Mitterrand and Berlinguer. Not on the principle. However, I think this meeting was inopportune. In view of the current situation in our country I would not have agreed to such a meeting.

I would not have done it at a time when the PCF and its secretary general are the targets of a violent campaign whose objective is to weaken our party. Nor would I have agreed to hold such a meeting in Strasbourg at the very time when not only the immediate fate but the future of French peasants are being discussed.

Nonetheless I understand why this meeting took place.

I repeat that, in principle, I have nothing against it. Nonetheless it is true that there are broad areas of agreement between the PCI and the PS. Both support austerity--we are against it. Both are in favor of expanding the EEC to Greece, Portugal and Spain --we are against it in the interests of the peasants and our nation. Both are in favor of giving the EEC supranational rights--we are opposed to that.

I would like to mention another factor which, I believe, was Francois Mitterrand's objective in this meeting. Fundamentally he went to ask Enrico Berlinguer's support for his policy of alliance with the right. You probably remember that, for a time, Francois Mitterrand criticized the PCI's "historical compromise" policy--in other words seeking an alliance with the Christian Democratic Party. That policy may be conceivable in Italy but it is not valid for France. What France needs is a leftwing union: Well! Since Francois Miterrand has abandoned the leftwing union and is now preparing to rally to the right--in other words to a Giscard-Chirac-PS coalition for implementing an antisocial, antidemocratic and antinational policy--he probably thought it was a good idea to seek some kind of support from Enrico Berlinguer. Let us say that Francois Mitterrand will now walk under the historical compromise umbrella....

Circumstances 'Ill-Chosen'

LD291059 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Georges Marchais Statement on the Enrico Berlinguer-Francois Mitterrand Meeting"]

[Text] Questioned yesterday in Le Havre--where he is participating in the PCF national deputies' meeting--on the Strasbourg meeting between Enrico Berlinguer and Francois Mitterrand, Georges Marchais stated:

"Clearly, I have no observations to make on the princple of the matter. On the other hand, we believe that the time and the place are ill-chosen.

"Moreover, as our recent Central Committee session emphasized, our party and its secretary general are the victims of a political plot in which Francois Mitterrand is participating directly alongside the reactionary forces of Giscard and Chirac whose clearly stated aim is to weaken the PCF. So far they have not succeeded. Their whole effort is now aimed at the presential elections, hence their desperate attack on the PCF and its presumed candidate.

"I should add that by throwing all our forces into the battle to defeat this plot we are struggling fundamentally against the degradation of political morals, and Italy's example shows clearly how far the degradation can go.

"It is, moreover, regrettable that Enrico Berlinguer and Francois Mitterrand chose Strasbourg for their meeting. Taking place there now is an extraordinary session of the EC assembly where a reactionary and socialist majority is preparing to strike a new and very severe blow against the French peasantry and agriculture. It is quite true that the French peasants will be demonstrating their firm opposition to this pernicious plan tomorrow. I am aware that the French Socialist Party and the PCI have clear convergences of view on the European agricultural policy and the enlargement of the Community to include Greece, Portugal and Spain, whereas we, the PCF, stand firmly by our peasants in their struggle for their demands and for the defense of our agriculture.

"I believe that it would be advisable for our Italian comrades to bear in mind the situation's dual aspect."

PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE SCORES 'SLANDERS' ON MARCHAIS' PAST

LD310955 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of PCF Central Committee resolution published in Ivry on 19 March 1980: "The Struggle for Truth in All Spheres Is Revolutionary"]

[Text] The Central Committee analyzed the odious, libelous campaign against Party Secretary General Georges Marchais. It expresses its indignation at the baseness of the methods used to try and attack a man's honor and serve petty political interests. It assures Georges Marchais of its fraternal and warm sentiments of complete solidarity. It approves the energetic action taken by the Politburo and by the secretary general himself to assert the truth and it welcomes the fact that this has led to the rapid collapse of this slander.

The Central Committee draws the attention of Communists and of all workers and democrats to the nature and objectives of this machination.

Indeed this machination had assumed considerable dimensions both by the violence of the accusations made in the face of all the facts and without any shadow of proof, by the ignominy of the lies, the bitterness of its instigators and the scope and convergence of the means used.

The scope of this enterprise shows the size of the political stake and the present conditions of the class struggle.

Faced with the deep crisis affecting its system capital needs to further strengthen its policy of austerity, unemployment, attacks on freedom and human rights and of national resignation.

In view of popular discontent and the will for change it can only do this and maintain its power by obtaining new support--by obtaining in some form or another the Socialist Party's [PS] direct cooperation in the implementation of its policy.

To attain this goal it must weaken the party which is paralyzing this harmful enterprise, which is defending the workers and the nation and which is fighting for the union, for change and for socialism--the PCF. The right and the PS have been pursuing this objective for many years, especially since 1974--in vain. They failed to succeed in 1978 and in the past 2 years.

However, the presidential election is approaching. This election will highlight the balance of political forces which will exercise a very important influence on the latter course of the struggle. It is therefore essential for the right and for the PS to create on this occasion the conditions which will enable them to attain their objective. For them there is no question of quietly awaiting the election or even the selection of candidates and the start of the campaign. They must now use all the means they have to create the situation most favorable to them whatever the cost. That is why they are now launching an exceptionally broad attack on the PCF and on the man who is regarded as that party's most likely candidate: Georges Marchais.

The Central Committee notes that the other three major political parties are taking part in this anticommunist plot. It observes the curious division of tasks among those who have taken the PCF secretary general as their target.

Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac--who have had documents and evidence establishing the truth for 10 years--have allowed the slander to go ahead. They have even encouraged it in particular by giving free reign to lies, distortion, and aggressiveness on radio and television. In view of the slanderers' failure they are now trying to clear themselves while attempting to prepare the ground for new maneuvers.

The Socialist leaders are fully involved in the operation while covering themselves with a few hypocritical statements. PS press organs or those associated with the PS are taking part and even spearheading the campaign. The official PS publication has made insinuations about Georges Marchais' past and thinks that the forthcoming presidential election "fully justifies the journalists' curiosity." LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, LE MONDE and LE MATIN are now laboriously producing unlikely suggestions to back the old lie of the PCF's and its secondary general's owing "allegiance to Moscow."

At the same time the French Democratic Confederation of Labor leaders are reverting to outrageous procedures which we had hoped were a thing of the past in the workers movement, and are using a local episode to mount a sensationalist anticommunist operation. Worse still, they are calling for the bourgeois state's repression against the Communists. Meanwhile, the employers are stepping up authoritarian action and sanctions against Communist militants in enterprises and against trade unions which adopt a struggling position. [apparent line drop]--show that the leaders of this party are feverishly seeking a way out of the blind alley into which this line has led them at any price.

In face of the difficulties which the anticommunist machination is encouraging, a new maneuver is now being tried: It is aimed at giving credence to the idea of solidarity among the so-called "political class." The Central Committee disdainfully rejects this ridiculous idea. The Communists have never had and never will have anything in common with exploiters and their political henchmen. The working class party is a different party, completely alien to intrigues, scandals, ambitions, surrender, blackmail and the cynicism of petty political intrigues.

Do not therefore count on the Communists to apply the law of silence! On the contrary. All major politicians should explain their actions during World War II and the colonial wars. All those who associated with Bokassa and those who benefitted from his activities should explain themselves. All politicians should publish their true incomes and inheritances. All political parties and press organs should agree to have their accounts and the sources of their financing checked out.

The struggle for truth in all spheres is revolutionary. Lies and slander reflect the degrading nature of the system based on money, exploitation, inequality, injustice and oppression. These defects have grown worse since Giscard's government came to power. Giscard d'Estaing is attacking all forms of democratic life proper to France--Parliament's power, the commune's power, the media, and party and trade union prerogatives. He encourages centralization, authoritarianism, secrecy and personal power. Under his system hidden pressures, string-pulling, corruption and scandals hold political life to ransom.

At the same time, Giscard d'Estaing is trying to use this situation, for which he is responsible, to sicken the people's masses with, and alienate them from, politics. He would like to make them passive and use this as a means for obtaining the consensus he is seeking.

The Communists are therefore struggling more than ever for a different view of politics, based on growing participation by workers and citizens in debates and struggles for social justice, progress and democracy.

The Central Committee is determined to do all it can to insure that the machination rebounds on its perpetrators, its instigators and all those who hope to benefit from it.

Expressions of indignation at the lies and messages of sympathy and support for Georges Marchais are arriving in the thousands each day. They come from Communists and many other big-hearted men and women who care about honesty and decency.

The Central Committee confidently calls on Communists to extend the counterattack and defeat the current petty political operation. It urges them to step up their struggles together with the people's masses in all spheres: for living standards and jobs; against inequality; for workers' rights, freedom and democracy; for peace and national independence. It calls on them to vigorously repel the ideological war being waged by capital's forces.

It calls on the workers to give the PCF the political support it needs to win this battle. It urges them to join the party in large numbers and to read L'HUMANITE and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE.

TOULOUSE POLICE STATION DESTROYED BY BOMB

LD300729 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] There was an attack carried out in Toulouse last night. Our permanent correspondent, (Jean-Noel Deleage), reports that a police station was literally blown to pieces by an explosion on Rue Saint-Leon, at 0500 this morning, just opposite Saint-Michel Prison. Nobody was hurt, but damage is extensive. Police found on a wall the set of initials of the Direct Action Organization, which has already claimed the machinegunning of offices of the Ministry of Cooperation in Paris a few days ago.

BERLINGUER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR POLISARIO AT ROME RALLY

LD310923 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 17 Mar 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Giorgio] Migliardi report: "Italian Communists With Saharan People"]

[Text] Rome--A warm demonstration of internationalist solidarity welcomed to Rome yesterday the leaders of the POLISARIO Front, the representatives of a people, the Saharan people, who are struggling to end a long period of colonial domination through the recovery of their national sovereignty and the winning of independence. The Rome rally, presided over by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, follows similar rallies in Paris in November and in Madrid in January, organized at the initiative of the PCE, PCF and PCI.

Opening the rally, Berlinguer explained its objectives: "Our aim," he said, "is to provide the working masses, the young people and the democratic forces of our three countries and the whole of Western Europe with a more thorough acquaintance with the conditions under which the POLISARIO Front's just battle is being waged, to promote stronger and broader popular solidarity in support of the front, and to demand from the governments the recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the establishment of relations with the POLISARIO Front."

Political commitment and specific action in support of peoples fighting for their independence, Berlinguer said, are deep-rooted in the internationalist awareness of Communist Party members. They are now an essential part of our struggle to defend peace and for new positive relations between the West European peoples and countries and the Third World countries.

Having pointed to the major victory gained a few days ago by the Zimbabwe people, and to the Palestinian people's struggle for their own homeland and state, Berlinguer appealed to the workers and all democratic workers for solidarity with the Saharan people for their self-determination and independence.

Berlinguer invoked the grave dangers to peace deriving from the continuation of the Moroccan aggression against the Saharan people. "The support granted to Morocco by governments such as the French and U.S. governments," he said, "threaten to provoke a conflict of graver proportions in an area, northwest Africa, which is close to the Mediterranean, to Italy and to Europe." "Partly for this reason," he concluded, "to ward off the threat to peace--apart from reasons of justice--we consider it necessary to work and we also urge Italy to work, for a peaceful solution based on the recognition of the Saharan people's right to self-determination and to establish positive relations with the POLISARIO Front."

Next Berlinguer gave the floor to PCE representative Manuel Azcarate and PCF representative Maxime Gremetz, leaders of their respective parties' international relations sections.

Azcarate pointed to "Spain's special responsibility" for the tragic events in the western Sahara. This responsibility dates back to the Spanish colonization of this territory, and particularly to the Madrid November 1975 accords, which constituted an open betrayal (there are no other words to describe it, he said,) of all the promises solemnly made by Spain to the Saharan people with regard to their independence. With the Madrid accords, which the Spanish democratic forces consider null and void, Spain in fact sentenced the country to another colonization, under Morocco and Mauritania.

Maxime Gremetz stressed imperialism's new aggressiveness in the region and the special "gendarme" role being played by the French Government in Africa. He confirmed the support of all French democrats for the Saharan people's liberation struggle.

The statement "A people small in number, but great in their desire for independence!" was welcomed by a great burst of applause. This is how POLISARIO representative Sadik Malainin described the Saharan people's commitment to struggle and the recent military and political successes achieved by the front. On the military plane, Malainin pointed out, Morocco has suffered grave setbacks on its own territory (most recently last week, when the crack Moroccan troops were routed in the south), while on the international plane the Rabat government has never been so isolated. The POLISARIO Front, he said, now controls 95 percent of national territory and has been officially recognized by the OAU and the United Nations as the Saharan people's sole legitimate representative.

"The war which King Hassan II is waging against us," Malainin said, "is not the war of the Moroccan people--still less of that country's workers." Next he appealed to Morocco to abandon its policy of aggression and blind stubbornness before it is too late, and to negotiate a solution of just and lasting peace with the POLISARIO Front.

Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta closed the rally. He pointed to the long and stormy road which Europe too has travelled in the formation of its nations and national states and the contradictions which have occurred in this process, even within the workers movement. It is not surprising if these contradictions are emerging again today in the new liberation struggles in the Third World.

In the POLISARIO fighters, Pajetta said, we salute today the new protagonists of decolonization, at a time when the problems of social and national liberation are closely linked. We are hoping, he said, for a peaceful negotiated solution on the basis which the OAU itself indicates as the only possible one for avoiding further grave crises, namely the recognition of the borders inherited from colonialism. Then, he added, the quest for new forms of association and unity will still be possible, but within the framework of peace and democratic coexistence among the peoples.

"We are," Pajetta pointed out, "in favor of freedom for all nations, all countries, without outside interference--a need which we recently asserted in an unequivocal manner."

LOWER HOUSE SPEAKER JOTTI RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TANCHEV

LD291013 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Mar 80 p 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Nilde Jotti Receives Bulgarian Vice President"]

[Text] Rome--Lower house speaker Nilde Jotti yesterday morning received a courtesy call at Montecitorio [Chamber of Deputies] from Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, who is on a working visit to our country. Mr Tanchev delivered an official invitation to Speaker Jotti to visit Bulgaria and announced that a similar invitation will be made to an Italian parliamentary delegation within the framework of intensifying relations between the two countries' legislative assemblies.

ACTIONS AGAINST TERRORISTS UNDERTAKEN IN FRANCE, GENOA

AU310838 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] (ANSA) Paris, March 31--French authorities have dashed hopes that Mario Moretti, considered one of the leaders of the Italian terrorism, was nabbed by French police. A Moretti was picked up in Marseilles over the weekend on charges unrelated to terrorism, but he proved to have nothing to do with the man who leads the Rome branch of the Red Brigades terrorist organization.

On Friday French police arrested 4 Red Brigadists in Toulon. The quartet are believed to have been involved in the 1978 kidnapping and assassination of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro and the slaughter of his 5-man escort. The four are Franco Pinna (28 years old), Enrico Bianco (28, his wife Oriana (28) and a man identified only as F. Amadori, apparently of French origin. Police have also nabbed another Italian terrorist suspect, 23-year old Olga Girotto, in Paris.

During a lightning operation Friday, Italian police swept down on a reputed Red Brigades hide-out in Genoa killing all four persons on the premises. Police task forces also uncovered five other presumed urban guerrilla bases in the northern region of Piedmont, near the French border The proximity between Genoa and Toulon seemed to indicate some sort of operational link between the two sites.

The terrorists arrested in France are accused of the armed robbery of 4 million dollars in miners' funds. Justice Minister Roger Peyrefitte voiced the hope that they, along with French members of the extremist "Action Directe" group, would be brought to trial before the tribunal for state security.

Meanwhile, Italian police were still trying to identify the fourth person killed in their Genoa raid Friday. Three of the victims were known to be Anna Maria Ludmann, the owner of the apartment, Pietro Panciarelli and Lorenzo Betassa. For a while, the fourth victim was thought to be Luca Bertolotti, but police were able to rule this out Sunday.

The investigation was rocked yesterday when the Red Brigades sent a leaflet to the ANSA office in Genoa which stated that the 4 comrades slaughtered by the regime's hired assassins "were members of the strategic leadership of our organization". The leaflet identified them as "Roberto" the sailor, "Pasquale", a worker at the Lancia factory in Chivasso, "Antonio" the FIAT worker and "Cecilia". Police thought that the "Roberto" mentioned might be Lorenzo Bettassa who used to work for the Italsider steel mill in Genoa. "Pasquale" apparently was Panciarelli while "Cecilia" was probably Anna Maria Ludmann. The identity of "Antonio" remains a mystery. The Brigadist leaflet also warned that "nothing will go unpunished".

Meanwhile it was confirmed that police found the names of over 5,000 persons: magistrates, police, businessmen, doctors, journalists, politicians and state and local officials in the Genoa hide-out. There was so much material that police said it would take at least four months to fully examine it. They also found copies of all Red Brigades leaflets from the time of the 1976 kidnapping of Judge Mario Sossi until the present time.

RED BRIGADES THOUGHT TO ATTACK ARMY BARRACKS

AU310902 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] (ANSA) Padua, March 31--A non-commissioned army officer was wounded Sunday in an attack on military barracks in Padua. Six or seven men broke into the building around 18:00 local time, overpowered guards and grabbed weapons. They then fled aboard two army vehicles on the premises, but not before wounding 25-year-old Sergeant Gabriele Sisto, who was coming down the stairs at the time. The two vehicles were later found a short distance from the barracks. One of them contained the stolen arms. Police believed the raid was carried out by the Red Brigades terrorist organization. On the inside walls of the building the words "glory and vengeance for our killed comrades" were written (four Brigadists were killed by police in Genoa during a Friday raid) along with the five-pointed star used as the organization's symbol. This would be the first time that an army barracks was the target for a Brigadist attack.

GOVERNMENT PREFERS CHANGE IN OLYMPIC VENUE

LD291549 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 80 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Portugal Wishes To Attend Olympics But Disagrees With Holding Them in Moscow"]

[Text] The secretary of state for youth and sports stated yesterday that "Portugal will do its utmost to insure that its athletes take part in the 1980 Olympic games."

On his arrival in Lisbon from Strasbourg, Araujo e Sa stated that Portugal does not support a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

He stated that Portugal disagrees with the venue for the games, arguing that "a place in keeping with the Olympic principles should be chosen."

The Portuguese official in charge of sports denied reports carried by international news agencies that Portugal, Britain and the Netherlands advocated boycotting the Moscow Olympics but did not disclose the Portuguese stance at the Strasbourg meeting of sports ministers of the Council of Europe member countries.

Araujo e Sa emphasized that the final decision on Portugal's participation in or absence from the Moscow games rests with the Portuguese Olympic Committee.

SA CARNEIRO WILL NOT RUN IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD301557 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sa Carneiro will not be running in the next presidential election. That was the major and definitive conclusion to emerge from the meeting of the National Council of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] held in a Lisbon hotel last night during which this was categorically stated by the prime minister himself. Meanwhile, the PSD National Council has agreed not to press him any more to become a presidential candidate.

Later on, and in reply to a question put by the media about the chances of the Democratic Alliance supporting Ramalho Eanes in the event the latter decides to run again for the presidency, Angelo Carreia--speaking in his capacity as PSD spokesman--said that one could not expect from the head of state any move toward or acceptance of the requirements laid down by the Democratic Alliance such as would enable the latter to lend him its support. Angelo Carreia stressed that in these circumstances the president of the republic is the one who is keeping his distance from the government coalition and excluding himself from such a possibility.

The final choice of a presidential candidate to be backed by the Democratic Alliance, the PSD spokesman added, does not depend exclusively on the PSD, but will rather jointly unite--in accordance with the agreement on which the Democratic Alliance is based--both the PSD and the Social Democratic Center Party since the remaining partners are not bound to the agreement on this specific issue.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN HELSINKI

LD281120 Helsinki in English to Europe North Africa Far East Australasia and South America 0930 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] A 2-day meeting of foreign ministers of the five Nordic countries opened in Helsinki Thursday. Earlier in the week the joint Nordic labor organization presented a list of demands to the Nordic foreign ministers on new initiatives aimed against South Africa. The demands include clarification of trade between the Nordic countries and South Africa, action by the governments with an interest in the SAS airline to halt flights to South Africa, and negotiations on development cooperation with Zimbabwe.

In separate talks in Helsinki the foreign ministers of Iceland and Norway discussed the dispute between their countries over the rights to waters surrounding the island of Jan Mayen in the far north. According to the Norwegian news agency NTB, talks between Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Iceland's Olafur Johannesson were intended to clear the way for an agreement on fishing zones in the region next month and later negotiations concerning rights to exploitation of the seabed around Jan Mayen.

DENMARK

'DRAMATIC' GOVERNMENT MOVES ON ECONOMY PREDICTED

LD291027 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 23 March 80 p 4 LD

[Hr. report: "Now the Alarm Bells Are Ringing: Dramatic Move on Crisis Policy on the Way"]

[Text] After Easter the government will make a political move which will be discussed with "a few parties," and the outline of the most far-reaching crisis package we have seen was approved yesterday by a unanimous Social Democratic group in the Folketing as a basis for the government to work on further. Both the government and the Folketing group are trying to keep this outline secret.

"The government must be able to finish its work in peace," the prime minister said.

The question is whether there are any other surprises in the package--apart from its scale. The situation is traditional: too big a balance of payments deficit. The only new element in the present situation is that the deficit is now reaching such gigantic proportions that the government intervention must be on a correspondingly large scale.

Economic Policy

The government's courses of action are, on the other hand, limited to proven methods. It is their scale which may be dramatic. As far as we can tell, the government is working on a new crisis package which will simultaneously comprise measures for the encouragement of industry, which are designed especially to strengthen exports and reduce imports, a stimulus for employment and significant energy savings. The whole package is intended to lead to a marked change in the balance of payments situation.

There is a feeling for example that economic policies should be so tough that an approach to balance can be made in the latter half of the 1980's.

Such a political aim is not new. But what is new is that oil price rises--or price rises for energy as a whole--have had such a negative influence on the Danish balance of payments, along with the interest paid on foreign loans, that Denmark will not be able to continue to satisfy its need to borrow abroad.

It is certain that the government will put forward proposals for a new energy tax, but if the goal is to collect 5 billion kroner in new duties in 1981 the energy tax will not be enough, and so we can imagine new income taxes, levied for example on the highest income levels; but there is also the possibility of the state property tax that has already been discussed, and it would be natural to invest in further expansion of public transport and on the other hand to take steps to limit private transportation. Special new duties on gasoline will hardly be feasible--for, among other reasons, the price of gasoline is already rocketing simply as a result of crude oil price rises. On the other hand, it will come as no surprise if there are proposals for new increases in motor vehicle tax.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Folketing group, Knud Heinesen, said yesterday that the meeting in the Social Democratic Folketing group was a "midway encounter" and Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen added that he had "given a detailed briefing" on the outline on which the government wanted support.

It is clear that the government is seeking talks with several parties in order to assure itself of a majority in advance, and if the main points, which Anker Jorgensen mentioned yesterday after the group meeting, hold, there is in the draft an invitation to both the Liberal, Conservative and Radical Liberal parties--perhaps even to others, for example the Socialist People's Party, the Christian People's Party and the Justice Party. The intention is that industry and agriculture should have better conditions in order to be able to compete in export markets, which are becoming more and more stagnant. On the other hand, it is believed that there are always "niches" for new ideas and for just those products which can be produced in Denmark.

It is indicative of the government's line in the expected package that yesterday the Social Democrats supported a move for a bad-debt adjustment fund for agriculture of 105 million kroner a year for 3 years to be put at the disposal of the young cattle farmers who have got into difficulties. The aid takes the form of loans at only 11 to 12 percent.

Christiansborg realizes that "the greatest intervention yet seen" is a matter of urgency. There is talk of industry having grown passive because it is being squeezed in the markets of those of our consumer countries which are trying to follow exactly the same economic policies that are the subject of speculation here. It is also said that there is an imminent "explosion" within agriculture, and that production is falling, even if it can not be disposed of through exports. We must therefore expect that the greatest effort will be put into new economic policies. But at the same time savings must be made.

Local and municipal authorities are already moving quickly toward a zero growth rate. There is no question of reducing total budgets, but rather of bringing down to zero the growth rate in the budgets within the course of only a few years. However, this will have dramatic consequences, and you do not need to be clairvoyant to predict that both education and social services will be hit.

It is clear that in the first round local authorities will bear the brunt, and that national government will soon follow. The decline that this will lead to--also in terms of employment--will only be able to be offset if the "active economic policy" under discussion is successful. It is clearly to this that the government is devoting its powers.

Content of the Crisis Package

The background to the crisis package which will be presented after Easter is a balance of payments deficit which is steadily growing and which is at the moment around 18 billion kroner.

The crisis package's main contents are:

1) Strict limitations on the growth of public spending. Local authorities will be down to zero growth within 3 years.

2) Policies to encourage industry with support for exports and increased capital investment in industry, through new depreciation rules, for example.

3) A new duty on energy, both to limit energy consumption and to create new sources of government income. New duties, through increased vehicle tax for example. A state property tax. Extra taxation on higher income brackets.

SWEDISH ENERGY VOTE PROMPTS CALL FOR CLEAR DANISH LINE

LD281201 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Mar 80 part 1 p 7 LD

[Jb. Report: "Demand for Date for Danish Decision on Nuclear Power"]

[Text] Sweden's yes to nuclear power has had an immediate effect on Danish politics. Former Minister for Energy Arne Christiansen (Liberal Party) has demanded that Energy Minister Poul Nielsen consult with the Folketing energy committee by Thursday at the latest to clarify the situation.

"The Swedish people have, in their positive response, staked out a clear and definite line for the continued development of one of the world's most modern industrial nations," Arne Christiansen said. "Here in Denmark we ought to take note of the important arguments which have led to the decision: The confidence in the safety measures appeartaining the disposal of waste and to the reactors themselves; the acknowledgement of nuclear energy as clean and cheap in comparison with coal and oil and the consequent significance for the future of the industrial welfare state."

"The Danish Government must now set a date for an early decision about the first Danish nuclear power station. It borders on hypocrisy that Denmark is willing to buy electricity from Swedish and German nuclear power stations, but does not itself want to have any part in producing."

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER FRYDENLUND TO VISIT GREECE

LD281207 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 March 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Frydenlund to Greece"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund will pay an official visit to Greece 20-23 April. During his stay he will hold talks with his Greek counterpart on international questions. It is also expected that the talks will touch on the situation on the south flank of NATO, where Greece and Turkey play a central role. It is probable that Greece will also repeat her previous application to be allowed to buy Norwegian oil which would slow the disintegration of the Acropolis. This application has been sent to Statoil, which will make a decision about it at a later date when the company has larger oil stocks at its disposal than it has today.

SCHMIDT, THATCHER DISCUSS UK'S EEC BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

LD281120 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1028 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt started tough talks today over Britain's contribution to the Common Market budget. The two leaders are at Chequers for the regular six-monthly Anglo-German summit.

After Mr Schmidt flew to Britain last night the two leaders discussed over dinner a wide range of world problems without touching on Britain's budget contributions.

But today Mr Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher began talking in earnest about Britain's 1.2 billion pounds net contribution to the Community budget--a sum which Mrs Thatcher is determined to have wiped out.

Chancellor Schmidt has so far backed the French in saying that discussion of the budget must be linked to a package including Britain's North Sea oil and its supply to Common Market partners. German support for Britain over the budget problem is essential to a solution.

The two leaders are also discussing the Common Market's response to Russia's invasion of Afghanistan and particularly, an Olympic games boycott. They were due to hold a press conference later.

SOVIET MEDIA OFFICIALS WALK OUT OF TV DEBATE ON DETENTE

LD311041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Mar 80 p 34 LD

[Report by Richard Last: "Russians Shun TV Debate"]

[Text] Two Russian officials who had agreed to take part in a TV debate on the motion that "detente has failed" walked out yesterday after receiving phoned orders from Moscow.

They were told they must not appear in the same programme as dissidents.

The programme, "Thames Debate," was being recorded by Thames Television at the Irormongers Hall in the city of London with Lord Bethell and Mr Peter Shore, the shadow foreign secretary, as principal speakers.

Among those invited to take part were four Russian and Polish dissidents and the two Soviet representatives, Boris Kalyagin of Soviet TV and Vladimir Simonov of the NOVOSTI news agency.

The atart of the recording was delayed for an hour because Mr Kalyagin had not arrived. When he did get there he spoke to his colleague and said he had been in touch with Moscow. The two Russians then withdrew from the debate but stayed sitting at the back of the audience.

The debate opened with the chairman, Lew Gardner, explaining what had happened and adding: "Not to appear on television is part of our democratic right." At this both Russians picked up their coats and left.

A Thames spokesman said last night that the recording went ahead normally. "But of course the balance of the debate was somewhat affected."

DENKTAS AGREES TO WALDHEIM'S PROPOSALS TO RESUME TALKS

TA291054 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus agrees to the UN secretary general's 23 August proposals--on which Waldheim had made some alterations and had submitted to him again--for the resumption of the intercommunal talks on the condition that the proposals are binding on both sides. Denktas said that if the Greek Cypriots also agree to these principles, then the intercommunal negotiations might resume. President Denktas received the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Reynaldo Galindo-Pohl, and his aide, Remy Gorge, this morning. The minister of defense, foreign affairs and tourism, Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Onan and his adviser, Necati Munir Ertegun, were also present at the meeting.

In a statement to Bayrak Radio after the meeting, Denktas said: As you know, Waldheim had made certain proposals on 23 August. We had announced that the Turkish Cypriot side would sit at the negotiating table within the framework of these proposals. The Greek Cypriots, however, had rejected these proposals. Secretary General Waldheim informed the United Nations of this situation in his November report. The obstacles created by the Greek Cypriots after that to prevent the resumption of the talks are known to all. The secretary general made certain alterations in his 23 August proposals in order to eliminate these obstacles and to insure the resumption of the talks. He then sent the altered proposals to us for study. We agreed to them immediately on the condition that they are binding on both sides. If the Greek Cypriots agree to these proposals, the negotiations might resume.

Rolandhis Responds

NC291855 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis stated tonight that the Cyprus Government has submitted two new alternative proposals on resuming the intercommunal talks to the UN secretary general. The proposals are to be conveyed to Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. The two new alternative proposals, Mr Rolandhis said, were submitted despite the negative attitude shown by Mr Denktas and as part of the efforts of the government of the republic to break the deadlock. In his statement Mr Rolandhis said that what Denktas referred to today in his statement as accepting the latest proposals from the UN secretary general in substance constitutes a rejection because the Turkish Cypriot leader has selected and accepted only those parts of the proposal that suit him, and has rejected the rest. Mr Rolandhis then says: Consequently, Mr Denktas has rejected the proposal in its entirety. One part of the latest proposal of the UN secretary general, the minister said, contains, among other things, the known Turkish positions. This is why, he added, the second part of the proposal balances its content. Mr Denktas has accepted the part that contains, among other things, the Turkish positions and has rejected the rest of the proposal.

The Cyprus Government and the Greek-Cypriot side, Mr Rolandhis stressed, have accepted during the past 2 months, various proposals from the UN secretary general which Mr Denktas has either rejected or amended. Concluding, the minister said that Mr Denktas' efforts to mislead Cyprus and world opinion by appearing to be conciliatory do not serve any useful purpose.

Mr Denktas' statement to which Mr Rolandhis was referring was made today after a meeting between the Turkish Cypriot leader and Mr Galindo-Pohl. The UN secretary general's deputy special representative, Mr Gorge, and the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, also attended the meeting.

Details of Denktas Reaction

TA301110 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 30 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] President Rauf Denktas said the following in connection with the amendments to the Waldheim proposals sent by the minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Cypriot administration, Rolandhis, and brought by UN Special Representative Galindo-Pohl this morning: The proposals sent to us completely destroy the basis for a conciliation prepared by Waldheim and take us back to 22 June. [as heard] These meaningless proposals show that the Greek Cypriots have not changed their views in the least. We immediately accepted Waldheim's recent proposals which we thought were conciliatory. We call on the Greek Cypriots to accept them as well.

In reply to a question by a reporter who recalled that the time granted by the UN General Assembly to Waldheim to resume the intercommunal talks expired on 31 March and that in accordance with the same resolution the Cyprus problem should be referred to a UN committee following the time limit, Denktas said: You are referring to a UN General Assembly resoltuion which the Turkish Cypriot side has rejected. This resoultion is not binding on us. A committee to be set up in accordance with this resolution cannot contribute to the solution of the Cyprus peoblem. It can only render the problem more complicated and further establish a de facto situation.

Galindo-Pohl met with Denktas and Rolandhis yesterday. After the meeting Denktas announced that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted Waldheim's proposals. Prior to his meeting with Denktas today, Galindo-Pohl met with Rolandhis.

Reply to Denktas Statement

NC301925 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 20 Mar 80 NC

[30 March statement by Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis--read by announcer]

[Text] In his statements today Mr Denktas is now rejecting the two new proposals that we submitted yesterday to Mr Galindo-Pohl. Mr Denktas is calling on us to accept the recent proposal by the UN secretary general. We reply--as we also replied yesterday--that we have accepted the proposal in its entirety as it was submitted by the UN secretary general and that it is Mr Denktas who has rejected it. What Mr Denktas is calling on us to accept is a part of the whole proposal which serves the Turkish positions. We cannot treat this part separately from the total proposal and accept it.

In concluding I find it necessary to list my disappointing experiences regarding Mr Denktas' negative actions during the past 2 months:

1. Mr Denktas has rejected proposals that I discussed very positvely with Mr Waldheim in New York on 4 and 7 February 1980. These proposals have been described as very constructive by Mr Waldheim and by other governments.

2. Mr Denktas has discouraged the visit of Mr Perez de Cuellar to Cyprus to promote the dialog. This visit had been agreed on in New York on 7 February.

3. Mr Denktas has categorically rejected the text of opening statement by the secretary general which was submitted in February. Mr Denktas has submitted many amendments to the opening statement and these amendments amount to rejection. We reacted in a constructive manner.

4. Mr Denktas has rejected for the second time the idea of a mid-March visit to Cyprus by Mr Perez de Cuellar. We had immediately agreed to the suggestion.

5. Mr Denktas has rejected the secretary generals' latest proposal in its entirety. He selected that part of the proposal which suits him and accepted it, and rejected the rest, which is very important.

6. Lastly, Mr Denktas rejected both proposals that we submitted yesterday.

CAGATAY-KLIRIDHIS HOLD MEETING TO FOSTER GOOD WILL

TA290910 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister and National Unity Party leader, Mustafa Cagatay, and the leader of the Greek Cypriot Democratic Unity Party, Glavkos Kliridhis, met in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Lefkosa [Nicosia] this morning. Before the meeting, which was held at the National Unity Party headquarters, Prime Minister Cagatay said that he was pleased to be meeting with Kliridhis. He expressed the hope that such meetings would help the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Kliridhis said that he was pleased that he would meet Cagatay, the leader of a Turkish Cypriot Party with the same political philosophy, views and principles as his party's. He pointed out that he had always believed that the leaders of the two parties should meet in order to create an atmosphere of understanding and good will between the two communities. He added that the creation of such an atmosphere would help the just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

Kliridhis said that they would meet without an agenda. He stated that he was not an official negotiator and for that reason they would not discuss the issue of a solution. However, he added, they hoped through this meeting to insure the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

The meeting, which began at 1000 this morning, was still in session when this news bulletin was prepared.

Issue Joint Statement

TA291112 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and National Unity Party [NUP] Chairman Mustafa Cagatay and Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally Party leader Glavkos Kliridhis held a meeting in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Lefkosa [Nicosia] this morning. The meeting was held at the NUP headquarters and it began at 1000. A joint statement issued after the meeting between the two party leaders says that the meeting was held in a sincere and constructive atmosphere. The statement says that the aim of the meeting was to establish a direct contact between political leaders and create an atmosphere of understanding and trust between them. It says that the two leaders believe that such meetings will be of help to the intercommunal negotiators in their efforts to find a peaceful, just and realistic solution to the Cyprus problem.

The joint statement says that there was no agenda at the meeting, but that an exchange of views was held on several issues concerning the Cyprus problem, and that wide-ranging talks were held on these issues. The joint statement points out that the two leaders decided to continue holding meetings and that Cagatay agreed to Kliridhis' invitation to meet at the Democratic Rally headquarters in 10 days.

SPOKESMAN DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF NEW ROGERS PLAN

AT301800 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 30 Mar 80 p 22 AT

[Text] "The government has no information about a new 'Rogers Plan'," government spokesman A. Tsaldharis stated yesterday in reply to a question inspired by reports in yesterday's press.

In addition, there are reports from good sources that the relevant circles in various ministries have certain indications that there will be some sequel to this issue. That is, it is believed that the NATO supreme commander will not want to see his initiative for Greece's return to the alliance's military wing fail so ingloriously.

MOVE OF U.S. BASE AT ELLINIKON PREDICTED

AT301806 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 30 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Exclusive report by Uiorgos Karalis]

[Excerpt] The U.S. base will be moved from Ellinikon in 1980--more than likely at the end of the summer.

According to our exclusive reports, the U.S. base which is one of the greatest and most important ones in our country will, for the most part, be moved to the other U.S. base in Nea Makri, although it has not been learned where the remaining part (principally aircraft and support services) will be moved. The transfer of the U.S. base will cause a great social and economic upheaval in the broader area from Paleo Faliro to Vouliagmeni since all Americans and their families will necessarily have to move. The number of Americans serving on the Ellinikon base is estimated to be about 1,500.

TO VIMA CITES SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

AT301549 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 30 Mar 80 p 3 AT

[By TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] Washington, 29 March--The United States has undisguisedly intervened in Greece's internal affairs since the first postwar years. In the summer of 1965 it "openly took a stand" against the government of Yeoryios Papandreou and supported Constantine because "obviously the U.S. Embassy did not trust Andreas Papandreou," accepted with satisfaction the installation of the junta and currently has created so much reaction in Greece that no Greek politician risks supporting U.S. positions, given the fact that in the next elections "Greeks may possibly vote in an atmosphere where their political choices will be influenced by concepts about the United States."

Elections may be held in Greece well before the fall of 1981, with foreign policy the pivotal issue and Papandreou the possible victor whose electoral force "seems to continue to increase" especially as it is believed that Karamanlis will move to the presidency of the republic and that "the center and the parties of the right perhaps will not be in a position to bring to the electoral fight an equally charismatic leader (like Papandreou) or such a formidable coalition as PASOK allied with the Greek Communists."

The above admissions regarding the U.S. role in Greece and the forecasts about political developments in the country and the corresponding judgements and conclusions are contained in a report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. [paragraph continues]

The report, entitled "Turkey and NATO: The Weakened Alliance," was drafted by (Hans Binenjic) and (Alfred Fredley) who visited Athens, Ankara, Nicosia and the NATO headquarters in Brussels last November after an invitation and on behalf of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The report consists of 64 pages, is divided into 8 chapters and deals specifically with the internal situations in Greece and Turkey and with the role of U.S. aid to both countries, Greece's relations with NATO, the issue of Greece's return to the NATO military wing, the Cyprus problem and so forth.

As a whole, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report is sufficiently objective, without the absence, however, of certain pro-Turkish exaltations, projections of extremist Turkish positions and justifications of U.S. policy especially toward the Greek-Turkish dispute or the Cyprus problem. The report also does not lack certain unjustified and unfounded claims against Greece--for instance, that a large proportion of Greeks have expansionist designs and "believe that Greece's expansion did not end with (the annexation) of the Dodecanese"--and other things.

The Foreign Relations Committee report, which was drafted early in March and in the light of recent developments in bilateral relations and Greece's return to NATO, reveals that the United States strongly opposes the 10-mile limit which Greece has fixed for the Aegean island airspace, that on the contrary the United States fully supports the Turkish position for the 6-mile limit, and for the first time it reveals that "since 1974 the Turks have been protesting Greece's claim of a 10-mile limit by flying military planes inside the disputed zone of the (remaining) 4 miles. In 1975 Greek Air Force batteries opened fire on a Turkish plane inside this disputed zone, but since then direct conflicts have been avoided."

The committee's report is revealing with regard to U.S. reaction to the entire issue of Greek reintegration into NATO. First, it notes that "as is mentioned by a U.S. official (note by TO VIMA: it concerns Secretary of Defense Brown) in most respects Greece has already returned to NATO." It also indirectly recognizes that "the Greek return to the NATO command structure" is influenced by the course of Greek-Turkish differences on the issue of the continental shelf and of civil air control over the Aegean. Regarding prospects for reintegration in light of the rejection of the Rogers plan, the report affirms that "according to appearances, there is not much room for negotiations and observers believe that there may be a clash between the United States and Greece on the conditions of Greece's return to NATO."

Examining the Greek political horizon, the Foreign Relations Committee report recognizes that since the beginning the U.S. Embassy has always meddled in Greece's internal affairs and predictably mentions the case of Ambassador Purifoy (1952) regarding the use of an electoral system that would favor the right, and the case of the defectors when "during a protracted confrontation in the summer of 1965 the United States openly supported King Constantine against Yeoryios Papandreou--the prime minister who was dismissed by the young king."

Certainly this is the first time the Senate has recognized and admitted so unequivocally the United States' intervention in Greece against the government of Yeoryios Papandreou and, more generally, against the forces of the center. However, it is characteristic that the report states in conclusion that "the United States will continue to constitute an important factor in Greek politics but will be in a difficult position to promote its own interests (in Greece)."

Noting that the U.S. intervention continued during the government of the center in 1963-1964 "in almost the same way as was being done since 1948," the report refers to a statement by a senior government official in Athens who affirmed that it is a great liability for a Greek politician to support U.S. positions and observed that "what makes this statement significant is not only the fact that it is correct but that perhaps the Greek people may vote earlier--this year--in an atmosphere where political developments may be influenced by concepts about the United States."

The report refers to the two protagonists, as they are considered in Greek political life, and observes:

Karamanlis still has prestige and popularity and it is generally believed that he will move to the presidency of the republic. Political analysts are not yet in a position to assess the consequences of Karamanlis' move to the presidency or on his overall political career.

"The other dominant personality on this political scene is Andreas Papandreou. Not only has he inherited his father's political followers, but Papandreou has proved, in two electoral contests, that he is a formidable orator and a genuine political leader. PASOK seems to continue its electoral rise. Should Karamanlis move to the presidency, the center and the parties of the right perhaps will not be in a position to bring to the electoral battle against PASOK a leader as charismatic (as Papandreou) or such a formidable coalition as PASOK allied with the Greek Communists."

On the basis of discussions in Athens principally with government sources, the report does not preclude the holding of elections in Greece well before the fall of 1981 as envisaged by the Constitution, and although the economic issue and accession to the EEC will constitute significant issues, the report foresees foreign policy as the central issue of the elections, especially Greece's position toward the United States and NATO in the light of the Greek-Turkish dispute.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee report also sees possibilities of Greece's completely abandoning NATO and proceeding to join the nonalined nations regardless of whether Papandreou wins the elections.

The authors of the report have written in this connection:

"As there is a possibility that Andreas Papandreou may assume power--in part by exploiting anti-Americanism--most informed Greeks with whom we talked believe that Greece's return (to NATO) can be implemented only with Karamanlis. His move to the presidency of the republic, regardless of whether it is accompanied by a Papandreou victory in the elections, not only will leave Greece outside the NATO military wing--informed people in Athens say--but will also open the road for Greece's complete withdrawal from the alliance toward the position of the nonalined policy supported by PASOK."

DHROSOS ASSESSES STATE OF RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AT301500 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 30 Mar 80 p 5 AT

[The "Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "Our Relations With Bulgaria Are at an Excellent Stage"]

[Text] During the past several years Greek-Bulgarian relations have been good and in fact their development has clearly progressed. The pinnacle of these good relations was the Bulgarian chairman's visit to Corfu in April and Foreign Minister Rallis' subsequent visit to Sofia. A new push in economic cooperation bwtween the two countries was given by the "coordinated instructions" which were signed for closer economic cooperation in various sectors.

At this point the special care and practical spirit should be noted which were manifested in all official contacts by the Bulgarian chairman. Thus, at this moment nothing threatens relations between the two countries and prospects for the future are excellent. However, Zhivkov has been ruling his country for 23 years and it is possible that someday he may withdraw from power. It is also possible that the policy of Bulgaria's great ally in this region may change. It is possible that relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia may become more tense, and consequently it is possible that we may find ourselves in a difficult position. Furthermore, the principal base for our close interstate relations is mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Actually, agreements have been signed on specific issues which extend up to 1985. However, the economic situation in all countries--including ours--is very fluid, but perhaps more so in Bulgaria than in Greece. An intensive effort that is being made--perhaps actually at Soviet suggestion--to strengthen agriculture and restrain industrial development may mean that Bulgarian industry is no longer finding outlets for its products and it is considered more prudent to let Bulgaria apply itself to the guarantee of essential items and to becoming absolutely self-sufficient in the agricultural sector.

Meanwhile, the prices of liquid fuel doubled recently and the prices of all goods, including foodstuffs and essentials, were greatly raised. These increases in prices were sudden and excessive, and the readjustment of salaries which was made was not enough to fill the gaps that were created. The increase in prices of imported raw materials and advanced technology maintained the balance of trade at high levels with a consequent increase in foreign debt. Some sources estimate this debt to be $3 billion, which is a large amount for a country with low convertible currency revenues. Of course, in Bulgaria too, as in the other communist countries, the crises in the capitalist world and the international market have had their unfavorable repercussions. According to authoritative estimates, although wholesale and retail prices of almost all commodities increased last Novemeber between 40 and 100 percent, salaries and wages increased between 20 and 50 percent.

The texts which were signed in Corfu between Karamanlis and Zhivkov have created prerequisites for closer Greek-Bulgarian cooperation in industry, transport, communications and electrical energy. Purchases of large quantities of Greek alumina were agreed upon as well as the opening of a new road link near the Maritsa River. Last year, the size of reciprocal trade amount to $140 million through a clearing account. However, part of this--especially Bulgarian meat--was paid in convertible currency. In any case, Greek-Bulgarian trade last year totaled $400 million, $200 million of which consisted of oil products that Greek oil companies bought with convertible currencies.

The clearing system has been in operation in our commercial transactions for 25 years. Beginning next year, however, because of our accession to the EEC, the system of commercial transactions in free currencies will be established. The Bulgarians are afraid that our accession to the Common Market will make Greek-Bulgarian trade difficult because of the implementation of the common foreign customs regulations of the EEC, the possible imposition of countervailing contributions and so forth. For this reason they have proposed the establishment of joint Greek-Bulgarian enterprises. However, perhaps for legal reasons or reasons connected with guarantees and so forth, thus far they have not shown eagerness to accept Greek investments in their country, although they seek the estblishment of such enterprises in northern Greece.

Finally, it should be noted that progress has been made in the areas of educational and cultural relations and in the sports sector. Yet more Bulgarian groups visited Greece than Greek groups visited Bulgaria. Let it also be noted that in the field of scientific-technical cooperation many exchanges of visits between Greek and Bulgarian scientists were held, especially last year.

DEFENSE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH U.S. SIGNED

TA291037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A Turkish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement and three complementary agreements concerning defense industry, the bases and defense support were signed in Ankara today. The defense and economic cooperation agreement was ceremoniously signed by Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and by the U.S. ambassador in Ankara, James Spain. The implementation agreements and complementary agreements were signed by the director of the general plans and principles department of the Office of the Chief of the General Staff, Lt Gen Necdet Oztorun, and by Ambassador Spain.

In a speech at the ceremony, Foreign Minister Erkmen expressed the hope that the agreement would be placed within a framework based on the principles of mutual understanding, respect, friendship, peace and loyalty to democratic principles existing in Turkey and the United States. Erkmen pointed out that the mutal help and cooperation among allies emerged as necessary not only for the interests of one or two countries but for the long-term interests of all NATO. He added that the necessity of reinforcing Turkey--which was in NATO's southeastern wing--in all fields had great significance in this respect.

James Spain said during the ceremony that the Turkish-American relations based on sovereignty, equality and mutual respect were being developed for the future and in the common interests of the alliance of which the two countries were members. He added that the agreement was a good example of how free persons and democratic countries could work together for their joint defense and their people's economic prosperity.

The defense and economic cooperation agreement signed today restricts the cooperation between the two countries concerning the NATO region and NATO commitments. Under the agreement, the United States is allowed to participate in the joint defense operations in certain installations that in principle belong to the Turkish Armed Forces. However, the Turkish Government's agreement must be obtained first for defense operations to be conducted in those installations whose commanders are Turkish.

The complementary agreements say that the defense support to be extended by the United States must be extended within a certain program. These agreements also include the principles of the cooperation to be conducted for the development of the Turkish defense industry and increasing production. The agreements which go into force temporarily from the date of the signature will be submitted for the approval of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA291720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] The complementary agreement on defense support to the Trukish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement, which was signed in Ankara today, states that the United States agrees that the Turkish Armed Forces need a modernization program in order to fulfill their duties and it undertakes to exert every possible effort in order to insure this.

According to the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry in connection with the agreements signed today, the Turkish Armed Forces' needs arising from joint defense demands will be met in accordance with a 5-year plan. This plan will be reviewed annually and extended for an additional year, and the 5-year planning will thus be uninterruptedly maintained. A joint committee including U.S. military officials will be established in order to implement the continuous 5-year plan, which will be prepared by Turkish military authorities in accordance with joint defense targets and plans.

The committee will seek ways to meet the needs in the most effective manner, including recommending to the U.S. Government the annual amount of aid needed by the Turkish Armed Forces. Loans, leases and all other means will be used in meeting these needs.

Under the complementary agreement concerning joint defense production, the sale to NATO countries of defense materiel and equipment produced by Turkey will be facilitated. Meanwhile, the United States will to the extent possible extend technological know-how to Turkey. The United States will also minimize the requisites for quality and competition. The joint production projects will be realized only by Turkey, as Turkish-American bilateral projects or as multilateral projects with the participation of other NATO and friendly countries. The seven most important projects for the Turkish Armed Forces will be implemented in the first stage. The United States will also give equipment worth $29 million to Turkey in the first stage.

The third complementary agreement signed between Turkey and the United States stipulates the principles and regulations regarding the participation of the United States in joint defense measures to be effected in certain Turkish Army installations. It was announced that the abovementioned installations invlove the following: the Incirli, Sinop, Pirinclik, Kargaburun and Belbasi installations, and the Yamanlar, Karatas, Sahintepe, Elmadag, Mahmurdag, Alemdag and Kulecik communication centers. It was agreed with the United States that the joint operations at the Kargaburun and Belbasi installations will cease in the near future and the full operation of these installations will be handed over to Turkish authorities.

Carter Letter Reported

TA291511 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] U.S. President Carter has said he firmly believes it is necessary to assist Turkey in every possible manner and that he gives priority to efforts in this direction. President Carter sent a letter to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in connection with the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement, which was signed in Ankara this morning. In his letter, which was sent to Demirel via the U.S. ambassador to Ankara, James Spain, Carter noted that the agreement places a serious responsibility on the United States for strengthening the Turkish Armed Forces as well as the Turkish economy.

FRG FINANCE MINISTER, OECD HEAD HOLD TALKS ON AID

Matthoefer Meeting With Ozal

TA281142 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who arrived in Ankara last night, has begun his contacts. Matthoefer, who is charged with coordinating the economic aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD, held his first meeting with the Prime Ministry under secretary and the State Planning Organization deputy under secretary, Turgut Ozal. In a statment at the end of the meeting, which lasted about 2 and ½ hours, Ozal said that he briefed Matthoefer about the Turkish eceonomy.

Replying to a question by a TRT correspondent, Matthoefer said that Ozal and he had exchanged views regarding the problems facing the Turksih economy. He noted that the issue of increasing Turkey's exports to EEC countries, particularly to the FRG, was also discussed during the meeting. Matthoefer will continue his contacts in the afternoon as well. He will meet with Finance Minister Ismet Sezgen at 1500. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel will receive Matthoefer at 1615. The FRG finance minister is expected to hold a news conference at the end of his meetings. Matthoefer will leave Turkey tomorrow morning.

Confidence Expressed in Program

LD281516 Hamburg DPA in German 1406 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Ankara--Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer told a news conference in Ankara today that he was confident the new aid program for the NATO partner would succeed in restoring Turkey's economy to a healthy state. Above all it is necessary to restore confidence in the country's economic future. In a private talk this afternoon with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel, which lasted several hours, Matthoefer explained further steps to be taken as part of the new Turkish aid operation. He also had a meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Ismet Sezgin. Matthoefer also stressed the importance of the measures taken by the Turkish Government itself last January to bring the currency and economy back on an even keel. These measures were something which a democratic government could sustain without breaking apart. After a talk with Turgut Ozal, the government official in charge of the aid program, Matthoefer said it was his impression that the measures were beginning to take effect.

OECD Secretary General Arrives

TA281734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, charged with the coordination of economic aid to be extended to Turkey, is continuing his contacts in Ankara. OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep has arrived in Ankara to hold contacts with government officials. This morning, Matthoefer met with Turgut Ozal, the Prime Ministry under secretary and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization. He began his afternoon contacts by calling on Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin at 1500. Their meeting lasted for an hour. Matthoefer was received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1630. Speeding up economic aid to Turkey was discussed at the meetings Matthoefer held with both Sezgin and Demirel.

Meanwhile, Van Lennep arrived in Ankara at 1630. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Van Lennep said that he had come to Ankara to brief government officials on the work being carried out in connection with the economic aid to be extended to Turkey. Noting that the commitment meeting held in Paris within the framework of the OECD had been postponed because various donor countries had not yet completed their technical preparations, Van Lennep added that this should not be interpreted as their having doubts about extending aid to Turkey. He concluded by expressing the hope that the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey will be determined at the commitment meeting to be held on 15 April and that the aid will begin to flow to Turkey quickly.

OECD Secretary General Van Lennep visited Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin at 1700 and conferred with him for some time. He was received by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at 1730. Demirel received Van Lennep at 1800. Finance Minister Sezgin, Ozal and Matthoefer also attended the meeting held at the prime minister's residence in Cankaya. Matthoefer and Van Lennep are holding a news conference at the Foreign Ministry at the moment. They are expected to leave Turkey tomorrow.

Joint News Conference Held

TA290532 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to hold talks with government officials, has concluded his contacts. Matthoefer and Emile van Lennep, the OECD secretary general who arrived in Ankara today to brief government officials in connection with the OECD meeting held in Paris the other day, held a joint news conference this evening.

Speaking first at the news conference, Van Lennep gave information on the commitment meeting which was held in Paris the other day. Noting that the OECD meeting approved of the recent economic decision taken in Turkey, Van Lennep said that all OECD member countries shared the view that aid should be extended to Turkey. Van Lennep added that while introducing new economic possibilities, the OECD member countries decided to postpone Turkey's foreign debts within the framework of a long-term program.

Matthoefer expressed the belief that the aid to be extended will be sufficient to save Turkey from the economic difficulties it is facing. Noting that the countries which did not specify the amount of aid they will extend to Turkey at the commitment meeting held the other day will announce their final commitment on 15 April, Matthoefer said: The result to be achieved at the meeting to be held on 15 April will be satisfactory.

Matthoefer and Van Lennep later replied to journalists' questions. In reply to a question, Van Lennep said that the OECD extended aid to countries depending on the economic policies being implemented and not according to the governments in power at the time the aid is being extended. After the news conference Matthoefer and Van Lennep attended a dinner given by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. They are expected to leave Turkey tomorrow.

Matthoefer Visit With Ecevit

TA290948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who is coordinating the aid to be extended to Turkey, and OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep have left Turkey. Before leaving Ankara this morning, Matthoefer held a meeting with RPP leader Bulent Ecevit. The meeting was over breakfast in Ecevit's residence in Cankaya. It began at 0700 and lasted 1 and 1/2 hours.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Matthoefer said that as a member of the FRG Social Democratic Party Administrative Council he had discussed with Ecevit the relations between their two parties. Matthoefer added that he had also briefed Ecevit on the developments regarding the aid to be extended to Turkey.

Ecevit said that he was pleased to learn that Matthoefer was optimistic about the aid to be extended to Turkey. Ecevit added that it was natural for every government to use the domestic and foreign sources it procured in accordance with its own program and economic policy. He said: What is important for the supplier of the aid is whether the aid is being used successfully or not, not the political views determining the use of the aid.

After his meeting with Ecevit, Matthoefer left Turkey aboard a private plane accompanied by OECD Secretary General Van Lennep at 0900. They were seen off at Esenboga Airport by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin and by Turgut Ozal, the Prime Ministry under secretary and State Planning Organization deputy under secretary.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

TA281802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the state would assist with all its strength all victims of the landslide and flood incidents. Demirel made this statement in reply to questions by journalists as he was leaving the Cankaya presidential mansion in Ankara after his weekly meeting with the president.

Pointing out that the defense cooperation agreement with the United States would be signed tomorrow at the latest, Demirel said that the major part of Turkey's defense needs had been met. In reply to a question on whether a delay in the extension of foreign aids would negatively affect the implementation of the government economic stabilization program, Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] Out of this aid, $1.2 million has already been received. Turkey has spent $810 million. It still has $600 million in its central bank. This amounts to $1.4 billion. What need is there to ask whether any foreign aid is expected or not? Everything has been settled. Does the arrangement of these matters in this way disturb some circles in Turkey? It seems that there are such quarters. This success of the present government should not be considered a success for the government only. It is only if the government is successful that the country can be saved from its troubles. If the government is not successful, then it has to step down. The government goes but the grievances remain, and as a result, the people suffer. The price to be paid if this government does not succeed would be very high. There are those who are confusing the concept of the government with the state. Turkey has never been in such a difficult situation. If there are those who want to criticize our government, let them do so. They will get the answer they deserve. But if there are quarters who wish Turkey to remain in this situation so that our government should not be considered successful in saving Turkey from it, this would be a shame. [end recording]

One journalist recalled that the political party parliamentary groups had not yet decided on their candidates for the post of president of the republic and that the public was curious to know what the tendency of the Turkish Armed Forces was on this matter, and asked for Demirel's comment on this issue. Demirel said that to think of the armed forces in any other way than as that stipulated in the Constitution would mean a lack of confidence in the democratic system and a [word indistinct] for the armed forces. Demirel continued:

[Begin Demirel recording] There is no connection between the election of the president of the republic and the armed forces, and, in fact, there should not be any. The armed forces under the orders of their commanders are exerting wholehearted efforts to defend the country against internal and external dangers. Of course, no one can ask and expect the armed forces not to be interested in the country's national issues. However, everyone's duties are determined. The armed forces respect this fact the most. With respect to the political parties, let me say for our party that it is not true that we can solve this [election] issue and we are not doing so. However, the day will come when this problem will be solved, on this level [of political parties]. These are problems caused by the instability of Turkey. The arithmetics in the parliament are so diffused that it is impossible to collect the necessary numbers for the solution of certain issues. All this instability is caused by the division of the seats in the parliament. It is impossible that in one country the seats should be divided among parties in such a way and that there should still be stability. This is impossible. It is also impossible for things to function properly in a country where the arithmetics of the seats in the parliament are so divided. Therefore, we should not be asked to pay for the bill of such a situation. [end recording]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS TO CONTINUE IN PARLIAMENT

TA281521 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] No results were obtained in the seventh and eighth rounds of voting at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly for the election of the president of the republic. Voting for the post of president will resume on Monday, 31 March. RPP Ankara Senator Ibrahim Ozturk was the only candidate at the seventh and eighth rounds held today at the Grand National Assemly which met at 1500 for this purpose.

During the seventh round of voting in which 362 [as heard] parliamentarians participated, Senator Ozturk received 55 votes; presidentially appointed Senator Muhsin Batur from the RPP, who was not a candidate, received 52 votes; 57 votes were cast for other members of parliament who were not candidates; 162 votes were blank and 8 votes were declared void. An eighth round of voting was held when no results were obtained in the seventh round. But votes cast in this round were not counted as there was no quorum in the parliament. The Senate and National Assembly will meet in a joint session on Monday, 31 March, at 1500, to resume the voting for the election of the president.

ISLAMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

TA291732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] State Minister Muhammet Kelleci, who represented Turkey at the eighth session of the World Islamic Congress held in Gazimagosa [Famagusta], and a delegation headed by the World Islamic Union secretary general, (Mehmet 'Ali al-Harekan), arrived in Ankara today. The delegation, which includes World Islamic Congress President (Mahmud al-Dualibi), Secretary General In'amullah Khan and World Islamic Union Deputy Secretary General (Saffed Saka Elenini), was received by Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac at Ankara's Esenboga Airport.

In a statement at the airport (Mehmet 'Ali al-Harekan) said the fact that the World Islamic Congress met in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus revealed many realities about Cyprus. In his statement, Kelleci noted that the Islamic world acknowledged the Cyprus problems at the congress.

The delegation, which is visiting as the guest of the Religious Affairs Directorate, will remain in Turkey until Tuesday.

SOVIET COOPERATIVES DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS WITH KOY-KOOP

TA271858 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A Soviet trade delegation from the cooperatives union [as heard] has begun commercial and cultural talks with KOY-KOOP [Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals] in Turkey today. KOY-KOOP Director General Nedim Tarhan and the head of the Soviet delegation Dimitriy (?Ilyarionovich) said the following before the talks:

[Begin Tarhan recording] Turkish-Soviet friendship has developed in recent years. The good relations between our cooperatives have greatly contributed to Turkish-Soviet relations. In addition to the exchange of knowledge, exchange of delegations between the two countries, mutual participation in seminars and economic relations are continuing successfully. The development of cooperation in the field of cooperatives between the two countries will contribute to world peace. We believe that economic and cultural solidarity among cooperatives on the international level is a necessity. Therefore, we are trying primarily to develop our relations with cooperatives in friendly and neighborly countries. During our week-long talks, we will find the opportunity to assess our past activities. We will also discuss in depth prospects for cooperation in 1980. KOY-KOOP wishes to conduct intense talks on the export of agricultural products, joint investment in agricultural industry and import of agricultural inputs. [end recording]

[Begin (?Ilyarionovich) recording in Russian fading into Turkish translation] We [word indistinct] great dimensions in cooperation between Turkish and Soviet cooperatives. We cherish this friendship highly. [end recording]

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WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

TA282109 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The World Islamic Congress has expressed the belief that the Turkish Cypriot community will be justified in requesting recognition as an independent state if equality is not achieved within the framework of a bicommunal and bizonal federation to be established. The 8th session of the World Islamic Congress, which began at the Salamis Bay Hotel in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] on Monday, concluded its work this evening. A joint communique under the title of Cyprus was issued at the end of the congress. The Cyprus joint communique, which was unanimously adopted, calls on the Greek Cypriot administration to appreciate and understand the just demand of the Turkish Cypriot community--which is a distinct and separate community with a different culture, religion and history--to live in its own region as do the Greek Cypriots.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, the joint communique states: The congress sincerely believes that the two communities should establish a balanced federation in order to live in peace and harmony. The two communities should have full autonomy in order to live in peace and to administer their own affairs. If the Turkish Cypriot community does not have the equality it deserves in the bicommunal and bizonal federation to be established, it will be fully justified in requesting recognition as an independent state. Noting that the congress has full confidence in the Turkish Cypriot leadership headed by President Rauf Denktas, the joint communique also calls on Islamic organizations to safeguard the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community at international forums and to insure the honorable and equitable settlement of the Cyprus issue. The section of the joint communique dealing with the Cyprus problem ends as follows: The congress calls upon the Islamic countries organization to grant full membership status to the federated state meeting all the basic requirements of a state.

Addressing the congress after the section of the joint communique concerning the Cyprus issue was read, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol thanked the delegates participating in the congress. Noting that the past week had been an historic and meaningful one from the viewpoint of the Turkish Cypriots and the Islamic world, Atakol said that this past week proved that Muslim solidarity was becoming a reality. Noting that a billion Muslims were fully supporting the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Atakol expressed the wish that this support continue forever. Atakol added that Turkish Cypriots had been liberated by Turkey, the motherland, from oppression. Noting that the Turkish Cypriots are now struggling for recognition and economic liberation, Atakol added that the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community prayed for and supported the Palestinian, Afghan, Philippino and other Muslim brothers.

Atakol later read the message sent to the congress by Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay. In his message, Cagatay said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will willingly fulfill all its responsibilities concerning the full implementation of all decisions adopted by the congress. Thanking the delegates for honoring the Turkish Cypriot community with their presence and expressing his happiness over their presence in the federated state, Cagatay said the following in his message: The Turkish Cypriot community is grateful to you for your unanimous decision defending the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community which has preserved its Islamic and national values by courageously struggling against the imperialist pressure and massacre of the Greek Orthodox Church for such a long time. Expressing the belief that the delegates will defend the just cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot Community in their countries and at meetings they will attend, Cagatay said: We should materially and spiritually take Muslim solidarity to all Islamic soil on which struggles are being waged.

Reading of the joint communique resumed after the Cagatay message. The communique expresses support for the Palestinian, Philippine, Afghan, Eritrean and all Muslim organizations struggling for their existence. Calling for the return of Palestine to the Palestinians, the communique calls for autonomy to Muslim Filipinos and for the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan thus allowing the Afghan people to establish its own government. The joint communique also states that aid should be extended to some 700,000 Afghan refugees. Recalling that Eritrea had been an independent state, that it had then become a federation and that it had later been occupied through military force, the joint communique extends full support to the Eritrean Liberation Organization. The communique calls on all Islamic countries to show solidarity and cooperation in the political, economic and all other fields.

The World Islamic Congress, which began on Monday, 24 March, ended with readings from the Koran. Some 150 delegates from over 40 countries participated in the congress which lasted 5 days.

Cagatay gave a dinner in honor of the delegates who participated in the congress.

MBFR SESSION FOCUSES ON CONTROL MECHANISMS

AU281114 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Forces Reduction: Last But One Session Before the Easter Break"]

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the Western side at the 233d plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in Central Europe, Dutch chief delegate Willem de Vos underscored the importance of "accompanying control measures" in connection with the envisaged forces reduction measures. According to a Western press spokesman, De Vos pointed out that these control measures consititue an "essential and integral constituent part of the Western proposal" for an interim reduction agreement.

A first reduction agreement, he said, must be accompanied by an appropriate control mechanism in view of the fact that even after a first reduction of forces Central Europe will remain "the world's biggest military confrontation area." The control measures, he added, would also be an essential contribution toward increasing security and stability, and would at the same time promote mutual confidence.

An Eastern spokesman declared in this context that accompanying control measures could be discussed only in the closest connection with the decisions about a potential forces reduction, and must be adjusted to such decisions. The Eastern side is by no means opposed to discussing this question, but only in very close connection with the reduction talks.

The next and last plenary session of the 20th round of the talks will be held next Thursday. The 19 state delegations will resume their talks in mid-May after the Easter break.

BELGIUM

DEPUTY PREMIER PLANS PUBLIC SPENDING CUTS

LD010701 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Mar 80 00 1-2 LD

[Guy Depas report: "A Trimmed Down Budget--Mr Spitaels Refuses To Provide 34 Billion for the State"]

[Excerpt] The state spends too much money. Austerity is called for. Deputy Prime Minister and Budget Minister Guy Spitaels has recently suggested that his colleagues be denied the 34 million for supplementary expenditure which they have sought for 1980.

At the end of occasionally quite difficult negotiations, the cabinet, which had been informed of this decision Friday morning, concurred with Mr Spitaels' views and accepted the economic plan proposed by him.

In fact, the government has decided to reduce all budgets by a total of 17 billion. Only the budgets of the postal services, the national debt and unemployment benefits will be unaffected.

As far as the remaining 8 months of the year are concerned, all budgets will be reduced 2.2 percent.

While awaiting any proposals which all concerned have been asked to put forward by mid-April, Mr Spitaels suggests:

The provisional freezing of 2.2 percent of the financial means put at the government's disposal except those to be used for covering any increase in employment benefits, salary indexation and interest paid on public loans; and

Increased selectiveness in the recruitment of administration personnel with a view to keeping manpower at the 15 March 1980 level.

This means that since all ministerial departments are to be treated in the same way, the following reductions are to enforced: 1,608,000,000 reduction in the national defense budget; 1,786,000,000 in the social security budget; 2,218,000,000 in the budget of the Dutch sector of national education; 1,706,000,000 in the budget of the French sector of national education; 558,000,000 in the public health budget and so forth.

Mr Spitaels emphasized that if 34 billion in supplementary credits were allowed, the 1980 budget would increase 11.35 percent compared with the 1979 initial budget. This would be tantamount to breaking a promise given in principle--included in a government statement and confirmed in July 1979--to stick to "zero growth" in the public expenditures sphere, that is, to an increase not exceeding the expected increase in the economic growth rate (8.54 percent).

As for any unavoidable supplementary expenditure, the budget minister is prepared to accept only that which relates to servicing the national debt, which, as we have already mentioned, has increased as a result of an increase in the interest rate, and, according to the Finance Ministry, will amount to some 12 billion; that which has been linked with the inflation rate through agreement and which will amount to 3 billion; and that which is a result of unemployment and which will amount to 2 billion.

Since all other requests have been rejected--including some requests about which a great deal has been written very recently, such as the request relating to an increase in the operational costs of the armed forces resulting from increased fuel prices--the attitude adopted by Mr Spitaels was bound to arouse strong reactions within the government. In view of the fact that the Socialist deputy prime minister has forced his colleagues not only not to improve their departments' style of living but even to reduce it, the acceptance of his austerity plan has caused a stir.

The 1981 Budget

Announcing these important decisions, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens stated that the 1981 budget will also be marked by very strict implementation of the "zero growth" principle according to which no public expenditure except priority expenditure--national debt and unemployment benefits--must increase at a faster rate than inflation.

Savings To Be Achieved in the Energy Sector

As far as energy is concerned, efforts will be made to save it in various sectors of consumption and also by replacing oil with other energy resources both in powerplants and in certain industrial sectors.

This program mentions the following main measures to be adopted: First, strict measures are to be taken to reduce energy consumption in the public sector and strict budget control is to be imposed on energy expenditure provisions in all ministerial departments.

Second, at the sectorial level, powerplants now using fuel oil are to be converted to the use of coal; action programs are to be prepared with a view to achieving specific energy savings and replacing oil with other fuel in certain industrial sectors including the iron and steel industry, the cement industry and the sugar industry and also in the agricultural, horticultural and sea fishing sectors; and a plan providing for short, medium and long term measures is to be implemented in the communication and transport sectors.

And third, with respect to the republic, restrictions on the supply of oil fuel are to be maintained; the informational activities of the energy conservation board are to be intensified and developed with a view to making the public aware of the situation; and a large-scale plan for insulation of both existing and newly constructed buildings and for the insulation of heating equipment is to be prepared.

This means that the aim of the entire program is to achieve annual energy savings of 5.2 billion tons oil equivalent by 1985, that is, a reduction amounting to 36.5 billion constant value francs--at a price of 7,000 francs per ton of oil equivalent--in our balance of payments deficit, representing an annual reduction of some 9 billion.

To these figures must be added 12 billion representing the reduction in the deficit resulting from conversion of powerplants from the oil to coal.

The exact terms of this program will be determined at a meeting of the ministerial committee for economic and social coordination on 27 March and will be published immediately.

ARMS FOR URUGUAY PLAN SPARKS POLITICAL 'STIR'

LD291457 Brussels LE SOIR in French 21 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Jean-Paul Marthoz report: "A Contract for the Sale of Arms to Uruguay Causes a Stir in Belgian Political Circles"]

[Excerpt] A consortium of eight Belgian arms firms (including FN [Herstral National Factory, Inc] and MBLE [Belgian Lamp and Electronic Materiels Manufacturing, Inc]) has signed a contract worth 300 million Belgian francs [BF] to see arms and equipment to Uruguay. This contract, which is combined with the delivery of civilian equipment (overall total BF1.9 billion), has caused a number of controversies within the government, especially during the negotiation of guarantees which the national office of the Guarantees Commission has to grant.

The pragmatists (labor unions, industrialists, Foreign Ministry) are apparently opposed by those who denounce the authoritarian nature of the Uruguayan regime. The military supplies (semi-armored vehicles, grenades, light weapons and so forth) are mainly intended for the security forces to use in measures of repression.

Within the Guarantees Commission, apparently, only representatives of the Economic Affairs Ministry and the Ministry of Cooperation for Development are opposed to the contract.

The people opposed to the supplies point out that, in this respect, the United States suspended its aid in 1976 because of human rights violations.

Consequently, the contract takes on a not insignificant "diplomatic" dimension by running the risk of standing political surety for a regime which is trying to find in Europe what it could not get from its traditional supplier. According to certain sources France, although hardly fussy when it comes to selling arms, is awaiting the Belgian decision.

Opponents of the sale point out that a positive response could equally encourage the Chilean and Argentinian military regimes, also banned by the United States, to negotiate with Belgian arms manufacturers.

The affair is to be settled, apparently, in the next few days in a general policy cabinet. The Guarantee Commission's refusal does not signify an export ban, however. The firms concerned can elect to take all the financial risk themselves. In fact, in that event, the only obstacle could stem from the government's refusal to grant an export license. This "license" is given by the Economic Affairs Ministry after consultation with the Foreign Ministry.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CHANGES NAME

LD281429 [Editorial Report LD] Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 March 1980 carries on page 2 a 300-word M.B. report on the decision by a Flemish Belgian Socialist Party congress to change its name and constitution:

"The Belgian Socialist Party (BSP) will henceforth be called simply the Socialist Party (SP). That was one of the decisions taken by the statutary and administrative congress held this weekend at the Maison des Huit Heures in Brussels by the Flemish Socialist Party."

GENSCHER, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, EXCHANGE VIEWS IN BONN

LD311301 Hamburg DPA in German 1210 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Andre Francois-Poncet, the French foreign minister, had a 3-hour talk with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the federal foreign minister, today. Under discussion were the preparations for the EC summit meeting, developments in the Near and Middle East as well as East-West relations. The Foreign Ministry called it a meeting "within the framework of the present German-French exchange of opinion." Italy has suggested 27-28 April for the next EC summit, which is to take place in Luxembourg.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS SCHMIDT LETTER TO BANI-SADR

LD311559 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--In his letter to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, which was disclosed on Sunday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made an "urgent plea" for the release of the U.S. Embassy hostages. That was the gist of the chancellor's letter, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told journalists in Bonn today. He gave no details of the contents of the letter. Gruenewald stated that the letter was the result of concern that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's efforts for the hostages' release had apparently come to a standstill. The chancellor had been motivated mainly by humanitarian considerations.

According to Gruenewald, the letter by the EEC government leaders are not identical in detail. Their contents, however, were coordinated with each other. There was no direct connection between these letters and U.S. President Jimmy Carter's message to Bani-Sadr, although Washington had been informed of the letters. The government spokesman said that he had no knowledge of whether those letters contained any mention of sanctions against Tehran.

DANISH, FRG LEADERS AGREE ON EEC, BILATERAL ISSUES

LD281117 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 22 Mar 80 Part 1 p 4 LD

[Willy Johannsen report: "Danish-German Agreement"]

[Text] Bonn--The opinion of the Danish and West German governments is that a solution should be sought to the British demand for a reduction in Britain's contribution to the EEC budget at the coming EEC summit in Brussels. But Britain must be prepared for a package deal which will also solve the problems concerning internal fishing and put an end to the lamb war between France and Britain, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated in Bonn on Friday. Both government leaders stated also that the principles contained in the EEC Common Agricultural Policy must not be affected when the budget problems are solved. The West German chancellor added that the best solution would be one which was unsatisfactory for all the nine members of the Community, but which nevertheless would work.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said at a press conference, before he and Helmut Schmidt took a boat trip on the Rhine, that not least among the topics for discussion had been reactions to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, discussed at the meetings in Bonn on Thursday and Friday. We are in agreement that the invasion is a serious blow to detente, but, even if it is now more difficult to continue detente in Europe, we must still try to do as much as we can," Anker Jorgensen said.

He added that he and Helmut Schmidt agreed that part of the success of detente might perhaps be the finding of a solution to the conflict in the Middle East between Israel and the Arab countries. On purely Danish-West German relations, Anker Jorgensen said that they continue to develop satisfactorily. The minor episode, as Anker Jorgensen termed West German trawlers' illegal fishing off Greenland, places no strain on relations between the two countries. Both governments are in complete agreement as to what measures are to be adopted in the matter, he stressed. Anker Jorgensen also confirmed that he had also touched on the Danish defense budget problems in his talks with Helmut Schmidt.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON LONDON TALKS, AFGHANISTAN

DW311011 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network German 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 DW

[Reporter Behrens interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Great Britain has been a member of the European Community for 7 years, but the British today do not want to pay the rapidly increasing financial burdens of this membership. Mr Minister, you have just returned from London after the conclusion of German-British consultations. What would a fair compromise be in that European family quarrel?

[Answer] I would like to say first that it is my impression that the British Government is as interested in a fair compromise as we are, and I know that the French Government is also interested in one. We are convinced that finding a compromise would mean trying to settle various problems together, not merely the problem of the British net contribution, but also the fishery problem. Some understanding must also be achieved with regard to energy policy. Problems exist in the agrarian policy field, problems the French have. This means that various elements involving the interests of all partners must be viewed together. I believe that all are aware of the fact that the European Community is facing a test of its ability to unite and act.

[Question] More and more sportsmen seem to reject a boycott of the Olympic summer games in Moscow. In our country the riders are for a boycott, and the rowing teams against it. My question is, Mr Minister, regarding your statement that the Federal Republic of Germany refuses to take part in the Moscow games as long as Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan: Is that still valid today?

[Answer] I have nothing to retract from my statement that it is up to the Soviet Union to create the prerequisites for teams from all countries to participate. This means that the Soviet Union must create the prerequisites through its action, the withdrawal of its troops. We have stated in the German Bundestag that these prerequisites do not exist now. I would not use the term boycott for the Western side, because the games that are supposed to bear the name "games of peace" are being boycotted by those who want to be simultaneously the hosts of the games and the occupiers of another country.

[Question] According to your American colleague Vance, there are no signs at all to indicate a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. On the contrary, Vance sees evidence of reinforcement of Soviet troops. That does not mean the end of the Europeans' hopes that one could first use political means to get the Soviet Union to withdraw from the country and second, accept the creation of a nonaligned and neutral Afghanistan.

[Answer] I see with great satisfaction that not only the states of the European Community, but also important Third World countries are trying to create a nonalined status for Afghanistan, and in connection with this to bring about a withdrawal of Soviet troops. May I just recall in this connection the efforts of the Indian Government. In other words: All political opportunities must be used. The more the Third World countries support these efforts, the more opportunities they can have. But also required is insight on the part of the Soviet Union hat in the long run Soviet interests will be certainly better served by a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. An expansionist policy would fundamentally contradict the will of the Third World countries to preserve their independence and sovereignty. It is a question of how long the Soviet Union, with its expansionist policy, wants to contradict this historical movement--the will of the Third World countries to be independent. It is, therefore, necessary here that the firmness of the West and of the Third World countries in maintaining their independence point out to the Soviet Union its erroneous policy.

[Question] The impression prevails in public that the Federal Government does not view Moscow's strategy differently, but that one feels a certain irritation coming from the camp of your coalition partner, the SPD, such as Mr Wehner's continuing statements characterizing the Soviet policy as continuing to be defensive. What is your comment on that as foreign minister and as FDP chairman?

[Answer] I do not want to comment on statements by other politicians. I have no doubts that weapons beyond necessities for one's own defense--that is, striving for superiority--is in no way defensive. In saying this I do not imply that the Soviet leadership wants to attack us, but violation of balance and striving for superiority automatically has psychological effects which are not defensive. Our striving for balance is a contribution to stability in the world and to safeguarding peace, while striving for superiority always must lead to the expectation that others should subordinate themselves, and that these should be destabilization. Neither of these things can serve our interests. This is why we want balance. We want to have that balance on as low an arms level as possible, but in no case will we fail to make the efforts necessary to achieve that balance. If one says that, one must be honest enough to say to the citizens of our country, particularly in an election year, that the establishment of a balance makes it necessary for us to produce additional achievements, and that many things we would like to do now for the development of our country will have to be postponed to a later date. Safeguarding peace is more important than other tasks we would like to carry out.

[Question] That would mean financial sacrifices for the citizen as well?

[Answer] It would mean that achievements which might have been gained at an earlier date, now must be postponed to a later date. I hope therefore, that the forthcoming election campaign will not be a race of promises. On the contrary, in this election campaign the democratic parties should strive to reveal realities to the citizens, show them what is necessary to preserve our freedom and security, and, in so doing make our contribution to world peace.

COSSIGA, PARTIES DISCUSSING GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

LD312005 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The prime minister is at Villa Madama [the prime minister's office] with the delegations of the Christian Democratic [DC], Italian Socialist [PSI] and Italian Republican [PRI] parties to discuss the program of the tripartite government which he intends to set up. A report from Innocenzo Cruciani:

The prime minister-designate has been at work since this morning with the delegations of the three parties that will form part of the government, that is to say the DC, PSI and PRI, to draft the program and policy platform which he will present to Parliament next week and which the tripartite government will then have to implement.

Cossiga, Piccoli, Craxi and Spadolini, assisted by their respective delegations and experts, will devote 3 days to the negotiations, at the end of which the prime minister-designate will be able to go to the president of the republic at the Quirinal Palace so as to drop his reservations [as received] and present the list of ministers.

Today was devoted entirely to the problems of public order, paying particular attention to the plague of terrorism. Tomorrow, the object of the talks will be the country's social and economic situation and consequently the urgent interventions which the future government will have to carry out in the various fields of productive activities and the economic issue.

Finally, on Wednesday 2 April, they will discuss foreign policy, considering the international commitments which in the next few months will still see Italy in the forefront as the current president of the EEC.

For the moment, we are not in a position to furnish particulars on the course of the negotiations. In fact, we journalists were admitted into the perimeter of Villa Madama only after 1700, and none of the officials present supplied us with information or leaks.

Today's theme was as we said public order, and it is a theme which should not create problems for the prime minister-designate. In fact, all the political forces, in this case the three parties which will form part of the majority and the government, agree on a line of firmness in defense of the institutions and social order. One of the themes under discussion today, within the framework of the problems of public order, was the reform of the police. We remind you that the most delicate point about the reform of the police--a point on which divergences have already manifested themselves in Parliament--is that of the trade union which the police will be able to form once the reform has been approved.

PCI' MACALUSO HITS DC INSISTENCE ON 'CENTRALITY'

LD291221 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Mar 80 pp 1, 19 LD

[PCI Secretariat member Emanuele Macaluso article: "Contradiction: Country's Needs and Christian Democratic Party's (DC) 'Centrality'"]

[Text] The latest chain of terrorist crimes has the same significance as the Moro assassination on account of its timing, the techniques used and the scale of its challenge. Now, as then, we must ask ourselves what mastermind is pulling the strings, what "sanctuaries" are protecting the killers and, above all, what kind of political and moral situation is making the antiterrorist struggle so difficult.

The DC cannot on the one hand lay claim to all the power, its own centrality and the continuity of its system of government while failing on the other hand to answer to the country on how things are proceeding. This applies not only in the field of directing and technically updating the antiterrorist struggle, but also in the combination of factors which have generated a political and moral climate which prompts increasing concern for the very fate of Italian democracy.

They Kill "With Discernment"

In this climate terrorism is dealing its blows with "discernment," awareness and determination; it is finding links and complacency in political and state circles which the regenerative thrust of recent years has brought to a state of crisis and which are trying to stage a comeback on the ruins of democracy. This is why they are hitting out with "discernment" also (indeed, above all) at those within the DC or the state apparatus who are working to eliminate the old and to regenerate democracy. We have said this before and we say it again now. And did not Moro's son himself say in an interview a few days ago that "throwing light on the Moro case" means "cleaning up political life" and that Moro was killed because "he was trying to extricate the country from the crisis without restricting democracy, but indeed, increasing it." Must he be silenced too?

We have made these observations because we are convinced that now it is not this or that government formula or even the PCI's "insertion" into the government that is at stake, but democracy and the constitutional system. If, as we believe, it is true that the exceptional nature of the situation lies not only in the gravity of the problems to be dealt with but also in the growing crisis in the relationship between the citizen and the institutions, it becomes very difficult to resolve these problems with consensus and democracy unless we prompt a mass mobilization, and the gates of the "palace" are thrown open to the people. This is the essence of the Communist issue--not the interplay of power and alinements. And this is why there is no conflict between our severe criticism of the DC, our tough struggle against its decisions, and the unitary strategy which we are steadfastly proposing again and which transcends the boundaries of the left.

This is the framework surrounding the government crisis, which began not yesterday but in January 1979. Let us cast our minds back: Early elections were held because even then the DC refused a democratic unity government without managing to suggest any alternative numerically feasible in the dissolved Parliament. After the elections we had a government with no majority, backed with conviction only by the Liberals and Social Democrats and part of the DC. And the DC Secretariat tried to keep the government standing--in a manner of speaking--even after the Socialists withdrew their abstention, just for the sake of survival so it could continue somehow. And still it continues to talk about the emergency and about national solidarity! What hyopcricy!

We are now faced with a range of proposed hypotheses for resolving the crisis following the outcome of the DC Congress: a five-party DC-Italian Socialist Party [PSDI]-Italian Liberal Party [PLI] government with a Socialist prime minister; a three-party DC-PSI-PRI government; a two-party DC-PSI government; or a single-aprty DC government backed, however, by the parties favored by the DC of Piccoli, Fanfani and Donat-Cattin. It is strange: Why were these possible governments not formed in spring 1979? Why was Parliament dissolved and new elections held if the intention now is to do what was already possible last year? There would have been some point in holding elections if they had facilitated, through a clear appeal to the people, either the formation of a national unity government or the overthrow of that policy by a center-type government.

More Serious Emergency

The DC did not ask the voters for either of these solutions, thus allowing everything to stagnate with the consequences to the country that we can now all see. If anything has changed in the country's situation since then it is only that the emergency has become more serious. The innovation lies in the victory gained at the DC Congress by a majority which decided to place its own petty power interests above everything else.

But the PSI has also vacillated, promising that it would in any case guarantee governability and demanding a government of solidarity with the entire left. But, as has already been noted, the Socialist secretary's pendulum has swung--ever since the Central Committee meeting which in turn helped Bettino Craxi explain away the impossibility of a unity government.

What kind of government will Italy have? What kind of political leadership will be given to this country, which is experiencing an unprecedented crisis? The DC is prepared to do anything as long as its centrality is guaranteed. And if, as seems likely, Cossiga is given the task of forming the government, he will turn and turn again around this axis. On this basis any solution will obviously be makeshift, in view of the country's needs. The government would be formed without the necessary political and moral standards urgently demanded partly by the latest events. Hence stems our opposition to these solutions, as Comrade Berlinguer confirmed once again following his consultations at the president's palace.

However, the following factor should be stressed: Any attempt purely and simply to reestablish the center-left or to form a government aimed at isolating the PCI splits ["spacca," possibly misprint for "dalla," meaning "from"] the DC and the PSI, would have a fictitious majority in Parliament and above all would have no popular support in the country, unlike what happened in the early sixties, when the center-left did gather a degree of consensus from the socialist and Catholic masses. Are there other solutions which take more account of the reality of the DC itself and of the need not to prompt a split within the left? If there are, we will assess them objectively, without partisanism, though we know that they cannot constitute a valid answer to the challenge facing Italian democracy or to the unresolved problems such as inflation, youth unemployment and state reform.

Therefore we will continue in any case, if negative or inadequate solutions prevail, to fight from opposition for a policy which we believe the country needs. We will fight, that is, not to make the DC accept us--at last!--into its power system, but to smash this system and to defeat the present leadership group's policy, which conflicts even with the interests of major groups in the Catholic world and the DC itself, who are watching with real concern the dramatic and pressing developments in the Italian situation. It is this aim which governs the nature of our opposition, which will be an opposition that will tackle the country's problems and that aims to build the necessary alternative. Anyone who expects us to make the concession of entrenchment should disillusion himself now. We will grant no scope to regressive trends and we will work to build a new unity among the forces of progress and regeneration.

BRIEFS

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME--Rome March 29 (ANSA)--Italy goes on daylight savings time on Easter Sunday, April 6. At 2:00 am (1:00GMT) Italians will move their clocks forward one hour. This is a switch from the past when the new regime always started at midnight. Another departure from the past is that this year daylight savings time will last more than a month and a half longer, winding up at 3:00 am (2:00 GMT) on Sunday, September 28. [Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU]

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMY

LD311223 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Results of Government's Policy Are Good"]

[Text] "The good results of the government's economic and financial policy are already becoming apparent," the Democratic Alliance's Standing Council asserts, taking stock of the government's first 2 months in office, according to a communique issued by it yesterday.

"The conditions for increasing investment, revigorating our currency, increasing confidence and, in general, substantially improving our economic and social conditions, have already been created," this document continues. "Measures to reduce the tax burden, contain public expenditure, debureaucratize the economy and promote productivity are also opening up a broader field to enterprise and production, giving all Portuguese people an interest in strengthening the nation's economic power."

Moreover, a consistent anti-inflation policy has been pursued in unison between the government and the majority, within the framework of an overall economic policy and of an objective plan for democratizing and modernizing the institutional framework of the economy. This aforementioned aim has in fact already begun to be realized by limiting the legal monopolies, laying down as generally as possible rules for the functioning of the entire economy and opening up the public sector--a step essential for the latter's own reorganization in such a way as to enable it to become more useful and profitable for the community.

The government "has for its part proved to be directing the implementation of the Democratic Alliance's election program discerningly, calmly and courageously, conducting itself like a state body and the interpreter of the national interest. The prime minister has striven to accomplish rather than merely to promise, by sacrificing political spectacle to consistency, efficiency and the recovery of national peace and progress. In short, the government has proved that the process will be one of transition without being a process of a disruption--a plan in which it has had the unswerving support of the majority, despite the opposition's splittist efforts."

Confronted with "this activity and these aims," the Democratic Alliance then specifies, "the opposition, under the auspices of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], has virtually confined itself to attempting to obstruct the implementation of the majority's wishes, becoming the best allies of the forces of inertia and counterreform, as well as of all the interests created in the shadow of the power of the Socialist Party [PS] and the Communist Party. This opposition has used every means from economic sabotage, through complicity with temporary politico-military aristocracies, to social sabotage. The policy of parliamentary and extraparliamentary opposition has above all involved creating and maintaining conflicts, ranging from those of a personal nature, through those of a social nature, to those on the institutional level. It thus attempts operations of diversion, confusion and disruption with respect to the government's policy, whose success and favorable reception it is striving to conceal. The citing of price increases and who reduced Portuguese workers' real earnings most is particularly hypocritical. The struggle against inflation does not appear to be of interest to the opposition, which thus shows itself to be the ally of the hidden economy, the black market, speculation and the political manipulation of the Portuguese people's freedom and economic satisfaction. [paragraph continues]

"The PCP is interested in inflation, because the rise in prices is the principal instrument for proletarianizing Portuguese society, and in this frenzy of opposition it is at last being ascertained as never before that the intersindical is at the service of the PCP, and, as never before, that the PS follows in the PCP's footsteps."

Despite "all obstructions, opposition and contradictions--those inherent in the system and those added to it by the opposition," it asserts in conclusion, "the Democratic Alliance will remain assured and confident about its aims in unison with the government, and above all with the sole aim of serving the Portuguese people. What still remains to be done cannot be accomplished in 2 months or even in 2 years."

NEWLY ORGANIZED POPULAR UNITY FORCE FORMALIZED

LD282227 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Popular Unity Force--FUP--was formally established this morning through an agreement signed between Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and seven organizations. Within 10 days the FUP will present its draft program to be debated 2 months throughout the country and in the various Portuguese emigrant communities abroad. The FUP claims to stand for a revolutionary and autonomous blueprint advocating a "participatory socialism."

On signing the agreement, Otelo announced as an immediate initiative to be undertaken by the FUP the commemoration of the anniversary of the Constitution on 2 April and the 25 April celebrations. He said that he expects them to be popular festivities asserting the struggle for the ideals of the 25 April 1974 revolution.

Further Details

LD291636 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] An agreement was signed yesterday between Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and certain political groupings, thereby formally launching a Popular Unity Force [FUP].

The FUP is made up of the movement of the socialist left, the workers' unitary organization, the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Portugal, and the Communist Party politico-military blocs [o partido communista-blocos politico militaries].

The agreement contains specific references to the elections, namely that the election candidates shall be "unitary and autonomous" and fielded in all electoral districts, and provides for initiatives. With both the Socialist and the Portuguese Communist parties, designed to put up a concerted effort to defeat the Democratic Alliance.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS SOVIET INTEREST IN JAN MAYEN DISPUTE

LD281357 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Mar 80 p 22 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Soviet Union Supports Iceland in the Struggle for Jan Mayen"]

[Text] The Soviet Union opposes Norway's right to set up an economic zone round Jan Mayen Island and will give its full support to Iceland if Norway unilaterally sets up a zone without the Iceland's agreement. According to information given to AFTENPOSTEN, Soviet diplomats in both Reykjavik and Oslo have made this known unofficially to prominent officials in both capitals.

For a long time now the Russians have followed closely the talks between Iceland and Norway on the Jan Mayen zone, and they have been most active in acquiring information about what is happening in the contacts between the two countries on the matter. Officially the Soviet Union has not told either the Norwegian or the Icelandic authorities that it will protest against a Jan Mayen zone. There is however reason to believe that it has clearly signaled in its private talks with Icelandic and Norwegian officials that the Soviet Union cannot accept such a zone automatically. The only official Soviet signal so far on their views of a Jan Mayen zone came last summer, during Soviet Fisheries Minister Kamentsev's official visit to Norway. He made it quite obvious that Moscow is not highly enthusiastic over the Norwegian zone plans.

Fears that Iceland might be tempted against expectations into a short-term "alliance" with the Soviet Union against Norway have always been a central argument in international discussions on the Norwegian side against unilaterally setting up a zone. If relations between Norway and Iceland really become poisoned as a result of agitation regarding the Jan Mayen zone, Norway has not forgotten that there are forces in Iceland who will use the future of the Kflavik Base as a trump card in the negotiations or as a means of exerting pressure. If this happens there is no doubt that it will give the Russians a great deal of pleasure.

Soviet opposition to a zone around Jan Mayen is based on principles and goes deep, regardless of whether the zone is set up on the basis of an Icelandic-Norwegian agreement or not. Because of their interests as a superpower and because of their large fleet the Russians do not want a Jan Mayen zone, for they fear it will lead to a reduction in their freedom of maneuver at sea. A Jan Mayen zone would not mean that the Soviet fleet would be excluded from the area, but the Russians expect that such a zone would involve increased Icelandic and Norwegian surveillance by ship and aircraft, and thus increased control over the deployment of their fleet.

In addition the Soviet Union fishes extensively for cod (gadus poutassou) within the planned boundaries of the Jan Mayen zone. At present this fishing is not subject to any controls. A zone would mean quota negotiations, something which the Russians would presumably be pleased to avoid. The importance of possible future herring fishing must also be a consideration here too.

The Soviet view, as judged by competent Norwegian experts, is that if Moscow cannot achieve what would be best for the Russians, which is to frustrate the setting up of a zone, it can always try the next best thing: to create conflict between NATO partners Iceland and Norway. This is presumably why Soviet diplomats tell their Icelandic interlocutors that they share the Icelandic view that Norway does not have any authority under international law to set up a Jan Mayen zone.

On the Norwegian side, according to AFTENPOSTEN's information, there is no intention to refrain from setting up a Jan Mayen zone simply out of fears of Soviet protests, if we succeed in reaching agreement with Iceland in the imminent talks.

But since the Icelandic delegate's announcement at the Law of the Sea conference in New York that Iceland lays claim to half of all resources both on the seabed and in the sea within the Jan Mayen zone, there seems to be little cause for optimism for a swift solution. It was precisely an Icelandic proposal for joint administration in the Jan Mayen zone that led to the breakdown of talks in Reykjavik last summer. From the Norwegian side the proposal was--and still is--seen as unacceptable under international law.

In the Icelandic and occasionally the Norwegian press it has since been asserted that it was the Foreign Office Legal Department chief, Egil Amlie, who torpedoed the talks with his strong opposition to the Icelandic proposal. According to AFTENPOSTEN's information both Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Ambassador Jens Evensen, who was also in Reykjavik, have said that they are in complete agreement that Norway cannot on principle accept any form of joint administration of a Jan Mayen zone.

Talks To Resume

LD281359 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Mar 80 p 20 LD

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Jan Mayen Meeting in April"]

[Text] Norway and Iceland have agreed to resume talks on the Jan Mayen zone in Reykjavik on 14 and 15 April, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

On the Norwegian side Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle will take part together with officials from the Foreign and Fisheries ministries, NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA reports.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund will have informal talks on the subject with his Icelandic counterpart Olafur Johannesson in Helsinki next Wednesday.

EVENSEN TO HEAD TEAM AT BARENTS SEA TALKS WITH USSR

LD271501 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Mar 80 p 22 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Evensen Ready for Moscow"]

[Text] At the cabinet meeting today Ambassador Jens Evensen will be appointed leader of the Norwegian delegation which will take part in negotiations in Moscow next month on the drawing of a demarcation line in the Barents Sea, according to information received by AFTENPOSTEN.

There had been a certain amount of doubt both within the government and the Foreign Ministry whether Evensen would be the delegation leader, because in his time as maritime law minister and active defender of the Gray Zone agreement, which he negotiated himself, Evensen was not too well thought of in all parts of his own party and by the nonsocialist opposition in the Storting. The fact that he now is a civil servant and no longer a member of the government has been of great importance to the decision, and there is no doubt about his qualifications as a leader in negotiations with the Russians.

Another consideration in the choice has been the fact that Evensen at present is responsible for the negotiations with the Soviet Union on a fishery protection zone around Spitzbergen, a problem that is closely connected with the question of a boundary in the Barents Sea. It is therefore thought natural that the same man should be responsible for both these questions since Ambassador Helge Vindenes became the new energy adviser in the Foreign Ministry. It was Vindenes who was responsible for contacts with the Russians on the demarcation line question.

Other members of Evensen's Moscow delegation will be Foreign Ministry Legal Department head Egil Amlie, Polar Affairs Adviser Per Tresselt, and representatives of the Fisheries Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Nowegian Fishermen's Association.

A date for the negotiations has not been decided yet, but it is expected that it will be in the latter half of April, after the planned meeting in Rykjavik on a Norwegian Jan Mayen zone. Neither the government nor the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee has reached any decision regarding Evensen's mandate in the negotiations.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S PLANNED U.S. VISIT OUTLINED

LD281157 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Mar 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Stoltenberg To Visit the United States This Summer"]

[Text] Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg will make a long official visit to the United States in July. The program for the tour has not been finalized in detail, but Stoltenberg will have talks with his American counterpart, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, on general international questions and on factors affecting relations between the two countries.

Political sources in Norway expect--according to what AFTENPOSTEN has heard--that the talks during this routine visit will also deal with the question of advance stockpiling of allied military equipment in Norway.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg confirmed for AFTENPOSTEN that the visit will take place in the first half of July. The exact dates of the visit have not yet been decided. Apart from the talks in Washington Stoltenberg will also visit military installations in various parts of the United States. One week of the approximately 3 weeks that the visit will last will be taken up by lecturing at several universities.

The trip has come about after an invitation from Defense Secretary Harold Brown. The invitation is several months old, but the final date for the visit has only now been decided. The visit is part of the series of routine visits that Norwegian and U.S. defense and foreign ministers pay each other from time to time.

It has not yet been decided who is to accompany Defense Minister Stoltenberg, but it is already clear that the Defense Ministry department chief, Caspar Stephansen, and Stoltenberg's personal secretary, Leonard Larsen, will be members of the minister's party.

AFTENPOSTEN SUPPORTS ACTION ON CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD281033 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Editorial comment: "Plain Speaking From Norway"]

[Text] One would have to be extremely slow-witted not to comprehend the clear answer that has now come from Norway on the Soviet campaign against Norwegian defense policy. [paragraph continues]

Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg and Labor Party Chairman Reiulf Steen all came out over the weekend with a tough repudiation of Soviet press allegations. They paid special attention to the assertion that Norway was in the process of undermining her policies on military bases and nuclear weapons, by agreeing to the contingency stockpiling of allied military equipment on Norwegian territory. The clearest remarks came from the prime minister who said that the Soviet campaign is disappointing and incomprehensible, is marked by distrust and suspicion, is founded on incorrect information, and does not contribute to good relations between neighbors.

It does not happen often that Norwegian officials make statements in unison on such questions, and we hope that it will also happen in the future--should this prove necessary. We ought not, however, think that we have now taken the most important action having made these verbal statements, for what is needed now is that we should move as soon as possible from negotiation to action on the matter of contingency stockpiling. Contacts with our allies have gone on now for several years and the need for new reports should therefore be minimal. What we need is swift, visible and unambiguous measures--taken jointly with Norway's allies--regarding the actual stockpiling of real conventional arms for some of the land forces of selected partners within NATO.

"The difference between the Labor Party and a debating club is that sometimes the discussions must come to an end and decisions must be made," Nordli said in his statement at the weekend. These are wise words and they apply not just to one political party, but also to an alliance like NATO.

The political limitations which will be imposed on contingency stockpiling have already been indicated: The stockpiles will be under full Norwegian control, and there is no intention of storing nuclear weapons in Norway. The stockpiles will be built up with regard to technology and organization so that they can be operated by Norwegian troops. We ought also not to overlook the fact that the allied forces which will come to Norway in a crisis situation have primarily a /political/ [word between slantlines printed in italics] function--to reduce the risk of isolated action against Norwegian territory--at the same time as the purely military aspects of defense will be dealt with by Norwegian troops. So we should also ask ourselves whether we have sufficient contingency stockpiles for Norwegian troops in the north.

Our hope is that we will avoid internal conflict over contingency stockpiling. But we do not feel certain of this, for at the annual general meeting of the Hedmark Labor Party 85 delegates--a little more than a third of those present--voted against such stockpiling. That is no small proportion. And at the same time the party's vice-chairman, Gro Harlem Brundtland, describes the opposition within the party last autumn to NATO's modernization of nuclear arms as "healthy and totally necessary." It is a matter which the party leadership itself admits that it handled unfortunately, and we hope that some of the lessons learned then will be of use now.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE CITED ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD281433 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Kjell Dragnes report: "Soviet Union Wants a Stable Scandinavia"]

[Text] Moscow, 20 March--Scandinavia is a politically stable part of the world and it is also in the interests of the Soviet Union that it remains so. [paragraph continues]

This was stated during the talks which Lennart Eckersberg, chief of the Swedish Foreign Ministry Political Department, has had in Moscow.

Eckersberg's interlocutors have been the members of the Scandinavian Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, led by Georgiy Farafonov, but he has also had the opportunity to meet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov.

Eckersberg does not want to reveal details of the talks, but he can confirm that Soviet views on trends in Scandinavia to a large extent follow the same lines as the recent campaign in the Soviet press. But they were by no means alarming talks, he says.

It was also established that Sweden and the Soviet Union have diametrically opposed views of events in Afghanistan. But no clearer signals were forthcoming about what conditions the Soviet Union would make for withdrawing from Afghanistan. The recent speeches by party chief Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko were referred to.

Eckersberg also had the opportunity to present the Swedish Government's proposal for a disarmament conference in Stockholm. The Soviet reaction was one of general satisfaction with Sweden's proposal, but the Russians did not commit themselves. Poland has already invited nations to a similar conference, and it would be unreasonable to expect any reaction to the Swedish proposal in the near future. However, Eckersberg did get the impression that the Soviet Union wants results from the followup conference in Madrid this autumn.

Eckersberg emphasizes that the talks have been a part of the routine exchange of views between Sweden and the Soviet Union and that it is important to keep channels open in the exacerbated international climate.

PAPERS EDITORIALIZE ON IMPORT OF ENERGY REFERENDUM

LD281549 [Editorial Report LD] Stockholm's Swedish-language papers on 25 March 1980 carry editorials on the outcome of the referendum on nuclear energy, which was a resounding victory for the continuation of nuclear power generation in Sweden. All editorials agree that it is time now for the bourgeois coalition government to get on with the job of governing the country and to shelve any further discussion on the matter. Internal disagreements, both within the government and within individual parties, must be put aside and all efforts directed toward the solution of "urgent questions," principally the state of the Swedish economy.

Editorials do, however, take up two questions that have arisen out of the referendum result: the future of Thorbjorn Falldin as prime minister, and the choice of energy minister. Falldin is encouraged to stay on provided that he accepts the referendum result despite his own personal opposition and that of his party to nuclear energy. And it is suggested that Carl Axel Petri, energy minister with no party affiliation, also remain at his post. SVENSKA DAGBLADET concludes its 25 March page 2 editorial with an exhortation to the government: "The referendum has loosened the nuclear knot. It only remains to give the Falldin government one piece of advice: Hold together and hold out."

As far as the exploitation of nuclear energy in the future is concerned, the referendum result is said to show that nuclear power is to be seen only as a temporary source of energy, to be used to tide Sweden over the next 25 years while alternative sources of energy are developed. DAGENS NYHETER suggests in its page 2 editorial that the popular movement that grew up around the antinuclear alternative now mobilize in a new direction. "What we need now is great pressure of public opinion to contribute to the development of types of energy which in the short term do not seem profitable, and for this task nothing can replace the thousands of people who have taken part in the fight against nuclear power."

LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL URGES COOPERATION IN EUROPEAN LEFT

LD311235 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 15 LD

[Report on Antonio Bronda undated interview in London with Labor Party Executive member Eric Heffer: "Let Us Forge Links Within the European Left"]

[Text] London--The threats of the international crisis, the need to safeguard and re-invigorate detente, the role which Europe can and must play: These were the topics of my conversation with Eric Heffer of the Labor Party Executive. The conversation began with a review of the situation as a whole and in particular post-Afghanistan tensions: Heffer does not conceal the fact that "the danger is of getting trapped in the cold war again," but believes that "we have not yet reached this critical point," thanks above all to the fact that "a sufficient number of voices are urging the Western governments to be cautious and warning them against taking hasty decisions," such as the decisions concerning the Olympic boycott ("We in the Labor Party do not agree with it at all: It would be counterproductive") or economic reprisals. The problem, in other words--while confirming a "very clear-cut" position of "condemning the military intervention in Afghanistan and demanding an immediate withdrawal"--is how to oppose the action of those in our own countries who are acting against detente. It must also be said that Afghanistan is not the only feature on the international map: "There are also some encouraging pointers, some steps forward," as in Rhodesia, where Mugabe's victory in the recent elections constitutes "one of the most fruitful long-term developments for Africa."

This overall picture led to a discussion of detente and the role of Europe--a continent and political group which is not content merely to watch the clash of dialog between the world's two protagonists, but which intends to make its own effective contribution....

This was probably the most important reply: "Europe," the Labor leader said, "has its own role and function with regard to detente and world peace. Nevertheless, there are contradictions and difficulties. In Britain progress is obstructed by the controversy over the EEC, by the dissatisfaction being expressed in all political circles with the British financial contribution to the EEC budget. This does not mean, however, that our outlook, as a Labor Party, should not be in favor of a united Europe--that is, achieving the utmost unity of intent compatible with the circumstances. We must be able to push beyond the present EEC structures. Along this path the European countries can contribute to a stance which will counterbalance instances of, and trends toward concentrations of power within the bureaucratic-military machinery of both the United States and the USSR.

"Initiative can be taken in this direction: for instance, the idea of working to create a nuclear-free area in Europe. Perhaps we could start with the Mediterranean countries, which do not have their own nuclear force, and later extend the concept of a 'nuclear-free area' to other states, such as our own. The democratic and leftwing forces, the socialist and communist parties in Europe, could agree on such a platform. On this basis we could exert our influence on governments for a lull in the nuclear rearmament spiral and for a progressive openness to the proposal of a nuclear-free area. At the same time, we must strive to keep communication channels between East and West open, to prevent the confrontation from escalating and to alleviate tension."

[Question] In view of the Labor Party's continued negative stance with regard to the EEC (based on historical tradition and current considerations), and its critical attitude toward the European Parliament, how do you believe the joint objectives of the European left can be pursued in practice? How can we encourage opportunities for contact and the exchange of ideas among all the forces wanting a policy of social and civic development and progress in our continent's various countries?

[Answer] At the moment in our country there is still considerable coolness toward the Strasbourg assembly because people believe that the possible future increase in its powers will lead to the formation of a federal Europe. And it is this possible development which is inspiring definite hostility in broad sectors of the Labor Party. But we are faced with a dichotomy. I want this to be absolutely clear. Labor has a real international vocation. It believes in internationalism and knows that it wants to work for Europe's evolution in a socialist direction. But it does not want what we still call the "Common Market." This is the problem. My personal opinion is that if we manage to reform the budget and more reasonable terms are reached, much of the anti-EEC opposition is likely to disappear. There would then be a different attitude on Labor's part also with regard to the European Parliament. In that case there would be a friendlier and more understanding approach. The basic problem, however, is still how to combat effectively the excessive power of the multinational economic centers, their strength and decisionmaking cohesion. There is much to be done on the trade union front toward increasing unions' influence, weight and unity in Europe. We must work in this direction. It is a matter of broadening the scope for understanding and cooperation.

The same applies to all leftwing European forces, all those who believe in democracy, who not only accept a pluralistic society but who want to make it effective in its options and participation. This includes all communist, social democratic and socialist parties, whether or not they are members of the European socialist confederation, as long as they share the same attitude to our societies' democratic processes. I am convinced that we must forge links with one another. Indeed, I believe that regular contacts, exchanges of opinion and meetings must be maintained and that we must create a minimum practical understanding which will enable us to say at least what we do agree on and what we differ on. Working meetings on certain general policy guidelines: I believe this is the road we should follow.

DAILY TELEGRAPH ENDORSES 'TOTALLY NEW NATO STRATEGY'

LD281215 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "NATO's New Weapons"]

[Text] Hopes have been raised that at last within a few years new weapons, incorporating the lead that the West still retains in the upper reaches of technology, will offset the Warsaw Pact's overwhelming numerical superiority in men and equipment. It is true that similar expectations have been raised before, especially with regard to precision weapons to counter the Pact's three-to-one superiority in tanks. But in this, as in other categories, production and deployment delays, due among other things to inter-NATO rivalries, together with unexpected Russian advances, have caused setbacks. Recently however a more encouraging climate has been created by President Carter's re-armament plans. And this week cautious optimism in what is still a very cold climate has been kindled by a report by the London Institute for the Study of Conflict and news of a revolutionary American anti-tank missile.

As to the latter, when Mr Perry, the Pentagon's research director, says that "by the late eighties" it would make a profound difference in the NATO-Soviet balance, his reputation is such that we should take him very seriously--while wishing for quicker delivery. The Institute's study, "NATO in the Eighties--a War-Winning Strategy" by Air Vice-Marshal Stewart Menaul (Institute for the Study of Conflict, 12 Golden Square, London W.1), is of equal authority in its field. His hopes are likewise based on the new military technology, although they depend very much on other things as well. His timescale is a bit more encouraging--three to five years. All the same, this is a very long time indeed in a confrontation, from weakness, with a ruthless and rampant Russia. Indeed, the very last thing he would suggest is that, even if we get safely through this vale of anxiety, we can then sit back and deter the Russians by threatening to press the various levers, buttons and triggers.

What he wants is nothing less than a totally new NATO strategy, involving the abandonment of the 28-year-old theory of "flexible response," involving controlled escalation from conventional to battlefield-nuclear to theatre-nuclear to American strategic-nuclear. This, he argues--not merely with irrefutable logic but with obvious common sense--has been outdated and incredible ever since Russia achieved nuclear parity with America. She will have achieved superiority in key categories by 1985 at latest. Instead, Russia must expect any major attack to be met from the start not only by conventional resistance, but by battlefield-nuclear and theatre-nuclear forces as well. The new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, with their unique manoeuvrability and unrivalled accuracy, make such a strategy credible and therefore effective as a deterrent--backed up as it is by the American strategic arsenal, which will have regained clear superiority after a gap of a few years.

Much else, of course, must be done as well. Conventional forces must be strengthened, modernised and made really "ready"--as Russia's divisions are. Nuclear decisions must be possible more quickly than within the present theoretical best of 24 hours--by when the Russian armies would have won. There must be vast improvements in NATO's political unity. It is a tough recipe, but for the first time for many years of increasingly dangerous illusions it is a realistic one. It makes proper use of the new ingredient of the latest technology instead of allowing this to dissipate in futility, thus adding to the danger.

PROSPECTS FAVORABLE FOR END OF STEEL STRIKE

LD311346 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1418 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[By Ken Dennis, PA chief industrial correspondent]

[Excerpt] The 13-week steel strike could be over by Wednesday. With a 15.5 percent pay increase in steelworkers' pay packets, union leaders are urging a complete return to work by 6 am on Wednesday. Within minutes of Lord Lever's three-man committee of inquiry into the pay row announging its findings today, leaders of the 13 steel unions indicate they would be making a "back to work" recommendation to their executive committees tomorrow.

The recommendation is for a pay increase of 11 percent on the national basic, plus 4.5 percent through locally agreed bonus schemes, which when compounded is worth nearly 16 percent. Holidays and pension agreements add another 1 percent to the package which is estimated to cost the British Steel Corporation [BSC] 192 million pounds--18 million pounds more than the cost of their "final offer." The new deal will not mean further job losses.

Mr Bob Scholey, BSC's chief executive, said: "We think we can just live with it but it puts that bit more pressure on us to earn it ghrough greater productivity." He said that an estimated 9 or 10 percent loss in the market share as a result of the strike was a greater threat to jobs.

Mr Bill Sirs, leader of the dominant Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, interpretated the offer at about 17 percent and said that although the package did not meet all the union's aspiration, it was a considerable move from BSC's original offer of 2 percent on the national basic. "It is a justification of the struggle which we were forced into by the management and a justification of seeking a committee of inquiry," he said.

Lord Lever, who conducted the inquiry throughout the weekend with Sir Richard Marsh and Mr Bill Keys, said their findings were "the best judgment we could make," for the benefit of both sides and the industry as a whole as a basis for ending the strike.

WALDHEIM PROPOSALS FOR RESUMING TALKS REPORTED

TA311614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1452 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Lefkose, 31 Mar (AA)--Following are the proposals made by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to help resume intercommunal talks for a settlement in Cyprus, which have just been rejected by the Greek Cypriots. The text of the proposals, originally transmitted to the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities on 23 Ausut, had not been released until now:

A) Statement by secretary-general that both parties accept the validity of the Denktas-Makarios and Denktas-Kiprianou agreements.

B) Both parties have reaffirmed their support for a federal solution of the constitutional aspect, and for a bizonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem.

C) Matters of security can be raised and discussed in the intercommuncal talks. It is understood that this matter will be discussed having regard to certain practical difficulties Which may arise for the Turkish Cypriot community, as well as to the security of Cyprus as a whole.

D) Interlocutors are to negotiate in the following matters:

1. (?Resettlement) of Varosha under the auspices of the United Nations as laid down in point 5 of the 19 May agreement.

2. Practical measures to be taken in accordance with point 6 of the 19 May agreement.

3. Constitutional aspects.

4. Territorial aspects.

It is understood that the matters listed above will be dealt with concurrently and at an appropriate early state. Committees or working groups will be set up by interlocutors. Pending the establishment of committees or working groups the representative of the secretary general will normally call upon the interlocutors to discuss each of the above matters in the above order in consecutive meetings.

DENKTAS REJECTS ROLANDHIS STATEMENT ON TALKS RESUMPTION

TA311709 Ankara Domestic Service in Trukish 1400 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas made the following statement today in connection with the resumption of the intercommunal talks:

[Begin Denktas recording] Rolandhis has (?illusions). He keeps on forgetting that two national communities are involved in the Cyprus dispute. He thinks that his meeting with the Honorable Mr Waldheim will also be binding on the sovereign Turkish people in Cyprus. This is the reason for his disillusionment. So long as he refuses to see the Cyprus realities he will continue to be disillusioned. I do not know the issues discussed by Rolandhis and the Honorable Mr Waldheim on 4 and 7 February. This concerns Rolandhis himself. Therefore, we have not rejected anything concluded between the Honorable Mr Waldheim and Rolandhis. If the Honorable Mr Waldheim has submitted to us something concluded with Rolandhis we are not aware of it. Therefore, we cannot accept having rejected it.

By claiming that we have prevented the arrival in Cyprus of the Honorable Mr De Cuellar, Rolandhis has proved that he has illusions. Had the Honorable Mr De Cuellar believed that he could have made a beneficial visit to Cyprus, he would have come within the framework of a goodwill visit, and we would have met with him and told him the current realities. The opening speech to be delivered by the Honorable Mr Waldheim took final shape this week. This was submitted to us. We immediately accepted it. We accepted it unconditionally. Therefore, Rolandhis, by claiming that we have accepted what is in our interests and rejected what is not, is clearly lying. We have unconditionally accepted the Honorable Mr Waldheim's opening speech.

The Greek Cypriots have a precondition, which they want to include in the opening statement and which changes its meaning. We called on them to renounce this precondition. We called on them to unconditionally accept the statement, just as we have done. Our call is still valid. Rolandhis claims that we have rejected the two proposals he submitted yesterday. This is shameful. He is deceiving the Greek Cypriot people. The two proposals that he claims to have submitted are nothing but two worthless proposals, using Byzantine tactics, which reduce the meaning and value of Waldheim's statement to nothing. I believe that even the UN representatives, who brought the proposals to us, were ashamed. Our last word is again a call for them to unconditionally accept the recent Waldheim proposals and to return to the negotiating table. [end recording]

Rolandhis Replies

NC312131 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 31 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The foreign Minister of the republic, Mr Rolandhis, in a statement tonight documents with proof and events the latest developments concerning the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks, and simultaneously refutes a new statement made today by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas.

In his statement Mr Rolandhis discloses that on 4 and 7 February he and UN Secretary General Waldheim discussed a plan on the basis of which significant economic support would be granted to the Turkish Cypriots, works of mutual benefit would begin in all Cyprus based on the UN development program and the issue of Nicosia airport would be discussed. In exchange the inhabitants of Varosha would return and the Larnaca road would be opened while the talks would begin simultaneously.

In his statement Mr Rolandhis adds that Mr Waldheim described the plan as outstanding and said that it was the first time he had seen light and that we are on the right path. According to the foreign minister, foreign governments also reacted positively to this idea. Mr Rolandhis continues: On 20 February the Cyprus envoy at the United Nations informed the Cyprus Government that he was informed by the Secretariat General that the Turkish side had rejected this plan.

Regarding Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, Mr Rolandhis says that on 7 February he and Mr Waldheim agreed that it would be advisable for the visit to take place in the second half of February. The visit was canceled because the UN secretary general thought that it would not serve any purpose, considering the stand of the Turkish side. The Turkish Government, Mr Rolandhis adds, supported Denktas' position that there was no reason for Mr Perez de Cuellar to visit the region.

In his statement the foreign minister also says that Mr Denktas avoids referring to the secretary general's opening statement as it was first given to the two sides on 22 February by Mr Galindo-Pohl.

Mr Rolandhis adds: Mr Denktas rejected this opening statement by submitting extensive amendments, of which we were informed on 3 March by Mr Galindo-Pohl. The amendments that Mr Denktas suggested, the foreign minister stresses, completely altered the secretary general's opening statement. The Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side, he adds, have reacted positively to the secretary general's opening statement. The foreign minister adds: On 13 March the Cyprus UN ambassador informed me that Mr Waldheim was planning to send Mr Perez de Cuellar to Cyprus to promote the dialog and he wanted our opinion. The same day I replied to our ambassador that Mr Perez de Cuellar would be welcome. On 20 March I was informed that the mission would not take place because Turkey did not approve it. Mr Waldheim said the same thing to Cyprus' permanent UN representative on 22 March.

In light of the completely negative stand of the Turkish side, Mr Rolandhis continues, the Secretariat General, having no other way out, suggested a fresh opening statement by the secretary general on 28 March. This statement contained the Turkish positions of bizonality and security. The Secretariat General proposed that this statement contain our reservations, objections, and interpretation. In other words, because the Secretariat General knew that the text of the secretary general's statement contained basic positions of the Turkish Cypriot side, at the same time it proposed that we had the right to insert reservations because, as Mr Perez de Cuellar clearly said, there has never been a case in which the Secretariat General has adopted such a text without our having the opportunity to reserve and explain our position. Mr Denktas, Mr Rolandhis remarks, has found the opportunity of his life. He accepted the text of the statement that suited only him, and eliminated our right to reservation. He began to broadcast that he is conciliatory and to call on us to forget our reservations. The foreign minister says: I cannot imagine greater impudence.

In his statement Mr Rolandhis says that in the effort to find a solution we made two suggestions at the last moment: that either the secretary general's statement be amended adequately and the reservation that constituted an integral part of it be removed, or that we go to talks on the basis of the 19 May agreement without any agenda. These two proposals, which were made after the unacceptable behavior of Mr Denktas for 2 months, are described now as useless and as a Byzantine tactic. Mr Rolandhis concludes: Mr Denktas says somewhere in this statement that I must be ashamed of myself because I mislead the Greek Cypriots. I do not know what constitutes shame in his circle. Usually the invaders and thieves are the ones who are ashamed, not the victims of invasion whose rights were so crudely trampled upon.

INTERIOR MINISTER VENIAMIN RETURNS FROM ATHENS

NC301536 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 30 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Mr Veniamin has returned from Athens where he had talks with National Defense Minister Averof and other government officials on matters of common interest.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR ISTANBUL ON WAY TO LONDON

TA011051 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has left Cyprus by air today on his way to London. Denktas will stop over in Istanbul on his way to Britain. During his visit in London Denktas will participate in a conference on the subject of the prophet Muhammad to be organized by the European Islamic Union between 12 and 15 April. He will deliver the opening speech. From London, President Denktas will proceed to Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, to participate in the meeting of the World Islamic Conference to begin on 16 April.

I KATHIMERINI QUESTIONS WESTERN AID TO TURKEY

AT281445 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Mar 80 p 5 AT

[Editorial: "Financing Conquests?"]

[Text] Continuing his world tour as the collector of donations, amounts and credits from East and West for economic aid to Turkey, Federal Republic of Germany Minister of Finance Matthoefer stopped in the Greek capital where he had talks with Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and Foreign Minister G. Rallis. Naturally, the object of these talks was the linkage between the granting of massive economic aid to Turkey and the problem of Greek-Turkish differences and the balance of power between the two countries.

Before we deal with the contents of the talks between Greek officials and Matthoefer we shall note the fact that, we at least, are not aware in the annals of international life of a precedent similar to the tour of the German finance minister. We do not think it has ever happened that the minister of finance of a great and powerful country toured the countries of the world to collect funds destined for another country which is inactive, does not exert any efforts and awaits for the results of the efforts and fundraising of others acting on its behalf. Let us put aside sentimentalities and theoretical viewpoints--which have no place in the politics of our era which is characterized by the blunt comparison of interests--and let us pore over this phenomenon in order to study it. It is good to learn lessons from our adversary because it is true that although international conditions and its geographic position have made Turkey "a state to be supplicated" and in the eyes of the well-known strong factors of the international arena have elevated its significance, Ankara's dealings and diplomacy are not alien to the phenomenon. If we ponder the problem cooly, without prejudice and rid of psychoses and other "distorting lenses" of the past, we shall draw conclusions which are most useful and of great significance regarding the motives and the "dynamics" of the positions of all "interested parties" and the repercussions--well known--which they have had on the Greek-Turkish dispute and, more specifically, on Turkey's stance toward the Greek area. These conclusions will naturally extend to cover the issue of our country's stance, tactics and methodology.

Now let us come to the issue of our leaders' talks with Matthoefer. The German minister--according to the relevant statement--explained the economic situation in Turkey to Karamanlis and the reasons why an effort is being made to strengthen this country economically. The Greek prime minister drew Matthoefer's attention to the need, on the one hand of not disturbing the proportion in the military aid that is given by the FRG to Greece and Turkey and, on the other, of not permitting Turkey to use the economic aid in such a way that will upset the current correlation of power between the two countries. Matthoefer assured the prime minister that the German Government takes Greek interests into consideration when formulating its policy in this area.

We have stressed in the past that it is the prerogative of the West--and of anyone else--to conclude that the support and economic restoration of Turkey serve the interests of the Western world both in this specific area and more broadly. After all, Greece does not desire the economic misery of the Turkish people--or any other people. However, what Greece is entitled to demand from Turkey's sponsors is that the aid which will be provided for Turkey's economic restoration not be channeled into arms (which in fact will be aimed against Greece and not against the proven adversaries of the Atlantic alliance) with a resultant disturbance in the balance of power with Greece. It is being declared that the product of this unprecedented international fundraising for Turkey will be given to it exclusively for its economic support and restoration. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, state budgets are unitary and nobody, without specific and effective controls, can avert the at least partial funneling of the amounts that are being given as economic aid to the military expenses account. For this reason there should be specific guarantees amenable to control.

The "touchstone" will be the Turkish military presence in Cyprus. This will judge the sincerity and the true content, not only of Turkey's but of its financiers' intentions, because it is contradictory, incongruous and unacceptable for a country to ask for help because it is sinking economically and at the same time to maintain an expensive military occupation and presence of conquest--in fact, illegal and internationally condemned--in another country. If the West is truly interested in economically restoring Turkey and closing the rift in the Atlantic alliance's southeastern wing, the first thing it must do is ask Ankara to withdraw the Turkish military presence on Cyprus and put an end to the expensive military preparations aimed at Greece and not, we repeat, at the proven and "defined" adversaries of the alliance. In any case, a primary and indispensable condition should be the immediate beginning of a true and substantive procedure to achieve a reasonable and generally acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem; otherwise economic aid to Turkey will be tantamount to financing its conquest in Cyprus and its expansionist designs against Greece.

The issue of the economic aid to Turkey affords the West a unique opportunity and possibility to solve the entire crisis in the area, the only cause of which has been Ankara's chauvinistic predatoriness. The sincerity of the assurances about the maintenance of the balance of power and so forth between Greece and Turkey will be judged from deeds in this direction. We are sure the Greek Government will not remain inactive in view of the conditions, possibilities and opportunities which this economic aid to Turkey is creating...

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK GRANTS LOAN

AT281444 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Mar 80 AT

[Text] The timely absorption of the $350 million that has been given to Greece by the EEC has been completed in accordance with the second financial protocol. The agreement for the final part of this sum, that is, $26 million was signed today in Luxembourg by the European Investment Bank and ETA [Hellenic Industrial Development Bank]. As Minister for EEC Affairs Kondoyioryis announced, the agreement was signed by Vice Chairman of the European Investment Bank (Ross) and Managing Director of ETA Ghondikas.

This loan is the fourth that has been concluded between the European Investment Bank and ETA, which has absorbed $70 million so far. Of the $350 million provided by the second financial protocol between Greece and the EEC, $60 million was given as free aid for the payment of interest on loans that were used for infrastructure projects and for studies of development projects.

After our accession to the EEC, Kondoyioryis said, every year our country will be able to draw from the European bank much larger sums in the form of loans for the financing of new productive investments in industry and in infrastructure projects.

Meanwhile, the EEC ministers of agriculture have been conferring since yesterday in Brussels but have yet to fix the new prices for the Community's agricultural produce for the period 1980-1981, which is also of interest to Greece. These prices will come into force for our country on 1 January 1981, that is, immediately after Greece's accession.

OFFICIALS REACT TO USSR 'MISINTERPRETATION' OF DEFENSE PACT

TA311639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Text] It has been announced that misinterpretations are being made about the installations cited in the defense and economic cooperation agreement signed between Turkey and the United States, and it has been recalled that the installations in question were established for Turkey's defense needs and that they are under the direction of Turkish commanders. In an article on this issue published 2 days ago, the official Soviet news agency TASS alleged that the United States was trying to drag Turkey into its military preparations in the Middle East.

The Foreign Ministry information director general, Ambassador Savlet Aktug, told ANATOLIA agency that it would be useful to recall the statement by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen a while ago about the misinterpretations and suspicion-arousing reports about the installations. Commenting on an article published in PRAVDA, the official organ of the CPSU, on 27 February, Foreign Minister Erkmen recalled that Turkey was a member of a collective defense system. He said that the installations had been established as part of Turkey's defense requirements and that they were under the direction of Turkish commanders. Erkmen also stressed that Turkey was no one's police station.

GUNAYDIN CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW OF PACT

NC010831 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 30 Mar 80 p 5 NC

["The Situation in Ankara" column by Tedman Erel: "The Peace Angel of the West"]

[Excerpts] We do not wish to venture any advance comment on the advantages and disadvantages of this [U.S.-Turkish defense] agreement, which we know very little about apart from the official statements, which do not seem to be highly satisfactory. Looking at it generally, we might say that allowing another country to establish military bases on one's own territory is hazardous, and particularly so if these bases afford a giant on the other side of the ocean the possibility of watching and threatening another giant who happens to be our nextdoor neighbor. Small allies like us stand to suffer harm from the clashes of giants. And yet, Turkey appears to have linked its defense in this spirit. But are the rules of the game properly observed? What is Turkey, which has chosen to be involved in such a bargain, getting and what is it giving? Is control of the bases adequate? Have adequate guarantees been obtained so that the bases will not be used outside NATO objectives and against Middle East countries? Answering a question from a journalist after the signing of the agreement, our foreign minister said that "the military aid to Turkey is not adequate." If this agreement will not fully resolve the problems of our armed forces, how will the deficiencies be met?

We have a right to know the answers to all these questions. However, we must darw attention to a positive point at this juncture: Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has abandoned his earlier hesitancy and has announced that this agreement will be submitted to parliament for ratification. It is not clear, however, whether only the basic agreement signed by Erkmen will be submitted to parliament or whether the entire agreement, including the supplementary parts signed by a competent officer of the general staff, will be submitted. In fact, the proper thing to do is to submit the entire agreement in all its details. If parliament examines all the details of the agreement and is satisfied, it then ratifies it on behalf of our nation. If certain points have to be kept secret, then parliament meets in camera. This aspect of the matter will be discussed by parliament and also by public opinion. The decision in principle of the government to submit the agreement to parliament for ratification leaves the door open for control on the nation's behalf.

In reality, the government showed reluctance over this matter. At the TV press conference in which we also participated, Foreign Minister Erkmen stated that the agreement would be brought to the knowledge of parliament. When asked whether the agreement would also be submitted for ratification, the foreign minister gave a vague answer. This meant that the agreement might or might not be submitted for ratification.

Now we have reached a point where the ball is being passed to parliament, which should try to make a proper evaluation of this pass. The matter is very important and must be handled prudently.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NARCOTICS AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA

TA271646 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 27 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 27 Mar (AA)--The cabinet has approved an agreement signed with Bulgaria for cooperation against smuggling goods across the border. The 5-year agreement provides for exchange of information, samples and documents on acts of "illegal transfer of goods" across the border and on the identity of persons involved. The two countries will also cooperate between themselves and with relevant international organizations against trafficking in narcotics.

LEGISLATORS FAIL TO ELECT PRESIDENT IN FURTHER VOTES

TA311700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The ninth and tenth rounds of voting for a president by the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today produced no results. RPP Senator from Ankara Ibrahim Ozturk was the only candidate in the voting. Ozturk received 45 votes in the ninth round, in which only 385 legislators participated. Presidentially appointed Senator Muhsin Batur, who is a member of the RRP Senate group, received 48 votes, although he was not a candidate. Justice Party Ankara Deputy Ismail Hakki Koyluoglu received 34 votes. There were 211 blank ballots; 36 votes were distributed among legislators who were not candidates; and 11 ballots were declared void. The votes were not counted in the tenth round because there was no quorum. The assembly will continue to vote for a president tomorrow.

ERBAKAN SPEAKS ON ELECTIONS, TERRORISM

TA291755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan has said the country will solve its problems and achieve tranquility after the election of a president. Erbakan was speaking at the rally organized by his party in Izmir. He said: I do not seek to slander any particular party. It is a matter of 638 parliamentarians electing a president. There are two conflicting mentalities in the parliament. Our people want a president with a national view. Our people are in favor of terminating the Western mentality. Pointing out that a large majority in the parliament favors the national view, Erbakan continued: Do not support false mentalities as if you are supporting football teams. For the past 50 years our nation has been running from one party to another. The people tried Ecevit. However, he could not do anything. Demirel promised a full shopping bag and a full cooking pot, and everything was exposed after 100 days.

In the last part of his speech Erbakan referred to the continuing terrorism in the country and said: Are we at war? Even a battle does not involve as many bombs. It is impossible to walk through the streets of Istanbul after dark. There are quarters in Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara which are impossible to enter. There are provinces in eastern Anatolia which are impossible to enter.

TCP DENIES TIES WITH ALLEGED NEW 'MAOIST' PARTY

TA290838 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Means of Escalating Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] A new Maoist terrorist party has been launched into the market: the so-called Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party [Turkiye Devrimci Komunist Partisi]. In the pamphlets it distributes this so-called party claims to be a continuation of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] founded by Mustafa Suphi and his friends. It also claims that by existing it fulfills the wishes of the leaders of the THKO [Turkish Peoples' Liberation Army]. It is already obvious that this small party which, it is alleged, was founded by the partisans of the Maoist Terrorist People's Liberation Group [Halkin Kurtulusu Grubu] will be used by the ruling classes to escalate terrorism by making the TCP--whose respectability is increasingly growing in the country and which is beginning to be accepted as the real alternative in the hearts of the masses because of its continuous and determined struggle--seem the center of terrorism.

Our assessment was confirmed by a report published in the 25 March issue of the fascist newspaper HERGUN. First, this newspaper announced that this Maoist terrorist party was established. Secondly by publishing the provocative report that this small party will begin its attacks throughout the country on 30 March on the orders of the TCP, the newspaper tried to slander the TCP with the terrorism organized by the ruling classes and directed by MIT [National Intelligence Organization] and the CIA.

This terrorist organization does not and cannot have anything to do with the principles and ideals set forward by the TCP's founder Mustafa Suphi and his friends who struggled and died for them, nor with Leninist party norms and principles. As for the allegation that the establishment of this Maoist terrorist organization fulfilled the wishes of the leaders of the THKO, let us immediately point out that even though they resorted to the wrong struggle methods, Deniz Gezmis, Husyin Inan, Yusuf Aslan and the others struggled for the country's independence against imperialism, NATO, the bilateral agreements and the bases. They never fell into the quagmire of anticommunism and anti-Sovietis. Those who swim in this quagmire, those who attack the TCP, the Soviet Union--which is the fortress of peace in the world and the foundation of the world communist movement and of the national liberation wars--and the other socialist countries cannot be their [THKO leaders'] heirs.

Those who emerge with the name of Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party can only play one role: that of being a means of aggression in the hands of the reactionary ruling classes against the working class, the progressive and democratic forces and against the TCP. The working class, the progressive and democratic forces and our people are already aware of the true character of this nest of provocateurs.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA--Turkey and Romania signed today in Ankara a protocol on agricultural cooperation and exchange of technological knowhow. The protocol envisages the exchange of seeds, planting materials, publications, scientific documents and experts between the research and production departments of the two countries' agricultural ministries. The protocol also stipulates that the two countries will cooperate in various fields of agriculture such as the food and fodder industry and chicken, grain, corn, sunflower, flower and fish production as well as pesticides. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA]

AUSTRIA

CARDINAL KOENIG WRITES TO BREZHNEV ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION

AU311225 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20-30 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["PEW," KATHPRESS report: "Cardinal Koenig to Brezhnev: 'Grant Freedom of Religion'"]

[Text] Vienna/Salzburg (PEW, KATHPRESS)--"In his capacity as chairman of the Austrian bishops conference, but also as an Austrian citizen" Cardinal Koenig has appealed to Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev to "review and to newly formulate the interpretation of the term freedom of religion" in the spirit of the Helsinki documents.

In his letter written in Russian, which was handed over to the Soviet Embassy in Italy, the cardinal states: "I know your Constituion which in article 52 guarantees the citizens freedom of conscience and grants them the right to belong to any religion and to perform acts of worship. However, I also know the attitude of your party, which regards religion as a harmful element in public and social life. Hence you interpret freedom of religion merely as freedom to perform acts of worship." However, freedom of religion, as understood by other countries, means that adults and young people can publicly profess their religious faith without fear, Cardinal Koenig adds. He also appeals to Brezhnev to release three imprisoned Orthodox priests.

In Salzburg [no date given] about 1,000 Catholics, headed by Archbishop Berg and Bishops Mayr and Wagner, staged a silent protest march against the persecution of priests and other believers in the USSR and for the granting of freedom of religion in accordance with human rights.

FRANCE

GISCARD SENDS MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR ON HOSTAGES

LD311242 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the matter of the hostages, Valery Giscard d'Estaing today sent a message to Iranian President Bani-Sadr reminding him of the need to find an early solution to the problem of the U.S. citizens held in Tehran.

AIR FORCE TO RECEIVE MODIFIED MIRAGE FIGHTERS

LD311315 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MONDE in French on 27 March 1980 carries on page 8 an 800-word Jacques Isnard report on modifications to the design of the French Mirage-2000 aircraft and the delay in producing the aircraft's radar systems. Isnard reports that "the French Air Force will receive its first Mirage-2000 fighters in mid-1983 with an intermediate-generation radar system, not to be the definitive radar, which will be supplied only after May 1985." Isnard mentions that the aerodynamic qualities of the Mirage-2000 have had to be improved, that the engine's tuning at high altitude and low speed has had to be modified and that the thrust of the engine has has had to be increased. Isnard then describes the three different radar systems which will be produced in stages--the multifunction Doppler radar becoming operational in 1983, the Pulse Doppler radar in 1985 and the Antilope-5 radar in 1986. The French Air Force is expected to receive 400 Mirage-2000 planes with the three different radar systems.

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Western Europe

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E. TURKESTAN DELEGATE SUBMITS PROPOSAL TO WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS

NC010658 Nicosia Turkish Cypriot News Bulletin in English 28 Mar 80 p 6 NC

["Full text" of "proposal" by Ismail Cengiz, "representative of East Turkestan," presented on 27 March to the eighth session of World Muslim Congress in Famagusta]

[Text] In this 8th world session of the World Muslim Congress, for the sake of the future of the whole Muslim world we see that it is the primary duty of the delegates and the spokesmen of the congress to make a deep investigation on the subject of "World Muslim Minorities."

From this point of view the World Muslim Congress, who evaluated the problems of Cyprus, Palestine, Kashmir, Eritrea, Philippines and South African states as a "basic problem," must also take into consideration the problems of the nations and communities whose countries in which 160 million Muslims are living were captured and ruined by communist China, Russia, Greece and Bulgaria.

The Muslims of the east Turkestan who are in misery under the tyranny of communist China have to put in front of the congress the following humble requests just for obtaining the "ridha" of Allah:

1. The name of "East-Turkestan," with a population of 20 million under the oppressive rule of communist China, is being changed as "Xinjiang" and left to be forgotten. The name of east Turkestan is not Xinjiang but is east Turkestan. For this reason the Muslim countries are kindly requested not to accept the name Xinjiang and to be decisive on this matter.

2. Any kind of visit, whether touristic or not, is not allowed to and from east Turkestan. The Muslim countries are requested to take steps for obtaining free visits and movements of the Turkestani refugees in order to visit their relatives in their homelands.

3. The Muslim faith and prayers in east Turkestan have been abolished. The freedom of religion must be given to the 20 million Muslims in Turkestan in order to perform their prayers freely. The Muslims of east Turkestan, who are in a great need of our holy book, Koran, must have it sent to them.

4. For the purpose of learning the affairs of the Muslims of the east Turkestan a delegation of the World Muslim Congress must be sent to east Turkestan.

We hope and pray to Allah the Almighty that the above demands and wishes of the 20 million east Turkestan Muslims will be met with the sympathy of the World Muslim Congress in its 8th world session and a decision will be taken. We pray to Allah that this congress be useful and successful for the whole Muslim world.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES CARTER'S LACK OF LEADERSHIP

DW281135 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Mar 80 p 6 DW

[Thomas Kielinger article: "More Trouble Than Loyalty"]

[Text] What are the anxieties that might have driven the shah out of Panama--did he have the feeling that he is no longer adequately protected in the American hemisphere?

How come the voters in New York and Connecticut have so thoroughly overcome their dislike for Kennedy, which they had shared with the rest of the nation for weeks? Have they suddenly discovered reliability, clarity and force of leadership in him--or were they not seized by doubts about the reliability of the leadership of the incumbent in the White House?

If it is true that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is toying with the idea of resigning shortly, is it really just his longing for his law practice or has he given up over the foreign policy zigzags of his president?

The United States finds itself in a serious leadership crisis which reduces confidence throughout the world and promotes a worldwide movement away from the United States. The picture which we see in Washington today is fragmented, without any force to inspire. We are face to face with a presidency which elicits more trouble than loyalty, more frustration than calm, more protest than acclamation.

The Israelis refuse to comply with a White House request to postpone all plans pertaining to settlements in occupied Arab territories until 26 May. They are doing this in observance of the old poker player's rule that you try to stake out your own position as far as possible prior to another round of negotiations at a summit level. But they are doing this also because they have lost confidence in the U.S. Middle East policy owing to Washington's erratic tactics in the United Nations, which tactics are still as incomprehensible as they were before.

The alliance partners, foremost of all France, have been flirting with a political role independent from the Americans to an increasing extent for quite some time now. Granted, this development began prior to the era of the Carter administration. Yet we cannot overlook the fact that Carter's foreign policy is enhancing the inclination toward a process of deserting Washington. The President has neglected the most elementary rules of coordination with the alliance. Now the Europeans have prepared their own Middle East initiative in the event, deemed nearly certain, that the autonomy negotiations between Israel and Egypt fail. And there is no such thing as the solidarity of Europe on post-Afghanistan policy.

The lack of backing in the alliance is now beginning to trigger repercussions in the United States. The U.S. sports organizations, and even top Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, are voicing doubts about the prudence of the Olympic boycott. If we are the only nation that ultimately stays away from the games, they say, then the moral claim of having boycotted Moscow because of Afghanistan will be neutralized by our isolation. They say that there must be something about our position that is not convincing, that is untenable, which explains why it has been followed so little on a worldwide basis.

There is no reason to applaud the Europeans for their inability to produce solidarity with the United States. France's egotism deserves no laurel wreath, nor does Bonn's balancing act. France, at least since the time of Charles de Gaulle, is aptly described by the New York TIMES in its editorial on Wednesday: These days it would be easier to push the Elysee Palace through the eye of a needle than for any French president to be caught alining himself with the United States.

The question must be asked, however: How much did the U.S. President contribute to undermining the respect for the leading American power in Paris, Bonn or elsewhere? Even De Gaulle, despite all the anti-American resentment, maintained a bit of respect for John F. Kennedy.

Eventually there are the Americans themselves: Many of them are losing patience with regard to Jimmy Carter's attempts to govern. They continue to be upset by the ayatollah's frenzy in Tehran. They find it shameful to leave the shah, an ally for 37 long years, to the care of an endangered ally such as Egypt's As-Sadat. They do not have a patent recipe either for solving the hostage affair, but many are no longer favorably impressed with the President, giving the crisis as an excuse, virtually holing up in the White House "bunker." And eventually the grumbling will increase over an inflation that cannot be tamed and which is beginning to lower the living standard of the man in the street--and Washington's worldwide ability to maneuver.

These are times of permanent crises, times of erosion of the American claim for leadership. The election campaign does not inspire anybody--it does not seem to produce candidates with an electrifying strength to convince. For the time being the American ship of state is drifting along.

Many things give the impression of being very transitory--tomorrow many things, such as the results of the primaries, may be different. It still seems unimaginable for a president not to be able to gain renomination and reelection. But if he is able to manage, it will probably be because of the advantage of his being in office, and because nobody better seems to be available. Carter has experienced heights, but they have come about due to events--he has not managed, as did Churchill, to create inspiration in a crisis. The people have rallied around their President, and now they are still standing and waiting. Once the events fade, the president will also fade, but the people feel that the events were not supposed to fade, and that makes many of them impatient and irritated. Carter, the man without exceptional qualities, the man who reverses himself over and over again, does not merely not look like a leader, he really is not leading yet.

FRG EFFORTS IN TEHRAN HOSTAGE AFFAIR WEIGHED

OW011102 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 1 Apr 80 DW

[Press review on European efforts to help in U.S. hostage problem]

[Excerpt] Discussing the Iranian conflict, STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN says in part: The dance which is currently being performed on the various international stages over the liberation of the U.S. hostages in Tehran is a masterpiece of diplomatic coordination. This remains so even if the smart alecks and agitators in the U.S. election campaign are doing their best to expose U.S. President Carter to ridicule. It is a fact, meanwhile, that not a single critic can show a different way out of the dilemma. By the force of circumstances Carter, after long inner struggles, made up his mind to give a restrained admission to guilt for actual or alleged sins for which he is the least culpable. The United States thinks that the actual or alleged admission of U.S. misdeeds will be sufficient to help Tehran save face. In the United States, too, the anticipated release of the hostages will divert attention from the fact that an admission of guilt has been given as a price for it. There is no doubt in Washington that in the event Carter's efforts fail, other voices will be heard. Carter will then find it very difficult to refrain from using the extensive sanctions that have been mentioned.

L'UNITA: PCI WILL NOT ATTEND CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN CP'S

AU02C828 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 2 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) announced today in the party daily L'UNITA that it has no intention to attend the proposed conference of European communist parties to discuss installation of new missile systems in Western Europe. The conference was proposed by the French and Polish Communist parties. The Spanish Communist Party has already announced that it will not attend.

L'UNITA said that the conference "risks not only being hardly useful but actually damaging to the very objectives of detente and disarmament in whose name it is being proposed.

"The question is whether a conference of only communists is the most suitable forum to discuss the problems of peace and disarmament. Wide debate on these issues is underway in Europe, with the participation of communist parties as well as socialist and social democrat parties, Catholic movements and organizations as well as other groups. The debate concerns not only a joint action for peace but also the methods to make such an action possible and effective.

"A conference of communist parties would give the impression of isolating communist parties from this wide grouping. Moreover, the various communist parties have different positions toward the issues at hand. Some of them are in the lead of nations that have large quantities of armaments and constitute one of the two military blocs present on the continent. Other parties, such as ours, are in a completely different situation. Therefore, our responsibility and duties towards disarmament are different," L'UNITA concluded.

PCI LEADERS ON PCF ATTACKS, RESUMPTION OF CHINESE CONTACTS

AU011955 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 1 (ANSA)--Two leading members of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) today rejected recent attacks from the French Communists with one of them admitting that the PCI's policy of "unitary intentions" could be taken to refer additionally to the imminent resumption of summit contacts between the Italian and the Chinese communists.

The PCI recently came under heavy fire from the pro-Moscow secretary of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, for a meeting between PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and French Socialist Party Secretary Francois Mitterrand. The meeting sparked Marchais' ire because Mitterrand is his closet rival for the allegiance of the French leftwing vote and because, unlike himself, Berlinguer has consistently dissented from Moscow on problems such as the Afghan crisis.

Interviewed for this morning's issue of the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA, the head of the PCI's foreign bureau, Gian Carlo Pajetta made it clear that there was no question of his party "supporting Mitterrand against Marchais".

"But at the same time", he said, "we would not understand, and it would be impossible to conceive, a veto from Marchais. If we say to all the communist parties that unity with the socialists is something of extreme importance, we are clearly not going to go to any socialist party to talk badly about the communist, or vice versa. We also go with unitary intentions".

Elsewhere in the interview, Pajetta admitted that this concept of "unitary intentions" could also be taken as referring to the spirit with which Berlinguer will visit China in the near future, marking the official resumption of inter-party relations broken off under the pressures of the Soviet-Chinese split many years ago.

"I hope we shall also find understanding among those who may not be enthusiastic, or may have more than a little doubt, over this initiative of ours," Pajetta said on Berlinguer's trip to Beijing.

As for the PCI's relations with Moscow and the Soviet Party, Pajetta said they could be described as consisting of "full autonomy of judgement and movement". Other factors which Pajetta saw as reflecting the PCI's policy of "unitary intentions" and the need for "usefully working together" included Eurocommunism, the attempt to give the West European communist parties their own, independent line.

"We have always considered the foundation of Eurocommunism as being a unitary policy towards the socialist parties in Europe", he said, "and, as far as Italy is concerned, towards the democratic popular movement that refers back to Catholicism". We have never considered it (Eurocommunism) as a banner for the entrenchment and isolation of the communists. On the contrary, we have seen it as overcoming the residues of conceptions and methods that could isolate us".

Knowledgeable observers of the PCI said it was no coincidence that concepts similar to those of "unitary intentions" and "usefully working together" should also mark an editorial published in this morning's edition of the party daily, L'UNITA.

The article signed by a member of the PCI's steering committee, Giorgio Napolitano, carried the title, "A More United Left Serves Europe and Peace".

Like Pajetta's more informal remarks to LA REPUBLICA, Napolitano laid the stress on the need for overcoming the historical divergencies between socialist and communists, especially before pressures from conservatives for a return to the cold war in Europe. He also cited not only the PCI's contact with Mitterrand, but also with West German Social Democrat Willy Brandt and various other socialist and social democrat parties, including the British Laborites, indignantly rejecting charges that these were merely "cunning maneuvers" to open the doors of the Rome government to Communist participation.

According to the observers, Napolitano's editorial [words indistinct] a more formal statement than Pajetta's interview, of the PCI's reply to Marchais, possibly a smoke-signal for Moscow too.

PCI DELEGATION'S VISIT TO INDIA REPORTED

LD310911 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 22 Mar 80 p 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCI Delegation Visits Indira Gandhi"]

[Text] Rome--The PCI delegation, composed of Central Committee member Comrade Giuliano Pajetta and Comrade Carlo Guelfi of the Economic Policy Studies Center Steering Committee, which has spent 2 weeks in India, returned to Rome yesterday.

In New Delhi the PCI delegation had meetings with the Communist Party of India [CPI] Secretariat, with the CPI-Marxist Politburo and with the Congress Party secretary in charge of international affairs, Buta Singh.

Comrades Giuliano Pajetta and Guelfi were received by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, to whom they conveyed a personal message from Enrico Berlinguer. There followed a lenghty and cordial conversation on the problems of the international situation and of both countries.

The PCI delegation, which had several meetings with figures from the political, academic and journalistic worlds, travelled next to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala: In these cities it met with representatives of leftwing Indian parties and had broad talks with the prime ministers of the western Bengal and Kerala governments.

The Indian newspapers gave prominent coverage to the PCI delegation's visit, stressing the delegation's foreign policy stances and the significance of official contacts between the PCI and the CPI-Marxists and between the PCI and the Congress Party.

RED BRIGADES COMMANDO ATTACKS DC MEETING IN MILAN

AU020845 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Milan, April 2 (ANSA)--A "Red Brigades" commando raided a Christian Democrat (DC) local party headquarters in Milan last night, kneecapping four persons. The commando was made up of three or four persons, including a woman. They had guns equipped with silencers. Before leaving the "DC" office they took the documents of the thirty-odd persons who were attending a meeting.

The kneecapped victims are former Deputy Nadir Tedeschi, 52, a member of the national party leadership; Eros Robbiani, 50, secretary of the local party office and two other members.

The commando sprayed slogans on the walls such as "Honor to our members who have been killed," in reference to four members of the "Red Brigades" urban guerrillas organization killed in a shoot-out with police in Genoa a few days ago.

INDUSTRIAL TURNOVER UP 24.2 PERCENT IN 1979

AU290910 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Rome, March 29 (ANSA)--Italy's industrial turnover for 1979 rose 24.2 percent compared to the previous year.

The large increase was chalked up in the chemical industries (up 42.5 percent), followed by textiles (32.4 percent), the working on non-metallic minerals (25.7 percent), metallurgy (up 20.4 percent), the mechanical industry (up 20 percent), food (17.8) and the construction of means of transport (13.3 percent).

The central statistics board also noted that December 1979 showed an increase in the general index of industrial turnover (calculated in terms of sales expressed in current prices) of 27.8 percent compared to the like month in 1978.

BELGIAN PREMIER SUPPORTS CSCE FOLLOWUP CONFERENCE

LD020709 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Mar 80 pp 3-4 LD

[Unattributed report on Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens 25 March press conference in Madrid: "CSCE Must Be Held"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 25 March--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens held a press conference this afternoon in the Madrid hotel where he is staying, at which he explained the scope of his contacts with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. "The talks," he said, "took place in a cordial and relaxed atmosphere and were characterized by a climate of trust and friendly frankness." He explained that the main topics at the talks were the Mideast situation, the international implications of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the CSCE in Madrid, current EEC problems and Latin America and its relations with Europe.

"It is a fact that the Spanish Government maintains special and traditional relations with the Arab world," Prime Minister Martens said; "Prime Minister Suarez explained to me that his government's desire is to continue reasserting these relations and to use them to improve relations between Europe and the Arab countries and between the United States and the Arab countries. They will also aid the peace process which must become established in the area."

With regard to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its consequences, Martens said that both he and his Foreign Minister Simonet "explained to Prime Minister Suarez and Minister Oreja the idea of the neutral status suggested by the Nine--that is, the USSR's withdrawal, the establishment of a government which will declare its neutrality and the noninterference of the superpowers and the other countries of the area."

On the subject of the CSCE, Mr Martens said that "the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan modifies the prospects for the Madrid conference, but it is desirable that it take place, and this stance is shared by the Nine and the other Western countries. Furthermore, we believe that the conference must be at ministerial level, that a balance must be maintained among the various baskets--human rights, the economy, detente--and last, that it is desirable that the military aspect of defense be the subject of a subsequent conference."

Spain's EEC Entry

The Belgian prime minister described the present situation within the EEC as follows: "The most important problems at present are Britain's participation in the EEC budget and the 1980 agricultural prices and budget." With regard to Spain's membership, he said: "Spain is determined to multiply its contacts of political cooperation with the nine member countries and Belgium is in favor of such consultations. Spain does not want to act as a bridge or an intermediary between Europe and Latin America, but to draw Europe and Latin America closer together. It views the situation in Central America with concern and believes that Europe must have a presence in Nicaragua to prevent the Soviets and Cubans from being the only ones active there."

In answer to questions from several journalists, Prime Minister Martens explained that Spain's possible NATO membership is a subject which exclusively concerns the Spanish Government and that it was not discussed in his talks with Prime Minister Suarez. He also said that Spain has an important role to play in resolving the Mideast crisis and that they did not discuss with Suarez the need for Spain to open diplomatic relations with Israel if it wants to join the EEC.

TORRIJOS ARRIVES, SAYS SHAH LEFT VOLUNTARILY

PA012246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2141 GMT 1 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Palma de Mallorca, 1 Apr (EFE)--Omar Torrijos, commander of the National Guard and former president of Panama, said here today that the former shah of Iran left Panama of his own free will and that he had not been pressured to leave. Torrijos arrived here today to spend Easter with one of his daughters. In a brief statement to newsmen at his hotel, Torrijos said the shah's stay on Contadora Island had cost him "the same as any other first-class tourist."

He said the Panama Canal now nets the nation $250 million a year instead of the $2 million it was formerly producing. He said this triumph was due not only to himself; it should be [words indistinct] to this and previous generations who had all worked toward this goal.

He was asked if he thought civil war in El Salvador is inevitable. He replied that he thinks if the three armed groups get together and agree to a 1-week truce, they could start constructive talks.

He said King Juan Carlos, Adolfo Suarez, and Felipe Gonzalez, whom he labeled as pilot, copilot and navigator, "have guaranteed a happy landing," and that "Spain needs the three of them."

EL PAIS VIEWS SPANISH, U.S. ATTITUDES ON AMITY TREATY

LD020719 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Mar 80 p 15 LD

[Pablo Sebastian article: "Madrid Prepares To Negotiate New Treaty With Washington Outside NATO Issue"]

[Text] Spain's relations with the United States are undergoing a period of uncertainty, as a result of the new Spanish democratic situation, the ongoing crisis in international relations and the ambiguous diplomatic stances of the Washington and Madrid governments in their respective foreign policies. It is in this unstable and changing situation that the first exploratory Spanish-U.S. talks on the renegotiation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two sides, which expires in September 1981, will begin 18 April.

These negotiations are beginning from conflicting starting positions. Washington believes that the treaty should be signed and that, in addition, Spain should join NATO, in parallel or simultaneously, whereas Madrid currently regards the bilateral negotiations as having priority and as being unconnected with the NATO issue. These stances are implied, at least by the opinions of senior officials of the U.S. State and Defense departments and of the Santa Cruz Palace [Spanish Foreign Ministry], where the first preliminary reports on the future of Spanish-U.S. contractual relations have now been drawn up.

It has been noted in Washington and Madrid that this time the negotiations will be tough, real, and (taking into account the significance for defense of the future treaty or agreement), will require Spain's early formulation of a national defense or security plan (the so-called joint defense objective is being studied).

In the new dialog the Spanish Government will for the first time seek to secure a worthy and balanced agreement which will cause to be forgotten the unpleasantness of the agreements imposed by Washington on the Spanish people in the past, taking advantage of the political weakness abroad of Franco's regime, to which it gave its unconditional support.

In Washington competent interlocutors at the State Department and Pentagon emphasize that a new U.S.-Spanish treaty should never be regarded as a substitute for Spain's entry into NATO. The Carter administration asserts that the two things are complementary and compatible, and, if possible, should be almost simultaneous. They can see no possibility of Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance and not its integrated defense system (NATO), after the French model, and add that if the prospect of joining NATO forms part of a real plan on the part of the Madrid government, this should be taken into account during the negotiations.

They say at the Pentagon: "Spain's membership in the alliance's defense planning committee could appreciably alter the military content of the treaty." Both at the State Department and at the Pentagon we were cited the position of Portugal and Greece--both of which are in NATO and have bilateral treaties with the United States--as being comparable with that of Spain.

At the Santa Cruz Palace the stance is firmer and more cautious this time. In the circles close to Minister Oreja, the night in Washington when Fernando Maria Castiella said "no" to a one-sided agreement presented to him by the Americans--a stance which then cost him his sudden dismissal by Franco--has not been forgotten. There is also awareness that the Spanish democratic situation will make possible "another" kind of negotiations, very different from previous negotiations, and although it is acknowledged that the Iran and Afghanistan crises could be used by Washington to bring moral pressure to bear on Spain, it is added that these situations also enhance Spain's strategic position and strengthen it for a dialog which is expected to be lengthy and tough.

Spanish Stance

At the Foreign Ministry in Madrid the process is viewed as follows:

1--The Spanish Government deems it necessary to negotiate a new agreement with the United States, and under no circumstances to renew or extend the existing agreement, which is claimed to be imbalanced in favor of the United States.

2--Apparently, the normal thing would be for the new agreement to have the status of a treaty, although the possibility that it could now resume its former description as an agreement is not ruled out. It is known that the U.S. Senate does not seem prepared to extend the so-called grants or financial aid as compensation in bilateral treaties with other states, and less so for Spain, which is a democratic and developed country. Nor does Spain wish to receive these donations, which are difficult to justify in our case. For this reason, the description of the agreement remains unresolved.

3--It is stated at the Santa Cruz Palace that the negotiation of the treaty should remain completely separate from and outside the NATO issue, despite the fact that the United States will attempt repeatedly to raise and pursue both issues simultaneously. The elimination of any mention of NATO in the text will also be sought.

4--In the new agreement, Spain will attempt to secure greater control over the presence of foreign troops and military forces on our territory. There is talk of the possibility of reducing this presence, and the possibility that the closure of the Torrejon Base, which is very close to the Spanish capital, will be requested, because of the military risks of confrontation or an accident occasioned by this base, is not ruled out. [paragraph continues]

Greater control over the use of the joint bases by the Americans, to confine their range of action to the eastern sphere (U.S. interest in the bilateral treaty envisages an airlift) will also be achieved, and, of course, the possibility of a clause concerning automatic joint defense of both states is ruled out. However, consultations in the event of a crisis will be envisaged.

5--As compensation for the military facilities offered by Spain, the Foreign Ministry hopes to develop the areas of technological, financial, commercial and cultural cooperation, and, of course, cooperation with respect to the contribution of U.S. military equipment and academic cooperation, such as course, training and joint operations.

Lack of National Security Plan

This last topic--U.S. military cooperation--is a key point which is bound to influence the content and philosophy of the new agreement.

So far Spain has exchanged certain facilities for the U.S. Army for financial aid and already secondhand or thirdhand arms, often in very bad condition. Now the philosophy is very different: The government intends to draw up a national defense plan (joint defense objective), and once the real defense requirements have been defined, the Americans will be asked for a proportional contribution of military equipment in good condition and effective for this plan.

The lack of a national security plan--which should include not only defense aspects but also those concerning health, public order, supplies of energy and raw materials, and so forth--means that the exploratory talks with Washington, which will begin next month (and which will proceed more formally in the fall, especially when the new U.S. administration after the presidential elections is known), will encounter a gap and some disorder in the matter of compensation when it comes to defining Spain's wishes.

However, this is a topic which could be given some impetus over the next few months, if the administrative reform announced by Suarez, with a concentration of duties in several superministries, is confirmed. In this connection, rumors do not rule out the creation of a post of security advisers, similar to that held by Brzezinski in Washington.

COMMUNISTS DECIDE TO BOYCOTT PARIS MEETING

LD311940 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] today decided not to attend a meeting of East and West European communist parties for peace and disarmament, which will be held in Paris in April.

The reasons for not going are contained in a long document handed to the press this evening. The PCE does not feel that this meeting is appropriate to the peace objective being pursued, since it would imply some sort of alinement with the positions espoused by the countries which belong to or are related to the Warsaw Pact.

The Italian Communists, in addition to the Spaniards, have also refused to attend this meeting, which is sponsored by the French Communist Party and the Polish Communist Party.

In its document, the Spanish Communist Party restated its condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and U.S. policy, which is equally imperialist.

AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS PROGRESS IN JAN MAYEN ZONE TALKS

LD011529 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Mar 80 p 9 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Positive Contacts Between Norway and Iceland Over Jan Mayen"]

[Text] Helsinki, 26 March--Iceland and Norway seem to have made great progress toward agreement on a peaceful solution over the Jan Mayen zone after Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and his Icelandic counterpart Oladfur Johannesson discussed the question Wednesday. To begin with Iceland will probably have to give up its vigorous demand for joint administration of the Jan Mayen zone because of strong Norwegian opposition and accept instead a Norwegian fishing zone as an interim solution.

Foreign Minister Oladfur Johannesson emphasized to AFTENPOSTEN that Iceland is primarily interested in an overall solution which embraces both fishery resources and the continental shelf, but because Norway rejected such a solution last summer, Johannesson realizes that it would be pointless to stick to this proposal during the coming negotiations in Reykjavik on 14-15 April.

A partial solution on fishing rights would seem therefore to be the most probable, the Icelandic foreign minister said. He points out that he is an optimist with regard to the possibility of reaching agreement with Norway and says that Iceland will be able to approve Norway's right to set up a fishing zone on certain conditions.

According to what AFTENPOSTEN has heard, Johannesson is here referring to Norwegian acceptance of the condition that the Icelandic 200-mile limit will not be encroached upon, so that there is no question of the approval of a demarcation line between Iceland's zone and the planned Jan Mayen zone being drawn on the median line principle. The abandonment of the disputed area of 25,000 square kilometers is probably the greatest price Norway will have to pay to gain Icelandic recognition of a Norwegian fishing zone. There is reason to believe that Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund has made it clear to his Icelandic counterpart that Norway may be willing to agree to this. Norway will also go to considerable lengths in fishing quota negotiations.

Frydenlund told AFTENPOSTEN that in order to win Iceland's agreement on a fishing zone around Jan Mayen, Norway would be able to give Iceland special rights in the form of agreements. Frydenlund too would have preferred to have had the whole problem solved at one strike. But because of the short time left before this summer's cod fishing it would be natural to find a solution to fishing questions, so that conflict on the spot can be avoided.

Like his Icelandic counterpart Frydenlund describes himself as an optimist, but he stresses that a number of important unanswered questions remain.

According to information that AFTENPOSTEN has received there is now a genuine desire on both sides to work out a solution which will avoid another long hot summer for Jan Mayen. The greatest problem in the coming round of talks will be to find precise formulations which Iceland thinks give sufficient guarantees that it has not given away the right to later claim a division of the resources on the continental shelf.

During the talks in Reykjavik, Iceland will formally take up her proposal for joint administration of the Jan Mayen zone. This will primarily be necessitated by domestic political considerations. The Icelandic delegation to the talks will be composed of representatives of several parties. [paragraph continues]

Against the background of previous experiences with Iceland, Norwegian optimism is guarded, despite Oladfur Johannesson's unexpected willingness to accept a fishing zone. The two foreign ministers are at the moment in Helsinki for the meeting of Scandinavian foreign ministers which begins Thursday.

The Icelandic Government has proposed an action program which will among other things insure fishing rights in the waters around Jan Mayen and guarantee Iceland's right to parts of the continental shelf around the island, NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA reports from Reykjavik.

NORWAY

STOLTENBERG REBUFFS USSR ATTACKS ON NATO STOCKPILING

LD281427 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Mar 80 p 11 LD

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Stoltenberg: Soviet Press Misinforms"]

[Text] "It is not in the interests of goodneighborliness for the Soviet press to print incorrect information about our country," Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in an address to Ostfold Labor Party's annual meeting in Halden on Saturday. Stoltenberg pointed to reports in the Soviet press on the NATO "Anorak Express" exercises and the plan for contingency stockpiling of military equipment in Norway.

He repeated that there is no question of stockpiling nuclear weapons in Norway and emphasized that the stockpiles will be under full Norwegian control.

"It will be Norwegians who will be in charge of the stockpiles and who will see to the necessary maintenance of the equipment being stored," he said.

Stoltenberg pointed out that it will not be a new feature of Norwegian defense policy to stockpile materials in advance.

"As early as 1961 we began to set up contingency stockpiles of ammunition and fuel for aircraft. Later aircraft parts also came into the picture. But contingency stockpiling of conventional materials for land forces is both time consuming and difficult to initiate," he said.

He emphasized that allied exercises have taken place in Norway over a number of years and that the distance between the exercise areas and the Soviet border has been around 500 km.

With regard to the earmarking of NATO forces for deployment in Norwary, the defense minister said that a Canadian force of between 4,000 and 5,000 men has Norway as its area of deployment.

"Our emergency defense plans are built first and foremost on our own troops. The allied land force reinforcements and the facilities for the contingency stockpiling of some of their equipment on Norwegian territory amount to only a fraction of what we ourselves can provide in a given situation. Our most important task is to work out support arrangements which will discourage war at the same time as maintaining the low tension in our national security policies with regard to our neighbors," he said.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES 1980 WHITE PAPER ON DEFENSE

LD020929 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0430 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Britain's battle against inflation and any improved health care and education rests "on sand" without the national security provided by defence, the government says today. The 1980 defence White Paper--the first issued by Mrs Thatcher's government--is a clarion call for improving Britain's military machine "in the face of the threat posed to us by the build-up of the Warsaw Pact." It firmly reasserts defence as one of the government's top priorities, with a 3.5 percent boost in real terms in military spending, bringing it to a total of 8,001 million pounds at last year's prices, and 10,784 million pounds at 1980/81 estimated prices. The government pledges to continue 3 percent "real growth" in defence expenditure in 1981/82, and the two years after, producing budgets of between 8,243 million pounds and 8,745 million pounds at 1979 survey prices.

"We live in a country which...cannot expect to opt out of the harsher realities of today. We cannot expect peace and security free of charge," says the White Paper. "We would all much rather spend the scarce resources upon more direct benefits like housing, education, health, improving our environment and personal expenditure. But the hard fact is that defence spending is not an alternative to policies of this kind. It is an essential pre-condition for them, or at least for our having any assurance of enjoying their fruits. Without the national security which defence capability provides, plans to contain inflation, restore incentives, secure economic growth, improve our health care and our children's education rest on sand, for the national life in which these objectives can be pursued in peace and freedom may disappear beyond recall. To insure against that danger means effort, sacrifice and expense."

The White Paper stresses that Britain "must make it clear to any potential adversaries that they cannot--save at the gravest risk to themselves--resort to the use of threat of armed force to further their interests at the expense of our own. "The fate of Afghanistan has reminded us forcibly of these lessons. It shows our opponents have both the power to make new territorial and strategic gains and the nerve to use that power."

"If we are not to witness further such adventures in even more sensitive areas for the West, we must respond with firmness and resolve and in solidarity with all the free nations of the world."

The document emphasises that it is a basic Marxist-Leninist tenet that "communism will ultimately be extended to every nation and that its spread should be promoted, if necessary, by military means when the circumstances are right." After Afghanistan, "the Soviet Union will, we believe, continue to watch for opportunities to build up its influence in further countries, and will be ready again to use force. The objective of this drive for influence is to limit and reduce the influence and then the security of the West."

As expected, there was no decision in the White Paper on the siting of the 160 American-owned and operated ground-launched cruise missiles in Britain--part of a NATO answer to new Soviet armoury. The choice would be announced as soon as possible after full account had been taken of "environmental considerations but the final decisions will have to be governed mainly by military factors," it says. The White Paper also promises a decision "soon" on the replacement for the Polaris strategic nuclear force. It stresses that Warsaw Pact reinforcements would only have to travel about 450 miles from the Soviet Union to the Central European front, against the 3,000 miles which most of NATO's reinforcements would have to come.

This fact about the Central European balance "points up the limited relevance of the much-publicised Soviet decision to withdraw 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from East Germany," it declares. "A reduction of Soviet forces on this scale, although welcome, will have hardly any effect on the existing imbalance."

The current balance in Central Europe continues to show a growing gap between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. Soldiers in fighting units (a 1.0 to 1.2 ratio in favour of communist forces), artillery (1.0 to 2.8) and fixed wing aircraft (1.0 to 2.3) all show increasing strengths of the Warsaw Pact military machine, although the NATO forces include French forces in Germany despite France pulling out of NATO's military structure.

The White Paper points out problems to be overcome if the 55,000-strong British Rhine Army and RAF Germany "are to be fully effective."

"The units of the British Army of the Rhine (BOAR) are under strength, which has necessitated the undermanning of some Chieftain tanks, and the reduction of one company to cadre strength in many infantry battalions." Manpower shortages and duty in Northern Ireland have "imposed a degree of overstretch on some units and the RAF helicopters which support them, with adverse effects on training and readiness. We need to improve BOAR's anti-armour and air defence capabilities, and to speed up the arrangements for the reinforcement of BOAR in an emergency."

"For the RAF, we need to provide aircraft, weapons and training needed to make up for the Warsaw Pact's advantage in numbers and steady improvement in quality. It will take time and scarce resources to solve all these problems."

On the RAF's accident rate, the White Paper stresses that of the 25 flying accidents last year, only three will probably be shown to have been caused by low flying. "To put matters into persepctive, in...1969-78, 10 civilian deaths are attributable to RAF aircraft accidents; in the same period, 26,769 pedestrians were killed in road accidents."

The government, believing that British forces should be able to operate effectively outside the NATO area, is considering a number of plans to improve the services' worldwide capability. These include extra transport aircraft, more supply ships, stockpiles of military equipment and improvements to the army's home defence formation, which would also be capable of undertaking global tasks. From this month, a parachute battalion will be available to provide a parachute capability at one week's notice.

On service pay, the White Paper stresses the government belief that the men and women of the armed forces "have been under-valued in recent years" and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining the comparability of service pay with civilian life.

Among plans for equipment, it promises an order for a Trafalgar-class nuclear submarine this year, further orders for the Broadsword class super-frigates and the plastic-hulled Brecon minehunters/sweepers, at 25 million pounds each.

The navy has abandoned plans to convert the Royal Fleet auxiliary tarbatness [as received] for amphibious warfare tasks as not cost-effective. But an order will be placed later this year for the first batch of new landing craft.

CARRINGTON INTERVIEWED EUROPEAN, ON EUROPEAN, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD021021 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 29 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Steven de Winter and W. Woltz interview with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Carrington in London: "Compromise Does Not Lie Halfway Between Fair and Unjust"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] "Did I say something to Chris van der Klaauw that could create difficulties? No, I do not think so. He is such a nice man. The last thing I would want to do is cause difficulties for him." Lord Carrington looked at us expectantly. "No, I do not think I did," he confirmed and the British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs was able to go to his next appointment with an easy mind.

Lord Carrington had set aside just 30 minutes for an interview with these Dutch journalists. However, "if he is not bored he may give you longer," his secretary told us encouragingly when the appointment was made. Therefore 55 minutes does not seem to be a bad score.

"When I became secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs I said that Europe was our priority. That is true and remains true. However the problem was that we had had a millstone round our neck for 15 years. That was Rhodesia. The situation was so serious that I did not think it was possible to have any British foreign policy because our policy was overshadowed by Rhodesia. We have now solved that problem and can concentrate on other things."

Lord Carrington's world picture is as follows: "Postwar Britain is totally different from prewar Britain. Perhaps it took us too long to realize that the end of World War II was the end of an era. You could see the start of the process of changing the British Empire into the Commonwealth. We are no longer a superpower. However we were still a European medium power, just like France and Germany. And give or take a few million inhabitants the same can be said of the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and the rest. The only way in which you can exert influence as a medium power is to work together with like-minded people. The very fact that Europe has one opinion on the Middle East or Afghanistan has much more effect than the voice of just one country. It may have taken us too long to realize that we belong to Europe as regards foreign policy.

"However, we are dependent on the United States for our security and strategic nuclear deterrent. Therefore any sensible European policy must inevitably be based on the Atlantic alliance and on friendship with the United States.

"As regards the Commonwealth and the Third World, we still have ties throughout the world through our colonial past. We adhere firmly to these links and want to do all we can to promote the development of the countries for which we were once responsible.

"Therefore I think that the three areas of foreign policy in which British interests lie fit together well and are in no way a source of conflict."

Afghanistan

[Question] How did that work in the case of Afghanistan? You proposed that Afghanistan be made a neutral country. However, the Russians refuse to discuss the matter and your European partners have not yet definitely rejected your plan, out of politeness. Your plan seems to be finished. You wanted to punish the Russians by boycotting the Olympic games. However the British Olympic committee decided this week to go to Moscow. What will you do now?

Lord Carrington: I agree with virtually nothing of what you have said. When you spend a lot of time, as the European foreign ministers do, in meetings about political cooperation in order to try to establish a common European policy, it seems a little strange if you do not have a meeting with your colleagues when a question like Afghanistan arises. This was a big mistake which the nine foreign ministers made. I take my share of responsibility for it. However, you are greatly exaggerating this matter since all the European countries have exactly the same analysis on Afghanistan. The difference of opinion lies in the way in which we should react to the Soviet Union's actions. I think that these different views arise from history and geographical position. For instance, Germany has a very different view of the Soviet Union than does France or Britain. They have to worry about East Germany, they have Berlin and the ostpolitik to consider and they are also due to have elections. We do not have to worry about any of those things. Our relationship with the Soviet Union is entirely different from Germany's.

You say that my proposal for a neutral Afghanistan is dead.... Of course it is not dead! The European Community was certainly not lukewarm about it. It regarded it as a good idea. The problem is that if you start something like this you do not expect any immediate encouragement from the Soviet Union. However that does not mean that you should not continue trying to obtain something from them and you must consider that nobody else has had a constructive idea about how to get the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan.

To turn to the Olympic games. The British Olympic committee has taken a decision which I consider to be wrong. However, I do not think that this decision is irrevocable. If the Americans decide not to go, and the Germans, and you and the French, I do not think they will go. But why are you so negative?

Reaction

[Question] You did not expect any immediate reaction to your proposal for a neutral Afghanistan. When do you expect a reaction?

Lord Carrington: First we must arouse interest from the Third World, the nonalined countries and the Islamic countries. The greater the support is the more pressure can be exerted on the Soviet Union to negotiate. That will certainly take a few months.

[Question] You were disappointed about the break in mutual discussions among the Nine over Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington: It was around 27 December that it started. You and I were at home full of turkey and plum pudding. The chairmanship of the European Council had just passed from the Irish to the Italians and in saying that I do not imply any criticism. However, it happened at a bad time. I do not think that there is any adequate automatic procedure to warn us that we should meet. I think that we must agree on a method whereby two or three people pick up the telephone and call the chairman with the result that a meeting is called.

[Question] That seems fairly simple....

Lord Carrington: Very simple. But surely all ideas are? Or do you want something complicated?

[Question] Were you pleased with the postponement of the European summit?

Lord Carrington: No. I understand the internal problems in Italy but we want the question settled as quickly as possible.

[Question] After his visit to you last Monday, Dutch [Foreign] Minister van der Klaauw suggested that you would be satisfied with a compromise--an amount halfway toward the requested 600 million pounds. [sentence as published]

Lord Carrington: With all due respect to the help the Netherlands has given, that is absolutely unacceptable. A compromise does not lie halfway between what is fair and what is unjust. We cannot go on with the completely unreasonable situation in which Britain, given its per capita income, pays much more than any other country. Every other country makes a profit from the Community, aside from the Germans who are twice as rich as us and our country. I cannot conceive that the rest of Europe will reject our wishes, which are clearly just and reasonable. I just cannot imagine that they will say: Go to hell with your problems. Just pay up.

Do not forget that we have asked for a "just return" (total balance between benefits and payments). We are prepared to go on contributing a few hundred million net. That is generous, in view of the fact that ours is the poorest country in the Community after Italy and Ireland.

Own Fault

[Question] It has been argued that the difficulties are largely the fault of your country: Britain has not made full use of the EC's economic possibilities.

Lord Carrington: That is true, we are partly responsible. When we joined we were assured that the agricultural policy's share of spending would be reduced from 60 percent to 40 percent. The reverse has happened. Agriculture is now absorbing 75 percent. At that time the Commission also promised that if this development caused unreasonable damage to a member state the matter could be renegotiated. We are now suffering an unreasonable amount of damage and therefore we want a solution. You might say that British industry has lagged behind. I agree but we now have a British Government which wants to remedy this situation and we have the extra burden of 1.2 billion pounds. Why do you think that we introduced such a tough budget this week? Do you think it is making us popular and winning us votes?

[Question] Why is Prime Minister Thatcher threatening to withhold contributions and why are you refusing to discuss an overall compromise package?

Lord Carrington: Mrs Thatcher has simply said that if we do not achieve anything and have to consider further steps, withholding contributions is one of the possibilities. Therefore it was a statement of fact not a threat. We think that every question should be judged on its own merits. We want discussion above all, we defend our case and the others give their views. Call it linkage if you like, I say that it is commonsense.

Monetary System

[Question] When will your country join the European monetary system?

Lord Carrington: The answer is: As soon as we would not upset the system. I want to join it, we all do--but just look at what would have happened if we had joined 1 year ago. The British pound rose sharply because the value is based on oil and bears little relation to our real economic position. This is very damaging to our exports: The pound sterling is usually valued too high.

[Question] Do you think the exchange rate should be reduced and will your government take steps in that direction?

Lord Carrington: I do indeed think that the exchange rate must come down. Do not ask me how because the international money market has always been a closed book to me.

[Question] You said that Rhodesia took up a great deal of energy. What can we expect when the Foreign Office's full creative power is used to make the EC work better?

Lord Carrington: When these financial questions are once solved (he repeated arguments about fair play, justice and so forth--interviewers' note), we will make a full and constructive contribution to further development. The agricultural policy, for instance, is not just a British problem. I can see how the system developed but when you examine the system from a distance and see that 40 percent of the budget is used to finance excess dairy produce which is then sold to the Soviet Union at a loss, it does not seem so logical. We will soon reach financial limits in the agriculture sphere, therefore the situation must be reviewed. We also want to contribute to building political cooperation. I have spent 25 years of my life trying to obtain British membership in the EC. I believe that we will be good Europeans and can make a contribution, but the rest of Europe must give us the chance.

Middle East

[Question] You say that Europe holds the same opinion on the Middle East. However, it seems more as if President Giscard d'Estaing is stealing the show. What will Western Europe do on 26 May if Israel and Egypt fail to reach agreement on Palestinian autonomy? Will there be an addition to Security Council Resolution 242, which only mentions the refugee problem in the Middle East and not the Palestinians' right to self-determination? Who is going to propose what?

Lord Carrington: Do you not think it is a pity to talk about somebody stealing the show? I thought that this was much too serious a metter to discuss in such a way. There comes a time when the U.S. Government is naturally in less of a position to take initiatives due to the presidential elections. The Palestinians and other Arabs probably feel more strongly that something must be done. You cannot just leave them with the feeling that the Camp David agreements and the autonomy talks have failed to take sufficient account of their problems. If Europe can agree among itself on an initiative or on an addition to Resolution 242 or something similar, the Middle East dialog can be kept going. For the Israelis that means Palestinian recognition of the State of Israel and recognition of their right to live within secure borders. For the Palestinians it means that their right to self-determination would be recognized within the framework of a settlement.

[Question] Do you believe that Europe can exert pressure on Israel?

Lord Carrington: No.

[Question] Do you need U.S. support in the Security Council for an addition to Resolution 242?

Lord Carrington: In any case at least no U.S. opposition.

[Question] However, in the New York primaries President Carter....

Lord Carrington: I know about that. It is a tricky question which will raise many more problems.

[Question] Do you expect unilateral steps by a European country, for instance diplomatic status for a PLO representative?

Lord Carrington: That might happen. However, as far as we are concerned there is no question of such a step. We do not recognize any organization and hence there is no question of recognizing anything. What other countries do is up to them. However, what we have said is that we believe it is impossible not to take account of the PLO since the PLO represents an important section of the Palestinians.

Southern Africa

[Question] To turn to southern Africa. What are you going to do in that area now, after Rhodesia?

Lord Carrington: Have we not done enough?

[Question] Is it not Namibia's turn now?

Lord Carrington: Namibia is not a British problem. It is a UN problem.

[Question] There has already been talk of a boycott to push South Africa into a different direction. Did Minister van der Klaauw ask you whether Britain would join an oil boycott of South Africa?

Lord Carrington: Mr van der Klaauw told me that a proposal had been made to Parliament about an oil boycott. He asked me for my personal reaction. Well, we do not believe that anything can be achieved by this sort of action. On the contrary, the more you act in this way the more the country against which your taking action is united. With regard to the sanctions against Rhodesia it is absolutely certain that these sanctions held the country together for 12 years. They revived the economy and made it possible for the Rhodesians to survive. The sanctions were a challenge to them. I do not think that that is the right way of persuading a people to change their minds.

[Question] Prime Minister Thatcher said that the solution of the Rhodesian question could end South Africa's isolation. How?

Lord Carrington: That depends on what happens in Rhodesia but events there will nautrally have a great influence on the South Africans.

[Question] Can you imagine that multiracial coexistence will work in Zimbabwe....

Lord Carrington: That would certainly influence South Africa. The reverse is also true: If it does not work the influence will be negative.

Discrimination

[Question] Could events in Zimbabwe lead the South Africans to abolish apartheid?

Lord Carrington: They have already begun to do so. I think that people are either accidentally or deliberately overlooking what Premier P.W. Botha has done in South Africa. It might be incomplete in relation to the whole problem but it is very noticeable. And he is encountering political difficulties in his own country through liberalization.

[Question] However, it is not possible to discriminate just a little. Either y u discriminate or you do not. A women is never just a little bit pregnant?

Lord Carrington: I thought that that was quite easy.

[Question] Oh yes?

Lord Carrington: I have known people who are extremely tiresome, a little tiresome or usually tiresome. There are many different degrees of discrimination. I mean there can be complete isolation or only partial isolation. I think that the best thing we can do is to welcome any development which helps to reduce or remove this discrimination. Instead of saying that it is not a good thing you should welcome such steps and encourage people to do more toward this.

[Question] Should you not organize a Lancaster House conference on South Africa too?

Lord Carrington: I envisage no further Lancaster House conference at which I will take the chair. Very definitely not.

NOW! CITES REACTIONS TO REPORT ON NOVOSIBIRSK DISASTER

LD311519 London NOW! in English 28 Mar-2 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Editorial: "A Letter to Our Readers"]

[Excerpt] The telephone rang last week in the office of our Washington correspondent Simon Barber. He was told ABC Television were photographing the front cover of the October 26 issue of NOW! complete with its bold headline--Exclusive: Russia's Secret German War Disaster.

Throughout the week similar interest had been shown by such papers as the New York TIMES and the Baltimore SUN. Five months after David Floyd's report that hundreds of people were said to have died following a mysterious accident in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk, the story was again creating world reaction.

The sudden revival of interest was explained by the fact that the U.S. State Department had provided copies of the NOW! disclosure to correspondents as background material to another, and quite separate, incident in Sverdlovsk.

Both cases, it was suggested, were evidence of Russia's continuing experiments in biological warfare production, contrary to international agreements.

The Novosibirsk incident--denied by Moscow--is said to have taken place in June last year. That at Sverdlovsk appears to have been in April. This week Western scientists were still studying, somewhat sceptically, Soviet explanations that what had happened in Sverdlovsk was an illness caused by poor food handling.

And what are the facts behind Novosibirsk? When NOW! broke the story, our Moscow correspondent Denis Blewitt was immediately informed by the Soviet authorities that nothing whatever had happened in Novosibirsk. Furthermore a trip to Novosibirsk would be arranged so that he could see that nothing had happened. Blewitt accepted the invitation.

There was, however, a hitch. Blewitt checked in at Moscow Airport and was shown to the lounge reserved for foreigners. There he waited for the flight call, only to be told some time later that because of an administrative oversight, the plane had gone without him.

Subsequently the authorities informed Blewitt that two scientists from Novosibirsk would be available in Moscow to refute the story. That invitation was declined in the firm, but perhaps optimistic, belief that the promised visit to the city itself would still be arranged.

KLIRIDHIS COMMENTS ON HIS MEETING WITH CAGATAY

NC291906 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80 NC

[From the radio newsreel: Statement by Democratic Rally leader Kliridhis to Nicosia Radio--recorded]

[Text] I met today with the leader of the National Unity Party of the Turkish Cypriot side, Mr Cagatay. This meeting was the outcome of a statement that I made a long time ago to Cyprus television when I said that in order to create a climate of good will between the two communities, contacts should be instituted between the political leaders of the two communities.

A correspondent of the Turkish newspaper GUNAYDIN then visited my office and asked me whether this statement still held. I replied that it did and today's meeting with Mr Catagay was arranged by GUNAYDIN. I must confess that the meeting was very friendly and held in a spirit of good will. It was constructive and very useful.

The main aim of this meeting was to create the opportunity for personal contact between ourselves and I hope that similar opportunities will be given to the other political party leaders.

As has been announced, we had no agenda. We discussed the situation in general, with special emphasis on the Cyprus problem and the need to resume the intercommunal talks aimed at finding a just, viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

We both expressed the view that it is imperative to find ways to begin new talks, that is to resume the talks. We believe that our effort will be helpful in this direction. I have also ascertained that there is on both sides a climate that could be improved if the talks between the party leaders were to continue. For this reason I have invited Mr Cagatay to visit my office at Democratic Rally headquarters and we have decided to continue our contacts. Our next meeting will be held in the next 10 days. I believe that continuing and expanding these meetings and holding meetings between other party leaders will strengthen the negotiators' role.

Cagatay Meets With Denktas

TA011249 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay met with President Rauf Denktas prior to his departure for London for talks. In a statement after the meeting Cagatay said he had exchanged views with the president on probable developments that might take place while Denktas is abroad. Cagatay said he also briefed the president on measures to be taken by the government.

Replying to a question by a reporter on whether the Greek Cypriot refusal of the latest Waldheim proposals and the allegations by Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis would affect his meeting with Kliridhis, Cagatay said: Undoubtedly, these two facts you mention could affect developments in the long run. However, at the present stage, I believe that we shall have the opportunity to meet with Kliridhis after 10 days as agreed.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS NEW PROPOSAL FOR DIALOG

NC011204 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] An official statement issued today says that, within the framework of the government's firm policy to find a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem through negotiations, the Council of Ministers met last night to be briefed on developments in the Cyprus issue and it decided to submit a new proposal to the UN secretary general that efforts be exerted to clarify various points that have been raised and thus make the resumption of the dialog easier.

Last night, Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis had a meeting with UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, and his deputy, Gorge, at which the relevant proposal was submitted.

Galindo-Pohl and Gorge had a meeting today with Turkish Cypriot Atakol. Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas left for London today via Istanbul.

Further Report on Meeting

TA011656 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol said that he would bring before his government the Greek Cypriot proposal concerning the resumption of the intercommunal talks through the offices of the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl. This morning Atakol received Galindo-Pohl as well as his assistant, Remy Gorge.

In a statement following the hour-long meeting Atakol said that Galindo-Pohl had explained to him the Greek Cypriot proposal, which consisted of efforts by the UN secretary general's special representative to resume the intercommunal talks through shuttle diplomacy between the negotiators of the two communities, and that he would duly submit the proposal to the government with good will. Atakol added that a reply to the Greek Cypriot proposal would be given after the government discussed the proposal.

Recalling that the UN secretary general's proposals--which represent the basis for the talks--are still valid, Atakol said that these proposals were adopted by the Turkish Cypriot side, while the Greek Cypriot side rejected them.

Noting that the Greek Cypriot proposal concerned approaches that would bring the two communities to the negotiating table, Atakol said that Galindo Pohl would try to make Waldheim's recent proposals more tangible through shuttle diplomacy, and would work for their adoption in order to achieve the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Atakol reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot side would refuse to negotiate under the UN resolution.

Atakol added that he and Galindo-Pohl discussed the Rolandhis statements claiming that the Turkish Cypriot side was intransigent and that this Turkish stand had prevented Perez de Cuellar's arrival in Cyprus. He said that he told Galindo-Pohl that he did not believe that such an allegation was ever made by the UN secretary general or his office. Atakol added that he asked Galindo-Pohl for a denial of Rolandhis' allegations by the UN secretary general or his office. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ozer Koray was also present at today's talks.

ANDREOTTI ARRIVES FOR INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

AT012004 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 1 Apr 80 AT

[Text] Former Italian Prime Minister Andreotti arrived in Athens this evening at the head of the Italian delegation to the preliminary conference of the Interparliamentary Union. Tomorrow Andreotti will be received by the President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatos and will also visit Prime Minister Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Rallis.

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM EUROPE WITH NEW 'POSITIONS'

AT311815 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 31 Mar 80 p 1 AT

[Text] A. Papandreou yesterday appeared to support new positions toward the German Social Democrats. Authoritative observers of our political affairs interpreted this change as one more step in the turn being attempted toward "Europeanism"--a gradual approach toward the EEC.

The chairman of PASOK returned yesterday, having prolonged his stay--after his official visit--from West Germany. In his statements he said, among other things:

--We have (now) established, perhaps for the first time since PASOK's creation, a firm relation with the German Social Democratic Party, not based either upon misunderstandings on what the aims and aspirations of the Germans are or on what we in PASOK desire, pursue and dream about.

--I believe that because discussions were absolutely sincere and without any deviations, these relations could progress and play an important part in the development of closer relations with the progressive, democratic parties of West Europe which, within their own countries, represent existing progressive forces. One must draw these conclusions because political structures in each given country have their own character and one must seek out the forces which perhaps, although not absolutely on one side, at least have some common points on a number of problems which humanity is facing.

He then referred to PASOK's participation in the European Parliament and explained his movement's position on the issue of economic aid being granted to Turkey.

The Germans' arguments supporting this aid are not strong enough, he said. And they have admitted that this economic aid in itself helps in the redistribution of resources and in improving military armaments. It appears, however, that planning-wise Europe is under the complex of the grave danger inherent in 'Iranian developments'. For West Europe Iran is not a positive development. The intervention in Afghanistan also created many fears. Thus, unfortunately, the importance of Turkey is considered decisive. We have concluded that we disagree on this matter.

Speaking on the policy pursued by Chancellor Schmidt he concluded:

There is a change in his policy which has a vast political significance.

Schmidt has extended an invitation to the president of East Germany. In other words, there is an attempt to return to detente despite the harsh measures which Carter adopted and will continue to adopt as the election date is drawing close.

After enthusiastically describing the gathering of Greeks at Mannheim (where he delivered a speech) he stressed that PASOK is fully satisfied with his contacts both with the representatives of the Socialist Party as well as with the Greeks living there.

PAPANDREOU'S 'FEAR' OF IMMEDIATE ELECTIONS VIEWED

AT011518 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 3 AT

[Text] A. Papandreou now fears immediate elections under the slogan: "Karamanlis for President." This conclusion was drawn by observers close to the government who commented on yesterday's meeting between political editors and the chairman of PASOK. Papandreou said that by submitting his candidacy for the presidency Karamanlis wants to guarantee a "New Democracy" government for four more years. According to Papandreou's forecasts--and he personally described this as a "scenario"--in the "probable" eventuality that Karamanlis does not receive the necessary majority of 180 votes then the elections provided for under the Constitution will be combined by "New Democracy" with the issue of the presidency so that the election confrontation will take on the character of a plebiscite in support of Karamanlis' election to the presidency. "If Karamanlis is playing such a game," PASOK's chairman added, "then the institution of the presidency will be undermined and there will be an opening of prospects for irregular developments of different forms and nature." Yesterday's statements by Papandreou raised many questions within the broader political area on the expediency of this line of thinking and about "untimely forecasts."

Answering Papandreou the government spokesman made the following statement:

"Once again the PASOK chairman contradicts himself. On the one hand he declares that the Chamber of Deputies must not elect a president of the republic and that the country must be led to elections. On the other hand, he accuses 'New Democracy' of proceeding toward elections for the purpose of connecting them with the election of a president of the republic. On the basis of developments themselves, however, even if elections were to be proclaimed today, they would be connected with the election of a president. It is impossible to follow Papandreou's line of thought. This line of thought incorporates within it much imagination, much inconsistency and even many more contradictions."

Other political personalities expressed the opinion that Papandreou's observations could in all probability be directed toward the smaller opposition parties which, naturally, face more problems because of the prospect of an early and polarizing election confrontation over the election of Karamanlis as president of the republic. Under this light the "warnings" of PASOK's chairman could also be interpreted as a direct admonition toward these parties asking them to vote for Karamanlis so that early elections may be avoided.

Naturally in the same line of thought there is also the question of why PASOK fails to support the election of the current prime minister as president in order to avoid "undermining the institution of the presidency and the possibility of "irregular developments."

Yesterday Papandreou supplied an answer to this question: One--PASOK has already taken the position that there is a lack of harmony between the Chamber of Deputies and the people and that PASOK is determined not to "cooperate" in the election of a president by the current Chamber of Deputies. Two--PASOK believes that "New Democracy" will be "crushed" in the next elections whether they are held ahead of time due to the Chamber's inability to elect a president or whether they are held later.

Specifically, Papandreou's references to a "scenario" are, in general lines, the following:

The setting for the presidential election appears to be changing. Until recently the question was whether Karamanlis would or would not proceed to the presidency. [paragraph continues]

Now we not only have the question of Karamanlis but also--and perhaps this is of primary importance--the question of salvaging "New Democracy," either now or after a few months, from an election crash. The probable scenario is developing as follows: The current Chamber of Deputies is unable to elect a president of the republic. "New Democracy," either with Karamanlis as the leader or with Karamanlis out of the running, proceeds to elections under the slogan, "Karamanlis for President," because it believes that Karamanlis will concentrate a greater majority as president than as prime minister.

At this point Papandreou also referred to a public opinion poll which was published in TAKHIDHROMOS. This poll, with which the PASOK chairman had disagreed describing it as "peculiar," included the question: "If Karamanlis ran for president of the republic and if you have a right to vote on it would you support him?"

The answer to the question was: 51 percent yes; 35 percent no; with 14 percent taking no position.

The answer within the various parties to the same poll was as follows:

--Within New Democracy: 90 percent yes; 6 percent no; 4 percent no reply.

--Within PASOK: 34 percent yes; 60 percent no; 6 percent no reply.

--Within other parties: 40 percent yes; 35 percent no; 25 percent no reply.

According to Papandreou, PASOK's estimates are different particularly if the Greek people are asked whether they prefer Karamanlis in the presidency and New Democracy in authority.

Papandreou added that it is unacceptable to the Greek people to differentiate between the achievements of Karamanlis and those of "New Democracy" at a time when the prime minister is exclusively responsible for the selection of his ministers and the failure of his government.

In conclusion Papandreou observed that PASOK's position coincides with the positions of other parties on the necessity of electing a president who will enjoy wide support. We simply, he added, do not see the prospect of the practical existence of a joint candidate since the opposition as a whole is unable to elect a president and the "New Democracy" candidate will be a party candidate.

When PASOK's chairman was asked what Karamanlis could do to avoid an interconnection of possible elections and the presidency--since he is not supported by the opposition--Papandreou gave the following reply:

"One solution could be to hold elections before the election of a president. The other solution is that Karamanlis should completely withdraw from politics and return to private life."

68 ADDITIONAL KKE MEMBERS LEAVE PARTY

LD011041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Athens correspondent dispatch: "More Greeks Quit Pro-Soviet Communists"]

[Text] A further 68 members of the staunchly pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE) yesterday joined about 400 others who had quit the party earlier this month in protest against its "total dependence on the Soviet Union." The crisis by the party [as published] is seen as a reflection of the ideological turmoil created within the party following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE URGES ARAB COUNTRIES TO AID TURKEY

TA011701 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1600 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 1 Apr (AA)--Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Turkey Abu Firas said the Palestinians and the Arab world must support Turkey and help her overcome current economic difficulties. In a statement in Ankara, Abu Firas noted the United States kept promising aid to Turkey, but transferred the aid out of Arab pockets. He announced the PLO had taken the initiative to suggest to several Arab countries that they aid Turkey. It was a duty of Islamic countries in general and of Arabs in particular, he said, to support Turkey, for Turkey was a solid supporter of the Palestinian cause. The United States and the enemies of Turkey did not want to see Turkey strong, he charged.

The PLO representative claimed Israel supported secessionist movement, Kurdish seditionists and terrorists in Turkey, as it did in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

Denying allegations that certain terrorists in Turkey were trained in Palestinian camps, Abu Firas said PLO did not train terrorists, and had never supported terrorism of any kind. "We are fighting for our independence," he commented. He explained they only accepted "volunteers" who wanted to fight for the Palestinian cause, but "not to train and send them back to their own countries."

LIRA DEVALUED AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR, OTHER CURRENCIES

TA012102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The value of the Turkish lira has been readjusted against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies in accordance with changes in the international money markets. According to the statement issued by the Turkish Central Bank administrative center, the exchange rate of the Turkish lira against the U.S. dollar has changed from 70 Turkish lira to 73.70 Turkish lira to the U.S. dollar.

The Turkish lira was devalued against the U.S. dollar, the Saudi riyal, the Australian dollar, the Kuwaiti dinar, the Canadian dollar, the Swedish and Norwegian kroner and the British pound sterling and maintained its value against the Belgian and French francs and the Italian lira.

According to the statement, the following exchange rates will be valid as of tomorrow morning: The deutsche mark will be exchanged for 37.60 Turkish lira instead of 37.67 Turkish lira; the Dutch florin for 34.34 instead of 34.44; the Austrian schilling for 5.26 instead of 5.28. The Turkish lira has been revalued by .02 percent to .04 percent against these currencies.

The purchase prices for some of the other foreign currencies are as follows: the British sterling for 157.24 Turkish lira; the Australian dollar for 79.09; the Saudi riyal 21.97; the Canadian dollar for 61.06 and Kuwaiti dinar 267.44. The rate of devaluation of the Turkish lira against these currencies varies between [number indistinct] and 5.4 percent. The Turkish lira was devalued by 5.2 percent against the U.S. dollar.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

TA311841 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Text] A delegation headed by the World Islamic League secretary general, (Sheikh Muhammad Ali al-Harekan), has called on Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac.

In a statement during the meeting, Altikulac said that the World Islamic League was extending a grant of 5 million lira to the victims of the Adana flood and a 20 million lira grant for the mosque to be built at the Grand National Assembly.

The deputy secretary general of the World Islamic League, Shaykh Muhammad Safwat as-Saqqa al-Amini, said that the Turkish Armed Froces had brought peace to the Muslims in Cyprus. Recalling that there were over 70 million Muslims in the Soviet Union, (Al-Emini) said: These Muslim brothers are protesting, together with us, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Afghan problem is one of humanity. It is a problem of justice and fairness. He also requested that a World Islamic League representation be opened in Turkey.

After the meeting, Al-Amini addressed a meeting at the Religious Affairs Directorate. He briefed the meeting on the activities of the World Islamic League. The delegation then attended a luncheon hosted by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at the foreign guests mansion.

VOTCP CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

TA011104 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Turkey Is a Tool of U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Text] A new slavery agreement has been signed between Turkey and the United States under the guise of a defense and cooperation agreement. The main agreement, which is valid for a 5-year period, is accompanied by three complimentary agreements on U.S. bases, the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces and mutual defense cooperation. Each of these agreements commit Turkey to heavy undertakings, binding it more strongly to imperialist economic, political and military policies.

The complementary agreement concerning the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces has been prepared within the framework of the Carter doctrine, which envisages a return to the cold war and a stepping up of the arms race. The aim of the Pentagon is to intensify Turkey's arming in a bid to transform Turkey into a reliable tool of U.S. Middle East policies. To this end, Turkey--the only Asian member of NATO--will be equipped with missiles of a new type as well as with military planes and armature. Within this framework, Turkish officers will be speciàlly trained in the United States. Particular importance will be given to the training of experts for torture organizations like MIT [National Intelligence Agency]. It is a known fact that during the period between 1961-1978 Washington spent $5.2 million on the Turkish secret services to train special torture experts, agents provocateurs and counterrevolutionaries in Turkey--a country 13,000 kilometers away from the United States--within the framework of a program to bolster its sovereignty. The new agreement envisages a broadening of work on this field.

The agreement also recognizes the right of the United States to use Turkish soil for the transfer of U.S. troops and equipment in case of a military action by the Washington administration in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region, which it considers a region of vital U.S. interests.

The other complementary agreement of the slavery accords signed between Turkey and the United States concerns the U.S. bases. According to this agreement, the U.S. bases on our soil are given a permanent status and (?their use) is being extended by 1 year. [sentence as heard] Moreover, it is especially being stressed that the bases Incirlik, Pirinclik, Sinop, Karamursel, Kargaburun, Belbasi, Elmadag, Mahurdag, Kulecik, Sahintepe and Yamanlar are to be completely under U.S. control. This proves once more that all cries by both the Demirel and Ecevit governments to the effect that Turkey has taken over U.S. bases on its soil and has hoisted its flag in response to the U.S. embargo imposed on Turkey over the Cyprus operation were nothing but demagogy and political speculation.

The agreement concerning the U.S. bases says that these bases will be developed, that new bases equipped with nuclear weapons will be established, and that the Sinop, Belbase and Incirlik U.S. monitoring stations will be equipped with the newest electronic equipment. It is a known fact that there are nuclear arsenals at these bases as well. Commenting on this issue at various times, both the world and the Turkish press have pointed to the terrible danger these bases pose for our country. In fact, 51 deputies from the RPP and the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA have recently stressed that, in a war that might erupt, the (?presence) of aggressive bases on our soil are a threat that might turn Turkey into a nuclear cemetery. The newly signed agreement has made this threat more tangible because the agreement grants the United States the right to intervene in Turkey.

In brief, dear listeners, the bilateral slavery agreement seriously endangers our national independence, sovereignty and the integrity of our country. It poses a threat to regional peace and security while the imperialists incite an arms race and create an atmosphere of cold war. Abroad, this agreement involves our country with imperialism's anti-peace policies abroad; at home, it reinforces the positions of the collaborationist and monopolist forces opening the road to fascism. This agreement, aimed at dragging our country into the U.S. armament policy and imperialism's adventures, will intensify domestic crises and will exacerbate the unbearable life of the toilers.

That is why the working class and the toilers have already taken a definite stand against this slavery agreement. Workers, toilers and the progressive democratic forces are preparing to cry out for the tearing up of the bilateral slavery agreement and for the dismantling of the bases at "No to NATO" rallies and demonstrations to be held throughout the country on 4 and 5 April. At these rallies the masses will demonstrate against the intensifying pressures of imperialism and NATO, and against the attacks of the collaborationist and monopolist forces as well as of the militarist clique on the democratic gains and positions, on the living conditions of the toilers and on peace and security. These rallies and demonstrations will demonstrate the potential of the working class and toilers to put up resistance, and they will contribute to the unity of action of the largest democratic forces.

The Turkish Communist Party--which defends national independence against the intensifying pressures of imperialism and NATO, which supports global and regional peace and security against the arms race and the war threat, which protects the toilers living conditions against the profiteering of the monopolies, which opposes the workers' shouldering of the burden of the economic crisis, and which defends the democratic rights and liberties against the paramilitary and brutal administration--calls on all communists, on its brothers in the TIP [Turkish Labor Party] and the TSIP [Turkish Socialist Workers Party], the Kurdish democrats, the RPP patriots, as well as all the democratic and progressive forces to actively participate in rallies to cry out: No to NATO! The bilateral slavery agreement must be torn up! The bases must be dismantled! Unfurl the flag of unity!

VOTCP URGES WORKERS TO JOIN ANTI-NATO DEMONSTRATIONS

TA290726 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mass protest activities will be held in our country on 4 and 5 April, the anniversary of the foundation of NATO, imperialism's counterrevolutionary organization. The Communists, who tirelessly conduct an uninterrupted struggle against NATO, will be in the first ranks of these protest activities.

The Turkish Communist Party, the Communists call on all their brothers of the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers' Party, the RPP patriots, the Kurdish democrats and all the workers to actively participate in the "No to NATO" demonstrations. [first 2-3 minute segment of Communist protest song]

NATO is imperialism's military aggression organization. It is the archenemy of peace and security in the world and in our region. The struggle against NATO cannot be separated from the struggle for peace, democracy, independence and social progress. [second 2-3 minute segment of Communist protest song]

In its multidirectional policy of aggression against the working class and the workers, the collaborationist monopolist bourgeoisie depends on NATO, on the bilateral slavery agreements and on the aggressive bases on our lands. Struggle to withdraw from NATO, to tear up the slavery agreements and to remove the bases from our lands! [2-3 minute conclusion of Communist protest song]

TCP SENDS MESSAGE TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR

TA300857 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 30 Mar 80 TA

[Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to the Salvadoran Communist Party's Central Committee]

[Text] To the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] Central Committee: Dear comrades, on behalf of all Turkish Communists and Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee congratulates the PCES on the 50th anniversary of its foundation and extends its struggle greetings. Since its foundation, the PCES has been waging an arduous struggle under illegal conditions and the bloody oppression and terror of reactionaryism.

It has struggled and is continuing to do so in unity with other democratic and patriotic forces against U.S. imperialism and the local collaborationist oligarchy for democracy, socialism and the interests of the working class and the toilers. The revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people is gaining strength.

The PCES is in the frontline of this struggle. The TCP and the PCES maintain brotherly ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The TCP, the Turkish working class and the people are in full solidarity with the PCES, the Salvadoran people and their just cause. Dear comrades, we wish you great success in the arduous struggle you have been waging and congratulate the 50th anniversary of your party's foundation. With communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 28 March 1980.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANNOT AGREE ON NEW PRESIDENT

TA011514 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 11th and 12th rounds of voting by the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly to elect a president failed to yield any results today. RPP Ankara Senator Ibrahim Ozturk was the only candidate during both rounds. During the 11th round, in which 436 legislators participated, Ozturk received 65 votes and the non-candidate RPP senator from the president's wuote, Muhsin Batur, received 56 votes. Various legislators received 97 votes, 209 ballots were blank and 9 others were declared void. During the 12th round of voting, only 189 members participated, and the votes were not counted for lack of a quorum. The Senate and National Assembly will meet jointly again tomorrow to continue voting for a president.

OUR RADIO BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR NEGLECT OF EAST, KURDS

TA011226 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the grave results of natural disasters reveal to the public the socially exploitative and oppressive face of the order reigning in our country. As a result of floods and landslides, many villages--especially Ayvataci village in Kayseri--suffered heavy material damage and many lives were lost. In Adana, 70 villages were flooded. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens were left without homes in the villages of Kahramanmaras and Cankiri, and they lost their livestock. Natural disasters like landslides, floods and earthquakes are causing the deaths--hundreds of thousands--of citizens, while those who are saved are bound to become the wage slaves of brutal capitalism--an order of exploitation. Both branches of the ruling bourgeoisie as well as all the bourgeois governments have not solved and will not solve the urgent problems of tens of thousands of villagers who live in the earthquake regions and face the threat of floods and landslides as long as the capitalist system of social oppression, of exploitation of the minorities and of racist and chauvinistic policies reigns in the country.

The Turkish working class as well as its affiliated organizations and its natural supporters are on the one hand fiercely struggling to eliminate the economic, political and social disasters as well as exploitation, injustices, unemployment, inequalities, poverty, economic disparities and the lack of housing, and on the other they are fighting with scientific methods against the severe results of natural disasters.

The bourgeois governments have made it their permanent policy to send regiments of commandos and gendarmes to the east and southeast of the country--which are mainly inhabited by Kurds--to lay minefields there and to construct additional prisons and dungeons. Pressure by the present and past Demirel governments--which are the governments of the big landlords, sheikhs and beys--in the east has reached a new height. The percentage of investment in the eastern and southeastern regions has not been over 1 percent for many years. This is undeniable proof of the ruling bourgeois governments' policies of oppressing the Kurdish people and other minorities, and of their efforts to squeeze them in a vise of poverty and unemployment.

From the day it was established, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] has been waging a fierce struggle against this racist and chauvinistic policy, supporting the right of the Kurdish people to free self-determination, to existence and to liberties. The pro-American, NATO'ite Demirel government [words indistinct] is allocating the lion's share of the investment program's funds to NATO spending and to benefit the domestic and foreign monopolist and capitalist circles. The total expenditure envisaged in the investment program of this antipeople government in the spheres of education, health and (?science) does not exceed 30 billion lira. In a country in which such a hostile policy is followed against minorities--mainly Kurds--it is imperative--now more than ever--for toilers from all countries to broaden and strengthen unity of action. The TCP is exerting efforts to achieve such unity in a bid to bring happiness and liberty to our people, including the Kurds and all other minorities.

MAYOR DETAINED FOLLOWING INCIDENTS IN AGRI

TA012107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Agri Mayor Orhan Alpaslan was detained in connection with incidents that occurred in Agri yesterday. Agri Governor Tuncel Percinler said that the mayor was detained following a tip and that an investigation is under way. Meanwhile, it is reported that the Agri municipal workers did not [word indistinct] and abandoned their work.

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EEC CONCLUDES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

LD021157 Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 Mar 80 p 16 LD

["Ph. L." Report: "EEC and Romania Conclude Trade Agreement"]

[Text] Brussels (European Communities)--Agreement between the Community and Romania relating to trade in industrial products was initialed Friday. It follows an agreement by which it was decided a few weeks ago to create a Community-Romania joint commission. This double agreement, which was concluded after a year of intensive negotiations, will probably be signed before summer.

It is the first time that the Community as such has concluded a nonsectorial trade agreement with any Eastern country. The Bucharest government has thus abandoned the thesis now prevailing in the socialist camp that, before any bilateral contractual relations are established, priority should be given to the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and CEMA (which is the Eastern countries' economic organization). CEMA leaders believe that the agreement with the EEC which they would like to sign should include trade provisions. The Community objects to this because it does not want to strengthen in this way the power of an integrated organization which, it believes, is too closely controlled by the Soviets. It wants to see any trade relations governed by agreements concluded by it with every Eastern country separately. This is exactly what is happening as far as Romania is concerned.

Now EEC-CEMA negotiations have been marking time. Last fall it was agreed in principle to hold a high-level meeting in April between CEMA Secretary General Fadeyev and Mr Hamferkampf, deputy chairman of the European Affairs Commission. Mr Hamferkampf has recently written a letter to Fadeyev in which he stated that he does not believe that it would be advisable to hold such a meeting until there is an "indication" of a substantial change in CEMA's attitude. However, Mr Hamferkampf added that he is not opposed to a resumption of discussions between experts.

It appears that the Romanians have considerably improved their opportunities for access to EEC markets. The agreement includes a list of products exported by Romania with respect to which any existing quantitative restrictions will be either abolished or suspended. Whenever any quantitative restrictions are maintained, quotas for Romanian goods will be increased. The agreement includes a reciprocity clause--Romania has promised to develop and diversify its imports from the Community. It has been stated that the rate of increase in imports from the EEC must not be lower than that of any increase in imports from other GATT countries. In other words, in principle, the EEC exporters' share of the Romanian market is bound to increase.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE BEGINS IN ATHENS

AT021650 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 2 Apr 80 AT

[Text] The preliminary conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which will discuss the detailed issues which will occupy the union's conference in Oslo on 7 April, began this morning in the Senate Hall with the participation of delegates from 23 countries. The issues include arms limitation, the protection of human rights and colonialism. The opening of the preliminary conference was declared by Mr Kallias, who is the chairman of the Interparliamentary Committee of the Greek Parliament and also chairs the preliminary conference.

Among the delegates are former Italian Prime Minister Andreotti and the president of the Luxembourg parliament, (Bolendorf). The Greek committee is composed of Deputies Andonopoulos, Ghalelianos, Kritikos and Fotilas.

GENSCHER RECEIVES HEAD OF GDR MISSION IN BONN

LD011648 Hamburg DPA in German 1520 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal chairman of the FDP, today received the head of the GDR permanent mission in Bonn, Eberhard Moldt, for an exchange of views. FDP Spokesman Josef Gerwald gave no details about the meeting, which took place in the Thomas-Dehler House.

U.S. REITERATES STAND ON CITIZENSHIP OF BERLINERS

LD281828 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--U.S. policy unswervingly adheres to the view that all Berliners hold German citizenship. This was reaffirmed by the U.S. mission in Berlin today following a request. This American statement is meant to counter speculation concerning an alteration in the American standpoint on this question, which arose as a result of an interview given by Kenneth Rush, former ambassador and American delegate to the quadripartite negotiations, to Radio Free Berlin. During the interview the question of a possible West Berlin citizenship arose.

Ernest Latham, the American press spokesman said verbatim: "The American stand on the question of German citizenship is well known and remains unchanged. There is and never was any question of a Berlin citizenship. Berliners are Germans." This position coincides with the latest statement of Peter Soetje, head of the Berlin Senate chancellory.

GENSCHER, BRANDT, KREISKY DISCUSS PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD011530 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher considers the reestablishment of the unity of the Arab camp to be an important condition for a peaceful Middle East settlement. In a Deutschlandfunk program Genscher described the solution of the Middle East question as one of "the most important world political problems," the solution of which equally requires recognition of Israel's right to exist and the implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. He said he hopes that the EC countries will be able to make their contribution to a peaceful settlement.

In the same program, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said that the dialog with the PLO and its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, must not be neglected. 'Arafat and a "considerable part" of the PLO leadership are aiming for a settlement that serves the interests of both peoples--the Israelis and the Palestinians. The Europeans thus have to take the Palestinians' ideas into account in forming their opinion.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said that 'Arafat is a man who "deep down" wants a peaceful settlement and who represents a moderate line in the PLO. If this lines does not bring success, there is danger of a more radical turn with bloody, revolutionary conflicts. Kreisky said that it is "grotesque" to question Israel's security in view of the fact that, at present, Israel has one of the largest, best-trained and best-equipped armies outside the communist countries.

The chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee and former Bonn foreign minister, Gerhard Schroeder, said he doubts that there could be any progress in the Palestinian question without the PLO.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION TO VISIT BONN

LD241026 Hamburg DPA in German 1005 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the Palestinian National Council--the decision-making body of the PLO, will visit Bonn during the first half of April for talks on Near East problems. Among other things the delegation will meet with representatives from all the parties in the Bundestag and will again present its case for Bonn's recognition of the PLO. No further details of this visit, which was announced today, are available.

The PLO delegation will be led by Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the National Council and member of the PLO Executive Committee. The delegation will visit other EEC capitals in April, including Brussels, Paris and London. A meeting with European MP's is planned for 16-17 April in Strasbourg.

PAPER HITS U.S. 'SECRET DIPLOMACY' IN IRAN SITUATION

DW011208 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Apr 80 p 3 DW

[Karl Grobe editorial: "Hostages and Secret Diplomacy"]

[Excerpts] We can assume that two presidents have meant well concerning what they have done over the past few days: Anwar as-Sadat when he granted asylum to the former shah of Iran, and Jimmy Carter when he addressed a secret message to the Iranian State and its leadership. However, neither has particularly simplified the situation. If it was humaneness that induced them to act, then all they have achieved is that the victims remain in a situation undignified for man.

In continuing the Islamic hospitality which has always characterized Egypt, As-Sadat granted Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who has been chased around the world, the right to spend his last days there. This is a man who has gone through many ups and downs: the puppet of foreign masters; absolute ruler over 30 million people; one of the rulers over the most important energy raw material on earth; marked by the hubris of power; a man outlawed by his own people. As-Sadat granted him the loyalty of a friend. This sounds noble. Nevertheless, the effect is disastrous for the roughly 50 U.S. diplomats who have been isolated from the surrounding world in Tehran as hostages since last November 4th.

At this point a policy of interests enters into the game, regardless of human gestures. The U.S. leadership can no longer take harsh action; Iran would have to look for allies against any threat; Europe, China, the nonalined could not come to the aid of Iran; pressure from Washington would force it to approach the Soviet Union. Yet, especially after Afghanistan, the U.S. President, regardless of the election year and primaries, has seen a chance to at least keep Iran neutral, if not "win it back," through patient negotiation.

It may well have been this mixture that was behind the Carter letter: achieving the release of the hostages while at the same time politically defending the interests of his own energy economy. But just like his advisers, Carter failed to keep in mind that it is no longer possible to conduct secret diplomacy with Iran. Particularly President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr cannot afford vis-a-vis the occupiers of the embassy to make secret agreements with the United States at present. He would expose himself to a reputation that would bring him politically dangerously close to the former shah--selling out Iranian interests to the United States is the main accusation made against the refugee Pahlavi.

The secretiveness about the exchange of letters, the bad game with the denials which could only last for a few hours anyway, the quietness vis-a-vis the Iranian political demands have again severely damaged the credibility of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East. Even worse, the planners of this letter-writing action stand there like amateurs who, in addition, do not even show insight.

This seems to be the greatest deficiency. The leading power of the Western alliance has still not understood that a new quality has come about in Iran, whether the White House likes it or not. It fails to realize that young national pride and the awareness of regained dignity are political realities. It is unable to cope with Iranian peculiarities; it insists on secret diplomacy, which was still possible with the shah, to the disadvantage of Iran, as is commonly stated by the new forces ranging from the extreme left to the political center.

But the leading classes of Iran also fail to understand how the U.S. political apparatus functions. It may be possible that some of the detained diplomatic hostages worked for the CIA. But America does not function like a monolithic entity, and its public opinion is a power of its own kind--and that public opinion does not at all always support the government's method of **patience.**

That may be of secondary importance for Iran in view of its still unsolved class dispute and its own revolution. It may suffice for the occupiers of the embassy that they are holding "imperialist agents." But they fail to realize that their own permanent refusal due to their firmly sticking to revolutionary principles can force the United States to take dangerous steps.

The well-meant actions--which also includes the publication of Carter's letter in Tehran--have complicated access to compromises that could be tolerated by all. The situation will continue--unless insight miraculously takes place on all sides involved--to be more confused than ever. The burden falls back onto the hostages, the burden which political forces are using to pursue an inhuman conflict in the name of humanity. From such situations world crises can emerge which nobody wants.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS TURKS SEEKING ASYLUM

TA291216 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The FRG interior minister, Gerhart Baum, has said that requests for asylum in his country have increased during the recent months and that his government will take measures to prevent the exploitation of this right. Baum pointed out that the Turks were in the lead among the foreigners asking for asylum. He added that 6,000 Turks had asked for asylum in January alone. Baum noted that only 10 percent of those asking asylum from the FRG were political refugees.

BRIEFS

SENTENCE FOR GDR SPY--Duesseldorf--The fifth criminal division of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court has sentenced Karl-Heinz Glocke (45), a qualified sociologist, to 2 years and 9 months imprisonment for working as a secret service agent. The former CDU member was found guilty of passing on papers from the Rheno-Westphalian Electricity Board (RWE), CDU internal party documents and information on nuclear energy research and policy to the GDR Ministry for State Security for more than a year. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD]

DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD FIGHTING 'RULED OUT'

AB030830 Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Paris, 3 Apr (AFP)--Pessimistic about a rapid solution to the civil war in Chad, the French authorities feel obliged to maintain a presence there to provide at least humanitarian aid, according to informed sources here. They ruled out any danger of direct French commitment in the fighting. None of the groups intends complicating the situation, and France is supplying no arms to anyone whatsoever, the sources stressed.

The Co-operation Ministry has allocated 250,000 dollars for Chad refugees who have fled to Cameroon. There are estimated to be 60,000 to 80,000 of them. The money is for buying cereals and providing medicines. A consignment of 2.8 metric tons of medicines is to be flown today to Ndjamena, where 25 French aid doctors have remained. The Foreign Ministry here said 970 people, mainly non-Chadians, had found refuge at the French military base in Ndjamena since fighting erupted 12 days ago in the capital, of whom 462 had subsequently been evacuated by road and 399 by military aid transport. Wounded treated at the base, mostly Chadians, numbered 678, including about 100 civilians.

LE FIGARO ON ISSUES RAISED BY NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION

LD010843 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Pierre Darcourt article: "The Neutron Bomb, Essential Against Armored Vehicles"]

[Text] For several weeks the French neutron bomb has been the subject of a number of press commentaries which are clearly less hostile than the enormous wave of anti-U.S. propaganda unleashed by Moscow, which lasted several months, until President Carter postponed the manufacture of a neutron weapon.

The neutron bomb is primarily a battlefield weapon, specifically for antitank uses. This bomb may briefly be described as a thermonuclear weapon with a reduced charge, designed to produce neither blast nor heat but, on the contrary, a great stream of neutrons. These ultra-high-speed particles can penetrate any known tank armor, thereby killing the crews without damaging the vehicles. At the same time, they would not destroy heavy concrete shelters.

French forces covered by the dropping of these N-bombs could remain completely safe at a distance of 1,500 meters, ready to act a few hours after the explosion.

France has the technology to produce this type of bomb which, if produced in thousands--and not a dozen as has been written--would enable it to stop enemy tanks in their starting positions or when they are underway: a paramount advantage when you consider that the Soviets could launch more than 30,000 tanks against Western positions in a few hours.

When people mention the manufacture of a French N-bomb, certain military experts cry that France is changing its strategy and doctrine, since nuclear deterrence rests on two pillars: that of an all-out countercity strike, capable of inflicting overwhelming damage on the enemy's economy, technical infrastructures and population. [sentence as published] This all-or-nothing strategy never took account of the threat of mass destruction incurred in return by the population. For their part, the Americans no longer believe in the "countercity" nuclear strategy alone, since their overwhelming nuclear superiority of the previous decade no longer exists. They now know that they are very vulnerable on their own territory, since they are convinced that the enormous Soviet retaliatory capability could destroy an intolerable number of major U.S. urban centers, with a total loss of life running into tens of millions.

NATO's European forces possess a tactical nuclear arsenal which, in the event of mass attack, could deal the Soviet forces a savage knockout blow. But the use of these weapons would result in terrible destruction and countless deaths. The "specific, pinpoint" neutron bomb would be equally effective without involving such dire consequences, since it would only hit combatants. However, French "mass production" of this very sophisticated weapon would be very costly.

L'HUMANITE: SIMILARITY OF PCI, PS VIEWS 'ALARMING'

LD030701 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Union Strategy"]

[Text] F. Mitterrand granted an interview to LA CROIX yesterday in which he indulged in a violent attack against the PCF, accusing it of "giving Giscard another chance of holding out." Albeit rash, this thesis is not new but, in view of the existing situation, it is worthwhile recalling some fundamental truths concerning the subject.

If anyone gave Giscard any chance of holding out, it was in fact the Socialist Party [PS] in 1977 when it decided to break up the Union of the Left by turning its back on the commitments mentioned in the joint program and by agreeing, as far as the main points were concerned, with the government's stance whether with respect to austerity or with respect to foreign policy. Even now, although F. Mitterrand criticizes Mr Giscard d'Estaing verbally--only yesterday he mentioned "belly dancing before the golden calf" with reference to him--he in fact shares his main political views, especially in the international sphere.

Is a revival of the arms race on the agenda? F. Mitterrand immediately agrees with the decision to deploy 600 new nuclear missiles in Europe. "If the Americans take the view," he stated, "that Pershing missiles are needed to insure a balance between East and West, we are in favor of their deployment." Is Kampuchea being discussed? A Socialist takes the initiative of suspending shipments of grain by the EEC and the Socialist Party supports the government's maneuvers aimed at getting a coalition consisting of Sihanouk and Pol Pot's friends back in the saddle. Is it a question of Iran and Afghanistan? The only criticism which Mitterrand directs at Mr Giscard d'Estaing is that he did not speak up earlier and "louder." In fact, the only more or less serious criticism which Mitterrand voiced with respect to Giscard was--albeit for obvious election reasons--that Giscard mentioned the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

In other words, there is no important international problem with respect to which Francois Mitterrand has failed to support the views of the European right and Washington.

Therefore, it is hard to understand how it could be stated, among other things, in the communique published at the end of the talks between the French Socialist Party first secretary and Enrico Berlinguer in Strasbourg, that "they agreed about the need for initiatives which could contribute toward disarmament, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world...."

Be that as it may, what is clear is that, as shown in the LA CROIX interview, F. Mitterrand is already using the Strasbourg meeting as a prop for intensifying his attack against the PCF. Even though Enrico Berlinguer asserts that this is not what he wanted--and we do not doubt his word--the objective has obviously been achieved. And even though he has expressed surprise that this meeting could have been "interpreted and presented as an initiative which could harm the PCF," this is how all commentators have interpreted and presented it.

Yesterday's L'UNITA, which described Georges Marchais' statements on the Mitterrand-Berlinguer meeting as "disconcerting," developed two main criticisms. These statements, it claims, are tantamount to "a gross misrepresentation of the strategy of the historic compromise, which has been represented as an alliance with the reactionary right" and have distorted the meaning of a meeting which was aimed at strengthening the European left against the conservative bloc.

Both criticisms seem to us equally groundless. We have never said that the historic compromise with the Christian Democratic Party was an alliance of the right. It was Francois Mitterrand who said this. In fact, before the 1978 elections, he strongly criticized us for seeking "a historic compromise," thus following our Italian comrades' example. And it was Mitterrand who stated with obvious disapproval when referring to the subject: "It is not a union of the left, it is a union of the right." Therefore, we have not been guilty of the "gross misrepresentation" to which L'UNITA referred. He has.

What is also true is that the Socialist Party first secretary, who recently denounced the historic compromise as an alliance of the right, is now trying to use the specific situation prevailing in Italy to justify the alliance which his party is preparing with Mr Giscard d'Estaing's friends in France. Despite some variations, one constant factor prevails in both cases: attack against the PCF.

According to L'UNITA, the Berlinguer-Mitterrand meeting will strengthen the European left against the conservative bloc, but under present circumstances it could well have a contrary effect since, as I have just recalled, the French Socialist Party's attitude toward all the most important problems of foreign policy is similar to that of the conservative bloc which has been so clearly illustrated by the association between Mr Giscard d'Estaing's "advanced liberalism" and Mr Schmidt's social democracy.

Obviously, all this does not mean that the PCF would be hostile to any joint action--both at the national and international level--by left forces in support of a policy of freedom, social progress, disarmament and peace. On the contrary, since such action would be consistent with its own strategy--which has in fact been confirmed by its congresses--and since we showed as long ago as the thirties that we were not going to fall into the error for which, as L'UNITA recalls, "the workers movement has had to pay so high a price." However, it is necessary to know on what basis such a union would be formed. If, for instance, Mr Schmidt and Mr Mitterrand were prepared to demonstrate with us tomorrow their opposition to the installation of new missiles in Europe, we would be ready to join forces with them.

However, we will not form an alliance with them in order to implement a policy of austerity in France, nor to enlarge the Community to include Greece, Portugal and Spain, nor to grant the Community supranational prerogatives. And we are bound to feel alarmed by the fact that as G. Marchais stated, the PCI's and the French Socialist Party's views on these points very largely coincide.

UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS CLAIM ATTACK ON SOVIET CARS

LD030922 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] An attack on two cars belonging to the Soviet diplomatic corps in Paris took place during the night. They were parked in the 16th District. Two gasoline bombs were thrown at the vehicles. A group of Ukrainian nationalists has claimed responsibility for the attack.

PARTY TALKS 'NEARING CONCLUSION'; FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

LD022130 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The negotiations on the program of the new government, conducted by prime minister-designate Cossiga with the delegations of the Christian Democratic Party [DC], the Socialist Party [PSI] and the Republican Party [PRI] are now nearing conclusion. The conclusion, according to the participants, will be positive. Innocenzo Cruciani reports from the Prime Minister's Office:

We are in the final phase of the negotiations on policy and program in which the three parties which will form a government have taken part. Cossiga and the secretaries of the DC, PSI and PRI, assisted by their respective delegations and experts, have devoted this third day of meetings here at the Prime Minister's Office to the problems of foreign policy. As PRI Secretary Spadolini said, all aspects of the international situation have been examined, starting with the threat to world balance, represented by the recent Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. Special attention was paid by the prime minister-designate and the party leaders to the situation in Iran and the whole Middle East area. With reference to these two aspects of international politics Italy's efforts were confirmed regarding promoting detente while observing its Atlantic and Western commitments which represent in Spadolini's words, the unbreakable framework of Italian foreign policy.

However, the analysis carried out by the prime minister-designate and the three party leaders dealt also, naturally, with European problems, the crisis affecting the EEC institutions, in view of the current 6-month period of the Italian presidency of the EEC. An important occasion for examining these topics will be the Council of Europe which will meet on 12 and 13 June in Venice. In the same month the summit meeting of the most highly industrialized countries of the world will take place also in Venice with U.S. President Jimmy Carter present.

Now some points of the economic program will have to be clarified here at the Prime Minister's Office; the government will present this program to Parliament next week. The still debated points concern the southern development fund, nuclear energy and industrial policy. As regards the legnth of the government crisis, Cossiga may go to the President's Office with a list of ministers on Friday, and starting Wednesday the parliamentary debate may take place. It is also said that the first meeting of the Council of Ministers may take place on Saturday for the appointment of under secretaries.

Mideast Position Defined

AU022000 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 2 (ANSA)--The position the Italian Government in the making intends to have on the Middle East was summed up for newsmen today by Republican Party (PRI) Secretary Giovanni Spadolini who said that Israel's inalienable right to exist must be coupled with the Palestinian people's right to gradual self-determination. During a break in the fourth day of talks to forge a platform between premier-designate Francesco Cossiga and the three parties that agreed to form a coalition--Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI) and "PRI"--Spadolini told journalists "according to our point of view, Israel's right to exist, which is an absolutely unrenounceable right, must adapt itself to the Palestinian people's right to gradual self-determination".

This morning's session of the talks focused on foreign policy issues. Still speaking about the Middle East, Spadolini underscored the necessity that Italy act in harmony with the United States to implement the Camp David framework agreements, which are "the fundamental premise for a peaceful settlement of the Middle Eastern region."

The "PRI" secretary reported that the situations in Iran and in Afghanistan were also discussed in today's meeting. [passage indistinct. Spadolini concluded, saying that there are signs of a possible change in the situation created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, thanks to European moves.

MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN ARRIVES, MEETS WITH POPE

LD022016 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] King Hassan II of Morocco arrived in Rome this afternoon from Paris. The sovereign met Pope John Paul II to discuss the problem of Jerusalem. Hassan II called on the pope in his capacity as representative of the Islamic Council. At 2010 Hassan II and his entourage left the Vatican and went to Fiumicino Airport.

Status of Jerusalem Discussed

AU030842 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, April 3 (ANSA)--King Hassan II made a lightning visit to the Vatican City Wednesday for talks with Pope John Paul II on the status of the eastern sector of Jerusalem, officially annexed by Israel from Jordanian rule in the wake of the six-day war in 1967. The private audience lasted about an hour. Hassan visited the pope not only as king of Morocco, but also as president of the "Jerusalem Committee" of the Islamic Conference.

The conference's 42 member-states have been asking for some time, even if with slight differences of stress, that the Holy City's eastern sector should return to the status it had before the Israeli occupation. The Vatican's position is that Jerusalem as a whole should be given an internationally guaranteed status as the birthplace of the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religions. This line was followed by the present pope's predecessors and has frequently been underscored in papal speeches.

After his private meeting with King Hassan, the pope spoke in French to the monarch's retinue, describing the problem of Jerusalem as a "very delicate question".

"I think that the Holy City represents a truly sacred heritage for all the faithful of the three great monotheistic religions and for the whole world, above all, for the people who live on its territory", the Polish-born pontiff added. "A new thrust must be found", he added. "We need a new rapprochement which, far from accentuating divisions, will make it possible to translate a much more fundamental fraternity into facts. With the help of God, this must also make it possible to achieve a solution which may be original, but may also be close, definitive, guaranteed, and respectful of the rights of all. Would that we may see this hope finally realized. For this reason, I dare hope that the believers of the three religions will be capable of simultaneously raising up their prayers to the one God, for the future of a land so dear to their hearts".

The pope also stressed Morocco's deep religious traditions and praised King Hassan for his tolerance towards his non-Muslim subjects.

King Hassan was at his first papal audience. He flew in from Paris for this one appointment and left again for the French capital in the evening. In a departure statement, Hassan said he was "very satisfied with his audience. I found great understanding in the pope for the problems I described as president of the Jerusalem Committee and member of the Islamic Conference", he said. "In his holiness, I found a spiritual leader who understands perfectly that the time has come in which the sons of Abraham, who are Muslims, Christians and Jews, must in fact meet in Jerusalem, not to fight, but to try and put their spiritual heritage in common, thus contributing to peace in the world".

BERLINGUER QUERIES PCF CRITICISM OF MITTERRAND CONTACTS

LD030709 [Editorial Report LD] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 26 March 1980 carries on page 18 a 1,300-word Augusto Pancaldi report on French press coverage of and comments by politicians on the 24 March meeting in Strasbourg between French Socialist Party First Secretary Francois Mitterrand and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, citing LE MONDE, LE MATIN, LE FIGARO, Mitterrand and PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais. Pancaldi also reports the following remarks made by Berlinguer at the end of his visit to Strasbourg: "I had a cordial conversation with French Socialist Party First Secretary Francois Mitterrand in Strasbourg yesterday. This meeting, planned some time ago, comes a fortnight after my Strasbourg meeting with Willy Brandt and after several other conversations which I and other PCI leaders have had in recent months with communist and socialist representatives from various West European countries such as Spain, Portugal and the Scandinavian countries. In fact, Comrade Napolitano is in London at present to meet with leaders of the British Labor Party, Communist Party and trade union movement.

"We are determined to continue and step up our initiative and contacts, in the belief that understanding and the quest for all possible convergences among leftwing and democratic forces of all leanings must be tenaciously purused, by surmounting old and new mistrusts, so that the European workers movement can perform its essential role for the sake of detente and against the right's antipeople policy, so as to open new roads to democratic development and the regeneration of society.

"I do not understand how my meeting with Mitterrand--which took place within the context of this policy, which is not a new one and is well known to comrades in the communist parties including the PCF--can be interpreted and portrayed as an initiative which could damage the PCF. I would like to point out, among other things, that both our party leadership--in a telegram from myself--and the communist parliamentary group in Strasbourg have sternly condemned the slanderous campaign against Georges Marchais and have expressed their solidarity to him and to the PCF."

The report is followed by the following unattributed commentary: "These latest remarks by Marchais seem quite disconcerting, so divorced are they from the facts. First, they contain a gross mystification of the 'historic compromise' strategy, which is portrayed as an alliance with the reactionary right. Second, they distort the significance of the meeting between Berlinguer and Mitterrand, which quite obviously lies within the framework of the attempt to strengthen the weight and initiative of the entire European left against the moderate and conservative alinement. For that matter, judging from PCF statements and joint documents signed with our party and other communist parties, this objective should also be part of the French Communists' strategy.

"In view of such an obvious propagandist distortion, one wonders what political gain and what advantages to the cause of peace and democracy lie behind the attempt to confuse everything and everyone and to lump the socialists together with the right. This is an error for which the workers movement has paid dearly."

PCI'S NAPOLITANO TALKS WITH UK LABOR PARTY, CP

LD020717 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 28 Mar 80 p 19 LD

[Antonio Bronda dispatch: "Napolitano Visits Labor Party and Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) Secretaries"]

[Text] London--PCI Directorate member Comrade Giorgio Napolitano's visit to London continues. On Wednesday afternoon Napolitano was received by Labor Party Secretary Ron Hayward. [paragraph continues]

The lengthy and cordial conversation took place at the new Labor headquarters on Walworth Road, which has just been opened as part of the effort to reorganize the party, which over the past 2 years has seen a new thrust to, and the strengthening of the initiative and involvement of activists, party members and affiliated trade union organizations. The campaign for participation and democracy within the party is closely linked to the recovery in Labor's influence on public opinion, the updating of the plan for Britain's economic and social development as an alternative to the Conservative government's current political line, and a closer interest in the shared problems of the European left parties.

Earlier, Comrade Napolitano met at CPGB headquarters with CPGB Secretary General Gordon McLennan and Jack Woddis, head of the international department. During the conversation, there was a very broad and cordial exchange of ideas on the international situation and the present political situation in the respective countries, and also on the problems of cooperation among the various European leftwing forces. The conversation made it possible to confirm the broad and substantial convergence of views between the parties.

On Tuesday evening, following the meeting at the House of Commons, the Labor Party International Department, presided over by Member of Parliament Joan Lestor, organized a working dinner attended by, among others, Members of Parliament Ian Mikardo and Jo Richardson.

All the meetings and contacts this week have emphasized how relations between the Labor Party and the PCI have become frequent and normal and now make possible a considerable circulation of information and experiences. Among other things, Comrade Napolitano was presented with the text of a recent Labor Party paper on Eurocommunism, which is undoubtedly a specific demonstration of the interest in, and new thirst for knowledge of PCI policy which the Eurocommunist phenomenon has prompted in the British Labor Party.

AFGHAN INVASION SEEN AS CATALYST FOR BERLINGUER PRC TRIP

LD030737 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Pol Mathil article: "Eurocommunism Died in Kabul"]

[Text] The trip to China which PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer is preparing to make in a few days' time really began on 22 March 1978. It was on that day, when speaking to an Italian minister visiting Beijing, that Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping indicated that there was to be a major softening in the attitude of Mao's successors to the "Eurocommunist phenomenon." Mr Deng admitted in particular that Beijing's attitude, which had hitherto always been unconditionally negative toward Western communist parties considered to owe "allegiance to Moscow," deserved serious reexamination. "However, we must wait until a sufficiently important crisis arises," the Chinese leader said, "before we can judge whether the European parties' independent stance with regard to Moscow is confirmed or not...."

The crisis arose on 26 December 1979. The PCI's attitude toward the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was clearly considered by Beijing to be sufficiently convincing. The gates of the Heavenly City have opened to a PCI leader for the first time.

It was only after Mao's death in September 1976 that Beijing's anathema against the Italian Communists began to be lifted. In November 1978 the CCP and PCI leaders shook hands for the first time in 30 years. However, that took place on neutral territory: during an official reception given by the Rome government in Chairman Hua Guofeng's honor.

The "Great Leap Forward" in this reconciliation was only really launched, however, by the invasion of Afghanistan. Indeed the Kabul coup dealt a fatal blow to the Eurocommunist myth and a severe blow to relations among Western communist parties and to contacts between some of these parties and Moscow. The occupation of Afghanistan speeded up the long process of division which had already become clear on such crucial issues as expansion of the EEC, Euromissiles, the Euroleft and the attitude toward socialist parties.... Kabul set the seal on the PCF's almost total isolation in the West due to its complete loyalty to Moscow.

The "Kabul coup," however, has less directly brought about a much broader communist split than the one which can be seen in Europe. The announcement, coming in the wake of the Kabul expedition, of a political reconciliation between the Italian and Chinese communists bears witness to the general spread of the Afghan syndrome in the workers movement. However sincere the Italian Communists might be in swearing that Berlinguer's trip to Beijing "is not directed against anybody or against any party," its significance is no less clear. It is anti-Soviet, and if any proof is needed, you just have to compare the influence and impact which will be produced by the two Western communist leaders' trips to the two poles of the Marxist world--namely Georges Marchais' trip to Moscow and Enrico Berlinguer's trip to Beijing....

The "antihegemonist" front--in other words the front of communist parties opposed to Soviet expansionism--has just entered a phase of extension which, however poorly understood by the West, is nonetheless extremely important. Such natural "post-Afghan" axes as Belgrade-Bucharest and PCI-PCE have just been followed by reactions from the Koreans and Japanese.

PCI leadership member Pietro Ingrao spent a week in Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, in February. For obvious reasons of caution, the joint communique did not make any direct reference to the Afghan invasion but stressed the need to respect "the independence of all peoples." The results of the visit must have been interesting, however, since Italian Communist sources did not hesitate in privately describing North Korea as the "Asian Yugoslavia" after the visit....

In addition, relations between the CPSU and Japanese Communist Party have once again undergone a sudden change. After being divided for decades on the question of the Kurile Islands, seized by Moscow at the end of the war, the two party chairmen, Brezhnev and Miyamoto, issued a communique on 25 December 1979 which seemed to put an end to the split. Indeed the two parties gave the impression of having found an area of agreement--the same distrust of China--as well as a common language--"respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination"--to quote the official communique.

However, 3 days after that document was signed Mr Brezhnev gave the order to invade Afghanistan. Mr Miyamoto, communist but Japanese, was bound to take it as a personal insult. "It is regrettable," Mr Miyamoto remarked laconically.

Commenting on the Italian leader's forthcoming Chinese tribulations the Italian leftist review IL MANIFESTO described Mr Deng and Mr Berlinguer as men who are "less and less red and more and more expert...."

The Kremlin will probably merely retort that "it is regrettable" since its members are also more expert than red. Mr Berlinguer's pilgrimage to the Heavenly City was included in the bill of Afghan expenses: For the USSR, Kabul is even worth an Italian-Eurocommunist mass and a Korean-Japanese mass. [presumably in the sense of "heterodox practices"]

NICARAGUAN JUNTA LEADERS EXPOUND POLICY AT MADRID TALKS

LD021019 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Rafael Fraguas report on Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Secretary Felipe Gonzalez' Madrid meeting with Nicaraguan junta members: "Sergio Ramirez: 'Our Revolution Has Nothing To Do With the Cuban One'"]

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Violeta de Chamorro, members of the Nicaraguan junta of reconstruction with the status of heads of state, met yesterday in Madrid with PSOE Secretary Felipe Gonzalez and Minister of the Presidency Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, during a visit to our country to secure Spanish cooperation with their country. [Prime Minister] Adolfo Suarez, with whom they hoped to meet yesterday afternoon, did not receive them. An EFE dispatch reports that the prime minister had to visit his father at a Madrid hospital, following a deterioration in his condition.

The specific topics which the Sandinist leaders were to have discussed with Adolfo Suarez included the $60 million debt which the overthrown Anastasio Somoza regime built up with Spain. The Nicaraguan junta of reconstruction wishes to reprogram this debt and to secure health, technological and cultural aid.

"Our revolution has nothing to do with the Cuban revolution, which does not mean that we in Nicaragua will not carry out a real revolution, as they have done in Cuba," EL PAIS was told by 42-year-old economist Sergio Ramirez, who has headed the Nicaraguan delegation which visited the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria this week.

Ramirez Mercado, who ruled out any possible risks of the militarization of power in Nicaragua, spoke of the existence of powerful circles opposing a revolution in his country and of insidious press campaigns aimed in this direction. He gave assurances that "Nicaragua is experiencing a pluralistic and revolutionary political process, in which hitherto there have been no clashes between differing viewpoints within the political bodies."

In the opinion of Bayardo Arce, one of the Sandinist army's nine top leaders, Nicaragua accepted the offer of a $75 million U.S. loan--a loan subsequently frozen by the U.S. Congress--regarding it as a reflection of a favorable change in U.S. policy with respect to Nicaragua. "We were willing to overlook the history of relations between our countries if this change began, but the loan has been blocked. Nevertheless, it was not the Washington administration which caused this."

With regard to the recent agreements signed in Moscow by a Nicaraguan Government and military delegation, Sergio Ramirez stressed that such agreements are similar to those signed with other countries such as Austria, Romania or the FRG. "The Soviet Union has no possibility of influencing Nicaraguan policy," he said.

As for the situation concerning Somozist prisoners in her country, Violeta de Chamorro of the junta of reconstruction emphasized that the regime abolished the death sentence following Somoza's overthrow, thus "preventing rivers of blood from flowing in Nicaragua." She also emphasized that many former Somozists have been released. "Even some of the leaders of the Sandinist defense committees are former Somozists," they said. These bodies perform social and economic roles, organizing the citizens and monitoring prices, they explained.

According to Felipe Gonzalez, who attended the meeting, "the only intelligent policy with regard to Nicaragua is unconditional solidarity." He also said that "if any mistake has been made in Nicaragua, it is in the lack of generosity toward the defeated." [paragraph continues]

According to the Socialist leader, Europe has failed to understand the Nicaraguan situation and "the localization of the international crisis in the Middle East and Southeast [mescriental] Asia makes the Sandinist revolution more viable than might be supposed."

Socialist circles have described as unsatisfactory the Spanish Government's protocol treatment of the Nicaraguan leaders, two of whom have the status of heads of state.

PCE ORGAN SCORES SOVIETS ON AFGHANISTAN POLICY

WA021700 Madrid NUESTRA BANDERA in Spanish No 102 Jan-Feb 80 pp 1-4 WA

[Editorial: "Worsening of the International Situation"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The process of deterioration of the international situation has reached an alarming level.

The return to the cold war is not total, primarily because there is resistance in very broad sectors toward adopting the two superpowers' method of doing things. However, there is no doubt that the cold war climate is already affecting relations between many countries.

More and more there is talk of a third world war as a possible happening. The expression in itself is deceiving. If a world war were to take place today, its characteristics would be nothing like those of the two previous wars however terrible they may have been. There would be no winners or losers. It would mean the almost total destruction of humanity. This fact undoubtedly is a curb which makes it difficult to resort to war. But it is not a guarantee; the beginning of a military confrontation could lead to the unleashing of an irrational, demented process in a matter of minutes, with frightful consequences.

That is why the problem of war and peace is posed to the worker and progressive forces in a new way today. It is an old problem which is at the very root of the emergence of socialist and revolutionary movements. The question of the moment is whether we, the worker and democratic forces in Spain, in Europe, can do something, and what we can do, to halt this spiral of tensions, cold war and rearmament in which we find ourselves involved.

1. What are the main causes of this worsening of the international situation? A calendar is all that is needed to confirm the falsity of the way in which U.S. spokesmen, more specifically the Carter administration since other North American sectors, including candidate Edward Kennedy, do not use the same language, seek to present events. The "reason" for everything, the "blame" for everything is NOT in the military intervention by the USSR in Afghanistan.

Actually, the worsening of the economic crisis of the capitalist system (together with other factors) was causing, during a period of detente, a serious decline in U.S. imperialism's ability to exercise political and ideological hegemony. The Soviet Union was also losing influence. The crisis of the bipolar system was an increasingly obvious reality.

Following an already traditional procedure, imperialism tended to confront the crisis through an intensification of tensions; provoking animosity in relations, including in the military area, and accentuating the dialectic of blocs.

In past months there were significant incidents: the campaign against Cuba (who no one remembers anymore); threats of military intervention in the Persian Gulf and Iran and the creation of special military units for this purpose. A particularly serious aspect was the prolonged nonratification of SALT II on strategic nuclear weapons. More serious still was the NATO decision, imposed by the United States despite strong European resistance, to install cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that these measures were hindering detente and tended to strengthen the United States' hegemony with respect to its allies and to maintain and intensify the division into military blocs.

2. The faults of imperialism, which we just mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, neither justify nor diminish the seriousness of the act of military intervention committed by the Soviet Union when it sent its troops to Afghanistan, replacing and executing Amin, the former head of the government and the "democratic party," and installing Karmal as the new chief of government and the party.

This action is a brazen violation of the principles of nonintervention and respect for the independence of people, principles which not only are necessary for peaceful relations in the world but are the same as those of the ideals of socialism and communism.

The argument that imperialism has committed many military interventions is not valid because one of the reasons for our rejection of imperialism derives precisely from the fact that it is based on the rule of violence of the large over the small, the law of tanks and gunboats. Moreover, in recent times, specifically after the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, the struggle of the people has forced imperialism to retreat from its methods of open military intervention. It has lost important positions in Africa, Nicaragua and Iran without any intervention by its troops.

The imposition of respect for the principle of noninterference is a great gain by the peoples in struggle for their freedom. In the case of Afghanistan, the USSR has been the one to violate that principle.

The argument that it was a matter of trying to "save" a socialist or almost socialist regime has no real foundation. The so-called "popular revolution" of April 1978 in Afghanistan was actually a palace coup by which some partly military groups with ties with the Soviet Union seized power. Some Soviet intervention, including military advisers, had existed for a long time.

There was no genuine popular movement in the country. That is why the 1978 coup was followed by internal clashes among members of the group in power on the one hand, and on the other by the appearance of guerrillas in the mountainous zones, who were against the new government, an almost permanent phenomenon in that country which lives in large part with a tribal and nomadic system.

Under those circumstances, why did the USSR send its troops to occupy Afghanistan? It is said that they were "requested" by the People's Government of Afghanistan. But which one? By Amin who was executed by a firing squad when the Soviets arrived and who was SUBSEQUENTLY accused of being a "CIA agent," or by Karmal, who arrived WITH the Soviet troops? The latter is the real answer. But in itself it destroys the pretext used to provide formal justification for that military intervention. Actually, if one looks at a map and other aspects of the world situation are considered, the explanation which emerges is the following: The USSR as a great power has carried out a military operation in Afghanistan in order to occupy advantageous positions in a key strategic zone of the world near the Indian Ocean and the main oil fields.

3. It is for this precise reason that the military intervention in Afghanistan has opened a breach greater than ever before (greater than that of the case of Czechoslovakia) between the international policy of the USSR and the policy of a large part of the revolutionary forces in Europe and the world, specifically most of the Western European communist parties (with the exception of France and Portugal), as well as those of Japan, Mexico, Australia and so forth.

The basic problem is that a military intervention DOES NOT SERVE, it cannot serve, for strengthening the cause of socialism, for creating new socialist regimes.

If military confrontation spreads, if nuclear war results, it would be, as we have already said, the destruction of humanity.

If there is a nonnuclear military confrontation for the control of strategic zones, it would be the clash of the two military blocs, of the two superpowers, but in no case would it be OUR WAR. It would not be a war for the sake of revolution or the liberation of still subjugated people. Because of the palpable effects IT HAS ALREADY HAD, the Soviet intervention has been very negative for the worker and progressive classes. It has provided arguments to North American imperialism for it to try to recover its leadership. It is providing arguments for the forces of the right in Europe, which expect to take advantage of this period to increase the gains they achieved in recent times. Within the United States itself it is helping the most reactionary elements and in all probability facilitating Carter's reelection, who has traded his "pacifism" of yesterday for a furious militarism.

The accentuation of the policy of blocs is in direct and radical contradiction with the interests of the working class and all the progressive forces of the world.

Detente, the reduction of military factors and respect for the principle of noninterference help the national and social liberation of peoples. Of course it is obvious that in the recent period of a relative lessening of tensions, certain advances have been made in Europe, specifically the disappearance of fascist dictatorships. Other important advances have been made in various zones of the world.

The Soviet Union policy appeared to understand and facilitate these positive aspects of detente. Now Afghanistan represents a change for the worse.

Condemning the intervention in Afghanistan, the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] bases itself on its revolutionary principles. Revolutions are not exported--this Marxist idea is perhaps more real today than every before--and certainly not through a military operation by a great power. Something else can be achieved by that: the conquest of another country. But it does not advance socialism; socialism has to be the result of struggle, of the creation of workers and the people.

That is why socialism is not helped by the system of military blocs and by intensifying the confrontation of blocs; quite the contrary.

Although it may not be possible to deal with it here today, there is no doubt that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan makes the subject of the very NATURE of the Soviet system a matter of discussion. There is an obvious delay in dealing with this question in an open, straightforward manner, viewing reality as it is, in the Spanish Marxist debate. The present turn in Soviet policy indicates a more decisive influence by the military sectors. A number of decisions can only be explained within the framework of military thinking. On the other hand, the application of a policy which contains operations such as that of Afghanistan naturally causes the army to play an increasingly greater role in the making of decisions.

It is an aspect that it will be necessary to include in a more in-depth study, to which NUESTRA BANDERA shall make its contribution on the nature of the Soviet state and society.

4. The military occupation of a country by the Soviets and the hysterical reaction by President Carter created a reaction in some communist sectors, a reaction which could be called "two-sided." A choice must be made. There are only two sides. To be against imperialism there is only one place to be: on the USSR's side.

This reaction, aside from other reasons, undoubtedly is reflected in the attitude, at first sight surprising, adopted by the PCF [French Communist Party], which sided with the USSR. However, the concept of the "two sides" also exists among some communists here. It is proper to discuss the subject, to get as far as possible to the bottom of the problem.

At first sight that concept of the "two sides" seems to be something very simple, very clear, and therefore attractive. But the bad thing is that it does not REFLECT REALITY. It leaves out of our view the gigantic forces in the world today which are not with the Soviet Union but which, in turn, are against North American imperialism. Of the 104 UN countries which voted to condemn the Soviet intervention, THE IMMENSE MAJORITY are opposed to U.S. policy on a number of decisive issues. It is the so-called Third World. It is the movement of the nonalined. To ignore or underestimate that reality would be a failure to understand the changes, perhaps the most important phenomenons that are taking place and about to take place on the world scene and which are taking place OUTSIDE existing blocs. One of the characteristics of Eurocommunism is the radical break with this concept of the "two sides" (it undoubtedly had its justification in other times and because of that is still rooted in the political culture of many communists) and the preparation of a strategy based on the realities of our time.

In view of the alarming worsening of the international situation, the most important question posed to the Eurocommunist forces is the following: "Is it possible to achieve a NEW GROUPING OF FORCES on our continent, a sort of THIRD WAY on the plane of international relations capable of confronting a Soviet policy of the type of the Afghanistan intervention on the one hand, and on the other, a North American policy which tries to push towards the cold war, a break in economic, sports and cultural relations and the intensification of the arms race and military confrontations...?

In the platform of that new grouping there would have to be points such as the following: condemnation of any action of force in international relations, regardless from whence it comes, and the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; the demand for a renewal of dialog and negotiations for drawing away from the cold war and the reestablishment of detente; immediate negotiations on security and armament to put an end to the arms race; cancellation of the installation of new missiles in Europe and the attainment of a balance based on the control and reduction of weapons; preparations as of now, with participation of political forces, of the Madrid conference so that it will be an effective step toward security, disarmament and cooperation; the combination of political and diplomatic initiatives with mass mobilizations to achieve those objectives and the establishment of new relations between Europe and the Third World. It would be absurd to remain silent or underestimate the difficulties of a policy oriented in the direction indicated, particularly because it means a departure from the routine, the opening of virgin territory, the invention of new ways of making policy.

In any case, however, it is a policy which considers profound trends of the present historical phase. There are objective factors in Western Europe which are moving in the direction of a greater independence, a separation from what has been its "status" of subordination to the United States. New attitudes are visible at times in the midst of socialist and social-democratic parties. There is concern in the Catholic world, trends favoring an action that will diminish threats.

A number of political forces, specifically the PCE and PCI [Italian Communist Party], are working in a unified, plural field of broad political action to materialize that demand for the struggle for peace and detente.

It is necessary for every communist to be aware that today that struggle for peace is an integral and decisive part of a revolutionary determination.

BILATERAL FISHING COMMISSION ESTABLISHED WITH ANGOLA

LD310640 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Transport and Communication Salvador Sanchez-Teran and his counterpart for fishing from the Republic of Angola, Emilio Guerra, have signed a protocol in Madrid, giving the go-ahead to formation of a mixed working commission which will meet in April and May and whose purpose will be the drafting of a wide-ranging fishing cooperation agreement between the two countries. During the time that the Angolan delegation has been in Madrid and Vigo, headed by the minister for fisheries, opinions were exchanged on the present state of relations regarding fishing, with a view to (?establishing) cooperation between the two countries.

UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CENTER SETS UP STANDING COMMITTEE

LD280939 Madrid ABC in Spanish 21 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "UCD Standing Committee Set Up Yesterday"]

[Text] The Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] standing committee was set up yesterday morning, and held its first meeting under the chairmanship of the prime minister and UCD chairman, Adolfo Suarez. The standing committee is composed of the following people: Adolfo Suarez, Rafael Ari-Salgado, Fernando Abril Martorell, Fernando Alvarez de Miranda, Pio Cabanillas, Rafael Calvo Ortega, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Joaquin Garrigues Walker, Landelino Lavilla, Rodolfo Martin Villa and Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

The committee, which will meet weekly, will be of an open nature, and other members of the Executive Committee will be able to attend its meetings, depending on the topics to be discussed.

At yesterday's meeting, various matters of an internal nature, such as the working timetable, the state of the party and the coming political council meeting--to be held at the end of April--were broached.

Article 24 of the centrist party's rules stipulates that the chairman will be able to set up a standing committee composed of Executive Committee members and including the party's secretary general to decide on day-to-day matters within the scope of the Executive Committee's own powers.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ICELAND--Aurelio Valls Carreras has been appointed Spanish ambassador to Iceland, with residency in Oslo. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD]

DENMARK

PREMIER VOICES 'CONCERN' OVER HOSTAGES TO BANI-SADR

LD021215 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 31 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Anker Jorgensen Writes to Iranian President"]

[Text] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has sent a letter to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in which he expresses concern over the situation of the American hostages in Tehran and hopes that the United Nations secretary general will reach a solution to the problem. Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen confirmed this Sunday. According to the foreign minister, the latter also expresses regret that the commission which was set up to examine the Iranian Government's charges against the ex-shah was not able to achieve any results.

The contents of the prime minister's letter agree with the communique which the Scandinavian prime ministers adopted in Helsinki a few days ago. The American wish that the Western Euopean nations also make their views on the hostage situation known lies behind the sending of the letter.

FINLAND

HELSINKI APPEALS TO IRAN TO RELEASE U.S. HOSTAGES

LD021552 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Finland, along with the other Scandinavian countries, has again appealed to the Iranian authorities for the release of the American hostages. The latest appeal was made a couple of days ago, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated.

SWEDEN

PRESSURE MOUNTS FOR CHANGE OF ENERGY MINISTER

LD011517 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Sven Svensson report: "'We Refuse To Negotiate on Energy'; Social Democrats Deliver Ultimatum: Petri Must Be Replaced"]

[Text] "We hope that the government will implement the conclusions of the referendum and appoint a representative of alternative 2 as minister of energy," Social Democrat energy expert Ingvar Carlsson told DAGENS NYHETER. The Social Democrats will refuse to negotiate with the politically unaffiliated energy minister, Carl Axel Petri. And then there will be a great risk of trouble in question after question in the Riksdag.

The Social Democrats and the Liberals were behind alternative 2, which won the referendum. These two parties together represent a majority in the Riksdag.

The energy program which will be presented to the Riksdag must in all important points be based on the program contained in alternative 2, regarding both the number of reactors and the plans for phasing out nuclear energy.

With an apolitical energy minister, who has no contacts with and no support from the Social Democrats, who are the largest party behind alternative 2, the nonsocialist government could soon find itself in great difficulties.

The three neosocialist governing parties must first reach an internal compromise before proposals are put before the Riksdag. In the Riksdag the Social Democrats can demand changes, which the Liberal Party in turn can support by referring to the victory of alternative 2 in the referendum.

In the government the Liberal Party has raised the question of who is to be energy minister after the referendum, but no decision has been made. Party leaders agreed to return to the matter at a later date. It is well known that both Thorbjorn Falldin and Gosta Bohman would like to see the present apolitical energy minister, Carl Axel Petri, continue at his post. Both the Social Democrats and the Liberal Party consider it unreasonable to have an apolitical energy minister in this most political of all areas. If the present energy minister continues the Social Democrats will not negotiate with the government on the implementation of alternative 2.

"We do not decide who will be energy minister in a nonsocialist government but we hope that the government will draw the correct conclusions from the victory of alternative 2 in the referendum," said Ingvar Carlsson, whose views are confirmed by party leader Olof Palme.

"It is completely unreasonable to have an apolitical individual as energy minister--an individual who is not an expert on energy questions either. Our side will not lend legitimacy to government actions in energy questions, if the government is not represented by an advocate of alternative 2, which won the referendum," Ingvar Carlsson said. "If the government does not appoint a representative of alternative 2 as energy minister after this alternative's victory in the referendum we will await the government's proposals and examine them critically when they have been put before the Riksdag," Ingvar Carlsson added.

The Social Democrats consider that with an apolitical energy minister members of the moderate coalition party and the center party in the government will have the right of veto when it comes to implementing alternative 2.

If representatives of alternative 2 are to fill the post of energy minister, then ex-Energy Minister Carl Tham and ex-Foreign Minister Hans Blix, who was alternative 2's campaign leader, are the likely names.

With either of these two men as energy minister the government's energy proposals would be able to win broad support from the Riksdag from the very beginning. An energy minister who represents alternative 2 would be able to come to arrangements with the Social Democrats even before the proposals were laid before the Riksdag.

Soon the government will decide whether to fuel four nuclear power stations in accordance with the Nuclear Power Plant Act. The act states that reactors may be activated if there are agreements for fuel reprocessing and if totally safe storage of the highly radioactive waste can be insured.

The ballot paper for alternative 3 read "no fuel reprocessing at all." Does this have any significance for the government's decision on activation?

"No," replied Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten at a press conference Wednesday. "It is a question of political formulas, not of safety considerations."

"Carl Axel Petri's post as energy minister was provisional during government talks and it now remains to find a permanent solution," Ola Ullsten said. "We have not yet had time to discuss the matter within the government and the Liberal Party has not been able to make any demands."

PYM: POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING CHEMICAL WEAPONS STUDIED

WA021912 London REUTER in English 1906 GMT 2 Apr 80 WA

[Text] London, April 2, REUTER--Britain is studying the possibility of developing chemical weapons to counter what it says is a big Soviet build-up in chemical warfare capability, Defense Minister Francis Pym said today. Mr Pym said in a radio interview that the Soviets were able to "drop chemical weapons of the most horrific kind more or less wherever they like, and we have no such capability at all. It is an horrendous weapon to contemplate," he said, "because it represents such an awful threat, it is necessary for us to consider whether we in turn ought to seek to deter them from using it by having a similar capability ourselves." Mr Pym, speaking after publication of the Conservative government's first defense review since taking office last May, said no conclusions had yet been reached. The government said in its defense review that more money and equipment would be pumped into Britain's Army, Navy and Air Force every year, at least until 1984. The defense budget for 1980-81 would total 17.6 billion dollars, an increase in real terms of 3.5 per cent over the current year. The defense review admitted the spending would be a severe drain on Britain's economy but said it was necessary because of a growing Soviet threat to the West.

DAILY TELEGRAPH BACKS CARTER'S IRAN TACTICS

LD021347 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in Fnglish 2 Apr 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "Carter's Iran Torment"]

[Text] President Carter is doing his best to protect the lives--and eventually secure the release--of the Americans illegally held hostage in Iran. To this end, he is prepared to ignore the vilification unleashed against him by Ayatollah Khomeyni, whose hatred and blood-lust for the shah appear to entend into the realm of dementia. Instead, the President in his statement yesterday restricted himself to responding to the speech by the Iranian president, Mr Bani-Sadr. Mr Bani-Sadr had said that the hostages would be transferred from the embassy into government custody, if the United States declared publicly "that they will not attack Iran, that they are not conspiring against us and that they will not undertake any further actions against us." Mr Carter said that in the light of the announcement that control of the hostages would be transferred to the Iranian Government, America would not impose additional sanctions against Iran.

This falls some way short of the kind of public declaration Bani-Sadr had suggested, but it meets his main demand, namely, no further action against Iran. It is as far as Mr Carter could possibly have gone. There will be those who would argue that Mr Carter is approaching the whole matter from the wrong angle. The lives of the hostages, they might say, should be a secondary consideration to the question of America's dignity and standing as a great world power. The men and women held hostage are in their government's service just as much as soldiers committed to battle are. This is not the view Mr Carter has taken, and he is right. Nothing would be gained by a limited (it could only be limited) military punitive action against Iran which resulted in harm to the hostages but produced no overall change for the better in the Iranian regime.

Whether there will be a successful outcome leading to release of the hostages will depend now on whether Khomeyni and his bloodshot followers impose their will on those members of the government who would dearly like to get shot of the whole business. Mr Carter and the American people deserve more sympathy, not least from those crittics who, with no main solution to offer, fall back on nit-poiking the day-to-day tactics of the White House.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON WALDHEIM REPORT TO UNGA

NC031225 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Referring to the UN secretary general's report to the General Assembly on developments regarding the resumption of the [inter-Cypriot] talks the government spokesman has made the following statement:

The UN secretary general's report is an objective account of facts and developments concerning the intensive and persistent efforts that have been made for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. The report also publicly confirms everything that the Greek-Cypriot side has said regarding the position it had adopted throughout the course of the relevant consultations, as well as its constructive approach to the efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal dialog.

On the other hand it also confirms the statement of the Greek Cypriot side that the UN secretary general had suggested that the Greek Cypriot interlocutor had the right to comment and express reservations concerning the interpretation of certain concepts that were contained in the opening statement and that Mr Denktas had concealed this in his public statements and also that he had accepted only that part of the statement which served his purpose and rejected the rest.

Despite the fact that the UN secretary general's efforts for the resumption of dialog have so far not borne fruit because of the negative attitude of the Turkish side, the Greek Cypriot side will continue the same positive stand it has adopted up to now and will give every possible help to the UN secretary general's task because it believes that the intercommunal dialog based on the relevant agreements is the best procedure for finding a peaceful and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

ATAKOL REJECTS GREEK PROPOSALS AS ANOTHER 'MANEUVER'

TA021808 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol said that the Turkish Cypriot views on the new Greek Cypriot proposals were submitted to the UN special representative in Cyprus, Galindo-Pohl, yesterday evening. Atakol added that the Greek Cypriot side, which was faced with a deadlock following the unconditional Turkish Cypriot acceptance of Waldheim's proposals, tried to eliminate this deadlock with a maneuver that it called new proposals. Atakol warned the UN secretary general against being deceived by this Greek Cypriot trick.

In a statement today Atakol said: Yesterday evening we submitted to the UN representative the Turkish Cypriot views on the new Greek Cypriot proposals delivered to us by the UN representative yesterday morning. We pointed out that the proposals submitted by the Greek Cypriots, which they call a new approach, are neither new nor do they present a new approach. Actually the UN special representative has been consulting the two sides on the disputed issues for the last 2 months. On 28 March he submitted the understanding reached during these consultations by the two sides. The Greek Cypriot proposals disclosed on 31 March, disregarding the consultations of the last 2 months and suggesting a return to the beginning, are aimed only at eliminating the deadlock faced by the Greek Cypriots following the Turkish Cypriot acceptance of Waldheim's recent proposals. The Greek Cypriots are trying to create the impression that they are submitting new proposals, thus diverting public attention away from Waldheim's 28 March proposals. They are trying to involve the UN secretary general in their maneuvers. If the Greek Cypriots are successful in their maneuver they will try to portray the Turkish Federated State as the intransigent side, and to make the public forget that it was actually the Greek Cypriot side that rejected the 28 March proposals.

The Turkish Cypriot stand is clear. Since there is no new approach there is no need for a reply. The UN secretary general should not be a tool of Greek Cypriot maneuvers and tricks, and should clearly point out in his report that the Turkish Cypriot side has unconditionally accepted Waldheim's 28 March proposals and that the Greek Cypriot side has rejected them. We would like to reaffirm our stand regarding the recent Waldheim proposals. We have unconditionally accepted these proposals. I would like to stress again that in the event the Greek Cypriot administration accepts Waldheim's proposals, the Turkish Cypriot side is ready to begin negotiations as soon as possible.

KIPRIANOU WELCOMES AAPSO SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

NC031255 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has enphasized that the reason why the efforts of the UN secretary general for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks have not resulted in anything is the negative stand of the Turkish side, which insists that we should agree to unacceptable terms in advance, something that we cannot do. Mr Kiprianou, who was replying to an address by the assistant secretary general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Mr Muri Abd ar-Razzaq, whom he received this morning together with the vice chairman of the movement and chairman of the EDEK party, Mr Lissaridhis, and members of the organization's Secretariat, stressed that we have made every possible effort in a spirit of good will and understanding for the resumption of the talks. Turkey, however, is not showing any signs of altering its stand on the Cyprus question.

In our efforts to settle the Cyprus issue, he said, we have accepted the biregional federation, but the other side is not interested in a federation, but in division and partition. In conclusion the president of the republic emphasized the determination of the Cypriot people to continue their struggle until vindication, and thanked the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization for its support for Cyprus.

In his address, Mr Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq said that one of the reasons for which the leadership of the movement had come to the island was to open the newly-established international information center of the movement in Cyprus. Mr Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq thanked the president of the republic, who had made it possible to establish this center on the island.

In his statement Mr Lissaridhis said that the reason why the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization had chosen Cyprus as the base for its information center is that it wants to show its solidarity for the struggle of the Cypriot people and its appreciation for Cyprus' stand on various international questions. It has been decided, he added, that a group from the movement should deal especially with the Cyprus question for the purpose of promoting the Cypriot people's struggle.

BRIEFS

EDEK'S ROMANIA VISIT--A 6-member delegation of the Socialist Party EDEK, headed by the party's chairman, Lissaridhis, has paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of RCP. In the course of the visit the delegation held a 2-hour meeting with the RCP secretary general, President Nicolae Ceausescu, during which they conducted a broad review of the Cyprus issue and other international problems. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 NC]

LISSARIDHIS AT MALTA CONFERENCE--Socialist Party EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has gone to Malta to attend an international conference in his capacity as chairman of the Cyprus Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC]

ATHENS DENIES GREEK-TURKISH 'SUMMIT' PROPOSED

ATO21710 Athens NEWS in English 2 Apr 80 p 4 AT

[Excerpt] A government spokesman said in Athens Monday that no proposal has been submitted by any quarters for a Camp David style summit on Greek-Turkish differences.

The spokesman was referring to a U.S. Senate report Saturday, which said that the United States may have to call a Camp David style summit to help Greece and Turkey bridge their differences over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea, and obtain Greece's reintegration into NATO.

ANOTHER GREEK SHIPYARD REPAIRING SOVIET SHIPS

ATO21440 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 9 AT

[Excerpt] Since the middle of March a second repair station for ships of the Soviet Merchant Marine and possibly of the Navy has been operating in the installations of the "Khalkis Shipyards."

Most local Khalkis personalities who were asked about this fact replied that it seems to concern a "new Neorion case" which, for various reasons, has yet to be announced.

In any case, it is a fact that about 20 days ago repairs began on the 3,115-ton Soviet freighter "Protsion" in the installations of the "Khalkis Shipyards." The ship arrived in the Bay of Mikron Vathi, Avlidhos, on the morning of 12 March in order to undergo general repairs.

Three days later and after strict security measures were taken so the news would not leak, the Soviet ship entered one of the two floating docks of the "Khalkis Shipyards" where it is still to be found.

Protsion is the first Soviet ship to be repaired at the "Khalkis Shipyards."

According to exclusive AKROPOLIS reports, the Soviet commerical ship Protsion has been recorded in the "Khalkis Shipyards" registry as belonging to a "private Soviet shipping company," although it is well known that the entire Soviet Merchant Marine belongs to the state.

According to the same reports, last February the shipping company sent a letter to the "Khalkis Shipyards" through the Foreign Ministry stating an interest in competitive bids by the "shipyards" so that it could send its ship for repair work.

Shortly thereafter the "Khalkis Shipyards" administration conveyed through the Foreign Ministry its bids which were considered competitive.

The next step was for the "company's" representative to come to Khalkis to sign the relevant contract and for the ship to arrive in the shipyards on 12 March.

Last Saturday, a distinguished Khalkis personality who is informed about the entire affair told us that the "agreement of the Khalkis Shipyards" with the Russian company for the repair of the "Protsion" must be the basis for increased cooperation between the "shipyards" and the Soviet Merchant Marine.

"It is a fact--the personality in question told us--that the 'Neorion Shipyards' cannot meet the constantly increasing repair needs of the Soviet Merchant Marine. For this reason, the agreement must be extended to include the 'Khalkis Shipyards,' whereupon I would not be surprised to see the Soviet Navy's ships arriving for repairs here."

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES PASOK STAND ON ELECTION ISSUE

AT021547 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 2 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Yesterday the government noted that the responsibility for the outcome--positive or negative--of the impending election for a new president of the republic is borne by the opposition and especially by PASOK. Starting from the fact that New Democracy has only 174 deputies in parliament, authoritative government circles stressed that if the new president is elected by the current parliament in any case he will not represent only one party since at least 180 votes are required for his election. On the basis of current party strengths, no other party except for PASOK and the KKE has the necessary six deputies to become the determining factor in the election. (KODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] has four deputies, EDIK [Democratic Center Union] five, the National Party four, EDA [Unitary Democratic Left] one, KKE (Interior) one and seven deputies are independent.) In addition, it is being noted that the minority parties are far from having reached an agreement on the formulation of a joint stance in view of the presidential elections.

For these two reasons--most probably--thus far the government does not seem prepared to come to an understanding with the opposition, especially since this request has not been officially expressed by political parties.

This position is reflected in the statement which was issued yesterday by authoriatative government circles in reply to a question concerning the description of Papandreou's statement made the day before yesterday which was considered incoherent and contradictory.

The government statement to which--it should be noted--the PASOK chairman has not replied is as follows:

"First: In any case and if premature elections are held they will inevitably be linked with the election for a president of the republic since he will be elected by the new Chamber of Deputies.

"Second: The PASOK chairman brandishes the danger of a call for premature elections, a danger he himself can avert because the election of a president of the republic depends on the opposition.

"Third: The PASOK chairman is asking for parliamentary elections prior to the election of a president without understanding that questioning the right of the current parliament to elect a president undermines the regime and also that if the new parliament cannot elect a new president, because it needs 200 votes to do so, it will have to be dissolved and new elections held. All this confirms the complete confusion into which the PASOK chairman has fallen."

BRIEFS

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH USSR--The minister of commerce, Mr. Panayiotopoulos, yesterday received the head of the Soviet commercial mission Mr. Novakovskiy. The two men discussed matters relating to the development of Greek-Soviet commercial relations. [Athens NEWS in English 2 Apr 80 p 4 AT]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT IN 2 APR ROUNDS

TA021622 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The Senate and National Assembly failed to elect a president in the 13th and 14th rounds of voting for a president during the joint session today. The voting will continue during the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly tomorrow.

ECEVIT EXPRESSES VIEWS ON PRESIDENTIAL STALEMATE, VIOLENCE

Decries Election Developments

TA011643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] In a news conference today, main opposition party leader Bulent Ecevit expressed the views of the RPP regarding the presidential election developments:

[Begin Ecevit recording] We have reached the 11th day of voting for president. There are therefore only 5 days left before the termination of the 15 days stipulated by the Constitution. No hopeful sign has so far emerged concerning the conclusion of the election. Although the entire parliament is responsible for facilitating the presidential elections, the RPP, the Justice Party and the National Salvation Party [NSP] are especially responsible for this because of the number of seats they occupy in the parliament. The other party groups have already announced that they are willing to make the necessary contributions to efforts to facilitate the election of a president.

The RPP is fulfilling all its duties regarding efforts to facilitate the presidential election. It is fulfilling them on time, and it is calling for dialog and cooperation on this subject. The RPP started to make these appeals weeks before the election process. However, both the Justice Party and the NSP have so far not taken any concrete steps in this direction. This situation causes concern. Both the functioning of the Constitution and the state and the prestige of the Turkish Grand National Assembly could be affected. If the election of a president is delayed, serious problems will arise with respect to the functioning of the Constitution and the state and the prestige of the parliament.

In addition, if the parliament has to resort to appointing an acting president, the authority of the acting president would be in question. This will add a new dimension to the problem. A person who maintains his party ties cannot be expected to be as impartial as required of a president by the Constitution.

The party in power obstructed the work of the Grand National Assembly for weeks before the beginning of the presidential elections. Now it is indifferent and has adopted an attitude which is hindering and delaying the election of a president. If the presidential elections have to drag on for weeks or months because of this, the Grand National Assembly will not be able to function during these weeks or months and no bills will be passed. It will not be able to fulfill its supervisory duty either. The laws awaited by several sections of the society will unfortunately be delayed as well. A presidential crisis will needlessly be added to the existing crises in Turkey, and a parliamentary crisis will also be created. This is why we expect all parties and groups in the Grand National Assembly to contribute to the speedy conclusion of the presidential elections.

A government that attempts to survive by obstructing the functioning of the National Assembly, on the one hand, and by hindering the presidential elections, on the other, has come to the end of its term. [end recording]

Comments on Violence

TA021728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit held a news conference today and expressed his views on incidents of violence. In reply to a question, Ecevit expressed the belief that the establishment of a new broad-based government will be beneficial.

[Begin Ecevit recording] The fact that the number of rightist activists are significantly low on the list of suspects and prisoners who were to be shot unless they surrendered in accordance with Law No 1481--dated 1971--and the fact that rightist activists who were assisted in escaping from prison--for example the person suspected of murdering Abdi Ipekci--do not appear in this list, constitute additional examples of the state's overt partiality. According to the announcement by the Istanbul martial law prosecutor, this prisoner shot another person after escaping from prison, and his friends shot a person who informed on him.

The state should deal with incidents of violence with impartiality, regardless of whether they originate from the left or from the right. However, it is a generally known fact that rightist activists are being protected. The daily average of persons being killed in violent incidents during the present government is three times greater than the daily average during the reign of the RPP government. This indicates that the methods used by the Justice Party government, the provocative style and attitude and the partial stand adopted by this government cannot bring peace and tranquillity to the country. It is impossible to secure internal peace by discriminating among perpetrators of violence and by attempting to counter terrorism with state terror. Furthermore, these methods destroy respect for the state.

There is a government in power today. However, its existence is a greater threat than its absence. Under these circumstances I believe that it is necessary to remove the government from office through democratic means as soon as possible. It will be beneficial to establish a broad-based--as broad as possible--government in a bid to solve certain basic problems, and particularly to repair the damage to the state. This is why I have, on certain occasions, proposed a possible RPP-Justice Party-National Salvation Party coalition. I do not think it would be correct to call this a national coalition since all the parties are not included. Such a government could not be expected to fully solve the basic economic and social problems. However, it could be expected to repair the damage to the state and make the democratic, legal state more effective. Naturally, the realization of my proposal does not only depend on me or the RPP. It also depends on the other two parties and on development. [end recording]

NSP COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, MARTIAL LAW

TA021628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 2 Apr (AA)--National Salvation Party (opposition) Deputy President Sevket Kazan said today that, if the parliament failed to elect the new president of the republic by April 6 and Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil assumed office as acting president, Caglayangil's power to nominate the new senators from the presidential contingency would be controversial.

On the extension of martial law beyond April 26, Kazan recalled that the NSP spokesman said during debates on martial law in February: "This is the last time we are voting for the extension of martial law." The NSP parliamentary group would review the last two months' martial law practices and decide whether a further extension for 2 months is necessary, Kazan stressed.

GUNAYDIN BLAMES TERRORISM ON 'KURDISH NATIONALISM'

NC030817 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 1 Apr 80 p 3 NC

[Article by Husamettin Celebi: "What the Young Officer Wanted To Say"]

[Excerpts] An army captain, a noncommissioned officer and a private in our armed forces were shot to death by treacherous persons in Mardin. At the funeral, the youngest of the officers in his address uttered a sentence which ought to be heavily underlined and seriously considered. Stressing the vehemence of this treachery, the young officer said the events in Turkey could not be called "terrorism" in the international sense.

And now when one of the youngest members of our armed forces found an opportunity to speak at his colleagues' funeral, he cried out to the entire nation and its competent authorities: "This is not terrorism". He was referring to what he had witnessed at close quarters. He did not merely voice impressions acquired from a distance.

If it is not terrorism, then what is it? We cannot expect that young officer to provide the answer. After all, the speaker was a soldier. Soldiers talk very little and say only what they are allowed to say. What should be done at this stage is to identify this movement which the young officer emphatically refused to accept as "terrorism." When we look at the pamphlets distributed on the occasion of the Persian New Year's Day we see that the answer is "Kurdish nationalism." This is a war with roots in Kurdish nationalism.

We were among those who made this diagnosis at least 3 years ago. We kept saying this is "separatism and subversion" and occasionally, like others, we reluctantly used the term "Kurdism." The truth is that in general we are like the doctor who has diagnosed his patient's trouble as "cancer" but refrained from spelling it out. We fear the complications which such an open statement would create. Efforts to cure the disease have so far proved abortive. The malady is worsening. By refusing to reveal the true diagnosis, we are doing a disservice to both the patient and to his environment.

It is high time we spoke openly. The separatist and subversive acts being perpetrated in east and southeast Anatolia, as well as in big cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and in our industrial centers is "Kurdish nationalism." This is the truth which the young army officer wanted to stress at the sad ceremony in Mardin. If they are identified as "anarchists", "terrorists" and "murderers"--a new term coined by the Turkish radio and television network--we can easily trace this truth. A vast majority of them have been brought up being told that "they are not Turks." They themselves know this. The state knows it. So there is no harm in the nation knowing it also. The nation must know so that it can properly evaluate the efforts and sacrifices of the state officials.

TCP STATEMENT CALLS FOR DISCLOSURE OF U.S.-TURKISH AGREEMENT

TA021008 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Statement issued on 31 March by Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee]

[Text] The pro-American Demirel government and the military clique have signed a new slavery agreement with the United States. This agreement--the details of which are being kept from the people--is further trampling our national sovereignty, contradicting our national interests and endangering our regional peace and security. The agreement totally reflects U.S. imperialism's hegemonist interests in Turkey and our region.

The new slavery agreement once again provides the United States with bases for aggression and spying on our soil, reiterating the right of the United States to carry out armed intervention in Turkey.

By taking this step, the pro-American government has opened the way for dangerous adventures that might transform out country into a nuclear cemetery. This agreement--imposed on Turkey within the framework of the Carter doctrine--represents an open incitement and a threat against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, Afghanistan, Iran and the Muslim Arab peoples of our region.

This agreement contradicts the political document signed between Turkey and the Soviet Union and the principles of goodneighborliness and cooperation.

The U.S. objective is to bind Turkdy more strongly to NATO through this agreement. The plans for establishing a war industry included in this agreement will provide imperialist arms monopolies with new profits, but will aggravate the country's economic crisis. With increased spending on armaments under the guise of the modernization of the armed forces, heavier burdens will have to be shouldered by our people who already caught in the vice of unemployment and a high cost of living.

Statements by the foreign minister, who signed the agreement with the U.S. ambassador to Ankara, are only an attempt to hide the truth from the public. To try to protray the U.S. bases on our soil as Turkish military installations is nothing but an attempt to deceive through lies. The placing of these bases under so-called Turkish command is only a deceitful measure taken in the face of the increased reaction by our people against U.S. imperialism and of the discontent among the armed forces.

By stating that military cooperation with the United States will be carried out within the framework of NATO, the government is trying to hide the extent of broad authority extended to the United States through this agreement. In fact, the major imperialist force which controls the NATO Treaty is still the United States. Turkey has been left with no right to object either to aggressive operations to be undertaken by NATO or to action to be taken from U.S. bases on our soil.. Turkey has been entrusted once more with the role of outpost and gendarme of U.S. imperialism.

The United States and the other imperialist countries are taking advantage of the grave economic crisis our country is experiencing in order to strengthen their hegemony. The collaborationist Demirel government, which is going around in search of economic aid from imperialist countries, is again selling out our country's independence for dollars. Our people will not forget this treachery.

The Turkish Communist Party is calling for the public revelation of the secret terms of the agreement. Possibilities exist for tearing up this agreement, which is only provisionally in effect until it is approved by the parliament. This can be achieved through the resistance of all patriotic forces--within and outside the parliament--in favor of national independence.

[Signed] The Turkish Communist Party Central Committee

CUMHURIYET CRITICIZES DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

NC030845 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 1 Apr 80 p 2 NC

["Window" column by Ilhan Selcuk: "The Inheritance of the Defense Cooperation Agreement"]

[Excerpts] The Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement has been signed. We can divide the tasks we have undertaken into three categories. According to the defense cooperation agreement, in a war between the superpowers, Turkey will be: A) an advance guard; B) a big ear; and C) the first target.

Truly Turkey has been unable to rid itself of the burden of being the advance guard of the United States in the Middle East. With 30-odd listening posts, it has become Washington's "big ear" in the area, and it runs the risk of being the "first target" in the event of a nuclear war. What are we getting in return? The answer to this question is up in the air. Are we getting 250 million, 300 million or 500 million [dollars] a year? With a gradually collapsing economy and a continually corroding Turkish lira against the dollar, the policy of improving our defense by leasing bases runs counter to contemporary wisdom.

The Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement is the product of a policy that is not compatible with our history, Ataturkism, nationalism and humanity, because:

A) This agreement is contrary to our history because Turkey won its freedom by waging a national independence struggle against imperialism.

B) This agreement is contrary to Ataturkism, for Ataturk was against such agreements.

C) This agreement is also contrary to nationalism. Leasing territory in our homeland to a foreign power for military purposes for money's sake cannot be considered a nationalist act. It is in fact a shame that an oppressed and destitute Turkey should grant zones of influence in Anatolia to an affluent superpower for material interest.

D) This agreement is against humanity as well, for exposing 50 million people to the dangers of a nuclear war is disrespectful of humanity. We must avoid being "the host region" in a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Instead of taking every possible step to prevent these two superpowers from choosing Turkey as the war arena on a possible day of reckoning, converting Anatolia into a nest of American bases is the product of an outdated philosophy, which shows disregard for the lives of our people.

No matter from what angle we look at it, the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement is illogical in the world of the eighties.

It is impossible for such an agreement to be put into operation without prior submission to parliament for ratification.

The submission of the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement to parliament in the Turkey of the eighties appears to be a necessity. The parliamentarians voting for such an agreement in parliament will have to clear their conscience. It is not easy to repeat in Turkey the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which mankind cannot possibly forget.

BRIEFS

CAPTURE OF TERRORISTS--The Aegean Army and Izmir Martial Law Command has issued a statement saying that 18 persons belonging to the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party Front have been captured at various places and times. Those captured have been involved in armed raids, murder, armed bank robberies and other terrorist incidents. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO BAGHDAD--A Turkish Chamber of Agriculture delegation left for Baghdad today at the invitation of the Iraqi and Palestinian agriculturalists unions to participate in Land Day celebrations. The delegation will conduct agricultural studies in Iraq after attending the celebrations. The members of the delegation will then visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanon. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 29 Mar 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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EUROPE'S NEUTRALS SAID TO FAVOR MADRID CSCE

AU031300 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Preparations for Madrid CSCE: Neutrals Take Wait-and-See Attitude"]

[Text] Vienna (P.M.)--Europe's neutrals--Finland, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland--are endeavoring to bring about an intensification of preparatory work for the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting. As was announced on Wednesday [2 April] by the Vienna Foreign Ministry, a meeting of the deputy secretaries generals [of the four countries' foreign ministries] had been held the day before in Helsinki, and another meeting will probably be held in Stockholm in May.

According to the communique, the representatives of the four foreign offices discussed "the current international situation, especially the prospects for the forthcoming Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting." "Questions of security and disarmament and other problems of common interest" were also discussed.

This brief, formal announcement seems to confirm what is being said unofficially about the Helsinki meeting: In view of the ticklish international development touched off by the Afghanistan invasion, even the group of neutrals is undecided about how to proceed at this stage. However, it is declared in Vienna, there is enough time before the Madrid meeting [11 November] for the neutrals to coordinate their views. Moreover, they intend to find out about nonalined Yugoslavia's ideas before launching any new initiatives. In principle--according to the same source--the neutrals are in consensus that the Madrid meeting must take place.

Austrian Foreign Minister Comments

AU031301 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] In the opinion of Foreign Minister Pahr, the second CSCE follow-up conference to be held in Madrid in November is not even endangered by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In an interview Pahr referred to the Madrid meeting as more necessary than ever before, because the current international situation had severely affected detente. Acting on Austria's proposal, the foreign ministers of the participating states are to go to Madrid to create better conditions to achieve success in the talks.

KREISKY TO CONFER WITH DJURANOVIC, BAKARIC IN BELGRADE

AU040911 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--Chancellor Kreisky will pay a 3-day visit to Belgrade beginning next Tuesday [8 April] accompanied by Carinthian Provincial Governor Wagner and Styrian Deputy Provincial Governor Adalbert Sebastian.

Kreisky's visit is regarded as rather important because it amounts to a backing-up for Tito's successors.

Kreisky will have two talks with Premier Djuranovic and talks with Presidium Member Bakaric and Vice President Kolisevski. The visit underscores Austria's good relations with Yugoslavia, which were also demonstrated for Foreign Minister Pahr's visit to Belgrade.

KURIER JOURNALIST SEES KREISKY VISIT AS SUPPORT FOR TITO SUCCESSORS

AU040912 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna KURIER in German on 4 April carries on page 3 a Wolfgang Broer article previewing Kreisky's visit to Yugoslavia, headlined "To Tito Heirs Kreisky Visit Is Very Welcome." Broer declares that this visit is obviously welcome to Tito's political heirs and should for many reasons amount to a political backing of their position. According to Broer, the SFRY leaders have noted with satisfaction Kreisky's repeated statements that Yugoslavia is a stable country that is capable of defending itself. Broer continues:

"Moreover, the Austrian Government chief's visit can be used to demonstrate the 'completely normal' conditions in the country and the functioning of the 'post-Tito era,' which for all practical purposes has already begun.

"Finally, Tito's heirs expect to find a number of common positions with Kreisky on foreign policy issues--for example, in assessing the Afghanistan crisis. The Yugoslav mass media's statements on Afghanistan, as is known, have been repeatedly criticized by the Soviets recently in an unusually sharp manner.

"Kreisky will discuss with Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic primarily the strained East-West relations in the wake of the Afghanistan crisis, as well as the role of the nonalined countries.

"Vienna and Belgrade have common interests in this respect which could be simply summed up as follows: 'Afghanistan has happened. What can be done now?' Both states naturally have a vital interest in a continuation of the policy of detente."

VIENNA PAPER NOTES NORTHROP F-5 INTERCEPTOR OFFER

AU311352 Vienna KURIER in German 29 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Helmut Zwickl report: "Interceptors: Competitor for Mirage"]

[Text] The "air battle" over Austria continues. The American Northrop Company has submitted to the Austrian ministries of defense and trade a new offer for the purchase of "F-5E Tiger II" interceptors. It is based on barter transactions with Austrian firms and, in addition, an Austrian aircraft industry is to be established that would create 500 new jobs.

The Americans already know the weak point of the barter deal that is to entice Austria to buy 24 "Mirage-50" interceptors. Thus, for example, the Austrian aluminum industry would have to make substantial investments to meet the special requirements of airplane manufacturer Marcel Dassault.

Thus, what the Americans now suggest is the foundation stone-laying for an Austrian airplane industry. A similar program had already been worked out in connection with the planned purchase of the Israeli "Kfir" interceptor.

At that time Wiener Neustadt was to be the site of the envisaged airplane plant. Meanwhile, the "Kfir" has tailspun completely out of the Austrian sky, following massive intervention from the Arab camp and Chancellor Kreisky himself pulling the emergency cord: "Interceptors from a belligerent country are out of the question for Austria." Thus, the first dream came to a quick end.

Now Northrop for the first time presents concrete plans. The twin-jet "F-5" interceptors could be largely assembled in Austria, as is done in Switzerland, and the Americans would contribute their know-how. The final assembly and servicing of the patrol planes, as well as the servicing of civilian planes (here they are thinking of the Austrian Airlines) could eventually provide 500 jobs, according to the Northrop project.

The Americans have already selected 137 Austrian firms turning out 60 different products for barter transactions.

Since the "Mirage-50" is rather well known and not only to Austrian politicians, Northrop yesterday also submitted to Vienna a confidential report that amounts to a comparison test between the F-5E Tiger II and the Mirage-50. The gist of that paper is the following: At the price of 24 "Mirage-50" planes Austria could by 39 F-5E interceptors. Over a 10-year period the Northrop interceptors would cost the Austrian taxpayer 63 percent less than the French Delta-fighters. With the aid of plain figures the report attempts to prove that the decisive quality for Austria's tiny airspace is not the Mirage-50's mach-2 figure, but rather the superior maneuverability of the F-5E in the subsonic range.

So to speak, as the ultimate attack in the air battle over Austria, Northrop offered "the shortest deliver time": 8 of the supersonic Tiger planes, which are flying in 27 countries, would be available as early as in 1981. They were originally earmarked for Sudan.

BRIEFS

BIOALCOHOL PLANT FOR U.S.--The Austrian Vogelbusch Company, which is partly owned by the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation, has succeeded in obtaining against fiercest international competition a U.S. order for the planning of the largest U.S. bioalcohol plant. The 12 million-schilling order was placed with the Austrian company by the corn product company together with Texaco. The alcohol plant, with an envisaged daily output of 700,000 liters, is to be built in Pekin, Illinois. The Vogelbusch Company, which has been specializing in the production of liquid fuels from biomass for the past 10 years, has gathered extensive experience in Brazil where its plants are currently turning out 40 percent of the 4.5 million tons of fuel alcohol produced annually. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

USSR POWER TALKS--At the recently held first round of Austrian and Soviet power experts' talks in Moscow, it turned out that the USSR is more interested in selling power to Austria and to other Western countries via Austria, than in the exchange of Austrian peak-load power for East European base-load power suggested by the Austrian side. The experts talks will be continued in Vienna before the summer. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

NEW GHANA AMBASSADOR--On 28 March William Ato Wilson, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Ghana, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

BELGIUM

MARTENS SUBMITS GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION TO KING

NC031627 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Brussels, April 3, (AFP)--Prime Minister Wilfried Martens today submitted his government's resignation to King Baudouin following yesterday's rejection by the Senate of Mr. Martens' plan to turn Belgium into three federated language regions.

A place statement said that King Baudouin, who interrupted a Spanish holiday to fly home for the meeting with Mr. Martens, had not yet announced whether he would accept the resignation.

In the meantime, he had asked Mr. Martens to do everything he could to solve the crisis.

The government's proposal to federalise Belgium into three regions--Flemish-speaking Flanders, French-speaking Wallonia, and bilingual Brussels--yesterday failed to win Parliament's necessary two-thirds majority approval on an essential point for the second time in a week.

Martens Statement

LD031726 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1614 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has returned from Laeken Castle and immediately made a statement to the numerous journalists present here. I propose that you all listen to what he said:

[Begin Martens recording] Ladies and gentlemen: From the start, especially in our policy statement, the government affirmed that in our country it has become extremely difficult to implement an economic policy adapted to circumstances since state reforms have not been previously realized.

This is perhaps one more reason for underlining in unequivocal terms, before the vote on the special draft bill on the regions and the communities, the interest attached by the government to the adoption of this draft bill.

I said in the Senate that the bill was of vital importance to the continuation of the government's action and that the vote would be equivalent to an expression of confidence or no-confidence in the government.

The government majority parties hold a two-thirds majority in the Senate. Normally, the government could have expected to see this bill adopted. Despite the unanimity of the entire government, I was, however, forced to observe that during the vote on article 5 the two-thirds majority was not attained.

Even though I am aware of the consequences in the present economic and social circumstances, I could not do otherwise than draw the necessary conclusions from this vote. Consequently, I proposed to the Cabinet that the government's resignation should be submitted to the king. The king has reserved his reply and has instructed the prime minister to examine whether it is possible to find, in the shortest possible time, a solution to the current crisis. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PACIFIC ENVOY APPOINTED--The governments of the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Papua New Guinea have just agreed to the appointment of Mr Oliver as Belgian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Mr Oliver, who is already accredited to New Zealand in the same capacity will have his main residence in Wellington. [Text] [Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Mar 80 p 3 LD]

GDR'S MITTAG TO VISIT BONN, MAY MEET WITH SCHMIDT

LD031924 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council and the SED Politburo, is to visit the Hannover fair on 16 April and also go to Bonn at the invitation of Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal economics minister. Government circles are not yet confirming a report in the latest issue of DER SPIEGEL according to which Mittag is also to have a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REJECTS CRITICISM OF GENSCHER

LD031458 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--The attacks made by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND yesterday of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher were today strongly rejected by Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald and described as "unseemly." Gruenewald stressed at the same time that Genscher's statements on Soviet arms policy in recent years and on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan reflected the Federal Government's standpoint, which was supported by all members of the federal cabinet.

COLUMNIST LAMENTS CARTER'S LACK OF LEADERSHIP QUALITIES

DW031203 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 3 Apr 80 p 4 DW

[Dieter Schroeder article: "Not Born To Be a Leader"]

[Text] Occasionally a term from the world of the western movies must be used to characterize Jimmy Carter's style of government: "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight." Being unable to shoot straight is a charge which still applies to Carter even after nearly 4 years in office. This comment fairly accurately shows the gap in the activities of this president, the gap between substance and style, between goal and path pursued. The President knows what he wants to be, and approximately what he would like to achieve, yet in the choice of means to this end he reveals an insecurity which almost daily increases the doubts in his leadership capabilities. Yet this skepticism hardly reaches the American voters who, with one exception, present Carter with one triumph after another in the primaries.

This phenomenon so far has been interpreted only inadequately. One explanation might be that Carter is fairly strictly sticking to the definition which presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson once gave for the essence of democratic leadership: The government cannot be stronger and more adamant than the people; it cannot devote itself to a cause any more firmly than the people can." Carter has always wanted to abolish the distance between Washington and the people; above all he wanted to be decent, honest, sincere, and economical. Even his worst opponents admit that he has remained decent to this day. Granted, he has kept hardly any of the promises he made, and he has not solved any of the great problems. Yet he has not burdened the Americans with a great deal either. He formulates feelings and secret wishes, but does very little, and even that without vigor and purposefulness.

Strength is something which the Americans would like to have, but if possible without having to endure a strong man or make sacrifices. In this respect they generally do not differ from other democratic nations, but what must be added in their case is their special historical experience: The United States achieved its world significance without having to pay a high price for it. It was Sunday's child among the nations, and thought so itself. It waged wars without having to lower its standard of living; it resisted the "evil" in the world without tasking itself in blood, sweat and tears.

The President did not have the courage to make it clear to the Americans that times have changed; but then he did not show the power of judgment necessary to recognize these changes. Only both capabilities together add up to the essence of strong leadership. It was his mistake to believe that the United States still is a young, vigorous nation which, if aware of its own virtues, would wield more weight and influence in the world than the "conservative," inflexible Soviet Union. This is why he believed that he could [several words indistinct] balance policies and the relationship with the Soviet Union.

This policy failed from the outset, last but not least because the world views the United States differently from the way the United States sees itself: entangled in the quarrels of this world, the attempt to repress Vietnam, Watergate, and the abortive machinations of the CIA. Even the gradual awakening under the shock of the latest events in Iran and Afghanistan has not bridged the gulf between claim and reality. Carter has failed to find a strategy for his policy. But it could not be found, because the objective has been unclear and blurred from the outset. That criticism pertains to SALT negotiations as much as to the human rights policy, the search for Mideast peace, and relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Following his fixed star of morality, Carter soon became lost in the jungle of power politics. Since his original intentions could not be implemented, he turned around and often overshot the mark in the other direction. The shah was first a "friend" in an unstable region, then he was dropped. But eventually he was admitted to a New York hospital because of Carter's bad conscience and wrongly understood decency. "Afghanistan" overnight became the "severest crisis of postwar times." Although Washington saw the Soviet intervention coming, it did nothing for a long time. Then it warned the Soviet Union, although it had lost its credibility long ago. Shortly before Carter had had to accept a defeat in the Cuban crisis in connection with the Soviet brigade, a defeat for which he himself was responsible because he both allowed the affair to be played up and cooperated in it.

The list of ill-considered and erratic action could be continued almost at will. It undermined the reputation of reliability and freedom to act not only among friend and foe, but in the Third World as well. Yet Washington was surprised when Pakistani dictator Ziaul Haq, when he was endangered by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, rejected an offer of $400 million in aid. He demanded not only more money, but more importantly, guarantees which would protect him against a change of policy in Washington.

If the United States lacks firm leadership, the rest of the Western world has no rudder either. Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing are hardly able to fill the vacuum. In addition, they would find it hard to muster the solidarity demanded by Washington. Their carefulness is also dicated last but not least by the question with whom and for what they ought to show solidarity. Is Carter's reaction to the intervention in Afghanistan dominated only by the election campaign, or does it indicate a new and lasting direction of American policy? It is hard to answer the question logically. Does Carter seek only his own interests, or those of his allies as well? Doubts are also permissible in this respect: Have the consequences of an Olympic boycott been thought through, and what will happen afterward if the Russians are still in Afghanistan? So far there has been no answer to this.

It is unavoidable that Carter will be compared with some of his great predecessors, particularly Truman. His containment policy consisted not only of gestures, but of firm, coherent policy which saved Western Europe, Greece, Yugoslavia, Korea and Berlin.

One can hardly return to Truman's policy, last but not least because the United States has failed to win over reliable friends in time in the region between Turkey and China which is now endangered. Iran is the best example: The United States has not only lost much good will, but also its authority. One can hardly hold it against the United States that it permits a mad old man to dance on its nose, but one can hold it against the United States that it did not recognize this development in time and prevent it.

Carter wanted to have his "ear to the ground," as Churchill once called concern for the moods of the voters. But the Briton warned simultaneously against it because a nation can hardly look up to a "leader caught in this clumsy position."

PRESS REACTION TO CARTER DECISION ON IRAN

DW021246 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 2 Apr 80 DW

[Press review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes: Once again it looks as though a solution to the Tehran hostage crisis is a bit nearer. If Iranian President Bani-Sadr does succeed in having the U.S. Embassy personnel transferred to the custody of the Revolutionary Council, as he promised Tuesday, this definitely would constitute a decisive step toward their release. President Carter gave Bani-Sadr some backing by postponing the imposition of additional economic sanctions which were postponed once before in January. But how long the newly aroused hope for a solution to the crisis will last probably depends primarily on whether the highly delicate climate of compromise that seems to have gained the upper hand in Tehran at the moment can be stabilized. The United States can contribute toward this end by exercising as much restraint as possible at the moment.

The editorial of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reads in part: The latest hope for early liberation of the hostages had hardly abated as a result of the strong and powerful words of Ayatollah Khomeyni when the President once again grasped for a straw which was even thinner than the preceding ones. To him, the words of President Bani-Sadr, who has already been repudiated by Khomeyni several times, that the hostages will be taken into Iranian Government custody provided the United States refrains from conspiring against Iran, constitute a positive step justifying the postponement of the threatened sanctions. But if we look at the words of the ayatollah and his president through a magnifying glass, we find that they indicate little that is positive: Both insist on the extradition of the shah. And yet it is understandable why Carter hesitates to impose the sanctions, not having fully abandoned hope that Bani-Sadr is merely giving lipservice in demanding the extradition.

AUGSBURGER ZEITUNG notes: It is in vain that we look for concrete promises in Bani-Sadr's statement to the effect that the U.S. hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran will at long last be turned over by the terrorist group to the Revolutionary Council. Instead, Bani-Sadr just vaguely hinted at the possibility of this step in the event that Washington accepts a number of conditions, conditions which would nearly be tantamount to the prostration of the world power United States before Tehran. At the same time, the question crops up as to what extent promises by official Iranian quarters can be trusted at all after the bitter experiences of the past several months. Still, it may well be that secret accords were made between Carter and Bani-Sadr which induce the U.S. President to indulge in such optimism.

LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN writes: It is hard to join with President Jimmy Carter in seeing positive developments in the statement of Iranian Chief of State Bani-Sadr. Who is ruling in Iran? Obviously not Bani-Sadr. If the U.S. President still relies on the vague words from Tehran, renouncing the tougher course he has announced 24 hours before against the unpredictable rulers in Iran, it may be understandable due to his concern for the hostages. Behind this, seem to be personal problems of the election campaign fighter Carter.

At any rate, the man in the White House has again not indicated a clear stance. Also there is little that indicates an imminent release of the hostages. Those in power in Iran obviously do not want to renounce them because they believe they can use the terror game against the United States to distract their own people from the chaos that continues to spread throughout the country.

The daily DIE WELT notes: If the signals of disaster from Tehran are not misleading, a decisive act in the hostage drama has begun. When an end will be achieved, and what kind of an end it will be, is in the hands of the stubborn old man who has made himself a prisoner of his hatred for America, and who represents that hatred--a symbol and ferment of the Iranian revolution--in a more than life-sized way. This attitude is not at all predictable any more, which makes it a security risk for the world. But the clock is running out. It has already shown more than 150 days of patience and restraint by the Americans and their president. The countdown of an unpredictable escalation can be stopped only by the ayatollah himself.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund states: So Washington continues to bet on patient waiting. hoping for President Bani-Sadr, who would prefer to make a peaceful end to the hostage drama as soon as possible, as well as on the Iranian Parliament, which in June is supposed to decide on the fate of the hostages. These hopes, however, are very vague because Bani-Sadr, as demonstrated by events, does not belong to those who are really in power in Iran and because the outcome of the parliamentary vote is most uncertain. Since in such a situation the United States does not have the proper means to exert pressure on Tehran, the question must be asked whether the allies of Washington are not called upon to exert coordinated pressure to make Iran give in. The common letter action by the European government chiefs ought to be just the beginning.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS VOICE UNDERSTANDING FOR USSR POLICY

DW031118 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Apr 80 p 1 DW

[Gottfried Capell article: "JUSOS Have Understanding for Russian Invasion: Kremlin Feels Surrounded"]

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the SPD youth organization Young Socialists has learned while in the Soviet Union, according to their statements, about "concrete indications" that the United States had wanted to create for itself in Afghanistan a "substitute base" for the influence lost in Iran. This is what JUSO [Young Socialist] Deputy Chairman Reinhard Schultz told newsmen in Bonn yesterday. The Young Socialists therefore believe that "they know the motives" for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, "although they do not accept them," Schultz said.

Schultz reported that the JUSO delegation waged controversial discussions in the USSR on Afghanistan. Without any changes it advocates the view that the Afghan people themselves must determine their development. But he added that "Anxieties about external threat have increased in the Soviet Union. The arms programs of the West, Carter's policy of superiority and the reckless imperialist action with respect to the oil countries have led to a fear of encirclement," Schultz said. After talks with Soviet politicians the JUSO delegation gained the impression "that the Soviet Union is interested in an early withdrawal of its troops if the borders of Afghanistan are guaranteed internationally."

According to Schultz, this includes an international guarantee that there will not be any intervention against Afghanistan, "no matter what the nature."

In this connection Schultz sharply attacked "cold war fanatics like U.S. President Carter and Strauss," but also "those who, like Genscher, want to enter into a comm nity of destiny with the United States at all costs." They want to "deposit their responsibility at the checkroom of NATO headquarters." Schultz resolutely opposed any economic or sports boycott measures. He called on the Federal Republic's sports officials to show "civic backbone" and to reiterate the participation of the Federal Republic in the Olympic games, even "if the United States should force the Federal Government to make recommendations to the contrary."

Another key subject of the Moscow talks was the Eurostrategic medium-range weapons. The "NATO arms decision" has fanned the anxieties of the Soviets. "The Federal Government should kindly take the Berlin SPD party congress decision seriously and urge the suspension of the NATO decision as long as Salt II is not ratified," Schultz demanded.

CDU spokesman Henrich described the statements by the JUSOS as unsurpassed in "naivete and credulousness." The SPD leadership is obligated, however, "to refute without delay the unbelievable remark about the "military superiority claim" of the U.S. President."

In contrast, the deputy SPD Executive Board spokesman, Schellschmidt, stated that the "exaggerated criticism of the Young Socialists, especially that relating to the U.S. President and members of the Federal Government, should not be overrated. This should not make people overlook what the delegation has brought back with it in the way of remarkable impressions.

COMMENTATOR SEES STAGNATION IN EC-CEMA TALKS

DW011233 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Apr 80 p 3 DW

[Brussels dispatch signed HA: "No Headway"]

[Text] The early conclusion of a treaty between the EC and the Council of Mutual Economic assistance of the East Bloc (CEMA) might have the effect of a signal showing that despite the critical international situation the decisions of the CSCE Conference of Helsinki in 1975 continue to be valid for the normalization of relations between Eastern and Western Europe. But such considerations do not seem to exist in Moscow.

Negotiations between officials of both organizations in Geneva did not produce any headway in March. CEMA continues to insist that provisions be incorporated into the treaty which in the opinion of the EC governments must be subject to future trade agreements between Brussels and the individual CEMA states. This is why EC Foreign Relations Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp has let CEMA Secretary General Fadeyev know that new negotiations on a political level are nonsensical as long as no headway has been made in the talks among experts.

Romania, however, has dodged the quarrel and concluded two new agreements with the European Community which create considerable alleviations for its exports to the Western European market. In doing this it was the first CEMA country to accept the 1974 treaty offer of the European Community made to all East Bloc states.

Certain political forces in Bonn are now pressing for more "flexibility" by the European Community vis-a-vis CEMA in order to continue detente policy in a visible way. But London, and even Paris, see no reason to soften up the common positions held in the 4-year negotiations of the European Community Commission with CEMA. Afghanistan also plays a role here, although it is not mentioned officially. And since West Berlin's membership in the European Community belongs to the disputed negotiation points where CEMA has so far not given in, the Federal Government cannot exert pressure (even if it wanted to).

BERLINGUER VIEWS PCI REFUSAL TO ATTEND EUROPEAN CP MEETING

AU040839 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 4 (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said Thursday that his party has refused to attend the conference of European communist parties because it would be "a contradiction for the PCI". In the closing speech of the party's National Council here Thursday, Berlinguer touched on the PCI's international role, with particular reference to the decision to not take part in the conference to be held in Paris at the end of the month and to his forthcoming visit to China.

Berlinguer stressed that the "PCI" considers the conference "wrong in method, timing and theme. This is not the way to contribute to the greatest efficacy of the fight for detente and disarmament. Participation in the conference would be a contradiction for the PCI. From a long way back and up to the last national congress, the party line has moved in the opposite direction, that is, it aims at the largest possible involvement of forces in the fight for peace, disarmament in Europe and world detente".

Speaking about Europe, Berlinguer said that "the PCI believes in the fundamental importance of repairing and intensifying relations with socialist, social democrat and leftist parties with the purpose of confronting the aggression of the right" and to "widen every path for the resumption of dialogue between the two super powers and for detente".

Speaking about his visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party, the "PCI" secretary said that it is his party's method "to entertain relations with all progressive and revolutionary democratic parties, whether they are communists or not" and that "therefore, the spirit with which this trip will be undertaken is clear".

Shortly before delivering his speech Berlinguer met with Gianni Cervetti, the "PCI" official who was sent to Moscow to inform Soviet Politburo member Andrey Kirilenko of the party's decision to not attend the conference.

Further Remarks

LD032234 Acme Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Communist Party Secretary Berlinguer closed the meeting of the party's National Council today. In his speech, he dealt with international problems, the forthcoming local elections and the government crisis. He emphasized the disagreement between the Italian and French communists on the pan-European communist conference--which will be held in Paris and which will not be attended by the Italian Communist Party and the Spanish Communists. The Italian Communist Party, Berlinguer said, believes that in Europe it is of fundamental importance to consolidate relations among the socialist, social democratic and leftwing forces. Speaking about the government, Berlinguer said that the present crisis marked a defeat for the Christian Democratic forces of the "preamble" policy and was a blow to the Social Democratic Party. The Communists, Berlinguer said, will judge the new government only when it is constituted.

PRESS ON PCI DECISION TO NOT ATTEND EUROPEAN CP CONFERENCE

AU031720 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 3 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) refusal to attend a conference of European communist parties to be held in Paris on April 28 and 29, attracted considerable attention in the Italian press today.

The conference was proposed by the French and Polish communist parties.

The PCI paper "UNITA" today quoted Giancarlo Pajetta, in charge of the party's foreign policy department, as judging counterproductive any conference on European peace and disarmament that included only the communist parties of Europe. Pajetta underscored the differing position of the various European communist parties. "Some, like ours, asks for the opening of negotiations and a study of problems of missile control and balance, while others lead states that have missiles," he said. The PCI leader also said it was unthinkable to the PCI that any meeting of communist parties would not bring up matters like that of the situation in Afghanistan just because the conference organizers wanted to make such matters taboo.

Pajetta also insisted on the need for maximum clarity on the part of the communist parties with regard to their respective autonomy. He referred back to the European summit in Berlin in 1976 and the affirmation that emerged to the effect that each communist party was fully autonomous. Only in this way could progress down the road to a new internationalism be achieved, in the framework of the European workers movement, he said.

The Christian Democratic Party (DC) paper "POPOLO" asked what kind of Europe was being aimed at. The daily claimed that the PCI was carrying forward an ambitious strategy that saw a Europe that was initially third-force-like, then equidistant, then neutral and gradually pushed into the economic and strategical orbit of the Soviet Union while preserving its own political and cultural physiognomy. "IL POPOLO" said it viewed with interest the PCI's search for a new identity.

"PAESE SERA" saw the PCI refusal in part due to that party's conviction that not only the communist parties but other political forces as well (especially the socialists, social democrats, Christian groups and progressive and lay forces) were interested in problems of detente. Also, the PCI felt the conference was called without taking into account the controversies existing between certain of the parties (the Italian, Yugoslav and Spanish). Moreover the initiative was being prompted by those who approved the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and therefore a certain confusion could arise between the reasons for detente and those inspiring Soviet foreign policy, the paper said.

Rome;s "REPUBBLICA" spoke of "a historic separation from the Kremlin", "a communist schism" or, better, "a communist schism of the West", like that of the East between China and the Soviet Union. The PCI leadership has anchored the party to the principles of Western democracy and pluralism, the paper said. As it detaches from Moscow, the PCI looks to new constellations and a communism that has discovered the spirit of the West, the paper concluded.

L'UNITA QUESTIONS METHOD, ESSENCE OF EUROMISSILES FORUM

LD031549 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Some Observations Concerning Method and Essence: Conference Convened by French and Polish Communist Parties"]

[Text] The French and Polish communist parties plan to convene a conference of European communist parties to draw up an appeal on the issue of deploying new missiles in Western Europe. The news, published by L'HUMANITE today, has already been reported by the press. The Spanish Communists have already announced that they do not intend to take part in the conference. We know of no decisions from other parties.

The issue has in fact for some time been the topic of bilateral exchanges of opinion promoted by the French and Polish communists, in which PCI leaders, among others, have taken part. On these occasions the PCI leaders have repeatedly pointed out their doubts concerning the opportuneness of the initiative, expressing the belief that there is a danger of its being not only of little use, but even damaging to the very objectives of detente and disarmament in whose name it is being convened.

The two parties' convening of the conference, despite the many objections made, prompts reservations, mainly concerning method, but also concerning its essence. It will be recalled that the 1976 European communist parties conference in Berlin was proceded by detailed preparation. The various parties' representatives met over 2 years previously to debate whether or not it was opportune to hold such a conference: It was also established that each step should be taken in accordance with the rule of common consent. This rule--which is indispensable, since we acknowledge the existence of no international communist party organization--is now being ignored.

This being the case, matters of method become linked with those of principle and political content. Naturally this does not at all mean that meetings among communist parties on specific topics should not be taken into consideration; indeed, such meetings have been held over the years. But in the present case one wonders whether a conference of communists alone is the most advisable forum for dealing with the issues of peace and disarmament. Indeed, a vast debate is underway on this topic in Europe, involving not only the communist parties but also socialist and social democratic parties, Christian movements and organizations (mainly Catholic in our country) and groups of other leanings--a debate which concerns not only joint action for peace but also the methods and forms for making such action possible and effective.

A conference such as the one planned would give the impression that the communist parties are being isolated from this range of forces. Moreover, these same communist parties have very varied stances on the issues in question. Indeed, some of them govern states which have large arsenals at their disposal and which form one of the two military blocs present on the continent. Other parties such as ours, on the other hand, are in an entirely different situation. Therefore, the responsibilities and obligations in the two cases are also different.

One wonders whether, under these circumstances, some generic hope expressed in an appeal can be of any real use. Indeed, it is obvious that in such a framework there would be a danger of losing the specific proposals on the missiles issue which we put forward when, together with our condemnation of NATO's decisions, we called for a moratorium on deploying the new weapons on both sides. A meeting explicitly limited to discussing and approving an appeal and excluding any other topic of analysis and debate would also omit many important peace issues ranging from the military balance to the issues raised by the Afghan events, on which stances differ: the Italian Communists certainly do not intend to abandon their own positions.

How is it possible with such initiatives to build effective struggle movements capable of impinging on the European political situation? Mass movements of considerable magnitude have already emerged in several European countries in connection with detente and disarmament: These movements do not intend to aline with any one single political current or, still less, equate their stances and actions with those of the countries which lead the blocs concerned. On the other hand, any action for peace can only be effective if it is consistent with the particular political characteristics of each country.

Lastly, the way in which the conference is being convened once again poses several questions concerning the attitude toward relations among communist parties--questions dictated not be a concern with responding to the adversary's speculations but by the need to know whether the idea of an international organization and therefore of a leadership center, so often rejected in authoritative documents drawn up by our movement, is in fact emerging once again. These are, in any case, uncertainties which must be avoided by adopting clear stances.

It finally must be said that, although on the basis of these considerations the PCI will not attend the conference, it does not in the least intend to isolate itself by this decision. Indeed, we will not be the people to start polemics with those who do attend, and we will certainly not alter our relations with the other parties. But it is equally certain that we do not intend to help isolate those who have concerns and reservations similar to our own on this issue.

SOCIALISTS APPROVE RESULTS OF TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS

LD032234 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party Central Committee has just ratified the results of the tripartite negotiations concerning the formation of a new government, with the reservation that the final approval will be given by the Directorate--as requested by the left wing. The agreement was ratified in spite of the seven votes against cast by the Achilli group and 12 abstentions by De Martino's followers.

Further Progress Made

LD032345 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The government crisis is nearing its solution. The Christian Democratic and Republican Party directorates and the Central Committee of the Socialist Party have ratified the agreements on the tripartite government.

Premier-Designate Cossiga met the Liberals who will enter neither the government nor the parliamentary majority. The Liberal Party is awaiting clarification from Cossiga about his request for a Liberal Party position that could in some way be positively connected with the tripartite government. The list of ministers may be determined tomorrow so that Cossiga may submit it to President of the Republic Pertini.

Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party, repeated his party's "no" to the tripartite solution of the government crisis which, according to Berlinguer, undoubtedly represents a defeat for the Christian Democratic forces behind the "preamble." The Communists will express a definitive view only after the government has been formed.

MELO ANTUNES VIEWS REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

LD030708 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Lt Col Melo Antunes, chairman of the Constitutional Committee, yesterday gave us an interview on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Constitution. Questioned about the issue of the revision of the Constitution, Melo Antunes said:

[Begin recording] Personally, I think that the Constitution should be changed as little as possible, since among other reasons the life of a people cannot, in my opinion, sustain sudden or successive breaks in its continuity by means of sudden or successive changes in their Constitution. The life of a people is always characterized by a certain continuity, in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres, enshrined in a specific document represented by the Constitution, and the life of a community cannot be periodically in a state of suspense and dependent on sudden changes in the Constitution which govern their collective life. Therefore, this should be the first basic idea: There should be as little change as possible in the Constitution.

Second, I think that some changes should be introduced into the excessively ideological wording of the Constitution. In some aspects, I believe that the Constitution may have gone a bit too far, which was perfectly understandable considering the time it was drawn up. The Constitution was drafted at the height of the revolutionary period, which in itself is not an evil, but merely the result of our history as it was experienced in 1974-76. Therefore, the language used also reflected the life of the Portuguese people during that period, and as I said there is nothing wrong with that. It is simply a historical fact which we should be proud of. Now that this period has passed, however, I think that it is somewhat necessary, in order to achieve a greater consensus with regard to the Constitution, to remove from the text of the document a few excessively ideological aspects of the language used. This however--it should be made very clear--does not mean that what is essentially advanced in its content, should be called into question, particularly regarding economic, social and cultural rights and individual rights and freedoms.

The blueprint of a transition to a certain model of socialism is, in my view, correct, and should be preserved; it is a fundamental advance of Portuguese society and should remain a basic goal. [end recording]

EANES TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CAPE VERDE

LD031040 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] It was officially announced in Lisbon yesterday that President Ramalho Eanes will pay a 5-day official visit to the Republic of Cape Verde from the 16th of this month. He will be accompanied by his wife, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral, and a member of the Council of the Revolution whose name has not been disclosed, and the secretary of state for fisheries. The presidential party is due at Cape Verde's Sal Airport on the afternoon of the 16th.

VISITING BELGIAN MINISTER VIEWS WESTERN FAILINGS

LD030707 Madrid ABC in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 16 LD

[Jose Luis Carrascisa report on interview in Madrid with Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet: "Europe's Ambiguity Has Facilitated Soviet Expansionism"--date not specified]

[Text] Nobody knows whether we are at the end of an era or at the start of another. Henri Simonet, 49, a socialist, Belgian foreign minister and one of the most imaginative politicians to have passed through the EEC Commission (he was its deputy president from 1973 through 1977), quotes Antonio Gramsci, the man who inspired Eurocommunism, to describe the profound crisis in international relations at a "time in history when what is about to die is not yet dead and what is about to replace it is not yet born."

Simonet is uncompromising in his acknowledgement of Europe's responsibility, its inability to find a solution to this crisis, which can no longer be viewed in accordance with the old outlook of the balance between the two superpowers. This is the essence of his remarks to this paper. "It is tragic, but the EEC has once again proved itself incapable of drawing up a joint foreign policy at a time when the revolution in Iran was the first example of the evident redistribution of power which is taking place in the world. An elderly cleric with the support of a handful of students committed to making their country regress two centuries has brought the free world's major power to its knees, hitherto with impunity."

Bipolar Terror

"Some Europeans," Simonet continued, "Act as if the bipolar order were still intact, whereas in fact it only survives because the balance of terror is still bipolar. Detente is simply the two superpowers' realization of their mutual destructive capability. Kissinger defeines it in his memoirs as the way to 'deal' with the USSR's emergence as a superpower." While the West had a conservative idea of detente, the USSR never believed that detente compelled it to maintain the status quo.

Ever since the U.S. withdrawal following the Vietnam war, Simonet pointed out, Soviet expansionism has been continuous and the ambiguity of certain members of the alliance has merely facilitated this. "We Europeans have criticized the United States alternately for action and inaction, for its domination and passiveness. The same people who once criticized it for creating a 'condominium' with Moscow are now criticizing it for being too unyielding. The Americans, disappointed with Europe, feel as if they were in a besieged citadel and tended toward isolationism until the Afghan invasion reminded them that a superpower cannot ignore world events."

Vietnam for USSR

[Question] Why did the Soviets intervene in Afghanistan?

[Answer] I consider the hypothesis that they made the same miscalculation as the Americans in Vietnam plausible, but I would not overstress it. They were trying to prevent Muslim "contagion" from spreading to them through a domino effect, and perhaps miscalculated the reactions which that would provoke.

[Question] The tension has been created and still Europe has not decided on a stance.

[Answer] Those opposed to deploying new weapons on the old continent point to the argument that in fact the only concern in the final analysis in U.S.-USSR strategic parity--a postulate equivalent to an act of faith in unreserved U.S. compromise. It is paradoxical that it is precisely the advocates of this doctrine who are most critical of the United States within the Atlantic alliance.

"Strategic Balance"

According to Simonet, the West is now devoting so much attention to the military balance that it is in danger of forgetting a more important kind of balance: the "strategic balance." "The USSR," he said, "has used its revolutionary ideology as a pretext for intervening in the Third World, for dealing with the 'crisis of capitalism' which the USSR itself encouraged and even provoked. Moscow never concerns itself with resolving the Third World's problems because they almost always work in its favor.

"The West, on the other hand, has direct economic interests in the Third World and in the future its policy must not be to prevent nonalinement as far as possible so as to preserve its clientele of defenseless regimes, whatever the cost. The eventual solution in Rhodesia is a good example of lucid diplomacy based on what the British call 'enlightened self-interest.'

"The strategic balance is now based more than ever on this nonalined movement, whose survival seems more than problematical in view of Marshal Tito's imminent demise."

PCE'S CARRILLO CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU031010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Text of congratulatory message sent by Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), to President Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear Comrade, on your reelection to the position of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania please permit me to extend warm congratulations and to wish you great successes.

I want to renew my feelings of friendship for you.

[Signed] Santiago Carrillo.

SCANDINAVIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD021513 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Tor Hognas dispatch: "Ministerial Meeting in Helsinki: Security Policy a New Development in Scandinavia"]

[Text] Helsinki, 28 March--Sweden would be well suited to playing host to a European disarmament con. .ence, the Scandinavian foreign ministers pointed out in the final communique from their meeting in Helsinki on Friday [28 March].

The ministers expressed their concern over international developments and stressed the importance of a solution to the Afghanistan crisis, which would mean a speedy withdrawal of foreign troops.

Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen was able to support without hesitation the statement on Afghanistan, which follows the UN line and does not mean a condemnation of the Soviet invasion.

But Vayrynen did not wish to answer journalists' questions as to whether the invasion of Afghanistan was based on the friendship and assistance between the two countries.

A new feature in the communique is that for the first time the foreign ministers stressed the significance of the Scandinavian countries' "well-known and consistent security policy."

Accord ng to the text of the com..unique, this security policy has "contributed to the creation of a stable situation in Scandinavia." It is also useful in the maintenance of peace and security in a broader international context.

This can be seen as a direct answer to the critical statement that the Scandinavian balance is changing.

The ministers want a total ban on nuclear arms tests and active preparations for the Madrid security conference in November. The meeting is especially important in the present situation, which is making great demands on detente.

The ministers want "a balanced result to the negotiations" in Madrid. This is to insure better compliance with the results in terms of the principles of the Final Act.

In the Middle East the necessity of implementing the Palestinians' legitimate national rights by their exercise of self-determination was emphasized. They must have the right to take part in negotiations on their future.

Thus the PLO has been given the green light. But the ministers also stress that the Palestinian rig..t to self-determination must come about with full respect for Israel's right to live in peace within secure and recognized borders.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction over the developments in Zimbabwe and acknowledged the willingness to cooperate which the British Government has shown.

The Scandinavian countries will consider how they can aid an independent Zimbabwe in its efforts to insure stable developments.

The South African policy of apartheid is once again condemned. The ministers also confirmed their countries' support for attempts to insure respect for human rights in all lands.

The next meeting of the foreign ministers will take place in Oslo 1 and 2 September.

NORWAY

NO RESPONSE TO NORWAY-SPONSORED MOVE ON TEHRAN HOSTAGES

LD031319 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Apr 80 p 12 LD

[Morten Fyhn report: "Norwegian Initiative To Secure Release of Hostages"]

[Text] In all secrecy Norway has devoted itself to active diplomatic efforts to secure the release of the American hostages in Tehran. Two weeks ago, following a Norwegian initiative, a request was made by about 30 nations to the Ayatollah Khomeyni's son and close colleague, Seyed Ahmad, in which permission was sought to visit the hostages. Yesterday the Foreign Ministry instructed Ambassador Tormod P. Svennevig in Tehran to contact the Iranian authorities again.

Authoritative sources have told AFTENPOSTEN that the initiative was taken independently and not at the direct request of the American authorities. As far as AFTENPOSTEN can ascertain, Norway has been busy with the question of how to get in touch with Iran's real leaders and with those occupying the embassy, since it has resulted that neither Iran's president nor the foreign minister has any control over the hostage situation.

When the Danish ambassador had an appointment with Khomeyni's son on 18 March on other business, the opportunity was carefully used to insure that the request from the 30 countries had been communicated directly to Iran's supreme leader. It is normally extremely difficult to get to meet Khomeyni's son and apparently completely impossible to have a meeting with Khomeyni himself.

The request from those nations which supported the Norwegian initiative asked that visiting arrangements be made so that foreign diplomats would be allowed in to see the hostages. held since 4 November last year. Further reminders were given regarding the 30 states' views on the taking of hostages and on the regulations in international law concerning the inviolability of embassies. The countries behind the request also included Sweden and Denmark, as well as countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. The Norwegian aim was precisely to gather as broad a range of opinion as possible to increase pressure on Iran.

Khomeyni's son received the request, but since then neither Norway nor any of the other countries has received any reaction to it. So it is not clear whether the request has reached Imam Khomeyni, even though this was promised. Both Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotzbadeh are aware of the Norwegian move.

Yesterday a new telegram was sent to Ambassador Svennevig from the Foreign Ministry with instructions for him to contact the Iranian authorities in order to try to find a solution to the hostage drama. Svennevig will also inform the Iranian authorities that the Scandinavian foreign ministers last week expressed their deep concern for the hostages and repeated their support for the UN attempts to secure their release.

STORTING DEFENSE COMMITTEE VIEWS SPENDING PRIORITIES

LD281111 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Defense Forces Need Greater Investment in Equipment: Antiaircraft Missiles a Matter of Urgency"]

[Text] The Storting Defense Committee singles out the need for modern antiaircraft missiles as especially important among new materiel acquisitions in the coming years. The antiaircraft missiles will protect our airfields. In its recommendations arising from the report of the Defense Commission on the activities of the defense forces in the period 1979-1983, the committee emphasized that such a purchase is of vital importance for the arrival of allied reinforcements and for the operational possibilities of our own air force. In addition the unanimous committee notes that the need for renewel within our naval defenses will become urgent by the mid-eighties.

The unanimous committee asserts that our defense forces are faced with great problems relating to investment in the materiel sector in the coming years:

"The rapidity of technological developments gives rise to a pressing need for modernization and replacement of materiel so that our defense capability can be preserved," the committee stated in the recommendations.

Regarding land defenses there is an especially urgent need for antiaircraft defenses, antitank defenses, fire support, mobility and endurance during hostilities. There is also a need to modernize and expand the fighting capability of naval and air defenses, the committee notes. It must be a principal aim to strengthen important, but weak links first, so that we maintain a balanced defense force free from obvious weak points which an attacker could exploit.

"The purchase of the F-16's will use up an extremely large part of materiel investment funds in the first few years", the committee pointed out. The modernization of surveillance and warning systems will also require considerable sums. Among the new acquisitions, the committee wishes to call attention to the need for modern antiaircraft missiles to defend our airfields.

The committee goes into greater detail regarding naval defenses, and points out that by the mid-eighties the need for renewal within this branch of our defenses will be most urgent. It will embrace both vessels for the navy and heavy arms for the coastal artillery. The committee assumes that those points which have been raised in the debate on naval defenses since the commission reached a decision, will be assessed in greater detail in future evaluations of the structure of naval defenses. The debate has principally concerned the questions of types and numbers of vessels. The home guard also has a great need for investment, and the committee asks the Defense Ministry to look more closely into this.

The committee points out that the scope of investment in buildings and installations for the defense forces should also be expanded in the coming years, and asks the Defense Ministry to insure this in its budget proposals. Funds for the maintenance of buildings and installations should also be increased. The committee emphasizes that funds for buildings and installations should be distributed among the various categories so that priority is given to installations for fighting and defense forces and to garrison installations. There is agreement that a great need exists for ammunition dumps, vehicle depots and camps and that these categories must be given the highest priority.

In addition, the committee points out that it will be of significance for the improvement of the situation with regard to officers in the defense forces if a satisfactory solution to the problems of living quarters can be found. It is important that officers should, as far as possible, be allowed to arrange their own housing, and the committee is satisfied that the ministry is attempting to smooth the way for such a development.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM APPEALS TO BANI-SADR FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

LD031317 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 1 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Swedish Plea to Bani-Sadr"]

[Excerpt] On Monday Sweden joined in the broad international action to free the hostages who have been imprisoned for 149 days in the American Embassy in Tehran.

The Foreign Ministry instructed our charge d'affaires in Tehran, Embassy Counsellor Ake Johnson, to call on President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and to appeal to him to assume responsibility for the hostages.

This international move comes at a time when the drama surrounding the imprisoned Americans in Tehran seems to be approaching a climax. At the same time as President Jimmy Carter sent a message to the Iranian leaders, which was described in Tehran as an ultimatum, a number of European countries took action to exert pressure on the leaders of the Iranian Revolution.

Sweden had not been asked to convey more than an appeal, but it is possible that other European countries have also warned Iran of the possibility of sanctions and indicated that they would break diplomatic ties with Iran if the Revolutionary Council were not able to persuade those occupying the embassy to release the hostages they have held since 4 November last year.

NAPOLITANO EXPLAINS PCI POSITIONS, VISITS LABOR PARTY LEADERS

LD031437 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 17 LD

[Antonio Bronda dispatch: "Napolitano Meets Labor Party Representatives in London"]

[Text] London--At the London International Relations Institute's invitation, PCI Directorate Member Giorgio Napolitano yesterday conducted a lecture-debate on the subject "Continuity and Interruption in the Process of International Detente." The meeting took place at the institute's headquarters in Chatham House, St James Square, and provided an opportunity for British politicians, diplomats, journalists, experts and academics to find out more about our party's stances.

In his lecture Comrade Napolitano explained the PCI's viewpoints on the basic causes of the present tension in international relations and on the reasons for the crisis in detente. He then recalled the PCI's stance in the debate on Euromissiles and its condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Napolitano then tackled the problem of reviving detente and the conditions and "rules" on the basis of which such a revival is possible. He explained the reasons for the PCI's disagreement with the retaliation policy advocated by the United States and concluded by stressing the importance of Europe's role and the significance of the various initiatives taken recently by the PCI on the international plane. Many questions were asked aimed at obtaining further details on particular points regarding hypothetical solutions to the Afghan problem by an agreement which would guarantee independence; various views of detente were also reviewed and particular interest was shown in the resumption of the PCI's relations with China.

Comrade Napolitano was later received at the House of Commons by Joan Lestor, chairwoman of the Labor Party's International Committee, for a meeting which was attended by many Labor members of Parliament. Napolitano expressed our party's interest in such meetings which are part of the PCI's initiatives toward all leftwing forces in Europe and he then expounded both the PCI's international policy and its viewpoints on the Italian political situation at the present time.

There followed a specific exchange of ideas on questions of economic development and employment as posed in Italy and Europe. Several members of the Labor Party leadership such as Tony Benn, Frank Allaun and other members of Parliament including Stuart Holland, took part in the debate. The Labor Party representatives referred to the obviously reactionary policies proposed by the Conservative government and agreed on the appropriateness and usefulness of more datelined [as published] exchanges of experiences and opinions among leftwing European forces on these problems.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL SEEN SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITIES

NC041034 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 4 Apr 80 pp 1, 7 NC

[Excerpt] Diplomatic circles in Nicosia have termed UN Secretary General Waldheim a Pontius Pilate for the stand he has adopted in his report to the General Assembly on the Cyprus issue. The same circles are saying that in his report Mr Waldheim is trying to divest himself of any responsibility for the failure of his efforts. He considers both sides responsible for the deadlock because of their divergent and firmly supported stands, and avoids saying which of the two sides is scorning the UN resolutions.

Further Waldheim Effort Urged

NC041035 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 4 Apr 80 p 1 NC

["Stands and Views" column]

[Excerpt] In his report to the United Nations yesterday Dr Waldheim promised to continue his efforts to create the preconditions for talks. We firmly believe that if the secretary general directs these efforts from a distance, they are doomed to failure.

We call on Dr Waldheim to immediately convene talks under his personal auspices. The aim of these talks should be the solution of the Cyprus question and they should be held within the framework of the two agreements. Let him devote a few days of his time and let him make a sustained, personal effort. The secretary general's role gives him every right to take such an initiative.

Dr Waldheim wants to solve the Cyprus question. He can do it. His first step is to convene the talks. Then we will see who will respond and who will refuse. In any case we, on our side, are willing. If there is no response from the other side then the General Assembly and the Security Council will have the floor.

Firmer Stand Toward Turkey Sought

NC041036 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Apr 80 p 2 NC

[From "Our Stands" column: "After the Deadlock"]

[Excerpts] UN Secretary General Waldheim's report to the General Assembly has formally placed the seal on the deadlock in the efforts for resuming the intercommunal talks. Our side has stressed that it is prepared to continue the efforts. Mr Waldheim has stated that he is willing to continue to offer his good offices. But from the Turkish side there seems to be not the slightest disposition for talks. Denktas' long absence abroad is indicative of this attitude.

Now the president of the General Assembly will have to appoint a special committee entrusted with strengthening the secretary general's efforts. We do not think that at this point many diplomatic niceties towards the Turkish side are justified. Denktas and Ankara have shown scornful intransigence. And it is time--for both the committee that will be appointed as well as the third parties, which, with their stand allow Ankara to be intransigent--to point out that the scorn of Denktas and Ankara cannot be tolerated forever.

DENKTAS DENIES CIA ORGANIZED WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS

TA282105 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 28 Mar 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the decision concerning the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus adopted by the World Islamic Congress is realistic, sincere and positive. Replying to reporters' questions on the issue, Denktas described as completely unfounded reports in the Greek Cypriot press that the World Islamic Congress had been organized by the CIA. Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots were trying to achieve through propaganda what they had failed to achieve through the force of arms, but that they were unsuccessful.

COLUMNIST APPRAISES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

NC290635 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 29 Mar 80 p 3 NC

[From the "Comments" column: "Practical Proofs"]

[Text] The statement by U.S. Ambassador Stone during the signing of an agreement at the Foreign Ministry of the republic is particularly interesting. It is worth noting what the U.S. ambassador said and then, appraising the content of his statement, we shall give our own views.

Mr Stone said that the interest of his country in the people of Cyprus is very great and sincere. We agree that the American people have understood the drama of Cyprus, that they have taken an interest in it, and that as proof of this interest they have given considerable economic assistance to the refugees. The Cypriots are not ungrateful. They are aware of, they remember and will always stress what the American people have offered them.

Mr Stone further said that the United States continues to do what it can to support a fair solution to our problem. However, if we take into account that these efforts have been exerted continuously since 1974, we must be disappointed. It is unacceptable for a superpower like the United States to spend 6 whole years in efforts regarding human rights, humanitarian problems and violation of moral principles and rights. Are we to admit that the United States is unable to find a proper solution and to insist on its implementation?

The U.S. ambassador concluded his statement by saying that the United States, within the framework of this effort, will continue to assist and support the UN secretary general's efforts for a Cyprus solution. But it is now obvious that this effort will not succeed. It is actually dead. Is the United States going to support such an effort?

We expect practical proof from Mr Stone's country. We expect a very clear effort that will be based on UN principles, will safeguard human rights and will bear the mark of principles of justice. We will most willingly respond to such an effort. We are waiting for it!

BRIEFS

EDEK DELEGATION TO IRAQ--A 2-member EDEK delegation has left for Iraq to participate in an international conference devoted to Palestinian farmers. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC]

TO VIMA FORESEES BILATERAL ACCORDS WITH NATO, U.S.

AT031714 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 3 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpts] Bilateral defense agreements with the United States and NATO may constitute the alternative solution for Greece's return to the alliance's military wing if the relevant talks which seem to be entering their last stage finally fail.

This possibility is now being studied by the government while, according to TO VIMA reports, there are no longer any substantive objections by the military leadership which thus far had considered the return to the NATO military wing as the only solution to the problem.

The handling of the entire issue, in any case, will now pass to the clearly political level and talks will continue by the Foreign Ministry and NATO Secretary General Luns. In any case, it should not be precluded that a "final round" may still be held at the military level if General Rogers comes back with new proposals.

In Athens a competent Foreign Ministry source questioned in this connection stated that the Greek Government does not know whether Rogers has submitted a report nor does it know of any new initiatives by the alliance.

In any case, it is noted in this connection that the U.S. Government is principally interested in the fate of the bases in Greece which is still in suspense as the Greek-U.S. defense agreement has yet to be signed. On the other hand, granting "facilities" to NATO too, according to government sources, may solve certain problems of compensation for the alliance's infrastructure installations in Greece.

Government Reiteration

AT031715 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 AT

[Text] In reply to a question regarding press reports on NATO and the bases, a government spokesman said the following: First, according to the government's reports, so far General Rogers has not submitted a report. Second, the government's position on the issues of NATO and the bases have been defined by the prime minister's speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and by the government statement of 23 February 1980. The government, concluded the government spokesman, has nothing to add to these statements.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET SHIPS IN SHIPYARDS CONFIRMED

AT031410 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 3 Apr 80 p 9 AT

[Text] Any foreign commerical ship may enter Greek territorial waters and be repaired at any Greek shipyard without a permit, competent circles of the Foreign Ministry stated, thus condirming AKROPOLIS' exclusive report published yesterday that Russian ships are being repaired in Khalkis.

The same circles added that foreign ships must observe Greek laws and comply with instruction by local authorities.

U.S. AMBASSADOR ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN GREEK AFFAIRS

AT291426 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Mar 80 p 2 AT

[From the "Radical" column: "What Did McCloskey Want?"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador McCloskey has recently demonstrated perpetual motion and has tried to surpass in novelty even his distant predecessor, Peurifoy. Timidly at first, he took the initiative to make certain ceremonial visits for the purpose, as reported, of "rekindling" Greek-U.S. relations. Suddenly, however, he put aside diplomatic discretion and began advancing with well-known American bluntness. After his speech at the Propeller Club in Piraeus in which he reminded us that we are the old faithful "allies" of the United States, and of the things we are indebted to in the "Truman Doctrine," and in which he outlined the framework of our country's foreign policy as a NATO member, McCloskey unexpectedly paid his provocative visit to Larisa. Without even advising the government he visited the commander of the air force and the commander of the 1st Army and the military installations. Instead of protesting--if for no other reason at least because he had ignored it--the government took great pains to cover up McCloskey's impropriety in order to dispel the people's and the opposition parties' strong reaction. Emboldened by the government's immeasurable "tact," McCloskey began "secret" meetings. On Wednesday before last (20 March) [as published] McCloskey visited National Defense Minister E. Averof-Tositsas at the Pentagon. The meeting and the discussion which took place have been covered by a cloak of silence, something which means that the meeting cannot be described as merely "ceremonial," all the more so when currently Washington and its principal NATO allies are intensifying their pressures in all directions in order to reconfine our country to the NATO military wing. Characteristically, the government announced absolutely nothing on McCloskey's visit. However, that frenzied lecture on national division by the national defense minister in his order of the day to the country's armed forces cannot pass unnoticed because it was a lecture that in any case conflicted with President of the Republic Tsatsos' message calling for a "national consensus" and with the prime minister's message. The bitter experience of the recent 30 years does not permit attributing certain situations only to possible "eccentricities" by the people in power, and in any case the Greek people abhor the tactics of "secret diplomacy" that the government is trying to implement in contacts with the U.S. ambassador.

U.S. EVALUATION OF GREECE'S MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE VIEWED

AT021634 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 2 Apr 80 p 3 AT

[By TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York, 1 April--Military experts in Washington who have notable experience in their fields now claim that the Pentagon does not consider Greece to be "directly threatened" by a Soviet military attack in the event of a more general crisis as opposed to Turkey and, secondly, to Yugoslavia which U.S. staffers put in the category of countries that will receive "direct" Soviet military pressure in a crisis.

On the basis of very recent evidence--information by responsible U.S. authorities, maps, and so forth--the same military experts claim that Greece does not seem to be placed at all within the borders of so-called "Soviet aggressive activity" in the broader area of Central and Western Europe inside which NATO and the Americans also include part of northwest Africa.

The meaning and the consequence of such an evaluation of Soviet intentions regarding Greece--namely, that the Greek area does not constitute the "direct" target of Soviet military interest--is that the United States and NATO will not deal specifically with Greece to "protect it militarily" in case of a crisis.

The Pentagon defines the terms "crisis" and "more general crisis" as the situation which would be created during peacetime in a broad area which, according to Washington's assessments, could lead to a military clash of great dimension. According to military experts, contingency plans for such a crisis are not always the same as plans for military operations in the same area.

The same military experts, who have worked for many years with staffers and other groups of the U.S. Armed Forces and NATO, add that first, the Pentagon concept concerning Greece's not being "immediately" threatened by the Soviet Union is not something new, but they stress that it is interesting that this U.S. position has remained uninfluenced by recent geopolitical developments in the area--notwithstanding the fact that different things are heard from Washington at this time when a propaganda war is being waged.

Second, recently representatives from the Pentagon and other government services in Washington repeatedly and indirectly, but most clearly, showed--in testimony before Congress, in briefings and so forth--that the U.S. Armed Forces' role in the "Greek area" will be very limited in a crisis in the area precisely because, according to their assessments, this area does not attract "direct" Soviet military interests. On the contrary, the Straits area [Dardanelles] for instance, is described as a "Soviet target" and according to Washington justifies U.S. military interest in the event of a crisis.

Finally, the same sources note as a characteristic fact that, in a very recent Pentagon analysis of the geopolitical factors of the broader Greek area, Greece's military contribution as such in the case of a crisis appeared very limited--as opposed in some way to Turkey's contribution. The official text mentions: "The Greek forces share the duty of protecting the NATO southeastern wing (jointly)... Greece contributes immeasurably to the strengthening of the (Atlantic) alliance with the bases and facilities it affords to the U.S. forces..."

PREMIER ADDRESSES CABINET ON ECONOMY, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AT031515 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 AT

[Text] Today at 1100 the Council of Ministers convened under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karamanlis. At the beginning of the meeting various official business matters were discussed and then the prime minister briefed the cabinet members on current internal and external developments. Specifically referring to the country's domestic situation, Karamanlis stressed that if the international political and economic condition is taken into consideration the situation prevailing in Greece can be considered satisfactory. In addition to political normalcy and social peace, Karamanlis went on to say, the country's economic situation is under control as was ascertained during yesterday's broad conference.

Of course, like all the world, we are facing problems. The most serious of these are inflation and the balance of payments, both of which are influenced by international economic developments, especially the energy problem. Of course, the prime minister said, they are also influenced by domestic causes like the courageous incomes policy of the last 5 years and high public and private expenditure.

This means that to a great extent the cure of these problems depends exclusively on us; that is, small sacrifices and self-restraint will be needed which, without subjecting us to deprivations, will avert dangerous developments.

I regret to say, Karamanlis stressed, that recently various groups do not seem to understand these truths. An exacerbation of trade unionist demagogy has been observed which many times is also encouraged politically. We are dealing with a sort of competition in strike manifestations which have acquired an epidemic form. The endemic querulousness typical of Greek life should be added to these. However, someday, the prime minister stressed, we must understand that only within the framework of a well-governed and prosperous state can citizens improve their life.

Then referring to the international situation the prime minister stressed that this is so confused and dangerous that no people can feel secure. This is more true for our country which lies in the world's most sensitive area, the area from the eastern Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. In Afghanistan, Karamanlis stressed, the Soviet Union damaged international detente and efforts will be needed to restore it. In Iran international order has been abolished and in the Middle East the combination of the Palestinian problem and the energy problem have led to explosive situations. Furthermore, in the Balkans there is an impression that developments may occur which will necessitate increased vigilance. This situation, the prime minister concluded, political and economic, international and domestic, necessitates true national unity and avoidance of political and social tensions which could weaken the country. This is necessary all the more since our well-known and critical national issues, the creation of which is not our responsibility, are still outstanding.

Finally Prime Minister Karamanlis suggested that the cabinet members intensify their efforts for greater effectiveness in their fields. He also suggested that they cooperate with the various classes and regularly and objectively brief public opinion.

CONFERENCE REVIEWS GREEK ECONOMIC SITUATION

AT031620 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 2 Apr 80 AT

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karamanlis, a conference was held today with the participation of the minister of coordination, the minister of economics and the minister of agriculture, as well as the directors of the Bank of Greece and the National Bank, on issues connected with the European Community, industry and energy, commerce, labor.

During the conference the course of the Greek economy was examined within the broader framework of international economic developments. It was ascertained that our country's economy is basically sound and that it does not inspire uneasiness despite the more general unfavorable international economic developments. After the recent successive price increases of crude oil, the international economy presents a picture of uncertainty, instability, increased inflation and expansion of deficits in the balance of payments. These phenomena result, in most countries, in a significant delay of or reduction of the rate of development and in increased unemployment.

On the basis of recent figures from the OECD and the EEC it is expected that the rate of increase of the gross local product of EEC countries in 1980 will be 1.2 percent. In 1979 it was 3.3 percent while in some OECD member countries it is expected that even real income will drop; for instance in England it will be minus 2 percent.

In addition, this year in all EEC countries a significant increase in inflation has been observed. In some cases it has even doubled. On the basis of figures for the first 2 months of 1980 inflation in Britain was 18.8 percent as against 9.5 percent in 1979, in Denmark it was 13.2 percent as against 6.8 percent last year, and even in the strong economies of West Germany and the United States it increased between 1979 and 1980 from 2.9 percent to 4.7 percent and from 9.7 percent to 14.0 percent correspondingly.

These developments were accompanied by a high increase in unemployment which has reached a point causing severe social problems. In the last 3 months of 1979 unemployment in Belgium reached 11.3 percent, in Spain 9 percent and in Italy 7.6 percent. The anti-inflationary policy implemented by all OECD countries is expected to lead to greater unemployment.

Regarding the balance of payments, on the basis of recent EEC figures a significant increase was noted in deficits, which have almost tripled. The 1980 deficit is expected to reach $20 billion as opposed to a deficit of $7 billion in 1979 and a surplus of $17 billion in 1980 [as heard]. Characteristically, the example of Germany is being mentioned where the deficit will amount to $10 billion in 1980 as against a deficit of $3.7 billion in 1979 and a surplus of $9.4 billion in 1978. It must be stressed that the phenomenon is general and extends to most OECD countries. Compared with the unfavorable international developments which were previously mentioned, the Greek economy's course appears to be rather satisfactory.

The rate of increase in the gross national product, despite an anti-inflationary policy, is predicted to surpass 2 percent; that is, it will be almost double the corresponding rate of the EEC countries. Furthermore, it is expected that unemployment will not increase in 1980 and will remain at current levels which represent "friction unemployment." The maintenance of unemployment at these low levels is a significant achievement by the Greek economy and an example in the international area.

In the field of investments it is expected that only a small increase will take place this year which will be due to the deliberate reduction of public investments and to the restriction of economic activity within the framework of the anti-inflationary policy that is being followed. Investment in the remaining sectors of the economy will show a substantive increase that will be due principally to beginning the implementation of certain large industrial investments and to increasing the effectiveness of the incentives for regional development. Characteristically, it is expected that the financing has been secured and the implementation will begin of the investments for petrochemicals and chrome ore by ELEVME [Greek Industrial and Mining Investments Company], for the great cement unit of [word indistinct] and for the significant extension of the alumina plantoof "Aluminum Hellas." These investments represent a total of about 30 billion drachmas.

The expansion of the incentives for regional development and their adjustment to incentives in force in the EEC--as envisaged in a relevant draft bill--will also lead to a significant increase of the investments being made in border regions. The public sector as a whole is moving within the framework of forecasts and it is believed that it will constitute a factor for greater inflationary pressures. Specifically, the regular budget in the first 3 months, despite the long strike of the bank employees, the voluntary restriction of imports and the low rate of economic activity, was implemented in an absolutely satisfactory manner regarding expenditure and revenue.

In the first 3 months of 1980 inflation declined slightly. Specifically, the consumer price index increased by 6.2 percent while in the corresponding period of 1979 it had been 7.2 percent, despite consequences which had arisen from the increase in the price of fuel and imported raw materials. The decline of inflation is expected to speed up in the second part of the year and this will be the result of the continuing anti-inflation policy that is being implemented by the government and the result of a decrease in prices of imported commodities which has begun to appear and is expected to intensify.

Thus, the goal which the government set for inflation in 1980 appears to be realistic with perhaps small deviations. Regarding the monetary-credit program, because of the long bank strike, there are no credible figures yet that allow accurate conclusions to be drawn. From the temporary figures available, it emerges that there has been a significant loss in deposits and an increase in the entire financing of the economy. These developments were accompanied by a significant expansion of monetary circulation. The situation began being normal early in March and in recent days a significant rebound in deposits took place. The total financing of the economy and monetary circulation appear cautious.

Characteristically, it is stated that in the 10-27 March period savings account deposits increased by 2,794,000,000 drachmas as against an increase of 416 million drachmas in the same period of 1979. It is stressed that the government is determined to implement steadfastly the monetary-credit program it has charted for the current year. Developments in the balance of payments during the first 3 months when the consequences of the measures for imports began appearing were satisfactory. The implementation of the agreement which was made with the productive classes is developing normally and the government is absolutely satisfied with results so far.

From the available temporary figures it emerges that the increase in imports has substantively dropped while exports and invisible earnings continue to develop normally with a certain greater development to follow.

The difference in the balance of current payments is expected to increase by only about 10 percent, from $2,258,000,000 in 1979 to $2.5 billion in 1980, despite the additional burden of $700 million resulting from the increase in the price of crude oil. This deficit will be earily met by the influx of private capital and by public borrowing which is predicted to remain at the 1979 levels and will be confortably achieved with absolute ease thanks to the high international credit rating which the country maintains.

At this point it should be observed that the influx of private capital in the form of deposits in foreign exchange has recently shown some stagnation, especially in dollar and sterling deposits, following the significant increase that has occurred in interest rates on such deposits abroad which fluctuate in the range of 18 to 20 percent.

So that the normal influx of foreign exchange deposits can continue, about a month ago the interest rates for deposits by seamen were decontrolled and we are already proceeding to decontrol other deposits in sterling and dollars to deal effectively with competition from banks abroad.

The general conclusion which emerges from the development of the basic figures is that the Greek economy is successfully dealing with the consequences arising out of unfavorable international economic developments and it continues to be basically sound. With the understanding and cooperation of the productive classes, workers and all the people the government is determined, with absolute consistency and steadfastness, to follow the anti-inflationary policy it has charted and which is undoubtedly the only possible policy dictated by current circumstances aiming at guaranteeing the economy's stability without ignoring long-term development goals.

DEMIREL REPLIES TO CARTER MESSAGE ON DEFENSE AGREEMENT

TA041032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the new Turkish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement is an important achievement in the friendly relations between the two countries, based on their common democratic values, peaceful ideals and deep-rooted cultural and humanistic ties.

Prime Minister Demirel sent a message to President Carter in reply to the latter's message on the occasion of the signing of the new Turkish-American defense cooperation agreement. In his message dated 29 March, the date the agreement was signed, President Carter said that he was convinced that it was necessary to help Turkey in every possible way and that he gave great priority to exert efforts in this direction.

In his reply message, Demirel said: My government is pleased to hear you state that the new agreement brings serious duties to the United States for helping Turkey, an ally, in the strengthening of its defense and economy and, also, that you consider efforts in this direction a priority issue.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON WALDHEIM REPORT TO UNGA

TA031635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that rather than resume the intercommunal talks in Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot administration is continuing its old attitude of exploiting the subject for certain long-term goals.

Replying to a question by a TRT correspondent, Erkmen expressed his views regarding UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's recent report on the Cyprus issue. Erkmen recalled that on 28 March Waldheim proposed a text to the two sides in a bid to prepare a common ground for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He continued: The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus unconditionally accepted this text without reservations. The Greek Cypriot side, on the other hand, has rejected this proposal and resorted to various maneuvers hindering the attempts to find a common ground. This is the situation at present. The side hindering the resumption of the talks is the Greek Cypriot side, which is not prepared to accept the Waldheim proposals of 28 March. By accepting the UN proposal as it is, the Federated State has again displayed its good will and conciliatory attitude. Erkmen added that this basic point was clearly shown in Waldheim's report as well.

Waldheim's report was welcomed by the Federated State. The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism of the Federated State, Kenan Atakol, replying to a TRT correspondent's question on the report, said that the Turkish Cypriot side agrees with Waldheim's view that the intercommunal talks constitute the best solution for the problem. Pointing out that it is pleasing that the report noted that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted Waldheim's recent proposals as they are, Atakol said: If the Greek Cypriots had also accepted these proposals, the intercommunal talks would have resumed.

BRIEFS

LEGISLATORS TO ATHENS--Istanbul Deputy Ismail Hakki Tekiner and Sivas Senator Temel Kitapci left for Greece yesterday. The two legislators will represent Turkey at a meeting of EEC and certain other Western legislators who will review the subjects on the agenda of the Interparliamentary Union spring meetings to be held in Oslo between 7 and 13 April. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF ISLAMIC WORLD CONGRESS

LD290128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Famagusta, 28 March, SPA--The Islamic World Congress confirmed at the end of its eighth session in Famagusta, Cyprus, that Palestine, in its recognized international borders before partition, is an Islamic country populated by a Muslim people. It confirmed that all the Palestine region belongs to the people of that land and called on all Palestinians to participate in its liberation from the aggressive Zionists.

In its final communique issued today, the congress confirmed that any recognition, or the granting of any legitimacy to the aggressor in Palestine, or the signing of any form of settlement with Israel is anti-Islamic and an act of treason against the Muslims. The congress called on world public opinion to support justice and human rights and not to pay attention to Zionist claims and lies. The congress also called on Islamic public opinion to understand the danger threatening Islamic existence, heritage and civilization and to the civilization of all mankind. The congress explained in its final communique that the Islamic world is called upon to struggle to raise what is right and reject all the traces of aggression and all attempts by the enemies of God to force Islam into submission.

The congress condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, describing this invasion as the barbaric actions of a great power that claims that it works for peace.

It appealed to all Muslim states and peace-loving and justice-loving states to use their influence to call for immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Afghanistan, and for allowing the Afghan people to determine their own fate without any foreign interference. It also called for preservation of the Islamic nature of Afghanistan and appealed to the governments and individuals of the international organization to help the 700,000 Afghan refugees.

The congress called for the setting up of a balanced federation for the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus, and for insuring guarantees for complete self-rule for each community, so that each would live in peace and would administer its own affairs without interference from the other side.

The congress expressed deep concern over the condition of Muslims in the Philippines and called on the Government of the Philippines to implement the Tripoli agreement, which stipulates the necessity of giving Philippine Muslims their legitimate rights by giving them real self-rule in their historic homeland.

The congress stressed its full support for the liberation movements in Eritrea and it denounced the Ethiopian regime and its supporters. It called on Muslim states in general and the Islamic Congress organization in particular to adopt all effective means and methods to end this regrettable state of affairs and to assist in restoring independence to Eritrea.

The congress condemned the Ethiopian armed invasion of western Somalia and declared that the presence of foreign forces near the Horn of Africa is regarded a constant threat to all the Muslim countries and the sea routes in the region.

The congress pointed out that the right to self-determination is one of the basic rights of all peoples and should be exercised in the interests of world peace. The congress reaffirmed its support for the demands relating to self-determination in various places, regardless of whether these concern Muslims or non-Muslims.

The congress emphasized the Soviet interference in the internal affairs of some African states and reaffirmed that this constitutes a grave danger, threatening the safety and security of Africa, and called on the Islamic nations to be aware of this matter.

The congress condemned the policy of racial discrimination in Africa and called on the wealthy Islamic universities to establish faculties for African studies to prepare specialized people, so that they might work in various parts of Africa with an aim to publicizing its past and present and the dangers which are threatening it. The congress called for the rewriting of African history in order to remove the falsifications and deliberate errors and the twisting facts committed by colonialist historians.

The congress confirmed that the OAU is the strongest representative of African countries and urged Islamic countries in Africa to play an effective role in the running of its affairs. The congress called on the UN Disarmament Committee to reach an international agreement which guarantees the security and integrity of all states, and in particular ones which have not been able to develop their own nuclear [word indistinct] for various reasons.

The congress called for the formation of an effective Islamic reconciliation committee to deal with any disputes that may arise between member countries; the committee should deal with all political, economic, financial and commercial disputes.

The congress called for the strengthening and consolidation of the means of cooperation and consolidation between Islamic countries to achieve economic integration between them. It pointed out that every encouragement should be given to the proposal submitted in Dakar concerning the establishment of an Islamic economic council to improve cooperation in the fields of airlines and maritime transport, in addition to banking operations, insurance, trade and industry. The congress expressed the hope that an Islamic economic market would be established.

The congress called for paying attention to the problem of securing food for Islamic countries and setting up an Islamic food organization along the lines of the UN food organization to secure foodstuffs for Islamic countries facing threats from Western countries. The congress called on Islamic countries to show concern for the position of Islamic minorities and assist them in solving all their religious, educational and cultural problems, so that they are not separated from the Islamic nation.

The congress called on Islamic countries to establish diplomatic missions at various levels in all countries that have significant Islamic minorities. These should include cultural sections, along the lines of the British Council, friendship houses and other cultural establishments to assist Islamic minorities, especially in the religious, cultural and social fields.

The congress expressed appreciation to King 'Abd al-'Aziz University for the Institute for Islamic Minorities Affairs which it had set up and called on the rich Islamic universities to do likewise.

The congress expressed its total support for the establishment of the International Center for Islamic Education in holy Mecca, which will protect the Islamic education system against the invasion of other cultures. The congress recommended that the Arabic language should be the language of the states of the Islamic world. The congress demanded that the teaching of the Arabic language should be compulsory in all Islamic schools in the world, without slighting any national or regional language.

The congress expressed its support for the establishment of an Islamic organization similar to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO, to work for the development of the Islamic heritage and to care for science and technology in the colleges and universities of the Islamic world. The congress proposed organizing an international symposium to debate the reestablishment of the Islamic system. It pointed out that Islam stresses the necessity of the rule of law and that the Islamic world should set an example to be followed throughout the world in this field.

The congress pointed out that all information media in the world are controlled by non-Muslims, who distort facts about the Muslim world. It called for a better [word indistinct] Muslim news agencies. It expressed pleasure at the fact that the ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY has begun operations.

The congress explained that there is an urgent and pressing need to consolidate the defense capabilities of every Muslim state, in addition to establishing a common and integrated defense system among the states of the Muslim world. The congress expressed appreciation for the organization by the Islamic Institute for Defense Technology of a conference in London last year. It called on Muslim states to work for the serious implementation of the London conference resolutions.

The congress declared its backing and support for the just demand of the countries of the Third World regarding the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

The congress called on all member states to work for realization of this goal. The congress emphasized the right of developing countries to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

WIENER ZEITUNG REVIEWS 20TH MBFR ROUND

AU041142 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "A Stalemate Also in the 20th Round"]

[Text] The 20th round of the talks on a reduction of forces in Central Europe, which have been going on in Vienna for nearly 6 and 1/2 years, ended yesterday [3 April] without tangible results. At separate press conferences marking the end of the round the West and the East, although stressing their readiness for compromise, charged one another with hampering progress at the negotiations by failing to respond to proposals.

The Eastern side pointed out that the latest Western proposals are actually aimed at "destroying" the work done by the 19 state delegations over a period of more than 6 years. The Western side emphasized that the talks on "accompanying control measures" make this round of the talks "appear useful in that respect."

The representative of the NATO states, Dutch chief delegate W. De Vos van Steenwijk, stressed at the press conference that the Western side, as before, regards a clarification of the discrepancies regarding Eastern troop strength figures in the reduction area as decisive for the progress of the negotiations. According to Western information, the Warsaw Pact states are said to have a numerical superiority of 150,000 men, while the East maintains that there is an "approximate balance" between the armed forces of the two sides.

De Vos furthermore stressed the importance attached by the NATO countries to the "accompanying control measures." An agreement on such measures is necessary, he said, because even after the envisaged reduction of forces, Central Europe will remain an area where armed forces are concentrated, thus giving rise to the serious danger of false assessments of potential troop movements.

In this field the Eastern side has for the first time made certain statements so that this round of negotiations can be regarded as "useful" up to a point, De Vos said. In his statement he underscored the West's readiness for compromise which, he said, was reflected in the proposals of December 1979. These proposals provide for a troop reduction in the first reduction phase of 30,000 men by the Soviet Union and of 13,000 men by the United States. At the same time the West renounces for the time being the fixing of an overall reduction quota for the Warsaw Pact states. This quota should be fixed in the negotiations on the second reduction phase.

CSSR chief delegate E. Keblusek, spokesman of the Warsaw Pact countries, declared that the latest Western proposals (of December 1979) amounted to a "radical change of the Western position." The Western side refuses to reduce or limit arms as well as troop strengths of the air force, and it does not want to adopt any corresponding commitments for a second reduction phase either. According to Keblusek, the Soviet speaker at today's (3 April) last plenary session, Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, pointed out that the participating NATO states were "destroying the results of the joint 6-year work of the representatives of 19 states," since the West was virtually returning to the same positions it represented at the beginning of these negotiations.

The Eastern side, furthermore, declared that the USSR's unilateral concession to withdraw 20,000 soldiers from the GDR in the period October 1979 to October 1980 would lead to unequal reduction conditions if the proposal submitted by the West were to be upheld. Irrespective of the USSR's unilateral measure, one is seeking to impose upon it an additional reduction quota of another 30,000 men.

The Western side argued in this context that the Soviet Union's decision to affect a unilateral forces reduction was made independently from the Vienna negotiations and consequently had nothing to do with these talks.

In his statement Keblusek also drew attention to the Eastern proposal calling for the submission of new troop strength figures as of 1 January 1980 because the 1976 figures are no longer in line with the existing situation. This proposal, he said, is undoubtedly another important step toward accommodating the Western position. In conclusion, the Eastern side expressed "serious concern" over the unfavorable development at the Vienna negotiations, especially with regard to the intensification of the arms race by the Western side.

After the Easter break, the negotiations will be resumed on 14 May.

GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS ON HOSTAGES WITH IRAN'S TABATABA'I

LD041228 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--On Thursday evening Federal Foreign Minister Han-Dietrich Genscher held talks with Sadeq Tabataba'i, supervisor of the Prime Minister's Office of Iran, on the international efforts aimed at the release of the hostages being held by Iranian students in the U.S. Embassy. This was confirmed today by the Foreign Ministry.

According to reliable sources in Bonn, Tabataba'i returned to Tehran directly after his talks with Genscher. This has led to an unconfirmed belief that there had possibly been some success in finding a solution to this problem during the talks. Tabataba'i has very close contacts with Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN INCURSION, DETENTE

Discusses Possible Solutions

LD041706 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--In the opinion of Chancellor Schmidt, the USSR must be (?persuaded) in many ways to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and so end the crisis caused by their incursion. In an interview (published in Bonn) with MUENCHER MERKUR (Saturday edition), the chancellor said that this was necessary because the West did not have the means, nor has it intended, nor must it intend to push the Soviets out of Afghanistan by military force.

Schmidt declared himself strongly in favor of a continuation of the policy of detente despite the Afghanistan crisis. Detente has brought inestimable advantages, not only for the German people but for all West and East European states as well as for the two world powers. It would be a change for the worse if this more predictable policy went up in smoke.

According to the chancellor it is also possible to hold out to the Soviets the prospect of military or economic concessions, or of cooperation in spheres far removed from or not directly situated at the source of conflict. Nor would the USSR find it possible to withdraw unless Afghanistan's nonalined status was guaranteed. If Afghanistan's sovereignty, once it is restored, is to be recognized, say by the USSR, Pakistan, India and the United States, then this must be irrevocably linked with attempts to end the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

On U.S.-European Relations

LD041942 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Federal Chancellor Schmidt is convinced that, in spite of the Afghanistan crisis, the United States will adhere to the policy of detente. In an interview for Saturday's edition of MUENCHNER MERKUR, Schmidt said that President Carter had assured him that the United States wants to maintain East-West contacts in order to end the arms race. Schmidt denied that there are irritations between Bonn and Washington because of Afghanistan. However, he confirmed the Federal Government's view that, in working out a Western approach, the differing interests of the United States and of the European allies must be taken into consideration. The federal chancellor said that in an alliance of sovereign states there must be regard for one another and that the relationship with the foremost Western power is not one of giving and receiving orders.

Schmidt repeated the European Community's position that a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan could be made easier following a promise that the West does not intend to turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet bastion. The EC proposal for making Afghanistan neutral was based on this promise.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR BALANCED DISARMAMENT, NEGOTIATIONS

LD051413 Hamburg DPA in German 1303 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Against the background of events in Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has said that it is decisive that the Federal Republic should respond to the demands of the present time by a "policy of firmness, clarity of purpose and predictability." This includes, he said in a Bavarian radio broadcast today, Bonn's contribution to the Western defensive alliance to safeguard equilibrium, aid for the countries of the Third World to strengthen their independence, as well as continued vigorous pursuit of the disarmament proposals which have been submitted to Moscow on a number of occasions.

Genscher renewed his appeal to the USSR to take the concrete disarmament proposals of the Western alliance seriously, and to discuss them. Moscow must not be allowed to force a new arms race upon the world. "We want negotiations on disarmament in order to safeguard an equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments," the foreign minister stressed. He affirmed the resolve to use the 3 years before the stationing of the first U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe "to get the negotiations on medium-range weapons going and, it is to be hoped, to bringing them to a conclusion."

It is important for the security of the countries of the Third World that the USSR should discuss the proposal of the EEC foreign ministers for an independent, nonalined Afghanistan with all states concerned. "We do not seek to derive any advantage," he emphasized, "from a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan." The sole purpose is to enable that small nation to organize its state as it thinks right.

APEL CONSIDERS SOVIET LEADERS 'CAUTIOUS, RESTRAINED'

LD051319 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Hans Apel, the federal defense minister, agreed with his interlocutors in Australia, New Zealand and Japan that "Moscow surely has no big plans" for world domination. In an interview granted to the North German radio in connection with the end of his 2-week trip to the Pacific Ocean area, Apel said he thinks there was a general consensus of opinion during the talks that cautious, restrained politicians are at work in Moscow who are willing to act, however, whenever opportunities arise as they have in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola.

Therefore, it is important for Western policy "that no political or economic vacuums be allowed to arise." In this way, the Soviet Union would have difficulty in pursuing its policies. Apel thinks it "useless to try and penetrate the minds of Kremlin politicians." It is far more important to make the predictable, consistent nature of our policies clear to them. For this, "more Western coordination" is required which, of course, excludes "one-way traffic."

FRANCOIS-PONCET COMMENTS ON POLICY TOWARD CHAD

LD041958 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] While fighting continues in Chad, the French-African conference in Paris has officially ended after being extended. Chad was in fact not on the agenda but in the corridors there was much talk about the Ndjamena events. This provided the opportunity for French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to recall France's policy of neutrality: [Begin Francois-Poncet recording] As you know, France has been pursuing for more than 2 years a policy of peace and reconciliation regarding Chad. France will continue this policy and will not allow itself to be diverted from this task, which is the only way in which Chad can be returned to peace and reconciliation. [end recording]

At the French-African conference this morning the main subject was that of refugees. There are 4 million refugees on the African Continent alone and 10 million throughout the world. Great attention is of course being paid now to the Chad refugees who are exiled in Cameroon.

LE MONDE VIEWS CARTER HANDLING OF IRANIAN CRISIS

LD031145 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "April Fool's Day in the Iranian Crisis"]

[Text] Another April Fool's Day. That was probably the impression which prevailed in the United States on the evening of 1 April. The hopes raised that morning over the fate of the Tehran hostages suddenly seemed very premature. The animosity felt against the Iranian leaders was coupled in some Americans with extreme irritation at Mr Carter in that he had tried to use the affair--not unsuccessfully as the results show--to exert a timely influence on the Wisconsin and Kansas voters who went to the polls that day.

The disappointment was particularly acute since the White House had hinted over the weekend that it hoped to be able to officially announce an "important breakthrough" in the hostage crisis. After meeting the chief of the executive, Republican Senator Jacob Javits even stated solemnly: "The moment of truth has come for the United States and our allies." The various U.S. spokesmen were all of the same opinion, mentioning the possibility of new sanctions ranging from a total embargo to breaking off diplomatic relations.

In these circumstances Mr Carter's decision to postpone the imposition of additional sanctions, stating that Mr Bani-Sadr's remarks constituted a "positive step," must have seemed surprising. The U.S. President certainly realized that, for the time being, nothing could be done in Tehran without the support of the imam, who had just categorically rejected his request for the hostages to be placed under the Revolution Council's control. Furthermore, Mr Bani-Sadr's "yes, but" was accompanied by conditions such that it virtually amounted to a polite "no."

Aside from Mr Carter's election concerns, U.S. diplomacy is in a blind alley. It has fortunately ruled out the military option which would endanger the hostages' lives and is reluctant to declare an all-out "political and economic war" on the Iranian regime.

Such a step would in fact certainly not have the desired effects. On the Iranian plane it would help to radicalize the internal situation and weaken the "moderates" in the Revolution Council who, together with Mr Bani-Sadr, are seeking an honorable solution to the hostages problem. At the international level, it would undermine the U.S. strategy in the Middle East which is aimed at rallying all the Islamic countries against the Soviet Union over Afghanistan.

The Carter administration's margin for maneuver is, therefore, much reduced. Analyzing the deeper motives behind the President's Iranian policy in NEWSWEEK, Mr George Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state, states that Mr Carter is doomed to go on trying all the diplomatic means at his disposal "while awaiting changes in the chaotic political situation in Iran which might offer him fresh openings for a final solution."

As Mr Ball stresses, Mr Carter will need a great deal of courage to persevere in this "realistic course" and not to give way to pressure from those who are demanding "action" which they presume would end the unjust and unjustifiable ordeal which the 50 hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been undergoing for 150 days.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY PCF PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY

LD041107 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Apr 80 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "In Brief"]

[Text] A CPSU study delegation headed by Central Committee member R. I. Kosolapov arrived in Paris yesterday at the PCF's invitation. During its visit the delegation will study the PCF's activity in the propaganda sphere.

PCF'S GREMETZ HAS TALKS WITH LEBANESE LEFTIST DELEGATION

LD011451 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Mar 80 p 11 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Lebanese National Movement comprising Lebanese National Movement Vice Chairman In'am Ra'd, Socialist Party Vice Chairman Tariq Shihab and Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Lebanese Communist Party, was received by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and PCF Central Committee secretary.

During these talks Maxime Gremetz reaffirmed the PCF's intention to do all in its power to develop the French people's solidarity with the Lebanese National Movement and its struggle for a democratic, united and independent Lebanon.

TUNISIAN WORKERS, STUDENTS OCCUPY ARAB LEAGUE OFFICE

NC041301 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 4 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Paris, April 4 (AFP)--Tunisian workers and students today occupied the Arab League offices in Paris for 90 minutes to protest the death sentences pronounced against 15 men who participated in the attack on the Tunisian town of Qafsa.

The peaceful occupation and an accompanying hunger strike by 12 protesters, who have been fasting since Wednesday, were organized by several French and Tunisian groups.

In a news conference the protesters said that they had the support of "a very broad sector of Christian movements, labor unions and French political parties."

The protesters said that they also were planning a demonstration in front of the Tunisian Consulate in Paris.

On March 27, the Tunisian State Security Court in Tunis sentenced 15 men to die for allegedly having attempted to overthrow the regime of President Habib Bourguiba by means of the armed attack on Qafsa two months earlier.

The men were captured by Tunisian security forces after the attack, which killed 45 people and wounded 111. The Tunisian Government said that the guerrilla squad had been trained and armed by Libya, which the Libyan Government denied.

The Tunisian court gave another 24 men sentences ranging from hard labor for life to six months in jail, and acquitted a further 20.

MEMBERS OF 'DIRECT ACTION' GUERRILLA GROUP INDICTED

AU032002 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Paris, April 3 (ANSA)--Seventeen of the nineteen persons arrested here at the weekend as members of the urban guerrilla organization, Direct Action, have appeared before a night session of the French court for the security of the state. Fifteen of them, including Italian Olga Girotto, were formally indicted and ordered jailed. The other two had no charges preferred against them and were released.

The hearing was held at the end of the six days of preventive detention permitted to the investigators under the French legal code.

The court's investigating magistrate Michel Legrand handed down a whole list of charges against the five women and ten men indicted, linking the whole to an attempt to replace the authority of the state with an illegal authority, the accusation that brought the case before the court for state security.

None of the defendants made any statement or chose a defense lawyer. The identity of the two cleared of all charges was not released.

The number of Italians now incriminated by the court after the French police's anti-terrorist swoop is five.

Apart from Olga Girotto, another four were picked up in southern France and held for some days in the port city of Toulon before being transferred to Paris. The four--29-year-old Franco Pinna, 28-year-old Enrico Bianco, his wife, 28-year-old Oriana Marchionni, and 28-year-old Luigi Amadori--appeared in a separte hearing. They were indicted for associating to commit crime and for taking part in a successful raid against the coffers of the miners' pension fund near Lille. In their case too, the charges were described as forming part of an attempt to replace the authority of the state with an illegal authority. The robbery netted almost three and a half million dollars.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--LE JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 30 March will announce the appointment of Mr Pierre Rocalve as ambassador to Baghdad in replacement of Mr Jacques Morizet who has recently been appointed ambassador to Rabat. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 30-31 Mar 80 p 16 LD]

NEW GOVERNMENT SWORN IN; MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

LD042118 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The new government--the second under the premiership of Cossiga and comprised of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans--has been sworn in by the head of state. This concludes one of the shortest government crises; it lasted only 16 days. After next week, Premier Cossiga will outline the government program in both chambers of Parliament. This will be followed by a vote of confidence. Opposition by the Communists and the Social Democrats is taken for granted. The Liberals described the tripartite formula as vague and based on pretentious nominalism and discrimination which divides the lay parties. Criticism of the new government's composition has been expressed by the Christian Democratic "proposal" group led by Segni. The government, its statement says, is born under the banner of the worst logic of expediency because our fundamental aim has always been the renovation of the party. We denounce, the statement concludes, the methods which have done so much harm to the party and the country. At 1000 tomorrow the Council of Ministers will hold a meeting to appoint state under secretaries.

Cabinet Composition

AU041614 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 4 (ANSA)--Italy's new Premier Francesco Cossiga announced his cabinet here this afternoon after presenting his second successive government to head-of-state Sandro Pertini. The ministers are drawn from Cossiga's own Christian Democrat Party (DC), the Socialist Party (PSI) and the Republican Party (PRI).

The government is as follows:

Prime minister--Francesco Cossiga (DC)
Minister without portfolio--Beniamino Andreatta (DC)
Minister for bureaucratic reform--Massimo Severo Giannini (PSI sympathizer)
Minister for foreign affairs--Emilio Colombo (DC)
Minister for the interior--Virginio Rognoni (DC)
Minister for regional affairs--Vincenzo Russo (DC)
Minister for justice--Tommaso Morlino (DC)
Minister for the budget--Giorgio La Malfa (PRI)
Minister for finance--Franco Reviglio (PSI sympathizer)
Minister for EEC affairs--Vincenzo Scotti (DC)
Minister for the South--Nicola Capria (PSI)
Minister for the Treasury--Filippo Maria Pandolfi (DC)
Minister for defense--Lelio Lagorio (PSI)
Minister for education--Adolfo Sarti (DC)
Minister for scientific research--Vincenzo Balzamo (PSI)
Minister for public works--Francesco Compagna (PRI)
Minister for industry--Antonio Bisaglia (DC)
Minister for labor--Franco Foschi (DC)
Minister for foreign trade--Enrico Manca (PSI)
Minister for agriculture--Giovanni Marcora (DC)
Minister for transport--Rino Formica (PSI)
Minister for posts and telecommunications--Clelio Darida (DC)
Minister for the Merchant Marine--Nicola Signorello (DC)
Minister for public sector industry--Gianni De Michelis (PSI)
Minister for health--Aldo Aniasi (PSI)
Minister for tourism--Bernardo D'Arezzo (DC)
Minister for cultural goods--Oddo Biasini (PRI)
Minister for relations with Parliament--Remo Gaspari (DC)

Under Secretaries Appointed

AU061900 Rome ANSA in English 1830 GMT 6 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 6 (ANSA)--Premier Francesco Cossiga's new Rome government has appointed 56 undersecretaries from the ranks of its three coalition parties, 33 Christian Democrats (DC), 18 Socialists (PSI) and 5 Republicans (PRI). The undersecretaries, who will be sworn into office Tuesday, were assigned to the government's 27 ministries as follows:

Premier's Office--Piergiorgio Bressani (DC)
Southern Development Fund--Carmelo Conte (PSI) and Antonino Perrone (DC)
Scientific Research Ministry--Michele Tantalo (DC)
Foreign Ministry--Libero Della Briotta (PSI), Aristide Gunnella (PRI) and Giuseppe Zamberletti (DC)
Interior Ministry--Marino Corder (DC), Giuseppe Di Vagno (PSI), Angelo Maria Sanza (DC)
Justice Ministry--Francesco Spinelli (PSI), Giuseppe Gargani (DC), Domenico R. Lombardi (DC)
Budget Ministry--Lucio Abis (DC)
Finance Ministry--Giuseppe Azzaro (DC), Francesco Colucci (PSI) and Mauro Ianniello (DC)
Treasury Ministry--Carlo Fracanzani (DC), Angelo Tiraboschi (PSI), Claudio Venanzetti (PRI) and Rodolfo Tambroni Armaroli (DC)
Defense Ministry--Pasquale Bandiera (PRI), Bartolo Ciccardini (DC) and Amerigo Petrucci (DC)
Education Ministry--Baldassare Armato (DC), Antonino Drago (DC), Franca Falcucci (DC) and Claudio Lenoci (PSI)
Public Works Ministry--Giovanni Angelo Fontana (DC), Francesco Fossa (PSI) and Luigi Giglia (DC)
Agriculture Ministry--Fabio Fabbri (PSI) and Ferruccio Pisoni (DC)
Transportation Ministry--Antonino Caldoro (PSI), Vitale Rohaldo (PRI) and Giuseppe Miroglio (DC)
Post Office Ministry--Giorgio Bogi (PRI), Pino Leccisi (DC) and Gaspare Saladino (PSI)
Industry Ministry--Maria Magnani Noya (PSI), Giacomo Mazzoli (DC) and Vito Napoli (DC)
Foreign Trade Ministry--Sisinio Zito (PSI), Delio Giacometti (DC) and Roberto Paleschi (PSI)
Labor Ministry--Mario Campagnoli (DC), Calogero Pumilia (DC) and Francesco Quattrone (DC)
Merchant Marine Ministry--Giovanni Nonne (PSI)
State Holdings Ministry--Giuseppe A. Dal Maso (DC) and Giuseppe Tocco (PSI)
Health Ministry--Amleto Monsellato (PSI) and Bruno Orsini (DC)
Tourism Ministry--Mario Gargano (DC) and Enrico Quaranta (PSI)
Culture Ministry--Rolando Picchioni (DC)

Parties' Reaction

AU050848 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, April 5--Italy's new government holds its first cabinet meeting here today amidst a flurry of mixed reactions to Premier Francesco Cossiga's three-party coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI) and to the men appointed to head its 27 ministries. Today's cabinet meeting will be devoted to the appointment of undersecretaries for these ministries.

The most favorable reaction to the government came from the DC LA DISCUSSIONE weekly, whose next issue will carry an editorial lauding the "solid majority" backing the new coalition in Parliament and the new government's open-minded attitude toward the "democratic parties" not included in it.

But the DC's conservative faction, "Proposta", whose spokesman Vito Scalia was a minister in Cossiga's former coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats (PSDI) and Liberals (PLI), was an outspoken critic, charging that the new ruling arrangement arose "from the worst factional logic".

The PSI came out with contrasting reactions, giving observers the impression that the brand new "truce" between party Secretary Bettino Craxi's following and the party's powerful leftist faction was flimsy at best. Former Secretary Giacomo Mancini threatened to step down from the party's leadership board yesterday and vote against the new government in a Parliament in protest against Craxi's "personal" and "monarchic" way of running the party. Mancini's major gripe was with the way Craxi made all the "final decisions" about the settling the government crisis "in terms of personal negotiations", disregarding a Central Committee request to consult the party leadership. In Mancini's opinion, Craxi's conduct was "disgraceful" and "exceptionally grave" enough to warrant a censure motion from the party's upper echelons.

Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile issued a statement yesterday voicing "reservations about the ambivalence and nature of the government". He explained, however, that the PSI's leftist flank had a poor showing in the government for the sake of the forthcoming regional elections, which required "unity even outside the party's ranks".

The PANORAMA news weekly gathered two interviews from Craxi-follower Claudio Martelli and the newly-appointed state holdings minister, Gianni De Michelis. Martelli asserted that "the ghost of center-left rule" can be avoided in the new government as can "the errors" of the past. (Ed. note: "Center-left rule" refers to the four-party partnership of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans that ran the country for most of the 1960's, up to 1974.) De Michelis indicated that the major risk facing the Socialists at this point was that of "suddenly finding itself with more power than it could handle".

The (right-of-center) liberal Party issued a statement charging that the three-party set-up was "ambiguous" and was based upon "discriminations dividing the nation's secular parties". PLI Deputy Secretary Antonio Patuelli cited cited the "excessive" number of ministries in the new government as a sign that the country was "returning to its old way of governing".

The PSDI was just as critical, charging the new coalition was breaking away from the policy of "national solidarity" and paving the way for the entrance of the Communist Party into government ranks.

Leftwing Proletarian Unity (PDUP) M.P. Eliseo Milani made the sarcastic remark here yesterday "I take pleasure in noting that the clean-up campaign was such a big success".

The quip was in reference to the highly-touted bid on the part of the new coalition to inject greater morality into government affairs while at the same time leaving bureaucracy with even more ministries than in the past.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO: EEC, DETENTE MAJOR PRIORITIES

AU050855 Rome ANSA in English 0720 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 5 (ANSA)--Italy's new foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, has singled out European Economic Community (EEC) budget problems and East-West detente as two of the major responsibilities facing his forthcoming term in office. Colombo was one of the 27 ministers sworn into office in Rome yesterday with Premier Francesco Cossiga's ruling coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI).

In remarks to the press after the swearing-in ceremony, the former European Parliament speaker cited the dispute over Britain's contributions to the EEC as a key problem facing Italy's duty chairmanship of the Brussels-based ministerial organizations. He specifically pointed to the conflict that has arisen between the European Parliament and the EEC Executive Office in Brussels over the budget and Britain's contributions to it.

The new Italian diplomatic chief also addressed his responsibilities to "the very severe problems stemming from the recent grievous developments endangering East-West detente" which, he added, "needed an appropriate response".

The veteran Italian political leader, who has been a member of the Rome Parliament since the foundation of the Italian Republic and has a long career of government service behind him, also described the duties of the newly-established Ministry for EEC Affairs, headed by Christian Democrat Vincenzo Scotti. The new ministry, according to Colombo, was created to meet a timely requirement, that of taking care of implementing EEC policies inside Italy. Its job, he added, would be to see to it that all of the Rome government's ministries handled their jobs in accordance with Community standards.

Colombo was elected European Parliament speaker in 1977 and stayed in the post until last year, when direct universal suffrage elections brought a new assembly into office.

DC's PICCOLI PRAISES PCI'S EVOLVING AUTONOMY FROM USSR

AU051605 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 5 (ANSA)--Christian Democrat Party (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli said today that his party is closely following the Italian Communist Party (PCI) moves of autonomy away from the Soviet Union, such as its recent refusal to attend the European communist parties conference.

In an interview with the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA Piccoli said that his party agrees to "favor... further developments, avoiding naturally any form of interference in the PCI's internal affairs. We are aware that this will be a hard contest for (PCI Secretary Enrico) Berlinguer to win". Piccoli added that Berlinguer's firm coherence and steady course must be recognized.

"There have been some backward steps, such as Berlinguer's visit to Moscow, and we remarked on this. But then the forward path was resumed. And this going back and forth demonstrates the seriousness of the process of autonomy of a party stemming from the October Revolution and which for many decades lived in communion with the international communist movement led by the Soviet Union".

According to Piccoli, the Italian Communist Party knows very well the thinking of the Soviet ruling class and is the one that has the most to fear from Soviet hegemony. "The PCI, headed by a moderate leadership elite of Western culture...sees the gravity of attitudes which can lead to dangerous outcomes". While not sharing the opinion of those who believe the latest developments are the result of an under-the-counter agreement between the PCI and Soviet Union, Piccoli criticized PCI leaders when they speak of "real socialism". "I understand that there are reasons of opportunity but it certainly slows down the party's evolution to the West".

BERLINGUER TO VISIT NORTH KOREA DURING CHINA TRIP

AU051620 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 5 (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer has added North Korea to his itinerary when he goes to China next week. The PCI press office announced today that North Korean President Kim Il-song has extended an invitation to the Italian Communist leader to visit his country. Berlinguer will be accompanied on his visit to the two Asian nations by PCI foreign bureau chief Gian Carlo Pajetta, Central Committee members Antonio Rubbi, Angelo Oliva and Silvana Dameri.

VATICAN DENIES REPORTS THAT POPE HAS LEUKEMIA

AU051611 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, April 5 (ANSA)--The Vatican today denied reports appearing in a Rome daily today that Pope John Paul is suffering from a form of leukemia. Rome's LA REPUBBLICA had said in today's issue that a mysterious illness is slowly debilitating Pope Wojtyla. "Pope John [word indistinct] while active, must take it easy and for the last few months has taken the habit of resting in the afternoon".

LA REPUBBLICA said it is believed that the pontiff is suffering from a form of leukemia which must be kept under control with periodical blood transfusions which the pople undergoes during his days of rest at the papal summer villa at Castelgandolfo south of Rome. Vatican spokesman today voiced surprise that reports of this kind appear in the press "with such superficiality when the pope's daily and intense activity is proof of his complete physical efficiency".

TERRORISTS BOMB TWO ROME POLICE BARRACKS

AU050859 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 5 (ANSA)--A high-powered bomb blasted through the attic of the police department's major barracks in Rome during the night. Three hand grenades were also hurled at another barracks by three unidentified assailants. Both of the attacks were claimed by a group calling itself "Communist Patrols for Counter-power", the same organization that bombed another barracks in the capital on January 20. The explosion in the police department's central barracks near the Holy Cross in Jerusalem Church smashed the water tanks on the roof and seriously damaged the building's hydraulic system. Two officers were treated for shock in the hospital.

(?Many) policemen from the barracks told reporters last night that they believed the assailants had planned a major attack and not a mere demonstrative gesture. The same view was expressed after the January 20 attack, in which about twenty police officers were injured. The general belief at the time was that it was only a question of luck that the bomb did not cause a large-scale massacre.

CARRILLO, MSZMP'S KADAR TO DISCUSS INTERPARTY TIES

LD041055 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 30 Mar 80 p 13 LD

[Unattributed 29 March report on interview with PCE [Spanish Communist Party] Executive Committee Member Nicolas Sartorius: "A Realistic Congress"--place not specified]

[Text] Nicolas Sartorius and Andreu Claret have just returned from Budapest, after attending the Hungarian communists' 12th congress as delegates. MUNDO OBRERO held a brief conversation with Sartorius yesterday in order to convey to our readers the PCE representatives' first impressions received in Hungary.

"Both in the Central Committee's report, which Kadar presented, and in the delegates' speeches and Kadar's final summation," Sartorius told us, "I noted an effort at critical realism (within the limits of the criticism usual at the congress of a party in power), especially with respect to the economic problems, which are Hungary's central concern today. It is praiseworthy that the problems and difficulties should be called by their name, while also appraising what has been accomplished, but without exaggeration or rhetoric and--I would say--without dogmatism. I noted that there is great concern about young people's problems. On the other hand, women's problems, which were central at the previous congress, figured to a lesser extent. There was no fundamental new development in international issues. However, great concern about the issues of peace and disarmament is apparent. International issues are touched on, taking into account the individual circumstances surrounding Hungary's position. There are some points of agreement with the PCE's stances, such as, for instance, the interest in detente, but at the same time there are matters on which we do not agree, such as the issue of Afghanistan. Some of the foreign journalists covering the congress made much of the fact that the talk which we gave at the Salgotarjan mining and iron and steel complex was published on the following day in the party's newspaper citing our party's disagreement with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan."

[Question] According to all the observers, the economic issues were the principal issues at the conference. What is happening with respect to the economic reform plans?

[Answer] The impression is that the congress represented a reaffirmation and a development of the 1968 economic reform policy. There are very important measures, such as increasing pay differentials, work incentives, the emphasis on increased productivity and enterprise profitability and increasing the role of the market within the framework of the planned economy. Kadar's speech on these matters was realistic. The situation will deteriorate, he said, and it is necessary to work harder, with greater discipline; it is necessary to push onwards.

[Question] What impact has your visit had on relations between the Spanish and Hungarian communists?

[Answer] Relations between the two parties are normal; I would say that they are good. This visit has helped clarify some misunderstandings which may have existed. We had the opportunity to converse with members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party leadership. Kadar talked with us informally for quite a while, and we believe that there are prospects for intensifying and improving relations with the Hungarian communists even further. To this effect a meeting between Carrillo and Kadar, the date of which has yet to be set, has been planned and we have prepared the ground for it. There is great interest on both sides in maintaining good relations and in their being as open as possible. Neither we nor they are alarmed by the differences, and we must debate them openly, without being overly diplomatic, understanding the conditions under which each of us operates.

ANTISUBMARINE HELICOPTERS ARMED WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

WA071200 London REUTER in English 0923 GMT 6 Apr 80 WA

[Text] London, April 6, REUTER--Britain has armed its anti-submarine helicopters with nuclear weapons known as depth bombs, the Ministry of Defense said today.

The bombs explode underwater with such force that they can destory an enemy submarine some distance away.

Each of Britain's anti-submarine helicopter fleet of 66 aircraft has been fitted with at least one such device.

Unlike the nuclear depth bombs carried by the Royal Air Force's Nimrod sea patrol planes, which are American-made and controlled, the helicopter weapons are made in Britain.

The Defense Ministry would not confirm reports that each bomb has a yield of up to 10 kilotons, about half the destructive power of the Hiroshima bomb.

The government revealed the existence of the helicopter bombs this week in a defense policy document. It noted that the Soviet submarine fleet would continue to grow during the 1980s.

The naval helicopters fly from Britain's three carriers, other warships and land bases.

IRA PASSES 'DEATH SENTENCES' ON PETER JAY, DENIS HEALEY

NC041224 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 4 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Hamburg, April 4 (AFP)--The Irish Republican Army (IRA) has passed death sentences on former British Ambassador to Washington Peter Jay and former Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, a self-proclaimed member of the IRA leadership said in an interview published here today.

Naming himself merely as "Patrick", the IRA man said Mr Jay, son-in-law of former Labour Prime Minister James Callaghan, had been condemned in the same way as Lord Mountbatten, "executed" last year.

"Patrick" also pledged that the movement would continue attacking British forces stationed in West Germany.

He told the weekly journal DER SPIEGEL that "almost all the soldiers who are called to oppress the people of Northern Ireland are stationed by rotation in West Germany".

And he alleged that several Belfast regions had been simulated in the British barracks at Munster to enable the soldiers to train in street fighting.

The IRA received "no material or physical support" from the Red Army Faction which had totally different aims, and was not linked to "comparable national liberation groups such as the Basque ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group]," he said.

O AGON: ROLANDHIS TO ASK FOR U.S.-EEC MEDIATION

NC050833 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 5 Apr 80 p 1 NC

[Excerpt] The Cyprus Government will ask for U.S. and EEC mediation to lift the deadlock and open the way to a just, peaceful and honorable solution to the Cyprus issue. These moves are expected after the Easter holidays.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis is expected to request the mediation of the EEC countries. During the middle of next week he will have special talks with his British, French and West German counterparts, which will be held in Lisbon.

The minister leaves Tuesday for Lisbon through Athens and will return on Saturday. The European Council conference will deal with various international issues that mainly concern the countries of the council.

According to reliable sources Mr Rolandhis will explain to his West European counterparts the Cyprus Government's views and will stress that the Greek Cypriot side has shown all good will and moderation and that every effort has been exerted to insure the success of the UN secretary general's efforts, but these efforts stumbled over the intransigence and insincerity of the Turkish Cypriot side.

ROLANDHIS ON POSSIBLE UN COMMITTEE, OPPOSITION CHARGES

NC041749 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Referring to news reports and comments in today's press on the question of the UN committee and the handling of the political issue, Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that there is no question of the government asking or not asking for the UN committee, adding that the UN General Assembly has already authorized its president to appoint the committee in the event that the UN secretary general's report notes that no progress has been made in the talks.

Mr Rolandhis also stated that, given the choice between a substantive dialog and a committee, he prefers--as he has always preferred--substantive dialog. He stressed that it was the Turkish side's absolute negation, stalemate and obstinately firm stance--which relies on the colossal Turkish military cover--that would probably lead the UN General Assembly president to the decision to appoint a committee.

Rolandhis then said that the committee would be formed if considered expedient by the General Assembly president since there have already been 4 months of intensive efforts toward negotiations. He added that the committee, if formed, does not prevent Dr Waldheim from continuing his efforts toward a dialog because the committee's activities would not conflict with his task. This is why, Rolandhis stressed, Dr Waldheim is right in noting in his report that he will continue his efforts for resuming the dialog.

Rolandhis went on to say that it was not the secretary general's duty to comment on the question of the committee in his report or even to refer to it. According to the General Assembly mandate, Dr Waldheim's duty is to prepare a report on the progress of the talks based on the 19 May 1979 agreement.

Rolandhis further said that the allegation that he personally pursued the formation of a committee merely to win the battle to create an impression was untrue. He added that this matter was not decided upon by himself but by the national and ministerial councils and that the UN resolutions procedure showed that substance counted and not impressions.

On the question as to whether our issue will regress as a result of Mr Denktas' displeasure with the formation of the committee, since he himself does not like it, Rolandhis said that since Mr Denktas finds as many excuses as he likes in order to keep the Cyprus problem unsolved or to consolidate the faits accomplis, our criteria therefore should not be Denktas' pleasure or displeasure but the objective righteousness of our actions.

Denies 'Mismanagement'

NC050755 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 5 Apr 80 p 1 NC

[Text] Because of the opposition's efforts to attribute the deadlock in the Cyprus issue to the alleged "mismanagement" of the issue of resuming the intercommunal talks, Foreign Minister Rolandhis made the following statement to O FILELEVTHEROS:

"The UN secretary general's report shows the extent of the Cyprus Government's efforts to resume the dialog.

"The Turkish side, with its utter refusal to cooperate and with its insistence on a partitionist solution, has once again frustrated the dialog.

"The opposition continues to say that the problem could be solved through good management. Since the Turks currently clearly accept nothing but partition, it is naturally to be deducted that the opposition's 'good management' is nothing but partitionist management."

KIPRIANOU BLAMES TURKEY FOR WALDHEIM'S FAILURE

NC061722 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] President Kiprianou said today that Turkey was to blame for the failure of the efforts of the UN secretary general to reactivate the Cyprus intercommunal talks. On our part, he said, we did everything possible to facilitate the resumption of a fruitful dialog, but the Turkish attitude was such that it undermined the consultations and frustrated the holding of the talks.

The president was speaking during visits to army camps on the occasion of the Easter holidays. He was accompanied by the minister of the interior and the commander of the National Guard.

Mr Kiprianou said: We shall continue our struggle--always ready for a meaningful and constructive dialog, but at the same time ready to carry on until we achieve an honorable and nationally acceptable solution.

He stressed that the Greek Cypriot people would never accept the results of the Turkish invasion or a partititionist solution. Turkey, he added, would have to abandon its expansionist policy before progress towards a settlement could be achieved.

ATAKOL WELCOMES WALDHEIM'S REPORT ON CYPRUS

TA041535 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol expressed his gratitude to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who made public his report on Cyprus. Atakol noted with pleasure that the report stated that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the recent proposals.

Atakol noted: I would like to thank the honorable Waldheim for his efforts to find a peaceful solution for the Cyprus issue. In his report, the secretary general has noted that a solution to the Cyprus problem can be attained through the intercommunal talks. We agree with this view. We would also like to express our gratitude to the honorable Waldheim for stressing the fact that the intercommunal talks constitute the only way to find a peaceful solution for the Cyprus problem.

The fact that the report noted that the Turkish Cypriot side accepted the secretary general's recent proposals as they exist is also pleasing. If the Greek Cypriots had also accepted these proposals, the talks would have resumed. As always, through the statements of their government's spokesman, the Greek Cypriots are attempting to distort and conceal the realities. They are trying to hide the fact that they did not accept Waldheim's recent proposals. Efforts to conceal the truth will not yield any desired result for anyone. It will be possible to solve the problem only if the Greek Cypriots accept the realities of Cyprus.

TFSC ANNOUNCES NOTAM ON ITS AIRSPACE STILL VALID

TA050631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has announced that the NOTAM it had issued in connection with its airspace is still valid and that it will not allow the Greek Cypriot administration to have flights in the air corridor between Ercan and Ankara unless the Ercan Air Traffic Center is informed.

The Turkish Cypriot minister of public works and communications, Erdinc Gurcag, said in a statement in Lefkosa [Nicosia] that the air corridor between Ercan and Ankara was under the control of those two air traffic centers. He pointed out that planes entering this corridor without the knowledge of Ercan or Ankara did not have any flight sa ty. Gurcag said that if, despite this, the Greek Cypriot administration scheduled flights inside this corridor it would lead to dangerous situations. The minister recalled that any plane entering the Ercan-Ankara air corridor must first contact the Ercan Air Traffic Center.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA--The Council of Ministers has appointed Yeoryios Likourgos as ambassador of the republic to the Syrian Arab Republic. The Syrian Government has consented to the appointment. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Apr 80--NC]

LEGISLATORS TO OSLO--A two-man delegation will represent the Legislative Assembly of the Federated State at a meeting of the International Parliamentary Union in Oslo. The deputy president of the opposition Communal Liberation Party, Mr Feyzioglu, left for Norway today to attend the meeting, which will be held from 7 to 13 April. It is reported that the Turkish Cypriot delegation will apply to become a full member of the union. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA]

TURKISH CYPRIOT AIRLINES--The Turkish Cypriot Airlines made a profit of 18.752 million Turkish lira in 1979, carrying 163,313 passengers, 768 tons of cargo, 366.5 tons of overload and about 54 tons of mail. A report was read in today's meeting of the company. The report also says that the company is continuing to make efforts to have its own plane. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA]

TO VIMA: ADMIRAL SHEAR'S VISIT REQUEST REJECTED

ATO41447 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 4 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Admiral Shear, commander of NATO forces south Europe, asked to make a protocol visit to Greece but the Greek Government did not follow through on his request, thus virtually rejecting it.

According to TO VIMA reports from Brussels the Greek answer to the U.S. admiral's proposal was "questionable and, in a last analysis, negative." The same sources stated that subsequently the admiral did not insist on his proposal and the entire issue "remains open."

It must be noted the U.S. admiral had repeatedly supported pro-Turkish positions and that even recently, when he visited Turkey, he once again took a position in support of Ankara's views on the question of Greek-Turkish differences.

A government spokesman stated yesterday that according to information available to the government there has so far been no submission of the Rogers report after rejection of his proposals by the Greek Government.

The positions of the government on the issues of NATO and the bases, the government spokesman added, have been defined in the speeches of the prime minister in the Chamber of Deputies and in relevant government statements. He added that the government has nothing new to add to these statements.

At the same time, however, the government is expecting new NATO proposals which, most likely, will this time be submitted under the initiative of the alliance's Secretary General Luns. At the same time the government does not exclude the possibility that General Rogers will return in a last ditch effort by making new proposals which, however, on the bases of current developments, are not going to be considered as a basis for discussion.

In such an eventuality the Greek Government is reportedly considering alternate solution and it is already considered more than likely that it is turning toward bipartite accords with the United States and NATO.

For its part yesterday the KKE (Interior) stressed that bipartite military accords with the United States and NATO, as an alternative to returning to the alliance's military wing, would be another new blow against the country's independence and integrity. It was added that such a development would involve Greece in imperialist plans against the Arab peoples and the socialist countries without, at the same time, protecting it from tangible dangers such as Turkish chauvinist plans.

Government Denial

ATO51447 Athens NEWS in English 5 Apr 80 p 4 AT

[Text] Concerning reports of NATO Admiral Shear having asked to pay a courtesy visit to Greece but being told that he is a persona non grata here, a government spokesman said the story is not accurate.

The same government spokesman added that Admiral Shear may pay a courtesy visit to Athens when he leaves the alliance, but only a courtesy visit and nothing more.

A Ministry of Defense source also denied that the government turned down this proposal made by the commander of the allied forces of southern Europe, Admiral Shear. This source added that Admiral Shear, who is retiring from NATO, will come to Athens at the end of April, only for a courtesy visit, and will return to his headquarters on the same day.

U.S. TO MAKE 'FINAL OFFER' ON NATO RETURN

AT061449 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 Apr 80 p 5 AT

[By TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York, 5 April--The United States will undertake an initiative, officially this time, on Greece's return to the NATO military wing and most probably this move will take place at the end of next week.

The U.S. initiative on Greece's return is linked with the issue of discussion of the bilateral military agreement about which the State Department these days has shown vigorous interest without meeting, however, a corresponding response, as Washington claims. In this connection, U.S. sources in a position to know stated that the Pentagon now gives priority to the signing of the bilateral agreement but in no case will it combine or even link the relevant talks with the issue of return.

The form and the content of the relevant initiative is not known, at least as of this moment, but it is certain that it has been inspired by the National Security Council which some months ago, before General Rogers had assumed his duties in NATO, had shown interest for a more active involvement. Given the significance attached to the decisions and activities of the Council, which is chaired by adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, its involvement, even indirect, in the issue of Greece's return to NATO certainly gives special dimensions to the entire issue.

The U.S. initiative will be in the nature of a "final offer;" that is, either Greece accepts the content of the proposals which will follow or NATO and Washington will judge that the issue of the return has ended at least as far as NATO is concerned.

Of course in Washington, where there is no official or any other statement regarding a direct U.S. initiative toward Athens and competent sources are confirming that Rogers' mission has "finally failed" and that there is no ground for its revival, the same sources now claim that General Rogers "was so busy with more substantive issues of the greatest priority" that he was not able--or did not want--to deal more seriously with the issue of Greece's return. It should also be noted that several months ago General Rogers had notified Washington that a "political intervention" was needed on the issue and in fact had suggested that NATO Secretary General Luns intervene (last December TO VIMA had written about this).

During a talk with TO VIMA, U.S. sources in Washington expressed optimism concerning the results of an official U.S. initiative on the issue of the return but also recognized at the same time the "singular political situations" which had developed in Greece recently. They based their optimism first on the fact that there is a declared and official interest--to a certain extent it is a request--by the Greek Government and certain political personalities for direct "U.S. intervention in the issue," and second on the fact that currently the U.S. Government has a greater margin for influence over Ankara following the signing of the U.S.-Turkish military agreement.

Finally they based their optimism on the fact that the Greek Government and the Greek Armed Forces "cannot remain indifferent" when they realize that this will be the last NATO activity for Greek return.

Informed sources in Washington, which in the past had repeatedly stipulated that there would be an official U.S. initiative for Greek return, attributed vote-getting motives to the initiative that is being planned. They recall that personalities from AHEPA [American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association] and other Greek-American organizations recently "requested" President Carter to intervene in the issue of Greece's return to NATO, letting it be understood that thus he would have their political and other support.

Apparently the Greek Government is not yet fully informed on U.S. activities on the issue of return. It should not be precluded that one or two senators from the group of five who will arrive in Athens on Tuesday--probably Baker and Biden--will sound out Foreign Minister G. Rallis in this connection when they meet him. The day before yesterday the senators were briefed by the competent government official on "issues connected with U.S. policy in countries they will visit (Oman, Turkey, Greece)."

PASOK CHAIRMAN, KKE (INTERIOR) CC SECRETARY MEET

AT051250 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 5 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Text] Bambis Dhrakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee of the KKE (Interior) yesterday paid a visit to the Kastri home of the leader of the majority opposition party and chairman of PASOK, Andreas Papandreou.

As reported Papandreou and Dhrakopoulos exchanged views on domestic and international developments. The domestic issues discussed included the latest reports and developments of the presidential election issue, the election law and others.

As is known the KKE (Interior) criticized "New Democracy" in the resolution of its latest Central Committee meeting. The criticism concerns "New Democracy's" efforts to exploit the presidential election issue for the purpose of perpetuating its stay in power and PASOK's efforts to deal with the issue in a polarizing way for the purpose of strengthening difference between the two largest parties.

The KKE (Interior) reiterates its proposal for a solution with a president with the broadest possible support to be agreed upon after consultations between the opposition parties and "New Democracy."

In the same resolution the KKE (Interior) requests cooperation between the opposition parties on a series of issues related to the creation of conditions during the forthcoming election so that the people may genuinely express their views. Specifically it wants implementation of the simple proportional representation system of election, granting the vote to 18-year olds and for full equality in the use of the mass information media.

It is believed that yesterday Dhrakopoulos expounded these positions to A. Papandreou. It is considered likely that the meeting will be repeated prior to the presidential election.

I AVYI: PAPANDREOU STATEMENTS 'MERIT SPECIAL ATTENTION'

AT011801 Athens I AVYI in Greek 1 Apr 80 pp 1,6 AT

[Editorial: by Th. Tsouparopoulos: "PASOK and Eurosocialism"]

[Text] On his return from West Germany, where he conferred with the chairman of the Social Democratic Party and chairman of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, Andreas Papandreou made certain statements which we believe merit special attention. [paragraph continues]

He revealed that in expanding contacts with European socialist parties, PASOK expects a visit from the bureau of the socialist group of the European Parliament between 6 and 8 May "for discussing the question of PASOK's participation in the European Parliament."

In addition, Papandreou said that West Germany has had contacts with representatives of the Italian Socialist Party who will come to Greece in mid-April "to prepare the exchange of delegations between the two parties." It is also reported that next month Papandreou will meet the head of the Spanish Socialist Party [as published] F. Gonzalez, in Madrid.

It is essential to underline two points in the statements by the chairman of PASOK in addition to underlining the number of his meetings with representatives of European socialist parties: One--the important role to be played in Europe by closer relations between progressive-democratic parties which represent "the existing progressive forces" and, two--the necessity for a common front by all progressive forces in Europe, within which Papandreou places PASOK, which will oppose the forces of European reaction. Explaining this line Papandreou stressed, "imagine if Strauss comes to power in Germany. What will be the consequences of such a development in Europe?"

The reader will have no difficulty in concluding that these statements by Papandreou, immediately after his contacts with European socialist leaders, forge a new PASOK policy in the sector of its international relations. It is true that recently and particularly after our country's accession to the EEC PASOK has tried to find points of contact with the Community and its institutions.

Yet there was no clear position on the establishment of ties with the European socialist and progressive movement and, in addition, there was no mention of the necessity for unification of these forces, with the participation of PASOK, in dealing with the dangers arising from a total victory of the European right wing. There were no such orientations and estimations within PASOK. On the contrary there were clear statements against any contact with European socialist and social-democratic parties. PASOK's international relations were strictly limited to contacts with Arab socialism as it is expressed--with so many variations--by the Ba'th and other related groups.

We will not explain here what has intervened in order to bring about this important turn for PASOK. The reasons are evident. If PASOK wants to conclude its progress toward authority then it cannot remain outside the movement of European progressive forces. If it remained outside this movement then it would be identifying its existence with the unreal, sterile, isolationist policy of dogmatic parties. The evaluation and the stress we lay here are not a criticism or critique of PASOK. This could not be because simply the policy which PASOK adopts today on issues of the EEC, of European policy and so forth, is the firm line and policy of the KKE (Interior). We have viewed the EEC as an arena for class struggle and we invited all progressive forces to join us. This policy had two aspects: our people's struggle for the best possible conditions for accession to the EEC and the coordination of this struggle with the struggle of European progressive forces for the creation of a worker's Europe. These goals remain unaltered today. These are the goals of Eurocommunism and of all progressive forces.

Today, under the existing international crisis and the necessity to protect the democratic conquests of the peoples, of detente and international peace, the policy of unity between European progressive forces and, first of all, of the communists and the socialists have a special significance. [paragraph continues]

This is because such unity brings together the only "existing forces" which are able to oppose, and they do oppose, the forces of reaction, of war andintervention in other countries. From this aspect the latest statements by the Italian Communist leader Berlinguer gain a special significance.

He stated: "We are determined to continue strengthening this initiative and our contacts, believing that understanding and the search for all possible approaches between leftist and democratic forces of all types of orientation, must be pursued with determination, by overcoming old and new prejudices and suspicions so that the European labor movement may fulfill its basic mission in support of detente, against the antipeople policy of the right and so that new avenues may be opened to democratic development and the revival of society."

It is unfortunate that this so clear and essential policy is opposed not only by international reaction but also by the leading group of the French Communist Party headed by Georges Marchais who describe it as an alliance of the forces of the right. Marchais and his group condemn the policy of alliances with the socialists with the very same arguments used by the communist parties before 1930 with the result that Hitler and European fascism came to power. It is, however, interesting to stress here that only a few months ago--naturally before Afghanistan--while addressing a socialist international delegation which visited him in Moscow, President Brezhnev [title as published] stated that it will be a "joint duty" of the socialists and communists to fight for peace, detente and democracy. We also recall that during the recent meeting of the Socialist International in Vienna, while condemning the intervention in Afghanistan, it proclaimed the necessity for resumption of efforts toward detente, for overcoming coalitions and for a greater role for the countries of the Third World.

We write all this in order to stress the fermentations taking place within the European labor movement and in order to indicate that the time has come for every true progressive party to choose either the course indicated by the "existing progressive forces" referred to by Papandreou or the sterile denial which leadsto isolation or to the "international relations" of the type pursued by the dogmatic KKE.

Papandreou's statements open up new prosoects for PASOK itself. We are in no position to know to what extent the policy announced will be actually implemented. We can and we must say, however, that its implementation ought to be carried out with similar overtures both toward the European as well as to the Greek Eurocommunist movement and the other progressive forces.

As for us, the communists of the revival, we can only express our satisfaction because the majority opposition party has now adopted the principles of our own policy which we have been constructing with diligence and devotion on the basis of scientific socialism.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, DISCUSSIONS

15th, 16th Voting Rounds

TA031434 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1420 GMT 3 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The Senate and the National Assembly failed to obtain results from the 15th and 16th rounds of voting held to elect a president during the joint session today. The National Salvation Party [NSP] senator from Erzurum, Lutfu Dogan, was the candidate during the 15th round of voting. Dogan received 83 votes in the voting in which 472 members participated. Presidentially-appointed RPP Senator Muhsin Batur, who was not a candidate, received 131 votes. Ninety-seven votes were distributed among various members and 161 ballots were blank. There was no quorum in the 16th round of voting. The Senate and theNational Assembly will hold a joint meeting tomorrow to continue the presidential election.

Erbakan-Demirel Meeting

TA041459 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan, who said yesterday that his party would try to produce a positive outcome in the elections for president, began his contacts today. Erbakan called on prime minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel at the latter's office at 0930. After a 45-minute meeting, the NSP leader replied to reporters' questions. He said that his party had decided to do all it could since the 12 days of presidential elections have yielded no results. He said that the NSP had nominated a candidate yesterday, thus showing the caliber of the person they were considering for the post. Stressing that his party was not pursuing a partisan attitude regarding the presidential elections, Erbakan said: The point is to insure that a person who deserves the post assumes it. We want a respectable person loyal to what we call the national view and a person who believes in a national solution to problems. Acting from this view, when it was impossible for a NSP colleague to win the elections, we decided to visit the other parties.

Erbakan said that he told Demirel at the meeting that the NSP was a constructive party which wanted the issue to be resolved with the help of the other parties and with cooperation as soon as possible. Erbakan said: I told Demirel that since the president leaves his party the minute he assumes the presidential post, the NSP can do everything possible to insure that a colleague from the Justice Party wins the election, provided we agree on that colleague. I told him that we must try to agree on such a person as soon as possible.

Erbakan stated that Demirel said that the Justice Party would try to make all possible contributions to this step of good will. The NSP leader added that they agreed that the parliament should continue with the presidential election meetings until 2400 every night as of Monday.

Erbakan said: We are trying to agree on a candidate as soon as possible. We also agreed that the Justice Party will make the following suggestion as soon as possible--"We are considering the following colleagues from the Justice Party for the presidential post. Which one do you think would be appropriate?"--or that we will reach an agreement on what considerations we might have regarding this issue as soon as possible.

Continued Meetings With Erbakan

TA041834 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan continued his contacts to produce a positive outcome in the elections for president in the afternoon as well. Erbakan, who met with Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel this morning, met with Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit, Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes, Senate National Unity Group leader Fahri Ozdilek and Senate Presidential Quota Group leader Zeyyat Baykara in the parliament in the afternoon.

Erbakan's meeting with Ecevit, which began at 1400, lasted 70 minutes. In a statement following the meeting Erbakan said that, during his meetings with Demirel and Ecevit, they concluded that it would be beneficial to implement a special election method in a bid to allow the parliament to reach a decision as soon as possible. Erbakan noted: We now want all the future candidates to propose their candidacy at a specified time so that the Grand National Assembly can vote for each candidate separately in accordance with a certain procedure and reach a consensus. We thus want to hasten the result by insuring that everyone propose their candidacy as soon as possible rather than delay it. Erbakan also expressed the hope that the consultative committee of the Assembly will find the opportunity to develop a procedure on this issue tomorrow.

In his statement, Ecevit said that his views regarding the method of electing a president are very similar to those of Erbakan. Ecevit continued: We agreed that it would be suitable to determine certain rules during the weekend in order to insure a fruitful working atmosphere for reaching a consensus at the Grand National Assembly session on Monday. This is why I think it would be useful to convene the consultative committee again tomorrow. I will discuss this subject with my colleagues. I believe that we have entered a hopeful stage, even if it has been delayed slightly.

Erbakan later met with Turkes. The meeting, which began in Turkes' office at 1515, lasted 40 minutes. In a statement after the meeting Erbakan expressed his satisfaction that both the RPP and the NAP are sincere about the issue of electing a president as soon as possible. Pointing out that they had agreed that the parliament should work longer hours as of Monday and exert every effort until a result is attained, Erbakan said: All possible good will and efforts will be displayed in order to elect a president within the framework of the national solution.

In his statement Turkes noted that it would be very beneficial for the country to elect a president as soon as possible. Pointing out that dragging out the presidential elections also delayed the functioning of the National Assembly, Turkes said: This is why all the political parties should reach an agreement and cooperate in electing a president. The meetings on this issue were hopeful.

Erbakan held a 50-minute meeting with Ozdilek at 1600. After the meeting Erbakan said that the procedure applied so far delayed the election of a president. Pointing out that this procedure also facilitated the candidates' tendency to keep their candidacy until the end, Erbakan noted: With a new procedure, the candidates will be proposed at the beginning and this will precipitate a decision by parliament through incessant rounds of voting within the framework of the Constitution and the parliamentary rules and regulations. This is what we all wish.

Ozdilek said he agrees with the NSP on the subject of presidential elections, however, his group needs a preparatory period.

Lastly, Erbakan visited Baykara. In a statement after the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, Erbakan said that the Presidential Quota Group also agrees with the view that the president should be elected as soon as possible and with a parliamentary majority. Baykara noted that his group wants the speedy election of a president.

Meanwhile, the Assembly consultative committee could not reach a decision during its meeting to determine a special agenda on the presidential elections. The representatives of political parties brought various proposals to the consultative committee meeting, which convened at 1400 under the chairmanship of National Assembly President Cahit Karakas. However, an agreement could not be reached on any of the proposals.

17th, 18th Voting Rounds

TA041519 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 17th and 18th rounds of voting to elect a president failed to produce results at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today. Four hundred and eight members of the Grand National Assembly participated in the 17th round. The National Salvation Party senator from Erzurum, Lutfi Dogan, who was the only candidate during this round, received 49 votes and RPP senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur, who was not a candidate, received 121 votes. Various other members received 111 votes, 124 votes were blank and 3 votes were declared void. Since the 17th round yielded no results, the 18th round was held. However, the votes were not counted because there was no quorum. The Grand National Assembly will meet again at 1500 on 7 April to continue presidential voting.

Continued Interparty Contacts

TA051719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Contacts continued today among officials of certain parties in connection with the election of the president. RPP Deputy General Secretary Altan Oymen met with National Salvation Party General Secretary Oguzhan Asilturk at the parliament today for talks. AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY], ANKA [ANKARA NEWS AGENCY] and ANATOLIA report that the officials exchanged views on the subject of reaching results as soon as possible in the election of the president.

Replying to questions by journalists on the same subject, Justice Party National Assembly Group deputy leader Oguz Aygun said that serious candidates for the post of president would be known by Monday. Pointing out that all parties should adopt a stand by Monday on the election of the president as soon as possible, Aygun said: Holding contacts to date, the deputy leader of four parties have decided that the dandidates for the post of president should be duly elected by their parties. Today and tomorrow the Justice Party organization will continue to assess the opinions and preferences of its members on this issue. Meanwhile, our party leader Suleyman Demirel is continuing his contacts with Ecevit at the appropriate time.

Caglayangil Becomes Acting President

TA070807 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil has assumed duties as acting president. Caglayangil arrived at the presidential mansion in Cankaya at 1000. He was received and welcomed at the Cankaya mansion entrance by the general secretary of the President's Office, Umit Haluk Bayulken. Caglayangil then met with his close colleagues. After the meeting, Caglayangil assumed the office of acting president.

PRESIDENT KORUTURK BIDS FAREWELL TO OFFICIALS, PEOPLE

Demirel, Council of Ministers

TA041314 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk, whose term of office will end on 6 April, bid farewell to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and the other ministers. Koruturk arrived at the prime minister's office at 1100 and was received by Demirel on the steps of the building. Koruturk and Demirel later held a 1-hour meeting at the prime minister's office. In a statement before the meeting, Koruturk said: I came to hold my weekly meeting with the prime minister. This is a farewell visit as well. Following his meeting with Demirel, Koruturk bid farewell to the ministers as well.

In a speech during his farewell to the Council of Ministers, Koruturk said:

[Begin Koruturk recording] The law prevails in our country, which is governed in accordance with the free democratic parliamentary system. I will hand my duties over to my successor on 6 April. During my 7-year term, I followed the functioning of the state through my weekly meetings with the prime ministers in accordance with the law. There were times when it was necessary to hold meetings with the relevant minister or ministers and deal with the problems. I presided over the Council of Ministers during the term of certain governments. I exerted efforts to insure the prevelance of democratic laws in the country during my term of office. I now bid farewell to the members of the government, which I last appointed.

Turkey too is suffering from inflationary pressures and from terrorism and anarchy, which are among the crises currently facing the world. This is why you are fulfilling a very difficult task. Under these circumstances it is essential that the country's political parties agree on the lofty interests of the country and cooperate with each other. I wish you success in your work, and I thus bid farewell to the government today. [end recording]

In reply to Koruturk, Demirel said: [Begin Demirel recording] I would like to thank the honorable president on behalf of the Council of Ministers and myself as the prime ministers of the Turkish Republic. The president has concluded an extremely difficult task during Turkey's unstable years--during the years when the 1973 and 1977 elections failed to give a majority to one party. In Ataturk's Turkey, there is a tradition of handing over offices without arguments, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Turkish Republic. This constitutes a source of pride for Turkish democracy.

I am the prime minister, who worked the longest with the honorable president during this unstable period. We countered great problems together and we dealt with all the problems of the Turkish Republic during times of major decisions. I would like to express my gratitude to the president for the assistance he has given to us in our work and for his understanding in the efforts to insure that the executive organ better serves the country. The current government of the Turkish Republic has assumed an extremely difficult duty, and the president has accorded us all the support during our 4 and 1/2 months in office, while we struggled to successfully fulfill this duty. I would like to express my gratitude to him for this as well. I wish our honorable president future health and I thank him again for visiting the government [Council of Ministers] of the Turkish Republic. [end recording]

After the speeches, Demirel accompanied the president to his car. Koruturk will bid farewell to the chief of staff and armed forces during the afternoon.

Farewell to Armed Forces

TA041822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] President Fahri Koruturk, who will leave his office on 6 April, paid a farewell visit to Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, as well as other armed forces commanders, the gendarme commander and the deputy chief of staff. President Koruturk, who paid similar visits to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and members of the Council of Ministers this morning, visited the Office of the Chief of Staff at 1700. Koruturk was given a military reception. Armed forces commanders as well as the gendarme commander and the deputy chief of staff were also present at the ceremony.

The meeting between the president and the chief of staff lasted half an hour. After the meeting President Koruturk bid farewell to Chief of Staff General Evren, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Navy Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun and Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Haydar Saltik.

Message to Nation

TA060903 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Apr 80 TA

[Text] President Fahri Koruturk's term of office ends today. He will bid farewell to his staff at 1700 and will leave the Cankaya mansion with a traditional ceremony.

The president issued a farewell message. Here is the farewell message of the sixth president of the Turkish Republic, Fahri Koruturk, in his own voice:

[Begin recording] My dear citizens, the duties I have discharged with great honor as the president of Turkey expire today, 6 April 1980. During my term of office, Turkey was faced with economic and social problems as in the world and in our region, that took it through one of the most difficult and agitated periods of recent history. It has not yet fully emerged from this difficult period. Fortunately, despite all these problems our citizens' and constitutional institutions' belief in and loyalty to the parliamentary system based on human rights and freedom were proven again in the two general National Assembly elections and three Senate partial elections held during the past 7 years. Contrary to the expectations of certain--however small--domestic and foreign circles, democracy became increasingly more inalienable despite its short history in our country compared to its long history in the world.

Eight governments have been established in our country since the day I assumed office. The two that failed to receive a vote of confidence and the six that were endowed with the trust of the National Assembly provided valuable services to the country. Some of these governments were very short-lived. The two longest governments remained in power only about 2 years each. The fact that our governments did not stay in power long made it impossible for us to find a full solution for the problems facing us.

Today, a real and necessary solution is possible if our political cadres try to diagnose the present situation jointly--not separately, as if they will remain in power or in the opposition forever--if they can sacrifice certain things to achieve that; if they jointly find a common ground that will not mean giving up their world views, their political, social or economic views; and if they jointly try to protect the state and system. I believe that it will be easier to find this common ground with the development of intraparty democracy.

My dear citizens, despite the economic difficulties and especially anarchy and terrorism, with its natural resources, geographic location, human, scientific and technological potential, our Turkey, which had one of the highest economic growth rates in the world until recently, is as strong today as it was in the past. The whole issue centers on whether the political forces will unite in a difficult period and direct this strength.

My dear citizens, much criticism, negative and positive, was levelled against me during my 7 years in office. I am convinced that the best assessment will be made in time by history. While bidding farewell to my dear citizens today, the end of a period envisaged by our Constitution, I would like to state sincerely that I have full peace of mind about all the decisions I made according to my oath and my conscience during those long years. My oath was my guide in all my policies, attitudes and decisions.

My thanks to all those who worked with me during my term, to the representatives of all the constitutional institutions who helped me in every way they could in the successful discharge of my duties and, above all, to the millions of citizens at home and abroad and to my kinsmen in Cyprus who gave the greatest moral support. I extend my most sincere wishes for success to the president who will discharge this holy duty after me.

I would like to conclude by recalling the following words--which we should keep in mind all the time--by the founder of our republic and our leader Ataturk: Turks be proud, work and trust!

I wish you all health and happiness. [end recording]

Fahri Koruturk will be sworn into the Senate and become a life senator on Tuesday. In accordance with the Constitution, as of tomorrow, Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil will become acting president of the republic until a new president is elected.

JUSTICE PARTY BUILDING BOMBING DRAWS DEMIREL CONDEMNATION

TA041659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] A bomb was thrown at the Justice Party headquarters in Gaziantep this morning. The bomb was placed at the entrance of the building and the explosion caused great damage to the building, but no one was killed or injured. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sent a telegraph to the Justice Party Gaziantep Province leader and harshly condemned the incident.

SISMIK I LEAVES FOR MEDITERRANEAN IN SEARCH FOR OIL

TA041648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1630 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The ship, "MTA Sismik I," formerly known as "Bora," left the port of Istanbul today to conduct oil explorations in the Mediterranean. Ship officials said that the explorations will begin in the Gulf of Iskenderun next Tuesday. The oil exploration ship will then proceed to Mersin to complete work in this region which began last year. The results of seismic research work this ship will conduct in this region for 3 months will be assessed at the MTA [Institute of Mining Research] computer center in Ankara.

"MTA Sismik I" began work 4 years ago after the "Bora," a rescue ship, was renovated by Turkish labor and technical elements and was equipped with the necessary equipment for oil research. This is the fourth time that the "MTA Sismik I" leaves for a research mission in Turkish territorial waters.

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DELIVERY OF HELICOPTERS, SPARE PARTS TO IRAN BLOCKED

WA080941 London REUTER in English 0851 GMT 8 Apr 80 WA

[By Roland Dallas]

[Text] Rome, April 8, REUTER--Italy has blocked the delivery to Iran of big Boeing helicopters and spare parts for Bell helicopters, produced in Italy under license, officials of the Giovanni Agusta Company said today. They added that they did not think delivery of the American-designed equipment would be approved while the crisis over the detention of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran continued.

Italy's action is a demonstration of strong opposition here to the detention of hostages and violation of diplomatic immunity by the Iranian authorities but has also resulted from strong U.S. pressure on the Rome government. Agusta officials in Milan said that they would normally deliver the 10-ton Boeing helicopters to Iran by flying them there but the Defense Ministry has not granted the company rights to overfly Italy.

Iran originally ordered 50 helicopters in a complicated deal involving the sale to Italy of Iran oil and renegotiated down to 34 after the fall of the former shah, while retaining an option to buy a remaining 16 later. About 15 helicopters were delivered before the suspension and the remainder are held up, the officials said. Delivery of the spare parts for the Bell helicopters was delayed because Agusta has not received written approval from government ministries to go ahead, the officials added.

Foreign Ministry officials however insisted that the ministry had approved delivery of the spare parts after being told by the Red Cross that they were needed for helicopters engaged in flood relief work in Iran. This provoked private U.S. warnings that Agusta's licenses and a potentially lucrative Italian plan to sell warships to Iraq using U.S.-made engines could be at stake if deliveries of military equipment to Iran went ahead during the crisis, Western diplomatic sources said.

PCI DELEGATION MEETING WITH INDIRA GANDHI DETAILED

LD041413 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 30 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Giuliano Pajetta article: "What Indira Told Me"]

[Excerpt] Though she was alone with us and speaking easily and spontaneously, Indira Gandhi seemed very controlled in what she said. But her remarks did echo in our minds when we heard people telling us so many times during our week in New Delhi: "Remember that not once since 1950 has the United States been on India's side: It has always been on its enemies' side."

We steered the discussion onto the present crisis, Afghanistan, India's role and the nonalined movement. We could not fail to point out how in the past 2 months New Delhi has become the mecca for so many pilgrimages, by Giscard, Gromyko, the Briton Carrington, the American Clifford, the Yugoslav and Algerian foreign ministers, Bruno Kreisky and the Japanese Sonoda.

This great international activity and the equally vast activity carried out by the highly qualified Indian envoys sent to so many nearby and distant countries in recent weeks was not immediately reflected in Indira Gandhi's remarks. [paragraph continues]

Her very concerned fundamental verdict on the international situation, on which the prime minister seemed well informed, was not accompanied by any explicit proposal or reference to a proposal regarding how much can specifically be done or along which paths the Indian Government plans to move. She displayed a great amenability but also great caution, so as to avoid false moves in a situation which presents so many uncertainties and which, from India's vantage point, is determined by so many individual factors: relations with China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other minor, unassertive neighboring states; the Iranian crisis and the crisis in the Islamic world (and there are about 80 million Muslims in India); special relations with the Soviet Union, which for almost 25 years has been India's main arms supplier, an important trade partner and always at its side in every international crisis that has affected it.

With regard to Afghanistan, she said very little more than we already know: In brief, the Afghan people do not want foreign occupation, but one must understand the Soviets' need to defend themselves, and create the conditions for their withdrawal.

While India does not seem to intend to take advantage of the international tension to bring about a final settlement of accounts with Pakistan or to assert its supremacy over the minor neighboring states, it does seem very aware of its interests and needs. It believes it can already detect a certain diminution of tension and its policy seems aimed, on the one hand, at occupying a position of mediation in the conflict between the superpowers and, on the other, at a solution transcending merely the Afghan problem.

In her conversation with us, Indira Gandhi made a very reserved evaluation of the nonalined movement's present situation and thus its possibilities. According to her, it has been extended too far, to the extent of including--not on India's initiative, she was keen to point out--too many countries which cannot always be considered truly nonalined. She reminded us of the difficulties which emerged in Havana and subsequently. Without issuing a pessimistic verdict, she did not nevertheless seem to foresee any possibility of joint initiatives, at least for the time being.

NAPOLITANO JUSTIFIES PCI QUEST FOR EUROPEAN LEFT UNITY

LD080755 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 18 LD

[PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano article: "Europe and Peace Require More United Left"]

[Text] The interest prompted both in Italy and elsewhere by Enrico Berlinguer's meetings with Willy Brandt and Francois Mitterrand and by our other contacts with European socialist and social democratic parties is consistent with the real importance of these initiatives, though there have been some exaggerations for ulterior motives and some polemics, in one direction or another. It is therefore worth going back over the significance of meetings which are--as far as the PCI is concerned--situated within a much broader context of visits and missions to various parts of the world, to various geographical and political areas (as merged from Gian Carlo Pajetta's report to the recent Central Committee meeting), but which are linked to a specific and particularly important aspect of our international commitment--the quest for greater understanding and agreement among the West European leftwing forces.

Of course we have considered such a quest essential and have striven to advance it for years. But recently we have become even more aware of its necessity--first in connection with the situation created by the direct election of the European Parliament and also in connection with the grave crisis which has emerged in the process of international detente.

Against the Right

The prospect of increasing the European Parliament's political weight and role as a result of its first direct election itself encouraged us to consider in more immediate terms the issue of relations among the leftwing forces represented in Strasbourg, which could--we hoped--together total 50 percent of the assembly. But this issue became a pressing one following the negative result in the 10 June European elections when we were therefore faced with the danger of a rightwing majority--or one dominated by the right--in the new Parliament. An effort at a rapprochement between communists and socialists, aimed at defining points of agreement at least on the most important points of general policy and also at building agreements with other groups which can be made to stand apart from the right, became an essential condition for combating the conservative offensive and pressure within the EC and its member countries.

An equally strong and evident thrust was imparted to the quest for convergences among the European leftwing forces by the aggravation of the international situation. People became directly aware--above all following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--of the danger of a return, even in Europe, to the climate of cold war, of rigid opposition between the two blocs and of "monolithic" uniformity within each of them--the danger not only of a stagnation, but of an elimination of the fruits of detente. It is against this danger that it was--and still is--necessary to react, by making use of the fact that the danger has been realized by the socialist and social democratic forces as well and by working, therefore, to bring about a contribution from Western Europe--from within both the EEC and the Atlantic alliance and NATO, not to mention countries not included in these groups--to the defense and reinvigoration of the detailed development of negotiations for arms control and reduction, to a positive change in East-West and North-South relations, instead of a passive alinement with the U.S. administration's stances and pressures if not indeed an extremist-type encouragement of policies of reprisal and rupture and of the arms race.

Great Turmoil

The difference which has emerged in this context between the attitudes of governments such as the Conservative British Government, on the one hand, and the Social Democratic-liberal German Government, on the other, and among the attitudes of various parties in the individual countries--between Strauss and Schmidt, to give the most symbolic example--has been such that it is incomprehensible how it can be denied by anyone who feels the need to tackle the offensive of the forces openly advocating a return to cold war and a tough military "confrontation" between the blocs. Of course, we are not forgetting that when the decision was taken to produce and deploy the new NATO missiles in Europe, the positions of parties such as ours and the positions of not only the Italian Socialist Party, but also other socialist and social democratic parties, proved divergent. Nevertheless, in that same debate on the "Euromissiles" there emerged from the ranks of the Socialist International and from within individual parties a great turmoil which brought about differing positions at the various stages of the debate and from country to country. And it is a fact that, at the 5-6 February Vienna conference of Socialist International leaders, balanced verdicts and--if one looks at the concluding points of the final document--stances clearly inspired by the demands of dialog, negotiation (for arms reduction and for "halting the planned deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe") and the reinvigoration of detente prevailed.

It is in this light, therefore, that one must view the recent meetings of Berlinguer and other representatives of our party with Brandt, Mitterrand and leaders of various socialist and social democratic partes, including the British Labor Party.

[paragraph continues]

There is nothing more petty than the attempt to interpret these initiatives as domestic political expedients, as "concessions"--it is not clear to whom or to what stances--and cunning maneuvers aimed at opening the doors of government to the PCI. Meanwhile, of course, we reassert our belief that the participation of the Communists--and the left as a whole--in the country's government is consistent with the serious need to consolidate and develop democracy and to remedy and regenerate society and the state and that it must therefore be pursued tenaciously even after the Christian Democratic Party Congress rejected the hypothesis of an emergency government. But we stress that in view of this objective we will do no more than pursue, persistently and boldly and in all fields, the line in which we believe and will do nothing that might imply a renunciation or a dilution for ulterior motives--in any direction--of our beliefs. And as for our foreign policy, in its individual European dimension and all its aspects it is dictated by much more profound concerns--with the fate of peace, above all--and is part of a much broader outlook.

This outlook is certainly not divorced from the shared major options which in recent years have been expressed by the PCI, PCF, PCE and the communist parties of other West European and industrialized countries and which have been summed up in the term "Eurocommunism." One characteristic and fundamental element in the joint declarations signed by these parties has been the commitment to guarantee and develop "all personal and collective freedoms, whether the result of the major democratic-bourgeois revolutions or the result of this century's major popular struggles," that is, a view of the relationship between democracy and socialism, the struggle for socialism and socialist building which marks a clearly critical differentiation with respect to experiences and situations such as the Soviet Union's. In reaching these important definitions, the Eurocommunist parties did not follow in the footsteps of the traditional theses of the socialist and social democratic parties but, partly on the basis of serious historical reflection and of courageously innovative formulations, applied the highest standard of consistency to their effort to create a real synthesis between aspirations for political and civil freedom and aspirations for the effective transformation of the economy, society and the state in a socialist direction. There can be no doubt that this has created new opportunities for understanding with socialist and social democratic forces (and even with other democratic and progressive forces).

We have never deluded ourselves that it would be easy to reach significant and increasingly broad convergences with the parties of the Socialist International. Of course this also depends partly on those parties' capacity for carrying out a critical reflection on their historical experiences and for regenerating their ideas and policies, as objectively demanded by the crisis in capitalist development and, with it, the crisis of democratic life in the West European countries, their increasing "ungovernability." It would be absurd, however, to deny that an upheaval and progress in this direction are taking place. Unless we are aware of, and appreciate the positive new trends as they emerge among the socialist and social democratic forces and the opportunities for greater understanding on the left which stem from them, and if indeed we regress to the plane of the harshest and darkest years of the international communist movement, when every distinction between socialist parties' stances and those of rightwing and reactionary forces was dismissed as "partisan interplay," it is futile to maintain that we are still pursuing leftwing unity.

This unity must be pursued specifically, with an open mind and tenaciously,through the inevitable ups and downs, tensions, moments of convergence and moments of friction which can occur, particularly on the immediate political plane; it must be pursued both in individual countries and on a European scale. [paragraph continues]

We certainly do not claim--and Comrade Marchais must have no doubts in this regard--that Eurocommunism implies adopting " a single model of socialism" or the renunciation by each working class and each people of the right to choose its own path and to decide on the rate of its own advance to socialism to "delegate" decisions to some "supranational supreme assembly." Nor have we ever presumed to create "an organized center," or a Eurocommunist "leadership center" and we have never lacked a clear awareness of the enduring differences and divergences among the "Eurocommunist" parties. But neither must one obscure the importance of the factors of interdependence which have been emerging in every field, in the development of the West European--and first and foremost EEC--societies, which demand diverse forms of interconnection, and of exchanging ideas and experiences among the forces of the left and the working class of all these countries. Nor must one obscure the value of major key idea such as the possibility of opening up a new historical phase in Western Europe, of changes in the ruling classes, innovations in government policies and structural changes in a socialist direction.

This opportunity is no different from the one--as we said in the theses for our 15th Congress--"of surmounting the historical divergences and unitarily rebuilding the West European workers movement." There really is no reason to abandon Eurocommunism for what some people have hastened to dub "the Euroleft"; nor, for that matter, is it possible to maintain that the dividing lines between the desire for real change and the desire for conservatism and for subordinate cooperation with the right are defined by the stances on cooperation extending the EC or on EC agricultural policy, in which context divisions (and convergences) sometimes assume an essentially national and even nationalist character. Instead, proceeding from the major Eurocommunist options, we must undertake a broad unitary guest and thoroughly commit ourselves to the long and difficult path of unity among all the leftwing and progressive forces--the only path that can help surmount the limitations of mere denunciation and propaganda for future defensive struggles and for an opposition which, though vigorous and enriched by proposals [riccamente propositiva], lacks any blueprint. This is the only path which can really lead to the establishment of the working class' leading role in this part of the world.

GUNMEN KNEECAP HEAD OF SOUTHERN MENTAL ASYLUM

AU050902 Rome ANSA in English 0855 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Naples, April 5 (ANSA)--The head of the Sant-Eframo correctional mental asylum, Dr Domenico Longobardi, was shot and injured in the legs last night by an unidentified assailant in his home town of Sant'Antonio Abate. Investigators considered the assault an act of personal revenge rather than a political move.

The 47-year old Longobardi was rushed to the hospital where doctors refrained from disclosing his condition. The gunman made his getaway in an awaiting car with an accomplice at the wheel.

PLO OFFICIAL DELIVERS 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO EANES

LD061258 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] 'Abdallah Dajjani, head of the PLO delegation in Madrid, is currently in Lisbon where he arrived last Thursday carrying a message from Yasir 'Arafat to President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal. The content of the message, however, has not been disclosed. According to the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, 'Abdallah Dajjani was received last Saturday by a high-ranking official of the Foreign Ministry and also had contacts with prominent figures of the Social Democratic Party, the PSD.

Meanwhile, reliable sources have indicated to ANOP that the PLO representative in Madrid wishes to be received by Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, currently away from Lisbon on a brief holiday in Madeira.

Since Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Portugal last November, this is the second time that a leading PLO member has come to Lisbon. According to ANOP his visit has a very specific purpose.

PCF'S MARCHAIS ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON CP 'GATHERING'

LD071456 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] After a technical stopover in Congo-Brazzaville PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais arrived in Lisbon from Maputo late last night.

Replying to reporters' questions at the airport, Marchais began by referring to the results of the elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, describing Mugabe's victory as an event of marked significance, particularly for southern Africa.

In Maputo, he said, he was informed of the new measures being implemented at government and party level and stressed that an agreement has been established which, in his opinion, will strengthen the already existing solidarity.

After stating that it is still too early to say whether he will be running as presidential candidate in the coming elections, the PCF leader described the talks he is to have with Alvaro Cunhal as coming within the category of the customary contacts maintained between two friendly parties.

Finally, Marchais referred to the announced meeting of European communist parties which he described as being more in the nature of a gathering than of a conference. When our reporter Pedro Cid asked him about the likely absence of the Spanish, Italian and Yugoslav parties, Marchais replied:

[Begin Marchais recording in French with superimposed Portuguese translation] It will indeed be an important gathering, but it will not be a conference in the true meaning of the term. It should, in effect, be regarded as a gathering. [passage indistinct]

It will be nothing like the 1969 conference of communist parties for example, nor the Berlin conference. That is not the idea. The idea is to define a joint attitude of the communist parties in favor of goals like peace and disarmament, as I have just said.

Of course, each party is a free agent. Those who do not wish to participate will not participate. Unlike the social democratic parties, we do not have a communist international. It will be a free meeting; attendance is not compulsory. Obviously I have my specific views on the matter, but these are strictly personal views. [end recording]

Marchais-Cunhal Meeting

LD071457 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The secretaries general of the Portuguese and French communist parties, Alvaro Cunhal and Georges Marchais, had a meeting this morning at the PCP headquarters. George Marchais is in Lisbon en route from Maputo to Paris. He will be leaving this afternoon.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA SIGNED IN LISBON

LD071458 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Our colleague Abreu Alves has just arrived from the Foreign Ministry, where a cultural agreement has been signed between Portugal and India. Here is his report:

[Begin Alves recording] The agreement was signed for the Portuguese side by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Prof Freitas do Amaral, and for the Indian side by Minister of Education and Culture Shankaranand.

Prof Freitas do Amaral told me that the agreement will enhance the still very visible Portuguese presence in India and will further our cooperation with the Indian authorities in the preservation of the churches, monuments and other signs of the Portuguese presence in that part of the world.

The agreement also provides for the creation in Goa of a Portuguese cultural institute, a development which Prof Freitas do Amaral stressed is of the utmost importance, historically as well as culturally. Freitas do Amaral said that the agreement envisages various types of cultural cooperation and exchanges between the two countries. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW ANOP WIRE SERVICE--The PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, has started a new wire service to the Portuguese communities in the United States and Canada, in cooperation with the Emigration Institute. Consisting of two daily news bulletins, the new wire service is transmitted directly to Portuguese-language mass media in 12 cities in the United States and Canada. The new service is designed to provide the Portuguese communities in those countries with coverage of major national events and news of special interest to the Portuguese residing abroad. [Text] [Lisbon in English to North America 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD]

FINLAND

COMPANY DENIES U.S. SANCTIONS TO DELAY USSR DELIVERIES

LD041648 Helsinki in English to Europe and North Africa 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Finnish Rauma-Repola concern had denied reports that the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, introduced by President Carter, would delay the deliveries of oil drilling vessels ordered from Rauma-Repola by the Soviet Union.

According to the deputy managing director of Rauma-Repola, Mr Vaino Lassila, the company has had to transfer some orders from U.S. subcontractors to Europe because of the U.S. sanctions. This has caused some problems and economic losses, but they do not affect the delivery schedule.

The company is to deliver three oil-drilling vessels to the Soviet Union. Their combined value is nearly 1 billion markka, or approximately $250 million.

BROADCASTING COMPANY GIVES VIEWS ON NORDSAT PROJECT

LD041440 Helsinki in English to Europe and North Africa 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Finnish Broadcasting Company [FBC] has called for securing national program production before realizing the Nordic radio and TV satellite project, the NORDSAT. The board of the Finnish Broadcasting Company is currently finalizing its statement on the satellite plan. In the company's view the state should guarantee that the additional costs of the satellite plan would not weaken national broadcasting operations. The Finnish Broadcasting Company believes that the satellite project should be financed by other means than audience license fees.

The cultural aims of the satellite project would be attained at the moment, according to the Finnish Broadcasting Company, at a much lower cost if program exchange and joint production would be made more efficient. The Finnish Broadcasting Company also wants further clarifications on the extent of translation operations and advertising. The Finnish language is completely different from the rest of the Nordic languages, and translations are necessary for the bulk of the Finnish audience viewing programs from the other Nordic nations.

Finland is the only Nordic country with a commercial television unit. In Finland a commercial TV company buys air time from the Finnish Broadcasting Company on both channels.

Of the other Nordic broadcasting organizations the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation and the Danish Broadcasting Corporation have given rather negative statements about the NORDSAT project. Meanwhile, the Norwegian broadcasting organization has taken a positive attitude toward the plan. According to an FBC spokesman, the positive attitude of the Norwegians could be attributed to the fact that Norway would not have to build a second channel if NORDSAT would be implemented.

In all, 400 Nordic organizations of different sorts will be giving their statements on the NORDSAT plan. The Nordic Council is expected to take a stand on the matter in the spring of 1981.

BAYRAK RADIO: CAGATAY, KLIRIDHIS TO MEET IN APRIL IN NICOSIA

TA081049 [Clandestine] Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] National Unity Party [NUP] leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay will hold his second meeting with the leader of the Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally, Kliridhis, on Friday. The meeting will be held at the Democratic Rally headquarters in the Greek Cypriot sector of Lefkosa [Nicosia] at 1000 on Friday. The meeting will be held without an agenda and a joint statement will be issued after the meeting. The two party leaders held their first meeting in the Turkish Cypriot sector of Lefkosa on Friday, 28 March.

KHARAVYI URGES RAPPROCHEMENT, MUTUAL TRUST WITH TURKISH CYPRIOTS

NC051424 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Apr 80 p 3 NC

[From the "Views and Comment" column: "A Better Available Method"]

[Excerpt] We agree that a just and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem can only be found with peaceful negotiations. Only the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices and direction of the secretary general, can conclude an acceptable agreement on the domestic aspect. The international side of the problem will need an international procedure within the UN framework.

In the future, the government and people must adopt a positive stand toward the secretary general's efforts. Where he tries to help us, we must also help him in finding a concrete and effective procedure. From now on, by insisting that the intercommunal talks be held "in a substantive, effective and constructive way"--as provided in the General Assembly's 20 November 1979 resolution--we must intensify our efforts for reapprochement and the restoration of a climate of mutual trust. This last duty is perhaps the most effective one for achieving the favorable developments that we have the right to expect in the future.

TA NEA UNSATISFIED WITH WALDHEIM REPORT

NC051425 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 5 Apr 80 p 5 NC

[From the "Stands" column: "Waldheim's Report"]

[Text] Waldheim's report is a dry text with a dry listing of events from which the only thing that emerges is the Cyprus Government's suspicion that the rejection of the Turkish demand for bizonality is now less categorical. Of course the report does not satisfy us. Listing events is not enough. Mr Waldheim should also have analyzed the events. Moreover, he should also have talked about the issue of the implementation of the UN resolutions.

With legal pretexts and technical excuses Mr Waldheim evades the resolutions and confines himself to the issue of the talks. He neutrally and flatly mentions the refusal of the Turkish side to hold talks even "under the shadow" of Resolution 34/30 that was adopted by the General Assembly last November. The secretary general does not get angry. He is satisfied with the chicanery used by the Turks for the resumption of the talks based on the mission of good offices that the Security Council had entrusted to him based on the 19 May agreement.

Finally, however, Mr Waldheim must tell us: What does the General Assembly mean to him? And how much does he respect its resolutions?

CAGLAYANGIL MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE ASSUMING OFFICE

TA071148 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] In a statement after meeting with his close colleagues at the Cankaya Presidential Mansion today, acting President and Senate President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said: [begin Caglayangil recording] The term of office of honorable Koruturk, who fulfilled the duty of president of the Turkish Republic honorably and successfully for 7 years, ended at 2400 last night. The Turkish Republic will live forever. A void in the state and its presidency is out of the question. Our Constitution stipulates that the Senate president fills the office of the presidency when this office is vacated for any reason. Accordingly, I am beginning to fulfill the duty which falls upon me. [end recording]

Caglayangil assumed the office of acting president after this statement.

VOTING AGAIN FAILS; NAP, NSP TO SUPPORT JP NOMINEE

19th Voting Round

TA071514 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 19th round of voting to elect a president held by the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today yielded no results. The National Salvation Party [NSP] senator from Erzurum, Lutfi Dogan, was the only candidate of the 409 legislators who participated in the voting; 146 voted for Dogan. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur, who was not a candidate, received 125 votes; 181 ballots were blank; 51 votes were cast for various other members; and 2 votes were declared void. Since no result was reached in the 19th round of voting, the 20th round was being held when this news bulletin was being prepared.

Meanwhile, an NSP proposal was adopted according to which the Senate and the National Assembly will meet jointly from 1500 until 2400 daily beginning tomorrow until a president is elected.

Political Party Discussions

TA071740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 19th and the 20th rounds of voting to elect a president held by the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today yielded no results. The Senate and the National Assembly decided to meet continuously from 1500 to 2400 daily beginning tomorrow until a president is elected. The proposal in connection with this decision was submitted by the National Salvation Party [NSP] Group. The Senate and Assembly will meet again jointly at 1400 tomorrow and the Senate will meet at 1500 tomorrow. Fahri Koruturk, whose term of office as the president of Turkey ended yesterday, will be sworn in as life senator tomorrow.

The political parties represented in the parliament and the Senate National Unity and Presidential Quota Groups met this morning to discuss the presidential election issue. NSP Assembly Group Deputy Chairman Hasan Aksay, who chaired the meeting, said that the activities which were initiated to speed up the elections were continuing in a positive manner but that no result has yet been achieved.

The Justice Party General Administrative Council met under the leadership of Suleyman Demirel at 1400 and discussed the presidential election issue. Justice Party Deputy Leader Yigit Koker later held a news conference and said that Demirel had briefed the Administrative Council on his contacts with the leaders of the NSP and the Nationalist Action Party [NAP]

Koker said: The Administrative Council has very favorably received the NSP and the NAP promises to vote for a candidate nominated by the Justice Party. Koker added that the Administrative Council decided to formulate various plans for solving the problem within a few days and to hold a second Administrative Council meeting to discuss the issue in the light of these plans. Noting that the issue of whom to nominate was not discussed at the meeting, Koker said that the NAP and the NSP had not submitted any names to the Justice Party. He said: Everything will be clarified within a few days. The issue is on the right path.

COMMERCE MINISTRY OFFICIAL OZTURKMEN ATTACKED IN ANKARA

TA081030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Commerce Ministry Deputy Under Secretary Bulent Ozturkmen and Commerce Ministry driver Huseyin Gunaydin were seriously wounded in an armed attack in Ankara today. A TRT correspondent has learned that the attack occurred on Necati Bey Street around 1030 when two or three terrorists fired shots at the car. Ozturkmen and Gunaydin were seriously wounded. The car hit a wall and was damaged. The terrorists fled after the incident. Ozturkmen was taken to the Ankara Medical School Hospital and Gunaydin was taken to the Hacattepe Hospital for treatment.

U.S. SENATORS VISIT ANKARA TO DISCUSS RELATIONS, ISSUES

TA062016 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Four U.S. senators have arrived in Ankara to hold discussions with government officials on Turkish-U.S. relations and international problems. The U.S. senators will be received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel tomorrow. They will also meet with the acting Senate president and the acting chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The senators will also meet with RPP leader Bulent Ecevit. The senators will leave Turkey on 8 April.

Demirel on Greece-NATO

TA071039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to hold talks on Turkish-U.S. relations and international problems, began their discussions today.

The four senators--members of the European subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee--were received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1000. U.S. Ambassador to Ankara James Spain also attended the meeting, which was held at the prime minister's office.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, Demirel said the situation in the region, Turkish-U.S. relations and Turkey's military and economic needs were discussed during the meeting with the U.S. senators. Pointing out that Turkish-U.S. relations are based on mutual interests, Demirel said a shadow should not be cast over these relations. Demirel continued: We are determined to defend our own country in this region of the world under any condition, and we do this without depending on anyone. At the same time, we are a member of an alliance. Our membership in the alliance aims to further strengthen Turkey's defense.

Demirel also noted that Turkey's goal is to become a strong member of the democratic world and that it does not wish to be a burden on anyone. Noting that Turkey is not a sick country but that it has certain problems, Demirel said: Turkey is struggling with all its might to overcome these problems and it will succeed in doing so.

Demirel pointed out that Turkey has shown the world that it wants to continue its good relations with its neighbors and that Turkey has created no problem. Demirel continued: We want the continuation of peace. We want to solve our conflicts with our neighbors cool-headedly, in accordance with commonsense, peacefully, and through negotiations. This is the essence of Turkey's foreign policy. Demirel told reporters that during the meeting the U.S. senators asked for his views regarding Greece's return to NATO's military flank. Pointing out that Turkey is in favor of Greece's return to NATO's military flank, Demirel said: If NATO is necessary, then a strong NATO rather than a weak NATO is necessary. If there is a need for NATO, then a strongly unified NATO rather than a NATO with a damaged unity is needed. Recalling that Greece left the military flank of NATO of its own free will, Demirel said: We are not opposed to its return to NATO. However, new situations have arisen in the past 6 or 7 years. It is not easy to reach a solution without taking these situations into account.

The U.S. senators visited Senate Deputy President Mehmet Unaldi at 1130. They also met the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at 1200. The U.S. senators will leave Ankara this evening.

Ecevit's Comments

TA071806 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] The members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee later called on RPP leader Bulent Ecevit. In a statement after the meeting, the leader of the main opposition party said the following: [Begin Ecevit recording] We held a beneficial and friendly meeting with the worthy members of the U.S. Senate. They are closely interested in the problems of our region. They wanted to know our views on the recent developments in our region. I expressed our views and concerns on the issue. Of course, they are also interested in the problems between Turkey and Greece. I pointed out again, as I always do, that, given the opportunity, the two countries are capable of solving their problems but, if others show great interest in these problems, solving them becomes even more difficult. They asked about our views regarding aid to Turkey. I said that, irrespective of the government in power, Turkey's friends should extend and increase aid to Turkey. I reiterated that the discussions concerning the economic measures being taken in Turkey are Turkey's domestic issues. It was a very friendly and beneficial meeting. [end recording]

Conclusion of Senators' Meetings

TA071809 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpts] The four U.S. Senators who are in Ankara to hold contacts on Turkish-U.S. relations and international problems have completed their meetings. The U.S. delegation, composed of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee members Howard Baker, Joseph Biden, Edward Zorinsky and Thad Cochran, will leave Turkey this evening.

Committee Chairman and Justice Party Senator from Balikesir Sitki Gurcali said that Turkey abides by all international agreements including those connected with NATO and Cyprus. Noting that Turkey had not created the various disputes in the past between the two countries and within the alliance, Gurcali added that Turkey tries to maintain good relations with its neighbors, taking into consideration its geographic position, while at the same time fulfilling its responsibilities within the alliance.

Senator Baker said that the United States felt the need to learn the views of Turkey, a member of NATO, and to hear its advice in the face of an increasing Soviet threat and the recent developments in Persian Gulf countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON NATO ANNIVERSARY

TA041506 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] The 31st anniversary of NATO is being celebrated today. In a statement issued on the occasion of the anniversary, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen noted that, through its deterrent role, NATO is effective in maintaining peace and stability in the world as well as in its own region. Pointing out that the governments of the Turkish Republic have always implemented a peaceful and conciliatory foreign policy in accordance with Ataturk's policy of peace at home and peace in the world, Erkmen said: The unaltered aim of our state is to secure economic development in peace and raise the living standards of our people in the economic, social and cultural fields. Erkmen noted that, within the framework of this unaltered aim, Turkey follows a policy which balances efforts to maintain its independence with being a member of NATO.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA070941 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen left for Portugal today to attend the 66th round of meetings of the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee to be held in Lisbon on 10 April. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Erkmen said that the work on the implementation of the final (?decisions) of the European Security and Cooperation Conference is on the agenda of the ministerial committee. Erkmen noted that the principles of a balanced economic development and cooperation in Europe will also be reviewed during the meeting. Erkmen added that he will hold bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers from various countries who will arrive in Lisbon for the Council of Europe meeting.

TCP SENDS GREETINGS TO SWEDISH WORKERS' COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

TA050835 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 5 Apr 80 TA

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's message to 26th Congress of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party]

[Text] To the 26th Congress of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party [APK]:

Dear comrades, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee extends its revolutionary struggle greetings to the 26th congress of the brotherly APK.. The APK is waging a struggle for a democratic alternative to emerge from the crisis against imperialism's efforts to create tension in the international situation.

In order to achieve this the APK is trying to unite the activities of all the progressive forces. It is trying to insure that wages are raised, that the standard of living of the people is protected and improved against the monopolies' efforts to place the load of the crisis on the workers' shoulders. The APK is struggling for equal rights to the foreign workers in Sweden, including the Turkish workers. It is trying to insure that they establish a united struggle with the local workers against the exploitation of the monopolies. The TCP wants to develop its brotherly relations with the APK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our party is struggling for the unity of action of the working class and all the national and democratic forces against imperialism, the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie and against the anti-people policies of the reactionary government and the militarist clique. Dear comrades, we wish you great success in the APK's 26th Congress and in your party's struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Please accept our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen. 4 April 1980.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

AFP: NEXT EEC SUMMIT SESSION TO BE HELD 27-28 APR

OW081103 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpt] Brussels, April 8 (AFP)--The next European Economic Community (EEC) summit conference of heads of state and government will take place in Luxembourg on April 27 and 28, an informed diplomatic source said here today.

BENELUX

BELGIAN COMMUNISTS ONLY TO JOIN APRIL FORUM AS 'OBSERVER'

LD051412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, April 5 (TANJUG)--The Belgian Communist Party leadership "is not convinced that the meeting of communist parties in Paris in the present situation can make a real contribution to the struggle for peace in Europe" and for this reason intends to attend the meeting as an observer. The Belgian Communist Party decision, it has been announced, is the result of the party bureau's "initial analysis" of the invitation of the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party to participate in the meeting of European communist parties, to be held in Paris on April 28 and 29. The party bureau has also announced that the struggle for peace and disarmament in Europe, which is the main topic of the Paris conference, is being carried out "in various ways, depending on conditions in each country." The Belgian Communist Party leadership states that it will make the final decision "fully independently and on the basis of its own analysis of the general causes of the present deterioration of the international situation." The annoucement also underlines that the Beligan Communist Party's activity in the struggle for peace, the consolidation of detente and against the arms race is based on two principles: "cooperation with the forces of peace and progress of all trends and the refusal to be drawn into the mechanisms of bloc division."

FRANCE

MARCHAIS EXPLAINS PCF VIEW OF COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

LD080846 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Georges Marchais has returned from his visits to Madagascar and Mozambique. As soon as he left his aircraft last night at Roissy airport, he met journalists and criticized France's policy in Africa. Mr Marchais also spoke about the Paris conference at the end of the month which is to bring together the European communist parties for a discussion of detente and disarmament. The Italian and Spanish communist parties have already announced that they will not attend. Here is Georges Marchais at the microphone of our reporter, Jean-Noel Deleage:

[Begin recording] [Marchais] Taking into account the resurgence of the arms race which has resulted from Carter's policy, in particular with the installation of new missiles in Europe, we have thought it would be good for all European communist and workers parties together--indeed, all together--to present a joint initiative, a joint action for peace and disarmament. [Deleage] Mr Marchais, neither the Yugoslavs, the Italians nor the Spaniards--do you not fear that this conference, this meeting will appear as a meeting of communist parties close to Moscow? [sentence as heard]

[Marchais] Some want to introduce on the occasion of this meeting a division between the communist and workers parties, but the French Communist Party will not follow this path. [end recording]

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Western Europe

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CABINET TO DISCUSS U.S. MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

LD081804 Hamburg DPA in German 1739 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn-- The Federal Government feels that the American views on sanctions against Iran should be discussed as soon as possible within the framework of EC consultations. A government spokesman said tonight in Bonn that a determining factor in this is the feeling that the effect of such sanctions depends to a large degree on how watertight they are.

Together with its EC partners the Federal Government today commenced without delay to examine the American views on these sanctions which Walter Stoessel, U.S. ambassador in Bonn, this morning conveyed to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, together with the announcement of the breaking off of relations with Iran. According to the spokesman, Genscher immediately telephoned Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is still on his Easter vacation in Hamburg.

Under the chairmanship of Genscher the Cabinet will discuss the U.S. measures against Iran tomorrow. A meeting at state secretary level presided over by State Secretary Guenther van Well from the Foreign Ministry this afternoon discussed the latest consequences of the Tehran hostage affair.

CDU/CSU OFFICIAL VIEWS NEED FOR TALKS WITH U.S. ON IRAN

DW091103 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0712 GMT 8 Apr 80 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Hahne interview with Dr Werner Marx, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] President Carter has made a spectacular decision: a break in diplomatic relations between Washington and Tehran. Was that done more for American domestic political reasons?

[Answers] I think there are domestic and, naturally, foreign policy reasons. First of all, this is a grave conflict between both states. I was surprised--frankly speaking--that the American President did not react more sharply at an earlier time. I believe that the failure of the UN secretary general's mission was actually the historic moment when the United States should have expressed itself more clearly. It has now been forced [to act] due to the absolutely unnecessary hassle in which its poor hostages have been involved over the past days.

But naturlly the question must be asked: Which one of these measures will have a lasting effect? That pertains particularly to the Europeans who often use the word "solidarity". But one must consider clearly and calmly what solidarity really means.

[Question] Apropos solidarity: Can this also mean severance of diplomatic relations with Tehran for the FRG, for the EC states and for the states of the Western alliance?

[Answer] Being from the opposition I first would like to wait and see what our venerable government has to say about it and then define my stance. But it is my personal opinion that diplomatic relations should be severed only after very thorough consideration and only if there is no other way. Often it is necessary to utilize these relations, thin as they may be, to benefit a common cause. He who severs relations cannot hold talks any longer.

The U.S. mission has been destroyed. The papers have been scattered all over the area. The personnel have been imprisoned. The American envoy has been kept captive in the Foreign Ministry in Tehran for quite a while. For this reason alone hardly any basis existed for continuing to cultivate diplomatic relations.

The situation is different in the case of other states. So as you can see, I am very reserved, and I think that we, the Germans, but also the French, the British and others ought to get together as soon as possible--if summit conferences are necessary, then it is at such moments--and we should consider jointly with out American ally what each one can best achieve in their particular position at the present time to the benefit of all.

PRESS COMMENTS ON WHITE HOUSE MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

DW080954 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0406 GMT 8 Apr 80 DW

[press review on U.S. sanctions against Iran]

[Text] The KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER writes: President Carter's patience with the continual promises from Iran concerning the fate of the hostages now seems to be exhausted for good. The announcement on the expulsion of the Iranian diplomats from the United States allows this conclusion. But then the President did not have any other choice than the decision he has made. Having time and again in the past few days announced measures against Iran and having let himself be dissuaded from going through with them by hopeful sounding messages from Tehran, Carter had to put a stop to this cat-and-mouse game now. What remains to be hoped is that this will not be done at the expense of the safety of the U.S. hostages.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG stresses the following: Now the point has been reached where it is bound to be hard for President Carter to refrain from taking intensified measures against the Islamic Republic of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He is not only under pressure through the election campaign. The law which, while not at all reasonable is still effective indeed, namely, that a superpower must show its teeth if it wishes to be taken seriously by its challenger, gives him a great deal of trouble. It does Carter credit that he nevertheless wishes to retain a sense of perspective and refrains from risky military operations against Iran as well as from cutting off deliveries of foodstuffs and medicines. But from now on a development is threatening which has only little to do with the hostage affair anymore--an automatic process.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes: U.S. President Jimmy Carter has so far shown a great deal of understanding for Iran. He made fine differentiations between the people, the leftists and rightist occupiers of the U.S. Embassy, the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr. Carter always tried to see the positive side of every one of the groups, but the Iranians did not show any gratitude. They deliberately ignored the domestic political difficulties of the U.S. President, acting like political greenhorns. Therefore, Carter cannot tolerate anything more after the recent unworthy game with the hostages. The U.S. primaries show in the meantime what the Americans think. Most of all the President must now realize that it is no longer possible to negotiate with Iran following the practice of the current policy.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN stresses: Ayatollah Khomeyni has spoken powerful words and his Tehran governor, President Bani-Sadr, again cannot do anything but obey. Whenever the fate of the U.S. hostages in the occupied embassy is involved, the limits of the elected leadership of the country become clear over and over again.

Tehran's promise that it will be up the parliament, which will assemble in the near future, to decide on the fate of the Americans, is becoming less and less credible. Who will guarantee that the old religious leader will not again wipe out the decision of parliament with one powerful word?

MANNHEIMER MORGEN makes the following consideration: In mid-December at the latest, after the unsuccessful Waldheim mission in Tehran, Carter should have embarked on a tougher policy vis-a-vis Khomeyni. If Carter continues to be unable to find a way to quickly bring Khomeyni to his knees, he can only expect that the United States will also fail to master crises in other fields as well. However, it was the duty of the West Europeans to point out the wrong priorities set by Washington and to have offered their help at a much earlier time.

Further Review

DW091048 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 9 Apr 80 DW

[Press Review on U.S.-Iranian Conflict]

[Excerpts] BERLINER MORGENPOST writes: The golden bridges President Carter built for the Tehran rulers have collapsed. Five months of patience, of a sense of proportions and self-denial have been in vain. Hopes have turned out to be vain. The bad old man Khomeyni is stronger than state President Bani-Sadr. The admissions of guilt uttered by Carter have paid off as little as the belief that the nonexistent Iranian Parliament could end the hostage drama. Now the United States has had to impose far-reaching sanctions against Tehran. Nobody can expect this to bring about a quick change in the Iranian-American conflict. There are steps that do not get you anywhere because they have been taken too late and too hesitantly.

GENERAL-ANZEIGER of Bonn maintains: Carter's punitive measures against Iran have not touched off enthusiasm anywhere. To starve out a fanatic people is a cure that does not promise quick success. Many say that Carter ought to face the music that he himself has written. There might have been something to that if the timing for such popular advice had not been the worst possible. Neither does it help very much to recall once more that German and American interests are not identical. A clear refusal by the West Europeans to assist the Americans in their struggle for the hostages would make a deep impression on the other side of the Atlantic, coming close to turning the NATO pact into a slip of paper. An answer to Carter must be considered--but not for too long.

HESSISCH-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel notes: Carter holds a two-edged sword. First, the trade embargo will be effective only if it is fully supported by America's allies. Second, whether it would really help the hostages is uncertain. At any rate, Khomeyni will use the pressure to confirm and mobilize his regime. Despite all understanding for the motives, Carter's policy will therefore meet with reservation in Europe. Not merely dependence on oil, but also doubts as to the success of global confrontation will probably move the governments of the European Community to be careful. The Americans can count on solidarity wherever no torpedoing of their sanctions is be involved. But they should not expect all their allies to apply the same methods against Tehran.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER discusses the Moscow reaction: Nobody can be surprised anymore that in this situation the Soviets will not let any chance pass to find some fault with the United States.

Yet the statement with which TASS, the mouthpiece of the Moscow leadership, reacts to Carter's announcement of sanctions against Iran clearly exceeds the limits of what is customary. The paper then continues: Nobody will expect the Kremlin to muster understanding for Jimmy Carter. Still, this attack shows how little Moscow is interested at this time in avoiding at least those provocations which are superfluous because they do not even serve its own interests.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG spans a bridge between Iran and the Near East: Ever since the hostages were taken in Tehran Carter has been forced into impotence quite often. The Iranian crisis is now beginning to intensify dangerously. But perhaps the time bomb ticking here is the sharpest weapon in the hands of the President. It could help him convince As-Sadat and Begin that the Western world just cannot afford another Near East crisis in addition to the Middle East crisis.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST voices the following conviction: It is the consequence of the drastic aggravation of the U.S.-Iranian crisis that President Carter can only half-heartedly play his role as mediator between Egypt and Israel. On the other hand, following the brutal act of terror against the Misgav Kibbutz, the Begin government's inclination to make the necessary concessions on the question concerning Palestinian autonomy will probably be less than ever. Meanwhile, the two events of Easter Monday ultimately just make it clear how urgent it is particularly now to continue the Middle East policy consistently.

DIE WELT COMMENTATOR: ALLIES MUST BACK U.S. SANCTIONS

DW091120 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Apr 80 p 6 DW

[W. Hertz-Eichenrode article: "Smudging the Persian Glass"]

[Text] You can charge President Carter with many things but not with this: that he has attached the prestige of the United States to the weapon of sanctions against Iran hastily and rashly. On the contrary, Carter even put up with the fact that U.S. prestige suffered harm because he went along with Khomeyni's humilating cat-and-mouse game for 156 days after the taking of the hostages in the Tehran embassy, time and again yielded to vague rays of hope, until even the cautious NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG wrote of a performance by the theater of the absurd.

It is not up to us to chide Carter for a measure of patience which probably no other U.S. president before him could have mustered. Yet information from Washington to the effect that the allies had advised the President against an intensification of the sanctions even after Khomeyni's cynical utterance that there is "no longer any room for an honorable solution," sounds strange. Reportedly it was one of their arguments that Iran might ask the Soviet Union for help. Such an attitude by the allies would be strange for two reasons:

1. The warning that the Soviet Union might put in an appearance says in effect that the Atlantic leadership power must tolerate the impairment of the lives of U.S. citizens and a continuous humilation of their government above all because the West must not under any circumstances risk a direct intervention by Moscow in the Iran crisis. Have we reached that point already?

2. In any event, Carter chose a catalog of measures whose political purpose is public demonstration, because in objective terms the state of affairs which is just being affirmed was already in existence.

Nevertheless, President Carter has crossed the Rubicon between passive tolerance and active liberation of the hostages. If only for the election campaign at home, he can no longer depart from this course before he has reached his objective. Secretary of Defense Brown leaves the option of military measures open. What he probably means by that is a naval blockade, and this is probably what is meant when Washington hints that the United States might be forced to take steps of great risks in the event the allies do not join in the economic sanctions with the necessary emphasis. This means that this time the allies will not get away with verbal solidarity, as expressed in the letter-writing action for the release of the hostages, welcome though it must be.

To the Europeans and to Japan the situation presents itself this way: Since in Washington, too, hardly anybody assumes that the United States could accomplish the release of the hostages solely through economic pressure without the support of the allies, the United States would have to resort to military means--for instance the naval blockade--all the earlier the more half-heartedly the allies go along with the economic sanctions. Thus, the threshold of the risk of a Soviet intervention in the Iranian crisis would be crossed earlier, and the situation against which the Europeans warn President Carter from the viewpoint of their own interest would ensue all the earlier.

It goes without saying that Moscow has made preparations for such an event. The intelligence services report military installations on Afghan territory on the border with Iran. A propaganda wave against the "armed fist of Washington" at the entrance to the Persian Gulf is in full swing. The deployment of U.S. warships is being represented as a real threat to Iran. Chancellor Schmidt is cited as king's evidence for a legitimate right of the Soviet Union to buy oil in the Middle East. In this way parallel interests are suggested to the Europeans.

Not for one moment can the Europeans and Japan forget that this political war of entrenchment is intended for the very region which constitutes their lifeline. For this very reason they must not again succumb to the temptation to hesitate, to the transparent game of playing for time, as in the case of Afghanistan. For the Europeans as well as for Carter, the time for equivocation is over.

First: It is not enough to brand the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the taking of hostages as a violation of international law. This violation of law especially must not be tolerated because this barbarism in Tehran constitutes a precedent as to whether the methods of terror introduced by 'Arafat's PLO will prevail as a sort of ersatz war or not. What has happened to the United States in Tehran may happen to any other civilized country anywhere in this world--the FRG already has relevant experience with its embassy in Stockholm.

Second: Especially because President Carter showed nearly boundless patience in the hostage affair the allies cannot leave him all to himself now. Suppose he failed to wrap up the hostage drama in the foreseeable future. Then the United States would be standing there a broken world power incapable of defending the lives of its citizens against a country like Iran. Then the Europeans would have lost their nuclear protective power as well. They would be exposed to any Soviet pressure--if not to worse things--on their own continent, and they would be incapable of insuring their vital interests in the Middle East.

PAPER URGES CAUTION IN IRAN, AFGHAN CRISES

DW081615 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Apr 80 p 3 DW

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "Spring of Discontent"]

[Text] After a winter of discontent the two world crises creep on into a spring which, unfortunately, does not promise to be any brighter; rather even more gloomy.

Iranian Revolution leader Khomeyni is not fighting against an enemy who is of this world, but against the devil personally. So the prospects of attaining an acceptable compromise are not particularly good. The sad farce over the transfer of the hostages from one detention to another is not a good omen in any event. Leaving all the rhetoric aside, the U.S. President stands there emptyhanded and is increasingly subjected to the pressure of public opinion in his country. The Iranian debacle, which already seemed cooled down, thus may well heat up again quickly.

Thereby the two geographically adjacent crises, which had been separated, would again undergo a fusion into a critical mass. Any U.S. action against Iran would be bound to affect Afghanistan.

But for this country, too, no reasonable solution is taking shape. The opposite is more probable at the moment. This spring the Soviets will probably try to cope with the "bandits," as they are calling the anti-Soviet guerrillas. Moscow must prevent from becoming obvious how much the resistance in Afghanistan is a national affair. In their view it was not they but they United States, Pakistan and others who intruded into the Asian mountain country.

The quarrel over Afghanistan, a conflict which the Soviets would like to restrict to the region, has meanwhile burdened the relationship of the two world powers--even before no longer the best--to a point where the pillars of detente implanted in the past 20 years threaten to break. The one considers the other a liar and a fraud. Both believe that the other power has premeditatedly deviated from the course of detente hitherto pursued and changed to a complete reverse course. It has already become less important whether this assessment will stand up to reality. The fact that the politically responsible people on both sides are obviously convinced of it has long gained its own weight: distrust, even fear, of additional crusades of conquest by the Soviets in the West or encirclement nightmares in Moscow, thoughts of prestige, rivalry raised to the status of a holy duty. More and more both sides are in a position to push each other into something.

How this proliferates is shown, for example, by threats against the Federal Government that are to be heard more frequently. Moscow commentators are charging the Federal Government with doing nearly the opposite now after a period in which it had kept somewhat aloof from the "adventurous course of the Carter government toward the return to cold war." This is the usual attempt to separate the Federal Republic, which is decisive for the European course in the conflict, from the United States; presumably no more than this for the time being. As long as the GDR, with the big brother's permission, is allowed to be as friendly toward the Federal Republic as it is at the moment, nothing fundamental has changed at this point. It is only that here, too, this propaganda can soon get out of control and force its inventors into a confrontation which they originally had not wanted at all.

Similarly, this applies to those Western advisers who demand that the Soviets pay a painful price for Afghanistan, but who cannot propose more than needle pricks and an accelerated arms race. From the Western viewpoint it is indeed necessary to make it perfectly clear to the Soviets that they themselves will do their part if East and West wage cold war again. But it seems as though even this, too, is already the discussion of yesterday.

In the next few months it will probably much rather be necessary, since nobody wants the hot clash anyway, to cushion the collision in such a way that the big bang will not occur. [paragraph continues]

But then: two crises interlocking in a fatal way; an election campaign in the United States; an erratic U.S. Government; the transition period in the Soviet Union from Brezhnev to his successors, a period of dangerous insecurity for a system like the Soviet system; the predictable failures in the efforts toward disarmament; intensified armament--quite a lot all at once. It is enough, anyway, for urging at least the responsible politicians (and journalists) to exercise extreme caution. All told these are not bright prospects for the most beautiful period of the year meteorologically. But it is better not to harbor any illusions.

In Bonn one gets the impression that the Federal Government may be prepared to do something, but that quite a bit of time is needed. But with each passing day the chance of convincing Khomeyni with less risky means than military means that he must release the hostages becomes smaller. If the Europeans wish to avoid incalculable risks, then they have every reason to help the U.S. sanctions attain success without delay and effectively through economic and political pressure of their own, political pressure meaning in this case that they should exploit rather than sever diplomatic relations as the United States has understandably done. This ought to apply to the entire EC, but it particularly holds true for the FRG, France, Great Britain and also for Japan.

DEFENSE MINISTRY EXPLAINS INDIAN OCEAN EXERCISES

LD041324 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic will not hold a naval demonstration for the oil-producing countries of the Indian Ocean. This assurance was given by the Federal Defense Ministry today thereby denying reports to the contrary. The ministry confirmed that a German naval formation, consisting of the destroyers Lostjens and Bayern and the auxiliaries Spessart and Coburg would carry out a training exercise in foreign waters, including the Indian Ocean, from 29 April to 8 August, but the purpose of this is to train crews and to make them used to prolonged absences from home ports and also to deepen relations between the Federal Republic and those states to be visited and to expand ties with other navies.

The ministry emphasized that "there is no operative connection between this exercise and the presence of other navies in the Indian Ocean." This is meant to counter speculation connected with this voyage that the German formation will (?join) [word indistinct] American and French warships at present operating off the shores of the oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf, together with Soviet fleet formations.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE, AFGHANISTAN

DW081140 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 DW

[Paul Trunk interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Have you, Mr Genscher, not begun to doubt the correctness of the detente policy pursued up to now as a result of the Soviet Union's assault on Afghanistan?

[Answer] I think nobody in our country can be interested in pursuing a policy of tension. Rather, it can be and must be our goal--and we have had this goal since the establishment of the FRG--to contribute toward a mitigation of tensions. This is particularly true, of course, for people forced against their will to live in two states. But, at the same time, such a policy of mitigating tensions requires that everything be done that is necessary to insure a balance of forces.

In the long run a predominance by one side means susceptibility to influence on the part of the other and, ultimately, submission. For this reason it has been inalienable to the policy of the Federal Government to base its efforts for detente and conciliation of interests [ausgleich] in Europe on a policy of balance to which we contribute a considerable share through our defense efforts in the Western alliance.

[Question] The governments of the West, naturally, have always stressed that balance constitutes the precondition for detente policy. Yet, at the same time, they have allowed a power shift to the advantage of the Soviet Union to occur. Is it not this policy which has led to Afghanistan?

[Answer] What we observe is that the Soviet Union is using its political and, above all, its military potentials wherever it considers the risk negligible. In doing so it has made use of the options resulting from the decolonization phase in the Third World. In that phase it supported the liberation movements in many cases, especially through arms deliveries, thereby creating a good political position for itself.

We are now in a phase in which the decolonization process is nearing its end, and it turns out that the Western concept of cooperation with the states of the Third World in partnership and on an equal basis alone has a future. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has always linked its support for states of the Third World with the expectation,not to say the demand, that these states submit to the will of the Soviet Union, meaning that they join the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. This is quite understandable, too, if we keep in mind that it is the central goal of the nonalined movement, that is, of those in this movement who pursue true nonalinement, not only to preserve but also to enhance their independence and sovereignty.

However, after a long time of colonial rule it becomes plain that the Soviet policy of setting up spheres of influence in the Third World, the Soviet policy of expansion, is fundamentally at odds with these goals of the Third World states, whereas the Western policy of strengthening independence and sovereignty through cooperation in partnership does have a future. Hence, contributing toward the stability of the Third World states through economic and social development, thereby also contributing toward political stability, is a highly essential component of the West's concept of safeguarding peace in the world.

[Question] But is the whole thing not a question of power anyway? After all, it has turned out that the Soviet Union immediately fills any power policy vacuum which the West leaves anywhere in the world.

[Answer] Or which emerges from various causes as well. This is why our concept of strengthening the stability of the states of the Third World is a very important instrument for making a worldwide contribution toward safeguarding peace. This means that the great moral task of assistance to the developing countries is at the same time peace policy, because stability in the Third World means safeguarding peace in those regions of the Third World as well. So, viewed from this angle, our policy is a policy of safeguarding peace on a worldwide basis.

Perhaps it is necessary to add that in this phase it is decisive for us to face the challenges of this area with a policy of firmness, clarity of purpose and, as I keep saying, predictability, as well as prudence. This includes our contributing to the Western defense alliance for the purpose of insuring the balance and our making a considerable contribution toward strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Third World states, and that, third, we consistently and very energetically pursue our disarmament proposals which we have repeatedly advanced to the Soviet Union.

When we say we want balance, this means that we want balance on as low a level of armaments as possible. For this reason we call on the Soviet Union time and again, and I do so here and now, to take the specific disarmament proposals of the West seriously and to talk about them. We must not allow the Soviet Union to force another arms race on the world. What we want is not another arms race but negotiations on disarmament in order to insure the balance on as low a level as possible.

[Question] It is a fact, however, that the Soviet Union today has an overwhelming nuclear preponderance in Europe. What will happen if Moscow is not prepared to renounce that preponderance?

[Answer] NATO's decision to close the arms gap is the answer to the Soviet lead in the medium-range field. But our will to have disarmament is illustrated by the fact that the decision to close the arms gap was passed along with a negotiating offer. It is our wish that the 3 years ahead of us until the first stationing of an American medium-range missile in Western Europe be exploited to get negotiations on medium-range weapons going and, it is to be hoped, to bring them to a conclusion. We are determined to do that.

I believe, however, that in order to reestablish confidence in the world it is most important to give security to the Third World states so that other states will not infringe upon their independence. For this purpose it is important that the Soviet Union be prepared to talk to all interested states about the suggestion of the European Community foreign ministers on an independent and nonalined Afghanistan.

We do not want to make Afghanistan a Western base. We do not seek to derive any advantage from a withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We just want this small nation to be able to carry out its right to self-determination, in other words, to organize its state as it wants. We want Afghanistan to be nonalined, we want it to be politically independent so that its sovereignty will not be curtailed and so that nobody will interfere in its internal affairs.

This ought to be guaranteed by all states in question, and I see with great satisfaction that more and more countries of the Third World are granting Afghanistan nonalined status. That is also the way to implement the decision of the United Nations in which it urges the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. It is now up to the Soviet Union to react positively to this constructive proposal, which is part of Western peace policy and part of the peace policy of the states of the Third World.

[Question] So far the Red Army has never withdrawn from a country it has occupied. Could Afghanistan initiate a change?

[Answer] It is most important that the West make it clear to the Soviet Union through the aforementioned firmness, predictability and considered stand that we do not accept the occupation of Afghanistan any more than do the Third World states for whom the occupation of Afghanistan has become a problem of principle with regard to their relations with the Soviet Union. I would like to say again that a basic contradiction exists here between the aims of the Third World states and the Soviet Union.

I think it is our task to make it clear to the Soviet Union that we want cooperation in the interest of safeguarding peace in the world. The Third World states want the same. I am convinced that a policy aimed at respect for the independence of all states would also serve the interests of the Soviet Union, in its very own interest and in the interest of the people in the Soviet Union themselves.

It is now a matter of making the Soviet Union understand through the firmness and clearness of our policy and cooperation with the Third World states, that long-term interests are of common concern to mankind in a world growing closer and closer together--a common concern in the interest of safeguarding peace.

I believe that our generation which experienced the horrors of World War II has the almost historic task of sparing our children and grandchildren a repeat of the horrible events. Therefore, we consider peace policy our generation's historic mission independent of the country and of the political prerequisites of our policy.

We also want to convince others of this and it is so important for peace policy that our country, the Federal Republic of Germany, be firmly linked to the European Community, a community of states which want to form the future together and not in opposition to each other. We pursue our balanced policy on the basis of a firm alliance with the United States, on the basis of similar interests and similar values.

MINISTER APEL REVIEWS TRIP TO PACIFIC REGION

DW081303 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1210 GMT 5 Apr 80 DW

[Klaus-Juergen Haller interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Would you say that a trip of, say, some 50,000 kilometers changes the assessment of some problems that we in Europe consider important or which give us a headache perhaps every day?

[Answer] Very much so. We in Europe, for example, run the great risk in the next several months of entering into a new, political contemplation of our navel which all of us surely take very seriously but which, in the world perspective, has rather a comical effect. What I mean is the quarrel over the mutton market order and, linked with it, other quarrels over fishing rights. The quarrel over financing the Common Market is important, but seen from afar, it also looks strange when you consider how attentively the countries of this region are watching Europe and expecting political actions from Europe. If we banish the New Zealanders from the European agricultural market--and surely there are temptations to this effect since we produce adequate amounts of butter and meat, albeit more expensively--then this country will be plunged into difficulty. But what is even worse, the country will no longer be able to live up to its tasks in the region itself, namely, supporting the multitude of small, independent insular states of the region, including former German colonies, and keeping them in shape. In other words, we may well, through a wrong import policy, open for the communists the entry into a region which has so far been barred to them. Hence we would, as a result of shortsightedness, pay long-term political prices which we then might come to feel very painfully.

[Question] Just for the sake of explaining the story about the mutton a bit: The British have plenty of that and would like to export it to France. The French do not want to but have to go along, yet they demand a market order, a Common Market order, for mutton. What will happen, as experience shows, is an excess production in the European region, whereupon the New Zealanders with their mutton would be standing outside the European door again, as it were, just as they have with their butter. Actually, it is only down here that one can learn that this might also have a security policy aspect, among others, is this really the case? Is this not a bit exaggerated?

[Answer] I believe that in this region much more than at home you come to realize that security policy is more than just defense, more than just the continuation of detente policy on the basis of military balance, that security means the security of the sales markets, security of the raw materials, security for one's own people to develop further.

Consequently, this European market with a population of far more than 200 million is naturally an important factor. In this region the people are perfectly aware that their own future also depends on the United States. But they are just as aware that it largely depends on Europe's unity, Europe's sales markets. This is what we must understand. In Germany every fourth job depends on exports. Essentially our energy supply is attributable to the Gulf region. This makes it evident how vulnerable we are, what worldwide responsibility we bear, whether we like it or not.

[Question] Reverting to the other point once more: Have you tried to visualize, for instance, how Mr Ertl will react in the Bonn Cabinet when you demand mutton from New Zealand in Europe under aspects of security policy?

[Answer] Well, I believe that Josef Ertl and I are agreed upon this point. To begin with, we have no national interest involved here. What is much more important, however, is the fact that the wrong course on agricultural policy could be continued. Then nine industrial nations would continue increasingly to spend all that nice money in Brussels on agricultural policy and have no funds left for the development of alternative energy sources or new technologies, for example, meaning for our industrial future. All heads of government have said that there will be no more money for the Common Market than the Common Market has right now. If the agricultural policy continues as it is now it will be necessary to either earmark more funds in 1981 or make drastic cuts. For this reason alone, a certain correction must be made with regard to internal European considerations. In other words, this means discontinuation of the policy pursued up to now and the practice of a policy which will help the countries of Asia which depend on European sales markets for their products.

[Question] You have repeated several times, with good reason, that the Bundeswehr will act only within NATO territory. A similar situation applies to the comparatively small voluntary armies of New Zealand, Japan and Australia. But does that not also mean simultaneously expecting a presence from the United States, a military presence, the geographic dimensions of which become terrifyingly clear on a tour like yours which covers many thousands of kilometers?

[Answer] Most of all we must become accustomed to understanding that security policy in this decade and in the next decades means economic support to countries which want to strike out on their own, to gain self-determination, if I can put it that way. Everything else is a dangerous policy--as demonstrated by the example of Iran, by the way--which can be successful only within limits. We all agree on that problem. We, all the wealthy countries of the West, are involved here. The FRG will make its contribution.

Moreover, this will naturally not work without a military presence. We must take care of our regional tasks in this matter; we--that is NATO, Australia, New Zealand and Japan in their respective regions. In addition, the superpower United States must indeed play a special role. If this is too much for the superpower United States, it ought to be discussed in the NATO alliance, for example. We are gladly prepared to do that. Demands must be put on the table, for example: We can no longer do some things in the NATO area, such as with regard to the navy. You will have to talk that over.

This must be discussed and a decision must be made with one main condition--that additional actions which must be taken, must be done by all NATO partners. There is no special responsibility on the part of the FRG, and the whole matter must be financially possible. It does not make sense to set up short-winded plans which will cease to exist in a few months. In past months we have often heard plans in some fields that have been too grandiose and which have been followed up with too little action. I consider this an incorrect policy.

[Question] Did you find a feeling of direct threat, be it in Japan, Australia or New Zealand, with regard to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] It is hard to know what is going on in the heads of one's discussion partners. But we can probably say and be agreed that no great strategic planning exists in Moscow along the lines of: How do we conquer and rule the world? The Soviets will grab the chance when it is offered to them, when they believe that the risks are small; in other words, when there is a political vacuum for which the West is partially responsible. It is therefore important to fill political and economic vacuums, mostly with economic aid, to demonstrate to the Soviets that we are present. I think that we will then be able to handle the problems. If we are frightened, however--I have not found that fear anywhere--we will be unable to master the future.

[Question] Does that not mean temporarily freezing the arms control and arms limitation problems?

[Answer] Regional differences must be taken into consideration here also. There are regions in the world where there is a military imbalance, where there is hardly a basis for arms control and arms limitation on the basis of equality. The situation in Europe is completely different. Our arms control and arms limitation offers remain valid as before. The Soviet Union can discuss with us every day arms control and arms limitation with regard to Eurostrategic arms and nuclear medium-range arms in Europe, and it can achieve results if it wants.

This arms control and arms limitation policy for Europe has been fully accepted by my discussion partners, because naturally we live in a most endangered region. Peace must have top priority for us. Any war would destroy the European civilization. My discussion partners agree completely.

BRIEFS

TEPPER SENTENCED FOR SPYING--Duesseldorf--The Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court today sentenced Peter Johann Tepper (43), a former senior government secretary in Cologne, to 4 1/2 years of imprisonment for serving as an intelligence agent for the East Berlin Ministry for State Security. The court regarded it as fact that, at the time of his arrest in December 1978, Tepper had been spying for the GDR secret service for almost 15 years "in a particularly serious case" and had passed on a series of documents from Bundeswehr offices to the East, as a result of which important public interests of the Federal Republic were jeopardized. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1303 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD]

LATE REPORT: CABINET EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR U.S.

LD091350 Hamburg DPA in German 1305 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn: In the view of the Federal Government, developments in the international situation give cause for "great concern." According to Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald, following a meeting of the Federal Cabinet today on the latest U.S.-(?Iranian) development, the Federal Government again underlined its view that the Washington administration with its responsible attitude has tried from the very first day of the hostage affair in Tehran to avoid the situation which has now come about.

The Federal Government, stressed Gruenewald, had at no time left any doubt that it would act as "friend and (?partner)" of the United States. In this context, it will discuss the present situation with the EEC members and other friendly countries. It is important "to make a contribution together with our partners towards overcoming the crisis." The Federal Government will (?continue) its efforts in the interests of the U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran.

GISCARD CONDEMNS PALESTINIAN ATTACK ON ISRAELI KIBBUTZ

LD081320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The president of the republic condemns the Palestinian raid on the kibbutz in Israel, which as you know claimed victims yesterday morning. President Giscard d'Estaing shares the emotion created by this terrorist action, which he regards as particularly odious. This was stated by Elysee spokesman (Jean-Marie) Poirier, who was answering questions on France's reaction to the attack yesterday on this kibbutz. Poirier added that the head of state firmly condemns actions of this sort and expresses his deep sympathy with relatives of the victims.

CAR'S DACKO ASSURED OF SUPPORT IN PARIS

LD081415 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[J.-C.P. report: "Paris Reaffirms Its 'Exceptional Support' for the New Authorities in Bangui"]

[Text] Central African President Dacko returns to Bangui this Friday, 28 March, after a 3-day "official working visit" to Paris. At the Elysee meeting on Thursday afternoon between the two heads of state and several of their advisers, a joint communique was issued reaffirming the French Government's "exceptional support" for the new Central African authorities and stating that this visit by Bokassa I's successor "symbolized the Central African Republic's new-found freedom and dignity."

The "unprecedented effort" launched by Paris since the beginning of the year, especially in the transport sphere, will be extended to projects considered urgent in the spheres of rural development, telecommunications and health. France, the communique also states, will give support in the relevant international organizations to Central African development projects likely to benefit from international funding, notably the plan for reviving cotton production.

Mr David Dacko, who had been received at the Matignon by Mr Raymond Barre on Thursday morning, paid tribute to the action taken by France and Mr Giscard d'Estaing which made it possible to restore a "humane and liberal republic" in Central Africa and to start the process of "rebuilding democratic institutions."

Mr Dacko's visit, which took place 6 months after the overthrow of the Central African Empire by French soldiers and 5 months after the "diamonds affair," bore the stamp of discretion. The Central African president cautiously avoided meeting the press. The emphasis has been constantly placed on the problems of rebuilding a country ruined by "a regime which had become brutal and contemptuous," to cite Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Aside from his contacts with French officials and business circles, President Dacko did not attend any public function. This was probably why his visit was described as an "official working visit" and not a state visit.

Even if they were not mentioned in the speeches and the final communique, security questions must have been raised since the French contingent stationed in Central Africa is helping to guarantee the regime's security. The aim of completing the "rebuilding of democratic institutions" which figures in the final communique suggests that the French and Central Africans are aware that the exclusion of some Central African leaders, the detention of Mr Ange Patasse and a small group of his supporters and the recent formation of a single party do not necessarily help boost the prestige of a regime which claims to have put an end to authoritarianism and to the cruelties of the former emperor, to whom Mr Dacko was adviser from 1976 through 1978.

GEORGES MARCHAIS REJECTS 'EUROLEFT' CONCEPT

LD081027 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Mar 80 pp 5-6 LD

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at PCF rally in Paris on 27 March: "Georges Marchais' Speech"]

[Excerpt] We want to progress toward a society which the workers and the country need--toward a democratic, self-managing socialism--a French brand of socialism. How can we bring about this change? What can be done?

We Do Not Want Any "Euroleft"

The Socialist Party [PS] has recently put forward an answer to this. Some newspapers close to the PS have given this answer a name: the "Euroleft". A "Euroleft" which would replace Eurocommunism which, they claim, is moribund.

Let us make ourselves quite clear because the future of the struggle waged by the workers and people of our country is at stake: We French Communists want absolutely nothing to do with this so-called "Euroleft."

You just have to recall the positions adopted by the "inventors" of this "Euroleft" to understand why. The supporters of the so-called "Euroleft" are for austerity. They accept that the redeployment of multinational corporations should be carried out at the expense of the manual and intellectual workers and of peasants with small and medium-sized holdings.

The advocates of the so-called "Euroleft" support the dismantling of our industry and our agricutulture. At the Brussels Commission the social democrats, together with the conservative right, are behind the Davignon plans to liquidate the iron and steel industry, the textile industry, shipyards, the automobile industry and many others. At present they are calling into question what we have gained under the Common Agricultural Policy.

The advocates of the so-called "Euroleft" are strongly in favor of expanding the EEC to Greece, Portugal, and Spain. They are calling for the supranationality which would totally destroy our national independence.

The advocates of the so-called "Euroleft" talk about human rights. However only a few days ago they sided with those in the European Parliament who prevented an examination of the file on human rights violations in the nine EC countries.

The advocates of the so-called "Euroleft" are also supporters of "Euromissiles" and hence of an escalation in the arms race. They advocate a common European defense system and at the same time the strengthening of NATO. In these conditions their so-called "independent Europe" will never be anything but a U.S. satellite.

The advocates of the so-called "Euroleft" claim that the workers should abandon the attempt to solve their problems in the national context and should refer the matter to the European plane. This means that to obtain the changes they want the French workers would have to wait until the Bonn Social Democrats were willing and until Washington gave its blessing.

Furthermore, the advocates of the so-called "Euroleft" are actually advocating the international status quo. In their view peaceful coexistence should be accompanied by preventing peoples from choosing their social system. They even go further than that: According to them we should withdraw solidarity for all struggling peoples, including those who are victims of imperialism's interference. This would leave imperialism free to export counterrevolution at will.

It is clear that replacing Eurocommunism by this so-called "Euroleft" would amount to abandoning the struggle for real political change and pushing the workers' and democratic movement into the quagmire of social democratic collaboration with the bourgeoisie. That is why we firmly reject this blind alley.

The PCF remains resolutely attached to Eurocommunism--in other words, to the struggle against capital for social, economic and political changes capable of finding a positive solution to the crisis, to the struggle for progress toward a democratic socialism by democratic means.

We Are Still Attached to Eurocommunism

We welcomed the agreement which has emerged in this connection between the analyses and policies defined by a number of communist parties including ours. We are pleased to see that this number is still growing throughout the world. We are more favourable than ever to cooperation with these parties and with all communist parties. We are also still prepared to take action with all forces who want to struggle for progress, cooperation, disarmament, friendship among peoples and peace.

However, Eurocommunism has never meant adopting a single model for socialism. Moreover, it has never implied abandoning the right--I would even say the duty--of every working class and every people to choose their own path toward socialism and to define the rate of progress and the means of achieving it. It has never implied that our people should place their fate in the hands of a supranational Areopagus dominated by West Germany and under U.S. protection. On the contrary, being faithful to Eurocommunism--and we are--also means working as we do to preserve and create the right conditions for democratic change in France.

It is because this is our aim that we are just as resolutely attached to the union of people's forces--to the leftwing union in the struggle for such change. That is the right way, the only way of steering our country out of the crisis, of imposing a new policy, a new government in which the Communists would finally have the position they deserve and which we demand.

TERRORIST GROUP CLAIMS THEFT OF INTELLIGENCE DATA

OW081115 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Paris, April 8 (AFP)--The terrorist group "Action Directe" today claimed it had stolen French military and intelligence data in a raid on data processing offices in Toulouse. In a phone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE it claimed responsibility for last weekend's sabotage and data snatch at the Toulouse premises of Philips Informatique. It further said: "What we discovered will be publicly divulged in the next few days."

Action Directe said the attack on the computer bureau was in retaliation for a police swoop on March 28 when 19 presumed members of the organisation were held for questioning. Later 15 were charged for attacks using explosives, attempted murder and other activities. On that occasion four Italians were also charged in France for similar offenses. They included a man sought for the killing of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

In its phone call to AFP today, Action Directe additionally claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on March 30 against a police station in Toulouse. It asserted that the Toulouse attacks showed the police that its members were still able to engage in actions in spite of the detentions on March 28. It concluded with a threat of more attacks to come.

DENMARK

U.S. SEEN AS PRESSING FOR BOOST IN DEFENSE EFFORT

LD081509 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "U.S. Presses: Denmark Ought To Increase Defense"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has exhorted the Danish Government to increase its defense budget and has linked his demand to U.S. preparedness to create contingency stockpiles of military equipment in Denmark, American spokesmen have told SVENSKA DAG - BLADET.

In a confidential letter, Brown has demanded that Denmark fulfill the NATO commitment to increase its defense budget by 3 percent per year.

Highly placed sources in the Defense Department in Washington told SVENSKA DAGBLADET on Thursday that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction about Denmark "dragging its feet" in defense matters. The letter from Brown was an attempt to exert pressure on the Danish Government.

Agreement With Norway

In his letter Brown linked the 3 percent demand with the United States' political preparedness to create contingency stockpiles of military equipment in Denmark, it was said. Such contingency stockpiling is considered a prerequisite for NATO reinforcements to be able to relieve Denmark in time of a crisis situation.

"It is correct that there has been confidential correspondence about defense spending," Jorgen Wahl of the Danish Defense Ministry said. "But it is somewhat pointed to say that there is a direct connection with negotiations for contingency stockpiling."

SVENSKA DAGBLADET's informants in Washington also said that there is "broad general agreement" between the Americans and Norwegians on contingency stockpiling in Norway for the U.S. Marine Corps.

Under Secretary of State in the Norwegian Defense Ministry Hans Jorgen Holst begins talks in Washington on Friday on the question of contingency stockpiling, among other things. Formally, however, these are not seen as negotiations.

According to some unconfirmed reports, negotiations could start as early as April. However, in Washington, Defense Department spokesmen will only say that the matter is progressing, but not dramatically.

America is well aware of the pressures that Norway is being subjected to by the Soviet press, it is stated. The Americans therefore want to show the greatest possible consideration for Norwegian wishes and not force any decisions.

DEFENSE OFFICIALS CONCERNED ABOUT AIR FORCE MANNING PROBLEMS

LD041403 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Mar 80 Part I p 2 LD

[RITZAUS bureau report: "The Most Able Leave the Air Force"]

[Text] Servicemen in the defense forces must be given better pay and conditions. Otherwise, Jutland's air force divisions will perhaps be grounded as they were last year, JYDSKE TIDENDE wrote on Sunday.

The air force has difficulty in retaining its technicians and, in recent months, the exodus to the private sector has grown.

Worst hit is Skrydstrup Airbase where the staff fears the arrival of the new F-16's.

"So sophisticated a plane, each costing 40 million kroner, needs highly trained technical staff and, in the present situation, I am afraid that we do not have the capacity to cope with it," Private Karl Lindahl said.

The airbase has a staff of only 10 men who can be employed on a long-term basis during the year; this just does not meet the base's needs. Karl Lindahl emphasizes that joint responsibility for the F-16 project cannot and will not be taken--certainly not before the air force is given a promise by the politicians that pay and conditions will be improved in step with technological developments.

Air Force Chief Niels Holst Sorensen is in broad agreement with the servicemen's representatives and he points out how absurd it is for the defense forces to function as an educational institution after which the most able disappear to civilian jobs.

Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has announced that he wants to review conditions at Skrydstrup Airbase.

FINLAND

USSR-FINLAND SOCIETY DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 APR

LD071150 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A USSR-Finland Society delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Presidium P.Y. Strautmanis arrived today on a 1-week visit to Finland. President Urho Kekkonen will receive the delegation. The delegation will also meet with Labor Minister Arvo Aalto and the leadership of the Finland-USSR Society. The Soviet delegation now visiting Finland will attend the main national celebration of the anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in Helsinki tomorrow. Yesterday was the 32d anniversary of the signing of the Finnish-Soviet treaty.

SWEDEN

SED DELEGATE GREETS WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU090733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 80 p 1 AU

["SED Greetings to the Workers Communist Party"]

[Text] Stockholm (ADN report)--The party congress of the Workers Communist Party of Sweden continued its deliberations on Sunday [6 April]. On Saturday Ernst Timm, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership, had conveyed militant greetings of the SED Central Committee. Before the delegates at Stockholm's "Folkets Hus" he underscored the firm solidarity of the GDR's communists with the struggle of the Workers Communist Party for the social and national interests of the Swedish working people. He pointed out that what the GDR needs first and foremost is peace and security for the further fashioning of its developed socialist society.

IRA LEADER DISCUSSES ATTACKS IN FRG, 'HIT LIST' TARGETS

DW081635 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Apr 80 pp 145-151 DW

[Interview by unidentified reporter with "Patrick," member of the IRA Supreme Command, the "first authorized interview" with a member of the new leadership staff of the IRA--date, place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: The new year has begun with a series of IRA assaults on members of the British Army in the Federal Republic. Is the IRA now waging its war in Germany as well?

Patrick: The attacks in Germany began as early as in 1978. They merely represent a change in strategy, but not in our policy. This policy is to combat the British Army wherever we find it.

SPIEGEL: Why in the Federal Republic, of all places?

Patrick: There certainly is a special reason for this--nearly all of the soldiers assigned to Northern Ireland who are oppressing our people have been stationed in Germany with the British Rhine Army. Under a rotational system they are stationed in Ulster for a certain period and then return to Germany.

But, above all, they are being purposely being trained there for their dirty work in the streets of our cities and villages. This has gone so far that, in the British garrison of Munster in Germany, several street blocks of Belfast have been simulated in their actual dimensions; here the "Brits" are trained in street fighting and even for quelling demonstrations of Republicans.

SPIEGEL: Do you have proof of that?

Patrick: Naturally--the best you can imagine. In the semiofficial book "The British Army in Ulster," Volume 3, you will even find pictures which demonstrate this shameful violation of German hospitality.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that you will set off bombs in Germany in the future?

Patrick: Sure.

SPIEGEL: Do you have German helpers? Allegedly remnants of the RAF [Red Army Faction] are supporting your commandos.

Patrick: If you mean to imply that we are receiving material or physical aid from RAF or similar organizations, then the answer is a categorical no. We are a liberation army which is solely supported by the oppressed people of Ireland. On principle we have nothing in common with such movements which pursue goals different from ours. But we are allied with such groups which want to liberate their own people from foreign rule by another nation just as we do.

SPIEGEL: With the Basque ETA [Fatherland and Liberty], for example?

Patrick: Yes, and with several others.

SPIEGEL: What will happen if the Germans arrest one or several of your people? Will you then make German installations the targets of your assaults as well?

Patrick: Under no circumstances. None of our assaults is aimed at the Germans. We are aware that the sympathies of the Germans are with the Irish liberation struggle. [paragraph continues]

But we hope at the same time that our attacks on the British will make your compatriots see through the shabbiness of the British propaganda: It is a foolish joke for Margaret Thatcher to complain about the presence of Russian tanks in Afghanistan while British armor is clamoring through the streets of Belfast and Derry day and night, our fellow citizens being abruptly awakened at 0500 in the morning and staring into the muzzles of British submachine guns, when the occupiers in their colony torment my compatriots.

SPIEGEL: Are your raids in Germany not rather an indication of weakness? Do you no longer have the nerve to hit in the lion's den--in England?

Patrick: Weakness? You must be joking. On a single day in August last year we killed 18 British soldiers in Warrenpoint; we executed Lord Mountbatten....

SPIEGEL: ...and killed innocent civilians in the process.

Patrick: Our campaign has become much more efficient--we can detonate landmines by radio over a distance of several kilometers. Our snipers no longer waste ammunition--one shot is enough, and a Britisher is dead.

SPIEGEL: What now? Do you no longer have the nerve to attack in England proper?

Patrick: Yes, though we did make mistakes in the past. We told the Britons beforehand what we would be doing; we warned them. Now they are provoking us in order to force us to indicate what we plan to do. We also said earlier that we would win our struggle in a year or 2....

SPIEGEL: And you no longer say that?

Patrick: No, we do not say any more that the fight will be over soon, but we will win it. I teach my children even now to hate the British. Even if we have to fight for generations we will free Ireland from foreign rule.

SPIEGEL: Last spring Airey Neave, Margaret Thatcher's expert on Ireland, was murdered in the House of Commons, but not by you....

Patrick: No, that was the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA).

SPIEGEL: Do you cooperate with INLA since you pursue the same goal?

Patrick: No, but we know their people and coordinate to some extent. INLA split from the Marxist IRA wing, the "Official," which has not fought against the British since 1971. In the first year after 1971 the same people who are in the INLA today fought against us. We have not yet forgotten it. Some time will have to pass before these wounds are healed. It is possible that we will merge later on.

SPIEGEL: How great are the losses suffered by the IRA so far?

Patrick: Since the beginning of the present 1970 campaign about 180 of our volunteers have died. But we mourn for all the dead in this fight, considering them a loss.

SPIEGEL: The British soldiers too?

Patrick: Later, when the struggle is over, we may mourn for them also.

SPIEGEL: Since the "execution" of Lord Mountbatten, as you call it, the question has arisen as to whether you will kill prominent Britons in the future.

Patrick: Every politician or prominent person who publicly approves of the suppression of Ireland and opposes its reunification must reckon with death.

SPIEGEL: Who, for example?

Patrick: Peter Jay, the son-in-law of James Callaghan, who was ambassador to Washington until a year ago. In Washington he organized the propaganda campaign of the British against the IRA and he has, like his father-in-law, a weekend house in Ireland, in the County of Cork. He was there when we executed Mountbatten, but he disappeared like lightning and has not returned since. We wait for him.

SPIEGEL: Who else?

Patrick: Since 29 March in particular the former Labor chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey. He had abstained from saying a word against Ireland, but a week ago he objected to reunification in Dublin. He will pay for that.

SPIEGEL: For how long will you have enough of an influx to continue your war at the present level?

Patrick: We cannot even accept all the many people coming to us. The high level of our military actions alone is evidence of the fact that we find considerable support among the people. Otherwise, it would not have been possible to continue the fight for more than 10 years against such a powerful enemy.

We are not a small group of individual fighters. Some 1,500 of our people are at present in prisons. More than 2,000 have been put into detention camps; many of them have been tortured, as has been confirmed by the Strasbourg court for human rights.

It is obvious that I cannot tell you how strong we really are. Only this much: A document of the British intelligence service that fell into our hands last year estimates that our strength in Belfast alone is 900 men. Go ahead and believe it because we will demonstrate it: Our fighting strength is as great as ever, if not greater.

SPIEGEL: How do you justify the death of so many people, the suffering you have caused?

Patrick: Many more people have died here, have been tortured here and exploited--for centuries and long before we fired our first shot. Our people suffer from the foreign British rule. For many people the IRA is the last hope since the peaceful resistance of the civil rights movement was brutally crushed in the late sixties. There will be just one result: The British must go and the Irish people must be permitted to determine their future themselves, alone and in freedom.

KLIRIDHIS REJECTS PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR UNITY

NC090657 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 9 Apr 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The opposition Rally Party of Mr Kliridhis has turned down the call of President Kiprianou to join hands in meeting the delicate situation facing the country.

President Kiprianou made the appeal in his Easter Day message to the people when he called for submerging of all personal and party pursuit for the sake of physical and national survival. In a strongly worded statement attacking the government policies, both in the economic and political fields, the Rally replies:

"Is it possible to have unity with tolerance of errors that lead to catastrophe? Is it possible to have unity without a concrete programme and targets?"

The Rally will not offer its silence or tolerance on the downhill road to catastrophe. The Rally will not turn a blind eye to the precipice where government ineptitude leads and will strive for change and salvation, it says.

The Rally had rejected a similar appeal for a political truce made in a public speech, by the House President Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis.

SPOKESMAN REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR WALDHEIM EFFORTS

NC081804 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The government spokesman stated today that the Greek Cypriot side will continue to assist the UN secretary general in his efforts toward the resumption of the intercommunal talks with the aim of finding a solution to the Cyprus problem. In answer to a relevant question, however, the spokesman said he was not aware of any new instructions having been given to the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus for any further consultations concerning the attempt to resume the talks.

The spokesman also said that it is natural for consultations to be started with the aim of implementing the UN General Assembly resolution, which provides for the appointment of an Assembly committee that will assist the secretary general in his efforts to hold substantive talks and will suggest measures for the implementation of the UN resolutions on a solution. The spokesman added that the Cyprus Government has not abandoned this resolution.

He added: We support both the form and the implementation of this resolution. As for when it will be implemented, however, that depends on the consultations. He also said that the question of appointing a UN General Assembly committee has never been placed in contrast to the secretary general's efforts for the resumption of talks; the one does not rule out but strengthens the other, and the committee is not going to replace the dialog.

The spokesman also said that, as is evident in the government's activities and the contents of the resolution, priority and preference have always been and are still being given to the holding of talks; this is also reflected in the foreign minister's latest statement.

In answer to another relevant question, the government spokesman said that all press reports about a meeting between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen as well as about a British initiative in the Cyprus issue are mere conjectures.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR LISBON MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

NC080915 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 8 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left this morning for Lisbon, where he will attend the 66th session of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe. On the way Mr Rolandhis made a stopover in Athens where he met Greek Foreign Minister Rallis.

In a statement at Athens airport, Mr Rolandhis said that the session of the Council of Europe ministerial committee will not discuss the Cyprus problem as such, but there will be discussion on matters concerning Cyprus because many principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been violated in the case of the Cyprus problem.

Mr Rolandhis added that during private meetings with European foreign ministers he expects to discuss the Cyprus problem particularly in light of the fact that the deadline set by the UN General Assembly for the appointment of a special committee on the question of Cyprus has just expired.

DENKTAS LEAVES ISTABUL FOR LONDON MUSLIM CONFERENCE

TA041830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas left Istanbul for London by air today to participate in a conference on the prophet Muhammad and his lifetime. The conference is being organized by the European Muslim Council. Denktas will deliver the opening speech to the conference, which will meet from 9 to 12 April.

GREEK PAPER: U.S.-TURKISH AGREEMENT REQUIRES POLICY REAPPRAISAL

NC090806 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 9 Apr 80 p 1 NC

[From the "Positions and Views: column]

[Excerpts] A new state of affairs has been created in the eastern Mediterranean because of the signing of the U.S.-Turkish military agreement.

The signing of the agreement took place on the eve of the U.S. elections. Turkey does not undertake any commitments; there is no reference to the Cyprus problem in the agreement. And while all this is happening, President Carter, who is seeking reelections, is trying to win over the Greek-American voters. But how is the American President going to satisfy the injured Greek sentiment? Could it be that after his reelection he will--for a second time--attempt to deceive the Greek-Americans, Greece and Cyprus?

Turkey has succeeded in lifting the embargo without committing itself to a Cyprus solution. It has now guaranteed for itself massive unconditional military and economic aid without undertaking any obligations. What will be the result? Will Turkey not be encouraged in its intransigent stand? Will it not be encouraged to proceed with new adventures in Cyprus and the Aegean in general?

What can we expect from the United States? How could it reasonably persuade Turkey to be conciliatory? Since the United States has offered Turkey everything unconditionally, how can it later assert its authority over the Turks? The embargo was allegedly lifted in order to create favorable prerequisites for the Cyprus problem. [paragraph continues]

However, the results have been the exact opposite. Instead of reappraising its position, the United States has continued to caress Turkey.

What the Cypriot people, as well as all Greeks in general, have to do is to calmly study the situation that has developed. Sufficient time has been granted for the solution of the Cyprus and the Aegean issues. What has happened during this period of time? The facts and conclusions must be studied and, based on this, a new national course should be charted, a course that would fully secure the national interests and satisfy the prestige of the nation. Let us proceed with such a reappraisal without illusions. Now it is imperative that we should be more realistic than ever!

GUNAYDIN: TFSC LEADDRS CRITICIZE TURKISH ECONOMIC MEASURES

NC091054 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Apr 80 p 5 NC

[Special report from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] Nejak Konuk, former prime minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC], has strongly criticized the new foreign trade regime which was announced the other day. Konuk said: "Is this a state or a province [of Turkey]? This should be definitely stated."

Saying that the new foreign trade regime openly served the interests of smugglers, profiteers and government supporters, Konuk maintained that the steps taken were bound to lead local industry into catastrophe and to the squandering of foreign exchange secured by the producers.

Nejat Konuk, the leader of the Democratic People's Party and TFSC's first prime minister, said it was high time to see the flow of goods and services between Turkey and the TFSC in their right perspective. Konuk added: "Changing the rules in the TFSC to suit Ankara each time they have a new government is causing extensive damage. We should not cater to the interests of only a few firms in Cyprus or Turkey.

The leader of the Communal Liberation Party, the main opposition, Alpay Durduran stated that the new economic regime is formulated in a way that does not serve the TFSC economy but protects the market in Turkey. Durduran added: "This regime will completely kill local production; foreign exchange profiteering will increase and partisanship will spread beyond control."

U.S. SENATORS ARRIVE FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

AT081320 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 8 Apr 80 pp 1, 5 AT

[Text] The five U.S. senators--members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee--who arrived last evening in Athens from Ankara will meet with Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, possibly tomorrow. Tomorrow at noon, Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis will give a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in honor of Senators H. Baker, J. Biden, E. Zorinsky, M. Wallop and Thad Cochran which will be attended by ministry officials as well. During their 3-day stay the senators will also meet Minister of Coordination K. Mitsotakis and National Defense Minister E. Averof.

As is obvious, Greek-U.S. relations, relations between Greece and NATO, Greek-Turkish relations, the Cyprus problem, our country's defense situation and the upcoming signing of the agreement in principle between the two countries [Greece and the United States] for economic, technical and educational cooperation will be examined during the 3-day talks of the U.S. senators with the prime minister and the three principal ministers of the government. The U.S. senators' talks in Athens, Ankara and, later, Rome coincide with two other related events: the signing of the U.S. defense agreement [with Turkey] and the expected submission of General Rogers' report to NATO Secretary General Luns in connection with Roger's rejected plan for Greece's return to NATO. The final text of the U.S.-Turkish agreement will be submitted by the U.S. Government to the Greek side for discussion. The most important point concerning our country is whether the balance of forces between Greece and Turkey has been disturbed by the new agreement. If so, the Greek side will examine its proposals to Washington on ways for immediately and effectively dealing with the new "situation."

Furthermore, there is much interest in the next act of the Supreme Commander of Allied Forces General Rogers, because it will clarify whether he will surrender to the NATO secretary general the mandate for Greece's return or continue his exploratory mission to eliminate the deadlock.

I KATHIMERINI REPORTS GOVERNMENT'S 'SILENT WATCH' POLICY

AT051429 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 5 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Text] A series of meetings planned after Easter under the leadership of Prime Minister K. Karamanlis should resolve a "number of solutions" to NATO issues and the Greek-U.S. defense cooperation agreement in order that the government may have alternate options at its disposal. This would allow a (final) decision based on the conditions at any given moment. For the time being at least, the government appears to favor the policy of a "silent watch" by insisting upon the preservation of the status quo. These tactics give the Greek Government time to calmly hold discussions and reach decisions which best protect Greek interests without the urgency that places one at a disadvantage in negotiations. At the same time, because the government will wait for an initiative from the U.S.-NATO side, the responsibility for a final decision by the Greek side (in accordance with the decisions to be made at the post-Easter meetings) is now upon "the other bank."

In reference to this, we must stress the recent (22 February) government statement that "it is up to the alliance to consider its priorities and to examine whether the unfounded reactions of only one member of the alliance should take precedence over the need to restore the unity and effectiveness of the alliance, particularly under the current conditions." In this light, the burden of proof regarding the sincerity of intent about the restoration of cohesion to the southeast wing of the alliance is born by NATO and not by the Greek Government.

At the same time, the excerpt of the government's reply to the chairman of PASOK is sufficiently voluble and it reveals the Greek Government's intentions if the U.S. side continues to be influenced by Turkish views. The message by the chairman of PASOK on 25 March touched upon these uncertain foreign relations of our country:

Irrespective of developments regarding the country's return to NATO, the government statement stressed that the government has always stated that it will remain within the political wing of NATO. Without question this will hinder any expansionist plans by anyone else against our country. Everything indicates that the alliance's military command does not appear to be free from the "Turkish syndrome." This has a negative effect on periodic talks between NATO and Greece with the result that uncertainty is perpetuated. It is indicatively stressed that the briefing of NATO Secretary General Luns earlier this week by General Rogers was the sequel to repeated meetings held earlier in Brussels between the supreme NATO military commander and Turkey's military strongman, armed forces General (Satlik). Therefore, there is no exaggeration of Luns' briefing when there is the precedent that the Rogers proposals, which were rejected by the Greek Government, were virtually dictated by the Turkish side.

The meetings led by the prime minister will be attended by Foreign Minister Rallis, National Defense Minister Averof-Tositsas, Deputy National Defense Minister Davos, the Director of the Prime Minister's Political Office Ambassador Moliviatis, and the Acting Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry S. Roussos, who is responsible for issues affecting Greek-U.S. and NATO relations.

EXORMISI INTERVIEWS PAPANDREOU ON EEC ACCESSION

AT061800 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 6 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Excerpts] EXORMISI asked the PASOK chairman the following question:

Question: PASOK has declared its opposition to the country's accession to the EEC which it describes as detrimental and also as increasing the country's dependence on foreign decisionmaking centers. What alternative solution do you propose?

A. Papandreou: Our opposition to the EEC is dictated by the PASOK assessment that the accession will harm the Greek economy in many ways in both the short term and the long term and will increase the country's dependence on decisionmaking centers outside Greece. However, this does not mean that PASOK has selected the route of isolation and self-sufficiency in its foreign economic policy. On the contrary, as we have repeatedly declared, we want relations with all countries, but we want relations of equality, not of dependence, which will best serve our national interests and the goal of independent economic development that PASOK has decided upon. With regard to our relations with the EEC, during the formulation of a special economic agreement--as other countries have also done--we shall seek national programming of the country's social and economic development.

Question: Since your positions are so clear and final, why does PASOK participate in the EEC organs?

A. Papandreou: Our participation in these organs is necessary so that we may defend the national interests as much as possible and minimize the dangers that may emerge from the accession. PASOK has declared that it does not consider the issue of the accession closed and it will ask the people to state their final opinion on this issue through an irreproachable referendum.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

TA081704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 21st and 22d rounds of voting to elect a president held today by the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly yielded no results. The session was adjourned after the 22d round of voting for lack of a quorum. A motion that the Senate and the National Assembly not meet jointly on Tuesdays and Thursdays to allow the discussion of bills by the National Assembly was rejected in the joint session today. The motion was tabled by the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] National Assembly Group deputy chairmen. The Senate and the National Assembly will meet jointly at 1500 tomorrow to continue the voting to elect a president.

Meanwhile, National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that he has given the RPP and the Justice Party 48 hours to nominate their presidential candidates. He said that after the deadline the NSP will fulfill its duty regarding the speedy election of a president. At a news conference at the parliament, Erbakan said that he did not find it suitable to announce what the NSP proposes to do if the two big parties failed to nominate their candidates within 48 hours and that one had to wait and see on Thursday. Erbakan said: You have to be patient for 48 hours. My aim is not to keep secrets. However, some people might try to take counteraction to render unfruitful our good will. I do not wish to give them this opportunity. In reply to a question, Erbakan said that a promise that the NSP would support any Justice Party candidate was out of the question. NAP National Assembly Group Deputy Chairmen Faruk Demirtola and Ihsan Kabadayi made a joint statement saying that RPP members had voted against their motion proposing legislative work at the National Assembly on Tuesdays and Thursdays. They claimed that the RPP members had caused the much awaited social bills to remain pending.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR KILLED IN TOKAT ATTACK

TA081706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] The public prosecutor of Tokat's Niksar District, Nihat Gercek, was killed in an armed attack. According to information obtained from Niksar District Deputy Official and district Gendarmerie Commander, Captain Yalcin Serce, Gercek was attacked on his way to work around 1330. He died at the scene of the incident. The murderer escaped after the incident. Tokat Governor Adil Kerimoglu said that a person who fit the description of eyewitnesses and who is believed to have murdered Gercek was captured in his house shortly after the incident. He added that the person has been taken into custody.

AYDINLIK CRITICIZES CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECREE

NC081118 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 4 Apr 80 p 2 NC

[Article by Mehmet Tekin: "The 89th Article of the Ostrich Policy"]

[Excerpts] On 30 January 1980 papers reported that, following the appeal of the Turkish Workers Party [TEP], the constitutional court decreed that the 89th article of the political parties law is in accordance with the Constitution. The article in question reads as follows: "Political parties must not advocate the recognition of different national and religious minorities in the territory of the Turkish Republic. Political parties must not damage the nation's integrity by creating minority groups within the Turkish Republic by protecting or promoting their languages and cultures."

Newspapers also reported that this article is to be added to the associations law as well, and the government is engaged in efforts in that direction. Article 89 is neither compatible with the realities of our region nor with the vital interests of Turkey. Laws should be based on realities; article 89 is in contrast with realities and runs counter to the interests of Turkey. Above all, we must refer to the existence of 10 million Kurds in Turkey. It is impossible to overcome difficulties in Turkey without recognizing this fact.

The ever increasing Soviet activities in Turkey are aimed at using the Kurds to create subversion in Turkey. With this objective in mind, the Soviet Union is exploiting the justified demands of the Kurdish people. The duty of the Turkish nation is to frustrate and resist the Russian plans in unity with the Kurds. This is the harsh reality prevailing in Turkey today. What does article 89 stipulate? First of all, it assumes that there are no national minorities in Turkey and, secondly, that political parties cannot create minorities in Turkey.

Who has ever heard of a law declaring a nation nonexistent? The Kurdish nation cannot be considered nonexistent merely on the basis of article 89 of the political parties law. As a matter of fact, it is because of its existence that the Soviet Union is exploiting it. Those who think that they can alter the truth by means of articles of law, instead of admitting it, are grossly mistaken. This self-deception is dangerous as it serves the interests of the Russians all the more.

Why then do the laws of Turkey embrace such a provision? Because there is an oppressed nationality group in Turkey whose existence is denied. The rights of this oppressed nationality are the objective of a struggle today.

The integrity of our realm cannot be defended by closing our eyes to the realities of our country. As the danger assumes greater proportions, the need to base our arguments on the truth becomes greater.

Turkey was confronted with serious problems during the war of independence. These serious problems could only be resolved by uniting great forces. This necessity forced Mustafa Kemal and Inonu to recognize the existence and the rights of the Kurds.

Despite the fact that this colonialist threat over Turkey has increased, neither the government nor any other group has thought of taking appropriate steps against such a threat. They continue to close their eyes to the realities. A Turkey where inequality and oppression reign cannot establish a united front against Soviet Russia.

The Soviet threat has increased since 1975 and has led many people to see the truth in connection with the Soviet activities directed at the Kurdish circles.

It is a fact that Russia has temporarily turned its attention to areas other than Turkey. But as long as the straits belong to Turkey and as long as Turkey is situated on important crossroads, Russia will sooner or later concentrate its attention on Turkey. Those who think that they can protect the national integrity of our country by continuing to exert national pressure on the Kurds and by continuing to deny their existence are displaying serious shortsightedness, for such a mentality provides Russia with material for separatist propaganda.

The basis of Soviet separatist activities is the inequality of national minorities, which is national oppression. The Soviet policy of sowing discord among national minorities and setting them against one another finds fertile soil in Turkey as well as in Iran and Pakistan where national inequality is prevalent. We do not see this in countries such as Switzerland where national oppression is nonexistent and where there is a definite equality among the national minorities. The policies formulated in connection with the existence and rights of the Kurds in Turkey cannot survive. Those who wish to protect Turkey against Russian threats will have to defend the freedom and equality of all the forces which can protect Turkey.

VOTCP REPORTS TRT WORKERS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

TA041106 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The pressures and firings within the TRT are being protested. In its meeting in Ankara on 29 and 30 March, the TRT-DER [comprehensive radio and television workers organization] First Consultative Council confirmed that the workers employed by the TRT are determined to wage their struggle for an autonomous and democratic TRT despite all the pressures and firings. A press statement issued at the end of the meeting says that the TRT has been turned into Demirel's mouthpiece, that reactionaries from outside the TRT are preparing broadcasts but that the TRT-DER, the economic [as heard] and the democratic organization of the TRT workers is determined to continue to wage its struggle despite all the pressures and antidemocratic actions.

VOTCP REPORTS PROTESTS AGAINST NATO IN ISTANBUL, PROVINCES

TA090741 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] There have been protests in Istanbul and other provinces against NATO--the aggressive force of imperialism and the hotbed of tension and cold war--on the 31st anniversary of its founding. Some 3,000 youths, women, civil servants, workers and teachers staged a march in Istanbul's Taksim Square to protest aggressive NATO, the U.S. bases and the slavery agreements. Cards denouncing the new slavery agreements were mailed to the Turkish Grand National Assembly Presidency on 5 April. Slogans such as "let the bases be occupied," "let the Americans be expelled," "no to NATO," "damn American imperialism" and "an end to the defense cooperation agreement" were chanted during the march. Speeches denouncing NATO, American imperialism and bilateral slavery agreements were delivered near Aga Mosque [in Istanbul's Beyoglu District].

Progressive youths protested against NATO at the Kadikoy Quay and in the Aksaray District of Istanbul on 4 April. There were also protests against NATO, the bases and American imperialism, which threaten the security and existence of our country and our people, in other provinces in Turkey. Our people and Turkish peace and progress forces are saying no to NATO and American imperialism.

COOPERATIVES UNION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

TA011806 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA

[Text] KOY-KOOP [Union of Cooperatives for Village Development and Other Agricultural Goals] leader Nedim Tarhan and the deputy chairman of the Soviet Tsentrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumer Societies], Dimitri Illarionovich Gudkov, signed an agreement in Ankara today. The following statements were made during the signing of the agreement:

[Begin Nedim recording] The talks with the Tsentrosoyuz representatives developed in a positive manner. Our colleagues also had the opportunity to follow the work of Turkish cooperatives and were informed about the development of the cooperative movement in Turkey by conversing with cooperative members. Our talks on the economic and cultural aspects of cooperatives reached their final stage today. We were able to sign concrete agreements on imports and exports as a result of our talks with our friends. KOY-KOOP will export 1,200 tons of lemons and 1,500 tons of oranges to the Soviet Union during 1980. We will import sunflower oil and fertilizer from the Soviet Union. The Soviet cooperative will also consider our offers in towels, sheets, olives and leguminous seeds and we will try to cooperate in these fields during 1980. Payments will be made in accordance with the trade and payments agreement between the two countries. [end recording]

[Begin Gudkov recording in Russian--fading into Turkish translation] The talks we held here are very important for us. The outcome of the talks will be very useful both for Tsentrosoyuz and for KOY-KOOP. [end recording]

TERCUMAN WARNS OF USSR INTENTIONS FOLLOWING U.S. DEFENSE ACCORD

NC081021 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 3 Apr 80 p 1, 10 NC

[Article by Nazli Ilicak: "Turkish-U.S. Agreement and the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] According to the official Soviet news agency TASS "the joint defense installations are intended to facilitate U.S. military intervention in Iran."

We are fortunate because had such an agreement been signed with the Soviet Union, our fatherland would have been in jeopardy: Look what has befallen Hungary and Czechoslovakia, to say nothing of Afghanistan. Look at the great anxiety felt by Iraq and Syria.

The Red Army has refused to leave the occupied territories since liberating them at the end of World War II. By means of the Helsinki conference, the Soviet Union had its borders in Europe made official and reinforced its domination over the satellite states. All the principles of "detente" such as "respect for territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs" and "nonaggression" were embodied in the Helsinki declaration. But all this did not prevent the Soviet Union from invading Afghanistan. This was done on the strength of a Soviet-Afghanistan cooperation agreement and the Soviet Army was invited to save the so-called Afghan socialism. The Soviet troops in Syria and Iraq are giving Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn horrifying dreams of an invasion. The removal of these two leaders and their replacement by others with greater affinity for the Soviet Union will help to establish the long hoped for Iraqi-Syrian unity as well as lead to the formation of a powerful communist state with a powerful army and vast resources, almost at Turkey's doorstep. Hardening between blocs is harmful to our country situated as it is in a dangerous and sensitive region. But the current conditions must be carefully evaluated and the fact that Turkey is gradually being surrounded must be kept in mind. The occupation of Afghanistan has clearly exposed the fiasco of the nonalined movement.

Following the signing of the Turkish-U.S. defense agreement, PRAVDA quoted 51 Republican People's Party deputies who had said: "The bases will turn Turkey into a nuclear cemetery." So, PRAVDA made these deputies say exactly what it had meant to say itself. This was followed by the argument that the bases would be used against Iran, whereas the agreement signed with the United States stipulated that activities by the bases were limited to the objectives of NATO. But the Soviet Union still insists that these bases will be used for an attack on Iran. The winds blowing from the north are getting colder day by day, have once again proved how justified Turkey is in seeking assurances against Russia.

VOTCP REPORTS KISSINGER TO VISIT TURKEY SOON

TA090715 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger is expected to visit Ankara. According to a special report we have received, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will arrive in Ankara within the next few days and will hold meetings with various government officials, monopolist capital circles and politicians. Kissinger, who is known as a Middle East expert in the United States, is expected to seek the support of collaborationist capital circles and of those in favor of holding companies which support the U.S. expansionist policy in the Middle East and the aggressive plans of NATO. Kissinger's visit to Turkey is no coincidence, coming at a time when the United States has severed all diplomatic relations with Iran and is threatening Iran with military intervention.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SEOUL--The president's private secretary, Erbil Akay, has been appointed ambassador to Seoul. Melih Ercen has been the Turkish ambassador to Seoul since 1972. Ambassador Ercin will continue to serve in Ankara. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Apr 80 TA]

ISTANBUL MARTIAL LAW ARRESTS--The Istanbul Martial Law Command has announced that 45 members of the "Front Path" faction of the illegal terrorist organization, the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front, have been apprehended. According to preliminary interrogations the 45 persons are involved in five murders, various incidents where people were wounded, shootings at banks, arson attacks on cars and robberies. The 45 persons were apprehended with 10 pistols and 195 rounds of ammunition, printing presses, jewelry, fake identity cards and drivers' licences and 5,000 pamphlets. Six of the 45 persons are students, 11 are self-employed, 5 are civil servants, 12 are workers, 1 is a housewife and 10 are unemployed. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA]

ADDITIONAL MARTIAL LAW OPERATIONS--The 1st Army and the Istanbul Martial Law Command have issued a statement in connection with the persons captured in operations which the command has carried out since 21 March 1980. According to the statement, 16 members of the "Revolutionary Liberation" faction of the illegal terrorist organization, the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front, 13 members of the emergency group and 8 members of the Revolutionary Path Organization have been captured. Nineteen members of the "partisan" faction of the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Organization, 4 members of the People's Path Organization, 28 members of the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party and 8 members of the Turkish Revolutionary Communists Union have been captured. According to a preliminary interrogation these 96 persons have been involved in various incidents resulting in either the deaths and injuries of citizens, in armed clashes with the security forces, in setting up committees to build shanty towns, in throwing explosives at several banks and in raiding coffee shops and business premises. Seven of them are university students, 16 are high school students, 25 are workers, 2 are teachers, 3 are civil servants, 14 are self-employed and 28 are unemployed. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 80 TA]

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE--The first issue of CAG [ERA] has been published. The main column of the monthly theoretical magazine notes that CAG will attempt to clarify the main theoretical and ideological problems of the working class and the democratic movement at a time when the freedom of the press in our country is seriously threatened. [(Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Apr 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALLIES REJECT USSR PROTEST OVER WEST BERLIN ATTACK

LD081644 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--In connection with the bomb attack on the Soviet Consulate General in West Berlin on 7 March, the three Western allies have strongly rejected the Soviet Union's claim that they neglected their duties. On behalf of the governments of the United States, France and Great Britain, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow handed yesterday a corresponding reply to the Soviet protest note of 11 March. A statement by the allies released in Berlin today expresses "unqualified condemnation" of the attack. Such deeds can under no circumstances be justified. The facts, however, have made it clear "that the responsible allied authorities fulfilled all obligations due to the Soviet Consulate General in the Western sector of Berlin." They therefore also do not consider themselves liable for the resultant damage, as has been demanded by the Soviet Union.

The three powers reject as "clearly false" the Soviet Union's claim that they "encouraged hostile machinations against the Soviet Union in Berlin." They express their concern about charges made by Moscow that tensions have deliberately been created in Berlin. The three governments emphasize that they are continuing their endeavours to remove tensions and prevent complications in Berlin.

The Moscow Foreign Ministry had charged the Western allies with "inadmissible disregard of their direct obligations by the authorities of the three Western powers," and spoken of a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement. The statement by the Western allies now emphasizes that the allied authorities in the month preceding the attack acted with special care in order to insure the necessary protection of the consulate general and of its staff. For instance, U.S. officials had on several occasions discussed the security measures with members of the consulate. Shortly before the incident they expressed "full satisfaction" and emphasized that further security measures were not necessary. The statement assures the Soviet Government that, in future, all necessary steps will continue to be taken to protect Soviet installations and their staffs in the western sector of Berlin.

The attack, which allegedly was carried out by an Afghan rebel organization the "mojahedin," caused considerable damage in the consulate. Nobody was injured in the attack.

CANADA

ALLIES CONSULTED ON 'POSSIBLE ACTION AGAINST IRAN'

WA090032 London REUTER in English 0001 GMT 9 Apr 80 WA

[Excerpts] Ottawa, April 8, REUTER--Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said today Canada was consulting its principal allies on possible further action against Iran and commended President Carter for his restraint over the American hostage situation. A three-paragraph statement released by Mr Trudeau's office said: "Active consideration is being given, in consultation with our principal allies, to the possibility of further action against Iran if that country continues to defy international law and custom by holding the American hostages." He did not say whether Canada would join an American trade boycott of Iran nor give any other details. He applauded Mr Carter's statesmanship and restraint in handling the hostage issue and expressed sympathy with his outrage.

AUSTRIA

AUSTRIAN, GDR TRADE UNIONS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD032154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--The trade unions of the GDR and Austria will intensify their commitment to the struggle to safeguard peace and achieve effective measures for arms control and disarmament. This is stated in a joint communique published in Vienna on Thursday at the end of the visit of a delegation of the FDGB Central Executive to Vienna. The delegation was headed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Executive and a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Both organizations attach great importance to the early ratification of the SALT II agreement and emphasize the importance of the Helsinki Final Act for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both sides reject any attempt to reverse the results of the process of detente. They call for a businesslike and constructive preparation for the Madrid conference of representatives of the CSCE states.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT POLAND IN MID-APRIL

LD081345 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Simonet in Poland Soon"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Henri Simonet will make an official visit to Poland from 15 through 17 April.

Mr Simonet will be the first foreign minister from a Western country to visit a socialist country since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

His discussions with his interlocutors will be concerned mainly with East-West relations within the framework of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and on strategic arms limitation in Europe.

It is worth recalling that the Belgian Government is to make a definite decision at the NATO spring session on its participation in the program of deploying medium-range nuclear missiles.

SPAIN

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 12 APR

LD081502 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The French foreign minister will pay an official visit to Madrid next Saturday 12 April. His visit comes within the framework of regular contacts between France and Spain. The French foreign minister will have talks with his Spanish counterpart on such questions as Spain's entry into the EEC and the CSCE. The French Foreign Ministry also said that the two ministers may discuss the Western Sahara.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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IRANIAN EMBASSY OPENS SPECIAL TRADE BUREAU

LD091818 Hamburg DPA in German 1744 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Vienna--A special bureau has been set up at the Iranian Embassy in Vienna to deal with the purchase of foodstuffs and spare parts from West Europe. An embassy spokesman told the Austrian APA news agency today that the bureau would concentrate on purchases from neutral and nonalined states and would cooperate closely with the trade missions of Iranian embassies in Europe.

Tehran apparently wishes to sidestep the American trade embargo through this office. The spokesman added that Vienna was chosen on the basis of Iran's "good relations" with Austria. It was learned from the Austrian Foreign Ministry that the establishment of the bureau was a purely Iranian measure and that Austria maintained normal trade relations with Iran.

Further Details

AU100925 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Iranian Purchasing Bureau Set Up in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna--A special bureau was set up at the Iranian Embassy in Vienna early this week. It is to study the possibilities for the purchase of raw materials and finished goods. As the Iranian Embassy told the AUSTRIA PRESS AGENCY, Iran is also interested in the delivery of Austrian goods in view of Austria's neutrality. A Foreign Ministry spokesman told DIE PRESSE in this context that this was an internal measure of the embassy about which the Foreign Ministry had not been officially informed. However, he added, it is the task of any trade attache or trade delegate to pave the way for new business connections.

GROMYKO TO ATTEND STATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU091211 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Andreas Unterberger report: "Gromyko's Acceptance: Four-Power Meeting at State Treaty"]

[Text] With Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's acceptance in principle of the Austrian invitation to attend the State Treaty anniversary celebrations, a meeting of all four signatory states in Vienna now seems possible after all. Of course Gromyko--as well as the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France--may call off his visit at any time if anything unexpected turns up, it is stated in Vienna.

The four ministers' meeting in Vienna around 15 May would be their first meeting since the outbreak of the Afghanistan crisis. Since on this occasion there might be direct talks among the ministers, the exact details of their Vienna program have not yet been fixed. At any rate, their participation in the Hofburg official anniversary ceremony and their attendance at the unveiling of a memorial plaque at Belvedere Palace is envisaged.

In addition to the four ministers, all State Treaty signatories who are still alive (foreign ministers and ambassadors of 1955) have been invited to Vienna. Moreover, the anniversary events will be attended by UN Secretary General Waldheim, UN General Assembly Chairman Salim (Tanzania), and Council of Europe Secretary General Karasek.

NO PLAN TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH IRAN 'AT PRESENT'

LD091430 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Bonn is not considering following the example of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Iran "at present." This was stressed today by Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald following a meeting of the Federal Cabinet which was chaired by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in place of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who is still on holiday in northern Germany. According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government [words indistinct] will discuss with its EEC partners what economic boycott measures could be agreed upon.

According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government feels that the failure to date of the intensive efforts surrounding the U.S. hostages in Tehran had given rise to a "very critical" situation.

Gruenewald did not respond to a question by a U.S. correspondent as to whether the Federal Republic would approve of or even join in a U.S. naval blockade in the Persian Gulf. With regard to the German destroyers' planned visit to the Indian Ocean he stated that it is a completely normal visit and the ships would "naturally not" enter the crisis area. According to a Defense Ministry spokesman, at present there are 155 Iranian soldiers undergoing training in the Federal Republic.

State Secretary Guenther van Well of the Foreign Ministry briefed CDU Deputies Alois Mertes and Gerhard Kunz today on the U.S. measures against Iran. Mertes afterwards told DPA that the CDU/CSU expects the Federal Government to make rapid and considerable efforts in the EC so that the sanctions recommended even before the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan could be implemented. The deluded Iranian revolutionary leadership, after the abortive efforts of the last few weeks, will interpret any further "waiting by the humiliated U.S. superpower" and hence by the free West, as weakness and perplexity. In the view of the chairman of Bonn's CSU group, Friedrich Zimmermann, the Federal Government is trying to avoid solidarity action with the United States by hiding behind well-sounding words.

With regard to Afghanistan, the Federal Government's view was expressed at the Cabinet meeting that so far there has been no readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to begin serious talks on the modalities of a withdrawal by Soviet troops. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has increased its military activities in Afghanistan and is trying to "lend an aura of legality" to its occupation of Afghanistan by its agreement on troop deployment.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN VIEWS POSSIBLE LOSS OF IRANIAN OIL

DW100741 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 DW

[Excerpt from 9 April press conference by Deputy Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Iran has threatened those states which might support the U.S. measures with an oil boycott. In this context, how much oil do we currently buy from Iran and what would the loss of this oil mean to us?

[Answer] The amount went up slightly in January and February to a level of 10 percent of our imports, albeit not of our consumption. That was slightly higher. In all of 1979 it was about 10 percent of our imports, although not of our consumption.

[Question] What would the loss mean?

[Answer] Well, the 10 percent would be gone, would it not?

[Question] Could this possibly mean gasoline rationing, meaning, ration tickets?

[Answer] I do not want to indicate today that this is how it will be, but no question about it, this is no Easter stroll.

CDU'S MERTES SEES NEED FOR SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

DW091312 Cologne DEUTSCHE WELLE in German to Europe 1430 GMT 8 Apr 80 DW

[Reporter Dieter Jepsen-Foege interview with CDU foreign policy spokesman Dr Alois Mertes in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Mertes, U.S. President Carter has announced immediate sanctions against Iran, particularly the breaking off diplomatic relations but also a ban on all exports from the United States to Iran. How do you assess this hard reaction?

[Answer] I fully understand this reaction. Iran has gravely violated a sacred right of international relations, namely, the inviolability of diplomats. The whole community of nations agrees on that. Out of responsibility for the hostages and also for peace, the United States has accepted with admirable patience unprecedented humiliation for more than 5 months. I therefore understand President Carter's having taken these measures in order to maintain the dignity, honor and international credibility of America and to preserve international law.

[Question] Dr Mertes, you say understanding. President Carter expects support from the Western allies in the conflict with Iran and the efforts to free the hostages. How do you think the Federal Republic should act? Should we also break diplomatic relations? Should we also take part in an economic boycott?

[Answer] This problem was the subject of talks and also agreement between the United States and its allies, including the FRG, once before. That was in early December when Secretary of State Vance was in Bonn to discuss this problem. The opposition fully supported the stance of the Federal Republic at that time; we were informed about it by the government. We expect that actions and not words will now continue to support the credibility of our most powerful ally through solidarity on our part. The power and determination of the United States is a prerequisite for peace and for the preservation of our security.

[Question] You say solidarity, but what does that mean in this situation following Carter's speech, following the announcement of sanctions?

[Answer] This may possibly mean complete identity of our measures. But it may also mean a variant in the U.S. measures. This has to be agreed on between the Federal Government and the U.S. Government in a dialog full of trust. What might ensue here is a division of labor similar to that on the issue of the reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We expect full and unbroken conformity in the agreement of the measures to be taken in this respect.

[Question] Being the opposition party, you would not at this time make any specific recommendations to the Federal Government in the way of, say, severance of diplomatic relations or the imposition of economic sanctions?

[Answer] You can give such advice responsibly only when you are familiar with the details. All we are familiar with is the speech by President Carter. We are familiar with the case history over the past 5 months, since the taking of the hostages. In December we declared our solidarity with the alliance and with the Federal Government in this question once we had been informed. Such information is not yet available. I think it would be careless to advance specific proposals to the Federal Government here.

[Question] Dr Mertes, how do you judge the prospects that Iran will now release the hostages under the pressure brought to bear by the United States? After all, this is what the President hopes to achieve.

[Answer] Iran, its government leadership, will now be facing very serious problems. In the north of Iran the Soviet Union is standing by, ready to invade. Iran will have to realize and to decide whether it will give priority to its irrational, uncontrolled hatred for the United States or to the preservation of the Iranian people which they believed they have liberated from a burden and on which they are now imposing heavy internal and external burdens whose outcome nobody can yet predict. Ultimately the unity of Iran is in jeopardy. All of us know that the Soviet Union wanted to seize part of Iran after 1945. The problems which Iran faces today go far beyond the destiny of Iran itself. We shall see whether the men who rely so much on Allah and Muhammad will in fact act in responsibility to God and peace.

CDU DEPUTY VIEWS OPTIONS IN TRADE CUTS WITH IRAN

DW100943 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0519 GMT 9 Apr 80 DW

[Correspondent Christian Berg interview with CDU Bundestag Deputy Karl-Heinz Narjes in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Does the German economy or the Federal Government have any options for bringing pressure to bear on Iran, on its Islamic government, in the form of economic sanctions?

[Answer] Germany alone would wield only limited influence in this respect, because the question can only be whether we can contribute toward the objective of the political and economic isolation of Iran jointly with our partners in the European Community, in NATO, with the United States and, beyond that, with as many states of the United Nations as possible.

[Question] What form would this take in the case of the Federal Republic in the event the German economy or the Federal Government decided to go through with it?

[Answer] President Carter's decision to cut off negotiations because of their futility is but 36 hours old. We are not yet familiar with the precise contents of his idea about instituting an economic boycott. We are aware of an earlier decision by the UN Security Council which has already dealt with such a trade ban against Iran but which failed due to the Soviet Union's veto in early January. If we take this decision as a basis for our considerations, for example, then I believe that despite the protestations of the incumbent economics minister of this revolutionary government in Iran--and what else could he say indeed--the implementation of such a universally observed boycott is bound to mean tangible disadvantages for Iran.

[Question] Trade with Iran has decreased considerably from the German side anyway, but obviously the members of the European Community still have a considerable share in supplying commodities which are vital to Iran in the true sense of the word. What I mean is foodstuffs and commodities needed daily. Is it conceivable at all that trade in these goods would be discontinued altogether?

[Answer] Naturally you can answer the question of whether this is conceivable in the affirmative in abstract terms. Whether it is feasible in practical terms or whether it is expedient to go up to this point is a different question.

It is now a matter of stating in cooperation with our partners of the European Community--and this is a classic case of cooperation among the Nine--to what extent we can and want to take part in the American wishes. I repeat that at the moment, as far as I know, they have not been definitely outlined. But what we will do thereafter ought to be quickly decided, without hesitation and delays or halfhearted action and unclear statements which would spoil the effect.

[Question] I hear in your answer a certain skepticism as to whether such a total economic boycott vis-a-vis Iran would make sense.

[Answer] At the United Nations all Western partners voted for such a decision. I do not know exactly whether they will still abide by it today. I care very much about cohesion. Therefore, first of all, I want to see what can be done in agreement, aside from details such as whether pharmaceutical products will be exempted, for example, and what kind of foodstuffs will be exempted and a few other things. Aside from such details I still believe that just the ban on spare parts, for example, and that similar measures could inflict considerable disadvantages on the Iranian economy.

[Question] Suppose the Western allies decide to take such a measure. Don't we need to fear that what will happen is that Iranian Economics Minister Salimi has declared, namely, that the countries of the East bloc will declare their readiness to fill the gap? Salimi has said that the GDR would be receptive to increased economic cooperation with Iran.

[Answer] This has to be expected because it was the GDR and the Soviet Union, after all, which foiled the UN resolution in January. But then we would have to assess the problems in a broader interrelation. After all, what matters here is not just the question of solidarity with the United States in a conflict, in a bilateral conflict between Tehran and Washington, but the community under international law at large, the manner and mode of how all civilized nations endeavor in solidarity to make the institutions of international law prevail whenever they are threatened. If we allow the law of foreign missions, which is the most primitive and oldest in international law, to be trampled and the blackmailer to utter threats to boot, then nobody can speak of peace policy any longer without experiencing a bitter taste. Then this also means that the hour of truth will have come for the Soviet Union in the East bloc as to whether it wants to actively support and adopt this trampling on this elementary international law by the Iranian Government.

[Question] You said the most important prerequisite would be cohesion in the Western camp with regard to measures. If such boycott measures are to be applied, they must to be sure in effect contain the principle of success. In other words, you must certainly assume that--if Iran should be boycotted--there really should be no trade. Do you believe that this can be achieved? Isn't the history of boycott measures so far actually evidence for the fact that they have not been adhered to at all?

[Answer] It is true that a boycott will be effective only if it is implemented effectively and if as many parties as possible take part in it. We can find that out only by looking at every product. I do not fully agree with your assessment of earlier boycott measures. Decisive political effects have been achieved by boycott measures in history.

We always forget, for example, that Japan's entering the war against the United States in 1941 to a great extent was the result of the American boycott on shipping strategic goods to Japan. This is just an example showing that a boycott can actually be effective.

Whether an effective boycott will take place this time can be determined only--and this is why I made my introductory remarks--by viewing the structure and composition of trade individually, and particularly once one has found out which products needed by Iran can come only from the West, so that they cannot be replaced by shipments from the GDR, the East bloc or the Soviet Union.

Moreover, we should not forget that the Iranians are not particularly enthusiastic about being exposed only to the Soviet Union and to being dependent on it. The Afghanistan conflict has clearly demonstrated the great reservations the Revolutionary Government of Iran has about the policy of the Soviet Union. If Iran were now to turn toward the Soviet Union, it would become dependent on a most unloved and overly powerful northern neighbor. That cannot be Iran's aim. It is, therefore, in a greater dilemma than it admits externally.

U.S. ALLIES SHOULD HELP AVOID THE WORST OVER IRAN

DW091207 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Apr 80 p 3 DW

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "Before the Open Conflict"]

[Text] Trade between the United States and Iran in past months has shrunk to insignificance anyway. Iranian assets have been frozen and the disruption of diplomatic relations has only ended an unprecedentedly absurd relationship where one end of the diplomatic line was lost in an Iranian people's prison. So far President Carter's sanctions against Iran are rather moderate, even though they seem wild at first glance.

He had to do something effective in public since, in actuality, he was not dealing with the well-meaning though terribly weak representatives of the Iranian governmental apparatus who nevertheless spoke as if they had something to say, but rather with the militant clergy and the occupiers of the embassy who represent all different colors, and because of the fact that this has now definitely become clear. The American President was no longer able to accept the endless humiliations. Until this Easter weekend he had withstood the changes from hope to maliciousness with a good and finally almost devout attitude; but he is a politician who is also the President of the hostages in Tehran. He wants to be reelected and he must take the growing unrest of his compatriots into consideration.

But he is facing adversaries who see the world through bunker slits. They want to keep the crisis boiling. They still believe they can get their hands on the shah in this way and at the same time be able to continue the revolution, whatever that may mean in that contradictory country. Carter is now supplying them with the image of an enemy which they urgently need. Khomeyni almost thanked the Americans for it.

These comparatively mild sanctions may not be all. Early this year the U.S. Government considered taking tougher action. The arguments of friends and probably also their own insight were stronger at that time. But since the newest sanctions will most likely help the hostages as little as all the earlier countermoves, the temptation can become overly powerful to apply violence, such as blocking access to Iranian ports.

The prophets who predicted that the great conflict was still in the offing seem to be right. Khomeyni and his believers are not concerned by the fact that they might force the center of the Mideastern quake from Afghanistan back to their country again, thus, in a certain way, almost justifying the invasion of the Red Army. The American President can be as careful as he wants to now, but it will be hard for him to retreat and any forward move will lead him directly into an open conflict.

Khomeyni and his people have demonstrated in the past weeks, and not merely to the archenemy United States, how little they are of this world and how inaccessible to normal reasoning. They have rebuffed much good will. The UN secretary general, the European Community, influential countries such as the Federal Republic have tried to help the hostages and avoid the open conflict that was coming closer and closer. It was an effort made in vain because the official Iranian representatives abroad have so little to say at home. Just one person is in possession of the truth against the stupid and evil rest of the world. That cannot work.

This will make it more and more difficult for the allies of America to dodge Washington's expectation of clear solidarity. A blockade of Iranian ports, for example, if it is supposed to be effective at all, must be supported by the most important trade nations, or else it must be implemented against them. The attempt to contain the twin crises in the Middle East, which has been pursued so far with some success, would then probably have to be disrupted.

Because of the great inflammability of Iranian oil, and also because of the Soviets, who would be the winners, America's allies, at least the reasonable among them, still have good reason to do their share to avoid the worst. But for America's friends there are limits which are becoming tighter and tighter due to loyalty to the alliance, on the one hand, and stupidity on the other. President Carter in his Monday speech announced that his government will coordinate further steps with the allies. But the law of action has so far been clearly on the side of Tehran. Washington's intention to turn that around can change more than just the relations between the United States and Iran.

SCHMIDT WILL HAVE TO 'MAKE UNPLEASANT DECISIONS' OVER IRAN

DW091255 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Apr 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed VCK.: "Bonn Is Challenged"]

[Text] Will the Europeans join the American sanctions against Iran? It will depend particularly on Bonn and Paris as to how the heavily battered confidence between Europe and the United States develops in the future. How England could take part in the American measures against the dictatorship of the mullahs was examined on Tuesday in London. In Bonn, however, there is still an embarrassing silence. In Bonn, America is primarily considered the one responsible for protecting Western oil interests on the Persian Gulf. French President Giscard d'Estaing objected in a vague way to the American Mideast policy while in several Arab countries on the Persian Gulf recently. Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt have agreed so far on the comfortable opinion that Europe could limit itself to verbal protests in the political struggle for the fate of the American diplomats in Tehran.

The American policy toward the East may not always have been very fortunate. Some Europeans would have sometimes wished that the American President had a more secure and firm hand on the Iranian crisis. But if one compares him with the Europeans, Carter in his Iranian policy has almost the courage of a lion. [paragraph continues]

America does not depend as fully on the oil of the Arab countries on the Persian Gulf as Western Europe. These countries will tailor their future policy vis-a-vis the West according to the determination and unity with which the leading Western states act in the Iranian crisis.

Iraq is certainly not a friend of the Western democracies. But the Iraqis have an almost traditional enmity with the Iranians. Fearful weakness by the West vis-a-vis Tehran does not impress them. The oil monarchs of the Arabian Peninsula have an even worse opinion of Ayatollah Khomeyni. In the coming weeks all these countries will look not only at Paris, but most of all at Bonn. Schmidt will have to make up his mind to make unpleasant decisions, although it will probably not fit into his political plans.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE NOTES MARXIST INFLUENCE IN IRAN

DW100757 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Apr 80 p 1 DW

[Commentary signed VCK.: "What Will Europe Do"]

[Text] For the time being the effect of the U.S. sanctions on the daily life of the Iranians may be slight. Yet the decision by President Carter not to trust further excuses and protestations from Tehran any longer has changed the situation. The political leadership team in Iran will be viewed with more critical eyes in the future, not only in the United States but also in Europe. The fairy tale promoted by smart specialists of the Soviet services for deceptive information that the Iranian Revolution is determined solely by the spiritual values of the Islamic religion is gradually losing its convincing force for naive minds in the West. The men surrounding the old Ayatollah Khomeyni maintain excellent relations with the communist Tudeh Party. The information about influential Marxists in the inner circle around Khomeyni, about whom the military correspondent of this newspaper reports from Brussels citing an often well-informed source, appears to be credible indeed.

It is inevitable that the community of the Iranian and Soviet interests will gain even greater significance in the future as a result of the intensification of the U.S. sanctions even if both Moscow and Tehran seek to camouflage that as they have in the past. For the Europeans this makes the compulsion all the more embarrassing to decide either for Washington or for Tehran. The Americans are right when they remind the European allies that a refusal of solidarity with the United States in the Iranian crisis will jeopardize the future oil supply of Western Europe. Europe can do without the Iranian oil, but not without the energy policy community with the United States.

The Iranian crisis has been plunged into the most dangerous phase only up to this point through the cooperation of Ayatollah Khomeyni with the kidnappers, a cooperation hardly camouflaged anymore. Terrorists have attacked embassies and declared diplomatic hostages in many states of the world. But the fact that the most influential man in the state--and this is why Khomeyni still is in Iran--publicly approves such an act of terror and covers the hostage-taking criminals is unique. President Carter is being forced by the Iranians into harsher and harsher reactions, whether he likes it or not. And how will Europe behave?

CARTER'S OTHER MEASURES HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR EUROPE

DW091225 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Apr 80 p 4 DW

[Klaus Arnsperger Washington dispatch: "Carter's Limited Options"]

[Text] With the severance of diplomatic relations with Tehran the U.S. President has introduced another phase in the Iran crisis which has now been dragging on for 5 months. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, nobody in the United States believes this step will lead to an early release of the 50 hostages who have been held captive in Tehran since last November. A close look will show that the other sanctions imposed on Iran by Jimmy Carter are more of symbolic character than of practical value. The cutoff of trade with the United States will not hit the rulers in Tehran as long as Iranian oil continues to find buyers in Western Europe and Japan. The fact that Carter now wants to use the estimated $8 billion in Iranian assets, which have been frozen in U.S. banks since November 1979, to cover the claims of domestic companies and citizens on Tehran will not free the hostages any earlier. But the President has tightened the screws a few turns.

The Iranian crisis, which from the outset moved the Americans in a deeper and stronger manner than the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, now stands revealed in all its dangerousness for the world. Carter's measures, which at first glance appear to be comparably harmless, serve no other goal than to make it clear to the Iranian rulers that the U.S. reserves of peaceful means for liberating the hostages are gradually running out. Granted, Carter was careful not to make outright threats of military force. Since the beginning of the hostages' captivity nothing has changed in the fundamental consideration that any attempt to liberate them by a coup would seriously jeopardize their lives. But this time Carter ventured farther ahead than he has ever done before: In the event the actions now decided upon do not lead to the "speedy" release of the hostages, the President plans to resort to "other measures."

To leave no option for the liberation of his 50 compatriots untried, Carter, in the past several months, has endured impatient criticism from his own country and degrading humiliations from Iran. In a way Carter is carrying the cross for 200 million Americans from whose midst not a single reasonable proposal has been forthcoming to this day for a different course of action in this situation without endangering the lives of the hostages. In part the President's changing attitude was the result of a changing situation in Iran, but it was also a result of the compulsion to have political regard for the vital interests of the Japanese and West European allies who would be plunged into economic chaos by a sudden exhaustion of the Iranian oilwells as a consequence of an airtight U.S. blockade or punitive military action. Again America's public would have shown little understanding if the President had not exploited all chances for coming to terms with the new head of state, Bani-Sadr, who has been in office since January and who appears to be receptive to understanding.

But considering the latest developments, the impotence of Bani-Sadr and the stubborn inflexibility of Ayatollah Khomeyni cannot be doubted any longer. The hostages' situation is deteriorating due to the fact that they not only represent pawns in the internal Iranian power struggle, but they are more often also becoming objects of the U.S. election campaign--even though nearly all U.S. politicians, with extraordinary self-restraint, have so far refrained from turning the topic into a domestic weapon against Carter. Meanwhile, however, there are many indications that the U.S. public is threatening to lose patience with its President. It wants to see action, even if it does not know what kind of action. As a result, the compulsion to act becomes stronger every day the elections draw nearer. His political destiny would probably be sealed if the prisoners of Tehran are still not free by August, at the time of the Democratic nominating convention.

Which "other measures" Carter has available today is a real question of fate for the entire Western alliance. The answer to this question is no less important for Western Europe than it is for the United States. If we set aside the fate of the hostages for a moment, it turns out that the Russian invasion of Afghanistan has narrowed down the military options of the Americans considerably: The occupation of even a part of Iran, even if it were expressly limited in duration, is no longer conceivable without immediate Russian counteraction. Hence, the fanatic Ayatollah Khomeyni has succeeded in turning Iran into a new, world political powder keg. [paragraph continues]

Conceivably the mining of Iranian oil ports or a selective sea blockade which would make allowances for Western Europe's and Japan's dependency is the ultimate U.S. step short of military confrontation with the Soviet Union. At their forthcoming conference the EC governments will be facing serious decisions: Should the United States take up arms because of the hostages, the lights would first go out in Europe.

GDR, WEST BERLIN OFFICIALS MEET FOR TALKS

LD081700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] West Berlin--The head of department in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller, and Senator Gerhard Junze, delegate of the West Berlin Senat, met for a discussion on Tuesday in West Berlin's Schoeneberg Town Hall. The discussion involved issues relating to relations between the GDR and West Berlin. The meeting took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

GENSCHER TO ATTEND ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONY

LD091044 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will attend Zimbabwe Rhodesia's independence ceremonies in Salisbury on 18 April. This was confirmed by the Bonn Foreign Ministry today.

The Foreign Ministry statement stresses that in this way the Federal Government is expressing its will to cooperate with the new state. It believes that Zimbabwe will play an important political and economic role in southern Africa. The settlement of the Rhodesian problem by means of negotiations and implementation of the Zimbabwe people's right to self-determination in free and fair elections are encouraging signs of peace and stability being brought to the region.

PLO OFFICIAL ASKS FOR CURTAILMENT OF MOSAAD IN FRG

DW091320 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 8 Apr 80 DW

[Excerpt from statement of 'Abdullah al-Franji, PLO representative in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] I appeal to the Federal Republic of Germany to do all it can to prevent the activity of the Israeli intelligence service. The Israelis are trying to recruit the Palestinians who have sought asylum and who are living here so as to send them back to Beirut or back to Arab countries, probably with the intention of torpedoing the improved relations between Germany and the Arab world and also with the Palestinians, probably also in order to bring the fighting back to German territory again.

FEAR OF IRANIAN 'CASTROISM' PROMPTS EUROPEAN CAUTION

LD1011355 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Understandable Reservations"]

[Text] Washington clearly needs its allies in order to bring Iran to a settlement: Indeed, the sanctions taken against Tehran would remain largely symbolic if Europe did not back them. In a way Washington is pointing out that, without the Soviet veto, the UN Security Council would have voted for retaliatory measures in mid-January and these have been rendered even more mustified by the development of the crisis.

The United States is suggesting in particular reducing to a minimum the staffs in the Islamic Republic's diplomatic missions, imposing an almost total trade embargo (the only exceptions being food and pharmaceutical products), canceling all forms of credit and boycotting aircraft and ships registered in Iran. President Carter had taken the precaution of sending a letter to his main allies informing them of what he intended to do if negotiations with Tehran were to fail. The U.S. ambassadors in Bonn and London notably reminded their interlocutors on Tuesday of Washington's desire to see its special allies show a little more cooperation in the Iranian affair. Paris and Tokyo have not been forgotten, even though the State Department does not have too many illusions about them.

Initial reactions are not very encouraging for Mr Carter. Britain which, with Canada, is prepared to go furthest in supporting U.S. action, is one of the European countries most dependent on Iranian oil which, despite the relative autonomy provided by North Sea production, somewhat limits its field of action.

The FRG, which is still Iran's main Western economic partner, also has interests to preserve, while Japan alone imports almost as much Iranian oil as all the nine EEC countries do together.

Moreover, Paris is emphasizing the fact that the Nine had already envisaged diplomatic action against Iran last November but that these measures were rejected in order not to close all channels of communication with Tehran and to protect European nationals staying in the country.

The Americans are prepared to make the best of things for a few days at least and give their partners time to think and consult with each other.

There is, moreover, still some hope that the Nine might manage to reach a joint position which would go a little further than the soothing words dispensed so far. Consultation within the EEC should be fairly quick. Despite its wish not to give the impression of rushing its allies, the United States is nonetheless leaking some remarks which look very much like pressure. Washington is making it known that the Europeans have no interest in weighing their oil supplies against Western solidarity since they have no guarantee that these supplies will definitely be maintained.

In addition to considering their own interests, the U.S. allies could point out that, for reasons connected largely to public opinion pressure, the U.S. leaders are taking a dangerous path.

Some 20 years ago President Eisenhower helped to throw Cuba into the USSR's arms by taking very severe economic sanctions. Arousing an Iranian form of Castroism would have such serious consequences for the United States and the entire West that it is easy to understand the reservations felt by allies who certainly feel solidarity but are forced to be cautious.

LE MONDE: CARTER'S SANCTIONS ON IRAN 'LARGELY SYMBOLIC'

LD091209 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Maneuver"]

[Text] The retaliatory measures against Iran solemnly announced by President Carter Monday evening are largely symbolic since they affect spheres in which relations between the two countries have been virtually nonexistent for several months. For instance, breaking off diplomatic relations has a powerful emotional impact but does not fundamentally change relations between Washington and Tehran which obviously no longer follow conventional diplomacy.

The same remark holds true for trade relations. U.S. exports to Iran had fallen to $1.8 million in March--an insignificant figure compared with the monthly average of $500 million in 1978. The decision to draw up a list of all Iranian public assets in the United States, and of private assets which are now exposed to claims by ordinary citizens or companies which have suffered losses in Iran, is also more an interim measure than a real sanction. Only the refusal to renew current visas could have specific serious consequences for the tens of thousands of Iranian students in the United States, at least if it is applied as "strictly" as Mr Carter wishes.

President Carter, who is criticized on his right by Ronald Reagan, his most credible Republican rival in the White House race, and even attacked on his left by a liberal "dove" like Mr McGovern, had to "do something." Nobody in the upper echelons of the U.S. administration seriously believe that the sanctions announced Monday will make a positive contribution to the hostages' release. However, there is no doubt that as a presidential candidate Mr Carter could not easily wait much longer.

The U.S. President was also shocked by the casual way in which the official Iranian leaders passed their responsibilities onto the Revolution Council and Imam Khomeyni.

Nonetheless, the new Iranian-U.S. crisis will help to strengthen the radical wing of the Tehran regime and hence the supporters of a "permanent revolution" in that country. The tension developing with Iraq also serves this wing, especially since the threat of a military confrontation seems real.

President Bani-Sadr undoubtedly came off worst in Tehran Monday, since he has clearly staked his authority on obtaining the hostages' transfer to government control in exchange for a promise of noninterference from the United States. The president's plan was thwarted by a clever campaign waged by the "hard-line" elements in the Revolution Council led by Ayatollah Beheshti of the Islamic Republican Party, which will probably dominate the Iranian Parliament and limit the president's freedom of action.

The economic measures taken by Washington are regarded as beneficial by the most intransigent Iranian leaders since, according to them, they will enable the country to build a more independent economy. They would only be really damaging if West Europe were to aline with the United States. The Iranians would then have no other choice than to turn to the industrialized states in the socialist camp, above all, the USSR.

Despite his hostility to "international communism," which he denounced a few days ago, Imam Khomeyni, like An-Nasir before him, could lower the tone of his ideological and political hostility and make a pact with all those who would help Iran resist the American "big Satan."

LEGISLATORS TO DEBATE U.S.-IRAN SITUATION

AU100925 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, April 10 (ANSA)--The Social Democrats (PSDI) (Cossiga's erstwhile government partners in the preceding government, which also included the Liberal Party--PLI) filed a question in Parliament yesterday calling on the new government to commit itself to "publicly demonstrating" its solidarity with the United States in the U.S.-Iran hostage crisis.

Observers here view the tone of the PSDI document as such that it may spark reservations within the PSI [Italian Socialist Party] and the parliamentary debate on this problem could trigger a rift within the government coalition.

DC [Christian Democrat] Flaminio Piccoli wrote an article appearing in today's issue of the party mouthpiece IL POPOLO dealing with these issues and the speedy solution of the government crisis. Piccoli observed that the problems facing the new government "are many and urgent and do not leave room for uncertainty...because the international situation does not leave time". The DC secretary appealed to the parties of the new majority to base government management not only on paperwork but also on political willingness.

Meanwhile the rightwing faction of former DC Minister Vito Scalia issued a statement yesterday criticizing the new government lineup and said that the two traditional allies of the party of the relative majority, the PSDI and PLI have been "lacerated".

The editor-in-chief of the Communist Party weekly RINASCITA Luciano Barca wrote in the latest issue that the second Cossiga cabinet is "ambiguous, ambivalently clever and uncertain". The Communist Party's criticism of the new government was also underscored by Aldo Tortorella in a televised debate last night with DC member Gian Aldo Arnaud. Tortorella spoke of "malgovernment" and "multiplication of ministries and undersecretaries", while Arnaud replied that the new government is not considered satisfactory even by the DC which would have preferred "a wider ranging solidarity of democratic parties".

ITALIAN DEPENDENCE ON IRANIAN OIL DECREASING

AU100900 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 10 (ANSA)--Iran's importance in Italian oil supplies decreased considerably in 1979, dropping to 2.2 million tons compared to 14 million in 1978. This essential factor has attenuated alarm in Italian economic circles over the scope of a possible suspension of Iranian crude exports in the wake of the growing tension between Iran and the United States.

The break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran had sparked concern for potential disruption of the Italian economy. Iran has threatened to cut off oil from any country which takes part in economic sanctions. The problem, which is of a political nature, will probably be discussed within European Economic Community (EEC) forums.

While modest, Iran's oil supplies to Italy (two percent in 1979 compared to 13 percent in 1978), are nevertheless a slice of the country's vital energy needs.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah has recently decided to cut back its production of oil by twenty percent, meaning Italy will receive annually three million tons of crude less from the north African country. Current forecasts pin Italy's oil deficit for 1980 at about five million 250 thousand tons of crude.

PCI'S PAJETTA JUSTIFIES DECISION TO FOREGO PARIS MEETING

LD091345 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Apr 80 p 8 LD

[Apparent text of PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta 2 April speech at PCI National Council meeting in Rome: "New Dimension of Our Internationalism"]

[Text] Our party's leadership bodies have taken--and certainly not lightly--an important decision whose significance will be felt by all our comrades and which must be discussed further in all our organizations and with the workers. We believe that it too can form part of the debate and mobilization for the election campaign and must remind us of our responsibility and commitment.

Comrade Cossutta has already announced the decision taken jointly by our party Directorate and regional secretaries. I feel that what has been said has been clear and that it must become increasingly clear in the weeks ahead to all our party's leaders and members. Though this work has already been started, we would like, nevertheless, to further clarify our stance to all workers' parties, liberation movements and forces with which we have worked and fought for so many years and with which--we wish to stress this forcefully--we intend to continue working and fighting for peace, socialism, detente and international cooperation, for peace throughout the world.

First, it must be said that we consider that the decision taken is consistent with the policy which we have been pursuing for years and which we have not been alone in pursuing. In this connection, it seems to us legitimate to invoke the experience of the workers movement, the decisions taken explicitly together with other revolutionary parties and movements and--looking even further back, as far as the communist parties are concerned--the essential decisions taken unanimously, such as the decision to dissolve the Third International. Of course we are not disowning that experience. Comintern was a vanguard, an organization of combatants within which there developed leadership cadres such as Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri, Tito, Ho Chi Minh--men and women, international revolutionaries and patriots who made an original and enthusiastic contribution to political formulation and struggle. And this is why they left a living mark in their countries and throughout the world. The dissolution of Comintern was certainly no announcement of a failure. I believe it was in fact perhaps the highest point reached by a movement which was performing, through the harshest and most glorious struggle (the antifascist war), its role as a unitary vanguard and which, for that very reason, could believe that the time had come to break away from an obsolete system so as to exert a greater and better influence together with other forces on a very harsh situation--open, nevertheless, to prospects of peace, liberation and the advance to socialism.

Of course I do not now want to recount the history of the workers and communist movement, but we must not forget the difficulties and frictions--which sometimes became splits, conflicts and even tragedies--of that process. We know what delays and damage occurred when people forgot or failed fully to understand the lesson of an internationalism which should reject the single model and the single leadership, which should admit a dialectic composed of joint work and orginal contributions--an internationalism which should reflect a not merely respectful solidarity, but one enriched by every country's real independence and every party's real autonomy. This led to conflicts which seemed irreparable--let us recall 1948--and to still persisting antagonisms which others, excluding ourselves, perhaps believe cannot end. We would point out here that the imminent visit to China by a delegation from our party bears witness both to our tenacity and to our hope. [paragraph continues]

It bears witness to what we have learned through very harsh experiences--namely, that the ever broader unity of the workers' and revolutionary movement is an essential element which must be safeguarded and revived when it lapses. As far as we are concerned, this unity does not imply absolute sameness, just as joint action does not imply monolithism to us. We have always regarded this unity as a previous asset, just as we have devoted increasing attention to these issues.

The antifascist uprising of the partisan war and the liberation, to which so many different forces contributed, would have been impossible without unity. The unity of the socialists and communists--when this has been properly achieved--has been one of the essential factors enabling the united workers movement to rally new alliances. And again now unity with the liberation movements has a profound significance and importance for us--not only because of the relations which bind us to them, but also because of the repercussions caused by the unity, this solidarity, in every country. Let everyone in Italy note the example of our fraternal relations with the PLO, the positive results which our work has achieved in the convergence among our country's democratic forces on a platform of solidarity with the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, in a joint struggle to eliminate a now intolerable scourge from the heart of the Mediterranean.

Of course unity is not easy. History has taught us this. Let us merely consider the war in Algeria, when communists and socialists were alined with opposite camps--those who were with the government, ministers and administrators and those who expressed solidarity with the Algerian people. These were such complex processes that not even the Communist Party fully managed to gain acknowledgement of its solidarity with the FLN [National Liberation Front], which represented the Algerian revolution and led it to victory.

Acting Together With Other Forces

Let us consider, as a positive example, the unity built around Vietnam. We welcomed it as an effective point of convergence for the entire workers movement, for communist parties all over the world--and this is how it was for many years. At one time this unity also embraced the vast majority of Italian citizens. It was achieved partly because we saw a sign from the Vietnamese comrades that they wanted not only to reunify the country but also to gather around themselves a broad alinement of different political and social forces.

As far as we are concerned, the role of the communist parties--even which still represent only limited forces--is to be constantly a unitary vanguard. This does not imply obscuring one's own specific quality as communists. What it does mean is rejecting delay, smashing isolation, exerting an autonomous role, acting together with other forces and regenerating oneself. Let us recall the experience of Cuba, where a vanguard of communists who did, after all, prove their capacity for struggle and sacrifice, realized that others, despite their different ideological framework and tradition, could not only cooperate, but could even constitute a decisive force and become the leading force for a revolutionary transformation.

And is it not perhaps extraordinary what has been achieved in the direction of once unforeseeable innovation by movements which have developed outside Comintern--I am thinking about Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua? These experiences strengthen our hope but, conversely, also create a need for criticism and self-criticism where results have been negative, where people believed that internationalism could wait and that somebody else would essentially perform the task which everyone must perform in their own country by establishing deep roots among the working classes. [paragraph continues]

This is why even today we reassert--in the quest for new world balances based on detente--the value of the October Revolution and the existence of the Soviet Union, though there are secondary aspects or actions with which we disagree and toward which we are explicitly critical, as therefore seems right. We are pointing all this out, while bearing in mind that everyone has his own tasks and can have an original function. This applies to the great Soviet Union; it applies also, for instance, to the much smaller Yugoslavia which has succeeded, proceeding from its own experience and the originality of its research, in pursuing a policy capable of stretching across all continents--the option of non-alinement as a hypothesis not only for preventing an empire, imperialism, from being able to dominate the world, but also for rejecting the illusion that bipolarism is the ultimate possible goal, ruling out conflict.

As far as we are concerned, we have always done our internationalist duty, working with all our strength with a desire to make an autonomous, positive contribution, without ignoring the existence of diversities. We can certainly not be accused of lacking modesty if we recall once again Togliatti's work and the Yalta memorandum, if we recall party Chairman Luigi Longo's life and his leadership. And we would here like to recall how Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, on instructions from our party Directorate and after lengthy discussions, signed among the documents at the 1969 world conference in Moscow only that part which the Italian Communists considered it right to approve.

Our thoughts on the present situation are linked to all this and we must proceed from this to explain our decisions to the comrades. And we must make all this part of our constant struggle for disarmament and peace and against the danger of nuclear disaster and mankind's annihilation. We can claim to have achieved some results in this struggle. Among these we must not forget what has always been our stance--even when the harshest polemic raged--with respect to the Chinese Communists. At that time--and indeed now, on many issues--our stances differed. But always--at every international meeting--we have rejected the policy of issuing anathematization and excommunication and even of taking joint decisions affecting a party unable or unwilling to attend those meetings. We did this in the belief that China's isolation could not constitute a valid point of departure for a longer-term foreign policy.

We feel it is important now to recall the Berlin conference, the initiation and realization of which was precisely carried out by the Polish comrades, with our participation. It is important to remember Berlin, which was not composed merely of speeches by party secretaries general and not only of the final resolution. We wish to point out the value of the lengthy preparations and the manner in which preparations were carried out. The long 2 year's work which preceded it was not futile. I remember when representatives of all the European communist parties (including the Yugoslav comrades, for the first time after so many years) met in Warsaw. First of all we began to discuss whether a European conference was opportune, whether it would be useful and what form it should take. We subsequently proceeded from that discussion and achieved the unanimous approval (though not everyone expressed it with equal enthusiasm) of the principle that, since there is no international organization of communist parties, no documents would be approved and no decisions would be taken by a majority. This was called the principle of consensus. And we also agreed unanimously on another principle--that the documents approved (it being obvious that none of them could contain everything that any one party would have liked) should contain everything which--and only that which--the communist parties could express jointly. And this proved to be considerable.

Neither Masters Nor Pupils

This is what we remember about the Berlin conference, which we consider as much of a success now as we did then. Just as we consider a success--for ourselves and for other communist parties--the fact that new and distant countries, once far from the minds of ordinary people and perhaps even from the minds of those who used to leaf through an atlas at school, have managed to become active members of the world community and participants in international solidarity. When we took the decision which Comrade Cossutta has announced to you, our intention was certainly not to do less in an internationalist direction, but more. We have always wanted--and still want--communist parties to be able to communicate with each other, to understand each other, when possible, and to work together, when necessary. Until very recently we said (and this became almost a ritual): "We have relations with all communist parties, apart from the Chinese and Albanians." I take this opportunity to express a hope regarding Albania also. But it is certain that we are now witnessing a step forward in relations with a major country and a major communist party such as the CCP.

The new dimension of our internationalism embraces the entire workers' movement--communists, socialists, social democrats and all national liberation movements. Is this a less real or less effective form of internationalism than the kind that existed long ago? Not at all. The old kind was in fact more narrow, often fed by illusions and even, to a great extent, by sectarianism. We must now look further afield, without believing that it is our task or the task of anyone else to issue stamps of approval, membership cards or rule books around the world. Every progressive movement and every force wanting to change society and to advance mankind can make its own contribution. And it can also learn, of course, because in this school of internationalism nobody is merely a master and nobody wants to or can be considered merely a pupil.

Right here and now the problem that has been posed is the proposal made by the French and Polish comrades. It is a new factor, which we have examined first from the viewpoint of method. We do not regard it as a formal issue. Indeed, the way in which it has been posed implies the danger of a regression. We do not want any returns to centralism. We do not want an international organization of communist parties with a leader, a center. We do not want a proposal which admits only the answers "yes" or "no" and which has not been discussed jointly. Such a method rules out the principle of consensus which I mentioned earlier; it would make us regress with respect to the very results of the Berlin conference. When we have had different opinions from other communist parties, including the CPSU, we have said so openly. This happened over Czechoslovakia. It has happened over Afghanistan. We have never awaited approval from outside our party's leadership bodies. But neither have we ever used international issues for the purpose of petty maneuvering in our country's territorial waters, in the quest for presumed legitimizations.

How have matters proceeded with regard to the new conference and how did we reach our decision? The comrades, and especially the members of the Central Committee, might perhaps accuse us of excessive reserve. The Directorate has followed the situation very attentively--day by day, one could say. But we believed that this reserve was opportune, inasmuch as until the last moment we hoped that the initiative would not be taken. We believed that a public stance on our party might have made it more difficult to reach a positive solution--namely, that the conference not be convened in this way or on this single topic. The proposal--which was put to us initially by the French comrades as a possibility--was rejected by us. Our party Directorate examined the issue on 3 January and took that decision. On 5 January, before leaving for Moscow, Comrade Marchais came to Rome for a meeting at which he raised the issue again during an exchange of opinions. In view of the Italian side's objections--to which I will return--he said that the proposal depended on our support as a precondition and finally dropped the matter. [paragraph continues]

Then we discussed the proposal with all the communist parties, explaining that our stance was not dictated by the quest for differentiation and that our concerns were not connected with temporary national political considerations. We spoke with Zhivkov and Ceausescu, Cunhal and Kadar and today Comrade Cervetti met with Kirilenko in Moscow. We asked everyone to reconsider the issue and posed the following question: What could be the nature and the real use of a conference of communist parties alone? We did not feel that the answers in any way went beyond the proposal of a propaganda document which seemed unlikely to receive unanimous approval. We judged the proposal restrictive and, to a large extent, also counterproductive.

To enter into the merits of the matter, we based our stance on the missiles here in Italy on the issue of the balance of forces, without formulating any a priori stances which rejected an exchange of ideas with others. This is why our stance carried some weight. It was not an opportunist stance--so much so, in fact, that we voted alone in Parliament. The fact that it did carry some weight, however, was shown immediately by the reaction prompted at the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] Central Committee meeting, following which the PSI dropped the so-called "cancellation clause." The majority of the Socialist Central Committee basically did not approve the parliamentary group's position on the decision to start the Euromissiles construction program and ordered it to press the government to seek negotiations. We hope that the Socialists will not forget this, now that they are in the government.

Communist Parties' Autonomy

As far as we are concerned, we have waged a steadfast struggle against Carter's bellicose hysterias, against the policy of economic reprisals and against the Olympic boycott and have also achieved some results in our own country. However, the issue is not connected solely to the question of whether a conference of communist parties alone would jeopardize broader alliances in this or that country. The problem is that such a conference--comprising governing communist parties, which have missiles and which act partly through diplomatic channels between states, and other communist parties in entirely different situations--would be difficult even to explain to the very interlocutors whom we intend to address. When, at the recent Polish United Workers Party Congress, Comrade Gierek put forward the proposal of an interstate disarmament conference, we supported the proposal and maintained that Italy should accept it. But everyone can understand that the reality was quite different. It is quite another matter to propose convening the communist parties of both Western Europe and the Warsaw Pact countries to express concern only with regard to the missiles being introduced on one side. At such a forum our proposal--which proceeds from the unprejudiced acceptance of data supplied by both sides--might have seemed strange and even offensive to the parties of countries which have already announced that there is no imbalance and therefore no need for control. The issue of the missiles in Western Europe is one which we believe cannot be tackled without at the same time considering the much broader issue of balance and controls and therefore without examining it with the other political forces, and that it must not be regarded as already resolved by the communists.

Furthermore, one cannot believe that at a meeting of communist parties an issue such as Afghanistan--which is causing turmoil throughout the world and on which the verdict of the communist parties themselves is certainly not unanimous--would not be discussed simply because the promoters of the conference have decided that there must be no other topics on the agenda.

One must be extremely clear on an issue such as the autonomy of every communist party. At present this means being able to answer "no" to this initiative, due to both its form and its content. Only an unequivocal answer can enable us to progress.

A negative reply to this proposal does not, of course, imply a rejection of every international initiative or our isolation. On the other hand, we certainly do not want to contribute to isolating other parties whose stance on this issue is similar to ours. The PCE and League of Communists of Yugoslavia have announced that they do not intend to attend the conference.

There is a polemic underway with the PCF--one which we will certainly not be the ones to exacerbate; it is connected to the fact that we have consistently implemented our foreign policy line. As is known, Comrade Berlinguer has met with Brandt and Mitterrand; Comrade Napolitano with the British Laborites; and we are expecting Olof Palme in Rome. We are not seeking new travelling companions so as to abandon our old ones. We do note, however, that there are new opportunities for conversation and dialog. Of course this poses new discussion and work problems both for us and for the others, far beyond any publicity or propaganda effects. As far as we are concerned, this means behaving as consistent internationalists.

I would like to point to an example in this connection. We are studying an initiative from the Belgian and Danish communist parties for a meeting of West European communist parties on the problems of the economic crisis. We have already said that we believe the initiative is worth examining. There will soon be a meeting, similar to the one in Warsaw which I mentioned. This also shows that we are not isolating ourselves at all. But we do want our positions to be clear to all our interlocutors. We will never be motivated either by spite or false considerations of prestige.

With regard to Eurocommunism, we have nothing to repudiate and no funerals to hold. As far as we are concerned, Eurocommunism has never been a new scheme, and still less a cage for imprisoning reality. Its essential characteristics must include the communists' capacity to take on a vanguard role in reuniting the European workers movement.

Though some people might find this strange, we are and remain communists. In conclusion, allow me to quote a few lines from a booklet which I have brought with me: "Communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against existing social and political conditions." "The communists at last are working on unity and understanding among the democratic parties in all countries." This was written when socialism, which was striving to become a science, was still laden with utopias. It was asserted against splittism and conspiracies, when the young revolutionaries writing this booklet shortened the time scale of history in their enthusiasm.

It is the Communist Manifesto left to us by Marx and Engels and which you have all read. It ends with words which we have not forgotten: "Workers of the world unite!"

PCI OFFICIAL DENIES CONVEYING MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD091309 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Apr 80 p 19 LD

[Unattributed report: "Letter to Brezhnev Denied"]

[Text] Rome--Following an AP dispatch according to which Gianni Cervetti allegedly conveyed a message from Berlinguer to Brezhnev while in Moscow, Cervetti himself has denied the report in a statement in which he says: "As is known, I went to Moscow a few days ago, where I met with Andrey Kirilenko and other CPSU leaders. I did not deliver any letter or written message."

FRG'S GENSCHER, SA CARNEIRO DISCUSS WORLD SITUATION

LD091824 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Lisbon--In their talks this evening, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro agreed that close cooperation with the United States was imperative.

Genscher arrived in Lisbon today for the meeting of the committee of ministers of the Council of Europe. Immediately on his arrival he met Sa Carneiro and conferred with him for 90 minutes on the world situation. The main topics were developments in the Middle East in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the conflict between Iran and the United States and the situation in the Near East and Africa. Both men said that the challenge of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan could be met only with united action by Europeans and Americans. This requirement flowed from their common interests.

Both men stressed the happy state of German-Portuguese relations. The federal foreign minister said that the Federal Republic was watching events in Portugal with great interest and sympathy and wholeheartedly supported its accession to the European Community. The Federal Government regarded it as an important step in strengthening the policy of European unity.

LISBON TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

LD091505 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral told the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs this morning that Portugal will soon be exchanging ambassadors with eight Arab countries and will work toward establishing diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia. Freitas do Amaral was speaking at a meeting with the parliamentary committee held to brief it on the country's foreign policy. As to the PLO, he said that the government will look into the question of recognizing the PLO (?after) it completed the present process of diplomatic relations with other Arab countries.

Further Details

LD092227 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Freitas do Amaral met today with the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs, which he briefed on Portuguese foreign policy. Freitas do Amaral told the parliamentarians that the government will seek to exchange ambassadors with eight Arab countries with which our country already has diplomatic relations. He added that when this process has been completed it will look into the question of establishing relations with the PLO.

With regard to Portuguese-speaking African countries, Freitas do Amaral announced a series of diplomatic initiatives to take place shortly through the appointment of ambassadors to Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, with only a few appointments still pending on final consulations with the president of the republic.

Freitas do Amaral also said that he will be accompanying General Ramalho Eanes in his forthcoming presidential trips to Cape Verde, Italy and Norway, as well as joining Dr Sa Carneiro in his tour of EEC member countries.

At another stage of his briefing to the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs, Freitas do Amaral described the Camp David agreements as positive, although insufficient, and said that the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should assess the implementation of the Helsinki agreement.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAHARA CONFLICT DISCLAIMED

LD091414 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Office of Diplomatic Information at the Foreign Ministry released the following note at midday today:

In connection with the statement of King Hassan of Morocco on Spain's alleged responsibility for the Sahara conflict, the Office of Diplomatic Information states that the government rejects any responsibility on the part of our country. What Spain did not do was to yield to any claim contrary to the principles of the OAU which call for the decolonization of the Sahara. Spain is at all times ready to help with any peaceful solution of the issue.

VISIT OF ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI POSTPONED

LD091522 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Rafael Ortega dispatch from Rome]

[Text] Alessandro Pertini, the president of Italy, will not visit Spain next week. The official visit, the first of an Italian head of state to our country since 1923, has been postponed for the moment. This postponement does not mean that there are difficulties in our bilateral relations, which are blossoming now more than ever, but is due to domestic political considerations such as the recent government crisis here, a crisis which had been forecast to last a long time and which has forced the Italian Foreign Ministry to feel it opportune to postpone Pertini's visit.

Now, although the crisis has been resolved, the international commitments of the two countries make the visit impossible. There is talk of it taking place in May or after the summer. In any case, we repeat, the postponement is due to the classic and often unforeseeable domestic political problems in Italy, and not to problems in bilateral relations.

TEXT OF PCE REFUSAL TO ATTEND EUROPEAN CP MEETING

LD041119 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "PCE Will Not Attend"]

[Text] On behalf of the PCE Executive Committee's Standing Committee, Santiago Carrillo has sent the following letter, dated 29 March, to the PCF and Polish United Workers Party Central Committee:

Dear comrades,

In reply to your letter of 24 March in which you invited our party to a meeting of European communist parties "for peace and disarmament," we have decided that the PCE will not take part in this meeting for the reasons which we set out below:

In view of the grave deterioration in the international situation over the last few months, the PCE, together with other communist parties, is conducting intensive activity on the international level to contribute to a broad grouping of the progressive forces on our continent in light of imperialism's attempts to return to the cold war, in order to strengthen the struggle in support of détente and peace and against the arms race, and to open up new paths of negotiation and dialog.

The resolution approved at our Central Committee's latest meeting states: "The PCE believes that its fundamental task on the international level is to contribute to a broad grouping of the communist, socialist, Christian and progressive forces which are prepared to struggle to prevent a return to cold war, against all attempts at military confrontation, against the measures which the United States and, in particular, the Carter administration, is striving to impose--that is, of severing economic, cultural and sporting relations--and, at the same time, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

We do not believe that a meeting of East and West European communist parties such as that planned for next month in Paris will contribute to the aim defined by our Central Committee; we believe that it could even be detrimental to our aims of an effective and broad struggle for peace, security and disarmament.

Because of its very nature, a joint stance with the communist parties which form the governments belonging to the Warsaw Pact will emerge from this meeting. The meeting would therefore entail to some extent an alinement with the stances on European security upheld by that pact.

We deem it essential to state as vigorously and clearly as possible that we uphold totally independent stances, outside the blocs, on security and disarmament, which could be effective and secure very broad support precisely because they represent a third path, capable of opposing imperialism's odious maneuvers and also of condemning an action so contrary to the cause of peace as the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan.

The envisaged meeting in Paris could at most give a superficial and inaccurate impression of unity and agreement on international problems among the communist parties taking part, but it would not allow a Marxist debate, with the necessary conditions of time, preparation, depth and mutual respect, on an analysis of the principal international problems and the grave differences on a number of matters existing among some communist parties.

Although believing that the path toward strengthening the cause of peace does not lie in a meeting such as that planned in Paris, the PCE reaffirms its desire to continue to make the utmost efforts, together with other communist parties, and also socialist and social democratic parties, Christian and progressive forces and other democratic and peaceloving sectors, against the imperialist policy aimed at a return to cold war, for detente, for negotiations and measures which will make it possible to create an atmosphere of confidence, against the deployment of the Euromissiles, for arms control and reduction and for cooperation among the peoples and states of our continent.

Kindly accept, dear comrades, our communist greetings.

GARAICOECHEA ASSUMES BASQUE PRESIDENCY

LD092316 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Here is a dispatch from Bilbao:

Euzkadi now has a president. Carlos Garaicoechea has been elected the third lendakari [president] of the Basque Government. Carlos Garaicoechea took the oath of office under the tree of Guernica, using the same words used 44 years ago by the first lendakari, Jose Antonio Aquirre. In the first vote, Carlos Garaicoechea got 23 votes in favor, 23 against, 11 abstentions and 3 null votes. An absolute majority was required and therefore this was not enough. However, in the second vote he got the simple majority necessary--25 votes in favor, 24 against and 11 abstentions. Garaicoechea has a month to form the second Basque Government, the first since the civil war.

FINLAND

PLO SPOKESMAN: GOVERNMENT INVITATION NEEDED FOR 'ARAFAT VISIT

LD081313 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 1 Apr 80 p 9 LD

[Timo Vuorela report: "'Arafat Will Only Come to Finland With a Government Invitation"]

[Text] The discussions on an invitation to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to visit Finland entered a new phase when the PLO representative in Helsinki stated that 'Arafat would only accept an official invitation.

The authorities have not had the opportunity to study the new situation since yesterday evening when PLO Central Committee member Zamil Shihadah made his announcement to representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the media.

'Arafat himself said Monday in an interview published by the Swedish press agency, TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA, that he expects to be invited to Finland shortly.

A visit to Finland has in fact been planned for a long time. The Society for Friendship With Arab Countries, whose chairman is Social Democratic Member of Parliament Tellervo M. Koivisto, took the initiative.

Foreign Ministry officials have been aware of the society's plans, but the government has not had anything to do with the matter.

When Zamil Shihadah announced that 'Arafat is not interested in coming to Finland at the invitation of private individuals or national organizations, a swift total reevaluation of the situation became necessary.

In Shihadah's opinion, a government decision is urgently required. He points to the PLO's successes in winning international recognition in the last year, particularly in the last month. 'Arafat has been invited to visit several Mediterranean countries, even Turkey which belongs to NATO.

Austria has granted diplomatic recognition to the PLO representative in Vienna, France is considering whether to extend an official invitation to 'Arafat, and the EEC plans to reach a decision on recognition of the PLO in the near future.

In Shihadah's opinion, Finland would gain new respect in the Arab world by getting in first before a joint decision by the West European powers because extending an invitation after the others had done so would not be so remarkable. He explained this point of view to representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Finnish People's Democratic League, the Finnish Social-Democratic Party, the Center Party and the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions.

However, Finland does not consider it important to steal a march on Western Europe. If the government extends an invitation to 'Arafat, it could be taken as de facto recognition. That would be enough for the PLO which would consider it extremely important for the advancement of its campaign.

Such an invitation is not impossible, but it is not a matter of urgency either.

IRAQI EMBASSY SEEKS DATA ON COMPANIES' LINKS WITH ISRAEL

LD091537 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Mar 80 p 28 LD

[Tor Hogn s report: "Iraqi 'Jew-Questionnaire' for Finnish Companies"]

[Text] Helsinki, Thursday--Iraq's embassy in Helsinki has sent a letter and questionnaire to a number of companies in Finland. The embassy's trade department wants in particular to know if the companies in question have "Zionists or Jews" in leading posts or as shareholders. The letter is signed by Iraq's ambassador in Finland, Salih Mahdi 'Ammash.

The ambassador also wants the companies to state, "in strictest confidence," whether they have dealings with seven named companies in Finland which trade with Israel. The letter mentions large wholesale firms such as Kesko and Tuko, the cooperative OTK and its daughter company, Renlund, as well as Fazer.

The letter says that these companies sell products which can be obtained in Iraq such as dates, carpets, licorice root and blankets. But the companies import them from Israel, something which conflicts with our foreign policy, the ambassador points out in the letter. He wants an answer before March 24 [date as published].

The Foreign Ministry is aware of the letter but has not taken any steps. It has indicated that it would be best to pass over the incident in silence.

It is a matter for the companies to answer if they have any interest in the matter, and some of them might have, Foreign Ministry sources believe.

Finns are now wondering if the letter is an attempt to exert pressure on large Finnish firms which have interests to protect in connection with building projects that are being planned in Iraq.

Negotiations on the building of three garrison establishments in Iraq are taking place at present.

Finnish companies are at present building a large congress palace in Baghdad and, in various parts of the country, vocational schools, housing developments and waterworks.

In the questionnaire the embassy asks for a detailed description of the ownership of the companies, their economic setup and so forth. Question No 7 reads: Are any of the members of the board of management or any shareowners Zionists or Jews?

A further question asks whether the company has connections with any Israeli company.

Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola says that the letter is extraordinary. He stresses that relations between Finland and Iraq are good and that the letter does not affect this fact.

Rekola does not know if this is an expression of the new policies of the Iraqi Government or if it is an initiative made by a single ambassador.

The companies which have received the letter do not know if they will answer it or not. Minister Rekola says that it is the companies which must decide.

Ambassador To Be Summoned

LD091541 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Jewish Question in Finland a Case for Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Helsinki--Finland's Foreign Ministry will summon Iraq's Ambassador Salih Mahdi 'Ammash to talks as soon as the ambassador returns from a visit to his home country.

He will be asked what he meant by asking for information from Finnish companies on whether they have "Zionists and Jews" in management positions.

The talks will be with Finnish civil servants and not with the minister--there is no question of more serious measures at present.

The question has drawn much embarrassed attention in the Finnish parliament. Ben Zyskowicz of the National Coalition Party, has put a simple question to the governmement.

Zyskowicz, who is himself a Jew, wonders if the actions of the ambassador are in harmony with Finnish legislation and with international practice.

POSSIBLE CP MOVES AGAINST STALINISTS VIEWED

LD090817 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Cla Gummesson report: "Communist Struggle in Finland"]

[Text] "It's the final battle..." Or maybe not.

At present it is beyond any doubt that the Finnish Communist Party and its leader Aarne Saarinen are preparing measures to take in hand their obstinate "Stalinist" minority with Taisto Sinisalo as its leading name.

But how firmly does the majority intent to advance? What methods will be used? Is Saarinen actually prepared to risk a breakup of the party?

There are many unanswered questions.

The division in the Communist Party has deep historical roots. It stems from a time when the Communists operated underground.. For a long time after the war the Communists were isolated in Finland's political life. In 1966 this isolation was broken. The Communists entered the government. The "Stalinist" minority has never been able to stomach this step.

During the seventies the two wings have tried to exist side by side. There have been hopes of some kind of reconciliation, but these have come to nought.

Little by little the war of words has been intensified. The situation has seemed increasingly hopeless. At next year's party congress the majority is prepared to make the transition from words to action.

From a European standpoint Finland's Communists are a remarkable party. The party has been prepared to shoulder the responsibility of government and is, at present, part of the ruling Koivisto coalition which contains representatives of the Social Democrats and the nonsocialist parties as well as the Communists.

The fact that the Communists have come to form a part of the general political community is largely due to President Kekkonen, who has seen the breaking of the Communists' isolation as one of his goals.

Recently the majority within the Communist Party has clearly aimed at continuing along the road that it has started to follow.

But the continual obstructions of the minority are putting great stress on the party which, in recent years, has lost support among voters.

The minority--the so-called "Taistoists"--do not compromise a unified group on the extreme leftwing of the party. On the contrary, it is a remarkable constellation full of internal contradictions. It has its base in the party's old members, who are faithful to Moscow, but since the time of the student revolts it has recruited hosts of leftist-oriented young people and significant numbers of Finland's cultural elite.

It has, as it were, been "fashionable" to join the Taistoists.

Recently, however, the minority has lost a lot of its glamor and attraction. A few of its members of parliament were beaten in the last election, among them Sinisalo himself. It has had little success in union elections. Support among young people has decreased.

It is probable that the majority now considers the Taistoists to be so weakened that now is the time to strike. Now or never!

And thus we now have a situation in which the Communist Party in Finland, a neighbor of the Soviet Union, is threatening to break up.

I met Aarne Saarinen in his modest room in the grandiose parliament building of Mannerheimintie. It was agreed that the interview would not be reported, but it can be said in general terms that Saarinen is not prepared to reveal how far he is prepared to go to put an end to the dissension within his party. But there is a lasting impression that it is a time for tough measures.

The situation seems quite hopeless for the majority. Continued discord will undermine confidence in the party.

It is clear that what has been written about the confrontation that took place at the end of the winter is that the majority's absolute minimum demands are that the minority accepts the party regulations and its decisions, made in accordance with its statutes.

This does not preclude the existence of differing OPINIONS [capitalized word italicized in original], but behavior contrary to party statutes cannot be accepted.

In order to achieve "some bloody order" (to quote one party official closer to me) in the party Saarinen and his faction are probably prepared to resort to the expulsion of dissident opponents. This much is clear at least.

Whether this means that Finland's Communist Party is on its way toward a formal breakup, we shall have to wait and see.

GOVERNMENT 'UNENTHUSIASTIC' ON U.S. REQUEST FOR SUPPORT

LD091043 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Apr 80 pp 1, 36 LD

[David Adamson report: "Britain Wary Over Iran Sanctions"]

[Excerpt] Britain reacted with a marked lack of enthusiasm yesterday when the United States formally asked for support for President Carter's severance of trade and diplomatic relations with Iran.

It is expected that there will be consultations with other members of the European Community before an answer is given. With the embarrassment of its Olympic boycott well to the forefront of its collective thinking, the government was clearly anxious not to find itself out on a limb once again.

The American request came when Mr Kingman Brewster, the United States ambassador in London, visited Sir Ian Gilmour, the deputy Foreign Office [as published]. He presented Sir Ian with a document on the American action which listed possible actions its allies could take in support. The United States, it was stressed, wanted as much help as possible from its friends in its attempts to free the hostages held in Tehran.

The British reaction was that the government would consider what action, if any, would be taken. Mrs Thatcher and other Western leaders have written to President Bani-Sadr, of Iran, warning him of the international repercussions if the hostages were not released. The British ambassador in Tehran, Sir John Graham, was in London last week to discuss the whole field of Anglo-Iranian relations, including the possibility of breaking diplomatic links.

There is sympathetic understanding in Britain of Mr Carter's problem, particularly amid the pressures of an election year, but there are genuine uncertainties over where snapping relations would serve the cause of either the captives or, eventually, that of a stable Iran. The most obvious action by Britain would be to break diplomatic relations. While that would dramatise British repugnance to the imprisonment of diplomats, it might make it harder to mediate their release.

As far as trade is concerned, little seems to be taking place. BP and Shell are still lifting oil from Iran, but the volume has shrunk to a trickle compared with pre-revolution days. For instance out of Shell's 4,500,000-barrels-a-day international trade only 95,000 barrels comes to Iran. Just over a year ago the figure was 500,000 barrels a day. Iranian restrictions, production difficulties and problems at the oil terminals have all contributed to the disruption of trade with a nation that was once the world's second largest exporter of oil. Nevertheless, at a time of shrinking production by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries even a trickle has its value. Iran has threatened to cut off supplies to any country which follows the American embargo.

'Fundamental Difference' Seen

LD101055 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Apr 80 p 36 LD

[John Bulloch report: "Britain's Doubts on U.S. Call To Cut Iran Ties"]

[Text] The American ambassador in London, Mr Kingman Brewster, called at the Foreign Office for the second day running yesterday as the United States stepped up efforts to get help from allies in its confrontation with Iran.

The ambassador spent 15 minutes with Sir Ian Gilmour, the second in command at the Foreign Office, who had also met him the previous day. Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, is attending a meeting in Lisbon.

Both the Foreign Office and the American Embassy sought to play down the second visit. But it was clear it resulted from a fundamental difference between Foreign Office and State Department. America firmly believes a show of unity by Western Europe and other democratic nations would have a considerable effect on Iran. American experts think concerted action would strengthen the hand of President Bani-Sadr of Iran, who is seen as a moderate battling against extremists.

The Foreign Office's analysis is quite different. Its experts are not at all satisfied that President Bani-Sadar would be helped by Western action. They fear he is now in such a weak position that action by outside countries might serve only to undermine what standing he has. Reports from Tehran say there is a very real possibility that Mr Bani-Sadr may shortly resign.

Secondly, British diplomats point to the national interest and to British exports which, after declining from a peak 500 hundred million a year, are now rising again. Judging by the first months of this year, they might total 300 hundred million in 1980. Imports from Iran are also on the increase, and are likely to amount to 340 hundred million this year of which about 290 hundred million will be accounted for by oil. But Iranian oil now accounts for only about five per cent of Britain's total imports, which in any case are diminishing as North Sea oil production increases.

A third British argument against falling into line with America concerns the one positive step which Mr Kingman Brewster suggested might be taken. This was that Britain, with other European countries, should break all diplomatic links with Iran. The British argument is that the British Embassy in Tehran, headed by Sir John Graham, has proved most useful in quiet negotiations on behalf of the Americans, and could do so again. It is also important in looking after the interests of some 500 Britons who remain in Iran. As Sir Nicholas Henderson, Britain's ambassador in Washington, told Americans yesterday: "Our mission in Iran has played an important role."

But it is clear the Americans now believe that that phase is over, and want all relations cut. Britain is almost openly opposed to this although the official position is that the question is "being studied."

NEUTRALITY MAINTAINED IN FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH IRAN

LD091123 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Apr 80 p 21 LD

["City Comment" feature: "City Stays Aloof From the U.S. Iranian Wrangle"]

[Text] It could cost the British Government as much as 100 million pounds sterling to recompense United Kingdom exporters on claims against Iran insured through the Export Credits Guarantee Department, [ECGD], whenthe sums are totted up for the year just ended. But the situation is not likely to be made materially worse even if Iran decides that Britain is officially an ally of the United States and a suitable subject for Iranian "revenge."

The damage was done last year after the Iranian Revolution and even before the seizure of the American hostages triggered American banks to freeze Iranian assets and declare Iran in default. ECGD stopped giving cover on new credits for Iran in February 1979, and the amount outstanding has run down continuously since. But the flow of repayments became more and more irregular and potential claims were building up well before last November.

British banks have also suffered already although the City took great pains to establish its neutrality last November and allowed the Iranians to withdraw their deposits as they matured. Most of that money has now been taken out of London and Iran is keeping only minimal working balances here.

United Kingdom banks are now counting the cost of doing nothing, although they can take some satisfaction in maintaining a reputation for playing the game in the eyes of oil exporting nations a reputation for playing the game which the American banks have lost.

But there is not much more the Iranians can do to them now. Oil is the only real weapon the Iranians have left which could hurt, and even that would be inconvenient rather than disastrous.

Our imports of oil in the first two months of the year amounted to less than 30 million pounds sterling, not much more than British motorists spend on a bank holiday trip to the seaside.

The United Kingdom Government meanwhile is handling the matter with the proverbial kid gloves. There is no great enthusiasm yet for rushing to join in with President Carter's sanctions against Iran as outlined by the United States ambassador in London yesterday.

The question of the Iranian loan to the National Water Council, of which $400 million is still outstanding is also being treated with care. It is due to be repaid in two chunks in November this year and November next year. Britain secured legally a waiver to pay the interest last December, and there is no pressure at present to try and stop the capital being repaid.

The courts are also in no hurry to bring forward the case of American claims against Iranian assets in London and Iranian counter claims. The Bank Markazi's $3,000 million claim against five United States banks will be tried on Nov. 3, and it is not yet clear whether President Carter's threat to confiscate the Iranian assets frozen in United States banks will bring the case forward.

The British official line seems to be that after having suffered for being neutral so far there is not much advantage in taking sides now, balancing the City's reputation for neutrality against a maximum $400 million compensation, especially if the issue can still be solved before the decision has to be made.

It might be a different story if Iran makes the decision for us.

DAILY TELEGRAPH EDITORIAL FAVORS BACKING CARTER

LD091045 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Apr 80 p 18 LD

[Editorial: "We Should Back Carter"]

[Text] Of President Carter's new actions against Iran over the hostages, only those rupturing diplomatic relations really break fresh ground. American trade was already at such low level that the formal decision to impose economic sanctions will not have much practical immediate effect. Suspensions of visas for Iranians wishing to enter the United States will cause a nuisance for individuals but have no effect on the assortment of persons and bodies currently passing as a government in Tehran. Breaking diplomatic relations and the expulsion of Iranian representatives from America is a new step. It was long overdue. Iran broke the American end of the diplomatic link in Tehran five months ago, with its seizure of the embassy and imprisonment of the staff.

Apart from the disgusting behaviour involved in holding the hostages (including two women) caged up all this time, the Iranian action was a gross breach of the convention under which a country affords protection and immunity to representatives of foreign powers who are its guests. Every country in the world has an interest in maintaining this humane and civilized convention intact, not least, be it noted, Soviet Russia which uses its embassies and diplomatic staff all over the world for spying. One might think Russia would have expressed disapproval of the Iranian breach, but not a bit of it. TASS yesterday said Mr Carter's new package represented continuation of "a policy of plunder." Anything goes, provided it is anti-America.

When the American ambassador called on Sir Ian Gilmour at the Foreign Office yesterday, he will obviously have suggested ways in which the British Government might back its American ally. He no doubt received a murmur in reply about "consulting our EEC partners." This need not take long, for one knows in advance what the result will be. France will refuse to have anything to do with the matter, perhaps refuse even to discuss it. West Germany will have many and complicated worries. Mrs Thatcher should not hesitate too long before announcing that Britain is to break relations with Iran in solidarity with Washington. It might achieve nothing much, even be inconvenient for some Foreign Office policy makers. But there are times when lining up in public with a friend on a cardinal matter for world order is more important than convenience.

PYM INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM, NATO RELATIONS

LD090911 Paris LE MATIN in French 1 Apr 80 pp 10-11 LD

[Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with British Defense Secretary Francis Pym in London; date not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Have you modified your assessment of Soviet military capabilities as a result of the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan?

Francis Pym: This invasion has shown that the Soviets are able to move large contingents of troops and that they can do it very rapidly. We knew that they were able to do this but we had not seen them doing it in a situation. They have also shown that they are prepared to step out of what could be called their sphere of influence. This is a warning to neutral, nonalined and Third World countries and all other countries in general that no one can feel entirely safe. Another important consequence is the fact that the Soviets are now able to threaten Middle East energy sources more directly.

LE MATIN: Do you expect them to pull out?

Francis Pym: This seems improbable to me. The noises which they have been making in this context have been extremely ambivalent. I am inclined to think that at a given moment they will try to create the impression that they are pulling out because they have been greatly embarrassed by the reaction of all the rest of the world to their aggression.

LE MATIN: With reference to the British strike force, how do you reconcile your complete commitment to NATO with national independence?

Francis Pym: If we are committed to NATO to such an extent it is because it is impossible to defend the United Kingdom in isolation, just as it is impossible to defend any European country in isolation. In order to be able to defend one country you must also be able to defend all the countries concerned. However, our commitment does not end there because we have some other responsibilities in the world, albeit many fewer than in the past. [paragraph continues]

We still have responsibilities in Cyprus, Hong Kong and Belize (British Honduras in Central America). We also have training units in the Middle East which are helping other countries to form their own armies. Furthermore, we have control over our nuclear deterrent force, which has been assigned to NATO but cannot be used without the British prime minister's express consent. If, under the most terrible circumstances, we felt threatened and no one could come to our assistance and if pressing the nuclear button for our own protection remained the only way out, we could still do it. This would mean that the very concept of deterrence had failed, since preventing war from breaking out is the very objective of the deterrent, the very objective of the alliance. Having said this, I believe that the main reason for preserving this possibility is this: If we had no deterrent, France and the United States would be the only countries in possession of an independent nuclear capability. The fact that the United Kingdom also has nuclear power complicates the Soviet leaders' task and makes their long-range assessments more uncertain since they have to take into account an additional decisionmaking center in the nuclear sphere with the knowledge that if they make a false move both the French and British nuclear forces can inflict on them damage of a kind which they would find unacceptable.

LE MATIN: Is your deterrent force as independent as that of France?

Francis Pym: It is ours. We have practically created it on our own. It is true that we have purchased some parts in the United States but what we have purchased is completely in our possession. The only difference between us and France is that we have purchased certain things from America.

LE MATIN: Do you intend to reduce this dependence, particularly with respect to uranium production?

Francis Pym: Yes, we have decided to do this. Our own resources form the basis for our program for the modernization of the Polaris missiles which we call the "Chevaline" program and which is to insure the operativeness of missiles and nuclear warheads in the nineties.

LE MATIN: By agreeing in Brussels in December to the deployment of American cruise missiles on your territory, have you not mortgaged your independence and do you not run the risk that these launch sites could become targets for any preventive attack?

Francis Pym: Absolutely not. The deployment of cruise missiles will in no way affect the independence of our deterrent system. It will in no way affect our strategic system, submarines and bombers. After all, despite its integration with NATO, we can make use of this system independently. The only objective of the cruise missile program is to make clear what already exists. What the alliance intends to secure is a complete armory which would as a whole provide a war deterrent. The cruise missile is merely part of it. Furthermore, looking at it from any aggressor's viewpoint, the situation has not changed since not every NATO long-range nuclear weapon in Europe is in Britain. The situation will change once the NATO modernization program is completed since some missiles will also be deployed in Germany and Italy. However, as far as your--let us say--power of attraction is concerned, nothing will have changed. This country has always been and will continue to be a potential target.

LE MATIN: When will you announce your decision concerning the replacement of the Polaris system?

Francis Pym: In about 6 months' time. In any case, by the end of the year. The government has not yet reached any conclusion with respect to the kind of system which would be the most appropriate to replace the Polaris system, taking into account any foreseeable scientific development and technical progress. We have to decide on the most effective and least vulnerable. It is a difficult task.

LE MATIN: What stage has the discussion about the invulnerability of submarines reached in Britain?

Francis Pym: Everything is relative in this sphere, and this applies to both invulnerability and effectiveness. For the time being, however, there can be no doubt that the submarine is the least vulnerable of all devices. The question is whether it will remain the least vulnerable. However, you cannot be sure whether it will or not. All in all, one of the advantages of the submarine is that it will probably remain as invulnerable as any other system.

LE MATIN: Do you envisage combining a strategic system based on submarines with another ballistic system?

Francis Pym: This is improbable. In fact we now have, as it were, two systems--submarines and bombers. As far as the latter are concerned, the Tornado, which will succeed the Vulcan, will not replace the Vulcan completely since its operational range cannot be called a strategic range. This bomber can fly far enough to reach its target but cannot return. Obviously, this makes it somewhat less attractive. Be that as it may, to replace the Polaris missiles we will choose only one system and this should rule out any other possibility.

LE MATIN: What are the budget implications of the options offered to you?

Francis Pym: According to our calculations, this will cost us 4-5 billion pounds sterling. We can manage this. The Tornado program is more costly--more than 6 billion pounds.

LE MATIN: But it has been asserted here, both in the press and elsewhere, that you will be unable to meet all your commitments simultaneously and that you will have to make drastic decisions.

Francis Pym: All defense forces throughout the world--French, American, British and others--have to face increases in real costs. This is a problem which concerns us all and which will in the long run influence the way in which responsibilities within the alliance are distributed. The fact is that Britain's contribution to the alliance is perhaps the biggest. There is no reason why toward 1990, for instance, the alliance should not find a more effective way of assigning resources. It can be imagined that eventually efforts will be reoriented among the allies and that, for instance, the FRG will increase its contribution to the protection of the Atlantic, with the result that we could play a more important role in the Indian Ocean.

LE MATIN: Would you be prepared to reconsider the size of your contribution to the alliance's budget?

Francis Pym: That is not what I said. What I am saying is that if the alliance so decided, it could redistribute tasks among its members. We have promised to increase our military budget by 3 percent in real terms. We have done so this year and we will do it next year and the year after. I can see nothing in this that would indicate any drastic reduction. As for any increase in real costs, it should encourage us to increase the number of our cooperation programs relating to arms production, similar to those which we already have, especially with France.

LE MATIN: Would you envisage any nuclear cooperation?

Francis Pym: Why not? But I think that this would be difficult.

LE MATIN: Why?

Francis Pym: First, in Europe only France would be concerned and there are other spheres in which, I believe, we could cooperate more easily. Furthermore--and France is fully aware of this--as far as we are concerned, we have long been associated with the United States and this has enabled us to obtain what we needed for our independent deterrent force cheaper than we could have obtained it in any other way. Having said this, I am in favor of leaving all doors open.

LE MATIN: What do you think of the FRG as a possible nuclear partner?

Francis Pym: So far the Germans have not been keen on the idea. They have stated this quite clearly. However, this does not mean that they could not change their mind. Would the French like them as partners?

LE MATIN: And what about you British?

Francis Pym: I would not like to say that I am absolutely opposed but, in any case, II do not believe this to be a useful proposition as far as the near future is concerned. I do not believe that France is very keen on the idea. Nor do I believe that Britain thinks that it is a very good idea, and I know that the FRG is notinterested, at least for the time being.

LE MATIN: If one day Europe wants to acquire an independent military capability you will be unable to exclude the nuclear aspects of such a capability....

Francis Pym: No, but I believe that this is a most difficult problem and, from a realistic and practical viewpoint, such a development seems to me very improbable even though I would not like to rule out the possibility. However, when we refer to an independent European capability, what I have in mind is the entire alliance, on both sides of the Atlantic. It is of absolutely crucial importance that Canada and the United States remain NATO members, that we all stick together and that we do not let anything happen that could interfere with this arrangement. I can easily reconcile this concept with the idea of European nuclear power. However, I do not believe that it is likely to be implemented in the near future. Nor do I believe that it would represent any important additional contribution to the alliance's deterrent power.

LE MATIN: Do you believe that the alliance will last forever?

Francis Pym: Everything changes eventually, but I believe that it is of absolutely vital importance to preserve the alliance's cohesion.

LE MATIN: Do you never have any doubts about the way America would respond to a European request for help in the event of aggression?

Francis Pym: Many people do. And it seems reasonable to wonder about this. Many people also have doubts about some other members of the alliance and about the way in which they would react under similar circumstances.

LE MATIN: Does your government's more active and more committed foreign policy presuppose an increase in military spending?

Francis Pym: There may be some slight adjustments but nothing very big. I believe that the British have a special role to play in preserving the cohesion of the free world. Look at Rhodesia. We have sent some soldiers there. Any operation of this kind adds something to our expenses but not very much. [paragraph continues]

We now have military aid missions in some other countries, in the Gulf region, for instance. We will dispatch a naval unit to that region. However, in view of our capability to operate outside NATO, whether our units operate here or elsehwere makes no difference financially.

LE MATIN: Do you plan to create a special intervention force?

Francis Pym: Our present capabilities are adequate, and we can withdraw some troops from one place and send them to another as we have already done.

LE MATIN: And what about protecting oil sea routes?

Francis Pym: This is something all NATO countries must concern themselves with.

LE MATIN: This is true, but we are trying to convince them that they should be more active. The United States is taking a lead and this is a good thing. The question is how the problem should be approached and how other countries can help. Joint action should be taken. Neither France nor Britain can take on anything of this magnitude. We must insure that both the alliance and the other countries concerned, including Middle East countries, are persuaded to contribute and can protect themselves. Our foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, has visited the Gulf countries and so has your president. Anything that should be done can only be done in cooperation with those countries. Nothing can be done without them.

LE MATIN: Is there no one else on whom we could count apart from the intervention force which the Americans are now organizing?

Francis Pym: We can leave it neither to the United States nor to anyone else. We have referred to Europe but can we rely completely on it? The answer is that some of its members are more reliable than others. However, we are all involved and threatened by what would happen if energy sources were endangered. We all have a contribution to make. This is why it is so important to do this jointly because separately we are incapable of doing anything.

LE MATIN: Are you in favor of the European-Arab dialog proposed by Valery Giscard d'Estaing?

Francis Pym: Yes I am, but I believe that it will be rather difficult to organize such a dialog. We have excellent relations with those countries and so has France. I believe that a dialog on a smaller scale would be easier. The whole of Europe and the entire Gulf region would make things cumbersome. Some of us must serve as leaders. This is what the United Kingdom and France are doing on the European scene and I believe that it is quite a good thing.

TV FILM ON PRINCESS' EXECUTION ANGERS SAUDIS

WA101200 London REUTER in English 0106 GMT 10 Apr 80 WA

[Text] London, April 10, REUTER--Britain has expressed regret to Saudi Arabia over the screening of a television film here last night on the execution for adultery of a Saudi princess in 1977, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

"We regret any damage that might be done to Anglo-Saudi relations" by the showing of the film, the spokesman said.

He said Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington sent a personal message to King Khalid and British Ambassador James Craig cut short a vacation and flew back to Jidda after Saudi Arabia recently expressed concern over the film.

The film, "Death of a Princess", was a dramatized version of the public execution in Jidda of 23-year-old Princess Misha'al and her lover in November, 1977, following trial under Islamic laws. The film, screened by Independent Television, was based on research by documentary producer Anthony Thomas.

The British spokesman said that while the government regretted any damage that might be caused to Anglo-Saudi relations, it had "no power to interfere with editorial content nor to ban a program of this sort." He said that he was not aware of any specific Saudi Arabian threat to cut off diplomatic relations or trade with Britain.

Britain had very close and friendly relations with Saudi Arabia, one of the world's oil exporters, he said. The two countries have a high level of annual trade and Britain is a big supplier of arms to the Arab kingdom.

The British ambassador was on his way to London for a vacation when he cut it short and returned to his post after learning the program was to be screened.

Relations Threatened

LD101030 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0920 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Strenuous efforts were being made today to try to cool the diplomatic row over a TV film about the public execution of an Arabian princess and her lover. Saudi Arabia had been expressing concern in the past few days over the dramatised documentary "Death of a Princess", screened by ITV [Independent Television] last night.

According to reports in London, the Saudis have threatened to cut off diplomatic relations with Britain, cut vital oil supplies and cancel millions of pounds worth of contracts with British firms. But the Foreign Office spokesman said he was not aware of any specific threats to Britain's "very close and friendly relations with Saudi Arabia".

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Jidda said confidential discussions had already taken place between the two governments. "I wouldn't want to discuss whether the Saudis made any threats during our discussions with them, but they were upset," he added. "The Saudi Arabians, I assume, think that the film has something to do with them and are upset. What action they might take I cannot tell, but we hope the good relations between the two countries will not be harmed".

Meanwhile, the government was today facing criticism from some MPs over apologies made to Saudi Arabia over the film. And a statement has been demanded from Sir Ian Gilmour, the lord privy seal, immediately the Commons [returns] from the Easter recess on Monday.

ATKINS, EIRE'S LENIHAN TO HOLD TALKS ON ULSTER

LD091121 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Nicholas Confort report: "Britain Takes 'Wait and See' Attitude on Eire Demands"]

[Text] The government is taking a "wait and see" attitude toward forecasts from Dublin that Mr Atkins, Northern Ireland secretary, will be pressed to abandon Britain's "guarantee" to Ulster's protestant majority when he visits the Republic shortly for talks.

It will be the first meeting between Mr Atkins and Mr Brian Lenihan, Eire's new foreign minister.

Leaks from Dublin suggest that Mr Lenihan sees it as culmination of a diplomatic campaign to secure an Ulster settlement acceptable to Mr Haughey, his traditionally hard-line prime minister.

Were Mr Lenihan to adopt such a stance and urge Mr Atkins to end Britain's commitment to retain control over Ulster as long as the majority wants it he would be told politely, but firmly, that he was endangering the Republic's good relations with Britain.

However, it is not accepted in London that this will necessarily happen. Past experience has suggested to the government that tough political demands raised in advance of such talks are often not followed through when the meeting takes place.

Officials are encouraged in this belief by what they see as Mr Haughey's co-operative and responsible handling of security issues since he took office at the end of last year.

It is conceded that Mr Haughey has made some tough speeches on Irish unity to meetings of the governing Fianna Fails,but these are seen as designed for internal consumption and to reinforce his hold on the party leadership.

Regardless of the tone of the meeting, expected to take place any day now, it is expected that Mr Atkins and Mr Lenihan will deal with security and with the government's continuing efforts to find a system of greater self-government acceptable in Northern Ireland.

Mr Atkins is certain to outline the course taken by the so far abortive talks at Stormont on the government's constitutional proposals and to discuss with Mr Lenihan the prospects for progress.

He will not, however, be spelling out in detail the options on the future of the province being prepared for consideration by a Cabinet committee under the chairmanship of Mr Whitelaw, home secretary.

U.S. SENATORS MEET KARAMANLIS BEFORE DEPARTURE FROM ATHENS

Visit With Karamanlis

AT091247 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Apri 80 AT

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Konstandinos Karmanlis today received at the political office visiting U.S. Senators Biden, Baker, Zorinsky and Cochran who arrived in Athens Sunday. The prime minister's meeting with the U.S. senators was attended by Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis, U.S. Ambassador to Athens McCloskey and the Director General of the Prime Minister's Political Office Ambassador Moliviatis.

Earlier, the U.S. senators conferred with Coordination Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis for 1 hour. At 1400 Foreign Minister Rallis gave a luncheon in honor of the four senators who will visit National Defense Minster Averof at 1800 today.

Further Reportage on Visit

AT091817 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 AT

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Karamanlis today received the visiting U.S. senators. During the meeting the senators discussed with Karamanlis current international developments, issues related to the immediate area in which Greece is situated, the Cyprus issue and general problems which Greek-Turkish differences have created for both Greece and the United States. Karamanlis had the opportunity to explain the Greek positions to the U.S. senators who expressed their appreciation for the analysis which was conducted by Karamanlis. They said it was extremely useful in forming their opinions.

Departing Press Conference

AT101258 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 AT

[Text] The four U.S. senators, Biden, Baker, Zorinsky and Cochran, left Athens at 1230 today after a 4-day visit to Athens. Prior to their departure the senators held a press conference for Greek and foreign correspondents. Among other things they said their talks in Athens with the prime minister and other members of the government were cordial. They specifically lauded Prime Minister Karamanlis for his personality and political character, stressing that the talks they had with him were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and covered a very broad spectrum of issues, from Greece's return to NATO to the Cyprus issue. On Greek relations with Turkey the senators said it is to the mutual interest of both countries to find ways for solving differences and stressed that the American side will also help in this direction.

They also said they had a cordial conversation with the leader of the majority opposition party and PASOK Chairman Papandreou with whom they discussed international issues and Greek-U.S. relations in particular, as well as the differences between Greece and Turkey. As the U.S. senators stated, Papandreou did not appear to question the expediency of their visit to Greece and Turkey. Earlier the U.S. senators conferred with Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis. The senators visited Papandreou at his Kastri home for 1½ hours. After this meeting Papandreou told press representatives that he clearly explained to the senators the positions of PASOK on the national issue of Cyprus and on the issues of the Aegean, NATO, U.S. bases and Turkish armaments.

I AVYI REJECTS GOVERNMENT'S 'ALTERNATE' SOLUTIONS TO NATO ISSUE

AT091625 Athens I AVYI in Greek 9 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Editorial: "The 'Give-and-Take' With NATO"]

[Text] The government is now conferring with five U.S. senators who arrived in Greece after first visiting Oman, the U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" (in the open waters of the Persian Gulf) and Turkey.

The "Who's Who" of these senators is well known: Howard Baker is the Senate minority leader and aspires to be vice presidential candidate under Reagan in the November election. Two other Republicans--Thad Cochran (Mississippi) and Malcolm Wallop (Wyoming)--are considered to belong to the extreme right--superconservative--wing of the U.S. Senate. As for the two Democrats, Edward Zorinsky (Nebraska) is considered conservative while the other, Joseph Biden, senator from Delaware, is described as having "liberal tendencies." Being "liberal," the other day he felt the need to stress that the issue of the hostages in Tehran must be solved with "action." It is not necessary, he said, to mount an Entebbe-type operation. We could, he said, strike at Iranian oil wells and at Iranian hydro-electric power stations.

This is a sketchy description of the "five." What is important, however, is this: What is the "New Democracy" government discussing with them? The progovernment press informs us that it is discussing issues related to the supply of military aid to Greece and Turkey. It is also discussing "the relations between Greece and the United States which have been in a state of limbo for 6 years, and the bases issue."

Above and beyond what the progovernment press does and does not write about, it also appears that the government has begun to believe in the U.S. blackmail: that Washington's patience has allegedly been exhausted; that in contrast to Ankara, which has rediscovered "reoccidentation," Athens insists on a narrow "parochial" policy which is far removed from the great concepts and interests of the alliance which are above national interests; that now--within the few days remaining until the election of the new president of the republic--Greece has "a last chance" to smooth its relations with NATO, otherwise, Washington will withdraw, "it will cease to be interested in the Greek-Turkish dispute" and, naturally, Athens and not Ankara will suffer most and so on.

What is the result? At the same time, Athens is hastening to grasp this "chance" since it will be much more difficult for the successor to Karamanlis--by contrast to the present prime minister--to "arrange" these matters. This is exactly what Sulzberger also believes. It has already been reported that the "New Democracy" government has three "alternative solutions" ready and that it is proposing them to Washington and NATO for negotiation purposes.

First solution: return to the Davos-Haig formula with certain alterations in "wording"--read concessions. As revealed, however, this formula already provides for a decrease in Greek airspace from 10 to 6 miles. Therefore, it is nationally unacceptable even without the alterations in "wording" which could be nothing more than basic concessions.

Second solution: adoption of the French model of relations with NATO. Washington, however, hastens to inform us that France is one thing while Greece is something entirely different: France insists on maintaining its forces under national control while you are in haste to rejoin the NATO "vice." As to the "political chief" of your armed forces, he repeats his "credo" at every opportunity: Greece belongs to the Americans, therefore, the French model is rejected.

Third solution: signing of "bipartite defense accords" both with the United States as well as with NATO (the Spanish formula). This "solution" appears to be accepted both by Brzezinski, Luns and all the other hawks within the U.S. Pentagon. Their line of thinking is simple: Give us the bases and then you can even withdraw from political NATO if you so prefer. The Turks have already given us the base at Sinop on the Black Sea and the base at (Birinklik) in Southeast Asia [as published]. If you give us similar "facilities" then we will give you the equivalent military aid in the same way that we gave it to Turkey and to Spain.

A rich and painful experience, however, should have made the "New Democracy" government much wiser. It should have already been taught that certain "minor" concessions and certain alterations in "wording" are insufficient and that as long as it insists on its give-and-take with the Haigs and the Rogers (yesterday) and with the Lunses and the Brzezinskis (tomorrow), the more it will reach a dead end, for which it must hold itself responsible as its creator. We believe it is time to put an end to delusions. The United States will not accept any of the Greek alternate "solutions" unless these "solutions" promote U.S. strategic interests which, at this moment, pass from Oman to Iran, from Saudi Arabia to Pakistan and to the Persian Gulf. Naturally they also pass through Turkey, whose restoration "of military strength"--as Admiral Shear told us--is NATO's chief interest.

Is the "New Democracy" government prepared to play these "games" with the United States--the games of cold war and playing with fire? If the answer is yes, then it can continue its chats with the various U.S. officials--generals, diplomats, senators. If it is not prepared to do so then it must cease consultations with the United States and NATO immediately by promoting a truly autonomous, multifaceted foreign policy. The trouble is that, in the first place, the political cost to "New Democracy" will be extremely heavy in addition to the fact that the people--through their struggle--will avert every blow which is directed against the country's independence and integrity.

IRAQI DELEGATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

AT091324 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80 AT

[Excerpt] Iraqi minister of industry and minerals and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, Tahir at-Tawfiq, arrived in Athens on an official 5-day visit as head of a large delegation. The visit of the Iraqi minister to Greece is being made at the invitation of the Greek Minister of Industry and Energy Miltiadhis Evert.

The establishment of a new ferry boat line between Greece and Iraq via the Suez Canal will be among the issues to be discussed by the two ministers. Cooperation in the supplying, trading and refining of oil will also be discussed together with the question of training Iraqis in Greece.

During his visit to Greece, At-Tawfiq will be accompanied by Evert on a tour of shipyards, cement factories, spinning and weaving plants, an aluminum factory, the Greek aircraft industry and a light weapons manufacturing plant. During their talks the two ministers will also examine prospects for expansion of Greek-Iraqi relations, which have always been friendly but became closer after the visit of Prime Minister Karamanlis to Baghdad.

Greek Trade Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos today gave a luncheon in honor of the Iraqi minister, attended by Evert. Opinions on bilateral economic cooperation were exchanged during the luncheon. A Greek delegation under Panayiotopoulos is due to leave for Iraq this Friday to attend the second session of the Greek-Iraqi Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Issues to be discussed will include cooperation in trade, industry, agriculture, transportation and telecommunications.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

TA091627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 23d and 24th rounds of voting for a president in the Senate and National Assembly joint session again failed to produce any results today.

National Salvation Party Senator from Erzurum Lutfi Dogan was the only candidate during the 23d round and 458 members of the Grand National Assembly participated in the voting. Dogan received 46 votes, RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur received 64 votes and Justice Party Deputy from Ankara Ismail Hakki Koyluoglu received 40 votes. Another 249 ballots were blank, 52 votes were cast for various legislators and 7 votes were declared void.

The votes during the 24th round were not counted as there was no quorum. The rounds of voting for a president will continue tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Fahri Koruturk, whose term as president has ended and who has assumed his duty as a life senator, visited the Justice Party and RPP Senate groups today. It was reported that these were courtesy visits.

Erbakan's Call for Candidates

TA091720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party Leader Necmettin Erbakan has called on the Justice Party and the RPP to submit their presidential candidates or vote for the Senator from Erzurum, Lutfi Dogan.

In a written statement issued today, Erbakan criticized the two major parties for not making the necessary preparations for the presidential elections. Pointing out that his party expects the Justice Party and the RPP to submit their candidates to the Grand National Assembly by tomorrow at the latest, Erbakan said: Actually, the NSP had proposed that the Assembly not go into recess after the approval of the budget and, instead, solve the problems of our country one by one. For 3 weeks the parliament has not been able to handle the very just and important issues of our pensioners, peasants, workers, civil servants and artisan brothers. We are responsible for the suffering of millions of our citizens. Let us take action together as of tomorrow. Let us first elect a president with a national view and then try to jointly deal with the problems of our nation and rapidly solve them.

It was also announced that Erbakan has deferred his countrywide tour due to the delay in the presidential elections.

MILITARY COURT RELEASES THREE LEFTIST TEACHERS

TA091729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The Third Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command has decided to release Sehmuz Pik, Erdem Uzun and Muammer Toprakci, three TOB-DER [Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association] branch leaders who were under arrest during their trial. The military court reached this decision today after consulting with legal experts. TOB-DER Leader Gultekin Gazioglu as well as other officials are being tried for violating the associations law, for attempts to incite, for procommunist propaganda and for publicly insulting the state military and security forces.

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

TA101242 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the state is well aware of the identity of the murder networks which create terror incidents in Turkey and that these networks will not be able to escape the clutches of the law.

In a statement preceding the Council of Ministers meeting held at 1100 today, Demirel said that all of Turkey's important problems were on the cabinet's agenda and that efforts were being exerted to solve them. Noting that significant developments were taking place in the region in which Turkey is situated, Demirel said: I am concerned about certain disturbing developments in the region. International issues will be reassessed at today's Council of Ministers meeting.

In reply to a question by a journalist about the increase in anarchic incidents, Demirel said that the state had launched a full-scale struggle against anarchy and that it would punish all those who caused so much grief and pain in the country. Demirel said:

[Begin recording] Every possible measure is being taken. There are certain murder networks, the identity of which the state is aware. Sooner or later they will surrender to the state forces and law. Terrorism is Turkey's biggest problem. We came to power claiming that Turkey needs peace and tranquillity. Maybe it is possible to measure certain things according to their dimensions and numbers. I am not against that. However, every possible measure is being taken; there is nothing else to be done. What will happen? Are we helpless? No. I have never acknowledged that we are impotent. The State of the Turkish Republic will definitely make these murder networks, which destroy another family each day, regret their deeds. No one can avoid the law. We are determined to wage this struggle through legal means--remaining on legal grounds and employing the state's legal forces. I will meet again with the martial law commanders on 16 April. Everything will be reviewed. The National Security Council will meet on 18 April to decide whether or not to extend martial law. [end recording]

In reply to a question by a journalist on whether or not the presidential election will drag on for a while, Demirel said that secret ballots were being cast and that a group decision could not be taken. Noting that a president is elected when the Turkish Grand National Assembly members agree upon a candidate to be nominated from among the Grand National Assembly members, Demirel said that the Justice Party tendency was to nominate Sadettin Bilgic [Justice Party deputy from Istanbul]. Recalling that the National Salvation Party [NSP] and the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] had earlier announced that they would vote in favor of a Justice Party candidate, Demirel said:

[Begin recording] The phrase "party candidate" exists in neither the laws nor in the Constitution. A candidate will be nominated. Deputies and senators will support that candidate. Now there is a candidate whom the NSP has proposed to us. I also met with the leader of the NAP, the honorable Turkes. What I mean is I met him earlier. He tole me that the NAP will vote in favor of a candidate from the Justice Party. Now, the issue has reached a certain point. I hope that a candidate who will win the support of parties will be nominated today. I hope that a consensus will be reached. Let me tell you that every effort will be made toward reaching a consensus. [end recording]

ISTANBUL PAPERS DISCUSS SENATORS' VISIT, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

TERCUMAN Article

NC100740 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 8 Apr 80 p 4 NC

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "The Assessment of the United States"]

[Text] It would be wrong to consider the visit of the four American senators to Ankara and Athens yesterday within the narrow framework of the Turkish-Greek dispute. As these four senators were visiting Turkey and Greece, a four-member delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was visiting Morocco. The delegation will also visit Algeria and Tunisia.

These activities of the U.S. Congress stress two points: The first point is that the U.S. Congress carries more weight in foreign policy than the U.S. Government. Its role in foreign policy, which has gradually increased since 1975 when the Vietnam war ended, is even more assertive nowadays.

The second point is that, following the events in Iran and Afghanistan, both the U.S. Government and Congress have been engaged in an assessment of U.S. foreign policy. This applies particularly to the formation of a security system in the Middle East. The U S. Government and the U.S. Congress also wish to develop closer cooperation with friends and allies.

If we look at the matter from this angle, the elimination of differences between Turkey and Greece and the strengthening of the southeastern wing of NATO is of profound importance. But it is also observed that, when this is done, Turkey will be asked to play a more active role in Middle East policy since Turkey has now become the cornerstone in any Middle East combination.

It must be admitted that the events in Iran and Afghanistan have created a delicate situation in the region for Turkey also. Any measures to be taken will contribute to the security of Turkey as well. But certain conditions have to be met if Turkey is to be able to assume a role in any system of measures. Firstly, Turkey has to resolve its economic problems as quickly as possible. Secondly, at least some of the major Arab states south of Turkey must adopt a favorable attitude toward such a system. Thirdly, concrete steps must be taken toward the realization of a comprehensive and substantial peace between the Arabs and Israel.

GUNAYDIN Remarks

NC100836 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 8 Apr 80 p 5 NC

["The Situation in Ankara" column by Teoman Erel: "The Terms 'To Be in Harmony With' and 'To Be Limited By' Make a Difference in the Gulf..."]

[Excerpts] There was a great deal of wrangling over certain terms during the discussion of the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement, which is to be submitted to our parliament for ratification.

The U.S. authorities wanted the use of these bases not to be confined to only watching the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, which form part of the Warsaw Pact, but also to be used for the protection of U.S. interests in the Middle East. In fact, technically speaking, it is impossible for Turkey to exercise adequate control over the use of these bases in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

Our negotiators maintained that "the installations on our territory can be used only within the limits of NATO objectives." But the Americans resorted to maneuvering with words to convince our men, saying: "Instead of saying 'within the limits of the NATO objectives,' say 'in harmony with' the NATO objectives. There must be some flexibility." Eventually both sides had to drop the term 'in harmony with.' It has thus been accepted, in principle at least, that Turkey does not wish to participate in any Western operation against countries such as Syria, Iraq and Iran and that it will not permit the use of bases on its territory for certain plans in the Middle East.

It is understood that the United States does not consider it in its interests for Turkey to refrain from acting as the advance guard of the West in any intervention that may be undertaken in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and, of course, pressure results from this. This is the most important issue taken up by the visiting U.S. senators. They will either involve Turkey openly in any action that they may be taking in the Middle East or they will stretch the NATO objectives to the limit and in this way obtain results.

Our competent officials appear to be cautious for the time being. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is reported to have told the American senators that Turkey would try to continue its development efforts by maintaining friendly relations with its neighbors. Demirel is also quoted as saying: "We wish to remain at peace."

But the senators very politely insisted on their own views. In their contacts with both Prime Minister Demirel and Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman and Justice Party Member Sitki Yircalli, they repeated their demands in diplomatic style. Look at the sweet language Senator Howard Baker used to persuade Turkey to get involved in the Middle East situation: "In view of the increasing Soviet danger and in light of the latest developments in the Gulf region, we find it extremely useful to learn the views of Turkey, which is under a Soviet military threat. The purpose of our visit is not to obtain information but to seek your advice. We need your recommendations because you know the countries of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf from close quarters."

This is what Sitki Yircalli said in reply: "From time to time our American friends have considered matters one-sidedly. Because of its geopolitical position Turkey has to preserve its place in the alliances of which it is a member and also maintain friendly relations with its neighbors for the purpose of protecting its independence and its democratic regime."

Turkey has to be on friendly terms with Iraq and Iran because it needs their oil. It is, therefore, compelled to reject the task of being the advance guard of the West in the Middle East and to avoid marring its relations with the Arabs.

These American friends of ours are extraordinarily original people. On the one hand they impose an embargo on us and on the other they want us to embark on adventures by torpedoing our friendly relations with our neighbors, from whom we must obtain oil and credit. On the one hand, they attempt to make a broad interpretation of our NATO membership and push us to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and on the other they say that the Turkish Army cannot fulfill its mission even within the framework of NATO. So much so that the U.S. Government goes to the extent of telling the world in a nice way that 50 percent of the arms and equipment of the Turkish Army is unserviceable and unrepairable.

Looking at the vast amount of American aid flowing into Egypt and Israel, which have accepted the role of advance guards, one cannot help pondering deeply.

We wonder whether our involvement in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf is an absolute condition for getting aid from the West. If this is the case, we must insist on the principle of "we do not undertake any mission outside the objectives of NATO. We do not want to act as an advance guard in the Middle East"--a principle which all our political parties seem to embrace.

This is the least costly policy and yet both honorable and safe.

CUMHURIYET Commentary

NC091135 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 7 Apr 80 p 3 NC

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "It Is Up to the Parliament To Decide"]

[Excerpts] The Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement was approved last week by the Council of Ministers. Now it will have to be ratified by the parliaments of both countries. It would be one of the greatest surprises of recent years if the U.S. Congress refused to ratify this agreement. It is difficult to believe that Washington would turn down such an inexpensive agreement at a time when it is looking for new watchdogs in the Middle East and new gendarmes in the Persian Gulf. This time even the Greek lobby does not seem capable of obstructing the ratification of the agreement.

As to ratification of the agreement by the Turkish parliament, we believe that there are many reasons why our parliament should be extremely careful and turn down this rent-fetching and one-sided agreement. Above all, the Turkish-U.S. defense agreement provides base facilities for the United States and, in return, it envisages playing some kind of rent to Turkey, but in no way removes the embargo on Turkey. For example, the arms and equipment, which we shall obtain from the United States against the rent envisaged by the agreement, will have to be used for roles and purposes to be indicated by the United States. Turkey will not be allowed to use them in accordance with its national policy. There is not a single provision in the agreement to prevent the United States from reimposing an arms embargo on Turkey should Turkey fail to comply with this condition.

On the other hand, the latest world developments indicate that the United States will need a new watchman in the Middle East and a new police force stretching as far as the Persian Gulf. It is already known that the United States wishes to assign this role to Turkey and that Turkey has asked too high a price. So at this moment the United States seems to have decided to settle only for bases at a much lower price.

Under these conditions it is highly probably that the Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement might be used for new political purposes and targets outside the framework of NATO; this would heap more tension on our country and once again push it into isolation.

In fact, when the Demirel minority government submits the agreement, our parliament will have the task of subjecting it to a very meticulous examination and reject all the provisions in it that run counter to the interests of our country. Then again it is probable that the party in power will use the current economic situation in Turkey to pressure the parliament and argue that economic aid depends on the ratification of the agreement. As a matter of fact, Turgut Ozal, the right hand of big capital, has recently been making speeches in support of this view. He has been emphasizing that Turkey, as a fortress of NATO in the Middle East, deserves aid.

More than once we have very clearly observed that these allegations are not valid at all. There will undoubtedly be persons in the parliament to refute these allegations.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EEC COUNTRIES CALL ON IRAN TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

NC100940 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Lisbon, April 10 (AFP)--The nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) will call on Iran immediately to release the American Embassy hostages, an official declaration said after the nine foreign ministers met here today.

The Iranian attitude in the hostages crisis was unacceptable, the Nine said in a declaration adopted at a meeting in the Italian Embassy.

The meeting was held prior to a session of the Council of Europe here today when the hostages question was expected to be discussed.

The Nine expressed their solidarity with the United States and the American people and their great concern at what they called "this serious and prolonged breach of the fundamental rules of international law".

Ambassadors of EEC member countries will contact Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to seek the release of the hostages, and obtain from the Iranian authorities details on the timing and methods of release, the declaration said.

BENELUX

KING ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF MARTENS GOVERNMENT

LD091238 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] A long morning of waiting ended with the short communique which we received from the palace at 1210, and which we gave you as a flash at 1212--a communique announcing that the king has accepted the resignation of the Martens government, which he charges with continuing its current business. Another detail: The king will start his consultations on a new government this afternoon at the palace.

The prime minister returned from Chateau de Laaken at 1220 and made the following statement:

[Begin Martens recording] Gentlemen: As you know, last week I submitted the resignation of the government to the king after it turned out that a two-thirds majority had not been attained in the Senate in the vote on article 5 of the bill on revising communities. This was in spite of the fact that the parties of the majority have a two-thirds majority in the Senate. At that time the king reserved his reply and charged the prime minister with checking on whether it was possible to find a speedy solution to the present crisis.

I delivered a report to the king on this matter last night and this morning. As the palace communique has informed you, the king has accepted the government's resignation and has charged the government with taking care of current business.

From this you can deduce that I have had numerous contacts since last Thursday, and it was not possible to find a speedy solution satisfactory for the present crisis. The minimum of reciprocal confidence which is necessary for this can apparently no longer be obtained.

The government has always made--right up to the end--efforts to implement the governmental cause. It engaged in a dialog with parliament on the bill. In this context, and respecting the necessary political balance, major modifications were made to the bill. The government had announced from the very beginning that it would link its fate to the acceptance or rejection of the bill. The normal rules of parliamentary democracy were followed. The government is still aware of the serious consequences which its resignation can have for the country in the present circumstances.

In respect of existing regulations the government will do all it can to safeguard the country's essential interests and those of the population in carrying out essential business. [end recording]

CYPRUS

DENKTAS ACCUSES KIPRIANOU OF REJECTING AGREEMENT WITH MAKARIOS

TA091724 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Greek Cypriot administration leader Kiprianou does not want to sit at the negotiating table because he regards the principles envisaged by the Denktas-Makarios agreement to be detrimental to the Greek Cypriots' cause. The Denktas-Makarios agreement, which was signed on 27 February 1977, envisages the establishment of an independent, nonalined federal republic based on the existence of the two communities. In a statement to a London magazine, Denktas claimed that Kiprianou is trying to alter this agreement.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE MINISTERS SUPPORT MADRID CSCE

LD110236 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The ministerial committee of the Council of Europe meeting in Lisbon today unanimously decided that the Madrid conference scheduled for this fall and during which the implementation of the Helsinki agreement is to be reviewed, should go ahead as planned. The desirability of the conference being held was underlined by Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral who said that the conference would provide, among other things, a good opportunity for the USSR to give an account of the way it has been implementing the Helsinki Final Act. The Madrid conference, Freitas do Amaral added, is a way of keeping open the doors of dialog and encouraging the strict implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Begin Amaral recording] The ministerial committee holds the view that at the present moment any decision not to go to Madrid would be undesirable, above all, to the Western democracies. It is precisely at a time when such cases as the Afghanistan issue or the Sakharov affair, among others, occur, that it is necessary to go to Madrid in order to voice there our condemnation and concern, and also to ascertain whether the spirit of Helsinki is still alive and how it will be possible to achieve progress in the implementation and full observance of the Helsinki Final Act. [end recording]

Turkish Minister's Address

TA102034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the development of detente in East-West relations is the most important goal of Turkish foreign policy. Erkmen noted that Turkey regards detente as the main factor for security and stability in Europe and the world.

Erkmen delivered a speech on the European Security and Cooperation Conference during the Council of Europe's 66th ministerial committee meeting which began in Lisbon today. Noting that Turkey believes that it would be beneficial to insure the continuity of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, Erkmen said that the meeting to be held in Madrid on this subject is particularly important. He explained that the discussion of the military aspects of the security issue during the Madrid meeting would be useful.

BRITAIN, SPAIN AGREE TO REOPEN TALKS ON GIBRALTAR

Joint Statement Issued

LD102136 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja announced in Lisbon this evening that Spain and Great Britain will begin talks on the Gibraltar question before 1 July.

Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington have signed a joint statement in Lisbon where both men were present at the meeting of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe.

The joint statement first says that the Spanish and British governments, in their desire to strengthen their bilateral relations and to contribute in this way toward European and Western solidarity, propose to resolve the problem of Gibraltar in a spirit of friendship and in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

The two governments, the joint statement continues, have consequently agreed to start negotiations with a view to solving all of their differences over Gibraltar. For its part, the Spanish Government has decided to drop the application of restrictive measures which are presently in force regarding the Rock.

The Spanish Government, the statement continues, has reaffirmed its position with regard to the reestablishment of the territorial integrity of Spain, and reiterates its intention that at the conclusion of the negotiations the interests of the Gibraltarians will be fully safeguarded.

For its part, the British Government will maintain its commitment to respect the free and democratically expressed desires of the population of Gibraltar as contained in the preamble to the Gibraltarian Constitution.

The joint statement signed today by the Spanish foreign minister and the British foreign secretary concludes with the assurance that officials of both governments will meet as soon as possible to prepare the necessary practical measures which will allow the carrying out of the proposals agreed upon in this statement.

Further Details

WA110340 London REUTER in English 0243 GMT 11 Apr 80 WA

[By Richard Wallis]

[Excerpts] Lisbon, April 11, REUTER--An end to the long-standing dispute over Gibraltar was in sight today after Spain said it would lift restrictions placed on the colony in 1969, and Britain agreed for the first time to negotiate the Rock's future.

The breakthrough came after a meeting here between Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The British now hope that the land border between Gibraltar and the Spanish mainland can be reopened by the beginning of June.

The Spaniards, who are insisting on the return to them of what they consider to be Europe's last colony, say talks to work out a calendar for lifting the restrictions must start by June 1, 1980.

In declaring its readiness to negotiate, however, neither Britain nor Spain changed their traditional position on the Rock the British captured in 1704.

The Spanish say they want to restore Spain's territorial integrity, thereby staking their claim to Gibraltar. Britain has made clear the colony's sovereignty will not be transferred against the wishes of Gibraltarians, who in a referendum and successive general elections have shown a wish to stay linked to Britain.

Lord Carrington said yesterday after the Lisbon agreement was announced that sovereignty was the main issue and would take a long time to solve.

In Gibraltar, Chief Minister Sir Joshua Hassan and opposition leader Peter Isola said they were heartened by British assurances over Gibraltar's sovereignty.

Sir Joshua said he would demand that he and the opposition leader should be present at any talks over the island's future.

"We have always considered the restrictions to be bad and that they should be lifted. We have always maintained our frontier gates open," he said at a joint press conference on the Lisbon agreement.

"I realize there is a body of opinion which has developed in Gibraltar which finds safety in a closed border," he said. But he added that this was not reasonable thinking in relations to future generations.

Mr Isola said it would be for the people of Gibraltar to decide what system they wanted after the frontier was opened.

CUBA'S ROA ADDRESSES IPU MEETING IN OSLO

FL091039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Raul Roa, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, has stated in Oslo, Norway, that there is a need for the international community to adopt measures which will contribute to the financial requirements of underdeveloped countries.

In a speech before the economic and social committee of the spring meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, which began Tuesday in Oslo, Roa referred to the importance of a UN international strategy for the 1980-1990 decade aimed at contributing to the harmonic, continued and independent development of the underdeveloped world.

The Cuban leader reiterated the proposal made at the UN by the chairman of the nonalined countries' movement, Fidel Castro, that not less then $300 billion be devoted to that end from contributions made by developed states and others which have the financial ability.

Remarks to Political Committee

FL101114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Apr 80 FL

[Text] On Wednesday the delegation of the People's Government National Assembly outlined Cuba's position on the final resolutions being prepared by the Interparliamentary Union's spring meeting in Oslo, Norway, Raul Roa, vice president of Cuba's National Assembly, said at a work session of the political committee that the peoples' philosophy is the free self-determination, effective independence, full exercise of sovereignty, international cooperation, economic development, social progress and peace.

SAN MARINO COMMUNISTS NOT TO ATTEND PARIS CP CONFERENCE

AU110846 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Excerpts] San Marino, April 11 (ANSA)--After the Italian Communist Party (PCI) decision not to take part in a congress of European communists in Paris on April 28, the Communist Party of the tiny Republic of San Marino has also decided to stay home from the event which was organized by the French and Polish parties.

The Communists have been in the San Marino Government since June 1978. The party said it would issue a document giving its reasons for not attending the Paris get-together.

IRANIAN DIPLOMAT EXPLAINS ROLE OF TRADE BUREAU

AU110926 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler interview with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Vienna, Dr Abed; presumably in Vienna on 10 April--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Dr Abed, the Iranian Embassy in Vienna has set up some sort of trade center in Vienna. Could you give us any details about this?

[Answer] "This center is now operating within the framework of the economic activities of the Iranian Embassy, and we have begun our activities with respect to various dealings with European corporations."

[Question] This means that the economic section of the Iranian Embassy in Vienna has been expanded. Do you foresee the Iranian Foreign Ministry developing this economic center into some kind of trade chamber at a later date?

[Question] "Yes, I can conceive of such an idea. There is very strong interest in developing the Vienna center to enable it to handle all activities concerning economic affairs and to further expand it. We visualize very good business in this respect, particularly with Austria."

[Question] Does this mean that you have set up the center as a response to the U.S. economic boycott of Iran?

[Answer] "The situation is as follows: We have actually had the bureau before. But now, after the U.S. step, its operation has been intensified."

[Question] Is this bureau supposed to create a new basis for economic cooperation between the European countries and Iran?

[Answer] "Yes, this is quite correct. We want to be independent of the superpowers, and first and foremost we want to work with small countries that are industrially and economically advanced."

[Question] What small countries in Europe have you chiefly in mind?

[Answer] "Naturally those countries that place emphasis on common interests with the countries of the Third World. And here Austria holds the first place."

[Question] Could East European communist countries also be considered?

[Answer] "Yes, they could be."

[Question] What has been the center's activity thus far?

[Answer] "Well, first and foremost we plan to focus on providing jobs in Iran. This involves building up small industry in Iran. We need the material for this and the bureau is primarily trying to obtain the appropriate material."

[Question] These materials are to be routed via Vienna?

[Answer] "All deals are being transacted here in Vienna. Business must not necessarily be transacted via Vienna, but we intend to work mostly with Austria."

[Question] How do you assess the chances of the Austrians? What is the present state of Austrian-Iranian economic relations?

[Answer] "Well, I may say that the chances are really good indeed, and I am very optimistic after all the steps that have now been taken by the Americans that the chances are excellent."

[Question] You believe that Austria could become a focal point in economic relations in Europe?

[Answer] "I can very well conceive of that."

[Question] Will you exclude commodities connected one way or another with the Americans and their allies?

[Answer] "I think it will be a major consideration that those countries which sympathize with the American economic sanctions will not be considered for our deals."

HEINZ FISCHER VISITS CUBA; AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED

'Messenger' to Castro

AU101251 Vienna KURIER in German 10 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Heinz Fischer's Mission in Cuba as 'Messenger' to Fidel Castro"]

[Text] Heinz Fischer, parliamentary floor leader of the Austrian Socialist Party, regards the repeatedly quoted figure of 10,000 Cubans who want to emigrate and who have been living under exceedingly unhygienic conditions for days on the premises of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, as exaggerated. Fischer, who returned on Tuesday [8 April] from the sugar island to Vienna, had been given an opportunity on Sunday to inspect the 2,000 square meter premises of the embassy.

The floor leader told KURIER on Wednesday about a number of frank statements by official authorities about a numerically small group of Cubans who are dissatisfied with the present situation and with the "achievements of the Cuban revolution." According to these statements, 1 percent of the people--about 100,000 persons--are reportedly opposed to the regime.

Fischer had attended a conference of the Socialist International (SI) in the Dominican Republic, and afterwards--on orders of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky--he called on Fidel Castro as a "messenger." Fischer refused to reveal anything about the contents of the Kreisky message, but it is safe to assume that it more or less conveyed the view that has been repeatedly expressed recently by Kreisky, namely, that the nonalined countries should undertake an initiative in connection with the USSR invasion of nonalined Afghanistan. Fischer assessed the fact that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently accepted an invitation to Cuba as "an obviously parallel idea."

REPORTAGE ON KREISKY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on the visit of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslav section of the 9 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BELGIUM

LE SOIR: 'SYMBOLIC' CHANGES TO REGIONS PLAN KEY TO SOLUTION

LD101541 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6-8 Apr 80 pp 1,2 LD

["P.L." commentary: "Enveloping Tactics"]

[Text] "There are positive elements, but it is still too early to talk of solution."

That was probably the sense of what Mr Wilfried Martens said to the king on the Saturday morning before Easter.

The prime minister also gave that impression to journalists on Friday evening, after a day of talks with leaders of majority Senate groups and late that afternoon with his vice prime minister.

Mr Martens also indicated that he would devote the long weekend to various contacts and return on Tuesday to the shifting ground of the Rue de la Loi.

It was clear on Friday evening that the government was going to make a new attempt next week to avoid sinking into a crisis.

Moreover, the information we have managed to obtain gives us a clearer idea of the cards which Mr Martens still holds. In particular, it seems that an essential element of his tactics could be to "envelop" a sufficient number of those opposing his reform plan by obtaining support from their own local base. Indeed, four of them belong to the Christian People's Party's [CVP] Brussels-Hal-Vilvorde committee--a committee chaired by none other than Jean-Luc Dehaene, Mr Martens' principal private secretary. If that committee were to approve the government's new draft document, it would be difficult to imagine the senators belonging on the committee rejecting it in the vote.

As for the content of this new draft document, it is planned to change enough symbolic elements to justify an about-face by some recalcitrants.

Symbolic Modifications

The first element is that article 5 of the reform plan which was rejected in the Senate would be presented again in the form of a new bill. Moreover, for technical reasons this bill would take up articles 5, 6 and 7 of the initial plan, in other words, the section dealing with the composition of future regional councils. There will only be one modification to the original text of article 5. The phrase "on a transitional basis" will be added. That would give mental satisfaction to Mrs Staels-Dompas, one of the plan's adversaries, who wanted to amend the reform plan's provisions by adding that phrase. Furthermore, to assure the CVP hardliners that the presence of French-speaking representatives from the outskirts in the Brussels Regional Council would not be permenent, a fourth article would be added to this new plan containing a compromise clause which explicitly provides for the annulment of the transitional reform on 31 December 1984 if the definitive reform has not come into force by that date.

The second element is that Mr Martens has said that the leaders of majority groups unreservedly approved the statement he had made on the government's behalf before the vote on article 5 in the Senate, in other words, the promise he made to give guarantees to the communities in Brussels within the framework of an all-embracing agreement and before the commune elections in 1982. The leaders of these groups also took note of the prime minister's pledge not to organize new city elections [elections d'agglomeration] without modifying the law according to Flemish wishes.

A Psychological Operation

This clearly means that an attempt is being made to erase the statement made by [French-speaking] Socialist Party group leader Fernand Delmotte, which offended the Brussels members of the CVP so deeply. The prime minister's statement, which would therefore be the only valid one, does not use the term "minority" to describe the Flemings in Brussels and does not mention the notion of "balance" with regard to the guarantees to be provided. Moreover, Mr Martens specified that Mr Delmotte had not spoken of a "minority" during the meeting on Friday afternoon. By sticking to the terms "communities" and "all-embracing agreement," the initial ambiguity is restored, and this should enable the plan to pass through the Senate. In this way, any allusion, even indirect, to the outskirts is avoided.

No Help in the Chamber

In short, it is clear how Mr Martens hopes to escape the verdict which the Senate began to pronounce last Wednesday. His new attempt in fact seems very risky, although the pressure exerted by the CVP Brussels-Hal-Vilvorde District Committee is likely to bring a change of heart in the four declared opponents of the plan who belong to this district: Mr Lindemans, Mr De Kerpel, Mrs Staels-Dompas and Mrs Panneels van Baelen. That should be enough to achieve the two-thirds majority.

However, we must wait until the middle of next week to know whether this new attempt is successful. Mr Martens kept his Easter weekend for informal contacts. He is to see the majority party presidents again next Tuesday. These parties will probably also hold meetings of their respective bureaus on Tuesday too. The CVP Brussels District Committee usually meets on Thursdays. If the plan drawn up is carried out normally until then, the new bill could be sent to the Senate, which would examine it quickly in committee and then in open session around 15 or 16 April.

However, this possible solution in no way solves the problem posed by the vote on the bill in the Chamber of Representatives. As is known, the government does not, mathematically speaking, have a two-thirds majority in this assembly. In this respect, it became apparent on Friday morning, if there was still any doubt, that the French-speaking opposition parties would not help the bill's passage. The attempt at consultation started by Social Christian Party President Vanden Boeynants and PS Chairman Cools has not produced the desired results: The French-Speaking Front refuses to vote for a plan which its president, Mrs Spaak, regards as "very bad." As for the Party of Liberty and Reform (PRL) [as published], Mr Poswick has stated that his party would only vote for the plan if it were modified in keeping with its wishes, which are unacceptable to the members of the present coalition.

Furthermore, the presidents of the French-speaking parties have not even published a joint communique. They have merely said that they have made a broad investigation and examination of the situation. They have pledged to continue to follow events. "I understand the anxiety felt by Mr Cools and Mr Vanden Boeynants," a member of the opposition said. "They have taken a gamble which they are now losing."

In the final analysis two conclusions can be drawn from this political situation which is, to say the least, complex.

Repeat of the Egmont Pact

First, there is reason to wonder why Mr Martens is so desperately defending a plan which he knows cannot, mathematically speaking, get through the Chamber of Representatives. The only possible answer to this question at present lies in the interest Mr Martens might have in forcing his great rival, CVP President Tindemans, to come out openly in favor of either transitional regionalization or a political crisis.

Second, one cannot help thinking that the way in which the government plan is developing is quite clearly reminiscent of the Egmont Pact's development. The plan is constantly subjected to further negotiations, but we come no nearer to seeing imminent implementation. Has Mr Tindemans not already stated that it will have to be amended in the Chamber if the necessary two-thirds majority is to be found? Amending the plan in the Chamber means that it will have to return to the Senate for new approval. This means that the process will take several months more. In the same way the Egmont Pact survived as long as further negotiations were possible and vanished on the day it was to have been implemented.

Furthermore, it is becoming increasingly clear that the CVP is exerting pressure to give priority, if not urgent priority, to economic and financial questions. It seems that there is no hesitation in boosting efforts being made to support the franc. At the same time, there are growing attacks on the parallelism which the French-speaking parties wanted to see between the execution of the institutional program and that of the government's economic program. Moreover, the CVP Chamber of Representatives Group has openly advocated moving on immediately to seeking an agreement on definitive state reform.

CVP HARDLINE FACTION SEEN STRENGTHENING AS CRISIS DEVELOPS

LD101519 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 - 8 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[G.Dt. commentary: "The CVP Hardens Its Position"]

[Text] The Christian People's Party [CVP] is responsible for the current crisis. That is the opinion held by the majority parties. Therefore, it should be the CVP which seeks a solution. However, is that possible? It does not seem that the problem is how to convince one or other of the senators who voted against article 5 to change his mind. Moreover, they were not contacted on Friday. There is deep opposition to the government's regionalization plan within the CVP. The CVP enjoys a great deal of support. Will the prime minister be able to convince this hardline fringe of his party, or will he merely try a technical maneuver to get through the Senate, leaving the Chamber till later?

In any case, a number of statements on Thursday evening and Friday gave the impression that the CVP hardline faction was becoming stronger.

Mr Tindemans told the Belgian Radio and Television Dutch service [BRT] that the frustration felt by some members of parliament was understandable. "The senators," he said, "voted according to their consciences; there is no rigid discipline within our party. Mr Lindemans knows the price which the Flemings have had to pay to be regarded as full-fledged citizens in Brussels. Mr Delmotte's statements shocked him deeply, but that has by no means destroyed his confidence in the prime minister."

This attitude, which is to say the least understanding toward the two rebels, can be contrasted with Mr Martens' statements to BRT: "Mr Lindemans agreed with article 5 right up until it was given a second reading in the Senate. There is a tradition of independent feeling in the CVP of which I do not approve. Acting independently is not good either for the government or for the party. I respect people's convictions, but we must work as a team."

Many Ruys' editorial in Friday's DE STANDAARD also expressed this tougher attitude. In the editorialist's view, superficial responsibility for the government's fall rests on the CVP senators who rejected article 5, but the real responsibility rests with the parties which wanted parallelism. In other words, the regionalization plan should be abandoned and attention given to economic problems. This view is widespread within the CVP. For Many Ruys, the opposition expressed by Mr Lindemans and others has strengthened the Chamber CVP Group's determination to reject the regionalization plan.

In another article, DE STANDAARD contrasts the moderation of the Senate CVP Group with the strength of the Chamber CVP Group due, the newspaper stresses, to Mr Tindemans' presence. It is difficult to be clearer than that. As the Chamber CVP Group's statement on Thursday had already shown, the plan will, it seems, never be accepted in the Chamber.

Another element is provided by the statements made by the Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV) youth section, backed by their colleagues in the CVP youth section. They condemn Mr Martens' and Mr Claes' blackmail over the franc. Martens and Claes stated on Thursday that the political crisis had forced the national bank to spend 3 billion francs to support the Belgian currency. For the PVV youth section this is a completely erroneous presentation of the facts. The national bank had to intervene for technical reasons unconnected with the crisis. They condemn the prime minister's statements as a means of exerting blackmail within the majority--a means which he would not hesitate to use if it were effective.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS EC INITIATIVE ON HOSTAGES

DW110650 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80 DW

[Excerpt from Otto Strobl interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] I should first like to say that a meeting of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe took place in Lisbon, representing 21 states. I had suggested to the Italian foreign minister, who is currently chairing the European Community, that the nine EC foreign ministers present there get together since the Federal Government deemed it necessary for us to deal with the situation in Iran that has now emerged. The meeting this morning showed that the states of the European Community are fully agreed in their objective to work toward the restoration of the rules of international law and an early release of the hostages in Tehran in solidarity with the United States. This is why our ambassadors will request appointments with the Iranian president and, after they have reported in the capitals of the nine European states, we will have to decide what additional action is indicated.

[Question] Since after their talks with the Iranian president the ambassadors will return to and report in the capitals of their countries, this may indicate a potential severance of diplomatic relations.

[Answer] You cannot anticipate decisions even before you know the outcome of this dialog. At the moment, severance of diplomatic relations is not envisaged. Yet the fact that we want to discuss the results of this demarche with our ambassadors in the capitals demonstrates how seriously the EC states are viewing the situation that has emerged.

Further Genscher Remarks

DW111047 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 10 Apr 80 DW

[Second part of excerpts from the Otto Strobl interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Genscher] The Federal Government said yesterday that it will act as the friend and the partner of the United States now in this very serious situation that has emerged. What matters here is the restoration of international law and a test of the solidarity of the European partners with the United States. This is the reason why I had requested the convocation of this conference of the nine foreign ministers. With this step regarding Tehran we intend to underscore the urgency with which we are viewing the solution of the hostage drama. The fact that after their talks with the Iranian president the ambasadors will come to their capitals to report directly to their governments goes to show that we consider the situation to be serious.

[Question] You just mentioned that the ambassadors will come back from Iran to report to the governments. Does this possibly mean that the severance of diplomatic relations might be taken into consideration as well?

[Answer] At the moment this is not being taken into consideration because we particularly want to utilize the diplomatic relations to work in the interest of the hostages. What must be understood by further steps in the event that the information given our ambassadors is not satisfactory can be decided only when the reports have been submitted. I do not think there is any sense in speculating on the contents of possible action.

Only one thing is quite plain, namely, that the Europeans feel very closely allied with the United States in this matter as well. With this step we are also making it plain that we regard European solidarity with the United States as expressive of our common concept of values and interests and that the Europeans do not intend to dodge their responsibility--either on this issue or on any other issue.

[Question] The United States has quite definitely decided to go through with boycott measures. Is there any intention for Europe, for the EC states, to join these measures partially or completely?

[Answer] As you know, the United States has called not only upon the states of the European Community but also upon other friendly states. As I said, the question of whether such steps are necessary will have to be decided after the ambassadors' talks with the Iranian president have taken place. The effect of such steps always depends on whether they involve steps of individuals or whether they constitute concerted action. This, too, will have to be taken into consideration. In any event, we hope that the fact that we have once again very seriously explained our position to the Iranian leadership, and we really have done so repeatedly, will not fail to make an impression there, and also that other friendly states will join such an action.

[Question] Have plans been made for the European foreign ministers to discuss this subject again in the near future?

[Answer] It is quite possible indeed that we will get together again very quickly, but this, too, depends on the demarche in Tehran.

'Coordinated Course' Necessary

DW100650 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 10 Apr 80 DW

[Gerd H. Pelletier interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher upon the latter's return from Lisbon at Cologne-Wahn airport--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Americans, Mr Minister, are asking more of solidarity than just verbal and diplomatic action. Is it not a game after all, primarily aimed at gaining time?

[Answer] The United States, too, by diplomatic action is trying to alleviate the situation of the hostages and to achieve their release. I do not think that there can be any difference of opinion about this method, and any further-reaching measures, should they become necessary, will be effective only as a coordinated course of action, for example, in the economic sector, though I do not mean to say by this that this will happen. Hence, these are decisions which the United States has not rushed in the past and which we do not intend to rush, either; neither does the United States expect us to do so. But having noted that we have convened immediately after the United States has made its decisions, the United States indeed is convinced that what the Federal Government said yesterday still stands: We shall act as the friend and partner of the United States.

BOELLING SAYS FRG NOT AFFECTED BY CARTER'S CRITICISM

LD111218 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Government does not feel itself affected by President Carter's latest criticism leveled at the U.S. allies for lack of support in the Iran crisis. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told journalists in Bonn today: "Carter's remarks are not aimed at the Federal Republic, and could not have been directed at the Federal Republic."

Boelling explained his statement by saying that Washington has expressly welcomed the decision taken on Thursday by the EC foreign ministers in Lisbon on a joint demarche on behalf of the U.S. Embassy hostages who have now been detained for over 5 months in Tehran.

Boelling stressed that a concerted demarche by the nine EC countries to Iranian President Bani-Sadr cannot be underestimated. At the same time he pointed out that the EC ambassadors are to obtain "hard and concrete" information. Another meeting of the EC foreign ministers could then be convened at short notice.

The government spokesman left no doubt that there will be no hesitation in the nine capitals to introduce the relevant measures following their reports. Bonn continues to advocate that any possible decisions on sanctions should be taken jointly by the nine EC countries.

There is as yet no idea when the Iranian president will receive the EC ambassadors. According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Federal Government expects that this will take place "in the near future," at the latest within 2 weeks. So far the EC ambassadors have had no difficulties in their contacts with the Tehran government.

Because of the "specific situation," Boelling would not comment on President Bani-Sadr's reply to the message by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Bonn's ambassador in Tehran, Gerhard Ritzel, received the reply yesterday. Schmidt and other Western heads of government wrote to Bani-Sadr 2 weeks ago pleading for the U.S. hostages.

PRESS VOICES SKEPTICISM ABOUT LISBON EC INITIATIVE

DW110844 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 11 Apr 80 DW

[Press Review on the Lisbon EC foreign ministers' meeting]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG points out that the EC foreign ministers were careful not to write anything about economic sanctions into their communique after their Lisbon conference: Hans-Dietrich Genscher said it was inevitable that the Europeans act as partners of the United States in the question concerning the hostages. Upon closer scrutiny this will turn out to be a perfect example of a diplomatic empathy phrase. An SPD Executive Board spokesman in Bonn was more plain about it when he quite bluntly posed the question concerning the sense of an economic boycott. What makes the Euorpeans so unwilling and hesitant also is the realization that they must not and cannot make it as easy on themselves as the Americans can with regard to an economic boycott, be it as a punitive action for the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan or the taking of hostages in Iran. Unlike the United States, which is centered on the inland market, the European economy stands and falls with a flourishing foreign trade. And in the case of the Iran boycott the Americans demand from the Europeans greater sacrifices than they themselves are prepared to make.

Under the heading "Delaying Tactics" BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg writes: President Bani-Sadr may feel honored if the representatives of nine West European states now call on him. This does not wield any significance, however, for the men who really are decisive in Tehran. If, following the events of the past few days, even the slightest chance existed that another, last attempt could defuse the crisis, then the Lisbon EC decision would have to be called honorable. But obviously it is aimed at a different end, namely, the gaining of time and the camouflage of the gross differences of opinion existing among the West Europeans.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER does not see it this way. In contrast, its editorial has the following to say about the issue: Viewed subjectively, the impression of European and Japanese shirking may be correct indeed. Yet, objectively, it is erroneous. It is understandable enough that the United States has now lost patience after 160 days of the hostage drama, and that Carter has now resorted--veritably must resort--to sanctions also with a view to his voters in the United States who despise nothing more than an idly waiting, fearful President. Only, even in the United States people are not at all convinced of the effectiveness of the punitive measures, expecting rather on the contrary a hardening of the position of the hateful ayatollah, if this is still possible at all.

DIE WELT SCORES EUROPEANS FOR TIMIDITY

DW111026 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Apr 80 p 6 DW

[Commentary signed Kem.: "One Voice"]

[Text] So it is on principle now that the European Community unanimously and solidarily backs President Carter. And if the governments of the Nine take themselves and their announced demarche in Tehran seriously, the mere diplomatic demonstration for the liberation of the hostages cannot be the end of it. After this Lisbon statement, at any rate, it is inconceivable that Europe with a shrug of the shoulder would revert to business as usual in the event of a failure of its intervention.

Inconceivable? Naturally the whole thing is reminiscent of rather swiftly arranged common elements of political assessment. The experiences in the conflict over Afghanistan do not tell any encouraging tale. Europe's state chancelleries must cover a laboriously long road from the rhetorics of no cost to the perhaps costly deed, and the usual Atlantic turbulences as a rule have prevented this road from being traveled to the end at all.

Europe would be strong on the side of the United States only in common will and in agreement of deed. But this requires the elimination of Europe's weakness, of the inclination of its partners to come to terms on the smallest common denominator, if at all. The syndrome of "never the first and never alone" is haunting most of them. It paralyzes the readiness to take initiative and it fans the horror of possibly being the only one to be saddled with the costs and consequences of the step "forward."

Unless the community of interests with the United States so often conjured up is to be discredited there must be in Europe at long last the example that will set a precedent. The Federal Republic, Iran's strongest Western trade partner but also the most profoundly committed to the community of destiny with the United States, would be in the best position to provide Europe that example.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: BONN WILL BE FORCED TO ACT

DW101015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Apr 80 p 3 DW

[Editorial by Bonn correspondent Dirk Cornelius: "Bonn Pressed To Make a Move"]

[Text] The Federal Government has been squirming for a long time since Washington asked the crucial question: What do you think of sanctions against Iran? The reasons were first, dependence on Iranian oil and German economic leaders' extremely low enthusiasm regarding trade embargoes. Second, Bonn sees the danger that economic and other retaliation measures could strengthen those forces in Iran and in the Arab camp as a whole which want a total breach with the West. [paragraph continues]

That could lead to a situation, according to the skeptics in the chancellor's office, for example, where the Soviet Union might feel "invited." After all, there are many politicians in Bonn, such as SPD Manager Egon Bahr, who do not think much of economic sanctions because they have never been successful.

On the other hand, however, the Federal Republic is particularly dependent on the United States. U.S. President Jimmy Carter, with his recent counterstrike against the affront of revenge-greedy revolution leader Khomeyni, has put the Federal Government more than the other allies under pressure to make a move. Foreign Minister Genscher, therefore, obviously prevailed with his conviction that the Federal Republic must produce some evidence of its solidarity with the Americans. The federal chancellor has not yet made a decision, but one can assume that Bonn is prepared to make economic sacrifices in order to force the rulers in Tehran to give in with regard to the hostage affair.

Genscher is also prepared to take economic retaliation measures if need be, even if not all allies cooperate, while the chancellor's office considers only a "complete" boycott of Iran as making sense and being effective. Economic sanctions, if at all, could force the fanatic angels of revenge in Tehran to their knees, if they were decided on and adhered to by many industrial states. After all, one does "not want to whip the waves," as somebody from the chancellor's entourage formulated it.

The whole world agrees that the recent retaliatory actions of the U.S. President aimed at the liberation of the hostages contribute hardly anything and are of symbolic significance if at all, because trade between the United States and Iran has decreased to almost zero. Matters could look somewhat different if the Federal Republic and other industrial states were to take part. A trade boycott by the European Community states, for example, would probably hurt the people in power in Iran--considerably. Exports from the Federal Republic to Iran have decreased considerably because of the revolutionary confusion last year. But they still amount to more than DM2 billion. Exports consist mainly of all kinds of machines which are urgently needed in Iran. Such "friends as Syria and Algeria," to whom the Iranian foreign minister has appealed can hardly supply these goods.

The marching route for the Federal Government is now: Something must happen, but if possible it should not emanate from Bonn. This is why Genscher discussed the ticklish situation and common steps to be taken as early as on Wednesday with some of his European colleagues in Lisbon. In Brussels as well the members of the "Permanent Committee" of the European Community will discuss hotly over the next days how one could provide covering fire for the great ally without involving oneself too much in the great mess and without inciting the radicals in Tehran even more.

One thing is already clear: The Federal Government is at present prepared, if at all, to take certain economic sanctions, but not to grab Iranian accounts in German banks, as has been announced by Carter with regard to the United States. Bonn also does not think much of disrupting diplomatic relations with Tehran, because that would isolate the country even more and possibly drive it into the arms of the Soviet Union.

But even an economic boycott will be "no easy matter," as one knows in Bonn. But the stubborn and hateful ayatollah has continued his sadistic cat-and-mouse game so long that now even such countries as the Federal Republic, with its good friendly relations with Iran, cannot look on passively any longer.

LIMITS TO CARTER'S OPTIONS IN IRANIAN BOYCOTT VIEWED

DW101052 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Apr 80 p 6 DW

[Friedhelm Kemna editorial: "Khomeyni and the Neighbors"]

[Text] The old man in Qom rejoiced. It may have been the best day for months in the life of Ayatollah Khomeyni, because it tore the deteriorating revolution out of the drift of the miserable economic daily life, at least for the time being. Cautious voices in the midst of the irrationality which rules omnipotent had nearly turned the enemy image of the revolutionaries askew. The game of confusion of the hopes and disappointments gradually seemed to ridicule the frontline of Islamic fundamentalism in the eyes of the Western world.

Now the image of the enemy is shining brightly again, an enemy who sought to deprive the mullahs of pluck through patient negotiations. But what can the effect of escalation be--even a caution and circumspect escalation consisting of a break in diplomatic relations and of economic pressure--on an old man who, in his madness, refuses to acknowledge reality to the outside world?

How can you cope with revolutionary fanaticism which, apart from its "holy" declaration of war on the United States and all who help it, does not allow any reasonable, reliable communication and which does not even shrink back from military confrontation because it lightly sacrifices life for the "just" cause?

And yet, it is superfluous to ponder the question of whether the U.S. decision to replace patient diplomatic "persuasion" with concrete pressure was made too late or, as some people affected by the wake of this decision say, too early. It is not,--at any rate not predominantly,--the conditions of the presidential election which made Carter act now. After all, it was not only the self-esteem and the credibility of a great power, internally and toward the rest of the world, which was at stake. It was treacherous signals in any event--which nevertheless were taken seriously to the point of self-abandon--that pointed toward Iran's government, which is totally incapable of acting, and Iran's president, who is totally powerless to gain ground against the rigorous tutelage of the Ayatollah Khomeyni who rules so despotically.

Nevertheless, and particularly in the conflict with the irrationality of Iranian reactions, Carter's options appear to be extremely limited. They essentially include the attitude of the allies in the preliminary phase of escalation. This endows the U.S. President's decision with a nearly fateful dimension for the entire Western alliance, because nobody dares answer the question today as to how the conflict would be bound to escalate further in the event of a lack of support in the sphere of the boycott and what the consequences would be.

The potential consequences are largely overshadowed by the military presence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. A military intervention by the United States in Iran would be bound to take into consideration the risk of a clash between the two superpowers. It is not just because of this vision of horror that the most extreme option of military force hardly seems to be conceivable. If it is the lives of the hostages that continues to matter--and Carter has not left any doubt about that--it is hard to imagine how they could be saved with a calculated military action.

But even a naval blockade as a factor escalating pressure against Iran could be sensibly put into practice only if friend and foe were affected by it. [paragraph continues]

This would mean blocking not only prize crews of Soviet freighters--and the deterrence of their potential escort protection--but also European and Japanese oil tankers out of the Strait of Hormuz. The precondition--definitely in the case of Japan--would be the readiness of other oil supplier countries to make up for the loss of the Iranian oil to keep Nippon's industry which is still dependent on Iranian energy imports, alive.

The U.S. crisis plan will have to proceed from the premise that the conflicts in the region overlap in many respects and that they might quickly multiply with incalculable consequences--from the present highly virulent Afghan-Iranian dual crisis, via the Iraqi-Iranian confrontation, which is heating up, to the serious, and at present hardly soluble, complications on the road pursued by the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations. It is as yet impossible to tell what and how much the escalating anti-American, and perhaps anti-Western, uproar in Iran might touch off in other Islamic states of the Mideast arc of crisis.

Temporizing characterizes the attitude to most Islamic states in the neighborhood of Iran and outside the region, and indication of this is the postponement by 4 weeks of the foreign ministerial conference of the Islamic states which was supposed to discuss the situation in the region in Dacca next week. Most of them are definitely not threatened by the export of the Islamic Revolution of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Their governments and administrations have remained capable of acting internationally and predictable, without exception.

But to the extent that they are directly affected in the crisis region of the Persian Gulf, they are not absolutely sure as to what they must fear more: the weakness of the United States (supposed by many people), of its military competence and its political readiness to make that competence prevail, or the heralds of a new policy of strength, the Carter's boycott strategy which has been calculated all the way through to an escalation into the military field.

What the President in Washington has started in motion in prejudgment [vorgriff] rather than in trusting to a unanimous support by the allies must not in any event end up in the zone of doubt and unpredictability. If Jimmy Carter were now left without the backing of Europe, without the demonstration of solidarity concerning the boycott, then the region would indeed be easily pushed to the brink of war through internal and external convulsions. And that may turn out to be indivisible for Europe.

PROS AND CONS OF ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF IRAN WEIGHED

DW110956 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 Apr 80 p 4 DW

[Hans D. Barbier Bonn dispatch: "The Dull Sword of Trade War"]

[Text] The other day a representative of the German economy articulated the people's voice thusly: "This is a delightful alternative: If the Americans impose a blockade, the Iranians cannot deliver any oil to us anymore; if we join the export boycott, they will no longer want to deliver any oil to us." A worry about the material standard of living sounding so blunt apparently does not know anything about the delicate webs of foreign policy and alliance commitments. And yet, this brief formula, which sums up the high price and the probably meager result of an embargo decision in the not so vile "cotton thinking" ["denken an kattun"], contains a grain of wisdom.

There are, of course, good reasons to stand beside the Americans especially when this nation is being driven into an unbearable humilation by a bunch of mad and criminal pseudorevolutionaries. The taking of hostages in Tehran is meeting with such a profound and undivided outrage in the German people that the rather selfish auxiliary argument of the freedom guarantees for Berlin is not necessary to assure the Americans of a sympathy that is meant honestly. Even if it would become a few degrees colder in German living rooms as a result, the government could reckon with broad approval for any aid action decided on the spur of the moment.

But what may seem like mercenary "cotton thinking" is the doubt whether the Americans can be helped with a German, European, or European-Asian export embargo against Iran. This doubt begins already with the question about the sense in the American announcement itself. After the overthrow of the shah the U.S. deliveries to Iran--much more so than the German deliveries--dropped all of a sudden. They are practically confined to foodstuffs and medicines; that is, to the very goods categories for which the President promises an exception arrangement of "small quantities"--and this nearly in one breath with a loud contemplation of the option of a total sea blockade against Iran. All respect for a man marked by his anxieties notwithstanding, Jimmy Carter must not be surprised if he is asked the question meanwhile raised in many parts of the world: "What does he want now?"

And thus, Hans-Dietrich Genscher's statement is involuntarly double-bottomed if he, on behalf of the still vacationing chancellor, has the announcement released that "greater technical preparations" are not required to put into practice what must yet be decided under the rules of the European consultation mechanism. What can we do that would be effective anyway. For the time being the German Government has an alibi in its foreign trade law for the event that the U.S. solidarity wishes become concrete. For the purpose of "guaranteeing the security of the Federal Republic" or preventing "a considerable disturbance of the foreign relations" all exports can be placed under a permit reservation by legal edict.

All details of such a permit reservation which, mind you, does not constitute an automatic export ban, are subject to interpretation. What is primarily considered under this reservation is strategic goods; but these goods have already been covered by the so-called COCOM list of the Coordinating Committee for East-West trade. Are buses strategically important? What can be done with the formula for a steel alloy? Nothing looking as though it were useful for war purposes in the normal sense of the word has been delivered by the Germans to Iran anyway since the ayatollahs seized power. The exports which have become quite modest have drastically shifted to the consumer goods industry. The position "chemicals", holding second place on the list of deliveries, stands for medicines rather than combat-gas agents.

Even if the government were to control and prohibit all export positions most specifically, the detour-deal option would still be left. Should we also discontinue our trade with Libya, one of our most important oil suppliers, if and when Colonel al-Qadhdhafi makes no bones about the fact that he will immediately forward this or that order to his religious brethren in Iran? Such trade restrictions cannot be seriously controlled. The representatives of the economy who chided Otto Wolff von Amerongen because he had advocated a careful (meaning undisturbed) East-West trade in the context of the Afghanistan crisis, especially are aware of that.

All skepticism about the effectiveness of a trade embargo notwithstanding, it is necessary to make allowances. No matter how firmly we are convinced that an embargo will harm us without helping the hostages, the government must examine in the dialog with the Americans and with the European partners whether effective sanctions could not be found in the process of a "careful thinking to the end," as Helmut Schmidt once characterized any crisis strategy.

It will not do for Europe's industries to swoop down now on the Iranian market like vultures. But what business would they have there anyway? Where zealousness suffocates rationality trade perishes as well--without any blockade and without any embargo.

SCHMIDT POSITION ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT UNCHANGED

LD111134 Hamburg DPA in German 1108 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government is determined to give at the proper time "political advice" to the national Olympic committee on the question of a possible boycott of the summer Olympics. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling denied today with this statement press reports that the government is no longer considering giving the Olympic committee an official boycott recommendation, and that at its meeting on 15 May the committee will decide on participation. Boelling made it clear that the advice would be forthcoming at a time when the committee would no longer feel that it was being pressured.

Boelling stressed that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continues to hold the viewpoint which was defined more precisely after his talks with President Carter, when it was said that participation in the Moscow games would be out of line as long as the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops continued. Moscow must establish the prerequisites enabling participation by all states. The government spokesman emphasized that so far such prerequisites do not exist.

PAPER VIEWS USSR-AFGHAN TREATY ON STATIONING TROOPS

DW081419 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Apr 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed Hr.: "Temporarily"]

[Text] How long or how short the "temporary" stationing of Soviet troops on foreign soil will last has not been experienced to this day by one of the countries which have undergone such stationing. In the GDR, for example, the Red Army members are stationed only "temporarily," as we can read in the 1957 treaty. The same holds true according to the treaties with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia: Years and decades come and go, but only the Russians stay.

Moscow has now concluded a treaty with the Afghan regime on the "temporary stationing" of Soviet units. The texts of the agreements with the allies in Europe permit the interpretation that the Red Army desires to occupy the European buffer zone for as long as there are American soldiers, NATO and the Bundesehr on the continent--that is, for a very long time. The Soviet-Afghan statements prior to and after the ratification of the agreement indicate that the friendly tanks from the Soviet Union will stay as long as the possibility of some (other) "interference" exists--and since that is a matter of dialectical definition, it might last even longer: at least as long as Moscow pleases.

Seen that way the treaty is not a limitation but an extension of the Afghan involvement. The fact that the military intervention achieves through this paper an alleged legitimacy under international law is insignificant. The tanks came without a treaty, and they can do what their commanders please, with or without treaties. International political developments "after Afghanistan" at least have not demonstrated the opposite. The treaty is at best a document which demonstrates that to this day the Soviet Union likes to put on a fine, even if fake, appearance. That was always the case, ranging from the annexation of the Baltic states in the shadow of world war, to the "cry for help" from Prague in 1968. For whom--for the files, for the history book, or just for the many people with a short memory?

Only one power seems to be able to counteract the occupation of Afghanistan, and that is the smallest of all possible powers: the freedom fighters in the country. The news of bloody resistance actions has not decreased, and the reinforcement of Soviet troops as well as the fake legalization of their evil business cause one to assume that the Afghan resistance is not just "temporary."

TOP CDU CANDIDATE IN DIET ELECTION INCAPACITATED

DW101742 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Apr 80 pp 1-2 DW

[Article signed L.B.: "Consternation in the CDU Following Koeppler's Serious Illness"]

[Text] Duesseldorf, 4 April--Five weeks before the elections of the Duesseldorf Diet, which will decide on the government in North Rhine Westphalia and are the last important vote by the electorate prior to the Bundestag elections in the fall, the CDU candidate for minister president, Heinrich Koeppler, has fallen so seriously ill that he will certainly be unable to take part in the election campaign prior to 11 May. The CDU in North Rhine Westphalia now is faced with the question of whether it can continue Koeppler's candidacy, although he is unable to campaign, or whether it should choose a new candidate, with the other leading CDU land politician, Biedenkopf, being the only one who could be placed as a top candidate against Social Democratic Minister President Rau and the SPD/FDR coalition. On Friday the party arrived at the view that it would retain Koeppler's candidacy and make other considerations only if "specific other circumstances" were to arise, and this also only with Koeppler's agreement. In his capacity as a responsible election campaign leader of his party Biedenkopf said: "The CDU will continue the election campaign in North Rhine Westphalia and fight even more intensely for Koeppler to become minister president."

The ailing politician, opposition's leader in Duesseldorf since 1970 and one of the CDU's deputy chairmen since 1973 is 55 years old. After weeks of preelection campaigning all over the country Koeppler had started a brief vacation in Sauerland at the beginning of the week, where he suffered a cardiac infarction on Thursday morning. After brief emergency treatment at the hospital in Fredeburg near Nordenau, his place of vacation, on the very same day Koeppler was flown by a special police helicopter with first-class medical equipment aboard to the municipal hospital in Duesseldorf-Gerresheim. On Friday Koeppler's condition was described as "good under the circumstances." It was said that his life was not in danger but that the infarction was serious enough that his recovery may take weeks or even months. Initial statements by physicians that Koeppler must consider his political career as finished were not confirmed later.

The executive committees of the Rhineland and Westphalia CDU as well as the joint state presidency of the two land organizations will meet in Cologne on Saturday under Biedenkoph's chairmanship in order to discuss the new situation. Koeppler is the Rhenish CDU chairman and Biedenkopf the Westphalian CDU chairman. On the party's list for the Diet elections Biedenkopf ranks behind Koeppler. He is also his immediate deputy in the chairmanship of the land presidency and he had assured Koeppler that in the event that the CDU formed a government in Duesseldorf, he would take over the Ministry of Economics. The question as to what personnel decisions are also to be made in May in case the CDU fails to gain the absolute majority and to replace the SPD/FDR coalition, which has ruled continuously in Duesseldorf since 1966, has so far not been discussed for obvious reasons. Koeppler, however, had made it plain that he considered his third candidacy since 1970 for the office of the Duesseldorf head of government as his last one, too.

He no longer intended to continue his work as opposition leader--terms of office in North Rhine-Westphalia last for 5 years. Under Koeppler's leadership that land's CDU had scored 46.3 in 1970 and 5 years later 47.1 percent of the votes after the party had attained a low of 42.8 percent in 1966. Since 1970 it has been the party with the strongest constituency in the land. But compared with 95 CDU deputies the coalition with 91 seats in the Diet held by the SPD and 14 by the FDR comprises a stable majority so that it was able in 1978 to accomplish without risk the change from Kuehn to Rau and at the end of 1979 an additional change from Riemer to Hirsch.

Prior to Koeppler's falling ill the Duesseldorf CDU was talking of the real chances for election that existed this time proceding from the assumption, however, that only 1 or 2 percent was needed to achieve an absolute majority. The question of whether Koeppler's absence will have its effects on the behavior of voters is now being discussed in all parties. Minister President Rau conveyed to Koeppler his best wishes for a speedy recovery and took the occasion to remark in connection with Koeppler's serious illness that in any event everybody should ponder the question of whether the hitherto high degree of strain on politicians can be justified any longer.

At his vacation site in Austrai CDU Chairman Kohl expressed consternation at Koeppler's illness and, like Secretary General Geissler, wished him a speedy recovery. Biedenkopf returned to Duesseldorf from his Swiss vacation as early as Friday. Since Thursday he has discussed the situation with Strauss, the union parties' candidate for chancellor, who naturally will have a say in deciding the question as to how things should now be handled in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The party is of the unanimous view that Biedenkopf is now faced with special responsibility. The Diet election campaign will be officially opened by the CDU the weekend after Easter with a mass rally in Essen at which Strauss, Kohl and Biedenkopf will speak. Koeppler was supposed to be the main speaker there. The same weekend, mass rallies will be held by the SPD with Schmidt, Brandt and Rau and by the FDP with Genscher, Lambsdorff, Baum, Hirsch and Mrs Funcke in Essen and Duesseldorf. The CDU is no longer expected to make its decisions before Easter. But they will probably be made the Sunday after Easter. The physicians' diagnosis of Koeppler's condition and the expectations linked with it will play a decisive part in this decision.

GROMYKO TO VISIT PARIS 22-24 APRIL

LD101514 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko will be in Paris 22-24 April. The visit was planned long ago but had not been confirmed following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

ELYSEE SPOKESMAN ON CHAD CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT

LD101435 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Apr 80 p 18 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing Welcomes New Ceasefire Agreement Reached With Togo's Help"]

[Excerpts] A ceasefire agreement was signed on Sunday, 6 April, by Mr Goukouni, Chad head of state and leader of the People's Armed Forces, at the initiative of General Eyadema, the Togolese president. Under the terms of this agreement fighting should stop on Tuesday, 8 April, at noon local time.

Commenting on the Togolese president's initiative on Saturday, Elysee spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier indicated that Mr Giscard d'Estaing welcomed the initiative and "expressed the hope that this courageous attempt might help to reconcile the various sides and restore civilian peace in Chad," adding that this initiative "comes after diplomatic action which France has followed very closely."

Colonel Lardry, commander of the French forces in Chad, moreover reaffirmed to our special correspondent that the French Army is observing strict neutrality. "My mission was to insure the protection and evacuation of French nationals. I believe that the French forces in Chad have carried out this mission with complete success and that we have even extended it to other foreign nationals."

The colonel added: "If my positions are attacked I would be forced to use arms to defend myself. However, I would naturally first try to use any other means, especially consultation with the people attacking me, to avoid resorting to the use of arms. Nonetheless my mission would be to defend my present positions."

ALGERIA REPORTED TO SUSPEND GAS SUPPLIES

LD101258 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Deliveries of Algerian gas to France have been completely suspended since the beginning of the month. Officially Sonatrach says this is because of technical reasons but it is no doubt connected with current negotiations on setting new prices for this Algerian gas. Algeria supplies more than 12 percent of France's gas requirements. For the moment firms are being deprived of gas but the French Electricity and Gas Company says individual consumers should not have to suffer.

Algerian Denial

LD102222 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Algerian energy minister has just denied reports concerning the suspension of gas deliveries to France. There has never been any question of suspending deliveries to France during this period of negotiations on prices with the French gas company, he said.

LE FIGARO SEES DEEPENING OF U.S.-EUROPEAN 'ATLANTIC DITCH'

LD101333 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Apr 80 pp 1,3 LD

[Alfred Fabre-Luce article: "The Atlantic Is Rising"]

[Text] Geological history is made up of earth slides which create faults and can divide continents. These phenomena, almost imperceptible at the outset, results in terrible upheavals. We are witnessing now perhaps the start of a comparable earth slide in the diplomatic world. Last fall an eminent journalist was wondering whether our national defense was indeed of any use. Jacqueline Grapin now proposes a European neutrality in her book "X-Ray of the United States." Is the Atlantic alliance doomed to disappear like Atlantis, the great mysterious island which disappeared, according to Plato, in 10,000 BC? That would be a curious mishap. In 1949 the anxious Europeans secured the creation of NATO from the reticent Americans. Now people are starting to call it superfluous. Yet the USSR's relative strength has increased greatly since the alliance was concluded. Has the Kremlin turned pacifist, or have people resigned themselves to its dominance?

In the work mentioned above, "Finlandization," formerly a bugbear begins to take on the appearance of an ideal. The author of "X-Ray of the United States" reminds us that, as Kissinger said, we should not ask too much of that country. Free Europe has already chosen to allot only a small percentage of its national product to its security. A Franco-British nuclear safeguard would be no more credible to Europeans that the U.S. guarantee, and German participation in the European nuclear powers' financil outlay would not be acceptable to the Soviets. In the end, nobody can help anybody within the Atlantic alliance.

Jacqueline Grapin does not foresee the extreme consequences of such a theory, but Peter Jay, former British ambassador to the United States, examined them recently in the columns of the London review THE ECONOMIST. For him, if Europeans come to believe that the presence of U.S. soldiers on their contingent is unlikely to make the possible Soviet aggressor think twice, if in fact opposition to Washington more than fear of Moscow becomes the cement of European solidarity, then U.S. opinion will develop rapidly.

After all, they have their own oil and are assured of survival. The "U.S. protectionists and isolationists will win the battle that they lost against Roosevelt and Churchill in 1941." Just a few years ago, Senator Mansfield recommended the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. Are the Europeans going to adopt Michel Jobert's "Yankee go home" slogan? Well, the phrase will be taken up on the other side of the Atlantic.

It seems to me naive to believe that a resigned Europe, persuaded that it can be defended neither from without nor within, could escape servitude for long. The USSR, freed from the uncertainty introduced into its calculations by the U.S. presence in Europe, would rapidly press its advantage throughout the continent.

It would use Berlin and relations between the two Germanies as a lever against the Bonn government, then the French diplomatic isolation to exert pressure on us.

It would not necessarily need to use further military occupations. It would first ask the Europeans to work for it. The governments of the day would be reduced to "subterfuges," like Stresemann in 1923 or Laval in 1942.

I pointed out here in January that one of the probable goals of the USSR's Afghan operation was to test the Western bloc's solidarity. Since then, the latter has appeared unanimous (with certain shades of interpretation) in condemning the invasion; but it was different when it came to the consequences of this position of principle. [paragraph continues]

The economic sanctions planned or taken by the United States have been quickly challenged. The more they were discussed, the more the boycott of the Moscow Olympics seemed, in contrast, like a symbolic gesture on which there could be unity without too many difficulties. Mrs Thatcher immediately showed her vigorous solidarity with President Carter; but she has since encountered opposition from the sporting organizations in her own country. People have even pointed out, across the Channel, that the very fact of imposing a government attitude on independent organizations was the beginning of totalitarianism. A similar conflict is now being sketched out in other countries. National splits have added to the alliance's fissures.

President Carter finds himself presented with a delicate choice. He is accused of not being firm enough toward Iran. However, military action could expose inadequate U.S. preparation, arouse the indignation of the local populations, overshadow the invasion of Afghanistan and compromise the oil supply which people are trying to pressure. It is for Jimmy Carter to avoid these pitfalls...by means which people are pointing out to him. It is up to him to act; we reserve the right to criticize.

As for Afghanistan, the Europeans put forward a plan to neutralize the country in the hope of interesting Moscow. The result: nothing. Other problems are already outlined on the horizon. Will people go to the Madrid conference? The "yes" voters are having various second thoughts. "We will go," those harking back to detente say, "if the USSR intends to make some gesture between now and then." They are already prepared to greet this "gesture" with a good deal of indulgence. On their part the human rights defenders say: "We must go to Madrid, but to denounce the USSR Government's failures on the Helsinki accords." A battle of opinions is in prospect.

People thought that they could draw some advantage from the Afghan crisis: Islamic indignation against the Soviet act of force. But this indignation of 1980 was insufficient to overshadow earlier indignation. To many socialist Muslims it is the Western consumer society which seems more like the incarnation of "Satan." The oil-producing countries are increasingly attracted by the idea of leaving hidden in the ground the oil whose disposal we hope to insure. How can we overcome this Malthusianism? By handing Israel over to the Front as surplus to requirements? That would be dishonorable and, moreover, is not within our power. By saving energy and defeating inflation? That is a better way. But the U.S. arrangements to this end are arousing criticism, too. People demanded them before, now they deplore the consequent strengthening of the dollar. Bonn itself is worried at seeing the United States return to it the monetary problem that the FRG posed before. A few months ago, the Bundesbank bought dollars to defend itself against an imported inflation arising from U.S. mismanagement. Will it now have to let the mark depreciate in order to avoid the consequences of a deflation spread by the United States?

None of these problems is insoluble, but none is easy. People are not approaching them anywhere in the spirit of sufficient understanding. The Atlantic ditch is deepening. If this slide sharpens, the earthquake will take the form of a U.S. withdrawal, followed by a German-Soviet entente or the arrival of the Red Army on the Rhine. And the irony of history will direct Moliere's phrase at us: "You asked for it, Georges Dandin."

PCF HITS 'ANTICOMMUNISM' OF MITTERRAND SANTO DOMINGO SPEECH

LD100919 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Santo Domingo Blow"]

[Text] The PCF Politburo yesterday issued a statement in response to the remarks made by [Socialist Party First Secretary] Francois Mitterrand at the Socialist International meeting in Santo Domingo.

Central Committee secretaries Charles Fiterman and Jean Colpin and PCF Poliburo member Pierre Juquin presented this statement to the press yesterday. The folowing is the text of the statement and the answers they gave to journalists' questions.

"Speaking at the Socialist International conference in Santo Domingo, Francois Mitterrand has just given a significant explanation of the role which he assigns to the socialist parties in France and in the world. His statements are worrying.

"The definition which he gives to the strategy followed by the socialist parties and the Socialist International is summarized in this sentence: 'curbing international communism.' 'It is essential,' he explained, 'to undermine the development of communism, which feeds on capitalism.' He added: 'We must reject the advances of international communism because in its way it destroys basic freedom.'

"To justify this objective, Francois Mitterrand--who took care to specify that he himself is 'not a Marxist'--drew a direct comparison between socialist societies and the worst dictatorships. In the same breath he mentioned Pinochet (Chile), Videla (Argentina) and Fidel Castro (Cuba). Touching on capitalism in general terms, rather like a stylistic addition, he kept the full force of his attack for what he calls Soviet 'imperialism.'

"At the same time, to back his basic argument against 'international communism'--in other words against the socialist countries and all communist parties--Francois Mitterrand used the most hackneyed reactionary arguments, especailly the slanderous allegation that the communist parties owe 'allegiance to Moscow.' He cited the argument put forward by Leon Blum who, at the Tours congress in 1920, 'defined the essential distinction between socialism and communism by refusing to allow French socialist policy to be dictated by Moscow.' He applied this argument to the situation in 1980.

"The strategy which the Socialist Party (PS) first secretary defined is the same as the strategy which another Socialist International leader, Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, recently assigned to social democracy by stating: 'Social democracy is the only way of averting the communist threat.'

"Therefore it is not surprising that Francois Mitterrand stressed at Santo Domingo that he is in agreement with the man he refers to as 'my friend Willy Brandt.' It is not surprising that he made no reference in his speech to the Union of the Left in France, that highlights the objectives which he assigns to the so-called 'Euroleft.'

"This speech is very different from the political showmanship which Francois Mitterrand uses in France to deceive the workers and leftwingers. It is at the Socialist International meeting, far from Paris, that he has chosen to explain his political line. It is significant that the official Socialist publication RIPOSTE has taken care not to mention his speech. (Note: After a 24 hours hesitation, RIPOSTE published a watered-down report yesterday evening which nonetheless confirms the main points of the cable sent by our Havana correspondent--L'HUMANITE editor's note)

"It was the same strategy which led Francois Mitterrand to state at the Vienna Socialist International in 1972: 'Our basic objective is to rebuild a great PS on the ground held by the PCF in order to show that of 5 million Communist voters, 3 million could vote Socialist.' 'This,' he added with regard to the joint leftwing program, 'is the reason for this agreement.'

"Indeed, at that time Francois Mitterrand was counting on using the joint program to attain his strategic objective: to weaken the PCF and obtain a strong position from which to act as an alternative or backup for the right and save capitalism.

"That objective was not attained, and there was a possibility of a government in which the Communists would have a place. That is why in 1977 Francois Mitterrand--in keeping with his strategy--assumed the responsibility of abandoning the joint program, breaking the leftwing union and bringing about defeat.

"Since then he has been following the same path. The 23d PCF Congress highlighted the significance of this path in these terms: 'The forces of capital are trying to contain democratic aspirations and struggles within the framework of their system and to insure that they only produce modifications, thereby maintaining the implementation of their policy. To this end they are resorting deliberately and systematically to social democracy.'

"This policy naturally led the PS into a blind alley. In order to try to find a way out at any price Francois Mitterrand was forced to reveal his true face initially by announcing that the PS should prepare to govern alone in France, which runs counter to the union and is tantamount to preparing the ground for an alliance with the right.

"That forced him to show his cards a second time by defining the PS as a spearhead against 'international communism' and hence showing his opposition to Communist participation in government and to socialism's progress.

"However, by rivaling the right's anticommunism and widening the leftwing split, Francois Mitterrand is merely serving the interests of Giscard's government, its austerity policy, its policy of submission to the FRG and of allegiance to the United States.

"His statements are revealing. They are bound to prompt consideration and reaction not only from all those who support the PCF but more generally, from the leftwing women and men who aspire to union and change.

"The implementation of the strategy adopted by the PS leadership would make the democratic movement regress for a time and would postpone the possibility of change. This is a defeatist strategy. All workers and democrats must try to thwart it.

"We are confident in calling on people to join this struggle.

"Capital's policy is disastrous. There is great discontent and desire for change. Nothing has been able or will be able to turn us from the struggle for the union of people's forces, the union of the left and the struggle to defeat the right and bring about democratic change.

"There is one essential precondition for achieving this: Since the PCF does not yet have the strength, influence and means necessary to swing the balance decisively in the right direction, it is vital to strengthen the party. Francois Mitterrand's statements make it more clear than ever that strengthening the PCF is now the key to change."

The PS Aunt Sally Strategy

After reading this declaration, Charles Fiterman answered journalists' questions.

Questioned on "the difference between F. Mitterrand's statement in Vienna in 1972 and the one he has just made in Santo Domingo," Charles Fiterman replied:

"There is nothing new in F. Mitterrand's strategy. What is new is that, faced with problems and caught in what can only be called a blind alley, F. Mitterrand has been carried away willy nilly into extreme pro-American, pro-Atlantic anticommunism. That is explained by the statements he has just made to the Socialist International in Santo Domingo and not to the French people.

"At the moment F. Mitterrand is developing an Aunt Sally [straw man] strategy.

"He is playing Aunt Sally with the concrete foundations of the union by deciding, for instance, to suppress delegations of Communist representatives in union municipalities where, without any justification, he is breaking agreements and planning practical steps toward a homogenous government.

"He is also playing Aunt Sally when he attacks the foundations of the union in the workers' minds by spreading frantic anticommunism, supporting and feeding what can only be called unworthy campaigns against the PCF and its secretary general.

"He is playing Aunt Sally with the hopes placed by workers and democrats in the union and change. This is a policy of calculated pessimism aimed ultimately at clearing the ground for the right and for a PS alliance with the right.

"Of course everybody knows that this aspiration to govern alone and play a dominant role is completely illusory."

In reply to another question asking whether "the Communists would henceforth encourage their voters to transfer their votes to the PS candidate in the second round of elections," Charles Fiterman reaffirmed that "all the problems which exist with regard to the leftwing union and all the obstacles which have built up will not persuade us to change course. We consider," he continued, "that the people's union and the leftwing union are necessary for us to progress toward change and we are determined to pursue our efforts with perseverance and determination to insure that this change is brought about by struggle. This depends on fulfilling the urgent need to maintain and if possible extend the bases of the union, and I am thinking in particular of the leftwing union which exists in municipal and department councils.

"We are determined to do all we can to preserve this achievement. That is why we have just proposed that there should be a single leftwing candidate in the first round, on a reciprocal basis, in the two canton by-elections to be held on 20 April.

"We have done this because election results clearly show that when an elected representative is unseated the electorate wants a kind of third round which could remedy the injustice and the distortion of universal suffrage.

"However, the other reason why we made this proposal is that these are two departments (Seine-et-Marne and Val-de-Marne) in which there is a leftwing majority which must be maintained and if possible consolidated."

GUARANTEES FROM IRAN SOUGHT ON HOSTAGES RELEASE

LD102058 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The proceedings of the 66th session of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe ended at about 1800. Regarding Portugal's stand vis-a-vis the detention by Iranian authorities of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, it has been announced that the Portuguese diplomatic representative in Tehran will be making representations to the Iranian authorities in an attempt to secure the necessary guarantees that the hostages will be released. This stand was adopted this afternoon at a meeting between Prime Minister Sa Carneiro and Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral and announced a short time ago at a news conference following the meeting of the Council of Europe.

SOARES CARNEIRO TO BE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE CANDIDATE

LD102156 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The presidential candidate to be backed by the Democratic Alliance is to be General Soares Carneiro, a spokesman for the Reformists, the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, confirmed today. [Word indistinct] Carlos Macedo, chairman of the National Political Committee of the Social Democratic Party, today conveyed to the Reformists the Democratic Alliance's intention of putting forward General Soares Carneiro as its presidential candidate. On this occasion, Medeiros Ferreira reaffirmed the Reformists' willingness to back General Ramalho Eanes, should he decide to stand again for the presidency. [passage indistinct] Meanwhile, the PORTUGUESE NEW AGENCY, ANOP, quoting a source close to the presidency of the republic, has just reported that President Eanes yesterday received General Soares Carneiro. According to the same source, General Soares Carneiro told President Eanes that he has decided to be the presidential candidate for the Democratic Alliance.

BRAGANZA DUCHESS ANNOUNCES FOR PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD102114 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Duchess Maria Pia of Braganza, descendent of the Portuguese royal family, stated today in Verona, Italy, that she intends to run in the next Portuguese presidential elections. The 73-year-old duchess, the daughter of King Charles I who was assassinated in 1980, said during a private visit to Verona that she had reached this decision confident of the support that she enjoys among the peasants and poor people of her country.

PROPOSED BILL ON PRIVATE SECTOR 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL'

LD111201 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Council of the Revolution, meeting until the early hours this morning, took the view that the government-proposed and parliament-approved bill seeking changes in the legislation demarcating the public and private sectors is unconstitutional. A Council of the Revolution spokesman said the decision to consider the bill unconstitutional was reached by a large majority of the Council. The bill was also termed unconstitutional by the Constitutional Committee after examining it earlier. Article 278 of the Constitution states that the president of the republic should exercise his veto power by not promulgating or not signing a bill declared unconstitutional by the Council of the Revolution. In this case, the bill will be returned to parliament for a second vote, and compulsorily promulgated by the president of the republic only if it is approved by the two-thirds majority required on the second vote.

GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT SAME POSITION AS EEC ON IRAN

LD110134 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Oreja announced at the end of his meeting with journalists in Lisbon that the Spanish Government is going to adopt an attitude parallel to that taken by the members of the Common Market, that is, it is also going to ask our ambassador in Tehran to take the same actions as the ambassadors of the EEC. This is a decision which was earlier made by Portugal and Greece, the other two candidate countries for entry into the EEC.

ASYLUM OFFERED TO 500 CUBAN REFUGEES

LD101950 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Everything appears ready at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana for the Cuban refugees there to be transferred to the countries receiving them. "The Spanish Diplomatic Information Office has issued a communique in which it says that the Spanish Government is prepared to offer asylum to 500 of the Cuban refugees."

ABC DENIES GIBRALTARIANS HAVE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

LD110921 Madrid ABC in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Editorial: "Spanish Demand"]

[Text] With a view to the 10 April Council of Europe session in Lisbon, the Spanish foreign minister will be talking to his British counterpart, the foreign secretary. The topic of this previously planned and agreed upon meeting will be the Gibraltar issue--and not as a result of any spontaneous offer or open amenability on Britain's part, but as a result of Marcelino Oreja's explicit request and demand.

British journalists, always so much in agreement on what they regard as their national interests and broadcasting continuously on the same wavelength as the Foreign Office, announced yesterday in both the THE GUARDIAN and TIME [presumably THE TIMES] the same observation that the Lisbon meeting between the two diplomatic chiefs would have the status or operational level of what we call "conversations," that is, preparatory verbal contacts for possible future negotiations.

Negotiation, effective and progressive dialog is what the United Nations has decided to demand from Britain several times in the past decade over the Gibraltar issue. This means negotiations with Spain, of course, and not with the Gibraltarians, who cannot claim any right to self-determination for the two following major and basic reasons: because our neighbors in the colony are not the people of Gibraltar--as Mr Yanez very clearly pointed out during his memorable and patriotic speech at the latest Congress of Deputies session--and also because, even if they were, their alleged right to self-determination would have to yield to the Spanish nation's right to territorial integrity.

We do not know in what spirit the British are approaching the coming Lisbon meeting between Lord Carrington and Marcelino Oreja. If it were up to them--so used are they to slumbering in any kind of inertia and to sticking to all traditions, whether good or bad--the British would conclude the Lisbon meeting with the umpteenth delay instead of a response to Spain's arguments. [paragraph continues]

But a very important change has taken place since Oreja met with Carrington in New York last September: In connection with the NATO member countries' shared desire that Spain join NATO, all the Spanish political forces represented in parliament have closed ranks in their political demand that Gibraltar be returned to our nation.

There is nothing that would please us or that we would welcome more than a substantial demonstration from Britain that it is willing to negotiate and resolve the Gibraltar dispute. We would be pleased at the certain hope that a centuries-old wound was about to be healed and we would welcome the implicit cooperation necessary between Spain and Britain. This cooperation is in the interests of both London and Madrid and is needed by Europe for the sake of its internal balance.

HERRI BATASUNA DISCUSSES BASQUE PARLIAMENT

LD110246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] This evening the ETA's [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] political-military wing, via an FM transmission, issued a message broadcast in the region of San Sebastian in which it refers to various subjects relating to the demand for political amnesty, its refusal to accept the actions of the central government with respect to the Basque Country, and its resolve to continue on the road of armed struggle. The ETA transmission was picked up this evening in San Sebastian and its environs but the clarity of the transmission lasted for barely a minute since interference could immediately be heard on the same wave length.

The possibility that ETA's political-military wing would transmit this message in the region of Guipuzcoa was known beforehand since in this morning's press there were prior announcements giving the wave length and time when the transmission was to be made.

Meanwhile, the Herri Batasuna coalition called a press conference in San Sebastian at which this political group spoke of the reasons for its nonappearance in the Basque Parliament and in the election of the new president. The representatives of Herri Batasuna, headed by Miguel Castells, said that the Basque Nationalist Party is alone and powerless and will fail unless it adopts the political plans of Herri Batasuna and of the Basque Patriotic Coordinator [KAS] alternative [minimum demands to negotiate a ceasefire put forward by KAS], which they described as the only coherent way out for the Basque problem.

With respect to the formation of the new government headed by Carlos Garaicoechea, Herri Batasuna (?forecasts) an increase in unemployment and chaos in the near future. With regard to the remark made by President Garaicoechea that violence is responsible for the economic disaster in the region, this group recalled that, according to a study by the Bilbao Chamber of Commerce, 400,000 million pesetas would be needed to revitalize the Basque economy, whereas revolutionary taxes had not managed to divert, according to certain calculations, even 400 million pesetas in the last few months.

With regard to the recent inauguration of the Basque Parliament, Herri Batasuna said that it came into being as a complete nonentity because it was attended by a person who was not elected as a member of Parliament and on the other hand, one of those who was elected was not invited. It insisted on the fact that the Basque Parliament, for this reason, would have to be reconstituted with all of the legal requirements. However, Herri Batasuna said that it is not intending to contest the present makeup of the Basque Parliament since its concerns are not formal in character but political.

FINLAND

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 12-15 APR

LD101632 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi will arrive on an official visit to Finland on 12 April at the invitation of Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. During the visit, which will continue until Tuesday, 15 April, talks will be held on Finnish-Iraqi relations and on international issues. Foreign Minister Hammadi will also meet Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto and the Diet speaker, Johannes Virolainen, among others.

NORWAY

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

WA101856 London REUTER in English 1856 GMT 10 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Oslo, April 10, REUTER--Norway announced today it is recalling its ambassador to Iran in response to President Carter's appeal for support in the campaign to free the American hostages in Tehran. The ambassador is being recalled for consultations, and the move does not entail a break in diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said.

After discussing the Iranian situation at their regular Thursday meeting, government ministers felt it necessary to demonstrate strong support for demands that the hostages should be released, Mr Frydenlund said.

The government made a similar move last December when the ambassador to Tehran was recalled to Oslo for consultations.

"We decided on a further recall now to lend force to a renewed protest against the Iranian Government's breach of fundamental principles of international relations," Mr Frydenlund said.

The U.S. Government deserved praise for the restraint and patience it had shown over the hostage question, he added. "However, after Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's latest moves, such a policy no longer seems possible," the foreign minister said.

AFTENPOSTEN: WORLD CANNOT 'CLOSE ITS EYES' TO HOSTAGES' FATE

LD111009 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Editorial: "Break With Iran"]

[Text] The whole thing might seem like a helpless gesture: Over 5 months after the political terrorists occupied the American Embassy in Tehran, President Jimmy Carter has broken off diplomatic ties with Iran, which have not existed in practice during all this time. Ayatollah Khomeyni's diplomats are now leaving the United States without any prospect at all of the almost 50 Americans in Tehran, whose diplomatic rights were trampled upon most ruthlessly, seeing their homeland again in the near future.

But it is easy to reproach the American President for having done too little too late in this inhuman hostage drama. The real problem is that the tug of war over the fate of the hostages has ceased to be a conflict solely between Washington and Khomeyni's revolutionary regime. [paragraph continues]

As developments in the last few days have clearly shown, the defenseless hostages have become a shuttlecock in the protracted showdown between the different factions in Tehran who are trying to insure power for themselves in the shadow of an ailing Khomeyni. The "holy man" himself wavers between the two groups, or rather between the remnants of reason in a chaotic land and a religious fanaticism which cannot end the chaos.

Now Khomeyni has again sided with the fanatics after having appeared for a while to support President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr who tried to find a tolerable solution to the hostage crisis. Carter had backed the Bani-Sadr line, for it represented the only logical train of thought in Tehran. The Iranian president admitted publicly that the hostage drama is a burden which his country must rid itself of without losing face--in order to be able to normalize the situation in Iran, improve Iran's standing abroad, and withstand the Soviet threat after the invasion of Afghanistan. But Khomeyni listened this time to the fanatics in the divided leadership and cast these considerations to the wind. He refused to accept the first tiny step on the road to a solution, namely, that the terrorists should hand over the hostages to the Iranian Government pending a decision on the fate of the hostages by the new national assembly in Tehran.

As unpredictable and unstable as things are in Iran, it would be too early to say that Bani-Sadr has definitely lost the battle. The internal tug of war over the hostages will undoubtedly continue. But for the unfortunate American hostages this is cold comfort and, for Carter, it is not enough to show that his patience is now exhausted. The American reprisals ought to tell the fanatics in Khomeyni's circle that the latest delay in solving the hostage problem makes Iran's international position even worse and that Bani-Sadr in other words was right.

But if the late reprisals are to have any effect, they cannot be confined only to the steps which Carter has announced now. The United States will surely have to call for support from its allies and the United Nations. And the world cannot close its eyes to the fate of the hostages, regardless of how important Iranian oil may be for some countries. For it is not only Carter and Bani-Sadr who are the losers in Iran. A defeat has also been inflicted on the United Nations, and not least of all those countries which believe that international laws and agreements mean something in our world.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT PAPER ON FOREIGN OCCUPATION DRAWS CRITICISM

LD091425 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 LD

[Ingmar Lindmarker report: "International Newsletter: Sweden Has Quisling-Government"]

[Text] The Swedish Government would submit to an occupying power. A couple of international newsletters, directed at political and military officials, make this claim.

The reports have been published in so-called confidential, English-language newsletters. It is stated that "Sweden would have a legalized 'quisling-government" in the event of occupation.

The background to this is a memorandum from the Defense Ministry in Stockholm. It explains that it is assumed that the government and Riksdag would be able to remain in occupied areas and there exercise their powers. "It is a working paper and does not represent the government's position," Under Secretary Sven Hirdman said.

At the same time, as the foreign interpretation is being categorically repudiated, there is concern and dissatisfaction within regional authorities, among others, that there are no instructions for guidance in the event of an occupation of Sweden.

"At every war game and army maneuver that I have taken part in in the last 2 decades, it has become clear that this just will not work," a top military official says. "We must quite simply draw up some rules."

The memorandum which caused the reaction in the newsletters published in London, is called "Rules for the Activities of Authorities During Occupation." It appeared in the autumn of 1978 and is intended for use in connection with training and exercises in the defense forces and to serve as a basis for the committee on international law which was appointed at that time.

"General principles of administrative law ought, however--in the absence of specific regulations--to mean that the authorities are to stay in the occupied area." The government and Riksdag are therefore assumed to be able to remain in an occupied zone and there exercise their powers subject to the limitations mentioned.

One of the newsletters which disseminates inside information about foreign countries and is directed at politicians, soldiers and shapers of public opinion, has drawn far-reaching conclusions from the Defense Ministry working paper.

By legalizing "quisling-government" the Swedes have to a very great extent improved the Soviet strategic position, the newsletter's readers are informed.

"A Soviet invasion of Sweden could be much easier politically than that in Afghanistan," the analysts write. "Traditional communist references to 'liberation' or 'requests for assistance' would seem much stronger when legally elected members of parliament stay on in 'power.'"

Within the Defense Ministry in Stockholm there is unhappiness that the memorandum was so formulated that it was open to misinterpretation abroad. It ought to have been more obvious--it is said--that the memo does not lay down any regulations and does not represent the views of the government either.

The dissatisfaction within areas of the defense forces is due precisely to the fact that there are no guidelines for how the authorities should act in the event of the occupation of Swedish territory. It is considered risky because a government faced with the threat of occupation would be forced to improvise regulations which would perhaps not extend to all parts of the country.

Until 1962 the so-called "march letter" from 1943 was still in force. It established that executive authorities faced with the imminent threat of occupation should leave the area and that authorities detained should offer resistance. In the new Constitution from 1976 all courses are left open. It does not forbid the government and Riksdag to remain in occupied areas, but it does not stipulate either that they are not to do so.

The experiences of the occupation of Denmark and Norway differ. In Norway the king and government went abroad; in Denmark the government remained in office until 1943 when the Germans completely suppressed its freedom to work.

On the one hand it is asserted that the civilian population would benefit from the fact that its legally elected and appointed authorities would remain to maintain law and order. On the other it is said that no authority which collaborates with an occupying power can retain the confidence of the people.

Swedish politicians and military officials are not in agreement on the desirability of hard and fast rules which would apply in time of occupation. Many people think that different war situations require varying solutions and that instructions prepared in advance can be to the advantage of an aggressor.

The debate on these questions has recently been made more complicated by new conventions in international law. It has even been suggested in the Defense Ministry that there should be a basic course in international law taught in grammar schools so that as many Swedes as possible know their rights and obligations in the event of occupation.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES WAGE, PRICE FREEZE PROGRAM

LD091551 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[Sven Svensson report: "Six-Point Program Against Stalemate"]

[Text] A price freeze, rent freeze and a general wage freeze during 1980. These are some of the measures the government wants to introduce to bring about a wage settlement for the labor market which will not lead to high inflation. The measures will be supplemented by a special tax reduction of 500 kronor for people with low incomes, food subsidies and a freeze on state and municipal price increases.

If the parties from both sides of the labor market do not reach a wage settlement for 1980 that is broadly similar to past settlements, the government's program will be dropped.

The program had been worked out in great haste and was finally fixed on Thursday afternoon. It was introduced later at a press conference in which the three party leaders--Thorbjorn Falldin, Gosta Bohman and Ola Ullsten--took part. The details of the package are not yet clear.

The government has been in contact with Gunnar Nilsson of LO [Swedish Trade Union Organization] and Ingvar Seregad of PTK (the negotiation cartel for salaried employees in the private business sector) and with Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme to sound out reactions to the program.

Neither the trade unions nor the Social Democratic opposition have made any promises to support the program. According to government sources, the trade unions have expressed appreciation of the program in private, but in public they have been critical.

International developments have altered prospects for Swedish economic growth during 1980, the government stressed. Large oil price rises will lead to an increased rate of inflation.

A large budget deficit and an imbalance in many countries' foreign trade also mean that interest rates are being forced up, and this in turn slows down the rate of investment and increases unemployment.

The rearrangement of the tax system at the end of last year and the investment in municipal authorities seem insufficient if we are to reach an agreement on wages within the framework of the economic balance in the community.

The government is therefore introducing the six-point program in order to facilitate the arrival at a satisfactory wage settlement. The points add up to a total program.

The main point is that there should be a freeze on wage increases during 1980. Wages were calculated to rise by about 7 percent in 1979 and 1980. This percentage has already been swallowed by wage drift and increased social contributions.

Further wage increases cannot be accepted, otherwise, this would lead to inflation. At the same time it is estimated that prices, even after the government's proposed measures to facilitate agreement on a wage settlement, will rise by at least 6 percent in 1980. These price rises will therefore be compensated for by tax relief. [paragraph continues]

The proposals for tax reductions that have been made together with unchanged wage rates would mean a real wage decrease for employees during 1980.

In addition to the rearrangement of the tax system which the Riksdag has already approved, the government proposes a tax reduction of 500 kronor for employees with low incomes. A tax reduction of 320 kronor has already been awarded to all earners for 1980. The government proposes that this reduction be increased by 500 kronor in the income bracket 40,000-80,000 kronor. This extra tax reduction involves a revenue loss of 900 million kronor to the state.

A general price freeze has already been introduced--beginning Thursday, that is, yesterday--and it will be in force until 9 May and then be extended to the end of 1980. It is not clear how effective the price freeze will be. Large increases in the cost of imported goods must sooner or later make themselves felt even in the level of prices in Sweden. This applies to price increases for oil, petrol, and coffee, for example. The government will then be forced to make an exception to the price freeze and approve increases.

One of the points on the government's program means that increases in state charges will be prevented. The government has already agreed to an increase in postal charges. It will have to rescind this decision. The government assumes that municipal activities will not increase those charges which are not covered by the general price freeze.

Rents are not included in the general price freeze. The government will propose to the Riksdag a law for a general ban on rent increases. It is still unclear from what point in time a rent freeze will take effect.

Rents are to be increased in many buildings from 1 April. It is conceivable that the rent freeze will take effect from this date. At any rate, the law on a rent freeze would be implemented before the end of June. Normally rents are also increased on 1 October. But it is not clear whether the fuel clauses will be affected by the rent freeze. If there are further hefty oil price rises then these price rises must sooner or later be reflected in rents.

Food prices are raised every 6 months according to current agreements. The increases are due to increased costs in agricultural production. The government has now decided to subsidize food costs so that the increases amounting to 600 million kronor which will take effect in July this year will not be passed on to the general public.

Through the general price freeze, food prices will remain in principle the same throughout 1980. There may be exceptions for imported food products.

The government is further prepared to bind companies to allocate 25 percent of profits above a certain level to a special investment fund. The government has yet to decide how calculations of profit levels are to be carried out.

ROLANDHIS SAYS WALDHEIM TALKS NOT 'OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT LINE'

NC101803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, referring to a comment in the Cyprus press implying that he had acted outside the government line when he discussed various proposals with UN Secretary General Waldheim on 4 and 7 February, stated that what he said to Mr Waldheim was conveyed on the orders of the president of the republic. The proposals to Mr Waldheim, he added, do not vary from the government's declared line nor do they constitute a splitting of the Cyprus issue. He said: It is also untrue that I discussed the Cyprus issue in substance because no substantive issues, such as the constitutional and territorial issues, had been brought up.

ROLANDHIS REFUTES OPPOSITION LEADER'S CHARGES

NC110716 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 4 NC

[Excerpts] There were angry exchanges between Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis--now in Lisbon for the European foreign ministers conference--and opposition [Democratic] Rally Party leader Glavkos Kliridhis yesterday.

Mr Rolandhis accused Mr Kliridhis of indulging in 'Goebbels-style propaganda' and told him that the government has the mandate of the people for a full term of office which has still 3 years to run whilst Kliridhis repeated his charges of ineptitude and demanded the resignation of what he called the 'minority government'.

The foreign minister was replying to a statement from Kliridhis 2 days ago in which he said that Rolandhis had made a mess of things.

But, Mr Rolandhis said, he was not asking for a 'certificate of worthiness' from Mr Kliridhis and reminded him that while he was in charge of affairs for several years and without the presence of Turkish troops he had achieved nothing with his handlings.

Mr Rolandhis said that when he took over the Foreign Ministry two years ago he was aware of the host of ideas of the various parties about the national problem, with each one considering as 'treasonous' whatever the other considered as fair and reasonable.

'In this climate I tried to do my job guided by a sense of responsibility towards my country alone. I have now tried to trace any targets alien to the national orientations. I have remained loyal to the mandate of the president and of the government', Rolandhis said.

The foreign minister bitterly remarked that he expected to be attacked but he did not expect 'mud of the quality which Mr Kliridhis disposes.'

He further accused Mr Kliridhis of attempting to abolish the country's institutions and of "disregarding the vote of the people, the validity of which remains effective for the next three years."

He concluded by telling Mr Kliridhis that if he considers him as "inefficient" he could chase him out only when he becomes a president by the vote of the people and not by dint of his own imagination.

Earlier, Mr Rolandhis issued an interim statement in which he described the statement against him as "part of a well-planned and shameful campaign of the extreme right for abolition of democracy and its institutions through the method of outrageous propaganda".

Mr Kliridhis, on his part, replying to the interim statement of Mr Rolandhis, denied charges that he was trying to abolish democracy. On the contrary, he said, he was trying to restore democracy.

The acuteness of his attacks on the government was commensurate with the magnitude of the mistakes and was in line with the principle of democracy about the role of the opposition which is to criticise and not to keep silent.

He said that 2 years ago Mr Rolandhis was together with President Kiprianou claiming that the Cyprus problem was 'gaining ground' and that there was 'mobility' but it is now proved that there has been no gain of ground or mobility but only stagnation.

Mr Kliridhis also reminded Mr Rolandhis and the government that they were presenting the UN General Assembly resolution containing provision for Cyprus as a major success whereas they are now climbing down.

Mr Kliridhis also described as 'fruitless' the most recent tour of Mr Rolandhis and President Kiprianou to London, Paris and Rome and again criticised them for rejecting the American plan.

KLIRIDHIS, CAGATAY HOLD SECOND MEETING

NC111120 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Democratic Rally [DISY] Party Chairman Kliridhis and Cagatay, chairman of the Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party, held their second meeting today at the DISY offices in Nicosia. Kliridhis and Cagatay made statements to journalists before the meeting. Kliridhis said the main endeavor of these meetings is to establish contact among the political leaders of the two communities so that a better spirit of understanding may be created between them. Kliridhis also said that during his meeting with Mr Cagatay today he will discuss, among other things, practical ways of expanding the contacts.

In answer to a question whether he would also meet with the leaders of other Greek Cypriot parties, Mr Cagatay said this would depend on whether the other party leaders would welcome such meetings. He added: We may possibly come into contact with them and, if they express such a desire, we will brief the party leaders of the other side so that they may agree on the necessary arrangements.

Joint Statement Issued

NC111122 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] The leader of the Democratic Rally, Mr Kliridhis, and the chairman of the Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party, Mr Cagatay, had their second meeting in Nicosia this morning.

A joint statement says the meeting was held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. The two men reiterated their parties' firm conviction that a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem is urgently needed on the basis of the Makarios-Denktas agreement of February 1977. Both expressed their agreement with the recent statement of the UN secretary general, Mr Waldheim, that the intercommunal talks, if properly used, represent the best available method for negotiating a just and lasting political settlement of the Cyprus problem. They also expressed the view that the resumption of the intercommunal talks was possible and desirable. They believe that statements jeopardizing the commencement of negotiations should be avoided and that every assistance should be given to the secretary general in his efforts.

The two party leaders agreed that they should continue their contacts and that they should try to ascertain whether such contacts could be extended to include other party leaders. The statement says Mr Kliridhis asked Mr Cagatay whether he could visit the Greek Cypriots in the Karpas area and Mr Cagatay agreed in principle.

Bayrak Radio Report

TA111216 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Text] National Unity Party leader and Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally Party leader Glafkos Kliridhis met again today. The meeting, which was held at the Democratic Rally party headquarters in the Greek Cypriot sector of Lefkosa [Nicosia] began at 1000.

Cagatay was received at the Ledra Palace barricade by a Democratic Rally spokesman as he was crossing over to the Greek Cypriot Sector on his way to the meeting. Cagatay was accompanied to the meeting place by the party spokesman and greeted there by Kliridhis.

Cagatay and Kliridhis replied to journalists' questions before the meeting. According to the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY, in reply to a question whether other party leaders would also be given the opportunity to hold meetings, Cagatay said that he would consider the question if a request is made to him as the prime minister. Cagatay and Kliridhis expressed the belief that such contacts would contribute to detente and rapprochement between the two communities.

In reply to a question wehther Kliridhis would go to the Karpas [Karpasha] region together with Cagatay and visit the Greek Cypriots in that region, Kliridhis said that he did not discuss such a thing with Cagatay and that these reports were mere rumors.

The meeting between Cagatay and Kliridhis ended at 1300. In the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, it was noted that the meeting was held in a favorable atmosphere. The communique stressed again the two party leaders' views that a just and valid solution, based on the Denktas-Makarios agreement, should be found to the Cyprus problem in the near future. The two leaders expressed agreement with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's view that the intercommunal talks constitute the most valid means for a just and lasting solution to the problem of Cyprus. Catagay and Kliridhis noted that the resumption of the intercommunal talks is both possible and desirable. The leaders expressed the view that both sides should refrain from statements or announcements which could hinder the resumption of the intercommunal talks and should assist the UN Secretary general in every way in his efforts to insure the resumption of the talks.

Cagatay and Kliridhis also agreed to continue with their meetings and to investigate whether it is possible to include other party leaders in their contacts. The communique also noted that Kliridhis expressed the wish to visit the Karpas area and that the request was accepted on principle by Cagatay.

Cagatay and Kliridhis are now dining together at the Hilton Hotel in Lefkosa [Nicosia].

BRIEF

LOCAL ELECTIONS--According to lists prepared for local elections, there are 80,500 voters in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus who are authorized to vote in the upcoming elections. These lists will be open to inspection beginning 27 April. Candidates wishing to participate in the local elections will have to make the proper application to the high election committee by 25 April. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. SENATORS' MEETING WITH OFFICIALS

Details of PASOK Meeting

AT101500 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 13 AT

[Excerpts] Andreas Papandreou, leader of the majority opposition party, explained PASOK's unshaken position on the immediate withdrawal of Greece from NATO and on the closing of U.S. bases to the U.S. senators who visited him this morning at Kastri.

Papandreou explained this will be the policy to be implemented by PASOK when it takes over the country's administration. He did not exclude the possibility that Prime Minister K. Karamanlis will also decide to withdraw from NATO.

According to reports, Karamanlis yesterday spoke forthrightly to the U.S. senators and explained the basis for the government's demands:

--The Haig-Davos agreement as the only basis for the country's return to NATO. In answer to an observation from the senators that Demirel and Ecevit publicly expressed their desire for Greece's reattachment to NATO's military wing, Karamanlis countered by saying that all they have to do--if they so wish--is to erase Turkish objections to the Haig-Davos agreement.

--The preservation of the balance of power in the Aegean, which is in danger of being disturbed by the generous inroads of military materiel into Turkey--either openly or secretly.

During today's meeting at Kastri there was no point of dispute between the PASOK delegation and the U.S. senators. According to reports, Papandreou briefly recounted the role and responsibility of the United States for the 7-year dictatorship, for the Cyprus tragedy and the Aegean issue and stressed that the disturbance of the balance of power in the area is primarily the work of America.

Papandreou explained to the U.S. senators PASOK's positions on these important issues which will apply when the time comes for PASOK to deal with them in a governmental capacity. At that time, Papandreou stated, the main line of our course will be to strengthen national independence, implement a nonalined foreign policy and place Greece within the sphere of the nonalined.

The PASOK chairman stressed the movement's resolve to pursue the full withdrawal of Greece from NATO--a thing which quite possibly will be undertaken by the current Karamanlis government particularly if there is no success in the base negotiations, the continuation of which, as it is well known, the government links to the NATO issue.

In conclusion Papandreou also referred to the Cyprus issue and stressed the obligation of Greece to support the struggle of the people of Cyprus with actions.

The PASOK delegation was made up of the members of the Movement's Executive Bureau: I. Kharalambopoulos, P. Moralis, A. Khristodhoulidhis and K. Papoulias. The U.S. senators were accompanied by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey.

The Kastri meeting took place at 0800 today. Immediately afterwards the U.S. senators visited Foreign Minister Rallis who gave a luncheon in their honor yesterday.

Papandreou, Senators' Remarks

AT101644 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 AT

[Excerpt] Answering a journalist's question on their meeting with the leader of the majority opposition, the U.S. senators said they had a polite discussion with him on issues of interest to the United States and Greece as well as on Greek-Turkish differences and added that the chairman of PASOK did not question the usefulness of their visit. After the meeting Papandreou stated that both he and his aides clearly explained to the U.S. senators the positions of PASOK on the Cyprus issue, the issues regarding the Aegean, NATO, the U.S. bases in Greece and the question of Turkish armaments.

We explained to the U.S. senators, Papandreou said, the well- known positions of PASOK on these issues. On the Cyprus issue Papandreou said that Turkey, a NATO member, invaded Cyprus, an independent country and a member of the United Nations, with the support of the Atlantic alliance. For PASOK, he stressed, the Cyprus issue is neither a Greek nor a Turkish problem. The problem is that an independent country was invaded and 40 percent of its territory was occupied. For it is essential to have a strong and permanent solution. Foreign troops and bases must be withdrawn from the island. Within UN limits there must be dialog between the two communities without foreign interventions.

TA NEA Summary

AT101600 Athens TA NEA in Greek 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 11 AT

[Excerpt] The Americans are exerting coordinated pressure in support of Turkey and against Iran from the direction of Greece both here in Athens and in Washington, where Greek Ambassador Tzounis was called to the State Department for a "briefing" on the U.S. request to its allies to "aline" their policy to Washington's "line" against Iran.

In Athens the U.S. senators, who conferred with Karamanlis yesterday--and departed shortly after noon today--limited themselves to taking note of the positions explained by the Greek prime minister.

There are reports, however, that during their last meeting with Foreign Minister Rallis shortly before noon, they exerted pressure (in the form of...wishes) for acceptance of the U.S. positions both on issues related to pending Greek-U.S. affairs--bases and reattachment--as well as on U.S. demands for alinement to the Carter line on reprisals against Iran which includes a naval blockade of the Iranian shores by laying mines.

At 0800, prior to the meeting with Rallis, the U.S. senators and U.S. Ambassador McCloskey visited Kastri, where they encountered "hard questions" from the leader of the majority opposition party Andreas Papandreou on the U.S. role in Greece and in the general area.

The Government

In the meantime, the official Greek side avoided giving any specific information on the views expressed by the U.S. senators to the prime minister on the urgent issues discussed yesterday at the political office. As reported, however, Karamanlis made it clear that "the Greek positions on whatever affects the problem of Greece's reattachment to NATO's military wing are unyielding and in no way will there be any discussion on a plan which might touch upon national sovereign rights."

Seek the solution to the problem on the other side, Karamanlis told the U.S. senators.

The Haig Plan

Karamanlis explained the well-known Greek positions stressing that the basic reason for the lack of a solution to Greek-Turkish problems lies in Ankara's intransigence and in the absence of a strong Turkish Government able to negotiate with the Greek Government.

On the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing he said that this is an issue for discussion only between Greece and the alliance and it must not be confused with Greek-Turkish differences. For Greece the original Davos-Haig plan remains the only basis for discussion and the Greek side now expects an initiative from NATO.

Yesterday afternoon U.S. senators met with National Defense Minister Averof at the Pentagon and primarily discussed with him the issue of U.S. bases in Greece.

A. Papandreou

Hard questions on the U.S. role in Greece and more generally in the area were placed this morning by majority opposition leader A. Papandreou before the U.S. senators who visited him at Kastri.

As reported, Papandreou stressed to his interlocutors that the economic and military strengthening of Turkey leads to the illogical situation where Greece is being threatened by an "allied" country with the support of the United States.

He also stressed that the participation of Greece within NATO can only be achieved through blackmail.

At the same time, Papandreou had an opportunity to explain to the U.S. senators PASOK's positions on a nonalined foreign policy which will be implemented when, with the support of the people's vote, it takes over the government.

Its positions are summarized as follows:

--A nonalined area is PASOK's goal. This presupposes a withdrawal of Greece from NATO as well as the closing of foreign bases.

--Defense of Greek frontiers in the Aegean with everything that is at the disposal of Greece.

--Unstinted support for the struggle of the Cypriots against the Turkish occupation and against the presence of foreign troops in Cyprus.

According to Papandreou's position it is within these limits that relations between Greece and the United States will be established, given the fact that constructive dialog cannot exist if one country speaks from the position of a satellite.

The only prospect for the development of good relations with the United States as well as with the Soviet Union is that "the Greek people will be masters of their own country," as stressed by the chairman of PASOK.

TAKHIDHROMOS POLLS POPULARITY OF KARAMANLIS, PASOK, NATO

AT101415 [Editorial Report AT] The weekly magazine TAKHIDHROMOS in its last three issues, on 10 April, 3 April and 27 March, conducted a poll.

The poll was conducted "during February and March among 1,700 Greek men and women over 20 years of age on a 50-20 ratio, from 10 Greek cities (Athens, Thessaloniki, Patrai, Volos, Larissa, Iraklion, Kavalla, Ioannina, Lamia and Tripolis) which represent 47 percent of the Greek population."

The 10 April issue of the TAKHIDHROMOS poll on the people's opinion of NATO is "dedicated to the U.S. senators who passed through Greece so that they could understand the position of Greek-U.S. relations. The results of the poll reveal the feelings of the Greek people toward the ally across the Atlantic considering its position toward the 7-year tyranny, the invasion of Cyprus and its overt pro-Turkish positions." This poll included two questions, and the following answers:

"Question: As things are developing internationally, do you believe we are proceeding toward a world war? Answer: Yes--43 percent of which 39 percent were men and 48 percent women. No--42 percent of which 49 percent were men and 34 percent women. Do not know--15 percent of which 12 percent were men and 18 percent women.

"Question: Considering the international situation, what do you think Greece should do? Answer: Return to NATO--12 percent of which 15 percent were men and 9 percent women. Maintain a neutral position--58 percent of which 62 percent were men and 53 percent women. Join the Warsaw Pact, that is, the Eastern bloc--3 percent of which 2 percent were men and 3 percent women. No answer--27 percent of which 21 percent were men and 35 percent women."

The TAKHIDHROMOS poll published on 3 April on PASOK's popularity also included the following two questions and answers:

"Question: If elections were to be held today which party would you predict would lead--New Democracy or PASOK? Answer: New Democracy--27 percent; PASOK--44 percent; do not know--29 percent.

"Question: [addressed to members of various parties] If elections were to be held today would you forecast that New Democracy or PASOK would lead? Answer: New Democracy would lead--from New Democracy, 69 percent; from PASOK, 7 percent; others, 20 percent. PASOK would lead--from New Democracy, 14 percent; from PASOK, 86 percent; others, 37 percent. Do not know--from New Democracy, 17 percent; from PASOK, 7 percent; others, 43 percent."

The TAKHIDHROMOS poll on Karamanlis popularity, published on 27 March included two questions and answers:

"Question: The term of office of the current president of the republic, Konstandinos Tsatsos, comes to an end in July. If the current prime minister, Konstandinos Karamanlis runs for the office of president of the republic and if you had the right to vote, would you vote for him? Answer: Yes--51 percent of which 45 percent were men and 57 percent women. No--33 percent of which 43 percent were men and 27 percent women. No answer--14 percent of which 12 percent were men and 16 percent were women.

"Question: [addressed to members of various parties] The term of office of the current president of the Republic, Konstandinos Tsatsos, ends in July. If the current prime minister, Konstandinos Karamanlis, runs for the office of president of the republic and if you had the right to vote, would you vote for him? Answer: Yes--90 percent from New Democracy; 34 percent from PASOK; 40 percent from other parties. No--6 percent from New Democracy; 60 percent from PASOK; 35 percent from other parties. No answer--4 percent from New Democracy; 6 percent from PASOK; 25 percent from other parties."

The poll was conducted for TAKHIDHROMOS by the ICAP [expansion unknown] Hellas, Inc.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON IRANIAN SITUATION, U.S. SANCTIONS

Demirel Statement

TA111024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the deterioration of relations between Iraq and Iran and the sanctions imposed on Iran by the United States because of the hostage issue have created a grave situation in the region. Demirel noted that Turkey is always in favor of peace, friendship, fraternity, neighborliness and justice and will continue to hold this attitude.

Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received Demirel at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 for their weekly meeting. The Caglayangil-Demirel meeting lasted over 1 hour. In a statement upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion at the end of the meeting, Demirel noted that continuity of the state is essential and that the state will continue to function regardless of the circumstances. Pointing out that the founders of the Constitution and the laws did not envisage a void in any state office, Demirel explained that Senate President Caglayangil assumed the duty of acting president upon the termination of Koruturk's term of office. Noting that an acting president possesses all the authority of an actual president, Demirel said that this should not be interpreted as a reason for delaying the election of a president or for electing a president as soon as possible, regardless of who it is.

Legislators' Comments

TA101547 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Ankara 10 Apr (AA)--Members of parliament have voiced concern over the possible consequences of latest developments in the Middle East particularly the question of the American hostages in Iran and the border incidents between Iran and Iraq. Several MP's made the following comments to the ANATOLIA parliamentary correspondent.

Senator Toker

Senator from the President's Quota Metin Toker said there were three possible consequences following the new "escalation" triggered by the recent decision of the U.S. administration and one of the three possibilities was a third world war. Toker noted the United States could not be expected to remain "disinterested forever" with regard to the hostages, particularly on the eve of a presidential election. He believed Turkey should follow developments "with care and calm."

Deputy Ulman

RPP Deputy Professor Haluk Ulman (Istanbul) believed the economic sanctions proposed by the U.S. would not be very effective as long as Western Europe did not go along with them, and the countries of Western Europe would think twice before going along because they meet a major part of their petroleum needs from Iran. Ulman predicted U.S. President Jimmy Carter would have to take an ever tougher stand as the election nears when he finds his recent measures have not been effective. Thus more confusion must be expected in the Middle East. It was "unfortunate", Ulman commented, that Turkey was so busy with domestic political bickering and unable to elect even her new president, at this time.

Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee

Chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Ilhan Ersoy (JP, Kutahya) hoped problems between Iran and the United States, respectively a neighbor and ally of Turkey, could be solved without hurting regional or world peace. "We have ties of friendship with the United States," he commented, "but our friendship with Iran goes back much further into history."

NSP Spokesman

National Salvation Party (NSP] Spokesman Sener Battal said it would be highly appropriate and useful for Turkey to conduct an open "campaign of fraternal solidarity" toward Iran at this time. He charged the United States with attempting to use cold war methods "bordering on hot war" toward Iran. [Words indistinct] Iran against the possibility of an embargo or other sanctions, he suggested, commenting, "if we prove to be a friend in need, we might be able to obtain our oil supplies from neighboring countries instead of mortgaging ourselves to the IMF, OECD, EEC and the United States."

NSP Deputy Chairman

National Salvation Party's [NSP] Deputy Chairman Agah Oktay Guner noted the United States and the Soviet Union were in a "tough competition" over Middle Eastern geography and that Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had hurt U.S. prestige. President Carter wanted to make up for that loss, he believed. He did not believe the West would support the United States wholeheartedly. He wanted Turkey to be strong against the possibility that the real lines of the "secret plans" between the United States and the Soviet Union for "partitioning the world" might come to the surface. Being strong for Turkey meant having political stability at home Guner commented, otherwise the first victim of the "dangerous shifts" that may arise from a combination of external and internal factors would be the "irresponsible politicians."

VOTCP LINKS U.S. SENATORS' VISIT TO IRAN CRISIS

TA110956 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Middle East and Turkey"]

[Text] By severing its political relations with Iran, the Carter administration has taken another step toward war. War Minister [as heard] Brown said that all means have been tried except for military intervention and added that the Pentagon is currently dealing with this issue. U.S. imperialism is now considering attacking Iran. All military initiatives in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions are directed toward this end. The U.S. Senators, who talked with officers on the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Oman before they arrived in Turkey, pointed out that the pilots are ready to bomb the rich Iranian oil resources and are waiting for orders from Washington.

The U.S. Government is using the issue of the U.S. hostages in Iran as an excuse for its military preparations in a bid to transform the Middle East into a new trouble spot. However, it is clear to the whole world that the main issue is not the U.S. hostages but the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The aim is to intervene in the Iranian people's new course and to bring them back to the bondage of the imperialist exploitation. The United States covets Iran's and the Middle East's rich oil resources. That is why the Carter administration has declared the Near and Middle East regions to be vital to the U.S. national interests.

The United States--the main boss of NATO--is calling for support from its allies in its Iranian adventure in a bid to strengthen its positions in the Middle East. To this end it is exerting pressure on the NATO member countries. The FRG and Britain--NATO's ruling forces--are openly declaring that they are going to support the United States in this adventure. A statement at NATO headquarters says that NATO is going to play a more active role in U.S. Middle East policies. This means that NATO will be involved in aggression against Iran. The imperialist ideologists try to spread the demagogy that NATO is a defensive organization. Yet NATO's stand toward Iran has once more refuted this claim, showing to the world that NATO is nothing but an aggressive organization which defends imperialist interests.

The Carter administration is trying to involve Turkey in its adventures against our neighbor Iran and to transform our country into its bridgehead and outpost in the Middle East. As pointed out in a statement by the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, dated 31 March, the Turkish-U.S. slavery agreement signed in Ankara provides Washington with this possibility. Earlier, the U.S. Government declared that it would use our soil as supply center in an eventual aggression against Iran.

It is in this light that the visit by five U.S. senators to Ankara should be assessed. The U.S. senators, who are in Ankara to find out what the Turkish reaction will be in the event of a U.S. aggressive act against Iran, have freely talked about Turkey's geopolitical situation, the Soviet threat and Iran--demagogies and lies used in an effort to drag Turkey into the anti-Soviet campaign and into its Iranian adventure. During their talks with Demirel, generals and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sitki Yircali, the U.S. senators dwelt on these subjects.

In reply to questions by journalists, Demirel said that his government supported a strong NATO. In an effort to portray the bilateral slavery agreement as beneficial for Turkey, Demirel said: As we are defending Turkey, we are also preserving the interests of our allies. We shall continue to perform this task. This statement can only be interpreted as support for the Carter doctrine, which envisages a return to the cold war days and stepping up the arms race. This statement is additional proof that the Demirel government is in favor of NATO plans to transform Europe into a nuclear arms arsenal. This statement further proves that Demirel's government is ready to drag Turkey into adventures for the sake of imperialist interests in the Middle East.

As pointed out by the 51 patriotic RPP deputies, who stated that they are going to oppose passage of the bilateral slavery agreement, U.S. imperialism should be prevented from (?taking advantage) of Turkey in a war to be initiated by imperialists in a bid to defend their Middle East interests. Our people are opposed to all imperialist efforts aimed at creating new trouble spots in our region, at stepping up the arms race, at threatening the fundamental rights of the regional peoples and their security and at endangering world peace. Our people are also against the aggressive and adventurous NATO, the imperialist policies directed against our neighbor Iran, and the use of our country as a tool in these adventurous steps by Washington.

These demands and wishes of the Turkish working class and of our toiling people were voiced in a forum held in Istanbul by the peace-loving forces between 3 and 5 April. Resolutions passed by this forum pointed to imperialist efforts to involve our country in its policies of military expansion and of consolidated its sovereignty under the guise of modernization and under the lie of the Soviet threat and said that the Turkish peace forces would wage a definite struggle against U.S. efforts to establish new bases and new military pacts in our region and to drag Turkey into these acts and adventures.

Concrete resolutions reached at the fourth annual congress of FIDEF [Federation of West German Worker Associations] held in Frankfurt on 4 April prove that the Turkish workers employed abroad--who are actively supporting democratic forces in our country--will further intensify their struggle for a global and regional lasting peace. The TCP wholeheartedly supports the struggle of the peace forces against the Iranian adventure and increasing imperialist and NATO pressures on our country.

IMF DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

TA091533 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Text] An IMF delegation headed by Turkish desk chief Charles Woodward arrived in Ankara at 1730 to hold talks. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Woodward said that during his stay in Ankara he will exchange information on economic issues with the Finance Ministry, the State Planning Organization and Turkish Central Bank officials. In reply to a question, Woodward noted that the claims that the IMF wants the wages in Turkey to be frozen are incorrect. Woodward added that the duration and conditions of the new stand-by agreement to be signed between Turkey and the IMF will be determined at the end of the talks.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AGAIN FAILS TO YIELD RESULTS

25th, 26th, 27th Rounds

TA101624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Three rounds of voting for a president during today's joint session of the Senate and National Assembly again failed to yield any results. Justice Party Senate Group leader Cahit Dalokay and National Assembly deputy leaders Oguz Aydin and Giyasettin Karaca submitted a bill nominating Justice Party Istanbul Deputy Sadettin Bilgic. National Salvation Party Senator from Erzurum Lutfi Dogan withdrew his candidacy.

During the 25th round, in which 581 legislators participated, Bilgic received 183 votes, non-candidate RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur received 76 votes, another 70 votes were cast for various non-candidate members of the Grand National Assembly, 234 ballots were blank and 9 votes were declared void. Five hundred and four legislators participated in the 26th round. During this round Bilgic received 193 votes, Batur received 106 votes, 50 votes were cast for various other members, 144 votes were blank and 2 votes were declared void. The ballots from the 27th round were not counted as there was no quorum.

The voting for a president will be continued during tomorrow's joint session of the Senate and National Assembly. Justice Party Leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to journalists' questions on the results of the voting at the end of the 25th and 26th rounds. Demirel said: The will of the Grand National Assembly will determine the result. We are acting in sincerity and in a serious manner and we will continue to attempt to reach a consensus.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 073 14 April 1980

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KREISKY ON TIES WITH NONALINED COUNTRIES, AFGHANISTAN

AU111211 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Guenter Schmidt interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky after his return from Yugoslavia; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, you have repeatedly declared that the Afghanistan problem, the solving of that crisis, is primarily a matter for the nonalined countries. Have any new developments arisen during your visit to Yugoslavia?

[Answer] No, I gained the impression that this line is correct, that now, in this first phase, it is primarily up to the nonalined countries to look after their member, so to speak, Afghanistan. This is a problem for all of us, but in view of the close relationship that exists between the nonalined countries and the Soviet Union, an attempt should now be made from that side.

[Question] This close relationship actually exists primarily between the Soviet Union and the current [nonalined] chairman, Cuba. Have you had any contacts with Cuba that cause you to be optimistic? Can you make any remarks in this regard?

[Answer] Well, I would say that a certain close relationship [with the USSR] exists on the part of nearly all neutralist countries--actually, we regard ourselves as neutral and the others, that is, the nonalined countries, as neutralist--and Cuba, of course, has a special relationship. I believe that Cuba is aware of that responsibility--that is my impression.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, how do you assess the current situation within the nonalined movement? There have been rather severe differences of opinion between Yugoslavia and Cuba lately. Have these problems been overcome, or are they continuing?

[Answer] I believe that there are actually considerable tensions within the nonalined camp. Then, of course, there no longer is the strong dominance of the great men such as Nehru, An-Nasir, and Tito, too. In that respect, everything has changed. But the nonalined countries exist, they are an institution in world politics, and now they should live up to their task.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, how do you envisage the future Austrian relationship with the nonalined countries? Will there be closer cooperation, or will the present level of cooperation be maintained?

[Answer] I think there is no reason at all for us to alter our relationship, our relations. We are not a member of this group. We are interested in what is happening there. We always dispatch a kind of observer, a guest, to such conferences and we keep track of things--and there really should not be any more than that.

Support for Cuban Initiative

AU111212 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report on Kreisky's return from Belgrade and on his 10 April press conference in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] At Dr Kreisky's Belgrade press conference the Middle East problem, the Afghanistan crisis, the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference, the new world economic system, the disarmament problem, and aid for Nicaragua were in the foreground. [paragraph continues]

In Kreisky's opinion the key for solving the Afghanistan crisis is in the hands of the nonalined countries in general and in the hands of Cuba--which is current chairman of the Coordinating Committee of this organization--in particular. In view of its close relationship with the Soviet Union, Havana would be best qualified to sound out whether there are any possibilities of compromise. Kreisky does not regard Cuba's position as leader of the pro-Soviet group among the nonalined countries as an obstacle, provided that Cuba, too, regards the Afghan operation as a strain on world politics.

Cuba is far away from the theater of these events but, at the same time, it is interested "that tensions in the world do not increase."

In reply to a question the chancellor confirmed that this impression is also shared by Nationalrat Deputy Heinz Fischer, who has just returned to Vienna from Havana.

VOLKSSTIMME: TANKS, AMMUNITION SOLD TO LATIN AMERICANS

AU111730 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 11 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Austrian Ammunition for El Salvador's Junta?"]

[Text] Vienna--Austrian arms exports are going to more and more countries: As VOLKSSTIMME has now learned, even the El Salvador regime is being supplied with Austrian ammunition. Thus 32,000 kilds of ammunition for the Salvadoran war ministry were declared as "sports ammunition"--some circles obviously regard it as a "sport" when a people is subjected to bloody oppression.... Meanwhile, another superdeal involving the Steyr Company has become known: 50 Steyr "Cuirassier" tanks are to be sold to the Argentinian military junta.

The shipment that went to El Salvador a few weeks ago contained 2 million rounds of submachinegun ammunition. The 800 cases of ammunition were dispatched from Vienna's northwestern railroad station for Hamburg. There they were transferred a few days later to a ship bound for Puerto de Acajutla in El Salvador. Officially the receiver of the ammunition shipment is the El Salvador Defense Ministry. Nevertheless the shipment was described as "sports ammunition," obviously to dodge the export permit procedure required under the "law on exportation of war materiel" (and the pertinent implementing ordinance). Although most shipments of that kind are approved, such approval has to be endorsed by the interior, foreign and defense ministries as well as by the Chancellory. Only an export license from the Trade Ministry is required for "sports ammunition."

The ammunition shipment to El Salvador probably does not formally constitute a violation of neutrality because the Latin American country is not at war with any other state--only with its own people. Moreover, it is undoubtedly harmful to Austria's prestige in the world if despotic regimes such as that in El Salvador are supplied war materiel, quite apart from the human rights aspect that is so often especially stressed by Chancellor Kreisky.

Tanks for Argentina

Similar international law aspects apply to the more or less cut and dried deal of the Steyr works with the Argentinian regime, providing for delivery to Argentina of 50 Cuirassier tanks representing a total value of 750 million schillings. Some time ago, Steyr concluded an 800 million schilling tank deal with Bolivia, and negotiations with Uruguay are currently pending. The arms deals with Latin American dictatorships are dangerous even from a business point of view, because they are shortsighted: In the event of political changes in those countries, Austria may well experience difficulties in trade as a result of such contracts.

FRG TO RECOMMEND BOYCOTT TO OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

LD14-1034 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 14 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government will, with a fair degree of certainty, recommend to the National Olympic Committee of the Federal Republic to decide, like its American sister organization, against taking part in the summer Olympics in Moscow. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, made this clear today in Bonn. According to a statement by FDP Spokesman Josef Gerwald, Genscher told his party's presidium that no one could be in doubt about the content of the government recommendation to the German National Olympic Committee (NOC), which intends making its decision on 15 May, as participation in the summer Olympics in Moscow was inappropriate as long as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continued. Genscher said that there is "unfortunately no prospect" of there being any change by the 25 May deadline. It also emerged from the FDP chairman's statement that the Federal Government would give its recommendation to the NOC soon and not, as Genscher said, "at the last minute".

Genscher again stressed the will and the ability of the partner states of the Western alliance to recognize joint interests and to attend to them together. This was an unrenounceable precondition for a consistent policy of securing peace. Only the real unity of the West could keep the Soviet Union from a policy of increasing readiness to take risks.

The final decision against German athletes taking part in the Moscow games was apparently taken at coalition talks attended by top SPD and FDP politicians in Bonn on Sunday evening. Informed sources reported that the meeting was attended by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Genscher; for the FDP, federal economics minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and the parliamentary group chairman Wolfgang Mischnick; and for the SPD, deputy party chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and Federal Manager Egon Bahr. According to this information, they discussed, apart from the question of the Olympic boycott, measures with which the Federal Government can support the United States in the Tehran hostage affair.

Genscher, Kohl in Favor

LD111356 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl have today come out in favor of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics at the present stage of the Afghanistan crisis. Genscher said in a radio interview that the Federal Government is firmly determined to do justice to its political responsibility in the very difficult question of the Olympic boycott. "Considering the way matters are today," said Genscher, "this recommendation would be 'yes'."

Addressing the participants of a German-American conference of parliamentarians, Kohl said: "It is quite beyond imagination to participate in an Olympic games which are being sold propagandistically as games of peace while, at the same time, the Soviet Union is waging war against a defenseless people. If the CDU emphatically advocates nonparticipation by a German team then it is also drawing lessons from German history." Kohl said: "Perhaps history would have taken a different course if in 1936 the foreign countries had acted in a more determined manner against the dictator Hitler."

ENVOY TO IRAN RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD121658 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Gerhard Ritzel, the FRG ambassador to Tehran, is expected in Bonn on Monday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today that Ritzel was called to Bonn for consultations after he and the ambassadors of the other EC countries presented the foreign ministers' demarche on the freeing of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

SCHMIDT CALLS FOR DIPLOMACY TO END IRAN, AFGHAN CRISES

LD112047 Hamburg DPA in German 1929 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called for level heads and for "cool reasoning" in the present world crisis. Speaking at the Hamburg Social Democrat land election conference, Schmidt said this eveing that the Federal Republic in particular should not contribute to "other people's state of agitation" by "striking poses of strength". Schmidt warned against reckless steps which might endanger cooperation with the East--which is still directed toward securing world peace--or threaten the coherence of the Western alliance.

Pointing to the threat to world peace which emanates from the Near East, Iran and Afghanistan, as well as the efforts to arm, Schmidt said the West should try to see the USSR's interests when sizing up the situation. It is not a question of "adaptation" he said, it is a question of "German patriotism." One has to be able to put oneself in the place of one's partner or opponent in a game if one does not want it "to end in deadly chaos."

Above all, Schmidt opposed any possible military action by the West in Iran and Afghanistan and any economic boycott measures against the Soviet Union which could violate any valid treaties. "We must not damage our solidarity with the United States, but we must also continue to be reliable contractual partners," he said.

The chancellor considered military action in Iran to be particularly futile as it would be the wrong people who would have to bear the consequences. It would be far better to try to achieve peace in the Near East, to free the hostages in Iran and to liberate Afghanistan by diplomatic means. Another essential aim, Schmidt said, was the cessation of the arms race between East and West. He thought military thinking was playing too big a role these days. Although both world powers and consciously trying to avoid a war, neither has a "war avoidance strategy." In view of the many sources of tension, it would be dangerous not to talk openly enough about both sides main goals.

Compared Situation to Pre-WW I

LD121211 Hamburg DPA in German 1041 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Essen--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt thinks that a comparison of the present world political crisis situation with the period in 1914 prior to the outbreak of World War I is not entirely false.

At an election meeting of the North Rhine-Westphalia SPD in Essen this morning, the chancellor told his audience of some 10,000 that in 1914, too, none of the states involved really wanted a world war, but that no nation was able to appreciate deeply enough the interests of the others. Schmidt agreed that there is much that is different today, but said that the military element plays too great a role, "particularly in the Soviet Union." He regretted that the great powers have no adequate "war avoidance strategy." He made it plain that the Germans cannot be neutral spectators and that the heart of Federal German security lay in the alliance with the United States.

Analyzes International Situation

LD121418 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Essen--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes that "a will for peace that rises above all else" is required if, in the present critical world situation, a development is to be avoided like that which led to World War I in 1914. For this in the Federal Republic there had to be "cool, considered reason" and behavior so that "our friends regard us as reliable" and so that German policy, above all in the East as well, remained "predictable," Schmidt stressed in Essen today. "We can't afford any gestures of strength and any virile demonstrations of imperturbability. We are fed up to the teeth with these."

During the SPD rally to open the "hot phase" of the election campaign for the North Rhine-Westphalia land Diet elections on 11 May, Schmidt announced that U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko would meet "soon" in Vienna. He said that the contents of a new agreement between the GDR and the Federal Republic on additional traffic projects between Berlin and West Germany had just been settled and could come into force "soon." He welcomed both these things as a sign that the desire for talks and detente between East and West still existed.

In a detailed analysis of the world situation, Schmidt concentrated chiefly on the "four sources of conflict": the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and the new arms race. He said that paramount for the Federal Republic in the Middle East was "the right of the State of Israel to live within recognized and secure borders." But the Palestinians' right to self-determination, over which Islam and the Arabs in general seem to regard Zionism as a more important enemy than the communism supported by the Soviet Union, also had to be recognized. Anyone who wanted to contribute toward a comprehensive peace in this region also had to have the courage to criticize Israeli settlement policy, for example.

On the Iranian crisis, the chancellor said that so far the Federal Republic had advised the United States against military action. Bonn had been prepared to join in economic sanctions since the beginning of 1980 within the framework of joint Western measures, "although this hits us harder than the United States." Schmidt found it "very questionable" whether Ayatollah Khomeyni was really the center of decisionmaking or whether there was one at all. "Anyone who greeted the breaking off of diplomatic relations with shouts of joy doesn't seem to bear the stamp of joint responsibility for world peace." Schmidt described Khomeyni, who was whipping up public rage and exploiting it, as unpredictable, and the "so-called students" as "a tightly organized quasi-military body." The "quite levelheaded" President Bani-Sadr wanted to end the injustice with regard to the hostages, but was powerless. Schmidt regretted with "an unspoken, moral reproach" that the Soviet Union had so far only once, right at the beginning, spoken out against the holding of the hostages. This reticence was obviously influenced by the hope of Iran leaning the Soviet Union's way.

The chancellor said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had to be countered on the one hand by diplomatic and political pressure, while on the other hand careful consideration was necessary in order to enable the USSR to save face and preserve security. If the Soviet troops were able to remain in Afghanistan, it would be a "weighty prestige success," particularly in the Third World. The extension of the Soviet sphere of influence was unacceptable and had to be contained, but not by the measures demanded by the "hotheads."

Schmidt felt that arms parity with respect to medium-range nuclear missiles had been upset for some time by the Soviet Union. He suggested that both sides should state their readiness to renounce new weapons of this kind "for a number of years." The preponderance already achieved by the USSR would remain in this case, but at least there would be no additional risk.

Views Carter's Sanctions Call

DW140905 Hamburg BILD in German 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 DW

[Reporter Dornhof interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] Bonn, 14 April--BILD: President Carter feels abandoned by Europe. The Americans feel the solidarity of the European alliance partners is missing....

Schmidt: I do not think that the American President can feel abandoned by us. I consider all the reproaches as not applicable. I have not heard anything like that from Carter so far.

BILD: Will the European alliance partners comply with the wishes of the Americans?

Schmidt: There are a variety of wishes. Some of the American President's wishes can certainly be fulfilled; some, however, only in a limited way.

BILD: And if there is to be military action to liberate the Tehran hostages....

Schmidt: The Federal Republic has very clear limits stemming from constitutional law with regard to military action in the Middle East, for example. I must remind you of the basic law. The basic law makes just one exception for that sphere which is defined exactly in the NATO treaty. The Middle East does not belong to that sphere.

BILD: Do you believe it will be possible to free the hostages?

Schmidt: I believe it can be made possible.

BILD: What will we have to face if the oil crisis becomes aggravated even more? Will we have cold dwellings next winter?

Schmidt: No. I would not go that far. But it is quite possible that heating oil, gasoline and also diesel oil will become much more scarce and more expensive. It will certainly become an absolute necessity to switch to coal with regard to heating houses and with regard to energy for industries.

GENSCHER ON U.S.-EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY OVER IRAN

LD131341 Hamburg DPA in German 1303 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called for every effort to be made "to prevent doubts arising over the solidarity between Europeans and Americans."

Speaking on the second German television (ZDF) program "Bonn Perspective" this evening he said there is no point in being petty and working out who might have done something wrong in this case or that. Everyone must know that a dispute between Europe and the United States benefits neither the United States nor the Europeans, but only the Soviet Union.

Genscher stressed once again that the Federal Government can see no need to break diplomatic relations with Tehran at present. On the contrary, they should be used in the interests of the hostages. On the question of economic sanctions he pointed to the EC's problem, that there are states which, unlike the Federal Republic, do not possess the necessary legislation. For this reason the possibilities of the European treaty should be taken into account, which would allow joint legislation by the EC members on the imposition of economic sanctions. This would also permit joint action. According to Genscher, President Carter has not set a deadline for decisions by the Europeans. The Americans rightly expect the Europeans not to postpone their decision indefinitely, however.

Stresses Partnership to Visiting Congressmen

LD111630 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--At a reception held for a group of American congressmen this afternoon, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the Federal Republic shares not only an alliance with the United States, but also the same interests and values. Genscher, who was explaining the fundamental direction of German foreign and security policy as well as Bonn's stand on the Afghanistan and Iran crises, emphasized that the Federal Government would "act as a friend and partner of the United States."

APEL SAYS SOLIDARITY WITH U.S. 'INDISPENSABLE'

LD121508 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel has come out in favor of setting the dialog between the two world powers in motion again. At the international Clausewitz forum in Hamburg today, he said that the continuation of negotiations, the further existence of a network of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the permanence of a climate of detente were of central interest to Europe. Cooperation with the East was not a present to the Soviet Union but a necessary process in the balance of interests between East and West.

Apel stressed that the state of military and political balance gave cause for concern. Relations between the two superpowers were at present marked by uncertainty, tension and instability. The military balance had shifted to the West's disadvantage. The Soviet Union had further expanded its nuclear potential below the strategic balance level, thus gaining superiority within the overall nuclear balance, and had further advanced its conventional superiority. But NATO was on the way to redressing the military balance that had been upset.

Apel expressed the belief that the numerous conflicts in the Third World were a danger to the whole world. He pointed with emphasis to the fact that solidarity with the United States was indispensable. Europe's security was achieved through the alliance with the United States. Apel called for the withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan. Free access to energy sources and raw materials in the Third World determined the stability of the Western industrial societies. If access was hampered, this would be equivalent to a loss of security which could not be compensated for by any military effort.

WEST BERLIN MAYOR MEETS WITH CARTER, CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

LD121252 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Following his visit to the United States, Berlin Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe spoke strongly in Berlin today in favor of the European partners in the alliance showing "active solidarity" with the United States in the present situation. Stobbe, who had a talk lasting almost 1 hour with President Carter in Washington yesterday, told journalists in Berlin that the United States had so often offered protection to Europe and Berlin that the European partners must now be prepared to support the United States if it asks for concrete help. Stobbe said that from Berlin in particular a voice must be raised in this direction. The dispute about the U.S. measures with regard to Iran and Afghanistan was far less important than the functioning of the Western alliance as a whole.

Stobbe said that not only leading politicians and public opinion, but also President Carter personally had been annoyed at the hesitant attitude of the European allies, including the FRG. It had to be realized that the hostages had been held in Iran for over 150 days and that the United States as a nation was "touchy, humiliated and angry." Despite great public pressure, Carter had tried for a long time to stick to a policy of moderation, but this attempt had now ended and the President was taking a "harder line." This was quite understandable. Stobbe described as false speculations in this connection that Washington might try to put pressure on its European allies through Berlin. He stressed that Washington's annoyance in no way affected Berlin. During their talks, the President had emphatically reaffirmed the security guarantees for the city and had recalled his visit to Berlin 2 years ago in a "very cordial and friendly way."

Stobbe said that he would ask for understanding of the U.S. stand at the meeting of SPD bodies in Berlin on Monday and Tuesday. The Federal Government had already been briefed on his impressions of the Washington talks. Stobbe again stressed that West German athletes ought not to go to Moscow if the United States boycotted the Olympic games.

STRAUSS, KOHL CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT INDECISION

LD132024 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Essen--Franz Josef Strauss, the CDU-CSU candidate for chancellor and Bavarian premier, has described as "perilous" a policy which is aimed at "keeping oneself out of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union." He said that the attitude adopted by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which is "in the tradition of the policy of Wehner, Brandt and Bahr," is "driving the West into the tragic alternative of capitulation or war." According to Strauss, "a middle road, a third way must be found which prevents war and avoids capitulation."

Strauss was responding at a CDU rally in Essen today to launch the "hot phase" of the election campaign for the North Rhine-Westphalian land Diet elections on 11 May to Schmidt's "depiction of the crises" given the previous day at a similar SPD rally in the same place. Strauss called the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "the handwriting on the wall," in view of which it could not be a case of business as usual "as Schmidt is doing and Brandt is advocating." He said that Social Democrats "have become a security risk because they have become blind to history." Afghanistan is a "strategically key country" in the hands of a power which has already partly surpassed the United States in the military field. Fifty percent of Iran's borders are ringed with Soviet troops. Therefore, the Soviet Union has a favorable starting position "in order to be able to share the booty if complications arise in Iran."

Strauss said that he is convinced that the Soviet Union does not want a third world war, which could endanger overnight the power gained after World War II. Soviet leaders are not adventurers or hotheads but "icecold strategists" with the unchanged objective of world revolution and great Russian imperialism. It must now be made clear to them that they may "go this far and no further." He said that "the romantic policy of detente is finished. There can be room again for politically sober detente only when the Soviet Union reestablishes Iran's [as received] sovereignty." This also means that the West must become so strong militarily that the price of further actions such as those in Afghanistan will appear too high for the Soviet Union.

Strauss said that the clear change in mood against the Europeans in the United States "means us, too, and us in particular." On the question of an Olympics boycott he said that on the basis of his "own assessment of the situation," the Federal Republic must also support this measure. One cannot simply "say no with hypocritical talk of partnership and solidarity."

CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said that the Federal Government, "with the chancellor at the fore," presents a "pathetic sight" with its stance on the Afghanistan problem.

Kohl also criticized the discussion held in the Federal Republic regarding obligations to the United States in view of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. It is "a catastrophe for Wehner, Brandt, Bahr and Eppler to speak in a way that must encourage the Soviet Union." The Federal Government must immediately make it plain that "we stand by the Americans and that we are a reliable partner in both fair and foul weather. There is no other possibility," not even that of "hiding behind the backs of the European partners."

Kohl described the Americans held in Iran as "hostages for the free world." Measures for their release are not the business of the United States alone. One cannot complain about the "barbarous act" and at the same time do business with Iran. He said that the Olympic games in Moscow are a "fundamental question addressed to the moral stature of our republic." The only possible reply is to stay away and thus "speak out for liberty and human rights."

BONN SHOULD HEED CARTER CRITICISM BECAUSE OF BERLIN

DW140953 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Apr 80 p 6 DW

[Matthias Walden editorial: "Hear Nothing, See Nothing, Say Nothing"]

[Text] The fact that Chancellor Schmidt, as he puts it, sees parallels between the present global crisis and the time prior to the outbreak of World War I allows the conclusion that he has comprehended the seriousness of the situation. What he identifies as one of the causes of this danger and as a means for overcoming it makes the conclusion obvious, however, that does not measure up to the extent of the risk: a lack of readiness to talk on the part of the superpowers is neither the decisive reason for the dangers, nor could the recommended "dialog" banish them alone. That would be fine indeed, but unfortunately this is not so.

What fostered the chancellor's idea is the wish that Europe, above all the Federal Republic, might be an oasis free of stormy weather. This illusion was already contained in Egon Bahr's thesis of the "divisibility of detente". Minister Genscher has contradicted that. The coalition thus turns out to be disunited in the assessment of the facts, consequences and conclusions. This is bad in a serious world political crisis. Where everything hinges on common platforms and conformity of views from the German Rhine to the American Potomac, our government people offer the picture of a flock of hens raided by a fox.

Willy Brandt, who had claimed to have made peace safer, now has declared that world peace is moving on thin ice. The conclusion which he draws from that finding is not in a statesmanship format: He warned against "excitement". It will probably not be enough to avoid it.

Berlin's Governing Mayor Stobbe, under the impression of his White House visit, spoke of the irritation and disappointment of the Americans and their President, feelings which do not exclude the Federal Republic. Government Spokesman Boelling said the opposite: It is out of the question that Carter's reprimand applied to the Federal Republic. Schmidt repeated this today in an interview with the newspaper BILD . While Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized the partnership consequences with passionate rhetoric, others in the coalition came out against economic sanctions as a reply to the Soviet war crime in Afghanistan and to the Iranian crime in the hostage affair. Helmut Schmidt rejected military action by the Bundeswehr in the Middle East, which is not at issue, came out against the "pose of strength," and burned a rhetorical fuse when he added that we "are fed up" with it. Unfortunately, this kind of jargon does not convey the impression of strength of nerves. A "pose of strength" is not being demanded, but strength is, all the more. Its alternative is weakness.

This weakness came to light when word came from the leading coalition party in Bonn during the initial phase of the Afghanistan crisis that in the consistency of our solidarity with the United States we are handicapped by Berlin's sensitivity. The United States is especially entitled to our participation in its countermeasures for containing the Soviet aggression, especially because it is the primary protective power for Berlin. That is where it stands up for Germany. Hence, free Germany must stand up for the United States.

Because the governing people on the Rhine have obviously still failed to comprehend this, President Carter has now found himself compelled to become more outspoken toward the governing mayor: It is especially important in Berlin to understand the significance of a close and solid alliance. This is a blunt and unmistakable hint at the crux of the matter: The United States is not prepared to pull the chestnuts out of the fire alone everywhere and all the time and to allow its allies the luxury of a lack of involvement and of remaining a comfortable distance from the burdens that need to be borne.

This recalls to mind what was written in LE MONDE some time ago: More and more values are being sacrificed in the Western world because fewer and fewer people are prepared to make sacrifices for values. Regrettably this particularly applies to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The finding of the indivisibility of alleged detente is in keeping with the realization of the indivisibility of tensions. The tanks which took a nonalined country under their tracks in Afghanistan are standing just behind the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. They are standing along the inter-German border. Helmut Schmidt himself has pointed out how near they are to his hometown of Hamburg. But from this, too, he drew the wrong conclusion that we could and should only conditionally and only partially join the Americans' replies to the Kremlin's aggressiveness. The Eastern lure with an inter-German detente oasis is a bait in a trap. We are to be paralyzed and desert the Americans. But if the Americans deserted us, we would be doomed.

It just seems as though Berlin has lost its function as the barometer of detente. The city has not been relieved of danger under the treacherous auspices of a vainly anticipated detente, but has been exposed to growing impairment through the erosion of its will for self-preservation which includes the readiness for conflict. Jimmy Carter has made this interconnection visible again. What now matters is that the people in government in our country see this as well. To be able to do so, they must pull their heads out of the sand.

COMMENTATOR SEES ESCALATION OF CRISIS ATMOSPHERE

DW140920 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Apr 80 p 4 DW

[Article signed Re.: "The Crisis Barometer Rises"]

[Text] Helmut Schmidt's sinister comparison to the summer of 1914 may have shocked many people; but only those who have not been halfway attentive to world political developments in past weeks and months could have been surprised. It does not have to mean that World War III is in the offing, but the crisis barometer is on a permanent climb. Even the assumption by the federal chancellor that escalation is taking place slower than it did 66 years ago need not necessarily apply to the near future. With the decision of the U.S. National Olympic Committee to boycott the Moscow summer games, the Europeans have come under pressure to make a move, and President Carter's statement that he has set a date for the allies with regard to decisions pertaining to the Iranian crisis indicates considerable acceleration in the near future.

The consequences of an Olympic boycott cannot be predicted today. If they have the effect that Olympic games will be organized in the future in another form or not at all, then they could turn out to be the lesser evil. It is most of all the political consequences that are open. Under such conditions it may be easier for the national Olympic committees in Europe to shift responsibility to the governments, and now they can suggest just following the American example. This pertains particularly to the Federal Government; it is least of all in a position to play a special role.

The situation is not very different with regard to the second Carter ultimatum. European boycott measures against Iran have more than just the function of demonstrating the cohesion of the alliance, at least outwardly. The danger cannot be ignored, however, that the actual aims of the West--withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the liberation of the hostages in Tehran--will gradually disappear from sight.

U.S. ACTION OVER IRAN COULD 'FORCE' EUROPE INTO ACTION

DW141017 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Apr 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed R.H.: "Sinister Mood"]

[Text] President Carter has given the Europeans short notice. The fact that his policy, which is aimed at popular effect, is void of refinement can be derived from the note to the allies demanding solidarity vis-a-vis Iran, a note which is also addressed to neutral Austria. The Americans should have asked themselves the corresponding questions by the end of World War II. Not only Kreisky is shaking his head now.

Despite such symptomatic details, the allies now must cope with Carter's demand for solidarity. Considerations being publicly made in this country with regard to breaking diplomatic relations and an economic boycott probably deal with just one side of the coin. Carter no longer rules out military operations, which could mean cooperation with Iraq which is infuriated by Khomeyni. A U.S. congressional committee is traveling through the area of the "Carter doctrine." If need be it will be responsible for alloting money and thus also for political decisions. America is no longer prepared to remain inactive. But if action takes place, the allies will not remain uninvolved. The problem of stopovers and air passage rights alone would force them to decide in favor of engagement.

That fits into the picture of a complex field of tension and indicates that Schmidt's and Carter's sinister hints at similarities to the eve of World War I are to the point. Tension in Iran could easily be eliminated if Moscow could made up its mind to say the right word with regard to the hostage drama and help settle the problem. Moreover, the Cassandra role ought to remain reserved for the commentators. Otherwise, Schmidt and Carter must tolerate being confronted with the findings of opinion poll research experts that democracies under threat do not like to change their leadership. So sinister-minded politicians are suspected of believing that public pessimism pays, at least until election time in the fall. It would be more harmless to make an Olympic boycott palatable to the people as being something very positive, as something completely uncloudy and as a highly peaceful confession for a freedom which has become endangered.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BONN FOR TALKS

LD131716 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Portuguese Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral arrived in Bonn today for political talks. Prime Minister Francisco Manuel Lumbrales de Sa Carneiro is also expected this evening. He will hold talks with Chancellor Schmidt tomorrow and be received by Federal President Karl Carstens. After his arrival, Foreign Minister Amaral, who is also president of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party, had a meeting with the foreign policy expert of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Alois Mertes. Mertes told DPA that the talk centered on sanctions against Iran and against the Soviet Union in connection with the holding of the hostages and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Amaral will meet CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl tomorrow.

FRG WILLING TO ACCEPT CUBAN EMIGRES FROM PERUVIAN EMBASSY

LD111238 Hambrug DPA in German 1121 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic is prepared to accept Cubans who want to emigrate. Foreign Office Spokesman Juergen Sudhoff told journalists in Bonn today that the Federal Government is fully aware of the human tragedy of the Cubans besieging the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. It will approach the individual states to find out how many Cubans wanting to emigrate they could take. But in the meantime Bonn will give ad hoc financial assistance.

RESEARCH MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

LD131217 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Hamburg--A spokesman for the Bonn Research Ministry on Sunday confirmed a report in the latest edition of the magazine SPIEGEL to the effect that Research Minister Hauff has been invited by GDR Minister of Science and Technology Herbert Weiz to pay an official visit to the GDR at the end of May or the beginning of June. He said that no decision has been made as yet on a visit by Hauff to East Berlin.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN RETURNS FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD131215 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The French ambassador to Iran has been recalled to Paris for consultations. This morning he reported on the meeting of the EC ambassadors with Mr Bani-Sadr. The meeting did not enable the diplomatic corps to learn on what date the American hostages will be freed. This is not a severing of diplomatic relations between France and Iran; it demonstrates Paris' concern to firmly establish that France is not indifferent to the fate of the American hostages, and is affirmation of a specifically European position in this matter.

After this recall, the Quai d'Orsay pointed out that the West German ambassador has also been recalled to Bonn for the same reasons and that the French decision is in perfect agreement with the position agreed by the ministers of foreign affairs of the Nine in Lisbon on Tuesday. It is a known fact, on the other hand, that the French Government will not make any statement concerning President Carter's rather bitter speech on relations between the United States and its Western allies and that France will join other European actions to be taken later concerning Iran.

ALGERIAN GAS SUPPLIES RESUME; HOLLAND GAS SOUGHT

LD112014 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The supply of Algerian gas to France has been resumed. After an interruption lasting 1 month a gas tanker loaded with 40,000 cubic meters will arrive tomorrow at Fosse-sur-Mer near Marseilles. At a time when the Franco-Algerian disagreement regarding the new price for gas is continuing, France has decided to increase the purchase of natural gas from Netherlands.

GIEREK CITED ON SEEKING 'CONVERGENCE OF VIEWS' WITH PARIS

LD111217 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 80 p 6 LD

[Bernard Guetta commentary: "Mr Gierek Would Like To Reach a 'Convergence of Views' With France on Detente in Europe"]

[Text] Vienna--Addressing the Polish parliament on 2 April Mr Gierek forcefully restated the leading role that Poland intends on playing in preserving detente and, toward this end, the particular place that it accords to its relations with France. "In the immediate future," he said, "we expect to extend" consultations with Paris in order to reach a "convergence of views" which would make it possible to implement the first secretary's 11 February proposal to call a European conference in Warsaw on "military detente and disarmament in Europe."

This statement gives a new look to Mr Gierek's proposal in that, apart from the "agreement in principle" already expressed by France, the two capitals' ideas remain profoundly at variance. Unlike Warsaw, Paris actually feels that, on the one hand, the Soviet Union should participate in this conference, and, on the other hand, that nuclear weapons should not be included in the negotiations. If, under these conditions, it is hard to see how the "foundations of a joint action" can be laid down, it still remains that the Polish party leader expressed a readiness for major concessions when addressing the elected deputies on 23 March.

The renewal of a proposal originally made by the Warsaw Pact, Mr Gierek's plan has been approved by the entire socialist bloc--particularly East Berlin, and, this week, by Bucharest during a visit by the Czechoslovak foreign minister. He is undoubtedly answering Moscow's desire to try to promote dialog with the European members of the Atlantic alliance and to develop with the continent a compromise detente in other regions of the world.

But for Poland it is not simply a reallocation of roles (tacit or organized), it is a question of major interest: the defense of economic relations with the West which is vital in Poland's present crisis. You only play the role to which you are suited, and, as at the February congress, Mr Gierek adopted a singularly moderate tone when referring to international tension on Wednesday, without once blaming the United States or mentioning the name of Afghanistan.

Breaking with the tradition which makes peace and detente dependent upon the unity of the socialist camp, the first secretary went so far as to say that Poland's efforts tended to develop its potential, to tighten its links with "our" socialist "friends," while, "at the same time," concentrating all its efforts on the preservation of detente and the advantages that nations derive from it.

Three months after the Kabul coup, this scarcely orthodox presentation of Warsaw's foreign policy highlights the nuances that continue to emerge within the people's democracies with regard to the Soviet intervention. The absolute support shown to the USSR by Prague, Sofia and East Berlin is more marked in the first two capitals than in the third, and is different from Hungary's official solidarity, Warsaw's reserved tone and Romania's "dissidence."

The Polish parliament, which continues its work this Thursday, will have to ratify a reshuffle of the government of Mr Babiuch ("new times require new men" said Mr Gierek), who was returned on Wednesday to the post of prime minister, whose functions he has been fulfilling since he replaced Mr Jaroszewicz in February. Similarly, Mr Henryk Jablonski, the president of the Council of State (the republic's collegial presidency) was reelected to this post which he has occupied since 1972.

PCF'S DENIS PREVIEWS CP'S MEETING ON DETENTE

LD110849 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Apr 80 p 9 LD

[PCF Central Committee member Jacques Denis article: "The Meeting of the European Communist Parties"]

[Text] The European communist and workers parties' meeting on peace and disarmament, which will take place in Paris on 28-29 April, promises to be a positive initiative and is currently receiving wide response, a response favored, moreover, by the character and aim of the initiative. This is, in fact, a meeting--and not a Berlin-type conference--with a very precise and defined aim: to exchange our views on peace and disarmament in a situation where these questions are at the center of everyone's concerns. This precise framework and overt character are confirmed by the content of a brief preliminary draft of the final appeal submitted with the invitation. Everyone will be perfectly free to say what he intends to say and to take such subsequent action as he decides in complete sovereignty. There will be no binding decision at all.

It thus can be seen that such a meeting corresponds to the normal relations existing between communist parties, relations founded simultaneously on independence, equality of rights, noninterference and mutual respect in the search for joint actions for aims consistent with our people's interest and each party's views.

Everyone knows that we adhere fundamentally to these rules, for ourselves and for the other communist parties. We could neither conceive of nor accept any others. These rules are mutually inseparable.

You cannot cite independence to deny the communist parties and them alone the right to consult with each other, to exchange their opinions and to promote the aims on which their views converge. To expect the communist parties to show a total agreement of positions and conceptions as the precondition for any initiative would amount to the conception of a movement becoming inevitably monolithic and incapable of admitting a divergence of views in certain spheres.

We believe that the existence of a divergence, which we accept, presents no obstacle to joint actions. It is our aim, moreover, that, apart from contributing to each party's struggle in the specific conditions of its own country, this coming together will contribute to broader meetings and promote the desirable realization of joint initiatives with other social and political forces. On the other hand, to abstain so as simply to seek initiatives between communist, socialist and social democratic parties and other forces in Western Europe would ultimately mean a return to participation in the bloc mentality and the confrontation between the countries of the West and the socialist countries.

It is precisely this which must be avoided if we want to restart the detente process and to bypass the existing blocs--something which we desire passionately. Because the PCF rejects the mentality of blocs, escalation and tension, because it wishes to create the conditions for the broadest action, for dialog and for the convergence of peaceful forces--which presupposes the communists' contribution--we, together with our Polish comrades, considered this initiative a positive contribution to these aims. By contrast, the shirking of duty by the communist parties in this vital field of our combat for the future of mankind would not only be divorced from our responsibilities, it could only serve to incite those forces--so active now--which desire confrontation and the worsening of the international situation, to harden their attitudes and to increase their vetos.

For these reasons we do not intend to engage in any polemic on the forthcoming meeting or to turn it into the battlefield of any clash of influences. Our approach is open, unitary, constructive. We have only one aim: to promote the search by all the interested forces for the means to oppose the threats to peace and to restart detente. For such an aim no contribution can be too great.

PCF 'DOES NOT DESPAIR' OF DIALOG WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

LD111317 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Article by PCF Central Committee member Gerard Streiff: "The Socialist International in a Blind Alley"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand's violently anticommunist remarks at the Socialist International meeting held just a few days after the inopportune meeting in Strasbourg between the PCI secretary general and the French Socialist Party [PS] first secretary, the most tangible result of which was certainly the support which F. Mitterrand obtained from this meeting, seem to me to bear the stamp of a general call by social democracy in recent months.

As we said at our last congress, social democracy, not content to continue class collaboration practices, took an active part in imperialist strategy in the mid-seventies. In a world undermined by a structural crisis in which powerful workers' struggles were emerging, social democracy, readily sheltering behind leftwing phraseology, tried to channel this combativeness in order to sterilize it. [paragraph continues]

Mindful of the aspirations of many peoples to liberate themselves from authoritarian regimes such as in Portugal and Spain or to gain full independence like many developing countries, social democracy readily portrayed itself as an alternative while its practice led those peoples along the path of compromise with imperialism.

Indeed, in all cases, social democracy campaigned openly for an "alternative to communism." To do this, it provided itself with the means of implementing its policy, notable by reviving the Socialist International in 1976 under the wing of the SPD.

For a while this strategy seemed effective. In the second half of the seventies the social democratic parties took part in running affairs in most West European countries. Struggles tended to wane. Communist parties saw their influence limited. However, such a policy, by its very nature incapable of curbing the implacable spiral of the imperialist crisis, with its train of economic and social regression, merely objectively created the conditions for the right's return to power, especially in those countries where the revolutionary forces did not have the necessary influence to make the struggles more radical.

Therefore, in the recent period we have seen a general erosion of social democratic positions from Sweden to Britain, from Portugal to the Netherlands and from Japan to Belgium. The European elections demonstrated this once again. Even in the past few days the Spanish socialist party has lost considerable ground in Catalonia and the SPD has fallen in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Beyond obvious national differences, that is a clear indication of the limits of the social democratic strategy.

Caught up in inconsistencies, incapable of moving toward fundamental reforms which alone would solve the crisis, social democracy is now tending to move toward increased authoritarianism.

Last week while new berufsverbot [forced unemployment] cases were reported in the FRG, the Dominican Communist Party secretary general was thrown into prison on orders from the social democratic government, while communist leaders were arrested in L. Senghor's Senegal--and he is a Socialist International vice president.

However, at the same time, renewed efforts were being made to give the social democratic image a more leftwing color. In some cases the parties merely had to take advantage of backing from "fraternal parties" reputed to be leftwing. For instance, the meeting between socialist leaders from southern Europe in Paris at the beginning of March was, according to LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, aimed at "doing Mario Soares a favor. On the eve of a new election campaign the Portuguese Socialist Party secretary needs to give himself a more leftwing image to resist the Communist Party more effectively." However, in most cases this backing is sought from the communist parties themselves. There can be no doubt that that was the Socialist International's objective in its meeting with the CPSU last October, after which the PS tended to portray itself as a militant advocate of disarmament when in fact it supports the deployment of the new American missiles. There is also no doubt that this concern guided the Socialist International when it invited (in vain) Fidel Castro to take part in the Latin American socialist parties' meeting in Santo Domingo last week, at the very time when the PS first secretary called for "a curb on the development of international communism." It is clear that the same concerns motivated F. Mitterrand when he referred to a so-called Euroleft. All that is really just a symptom of the blind alley in which social democratic policy now finds itself.

Does this mean that our party despairs of seeking dialog or even joint action with social democracy? By no means. However, it must be pointed out that in the present circumstances such initiatives would not serve union but only create illusions. In this connection I will merely recall what G. Marchais said at the 23d congress:

"We are taking action, particularly in the European context, to establish and increase contacts and, if possible, joint action with socialist and social democratic parties for objectives corresponding to our peoples' real interests; we are anxious to reaffirm this position even though the present behaviour of most of these parties does not favor this rapprochement."

L'UNITE VIEWS PCF REACTION TO BERLINGUER-MITTERRAND MEETING

LD110939 Paris L'UNITE in French 4-19 Apr 80 pp 3, 4 LD

[Claude Estier article: "Marchais' Grudge Against Berlinguer"]

[Text] The meeting between Enrico Berlinguer and Francois Mitterrand in Strasbourg on 24 March has had considerable repercussions far outside France and Italy. That is partly due to the brutal reaction from Georges Marchais, who not only gave himself away on this occasion by admitting that his main adversary is not Valery Giscard d'Estaing but the Socialist Party [PS] first secretary, but also exploded the myth he had higherto tried to maintain of the existence of identical views between him and his "friend Berlinguer."

Never the Right Time

First, a historical fact. Georges Marchais was not surprised by the Strasbourg meeting. During a speech to PCI Rome federation cadres last Saturday, published on page 1 of L'UNITA the next day, Paolo Bufalini, one of the leadership members closest to Berlinguer, revealed that the PCF secretary general had received a message on 18 March warning him of this meeting and explaining that it was part of the relations which the PCI intends to develop with the European left. Bufalini added: "It is now almost 3 years since Mitterrand expressed the wish to meet with Berlinguer. The PCF asked us several times not to hold this meeting, maintaining on each occasion that the time was not right."

This revelation explains the rapidity of Georges Marchais' reaction stating in Le Havre, less than 45 minutes after the publication in Strasbourg of the communique on the Mitterrand-Berlinguer meeting, that "the time and place were badly chosen." This was the initial reaction prepared in advance which was followed the next day by at least two other statements directly calling Berlinguer himself into question.

The reason for this barely restrained fury has been thought to lie in the fact that the broad areas of agreement observed between the PCI and PS leaders destroy the PCF accusations of the PS "swing to the right" and its alleged support for Giscard d'Estaing. This is one reason but not the only one, nor the most important.

It should be stressed that in all his statements on the Strasbourg meeting, Georges Marchais took care to conceal the major subject of the meeting, namely the initiatives which could be taken by the European workers' movement and hence by the various parties which embody this movement, to contribute to a deescalation between the two great powers and recreate the right conditions for a policy of detente and cooperation. Commenting on the meeting during the speech already mentioned, Paolo Bufalini stressed that "the crucial point is to work with all those who are willing, in order to group together European communist and socialist forces so that governments are not the only bodies to intervene in this difficult international phase."

Crude Obfuscation

[Georges Marchais notes areas of agreement between the PCI and PS but he regards these as agreement on the policy of austerity, submission to the multinationals, the expansion of the EC, with, according to him, the EC becoming "a supranational Areopagus dominated by West Germany and subjected to U.S. control" (27 March speech at the Porte de Pantin). However, none of these subjects was raised in Strasbourg. And yet Marchais has not said a word about the real purpose of the talks between Berlinguer and Mitterrand, namely a common desire for a European voice alined neither with Washington nor Moscow. It is obvious that this is what bothers the PCF leadership most in that the action taken by the PCI--which Bufalini did not hesitate to describe as a "turning point, even if it is the result of several years' work" (Note: This "turning point" does not just relate to Europe since Enrico Berlinguer is to go to Beijing in a few days' time and reestablish relations with the Chinese communist leaders)--and its overtures to all the major European socialist and social democratic parties (another top PCI leader Giorgio Napolitano met Labor Party leaders in London the day after the Strasbourg meeting) place even more emphasis on the PCF's alinement with the USSR. It is that first and foremost that Marchais holds against Berlinguer.

However, he was wrong to think that by raising his voice he was going to obtain apologies or a retraction. On the contrary, the PCI leadership responded by accentuating its move away from the PCF leadership. Condemning the "crude obfuscation" contained in Georges Marchais' statements, L'UNITA published these unequivocal lines: "Such an obvious propagandist distortion of the facts raises the question of what political objective and what advantage for the case of peace and democracy is sought by this attempt to confuse everything and everybody and to place the socialists on the same plan as the right. This is a mistake for which the workers' movement has paid dearly."

We are in a position to confirm that the PCI leadership, after prolonged discussions last Thursday, has decided--as have the PCE and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia--not to attend the European communist parties conference to be held in Paris at the end of April, at the initiative of the PCF, PZPR and the Soviets, to discuss the question of strategic armaments and the deployment of new NATO missiles in Europe.

After that Georges Marchais can still declare that he is "attached to Eurocommunism" which he caricatures for the needs of his cause. In fact, recent developments show at least four major areas of fundamental disagreement between the PCF on one side and the PCI and PCE on the other:

A--The Italians and Spanish intend to define and implement a policy independent of the USSR, while passing a negative judgement on Soviet society: "This is not 1920 when we had to show solidarity with the only socialist country," Berlinguer said recently while adding that: "This socialism is not ours."

The PCF has never made a critical analysis of Soviet society as a whole. Even the timid attempt made by the book "L'URSS et Nous" [The USSR and Ourselves], now seems to have been shelved. The PCF limits itself to individual criticism of the fate of dissidents while adding (which looks like some kind of justification) that these dissidents are rightwingers.

B--The West European countries belong to NATO and the EEC. For the PCI and the PCE (fervent supporters of Spanish entry into the Common Market) the Western communist parties must act within this double framework without calling them into question. For instance, while criticizing the NATO decision on the deployment of new missiles, the PCI refused from the start to join the one-sided campaign launched by the PCF. This remark by Berlinguer deserves consideration: "The capitalist forces want to prevent us from making progress, but if we were in a Warsaw Pact country we would have even greater difficulties."

The PCF, on the other hand, constantly denounces both NATO and the EEC (on the latter point we have already stressed the constant disunity between French and Italian communists in the European Parliament).

No More Flirtation With Social Democracy

C--The pursuit of detente and peaceful coexistence is a fundamental condition for the advance of socialism in Western Europe. Hence Berlinguer's and Carrillo's condemnation of anything which undermines that, whether it be the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or the U.S.' retaliation measures.

On the other hand, Berlinguer gave a positive assessment of the latest Franco-German summit and the Socialist International's resolution in Vienna because of the emphasis placed on detente, while the PCF merely regarded these two meetings as evidence of total alinement with Washington.

D--Eurocommunism should help remove the prior conditions preventing communist parties from having power (the Christian Democratic Party's refusal in Italy and the weight of history in Spain). That is probably the tactical aspect of Eurocommunism. However, it is leading the PCI and PCE to try to extend dialog with European socialists and social democrats and also with Christian forces (the Carrillo interview for L'UNITE on 1 February 1980).

The PCF, which, several years ago, attempted a flirtation with social democracy (Marchais and Kanapa tour of the FRG, Sweden and Britain), constantly attacks and insults social democratic parties which, according to it, are merely backups for Washington (Social Democratic Party of Germany) or for the right (French PS). On Wednesday, L'HUMANITE again devoted a long article to denouncing the Socialist International.

A detailed examination of this point--to which should be added fundamental disagreement on the analysis of the world crisis since 1974 in which the PCF merely sees big capital's hand while the PCI thinks that the structural nature of this crisis should lead the workers' movement to accept some form of austerity--produces the conclusion that the PCI and PCE want to attain power (that includes power in a situation of national union), while the PCF does not want to (even, indeed above all, in the framework of the leftwing union alone which could obtain a majority in France while it could not in Italy and Spain).

These are some of the facts which have been dominating the communist movement in Western Europe for quite a long time now. They have been fairly diffuse until now but have just been highlighted. That is one of the--unexpected--results of the Strasbourg meeting.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EIRE--The 4 April JOURNAL OFFICIAL will be publishing the appointment of Mr Jacques de Folin as ambassador to Dublin in place of Mr Jacques Dupuy, recently named ambassador to Warsaw. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 80 p 30 LD]

IRANIAN SPOKESMAN ON BILATERAL RELATIONS, U.S. PRESSURES ON EUROPE

AU121937 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--The Iranian Embassy here confirmed today that the fate of the hostages held in the American Embassy in Tehran can only be decided after the elections of the Iranian parliament and warned that it would be a "disgrace" for any European state to line up with the Americans in the controversy.

"The Europeans should remember that the affair of the hostages is something between the United States and Iran," the embassy's spokesman Hassan Qadiri said in a press conference during which he also commented on this morning's EEC move with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. "Do not give in to American pressures, do not compromise your own interests," was the nub of the spokesman's message to the Europeans as he referred to excellent prospects for Italo-Iranian cooperation.

According to Qadiri, cooperation between the two countries could be "ten times" greater than it is. "But if Italy joins up with America, it is as if it supported the shah and his misdeeds," the diplomat admonished, noting that Italy has a good image with the Iranian people because of the support which its progressive and working-class forces gave to the Iranian Revolution and because a man like Sandro Pertini is its head-of-state.

According to Qadiri, however, this image has suffered slightly because the Italian aeronautics firm, Agusta, has broken off the provision of spare parts for its helicopters sold to Iran. "If a single helicopter should crash for this reason, the Italian Government would bear the whole responsibility," Qadiri warned.

Qadiri added that it is in Italy's interest to gain credibility with the Iranians rather than letting itself get tied up in the hostage crisis. "We are ready to make war on the United States," he said. "Economic war, and also military war." "There are 35 million of us. We are not afraid of death, and we have shown it. Still less are we afraid of hunger and misery."

In conclusion, Qadiri issued a series of harshly worded attacks on the American authorities for their "past and present" support of the ousted shah.

POPE SENDS MESSAGES TO KHOMEYNI, CARTER, WALDHEIM

AU140842 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 14 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Vatican City, April 14 (ANSA)--The Vatican has confirmed press reports that Pope John Paul II has sent messages on the Iranian crisis to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, President Jimmy Carter, and the leaders of the west Asian state.

Vatican spokesman, Father Romeo Panciroli, told journalists yesterday morning that the recipients of the messages, sent in the pope's "constant solicitude for peace in the world", included Ayatollah Khomeyni. Following Vatican practice, Panciroli added, the text of the messages will not be initially published, though they will be made public if false versions or interpretations of them are put into circulation.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRAN CRISIS 11, 12 APR

On 'Cautious' European Response

AU111518 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 11, (ANSA)--The Iranian crisis continued to dominate editorial comment today in the Italian press. Observers stressed in particular mounting American determination to intervene militarily in Iran unless the hostages crisis is speedily resolved, and the United States' Western allies cautious wait-and-see responses to Washington's pressing appeals for solidarity.

The Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA referred to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Iranian chief of state Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in the title of its editorial as "Two Men Fighting Against Time". The paper said that the two statesmen are both facing tough election deadlines within their respective countries which are conditioning their international strategies. LA REPUBBLICA argued that Bani-Sadr needs time and trust from the United States to impose himself on the fundamentalist Islamic Party, but Carter cannot give him either without improving his rivals' chances in the White House race. Two other problems are coupled with this "objective contrast of destinies": the Soviet Union's and the United States' European allies.

"If Carter uses up all his reserve of patience and political time, he will speed up the break with Iran and for Moscow it will be very easy to fill the gap and take under its wing the regime of the ayatollahs," the paper said. At the same time, the United States' appeal for concrete solidarity actions from its allies and the latter's "recalcitrant" reply only add to the atmosphere of uncertainty and dissent between Europe and the United States. The paper concludes saying that the widening leadership gap nutures in both Tehran and Moscow the temptation to raise the negotiating stakes.

The Communist Party daily L'UNITA reiterated its condemnation of the seizure of American diplomatic personnel in Tehran as hostages, but also delved into what it said is the "deep-rooted reason of the latest crisis": the American leadership's incapacity to carry on "an effective dialogue with the forces emerging from the revolutionary process of our era". According to the Communist paper, the United States has failed to do what Bani-Sadr had in effect requested: "An explicit statement condemning past American policy towards Iran and a commitment to turn over a new leaf and establish truly new relations between the two countries". The paper concluded that it is an illusion and dangerous to believe that the hurdle can be sidestepped through threats, sanctions or worse, resorting to armed force.

The Socialist Party daily L'AVANTI focused on the decisions the nine European Economic Community foreign ministers reached yesterday in Lisbon which the paper called an "ultimatum to (Iranian spiritual leader) Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni". The ambassadors of the nine "EEC" countries in Tehran will ask to be received by Bani-Sadr to ask him to release the hostages and obtain specific assurances on the date and conditions of release. On the basis of the replies given, the Community nations will establish their definitive attitude. The paper said that no one is betting on the success of this move but it was aimed at giving the impression that the EEC Nine and acting and not just passively watching the situation deteriorate. In addition, the paper observed that the request for a specific date for the hostages' release, which falls in line with the position Carter has taken, could satisfy the Americans who are demanding "concrete facts and not words from the Europeans".

Rome's conservative IL TEMPO took the opposite view and said that the request is seen by the Americans as "a deliberate gesture to put blinders over one's eyes". The paper

[paragraph continues]

acknowledged, however, that the EEC move is the first "veiled threat" against Iran. The decision to recall the ambassadors to report to their specific governments on the results of the meeting with Bani-Sadr could be the prelude to a semi-break in relations with Iran.

Turin's LA STAMPA analyzed the possibility, feared by the European allies: that economic sanctions against Iran could trigger "Islamic solidarity" and that oil producing countries will take Iran's side and decree a total or partial oil embargo against industrialized nations. The paper played down the potential danger and said that at present "Islamic solidarity is a mere rhetorical expression". LA STAMPA said that Khomeyni's "crusade" has shaken the balance and legitimacy of many regimes in power in oil producing nations. "The major concern of Iran's Muslim neighbours is to limit the destablizing effects of the Khomeyni revolution".

Milan's conservative IL GIORNALE said that the American request for solidarity of its European allies has created a state of understandable uncertainty. However, the United States' anger over its allies' attitude is not totally unjustified. Europeans "have grounds for distrust of the Carter leadership, but it's also true that they depend totally on the United States for their military security. And this is not the United States' fault but Europe's", the paper concluded.

On 'Stiffening' U.S. Position

AU121612 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--The Italian press continued to focus today on the crisis between Iran and the United States. Commentators voiced concern over what they saw as a stiffening of the U.S. position in response to what Washington considers inadequate support from Europe and Japan.

The CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan noted the sharper tone taken by U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his top aides as well as by the most authoritative American papers while U.S. allies play for time. While election considerations could well play party in Carter's tougher stance, it would be wrong to think this was all there was to it, the paper earned. Washington needs a timely clarification of inter-ally relations as storm clouds gather on the international scene CORRIERE said.

Rome's IL TEMPO saw the most disturbing element in the American position as the tendency among top leaders to think in terms of political and, above all, economic reprisals against Japan and the European allies. This tendency threatened to weaken the alliance when important decisions have been taken to neutralize the growing threat from the east, the paper said.

Among the first economic reprisals the U.S. might take against its allies is the erection of tariff barriers against steel imports, the MESSAGGERO of Rome said.

IL GIORNALE of Milan looked to Italy to play an important role in ending the crisis between the U.S. and Iran, especially after talks yesterday between Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner.

This was not the view of LA REPUBBLICA which said that two weeks ago Gardner had let the Italian foreign minister know that the U.S. was ready to put its cards on the table and take a tough stand should Iran prove intransigent. To requests for Italy's solidarity, Washington has received only formal support but no one is ready to withdraw their ambassadors from Tehran or to break off economic channels, the paper claimed.

BERLINGUER-LED PCI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC 13 APR

AU121555 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) will send a delegation led by party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer to Beijing tomorrow. The group will leave Rome's "Leonardo da Vinci" airport at 1800 (2000 GMT) Sunday. [times as received] Other members of the PCI team are Gian Carlo Pajetta, Antonio Rubbi, Angelo Oliva and Silvana Dameri. They will remain in China up until April 23. From April 23 to 25, they will be the guests of the Democratic Republic of North Korea. The China visit comes at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. The North Korean visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

The PCI's press office today released the calendar of meetings planned in China. There will be a series of talks with a delegation from the Chinese party's Central Committee led by Hu Yaobang. The Italians will be received by Chairman Hua Guofeng on Tuesday, April 15 and a banquet in their honor will follow. There is also to be a dinner with Vice President [title as received] Deng Xiaoping.

The PCI delegation will visit Beijing University where Berlinguer will address teachers and students. The group will also travel to Shanghai and Hangchow. Upon their return to Beijing they will wind up their talks in the capital with Hu Yaobang, who is the secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

Comments Before Departure

AU121556 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--The dialogue between Italian Communists and Chinese officials will be a frank one with regard to both matters of agreement and matters of discord, according to Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

In statements to the party's official organ L'UNITA on the eve of his departure for China, Berlinguer said that Italian and Chinese Communists would search for every possible area of understanding and agreement on the great themes of peace and international cooperation. According to the PCI secretary the meeting "sanctions the full resumption of those relations, broken off for many years, that we, even during the sharpest polemics, always hoped could be re-forged". Berlinguer said that the PCI has always been well aware of the historic role of the Chinese revolution in world history. He also stressed that no one should interpret the purpose of the PCI mission to China as being aimed against anyone, against other communist parties of other workers' or progressive groups.

The PCI leader also referred to the serious deterioration in international relations and the resultant need to mobilize to open a constructive and peaceful dialogue. In this context he urged the creation of a broad alignment of forces open to the contribution of the non-aligned countries, the most responsible European governments, the communist and social parties and those cultural, religious and progressive forces that most have mankind's interests at heart.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 13-23 April visit to the People's Republic of China, see the West Europe section of the 14 April PRC DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

L'UNITA TAKES ISSUE WITH PCF'S STREIFF OVER DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD141037 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Apr 80 p 19 LD

["F.F." dispatch: "Clarification From L'HUMANITE"]

[Text] Paris--The PCF organ L'HUMANITE, which hitherto has not illustrated the stances adopted by the PCI and PCE with regard to the French-Polish initiative for a conference of European communist and workers parties on peace and disarmament problems (apart from a brief announcement of the decision taken by these two parties), explained yesterday the apparent aims which the PCF and Polich United Workers Party (PZPR) ascribe to the "meeting" scheduled for 28-29 April.

In an interview with PCF Central Committee member Gerard Streiff (headlined "Toward the European Communist Parties' Meeting on Disarmament"), it is stated that the "meeting should conclude with a brief popular appeal to the peoples of the European countries," urging them "determinedly to take in hand the defense of peace and the necessary struggle for disarmament" and "to reinvigorate the detente policy in Europe and to make it possible to overcome the policy of confrontation between the blocs on our continent."

According to Streiff it is an "initiative with a specific content, limited in subject matter and open to all parties which want to join it." He claims, that is, that this initiative is not "a conference, but a meeting with well-defined objectives."

Streiff maintains that this meeting has been the subject "for many months of consultations between the two parties (the PCF and PZPR) and the European communist parties as a whole," following which it apparently emerged that "the great majority of these parties supported such an initiative."

According to the interviewee, it would be "absurd" to talk about the rebirth of a new communist movement center. Streiff condemns "such an assessment" as "maneuvering" which, he says, aims to conceal the fact that "among communist parties relations are based on the most scrupulous independence of judgement." Streiff does not believe that such an initiative conflicts with possibly broader convergences on peace issues and asserts that "it is normal for communist parties to meet, especially on such an important issue," adding that "we are open to all initiatives from wherever they originate and no matter who their participants are, as long as they make it possible to act truly in favor of political and military detente."

Next the PCF claims the communist parties right "to consult each other," concluding polemically as follows: "How can one envisage broader initiatives if one denies the communist parties' right to meet?"

It should be noted that this interview is published on an inside page of L'HUMANITE, without great prominence. Moreover, it does not deal with any of the objections which the PCI and PCE have raised to the initiative.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, LIBERAL LEADERS STRESS DUTY TO NATO

AU120902 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--The new twist taken by international tensions after the turn-for-the-worse in relations between Tehran and Washington has special importance in the eyes of politicians and political observers here in view of the unveiling of the new Italian Government's political platform next Monday.

Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, a Christian Democrat whose party is allied with the Socialists (PSI) and the Republicans (PRI), will only unveil his government's full platform with the confidence debate in the two houses of Parliament. But already, some new and old members of the opposition are keen to know the government's international stance, especially after President Jimmy Carter's appeal for closer support from Western Europe over his increasingly tough measures against the Iranian Government.

A case in point is the Italian Social Democrat Party (PSDI), traditionally a very close American ally, like the right-of-center Liberals (PLI). These two small centrist parties formed part of Cossiga's former three-way coalition and have now moved to the opposition benches.

"We are part of an alliance which we must honor," said PSDI Deputy Secretary Ruggero Puletti in this morning's edition of the party daily, L'UMANITA. "We form part of an alliance which implies grave duties, we must learn to honor them." According to Puletti, Western Europe should offer "concrete, operative, active solidarity" with the United States in defense of "not only the fundamental principles of international alw, but also the West's security and liberty".

"We would be curious to know how the West European states would react before an American decision to abandon Europe to its fate," the PSDI spokesman argued.

PLI Secretary Valerio Zanone was also at pains to re-assert his transatlantic fidelity, though he placed more stress on Western Europe's self-interest. Europe is asked "not only to show a demonstration of solidarity towards its American allies," he said yesterday, "but still more of defense of its vital interests in peace and security, which must be safeguarded in a Middle Eastern perspective." "In American public opinion," he claimed, "there are emerging dangerous signs of a drop of confidence in the alliance with Europe."

Interviewed for television, Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, the leader of the major voice in opposition, also mentioned the problems raised for detente by the current international crisis. He told an interviewer that the Italian Communists favor European unity and understanding between Western Europe's socialist and social democrat forces as having a new role in the defense of detente. In domestic terms, he also admitted that the entry of the PSI into the new government may cause problems in relations with his own party. But he also made it clear that the Communists will be seeking to work with the Socialists at the local level, in the trade unions, and on the major international problems.

INTERIOR MINISTER CONFERS WITH FRG'S BAUM ON TERRORISM

AU121956 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni met today with his West German counterpart Gerhart Baum for talks on cooperation against terrorism and organized crime, an Interior Ministry communique said here this evening. According to the communique, the meeting took place in an unspecified locality in northern Italy. A couple of weeks ago, Rognoni had a similar round of talks in Paris with French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet.

POPE ANNOUNCES VISIT TO FRANCE 30 MAY-2 JUNE

AU091525 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Excerpt] Vatican City, April 9 (ANSA)--At the conclusion of his regular Wednesday general audience today Pope John Paul II announced that he would make a trip to France that would begin the afternoon of May 30 and wind up on the evening of June 2. He said he would travel to France for a brief pastoral visit and would remain most of the time in the nation's capital. He had been invited by the president of the French Episcopal Conference, by the cardinal archbishop of Paris, by the president of the republic, and by the director-general of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization headquartered in Paris. John Paul said he would address UNESCO on June 2.

PCI DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR JUNE LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD100751 [Editorial Report LD] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 3 April carries on pages 7-8 an 8,500-word unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta's 2 April opening report to a PCI National Council session in Rome. On pages 8-9 L'UNITA carries a 6,000-word unattributed report on the ensuing debate. The topic of the meeting was preparations for the June regional and local elections. Cossutta first briefly announces the PCI Directorate's 1 April decision not to attend the Paris communist party disarmament conference and then outlines the party's goals for the coming elections. He sums up some of the main social and political developments in Italy since the PCI's major gains in the 15 June 1975 general elections and reiterates the PCI's criticisms of the Christian Democratic Party's administrative and legislative shortcomings. Cossutta demands greater regional government spending control and general decentralization, outlining detailed proposals in this connection. He contrasts the "misdeeds" of Christian Democrat-dominated local authorities with the results achieved by leftwing councils.

Among the speakers who followed Cossutta, Lanfranco Turci, chairman of the Emilia Romagna Regional Council, says the Communists must combat the "insidious campaign designed to demonstrate the alleged failure of regional governments" so as to "impart a new impetus to a neocentralist policy opposed to democratic state reform."

ANTIMILITARY JOURNAL ON ROME GOVERNMENT'S NUCLEAR SHELTER

AU120856 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Excerpt] Rome, April 12 (ANSA)--An anti-nuclear shelter to house the highest echelons of the Italian State in case of nuclear war is currently being carved out deep in Montecavo, one of the hills twenty or so kilometers south of Rome, according to the Rome-based anti-militarist periodical, the ASS. According to ASS, so-named to underscore the stupidity of militarism, the only full-scale anti-nuclear bunker built in Italy so far has been set aside for the country's military commanders. This is reportedly not far from the prime minister's office at the Chigi Palace in downtown Rome. It is said to have direct links with NATO headquarters in Brussels and Washington.

No confirmation of the periodical's story was available in military circles here.

FINLAND

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD121102 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi today began his visit to Finland, which takes place at the invitation of Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and returns Minister Vayrynen's visit to Iraq 2 years ago. The official part of the visit begins on Monday. Before this, Minister Hammadi and his entourage are to visit Rovaniemi. On Monday the ministers will begin talks on international issues and matters connected with Finnish-Iraqi bilateral relations. Foreign Minister Hammadi is also to meet Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto and Speaker of the Diet Johannes Virolainen. The visit is to end on Tuesday.

Comments on Iran, Mideast

LD121812 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister of Iraq, arrived on a visit to Finland today at the invitation of Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. At the airport he granted a brief interview. Hannu Reime reports:

[Begin recording in English, fading into Finnish translation] [Rheime] "The basic characteristic of Iranian foreign policy consists in the fact that the present leadership of the country wants to spread the Islamic revolution to other countries, primarily to the neighboring countries, Foreign Minister Hammadi says. Iran has continuously interfered with our internal affairs and Iran has poor relations not only with us, but with its other neighboring countries: Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Turkey as well. And this policy, which impairs neighborly relations, originates in the Iranian leaders' belief that they have a kind of mission to take the Islamic revolution to other countries. As far as our country is concerned, this has taken the form of sending terrorists to Iraqi territory and fomenting religious schism. We do not like war, but we must defend our independence and our territorial inviolability. I really hope that the present leadership in Iran has no plans for expansion and that an all-out war between our countries can be avoided, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi says."

"Recently, the security of the Persian Gulf, or as the Arabs call it, the Arabian Gulf, has been much talked about. What is the Iraqi viewpoint on this matter?"

[Hammadi] "The security of the Arabian Gulf is guaranteed in the best possible way if the big powers, and particularly the two leading superpowers, keep out of the area. It is only the superpowers that create insecurity in this area while they are competing for superior authority. For this reason, the Arabian Gulf should remain a nonalined region so that the big powers will stay away from it. We are very worried about the fact that the Americans have lately done their best to acquire bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya on the pretext of the situation in Afghanistan and the Iranian hostage crisis. We regard this as a threat to our own security, and as an Arab country we consider it our duty to defend our own territorial inviolability. In this and other matters we are in very close cooperation with the other Arab countries of the area." [end recording]

Besides international questions, the talks to be conducted between Hammadi and his Finnish hosts will also deal with Finnish-Iraqi relations.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN TO RETURN FOR CONSULTATIONS

WA131603 London REUTER in English 1433 GMT 13 Apr 80 WA

[Excerpt] London, April 13, REUTER--Britain's ambassador in Tehran, Sir John Graham, will return to London as early as tomorrow for urgent consultations, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Sir John will report to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on the meeting he and other European Economic Community ambassadors had with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the Community's plea for an immediate release of the 50 Americans held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

GOVERNMENT 'PUZZLED' BY TIME LIMIT ON CARTER SANCTIONS

LD131824 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1900 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[By Arthur Williamson, PA chief political correspondent]

[Text] There is no official Whitehall reaction to President Carter's statement that he has set a time limit on when he expects to receive Western support in full-scale sanctions against Iran to secure the release of the American hostages. It is not only government policy to respond to diplomacy by television, only to official communications.

If the President's remarks are interpreted correctly, he has already told his allies, presumably in the "position paper" delivered by ambassadors in Western capitals, of the date by which he expects them to respond to his appeal for co-operation and support.

In government quarters, President Carter's reference to a time limit is puzzling. It is now being regarded as not so much an ultimatum as a set period at the end of which America will act alone in retaliation against Iran if the other Western nations have not thrown in their lot with him.

The British Government takes the view that there is no reason to include this country in Mr Carter's impatience. It is admitted by American officials that since her visit to Washington just before Christmas it has become apparent that Mrs Thatcher is one of the President's staunchest supporters.

But while this support applies mainly to the Afghanistan affair, Americans consider Britain just as reluctant as her European partners to indulge in the strong measures of economic and diplomatic sanctions President Carter is asking for.

In the case of Britain, Americans do realise there are legal problems involved in imposing sanctions. They also realise that British governments do not like exercising sanctions unless they are approved by the United Nations.

Britain's hesitancy is seen more as a question of legal authority and the length of time it will require to obtain it in order to be associated with the measures President Carter wants to impose.

While there is no immediate comment on the television interview given by President Carter broadcast by the BBC tonight, it is expected that there will be parliamentary questions on his statements when the Commons reassembles tomorrow after the Easter recess.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: CARTER DESERVES BRITISH BACKING

LD141107 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Apr 80 p 20 LD

[Editorial: "Carter Demands Action"]

[Text] President Carter deserves our backing for two good reasons. First, the Iranian invasion of the U.S. Embassy and seizure of its staff as hostages is an outrage against the law of nations and a threat to all of us. Were the ayatollah's regime to benefit politically from their defiance of civilised conventions, others would be tempted to repeat them, or take them even further. It is as though our own embassy and diplomatic immunities had been violated.

Furthermore, the U.S. is an ally, the principal partner in the Western alliance. Whatever mistakes may have been made in Washington--and THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has never shrunk from outspoken though constructive criticism in these matters--America has borne a disproportionately large share of the free world's defence burden. It was the Americans who took the lead in seeking to mobilise the alliance for political and defence responses to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, though laggard European powers have an even more direct interest in keeping Soviet hands off the oil supplies of the area, as President Carter now reminds us.

It behoves each member of the Western alliance to seek to understand other governments' preoccupations and dilemmas, if it is to expect similar accommodation. Now that President Carter has at last decided to take the bull by the horns, it is pointless to chide him for his previous indecisiveness, the more so since Iranian lawlessness created a precedent which neither statesmen nor international lawyers had foreseen. To make too much of the exigencies of the presidential election is sententious. Should we prefer a government insensitive to the feeling of the people?

But however strong and justified the American demand for European support, it would be counter-productive for Washington to expect its judgment to be accepted blindly. Britain's views on the efficacy of economic sanctions differ from America's. European opposition to military operations against Iran at the present juncture is sincere. It is important that Washington work out through consultation a strategy and tactics which men of courage and goodwill this side of the Atlantic, and that certainly includes her majesty's government, can be honestly persuaded to accept. Undue impatience or disregard for European sentiments will only play into the hands of the Russians and those Europeans who, for ulterior motives, oppose action common with America. Likewise Europeans must take very serious account of the danger of a recrudescence of American isolationism. To a legitimate exasperation with Europe's inadequate military effort and grievances about patchy support for America could be added a search for a scapegoat. This fatal combination must be avoided at all costs.

COMMUNIST PARTY DECLINES INVITATION TO PARIS MEETING

LD131718 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1651 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The British Communist Party has turned down an invitation to a meeting of European communist parties, which is seen by political observers as an attempt to back the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan. The meeting, scheduled for April 28 and 29 in Paris and about "peace and disarmament", is being arranged by the French and Polish parties--supporters of the Soviet Union's Afghanistan policy. The British party, which has condemned the Soviet intervention, said today that it would be unhelpful to proceed with the Paris meeting "on the present basis"--but it would be willing to attend if it were changed into a private, consultative meeting. The West German party is going but the Spanish, Italian and Yugoslav parties have refused, as the Swedes are likely to do.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM LISBON CONFERENCE

NC112109 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned from Lisbon tonight where he represented Cyprus at the work of the 66th session of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe.

Refutes Press Reports

NC121748 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has issued a statement refuting reports carried today by a daily. Among other things Mr Rolandhis rejects allegations that he had sought, through third parties, a meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen during the session of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe in Lisbon. He also describes as inaccurate the report about unfavorable impressions as a result of Cyrpus' stand toward the question of Afghanistan. He observes: Cyprus' stand is appreciated by many. In his statement Mr Rolandhis also says that the contacts of the president of the republic and of himself outside Cyprus have always been useful.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN PRAGUE

NC131657 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Finance Minister Afxendiou has left for Prague where he will negotiate and sign with the Czechoslovak authorities an agreement to avoid double taxation, as well as an economic cooperation agreement. During his visit to Prague Mr Afxendiou will also discuss other questions of joint interest with the Czechoslovak authorities.

KLIRIDHIS-CAGATAY STATEMENT RECEIVES CRITICISM

Government Statement

NC112005 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Official Government of Cyprus statement released 11 April on Kliridhis-Cagatay joint statement--ready by announcer]

[Text] Today's Kliridhis-Cagatay joint statement fails to refer to the 19 May 1979 Kiprianou-Denktas agreement, which contains and completes the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement of 12 February 1977. This omission harms the efforts of the Greek Cypriot side and those of the UN Secretary General for a resumption of the talks based on what has been agreed upon.

The extent to which this omission is harmful is evident in the following basic reasons:

1. Point 2 of the agreement provides that the basis for the talks will be the guidelines contained in the Makarios-Denktas agreement of 12 February 1977 and the UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue.

2. Point 5 of the agreement provides for the return of the inhabitants of Varosha to their city and for priority to be given to this issue.

3. Point 3 provides that the human rights and basic freedoms of all citizens of the republic will be respected.

The Turkish Cypriot side, by initially accepting the 19 May agreement, accepted the UN resolutions which clearly provide for the return of all the refugees to their homes under secure conditions; the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus; the condemnation of the establishment of a Turkish Cypriot state; and the establishment of a unified Cypriot state.

As is known, the UN secretary general made the validation of the 19 May 1979 agreement a prerequisite for the resumption of the dialog in his latest consultations. This was contained in the opening statement made by his representative at the talks. Based on this agreement the new round of talks opened on 15 June 1979.

Today's joint statement does not mention the 19 May agreement and gives rise to serious thoughts over what the joint statement is aiming at, and, in particular, what Mr Glavkos Kliridhis is aiming at. Mr Kliridhis is very well aware that the Turkish Cypriot leadership, since 15 June 1979, when the new round of talks started, has been exerting strenuous and persistent efforts to sidestep, alter or to weaken the agreement and thus serve the Turkish aspirations.

AKEL Reaction

NC121800 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 Apr 80 NC

[Text] A statement released by the secretariat of the AKEL Central Committee on the joint statement by Democratic Rally leader Kliridhis and Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party leader Cagatay states that, although AKEL is ready and will seek to have meetings with the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot parties, it considers the condition regarding the submission of an application for such meetings to the prime minister of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Cyprus to be unacceptable. The statement adds that AKEL does not object to meetings at this or at other levels because it believes that well-prepared meetings and constructive discussions at such meetings within the framework of the line and policy charted by National Council and the Council of Ministers could possibly be of service to the struggle for a fair, peaceful and mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution.

In conclusion, the AKEL statement criticizes the Kliridhis-Cagatay joint statement for failing to make any reference to the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement and stresses that such failure does not aid the UN secretary general's efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks based on the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements.

The pan-Cypriot committee of refugees has also issued a statement criticizing the failure in the joint statement to make any reference to the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement.

EDEK's Comments

NC130610 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 13 Apr 80 NC

[Text] An EDEK spokesman has strongly criticized the omission of any reference to the UN resolutions and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement in the Kliridhis-Cagatay joint statement, made at their 10 April meeting. The spokesman said that this omission is consistent with Kliridhis' acceptance of the U.S. plan on the Cyprus issue.

MIKHAILIDHIS URGES CLARIFICATION OF 'BIZONALITY, SECURITY'

NC101130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has again stressed that our effort is for the return of peace and happiness to our island, based on the unity of state and people, the restoration of our territorial integrity and independence and on the consolidation of our freedom. Mr Kiprianou stressed that in this effort we are inspired by a spirit of good will and by fraternal feelings for all the inhabitants of our island, without exception.

In a message read at the 13th international convention of the Lions District 117--for Greece and Cyprus--in Limassol today, the president described the presence of representatives of Lions clubs from Greece as another demonstration of their love and support for the Greek Cypriots.

Speaking at the congress, House President Mikhailidhis called on the Turkish side to clearly state what is the legal meaning of the terms bizonality and security which it has been asking us to accept, so that the intercommunal talks may resume. Otherwise, he said, the bypassing of these terms must be reconsidered, with the goal of holding a dialog with good will and broadmindedness based on the 19 May agreement.

Mr Mikhailidhis said: Let us start a true dialog without opening statements and television cameras. Let us speak about concrete things and not embark on discussions of terms. He added: We believe that this practical approach is the sole course that would lead to progress toward talks.

The House president said that we strongly desire to negotiate for a solution to the internal aspect of our problem, but we must not be misunderstood to mean that our eagerness could make us sacrifice our very cause solely in exchange for the commencement of talks.

Osman Orek Responds

TA111818 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The acting president of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, Osman Orek, has replied to the statement made by the President of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, Mikhailidhis, at the Greek and Cypriot Lions Club calling on the Turkish Cypriots to begin a special dialog without an opening statement and away from the fuss of the news media. In his statement, Orek said that Mikhailidhis' call was a new Greek Cypriot maneuver aimed at discarding the exhausting efforts made for the resumption of the talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general. Noting that the Greek Cypriots had once again exposed themselves as the intransigent side by rejecting the recent proposals UN Secretary General Waldheim made with the aim of resuming the talks, Orek said that the Greek Cypriots have lost hope that the UN Secretariat General, which is fully aware of the Cyprus problem, can be further deceived by Greek Cypriot propaganda.

Orek recalled that the Greek Cypriots were attempting either to deny or to misinterpret agreements reached in Vienna and later by Denktas and Makarios, but that due to the presence of impartial observers at these meetings they were unable to substantiate their denials or misinterpretations. Orek added that Mikhailidhis knew very well the meaning of the terms bizonality and security as agreed at the two summit meetings and what importance the Turkish Cypriot side attaches to these terms in the light of past experiences.

Orek called on Mikhailidhis to renounce his useless efforts aimed at discarding these significant aspects of the Cyprus problem and to call on the Greek Cypriot side to respect the agreements reached at the summit meetings and to come to the negotiating table in accordance with the recent Waldheim proposals aimed at resuming the talks. He said: If Mikhailidhis is sincere in his wish to have honorable talks with us (?in private) under equal conditions and through mutual respect for rights he can do so. I reiterate my invitation to hold talks or to establish a dialog as the parliamentarians and the elected representatives of our respective communities.

TFSC REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK SENDS LETTER TO WALDHEIM

TA110639 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has reiterated that talk about a legal Cypriot Government was out of question until the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities are joined under a federal roof. This statement was made by Naim Atalay, the Turkish Cypriot representative in New York, in a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The TRT Cyprus Bureau reports that in his letter, Atalay recalls that two separate administrations exist in the island and adds that the Turkish administration in northern Cyprus is as autonomous as the one in the south. The letter further states that the Greek Cypriot community has no right or authority to speak on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community. Atalay asked that his letter be circulated among the UN members as a General Assembly and Security Council document.

I DHIMOKRATIKI CALLS ON KIPRIANOU TO BE MORE DECISIVE

NC140906 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 14 Apr 80 p 1 NC

[Text] The extreme right has currently taken aim at all the democratic patriotic forces. Its escalating attack does not only aim at diversion that will facilitate the promotion of the American partitionist plans but also at creating polarization as a lever to weaken the popular forces.

Unfortunately, President Kiprianou's government is not only strong enough today to face this well-planned attack, but owing to its many weaknesses it also provides support and feeds the extreme right.

Not to mention the fact that particular members of the government participate in supporting the attack of the democratic rally for as yet indiscernable motives.

Before it is too late, the president must stop being ambivalent and at least convince the people that he has power, or even better, utilize the power of the popular masses who have entrusted him with the task of guiding the pro-Makarios people, and who now view his timid inactivity and unexplained indecision with disappointment.

The popular forces of the progressive right, the center and the left, which march the painful trail for the salvation of this country with democratic consistency and unwavering stability, will neither permit deviation nor disintegration, the advance of the extreme right nor the eroding fatalism of those in power today.

The president must realize the basis of his powers and rely only on these so as to extricate himself from the deadlock into which he is being led by the mistakes and the policy of some of his collaborators, who are sitting on the political fence.

PAPER REPORTS AKEL WAGING ANTIGOVERNMENT 'WAR OF ATTRITION'

NC130945 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 13 Apr 80 pp 1, 8 NC

[Text] According to our exclusive information from reliable sources--which is verified not only by political and diplomatic cirlces but also by the very facts--AKEL has declared, obviously on Moscow's instructions, a "war of attrition" against the Kiprianou government. AKEL's ultimate aim is to portray the government in the people's eyes as a failure and demand that it be reshuffled with the participation of persons who belong or are close to AKEL.

According to the same information, in waging its three-pronged "war of attrition" against the government AKEL uses its press organs and APOYEVMATINI [EVENING DAILY] as well as the party cadres and those of PEO, EDON [United Democratic Youth Organiation], POGO [Pan-Cypriot Federation of Women's Organizations] and other leftwing organizations.

One prong of AKEL's "war of attrition" against the government tends to render any cooperation or even mere understanding between DIKO [Democratic Party] and DISI [Democratic Rally] unfeasible because such a development would turn the rightwing into a giant. In this case, not only would AKEL no longer be a regulating factor in political affairs but it would also become isolated from the overwhelming majority of the people and would never dare threaten and blackmail the government

The second prong also aims at blocking unity and cooperation within the rightwing while, at the same time, portrays the government as not fulfilling its declarations and promises. This prong deals with the political trials, the "purge" and persecution of fighters and nationalists. From the house rostrum or through its press organs, AKEL craftily spreads rumors, invents dangers, muddles issues and presents the government as favoring the "coupists," tolerating illegal actions by the rightists, closing its eyes to subversive activities and as impotent to fulfill its promises to the people and perform its duties.

The third prong of the "war of attrition," which AKEL is intensively waging against the government, concerns traps that the Communist Party sets for the government. AKEL throws the government into these traps and then comes in to strike at it cunningly. A manifest example of this prong is the recent taxation measures which AKEL allowed to be submitted to the house by the government, although realizing that they were sucking the people's blood. AKEL voted for these measures and now, after a general outcry by the people, it calls for their revision. AKEL even dares to warn and threaten the government that the people will not tolerate the sweeping taxation measures.

According to our information, many DIKO and government elements have a "firsthand" knowledge of AKEL's instructions to its organs about the "war of attrition" against the government as well as Archbishop Khrisostomos. Some of these elements have already started talking about confronting and overwhelming AKEL's war, which is being waged both secretly and openly on all fronts and aims at weakening the government.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS RELATIONS, ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

Panayiotopoulos' Departure Statement

AT111825 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80 AT

[Text] Trade Minister Panayiotopoulos left for Iraq this afternoon on an official 5-day visit for talks on technical and economic cooperation.

[Begin videorecording of Panayiotopoulos interview] Question: Mr Minister, we would like you to tell us about the contacts you will have during your visit to Iraq.

Panayiotopoulos: As you know I am going to Iraq at the head of the Greek delegation to the Greek-Iraqi ministerial conference. In Iraq we will not only have to deal with problems of my own ministry, the Ministry of Trade, but also with issues related to industry, joint enterprises, the merchant marine, tourism, commercial organizations, and technical projects now being undertaken by important Greek companies in Iraq.

I would also like you to know that Iraq is the second largest exporter of crude oil to Greece. Since the Karamanlis visit to Baghdad, which I believe was a milestone in the development of relations between the two countries, there have been numerous prospects for a large increase in the quantities [of oil] received from Iraq.

Consequently, we have a new line for strengthening our relations with this country. It is sufficient for me to state that Iraq is the only country in the world which I am visiting for the third time since I became minister and many of my colleagues have visited it repeatedly. At this very moment the Iraqi minister of industry is in Greece for discussions with Minister of Industry Evert on questions also related to oil and cooperation in the industrial sector. Our relationships are unlimited. We have developed relations with this country and the other countries of the Middle East, which allows us to believe that in the future we will have developments in many sectors--primarily economic.

Question: Mr Minister, is the interest in our own exports to Iraq sufficiently great?

Panayiotopoulos: In all these countries there is a great deal of interest because they import consumer goods. We, on the other hand, are a country which exports consumer goods. Therefore there are always limits to a further increase in our exports. An important sector which we must emphasize is the sector of technical enterprises. Our own technical enterprises are capable of undertaking extremely important projects in Iraq.

Joint Press Conference

AT121550 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Apr 80 AT

[Text] At a joint press conference held today by the Greek and Iraq ministers of industry it was stated that relations between the two countries, which have developed considerably during the past 3 years, could be further expanded because both the desire and the prerequisites for this expansion exist. The Iraqi minister, after a series of visits to Greece's industrial plants, stated that he ascertained that Greece's industrial potential is rapidly developing. The Greek minister said our relations with Iraq are leading to a speedy development of commercial and economic relations with this country.

TO VIMA NOTES 'ALERT' OF U.S. FORCES IN MIDDLE EAST

AT131625 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 13 Apr 80 p 3 AT

[Dispatch by TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis on an exercise 'of alert and deployment' by U.S. forces in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East]

[Text] Washington, 12 April--U.S. naval and air forces in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East areas were placed on alert as of last Friday [11 April]--and are taking part in an "alert and deployment" exercise within a broader plan for the mobilization of the newly formed U.S. rapid deployment force. The mobilization of these U.S. forces is an extension of a large-scale table-top exercise which started in Washington Thursday and will be continued until next Monday [14 April]. It is considered to be the most important such exercise in recent years.

The rapid deployment force was created for the purpose of "dealing with emergency situations in areas of interest to the United States" and has not been completely constituted. It includes units from all branches with emphasis on the Air Force and the transportation of troops and materials.

U.S. aircraft with the electronic early-warning system which were recently stationed by the United States in Egypt are being used in patrols over a broad area of the Eastern Mediterranean within the limits of this "alert exercise." Warships of the 6th Fleet, including one aircraft carrier, have been deployed in an area extending southwest from Crete to the open waters off Egypt and southeast of Cyprus. During the exercise emphasis is being given to the review of preparedness, the coordination of naval units and electronic communication.

Neither Washington nor Brussels announced many details of the exercise except for a simple statement at NATO headquarters. This, in any case, falls within the entire war-propaganda mobilization of the United States in the face of recent developments on the issue of the Tehran hostages. European diplomats and military persons also consider this exercise to be a "slight hint" of U.S. military presence aimed at certain U.S. allies who do not appear sufficiently prepared to aline themselves with the U.S. policy toward Iran. The exercise, in conclusion, is also described as a type of general rehearsal for an airlift which would transport U.S. troops from West Germany to the Persian Gulf area over central Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East and would be utilized by the Americans in the eventuality of military action in the Persian Gulf area.

The aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" with 85 bomber aircraft and a force of 4,900 men is also due in the Persian Gulf area within a few days but this move is not related to the rapid deployment force exercise according to official Washington sources. U.S. surveillance and communications bases situated within Eastern Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries are also taking part in this exercise which involves a total of 10,000 men. At this stage of the exercise, U.S. Air Force transport units stationed in Germany are not yet involved.

KKE SECRETARY EXPLAINS POSITIONS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

AT131546 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Apr 80 p 1 AT

[Remarks by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary of the KKE (Exterior) Central Committee, on the party's position regarding the presidential election in an address at a 12 April meeting of the Piraeus local KKE organization.]

[Excerpts] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary of the KKE Central Committee, speaking to representatives of the party's local organization at Piraeus, also referred to the question of the presidential election.

"For some time now," he said, "the bourgeois press has presented the question of the election of the new president of the republic as the epicenter of current political developments. Naturally this is not accidental nor is it the result of the importance and the interest presented by the presidential election itself.

"This is primarily due to the fact that the various factions of the ruling class are attempting to exploit the issue of the presidential elections to the fullest for their own particular political interest. Naturally, similar interest is demonstrated by the U.S.-NATO imperialists who are interested in strengthening and expanding their own positions in our country. The ruling party is attempting to strengthen its position, which was severely shaken by the failure of its policy and in order to keep itself in authority. Other political forces deal with the issue as a matter for their own political survival. The well-known revisionist group, particularly the so called 'party of the interior,' seeks cooperation with the 'New Democracy' party in support of a joint candidate of 'broad support' in 'exchange' for the adoption of the simple proportional representation system of election. Within the limits of these developments we may both have a new government as well as early elections.

"How does our party view this problem?

"1--The KKE does not view the new president of the republic as "a ruler with no responsibility" but rather as the representative of a specific policy, particularly because the Constitution now in force gives him great possibilities to implement and enforce his policy. Therefore, any candidate for the presidency of the republic will be judged by us politically on the basis of his specific political positions on the country's main problems, on the main problems of foreign and domestic policy.

"2--It is obvious that the KKE is not likely to support any candidate who supports the policy of returning to NATO, of preserving U.S. bases, of the utilization of our country as a base for serving strategic U.S.-NATO imperialist aims in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Balkans.

"3--This position of principles cannot become the barter for granting the 'simple proportional' election system. The simple proportional system of election is the most democratic and just election system. Such a system, however, cannot determine the direction of the country's foreign and domestic policies. The system could be applied yet, at the same time, the ties with the U.S.-NATO apparatus could still be strengthened. The simple proportional system of election for which our party is fighting is a question of struggle for its enforcement but is not a matter for barter.

"4--It is obvious that such a position of principles cannot remain a simple declaration. It must become a matter of practical implementation and action both within and outside the Chamber of Deputies.

"5--In reference to the dilemma presented--'either you support the presidential candidate of our choice or we will hold general elections'--then without question we will opt for elections. This, first of all, is because the political foundation, which our party sets as a prerequisite for the new president, cannot be bartered either with the election system or with elections. At the same time new elections are necessary. It is a fact that the current Chamber of Deputies does not represent the will of the electorate. Over and above the well-known criminal election law on the basis of which the current Chamber emerged, we also have had the addition of new changes and separations of positions. New elections will furnish our party with the opportunity to expound and present its policy to the people and to strengthen its position among the people and in the Chamber of Deputies. This in itself guarantees change."

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ TENSION, HOSTAGE SITUATION

Demirel Statement

TA111450 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] In his statement upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion at the end of his meeting with the acting president today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel referred to the recently strained relations between Iraq and Iran and the situation of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

[Begin Demirel recording] An extremely difficult situation has been created around our country. The tension in Iraqi-Iranian relations and the tension in Iranian-U.S. relations which was created by the issue of the hostages in Iran have reached great dimensions. It is impossible to foresee what these will lead to. Let us hope that there will not be a hot situation--a war--in this area and that bullets will not be fired. The Turkish Republic has always supported peace, justice and law and we will, of course, continue to support them. However, if there is a fire in a neighboring house, it is impossible for us not to be disturbed by it. [end recording]

Ecevit News Conference

TA121732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that, considering the conditions facing the Middle East and the recently increased world tension, the strained relations between Iraq and Iran constitute a great concern for Turkey and for international relations.

In a new conference at the parliament today, Ecevit expressed the belief that the establishment of good relations between Iraq and Iran would benefit both countries. He proposed that Iraq and Iran charge a mutual friend with the duty of mediation. Ecevit noted that the PLO leadership or a group comprised of PLO members could act as the mediator.

In reply to a question, Ecevit said that he had not received reports that the United States had submitted certain requests to Turkey as well concerning the sanctions it had decided to impose on Iran. Ecevit noted: If there were such requests, I do not know what stand the government has adopted or will adopt. Our views on the subject have always been clear: We are firmly opposed to allowing our soil to be used in any way as a means of threatening our neighbors and friends--with whom we have good relations--or as a means of interfering in their internal affairs.

Ecevit pointed out that his party is particularly concerned that, in view of the tension and the dangerous atmosphere created by the recent developments between Iran and the United States, a new conflict will arise between Iran and Iraq. Referring to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's statement on the recent developments in the Middle East, Ecevit added that he shares Demirel's concern.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA121734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who attended the 66th round of the Council of Europe ministerial committee in Lisbon, returned to Turkey today. Speaking to journalists at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Erkmen said that the issues of European security and balanced development were discussed during the meeting.

Pointing out that the recent international developments were also reviewed, Erkmen noted that the recent tension between Iran and the United States was discussed and the Council members were informed about the strained relations. Erkmen also said that the EEC countries have decided to make a move to insure the release of the hostages. Erkmen said that he held bilateral meetings with the French and Swiss foreign ministers during his stay in Lisbon. He added that there was agreement during these meetings for the development of Turkey's relations with France and Switzerland.

ERKMEN REJECTS MEETING WITH GREEK CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

TA121736 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has rejected Greek Cypriot administration Foreign Minister Rolandhis' request to meet with him in Lisbon. According to a TAK [TURKISH NEWS AGENCY in Cyprus] agency report, while rejecting Rolandhis' request to hold a meeting, Erkmen noted that the Greek Cypriots' respondent is the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and that talks concerning the solution of the Cyprus problem should be held with the Federated State's officials.

FINANCIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS OECD MEETING

TA140814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 14 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The OECD meeting to determine the amount of aid to be extended to Turkey will be held in Paris tomorrow. The Turkish delegation, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister's Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal, left Turkey for Paris today. Because--due to technical reasons--some participating countries were not able to determine the extent of aid to Turkey during the OECD meeting held on 26 March in Paris, a resolution was passed to hold another meeting on 15 April.

ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT; PARTY LEADERS COMMENT

Demirel's Address to JP

TA101724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the presidential candidacy of Istanbul Deputy Sadettin Bilgic will give the Justice Party members at the Grand National Assembly the opportunity to once again demonstrate the unity of the party.

Speaking at the joint session of the Justice Party Senate and National Assembly Groups today, Demirel said that the National Salvation Party and the Nationalist Action Party have agreed to vote in favor of a Justice Party candidate during the presidential elections. Demirel continued: Theoretically, an alliance seems to be secured with some 320 votes. I accept the promises made publicly as a sufficient understanding. Our colleagues who are currently abroad have been instructed to return home. Our party does everything openly, clearly and without confusing the issues. This is what makes us strong. There are numerous benefits to demonstrating our close unity.

Demirel called on Justice Party legislators to vote for Bilgic, whose candidacy was proposed by the Justice Party Group leaders.

28th-30th Voting Rounds

TA111626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The three rounds of voting held to elect a president today at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today failed to yield any results. Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic was the only candidate in the three rounds of voting held at the joint session today under the chairmanship of National Assembly President Cahit Karakas. Of the 548 members who participated in the 28th round of voting, 200 cast their votes for Bilgic. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur, who was not a candidate, received 121 votes, 69 votes were distributed among various members, 150 ballots were blank and 8 votes were declared void. Of the 450 members who participated in the 29th round of voting, 187 cast their votes in favor of Bilgic and 111 in favor of Batur. A hundred ballots were blank, 42 were distributed among various members and 10 were declared void.

The votes cast at the 30th round of voting were not counted as there was no quorum. The Senate and the National Assembly will meet jointly tomorrow to continue the votings.

31st Voting Round

TA121506 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 12 Apr 80 TA

[Text] The 31st round of presidential voting at today's joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly again failed to yield any results. Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic was the only candidate during the round, which began at 1500. The votes were not counted as there was no quorum. The Grand National Assembly will continue to vote for a president during its session tomorrow.

Lack of Quorum 13 Apr

TA131510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[Text] No presidential voting was held at today's joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly due to the lack of a quorum. The Grand National Assembly will reconvene tomorrow at 1500 to resume voting for a president.

NAP Statement on RPP

TA131658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Nationalist Action Party parliamentary group deputy leaders Faruk Demirpala and Ihsan Kabadayi said that the delay in electing the president was due to the insufficient number of votes received by presidential candidates and not to a lack of time. In a joint statement, Demirpala and Kabadayi said that the delay in electing the president was due to the insufficient number of votes received by presidential candidates and not to a lack of time. In a joint statement, Demirpala and Kabadayi said that though the RPP led the attempts to have the Grand National Assembly meet continuously until a president was elected, the RPP legislators did not participate in the parliament meetings. Recalling that no presidential voting took place in the parliament today as there was no quorum, they said that this situation damaged the public image of the Grand National Assembly.

NSP Leader's Statement

TA131742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] Leader Necmettin Erbakan said that a president would be elected this week if the two major parties decided to exert genuine efforts in good will. Speaking at a seminar organized by his party in Ankara, Erbakan said that the NSP was doing its best to save the parliament from a bottleneck and to allow it to carry on quickly with legislative work. Noting that the peasant, worker, civil servant, small shopownen and other low-income citizens were faced with a high cost of living and were waiting for their problems to be solved, Erbakan said: The parliament must work day and night in order to conclude the election of a president in order to engage in hard work to settle urgent problems which have accumulated. I am calling on the other parties to join in this accelerated work tempo.

TRT OFFICIAL KILLED BY GUNMEN IN ISTANBUL

TA110958 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Umit Kaptancioglu, a writer and producer of cultural programs for Istanbul Radio, was killed today. According to information from security officials, Kaptancioglu was seriously wounded by shots fired from a passing car as he was leaving his home at the Mecidiyekoy quarter around 0800, accompanied by his daughter. Kaptancioglu was about to get into his car to go to work. Kaptancioglu died in Sisli hospital where he was taken for treatment. Seven spent 9mm cartridges were found at the scene of the incident. Kaptancioglu was 45 years old.

JP OFFICIAL CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

TA131755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Justice Party Leader Yigit Koker said that all assaults against members of the Turkish armed forces and the young cadets from the war college would definitely be repressed. In a written statement in Ankara, Koker recalled that yesterday a handful of deviationists tried to assault war college cadets--who are the fervent followers of Ataturk. The statement continues: Those who have sought to gain an advantage by supporting anarchists and terrorists physically and spiritually, by allowing the formation of certain nests under the guise of people's rooms or people's information centers and by aiding, from the state budget, those involved in blood-stained incidents, will have to account for their deeds. The statement concludes by expressing the conviction that those who fired shots at members of the armed forces and the police as well as those who tried to assault the young cadets--our source of pride--would soon be brought before Turkish justice to receive the punishment they deserve.

LEFTIST ORGANIZATION MEMBERS DETAINED IN MANISA

TA131806 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[Excerpt] It has been announced that security forces have detained 34 persons in Manisa. They are accused of involvement in the murder of 12 persons--including a policeman--at different times, in injuring others, and in bombing various places. At Manisa Governor Fahrettin Turan held a news conference today during which he said that the 34 suspects were members of the illegal leftist revolutionary liberation organization in the Turgutlu District. The governor added that Mehmet or a member of the organization's Central Committee and against whom a shoot-on-sight order was issued and seven other terrorists belonging to the same organization were still being sought. One of the suspects is a teacher, 1 is a physician, 2 are government employees, 13 are students, 14 are workers, 2 were idle and 1 was a free professional.

one automatic weapon, 11 pistols, 4 grenades, 4 dynamite sticks, a large quantity of ammunition and banned publications were seized in searches conducted in the houses of the suspects. The Manisa security forces undertook these operations following the incident on 4 April when one policeman was killed and a deputy commissioner was wounded. Two of the assailants who were wounded were then caught by the police.

VOTCP REPORTS ON OPPRESSION OF KURDISH STUDENTS

TA140816 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 Apr 80 TA

[Text] There is terrible oppression and direct state terror in certain schools and universities. Gendarme and police forces have surrounded schools in Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt and Ergani. The progressive students and teachers of these schools are being beaten and taken to the barracks. Raids are carried out in the student dormitories, progressive students are threatened and Kurdish youths are tortured. Sadir Beten, a Diyarbakir medical student and a member of the Revolutionary Democratic Culture Association, was tortured and was given water with acid to drink. Mehmet Sah Ozgur, a (?Kurdish) youth from Ergani, was tortured for days. Metin Danisman, the branch chairman of the Progressive High School Student Association in Siirt as well as members of the administrative council were tortured for 5 days. Murat Kurcan and Mehmet Acar, two progressive youth association members in Ergani, were taken from their homes and tortured at the police station.

Dear listeners, to protest the oppression and the terrible cruelty toward the progressive and revolutionary youths and the Kurdish people in Diyarbakir, Ergani, Siirt, Mardin and Agri, the Diyarbakir University's medical school students have decided on an indefinite boycott. High schools and secondary schools in Diyarbakir joined the boycott for 2 days in solidarity with the boycott action of the Diyarbakir University's Medical School. Members of the Progressive Youth Association, the Young Vanguards Association, the Socialist Youths Union, the Revolutionary Democratic Culture Association and the DEV-GENC [Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation] are supporting this boycott.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS $4 BILLION PLANNED FOR OIL IN 1980

TA131551 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1535 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[Text] Ankara, 13 Apr (AA)--"In order to prevent shortages of oil in 1980, we have to spend 4 billion dollars," Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin said today at the Taxi Owners' and Drivers' Association meeting here. Outlining the domestic economic situation, Sezgin said Turkey was one of the seven countries in the world who do not have to import foodstuffs. There was a "tenfold increase in the per capita income in Turkey" and the government would soon curb inflation, he stressed.

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO OSLO--A Turkish parliamentary delegation has left for Oslo to attend the European Intraparliamentary Union's spring meeting. The delegation headed by Istanbul Deputy Ismail Hakki Tekinel is composed of Cankiri Deputy Nurettin Ok, Antalya Deputy Kaya Cakmakci, Nevsehir Deputy Yasar Kemal Yuksekli, Sivas Deputy Mustafa Yilkiran, Tokat Deputy Osman Dedeoglu, Urfa Deputy Salih Ozcan, Trabzon Deputy Omer Cakiroglu, Burdur Senator Faik Kirbasli and Sivas Senator Temel Kitapci. A parliamentary delegation from the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will be attending the meeting to be held between 7 and 17 April as an observer. According to information obtained from Tekinel, issues such as Cyprus, Afghanistan, disarmament, international detente, refugees and colonialism will be discussed at the meeting. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 80 TA]

JORDANIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received Jordanian Ambassador to Ankara Zuhayr al-Mufti at the Cankaya Mansion today at 1100. It has been announced that the ambassador, who has been transferred to a new post, bid farewell to the acting president. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

AUSTRIA'S PAHR WARNS EEC AGAINST EFTA DISCRIMINATION

AU141000 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Pahr Warns Against Discrimination"]

[Text] Lisbon--Speaking before the 66th session of the Council of Europe foreign ministers' committee in Lisbon, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr declared that he emphatically opposed the attempt of the European Communities to treat Austria and the other EFTA [European Free Trade Association] countries just like all other third countries regarding Greece's accession to the EEC. This discrimination against the EFTA states among other things fails to take into consideration the "European quality" and the high degress of reciprocity in Austria's relations with the EEC; it is also in contradiction with the EEC's own declaration that it intends to establish "special relations" with the other European states. Austria believes, Pahr stressed, "that as participants in the European free trade system we not only must adopt the resulting economic commitments but that we are also entitled to the unimpaired benefit of free trade advantages."

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION TO COVER MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD111458 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The European Broadcasting Union [EBU] will provide coverage of the Moscow Olympic games. This decision was reached at the 57th (?juridical) meeting of the EBU in Albufeira, attended by 56 delegates from 18 countries.

BENELUX

BELGIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER ASKED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

LD121432 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the political crisis in Belgium, Flemish Socialist Willy Claes, vice prime minister and minister of economic affairs in the outgoing government, has been appointed by the king as "formateur" [entrusted with task of trying to form a government]. His mission is expected to be of short duration.

PORTUGAL

PCP, PCF LEADERS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE IN LISBON

UL111149 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Apr 80 p 5 LD

["Text" of joint communique issued by the French Communist Party, PCF, and Portuguese Communist Party, PCP, after 7 April Lisbon stopover meeting between PCF Secretary General Marchais and PCP Secretary General Cunhal: "PCF-PCP: To Strengthen Solidarity"]

[Text] Here is the text of the joint communique:

During his Lisbon visit PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais met with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. Participating in the talks were, for the PCP, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Fernando Blanqui Teixeira and Central Committee member Albano Nunes; and for the PCF, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and Central Committee member Jean-Francois Gau.

The leaders of the two parties carried out a detailed exchange of information on the situation in their respective countries and on the two parties' activities, as well as on different aspects of the international situation. The international situation is developing in favor of the forces of democracy, national independence and socialism.

They believe that, recently, the forces of progress in general have achieved major successes. These successes are also blows against imperialism, which seeks to maintain its positions and to reconquer lost ground. Imperialism is launching a frenzied arms race. Intensifying its bloc policy, it is revitalizing NATO, imposing on the countries of Western Europe the deployment of 600 U.S. military missiles, and exerting political, economic and military pressure on developing countries.

The PCP and PCF reaffirm their determination to do their utmost to oppose the escalation of the arms race and to work for the effective abandonment of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and for the opening of negotiations leading to the reduction of armaments. They oppose the blackmail of the Moscow Olympics and the threats hanging over the Madrid conference, whose results must facilitate the consolidation of detente.

The people's deep hopes clearly rest with the development of relations of peaceful cooperation between all countries and with their desire to live in a world freed from the threat of a terrible war.

Thus, the two parties believe that action adopted for disarmament and peace is a prime task for all communists. Moreover, they declare themselves ready to participate in the joint initiatives of our continent's peace-loving forces.

The PCF and PCP repeat their opposition to the process of imperialist integration. The PCF denounces the plans to enlarge the EEC to the sole benefit of the multinationals which dominate it--plans which would seriously harm the interests of the French and other peoples. The PCP is firmly opposed to Portugal's integration into the EEC. Integration would have disastrous consequences for the Portuguese economy and would compromise national independence. Integration also helps the reactionary forces to justify the restoration of monopolist capitalism, liquidated by the April Revolution, on the pretext of needing to harmonize the socioeconomic substructures with the Common Market.

The two parties consider cooperation and international solidarity between the socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, and national liberation movements to be of fundamental importance in the struggle against imperialism, for the success of the peoples' action, and for social progress, democracy, independence, peace and socialism.

Alvaro Cunhal and Georges Marchais expressed their satisfaction with the bonds of friendship which have long existed between the two parties and peoples. They expressed their desire to develop them still further at a time when the offensive against the Portuguese revolution's gains is at its height, and when big capital in France is placing the heavy burden of crisis upon the popular social strata.

The meeting between the two secretaries general took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship. The PCP confirmed its invitation to a PCF delegation led by Georges Marchais to visit Portugal.

VISAS FOR USSR, GDR DELEGATES TO WOMEN'S CONGRESS DENIED

LD121552 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Congress of the Women's Democratic Movement [WDM] is being held in the Lisbon pavilion.

Teresa Afonso Dias, spokesman for the WDM, gave us an account of the proceedings so far: [Begin Afonso recording] The First Congress of the WDM opened today at 1000 with the approval of the norms regulating the congress proceedings and a message of greetings to the participants. We have so far introduced the members of the steering committee, as well as the Portuguese and foreign delegates, with the exception of the delegates from the USSR and the GDR to whom the Portuguese Government has refused to grant entry visas. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Cape Verde, France, Italy and Palestine have so far arrived to take part in the congress. [end recording]

With regard to the refusal of visas to the Soviet and East German delegates, the Public Relations Department of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry has stated that Portugal reserves the right to grant or refuse entry visas to any citizens from countries with which Portugal has no agreement providing for the abolition of visas.

SPAIN

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH COUNTERPART IN MADRID

LD121819 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting in Madrid today with his Spanish counterpart. Their conversation centered on the international situation and the forthcoming Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation.

FISHING BOATS SEIZED BY MOROCCO AS 'BUREAUCRATIC MEASURE'

LD112348 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] We have received a report from Rabat tonight which says that a diplomatic source in the Moroccan capital has confirmed that the Moroccan Navy has seized about 20--we have reported 21--Spanish fishing boats. The report from Rabat states that they have been taken to the military port of Casablanca.

In Rabat it is being noted that this is the first time that such a large number of fishing boats have been seized off the Moroccan coast. The same source says that the Spanish uthorities have received assurances from the Moroccan Government that this is nothing more than a bureaucratic measure, caused by the activity of the fishing boats in restricted waters and by the need to check their fishing licenses. The source adds that the seizures have not produced any incidents and that everything is proceeding properly.

However, we must emphasize that there is much concern and the news has further upset relations between Madrid and Rabat which, at the moment, are (?sensitive).

ETA ANNOUNCES PLAN TO CONTINUE ARMED STRUGGLE

LD081320 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Our newsroom has just handed us a report that the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] has said that it will continue the armed struggle, in a radio message heard at the beginning of this afternoon in Alava Province. The Basque Government is not acceptable to this armed organization, the message says, as long as amnesty is not granted. It also appealed to Herri Batasuna to reflect on its attitude to the Basque Parliament and to achieve a strong leftwing.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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PAHR COMMENTS ON U.S. LETTER ON IRAN SANCTIONS

AU141706 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1011 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Barbara Coudenhove-Calergi commentary on West European reaction to Carter appeal for sanctions against Iran, with recorded excerpts of Foreign Minister Pahr comment; date, place not given]

[Summary] "The Americans are most deeply disappointed over what they regard as a lack of solidarity on the part of their allies, and the Europeans are rather obviously annoyed over the way the United States is trying to harness them to its cart. The question of European sanctions against Iran, yes or no, has put the Atlantic alliance to a severe test." In the past few days and weeks the EEC, as well as its individual members, have repeatedly and increasingly been urged by diplomatic notes and statements by the U.S. President to join in the sanctions. "At the end of last week, neutral Austria, too, received such an appeal to the allied and friendly nations. Here is what Foreign Minister Pahr said in this context:

[Begin Pahr recording] "We are currently studying this memorandum and are considering the steps, or rather the way in which we can answer it. Participation in economic sanctions against a third state is certainly a problem that warrants careful consideration from the viewpoint of our neutrality commitments. I reckon that the Austrian answer will be submitted in the next few days." [end recording]

Chancellor Kreisky, however, has left little doubt that the Austrian answer will be negative.

As far as the U.S. allies in the EEC are concerned, their foreign ministers at their recent Lisbon meeting, while categorically demanding from Iran the release of the hostages, said "no" regarding the severance of diplomatic relations, and showed themselves not very enthusiastic about economic sanctions, some of them claiming that they lacked the legal instruments to enforce such a trade embargo in their countries. Others, notably the FRG and Japan, are still rather dependent on Iranian oil and are not inclined to completely antagonize Tehran for Washington's sake; and France as a matter of principle does not want to let its foreign policy be influenced by faraway Washington.

"All this has of course not been said in so many words by the government chiefs and the foreign ministers anywhere--but observers are quite unanimous in their assessment that there is some bitter feeling at the European state chancellieries over the U.S. pressure. The Europeans are particularly unhappy about the fact that the U.S. wishes were simply dished out to them without adequate preparation. The fact that Carter is in the middle of the election campaign and urgently needs foreign policy successes is also regarded in Europe as fateful. Last weekend Carter told European TV journalists that he had set a deadline for the hesitant allies' sanctions against Iran. Thus a decision should actually be made either by next Monday, when the EEC foreign ministers are to meet in Luxembourg, or at the meeting of the EEC chiefs of state a week later.

BRIEFS

GAS PLANT FOR VIETNAM--The Voest-Alpine company has received an 800-million-schilling order for a synthetic gas plant to be set up in Ninh Binh, Vietnam. The plant is to provide 87,000 cubic meters of crude gas per hour, as raw material for fertilizer production. It is to go into operation in 1986. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 11 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

GENSCHER, VANCE HOLD PHONE TALKS ON HOSTAGES, OLYMPICS

LD151016 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a detailed telephone conversation with his American counterpart Cyrus Vance yesterday evening concerning the hostages in Tehran and the Olympic boycott. The Foreign Ministry announced today that Genscher briefed Vance on the latest state of German opinion. Vance "strongly approved" the Federal Government's stance.

The latest state of affairs suggests that a decision on EEC sanctions against Iran will be taken at the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg on Monday. Regarding the Olympic boycott, following the SPD/FDP coalition consultations at the weekend it is seen as certain that the Federal Government will follow the American example and recommend that the National Olympic Committee oppose participation by German athletes in the Moscow Olympics.

FRG AMBASSADOR ILL, UNABLE TO RETURN FROM IRAN

LD141240 Hamburg DPA in German 1126 GMT Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The German ambassador to Tehran, Gerhard Ritzel, who like his EC colleagues has been recalled for consultation, has suddenly become ill. He was therefore unable to fly to Bonn today as expected. The Foreign Ministry stated that Ritzel has possibly contracted pneumonia.

According to the ministry, the ambassador will be brought to Bonn in the early hours of Tuesday morning by special German Red Cross plane. It is hoped that, despite his illness, the ambassador will be able to report on the same day.

SOVIET ENVOY HINTS AT CONSEQUENCES OF OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD141328 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Essen--Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov today hinted at political consequences for relations with the Federal Republic in the event that the Federal Republic joined in a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. During a visit to Essen, the diplomat told journalists: "The Soviet people will naturally think back to the Olympic games and to all the circumstances accompanying them... What sticks in people's memories plays a role in politics." This also had to be taken into consideration in relationship of the two states.

However, Semenov as good as ruled out a "sign" by the USSR on the Afghanistan issue as demanded by the Federal Government. "Contractual relations cannot easily be broken," he said, alluding to the recently concluded agreement on the stationing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The two countries had had friendly contractual relations since 1921, to which "noninterference in internal affairs" applied.

Semenov announced that in a few days head of state Leonid Brezhnev would publish an appeal to the population of the Federal Republic. This appeal was in connection with the publication of a book on questions of international policy. In the work, Brezhnev had found "good and warm words" for the federal citizens. The Soviet Union intended to do everything to retain and multiply the results of detente. The diplomat said: "This is our strong and firm course and no one will divert us from it."

Semenov took the factfinding visit to Essen as an occasion to have business talks with Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Krupp supervisory board. The diplomat also indicated to the press that the Soviet Union was interested in increasing deliveries of natural gas to the Federal Republic.

SCHMIDT URGES 'BALANCED REASON' IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

LD142108 Hamburg DPA in German 2029 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Neunkirchen/Saar--According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Government will continue to "maintain cool, balanced reason" in the present world political crisis situation and "not be even more American than the Americans themselves." Speaking at an SPD election meeting in Neunkirchen in Saarland this evening, the chancellor warned against the German Government also adding to the nervousness in the world. We should not allow ourselves to be frightened nor should we spread fear, he said. Addressing the opposition, Schmidt said that "those who call the Federal Government's prudent, statesmanly sensible restraint cowardice and utter harsh words are a danger to our lives."

Chancellor Schmidt stressed that the crisis in Afghanistan can be solved only by a "mixture of diplomatic pressure and consideration for the need for prestige and security" of the Soviet Union. The chancellor named the Federal Republic's main interests in the following order: securing peace, the connection between the two German states and joint action with the other alliance partners.

SCHMIDT ANALYZES WORLD SITUATION IN 11 APR SPEECH

DW131250 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Essen's Gruga Hall on 11 April as supplied to the press by the SPD headquarters in Bonn]

[Text] The anxieties pertaining to world and peace policies make it hard for me to concentrate on election campaigns.

Unlike the conflict situation of the summer of 1914, which led to World War I even though none of the powers involved really wanted it, the military no longer play a decisive role today. Yet military thinking still has too much significance. This holds particularly true for the Soviet Union.

What we are dealing with is four hotbeds of crisis:

The Middle East, where an autonomy arrangement for Palestine is supposed to be found by 26 May,

The taking of hostages in Tehran,

The continuing occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and

The danger of an arms race on a large scale in view of the nonratification of SALT II and the refusal of the Soviet Union to negotiate on medium-range weapons.

Both world powers do not want war. Yet there is no adequate war-avoidance strategy on either side, and both of them are not talking frankly enough about their fundamental goals and interests.

Avoiding war and solving conflicts make it necessary for all parties involved to be capable of putting themselves into the role of the teammate or antagonist respectively. He who does not want everything to end up in chaos must act in keeping with this.

To prevent the possibility of misunderstanding: We are not neutral spectators in the conflict of the two world powers. We are aware that the core of our own security lies in the alliance with the United States. [paragraph continues]

Even if one harbors serious doubts about the expediency of this or that measure asked of us, everybody should know that only the backing by this alliance can preserve the balance which forms the basis of peace and cooperation in Europe.

As for the Middle East, we have paid great respect to the courage of the Egyptian president before when he, after four wars and despite the resistance in the Arab camp, went to Jerusalem to offer peace to Israel. It would hurt me if this initiative remained without an adequate result.

We have always designated as the precondition for a comprehensive and lasting peace in this region the right of Israel to live within recognized and secure borders. But just as we demand the implementation of the right to self-determination for our people, this must be applicable to all nations including the Palestinians.

I also state in this connection that the Israeli settlement policy constitutes a significant impediment to a solution of the conflict in the Middle East region, a region which is important to all of us. As long as comprehensive peace in the Middle East is lacking most Arab states will consider Israel an enemy of Islam which is more important than the communism supported by the USSR.

Considering our most recent history, we Germans can contribute little toward the solution of this conflict. But neither do we have any reason to be cowardly toward our Israeli friends. We have the right and the duty to say that no world-policy-changing explosion must build up in this region.

Concerning the taking of hostages in Tehran: In trying to put myself in the place of those directly involved in the conflict, I must say that for the United States the taking of hostages, which has lasted for 4 months, is a nearly unbearable strain of the psycological and emotional strength of this great nation.

We have advised against military actions. However, for a long time we have declared our readiness to participate in economic sanctions on a European basis, having added, however, that we do not deem them expedient. But since this involves U.S. hostages, this must be an American decision.

In Iran itself, no decisionmaking center can be determined at present. Popular ire occasionally seems to be provoked and exploited as a lightning rod for the continually unsolved internal problems of the country. Freely elected President Bani-Sadr proposes to work toward a windup of the hostage affair, but he lacks the power to do it. This is why the internal stabilization of this country is necessary in the interest of the lives of the hostages and of all parties involved in the conflict.

The interests of the Soviet Union must also be included in this connection. Only once--and that was as far back as 3 months ago--did the Soviet Union advocate the release of the hostages in the United Nations. In my opinion this is most unsatisfactory. It seems to me as though the Soviet Union is keeping the option of a military intervention of its own open for itself on purpose, above all in the event that the United States becomes active militarily. To this end Afghanistan's occupation has considerably improved the Soviet Union's starting position. From its own viewpoint the Soviet leadership must hope that Iran will seek contact with the Soviet Union.

What primarily constitutes Europe's interests is that peace and the international system of law be preserved. And of course we are also interested in seeing oil continuing to flow as before. Our vital interest in the alliance also requires solidarity with the United States for the event that the economic damage is greater for ourselves than for others.

Regarding Afghanistan: If the Soviet Union believed it had to march into Afghanistan because of its own need for security, it was at any rate an enormously exaggerated need for security. [paragraph continues]

If it believed the world would accept it as a step within a Soviet sphere of influence and carry on routinely, then this turned out to be an enormous miscalculation.

If the Soviets were to stay in Afghanistan for a longer period, it would have grave consequences in the eyes of the states of the Third World and of the nonalined world. The approach could grow on the part of weaker countries that nothing could be done against such action and that therefore one ought to submit oneself immediately. Therefore, an end to the occupation of Afghanistan is in the interest of these states as well as in the interest of the United States and of Europe.

In the West, too, there have been hotheads who wanted to use military power. They had to realize that it is more difficult for them to reach Afghanistan than to reach the Antarctic. Eventually they have come to the same conclusion that we did--through reason and consideration--from the very beginning: Help can come only from a combination of diplomatic pressure on the Soviet Union and measures permitting the Soviet Union to save face.

That is the background against which the states of the European Community suggested guaranteeing the nonalined status, the independence and integrity of Afghanistan (I do not think much of the term neutralization, because neutrality cannot be ordered from outside).

So far the Soviet Union has not reacted to the decision of more than two-thirds of the UN member states who demanded the withdrawal of its troops. It seems obvious, therefore, that other means of pressure ought to be applied. This includes--although this cuts both ways--the American demand not to take part in the Moscow Olympics. The Federal Government has stated that it is up to the Soviet Union to create conditions which will permit everybody to take part, but that has not happened yet. We have only limited time to wait.

Regarding economic pressure, it is hardly contested that it would be senseless to supply more technical equipment or control mechanism apparatuses which would be advantageous to Soviet armament. But general economic sanctions can very much cut both ways. They can hurt us more than the Soviet Union. Our interests call for solidarity with our allies here also, but they also demand that we must remain reliable treaty partners of other states of the world. We do not want to damage treaties, neither in letter nor in spirit. That also pertains to the long-term economic agreement with the Soviet Union.

I welcome it that all involved sides in Europe and in North America, as before, are interested in the followup meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation this fall in Madrid. It is not just accidental that this conference has its dual name "security and cooperation." It is an urgent interest of our divided country that security and cooperation in Europe be developed and stabilized on the basis of a balance.

I am not speaking on behalf of East European states, but I am certain that we all together feel concern for world peace and the general interest in a balance and cooperation in Europe. At any rate, profound disturbances of relations with East European states have been avoided so far. With the GDR we are engaged in important negotiations on a new transportation agreement. It is as good as ready.

Regarding security policy, all European states, on the one hand, expect the United States to ratify SALT II. On the other hand, however, they expect the Soviet Union to show preparedness to negotiate on medium-range arms. There is no doubt that it continues in this field to achieve additional advantages for itself through one-sided armament and thus to upset the balance. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union's objection that it would be prepared to negotiate only if NATO lifts the Brussels double decision is not acceptable, because the Soviet Union already has a doubtful material lead due to its SS-20 missiles and the Backfire bomber, which it further develops every day and every month. NATO, however, has just made a decision to close the arms gap if negotiations do not produce the desired result, a decision whose implementation will take 3 years.

A first step in the right direction could be for both sides to simultaneously forego the deployment of new or additional medium-range missiles for a certain number of years and to use this time for negotiations. I admit that the Soviet Union's presently existing lead would remain for that period of time. But that would be the case anyway at least for the next 3 years. The Soviet lead would even grow in the 3-year period the West would need for starting production.

I must point to the danger of a split in the European West resulting from the differences on financing the budget of the European Community. I am for the following: If greater sacrifices by all are necessary to assist Great Britain, other old problems under discussion ought to be also simultaneously settled by way of a compromise. This includes the fishery quarrel and a limitation on agrarian expenditures. This includes the mutton quarrel and the urgently needed common beginning of an energy policy for the Community. In all this the contractual principles and primarily the common financial sources must be preserved. Our will for peace calls for an undamaged total weight of the European Community!

An overall assessment of German interests in the world political situation leads to the following maxims:

It remains the most important aim to preserve peace.

The cohesion of the divided German nation must be preserved.

The cooperation of the states and peoples of Europe must be preserved and developed.

We can adhere to these German interests only together with our European partners and in the Atlantic alliance, particularly with France and the United States.

The military balance must be preserved as a prerequisite for security and cooperation. Arms controls and arms limitations have unambiguous political priority.

Naturally Europe cannot play a dominating role, but in cooperation with the United States it can play a significant role. If we were to be maneuvered into a situation where we would have to make a choice between various allies, we would have already failed in a most important part of our crisis management.

BOELLING CLARIFIES SCHMIDT PROPOSAL FOR TALKS ON MISSILES

LD141558 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's new proposal that talks be set in motion between East and West on the imbalance in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe does not, according to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, signify that the chancellor is breaking away from the NATO decision to introduce such weapons in some West European countries.

In a speech in Hamburg on Friday, the exact text of which is still to be released, Schmidt urged that both sides forgo the deployment of new or additional medium-range weapons for a certain number of years so that negotiations could be held during this period on limiting these so-called Eurostrategic weapons.

According to a text of the speech, published by the SPD, Schmidt said: "A first step in this direction could be for both sides to simultaneously forgo the deployment of new or additional medium-range missiles for a certain number of years and to use this period for negotiations. I concede that the existing Soviet arms lead would continue during this period. But this would be the case anyway, at least for 3 years (in other words, until the NATO decision is implemented). Indeed, the Soviet lead would grow still further during the 3-year period which the West needs for production."

Boelling stressed that it would be "completely absurd" to interpret the chancellor's suggestion as a deviation from the NATO decision. In response the Soviet arming with SS-20 nuclear missiles and so-called Backfire bombers, the alliance decided last December to produce Western medium-range nuclear missiles and at the same time offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union on these weapons. Recently, however, Moscow has repeatedly made such talks contingent upon the West's refraining from implementing this decision.

According to Boelling, in his Hamburg speech the federal chancellor wanted to urge the Soviet Union again to halt a further introduction of its medium-range nuclear weapons. The chances for productive East-West talks on arms limitation in the medium-range field would be improved if the Soviet Union, for example, stopped the deployment, or preferably the production, of its new weapons. A deployment halt at least would be a positive gesture by Moscow which would help to get the talks underway. Boelling said that in his speech Schmidt had wanted to promote the offer of talks by NATO. According to the government spokesman, the chancellor himself, for this reason, feels it important for the full text of his Hamburg speech to be published, because in his view, the passage on medium-range weapons did not receive enough attention in the press.

CDU/CSU group spokesman Alois Mertes described the disarmament catalog presented to the UN secretary general by the Soviet Union as a "propaganda maneuver." It did not contain any new points and was intended to divert attention from Afghanistan and its arms drive.

BOELLING COMMENTS ON EC SUMMIT, IRAN SANCTIONS DECISION

LD141528 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--A decision on economic sanctions against Iran by the Federal Republic and its European partner states can be taken at the earliest on 21 April at the EC meeting in Luxembourg. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling stressed to the press today in Bonn that the urgent clarification of this question was recognized not only by the United States but also by its European allies. The Federal Government would back decisions in which there was the impression that they could contribute to the desired political effect--the release of the hostages. Bonn, as far as was possible, has always striven for a joint decision by the Community.

Boelling repeated the view that American President Jimmy Carter's criticism of the European attitude had not been directed specifically at the Federal Republic. Nor had the American side given any firm date by which a boycott decision was wanted, but since Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher mentioned 21 April, this could have referred to the Luxembourg EC conference.

GENSCHER SEES NO NEED TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH IRAN

DW141115 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1710 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Reporter Hans-Joachim Reiche interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the weekly program "Bonn Perspectives"; place, dat not given--recorded]

[Text] [Reiche] Mr Federal Foreign Minister, the day before yesterday the ambassadors of the Nine handed over notes in Tehran. Our ambassador will report to Bonn tomorrow. But you no doubt know about initial Tehran reactions.

[Genscher] Naturally the report is supposed to help in an exact analysis; it is not merely a formal matter. One can say even now that no positive indications are to be expected.

[Question] Did President Carter set a deadline for the Europeans to take up a position, as has been reported?

[Answer] Not a deadline, but the Americans rightly expect the Europeans not to delay their decision.

[Question] Mr Genscher, because of the doggedness and uncompromising attitude of Khomeyni it must be expected that a negative answer will come from Tehran. After that diplomatic step, isn't the next move absolutely necessary to maintain our own credibility--that is, an economic boycott and a break in diplomatic relations?

[Answer] A break in diplomatic relations ought to be carefully examined. At the moment, we do not see a necessity for that because we believe, on the contrary, that diplomatic relations ought to be used in the interest of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. And I would say that we feel partly responsible in this matter. International law is being broken, here, which involves us as much as the United States. Regarding economic sanctions, there are European states which, in contrast to the Federal Republic, do not have the necessary legislation. That is one problem. Therefore, one should also consider the possibilities of the European treaty, permitting a common legislation of the member states of the European Community also with regard to imposing economic sanctions. That would make common action possible.

[Question] Europe wants to speak with one voice and to act jointly; this is demonstrated by the Tehran action. Is it not necessary, therefore, Mr Genscher, that the great partners of this Community need to take an initiative so that the shaping of a will can make progress?

[Answer] We start out from the equal rights of all member states of the Community. I am convinced as a result of the talks we had in Lisbon that all member states are aware of their responsibility. We at least will act on the basis of our attitude as partners and friends of the United States.

[Question] The Americans are not merely the U.S. Government, but mostly what is called the American public. They are disappointed, and the disappointment over Europe's attitude is growing. Mr Federal Foreign Minister, is the alliance in serious danger even now?

[Answer] Mr Reiche, I take the concern contained in your question very seriously. I believe indeed that all forces now must be aimed at the fact that no doubts must come up with regard to solidarity between Europeans and Americans. This is not merely a matter of relations between governments, but also a matter of relations between nations. It does ot make sense at all to try in a petty way to figure out who might have made a mistake here or there.

Everybody must know that a quarrel between the Europeans and the United States will serve neither the United States nor the Europeans but only the Soviet Union. The Europeans, therefore, will define their interests correctly if they become aware of the fact that peace and security in Europe--and thus also our freedom--can be guaranteed only in an alliance with the United States without ifs and whens. That is the real policy of safeguarding peace. Therefore, nobody should try to dodge his responsibility with little acts of slyness, neither with regard to the Iranian problem nor the Olympic problem.

DEPUTY GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON SANCTION REPERCUSSIONS

DW141138 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1930 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts from Correspondent Anger interview with Armin Gruenewald, deputy spokesman of the Federal Government, in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Gruenewald] To begin with, it is necessary to come to terms in the matter. The United States has sent letters to more than 20 states requesting that U.S. sanctions be supported to the greatest extent possible. Well, it is a fact, and the history of all attempts at sanctions shows it, that the effectiveness of sanctions depends on how airtight their implementation is. This is why coordination must be sought with the other states which the United States has approached, because there is no sense in starting something on one's own. This would only entail a situation where any sanctions mechanism would be torpedoed by others. Basically this coordination is the important part of the process. The later implementation on the basis of law is only an act of enforcement. We have had our law on foreign trade since 1961. This law gives us the option of going through with something like this.

Recently the Iranian side has kept saying that for the time being all this would not have any effect on the Iranian economy. This may be true, but in the long run sanctions show at least a limited effect. Surely we should not overrate it--I mean the effect which this instrument has in principle. Yet understandably it is inconceivable, I think, for this to remain without any effect at all, proceeding from a medium-term basis.

[Question] Suppose sanctions are imposed: Repercussions on the economy of the Federal Republic are then inevitable. Does the Federal Government have any idea what these repercussions will be, what the consequences for economic development, for prices and, above all, for the energy supply will be?

[Answer] This cannot be surveyed at all in detail. Let me remind you in this context that German exports to Iran dropped considerably as a result of the overthrow of the shah and of subsequent developments. In 1979 we exported to Iran just one-third of what had been the rule before. So trade has already decreased. In 1979 it amounted to DM2.3 billion. If you expect yet another cut, then this may well be a serious matter for some individual companies. For the overall economic development of the Federal Republic, however, this plays a secondary role, because you see, this is the equivalent of about 1.5 percent of our gross national product and surely is within the bounds of what has to be calculated as margins of error in the estimates or computations of the national product.

[Question] The behavior the Federal Government has so far displayed, and your last remarks, give the impression of a certain skepticism and reserve by the Federal Government toward economic sanctions in general. What is the basic position of the Federal Government toward boycott and embargo or other measures of sanction?

[Answer] The FRG has always advocated the principle of unrestricted trade. We deem this to be a good maxim politically, and we also consider it a good economic maxim because we have free trade to thank for quite a bit of our prosperity and employment. Thus, it is the general principle on which the law on foreign trade is based. Well, experience shows that political developments occur occasionally where the instrument of sanctions is employed. Let me remind you of Rhodesia, the pipe embargo, Cuba. I do not want to be the judge of whether the sanctions in the case of Cuba and Rhodesia or whether the pipe embargo were particularly successful as a political instrument. Surely some skeptical remarks could be made about them. But at the moment I would like to suppress them because something entirely different is involved here. What matters here is that at the very moment when the U.S. President asks us to support him it is a foregone conclusion and beyond any doubt that we stand by the side of the United States as friends and partners. So please bear with me if I am reluctant to use this hour for spreading nothing but skepticism. Surely this would be misunderstood in the United States.

CDU'S KOHL URGES 'STRONG BACKING' FOR U.S.

LD141250 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--In the words of its chairman, Helmut Kohl, the CDU is following with great concern the "drastic deterioration" of the political climate between Washington and Bonn. Following a CDU Presidium session in Bonn today, Kohl stated that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt bore a decisive responsibility in that respect. The CDU again urged the Federal Government to give strong backing to the United States.

Apart from the question of a boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow the CDU Presidium's discussions were dominated by the development of the Iran crisis. In a statement approved unanimously by the leading body, Kohl stressed that the more quickly and resolutely the allies acted together, the smaller the possibility of a dangerous escalation of the Iranian conflict and the greater the chance of peacefully freeing the hostages. The CDU most strongly disapproved the fact that the responsible Iranian politicians were still not prepared to release the U.S. hostages.

In connection with the discussion on the international situation the CDU chairman severely criticized leading Social Democrats. Solidarity with the United States, demanded as a matter-of-course in times of Berlin crisis, was being questioned by many SPD politicians. He named SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, SPD parliamentary group chief Herbert Wehner and Federal Manager Egon Bahr who, with other prominent Social Democrats, had again and again until the past few days, made light of Soviet rearmament and tried to arouse understanding for Moscow's expansionist policy.

BAHR VIEWS WORLD PROBLEMS, SAYS FRG ARRANGED RED CROSS VISIT

DW151010 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0518 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Heribert Schwan interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] At week's end the three Bonn parties plunged into the hot phase of the land diet election campaign in North Rhine Westphalia. The great speeches by the chancellor, the SPD chairman, the chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU Strauss, and CDU chief Kohl were focused on world political issues, Afghanistan and the Iran crisis. Does this mean that foreign affairs, especially the international crisis, will command the center of the election campaigns for both the land diets and the Bundestag?

[Answer] I do believe that they will be much more in the forefront than we originally thought or than we wished, at any rate.

[Question] This means that the actual problems such as, unemployment, prices, pensions for instance, recede to the background in view of the world situation?

[Answer] They do grow smaller, because it is a foregone conclusion that I cannot discuss equal rights for women, the issues you mentioned, energy questions and other matters at all unless peace continues to be preserved. This is the crux of the matter.

[Question] With a dramatic emphasis to which I think he is otherwise only rarely inclined, the chancellor compared the present world political development with the situation in 1914 prior to the outbreak of World War I and thus conjured up the danger of warlike conflicts and warlike entanglement. Is the situation really as serious today? Does the chancellor possibly have information which makes the situation centered on Iran and Afghanistan appear much more dangerous than people in this country believe it to be?

[Answer] To begin with, there is a great difference between then and now. This matter is of a worldwide nature. The second difference is that it might start, if at all, in the Middle East and not in Europe; and in the third place, the weapons are much more lethal than they were then. All differences in the comparison and the possibilities of comparison notwithstanding, I believe that what the chancellor said was not an overdramatization. At many meetings and in many remarks I have advocated the view that what is happening in the Middle East, this combination of Afghanistan and Iran, is uncontrollable. At any rate it is as yet unmanageable, and what primarily matters is to stabilize it; then we will revert to other points. This has now developed further. Mr Carter's patience is not boundless. He cannot simply wait and, to the degree he becomes active, the matter becomes more dangerous. Yet we must not fail to realize that the starting point of the whole thing is the stubborness of this top man in Iran.

[Question] Over the weekend the United States took another initiative toward bringing the still hesitant allies in Europe and Japan around to its political line once and for all in actions against Iran and against the Soviet expansion efforts. In an interview with several European television services Jimmy Carter said that he has given the European leaders a specific date. As we know today what is probably meant is 21 April, by which date Jimmy Carter expects the Europeans to join the U.S. sanctions against Iran. Europe, let alone the Federal Republic, will probably have no alternative to at least taking economic sanctions against Iran into consideration.

[Answer] There is quite a lot to be said about that. First of all, I do not know whether a date has been set. All I heard from Mr Genscher was that he does not know of any. I believe the chancellor does not know of any either. And neither do I, for that matter. We have not yet reached the point where it is said: Fall out, everybody!--whereupon this order would have to be obeyed. We are allies in a democratic alliance system and not recipients of orders.

The second point pertains to the issue itself: The FRG has endorsed the UN resolution on the matter of the hostages and Iran; this means that on principle we are also for trade sanctions; we should not forget that. Then there is point No 3 in this context: After all, people ought to be allowed to think about an issue. It is obvious that the Americans are absolutely right and are perfectly entitled to be so embittered about a kidnapping which hardly has a precedent in the past 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 years because a fundamental international law, the protection of diplomats, has been violated. But if you want to do something about it, then consultations are necessary. This is what they obviously failed to do. So it turns out that errors in methods and tactics might already impair the good cause of the Americans.

Furthermore, it is necessary to ask whether the trade embargo will do any good, whether it will have any effect. We can hear from the United States itself that people over there doubt that it will be effective. So I doubt very much that it will be effective in changing the position of the number one man in Iran, the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Even if all Europeans, the Japanese, the Australians, the Canadians and the New Zealanders were to do it, the Islamic states in the region would still be left. And if Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Kuwait and others do not join, loopholes as big as barndoors will be left open. Then this will just not be able to work.

All this needs to be contemplated. Furthermore, we must keep in mind that Iran also has a long border with the Soviet Union. And if the Soviet Union does not go along, then this also constitutes a gap. This is but an interim link inserted into what you had in mind before and which you then wish to hook up directly afterwards. [sentence as heard] What I mean is this: It may be that the Federal Republic, after considering matters jointly with other Europeans and in keeping with its stance at the United Nations, will end up with a trade embargo, which will go to show that it is prepared to tighten its belt on behalf of the United States. But is it sensible? I prefer solidarity with a correct policy, to solidarity with a wrong policy.

[Question] The Americans are already going further. Quite plainly they demand diplomatic reprisals against Iran in the event that economic sanctions--as you just maintained--were to come to naught. And the opposition in this country fearlessly demands the severage of the diplomatic relations between Bonn and Tehran. What does your party think about it, and what do you think of it?

[Answer] Severing diplomatic relations is absurd and sheer nonsense though it is not the first time that the opposition has demanded nonsense. Diplomatic relations are an instrument and not a punishment or reward to a partner. We have endeavored, and as it seems with some success, to make visits to the U.S. hostages from outside possible, for example, by the International Red Cross. I believe that the Americans are highly satisfied with that. You can do all this only if you have people on the spot. Depriving ourselves of that option is nonsense, which is why I am against severing diplomatic relations.

[Question] If I understood you correctly, the FRG has seen to it that the Red Cross, for instance, has been allowed to call on the hostages in the U.S. Embassy today?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] You are saying yes?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] The third phase of the U.S. strategy so it seems, according to the latest remarks by Jimmy Carter, would proceed to military measures in the event that all else fails. Carter has not ruled military force out lately. Never before has Carter taken such clear military measures into consideration. Is this also the reason for Schmidt's comparison with 1914 and for the anxiety, the great concern?

[Answer] I was in the United States during the first week of January. Even then the U.S. secretary of state told me something about a naval blockade being conceivable. Directly upon my return I stated in public: I can visualize an escalation in which the Afghanistan and Iran troubles become combined and then unpredictable. That situation has now drawn nearer following the developments of the past 10 weeks. This is indeed reason to be concerned.

[Question] What the United States demands of its allies is not just support against Iran, but also the boycott of the Moscow games. Yesterday we heard about the decision in the United States. Do you think that in view of the decision of the U.S. National Olympic Committee to boycott the games for good that the Federal Republic will be able to dodge the issue?

[Answer] The Federal Government will not be able to dodge the issue, nor has it done so. I merely considered incorrect the U.S. position of setting an ultimatum of 20 February. And it did not work, either. Our position is well known. We have brought a certain pressure to bear on the Soviet Union by having said that it was the Soviets who did something in Afghanistan so that they are the one who must do something to allow all to participate in the Olympic games. Nothing of the sort has been done to this date. If this does not happen, then the decision is a foregone conclusion. This means that I proceed from the assumption that unless something changes in the next 4 weeks at the latest, the Federal Government will come out with a negative recommendation to the National Olympic Committee.

SPD PARLIAMENTARIANS: U.S. CAN 'RELY ON FRG SOLIDARITY'

LD141808 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The Executive of the SPD parliamentary group has stressed in Berlin today, with reference to the latest U.S. demands that the Europeans do more to help overcome the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, that the United States can rely on the Federal Republic's solidarity. The SPD wanted to stress this attitude particularly at its meeting in Berlin, spokesman for the group, Knut Terjung, said, announcing the outcome of the thorough discussion. The Federal Republic's security depends very decisively on Bonn standing firmly in alliance at the U.S. side.

It was pointed out during the discussion, which began with a report by Berlin's Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe on his recent trip to the United States, that German exports to Iran have recently dropped by two-thirds. With regard to the U.S. proposals, Terjung said that further measures will have to be very carefully coordinated in the Western alliance. There can be no question of "blind obedience" in this respect. Instead, the most effective courses must be discussed without too much pressure of time and then adopted. Great responsibility rests not only on the United States but also on Europe. In addition, both sides should help to avoid "irritations" in public opinion.

The SPD Executive furthermore fully supported Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's policy of upholding German interests with patience and proceeding very cautiously. The world situation was also a topic of the discussions in the SPD presidium today which was held in Berlin without the chancellor. He was absent because of an election meeting in Saarbruecken.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR SANCTIONS

LD130745 Hamburg DPA in German 0030 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Rolf Rodenstock, president of the Federation of German Industry (BDI), has assured Bonn of BDI's loyalty should the Federal Government decide on export restrictions to Iran. Speaking on Deutschlandfunk today, he said that export restrictions would entail problems for a number of enterprises and industries. Nevertheless, if the Federal Government decided on economic sanctions against Iran this would be taken into account and loyally implemented.

14 APR PRESS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT, CARTER DEMANDS

DW141035 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Press review on Olympic boycott and President Carter demands for Western solidarity]

[Excerpts] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states: The dice have been cast in Washington. After the disruption of diplomatic relations with Tehran early this week, the next blow followed this weekend: The United States will not take part in the Moscow Olympic games. The U.S. National Committee has yielded to the pressure of the President, who has become energetic lately. This probably means that the die is cast also for the Federal Republic. It is just a matter of time until the Federal Government will suggest to the German Olympic Committee that it not send its athletes to Moscow. While the federal chancellor and even more clearly SPD Chairman Willy Brandt still have weak hopes that in the next weeks the Soviets will indicate their preparedness to withdraw, so as not to let the Olympic games flop, Foreign Minister Genscher has had no illusions for a long time. He leaves no doubts in public that athletes from the Federal Republic will not march into the Moscow Lenin Stadium.

SUEDKURIER of Konstanz notes: The nine states of the European Community have just 1 week until 21 April in order to join the American economic sanctions against Iran. That date at least was mentioned yesterday night by Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Christopher by hinting at a meeting of top politicians of the European Community on that day, and he added right away what President Carter expects: actions, not words. This ends the phase during which in Bonn, Paris and Rome they have been playing for time with the hope that a miracle might happen in Tehran. The setting of that date forced dynamics on the Europeans with regard to the forthcoming decision process, dynamics they have tried to evade in the past, and partially for good reason. Now, however, further hesitation would be unforgivable.

RHEINZEITUNG of Koblenz notes: Nobody should be amazed that the patience of the President and of the U.S. people has come to a make-or-break test. Nobody is able to come up with a sensible suggestion for the immediate liberation of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Therefore, nobody should hastily criticize Jimmy Carter when he now presses the Europeans and the Japanese to take action against the revolutionary regime, and yet his present action cannot elicit enthusiasm.

NURENBERGER NACHRICHTEN stresses: The seriousness of the situation can be gathered from the recent statements by Federal Chancellor Schmidt, who nobody can accuse of having poured oil on the fire or of having fanned fears in a careless way, noted similarities to tensions existing in 1914 prior to the outbreak of World War I. This confrontation can be eliminated only through a direct dialog between the superpowers. This will not take place. Moscow and Washington are dealing with each other through warning and even threatening gestures.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG maintains: If Schmidt speaks of the danger of war, demanding understanding for Soviet interests while simultaneously dissociating himself from American suggestions of common Western economic measures against the hostage-taking regime in Iran, then one must seriously ask what the Western solidarity with the United States, which was only verbal anyway, is worth at all. In doing this the chancellor indirectly moves away from what the federal foreign minister was delineated lately in clear positions.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes: Schmidt's explanation above all of what he said may be a show of muscle or action which would threaten to hit the Federal Republic incomparably hard. Thus criticizing it, is justified and ultimately shared by all responsible forces in Bonn. Bonn cannot and must not participate in punitive expeditions regardless of their nature. Carter is quite justified, however, in demanding that Bonn, like the other allies, support all measures that might contribute toward the liberation of the hostages and/or the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. It would be neither prudent nor decent to pretend as though Carter's dilemma were none of our business.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST makes the following comment: Effective this weekend the Federal Republic and West Berlin, too, must give up their Olympic hopes, to the extent they still had any. Nobody can blame those affected for having a bitter taste as a result of the decision of the U.S. National Olympic Committee. They must yet be made to comprehend that Soviet aggression in Afghanistan must not be honored by participation in Olympic games in Moscow. Once before the youth of the world, definitely inadvertently, abetted a power-hungry regime. This was in Berlin in 1936. Again it is time to learn from history.

The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG advocates the following views: Brezhnev will get to feel the effects on the Soviet Union of the Olympic cancellations by Western countries and some neutral states in both domestic and foreign policies. The absence of presumably 50 states will probably strengthen the feeling of reassurance of the civil rights movement and indicate to this movement that the Western world not only talks about human rights but also claims and demands them in the face of Soviet power policy. In the future it will be harder for the Kremlin than before to advertise itself on the world stage as the helper and protector of small nations.

In conclusion, an excerpt from the BREMER NACHRICHTEN: At the old age of 54 the modern Olympic games dies last weekend at Colorado Springs in the United States. In attendance at the bier are a war-waging dictatorship, the president of a democratic superpower and the posterity of the new founder of the Olympic games, De Coubertin, who have moralized to death a nation-allying idea from the past century. Viewed against this background it is unimportant who is primarily responsible for the Olympic demise. It is a fact that politics has dealt sports the fatal blow. The political games are dead, to be sure, yet the un-political Olympics must now be born. This may sound utopian: Still, there was this Baron de Coubertin once before whose idea reached the age of 84. The chance may be small, but there should not and must not be any alternative. History, at any rate, demonstrates that the world is poorer and more prone to crises without Olympic games. The nation-allying idea should be strong enough in the 20th Century, too, to ultimately prevail.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE: 'SOMETHING WRONG' IN EUROPE-U.S. RELATIONS

DW141255 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Something Wrong in Europe"]

[Text] "Some are wishing protection but shirk from the commitments of an alliance." Carter is now talking in clear terms. Unfortunately not everything is as clear and as uncomplicated as he would like it to be. We need only take up the serious American criticism to see that Carter himself has not always made it easy on the Europeans with his forms of thinking. He is the common denominator of an America which is drifting away from the history of the old world. In its knowledge and awareness what the Europeans, for example, saw in Afghanistan's case, namely, a thrust in a secular geopolitical urge of the Russian empire toward the southern sea, he treated as a communist 1979 Christmas surprise which he would like to see punished in short order.

Carter also neglects to look back on the fact that two different interpretations of the Western alliance are facing each other in a confusing way. So far the Europeans were accustomed to being told by the Americans, as in the case of the 1956 Suez invasion: Nothing doing! We are the ones that make world politics. As late as last year they cold-shouldered the Federal Government when it offered its good offices on the occasion of a chancellor's trip to a remote region. It is only lately that jointly agreed engagements occur in the West again, discreetly. The Europeans, France included, not only had placed themselves under U.S. protection but had also withdrawn from world politics with some U.S. prompting.

But now suddenly what matters is no longer the mission of the alliance, peace in Europe, but politics in global dimensions. Both the protectors and and the protected were wrong in believing that the two could be separated. In a situation menaced, among other things, by the threat that a man like Khomeyni could humiliate a U.S. President to the point of election defeat, only the ingenious pathos, the high-spirited fearlessness of a Churchill is lacking but also the concomitant determination of the peoples. The Olympic boycott already is being marketed as a sort of consumption waiver, and a waiver of consumption is the last that leaders of a democracy can wring from their voters. Carter may be a subject of discussion, yet there is also something wrong in Europe.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER,SCHMIDT DISCUSS EC, IRAN

ID141645 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Manuel Lumbrales de Sa Carneiro had a meeting in Bonn to exchange views on international problems and aspects of Portugal's entry to the EEC. The Lisbon head of government was also received by Federal President Karl Carstens.

The Portuguese prime minister expressly underlined his solidarity with the U.S. Government "in this tragic situation."

Speaking at a press conference before his flight back to Lisbon, Sa Carneiro said that everything possible should be done to help bring about the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. Although there may be differences of opinion regarding Washington's foreign policy, what Washington needs at the present time is not criticism but solidarity and backing from the Europeans. That is why the Portuguese Government was ready to examine the question of economic sanctions against Iran.

UAE OIL MINISTER, LAMBSDORFF HOID TALKS

ID141740 Hamburg DPA in German 1509 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--According to UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the United Arab Emirates does not intend to use oil as a political weapon. This assurance was given by the Arab minister during a discussion with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Bonn today. According to the ministry, 'Utaybah, who is reciprocating Lambsdorff's visit at the beginning of the year and who also had a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this afternoon, has given his assurance that the Federal Republic will continue to be supplied.

During a luncheon in honor of his guest, Lambsdorff appealed to the oil-producing countries not to hamper or even halt the efforts of the industrial states in their difficult and time-consuming process of tapping new energy sources by excessive price increases and supply cutbacks. This will land people in "dangerous waters," said Lambsdorff.

Lambsdorff renewed to al-'Utaybah the European Community's offer, initiated by the Federal Republic, to conclude an agreement with the states of the Arab Peninsula on economic cooperation. On Tuesday, al-'Utaybah will have meetings in Bonn and Cologne with parliamentarians and economic reporesentatives. He will later travel to Hamburg to hold talks, among other things, with representatives of the oil industry.

Oil Weapon Use Disavowed

DW 150943 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Gerd H. Pelletier interview with Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister for petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, in Bonn; date not given--recorded in English with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] Did the threat by Libya and Algeria to discontinue their oil deliveries to some Western countries play any role in the talks you had today?

[Answer] We discussed the oil situation in general. What I can state here and now, however, is this: My country will not participate in any Arab boycott against Europe. Europe is highly significant for us, and we would rather grow closer to Europe. Therefore, we will in no case employ the oil weapon against Europe.

Lambsdorff Luncheon Remarks

LD141446 Hamburg DPA in German 1344 GMT 14 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Bonn--At a luncheon in Bonn today for the minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff underlined the great importance of close cooperation with the United States in the present difficult international situation. With reference to the situation of the hostages in Tehran Lambsdorff said that we would have understanding for the political and economic measures planned by America after the failure of all efforts for a peaceful solution.

"Our place is now at the side of the United States as our most important ally," said the FDP politician. He said that just as great a priority has to be given to the demand for a withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan as to the unsolved problems of the Arab-Israeli confrontation. The Western states and the nonalined countries have to find a joint response to the Soviet expansion.

CARTER DEADLINE, EUROPEAN REACTIONS REPORTED

LD141240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] President Carter has taken matters into his own hands and what he had to tell the Europeans he told directly by means of four European television networks. There was a French channel among these, French Television 1, and Andre Celarie, its chief editor who took part in the interview with President Carter, will be our guest later on.

President Carter asked the Europeans to join the U.S. effort, or else Washington would harden its position. A date was then set by Deputy Secretary of State Mr Christopher: The Europeans would have to make up their minds during their 21 April summit meeting in Luxembourg.

Paris states that it has no knowledge at all of this ultimatum, and Japan has denied having this information. But President Carter's words and the deputy secretary of state's statements are being extensively commented uponin Bonn where they have caused much embarrassment in Chancellor Schmidt's entourage.

LE MONDE VIEWS IMPACT OF U.S. 'REPRIMAND' ON HESITANT ALLIES

LD141453 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Reprimand"]

[Text] Mr Carter has publicly reprimanded "some countries which ask for U.S. protection but balk at the duties involved in an alliance." This brief remark in a foreign policy speech essentially devoted to a strong attack on the USSR is a considerable reproach to the European allies made with the tone of a man hurt by a betrayal. The United States is reminding its European allies that it is outrageous to aspire to the advantages of a contract while refusing to take the drawbacks when they arise.

The U.S. Government chief was clearly addressing the Western countries--especially France --which are not at all anxious to jeopardize the delicate balance of their oil supplies by taking sanctions against Iran.

Like his predecessors on similar occasions, President Carter took care to stress that the allies are sovereign states and that they naturally act "on their own initiative." However, he finds it difficult to accept that their spontaneous and immediate reaction should not be to follow the United States in an affair--the hostages affair--in which it is clearly in the right.

The Americans expect full and concrete support. So far they have obtained neither: The allies are clearly not prepared to follow all Washington's initiatives against the Tehran authorities and, as far as possible, they prefer to stick to diplomatic statements or approaches without going so far as to boycott Iranian planes and ships.

The U.S. President's bitterness is accentuated by the West's halfhearted attitude with regard to the Moscow Olympic games. The Germans are hesitating, while the French and Italians are leaving their athletes free to decide whether they will take part or not. These reservations are having the effect of encouraging the U.S. Olympic Committee to turn a deaf ear to Mr Carter's appeals so that the whole government is having to mount an intensive propaganda campaign and even resort to deliberate pressure on individual citizens or companies which want to maintain the games for various reasons.

In this regard the President returned to the attack in his speech Thursday, recalling the "striking parallel" which, he thinks, exists between the Moscow games and the 1936 Berlin games, twice citing a Soviet manual to show the precise political advantage the Kremlin hopes to gain from the games. It is easy to see that from Washington's viewpoint, in the context of the trial of strength with the USSR, the Europeans' hesitations seem stronger language in this connection than the President. The agriculture secretary in particular, talking to the same audience as Mr Carter, described those who do not support the embargo on grain exports to the USSR as "drawing room strategists.

Mr Carter's dual role as a candidate seeking votes and a head of state humiliated by Tehran is forcing him to take a tougher line. State Department officials, who are more diplomatic by nature, have welcomed the Community's initiative and refrained from stressing its shortcomings. Obviously the Europeans' goodwill gesture cannot satisfy an anxious and exasperated U.S. public. However, it could pave the way for stronger stances should Iran prove insensitive to the representations already made.

CARTER STATEMENTS ATTEMPT TO REAFFIRM U.S. 'LEADERSHIP'

LD151027 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Plain Talking"]

[Text] Without going so far as to force Europe's hand, President Carter has clearly let it be known that if their explicit and active support in the hostage affair continued to leave something to be desired they would bear responsibility for the "more vigorous measures" which the United States would be forced to take. The Americans "are running out of time," their patience is exhausted and they will not maintain indefinitely "nonbelligerence" in their efforts to free the hostages if their European allies do not aline with them.

Washington thinks that its position is that of a "severely injured party" under international law. Of course U.S. policy has not yet exhausted all means of pressure, notably economic pressure, on Iran and has not yet been reduced to military intervention. However, events could spiral and, if there is no strong collective action by the Atlantic coalition, the United States is likely--according to its President--to be reduced to taking extreme measures.

Mr Carter is justified in being even more categorical about the invasion of Afghanistan in "flagrant violation of the principles of detente": He also complained of having been tricked by the Soviets who, contrary to the assurances received from Moscow or given to Mr Giscard d'Estaing, have "no intention" of withdrawing their troops. In these conditions taking part in the Olympic games would be tantamount to giving "approval"--a word which the President uses frequently--to the Soviet aggression.

On this point Mr Carter breaks with oratorical caution and tolerates no compromise. For him it is "inconceivable" that "peace-loving" states could "set the seal of their approval" on the Soviet intervention by sending a national delegation to the games. Nonparticipation by "20, 30, 40, 50 and perhaps even 70" countries is the only way of showing the Russian people, from whom their leaders have concealed the condemnation of the Afghan expedition by 104 nations at the United Nations, that their government is being ostracized by a large section of world opinion.

It was easy to detect definite reservations regarding France in President Carter's remarks, especially with regard to the statements made by Mr Giscard d'Estaing during his tour of the Gulf. [paragraph continues]

Mr Carter does not agree with these statements and does not think that the French president has the support of all his neighbors. For President Carter there is no alternative to the Camp David agreements, which have been respected by both the Israelis and the Egyptians; a fact which, in his view, is somewhat miraculous and would have seemed quite impossible 2 years ago. While accepting the "Palestinians' legitimate rights," Mr Carter is opposed to any recognition of the PLO unless it accepts the terms of UN Resolution 242 implicitly but clearly recognizing Israel's existence and its right to security.

It would probably be impossible for Mr Carter to speak any differently in an election year but these considerations would not suffice to make him speak against his conscience. Indeed the most striking aspect of the U.S. President's conversation with the European journalists is his conviction and clarity of expression. Mr Carter believes what he says and comes straight to the point. On Iran, Afghanistan, the Olympic games and the Middle East the President forcefully reaffirmed U.S. "leadership" and, at the risk of offending many Europeans, showed no sympathy for those who only rally to it halfheartedly.

LE MATIN SEES 'AMBIGUITY' IN WHITE HOUSE TACTICS

LD141047 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Carter and Iran: European Reservations"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter will have difficulty convincing the Western allies to apply sanctions against Iran whose effectiveness is doubted by the Americans themselves.

"If we alone break off diplomatic relations with Tehran, we alone suspend trade and we alone boycott the imam's planes and ships, our action will be quite ineffective. However, the Tehran authorities will be susceptible to our pressure if other countries associate themselves with it." This, essentially, is what the White House ambassadors have been reiterating in the capitals of Western Europe and Japan for the last 48 hours.

The argument, which will undoubtedly seduce a U.S. public opinion short on international sympathy, arouses more reservation than enthusiasm this side of the Atlantic. And this is natural, of course, since on reflection it simply proves one thing: Washington's measures announced Monday are perhaps part of the thinking of the presidential machinery, but, in themselves, they are worthless.

No one in Europe can blame the U.S. chief executive for appealing to the solidarity of his allies when he is led into a decision during an international crisis which threatens the interests of the whole West. But in this hostage affair the European leaders are increasingly justified in wondering whether they are being asked to support the U.S. President or the candidate Jimmy Carter. For 5 months Carter has been seeking a way of escaping the diplomatic blackmail which the leaders of the Islamic revolution have been exerting on the United States while deriving from it some immediate political advantage over his Democratic and Republican rivals.

The latest episode clearly illustrates the ambiguities of the White House tactics. The relatively harmless measures announced at the beginning of the week were not going to modify the imam's line; quite the contrary. They were primarily designed to reassure U.S. public opinion and cut the ground from under the other candidates for the presidential nomination.

Thus in Paris, Bonn and London, as in the other Community capitals, no government feels compelled to rush to the aid of candidate Carter between two primaries, Wisconsin last week and Pennsylvania on 22 April. The Nine's consultations will begin today, on the fringe of the Lisbon meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries of the Council of Europe. They will undoubtedly continue at the Community Council of Ministers in Luxembourg and could well wait until the European summit at the end of the month before resulting in a joint stance.

GISCARD ON EEC ISSUES, RESPONSIBILITIES

LD141607 Paris L'AURORE in French 11 Apr 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Valery Giscard d'Estaing: 'France Protects Europe'"]

[Text] "France protects Europe" and not its own financial interests in the debate on the problem of the British contribution to the EEC budget, President Giscard d'Estaing stated in an interview published by LE FIGARO this morning.

The head of state, who will participate in the summit of the Nine in Luxembourg on 27-28 April, was determined to make France's partners face up to their responsibilities.

After explaining that if it was merely a question of finding a way to help Great Britain deal with a limited and temporary difficulty, "a just solution could be found," Giscard d'Estaing added that if, however, it was a question of modifying the Community's financial system permanently, "this would concern every state, who should clearly state whether they accept such a modification or not."

"Its Principles and Its Solidarity"

"I will be clear on this point," the head of state explained. "If all our partners declared themselves in favor either of the rule of a 'fair return' or a rule establishing a ceiling for any surplus or deficit in their contributions to the Community, the implementation of such a rule should be the object of a proposal put forward by the Commission which would then have to be examined and discussed."

According to the head of state, this is "a conceivable solution even though it does not correspond to France's concept of the Community structure. Obviously, however, it cannot be applied to any single country but must become a rule applicable to all."

In this debate, Giscard d'Estaing asserted, "France protects Europe, its principles and its solidarity. Its financial interests are not directly involved here. It is quite prepared to show a spirit of solidarity provided that the demands put forward are not aimed at calling into question the fundamental principles of the Community."

"If anyone wants to challenge these principles, any such demand concerns not only France but all our partners. It is up to them to state their views. If any new rules were defined, this would entail the creation of a different Community."

Asked about the French attitude toward some other outstanding Community problems--determination of agricultural prices, the lamb war and the fishing system--the head of state emphasized that "it is clear that if anything is to be achieved, all problems must be resolved. There can be no doubt about this."

Furthermore the president expressed his "concern" about "the failure of certain Community institutions" and also expressed the view that the European Council "has increasingly been edging away from its true objective." In conclusion the president stated: "You may wonder whether this is really the right moment for calling into question an organization which has been operating for 21 years....In view of the upheavals which have been taking place throughout the world, must Europe display its disagreements on matters which are not of historical importance?"

DIPLOMAT TO INTERCEDE ON BEHALF OF LIBERIA'S DENNIS

AB141525 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Apr (AFP)--Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the French minister of foreign affairs, on Monday asked the French ambassador in Monrovia, Mr Louis Dollot, to approach the new Liberian Government on behalf of Mr Cecil Dennis, minister of foreign affairs in the government which was toppled on Saturday. We learn from authorized sources in Paris that the life of Mr Cecil [as received] is in danger. Mr Cécil Dennis and Mr Francois-Poncet met 10 days ago in Paris during the preparatory session for the forthcoming Franco-African summit due to be held in Nice on 8 and 9 May 1980.

CHAD, ECONOMICS DOMINATE FRANCO-AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

LD141213 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Apr 80 p 3

[Ph.D. Report: "The Paris Ministerial Meeting Dealt Mainly With Economic Problems"]

[Text] Although the Chad tragedy captured the attention of the representatives of the 25 countries taking part in the third Franco-African ministerial conference, which is completing its work in Paris this Friday, major economic topics were studied during the session.

Speaking after Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, who called for a halt to the fighting in Chad, Cooperation Minister Robert Galley spoke at length about the energy crisis and its financial repercussions on all African economies. In this context Mr Galley mentioned two important subjects: the need to resort to alternative energy sources and the need to help African states achieve self-sufficiency in food. Hydroelectric power, solar energy and natural [as published] sources of energy were mentioned as possible replacements for oil. Inga in Zaire and Selingue in Mali contain considerable energy potential. Experiments in the production of rare gases from rice straw and cotton stalks are at present continuing in Cameroon. However, it is above all the exploitation of the biomass which offers the most serious hopes. Indeed, vegetable matter can be used on a large scale to produce methanol, which is capable of replacing some oil products. Thus 100,000 hectares of equatorial forest could produce the equivalent of 1 million tons of oil.

In the food sphere France would like the African states to draw up a long-term planning policy. Indeed, Paris is hoping to grant large amounts of money for the extension of food crops rather than giving temporary and costly direct food aid. The cooperation minister, who has more money at his disposal in 1980, would prefer to give priority to the most urgent agricultural investment.

As initially foreseen, there was a great deal of discussion about international economic problems and their repercussions in Africa, the North-South dialog and the trialog. In this respect it was pointed out that Arab aid to African states represents less than one-third the oil bill which the south Saharan countries have to pay following the recent increases in "black gold" prices.

There were many speeches throughout Thursday and on Friday morning. The following subjects were raised: programming of international aid for several years at a time, particular problems facing enclave countries, problems connected with the insular nature of some states, and Euro-African relations in the light of the recent Lome agreements. The head of the Somali delegation, one of the states taking part in such a meeting for the first time, stressed the plight of African refugees and called for steps to be taken to alert states to this plight.

However, behind the scenes at the conference the various delegations discussed virtually nothing but Chad. Chad Justice Minister Djono Golo, who is representing the Transitional Government of National Union, was bombarded with questions. The most striking thing he said was that the warring parties want to settle their differences by arms alone.

MINISTER DOES NOT FORESEE CHAD INTERVENTION

LD151055 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Apr 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "France Does Not Envisage the Possibility of Intervention in the Fighting"]

[Text] Fighting is being intensified in Ndjamena where Southern Colonel Kamoughue's Chad Armed Forces joined the struggle on Thursday 10 April on the side of President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces (FAP) against Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN).

Togolese President General Eyadema went to Lagos on Thursday for a meeting with Nigerian head of state Shehu Shagari. In addition Chad Finance Minister and FAN foreign relations chief Mahamat Ahmat Saleh, who is at present visiting France, stated in Paris on Thursday that negotiation is the only possible solution at present in Chad and maintained: "The other side may think that there must be a victor and a vanquished. If there is a victor it will be Libya, not Chad."

However, government secretary general and FAP spokesman Mahamat Nour Adam, who arrived in Tripoli Thursday, said that President Goukouni's government "is determined to crush the armed rebellion launched by Hissein Habre and his supporters."

Finally, in Paris, Cooperation Minister Robert Galley told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday that he "does not envisage the possibility" of France being led to intervene in the conflict. France, he added, will take every opportunity to restore Chad's unity and integrity. In addition the cooperation minister indicated that 80 percent of the weapons used by the warring parties are Soviet-made.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD141450 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, arrived at Roissy Airport a few moments ago on an official 4-day visit. He was welcomed by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Premier Raymond Barre who were accompanied by several members of the government. In his welcoming speech, the French president stressed the two countries' identical attachment to the democratic ideals. Venezuela is one of the few real democracies in Latin America. The visit is important also in the economic context. Mr Herrera is the current chairman of OPEC. In addition to the talks he will have with the French president during the 4 days, he will also visit the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Thursday.

Giscard Addresses Dinner

ID150906 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The president of Venezuela is on a visit to Paris. Giscard d'Estaing wants a new stage to be opened in the development of relations between France and Venezuela. Giscard d'Estaing, who was giving a dinner in honor of the Venezuelan head of state at the Trianon Palace last night, said that every condition is now present to embark on this new stage despite the fact that France and Venezuela are not as yet as full partners as they ought to be in the bilateral field.

[Begin Giscard d'Estaing recording] Our major companies are by now present in your country, and our technology in the fields of energy, transport, telecommunications and social investments is known better there now. The conditions now exist for us to go over to a new stage in the development of our relations. The prospects are as wide as the interests of our two countries. It is therefore up to us, as it is we who provide leadership, both in Venezuela and France, to see to it that they find tangible expression. [end recording]

LE MONDE ON CUBAN SITUATION; CITES 'RESTRICTED' CASTRO SPEECH

ID141057 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Marcel Niedergang commentary: "Dependence and Survival"]

[Text] Something has snapped in Cuba, but what? The 10,000 candidates for exile packed into the small grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana cannot merely be cast into disgrace and into the vague hell of "antisocial" elements as the Cuban press is doing. As the PCI organ L'UNITA writes, questions have to be asked.

The first is: Just how many Cubans want to leave their country at any price after 20 years of food rationing, daily problems and lack of freedom? The fact that Cubans from all social strata rushed to the Peruvian Embassy within a few hours after learning that the authorities were henceforth granting free departure to all those wanting to leave highlights the growing malaise.

Nor is it enough, however, to state peremptorily, as the U.S. Government has done, that this astonishing episode confirms the total failure of the Cuban experiment.

The record of Castro's 20-year rule is not ludicrous, especially if it is placed in its true context, which is that of the difficult struggle of developing countries, and in the inter-American context.

The Cubans have long had to face the constant and sometimes armed hostility of the United States, their main enemy, just a few miles from their shore. Direct or indirect U.S. attempts to forcibly overthrow the Castro regime went on constantly during the first 15 years. Throughout that period the exodus of Cubans hostile to the regime probably continued but the constant U.S. threat also helped to concentrate energies and boost morale. Normalization with the United States, which is much further advanced than might be thought, has no less naturally dulled feelings of solidarity. The influx of tens of thousands of North American tourists into Cuba and the return of Cuban exiles who left for Miami in the early days have helped to increase the population's desire to escape constraints which have been suffered too long.

The Cuban leaders, who are aware of the growing malaise, have for some months stepped up warnings and self-criticism while placing more emphasis on "human weaknesses" than on the regime's structural shortcomings. In a recent speech which was never published in Havana but was geared for party cadres, Mr Fidel Castro made a lengthy analysis of some of the causes of the economic, political and social crises which Cuba is having to face.

"The International Situation Is Terrible"

The Cuban number one makes no secret of his pessimism in this text which is accessible to a limited audience and whose restricted circulation (unlike most of his speeches which are published in full by GRANMA) is justified by the fact that few people, even in Cuba, are capable of appreciating all the factors in an underdeveloped situation.

"The international situation is terrible," Mr Fidel Castro said. "1979 has been exceptionally unfavorable for our economy." Therefore it is necessary to "precisely define the extent of our problems." "Let us not just bandy words about," the Cuban leader said. "Let us be realistic, because conditions in the world today are frightful. The energy crisis is severely affecting all developing countries and ours is a developing country, although our extremely favorable agreements with the Soviet Union do give us relative protection from some shocks."

The developing countries' foreign debt amounts to $350 billion. This is an "alarming and tragic" problem. Cuba is affected "even more than the Third World countries which have oil resources." Cuba "does not benefit from credit allocated by the international financial bodies." To give an example of this deterioration in trade terms affecting all developing countries but especially Cuba, Mr Fidel Castro explained: "Ten years ago 1 ton of sugar was traded for 6 or 7 tons of oil. Today they have reached the same level. Oil prices have increased 14-fold while sugar prices have only doubled. In addition the oil-producing countries only deposit their revenue in capitalist countries and never in underdeveloped countries." Cuba usually has to spend $3 billion per year for oil consumption alone. However, its sugar production, estimated at 7 million tons on average, would only earn $2 billion at world market prices. These figures are the root of the Cuban economic crisis.

Does Cuba only produce sugar? That was true for a very long time but it is less true today. In addition to the two other main resources--nickel and plums--there is now tourism (around $100 million in revenue in 1979) and exports of lobsters ($150 million). Tobacco, however, is severely affected by a decline which "is said to be cyclical," but Mr Castro has no illusions and in this sphere he seems to fear that the malady "might be permanent." Paradoxically for the island of cigars, Cuba could become a cigar importer!

The price of nickel has risen by around 40 percent on the international market. However the nickel industry is very energy-intensive and hence consumes a great deal of oil. "With a production of 30,000 tons of nickel at $4,500, Cuba could earn $145 million. However, the 600,000 tons of oil required by the nickel factory cost some $150 million at OPEC prices."

"That has been the tragedy of the Cuban revolution for the past 20 years!" Mr Fidel Castro exclaimed. "However, there is one difference: In the first few years consumption levels were low. There were less than 7 million inhabitants in Cuba. Our population is now more than 10 million and social spending has risen in education and the health system. These are areas in which spending cannot be cut."

Another shadow hanging over the economy is the shortage of timber for building. In 1979 Cuba was counting on a supply of 500,000 cubic meters of building timber from socialist bloc countries. Around half that amount was supplied. Therefore there is a major shortfall in the building of houses and furniture and in packaging. "Yes, 1979 was really very difficult for a whole series of reasons...." And Mr Fidel Castro--naively?--suggested that Cuban lumberjacks should go to Siberia and chop the timber Cuba urgently needs since, he said, "the resources of a fraternal country are at its brothers' disposal." On the other hand, the Cuban leader would willingly go without the 200,000 television sets sold to Cuba by socialist countries each year. Cuba already has 1.2 million televisions. However, "we must also accept what our trading partners are most prepared to sell us...."

Trade With the USSR

In 1979 the total amount of trade between the USSR and Cuba rose to 4.5 billion rubles. Indeed more than 60 percent of Cuba's foreign trade is with the Soviet Union. Is this excessive dependence or a factor in the survival of the economy and hence of the regime? Mr Fidel Castro, who is aware of the dangers and threats, tends to opt for the second alternative, especially since the Soviets have just renewed their promises of aid.

"The USSR," Mr Castro recalled, "has always bought our sugar at a higher price than the world market price and has always sold us oil at a lower price than the OPEC countries." In 1979 the USSR sold oil at around 70 Cuban pesos while it was worth 200 pesos on the international market. Moscow has pledged to supply all Cuba's oil needs from 1981 to 1985, in other words 61 million tons (note 1: The Cubans were asking for 63 million tons). This implies an increase in annual consumption from 11 million tons in 1980 to 14 million tons in 1985. In addition the Soviets have promised not to buy additional quantities of sugar in order to leave around 17 million tons of sugar available on the free market during the 5 years of the plan already decided (note 2: A disease, mildew, will make it necessary to replace some sugarcane plantations and reduce a sugar production estimated at 20 million tons between now and 1985).

However, although energy supplies are guaranteed for the next 5 years, other problems will nonetheless force the Cuban leaders to reduce the growth rate to 3-4 percent instead of the 6-7 percent planned. This means relative recession, the continuation of restrictions, food rationing and hence the aggravation of a social malaise caused mainly by these everyday problems to which the average Cuban can see no end.

Although the "main conquests" of the revolution will be maintained (exceptional health system; 95 percent of 6-year old children attending school; 3 million Cubans at school or university), Mr Fidel Castro is announcing blood, sweat and tears. To all those who feel wary, whom he describes, a little hastily, as "counterrevolutionaries" or merely "delinquents", he promises "more prisons" or urges them to adopt the spirit "which motivates the soldiers, doctors and builders in Africa." This argument does not have much weight judging by the Peru Embassy incident. Delinquency, the black market and indifference encouraged by an unwieldly and inefficient bureaucracy have increased. The "new man" of whom Che Guevara dreamed has not grown up in the wake of the Cuban revolution. The growing dependence on the USSR is naturally accompanied by the installation of a political system increasingly close to the Soviet model and tolerated less and less by the Cubans.

CUBAN EMIGRATION POSES 'TRICKY SITUATION' FOR CASTRO

ID111441 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Castroism in Question"]

[Text] The exodus of Cubans hostile to the regime installed in Havana 21 years ago has never stopped. It began in the first few days after the victory of the guerrillas, who came down from the Sierra Maestra to defeat Batista's corrupt and cruel dictatorship.

This exodus, at first opposed and then accepted and even encouraged by the Havana leaders with a view to normalization with the United States, initially affected the bourgeois and middle classes, discouraged by the communist options chosen by Fidel Castro's government. In the past few years it has spread to the popular classes--workers and peasants--who are in principle the beneficiaries of a socialist system whose shortcomings, failings, overwhelming and inefficient bureaucracy, lack of flexibility and failures are moveover regularly denounced by the leaders themselves, especially by Mr Fidel Castro. He admitted, quoting figures to support his point, the extent to which Cuba's shaky economy depends on regualr Soviet aid.

With an increasingly narrow margin for maneuver with regard to the Soviet ally and with growing internal problems, the Cuban malaise had already been highlighted last January with a spectacular reshuffle of the state machine, which took the form of increasing Mr Fidel Castro's already considerable powers. Since then, there have been a growing number of arrests, filling the prisons with new contingents of "delinquents" to take the place of "political" prisoners, some of whom were released 2 years ago. Discontent has increased among the population, who are weary of the constraints imposed by a rationing system which does not seem likely to end and by the difficulties of daily life, especially with regard to transport.

For a very long time the Cuban leaders, subjected, it is true, to a pitiless offensive from their enemies abroad, have succeeded in discuising the size of the prison population under the Castro regime--a size which rivals that in military and totalitarian regimes on the subcontinent denounced by Havana. The releases have helped to shed light on this very negative aspect of the Cuban regime. However, the Havana government can now no longer hide the fact that broad sections of the population see no other way out than fleeing to other countries. The authorities only had to announce last week--perhaps imprudently, and perhaps deliberately to cause embarrassment to the Peruvian and Venezuelan diplomatic representatives--that all Cubans wishing to leave the country could do so freely, for the flood of candidates for exile to swell out of all proportion.

The presence of several thousand Cubans packed into the Peruvian diplomatic compound in Havana (following repeated incidents over the past few weeks at the Venezuelan Embassy) places Mr Castro in a very tricky situation. First by aggravating the masked crisis in relations between Cuba on the one hand and Peru and Venezuela on the other, while the Cuban leaders, anxious to "disengage" from Africa, are contemplating reviving their Latin American offensive in favor of the crises in Nicaragua and El Salvador; second, by tarnishing Cuba's image among the Third World countries, when Mr Fidel Castro seems to be making his role as nonalined chairman his primary concern.

MARCHAIS ON LISBON TALKS, PARIS CP MEETING

LD111525 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Apr 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting With Alvaro Cunhal in Lisbon"]

[Text] The PCF delegation which has just visited Madagascar, several African countries and Portugal returned to Paris yesterday. Georges Marchais and the delegation had reached Lisbon on Sunday evening.

On Monday they had talks with a Portuguese Communist Party delegation headed by Alvaro Cunhal. Georges Marchais and Alvaro Cunhal expressed great satisfaction with the content of this meeting, which will help to strengthen relations of friendship and solidarity between the French and Portuguese communists. An important joint communique was adopted after these discussions.

Georges Marchais answered many questions asked by newspaper and radio and television journalists in Portugal and on his arrival at Le Bourget yesterday. Questioned in particular on the significance of his meeting with Alvaro Cunhal, Georges Marchais recalled the close ties which have existed between the two parties since the difficult period of the Portuguese people's struggle against the fascist dictatorship.

"This meeting," the PCF secretary general stressed, "and the exchange of views to which it gave rise will enable us to extend and increase these traditional ties still further. We both want to do this and have taken steps toward this goal. This is in the interests of our two parties and our two peoples."

Another question was put to Georges Marchais regarding the forthcoming "conference of European communist and workers parties in Paris."

European Communist Parties: An Open Meeting for Peace

The PCF secretary general replied: "It is definitely not a conference of communist and workers parties as some people claim. It is a meeting among the parties with a specific objective. As you know, we French Communists are men of peace advocating disarmament and peaceful coexistence. However, extremely grave decisions have been taken by the NATO countries on U.S. orders to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on our continent, where so many destructive weapons have already been accumulated. That decision is full of dangers for our peoples and for the world. We must oppose this escalation in the arms race. That is why we and our Polish comrades thought it would be useful for communist and workers parties to assert their common stance on such an important issue.

"The aim of this meeting therefore is to launch an appeal to the people of Europe to rally together and take action to halt this escalation and to move toward arms reduction. Its aim is also to call on all peace-loving forces, socialist, social democratic and Christian forces to join the communists in this crucial action.

"Of course each party will freely decide its stance with regard to this meeting and its objectives. However, we hope that the largest possible number of communist and workers parties will take part in it.

"In no case could this initiative lead to a split among communist and workers parties. I repeat: Each party is free to choose in keeping with the aims proposed. As far as we are concerned, whenever initiatives on specific objectives corresponding to the interests of the workers, peoples and nations are put to us we always examine these initiatives eagerly."

EUROCOMMUNISM 'MORIBUND' FOLLOWING CP MEETING POLEMIC

LD110931 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Moribund Eurocommunism"]

[Text] We already knew that Eurocommunism was sick, particularly after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Should it not be regarded as moribund?

The PCI has confirmed that it does not intend to take part in the conference on peace and disarmament to be held in Paris by the PCF and the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party]. The Spanish Communists had already decided not to attend.

Preparations for this conference could also accentuate some of the splits between socialist countries. The Yugoslav communists have indicated that they too will not attend a meeting which "would merely serve Soviet propaganda." Furthermore there is speculation on what attitude the Romanians will adopt since they have not been sparing in their implicit criticism of Moscow with regard to Afghanistan. As far as the Poles are concerned, the fact that they are coorganizers of the conference seems, if not in outright conflict, at least not really in keeping with their insistent efforts in favor of a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

However, this initiative has above all exposed and aggravated the differences of opinion between the PCF and its Eurocommunist partners which emerged over the Afghan affair. The reasons put forward by the Italian and Spanish communists to justify their refusal are significant. Indeed in Madrid and Rome they are stressing the fact that such a meeting would give the "erroneous impression" that the participants were alining "with the positions which the Warsaw Pact supports in European matters," the PCE writes, and would be likely to give the impression that all communist parties form an "international organization" with one "decisionmaking center," as the PCI notes.

The second grievance expressed by the Italian Communists to the conference's French organizers is no less important. The PCI thinks that disarmament questions should not just be debated among the communist parties nor should they remain outside the "vast debate including socialists, social democrats, Christian organizations and groups from other movements," which has started in Europe on this question.

This tone contrasts sharply with the tone used by Mr Marchais and his friends when talking of the socialist parties (especially the French Socialist Party, of course) and social democratic parties, now being accused increasingly frequently of joining Washington's camp in diplomatic matters and the employers' and "bourgeois" governments' camp on the economic and political plane. Mr Berlinguer's friends probably had special reason for making this last remark in view of the attack by the French Communists on the PCI secretary general over his recent meeting with Mr Mitterrand in Strasbourg.

However, it cannot simply be seen as an ironic reply to a condemnation which caused more surprise than annoyance in Rome. Indeed, on the two matters of allegiance to Moscow and the choice of a strategy--which ranges from leftwing union to "historical compromise"--the Paris conference affair, coming after events in Afghanistan, gives the impression that Eurocommunism, even if its death certificate has not yet been drawn up (any more than its birth certificate was), will probably not recover from the PCF's return to the Soviet sphere of influence.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH BANI-SADR

LD142136 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Report by Corrado Granella]

[Text] As is known, the ambassadors of EEC countries who were received the other day by Iranian President Bani-Sadr have returned home to report to their respective governments on the development of the situation. Italian Ambassador Tamagnini returned to Rome today. He confirmed to journalists what in fact had been known, that is to say, that during their talks with Bani-Sadr it was not possible to gain anything except permission for a visit by the International Red Cross, which took place today.

The ambassador also referred to the presence of many Italian workers in Iran which, coupled with enormous financial commitments taken on by some Italian firms, represents an additional motive for our government to make a considered and responsible study of the Iranian affair.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. BOYCOTT

AU150855 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 15 (ANSA)--The chairman of the Italian Olympics Committee, Franco Carraro, declared in the evening that the decision of the United States Olympic Committee to not send its athletes to the summer games in Moscow was a "bitter one and (?raises) serious concern for the future of the Olympics movement and international sports meets." He went on to speak of the U.S. boycott as responsible for a "situation in which it is even more important for the Western European Olympics committees to adopt a unified position."

Speaking of his own committee's stance on participation in the Soviet Olympics, Carraro disclosed that developments will come under examination during an executive session on Thursday and that a final decision on the boycott issue can be expected around May 20 when the entire committee meets.

COSSIGA SPEECH OPENS CONFIDENCE DEBATE ON NEW GOVERNMENT

AU141952 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 14 (ANSA)--Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga kicked off the confidence debate on his new government in Parliament here this afternoon with a lengthy speech outlining his Cabinet's policy proposals in areas ranging from institutional reform to foreign affairs.

The new government is a coalition of Cossiga's own Christian Democratic (DC) with the Socialists (PSI), in government for the first time since the demise of the center-left, and the Republicans (PRI). According to Cossiga, in putting together the coalition, which enjoys a reasonably good parliamentary majority, he was aware of the "timeliness" of seeking "consensus and understandings in the spirit of national solidarity."

In his brief historical preface, the prime minister recalled that the formation of his first government in August last year was designed "to get the normal mechanism of the institutions moving again and to create a space for dialogue and confrontation between the political forces for the definition of a stable political and parliamentary framework." He added that the new coalition was realized "in the context of what is politically useful and possible," promising to work in terms of an "open and constructive debate" with the opposition.

The major opposition grouping is the Italian Communist Party (PCI), a close rival of the DC in terms of share of the vote. Also on the opposition benches are Cossiga's erstwhile partners in his previous administration, the centrist Social Democrat (PSDI) and Liberal (PLI) parties.

In a connected point, Cossiga said the coalicion partners had agreed they should avoid government practices which would create "disorganization or fragmentation", and would work for "authentic collegiality".

He also urged closer synchronization between government policy making and the progress of Parliament's work in order to avoid delays that often [word indistinct] issuing government decrees.

But the new premier identified terrorism as the gravest question facing the government, which he pledged to introducing "more incisive administrative, organization and ordinary measures". These would include strengthening the policy, the organization of a police data bank, the introduction of more modern police techniques, the "urgent" approval of the police reform bill already before Parliament, and judicial reform, he said. In this connection, he said the government intends to consider the most ample possibilities of reducing the sentence of those terrorists who "dissociate" themselves from their terrorist past.

Another key point in this section of the speech was Cossiga's pledge to bring existing plans for a revision of Italy's concordat with the Vatican to their "final conclusion".

Another major slice of the speech was devoted to economic policy, with references to the whole range of ills afflicting the Italian economy--the backward south, unemployment, the efficiency of the public administration, the imbalances of public finances, the crises of some large industrial groups and sectors.

One premise for the government's economic policies, Cossiga announced, will be defense of equilibrium in the balance-of-payments, which "could be facilitated by adequate and indispensable international cooperation".

At the same time, the government plans to contain and reduce inflation to the EEC's average level while getting to work on the structural problems which form the "principles objective in the sphere of economic policy".

He listed other objectives as being:

A "severe and rigorous" policy as regards public finance.

A relaunching of economic planning.

An "organic" energy policy.

This last would involve reducing Italy's dependence on oil by the "conservation and rational use of energy and the development of renewable and alternative energy sources", he said.

Other major areas of government action will be the backward south, righting the position of crisis-hit public and private sector firms, agriculture, home construction, and transport.

Foreign affairs took up the third major slice of Cossiga's speech, which opened with the warning that the international situation is "grave, complex and delicate".

With Italy currently serving its six-month mandate as the EEC's duty chairman, Cossiga said its chairmanship would be inspired by two guidelines:

A "solid and convinced" participation in the Atlantic alliance as a "purely defensive" organization.

A "convinced commitment" to the realization of increasingly close economic integration and political cooperation in Europe.

In this context, the prime minister rejected the idea of a Europe that is "neutral or a third force" as "unacceptable on the plane of principles and values".

"It is unrealistic within the framework of the great equilibriums", he argued. "Beyond the intentions of those who propose it, it may introduce grave factors for destabilization because of the unknown spaces it would open up in the arrangement of international influences".

According to Cossiga, a "free and democratic Europe" which is firm in safeguarding its security and heritage of liberty and culture and is "open to dialogue and friendship with all peoples", would rather be a "factor for great stability and security for everyone".

In related points, Cossiga said the government would:

Make every effort to ensure that levels of conventional and nuclear arms move towards the lowest point possible.

Use Italy's "positive" political and economic relations with the Soviet Union to "continue dialogue".

This was, above all, to safeguard the "essential role" which the European Security and Cooperation Conference can play in detente.

On Afghanistan, Cossiga reiterated the West's condemnation of the Soviet intervention and confirmed Italian support for the EEC's February 19 proposal for a "neutral Afghanistan". He also disclosed that the Italian Government would continue to work for intensification of the practice of direct consultations between the leaders of the United States and the major European powers.

On Iran, he deplored the seizure of the American hostages in Tehran, but asserted the Rome government's "respect for the Iranian people's difficult search for expression of its national particularity".

"There is also the prudent concern not to introduce further elements of disturbance in such a difficult situation and also to safeguard legitimate real and personal interests", Cossiga asserted. "But there is also full solidarity for the people and government of the United States and the firmest determination to work, in the opportune multilateral and bilateral international forums, to safeguard people's right to have their safety guaranteed and to ensure the liberation of the hostages unjustly held".

On the Middle East: "All the parties must make an effort to accept the obvious fact that two great peoples, the Israeli people and the Palestinian people, must in any case find the path a loyal living together".

On the Mediterranean: The government will devote particular attention to relations with Mediterranean countries such as Tunisia, Libya, Algeria and Malta, and with neighbours such as Austria and Yugoslavia.

On China: "The government intends to respond with a spirit of increasing friendship to the warm and cordial openings that come from the People's Republic of China. Relations with this great country, which have been intensified in recent years, have received a further impulse following the recent visit to Italy of Prime Minister Hua Guofeng, whom we received with a spirit of friendship and from whom we received attestations of esteem and friendship."

On the Third World [words indistinct] non-aligned countries: "Making concrete and articulated moves on the bilateral and multilateral level, the government intends to interpret (Italy's) effective recognition of the fundamental role they play in safeguarding peace and in solving the problems of development on the world level."

BERLINGUER EXPLAINS PCI RATIONALE ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD111039 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 5 Apr 80 pp 1, 7, 8

[Report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 3 April address to PCI National Council session in Rome: "PCI's Initiative in Europe and Throughout the World"]

[Excerpts] I would first like to make some observations concerning international issues, Berlinguer began. I do not consider it necessary to review at any length, following Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta's speech, the reasons which prompted us to consider the French and Polish comrades' initiative to convene a European communist party conference wrong in method, timing and theme. And it was precisely with a view to the need to lend maximum effectiveness to our struggle for detente and disarmament that we decided not to attend.

In this connection I would like to reply more generally to those who are wondering about the significance of the stances and initiatives on international issues which our party has been adopting over the years and especially in recent months--from our stances on the so-called "Euromissiles" to those on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; from the meetings with representatives of European and socialist parties and of progressive and liberation movements of other countries up to the imminent visit to the PRC by a PCI delegation.

There has been no shortage of unfounded interpretations of these stances and initiatives of ours. I believe, however, that we should all welcome the lively interest which they have prompted both in Italy and abroad while noting, however, that the excessive sensationalism which has occurred here and there obviously does not aid an understanding of the true meaning of these stances and initiatives. Furthermore, some commentators tend to interpret these initiatives of ours as something governed by domestic political calculations: According to them, everything can be explained by an effort on our part to remove--as one paper stated again yesterday--the main obstacle to Communist participation in government. These commentators are on the wrong track, the PCI secretary general said. We really are not ashamed of stressing how opportune and necessary it is to have a democratic unity government with the Communist Party's participation; in our belief that this is the most responsible kind of government, the only kind really equal to our country's tragic problems, and we intend to fight to create the conditions which are needed for this government to be formed. We are also well aware that the success of the struggle for this goal implies the quest for an understanding among the democratic forces also on foreign policy topics. For that matter, this is what has happened in past years--first through the foreign policy agreements reached among the parties which comprised the March 1978 parliamentary majority. What was achieved then in connection with these issues was a real meeting point among the various democratic parties. [paragraph continues]

In this connection the PCI secretary general said parenthetically: I would like to clearly state (for the sake of avoiding reticence and excessively diplomatic stances, which Comrade Bufalini rightly urged from us the other day) that the foreign policy motion recently passed by the lower house cannot be unreservedly defended. The motion contains some positive and correct formulations, but it also contains others which partly conflict with our previous stances. And I say this, Berlinguer added, while standing firm, of course, on my disapproval of those comrades--if any--who failed to observe voting discipline and thus harmed the party.

Be that as it may, it is clear that in the foreign policy field the obstacles to an understanding with us--and, I would add, the existing obstacle to a bolder Italian initiative in international affairs--do not stem from our alleged lack of autonomy with respect to the CPSU or any other Communist Party (this thesis can now only be asserted by people in bad faith), but from a real and now proven absence of autonomy on the Christian Democratic Party's [DC] part with respect to the United States.

And let us not forget the no less real, longstanding and profound obstacle to forming a democratic government with Communist Party participation, namely the DC's desire to stay rooted in its elitist view of power and to the vast patron-and-client system which forms its basis, apart from its electoral strength.

I am not now going to recall in detail our stances on the so-called "Euromissiles" and on the issues of the arms balance and reduction, on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the subsequent reprisals decided on the United States. I will point out that these and other factors prompted us to stress one point above all others in our analysis: Throughout the world a process was growing whose most dangerous epicenter was and still is the exacerbation of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. We saw in this the main cause of the crisis of detente, the disappearance of even minimal trust and the advance of a real threat to world peace. We therefore stressed the need for action from the most diverse forces--all those which could, to a greater or lesser extent, help to alleviate the tension and restart the dialog and negotiations between the major powers--the United States and the USSR--and the two blocs, but also more generally among all states and all forces concerned with a solution of the current conflicts in various parts of the world, disarmament and cooperation, especially emphasizing the non-alined countries' role, the role of Europe with its workers movement, its democratic and progressive forces and its states and governments and the special and significant role of authorities such as the Catholic Church.

If we look at how things have developed in recent months, Berlinguer said, we can note that the weight and initiative of such forces have exerted a positive, albeit still insufficient, influence; the influence has been felt in the positions and initiative of a number of nonalined countries, some European countries and some communist and socialist parties including our own. So the Italian Communists' initiative has developed in a manner which is consistent with this analysis with particular dynamism in recent months, but--I repeat--as a continuation and development of the analysis already outlined at our 15th national congress.

Relations With Communist Parties

In this spirit we have undertaken recently to strengthen primarily relations and solidarity with the communist parties with which for some time we have felt a greater affinity of analysis and judgment on foreign policy topics and on the problems of the international workers movement and, above all, with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. [paragraph continues]

We believe that the good relations which now exist (and which, we can say, have existed for a long time) between the PCI and LCY reflect the profound national interests of Italy and Yugoslavia as neighboring countries and also the very important role which we, as Italians and Italian Communists, attach to an independent nonalined Yugoslavia as the protagonist of its own original road to socialism in Europe and with respect to the Third World. The comrades also know that we have extended and multiplied our contacts with several other communist parties both in Europe and on other continents. And just yesterday Comrade Cervetti had a meeting in Moscow with Comrade Kirilenko and other CPSU leaders.

The new factor now, as far as our relations with the communist parties are concerned, is the CCP's invitation to us to send a delegation to China. This marks the reestablishment of relations between the parties, interrupted for many years, which we always hoped to be able to resume. Those who are acquainted not only with our stances but also with the method with which we seek and maintain relations with all democratic, progressive and revolutionary parties, both Communist and noncommunist, in all countries, should clearly understand the spirit in which we are undertaking this visit to China and this resumption of relations with the CCP. Furthermore--and perhaps now is the time to recall this--we could point to the stances on China and our attitude toward the problem of relations with the CCP, which we adopted back in 1969 at the Moscow International Communist Party Conference.

The significance and aim of the meetings which we will have are very clear to us: a better objective acquaintance with the real situation in which the two parties operate; mutual respect for each side's stances and for their mutual autonomy; a frank discussion of points of disagreement, the existence of which both sides are aware; and the quest for every possible convergence with regard to both relations between the parties, the countries and the peoples and the major issues of peace and cooperation in the various parts of the world.

This resumption of relations is not aimed against anyone else. It is consistent with the policy which prompted us to clearly express our ideas and free beliefs to all our interlocutors, always motivated by the desire to help surmount conflicts and develop cooperation for the sake of detente and peace, toward a unity of human society freed from the nightmare of war and from every form of exploitation and oppression.

Apart from with a number of communist parties, Berlinguer continued, we have had contacts with other forces, with Third World forces (the comrades have seen that we have established, resumed or begun for the first time relations with several parties, as for instance with the two Indian communist parties and the Congress Party) and we have had a series of meetings in Europe, including meetings with the various socialist and social democratic parties.

I cannot understand how these latest meetings can be regarded by some people as conflicting with "Eurocommunism." We have never regarded "Eurocommunism" as the West European communist parties' shouldering of an exclusive role. Indeed, we have always said that one of the essential traits of the strategy called "Eurocommunism," which aims to transform the industrialized and developed European countries democratically in a socialist direction, lies in the quest for the unity of all European socialist, progressive and democratic workers forces in pursuit of these aims. This essential trait has always been acknowledged, shared and clearly stated in all the documents approved with the PCF, the PCE and other communist parties.

In outlining such an aim we have always borne in mind--and we must always bear in mind--that there are some countries in Western Europe where the working class in mainly (although not exclusively) represented by the Communist Party (I would say this applies mainly to Italy, because here we are without great and solid strength, although there is also a considerable Socialist Party and also some workers sectors which identify with Catholic movements and partly even with the DC). In Western Europe there are also other countries where both the communist and socialist parties are strong; finally, there are other countries, both large and small, where the workers movement has found its political expression mainly in socialist and social democratic parties. These are the facts, on the basis of which we developed our quest and initiative in years past, although this quest and initiative have become more specific recently.

In fact, it is obvious that latest developments in the world and European situations have in recent months made our concern with the quest for understanding among all the forces of the workers movement even more pressing. This is necessitated both by the increase in European and world tension and by the fundamental crisis of capitalism, which is acknowledged also by considerable forces in the social democratic movements, among which there are developing critical reflections and quests for new ways of moving beyond capitalism as a system based on the capitalist-developed metropolitan areas' exploitation of the vast areas of underdevelopment and famine. This fundamental nature of the crisis now affecting capitalism is acknowledged and is emerging also in the attitudes of certain social democratic forces. though a full realization of it is still hampered by the survival of some of the traditional narrow outlooks, signs of which are also apparent in the European trade union movement and partly even in the West European communist movement and which stem ultimately from what Lenin defined as "workers aristocracies." This reveals a shortcoming in the view of world and European problems on the part of the developed capitalist countries' working class--a shortcoming which, however, we do not consider insurmountable and which, indeed, we are strongly committed to surmounting, while noting the difficulties.

New International Tensions

At the same time, the fundamental crisis of capitalism and the tension in international relations are pushing the rightwing forces in Europe toward a more aggressive policy. Their aim is to make the working masses the only ones to bear the cost of emerging from the crisis, to attack democratic gains and to impose a foreign policy which would lead to a further exacerbation of relations between the blocs, in an attempt to return, however unrealistically, to the cold war policy aimed at making the socialist countries' reality regress--a policy which would in fact be absurd. Furthermore, the capitalist countries' most aggressive rightwing groups are acting--or would like to act--as policemen with respect to the most diverse Third World liberation movements, from Iran to El Salvador, from whose people and tumultuous struggle has emerged the lofty figure of the martyred Archbishop Oscar Romero.

How, Berlinguer asked, can we deal with and victoriously repel the policy of these rightwing forces in Europe? This is the question we ask both ourselves and the comrades of the communist parties in other countries and, more generally, all Italian and European progressive forces. Our answer is clear: We must develop the broadest, though flexible alinement of workers, peoples, democratic and peace-loving forces. This is the only method which can lead to results and will have a real effect on the balance of forces and change them. If, on the other hand, you believe that the present aim can only be to preserve the communist parties' strength, if you take it for granted that the socialist and social democratic parties have become irremediable allies of the rightwing parties, then you are first asserting an untruth, but above all you are condemning youself to isolation and the absence of any initiative. [paragraph continues]

We must always keep alive in the minds of the Italian and European working class the importance among the causes which opened the way to fascism in the thirties--and later brought it victory--of the splits in the workers movement; their importance in pre-1933 Germany; the importance, in the opposite direction, of the unity of communists and socialists and all democratic and antifascist forces in France in 1934 against the reactionary venture attempted at the time in that country. And we must remember the lesson learned in 1935 from these and other experiences by the Seventh Comintern Congress, with its criticism of "sectarian" attitudes toward the socialist parties and its action which, by embracing the most positive experience which had developed in the field of united action, particularly in France and Spain, outlined the victorious road of the unity of the major workers, democratic and antifascist forces.

Of course the situation is different now, but even today it is true that if the workers movement is split, the right will win. This strengthens our determination to make every effort, although we are aware of the differences between our ideas and those of the social democrats, to seek a genuine and thorough political and ideological unity of the workers movement in Italy and throughout Western Europe.

Hope, Faith and Struggle

We will not abandon this task, Berlinguer said, however arduous it may seem to us, partly because only by advancing along this path can we not only deal with the reactionary and bellicose rightwing forces' policy, but also lend credibility to the objectives of the revolution in the West and create and keep alive in the working class and peoples masses and instill in the younger generations faith, hope in and, above all, a commitment to the struggle to build a new kind of society in Italy and throughout Europe. And we all know how much this hope, this faith and this struggle are needed, in view of a crisis which is causing so much confusion.

None of what we are saying and doing has anything to do with a "change of camp." We have never belonged and do not belong to any camp, Berlinguer said, and we do not recognize any leading party or state. We are ourselves and we are part of a workers and democratic movement, of a very broad, varied and multifarious world anti-imperialist movement, in which we participate and retain our autonomy, our own individuality and our own initiative.

I believe, the PCI secretary general continued, that the strength which this combination of analyses, stances and specific actions which I have indicated can give to the action of our party and of the Italian and European workers movement is beginning to be understood by broad sectors of the peoples' masses and democratic public opinion.

We have drawn two conclusions from this: First, that we must not take any action or decision which conflicts with this policy, whose main points I have indicated, or which might even merely hinder its full implementation. Such, for instance, would be our participation in the Paris conference: In this connection Pajetta has, I repeat, already fully explained our reservations regarding both content and timing but also, I would emphasize, method, which is very important, because it concerns the very principles of relationships among communist parties and also their practice, since the practice which is being followed this time differs from the practice followed in the preparations for the Berlin conference, during which no party was confronted with ready-made decisions or faits accomplis by other parties.

Hence our decision. Nevertheless, we for our part will not follow it with an exacerbation of polemics and still less a splittist attitude toward the parties which do attend the conference.

The second conclusion which we must draw is that the debate among our ranks, which has been prompted by the developments in our strategy and initiative, must be conducted in such a way as to use all the potential and innovations inherent in such developments, so as to impart greater impetus to our action among the masses instead of becoming delayed and paralyzed in disputes overtaken by real European and world events. Of course there must be patience and clarity; but above all there must be a capacity to follow the chosen path consistently, without concessions to the adversary, without allowing ourselves to be manipulated by anyone and therefore without fluctuations: Only thus will we refrain from damaging the party and only thus will the party and the country draw the best advantage from our policy, our struggle and our initiatives.

L'UNITA EXPANDS CRITICISM OF 'WEAKER THAN EXPECTED' GOVERNMENT

LD141151 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Apr 80 pp 1, 20

[PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta article: "Problems of Governability Unresolved"]

[Excerpt] The new Cabinet which Deputy Cossiga has formed appears to have a political basis different from the previous Cabinet and should be able to count on a pre-established and self-sufficient parliamentary majority. Nevertheless, it would be rash to believe that this resolves our country's governability problem. In any case, it seems to me that the leader of the three majority parties--the Christian Democratic Party [DC], the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] and the Italian Republican Party [PRI]--and the government have felt reluctant to cite the three-party government as the most valid and strongest choice for tackling the emergency, still less a solution capable of initiating and guiding a new political phase. This limitation, the absence of scope and vigor, of a sure political proposal and of a definite and clear outlook, have been highlighted by the very quest--which has been attempted during the crisis, in various and conflicting directions--for some kind of extension of the majority and some kind of support, even external and partial, and by the persistent invocations of an appeals to democratic and national solidarity, though this reference is emerging increasingly as a camouflage for ulterior motives in the present DC leadership group.

The fact is that the gravity--in many aspects dramatic--of our country's situation and the dangers of the crisis and the international tensions demanded more than ever a political change--a government capable of utilizing all the democratic forces and the energies and capabilities of the entire workers movement. This solution was rejected. And it is an objective, though worrisome observation that the three-party government will be unable to tackle efficiently the vast, difficult and pressing work of social reform and democratic development which Italy needs. But this is affected also by the burden of ambiguity and the uncertainty of political events in recent months. It must be remembered that this government stems from the fear and refusal of the majority at the DC congress to face a real form of cooperation with the PCI on an equal footing, because this would have meant a commitment to real economic and social change, the elimination of a concept of power and political alliances, of a mentality and form of conduct--reflected in the DC's "centrality"--which have now become intolerable.

This solution has been partially reached also as a result of the contradiction within the PSI between the proposal and advocacy of a government of full solidarity without second choices and the invocations of the commitment to guarantee governability, which implied an amenability to cooperation with the DC and lent hope to the DC's most stubborn currents of being able to avoid the problem of relations with the leftwing forces as a whole. Even positive aspects, such as the failure of the hypothesis of a five-party government or the blow suffered by the Italian Social Democratic Party because of its stubborn and hostile stance toward the democratic unity policy, become of secondary importance in this framework. Of course these aspects could not attenuate our negative verdict on a solution which we not only consider unsatisfactory and which threatens to prove unequal to the tasks set by the scale and dangerous nature of the Italian crisis, but which leaves our course undecided and ambivalent and therefore perpetuates the political uncertainty which, as Berlinguer stressed at our party's National Council session, is the major and gravest factor in the crisis of the Italian state and society.

This critical verdict on the significance and political nature of the three-party government must now unfortunately be expanded, because we consider the Cabinet's structure and composition to be a weary, narrow-minded and disappointing reflection of the DC's typical method of regarding and forming government coalitions. Not the slightest attempt was made to bring about a change--none of the structural innovations to guarantee a unitary approach and leadership in decisive areas such as, for instance, economic and financial policy was offered, even though they were, after all, proposed and considered necessary by the socialist comrades too not long ago. What is worse, there has been an increase in the number of ministers--and even under secretaries!--who are maintaining the divisions between those ministries which had been merged, restoring posts which it had been considered opportune to eliminate and inventing new functions of indefinite and doubtful substance. Who knows what Senator Andreatta's [minister without portfolio] "special duties" will be? And was a minister for EEC affairs really necessary? And another minister for regional affairs? The serious point is that the logic which governed these decisions was once again the logic of the DC's own requirements: The distribution of ministries calibrated with regard to their number and importance on the basis of the strength of the various currents. Whether a single-party or three-party government of some type, the rules of the notorious instruction manual still apply and the criteria of competence and even proven capabilities can become subordinate. I do not want to argue about the individuals chosen, though some of them could seem questionable immediately, or about the allocation of posts, whose correspondence to the individuals' political and specialist qualities we will assess on the basis of their performance. I believe it would be difficult to claim that Deputy Cossiga exercised his constitutional prerogatives to the fullest, despite the entreaty and support of the president of the republic.

But the most important point is that the government--because of its composition, the essential refusal to include the leftwing and other minority groups of the PSI and the arbitrary exclusions made in order to retain the DC's key positions--has proved to be (or was this intentional?) weaker than expected, less "balanced" than was announced and without the imprint of innovation and rigor or the guarantees of coordination and collegiality which it would have been right to expect. Therefore, the unity of approach, the efficiency, correctness and justice in administration which are inalienable requirements for Italian democracy still remain to be fully proven.

FINLAND

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE 'DEPLORES' U.S. BOYCOTT DECISION

LD141500 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The Finnish Olympic Committee regards as deplorable the decision of the U.S. Olympic Committee to send no team to the Moscow Olympics. The secretary general of the Finnish Olympic Committee, Kosti Rasinpera, notes that the decision of the United States was not unexpected after President Jimmy Carter's powerful boycott campaign. According to Rasinpera, the participation of American athletes in the games is still possible in principle if the International Olympic Committee decides to approve the participation of athletes who do not represent any state. Such an amendment of the rules, however, Rasinpera points out, creates its own problems. The U.S. Olympic Committee decided over the weekend not to send a team to the Moscow Olympics unless the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan by 24 May.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH VAYRYNEN

LD141645 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has had talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on the situation in the Middle East and Southwest Asia. The bilateral relations of Finland and Iraq were also discussed. After the meeting Vayrynen noted that both sides expressed their desire to increase commercial and economic cooperation. Foreign Minister Hammadi particularly wants an increase in the export of Finnish expertise. Current agreement issues were also considered, and the foreign ministers decided to investigate the need and possibilities for agreements on road transport and taxation.

In the afternoon the Iraqi foreign minister visited Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto and the national museum. The visit will end tomorrow.

Comments on USSR, Iran Relations

NC141458 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Helsinki, April 14 (AFP)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, currently visiting here, said today that ties between Iraq and the Soviet Union had cooled following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "We condemned the intervention and demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet troops," Mr Hammadi said in an interview with the mass-circulation daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT.

The Iraqi diplomatic chief stressed that while Iraq, like Afghanistan, has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, the agreement with Iraq is strictly non-military. "We do not accept any military assistance from the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr Hammadi also warned that the two superpowers must stay out of the Gulf to avoid an open conflict. He added, however, that he believed there would not be a war between Iraq and Iran despite the current tension. "What we need is peace, not war," Mr Hammadi said.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH LIBYA NEAR CONCLUSION

LD142008 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Finnish nuclear power industry is in the process of concluding agreements with Libya on export deals, worth altogether about 4 billion Finnish marks. The latest issue of the periodical MAAILMA JA ME [THE WORLD AND US] reports that the share of Finnish labor of the project under discussion--the Soviet-Finnish delivery of two nuclear power stations--is just under half. The price and some other factors will remain open until the end, but the aim is to reach specific agreements next fall between Imatran Voima and the Soviet aide, Atomenergoeksport, Imatran Voima project chief Paul Laine said.

The joint operation in third markets is based on the experiences achieved from the Loviisa nuclear power station. The sale to Libya concerns plants developed further from the Loviisa-type plant. Finland is taking part in the project as a subcontractor. Finland would deal with construction work, instrumentation and the manufacture of some equipment. A nuclear power station to be built in Libya would provide work for nearly 800 Finns. The financial value of the project is approximately 1.5 billion marks.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES

FL142324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Raul Roa Garcia, vice president of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, has arrived in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, at the head of a National Assembly delegation for an official visit. The Cuban delegation will meet with Finnish President Urho Kekkonen and other leaders.

DENMARK

EDITORIAL TERMS U.S. BREAK WITH IRAN AS 'PATHETIC GESTURE'

LD141221 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Apr 80 Pt 1 p 8

[Editorial: "Symbolic Sanctions"]

[Text] President Carter's new moves in the hostage affair are a series of punitive measures which makes no real changes in relations between the United States and Iran and will not be able to bring about any change in the hostages' circumstances. The official break in diplomatic relations with Iran is an almost pathetic gesture since America's diplomats have been held prisoner in their own Tehran embassy and the Iranian Foreign Ministry for over 5 months. The implementation of trade sanctions formalizes the fact that oil imports have been at a standstill since November and that American exports have shrunk from $350 million to $1.8 million a month. The cataloging of frozen Iranian assets with a view to eventual compensation claims makes plain the threat of confiscation which must always be present in the freezing of assets.

The expulsion of the remaining 35 Iranian diplomats from the United States is a symbolic manifestation that the policies of tolerance have now reached their limit without reaching their goal. The patient expectation that the election and inauguration of a president and the formation of a government would bring the Iranian state back into the fold of normal international relations has not been able to help the hostages out of their terrorizing situation. [paragraph continues]

The patience and the American restraint from the use of force have perhaps protected the hostages from molestation. Now the threat to use force has become apparent as the next step that the United States might be expected to take, but steps have not yet been taken in that direction and will hardly be because the use of force against the hostages would be probable retaliation.

President Carter's proclamation transformed existing circumstances into symbolic sanctions and is a public recognition of the fact that the United States has no prospect of forcing a satisfactory solution to the hostage crisis. The American Government can worsen the hostages' situation through its policies, but not improve it. The American diplomats in Tehran are now hostages in an internal conflict within the Iranian Revolution, which must follow its own course until the Revolution Council is replaced by an elected parliament. As yet, the government has no authority to act as a government and is in no position to be an effective party to negotiations with the United States. When the American President thus has no opportunity to influence in real terms the course of the hostage affair--at least in a positive direction--there will be a growing crisis for him on the domestic political front. He must show his strength and will to act without doing damage. He must march on the spot faster and faster so that those who covet his power but cannot use it are prevented from gaining a lead over him.

SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT WILL ONLY SUPPORT UN SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD141413 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 10 Apr 80 p 4

[Elisabeth Crona report: "Trade Minister on Iran: Shares American Protest, But Not Blockade"]

[Text] "Sweden will not participate in any trade sanctions not agreed to by the United Nations." Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam Linder told SVENSKA DAGBLADET this when asked how the United States' trade blockade would influence Sweden's affairs.

He points out that the government has condemned the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the taking of the hostages. "Therefore, we support the American protest." But as far as trade policies are concerned, we will follow our traditional course.

The trade minister does not think that the United States will put pressure on neutral countries to follow the American moves.

[Question] What will happen to Sweden's purchases of oil from Iran? After all, we are members of the IEA [International Energy Agency] in Paris.

[Answer] "I consider it most improbable that some sort of rationing system will be introduced," Staffan Burenstam Linder said. "In addition, our membership in IEA is contingent upon our neutrality."

Sweden does not export much to Iran.

[Question] What is happening within the Swedish companies in Iran?

[Answer] "Much of their activity is at a standstill. But several companies are trying to stay in isolation there. I think it is important that they try again, when the situation in Iran has been normalized," Staffan Burenstam Linder said.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET ON INCREASED RISK OF FORCE AGAINST IRAN

LD141529 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Escalation"]

[Text] For 5 months President Carter has tried unsuccessfully to come to grips with his opponents in Iran. As he now lifts his stick to strike a blow, the prolonged and dangerous crisis enters a new phase which can have far-reaching and dangerous consequences.

The immediate effects of the President's severance of diplomatic relations and formalization of sanctions, which in practice already existed, run the risk of being an empty gesture. They are actions which in themselves will hardly lead to the 50 Americans, who have now been imprisoned in their own embassy in Tehran for 157 days, taking a step nearer to freedom. But now that Carter has said A, he will also be forced to say B and, in this way, the conflict might escalate to a more dangerous level.

The Americans have shown surprising patience in their attempts to find a smooth solution to a conflict situation which cannot be tolerated by the international democratic community. But it ought to have been clear to Washington at a much earlier stage that the Iranian leaders they were negotiating with had neither power nor authority.

The only person in Iran who has the power to solve the conflict is Ayatollah Khomeyni and he does not want to. Iranian President Bani-Sadr, who achieved his position after a resounding electoral victory, wants to put an end to the crisis but does not have the power.

As long as Ayatollah Khomeyni remains on the scene, the hierarchy--and consequently power--of the Iranian clergy will endure. And it seems today that the radical faction in the clergy--with the support of leftwing groups intent on continuing their struggle against "imperialism"--is the real power group in Iran. And for this group the struggle is more important than the reconstruction of the new Iran.

It is also difficult to judge the effects of the sanctions that Carter has ordered. In the short term they ought to have no practical effect on the mass of the Iranian population. As far as the provision of food is concerned, Iran has been importing grain from other sources than the United States for a long time, and the country is 70 percent self-sufficient in this respect anyway.

But with regard to machines and technical equipment, the lack of spare parts has been a problem for a long time and industry and the defense forces have been forced to "cannibalize" among the machines that they do have. Continued lack of access to foreign goods will therefore make the situation even worse for industries which now are not operating at even half capacity. At present, more than one-third of Iran's labor force is idle as a result of the chaos caused by the revolution.

For the actions which have now been decided on by the Americans to have any real effect, it will be necessary for more than America's allies to support the action. It is therefore to be expected that Washington will put increased pressure on primarily a number of European countries. Up to now the European attitude has been extremely cautious, even among those countries which have strongly condemned the inability of Iran's revolutionary leadership to come to terms with a situation which represents a violation of international law.

If a greater number of the countries of the world had demonstrated their dislike more forcefully last November the effects would have been greater. To threaten diplomatic sanctions 5 months later does not seem to be an effective move and, because of this, there is an increased risk that the United States, which has never entirely ruled out the use of force against Iran, might adopt what are called "other measures which may become necessary."

PAPER NOTES CARTER'S 'BALANCING ACT' IN MIDDLE EAST

LD141231 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Lots of Balls for Carter"]

[Text] One of the chances that President Jimmy Carter has taken has failed. In the crisis surrounding the imprisoned American diplomats in Iran, he held out the promise of a settlement. Instead there will be an escalation.

Perhaps Carter really tried to mislead the U.S. electorate in order to safeguard a primary of great psychological importance. A somewhat more honorable alternative is that it was really a question of another attack of American wishful thinking in the face of the whole of that complex of partly overlapping and partly intertwining problems which go under the name of the Middle East.

There have begun to be a little too many balls for Jimmy Carter to keep in the air at once.

He is trying to prevent a dangerous fiasco in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on autonomy for the occupied Palestinian areas.

He is trying to prevent a great escalation in violence in Lebanon, where tension between Christians, Muslim leftist groups, Syrians and Israelis is growing apace with internal unrest in Syria.

He is also trying to find some approach to all the unrest connected with the religious revival in the Muslim world.

Finally, he is trying to create, chiefly with the help of conservative Muslim allies, an anti-Soviet barrier over the whole of Western Asia.

At the bottom of all these problems lie a superpower's strategic considerations intended to secure the West access to Arab oil.

No matter how you look at it, the whole thing is a colossal balancing act in which the United States itself is not in balance. Presidential election years traditionally make their own rules according to which American administrations run the risk of being driven into passivity, wishful thinking and evasive action on the international scene or are tempted to overact.

Many people are bound to be somewhat surprised that the United States is only now breaking off relations with Iran. Others fear that the United States is using more force than the situation requires.

On the whole, the punitive program which Carter has now initiated is synonymous with the sanctions which the UN Security Council would have introduced at the end of last year if it had not been for the Soviet Union's veto. We must not forget that it is a pure act of war for which Iran's leaders must bear the responsibility through their continued protection of the students. The United States ought, if the latest measures have no effect, to be able to initiate a naval blockade and report it to the Security Council as an act of self-defense in accordance with article 7 of the UN Charter.

It is obvious that there is a risk that the crisis will continue to deepen. It is difficult to see how American offensives, such as trade blockades and the refusal of visas, would be able to make Iran more compliant. On the contrary, men such as the Ayatollah Khomeyni welcome the fact that Iran's alleged worst enemy, the United States, is adopting a sharper tone. It makes it easier for them to whip up support from Iranians who have already grown tired of and are troubled by the student occupation of the U.S. Embassy.

As the leader of a state which has just adopted offensive economic measures against an Islamic nation, Jimmy Carter welcomes now as his guest the president of another Islamic nation. It ought to be a sensitive moment for Egypt's Anwar as-Sadat. But he has himself taken up the gauntlet by taking care of the deposed shah. At present, As-Sadat appears to be the United States' only important Muslim ally: Saudi Arabia with its own internal problems is keeping the Americans at a certain distance.

The surest way for America to insure As-Sadat's continued friendship and regain some Saudi confidence would be to put pressure on the Israeli position.

The problem is that As-Sadat, despite the fact that he is condemned by almost all on the Arab side, is demanding much broader self-government for the Palestinians than the original Camp David agreement mentions. The Israeli Government, which continues its policy of illegal settlement, offers in return a strikingly modest amount of self-government. But there is no indication that Carter would dare to put his next visitor, Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, against the wall. The attack on the kibbutz on Easter Tuesday which, as so often before, was appallingly enough directed against defenseless children, does of course give extra psychological support in a sensitive diplomatic situation to those Israelis who refuse to compromise on the Palestinian areas.

It is worth noting that this time it is an Iraqi organization which has claimed responsibility for the deed. Socialist, oil-rich Iraq, an increasingly important partner in cooperation with Sweden, is interested in marking its increased weight in Arab councils. This perhaps especially because the country is deeply alarmed by the religious upsurge in Iran. Fighting is reported. A collision between Iraq and Iran could overthrow all attempts to quiet the unrest in the Middle East.

It is to be hoped that the U.S. President will be lucky. But it doesn't seem as though Jimmy Carter, with all his good intentions, has the least control over developments. This is a problem for a lot more people than the American electorate in this depressing year of 1980.

PARLIAMENT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR U.S. ON IRAN

LD141701 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1625 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Britain is holding urgent talks with its European allies on a response to President Carter's plea for more help in action against Iran, the prime minister told the Commons today.

Mrs Thatcher said that the EEC foreign ministers were meeting next Monday and she hoped "the necessary decisions will be taken." She pledged Britain would give the U.S. "utmost support."

U.S. Ambassador Mr Kingman Brewster sitting in the Commons public gallery heard her add: "It is important that whatever we do should be effective and capable of commanding a broad measure of international support." Mrs Thatcher told MPs that the Americans had exercised "remarkable patience" and "time and again their reasonable hopes of progress have been dashed." She warned that prospects for the early release of hostages through diplomatic action "have markedly diminished".

In the Lords, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that President Carter had not laid down any specific deadline on support from Europe over the Iran situation.

Mrs Thatcher recalling that the illegal detention of the American hostages in Tehran was now in its sixth month, said Britain had cooperated in financial and commercial fields with the United States from an early stage in the crisis. "No arms or defence equipment has been sent from this country to Iran since the hostage crisis arose in early November.

"In December we made a substantial reduction in the size of our embassy in Tehran," she said.

Mrs Thatcher added that the Americans had now asked Britain and its European allies to consider economic sanctions--vetoed by the Russians in the UN in January--and an eventual break in relations with Iran.

Opposition leader Mr Callaghan, who had asked for Mrs Thatcher's statement on Iran, called for solidarity between European countries and the United States in attempts to seek a solution. He urged that if the EEC foreign ministers could not reach a satisfactory agreement at their meeting next Monday, government heads could convene to thrash out an answer to secure the release of the hostages.

"If there is to be co-ordination of tactics, that demands the maximum of consultation between us all. That may mean that some will not be able to follow certain courses that others would like," he said.

Mr Callaghan said holding the hostages by the "militants in Tehran" was a "violation of international law, defiance of the order of the International Court of Justice, and ignores the resolution of the United Nations". He added: "There can be no acceptance of any situation short of the release of these men and women."

Mr Callaghan said that military action would not provide a solution. But he said it would give point to the "chilling comments" of West German Chancellor Schmidt when he said the situation was not dissimilar to the one which existed just before Sarajevo.

"No one wanted war then, but we drifted into it. If we are to avoid that, and we must, it is necessary that there should be maximum co-ordination," said Mr Callaghan.

He hoped today's statement and MPs' comments would show Americans that Britain "fully understands and comprehends the strain and frustration that they may feel, and will do our best to remove it."

Replying to Mr Callaghan, Mrs Thatcher said the government was anxious to get "maximum international support" for the President's new moves. She also denied that the U.S. had set any deadline for its European allies to support further sanctions. "We have not been set a date by which our American friends want us to act," said Mrs Thatcher. Any "guidelines" that had been mentioned had reference to events in Iran and gave "a reasonable period" for the new measures to take effect.

Mrs Thatcher added that the Americans "do not contemplate the use of force now". The new diplomatic and economic sanctions were "designed to avoid anything in that regard." "Any contemplation of that would be an extremely serious step indeed," she said.

EEC foreign ministers would be able to make a decision on support for the U.S. at their meeting next Monday and further consultations could take place at the European summit a week later.

Liberal leader Mr David Steel said it was "unfortunate" that President Carter had had to ask his European allies to intensify their efforts over Iran. Diplomatic relations could not be maintained without the principle of diplomatic immunity, he added. If that principle was broken then it was an "open invitation" to dictatorships of right or left to use diplomats as hostages.

Mrs Thatcher disagreed that EEC countries had been slow to react to the position in Iran. The U.S. had been pursuing other diplomatic moves with the Iranians and it was only when those failed that President Carter had "turned and asked his friends to consider further action," she said.

Former Tory Cabinet Minister Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham) said that America's European allies had benefited from the strength of the U.S. over a long period of time, but they must now be prepared to "share the burdens as well as the benefits" of the alliance.

Mr Enoch Powell called on Mrs Thatcher to make it clear before the EEC foreign ministers meeting that collectively they "have no right or power whatsoever" to issue instructions to ambassadors and that these rights rested wholly with the national governments.

Mrs Thatcher agreed, but pointed out that the foreign ministers could agree at their meeting next week to issue instructions to their ambassadors individually. She rejected a call to return to the UN Security Council before imposing political or economic sanctions. International law was being "flouted" at the time of the last resolution, and Mrs Thatcher referred to the "surprise" of the Russian veto to concerted UN action.

"We thought that Russia was concerned to see that international law was observed in relation to her own diplomats and diplomats all over the world."

Mrs Thatcher said the government would consider the position of the 28 or 30 Iranians currently involved in military training in this country.

Mrs Thatcher undertook to take no further action without first seeking the approval of the Commons.

In the Lords Lord Carrington also denied that President Carter had set any deadlines for for America's allies to comply with his proposals. He told opposition spokesman Lord Goronwy-Roberts that he would consider his proposal of a high-level international meeting involving Western and other countries to discuss concerted action against the

"Certainly it will be necessary for us in this country to consult with our eight partners in the Community before reaching any conclusion", Lord Carrington said.

"I am also quite sure we should consult with such countries as New Zealand, Australia and Japan which has enormous interest in that part of the world," he said.

"I think that the measures which are now proposed by the United States are of considerable gravity," he said, and praised President Carter and the Americans for their "patience, forebearance and firmness".

Labour's former War Minister Lord Shinwell said the Iran situation provided the West with an opportunity to demonstrate its unity. "Unless we do all we are capable of doing, talks of manufacture and deployment of destructive weapons is just nonsense and fantasy," he said. Lord Shinwell asked what would happen if the foreign ministers of the Common Market failed to reach agreement.

Lord Carrington said nobody would disagree with what Lord Shinwell had said about the unity of the West. "The position of the government is to seek agreement with our European partners on a response which will lead to the release of the hostages," he said.

THATCHER ON IRAN STAND; OPPOSITION STATEMENT ISSUED

LD159833 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 36

[James Wightman report: "Thatcher's Fear on Iran Curbs"]

[Text] The prime minister admitted in a television interview last night there was a risk that reprisal action by the West over the American hostages might push Iran "into the hands of the Russians."

It was one of the factors which had to be taken into account, she said, as Britain considered President Carter's request for European allies to put more pressure on Iran to secure the release of the hostages.

But the other factor which had to be taken into account was that the "patience of the American people is not inexhaustible."

Appearing in Granada's "Reports Politics," the prime minister also repeated the statement she made in the Commons a few hours earlier that, to be effective, action against Iran had to be concerted. "We have to do two things," said Mrs Thatcher--"do everything possible to secure the release of the American hostages and to show our support to our American allies and friends."

President Carter's request for more European support has struck a particular chord with Mrs Thatcher in that she has been seeking similar concerted action by Western allies in protest at the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Although there was confusion inside 10 Downing Street yesterday about exactly what Mr Carter meant when he talked about a deadline during his television interview on Sunday, there was no attempt by officials to substantiate reports that Mrs Thatcher was aggrieved that she was not being adequately consulted by the American President.

As the government considered whether economic sanctions could be applied against Iran, it was clear that memories of how sanctions against Rhodesia had been less than totally effective, were giving cause for caution.

Another factor uppermost in the minds of ministers was possibly lengthy time-lag before sanctions might begin to take effect.

In the government and the opposition there was a marked feeling that every precaution should be taken against the hostages issue deteriorating into military conflict.

If the government did decide on econommic sanctions, an enabling bill would have to be brought before the Commons.

Asked in the television interview whether she thought there would be a majority for such action, Mrs Thatcher replied: "I think there would be deep understanding of President Carter's problem because every person there would be thinking that the hostages might be our people.

"In these circumstances, President Carter is entitled to expect our support."

Memories of the way Rhodesia existed despite sanctions were also recalled by Mr Callaghan and members of the shadow Cabinet at a meeting last night.

A statement after the meeting said that Mr Shore, shadow foreign secretary, would wish to discuss with Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, the attitudes of the various countries involved, the possible range of economic actions which could be taken to promote the release of the hostages, and the government's estimate of their effectiveness."

The statement also said that Mrs Thatcher's statement in the Commons and the subsequent debate "provided reassurance for the United States that Britain was prepared to give the most effective help possible and at the same time stressed the need to avoid any form of military action. This should have removed some possible misunderstanding in the United States of the United Kingdom's position."

An emergency resolution for consideration by the International Committee of the Labour Party's National Executive today was tabled by four prominent left-wing MPs--Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Mr Eric Heffer, Miss Jo Richardson, and Mr Norman Atkinson.

After deploring the "detention of the American diplomatic staff in Tehran," the resolution urged the United States Government "to seek a peaceful solution to this situation by negotiations, using the good offices of states which have expressed sympathy with the objects of the Iranian Revolution through the United Nations."

It said the Labour Party would "oppose the threat or use of military force by the American, British or other governments which could precipitate a conflict that might engulf the Middle East and the world."

The MPs also said that the National Executive should send a delegation to visit the Iranian ambassador in London to discuss "ways and means by which this situation could be resolved peacefully."

THATCHER ASKS ATHLETES TO RECONSIDER OLYMPICS DECISION

LD150935 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[James Wightman report: "Think Again British Team Urged"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher said last night she hoped British athletes would reconsider their decision to attend the Moscow Olympic games in light of the vote to boycott the games by their American counterparts.

Speaking on Granada's "Reports Politics," the prime minister recalled that the British Olympics Committee had said that if matters changed, they would reconsider their decision. "I think matters have changed," she said. "I was very pleased with the decision of the American Olympic Committee.

"I know the difficult moments they went through because, naturally, they feel that the athletes have trained for this for a long time and what a pity it has to be Moscow, and they must have pondered a long time about it.

"But they felt that the defence of freedom was the overriding need at the moment they have decided. That is a lead which other nations cannot ignore and I hope that our own will reconsider their decision and perhaps, change it."

Mrs Thatcher also said she believed that in the coming weeks a number of others would like the Americans, say: "No, we will not go."

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER, UK'S CARRINGTON HOLD TALKS

SK120301 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] London, April 11, (HAPTONG)--South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin had talks here today with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and explained to him the progress of the political development following the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui and the on-going inter-Korean dialogue.

At the meeting which lasted for two hours, Foreign Minister Pak invited his British counterpart to visit Seoul and the British minister accepted the invitation. Minister Pak and Lord Carrington also discussed friendly and cooperative relations and trade between the two countries as well as Korean security problems.

After the talks, Lord Carrington gave a luncheon in honour of Minister Pak during which they took common stands on the importance of the South Korean security. Minister Pak expressed satisfaction on the result of their talks which he said were held in a friendly atmosphere. Lord Carrington showed a great interest in the growing stand of South Korea in the world community, saying that he was deeply impressed by the wisdom with which the Koreans have overcome the difficulties in the wake of the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on Oct. 26, Minister Pak said.

BRITISH CP DISCUSSES STAND ON EUROPEAN COMMUNIST MEETING

LD141259 London MORNING STAR in English 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[MORNING STAR headline: "'Change Plans for Talks'--British Communists"]

[Text] British Communists yesterday said that radical changes were needed in the proposed European communist peace meeting at the end of the month if their party was to take part.

A special meeting of the British Communist Party's Executive in London yesterday agreed on the text of a letter which is to go to the Polish and French parties--the two which have called a meeting of all communist workers' parties in Europe on the theme of peace and disarmament.

Some parties have already turned down the invitation, others have accepted--TASS yesterday reported that the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee had accepted, saying the conference was "an important political act in the present situation."

But the British Executive was not at all happy with the way the conference had been arranged--nor with its proposed declaration, draft copies of which were circulated a little over a fortnight ago by the two organisers.

In a unanimous vote, the Executive decided to ask for the conference to be changed to a private consultative discussion on communist peace work in Europe.

If this idea was not accepted, the Executive decided by 27 votes to six that the British party would not attend. The letter said:

"Given the character of the present international situation, the deterioration in the process of detente and the new arms drive, we are naturally in principle in favour of a meeting.

We are very much concerned with the dangerous moves now being made by the imperialist powers and the serious threat to peace and detente which these activities represent.

We are confident that each party, according to its own circumstances and resources, is actively engaged in mobilising the broadest possible movement in its own country for peace and detente, and against the arms drive and other menacing activities now being stepped up by the imperialists.

Our Executive Committee considered these matters fully at its meeting in January, when we discussed the problem of maintaining the impetus for peace and detente.

In this connection we considered that the military intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, with which we expressed our disagreement, raised important questions of political principle and had serious consequences for world peace.

In our view, at such a meeting of European communist and workers' parties as you propose, the relation of this question to the struggle for peace and detente in Europe would be a matter for discussion.

Yet, because of the way in which the meeting has been prepared and the speed with which the final steps have been taken, such a discussion, even though it proceeded in a comradely and fraternal fashion, could produce new and deeper divisions between the parties.

This would tend to militate against our common struggle for peace and detente.

This is one of the major reasons why we consider that a process of exploratory discussion is necessary, in order to secure maximum agreement on the content of the meeting as well as to ensure that when it takes place it is fully representative of all the communist and workers' parties in Europe.

Our party has always been in favour of the most careful, effective and democratic preparations for such multilateral gatherings of communist parties.

Experience has shown that detailed consultations at each stage, and the direct involvement of all parties in the various preparatory steps, covering the political purpose of the event, the agenda, timing, procedure and other aspects of the proposed gathering, helps to strengthen the unity of our movement and to ensure maximum attendance.

The whole point and purpose of such preliminary steps and consultations, both bilateral and multilateral, is that they provide the possibility of seeking out and discussing any differences that may exist concerning the nature of the gathering and related questions.

In this way it is possible to reach common positions and so assist the preparation and eventual holding of the event in conditions of maximum unity and agreement.

This was certainly the case, for example, with the world communist conference in Moscow in 1969 and with the last Conference of European Communist and Workers' Parties in Berlin, in June 1976.

In opening the Berlin conference, on June 29, 1976, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, pointed out: 'The preparations were carried out in an atmosphere of comradeship and have without doubt helped to advance mutual understanding, the formulation of common standpoints and joint efforts among the parties.'

These remarks have a very considerable bearing on the way in which the meeting in Paris proposed by your party has been prepared.

At no stage have there been any collective consultations concerning the nature of the proposed gathering, how it should be prepared, what would be its agenda, when and where the event should take place, what documents, if any, should be drafted and by whom, and other aspects of the preparations.

It seems to us that this method of preparation represents a complete departure from the democratic procedures which the international communist movement has followed in recent years.

It is, in our opinion, a dangerous step back which we cannot support.

This is particularly unfortunate in view of the nature of the proposed meeting, the problems currently facing the European communist and workers' parties, and the differences known to exist between them.

The fact that a number of parties have indicated that they will not participate in the proposed meeting, and that others have expressed reservations is, in itself, a reflection of the incorrect manner in which the meeting has been prepared.

This relates not only to the method of preparation but also to the substance and content of the meeting, with which the preparatory steps are linked.

After all, one of the purposes of the preparations should be to secure agreement on whether a meeting should take place, and, if so, on what basis and with what content and agenda.

It has been a major concern of our party over a number of years to do everything possible to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement which we regard as vital for the struggle for peace itself.

That is why we have constantly sought to overcome differences, and not to support any action that, in our view, would aggravate the situation.

Our concern in this regard was made clear by our former general secretary, John Gollan, when he addressed the World Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties at Moscow, in June 1969: 'Differences that are not easily reconciled must not be allowed to cause new and deeper differences, to harden positions and make solutions more difficult.'

When there are differences, and bilateral discussions between parties are not sufficient to resolve them, it is not, in our view, helpful for parties initiating a proposal to go ahead without making any attempt to secure a collective discussion of the problems.

Unless such a collective discussion takes place so that a serious effort can be made to reach understanding, then going ahead with the proposal and ignoring the objections or reservations of other parties can only exacerbate differences and make it more difficult to strengthen international communist unity.

Because of all these considerations, we have come to the conclusion that it would be unhelpful to proceed with the proposed meeting in Paris on the present basis.

We therefore propose to all parties concerned that the meeting in Paris on April 28/29 should be changed into a private consultative meeting to which all European communist and workers' parties should be invited.

This consultative gathering would have the sole purpose of discussing, on an entirely fresh basis, whether a conference or meeting should be held, and if such a gathering were agreed, what would be the character, procedure, venue, date, etc.

Such a consultative meeting on April 28/29 would not be expected to adopt any policy document.

We would, of course, attend such a consultative gathering.

But if our suggestion is rejected, and the meeting proposed by you takes place, we regret that we will be unable to participate, because it is our opinion that such a meeting prepared in the way it has been, is not the way to strengthen the unity of our movement nor to make our maximum contribution to the struggle for peace and detente.

British Communists will continue and will extend their activity for peace, detente and disarmament.

At present we are working along with other supporters of peace to build a broad movement to public opinion and pressure in Britain, embracing a wide variety of organisations, political parties and different trends and movements of opposition to the dangerous warmongering and arms build-up by the present Tory government.

Of particular significance in Britain now is the follow-up of yesterday's important conference on world disarmament in London.

Urgent, too, for the peace movement in Britain, is the mobilisation of wide support behind the various initiatives now being launched against the siting of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Britain.

In all of our activity for peace we will continue to act in unity with the communist and workers' parties of Europe and together with all peace-loving forces."

TA NEA REVEALS NEW WESTERN PLAN FOR CYPRUS PROBLEM

NC151055 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] A plan to solve the Cyprus problem is being hatched within higher Western diplomatic levels. The originator of the plan--which is described as "new"--is the U.S. "State Department," and bears the "seal" of a Western European group headed by Britain and West Germany. Persistent reports say that the general framework of the plan has been prepared at the U.S. Pentagon in light of the general strategic rearrangements in the region.

At this point, the center of consultations and deliberations on the substance and content of the Western inspired plan for Cyprus is the backstage of the international organization.

The permanent contributor to TA NEA in New York reports that certain nonaligned countries, which play a leading role in the movement, have been sounded out about their attitude toward the Western initiative. Efforts are also being made to keep the "new" plan for solving the Cyprus problem within the UN framework and under the auspices of UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim.

The TA NEA contributor also reports that, according to certain verified reports which have leaked from Western UN diplomatic circles, the plan in its substance does not differ much from known Western positions which have been outlined in various formulas by Acheson and Lemnitzer, and from the latest American plan which was rejected by the Cyprus Government.

According to TA NEA contributor's information, UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim seems to be actively encouraging the Western initiative. He appears to support active involvement by Greece and Turkey and suggests that they exercise decisive influence on the two sides in Cyprus so that they accept the "new" Western formula as a binding basis for a final solution to the Cyprus problem.

The TA NEA contributor's information finally says that the Kliridhis-Cagatay meetings and the blatant attempt to abrogate the 19 May agreement are not irrelevant to the Western initiative but aim at the creation of an appropriate climate and prerequisites for facilitating the implementation of the Western plan.

Meanwhile, Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas, in an interview with the chief editor of the Turkish newspaper ADALET, has reiterated that "it was decided a long time ago to strike out the word 'federated' from the 'Turkish Cypriot Federated State' because, even though it will occur slowly, those who intend to recognize the 'state' will recognize it."

Among other things, Denktas finally said: "It is not our objective to achieve immediate recognition by the United Nations. By developing our relations with Turkey and by concluding a treaty with it, we declare that the Turkish Army is, and continues to be, our protector."

CYPRIOT JOURNALISTS MEET IN TURKISH SECTOR OF NICOSIA

NC102101 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the Cyprus Editors Union, Mr Kannaouros, today visited the Turkish sector of Nicosia at the invitation of the president of the Turkish Cypriot Journalists Union, Mr (Akan) Cemal.

A statement on the meeting says that Mr Kannaouros and Mr Cemal had very friendly discussions on issues of mutual interest and stressed in particular the role of the press and the journalists in creating a climate of good will, understanding, trust and friendship among the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus. They also expressed their determination to work consistently to implement the joint declaration of the two organizations to 12 June 1979. For this reason, the statement adds, the contacts between the two organizations will continue.

TURKISH CYPRIOT ADMINISTRATION TO OPEN ALL OF FAMAGUSTA

NC131008 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot administration has decided to allow the movement of both Turkish Cypriots and mainland settlers through the whole of Famagusta City. At the same time, it has also leased and allowed the operation of all the places of entertainment along the waterfront area. According to our information, the lessees of the places of entertainment have applied to the Denktas administration for loans to equip these places so they can soon operate them.

The Turkish Cypriot administration's decision to allow freedom of movement in Famagusta is expected to be implemented very soon. At a first stage, movement will be allowed for a few days a week. It is not ruled out that, at a second stage, it will be allowed every day of the week. At the same time, the Turkish Cypriot administration is preparing to colonize many houses in the Strovilia locality. These houses, which until now were vacant, have been undergoing repairs for quite a few days.

TURKISH PAPER DISCUSSES NORTH CYPRIOT ECONOMY

NC091050 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Apr 80 p 3

[Report by Resat Akar from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus [TFSC] is facing several serious problems today. In April, for example, 5,000 Italian tourists are expected to visit the north, but no one knows yet how they will come and which plane will carry them. Industrial institutions are in their last throes of death because they lack raw materials.

The Council of Ministers has exerted great efforts to introduce a "satisfactory regime" in foreign trade. It has tried to please Turkey and Turkish Cypriot businessmen as well as members of the party. But is has not pleased either side. What is important is the game that is being played behind the scenes. The successive governments during the past 5 years have tried to justify their decisions, which were taken against the will of the people, by saying: "What can we do? This is how the experts from Turkey want it. If we do not do it their way, aid to Cyprus may be suspended."

Now the same thing is once again being whispered in connection with the new foreign trade regime. Every aspect of it has been divulged. There is nothing secret about it any more. What really needs to be done is for the TFSC officials and the Turkish experts to meet in the presence of the press representatives and discuss the facts on the negotiating table. This will stop the endless whispers and efforts to avoid responsibility.

MINISTERS CONCLUDE ATHENS COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ

AT150952 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The talks which took place in Athens between the Greek Minister of Industry and Energy Evert and Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals at-Tawfiq have been concluded. The talks once again confirmed the existence of close cooperation between the two countries and mutual willingness for its further development. The basis has also been laid for cooperation between the two countries in new sectors.

Among other things, discussions were held on significantly increasing the quantities of oil which our country will receive from Iraq, on the construction of suitable installations for storing, refining and moving oil products, on establishing an alumina plant in Greece and an aluminum plant in Iraq, on establishing joint industrial units and on entrusting Greek shipbuilding industries with the building and repair of Iraqi ships. Furthermore, discussions were held on entrusting to the Greek aviation industry repair and maintenance work on Iraqi civil aviation planes. Finally, among other things, the establishment of a ferryboat line between Greece and Iraqi ports was discussed. Special committees will be formed to implement the plans that were discussed by the two ministers.

DEFENSE MINISTER CLAIMS WAR INDUSTRY READY TO EXPORT

AT121603 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The Greek arms industry, which during the past few years has rapidly expanded, has already begun exporting its products. This was announced, among other things, by National Defense Minister Averof during a special ceremony today for the decoration of the director of the arms industry, Air Force Lieutenant General Vaiakakos with the Supreme Order of the Phoenix. As stressed by Averof, during the past few years Greece started developing an arms industry worthy of its name, to the point where it has started to export.

I VRADHINI CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU'S STATEMENTS TO U.S. SENATORS

AT121514 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "Immovable on His Utopias"]

[Text] PASOK's well-known, immovable positions "which have as their goal the protection of our national independence, a goal possible only through an absolutely nonalined foreign policy," were explained by the chairman of PASOK to the group of U.S. Senators who visited him at Kastri, it was announced. Those who listened to him, crossed themselves!

Naturally this was not only because of the well-known positions but rather because of his "immovable" positions. It appears that the invitation (by Papandreou) for two of his deputies and two "ayatollahs" of PASOK's Executive Bureau to attend the meeting was specifically aimed at guaranteeing indisputable party testimony (but for whose benefit?) based on the fact that the chairman of PASOK truly did not move from these positions.

Naturally we did not cast suspicion on the fact that there was some probable intent to move from these positions. Instead, such suspicions should be sought in the extremist, Marxist wing of Papandreou's movement. [paragraph continues]

PASOK's party "mullahs" most certainly have their own reasons for being suspicious. They have not forgotten the Ovidian metamorphoses of their chairman: From an originally enthusiastic supporter of the European Community and Greece's accession to it, he changed into its severest critic and recently put some water in his wine when he discovered that more than 1/3 of PASOK's followers favor the community and Greek accession; from a former supporter of NATO he has become its uncontrollable opponent; from an unreserved accuser of the German Social Democrats 4 or 5 years ago he became the supporter of its progressive character and its contribution to detente and peace today.

A leading personality of the Movement explained to us last Sunday that all this does not mean a change of goals or aspirations, a change of course or a movement from immovable positions, but it means an adjustment of tactics toward an ever changing reality....

However, this ever changing reality should have led the chairman of PASOK to a new revision of his positions in the sector of foreign relations as well. It should have moved him away from utopias in support of nonalined positions. This, in a final analysis, would not have been the first time that Papandreou has moved from the "immovable" by making the tactics more realistic for the movement which he leads (if you prefer the terminology used by his followers.)

One must have lost absolutely all touch with international reality to repeat flim-flams about a nonalined policy in the Year of our Lord 1980, after the Soviet invasion of nonalined Afghanistan; after the Vietnamese invasion of nonalined Kampuchea; after all that happened in nonalined Ethiopia; after what is now happening in nonalined Lebanon; after the serious concerns of nonalined Yugoslavia; after the threats of a clash between nonalined Iran and Iraq. (It is true that in this instance the chairman of PASOK did not explain to us whether he supports the "expansionist, imperialist, fascist" friends of Iran's Ayatollah--as Na'm Haddad described them--or whether he supports the "corrupt"--according to Khomeyni and Qotbzadeh-Ba'th regime of Iraq, to which he is also devoted.)

At a time when threatening clouds are gathering on the international horizon and when the countries which have so far been truly nonalined (and not in name only) are frantically seeking the protection and guarantees of one of the superpowers, the chairman of PASOK considers it expedient to declare a change in the basic orientations of Greek foreign policy toward nonalinement. At a time when, unfortunately, the nonalined countries are losing their national independence one after the other, the chairman of PASOK considers it best to declare that strengthening our national independence is possible only through an absolutely nonalined foreign policy.

PASOK's statement regarding the meeting with the U.S. senators, however, also stressed the Turkish invasion on nonalined Cyprus and the Turkish provocations against Greece. Yet why does the chairman of PASOK "immovably" insist on his utopias about a nonalined foreign policy after all this? Has he not realized that if we ever change our orientation we would be strengthening Turkey's position at the expense of our own national interests (because then Turkey would have guaranteed absolute and total Western support) even though Karamanlis has repeatedly stressed this fact in the Chamber of Deputies--without anyone daring to question his statement.

Under such conditions this immovable insistence on this flim-flam about a nonalined policy only proves a voluntary blindness which, unfortunately, is not accidental and is very dangerous to the preservation of independence and the defense of this country's interests.

IRANIAN AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE, SHELL BORDER AREA

TA141625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1620 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Van, 14 Apr (AA)--The governor of Van has requested a border interview with Iranian authorities following the violation of the border Sunday by two jets and three helicopters in two separate incidents. The jets flew into Turkey only 2800 meters before turning back, but the helicopters shelled a spot near the customs and railway building at the Kapikoy border checkpoint, only 20 meters from the gendarmerie border patrol station. The governor said he wanted to discuss the local border violation with Iranian officials. Informed sources said the violations were probably a mistake by Iranian Government forces chasing ethnic groups holding villages near the border.

HURRIYET Report

NC151142 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, April 15 (AFP)--Air raids by Iranian jets have killed more than 200 Kurds and bombs fell by mistake near several villages over the border in Turkey, the Turkish newspaper HURRIYET reported today. It said Turkish aircraft responded with low-level warning flights along the border. Most of the Kurdish casualties were women and children in five Iranian villages, HURRIYET specified. No casualties occurred in Turkey. Kurdish warriors at Rezaiyeh [Urumiyeh] in northern Iran have seized the railroad station, shot down 2 helicopters and killed about 20 Iranian soldiers, reported HURRIYET's correspondent at Khvoy, Iran.

VOTCP ANNOUNCES TCP TO ATTEND PARIS CP MEETING, SCORES U.S.

TA150956 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listerners, Turkish Communist Party [TCP] publications carried an important announcement over the weekend. The announcement reported that the TCP Central Committee Political Bureau has accepted the appeal by the French Communist Party and the Portuguese United Workers Party [title as heard] to attend the meeting of European communist and labor party representatives in Paris on 28 and 29 April. The TCP notes that the Paris meeting on peace, detente and disarmament is vitally important.

The vital importance of the Paris meeting is due to the great threat against peace and security. NATO's decision to deploy nuclear warheads in Europe and, in particular, U.S. moves toward military escalation in our region make the threat even more concrete. Washington is openly engaged in war preparations against Iran. The Carter administration, which wants its NATO allies to support its adventurist policy of blackmail, is increasing its pressure through ultimatums.

The U.S. pressures on Turkey are becoming very coarse and embarassing. The rightist paper HURRIYET reported on 10 April that the United States, which is preparing for war in our region, has made critical decisions regarding Turkey and that our country, against its will, is included in the plans for an attack on Iran.

Foreign Ministry officials, on the other hand, are issuing deceptive statements on this subject. The statements by certain officials that Turkey will continue its friendly relations with Iran are merely intended to conceal from our people the Pentagon's dangerous plans to drag Turkey into the Iran adventure. However, no one is deceived by these statements. HURRIYET further reports that important meetings are being held at the Pentagon.

During these meetings it was noted that, in case of U.S. military intervention in Iran, the most suitable bases for the operation of reconnaissance and bomber planes and the parachuting of Marines are located in Turkey. The United States, which is 13,000 km away from our country, is planning Turkey's action in Middle East affairs. The United States is openly telling Turkey that the latter is a tool of the United States. Who grants this authority to the United States? It is the bilateral slavery agreement signed in Ankara on 29 March. As stressed in the 31 March TCP Central Committee statement, this agreement fully reflects the hegemonic interests of U.S. imperialism in our region and in Turkey. Besides giving the United States the opportunity to drag our country into the Middle East adventure, this agreement gives that country the right to interfere in Turkey's internal affairs whenever its position is threatened.

The TCP and communists firmly opposed to this slavery agreement, which disregards our country's national independence and which constitutes a great threat to regional and world peace and security, are waging an active struggle for peace and security, for insurance that the bases on our soil will be dismantled for the annullment of the slavery agreements.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

TA141620 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Today's three rounds of voting held to elect a president at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly failed to yield any results. Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic was the only candidate in the 32d, 33d, and 34th rounds of voting held at the Grand National Assembly today.

Of the 525 members who participated in the 32d round of voting, 185 cast their votes in favor of Bilgic, 128 votes were received by RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur--who was not a candidate--56 votes were distributed among various members, 141 ballots were blank and 15 votes were declared void.

Of the 318 members who participated in the 33d round, 80 cast their votes in favor of Bilgic and 98 in favor of Batur. Twenty-six votes were distributed among various members, 107 ballots were blank and 7 votes were declared void.

The votes cast in the 34th round were not counted since there was no quorum.

The Senate and the National Assembly will meet jointly again at 1500 tomorrow to continue the presidential election.

Meanwhile, the RPP Senate and National Assembly groups met together this morning. The method to be implemented in the presidential elections was discussed at the meeting, which continued in the afternoon as well.

Meanwhile, RPP Senator from Kars Sirri Atalay and the senator from Adana Kemal Sari Ibrahimoglu have withdrawn their applications as presidential candidates.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEMBER FROM PAZAROREN KILLED IN ATTACK

TA142016 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Hasan Ahmet Ozhan, a municipal council member in the subdistrict of Pazaroren in Kayseri's Pinarbasi District, was killed in an armed attack which took place while he was on his way home last night. The murderers escaped after the incident.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENKTAS, PAPAIOANNOU ADDRESS EUROPEAN ISLAMIC COUNCIL

Denktas Remarks

TA122001 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas delivered a speech at the European Islamic Council meeting in London today and referred to the Cyprus issue as well. Pointing out that the need for unity among Islamic countries is great, Denktas said that through their unity the Islamic countries will be able to attain the necessary morale and strength to direct international developments.

Also calling on Islamic countries' delegates at international conferences to decide not to unite or vote against other Islamic countries or organizations which are struggling for their freedom, Denktas said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has been successfully established and that it awaits assistance in every field from brother countries.

Denktas noted that the Turkish Cypriots do not desire to dominate the Greek Cypriots, who prefer to destroy a state based on partnership through the use of force and annex the island to Greece, and they do not accept that the Greek Cypriots have a right to dominate them. Denktas said: The Greek Cypriots have never in history possessed this right.

Papaioannou Speech

NC151100 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] London, 14 Apr--Speaking at a gathering of AKEL cadres in England on 13 April, AKEL Secretary General Mr Papaioannou maintained: "We in AKEL would have very much liked for Cyprus to have signed an agreement with the Soviet Union as was done between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union."

At the beginning of his address Mr Papaioannou launched a most violent attack against the Democratic Rally (DISI) and party Chairman Mr Klerides, accusing him of promoting the interests of the West. Mr Papaioannou then tried to link the latest DISI youth congress with the bomb explosion at Kolossi to imply that "something is brewing."

The AKEL secretary general also said that his party will ask the abrogation of the Zurich and London agreements. At the same time, he strongly attacked the government which, he said, is mocking the people with the purge issue.

Mr Papaioannou then called for communal and municipal elections and implied that at the parliamentary elections in 1981 AKEL will most probably stand alone without cooperating with any party.

Answering a question from the audience, the AKEL secretary general claimed that, although his party is the largest, it does not, however, have an absolute majority. Asked why AKEL did not participate in the 1955 struggle, Mr Papaioannou claimed that the party's help and participation had not been requested.

Finally, on the cooperative movement issue Mr Papaioannou said that two dangers threaten it: poor management and big capital.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

UK MEMBERS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT URGE SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

LD142020 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1952 GMT 14 Apr 80

[By Geoffrey Meade and Andy Webb, PRESS ASSOCIATION staff reporters]

[Text] Britain's Euro-Tories tonight called on EEC ministers to declare their solidarity with America over the Iranian hostage crisis.

The ministers meet next week to take the crucial decision on President Carter's request for sanctions. The Tory group is urging them to take joint action to help force the release of the captives.

Their resolution for debate by the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg falls short of endorsing the President's sanctions call but emphasizes the need for a common policy from the Nine.

The Euro-Tory motion, tabled by their leader Mr Jim Scott-Hopkins and Adam Fergusson (Strathclyde West), is geared towards achieving at least a united voice, if not precisely the voice the President wants to hear. It condemns the Iranian authorities and repeats calls made in the European Parliament earlier this year for the immediate release of the hostages.

Tomorrow (Tuesday), the Parliament will vote on whether to accept the resolution for emergency debate. If, as expected, it is approved, the matter will be debated on Wednesday. Whether the Parliament as a whole supports the Tories will finally be known when voting takes place on Friday.

The European labour group has yet to decide what stand it will take, but its line is likely to be more cautious than both the Tory approach and the views of the party leaders in Britain.

Euro-socialists are critical of the unilateral action taken by President Carter and are concerned that Europe could get drawn into escalating sanctions culminating in military action, while members emphasise that action need only be taken on a state-by-state basis rather than a concerted EEC response.

BENELUX

DUTCH COMMUNIST PARTY VOTES NOT TO ATTEND CP SUMMIT

WA150110 London REUTER in English 1331 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Amsterdam, April 15, REUTER--The Dutch Communist Party said today it will not take part in a meeting of European communist parties in Paris at the end of this month. Chairman Henk Hoekstra said in a press statement that a Dutch delegation would not go because of the lack of preparations and confusion about the aims of the meeting.

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DIE PRESSE: U.S. NOTE ON BOYCOTT CREATES 'ILL FEELING'

AU151153 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Ill Feeling Between Vienna and Washington; Austria Does Not Go In for Boycotts; Cold Shoulder Toward Carter's Wishes"]

[Excerpt] Vienna (T.C.)--A few weeks before the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty ill feeling between the United States and Austria has developed. In an aide-memoire the United States has bluntly demanded from Austria that it participate in the economic boycott of Iran. Austria will reject this demand for reasons inherent in its policy of neutrality.

The most profound indication so far of the cooling of U.S.-Austrian relations was the U.S. note that the new ambassador, Kaiser, submitted shortly before Chancellor Kreisky's departure to Yugoslavia. The United States had already made representations earlier to induce Austria to join the boycott of the Olympic games. According to a Foreign Ministry source, the tone of the representations was unusual both times, especially in the case of the latest aide-memoire: "They are really taking a lot of liberties." Thus they used the term "request" [last word in English, followed by translation "forderung" which, more closely translated, means "demand"] in connection with the economic boycott against Iran.

Identical notes have been submitted to all "allied and friendly nations," but Austria--obviously because of the chancellor's trip--received the aide-memoire even before the other neutral countries. It is intended to wait for their reply before officially announcing what has already been decided: In consideration of its neutral status, Austria will not participate in any boycott measures. However, it will be conceded to the United States that the present trade volume with Iran, which has already substantially declined, will not be expanded. On the other hand, the United States has remonstrated with Austria asserting that substantial Iranian capital transfers have been made to Austria.

It is known that Chancellor Kreisky does not go in for economic boycott measures: No one stands to gain anything by it, nor would it be of any help to the Tehran hostages. As far as potential political sanctions are concerned, no such measures have been requested from Austria: A recall of ambassadors or termination of diplomatic relations with Iran has been urged by the United States only from its NATO partners.

According to informed quarters, it is also virtually certain that Austria will participate in the Olympic summer games in Moscow. The government will not give any recommendation whatsoever, and it is to be expected that the Austrian Olympic Committee will come out in favor of participation. Thus the Austrian athletes, but not any government representatives, will go to Moscow. The planned performances of the Vienna Burgtheater in the Soviet capital--Austria's national theater is to perform Gorki's "Summer Guests" and Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris" in Moscow--will in all probability take place as scheduled.

The program of the State Treaty anniversary celebrations has been altered, however: Since Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko can come to Austria only on Friday, 16 May (before that he will attend the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact), the ceremony at Belvedere Palace will be postponed by 1 day. It will take place on Friday morning.

The participation of all four foreign ministers of the signatory states is already certain. In addition, Austria has also invited the foreign ministers or other government representatives of all neighboring states. [paragraph continues]

Thus it is quite certain that on 16 May there will be talk, between Gromyko, Vance, Carrington and Francois-Poncet and, in addition, there will be a separate talk between Vance and Gromyko. As has been learned from diplomatic circles, it is particularly the American side that takes a strong interest in this first meeting with the Soviet foreign minister after the invasion of Afghanistan.

NUSSBAUMER TO HAVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU151310 Vienna VOLKSTIMME in German 15 Apr 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Negotiations With the USSR on Long-Term Cooperation Projects"]

[Text] Vienna--Adolf Nussbaumer, secretary of state for the Chancellory, will leave this weekend for a 4-day visit to Moscow during which primarily long-term economic cooperation projects, especially in the energy sector, are to be discussed. He was invited by the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

In addition, the secretary of state will also have talks at the State Committee for Science and Technology as well as at the Foreign Trade Ministry. As Secretary of State Nussbaumer declared in this context, this visit is of special significance because long-term cooperation projects must be taken into consideration in the new 5-year plan of the USSR for the period 1981-85, which is currently being worked out. The topics to be discussed include possibilities for intensified long-term energy deliveries to Austria--to be paid for partly by industrial equipment--cooperation in the production of heavy-truck engines, in the production of building materials and in the exploitation of raw material deposits in the USSR. Questions connected with cooperation projects in third countries are also expected to be discussed.

The talks at the State Committee for Science and Technology are expected to deal with topical questions connected with already existing contacts with the Austrian Ministry for Science. The contacts at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry are to serve additional preparations for the session of the grand joint commission slated for 20 May.

COOPERATION PROJECTS DISCUSSED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU111310 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 11 Apr 80 p 5

[Summary] The economic talks held by the Austrian Government delegation in Yugoslavia from 8-10 April centered on numerous cooperation projects. Thus a 1.5-billion schilling cooperation project for joint tractor production is underway between the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation and the Yugoslav Podeba Company, and a joint truck production is envisaged. At present, there are 40 bilateral cooperation projects between Austrian and Yugoslav enterprises, covering a wide range of products from tires to dairy equipment and burglar alarm systems. Several major projects are still in the neogiating stage including a ferrosilicone plant, a cutlery factory, an aluminum rolling mill and foil plant, a coal-drying plant, garbage incineration plants, as well as the delivery of heavy trucks by Steyr-Daimler-Puch and of low-railcars by the Simmering-Graz-Pauker Rolling Stock Corporation.

Joint projects in their countries include a lubricants factory in Algeria to be supplied by the Voest-Andritz works and some companies from Zagreb, a steel plant for the GDR (also Voest and Zagreb firms), a pump and transformer station project for Egypt (AEG Austria) and a cellulose and paper factory for Cameroon (Voest). Projects still under negotiation include a 3-billion schilling coal mining project in China and a 500 million schilling hydropower project in Iraq.

NETHERLANDS

TIES TO IRAN DEPENDENT ON 'DUTCH INTERESTS,' EC ACTION

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

ID161025 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Apr 80 p 1

["Own Correspondent" report: "Netherlands Still Uncertain"]

[Text] The Hague, 10 April--The Netherlands will not withdraw its ambassador from Tehran "as long as there are still Dutch interests to protect in Iran and if similar steps are not taken by other countries," according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The policy which lies behind this statement is, moreover, unclear. According to the spokesman, the "Dutch interests" in Iran relate to the presence of 85 Dutch nationals in that country and Dutch-Iranian trade, including Iranian oil exports to the Netherlands.

However, the spokesman was not prepared to discuss the question of whether this means that diplomatic relations will not be broken off as long as the Netherlands imports oil from Iran. He also left us in the dark as to whether the Netherlands would break off relations with Iran if a number of countries do so, but France and/or the FRG do not seem to have any intention of doing so.

Van Agt Press Conference

ID161027 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Apr 80 p 1

["Political Correspondent" report: "Van Agt Will Not Let the United States Struggle on Alone"]

[Text] The Hague, 12 April--"It is disloyal to leave the United States to struggle on alone," Prime Minister Van Agt said when talking about the Iranian question at his weekly press conference yesterday. Van Agt said that if the European Community were to take no action in connection with Carter's attempt to boycott Iran, the Netherlands would be faced with a difficult dilemma. In any case the Netherlands will continue to play an active role within the EC since, according to the prime minister, there is no question of leaving the United States in the cold at this stage.

There is a possibility that the Netherlands will break off diplomatic relations with Iran if attempts by the EC to settle the question of the American hostages in Tehran are unsuccessful. "I cannot say what sanctions the Netherlands will take if the attempts are unsuccessful but no step has been ruled out, not even breaking off diplomatic relations."

As regards President Carter's call for an economic boycott of Iran, Van Agt said that the Netherlands can do little in that sphere. Dutch exports to Iran consist mainly of agricultural products which are excluded from the U.S. attempt. Van Agt said that the Dutch Government has already tried to persuade the banks to support the U.S. action against Iran.

If Iran decides to halt oil exports to the Netherlands, or if the Netherlands should break off relations, our country would not directly suffer serious problems. Iran supplies only 10 percent of our oil needs and, according to Van Agt, our country can manage without Iranian oil.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY DECIDES AGAINST OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION

WA152015 London REUTER in English 2013 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Ottawa, April 15, REUTER--Canada will join the American-led boycott of the Moscow Olympic games in protest of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said today. He said he has informed President Carter by letter of the Canadian position.

Asked in Parliament about Canada's stand on the Olympic boycott, Mr Trudeau said that "... in this matter, I have indicated in a recent letter to President Carter that we would support him in the measures he announced and we would join him in those measures."

Olympic Policy Clarified

WA152124Z London REUTER in English 2105 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Ottawa, 15 April, REUTER--The Canadian Government has not yet decided whether to boycott the Moscow Olympics, a spokesman for Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said today.

He was clarifying a statement by Mr Trudeau, who appeared to have said that Canada would support the American-led boycott, and that he had told President Carter so in a recent letter.

In fact, Mr Trudeau was referring to a letter he sent Mr Carter supporting his policy on Iran, spokesman Patrick Gossage said. "The Cabinet has not finally decided on Canada's approach to the Olympics," he said.

Mr Trudeau was asked in Parliament to declare Canada's support for the boycott. He repeated Canada's support for the January 14 United Nations vote by 104 countries condemning the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

"Our policy in the Olympics and other matters has not only been to take a stand of our own, and in this matter I have indicated in a recent letter to President Carter that we would support him in the measures he announced and we would join him in those measures. But it is important for us to bring other countries along so we maintain this front of 104 nations or as many as possible to continue in the condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

The Canadian Olympic Association has said it plans to accept the Soviet invitation to the games and to send a Canadian team. But its officials have said they would reconsider their stand later this month after the government has made its own known.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is due to hold talks here on April 23 on the boycott and other issues.

QUEBEC TO HOLD 'INDEPENDENCE' REFERENDUM 20 MAY

WA151924 London REUTER in English 1922 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Quebec City, April 15, REUTER--Quebecers will vote in a referendum on May 20 of whether to give their provincial government a mandate to negotiate partial independence from Canada, it was announced today.

Premier Rene Levesque announced the long-awaited date to the provincial legislature here.

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS SANCTIONS, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

IE160749 Hamburg DPA in German 0719 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn: The Federal Cabinet, presided over by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, met in Bonn today to discuss the question of possible economic sanctions against Iran and a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

It is thought certain, even before the official Cabinet decision, that the Federal Government will recommend that the German National Olympic Committee follow the U.S. example and not attend the Moscow games. After the Cabinet session, the Federal chancellor will receive a delegation of the National Olympic Committee headed by its chairman, Willi Daume.

In its debate on Iran, the Federal Government wants to establish its policy for the EC foreign ministers' conference which is to be held in Luxemburg on the 21 April. This conference is expected to result in a decision as to what measures West Europe will take in support of the Americans in their efforts to secure the release of the hostages held in Tehran.

DIE WELT SAYS SCHMIDT TO MEET BREZHNEV 'THIS SUMMER'

ID151854 Hamburg DPA in German 1754 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--According to DIE WELT, the long-planned meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet State and Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev is to take place this summer, that is, before the Bundestag elections [on 5 October]. The paper reports in its Wednesday edition that it has learned this from reliable Warsaw Pact sources.

The paper cites information that a policy decision has been taken in Moscow that in the current international crisis the Soviet Government does not wish to have any breaks in talks with the West.

CDU Deputy Ottfried Hennig, in his party press service today, referred to hints from "knowledgeable" East bloc participants at the spring meeting of the interparliamentary Union in Oslo that Schmidt will meet SED Chief Erich Honecker "very soon" and go to Moscow before the Bundestag elections.

Government circles stated tonight: "there is nothing to it."

GENSCHER STRESSES NEED FOR CONCERTED WESTERN ACTION

ID151900 Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has reemphasized the need for the Western alliance to agree on concerted action in view of the extent to which theSoviet Union is prepared to take risks. The more united and able to act the alliance is after arriving at a consensus, the less danger there is of an increased Soviet readiness to take risks, he said in an interview with SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG (Wednesday edition). He added that he is convinced that Moscow is as reluctant "as we are to jeopardize peace."

To overcome the international situation, which he described as "extremely serious," he said it is important "that we as Germans, through the clarity and prudence of our policy and its predictability for Europe, make an important contribution as a partner in the Western alliance."

Further Details

ID151508 Hamburg DPA in German 1408 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg--Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed to the FDP parliamentary group the Federal Government's determination to continue the policy of safeguarding peace with levelheadedness and clarity. The predictability of German policy is an important element in European security. The Federal Republic will fulfill completely the obligations it has assumed in the Western defense alliance. Only a joint Western policy can convince the Soviet Union that an expansionist policy, such as that in Afghanistan, does not serve its own long-term interests. Genscher said that in particular because he believes that the Soviet Union also does not want to jeopardize world peace, it must be restrained by Western cohesion from a policy of increased readiness to take risks.

LAMBSDORFF ON SUPPORTING U.S. BOYCOTT, OIL SUPPLIES

DW160946 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0519 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Reporter Krawitz interview with Federal Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] On 21 April the foreign ministers of the European Community will get together. What boycott measures will be decided on against Iran?

[Answer] Well, at the moment nothing detailed can be said about that. But the session on the General Council of the European Community--by the way, it is not a special session that has been called, but a routine session of the foreign ministers--will discuss the problem of whether the Nine will be able to decide to act jointly. We believe that article 113 of the European Community provides a basis for measures by the Community which would then have to be executed by the Commission. So a legal basis exists not merely nationally--as is the case, for example, with regard to the foreign trade bill: Other countries have different stipulations. Some of them point out that they do not have such legal possibilities--but also with a view to the law of the European Community. This gives a basis for action a long the lines of economic sanctions.

[Question] What will happen, however, if individual European Community partners are not prepared to support sanctions?

[Answer] I hope that will remain a very theoretical question because we naturally assume that such measures--whose effectiveness one can discuss in general--will be effective only if they are jointly supported; in other words, if no one torpedos the measures of the others. This is naturally the main request and the main demand of the United States which wants to see united action by the allies.

But--I do not want to evade your question--if it actually turns out that no agreement can be found in the European Community, then as I have just pointed out that, for example, through its foreign trade law the FRG has the opportunity to make such decisions on a national basis. So we can do that on our own, and some others can also.

I certainly do not assume that all eight, except us, will say in the European Community: No, we will not do anything. But seen theoretically, we could also do it alone. I believe that in the meantime the situation has gathered such political weight that we would have to consider the matter very seriously.

[Question] It means that basically one would be prepared to follow completely the Americans sanctions--these four points?

[Answer] One must look at that individually. At the moment I do not want to be tied down with regard to the contents of these measures. In our country that would naturally call for a Cabinet decision and for a decision by the European Community's Council of Ministers in Brussels. But the important matter is probably the fact that we believe that the point has been reached on the part of the Americans which indicates to us that it is urgently necessary to demonstrate our solidarity here, not merely with statements but also with action. This is particularly so since we must fear and assume--and we ought to have understanding for it because the taking of hostages is in violation of international law--we must fear that otherwise the Americans will take further steps. After economic sanctions only military intervention really remains.

I think we all agree that this ought to be avoided insofar as possible. Then one has to pick the lesser evil and probably take part in the lesser evil. In other words: I think we must, as I said, think about it very seriously and finally decide to support the United States in the way it desires.

[Question] You just said that one could discuss the effectiveness of such boycott measures. Let us do it. According to some reports, differences of opinion have come up in last Sunday's coalition discussions between the SPD and the FDP about how to act. Are you really convinced that a boycott will be an effective measure? Isn't it possible for the boycott to be torpedoed by third countries?

[Answer] First: In Sunday's coalition discussion no contradictory measures came up on this problem. Very wide-ranging reports have been published in connection with this coalition discussion, on everything we discussed during the 2 hours. We would have to be supermen to do that. But let us leave that aside.

Boycott measures generally have a question mark to them with regard to achieving their direct aim. In this case by the United States' application of these measures means economic sanctions to achieve the liberation of hostages. Even in the United States doubts exist as to whether a direct connection can be established in this matter. We share these doubts.

In the history of economics and in the history of trade relations such measures have not helped to achieve immediate aims. The basic doubts, objections and reserve shown so far by the Federal Government and also other partners are based on that, not to mention the question you have touched on, namely that it would naturally be very harmful if such measures were taken in an incomplete way so that they could be torpedoed by other partners. This is why we try to achieve joint coordination.

But, as I have already said, a point has now been reached where our alliance relationship with the Americans has to stand in the foreground and where there can no longer be so much discussion about whether these measures would guarantee the achievement of this or that aim, 100 percent. The question is: What effects would a no, a refusal have on the American stance vis-a-vis the allies in Europe? The FRG is in a very special situation--as the American President correctly said in his Sunday television interview.

We are located directly at the interface between the East and the West. There is no need for me to mention Berlin at all. To a very high degree we are dependent on the Americans' loyalty to the alliance. It is understandable that this consideration--I believe it is not just understandable, but we are almost committed to do it--that we put this aspect right in the foreground of our considerations, letting it come before considerations about usefulness, advisability and chances for success.

[Question] We are in a special situation also with regard to the fact that we import quite a bit of oil from Iran, that we depend on it. There are also reports that Libya and Algeria have stopped oil and natural gas supplies to the United States and that they are threatening to do the same with Europe. It means that in case of sanctions the oil supply will be stopped. Is that the price we will have to pay for solidarity with the Americans?

[Answer] Reports from Libya and Algeria are very unclear so far. It has been said in part that these are announcements vis-a-vis the United States. It is also to be extended to some Europeans. But this has nothing to do with Iran. It is connected with the Middle East problem, that is, with the Israel problem. No clear picture can be discerned yet.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates who was in Bonn yesterday, with whom I had a long talk and with whom I also went to the federal chancellor, has clearly stated on German television that the United Arab Emirates will not use oil as a political weapon and certainly not against the Europeans. He has let us know that this is also Saudi Arabia's opinion, as far as he knows. It would be obvious, by the way, because the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have always pursued a similar and parallel oil policy. So one must view such announcement with some reservation and wait to see how matters will develop.

For the time being, our oil supply position is certainly not alarming. It has never been contested, however, that long-term and medium-term problems always exist and political events can create considerable difficulties for us with regard to oil supply. We all know that. We will have to live with this uncertainty, this insecurity and this danger.

Oil Supply Talks Viewed

DW151122 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Reporter Strobel interview with Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff on the visit to the FRG by Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, United Arab Emirates minister for petroleum and natural resources; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What significance should be attributed to the visit in view of the Tehran threat to possibly supply no oil at all?

[Answer] Well, we have cooperated quite well with the Emirates in the past insofar as we have regularly received oil from them, although the quantities were not too great. We have counted so much on the Emirates because they have always contributed to the moderate and sensible oil production and oil price policy in past years. Minister al-'Utaybah told me quite clearly and unambiguously here that this stance will prevail.

[Question] Can it be assumed that they might possibly replace the loss of oil we will have to expect?

[Answer] If something like that should happen, it will certainly not be fully replaced by one country. Possible oil replacement will not be localized to one country. It is very important, however, that such a basic approach will contribute to a balance; that is incontestable.

[Question] Threats have come from Algiers and Tripoli. What influence did they exert on this discussion?

[Answer] We did not discuss that threat today in detail, but we were once again given a clear statement by the United Arab Emirates petroleum minister that they do not want to use oil as a political weapon against Europe, and that they will object to it in OPEC. That certainly does not merely apply to the Emirates; it also applies to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and hopefully also to Iraq. Minister al-'Utaybah mentioned again that Venezuela also finds itself in this company.

[Question] How do you assess our medium-term supply situation in the oil sector?

[Answer] As before, it is good--uncontested. Our supplies will last for about 120 days. In other words, I could also say that we are excellently supplied.

LAMBSDORFF: SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR SHOULD BE 'LIMITED'

LD160900 Hamburg DPA in German 0833 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Hanover--The Federal Government is opposed to imposing general export restrictions in the civilian industry sector in trade with the East. At the opening of the Hanover Fair today, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff (FDP) stated that trade sanctions against the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan should be limited to the military-strategic sphere.

According to Lambsdorff, agreement existed with Washington that, in the case of an "economic response," not all Eastern bloc states should be measured with the same yardstick. He would therefore accept invitations to visit Hungary and Romania during the next few weeks. Neither was there any disagreement that intra-German relations would continue to be developed without reservation. The Federal Government had therefore noted U.S. President Carter's understanding for the Federal Republic's and Berlin's special situation with great satisfaction.

In this respect the minister of economics welcomed the planned visit by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag to the Hanover Fair. Mittag is expected at about noon today.

More than 5,600 firms from 49 countries have exhibits covering about 661,500 square meters at the Hanover Fair, the world's biggest industrial exhibition. For 9 days the latest technological developments will be on show. Among the 29 sections of the fair, the 'Energy 80' exhibition is particularly prominent.

In his opening address, Lambsdorff advocated the adoption of economic sanctions against Iran in conjunction with the other EEC partners to support U.S. efforts to secure the release of the hostages. If it were not possible to reach agreement on this, the Federal Government, under the foreign trade law, had adequate legal basis for taking appropriate measures.

According to the minister, in this respect the Federal Government is aware that trade sanctions against Iran could lead to economic disadvantages for the Western world, particularly in the energy sector. However, the gravity of the breach in international law resulting from taking diplomats hostage demands unmistakable actions.

STRAUSS DENOUNCES SCHMIDT SUGGESTION ON NEGOTIATIONS

LD151507 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--CSU Chief Franz Josef Strauss has strongly criticized Chancellor Schmidt's suggestion that East and West should forego the deployment of new or additional medium-range missiles for a certain number of years and use this period for negotiations. Strauss described the proposal as an "open affront to NATO and an unconcealed snub to the United States." The SPD Presidium, meeting in Berlin, strongly supported the chancellor's proposal.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called on the Soviet Union today to take seriously and respond to the NATO disarmament proposals submitted in December--which still lay unchanged on the table. He told the FDP Parliamentary Group that the East-West dialogue must not be broken off, especially in the present situation.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON IRAN SANCTIONS, OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD151554 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--According to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, in the present international crisis efforts for safeguarding peace must be paramount to Social Democrats. Brandt told the SPD parliamentary group in Berlin today that immediately after this comes Europe, the NATO alliance, the will for detente and the honoring of agreements. He reaffirmed that, despite recent disappointments, "everything that can lead to purposeful negotiations must be taken up." German interests demand the continuing reduction of tension and manifold worldwide cooperation.

On the questions of economic sanctions against Iran and an Olympic boycott, Brandt asked for "understanding for decisions which the Federal Government will probably take." But here too sanctions ought to be decided on and imposed only after close consultations within the EC and with the full solidarity of all the partners. He said that honoring all agreements signed is a political necessity, naming in particular the agreement on long-term economic cooperation with the USSR and the agreements with the GDR. Also, a decision by the Feueral Government in the matter of the Olympic boycott does not absolve athletics from its responsibility for an independent decision.

On relations with the United States, Brandt said that for decades the SPD has opposed all forms of "stupid anti-Americanism." But by the same token "we must counter in a dignified, factual and clear way any stupid anti-European emotions are whipped up in the United States."

Berlin's Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe called for Europe's "active solidarity" with the United States. Any country like the United States which has given its protection and assistance to Berlin in all the postwar crises must also be accorded solidarity when it happens to ask for it.

SPD'S WEHNER SEES IRAN BOYCOTT AS INEVITABLE

LD151738 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--SPD floor leader Herbert Wehner believes that a response by Bonn to the American demand for an economic boycott of Iran is inevitable. After the meeting of the SPD Parliamentary Group in Berlin, he told journalists today that he saw "no alternative." At the same time, he stressed his continuing concern that intra-German relations might suffer as a result of a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. Referring to Bonn's and East Berlin's integration in the different power blocs, he said: "They [the GDR] will be unable to do what they really consider necessary--we shall be unable to do what we think makes sense."

Wehner summed up his personal view on the present international crisis, the key topic of the group meeting, in five points:

1. Unqualified and undiminished respect for the United States as the protecting power.

2. Bonn's loyalty as a NATO member without any reservations.

3. Readiness to support all possibilities for resolving the conflict to stop the crisis from growing into disaster.

4. Bonn's participation in all EEC measures to promote peace.

5. The Federal Republic's loyalty to treaty commitments.

He said that the group's discussion on foreign affairs had revealed different shades of opinion, but that it had been a "businesslike exchange of views without real conflicts."

At the start of the meeting, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt gave priority to the efforts to secure peace. The governing mayor of Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe, referred to the protective function of the United States in the postwar period and called for "active solidarity by Europe" with the United States.

OPEC'S AL-'UTAYBAH REMARKS ON 'UNCHANGED PRICING' DURING VISIT

LD161100 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg--In the view of the current OPEC Council chairman, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), at its next conference in May OPEC will not yet restore the oil-producing countries' earlier price cartel. "I believe that the situation will remain unchanged for the moment. We will try to solve the problem at a later date," Al-'Utaybah stated in a DPA interview during his visit to Hamburg.

This system had been abandoned after the breakdown of the OPEC conference in Caracas because the member states could not agree on the on the price level. The price of crude oil to be used as a reference, which hitherto had been fixed jointly by all OPEC states, determined practically on a worldwide scale the price of crude oil which was marked up or down according to the quality of the individual crudes.

During the interview, the minister stressed that the supply of crude oil to the Western industrial states should not be used as a "means of terrorism or threat." "We are sitting on an oil vat and consider it very important for peace and calm to reign in our region. This also depends, however, on Israel vacating the occupied Arab territories and on the Palestinian people finally getting their full rights."

Al-'Utaybah, who arrived in Hamburg from Bonn on (?Tuesday) evening to meet representatives of the mineral oil industry, repeated in the interview the assurances he had already given in Bonn that the UAE, to the best of their technological ability, will meet any demand arising as a result of cuts in oil supplies from Iran or other Arab countries. The UAE, which ranks sixth on the list of oil-producing countries, is not in a position, however, to compensate for major cuts in supply.

PLO'S KHALID AL-HASAN MEETS WITH DEPUTIES IN BONN

LD151047 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Khalid al-Hasan, a leading member of the PLO, had talks in Bonn on Tuesday with deputies of the Bundestag. Hasan, who until recently was a member of the PLO Executive Committee, is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Palestine National Council--the PLO's decisionmaking body. He received promises of meetings with all three lower house parliamentary groups.

Further Details

LD152044 Hamburg DPA in German 1936 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Khalid al-Hasan, a leading PLO official, said in Bonn today that the PLO is meeting with growing understanding in Bonn for the problems of the Palestinians. After talks with several Bundestag deputies of all parties, he told journalists tonight that, unlike the past, German politicians are showing more courage in speaking on Palestinian issues.

Al-Hasan, chairman of the Palestine National Council's Foreign Affairs Committee, had talks in Bonn with Juergen Moellemann and Manfred Vohrer, both FDP deputies; Lenelotte von Bothmer and Wolfgang Roth (SPD) and Hans Graf Huyn (CSU). According to Al-Hasan, the talks dealt mainly with drawing the Palestinians into a comprehensive Middle East settlement and the proposed EEC initiative on the Middle East.

Five SPD deputies, including Annemarie Renger, vice president of the Bundestag, said in a joint statement today that talks with PLO representatives made sense only if they led to the Palestinians rejecting the use of terror and the objective of destroying Israel. Gerhard Schmidt, member of the DGB Executive, spoke along similar lines. He cautioned against "silently watching, from indifference, ignorance or political opportunism, the increasing isolation of Israel."

At a news conference, the Israeli Parliamentarian Josef Tamir, who is visiting Bonn, also cautioned against cooperation with the PLO because, for all its fine words, it sought the destruction of Israel and had become a tool of Moscow.

In his conversation with Al-Hasan, CSU deputy Graf Huyn said the PLO should renounce the use of force, recognize Israel as a state and dispel German fears that a Palestinian state [gemeinwesen] might succumb to Soviet influence. FDP Deputy Moellemann called for a renunciation of force between the PLO and Israel.

Al-Hasan told journalists that, in view of Israel's occupation policy, its imprisonment of 20,000 Palestinians and shooting at demonstrators, Israel must be prepared for "violent reactions". He said people who celebrated the Afghan mountain tribes as "freedom fighters" against Moscow could not possibly describe the Palestinians as "terrorists".

He called the proposed EEC initiative a "last chance" for securing a peaceful Middle East settlement. But this initiative must in fact be implemented and not share the fate of many UN resolutions. The Israeli-Egyptian peace talks were about to fail and had already led to an incipient "instability" in the Middle East region. If this continued, West Europe and Japan, who depend on oil imports, would suffer most.

He explained the PLO demand for a Palestinian state by saying that initially a Jewish and an Arab state could coexist, but they must have a common goal: a united Palestine. Both states must be demilitarized and receive superpower guarantees.

DIE WELT VIEWS CONSEQUENCES OF MOSCOW'S KILLER SATELLITES

DW141230 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Apr 80 p 6

[Adalbert Baerwolf editorial: "All-Sided Confidence"]

[Excerpts] An arms race of the two big nuclear powers in the cosmic sphere seems unavoidable. [paragraph continues]

One week ago the Soviets opened a new arms round in outer space with the launch of an interceptor satellite "Kosmos 1117" which is designed to be launched from a hunter satellite. They are obviously no longer interested in a standstill agreement on anti-satellites. Thus the efforts of the United States to keep satellite interceptor weapons out of the East-West arms race have failed.

Washington had hoped that Moscow would not resume the antisatellite tests it had voluntarily discontinued since 1978 as a contribution to detente. American experts conclude from the recent launching of the satellite that the Kremlin does not expect ratification of the SALT II arms limitation agreement by the American Congress after the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, and that Moscow is now trying with all its power to legally develop an arms technology lead in the cosmic spheres.

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world that has antisatellites ready for action. In an emergency these hunter satellites which are steered from the groundcan destroy American telecommunications satellites on whose information the entire command structure of the Western command apparatus is built. The submereged nuclear submarines of the United States in particular depend on data from the satellites.

The Soviet Union has been pursuing an active antisatellite program for 12 years. From 1968 through 1971 the Soviets flew seven antisatellite sorties. From 1976 to 1978 Western observation points registered eight hunter sorties against satellites.

It must be clarified in this connection that a destruction of the American satellites would not at all paralyze the capacity of American missiles, or make them ineffective. The missiles have been programmed, and they will find their targets without satellites. One part of the command structure would be out (but after an antisatellite strike the President could immediately mobilize the U.S. missiles on the ground via cable) and the early warning system would be out. The Americans would no longer see whether the Soviets were firing their missiles or not, so in practice the President would be challenged to make--a still possible--preventive strike.

He could very well content himself, after having set up his own antisatellite system, with making the Soviets blind and half deaf by shooting down their satellites. But if both sides were then unable to see what the other side was doing, an antisatellite strike would practically be a challenge to each side to launch the "first strike."

The military-political side of the project lies in the fact that the Soviets pursue such a program at all. It is the absolute opposite of a confidence-building measure; rather it makes it clear that the Soviet side seriously and pragmatically counts on the most extreme means. That calls into question the basic idea of every kind of arms restriction--also a restriction that is not contractually agreed on. America is being challenged to answer with all its technological means far beyond the antisatellite problem.

But if the utter precision mechanics such as laser technology and microelectronics is in demand--and that is what outer space armament amounts to--Moscow is not doing itself a favor by challenging the Americans. This is a field where the Soviets will hardly be able to keep pace in the long run--after all, they constantly want to buy computers from the Americans and not vice versa--and it is not economical. Also the oft-cited ability of a dictatorship to make savings in the civilian sector will end at some point in a country which is living on the verge of the minimum needed for existence anyway. The Soviets might rely on the experience that democracy is too indolent to react until it is almost too late. But that is an expectation which after Afghanistan and the taking of hostages in Tehran cannot be bet on with certainty.

LE MONDE: 'NO QUESTION' OF BREAKING RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD151231 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 5

[Jacques Amalric article: "The Iranian and Afghan Crises"]

[Text] President Carter's statements have had a fairly unfavorable reception in Paris, although Paris does not want to "argue" with the United States. "This is the wrong way of tackling the question," authorized circles say regarding the "precise date" mentioned by the White House chief on which the West European countries should rally to the U.S. policy on Iran. While taking care not to "argue," these circles have made it clear, however, that there is no question of complying with Mr Carter's stern warnings and breaking off diplomatic relations with Tehran. Similarly it is stressed that the decision to recall French Ambassador to Iran Raoul Delaye to Paris does not herald a decision to break off relations. Mr Delaye, like the other EEC countries' ambassadors to Tehran, has been recalled for several days' consultations to report on the results of the interview he had with President Bani-Sadr on Saturday, 12 April, together with his European colleagues and the Japanese ambassador. He will stay in Paris for only a few days to report on his mission and give his analysis of the situation.

Authoritative French circles who were surprised by Mr Carter's outspoken remarks also say they are surprised by the U.S. President's allusions to "a precise date" which was apparently given to the European leaders and after which, failing any tougher line in European policy, the United States would not rule out military action against Iran. Paris, like London, is wondering exactly what the United States President meant. Two hypotheses on the "date" have been put forward. The first places it around mid-May and the second on 21 April, when the nine European foreign ministers meet in Luxembourg with the aim of reviewing Community initiatives in the Tehran hostages affair.

However, it has been pointed out that 21 April does not feature in any message received from Washington. It was merely mentioned by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher in a television interview on Sunday, 13 April, which was shown before the interview with Mr Carter.

"We expect [words apparently dropped] and not words," Mr Christopher said. "I am convinced that our allies realize that we have entered a new phase and that they will take steps in 2 or 3 weeks."

As for the mid-May date, it has been specified that it did figure in a message from Mr Carter sent to Mr Giscard d'Estaing on 25 March but in connection with the development of the internal situation in Iran and not as any kind of ultimatum: Indeed, it is around mid-May that the Iranian National Assembly will be in a position to discuss the fate of the U.S. hostages since the second round of the parliamentary elections will not take place until 2 May, and it will take several days to count the votes and announce the results.

There have been two other contacts between Paris and Washington since then: Last Monday, 7 April, Mr Chapman, minister-adviser to the U.S. Embassy, handed another memorandum to the Quai d'Orsay while Mr Carter had a telephone conversation with Mr Giscard d'Estaing. However, it has been stated that the memorandum which Mr Chapman gave Mr Robin, Foreign Ministry political affairs secretary, contained no date.

While stating that they are aware of the gravity of the situation--the dangers of U.S. military action against Iran have never been so great--government circles stress the "internal" dimensions of the new crisis: The United States is in the middle of an election campaign and Mr Carter's popularity is falling sharply. [paragraph continues]

To silence his critics, who are increasingly standing up against his policy in the Iranian and Afghan affairs, Mr Carter must show his strength. However, he is wrong in thinking he can offload a responsibility which is his onto the European countries. That may be so but the results are there for all to see: The Tehran hostages affair in which Mr Carter had hitherto shown exemplary moderation is now degenerating seriously. Mr Carter's performance is particularly significant in that throughout his interview this religious man seemed determined and deeply convinced of the justice of the U.S. cause. In any case this episode will have been welcomed in Moscow: Aside from the usual protests the Kremlin will note that the differences between the United States and Western Europe are constantly widening.

SOISSON: U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTE DOES NOT CHANGE STANCE

LD151013 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mr Soisson--The Government's Position Is Unchanged"]

[Text] "The French Government's position is unchanged after the U.S. Olympic Committee's vote for a boycott," Youth, Sports and Leisure Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson said. "There is no change in the French National Olympic and Sports Committee's [CNOSF] position but it would not be anxious to take part in a spartakiad," Mr Soisson added. Mr Soisson had already had occasion to specify that the French Government did not intend to interfere in sporting affairs and that the decision on French participation in the Moscow Olympics depended on the CNOSF.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU EXPECTED TO VISIT IN JULY

LD141241 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Apr 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Mr Ceausescu Will Visit Paris in July"]

[Excerpt] Romanian head of state and Communist Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu will make an official visit to France this summer at Mr Giscard d'Estaing's invitation. This visit, the exact date of which has not yet been fixed, could take place in July. Indeed, in his congratulatory message to Mr Ceausescu on his recent reelection as president of the Republic of Romania, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said he looks forward to receiving him on his official visit to France "in July this year."

STIRN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO GDR

For East Berlin reportage on the visit to East Germany by a delegation led by Olivier Stirn, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the French Council of Ministers, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 15 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LCY DELEGATION ON STUDY VISIT AT PCF INVITATION

LD141137 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Apr 80 p 8

[Text] At the invitation of the PCF, a League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] study delegation, led by Mahmut Bakali, LCY Presidium member and president of the Autonomous Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, arrived in Paris yesterday. The delegation, which will be in Paris until 12 April, was greeted by PCF Politburo member Claude Poperen and Central Committee foreign policy section member Yves (Serdenif). During its stay the delegation will be received in particular by Maxime Gremetz, PCF Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and head of the foreign policy section.

European CP Meeting Discussed

LD151437 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Apr 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Talks Between the PCF and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]"]

[Text] Central Committee secretary and Politburo member Maxime Gremetz received the LCY delegation led by Presidium member Mahmut Bakali at Central Committee headquarters on 10 April (Note--participating in the meeting were, for the PCF, Yves (Serdenif,) member of the Central Committee foreign policy section, and, for the LCY, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Central Committee member: Alojz Gojcic, executive secretary to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; and Vojislav Maletic of the international section). The talks gave rise to a broad exchange of views on both national and international questions. Reciprocal reports were exchanged on the situation in each of the countries and particular attention was paid to international questions.

In particular, the discussions dealt with various aspects of the international situation, the problems of detente, the struggle for a new world order and also the role of the nonalined movement. Within this context they discussed the forthcoming communist parties' meeting on peace and disarmament due in Paris on 28-29 April. On this latter question Mr Bakali mentioned the reasons for the LCY's nonparticipation in this initiative. He reasserted how well the LCY appreciates the open nature and form of the meeting and expressed the LCY's intention to inform its members and Yugoslav public opinion of the preparations, conduct and conclusions of this meeting. Mr Bakali further recalled the importance the LCY attaches to the deepening and development of cooperation abetween the two parties.

After explaining the significance of the Paris meeting, Maxime Gremetz emphasized the importance of the communist parties' participation in this initiative for peace and disarmament. He indicated that the PCF is aware of the unique place of Yugoslavia's commitment to the nonalined movement, and that, for its part, the PCF would reject any form of polemic harmful to relations between the communist parties. The PCF believes that each party must determine its own course in complete independence and it is for this reason that the French Communists are working zealously to establish new relations within the international workers and communist movement. In the PCF's view, the differences of position which may appear on this or that question should not harm a fruitful cooperation.

Maxime Gremetz expressed satisfaction at the cooperation and relations of friendship and solidarity between the PCF and LCY, marked in particular by the June 1979 meeting between Georges Marchais and Josip Broz Tito. The talks, which took place in a warm and fruitful atmosphere, enabled the two sides to establish their joint desire to develop links and cooperation between the PCF and LCY still further.

DIRECT ACTION GROUP CLAIMS ATTACKS ON MINISTRIES

LD150842 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Summary] There were three bazooka attacks in Paris at about 8400, against the Ministry of Transport, an annex of the ministry and a bank in the 14th district. The attacks were all carried out the same way: from a passing car. Nobody was hurt but there is considerable damage. An eyewitness says that the head of a rocket was found embedded in a wall, and the rocket may have been fired at the Ministry of Transport from the other side of the Seine. "Responsibility for the three attacks has been claimed by the Direct Action group in a telephone call. The group has already claimed responsibility for the shooting and attacks against the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Cooperation. About 15 members of the group were arrested some days ago by the police in an antiterrorist sweep."

PREMIER RETURNS FROM BONN, COMMENTS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD151436 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro spoke to reporters at Lisbon Airport on his return from Bonn in the early hours of this morning.

On the question of the Olympic games, the prime minister said that the trend among the European countries seems to be in favor of a boycott. He added that if the games become a mere exercise of political and ideological propaganda, our athletes will surely refuse to participate.

Views Soares Carneiro Candidacy

LD151424 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro arrived in Lisbon from Bonn in the early hours of this morning.

Asked by reporters at the airport to comment on the announcement of the Democratic Alliance's support for General Soares Carneiro in the coming presidential elections, Sa Carneiro said that the reporter's question was in fact the first news he had heard of the announcement, and added:

[Begin recording] [Sa Carneiro] I hope that this announcement--which I am hearing about for the first time--of the Democratic Alliance's support for the candidacy of General Soares Carneiro may help toward political stabilization and open up prospects for a stable equilibrium and harmony between the parliamentary majority and the presidency.

As to the reactions to the announcement, I know nothing about them, so I cannot comment.

[Question] [Words indistinct] fears that the candidacy of Soares Carneiro might create serious divisions among the military?

[Answer] I do not think so. I would have thought that possible with a candidate representing the armed forces as such, but with a military candidate backed by political forces, chosen by political forces, who will come forward as such when the right time comes. I see no risk of a split in the armed forces; quite on the contrary, I hope that this candidacy will serve to highlight the difference between political power and the armed forces, and the fact that the armed forces should never hold power, that power must be held exclusively by civilians while the armed forces should remain a force carrying out the missions, and following the guidance, required and provided by a democratic government in a democratic context. Democracy is eminently civilian by nature. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SET TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

LD160916 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Pinto Balsemao, minister assistant to the prime minister, left last night for Salisbury, to represent the Portuguese Government at the Zimbabwe independence ceremonies.

In an airport statement, the minister announced that Portugal will immediately establish diplomatic relations with the imminently independent nation, where Portuguese immigrants constitute the second largest foreign community.

THATCHER ATTACKS NATIONAL OLYMPICS COMMITTEE CHIEF

LD151524 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1502 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The prime minister attacked British Olympics chief Sir Denis Follows in the Commons today for his determination to send a British team to the Moscow Olympics. Mrs Thatcher said she "fully understood and agreed" with Tory MP Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking) who urged her to "get it into the thick skull of Sir Denis Follows that there is a war going on in Afghanistan." It would be a "matter of national disgrace" for British athletes to go to Moscow, Mr Onslow said.

Mrs Thatcher told him: "I understand Sir Denis said only a war would change the decision of the British Olympic Committee to go to Moscow. There is just such a war going on in Afghanistan. Russia is using troops to hold down a people, and in those circumstances it would be quite wrong for British athletes to go to Moscow if they value their freedom as much as we do," she said.

AID PROGRAM ANNOUNCED FOR ZIMBABWE ANNOUNCED

LD151648 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1444 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The government is to give pounds sterling 75 million aid to Zimbabwe over the next three years, the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, announced in the Lords today. His statement came as Rhodesia prepared for independence on Friday as Zimbabwe.

The foreign secretary told peers: "The bulk of the pound sterling 75 million will be devoted to a substantial bilateral aid programme which will be allocated in agreement with the Zimbabwe Government."

This programme would include assistance with police training, broadcasting, the Civil Service and the Foreign Service at the request of the new government of Mr Robert Mugabe. Britain was also providing separately from the aid programme, assistance with training the future Zimbabwe Army, said Lord Carrington.

The foreign secretary also announced that the government would grant an amnesty to British firms which had broken sanctions. He said: "The Zimbabwe Act 1979 granted an amnesty in United Kingdom law for political offences connected with UDI [United Declaration of Independence]. A similar amnesty was granted in Rhodesian law, and has subsequently been extended by the governor (Lord Soames) in a general pardon covering all political offences up to the elections. Now that full amnesty has been granted to all those responsible for the situation which led to the imposition of sanctions the government feels that it would no longer be appropriate for any further prosecutions to be initiated for sanctions offences."

Lord Carrington said that the measures applying sanctions in the United Kingdom law had been revoked. "Only one case, an appeal, was at present before the courts, and no other prosecutions were pending. The amnesty will not reopen past judgments. An order will be laid before her majesty in council in due course to give effect to this decision."

Lord Carrington said that Zimbabwe's "welcome" accession to the Commonwealth as the forty-third member called for further legal provisions. "An order under the Zimbabwe Act will be laid before Parliament in draft in the next two days for approval by resolution. The principal purposes are to continue the application of certain United Kingdom laws in relation to Zimbabwe notwithstanding its change in status. Similar provision has been made for the application of United Kingdom law in respect of other republics within the Commonwealth."

Opposition spokesman Lord Goronwy-Roberts said it seemed that pounds sterling 75 million spent over the next three years was a "substantial sum" when linked with certain multilateral advances to the new state possibly from the European Community, and other offers of cash aid which had already been made public. Although there was anxiety that when we offered the aid we would offer advice on how it should be spent, the whole tenor of the Zimbabwe Government had been to turn to Britain as a friend. He was sure decisions of disposal of the cash would be made in the same spirit. He was glad that the Zimbabwe Government had sought Britain's advice on the formation of important sectors of the country's life such as the police force, the Civil Service and Foreign Service as well as army training. It was "significant of the attitude of the new prime minister" and the people as to the way the country wished to go in the future, he said.

Lord Carrington said there was no reason to suppose that any money Britain provided would "go down the drain," in reply to Liberal Lord Byers who called on the EEC and its (?food) surpluses within the Community to combat malnutrition which was "rampant" in Zimbabwe. Lord Byers asked for teachers and instructors to be sent out to help the population with the minimum of "red tape."

Lord Carrington said although the pound sterling 75 million had been described as substantial, there had been generous pledges of support from other countries. War in Rhodesia had caused enormous damage, and this had to be made good before any money could be spent on productivity. But Zimbabwe was an African country which could "stand on its own feet. Economically it is perfectly viable," he said.

In the Commons, shadow foreign secretary, Mr Peter Shore attacked the decision to offer amnesty to all British firms previously engaged in sanctions busting. He said: "It is absolutely right to give political amnesty to all offences committed during the period of UDI, necessary to achieve the spirit of conciliation in that country. To extend that to British firms who have broken sanctions is in my view a mistake, and a big mistake. I do believe we have a duty to uphold our own laws and it is necessary for us to do so if we are to get respect for our laws, and if we are to carry the right impact in countries abroad as well."

Shore paid tribute to those responsible for "this legitimate and proper solution in Zimbabwe." He welcomed the announcement of aid but added: "I cannot help but have in mind the assessment that was made three years ago that Zimbabwe would need between 500 million pounds sterling and 750 million pounds sterling--while of course it is not just for Britain alone to undertake that burden. I hope that we are going to make, along with the new Zimbabe Government, a general appeal for international funds." Countries such as Sweden and Canada would be willing to join the United States in providing aid, he suggested.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour said other countries would be providing aid, and it was "absolutely right" for Britain to provide the lead. He dismissed criticism of the decision to grant a general amnesty. "It would be quite wrong now to bring prosecutions for offences that are no longer offences," he said.

He told Liberal leader Mr David Steel: "Of course we believe that there are many countries that will wish to subscribe to the aid program for Zimbabwe. We are confident these will amount to a substantial sum."

Sir Ian told former Labour Home Office Minister Mr Alex Lyon that he was unable to say how much the EEC and the United States proposed to contribute to the Zimbabwe aid programme. "This must be a matter for discussion between the countries concerned and the new government," he said.

Mr Shore repeated his misgivings about the "blanket nature" of the amnesty and about the lack of details on aid. He claimed the 75 million pounds sterling was merely an additional 15 million pounds sterling on 60 million pounds sterling in the contingency fund which had been earmarked for aid. That 60 million pounds sterling was now being handed over to Rhodesia at the expense of other countries in the aid programme, he said. Mr Shore attacked Sir Ian for announcing the aid in the absence of any information about Rhodesia's balance of payments situation, the cost of resettling refugees, or future land reform. Sir Ian, however, dismissed Mr Shore's criticism as "inappropriate niggling."

ARABIC PAPER ON PROPOSED U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD151039 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Apr 80 p 5

[Jihad al-Khazin article: "Continuing Escalation"]

[Excerpts] The indications are that President Carter has decided to step up U.S. measures against the Iranian regime because of the continuing hostage problem as well as against the Soviet Union because of its invasion of Afghanistan. The escalation this time involves actions, not words. The reasons for this are many, but the most important is the fact that a hard line is beneficial for Carter's reelection following the failure of his campaign in New York, and, too, both the Iranian regime and the Soviet Union, each in the context of the problem concerning it, have left him no option other than a hard line.

Adopting a hard line does not necessarily mean that President Carter will achieve anything positive with regard to the release of the hostages or the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The Iranian regime seems to be isolated from what is happening in the outside world and is under pressure from the man in the street. As for the Soviet Union, it did not enter Afghanistan in order to withdraw and will not do so unless the disadvantages of the invasion greatly outweigh its advantages, which is not going to happen in the near future.

In imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union or Iran President Carter realizes that the United States can succeed only with the cooperation of its allies. But these allies do not want to refrain from sending their athletes to the Moscow Olympics. Therefore, it is illogical for him to expect them to participate in any economic sanctions that might generate a Soviet reaction in Europe which they could do without.

It is obvious now that President Carter wants to solve the hostages crisis on the grounds that it concerns only U.S. citizens being held in Tehran and in the hope that settling this crisis would lead to an improvement in U.S. relations with the Islamic countries in general and therefore make it possible to take more effective measures against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

President Carter's measures against Iran have so far received wide support from the U.S. public, and what the Iranians must understand before it is too late is that the Americans will support any escalating measures that their President might take.

The irresistible temptation for Carter to adopt such retaliatory measures is that it helps him in his election campaign, which means that Iran might suddenly find itself facing a U.S. naval blockade which, no matter what it says, it will be unable to resist.

Of course, the Soviet Union will hasten to support Iran only with words in the hope of distracting attention from what it is doing in Afghanistan. But the Soviet Union would be unable to resist U.S. pressure if the U.S. administration seemed determined to use it and, in any case, would not do so for the sake of the present regime in Tehran.

I VRADHINI INTERVIEWS IRAQI MINISTER ON VISIT, IRAN SITUATION

AT151546 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 15 Apr 80 p 5

[Text of interview by unidentified correspondent with Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq in Athens on 14 April]

[Text] Question: What are your impressions of your visit to Greece?

Answer: Greece has made great progress in all fields in recent years and its level of development is high. From our visits, especially to aircraft and armaments manufacturing plants and to shipyards, we learned that great technological progress has been made.

The cordiality and hospitality which was accorded to me and to those accompanying me represent the hospitality and the sincerity of the Greek people and the friendly relations which exist between our two historic peoples.

Question: What is your opinion of the condition of Greek-Iraqi economic relations and what do you think are their prospects?

Answer: Our economic relations are excellent and it is obvious that in the past 3 years they have expanded greatly, while future prospects for these relations are even better.

The mutual visits of ministers and delegations certainly promote cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

The joint interministerial committee for cooperation in the economic and technical fields, which is currently conferring in Baghdad, helps effectively and constitutes one more step toward improved Greek-Iraqi relations.

There are many Greek companies in Iraq which are engaged in large projects and in the new 5-year development plan these companies will be asked to undertake many projects in order to help in the implementation of this plan.

This 5-year plan (1981-1986) will be of great significance for Iraq because it will enable us to enter the ranks of the developed countries thanks to the rate of development which has been fixed.

Question: Do you believe that there are additional opportunities to develop closer relations between the peoples of the two friendly countries?

Answer: There will be many and great opportunities for developing and expanding cooperation and for closer relations between the two countries.

Certainly contacts at the level of parties, popular organizations, associations and trade union organs will help to further strengthen relations between our two peoples.

Question: What are your expectations concerning the result of the next nonaligned conference which will be held in Baghdad and which will confirm Iraq's emergence as one of the leading powers of the Third World?

Answer: We expect that the results of the Baghdad conference will be very important for the neutral and nonaligned countries and that they will lead these countries along the road which confirms and guarantees their independence and their abstention from alliances with the great blocs.

We realize that our responsibilities are very great because we are the organizing country for the conference. For this reason, after the conclusion of the Havana conference, we began a program of reciprocal visits and exchanges of viewpoints among neutral and nonaligned countries so that positive prerequisites could be established for the success of the conference.

Basically what concerns us is the implementation of all the goals and principles of the nonaligned nations so that the so-called Third World can play a more positive role in international politics and can contribute to enduring pressures from the two opposing superpowers.

Since the Havana conference, some events have taken place which have influenced the international political situation in general and the nonaligned movement in particular. The most significant of these has been the intervention in Afghanistan and the occupation of that country by the Soviet Union, while the dangerous situation in Iran and the manipulated crisis of the U.S. hostages have given the U.S. a pretext for movements in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

These events have provided the United States and Russia with the opportunity to begin a dispute over the extension of their influence in the area and the establishment of their bases.

In the wake of these events, the Iraqi Government's responsibility toward the Arab world and the nonaligned nations has led to the drafting of the national contract which is composed of eight points which seek to regulate the Arab countries' relations with their neighbors so that the course of interventions and influences can be halted and the independence of these countries can be strengthened in order that the dangers of international antagonism can be removed from the area.

This national contract of President Saddam Husayn was favorably received by most Arab governments and the Arab world.

Question: How dangerous do you think the aggressive and expansionist policy of the Khomeyni regime is for the peace in the area and for international peace?

Answer: The regime of the shah was reactionary and expansionist, it represented U.S. imperialism in the area and it was prepared to receive orders to be the area's gendarme.

After the success of the revolution of the Iranian people we became optimistic that the new Iranian regime would be the opposite of its predecessor. Unfortunately, however, with the forces it inherited from the past within Iran, imperialism succeeded in diverting the revolution from its course and in drowning it in a sea of problems, contradictions and anarchy.

All the manifestations and decisions of the new regime are anarchronistic, reactionary, racist and chauvinistic and express the spirit of expansionism in precisely the same aggressive manner as the regime of the shah.

The new regime has gone so far as to stir up again the expansionist designs the shah had abandoned, such as the annexation of Bahrain and the continuing occupation of the Arab islands in the Persian Gulf.

These things have caused instability in the area which threatens local and international peace because of the area's vital economic and strategic importance.

The new Iranian regime uses the Muslim faith as a cover for its services--which are precisely similar to those of the shah--to imperialism and its base, the Zionist regime in Arab Palestine.

The new Iranian regime must put an end to the quagmire of anarchy and irresponsibility in which Iran is currently sinking. Furthermore, it must give up its expansionist policy and create good and frank relations with Iran's neighboring states, erase the negative traces of the shah's policy in the area, forge good relations among the peoples of Iran, respect their legal rights and put an end to the chauvinist policy toward Iranian minorities, Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans and Baluchis.

We believe that the Iranian people will correct the situation and will put an end to the tragedy which has been imposed on them. However, we are not prepared to suffer damages.

In Iran there are the Arab people of Arabistan [Khuzestan] who were a part of Iraq until the end of World War I whom we support and we want to preserve the rights of these people to humane treatment. We also want to preserve the rights of the other Iranian people, Kurds, Baluchis, Turkomans and so forth because we are living in the 20th century and not the 15th, to which the Khomeyni regime wants to return Iran.

In Iraq there are Kurds to whom we have given national rights. These Kurds govern themselves and they have their own organizations. Soon elections will be held for the legislative council of self-government and for a national council.

In Iran, however, these people have been sacrificed. In the incident in which a cinema caught fire and 400 people were burned. All these people were Arabs.

The Khomeyni regime too has treated them with inhuman barbarity. What more should we say than the current rulers of Iran forbade doctors from examining wounded people during the uprising which took place 4 months ago in Arabistan and that in Kurdistan even greater atrocities occurred?

Question: How will Iraq react if Iran attacks Arab lands?

Answer: We shall cut off their arm from the shoulder. We are sure the Iranian people will receive the Iraqis because we are the only regime in the area that is loved by the people, has the people rallied around it, rules them with an ideology and treats them with a spirit of equality.

During the 12 years our revolution has existed we have created prosperity for the people, we have enlightened them and we have developed the country. Our people are ready to fight and if Iran tries to attack, it will be punished.

Question: After the nationalization of your country's national wealth the government embarked on the implementation of the most important program in the Arab world for industrial development.

Answer: The development programs which were implemented by the Iraqi revolutionary government after the nationalization of the country's national wealth have been great and their results so significant that our economy currently constitutes the mainstay of our national independence.

However, our aspirations are much greater than what we have actually implemented in the economic and industrial sectors. Within the framework of these aspirations we decided upon the 5-year program of 1981-1986 and the goals and details, which are now being discussed, will bring Iraq into the circle of developed countries.

Question: During your discussions here was any decision made concerning the establishment of an industrial complex for oil products?

Answer: A final decision has not been made on this issue but some of its aspects have been discussed with the Greek minister of industry who has expressed Greece's absolute readiness for cooperation in this sector. The Iraqi Ministry of Oil will study this project in depth and will give its final reply to the Greek side.

Question: During your stay here did you examine the possibilities for cooperation on a new alumina plant and what has the decision been?

Answer: Yes, we discussed the possibilities for cooperation on a new alumina project. We are interested in this project and we certainly want to find a way to establish this cooperation. We agreed with the Greek minister of industry to give a final opinion soon in connection with the method of cooperation that has been proposed. We have agreed on the future establishment of a joint committee to make a detailed study of the issue.

Question: What possibilities are there for an increase in the sales of Greek technical and military materiel to Iraq?

Answer: Specifically now, after we were briefed on the Greek possibilities, there are possibilities for an increase in sales of Greek technical and military equipment and for commercial transactions.

We shall endeavor to expalin these possibilities to the competent Iraqi officials. There are many evaluations which can help the development of cooperation in these sectors.

DHROSOS ASSESSES MIDEAST ISSUES IN I KATHIMERINI

AT151737 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 Apr 80 p 4

["Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "Heavy Clouds in the Middle East"]

[Text] The developments in recent months in the Middle East are well known and of great significance and it is certain that they will not end soon.

In addition to these great issues which occupy literally the entire world, there is a small issue which concerns us especially. Specifically, after many Turkish efforts the general meeting of the International Islamic Congress recently took place in Famagusta. Representatives from 37 Muslim countries and 7 Muslim organizations participated. Of course, this congress has a private character but it dealt with Cyprus and it issued a relevant resolution. The resolution essentially recognized the existence of a Turkish Cypriot state and asked all Muslim countries and organizations to form all kinds of ties with the federated Turkish Cypriot State. These resolutions, however, have a somewhat theoretical character. In any case, the Islamic conference of foreign ministers will soon convene in Pakistan and there is a danger that it may adopt the Islamic congress' resolutions on Cyprus. After all, both the Turkish Government and the very active Mr Denktas are exerting efforts in that direction.

Admittedly, nobody can accuse the Turks of hiding their intentions. They want a separate Turkish Cypriot state and they want to retain the lands they have occupied. All the rest about negotiations, United Nations resolutions, and a "solution" to the Cyprus problem are for the naive or for those who have an interest in appearing to be naive while seriously discussing with the Turks the implementation of the rules of international law and so forth. Naturally the issue hurts us because we are Greeks, but within the maelstrom currently prevailing in the Middle East one should not expect the great to devote much attention to this issue which is very small to them.

If one wants to view the entire situation in the Middle East in a practical spirit, one is obliged to conclude that the issue of Afghanistan has ended in favor of the Russians, that relations between Iran and the United States will continue to be very bad without going as far as war and that what is of more interest and presents more danger of a military clash is the issue of relations between Iraq and Iran. That issue is which of these two countries will play the primary and guiding role in the rich and strategic area of the Persian or rather the Arab Gulf.

In recent years the issue had been solved in Iran's favor, principally because of U.S. support and to its well organized and excellently well armed military forces. Thus the Iranians had occupied three disputed small islands in the Persian Gulf and had caused much uneasiness among the other small but rich ministates of the area. After all, Iran was a much greater and stronger country than Iraq, which at the time was rather backward. After all, this excessive support of the regime of the shah by the Americans was one of the causes of bad relations between Washington and Baghdad and of the latter's rather overly close approach to Moscow.

Now, however, things have changed. The Americans have no reason to support Iran. Quite the contrary. On the other hand, Iraq is modernizing itself and is becoming stronger, and the Islamic lectures of Ayatollah Khomeyni are worrying the Baghdad regime, given the fact that there is a rather large segment of Moslem Shi'ites in that country, that is, the sect which is prevalent in Iran. After all, the value of the Iranian Armed Forces has been greatly reduced because of both successive purges and the lack of materiel. All Iranian arms are of U.S. origin and of course the Americans do not even contemplate renewing this materiel or providing the necessary spare parts to the Iranians.

We set aside the various minority uprisings which Iraq may possibly be inciting somehow.

Therefore, al this change in scenery in the area inevitably brings Iraq closer to the United States while Iran not only cannot rely on any help from that side but also cannot expect any help from Moscow. Tehran has repeatedly disapproved of communism, and Moscow cannot ever support a theocratic regime heading a pan-Islamic movement very near its own areas which are inhabited by majority Muslim populations.

Iran has entangled itself in many ways and Iraq knows this very well and perhaps it thinks the appropriate time has come to dynamically play the primary role it has always claimed in that area.

CABINET TO SPECIFY PROCEDURE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

AT151914 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced that at 1200 [0900 GMT] on Thursday [17 April] the Cabinet will convene to specify the procedure and time for the election of a president of the republic. According to reports, after the meeting of the Cabinet the president of the Chamber of Deputies will announce the agenda which will specify the date of the special Chamber session for the election of a president of the republic.

AIRSPACE VIOLATION CONFIRMED; DECISION AGAINST EMBARGO INDICATED

TA151513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1509 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 15 Apr (AA)--Sources in Ankara confirmed that Iranian aircraft violated Turkish airspace across the border last Sunday, but denied reports of bombing by the same aircraft. The sources in Ankara noted there was no question of Turkey making a formal protest since the border violation was probably a mistake. They brought the incident to the attention of Iranian authorities so that it would not be repeated.

There was no question either, the same sources said, of Turkey joining the economic embargo against Iran led by the United States.

VOTCP CITES U.S. PRESSURE FOR IRANIAN ACTION

TA160939 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Turkey Should Not Be Dragged Toward Imperialist Adventures in the Middle East"]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, an eventual U.S. military intervention in Iran has been discussed at the Brussels meeting of the NATO military planning group--in which Turkey also participated. Revealing parts of the detailed Pentagon plan for aggression, the U.S. war minister's [as heard] advisor Komer said that some of the U.S. troops and military equipment in Europe would be transferred to the Persian Gulf. Komer, who is well known in Turkey as a CIA agent, made threatening statements like: You must take your own measures to insure your own security. This diplomatic language used by U.S. diplomats in their dealings with their NATO allies in Europe becomes an oppressive ultimatum when used in Turkey. The Carter administration is telling its Western allies that they should support the U.S. economic and military measures imposed on Iran if they do not want the transfer of U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf, which are insuring their security. There is no place for diplomatic double talk in the oppressive methods that Washington uses with Turkey. It presents its demands to Ankara as an order or an ultimatum.

The latest ultimatum presented to the Turkish Government by the U.S. ambassador to Ankara openly informs the government that Turkish soil will be used in an eventual act of aggression in Iran. The government has apparently been studying this ultimatum for 5 days. The result will be the same even if this study period lasts 10 days or 1 month. Could the Demirel government say: No, we will not permit the use of our soil as a (?base) for threats and aggression against our neighbors? No, it cannot. Even if it could, these statements would only be made to deceive public opinion, because this government has already signed the bilateral slavery agreement with the United States. This recent agreement gives the United States the possibility of using our country as a tool for threats and aggression against our neighbors, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and Iran, as well as against the Muslim Arab peoples in our region. Based on this slavery agreement, the Pentagon has already drawn up a plan for Turkey in the case of an eventual aggression in Iran, determining which of the U.S. bases on our soil will be used in what way.

DEMIREL EXPRESSES 'SATISFACTION' WITH OECD AID

TA151628 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 15 Apr (AA)--OECD member countries were expected to provide $1,162 billion of credit to Turkey, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said today. He told newsmen at Parliament they should also write down his "satisfaction" with the figure.

THREE TERRORISTS KILL U.S. CITIZEN IN ISTANBUL

TA161026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Three terrorists killed two persons, one of them an American, in Etiler-Akadlar in Istanbul. The terrorists were then apprehended in an ensuing clash with the security forces. Four persons were wounded in the clashes between the terrorists and the security forces in various places. One of the wounded is a guard, one a policeman and another is a gendarme commando.

Our correspondent has learned from eyewitnesses and security directorate officials that the incident, which began at 0830 this morning, developed as follows: Three terrorists attacked an American, (Sam Noello), and his house guest, Ali Sabri Baysar, as they left the former's house on Fidan Street, off Zeytinoglu Avenue in Etiler-Akadlar, and were getting into the American's car. The terrorists fired from three different directions killing (Noello) and Baysar, reportedly employed by an American company. The terrorists then got on a motorcycle and began to flee. A police team from the Besiktas security directorate spotted them and a clash ensued. Policemen Nusret Celebi was wounded in the clash. Theterrorists then began to flee toward Bebek on a motorcycle. Police teams alerted by radio surrounded the area. There were clashes between the terrorists and the police in four different places in Emirgan. The terrorists were then surrounded by the police in Cinaralti in Emirgan. Following a 10-minute clash, the three murderers were caught. Two ofthem were reportedly wounded.

Menderes Ataseven, a gendarme commando, Riza Karabal, a guard, and (Adriya Mustaraki), a citizen who was fishing at the time, were wounded in the incident. The police found 4 pistols, 112 rounds of ammunition and 9 clips on the terrorists and about 100 spent cartridges at the scene of the incident.

Istanbul Security Director Sukru Balci said that the three terrorists are members of an illegal organization and were wanted as suspects in murders, attacks and armed robberies in Istanbul over the past 2 years. Officials said that the identities of the murderers will not be disclosed for the time being during the investigation.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING AGAIN YIELDS NO RESULTS

TA151921 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] No results were obtained in the three rounds of voting held to elect a president today at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly, which convened at 1500. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur was nominated as the RPP's candidate for the presidency by the group deputy leaders. RPP Senator Batur and Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic were the two candidates in the 35th and 36th rounds of voting. Of the 573 votes cast in the 35th round of voting, Batur received 263 votes, Bilgic received 185 votes, 62 ballots were blank, 28 votes were cast for members who were not candidates and 35 votes were declared void.

Of the 543 votes cast in the 36th round of voting, 265 votes were cast in favor of Batur, 209 votes were cast for Bilgic, 38 ballots were blank, 17 votes were cast for members who were not candidates and 14 votes were declared void. None of the candidates received the 318 votes necessary to be elected president. The votes cast in the 37th round of voting were not counted since there was no quorum. The Senate and National Assembly will meet jointly again tomorrow to resume the presidential election.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLO, IRAQIS WALK OUT OF EUROPEAN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD151035 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] London, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--European-Islamic Council Secretary General Salim 'Azzam has vehemently criticized the Camp David agreement. His criticism came in the speech with which he opened the Islamic conference organized by the European-Islamic Council at London's Royal Albert Hall. The Iraqi and Palestinian representatives withdrew from the opening meeting.

At the largest Islamic gathering ever assembled in the West, 'Azzam denounced the occupation of Palestine and the American attitude to the Arab cause. He also condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

'Azzam regarded the Iranian Revolution as an Islamic one. This drew violent objections from those who did not support this revolution and from the Iraqi Muslims, who withdrew from the conference in protest.

'Azzam h d announced that a speech would be delivered on behalf of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by his representative, Nabil Ramlawi, but when time came for Ramlawi to deliver his speech, 'Azzam announced that the Palestinian representative, who had been present in the hall, had withdrawn without giving a reason.

The topic of the conference is "Phrophet Muhammad, may God's prayers and mercy be upon him, and his message." The conference meetings will continue for 4 days.

The conference issued an international Islamic statement elaborately discussing the true Islamic religion. It said: "The application of Islamic law is the duty of the sons of the Islamic nation, who should establish a world Islamic system based on justice."

After discussing the practices of Islam, the statement reviewed the present cultural crisis. It said: "By virtue of advanced science, technical systems and economic capabilities, mankind has been able to achieve tremendous scientific, technical and economic progress, but this magnificent progress has not been accompanied by similar spiritual and moral progress."

The statement denounced the secular capitalist and communist systems and called for an Islamic system. It said that the Islamic system is based on political, economic, educational, social and military principles.

The statement then dealt with the subject of Islamic solidarity. It said that the steps that must be taken to achieve "the unity of the Islamic nation," including efforts to establish a "treasury" to organize aid to the Islamic countries, a currency system and a common market; to coordinate cooperation in the production and services sectors; to establish a fund to offset the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and natural resources; to set up an Islamic court of justice; to standardize and chart an Islamic educational and cultural policy; to take care of the interests of Islamic minorities; and to make Arabic the spoken language throughout the Islamic world.

The statement called on Muslims to mobilize all their capabilities in the struggle to liberate Jerusalem and all the Islamic territories. Concluding, the statement said that the Islamic nation has been split into states and ministates, which is not pleasing to God and to his prophet. Despite public statements of adherence to Islamic laws, Islamic principles have not been applied in private life or in public institutions.

Delegations from 25 Islamic states participated in the conference. Also participating were Rauf Denktas, president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus; As-Sadiq al-Mahdi, former Sudanese prime minister; Ibrahim Yazdi, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Dr (Sayyid Burhan ad-Din), leader of the (Baharah) community; (Ghafur Ahmad), deputy chief of the Islamic community in Pakistan; (Karakuk Ozal), member of the Turkish Salvation Party; Kamal ad-Din Husayn, former Egyptian vice president; (Burhan ad-Din Rabbani), representative of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Pakistan; Salah Abu Isma'il, member of the Egyptian People's Assembly; (Al-Haj Yusuf Rawa), representative of the Islamic Party of Malaysia; representatives of the Moro Liberation Front of the Philippines; Sadiq 'Abd al-Majid of Sudan; Muhammad Abu dhin of Syria; 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah of Jordan; and Shaykh Mustafa Kamal at-Tarazi, mufti of Tunisia.

The conference was also attended by the Iraqi, Jordanian, Omani, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Turkish ministers of religious affairs and awqaf, representatives of some Islamic countries, a number of ambassadors and diplomats of Islamic states, and a number of British prominent personalities.

WORLD ISLAMIC FORUM APPROVES EAST TURKESTAN RESOLUTION

WA161300 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 30 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] A portion of the delegates who attended the eighth General Council of the World Islamic Conference left the island yesterday. Some of the remaining delegates are expected to leave the island today. As is generally known, the General Council of the World Islamic Conference concluded its work following yesterday afternoon's session. It was announced that the resolution presented by the East Turkestan representative Ismail Cengiz indicated that the resolution, which he submitted and which was subsequently approved, calls for the discussion of the East Turkestan Turks' demands at the first executive council meeting of the Islamic Conference.

The resolution contains such demands as the call for a visit by a delegation from the Islamic nations to East Turkestan, which is under Red Chinese control, the shipment of a sufficient number of copies of the Koran to East Turkestan and the free passage into and out of East Turkestan, in addition to the abolition of the fabricated name "Xinjiang'.

TURKEY TO RECEIVE $1.162 BILLION IN 1980 FROM OECD

TA151437 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A meeting was held in Paris today in connection with the aid to be extended to Turkey in 1980 within the framework of the OECD. The meeting began at 1000 Turkish time and was shorter than expected, lasting until 1330. The representatives of the 17 countries that will extend aid to Turkey as well as those from the EEC, World Bank, IMF and European Investment Bank met and reviewed the situation for the last time during the first 75 minutes of the meeting. After that, the Turkish delegation headed by Turgut Ozal, under secretary at the Prime Minister's Office and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, was invited to the meeting which was chaired by OECD Secretary General Van Lennep. The Turkish delegation members were then informed of the amounts to be extended. Addressing the meeting, Ozal talked about the recent economic situation in Turkey and pointed out that a certain decrease was observed in the rate of inflation.

According to an announcement made after the meeting, the aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD totals $1.162 billion. Officials have said that, unlike last year, almost 80 percent of this amount will be able to be used for importing goods without the need for licenses.

In a statement he made to the press immediately after the meeting, Ozal said: We have achieved our aim. We will receive $1.162 billion without the export credit, which raised the total last year. We will be able to use almost all of this amount for importing goods without the need for licenses. There are few project loans in this year's amount. The distribution of the $1.162 billion from among the countries is as follows: France, $100 million; Canada, $10.5 million; the FRG, $295 million; Luxembourg, $1 million; Switzerland, $37.5 million; Austria, $15 million; Italy, $115 million; the Netherlands, $21.5 million; Norway, $10 million; the United Kingdom, $33 million; the United States, $295 million; Denmark, $5 million; Finland, $3.5 million; and the EEC, $100 million. Although it participated in the meeting, Australia did not participate in the aid to Turkey.

OECD Press Statement

TA151633 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] A press statement issued following the OECD meeting held in Paris today on aid to Turkey says that the economic aid of $1.162 billion undertaken by the 16 OECD countries [not counting Australia] and organizations will be supplied as soon as possible after bilateral agreements are signed with Turkey. The statement says bilateral talks will begin immediately so that the agreements can be signed as soon as possible. It adds that the EEC and the countries which will extend the aid support the economic policies pursued by the Turkish Government. The press statement issued in Paris says the $300 million credit granted by the IMF to Turkey has been received with pleasure. It also describes as "positive developments" the credit agreements signed between Turkey and the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the EEC.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EEC CONSERVATIVES WIN SUPPORT FOR RESOLUTION ON IRAN

LD152056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1907 GMT 15 Apr 80

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] Tories in Europe tonight won the backing of Euro-Liberals and Christian Democrats in a call for action over the Iranian hostage crisis. After a day of behind the scenes political manoeuvring, the Conservatives appeared to have mustered sufficient support for a full-scale debate on the issue during this week's session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Politicians recognize the need for the Parliament to give its views before the spotlight turns to Luxembourg next Monday when EEC foreign ministers will be considering President Carter's controversial call for European sanctions against Iran. It is still not certain when the matter will finally reach the floor of the House, but the Conservatives are anxious enough to have offered to give up a Tory-initiated debate on the Common Market institutions to allow time. Changing the agenda, however, needs the approval of the Parliament's group leaders, and that decision will be announced tomorrow.

The final resolution agreed by the three parties takes a tougher line than the Tory-only motion first suggested on Monday. The latest version still falls short of calling for the sanctions President Carter has urged, but does demand the suspension of diplomatic relations between the Community and Iran unless the hostages are freed. It calls on the Iranian authorities to name an early date for their release. The resolution also calls on the foreign ministers next week to demonstrate, "in countering this grave threat to peace and to international law, their support for the United States of America, as the principal victim at present of this outrageous breach of the normal conduct of peaceful relations between states."

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REPORTAGE ON EUROPEAN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN LONDON

PLO Walkout Noted

LD161449 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Why the Palestinian Delegation Withdrew From London Conference"]

[Text] London--PLO London office director Nabil ar-Ramlawi has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "We attended the opening session of the European Islamic Council meeting in London 12 April 1980 in the response to an invitation from [Council Secretary General] Salim 'Azzam, but we were not asked to participate in the working sessions of the meetings.

"We were surprised when 'Azzam, in his welcoming speech, launched into an attack on the brothers, friends and allies of the Palestinian revolution. This did not encourage us to continue listening to such an attack, especially because those brothers, friends and allies are in the same trench with the Palestinian revolution on the Arab and international levels.

"On this occasion I emphasize that this situation should not be misinterpreted. I also reaffirm, on the one hand, the Palestinian revolution's firm and stubborn stand against the Camp David agreements, and the ensuing agreements between Egypt and Israel, and, on the other hand, the Palestinian revolution's support for the Iranian Revolution against any American or imperialist aggression against the fraternal Iranian people and their revolution."

Call for Solidarity With TFSC

TA161216 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] At its conference on the Prophet Muhammad and his lifetime organized in London, the European Islamic Council called on Muslim governments, organizations and communities to cooperate with and help the Turkish Cypriot community in overcoming all its difficulties. The conference, which was held at the Royal Albert Hall in London and which began with a speech by President Dentkas on 12 April, ended yesterday.

A final communique issued in connection with the conference refers to the Cyprus issue as well. It says that the Council is aware of all the difficulties facing the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, and it calls for solidarity and support in all fields.

The conference discussed the problems of the Palestinian Muslims and the Muslims living in Greece, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, India, Sri Lanka, Canada and the United States.

BULGARIA VOTES AGAINST USSR IN IPU COMMITTEE SESSION

LD161215 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Apr 80 p 40

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Invasion Clearly Condemned, Bulgaria in Agreement"]

[Text] The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is condemned and the Soviet Union is exhorted to withdraw its troops from the country. This is the main content of a resolution adopted yesterday by 43 votes to 12 in the Political Committee of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) which is now winding up its spring meeting in Oslo. Three delegations abstained, according to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA (NTB); Romania did not take part in the voting. However, Bulgaria did, and it voted for the resolution, Norwegian broadcasting reports.

The resolution refers to the unambiguous UN pronouncement adopted by an overwhelming majority on 14 January this year, the IPU demands that this resolution be implemented. The resolution was adopted late on Thursday in the Political Committee and will be taken up for discussion in plenary session at the IPU fall meeting in East Berlin.

The United States [delegate] stressed in a statement to NTB that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has jeopardized the work on detente, and it is not impossible that this fall's Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe could be endangered if the Soviet Union continues to pursue its present course in Afghanistan.

The work of the IPU meeting committees finished on Friday evening and Saturday is devoted to the IPU Council. It is expected that both the situation in Afghanistan and the hostage crisis in Iran will be discussed at the Council meeting.

"I take these meetings as pure raining [word as published], for myself, and I believe that they have great justification," one of the American delegates, Republican Edward Derwinski, told NTB. He had just talked with the Jordanian delegates who were eager to know how King Husayn would be received if he visited the United States.

CUBAN POSITION OUTLINED AT UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

FL151903 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1823 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Cuba today showed interest in cooperation for development of information systems in developing countries. However, it clearly warned that such cooperation should not lead to a greater degree of dependence.

Manuel Tepe, vice president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute (ICRT), today spoke at the plenary debate of the UNESCO intergovernmental conference on cooperation for development of communications. The conference is being held in Paris, France.

The Cuban delegate focused his attention on emphasizing attempts at undertaking transfers [presumably of technology] that are not in keeping with development strategies. He also supported a declaration of fundamental principles on mass communications media. Cuba also approved a resolution on a new international information order suggested at the 20th UNESCO conference. This resolution is based on principles formulated by the non-aligned countries.

Manuel Yepe, chief of the Cuban delegation to the UNESCO conference, supported the right to modern electronics technology but warned that in situations of political dependence, a transfer that is not keeping with development strategy could have grave consequences. This position was supported by abundant data on the tactics and strategy in this field by countries such as the United States, showing that 75 percent of the world's communications media is controlled by only 80 big transnational companies.

The ICRT vice president questioned why there has been a sudden willingness to assist in a long-delayed transfer of technology and why countries of the so-called Third World are being offered technical equipment.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TO HOLD DEBATE ON TIES WITH IRAN

LD161204 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1053 GMT 16 Apr 80

[By Geoffrey Nead, PA staff reporter, Strasbourg]

[Text] Tory Euro-MPs today finally won agreement in the European Parliament for a debate on the Iranian hostage crisis.

It will be held tomorrow afternoon, when the Conservatives will call for diplomatic relations between Iran and the Nine to be suspended unless the American hostages are freed at an early date to be specified by the Iranian authorities.

They will call on EEC foreign ministers, who meet next week to consider President Carter's request for European sanctions, to take "all necessary and practicable steps to oblige the Iranian authorities to release the hostages".

An overwhelming majority of members supported the call for a debate after Euro-Tory leader Mr Jim Scott-Hopkins warned that the Iranian crisis was one of the most serious since 1945, and said it was important that the Parliament expressed its support for America.

The new Italian Foreign Minister Signor Emilio Colombo, who will chair next week's crucial talks in Luxembourg, was in the Parliament today and was due to make a declaration on Iran to the House this afternoon.

Before today's vote Baroness Elles (C. Thames Valley), said it was "absolutely incredible" that some members seemed to be against a debate on Iran.

"If this Parliament is to have any authority at all it has a duty and obligation to advise the foreign ministers," she added.

Most British Labour members agreed to a debate, but Mr Roland Boyes (Durham) and Mr Richard Balfe (London South Inner) were among the few Euro-MPs who voted against.

The Socialists can now be expected to put down their own resolution in time for the debate.

It is unlikely to go as far as the Tories--who have the backing of the Liberals and Christian Democrats--in demanding a suspension of diplomatic relations.

CHANCELLOR SAYS NO DECISION YET ON IRAN BOYCOTT

AU161140 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "No Decision on Boycott"]

[Text] Austria has not yet made any decision about whether it will participate in the boycott measures against Iran desired by the United States. This was stated by Chancellor Kreisky yesterday [15 April] after the cabinet meeting. He added that at present all the international law aspects of this question are being carefully studied. It is also necessary for a neutral state to observe certain principles, he said. When it has concluded these deliberations, Austria will adopt a clear-cut position. To date, only a few governments have taken an unequivocal stand on the U.S. demands, the chancellor stressed.

A boycott of the summer Olympic games in Moscow is regarded by the chancellor as not expedient from Austria's viewpoint. The Austrian position in this respect would not be affected by an EEC decision, either. The decision about participation rests exclusively with the Austrian athletes; the government has no say in the matter, he declared.

The latest development in the Iraq-Iran relations was described by the chancellor as disquieting. He said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had produced disastrous effects, and the situation was very serious. Hence all those who can exert a moderating influence must live up to this task.

Cuba's endeavors to establish contacts with Pakistan and Afghanistan were assessed by the chancellor as "less hopeless" than other attempts.

Response Expected 22 Apr

AU161141 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpt] According to every indication, a negative Austrian reply to the United States regarding its request that Austria participate in sanctions against Iran will be decided at the next cabinet meeting [22 April]. In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Foreign Minister Pahr called the American note "unusual" for two reasons: first, because of its tone--the word "request"--and, second, the foreign minister regards it as unusual that the Americans have sent the same text both to allies and non-allies. The note has been received, together with the NATO states, by Australia, New Zealand and the three European neutrals.

Austria is expected merely to concede to the United States that the volume of trade with Iran will not be expanded. A similar attitude was taken in the past by Switzerland regarding the UN sanctions against Rhodesia. According to well-informed sources, this concession will refer merely to the level of exports in 1978--1.8 billion schillings--which dwindled to half that amount last year, however, and will probably decline to one third this year.

KREISKY TO MEET HUNGARY'S LAZAR 26-27 APR

AU170821 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] On 26 and 27 April Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will meet Hungarian Premier Lazar for unofficial talks at Drassburg Castle in Burgenland. Primarily economic questions are to be discussed at the meeting. Thus, among other things, the planned development of Hungarian brown coal for an Austrian steam power plant is to be discussed.

BELGIUM

FRENCH-SPEAKING PARTIES INSIST ON PRIMACY OF REGIONALIZATION

LD150813 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Pierre de Vos dispatch: "French-Speaking Parties Demand That the Next Government Give Priority to Regionalization"]

[Text] Brussels--Are the French-speaking parties moving toward a joint front to block the Flemish Christian People's Party [CVP]? All the signs point to this being so. While the king was continuing his consultations with a view to solving the crisis opened by the resignation of the Martens Cabinet, the presidents of the French-speaking parties were holding consultations on Thursday, 10 April.

Following the meeting called on Socialist Party [PS] leader Andre Cools' initiative, Mr Paul Vanden Boeynants (Social Christian Party) [PSC] stated that the French-speaking parties had pledged not to take part under any circumstances in a new government "which did not place prompt regionalization as first priority in its program," on an equal footing with economic and social problems. In addition to the PS and PSC, which belong to the outgoing majority, three opposition parties are henceforth bound by this pledge: Mr Jean Gol's Liberal Party, Mrs Antoinette Spaak's Brussels French-Speaking Front and Mr Henri Mordant's Walloon Rally.

This categorical stance thwarts attempts by some CVP members and their President Leo Tindemans who were proposing that regionalization be frozen and that the next Cabinet should restrict its action to the economic and social problems which have become particularly worrying

The French-speaking party presidents have found an unexpected ally in outgoing Prime Minister Martens who said on radio at noon on Thursday that he too thought it vital to find a quick solution to the quarrel over Brussels' status. The prime minister has no hesitation therefore in contradicting the spokesmen of the party which he chaired for several years until April 1979.

Divisions Among the Flemish Parties

On the Dutch-speaking side, several voices have spoken out in favor of setting up a "Flemish counterbloc." However, a common front of Flemish parties is clearly impossible in the present climate: The Flemish Socialists are in open conflict with the CVP, which they accuse of wishing to dominate Flanders and Belgium. The Liberals in the country's northern district are cautiously refraining from taking any initiative which could jeopardize their participation in a new coalition. Furthermore, the CVP is no longer concealing its internal divisions.

The Belgian political world is unanimous only in rejecting the idea of early elections. Right and left, Flemings and Walloons, say that a return to the polls would not alter the country's political face and would in no way make it easier to solve the crisis.

MARTENS: ELECTIONS 'TO BE AVOIDED AT ALL COSTS'

LD160857 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Apr 80 p 2

[G. Dt. report: "Mr Martens on Belgian Radio and Television French Service [RTBF]: 'We Must Guarantee Peace Within the Community in Order To Settle Our Serious Economic Problems'"]

[Text] "I have experienced much grief in recent years. I have lived through some personal dramas but, even after this difficult period I can tell you that I am more determined to fight than ever, whatever post I hold, whatever my place, be it that of an ordinary citizen."

Mr Martens remained true to his image on RTFB on Thursday. He answered questions asked by radio listeners throughout the morning. Questions, of course, on the Christian People's Party (CVP), on Martens-Tindemans relations, on state reform and on the health of our franc, but also many questions which showed public weariness of our community problems. Mr Martens rejected "simplistic" or "Poujadist" ideas advocating the "mothballing" of our language and referendum problems. He reaffirmed that we have to settle our economic and community problems courageously.

Mr Martens regretted the division within the CVP. In his view a political group must be united. Even if he respects the views of those who voted against his regionalization plan the prime minister believes that a party participating in the government must be united in action. "When the CVP participates in the government there is only one possible line of conduct--namely, to support the government totally. That was my attitude when Mr Tindemans was prime minister. I am a loyalist; I try to be loyal to my party, its president and my political partners."

Divergent Parallels

Should we then contrast the good Mr Martens with Mr Tindemans, the gray traitor with his pockets full of disowned agreements?

no, replies Mr Martens, "there is no quarrel or personal animosity between the two of us. We are simply defending objectively different positions. Mr Tindemans believes it his duty to defend his party's positions of principle before all else."

A typical example of this divergence of analysis between the two "great men" of the CVP concerns the fall of the government. For Mr Tindemans, the rejection of article 5 was simply an incident which did not oblige the government to resign. Each article of this bill was, however, essential for Mr Martens. Another divergence: the greater or lesser parallel between the state reform and the clean out of our economy. "We are losing 15 billion [Belgian francs] per month," Mr Tindemans had said. "Our community quarrels have no part in this."

The shepherd's reply to the shepherdess:

"There must be a basic mutual trust," Mr Martens said, "a fundamental consensus on the transformation of our institutions to make everything possible again in this country for our living standard and our economy."

Does the CVP still want regionalization? Does it not wish to preserve the advantages of a united state?

"On the contrary," Mr Martens affirmed. "The conclusions of the 16 December congress embody a firm political will to establish real autonomy for the regions and the communities. If the CVP remains loyal to these resolutions there is a chance of a way out. [paragraph continues]

"There can, of course, be differences of opinion on the ways of achieving this autonomy, and we must still find a specific solution for Brussels."

But Mr Martens admits that if the CVP is a strong party it also has it weaknesses and has many independent minds. He recognizes that he must convince the country's silent majority of the need for state reform.

The Days To Come Will Be Hard

But this silent majority was also thinking of their own little economies and of the specter of the freeway tax, and they questioned the prime minister in these terms:

"We have the necessary means to avoid any devaluation, but those in political office must still bear their responsibilities and try to resolve our political crisis soon. The future government will have to ask parliament to accept the law-program and the 50 billion Belgian franc clean up that it contains. The motor tax will only be the equivalent of the cost of the French freeway between Lille and Marseilles.

"This future government will have to take further economic measures, but it should not decide on the latter without consultation with its social interlocutors."

After Martens, the superstar, will there be Martens, the creator of the next government? "Elections are to be avoided at all costs; they would settle nothing. We must first analyze the political situation. Everyone must express his deepest thoughts and, if conditions exist to form a government which could take the urgent socioeconomic measures and achieve peace within the community, then I would not refuse."

NETHERLANDS

PLO AMBASSADOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS

LD161333 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Diplomatic correspondent report: "PLO Diplomat Visits The Hague"]

[Text] The Hague, 3 April--Isam Sartawi who, as PLO roving ambassador usually tours Western Europe on behalf of PLO leader 'Arafat, had talks with N. Van Dijl, secretary for Africa and the Middle East, at the Foreign Ministry last Wednesday. Among other things they discussed the chances of the tripartite negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank succeeding before 26 May, and the visit which Van Dijl and Foreign Ministry Political Affairs Secretary H.J.C. Rutten made to Israel last month.

Sartawi's visit is the first that an official PLO spokesman has made to the department and at the same time, it also provided him with the opportunity to introduce himself. Last February Van Dijl visited Damascus to meet PLO foreign policy chief Qaddumi and Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum.

In the talks with Sartawi the Dutch once again emphasized how important secure borders are for Israel.

The real purpose of Sartawi's visit to the Netherlands was to talk to second chamber members Den Uyl and Ter Beek (Labor Party) about the Middle East tour they are due to make.

FOREIGN MINISTER, PRIME MINISTER VISIT INDONESIA

For reportage on the activities of Prime Minister Van Agt and Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw on their visit to Indonesia, see the Indonesia section of the 15 April and subsequent Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORTS.

SCHMIDT INVITED TO VISIT USSR IN 'SUMMER'

LD161312 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev has proposed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the Bonn government leader pay his long-planned visit to the Soviet Union in the summer. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press today that the chancellor had not yet decided on the date of his visit.

According to Gruenewald, the Soviet leadership conveyed its proposal to the chancellor in Bonn on the date of the latter's visit via the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, a few days ago. Gruenewald gave no exact details as to the proposed date of the visit.

In the view of Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, the fact that General Secretary Brezhnev remembered the invitation confirms that the Soviet leadership retains its interest in the dialogue with the Federal Government. In an interview with DEUTSCHE WELLE today, Boelling stressed, however, that any ideas about the Federal Government taking on a mediation role in the present crisis situation were quite unrealistic. What was important was that "contacts be set in motion again at high level" between the United States and Soviet Union. Federal Chancellor Schmidt had repeatedly stressed "that there is no substitute at all for this, nor do we desire one", stated Boelling. He also pointed out, however, that in times of critical developments not only the superpowers had to hold a dialogue but others too should use their opportunities to dissipate such conflict situations.

In reply to questions, Government Spokesman Gruenewald specified the date of the visit, proposed by Semenov, as early summer.

Friedrich Zimmermann, chairman of the CSU Parliamentary Group, conjectured that the Kremlin was not interested in discussing current problems in East-West relations with the chancellor. It was hard to believe, he said, that the chancellor's recent renunciatory proposal in the arms issue was unconnected with the readiness for talks now signaled by Brezhnev.

Considering Semenov's threats in the event of a German boycott of the Olympic games, one had the impression that "Moscow was taking the carrot-and-stick approach to the Federal Republic." The Federal Government must make it clear beyond any doubt, he said, that the Kremlin had no chance of separating Bonn from its major ally, the United States, or driving a wedge into NATO. Otherwise, the chancellor's visit to Moscow would be a "journey into ambiguity."

Philipp Jenninger, the parliamentary secretary of the CDU/CSU group, believes that the chancellor's visit to Moscow would make sense only if Schmidt acted there as the representative of the Western alliance and a joint NATO concept in the current crisis, that included insistence that the USSR should fulfill the UN resolution to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Schmidt's visit to Moscow would be pointless if it took place close to the Bundestag election date of 5 October, with the chancellor liable to misunderstand his meeting with Brezhnev as a mere propaganda enterprise for the SPD.

U.S., French Leader Contacted

WA162049 London REUTER in English 2035 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 April, REUTER--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who recently made a new suggestion concerning the East-West balance of arms, has consulted President Carter on a renewed Soviet invitation for the West German leader to visit Moscow, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said Mr Carter was among Western leaders Mr Schmidt consulted by telephone after Moscow's ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, renewed the long-standing Soviet invitation some days ago. Mr Schmidt, originally invited two years ago during a visit here by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, has repeatedly called for the East-West dialogue to be maintained despite current world tensions.

In a speech on Saturday he chided the United States and the Soviet Union for not talking to each other enough and at the same time called for progress toward curbing the spread of nuclear weapons in Europe.

In remarks that escaped notice until the text of the speech was distributed this week in Bonn, Mr Schmidt proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union refrain from deploying additional or more modern tactical nuclear weapons in Europe for about three years. The interval could be used for talks on limiting the European nuclear arsenals of NATO and the Warsaw Pact with the aim of agreeing on a balanced ceiling, he said. Mr Schmidt's proposal went a step further than a NATO call for arms reduction talks last December, when the alliance decided to modernize its defenses in Europe with American Pershing and cruise missiles.

Mr Gruenewald said at a press conference today that a period until 1983 was proposed because the new NATO weapons would not be ready for deployment before then. Mr Gruenewald said West Germany would consult its allies before deciding on the timing of the chancellor's trip to Moscow and said Mr Schmidt already had spoken with President Carter and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The chancellor's latest disarmament proposals would be among possible topics for a Soviet-West German summit, although Mr Schmidt would not travel to Moscow just to discuss known views, the spokesman said.

SCHMIDT URGES 'MORE MODERATE TONE' TOWARD USSR

LD162016 Hamburg DPA in German 1955 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Merzig/Saar--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called for a more moderate tone toward the Soviet Union. He told an SPD election meeting in Merzig tonight: "Nothing would be worse than for us at the end of this century to revert to the grandiloquence of the Wilhelminian era." The Afghanistan crisis could be resolved only by compromise. So one has to ensure that the Soviet Union does not lose face at home by marching its 80,000 or so soldiers out of Afghanistan. Schmidt regretted the Soviet failure to respond to the offers of negotiations by the EC foreign ministers. He said: "I fear that this can no longer be useful for the Olympic games in Moscow."

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW OLYMPIC BOYCOTT ISSUE

Government To Recommend Boycott

LD170937 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government will for foreign political reasons advise the German National Olympic Committee not to attend the Moscow Olympics. However the formal decision will not be taken until the Cabinet meeting on 23 April. Following the talks between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Interior Minister Gerhart Baum--who in the meantime has fallen into line with the government--with seven leading representatives of German sport none of those attending were in any doubt that Bonn cannot avoid following President Carter's demand for "punitive Olympic action" after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The meeting also made it clear however that the final decision will be with the sportsmen. "Sport is free to decide," said Baum last night when addressing participants of the Lake Placid Winter Olympics. There will be no pressure on the Olympic committee, even though Schmidt has made it clear that he expects an Olympic committee decision "which takes account of the whole political situation." The Bonn meeting only resulted in a definite clarification for the stand by the Federal Government. Sport is now left "holding the ball."

The question now is: How will the National Olympic Committee decide on 15 May? Four weeks before the meeting it is completely open how sport will decide between what it wants and the state's reasoning. This has also been made clear in statements by the committee's President Willi Daume, the President of the German Sports Federation Willi Weyer, and Committee Vice President August Kirch following their meeting in the chancellor's office.

Schmidt Meets Sports Officials

LD161334 Hamburg DPA in German 1304 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--The federal chancellor has met top representatives of German sport this afternoon in Bonn for an exchange of views on a possible boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. During the meeting Schmidt is to brief the sports officials on opinion among the Social-Liberal coalition.

The Federal Government, which discussed the subject of a boycott in the Cabinet today, is to make a political recommendation to the National Olympic Committee (NOC) for Germany at a given time, probably 23 April. If there is no change in the situation in Afghanistan this recommendation, as Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling have already made clear, will be in support of U.S. President Carter's appeal for boycott.

Present at the meeting in the chancellor's office were, in addition to NOC President Willi Daume, the second federal representative in the International Olympic Committee, Berthold Beitz, and President of German Sports Federation Willi Weyer. The chancellor later held a reception for the German participants at the Lake Placid Winter Olympics.

Chancellor Addresses Athletes

LD161640 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--In the present political circumstances, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does not think that the Federal Republic's participation in the Olympic games in Moscow is possible. At a reception for German competitors at the Lake Placid Winter Olympic games, the chancellor referred to his statements in the Bundestag and at the end of his talks with President Carter, that it was up to the Soviet Union, by changing the situation in Afghanistan, to create the conditions for the attendance of all sportsmen.

"Today I note with deep regret that the aforesaid conditions have still not been created," he told the competitors. At the same time, the chancellor made it clear that the decision on the attendance of Federal German sportsmen lay with the German National Olympic Committee (NOC) and the sports associations. "The Federal Government will discuss a recommendation and state its assessment of the situation to the NOC. The hope is that the NOC will make its decision with due regard to the overall situation."

Schmidt asked the Olympic competitors "to consider whether solidarity with U.S. sportsmen is not now called for." In a democracy, sportsmen are entitled to canvas and demonstrate for their concerns and attendance at the Olympics. But equally, they must consider hard facts as well as their own wishes.

Before the reception for Olympic competitors, Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, in a talk lasting about 1 hour, explained to the German sport representatives the feelings of the coalition for a boycott of the Moscow games. NOC President Willi Daume said afterwards that the recommendation which the government will give is on the whole clear. "We were heard with great fairness. It was probably the best conversation we have had so far in such a circle."

Daume told the sportsmen that the Federal Government's advice would carry great weight with the NOC. "But we must weight things well so that our decision will hold up." The Federal Government will probably decide on its recommendation at next Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. The NOC will make its decision at a plenary meeting on 15 May.

CDU/CSU Seeks Boycott

LD151750 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--The CDU/CSU opposition will ask the Bundestag to call on German athletes to boycott the Olympic summer games in Moscow. The CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group unanimously decided today to consider such a resolution. The Bundestag is to condemn the invasion by Soviet Armed Forces of Afghanistan and their "continued imperialist war of subjugation" against the people of Afghanistan.

The draft resolution describes Moscow's conduct as incompatible with the fundamental principles of peace and international understanding, which are enshrined in the Olympic Charter as the objects of the Olympic games. The Bundestag is to be asked to call on Olympic athletes and their organizations not to attend the Moscow games.

In support of its resolution, the CDU/CSU group points out that participation will be tantamount to "toleration" the Soviet Union's conduct. Moscow had so far failed to react to the UN condemnation of Soviet intervention and the appeals by the Muslim countries and the Western world. It was ruthlessly continuing the bloody war of suppression in Afghanistan.

The draft resolution is likely to be discussed with representatives of the SPD and FDP groups in the Bundestag Sports Committee on 23 April. The resolution by the European Parliament on the Olympic boycott issue is on the agenda of the committee meeting. It is understood that the purpose of having the opposition's motion discussed in parliament is to get the coalition groups to take a clear stand on the boycott issue.

Bundestag President's Statement

LD152020 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Bundestag President Stroklen, no German parliamentarians will visit Moscow if the German National Olympic Committee decides to boycott the summer Olympic games in Moscow.

In an interview for BILD-ZEITUNG (tomorrow's edition) he said: "If German sportsmen cancel their participation in the Moscow games as a protest at the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, it is a matter of course for me that I will not sanction any official trips by members of the German Bundestag." He added: "In view of the Soviet aggression the Western world must show solidarity in coming out for indivisible peace."

CABINET EXPECTED TO DECIDE ON IRAN SANCTIONS 23 APR

LD161430 Hamburg DPA in German 1408 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Cabinet will probably make a decision at its Cabinet meeting next Wednesday on participating in the economic sanctions against Iran. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn today that the Cabinet would then examine the situation following the preceding talks by the nine EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Monday and Tuesday. Only then would it be possible to decide whether a final decision could be made.

BOELLING VIEWS IRAN SANCTIONS, BREZHNEV INVITATION

DW170842 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1110 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts from reporter Heribert Schwan interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Press and Information Service; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] A paper said that Bonn now follows the motto "shut your eyes and rush through." Was today's Cabinet session a crisis session?

[Answer] No, it was an extremely factual session in which, as in every one of last week's Cabinet sessions an analysis of the international situation was made first, completely undramatic, extremely factual, together with a discussion on the further consultations with our allies in Washington and in the European Community. In connection with this issue, the federal defense minister reported rather thoroughly on his visit to Southeast Asia, to Japan, and actually that was all. Today we finished the Cabinet discussion rather early.

[Question] Key word: Iranian crisis. It has been clear to the experts for a long time--and thus also to the Bonn politicians--that sanctions against Iran will have practically no effect, particularly since East bloc states long ago entered into business relations with Tehran. But because of understandable reasons of solidarity with America, Bonn is clinging to the attempt to have the European Community follow a sanctions course. Is that correct?

[Answer] That might be formulated too one-sidedly. We have always made it clear in past weeks and months that we cooperate closely with our American allies and that we will act as a friend and a partner in this critical situation. We have pointed out our own opinions, and they have been listened to attentively. We maintain close contacts with the American allies and the allies of the European Community on the necessary consequences.

You know that the foreign ministers of the Community will meet in Luxembourg next week. There is agreement in Washington as well as in the European capitals that we want to continue to exploit all political opportunities which exist; but we have always made it clear that we will muster the necessary degree of solidarity, and we have always said that the effect of every measure that has a sensible aim will increase to the extent that it is supported by all allies.

[Question] Would the Western alliance and particularly our relations with the United States really be so endangered if Bonn and the European Community did not join the American sanctions against Iran?

[Answer] I think that this question will not come up, because the American leadership, the American President, will naturally consider and decide only on such measures that will serve to make the Iranian leadership release the hostages. People should stop trying to find new conflicts between the Europeans and the United States. The talk the federal chancellor had yesterday with the American President confirmed again that we agree in the basic assessment of the situation and on the consequences to be drawn from it.

[Question] The chancellor also had a telephone conversation with the French president. Have they reached a consensus as well?

[Answer] Definitely, as far as the assessment of all questions is concerned about which the West will have to form an opinion in the next few days and weeks.

[Question] As never before the chancellor, and many members of the government along with him, have made it plain in the past few days that a boycott of the Olympic games seems to be inevitable, and this probably in full awareness of the fact that presumably a considerable hardening in East-West relations will have to be taken.

[Answer] May I remind you that several times in the Bundestag the chancellor has advocated the view that it is up to the Soviets to create the precondition for the participation of all nations in the Olympic games. If you look around today you will find with great regret that nothing has happened in this respect. During the Washington meeting between the chancellor and the President we said that participation is inconceivable unless the preconditions are created. Besides, you are aware that the decision on the participation of our athletes rests with the National Olympic Committee, and we expect, we assume, that the FRG National Olympic Committee will make its decision under consideration of the overall political situation, in keeping with what Mr Daume said himself at the time. We as the government, in turn, have made it clear that we will decide in the very near future on a recommendation to the National Olympic Committee on this issue of participation, and that this recommendation will then be passed on to the National Olympic Committee. Thus, we will put forth our assessment of the situation in the National Olympic Committee, being receptive, of course, to an exchange of ideas. This is why, as you know, a conference is being held today in the chancellor's office between the chancellor and the presidents of the sports associations, that is to say, a dialogue with Messrs Daume, Weyer, and others.

[Question] Will the chancellor advance a recommendation to them at that time?

[Answer] No, as I said we will make this recommendation very shortly. What matters today is exchanging ideas, with everybody expounding his stance.

[Question] The paper DIE WELT reports today that a meeting with Brezhnev this summer is growing more and more probable. Is this sheer nonsense or does this perhaps contain a grain of truth?

[Answer] No, this is not nonsense, as you put it. Ambassador Semenov inquired the other day, per instructions, about whether a date for a Moscow visit this summer would be acceptable to the chancellor. A decision as to a specific date for such talks has not yet been made. After all, we have just received this news, and it is absolutely clear that a Moscow visit by the chancellor must also be viewed in the overall matrix of East-West relations, because this involves an invitation first issued in May 1978 by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev who at the time invited the chancellor on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

At the time the invitation was issued to Federal President Scheel and to the chancellor to make such an official visit and, just as a visit at that time would have provided some motivation in German-Soviet relations, that is to say, in bilateral relations, it would do so again now. But as I said, such a visit must also be viewed in the overall matrix of East-West relations.

SPD'S BAHR RESTATES STANCE ON IRAN CRISIS

DW161602 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0615 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Federal Government made it clear yesterday that in all probability it will recommend an Olympic boycott as Washington desires. What is the SPD's attitude regarding this matter?

[Answer] Yesterday the SPD Presidium discussed the overall situation, the international situation and the conclusions to be drawn. We have taken note of the fact that the Federal Government will issue a recommendation. We are not surprised by this development because the Federal Government has utilized the time available for weeks if not months in anticipating indications of changes in the situation in Afghanistan. In the event that these indications fail to materialize, the Federal Government has left no doubt about its recommendation.

[Question] Do you mean to say that the SPD quite unequivocally supports this recommendation as well?

[Answer] The SPD is taking note of it.

[Question] What is the Social Democrats' attitude toward the question concerning economic sanctions against Iran?

[Answer] The party Executive Board did not discuss the subject of a trade embargo. So far there has not been any opportunity for the party Executive Board to do so. We talked about it in detail in the Presidium yesterday. I assume that the Bundestag group will also discuss the issue. My stance on it is the following:

I fully understand that the U.S. President must shift into a faster pace. I think this is not only in the interest of the United States but also in the overall interest. Sometimes I have the impression that the Ayatollah Khomeyni wanted to implement or prove Mao's thesis that the United States is a paper tiger.

For the maintenance of world peace we need a United States which is secure, stable, predictable and sure of itself. But for yet another reason it is necessary for the U.S. President to move at a faster pace. He wants to be reelected, and he will not even be nominated in the first week of August unless the hostages are no longer hostages by then. This means that for this reason and in view of the situation which involves a fantastic violation of an elementary international law--taking envoys hostage--we fully understand the proper cause of the United States. But you can lead a proper cause erroneously just as well. This is the actual point of discussion, namely, the question whether the U.S. administration is perhaps pursuing the correct cause with the wrong means. As far as the trade embargo is concerned, we can, even must, raise a number of questions.

The principal point is this: I have the impression, and justly so, that the U.S. measures were not coordinated with the allies nor were the allies consulted.

The United States should not be surprised if all this takes a bit longer, because we want to think about the issue, especially since it would be absolutely nonsensical for the FRG to act all alone. Even if all European countries together participated in the trade embargo against Iran, it would not work unless the Islamic states of that region participate as well. All this must be ascertained to find out whether the goal would be achieved, namely, a change in Khomeyni's attitude in the hostage issue.

[Question] But obviously the administration in Washington does not want to answer questions but to see deeds now at long last, and you can hardly put it any plainer than the U.S. President did the other day. When will these deeds be forthcoming from Bonn?

[Answer] On that point you must consult the Federal Government's spokesman.

[Question] Right, but what is the attitude of the party, the SPD, the government party, in this matter? After all, the party shares considerably in the decisionmaking process.

[Answer] Our view is the following: First, the Federal Government's reserved, sober, circumspect attitude is appropriate. There is no such thing as urging the Federal Government. Second, it is also correct for the Federal Government to coordinate its stance with its partners in the European Community prior to defining its position.

[Question] Can you visualize the Federal Government providing political backing, as it were, for military actions in the Persian Gulf, for instance?

[Answer] Definitely not.

[Question] No political backing, let alone military?

[Answer] Much less military.

[Question] How do you assess the Federal Government's leeway for action in this situation?

[Answer] The leeway for action of the Federal Government or the Federal Republic, but not only of the Federal Republic but of all states between the two great powers, is growing narrower the more the tensions between the latter increase. This is also a reason, by the way, why we advocate detente, since our own room for maneuvering increases along with the degree of detente. If a real confrontation came, this room would be practically or nearly nil. Today it has been reduced by the international tensions, but it is still adequate.

[Question] Do you expect any military action in the near future?

[Answer] No, I do not expect military actions, not even in the near future. Above all, I hope that they can be avoided. Yet the situation is such that we cannot definitely tell, as we could have about a year ago, that nothing will happen in the Middle East and that the conflict will be manageable.

EXECUTIVE ON IRANIAN STRATEGY IF OIL BOYCOTT DECLARED

LD151040 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Rolf-Roger Hoeppner, board member of the state-owned Iranian company Iran Commercial and Industrial Service, Inc. in Hamburg, estimates that in the event of an oil boycott, Iran could reduce its oil production from the present 2.3-2.5 million barrels a day to 1.5 million barrels a day.

He told the German-Iranian Society in Bonn on Monday evening that this would be the "absolute minimum," however. He considers that with such a drastic reduction Iran will be forced to ask top prices for Iranian oil in order to guarantee food supplies for the population. He said that the present official Iranian recommended price of $35 per barrel (159 litres) of crude is already above the Rotterdam spot market price. Iran will then probably try, together with the "price hawks" Libya, Algeria and possible Nigeria, to force through a policy of top prices within OPEC.

PRESS COMMENTS ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT, IRANIAN SANCTIONS

DW170938 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Press review]

[Text] AUGSBURGER ZEITUNG writes: The obvious impotence of the superpower United States and the pressure to which the Bonn government has been subjected demand that the sportsmen act politically. This can only mean not making the President of the United States the first Olympic loser, albeit with gritting teech. At the moment the solidarity of the Western world--and it is by far not Afghanistan alone that matters anymore--is not so much judged by the criterion of whether any ship carrying U.S. grain or IBM computers reaches the Soviet Union, but by the question of whether the Olympic games will take place as if nothing had happened or whether half the world will be absent. The leader of the Western world has put his prestige on the scales, and sports must foot the bill.

The following comment is from HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: The Western sports associations have an extremely hard time realizing that you cannot celebrate where there is torture and shooting. They voice outrage at politicians who force them to make a decision which they cannot muster the courage to make. What they want is games and, from the politicians, at best the funds for their sports. If the politicians are confronted with problems which they cannot solve with their instruments, they should not, please, bother sports, the finest immaterial matter in the world. This is the behavior of an ostrich, because sportsmen, too, are embedded in their political, and unfortunately unpeaceful environment. They cannot dodge their political and moral duty.

DIE WELT discusses the Iran conflict: Iran's strongman seems to feel really well at the moment, to go by what they are saying. The leading ayatollah praises the problems he has caused through the confrontation course with the United States like an elexir of life. And Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, feels real gusto when he declares that Iran is prepared for world war. The United States, says he who is prepared for war, should thoroughly ponder the question of whether it would not be worthwhile to survive. This sounds more like bravado than true strength. And some of it is probably attributable also to the highly inflammable national temperament of the Iranians. Yet their bragging should not gloss over the danger of the indeed obvious, irrational longing by leading revolutionaries to prove themselves in their hate for the civilized world of the United States and in overcoming this world, says DIE WELT.

Bremen's NORDSEE-ZEITUNG makes general reflections: It is symptomatic of the development of the past few weeks that measures are being taken about which experts say in the same breath that they will not do much good. This continues to hold true for the Olympic boycott, for the economic sanctions against Iran, and for the sanctions against the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, this game is joined more or less for reasons of solidarity with the allies, above all with the United States. No doubt about it, solidarity is vital for us. Still, it remains dangerous if action is taken beyond commonsense, through thick and thin, by hook or by crook, as it were. Then solidarity easily turns into Nibelungen loyalty. Yet, this was the catchword when World War I broke out.

STRAUSS VIEWS SCHMIDT'S NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSAL

DW161433 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Manfred Schell interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president and CDU/CSU chancellor candidate, in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] Welt: Mr Strauss, how do you assess the federal chancellor's new arms control proposal?

Strauss: It is not a new arms control proposal by the chancellor. It is a capitulation by Helmut Schmidt to Herbert Wehner.

Behind the foreign minister's back and with the chancellor's knowledge an authorized representative of Herbert Wehner conducted negotiations in Moscow recently. The result of these negotiations is the proposal, which really is not new but has long been publicized through all diplomatic and political channels, that the Brussels decision by NATO on an arms gap closure be cancelled and that disarmament negotiations be held with the Soviet Union for an indefinite number of years. The federal chancellor deliberately puts up with the fact that the Kremlin during this period can accelerate, unhindered, the development of its medium-range missile arsenal which is already a threat to Europe today.

This shows again Helmut Schmidt's duplicity, his yielding to the leftists in his own party, his shifting to a well-knit community with the opponents of the arms gap closure decision. Thus, the true character of the resolution adopted by the Berlin SPD congress on the issue is revealed. The criticism of this resolution voiced at the time by the CDU/CSU and especially by me was assessed as polemic and agitation by Helmut Schmidt and the SPD. Now Helmut Schmidt has done exactly what we predicted at the time. Therefore, Helmut Schmidt has practically become an opponent of this decision.

These statements by Helmut Schmidt are an open affront against NATO and an undisguised provocation against the United States. Thus Helmut Schmidt has become what he likes to consider others, a security risk.

WELT: Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has said that the arms gap closure decision made by NATO remains valid, making it clear that he does not support the chancellor's move.

Strauss. Either this is a marked double game between Schmidt and Genscher, with the one having to satisfy the Russians and the other the Americans, or there are no longer any genuine common interests between the chancellor and his deputy in the most important issue of our nation, namely, the preservation of our security, the safeguarding of peace and freedom. Genscher could only prove his credibility if he takes the consequences, or forces Helmut Schmidt to retreat.

WELT: How do you as candidate for chancellor assess the attitude of the federal chancellor and the federal foreign minister in the recent months of crisis?

Strauss: Since Afghanistan it has become clear that Genscher represents the foreign policy of the CDU/CSU here, makes smart statements in America and for America, while Helmut Schmidt makes lukewarm statements in America, recommends a policy contrary to Genscher's course, in speeches before his party with both then declaring their full harmony of views in public.

It is a scandal. It also cheats the electorate. It misleads the alliance partners.

Comments on Russian Attitude

LD162050 Hamburg DPA in German 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Duesseldorf--Regardless of the present international tensions, in the view of CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss, Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, wants to avoid a major military conflict "almostat any price." He expressed this view in a conversation with the Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST, a summary of which was prereleased to DPA. Strauss said: "I am still banking on the Russians wishing to avoid a third world war." He called for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and said: "Sports must yield to the flag."

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON SCHMIDT'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD161759 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent disarmament proposal remains a topic of discussion. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald and a German Foreign Office spokesman both told journalists, in reply to some critical questioning, that the chancellor and his foreign minister hold identical [deckungsgleich] views. Schmidt's suggestion that East and West should for some time refrain from placing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in no way impinges on the thin decisions taken by NATO last December.

Gruenewald conceded that the chancellor in his Essen speech, has injected a "new element." He said: "It does contain something new" and pointed out that it referred to a halt not only in the production but also in the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. While it is true that stopping production would be "even better", a decision not to "deploy" such weapons would nevertheless be something.

Diplomatic circles recalled that last fall Genscher repeatedly asked the Soviet Union through press statements and in the Bundestag, not to deploy new medium-range missiles.

SPD disarmament expert Alfons Pawelczyk accused Franz Josef Strauss of failing, by his criticism of the chancellor's proposal, to take seriously NATO's offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles and of frivolously risking an arms race in Europe. Pawelczyk told DPA that, for technical reasons, NATO cannot deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles for at least 3 years, so the arms control aspect of the NATO decision must be to the fore. He came out against the interpretation that the chancellor's proposal tends to "mitigate" this decision.

For the FDP, Juergen Moellemann emphasized the "complete agreement" between Schmidt and Genscher. To infer any departure from the NATO decisions, he said, is "absurd." It is irresponsible of Strauss to try and drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and its Western allies. In Moellemann's view, Schmidt's proposal takes up a suggestion made repeatedly last year by Genscher.

William Borm, a member of the FDP Executive, condemned Strauss's reaction as irresponsible and harmful to German security interests.

16 APR PAPERS REACT TO SCHMIDT DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

DW161455 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes: While the two superpowers threaten to become deadlocked with each other in the Near and Middle East, the Europeans cannot do much more than make every effort to prevent commonsense from getting lost altogether in world politics, each European state for itself, in its own worlds and with its own possibilities. This is an extremely serious situation. Besides, whoever agrees that the Germans bear a special responsibility for world peace in view of their history will understand the chancellor's endeavor for patience and moderation by the Americans despite Afghanistan and especially Iran, just as he will understand his concern that the idea of disarmament might completely go to the dogs in view of the present confrontation ranging from the Olympic games to the Near and Middle East. Schmidt's initiative which is aimed at calling on the Americans at this particular time to ratify SALT II and on the Soviets to introduce a pause for thought in medium-range missile armament is, therefore, an almost desperate attempt to put up resistance to this development.

The Kassel HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE notes: Chancellor Schmidt suggests that both East and West introduce a pause, that is, interrrupt armament. A government spokesman calls this a constructive gesture, the coalition partner FDP shows irritation, and Chancellor Candidate Strauss speaks of treason. The word of the constructive gesture suits the state of facts best. After all, we must not forget that the Soviets have brusquely rejected negotiations on medium-range missiles and that month after month they deploy new SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe. NATO will need at least 3 years before the first improved missile will be ready for action. The principal addressee of the chancellor's message, therefore, is Moscow. Aside from that, what he had in mind was surely to mollify those in his party who have always objected to the arms gap closure and who derive additional arguments from the explosive world situation.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE of Oberndorf has this to say: Chancellor Schmidt's proposal that East and West refrain from stationing new medium-range missiles for a number of years and utilize this time for arms control negotiations, a proposal which at first was hardly noted, has suddenly moved into the center of discussion. After all, this suggestion by the chancellor sparks the quarrel between two schools of thought once again: the one which primarily seeks the weal of the Federal Republic in leaning closely on the United States, and the other which, with a view to detente, proceeds from the special interests of the old continent and, in doing so, occasionally also shows neutralist tendencies. Schmidt himself in his basic political attitude must be counted among the Atlantic advocates, but it may be assumed that he now wants to give at least some consolation to the rather Europe-oriented leftwing of his party which has to swallow some bitter pills with the Olympic boycott and the sanctions against Iran.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU's editorial reads in part: Comparisons are always lame. That also holds true for the comparison between 1914 and 1980, which hopefully is lame in both legs. Nevertheless, it does make sense for the chancellor to recall the conflict situation of the summer of 1914 which led to World War I even though none of the powers involved really wanted it. Surely one should not proclaim a national state of emergency rashly, and this also means refraining from immediately calling for a supraparty foreign policy whenever things become unpleasant in the world.

A democracy thrives on the clash of opinions, and not only in calm times. But a controversy of opinions is hard to keep separated from demagogy, and there are indeed limits at which a halt is in the national interest.

The LUDWIGSHAFEN DIE REHINPFALZ advocates the following view: Obviously the Kremlin still expects the determination to fill the dramatic gap in the field of medium-range weapons to peter out in the West and that the Warsaw Pact armed forces will retain their superiority in nuclear weapons delivery system in addition to their superiority in conventional arms, without having to develop any new, costly systems. If only because of the draft treaty on the limitation of nuclear armaments, SALT II, which has been put on ice, Moscow is bound to be most keenly interested in retaining the superiority in nuclear weapons technology in Europe. This is why the Bonn initiatives concerning negotiations and arms control policy will not meet with any echo, at least for the foreseeable future.

Essen's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG says: It remains to be seen whether the Russians will react to it. In their case the stationing of new weapons has been in progress for quite a while now. In our case at least another 3 years will pass until similar weapons will be available at all. If it were possible to agree to try out a plan to stop deployment and possibly to extend it after 3 years if it turns out to be successful on both sides, then this may well be some encouragement for further negotiations.

DIE WELT CALLS FOR 'CLARIFICATION' OF SCHMIDT'S PROPOSAL

DW151154 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Commentary signed W.H.-E.: "What Does Schmidt Want?"]

[Text] The occurrence is just as mysterious as it is unusual. In two public speeches toward the end of the week the chancellor made Moscow the offer "that both sides simultaneously refrain from deploying new or [illegible]ional medium-range weapons for a specific number of years and utilize this period [illegible]egotiations." The press, however, did not react to this initiative. But Schmidt wants his initiative brought to the light of public attention and therefore had the text distributed to the press yesterday. And then something highly unusual happened. Vice Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher had the statement by the government chief corrected if not denied by the Foreign Ministry: It is not intended to change the attitude of the Federal Government; the NATO decision of December 1979 on closing the arms gap remains in force.

Being the chancellor's spokesman, Boelling, too, hurried to affirm that the NATO decisions continue to stand. In interpreting Schmidt's remarks he went so far as to formulate something contradictory. He said that by the six words "for a specific number of years" the chancellor "surely" means those 3 years which the United States needs for producing the medium-range missiles which are to be added in Europe under the NATO decision in the event arms control negotiations do not produce a positive result. This interpretation is contradictory because the chancellor has not advanced an offer to Moscow but demanded a unilateral concession from the Soviets. They should, please, desist from further enhancing their superiority in medium-range weapons in Europe for the duration of the period which the Western alliance must weather until the new missiles from U.S. production are available.

Had Schmidt only wanted to say this, then it would have been an exaggerated effort to disseminate his text post facto. Therefore, what is interesting in Boelling's remarks is actually only the confirmation that the chancellor probably took his initiative on his own, not having talked about it with anybody in the government or in NATO. [paragraph continues]

And this is exactly where the matter becomes cryptic: With whom, if not with his coalition partner Genscher and with the allies, did the chancellor discuss his offer which burdens the NATO decision with uncertainty at least as far as the time elements are concerned?

The occurrence urgently calls for clarification. For months the durability of the coalition in Bonn has not been guaranteed by the two parties, the SPD and the FDP, but solely by the Schmidt-Genscher team. Since this unilateral action by the chancellor it has come to seem as though the personal grip has also been exposed to erosion. In that case the last foundation of the Bonn government coalition would fall apart in the middle of the twin world political crisis of Afghanistan and Iran.

GDR's MITTAG ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161330 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Hanover--Top GDR economic official Dr Guenter Mittag has arrived today at the 1980 Hanover Fair for a visit lasting several hours. The SED Politburo member arrived at Hanover-Langenhagen Airport in a special Interflug aircraft and was welcomed by Lower Saxony Finance Minister Walther Leisler Kiep.

A written statement by the GDR delegation says that Mittag wants to use the opportunity to discuss questions of trade between the GDR and the Federal Republic. "The GDR proceeds from the premise in this respect that what has been laid down in the treaty on the principles of mutual relations between the GDR and FRG is being implemented," according to the statement. Furthermore, he wants to see the fair and visit various exhibition stands.

At the fair Mittag visited the Krupp stand as well as other exhibitors from the Federal Republic, the Soviet Union, France, the GDR and other states. Later this afternoon he will go to Bonn where talks are scheduled with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. On Thursday Mittag will visit a Krupp mining works in Duisburg and discuss plant construction with leading Krupp representatives.

Meets With Lambsdorff

LD161941 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Guenter Mittag, the GDR economic politician, met Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff in Bonn this evening for an initial political exchange. Lambsdorff had invited him to the Federal Republic. No details were disclosed about the topics discussed.

Discussions With Bundestag Officials

LD170840 Hamburg DPA in German 0753 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Guenter Mittag, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, today held separate talks with the FDP and SPD parliamentary floor leaders, Wolfgang Mischnick and Herbert Wehner.

They discussed the continuation of relations between both German states and the effects of the international crises surrounding Afghanistan and Iran. Mittag will also meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt later this morning.

Following Mittag's meeting with Mischnick it was learned from the FDP side that both politicians had advocated the continuation of the policy of detente between East and West as well as the expansion of economic relations between both German states. Economic cooperation was discussed last night with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

Received by Schmidt

LD171028 Hamburg DPA in German 0848 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received Guenter Mittag, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo. According to government circles the chancellor will explain to the GDR politician the Federal Government's motives for its policy in connection with the international crises in Iran and Afghanistan. The government expects from the chancellor's meeting with Mittag an indication of the GDR's reaction to the expected recommendation by Bonn of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

LAMBSDORFF COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE

LD170912 Hamburg DPA in German 0811 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff has emphasized that in the event of a possible restriction on supplies of strategically important goods to the USSR the other Eastern bloc countries, and especially intra-German trade, would not be affected. Speaking in the Bundestag today in the debate on the annual economic report he said that "there are no differences of opinion whatsoever between ourselves and the United States." He announced at the same time that in a few weeks he will visit Hungary and Romania for economic talks.

Lambsdorff also spoke about his meeting last night with the leading GDR economic politician Guenter Mittag, which he described as "constructive and sensible." Both sides are interested in an expansion of economic relations. There is fundamental agreement that economic and political relations contribute toward peaceful togetherness, but that they cannot replace peaceful coexistence and peace generally.

Lambsdorff pointed out that talks are currently taking place on the supply of further complete plant from the Federal Republic to the GDR. The development of intra-German trade so far is described by both sides as satisfactory. In spite of world economic difficulties in 1979 trade between both German states has expanded.

Lambsdorff said that at his talks in Bonn Mittag gave the assurance that the GDR will not permit violations of the rules of intra-German trade, as has taken place in the case of imports of cheap textiles from third countries, and that the GDR will take the relevant punitive steps. In Lambsdorff's words that was a "helpful statement," because such violations could threaten the whole substance of intra-German trade. Neither Bonn nor the GDR are interested in this.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ADVISES 'MODERATE TONE' TOWARD USSR

LD171228 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes that one should use a moderate tone with the Soviet Union and that it would be dangerous to use a stronger tone. This is also the opinion of French Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who opened the foreign policy debate in the National Assembly this morning. Mr Francois-Poncet outlined France's position on the events in Afghanistan and on France's relations with the Soviet Union:

[Begin Francois-Poncet recording] Dialogue is never more essential than in a period of crisis. Certainly talks alone are not enough for understanding one another and I do not claim they are. But by renouncing them one loses even the possibility of making oneself understood. France has things to say to the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that there is no one in a better position than France to make it understood that it is up to the Soviet Union to take the necessary measures to reestablish relaxation and to show the USSR the risks that it would be taking by going father along the path on which it has embarked. What was presented as a limited and temporary action on 27 December is becoming a massive and permanent operation. [end recording]

This theme will certainly be at the heart of the talks which Mr Gromyko, the minister of foreign affairs, will have in Paris next week. This visit, which is an important one, comes within the framework of the annul consultations between the foreign ministers of the two countries as stipulated in the protocol signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Georges Pompidou in 1970.

GROMYO VISIT SCHEDULED 23-25 APR

LD171016 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Summary] Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, will visit Paris from 23-25 April.

EQUESTRIAN FEDERATION REVIEWS MOSCOW OLYMPICS STAND

NC161204 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 16 (AFP)--The French Equestrian Federation (FEF) is to review its participation in the Moscow games, Federation President Christian Legrez told a press conference here today. The FEF have officially heard from their counterparts in the United States, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland and unofficially from Canada that they would not be taking part at Moscow, he revealed.

"The FEF has been called upon to consider the participation of a French team in the three disciplines scheduled for Moscow," he said. "A competition which is evolving very clearly towards a kind of spartakiad diminishes the quality and standing of the Olympic games."

Mr Legrez said he would be informing his colleagues of the situation in order to take the correct decision.

Mr Legrez's statement was the first official French reaction to last weekend's news that the United States National Olympic Committee were to boycott the games. The French Government had previously said it would not call for a boycott and that it was up to the various French sports federations to make up their own minds.

Decision Not To Go

LD170858 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Summary] The French Equestrian Federation has just decided that its members will not go to the Olympic games in Moscow. The news has caused quite a stir among sportsmen.

LE MONDE: TRANSATLANTIC CRISIS NOT A NEW PHENOMENON

LD161415 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Transatlantic Crisis"]

[Text] Although it is no exaggeration to describe the present state of transatlantic relations as a "crisis" it would be wrong to regard this as a new phenomenon. The various recent international crises have merely revived a malaise which has always been latent and which has gradually been aggravated in recent years by the changes which have taken place on the world scene.

The Atlantic pact was founded more than 30 years ago on the basis of a de facto situation--the overwhelming superiority of the United States in a world which had just been divided into two blocs--and with a basic goal: to prevent a direct attack by the USSR on Western Europe. Relations within this alliance remained extremely unstable, but Europe, in exchange for the protection offered, did not really have any alternative than to accept the faits accomplis--usually military--imposed by the Americans: easily in Korea but with more difficulty in Vietnam, the latter war being another argument for General de Gaulle to move away from the Atlantic organization.

The weakening of U.S. positions has radically altered this situation: On the economic plane the European revival, contrasting with the dollar's weakness and falling productivity in the United States, has led to an increase in the old continent's political influence and to the diversification of its interests in a world which has become multipolar. On the military plane the increase in Soviet power is increasingly deterring the United States from reacting with as much strength as before even where its interests are directly threatened. So far Washington has replaced its former gunboat diplomacy by economic and diplomatic sanctions, but this approach can only really be effective if other countries join in. The present paradox is that the United States has more need of its allies at a time when they have every reason to regard its policy as less "credible."

For instance, when the affair first started the European governments, especially the French Government, would very probably have turned a blind eye to the unilateral use of force by the Americans to release their hostages from Tehran. No such action was carried out and U.S. allies are being presented with increasingly peremptory demands for sanctions which they do not really believe will be effective and which would, in addition, damage their interests. In the face of their reticence Mr Carter went so far as to appeal directly to public opinion over the heads of the European governments which, moreover, are being indirectly held responsible for a possible U.S. military intervention; it is doubtful, however, that the average European, despite the legitimate sympathy he feels for the U.S. hostages, will be prepared to show himself to be "more American than the average American," or even as American as he.

The Afghan crisis has demonstrated a similar phenomenon: The Europeans had grown used to basing their security on a combination of deterrence--essentially American--and political detente--mainly national. [paragraph continues]

They are worried by the idea of this second element being endangered while the Americans are seeking their support in "punishing" Moscow by nonmilitary means. The loud protestations of pro-American solidarity heard in the most loyal capitals, such as London and Bonn, may contrast with the political-juridical quibbling indulged in by Paris. However, even they could not replace the decisive action demanded by Washington nor overshadow this fundamental problem: The Atlantic edifice built to counter postwar tensions is finding it difficult to withstand the tensions of the eighties.

LE FIGARO SEES U.S., EUROPE CAUGHT IN IRAN 'TRAP'

LD161405 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 5

[Serge Maffert article: "A Two-Way Trap"]

[Text] There is something both pathetic and absurd in the moral pressures exerted by the United States on its European and Japanese allies to make them impose sanctions against Iran. Pathetic because President Carter appears to be thrashing about in a political and electoral trap, and absurd because whenever he acts he seems, as they say, to miss the target.

When the United States was a great power, that is, before Watergate and before Congress and the U.S. East Coast press deliberately weakened the executive, Washington used to show neither this kind of mawkishness with respect to events nor this kind of emotionality in relation to its allies. President Carter's problem lies not only in his nature and capabilities but in the fact that he is, as it were, heir to Watergate, with the inhibitions, self-reproach and impulses which this entails.

The enormous political blunder which the Soviet Union made by brutally occupying Afghanistan gave the United States some unique opportunities--in Pakistan, Iran and the Near East. A series of political errors, indecision and lack of determination have in the end deprived Carter of a resounding diplomatic victory throughout the Islamic world and, consequently, in the entire sphere of East-West relations.

In Iran, for instance, where the Kabul coup had aroused great anxiety, it was necessary to admit past "mistakes" as well as the facts that Iran had been used as a military base and that the shah had been given too much support, and to propose a new basis for relations. Carter had certain advantages which could have insured success: He is an upright, honest and God-fearing man. He could have convinced not only the Iranians but all Muslims that a new era was within reach. However, he has acted in such a way that it looks as if the USSR may well again appear as Islam's champion despite Afghanistan.

And what about Europe? Together with the United States it has been involved in a big and continuous game in which world peace is at stake. It is being said that solidarity between Europe and the United States is a duty. It is also and above all a necessity. But solidarity in effectiveness, not in error.

This means that whenever the United States is either "impeded" or paralyzed, Europe must take over and try to do what the Americans have been unable to do. Independent action by Europe does not have to be inconsistent with U.S. interests. On the contrary, it can be an indispensable complement to these interests.

However, in the present case, Europe, that is the governments of European countries, does not deserve any congratulations. Whether or not it participates in any sanctions, which will remain ineffective anyway, is not the real problem. What it could rightly be blamed for is that since the seizure of the hostages in November 1979 the Europeans have wasted valuable time and have failed adequately to recognize the seriousness of the crisis resulting from this seizure. In short, apart from some discreet moves, they have done nothing.

As a result, they have been caught in a trap, just like Carter. If the Nine yield to the American appeals they will lose Iranian oil and quarrel, at least to a certain extent, with the Islamic world. And if they refuse to impose sanctions, Carter will first cut Iran's oil route. As for what will follow....

In the end and after playing for time, the Europeans, albeit unwillingly, will follow America, dragging their feet. All this does not amount to a policy. However, Europe and the United States will be able to say: "We do not know where we are going but wherever it is we are going together."

'IMPERIALIST SOLIDARITY' EXPECTED AGAINST IRAN

LD161145 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Apr 80 p 7

[Dominique Pari commentary: "A Discreet Sharing of Roles"]

[Text] The sanctions taken on Monday by Mr Carter against Iran and the constant threats of military intervention against that country--only recently liberated from the yoke of dictatorship--reveal only too clearly Washington's policy, which endangers peace. Deaf to the Iranian people's legitimate claims, the U.S. Government has preferred to take escalation one step higher.

But Mr Carter does not intend to be alone in this crusade against Tehran, which resists in the name of its national independence. He made this known by means particularly his own: pressure. "We hope," a high level White House official stated, "that our allies will understand that it is in their best interest to work with us rather than force us to take unilateral decisions which could involve extra risks for them." You could not be any clearer than that.

U.S. diplomats serving in Western capitals--particularly in Paris--have not been slow in taking the appropriate measures. While it was being announced yesterday that the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" was preparing to leave its base at Norfolk, Virginia, to join the 24 U.S. warships cruising in the warm waters of the Arabian Sea-Persian Gulf, the White House was officially asking the EEC to support the U.S. action. It even expressed the wish that the European Community act as though the 13 January UN Security Council resolution had been adopted. This text envisaged in particular breaking off economic exchanges with Iran, and was rejected by virtue of the Soviet veto.

What will be the French Government's answer to such urgent entreaties? The silence of these last 48 hours is disturbing.

Last December France yielded to Washington's demands to "freeze" Tehran's property in Eurodif [European Diffusion Agency]. Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not prohibit U.S. banks from "freezing" Iranian deposits in their French branches, as our country's laws permit.

There have already been the remarks of Mr Poniatowski, the president's close adviser, regretting the "late" nature of Mr Carter's measures, which leave one to suppose that the Giscard government is ready to align itself once more with Washington.

This will not displease the newspaper of Mr Hersant [publisher of LE FIGARO] which broadly echoed the White House's "entreaties" yesterday morning. Under the title "The Effective Method," LE FIGARO purely and simply preached an anti-Iran crusade under the U.S. flag. Nevertheless, as the editorialist of this daily recognized, these measures, "on the contrary," will not hasten the hostages' release.

The key to the real political motives guiding Western leaders is to make the Iranian people eat dirt for being guilty of ridding themselves of a dictatorship which these same leaders supported to its last breath.

Speaking not without Machiavellianism on Europe 1 radio, Alain Duhamel lists the "pros and cons" of alignment--certainly not in the interests of the French and Iranian peoples, but in the name of effectiveness. In Mr Duhamel's view, "If it is clear that the most categorical censure of Iran is implicit, if it is no less clear that it would be discourteous and even offensive to replace the goods that Iran is going to lack by European, Japanese, Canadian or Australian products, it would not be very clever for the Europeans to burn their bridges completely and push Iran toward Moscow...." "If there is to be no obvious and clumsy discord between Washington and its allies, a discreet sharing of roles would doubtless be useful."

All this within the most total imperialist solidarity in which France, by virtue of the Giscard government, would again participate.

GOVERNMENT CENSURES ISRAELI INCURSION INTO LEBANON

LD161501 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Paris 'Can Only Deplore' Israeli Military Action in South Lebanon"]

[Excerpt] The Quai d'Orsay criticized Israel on 11 April for setting up advanced defensive positions in South Lebanon after the Palestinian attack on the frontier kibbutz of Misqav 'Am, in which the Israelis suffered 3 dead and 16 wounded. A Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated: "We can only deplore the Israeli action which can do nothing but complicate still further the task of the 'blue helmets' of the interim force in Lebanon." He recalled meanwhile that, at the beginning of the week, France had condemned the attack on the Misqav 'Am kibbutz and that it still adheres to respect for Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PCF DELEGATION HAS EXTENSIVE MEETINGS IN ALGIERS

LD141035 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] A PCF delegation, led by Central Committee member Jean-Pierre Kahane and accompanied by Central Committee officials Jean-Pierre Marechal and Michel Muller, was received by the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party in Algiers from 31 March-3 April 1980. They had talks with officials of the international relations commission, with high-ranking civil servants of the Information and Culture Ministry, with the management of the national publishing and broadcasting company, with the minister for higher education and scientific research and with the entire governing body of the National Office for Scientific Research, and visited the National Center for Sciences and Nuclear Technology with the center's director.

BULGARIAN, CUBAN SUPPORT FOR MARCHAIS CITED

LD151401 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Apr 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "International Support Against the Plot"]

[Excerpts] The violent campaign against Georges Marchais and the PCF has aroused an energetic response from thousands of working people who have added their protest to that of the PCF's organizations and of numerous prominent people. There is no lack of foreign support, either, and we now publish a new series of messages to Georges Marchais and the PCF from foreign communist parties:

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, states in his message to Georges Marchais that "the Bulgarian Communists react indignantly to the odious slander campaign against the PCF and against you, its secretary general.

"The political aims of these lies are clear. They aim at striking a blow against the PCF, which is the loyal and consistent defender of the French working people. Condemning this slander campaign personally and on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, I express our warm class solidarity with you."

The Cuban Communist Party Central Committee states: "We are aware of the slanderous campaign unleashed by the forces of reaction and imperialism to undermine the prestige and authority of Georges Marchais, your party's secretary general, in the eyes of the working people's party and the French people.

"Cubans are not surprised at such methods, which conceal the fear created by the firm and clear position of the PCF and of Comrade Georges Marchais in the struggle against the reactionary forces and against the imperialist schemes which seek to return the world to the cold war times, which would have unforeseeable consequences for mankind's future.

"This campaign is inspired, moreover, by the deep-seated anticommunist hatred felt by the representatives of society's most retrogressive forces, which try by every means to halt the struggle of the working class and other progressive forces.

"The working people and people of France will not be fooled by those who have never struggled for their legitimate interests. We are firmly convinced that truth will triumph and that the PCF will emerge strengthened and victorious from this new confrontation with the forces of reaction and imperialism.

"On this occasion, as ever, we give you the expression of our firmest solidarity."

'EUROLEFT' SEEN AS TACTIC SERVING IMPERIALISM

LD151157 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Apr 80 pp 1,8

[Francette Lazard article: "Euroleft or Euroconsensus?"]

[Text] I do not know whether the socialist Mr Cheysson and the reactionary Mr Davignon met recently to prepare for the coming European summit. But, as usual, Chancellor H. Schmidt will play the leading role with the active assistance of President Giscard d'Estaing who, without being a social democrat, is nevertheless his friend.

Euroleft? Euroright? The West German Social Democratic foreign minister states that they must "immunize the Third World against communist influence." A fitting echo, you will agree, to F. Mitterrand's remarks on the need to apply the "safety catch" on the development of Comintern.

For its part, LE MONDE asserts that "by rejecting the Euroleft notion, the PCF has consummated the split with Eurocommunism to which it has finally committed itself...."

In other words, by rejecting the "Euroleft," the PCF has put Eurocommunism in doubt along with the advances made by recent congresses, the prospect for union and for change, and for self-governing, democratic socialism.

Far from it....

Let us return to the fundamental questions of the 23d congress: Is there a possible way out of the crisis in France and in the present international conditions? If so, what are its prospects and how can they be opened up?

Exactly 1 year ago the preparatory discussion at the congress emphasized the need to avoid isolating the question of the union and change in France, the analysis of the crisis and the development of the world correlations of strength. That is, of the socialist countries' role in its development, of the actions of the emancipation movement, of the peoples and of imperialism's counteroffensive.

Developing the implications of the 22d congress, the 23d outlined the prospects for self-governing socialism by showing why and how all the possibilities for concrete progress in the struggles could be seized immediately.

Thus you can see quite clearly the reasons which turn what is now called Eurocommunism into a deceptive impasse at a time when, more than ever before, the alternative is a way out of the crisis which is a real attack on the domination of big capital. This is an alternative unprecedented in a highly developed country and is without any previous parallel.

Courage Not Caution

The rejection of any kind of model, whatever it may be, is in this respect inseparable from the desire to grasp all the details in all their complexity of the movement throughout the world and in French society.

And this in order to define more clearly the lines of force of democratic and revolutionary transformations which we do not intend renouncing, while the crisis makes them current in France as the only possible response to the material and human destruction of the capitalist regime. "Our proposals are ambitious," G. Marchais underlined in his report to the congress, "but we are dealing with no ordinary crisis. We will not truly overcome it or make progress by enclosing ourselves in old schemes and by submitting to the laws of the existing system.

"The crisis calls for new answers. It demands not caution but courage. It is precisely for this reason that we will not postpone the necessary changes."

By insisting thus on the originality of the self-governing socialism that we are proposing, G. Marchais recalled--along with Eurocommunism--the convergence of that approach with that of the other communist parties which have placed the development of democracy in the middle of the road to socialism which they proposed for their respective countries. Despite the prophets who have announced its death, he noted (already!) this present approach will last because it stems simultaneously from the acceptance by all of the universal, democratic demands of socialism and the analogies which exist between those countries dominated by big capital and subject to profound crisis.

THE QUESTION OF A WAY OUT OF THE CRISIS IS THUS POSED, AND POSED MOREOVER AT THE VERY HEART OF THE SPHERE OF IMPERIALIST DOMINATION IN A COUNTRY WHICH, IN THE CASE OF FRANCE, COUNTS AMONG THE FOREMOST IN THE WORLD. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, HOW CAN IT BE IMAGINED THAT ALL THE FORCES ON WHICH BIG CAPITAL CAN STILL GAMBLE WILL NOT MOBILIZE TO PREVENT PROGRESS IN THIS DIRECTION? [capitalized passage in italics in original]

Neither the Thirties Nor the Fifties

At the same time, you can understand the situation now is not comparable with either the thirties or the fifties.

Since what is at stake is the possibility or otherwise of moving toward transformations of historic scope, toward a new type of growth, a new world political and economic order and a new civilization, by making democracy the means and the end of the progress of the class struggles.

When we reject the idea of a "Euroleft" brought to the baptismal font by the Socialist International, we are not rejecting a future prospect but an impasse, since we are obliged to establish the part played by the Socialist International at present in the counteroffensive of imperialism's leading circles, by saying that we are not giving way to a dogmatic or sly vision which would conceal a rejection of the possible developments.

Impasse and Blank Windows

The 23d congress resolution explained it in these terms: "Insofar as it influences a section of the working classes in the direction of change and claims kinship with socialism, (social democracy) cannot remain insensible to the development of social and democratic struggles, particularly in the countries where communist parties exist, act and develop. But characteristic of its development since 1974-1975 is its active participation in the counteroffensive strategy of the forces of capital. The activity of the Socialist International testifies to this as much by its orientation as by its intensity."

By permitting the dominating forces of the big bourgeoisie to stabilize their foundations and to develop their political maneuvers, this strategy strengthens the overall disposition of imperialism and its attempt to enclose each country in a supranational halter which will prevent any original step forward, any national solution and thus, in our time, any real solution.

But in a country like ours this strategy implies the quest for blank windows, especially when the truth begins to appear. F. Mitterrand's busy search for a leftwing guarantee, by meeting with E. Berlinguer in Strasbourg before going to Santo Domingo to state his intention to cut off communism at the root, shows a certain feverishness at the very least.

Against this dead end, this national decline and Euroconsensus, the French Communists are employing all their forces to keep open, by struggle, the prospect of union and change, the national and democratic solution whose realism and necessity was demonstrated by the 23d congress.

Which is why the question of their influence and the development of their capacity to act is now a major question in France on which the nation's entire future depends.

L'HUMANITE HITS MITTERRAND'S 'DENUNCIATION' OF COMMUNISM

LD150917 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "The Conquest of the West"]

[Text] The great information media have shown a remarkable discretion over Francois Mitterrand's speech at the Santo Domingo Socialist International. Has he organized this conspiracy of silence himself? Was he unaware--as is likely--that a L'HUMANITE journalist, our Havana correspondent, was in Santo Domingo?

This is not the first Socialist International at which he has made comments whose outspokenness he has tried to dilute for obvious electoral reasons. [paragraph continues]

You will recall that in Vienna in 1972, the very day after signing the joint program, he crudely justified the Union of the Left by the need to take 2 million votes from us.

The Socialist Party [PS] daily newsheet accuses us of distorting Francois Mitterrand's stance. In fact it confirms that the latter made not the slightest reference to the Union of the Left--with which he claims kinship in France--and that he indeed proclaimed his intention to combat communism, in his view, the destroyer of human rights.

What this modestly omits to emphasize is that F. Mitterrand denounced communist societies as "another form of imperialism" and that, carried away by his own enthusiasm, he placed the Pinochet and Videla dictatorships side by side with Fidel Castro's regime.

You can measure F. Mitterrand's drift to the right by recalling his statements during his official visit to Havana in 1974: "In the vast collective effort by which Cuba is carving its own road toward socialism, its people are setting an example of steadfastness, generosity and a love of life which can only have a profound effect on French socialists." (LE MONDE 23 October 1974). Or again, this assessment of Castro: "A modest man who wants to be understood, open and generous in search of a new ethic." Or again, this passage from the communique where "the Socialist delegation (affirms that it) has managed to establish Cuba's dynamic and often exemplary role in promoting justice and dignity in international relations" (LE MONDE 24 October 1974).

Well? When was F. Mitterrand telling the truth? Now or then? Or never? But perhaps the fraternal sympathy he formerly showed toward Cuban socialism was simply intended to carry off a few leftwing votes.

Especially since you will note the same scale of variation in assessments of the other socialist countries. Let us recall the words of the PS delegation (led by F. Mitterrand) to Hungary in May 1976: "The PS delegation was favorably impressed by the Hungarian people's success in building socialism under the leadership of the working class and its party." And the same F. Mitterrand on the Soviet Union: "We are concerned and excited by the admirable effort of a people who, for 50 years, have gradually reconstructed their way of life. Especially since their revolution was based on analyses close to our own" (Luxembourg Radio-Television, 19 April 1975).

Now he accuses the socialist countries of "destroying basic freedoms" and calls for "the safety catch to be put on Comintern." He thus associates quite naturally once more with the old language of the classic right and prepares a new alliance with it, forgetting former commitments and deliberately turning his back on the Union of the Left.

Under these conditions you will not be surprised that he and his friends stand beside Giscard d'Estaing and Washington on all the great international questions, whether it concerns in particular the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe or the situation in Kampuchea, Iran or Afghanistan. Aside from the clash of personalities presently shaking the PS, its leaders are in agreement on this strategy which, if left unchecked, would inevitably lead the democratic movement into an impasse. The other evening at the "Press Club," Pierre Mauroy shrewdly exhumed the facetious remarks of his great ancestors and accused the communists of being not on the left but in the East. To pay it back as it deserves, the Socialist Party is firmly encamped in the West, even the far West.

TURKISH ENVOY TO VATICAN ATTACKED

NC170830 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 17 (AFP)--The Turkish ambassador to the Vatican was wounded early today in an attack claimed by an Armenian genocide commando. Ambassador Vecdi Turel was heading for the Turkish Embassy from his home when the attack occurred, Turkish diplomatic sources said. Both he and his chauffeur were wounded but their lives were not in danger, first reports said. A man speaking in English later telephoned AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and claimed responsibility in the name of the "Armenian Genocide Commando for Justice."

PLO DENIES SUPPLYING RED BRIGADES WITH WEAPONS

AU162012 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 16 (ANSA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization today hotly denied having supplied Italy's "Red Brigades" terrorists with weapons or having any contact with the urban guerillas as alleged in statements attributed to the "repentant (?Brigade soldier") [word indistinct] Peci, captured February 19 in Turin. The PLO statement was contained in an official communique released in Italy by representatives of the organization.

According to [words indistinct] picked up by the Italian press, Peci has told investigators that all the arms of various national origin used by "Brigade" members in a series of [words indistinct] over the past few years came directly from Palestinian sources. In relation to the spring 1978 kidnapping of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro, the killing of his five-man police escort and the slaying of the statesman, Peci is said to have declared that Mario Moretti, thought to be the brains behind the operation and still at large, travelled to the Middle East one year before the spectacular terrorist act was staged.

The PLO communique released today declared that, "The PLO, (?through) the statement of its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, has declared its firm (?condemnation) of terrorism in Italy, considering it a threat to democracy and an instrument for strengthening reactionary and subversive forces.

"Especially at the time of the kidnapping of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro", the communique continued, "who we always considered as our friend in that he was the first European government figure to express solidarity with the Palestinian people, Yasir 'Arafat appealed for his liberation".

Today's PLO document also recalled that the organization "expressed its complete willingness to undertake any attempt which the Italian authorities felt would be useful for freeing Moro". The communique also underscored the "total disassociation of [words indistinct] (?with this affair and the complete willingness to cooperate with) [words indistinct], pointed out in the communique [words indistinct] in the Middle East and especially in Lebanon" as well as in other areas of the world. "For this reason," the statement concluded, "we have called on all the forces (?committed to) [words indistinct] to cooperate and step up efforts to combat terrorism".

LE POINT: GOVERNMENT MAY RECOGNIZE PLO 'SOON'

WA161530 Paris LE POINT in French 7 Apr 80 p 35

[Unattributed report: "Italy Will Probably Recognize PLO Soon"]

[Text] Italy could be the first member of the European Nine to recognize the PLO officially. Discussions are underway between Yasir 'Arafat and leaders of the Italian diplomatic corps.

BERLINGUER PREVIEWS PRC TRIP, DISCUSSES EUROCOMMUNISM

LD161003 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer on Television Discusses China Visit, Eurocommunism"]

[Text] Rome--On the eve of his visit to China, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer was interviewed yesterday evening on television Channel One's "Tam Tam" newsreel program. The main issues discussed were relations with the CCP and Eurocommunism.

With regard to the Beijing visit he said that relations between the parties are resuming after a period characterized partly by fairly harsh polemics. This doesnot mean that there are no longer any disagreements, but it is very important that they can now be discussed frankly in an effort of understanding. In Beijing there will be discussions on relations between the parties but also on the overall world situation, its dangers and tensions.

With regard to the PCI's internationalist outlook, Berlinguer explained that the PCI considers it necessary to consider the overall alignment of peace-loving and liberation forces, of which the communist parties are an important but not exclusive part. In particular, the PCI believes that it is in the fundamental interests of the West European workers movement to establish positive relations with Third World revolutionary movements. This, bearing in mind the great lesson of history, namely that the roads to liberation are manifold and often unprecedented (and in this context he pointed to the examples of Iran, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe).

Berlinguer also explained that in Beijing there will be discussion on the tensions and conflicts among the socialist countries, stressing that the PCI favors a solution to the Kampuchean issue based on self-determination and, at the same time, favors a relaxation of tension between China and Vietnam.

With reference to the PCI's refusal to attend the Paris conference, Berlinguer explained yet again that this is due to the fact that we were confronted with a unilateral decision by the PCF and Polish United Workers Party and an abandonment of the principle of consensus and collegial preparation by the participants. Furthermore, the conference is mistaken in limiting to just the communist parties the forces available for the detente and disarmament struggle. The Eurocommunist outlook, however, (that is, the democratic building of a West European form of coalition) embodies the quest for an understanding and unitary relations with the other components of the European workers movement and with the advanced Catholic forces. This does not mean that we are moving toward social democratic stances, from which we stand apart explicitly, but we do take into account the strength and stances of these worker-based parties.

With regard to the PCF's foreign policy stances, the Italian Communists' disagreement concerns the process of European unification which the PCI determinedly supports, naturally with a view to a thorough regeneration and an autonomous European role in the world to assist the resumption of the dialogue between the two major powers and cooperation with the emergent peoples.

L'UNITA ON SITUATION AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN CUBA

LD150835 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Apr 80 p 16

[Unattributed commentary: "Most Obvious Answer Is Not Conclusive"]

[Text] Why do they want to leave? The simplest, the easiest and basically the most reassuring answer is as follows: They are the ones who refuse to shoulder the burden of the effort implicit in building a new kind of society; they are the "antisocial" ones, the ones dazzled by the lures of capitalist society, consumerism, the illusion of easy money, the nostalgia for lost privileges and so forth. There is some truth in such an answer--how can one deny it? How can one forget the conditions from which Cuba started, the tragic heritage of poverty, exploitation and death? How can one forget the immense difficulties of a country whose economy was based on the single-crop cultivation of sugarcane bound to U.S. interests and which is still striving to build even a minimal industrial apparatus and to convert its agriculture? How can one forget that the option for literacy, with the social costs and priorities which it demands, implies in those specific conditions very major sacrifices in other directions--and this is just one example?

And we are not talking about the distant past. Unfortunately, this applies to the present as well. Though nobody has mentioned it in the past few days' commentaries, even after 20 years the U.S. economic blockade is still affecting Cuba. But anyone wanting to assess the tasks facing a revolution--not for socialism, even, but simply for democracy and independence--in Latin America could easily refer to Nicaragua, El Salvador or the conditions of the people of Honduras or Guatemala. The list is a long one.

Having said this, as one is dutybound to do, there remains the need to explore every possible aspect of an affair such as this, because the simplest answer is not the conclusive one, yet again. It is difficult to dismiss the problem with the contemptuous remark: They are antisocial. There are over 7,000 of them and of course they are only part--the most visible part--of a composite and diversified world of people who want to leave a country which plans to build a new kind of society.

The questions which arise are many. Even events such as this pose the problem of a reassessment of schemes, models, forms of organization and management of the economy, the politics and image of the state, at a time such as the present, when the entire world is having to face unprecedented dilemmas. Has the time not come, perhaps, for everyone to reflect on what more and what else socialism--in whatever situation it is being built--can give, to respond to the profound changes underway on the world scene and in the peoples' awareness? As far as we are concerned and without wanting to lecture anyone, we h e been asking ourselves these questions for a long time.

FIAT MANAGER COMMENTS ON U.S. PARTS FOR IRAQ FRIGATES

AU160915 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Turin, April 16 (ANSA)--"Nothing has changed" in the American authorization to the FIAT auto group to buy American-made parts for the turbines needed to power four frigates which Italy hopes to sell to Iraq, according to a high-ranking FIAT executive here.

Speaking with journalists yesterday, the managing-director of the FIAT aviation division, Giancarlo Boffetta, said that the Washington Commerce Department's authorization for the parts to be used in the eight LM-2500 engines had been confirmed "as late as (this) Monday".

His statement followed rumors that Washington had vetoed the sale of the vessels, the deal, which involves another six naval units, has still to be finalized and, to date, there is only an "agreement of understanding" between Italy and Iraq.

According to Boffetta, American authorization was in any case needed only for the parts of the turbine produced by the U.S. firm, General Electric. Authorization for the American-made parts was granted on January 23 and lasts until January next year--"more than enough to acquire the American material and fully corresponding to FIAT's own requests", Boffetta commented.

"At the American Commerce Department, FIAT openly declared the turbines' final destination" Boffetta added.

The total value of the turbines, including spare parts and personnel training, is about 25 billion lire, of which the Italian share is seventy percent. The IM-2500 turbines were originally designed to power planes, but FIAT aviation has adapted them for naval use.

ENVOY DEFENDS HUNGARY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ROMAN CATHOLICS

LD151117 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Apr 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian Ambassador's Rome Press Conference"]

[Text] Rome--An initial, polite answer to John Paul II, who last Sunday reintroduced the old formula of the "church of silence," came yesterday from the Hungarian ambassador in Italy. Questioned in this connection by a journalist, Ambassador Palotas said that the expression "church of silence" is not valid for Hungary. He detailed the various stages in the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of Hungary and the Holy See, pointing to Kadar's visit to the Vatican, the Catholics' role in Hungarian society, the freedoms they enjoy and the recent award of the top state honor to Cardinal Lekai, primate of Hungary.

During a frank conversation with journalists, the Hungarian Government's representative discussed the conclusions reached by the recent Hungarian Socialist Workers Party congress, emphasizing in particular the economic options within the framework of international trends and domestic requirements. Palotas confirmed Hungary's aspiration to open its doors to the world economy and thus to strengthen economic relations with Western Europe, and explained that Budapest wants to move beyond mere trade relations and to intensify economic cooperation. "Our options," he said, "are characterized by realism in both domestic and foreign policy."

NEW SOCIALIST MINISTERS ON AIMS IN GOVERNMENT

LD161033 [Editorial Report] Rome AVANTI in Italian on 6-7 April carries on pages 2-3 brief statements by all the Socialist ministers in the new Italian Government, outlining their priority aims. Scientific Research Minister Vincenzo Balzamo singles out the Italian automobile industry's good prospects, "on condition," he says, "that technological innovations are accelerated as a priority." Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca says the priority in his field must be "to take consistent and coherent political options primarily with respect to the developing countries, helping, by means of an Italian initiative, to make European policy in this direction more decisive and comprehensive." Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio says that his appointment as the first Socialist to occupy the post has "a special political significance which is worth emphasizing." He adds that his task will be "to assist the processes of modernization and democratization that are underway" in the ministry.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PRESSURE ON EUROPE FOR IRAN SANCTIONS

LD151352 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Joao Soares commentary]

[Text] Washington is engaged in a drive to persuade its European allies and Japan to break diplomatic relations with Iran and apply economic sanctions against Iran if the Tehran hostages are not released soon by a specific date. President Carter believes that such an allied alignment with measures already adopted by the United States will represent a final and indispensable effort to secure the release of the American hostages and, at the same time, will serve as a final warning to the Iranian rulers that Washington is prepared to resort to force if the hostage problem is not quickly solved.

This gradual hardening of the American stance is not unrelated to the evolution of the U.S. primaries which, at the moment, are still going favorably for Carter despite the threatening momentum gained by Ronald Reagan, who looks certain to be his Republican opponent in the elections this fall.

Certain observers are already tipping Reagan as the favorite for the presidency and the recent sudden rise in his ratings is believed to be largely due to the fact that American public opinion is beginning to find the moderation and patience shown by Carter to be unacceptable in the face of the endless delaying tactics on the question of the hostages' release.

The response of the European allies to Carter's appeal for the creation of a veritable anti-Iranian front is not yet completely clear. Curiously, and even somewhat unexpectedly, the West German Government seems to be the most willing to demonstrate its solidarity with the United States. This attitude is in flagrant contrast with Bonn's resistance to the American call for economic sanctions against the USSR as punishment for its intervention in Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, a generalized willingness seems to be developing among the United States' European allies--Portugal included--and even Japan, towards concerted collaboration in political and economic retaliatory action that may finally persuade Iran that it must release the Tehran hostages or else run the risk of American military action, with all the consequences that such a show of force would entail.

PRESIDENT EANES LEAVES FOR CAPE VERDE

LD161157 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Summary] President Ramalho Eanes has just left on an official visit to Cape Verde. He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral is traveling with President Eanes.

COMMUNIST LEADER BEGINS EUROPEAN TOUR, ANNOUNCES PARIS VISIT

LD152210 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal today left Lisbon at the start of a four-nation visit which will take him to Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Britain and during which he is to meet those countries' communist leaders.

Addressing journalists prior to his departure, the PCP secretary general said: A subversive operation is being carried out by the organs of power, that is to say, by the bare fragile and chance majority in the Assembly of the Republic, by the government which I have repeatedly said is a government outside the law.

If the present government does not fall by then, he said it is hoped that the Democratic Alliance will become a minority in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. He declined to reveal whether the PCP would propose a vote censure against the government, confining himself to declaring: How and when the government may come to fall I cannot say, but its fall will be within institutional and democratic legality.

Cunhal dismissed the distribution of farmland to the landless with which the government proposes to mark the anniversary of the April revolution this year, saying that it is a pittance, scraps of land to cover up the tens of thousands of hectares given to the big estate owners.

On presidential elections, he said the Democratic Alliance, by focusing all the attention on them, is using a diversionist tactic in a bid to make people forget that there are parliamentary elections before the presidential elections. He said that the PCP does not intend to put up its own presidential candidate or define its stand very quickly, as there are still many unknown quantities and many would-be candidates to announce their intentions.

Plans for Paris CP Meeting

LD170148 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Alvaro Cunhal, who is currently touring a number of European countries, has announced that the PCP will be taking part in the conference of European communist parties due to be held in Paris shortly.

CP ISSUES GREETINGS MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD161043 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 27 Mar 80 p 10

[Unattributed report on Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) Central Committee greetings message to 12th Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) Congress]

[Text] The PCP Central Committee has sent the MSZMP Central Committee a greetings message which reads as follows:

Dear comrades: The PCP Central Committee fraternally greets the 12th MSZMP Congress and, via its delegates, the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Taking advantage of this important occasion, we wish to convey our warm congratulations to the Hungarian communists and people on the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation and of the heroic victory against fascism being celebrated this year.

During those 35 years, through hard work, through difficult moments and at the cost of great sacrifices, the Hungarian people have achieved historic gains and their life has changed radically.

In socialist Hungary, a free and independent country, people's power has been gained, society has freed itself from the capitalist system and from the vestiges of feudalism and has abolished man's exploitation by man. [paragraph continues]

Under the leadership of the Hungarian communist party, the socialist transformation of agriculture and the rapid development of production forces have taken place, major successes have been achieved thanks to the planned socialist economy in the work of economic and cultural building, and the entire people's living standards have improved considerably. Socialist democracy has widened and deepened.

The Hungarian People's Republic, the fruit of the joint creative action of the working class and other working sectors has, by helping to strengthen the socialist camp, also helped considerably in extending the struggle for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence, which involves all the progressive forces of our time.

The PCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Portuguese Communists, extends to you its most sincere good wishes that further major achievements be attained in the future implementation of the 12th congress' decisions, thus consolidating and developing the results achieved in socialist building.

Dear comrades, we consider socialist Hungary's successes to be a direct contribution to our own struggle. By demonstrating the vast superiority of socialism over capitalism, the socialist countries' achievements and accomplishments act as a powerful incentive in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and of peoples throughout the world.

The PCP, which in Portugal is steadfastly combating and will continue to combat the slanders and conspiracies against the socialist countries, reasserts its solidarity with the Hungarian communists and people in their creative work and will continue to act to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Portuguese and Hungarian peoples and between democratic Portugal and socialist Hungary.

Next the greetings message discusses the situation in Portugal, indicating the guidelines of the PCP and the working masses. It continues as follows:

Dear comrades, in their defense of the April gains the Portuguese working class, workers and people are contributing to the peoples' general struggle for their national and social liberation, against imperialism and for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

In our time, whereas the crisis of capitalism is worsening in all its aspects, the socialist camp's positions are becoming increasingly strong, the struggle of the capitalist countries' working class against the power of the monopolies is developing, and the national liberation movement is achieving historic victories in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In this connection, we welcome the very recent victory of the patriotic forces in the Zimbabwe elections, which is a major factor in strengthening the southern African peoples' freedom struggle and a further major blow to imperialism.

The most aggressive reactionary and imperialist circles are unleashing very major measures in the attempt to prevent and stifle the vigorous advance of the revolutionary process and to sabotage the process of detente and peaceful coexistence, by resorting to all kinds of interference and aggression against the peoples and by aggravating international tension.

These measures include the plans to deploy some 600 new medium-range missiles in European NATO countries, threatening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, the U.S. creation of a "quick strike force" designed for military intervention in the Middle East or in any other part of the world, and the intensification of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed on the pretext of the situation created in Afghanistan.

In view of this situation the PCP, while stressing the decisive role of the USSR and the other socialist countries, believes it is of decisive importance to thwart imperialism's plans, to defend peace and to guarantee the pursuit of the detente process, joint action by all anti-imperialist forces and the strengthening of unity in the international communist and workers movement.

Dear comrades, once again we wish you the greatest success in the work of the 12th MSZMP Congress and in the further implementation of its resolutions.

In the interests of the common cause of peace, democracy and social progress, the PCP will do its utmost to insure the continuing intensification of the ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity which exist between the PCP and the MSZMP.

By acting to strengthen the fraternal relations between our parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we are sure we are acting in the interests of developing peaceful and friendly relations between our peoples and countries, in the interests of the world anti-imperialist front and of the unity of the international communist movement.

Long live the 12th MSZMP Congress!

Long live PCP-MSZMP friendship!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] the PCP Central Committee.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT SUPPORTS CUBA ON PERUVIAN EMBASSY INCIDENT

FL141213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] In Lisbon, the Portuguese Women's Democratic Movement Sunday unanimously approved during its first congress a motion of support for our revolution as a result of recent maneuvers of U.S. imperialism. The campaigns conducted by imperialism to foster still more the climate of cold war, the communique states, are aimed at trying to destroy the Cuban socialist revolution and the heroic gains of its people. The Portuguese women's organization condemns all campaigns directed at deviating world attention from the real problems affecting a large part of mankind, which lead to war and hunger under imperialism, fascism, racism, Zionism, colonialism and apartheid.

During the congress, Cuba's solitary voice was heard when the Cuban delegate to the First Congress of the Portuguese Women's Democratic Movement made a speech to denouce the continued aggressions of U.S. imperialism against Cuba. Maria Julia Arredondo, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the Federation of Cuban Women, stressed in her speech that the imperialists are conducting a strong campaign against Cuba which was recently intensified by the incident at the Peruvian Embassy in this capital.

In her speech the Cuban delegate, who was interrupted 19 times by the participants' applause, cheers for Cuba and hurrahs, stated that the Portuguese women can also count on the unlimited support of the Cuban women and people, who are certain that the great efforts of the Portuguese people to make a reality of their legitimate aspirations of equality, well-being and social justice will be successful. The First Congress of the Portuguese Women's Democratic Movement held working sessions during the weekend with the participation of some 700 national delegates, representatives from abroad and of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

FRETILIN OFFICIAL URGES ACTION, SUPPORT FOR TIMOR

LD141421 Paris LE MATIN in French 2 Apr 80 p 11

[Jose Alves report: "Timor: Portugal Seeks Contact With Indonesia"]

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro has stated that East Timor's forcible integration into Indonesia is being increasingly accepted by the international community and that it would have to be accepted. Referring to the 200,000 deaths now attributed to the Indonesian occupation and the famine, he stated a little bitterly: "What do you expect, East Timor is at the other end of the world. Jane Fonda has not yet set foot there and Portugal's voice does not carry far."

Sa Carneiro is clearly trying to prepare Portuguese opinion for the resumption of contacts between Lisbon and Jakarta, which do not currently have diplomatic relations. The Portuguese prime minister's "realism" is not shared by the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [FRETILIN], the main nationalist movement, one of whose officials, Mari Alkatiri, told us in Lisbon that he has "no intention of laying down arms. Any solution to the conflict depends on FRETILIN, out of necessity" he added, demanding that "Jakarta apply the UN resolutions condemning the military occupation and recognizing my people's right to self-determination."

Mari Alkatiri has just visited several European capitals. "I have established very positive contacts with several socialist and social democratic parties," he said. He is also convinced that time is working against the Indonesians. He stressed the importance of a major diplomatic offensive launched by Portugal "which must not give way to U.S. imperialism and Indonesian expansionism." "The Portuguese," he told us, "must fully assume their historical and political responsibilities. They have historical responsibilities because they remained in East Timor for 400 years, leaving us a specific culture, identity and political responsibilities because the Portuguese administration abandoned us in August 1975 and has never answered the subsequent appeals we made for it to return to East Timor and make appropriate preparations for decolonization. Portugal deliberately sacrificed us by bowing to the United States and Indonesia," Alkatiri said indignantly.

"In December 1975, when the Indonesian Army invaded East Timor, Jakarta and Washington explained that it was to prevent the former Portuguese colony from becoming a kind of 'Pacific Cuba' in the hands of FRETILIN, which had unilaterally proclaimed independence 10 days earlier." "That was ridiculous," Mari Alkatiri protested. "Our movement is simply a nationalist movement. Of course at present we are only recognized by about 10 socialist countries and by Portuguese-speaking African countries. However, is it really our fault if the Western countries prove inconsistent in their relations with national liberation movements?"

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ACTS TO EASE GAS STRIKE PROBLEMS

LD170750 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Among the various strikes which are currently taking place throughout the country, the one being staged by workers of the State Oil Company PETROGAL is the most worrisome to the public, due not only to the shortage of gasoline, gas and other fuel but, above all, to the implications which it might have in the supply of gas by the Portuguese Electricity Board [EDP].

In effect, the EDP has alerted the public to the fact that due to a change in the composition of the gas caused by the strike of PETROGAL workers, consumers are advised not to use any gas supplied through the mains--that is, no gas appliances should be switched on, because this might be dangerous.

In connection with this strike, we have just received a note from the presidency of the Council of Ministers which we shall now read in full:

The situation created by the strike in the state-owned company PETROGAL has seriously affected the supply of gas to the city of Lisbon. This situation entails dangers of poisoning or explosion if consumers fail to take the necessary precautions, as well as incalculable social and economic damage. The consequences of this unexpected situation are extremely grave and take the form of a veritable sabotage. The government has therefore held an emergency meeting of the ministers of defense, internal administration, industry and energy, labor, trade and tourism and the secretary of state for social communication, and measures were immediately taken envisaging the creation of a plan providing for the replacement of the additive to the gas which should have been supplied in the mix of PETROGAL, so as to solve this aspect of the consequences of the strike.

In addition to the warnings to the public which have been given in the past few hours, the said "emergency group" has also considered in tonight's meeting the possibility of activating the emergency operational center of civil protection whose task it is to take the necessary action aimed at preventing, if possible, imminent catastrophes, or at reducing their effects should they occur.

The government is closely following any developments and will, in due course, adopt other measures should they prove necessary.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE LEADERS ADDRESS 15 APR RALLY

ID161308 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A demonstration of support for the government was held in Lisbon this evening. The demonstrators marched from Duque de Saldanha Square to the Campo Pequeno Bullring where they held a rally.

The crowd, which packed the Campo Pequeno Bullring to capacity, greeted the leaders of the three parties of the Democratic Alliance--Ribeiro Teles, of the Popular Monarchist Party [PPM], Freitas do Amaral [CDS] and Sa Carneiro [PSD]--with great warmth and enthusiasm. Also present were Lucas Pires, Basilio Horta, Pedro Roseta, Helena Roseta and many others, as well as most government members.

The first speaker was Ferreira do Amaral [PPM] who condemned Soviet totalitarianism and stated that the Democratic Alliance has proved that Portugal is viable. He accused the opposition of being unable to accept the fact that it is made up of minorities, and of upsetting the proper functioning of the institutions and provoking institutional rifts.

PPM Leader Riberiro Teles noted that those present had come at their own expense and of their own free will, and not in chartered coaches and trains paid for from party funds as is the case with others.

Just over 4 months have passed since our election victory, he said, and the leftwing opposition has conducted itself in a blindly destructive manner and has failed to put forward any valid alternatives to the present government. When the government makes difficult decisions it is accused of trying to bring back the past. Ribeiro Teles also accused the rightwing opponents of the government of attempting to infiltrate the Democratic Alliance in a bid to destroy democracy and described them as a dangerous threat.

Freitas do Amaral was the next to speak. He said that the government will undertake all possible demarches to secure self-determination for the people of East Timor. As far as the Portuguese people and the outside world are concerned, he said, the Democratic Alliance government stands for security, honesty and confidence. We have always said that we wanted change in a climate of democracy and freedom, and a solid, serene and self-confident government. Well, we now have such a government, he stated. For many years attempts had been made to form a majority, stable and cohesive government. The Democratic Alliance has provided such a government.

Freitas do Amaral also spoke of the reconstruction of the Portuguese State, now taking place despite being hampered by a negative Constitution that is a factor of disunity among the Portuguese, a Marxist and illogical Constitution that is an affront to historical universalism. We promised legality, order and justice, he said, and have fulfilled our promise. There have been no outrages against public order, not even in Alentejo Province, he said, because those who challenge the law of the land come face to face with our resolve.

The appointment of a civilian to the defense portfolio, the law on national defense and the dialogue maintained with the armed forces on the drafting of the general state budget [presumably meaning the part of the budget concerning military expenditure] have all contributed to the armed forces acceptance of their subordinate role to civilian power. With regard to foreign affairs, Freitas do Amaral spoke of the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union--this was greeted with loud booing from the crowd--and of the situation in Iran and expressed the Portuguese Government's solidarity with the American people.

He also said that the government has given a new impetus to the negotiations on Portugal's EEC membership and that the hardest part was now over. He said that, as promised, a policy of rapprochement with the Portuguese-speaking, Arab and Latin American countries is being implemented. The opposition is (?creating) difficulties to this rapprochement because it is jealous that such a policy is pursued by a government of theDemocratic Alliance.

Sa Carneiro was the last to speak and he said: Elected on 20 December, we are indebted to the confidence and the expectations of those who voted for us. Four months have passed and the government is fully and serenely in control. Two months ago our opponents started a chorus of "out with the government," so we have come out into the streets to meet with those who quietly respect the hard work carried out by the government. Hence the demonstration, which Sa Carneiro described as a lesson in democracy to the government's opponents. He added that governments are made or defeated in the polls, not in the streets, because only the ballot box ensures the legitimacy of democratic power.

The government has suffered no erosion, he said. It is the opposition, with its wild activity, that shows signs of erosion. This fact, he went on, should teach the opposition that power is not being used against the country, rather it is being exercised by the government of the Portuguese for the Portuguese. Any bid to bring down the government in any way other than through the majority that elected it, he said, would be tantamount to plunging the country into confusion once again.

OREJA LEAVES FOR TREATY TALKS WITH U.S.

LD161320 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Unnamed Madrid radio correspondent interview with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja at Madrid's Barajas Airport--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja is just about to leave for the United States to begin discussions on the renegotiation of the Spanish-American treaty of friendship and cooperation. Minister, do you believe that the conditions and the atmosphere may be difficult, both for domestic and for international reasons, for these talks on the new Spanish-American treaty, which Spanish public opinion considers must be equitable and worthy?

[Answer] Look, I am not going there now to raise the matter of beginning negotiations for the revision of the treaty currently in force between the United States and Spain. What we are going for today is to hold one of the sessions--the annual meeting--which serves to review the work of the committees. I want to make it very clear that at the moment we are not beginning any process of renegotiation or revision of the treaty with the United States. We may perhaps touch on the framework within which such a process of revision might be conducted in the future and we might even look at some dates for this. But the purpose of the present meeting is essentially to review the results of the work of the various mixed committees over the past year.

[Question] Minister, in the military sense how do you see the future of relations between Spain and the United States?

[Answer] I can make no comment at this moment on what form the process of renegotiation might take, because in such negotiations one must play one's cards close to one's chest. But I can say that all we will now be doing is taking a preliminary look at the framework in which the revision of the treaty currently in force might be carried out.

MADRID VIEWS CARTER'S 'DEMANDS' ON EC COUNTRIES

LD151322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The dominant tone in European political life at present is undeniably one of pessimism. This is not merely linked with continuing poor economic performances, but rather is tied up with the risk that in the political field a level of tension might be reached which will do nothing for the harmony which is so much needed. President Carter's demands on the EC countries have produced disquiet among the leaders of those countries and have given rise to divergent attitudes within the Community. The time has come to take stock of the various positions, though ambiguity continues to prevail. The Netherlands appears to be decisively in favor of supporting Carter's measures. London is showing itself to be reticent and Germany appears resigned to a complication of its life not only in its relations with the other Community countries and with the United States but also in its stance of opening-up toward the East and in its relations with the Soviet Union. In a more less veiled way Carter has served a kind of ultimatum on his allies to adopt measures of punishment against Iran which have been decided in Washington. A sense of solidarity among the Western allies remains the keynote. The countries of Europe obviously have reason to come into line with the United States, but it is another matter to have a common strategy which has not been discussed in advance imposed on them and for this to be done in a way which is rather less than most suitable. Europe is aware of its limitations and of its responsibility.

It is also aware of its interests and of the risks to be incurred in a radicalization of attitudes over Iran. All this produces a picture in which doubts and hesitations converge. But individual interests are not the end of the matter. Above all of these there is the glimpsed risk of war. Chancellor Schmidt pointed to this when he said that in times past, people who did not desire war found themselves sliding into it. This is a serious moment, even though on the outside nothing appears to have changed.

RAYMOND ARON WARNS AGAINST COMPARING AFGHANISTAN, VIETNAM

LD161455 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Apr 80 p 8

[Raymond Aron article: "Reign of Might"]

[Text] If mankind forgets its past it is bound to repeat its mistakes. Some people reply to this assertion that the only lesson that history teaches us is that it teaches us nothing. But I would add that the greatest danger is not forgetfulness or memory, but a false interpretation of events.

Following the failure of the U.S. campaign in Vietnam, many politicians and professors in the United States advocated the theory that military strength now plays a limited role in interstate relations. The thousands of nuclear warheads at the United States' disposal did not terrorize the North Vietnamese or make them capitulate. And neither did an expeditionary force of 500,000 men prevent the infiltration of fighters from North to South along the Ho Chi Minh trail, on which thousands of tons of bombs were dropped by B-52's.

On the basis of the Vietnam experience, political commentators announced the inevitable failure of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. This was the pseudo-lesson learned from a misunderstood defeat. The Americans were semiparalyzed: They did not blockade the Port of Haiphong through which Soviet war materiel passed; its troops did not carry the war to the North and remained on the defensive, in a belated attempt to strengthen the South Vietnamese Army. The Americans did not want to stay in Vietnam whereas the Soviets have no intention of leaving Afghanistan, unless they leave there a government which identifies with their cause.

The U.S. defeat was caused to a large extent by the reversal in public opinion. The students, professors, liberals and even those who approved and prompted Kennedy's first decisions to send troops to Vietnam created a climate of enthusiasm in which the predident, whether his name was L.B. Johnson or R. Nixon, was obliged to seek not victory but peace.

If you read Henry Kissinger's memoirs, you can see how he devoted more time to the war with his opponents than to the struggle with the enemy, how he did negotiate with North Vietnam but at the same time had to lose his triumphs with the U.S. troops' withdrawal, without receiving just recognition. Well, this is not happening in Afghanistan. The Americans were waging war in full view of the world, whereas the Russians have expelled all journalists. Radio listeners and television viewers will not know whether or not they use napalm or chemical weapons. There will be no protests in the Soviet Union and hardly any elsewhere. The more ruthless the repression, the more effective and quick-acting it is and the easier it escapes moral censure.

Academics, convinced that power regimes are things of the past, will say that the Afghan resistance itself demonstrates the importance of weapons. The Soviet superpower will have to use 100,000 or 150,000 troops, perhaps many more, to quell a small people, totaling under 10 million citizens. Of course conquerors, especially the British in the last century, had to deal with such resistance from the Afghan people that eventually the country was able to maintain its independence. [paragraph continues]

But the Soviets will pay the price, since a state officially allied to the Marxist-Leninist bloc must not return to being a regime which Moscow does not acknowledge as socialist.

Some commentators emphasize the condemnation of the Soviet intervention made by several Islamic states in Islamabad. In the diplomatic field Moscow seems to be lending scope to its adversaries, but we must not forget the geographical advantages which it has insured for itself. Soviet troops are on the borders of Pakistan, and Gromyko announced in Islamabad that only the country's neutrality would be tolerated. The Baluchi tribes, divided among Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, are facilitating the destabilization. That is to say, the Soviets can reach the Oman Sea from Afghanistan without organizing any major battles.

In U.S. universities, fashionable theories have gained greater acceptance in the past decade, even though every year the Soviets have been deploying about 150 more missiles and increasing their defense budget by about 5 percent. This constitutes 11-15 percent of the Soviet GNP whereas the U.S. defense budget is equivalent to only 5 percent of its GNP. The Soviets have manufactured missiles, more combat tanks and more guns than the Americans, but as far as nuclear weapons are concerned, at present both nations are on a par, though in conventional weapons (excluding the navy) the Soviets have gained a quantitative superiority.

Why are so many Persian Gulf states afraid of being protected by the United States? Primarily because they are afraid of Soviet military might and have doubts about America's. And what divisions could the United States allocate to the defense of the Persian Gulf?

The decline in U.S. prestige worldwide has various causes but one of them stands out, and it is the change in the balance of forces between the two superpowers. Professors who theorize about the impotence of force are unfortunately closing their eyes to the evidence. The sword--whether made of steel or laser beams--still rules and governs the future of empires as the foundation of states and arbiter of disputes. The Soviet regime--tyrannical and inefficient, dependent on Western technology and on grain from the Midwest--distinguishes itself only in arms. A human and economic failure, the Soviet Union demands respect through fear.

Napoleon, in the autumn of his life, used to like to say that in the end the spirit always defeats the bayonet. Unfortunately one sometimes has to wait a long time for this outcome.

BASQUE COALITION'S REGISTRATION BLOCKED

LD161102 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The public prosecutor's office has instituted proceedings against the Herri Batasuna on the grounds that it has found indications of irregularities, according to informed sources. This decision was taken after the Interior Ministry sent the public prosecutor all the documentation submitted by the Herri Batasuna in its request for legalization. This institution of legal proceedings will mean that the registration application made by the Basque coalition will be turned down, according to a EUROPA PRESS report. As is known, the public prosecutor's office received the Herri Batasuna documentation last Saturday, 12 April, after the Interior Ministry had forwarded it in case there were any indications of legal irregularities. The prosecutor's office came to the conclusion that such indications did indeed exist and instituted legal proceedings aimed at declaring the Basque coalition illegal. Under the law on political parties, the public prosecutor's office had 20 working days from 12 April to reply to the Interior Ministry. There were two possible replies it could have made: to return the documentation if no legal irregularities were apparent, or to specify alleged irregularities and institute legal action, which would mean the nonregistration of the Herri Batasuna on the list of political parties.

FINLAND

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

LD152004 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's visit to Finland ends today. During his visit Hammadi has had talks with his Finnish host, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on Finnish-Iraqi relations and the international situation. At a press conference today Foreign Minister Hammadi said that he is satisfied with the development of Finnish-Iraqi economic, technological and cultural cooperation. The international issues discussed during the visit have pertained to the situation in the Middle East. According to Hammadi, the current tension between Iraq and Iran is due to the desire of the present Iranian leaders to spread the Islamic revolution to neighboring countries. According to Hammadi, in the conflict between the Arab countries and Israel no settlement can be reached until a military balance is created between the sides. This, however, cannot be attained as long as Israel receives unilateral support from the big powers, Hammadi said.

PRESIDENT GIVES RAUL ROA MESSAGE FOR CUBAN PRESIDENT

FL170149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Finnish President Urho Kekkonen today sent a message of greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. The message was delivered to Raul Roa Garcia, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, during a meeting held at the residence of the Finnish president.

At the meeting President Kekkonen also reaffirmed his country's support for the policies of detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, development, peace and security within the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and self-determination of all nations.

Roa Garcia and his delegation also met with the president of the Finnish parliament, Johannes Virolainen, who was accompanied by the leaders of the various Finnish political parties.

DELIVERY TAKEN ON SOVIET ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILES

LD101844 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Regional antiaircraft missiles, bought from the Soviet Union, have been received. The missiles have been stationed at the Helsinki antiaircraft regiment in Hyrylae. The staff, who were given operations training in the Soviet Union last year, will now start the training of additional personnel. Implementation of the missiles will require the involvement of more technical staff recruited for the defense forces.

The purchase of the antiaircraft missiles was based on the recommendation of the second parliamentary defense review committee. The missiles now received will be used to achieve training readiness. The missile system will make possible antiaircraft operations up to an altitude of over 15km instead of the present maximum altitude of 3 km.

The missiles are 6 meters long and weigh about 950 kg. Each missile is about 40 cm in diameter and, at full speed, can travel at 2 1/2 times the speed of sound.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR WASTE SHIPMENTS TO USSR

ID151526 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Imatran Voima will start negotiations in Moscow next week on details of removing used nuclear materials. Imatran Voima, in connection with the purchase of Soviet-built Loviisa nuclear plant units, has concluded an agreement concerning the return of waste to the Soviet Union after a certain period of cooling. At the end of last year it was agreed that highly active waste will be cooled for 5 years--instead of the previous 3 years--before it is transported back. The first lots of waste, however, have only been cooling down for 3 years according to Heikki Vaeryrynen, office head of the Imatran Voima Nuclear Department who will head the Finnish delegation to the talks in Moscow. [Begin recording] [Vaeyrynen] We have tentatively agreed that the first shipment will take place in the latter half of next year. The shipment concerns fuel elements which were removed during the first fuel change in the Lovissa reactor in 1978.

[Reporter Eeva Saari] Will the waste then be suitable for shipment?

[Vaeyrynen] It is this way even now, but a storage of 3 years is required. This will later be extended to 5 years.

[Saari] How often will these waste shipments take place in the future?

[Vaeyrynen] There will be one shipment a year for each Lovissa plant unit, or two transports a year on the average.

[Saari] Finns, as I have heard, are to be trained in waste transport techniques.

[Vaeyrynen] Yes, in a way, because we in Finland are responsible for the safety of these shipments. Before Finnish authorities and the law we must have sufficient knowledge of the equipment we are using. For this reason part of the personnel will receive training in Leningrad.

[Saari] Where in the Soviet Union will the Finnish nuclear waste be taken?

[Vaeyrynen] We do not know. [end recording]

The first 14-ton lot of highly active nuclear waste will probably leave Lovissa around the middle of next year. After that there will be two waste shipments a year in equal lots. According to Imatran Voima, the transport costs are established in a more extensive agreement on nuclear plants.

NORWAY

RECALL OF IRAN ENVOY SEEN AS 'MILD EXPRESSION OF DISAPPROVAL'

ID160805 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Apr 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Norway Recalls Its Tehran Ambassador"]

[Text] On Thursday Norway followed up the U.S. request to its allies for support in the merciless diplomatic tug of war with the regime in Iran by recalling its Tehran Ambassador Tormod Petter Svennevig for consultations. The government, which in the past has expressed its respect and admiration for the patience the U.S. Government has shown in the hostage affair, discussed the question of Norwegian support action on Thursday and will now wait and see before deciding on further possible measures.

According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, the government has no illusions that sanctions and protest actions will be able to influence the Iranian regime and contribute to the solution of the protracted drama in Tehran. But it felt the need to take some action to mark its despair over the political events taking place in the Iranian capital.

The recall of Ambassador Svennevig must be seen as a relatively mild expression of disapproval of the Iranian regime. Svennevig was also recalled in the days between Christmas and the New Year, together with the other Norwegian diplomat in Iran, Embassy Secretary Thomas Hauff. The intention then was to show strong Norwegian disapproval of Iranian policies by keeping Svennevig at home for a long period, but when it was seen what a low profile other Western nations were keeping, Svennevig was sent back. This time it is only Svennevig who has been recalled--the embassy secretary will remain at his post in the embassy in Tehran. At present it has not been decided how long Svennevig will remain in Norway this time.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund as yet has no comment to make on what tightening of Norwegian reactions to Iran can be expected if a positive trend does not emerge soon. He did, however, express his anxiety that the United States, which he otherwise praises for its handling of this difficult matter, might find it necessary to embark upon military action, and he hopes that it will instead be possible to achieve success with other means. The committee of ministers in the Council of Europe discussed the Iran situation at their meeting in Lisbon Thursday and demanded the immediate release of the American hostages. As a member of the Council of Europe Norway was party to this demand. Yet again, Norway voted at the time for the UN Security Council resolution on the release of the hostages, but the resolution was halted by a Soviet veto.

Norway has not been directly encouraged to take part in an economic boycott of Iran, and such a boycott would hardly have any meaning for Iran since Norwegian-Iranian trade is very modest. Last year Norway's exports to Iran amounted to 95 million kroner, whereas Iranian exports to Norway amounted to 363 million kroner--mostly for oil.

AFTENPOSTEN SCORES SOVIET PLAN OF 'MEDIUM-TERM' AFGHAN PRESENCE

LD161213 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "In Kabul To Stay"]

[Text] Ever since Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan at the end of December last year, the Soviet leaders have assured us that their action only amounts to temporary military assistance. The Soviet soldiers came as friends to defend their brothers in Afghanistan against hostile imperialists. As soon as this danger had passed, the armed Soviet comrades would be withdrawn. This has been emphasized time after time. Even the secretly concluded treaty on the stationing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan stresses that this is only a medium-term measure. But what does Moscow mean by "medium-term"?

The answer is that, what is characterized in Soviet treaties with its "allies" as temporary develops in practice into a permanent situation. Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan for 3 months. The stubborn opposition that has met them shows that their "friends" in Afghanistan consist only of a clique of power-seekers in Kabul. Thousands of Afghans have taken up arms to try to drive out the foreign "liberators". They can hardly be expected to succeed. The Soviet troops have come to stay, and the newly signed treaty between Moscow and Kabul gives the impression that the Soviet Union has also found a basis in international law for continued "occupation."

The text of this treaty is not known. The only thing we have to go on is a little notice put out by TASS which states that Moscow and Kabul have ratified a treaty "on the terms of the medium-term deployment of limited contingents of Soviet troops on the territory of the Afghan Democratic Republic." But the Soviet Union has made similar treaties with its "allies" in the Warsaw Pact organization, and their message is clear enough. Time passes, but the Russian military units remain.

Treaties with the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary also stress that the presence of Soviet troops in these countries is an act of friendship, limited in time and extent. It is significant that Moscow after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 made sure of its right to maintain troops there by using the same formulation as has been used recently in Kabul: "the terms of the medium-term deployment of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory."

The Soviet Union makes it sound as if its continued military control of Eastern Europe is a necessary defense measure against a warlike NATO. Only when this danger has passed will it be time for a Soviet withdrawal. In practical political terms this means that Soviet soldiers will not leave Eastern Europe in the foreseeable future. The invasion of Afghanistan is justified as a means of defending that country against hostile attack. But it is up to Moscow to decide when this threat no longer exists. That is to say, the Soviet Union intends to stay in Afghanistan indefinitely, in the same way as it has established itself in Eastern Europe. The rulers in Moscow have once again dictated an agreement with their artillery and machine guns.

JAMAICA'S PATTERSON ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR LONDON

FL151559 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson leaves Norway for London today where he is scheduled to have discussions with officials of the British Foreign Office before going to Zimbabwe.

Mr Patterson, who arrived in Norway on Sunday, met with both the country's Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and the acting minister of foreign affairs. During the talks Mr Patterson outlined events which led to Jamaica's recent decision to discontinue negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for foreign exchange support and efforts now being pursued by the Jamaican Government in the short and long terms.

(?There is hope that) Norway would continue to participate in the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development, a consortium of countries which provide aid for the Caribbean. A meeting of this group is to be held shortly.

'SIGNIFICANT CONCESSIONS' EXPECTED IN ICELAND FISHING TALKS

LD160829 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Morten Fyhn report: "New Norwegian Zone Can Be Accepted"]

[Text] There is every reason to expect stormy negotiations between Norway and Iceland over Jan Mayen Island when Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Fishery Minister Eivind Bolle begin talks in Reykjavik. The conflict concerns Norway's plans for a 200-mile economic zone around the windswept Norwegian island more than 1000 km from the mainland. But there are strong indications that there is now a possibility of finding a solution at least regarding fishing rights, so that a new cold war can be avoided. [paragraph continues]

This means that Iceland can envisage the acceptance of a Norwegian fishing zone against the promise of considerable Norwegian concessions.

Last year saw a public break in the negotiations after Iceland proposed a joint zone around Jan Mayen. For Norway such a novel solution was--and still is--impossible to accept. The stubborn Norwegian opposition to shared sovereignty has led to a situation where Iceland is prepared, albeit reluctantly, to accept a Norwegian fishing zone on certain conditions. Briefly, Iceland has three unshakeable demands which Frydenlund wants to bring out in the open with the information that these demands are not negotiable:

1--Iceland's own 200-mile limit will remain in force in the direction of Jan Mayen. A midline solution will not be contemplated for the 2,500 square km area where the Icelandic zone and the planned Jan Mayen zone overlap.

2--Total quantities of capelin which can be fished within the Icelandic zone and the Jan Mayen zone are to be decided solely by the Icelandic authorities.

3--Iceland shall have at least half of all capelin which can be fished in the Jan Mayen zone. In addition, Iceland also wants to be able to demand the right to half of all fish quotas in the Jan Mayen zone. This means, for example, equal future rights in herring fishing as well as cod and shrimps.

Because it is the capelin fishing which is the most important question at the present time, Iceland may perhaps accept an agreement that only covers capelin, on condition that talks are held later on the other types of fish.

Conversations which AFTENPOSTEN has had with eminent Icelandic politicians and officials give the impression that Iceland will not insist on an agreement now which also embraces seabed resources. Ideally both countries want such a total solution, but the distance between their viewpoints is too great for them to be able to reach such a solution in this round of talks. Iceland demands also at least half of these resources, if they are found, but seems to realize that such a broad solution cannot be reached at present. So the problems relating to the seabed can be shelved until a later date, with the parties in agreement that neither has committed itself to anything.

If Norway accepts the three abovementioned Icelandic conditions for its acceptance of a Norwegian fishing zone around Jan Mayen, the negotiations can have positive results. It is also quite clear that Norway does not have much choice if a peaceable solution is to be found. The Icelandic terms are probably not so "impossible" that Norway will not be able to accept them. The alternative is no agreement, with a great danger of confrontations in the fishing waters between fishing boats and inspection vessels. Unilateral Norwegian establishment of a zone would be met by a sharply worded Icelandic protest note and the two Scandinavian sister nations would be thrown into a bitter conflict whose consequences are difficult to predict today.

A serious problem is that tempers soon become frayed in Iceland. Not all the members of the all-party Icelandic delegation at the negotiations are as prepared to give up even the most far-reaching demands and, in sections of the press, the attitude is implacable and militant.

Iceland therefore expects Norway to make significant concessions. One can ask if this is not justified since Iceland is much more dependent than Norway on fishing as an important part of its economy. As much as 97 percent of Iceland's exports are derived from its fishing industry. Not without reason the Icelanders remind us that Norway is a rich oil nation while they themselves live almost exclusively by their fishing. [paragraph continues]

Iceland's demands for greater rights on the sea bed are also put down to anxiety about a possible large oil spill in the area sometime in the future which could devastate fish stocks and consequently the Icelandic economy.

Iceland likes to use the expression "western Scandinavia," which also includes Greenland and the Faeroes. They see a natural community between these nations of island peoples who live on what the sea can give them and who occupy a special position. In the unusually history-conscious Iceland it is also a serious political argument that they are convinced that an Icelander discovered Jan Mayen in 1194. An official commission points to a constant Icelandic interest in Jan Mayen right up to the present day. It also recalls a reservation from the Icelandic Government in 1927 in which Iceland reserves the right of Icelanders to operate on the same terms as the citizens of other nations on the island.

Behind Iceland's views on Jan Mayen there is therefore a pronounced doubt on whether Norway has full sovereignty over the island and scepticism about whether Norway has the right to a zone at all in the light of developments at the UN Law of the Sea Conference. Here Iceland is going too far and will hardly be able to find support in international law for its view.

For Norway the most important consideration is to regulate fishing. Iceland also wants this, but the Icelanders claim that the capelin shoals are Icelandic. The difference between the two countries' interests is, however, clear: For Norway, fishing around Jan Mayen is of marginal importance, whereas for Iceland it is vital.

SWEDEN

OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION SET; TRADE WITH IRAN TO CONTINUE

LD151254 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Sweden will participate in the Olympic games in Moscow this summer despite the U.S. boycott. This was noted by Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten today in Tokyo. He also said that Sweden will not take economic sanctions against Iran before such sanctions are demanded by United Nations.

Iranian authorities have said that they are interested in entering the European market, above all the Scandinavian market, as a result of the American trade blockade against Iran.

TA NEA CLAIMS ROLANDHIS, ERKMEN AGREE ON NICOSIA HOT LINE

NC170645 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 17 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] It has been agreed that a hot line for direct contact between the foreign ministries of Cyprus and Turkey be established in Nicosia and Ankara.

This decision is "top secret" and was made during last week's meeting in Lisbon between the two foreign ministers, Mr Nikos Rolandhis and Mr Hayrettin Erkmen. This meeting has been described as unofficial and an effort has been made to keep it secret.

A number of West European foreign ministers, particularly FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, have played a decisive role in the realization of the Rolandhis-Erkmen contact.

According to fully established reports from well-informed circles of the Foreign Ministry, during their meeting Rolandhis and Erkmen discussed the substance and the details of the Cyprus problem but it was agreed that it was advisable not to announce anything because of the current delicate phase of the Cyprus problem.

The same Foreign Ministry circles have told TA NEA that it is not known whether the president and the Council of Ministers were aware of the meeting or the questions that Mr Rolandhis discussed with Mr Erkmen or whether all this was the result of a personal initiative and of some suggestion by Mr Rolandhis himself together with his West European counterparts prior to his departure for Lisbon as well as during his stay there.

Along with this, it has been learend that the recent controversy between Democratic Rally leader Glavkos Klirdhis and Foreign Minister Rolandhis has caused concern among the Western quarters which have been exerting efforts to bridge the chasm.

Within this framework, the West German and the American embassies in Nicosia--acting on instructions from their governments--have been developing coordinated efforts in order to resolve the Rolandhis-Kliridhis "misunderstanding."

Official Denial of Report

NC161655 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] An official statement, referring to an afternoon newspaper report that, while in Lisbon the foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, held talks with his Turkish counterpart Mr Erkmen, explains that Mr Rolandhis had attended a social function with other foreign ministers. At that function, the statement continues, Mr Erkmen was also present and Mr Rolandhis had a completely informal conversation with him in the presence of others.

WALDHEIM APPOINTS NEW SPECIAL ENVOY TO CYPRUS

TA171212 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The UN secretary general, Mr Waldheim, has formally notified the Security Council that he has appointed Mr (Hugo Gobi) of Argentina as his special representative in Cyprus. Mr (Gobi), a lawyer and a former diplomat, is to take up his duties early next month. He will succeed Mr Galindo-Pohl of El Salvador who has completed 2 years of service and is due to leave the island at the end of this month.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR IN NICOSIA

NC161819 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] A new cultural program was signed at the Foreign Ministry today between Cyprus and the Soviet Union for the years 1980 and 1981. The program was signed by Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias and Soviet Ambassador Astavin. Among other things, the program provides for exchanges in the fields of training, science, art, athletics, tourism and radio and television. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Pelayias expressed his gratitude for the Soviet support to the efforts of the Cypriot people, who are struggling for survival within a free, united and happy Cyprus. In his reply address, Mr Astavin stressed that his country supports an independent, integral and nonaligned Cyprus and will do all it can toward this end.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

NC161430 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Communications Minister Iliadhis left for Rhodesia today to represent the president and the government of the republic at the celebrations to be held the day after tomorrow on the establishment of this new African republic.

In a statement prior to his departure, Mr Iliadhis said that he was conveying a personal message from President Kiprianou to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mugabe as well as the Cypriot people's sincere wishes to the Zimbabwe people for a happy and peaceful future. Mr Iliadhis praised the 15-year struggle of Zimbabwe for independence and stressed that the vindication of this struggle as well as the return of refugees to their homeland are yet further proof of the general conviction that no force in the world can forever oppress national aspirations for self-determination, freedom and independence. Mr Iliadhis also referred to the wholehearted support of Cyprus to the Zimbabwe people's struggle; he said that this support had not been confined to only the political sector but [had extended] to other fields, such as the grant of scholarships at the forest college and the training of air controllers. In conclusion, the communications minister stressed that Cyprus looks forward to a new period of close cooperation with Zimbabwe.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR--The Council of Ministers has appointed the Cyprus Ambassador in Washington, Mr Iakovishis, also as ambassador to Ecuador. The Government of Ecuador has consented to the accreditation. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1620 GMT 15 Apr 80 NC]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES--The values of certain foreign currencies against the Turkish lira have been readjusted in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The readjustments were made by the money, Exchange and Foreign Trade Committee and went into force after being published in the official gazette yesterday. Following the readjustments the buying price of the American dollar is 57.90 lira, the selling price 59.06 lira. The premium purchase price of the American dollar is 73.70 lira, the premium selling price 75.17 lira. The purchase price of the English pound is 125.63 lira, its selling price is 128.14 lira. At premium rates, the purchase price of the pound is 159.91 lira and its selling price is 163.11 lira. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 15 Apr 80 TA]

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

AT161359 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Trade Minister Panayiotopoulos returned from Baghdad today after attending the second interministerial Greek-Iraqi meeting. In statements on arrival at Ellinikon Airport Panayiotopoulos expressed satisfaction over results of the talks he had with Iraqi ministers.

Arrival Statement

AT161610 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Greek delegation which attended the interministerial talks in Baghdad reached agreement with Iraq on many issues. Trade Minister Panayiotopoulos who headed the delegation made the following statement to the correspondent of the Armed Forces Television Network upon arrival at Ellinikon Airport at 1030 [0730 GMT]:

[Begin Panayiotopoulos video recording] I must tell you that I am extremely satisfied with the results of the meeting. We agreed on many issues in both the industrial sector--and you will hear about this from the meeting of the industry ministers on the alumina issue--as well as in the agricultural sector. We agreed on the quantities of tobacco they will purchase this year. An Iraqi delegation is scheduled to visit Greece soon. We also agreed on the tomato pulp issue, which is of great interest to us since we have large quantities available. We have agreed on procedures for the sale of large quantities to them.

Generally, in the trade sector we agreed on the export of agricultural products in quantities far greater than ever before. Also in the agricultural sector and particularly in training, which is of interest to them, we undertook specific obligations for the training of Iraqis in Greece. We have also reached agreements for the training of Iraqis in the tourist and the telecommunications sectors.

We were also fully informed of projects now underway under their 5-year program. I want to explain, or rather clarify, that they have a vast 5-year development program which starts as of next year. This means that great opportunities are offered to Greek enterprises to undertake projects in Iraq. Greek enterprises have a strong presence over there. At this moment projects now underway and projects they will undertake in the immediate future are estimated in the amount of $1 billion.

In conferences with the ministers of public works and of irrigation, we discussed ways in which Greek enterprises can have greater participation in larger projects and, particularly, ways in which they can become more active through consortium arrangements. Greek enterprises have a good reputation but I think the government must also undertake the obligation to closely supervise the implementation and progress of these programs and projects so that the Iraqis can have additional guarantees for a timely and proper completion of these projects.

I believe that in this way we will have increased possibilities for the participation of Greek enterprises in large-scale projects in which the Greek Government must also undertake specific positions because this is a sector which at this moment is perhaps more important than anything else from the foreign exchange aspect. I believe the foreign exchange benefits alone make this one of the most important activities in the Middle East. [end video recording]

Statement on Oil Deal

AT161634 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Upon his return from Baghdad this morning, Trade Minister Panayiotopoulos made the following statement:

[Begin Panayiotopoulos video recording] As you know this was an interministerial meeting and this was the first time it was held at the ministerial level. [as heard] We met the Iraqis here in Athens 2 years ago. So many questions, however, have arisen--in the good sense of the word--in the interim since our relations are progressing very rapidly, that in fact it is now essential to have continual contacts. I must tell you that I am extremely satisfied with the results of this meeting.

As you know, when Prime Minister Karamanlis visited Iraq, Saddam Husayn promised him that he was prepared to supply the quantities of oil which we require for the next year. Both the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the oil minister emphatically reiterated that this promise to Karamanlis still stands and that during the last 3 months of the year, when the contracts for next year are being prepared, we must not be concerned with receiving the quantities we request in order to meet our needs. In other words, we have no problems with the oil supply from Iraq. We avoided discussing specific quantities because, as you know, this creates many problems. The important thing is that they remain firm on the position they have expressed to the prime minister and therefore we have no problems with the oil supply which we need next year from Iraq. [end video recording]

KARAMANLIS BRIEFS TSATSOS, CHAIRS DEFENSE MEETING

AT161842 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis was today received by President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos whom he briefed on the general situation of the country and particularly on the processes for the election of the new president. At 1200 [0900 GMT] today Karamanlis chaired a meeting at the National Defense Ministry which examined the country's defense situation as well as the strengthening and modernizing of our armed forces.

Upon his arrival at the ministry the prime minister was welcomed by National Defense Minister Averof and Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios. The meeting was attended by Coordination Minister Mitsotakis and National Defense Minister Averof; Deputy Ministers of National Defense Avraamidhis and Davos; General Gratsios and the chiefs of the army, navy and air force; and the prime minister's advisor on strategic matters, Lieutenant General Lazaridhis.

After a short report by the prime minister on the international situation, the four chiefs of staff referred to the preparedness and fighting potential of the armed forces which they described as completely satisfactory. In light of the international situation and tension and the uncertain future in the broader geographic area around Greece it was resolved to further develop the country's war industries and to promote the modernization of the armed forces.

Particular attention was paid to strengthening the surface fleet and the prime minister asked for an expansion of research in the international market, now in progress for the past 2 years, for the supply and parallel construction in Greece of frigate type warships. In general the prime minister stressed that, due to international conditions and within the country's economic potential, even with sacrifices by everyone, every possible effort must be made toward modernizing all arms and strengthening national defense. After the meeting the prime minister attended a working luncheon.

PAPER REPORTS AVEROF PREPARING NEW CABINET LIST

AT161329 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] It is believed that Averof will have prepared a new Cabinet list by Sunday which reportedly will include deputies from smaller parties in a New Democracy attempt to face withdrawal from NATO with a mini-universal government. Our political correspondent reports:

Averof has started sounding out deputies friendly to him on the formation of the new government which will take over the administration after the election of Karamanlis as president. The list of new ministers will be ready by Sunday and will then be submitted to Karamanlis for "examination." Karamanlis retains the right to add or delete anyone from the list even though Averof is reportedly preparing his list with "great care" so that he will not have to force Karamanlis to make "corrections."

What is impressive is that Averof, naturally on recommendations from Karamanlis, is sounding out deputies from smaller parties for inclusion in his Cabinet. The goal of this initiative is:

To "influence" these deputies into guaranteeing the election of the new president of the republic since some of them already know that they will get ministerial positions.

To provide the government with some form of "universality" so that it will be easier for it to make contact with the Americans during discussions on the country's return to NATO.

The report on the use of deputies from the smaller parties in ministerial as well as deputy ministerial positions, which was leaked late last night, caused concern among party leaders because they suspect that Averof's inquiries were undertaken in an effort to "undermine" party organizations. The same party personalities who were contacted by AVRIANI late last night stressed that there can be no truth to the report and that the entire issue is nothing but an attempt by "New Democracy" to create confusion within the ranks of the opposition and create a divisive atmosphere only a few days before the presidential election.

AVRIANI: CONFUSION EXISTS WITHIN NEW DEMOCRACY OVER AMNESTY ISSUE

AT161330 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday's revelation by AVRIANI of a report on the possible grant of amnesty to junta leaders caused a disturbance among "New Democracy" personalities who, in an effort to diminish the impact of the report, leaked another detail of Karamanlis' "bait," that is, that if amnesty is to be granted it will not cover Papadhopoulos and Ioannidhis. Our political correspondent reports:

The AVRIANI report on the search for ways of granting an amnesty which would also include the junta leaders in Koridhallos Prison caused concern yesterday among certain "New Democracy" personalities because they discern the danger of "revolt" by the progressive element of the party if this issue were to be stirred up.

A "New Democracy" deputy said last night that if, in the end, Karamanlis decides to accompany his rise to the presidential position with a gesture of amnesty, this would create confusion within the party. Other commentators stressed last night that any gain from the "absorption" of junta followers and royalists by "New Democracy" would be far smaller than the loss which would be caused by the "seeping" of progressives from the "New Democracy" party toward the center and possibly toward PASOK.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPRESSES GRIEF OVER U.S. CITIZEN'S MURDER

TA162020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has expressed grief to the U.S. Embassy in Ankara over the murder of a U.S. citizen by terrorists in Istanbul this morning. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General noted that the culprits, who were captured after the incident, will undoubtedly receive the punishment they deserve in accordance with Turkish justice.

Identities of Suspects

TA161649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The identities of the three terrorists who were captured following a clash with security forces in Emirgan after murdering two persons--one of them a U.S. citizen--in Istanbul this morning have been announced. According to information received from security directorate officials by a TRT correspondent, the initial interrogation of the murderers revealed that their names are Hakki Kolgu, Kadir Tandogan and Ahmet Taner. Officials said that Kolgu, who was seriously wounded during the clash, was taken to hospital for treatment and Tandogan, who was slightly wounded, was treated on the spot. Officials reported that Kolgu was carrying an identity card issued by the geophysics department at the Istanbul University. Tanodgan and Taner claimed during their interrogation that they are unemployed.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH APPEALS FOR GOVERNMENT REFUSAL TO BACK SANCTIONS

For the MILLIYET report of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's appeal to the Turkish Government see the Iran section of the 17 April DAILY REPORT.

COLUMNISTS DISCUSS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

MILLIYET Article

NC151200 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 15 Apr 80 p 2

["Looking at the World" column by Sami Kohen: "Is It a Punishment or a Remedy?"]

[Excerpts] Using his right to veto, Ayatollah Khomeyni rudely rejected President Carter's letter and stated that no change would be made in the occupation of the embassy and the control of the hostages. So all the efforts that have been exerted so far have been wasted, and all the hopes have ended in disillusionment. The initial statement by Bani-Sadr and the latest words of Khomeyni clearly reveal the "administrative chaos" currently reigning in Iran.

Following the definite and uncompromising attitude of Khomeyni, the adoption of the measures which had been announced earlier by President Carter became inevitable. Washington's patience seems to have been exhausted. The American people have not been carried away by their feelings but they want their government to do something about it. They want their government to teach the Iranians a good lesson for holding the U.S. diplomats in captivity for so long, contrary to all forms of law and tradition. It is impossible for Carter to disregard these reactions of the people, particularly during this election year.

The wisdom and effectiveness of the measures being taken by the United States are as arguable as the attitude of the administration in Iran--to put it more precisely, of Khomeyni and the militants around him--who have trampled on international rules, no matter what the reason may be or how justified they may claim to be.

We believe that the United States has resorted to these measures in order to rid itself of the humiliation which has been inflicted upon it by Khomeyni and to penalize those who have stepped on its tail. In fact, the measures announced by President Carter will not resolve the hostage issue. On the contrary, they will imperil the hostages' lives even more. The implementation of the embargo may hurl the already poor Iranian economy into greater difficulties, but it will not upset it drastically.

In the political arena, Washington's decision will strengthen Khomeyni's position and will give him an opportunity to secure national unity "against U.S. imperialism" and to intimidate the opposition. It will also give him an opportunity to create the air of a "holy war" against Washington.

Could President Carter go further in the event that these measures fail to yield the desired result? This means that even if no open military intervention is undertaken, certain military measures such as a naval blockade may be taken. This is in fact being discussed in Washington at this moment. But such a move may create much wider and more serious dangers.

The use of U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf as a "means of pressure" may move into action the same number of warships that the Soviet Union maintains in the area. It should not be forgotten that the military presence of Moscow in Afghanistan puts the Soviet Union into a more advantageous position.

If the United States decides to resort to shows of force after the failure of these measures, which do not appear to be very effective, tension in the region will assume greater and more perilous proportions. Since such a development will upset the balance of power in the Middle East, the clashes that will ensue between the superpowers and other states will become the source of far greater misunderstandings and tensions and Iran will cease to be the focus of a bilateral issue only with the United States.

TERCUMAN Article

NC170715 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Zafer Atay: "An Embargo and Turkey"]

[Excerpts] The patience of the United States has at last run out and it has begun to take harsh measures against Iran. We do not think, however, that these measures will make Khomeyni more reasonable. Even the most optimistic do not believe that the 50-odd Americans, who have been going through severe trials--blindfolded and with their hands tied since 4 November--will be released before the end of summer.

The United States knows that sanctions, adopted singly will yield no positive result. So Carter and others in the U.S. administration have thrown themselves upon their allies. But positive results have yet to be obtained. President Carter is not talking in vain when he says "our allies have disillusioned me." If these words are carefully examined, one can see that they carry a very serious connotation. The President meant that whenever the allies are in trouble they knock at the door of the United States but now they have refrained from supporting the United States in its dispute with Iran.

Naturally, Turkey is among the nations criticized by the President. Ankara announced months ago that it would not participate in any embargo against Iran. Turkey has a common border with Iran stretching over hundreds of kilometers. We have managed to maintain an extremely balanced policy toward Iran both during the shah's rule and now.

Like Iran, Turkey is a Muslim country. It is a member of the Islamic Conference. Therefore, it should not be expected to be in the frontline in supporting the U.S. measures. If the United States is contemplating squeezing Turkey into a tight corner, it will be committing a foreign policy error that will be difficult to repair.

To a certain extent Carter may be justified in using accusing language against affluent, big Western powers. But it would not be at all realistic to expect everybody to take part in the gambles of the "superpowers."

VOTCP REPORTS ON IRANIAN REACTION TO 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

TA160711 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Protests against U.S. imperialism's oppression and flagrant attempts at aggression in Iran are continuing in various cities of that country. These protest rallies stress that the Iranian people will not bow to pressures by U.S. imperialism, that they are determined to defend their revolutionary gains and their national independence and that the unity of all anti-imperialist forces is more imperative than ever.

In a letter he sent to the pope, the Iranian people's religious and political leader, Khomeyni, asked him to warn Carter against the dangers of plans for eventual military aggression by U.S. imperialism against Iran and to notify Carter that the Iranian people do not want to live under U.S. hegemony anymore.

Meanwhile, Shah Husayn, the leader of the Iranian Kurds, has said that under the present circumstances the main point is to insure the unity of the people in the country against U.S. imperialism, and that this is no time for arguments and discussions on the subject of Kurdish autonomy. Shah Husayn called on all the Iranian people to unite against U.S. imperialism and U.S. aggressive policies.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES IRAN'S RELATIONS WITH U.S., IRAQ

NC151210 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 10 Apr 80 p 9

["The Street Corner" column by Ergun Goze: "U.S.A.-Iran-Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Peanuts producer Carter has at last carried out his threat: He has expelled the Iranian diplomats and students in the United States. He has also imposed an export embargo on Iran and has urged his allies to do likewise. Iran, on the other hand, has put its armed forces on the alert and announced that it will not sell oil to those countries which comply with the U.S. embargo.

What is the cause of this dispute between the United States and Iran? Iran has detained the diplomats at the U.S. Embassy as hostages on the allegation that they were "engaged in espionage." Through this behavior, which is contrary to the rules of international law and to the Islamic principle which maintains that "the ambassador is sacrosanct; he cannot be blamed for his mission." Iran, which claims to be the leader of the Islamic world, has badly damaged the prestige of Islam throughout the world.

It is noteworthy that the United States has not carried out any reprisals. It could also hold the Iranian diplomats in the United States as hostages. Though it would be an illegal act, even a secular state like the United States has refused to act in that way, notwithstanding the fact that it has by now earned the right to do so.

It would be correct to point out here that the young bulls who have placed the U.S. Embassy under siege in Iran may seem outwardly to be fighters under Khomeyni's orders, but they are in fact Marxists receiving their orders from Moscow. A struggle similar to that being waged between Iran and the United States is also being waged between Khomeyni's supporters and Moscow's supporters now occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. This becomes apparent from the fact that though Bani-Sadr attempted to take over the hostages several times, the revolutionary bulls refused to comply. True, Moscow can assist in the elimination of the shah, but it is more than willing to assist in the destruction of Iran in the hope that it will embrace communism.

As far as Turkey is concerned, no matter how incorrect Iran's behavior may be, it is inconceivable that Turkey would take any action against it that would be parallel to that of the United States. This would be a gross error. But Turkey has to emphasize the damage which Iran has inflicted on the honor and sublimity of Islam.

The Iranian-Iraqi dispute may open a door of mercy for Turkey. The dispute over Kirkuk, which is still a Turkish region within the borders of the national pact and which is still soaked with Turkish blood, may be resolved in favor of Turkey.

If God sends us a foreign minister who could achieve this honorable task without violating the peace and equilibrium in the region, the general view may change a lot.

NSP DEPUTY CRITICIZES DEMIREL FOR RECEIVING OECD AID

TA161656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] Deputy Leader Recai Kutan has stated his views about the aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD. In a statement in Ankara, Kutan said: It is one of the darkest days in the history of our nation when the minority Demirel government has to borrow $1 million from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which is about as large as one of our provinces, when in order to get this loan it has to sign a bilateral agreement and give accounts every 3 months about how it is going to spend it.

The NSP deputy leader stressed that the mentality of Turkey's present leaders, who support the West, was causing great suffering to the citizens at this time of anarchy and economic crisis. He added that the nation was aware of how this mentality was damaging Turkey's prestige.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING AGAIN FAILS TO YIELD RESULTS

TA161623 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The three rounds of voting held to elect a president during the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today failed to yield any results. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur and Justice Party Istanbul Deputy Sadettin Bilgic were the two candidates during the 38th, 39th and 40th rounds of voting.

During the 38th round, Batur received 258 votes and Bilgic received 218. During the 39th round, the distribution was 252 votes in favor of Batur and 35 in favor of Bilgic. The ballots were not counted during the 40th round as there was no quorum. Rounds of presidential voting will continue tomorrow.

MARTIAL LAW COORDINATION COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS INCIDENTS

TA161430 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The expanded Martial Law Coordination Council meeting was held in Ankara today. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at the General Staff headquarters. Incidents which occurred in martial law areas and in other parts of the country were assessed during the meeting. The measures to be adopted in the future were also discussed during the meeting.

Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, the state ministers, the defense, foreign, finance, education, public works, customs and monopolies, transportation, industry and technology, energy and natural resources, and youth and sports ministers attended the meeting. The armed forces commanders, the gendarmerie general commander, the National Security Council general secretary, the deputy chief of the General Staff, the Defense Ministry under secretary and the martial law commanders also participated in the meeting.

CURFEW IN AMASYA DISTRICT LIFTED EXCEPT FOR PUBLIC PLACES

TA171156 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The curfew imposed in Merzifon, a district of Amasya Province, following the incidents of 2 nights ago has been lifted. Merzifon District Officer Ergun Gokcay has said that now the situation is back to normal in the district but that public places, organizations and clubs will have to close their doors at 2030 in the evenings. He said that the schools which were closed following the incidents will reopen on Monday.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY DEPARTS--Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received Ambassador Oguz Gokmen today. Gokmen, who has been appointed ambassador to Budapest, bid the acting president farewell. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80 TA]

SWISS ENVOY RECEIVED--Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received the new Swiss envoy to Ankara at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 today. The new envoy, (Dieter Erich Chenerefont), submitted his credentials to the acting president. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen was also present at the ceremony. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Apr 80 TA]

RPP DEPUTY DIES--RPP Hatay Deputy Malik Yilman has died in Ankara. With his death the number of RPP seats at the National Assembly has dropped to 203. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Apr 80 TA]

ILLEGAL ORGANIZATIONS UNCOVERED--Erzincan, Erzurum and Kars Martial Law Command has issued a statement in connection with the illegal organizations uncovered in the provinces of Erzincan, Erzurum and Kars between 17 January and 11 April. According to the statement the names of the organizations are as follows: The Turkish People's Liberation Party Front, the Turkish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist Organization, the Socialist Youth Unity, Kurdistan Workers Party [Partiya Karkerem Kurdistan], the Kurdish National Liberators, Rizgari [Kurdish Separatist Organization], KAVA [Kurdish Separatist Organization], the Progressive Youth Organization and the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Party. Of the 238 persons captured who belong to the above-mentioned organizations, 96 have been arrested. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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BELGIUM

LE SOIR VIEWS PARTY DIFFERENCES OVER SOLVING CRISIS

LD171545 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Apr 80 p 2

[P.L. article: "The Parties Are Clearly Divided on How To Resolve the Crisis"]

[Text] The automatic question after the fall of the Martens government and while the king is continuing his first round of political consultations is what is going to happen now. One question springs to mind immediately: Are we moving toward new elections? It appears that the great majority in the political world do not want them. It clearly remains to be seen whether they can be avoided in the relatively short term.

It is still hard to see what can be done to overcome the fundamental problem--the community setback which brought down the Martens government as, moreover, it has brought down most governments since 1970. In Mr Martens' words, there was no longer that minimum of mutual trust for examining the terms of a new agreement. There is even a strong danger that the shock to the community may worsen after this latest crisis. Has the Christian People's Party (CVP) not rejected a regionalization reduced to its simplest form? Has it not, moreover, disowned a prime minister who appeared to be the final politician still to enjoy the trust of both communities?

For the rest, and judging from the political parties' first reactions, the approaches to the problem are immediately very different. You can even see two relatively contradictory schools forming which does not augur well for an easy solution.

On the one hand, certain parties stress economic questions and favor looking into a new arrangement between the main parties. The CVP and the Social Christian Party (PSC) are, in any event, minimizing the seriousness of the crisis. Both Dutch- and French-speaking Social Christians are saying that the two-thirds [majority] was almost achieved. Mr Tindemans even believes that Mr Martens would not have had to resign.

Both these parties, as well as the Liberals and Flemish Socialists, challenge the idea of parallelism, that is, the simultaneous tackling of the community problem and socioeconomic questions.

Certainly these parties do not question the existence of the community problem, but they consider that the latter must not hinder the formation of a new government which would deal with the economic sphere as a priority, even if it means seeking a definitive solution to the institutional reform problem, for example, within some commission or other.

No solution to the recommended government formula has been ruled out, but the general leaning is toward a tripartite coalition of the traditional parties. For its part, the PSC prefers a government of "national union" which, in any event, would have a majority in both great communities. (The PSC sees no need for a majority in each region, which means that it does not require the participation of the French-Speaking Front [FDF], the majority party in Brussels.)

Another Analysis

Other parties present a quite different analysis. This is primarily so with the Socialist Party (PS). In Mr Cools' views, "it seems clear that the CVP does not want to reform the structure of the state and is perfectly happy with its dominant position. The French-speaking parties must draw their own conclusions from that," he feels.

Similarly, in the view of FDF President Spaak, "matters are clear. National-level negotiations are no longer possible. We have experimented with this for 3 years, she says, and it has marked a steady decline in the French community. We must thus plan an alternative formula."

Walloon Rally [RW] President Mordant is saying the same when he states that "the fall of the Martens government is a further demonstration of the CVP's intention to resist any attack on its domination of Brussels and Wallonia via the Belgian state."

A different strategy corresponds to this different analysis. The PSU Bureau has empowered Mr Cools to bring about a reunion of the French-speaking parties. He has invited the latter to discussions this Thursday at 1500. It would thus appear that the French-speaking socialists favor a Francophone front strategy. In an article published recently in this paper, Mr Cools asserted, moreover, that were the transitional reform to fail, all the French-speaking parties, or a broad majority, would have to finalize a community platform before negotiating with the Flemish community and that an eventual agreement would have to be accepted by parliament even before the formation of a new government.

Mrs Spaak, who has already announced that she would answer Mr Cools' invitation, also believes that "an alternative solution must be considered and that the French-speakers must be brought together to establish a joint position which would then enable discussions with the Flemish community." Mr Mordant also fears that without this harmony between all the French-speakers the situation will become even worse. However, Mr Cools has not abandoned the weapons represented for the French speakers by this demand for a strict parallelism between socioeconomic measures and state reform. This parallelism is indispensable, he recalled. This contradicts what both Flemish and French-speaking Social Christians have asserted.

French Speakers Divided on Strategy

Moreover, the division within the French-speaking parties exceeds this tactical question. It relates to the fundamental strategy to be adopted since the PSC and, to a lesser extent the PRL [presumably party of Walloon Reform and Liberty], have questioned the advisability of this Francophone front strategy advocated by the PS, FDF and RW, at least in the immediate future.

The coming together between the French-speaking parties is, for the moment, no solution, Mr Vanden Boeynants asserted. Indeed, the PSC has taken the precaution in this respect of announcing its refusal to associate itself with any eventual initiative which is outside the legal framework. A clear allusion to the eventual states general of the French community. For its part, the PRL does not exclude coordination between the French-speaking parties, but it believes that there must first be dealings with the country's most representative political forces.

In brief, the idea put forward by some for the rapid formation of either a tripartite or a "national union" government seems henceforth difficult to achieve so long as the French-speaking socialists cling to the Francophone front strategy. Without the PS or the FDF-RW no government can have a significant majority within the country's French community, as the PSC demands.

You can, of course, expect a progressive harmonization of these various positions, especially if all the French-speaking parties are at Mr Cools' Wednesday meeting. At first sight there remain all the elements of a prolonged deadlock, and on the first day of the crisis it is hard to see which is the way out. Within this context there are few observers who rule out the possibility, in the relatively short term, of having to resort to consulting the electorate.

LAMBSDORFF: U.S. PARTNERS MUST PROVE SOLIDARITY ON IRAN

ID171320 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--In the words of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Federal Government proceeds from the premise that "in any event" the majority of the European partners would decide on boycott measures against Iran if, "against expectations," the EC did not adopt a common stand. The minister said in today's Bundestag debate on the economy that the time had now come at which the partners of the United States must prove their solidarity through "actions and deeds."

Lambsdorff said that it was not a "pleasant" task for an economics minister to announce economic sanctions. But from the standpoint of minimizing risks, the Federal Government considered it necessary to reach a decision. It would do what was necessary and required of it. However, one must not go down on one's knees as soon as some wickedness is announced, "as otherwise we will never get off our knees".

TECHNICIANS' FAMILIES TO BE EVACUATED FROM IRAN

ID171240 Hamburg DPA in German 1227 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran/Bonn--The wives and children of German technicians working in Iran are to leave the country within the next few days. This was announced in Tehran today by the press attache of the German Embassy, Herbert Honsowitz.

It is estimated that there are still 1,300 Federal German citizens in Iran. The German Embassy has recommended that they leave unless their presence is urgently necessary. The recommendation follows a meeting in the Bonn Foreign Ministry on 11 April with representatives of the firms concerned.

It was learned from the embassy that there are no plans to evacuate embassy staff. Ambassador Gerhard Ritzel is currently in the Federal Republic for consultations with the government.

SCHMIDT REVIVES IDEA OF 3-YEAR MORATORIUM ON WEAPONS

ID171952 Hamburg DPA in German 1750 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn-Duesseldorf--At his press conference in Duesseldorf today Chancellor Schmidt once again explained his recent proposal to the effect that the next 3 years before the stationing of modern medium-range missiles in West Europe be used for negotiations on arms control. In the chancellor's view, it might thus be possible to prevent the USSR from extending its big lead still further and deploying 150 modern SS-20 missiles by 1983.

A report on the press conference by the Federal Press Office emphasizes that in connection with the discussion of his disarmament proposal the chancellor laid particular stress on Bonn's adherence to the NATO decisions of last December. According to the report of the Federal Press Office, Schmidt said the proposal was "clearly based in every respect on the twofold decision of December 1979 which we ourselves helped to achieve and to which we adhere emphatically."

According to the report, Schmidt stressed that when making his recent proposal he permitted himself to express the idea which he, like Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and others, had raised in public as early as last fall: that the USSR would not deploy any further modern medium-range weapons during the next 3 years as was already the case in the West. "I expressly suggested a period of 3 years for this." During this period the following would apply to both sides: One negotiates but one does not deploy. In his view this would be a fair solution for both sides.

Only what could be effectively verified during the 3 years, that is, the operational deployment of the weapons, the Press Office says, would be left undone. "The aim of reviving our considerations of last fall is to pave the way for negotiations on medium-range missiles between the United States and the USSR," Schmidt said.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON PROBABILITY OF INTER-GERMAN SUMMIT

LD171734 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Duesseldorf--Chancellor Schmidt may meet SED Chief Erich Honecker even before the 5 October Bundestag election. At a press conference in Duesseldorf today, Schmidt replied to a question on whether this meeting will take place "before long" [demnaechst] by saying that if the term is used flexibly the answer is "yes." Whether the date will precede the Bundestag election is "difficult to predict." Both sides are interested in the meeting, which will certainly take place, Schmidt said a few hours after his talk in Bonn with leading SED politician Guenter Mittag.

A meeting of "the two Germans" (Schmidt and Honecker) is "of great value by itself" but it is for the two world powers, the United States and the USSR, to move the world situation toward dampening the mounting perils. Nor is the chancellor's visit to the USSR, which was arranged 2 years ago, a substitute for this. Schmidt made it clear that it has not yet been decided whether he will go to Moscow this summer. However, the chancellor said, a meeting with Honecker is not a prerequisite. A visit to Moscow should rather be preceded by "very careful coordination" with the Western friends and allies.

Schmidt, who had had a talk lasting well over an hour with North Rhine Westphalian Premier Rau before the press conference, described his talk with Mittag, which lasted nearly 2 hours, as "very useful." Mittag has the "authority of an expert" and was also able to speak competently on Honecker's behalf. Their talk extended considerably beyond the subject of inter-German trade. People in the GDR also have their worries regarding the changed world situation. The chancellor refused to go into details about the GDR's assessment.

CHANCELLOR DEFINES STANCE ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

DW161100 Bonn Bulletin of the SPD Executive Board in German 15 Apr 80 pp 1-10

[Excerpts from speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at an election campaign meeting in Essen on 12 April]

[Text] World political and peace policy worries dominate my mind very much, and I am aware that many of you have similar anxieties. I would like to talk about this quite calmly and objectively first.

A few days ago I read in one of the world's most renowned journals on political science, the U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, the treatise by an American scientist on the analogy of the present world situation to that of 1914. He compared the dangers of the present world situation with the dangers of the summer of 1914 after the assassination at Sarajevo. It seems to me that this comparison is not entirely erroneous even if the process in these months which we are now going through is proceeding differently and much more slowly than it did then. There are other respects in which the situation is not identical either. At the time there were five great European powers--Russia, Austria-Hungary, the German Empire, France, England--whereas today there are two world powers and their respective allies. There is a third world power rising which, however, would like to stay aloof from everything as long as possible, and that is China, and there is a large group of neutral and nonaligned states especially in the Third World, in Africa, in Asia, in Latin America.

At the time, in 1914, neither Austria-Hungary nor the German Empire, neither Russia nor France nor England, none of these states really wanted World War I, but each country naturally advocated its own intersts, including its prestige interests, and none of these countries at the time put itself adequately into the position of the interests of the other and viewed the situation with the eyes of the other party as well. Finally, all the former European powers became entangled in the logic of the military calculation, and thus came World War I with its hecatombs of casualties even though none of the countries had really wanted this war.

Surely many things are different today. Surely the military aspect, the military, do not play a decisive role in the present world powers or in our country either. Yet military thinking plays too great a role nevertheless, especially in the Soviet Union. Today the two world powers are aware and want to avoid war. But it seems to me that both of them lack an adequate war-avoiding strategy. They are not talking frankly enough with each other about their objectives, about their needs.

At present four hotbeds of crisis exist simultaneously in the world: first, in the Middle East with the quarrel over the rights of the Palestinians; secondly, the taking of hostages in Tehran which has lasted for a quarter of a year now; thirdly, there is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; and fourthly, there is the danger of another large-scale arms race. I intend to say something about all four hotbeds of danger in sequence and, in doing so, put myself into the position of all parties involved, because only in this way is one capable of thinking up solutions for the conflicts.

I want to say one thing quite plainly in advance: we Germans, especially we Social Democrats, are not neutral spectators in all this. We are aware that we are part of the Western, the democratic, party in the world. We are aware that the core of our security, especially the core of the security of Berlin, lies in our alliance with the United States. We in particular are not neutral arbiters. We are affected by all four conflicts.

Even he who harbors serious doubts about the expediency of this or that word that has been uttered, of this or that move made in a capital allied or friendly with us, even if it were in Washington, all of us know that the alliance with the Americans, the backing by the United States alone maintains the balance in Europe and in the rest of the world. And only on the basis of the equal weight of the military forces of East and West can equal security be maintained for all concerned. Only on this basis can peace be lastingly preserved for all parties involved.

Concerning the Middle East, there it is particularly hard for us Germans to suggest possibilities for solutions, what with our most recent past. Let me cite Auschwitz as a catchword for a terrible chapter of our more recent history. Nevertheless we, like many peoples in the whole world, are urgently interested in seeing the conflict over Palestine solved. I cannot but repeatedly express my respect for the courage of Egyptian President as-Sadat who, after four wars waged between his people and the Israeli people, voluntarily went to Jerusalem, criticized by nearly all his Arab friends, to open the door to enduring peace in the Middle East.

We Germans, who advocate the right to self-determination for all Germans, logically cannot but advocate the right to self-determination for all peoples on the globe. From this it follows that we must likewise advocate the right to self-determination for the Palestinians. We have been saying this for quite some time now. Yet we have also said all the time, to begin with primarily: A comprehensive, durable peace in the Middle East presupposes the right of the State of Israel to live within recognized and secure borders.

We know that a late May deadline has been set for the conclusion of the negotiations between Begin and As-Sadat on autonomy for the Palestinians. It is obvious that the Israeli settlement policy--I am extremely careful in choosing my way of putting it--in that respect constitutes a great impediment. It is obvious that viewed from the angle of Baghdad or Riyadh, from the angle of all other Arab capitals, "Zionism" as they call it seems to be an enemy which is more important to them, an enemy which is more important to Islam and to the Arabs at large than the Soviet Union which has invaded Afghanistan or than the communism supported by the Soviet Union.

I said that for historical reasons, for moral reasons, we Germans can contribute little toward the solution of this conflict. But by the same token we do not have the right to be cowardly toward our Israeli friends. We must tell them that it is in their own peace interest to achieve a durable, comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The whole world is interested in this, because this is one of the hotbeds of crisis which allows the comparison with 1914.

Concerning the taking of hostages in Tehran: The day before yesterday the nine foreign ministers of the European Community--jointly, by the way, with the foreign ministers of all states of the European Council--in Lisbon once again dealt with the hostage-taking crisis. We have decided to have our ambassadors in Tehran make representations once again and to subsequently call them back to our capitals to take counsel on what ought to be done.

In this respect, too, it is necessary to put oneself into the position of all parties involved--first of all into the position of the American nation. Just imagine what grave thoughts bothered us when terrorists in our country criminally killed several people, when in our country terrorists kidnapped one single man, Dr Hanns Martin Schleyer, and held him for 5 weeks just to kill him then after all, when in our country 80 to 90 vacationers from Mallorca were kidnzpped aboard a plane and abducted first to Italy, then to Arab states and finally as far as to East Africa. What bitterness, what frustration, what temptation to toy with bad ideas of violating the law oneself occurred in our own people at the time. We resisted all this. We abided by law and the Constitution. We also had a little luck, when I think of the people aboard the plane in Mogadishu.

It is necessary to recall all this to mind now, and the Americans have had to endure it for more than 150 days. Their hostages in Tehran are shown on television every day. They have spent a long, long time in patience and self-discipline. I can only view with great inner sympathy, with profound commiseration, the American's behavior to date.

We advised them against military actions against Iran. So far we have also advised them against economic sanctions, even though we had declared our readiness since the beginning of 1980 to participate in them, being perfectly aware that it would hit us harder than the United States itself. But we did say this: If it has to be, then please jointly with all Europeans, with the Japanese and with other friendly states.

We advised them thusly because we fail to find the center of rain in the same spot in Iran as the center of decision, in the same brain. Those in Iran who would have to suffer under sanctions are not the ones who can make decisions there. It is quite doubtful to me whether the Ayatollah Khomeyni is really the decisionmaking center, whether there is such a thing as a decisionmaking center at all. It is clear to me, however, that anyone welcoming the severance of diplomatic relations between their state and a world power with a howl of joy, as happened in Tehran the other day, does not seem to me to be particularly marked by responsibility for world peace.

But we must also put ourselves into the position of the Iranians, and various camps exist in that country. Obviously there is a vast majority which in part was persecuted by the shah's regime or in part calls for revenge today out of sympathy with those persecuted. There is a Revolution Council which obviously is not in harmony within itself. Some of the members see the economic chaos coming for Iran and therefore would like to put an end to the political chaos. Then there is the so-called revolutionary leader Khomeyni who is a man, at any rate, who exploits the popular ire which he himself keeps fanning as a lightning rod for the continually profound disorder in his own country. Then there are the so-called students who have the hostages in their power. What they are in reality is a strictly quasi-militarily organized band. And then there is the president, Bani-Sadr, for the first time freely elected after a long period, who is justice-minded and would like to put an end to the injustice of the kidnapping, but who is powerless in his own country.

All this makes it clear that it is in the interest of solving the conflict and in the interest of the lives of the hostages--for several days there have been threats that their lives might be taken--for domestic developments in Iran not to be plunged into further disorder but instead for an internal stabilization of that state to be promoted.

In considering of all this we must also put ourselves into the position of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately it only happened once, at the very beginning, that the Soviet Union advocated the release of the hostages before the United Nations in New York. Unfortunately it was only once--and I say this with an inner moral accusation addressed to the Soviet Union. I realize that the Soviet Union naturally views the Iranian crisis with different eyes than we do, since Iran is located at its own doorstep. The Soviet Armed Forces along the Iranian border are prepared for intervention. The matter would become particularly dangerous if and when the United States were to intervene militarily, because in that case the Soviet leadership would be faced with the question of what to do. In any event, by invading Afghanistan it has essentially improved its military starting position for an intervention in Iran. The Soviet Union is exercising a great deal of restraint in bringing pressure to bear on Iran. It completely refrains from sanctions in the hostage-taking, obviously because it hopes that sanctions against Iran will lead to a point where the latter might come to lean on the Soviet Union politically and economically.

Again the interests of the Europeans are different. We are interested in seeing that the system of justice in the world, international law, human rights is preserved and that people in government not regard the taking of hostages as being legal. It is our interest that world peace not be jeopardized there.

I add with less emphasis but just as clearly that, we Europeans are also interested in the continuation of our oil supply from the Persian Gulf. At this point I shall add in parentheses: if warlike events there should lead to a situation where basic parts of the oil supply for the world in general and Europe in particular are lost, then some people who today are preventing the construction of new coal-fed power stations and new nuclear power plants will be very quiet. Under these circumstances they would depend on more electricity from the wall sockets--for example, for heating their own apartments with electric heaters--than is being consumed today.

Considering all this we Europeans naturally are also interested in the preservation of the solidarity with the American people, because of the security reasons I referred to earlier.

The foreign ministers who made their statement on the hostage crisis in Lisbon the day before yesterday, at the same time made an utterance on Afghanistan--the third hotbed of crisis which I want to discuss--just as 104 states of the whole world did before Christmas in the United Nations.

The Soviet Union says that viewed from its own position, what this involves is the need to satisfy its own security requirements through the invasion of Afghanistan. If this was or is a genuine security requirement of the Soviet Union, then it is exaggerated in any case, and the Soviet Union just cannot do away with the comparisons with the invasion of Hungary in 1956 and the invasion of Czechoslovakia a decade later. It may be that the Soviet leadership believed after the successful military intrusions in Angola, Ethiopia, Cambodia and Southeast Asia that the world would also accept the invitations of Afghanistan and proceed to business as usual. This was a serious miscalculation. The matter is not made any better by the fact that the Soviet Union now, post facto, masquerades or cloaks the occupation with a state treaty with a government which it installed itself. Should it stay in Afghanistan, however, then this will be an important success for its prestige in the eyes of the Third World states, which are bound to wonder whether it would not be better to yield to Soviet threats from the outset, since nobody can help them in the long run anyway.

The immediate neighbors--Pakistan, India, Iran--even the People's Republic of China and all of Asia are obviously urgently interested in a diplomatic solution of the Afghanistan crisis. We Europeans and the United States also have a great interest, a peace interest, in solving this crisis diplomatically. It cannot be accepted.

If one visualizes the map of the world and how it looked in 1960 and how it looks today, 20 years later, if one marks in red where communist troops, Soviet troops or allied troops of the Soviets, were stationed and how many more places they are stationed in today--particularly troops of the small communist state Cuba which have been transported with Soviet planes to all kind of places in Africa--and if one makes a comparison, then one knows that this cannot be accepted and that it must be contained. But even such hotheads, who do exist in the West and who want to contain this or act against it with military power, even they know if they have looked at the map that Afghanistan is harder to reach with military power than the Antarctic and the South Pole.

Therefore, on the one hand, diplomatic and military pressure on the Soviet Union are necessary, while, on the other hand, one must carefully consider what should be done simultaneously to permit the Soviet Union, a world power, to save face and retain its security if it retires. The Soviet Union also wants to be certain that no other troops will invade Afghanistan if it withdraws.

For this reason we have suggested, together with the other eight partners of the European Community and later support by the Southeast Asian group of states, that the sovereignty, territorial inviolability and noninterference vis-a-vis Afghanistan will be guaranteed, and that the nonaligned state of Afghanistan will be recognized by identical guarantee statements from its neighbor states (India, Pakistan, China, Iran) and by the two world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Both things belong together: measures to preserve Soviet security and save Soviet face and pressure on the Soviet Union.

The United States suggested with regard to the latter purpose that we all not take part in the summer Olympic games in Moscow. We have taken a very clear stance with regard to this from the very beginning. We have said that it is up to the Soviet Union to establish conditions permitting all to take part in the summer Olympic games in Moscow. Second, we have said that such conditions would not exist as long as military action in a foreign country continues.

I must say today that they still do not exist and we do not have much time left any more to draw the consequences from the continuing situation.

With regard to German interests I would very much like to stress one point: As few treaties as there are under international law among countries on having Olympic games, there are indeed treaties on cooperation in other fields--in particular there is a long-term agreement on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and us. It is in our German interests that we adhere very closely and most exactly to these treaties.

After all that happened in the middle of this century, Germany must be a realiable treaty partner vis-a-vis all friends, comrades, partners and neighbors even if we do not like some of the things they do. We Germans have a vital interest in the cooperation of the states in Europe.

We know that this will work only if the military balance between the states of Europe is preserved. This is, by the way, also in the interest of the other European states in the West and in the East. The German federal chancellor does not have the right to make statements on behalf of the Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Germans in the GDR. But I feel very secure in saying that in all the countries and their governments I just have mentioned, as well as in the states of Western Europe, a very strong awareness exists of the necessity to preserve and not endanger the balance and cooperation between East and West.

The leadership of the GDR sees it similarly, and I am happy to say in this connection that recently we prepared the contents of a new agreement. It envisages additional new traffic projects, particularly those which will promote traffic between Berlin and West Germany. This treaty will come into effect in the near future.

I come to the fourth hotbed of danger, the great danger of a new and extensive arms race. This is also very clearly realized by us Europeans on both sides. On the one hand, we must continue to press for the Soviet Union as well as the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty, which will establish a balance in the field of long-range nuclear-strategic missiles. I know that at present this is mainly a demand on our American friends. On the other hand, we must expect from the Soviet Union that it will be prepared to negotiate on a bilateral limitation of nuclear medium-range arms.

The Soviet Union upset the balance beginning 2 years ago and it disturbs it everyweek. Every week new missiles with three nuclear warheads are being added, every month 2 1/2 medium-range bombers are being added without anything happening on the Western side except preparations for closing the arms gap. By the time we catch up 2, 3 or 4 years will have passed because of technological reasons; that is a dangerous matter.

The Soviet Union says it is prepared to negotiate, but only if the West will rescind its decision. In the meantime, it wants to continue building a missile every week and 2½ planes a month. That will not do. A first possible step for solving this crisis could be for both states to simultaneously renounce for a certain number of years the production of new additional or more modern medium-range missiles, so that this interim period of years can be used for negotiations on bilateral limitation--limitation to a balance on a lower level.

I know that some rightist critics in our country and elsewhere in the West will object to this suggestion, saying that it disregards the superiority of the Soviet Union in the field of medium-range arms that already exists. That is true. However, what already exists in the way of the Soviet Union's preponderance and what is added to it every week and every month would increase anyway in the next 3 years even more than it has today. So we would not run any additional risk.

It is clear with regard to this question and other questions I have been dealing with that Soviet propaganda is attempting to split Europe and America. Consequently, it is necessary to cope with this danger.

There is another danger of a split in Europe. I have in mind the really depressing financial problem of our English friends who are indeed unable to raise the funds they are obligated to pay to the European Community, because of their relatively poor economic situation. We are prepared to take something additional out of our pocket to help. But we cannot supply as much as the English believe they need. We cannot be the only ones to help either. We alone cannot cope with the financial problems of Europe.

We also need to know that even if all were disposed to help, we would not be able to satisfy all English wishes. Even then the other European Community countries need to be certain that the principles of the Community will not be destroyed. They must also be certain that in the other disputed problems that have been smoldering for a long time--be it joint fishery policy, common energy policy or the mutton quarrel between England and France--solutions will be found simultaneously. Particularly the growing agrarian expenditures of the European Community must be limited at the same time.

There is also the danger of a split within the Western alliance. Recently we were happy to see that a small partial conflict between Greece and Turkey could be ended--I have the airspace issue in mind. But there are also other conflicts. Our alliance partner Turkey is in great economic difficulties and here, too, through our financial sacrifices, we are helping a great deal. Every mark we give, to the European Community, to the Turkish friends, for example, or the Afghanistan refugees in Pakistan, cannot be spent here at the same time, be it for schools, hospitals, environmental protection or other necessities that worry us and that must be satisfied. All these are real sacrifices we make in the interest of preserving peace in the world.

Despite all this there are also positive signs. That the two world powers are speaking to each other again must be assessed positively. I welcome that. I welcome that Secretary of State Vance and Foreign Minister Gromyko will meet next month in Vienna. It is necessary that they speak to each other. We have tried for a long time over and over again to warmly recommend this, to both sides. It is necessary that in the fall of this year the conference take place in Madrid where all 35 states of Europe and North America which took part in the first CSCE conference in Helsinki 5 years ago will be present. Maybe that will result in a European disarmament conference which then could also lead to a limitation of medium-range arms.

I particularly welcome the great success that has been achieved by thinking along the lines of a constitutional right in Rhodesia, in Zimbabwe. That is a great achievement for English diplomacy. Our development aid for Zimbabwe is underway. Our recognition under international law is in the immediate offing. Our foreign minister will make a visit there next week.

All these are contributions to the urgently needed end to racial discrimination in the southern part of Africa.

In summarizing our interests we find the following: Our primary interest is to preserve peace. Our second interest is to preserve cooperation in our nation divided as it is--and not to allow it to be torn apart even more seriously in an increasing world confrontation, more seriously than has been the case so far.

We are interested in preserving the cooperation among the peoples and states of Western and Eastern Europe and in developing it further. We know that we can maintain these German interests only together with the partners of the European Community and together with the partners of the North Atlantic alliance.

We know that a prerequisite for this is the military balance to which we make an important contribution with our Bundeswehr, we also make important contributions to the balance politically and in matters of financial policy. Without our contributions the balance could not be maintained.

But we also know--and now I quote Federal Minister of Defense Hans Apel--that despite all this it is important to fight for reason, for rationality in relations between peoples and states, for commonsense. And we know that it is important--and now I quote Hans Apel a second time--to preserve the predictability of our own policy, the long-term predictability of German foreign, security and peace policies.

Hans Apel has said: "Propaganda guns are fired very quickly, but if the desired effects do not take place, what guns should then help developments go on?"

It is good that in such a situation we Germans have such a contemplative commander of our armed forces who is looking after peace. Matters could look completely different next year and the year thereafter if we do not do our duty. In this situation we Germans cannot afford to make gestures of strength. We do not need any vigorous signs of our unshakable determination. We are fed up with that!

We do not need any actionism or pseudo-actionism. We cannot afford agitation, nor do we want to afford accomodation. If we want to hinder, to the extent we are able--our power is not great, but it is not zero either--we want to hinder, and must hinder a development like that which began in 1914, then we need cool and considered reason. We need our friends and alliance comrades to consider us reliable. We need our neighbors in the East to find us predictable. They should not have to expect unpredictable action on our part. We need a will for peace which towers over everything--not just stated every 4 weeks in the Bundestag, not just stated publicly every 4 weeks. It must be stated every week, every day in a variety of ways and very frequently outside official reports in many small documents, letters, telephone conversations and spheres of influence. Peace must be made anew every day!

BONN CIRCLES SPECULATE ON MOSCOW'S INVITATION TO SCHMIDT

ID171202 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is clearly prepared for the meeting with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, proposed by the Soviet leadership for the early summer, only if it results in progress in efforts to find a way out of the international crisis situation, especially Afghanistan.

Circles close to Schmidt mentioned as a prerequisite for a visit by the chancellor to Moscow that the talks with Brezhnev could produce "useful formulae aimed at progress" on some points of international politics. The chancellor's decision as to whether to accept the offer to visit Moscow in June was described as "open". It would take time.

There are no indications in Bonn that Schmidt would await Soviet reaction to the recommendation expected next week by the Federal Government on a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow before replying to the date recently proposed by the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov. Government circles have in recent days expressed the fear that Bonn's boycott decision could lead to a hard reaction by the Soviets and thus to a worsening of German-Soviet relations.

Within Federal Government circles it is not considered impossible, though unlikely, that Moscow made the invitation to the chancellor with certain reservations, and that after Bonn's vote on an Olympic boycott would rescind its proposal. Observers see Moscow's invitation to Schmidt, which has been on the table since May 1978, yet offered just before Bonn's official decision on an Olympic boycott, as a sign of readiness for serious talks by the Soviet leadership.

Informed circles in Bonn emphasize at the same time the chancellor's continuing interest in a dialogue with the Soviet leadership and recall that Schmidt has repeatedly emphasized the need for talks, especially in times of crisis. If certain prerequisites for the Moscow visit are fulfilled, and if, like the chancellor, one proceeded from the risks and dangers of the current world situation, then the opportunity for talks should be utilized.

Although it is assumed in Bonn that Schmidt discussed Moscow's invitation with President Carter on Tuesday, it was said in government circles that Washington's stand on this matter was not yet known.

COLUMNIST SEES 'PITFALLS' IN SCHMIDT TRIP TO MOSCOW

DW171138 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 Apr 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Dr.: "Invitation to Moscow"]

[Text] Only Helmut Schmidt alone could not have been surprised by Leonid Brezhnev's invitation to the chancellor to visit him before the end of this summer. The chancellor has surrounded his contacts with the Kremlin with extreme discretion, one might even say secretiveness. Meanwhile, the result has probably satisfied him. Hardly anybody would have deemed it possible in this present crisis situation, in which relations between East and West have been nearly frozen, that the German chancellor would receive an invitation to come to Moscow. Schmidt will interpret this as a success for his policy of graduated concert with the United States.

Yet the envisaged journey harbors all sorts of traps and pitfalls. Its critics will suspiciously watch whether Schmidt will allow the Soviets to have their new possession, Afghanistan, sanctioned by this gesture. [paragraph continues]

The chancellor will also have to refute the charge that he and the SPD top echelon want to court the Soviet Union as the strongest world power. Finally, it is obvious that the Soviets have been trying for quite some time, through an offensive to court the Europeans in general and the Federal Republic in particular, to soften the December NATO decision as well as the boycott of the Olympic games.

Consequently arms control talks will be the most ticklish point of the negotiations. As zealously as the government spokesmen interpret the chancellor speeches in Essen and Hamburg, the texts prove that Schmidt has left open the period for the mutual waiver of the deployment of additional medium-range weapons. Something like this does not unintentionally happen twice to a politician who phrases his utterances as precisely as does Schmidt. The Soviets may (and are intended to) understand this as a hint that Schmidt is prepared to discuss the arms gap closure by the West as well, albeit with the objective of a balance on a lower level.

COMMERICAL RELATIONS WITH USSR UNAFFECTED BY U.S. EMBARGO

LD171717 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Hanover--Soviet exhibitors at the Hanover Fair do not consider that the U.S. embargo has as yet impaired the commercial climate between the Federal Republic and the USSR. "Everything is proceeding normally," a Soviet spokesman told journalists in Hanover today. The range of orders is as great as last year. Intensive negotiations offer the prospect of substantial deals. According to the spokesman they are likely to amount to several million marks.

SPD'S EHMKE VIEWS NEED FOR SOLIDARITY, WORLD EVENTS

DW171305 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Apr 80 p 5

[W. Hertz-Eichenrode and Gottfried Capell undated interview with Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, in Bonn]

[Text] WELT: Professor Ehmke, is the relationship between the Europeans and the Americans and the relationship between the FRG and its protective power experiencing a crisis of confidence?

Ehmke: No, especially since we assess and condemn the act of terror against the American hostages and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan just as the Americans do. But we have to watch out lest the political-psychological cohesion of the alliance be harmed. To this end we may have to support a position the Americans take even when we have doubts about its expediency. But this also holds true the other way around. At the moment the discussion is progressing as if the question of solidarity were just a matter concerning the Europeans--which is wrong. We have to tell the American friends that we understand when you tell us that we need to heed to public opinion in the United States. But likewise we must say to them: You, too, must know that we in Europe also have something like a public opinion, and it would be bound to harm the cohesion of the alliance if the impression were to arise in Europe that the U.S. Government is primarily demonstrating its strength in this world political crisis in the way in which it exerts influence on its allies. This may trigger a negative reaction in the European public. In political-moral respects the difference between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is, among other things, the very fact that we are allies and not satellites.

WELT: Do you mean to say that Carter is mostly showing strength toward the allies?

Ehmke: No, but it is necessary to make sure on both sides of the ocean that we do not pretend that speedy solutions are possible in this dual Afghanistan/Iran crisis, whereas it is a very difficult situation where we are at a certain loss for answers. And we must avoid beginning to accuse each other if a speedy solution does not materialize. This would be the worst thing we could do. It is no shame to admit that these problems cannot be solved right away.

WELT: Do you sense at the campaign meetings that feelings in our country are changing?

Ehmke: Yes. At campaign meetings and also in other conversations we sometimes face the task of preventing the criticism of the guests--in part justified criticism--against U.S. measures or neglects from turning into cheap anti-American feelings. By the same token the American friends must be careful to prevent anyone in their country allowing themselves cheap anti-European feelings. It is my impression, besides, that there is great approval among the people of the Federal Republic for the calm and circumspect style of the chancellor.

WELT: Do you interpret this approval as the people's criticism against the Americans' measures?

Ehmke: No, but there is widespread concern among our people and in Europe that things which could ultimately do more harm than good might be done. Surely this is a vague feeling, but it does exist.

WELT: Is there any limit to our solidarity with the United States as far as you are concerned?

Ehmke: I believe that if we talk sensibly with each other we will not do anything in the alliance that will harm us more than the others. Take for example, the economic boycott against Iran, which will be limited already since there is no intention of imposing it on all Arab states. Here we must be careful lest we unleash a serious economic crisis through boycott measures, because our boycott might not be answered by Iran alone but possibly also by other Arab states, as we can see in the sensitive field of crude oil and natural gas.

WELT: Caution helps avoid damage being done?

Ehmke: It is necessary to insure that we will not, by the, at best, limited effects of boycott measures, cause incidental effects which will harm the West more than our measures will do good. This is not a "limit of solidarity." I fail to see that the Americans themselves would do a thing like this. It is the limit of commonsense. This can only be a common line in the alliance.

WELT: Do you assess the boycott threat by the Algerians and Libyans against the United States and, in further consequence, also against Europe as an option than must be taken seriously?

Ehmke: It would be very dangerous not to take this seriously in a situation which is so emotionally charged, which is not only connected with the hostages in Tehran but in this particular case is aimed specifically at the Middle East policy, the unsolved Israeli-Arab conflict. It would be dangerous to belittle it. The chancellor is also concerned that we might slide into something like in 1914--more easily than we could subsequently get out of it again.

WELT: Does the danger of war exist?

Ehmke: No, but we are threatening to slide into an escalation and we do not know where it might end up. What now exists is a situation of amalgamated conflicts. It is dangerous to release further emotions. If this boomerangs directly on Europe we will be the first to suffer--though we will not be the only one. Therefore I believe that we must maintain a particularly cool head. [paragraph continues]

It must be beyond any doubt that our place is at the side of the United States. There must be leadership in the alliance as well. Leadership is not simply the opposite of inactivity. Leading means convincing. In a democratic alliance leadership is based on the power to convince and not on the snappiness of leading the way and demanding obedience. What is most important now is to find a common line of which we can assume that it will be useful and in no case do any harm.

WELT: Could we not concede that it is the experience of the Americans that they can only induce the Europeans to exercise solidarity by simply confronting them with establishing facts?

Ehmke: No, but it is necessary to emphasize time and time again that the Americans are confronted with an extremely difficult situation, and so are we together with them. I ask myself, however, whether it would not be possible to do more in those fields where we could do something directly, for example: What is our position toward the rebels in Afghanistan? There has been no official statement on this issue in the West.

WELT: You mean we should support the mojahedin?

Ehmke: We must look into it, in any event. The second affair which is very difficult--also especially for the Americans is the Israeli-Palestinian relationship. Do we really have as much time as we are now obviously taking to help in this respect? It is obvious that we cannot force anything. The third question is the military presence in the Near and Middle East. When I read, for instance, that Senator Jackson has suggested setting up a defense alliance there in such a way that the Arab state put up the soldiers and the Americans supply the arms, then I can only say that it will not work if the United States extricates itself from the Vietnam and Watergate shocks and again consciously wants to assume its role as a great power. Then it must also create its own means of power for achieving this end. In that case the Americans will have no alternative but to revert to general conscription. They cannot recruit in other countries the soldiers they need for their worldwide presence.

WELT: The Americans have kept open military measures for themselves in the Iranian crisis. Do you think that they have reasonable possibilities in this respect at all?

Ehmke: There can be no military action to liberate the hostages like that of the Israelis at Entebbe or what we did at Mogadishu. If that were tried under the conditions existing in Tehran, one would rather have to fear that none of the hostages would survive. A possibility such as mining the Gulf would remain. We have no great fear that we would be unable to get oil in such an event. That is a factor also; but the action reservations against military actions are different: They can push Iran onto the Soviet Union's side. These reservations have already led to a debate in the British House of Commons. Callaghan has demanded and Prime Minister Thatcher agreed that no military action may take place without a summit conference taking place beforehand.

WELT: Professor Ehmke, when will the federal chancellor go to Moscow?

Ehmke: No date is yet in sight.

WELT: News reports say that the federal chancellor will go to Moscow prior to the Bundestag elections?

Ehmke: That is possible, but that is speculation.

WELT: Do you believe that a recommendation from the federal chancellor to join the Olympic boycott would rule out a visit by the federal chancellor to Moscow?

Ehmke: That could be. I do not know. We have once again discussed the Olympic boycott. We of the SPD have different opinions about that. I am not certain it would be a correct decision, even if we do join it. I ask myself whether it would not be wiser to go there; it would be the first time that about 100,000 visitors from the free world came to the Soviet capital as well as about 1,000 Western journalists. I believe it would have given us a better opportunity to voice our opinion on everything than by not going there.

WELT: You do not weigh the moral criteria of the boycott?

Ehmke: It would be a moral criterion if one went to Moscow to talk and to take part in the competitions without, however, going to the official receptions.

WELT: Soviet Ambassador Semenov has spoken with a certain threatening undertone of the repercussions an Olympic boycott would have on relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. Do you take that seriously?

Ehmke: Yes. I also take the announcement by the GDR seriously that there could be difficulties in inter-German sports relations. It would be reckless to disregard that.

WELT: Yet the decision to join the boycott of the Americans is firm?

Ehmke: Yes. We cannot leave America alone as the leading power of our alliance and as a protective power for Berlin. But we must not shout hooray and always try to be the best in the class.

WELT: Let us discuss the problem of security here in Europe. More and more often your party calls the NATO decision to close the arms gap a rearmament decision. What is your comment on that?

Ehmke: First I want to mention something completely different. NATO's ability to act in December 1979 was very much based on the SPD's ability to act.

WELT: Was it evidence of cohesion that the federal chancellor had to say at the Berlin party congress approximately the following: Comrades, you are pushing my back to the wall, but you must not go any further because then you would deprive me of the ability to act?

Ehmke: That was in connection with energy policy. Regarding NATO's decision to close the arms gap, I was surprised by the great majority at our Berlin party congress. Our idea at that time was that in about 6 months the SALT II treaty would be ratified. Then the SALT III round would come and negotiations would also deal with limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. But the U.S. Senate has not ratified SALT II, so our actual problem now is: Will there be a beginning of negotiations on medium-range missiles at all? I find what the federal chancellor suggested and what the SPD Presidium supported on Monday in Berlin to be very good. The federal chancellor said roughly that it would be good if at least the stationing of more medium-range missiles could be ended.

WELT: Is that not a violation of the Brussels NATO decision on closing the arms gap?

Ehmke: No. That is a repeated and newly formulated appeal to the Soviet Union to stop now at least the stationing of further SS-20 missiles. The creation of a climate for negotiations is involved. Whether this appeal to the Soviet Union will have an effect is another matter.

WELT: What does the federal chancellor want? A European moratorium on missile armament?

Ehmke: Our side will only get the new medium-range missiles in 1983 anyway. Everything will continue as NATO has decided. Now the question arises as to how the edge can be taken off this aggravating situation so that negotiations will become possible at all. The chancellor sees that this will take some time and therefore he made his suggestion. But we also ought to examine the question of whether we could not gain more time than just the 3 years America needs for producing the new medium-range arms. Otherwise, the Soviet Union will achieve a one-sided advantage during these years by deploying more and more medium-range arms in Europe. Would the appeal suffice that it ought to stop doing this unilaterally, or should we say: Okay, if the Soviets will stop deploying additional missiles, NATO could also think about the timing of the deployment of the arms which are still being developed. The NATO decision of 12 December last year links deployment with the state of arms limitation negotiations anyway.

WELT: May we summarize this point as follows: You believe that the NATO decision does not contain an automatic mechanism with regard to deploying the arms to be produced by the United States, if by 1983 no positive results in arms control measures have been achieved?

EHMKE: There is no automatic mechanism because there is a forestalling condition. It would have to be decided as to whether it had come about or not.

WELT: This version will be strongly contested....

Ehmke: This is the first time I have heard that this could be contested.

WELT: Is your opinion also the opinion of the federal chancellor?

Ehmke: I have no doubt about that.

WELT: How do you explain that Vice Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher was not informed about the chancellor's initiative?

Ehmke: I do not know. Helmut Schmidt's suggestion is not a Cabinet draft, but a personal contribution developed in a public speech, which has been joined by the SPD Presidium and the SPD Bundestag faction.

COMMENTATOR SEES SCHMIDT RETURNING TO NATO DECISION

DW171104 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Apr 80 p 6

[Article signed Co.: "Late Clarification"]

[Text] Was it all just a tempest in a teapot? Helmut Schmidt, at any rate, depicted it as such when he stated to the Foreign Policy Committee that in making his suggestion to stop the stationing, he was only concerned about the 3 years the West would need before the new medium-range missiles could be stationed. The chancellor stressed that he did not have in mind to call into question the alliance's December 1979 decision. Then the Foreign Ministry was able to state with satisfaction that Schmidt was following the same line as Foreign Minister Genscher.

But why did the chancellor--who can formulate most exactly--express himself last Friday in Hamburg in such a nebulous and thus misleading way? His formulation that the West and the East ought to renounce the stationing of a new or additional medium-range missiles for "a certain number of years" puzzled even his coalition partner Genscher. Must not the suspicion arise that Schmidt wanted to soften NATO's Brussels decision to close the arms gap in order to start arms control talks with Moscow again? Schmidt's hint in Hamburg at the 3-year period the West needed anyway, and his later speech in Essen did not change anything about the fact that the chancellor in his core statement here also used the imprecise formulation "a certain number of years."

All these were certainly not coincidental slips of tongue, but rather signals. They were obviously noticed, as was demonstrated by the Soviet offer for the chancellor to visit Moscow this summer. It was all the more necessary for Schmidt, with his clarification in the Foreign Policy Committee, to again return to the basis of the Brussels decision to close the arms gap.

GDR'S MITTAG 'VERY INTERESTED' IN CONTINUED COOPERATION

LD171730 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Essen--During a visit in Essen today to the friend [as received] Krupp Ltd, GDR State Council member Guenter Mittag showed himself "very interested" in continued cooperation. According to a spokesman of the firm the talks between Mittag and the Krupp's management concentrated on capital projects in the GDR. Mittag was accompanied by Ewald Moldt, chief of the GDR's permanent mission in the Federal Republic.

At Mittag's reception at Villa Huegel, the old Krupp residence, Chairman of the Supervisory Board Beitz said that the good economic relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic have become a "supporting element of the entire policy of detente." "Every effort" should be made "to continue the personal talks in order to consolidate what has been achieved."

As examples of the successful cooperation between Krupp and the Foreign Trade Ministry Beitz mentioned the electric steel works at Hennigsdorf and the fittings foundry, producing pipe joints, at Ueckermuende. The two works which cost a total of about DM250 million were completed and handed over in 1978.

Extended Cooperation Desired

LD172212 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--Following his talk with Chancellor Schmidt, Guenter Mittag, the GDR's highest-ranking politician in charge of economic affairs, in an interview with WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG called for an extension of cooperation between the Federal Republic and the GDR and for the continuation of the policy of detente despite the worsened climate between East and West. The GDR advocates that full use be made of the content and spirit of the basic agreement between the two sides.

The interview which will be published by WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG on Friday, was prereleased to DPA as a news item.

GISCARD, VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT CONTINUE TALKS

LD171447 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Only North-South Dialogue Can Prevent Confrontation and Chaos"]

[Text] "Only North-South dialogue can prevent confrontation and chaos," Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said on Monday, 14 April, in the toast he proposed at a dinner given in his honor by Mr Giscard d'Estaing at the Grand Trianon.

"We cannot accept that dialogue on energy questions be separated from North-South problems as a whole," the Venezuelan head of state said. According to him, discussion of the energy problem is important but should not be "separated from other major subjects such as the protection of real purchasing power obtained by the developing countries through exports, thanks to the adjustment and stabilization of the world raw materials market."

In this context he mentioned the need for easier preferential access to the industrialized countries' markets for exports of manufactured goods, the transfer of technology, international monetary reform, recognition of the developing countries' sovereignty over their natural resources and their development policies "which includes control of multinational companies."

"It is vital to act together and take advantage of everything which unites us in order to attain common objectives of justice and fairness," President Herrera Campins said, stressing that "successive French governments have been champions of North-South dialogue."

The Venezuelan president also welcomed the fact that France one day "took the historic decision to reject unconditional Atlanticism and to strongly assert the autonomy of France and Europe." "Since then, this great nation has constantly played a constructive and progressive role in encouraging detente and balance," he added.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing said in turn that France hopes that the Andean Pact will become a "privileged interlocutor" of the EEC. Mentioning the North-South dialogue he stressed that Venezuela and France "were among the first to seek ways of pursuing this dialogue." He expressed the hope that Paris and Caracas will take a "joint initiative" to seek "new concepts with a view to organizing relations in a more rational and just way."

The head of state turned to bilateral relations: "The trusting relations which bind us," he said with regret, "have still not made our two countries the partners they ought to be," although "there is no lack of opportunities."

The situation in Central America and in the Caribbean formed the subject of the first private meeting which Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Herrera Campins had on Monday. A second private meeting to be held this Tuesday, 15 April, will be devoted to relations between the Andean Pact (Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Equador and Peru) and the EC.

The two heads of state also plan to discuss relations between the OPEC members and the industrialized countries. At the same time the Venezuelan ministers for foreign affairs, defense, mines and energy, information and tourism, coordination and planning for the presidency [as published] had talks with their French counterparts on Monday.

Paris Proposes To Double Its Crude Oil Purchases

It seems to have already been decided that Venezuela would regularly supply France with oil should supplies from the Middle East to Western Europe be cut.

France apparently proposes to double its crude oil purchases from Venezuela which is the seventh largest oil-producing and oil-exporting country. According to authoritative French and Venezuelan sources, France wants to help the Caracas government in the oil production sector. It is prepared to give Venezuela technical assistance to develop the Venezuelan economy in, among other things, the building of giant petrochemical complexes and perhaps even nuclear power stations.

In addition, Venezuela wants to buy new weapons from France. France has already sold Venezuela interception and fighter aircraft as well as tanks, helicopters and other military equipment.

PCF'S STREIFF MEETS WITH POLISARIO'S OULD SALEK

LD171529 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "POLISARIO Front"]

[Text] A POLISARIO Front delegation headed by Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, Politburo member and Saharan Democratic Arab Republic information minister, was received at PCF headquarters on Tuesday [1 April] by committee member Gerard Streiff. Ould Salek gave detailed information on the latest developments in the situation and the Front's military and political victories and thanked the PCF for its active solidarity with the Saharan people.

Gerard Streiff reaffirmed the PCF's intention to continue to extend its struggle for the recognition of the Saharan people's national rights and of the POLISARIO Front, their legitimate representative.

PCF'S GREMETZ DEMANDS RECOGNITION FOR KAMPUCHEA

LD180913 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Apr 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Recognize the Lawful Phnom Penh Authorities"]

[Text] The French Government persists in its refusal to recognize Kampuchea's lawful authorities, PCF deputy and Politburo member Maxime Gremetz wrote to Mr Raymond Barre 26 March.

Recalling the French representative's role when relaunching the anti-Kampuchea campaign at the recent meeting of the EEC and Association of South East Asian Nations (Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore), Maxime Gremetz remarks "this was a serious and hostile act at the very moment when the evidence shows that Kampuchea is being reborn."

"Moreover, your refusal to resume diplomatic relations with Kampuchea is accompanied by an unjustifiable tolerance toward the Khmer people's former torturers," the Communist deputy continues. "Not only are you not opposed to the fact that they 'represent' their victims at the United Nations, but you go so far as to accept members of the former Pol Pot/Ieng Sary government, condemned for their odious crimes in their own country, who are presently staying in France and developing political activities toward UNESCO." You are thereby taking a new step which deeply shocks all those devoted to the worldwide struggle for human rights. Such a policy snubs the interests of the Kampuchean people and of France. It attacks our country's dignity and prestige throughout the world.

"France, however, would stand to gain by establishing good relations with Kampuchea and the other countries of the former Indochina. It would occupy a special place in the necessary work of aid and cooperation with this severely distressed people.

"The affirmation of such an intention necessarily involves the recognition of the Kampuchean Government. Thus, on behalf of all those men and women currently working for the recognition of Kampuchea, I demand:

"That France recognize Kampuchea's lawful government:

"That normal diplomatic relations be established in keeping with your diplomacy's traditional principle, which is to recognize states and not regimes;

"That France increase its aid to Kampuchea, especially in food and medical supplies, and set up genuine cooperation with that country."

PCF POLITBURO STATEMENT ON LE MATIN 'LIES' ABOUT MARCHAIS

LD171059 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 80 p 4

[Text of PCF Politburo statement published in Paris on 1 April: "Gang of Three Conspiracy"]

[Text] Once again LE MATIN is trying to revive the personal attacks on Georges Marchais. This confirms that in this affair we are witnessing a "gang of three" conspiracy and that the Socialist press is playing the leading role. Convicted of lies, in a difficult position with its own readers, LE MATIN is trying to get out of the rut into which it has fallen by publishing an unlikely set of extremely grotesque lies and stories.

However, all it has done in fact is sink further into the mire. It has been carried away by its own enthusiasm and revealed the petty political goal it is pursuing so relentlessly: to weaken the PCF candidate in 1981."

Indeed, this is the objective of this entire campaign: to try to undermine the PCF and the man presumed to be its candidate in the presidential election; to encourage anti-communism by all possible means; to deepen divisions and create the right conditions for the Socialist Party to rally openly to the right and to permanently remove any prospect of change.

In its Wednesday, 2 April, issue, L'HUMANITE will once again publish a series of eye-witness accounts and irrefutable proof that Georges Marchais is telling the truth and LE MATIN indulging in slander.

This new episode in the campaign against our party and its secretary general leads to one conclusion: LE MATIN is lying and is doing so deliberately and shamefully.

It is vital for this conclusion to be accepted by every worker, every democrat and all those for whom the political struggle, however intense it might be, can in no way justify resorting to such dastardly methods. The Communists will try to achieve this by waging the struggle for truth to the end. This is vital for the struggle itself--the struggle to obtain satisfaction for the workers' demands and to achieve union and democratic change, which is inseparable from the fight for truth.

LE MATIN has debased itself. We have no doubt that its anticommunist hysteria will be judged with extreme severity.

POPE CONDEMNS ATTACK AGAINST TURKISH ENVOY TO VATICAN

TA172047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Pope John Paul II has harshly condemned the assaults on Turkish ambassadors and officials to the Vatican.

Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received Vatican Nuncio to Ankara Salvatore Asta in the Cankaya Mansion at 1830. It was reported that Asta delivered a special message from the pope to Caglayangil. According to information received from a TRT correspondent, in his message the pope expressed great and sincere grief over the assaults on Turkish ambassadors and officials to the Vatican and that he harshly condemns these incidents.

L'UNITA'S BOFFA VIEWS FAILINGS IN U.S. INTERNATIONAL POLICY

LD171241 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "U.S. Misdeeds in Iran and Elsewhere"]

[Text] Once again the Middle East has entered a phase of very acute and dangerous tension in which we could all become involved. Since last fall, Iranian affairs have returned to the forefront due to pressure from the threat of U.S. armed intervention. This being the case, we could give ourselves the satisfaction of pointing out the intolerable polemics which some weeks ago prompted our warning not to assess too unilaterally (only Afghanistan) [as published] the fundamental causes of the new tragic conflicts emerging in the world. But we would rather look ahead and talk about more important matters.

What we must not lose sight of is the underlying reason for the latest crisis. In fact once again it lies in the inability of the U.S. ruling classes as a whole (and not in the greater or lesser ability of this or that statesman, whether Carter or one of his rivals) to build a real dialogue with the emergent--tumultuously or even chaotically emergent--forces of the current revolutionary process. The Iranian example is certainly the most revealing and, at least now, the most dangerous one, but it is not the only one. Of course there is no question of setting aside our criticisms of the kidnaping of the U.S. diplomatic staff in Tehran. These criticisms, which we confirmed again a few days ago, are not ours alone since they have been loudly proclaimed by major forces and authoritative representatives of the Persian revolution as well. But this is where the real problem begins. Indeed, the government in Washington has been unable to hold a dialogue even with the new Iranian President Bani-Sadr, whom even the U.S. press had portrayed as a "moderate."

Recourse to Force

What Bani-Sadr requested from Carter was essentially an explicit condemnation of past U.S. policy with respect to Iran and a consequent commitment to turn a new leaf and establish really new relations between the countries. The Iranians were unlikely to be satisfied with anything less, following their experience over the past 25 years. But this is precisely what the United States has proved incapable of doing. It is unrealistic and dangerous to believe that the obstable can be circumvented with threats, sanctions or--worse still--the recourse to armed force. Already the reaction in Iran--as was to be expected, for that matter--has been a tendency to regroup around the most radical stances. Far from resolving the problems, the use of force would initiate a spiral of growing violence which could spread so far as to render any dialogue impossible, if not worse.

He said that Iran is not the only case, however. The dilemmas which the Middle East's most protracted conflict poses to the U.S. administration are less pressingly urgent, but no less dramatic than the Iranian problems (and have not been entirely uprooted [avulsi] by the situation in Tehran). They reemerged, behind diplomatic courtesies, during As-Sadat's Washington visit. Having managed to win Egypt over to its side, the United States practically shouldered sole responsibility for reestablishing peace in the Middle East. But time is passing without any real progress in the Camp David agreements. The obstacle lies mainly in the failure to acknowledge the Palestinian's tragic light and their rights and therefore in the inability to involve them in a more solid peace agreement. But that is not all. Precisely because they were clumsy, even the attempts to drag King Husayn of Jordan (certainly no extremist) into the negotiations ended in failure: Husayn eventually canceled a previously scheduled visit to Washington. Nor is it clear how similar attempts in the future will meet with any other fate, as long as even the Arab camp's most modest demands, now accepted even by European governments, are rejected.

Events in Central America are perhaps even more indicative. The U.S. leaders are watching with sullen mistrust the activities of the Sandinist revolutionaries in Nicaragua in their struggle against tragic problems. The Washington Congress has set future guarantees of human rights in the country as a condition for granting a very modest loan of $75 million. Now, human rights are sacrosanct and we fight for their observance everywhere. But such a sudden suspicious attitude toward the Sandinists on the part of the very forces which for decades supported the Somoza dictatorship, in which the only right was arbitrary tyranny and his oligarchy, is certainly not an attitude which can facilitate mutual understanding with the Nicaraguan people.

One cannot cry out in outrage if the ruling revolutionaries are prompted to radicalize their stances and to seek aid elsewhere--first and foremost in Havana and even in Moscow (where they have found it). Central America is a region of small and impoverished peoples, where U.S. influence has always been total and exclusive. One cannot therefore blame mysterious enemy activities to justify the tragic situations there--situations which are now the most bloody in El Salvador, but which threaten to spread to the entire area, as the U.S. press informs us with an abundance of detail. This being the case, it is a very meager consolation to welcome the difficulties being experienced also by the Cuban Government.

The assertion of these simple facts does not imply an entirely positive view of one part of the world and an entirely negative view of the other. This is not our habit. It means being aware of our role and our duties. Refusing to follow the U.S. administration along the path of reprisals and threats against Iran does not signify for the Europeans--as we are in danger of being told--abandoning their commitment for "a few barrels of oil." Iran's oil is certainly very important to our economies, which depend on it even more than the U.S. economy. Therefore let us not underestimate these specific interests: For that matter, the Iranians themselves will take care not to underestimate them. But there is also something much more essential at stake--namely Europe's ability and opportunity to find for itself the paths for dialogue with the emergent forces which is essential to its future. This opportunity does present itself to our countries: They will have only themselves to blame if they let it escape.

BERLINGUER DISCUSSES PRC VISIT, PCI INTERNATIONAL POLICY

LD1611353 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Apr 80 p 1

[PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer statement: "Why We Are Going to China"]

[Text] The PCI delegation is leaving for China today. This visit confirms the full resumption of relations between the Italian and Chinese Communists, which were interrupted for many years and which we, even during the times of harshest polemics, always hoped could be reestablished. [paragraph continues]

In our outlook on world life and on relations among the forces of the international workers movement we have never disregarded the need to constructively tackle the real problems behind political and ideological conflicts, having always been aware of the Chinese revolution's historic role and of the major place which China occupies in the world. We have always believed that such problems should be tackled through a policy of detente and peace aimed at uniting the forces struggling for progress throughout the world. At the same time we therefore consider the talks and meetings of the next few days to be a contribution to the cause of understanding and cooperation among the peoples and among the revolutionary movements and this will objectively help to create a better climate for cooperation among the various forces of the international workers movement.

In the past few days I have had the opportunity to explain the significance and aims of this visit to China. We are going there because we consider it to be both necessary and advantageous for a better acquaintance with the conditions and situations in which the two parties work and with their policies; we are going there with an awareness--on our part and on the Chinese comrades' part--that respect for mutual stances and mutual autonomy constitutes the basis for a dialogue that will be frank, on both points of agreement and disagreement. There are points of disagreements and they must not be concealed; they concern--as is known--stances, analyses and actions on various issues. But we are going there, above all, to seek every possible field for rapprochement [incontro] with regard to relations between the parties, the countries and the peoples and the major topics of peace and international cooperation.

So nobody can believe that the aim of results of this meeting--which, I repeat, is consistent with our line of conduct aimed at attenuating world tensions--are directed against any other communist, workers or progressive parties, we will not abandon our method of speaking frankly with all our interlocutors and of putting our ideas to them, in the belief that only by being clear can one work to surmount conflicts and strengthen cooperation to everyone's advantage.

Never before, at a time when the international framework seems increasingly exposed to tensions, lacerations and dangers, has such a requirement seemed so necessary. We are witnessing such a grave deterioration in international relations that it prompts fear of disaster. This requires and demands the broadest possible mobilization of all the forces which understand the need to tackle the crisis with new ideas, by reopening the prospects of a constructive dialogue and a peaceful exchange of ideas on the issues and objectives on which mankind's salvation depends: New international relations based on justice and equal status; the observance of the peoples' right to liberate themselves from imperialist domination and every other form of foreign interference; disarmament and, therefore, on a different use of resources.

The balance of terror is no longer sufficient to prevent war. We must start to resolve the major tragic problems of the world. The communists cannot do this alone. We must facilitate rapprochement and move in this direction a broad alignment of forces: From the nonaligned countries to the governments in Europe and other parts of the world which are aware of the present responsibilities, from the communist and socialist parties to progressive currents of all leanings, from religious currents to cultural movements which in any way aim at mankind's liberation. The major powers must also be involved in this reapprochement.

We are convinced that the duty of a real revolutionary force such as ours is to strengthen these thrusts, to encourage other forces, to hold a dialogue with them and thus to restore confidence to the vast masses of people who want peace and, with it, development, justice and a new world.

It is with this major outlook in mind that the PCI delegation is approaching its meeting with the Chinese Communists.

ALL TRADE, FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH IRAN SEVERED

LD172020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Portuguese Government today banned all imports from Iran and exports of products to Tehran until the American hostages are released. A note issued by the Council of Ministers, which met under the chairmanship of Dr Sa Carneiro, also mentions the government's decision to ban the transport of goods shipped by other nations in Portuguese vessels as well as the unloading of goods from Iranian ships. The Lisbon government also banned all financial transactions and the participation of Portuguese enterprises in Iranian industrial projects.

The government holds the view that the continuing detention of U.S. diplomatic staff by the Iranian authorities is a grave violation of the basic principles which govern relations among peoples and (?is a factor of instability) in the international situation.

With this adoption of stance, Portugal becomes the first U.S. ally and member of NATO to respond to the appeals of Washington for sanctions against Iran.

Official Note Issued

LD172330 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers issued today an official note stating that "deeply concerned at the continuation of the grave situation involving the American hostages in Tehran, it deems it to be its duty of solidarity with the United States and its obligation duty vis-a-vis international law to adopt measures restricting bilateral relations between Portugal and Iran. Accordingly, and until the American hostages are released, the Council of Ministers has decided to ban imports from Iran and export of Portuguese goods to Iran, as well as the transport of products embargoed by other nations in Portuguese vessels, the loading of embargoed goods into Iranian ships, financial transactions and participation of Portuguese enterprises in Iranian industrial projects."

What will these measures specifically entail? They will imply some losses, particularly as regards imports of Iranian crude oil which will now have to be purchased by Portugal elsewhere, probably at higher prices. Portuguese exports to Iran totalled 130,000 contos in 1978, a figure of little relevance in the overall picture of Portuguese exports.

PLO'S DAJJANI HOLDS TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

LD161331 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Leader in Lisbon Urges Portugal's Backing at United Nations"]

[Text] Abdallah Dajjani, head of the PLO mission in Madrid, who has been in Lisbon since Thursday, was received yesterday by Foreign Minister Freitas Do Amaral and met with the Social Democratic Party's Foreign Relations Committee, which is headed by Deputy Minister Pinto Balsemao. Speaking to journalists after his meeting with the Social Democrats, Abdallah Dajjani, who has come to our country as PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's representative, announced that the aim of these contacts was to secure Portugal's vote for the proposal to be discussed shortly by the UN Security Council to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their own state. The Palestinian leader will be received by the president of the republic today.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY INDONESIAN 'INVASION' OF EAST TIMOR

LD172015 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] East Timor is without any doubt the one ex-Portuguese colony whose decolonization process has been the source of greatest concern to the state. On 7 December 1975 Indonesia began its invasion of East Timor, and Portugal immediately announced that it was breaking off relations with Indonesia. On 12 December the UN General Assembly and later on the UN Security Council recognized the inalienable right of the Timorese people to self-determination, freedom and independence, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Indonesia from that territory. These resolutions, however, have not been heeded.

According to the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, the president of the republic has just appointed a special committee to deal with the problems arising from the situation in East Timor. The conditions under which Portuguese prisoners are held by Indonesian forces is one of the major concerns of this committee, in addition to the overall problem of the occupation of East Timor by Indonesia, which Portugal does not accept.

The newly appointed committee is composed of Naval Commander Almeida e Costa, Professor Veiga Simao, and Ambassadors [names indistinct].

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES LAW ON PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS

LD160642 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers, after studying the juridical reasons for the Council of the Revolution's ruling as unconstitutional the government bill seeking to amend current legislation on the public and private sectors--so as to throw the banking, insurance and base industries open to private enterprise--today approved a new decree-law amending the same legislation and sent it for promulgation by the president of the republic.

The cabinet took this recourse on the grounds that the government is vested with legislative powers for this purpose. Meanwhile, the Assembly of the Republic today approved two government bills presented for discussion as a matter of urgency: one revising the voter's registration law--carried with the majority vote in favor from the Democratic Alliance parties and negative votes from the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], the Socialist Party [PS], the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP] and the Popular Democratic Union [UDP]--and another requesting parliament's authority for the government to enter into an agreement with the United States of America concerning the sale of agricultural products--also carried with the abstention of the PCP, PS and MDP and a negative vote by the UDP.

OREJA ADDRESSES SENATE ON LATIN AMERICA POLICY

LD180923 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Apr 80 p 9

[EFE report: "Oreja Presents Spanish Foreign Policy on Latin America to Senate"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 8 April--Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja yesterday presented to the Senate plenum the main guidelines of Spanish foreign policy on Latin America. The Spanish diplomatic chief said that these guidelines are governed by solidarity and cooperation and that the final aim is the creation of a community of nations without any predominant roles. Oreja reviewed economic and trade relations and, from the political viewpoint, indicated Spain's privileged position as an observer member of the Andean Pact. The plenum approved, with some modifications, the bill to reform the penal code on crimes connected with the freedoms of expression, assembly and association.

"An Ingredient for Our European Integration"

Having stated that the policy with respect to the Latin American countries will always constitute "a factor which will balance and harmonize with our integration into Europe" and that at present this policy "is seeking to secure specific results and mutual benefits through the introduction of living and effective realities," the Spanish diplomatic chief referred to the need to intensify the network of relations, both bilateral and multilateral.

The principles of noninterference in internal affairs and of promoting human rights, the minister said, "we do not regard as conflicting, but as complementary," adding that "the special nature of our links with the South American peoples obliges us to adopt a state policy which far transcends partiality and transient government policies. This state policy is enshrined essentially in the king."

Principles of Spanish Policy

"The principles behind our policy in Latin America," the foreign minister said, "are interdependence, credibility, continuity and community. All of Spain's activity in Latin America," he explained, "must be within the framework of solidarity and must be guided by the idea of a Latin American community of nations which must be the ultimate objective and must be pursued without anyone adopting a predominant role, with joint efforts by everyone and further cooperative relations in all fields."

Apart from the principles and the importance of the final aims of Spanish-Latin American relations, Marcelino Oreja listed in his speech the main points on which Spain's day-to-day activities hinge: the course of relations among the various Latin American peoples and the link between them as a whole and the European Community, the pursuit of the processes of regional integration in the Latin American context, and the coordination of efforts in international forums for the sake of the Latin American peoples' interests.

Next the minister discussed the means which the state uses in implementing this policy.

Effective and Efficient Approach

"We have managed," Marcelino Oreja said, "to impart a more dynamic, effective and efficient approach to our relations with the Latin American peoples, always thinking more of the future than the past, more of the pursuit of specific objectives than of the mere enunciation of broad principles."

"The results of this approach," he added, "are beginning to emerge and embrace all areas of cooperation--from political to scientific, including trade, culture, finance and technology."

With reference to strictly political cooperation, the minister mentioned bilateral relations which have been strengthened by contacts at many levels, emphasizing among them the visits by the king and queen and the four visits by the prime minister, and multilateral relations.

Economic and Trade Cooperation

In the industrial field the minister emphasized Spain's attainment of full membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA], a decision which was reached unanimously last year. He mentioned the various cooperation programs introduced by the Latin American Cooperation Institute which will be included in an agreement between ECLA and Spain, and the contacts being held to reach an agreement on economic cooperation on a regional scale which will encourage the presence of Spanish products and technology on the continent--an agreement already drafted in Madrid last September.

After explaining further points regarding economic cooperation with Latin America, Marcelino Oreja said that trade has recently undergone spectacular growth, as reflected in the 141 billion peseta difference between 1976 and 1979 and the reduction of our chronic deficit when we achieved a 90.8 percent balance in 1979. In relative terms, Spanish exports to Latin America last year increased 41.8 percent over 1978.

Finally, the minister said that Spanish investments in Latin America last year totaled 10 billion pesetas and that he considers the conditions structurally very positive--due to linguistic similarity and the average level of our development--for very important and positive results in the near future in economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR ROK COUNTERPART

LD171559 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Apr 80 p 14

[Unattributed report: "South Korean Foreign Minister in Madrid"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja yesterday hosted a luncheon for his South Korean counterpart, Pak Tong-chin, who is in Madrid to preside over a meeting of South Korean ambassadors in Europe.

The Republic of Korea's foreign minister, Pak Tong-chin, arrived at Barajas Airport from Geneva on Sunday for a 4-day visit during which he will meet with his country's ambassadors in Europe.

Mr Pak Tong-chin said at the airport that he would be meeting with Spanish Minister Mr Oreja Aguirre "to exchange opinions on international issues and to examine the excellent relations between our countries."

He then said that the meeting of the heads of Korean diplomatic missions in Europe will primarily discuss bilateral relations with each of the countries and generally examine the present political and economic situation on the old continent.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

LD171436 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, PSOE secretary general, has left for Romania to meet the head of state Nicolae Ceausescu. While at Barajas Airport, we asked Gonzalez about the main purpose of his talks. [Begin Gonzalez recording] I should like this analysis to encompass the three seats of international tension which currently exist--Central Europe, the Middle East and Central America. It should be straightforward, dealing with things in that way. Naturally I shall be making an effort to promote to the maximum the relations of friendship between our countries, as well as stressing our wish that the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should be a success for detente. We support the policy of detente and find the international position taken by the Romanian Government a rather interesting one. [end recording]

Gonzalez was also asked about the upsurge of violence in the Basque Country, with the killing of two civil guards in Irun in the last few hours. [Begin Gonzalez recording] Regrettably I have to say the same thing I said some time ago to the interior minister. What is fundamental if we are to combat terrorism effectively is a prior diagnosis of its root cause and development and of its possible foreign links, if they exist. My feeling is that such a diagnosis has not yet been made, and a disease cannot be properly treated if a diagnosis has not been made. I am not saying that some efforts are not being made in that direction--General Santamaria made quite eloquent remarks to the parliamentary committee in question yesterday--but this matter must be tackled with determination to get to the root of it and this has not yet been achieved. [end recording]

GARAICOECHEA STRESSES ECONOMY, VIOLENCE AT INAUGURATION

LD180857 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Apr 80 pp 3, 15

[Resume of agency reports: "Garaicoechea Says 'Economic Crisis and Violence Key Problems'"]

[Excerpts] Guernica, 9 April--It took two votes for Carlos Garaicoechea to be elected premier of the Basque Government. In the first vote the new lendakari [president] only received 23 votes, since two Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] votes were nul. In the second vote the entire opposition voted against Garaicoechea, who was elected by his party's 25 votes. In his program speech the premier said that the economic crisis and violence are the two main problems facing the Basque Country. The program was challenged critically by the various other parties consistently with the ideology advocated by each.

In his inaugural speech of the parliamentary session Garaicoechea said that "we must implement feasible self-government in accordance with the statute [of Basque autonomy], at a time when two specific difficulties could thwart any political plan unless we act imaginatively and steadfastly: I am referring to the economic crisis and its most distressing consequence, unemployment, and to the terrible problem of violence as a political method."

Next, the PNV chairman said that "we will shoulder this enormous commitment with the utmost determination and enthusiasm, because we proceed from ideas and principles which have made us persevere in our objectives at times as difficult as and more difficult than the present."

After announcing in his speech that the PNV had released him from all party discipline on putting him forward as premier of the Basque Government, Garaicoechea said that "ever since Sabino Arana outlined his conception of the Basque nation, thus awakening

this people's collective awareness, there has been a long and difficult struggle to achieve the minimum points of self-government consistent with this awareness, essential for defending and developing its identity and specific interests as a people, in harmony and solidarity with all the other peoples.

"For a country suffering an unprecedented identity crisis (especially in some of its essential characteristics, such as the linguistic aspect), a crisis in the economy and coexistence on a scale unparalleled in our recent history, and suffering a traumatic situation stemming from so many political frustrations, the self-government embodied in the statute can undoubtedly prove to be a historic solution."

Next the PNV chairman mentioned the case of Navarre: "I have referred," he said, "to the regret I feel that not all the Basque territories are represented in this Parliament. And referring specifically to Navarre, I would like to repeat here and now my belief that democratic and rational methods will eventually fill this gap. Speaking as a Navarrese who by means of a process of rational reflection has adopted a stance as a Basque nationalist, I can confirm with conviction my hope that this fundamental part of the country will adhere to our political blueprint and that it will do so on the basis of the democratic decision of all Navarese, free from any kind of coercion or manipulation, whether external or internal."

Garaicoechea added that Navarre's inclusion is essential from the nationalist viewpoint' and siad that "there can be no more effective weapon for facilitating Navarre's free adherence than our own example. In view of the reluctance obviously prompted by our country's most pressing problems, such as violence or the terrible economic crisis afflicting us, nothing could be more effective in encouraging the Navarrese people's free adherence to the joint institutions than a normalized coexistence and a prosperous and exemplary society in all respects."

The new Basque premier next discussed the nationalist concept: "Being a nationalist," he said, "means believing in the existence of the Basque nation, believing in its due right to govern its own future in solidarity, from a position of freedom, with all the peoples of Spain and the entire world."

"We Will Not Accept Structures Which Destroy the Basque Nation"

"We will never accept," he said in this connection, "any supranational political structure which implies the destruction of our natural Basque national identity. We will accept and cooperate faithfully with every state or suprastate political plan which observes this identity and the minimum elements of self-government consistent with it.

"As envisaged in the statute, we will maintain attitudes of solidarity with respect to the rest of the state, in whose tasks, I repeat, we will cooperate faithfully and constructively, with the loyalty which we expect from the top echelons of central government in the implementation of the statute."

Garaicoechea gave assurances regarding the democratic awareness "which will always help us to remember that in our society there are other conceptions different from our own," adding that these "cannot make us abandon our responsibilities as representatives of the largest sector of the electorate."

"We Must Draw Up an Entire Government Apparatus"

With regard to priority problems and objectives, he discussed the implementation of the statute and the "massive task of drawing up from nothing an entire government apparatus capable of performing the tasks stemming from the statute through to their final conclusions. "But," he said, "it is quite another matter to have a clear conception of the limits to the various powers envisaged in the statute for the autonomous community and of the rate at which the transfer of such powers should be conducted."

Carlos Garaicoechea said that the draft organ laws now being presented to the national Cortes are in some cases inconsistent with the content of the statute. He referred to the need for a firm position on securing the broadest possible interpretation of the statute and on rejecting any law or political practice aimed at directly or indirectly minimizing its contents, and announced that "our attitude in the future Basque Government will be determined in accordance with the response which we receive from central government in its interpretation of the statute and with the response we receive in discussions on the timetable for transference."

Broadest Interpretation of Statute

With regard to the implementation of the statute, he stressed the need to structure and organize the functioning of the autonomous institutions, the presentation to Parliament of various important matters and the creation of norms and legislation to govern matters under the jurisdiction of the autonomous community.

Another part of his speech was devoted to the economic problem. He said that in the specific case of the Basque Country the effects of the economic crisis are undoubtedly more acute than elsewhere, "which is not surprising," he said, "in view of our production structure, the existence of certain particularly prominent destabilizing factors in the country and the complete absence of any power to try to resolve the problems that we have here on the spot."

"Emergency Situation in the Economy"

Having said that the economy in the Basque Country is in an emergency situation, he said that the Basque economic crisis and the state situation as a whole has been aggravated by certain specific factors such as the delay and hesitation in adopting adequate measures, a production system structurally burdened with respect to the future and incapable of coping with the crisis and a sectoral distribution of industry, the atmosphere of violence and, in particular, the violence unleashed against employers by means of the revolutionary tax [terrorist extortion racket] and the absence of economic institutions or the unsatisfactory functioning of those which do exist.

At another juncture Garaicoechea said that any plan of action or reform must consider the adoption of specific initiatives and measures stemming from the statute and included among the government's aims; the creation of institutions which will comprehensively protect and invigorate the process of restructuring and modifying the Basque economic structure; and the introduction and vigorous implementation of an economic policy agreed among the parties involved in the production process with the aim of defining the variables for conduct and rules for future action in the private sector and its corresponding market area.

PSOE LEADER RULES OUT COLLABORATION WITH SUAREZ GOVERNMENT

LD171225 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4-5 Apr 80 p 4

[Mariano Guindal report: "There Is No Possibility of Coalition Government"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 3 April--The 32d Congress of the General Workers Union [UGT] was opened this morning with an important speech by Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez. The start of the congress was delayed 2 hours in an atmosphere of some tension between the two currents of moderates and radicals. The first lists for the new Executive Committee indicate a synthesis with possible predominance for the moderate sector and the departure of Manuel Garnacho, leader of the so-called radicals.

But the main item at the opening of the UGT Congress was Felipe Gonzalez' speech. He began by tackling the confrontation within the UGT, and stated that "the Socialist Party is following with interest and concern the UGT's strategic development, its reorganization and its updating of the trade union structures.... I can state that this is the first time since the dictator's death that the UGT has had a clear strategy, the first step forward which was taken in 1979, whereby the leading role was secured in negotiation, although we are still lacking in action. It is in this latter aspect--in the daily struggle--that the UGT must enhance its strategy in order to secure the leading role which belongs to it because of its tradition and the size of its membership."

"Deep Internal Crisis in PSOE"

The PSOE secretary general later said that "at this time, when our party is experiencing a deep internal crisis, when there are comrades who assert that the UGT's strategy is mapped out by the Socialist Party and is manifested, according to them, in the workers statute and in the signing of the framework agreement, these comrades have very poor memories not to remember that the party memberships and the trade union's were identical a few years ago and that it is precisely now, when the two organizations have found their own identities, that this criticism is being leveled against us. And it is untrue: The UGT is not a mere driving belt of the party, as is the case with other political and trade union organizations, which make a 180-degree trade union turnabout because of an almost military order from their political leadership. The Socialist Party has studied the UGT's trade union strategy in depth, and on the basis of this study has drawn up its economic plan. With the aim of realizing our closest organization's trade union strategy in the political field, it would be possible to level some criticism against Socialist Party members enlisted in the UGT's ranks with respect to their lack of effectiveness, since they confine themselves to chanting the trade union's slogans at congresses and meetings, and this is not sufficient."

Felipe Gonzalez later said that the strategy formulated by the present UGT Congress should be aimed at the grave economic crisis which the country is experiencing, which is not as serious as that in the Third World but far more serious than that undergone by other European countries, "since not only do we have twice as many unemployed as the 5 percent in the Common Market but also the official 10-percent rate of unemployment is ficticious, because whereas the working population in Sweden is 55 percent of the total population, the working population in Spain is only 35 percent. But the most dramatic aspect is that the present government is the main opponent of the great effort which workers and employers are making to equip themselves with a new framework for relations and to seek agreements to extricate themselves from the crisis."

Felipe Gonzalez criticized the government very harshly when he said that "the most dramatic aspect of our situation is also the constant failure of the government's economic policy."

He added that it had set itself reducing inflation as its principal aim for 1979, sacrificing employment policy to achieve the meager result of reducing that inflation by less than 1 percent, but increasing the number of unemployed by another 200,000. He referred to the need for 4 million homes, while the homes which are for sale are so expensive that workers are compelled to work overtime or to "moonlight." According to Felipe Gonzalez, investments in the construction of public schools have been reduced by 30 percent, while there are many unemployed teachers and children without schools; the agreements which the UGT reaches with the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations are being boycotted, provoking a series of strikes in the public sector; the government is refusing to reorganize the sectors in a state of crisis and is not honoring the commitments undertaken by it in the Moncloa pacts, which invalidates it for reaching further agreements with the trade unions. "In short," he said, "this government is leading us toward bankruptcy."

Next, Mr Gonzalez drew attention to the policy to be conducted over the next few months, which in his opinion "will be another pincer operation against the PSOE, because the government will seek to return to the policy of consensus in order to thwart the alternative solution to the present situation which the PSOE could offer. Well, I am deeply convinced that there is no possibility of the PSOE's sharing responsibility with the present government team. There is no possibility of a pact, or consensus or a coalition government. It is impossible to reach any agreement with a government which is ruining democracy."

"Left Incapable of Breaking Down Wall"

Felipe Gonzalez asserted that there is currently no danger of democratic regression occurring as a result of a coup, but there is a grave danger of regression as a result of a situation which is festering. "The government," he said, "is refusing to go further with the democratic project which was started in this country, is refusing to create a modern state of the autonomies and is refusing or is unable to effect the great historic change which the country needs and has been demanding since the 19th century... There has never been a democracy in Spain," he added, "and there is still none. We have been confronted with a dictatorial, centralist and bureaucratic state, which we have inherited and which we have been unable to transform." "And what is more grave," Gonzalez emphasized, "is that the present government is maintaining the same caciquist style of conduct in running the state. As a result of this situation, a regression is occurring because of the gulf which exists between political power and the mass of citizens, with a disintegration of Spain taking place when it views the autonomies as a struggle between the periphery and the central government, instead of reorganizing the state in accordance with the Constitution." "Faced with this danger of a festering of the process," Felipe Gonzalez said, "we are also confronted with leftwing organizations which are incapable of breaking down this wall which the government has erected."

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN SAYS BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS 'MAY BE FORCED'

LD151732 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten is in Tokyo with a delegation led by the royal couple currently visiting Japan. Ullsten gave a press conference in Tokyo today where he told a large group of international journalists, among other things, that Sweden may be forced to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow for reasons of its neutrality policy, as he put it. Ulf Gudmundsson attended the press conference and described what has been said about developments in Iran and the Olympic games.

[Begin recording] The Swedish foreign minister surprised many of the journalists by saying that Sweden may end up in a situation in which it will be necessary, for reasons of its neutrality policy, to participate in the boycott initiated by American President Jimmy Carter in protest against the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan. High-ranking Swedish Government sources also stress that they must (?give) the Swedish Olympic Committee an opportunity to reconsider its participation in Moscow if the competitions there in the summer are likely to be more of an internal communist sports festival than a real international Olympic event.

It remains to be seen how many of the West European countries really will follow the American example and stay home from Moscow, but it is obvious that the entire policy in the world regarding the Olympics has now entered a new stage in which it is quite clear that no American sportsmen will take part in the games in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish Government has now also tightened its general attitude toward the situation in Iran where about 50 American Embassy employees have been held hostage by radical Muslim students for more than 5 months. Ola Ullsten today described the drama in Iran as a cynical play with human beings, a play which is contrary to all international laws and contrary to the rules applying to decent contacts between countries. [end recording]

IRAQI EMBASSY ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN ANTI-SEMITIC ACTION

LD151135 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Apr 80 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Ahlmark Received Anti-Semitic Letter: Embassy Agitates Against Minority"]

[Text] Iraq's embassy in Stockholm has sent anti-Semitic material to Per Ahlmark, who has been active for many years on Jewish questions. The envelope with the embassy's official crest contained around 100 pages of typewritten text, pamphlets and leaflets containing anti-Jewish propaganda.

Per Ahlmark says that the embassy is contravening Swedish law on agitation against a minority group. If this is proved, the Swedish Government must protest. "For many years I have been receiving anonymous letters with propaganda against the Jews, but never in an envelope from the embassy of a foreign country," Ahlmark said.

The material from Iraq'a Embassy asserts that only Jewish propaganda believes that Hitler gassed 6 million Jews. It also asserts that the present West German Government is controlled by Jews and that Swedish radio is run by a horde of criminals and Jews. Ahlmark received the material a month ago. It was recently revealed that the Iraqi Embassy in Helsinki requested information from Finnish companies on Jews in their management or among their shareholders. So Ahlmark decided to publish the material hd had received and sent it to EXPRESSEN. "It is clear that the letter to me was not an isolated case," Ahlmark said.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN RETURNS TO TEHRAN

LD171125 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Apr 80 p 4

[John Bulloch report: "Our Man in Tehran Goes Back"]

[Text] Sir John Graham, Britain's ambassador to Iran, returned to Tehran last night after only two days in London.

With Japan and all European Community countries, Britain had ordered the ambassador home "for consultations" as a diplomatic means of showing solidarity with America and expressing Western displeasure at the detention of the American hostages. Sir John was one of the first to leave Tehran, arriving in London last Monday. He immediately briefed Lord Carrington, foreign secretary.

The impression in Whitehall was that Sir John would stay in London at least until Monday's meeting of European foreign ministers, in Luxembourg. Some officials felt he was unlikely to go back until the hostages were released.

But it emerged last night that he was ordered back without consultations between London and other European capitals. America, said to be "constantly in touch" over Iran, was not told of the decision until it had been made.

The explanation from Whitehall last night was that Sir John was an exceptionally able ambassador, and because of the swift developments in Iran and neighbouring countries, it was felt best to have him back at his post. The implication was that the reported build-up of Soviet forces along the Iranian border may have caused the change.

DECISIONS ON IRAN SANCTIONS POSTPONED UNTIL EC TALKS

LD161147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Apr 80 p 34

[David Adamson report: "Britain Puts Off Iran Decision Till EEC Talks"]

[Text] Britain will not take any action on diplomatic or economic sanctions against Iran until after the EEC foreign ministers have met in Luxembourg on Monday.

So far there is only contingency planning. It is hoped concerted action will be agreed at Luxembourg, but French insistence on a policy independent of the transatlantic alliance complicates this.

Last week's foreign ministers' meeting in Lisbon left open the possibility that if there is no agreement, individual EEC members would be able to support America as they saw fit.

Neither Britain nor West Germany is keen on sanctions, but they are unwilling to see the alliance with the United States further strained.

Questioned in the Commons yesterday about one solid item of trade with Iran, the support ship Kharg, 20,000 tons, Mrs Thatcher implied without saying directly that the ship would not be handed over, although it is said to be ready for commissioning.

The ship would need to be commissioned, or the builders Swan Hunter, given an export licence, before it could be handed over to the Iranian Navy, she said.

No decision has been taken yet on when Britain's ambassador to Iran, Sir John Graham, will return to Tehran. Like other EEC ambassadors he was recalled for consultations.

Problems of trade sanctions are under consideration at the Foreign Office and other ministries.

Lord Carrington has told his European colleagues British sanctions would require enabling legislation.

Some action could be taken through existing legislation, but this would not cover trade conducted through third parties.

REASONS FOR LACK OF ALLIED COMMUNICATION VIEWED

LD161149 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Apr 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Babel in the West"]

[Text] Many are the voices speaking about Iran and Afghanistan. A daily Babel assails the ears of the public. What is generally known as "the West"-i.e. Western Europe and the United States-is not, at the moment, presenting an admirable or respectable picture of itself. Things may get clearer as time goes on. For the present, there is much confusion and doubt. Wires get crossed. The exchanges give the impression of not working properly. Why?

There is a combination of reasons. The main ones can be listed. (1) The West no longer has assured, convincing superiority of armed force over Russia. (2) The geographical location of Afghanistan and Iran is an area where it would be particularly difficult for the West to deploy effectively-by sea and air-such forces as it could find for the purpose. Russia, on the other hand, is ideally placed to deploy very large forces over very short land lines of communication in that same area. (3) Seizure of the American hostages in Iran, as an issue, has been complicated and middled by the much bigger issue of the Russian occupation of Afghanistan. (4) The present leaders of West Germany and France face elections this year and next, respectively. Both are very anxious to be re-elected. (5) The same applies fortissimo, to America. A presidential election is a mighty distraction for the White House.

The net result of these factors, particularly the last, is that there has been very little rational, considered, consultation between Washington and Europe. Thus it has been that Washington has been able to charge America's allies with not pulling their weight. To some extent the charge may be justified. But it must also be said that, to the extent that it is, has been partly due to the erratic signals coming almost daily out of the White House and the State Department.

What can be done to improve things? Mrs Thatcher struck the right note in her state answer to Mr Callaghan's private notice question in the Commons on Monday. Europe must demonstrate its readiness to give full backing to Mr Carter over the hostages. The EEC foreign ministers will try to concert measures next Monday and the EEC summit will follow it up a week later. What it is considered usefully can be done will be done. West Germany is ready to join all that. The much bigger question, essentially, is Russia's aggression in Afghanistan. To that there is only one sensible answer. The West must urgently seek to regain armed superiority. It will take time. The sooner it is begun, the less danger there will be of disastrous war, brought about by the Russia assuming easy victory.

TA NEA CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF ROLANDHIS-ERKMEN CONTACTS

NC180845 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Within the framework of the "top secret" agreement that they had concluded at their meeting in Lisbon during the Council of Europe foreign ministers conference, the foreign ministers of Cyprus and Turkey, Mr Rolandhis and Mr Erkmen, are to maintain regular contact through Strasbourg.

The basic aim of the Rolandhis-Erkmen contacts will be, among other things, the exchange of views for implementing--at the beginning at least--certain assessments of the Cyprus problem which were made during the two men's talks in Lisbon as well as plans for dealing directly with problems that may arise in the framework of efforts towards the intercommunal dialogue. This, as reported by our permanent TA NEA correspondent in New York and confirmed by Western diplomatic circles in Nicosia, is in parallel with certain moves that are being made by Western European and American interests to promote some solution to the Cyprus problem.

In this connection, the TA NEA permanent correspondent in New York reports that the contacts and consultations for the "new", as it is described, Western plan for the Cyprus issue are at an advanced stage. The outcome will depend on, to a large extent, both the next step that UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim will make on the Cyprus issue as well as the timing for and the composition of the international committee, as provided at the latest General Assembly's resolution since there was no progress in Cyprus before 31 March as envisaged in the UN resolution.

In light of the above developments, the West attaches importance to the "top secret" Rolandhis-Erkmen agreement for the installation of a hot line, as it was described, for immediate contacts between them.

At any rate, Mr Rolandhis and Mr Erkmen decided to maintain regular contacts not only for urgent matters but also in order to cope with current problems.

The method that will be used will be as follows:

Foreign Minister Rolandhis will convey his positions, thoughts or views on any subject to Mr Papadhimas, the permanent Cyprus representative to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. Mr Papadhimas in turn will contact his Turkish counterpart in Strasbourg who, in turn, will brief Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen on Mr Rolandhis' views and suggestions. It was agreed and arrangements were made so that the dialogue and the exchange of messages and views between Mr Erkmen and Mr Rolandhis through the hot line should be carried out very quickly and effectively.

The above method of contact--the hot line method as described yesterday by TA NEA--"broke" the Erkmen-Rolandhis secret agreement and has apparently disturbed the minister. This is why an official source hastened yesterday to state in a strange way that "Mr Rolandhis and Mr Erkmen did not decide to install a direct telephone link between them."

This statement has raised many questions among political editors for the strange and incomprehensible stand of Mr Rolandhis, because TA NEA in its disclosures yesterday spoke about the hot line for contact and not about telephone installations.

Meanwhile, the same official source has refrained from answering whether there is an issue of direct contact between Rolandhis and Erkmen, while in reply to another question it confined itself to stating that: "There is nothing more to add to what has already been said or announced regarding the Rolandhis-Erkmen meetings."

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER; GOVERNMENT RESPONDS

NC171542 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Disastrous Failures"]

[Excerpts] Statesmen usually become inebriated by their successes. Mr Rolandhis has become inebriated by his disastrous political failures. He gives the impression of a statesman who, in a state of political drunkeness, jumps over fences and emits an incomprehensible political clamor.

Mr Rolandhis--we reveal this to the people today--was given carte blanche to handle the matter of the Afghan invasion. He decided that Cyprus had no right to condemn the invasion because Western quarters have not condemned the invasion of Cyprus. However, Rolandhis' political naivete is already renowned. An invasion is an invasion wherever it comes from. Cyprus cannot scream that the Cyprus issue is a question of principles, a question of invasion and freedom while at the same time it does not condemn invasions. Neither the Americans nor the Russians have condemned the invasion of Cyprus. However, if the Americans invade Iran, for instance, should we say that we do not condemn the invasion because Washington ignored the Turkish invasion in Cyprus? Mr Rolandhis' political immaturity has already made Cyprus' foreign policy ridiculous.

As a minister, instead of realizing his fatal mistake and correcting it he repeated it the other day in front of all of Europe. And in addition, with incomparable impudence he attempted to tell us that he even received the congratulations of the Europeans! AKEL had intimidated Mr Rolandhis. It told him that if the Afghan invasion was condemned by Cyprus, then Eastern quarters would not support the next recourse to the United Nations; and the government unmasked itself in the face of AKEL's threat.

The foreign minister has stated, however, that these columns praise him! That is, we level inadmissible criticism against him and this is tantamount to honoring him! Then, the hymn of the day! Mr Rolandhis is aware that for many years it has been the concern of all the country's political leaders that the talks be maintained at a bicommunal level; and this has been accomplished. The basic reason was the role offered to the government to be one step above the talks as the official authority in Cyprus. All this has been destroyed by Mr Rolandhis through his political foolishness.

Because the function of this column is to carry out discussion, it puts forward a simple challenge. Mr Rolandhis is called upon to tell us: Is it or is it not true that certain of our ambassadors abroad are sending in reports on the Afghan issue with anxiety and anguish? Is it or is it not true that these ambassadors have been ridiculed at their posts--even at posts in nonaligned countries--by Mr Rolandhis' stand on the question of the Russian invasion? Can Mr Rolandhis tell the people what answers he gives to these ambassadors? However, we will come back to all this and many other important things.

Official Statement

NC161220 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 8

[Government of Cyprus 15 April "official statement" on 15 April I SIMERINI article on Foreign Minister Rolandhis]

[Text] I SIMERINI persists in slandering its party's political rivals and today it again attacked the foreign minister. Whoever does not agree with I SIMERINI's line must be prepared to become the target of rudeness.

The line taken by I SIMERINI is nationally dangerous. What it criticizes and condemns constitutes the firm line of the government and the Greek Cypriot side on the national issue. I SIMERINI knows that the prevailing rigid Turkish stand does not leave any room for movement. It knows that Turkey's gigantic arms superiority and its military support of the political aims of the Turkish Cypriots are the real reasons for the difficulties. I SIMERINI knows that its political leaders, when they were handling the Cyprus issue themselves had noted the same difficulties and could not solve the Cyprus issue.

The following can be said in response to I SIMERINI's report:

It appears that I SIMERINI shows very little interest in Cyprus but a lot more interest in Afghanistan. When speaking about Cyprus it is satisfied with the Western plan, the equal treatment of 82 percent and 18 percent of the people, the legislative subordination of the Greek Cypriots to undemocratic legislative institutions, the denial of human rights and partition. However, in the case of Afghanistan we are speaking about something holy. In that case the Cyprus foreign minister, along with members of the Council of Europe, must condemn the Afghanistan invasion even though Afghanistan does not belong to the Council and the Council of Europe members refuse to condemn the invasion of Cyprus, which does belong to the Council. Namely, we must make Afghanistan the symbol of freedom but Cyprus the symbol of sellout.

None of our ambassadors expressed concern or anguish over the Afghanistan issue, nor has anyone been the laughing stock. Our ambassadors do not give one-sided and short-sighted criticisms. This does not mean that we can absolutely satisfy all countries with all our decisions; this is natural because the views of the countries on international issues differ. Our relations with the EC, our UN policy, or the way we see the dialogue cannot satisfy everyone because each country uses its own criteria.

As to the issue of the talks--contrary to what I SIMERINI believes--the government's participation together with the interlocutor in the consultations before the dialogue, naturally strengthens the government. Definitely, the talks are conducted by the interlocutor, but this does not mean that the government must not participate or that it must hide itself during the preparatory consultations. It is precisely the concealment of the government's character that would politically destroy the government's existence and presence.

Finally, I SIMERINI alleged that the foreign minister was given carte blanche to handle the Afghanistan matter, when it was the Council of Ministers which decided this matter. In addition the handling of the national issue is collective.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY TURKISH AIRCRAFT

NC171702 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry director general has summoned to his office the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Galindo-Pohl, and protested strongly against the violation of the Cyprus airspace at 1000 today by two Turkish military aircraft.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL PRICES--The retail prices of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and fuel oil have been readjusted. The new prices were published in the official gazette on 15 April. Gasoline will be sold for 190 Turkish liras per gallon, kerosene for 70, diesel oil for 70, diesel oil for ships 127.11 and fuel oil for 65. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 15 Apr 80 TA]

KARAMANLIS PROPOSES ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT ON 23 APR

AT171219 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The ministerial council met at 1200 [0900 GMT] today under Prime Minister Karamanlis who raised the issue of the imminent election of the president of the republic and made the following statement:

"The term of office of the president of the republic ends next June. Consequently the issue of the election of a new president has been raised. The Constitution establishes the process and time limits within which this election must be carried out. There was an opinion that this election should have been held much earlier as a result of the unjustified nervousness cultivated around this issue. However, for the sake of the regime, we must move within the time limits set by the Constitution itself. On this opportunity I must state that the nervousness which I mentioned is not only unjustified but it could also become harmful because the issue of the election of the head of state is extremely serious and it must be handled with calm, uninfluenced thinking. The way in which we handle this issue will, most certainly, become the criterion for the future of our regime. I hope that an effort will be made by all sides to create a climate which will allow us to reach solutions which are best for the country."

The prime minister then proposed that the Chamber of Deputies should convene for the election of the president of the republic next Wednesday, 23 April 1980. Upon the acceptance of the prime minister's proposal the decision was passed on to the president of the Chamber of Deputies who will set the correct process in motion within the day. Prime Minister Karamanlis also told the ministers that tomorrow or the next day he will make his personal position known on the issue of the presidential election and that the "New Democracy" Parliamentary Group will meet Tuesday to establish the party's position on the issue.

Invitation to Chamber Vote

AT171220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou, in light of the imminent end of the term of office of the first president of the republic, issued an invitation for the plenum of the Chamber of Deputies to attend a special meeting on 23 April 1980 at 1100 [0800 GMT] to elect the new president of the republic by secret ballot.

I AVYI CALLS FOR LAST MINUTE RALLYING OF OPPOSITION FORCES

AT171545 Athens I AVYI in Greek 17 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Joint Action Even Now"]

[Text] The ministerial council meets today to determine--as announced--the "process and date for the election of the new president of the republic." Today we enter the "home stretch" of developments in this problem which, under the current specific conditions, acquires vital importance for the subsequent evolution of our political affairs.

Karamanlis has already made his decisions on the governing party's plans for the presidential election. The "pieces" have been counted and the pros and cons of every single option have been discussed, always with the goal of guaranteeing "New Democracy's" stay in authority. There is no meaning now to forecasts of what might happen in the third vote and so forth. We shall soon know the result.

The basic thing is that, unfortunately, until today the parties of the democratic opposition have virtually waited for Karamanlis' initiative. This is because they have not managed to agree on a joint policy on the presidential election issue. [paragraph continues]

They have been unable to take the initiative away from "New Democracy" by jointly seeking a candidate acceptable to all of them and, in this way, forcing the governing party either to seriously negotiate or to reveal to the masses its intention to impose its will, despite its numerous declarations about national unity of spirit and so forth.

This is a true state of affairs which deprives the democratic forces of important possibilities for reacting to the subsequent moves and maneuvers of the governing party. This is because whether Karamanlis submits his candidacy and is subsequently elected or whether there is a deadlock and new elections are proclaimed, "New Democracy's most "firm argument" will always remain that it is allegedly the best guarantee for the smooth function of democratic institutions, in contrast to a multitude of political parties which even fail to reach a basic agreement among themselves.

PASOK's chairman recently underlined the danger of early elections in the form of a plebiscite on whether Karamanlis should or should not proceed to the position of president of the republic. Until today, however, his only answer for coping with this danger--which he himself underlined--was that PASOK must emerge from the election with full strength in the Chamber of Deputies so that it can form a government all by itself in order to implement its program in toto. This would exclude any post-election cooperation with any other party. This is an answer which fails to inspire the masses in the face of a problem which requires both political realism as well as the broad unification of the democratic forces.

On its part the party of Florakis [KKE (Exterior)] once again excelled in verbal intransigence by blocking, at the outset, any progress toward agreement with other parties. It is characteristic that the leader of this party found it much more expedient to distort the proposals of both the KKE (Interior) as well as of the other parties for seeking a joint candidate to the presidency of the republic and to counter them with his own "unsullied intransigence," instead of dealing with them in a sober and responsible manner. Instead of first being prepared to discuss things he preferred to resort to "denunciations." Who is served by all this?

This KKE (Interior), will in time, propose negotiations among all the opposition parties for establishing a joint policy on the question of the presidency and specifically on the joint search, with "New Democracy," for a president of the republic who would embody the necessary guarantees of his position above all parties and of his firm support of democratic institutions and national independence. This proposal set the limits for negotiations during which each party would be able to develop its own views in search for a common denominator. The fact that this proposal was rejected, not with specific arguments but with distortions under the argument--like the one used by Florakis--that allegedly the KKE (Interior) seeks cooperation with the governing party on the issue of a joint candidate in "exchange" for the adoption of the simple proportional system of election, is nothing but a stark example of the dire collapse of political morals.

This demonstrates who is responsible for the state of affairs under which the parties of the democratic opposition "simply" wait, without an established joint policy, for the initiatives of Karamanlis. But even at this very "last moment," however, it is still very possible to regain a large proportion of lost ground. It is possible to sweep aside petty party considerations and to reach an understanding which has been so unfortunately rejected thus far: an understanding on establishing a joint policy by the entire democratic opposition on the search for a president of the republic who enjoys joint support, and on ending the cunning moves of the democratic forces to have a president of the republic who does not represent a narrow party front but who represents the unity of the people and the will of the greatest majority of the people for the protection of democratic institutions and for the defense of national interests and independence.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RECEIVES RATIFICATION

TA180656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Turkey delivered the appropriate documents to the concerned countries and thus became a partner to the agreement on the prevention of the spread of nuclear arms. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General said that Turkey delivered the ratification documents to the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. With Turkey's participation, the number of countries that are party to the agreement on the prevention of the spread of nuclear arms rose to 115.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASKS ITALIANS TO APPREHEND ENVOY'S ASSAILANTS

TA171725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Two armed terrorists attacked Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican, Vecdi Turel in Rome this morning.

A person telephoned the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE Bureau in Rome after the incident and claimed that the attack was staged on behalf of an organization named "Justice for the Armenian Genocide." Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General officials said that the necessary request was submitted to the Italian authorities to apprehend and punish the armed assailants.

Visit by Papal Nuncio

TA171728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Today the Papal Nuncio to Ankara Salvatore Asta visited Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen following the assault on Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican Vecdi Turel this morning and expressed the pope's grief over the incident. Erkmen said that the fact that there was a second attempted murder before the discovery of any clues regarding the assassination of Turkey's former envoy to the Vatican, Taha Carim, further increases the grief and reaction of the Turkish nation toward these incidents. According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry information director general, Ambassador Savet Aksu, Erkmen noted that the Turkish nation wants the culprits to be apprehended and punished as soon as possible and that it expects the papacy to condemn these incidents.

Condemnation by Armenian Patriarch

TA181159 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Armenian patriarch in Turkey has condemned the attack on Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican Vecdi Turel. In a written statement issued in Istanbul, the patriarch said that he condemns once more the culprits of the meaningless and inhuman actions directed against Turkey and Turkish officials regardless of the source. He also expressed the wish that such actions be stopped as soon as possible.

Denunciation by Opposition Leaders

TA171614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1605 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 17 Apr (AA)--Turkish political leaders denounced today, in separate statements, this morning's assassination attempt against the Turkish Ambassador to Vatican Vecdi Turel which left him wounded in the shoulder.

Republican People's Party (main opposition) leader Bulent Ecevit expressed his grief and his conviction that humanity as a whole would react to such attempts as does the Turkish nation.

National Salvation Party (opposition) leader Necmettin Erbakan stressed that was the second attack in Vatican on a Turkish diplomat. "In various European countries numerous attacks have been staged against Turkish diplomatic personnel and their families. The anarchist attackers cannot be captured since the countries involved have failed to treat the issue in a serious way," he said.

Nationalist Action Party (opposition) leader Alpaslan Turkes said in the face of the attacks on Turkish diplomats, national unity should be reinforced.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ROLANDHIS REQUEST FOR MEETING

TA172124 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced that Greek Cypriot administration Foreign Minister Rolandhis' request to meet with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen was rejected on the grounds that the respondent to the Greek Cypriot administration is the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Foreign Ministry Information Director General Savet Aktug issued a statement following certain reports in the Greek Cypriot press regarding Rolandhis' moves to meet with Erkmen during the Council of Europe ministerial committee meetings in Lisbon. In his statement, Aktug said that Rolandhis' request to meet with Erkmen was delivered to Turkey via a third country, however, this request was rejected with the reminder that the Greek Cypriot administration's respondent is the Federated State.

Pointing out that a new request to this effect was submitted before the Lisbon meeting by the Strasbourg representative of the Greek Cypriot administration to the Turkey's permanent representative at the Council of Europe, Aktug said that, as the request was submitted it was guaranteed that the meeting would not be political and that it would not signify that Turkey is recognizing the Greek Cypriot administration. Aktug noted that the Greek Cypriot's request was rejected on the same grounds. Aktug also said that Erkmen reminded Rolandhis, whom he met at a dinner given by the Portuguese prime minister in Lisbon, that his respondent is the Turkish Cypriot community.

UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES AID UPON RETURN FROM OECD MEETING

TA171517 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The prime minister's under secretary and the deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, who participated in the Paris meeting in which Western countries extended aid totalling $1.161 billion [figure as heard] within the framework of the OECD, has returned to Ankara. At Esenboga Airport Ozal replied to questions by Selma Berksoy from the TRT news center:

[Begin recording] [Berksoy] Aid worth $1.161 billion was extended to Turkey during the last Paris meeting. Part of this aid, $250 million, has already arrived as a bridging loan. I believe that now the important issue is when this loan can be used. What do you think about the issue?

[Ozal] First I would like to state that there were certain misunderstandings regarding the delay at the 26 March meeting. I stated at the time that it was purely a technical delay. The reason for the delay was to increase the amount of the aid and improve the conditions of the loan. Unfortunately, there were many incorrect reports on this issue. The results show that the amount of the aid is above our estimates and the conditions have also improved. In general, a significant part of this year's aid is extended in the form of program loans. It will be in the form of goods to be integrated into the Turkish economy.

I would like to immediately state the second significant point. We will be able to use these loans rapidly. During our Paris talks with the OECD countries we stressed one point: that bilateral agreements be signed as soon as possible. I believe that they will be signed within 1 month. A few colleagues will leave for Bonn on Tuesday to deal with the issue. We will follow this program very closely.

[Question] You say within 1 month?

[Answer] Most of it will be settled within a month.

[Question] Are there any countries with which we did not sign bilateral agreements last year?

[Answer] I can say there are none. I mean that in the last 2 months either existing agreements were renewed or, if there were no existing agreements, then negotiations have reached their last stage. There are a few formalities which remain to be concluded with a few countries. However, there are no problems. [end recording]

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

TA171635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The three rounds of voting to elect a president held at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today yielded no results. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur and Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic were the candidates at the 41st, 42nd and 43d rounds of voting which began at 1500. Of the 568 members who participated in the 41st round, 290 voted for Batur and 204 for Bilgic. Sixteen votes were cast for members who were not candidates, 44 ballots were blank and 14 votes were declared void. Of the 540 members who participated in the 42nd round, 254 voted in favor of Batur, 224 voted for Bilgic, 12 votes were distributed among members who were not candidates, 39 ballots were blank and 11 votes were declared void. Thus, Batur and Bilgic failed to obtain the 318 votes necessary to be elected president. No results were obtained in the 43d round of voting either. Meanwhile, a decision has been made not to hold a joint Senate and National Assembly session on Saturdays, Sundays and on Wednesday, 23 April.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION

TA171450 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] During its meeting today held under the chairmanship of Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, the National Security Council decided to recommend that the government lift the martial law--currently being enforced in 20 provinces--in Erzincan and to extend it by another 2 months in the other provinces. The National Security Council meeting, which was held at the Cankaya Mansion, began at 0930 and lasted 5 hours. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, ministers who are members of the council, the armed forces commanders and the National Security Council general secretary attended the meeting.

The National Security Council General Secretariat issued the following statement at the end of the meeting on the conclusions of the Council's assessments: The effective struggle currently waged in a bid to prevent incidents of anarchy, terror, secessionism and robberies directed against the integrity and indivisibility of the state, the unity and solidarity of the nation, the tranquillity and the security of the country and lives and property of the citizens will be continued. It has been noted that anarchists belonging to various organizations are being captured in large groups and handed over to the judiciary as a result of the massive operations and ruthless struggle being undertaken by the state security forces--with the help and support of the citizens as well--against all kinds of illegal actions and organizations.

The National Security Council considers it essential that the necessary measures be taken to ensure the speedy manifestation of Turkish justice concerning these people and that the bill on the establishment of state security courts be enacted as rapidly as possible. The recent actions and assaults directed against the members of the armed forces and the security forces will be confronted in the most severe and ruthless manner. The National Security Council has decided to recommend to the government that the martial law which is currently being enforced in 20 provinces be extended by another 2 months, except in Erzincan, and also be declared in Agri in order to fully insure tranquillity and security throughout the country by continuing all the measures taken so far in the struggle aginst these illegal actions and taking all the necessary measures in the future. In addition, the National Security Council has reviewed the external developments and relations between countries which tend to gain new dimensions in our region and which are being closely followed. The council has concluded that it would be beneficial for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and in the world to study ways to peacefully solve discords.

Adoption by Council of Ministers

TA172036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted the National Security Council recommendations to extend the martial law, which is currently being enforced in 20 provinces, for another 2 months; lift the martial law in Erzincan; and include Agri in the martial law enforcement areas. The Council of Ministers decision to extend the martial law in 20 provinces for another 2 months will be discussed at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly tomorrow. The Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1930 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. In a written statement issued at the end of the meeting, the Council of Ministers condemned the treacherous assault on the Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican Vecdi Turel in Rome. It was decided during the meeting that the Council of Ministers' best wishes would be extended to the ambassador and the necessary action would be taken to ensure that the assailants are captured. The Council of Ministers statement noted that a decision was made to adopt the National Security Council recommendation.

The statement noted that the measures taken in Cukurova and other disaster areas were reviewed and it was decided that the relevant ministries would take all the necessary measures to eliminate the damage caused by the disasters.

Speaking to reports on the struggle against anarchy and terror on his way to the Council of Ministers session, Demirel said: We do have a problem and it is a difficult one. However, the problem is being dealt with. The power of our state will teach those who are disturbing the nation's tranquillity the necessary lesson. Demirel replied to journalists' questions in his office at the Grand National Assembly before the Council of Ministers meeting. According to the ANATOLIA [NEWS] AGENCY, AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY] and ANKA [ANKARA NEWS AGENCY], in reply to a question on the lengthy duration of the rounds of the presidential elections, Demirel said that one should not be amazed for such things are not easily concluded in a country which is seeking stability.

In reply to another question, Demirel said that his views regarding amending the Constitution have been clear for 10 years and that he will make a constitutional amendment as soon as he has the necessary power. Demirel continued: Is the Turkey of 1980 the same as the Turkey of 1971? The Turkey of 1980 is not any better than the 1971 one. If you consider the last 20 years, you will see that half of that period was spent under martial law. The years when martial law was not enforced coincide with the terms of the Justice Party government. No one can say that this is good. As far as the issue of the election is concerned, our views on this subject are also clear. Our party said: Either let us govern or let us hold elections.

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Western Europe

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PLO SHOWS INTEREST IN TRADE WITH ENTERPRISES

AU180908 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Apr 80 p 11

[Alexander Fieber report: "Money for the PLO; Palestinians Want Trade With Austria"]

[Summary] Since Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has made the PLO "acceptable"--at least in Austria--through the Austrian recognition, a new Middle East market is offering itself to domestic business, a market which Ghazi Husayn, PLO representative in Vienna, has promoted without success to date. The PLO's "Samed" company, founded in 1970 in Beirut, is operating about 30 factories, enterprises and farms in the Palestinian settlement areas, employing more than 3,000 workers.

Husayn sees good chances for cooperation between "Samed" and Austrian enterprises in the building, lumber and textile industry sectors. While Austrian building companies seem interested in talks with the Palestinians, the other branches tend to be rather skeptical.

Friedrich Gleissner, head of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce Foreign Trade Department, takes a rather cautious view: "First of all, the foreign political aspect must be clarified, then we might tackle the question of exports to "Samed." A textile industry representative, while stressing a readiness for talking with the Palestinians, sees little chance of any exports, while the Tyrolean lumber exporter Luis Basetti argues that the decision about the risk involved should be left to the individual firms.

Helmut Haschek, chief of the Austrian Kontrollbank, regards the matter as something completely new and as a rather ticklish problem--"but, theoretically, the Kontrollbank could assume liability for the export deals with the PLO's economic organization," he says and adds that first of all the credit standing of that enterprise would have to be examined. "However, all things considered, 'only the treasury could assume liability for such a political and commercial risk,' he states."

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM

AU181111 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Austrian Ministry of the Interior reports 771 applications for asylum were examined in March 1980. Most of the applicants for asylum came from Poland, Romania and the CSSR. More than 51 percent were recognized as refugees in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

BRIEFS

PRC INTEREST IN MACHINE TOOLS--A delegation of highly qualified PRC experts recently visited the Ernst Krause special machine tool factory in Vienna and expressed interest in special machinery for tractor and truck production. It was agreed that the Vienna company would make a detailed bid on the basis of data that will be supplied by the Chinese side. The Chinese experts pointed out that the Austrian company will have to compete with at least seven foreign companies that were also visited by the delegation. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Apr 80 p 7 AU]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Indian Ambassador K.R.P. Singh, who is about to leave Austria, has paid a farewell visit to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

APEL: NAVAL UNIT WILL NOT JOIN WESTERN MANEUVERS IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD191658 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cologne--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel said the two Federal Navy missile-carrying destroyers together with two supply ships, which are to make a training voyage to the Indian Ocean at the end of this month, will not take part in maneuvers with Western ships. Apel told the SPD Security Congress in Cologne (?today) that the ships would also not sail into the immediate crisis area.

The GDR and Iran have strongly criticized the trip by the Federal Navy ships. Bonn has emphasized that the Federal Republic is not contemplating a naval demonstration off the shores of oil-producing countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

EMBASSY IN TEHRAN DENIES EXODUS OF GERMAN NATIONALS

LD181130 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran/Bonn--According to the German Embassy in Tehran there is no confirmation that Germans are leaving Iran, as is currently rumored. Press Attache Honsowitz said today the embassy expected individual members of families to leave the country temporarily. On the other hand, members of the boards of management of several German firms had announced forthcoming visits to Tehran to discuss bilateral economic relations with the Iranian authorities.

Yesterday the German Embassy passed on a recommendation by the Bonn Foreign Ministry that families of Germans working in Iran should leave the country unless their presence was urgently required. About 1,300 Germans, members of German firms and their families, are living in Iran.

'EUROPEAN TIMETABLE' NOT ALTERED BY NEW U.S. SANCTIONS

LD181124 Hamburg DPA in German 1025 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--According to Government Spokesman Boelling, the announcement of further sanctions against Iran by U.S. President Carter has not altered the European "scenario" in this matter. Boelling told a press conference in Bonn today that even the new sanctions did not necessitate a change in the "European timetable."

GOVERNMENT 'UNAWARE' OF GROMYKO VISIT IN APRIL, MAY

LD181136 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government is unaware of a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to Bonn before the end of April or in May. This was said by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a press conference today. He said all that is known are rumors to this effect current in Paris.

SCHMIDT VISIT TO USSR DEPENDS ON 'PREREQUISITES'

LD181120 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Government Spokesman Boelling, Chancellor Schmidt makes the acceptance of the June date proposed by the Soviet leadership for a visit to Moscow dependent on "certain prerequisites."

Boelling told a press conference in Bonn today that such a visit must contribute to definite clarifications. Both sides are interested in achieving a "positive movement" on various questions, going beyond the mere stating of positions. Boelling did not go into details about such a "positive movement." It goes without saying, the government spokesman added, that Foreign Minister Genscher would accompany the chancellor on a visit to the USSR.

Boelling emphasized that neither the chancellor nor other members of the government raised any conditions concerning the visit. However, certain prerequisites were needed for any journey. The chancellor's fundamental attitude was, Boelling said, that what mattered decisively in the first place was the dialogue between the two world powers--the United States and the USSR--and that, secondly, talks between those in positions of responsibility were needed to restore a balance, especially in a critical world situation. Furthermore, the chancellor believed that any exchange of views between leading, responsibile politicians was of value in itself.

Boelling again described Schmidt's decision whether or not to accept the date proposed by Moscow as "open". The opinion-forming process within the government and consultations with the allies had started.

STRAUSS OBJECTS TO 'WEHNER-INCITED' SCHMIDT VISIT TO USSR

TW181108 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Report by Aachen correspondent Reinhard Voss: "Strauss: Wehner Initiated the Invitation"]

[Text] Aachen, 17 April--Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president and candidate for chancellor, objected in a talk with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU to the planned visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Moscow. After an election meeting in Aachen's Tivoli, where Strauss had "warned" the chancellor on Wednesday night against "overdoing it," the candidate for chancellor justified his criticism of the chancellor's intention to travel with the "macabre history" of this invitation and the improper timing, as he said.

Strauss charged Schmidt has become an "excutive organ" of Herbert Wehner's Ostpolitik. It was Wehner who initiated the invitation by the Kremlin through a "special envoy" sent to Moscow, said the CDU/CSU union politician. Strauss suspected that the chancellor followed a Moscow suggestion in making his remark that the East and the West "for a certain number of years should renounce the deployment of new or additional medium-range missiles." Strauss said verbatim: "I will eat a broom with the charwoman if this thing was not incited by Wehner."

Strauss suspects that the federal chancellor wants to torpedo NATO's intention to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe. The "dammed issue" of the medium-range missiles has become a bone of contention between NATO and the Warsaw Pact because the Soviets have begun to deploy the SS-20 missiles. Strauss: "Now we are lagging behind and we are under pressure to make a move."

In contrast to his derogatory remarks about Helmut Schmidt, whom he termed a "panic chancellor" and "not even a pocket-size Bismarck," Strauss used only friendly words for Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev for a small circle of the local CDU notables after the Aachen meeting. He said that Brezhnev is a statesman of great format whom he, Strauss, "highly respects," even if the Soviet leaders pursues a ruthless power policy. Strauss termed it "tragic" that Brezhnev has no real "counterpart" in the West. The great strategic lines in the West, because of the numerous elections, are too often "betrayed or changed." The candidate for chancellor stated his conviction that the Russians must now be "tied down" with regard to Afghanistan. Otherwise, Moscow would soon attack another country. Strauss: "The Russians have a different moral makeup; they tick differently." In the Krefeld ice-skating stadium, in front of 6,000 listeners, Strauss called Helmut Schmidt a "war-threatening chancellor," as DPA has also reported. Schmidt was said to be "incapable of a peace policy."

LAMBSDORFF: FRG WILL HONOR CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS TO USSR

LD191318 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said the Federal Government does not intend to violate any contractual obligations to Moscow while participating in the economic sanctions demanded by the United States against the Soviet Union. Lambsdorff said today in an interview with SENDER FREIES BERLIN that international agreements and trade agreements "must be fulfilled and not be broken." In this, Bonn agreed with the United States. In its 25-year agreement with the Soviet Union the Federal Republic committed itself to promoting trade. "No one expects us to break these agreements and abandon them."

On the effects of economic sanctions against Iran, Lambsdorff expressed the view of the Federal Government that such steps could not lead directly to the release of the American hostages in Tehran. The minister declared solidarity with the United States and pointed out that military measures would also be discussed. It is much more justifiable, and in the end much cheaper for us all, to resort first to economic sanctions than to political [as received] means. The sanctions decision to be taken by Bonn is correct and in accordance with the interests of the Federal Republic.

Lambsdorff said that for the foreseeable future no bans on Sunday driving or similar economic measures are to be expected as a result of a possible Iranian oil boycott against the Federal Republic. In the event of an oil boycott from Iran, the oil market's international network would surely take care of certain things. The minister said that Tehran, too, needed foreign exchange revenue from the sale of its oil and oil pumps could not be shut down overnight.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT ISSUE

LD192020 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, in view of the Federal Cabinet's expected recommendation next Wednesday against West German participation in the Moscow Olympics, has stressed that German sport can make its own decision on the question of a boycott, free from state pressure. Baum said on Sunday, in a Deutschlandfunk interview, that he considers it very important that no threat of sanctions of any kind are linked with the recommendation. The Federal Government has decided that, in the event the National Olympic Committee favors participation in the Olympics, no state measures will be taken against this.

Baum said he thinks sport is in a very difficult position: It will also have to deal with the matter of how the consequences of the Olympic question can be limited in the political sphere and at the level of world sport and sporting competitions. Politicians must help sport cope with these difficulties. Baum did not rule out an Olympics boycott also affecting sports contacts between the two German states.

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES SPD SECURITY CONGRESS

LD201054 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Cologne--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed regret that there is no "war avoidance strategy" in the current world situation. At the end of the SPD Security Congress Schmidt said in Cologne on Sunday that he was worried about this. He emphasized that the world powers were not sufficiently open in discussing their interests with each other.

Schmidt demanded practical steps to come to grips with the conflict. The will to reach a settlement and the ability to find compromise are indispensable for all concerned in order to safeguard peace.

The chancellor underlined that there is no fear spreading in the Federal Republic. The government is acting coolly and level-headedly.

Schmidt also spoke about the dangers of a new arms race. He seemed certain that negotiations on a limitation of the medium-range missile potential would begin with Moscow provided the atmosphere does not deteriorate further. The chancellor recalled his proposal that, to start with, both sides should refrain from deploying further medium-range missiles. He regretted that so far his proposal had been rejected in Moscow by "propagandists."

The speech of the indisposed DGB [German Trade Union Federation] Chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter was read by Willi Zimmermann. Vetter emphasized that through its action in Afghanistan the Soviet Union had increased the danger of a world war.

BRANDT SAYS U.S., USSR NOT LIVING UP TO RESPONSIBILITIES

LD181800 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has accused the United States and the Soviet Union of not living up to their international responsibility. With reference to the developments in Iran and Afghanistan, Brandt said at a South Hesse regional SPD congress at Mainthal near Frankfurt today that peace is being endangered. He regretted that Western Europe is not yet in a position to play a major part in world affairs. In order to overcome mistrust all possible contacts should be used, Brandt demanded.

GENSCHER RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

LD190906 Hamburg DPA in German 0748 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher returned to Bonn this morning after attending the Zimbabwe independence celebration. On arrival at Cologne/Bonn Airport Genscher said that independent Zimbabwe needed and deserved the lasting support of all peace-loving peoples. The minister said that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's appeal for national reconciliation was statesmanlike and farsighted. The will to jointly shape the future after years of armed conflict was a hopeful sign on peace, the importance of which extended far beyond southern Africa.

Genscher also expressed the hope that the solution of the Namibian question would now be tackled constructively by all concerned. The minister said: "The peaceful solution of Zimbabwe should be an encouragement for constructive steps in Namibia and in the Republic of South Africa itself."

Repeats Call for Missiles Talks

LD191200 Hamburg DPA in German 1054 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, has called on the Soviet Union to consider NATO's offer of December last year to negotiate on medium-range weapons, Genscher said today at an FDP meeting in his Wuppertal constituency that this offer of negotiations with which Moscow had been repeatedly acquainted, underlined the West's serious intention to prevent a new arms race.

On Tuesday, following his irritation over remarks by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Genscher confirmed to the FDP Bundestag Group that NATO's double decision on counter-armament and an offer of negotiations was still unchanged. Moscow must take this decision seriously and consider it.

In Wuppertal Genscher reaffirmed that the ban on medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union, which he had demanded again and again since October 1979, could improve negotiation prospects. Every new Soviet medium-range missile, on the other hand, impeded the negotiations. A sign of good will by the Soviet Union is, therefore, now necessary. The FDP politician said: "The 3 years up to the first stationing of Western missiles should be used for negotiations, but not for increasing Soviet superiority."

Genscher also dealt with the Afghanistan crisis and said that here, too, the Soviet Union is called upon to react positively and constructively to the EC proposal for a nonaligned and politically independent Afghanistan by withdrawing its troops. The foreign minister stressed that he will not cease making repeated appeals to Moscow to consider the Western negotiation proposals. Because he is convinced that the Soviet Union also does not want to risk peace, he expects constructive replies from Moscow.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON GUENTER MITTAG VISIT

Comments on Inter-German Relations

DW181138 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 17 Apr 80 DW

[Excerpts from Udi Philipp interview with Guenter Mittag, GDR Council of State member, secretary and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did you, in your talks with the chancellor today, gain the impression that inter-German relations can be further improved despite the present international situation?

[Answer] I think I have made it clear several times over the past few days that we, on the part of the German Democratic Republic, will live up to our duty to do everything to prevent war from ever again emanating from German soil so that trade and economy can develop strictly under peaceful conditions. This great central task will be decisive for the eighties. It is under this aspect alone that trade between the two German states can develop as well.

[Question] What about politics? When will Helmut Schmidt meet with Mr Honecker?

[Answer] In this connection I would like to refer to a release which says that both sides will come to terms on a date suitable to both sides. It will be up to both Chancellor Schmidt and General Secretary Honecker to decide whether this will be in the summer or later.

[Question] Are you confident that the objectives you mentioned are shared here in Bonn?

[Answer] I hope that this position is shared on these fundamental issues because it is in the interest of peace and also in the interest of the people.

[Question] Does this mean that inter-German economic relations can be expanded despite the international crisis?

[Answer] Not despite, but rather in the direction I have just stated.

[Question] Irrespective also of the potential Olympic boycott and similar boycotts?

[Answer] Let us not discuss this too much tonight.

Talks With SPD's Wehner

DW181215 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Transcript of the conversation in Bonn on 17 April between SPD Bundestag floorleader Herbert Wehner and Guenter Mittag, GDR Council of State member, secretary and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee]

[Text] Bonn, 17 April--SED Politburo member Mittag, during his visit to Bonn Thursday, talked with the chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, Wehner. We herewith publish the text of the dialogue:

Wehner: Esteemed Colleague Mittag, thank you for having taken the time, despite all you have to do here, to give me an opportunity to convey to you my good wishes with respect to the rather favorable result of the discussions for which you have come here. Perhaps this sounds banal to a man of your stature who is working hard and bears responsibility, but it is meant well. I personally wish we could have had better timing--meaning the time of day and otherwise--for our meeting instead of during the plenary session [of the Budestag] which otherwise I never leave. I attend these plenary sessions from beginning to end--some say that this is attributable to my senility--yet I consider this the duty of an elected member of parliament. But in this particular case, I might say from the outset, I shall break with habit. Therefore, the unusual timing during the plenary meeting. It may be that this sounds old-fashioned, though hopefully it does not sound senile. So, all good wishes to you and, to the extent that anybody like myself can contribute toward the matter at issue in the talks here--intensification of economic relations to the advantage of the people on both sides--our full support. What I mean is ours, that of the parliamentary side.

Mittag: I thank you cordially, Mr Wehner, for your remarks. And I would like to say that we have gladly come to conduct these talks, timed unfortunately during the parliamentary debate. Being a member of parliament I know how seriously parliament needs to be taken, that is clear. And we consider it extremely important that the opportunity exists today to discuss a few issues.

Yesterday, during our visit to the Hanover Fair, we stated the responsibility with which we must view questions on the safeguarding of peace and the further development of relations between our two states. We are also convinced that today's dialogue can be conducted in this basic interconnection. This is why I thank you once again, especially for this opportunity.

Wehner: You, esteemed colleague, have mentioned that you conducted talks yesterday. I was fortunate enough while attending the plenum to hear the federal minister of economics, who gave his annual report today, and the report by experts and to have heard exactly--and that was not prearranged- what he said about the purpose and the prospects of yesterday's talks which you just mentioned. For that he received considerable applause, at least from our side. And I am happy that a great deal of conformity of views has been achieved in a spirit of mutual understanding--I do not want to say a spirit of optimism--of the options and also the necessities that must be considered in the concerted action of the two parties for the benefit of the people--on this side, on the other side.

Notwithstanding all the unhappiness about the general situation, which I do not deny, this causes me to hope that on this point we will do what is humanly possible, what is within our power, and what is conceivable. I am grateful to you that it is this impression which I have brought along from the report of the federal minister of economics to our brief conversation.

Mittag: I might say that the talks were objective, constructive and marked by realities. They made it evident that each side is living up to its full responsibility for implementing relations in keeping with the basic treaty on relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic and for systematically improving these relations, without harboring great illusions or placing special emphasis on specific matters, but as a normal trade relationship in accordance with agreements concluded. A lot remains to be done in this particular field. I believe that it is necessary to proceed from both the content and the spirit of these agreements.

Wehner: I assume this especially in your case. In any event notwithstanding all the unhappiness of which I spoke, this causes me to have hope even if much of what we have achieved over the past few years--through hard work, much like a teamster--might end up in a dangerous position. I am glad that we are capable and prepared to meet each other halfway in this respect.

Stresses Importance of Economic Ties

LD181556 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt/Bonn--At the end of his visit to the Federal Republic the highest ranking GDR politician in charge of economic affairs, Guenter Mittag, once again stressed the importance of economic relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

After a visit to the Hoechst chemical plant in Frankfurt, Mittag said that, in the relations between the two German states, trade played a principal part. "The development of economic relations is the best foundation for being able to work in peace."

The GDR politician, who yesterday had talks with Chancellor Schmidt and SPD and FDP Bundestag Group heads Herbert Wehner and Wolfgang Mischnick, stressed that the Federal Republic and the GDR bore a particularly great responsibility for the consolidation of peace. Efforts in this respect were being made on both sides.

BRIEFS

AID FOR TANZANIA, YAR--Bonn--Tanzania will receive a total of DM180.5 million for the years 1980 and 1981 from the Federal Republic, of which DM118 million will be capital aid and DM62.5 million technical assistance. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation announced on Wednesday that this is the result of 2-day government talks which concluded with the signing of a protocol. The funds will be used mainly for improving rail communications between Tanzania and its neighbors, and to support Tanzania's rural development program. Development cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Yemeni Arab Republic will be concentrated mainly on the rural regions. This was announced by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation on Wednesday following 2-day talks between the two governments. Yemen was promised DM23 million for financial assistance; DM13 million were made available for technical aid. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0103 GMT 17 Apr 80 LD]

FRANCOIS-PONCET DOES NOT RULE OUT EEC SANCTIONS ON IRAN

NC182053 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 18 (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today that European Economic Community sanctions against Iran as a means of achieving the liberation of American hostages held in Tehran could not be ruled out. "The decisions we make must be useful," Mr Francois-Poncet said in a television interview, "that is to say, must contribute effectively to the hostages' liberation. If sanctions are necessary, now or later, I believe that the NINE [EEC nations] will impose them. We are going to see what pressures should be applied to liberate the hostages." Mr Francois-Poncet is to take part in the EEC foreign ministers' conference to begin Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT DENIES EEC PRESSURE FOR JOINT STANCE ON IRAN

AU191638 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 19, (ANSA)--The French Foreign Ministry today categorically denied that the nation has been subjected to pressure applied by the other eight member nations of the European Economic Community to drag the Paris government into line on a joint EEC stance on the United States-Iranian crisis situation. A Quai d'Orsay spokesman today recalled a televised statement made on Friday by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet who declared, "If sanctions are to be applied now or later (against Iran) I think that the Community Nine will apply them, but these provisions must be useful".

On Tuesday, the EEC council of foreign ministers is scheduled to meet in Luxembourg. Today's French Foreign Ministry denial came to counter rumors making the rounds in Brussels that West Germany and Great Britain intend to bring pressure to bear on the Paris government for applying sanctions against Iran, as requested by American President Jimmy Carter, in the drive to gain the freedom of the American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since November 4.

LE MONDE VIEWS IRAN CRISIS OPTIONS OPEN TO CARTER

LD181535 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Apr 80 pp 1,3

[Andre Fontaine commentary: "How To Speak Loudly While Carrying a Little Stick?"]

[Text] "Finally, Fire in His Eye." This is the headline which TIME, citing one of Mr Carter's aides, gives to the article it devotes this week to the latest developments in the Tehran hostages affair. The French television viewers did not have quite the same impression. On Sunday evening the U.S. President looked more like a beaten dog. It was not anger or even energy which emanated from him but confused innocence and quiet pain, quite unusual in those once bitten by the demon ambition. People who, like Khomeyni, have shown so much relentlessenes and, like the Soviets, have demonstrated their cold realism must be very unfeeling to bombard this man, visibly overwhelmed by events, with accusations of blackmail, cynicism or cruelty. It is understandable that he finds it hurtful and has difficulty in accepting that Europe seems to unwilling to support him in face of the adversary.

Some well-meaning people would like to explain everything by the current election campaign on the other side of the Atlantic. It is true that this campaign does count and that, after temporarily benefiting from the crises in the East, Carter is now being harassed by those who, like his opponent Reagan, accuse him of inaction and excessive patience. [paragraph continues]

However, ultimately what is at stake far outweighs the identity and political colors of the man who will occupy the White House next year. The trial of strength now going on will largely determine the future of relations between East and West and between what is usually called North and South.

We must not ignore the fact that the United States and its allies are approaching this trial of strength from a weak position. The colorless White House Hamlet with his vacillations, inconsistencies and retractions reflects the state of an empire which has still not recovered from Vietnam and Watergate, which has had to resign itself to a recession in an election year--which is unusual--and which, in the sphere of conventional weapons and troop numbers, is clearly inferior to the USSR.

It is impossible to give way to Tehran. Whatever the shah's crimes, the United States would lose face once and for all and would render international law meaningless if it were to give in to the seizure of hostages. However, it is almost as impossible to make Tehran give in.

What use are economic sanctions against one of the world's main oil producers? Iran only had to reduce its exports by 2 million barrels per day a year ago to double the world crude oil price. It could do this again, taking advantage of the chaos which the freezing of Libyan and Algerian exports, notably to the United States, has already caused. It is true that Iran's economy cannot function without oil sales but there is no lack of interested clients, notably in East Europe. Moreover, even if by some miracle Mr Carter were to obtain from his European allies the solidarity he has demanded so imperiously, there will still be people who can find a way round the sanctions: South Africa has so far succeeded in living with the economic sanctions sparked off by its apartheid policy and the Argentine Republic has hurriedly supplied the USSR with some of the grain which the United States has stopped supplying because of Afghanistan.

As for the military sanctions which Mr Carter threatened several times during his television interview, they would have to be handled with the utmost care. First, it is highly likely that the hostages would be killed as soon as a Marine fired the first shot, and this would mean that the operation had failed. It is also important to take into account the exasperation which exists in most of the Islamic world regarding what "U.S. imperialism" represents, especially since it sponsored the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The Islamic world has felt exploited by the West for a very long time. It is too acutely aware of the support which the West gave the shah's detested regime not to react strongly to any action which might seem intended to force the hand of one of its members. It also knows that the developed world's Achilles heel is in the Persian Gulf region and nothing could be more difficult than to defend oil supplies against determined saboteurs.

Last but not least, there is the USSR which, far from urging Iran to take a conciliatory attitude, is accusing Jimmy Carter, through TASS, of resorting to "crude lies" and the United States of reducing universally recognized international rules to a heap of scrap paper by exerting political, military and economic pressure on Iran, and even of launching an "attack on the oil-producing countries."

According to State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, Soviet troops are now concentrated near the Iranian border. The 1921 treaty, which has not really been revoked, gives them the right to intervene should the USSR think its interests are threatened, and the possibility of Tehran asking the USSR for help cannot be ruled out: Either Khomeyni and his supporters, faced with armed U.S. action--or Iraqi action--could choose an alliance with the "bear" against the "wolf," to quote Hodding Carter, who refuses to believe this is possible, or the extreme chaos which now reigns in the former Pahlavi empire could eventually bring to power the only organized political party which has any trace of rationality: the Tudeh Party, one of the most completely pro-Soviet communist parties in the world.

Understandable Hesitation

In these circumstances it is understandable that President Carter should think twice before giving the go-ahead to his squadrons and commandos and that reliable interpreters of the President's thinking should state with some embarrassment that, if there are to be military operations, it will not be before mid-May. This is certainly not the first time the President has given the impression of retreating before having launched into a battle; the credibility of the thunderbolts he threatens to drop is particularly affected by this since they were a little damp to begin with. The United States is now paying for the mistake of making massive investments in extremely sophisticated weapons while saving as much as possible on manpower. The elimination of the draft, which Mr Carter is now talking of reintroducing leaves the United States extremely vulnerable in face of the some 20 million reservists, one-fourth of whom have been trained in the past few years, which the USSR could at any time place at the disposal of a particularly effective military machine--one of the few things which really works in the world today.

At the beginning of this century, Theodore Roosevelt summarized his methods with this striking phrase: "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Jimmy Carter's compatriots are forcing him to do the opposite: They want him to speak loudly although he only has a little stick. Will he be able to resist their pressure, which is being expressed through the opinion polls? Nothing could be worse than another Suez--the use of force with disastrous consequences and an ensuing disorderly withdrawal. The Vietnam war is still fresh enough in Americans' minds to remind them of the dangers of escalation and the illusions which produce it. The histories of waning empires are full of this kind of episode.

Like many of the tragedies which have led human beings to kill each other, the Tehran hostages affair is due mainly to misunderstanding. The two antagonists both live with the absolute conviction that they are right. Armaments, economic power and technological sophistication have never been much help in overcoming clashes of this type. The only people to have succeeded are statesmen possessing all the qualities implied by the word: lofty ideas, nobility, courage, the gift of communicating and convincing.

Unfortunately they are a rare species in the world today.... For want of such a man it is essential to fall back on diplomacy, which means patience, dialogue, constant effort and the use of all available cards. There is still at least one card which Jimmy Carter ought to be able to play: the personality of his probable rival for President--a character from a western beside whom Nixon looks like a leftwinger and who can be expected to follow a particularly heavyhanded policy--a typical product of wounded national pride. Failing Imam Khomeyni, who will not be easy to win over, it should be possible to make the Soviets understand that it is not in their interest to see Ronald Reagan in the White House. However, this is highly likely to happen if they do not do something to allay the feeling of exasperation now spreading among the American people.

OIL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA SIGNED

LD181509 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation Agreement Signed Between France and Venezuela"]

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins examined ways of establishing preferential trade relations between the EEC and Andean Pact countries on Tuesday, 15 April.

While the two presidents were having their second meeting, their foreign ministers, Jean Francois-Poncet and Jose Zambrano Velasco, signed an agreement of cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technical spheres. Meanwhile Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and French Industry Minister Giraud discussed a plan for long-term cooperation in the extraction and marketing of heavy crude oil.

According to some French and Venezuelan officials, France plans to double its oil imports from Venezuela of 45,000 barrels per day. This would bring annual French imports of light Venezuelan oil to 2.25 million tons or 2.4 percent of France's annual consumption. The two French companies will be asked to carry out the commercial negotiations necessary for implementing this agreement in principle with Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., PETROVEN.

"I hope that the EEC and the Andean Pact countries will quickly reach a specific cooperation agreement," President Herrera Campins said when he left the Elysee.

Mr Barre drew the Venezuelan president's attention to France's technical capabilities in the sphere of extraction and refining equipment suitable for heavy crude oil.

Mr Herrera Campins started the second day of his official visit to Paris by laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the foot of Simon Bolivar's statue. The leader was also entertained at lunch at the City Hall by Mr Jacques Chirac. He dined with Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Tuesday.

With regard to the "delicate" political, economic and financial situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, Mr Herrera Campins said he had been favorably impressed by his French host's views. The two leaders discussed economic development in the Andean Pact countries and what Mr Campins called the problem of "our region's stability."

"I hope that France will continue to support our efforts for more cooperation between the Andean Pact countries and the EEC countries," Mr Campins said.

ROCKET AIMED AT TURKISH CONSULATE IN MARSEILLES

TA191915 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] A rocket directed at the Turkish Consulate General in Marseilles, France, has been discovered and dismantled before it exploded. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Turkish Consulate officials in Marseilles, a cleaning person noticed the rocket in the garden of the consulate general and informed the police. The rocket, which was connected to a timer and directed toward the consulate building, was dismantled by sappers 7 minutes before it was set to go off. Officials said the rocket was positioned to enter the consulate building and explode inside the building. After the incident, AFP's Marseilles bureau was informed by means of a phone call that the rocket was placed by an Armenian terrorist organization.

EXPLOSION DAMAGES BUILDING OF ANTI-APARTHEID GROUP

NC191745 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 19 (AFP)--An explosion today ripped through premises used by anti-apartheid group in central Paris, injuring four people--one of them seriously, police said. The premises were also used as a conference centre by leftist groups, and police said they were treating the blast as a bomb attack.

NEW GOVERNMENT RECEIVES CONFIDENCE VOTE AFTER COSSIGA SPEECH

AU210915 Rome ANSA in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 21 (ANSA)--The new Italian Government headed by Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga came through its second vote of confidence Sunday by a ballot of 335 for and 241 against cast in the lower house.

The required majority came from the premier's Christian Democrats and his Socialist and Republican Party coalition partners plus the vote cast by the M.P.'s representing the ethnic minorities of the Alto Adige and Val d'Aosta. Voting in the opposition were the Communists, the Social Democrats, Liberals, the neofascist MSI [Italian Social Movement], Radicals, leftwing independents and the Proletarian Unity M.P.'s.

Before the ballot, Cossiga delivered a forty-minute speech divided into a reply to the points raised by the opposition and to criticism of domestic policy, as outlined in his earlier platform statements to Parliament, and foreign policy, in which he reaffirmed Italy's desire to work with its European Community partners "to leave no avenue unexplored in the search for proposals and initiatives aimed at lessening international tensions".

Addressing himself to his government's relations with the opposition parties, the premier affirmed his availability for "constructive" dealings with all the nation's democratic forces and added that "debate thus far has confirmed that a desire for these dealings is not lacking". In connection with the "timely development" of these contacts, Cossiga referred to the Communist Party, the nation's second largest, and its "great representative force, its vast ties with the country, the declared sense of national responsibility as testified to at other times in our civil life in conjunction with the other constitutional forces, its participation in the policy of national solidarity".

The premier then referred to the Social Democrats and the Liberals, coalition partners in his minority cabinet which ruled from August last year until mid-March, and spoke of "their traditions of democratic solidarity and their great ideals of liberty, progress and work in the national interests".

After dealing with the issues of economic policy, law enforcement and other specific points raised during last week's confidence debate in Parliament, Cossiga said that he had undertaken the reply "with the intention of contributing to the clarification of the thinking and aims of the government".

Moving on to foreign policy, the premier, who is the current duty chairman of the European Economic Community, said that the role of Europe should be one capable of "contributing to the settlement of conflicts and safeguarding the detente process" and added that this European role is gaining "growing recognition throughout the world". In this connection, he cited the decisions of the Japanese and Canadian governments to seek out a joint stance along with the Community Nine nations. The premier said that Europe will always be ready to back "realistic and constructive initiatives.... aimed at an overall settlement and based on the principles contained in the United Nations Security Council resolution".

Speaking of Italy's position in international affairs, Cossiga affirmed that "through real Western solidarity, our country will continue to take part in all initiatives shaped to settling crisis situations now underway".

Addressing himself to development surrounding the Soviet troop occupation of Afghanistan, the premier said that "the consequences of this Soviet initiative of regional destabilization can be eliminated only through the realization of the United Nations resolution on the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country".

COSSIGA'S EUROPEAN TOUR POSTPONED DUE TO ILLNESS

LD201733 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Summary] The visit which Prime Minister Cossiga is to pay to Brussels, Paris, London, Bonn and Copenhagen, for consultations prior to the summit meeting in connection with the U.S.-Iranian crisis, has been postponed for possibly 48 hours because of a slight indisposition. [Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 21 April notes that Cossiga was forced to call off his departure because of a bout of influenza and an accompanying high temperature. It notes further that "a new date for the European tour will be set when the premier has recovered from his illness."]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE OPENED

AU181622 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 18 (ANSA)--Italy and the newly-independent African state of Zimbabwe opened diplomatic relations today on the first full day of independence of the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia, an Italian Foreign Ministry communique reported.

L'UNITA NOTES CORDIALITY OF PRC RECEPTION OF PCI DELEGATION

LD210641 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Renzo Foa dispatch: "Berlinguer Arrives in Beijing"]

[Excerpt] Beijing--The handshake between CCP Secretary General Hu Yaobang and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer was particularly warm, under the flashlights of the photographers, the floodlights of the television crews and the gaze of a host of journalists from many countries. This was an important handshake: It formalized the full resumption of relations between the parties after a very long interruption, which coincided with a historical phase of turmoil, but also of development and growth among the workers and progressive forces of the entire world. It was a very significant handshake. Hu Yaobang summed up its main significance probably in the following comment: "We are meeting again," he said, addressing Gian Carlo Pajetta, "as old friends." And yesterday morning the CCP paper RENMIN RIBAO pointed out how "the Chinese and Italian parties have given each other aid and solidarity in the long struggle of the past." What is the significance now of the resumption of relations?

The first hours which the PCI delegation--composed of comrades Antonio Rubbi, Angelo Oliva and Silvana Dameri--spent in Beijing and the first informal conversations helped at once to show, with a welcome which was certainly not merely ritual, that the atmosphere is very cordial. The aircraft landed in Beijing yesterday shortly after 1830 local time, after an almost 18-hour journey with stopovers in Athens and Bombay. The first ceremony was held at Beijing's new, modern and functional airport building. Hu Yaobang welcomed the guests together with Vice Prime Minister Ji Pengfei, who is also chief of the CCP Central Committee International Liaison Department, and several other leaders, including the following: Feng Xuan, Central Committee member and deputy chief of the same section; Wu Xuenqian, another deputy chief of the section, and Li Zuzheng, unit chief in the section.

The welcome was given at the end of a long moving walkway leading from the aircraft parking area to the center of the building. It was a quick one. Next, amid the throng of photographers and reporters, the group walked to a room where Hu and Berlinguer had their first conversation. [paragraph continues]

They have known each other for some time, since the time of the World Federation of Democatic Youth, and the same applies to Pajetta. And so the dialogue began, with smiles which were certainly not for the sake of photoreporters who pestered the interlocutors for some time. The dialogue subsequently continued with Ji Pengfi in the residence placed at the disposal of the PCI delegation, the house for "honored state guests." Here, too, the meeting was characterized by lively cordiality. Of course, these are just the preliminary meetings. Today, with the exchange of toasts by Hua Guofeng and Berlinguer at the banquet which the Chinese chairman will give for the Italian guests, it will be possible to assess the bases for dialogue and what messages this visit could transmit.

PCI DENIES SPONSORSHIP OF ETHIOPIAN-ERITREAN TALKS

AU192003 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] (ANSA)-Rome, April 19--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) today said that while secret meetings may well have been held between Ethiopians and Eritreans, the contacts did not take place under the auspices of the PCI.

The statement was a denial of remarks made yesterday in Cairo by a representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Taha Mohammed Nur. Nur said that secret meetings were recently held in Rome, Berlin and Moscow under the auspices of the PCI with a view to bringing about a rapprochement between the two warring sides.

The PCI in its statement today said that, in any case, the Italian Communists were in favor of such a rapprochement.

VATICAN RADIO CITES CRITICISM OF CIA USE OF MISSIONARIES

AU210924 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Vatican City, April 21 (ANSA)--The American "Catholic Missionary Council" has criticized legislation drafted by Washington law-makers on the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency because it fails to "forbid using American missionaries as sources of information," Vatican Radio reported here Sunday.

The radio quoted the secretary of the American organization as telling a congressional commission that American missionaries around the world must enjoy "the full confidence" of the communities in which they work and that they "cannot represent American poicy any place."

The head of the missionary council, Father Anthony Bellagamba, then told the congressmen that "the least idea of any possible ties between the CIA and U.S. missionaries throws a shadow of doubt over the motivations of these missionaries who have travelled to foreign lands. This suspicion is persistent and has eroded confidence in our work," he continued. Father Bellagamba then warned that, "if the legislation does not remove this shadow, the erosion will continue and undermine our work as missionaries, making it impossible to conduct our work of evangelization."

Vatican radio recalled that a similar request was filed with the CIA by the secretary of the American Episcopal Conference, some time ago.

ATTORNEY FOR RED BRIGADES COMMITS SUICIDE

AU191625 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Genoa, April 19 (ANSA)--A Genoa attorney who had defended a number of alleged members of Italy's "Red Brigades" urban terrorists committed suicide this morning when carabinieri police appeared at his home with a warrant for his arrest on charges of subversive association and formation of an armed group. The 53 year-old trial lawyer, Edoardo Arnaldi, received permission from the arresting officers to go to the bathroom to change his clothes,and, once alone, pulled a pistol and shot himself in the head.

The evidence backing the arrest warrant, signed by magistrates in Turin, was not disclosed but it is thought to be connected to the lengthy confession made by the alleged "Brigades" chief in Turin, Patrizio Peci, taken into custody on February 19.

In Milan, another attorney who has defended alleged terrorists, was arrested this morning on the same charges contained in Arnaldi's warrant. The order for the arrest of 44-year-old Sergio Spazzali was signed by the Turin investigating magistrate.

According to unconfirmed reports gathered in Milan, a number of people have been taken into custody in the northern Italian industrial capital on similar charges over the past 24 hours.

LIBYAN BUSINESSMAN SLAIN IN ROME'S VIA VENETO

AU210930 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 21 (ANSA)--The wealthy Libyan businessman shot to death Saturday night on Rome's famous Via Veneto was possibly a victim of a member of a gang of Libyan killers tracking down abroad their fellow nations who have exported their riches and fled the country, according to the confession of the 23-year-old alleged gunman and other police findings.

Speaking of 51-year-old Abdel Gelil Aref, cut down while seated at the well-known watering place, "Caffe' du Paris," Jussef Sallata, charged with the crime, told police that he was "an enemy of the people and of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which is the same thing."

He also said that he had acted "on the personal conviction that the businessman was plotting in Italy against my country, something which could absolutely not be tolerated."

One of the two other young Libyan nationals picked up here in connection with the slaying, Elbai Khalifa, is reportedly a friend of the alleged killer and a member of a Libyan organization which moves against the enemies of the nation abroad.

The other young man arrested was identified as 29-year-old Ahmed Hamad Hamed.

All three Libyans entered Italy three months ago and the two friends of the confessed killer were students at the university for foreigners in Perugia.

After the trio were rounded up, police began efforts to determine if there are any connections between the Saturday killing, the murder of another Libyan national in Rome in March and the slaying of a Libyan journalist in London last week.

PRESS VIEWS INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS, DOMESTIC TERRORISM

AU191634 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Rome, April 19 (ANSA)--The tense state of affairs on the international scene and the ongoing battle against terrorism on the home front were the top two issues taken up in editorial comment in the Italian press today.

The Rome journal LA REPUBBLICA, in a lengthy analysis of East-West tensions, traced current conditions back to "the decision imposed by the White House on European NATO allies to accept, whatever the cost, the production and installation of new medium-range missiles in Europe". According to the editorial, Europe's reply to the "appeal saved NATO solidarity but international tensions rose. Unfortunately", the daily continued, "there is now the risk of repeating the mistake with economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran and the question of participation in the Moscow Olympic games.

"America's European allies have an extremely important role. If they are really good allies", REPUBBLICA reasoned, "they must not go along with and back America in this mistake. If they give ground to (American President Jimmy) Carter's election year nerves, they are not good allies but satellites with no role of their own".

On the same issue of a European stance in the U.S.-Iranian crisis situation, the Milan paper IL GIORNO pointed out that a form of counterbalance to the Iran represented by religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni exists in the "lay Iran". The daily then affirmed that, "perhaps no one like Italy and France, Europe in general, would be more capable of understanding and supporting this 'lay Iran' in its difficult growth to keep it, through balanced acts, from becoming enclosed in Khomeyni's dark embrace".

The Communist Party organ, L'UNITA, gave wide play to the appeal lodged with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by a group of writers, including Guenter Grass who urged Schmidt "not to follow the U.S. on the path to adventure" and declared, "After Vietnam, the American Government lost the right to air moral appeals".

Milan's big CORRIERE DELLA SERA turned its editorial over to "the fear of war" and noted that "three or four crises at the same time--U.S.-Iran, U.S.S.R.-Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq U.S.S.R.-China--are perhaps too many for diplomacy to handle". Commenting on the American President's latest press conference the paper said, "without modifying the basic terms of the situation, the president's speech appeared as a further step along the road toward adopting military measures".

On the other big topic of the day, the allegedly talkative and repentant "Red Brigades" terrorist leader, Patrizio Peci, captured in Turin on February 19, the Rome paper PAESE SERA said that the most recent arrests made thanks to Peci's confession mark "an historic development in the battle against terrorism". The editorial then warned that "despite the direct hit at the nerve center, (terrorism) has not been eliminated" and brought up the names, aside from the "Brigades", in the headlines as those groups allegedly responsible for other bloody terrorist crimes. PAESE concluded with the statement that "repression will not be enough to defeat terrorism. Something more is required, a change of atmosphere in the nation's institutions."

INDUSTRY MINISTER SAYS NATION INDEPENDENT OF IRANIAN OIL

LD200900 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Iran has banned all sales of oil to Portugal following the Portuguese Government's decision to break off trade relations with that country. The news of the Iranian oil embargo against Portugal was announced by Tehran radio and was followed by a warning to all prospective purchasers of Iranian oil that if they sell a single barrel of oil to Portugal they will be placed on the blacklist of the Iranian Foreign [as heard] Ministry.

Meanwhile, Portuguese Minister of Industry and Technology Alvaro Barreto reacted to the Iranian authorities' decision to cut off oil supplies to Portugal by saying: This measure will not affect international oil supplies to our country. We had not planned any oil purchases from Iran in 1980. Alvaro Barreto said that our oil requirements for the current year have already been secured and that steps are already being taken to make Iranian supplies unnecessary in 1981.

SA CARNEIRO DEPARTS FOR STRASBOURG VISIT

LD201434 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro left a few moments ago for Strasbourg, on the first leg of a European tour which will take him to Luxembourg and Denmark. The prime minister made no statements to the media before his departure.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT STOPS IN LISBON EN ROUTE HOME

LD182149 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Venezuelan President Herrera Campins has made a stopover in Lisbon en route home following a 4-day official visit to France. The present state of relations between Venezuela and Portugal was assessed at a brief meeting between the Venezuelan president and Acting President of the Portuguese Republic Ribeiro de Almeida, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Azevedo Coutinho, who travelled to Lisbon Airport for that purpose.

Speaking to journalists, Herrera Campins admitted the possibility of relations being strengthened between his country and Portugal, namely in the trade sphere. Referring to the present conflict between the United States and Iran, the Venezuelan president stated: We will have to act very judiciously and cautiously in the face with this conflict between [words indistinct] and main market of Venezuelan oil--the United States--and a country which is also one of our OPEC partners--Iran.

MORE CUBAN REFJGEES ARRIVE IN MADRID 21 APR

LD211228 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The second contingent of Cuban refugees accepted by Spain from among those occupying the Peruvian Embassy in Havana today arrived at Madrid's Barajas Airport on a regular Iberia Airlines flight. The first group arrived last Friday. There are 42 people in the second contingent. On their arrival they said that they had no baggage, only a few loose things, because they were not allowed to take anything out of Cuba.

COMMUNIQUE ON SPANISH-U.S. COUNCIL MEETING NOTED

LD182258 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Spain and the United States today agreed to arrange a program of preparatory meetings spread over the next few months to examine the future of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which will expire in September 1981. This was announced in Washington in a joint communique released this afternoon at the close of the regular session of the Spanish-U.S. Council, chaired by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and our Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja.

According to the communique, the Spanish minister and the U.S. secretary of state made an appraisal of the whole of Spanish-U.S. relations and they agreed that it would be suitable to arrange for this aforementioned program of preparatory meetings to examine the future of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

At the end of the Council session Cyrus Vance hosted a working luncheon in honor of Marcelino Oreja and the other members of the Spanish delegation. Diplomatic sources point out that the Spanish minister expressed to the U.S. secretary of state Spain's solidarity with the United States in regard to the crisis resulting from the detention of the hostages in the Tehran embassy. The same sources pointed out that the solidarity voiced by Spain's representative is in response to the call made by the U.S. authorities some days ago and addressed to a number of its allies in which Washington stressed that these allies should support the actions arranged by the United States to secure the freeing of the hostages. But, and still according to these same diplomatic sources, Marcelino Oreja made it clear that Spain will wait before taking any concrete measures so as to see what is decided by the EC countries. In this way it was made clear that Spain wishes to align itself with the policy of concerted action by the Community, a Community which Spain will join once formal negotiations are completed.

CARTER'S LATEST SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN, 'RISKS' ASSESSED

LD181654 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] A new package of measures involving economic sanctions against the Tehran government was announced yesterday by the President of the United States. American pressure to obtain the release of its hostages is thus proceeding in a slow but sure way. The measures imposed involve, among other things, a ban on all Iranian imports.

It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of these sanctions, especially if they are linked to other similar attitudes and behavior by countries which are allies of the United States. In short, things are now building up to something like an ultimatum, not purely economic in nature but carrying with it risks which are clearly more serious.

As things stand the only winner in this game can be the Soviet Union, which has already concentrated 100,000 men on the Iranian frontiers. At the same time it is offering the Tehran government alternative trade routes across Soviet territory on the assumption that the Americans will impose a naval blockade. But the serious part of this game is that nobody knows what its limits are or at what point it may involve actions which become military in nature. Carter has said quite openly that there are limits to patience and that if punishment in the political field is not effective it may be necessary to employ military measures.

He also referred to the effectiveness of a blockade, which could not be adequately compensated by using trade routes through the Soviet Union, since land communications between Russia and Iran are limited and could not by any stretch of the imagination offset the effects of a blockade if Western countries joined in.

CABINET ECONOMIC POSTS REPORTEDLY TO BE RESHUFFLED

LD182322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The forthcoming Cabinet reshuffle which is being prepared by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez may well turn out to be more extensive than has hitherto been talked about. This was said today by the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY in a detailed report. What will be at the root of the ministerial changes is the question of the autonomies.

In political circles consulted by the press agency, Suarez reportedly has been thinking that Abril Martorell will leave the post of second deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs to become a deputy prime minister with political responsibilities. There will be a subsequent movement of personalities in the other economic ministries, primarily affecting the minister of economy, Jose Juis Leal. For the post of deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs, mention is made of the name of Rafael Calvo Ortega, currently minister of labor, who is apparently resisting attempts to get him to become secretary general of the UCD [Democratic Center Union], a post which has been offered to him on more than one occasion.

Spokesman Denies Reshuffle Discussed

LD191546 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Government Spokesman Jose Melia denied that yesterday's Council of Ministers discussed the question of possible Cabinet changes, a decision which is exclusively within the competence of the prime minister. Nevertheless, it is being said in political circles that a ministerial reshuffle is very near. It is thought this would be aimed at stiffening up government policy in matters concerned with autonomy arrangements, the economic situation and public order. These three areas will undoubtedly figure in the address which Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is due to make to parliament, though the date of this has still not been fixed.

Melia went on to say that the Council of Ministers had not discussed the matter of Suarez's address. Nevertheless, the government spokesman went in depth into the importance of three draft laws from the Ministry of Defense which the government has decided to send to the Cortes for approval. The purpose of these is to rejuvenate the armed forces. Melia expressed the opinion that the three drafts will allow greater mobility and military men will more easily be able to move into high-level posts without having to work their way up a fixed scale of promotion, provided they meet the established requirements. All of this will allow greater efficiency in the armed forces and better professional achievements for all who follow a military career.

AFTENPOSTEN NOTES CONFLICTING INTERESTS OVER JAN MAYEN TALKS

LD210817 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Apr 80 p 8

[Morten Fyhn report: "Jan Mayen Zone on 1 June?"]

[Text] Reykjavik, 14 April--Regardless of the outcome of the negotiations with Iceland on Jan Mayen, it is highly probable that Norway will set up a 200-mile zone around the island at the same time Denmark does the same around Greenland. Denmark has hinted to Norway that such an expansion of the zone is likely by 1 June at the latest, key members of Norway's delegation at the talks in Reykjavik told AFTENPOSTEN.

Norwegian officials are more and more preoccupied with the problems which will arise when eastern Greenland north of the 67th parallel extends its territorial limit to 200 miles, so that waters lying in the direction of Jan Mayen will become accessible to fishing vessels from the EEC. Since Denmark is laying claim to a full zone round Greenland, and everything suggests that it will put this claim into effect, this will mean that the planned Norwegian Jan Mayen zone will be greatly reduced in size. According to information that AFTENPOSTEN has received, both Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle are fully aware that Norway cannot neglect to set up a zone around Jan Mayen when Denmark sets up a zone round Greenland. This is due both to domestic political reasons and to fears that the question of a demarcation line between the two zones would be further complicated if Norway were to be faced with a fait accompli.

During the tough and complicated negotiations with Iceland, the Greenland question has been discussed. The Icelanders have asserted that, even if their own 200-mile limit is not to be encroached upon by a Jan Mayen zone, this will not necessarily be the case with a Greenland zone. However, it is a great problem for Iceland that the EEC will be able to fish in Greenland's zone and Iceland will have no influence on the size of quotas. Capelin is also fished in the area, and it is well known that Iceland claims that capelin stocks belong to Iceland.

It was decided on Monday to appoint a group of officials to discuss the fishing problems in greater detail before the negotiations continue on Tuesday.

A group to look into the question of a demarcation line and the problems surrounding the continental shelf was also appointed.

During the negotiations Iceland has made it clear that it requires guarantees from Norway on significant Icelandic privileges on the shelf round Jan Mayen. For its part, Norway is not prepared to give these guarantees at present. One reason is that the question has not yet been discussed with the Storting's Foreign Affairs Committee. Norway can only agree to a proviso in the agreement with Iceland where it is stated that the establishment of a Norwegian fishing zone does not "prejudice" the parties' views on the continental shelf.

Norway also believes that the question of a full Icelandic 200-mile limit in the direction of Jan Mayen must be the object of later negotiations so that Norway now wishes to reserve judgement in the matter. In practice, this means however that the disputed area will for the moment remain Icelandic and that Norway will request Norwegian fishermen not to enter the area. Experts in international law in the Norwegian delegation have reacted strongly to what they call Iceland's taking the law into its own hands.

DENMARK

PRIME MINISTER FAVORS EC SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

NC181548 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Copenhagen, April 18 (AFP)--Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen today came out in favour of European Community sanctions against Iran but warned that this might worsen the hostage crisis. Mr Joergensen said: "We find it would be just to establish economic sanctions against Iran at the EEC level, but we must realise that there is a risk of a violent reaction which could escalate the crisis to the disadvantage of the American hostages".

Mr Joergensen, who heads a minority Social Democratic government, said: "The current situation is totally unacceptable and we have throughout counted on backing the U.S. in trade restrictions."

The Community's policy is to be discussed at the meeting of foreign ministers on Monday and Tuesday. Mr Joergensen said it was important to reach agreement at Community level, and then the issue could be discussed at national level. He declared, "We are ready to do everything to support the efforts of the U.S.," adding, "particularly because the fundamental situation is destroying international cooperation".

NORWAY

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION VOTES NOT TO SEND TEAM TO OLYMPICS

LD201617 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Norway will not send a team to the Moscow Olympics unless the government of the country decides differently, the Norwegian Athletic Association decided after voting 73 to 57 to boycott the Olympic games as a protest against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Today's decision annuls the decision made by the Norwegian Olympic Committee less than a month ago to participate in the games, since the Olympic Committee left the matter to be decided by the Athletic Association. For its part, the Norwegian Government shifted the decision to the sports organizations. Participation in the summer games must be announced by 24 May.

AFTENPOSTEN NOTES U.S. LOSS OF PATIENCE WITH ALLIES, IRAN

LD211013 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Western Solidarity on Trial"]

[Text] In the deadlocked hostage conflict with Iran, President Jimmy Carter has not only met force with force in his dealings with the unpredictable fanatics in Tehran. It has become clear, especially in the last few days, that the United States wants to put Western solidarity to the test. Carter expects the European allies of the United States to give as strong support as possible to the U.S. sanctions--in the form of an economic boycott or at least a noticeable reduction in diplomatic relations.

The President has made it clear that U.S. patience--with its hesitant and vacillating allies, too--has definite limits. In a television interview with four European correspondents last weekend, Carter confirmed indirectly that he had set a time limit on the NATO countries' reactions, and it is not a matter of weeks or months. If the allies do not decide on some resolute action, the United States will expand the scope of sanctions unilaterally. Military measures must not, therefore, be excluded, and a naval blockade of Iran would in that case--it is implied--bring about by force the trade boycott which the Europeans are reluctant to implement on their own initiative.

There are many objections which can be made to Carter's course of action, and these objections have indeed come from several West European capitals. It has been pointed out that the United States has not consulted its allies sufficiently, that Carter does not take account of the fact that the Europeans can use their embassies in Iran to work for a peaceful solution to the hostage crisis, and that he--so runs less official criticism--is following the popular mood in the United States to ensure his reelection.

But the core of the problem lies elsewhere: Individual European nations such as France give public expression to the view that boycott action not only threatens their oil supplies but also limits their freedom of action toward the Third World in general. West Germany and Great Britain are in principle agreed that sanctions ought to be applied. But both countries doubt the effectiveness of a trade boycott; West Germany is, in addition, Iran's biggest trading partner in the West and imports over 10 percent of its oil from Khomeyni's republic. Here EEC solidarity also enters the picture and the French viewpoint carries much weight. One of the arguments used against a compact Western boycott is that it will drive Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Many of the European reservations can be individually justified. But there is one decisive weakness in the attitude that the U.S. allies adopt in the hostage crisis: They have not put forward any effective alternative to the American measures. The problem is simply that something must be done to try to force those in power in Tehran to their senses in this detestable affair, which affects not only the United States. Carter can be criticized for much, but he cannot be accused of lack of patience with the authorities, which for 5 months now have acquiesced in the imprisonment of foreign diplomats. Now both the possibilities of negotiation and U.S. patience are exhausted.

One must also agree with Carter when he reminds his allies today that, in January this year, when anger over the taking of the hostages was as yet unaffected by the ravages of time, they voted in favor of UN sanctions against Iran which Moscow succeeded in vetoing in the Security Council. If the situation has changed in the meantime, it is clear that it has not changed for the better. While West Europe hesitates and debates, Khomeyni's self-confidence grows and confidence in Western cooperation declines.

HURD COMMENTS ON EC MEETING ON IRAN SANCTIONS

LD201732 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1603 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The Western alliance has been plunged into a crisis by President Carter's demand for sanctions against Iran, Douglas Hurd, Foreign Office minister, said today. He expressed his fear that there would be moves to pull American troops out of Europe if the Common Market countries failed to support the United States on the hostage issue. In an interview with Brian Walden on the London weekend television programme "Weekend World", he said: "It is a crisis within the alliance, almost, one would say, a spiritual crisis."

"It's not that enormous interests of the alliance are at stake in Tehran. What is at stake are 53 diplomats from the leading member state of the alliance, and therefore it's really a spiritual--indeed emotional--challenge to the alliance--the most important challenge of all. And so it is of immense importance to the future life and success of the alliance on which our security in Britain, this weekend and every weekend, does actually depend."

Asked if American disenchantment with Europe could lead to the break-up of NATO, Mr Hurd said he thought moves in that direction would begin quite quickly. He said: "Structure now, or giving the Americans cause to pick away at it, then I think the consequences for the alliance could be very grave. There would be a danger--not immediately, not overnight, not this year necessarily, but in the longer term--a danger that the basic feeling in the United States that they belong to an alliance that is important, workable, and worth the effort involved, would be undermined."

Mr Hurd also said that Britain was determined to secure the EEC foreign minister's support for an agreed package of sanctions against Iran at their meeting tomorrow. He made it cle that if Lord Carrington could not get agreement to a common EEC position, Britain would go it alone, and implement sanctions anyway, along with other like-minded members of the EEC. "If there were a collapse, a total failure to reach any agreement at Luxembourg, then I think that those who were willing to support the Americans have said so--the Germans and ourselves are obvious examples--would certainly need to get in touch with one another and see what we could pick out of the unsatisfactory situation and what we could do."

What came out of the Luxembourg meeting would not be the last word--"I think it will be the first stage of the first chapter--I think there will be more to come, if the Iranians continue to hold the hostages," he added. Asked if diplomatic relations would be broken off with Iran, he said: "Nobody in principle favours that. On the other hand, you have got to show the Iranians that taking diplomats as hostages is a breach of the whole basis of international law and not just a quarrel with the Americans."

FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER TO ZIMBABWE NAMED

LD181410 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1251 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain today named its first high commissioner to Zimbabwe. He is Mr Robin Byatt, 49 49, a career diplomat, who has had special responsibility for Rhodesian affairs in the Foreign Office for the last three years. Mr Byatt was part of the British team at the Lancaster House talks in London, which produced the independence agreement. He has been in Zimbabwe helping to organize the elections and the run-up to independence. He will remain behind in Salisbury when Lord Soames leaves for London tonight.

CLARIFICATIONS ON ROLANDHIS-ERKMEN MEETING CONTINUE

Spokesman Refrains From Comment

NC190737 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman yesterday refrained from any comment on yesterday's press report that the foreign ministers of Cyprus and Turkey, Mr Rolandhis and Mr Erkmen, will be maintaining regular contact through Strasbourg within the framework of the "top secret" agreement they reached at the meeting they had in Lisbon.

When called upon to comment on this latest report, the spokesman confined himself to saying that he has nothing to declare.

Besides this, an official announcement concerning yesterday's report in the newspaper HALKIN SESI--which, after referring to a meeting between its correspondent and Mr Rolandhis, includes, among other things, the earlier report that "Mr Erkmen turned down a request from Mr Rolandhis for a meeting"--clarifies once more that there was never a question of a request for or a rejection of such a meeting.

The circumstances under which Mr Rolandhis met with Mr Erkmen, concludes the announcement, are described in the official statement on the subject issued on 16 April 1980.

Foreign Ministry Denial

NC191103 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has denied Turkish allegations that Foreign Minister Rolandhis had asked to meet with Turkish Minister Erkmen and that the request had been turned down.

A statement issued by the ministry says that no meeting with the Turkish foreign minister had been requested either directly or through a third country. It adds that we do not know, however, whether a third country had on its own initiative sounded out the possibility of such a meeting.

The statement then says that although such bilateral contacts would have been useful, Turkey's position on such meetings is well known and consequently no move was made. The statement repeats that Mr Rolandhis and Mr Erkmen had only talked ceremonially.

Commenting on a report published in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper HALKIN SESI, the statement makes it clear that the meeting which Mr Rolandhis held with the president of the Turkish Cypriot Journalists Union, Mr Cemal, was not for the purpose of the minister granting an interview. It is also made clear that Mr Rolandhis had in the presence of the president of the Cyprus Editors Union, Mr Kannaduros, said that Mr Erkmen had impressed him as a serious and distinguished politician, and that he had neither met nor asked to meet with Mr Erkmen.

GREEK, TURKISH JOURNALISTS HOLD SECOND MEETING IN NICOSIA

NC171704 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] A new meeting was held today between the president of the Cyprus Editors Union [ESK], Mr Kannaouros, and the president of the Turkish Cypriot Journalists Union, Mr Cemal, within the framework of their regular contacts.

A statement issued after the meeting said that they had discussed matters of common interest, particularly cooperation between the two organizations and between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot journalists in general. The statement adds that both sides stressed the importance of such contacts for creating an atmosphere of friendship, goodwill, trust and rapprochement between the two communities for the finding of a just and peaceful solution to the political problem.

Mr Cemal also met with members of the ESK Executive Committee and other journalists. He was also received by the foreign minister and met with the AKEL secretary general and the director of the Public Information Office.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR REITERATES STAND ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC200637 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking last night at a gathering in Nicosia to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, Soviet Ambassador Astavin also referred to the Cyprus issue. We stand, he said, firmly and decisively in favor of the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic and its nonaligned policy. Also, he added, the Soviet Union stands for the settlement of the Cyprus question through consideration of the interests of all the Cypriot people--Greeks and Turks--on the basis of the UN resolutions and against any form of partition of the island or foreign interference in its internal affairs.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS SANCTIONS AGAINST ZIMBABWE

NC191623 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1615 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Cyprus Government has announced that it has lifted all sanctions on Zimbabwe following the country's independence. The sanctions had been imposed against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia.

BRITISH DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY MAKES STATEMENT UPON ARRIVAL

NC191622 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] British Deputy Foreign Secretary and Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour arrived in Cyprus this afternoon for a 5-day visit during which he will have contacts with officials of the republic. In a statement at Larraca Airport he said that during his stay he will try to see as many people and places as possible and will be briefed on the many problems of Cyprus.

Asked whether his visit is connected with a new British Government initiative on the Cyprus issue, Sir Ian Gilmour said that he has come to see and learn about the UN initiatives. He said he hopes that they will bear fruit. He said: We will not interfere in this matter.

Asked whether he had met with the UN secretary general before coming to Cyprus, Sir Ian Gilmour said that he saw Mr Waldheim while he was passing through London on his way to Salisbury, where he attended the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, but their talks were not related to this current visit to Cyprus. Naturally, he said, we reviewed the situation in the Middle East and various other issues.

FINANCE MINISTER AVXENDIOU RETURNS FROM PRAGUE VISIT

NC181951 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Finance Minister Avxendiou returned from Prague this afternoon where he had signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation between Cyprus and Czechoslovakia as well as amendments to the agreement for economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Avxendiou stated he is satisfied with the results of his visit. He also said that the amendments to the 1976 agreement for economic cooperation extend the validity of the agreement until the end of 1983 so that it may be possible for Cyprus to use the $5 million in credit that had been granted by Czechoslovakia with very favorable terms. These credits were given to finance machinery imports to be used in development projects. On the basis of the same agreement, Czechoslovakia has also given an additional $5 million in credit with the same favorable terms.

Mr Avxendiou has stated that, in his talks with Czechoslovak ministers, he established warm feelings of friendship between the two countries. He added: The Czechoslovak Government stands by the struggle which Cyprus is waging for political survival and gives its support in the economic field.

MAGAZINE CITES INCREASED TURKISH MILITARY ACTIVITIES

NC201002 Nicosia IKONES in Greek 18-24 Apr 80 pp 14-16

["Exclusive" report headlined: "The Turks Are Bringing More Troops"]

[Excerpts] With unusual haste that raises many questions the Turkish military forces in Cyprus have lately been strengthened both in manpower and material.

Reinforcements are being sent by Turkish Air Force transport planes that make repeated flights to Tymbou Airport and by Turkish Navy ships that berth in Famagusta Harbor. In a nonstop airlift that has been particularly heightened over the last few months, heavy four-engined C-130 Hercules aircraft, together with twin engined C-47 Dakotas and C-160 Transalls, have landed continuously at Tymbou Airport bringing material and supplies for the forces in Cyprus.

The transport planes of the Turkish Air Force use Tymbou Airport mainly for the transportations of delicate equipment, such as telecommunications sets and missiles, while at the same time they also carry high-ranking officers.

The main point for the embarkation of reinforcements is Famagusta Harbor, part of which is always closed off for security reasons. The reinforcements that are arriving in Cyprus belong to the 2d Army Corps.

The 2d Corps has under its command 23 infantry battalions and 3 armored squadrons with 180 M-47 and M-48 tanks and 150 M-113 armored personnel carriers. This command is supplemented by 3 reconnaissance squadrons with armored vehicles and a mechanized battalion stationed at Kato Dhikomo. In addition, an infantry company is stationed in the headquarters area and another company uses the Kyrenia Bishopric.

The strength of the Turkish forces in Cyprus has recently increased considerably from 35,000 and has already reached 42,000 men. In addition, the Turkish forces are being strengthened not only in manpower but also in materiel. The obvious attempt to upgrade the equipment must be regarded as a very serious development. Certain units that have arrived in Cyprus are already using the ultramodern Milan antitank missiles, which are guided to their target by infrared light. They are regarded as extremely accurate and their range is from 25 to 2,000 meters, the latter distance being covered in 12.5 seconds. In Turkey and Cyprus together the Turks have a total of 6,250 missiles and 483 launchers. Of particular significance is the strengthening of the antiaircraft defense system on our island. The Turks now have in Cyprus an antiaircraft battery equipped with Hawk ground-to-air missiles headquartered in the area of Ayios Khrysostomos.

The Turks have also considerably improved and strengthened their antiaircraft guns by bringing more M-51s and M-55s into Cyprus.

Turkish Navy landing craft have brought to Cyprus heavy self-propelled M-107 guns and tractor-drawn 8-inch M-115s and 155 millimeter M-114s. The Turkish forces in Cyprus already have 6-7 artillery units with a total strength of about 100 guns.

In parallel with other weapons, the Turks have made terrifying improvements in the telecommunications equipment and electronic monitoring sets in Cyprus. The Cyprus Telecommunications Authority installations at the Kantara station have been converted into a huge telecommunications signals center for the needs of the Turkish Army. Kantara is under the absolute control of the signals commander and it is strictly prohibited for anyone to approach it. With the new electronic sets they can interfere with our frequencies as well as with the telephone network. A characteristic example is that during one of our recent civil defense exercises the Turks interfered in the conversations, thus not only showing that they know quite a lot but also causing chaos at will. A parallel signals center lies east of Aghirda. This is a substation manned by a company that is encamped together with another company from the army's air force's near the airstrip at Krini.

The strengthening of Turkish units with electronic monitoring sets recently became particularly important with the introduction of ROT-9X sentinel sets. These are extremely lightweight radar sets for battlefield surveillance that can be carried by one man.

Turkey's obvious attempts to reinforce its forces in Cyprus and the efforts of its General Staff to bring the most modern weapons into the island raise quite a few curious questions. Why so much haste to strengthen the forces and why so many flights by Turkish Air Force transport planes? At least seven landings have been noted in only 1 day.

These reinforcements must definitely not be unnoticed by the Americans, the British and the other NATO intelligence services. If the information in the hands of a certain military attache, that the new U.S.-Turkish agreement also contains a special secret appendix referring to Cyprus, is true, then this explains a lot of things. And it appears that this is the way things stand. [paragraph continues]

Tangible proof is the official announcement that the United States has accepted the demand for the joint use of the large airbase at Incirlik. This base is absolutely necessary to intercept the Greek Air Force in the event of a military clash in the area of Cyprus.

The arrival in Cyprus of new reinforcements from Turkey leaves no doubt that because of the new strategic situation being created in the region the Turks have been given the green light for further military moves in Cyprus "when the time is ripe." This time they not only took but they also gave, and they have moreover offered bases and facilities that do not lie in Turkey but in Cyprus.

Reports that must be regarded as quite true since they come from the same source say that Turkey has agreed that in the event of a conflagration in the Persian Gulf, the U.S. Air Transport Command may use the Kayseri Air Base in Turkey to deploy reinforcements and, as a second phase and in the event of broader requirements, also the airport at Tymbou which has a very good runway and can accept all the types of aircraft used by the U.S. Air Transport Command today.

Basically, Cyprus is destined to be a bridgehead and a base for receiving the transport planes that will come from the Rhein-Main base in West Germany.

The landing bases are absolutely necessary because, at any given moment, Akrotiri will be used as an operation support base whenever the circumstances require.

TC FOREIGN MINISTRY REPLIES TO GREEK COMPLAINT ON FLIGHTS

TA181620 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism has replied to the Greek Cypriot press reports to the effect that the Greek Cypriot administration has protested to the United Nations the violation of the Cyprus airspace by two Turkish military jet planes. The ministry's statement on the issue stresses that the Turkish Federated State is fully sovereign in northern Cyprus. The statement says that UNFICYP authorities were informed in advance that two jet planes would fly within the Ercan Air Control Region in northern Cyprus between 1000 and 1200 on 17 April, within the framework of a military exercise to be carried out with the knowledge of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus authorities.

The statement adds: The efforts exerted by the Greek Cypriot administration to portray itself as the sovereign of the whole of Cyprus are in vain. The Turkish Federated State is the sovereign authority in northern Cyprus. The laws of the Turkish Federated State are in force, and we do not consider anyone, especially the Greek Cypriot administration, our respondent concerning exercises or any other activity to be carried out in our region. We hope that the UN authorities have reminded the Greek Cypriots about these realities.

DENKTAS CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY DURING STOPOVER VISIT IN TURKEY

TA191801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas has said that all Islamic countries should seriously unite against outside forces wishing to destroy the Islamic world.

Denktas, who participated in a conference on the Prophet Muhammad organized by the European Islamic Council in London, stopped over in Istanbul today on his way to Cyprus. In a statement to the TRT at Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas said the conference attached the necessary importance to the Cyprus problem. Noting that the conference was held in a positive atmosphere and that sincere support was expressed for the Turkish Cypriots, Denktas said that importance will be attached to the Cyprus problem at the forthcoming conference of Islamic countries in Islamabad. Denktas will leave Istanbul for Cyprus by air at 1930.

TURKISH PAPER NOTES DISTRIBUTION OF TFSC CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

NC210720 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 18 Apr 80 p 5

[Erdogan Ozbalikci report from Nicosia]

[Excerpts] Intensive preparations are being made in northern Cyprus for the local elections to be held in June. All political parties are extensively engaged in these preparations because they all view these elections as advance preparations for the parliamentary elections due in 1981.

The emigration office of the Ministry of the Interior has recently begun to speedily and illegally distribute "TFSC citizenship certificates" to the citizens of the Turkish Republic who came to Cyprus from Turkey [after 1974]. This is being done to secure certain advantages for Denktas' National Unity Party in the parliamentary elections.

We have established that, while the number of the Turkish citizens who were granted TFSC citizenship certificates was 17,141 on 21 March 1980, this number rose to 31,290 on 26 March 1980. This means that in 5 days, 14,149 citizens of the Turkish Republic have been granted Turkish Cypriot citizenship. This process of converting Turkish citizens into Turkish Cypriot citizens is still rapidly continuing. This is causing displeasure among the Turkish Cypriot citizens.

KARAMANLIS ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

AT191527 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Statement issued by Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis in Athens on 19 April--read by announcer]

[Text] Prime Minister Karamanlis has stated that despite the fact that he does not have either personal or party goals he could agree to be nominated for the candidacy of president of the republic provided that politicization of the election is avoided and deputies are allowed to vote according to their conscience. The prime minister's statement is as follows:

"As I have said in the past, I have no personal aspirations. If I had I would have satisfied them in 1975 when I was formulating the country's Constitution. At the time I could have strengthened the powers of the president of the republic, established his direct election by the people and been elected with a great majority. I could also have been elected with a great majority by the previous Parliament in which New Democracy had 220 deputies.

"Instead, I considered it my duty to remain in active politics in order to consolidate our still sensitive democracy and confront the critical internal and external problems bequeathed to us by the dictatorship.

"Therefore, I have neither personal nor party goals and it would be in accordance with my wish to withdraw at some point from politics after 45 years of service because in our country nobody knows how his life will end as a politician.

"Nevertheless, I could agree to be a candidate and place myself at the disposal of the national representatives and consequently of the country. However, in such a case I would wish that politicization of the election be avoided and the deputies be allowed to vote according to their conscience because only then, if I am elected, could I place myself above parties and exercise my duties politically uncommitted and with enhanced prestige.

"I believe that if this position is accepted it will rid us all of unnecessary dilemmas and will contribute to the stabilization of the regime."

In addition, in reply to a question on whether he intends to discuss the issues which have been raised by various parties on the occasion of the election of a president, Prime Minister Karamanlis said:

"I think that even if some of these issues could be discussed it is not proper for the prestige of the institution to link them with the election of the president."

Opposition's Response

AT191912 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with Karmanlis' statement, the opposition parties had the following reactions. Leader of the official opposition, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, after analyzing the constitutional rights of the parties in comparison with the rights of the deputies, declared in a statement that PASOK had already decided at the sixth meeting of its Central Committee that it would not cooperate in the election of a president from the current Chamber of Deputies and it stands on this decision. In its opinion the current Parliament does not express the political composition of the electorate.

EDIK Leader Zigdhis stressed that this hour required a clear statement of the prime minister's intentions.

DODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] Chairman Pesmazoglou mentioned that his party maintains its positions.

In a statement by its Executive Committee, EDA [Unitary Democratic Left] stressed that the vote of Mr Iliou on Karamanlis candidacy for president of the republic will be negative.

KKE [Exterior] mentioned in a statement that the stance of its deputies will be determined on Wednesday by the plenary session of the party's Central Committee.

Finally KKE (Interior) asserted in a statement by the Central Committee's executive office that the situation which is being created, together with the likelihood of new elections of the plebiscite type, should be confronted in unison by all the parties of the democratic opposition.

In reply to questions from the press on the reactions of the parties of the opposition, a government spokesman stated: The prime minister put forth an issue of principle. He did not ask anything from anyone. Consequently the nervousness, the haste and the phraseology with which the parties of the opposition reacted is surprising.

KKE (Interior) Statement

AT201430 Athens I AVYI in Greek 20 Apr 80 p 1

[Statement by the Executive Bureau of the KKE (Interior) Central Committee issued on 19 April 1980 on the presidential election issue]

[Text] "The prime minister and leader of 'New Democracy', Karamanlis, asked for the opposition's support so that he can be elected as a 'president of the republic who will be above parties.' He connects his election to a stabilization of the regime. Although Karamanlis can demonstrate positive elements in his post-junta policy, he is totally connected with the policy and responsibilities of 'New Democracy'. This policy, which has one-sided austerity, authoritarianism and 'we belong to the West' as its principal axis, has been rejected by the people who demand a change so that they can progress along the revivalist course toward democratic renewal. Karamanlis could perhaps become acceptable by the opposition as a joint candidate if he supplied political answers acceptable to the broadest majority of our people. In the way in which he presents himself, however, he cannot be a joint candidate. He is a candidate of the rightwing.

"If--over and above all this--he understood that the country needs a president who enjoys the broadest possible support, he could make a contribution if, through consultations with the political world, a way might be found for the support of a candidacy which would guarantee protection of our national interests, opposition to foreign dictates, and the smooth function of democratic institutions in accordance with the wishes of the greatest majority of our people.

"Naturally there are dangers but these dangers stem from dependence upon large-scale interests and the apparatus which 'New Democracy' and Karamanlis did not wish to strike against. Such dangers cannot be dealt with through the messianic attributes of one individual but only through a forging of national and democratic unity of spirit, through measures for strengthening and expanding democracy, and through democratic dialogue between the parties and the people within the framework of smoothly functioning democratic institutions.

"The KKE (Interior) believes that even after the Karamanlis declaration the situation which has been created, together with the prospect of elections of a plebiscite character, must be jointly handled by all the parties of the democratic opposition."

PASOK CHALLENGES NEW DEMOCRACY TO ELECTION CONFRONTATION

AT201649 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 20 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Take the Jump If You Dare"]

[Text] At long last the prime minister decided to rid the country of suffering under the speculation about his intention to run for the position of president of the republic.

He did not rid the country, however, of the spirit of despotism and his own "exclusivity." Karamanlis and the press which is friendly to him insist on relating the presidential election to "dangers threatening the future of the regime." They also use the "danger" of early elections. In this way, however, they are trying to force open doors. As far as PASOK is concerned, elections are most certainly necessary because its chairman, Andreas Papandreou, declared that the present composition of the Chamber of Deputies does not reflect the balance of power within the electorate. If anyone questions this--let them take the jump if they dare.

Karamanlis and his front force us to reflect back to the time of the political change when they usurped the vote of the Greek people under the Holt slogan [as published]: "Either you vote for us or there will be tanks again." It appears that according to the egocentric views of the prime minister the survival and the future of this country are irrevocably linked to his own existence.

Most certainly such a view takes us back several centuries to the era of the King Louis of France. Woe to the country which is lost without its "exclusive" leader.

We denounce this line which is being promoted by the prime minister himself, by the press which is friendly to him and by the state mass information media. According to this line, every time that the peoples democratic progressive forces approach authority, we begin to have "dangers" to the nation, to the regime and to everything which the sick mentality of the rightwing can expediently invent for the moment.

For Karamanlis and his front, the Greek people are only sovereign when they follow his deceitful slogans and they become "dangerous" when they refuse to follow them.

Interconnecting the country's calm, however, with the person of Karamanlis is an argument which turns against him personally. If he truly has the delusion of believing in this line then he must answer this great question: During the past 6 years, during which he exercised authority without interference, what did he do in this country to make sure that the smooth function of democratic institutions remained free from his own personal presence in the country's political life, in any capacity?

As for us, we believe that we will survive even without Karamanlis. Apart from all "president-mongering, danger-mongering, election-mongering" and the various deceitful tricks of the government, we await in readiness for the hour of confrontation before the sovereign Greek people.

We await for this hour with the unshakeable belief that this time the rightwing and its various champions will be forced to rid the country of their position of authority so that the way may at long last be opened for the great democratic change.

I KATHIMERINI CLAIMS BOTH RALLIS, AVEROF CANDIDATES FOR PM

AT191210 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Both G. Rallis and E. Averof persist with their original intention to compete for the leadership of New Democracy in case K. Karamanlis moves to the office of president of the republic.

According to verified reports by I KATHIMERINI, the contrary rumors which had been put in circulation recently regarding a "compromise" between the two most dominant successors are unfounded since Rallis and Averof continue to maintain that the issue of succession must be resolved by the parliamentary group on the basis of the party's charter and by adherence to democratic procedures. They themselves have stated that they will respect and obey the decision.

Specifically the rumors which recently tended to create confusion in connection with this issue allegedly said that G. Rallis had already accepted the "solution" that Averof be nominated as the only candidate and be elected "by acclaim" while he himself would accept any ministry to be offered to him by the next government.

DHROSOS WARNS AGAINST U.S. 'ERRORS OF JUDGEMENT'

AT201614 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Apr 80 p 8

[Yeoryios Dhrosos commentary: "Simple and Unpleasant Things on the Issue of Our Return to NATO"]

[Text] It is extremely easy to express opinions and make aphorisms, particularly from afar, on the great issues of our return to NATO, on Greek-Turkish relations and so forth. There is a lot of room for conjecture here. Naturally, since all negotiations on the issue are secret, one can make a conjecture on whatever one wants or on whatever seems natural and could, therefore, appear logical. In essence, however, things are extremely simple, although unpleasant. We have a recent article for example by a Greek-American professor who with great patriotism and emphasis tells us that the deadlocks we have reached are due to the fact that the Turks conduct their politics in a cunning, determined manner while we, on the other hand, neither clarify our positions nor handle our "affairs" with any determination.

Here, therefore, we have certain deviations from the truth. First of all there never were nor are there any Greek demands. We ask for nothing. We simply do not want any alteration in the status which now exists in the Aegean and we do not want any alteration in the balance of power between Turkey and Greece. We are not prepared to pay any ransom for our return to NATO. [paragraph continues]

We do not want to cede any of our legal rights to others or any of our rights derived from established facts--rights which have belonged to us to date. We have demonstrated our determination to insist upon these rights through rejection of repeated plans submitted to us and of much advice offered to us. We made it clear at the same time that there are alternate solutions to which we will resort if ever there is a choice between these proposals and any loss of our rights. Our position on this was always crystal clear, even though we are well aware of the numerous interests which at this very moment press for our return to our position as a full member of NATO.

The policy of the Turks was, in a certain way, both expected as well as not particularly cunning. They realized that international coincidence made their geographic position more important and they tried to exploit this as much as possible. Primarily, of course, they tried to exploit the situation financially becuase they had a great sense of urgency in this sector. It was, at the same time, very certain to everyone that they would succeed in this effort and that they would gain a temporary postponement of their economic crisis. They added certain political demands to their financial demands which, however, remained more or less transparent. They thought: If we succeed, then we all succeed, adding that anything achieved would be a gain. Thus they started talking about the correction of injustices, about military needs and so forth.

It is true the Americans did attempt to change the Turks' mind but the Turks raised the question of "honor" by saying that they could not negotiate under the threat of pressure. They threatened the Americans and in this way they won them over to their own side. If the Americans had insisted a little harder at that time they would have achieved everything. They did not see this and they gave in to Turkish threats, or rather Turkish pseudo-threats. The Turks had absolutely no way out. They needed huge sums of money. Such sums could only be provided by the West, in other words, by the Americans. There was no alternative way out for them. The Americans, however, bent over and stopped insisting. At the same time the Turks do have the formal right of refusing Greece's return without certain conditions. In this way things went as far as they did.

Greece has always rejected these conditions and has never given in under various forms of pressure. Greece had nothing else to do. It tried and it continues to try to exploit its own political and geographic position. Events in the Middle East, however, are developing with such speed that Turkey's position continually becomes more important.

If now the moment of judgement ever does arrive and Turkey, as it did in the past, chooses a certain neutrality, then this is another thing altogether. This would be another error in judgement by the Americans for which they will have to pay deeply as they have paid for all such errors in the past. We, however, cannot convince them about this in advance.

'UNDERSTANDING' WITH U.S. RECOGNIZES IRANIAN RELATIONS

TA191617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced that an understanding has been reached on Turkey's unique relations with Iran in talks held between Turkey and the United States regarding an economic embargo against Iran.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has issued a statement in connection with the U.S. wish concerning Turkey's participation in the embargo being imposed by the United States against Iran. The statement says:

The U.S. Government has contacted its allies and friends, including Turkey, regarding the sanctions it wishes to impose on Iran. Views have been exchanged on the issue during the contacts held between the U.S. ambassador and Turkish Foreign Ministry officials and Turkey's special relations with Iran have been explained. An understanding has been reached on the uniqueness of these relations.

ECEVIT COMMENTS ON IRAN SITUATION, U.S. PRESSURE

Remarks on Embargo

NC210730 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 19 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Ankara, special--Referring to the critical situation in our region, Republican People's Party Leader Bulent Ecevit told members of his party's joint group that the Middle East had been converted into a focus of international dispute. Ecevit added: "If the Iranian administration overplays its hand, the United States may sacrifice the hostages. In fact, the United States is rapidly approaching such darkness."

Maintaining that both the United States and the USSR are massing troops at strategic points close to Iran, Ecevit said this about embargo: "I am not aware of the extent of pressure being brought to bear on Turkey in connection with the embargo imposed on Iran, for our government maintains complete silence about it. If Turkey participates in the embargo, Iran will be pushed into the Soviet Union's sphere of influence against its will. We do not know whether the United States has considered the risks involved in this."

Meanwhile, also dwelling on Iraqi-Iranian friction, Bulent Ecevit stated that these two countries could mutually use racial and ethnic differences against each other. Ecevit added that such a development would concern Turkey as well. Ecevit concluded: "Friction in our region has escalated. This tension has proved that it can assume dangerous dimensions which would cause concern throughout the world. One can imagine how easily the whole world can be dragged into a conflagration by events that may erupt in our time in such an important area as the Middle East."

Comments on Iran-Iraq Tension

TA181905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that developments in the Middle East have gained new dimensions in recent days and that friction has escalated. Speaking at the joint meeting of his party's Senate and National Assembly groups, Ecevit said that the tension and friction between Iran and Iraq have reached great dimensions and that this situation might lead to a hot war.

Noting that such a war will not be restricted to the two countries alone and that it will lead to a new worldwide crisis, Ecevit said: of course, we cannot remain uninvolved in such a crisis and war; we cannot remain outside its area of influence. So much so that we might be the country most affected by it.

Ecevit said that the primary weapons used by Iran and Iraq against one another are ethnic and sectarian discriminations and that these weapons and means can easily affect Turkey as well. Noting that Turkey can be a pillar of stability and tranquillity in the region due to its geopolitical position and its historic and cultural relations, Ecevit said: I believe that at this stage Turkey's primary duty should be to try and reconcile Iran and Iraq, both of which are our neighbors, by maintaining our very close ties with them and by inspiring trust. Another duty that befalls Turkey--a vital one from Turkey's viewpoint--is to definitely take measures aimed at rendering ineffective Turkey secessionist movements, which are being used as a means for war in these neighboring countries. However, on the contrary, as a result of the government's attitude, the effects of these movements on Turkey's domestic situation are being increased; the danger is being exacerbated.

Ecevit said that the United States is applying very open and heavy pressure on its allies and friends regarding the sanctions which it wishes to impose on Iran. Noting that no doubt Turkey was also being pressured on the issue, Ecevit added that the government's silence on the issue increased his concern. Noting that the public was ignorant about the government's views regarding regional problems and that the government did not brief the opposition and the parliament on the issue, Ecevit added that the government created the impression that it let events take their own course.

Ecevit said that those who intended to creat disturbances in Turkey and destroy the democratic regime regarded combining violent acts directed against the regime with secessionist movements as the only means of dragging the masses into conflict. Ecevit added that, in combating violence and secessionist movements, one should refrain from adopting measures that might cause confrontation between the state forces and masses.

ENERGY MINISTER CLAIMS MORE CRUDE OIL TO BE IMPORTED FROM USSR

TA181851 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The amount of crude oil Turkey will import from the Soviet Union this year has been increased by 500,000 tons. Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Esat Kiratlioglu, in a statement to the TRT, said that Turkey will import an additional 500,000 tons of crude oil from the Soviet Union this year as well as the 800,000 tons already agreed upon. The agreement envisaging this increase in crude oil imports from the Soviet Union will be signed in Moscow next week. A delegation headed by IPRAS [Istanbul Petroleum Refinery Corporation] Director General Hazim Tutuncuoglu will attend the signing ceremony.

Meanwhile, discussions are being held with various countries in order to increase the amount of crude oil Turkey will import. Technical work is being carried out to increase Turkey's crude oil imports from Iraq, which are 5 million tons annually.

TURKEY RECOGNIZES ZIMBABWE, NOTES SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN NATIONS

TA181216 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey has recognized Zimbabwe, which has attained its independence. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General noted that Turkey has always sincerely supported the African peoples struggling for their national independence.

The statement recalled that Turkey has always voted for draft resolutions submitted to the UN General Assembly in favor of African nations. The statement noted that Turkey recognized independent Zimbabwe today in accordance with this policy.

LEADERS COMMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES, MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Demirel Statement

TA181801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that there are signs that, to a large extent, inflation will be controlled through the economic measures adopted on 24 January. Demirel has noted that he will not allow anyone to carry the pictures of Lenin, Stalin or Marx or flags with hammers and sickles on the streets of the country. Demirel held his weekly meeting with acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil and talked with journalists upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion.

A journalist recalled that DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] is preparing to celebrate May Day and inquired about the views of the National Security Council on this subject. Demirel replied:

[Begin Demirel recording] Do not ask me the National Security Council's view. Ask me my own views. Let me tell you something: No one has the right to walk on the streets of this country carrying the pictures of Lenin, Stalin and hammer and sickle flags. There are Turkish (?leaders) and there is the Turkish flag. Let everyone carry those. We will not allow anyone to carry the pictures of Lenin, Stalin or Marx or flags with hammers and sickles on the streets of this country. This is not only my duty. It is the duty of every Turkish citizen. These acts are not related to freedom. They are merely destructiveness. Everyone should ask us to fulfill this duty. This is Turkey. This is our country and the state is the state of the Turkish Republic. [end recording]

Replying to another question, Demirel said that his party is in favor of the president being elected by the people. However, in that case, the system has to be changed and the authority and responsibility of the president, the government and the parliament should be readjusted.

On the subject of the state of emergency bill, Demirel noted that the preparations started by the previous government are continuing and that as soon as a president is elected he will seek a large consensus from other parties for the rapid enactment of this bill and the bill envisaging the establishment of state security courts. Demirel declared that, if an agreement cannot be reached with other parties on this subject, his party will submit both draft bills to the parliament.

In reply to another question, Demirel stated that Iran and Iraq should solve the disagreements between them through peaceful means. Expressing the wish that the disagreements do not turn into a hot war, the prime minister said: If there is a hot war in this region of the world, great difficulties will arise. We are concerned. We are following the events with concern and with extreme care.

Ecevit Address

TA201746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that those who realize that they will not be able to make the constitutional changes they want through legal means are now attempting to attain their goals through certain games and pressures. Ecevit noted: They are now aiming at illegal means.

Addressing the rally organized by the RPP in Sakarya today, Ecevit said that incidents of violence and the rate of inflation have increased 400 percent during the 5 months of the Demirel government and that all the claims and policies of the Justice Party have failed.

Pointing out that Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes are obstinately ignoring the crimes committed by the rightist militants, Ecevit said: Both leaders are among those who provoke acts of terror and secessionism as well as protecting militants.

Noting that it is no coincidence that calls for a constitutional change have recently intensified, Ecevit stated that the Justice Party wishes to make a constitutional change that will increase the power of the government and the big capitalist circles and will break the power of the people and the workers.

Ecevit continued: May Day is approaching. In a democratic and legal country, everyone is free to choose whether they wish to celebrate any particular day. However, there are different ways of celebrating. I call on workers from the RPP, who are loyal to democracy or have adopted the democratic leftist view, and on my worker friends who realize the workers' rights secured by the RPP and value them. The kinds of flags that the workers who are loyal to democracy and who have adopted the democratic leftist view--especially the RPP workers--can and cannot carry are known. The kinds of marching songs that they can and cannot sing and the kinds of pictures or symbols that they can and cannot carry are also known. Certain union leaders, who have been elected for certain duties through the support of these workers, cannot make these workers walk behind flags and pictures that they do not believe in. They cannot gather the workers around these flags and pictures. They cannot make them sing or listen to songs and slogans that are contrary to their beliefs. Our workers should not be misled by those who wish to drag Turkish workers behind the flags, pictures, songs and slogans of regimes that benefit from democratic workers' rights and even grant them insufficient rights or do not recognize any of these rights.

DISK Leader's Comments

TA191805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The leader of DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] and GENEL-IS [Public Services Employees Union], Abdullah Basturk, has said Turkish workers have always been opposed to adventurist methods and to political murders.

The General Council meeting of GENEL-IS, affiliated with DISK, opened in Ankara today. After the national anthem was sung, Basturk addressed the meeting. He said that the union was opposed to limiting seniority pay, freezing wages and limiting union rights. Noting that there were attempts to eliminate workers' rights through a police state mentality, Basturk said that the union will not remain silent in the face of such an attitude and that it will continue to defend workers' rights and freedoms until the end.

Pointing out that the necessary legal steps have been taken for celebrations on May Day--workers day--to be held in the best possible manner, Basturk added that preparations in this regard have been completed. Referring to urbanization problems, Basturk said in his speech that municipalities were condemned to be crushed by municipal problems. Noting that the municipal revenues law, which was approved 32 years ago, was far from being adequate to meet current needs, Basturk called for the speedy ratification of the bill aimed at increasing municipal revenues. The GENEL-IS General Council meeting will last for 2 days. Union representatives from many countries are participating in the General Council of GENEL-IS, which has the largest number of members of all the public services unions.

NAP LEADER FAVORS EARLY ELECTIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

TA201930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes said that the state security courts bill should be enacted as soon as possible and a referendum should be held on issues vital to the state. Turkes also stated that his party considers it essential to hold early elections as soon as possible. Turkes addressed the NAP rally held in Bolu today.

Pointing out that anarchic incidents could not be prevented even in provinces where martial law is being enforced because a firm attitude is not being adopted against communism and secessionism, Turkes said that the government did not fulfill its promise to eliminate anarchy although it has been in power for 5 months. Turkes called on the government to adopt a firm attitude on this. Expressing the view that there is no threat of fascism in Turkey, Turkes said that the nation should be enlightened and alerted in the face of the communist and secessionist threats. Demanding that this should be adopted as a national policy, Turkes said that the state security courts bill should be enacted as soon as possible, a referendum should be held on important national issues and constitutional changes which will strengthen the state should also be effected as soon as possible.

Pointing out that Turkey has been going through a period of political instability and weak governments, Turkes said that, in view of the current circumstances, elections should be held as soon as possible to ensure a strong government. He continued: It is necessary to grant new authority to various federal institutions on measures against internal and external threats directed against our nation and establish new institutions to deal with this subject. All these necessitate constitutional changes. These changes should be effected without any loss of time. It has become essential to make certain constitutional changes to prepare the way for a more powerful role by the president and the government.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY EXTENDS MARTIAL LAW AFTER DISCUSSION

TA181441 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Office of the Prime Minister's note concerning the 2 month extension of the martial law, which is currently being enforced in 20 provinces, and the exclusion of Erzincan and the inclusion of Agri in the martial law enforcement areas, has been adopted by the Grand National Assembly. After the Office of the Prime Minister's note on the issue was read at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly, which began under the chairmanship of [Assembly] Deputy President Ismail Hakki Yildirim at 1500, Minister of State and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren spoke on behalf of the government. Eren said the region in which Turkey is located is becoming more turbulent and that assaults directed against the regime have not yet been placed under control.

Noting that the state has mobilized all available means in its struggle against organized terror and that the efforts exerted have begun to yield fruit, Eren said positive developments have been observed in the Province of Erzincan and that it would be appropriate to lift the martial law in that province. He added that it was viewed as beneficial to include Agri among the martial law enforcement areas because of the various destructive elements being concentrated in the province and because the political atmosphere along the eastern border was becoming tense.

Expressing the views of the RPP group, Senator from Ankara Ibrahim Ozturk said the government, which had come to power holding great presumptions and defying anarchy, had not delivered what was expected of it in the fields of economy and domestic security. Noting that the government was dragging the country into darkness through faulty administration and partiality, Ozturk said that removing this government from office has become one of the most important duties of the parliament. He also said that the RPP found the continuation of the martial law to be convenient from the viewpoints of not enlarging the wounds opened by the government and of stopping the shedding of fraternal blood.

Expressing the views of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP], Deputy from Kahramanmaras Mehmet Yusuf Ozbas said that, with the implementation of the martial law, armed organizations which opposed the state security forces but which had not been caught before the enforcement of martial law are being uncovered throughout Turkey. Noting that the enforcement of the martial law was not as successful as it had been in 1971, Ozbas claimed that limiting the martial law to various provinces played an important role in this. Pointing out that the rate of success would be 100 percent if martial law were enforced throughout the country, Ozbas said the NAP group will vote in favor of extending the martial law.

Expressing the views of the Justice Party, Senate group chairman and Senator from Elazig Cahit Dalokay said anarchy and terror were directed against the state and the unity of the country. He said: We are happy to observe that anarchy has been correctly diagnosed. All the state forces have participated in this diagnosis. The threat is directed at the state. The unity of the country is the target. There are those who are plotting against the existence of the nation and the republican regime. Our reaction to this is definitely to struggle and not to surrender. Dalokay said his group will vote in favor of extending the martial law and including Agri in the martial law enforcement areas.

Expressing the views of the National Salvation Party [NSP], Deputy from Ankara Oguzhan Asilturk said that, given the current conditions in the world, Turkey was faced with the duty of becoming a very significant factor for stability in the Middle East. Asilturk added that, given the possibility of a hot war breaking out in the region at any moment, the Turkish Armed Forces should not lose any time enforcing martial law and should return to its original duty. Calling on the parties having groups in the parliament to unite, to assess the situation within the framework of a plan and to find solutions in order to enable the Turkish Armed Forces to return to their original duty, Asilturk said that duties befell political party leaders in regard to the issue. He said the group members were free to vote as they wished.

Replying to criticisms, Minister of State and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren said the government was exerting every possible effort to correct the various defects in the implementation of the martial law. Noting that the security forces were struggling against anarchy and terror throughout the country, Eren added that the struggle will continue until this trouble is eradicated.

After Eren's speech, the Office of the Prime Minister's note concerning the 2 month extension of the martial law, which is being enforced in 20 provinces, with the exclusion of Erzincan and the inclusion of Agri in the martial law enforcement areas, was adopted. The Senate and the National Assembly will meet jointly on Monday at 1500 to continue voting in the presidential election.

CURFEW REIMPOSED IN AMASYA DISTRICT AFTER BRIEF HIATUS

TA171656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Curfew has again been imposed in Amasya's Merzifon District. The night curfew which had been imposed in the district following the incident which resulted in the death of a student the other night was lifted this morning. Merzifon District official Ergun Gokcay announced that the curfew has again been imposed due to tension in the district. As of tonight, curfew will be effective between 2000 and 0400.

VIOLENCE IN DISTRICT OF ORDU RESULTS IN CURFEW

TA181733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A primary schoolteacher has been killed in incidents in Ordu's Aybasti District. A curfew has been imposed in the district until tomorrow morning. A TRT correspondent reports that armed clashes broke out between two groups in the district around 1800 yesterday. Five persons were seriously wounded in the incident. A curfew was imposed following the incident until 0600 this morning. After the curfew was lifted this morning, Muhsin Tokat, a teacher at the Aybasti Primary School, was shot and killed. The two-story house of Omer Kasaroglu, one of those taken into custody in connection with yesterday's incidents, was set on fire. Various business premises in the district were damaged. The district official's office has imposed a curfew in the district from 1400 today until 0600 tomorrow. Six persons wounded in today's incident are being treated at the Ordu State Hospital, where they are reported to be in serious condition. Ordu Security Directorate officials said that Hasan Cansiz, one of the wounded, was being sought for killing Ahmet Kaya, a policeman, in Samsun on 11 February 1979.

NATIONALIST ACTION PARTY BUILDING BOMBED IN IZMIR

TA201642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] A bomb was thrown at the Nationalist Action Party building in Izmir's Kemalpasa District early this morning. The explosion did not cause any casualties, but damaged the building.

RPP PROVINCIAL LEADER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN ADANA

TA172105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] RPP Adana Province leader, attorney Ahmet Albay, was seriously wounded during an armed attack this evening. According to information received from Adana Governor Metin Dirintekin, an unidentified gunman attacked Albay in his car after he had left his office near the courthouse. Albay received two wounds during the incident, which occurred around 1930. Albay was seriously wounded and taken to the Cukurova University Medical School Numune Hospital, where he was taken into surgery and is reported to be improving. Extensive security measures were taken in and around the scene of the incident.

ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY WARNS AGAINST CIA PRO-TURKISH STAND

NC210750 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 21 Apr 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Armenian Secret Army Struggling for the Liberation of Armenia has charged that the CIA, in a perfidious attempt to protect Turkey from the Armenian blows, has begun spreading its agents in the ranks of the Armenian parties with the aim of causing a split in the Armenian leadership.

In a proclamation issued in Van, Eastern Turkey, the Armenian revolutionary leaders openly attacked the United States and its imperialist allies--as it calls them--warning them again that the Armenian armed struggle will continue until the establishment of a free and independent Armenia.

The proclamation says: "All the information in our hands indicates clearly that the U.S. secret agencies are serious in their designs to strike at our organization and leadership. This is a result of the many hard blows we have dealt to imperialist Turkey.

"Our members and followers throughout the world should know that our armed struggle is incompatible with U.S. imperialism and its secret agencies."

The proclamation was issued to mark the fifth anniversary of the armed struggle by the Armenian Secret Army against Turkey.

BRIEFS

GENDARME OPERATIONS--In various operations conducted by gendarme units throughout the country between 26 March and 11 April, 604 suspects were apprehended, 101 of them charged with murder. A statement by the Interior Ministry's Information Office adds that various weapons were confiscated during these operations and that a workshop in which arms were manufactured was discovered in the Ericek village of Giresun. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA]

PERSONS CAPTURED--The Interior Ministry has announced that 1,035 persons have been captured during operations conducted by the police force during the past 2 weeks. Of these suspects, 18 were wanted for murder, 24 for armed robbery, 36 for smuggling and 435 for armed attack. In addition, 6 automatic rifles, 200 hunting rifles, 2 Mauser rifles, 1,756 rounds of ammunition, 44 antiaircraft missiles, 7 bombs, 53 kilos of hashish and 1 kilo of morphine base were seized during the operations. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 80 TA]

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--Turkish Ambassador to Accra Celal Akbay has been recalled to Ankara. Osman Bircez has been appointed as the consul general of the new consulate in La Paz. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 80 TA]

MEDIA AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA--An agreement envisaging cooperation between the TRT and the Libyan Radio and Television Administration was signed in Tripoli today. The 2-year agreement includes the exchange of news and other programs as well as of radio and TV personnel. The Turkish programs will be used by the Libyan radio and television mostly for the 25,000 Turkish workers employed there. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

OKITA STOPS IN BRUSSELS EN ROUTE TO EC MEETING

OW210238 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Brussels, April 21, KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said here Sunday (Monday Japan time) that Japan still insists on a peaceful solution to the Iranian hostage crisis. Okita told reporters that the European Communities (EC) was "certain to come up with some sort of measures" against Iran at its foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg Monday and Tuesday in response to the U.S. call to apply more pressure for the release of the American hostages in Tehran. Japan is ready to coordinate with the European Community whatever decision the meeting makes. But, Okita added, efforts will still be made to find peaceful means to solve the hostage problem when he meets with his EC counterparts.

Okita arrived here Sunday night and is scheduled to fly on to Luxembourg Monday to attend the EC foreign ministers' meeting. Okita told reporters he will meet his EC counterparts in Luxembourg under a directive of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Japan wanted to have its views reflected in whatever decision the EC foreign ministers might make regarding the Iranian issue, he said.

PARTNERS REPORTEDLY PREPARED FOR CONCESSIONS ON BUDGET ISSUE

ID211037 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Alan Osborn report: "Hopes Grow of EEC Budget Deal"]

[Text] Signs of a general compromise in Mrs Thatcher's fight to cut Britain's massive Common Market contributions have emerged just one week before the crucial Luxembourg summit meeting of EEC heads of government. Reports from yesterday's meetings of EEC finance ministers in Sicily and from diplomatic sources in London and Brussels confirm that all the parties are now prepared to make important concessions.

It is stressed that several key questions are still unsolved. The EEC finance ministers will discuss the matter again in Luxembourg today. A revised set of proposals is likely to be drawn up by the Brussels Commission this week which will be considered by representatives of the EEC member governments on Thursday.

In Sicily yesterday the Italian treasury minister, Signor Pandolfi, said he was "cautiously optimistic," but added that a number of critical problems remained.

Mrs Thatcher is believed to be seeking a reduction of some 900 million pounds in Britain's payment, which this year is likely to be about 1,200 million pounds.

Mr Roy Jenkins, Commission president, said recently that the gap between the two sides had narrowed to about 250 million pounds, implying that France had substantially raised its "offer" from 350 million pounds, though a French spokesman later described this as "ridiculous."

Mrs Thatcher would be expected to have an extremely hard job domestically in defending a cut of 600 million pounds or less--just half the net payment. This would still leave Britain as the second-largest contributor after Germany in spite of being only the seventh-richest member.

But there seems little doubt that the government has now accepted the idea of a package deal and may be ready to make significant concessions to France on lamb and on farm prices.

President Giscard d'Estaing has insisted that the problem can be solved only in the context of a wider solution involving these and other topics.

A clue to the attitude on agriculture could come when farm ministers meet in Brussels tomorrow to consider Commission proposals for a 2.4 per cent farm price increase this year.

Mr Walker, agriculture minister, has called for price freeze--at least for products in surplus--but all other member countries want far higher increases than the Commission. France is likely to insist on British support for an increase of five per cent or more as a condition for budget concessions.

On lamb the French want Britain to support a common EEC policy for mutton and lamb aimed at providing price guarantees to producers. Britain would probably have agreed some time ago but for France's provocative act in defying a European court order for it to admit imports of English lamb.

According to some reports the marked retreat by both Britain and France from the tough stands they were taking less than a month ago is a direct result of the worsening international situation.

As to the actual form of any settlement it now looks as though the starting point will be the 350 million pounds cut conditionally agreed in Dublin in November. On top of that will be large measure of extra Community spending in Britain.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CYPRUS

NC201600 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The chairman and one member of the five-man delegation of the EEC Executive Committee and the European Investment Bank arrived in Cyprus today. Their aim is to continue the investigatory talks with the Cyprus Government for the second stage of the Cyprus-EEC association. The other three members of the delegation are expected to arrive in Cyprus late tonight.

On his arrival at Larnaca Airport, the head of the delegation, Mr Pierre du Chatteau, director general for foreign affairs of the EEC Executive Committee, stated that during its stay here the delegation hopes to familiarize itself with the situation on the island and the problems Cyprus faces. He said: We will continue the talks that another EEC delegation had in Cyprus last May in order to ascertain your wishes and intentions regarding the implementation of the financial protocol that exists between the European Community and your country.

He added: This time we will pinpoint projects and thus enter a more concrete stage in our financial cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON WORID ISLAMIC FORUM RESOLUTION

The following correction should be made to the report entitled "World Islamic Forum Approves East Turkestan Resolution," published in the 16 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT, page Z 2:

First paragraph, add the following to line five: ...representative Ismail Cengiz has been approved. In a stament to our paper, Ismail Cengiz indicated....

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REPORTAGE ON EEC MEETING TO DISCUSS IRAN SANCTIONS

Carrington Plan Outlined

WA220932 London REUTER in English 0620 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 22, REUTER--Common Market foreign ministers today discuss concrete steps to back the United States in its dispute with Iran, including a plan which could stop imports of Iranian oil. The plan, to be implemented in two stages, has been drawn up by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. It provides first for a reduction in the diplomatic staff of the nine European Economic Community (EEC) countries in Tehran, with a parallel reduction in Iranian Embassy staff in Western Europe, and for "coordinating views" on existing economic accords with Iran.

British sources said these accords included those governing oil imports and their revision would mean an effective halt to purchases of Iranian oil by Common Market countries.

The Carter administration has cut commercial and diplomatic ties with Iran and is seeking Western European support to gain the release of hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since November 4.

British sources said the second stage of the Carrington plan would provide for a total trade embargo with Iran, except for food and medical supplies.

The sources said a delay was needed between the two stages in case some countries had to put the measures before their national parliaments for approval. West German sources said they believed the British plan had a good chance of success. West Germany has been pushing for firm European backing of the U.S. position.

Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, who arrived in Luxembourg yesterday to consult with his Common Market colleagues, agreed that Japan and the Community should stay in close touch on measures to back the United States, Japanese sources said.

The Japanese minister met Luxembourg's Deputy Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Lord Carrington yesterday. The sources said he was seeking meetings with the French and West German foreign ministers before leaving Luxembourg this morning.

North Sea Oil 'Key Card'

LD212134 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2059 GMT 21 Apr 80

[By Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Text] North Sea oil emerged tonight as the government's key card in its plan to back America over the Iranian hostage crisis.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's plan, which includes an immediate halt to the purchase of Iranian oil, is being considered by Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg tomorrow. And tonight the indications were that any EEC countries hard hit by an oil ban may be able to rely on Britain to make up the shortfall.

Tonight more and more Community members were lining up behind the plan which Lord Carrington will present to his colleagues as the only way to demonstrate solidarity with America and ward off the threat of military action by President Carter if all else fails to persuade the Iranian authorities to release the capitives.

The foreign secretary's two-stage proposal includes an immediate halt to the purchase of Iranian oil, which counts for about 6 percent of all EEC imports. Hardest hit would be West Germany, which could be expected to ask Britain to help make up its 10 percent shortfall if the scheme went through. British officials have made it clear they would be prepared to consult any partners suffering from the move to see how the shortfall could be made up. Last year Britain imported 210 million [as received] worth of oil from Iran.

The proposed embargo is the toughest element in stage one of Lord Carrington's package. The other elements include a reduction in EEC Embassy staff in Tehran and Iranian diplomats in the Community, the introduction of visas for Iranian nationals, and a formal ban on arms sales to Iran. Britain has already effectively introduced an arms ban.

Lord Carrington is also calling for an end to new economic agreements and service contracts.

If these moves have no effect on the Iranian authorities by a date to be agreed, part two of the package would be brought in. This would involve the trade sanctions President Carter has asked for from Europe, with the exception of food and medical supplies.

Acceptance of the plan would be another feather in Lord Carrington's cap after his Rhodesian success. It is seen as a way to bind the Nine in a pledge to support President Carter and indicate to the Iranian leadership that Europe means business if the crisis is not settled.

The initiative is based on the assumption that President Carter's call for joint sanctions by Europe would be unacceptable to some countries for the time being. In any case it would mean national legislation for some countries--including Britain--and needs time to prepare.

Meanwhile, the UK is pinning its hopes on agreement on the first stage, and also agreement on all the necessary preparatory steps for sanctions. The government knows from bitter experience that sanctions do not always work. But officials argue it is almost as important to show America a united Common Market as it is to wave a united fist at Iran.

Colombo-Okita Discussions

OW220046 Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Luxembourg, April 21, KYODO--Foreign Minister Saburo Okita of Japan and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy, the chairman country of the European Community (EC), agreed Monday that the views of Japan and the EC on the Iran issue are virtually identical. They confirmed that Japan and EC shared the same views on the problem of economic sanctions against Iran after Okita and Colombo explained the positions of Japan and the EC on the matter.

During the hour-long meeting, Okita said Japan was hoping for a peaceful solution of the Iran problem and said it was necessary for the hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran to be released as early as possible through peaceful means. He said various efforts must be made to prevent the U.S. from taking "non-peaceful" means. He thus intimated that some sort of measures must be taken against Iran to prevent the U.S. from resorting to military actions, such as a sea blockade.

Colombo said he highly evaluated the Japanese stand on the matter. He promised that the Japanese views will be reflected at the second-day session Tuesday of the meeting of EC foreign ministers.

He explained the EC views in respect to economic sanctions against Iran but details were not made public because the foreign ministers' conference was still being held.

Okita also met separately with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet Monday. At the meetings, it was made known that the EC countries have virtually reached agreement in views on the need to take some sort of measures against Iran. Japanese sources said the EC was expected to reach agreement on measures alomost similar to the two-stage plan proposed by Britain.

Okita-Genscher Talks

OW221135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Luxembourg, April 22, KYODO--West German Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said here Tuesday that the European Community will decide on its economic sanctions against Iran later in the day and indicated that West Germany will take an additional measure in May to press the Iranian Revolutionary Government into releasing the 50 American hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

In his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, Genscher said the EC has no reason to delay a decision on a package of punitive measures against Iran until EC leaders meet on Sunday. Genscher also said the EC must hurry to determine how they should deal with Iran because the decision will affect the Tehran government in the resolution of the hostage crisis. It was urged, Genscher went on, to apply fresh pressure on Iran to free the hostages soon after the scheduled parliamentary elections in Iran on May 9.

The remark was interpreted here as a sign that West Germany will make a new move aimed at gaining freedom of the American hostages.

Other topics taken up during the one-hour meeting included the Palestinian issue, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and relations between Bonn and Moscow, Japanese sources here said.

'Common Stance' Necessary

OW221203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 22, KYODO--Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said here Tuesday Japan, the United States and West European nations have no choice but to maintain a "common stance" against Iran concerning the hostage issue. Okita made the remark at a news conference on the eve of his departure for home following talks with Common Market foreign ministers on what steps European nations and Japan should take against Iran in joining the United States to seek an early release of 50 Americans held at the U.S. Embassy at Tehran. He said Japan in principle must go along with the European Community (EC) in any steps that might be taken against Iran and stressed that "Japan, the United States and European nations have no choice but to maintain a common stance (against Iran) concerning the hostage issue."

He said he had a "frank exchange of views" with key foreign ministers of the Common Market, adding that he thought his hurriedly arranged trip to Luxembourg was worthwhile. He said progress in mutual understanding between Japan and Europe has been achieved as a result of his visit. Europe will have better understanding of Japanese views and thinking on whatever situation that may develop in the future, the foreign minister said.

He said Japan will cooperate in principle in whatever decisions the European Community makes on the Iranian question. He said he thought it would be good if Japan decides its measures against Iran before Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira goes to Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter on May 1.

If the EC makes its decision before Ohira's departure it would be of use to Japan in making its decision, he added.

Okita said he hoped there would be progress toward the release of the hostages once nations take actions against Iran. He said measures to be taken against Iran would make Iran understand that its release of the hostages at an early date would have effect not only on its relations with the United States but also on industrialized nations as well.

He said Iran seems to distinguish the United States from Japan and Western Europe in its policy and thinking but added that Japan, America and Europe must be united concerning the hostage issue. The question, he said, is how much Iran understands this.

Possible Cuts in Japan Embassy

OW220156 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 22, KYODO--Officials accompanying Foreign Minister Saburo Okita late Monday night suggested possibilities to cut the personnel of the Japanese Embassy in Tehran and the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo as a sanction against Iran.

The officials suggested reducing the personnel of the Japanese Embassy in Tehran from the present four to three and to have Iran cut the present 16-member personnel of the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo.

Japan is in a position to cut its own embassy personnel, but the reduction in the personnel of the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo is an exceptional measure if it is realized.

Thus, whether the suggested sanction measures should be taken will be subject to future study.

The officials also said Japan would work out its sanction measures based on those by the European Communities (EC), by taking consideration of Japan's circumstances.

LE MONDE CITES 'TOUGH' PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON U.S. STANCE ON IRAN

LD211311 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Apr 80 p 48

[Philippe Lemaitre and Alain Rollat report: "European Parliament Wants 'Emergency Debate' on Iranian Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg (European Communities)--On Wednesday 16 April the European assembly decided to hold an "emergency debate" despite opposition from the socialist and communist groups. The three political groups which form the assembly's center-right majority--Christian democrats, British conservatives and liberals--requested an emergency debate on a very "tough" draft resolution calling for the Community to support the U.S. action fully and directly. [paragraph continues]

The European Parliament, the text says in particular, "thinks that diplomatic relations between Iran and the EC member states should be suspended unless the embassy hostages are released and, thus, again urges the Iranian authorities to release the hostages quickly, giving a specific date for their release. It urges the foreign ministers to take all measures which are necessary and possible, in close consultation with the United States and other members of the Atlantic alliance, to force the Iranian authorities to release their hostages."

It is possible that this document may be amended somewhat in order to make it less abrupt; for instance, the majority of the liberal groups does not want the assembly to make such a categorical statement in favor of suspending bilateral relations.

The progressive European democrats group, to which rally representatives for the republic belong, submitted another draft resolution calling for an emergency meeting between the Americans and the European Nine in order to "jointly decide the appropriate measures for obtaining the hostages' release as soon as possible and for restoring normal and peaceful relations with Iran." The idea is to assert Western solidarity but, before taking specific decisions, to hold transatlantic consultations which so far have not taken place.

Explaining the socialist group's opposition to an emergency debate on Iran, socialist group chairman Glinne (Belgium) said: "We must not forget that the Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the hostages' unconditional release last November, at the socialist group's initiative. There is no point in hastily opening a new debate." Indeed the group, which is divided on what attitude to adopt, does not feel ready for such a debate, as several of its members have openly stated.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DW210912 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky by correspondents Dieter Schroeder, Joachim Sobotta and Konrad Falter with Rudolf Muehlfenzl, Bayerischer Rundfunk as moderator in the ORF [Austrian broadcasting administration] studio in Vienna--live]

[Text] [Muehlfenzl] Tonight's ARD Television Network discussion comes from Vienna. Our guest is the Austrian chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky. I must thank you very cordially, Mr Chancellor. I know that you are in the middle of harsh parliamentary debates and actually have come to join us in the interval between two debating sessions. Once again thank you very much.

The participants in the discussion are my colleagues Dieter Schroeder of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Joachim Sobotta of the RHEINISCHE POST, and the ARD correspondent in Vienna, Konrad Falter. The sequence has been somewhat mixed up, but, ladies and gentlemen, the colleagues are known to you, and we will introduce them again during their individual entries into the discussion.

Mr Chancellor, our date has not been arranged by coincidence. Exactly 4 weeks from now Austria will observe the 25th anniversary of the State Treaty. In a speech before the United Nations you, Mr Chancellor, said once that detente policy actually began with the Austrian State Treaty and that the Helsinki conference formed the climax of that policy. Surely we cannot necessarily speak of detente policy right now; the superpowers are facing each other in confrontation. You, Mr Chancellor, are the head of government of a neutral country at the interface between East and West. Do you still see any concrete starting points for the continuation of detente policy?

[Answer] I see them above all in reality, because as dramatic as events in the Middle East and, on the whole, in the region of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran are, nothing as yet has happened in Europe which would herald the end of detente. Not that I mean to say by this that detente policy is divisible, but as matters stand, fortunately, no aggravation has resulted in Europe so far.

[Question] Is this really the case, Mr Chancellor? Is it not a fact that though the Soviet Union does have an interest in maintaining calm in Central Europe, there are a number of indications nevertheless that it will try to enhance its position? It is bringing pressure to bear on its allies in the Warsaw Pact. It will naturally show in Central Europe, too, in the very near future that it is displeased with our reactions in connection with the Olympic games which we, from our viewpoint, really must show after Afghanistan? This is what we in the Federal Republic fear will happen.

[Answer] Yes indeed. Well, I do not know what will happen. Probably a worsening of the political climate will ensue. Yet it is a fact that nothing has happened so far in Europe. After all, you know best where the contentious points are, and so do we. This is the whole truth. I cannot predict what will be or what will happen in the near future. I also believe that a worsening of the political climate is indeed possible. So our task is all the greater; it is all the more important for us to endeavor to prevent this from happening.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, we assume that detente policy had already met with a sudden or initial end after the arms gap closure decision by NATO in the fall of last year, that is to say, even prior to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The German chancellor has lately come out with the sensational proposal that East and West refrain from deploying medium-range missiles, at least for a limited period of time.

In the view of the opposition in our country this spells a freeze to the imbalance between East and West and, as some opposition politicians argue, an undermining of the joint position of NATO. How do you assess the initiative of your colleague Helmut Schmidt, anyway?

[Answer] Well, it is not up to me to intrude into FRG or NATO policies. All I can do is assume that Helmut Schmidt has pondered his proposal very very carefully, and I must say that if this were possible I would deem it a very substantial measure.

[Question] Mr. Chancellor, even before Chancellor Schmidt possibly goes to Moscow, you will have an opportunity here in Vienna, on the occasion of the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the State Treaty on 15 and 16 May, to arrange a sort of mini-summit. The two foreign ministers of the superpowers, Gromyko and Vance, are coming and as far as I know, you have also invited the foreign ministers of your neighbors. This might be a chance to hold a sort of mini-Helsinki. What do you anticipate from all this and, what is most important, are you doing more than just offering an opportunity for a meeting? Have you intervened to reestablish the dialogue between the superpowers?

[Answer] No, we have developed here what is really a very modest idea. We advocate the view that a quarter of a century having passed since the conclusion of the State Treaty, it would be sensible to invite the signatory states, whose foreign ministers at the time signed the State Treaty, to send their foreign minister here again. This happened once before, after 10 years, and it was quite useful. This is all that Austria intends: We invite the four signatory states to send their foreign minister to Austria. And just a few hours ago today the Soviet ambassador called on me and told me that Foreign Minister Gromyko will come to Vienna on 16 May, and he used an interesting phrase, saying: Under the proviso that the other three foreign ministers come.

To prevent us from concentrating too much on the signatory states, as it were, we used this opportunity as an occasion to invite the foreign ministers of our neighboring states; and we have a lot of neighbors indeed. I believe [word indistinct] that they will come, too. This was done without any political motive; it was because we especially do not want to create the impression that we wanted to arrange such a great political meeting here, or believed that we could arrange it. Thus we also invited the neighboring states. What these gentlemen then will do in Vienna on the afternoon of the 16th will be their business. We will not intrude, nor will we give ourselves any airs. After the function in the Belvedere where the State Treaty was signed, a commemorative plaque will be unveiled within the framework of the festive function. Then there will be a luncheon at 1400 with the Austrian federal president. Then the gentlemen will be free in the afternoon and they can do what they want.

[Question] But are they not supposed to go to the Spanish riding school?

[Answer] In that case a special showing would have to be arranged because normally it is on Thursday. But if they want to, we can [words indistinct].

[Question] Regarding crisis areas, Mr Federal Chancellor, you once said that a division of labor between the nonaligned and the neutrals would be desirable where decreasing tensions in crisis areas is involved. How do you envisage such a political activity taking place among a great number of states where a distribution of weight is involved? Will there be some coordination mechanism, and how should it function?

[Answer] Well, it is true that unfortunately there are numerous hotbeds of crises in the world. The first thing one must do with such hotbeds of crises is to try to halt the spread.

[Question] Like in medicine?

[Answer] Yes, the spread must be halted [words indistinct]. Unfortunately one cannot creep in with medicine; one must apply certain methods. When Austrian soldiers in the United Nations stand on the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria, they serve to halt the spread, sometimes for years. It is an activity calling for great sacrifices. When Austrian soldiers stay for years between the Greeks and Turks on Cyprus, they do it for the same purpose. When there are such crisis hotbeds of an acute character, one often needs the confidence of both superpowers. It is natural that the neutral states in Europe have the confidence of Western democracies because they belong to the Western democracies. The nonaligned states, on the other hand, as a rule enjoy the confidence of the other superpowers. So one can find solutions occasionally where both are engaged, and there exists a certain degree of confidence in both, or a minimum of mistrust on both sides.

[Question] Regarding the actual hotbeds of crisis, one of your deputies in the party Presidium has recently been to see Castro. Your visit to Cuba has been under discussion for a long time. Can you conceive of coordinated action in the case of Afghanistan?

[Answer] Well, if you want to know about the motives, I can gladly explain them to you quite frankly. Parliamentary Deputy Dr Picher, the chairman of our parliamentary group, was in Latin America at a meeting of the Socialist International, and he then went to Cuba. He also met Fidel Castro, and he pointed out my standpoint:

First, Afghanistan is a nonaligned state. He is the spokesman of the nonaligned states at the moment. I believe it is his duty to take care of this matter.

Second, we cannot ignore the geographic position Cuba is in. He cannot ignore a deterioration or aggravation of the world situation. A deterioration would be the result of a discontinuation of detente.

Third, I said that because of your close relations with the Soviet Union you will be the first to know whether the Soviet Union is prepared at all to accept some sort of a compromise. Prior to making preparations for this and wracking one's brains, it must be found out whether there is a chance.

This is what he told Castro. Castro answered that he was aware of all these matters and that he had sent his foreign minister to Afghanistan and Pakistan. We all know that. First of all some sort of modus vivendi must be established between these two states.

[Questions] Mr Federal Chancellor, probably the most acute world crisis can be described with the key word Iran, because the world power America is directly challenged there, and has even been humiliated for months. I would like to know from you how far you as the government chief of a neutral country are directly involved in this fact, and what possibilities do you see that Austria, which after all represents something in world politics, will bring its weight to bear--certainly it is a moderate weight. Would it, for instance, do so with regard to the Olympic boycott issue? As far as I know, you were approached, erroneously, by the White House in a letter. It is certainly one of your concerns. but from a moral and ethical point of view should it involve you?

[Answer] Well, I do not think it happened erroneously with regard to a resolution the Security Council passed on the Mideast issue. No, I believe that we were approached on this, we are expected [words indistinct]. I must say that one must differentiate: The Olympic boycott hangs together with Afghanistan; the suggested boycott measures of the Americans are in connection with Iran.

From the very first day we tried to offer our good offices in this matter. We have maintained contacts, we have done all kinds of things. This is known very well in Washington. We have tried to be useful. We also have relations with the present political forces in Iran, but, gentlemen, you know yourselves that on one side there are men who strive toward normalization, while on the other side there are others who obviously have a great deal of influence and who do not want to have such normalization. What is one supposed to do in such a situation? I cannot give an answer. I can just say or just try to see that the forces of reason, those who strive for normalization are not weakened too much. As regards the Olympic boycott, I have a personal opinion. Legally or according to law it is not possible for us to tell our sports organizations: You cannot go to Moscow. We are not at all able to say that. I do not exert camouflaged pressure. I instead say: You all decided together to have the next Olympics in Moscow.

[Question] You mean the sports organizations?

[Answer] Yes, all of them in the whole world. You all knew that the Soviet Union is a communist state--that cannot be contested either. And all of you ought to have known that something might happen there. So you were not surprised by the fact that this is a communist state and [words indistinct]. I don't see that it is possible to tell the Austrian athletes not to go to Moscow. I can tell them: You can do whatever you want. Those who do not want to go [words indistinct] who cannot reconcile it with their conscience to go, should stay home. We do not know how many [words indistinct] pass; we will not prevent them from doing it.

[Question] But you do have a personal opinion, Mr Chancellor, do you not?

[Answer] It is my personal opinion that such a measure will not achieve the intended result. This is my personal opinion which, however, I do not want to impose on others. I say so only because [words indistinct]. I do not want to dodge voicing my opinion. I do not believe that this will do much good, even though I understand U.S. public opinion as well as the step the President has suggested. I do understand that, but as far as Austria is concerned, I personally do not consider this an expedient solution.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, surely it is true that all those wanting to go to Moscow were aware from the outset what kind of a country they would be going to. This is completely uncontested. Nobody could have been surprised at learning what regime or what form of government this country has. But in the meantime some significant actions have taken place which surely have changed the assessment, such as Afghanistan, for instance. Can one really say that this does not concern me?

[Answer] I am very much concerned about that. In this issue, too, you have seen that jointly with other statesmen I have left no stone unturned to attain a solution. I am aware that this is very hard to do; I am very much concerned indeed. But this is no reason why I should believe that the boycott of the Olympic games is a measure (?that will attain the intended ends). I might say it is the expression of the extreme displeasure which the American people want to demonstrate. Here, too, the vote in the Olympic Committee was not unanimous. After all, the proportion was....

[Question] Two to one.

[Answer] Well, it was not that, it was a bit less than two to one. Still, two to one in the United States as well means that there, too, people view this differently. I do not even want to discuss it because I do not like to criticize a measure which President Carter has taken in such a determined manner. For my part and as far as Austria is concerned I say that we pursue a different line here.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, I would like to discuss a different trip to Moscow, a potential trip, namely that by Chancellor Schmidt. Perhaps you cannot give him any advice, but perhaps you might be able to say how you assess this invitation, whether you consider this as an indication that Moscow might be seeking a dialogue too, not only with the Federal Republic but also, through this medium if I may put it this way, with the United States.

[Answer] Pardon me, but first I must answer another question lest [words indistinct] under the boycott of Iran. We cannot join in the boycott measures.

[Question] Economic boycott, trade boycott?

[Answer] Because even if war were to break out between the two states, an externally neutral state cannot decide to take such a boycott measure. It is at least entitled to the courant normal, that is the normal goods exchange. It does not intensify it, it does not profit by the boycott of the others, but what was applicable before must (?remain unchanged). This is approximately what our answer will be to our friends in Washington, whom we will assure of our friendship and whom we will tell that we will do everything in our power to overcome the taking of the hostages. We regard this as a most serious crime under international law. In my opinion it violates a religious commandment, because envoys have always been taboo. This is what I have to say about it, to wind up this topic. Now as far as the Moscow trip by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is concerned, I cannot give him any advice. Nor do I think he needs any. [laughter]

[Question] My question was how you assess the invitation? It did come at an interesting time.

[Answer] I believe that if you receive such an invitation there is little sense in rejecting it, also if Germany [words indistinct] and I say Germany on purpose, namely, both states. After all, you cannot just ignore that a stateman as respected as Helmut Schmidt makes a certain impression on his Soviet interlocutors with his arguments. Who would want to do that?

Do you, on the other hand, see a chance--I admit it is a difficult question to ask you--for the Western alliance under the leadership of the United States, which has been under quite a bit of strain anyway, to be even further driven apart by this invitation?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. I do not believe that at all, on the contrary, I am convinced that Moscow can hardly have a better spokesman from the Western alliance than Helmut Schmidt, surely none better.

[Question] I believe you will be seeing him before he leaves?

[Answer] I do not know. I will surely be seeing him, though I do not know whether this will be prior to that date. Far be it from me to arouse the impression of intruding into his affairs. But since we are talking here in Vienna I might say that if I were in his situation I would go too. After all, gentlemen, we did go there 25 years ago, not knowing what awaited us then.

[Question] You could only gain 25 years ago, Mr Chancellor, when you went to Moscow.

[Answer] No, we could have lost a lot. There were some communist newspaper editors here in Vienna who told me later--when they were no longer communist having resigned from the party after the events in Hungary and Czechoslovakia--that the board of editors in the communist newspaper here had harbored hopes that it would happen as it had with Hacha in Berchtesgaden, with Hitler.

They would say: Either you take Communists into the government or the Iron Curtain will go down on the line of demarcation. Well, it did not exactly happen that way. We were a country occupied by four powers, and we were constantly threatened by partition. But it did not happen that way. There were some people who warned us not to go, saying: Who knows what is in store for you there?

[Question] Mr Chancellor, may I revert to the other hotbed of crisis, the Middle East? You have made this your concern with a great deal of participating, partly mediating and partly giving impetus. We have just heard the report on the results of the talks between Begin and President Carter. What is your forecast? How will things proceed?

[Answer] Badly. It has always been bad because, in my opinion, the Israeli prime minister really does not have a true desire to achieve a solution on the Palestinian issue. Since this forms the crux of the matter it has been clear to me from the outset that this will not come to a good end. Too little was fixed and too little of a committing nature was agreed on at Camp David for that, so my prognosis is very gloomy. A change in the initial situation will probably only be achieved with an internal change in Israel, which can be anticipated.

[Question] You will be going to Egypt shortly, Mr Chancellor, but you will not be visiting Israel. May we conclude from this that you see no sense in having a talk with Prime Minister Begin, preferring to wait until the opposition is in government again, as seems likely?

[Answer] I will surely not go to Egypt prior to 26 May because I do not want to expose myself or As-Sadat to the charge that I have induced him to do something. I will not disturb these negotiations, certainly not. I have no reason at all to go to Israel. First, nobody has invited me. I also do not believe that the Israeli prime minister feels the urgent need to meet me. He does not like me at all.

[Question] Did you coordinate the recognition of the PLO with the Israeli opposition leader who is politically close to you? Does he agree with your opinion regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] In no way at all. We have not coordinated anything. On the contrary, he wrote me a letter in which he says that he regrets it very much--one could almost say that he protests against it--and second, he rejects a Palestinian state. But that is never a problem in politics. Today it looks like this, and tomorrow it can look completely different.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, your approach to the Palestinian problem has caused worldwide attention as well as attention in our country. One must clearly say in this connection that you are a European statesman of Jewish origin, and one can take it for granted that you want the Israeli State, established more than 30 years ago, to continue to exist in a safeguarded way with the people being able to live in the coming decades as well. If you, nevertheless, act for the Palestinians in the way you did, one must conclude that you believe the Middle East could be pacified with the establishment of a Palestinian state, probably under the leadership of state chief 'Arafat. Have you not been disproved by many, many facts--also recently--such as bomb explosions, acts of terror, to the extent that it almost hurts?

[Answer] No, I am hurt by the fact that these assassinations exist. But the others, the bombing of Palestinian camps in Lebanon, also hurt me. Children have also been killed there. I reject adding up such a gruesome bill, adding up dead children, dead Israeli children, against dead Palestinian children. I am for the policy I represent because I see in this policy the only possibility for overcoming this horrible and disgusting terror.

My personal situation. ..Well you see, I am an Austrian. My family has had its home here in this state, in old Austria, for centuries, since the existence of any documents. I am the last to reject my Jewish origin in any way. I have no reason at all to feel ashamed of it in any way, not at all. But I am not a Zionist. I do not consider Zionism a solution to the problem. But, Mr Editor, I recognize the existence of the Israeli State, that a great civilization has been achieved by the people there, that it was the last refuge for most of these people. A part of the justification of the policy I represent is that this state ought to exist longer than the states of the crusaders did at their time. Isn't that so? I see such a possibility only via an understanding between Israel and its Arab surroundings. The problem is simply connected with the unsolved Palestinian problem.

One more thing: Mr Editor, the Israeli State, its constitutional basis, lies in the famous UN decision of, I believe, 1947 or 1948. But it is always ignored that two states were established at that time, namely, the Israeli State and a Palestinian state, and the Palestinians are still waiting for that state. They have the moral right to state that claim. This is my opinion, and I would say so in all cases.

[Question] On principle one can naturally follow you, Mr Federal Chancellor, but in practical politics the question naturally comes up as to whether this very strong action on behalf of the PLO might not possibly have the opposite effect, first, because it could make the Israelis a bit more stubborn, giving them the feeling of being pressed with their backs to the wall, and, second, the situation naturally has changed a bit compared with 1948. Obviously the danger exists that this second state, a Palestinian state, if it came about would be a threat to Israel today. Fears that such a state would very much be under Soviet influence, for example, can certainly not be discarded.

[Answer] Well, if we were to accept established facts, it would look nice with your German unity. I am saying that one cannot claim a right for oneself which one is not prepared to concede to others. In world politics we must keep to the principles of political morals, we must grant to others the rights we claim for ourselves. I say this most frankly.

The second thing I want to say is that public opinion in Israel is much more receptive than you think. Naturally I was scolded very much, as you say in Germany, for this step. But I received very interesting letters from important Israelis, written on the stationary of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Important scholars have stressed that they welcome this step, that an increasingly greater circle of people is beginning to understand this policy. Do not ignore the fact that in Israel today there is an enormous Peace Now movement. Matters have changed [words indistinct] certainly slowed down the process. That cannot be said.

[Question] The central problem, Mr Federal Chancellor, is whether you are not the only one who is too optimistic vis-a-vis the people who would indeed head the government, namely, 'Arafat's people.

[Answer] First of all I would not be certain at all who would head the government in such a Palestinian state because the Palestinians are very sensible with regard to real democracy, something that hardly exists anywhere in this part of the world with the exception of Israel. Isn't that so? Enormous changes in political awareness have taken place. It would be a new state, a democracy. I must tell you something in connection with fear of the communists. Nobody fears the communists as much as the Saudis. The Saudis said recently: We are in favor of this state. It is a fairy tale that it would be a communist state. They know the people who will build it. (They) will support it so much materially that its viability will not be called into question. Can one ask for more than this approach of the Saudis?

[Question] The Saudis are also afraid of the Palestinians, if I may add that.

[Answer] The Saudis are not as afraid of the Palestinians as you think. Had the Palestinians been involved in the last affair, it would have been a real catastrophe.

[Question] You mean the occupation of the mosque?

[Answer] Yes. Gentlemen, do not ignore the fact that in Kuwait, for example, there are certainly as many Palestinians as Kuwaitis, though I do not have the latest figures. Even more, they work there. The others try to sell their oil. After all, that is a difference. They are building the country. That demonstrates the significance of the Palestinian problem. No Arab state of this region can afford today to ignore the Palestinians, whether they like each other or not. Look, who liked the so-called ethnic German or ethnic Austrians when they came? They were there, they carried political weight, they were efficient because they had to build everything from scratch. The same is true of the Palestinians.

[Question] Regarding a second hotbed of crisis in Europe--you were the first government chief to visit Yugoslavia since Tito fell ill. Do you have the impression that the people in Belgrade, despite the continuously increasing pressure from Moscow, will stay on their independent course vis-a-vis Moscow?

[Answer] Whether it is--let us say--noble or not, it is a fact that we cannot afford to be sentimental. It is a fact that Yugoslavia lives politically within their power sphere and that the new men hold the reins very firmly in their hands. No delusions--these people have been well picked, they know their task and they are worthy of our greatest confidence, aside from the fact that they have a regime we do not like and that there are (many things) we do not like.

This is different compared with us because of the different political origin. Despite this rejection these men are worthy of our confidence. They fulfill their task with firmness and considerable dignity. They realize that without Tito they will not have the international prestige they had with Tito. They know all of this precisely, but they know that they are an important country, an important part of the European Continent, and they are very tested and courageous fighters.

I am telling you that what Stalin did not risk will certainly not be risked by his successors.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, do you consider it right that the European Community has recently offered and signed a very favorable trade agreement with Yugoslavia?

[Answer] Yes, because I consider everything correct that will lead a state such as Yugoslavia closer to Europe, to the kind of Europe we want to have. That is natural. If this were not done we would run the risk that Yugoslavia's economic dependence on the East would increase even more. How would you have political independence then?

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, permit me to ask a question with a bit of a speculative accent. Could one or could you imagine that, against the background of its existing interest in somewhat loosening the firm ties between the West European states, NATO and the Americans, the Soviet Union again might bring up the idea of a reunited and neutral Germany?

[Answer] The fact that the Kremlin rulers would like very much to achieve even a loosening of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, as was the case with France under De Gaulle--it certainly was a slackening of the alliance, to put it mildly--is natural, I would say. Why should they not want it? They would certainly like it.

[Question] Also at the price, Mr Federal Chancellor, that other relations would exist between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR, other relations than are there now?

[Answer] You know, I do not believe the other thing. I can still remember--when we talk of the State Treaty 25 years ago--the then Vice Chancellor Schmidt asking Federal President Scherf and Mr Molotov whether the things that had been worked out for Austria could possibly serve as a model for Germany--a neutral and reunified Germany. Molotov said very clearly that this would not be possible. I asked myself, as the youngest of the delegation, I asked Mr Mikoyan: Well, is all this applicable to Germany? Mr Mikoyan did not give a direct answer. He said one thing: The neutrality of a small country can be established with a paper. The small country will beware of violating the neutrality and of ignoring the paper. But what should be done if a state of 70 or 80 million inhabitants considers from one day to the next: Shall we wage war? I concluded from these considerations that it did not have the character of a model, that what we did at that time did not have the character of a model.

[Question] [words indistinct] Times have changed and the Soviet Union today is such an enormous military power that the problem might possibly look different. Neutralization of Germany as a price for reunification would mean the complete breaking apart of the Western alliance. So might it possibly become interesting some day?

[Answer] I can only cite historical experience. We once talked about reunification with Mr Khrushchev. It was the night when he was here with Kennedy. I asked him that question. He asked me whether I considered him a good communist. I said I was no expert in this respect [laughter] but I assumed so. He said: I would not be able to stay in the Kremlin 1 more day if I gave up a communist Germany. Okay? But he was dismissed from the Kremlin for less than that.

[Muehlfenzl] Mr Federal Chancellor, at the end of this discussion I must thank you again for your readiness to answer our questions. I thank my colleagues Mr Schroeder, Dr Falter, and Mr Sobotta for their cooperation, and I would like to wish a pleasant evening to you ladies and gentlemen.

NO SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN PLANNED

AU221125 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Austrians Can Stay in Iran"]

[Text] Vienna (EKOE)--The Austrian Government will not make an appeal of any kind to the nearly 60 Austrians who are currently working in Iran to leave the country and return home. "It would not be in line with our policy if we were to ask the Austrians to return home," a Foreign Ministry source declared, adding that--contrary to the FRG--Austria does not plan any sanctions against Iran. Bonn has recently asked all FRG citizens living in Iran to return home, except those who have to stay because of work ties.

Apart from the 67 women holding Austrian citizenship who are married to Iranian subjects, there are at present only about 60 Austrians still in Shi'ite leader Khomeyni's country, most of them doing construction work for the Austrian Porr Corporation.

KREISKY TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG 5-7 MAY

AU221001 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to the FRG in the period 5-7 May 1980.

Denmark's Jorgensen To Attend

AU221002 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Bonn correspondent Engelbert Washietl dispatch: "Socialists Meeting in Hamburg: Kreisky, Jorgensen and Schmidt"]

[Summary] Although the program of Chancellor Kreisky's 5-7 May visit to the FRG has not yet been fixed in detail, Chancellor Schmidt intends to invite his guest to have dinner at his house in Hamburg after the first working day in Bonn. Anker Jorgensen, Denmark's Socialist prime minister, has also been invited to that dinner. It is not yet certain, but likely, that the dinner will also be attended by SPO Chairman Willy Brandt. Two working talks between Kreisky and Schmidt are scheduled in Bonn. In addition, the Austrian chancellor will call on President Carstens and make a short visit to Duesseldorf.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

AU211005 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Apr 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Austrian-Hungarian Trade Talks Concluded"]

[Summary] Austrian-Hungarian economic talks held within the framework of the cooperation agreement of the fall of 1979 were concluded on Friday morning [18 April] with the signing of a joint protocol by Trade Minister Staribacher and Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Veress. "As was declared during the talks, there are currently about 90 cooperation contracts on the company level. Another 100 projects involving mostly small and medium enterprises are pending." About half of the already operational cooperation agreements are projects of the machine building, automotive and electrical engineering sectors, with the remainder being chemical and pharmaceutical industry, foodstuff industry or agricultural projects.

The two delegations presented lists of further possible cooperation projects that will be brought to the attention of potential partners in the other country. "In the framework of the commission meeting, moreover, the talks about large projects, such as the joint utilization of brown coal despits on the Austrian-Hungarian border, the supply of Austrian electric power in exchange for Hungarian aluminum and the planned link between the CEMA and the UCPTE [Union Pour Le Coordination de la Production et du Transport del Energie Electrique] power grids were continued. On these projects there is agreement in principle. They will probably be discussed during the forthcoming unofficial meeting between Chancellor Kreisky and Hungarian Premier Lazar [26-27 April]."

In addition, the sides agreed to further promote the cooperation of Austrian and Hungarian enterprises in third markets--projects of this category are already being studied on the company level--and in the future to hold joint commission meetings within the framework of the cooperation agreement together with those within the framework of the trade agreement.

BELGIUM

IOC MEMBER SEES LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS ALSO IN DANGER

ID211329 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Apr 80 p 3 80

[Unattributed report: "Prince de Merode: Jimmy Carter 'Strangled' U.S. Olympic Committee"]

[Excerpt] Apart from Moscow's unbridled reaction, which speaks of Washington being prey to an "imperial obsession," there has been no shortage of people adopting stances after the U.S. Olympic Committee's decision. Let us begin with a Belgian voice.

Questioned on Belgian radio's French service, Prince Alexandre de Merode, Belgian member of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], said that he presumed that essentially practical reasons had guided the U.S. committee vote, since it was "strangled" financially by President Carter after the latter's decision to suppress certain subsidies and tax exemptions normally granted to that committee.

The prince, who denounces a paradox in President Carter's attitudes--boycotting the Moscow games in the name of freedom while also reducing the freedom of his own athletes--also believes it worthwhile to consider moving the 1984 games planned for Los Angeles. In effect the Belgian IOC member fears that those games could in turn suffer a boycott, this time from the countries of the East. Moving the 1984 Olympics (it was too late for the 1980 games) would thus amount to a defense of the Olympic movement's very survival.

And the Belgian Olympic Committee's attitude? Unchanged, in the words of the prince (LE SOIR editor's note-- he is only empowered to speak in his own name, however), who is still a keen supporter of participation at Moscow, where the games will be only partially devalued by the American absence... which, one can hope, is unlikely to be taken as an example by the countries of West Europe, however anxious they are to show their solidarity with the United States.

The 1980 Moscow games without the United States. The 1984 games perhaps moved from Los Angeles: Is this the chance for Olympia henceforth to become the games' traditional home, as Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis suggests? The Prince de Merode acknowledges the attractive idea, but stresses the problems that would be posed by 2 million visitors to the same place for 2 weeks every 4 years. One solution, perhaps, would be to hold only the basic events at Olympia, and the others (the team events, for example) in other places. This suggestion will appear on the agenda of the IOC Congress in Baden-Baden next year.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES GRANTING DIPLOMATIC STATUS TO PLO

NC210937 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels, April 21 (AFP)--Belgium's Foreign Ministry today denied reports that Brussels had decided to give diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative here.

The Saudi Arabian paper AL-MADINAH today quoted PLO official Na'im Khadar as saying the PLO would be allowed to fly the Palestinian flag and enjoy most embassy privileges.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

ID210952 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The political crisis: Talks for the formation of a new government led by Wilfried Martens opened at 1030 this morning. The six party presidents, each accompanied by one person, representing the three traditional political families, in other words, the Socialists, Christian-Socialists and Liberals, both French-speaking the Flemish, met at 1030 at Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' private residence, the Hotel Lambermont in Brussels.

Coalition Prospects Viewed

ID211423 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Marcel Bauwens report: "Charged by the King With a Factfinding Mission, Mr Willy Claes Is Determined To Act Quickly"]

[Text] The king has charged Deputy Prime Minister Willy Claes with the task of inquiring into the possibilities of quickly forming a government capable of confronting the budgetary, economic and social problems and with a sufficient majority to implement the institutional reform. Mr Claes has accepted this mission.

This is the text of Saturday's palace statement: Mr Claes set to work with his close collaborators immediately, and met [Flemish] Socialist Party (BSP) President Karel van Miert and Prime Minister Wilfried Martens as early as Sunday. He was to continue his consultations on Monday. Today he will be meeting the other party presidents and the Chamber chairmen. He expects to progress as quickly as possible. There is no fixed term to his mission but, like most politicians, Mr Claes is convinced that a government must be formed in the shortest possible time.

The weekend in politics has also been marked by various stances: Those of the French-speaking party presidents on French-language television, those of the Senate's Flemish group leaders on Belgian radio-television [Dutch service] and finally that of Mr Cools at a Socialist meeting in Barvaux-sur-Ourthe.

The clash of all these statements and the detailed analysis of the palace's text provide certain political indications not without significance. Thus the king is seen to be interested in whether a government can be formed to which the two missions of improving the budgetary situation and implementing the institutional reform can be entrusted.

On television all the French-speaking presidents announced their preference for a government whose first aim would be the institutional reform. This assertion assumes its full significance when you recall that some voices within the Christian People's Party (CVP) have been heard to express the view that the economic and financial problems should be dealt with urgently and the examination of the community dispute postponed. As the guest of the Socialist canton of Grand Durbuy in Barvaux, Socialist Party [French-speaking] (SS) President Cools reaffirmed his belief that the social and economic problems and regionalization should be solved concomitantly. Moreover, he made a statement which puts the first obstacle in the way of future negotiators. He said that he was "not vetoing" a tripartite coalition with the Reform and Liberty Party (PRL), but explained that this was only a "temporary formula" to resolve community problems.

There is still some way to go before it can be said that the formation of a three-party government has been achieved.

Mr Cools' statement certainly takes the sting out of a fine row which threatened to start within his own party. In fact Mr Edmon Leburton, the former prime minister, former PS president and leader of a movement within this group, made some remarks in an interview in Saturday's "Het Laatste Nieuws" [The Latest News] which were hardly in accord with President Cools' line.

In effect, Mr Leburton spoke against any French-Speaking Front. The former prime minister is also in favor of a government formed from the three so-called traditional parties: the Socialists, Christians and Liberals. The fact that Mr Cools does not rule out the tripartite formula will undoubtedly stop some outbursts at the next PS Bureau meeting. It remains, true, however, that there is no unanimity at this party's summit: Mr Leburton condemns a French-Speaking Front which for Mr Cools is the linchpin of the present political game.

A Three-Party Coalition, Times Two

Meanwhile, people will have noted the reticence of Party of Freedom and Progress (PVV) representative Mr Vandorpoorten on the confrontation program. He was anxious to explain that the Flemish Liberal Party leaders have not yet spoken on the advisability of any eventual participation in government.

Nor can we forget the distance between Flemish and French-speaking Liberals on community problems. The former owe the Volksunie nothing when it comes to linguistic radicalism, and they represent a parliamentary force practically double that of their French-speaking counterparts. When people speak of a three-party coalition they must not forget that this is really a "six-party coalition" a three-party coalition in both great communities. This does not make things easier!

The CVP, too, through Mr Bob Gijs, its leader in the Senate, is in favor of the three-party coalition. As for PRL President Gol, he has already given sufficient notice that his party is a candidate for government. Not unconditionally, however. The Liberals want fiscal and economic measures which the Socialists will undoubtedly find hard to concede without a quid pro quo. The economic-social negotiations are promising to be as difficult as the eternal regionalization.

NETHERLANDS

CPN TO BOYCOTT PARIS CP PARLEY; CITES LACK OF CONSULTATION

ID221409 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 16 Apr 80 p 4

[Own correspondent report: "CPN Boycotts Communist Summit"]

[Excerpts] Rotterdam, 16 April--The Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] has decided not to take part in the European communist parties' conference scheduled for Paris at the end of this month. This is clear from an article by party President Henk Hoekstra published in the party newspaper DE WAARHEID yesterday.

The CPN's main objection seems to be that there was no close consultations with the other parties on the Polish-French initiative. The CPN knows nothing about the conference, party President Henk Hoekstra said in DE WAARHEID. However, the CPN does not support "some PCI spokesmen" who apparently explained that a meeting of European communist parties on the question of peace as a whole would be pointless. However, the CPN thinks that the Paris meeting should first have been prepared by all parties at the national level and should not be the result of "decisions from one or sevemal centers."

IRANIAN EMBASSY WARNS AGAINST GOVERNMENT EFFORTS FOR SANCTIONS

LD211216 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Iranian Embassy in Bonn today warned against imposing economic sanctions against the country. Iranian Charge d'Affaires (Mehdi Navab) stressed in a press statement that "hasty decisions" in the wake of American sanctions would have long-term consequences for German-Iranian economic relations. If the relationship of trust is disturbed, Iran would come to an understanding with other trading partners. The Federal Government's efforts to get the EC countries to join in the sanctions demanded by the U.S. Government jeopardize the traditionally good relations between the German and Iranian people. The Iranian Embassy here sees signs that influential interest groups in the Federal Republic have not yet abandoned their hope of restoring in Iran agreeable circumstances exclusively to their own advantage.

GENSCHER REMARKS ON SANCTIONS, SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

Urges USSR To Back Hostages' Release

LD211430 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on the Soviet Union to support the efforts of the international community of states for the release of the American hostages in Tehran. Addressing his party's presidium he said today in Bonn that a definite contribution by Moscow to the solution of this problem could be an "important element in creating trust between East and West."

FDP Spokesman Josef Gerwald stated that Genscher once again expressed to the Free Democrats' leading body his conviction that the Soviet leadership is just as unwilling as the West to put peace in danger. However, the precondition for solving the crisis concerning Afghanistan is that Moscow immediately complies with the UN demand for an immediate withdrawal of the troops it sent in there, and that it finally reacts positively to the EC proposal for a nonaligned and politically independent Afghanistan. Following his talks during the independence celebrations in Zimbabwe he got the impression that the Third World governments will, like the EC and the United States, make a thorough and constructive examination of every serious proposal leading to Soviet troop withdrawal.

Views Solidarity With U.S.

DW220725 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0518 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Reporter Kroenig interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The session of the European Community's foreign ministers will deal with sanctions against Iran. A commentary broadcast in our press review has asked whether or not Europe would eventually follow up its words with solidarity vis-a-vis the United States and muster its energy to impose sanctions. This seems to me a question one can answer with a clear yes. Or do you see that differently?

[Answer] The Federal Government believes that this is necessary. The opinion-forming process that took place at our extraordinary meeting in Lisbon strengthens my conviction that the other European governments see this problem exactly the same way [words indistinct]. We are convinced that we must act jointly. The discussion tomorrow will deal with the problems of a legal basis and the framework in which we will have to make decisions. As regards the matter itself, we have no doubts that all the European governments are as convinced as we are with regard to the necessity of joint action.

[Question] Probably also because there are no legal backdoors any more through which one could steal away?

[Answer] I did not say that anybody wanted to steal away. Everybody has his special problems. But above all stands the necessity of a joint decision and of joint action in order to demonstrate the Europeans' ability to act on a very difficult matter.

[Question] Even though you probably still have doubts about whether the economic sanctions against Tehran will lead to the freeing of the hostages?

[Answer] I believe that the question of which decision could be important and in the interest of the hostages must primarily by answered by the government which is especially trying to release the hostages, namely, by the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government considers it useful and helpful that such a decision is made not merely by the Europeans but also by other friendly countries. I consider it necessary in this respect that, in the interest of the principles of the world community, we must stand together with those who like us are greatly concerned about the fate of the hostages in Tehran. I believe it is a good sign of worldwide cooperation that the Japanese foreign minister will come to Luxembourg particularly to achieve joint action with us. So there will not only be Europeans by themselves, but the Japanese along with the Europeans. What is happening in Tehran involves us equally as human beings and as an active government.

[Question] But will support for the Americans last only as long as Washington renounces military action? Or is that also included, so to speak?

[Answer] Well, the European Community is not a military installation, but I believe that particularly in the exploitation of peaceful possibilities it ought to be shown that we all stand together with regard to this question. This will certainly make the use of military means rather unlikely. I think everyone will have to make a decision from this point of view. We all ought to consider that the U.S. Government over the past months has shown a great degree of responsibility with regard to safeguarding and preserving of world peace in connection with the hostage problem. I am not certain that every government which has the same military power would have acted in a similarly responsible way.

[Question] Observers still criticize the American policy for presently concentrating on the hostage affair while putting aside the dangerous links with Afghanistan, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the West's oil supply, and the dangerously tense relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Does Bonn hope to bring more influence to bear on Carter by supporting the U.S. sanctions so that he will see all this together, so to speak?

[Answer] Well, it is always easy to criticize. Anyone wanting to tutor others in international politics will have little success. But it is a fact that a conference pays more attention to the one whose will to help is not doubted. It is necessary indeed for all of us, the United States and the Europeans, to reach a joint assessment of the East-West relationship and realize that it is necessary to prevent an aggravation of those relations. This is also the reason why we keep calling on the Soviet Union to finally be prepared to negotiate with us on medium-range weapons. As far as I am concerned, it is imperative to prevent the East from imposing a new arms race on us. Hence, it is necessary for the Soviet Union to finally be receptive to our proposals and to negotiate with us on medium-range weapons. The European Community has submitted a proposal on a status of nonalignment for Afghanistan. In that case, too, it is necessary for the Soviet Union to declare its readiness for negotiations and talks. During my visit to Zimbabwe I talked with a number of outstanding people from the Third World who would welcome such a solution just as we would. I hope that responsible persons in the nonaligned movement, especially those who also bear responsibility in the League--by those I mean, for example, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi of India--will succeed in becoming active on this issue.

The nonaligned states will have to play an increasingly important role for the stability of the world lest we transfer the East-West conflict to the Third World--which we wish to avoid under all circumstances. This means that an attempt must be made in various ways to achieve a relaxation in the conflicts which currently depress the world. This also is the field to which our efforts on the Middle East problem--toward implementing the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people--belong. This means that all these problems need to be viewed as a broad interrelationship, and that it is necessary to prevent an even more serious situation from emerging as a result of even more hotbeds of conflict. This is our position on foreign problems.

Domestically, I think it is important for us to enhance the weight of our country in international politics, and we need to avoid suppressing common convictions between the government parties and the opposition, wherever these exist. [Words indistinct] for election campaign reasons; rather, we should express these common convictions. This means that dialogue must be possible not only with the outside but just as urgently at home.

[Question] Does this include the preparedness of the chancellor and you yourself to go to Moscow and talk with Soviet politicians to solve the overall crisis in the world?

[Answer] We have always advocated the view that the dialogue must not be interrupted, especially in difficult situations. The significance and the expediency of a journey must be reviewed under the prevailing circumstances, namely, whether the visit can live up to its ends and purposes. This is why the decision on this trip has not as yet been made. Preconditions for it must still be clarified with our partners as well.

[Question] Will you be meeting Gromyko?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] As far as we are concerned, it will always be a basic principle that the opportunity for talks must be utilized.

[Question] Do you mean to say that you would also exploit the opportunity to talk with Foreign Minister Gromyko in Vienna, for example?

[Answer] If this is possible it ought to be done in any event. But even earlier, before the end of this week, the Soviet foreign minister will be visiting Paris. This visit alone--I mean the results of this visit--will influence the decision on what further talks which Europeans will hold with the Soviet Union and which the United States will hold with the Soviet Union will be useful and expedient. On principle they are always appropriate.

[Question] Gromyko in Paris, perhaps in Bonn as well?

[Answer] At the moment there is nothing to substantiate that.

[Question] But you would not be disinclined if the Soviet side should indicate its interest?

[Answer] Not at all.

SPD APPROVES SCHMIDT'S PLANNED MOSCOW VISIT

LD211734 Hamburg DPA in German 1703 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken--The SPD Presidium has approved the chancellor's planned visit to Moscow. At a meeting in Saarbruecken today the Presidium spoke out in favor of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "representing the Federal Republic's interests on the basis of Western decision" during his talks with the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. The chancellor's visit to Moscow, it was stressed, could help to introduce some calm into a difficult international situation. This could be of value to more than just the two countries concerned.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT REITERATES POLICY ON OLYMPICS

LD211912 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Dortmund--At an SPD congress on sport policy in Dortmund this evening, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed that the decision on participating in the Olympic summer games rests with the National Olympic Committee and the sports associations themselves. The chancellor made it clear to the approximately 200 people attending the meeting, however, that the Cabinet, in its recommendation regarding the Olympics scheduled to be announced Wednesday, would adhere in this respect to the position which has already been outlined several times.

It is up to the Soviet Union to create the political prerequisites for the Olympic games by making a positive response over Afghanistan. He could understand "the deep, personal disappointment" of many participants and organizers who had for years made sacrifices. On the other hand, they should also consider "whether there is not a solidarity obligation towards U.S. athletes."

Following the conclusion of the SPD meeting, Olympic winner Annegret Richter and world champion swimmer Gerhard Moerken, as spokesmen for a Social Democrat initiative on behalf of athletes and voters, handed over a resolution calling for the participation of German athletes in Moscow. Schmidt described the athletes' action as "understandable," but said that however much he desired Olympic success for the athletes "from the bottom of my heart," he saw no possibility of any other recommendation in view of the political situation.

DIE WELT WEIGHS LEGAL INTRICACIES OF NAVAL BLOCKADE

DW181235 Bonn DIE WELT in German 15 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Dr Wolfgang Schumann: "International Law Prohibits a 'Peace Blockade' Against Iran for Carter"]

[Text] In the event the United States decides in favor of a blockade against Iran, a conflict between the United States and third states not directly involved in the Iranian-U.S. conflict is foreseeable. This raises important questions of international law about the permissibility of such blockades:

Would a blockade lead to a state of war with Iran, and would all third states therefore have to behave like neutrals in war?

Would the United States be allowed to apply force against Iran because of the taking of hostages even without a state of war, since what a blockade involves is force?

Would third states, in the event of a blockade, be obligated to tolerate the blockade, and what punishment would be imposed on blockade runners?

The success and the quick effect of a blockade essentially depend upon whether the shipping of all states can be forced to observe it. This would be the case if a blockade automatically led to a state of war between the blockading power and the blockaded. This is because during a war the states not involved in that war are obligated to stay neutral, meaning that they must stay out of the conflict and recognize blockades of one of the war-waging powers. Correspondingly, the blockading power has the right in war to compel neutrals by force of arms to observe it.

Since a blockade constitutes an extensive military measure and entails drastic effects for the blockaded state, one might believe that it always leads to a state of war. Even if a blockade elicits the idea of a warlike conflict because of its great military expenditure, this does not yet say anything about a state of war taking effect under international law.

For this reason it is necessary to deal with the legal interpretation of war and its history. Up to the beginning of the 20th Century every state was conceded the right to wage war. This was the essential reason why a subjective interpretation of war prevailed. Under this interpretation the state of peace remained intact in the event of military conflicts if neither of the antagonists wanted war. Hence a declaration of war was required, no matter what the form.

The attitude that one could freely choose between war and peaceful means in the controversy with other states changed at the beginning of the 20th Century. As a result of the stepped-up world trade and the concomitant, amplified international contacts, the view gradually prevailed that war no longer was part of the "normal" means of waging disputes. On the contrary, war was felt to be an extraordinary state, the ultimate means of settling controversy.

Then followed the attempts to conduct war through peaceful order in the League of Nations and through additional treaties such as the Locarno Pact (1925) and the Briand-Kellogg Pact (1928). The attempts to banish war altogether and to eliminate the use of force as a means of settling political difference, if possible, remained unsuccessful, however. After World War II this led to a situation in which the prohibition of the use of force in international relations was adopted by the UN Charter without differentiating between war and peace. But if this difference is no longer made, does the legal state of war with the consequence of a special law of war and the neutrality obligations in a blockade still exist under United Nations law which is valid throughout the world?

The following has emerged as valid law from the legal discussions and from the practice of the postwar period:

Even if the ban on force encompasses the prohibition of war, it is necessary nevertheless to apply the international law of war in prohibited wars in order to localize the conflict and to prevent it from turning into uncontrollable chaos.

The attempt was made to tie the beginning of the state of war to objective characteristics. Thus, the state of war was to exist when military conflict was regarded as war historically or when it was directed against another state as a whole. This description of the objective characteristics already shows how unless they are in practice. This attempt to introduce a further objective interpretation of war had the purpose of aiding the prohibition of war and of having humanitarian rules of waging war gain effect.

Meanwhile, it is generally recognized that the humanitarian rules of warfare are applied in any kind of military conflict. [paragraph continues]

Since the prohibition of war is also comprehensively regulated by the ban on force by the United Nations, there is no longer any need for tying the beginning of the state of war to objective characteristics.

Hence, valid international law continues to be the subjective interpretation of war which demands for the beginning of the state of war a declaration of the will for war on the part of at least one of the parties involved. But declarations alone, without ensuing use of force, are not enough.

In a naval blockade against Iran because of the taking of hostages it is unlikely that one of the parties involved would bring about the state of war by declarations. Even if there is a lot of talk in Iran right now about waging a "holy war" against the United States, they will most probably refrain from a legally significant declaration of war, especially to preclude neutrality obligations by third parties and to prevent an eventual isolation. Hence, we must proceed from the assumption that a blockade would not lead to war but would be carried out in a state of peace as a so-called peace blockade.

Blockades in a state of peace were permissible under certain provisos under international law that was valid prior to the law of the United Nations. A common law on the permissibility had formed in the 18th Century. Since the historical developments which were essential for the emergence of the peace blockade law have been largely buried in our minds, it is worthwhile to list them:

Blockade against Norway by Great Britain and Sweden (1814) to enforce the merger of Norway with Sweden.

Against Holland by Great Britain and France (1832-1833), to achieve the separation of Belgium from Holland, which the five European big powers as guarantors of the 815 treaties had recognized in a treaty again in 1831.

Against Mexico (1938) and Argentina (1838-1840) by France, which was supposed to be a punishment for the violation of legal rights of French citizens, but which politically belonged to the conflict between the old and new worlds.

Against New Granada (1837) and Nicaragua (1842 and 1844) by Great Britain, serving the protection of its extensive trade as well as the extension of its existing influence in these areas, but which also had the pretext of violations of the rights of British citizens.

Against Greece (1885) by Great Britain (Pacifico blockade), in order to implement restitution demands on Athens by Don Pacifico who stemmed from Gibraltar.

Against Brazil (1862-63) by Great Britain in order to implement restitution claims for the plundering of a trade vessel.

Against Greece in 1886 and 1897 by the European big powers to enforce the incorporation of Macedonia and the island of Crete by Greece against Turkey in the framework of ideas pertaining to a balance in the Balkans.

Of the east African coast of Zanzibar (1888) by Germany, Great Britain and Italy to cut short the slave trade.

Against Venezuela (1902-03) by Great Britain, Germany and Italy to implement protection of their citizens and claims for payment.

Of the coast of Montenegro and north Albania (1913) by the European big powers to implement the cession of Albanian territories to Montenegro, Serbia and Greece, which was decided at the Berlin congress of 1878.

From these events developed the common law that peace blockades as punishment for violations of civil law are admissible as long as the violation and the blockade stood in some proper relation. Since the reprisal could only be directed against the state that had violated the international law, it was forbidden in a peace blockade as a reprisal to handicap the navigation of third, uninvolved states. It has been argued for a long time against the passage right of third states that a more effective reprisal measure would be particularly useful to avoid extended conflicts, particularly war and that, therefore, as in a state of war, neutrality duties must be observed in a peace blockade like in a state of war. But the third point prevailed, namely, that in punishing a violation of law only the violator can be hit.

For the assessment of blockade plans vis-a-vis Iran according to the law prior to the establishment of the United Nations, it can be said that the reprisal of a blockade would be legally admissible as punishment for the taking of hostages but--and this is the decisive difference with regard to a blockade in a war with neutrality duties--the navigation of third states may not be handicapped.

The law of the United Nations, as mentioned, forbids threatening with or applying force in "international relations" if it is directed against the "territorial inviolability or the political independence of a state" or if it is "otherwise incompatible with the aims of the United Nations." Those things that are compatible with the aims of the United Nations are primarily the exceptions envisaged in the stipulation, that is, measures of the United Nations itself to preserve and reinstate world peace, or self-defense measures of one or more states against an "armed attack."

A peace blockade, it is being argued, as a reprisal for punishment of violations of international law, thus would be admissible according to the law of the United Nations if the blockade as a measure on the high sea does not interfere with territorial inviolability, if it does not endanger as a temporary measure the political independence of a state, and if it otherwise does not oppose the aims of the United Nations. Such an interpretation and justification of reprisal blockades under the law of the United Nations, which has been tried several times, would be superficial. It would be incompatible with the aim of renunciation of force, namely, to avoid the bringing about of conflict situations through the application of military force. According to the meaning of the stipulations, it is necessary to consider also those threats with and application of force as impermissible which would curtail only temporarily the political freedom of action. So valid international law says, according to the stipulations of the United Nations, that a blockade in peacetime as a reprisal against a violation of law is impermissible.

It remains to be discussed whether the ban on military reprisal and thus the peace blockade reprisal would be inapplicable, because the collective security system of the United Nations, due to the opposition of the big powers, fails to fulfill its purpose and cannot guarantee effective protection of individual states. Without protection by the collective security system, the individual state cannot be expected to renounce the implementation of its rights to military force. According to the valid principle of international law of "clausula rebus sic standibus," the general international law valid prior to the establishment of the United Nations could have become valid again. Under that prerequisite a peace blockade against Iran because of the taking of hostages could be legally admissible.

But a revival of the right to self-help given in 1945 cannot be proved on the basis of the practice of states. On the contrary, it has become clear that, despite the Security Council's inability to act and its lack of strength to implement, because of the disagreement of its permanent members, the United Nations has not abandoned the collective security system to the advantages of reviving rights of individual states. Sufficient examples can be cited in this connection.

As early as in 1946 through 1950 the UN General Assembly gained political weight due to its measures taken in the Spain, Greece and Korean problems because of the insufficient cooperation of the big powers in the Security Council. In the resolution "uniting for peace" of 3 November 1950, the General Assembly had interfered in the Security Council's sphere of authority, raising the claim of being able to recommend military measures of force to the members in order to maintain or reestablish international peace. Thus the General Assembly, by maintaining the collective security system, wanted to overcome the Security Council's inability to act by taking over part of its function.

There was similar action early this year when, after the Soviet veto in the Security Council against the decisions in connection with the Afghanistan intervention, the General Assembly took over the matter and condemned it with a big majority. This action is an expression of the fact that the United Nations is seeking the way of political elimination of the dangers of war and of violations of international law, thus adhering to the legal system of collective security without the right of an individual state to apply force. It must also be mentioned that the United States, during the Cuban crisis of 1962 when it applied the means of a peace blockade, did not maintain the revival of self-help rights according to the general international law of 1945, but claimed the responsibility of the Organization of American States as a regional organization.

The result: Peace blockades as reprisal measures are impermissible according to valid international law, thus also a U.S. blockade against Iran.

DIE WELT ANALYZES SCHMIDT ARMS CONTROL PROPOSAL

DW161550 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Ruediger Moniac article: "It Was Genscher's Reaction Which Made the Extent of the Chancellor's Proposal Clear"]

[Text] The way the chancellor acted was unusual. For his recent sensational proposal he did not choose the central political stage in Bonn. He chose the regional congress of his party in Hamburg at which the comrades adopted the party ticket for the Bundestag elections. Number one on this ticket: Helmut Schmidt.

The federal chancellor said in Hamburg on the arms policy: "An initial step in the right direction could be that both sides simultaneously renounce the deployment of new or additional medium-range weapons for a certain number of years and use this period for negotiations. I admit that the present lead of the Soviet Union would continue to exist during this period. But that would be the case anyway for the 3 years at least (Schmidt meant by this: Until the NATO decision will have been implemented--the editor), and the Soviet lead would even grow during the 3-year period the West needs for production."

The chancellor's words in Hamburg remained generally unnoticed. The day after, in the election campaign in the Ruhr area, Schmidt repeated his proposal. Again it remained unnoticed by the public. It was only after Schmidt asked the SPD Monday to publish excerpts from the speech he made Friday that it was noticed in all of the Federal Republic.

The first to discover in Schmidt's proposal an explosive for the coalition and NATO was Chancellor Schmidt's direct neighbor in the Cabinet. Schmidt's deputy, who is also federal foreign minister, chose a most remarkable method of dissociating himself from the chancellor's initiative. Hans-Dietrich Genscher had his spokesman tell DIE WELT: "There is no intention of changing th attitude of the Federal Government." [paragraph continues]

"The decisions of December 1979 remain valid." The minister could not have dissociated himself more coolly and more clearly from his own chief of government without violating the necessary rules of politeness.

One must remember what the North Atlantic alliance decided on 12 December last year following intensive discussions. Then it will become clear what effects the chancellor's initiative might have which, by the way, was "not discussed beforehand with any government member or NATO" (as Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told DIE WELT). Paragraph 7 of the NATO communique dated December 12, 1979, says roughly: The tactical nuclear weapons in Europe with a range of over 1,000 kilometers will be modernized by the deployment of 108 Pershing-II missiles and 464 cruise missiles. At the same time, it is further stated in paragraphs 8 and 9, the alliance sees sees in the efforts for an arms control "an integral part...guaranteeing the undiminished security of its member states and making the strategic situation between East and West more stable, more surveyable and more controllable on a lower arms level on both sides."

The recent proposal by the chancellor might be apt to soften the cohesion of NATO regarding its will to modernize the nuclear arsenal stationed in Europe, because Schmidt talks about a "certain number of years" during which East and West should renounce the introduction of new or additional medium-range weapons and use the time for negotiations. He does not say in his decisive first sentence that the 3 years could be used for such negotiations, which are required for producing the new weapons in the United States. Although Government Spokesman Boelling, answering a question by DIE WELT, said that the chancellor "surely meant the 3 years," it is still not quite clear.

This lack of clarity is threatening in that Schmidt--whether deliberately or not, must remain open--softens the NATO decision. It is not so certain anymore whether the chancellor is really prepared to accept the deployment of the new U.S. weapons on German soil from 1984 on--which he also had decided upon in the NATO ministerial council in December--if arms control negotiations have failed by then to contribute to the stabilization of security on a lower level. Therefore, if the chancellor does not define his move in more detail, he will jeopardize the solidarity of the alliance and thus also the prerequisite on the basis of which the United States has started production of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL TALKS WITH INDUSTRIALISTS

LD211551 Hamburg DPA in German 1417 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the Eastern committee of German industry had a meeting in Bonn on Monday with the chairman of the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Yang Yaoting. Taking part in the talks were other leading representatives of industry, trade and banking.

On welcoming the Chinese guest, Wolff underlined the international PRC trade council's particular importance for German industry as a platform for establishing contacts with interlocutors in the People's Republic. The Chinese organization has contributed toward the promotion of economic exchange between the two countries.

FRANCIOS-PONCET ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD211715 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Apr 80 pp 6-7

[Unattributed report: "Invasion of Afghanistan 'Has Hit Relations and Balance on Which Peace Is Based'"]

[Text] These are the main passages of the speech which Jean Francois-Poncet delivered to the National Assembly late in the morning of Thursday, 17 April.

After recalling that "for more than 20 years" French foreign policy has been "independent in its principles and its approach," Mr Francois-Poncet stressed the "three major events on which concern is focused."

He defined them as follows:

"The Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan to maintain the regime of its choice there; in the Middle East and in some regions of Africa conflicting inflexible attitudes are still blocking the paths to peace; in Europe itself a seemingly financial debate between one of the member states and its eight partners is calling into question the Community's foundations."

Events in Afghanistan, the minister said, are "particularly serious for three reasons":

"A people's independence is under attack.... Neither the fact that a communist government was already in power in Kabul, nor the Afghan authorities' appeal which the Soviet Union claims it merely answered, nor the foreign interference which allegedly took place can disguise the gravity of that.

"None of these explanations can be accepted. I will not dwell on the chronology of the events; it formally contradicts the theory that an appeal was made. As for the alleged interference, there is scarcely any proof that it took place; the rudimentary weapons which the Afghan rebels possess belie the existence of such interference. If this had been the case there would have to be some explanation of why neither the United Nations nor the nonaligned movement was asked to examine the problem and why an expeditionary corps equipped with extremely heavy weapons was immediately sent in.

"All eyewitness reports agree that the Afghan people reject the presence of foreign troops, whether by armed resistance or silent opposition.

"This situation created in this way affects the balance in the whole region.... The great powers have always been tempted to try to control this crossroads. Fortunately they have done so in vain. That gave peace a chance. By taking the stance it has, the Soviet Union is jeopardizing balance and security in this part of the world.

"These events have an even wider influence: They have been carried out by one of the two powers which alone hold the means of launching a world conflict and which hence have special responsibility in maintaining peace.... A blow has been dealt to the relations and the balance on which peace is based."

"Detente, a Word Which Does Not Have a Good Press"

Mr Francois-Poncet then examined the future of detente--a word which does not "now have a good press, which is a sign of the crisis through which we are passing." For him, however, detente "has not prevented crises but has prevented them from deteriorating." [paragraph continues]

"Detente," Mr Francois-Poncet added, "is not an easy path. It is not an alibi, nor an illusion. It can be achieved by strength and maintained by vigilance. It requires moderate attitudes from all sides and respect for common principles. It requires partners to understand each other and accept each other as they are. It presupposes a clear balance of forces which is accepted as such.

"In short, it has rules which, although different from the rules governing confrontation, are no less urgent. The strength of France's African policy and the continuous effort it devotes to its security are not intended to tone down its detente policy but are an integral part of it."

However, the minister continued, the situation is deteriorating. After mentioning the force used in Angola, the Horn of Africa, Yemen and Kampuchea, he said: "Misunderstanding and distrust have arisen between the two superpowers. Contacts between their leaders have become rare. On the one hand decisions have been taken which are incompatible with the need for the moderation and restraint without which relations between East and West degenerate sooner or later into confrontation. On the other hand, lack of continuity and strength has created doubt as to the nature of the objective pursued, and the reliability and constancy of the policy followed."

Going on to define French policy, the minister stated: "It is not a question of bowing to a fait accompli or of joining the spiral of confrontation. In present circumstances France's only weapons are strength and dialogue. Both are vital."

Recalling that he had described the intervention in Afghanistan as "unacceptable" in a communication to the USSR ambassador in France on 6 January, Mr Francois-Poncet added:

"Unacceptable means that the Soviet action not only violates principles but also the balance which forms the foundation of international relations and ensures the maintenance of peace. The word does not just express a moral reaction. It defines a political objective.

"This objective is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Some people, often the same people who accuse us of timidity, laugh at the excessive ambition of this objective. I would like to answer them. The question is not whether the withdrawal of Soviet troops will be easy to achieve. It is whether it is necessary...."

Mr Francois-Poncet then recalled "the way to return to a normal situation.... For this, two conditions must be fulfilled: The presence of foreign troops must be ended; the great powers and neighboring states must make the necessary pledges to ensure that Afghanistan cannot constitute an advantage or a threat for anybody."

"France," the minister continued, "is also anxious to maintain contact with the Soviet Union--in Madrid this fall within the framework of the CSCE and in Paris where I will receive Mr Gromyko on 23 April.

"Dialogue is never more necessary than in a time of crisis. Of course, it is not enough just to talk in order to reach agreement, and I do not pretend that it is. However, abandoning dialog means losing even the chance of making yourself understood. Now France has things to say to the Soviet Union. There is probably no country in a better position than France to make the gestures necessary to restore detente and to show it the risks it would take by sticking to the path it has taken.

"The action on 27 December, which was portrayed as a limited and temporary action, is becoming a large-scale permanent operation. The intervention is being followed daily by the inevitable consequences of its prolongation.

"Force always ends by producing an opposing force. The distrust it engenders is contagious. Unless the crisis is solved quickly, the whole edifice of East-West relations as built in Helsinki and Belgrade for 15 patient years is in danger of collapsing."

Middle East: Conflict Will Not Be Settled by Arms or by Terrorism

Referring to Mr Giscard d'Estaing's recent statements on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination during his recent visit to the Gulf states and Jordan, the foreign minister said: "They were in keeping with a line which had been asserted for more than 10 years. Therefore the message was not fundamentally new: However, it came from France and fulfilled an expectation.

"Too many commentaries have sought to distort the intention of these statements and betray their spirit for me not to try to explain and clarify the matter again. France's policy is not based on ulterior motives or prejudice. Its only objective is peace and it consists in a small number of simple propositions."

Mr Francois-Poncet then cited the three "propositions":

"First proposition: The only solution to the problem is a political solution. It cannot be settled by arms or terrorism....

"Second proposition: A lasting political settlement cannot disregard or ignore the two fundamental factors of the Jewish people and the Palestinian people.

"Throughout its history the Jewish people have experienced terrible trials; as everybody remembers, these culminated in the tragedy of the Nazi holocaust. Through courage and effort they have again found a territory and built a state. This state has the right to security and respect. France has never stopped proclaiming that.

"The Palestinian people exist in the consciousness which they themselves and others have of their own, distinct individuality. Bruised, scattered and exiled, they are nowhere at home; they feel alien everywhere. They are entitled to a country of their own.

"Third proposition: Any political solution will have to be global. It is uselsss to imagine that it is possible to resolve the problem of Israel and the Palestinian problem independently of each other. They are as inseparable as the two sides of one coin. As long as the Palestinian people remain alienated, Israel will enjoy no security. And this alienation can end only under conditions which would guarantee Israel's security.

"Everything stems from these three considerations--on the one hand evacuation of the territories occupied in 1967.... Only such an evacuation can give the Palestinian people a territorial base without which both their right to a homeland and their right to self-determination would only be fictions devoid of any practical significance.

"And, on the other hand, Israel's security.... Israel's borders resulting from such an evacuation must be fully recognized and their security effectively ensured. The Palestinian people's right to self-determination must be exercised within the framework--and, consequently, the limits--of an overall settlement in which the State of Israel finds the precise, concrete and constraining guarantees of security which it can rightly expect. The international community, through, inter alia, the Security Council--no permanent member of which, let me remind you, has ever challenged Israel's existence--will have solemnly to engage its authority with a view to ensuring respect for such a settlement. France has indicated that it is willing to play its part in the field.

"And, finally, it is obvious that such a settlement cannot be binding unless it is accepted by all parties concerned, which should even be enabled to participate in its preparation....

"It has been alleged that, by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, France has shown that it is not unduly concerned about Israel's right to existence and security. It has even been insinuated that it has done this on account of sordid self-interest. I defy anyone to find in the government's statements the least hint which could support these allegations which call France's honor in question.

"France is committed to Israel's existence and heedful of the conditions for its security as much as anyone else is. However, what it wants is not the kind of security prevailing in a fortified camp but security and peace. Challenged borders will never be secure borders."

Referring to the "Palestinian charter" and "certain statements" showing that the PLO's objective is Israel's destruction, the minister continued: "The settlement which France proposes implies that all parties concerned are to renounce whatever in their claims is excessive, unjustified or unacceptable. Let me be absolutely clear about it: This applies both to the PLO and to Israel. We will not support any other solution. This means that the contacts which we have established and which we have maintained are unambiguous. They confer neither privilege with respect to representation nor exclusivity. They merely take cognizance of a necessity."

Mr Francois-Poncet spoke next on the Camp David negotiation process: "France does not fail to recognize the efforts and the will for peace which these negotiations have cost. The evacuation of the Sinai and the normalization of bilateral Israeli-Egyptian relations are major events. And I do not hesitate to say now that if the same principles could be applied to the West Bank and Gaza, and if the present talks facilitated the global settlement of which I have spoken, it would receive France's vote in advance.

"But the negotiations have not yet succeeded. This stems from the conceptual differences of the parties themselves.... Moreover, I note that the Camp David accords talk explicitly of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights. What people is this and what are their legitimate rights if the right to self-determination is excluded?

"Here as elsewhere, France has better things to do than apportion praise or blame. Its role is to point out what it considers just and necessary in the interests of peace. And, if circumstances demand, it is to take the appropriate measures in concert with its European partners which share its convictions. This is what it is doing and what it will do."

"Europe Is Threatened"

Noting that "Europe is threatened" and "must unite" and that "the agricultural policy is the cornerstone of the Community edifice," the minister explains the litigation on lamb:

"It is false and dishonest to claim that, because France is slow in applying an unfavorable decreee from the Court of Justice, it is breaking with the Treaty of Rome. The reverse is true. Nobody...has ever suggested opening the frontiers without setting up a joint marketing organization. The stubborn rejection of such an organization for lamb is not only in contradiction with the just claims of our lamb producers. It leads us to wonder what is the aim being pursued; to wonder whether it is not to turn the Economic Community into a simple free-trade zone. This is indeed why the government will not compromise on this question: It questions an essential principle; it affects a legitimate interest."

On the problem of the British contribution, the minister stated: "The government is disposed to take into consideration the difficulties Britain is encountering. It knows and appreciates the efforts that Britain is making.... It is prepared to give its support and aid to its ally from the dark hours.... But it will defend the principles and achievements of the Common Market. It will oppose compromises which would attack the foundations of the European Community.

"...It's one of two things. Either the British Government asks for reduced aid of limited duration, as other governments have done before it--the problem then is one that the Community has resolved in the past and which it must be capable of overcoming now--or else Britain asks that the Community bills charged at its frontiers and on its territory should approximately balance the Community's spending on the United Kingdom. It would then be a matter of introducing an entirely new principle into the Community's practice, that known as a 'fair' return."

"...If, during the debates at the end of the month, there were to be a majority inclined to ratify so profound a change, France would ask for precise proposals and would study them.... It would do so with the firm conviction that the system adopted in 1970 is the one most suited to the requirements of the Community's development.

"What France could not accept, on the other hand, is that the rule of a fair return should be applied to a single country which would thus benefit from the singular privilege of being in and out of the Community at the same time.

"Moreover, it goes without saying that, at a time when the Community is pondering the advisability of changing one of the most important rules of its operation, it could not neglect or postpone the essential problems posed by its daily existence. Thus the European Council will have to take the decisions which will enable the agricultural prices for 1980 to be set, the decreeing of the economy measures required by the growth in agricultural spending, the settlement of the lamb problem and the solution of the fishing problem which has existed since Britian joined and which is one of the tests of its European will.

"...The moment to abandon the work has surely not come. A solution can and must be found. For this to be possible it requires that each partner agrees to adapt to the Community and that none asks the Community to adapt to it."

On the conflict in Chad, Mr Francois-Poncet said: "The government shares the keen concern aroused by this conflict among all the friends of that country, beginning with France. The latter respects an attitude of strict neutrality. By its unstinting humanitarian aid it is working to ease the population's sufferings. The French Embassy is maintaining permanent contact with all the parties to try to obtain an end to the fighting and to the tragedy."

The Iranian Crisis

Finally, the minister recalls France's loyalty to the Atlantic alliance while explaining that the latter "is not, as far as we know, one of protector and protected." These principles are applied to the "unjustifiable trials imposed on the U.S. diplomats in Tehran." He continued: "A universal rule has been violated, the respect of which is essential to the maintenance of peaceful international relations. France's friendship for the Iranian people cannot exempt it from condemning such a violation. Alone or with its European partners, through diplomatic or other channels, France has ceaselessly worked for an end to this. But the solidarity which unites it with the United States in its cruel trial cannot relieve France of deciding for itself and at the opportune moment the measures which it considers the most appropriate and the most effective."

DENMARK

RECALLED AMBASSADOR BRIEFS MINISTER ON IRAN SITUATION

ID221007 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Apr 80 pt 1

["KJOL" report: "Iran Ambassador Home for Consultations"]

[Text] Denmark's recalled Ambassador to Tehran Jorgen Adamsen gave Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen a thorough briefing on the situation in Iran on Monday. Jorgen Adamsen, together with the other EEC ambassadors, delivered a protest to President Bani-Sadr on Saturday against the continued detention of the hostages in the American Embassy.

Ambassador Jorgen Adamsen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that it has not yet been decided how long he will remain in Denmark. The EEC foreign ministers will meet again on 22 April, when the situation will be debated after studying the Iranian reaction to the EEC protest. At this stage the EEC also wants to consult Norway, whose ambassador has also been recalled. Jorgen Adamsen arrived in Tehran as ambassador on 2 April after 6 years as Denmark's ambassador to Helsinki. He had not yet been able to present his credentials to Bani-Sadr before delivering Denmark's protest as part of the EEC ambassadors' joint action.

AKTUELT URGES SUPPORT FOR U.S. ATTEMPTS TO FREE HOSTAGES

ID211255 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "State Hostages"]

[Text] It is actually rather surprising that the United States has not demanded European solidarity before now in the affair of the 50 American hostages in Tehran. However, President Carter has now demanded "action" from his European allies and Japan, and a deadline has been set for their response. The result must be their participation in sanctions against Iran. In the meantime the ambassadors of the EEC countries in Tehran have been recalled for "consultations."

The situation is fantastic and without parallel. For almost 6 months an assortment of 50 Americans have been kept prisoner in a frenzied, fanatical country. It seems as if Iran's president has realized the seriousness of the situation and sought a solution--but he is weaker than Khomeyni, who supports the students who took the hostages.

The alternative that has been worked on--to transfer the hostages to the care of the Revolution Council--is, if anything, an even more insane arrangement and would mean that the state would be the official holder of the hostages!

Iran does not follow normal legal principles or diplomatic tradition, and in this situation the United States ought to be able to count on the support of the rest of the world in the only reasonable demand: that the hostages be released.

SWEDEN

RECALL OF TEHRAN AMBASSADOR 'CONSIDERED,' BUT NO SANCTIONS

LD221005 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Apr 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Ullsten Adopts Sharper Tone: Tehran Ambassador Home, No Economic Boycott"]

[Text] Sweden could recall its ambassador to Tehran for consultations. However, there can be no question of sanctions to support U.S. efforts to secure the release of the hostages in Iran. A decision to recall Ambassador Bundy has not yet been made.

"Sweden will not take part in economic sanctions which have not been accepted by the UN Security Council," Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten explained on his tour of Japan. He added that such measures would not be particularly effective in achieving what needed to be achieved. The Eastern bloc countries would be all too eager to step in and replace the boycotting nations, he said.

The United States has asked for support for its cause from a number of nations, Sweden among them. It also suggested different forms of sanctions against Iran. For Sweden's part Ullsten made a gesture by once again condemning the taking of the hostages in Tehran.

"It is a cynical game played with human lives when the staff of the American Embassy in Tehran are being held hostage for political reasons," the foreign minister said.

"The situation is not only repulsive from a humanitarian standpoint, but is also completely unacceptable and conflicts with international law and recognized principles of decent international behavior."

According to TYDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA, he also said that Sweden's consideration of the recall of its ambassador is to be seen against the background of Sweden's support from the outset for the American demand for the release of the hostages.

"But, at the same time as we protest, it is important that we learn to live with the Islamic nations' desire for greater independence. If the United States imposes a naval blockade against Iran, there is not much that Sweden can do about it," the foreign minister went on to say. Recently Norway and Denmark have recalled their ambassadors in a similar manner.

The question of whether Sweden will participate in the Olympic games in Moscow this summer remains open. If the Olympic games become an Eastern bloc competition, now that the United States and West Germany have decided to stay away, it could be difficult for Sweden to take part alone. "The Swedish Olympic Committee intends to take part. But if the committee feels isolated it could reconsider its attitude. The government does not intend to interfere in the matter," Ullsten said.

Ullsten's statement on Olympic participation must be taken as hinting at a foreign policy problem that could arise if all Western nations including neutral Switzerland and Austria support the U.S. boycott. Sweden would find itself in a difficult position with regard to its neutrality if it were the only Western participant among nations otherwise wholly from the Eastern bloc.

PAPER COMMENTS ON REASONING BEHIND CARTER'S 'HARD LINE'

LD221043 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Carter Issues Ultimatum"]

[Text] Few West European states can be really satisfied with their handling of the problem of the embassy hostages in Tehran. For the most part they have acted as if the release of the hostages was an American headache and not a serious question for the entire international community.

It is still, of course, remarkable that the U.S. President has chosen to reveal to millions of television viewers that he has delivered a deadline to the Atlantic Pact nations for their participation in the economic and diplomatic sanctions that he recently implemented himself against Iran. The West German foreign minister has denied that such an ultimatum exists. But we could hear for ourselves on Swedish television on Sunday evening that Carter said that the others did not have long to make up their minds. For the first time, too, he frightened us with the alternative of military action.

Carter and, to a greater extent, his aides show increasing irritation that the NATO nations at least do not show greater solidarity on the questions of Iran and the boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow. They are now primarily asking for support of the program of sanctions against Iran, for which an overwhelming majority has already voted in the Security Council. A reasonable request, it would seem to many.

But we cannot overlook the deplorable fact that the Soviet Union used its veto against this entire program. The Carter administration cannot blithely intend that superpower vetoes be disregarded in practice? This line of thought could have the strangest effects if one remembers, for example, American vetoes against earlier Middle East resolutions which the United States wanted to halt.

The reason why West European states have been reluctant to take steps against Iran is not merely fear of the reactions of the oil-rich Muslim world (the Iraq-Iran crisis shows that the Arab camp does not entertain particularly warm feelings for Iran). The reason is perhaps mostly the fear that a hardline approach by the West would throw Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union.

The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN points out a little sharply that iron measures could have been used in the first weeks of the crisis. Then came the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the United States itself chose more unobstrusive diplomatic efforts to try to repair relations with Iran. Despite everything, the country was seen as a possible Muslim ally in a situation in which the whole of Islam reacted against the Soviet policy.

Now the presidential election campaign and the prospect of a future duel with Ronald Reagan has led Carter back to a hard line. By both threats and bribes the U.S. President has also succeeded, at least initially, in inducing his own Olympic committee to say no to the Moscow games. If nothing unexpected happens, the competition will in any case be crippled. Jimmy Carter, under pressure himself, has further increased the pressure on West European nations to make up their minds, on several fronts, and this does not improve the climate in this politically chilly spring.

COMMUNIST LEFT PARTY DEFERS DECISION ON PARIS MEETING

LD210903 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Apr 80 p 6

[Magdalena Ribbing report: "Communist Meeting in Paris: Werner Will Hold His Answer"]

[Text] The meeting of European communist parties in Paris at the end of April must be broadened before the Swedish Communists will take part. The Communist Left Party leader Lars Werner has not yet replied to the invitation of the French and Polish communists, but he told DAGENS NYHETER that the party committee has discussed the reply, and will answer next week.

On Thursday even the PCI formally declined the invitation to the meeting. The PCE has also declined, as has the Yugoslav party. The reasons why these parties do not want to participate in the European communist meeting are several, not least that the PCF has relapsed into a pro-Soviet posture and shown direct solidarity with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The invitation has gone to a communist party in each European country. It is signed by the French and Polish communist parties, and the only point on the agenda is how to promote continued struggle against rearmament. The Communist Left Party has not yet reached a decision on its invitation, but the party's Executive Committee discussed the matter Thursday and next weekend the party committee will decide whether or not to take part. "We are not discussing different alternatives," said Lars Werner, "and we have a number of questions to ask. We believe the conference ought to be broadened and we have a number of viewpoints on this."

[Question] Broader contacts? In what way?

Lars Werner said: "The struggle for peace and disarmament do not only concern communists."

[Question] Do you think that the French Communists are good communists?

Lars Werner replied: "We do not generally evaluate other parties in this way, but we know the French party's stance on the Afghan question and other matters. Party meetings across national borders are a good thing," Lars Werner said. "The broader, the better."

The question which has put wind into the sails of the Communist Left Party in recent months--nuclear energy--will not be discussed at all at the European communist meeting in Paris. The Communist Left Party does not intend to take any initiative in the matter either and so will not attempt to influence its sister parties in other countries to enter the struggle against nuclear power.

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN RECALLED; CITIZENS ADVISED TO LEAVE

WA220933 London REUTER in English 0625 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, Iran, April 22, REUTER--Britain today recalled its ambassador to Tehran and the British Embassy advised its nationals to leave Iran unless they had pressing reasons to remain. Ambassador Sir John Graham left Tehran this morning and an embassy spokesman said there would be a major cutback in diplomatic personnel starting tomorrow.

An embassy statement to British residents said: "The embassy will no longer be able to afford you consular assistance and protection and those whose business permits them to leave should now do so."

(European Common Market foreign ministers met in Luxembourg yesterday to discuss concrete steps to back the United States in its dispute with Iran. These included a proposed reduction in European Economic Community (EEC) diplomatic staff in Tehran.)

The eight EEC ambassadors here--Luxembourg has no diplomatic representation--were called home last week to report to their governments on the crisis. Sir John was the only one to have returned to Tehran. He had now been recalled, officially for further consultations, the spokesman said.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD220948 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0905 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By Shenai Raif, PA staff reporter]

[Text] The British Embassy in Tehran will not be closed down despite the recall of our ambassador, the Foreign Office said in a statement today. The statement, issued in London and Luxembourg, said the ambassador had been instructed to return to London today to receive personally Lord Carrington's instructions following the crucial meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on the Iran crisis.

"The embassy has also been instructed to prepare to make substantial reductions in staff pending the outcome of the meeting," the statement said. "There is no question of closing the mission. A charge d'affaires and a small staff will remain in Tehran."

The Ambassador Sir John Graham was recalled to Britain a few weeks ago for consultations. He was not expected to return to Iran until the end of the Luxembourg talks, but surprisingly returned last week.

It is not expected that the foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg will decide to break off complete diplomatic relations with Iran in order to secure the release of the 50 American hostages. And a British Foreign Office spokesman said today that Sir John's return did not represent a break in relations with Iran.

The Foreign Office today declined to comment on a British Embassy statement to Britons in Tehran, which said: "The embassy will no longer be able to afford you consular assistance and protection and those whose business permits them to leave should now do so." The British Embassy employs 30 diplomats when at full strength. Sir John took over from Sir Anthony Parsons as ambassador last year.

The Iranian Embassy in London refused to comment on the latest move today.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP FINANCE ALTERNATIVES TO OLYMPICS

LD212323 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2313 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The government will offer financial help to sports organisations to hold competitions at the highest possible level as alternatives to the Moscow Olympics. Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Douglas Hurd told the Commons in a short late-night debate that the government had been in close touch with the three British federations--hockey, yachting and equestrian--which had already decided not to go to the games. He added: "We are ready to give modest financial help for those who have followed our advice as to where British interests lie. It is quite right to thank those who have taken that decision at great personal sacrifice."

Mr Hurd said it was possible that an alternative yachting regatta could be held in the UK and the government had promised every possible support for such an event. Consultations were also being held with the equestrian authorities for an alternative competition, whether in the UK or overseas. "The government will play its part in making sure that British riders have the opportunity to compete at the highest possible level this year."

Mr Hurd insisted that sportsmen would "increasingly see the competition at Moscow is not worth the journey." He said it was not sensible to attack Sir Denis Follows and the decision of the British Olympic Association to go the Moscow games. "I profoundly and strongly disagree with the decision they have taken. I think clearly it was a foolish decision, taken before they needed to take it, which has put British competitors in an increasingly difficult and isolated position." Mr Hurd said the boycott was steadily gathering momentum and declared repeatedly that the Moscow games were "in the process of disintegration".

"The predictions we made are now coming true. It is increasingly clear that the Moscow Olympics in the form they were originally devised are disintegrating, and in several sports already the competition will be second-rate."

Mr Hurd denied the government's stance over the games had any connection with the American presidential election. "It really is not a matter of presidential election campaign," he said. "If we allow the Soviet aggression to continue unchecked then it is likely to be (?repeated)."

Mr Hurd was replying to West Lothian's Labour MP Mr Tam Dalyell who had earlier condemned President Carter's call for a boycott of the games and the government's pressure to stop the attendance of British athletes. It as "preposterous and absurd" to suggest that Britain was dealing with Russian colonial power aggression, he declared in raising the issue of the government's efforts to co-ordinate an alternative games. The government had expressed this "romantic view" of Afghan freedom fighters gallantly resisting a Russian colonial power which bore "little relation to the facts", he said. The President's request was "not about the good of Afghanistan but about the dire political needs of Jimmy Carter. The brutal truth is that the White House of President Carter has drifted into a posture over Afghanistan on the whim of the American peoples' understandable frustration over the hostagea and their lack of economic success," he said.

Mr Dalyell said he hoped the British Olympic Association would "stick beside that special provision in the Olympic Charter which urges athletes not to be influences by political decisions." He believed the heroes of the day here Sir Denis Follows and other members of the British Olympic Association, who had kept their heads and acted not only for sport but the future of mankind. For Western athletes not to go to Moscow would be another step back into a cold war, Mr Dalyell warned.

BRITISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Rolandhis Meeting

NC211633 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1615 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Britain's Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, who is on a visit to Cyprus, today began formal talks with government leaders and other officials. Sir Ian called on Foreign Minister Rolandhis this morning. Later the two men were joined by other aides as well as the Cyprus and British high commissioners in extensive talks which covered the Cyprus problem, the international situation and bilateral issues. A communique says Mr Rolandhis outlined the Cyprus Government's views and reaffirmed its desire for a resumption of meaningful talks. Sir Ian reiterated the British Government's readiness to help in the resumption of the intercommunal talks. The communique says the meeting was useful and constructive and was held in a cordial atmosphere. During the day, the British minister also saw the president of the House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, and the Greek Cypriot negotiator, Mr Ioannidhis. An official statement says Sir Ian will be received by the president of the republic tomorrow morning.

Kiprianou Conference

NC221130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] President Kiprianou today received the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, who is on a visit to Cyprus. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, British High Commissioner Rhodes and Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias. After the meeting Sir Ian stated that he was happy to have been received by President Kiprianou and added that during the meeting they discussed British-Cypriot relations and the Cyprus problem. At the same time, the president of the republic stated that he had a very interesting conversation which, of course, centered on the Cyprus problem. He added: I availed myself of the opportunity to explain the Cyprus Government's positions and views on the present phase of the Cyprus problem in the light of Turkish intransigence. President Kiprianou said that bilateral issues were also discussed and that he raised the financial aspect of the British bases as well as the question of Cypriot students in Great Britain.

Concerning the subject of financial demands by the Cyprus Government, Mr Kiprianou said that Sir Ian Gilmour had undertaken to convey the views that had been outlined. He added: In the meantime, a detailed memorandum on the subject will also be prepared and presented in the hope that some progress will be made. The president of the republic described his conversation with Sir Ian Gilmour as very useful. Today, Sir Ian also had a meeting with Archbishop Khrisostomos.

AKEL LEADER BLAMES IMPERIALISM FOR TALKS DEADLOCK

NC211754 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking at the AKEL district conference of Famagusta in Dherinia, AKEL Secretary General Mr Papaioannou has said that the failure of the recent efforts to resume the dialogue on the Cyprus issue is mainly due to the undermining imperialist moves against Cyprus. He reiterated the need for both sides to exert every effort for a resumption of the intercommunal talks based on the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement and the UN resolutions. Regarding the issue of rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, Mr Papaioannou said that AKEL supports contacts among leaders of political parties and proposed that, at a certain stage, all leaders of the political parties from both sides meet in order to create a climate of trust in which the intercommunal talks could have a favorable end. The AKEL secretary general criticized the government on the purging and taxation measures and called for municipal and communal elections in the cities.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S. IN ATHENS

AT221210 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Greece and the United States of America today signed a 5-year cooperation agreement covering the economic, scientific, technological, cultural and educational fields. The agreement which provides for broad cooperation between the two countries was signed in Athens by Coordination Minister Mitsotakis and U.S. Ambassador McCloskey. The agreement will be considered renewed for another 5 years unless one of the two countries expresses a contrary desire in writing.

PAPANDREOU, OPPOSITION REJECT KARAMANLIS PRESIDENCY STATEMENT

AT211030 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 20 Apr 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Leader of the majority opposition party and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou made the following statement:

"In the science of constitutional law it is a well-known fact that in a modern democracy the political will of both the electorate and its representative chamber are formed by the political parties which, according to the Constitution, are a basic institution for the function of the regime. In light of this development the meaning of the representative mandate has been altered, in comparison to what was acceptable in the past century, in the following way:

"On the one hand the deputies represent the nation, as provided for under article 51, paragraph two of the Constitution, but they form their political will within the framework of the party.

"The regulations of the Chamber of Deputies expresses this spirit in the clearest possible way by prohibiting the submission of a personal candidacy in the election of a president of the republic as well as the announcement in the Chamber of Deputies of the names of those who have expressed their intention to run for election to this post. It further relegates the role of naming candidates to the parties exclusively and not to deputies or to the Chamber generally. In this manner the political decision as to who offers guarantees which are above all parties as well as the qualifications for taking over the supreme position lies with the political parties and not the personal decision of individual deputies.

"The regulations of the Chamber of Deputies rule that the collective evaluation of the party provides more guarantees than the personal judgment of each of the deputies. This point is also incorporated basically in article 100, paragraph three of the Chamber regulations, which prohibit a preliminary debate prior to the election of a president of the republic because it considers that the deputies have already decided on their choice within the party to which they belong.

"Karamanlis' appeal to the political parties to violate the regulations of the Chamber of Deputies and to cease taking collective decisions--in the case of his own personal candidacy--is nothing but a disregard of the very institutions which 'New Democracy' itself created and enforced through the majority it has enjoyed in the Chamber of Deputies.

"It is, as a result, improper to call upon the parties to dissolve themselves on the altar of the election of the leader of 'New Democracy' to the presidency.

"For decades Karamanlis has been the exclusive representative and spokesman of the rightwing in Greece. It is, therefore, surprising that today he calls upon political parties to consider him also as a candidate above all parties.

"PASOK has already decided--during the sixth congress of its Central Committee--that it will not cooperate in the election of a president by the current Chamber of Deputies which long ago ceased to express the political composition of the electorate. It holds to this decision.

"Naturally it is obvious that 'New Democracy' and the rightwing in general will undertake every possible effort to combine the election of Karamanlis to the presidency with the future of democratic institutions in our country. Woe to us, however, if our country's democratic regime depended upon the presence of a single person in the presidency. If such dangers do exist after 6 years of the country's administration by Karamanlis, then most certainly Karamanlis does not offer the guarantees which are essential for the position of president.

"After 7 years of bitter experience, both the people as well as their conscripted sons know very well how to protect the democratic regime and how to establish peoples' sovereignty.

"In Greece it is 'New Democracy' which is in danger, and not democracy itself."

The Government

It was announced that a "government spokesman," in response to questions from representatives of the press on party reactions to the statements of Prime Minister Karamanlis on the issue of the presidency of the republic, made the following statement:

"The government's prime minister raised an issue of principle and asked nothing from anyone. The nervousness, the haste as well as the terminology with which the opposition parties reacted is surprising."

The Position of the KKE

The press bureau of the KKE yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Political Bureau of the KKE has decided to convene a meeting of the Central Committee plenum which will define the specific position of the party's parliamentary group during Wednesday's Chamber of Deputies meeting."

I. Zigdhis

EDIK leader Ioannis Zigdhis made the following statement:

"Even at this moment, arrogance remains the leading characteristic of K. Karamanlis; bravery is once again absent. This is because at this point a clear statement of his intentions is required and not a resort to indirect blackmail.

"The prime minister should also learn that the statement 'nobody knows how one will end ones life as a politician' does not only apply to our own country but to all countries. Consequently his turning of this truth against his own country is unjust and ignorant."

I. Pesmazoglou

KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman I. Pesmazoglou made the following statement in response to Karamanlis' statement:

"The personification of the question of the election of the president of the republic as well as the efforts to deal with the problem through proclamations leads to the disorientation of the people and to shirking of responsibilities. [paragraph continues]

"The well-known KODISO proposals, made last January, regarding the election of the president in conjunction with a cleansing of public life were not made for reasons of expediency nor are they aimed at party gains. They arise from the objective need for a strengthening of the institutions and the regime. It is specifically for the purpose of the nonpartisan conduct of the office of the president and for the authority of the institution that it is necessary to have reforms which will publicly confirm both principles as well as intentions. KODISO insists upon its positions."

The EDA [United Democratic Left] Executive Committee

The EDA Executive Committee made the following statement:

"With its one and only marginal vote the EDA cannot share the views of the prime minister who asks to be elected as nonpartisan president because of his long involvement in public affairs, both before and after the junta. He functioned both as a founder and leader of ERE [National Radical Union] as well as founder and leader of 'New Democracy' who has been deeply involved in politics and particularly in party politics. He has dealt even with this issue of the presidency right from the outset with a similar party spirit.

"Evaluating the negative and positive aspects the EDA has concluded to vote against Karamanlis as a candidate for president of the republic."

The Progressives

The leader of the Progressives, Sp. Markezinis made the following statement:

"The commencing process for the election of the president of the republic is constitutionally correct. Any probable abstention from voting is also both constitutional and according to parliamentary procedure. There are severe objections from a political aspect. The Chamber of Deputies which is called upon to cast its vote is approaching the end of its term of office and it represents the will of the people as it stood three years ago. To be elected the president must cooperate with the Chamber which will reflect the will of today and of tomorrow. Given the fact that today's majority in the Chamber represents the peoples minority (42 percent) and that since its birth (1977) this minority has further shrunk, according to common knowledge, this further increases the political irregularity. Keeping in mind the form of the current Constitution, it fosters dangers of a severe constitutional crisis. These dangers could be avoided if parliamentary elections preceded or if they were of necessity held in case of a failure to elect a president. This is the crux of the matter.

"In view of the ever deteriorating economic situation of the country and in the midst of an explosive international situation, particularly in our own area, the necessity of a government with a recent popular mandate is imperative.

"Such a government, whether one party or a coalition, on the basis of a minimum national program, will be the only one which will have the strength and the authority to take and implement courageous and radical decisions in the economic and national fields. It is the only way to avoid street-corner politics if Greece is to survive. Much time has already been lost. It would be criminal if more is lost.

"The literary views of the prime minister on the subject do not touch upon the essence of the matter and consequently only affect him personally."

OFFICIALS CLAIM TRADE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH IRAN

NC220700 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 20 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Ankara (AA)--It has been reported that a comprehensive economic and trade agreement will be signed by the trade ministers of Turkey and Iran in Tehran at the end of May.

ANATOLIA AGENCY reports that this agreement will replace the 1964 agreement which has been in effect for the past 16 years. Under the new agreement Turkey will obtain oil and petroleum products from Iran. In return, Turkey will supply various goods to Iran, mostly industrial and agricultural products.

Responsible officials have stated that payment for the transactions under the new agreement will be made in free currency. They also stated that the agreement will also cover a list of goods to be imported by Turkey from Iran in accordance with the 1980 trade exchange protocol. The statement further says that trade relations between Turkey and Iran showed a marked improvement from 1979, and that the forthcoming agreement will contribute to even greater improvements.

Ahmad Moshaveqzade, Iranian plenipotentiary [charge d'affaires] in Ankara, told the ANATOLIA AGENCY that "the new agreement will constitute a new step toward further development of bilateral relations."

ERKMEN LEAVES FOR EEC JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

TA211752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen went to Luxembourg today to attend the meetings of the Turkey-EEC joint parliamentary committee to be held on 23 and 24 April. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Erkmen said Turkey's request to become a full member of the EEC would be discussed at the meeting and that the joint parliamentary committee meetings were being held to brief the Turkish Grand National Assembly on the activities of the Community. Erkmen pointed out that during his stay in Luxembourg he would hold bilateral discussions.

The foreign minister noted that Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who was the chairman of the EEC ministerial council meeting that began in Luxembourg today, would address in the Turkey-EEC joint parlimentary committee meeting. Erkmen said he would meet Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jean (Hamilio) [as heard] as well. He noted that after the joint parliamentary meeting he would go to Bonn for 1 day and meet with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Turkish part of the Turkey-EEC joint parliamentary committee comprises 18 parliamentarians. Turkey is chairing the committee for the present 6-month period.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRADE TALKS IN BULGARIA

TA220555 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Talks on increasing the volume of trade between Turkey and Bulgaria will begin in Bulgaria tomorrow. A delegation headed by Commerce Ministry Under Secretary Ismail Heral has left for Bulgaria to participate in the talks. The delegation includes representatives from the foreign, finance and commerce ministries and the Turkish Central Bank. The talks between Turkey and Bulgaria will last until 25 April.

MEMBER OF UN DELEGATION CITES POSITION ON CYPRUS ISSUE

TA192042 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Under secretary of the Turkish delegation at the United Nations, Tugay Ulucevik, has said Turkey will encourage the intercommunal negotiations process in Cyprus. Ulucevik was replying to questions over the UN radio in connection with the resumption of talks between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities and the recent report submitted by UN Secretary General Waldheim to the General Assembly.

Ulucevik reiterated the view that Turkey and the Federated State believe that a just and lasting political solution to the Cyprus problem can be achieved only through negotiations between the two communities held under equal conditions. Ulucevik said Waldheim shares this view. He added that Waldheim's recent initiatives have not resulted in the resumption of the talks due to the negative attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration. Ulucevik stated Turkey and the Federated State have favorably received the statement in Waldheim's report that he will continue his activities aimed at resuming the talks. The Federated State has announced that it will try to make Waldheim's efforts successful. Turkey will continue to encourage the resumption of the talks.

GREEK FISHERMEN ARRESTED FOR FISHING IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

TA211719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Four Greek fishermen who were caught by the Turkish Coast Guard while fishing within Turkish territorial waters off Cesme, a district of Izmir, have been arrested. The Cesme public prosecutor has said the Greek fishermen are being charged with fishing illegally in Turkish territorial waters.

POLICE TEAMS TO TRAIN IN FRG; MAY DAY ACTIVITIES BANNED

TA211713 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1610 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Istanbul, 21 Apr (AA)--Special police teams to deal with acts of terrorism will be trained in Germany, acting Interior Minister and Minister of State Orhan Eren said today. At a press conference in Istanbul held jointly with Justice Minister Omer Ucuzal and Education Minister Orhan Cemal Fersoy, Eren announced public demonstrations would not be allowed on May Day. Justice Minister Ucuzal announced they were thinking of employing retired army officers as chief wardens in the prisons.

AID FROM OECD TO BE USED FOR INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS

TA211936 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] It has been announced that $765 million of the $1.161 billion to be extended to Turkey as economic aid within the framework of the OECD will be used to meet the urgent requirements of the industrial sector. A written statement issued by the Finance Ministry says that the raw materials, intermediate goods and other goods needed by industry will be imported with the $765 million. Of this amount, $500 million will be given to the government in cash so that it can be used as soon as possible. The statement says that Turkey will begin to sign bilateral agreements with the concerned OECD countries at the beginning of May.

PORTUGAL

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CRITICIZES PETROGAL WORKERS

LD190559 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Six workers of the state oil company, PETROGAL, have been suspended by the management and disciplinary proceedings have been brought against them. It will be recalled that following the government's civil requisition order--rejected by the striking workers--the PETROGAL management council was empowered to take disciplinary action against those workers who failed to abide by the requisition order. Further disciplinary action might be taken, this time against the pickets, on the grounds of obstruction of the government's order.

In this connection, the presidency of the Council of Ministers has issued an official note stating that the picketing strikers are resorting to illegal and coercive actions against some of their fellow workers in an attempt to prevent--through verbal abuse, threats of physical violence, and obstruction of the freedom of circulation--those who have complied with the civil requisition order decreed by the government and resumed work from carrying out their duties.

The note adds that the government has taken appropriate steps with a view to ensuring free access to their work places and normal working conditions to those who have reported back to work.

SPAIN

SUAREZ TO VISIT SYRIA, SAUDI ARABIA 3-7 MAY

LD211451 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will visit Syria and Saudi Arabia from 3 through 7 May. With these two trips the prime minister's tour of the Arab countries will conclude. The subject of this tour has mainly been the crisis in the Middle East and the supply of crude oil to Spain.

PSOE SECRETARY GENERAL ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

For coverage of the visit by Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez to Sofia, see the Romania section of the 18 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN OIL AGREEMENT--The Spanish oil company has signed a contract with the Republic of Nigeria for the supply of 20,000 barrels of crude oil a day over a period of 3 years. The contract was signed by a delegation of the firm which recently traveled to Nigeria. The company had promises of 13 million tons of oil which accounts for 95 percent of its needs. The crude oil contracted for by the Spanish firm for this year comes from Mexico, Venezuela, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Iran. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 20 Apr 80 LD]

CIVIL GUARD CHIEF APPOINTMENT--At today's Council of Ministers meeting the appointment of Divisional Gen Jose Aramburu Topete as director general of the civil guard was announced, to replace Lt Gen Pedro Fontenla Fernandez. The change was made on the proposal of the minister of defense and with the support of the minister of the interior. Gen Aramburu Topete has until now been secretary general for defense policy at the Ministry of Defense. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Apr 80 LD]

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[SVENSKA DAGBLADET 14 Apr]

MINISTERS REACH AGREEMENT ON SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

Statement on Sanctions

WA222246 London REUTER in English 2228 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 27, REUTER--Following is the full text of today's decision by the European Common Market foreign ministers to adopt economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran:

1. The foreign ministers of the nine members states of the European Community meeting in Luxembourg on 22 April discussed the implications of the recent events in Iran in the light of the reports by their ambassadors following the demarche to the president of Iran decided upon by the foreign ministers at their meeting in Lisbon on 10 April.

2. The foreign ministers expressed the solidarity of the Nine with the government and people of the United States at this time of trial.

3. While welcoming the visit by the ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) to the hostages on 14 April and noting the assurances given by President (Abolhasan) Bani-Sadr as to the living conditions of the hostages, the foreign ministers expressed their profound regret that the Iranian Government has been unable to give precise assurances about the date and methods by which the hostages would be released.

The Iranian Government continues to ignore the clear call of the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice to bring to an end a flagrant violation of international law and release the hostages.

4. Since the hostages were first detained, the Nine, fully respecting the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future, have insisted that they must be released.

The fact that after six months they are still detained, despite the efforts of the Nine and the clear condemnation by the community of nations, is intolerable from a humanitarian and legal point of view.

5. The foreign ministers of the Nine, deeply concerned that a continuation of this situation may endanger international peace and security, have decided to request their national parliaments immediately to take any necessary measures to impose sanctions against Iran in accordance with the Security Council resolution on Iran of 10 January 1980, which was vetoed, and in accordance with the rules of international law.

They believed that these legislative processes should be completed by 17 May, date of the foreign ministers' meeting in Naples.

If by that time there has not been any decisive progress leading to the release of the hostages, they will proceed forthwith to the common application of the sanctions.

Steps will be taken within the Community in order that the implementation of the measures decided upon should not obstruct the proper functioning of the Common Market.

The ministers consider that, as of now and pending the entry into force of the measures mentioned above, no new export or services contract with persons or organizations in Iran should be concluded.

6. The foreign ministers decided, meanwhile, to put into effect without delay the following measures, to the extent that they are not already in force:

(I) Reduction in embassy staffs in Tehran,

(II) A reduction in the number of diplomats accredited by the Government of Iran in their countries,

(III) The reintroduction of a visa system for Iranian nationals travelling to member countries of the Nine,

(IV) The withholding of permission for the sale or export of arms or defense-related equipment to Iran.

7. The foreign ministers instructed their ambassadors to return to Tehran in the interval in order to convey the present decision to the Iranian Government, to follow the situation, and to undertake all possible efforts to alleviate and improve the living conditions of the hostages pending their release.

They expressed the hope that the Iranian authorities would act along the lines suggested in this statement.

8. The foreign ministers of the Nine, believing that this situation should be a matter of concern to the whole international community, call upon other governments to associate themselves with these decisions.

9. The foreign ministers decided immediately to contact the Government of the United States through the Presidency (of the EEC Council of Ministers) and to inform it of the decisions taken by them.

AFP Report

NC222010 Paris AFP in English 2014 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, April 22 (AFP)--The nine Common Market Countries today agreed on a series of diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran, some of them immediate, aimed at obtaining the release of the 50 U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran, official sources announced here today.

Foreign ministers of the Nine notably decided on an immediate reduction of member country diplomatic representation in Tehran and that of Iran in EEC countries.

It suspended arms sales to Iran but made no definite decision on boycotting oil purchases from the country.

They agreed however to discourage purchases of Iranian crude at prices higher than Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) recommended levels.

This was the first time that the nine European Economic Community members have taken a decision with as important political and economic implications.

During their debates, the ministers discussed whether their official statement should include a break in all existing contracts between the EEC and Iran.

They finally decided not to include the measure after it appeared that such reprisals would bring serious legal problems with the firms concerned.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said Tuesday that the "statement of the Common Market on Iran is the most convincing and the best adapted to the circumstances" to obtain the release of the American hostages.

He said the step fit into Iran's institutional process and eliminated any chance further sanctions would be postponed indefinitely.

It was not clear today if a transfer of the hostages into the charge of the Iranian Government by May 17 would be enough for a suspension of further EEC sanctions.

Lord Carrington on Decision

LD222136 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2051 GMT 22 Apr 80

[By Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporter in Luxembourg]

[Excerpts] Tough Common Market sanctions against Iran will begin on May 17 unless "decisive progress" is made towards releasing the American hostages, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said tonight.

The ultimatum was delivered after nine hours of talks between EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg, where a package of measures was agreed in a bid to support President Carter's call for action from his European allies.

The measures to be taken from May 17 were outlined by Lord Carrington as:

A halt to all export or service contracts with Iran.

A reduction in embassy staffs in Tehran.

A cut in the number of Iranian diplomats serving in EEC countries.

Implementation of a visa system for Iranian nationals wanting to visit Common Market countries.

All the measures would begin immediately.

Governments will be asked to go ahead with legislation to enable sanctions to begin by May 17 if necessary.

"Unless very real decisive progress is made by then towards releasing the hostages, the sanctions will be brought into effect by the foreign ministers of the Nine, who will meet in Naples on that date," said the foreign secretary.

Lord Carrington said the ministers had expressed "their profound regret" that the Iranian Government had not given a precise assurance so far on the release of the hostages.

Lord Carrington warned: "Sanctions will be quite serious for the British economy, because we have a number of contracts with Iran, and it will mean a sacrifice on our part."

He went on: "But certainly the British Government is prepared to do this in view of the position in which the Americans find themselves, and the way they have been enormously patient in the last six months.

"We understand they cannot go on being patient if nothing happens."

He said the ministers had decided on their action because of the dangers of allowing situations like the Iranian crisis to happen without taking steps to prevent them occurring again.

But there was another factor.

"When your friends are in trouble, you support them, and it is very important for the United States to kn w that the Community is behind them."

He said he hoped America would regard tonight's decision as evidence of that support.

The measures agreed were virtually the same as the package Lord Carrington presented to the meeting for consideration.

But his proposal to stop oil imports from Iran to the EEC was dropped after a long debate.

Lord Carrington explained that European countries were, in any case, already carrying out President Carter's request not to buy Iranian oil at prices sharply different from world prices.

Lord Carrington did not amplify what "decisive progress" would be necessary in the Iranian situation if sanctions were to be avoided.

But he did hint that moving the hostages from the custody of their student captors into the hands of the authorities would not, in his view, amount to "decisive progress."

Asked whether he though the Nine's decision would stall American military action in Iran, he said he had understood there was less likelihood of military action if the Nine agreed to support President Carter in putting pressure on Iran.

A halt to service contracts between EEC countries and Iran includes the servicing of Iranian aircraft in EEC territory, but not the export of goods, which will come under trade and economic sanctions, if they are introduced.

The statement formally expresses the solidarity of the Nine, which the British Government particularly was anxious to achieve if the Common Market deliberations were to carry any weight.

The governments of Britain and France are among those which must now get down to the task of passing the necessary legislation in readiness for sanctions.

Some member countries do not need this step, however.

The statement says the fact that the hostages have been held for six months and are still detained is "intolerable from a humanitarian and legal point of view."

Lord Carrington defended the Nine from suggestions by American reporters in Luxembourg that the EEC had been a little late in backing President Carter.

"There was a very general feeling that we had to support the United States and no feeling that the EEC had dragged its feet in the past," he said.

The British Embassy in Tehran is preparing for a "rapid and substantial reduction in staff", a senior Foreign Office official confirmed today. But there was no question of a total shutdown, he said.

He added: "Our ambassador in Tehran, Sir John Graham, has been recalled to London so that he can meet Lord Carrington after the Luxembourg talks to be fully briefed on the British position."

Britons were preparing a mass exodus from Iran today.

The 300 businessmen and their wives and some of the 20 embassy staff were being offered places on a scheduled British Airways flight to Heathrow tomorrow.

The embassy said it did not know how many Britons would leave.

A trade embargo with Iran would have a disastrous effect on the Talbot Car Company's operation in Coventry. The company's "prop" for several years has been a major deal to supply car kits for assembly by the Iran National Motor Corporation.

Engines, gearboxes and transmission units worth 150 million pounds are due to leave the Talbot engine plant at Stoke, Coventry, this year.

Italian Foreign Minister Remarks

AU230848 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, April 23 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has made it clear here that it is still not certain that the transfer of the American hostages in Tehran from the American Embassy to the hands of the Iranian Government would be sufficient to forestall European sanctions against the Tehran authorities.

After a meeting of EEC foreign ministers yesterday, Colombo, speaking as EEC duty chairman, admitted that transfer of the hostages from the Islamic militants in the embassy would be "certainly an important step" for the release of the hostages. But he said he could not foresee whether a step of this kind could be considered as sufficient to avoid application of the sanctions.

Colombo, who was asked by the EEC Nine to visit Washington to explain the European position, added that consultations would continue, especially as regards the juridical aspects of the decisions taken.

In this context, EEC sources would not rule out the possibility of clamping down on Iranian capital in EEC countries in order to offset any economic harm deriving from the decisions.

In other points Colombo cited the nine EEC foreign ministers as saying:

According to Colombo, the fact that the hostages are still detained after six months "despite the efforts of the Nine and the clear condemnation of the international community, is intolerable from the legal and humanitarian view point".

Colombo added that his task in Washington would be to "explain and clarify the reasons behind the provisions and mechanisms for the application of the sanctions" decided here.

ITALY'S RUMOR ELECTED TO EUROPEAN POLITICAL COMMISSION

AU221940 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels, April 22 (ANSA)--Italian Christian Democratic parliamentarian, Mariano Rumor, was elected by acclamation today to the presidency of the European Parliament's Political Commission. He replaces Emilio Colombo who left the post to serve as Italian foreign minister. Rumor thanked his colleagues on the commission for their trust in him and said he counted on their support in the work ahead.

EEC, INVESTMENT BANK DELEGATION MEETS WITH DENKTAS

TA221702 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] President Denktas received this afternoon a delegation from the EEC and the European Investment Bank now visiting Cyprus. The delegation is headed by the head of the Community's External Relations Department, Mr (Pierre du Chateau).

In a statement afterwards, Mr Denktas said that the aim of the Community was to finance projects which would serve entire Cyprus and that the delegation was holding contacts in the Federated State with this aim. He recalled that so far only the Greek Cypriot side had benefited from foreign aid, but he added that the protocol signed between the EEC and Cyprus included the principle that the aid coming from the Community should be spent on projects which would serve the entire island.

The president disclosed that he had asked for aid from the Community for the conclusion of the second phase of the Nicosia sewage project and for the preservation of water resources at Morphou.

The delegation later called on the prime minister, Mr Cagatay, and the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol. It will continue its contacts in the Federated State tomorrow after spending the night at Kyrenia.

NONPARTICIPATION IN IRAN SANCTIONS IMPAIRS U.S. RELATIONS

AU230859 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Now Officially: Vienna Rejects Iran Boycott"]

[Text] Vienna, (A.U.)--As has been reported, Austria's nonparticipation in the Iran sanctions demanded by the Americans has impaired the relations between Vienna and Washington. Although the U.S. Embassy in Vienna was not ready to make any comment, European observers circles assume that the Austrian refusal may acquire importance as a precedent for the decisions by other European neutrals.

The negative Austrian decision, announced by DIE PRESSE as early as last week, was handed over to two American diplomats at the Foreign Ministry by Secretary General Reitbauer on Monday evening [21 April]. The note, replying to an American aide-memoire, had been approved shortly before by the Austrian Cabinet.

In its reply Austria adopts the position that its permanent neutrality does not permit it to participate in the measures of one party to a conflict between third states. At the same time, the Foreign Ministry refers to the Austrian statements in the UN Security Council and the endeavors of the Austrian ambassador in Tehran. It states that every opportunity is being used to draw attenttion to the fact that international law is being violated in Tehran.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ACCEPT 50 CUBAN REFUGEES

AU221225 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Apr 80 pp 1-3

[Report on 21 April Austrian Cabinet meeting]

[Excerpt] On the request of the Interstate Committee for Emigration (ICEM) and of the Peruvian Embassy the Austrian Federal Government has decided, as a contribution to easing the situation of the Cuban refugees that have sought shelter at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, to admit about 50 of these Cuban refugees to Austria. This relatively low number is due to the fact that Austria has already declared its readiness to help in numerous similar cases, as it did recently in the case of asylum seekers from Vietnam.

KREISKY, BRANDT, CASTANEDA MEET IN SALZBURG

AU230912 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] At the request of Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, who is currently touring Europe, an informal meeting was held at Klesheim Castle [Salzburg Province] yesterday afternoon [22 April] between Castaneda, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt. The topic of the talk was the North-South dialogue. Willy Brandt had come to Salzburg by a Bundeswehr plane.

'SPY' PARDONED BY SFRY, SENT BACK TO AUSTRIA

AU221132 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A Carinthian employee of the Austrian Army, Paula Wogatai, who a year ago was sentenced by a Yugoslav military court to 3 years imprisonment for espionage, has been pardoned and has arrived in Klagenfurt. She is in good physical condition.

CABINET CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD230934 Hamburg DPA in German 0919 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--As expected, the Federal Government today called for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics by West German athletes. It was learned from government circles that the Federal Cabinet decided this morning to recommend to athletes not to take part in the Olympic games because of the Soviet Union's continued intervention in Afghanistan. The National Olympic Committee is to decide on the boycott issue on 15 May.

PAPERS CRITICIZE DEVELOPMENTS IN OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

DW230737 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN discusses the attitude of the international sports associations toward the Olympic boycott and writes: At their meeting in Lausanne the sports officials also studied the question of whether the chances for the games on the Moskva River could not be improved by clearing the games of political junk. The catch-words are national anthem, flag, and march-in. But let us not deceive ourselves. It is impossible to dodge the political question in that way--a question which quite clearly is: Go to Moscow--yes or no? Today the Federal Government will make a clear statement which has been long overdue and by which presumably other countries will orient their stance. In that respect the politicians should not allow themselves to be intimidated by the constant threats from the East. By the same token, they should desist from using political pressure to force its sports field to follow their course.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER stresses the following: What these attempts amount to ultimately is, apart from the renunciation of flags and anthems, introducing a registration right for individual competitors whose National Olympic Committee decides on a boycott. These athletes then would appear as the representatives of their specific associations rather than of the National Olympic Committee, the result being that something like non-Olympic or semi-Olympic games would be held under the Olympic flag. It remains doubtful whether such solutions will earn any glory for the International Olympic Committee, and thus also for President of the National Olympic Committee Daume.

COMMENTATORS ASSESS EC DECISION ON IRAN

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW230756 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Apr 80 p 3

[Commentary signed "Ha": "Toilsome Act of Strength"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the European Community states have agreed in an act of strength on common action against Tehran. The basis is not concern for the public mood in the United States, but the reasonable aim to implement adherence to international law and to achieve the release of the hostages in the Tehran U.S. Embassy who are being held in violation of their diplomatic immunity. The governments of the European Community therefore have set an ultimatum for Iran.

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher who was pressing for "immediate measures," had to curtail his aims in the Luxembourg negotiations. It is clear that the Luxembourg decisions will contribute less to the appeasement of the always more excitable U.S. public than Bonn had aimed for. On the other hand, however, Washington will have to realize that without Bonn's pressure these decisions would not have come about at all.

The question is now whether U.S. President Carter will now abstain from a naval blockade of Iran. In view of increasing Soviet troop concentrations and naval activities in the area around Iran, a blockade would considerably increase the risk of a clash between both big powers. The diplomatic activities of the Nine therefore will have to concentrate again on Washington. They can bring influence to bear on their great protective power only if they will be closely coordinated.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

DW230855 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 23 Apr 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr.: "EC Catalogue Without Value"]

[Text] The fear of the European governments of unpredictable U.S. measures against Iran cannot be very great, otherwise, the EC foreign ministers presumably would have sooner and more equivocally come to terms in Luxembourg on a catalogue of sanctions. What seems to have remained from the consultations is a bundle of recommendations from which each government can pick at random what it deems suitable for itself. The "agreement" of the Community will fail to make an impression on Iran as well as on the United States: Tehran will hardly regard it as a serious threat; Washington will be all the more disappointed and see a serious danger to the alliance.

In this vague form which was adopted, the reference to the Security Council resolution of 8 January does little good, even though the Europeans have thus formally exhibited cooperation with regard to Carter's wish for the implementation of this resolution. What is even weaker is the schedule of the foreign ministers: National measures are to be decided on by 15 May, but economic sanctions are to be imposed only after 31 May, in the event the hostages have not been released by then. Granted, it is true that sanctions do not show their effects immediately and that the rulers in Tehran need time, yet is it wise to grant them a greater respite than Carter has granted them? As an extreme means of pressure, the U.S. President has announced military measures for mid-May. Even if he did not state a specific date, feelings at home may well force him to fall into a faster pace. If the Europeans deem sanctions inexpedient for the liberation of the hostages they must, after all, ask themselves whether or not these sanctions would at least prevent Carter from any taking desperate action, particularly since they hardly have to make allowances for an end to Iranian oil deliveries. Meanwhile, Iranian oil is too expensive anyway for both the Japanese and the multis.

HANDELSBLATT

DW230757 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Carl A. Ehrhardt commentary: "Solidarity, Yes--But...."]

[Text] The governments of the European Community countries are in a difficult foreign and domestic political situation in forming an opinion on actions vis-a-vis Iran. Solidarity with the United States is being spelled out differently by every country. But all realize that everyone in Europe has been challenged to do something for the United States that will make the Atlantic alliance partner abstain from military action, the consequences of which would be unpredictable also for Europe. According to international law, a trade embargo would be a permissible means for a peaceful settlement of a conflict (article 41 of the UN Charter). A full embargo by the European countries vis-a-vis Iran, however, even in view of the already reduced trade volume, would hurt Iran much more than the measures that have been taken so far by the United States. Only the European countries can inflict grave economic wounds on Iran, not the American countries. The European Community assesses differently the risk vis-a-vis the whole region and Tehran's turning to Moscow in the economic field. In the search for compromise and after a contribution to the avoidance of war, it was important to maintain the cohesion of the "Nine" in everything ranging below it [phrase as published].

In doing this they went even so far as to consider whether they should not right away renounce oil imports from Iran (presently 5.5 percent of all oil imports from third countries), so as to avoid making the impression that they had eventually found a consensus on the lowest common denominator only out of fear for the oil from Iran. "Solidarity, yes, but on a solid basis which can be implemented"--this was about the line on which they tried on Monday and Tuesday in Luxembourg to come closer to a consensus.

SCHMIDT SPEECH AT 20 APR SPD SECURITY CONFERENCE

DW211505 Bonn Tagesdienst Bulletin of the SPD Bundestag Faction in German 20 Apr 80 pp 1-19

[Prerelease of speech by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at SPD Security Congress in Cologne on 20 April]

[Text] Esteemed friends, esteemed guests:

I have a long manuscript here, but I have decided to use it only partially, preferring, as the artists would say, to produce more in the workshop. But I am frightened by this huge auditorium. The more people present, the more they expect a polished, well-phrased and smooth speech. Well, this is not what you will be getting this morning.

We have the motto "security for the eighties"--the topic of this congress--and the motto "security for Germany," a motto of the Social Democratic Party for this year. Actually, our national security in the eighties is more than just a national objective, a national task. We can only have security because we are making our own contribution toward security in Europe and in the world along with others, because we must rely on these others, because we must rely on their solidarity.

Security for people living today and for their children and posterity; solidarity with our friends; the preservation of peace in the world--these have always been targets of social democracy. They form part of our spiritual-political tradition. Security policy is an essential element of our peace policy, and peace policy is a major content of Social Democratic policy at large.

Heraclitus wrote 2500 years ago that war is the father of all things. But today we know and so has German social democracy known for more than 100 years, that peace is the father of all things.

To express it in a bit more modern way and commensurate with the present epoch, a bit more pointedly: War with its contemporary weapons of annihilation could very well spell the end of all things. Peace, however, constitutes the prerequisite for life, for progress, or, as Heinemann put it: Peace demands our all-out effort.

An active peace policy means, first, a security policy within the alliance; second, a policy balance through international arms limitation; third, policies on behalf of Germans in both parts of the divided fatherland; fourth, policies aimed at European unification; fifth, a policy of cooperation between West and East in Europe and in the world at large; and sixth, a conciliation of interests between North and South. Peace and security not only are matters of treaties, but also require an ethical, moral, and philosophical foundation. An orientation toward peace must be anchored in the thoughts and feelings of our citizens, in their awareness; it needs to be cultivated.

Our citizens must know, first of all, that peace requires efforts and constant endeavors, that it is not at all a foregone conclusion, a natural occurrence or a God-given thing. And they must be aware.

Secondly, of what they want to defend and why they want to defend it in case of emergency--when they have no other alternative. They must know what form of life, what material and ideological values they wish to preserve.

Therefore, security is not at all a mere category of military thinking. Our political stability, our democratic stability, our stability as a state of justice, our social network, our economic and social prosperity, our basic liberal system: All these are supporting pillars of our security; they are inalienable supporting pillars of our security.

It is therefore appropriate for our party to give this year, 1980, and our fall election program the motto "security for Germany" and, in so doing, to place essential predications concerning domestic policy, economic policy, financial policy, and social policy under this motto, so as to include them in a broad interpretation of our national security.

We all feel that the background against which peace and security have been discussed and studied these past weeks, the background against which I must speak here and now as well, has darkened over the past several months.

There are several hotbeds of alarm, causes of concern: the taking of hostages in Tehran, which has triggered a critical aggravation of tensions at least between the United States and Iran; the military intervention, the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops; the continuing tensions in the Middle East where the negotiations on an autonomy arrangement for Palestine have been deadlined for late May; and, finally--and God knows not the least important even if I now list it in last place--the danger of another relapse into a large-scale, worldwide arms race between East and West in view of the present stagnation of SALT II, in view of the refusal of the Soviet Union to date to negotiate on the limitation of medium-range weapons.

I am positive that the world powers and their leaders do not want war. But I am afraid that they do not have at present an adequate war-preventive strategy; at least such a strategy is not discernible to the world public as adequate. And I am afraid that the two world powers currently are not talking frankly enough with each other about their fundamental objectives, their fundamental interests.

If you wish to defuse conflicts and avoid future conflicts, if you wish to prevent an escalation of existing conflicts, then it is necessary for all parties involved to be prepared and capable--both are not the same--to put themselves into the position of understanding the interests, psychology and realm of ideas of their antagonists. This is what is most important.

With regard to its SS-20 missile armament, the Soviet Union over the past 2 1/2 years has obviously been incapable of adequately putting itself into the sphere of interests of the opposite side--our Western or West European side. Nor has the Soviet Union been capable, obviously, of imagining how strongly hurt more than 100 nations of the world would feel by the invasion of Afghanistan. I shall refrain from citing examples--it is my impression--of the West leaving something to be desired in its understanding of Soviet interests.

Practical steps for conflict management can emerge only from the appreciation of the interests of the other, only from weighing them--a very complex, hard to describe structure of weighings that are different in each situation.

Practical steps toward conflict management will do no good unless both sides want them. Practical steps toward conflict management are of eminent significance for the preservation and stabilization of peace in the world at large. That applies this year just as it did last year and perhaps as it will even more so next year, in 1981.

Immanuel Kant wrote that peace is not a natural state but must be instituted anew time and again, not in the sense of a basic document but in the meaning of daily work--from Monday through Saturday and even on Sunday--and sometimes inveritable legwork which never reaches the light of public attention--except perhaps 30 years later when the archives are opened and the historians write about it. The instituting of peace, the daily instituting of peace will not be attained solely by public speeches and congresses like this one here. But it emerges as a result of daily activity, not only on the part of the most responsible people of the states involved, but down to the last person--I repeat myself--and into the soul of one's own people whose moral orientation toward peace is an important precondition for those in government to succeed in making conflicts manageable. Those bearing responsibility for political action, those who must take action, naturally have a number of instruments and institutions at their disposal; at the moment, a number of very tested instruments and institutions. For us, I need not cite for you, first of all, the North Atlantic alliance as one of these institutions; I need not tell you that in the world situation of these decades, in the world situation of the second half of the 20th Century, it is the alliance with which we are affiliated which alone can ensure a balance of military forces, a balance which is indispensable for the maintenance of peace--indispensable but, by itself, not yet sufficient for the preservation of peace.

At the federal level party congress in Berlin a few months ago, we Social Democrats conducted a long discussion in this context, and we also adopted a resolution that had been carefully prepared, a resolution which addresses the point I am talking about: "For the sake of safeguarding peace in Europe it is necessary to preserve the political and strategic unity of the North Atlantic alliance under the leadership of the United States of America." I am grateful that Alfons Pawelczyk and Herbert Wehner, as I have heard, have greatly emphasized during this congress the instrumental relationship with the United States.

Second, we Social Democrats said in Berlin that the combination of defense capability and detente policy must remain the basis of security policy.

Third, the stabilization of the military balance, if possible on a lower level, remains the central task of security policy.

And, fourth, we included the North-South dimension; if I had enough time today I would go into more detail about the North-South dimension regarding the problem of peace.

Fifth, we included in Berlin the peace-ensuring functions of the United Nations.

We Germans have reached the point at which we can make considerable claims for exerting influence. We have also practiced our influence, legitimized by the long, long years during which we lived up to our commitments toward the common alliance. The fulfillment of the commitments resulting from the community of the alliance continues to be in our national interest and in the national interests of our alliance partners, in the future as well. And I am inclined to believe it is also in the interest of those who are living in Eastern Europe across the border from us. It is in the interest of peace.

We must not overrate our importance in the world, but we do know that the German contribution to the alliance, to the extent it involves the military contribution, is essentially made toward the ground forces. Outward expression of this may be figures that could be cited: 230,000 young men are called up every year for a service of 15 months; 500,000 well-trained, well-equipped soldiers are strong reserves as a result of general conscription; our defense budget for financing all this has been increased by 3 percent a year since 1970--by a "real" 3 percent, as I must say lest I be misunderstood by some polemicist. We shall also increase it in the future.

In a private talk within a different circle of friends from other countries, I said yesterday that the defense budget definitely is an important matter within the framework of the West's security policy. Yet what is even more important is, first, to have men who know what they are defending and who are also inwardly prepared to do it; and, second, that these men be given decent and proficient officers and noncommissioned officers and, third, decent training. Fourth, it is true that they also need arms and budget funds. All this requires sacrifices in terms of funds, time and strength, and in training time if this interrupts a vocational career or training period. All this is necessary, and we do make these sacrifices. By we I mean our young people, our young men and society at large which raises the funds. At present we are making these sacrifices in a state of anxiety. I would like to make a very clear difference between anxiety and fear. I will return to this later.

A few weeks ago, on 5 February, the French president and I, in very clear terms, jointly underscored the role of the alliance, of the defense alliance, in view of the Afghanistan crisis; we did so in a joint statement. We said at the time: "The present crisis tends to unleash a process which gradually could yield most serious consequences, even if this were not intended." And we added that it is the concern of us both, of France and Germany, to aver the loyalty of the two countries to the Atlantic alliance under these circumstances as well as the determination of both to abide by its commitments.

In view of the world situation, this alliance, and also its military organization NATO, constitutes an inalienable link between the security of North America and the security of Western Europe. All of us know that we cannot have military balance on our continent without the presence of the Americans in Europe, without the strategic engagement of the United States on behalf of Europe; that, otherwise, without the United States and Canada, we could not have a balance of the military forces existing in Europe, exerting influence on Europe, and becoming effective on Europe.

Yet, as much as it is correct and fundamental to say that reliable peace and consequently detente cannot be achieved in the long run without balance, it is equally necessary to realize that balance alone is not yet sufficient for detente, but that the will for conciliation of interests [ausgleich] and the ability to compromise must be added--the ability to compromise on the part of all parties involved, too!

In bringing up our young people, and also in educating adults in political discussions, it is necessary for us to pay more attention to the virtue of compromising. This is necessary for the preservation of internal peace--you need not say this to a trade union member--and it is indispensable for the preservation of external peace. Anyone not able to practice compromise or not desirous of it is unfit for external peace.

The Soviet side, and also some other sides, now and then certifies to us or imply that, in the present situation, we ought to choose between the continuation of detente policy in Europe and solidarity with North America. These are sham alternatives. People talking that way have failed to comprehend how so-called detente has been made at all possible in Europe during the past 10 or 12 years. This cooperation between East and West in Europe has been possible only because of the alliance with North America because this alliance has been capable of creating and preserving the balance. The U.S. contribution and its visible expression by the presence of 250,000 or 300,000 soldiers here in Europe, and a number of no as tangible North American contributions in trategy and policies were and remain the prerequisite of detente in Europe. The Soviet leadership has long recognized this military and political presence of North America in all forms. Let me remind you of the results of the CSCE conference, the first great climax in Helsinki 5 years ago today: a policy, a conference, an agreement, a document on security and cooperation in Europe in which Canada and the United States naturally participated just as they have been participating in the MBFR negotiations in Vienna.

The soldiarity within such an alliance, be it between the European partners alone or be it with North America on the whole, cannot be managed in simple terms all the time. I have heard idle talk about a NATO crisis since 1953 when I was elected a member of the Bundestag for the first time and worked in the relevant committee--I believe at that time it was still called the committee for questions connected with the increase in Allied troops; later it was probably called the security committee, and again later its name became the defense committee. So in my parliamentary work over a quarter of a century I have heard or read the catchwords, "NATO crisis," with the regularity of ecclesiastical holidays. One should therefore not succumb to inner despair over it unnecessarily. But it is necessary to take every difficulty regarding mutual understanding within the alliance seriously. Each demands to be taken seriously for, after all, each must be overcome.

But, please, one should not be plunged into apocalyptic visions on that account. This should not happen on this side of the Atlantic or, please, on the other. Both sides realize that we can pursue our security interests only jointly. Our North American friends also are aware of that.

Both our North American friends and we Europeans know, and this should not be overlooked either over here or over there, that we are allied beyond the security interests through many, many other interests, that beyond that we are allied with each other in a very basic way--through common, fundamental values. In debating these basic values, some people forget or overlook the fact that the phrasing of the basic rights, for example, in the basic German law of 1949--after a certain bridging function exercised by St. Paul's Church 100 years earlier--more strongly stems from the spiritual tradition of the American Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution than perhaps from the French Revolution. This needs to be properly understood: We have common principles and basic values which ally North American with us--common basic principles of the democratic way of life. We share the belief in the inalienability of human rights.

It was not always the case that all states, all state leaders and all governments of the North Atlantic alliance equally felt committed to the basic values of democracy. For me, it is profoundly satisfying and in a way is also an additional guarantee of security that we have achieved a situation in which, for our alliance, an equal spiritual, moral, democratic basic attitude is fundamentally obligatory for all alliance partners.

I would like to look back upon the second half of the sixties when the term detente policy was not yet a standard phrase either in the positive sense of the word or--as some people would like to have it today--in the deprecatory sense of the word, when the word hardly appeared. In 1967 the alliance assembled together some wise men on the suggestion of the then incumbent Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel. What then emerged from their thinking gained significance under the title, Harmel Report. I would like to quote a few passages from that report.

Later on, in the annals of history, the report will gain even more significance than was realized then and is realized now. Among other things, the report says that the alliance is a dynamic, vigorous organization which constantly adapts to changing conditions. Thus, confidence was expressed here in the alliance's ability to adapt. Later on in the Harmel Report you find the whole philosophy of detente policy once again which I will sum up in two passages: establishing balance and cooperation on the basis of balance with the opposite part of Europe.

This security policy, which reaches beyond military security and which was conceived for the first time in the Harmel Report--the practical cooperation with the other side on the basis of the maintenance of military balance--was really the element which provided people in Europe, in the West as well as in Eastern Europe, with that increasing feeling of calm--the calming awareness of a relaxation of tension. The increasing feeling of being secure is what has allowed the regimes in East European states, depending on their respective national peculiarities, traditions and history, to permit developments which would have been impossible, inconceivable in these states in the fifties.

It is this encompassing security policy which on the whole gives people here in the West the awareness even today when anxieties are spreading, especially among people in Eastern Europe, of being immune to surprise situations such as those that occurred in Afghanistan--even though some people are fearful. But I say this: We must counteract fear, but we must take anxieties seriously. It is thanks to the comprehensive security policy of the alliance that fear is not spreading in our country even if the international situation is growing more difficult.

It is thanks to the comprehensive security policy along the lines of the Harmel Report that a climate has emerged here during the years--especially during the seventies--which favors a circumspect policy, a policy of commonsense. The fact that such a climate prevails in which a Federal Government is acting this or that way for the sake of cool commonsense, but also neglects to do this or that and refuses to be driven into a policy which, for example, seeks to adapt to the feelings and emotions of public opinion, this fact alone constitutes an essential contribution, a very essential partial element which is necessary in other states, too, for defusing the present crisis.

It goes without saying that all in this alliance can handle the same missions. We have recalled the catchword of the division of labor; a distribution of roles has been a foregone conclusion in the alliance at all times. Some alliance partners have never assumed a role on the high seas; others have never assumed a nuclear role, should not do so, and do not want to do so. There has been a division of jobs all the time in political respects as well. On the whole, by purusing different tasks, we are a common team after all. Division of labor, by the way, is an ancient invention--if I remember correctly its theoretical justification is 200 years old and comes from either Adam Smith or David Ricardo, or both. Thus, the advantages of a division of labor has been known since the 18th Century. It is known that it is advantageous for all not to have everyone doing the same thing, but rather to have one doing this and another doing that job--provided both fit together.

This also holds true for the political field, and it goes without saying that this applies to the economic sphere where this category of division of labor first emerged. Just look at the example of Turkey. What we have been doing for our alliance partner Turkey in the past few years and in 1979, especially in 1980, is a veritable showpiece example of us doing something where others cannot adequately take action.

But let me get back to the Harmel Report. It also said--and I quote verbatim--that "the road to peace and stability in Europe is based particularly on the constructive action of the alliance in the interest of detente."

The text of 1967. From this logical conclusion was drawn--again verbatim--"each ally should fully play their part in bringing about an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

Some polemicists today pretend that detente is a malicious invention of Willy Brandt or Egon Bahr. No: What is correct is that the Social Democratic leadership of that time and the later leadership of this state, the Federal Government after 1979, acted in full harmony with the common philisophy of the alliance accepted in the Harmal Report.

It was in compliance with, and implementation of, a commonly prepared philisophy of the alliance--at the moment I am using the term philisophy in the American sense--in compliance with a joint concept that the Federal Government made its contributions with its Ostpolitik and its policy on Germany. The most important contribution was, of course, the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms which were opened between Nixon and Brezhnev in the late sixties. What has a certain significance for the relationship between the two world powers is the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin, which is of immense significance to us but also to the relationship between the two world powers. After all, Berlin had been one of the traditional danger points between them for more than 2 decades--since the Berlin blockade, since the late forties.

All this has brought lasting advantages for the entire West, but also for the people in Eastern Europe. And it ultimately is the reason why Central Europe, Europe at large, is not a hotbed of crisis, and that the access routes to, and the ties and connections with Berlin are unharmed despite the critical developments in the Middle East today, in Afghanistan, in the Persian Gulf.

We do not wish to call into question what has been accomplished here in Europe because of the international hotbeds of danger of which I spoke. This is not just my own opinion. It is also the opinion of the U.S. President, a point on which we have been agreed not just since 5 March--the most recent time we had a chance to talk calmly and carefully with each other--but for a long time. This meeting in Washington on 5 March merely outwardly documented in a joint statement what we have known about each other all along. It says verbatim: "The chancellor and the President reiterated the determination of their countries to mitigate tensions in the world. They were agreed that it is desirable in the present time of aggravated tensions to preserve the framework of East-West relations which was established over 2 decades ago. This was said less than 2 months ago, after all the present hotbeds of danger had already emerged into full view.

I recall this because it is alleged in some commentaries in our country and outside that a basic difference of opinion exists on this question between America and us, as if we would have to make a choice, so to speak. I repeat: American-European or German-American solidarity. On the one side and, on the other side, a continuation of what is called detente policy is not an alternative: Both things much rather belong together.

I have said already that our German policy--the most important aim of which is to maintain the substance of the German nation despite the German partition--that our German policy is part of our peace policy.

Our German policy has many other aspects and facets which I will not deal with today in handling this issue at the Congress. But I want to recall that in late March we had a debate in the Bundestag, as we do every year about the state of our nation. As every other year the federal chancellor reported on the state of the nation in our divided country, pointing out that still much needs to be achieved as long as there is a wall and as long as violence takes place on the border. And then some commentators said or wrote later that the opposition was very puzzled that so much was reported about intra-German matters; actually it expected that a debate on the international situation would be the central issue--the Bavarian minister president expected that. He was "caught standing on the wrong foot," I have read. We will leave that as it may be, but we want to use it as a reason for making one thing very clear: We Social Democrats, we, the social-liberal coalition, we the Federal Government will keep an eye on all the confusing world political situations regarding the real interest of one German nation. This we are required to do.

We know that we can pursue our German interests only together with our partners in the alliance, particularly for historical and moral reasons with France, and particularly with the United States for reasons I have been hinting at. We are doing that. We will hold to this.

I wanted to talk of certain worries. Some people have held it against me, but most have agreed when last weekend I brought to the attention of the public an article by an American scientist which is worth reading. He wrote in FOREIGN AFFAIRS on the analogy of the current world situation and that of June or early July of 1914.

I have taken the liberty to say that, unfortunately, this was not completely wrong. I have noted everything that is completely different from that time. I will not pursue it now because it will waste time.

I have pointed out that the process at present is developing much slower than in June or in the first or second week of July 1914--that the process today takes months and maybe even years. I have pointed out that the structures of power today are different than they were then.

I have pointed out that, in contrast to then, none of the present leaders of the big powers--there are just two world powers today whereas there were five European powers then--are prepared to run the risk of war. That may have been somewhat different in 1914. At that time none of the governments really wanted the war (there may have been persons maybe in Petersburg, Berlin or other capitals who would have liked to have a campaign). The general will of the leadership of those five European states was not aimed at world war. They did not have the slightest idea of what could be touched off by world war, what it would mean for the peoples, for the states of Europe.

Today the people have a much clearer idea of that--the ruling people and the peoples themselves--of what war could mean today. Today military calculations do not play a prevailing, a main role among the governments, but they still play a role and that is probably how it ought to be. We must watch out that the role does not become too great. The Soviet Union particularly must watch out that the role of military calculation does not become too great in its leadership.

But one thing is still comparable despite all this, namely: It does not seem completely inconceivable that one could become involved in a grave conflict without really knowing it.

I fail to see the clearly recognizable, convincing strategy aimed at avoiding war in the present world situation. This is something that worries me. This is what makes me, the Federal Government and many others here in the hall ask ourselves what we can contribute toward avoiding further escalation.

After all, I have said that nobody believes that discontinuing solidarity would contribute to stopping a possible escalation or curtailing it. But what can we contribute within our solidarity--imbedded in it as we are and as we want to be, and as we will remain in our own interests--what can we contribute?

Certainly we can contribute the idea applied to the many hotbeds of danger I have mentioned--that one must force oneself to carefully recognize the interests of the others, that one should put himself in the other's shoes and look at the considerations, aims and fears of the others involved in the game. That pertains, for example, to all who are involved in the Tehran hostage tragedy. I would like to see, and I will repeat it once more, the Soviet Union in a clear way put itself in the position of the American nation whose people have been involved there for almost half a year now.

I would also like to see us, the Western parties involved--and I believe that in the West we Germans have experienced so much with regard to the taking of hostages, the temptation to react and the reactions we have dismissed due to cool reason which has won out over emotion--us in the West who suffer together with the Americans, I would like to see us in the West put ourselves into the position of various forces in Tehran, put ourselves in the position and see the interests in the neighbors of Iran,

in the position of the other states of the region when we study possibilities for solving the hostage drama in a positive way. Speaking here as the federal chancellor I do not have to make concrete public suggestions. If I were a private citizen, it would be simpler for me.

One must equally put oneself in the position of all who are involved when it comes to ending the Afghanistan intervention. One must put oneself in the position of Pakistan, for example. One must know what the Baluchi want who live on both sides--in Iran as well as in Pakistan, and maybe also partially in Afghanistan. One must know about the worries and interests of the Indians in this connection. One must put oneself in the position of the other Asian states. One must put oneself in the position of the Islamic states.

One must put oneself in the position of the Soviet Union if one wants to solve this problem. We cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet Union has gravely violated international law. It must get out of Afghanistan! It does not belong there.

But we also know that none of us could or want to oust the Soviet Union out of there with military power. It is quite obvious that it will leave only if it makes up its mind to do so. Consequently, one must effect this decision. In order to do that, measures of diplomatic and political pressure are necessary as well as other means which will permit it to maintain in a tolerable way what it thought it was pursuing with regard to greatly exaggerated security interests when it marched in, and what it has invested in the way of its own prestige interests. On such consideration, for example, it based the suggestion which would be a partial element of a solution--the suggestion of the nine foreign ministers of the European Community that Afghanistan's neighboring states and the world powers should make statements on their own behalf which would be guarantees for the future inviolability, or as one calls it the territorial integrity, for noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; in short, for the sovereignty of Afghanistan and its nonaligned status. This suggestion, which was not immediately understood by all, was an attempt to contribute an initial important element to a concept that would take into consideration the interests of the other side.

Those who saw how the roughly 40 Islamic states met in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad shortly after the invasion, shortly after the vote in the United Nations--condemning in even sharper tones than in the United Nations the invasion of Afghanistan, but simultaneously condemning the continuous military occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River--will recognize how important the Arab states are, for example, and how important it is to put oneself in their position and their interests when Afghanistan is involved.

One must not ignore the fact that there are not merely many Arab political leaders but also many people in Arab nations--on the street, as one says--many, many Arabs in the world who because of their ways of thinking and traditions consider the continuously unsolved Palestinian problem as a greater danger than what has happened in Tehran or Afghanistan. One cannot simply dispose of all these people and states. If one wants to win them over one must also muster understanding for their problems. One must help to solve their problems. The Arabs will not let themselves be pushed around from without; they accept that as little as we would accept it from anybody.

We Germans need to contribute to a situation in which our friends, our partners in the West, our counterparts or teammates--I would like to use both words, our treaty partners, our neighbors in the East as well--all of us will understand the interests of all of those in the Middle East who are involved.

For us Germans, this field--the Near East, the West Bank, the settlements policy, autonomy, right to self-determination, Israel's right to exist and to live within secure, recognized borders-- is a problem that is particularly difficult to handle in view of our recent past which I will recall only with the key word Auschwitz. We Germans have specific reason for maintaining particular restraint for a long time. Our allies, friends and teammates do not have such reasons, but they must put themselves in the position of those involved with regard to the Middle East problem.

The fourth point of danger which must be taken seriously is--as I said from the beginning--the danger of a new arms race. I have pointed out several times--which the American President has also done recently, so we are again in harmony there; not merely in solidarity but even in agreement with a view to important judgements on an important matter--that SALT II must be put into force. It is a most decisive instrument for maintaining a policy of balance in a fatally important field and on its various levels--at least for the years for which the treaty will be valid.

SALT I and SALT II are instruments of a policy of balance. The results are approximate parity in the special fields which are covered by the treaties. You know that neither conventional arms at sea nor conventional arms on the ground or in the air or many other things--the possibility of satellite war--are not involved in SALT I or SALT II. SALT is a sector dealing with intercontinental, long-range strategic arms.

But if this instrument, this policy of balance, were lost, it would be bad. It would also be bad if negotiations on medium-range arms did not begin. I am still certain that they will begin if the many critical aggravations in various regions of the world do not cause the atmosphere to deteriorate decisively in the coming years.

I dealt with this a few days ago and I just want to recall it by merely mentioning this. The double decision made by the North Atlantic Council in December was touched off by the fact that the Soviet Union for 3 years has produced, deployed and introduced a rapidly increasing number of medium-range arms--the SS-20 and the Backfire bomber.

Every one of these SS-20 missiles--in contrast to their predecessors--has three nuclear warheads which can hit three different targets simultaneously.

Every one of them can be reloaded two, three or four times. They are mobile, and it is therefore almost impossible to eliminate them. We have pointed out to the Soviet side, also on the occasion of the visit of Leonid Brezhnev 2 years ago, that this is danger and that this has to change the balance if it goes on for a few years. I was under the impression that the Soviet general secretary understood this. It was said to him not merely by the Germans. At that time, in May 1978, a far-reaching joint statement was issued which was signed by Brezhnev and me. An important part of it was the joint statement that approximate parity in all arms, in all categories of arms, was desired. It was absolutely clear that this also included Eurostrategic arms, medium-range arms.

Since then the Soviet armament in this field has progressed while nothing comparable exists on the Western side. This imbalance touched off one part of the NATO decision made in December; the other part was--and we considered it particularly significant regarding the reasons for a policy of balance as I mentioned before--the invitation to the Soviet Union to negotiate on a bilateral limitation of such arms with the aim of achieving limitation treaties similar to SALT I and SALT II.

Negotiations on Eurostrategic arms are not under way so far. The Soviet Union has so far not been prepared to begin negotiations despite the fact thatthis was twice offered by the Western negotiating partner, the United States, with all seriousness and at a high level.

The Soviet Union has thus far said that NATO should revoke its decisions: It has been saying for the last few weeks that NATO should suspend its decisions--thereafter it would be prepared to immediately negotiate on medium-range arms. Naturally that is not possible. It would mean that, in addition to the lead the Soviet Union already has in this field, it would achieve an additional lead every week--every week a new SS-20 missile is added in the East which is reloadable several times since every individual missile has three warheads--but nothing would happen in the West. That is not a tolerable basis for negotiations. In such a starting position for negotiations the balance in the long run could be changed in a most doubtful way to the disadvantage of Western Europe.

Since it will take the West until 1983 anyway to put out the first modern Western medium-range arms--we knew this when we made our decision in Brussels in December--and because these arms will by far not have the range of the Soviet missiles--they are in part still being developed and, at any rate, are not even being produced yet--since at least 3 years will pass until they will be deployed in the West, it is desirable that no deployment take place on both sides for 3 years and that one should start negotiations immediately--regardless of whether SALT II is ratified or not.

I have made suggestions in this respect, suggestions I remind you of but which will not change the situation of the world--I am neither ambitious nor arrogant in this respect. But these suggestions take into consideration the interests of the other side. I said that one must also put oneself in their position; one must take seriously their highest interests.

In the meantime, various propagandists in Moscow have rejected these suggestions publicly. That should not be a reason to give up pursuing them. If we were to give up everything that has been rejected by somebody else, we would not be sitting here today. Then there would not be a social-liberal coalition; then there would not have been a Social Democratic Federal Chancellor Brandt and no Schmidt; then many things would not exist which we have in fact achieved, neither in domestic nor foreign policies.

If the other party first says no, it is no reason at all to shelve something. Insistence also is part of a peace policy: the continuous drilling of thick planks!

I do not want to discuss in more detail today the other fields of arms policy because of lack of time. But I should point out that, despite all the concern, one ought to feel positive elements are also recognizable. I think of Gierek's suggestions in connection with other suggestions coming from Eastern directions which coincide in a certain way with the French suggestions on a general European disarmament conference. I have in mind that de facto the Soviet Union and the United States have so far done nothing that could violate the SALT II agreement they reached although it has not been ratified.

I still consider it a shortcoming that the American side has clearly said that it will treat the agreement as if it were ratified whereas no such statement exists so far on the Soviet side. The Soviet side has also so far observed the SALT II agreement. I have doubts, however, that prior to a ratification it will adhere to it by scrapping some of its missiles which it committed itself to if SALT II became legally valid.

But so far the Soviets have not violated SALT II. I consider that a positive fact which I would like to make the public aware of.

I also consider as positive that Moscow, like we here in the West, we in Bonn, and we in Washington, is continuing to seriously pursue the CSCE followup conference in Madrid for this fall. Maybe a result of that meeting will be a commission for a general European disarmament conference which has been mentioned by Gierek and particularly by my friend Giscard d'Estaing. So, it is not only negative points that are visible in the overall picture of international relations.

We will have to watch out in all of this that the term solidarity is not misunderstood. I want to start out from political solidarity in our great political party in order to derive appropriate conclusions with regard to solidarity in an alliance. These are two social structures which cannot be compared--a political party and an alliance. Historical comparisons are always lame, and yet one can learn something from them.

Political solidarity in our party does not mean that one person comes or that 15 people come together and say: This is the way it must be done, and 1 million members "will sing hallelujah! This is the way it will be done." Since the Social Democratic Party came into existence it has had an inner solidarity, a cohesion which has prevailed through two world wars, through oppression in Nazi times and persecution. But this solidarity always included considerable quarrels about what was correct and what was useful. Solidarity does not mean silent acceptance of something that has been decided by the other. It presupposes the stating of one's differing opinions, if one has any. It is the duty of solidarity to say to somebody, if one believes that he does not understand something completely: Something is missing here, or something is placed wrongly here. Or to tell him: I would do that differently. This is also valid for our alliance.

People who do not understand much about solidarity misunderstand such discussions--in our party, for example--always as a sign of a forthcoming split. With the regularity of Social Democratic federal party congresses this is always predicted by silly commentators, by a certain part of the German press. It has not happened and it will not happen. The same is true about solidarity in the alliance. Only such people who do not trust each other sufficiently need to be careful about saying what they really think to each other. This is why it has been so difficult for many years to achieve talks between Kohl and Strauss.

People who are certain of each other and of their mutual loyalty, who are certain of their mutual solidarity, do not need to have such fears. They need to give each other mutual help with regard to insight, approach and opinion. All this is not a curtailment of loyalty and solidarity; it is only possible on the basis of loyalty and solidarity. And it is necessary so as to preserve solidarity for the future.

Strong gestures, martial meetings, firm speeches or excited actions are not needed. One much rather needs understanding of one another. One must always try to put oneself in the position of one's friends and partners, and not only in the position of one's adversaries. That pertains to both sides of the Atlantic: I, for example, have a very deep understanding for the tragic Tehran dilemma of Jimmy Carter because of my experience with the murders of Buback and Ponto; the many persons in the entourage of Dr Schleyer; the experience in connection with his kidnapping and his murder 6 or 7 weeks later; the highjacking of 90 German tourists who had visited Mallorca and who wanted to fly home to Frankfurt but who were highjacked instead to Rome, the Arabian Peninsula with a stopover in Aden and Mogadischu. I at least have very, very great understanding for this pressure on one to act.

But all of you have experienced that yourselves. And if you examine yourselves, you also will see that you have a great deal of understanding for the bitterness of the Americans in connection with the kidnapping of their hostages in Tehran and the treatment of this crime by persons and authorities of this country who pretend to be the official top echelon of the state. We can understand only too well the feelings of the Americans. And the Americans need to feel that we understand it. Over there there are many who, like us in the common discussion round we established at that time--also including political leaders of the opposition at the federal and laender levels--have examined every idea, even the most exotic one, which means ideas that were not obvious at all, which were very far-fetched and maybe very dubious.

But we seriously examined every idea, regardless of how exotic it may have been, during the kidnapping of Schleyer and later on during the highjacking of the plane with its 90 passengers.

Many of you in your talks have examined very exotic ideas which, if you were honest, were not in accordance with the basic principles of the basic German law.

Many thousands of Germans thought about such ideas and the temptation was enormous, if one but had the power, to get Hanns-Martin Schleyer out alive even by violating the law and the Constitution if need be. I recall the pressure under which we lived and the temptation we withstood and how much luck we had in freeing the 90 people in Mogadishu, in spite of all the bad luck we had.

I recall all this in view of some critical, thoughtless and arrogant statements which have been voiced with regard to the action of the American nation, the action of the American leadership, since the taking of hostages in Tehran, which has lasted for 170 days now--almost half a year.

This is not a plea for action that has not been thought through. At that time we forced ourselves with regard to our problems--be it the Stockholm embassy or the Schleyer and Lufthansa double crisis--to make rational considerations. We had friends who helped us. We were helped by the opposition. We recognized that. We have never tried to shift responsibility onto somebody else. But I can tell you I will not forget as long as I live the responsiblity we felt, the awareness that whatever we did or did not do could also mean guilt for us.

Therefore, I appeal to those who make public comments, who speak publicly--be they politicians or journalists--to please put yourselves in the position of our American friends. This is a drama, a tragedy which cannot have the edge taken out of it through agitation, just as that would not be possible with regard to the other hotbeds of crisis I have mentioned.

If we want to reduce the dangers which are perhaps not being totally erroneously compared with the dangers of June 1914, we need solidarity among our friends, understanding among friends including ourselves. We need the solidarity of the alliance, the strength and ability of the alliance as we have unfolded and developed it through our own means for 25 years. But we equally need considered reason and predictability for this alliance and for the political leaders in the individual states of the alliance, and for the governments which jointly form the alliance.

We need an outstanding will for peace. I want to devote at least one sentence to say that if the will for peace is supposed to rule, if it is supposed to be the predominant principle, then this also includes the will for equalization between the North and the South.

I would like to summarize: We have worked out in the course of the years a modern concept in the Federal Republic, a security and peace policy concept that can be applied to the present situation. It takes into consideration a great number of elements. It contains a great number of factors--not only of a military character. This concept, which basically was outlined as early as in the sixties, was a good foundation for our daily political work; it is a good starting basis for future political work.

We have also achieved good results which form foundations for the future: significant contributions to the preservation of balance; important contributions to containment [eindaemmung]; and to the limitation of political tension in Europe; and significant contributions of a conceptional character for the containment of tension in the world. We have achieved many positive things with regard to our neighbors, particularly the German Democratic Republic, and really to the advantage of the people living here, to the advantage of the people living in Berlin.

We have made a real contribution to the preservation of the national substance. We have made a real contribution to cooperation in Europe. We have made a real contribution to detente in the world. We will also do so in the future.

In doing so we will know that all this is possible only if one can rely on balance. In other words, this will work only if we are able and willing in an emergency to defend our own interests, also militarily. All of this belongs together. He who does not want to have defense or who cannot have it, cannot achieve detente policy either.

HELMUT KOHL OPPOSES CHANCELLOR'S PLANNED VISIT TO USSR

LD221552 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition in the Bundestag, has come out against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planned visit to Moscow. Kohl told the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in Bonn today that, after Schmidt's analysis of the present world situation given at the recent SPD congress on security policy, he had to issue a strong warning against the visit. With an assessment of the situation such as that given by Schmidt, a German federal chancellor would do more harm than good to the interests of the Western alliance and of the Federal Republic, too, with talks in Moscow. Kohl said that only direct contact between the leading statesmen of the United States and the Soviet Union could help solve the present crisis.

Kohl accused the chancellor of adopting a cold, critical posture towards the United States, like the majority in the SPD. "When the chancellor reproaches both world powers equally for their failure to produce a war-avoidance strategy, he completely ignores their unequal share in the causes of the present world crisis." It is equal to dangerously playing down the offensive and aggressive power policy of the Soviet Union when Schmidt compares Moscow's arming with medium-range missiles--which upset the balance--and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with mistakes that the West has made.

CSU FACTION LEADER SAYS SCHMIDT HAS FALLEN FOR SOVIET 'BAIT'

LD221550 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Friedrich Zimmermann, leader of the CSU Bundestag Group, believes Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow planned for sometime this year means he has fallen for the Soviet Union's bait. In an interview in Wednesday's edition of DIE WELT, Zimmermann states: "With its invitation to Helmut Schmidt, Moscow laid out a limed twig and the chancellor promptly landed on it." It is the Soviets' intention to drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and the United States. The fact that Schmidt allows himself to be misused for this and repudiates the NATO counterarming decision is a foretaste of what he himself is prepared to pay for the trip, Zimmermann says.

Zimmermann said in the interview that Schmidt had become an unpredictable factor for the Americans. No interpretation of his latest statements on the question of closing the arms gap could conceal the fact that, if Schmidt's proposals were implemented, 200 Soviet medium-range missiles, which the West could oppose with nothing comparable, would remain. The United States would have to spend billions on developing counterarms without knowing whether their German allies would allow the countermeasures to be deployed. "This is a security risk for German-American relations, for German interests in general, and thus for Berlin in particular."

PRC'S WANG YAODING URGES GREATER IMPORTS FROM CHINA

LD221640 Hamburg DPA in German 1401 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--The Chinese want the Germans to increase purchases from China. The President of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), Wang Yaoding, said today during a visit to the Association of German Industry and Trade (DIHT) in Bonn that trade between the two countries is not a "one-way street."

Wang Yaoding, who has the rank of minister and is very influential in Chinese economic policy, made it plain in his talks with representatives of German industry and trade that in realizing its plans for the industrialization and modernization of the country, China is interested in deepening economic relations with the Federal Republic. However, imports and exports must grow in equally. The criteria for further foreign credits is his country's ability to maintain its repayments.

Representatives of German industry and trade at the meeting also expressed interest in an expansion of economic relations with Beijing. DIHT President Otto Wolff von Amerongen said that the Federal Republic has high expectations regarding the large Chinese reserves of raw materials and energy. The technically highly developed German economy can help to exploit these reserves. Wolff also welcomed the open attitude of the Chinese Government in permitting the use of Western capital.

MINISTER DISAPPOINTED WITH U.S. STAND ON IMF SPECIAL FUND

LD221632 Hamburg DPA in German 1310 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer made it clear in a talk with journalists in Bonn today that the Federal Government is disappointed that in IMF interim committee consultations this week in Hamburg the special fund enabling conversion of dollar reserves into special drawing rights will probably not be set up because of a lack of readiness on the part of the Americans to accept burdens.

Matthoefer believes that establishing this account, into which surplus dollars can be deposited, is important in strengthening the role of the IMF in foreign exchange activities and offering the oil states a new investment opportunity for their money. He said that the Federal Government approves of the use of IMF gold for providing a guarantee for interest and value, but the United States, which so far has demonstrated no great readiness, also must accept burdens.

BRIEFS

ROAD AGREEMENT WITH YAR--Bonn--An agreement between the Federal Republic and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed in Bonn by State Secretary Guenther van Well of the Foreign Office and Yemen's minister of development, Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, on maintenance of the road between Sana and Ta'izz. According to a Foreign Office spokesman today, the Federal Republic has so far provided DM150 million for this mountain road project. [Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 16 Apr 80 LD]

ANDREY GROMYKO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 23 APR

LD231156 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Andrey Gromyko arrived in Paris at 1230. The Soviet Union's irremovable [as heard] foreign minister, is paying a 2-day working visit provided for within the framework of regular consultations between France and the Soviet Union. Gromyko will have a series of talks with Jean Francois-Poncet, and tomorrow he will meet Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee.

Both in Moscow and Paris the French-Soviet dialogue is considered very delicate, principally because of Afghanistan. And this visit by Gromyko to Paris is considered very important.

Jean Francois-Poncet, the foreign minister, intends to put precise questions to Gromyko, in particular what is the meaning now of the limited and temporary action of which Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko has spoken. Jean Francois-Poncet is interviewed in Luxembourg by Ralph Pinto and speaks about the talks:

[Begin Francois-Poncet recording] In fact I have things to say to Gromyko on what happened in Afghanistan which, as you know, we consider unacceptable. I have things to tell him on the measures and gestures which it seems to us desirable for the USSR to take if we want to see a climate of confidence reestablished in the world, which is a precondition for the development and pursuance of detente. [end recording]

Jean Francois-Poncet may also ask Gromyko what is the scope of the economic agreement which has just been signed between Tehran and Moscow. This agreement will enable Iran to obtain supplies from the north--from the Soviet Union--if the sea channels of the south are blocked by draconian Western sanctions.

FRANCOIS-PONCET COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

EEC Anti-Iran Measures

LD230926 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Summary] Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has commented on the measures adopted by the EEC foreign ministers against Iran:

[Begin Francois-Poncet recording] In fact we are giving a warning to Iran to show the extent to which Europe is concerned by the holding of the hostages. It is not a warning directed to the Iranian people or directed toward the Iranian Revolution, which we are not trying to fight or to contradict. It is simply to show how seriously we take the holding of the hostages. I hope that the measures we have taken, and which will apply only if the hostages are not freed, are capable of producing a positive effect. [end recording]

DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW221226 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Apr 80 pp 32-35

[Helmut Sorge and Dieter Wild undated interview with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister, the European summit, postponed from late March to late April, will be meeting amid the most serious crisis since World War II. Chancellor Schmidt has even said: "Unfortunately I cannot deem as entirely wrong an analogy with the situation of 1914." Do you think the situation is really so dangerous?

Francois-Poncet: I do not want to venture too far forward with historical comparisons. They are always ticklish. But if you do want to make comparisons, then I feel, like the chancellor, that the situation is similar to that of 1914 rather than to the time prior to World War II.

SPIEGEL: And why so?

Francois-Poncet: Because in my opinion there is no premeditated intention to bring about a war. But just like in the period preceding 1914, a process of misunderstandings and errors of interpretation might lead to a confrontation. Nevertheless, I believe that the comparison should not be pushed too far for the simple reason that there are nuclear weapons today.

SPIEGEL: The political communication between the two superpowers seems to have largely collapsed. How could that have happened?

Francois-Poncet: I do not think that the communication between the two superpowers is really interrupted. Yet, there were not as many contacts between them in the past several years as would have been desirable.

SPIEGEL: People in the Federal Republic are excitedly discussing the question of whether the motives of the USSR were predominantly of a defensive or of an offensive nature. What do you think about it?

Francois-Poncet: Probably both are applicable. But surely you cannot consider the dispatch of 100,000 soldiers over the border as a purely defensive action.

SPIEGEL: The British secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Lord Carrington, has suggested that Afghanistan be neutralized. Do you still see the least chance for the implementation of this plan?

Francois-Poncet: I do not believe that Lord Carrington proposed a "neutralization" of Afghanistan. The term "neutralization" was expressly rejected by the Community of the Nine at their meeting in Rome on 19 February. This would have aroused the impression as though a certain status was to be imposed on Afghanistan from outside, meaning the contrary of what the Nine had in mind and of what they meant when they spoke of a neutral Afghanistan extricated from the play of the powers.

SPIEGEL: What do you think ought to be done now?

Francois-Poncet: We believe that a normal situation will be restored only when the Afghan people can freely decide on their future. To begin with, this requires that the foreign troops be withdrawn. Secondly, it means that the great powers and the neighboring states undertake the necessary commitments so that Afghanistan, a nonaligned Islamic state, will not constitute either a threat or a temptation to anyone.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that such a solution is still possible?

Francois-Poncet: I do not know. I am convinced that there are no other options from restoring the rights of the Afghan people and international peace. Consequently, it is necessary to adhere to this.

SPIEGEL: Americans and Europeans have failed to consult each other since the beginning of the crisis in the way they should have consulted each other. The Europeans lament the instability of Washington's policy, while the Americans charge the Europeans with simultaneously wanting to be asked for advance and to be led. What do you have to say about this charge by Washington?

Francois-Poncet: We have never asked the Americans to be led by them. Continuous consultations are being held between Washington and Paris, and I am not betraying any secret when I tell you that President Giscard d'Estaing and President Carter have frequent telephone conversations.

SPIEGEL: France especially, however, is considered a peculiar ally in Washington--an ally who is unreliable.

Francois-Poncet: We are the allies of the Americans, and we desire a powerful America. But we renounce neither our free judgment nor independent action.

SPIEGEL: The worldwide tension hit the European Community during a serious internal crisis. England is demanding a reduction of its contribution to the Community's budget by roughly DM4 billion. Among the EC states it is France, above all, which rejects such a significant cut. Could this conflict turn into a catastrophe for the Community?

Francois-Poncet: It is wrong to say that France alone is resisting Great Britain's wishes. The problem of the British contributions concerns all EC member states equally. There is no special French attitude. The reason is quite simple: Unlike other member states, France does not derive any advantages either from the Community's budget or from the common agricultural budget. The contributions which it pays into the Community fund, and the subsidies it receives, are balanced.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean to claim by this that money is not what matters to you?

Francois-Poncet: The current discussions in fact do not deal with money. What is involved is the future of the Community and its rules. What are behind the figures, you must know, are fundamental questions: In 1970 it was decided that the Community ought to have financial sources of its own for the purpose of financing the common policy. At the time they proceeded from subsidies by the states which were fixed annually to constantly flowing financial sources which belong to the Community and which are secure for it once and for all. This was decisive progress. So what is at stake is the question of whether this system can be maintained. France desires this in the interest of the Community and of Europe.

SPIEGEL: At the last European summit in Dublin, France accepted a cut in the British contributions of 520 million accounting units. The Federal Republic seems to be prepared to be even more cooperative toward London. Will France refuse to do likewise?

Francois-Poncet: Even though solutions were envisaged in Dublin, no decision was made. France did not refuse to discuss the special difficulties of certain states, for instance, Great Britain. But the concessions you are talking about must not call into question the principles on which the Community is based.

SPIEGEL: Paris and Bonn, after all, are agreed that a complete compensation for the British payments is out of the question. But suppose Mrs Thatcher holds to her demand. Can a disintegration of the Community still be avoided?

Francois-Poncet: A compensation between the contributions made by a country to the Community and the financial advantages it draws from the Community contradicts the solidarity of the Community and, as I have said already, the idea on which the 1970 decision was based to create its own financial sources.

SPIEGEL: Do we understand you correctly? If London adheres to its demand and if the other countries do not reject such a basic change in the rules of the treaty, you would also not refuse to discuss it?

Francois-Poncet: We would not refuse to discuss it. But it would naturally be clear that such a change cannot be granted to just one individual country. All would have to receive a compensation. But that would be another concept of the Common Market....

SPIEGEL: France itself is pursuing egoistic aims in the Community. Since it is still an agrarian state, it can pay a good portion of its oil bill through agrarian exports--particularly due to the subsidies of the Community. Is it not understood that the British are refusing to support the much too expensive agrarian policy of the Community any longer?

Francois-Poncet: Most of all I want to correct the following: The expenses of the common agrarian policy amount to just 0.62 percent of the gross inland product of the Nine. In a community of states it is not an anomaly that everybody tries to defend his interests by trying to coordinate them with the interests of his partners.

SPIEGEL: Does this not mean pursuing egotistical aims?

Francois-Poncet: The member states without exception are agrarian states. They all want the country to remain properly settled and the soil to be exploited by family enterprises. Such a policy grants the European consumer secure supply, it guarantees the producers their income, and in a difficult economic situation it contributes to employment. It gives Europe "green power," a trump card....

SPIEGEL: ...not rather a burden?

Francois-Poncet: Thanks to this "green power" Europe can help to cope with the food demand of mankind at a time when mankind is multiplying as never before. It is true that France is a great agrarian country in Europe, but it is not the only producer or exporter of agricultural products. In contrast to an opinion being published in Germany, but which is wrong, France does not derive budget advantages from the mechanisms of the common agricultural policy.

SPIEGEL: I beg your pardon?

Francois-Poncet: Although France does not pursue any special financial interests, it is still convinced that a continuation of the common agricultural policy would serve the overall interests of the Community. I would term the common agricultural policy the "basic pact" of the Community. Great Britain agreed to these stipulations when it became a member. It cannot reject them today without calling into question the entire structure of the Community.

SPIEGEL: But what does that mean for the present conflict with Great Britain?

Francois-Poncet: England has increased its production for 7 years, and it has obtained substantial changes from the preference of the Community [gemeinschaftspreaferenz]. Within the framework of the Community it already has a special status facilitating its adaption to the Community.

SPIEGEL: The former French prime minister, Chirac, suggested simply saying to the British: "You do not want to accept the rules of the Community. You want to enter a club without paying the entrance fee. You refuse to observe the rules of the game and you do not want to play fair. So leave the Community." More and more French deputies share this opinion. Do you also tend toward such a radical solution?

Francois-Poncet: The president has outlined the French position. We are prepared to help England in its difficulties. We supported the extension of the Community to nine states, so we can only hope that England will stay in the Community and actively take part in the structuring of Europe.

SPIEGEL: Do you actually find that the present world crisis is the right time for such a debate?

Francois-Poncet: Europe is being threatened. It ought, therefore, to rally together instead of quarreling. I hope that it will overcome its difficulties as has often been done before. The present debate does not stand in a right relationship with regard to the challenges facing us. It just distracts attention from the important problems.

SPIEGEL: The West's economic situation could suddenly deteriorate if the oil states again decrease their production, say as a consequence of a Western boycott against Iran. Federal Chancellor Schmidt on 21 April will submit to the council of ministers a plan for boycott measures against Iran. What position will be taken by France?

Francois-Poncet: The position of France is clear: We have condemned the violation of international law in Tehran. The fact that this violation still continues to exist makes it even more unacceptable. The community of peoples cannot remain passive in view of this. The European Community's Council of Ministers, which will meet on 21 April in Luxembourg, will have to decide what measures will be most effective and suitable to bring about an end to the violation.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that France alone will do nothing to support the Americans in their conflict with Iran?

Francois-Poncet: We have done much together with the Nine and also alone to help our American friends in this painful situation. They have thanked us for it.

SPIEGEL: How come the Nine still could not agree on a common stance with regard to the Olympic games in Moscow? The English House of Commons decided in favor of a boycott of the games; the Federal Government will suggest to the German National Olympic Committee not to go to Moscow. The French Government still hesitates....

Francois-Poncet: The French Government does not hesitate. It has publicly stated its positions. It believes that this issue, according to the Olympic rules, must be decided by the National Olympic Committee of France. It is up to this committee to decide according to the Olympic principles and primarily according to the principle of universalism.

SPIEGEL: Do we understand you correctly that the French Government does not have in mind making a similar recommendation to the French Olympic Committee?

Francois-Poncet: We will not make such a statement. As regards the states of the European Community, at the moment some of them are outlining their stance irrevocably, which they are entitled to do. There can be no more talk of a common approach.

L'HUMANITE TERMS CARTER POLICIES 'DIKTATS'

LD221023 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "The American Diktat"]

[Text] Diktat--There is another word for Mr Carter's policy. Diktat, even toward his own allies. Not content with admonishing their ambassadors or with sending their heads of state threatening telephone calls--in Paris the Elysee keeps them secret--we now have the U.S. President peremptorily fixing a deadline for his vassals to join in the U.S. crusade against Iran. Mr Carter thus passes from pressure to ultimatum. There is no question of waiting months or even weeks, he explains. Immediate obedience is demanded. And this summons is public. Paris, Bonn, London and Rome television compliantly broadcast it yesterday evening. What is Mr Carter demanding? That the countries of West Europe agree to apply against Iran "a series of economic, diplomatic and even military measures" decided in Washington.

Let us remember that at the latest meeting of the "Nine's" foreign ministers in Lisbon it was Mr Jean Francois-Poncet who became entangled in the U.S. machinery. In fact it was the Giscard minister who took the lead in making his colleagues accept a statement which proclaimed little Europe's "solidarity" with the United States. Bonn was quick to lend its support. On Friday in Hamburg Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was not afraid to claim that Europeans "have much to gain from solidarity with the United States, even if joining in with the economic sanctions for which it is asking does more harm to the EEC countries' foreign trade than to America's." In other words, what do national interests matter: Carter "ueber alles!" Carter above all. Encouraged by Bonn's zeal and Paris' allegiance, the U.S. President no longer had to temper the tone of his impatience. Just how far will France risk being drawn? The freeing of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran is clearly only a pretext. Mr Carter knows that by acting differently, in particular by agreeing to the noninterference commitments asked of him by Tehran, he could have obtained the repatriation of his 50 fellow countrymen long ago.

In reality Mr Carter is simply using this affair to turn the tables, and justify measures against a country which suffered for decades under the bloody yoke of the shah's dictatorship imposed on it by imperialism. Iran's liberation has upset Pentagon strategy in that region. That, in truth, is the great crime which Mr Carter is eager to punish. The tension which he has been deliberately provoking is certainly not confined to Iran, however. From the troubles sparked off in Afghanistan to the campaigns launched against Vietnam and Kampuchea, from the nonratification of SALT II to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe and the organization of large air and naval maneuvers against Cuba, Washington has orchestrated a total, worldwide counteroffensive. It extends to every sphere, including sport. The universality which typifies the Olympic spirit is too favorable to international cooperation and peace for Mr Carter to tolerate. He does not hesitate in using the language of diktat toward the U.S. Olympic Committee. No going to Moscow, otherwise all subsidies will be withdrawn from you. And, yesterday evening, Mr Carter did not hide his desire to extend this ban to all his allies. Is it not high time that Paris gave an unambiguous no to this attempt to substitute the Iron Curtain for Olympians?

In more general terms Mr Carter's imperial pretensions must be urgently curbed. They endanger a nation's freedom of choice and world security.

BRITISH OFFICIAL GLAMOUR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS, DEPARTS

Denktas Statement on Talks

TA221637 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] President Denktas has said British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour brought no plans or suggestions for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

President Denktas made a statement to the press following his meeting with Sir Ian Gilmour today. He said they discussed the Turkish Cypriot community's views on the Cyprus problem and other aspects of the problem.

President Denktas said it was the Greek Cypriot side which prevented the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He added that the Greek Cypriots had destroyed the partnership government by means of their attacks in 1963 and that their recognition as the legitimate government of Cyprus prevented the solution of the problem. President Denktas stated: We talked about these realities. I believe that Sir Ian Gilmour benefited from this meeting, as did we.

President Denktas noted that Sir Ian Gilmour expressed his government's support--as a guarantor state--for the solution of the problem through intercommunal talks.

Denktas replied to a question on the British bases in Cyprus: If the British Government leaves the bases, and we believe it will, then one of these bases must be given to the people in the north. This point is fundamental to the 1960 agreements.

Referring to the Greek Cypriots' request for money in return for the British bases, Denktas said: It is contrary to law, justice, the Constitution and the law and order guaranteed by Britain for only the Greek Cypriots to receive that money. If such money is to be given, it should be given to both communities. Both communities' rights must be recognized. We believe that it is not right to give the money only to the Greek Cypriot side.

President Denktas noted that during the meeting he gave Sir Ian Gilmour a petition signed by the parents of Turkish Cypriot students studying in Britain. The petition asks that the Turkish Cypriot students studying in British colleges or universities be allowed to pay the same fees as British students and students of the EEC countries in Britain.

In his reply to another question, Denktas denied rumors that during his stay in London he held meetings with certain companies having Jewish partners about the reopening of certain hotels in Maras [Varosha]. Denktas said such rumors were being spread for propaganda purposes against the Turkish Cypriot community.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks Umit Onan and his adviser, Necati Munir Ertekun, were also present at the meeting between Denktas and Sir Ian Gilmour. Sir Ian Gilmour was accompanied at the meeting by his private secretary and by the British high commissoner. Sir Ian Gilmour is expected to leave the island tomorrow.

Press Conference

NC221846 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The lord privy seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, who is on a visit to Cyprus, has declared that the British Government is ready to help in the context of current action aimed at the resumption of theintercommunal talks as well as the Waldheim initiative in this sphere.

Speaking to correspondents during a press conference given today at the home of the UK high commissioner in Nicosia, Sir Ian added that the British Government believes that the Cyprus issue must be solved through dialogue and therefore, he added, there ought to be the minimum or almost no conditions, and the discussions should take place at the negotiating table.

The British official described his visit to Cyprus as constructive and added that he heard many views--some of which clashed with each other, but they had given him, as he put it, food for thought. He said also that he was greatly impressed by the readiness of both sides to resume the the talks and added that this was something that the British Government and everyone welcomed. He continued that after his contacts he is slightly more optimistic and stressedthat with all that he had been told it did not seem to him as if there was a barrier preventing the resumption of the talks.

Asked how the British Government would react in the event that the Turks declared a state in the occupied part of the island, Sir Ian replied: You know the stand of the British Government on the legal aspect of the question. There will be no change in that attitude. I would not like to speculate on what might happen but such an eventuality is unlikely.

In response to another question, he said that his government did not owe any more money to the Cyprus Republic for the services being offered to the bases.

Asked whether he himself regarded Turkey's action in Cyprus as an invasion or not, Sir Ian said that the Turkish Army had arrived, as he put it, in Cyprus and invasion means different things to different people. Intercommunal relations, he continued, are not helped by discussions on controversial, as he said, issues. Intervening at this point the British high commissioner in Cyprus, Mr Rhodes, said that he hoped a settlement of the issue will be found soon and that the presence of foreign troops will not be necessary.

In conclusion Sir Ian said that the UN resolutions are not enough for the solution of the Cyprus issue and that the Western framework that had been proposed in 1978 will not be resubmitted at this state while UN efforts in this respect are continuing.

Government Response to Comments

NC231108 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Asked about the statement made yesterday by the Lord Privy Seal and British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour on the question of the Turkish invasion in Cyprus, the government spokesman has said:

The theory that the Turkish invasion in Cyprus does not constitute an invasion does not even need comment. Any difficulty in acknowledging this fact causes surprise because it is internationally accepted that Cyprus has been the victim of a Turkish invasion.

As a result of this invasion, 40 percent of the territory of Cyprus has been seized by the Turkish forces and continues to be under occupation, while one third of its population has been expelled from their homes and properties and are refugees in their own homeland.

The spokesman also stressed: The international community has not failed to stigmatize the international crime committed against Cyprus and to demand the termination of the occupation, withdrawal of the Turkish forces and the return of refugees to their homes.

23 Apr Departure

NC231110 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Sir Ian Gilmour left Cyprus today at the end of a short familiarization visit. The British official was seen off at Larnaca Airport by the director of the Foreign Ministry, the British high commissioner in Cyprus, the republic's high commissioner in London and other officials.

KIPRIANOU BLAMES TURKS FOR LACK OF PROGRESS

NC221536 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] President Kiprianou today repeated that a lack of progress in the Cyprus issue is due entirely to Turkey's intransigence and added that Cyprus expects all countries, particularly those which maintain close relations with Turkey, to exert their influence so that Turkey may give up its intransigent attitude.

Replying to an address by the new Norwegian ambassador in Cyprus, Mr Aars, who had presented his credentials, the president said that the conditions being laid down by the Turkish side for the resumption of the dialogue are totally unacceptable and if these were accepted then they would prejudice the outcome of the talks and mean the partition of Cyprus. The president stressed that the talks must be based on the 19 May agreement which contains all the elements necessary for a just, peaceful and viable solution to the Cyprus issue, and added that any divisive solution would mean disaster and chaos in Cyprus and would be detrimental not only to the people of Cyprus as a whole but also to Cyprus itself, its survival and the region as well. In conclusion the president emphasized that it is time for a solution to the Cyprus issue to be found in the interests of all, particularly of the people of Cyprus as a whole, for justice to be rendered to Cyprus and for the inaleinable rights of its people to be restored.

In his address the Norwegian ambassador expressed hope for the resumption of the intercommunal talks and that a just and lasting settlement acceptable to all the parties concerned will be found. He also voiced his country's particular concern for the human suffering and tragedy in Cyprus. He then praised the friendly relations between the two countries and gave his assurance that the Norwegian Government attaches great importance to their further development. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Under Secretary to the President Stavrou and the Director of Protocol Mr Loizou.

KARAMANLIS WINS 179 VOTES ON FIRST PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT

AT231157 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The first vote for the election of the president of the republic took place today in the plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies. The session was attended by 296 deputies, 204 of whom cast votes. Ninety-two deputies from PASOK refused to vote and when the roster was read they declared "I do not vote." After the election, 204 valid ballots were found. Of these ballots, 179 bore the name of the New Democracy candidate, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, 14 ballots were blank, 4 ballots bore the name of Mr Yeoryios Milonas, 3 the name of Mr Nikitas Venizelos, 1 the name of Mr Ilias Iliou, 1 the name of Mr Paidhon Vegleris and 1 the name of Mr Leonidhas Kirkos. The deputies of the National Party, Messrs Theotokis and Oikonomopoulos, abstained from the vote. PASOK deputy from Arkadhira, Mr Spiliopoulos, was absent from the vote but in a telegram to the president of the Chamber he stated that he supports the decision of his party's parliamentary group.

Prime Minister Karamanlis left the hall shortly before the vote. After the announcement of the result, President of the Chamber Papaspirou stated that the body will convene next Tuesday 29 April at 1100 for another vote for the election of the president of the republic. According to the Constitution, for the election of the president of the republic the second vote requires the vote of two-thirds of all deputies, that is, 200.

PARTIES, PAPERS ISSUE PREELECTION STATEMENTS ON VOTING

ND, KODISO Statements

AT221723 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The New Democracy parliamentary group, which met this evening to define its position on tomorrow's voting for the election of a president of the republic, unanimously resolved that Prime Minister Karamanlis be nominated for the position of president of the republic. The parliamentary groups of PASOK and EDIK are also meeting this evening to define their positions.

The Political Bureau of KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] met at 1300 [1000 GMT] today and resolved, as mentioned in a statement, to insist on the proposals made last January for cleansing public life and on election of a president of the republic. In its statement KODISO also stressed it would participate in all phases of the election, as it is the duty of all deputies irrespective of the vote they will cast. Respect toward democratic constitutional order dictates that all deputies must actively participate with responsibility in carrying out their duty. Yeoryios Mavros said he will vote against Karamanlis during tomorrow's voting for the election of a president of the republic. Independent Deputy Papathemelis also stated he would not vote in support of a one-party president of the republic.

KKE (Exterior) Statement

AT221522 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Statement issued on 21 April by the presidium of the plenum of the KKE (Exterior) Central Committee: "For a Democratic Solution to the Country's Problems"]

[Text] The plenum of the KKE Central Committee met to discuss the latest political developments, particularly the issue of the presidential election and defined the specific position of the party's parliamentary group during Wednesday's [23 April] meeting of the Chamber of Deputies.

The KKE Central Committee recognizes that the effort to present Karamanlis as "above all parties" is aimed at disorienting the people and is, in reality, aimed at continuation of "New Democracy's"Atlantic, authoritarian and pro-monopoly policy by him in his new position as president of the republic.

The KKE has declared it could consent to the candidacy of a president of the republic who would not use the powers provided by the authoritarian Constitution against the will of the people, who would support a nationally independent and peace-loving policy for the withdrawal from NATO, the abolition of foreign bases and the abolition of the authoritarian limitation of peoples liberties and discrimination against progressive forces--particularly against the KKE. On the basis of this evaluation the Greek Communist Party, bearing in mind the statement of Karamanlis, will vote against him if he submits his candidacy.

The problems created in the election of a president of the republic, the positions adopted by political forces as well as the very statement of Karamanlis clearly demonstrate that the present Chamber of Deputies is unable to guarantee a solution to the issue of the presidency which will respond to the interest of the nation and will reflect the people's will. Even if the present Chamber of Deputies supplies the necessary votes for the election of a president, even if it is able to elect a president from a strictly constitutional point of view, it is basically unsuited for this duty primarily because it does not reflect the people's will--due to the usurping election law--and because the failure of "New Democracy's" policy has further decreased its influence among the people during the period since the last election.

In order to provide a democratic solution to the problems which have arisen and to guarantee the prerequisites for smooth political developments today, it is imperative that impartial elections must be declared under the simple proportional representation system of election which, together with the just representation of the people's wishes, will also strengthen people's participation in political developments.

The KKE believes that only through joint action by the democratic forces, both outside and inside the new Chamber of Deputies, will a candidate be proposed for the election of a president of the republic who would be in the best interest of the people and the country, thus guaranteeing the democratic administration of the country through implementation of a different policy--a policy of national independence, democratization and economic development for the benefit of the people. Being further strengthened in the Chamber of Deputies and among the people, the KKE will become the guarantor of this cooperation and change which our country needs.

The presidium of the plenum of the Central Committee.

I VRADHINI Editorial

AT211400 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Time for Decisions"]

[Text] This hour will be inscribed in history, not because we have the election of a president of the republic but rather because this election is related to the person of Karamanlis who has made history.

It is for this very reason that it will be the starting point for better or worse developments.

Everyone wants Karamanlis as president so that all can feel secure. Everyone wants him to be elected so that all can avoid general elections. They want him to be elected president, however, without voting for him.

Many peculiar, thoughtless and contradictory things have happened in Greek political life. There has never been anything like this before.

The opposition parties are concocting their political thinking with hypocrisy that is beyond logical limits and in the end this will knock their feet out from under them.

Is there not a single man amongst them with enough courage to say what they all believe and primarily what the people believe?

The truth is that many of them do say this sotto voice. They do so both within their own parties and within their own parliamentary groups. In fact many have risen up against the prevailing petty party politicing, against the instability of ideas, against the "now I have said, now I have not said" of the speakers, against the "I say one thing to one side and another to the other side." Do those who make such choleric statements in the name of the various parties, however, have the common mind of the common citizen?

If, therefore, the common mind has become so rare among the opposition's benches then A. Papandreou is not wrong--and not only on this matter--when he says that today the Chamber of Deputies, in its present composition, does not reflect the feelings of the electorate. This statement by Papandreou will become a boomerang against his unphilosophical maneuvers.

The leader of the majority opposition, however, is under no delusions. He knows very well that general elections at this very moment would be the most ideal psychological choice for those in the government. He has already concluded in his advance statements that if elections were to be held then the party now in authority would set as its goal: "Karamanlis for president." He knows very well what an effect this has among the people. But what of the parties?

It is a common secret that members of the opposition want to see Karamanlis at the highest position of the republic provided it is not obvious that they have voted for him.

All the parties want the democratic regime protected against every form of imposition. At the same time they know well (and they admit this between themselves or even when they chat with us) that there is no better guarantee for this than Karamanlis in the presidency.

All of them, no matter what their position may be, want the international prestige of Greece protected in the midst of a very troubled world with infectuous international crises, invasions, terror activities, dire competitions between the superpowers and surprises. They do not ignore the fact that any government would be happy to depend upon the invaluable contribution which Karamanlis would offer to the presidency in the promotion of our national policy in the international arena under any trial or tribulation.

Everyone, no matter what party they have declared their allegiance to, knows very well that with Karamanlis as president both the government and the opposition are provided with true guarantees for averting domestic and foreign dangers. There is not one single deputy who has not declared his firm belief--and today's date, 21 April [date the junta took over], brings much to mind--that it is not enough that we have restored democracy but that we must also protect it from every threat and against all erosion.

Since all the parties understand this, then why are they so hypocritical that they even now disdain to think when decisions must be taken?

We will simply ask this: If they refuse to think of the country's interests then why do they not think of their own interest since with Karamanlis in the presidency they are rid of their strongest opponent?

It would be the most abject delusion if they cultivated the false impression that they would be rid of him in any way. The way in which they try to push developments will not only fail to push him out of political affairs but, on the contrary, it will even push him even higher and this is what will hurt them. They shall see.

Giving a political hue to the presidential election is a contribution which, if not finally rejected, will be held against the parties which refuse to take advantage of this election because it was not accompanied by sideline bargaining and bartering. Since it is already evident that such a contribution has already been made and a political hue has been provided, the Karamanlis proposal for the nonpartisan character of the institution has received panhellenic support, which will be proved if elections are hastened.

Our country is on the threshold of developments which will have a definitive influence upon its future and will also affect the fate of democracy. This is not a conclusion reached by party propaganda. It is an objective conclusion which points out the responsibility of all parties to maintain the institution of the presidency in a high position over and above all party interests through the vote of every single deputy, as a representative of the nation, cast in his own conscience and rising to meet an historic challenge in fulfilling his constitutional duty freely--a duty which is inalienable and unaffected by any directive or pressure, whether this comes from questionable leaders or whether it comes from overseas. If, however, the passions of the opposition and the temptations of petty party policy continue until the last minute and if they continue to reject the principle of avoiding a political hue to the presidential institution, then what will happen?

In such an eventuality these parties will find themselves face to face with the startling surprises which the electorate has in store for them, as already graphically proved in polls conducted by opposition newspapers which demonstrate that the number of voters who want Karamanlis as president are double the number of those who do not want him. These polls were conducted by their own people and not even the leader of the majority opposition dared to question them. He did not even ignore them. Instead, he expressed his surprise because these polls were a clear documentation of the disharmony which exists between the line he gives to the presidential issue and the expressed will of a great number of his followers.

(At the same time in an effort to justify his negative position Papandreou refers to another disharmony, that between the Chamber of Deputies and the electorate. At the same time, however, he refers to no specific instance of such disharmony nor does he find any convincing argument to prove his point.)

The Karamanlis statement laid down the principle of the election over and above party interests. In other words he openly and directly declared what the entire nation expects from the office of the president: That he should be removed from and above all parties. He wished that the head of state, would remain above politics from the outset, with the support and active cooperation of the parties. At the same time, however, in a final analysis the Karamanlis proposal--that the members of the parliamentary groups should be permitted to vote according to their own conscience--presuposes that the parties should also take part in the secret voting as provided for by article 32, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

The question which understandably emerges is this:

Why is it that the leaders of the parties, with obvious nervousness and breathtaking haste, rushed to reject the Karamanlis proposal? It is our opinion that acceptance of his proposal by PASOK would mean the members of his parliamentary group would have to take part in the secret voting.

Why is it that Papandreou considers this so undesirable to the degree that although he strives to appear as "superdemocratic" he has to say, "the deputies have no right to vote according to their conscience but they must vote according to party instructions?"

Everything is fine. Let them receive "instructions" not to vote for Karamanlis. This is the right of their own party. Why, however, should they not exercise this right in accordance to the Constitution and during the secret voting? What is it that frightens Andreas? If there is nothing to be afraid of then why is it that not a single newspaper close to PASOK, not a single authoritative source, has told us that they will not take part in this so critical voting? Let us not give undue dimensions to suspicion. Things will become clear on Wednesday. It is unthinkable that the party's leadership would shelter defeatism under its boasts about party discipline.

Naturally, however, the implementation of the Constitution also demands sobriety, particularly at such moments. It is difficult to understand why the honorable chairman of PASOK should call upon the regulation of the Chamber of Deputies in order to convince us that his deputies must not vote according to their own conscience at a time when Article 60, paragraph 1, of the Constitution specifically states: "The deputies have the unlimited right to express their opinion by voting according to their own conscience."

As for the small parties, what can we say? The KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] said it "insists on its positions"--all four deputies--but they fail to understand that as a result of this "insistence" it is likely that they will not be able to regain their positions in the Chamber since they will be cutting themselves off from those who support them.

The stage, in any case, is not yet fully illuminated. Let us not expand into other sectors before Karamanlis addresses his parliamentary group.

AVRIANI Article

AT211600 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "At Long Last Let Him Decide To Leave"]

[Text] The Karamanlis statement, with which on Saturday he confronted the Greek people with his candidacy as president of the republic, is a provocation against democracy.

It is a provocation because he accompanied his candidacy with the conditions that deputies must abandon their party affiliations and that they must present themselves, in a column of fours, to vote for the president.

The text of his statement, which ends with the warning that only if the Greek people accept his conditions will the regime be "strengthened," is full of egoism and arrogance.

In his statement Karamanlis demands:

Parties should be dissolved for a moment so that he can get the 180 or 200 votes which he needs.

Greeks, both inside and out of the Chamber of Deputies, must recall that, in 1975 Karamanlis could have "sat upon us" as president had he so wished, but that he did not do so because he was lenient with us.

We must not forget that when the Constitution was being voted upon he could have had it "cut to his own measure" (in other words in the same way he "cuts" the election laws) and that we must be grateful because he did not do it.

In conclusion his statement also leaves an innuendo. He warns us that if things do not happen as he wants them he will pack his bags and leave.

There has never been such an exploitation of democracy as we have had these past few days. Only a few hours after the Karamanlis statement, his press organs reiterated with more furor the noxious danger-mongering with which they have so polluted the atmosphere recently: If Karamanlis is not elected president then the regime will be in danger.

The Greek Constitution provides that protection of the regime rests with the Greek people. This fundamental rule is overthrown by the rumors unleashed by "New Democracy" that, unless Karamanlis is elected president, the republic will collapse. It will collapse, however, to make room for whom?

If they refer to the army then they are wrong because 13 whole years have gone by since that sinister--like today--anniversary and because the army officers have changed their mentality and because Greece is not Liberia. If, again, they mean that Rallis' prediction will come true, in other words, that a calamity will take place and that the former king will return in the guise of an "angel of peace" they are once again wrong because the dead cannot be resurrected.

Karamanlis, however, also connects his candidacy with something else: This is a nonpartisan policy. Karamanlis remembered this nonpartisan policy now, when after 6 years of his own administration he has done nothing but abandon the country to an orgy of party politics. If in his capacity as prime minister, with responsible authority, he did not manage to strike at party politics then how will he be able to do so now from the position of the president for which he is fighting so hard?

Karamanlis also hints at something else in his statement: that he may leave, even on Friday--according to the "rumor" circulated by "New Democracy"--unless he is elected as president. "He will drop things and will leave," they whisper.

Naturally due to the way in which he has handled things his failure in the elextion would create for him a question of personal prestige. This, however, does not mean that he can "threaten" the Greek people.

A. Trikoupis and A. Venizelos departed but Greece was not lost. It is a biological rule for nations not to depend upon the life of one single person. The theory of the irreplaceable one is extremely romantic. The cemeteries are full of such irreplaceable ones.

This threat, therefore, ought not to influence the judgement of the deputies next Wednesday. The Greek people, this nation which was wounded by the arrogant Karamanlis statement, believe that the life of a nation cannot depend upon a single person. If Karamanlis wants to leave then let him leave at long last.

OUR RADIO SCORES U.S. PRESSURES ON IRAN ISSUE

TA221200 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Wants To Drag our Country Into the Fire"]

[Text] The United States has recently intensified its pressures on Turkey. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry reflects the U.S. pressures applied on Turkey. The Foreign Ministry statement is an official admission. On what basis are the U.S. imperialists increasing their pressures on Turkey? On what basis do they want to use Turkey against a neighboring country and against peace in our region? It is clear that the Demirel government has made it possible for the U.S. imperialists to drag our country into the fire for their own interests. The bilateral agreements and the bases serve as the basis for all kinds of U.S. imperialist pressures on Turkey. The United States has obtained the right to use its bases on our soil without notifying the government. On the basis of the so-called bilateral slavery agreements, the U.S. imperialists have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and to engage in direct military intervention.

No patriot doubts that the U.S. imperialists, who continue to level military threats at a time when the atmosphere in our region is tense and who engage in overt pressures to use our country against neighboring Iran will in the future intensify their pressures on our country in a bid to serve their own interests. This is why the U.S. imperialists are awaiting the ratification by parliament of the slavery agreement signed by the Demirel government.

The reactions against the U.S. pressures are increasing in our country. Intimidated by these reactions, Demirel is being forced to say that Turkey will not participate in the economic embargo on Iran and that the bases will not be used against Iran. This attitude by the likes of Demirel, who is closely connected to U.S. imperialism and NATO and who imposes on our country all the IMF pressures, constitutes open hypocrisy. This hypocrisy is further displayed in the Foreign Ministry statement.

Consider these words which appear in the Foreign Ministry statement: An understanding was reached regarding Turkey's relations with Iran. In other words, the Demirel government is pleading with the U.S. bosses: Please have mercy. Domestic reactions are increasing and, furthermore, we are importing oil from Iran. Otherwise, you know that we would comply with all your wishes. We cannot engage in such a move openly. However, we gave you the bases and we will secretly assist you in your move.

Unless the U.S. and NATO bases on our soil are dismantled and unless the bilateral slavery agreements are torn up, the danger of our country being dragged into the fire on behalf of U.S. imperialist interests will continue to exist. Particularly now, the danger has increased. The Turkish Communist Party, the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, revolutionary democrats and RPP patriots as well as anti-American forces extending as far as a certain sector of the National Salvation Party--which struggles against this threat and which wages a massive anti-imperialist struggle to insure the dismantling of the bases and the annullment of the bilateral slavery agreements --are aware of the extent of this threat.

The most progressive and patriotic forces in our country should increase their massive anti-imperialist actions to prevent the ratification of the slavery agreement, which Parliament calls the defense cooperation agreement. Using our country as a tool for the aggressive goals of U.S. and NATO imperialism should not be permitted. The death bases on our soil equipped with nuclear warheads should be dismantled. The bilateral slavery agreements should be torn up.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR IMF, WORLD BANK MEETINGS IN FRG

TA221724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation headed by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin has left for the FRG to participate in the IMF and World Bank committee meetings which begin on 24 April. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Sezgin said the international monetary system and economic problems will be discussed at the committee meetings to be held in Hamburg. In reply to a question, Sezgin said Turkey has secured a sufficient loan within the framework of the OECD and that requesting an additional loan was out of the question. He added that bilateral agreements with countries which will extend aid to Turkey within the framework of the OECD will be concluded in May and that a large portion of the loan will be available soon. He noted that talks will be held with Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland on the issue on 28 and 29 April. Sezgin also said French Economic Minister Rene Monory will arrive in Turkey on 15 May and that a bilateral agreement in connection with the aid to be extended to Turkey will be signed in Ankara.

ASSEMBLY FAILS TO ACHIEVE QUORUM IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

21 Apr Report

TA211709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] There was no quorum in the 44th round of presidential elections at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today. Further rounds will be held tomorrow.

22 Apr Report

TA221622 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Senate and National Assembly could not hold a joint session today because there was no quorum. Consequently, there was no balloting to elect a president today. The balloting will resume at the joint session on Thursday, 24 April.

DEMIREL EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN REPUBLICAN STATE

TA221826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said the Turkish nation has been able to control its future throughout history and will continue to be successful on that issue. He said: Those who believe Turkey is ripe for adventures and who have obscure intentions will regret their deeds. In a statement issued 23 April, on the occasion of National Sovereignty and Children's Day, Demirel said the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly is being commemorated with joy. Noting that the Turkish Grand National Assembly had formed the present Turkish Republican State following the victorious war of independence, Demirel said: The state of the Turkish Republic, which is based on the national will and on martyrs' blood, is our most beloved possession. It is the duty of all future generations to defend it to eternity. Our current difficulties should not give rise to panic, despair or discouragement. The existence of nations and states does not depend on the gravity of their enemies. Those who confuse freedom with treachery, those who plot against the nation's tranquillity and those who wish to replace the Turkish Republic with a communist regime will, sooner or later, repent of their deeds. The national will, the establishment of which we are celebrating today, and national consciousness of the fact that the nation is the master of its own future are the guarantees of our eternal existence.

Demirel said adventures, traitors, hypocrites and their murder networks will not be able to overcome the state and the nation and attempts to sow dissent among the nation will definitely be rendered ineffective. He added that those who try to prevent the great struggle from being waged against ignorance, shortages, underdevelopment, unemployment and poverty will definitely be crushed. Noting that Turkey has problems just like any other country, Demirel said: There is only one way to overcome the current problems. We will do what we did 60 years ago. In other words, we as a nation will wage a full-scale struggle against the domestic and foreign enemies of our nation, our homeland and our state. We will not lose our self-confidence as well as our confidence in our state and our future. We will find light and tranquillity at the end of this path.

ECEVIT WARNS AGAINST CHANGING CONSTITUTION, LOSS OF LIBERTIES

TA221808 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said the efforts to change the Constitution and the system--efforts that run counter to the principle of national sovereignty and free democracy--must be abandoned and that solutions to the problems must be sought within the legal framework of democracy.

In a congratulatory message he issued on 23 April, on the occasion of National Sovereignty and Children's Day, Ecevit said it was the humanitarian duty of every person and institution to make every effort to enable Turkish children to live and grow up in peace. He added: Teachers, mothers and fathers have great duties in this respect. However, first and foremost, the politicians and political parties must jointly look for ways to eliminate the tensions, anger and conflicts so that domestic tranquillity can be restored in our country as soon as possible. The basic condition for this is for the parties to take a firm stand against all kinds of terrorism and terrorists, regardless of ideologies, to refrain from provocative behavior and to remain loyal to the principles of free democracy with regard to all the issues. The RPP has always been and will always be meticulous about these things.

Ecevit said certain circles, either with ulterior motives or as a result of superficial and erroneous diagnoses, were alleging that Turkey's problems originated from the Constitution and democratic rights and liberties and that they were envisaging radical changes in the Constitution as the solution. The RPP leader stressed that the restriction of democratic rights and liberties would increase the present state of tension and crisis and would damage the principle of national sovereignty. He said: Those who do not agree with the principle of the separation of powers--the inalienable requirement of free democracy--and who want great powers to be concentrated in the hands of those in political power and the central administration are, knowingly or unknowingly, inviting a system of dictatorship. It is impossible for the Turkish nation to accept life under a system other than democracy or to look for solutions within an undemocratic framework.

Ecevit alleged that the TRT has lately been used as a tool for these efforts and that this was a negative development causing great concern.

On the occasion of National Sovereignty and Children's Day, the RPP leader called on the Turkish Grand National Assembly to elect a president as soon as possible by following democratic rules.

Ecevit concluded by saying: I hope all the parties and constitutional institutions act in solidarity among a path that will take our nation to peace and tranquillity, and I wish domestic peace and tranquillity to be restored for the dear Turkish children, youths and entire Turkish nation as soon as possible.

SENATE UNITY GROUP SCORES EFFORTS TO CHANGE CONSTITUTION

TA221732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The National Unity Senate group has issued a statement alleging that the present efforts to amend the Constitution are really aimed at eliminating the present constitutional order and replacing it with a system of dictatorship. The statement, which was signed by the head of the group, Fahri Ozdilek, says such efforts violate the Constitution. It notes that the opponents of the 27 May [1960 coup] who have always tried to damage the 1961 Constitution, are not trying to wreck it completely. The statement says systems not based on the principle of separation of powers cannot be considered democracies. It adds: Those who are trying to strip the Constitution of its democratic characteristics do not want the Turkish people to progress. Those who want to change the Constitution cannot represent the entire nation.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES REMARKS ON MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

TA221714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] State Minister and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren has said the remarks he made in connection with May Day during his news conference yesterday were published in certain newspapers in a manner that could be misinterpreted. In a statement issued in Istanbul today, Eren said he did not say "we will certainly not allow May Day demonstrations in the martial law areas." He claims that he said: "The only authorities in the martial law areas are the martial law commanders. The commanders carry out the law."

9 KILLED, 16 WOUNDED IN REACTION TO TRAFFIC DEATH IN TARSUS

TA231043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Nine persons were killed and 16 persons, 2 of them gendarme commandos, were wounded in incidents in the Tarsus District of Icel last night. A curfew was declared in the district today from 0500 until 1900. According to a statement by Tarsus District Official Husamettin Guven to the TRT, the incident was caused by the death of Naciye Sonmez, a girl who was killed in a traffic accident on the Mersin-Adana highway on Monday. Some 1,000 to 1,500 persons gathered at the scene of the traffic accident last night around 2100, closing the highway to traffic at Girne. Shots were fired from the group at the security force members who tried to intervene. Group members said they were going to dig a trench across the road. Nine persons were killed, seven of them instantly, in the shooting which ensued. Sixteen persons, two of them gendarme commandos, were wounded. Reinforcements were sent to Tarsus from Mersin and Adana following yesterday's incidents. Icel Governor Fahri Ozturk and Mersin Garrison Commander Commodor Fuat Urgur went to the scene of the incident last night. Guven added that 90 persons were detained after the shooting which lasted about 1 hour. It has been announced that calm has been restored in the district following yesterday's incidents.

JP SINOP OFFICE BOMBED, TERRORISTS CAPTURED

TA221124 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Two terrorists who threw explosives at the Justice Party Sinop office early this morning were captured in a house by security forces who pursued them after the incident. According to information obtained by Sinop Governor Necati Ozden, security forces discovered that those who threw the explosives were hiding in a house. The governor said that in a raid on the house the two terrorists and the person who offered them shelter in his house were captured. Two machineguns, 114 rounds of ammunition and 5 cartridges were found in a search conducted in the house. Ozden said that the two terrorists, Zilmaz Karasakal and Oguz Birinci, who are both high school students, and the person who offered them shelter, a teacher named Necati Kubin, have been taken into custody.

CANADA

MINISTER MACGUIGAN NOTES PLAN TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

LD222302 Montreal Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Here is a report from Ottawa by Brian Gallagher on the announcement that Canada will boycott the summer Olympics in Moscow: The minister for external affairs, Mark Macguigan, told the Commons just a few minutes ago that the government now believes that conditions exist for an effective boycott of the Moscow games. Mr MacGuigan says it is totally inappropriate with Soviet troops still in Afghanistan to hold the games in Moscow, and the government has been working to get support from other members of the Western alliance and from the Third World for a boycott. Mr MacGuigan has just returned, for example, from the Zimbabwe independence ceremony where he canvassed opinion on the boycott and he says Prime Minister Trudeau has also been writing letters to other leaders to marshall support.

[Begin MacGuigan recording] The results of these consultations, coupled with conversations I had with foreign ministers present during the recent independence celebrations in Zimbabwe, have convinced the government that the criteria for an effective boycott are now clearly present. [end recording]

Mr MacGuigan says that asking Canadian athletes to forego the games is difficult but it is also the clearest way to make the condemnation of Soviet actions plain. He says any athletes who do go . Moscow will do so without the moral or the financial support of the government.

The Olympic boycott announcement comes just 1 day before the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, arrives in Ottawa for a 1-day visit, and it is bound to take some of the tension off that visit that would otherwise have existed. But the former minister of external affairs, Flora MacDonald, who had announced her own boycott while in office, says that Mr MacGuigan's talk of persuading other countries to join in the boycott is so much bolderdash. It was the other way around, she says, with even the Third World countries asking Canada to join.

PORTUGAL

PRIME MINISTER SEES POSSIBLE AGREEMENT WITH SOCIALISTS

LD221300 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro made a speech at the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday. He stressed the need for the unity of the West to forestall the threat of war. He also urged Western firmness and solidarity against what he described as Soviet expansionism.

Speaking at a news conference, Sa Carneiro admitted the possibility of a stability agreement with the Socialist Party in the event the Democratic Alliance fails to secure an absolute majority in the next parliamentary elections.

UNITED KINGDOM

CARRINGTON INFORMS IRANIAN ENVOY OF SANCTIONS DECISION

LD231224 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1117 GMT 23 Apr 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today kept up the pressure as part of the West European effort to secure the release of the American Embassy hostages in Tehran.

He summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in London, Mr Gholam Ali Afrouz, to inform him of the decision made by the Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg yesterday in support of President Carter's efforts to free the hostages.

Lord Carrington warned that the Common Market countries were ready to impose trade sanctions within the next month if the hostages were not released.

He told him that the European countries intended to reduce their diplomatic representation in Tehran. And Iran would be expected to reduce its diplomatic representation in London and other European capitals.

However, it is not clear if this will make much impact in Iran. Its London Embassy has already been operating at a reduced level since the fall of the shah more than a year ago.

Britain's Tehran Embassy is being reduced to a skeleton staff of 5 or 6 out of a total of 22. Most of the British diplomats were flying to London from Iran today.

Britain's ambassador to Iran, Sir John Graham, has already conferred with Lord Carrington since his recall to London yesterday.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD211527 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Apr 80 p 4

[TT report: "Disarmament Conference in Stockholm"]

[Text] The European disarmament conference which Sweden has offered to host will probably be held in Stockholm.

This is what Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten told TT. The Swedish initiative has encountered a positive response in the other Scandinavian countries. Ullsten also put forward the idea when he met with foreign ministers in Lisbon recently.

Ullsten's view is that it is most urgent that such a conference be arranged against the background of growing rearmament in Europe.

"This rearmament is not happening for Europe's sake. Relations between the European nations have rarely been more relaxed than they are today. Rearmament is taking place, instead, as a result of the fact that the great powers can envisage Europe as a battlefield. There is good reason for the European nations to react against this," Ola Ullsten said.

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FOREIGN POLICY COUNCIL AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN IRAN BOYCOTT

AU250852 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] In the Foreign Policy Council the two big Austrian political parties yesterday expressed the opinion that Austria should not participate in foreign boycotts against Iran but that on the other hand the sanctions should not be counteracted by any expansion of Austria's economic relations with Iran. Moreover, it was declared that Austria continues to condemn the taking of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as a criminal act. According to People's Party [OeVP] Chairman Mock the OeVP has proposed that the three neutrals--Sweden, Switzerland and Austria--jointly undertake steps to bring about the release of the hostages.

IRANIAN, KURDISH STUDENTS OCCUPY IRANIAN EMBASSY

AU250954 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] About 60 Iranian and Kurdish students began a sit-down strike in the Iranian Embassy in Vienna on Thursday [24 April] at 1000 hours local time. According to a representative of the demonstrators, with their action they intend to protest against the latest incidents at the Iranian universities and against the attacks of the Iranian Armed Forces against Kurdish towns. The sit-down strike is to last until this afternoon.

The demonstrators include representatives of six opposition groups. The majority are leftist Iranians and Kurds who earlier also staged demonstrations against the shah's regime.

'SPECIAL RELATIONS' WITH POLAND NOTED; BABIUCH VISIT IN JUNE

AU241250 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE Report by "P.M.": "Special Relations With Poland; Premier To Come to Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna--Austrian-Polish relations are gradually developing into a special relationship. This is evident in all fields. Thus Foreign Minister Pahr will be going to Warsaw--directly from the coronation ceremonies for Beatrix of the Netherlands--on 1 May, for a 3-day visit. And new Polish Premier Babiuch's first visit abroad will take him to Vienna in June.

But at a lower level as well it is evident that the two states attach particular importance to very close relations despite the different social systems. On Wednesday [23 April] Pahr stressed at the farewell reception for Ambassador Jedynak that Warsaw's attitude was a clear indication of this: After Jedynak's predecessor in Vienna, Karski, was appointed foreign trade minister, Jedynak himself will also "go up the ladder" after 1 and 1/2 years of office in Austria--the diplomat will take over a department with the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Agricultural Machinery that is of special significance for relations with Austria. Jedynak has already established contacts in Austria that will come in useful for him in his future activity.

"At a time like the present when detente has reached the lowest point and when the supporters of the cold war are triumphing," Pahr declared at the reception for Jedynak, it is particularly important "despite existing problems to place common interests in the foreground." Warsaw seems to take a strong interest in this: The next ambassador at least was a Cabinet member before his assignment to Vienna. The appointment will probably be acknowledged at next week's Austrian Cabinet meeting.

DEFICIT IN TRADE WITH ARAB STATES REPORTED

AU241444 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Apr 80 p 7

[Summary] After a trade surplus of about 1.5 billion schillings in 1977 and 1978, Austria recorded a trade deficit of 3.43 billion schillings last year in its trade with the countries of the Arab region including the Middle East. Austria's exports to that region expanded by 22.6 percent to 9.76 billion schillings but that did not help with regard to the trade deficit since Austria's imports from that area increased more than twofold to 13.19 billion schillings because of higher oil prices.

Austria's biggest foreign trade partner in that region is Iraq--the second-largest market outside Europe for domestic exporters. The traditionally negative balance rose from 1.4 billion schillings in 1978 to 4.5 billion in 1979 largely because Austria imported only about 23 percent of its oil supplies from Iraq in 1978. But by 1979 that figure had risen to nearly 50 percent. Exports to Iraq have increased by about 50 percent to 1.8 billion schillings.

Trade with Libya was considerably expanded last year. Austria still has a trade deficit with Libya due to its oil purchases. Libya's exports to Austria, however, jumped to 1.2 billion schillings.

Austria's exports to Saudi Arabia fell by about 20 percent to 1.2 billion schillings in 1979 because of the completion of several large projects. Exports, however, are expected to rise after the start of Saudi Arabia's third 5-year plan on 15 May of this year.

Algeria ranks fourth in this listing with exports totaling 1.07 billion schillings and imports totaling 1.27 billion schillings. Next follows Tunisia with exports totaling 878 million schillings, imports totaling 44.2 million schillings; and Egypt, which imported goods worth about 780 million schillings from Austria in 1979. Syria purchased Austrian goods valued at about 721 million schillings. Lebanon imported goods totaling approximately 587 million schillings. The United Arab Emirates imported goods totaling 323 million schillings. Jordan imported goods totaling 270 million schillings. Next come the Yemen Arab Republic, Morocco, Sudan, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Somalia, Djibouti, the PDRY and Mauritania.

BRIEFS

POLISH JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--A delegation of the Polish Press Club for International Affairs, led by its chairman, Chief Editor Marian Podkowinski, is currently paying a 3-day visit to Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Federal Press Service. The group includes representatives of Polish daily and weekly newspapers, news agencies, radio and television. The delegates were received for informative talks by President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky on 23 April. In the afternoon they met representatives of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, and in the evening they attended a Polish Embassy reception. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

GOVERNMENT 'TAKEN BY SURPRISE' BY U.S. HOSTAGE RESCUE BID

LD251114 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Government was completely taken by surprise by the American operation to free the Tehran hostages, an operation which failed last night in Iran. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told journalists in Bonn this morning that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the entire government had only learned about the abortive commando operation through news agency reports. Immediately after the first report, Schmidt held a meeting with his closest colleagues and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

According to Boelling, the Federal Government assumes that it would have been informed by Washington if U.S. units stationed in the Federal Republic had been involved in the operation. The government spokesman noted that all activities connected with the U.S. hostages in Tehran fell within the sole competence of the U.S. administration.

Schmidt, who has repeatedly advised against military measures in the Iran crisis in the past, is said to have been taken aback by the reports about the American attempt to free the hostages. There were indications from the Federal Government that Bonn had expected to be officially informed by Washington through diplomatic channels about the American operation in Iran--at least at the same time as the public was informed.

Boelling linked the element of surprise in Bonn not only to the timing of the rescue operation but to the incident as a whole.

Boelling refused to judge or comment on the United State's commando raid at the press conference on the grounds that the Federal Government must first have knowledge of all the important factors before making a judgement.

LAMBSDORFF: STRAITS OF HORMUZ CLOSING WOULD BE 'CATASTROPHE'

LD241210 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg--In the opinion of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Persian Gulf would be a "catastrophe." In an interview for the latest edition of WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE, published in Duesseldorf, Lambsdorff said: "I assume, particularly after my talks in countries bordering the Persian Gulf, that this would also be seen by the moderate oil-producing countries as an attack on their interests and would be responded to accordingly."

In the interview Lambsdorff reiterated the view that if Bonn supports economic measures it is not so much because of the effect of economic sanctions but because of the Federal Republic's relations with the United States. "One of the most fundamental considerations in connection with economic sanctions, which the economics minister of a country dependent on exports who is a stubborn defender of free international trade cannot exactly welcome with cheers, is whether by such measures we can prevent worse intervention and more serious actions by the United States, at least for the time being," Lambsdorff said.

PRESS VIEWS EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S LUXEMBOURG DECISION

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU

DW241130 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent Erich Hauser commentary: "An Act of Strength of the Nine"]

[Text] What the foreign ministers of the nine European Community states have decided to do regarding Tehran must suffice for American needs for solidarity for the present. Washington indeed seems satisfied. The final result of the Luxembourg discussions was an extraordinary act of strength for the European Community.

This is the first time the Nine have shown active foreign policy involvement in a crisis taking place outside Europe. This has never happened before. In connection with the Middle East conflict and the African crises, activity had been limited to resolutions and diplomatic demarches. For the first time the European Community states are showing a readiness to run risks regarding an OPEC state. And so far they have always been charged, for example by Israel, with subordinating their foreign policy to their dependence on oil.

Part of the risk is that at least some Islamic oil countries could declare their solidarity with Tehran and curtail or completely discontinue their supplies to the Community. But this loss in an emergency can be offset by consumption limitations and oil supplies through the International Energy Agency. It is also part of the risk that Iran could move into economic dependence on East bloc states. But the clerics among the Iranian rulers cannot be interested in this, and the present secular rulers in Tehran know that dependence on Moscow makes one even less free than dependence on Western capitalism.

The Luxembourg decisions demonstrate that relations with the U.S. protective power weigh more after all for the governments of the European Community than all reservations and risks. In this respect it is also an indirect warning to Moscow. It is doubtful whether the governments of the European Community would have demonstrated their solidarity with the United States in a similar way if the Soviets had not invaded Afghanistan. The fact that the Federal Government was able to overcome the reluctance of some partners strengthens Bonn's weight in Washington as well as in Moscow. The action of the European Community achieves additional value because Japan--in a similar position of constraint with regard to the protective partner, the United States--has oriented itself with the action of the European Community and because the other West European states, at least in part as treaty partners of the Community, are being pulled along.

If the final result of Luxembourg is not completely in line with the ideas of Bonn, it is rather a gain than a loss. Some immediate measures against Tehran are being implemented; but the deadline of mid-May in connection with the real economic sanctions means passing the buck to the Iranian rulers with regard to a decision. They can heal the breach of international law in time by releasing the hostages after the election of the new Iranian parliament, and thus also save economic relations with Western Europe, which in the long run are desirable for Iran.

It is open whether this delay will prompt U.S. President Carter, despite his election troubles, to refrain from taking military action against Iran. He must realize that his foreign policy has put an extreme strain on the ties between Western Europe and the United States. The Federal Government experienced again in Luxembourg how narrow the leeway of some other European Community governments is because of domestic political circumstances. An anti-American and anti-German resentment is growing in the social democratic parties of the Benelux countries.

The foreign policy act of strength in Luxembourg demonstrates what has been known all the time: that under external pressure, the Nine rally closer together. But fundamentally among the Nine, the feeling of "we", the awareness of belonging together and also the mutual understanding for different historic experiences is still lacking.

The decisions of the Nine should also not be overrated. It is unlikely that the American hostages will now be released in Tehran. The actual common solidarity test will come later once the economic sanctions have been implemented and oil supplies become more scarce.

HANDELSBLATT

DW241100 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 24 Apr 80 p 2

[Klaus C. Engelen dispatch: "No Scapegoats"]

[Text] New York--Granted, the two-stage plan of Western solidarity against Iran adopted by the foreign ministers of the European Community in Luxembourg falls considerably short of meeting Americans wishes. Yet the responsible people in the U.S. capital are realistic enough to view the Luxembourg compromise against the background of far divergent economic interests of the Western partners which can be reduced to a common denominator only with difficulty and through laborious consultations.

Even if the official Washington reaction sounds diplomatic to European and Japanese ears, there should not be any doubt about one point in the relationship of the Americans with the Japanese and the Europeans following the beginning made in Luxembourg: The crisis in the Atlantic alliance, possibly the most serious crisis in the postwar period, continues to smoulder. Political observers on the Potomac agree that even a full shift of the EC foreign ministers to the latest, intensified U.S. boycott strategy against Iran would have caused little if any fundamental improvement of the Atlantic climate which heralds stormy weather.

Insiders warn that the latest eruptions of displeasure on the part of the Carter administration over the lack of help by the Western alliance partners in the test of strength with the violators of international law in Iran are but the tip of the iceberg. Profound differences in views about the "proper" Western retaliation strategy against the Soviets after their invasion of Afghanistan, tensions within the alliance over the European responsibilities in defending oil supplies in the politically and militarily jeopardized Middle East region, as well as the lack of confidence in Jimmy Carter's leadership capability and disillusionment about his zigzag policy during the past few years are analyzed as the causes of the alliance crisis in banner headlines of U.S. news magazines.

Crises in the Atlantic alliance are not new. Historians will perhaps provide a better assessment of the latest worsening in the U.S.-European relations later. Even though sanctions have been envisaged only as the second stage of a joint solidarity program, Luxembourg perhaps shows the way toward more Western unity and greater Iranian insight. After the announcement of possible military actions--and a review of the Iranian situation in mid-May--only a few weeks are left in which an unpredictable extension of the crisis over the Tehran hostages can be prevented. If the internal troubles in Iran intensify, the U.S. leadership might arrive even sooner at the conviction that Washington can no longer rely on just political-economic instruments of pressure.

While Washington's ultimatum to the Iranian leadership is in force, a particularly critical and difficult phase is forthcoming in the relations of the United States with its Western partners. Irreparable damage to the West would ensue if Carter's imaginative election strategists set up the Europeans and Japanese--apart from the ayatollah--as scapegoats in the presidential campaign that is heating up. Such painting in black and white could be more dangerous for the alliance than the militant students in the U.S. Embassy.

W. BERLIN FAVORS SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.

Mayor's Call

LD241327 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Berlin's governing mayor, Dietrich Stobbe, (SPD), stressed his demand today to the House of Representatives for "practical solidarity" on the part of the European allies with the United States in the present international crisis. In a statement on his talks held recently in Washington with President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Stobbe stressed that the Europeans will also have to bear the burdens which might arise out of this solidarity. Stobbe conceded that there are divided views about the effectiveness of Washington's recent sanctions against Iran. The disagreements on this, however, must recede. The United States has granted Europe, and especially Berlin, protection and aid in every hour of the postwar period. "We will not, we must not, forget this," Stobbe stated. At the same time he warned against a crisis in the trust between the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic being allowed to develop in addition to the "complicated crises" in the Middle East. One should not turn a deaf ear to requests which "we may one day have to make again ourselves."

Stobbe said that Berlin must issue a warning when peace is endangered because no place in Europe is more dependent on the course of international developments than this city. The Berliners want the "constellations" which have made the defusing and control of conflicts possible for their city and for Europe to remain intact. It is only now, in a period of worldwide uncertainty, that many people have come to understand what degree of stability it has been possible to achieve for Berlin.

Stobbe stressed that the talks underway between the two German states have a special function in the present phase. They show that the policy of a balance of interests in Central Europe is continuing to function and they also indicate the determination not to allow the dialogue to break down even in a difficult situation.

Representatives Urge Support

LD241508 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In a unanimously adopted resolution the Berlin House of Representatives advocated "vigorously demonstrated solidarity" with the United States by the partners in the Western alliance. The resolution states that the Berliners in the western part of the city are conscious of the fact that they owe their life in freedom to the credible guarantee of this freedom by the United States and the other protecting powers. The House of Representatives regards the united efforts and measures of the United States and the West European states to restrict and resolve the crisis which has arisen in the Middle East as an expression of common interests.

DETERIORATION OF GERMAN-U.S. RELATIONS EXAMINED

DW231230 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Apr 80 p 5

[Hans Ruehl article: "German and Americans Do not Have Their Heart In It Any More"]

[Text] He who has observed German-American relations for years, knows what it means when official government authorities report more and more often that "everything is in the best of order": the rhetorical overkill actually signals that once again the transatlantic structure is crackling. Official relations between the governments in Bonn and Washington are presently as bad as never before since the end of World War II. The unfortunate visit of the chancellor to the United States, which at first was sold quite skillfully, the demonstratively cordial greeting given to his challenger by the American administration, the transatlantic tug-of-war about the Olympic boycott and the toilsome solidarity efforts by the German Government in matters of Iran have eliminated the last doubts that official German-American relations are at present about as low as zero.

There are sufficient reasons for it--dammed up reasons and new ones, acceptable ones and not understandable ones, short-term reasons and others which will have an effect in the long run. They have all depicted many times and they continue to be described. Current reportage of the daily press is on their tracks. Yet this reportage will always have to remain incomplete if one fails to realize what basic changes in German-American relations are hidden behind current events. So far these are not completed developments but first beginnings. However, they all point to the same direction: The dialogue via the Atlantic will become even more difficult in the future. In other words, the transatlantic estrangement has already begun.

The generation of the former American "war horses" is slowly dying out, a generation from the times of acute military danger and who had developed emotional ties to the young German democracy. They are being replaced by persons who have intelligence and the good will to cooperate, but lack the personal experience that isolationism is not a guarantee for peace and that the world can only be as free as America.

This new generation of American politicians and government officials sees the alliance with Europe much more soberly than their predecessors. One can already recognize that it will not hesitate to draw up an interim balance sheet of the alliance and to look at the result more closely. The demands addressed to the Europeans will continue to be made in a polite tone, but they will be represented with clear pressure and a description of possible consequences. The protective guarantee of the United States will become more expensive in the future--financially and politically.

On the German side also the ranks of those politicians become thinner who have experienced with awareness the United States as the liberator from a terrible dictatorship, as a generous helper in material misery and as a loyal friend in the days of danger for the young democracy, and who on their part have developed emotional links with the United States. They are being replaced by a generation of people who are after all 50 (Apel, Lambsdorff, Kiep, Biedenkopf, Woerner), who have studied or worked in the United States and who are united with the new world with many ties. But after them the prospects become dim.

While in the ranks of the CDU a young generation of politicians is gradually filling the back benches. This generation has grown up in well-being, freedom, and peace, and is greatly uninterested in foreign politics. [paragraph continues]

Great numbers of young SPD and FDP politicians are appearing who are not prepared to see the world as it is. For those who have been trained in anti-Americanism in the course of the Vietnam war, the Soviet Union is a state like any other state. Military facts are simply being ignored, let alone that the military and political options of the potential adversary are seen.

With regard to foreign and security policies, this young generation of the present government parties long ago embarked on the march back before the time of the Godesberg program, a time when the SPD was still demonstrating against ties with the West and against rearmament. Whoever has listened attentively to the statements of these young politicians on such issues as the neutron bomb and the modernization of NATO's nuclear medium-range potential knows that for them the times of "security policy compromises", which begun in 1959, have come to an end and that the option of a neutral Federal Republic can again be seriously put on the agenda.

But the personnel problem appears not only on the political level. Also in the press and in publications on both sides of the Atlantic a generation is beginning to retire whose historical experience made many journalists missionaries of close connections between the world power United States and resurrected Germany. Some few chief editors of the medium generation have been taking care of German-American relations, or they have used top-level personnel for it, but times are gone when the great national representatives of the press were simultaneously the trustees of close transatlantic connections. The priority that has been given in the past 10 years to domestic and social policies on this side of the Atlantic and on the other has also left its imprint. The field is dominated by the foreign correspondent who can make comprehensive reports, sober commentaries and who can be used everywhere. Meticulous books are being kept on mutual misunderstandings and common successes--but no heart blood is being shed any more.

Below the public level, where contacts between both sides of the Atlantic have not changed quantitatively but where they have clearly deteriorated qualitatively--and probably will continue to deteriorate--continually wider and deeper transatlantic cooperation is taking place in the sphere of business relations. But that is a very much specialized "dialogue" limited to "business" in the broadcast sense--but in any case a dialogue where both sides want to keep politics out. It seems that a homogeneous class of transatlantic salesmen has come about so that one can speak of a society with two languages, a society, however, whose common standards are not immaterial but material values.

Ties are not being created, if at all, then only connections. One's partner is by chance more likely to reside in another country, and if conditions are better, he can be exchanged at any time. A pragmatism which is far from politics and which is neutral toward values belongs to the system. One does not act out of convictions, but one carries out favorable options. One does not acquire friends, one seeks business partners. All in all: German-American relations have been highly personified, but simultaneously totally depoliticized--a mutually favorable opportunity, even a necessary instrument of mutual dependences, but politically there are limits to the strains that can be borne. In hard times, however, one needs friends who are also prepared to render assistence by making uneconomical decisions. As a complement to deep emotional ties between the political elites, these one dimensional economic relations between German and American businessmen are of great value, but as a substitute they are completely insufficient.

A glance at the training of the elites shows that an improvement of transatlantic relations cannot be expected to come from that side. In U.S. schools and colleges the anti-Vietnam generation is slowly nearing top positions. [paragraph continues]

Connected with the traditional ethnocentrism of the Americans, which is clearly reflected in school books, an isolationist mixture is coming about which is continuously enriched by current difficulties with the allies, and which can very quickly lead to listlessness, intolerance and eventually to a retreat to "fortress America."

In the Federal Republic the student revolt of the sixties filled the universities with smartly politicizing but professionaly very underqualified college teachers. For most of them the United States has long ceased to have the character of a political model. This generation of incidental college teachers no longer induces or guides any student to take a whiff of the air at U.S. institutes of higher learning. In the past several years the inclination of German students to study abroad has dropped to a third of what it was. Foreign scholarships are being offered wholesale, academic Germany is becoming provincialized.

Yet this is not all. The upward surge of the greens to form a political party which is permeated with young, educated people to an above average extent indicates the beginning of a cultural revolution. It seems as though the era of post-materialism has begun. There are comparable developments in the United States. Since the post-materialist movements in both countries are seriously interested in only one problem, the protection of the environment, and otherwise preach withdrawal into a small community, into private happiness, there is a lack of any understanding for an international beginning for the preservation of common interests.

On the level of the population, too, dramatic developments are beginning to take shape in the United States and the Federal Republic. After the United States had been considered the strongest military power for 30 years, the majority on this side and beyond the Atlantic are in the majority who consider the Soviet Union currently the dominant world power. Unless all indications are deceptive, the American people will insist on a strengthening of their own military forces.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, in contrast, such a development is at least doubtful. Granted, with determined leadership a strong contribution toward the strengthening of the military position would be possible in this country as well, but if this leadership is not exercised, the long shadow of the increasing Soviet military might will also be cast on the minds of the German people. This means no more and no less than that the generally human characteristic feature of tending toward the strongest may bring about a democratic change in the basis for doing business of the Atlantic alliance.

If we view the current policy of the German Government against this background we will fail to see any indication by and large of even a vague intention to correct the military imbalance. It was not without reason that it took the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to cause the German defense minister to make up his mind to increase the defense budget by the promised 3 percent.

It is perhaps the most consequential development of the past few years that different scales of priorities regarding basic national values have emerged between the Federal Republic, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other. It was the raison d'etre of the Atlantic alliance to define freedom as the supreme political basic value. Every third person knew that NATO would defend itself against an aggression with military means, meaning that for the sake of the freedom of a member it was prepared to break the postulate concerning the preservation of peace. Meanwhile, utterances by the government parties which place peace above freedom almost come naturally.

The consequences are clear. They begin with the blurring of the differences between the internal and external enemies in freedom. They continue in the efforts toward subordinating defense capability to arms control despite precarious military power ratios. For the time being they find their conclusion in a policy of becoming friendly with the very one who could well violate peace and derive advantages for himself that way. The clocks run differently in the United States. In the national policy of all parties there the priority of freedom is uncontested. Without it there would no longer be any U.S. guarantee for Western Europe.

A deep cleft is opening between those wanting peace in freedom--and being prepared to pay a high price for it--and those who seek cheap peace at any cost and who will get a peace in fear and terror for it. There cannot be any working military alliance between a German "peace society" which would surrender in the event of an aggression and an American "freedom society" which would fight for its values.

What can be done to halt this development or at least to keep the damage within limits?

It is necessary to try to equalize the lack of experience in dealing with the problems of the other party through an exchange of elites. It is imperative that options be created for jointly gaining experience in which friendship and understanding for the interests of the other might grow. Nobody can be satisfied with an alliance which is exclusively based on rational calculation. New, emotional ties must be sought. Man does not live by bread alone--and the transatlantic alliance will probably not survive on the basis of sober realization of the political necessities.

The partners in the transatlantic dialogue must tell the truth again, not only to their adversaries but also to each other. The interest in the domestic and social policies of the other must not be misunderstood to be an intrusion into the internal affairs, but must be valued as the sympathy of a partner whose present and future destiny is being shared.

The NATO states must not just standardize their weapons systems, their tactical concepts and their strategic doctrines. First of all and above all the goals and prospects for social development must be standardized. In this process it must become clear that at least the Eurocommunists cannot be the ideal defenders of Western democracy against Soviet imperialism.

The threat must be made visible again, not where it does not or no longer exist nor in dimensions which are not justified. Yet this also means that the new economic dimensions of the threat be perceived at long last and taken seriously and that the political adversary be called by his proper name also where he merely abets or dispatches proxies. Today security cannot be defined either regionally or in one dimension militarily. Lenin once said that the way to Berlin leads via the Cape of Good Hope. This phrase should be remembered occasionally.

It must be made clear again to the peoples of the Atlantic Alliance, which currently outdo each other in demands on their national products, that security policy ranks a natural priority in the catalogue of national tasks. The greatest achievement of a government continues to be keeping its citizens free and alive.

Against the background of an new quality of threat it is necessary for the individual member states of the Atlantic alliance to do more thinking about their individual roles. The alliance, to be sure, will remain a predominantly military alliance led by the strongest military power. Yet the European NATO states must be aware that for many years the United States has not only borne the nuclear risk and the main financial burden, but has also largely footed the moral bill of the alliance. In the future it will be impossible to let the United States alone do all the unpleasant chores. At present security can no longer be had free of moral charge. The Atlantic alliance will survive only if there is a division of the moral burdens among the partners in the future.

WILLY BRANDT VIEWS EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD241459 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] SPD Chairman Willy Brandt does not consider that the international crises over Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East pose an acute danger of war, but he thinks that they do constitute a permanent threat for the immediate future. In an interview for the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU (Friday edition) Brandt said that he is extremely concerned because the developments of the last few months have given rise to fears "that something may get out of control and have consequences which none of the leaders of the big states really want." His second fear is that an additional danger would arise in the eighties as a result of further increases in the arms race.

Brandt supports in principle a trip by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Soviet Union, to which Schmidt has been invited at the beginning of June. Brandt reiterated his view that a situation exists "in which one does not tear down bridges or break off contacts or fail to take advantage of an opportunity for talks." Brandt accused the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, Franz-Josef Strauss, who recently stated his own readiness to go to Moscow but who advised the chancellor against visiting the Soviet Union, of an ambivalent attitude.

The interview was prereleased to DPA today.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES IN BONN ON VISIT

LD241802 Hamburg DPA in German 1525 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Polish deputy premier, arrived in Bonn today for a visit. This evening he had an exchange of opinions with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Federal economics minister. Tomorrow the two ministers will open the Polish National Exhibition "Poland 80--Country, People, Economy" in Dusseldorf and take part in a panel discussion with representatives from the two countries' economic sectors.

LATE REPORT: SCHMIDT WARNS AGAINST HASTY JUDGMENT OF RESCUE BID

LD251532 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Speaking to the SPD Executive today, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt refrained from an assessment of the abortive U.S. attempt to free the hostages in Tehran and warned against over-hasty judgments because of the lack of information available at present.

It is reported that the chancellor expressed his understanding for the fact that the United States was taking steps because of the deep emotions of the American people in their concern for human lives. Schmidt compared these emotions with the anxiety of the German public over the Schleyer kidnapping case and the taking of hostages in the hijacked Lufthansa plane "Landshut."

REACTIONS TO U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT REPORTED

LD251340 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] In the middle of the night in Washington, that is to say this morning in Paris, the White House announced that an operation started in Iran to try to rescue the hostages has failed and that it had to be stopped. A little while later it was learned that two airplanes, or one airplane and a helicopter, it is not yet known which, collided, and a little later this accident became the official White House version. No other information, among the very many reports and the numerous contradictory dispatches which have come to us, allows us to give a more official, or at any rate more precise, character to the events of this night. Well, (Denis Poncet) in Washington, there was a blackout this morning. Is there anything new now, while we wait for the speech that President Jimmy Carter is to make in an hour?

[Poncet] In less than an hour from now, President Carter will make a speech direct on television to the U.S. population and will then perhaps explain why the operation failed, and especially why it was attempted at a time when most of the U.S. military experts were opposed to it. (?It is worth knowing) that even before the accident, the White House had decided to cancel the operation after (?the failure) of equipment, and [words indistinct] is supposed to have collided. At least, this is what is affirmed by the Illinois Senator Charles Percy. In fact, the details are not known. Tonight (?sources) in the White House, in the State Department, and the Pentagon, all the state leaders, most of whom at least did not foresee the operation, have assembled, and their working session is continuing. For the moment Washington is still in a state of shock. The news this morning here [words indistinct] one can imagine that this (?exploit) will be politically costly for Jimmy Carter.

[Announcer] This operation was carried out in the greatest secrecy. The Quai d'Orsay made it known this morning that it had not been informed of the night's events.

The Elysee, as the Quai d'Orsay, says it was not informed of this failed operation. On the other hand, in the National Assembly this morning, Maxime Gremetz, in the name of the Communist group, has solemnly protested.

[Begin Gremetz recording] Mr President, news of extreme gravity has just reached us. Last night Mr Carter decided on a military operation against Iran. In the name of the communist group, I raise a solemn protest against this act of piracy (?committed) by the United States. The government cannot look on in silence on such an adventurist provocation. [Passage indistinct] ambiguity this policy of the gunboat. It can only make all people worried and [word indistinct] cooperation and friendship between peoples in conformity with article 58 of the law, I ask the assembly to pronounce in a vote on the suspension of the (?session), enabling the minister of foreign affairs to come and explain the position of the government. [end recording]

GROMYKO TALKS WITH LEADERS CONTINUE

LD241148 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, is having lunch with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Yesterday events in Afghanistan occupied the 3 and 1/2 hours of talks between Andrey Gromyko and Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the French foreign minister. Completely laconic and very diplomatic communiques give no indication of whether the Soviet point of view has developed or of what the state of French-Soviet relation is a the moment.

This morning before this working lunch Valery Giscard d'Estaing had 1 hour and 20 minutes of talks with the Soviet minister, and there is no doubt that the Afghanistan issue was touched again.

Demonstration by Dissidents, Sympathizers

LD241233 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] After 1 hour and 20 minutes of discussions with the president of the republic, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko considered the talks useful from all points of view. Mr Gromyko did not elaborate further but it is thought that East-West tension following the Afghanistan affair was discussed.

It should be noted that during this meeting between the head of state and Mr Gromyko, a demonstration of Soviet dissidents and French sympathizers was contained by police in the approaches to the Elysee: The demonstration numbered a total of only about 12 people and among them was the mathematician Leonid Plyushch and the former General Grigorenko. Bernard-Henri Levy and Professor Yankelevich were also there. They were calling for the release of political prisoners detained in the USSR.

Gromyko Comments on Talks

LD241522 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The USSR is determined to continue "relaxation," that is what Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has just said at the end of the luncheon he had at the Elysee. For the second time today Mr Gromyko has described the talks he had with the president of the republic as constructive and useful. We would like to believe, he added, that the talks will contribute to the development of relations between Paris and Moscow, relations which are not only in our joint interest but also in the interest of the whole world. We must overcome internationsl tensions, concluded Mr Gromyko. As for us, we work to this effect but everything does not depend on us. [words indistinct]

Further Remarks

NC241648 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 24 Apr 80

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Excerpts] Paris, April 24 (AFP)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today had what he later described as a "constructive and useful" meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, but the remark did not dispel the feeling of unease that has surrounded Mr Gromyko's "working visit" since he arrived here yesterday. It is Mr Gromyko's first Western visit since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"We should like to believe," he told reporters after meeting with Mr Giscard d'Estaing, "that these meetings will contribute to the development of continuing Franco-Soviet relations, which in our view should answer not only the interests of France and the Soviet Union but also those of the whole world.

"The Soviet Union is firm over the pursuit of detente and for overcoming difficulties that have developed in the international situation. We are working in that direction, but as you know, everything does not depend on us. It is our hope that France will work in the same direction."

This afternoon Mr Gromyko began a second round of talks with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. On the agenda were problems concerning cooperation and security in Europe, including disarmament, and bilateral relations.

Statements by Presidential Spokesman

NC242224 Paris AFP in English 2204 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Paris, April 24 (AFP)--Talks today between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet Minister Andrey Gromyko here appear to indicate that "no initiative in the near future" should be expected from Moscow concerning a pullout of its forces from Afghanistan, a presidential spokesman said.

Even though Mr Gromyko depicted his meeting with the French president as "constructive and useful," Moscow's and Paris's positions on Afghanistan were described as totally divergent by informed French sources, both (?as concerns) the origins of the crisis and its scope and possible consequences.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing told his visitor that "the re-establishment of a climate of confidence requires an initiative to be taken leading to evacuation of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, so that that country, sheltered from foreign interference, may itself decide on its own [words indistinct] its policy of non-alignment," the presidential spokesman reported. It was then that the spokesman said no such Soviet initiative seemed to be in the offing.

According to the French Foreign Ministry, the question of the Moscow Olympics did not come up between the two foreign ministers, who, however, discussed the scheduled Madrid Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, with special stress on Kampuchea.

Also discussed was the state of bilateral relations, seen here as "satisfactory". On the French side, the atmosphere of the talks with Mr Gromyko was described as one of "seriousness and great frankness" that yielded unspecified "indications" suggesting "the usefulness for France to pursue the dialogue with the Soviet Union."

LE FIGARO: TIGHTEN LINKS WITH U.S. TO COMBAT SOVIETS

LD250833 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Max Clos article: "What To Talk About?"]

[Text] Mr Gromyko arrives in Paris today. What is he going to talk about? About detente. Is this the real topic, when Soviet forces have been occupying Afghanistan for nearly 4 months and Moscow has manifestly shown no intention of withdrawing them?

The European governments have termed the Soviet military intervention "unacceptable." What have they employed to end this "unacceptable" situation? Speeches and communiques. Why? Because Europe lacks the means for concrete and effective action. Economic sanctions are dubbed "ineffective." A measure as modest as the boycott of the Olympic games is considered "derisory." Conclusion: The Afghan affair is already entered in the profit and loss column in parentheses. Above all let us not discuss it--like those family affairs which people of good breeding modestly pretend to ignore.

The worry is that, meanwhile, the world is blindly approaching a serious crisis and perhaps an armed conflict.

For 1 year the Soviet Union has been scoring points in various sectors of the world: Africa, the Far East, the Near East. The West appears to be submitting, without seeing that, for the Soviets, detente is simply one way, less expensive than others, of attaining a final aim so clearly displayed that no one can truly ignore it: the worldwide triumph of socialism.

Without seeing that negotiations with the communist bloc must begin with an exercise in decoding, since words do not have the same meaning on both sides of the Iran Curtain. Example: The Soviet forces have intervened in and are occupying Afghanistan. Wrong: For Moscow they have "liberated" that country and, by their presence, they are assuring the "protection of the people's forces."

In the face of communism, Europe does not exist. But it does not know this and devotes much time to justifying its shortcomings by reference to established fact and circumstantial argument. The established fact: We have neither the economic nor the military resources to resist the Soviets. Circumstantial argument: U.S. policy is erratic, President Carter is untrustworthy, he has not consulted his allies and, in any event, the important thing is not to align with Washington.

All this is true, for the most part; but what conclusion do we draw? Just one: Above all, do nothing which may displease Moscow.

If the response is negative there is no further problem. If--as we believe--it is unarguably positive, it will be high time to draw a few lessons from it.

It is correct that Europe does not have the resources to cope alone. In Luxembourg the Nine have had great difficulty in formulating the appearance of a joint policy on Iran. In Brussels lamb alone is inducing them to tear themselves apart.

Well? Well, if we believe that the danger exists, if we admit that we are incapable of coping alone, if we do not want to submit to the law of the strongest, what other solution is there but to tighten our links with the United States and--on an equal footing--to establish with it a timetable of measures?

Because ultimately, if the choice is between the American alliance and submission to the Soviets, how could we hesitate for long?

Of course, we could also continue singing: "Everything is fine, Madame la Marquise," to the point of catastrophe.

SAFEGUARDING INDEPENDENCE REQUIRES 'AMERICAN SOLIDARITY'

LD241201 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 20-21 Apr 80 pp 1, 7

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "The Real Deterrent"]

[Text] The alarming results of an opinion poll have just been published in the United States. This opinion poll was carried out by the Gallup Institute and published by the Washington POST. It shows that only 24 percent of the French people (compared with 70 percent of the British and 61 percent of the German people) believe in the need for American support in the event of Soviet aggression.

At first sight, this figure can give satisfaction to a legitimate feeling of national pride: The French people believe that France, France on its own, can face up to a huge Soviet Union without relying on U.S. support.

However, a moment of reflection will be sufficient to make you realize that, even though this attitude may show a certain courage--or a certain recklessness--it mainly shows an astonishing blindness coupled with a no less astonishing lethargy.

True, everything can be explained. Since France has a nuclear strike force--an indispensable precondition of its independence which has been said only too often to be sufficient by itself definitely to deter the USSR from an attack against our territory--why should the French, who are peace-loving people, not be willing to believe that they can sleep peacefully under the protection of their own shield alone?

Since France, or at any rate many of its political leaders, whether belonging to the majority or to the opposition, has been continually asserting for many years that it is and wants to be independent, if necessary and sometimes especially of the United States, why should the French people, who are rightly attached to their national identity, not believe that the American alliance was more of an encumbrance than a necessity?

Determination

And, finally, since France has long harshly criticized the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--to such an extent that sometimes, fortunately seldom, you might have believed that it was adopting an impartial attitude toward them, how could the French people not be influenced by all this to the point of imagining, obviously mistakenly, that they would be able to continue cultivating their garden unaffected by any American-Soviet conflict?

It is absolutely essential to correct these feelings and these views. Not in order to please the Americans but, in fact, to preserve France's independence. Not to arouse apocalyptic war hysteria but indeed to prevent war.

In fact, the Gallup poll makes clear that France lacks the only deterrent that counts and without which any missiles--French missiles in this case--are merely useless gadgets: that of minds, of psychological determination, of political clear-sightedness.

There can be no confrontation or even balanced dialogue with the USSR unless the French people firmly believe that their strike force must be supported by that of the United States.

However, there is everything to fear from the Soviet Union if it reaches the conclusion--and there have been opinion polls which show that it could be right--that the French people have no intention of appealing to American solidarity.

It is also to be feared that the United States, which is a nation like any other nation, that is, neither better nor worse, could one day decide to leave the French shores where it is being told that it is not needed.

Does this mean that, overcome with fear in the face of the Soviet Union, we should seek refuge under the American stars and stripes? Certainly not, this would be neither dignified nor useful.

What we should do is simply let the Soviets--and also all those French people who are either ignorant of the fact or have forgotten it--know that we are the United States' allies and friends--an indispensable condition for insuring that the United States is our ally and friend. This is the real deterrent.

GOVERNMENT EXPLORING SOVIET READINESS TO SOLVE AFGHAN CRISIS

AU250935 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 25 (ANSA)--The Italian Government is currently exploring the possibilities of a "Soviet readiness" to the resolve the crisis resulting from Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan, according to Italian diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo. Speaking to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Rome lower house on the 1980 budget yesterday, Colombo also outlined EEC moves on the Iranian hostages crisis. According to Colombo, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was "unacceptable" and "must be modified."

"In the current phase," he said, "diplomatic channels must be kept at work continually to actively promote indispensable probes and contacts."

"The government is exploring the possibilities of a Soviet readiness to resolve the crisis," he stressed, also noting that the EEC proposal for a neutral Afghanistan was currently being illustrated by EEC diplomats in the capitals of Third World and non-aligned countries.

"It is the Nine's conviction that the Third World Countries should play a particularly significant role", Colombo said. In this context, he reported that Italy attaches "great political value" to the support for the EEC proposal voiced by the Kuala Lumpur session of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the interest shown by Third World governments and organizations.

Colombo added that great importance was attached here to the Madrid follow-up of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. According to the Italian diplomatic chief, the outcome of the meeting will depend largely on the behavior of some of the participants, above all the Soviet Union. It is largely up to them if, during the next few months, it is possible to establish the climate of confidence required to achieve concrete results, he said. For Italy, he added, respect for human rights are an essential factor in East-West detente.

On the Iranian hostage crisis, Colombo said the decisions taken by the EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg on April 21 primarily took account of two factors:

The Nine's "re-affirmed solidarity" with the United States.

Their realization that the Iranian Government is not in a position to provide "precise assurances" on the timing and means for the hostages' release.

According to Colombo, despite the Nine's decision to reduce their diplomatic staff in Iran, the EEC ambassadors had been instructed to return to Tehran to brief on the Iranian authorities on the decisions which had been taken. At the same time, they were to follow developments in the situation with "particular reference to efforts to improve the hostages' conditions while awaiting their release," he reported. Italy's, and the EEC's hope at the present time can be no other than that their appeals will be heard by the Iranian authorities," Colombo added.

COLOMBO STATES DECISION ON OLYMPICS UP TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE

AU250945 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 25 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has confirmed here the Rome Government's view that it is up to the national olympic committees to decide whether or not to take part in the Moscow Olympics this summer.

Addressing the lower house Foreign Affairs Commission here yesterday, Colombo said that Italy, like numerous other West European countries, recognizes that the Olympic committees should take an autonomous decision on the question. But he also said that the committees' decision should not exclude consideration of the international situation. "In recognizing the autonomy of the national Olympic committees," he said, "the European countries agree on the principle that the Soviet Union is responsible for the lack of the conditions and spirit in which the games must be held."

By the same token, he pointed out, it was up to the Soviet Union to enable a return to a situation "which permits everyone to take part."

COSSIGA LEAVES FOR CONSULTATIONS IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS

LD241930 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the Council of Ministers left for Paris this evening on the first stage of a quick round of consultations in several EEC capitals prior to the European summit next Sunday. Tomorrow morning, Cossiga is to meet Giscard d'Estaing, and in London in the afternoon he will meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. On Saturday he will travel to Brussels and Bonn.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS SOLIDARITY DURING VISIT BY HOSTAGE'S MOTHER

LD242040 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] At the Palazzo Chigi, Under Secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers Bressani, received Mrs Jeanne Queen, mother of one of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, who appealed to him on the behalf of the prisoners. Bressani confirmed Italy's solidarity and the determination of the Italian Government to see the unjustly detained hostages set free.

PLO MISSION ARRIVES TO URGE RECOGNITION OF ORGANIZATION

AU240927 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 24 (ANSA)--A mission sent by the Palestinian National Council has arrived here for contacts with Italian political forces with a view to stepping up pressure on the Rome Government to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The Palestinian National Council is the "parliament" that represents various political and military groups under the umbrella "PLO" organization.

The delegation which arrived here Wednesday is made up of Khalid al-Hasan, Ibrahim Sus, Muhammad Khalifah and (Falua Abu Kadra).

On Wednesday they met with Socialist, Republican and Proletarian Democrat M.P.'s. Today they will meet with representatives from Italy's two largest parties: the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The mission arrived in Rome from Brussels where in days past a much larger group of Palestinian leaders met with the various commission of the European Parliament. This delegation then split up, with the various groups going to Rome, London, Paris and Bonn.

Italian Socialists guaranteed their full support to the Palestinian people's fight for liberty and self-determination and for recognition of the PLO as this people's legitimate representative.

L'UNITA ASSESSES HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CCP-PCI CONTACTS

LD241323 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Apr 80 pp 1, 19

[Alfredo Reichlin editorial: "Thinking Also About Young People and 'Failed Myths'"]

[Text] It is too early to assess the political results of Berlinguer's visit to China. But many things strike us already. Our impression is one of an event whose significance cannot be gauged solely by the yardstick of political diplomacy. Who are the travelers who have arrived in Beijing? What do they represent? And how do Mao's successors view them? In short: What kind of unprecedented problems do they pose for each other?

It is not a matter of great charismatic leaders or states meeting each other; we are not impressed by the symbolism, the "turning point," the "coup de theatre." The reports, the gestures and the words--even though they are so heedful of etiquette and so carefully weighed in accordance with the rules of diplomacy--reveal something else: The awareness that the problems which are on the agenda and are being discussed are important and crucial, but they are not all the problems. They evoke others. Those observers who devote all their attention to what words are said or are not said about the USSR are mistaken. This is not the real significance of the visit to China, whatever the actual balance sheet, which will only be drawn up at its conclusion. It is something else.

There is a part of Europe which is not that of the old ruling classes and is at last independently seeking (that is, as a historically and culturally part of the European workers movement) to come face to face with what China means, not as a pawn in a power game or even as a new market to be exploited, but historically. That is--in practice--with the enormous and irreplacable role which it is destined to play in a world which is heading toward momentous changes, such as, for instance, the doubling of its population in 20 years' time.

Hence the real danger of catastrophe and war, if this world is not controlled. But by whom and how? In accordance with what guiding ideas and what views of the historic movement? Does anybody believe that the answer can come from the rapacious thinking of the multinationals or from explosions of racial or religious fanaticism, headed by some charismatic leader?

New Scale of Problems

Before the rift, some 20 years ago, when communist delegations met normally in Beijing or elsewhere, the problems were different. The change lies here: Not only and not so much in what difference there is within the communist movement but in the change in the world scene and in the new and gigantic scale of the problems. And it is this, far more than the polemics with the USSR, which explains the welcome received by Berlinguer, the unprecedented importance attached to the event and the unusual enthusiasm of an entire leadership group. There is far more in all this--we believe--than a politico-diplomatic operation. Perhaps--here is the subject of our reflection--there is an awareness that we are not only a communist party or one of the many groups of Western visitors which come and go in China. We are a certain way of thinking, a certain Western Marxism which as far back as the Yalta Memorandum was viewing the problem of China as a problem not of ideological struggle but of the reinterpretation of reality and of understanding the changes in the world and thus the real contradictions which lay behind those conflicts. For this reason Togliatti turned the problem of excommunication into one of giving a positive and innovatory answer to the unresolved contradictions, adding, however, that the key to such an answer also lay here in Europe, in the West, in the European working class's ability to reopen the paths of a revolution at the apogee of capitalist development. [paragraph continues]

Only in this way, by beginning to change the structural relationship between Europe and the Third World, could the workers' movement place its international strategy on a realistic basis again and recover a receptive audience among the oppressed peoples.

A Constructive Process

It is really not a matter of rifts or changes of camp. What does breaking mean? And whom should we excommunicate? A country, a reality, such as the USSR, whose historic role will have to be debated again far more seriously? If this is the dialogue which is starting in Beijing, we are witnessing the beginning of a constructive process, which, even though amidst polemics and misunderstandings, could lead toward a new structure for all the forces of peace and progress.

There is much talk about the crisis of Marxism and socialism, about the need to seek a new rationality and about the collapse of all myths. We too are talking about it. But we wonder whether it is not events such as these (together with the other important fact of the return in Europe to a joint quest between communists and socialists--for the first time in 20 years--for a third path as an answer to the crisis of the state and of capitalist civilization itself) that form the material basis for a new rationalism. This is new, of course, because so too are the historical events of which the crises of the old myths and the old ideological constructions are merely a consequence--largely inevitable, moreover. And the fact that there is so much discussion within Western culture of innovation without in fact managing to come to terms with it, is grave and is exerting a negative influence. We wonder whether this is happening because it is being dismissed as an agglomeration of meaningless indications and factors, of fragments of truth and life instead of interpreting the world on the basis of its reality and therefore its increasingly close interconnections. In this way one conceals it from oneself and from the new generations: This is what we are concerned about and this is why we are hazarding these reflections. There is an insufficient awareness of the fundamental phenomenon of our time which, after all, is not the collapse of old myths, but something quite different: An objective and awesome process of interaction on a world level among the economic, financial and political mechanisms and among the ideological systems which operate in various regions. When has a Muslim cleric ever exerted such influence on the United States? And when has the fate of billions of people depended so much on the decisions of a few multinationals? So what? So the world is changing. Of course; it is true that it is becoming more complicated. But the question is this: Is the significance, the structure and the specificity of the changes such that it is becoming increasingly futile to consider plans for change--or increasingly necessary and possible?

I repeat: I do not know what the political and diplomatic results of the visit to China will be. But, irrespective of this, something has already happened which strikes us forcefully. This is the unprejudiced dialogue between two fundamental histories and cultures with a view to initiating the building of a new world order. It would be hasty to see in this proof (one's mind goes back to the crisis among the young) that we are not witnessing the end of all hope and every truth, but the fact that at last the need for socialism is reemerging without preconceptions from the things, the real and explosive contradictions which the capitalist system can no longer govern? Therefore, it is a matter of humanizing history, not negating it. [paragraph continues]

Once again everything centers on the struggle for peace. And this change will not take place unless the horizon is extended in this way. Unless the left manages to connect the motivations of the West with those of the endless masses of people who want to determine their own destiny--on pain of complete ungovernability and therefore disaster and barbarism.

There is food for thought in the fact that the man who addressed the students at Beijing University, following the storm of the Cultural Revolution, spoke the language of politics and history, of the specific analysis of the specific situation and not of theology, sometimes disguised as Marxism or of the extremist and "sublime" act of a false and self-consuming revolutionarism. This should say something to a leftwing world (including ourselves) which should now rouse itself, think big again and rediscover faith and impetus not in myths but in the ability to reinterpret the world--the real world, not its appearances and forms--with new eyes.

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON ZAGLADIN INTERVIEW ON COMMUNIST POLEMICS

LD231547 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Apr 80 p 20

[Text] The edition of the weekly EPOCA which will appear on the newsstands tomorrow publishes an interview with Comrade Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

The interview covers a large number of the present problems in international politics, but centers on the problems behind certain polemics among communist parties.

When asked to issue a verdict on the Italian Communists' decision not to attend the Paris meeting promoted by the PCF and Polish United Workers Party, having put forward in the most general manner the reasons which led to the CPSU to attend the meeting (the peace struggle) and having said he is certain "That the Paris meeting will provide a further confirmation of the communist parties' active role in the struggle for peace and disarmament," Zagladin states verbatim that "the Soviet communists would be sorry if the Paris meeting were not attended by the representatives of the party of Gramsci and Togliatti, who did so much to unmask imperialist militarism and for the struggle against the dangers of war prompted by its actions."

There is reason to wonder what point there is in talking this way. Everyone knows the arguments and concerns which led the PCI (and a not inconsiderable number of other communist parties) not to participate in the Paris meeting, considering it inopportune at this moment precisely with a view to an effective struggle for disarmament and detente.

Our judgments and arguments can be refuted, confuted and criticized. But they must not be ignored, merely implying that the PCI does not regard peace and disarmament as its fundamental task. We will not follow Zagladin along this path. We will not ascribe unknown intentions to those who have proposed an initiative in forms and with contents of which we do not approve. We will continue to put forward our arguments, in the belief that the debate can only exist and be useful to everyone if it proceeds from each side's real positions.

The same considerations apply to Zagladin's verdict on the Afghan situation. It is true that he begins by stating that "every communist party, being independent and autonomous, determines its own stance on any issue by itself, in accordance with its principled positions and the extent to which it is acquainted with and understands the problems." But, having said this, the entire answer to the reason for the conflict over the military intervention in Afghanistan boils down to the following over-simplified reasoning: The Afghans summoned us to defend them from the outside U.S. aggression; the CPSU, "as a revolutionary party, considers it to be its duty to help the cause of the revolution...and to defend it from the attacks of reactionary and imperialist forces." The position of those who disagreed with this is, "To say the least"--however legitimate--this is something which "does not help the Afghan revolution and, in general, the struggle against the forces of war and imperialism in Asia."

Obviously these are not the real elements of the issue. Our party has raised considerations of principle and fact with which we must come to terms. The errors of extremism and even putschism committed by the Afghan leaders and their advisers, to the extent of losing all mass support, are a fact; it is also a fact that under such conditions no outside intervention can salvage a revolution. If anything, it might jeopardize any chance of it succeeding for an entire historical era. It is a fact that reactions to the Soviet military intervention among the very countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have weakened and split the nonaligned movement itself, which has certainly not strengthened the people's struggle against imperialism. Therefore, in short, one could say that the principle of every country's sovereignty coincides with the principle that in order for revolutions to be such they must be carried out by the people and must rest on the consensus of the masses.

At another juncture in the interview Zagladin, pointing out that there are no relations between the CPSU and the CCP, asserted that the responsibility for the split lies with the Chinese but did not, however, accentuate the polemic. The Soviet leader simply states that "the CPSU can never accept" the conditions which the CCP sets as a precondition for reestablishing relations between the parties, namely "the abandonment... of all decisions establishing the condemnation of the personality cult, the desire never again to permit anything similar and the CPSU's opinion on fundamental issues such as the need for and possibility of peaceful coexistence and the need for detente, the growth in the possibility of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism, particularly using parliamentary forms of struggle as well as extraparliamentary ones."

In connection with a possible resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue Zagladin's answers were extremely harsh, as was his general tone with respect to the United States: "The question should not be put to us...ask Washington for the answer." The detente process, Zagladin stressed, "has been slowed up" by the actions of the United States and NATO, which "are not restricted at all to the decisions on Euromissiles."

Was he optimistic or pessimistic with regard to Cuba's mediation for a solution to the Afghan problem? "The efforts undertaken by the Cuban Government," he said, "can only prompt a feeling of satisfaction. As for their possible results, they do not depend solely on the good will of Cuba and Afghanistan, which is obvious, but also on the good will of the other parties concerned, starting with Pakistan."

In answer to a question concerning the Soviet leaders' verdict on Eurocommunism, Zagladin gave the following diplomatic reply: "As far as I can see, the problems of 'Eurocommunism' are of great interest to the bourgeois press in Italy and many other countries. We read with interest its most varying comments in this connection."

DENMARK

SHIPS BRUSH WITH SOVIET FRIGATE, UNKNOWN SUBMARINE

LD241113 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Ritzaus bureau report: "Soviet Frigate Rams Danish Minelayer"]

[Text] The Danish minelayer Fyen, one of the navy's largest ships, was rammed on Friday by a Soviet frigate in the Baltic off Bornholm. According to Defense Command the Fyen is at present observing a large Warsaw Pact exercise in the Baltic, and the Russians presumably grew tired of the Danish Naval vessel on Friday. The Russian frigate therefore began to harass the Fyen, with the result that it rammed the ship across its bows. This resulted in small material damage. The collision between the two ships took place a little way north of Gdansk on the Polish Baltic coast.

According to Naval Operational Command in Aarhus, a Soviet frigate of the 960-ton Mirka class, much smaller than the Danish frigates, sailed alongside the Fyen. For a while the two ships sailed side by side, with an ever-decreasing distance between them. The collision happened when the frigate suddenly altered course across the Fyen's bow, and the minelayer had no chance to take evasive action.

A fishing boat from Bornholm had to cut its trawl on Friday afternoon while fishing in the Baltic, when it caught a submarine in its net, Naval Operations Command in Aarhus reports. The trawler, the R189 from Ronne, owned by Poul Dich of Nexo, was 14 miles east southeast of Nexo when the submarine entered its trawl and dragged it at a speed of 6 knots; the ship therefore cut its trawl. There was no question of any great danger at any time, the navy said. Present information shows that the submarine was neither Danish nor West German.

NORWAY

PLANS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN ANNOUNCED

NC241842 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Oslo, April 24 (AFP)--Norway, in a stand apparently stronger than that taken by the European Economic Community, said today it will break economic relations with Iran if all the U.S. hostages held in Tehran are not freed by May 17. Members of the EEC have threatened to impose economic sanctions on Iran as quickly as possible after May 17 if the 53 hostages held since November 4 are not released by then. But the Norwegian Government's decision, reached today and announced tonight, appeared to go further in setting May 17, in effect, as the date its sanctions will take hold.

GILMOUR COMMENTS IN COMMONS ON RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD251056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1017 GMT 25 Apr 80

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] Britain was not consulted in advance of the Americans' abortive attempt to rescue the 50 hostages held in Tehran, Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour told the Commons in answer to an emergency question today. But "we were informed of the possibility of rescue," he added.

A sombre House of Commons heard Sir Ian say it was not "a suitable moment" to criticise the U.S. leadership.

Of the unsuccessful rescue attempt, he said: "It appears to have been an unlucky technical fault."

Sir Ian told MP's "we were not involved," and later, "I don't condemn the action."

Sir Ian confirmed reports from Washington. He said: "The mission had to be abandoned because of an equipment failure."

He said eight American crew members were killed and others were injured when two U.S. aircraft collided over an airfield in Iran.

"The Americans involved in the operation have now been airlifted from Iran," Sir Ian added.

AMBASSADOR TO RETURN TO TEHRAN 'SHORTLY'

LD241445 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1440 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Report by Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain's ambassador to Iran, Sir John Graham, who was recalled for consultations two days ago will be returning to Tehran shortly, the Foreign Office said today.

Sir John, with ambassadors from the other Common Market countries, will be delivering to the Iranian authorities details of the policy in their efforts to secure the release of the American hostages.

The countries had been called on for help and support by President Carter.

This policy is in two stages with a reduction in diplomatic contacts followed by trade sanctions if the hostages are not released by the middle of May.

The Foreign Office said that the Iranian charge d'affaire in London would be summoned within the next few days.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS BRITISH OFFICIAL GILMOUR'S STATEMENTS

NC241117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has made representations to Britain protesting the latest statements made by the Lord Privy Seal and British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, on the Cyprus issue.

According to an official statement, following a decision by the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Rolandhis today summoned British High Commissioner Rhodes and made representations, protesting Sir Ian Gilmour's statements on the Turkish invasion in Cyprus, the occupation of territory in Cyprus by the Turkish troops and the withdrawal of Turkish troops. Mr Rolandhis expressed the Cyprus Government's bitterness and disappointment over the statements by Sir Ian Gilmour. Furthermore, Mr Rolandhis asked the British Government for an explanation of the statements that have offended the feelings of the Cypriot people; for almost 6 years they have had to sustain the repercussions of a foreign invasion and occupation--in contravention of the UN resolutions--without any effective measures being taken for the implementation of the principles and rules of international law.

With regard to the financial aspect of the British bases issue, Mr Rolandhis has said to the British high commissioner that the Cyprus Government demands a significant amount, details of which are included in a memorandum to be presented soon. The minister has also stressed: Sir Ian Gilmour's statement on this matter is not acceptable to the ment in the light of the provisions of the treaty of establishment. Mr Rhodes has said he will convey what the foreign minister had told him to his government.

House Condemnation

NC241912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] In its session today, the House of Representatives unanimously condemned Lord Privy Seal and British Deputy Foreign Minister Sir Ian Gilmour's statement on the Cyprus issue. The party representatives and other deputies, at the beginning of the session, made speeches condemnin the British officials statements.

Denktas Comment

TA241150 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] President Denktas has repeated that Turkey had intervened in Cyprus in accordance with her international commitments and created the basis for the establishment of a partnership government in Cyprus by the two national communities of the island. He was commenting on the Greek Cypriot reaction to statements which had been made by the British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, at a press conference before his departure for London at the end of a 5-day visit to Cyprus.

He said that the Greek Cypriots should give up attacking anyone who had not said, contrary to their wish, that Turkey had invaded Cyprus. President Denktas said that it was a natural right of the Turkish Cypriot community to take the necessary measures for the security of life and property of its members in a bizonal federation. He stressed that attempts to describe as an invasion the Turkish action of saving the Turkish Cypriot community from annihilation were the best example of Greek Cypriot bad faith, intransigence and anti-Turkish feelings. He said he wanted to believe that the Greek Cypriot community was mature enough to evaluate this realistically.

OFFICIALS DENY REPORTS THAT U.S. PLANES TOOK OFF FROM TURKEY

Demirel's Comments

TA251510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the claims that the U.S. planes which participated in the operation in Iran took off from Turkey are definitely false.

Replying to a question by an AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent on foreign claims that the U.S. planes which participated in the Iran operation took off from Turkey, Demirel said: It is definitely wrong. It has absolutely no connection with Turkey.

Erkmen's Statement

TA251451 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1410 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen met today with representatives of political groups represented in the parliament as well as senators of the Presidential Quota Group and the life senators. Problems connected with the Middle East, Turkey's neighboring areas and world developments were reviewed and an exchange of views took place during the meeting. In a statement given when he was entering the meeting, which was held at the Foreign Ministry at 1230 and which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, Erkmen said: [begin recording]

[Erkmen] The aim of this meeting is to brief the representatives on developments in our neighboring areas and in the world and on my latest trip. We shall of course be happy to hear their views on these matters as well and shall assess their opinions. As you already know we shall have a discussion in the parliament tomorrow. We shall brief the parliament on these subjects as well.

[Question] Has Iran undertaken any initiatives toward Turkey regarding the latest incident?

[Answer] No, there has been no Iranian initiative on this issue. We have received no direct information from Iran. We only have statements by officials we have heard through you. We are in contact with our embassy. We are following the developments. We shall brief the party representatives as well as the press, if necessary.

[Question] Can you make any assessments at this point?

[Answer] No, none whatsoever. Reports have been very fragmentary. There is no clear situation. [end recording]

In a statement after the meeting, Foreign Minister Erkmen said that he had listened to party representatives' views and proposals on the recent incidents and that developments in the Middle East, Turkey's neighboring areas and the world would be discussed at the Grand National Assembly's extraordinary meeting tomorrow. Dear listeners here is the statement by Foreign Minister Erkmen before [as heard] he entered the meeting: [begin recording]

[Question] How will the further development of incidents in our region affect Turkey?

[Answer] I do not know what you mean by "the further development" of the situation. This depends on the direction the developments take.

[Question] If these developments are in a negative direction?

[Answer] I cannot comment on this subject. We shall discuss this subject tomorrow when the Grand National Assembly will deal with this issue.

[Question] There is an anxiety that the U.S. aircraft that flew over Iran [word indistinct] from the Incirlik Air Base...

[Answer] No, definitely no.

[Question] There was no request to this end?

[Answer] No, definitely no, there has been no request and a fait accompli is out of the question. Definitely, no.

[Question] Did the United States, in some way, notify Turkey before it undertook this action?

[Answer] No, no. I was notified by agency reports this morning, from you.

[Question] If the action is continued and the U.S. hostages are saved and if a U.S. request is made for the use of Turkish air space or other means in Turkey would...

[Answer--interrupting] I refuse to comment on theories or make statements. These all are only speculations, and I do not take speculations into consideration.

[Question] Has Iran asked for any information on these subjects?

[Answer] It is we who are asking for information, not Iran. Nothing happened here. Whatever happened happened there. We are expecting information from there and as soon as we receive any we shall send it to you. [end recording]

Initial Radio Report

TA250919 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 0900 GMT on 25 April reports that "the United States took steps to rescue the 50 Americans being held hostage at the American Embassy in Tehran for almost 6 months but the operation failed." The radio then carries a report on the White House announcement without comment. The report concludes by saying that "the office of the Iran chief of staff has announced that the Iran authorities heard of the incident from the White House announcement and that an immediate investigation has been started."

ERKMEN SAYS IRAN WILL NOT RECEIVE AID IN BREAKING EMBARGO

TA241657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Ministr Hayrettin Erkmen, who participated in the Turkish-EEC joint parliamentary committee meetings held in Luxembourg, has returned to Turkey. Replying to reporters questions at Esenboga Airport, Erkmen said that in the event Western countries definitely impose an economic embargo on Iran, Turkey will not be used as an instrument for exporting goods to Iran. Erkmen said; Our relations with Iran will continue. However, Turkey will on no account fill the place of anyone else. In reply to a question on Turkey's views regarding the economic embargo which the United States will impose on Iran, Erkmen said: Turkey believes that this step by the United States is based on a concrete situation, and that so long as this situation continues, the problem cannot be solved. While expressing this view, Turkey has taken into consideration its special status, its historic and spiritual ties with Iranians and with the Iranian people. Replying to a journalist who recalled reports to the effect that in the event of a definite embargo by the West against Iran, Iran would secure its needs via Turkey, Erkmen said: Turkish-Iranian relations are special due to the two countries' proximity as well as to the close ties between the two nations. We will not do what others do not do. If other countries decide not to sell goods to Iran and try to export their goods via Turkey, we will not be an instrument in this. We will maintain our relations with Iran. However, Turkey will on no account replace anyone else.

Erkmen later gave information on the Turkish-EEC joint parliamentary committee meetings. Noting that Turkish-EEC relations were reviewed during the meetings, Erkmen added that Turkey's wish for full membership in the Community was favorably received by the EEC parliamentarians on the committee. He noted that a recommendation adopted on the issue will be submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the parliaments of the EEC member countries. He said that during his stay in Luxembourg he had the opportunity to hold bilateral talks with the current chairman of the Community's ministerial council, the Italian deputy foreign minister and the foreign minister of Luxembourg. He added that he had also been briefed on the council's recent meeting. Erkmen said that on his way back he stopped in Bonn at the invitation of FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He added that they exchanged views on Turkish-FRG relations and international developments. He concluded by saying that the date for Turkey's application for full membership in the EEC will be determined at the joint parliamentary committee meeting to be held in Ankara at the end of May.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING AGAIN YIELDS NO RESULT

TA241658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] No results were achieved in the 45th and 46th rounds of voting for the election of the president held at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today. During the 45th round of voting the presidentially elected Senator Muhsin Batur from the RPP received 225 votes and Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic received 82 votes. Votes on the 46th round were not counted since there was no quorum. Voting will continue tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATO SPOKESMAN NOTES LACK OF CONSULTATION IN RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD251440 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] We now take a look at reactions to the hostage rescue attempt which are going on.

NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns, foresees a very strong Iranian reaction. He thinks the U.S. raid has complicated the situation. Still on the matter of NATO, it has to be noted that the allies of the United States were not informed of what they were preparing. There was no consultation whatsoever, said the NATO spokesman. Only London, apparently, was informed of the possibility of a U.S. operation. This is what a British Foreign Ministry spokesman has just said, and he added: A distinction has to be made between a rescue attempt and a military action against Iran. Everyone knows that the United States has shown the greatest moderation during the past months. The Foreign Ministry also said: it is not the right moment to criticize the U.S. leadership.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

OFFICIALS EXPRESS SURPRISE AT IRAN RESCUE ATTEMPT

NC251117 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels, April 25 (AFP)--The abortive United States operation in Iran sowed consternation among European Economic Community (EEC) officials here today because the U.S. failed to consult first with its West European allies. Some EEC officials said they were disappointed and bitter. They expected the abortive hostage rescue bid would be a leading topic at the EEC summit in Luxembourg on Sunday and Monday.

One senior official said: "The EEC reluctantly agreed to a programme of sanctions against Iran, believing them to be useless and harmful vis-a-vis Tehran. It agreed to them in order to back up the Americans and dissuade them from intervening militarily in Iran."

A Danish source expressed "great surprise" that the U.S. did not warn its West European allies before embarking on this military operation.

A Belgian source also showed surprise, especially in the light of last Tuesday's EEC decision on sanctions.

PORTUGAL

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN VISITS, EEC

LD242210 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro returned to Lisbon today from a European tour that took him to Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Copenhagen. Speaking to journalists upon his arrival at Lisbon Airport, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] During these past 3 days I have been first in Strasbourg, where at the invitation of the chairman of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe I delivered a speech to the Council. Then, accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs and the secretary of state for integration in Europe, I traveled to Luxembourg and finally to Copenhagen. It was yet another tour of some capitals of EEC member countries which the government believed was necessary to make in order to stress the interest of our country and our government in a speedy accession to the common market, to convey our view on the

problems connected with this matter and on the development of the accession timetable which was agreed upon a few months ago by the Portuguese foreign minister and the EEC authorities in Brussels, a timetable which was subsequently confirmed by EEC President Roy Jenkins here in Lisbon. In addition to this, we had the opportunity to personally propose to the prime ministers and ministers of foreign affairs of the countries in question our plans for joint action in this sphere. These kinds of intensive personal contacts are in fact necessary and advantageous to speed up our accession to the EEC and better defend Portugals' interests.

Apart from this matter, which was the main purpose of our visits to Luxembourg and Denmark, we also naturally dealt with issues pertaining to the strengthening of bilateral relations, since there were no particular problems to be settled with either of those two countries, and also jointly assessed the worrisome international situation obtaining at the moment, as well as the measures taken by the EEC foreign ministers. We are highly pleased with the positive results of our visits and with the support given to our country by both Luxembourg and Denmark with regard to a speedy accession to the Common Market. In this connection we also noted that no substantial problems have been raised by either country with regard to the present negotiations. They are therefore in a position to support and defend our cause with more ease than some other EEC countries which have specific problems--or rather, which have specific sectors which may raise a few problems regarding the transition period or certain adjustment schemes. In both countries we met with the respective heads of state, prime ministers and foreign ministers with whom we had long working sessions.

NEWSPAPERS NOTE 'RIFT' IN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

LD241214 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The Lisbon Daily O DIA and the weeklies TEMPO and even EXPRESSO, although with a question mark, reported today that the constitutional committee has declared as unconstitutional a decree-law demarcating the public and private sectors of the economy which was redrafted by the government and sent to the president of the republic for promulgation. The newspapers said that the committee's ruling this time has caused a rift in the 9-member committee, whose chairman is Lt Col Melo Antunes. At least three of the four judges who are the appointed members of the constitutional committee have tendered their resignation, arguing that political reasons prevailed over legal ~~ones~~ in the ruling that the legislation is unconstitutional. Their view is said to be shared by a fourth constitutional expert, (Figueiredo) Dias. The five committee members who voted in favor of the ruling were Melo Antunes, Jorge Miranda, (Nuncio) Almeida, Jorge Campinos, and (Amancio) Ferreira, the newspapers said.

Denial by Antunes

LD241426 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Lt Col Melo Antunes, chairman of the constitutional committee, categorically denied that any members of the constitutional committee had resigned over the ruling by the committee that the redrafted decree-law demarcating the public and private sectors of the economy was unconstitutional. Lt Col Melo Antunes was interviewed by our reporter Cardoso Pinto a short while ago. The newspapers O DIA and TEMPO reported this morning that at least three of the committee members had resigned over the criteria on which the ruling was based.

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UK, FRANCE, FRG AGREE ON BUILDING NEW FIGHTER PROTOTYPE

LD241325 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Apr 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Agreement Between European Manufacturers on Construction of a New Fighter Plane"]

[Text] The Marcel Diassault (France) Messerschmidtt-Boelkow-Blohm (FRG) and British Aerospace (Britain) companies have just agreed in principle on the construction of a fighter plane designed to replace the German Air Force Phantoms and F-10s and the Royal Air Force and French Air Force Jaguars in the nineties. The agreement, which was reached between the three companies at the end of March, is the result of a series of technical working meetings held in the Paris region over 6-7 weeks.

This agreement follows plans to revive the European arms coproduction which the three countries' governments want. Moreover, it is hoped that industrial circles will take a final decision in 1981 since this major deal would relate to the manufacture of around 700 planes.

While some agreement emerged during the meetings on the machine's general characteristics--a single-seater, twin-jet plane with delta wings capable of flying at mach 2--a number of details still have to be decided, and interests diverge somewhat on these points. For instance, as far as the plane's mission is concerned, the Germans are seeking a plane to win air superiority with a wide radius of action, while the French would like a tactical support plane for the battlefield and behind the battlefield and the British would like a relatively multirole plane.

Similarly, the three companies will have to agree on an engine for the plane. The British and, to a lesser degree, the Germans are apparently in favor of the RB-199 jet which the Tornado has, while the French are ardent supporters of their National Aircraft Engine Design and Construction Company's M-88 which, according to them, has a better performance--8 tons thrust as against 7.5 tons--than its British rival. In addition, it is at present planned for only 30 percent of the weapons systems required for the different countries' needs to be joint, and some people think that this is not enough.

Whatever happens, the three European manufacturers have decided to build 2 experimental prototypes and 10 pre-series prototypes in order to develop the plane's design. The first flight would not take place before 1984.

REPORTAGE ON IMF MEETINGS, CONSULTATIONS IN HAMBURG

Cooperation on Propping Up Yen

OW251301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg, April 25, KYODO--Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and his West German counterpart Hans Matthoefer Friday confirmed that the financial and monetary authorities of the two countries would continue to cooperate to prevent the exchange value of the Japanese yen from depreciating too much.

The mutual confirmation resulted from their talks here Friday morning on the future of a four-party agreement reached and announced last March 2 by the monetary authorities of the U.S., West Germany, Switzerland and Japan on the defense of the yen. According to the agreement, monetary authorities in the U.S., West Germany and Switzerland have occasionally intervened in the exchange markets of their countries to help prop up the yen. The Takeshita-Matthoefer meeting took place just before the opening of a new session of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee in Bern Friday afternoon.

No Accord on 'Substitution Account'

OW250436 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg, April 25, KYODO--Finance ministers from 10 major industrial countries failed Thursday to reach a final agreement on the establishment of the substitution account, a new mechanism designed to stabilize their foreign exchange markets. At a meeting held here prior to Friday's session of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the ministers from Japan, the United States, West Germany and seven other leading industrial countries exchanged views on the issue. They agreed on the basic need to set up the substitution account but failed to iron out the differences on technical problems involved, such as how the account should be operated.

[Words indistinct] at this autumn's annual joint meeting of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington. There had been hopes that the establishment of the account, designed to absorb surplus dollars held by central banks outside the United States for exchange market stabilization, might be agreed at the interim committee meeting for formal presentation to the IMF-World Bank joint meeting.

Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita told the meeting of the finance ministers that Japan advocates early establishment of the account. But the ministers failed to agree on the establishment, chiefly because of a difference of views between the United States and European nations, conference sources said. The United States appears to have lost interest in the substitution account idea following a recent appreciation of the U.S. dollar, the sources said.

Turkish Minister's Meetings

TA250700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, who is in Hamburg for the committee meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, held separate meetings with FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer and OECD Secretary General Emile van Lennep. Our correspondent in Hamburg reports that the economic and financial issues between Turkey and the FRG as well as the issue of the postponement of debts were discussed at the meetings.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Voice of Germany, Finance Minister Sezgin said that the recent economic measures are beginning to yield their results in Turkey. He noted that, following the measures, Turkey's export revenues were rising and import demands beginning to be met.

Sezgin Bilateral Contacts Continue

TA260816 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, who is in Hamburg to attend the IMF and World Bank committee meetings, is continuing his bilateral contacts with the finance ministers of various countries. In a statement after his meetings with the finance ministers of France, Austria, Belgium and Yugoslavia, Sezgin said that he was happy to have found the opportunity to meet with his counterparts while attending the committee meetings at which international economic problems were discussed. Sezgin said: During my contacts I mainly dwelt upon the second phase of the economic support extended to Turkey at the OECD meeting in Paris, namely the postponement of debts. We have agreed upon the rapid conclusion of efforts in this direction.

French Economic Minister Monory, in a statement, said that he will help FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer in his efforts to eliminate Turkish economic problems. Monory is expected to arrive in Turkey next month to hold talks on the issue.

LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS IRAN, BUDGET, AGRICULTURE

Giscard Arrival Remarks

LD271450 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Community of the Nine began its meeting at the European center of Kirchberg in Luxembourg an hour ago. On the agenda are all the questions of the Common Market and also the Iranian crisis. On the subject, President Giscard d'Estaing said in a statement to journalists on his arrival at Luxembourg Airport not long ago that France is determined to continue its efforts, as is the whole of the European Community, in solidarity with the United States to obtain the liberation of the Tehran hostages. President Giscard d'Estaing said that the taking of hostages was a violation of human rights and of international law.

The president of the republic also spoke about the Community's internal problems, in particular the fixing of the European agricultural prices and then the British contribution to the Community budget. President Giscard d'Estaing said that all these problems must be resolved simultaneously. It is not conceivable, the head of state said, that the problem of the agricultural prices, which should have already been settled, should be deferred.

Working Breakfast

LD281040 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Helmut Schmidt and Margaret Thatcher, accompanied by their foreign ministers, had breakfast together at the French Embassy in Luxembourg this morning. The breakfast lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes and was no doubt an opportunity for taking stock before the second session of the summit of heads of state and government. It is probable that during this working breakfast mainly agricultural problems were discussed. The ministers of agriculture worked on the questions until 0300 this morning and a compromise on prices was accepted by eight ministers out of the nine, Great Britain holding back its reply pending the settlement of the problem of its Community budget contribution.

The summit later continued at the European center and it may end early in the afternoon with the publication of a statement on Iran, Afghanistan and the Middle East. In connection with Iran, it is already known that the Nine have reaffirmed their absolute solidarity with the United States, wishing nevertheless that harmony between the Western partners be developed.

DELEGATION DEPARTS CYPRUS, LEADER MAKES STATEMENT

NC271140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The mixed delegation of the EEC Executive Committee and the European Investment Bank left Cyprus today. The delegation had held investigatory talks with the Cyprus Government.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, the head of the EEC delegation, Mr Duchateau, said that after this visit he has a better picture of the Cyprus problem. He added that Cyprus needs Europe and, in particular, the Common Market in various sectors. He said: In the political sector we have to play a role of supporting Cyprus' unity. Also in the economic sector we have a significant mission: to help the country prosper. He also said that in the future Cyprus will be a good friend of the Community.

Finally, Mr Duchateau said that on his return to Brussels he, together with Cyprus' representative to the EEC, will support the Cyprus issue. He expressed hope that now it is possible to achieve great progress in the Cyprus issue.

KREISKY CRITICAL OF U.S. ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HOSTAGES

LD261732 Hamburg DPA in German 1606 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Vienna--Without mentioning U.S. President Jimmy Carter by name, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has criticized the failed U.S. mission to rescue the hostages in Tehran.

At a meeting of Socialists in Vienna today, Kreisky said that he expected "nothing at all" from military muscle-flexing in Iran. He believed that such action was quite impossible on account of the great distances and the special circumstances. In his speech, Kreisky voiced his opinion that there was "discord" in Iran between the politicians that had come to power following the elections and other groupings which surrounded Ayatollah Khomeyni.

PAHR VIEWS OLYMPICS BOYCOTT, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU251353 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Andreas Unterberger report on interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna--no date given]

[Excerpt] Vienna--Austria will leave unanswered the American request not to send any participants to the Moscow Olympic games. This was stated by Foreign Minister Pahr in a talk with DIE PRESSE. He said that he was for a strict separation between sports and politics, and that the question of participating in the Olympics was exclusively up to the sports organizations. As regards the Afghanistan problem, Pahr said that even a partial withdrawal of the Soviet forces would already constitute a possibility for a solution satisfactory to all sides.

The Austrian foreign minister explains this position by arguing that "a certain amount of Soviet forces have been in Afghanistan for quite some time." In this context Pahr draws attention to the Austrian-Cuban contacts. The foreign minister has gained the impression that Havana is not unconditionally supporting Soviet interests in Afghanistan: "Cuba is chairman of the nonaligned states, and it has been evident, particularly in the recent past, that it attaches great importance to being recognized in this capacity. And we believe that precisely because of Cuba's uncontested close relationship with the USSR, it is in a position to know earlier and more easily than others what possibilities exist for solving the Afghanistan problem."

Pahr stresses the Austrian position that the task of the nonaligned countries "to bring about a conciliation between the blocs" also serves Austria's interests. The foreign minister sees the essential difference between neutral and nonaligned countries in their "basic ideological attitude."

There have been some disagreements between Vienna and Washington primarily, but not exclusively, in connection with the Afghanistan question. Pahr is now talking of "very good relations" with the United States, to which he refers as a "friendly state." Nevertheless, he is taking a very clear stand on the various problems.

Asked about the American ban on travel to Iran for U.S. citizens, the minister says that this is certainly "an indication of an approach that is not in line with our ideas about human rights and freedom of movement. We in Austria have a very liberal attitude and in Austria such a measure would be inconceivable, and incompatible with our basic rights."

The minister also reported that--in contrast to the "Iran note" where a negative reply was given, Austria has not given any answer at all to the American move urging a boycott of the Olympics. "And indeed I do not see any reason why we should give an answer to that," for this is a matter which in Austria has to be decided by the sports organizations. In reply to the remark that the Americans did make representations regarding that matter, just as they did regarding the Iranian problem, Pahr declares: "Well, I cannot prevent them from doing such things."

At any rate, there will be no recommendations of advice for the Olympic committee. "To us, this is primarily a question concerning sports, not politics. The point is that we reject such a mixing of sports with politics." Thus, in the government's opinion, sports has nothing to do with politics? "It should not have anything to do with it," Pahr corrects himself. And what if the athletes start some boycott on their own initiative? "All that will be respected by us. That is up to them." And, with regard to the United States, the foreign minister remarks: "Particularly among friends there must be understanding for the fact that they cannot always proceed in exactly the same manner."

PAPERS OPPOSE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF NORBERT BURGER

AU251440 [Editorial Report] Most Vienna dailies in German on 25 April prominently report that Norbert Burger, chairman of the Austrian National-Democratic Party [NDP] and candidate of the "Committee for the Election of a National German-Austrian for the 1980 Presidential Elections" has submitted to the Interior Ministry a nomination proposal with 2,384 signatures and has paid the required guarantee deposit of 50,000 schillings. According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, the Interior Ministry has not yet approved the nomination because an investigation is still pending on the grounds that several of Burger's backers admitted that they were paid for their signatures. A final decision is to be made by the main election board at the Interior Ministry on 29 April.

According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Burger, at a Vienna press conference, admitted that some persons were paid for their signatures but claimed that even without these he had enough other signatures to back his nomination. He sharply attacked Freedom Party [FPOe] presidential candidate Gredler calling him a "traitor" who should have been "sentenced to death" by the German authorities on account of his having joined a resistance group toward the end of World War II. Burger stressed his support of capital punishment and his readiness to "personally act as hangman" if no one else volunteered.

This attitude is sharply attacked by the semi-official WIENER ZEITUNG in a commentary "Burger Ready To Become Hangman," and by ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in a commentary "No Hangman As Candidate." The latter accuses Burger of spreading pure neofascism and of glorifying Nazi atrocities, and emphatically warns that if Burger were allowed to run as a candidate in the presidential elections, it would enable him to spread his neofascist and neo-Nazi propaganda on an unprecedented scale. "The triumph that he would obtain by merely a few hundred votes on election day would be cheap while the damage caused by a neonazi propaganda wave would be enormous," the paper warns and expresses the hope that the main election board will not accept Burger's candidacy.

The Communist VOLKSSTIMME frontpages a statement by Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri charging that Burger's candidacy conflicts with the Austrian Constitution and the Austrian State Treaty, and appealing to all democrats and antifascists to participate in a joint antifascist demonstration in Vienna on 26 April.

OFFICIALS, PRESS COMMENT ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN

Warns Against Criticism

LD251900 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has indirectly warned against criticizing the Americans for the failed attempt at liberating the hostages in Tehran. At an SPD election campaign meeting in Saarbruecken tonight, Schmidt recalled the German release of the hostages in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, in the fall of 1977 and emphasized: "We had an awful lot of luck during that campaign." To that had to be added that the campaign had taken place in a country which had not been anti-Federal Republic. The chancellor continued: "It is not up to us to sit in judgment over others" who "in a more difficult situation" had considered the lives of their people.

In reply to a question from the 3000-strong audience, the chancellor confirmed that he had not been informed beforehand about Washington's commando enterprise. The advice which the Germans as equal partners in the Western alliance would give was "to safeguard with all moral power and political commonsense peace in the world and in Europe" as well as "to preserve the unity of the one German nation."

Schmidt Assures Carter of Support

LD271232 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has assured U.S. President Jimmy Carter that the Federal Government is determined to continue, at the side of the United States, to look for a solution to the hostage issue in Iran. Still on Friday, the day of the failed American mission to rescue the hostages in Tehran, the chancellor sent a cable to Carter which stated, i.a.: "Anyone who has ever shared responsibility for the lives of hostages will be able to appreciate your feelings in this difficult hour." The text of the telegram was published by the Federal Press Office in Bonn on Sunday.

The chancellor spoke of his "deep sympathy." The news that the unlawful hostage taking had cost eight lives filled him with dismay and sorrow.

Genscher Appeals for Peace

LD261111 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Munich--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has appealed to all states of the world and to those responsible in Tehran to go resolutely along the path toward a peaceful solution to the Tehran hostage drama which U.S. President Jimmy Carter outlined in his television address. Genscher, who was speaking at the Bavarian FDP party congress in Munich, expressly included the Soviet Union in this appeal. He said that the willingness of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to mediate again also deserved the support of all those conscious of their responsibility.

With reference to the discussion now in progress about the correctness and advisability of the attempt to free the hostages, Genscher said: "Anyone who remains silent about the taking of hostages in Tehran and who occupies a small country like Afghanistan with his troops, is not in a good position to put on airs and act as arbiter now." He expressed his sympathy for the relatives of the American soldiers who lost their lives and for the "entire American nation." "We are predictable in our policy, in our reliability toward our friends, who have also stood by us in difficult times."

The present generation has the truly historic task of working with all their strength to see to it that "our children and grandchildren are spared the horrors of war, which we had to go through in World War II." With reference to proposals that the Bundeswehr be sent to the Persian Gulf, Genscher said, to the applause of the delegates: "We have had enough once and for all of deploying German soldiers outside our country."

Carstens Urges Unity

LD252150 Hamburg DPA in German 2014 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Stuttgart--Federal President Karl Carstens in Stuttgart tonight has warned against dramatizing the world situation. At the "foyer meeting point" of STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN, Carstens said he was convinced that "the escalation to an acute danger of war" would not occur in the Iran and Afghanistan conflicts. He did not believe that the situation was that dramatic.

The federal president directed an urgent appeal to the partners of the Atlantic Alliance to increase their level of accord within the Alliance. Carstens asked the German (political) parties to more strongly emphasize the "basic measure of agreement" in view of the current crisis.

Bahr Remarks

LD251722 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] [no dateline received] SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr told ARD television after the SPD Executive Committee meeting that the federal chancellor was "greatly worried." The chancellor's level-headedness and reserve were deserving of support not only from the whole of the SPD, but far beyond.

Concerning the question of Bonn not having been informed about the attempt to free the hostages, Bahr said that he would regard it as a mistake if one were to coordinate such an operation or wanted consultations beforehand. But the responsibility would have to be shouldered by the one who, in the final analysis, took the sole decision. If the campaign had been successful, then President Carter would have been the hero of the hour.

Kohl Calls for Solidarity

LD251756 Hamburg DPA in German 1725 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Saarlouis/Saar--In his first public comment on the failed attempt to liberate the hostages in Iran, Helmut Kohl, national chairman of the CDU, has appealed to the "civilized world" for solidarity with the United States. If the West at this time fails to stand by the United States and proclaim its sympathy and solidarity with it, then "things would end badly," Kohl emphasized on Friday at a CDU election campaign rally in Saarlouis.

Kohl said he was "deeply shocked" by the latest reports from Iran. "Things are pretty bad in this world if a power such as the United States is compelled to carry out such military campaigns in order to safeguard the lives and security of its embassy staff," the CDU politician said. Kohl regards as a "return to barbarity" the fact that the rulers in Iran have imprisoned U.S. Embassy members in order to blackmail the United States.

'Helplessness, Bewilderment' in Bonn

DW261231 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Apr 80 p 3

[Report by Bonn correspondent Karl Feldmeyer: "Bonn Reacts Helplessly, in Bewilderment, Repercussions on the Alliance?"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Apr--"What would you do as a father of a family in such a situation?" This question circulating among colleagues contains everything that characterized the helplessness and alarm in the atmosphere at the political center of the Federal Republic. Although one is condemned in Bonn to do nothing following the unsuccessful attempt by the Americans to free their hostages, and although one must wait and watch developments, it was this issue that dominated people and their conversations following the announcement of the unsuccessful mission shortly after 0800.

The federal press conference has not been so full that one could hardly find a place since the spectacular appearance of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in November. The answers by the government spokesman have hardly ever been so helpless and taciturn. Basically this parsimonious information was practically not necessary. A glance at the pale and deadly serious face of Government Spokesman Boelling described the situation sufficiently. He looked--as one says in the navy when somebody comes under enemy fire--"very old"; his spirit was close to zero.

The tenor of the questions he was asked signalled the assessment of the event by the public: One question was "had the soldiers who went into action near Tehran come from an American garrison in the Federal Republic?"--the question did not express the hope, for instance, that the Americans had used such passive German help.

More clear and depressing was the first assessment by security experts and officers in private talks. The depression of those who made frank statements in discussions was not aimed only at the problem, but why exactly at that time? Some people said that since the U.S. had waited for such a long time and had missed the chance to issue a direct reaction, it would have been better if only for political reasons to wait for the convocation of the Iranian parliament and to at least inform the Allies--the Allies whose solidarity is so highly valued by Washington, for understandable reasons.

But taking action is almost considered as being worse. When the President decided to take military action, it ought to have been prepared in such a way that it would not need to be called off unsuccessfully due to "technical breakdown of equipment"--as the information from Washington read early this morning. The bewilderment is increased by the fact that no replacements were at hand so that the risky attempt ended so faultily and tragically--after eight people were killed. In addition, there is the apprehension that election policy considerations could possibly have brought prohibited and impermissible influence to bear on the action. There is the fear that all this will not have a positive influence on the cohesion of the alliance. The question could even come up as to the predictability of the leading Western power which is required for those who depend on the predictability of American policy. And the fact that, in addition to the admission that further developments are unpredictable the question about what the aftereffects will be is answered with the remark that one hopes the hostage-takers will exercise reason, demonstrates how matters were viewed this Friday in Bonn.

No Need for 'Stone Throwing'

DW261135 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Rm.: "No Throwing of Stones Now"]

[Text] The American attempt to free the 53 Tehran hostages in a coup de main certainly did not fail only because of a technical breakdown. Anybody who plans such an enterprise must provide for sufficient reserves. For every man who falls, for every peace of material that breaks down there must be sufficient replacements at hand. There seems to have been a shortage in this respect.

But even if the Americans had prepared the commando mission correctly, it is doubtful whether it would have been successful. It seems an almost insoluble task to get out some 50 people who are watched by heavily armed guards in a building which is surrounded and which is located in the center of Tehran. Not only the military units that would appear would have to be fought, but one would also have to defend oneself against the fanatic masses of the people. Eventually those liberated would have to be taken alive, not merely out of Tehran in easily vulnerable helicopters, but out of Iran; and all this without the slightest support on the scene. The question arises of why Carter agreed to an attempt that showed so little promise. But nobody should be overly hasty to throw stones at him. For half a year the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been held and threatened with death by a gang of criminals who have the backing of the state power. All the pleading, the attempts to mediate, the protests of the United Nations and of the UN countries and all the concessions by Washington have not helped at all. The many hopeful statements by the Iranian Government have never been followed up with actions. The Allies have joined the American sanctions against Iran only hesitantly. So pressure on the President to free the hostages by armed force is increasing in America. In addition, there are international political reasons: The continuing crime with regard to the hostages in Tehran is driving Iran and America against each other. This complicates matters for the West with regard to taking measures against further Soviet acquisition of land in the Middle East. It could, therefore, seem advisable to the President to try to exploit far-fetched possibilities. Morality and international law are on his side.

But the failure will be detrimental to America and its President in the world. Carter does not need reproaches or embarrassed silences from the Allies but understanding and help. Friendships stand their test during misfortune.

Other Options Assessed

DW261323 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Werner Holzer editorial: "The Compulsion to Act"]

[Text] Nobody will say that the American President has been lucky in his political actions. The failure to free the hostages through an American commando mission, which was obviously planned for a long time, belongs in this context. Had it reached a successful conclusion, a heavy burden would have been lifted, not only from the shoulders of Jimmy Carter, but probably also from the Iranian Government whose authority vis-a-vis the hostage-takers is not strong enough to end the crisis through a release of the hostages. The whole world would have been released from a burden.

It seems that the United States did not inform anybody beforehand about its intentions. The Allied governments, which are being put under considerable pressure by Washington to demonstrate solidarity with the United States not merely with words but also with action, are not happy about this.

But something else also must be clearly said: The world power, the United States, has demonstrated unusual patience for almost half a year over the hostage drama. It is so patient that some Western critics of the American President seem to have forgotten that the United States itself has become a victim of an unforgivable breach of international law. Even though one cannot be forced to agree with this or that statement or action of the American President, it remains a fact that it was not American divisions that invaded Afghanistan.

Keeping this in mind is not only required by political fairness, but also by reason. Particularly in international politics one must not deviate from the principles that the initiators are responsible for the damage and not the victims. When the Soviet news agency TASS terms the unsuccessful liberation attempt a "provocation," this indicates how miserable the climate between the two world powers has become. It is not certain at all how peacefully the Soviet Union would react if it were provoked somewhere in the world like the United States has been.

It is a completely different matter how one views the American plans and demands made in connection with the hostage drama and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The urgent advice from the Federal Government in Bonn and probably from all European governments to the American ally to continue to remain patient in connection with Tehran, does not originate from European fickleness.

If one assumes that saving the American hostages will be given priority as before, every step indeed must be most carefully examined with regard to the consequences it will have. Since every military liberation action entails the danger of threatening the lives of the hostages, the former patience of Jimmy Carter was therefore an act of humanity and reason. For a politician running for reelection, his action in connection with the hostage issue has certainly been unusual so far. After all, he is under pressure from a public which is arguing more and more angrily and irrationally. But in dealing with a country such as Iran, which is in the middle of basic changes and which moves continually on the brink of chaos, other nonmilitary measures are also a two-edged sword. The announcement of American and the threat of European economic sanctions have so far not improved the fate of the hostages at all, and they could very easily weaken the political position of the entire West in this country. It may be that such measures need to be taken anyway, not out of blind solidarity with the United States, but because one has to try everything to punish the breach of international law. But then one also needs to be aware of the consequences.

It can be seen even now that Iran will simply react with an about-face to the existing or impending Western economic sanctions. In other words, in the future it will engage in more business with the Soviet Union and its allies, despite the fact that not merely the West was on good terms with the overthrown shah, but that also the communist governments played up to him strongly. The dangerous thing about this situation is simply the following: Every attempt to help the hostages can have the opposite effect, while simultaneously heating up the double crisis in this area.

New U.S. 'Unpredictability'

DW261343 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna article: "Indivisible Risk"]

[Text] The failure of the almost incredible commando enterprise has more than one dangerous dimension because the course of the double crisis over Iran and Afghanistan now contains a new explosive factor of unpredictability. The President in Washington broke through the "logic" of escalation on which Europe, although reluctantly, has begun setting its stakes.

But the fearful disappointment revealed in the first few commentaries from Europe has a fragile moral basis. Those who have stressed so often that it is up to America to bear the main burden and make decisions in the hostage conflict should not complain about the fact and the way President Carter claimed this right to make the decision and take action. The European governments who so demonstratively think they are far away from the place of action should have been able to imagine that, as Carter said, a plan on the enterprise was drawn up soon after the taking of the hostages and that this action had to be expected at some time.

At this point an uncomfortable and, as it were, demonstrative aspect is the assumption that the United States has lost confidence in the joint front of action with the Europeans and no longer even believes in the effect of sanctions.

At any rate, risks and chances will probably have to be assessed differently than prior to that Friday. Because a policy of gradual sanctions can be expected to call forth even more inflexibility on the part of the hostage-taking state, the need and the necessity for a military blockade, which Carter wanted to avoid through this stroke which has been unsuccessful, could soon come about.

But one must warn against cheap condemnation of the Americans and their venture. All comparisons with operations that bear good-sounding names only because they were successful, in actuality are lame. The consequence of this day must not be the turning away from America's President who must so bitterly pay for maybe the most important decision he has made in this crisis.

As before there is no alternative to Europe's being at the side of the Americans. Every attempt to maintain under the depression of these days a "safe distance" from a President of the United States who is hard to predict, must lead one politically astray; and this would eventually lead to catastrophe. One ought to particularly let the Soviet Union feel this and even more so now, since the failure of the liberation action, so that there will be no misunderstandings which would endanger peace much more than the commando mission did.

GERMAN SPORTS FEDERATION SUPPORTS OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD261117 Hamburg DPA in German 0835 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Frankfurt--The Presidium of the German Sports Federation [DSB] has recommended that the National Olympic Committee of Germany decide in favor of a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. This is the substance of a statement published by the DSB last night after a meeting of its Presidium in Frankfurt.

The text of the statement is as follows: "The German Bundestag and the Federal Government have appealed to the National Olympic Committee of Germany not to send any teams or individual sportsmen to the summer Olympic games in Moscow and Tallinn. This appeal is addressed to sports as a whole and, thus, to the political responsibility of the German Sports Federation as well. The DSB Presidium supports the appeal and reaffirms that sports cannot be seen in isolation from international political developments. The Presidium asks the National Olympic Committee of Germany to reach a decision which is in keeping with the joint responsibility and which does not jeopardize the partnership between sports and the state that has been strengthened over many years."

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES BILATERAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Talks With Lambsdorff

LD251530 Hamburg DPA in German 0901 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Republic and the People's Republic of Poland are apparently still interested in continuing their good relations. Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff assured Polish Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk in a talk on Thursday evening of Bonn's interest in maintaining cooperation with Warsaw. A similar view was expressed by Wrzaszczyk who is in the Federal Republic for the opening of the Polish national exhibition, "Poland 80."

During his talks with Lambsdorff, Wrzaszczyk also expressed Poland's interest in a longer-term cooperation agreement. Lambsdorff asked Wrzaszczyk to submit specific ideas on this subject in the course of the next few months. According to the Economics Ministry, Poland's interest in additional deliveries of coal to the Federal Republic was also made clear during the talks. In this connection Lambsdorff pointed out that the Federal Republic is currently drawing up legislation for additional coal imports.

Meeting With Schmidt

LD251532 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff had more than 2 hours of talks with Polish Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk in Bonn on Friday, during which the state of bilateral relations and international questions were discussed at length. The other main topic discussed was economic relations between the two countries.

At the opening of the "Poland 80" exhibition in Duesseldorf, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff underlined the buoyancy of German-Polish relations even in the present international situation. "Despite or rather because of the crisis which was developed in one sector of East-West relations, this exhibition and continuing good relations between our two countries are not only necessary but also desirable," the minister said.

The governments of both countries are aware of the fact that they must make their international influence felt so that the basis for cooperation does not slip away from under their feet. "The word peace in both countries does not have sentimental associations but recalls bitter experience." In the event of a new conflict in Europe, Poland and the Federal Republic would be the ones to suffer most.

Lambsdorff assessed present relations with Poland as "very positive on the whole." Since the German-Polish agreement of 1970 more than 200,000 Germans have been able to leave Poland. Bonn assumes that the emigration of Germans from Poland will continue to take place as satisfactorily in the future. Economic relations have also developed positively in recent years. The minister expressed confidence that the present problems in economic relations between the two countries could be eliminated in the next 2-3 years. He assured Poland on Bonn's support in the efforts for more cooperation and in finding a market for goods in the Federal Republic.

COSSIGA, SCHMIDT HOLD TALKS ON EC SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

LD261708 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg--Francesco Cossiga, Italian prime minister and president of the EC Council of Ministers, met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg today for a 2 and 1/2 hour talk.

Cossiga, who left Hamburg again in the afternoon, discussed with the chancellor the forthcoming EC summit in Brussels starting tomorrow. Apart from the British-French conflict about agricultural policy and the British budgetary requirements, it is thought that the world situation following the failed rescue attempt of the U.S. hostages in Iran may have been discussed. Neither the chancellor nor Cossiga made statements after the meeting, which took place at Hamburg Senate's guesthouse.

BRANDT, MEXICAN PARTY OFFICIAL HOLD DISCUSSIONS

LD252116 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, head of the Mexican state party, as presidents of the Socialist International and the Standing Conference of Latin American Political Parties, respectively, today in Bonn spoke out in favor of more intensive contacts between these two organizations. During an extensive exchange of views between the two politicians it also became clear that increased efforts were required to put into practice the principles of noninterference and the right to self-determination. Carvajal Moreno was also received by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Before journalists, the Mexican politician underlined, the great economic and political significance which is attached to the impending visit to Bonn by Mexican President Lopez Portillo. The technological, trade and industrial exchanges between the Federal Republic and Mexico will doubtlessly be strengthened by it. Carvajal Moreno expressed the hope that investment opportunities for West German industry in his country, which has had the longest period of economic stability of all Latin American countries, could be investigated.

PRELIMINARY FINAL RESULTS IN SAARLAND ELECTIONS

LD272012 Hamburg DPA in German 1920 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Preliminary official final results of the elections in Saarland are as follows:

Entitled to vote	826,158		
Number of votes cast	702,504	85.0	(88.8) percent
Valid votes cast	694,720	98.9	(98.9)
CDU	305,536	44.0	(49.1)
SPD	315,457	45.4	(41.8)
FDP	47,975	6.9	(7.4)
DKP	3,702	0.5	(1.0)
Greens	19,945	2.9	(-)
CSWU	2,105	0.3	(-)

Distribution of Seats

LD272013 Hamburg DPA in German 1925 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Distribution of seats according to the preliminary official final results of the elections in Saarland:

CDU	23 seats	(25)
SPD	24	(22)
FDP	3	(3)

PARTIES EXPRESS VIEWS ON U.S. ACTION IN IRAN

Mitterrand Expresses Sympathy

LD262300 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Summary] The national convention of the Socialist Party [PS] is meeting in Paris today. This afternoon Francois Mitterrand and Michel Rocard spoke. On the matter of foreign policy the meeting showed unanimity. "This has been particularly clear in connection with the Iranian affair where there is, one can say it, consensus within the Socialist Party regarding the position expressed by Francois Mitterrand: [Begin Mitterrand recording] I believe that when, for whatever reason, a foreign country seizes my fellow citizens, my compatriots--if it was a matter involving French people I would act this way. My duty is such that, with whatever means I have at my disposal, I would release them.

"My criticism would be firmer regarding the behavior of the United States toward the countries of the European Common Market. This is not so much because of the fact that the United States--I have mentioned it before--failed to warn our heads of state. It is rather for having compromised them, in a word, by having immediately changed plans and acted in self-defense without taking into account the undertaking just entered into and the support just received. Yes, thus compromising foreign countries, playing with them. [end recording]"

Michel Rocard followed in a similar vein: [begin Rocard recording] "I believe it is right that on this occasion our first secretary has expressed a message of understanding toward the American people, because it is true that the tragedy is painful. We must let the young Islamic republic know that it will not have a place in the international community as long as it violates its rules, and that the hostages must be released.

"But our long fight as Socialists against the shah's dictatorship gives us the right to say to the Americans (?clearly) that the Iranian people's thirst for revenge can be explained, even if it takes unacceptable forms. One must, alas, know how to wait until a respectable public authority comes into being in Iran. A policy of sanctions--apart from its very great technical difficulty, we have seen it right now, which already condemns it--can have only three consequences: first, threat to the life of the hostages--after all, the nervous tension, everything now depends on Iran; second, make difficult the rebirth of a respected public authority in Iran; and third, push Iran toward the Soviet bloc. This is contrary to what ought to be done. Sometimes courage is needed to admit that there are problems which for the time being cannot be solved. [end recording]"

PCF, Other Socialist Criticism

LD261534 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] The PCF Central Committee considers the U.S. expedition into Iran as an extremely serious action. The president of the republic and the government must make their unequivocable condemnations of this dangerous policy heard loud and clear. This is in the interest of peace and of France's dignity, the Secretariat of the PCF Central Committee says.

This American operation was also discussed this morning at the opening of the national convention of the Socialist Party. Alain Joannes reports:

The cancellation of the plan in its initial phase, owing to "equipment failure" hows that the operation, although highly dangerous, had been very badly organized if not improvised. The collision which followed the order to withdraw, killing eight people in an Iranian desert, adds an element of panic to this chaos. Moreover there is cause to wonder why the White House thought it necessary to announce all this immediately, since all the participants, including the dead and injured, had been successfully flown out and since the Iranians, judging from their initial reactions, did not suspect anything.

Aside from the fact that the Americans are not the Israelis, an Entebbe-type operation to free the Tehran hostages had long been deemed impracticable by almost all the experts. An operation in the heart of Tehran presented too many risks both for the hostages and for the civilian population and evacuation seemed almost impossible. However, according to insistent rumors in Tehran, it seems that U.S. commandos had been gradually and secretly infiltrated into Iran, ready to converge on the embassy when the time came. Friday's events support this hypothesis and suggest that the failure would have taken on even more tragic proportions if the assault by these commandos on the Islamic militants have been improvised to the same extent. Some sections of the U.S. public will certainly criticize the President--the hostages' families are already doing so--for having taken ill-considered risks with the lives of the captives. The Congress leaders, worried to see the White House being reduced to military solutions alone, had in the past few days already asked to be consulted before any decision was taken. According to several leaks, Mr Carter's staff was itself widely divided during a meeting held at the White House.

Nonetheless, a distinction must be drawn between the envisaged direct operations, for example, to impose a blockade on Iran, and Friday's "pinpoint" action aimed solely at freeing the hostages. Despite its failure, this attempt could lead some of the public, aware of the President's humanitarian motives, to make allowances for him. In the affair of the Mayaguez cargo ship in May 1975 President Ford succeeded in portraying the recovery of 40 U.S. sailors held by the Khmer Rouge as a victory even though the operation had cost as many lives among the Marines. Some 5 years earlier Mr Nixon had launched a commando raid on a North Vietnamese camp in the hope of finding U.S. prisoners there who were in fact being held elsewhere. This failure did not really cause him any trouble at home because efforts made to save fellow citizens in trouble are considered entirely justified in any circumstances by the Americans.

Abroad, however, the credibility of the United States will once again be damaged. The image of a vacillating and ill-fated President will be strengthened by an episode which some people will be bound to portray in analogy with the failure to disembark Cuban exiles at the beginning of the Kennedy presidency--as a "lame Bay of Pigs." What are we to think of the efficiency of a military machine, on which the security of a good half of the world depends, which is not capable of landing two planes in a desert before the enemy even appeared on the scene? What will remain of the "Carter doctrine" which claims to protect Western interests throughout the Gulf region?

GROMYKO TALKS WITH LEADERS DOMINATED BY AFGHANISTAN

LD280957 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Apr 80 p 7

[M.D. report: "Franco-Soviet Talks Continue, Notably on a Return to Nonalignment by Afghanistan"]

[Text] The talks which Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had in Paris on Wednesday and Thursday, 23-24 April confirmed the "fundamental differences of analysis" between France and the USSR on the situation in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

The Socialist Party has not taken an official stand on the American operation in Iran which explains the caution displayed by Jospin's report on this affair. One has only heard a condemnation in principle of barely specified military operations. On the other hand, Charles Hernu, another member of the Socialist Party majority, did not beat around the bush:

[Begin Hernu recording] If one is punched and one punches back immediately, one is carrying out an act of legitimate defense. However, when one is punched and one punches back 2-3 days later, whether one likes it or not, one appears as an aggressor. From this point of view, what has just happened in Iran is serious I think because I am afraid President Carter might be led to carry out another operation of this kind owing to the mood prevailing in the United States and, because he cannot fail with this second operation, there is a danger that he might raise the threshold risk to the point of provoking a reaction from the Soviet Union. [end recording]

This is a personal and heated stand but seems to be fairly widely shared by most of the delegates present at the convention, including Rocard's men. Jean-Pierre Cot, for example, has just said, I quote, "the pitiful American escapade into Iran" and his analysis was silently approved by Charles Hernu. Jean-Pierre Chevenement is now developing the same anti-American theses and reactions. One cannot find one Socialist this morning being lenient toward President Carter.

RPR's Pons Comment

LD262302 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Another statement on the U.S. action in Iran came from the secretary general of the Rally for the Republic [RPR], Bernard Pons. To him the Iranian affair is an extremely grave and dangerous event:

[Begin Pons recording] I believe that it is an extremely grave event--extremely dangerous to world peace. But I believe that the main responsibility in this affair falls not on America but on those who from the very start invaded the embassy, took the diplomats hostage and were the first to resort to an act of war. It is entirely regrettable to want to substitute the army for diplomacy, and one must hope that diplomacy can continue for a long time. But from the moment when diplomacy no longer exists, then anything can happen. [end recording]

TOULOUSE BOMBING LINKED TO U.S. MOVE IN IRAN

LD261335 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] There was a bomb attack last night in a Toulouse suburb against the offices of an American agricultural equipment company. The damage was considerable. The attack was claimed in a telephone call by a group calling itself "Self-Defense Against All Authority" as a reprisal against the American intervention in Iran.

LE MONDE: RESCUE FAILURE DAMAGES U.S. CREDIBILITY

LD261041 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Bad Luck"]

[Text] The new defeat suffered by President Carter with his operation to rescue the hostages in Tehran seems to be such a complete and overwhelming failure that it is difficult to know what aspect to highlight. [paragraph continues]

The dialogue was nonetheless considered "useful" by the two sides and will continue, discussing in particular French and European ideas on a nonaligned Afghanistan. After talks lasting 2 and 1/2 hours with the president of the republic--in private for 90 minutes and then during Thursday's working lunch--Elysee spokesman Bloc stated in reply to a question that, in the present situation, France does not expect "prompt initiatives" by the USSR leading to the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

"Taking account of the indications given, France considers it useful to continue dialogue with the Soviet Union," Mr Blot continued. "The talks provided an opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on the international situation. These talks took place in a responsible and extremely frank atmosphere. France is still attached to the principle of dialogue with the Soviet Union, and this dialogue will be continued at the appropriate levels. Restoring the climate of confidence necessary to the pursuit of detente presupposes an initiative being taken which leads to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, so that that country can determine its own future free from foreign interference and confirm its nonaligned policy."

On Thursday afternoon, after the second series of talks between Mr Gromyko and his French counterpart Francois-Poncet, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman indicated that the dialogue had been characterized by "continuity, clarity and frankness" but had highlighted "fundamental differences of analysis."

On leaving the Elysee, Mr Gromyko stated that the talks had been "constructive and useful." He added: "We would like to think that these talks will make a contribution to the development of consistent Franco-Soviet relations which, in our opinion, should not only correspond to the interests of France and the Soviet Union but also the interests of the entire world. The USSR stands firm in the pursuit of detente and in ensuring that the difficulties which have arisen in the development of the international situation are overcome. For our part we are working to this end but, as everybody knows, it does not just depend on us. We express the hope that France will work to the same end."

Most of the talks, both at the Elysee and at the Quai d'Orsay, were devoted to Afghanistan. Mr Gromyko repeated the Soviet argument that the USSR only intervened in Afghanistan to help the Kambul government to repel outside interference. He apparently gave no new details. Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Francois-Poncet replied that in their view, there is an authentic people's resistance movement in Afghanistan which the USSR would be wrong to underestimate. The French minister apparently said that the Soviet explanations contained "unacceptable" contradictions. For instance, it is illogical to maintain that the agitation is only the result of the actions of a few gangs of criminals without popular support and yet that the USSR is forced to keep a very powerful army in Afghanistan to combat them.

Three Ideas From Mr Giscard d'Estaing

The French side also stressed that the Afghanistan affair is not a purely local crisis but affects the whole of detente. The president of the Republic recalled what, in his view, constitute the three elements of a solution which he listed on television on 26 February: 1--withdrawal of Soviet troops; 2--the Afghans' right to decide their own future; 3--guarantee of security for Afghanistan's neighbors and of Afghanistan's nonalignment with either of the two superpowers. It does not seem that the president of the republic expressly mentioned the proposal put forward by the European Nine for a "neutral Afghanistan," but what he proposed is merely the application of this principle. The French side stressed that Mr Gromyko showed some interest, since these proposals "were the subject of a careful examination which will be pursued."

Preparations for the Madrid CSCE conference next fall were mentioned but Mr Giscard d'Estaing stressed in particular that for this conference to be useful it was vital for tension to end and hence for the Afghan problem to be resolved.

The situations in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia were also examined. With reference to Kampuchea Mr Francois-Poncet recalled the need for a political solution implying the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Mr Gromyko recalled that the Vietnamese troops were only in Kampuchea to help get rid of the "Pol Pot gangs."

The Olympic games do not seem to have been mentioned. Indeed, for the two governments it is officially purely a sporting matter.

MOSCOW REPORTS GROMYKO PRESS CONFERENCE

For a Moscow Domestic Service version of the press conference given by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Paris on 25 April, see the Western Europe section of the 28 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GRAIN EXPORTS TO USSR DESPITE EMBARGO ALLEGED

LD250839 [Editorial Report] Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French on 19 April 1980 carries on page 4 an 800-word Yves Dantin report claiming that French wheat is being exported to the USSR despite the EEC embargo on such exports. EEC export permits for grain now have to carry the name of the importing country, and no permits are being granted for export to the USSR.

Yves Dantin says however that: "It was decided that permits granted before January and hence not naming the importing country would remain valid. This has given rise to a blatant anomaly: While France did not export wheat to the USSR before the embargo, since the embargo was imposed exports already shipped or planned amount to almost 500,000 tons.

"Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, managing director of the Interagra company which specializes in trade with the East--the man nicknamed 'The Red Millionaire' because he is very rich and a convinced communist, is apparently behind this operation, which has the great advantage of being entirely in keeping with French and European laws while at the same time getting round the embargo."

FORCES IN CHAD TO BE WITHDRAWN

NC271656 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 27Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 27 (AFP)--France is to start withdrawing its forces based in the central African state of Chad, now in its fifth week of a bitter civil war, it was announced here today.

A statement from the presidential palace said that "since French military forces in Chad have completed their protective mission the French Government has decided to put into effect is decision to withdraw these forces."

"The withdrawal is being carried out according to arrangements agreed by the Chadian Government of National Union and takes into account the preoccupations of the Chadian Government," the statement said.

An estimated 1,200 French troops are currently stationed at an air base just outside the Chadian capital Ndjamena.

ADMIRAL INTERVIEWED ON NAVAL PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD261825 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] French forces are stationed in La Reunion, in Mayotte and in Djibouti. Totaling 8,000 men on land and at sea, this force is not negligible. The chief of the French forces for the whole of the Indian Ocean zone is Admiral Jean-Paul Orosco. He spoke about this force not long ago:

[Begin recording] In relation to the fleets which the largest countries--and the two superpowers in particular--maintain, the French presence is far from negligible. At certain times we have more ships than the Russians or the Americans.

We have decided to concentrate a large part of our naval forces in the Indian Ocean. We cruise a lot in this ocean. We visit all the countries nearby and there we can see that--given the presence of the two great powers who are unavoidably in a position of duelling at any moment and who can therefore be disquieting to the countries of the zone--France's presence cannot be a cause for concern because of the fact that it does not have the means to become imperialist. But France is there with a significant force and a rather reassuring one. France's presence contributes in a not discountable way to the maintenance of a certain peace in the Indian Ocean. This at least is the impression of a certain number of the littoral countries.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] And a certain kind of nonalignment?

[Answer] A kind of nonalignment, in fact. [end recording]

ROK LIKELY TO ORDER NUCLEAR PLANTS

For reportage on a French economic mission visiting the Republic of Korea led by Banque Francaise de Commerce Exterieur Chairman Francois Giscard d'Estaing for the purpose of obtaining orders for the construction of two nuclear power plants in South Korea, see the South Korea section of the 23 and 25 April and subsequent editions of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PERU--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 23 April will publish an announcement of the appointment of Mr Jean-Max Bouchaud as ambassador to Peru where he will replace Mr Paul-Henri Gaschingnard. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Apr 80 p 6 LD]

OFFICIALS, PRESS COMMENT ON U.S. RESCUE MISSION

Foreign Ministry Communique

AU251548 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Rome April 25 (ANSA)--The Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, as soon as he heard of the aborted U.S. attempt to free the American hostages in Tehran, contacted the Italian Embassy in Washington and the U.S. Ambassador in Rome Richard Gardner, for further details, a Farnesina communique said here today. Meanwhile, the Italian Foreign Ministry contacted other European capitals for a first exchange of views on the dramatic developments.

The Italian Embassy in Tehran reported that it had not been informed of plans for today's rescue attempt. The Foreign Ministry communique stressed that, in any case, Italy was opposed to resorting to force to obtain the release of the hostages.

Initial Reactions

AU252004 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 25 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Ministry sources confirmed here this evening that Italian diplomats are continuing to keep a close eye on the situation as it develops after the failed American attempt to free by military means the hostages in the embassy in Tehran. The sources said that Italian diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo had a long telephone conversation with Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga who is currently on a lightning tour of EEC capitals. Meanwhile, first reactions from Italian politicians and spokesmen started flowing in.

Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, a Christian Democrat, warned that there are "boilers scattered in crucial parts of the world that have been on the verge of overheating for at least a decade". He (?blamed) Moscow and Washington for failing to explain to Ayatollah Khomeyni in clear terms from the start of the hostage crisis that the action at the American Embassy was "inadmissible and intolerable". Fanfani also urged the two superpowers to hold a second Yalta conference "before chaos... (even though) this hypothesis cannot attract any supporter of the independence of the peoples". [word indistinct] can do much if it does a bit more, not least within NATO", he added. "We must feel (?ourselves) increasingly as protagonists rather than guests".

Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, whose party forms part of Cossiga's three-way government partnership, pointed out that the American operation had been ordered when the EEC was doing "everything possible, even the impossible", to promote a political solution of the hostage crisis. Spadolini also forecast that the operation would merely make it more difficult to release the hostages. "You need patience, infinite patience", he said.

A leadership member of the Socialist Party also called on the government to refuse to support moves like those adopted by the EEC for diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran. The Socialist leftwinger Nevol Querci said they could have "irreparable consequences" and urged a parliamentary debate on the situation.

The Italian Communist Party tabled a parliamentary question calling for an urgent debate on Iran in the light of the most recent developments. The question also urged the government to reconsider the line decided by the EEC foreign ministers as regards economic sanctions against Iran.

Party Leaders' Remarks

LD262002 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The developments in the international crisis following the abortive U.S. raid on Iran are the main topic of comments by Italian political leaders:

The solidarity of Italy with the Washington administration was confirmed by Donat-Cattin, deputy secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

Zanone, secretary of the Liberal Party, expressed hope for closer political cooperation between the Western countries and rejected any idea of European neutrality.

The restoration of friendly relations with Iran, stated Minister of Foreign Trade Manca, is of vital interest, particularly for Italy which has in that country--in which more than 1,500 Italians are working--economic interests of great importance.

Longo, secretary of the Social-Democratic Party, sharply criticized Carter, saying that it is necessary to subject the relations between Europe and the United States to a global reexamination. He described the note from the Italian Foreign Ministry as insufficient and partial.

A world peace conference, organized by Europe, is proposed by Cariglia of the Social Democratic Party in the editorial of tomorrow's issue of the party newspaper, L'HUMANITA.

The Radicals have called for a parliamentary debate on Monday on the international crisis.

In the view of Pozzo of the Social Movement, the failure of the mission plays into the hands of the Soviet policy of aggression in a framework of weak Western unity.

Unqualified disapproval of Carter's actions was expressed by the Societies of Christian Workers.

On his way home from China and North Korea, Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party, will arrive in Rome tomorrow. During a stopover in Hong Kong he expressed the fear that the abortive U.S. raid on Iran may bring about the destabilization of South Asia, but added that [words indistinct] make Tehran seek Moscow's protection. Berlinguer again condemned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, stating that Moscow is pursuing a policy of force which threatens world peace.

Concern over and condemnation of the U.S. raid was expressed by the Liberal International, which met in Rome under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister of Luxembourg Gaston Thorn, who stated that the aim must be patience by the Americans in the Iran affair.

Solidarity with Iran was expressed by the Proletarian Democracy in what it described as the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Iranian people.

Additional Party Comment

AU262000 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 26 (ANSA)--Contrasting reactions ran through Italy today to the aborted U.S. incursion in Iran to rescue the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran. While some severely censured the move, others voiced understanding for Carter's decision to take the drastic step.

Social Democrat Party (PSDI) Secretary Pietro Longo said that "Carter's move must be considered a rescue operation and not an act of war since the only act of war that has been carried out so far is that of the fanatic Iranians, protected by their government, who seized the representatives of the American diplomatic corps, violating the basic rules on which international law is based".

Christian Democrat Party (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli said that whatever one's judgment on the dramatic and failed American effort, there remains the iniquitous fact of the imprisonment and constant death threat of Iran against the American diplomats. This, together with the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, is at the origin of an international situation full of risks. "Even in these moments of grave concern, we cannot forget that the Atlantic Alliance, with its American leadership, has saved and guaranteed peace for more than thirty years".

Liberal Party (PLI) Secretary Valerio Zanone said that what is necessary today is a close and systematic political cooperation among Western nations facing multiple challenges to their security".

Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca (Socialist) voiced "strong apprehension for the worsening international situation" and appreciation for the "responsible and firm" [word indistinct] of Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on the issue.

Republican Party (PRI) Secretary Giovanni Spadolini said that in the last several weeks his party has fought for a line of "rigorous solidarity" with the United States both in economic sanctions against Iran as well as in opposing taking part in the Moscow summer Olympics. "The aborted American effort has made even more tense the international scene. This requires a greater effort on the part of European countries to achieve, through coordinated political methods, the double objective of saving the hostages and re-establishing international law which has been violated. Solidarity between Europe and the United States is the fulcrum not only of Italy's foreign policy but of all of Europe's", Spadolini concluded.

Coalition, PCI Comments

AU280855 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] ANSA--Rome, April 28--While it was predictable that Italian political parties would react differently to the abortive U.S. blitz in Iran, the conflicting opinions among the partners of the government coalition only one week after Parliament's vote of confidence, has caught the political world by surprise.

The failure of the U.S. incursion in Iran Friday to rescue the American hostages in the Tehran embassy has been judged quite differently by two of the partners of the government of Premier Francesco Cossiga, which partners the premier's own Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI).

The Socialists categorically condemned the attempt, while the Republicans censured the government's attitude and particularly a communique issued Friday by the Italian Foreign Ministry (the foreign minister is Christian Democrat Emilio Colombo) which was highly critical of the White House-ordered mission.

The two positions were further reiterated Sunday in speeches by "PSI" Secretary Bettino Craxi and by "PRI" Chairman Bruno Visentini.

According to Craxi, it was an error to abandon a line of prudence and patience. With respect to Italian solidarity with the United States, Craxi said that "this must not mean a mute and acritical acceptance of American decisions and initiatives but must make itself felt in a useful contribution to a solution of the hostage problem and in playing down the situation".

Visentini on the other hand said that the "Italian Government's position immediately after the American raid was extremely ambiguous. We cannot stay in the government on positions of this kind. In order to save the coalition we cannot give up fundamental choices for the country". Visentini added that the "real issue" of the new government is how the Socialists' position in international and economic fields will "hold".

"PRI" Secretary Giovanni Spadolini was more cautious. He said that the government parties have a joint interest, "back Italy's every effort in a European framework to achieve a political solution of the problem... There cannot and must not be dissent on these points".

"DC" Secretary Flaminio Piccoli reiterated his party's solidarity with the United States and lashed out against the Communist Party (PCI). He stressed the difference between the attitude of Italian Communist leaders, "cautious reservation on the (Soviet) invasion of Afghanistan last December and stepped up repression against Soviet intellectuals, and the harsh attacks against the United States in the last few days". Piccoli polemically asked "where has the communist trip to find its identity, at least in international policy, ended up?"

"PCI" leadership member Giorgio Napolitano had a more complex analysis of the current situation. "What we do not need in a moment such as this is unilateral propagandistic judgements. What we need is objectivity and courage in criticizing actions of force from whatever direction they originate and in contrasting the alarming developments in President Carter's policies [words indistinct].

Secretary Pietro Longo was also critical of the Italian Government. Longo observed that, with respect to the American incursion, only the "PSI" and "PCI" praised the Foreign Ministry communique. "Not bad for a government which proclaims itself self-sufficient". Longo queried what support and what consensus permits this self sufficiency. "The Republicans and the DC secretary do not agree with Cossiga and Colombo. So where is this self sufficiency? The present government has only the support of the PCI, PSI and DC left. [as received] This is the objective reality which cannot be denied."

Press Reaction

AU260935 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 25 (ANSA)--The aborted attempt of an American task force to rescue the American hostages at the embassy in Tehran Thursday night, which has further heightened the international crisis, has become the focal issue of Italian politics, pushing aside domestic issues.

Meanwhile, Premier Francesco Cossiga continues today his lightning tour of European capitals in preparation of the European Economic Community (EEC) summit he will chair tomorrow and Monday in Luxembourg. Cossiga was in Paris and London yesterday, and will have further rounds of talk with "EEC" leaders in Brussels, Hamburg and Luxembourg today.

Various M.P.'s have filed questions in Parliament on the international crisis asking what steps the government intends to take to assure an effective political coordination within the EEC and with the United States.

In an editorial appearing in today's issue, the Christian Democrat (DC) party daily "IL POPULO" poses the question of whether it is possible to invert "the logic of rupture, of clash and of challenge". The paper stressed that the problem concerns primarily the United States and Iran but also involves the increasingly large political, strategic and economic areas of both Europe and the entire Asiatic Continent. The paper also said that everyone must make a solid commitment to save the vital principles of civil coexistence.

IRANIANS POSTPONE TRADE LEADERS' TRIP DUE TO U.S. ATTEMPT

AU280902 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 28 (ANSA)--The planned visit to Iran of the secretaries of Italy's three confederated unions has been postponed. The Iranian Embassy in Rome announced Sunday that the visit planned by Luciano Lama (CGIL) [Italian General Confederation of Labor], Pierre Carniti (CISL) [Italian Confederation of Labor Unions] and Giorgio Benvenuto (UIL) [Italian Union of Labor] has been postponed because of the abortive U.S. incursion in Iran. The three secretaries were slated to meet in Tehran with President Bani-Sadr and with the fifty hostages in the American Embassy. The Iranian Embassy press secretary said that the date of the visit had not been set yet but was to have taken place at the end of April or early May.

BERLINGUER ARRIVES FROM PRC, DPRK; COMMENTS ON U.S. RAID

LD272114 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation led by Enrico Berlinguer is back in Rome from its 2-week journey to China and North Korea. Berlinguer declared himself extremely satisfied with the results of his meetings with the Chinese leaders. Concerning the failed American blitz in Iran, Berlinguer stated that it was an absurd military adventure which could have had very dangerous consequences for world peace.

Remarks on Trip, Iran

AU280858 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 28 (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer stressed on his return here Sunday from a visit to China and North Korea his "satisfaction over the encounters with Chinese and Korean comrades". He said that in North Korea the Italian and North Korean communist parties confirmed their convergence of positions and initiatives on the primary international issues and in the workers' movement. He singled out the basis for this convergence in the joint conviction with the development of international action in every direction. As for the resumption of relations with the Chinese Communist Party, Berlinguer said, it is not only important in itself but also for the manner and moment in which it was carried out.

Speaking at a press conference on his return Sunday the "PCI" leader said that his talks with Chinese leaders "proved that (our) differences, which were explained frankly also in public, do not prevent development of a useful dialogue, an effort for mutual understanding, a search for agreement and cooperation. "This is particularly important at a time when the entire world feels the dangers menacing peace.

"Many think that the problem can be solved through acts of force, pressure, threats and absurd military adventures such as the recent United States effort in Iranian territory. But reality shows that no one is so strong as to have or to think he has such technological superiority that he can ignore the will of every people and of every nation to be independent, to advance towards progress and to act as a protagonist in international life".

Berlinguer asserted that this is the reason why the "PCI" believes that this is the moment to trust in the superiority of politics, of dialogue and of negotiations to find solutions to tensions and conflicts and to offset threats which could lead to catastrophe and to create a system of cooperation and peaceful coexistence in the world.

One of the recurring points in Berlinguer's press conference was the abortive U.S. incursion in Iran Friday to rescue the fifty American hostages in the embassy in Tehran.

Berlinguer said that it was an "absurd military adventure which could have had every dangerous consequences on world peace" and reiterated that the most serious danger to world peace derives from a growing contrast between the two super powers.

The "PCI" secretary said that his party believes in a gradual elimination of the blocs and that this can come about through a decrease in international tension and development of cooperation.

INVESTIGATION INTO MORO CASE TO BE REOPENED

AU280908 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 28 (ANSA)--The judicial investigation into the May 1978 slaying of Aldo Moro and the murder of his five-man bodyguard will be re-opened.

Magistrates investigating the Moro affair have come into possession of new information supplied by Patrizio Peci, the former head of the Turin column of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization, who has been cooperating with police since his arrest on February 19.

The investigation had reached its final stage when the public prosecutor filed his charges over a month ago-but the new information in the magistrates' hands convinced them to re-open the case.

Peci, who was questioned Saturday as a defendant in the Moro kidnapping, denied he took part in the ambush on March 16, 1978, in Rome. Peci said that the exclusive [as received] Mario Moretti (believed to be one of the Brigades' leaders) and Prospero Gallinari and Raffaele Fiore, both in prison, took part in the kidnapping and slaying of the five bodyguards. This is the first time that Fiore's name has been linked with the Moro case.

Peci also said that Franceo Piperno, Lanfranco Pace and Orests Scalzone, all in prison on charges linked to the Moro case, are leaders of the Red Brigades. The latter three are all members of the Worker's Autonomy Group which has always denied links with the Red Brigades.

LA VANGUARDIA ON OREJA, FRANCOIS-PONCET 12 APR DISCUSSIONS

LD231539 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Francois-Poncet, Oreja Examine International Situation"]

[Text] Marcelino Oreja and Jean Francois-Poncet held an exchange of views on topics of mutual interest yesterday, taking advantage of the French foreign minister's brief stopover in Madrid while returning from Lisbon, where he attended the meeting of the Council of Europe's ministerial committee.

Madrid, 12 April--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet arrived at Madrid Airport in the early hours of this morning on a working visit. On his arrival he was received by French Ambassador to Spain Mergerie and Spanish Ambassador to Paris Solano, as well as by senior Spanish Foreign Ministry officials.

At 1130 Oreja and Francois-Poncet began a working meeting at the Santa Cruz Palace which lasted about 2 hours. The respective ambassadors were present at the meeting, and several senior Foreign Ministry officials also took party.

Spanish Foreign Ministry sources told LA VANGUARDIA that "an important review of all international political topics affecting the two countries was conducted. The matters broached include the stance to be adopted on the Iran crisis, the holding of the Moscow Olympic games, the Madrid CSCE conference and the Sahara conflict." The EFE news agency states that the Afghanistan crisis in particular was reviewed within the broad examination of the international situation. In addition to the usual appraisals of bilateral topics, political cooperation between the EEC and Spain was discussed.

At the conclusion of the meeting--at about 1300--Oreja Aquirre held a luncheon for his French counterpart at his private residence, which was also attended by Spanish Minister Calvo Sotelo, the ambassadors, Under Secretary Puig de la Bellacasa and Directors General for Foreign Policy Duffour and Duran.

The topic of Spain's entry into the EEC was examined in depth during the meeting between the French minister and the Spanish Minister for Relations With the EC Calvo Sotelo, which was held in the afternoon.

This meeting is part of the periodic contacts which the Spanish minister holds with the representatives of the EEC member states within the context of the Spanish-EC negotiations. The last meeting between Calvo Sotelo and Francois-Poncet took place in Paris on 30 January.

Francois-Poncet left Madrid for Paris late in the afternoon.

DEPUTY PREMIER ABRIL EXPLAINS IMPENDING CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD241031 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 9

[Jose Luis Martinez report: "Cabinet Reshuffle To Strengthen Autonomies"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 12 April--LE FIGARO newspaper group held a dinner with Deputy Premier Abril Martorell last night, at which aspects of the current political situation were broached. [paragraph continues]

Abril began the conversation by making it clear that no political plans were formulated during the days of relaxation which he spent with Suarez in Mallorca during Easter week, that they were days of reflection to set their ideas in order and mainly days of relaxation.

Autonomy Agreement With PSOE

The deputy premier maintained that it is necessary to initiate talks with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party in order to jointly work out a "framework agreement" on autonomies which will make possible an effective and coherent implementation of Section VIII of the Constitution. However, he expressed belief that it is currently difficult to initiate a dialogue of this nature with the Socialist Party because of its current stances with respect to the government, but it will be possible in a few weeks' time.

Abril also stated that the meeting between [Prime Minister] Suarez and [Basque Premier] Garaicoechea should not be held at present, in view of the atmosphere of expectation which is being created in various sectors. Only Garaicoechea, he explained, is pressing for this meeting, but not Suarez. He then argued that it is undesirable for an image of negotiations between two sovereign powers to be disseminated.

Within a few weeks there will be a slight Cabinet reshuffle, which Abril Martorell described as a rational change. The reshuffle will be aimed, in particular, at strengthening an autonomy strategy, with greater dedication in people and resources to resolving this problem. In any event, this reshuffle depends on Garrigues' current medical condition--the creation of a new portfolio, a slight reshuffling or merging [corriniento] of others. The real change, Abril added, will come when he himself leaves the government--an event which he will celebrate with champagne, he joked.

The deputy premier modestly praised his economic ministerial team and intimated that they will all retain their posts, especially Bustelo and Garcia Diez.

He stated that he has advised Prime Minister Suarez not to speak on television in the near future since there is a danger of falling into a trap, as a result of the expectation which has been created with respect to this statement by the prime minister. On the other hand, the deputy premier as a personal friend of Suarez--an aspect which hemade clear on several occasions during the dinner--has suggested to him that he appear in public more frequently, but in order to talk about specific topics--for instance, on the occasion of future appointments of civil governors.

Need for Economic Debate

Abril disclosed that he has sought a debate on the country's economic situation in the Cortes--a step which would have been more natural for the opposition, in his opinion. He made a brief analysis of the Spanish economy, describing it once more as worrisome. According to experts, the crisis in Europe could continue for 15-20 years and, if no solutions are found at that time, there will be a catastrophe. He wants the debate which he is proposing, to make people realize the critical economic situation.

DENMARK

BEFORE RESCUE BID, IRAN SEEN AS HAVING 'CHANCE TO YIELD'

LD280815 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The European Reply"]

[Excerpts] Europe yesterday replied to President Carter's request for sanctions against Iran with a little of everything, but only little by little. In principle Europe shows total solidarity with the United States on the unconditional demand for the immediate release of the American hostages, who are now in their 6th month of detention in Tehran, contrary to all international law and diplomatic convention. In practice Europe wants to first run through the phase of political pressure which the United States already has behind it, before taking more definite steps toward a break with Iran.

Europe's reply to President Carter is a promise of full solidarity now in principle, but the actual extent of this solidarity and a date when it can be expected will be decided later by Europe. It is probably not the resounding declaration of confidence that the President had led the American public to expect. But it is a real piece of alliance politics which he should be able to use to argue for another scrap of patience in American policy. It could help him to accept yet another initiative on negotiations and to endure until the deadline the Iranians have given themselves by postponing a decision on the hostages until their full parliament is elected.

We must have no illusions that the parliament of the Islamic revolution, when it meets, will have an opinion that is greatly different from that of the ayatollah. But by setting the European sanction machinery in motion on a time switch which allows the Iranian leaders time to come to terms with the situation in their own country, the EEC foreign ministers have provided the men of good will, who must still exist in Iran, with the way out that was closed in the sense of confrontation with the United States in the last few weeks. It is an old political rule always to give an opponent the chance to yield before striking, and it is a good thing that Europe is able to follow it.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD251804 Stockholm Domestic Service in Sweden 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Ola Ullsten has expressed the view of the Swedish Government that the fact that United States has now been compelled to use military means to rescue the hostages indicates the inability of the Iranian leaders to put an end to the occupation of the embassy. They have thus created an explosive political situation. Ola Ullsten stresses in his statement that a peaceful settlement must, however, be reached.

NEW ENVOY TELLS BANI-SADR HOLDING OF HOSTAGES 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD271707 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] New Swedish Ambassador to Iran Goeran Bundy today handed over his credentials to President Bani-Sadr and, at the same time, presented Sweden's standpoint in the matter of Iran holding American diplomats as hostages. Ambassador Bundy said that the Swedish Government regards the holding of the hostages in Tehran as totally unacceptable and that the occupation of the embassy must stop as soon as possible. Ambassador Bundy was to have met the American diplomats who are at the Iranian Foreign Ministry today, but this meeting has been postponed.

COMMUNIST WILL NOT ATTEND CP'S PARIS MEETING

LD240855 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Apr 80 p 9

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Left Party-Communists Stays Away From Paris Meeting: We Must Mention Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Swedish Left Party-Communists will not take part in the meeting of European communist parties in Paris at the end of April. This was decided by the party Central Committee on Sunday as expected.

The theme of the Paris meeting will be disarmament and peace. The question of Afghanistan is not on the agenda. "It would be impossible to avoid mentioning Afghanistan at a peace conference," Left Party-Communists leader Lars Werner said. "If we went to Paris we would feel bound to raise the question. Then the split among communists in Europe would be obvious.

"In this situation we have decided not to take part in the conference. We consider that a conference on peace and disarmament should have as broad a base as possible. It is a question which concerns all progressive forces, not just communists," Werner said.

"I would like to stress that the Left Party-Communists have excellent relations with both the French and Italian communist parties," Lars Werner said at a press conference in Stockholm on Sunday.

DECISION ON TAKING CUBAN REFUGEES WILL TAKE 'SOME TIME'

LD231129 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Apr 80 pp 1, 6

[Omar Magnegard report: "Cuban Refugees: Peru Asks Sweden for Help"]

[Excerpts] Peru's Stockholm Ambassador Carlos Gamarra Vargas has called on Foreign Ministry political chief Lennart Eckerberg and requested that Sweden accept some of the more than 10,000 Cubans who have been occupying Peru's Embassy in Havana for 10 days, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has heard.

Cubans have even gone directly to our ambassador in Havana, Anders Handstrom, in the last few days and asked if it is possible to be granted asylum and come to Sweden.

During his visit to Lennart Eckerberg, Ambassador Gamarra Vargas pleaded for Sweden to "show solidarity" and give Peru "moral support" in the difficult refugee situation.

As far as Sweden is concerned the question of the Cuban refugees is still in its initial stage. "We are studying the problem andare busy working out a basis for a decision," the Foreign Ministry explained on Wednesday.

Any possible government decision is likely to take some time, since the ministers most closely affected--Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and Immigration Minister Karin Andersson--are both abroad at the moment.

LEADERS REACT TO FAILED RESCUE ATTEMPT

Thatcher Message to Carter

LD252026 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1813 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Mrs Thatcher was tonight standing firm behind President Carter--despite mounting concern that Britain and the Allies were not consulted over the rescue attempt. The prime minister--who first heard of the fiasco in an early morning BBC newsflash--tonight sent the President a message expressing great admiration for his courage.

And in the Commons, as MPs raised the spectre of the action provoking world conflict Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour refused to condemn the Americans. "This is the time for allies to stick together and not criticize each other," he told stunned MPs.

Shadow Foreign Secretary Peter Shore summed up the mood. "The world is holding its breath this weekend," he said.

The crisis wiped 800 million pounds off shares on the London stock exchange and sent gold up 28 dollars an ounce and the dollar down.

Mrs Thatcher's message to President Carter expressed sympathy and said she had been much moved by his broadcast. The prime minister's public stance and swift support for the President hides private fears and criticism by ministers over his handling of the crisis. Reports that they were concerned about the stability of the Carter administration were described as "wild" but nevertheless there were few answers from them on what could happen next.

Sir Ian was asked by MPs to guarantee that in no circumstances would Britain support the United States in military action. But he avoided giving an answer.

There was strong pressure tonight for a Western summit meeting to clarify the whole situation--a request the President would be unlikely to resist after his appeal for support from his allies. The move will be given a full airing at Luxembourg this weekend when the Common Market heads of government meet. What worries Britain and the Nine is that they may be dragged into military action against their will for the sake of the unity of the alliance.

A group of Labour MPs left by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn today tabled [forwarded] a Commons motion calling on the government to withhold co-operation on economic sanctions against Iran unless Britain receives a firm assurance that no armed force will be used to secure the release of the hostages.

There were rumblings from both sides of the House over the President's lack of consultation over the abortive rescue. Whitehall took some pains to point out that Mrs Thatcher did not get the President's message about what had happened until 9 am--nearly two hours after hearing it on the radio. One interpretation of this was that Britain wants to record her displeasure at the President's go-it-alone decision.

Sir Ian confirmed that Britain had not been consulted but said she was aware of the possibility of a rescue effort. "We were not involved," he said. Later he said in reply to Mr Shore: "The greatest amount of consultation between the U.S. and Europe and her allies is thoroughly desirable."

Carrington Interview

LD260323 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Interview by Peter Snow with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on 25 April carried on the "Newsnight" program; introduced by John Tusa--place not given]

[Text] [Tusa] Earlier this week Western capitals were congratulating themselves on the fact that the EEC decision to coordinate diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran in support of Mr Carter had removed for the time being at least the threat of military action. Fears in Washington that Mr Carter was on the slippery slope toward war seemed more a matter for future anxiety than immediate concern. Now, despite Mr Carter's attempted distinction between a rescue mission and a military operation, everything has been telescoped and to cap it all after months of allied complairts about lack of consultation by Washington there was virtually none about the rescue attempt. Peter Snow talked to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington earlier this evening.

[Begin recording] [Snow] When did you first hear about this?

[Carrington] I heard about it on the BBC news this morning at 0730.

[Question] So you had no idea it was coming?

[Answer] No, we were informed that there was a possibility of this action in confidential channels and merely putting two and two together because one has seen quite a lot in the papers but nothing else.

[Question] How did you react to this information when it was first given? Did you think it might be wise to tell President Carter not to do it?

[Answer] Well, I would not really like to go into that. I mean just let me say, you know we have a lot of confidential talks with the Americans, and it emerged in one of these confidential talks.

[Question] But what is your reaction to it now that it has happened?

[Answer] Well, if it had been a success I think that we would all be applauding and saying what a daring thing and how it solved the problem. So I am sorry that it did not succeed and I am extremely sorry for President Carter that it did not succeed. It was obviously an operation of very great difficulty because if you look at the map Tehran is a very long way away from anywhere.

[Question] But this was an act of force. Was he right, was he wise to try it?

[Answer] I do not think that President Carter would think that it was an act of force in the sense that you are talking about.

[Question] What do you think?

[Answer] If I could just explain that when he was talking about an act of force to the allies, for example, and talking about sanctions, I think he was thinking of mining the ports and the blockade and varied acts of war, and I think that he himself would feel that this was not an act of war against Iran or the Iranian people but a measure taken to rescue hostages who were illegally kept--and I think there is a distinction.

I must say I agree with him: I think there is a distinction between that and acts against the Iranian people by mining the ports and by blockade.

[Question] Are you then giving this operation your full approval?

[Answer] It is not a question of giving my full approval. We were not consulted and that was that and anyway it is over. But I am rather sorry it did not work.

[Question] But you do not think it was a mistake in terms of the alliance, the future of world peace and so on?

[Answer] People always think things were a mistake unless they come off. If it had come off everybody would have thought that this was absolutely marvelous, so I do not think we want to be too critical.

[Question] What do you think about the situation now that this has happened? Do you get the feeling--yesterday we had some White House advisers who were saying that we are now on a slippery slope to war.

[Answer] No, I do not think we are on a slippery slope to war but I do think the situation is very grave. I think that in a way we are concentrating on the situation in Iran when the real danger is the situation in Afghanistan where you have this invasion of a neutral country by the Soviet Union right outside Europe and for the first time using its troops, and I think that is very serious. I do not think that we can accept that or even accept that it is irreversible. Equally, I think that the situation in Iran inevitably rubs off on that situation, and both those situations have an effect upon the whole problem of the Middle East and the Arab-Israel question. And so I do think that that area of the world at the moment is fraught with danger.

[Question] What do you think we should be telling the Russians now?

[Answer] I think that the Russians ought to realize two things: first of all, that what has happened in Afghanistan is not going to be forgotten by the West and is not going to be acceptable and is not going to be considered irreversible. We shall go on pressing for them to withdraw and this is not a 9-day, 3-month or 6-month campaign. The second thing: I think that the Russians ought to realize the mood of the American people. You've only got to go to America to see the way that the hostages are on the front pages of every newspaper all the time, that there is this program in the evening, that it is very much in the minds of the American people and that the American people feel frustrated that the most powerful country in the world is held to ransom by an Iranian Government--anyway some Iranians--in defiance of the International Court of Justice, in defiance of the United Nations. And I believe that the Russians ought to realize that the American people are in a mood in which they feel very, very angry and frustrated.

[Question] Are you then really happy that President Carter, the President of the most powerful nation in the world, is entirely in control of events, and that through miscalculations of his own he won't be drifting toward some kind of a dangerous situation like a war?

[Answer] When you talk about being in control of events you talk as if you were in control of a dog that you would take for a walk on a leash. Foreign affairs really is not like that. What you have to do is to make a number of judgments about what is happening and to analyze the situation and to get your timing and your decisions right. Sometimes you get it wrong, sometimes you get it right.

[Question] What is he doing, right or wrong?

[Answer] I don't myself think it is fair to say that events are out of control. I think that there are some grave times ahead and all of us have got to make right decisions.

[Question] You think he is getting his timing right on the whole?

[Answer] I don't know about the timing on the rescue operation. I would have thought on the timing on Iran I think that he has been exceedingly patient. I do not think you could fault him on that.

[Question] If we now do have to move to a situation in which President Carter, because the hostages are not released in the next 3 or 4 weeks, has to confront the prospect of the use of force, will you support him, a blockade?

[Answer] I don't think the use of force is the right way to solve this problem. I don't believe it would be the right way to do it because I cannot myself see it necessarily being very successful. I think that I would greatly sympathize with the Americans and I have already with the dilemma they find themselves in, but I would hope very much they would not resort to the use of force.

[Question] Would you consel them not to do it?

[Answer] I think it is very unwise to say what you would do in circumstances which you do not know about in 3 or 4 weeks, 5 or 6 months' time. The whole situation may be totally different but I still do not think the use of force is probably right.

[Question] But you have already heard President Carter touch on the possibility of using force and not in connection with grabbing the hostages out but in the general connection of a blockade. Isn't that enough to have triggered off a counsel on your part to him not to use force?

[Answer] I never believe that when you talk to your friends in private you should tell everybody in public what you said to them.

[Question] You are implying that you have talked?

[Answer] No, I was not implying anything. I was implying I was not going to tell.

[Question] It is the impression you give.

[Answer] I was implying I wasn't going to tell you.

[Question] Let me ask the question in a different way. Is there a situation in which you might see here a Suez in reverse, where your government, your predecessors were counselled by the Americans not to use force in Suez. Can you see yourself perhaps counselling the Americans not to make a mistake?

[Answer] What you say to friends and allies that of course depends first of all on what you believe to be the most helpful thing to say and secondly on your belief in the essential solidarity of the alliance subject to the advice that you give. And I really do think it is important that all of us should maintain the solidarity of the alliance--otherwise I think that the whole of the free world is going to be in great danger. The Americans are very vital to us. They are in trouble and when your friends are in trouble you help them out and you do not spend your time being critical and carping. But at the same time if you believe it to be sensible and right you give them advice which you believe to be good advice.

[Question] What are the dangers, what could actually happen? I mean people watching this may be asking themselves, I mean here are these chaps talking about a very serious situation, a grave crisis. What could actually go wrong? Could, is it conceivable Iran could fall apart, and the Russians move in and the West have to counter that? How could this get any worse?

[Answer] I think you could find a situation in which Iran did break up and I have no doubt that the only beneficiaries of that would be the Soviet Union. I think it would break up more because of the internal conflict in Iran itself then because of any outside pressures, but that would be very serious and there is no doubt about it that if it did break up it would lead to some very grave problems in that part of the world, and no doubt very great problems for the West generally in terms of its oil supplies and the Gulf. And I think that the Russians must be aware of this and must be made aware of this.

[Question] If they move into Iran you would not tolerate it: President Carter has made that clear already.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] You would not either.

[Answer] No, I mean this. I think this would be very dangerous for the Western world.

[Question] Final one. Chancellor Schmidt talked about this looking like 1914. Do you think it is as bad as that?

[Answer] No, I think there were certain similarities--I mean by which he means of course that people gradually slide into war by mistake. I would have thought that we are all rather conscious of that; anyway we ought to be conscious of it because Chancellor Schmidt has been saying it and so we must be very careful that that does not happen.

[Question] Do you agree with him?

[Answer] What do you mean, that it is similar to 1914? I think that can be overemphasized.

[Question] Thank you very much, Lord Carrington. [end recording]

Opposition's Shore Rejects Force

LD271518 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1411 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Peter Shore today rejected suggestions that military force should be used to release the American hostages in Iran. "There is no question of our giving support to any of the military options...", Mr Shore said on London weekend television's "Weekend World" programme. Mr Shore said he would support President Carter in other moves to free the hostages provided the means of achieving them seemed likely to be effective. He stressed the hostages were an international problem and called for initiatives to release them to involve the United Nations and Russia. Mr Shore said neither America or Russia wanted a confrontation over Iran if the situation in the country deteriorated. If Russia was tempted to move in militarily because of Iran's "disintegration" there was all the more reason for a "meeting of minds" between the nations over the issue.

BIPARTISAN APPROACH ON IRAN CRISIS IN DANGER

LD270953 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Peter Simmonds article: "Two-Party Unity in Peril"]

[Text] The bi-partisan approach of the government and the shadow cabinet to the Iranian crisis is in serious danger after the abortive military attempt to rescue the American hostages.

Mr Callaghan and his shadow cabinet are to review their earlier tentative decision to support the government in pushing through a bill allowing economic sanctions against Iran. The shadow cabinet understood that economic sanctions would forestall American military action. The Common Market foreign ministers agreed last Monday to go ahead with sanctions legislation on the same understanding.

Mr Shore, the shadow foreign secretary who pushed in the shadow Cabinet for support for the bill, is expected to argue now that Labour support should be contingent at least on an unequivocal statement by the government that it will not support further military action by America in the Gulf. But the argument of many Labour MPs that the party should have nothing to do with the bill has been given impetus by the American rescue attempt. The immediate response of the government in the wake of the attempt is that the government remains committed to introducing a bill.

The anxiety of some Labour MPs about the siting of cruise and Pershing missiles in Britain has also been heightened by the way Mr Carter launched his military venture in Iran, without consultations with allies or the American Congress. The MPs will use this as further evidence of the need to know the precise procedures under which the missiles can be launched.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian who chaired a meeting at the Commons last week of 60 Labour MPs fearful that economic sanctions could boomerang, gave a warning yesterday that the bill would get a "tempestuous" passage. Sanctions on an ascetic, stubborn Iran could simply be counterproductive, Mr Dalyell, secretary of the party's Foreign Affairs Committee, said in Edinburgh.

ENVOY RETURNS TO IRAN; THATCHER TO ATTEND EEC SUMMIT 'EARLY'

LD261508 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1207 GMT 26 Apr 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic staff]

[Text] Britain's ambassador to Iran, Sir John Graham, will return to Tehran tomorrow evening, the Foreign Office announced today. He will be flying to Iran at about the time Mrs Thatcher and the Common Market heads of government, meeting in Luxembourg, will be discussing how to respond to the failure of President Carter's efforts to free the American hostages in Tehran by military means. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the ambassador's return was in line with the decision reached last week by Common Market foreign ministers.

This decision provided for a two-stage sanctions plan against Iran, a reduction in diplomatic representation followed by trade sanctions if the hostages were not released by mid-May. The Foreign Office said that ambassadors from the seven other Common Market countries, who had diplomatic relations with Iran would also be returning to the Iranian capital. They would seek an early meeting with President Bani-Sadr to convey to him the Common Market's decision.

In London, it was confirmed that Mrs Thatcher, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, will leave a few hours early tomorrow for the Luxembourg summit. She was originally due to leave in the late morning but this has now been brought forward by several hours. This will give the Common Market leaders more time to discuss the international crisis, particularly after the failure of the American rescue effort, and also how to resolve Britain's problem over the size of its budget contribution.

Foreign affairs are expected to be discussed at the first session in the afternoon. A key issue will be whether the Common Market leaders should seek an early meeting with President Carter or bring forward the economic summit arranged for Venice in late June.

USE OF CIVILIAN PLANES TO FERRY TROOPS TO ASIA DISCUSSED

LD251258 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1223 GMT 25 Apr 80

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] The British Government is holding discussions with Washington about the possibility of providing civilian wide-bodied jets to ferry U.S. forces to S.W. Asia if necessary, Whitehall sources confirmed today. But Britain has no specific plans for any such operation.

The talks are on two levels--inside the NATO framework and bi-laterally between London and Washington. The Western alliance's long term defence programme, agreed at the London summit three years ago, identified a need for America's allies to provide wide-bodied cargo capable aircraft to help in the trans-Atlantic air bridge of reinforcements for Europe in times of war.

An RAF spokesman said today: "We have been active in alliance discussions on how to meet this requirement. "UK should be able to achieve the target that NATO seems likely to set by drawing on civilian aircraft available to the government in times of emergency."

NATO at one stage tried to convince airlines to modify the cargo holds of their wide-bodied jets to carry equipment and ammunition. But the airlines said the added weight and cost of modification would hit their business and now NATO is in touch with the jet manufacturers to try to get these changes incorporated in the next generation of aircraft.

Meanwhile it was learned today that the government had not yet made any official approaches to British Airways or other civil airlines for the use of their wide-bodied jets. But if a call comes, the airlines are bound by the Civil Aviation Act to accept the requisitioning by the state of any necessary aircraft.

British Airways has 40 aircraft suitable for transporting troops and equipment. These include Boeing 747 jumbo jets and Lockheed Tristars.

Under the act, the government can also call on British Airways to operate the jets.

Two other British airlines also operate wide-bodied jets--Laker Airways, with nine McDonnell-Douglas DC-10's, and British Caledonian with four DC-10's.

British Airways said the number of aircraft it had for troop charter work was very limited. "If we had to take aircraft out of regular service this would be at some consequential financial loss," a spokesman said.

VANCE RESIGNATION CITED AS 'MOST SERIOUS OF REPERCUSSIONS'

AT281100 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] It was reported from Washington that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is considered the most serious of repercussions after the recent failure of the U.S. attempt to save the Tehran hostages.

News agency reports note that the Vance resignation is a clear expression of disagreement within the U.S. administration and was undertaken at the worst possible moment for President Carter who is continuing his election campaign. According to all reports, through his resignation Vance wanted to forcefully express his disagreement over the way in which President Carter appears to be determined to solve the U.S.-Iranian crisis. It is stressed that Vance was a staunch defender of detente in U.S.-Soviet relations while the White House, in contrast, referred a more forceful policy, thus progressively and gradually proceeding toward some form of confrontation.

PERMISSION GRANTED TO U.S. MEDIVAC PLANES FOR OVERFLIGHT

AT251823 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Greek National Defense Ministry announced the following:

Today at 1300 [1000 GMT] [as heard] a permit was urgently requested for three planes carrying seriously burned men to overfly en route from Bahrain to Ramstein, West Germany, where the military hospitals in Europe are situated. In accordance with international law the permit was granted.

PARTIES REACT TO U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT IN IRAN

KKE (Exterior) Statement

AT261304 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The KKE [Exterior] Central Committee Press Office yesterday published the following statement:

"Today's military act by the U.S. imperialists in Iran has provoked an international uproar and repugnance.

"This dirty operation constitutes an undisguised military act against Iran, a blunt violation of its sovereign rights. It reveals that through the excuse of rescuing the hostages the Americans are promoting their long-term plans for suppressing the Iranian Revolution and forcibly imposing imperialist domination in the Persian Gulf area. It also reveals that an entire imperialist-anti-Soviet-anticommunist campaign had been prepared to cover up the U.S. aggressive plans against the countries of the area.

"At this moment, the first duty of all peace-loving forces is to manifest solidarity with the Iranian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, their country's independence and sovereignty and the struggle of the other peoples of the area, and to hold a worldwide rally to repulse the dangerous imperialist plans.

"The tense situation that is shaping up is fraught with immense direct threats of Greek involvement in U.S. adventures because our country is dotted with U.S. military bases similar to those that were used for the U.S. operation against Iran, and because the Americans have unequivocally stated that without the use of NATO's southeastern wing 'it would be madness' to proceed with an intervention in the Persian Gulf area.

"The government can no longer play with the country's fate and our people's future. We ask it to state without delay that it will not allow the use of Greek territory as a springboard for U.S. military operations against Iran and the other countries of the area and to immediately proceed with the closing of the U.S. bases."

KKE (Interior) Statement

AT271314 Athens I AVYI in Greek 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The KKE (Interior) Press Office has announced the following:

The KKE (Interior) Central Committee Executive Office convened extraordinarily and dealt with the situation which has developed since the U.S. provocation in Iran.

In the spirit of the statement it issued yesterday, the Executive Office stresses the great dangers which have been created for peace and the threat of our country's involvement in U.S. imperialism's adventurist military activities.

It considers it necessary to immediately take measures by the Greek side--A) to condemn the U.S. adventurist activity; B) to express solidarity with the Iranian people and the Iranian Revolution which are being put to the test; and C) to make it absolutely clear that the government in no way will accept having the country involved in any kind of military operations or having national territory along with the air and sea space used for similar purposes.

The Executive Office considers that the democratic parties owe it to themselves to coordinate their forces so that all national and peace-loving forces of the country are activated en masse to achieve the above goals.

For peace, for detente, for noninvolvement in adventurist adventures and for brotherly solidarity with the Iranian Revolution.

Further Party Reaction

AT261257 Athens I AVYI in Greek 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday there was no reaction from the Greek Government to the U.S. operation in Iran, an operation that all parties of the democratic opposition--like international public opinion--strongly condemned and described as a threat to international peace.

Government personalities said last night that the Greek Government "does not have sufficient information regarding the issue" despite the fact that according to informed sources U.S. Minister [as published] McCloskey yesterday morning visited Foreign Minister G. Rallis and briefed him in this regard.

The KKE (Interior) Press Office published the following statement yesterday:

"Washington's adventurist operation against Iran is a provocation, an undisguised act of war which violates all rules of international law. It is not an act for the rescue of hostages but an attack against the Iranian Revolution for the establishment of the sovereignty of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf.

"The danger of a local or broader military clash is filled with inestimable consequences for the peace of the area and the entire world. From one hour to the next our country may suffer the consequences of such a development.

"The government must express disapproval for Washington's provocation, which has caused international indignation, and must abstain from any form of encouragement or support for the U.S. aggressiveness with facilities of the United States in the Greek area which would increase the danger for our country's involvement in U.S. adventures.

"All the country's national and peace-loving forces must condemn this aggressive act and must, with coordinated action, ask for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. interventionist force and of all the other foreign forces from the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, for our country's noninvolvement in these imperialist plans and must struggle for the perservation of peace, national integrity and independence."

PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following statement:

"Washington's irresponsible military act constitutes a direct threat to international peace. At this time, which is critical for humanity, it is the duty of all governments and all political forces struggling to save and consolidate detente and peace to condemn the provocative and adventurist policy originating at the White House. We call on the Greek Government to fulfill its duty to the Greek people and condemn the military operation in Iran."

KODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] Chairman I. Pesmazoglou stated that our country must express its categorical opposition to the U.S. operation in Iran which, regardless of its result, constitutes an act that endangers international peace.

"The citing of humanitarian motives by the U.S. administration does not justify a military intervention which creates dangers of sweeping all peoples into the calamity of war," I. Pesmazoglou added.

The EDA [United Democratic Left] Press Office issued the following statement:

Without ignoring the illegal nature of holding hostage U.S. diplomats, something that should be ended through peaceful negotiations, EDA believes that this act is one more confirmation of the U.S. adventurism which sometimes hypocritically concerns itself with the guarantee of detente and peace and sometimes does not hesitate to risk a new bloodbath for humanity.

COAST GUARD FIRES AT TURKISH GUNBOATS OFF SAMOS

AT261352 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 26 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] Yesterday a Greek Coast Guard station opened fire with small weapons at two Turkish gunboats which were sailing through the narrow strait between Samos and the Turkish coast. It is pointed out that the distance between the Greek and Turkish coasts at that point is not more than 3 miles. The Turkish gunboats did not reply to the Greek gunfire but continued on their way and departed. It is believed that the Greek side will protest through diplomatic channels to the Turkish Government and will claim that the Turkish gunboats violated Greek territorial waters.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE APPROVES PURCHASE OF RUSSIAN, LIBYAN OIL

AT251906 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The economic committee has approved the supply from the Soviet Union of 400,000 tons of Libyan oil, 200,000 tons of Russian oil and 100,000 tons of Russian diesel fuel. These supplies complete the quantity of 2 million tons of oil which had been agreed upon between Greece and the Soviet Union for 1980.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. ACTION IN IRAN

Demirel Statement

TA251813 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Pointing out that relations between the United States and Iran were causing concern, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the U.S. hostages in Iran should not be harmed. Demirel said that killing the U.S. hostages would be an inhuman act. Demirel made this statement as he was emerging from his weekly meeting with acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. Today's meeting started at 1800 and lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes. In a statement after the meeting Demirel said that all the details of the strained relations between the United States and Iran were not yet clear. Demirel added: I wish that this problem could be solved before it gets worse. Both sides must make efforts so that cool heads and commonsense prevail.

Additional Demirel Comments

TA252040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2015 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to questions by reporters as he was emerging from his weekly meeting with the president.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] In its 1700 newscast today, the BBC reports that Carter sent a message to the Allied countries notifying them that bases in these countries might eventually be used by the United States. Has such a message reached Turkey?

[Demirel] At this hour we have received no such message in this regard.

[Question] What will Turkey's (?stand) be?

[Answer] The situation is very confused. That is to say even the parties which are involved in the incident have not yet openly stated their position. How can we do so? Turkey's stand shall not be to the detriment of its Allies or neighbors. Turkey shall adopt a stand that will help to improve and not worsen the issue. To date we have tried to play an appeasing, conciliatory and unifying role in this issue. Except for Turkey, there is almost no other country that could play this role. What the future holds shall depend on the development of events. At this moment I cannot comment on that.

[Question] Have you taken any initiative on today's events regarding the fate of the hostages...?

[Answer] You have no one to talk to. It is difficult to find a respondent. This is the difficulty.

[Question] Will you take any conciliatory action?

[Answer] I cannot comment on this subject at the moment. [end recording]

Prime Minister Demirel told the journalists that the latest incidents between the United States and Iran would be discussed by the Council of Ministers in a meeting tommorrow. He recalled that a discussion would be held in the Grand National Assembly tomorrow on foreign policy issues.

Council of Ministers' Statement

TA261517 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced that in its meeting today the Council of Ministers discussed the latest developments in the relations between the United States and Iran. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Demirel. A statement issued at the end of the meeting, which began at 1030 and lasted 3 hours, says:

The Council of Ministers has discussed the operation, which attempted but which reportedly failed, to protect [as heard] the members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran who are being held hostage there. The Council of Ministers has concluded that the incident might lead to high levels of tension in our region as well as in the world. The Council of Ministers believes that, even though holding diplomats as hostages is contrary to international law and to the rule that ambassadors should not be harmed, this de facto situation which has lasted more than 5 months should be settled through peaceful means. Our Council has decided to speed up efforts to ensure a peaceful settlement of the conflict between brotherly Iran--to which we are tied as a neighbor, and by friendship and moral ties--and the United States--with which we have ties of friendship and alliance. Consequently, our Council has concluded that it would be appropriate to establish closer relations with the concerned parties.

Erkmen's Assembly Address

TA261625 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The foreign policy debate held at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly has ended. The debates were held under the chairmanship of National Assembly President Cahit Karakas. The first to speak at the meeting which began at 1400 was Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. He talked about Turkey's foreign policy and the recent developments in the Middle East. On the U.S. operation in Iran, Erkmen said: I would like to say clearly that the planes used in the operation did not come from Turkish skies.

Erkmen said that Turkey favors a peaceful settlement of the hostage problem. He added that it was against international law that the students had taken hostage the diplomats serving at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Erkmen added: This conflict must be resolved. However, it is preferable that it is resolved in a peaceful way. We have been Iran's neighbor throughout history. We have friendly ties with Iran, brotherly ties and moral ties. We must certainly view Iran from this viewpoint. It is a pleasure and an honor for us to carry out our duties in the peaceful settlement of the problem. However, the dimensions of the problem are so great that it cannot be solved with the help of one country or diplomatic means. We believe that it is necessary and possible to seek, through peaceful methods, means for putting an end to Iran's problem and the United States' bruised condition.

Senator Tuncel's Address

TA261735 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1620 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 26 Apr (AA)--Justice Party Senator from Izmir Suleyman Tuncel has described the U.S. military operation undertaken to release the hostages in Iran as "an unfortunate attempt."

Tuncel said: "It is my hope that the United States will not make another such unfortunate and abortive attempt. We are convinced that such attempts would have dangerous consequences for the region as well as for the entire world.

Senator Tuncel addressed the Grand National Assembly today during the off-the-agenda debate on recent developments in the region on behalf of the Justice Party Senate and National Assembly groups. Tuncel said that "Iran's integrity, sovereignty and independence as well as the establishment of a stable and democratic system in Iran is essential for Turkey's security."

We Are Opposed To the Use of Force

Pointing out that "Turkey has always been opposed to the use of force in international relations and it will continue to be opposed, Tuncel continued: "I would like to state that we have observed that, when events in the Middle East are viewed as a whole, the situation in the region could--if vital interests are damaged--spread outside the region and escalate into a general hot war between blocs."

Assessing the "general conflict of interests in the world," Tuncel noted that "the interests of the superpowers have been in competition, particularly in the region inside the Ankara, Kabul and Addis Ababa triangle in recent years."

Stressing the strategic importance of the region within this triangle, Tuncel added: "The fact that a large part of the oil in the world is produced in this region is the reason for the conflict of interests between the blocs."

Tuncel concluded his speech, saying: "It is a fact that the implementation of one-sided and pro-Western policies will not be beneficial in the face of developments which involve so much conflict from the viewpoint of our national interests and foreign relations. We should maintain our position within NATO for our security. We should continue fraternal and sincere relations with Iran, Iraq, Syria and other Islamic countries. We should pursue a flexible but determined policy toward the Soviet Union and other neighbors, which would give priority to our country's security and national interests in the face of possible developments, based on continuing good relations within the framework of detente."

Feyzioglu Appeal for Unity

TA261144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Republican Reliance Party leader Turhan Feyzioglu said that gravely dangerous developments that might threaten world and regional peace are taking place around Turkey. At a news conference in Ankara, Feyzioglu said that the Soviet Union might try to take advantage of the attempted U.S. military intervention in Iran and the U.S. decision to impose an economic embargo on Iran. Expressing concern over the developments in the Middle East, Feyzioglu said that Turkey, more than ever, needs national unity in the face of these foreign problems.

VOTCP ISSUES REPORT, COMMENTARY ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

Initial Report

TA260812 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Three U.S. Air Force C-130 planes have taken off from a base in Egypt and have entered Iranian airspace. Because of a technical failure which resulted in a clash between the two planes and the death of eight U.S. soldiers, the aggressive operation was cancelled. Western news agencies report the White House spokesman as having said that President Carter assumes full responsibility for this dangerous adventure. The spokesman refrained from a detailed statement.

Commentary on Mission

TA270831 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialism's military aggression against Iran is causing wide protests in the world at large. It is being pointed out that more than 700 U.S. troops took part in this provocative act carried out under the guise of saving the hostages in Tehran. The aggression, which was halted because two U.S. planes collided, is being considered as an additional step in Carter's policy of dragging the world into a new war. The Soviet TASS agency described as an unprecedented adventure this U.S. military provocation. This imperialist aggression was strongly denounced in a mass rally held in Tehran, which stressed that the Iranian Revolution would be preserved forever. As the world public was protesting this adventurous act of the Carter administration, a group of U.S. senators asked Carter to withdraw his candidacy for President.

It was also revealed that the U.S. planes that participated in U.S. imperialism's military and provocative aggression against Iran took off from the Incirlik base. The fact that Turkish personnel employed at the U.S. Embassy in Ankara were sent out of the embassy under the pretext of forced leave is the biggest proof of this. Worried by the wide public reaction, Demirel and Foreign Minister Erkmen are trying to hide the fact that the U.S. planes left from the Incirlik base. In this way they are preparing the ground for a second U.S. military aggression against Iran. In a statement in which he tried to hide the fact that the U.S. planes took off from the Incirlik base, Erkmen said: There has been no such request submitted to us. It is being claimed that the FRG and the NATO headquarters were not notified of the U.S. military aggression against Iran. How could Demirel and Erkmen be notified of an aggression undertaken without the knowledge of even the FRG and NATO?

By signing the slavery agreement with the United States, the Demirel government has prepared the ground for our country to become involved in the adventures of the imperialists. Taking advantage of the situation our country is going through, the imperialist United States is trying to drag our country into such very dangerous adventures. The Demirel government has shouldered the task of being the gendarme of the United States in our region. The Demirel government, which has hurriedly signed the slavery agreement with the United States, is trying to force through parliament the oppressive emergency bills to force our people into such an adventure.

We are calling on all patriotic, progressive and democratic people and organizations: Let us not allow the United States to drag our country into fire. The U.S. and NATO bases must be removed from our soil; the bilateral slavery agreements must be torn up. Let us close our ranks in the struggle against the passing of all the antidemocratic oppressive Demirel emergency bills. Together with the regional peoples, let us make our voice heard against the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES GUNBOATS ENTERED GREEK WATERS

TA271633 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 27 Apr (AA)--The Turkish Foreign Ministry Sunday denied that two Turkish gunboats entered Greek territorial waters in the Aegean and that they were fired upon by Greek coastal batteries at the island of Samos. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said no such incident had occurred.

CANADA

OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION VOTES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES

WA262304 London REUTER in English 2300 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Montreal, April 26, REUTER--The Canadian Olympic Association decided today to support the U.S.-led boycott of the Moscow summer Olympic games. At a meeting here, Association members voted 137 to 35 to follow the Canadian Government's recommendation this week to respect the boycott in protest against the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

PORTUGAL

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF U.S. HOSTAGE RESCUE BID DENIED

LD262114 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] A communique issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the Portuguese Government had no prior knowledge of the attempt to rescue the U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The communique also states that Portugal continues to support and demand the immediate release of the hostages.

AZORES AIR REGION CHIEF DECLINES COMMENT ON RESCUE MISSION STOPOVER

LD260036 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, reports from the Azores that the commander of the Azores Air Region, Brigadier Moura de Carvalho, has neither confirmed nor denied reports that U.S. aircraft stopped over at the Lajes Air Base on their way to Iran. Brigadier Moura de Carvalho told ANOP that at the moment he could not say anything on the matter. However, ANOP has discovered that there was unusual activity on the base during the past 2 days.

PSD BACKS GENERAL SOARES CARNEIRO FOR PRESIDENCY

LD251517 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Soares Carneiro Approved as Presidential Candidate by Social Democratic Party (PSD) National Council"]

[Excerpt] The PSD National Council has approved the decision of the party's National Political Commission to support General Soares Carneiro's candidacy for presidency of the republic. According to a communique issued at the end of the meeting, Soares Carneiro "satisfies the basic conditions for rebuilding the country and the state, for preserving freedom and maintaining full democracy." The National Council's decision was taken by 44 votes in favor, 4 against and 6 void.

SAN MARINO

SPORTSMEN TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW SUMMER OLYMPICS

AU251555 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] San Marino, April 25 (ANSA)--The tiny independent state of San Marino (located in northern Italy) will take part in the Moscow Olympics it was announced here today. The original decision to participate taken by the government of communists and socialists last September will not be changed, a sports official said here. The San Marino Olympic team will be made up of 14 athletes and 12 trainers.

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[NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG 29 Apr]

22 COMMUNIST PARTIES MEET IN PARIS

ID2904 44 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the European communist parties conference on peace and disarmament. Yesterday there was an attempt, for whatever it may be worth, to forget the most important absent delegations, namely, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Romanians and the Yugoslavs. Much commented on was the strong attack by Czechoslovak representative Vasil Bilak against the Americans, accusing them of wanting to bury the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

And you will not be surprised if I tell you that the Czechoslovak was not the only one to have a go at the Americans. Having said this, the conference ought to close with an appeal of the 22 parties represented for a rallying in Europe of all peace forces, implying of course that all these peace forces are those gathering around Big Brother Moscow. On this point, as a matter of fact, Soviet representative Ponomarev, even if he launched a very ecumenical invitation for the union of all democratic, socialist, social-democratic and Christian forces, did not beat around the bush. His statement that the USSR is the main guarantor of world peace does not leave much room for those who do not think exactly the same way. It was no doubt in order to attenuate this revealed truth that the French delegation head Maxime Gremetz displayed a conciliatory spirit by affirming that the sovereign decision of every party on the participation in a meeting such as this must be respected, because in fact the preoccupation of the participants yesterday was one of papering over the deep divisions that there are with those absent (namely the Italians, the Spaniards, the Yugoslavs and the Romanians), those who in the name of so-called Eurocommunism did not want to put on a jersey that looks a little too much like that of the Moscow dynamo club.

IMF COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS, ADOPTS COMMUNIQUE

OW260358 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg April 25 KYODO--The interim committee, the main policymaking body of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), wound up a one-day meeting here Friday after adopting a joint communique stressing the need to continue the fight against inflation. Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said the meeting was significant in that financial leaders of the world came to a common understanding on the necessity to give top priority of policy to fight against inflation. The financial leaders also agreed to promote international cooperation in execution of fiscal and monetary policies, prevention of protectionism and recycling of oil money, he added.

Meanwhile, there had been hopes before the meeting that finance ministers and central bank governors might be able to reach a final agreement on the establishment of the long-debated substitution account, a mechanism to absorb surplus dollars in the world for stabilization of foreign exchange markets. But they failed to reach such an agreement, due to difference of views on technical problems, such as methods of operating the account. According to Japanese delegation sources, the establishment of the substitution account will most likely be delayed until 1981 or after. The participating financial leaders agreed on the basic need to recycle oil money from oil-producing nations to countries with balance of payments difficulties. They, however, were unable to agree on concrete steps to be taken in this direction.

The results of the interim committee will be reported to an IMF-World Bank joint meeting to be held in Washington this autumn.

EC SUMMIT CLOSES IN LUXEMBOURG; NO ACCORD ON BUDGET ISSUE

U.S. Relations Discussed

LD281216 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 Apr 80

[By correspondent Dominique Souchier in Luxembourg]

[Excerpt] It has been said of this [EC] summit that it would be dominated by agricultural and budget questions. This morning's breakfast, however, was devoted to something quite different--the international situation. It was an unscheduled meeting which revealed the real preoccupations of the Nine--Carter, for example, much more than the mutton war or quarrels about big money. The Nine are thinking over their relations with the United States but they will reaffirm their solidarity with the American people for two reasons. On the one hand, they believe that the failure of the American raid does not change anything fundamentally--the Tehran taking of hostages remains unacceptable--and, on the other hand, Europeans consider that the Soviet occupation in Afghanistan is an even greater cause for concern than the development of the Iranian situation. Hence, this morning's breakfast.

Margaret Thatcher, Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing wanted to compare their analyses and unite their efforts. The three are not believed to have talked about other problems.

French Proposal on Budget

LD281227 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "France Offers Deal in EEC Budget Row"]

[Text] Luxembourg--The long and bitter argument over the size of Britain's net payment into the Common Market budget was on the way to solution at the EEC summit in Luxembourg last night following a surprise initiative by France.

France's proposal caused a major stir at the opening of the two-day Common Market summit meeting, and there was not immediate reaction from Mrs Thatcher, even though she had been informed of the plan in general on Friday.

Essentially, President Giscard d'Estaing proposed yesterday that instead of cutting Britain's annual pounds 1,100 million contribution to the EEC by an agreed amount, the member countries should place a ceiling on the amount Britain pays--and he suggested the 1979 net contribution as a base.

The French did not put a figure on this, but British officials calculated it at pounds 500 million. If that figure were to be agreed, Britain would thus get an effective reduction of pounds 600 million or so in its 1980 contribution.

At first glance this would be far too little to satisfy Mrs Thatcher and would indeed represent barely "half a loaf" which she has already rejected. But the charm of the French plan from Britain's point of view is that it would increase the effective amount of the reduction in 1981 and 1982 when the net contribution would be expected to rise to well over pounds 1,200 million and perhaps approach pounds 1,500 million. In a sense, then the French plan could provide a cut of pounds 1,000 million in the British EEC bill in 1982.

However, it was still unclear yesterday whether or not the French want to build in some kind of progressive mechanism to the ceiling--to keep it in line with inflation for instance, or with the growth in the EEC budget overall.

Moreover, there is no clear agreement on the actual level of Britain's contribution in 1979, and the French might claim that it is much higher than pounds 500 million. A British briefing paper, in fact, puts the figure at pounds 780 million.

This confusion arises because of the different way of handling the so-called monetary compensator amounts which are subsidies paid to food exporters to compensate them for currency losses in certain markets. They can be regarded as EEC budget credits for either the exporting or the importing country.

Finally, there is doubt over whether the scheme would expire automatically at the end of 1982 or carry built-in renewal clauses.

Mrs Thatcher has insisted that a short-term solution is not acceptable to Britain and regards a six-year plan as the minimum necessary.

In return for this apparently generous concession from France, it was clear last night that Britain would be expected to withdraw its longstanding opposition to an increase in EEC farm prices this year.

Mr Walker, attending a Luxembourg meeting of EEC farm ministers running in parallel with the summit, has long insisted on a price freeze for EEC products in surplus--milk, sugar and wine--but the signs yesterday were that he would yeield in the end. France wants an average 5 per cent farm price increase this year, but a proposal from the Italian EEC presidency suggested 4.5 per cent, including 3.6 per cent increase for milk, and there was growing belief that a settlement would crystalise around these levels.

If the British Government does concede such an increase, it would add probably about one penny in the pound to food prices in Britain this year and increase the retail price index by a quarter of a per cent. It would also add some pounds 80 million to Britain's net contribution to the Common Market in 1980 and still more in subsequent years.

'Long, Hard Battle' Over Budget

LD251614 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1435 GMT 28 Apr 80

[By Steve Levinson, PA ecoromics correspondent in Luxembourg]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher this afternoon spelt out for the first time how much she expects to pay into the Common Market this year--150 million pounds. But the figure did not impress her EEC partners as the European summit in Luxembourg went into overtime in a bid to solve the budget problem.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks came when an exasperated French President Giscard d'Estaing asked her point blank: "What are you prepared to contribute to Europe?" He has already offered a deal which could limit the British payment to 500 million pounds a year for at least the next three years--a deal which Mrs Thatcher has cold-shouldered.

But her chances of cutting the 1,200 million pounds annual bill by much more seemed remote this afternoon, and officials were hinting that her new demand--which would give Britain a massive rebate of 1,000 million pounds this year--was an opening bargaining position in what looked likely to be a "a long hard battle."

Shortly after this latest manoeuvre the nine heads of government broke for a belated lunch--already three hours after the summit was due to end. It seems unlikely that any conclusion will be reached until late this evening.

Budget Reduction Offer Made

NC281636 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 28 (AFP)--The European Economic Community (EEC) today agreed at its summit here to offer Britain a 750-million-pound (1,500-million-dollar) reduction in its contribution to the EEC budget. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was going over the proposal which would bring her country's total share of the budget to 350 million pounds (700 million dollars), a European source said.

The plan would provide for the European commission to make new proposals this year for the 1981 and 1982 budgets.

Thatcher Holdout Yields Failure

LD290928 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 29 Apr 80

[By Steve Levinson and Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporters, in Luxembourg]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher's bid to find a once-and-for-all solution to the problem of Britain's 1,200 million pounds sterling Common Market bill failed at the last gasp in Luxembourg last night.

She was offered a refund of about 800 million pounds sterling this year, but still held out for a deal which would see her through the next three years.

At the end of two days of exhausting and tense talk, the prime minister was in buoyant mood and clearly hopeful that she will get her way when Common Market leaders meet in Venice in June.

"We were not very far apart when all things are taken into account," she said at her post-summit press conference. There had been compromise on both sides, she added. "I don't despair. I never do. We have got a good deal further at Luxembourg--not far enough, but a good deal further." Failure to reach an agreement on the budget means there is no agreement on the issue of farm prices, the lamb war and fisheries. On all these, Mrs Thatcher is holding up agreement, but she denied she was operating a policy of obstruction.

Despite the tough line the prime minister obviously took throughout the two-day summit, she seemed at the end to be in a relatively conciliatory mood. She made it clear she would not threaten to hold back Britain's VAT payments to the EEC in protest. "The withholding of the VAT I would only consider as a last resort and we are not at a last resort yet," she said.

Mrs Thatcher warned that agreement on issues like farm prices was unlikely until the budget dilemma was solved. "We won't make much progress on agricultural issues until the budget is settled," she declared.

At the end, Mrs Thatcher appeared to be less than 100 million pounds sterling away from agreement. She accepted the principle of a German plan which would have frozen Britain's level of payments to only 325 million pounds sterling this year--a saving of about 800 million pounds sterling. But she was not prepared to concede that, in 1981, the 325 million pounds sterling ceiling should rise by a proportion of the general increase in the entire EEC budget costs. She wanted Britain to continue paying the 1980 maximum for several years.

Earlier Mrs Thatcher rejected a French proposal which would have pegged Britain's payment to about 500 million pounds sterling for at least the next three years. She explained: "We all compromised. My partners moved and offered more both on amount and duration.

"Duration was particularly important, and I did not want a very temporary settlement. The up-shot was that, when the amount was almost satisfactory, the duration was only a year or so out, and, when the duration was about five years, the amount was wholly unsatisfactory."

More than just cash was at stake, however, Even if the budget figures had been agreed, Britain was isolated on other matters. Mrs Thatcher said: "Even if we had got settlement on the budget, we would have been in considerable difficulty on some of the other proposals put before us."

Britain was the only country not to agree a 5 percent average increase in EEC farm prices this year, which farm ministers meeting alongside the Community heads of state had been battling for.

"The whole agricultural council would have agreed increases in the proportion of the budget which went on agriculture--just at the time when we are trying to move in another direction," Mrs Thatcher said.

But, if Mrs Thatcher was cool about the outcome, French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were furious about the way their proposals were dismissed. They indicated they would not be willing to include the British budget problem on the agenda for the next EEC summit in Venice. But Mrs Thatcher pointed out that this decision was a matter for the Italian presidency of the Council of Ministers to decide. President Giscard was even quoted after the summit as saying: "I won't allow such a contemptible spectacle in Venice." European Commission President Mr Jenkins summed up the meeting as "the most tantalisingly disappointing European council I have ever known--tantalisingly disappointing because we came nearer to agreement than I had hitherto perhaps believed possible. But we just failed to grasp it."

Sanctions Decision Reaffirmed

NC282318 Paris AFP in English 2315 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Luxembourg, April 28 (AFP)--The following statement was issued at the close of the Common Market summit meeting here tonight:

"The heads of state and government and the foreign ministers expressed grave concern at the trend of recent events, especially in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. They considered that events now more than ever require of the member states of the European Community that they show cohesion.

"The European council noted with deep concern that Soviet military forces have not been withdrawn from Afghanistan despite the condemnation of the international community expressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and despite the repeated calls of Nine and of the Islamic Conference and the ASEAN countries.

"The European council reaffirmed the view of the Nine that a solution in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly could be found in an arrangement which allowed Afghanistan to remain outside competition among the powers and to return to its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned state".

"The Nine are ready to support, in concert with friendly and Allied countries, any initiative designed to promote such a solution, emphasising that their own proposal is neither rigid nor exclusive.

"In this connection, they believe that the Islamic and non-aligned countries have a particularly significant role to play.

"Since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the seizure of its staff as hostages, the Nine have repeatedly condemned this inadmissible violation of international law. They reaffirm their solidarity with the government and people of the United States in their present time of trial. They consider that the situation created by this violation opens the door to developments fraught with serious consequences. A return to a state of legality is the only way to ensure peace and security.

"The European council reaffirms the decisions taken by the foreign ministers of the Nine on 22 April in Luxembourg."

"The Nine declare their full support for the steps which the secretary-general of the United Nations intends to take to secure the release of the hostages. The Nine reiterated their belief that only a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement can bring true peace to the Middle East.

"The European council denounces the acts of violence committed in southern Lebanon against members if UNIFIL.

"At this time of crisis in world affairs the European council believes that it is vital that international procedures for the management of crisis and the easing of tensions be used to the [word indistinct] and that the UN Charter and international law be fully upheld."

PRESS, KREISKY CRITICIZE U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

AU281702 [Editorial Report] Extensive comment in the Vienna press of 26-28 April 1980 frequently reflects frustration and dismay at the failure of the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. There is a great deal of criticism of President Carter, as well as of his timing of the rescue mission and of what is widely regarded as the inefficiency of its implementation. Numerous papers also express misgivings as to the political and military consequences that might follow from the U.S. failure. Attacks on President Carter range from DIE PRESSE's "we regard the peanut farmer as the worst President since the end of the World War II, or possibly of this century" and KURIER's "highest paid apprentice in the world" to KRONEN-ZEITUNG's calling him "Calamity Jimmy." The abortive operation is frequently depicted as a "fiasco," including by WIENER ZEITUNG, which says that "nothing worse could have happened to the world" at this time. There are numerous references to negative consequences, such as the West European allies' loss of confidence in Carter's policy, loss of prestige in the Third World, loss of the "Afghanistan trump card," "delivering the final blow to moderate Iranian politicians," and encouraging the USSR to take bigger risks, by displaying military weakness.

Despite their criticism of President Carter and his ill-timed futile rescue attempt, two papers--DIE PRESSE and KURIER--remind their readers of what the Americans did for Austria after 1945. KURIER asks "where would we be without the Americans?" and DIE PRESSE says "it must not be forgotten that we are linked by historical friendship with the United States and that a U.S. defeat [illegible] a misfortune for us all." KURIER concludes from the latest U.S. failure that the superpower America may have become sloppy but, recalling the tremendous U.S. effort that took Americans to the moon, the paper says that America can accomplish miracles if it is challenged. It adds that now would be the time for another miracle.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on 28 April reports a Chancellor Kreisky statement at a Vienna rally on 26 April "that he did not want to join in the numerous attacks on Carter but that he did not think much of muscle-flexing." According to the paper, Kreisky condemned the taking of the hostages as a crime that violated international law, but said that he had regarded any rescue attempt as "hardly feasible" in view of the huge distances involved and the existing situation. Moreover, he said, there is a conflict going on in Iran between the men who came to power through elections and other groups, especially the group around Khomeyni, and one should not interfere with such a controversy as long as there is a chance that it might produce some positive results. Kreisky added that one lesson to be derived from the "failure in the Iranian desert" should be for responsible politicians of the East and West to reassess the confidence they seem to be placing in their military leaders.

KREISKY, HUNGARY'S LAZAR HOLD TALKS ON TRADE, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU281020 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0520 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Robert Heger report on 26-27 April talks at Drassburg Castle in Burgenland between Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar--with recorded excerpts from statements by Lazar and Kreisky after the end of the talks on 27 April 1980, Lazar beginning in Hungarian fading into German translation]

[Excerpts] Two main topics were discussed in the rounds of talks lasting several hours near the Austrian-Hungarian border: first, the international political situation and the possibilities of promoting the policy of detente--which were discussed by the government chiefs in a strictly private talk--and, second, bilateral economic questions, which were discussed with the participation of Trade Minister Staribacher and State Secretary Nussbaumer on the Austrian side and Foreign Trade Minister Veress and Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Kozma on the Hungarian side.

Council of Ministers Chairman Lazar said about the results [begin Lazar recording] Let me tell you very briefly that the result of our talks--as always in the past--has been very topical, very fruitful and very useful. We have certainly achieved results, but we are not going to content ourselves with them and we will jointly look for possibilities--that, too, is a result--to make our cooperation still more varied and still more successful. In our opinion, such possibilities do exist. [end recording]

Chancellor Kreisky mentioned specifically Austria's interest in the planned Czechoslovak-Hungarian Danube power plant, the intensified cooperation with Hungary in third markets, the expansion of bilateral trade and, primarily, the 600 megawatt thermal power plant project in southern Burgenland. This power plant is to utilize the brown coal deposits in the Torony region and is to be built at a cost of 7.5 billion schillings either near Rechnitz or near Oberbildein at the south Burgenland-west Hungarian border. The actual cost will depend on the prescribed measures to prevent air pollution and on the price the Hungarians will charge for their brown coal, which has a heating value of 1,800 calories. Chancellor Kreisky commented: [begin Kreisky recording] We did not, of course, discuss questions of price, coal prices--that is something we have to leave to the experts. [end recording]

The thermal power plant could be completed by 1987. After agreement has been reached in principle, negotiations on the details will be held. Further topics covered at Drassburg: Austrian firms are to get still more orders for large hotel construction projects in Budapest--two such hotels are currently under construction. Moreover, border crossing proceedings are to be simplified by the Hungarian side.

Chancellor Kreisky, after the conclusion of the talks said: [begin Kreisky recording] And, summing up, I would like to say that despite the difference of the political systems in Hungary and in Austria there is no getting away from the fact that we are neighbors who are somehow linked by historical bonds of a past whose effects extend into the present. And thus we both believe that it is our duty to demonstrate, by the example of our cooperation, how two peoples in Central Europe, each committed to a different system, can nevertheless develop good-neighborly relations and good cooperation--in other words, that which is called coexistence. [end recording]

Further rounds of Hungarian-Austrian talks at various levels were agreed on.

Kreisky Comment

AU281022 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Excerpts] Eisenstadt (L.M.)--In a talk with DIE PRESSE on Sunday [27 April] Chancellor Kreisky showed himself highly satisfied with the talks he had with Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Lazar over the weekend at Drassburg, Burgenland. As Kreisky stressed, the relations between the two neighbor countries with different social systems in Central Europe are "optimal" and free of any--even humanitarian--problems.

The Hungarian wish for tariff reductions will be met by tariff concessions, Kreisky said, adding that the Hungarian side has declared its readiness to further expand the border crossing points. In this context Kreisky pointed out that since the abolition of visas the number of Austrian tourists visiting Hungary has doubled, and that Austria is interested in shortening the waiting periods at the border.

In discussing topical political problems the two government chiefs were in agreement as far as the continuation of the policy of detente and the normalization of the international situation are concerned. Kreisky accepted Lazar's invitation to pay an official visit to Hungary within the next 12 months. As Trade Minister Staribacher declared after the talks, the technical details of the coal power plant in southern Burgenland have already been agreed on.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS WANTS OFFICE IN VIENNA

AU281145 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "After PLO, Black South Africans Want Office in Vienna"]

[Summary] Vienna (A.U.)--Only a few weeks after Austria's recognition of the PLO another liberation organization has approached Vienna: The African National Congress (ANC) wants to set up an office in the Austrian capital.

"Last week a 2-member ANC delegation headed by Thomas Nkobi, one of the three most prominent representatives of the liberation movement, visited in Vienna with several political figures as well as the Foreign Ministry, where they met with a 'very positive' reaction. Ambassador Fischer, who had been delegated by Foreign Minister Pahr for this talk, confirmed that he did not say 'no.' 'If they want to set up an office, why not?' it is stated at the Foreign Ministry. What is under discussion, however, is obviously merely an office without diplomatic status that is to serve for information purposes only." However, the ANC representatives want Austria to finance this office, and to this end will submit a formal request for Austrian aid.

"As to the situation in South Africa, the ANC representatives declared that they would participate in the national conference suggested by Pretoria provided that the black leaders who are currently detained on Robben Island could participate in it. For the time being, however, the ANC--encouraged by the developments in Zimbabwe--will step up the armed struggle, they said, adding that the liberation movement does not want any bases in Zimbabwe, but will set up such bases in South Africa itself.

COAL, PUBLISHING FIRMS REPORTED TO BE KPOE FRONTS

AU271400 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 25 April on page 13 carries a 500-word feature report by Alexander Fieber entitled: "Coal for the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe]: Muhri and Comrades Display Commercial Ambitions Again". The feature discusses a current civil law suit filed by the KPOe against a former KPOe member, Martin Maimann, over the property rights of the "Turmoel" Company, reportedly worth 50 million schillings. The paper notes that the KPOe--after the conclusion of the State Treaty--set up a "Communist economic empire" in the coal and oil import sector, with trusted party members as figureheads. Although party Chairman Franz Muhri emphatically denies this, it is believed that these companies have financially supported the KPOe.

The paper mentions the following firms that were or still are involved with the KPOe: Interhag (coal), Pol-Karbon (51-percent Polish-owned coal import firm), Kommerzkontakt (until 4 years ago headed by Jeno Desser, head of the KPOe Central Committee economic department), and the Globus Publishing House. According to the paper, Globus is today the most important company of the KPOe group of commercial enterprises. By printing propaganda material for all East bloc countries it helps finance the KPOe and its party organ VOLKSSTIMME. According to DIE PRESSE, there are several other "camouflaged firms" as well as "Austrian" enterprises controlled by managers and capital from communist countries, such as the "Garant Insurance Company, where the Russians Chernychev and Yakhchenko are on the executive board."

EFFORTS TO SECURE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT COALITION, PROGRAM CONTINUE

Willy Claes Report

LD231511 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Apr 80 p 2

["J.V.S." report: 'Informateur' Claes Gambles on Finding an Apparently Impossible Tripartite Coalition by 15 May"]

[Text] Reporting on Monday night on his "informateur" [fact-finding] mission entrusted to him by the king on Saturday, Mr Willy Claes, deputy prime minister and minister of economic affairs in the outgoing government, disclosed two governing ideas.

On the one hand, it appears that in political circles a majority is taking shape in favor of a tripartite government in which Christian, socialist and liberal groups would participate.

And, on the other hand, Mr Claes believes that in view of the summer habits of Belgian citizens it is clear that a solution must be found by 15 May. In fact, if it were to appear that no government formula could be found, it would be necessary to resort to elections. Quite obviously, however, it is hardly likely that elections could be held in July.

But, despite the difficulties which are piling up in front of him, during his press conference Mr Willy Claes insisted on the threefold need to resolve the political crisis rapidly, form a government capable of dealing with the economic and social crisis, and achieve a sufficient majority to carry out state reform.

According to Mr Claes, if the three conditions which he is trying to fulfill are not achieved, elections will be unavoidable. And he believes that it is far from certain that the situation would be clarified as a result of new parliamentary elections.

The "informateur" takes the view that any newly-elected chambers will obviously have to become constituent assemblies. In any case, the deputy prime minister believes that he will need to make another report. Mr Claes seems to favor a tripartite national union coalition even though he has doubts about the possibility of making the Christians, socialists and liberals agree to a comprehensive government action program.

Mr Claes has approached French-speaking parties, insisting on the need to tackle the state's financial difficulties. He has warned the Flemish parties that no political party in the country's southern region is prepared to exercise power unless it receives serious guarantees with respect to regionalization.

The "informateur" admitted that it is difficult to simultaneously ask the liberals to accept the "program law" in its present form, ask the socialists and Christians to modify this "program law," and persuade both Flemish-speaking and French-speaking parties to agree to a compromise on institutional matters.

Be that as it may, Mr Claes explained that no time limits had been set for his mission as "informateur" but that he intended to reach conclusions as soon as possible. "I feel relatively optimistic, insofar as I hope to be able to provide the 'formateur' [premier-designate] of any future government with a maximum of tangible elements. However, I do not rule out at all the possibility of failure," he stated.

Obviously, Willy Claes, who is inclined to pessimism by nature, still believes that his mission can succeed. His statements show that time could be on his side. However, little time has been allowed him since the political and parliamentary world will have to be given definite information about its future by mid-May.

Party Negotiations Begin

LD250817 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Apr 80 p 2

["J.V.S." report: "Thirteen Distinguished Men in Search of an Unprecedented Formula: the 'Six-Party Coalition'"]

[Excerpts] Monday in politics effectively marked the transition between a particularly full weekend and the real launch--planned for this Tuesday--of the negotiations between Christians, socialists and liberals with a view to forming the new government. The opening shot of these negotiations occurred at 1030 on Monday morning at a private hotel on the Rue Lambermont, but the protagonists are still at the observation stage. "Formateur" [premier-designate] Wilfried Martens began by summarizing the country's economic, social and financial situation and by outlining a five-chapter government program which includes the definitive state reform.

In keeping with the outline put forward by Mr Willy Claes at the end of his fact-finding mission, the country's three great political families will give equal priority to the community and socioeconomic files. On Monday priority went to the latter. On Tuesday the former will be tackled first.

The "formateur" confirmed that he believed that he would be able to decide, by Thursday or Friday, whether continued negotiations were likely to result in an agreement on a six-party government. This amounts to calling Monday's conversations strictly exploratory.

When he met the press in early evening, Mr Martens quite naturally believed that it was too early to determine his chances of success. By Tuesday evening, however, he hopes to possess sufficiently complete elements with which to put forward precise proposals for the definitive state reform. He feels that seven points must be tackled and resolved first: councils, executives, power, financial resources, the settling of disputes, Brussels and the German-speaking community.

"Any reform," Mr Martens explained, "must result in major transfers of power and resources and a coherent division of these powers and resources between the national state and the new political entities, given that the central government must keep its powers which may not be challenged."

Meanwhile, we know that Mr Willy Claes has stated that, in all probability, worthwhile solutions to the definitive state reform would be scarcely different from the plans worked out at Egmont Palace and Stuyvenberg Castle. Asked to comment on this assertion, Mr Martens avoided doing so by an elegant pirouette: "I prefer to make no reference to the past, and my introductory outline should permit a discussion freed from the burden of past events."

Let us note, finally, that Mr Martens explained that each of the six parties present at the negotiating table gave its own answer to the questions asked, but that some of these answers coincided.

GENSCHER STATEMENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CYRUS VANCE

LD281737 Hamburg DPA in German 1656 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in a statement to appear in Tuesday's edition of BILD-ZEITUNG that a good friend is leaving the command bridge. "We Europeans all have cause to be grateful to him for his work, the Western alliance and the close U.S.-European friendship." In a telegram to Vance today, Genschen wrote that he is deeply affected by his decision to resign. The telegram, published in Bonn, went on to say that Genscher gratefully recalls the 3 years and more of close and friendly cooperation which was characterized by a wide measure of agreement on issues, trust and personal affection. Vance has done great service for close German-U.S. cooperation.

PRESS VIEWS VANCE RESIGNATION AS WEAKNESS IN ADMINISTRATION

Cause for More U.S. 'Insecurity'

DW290749 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Article signed G-N: "An Old Conflict"]

[Text] The conflict in the U.S. Government was built in from the very beginning. The President likes controversial discussions on foreign policy: This is how Zbigniew Brzezinski described it once to a White House visitor. He wants to hear all points of view prior to making a decision. Secretary of State Vance withstood these disputes patiently--with a loyalty that could not be surpassed--discreetly, reliably, and loyal to the limits of self-sacrifice, exhibited recently with regard to America's role in the UN on the Israeli settlement policy.

On the first pages of Kissinger's memoirs we find this conflict being described: Nixon wanted to have just a negotiator in the State Department. The President wanted to reserve the direction of foreign policy to himself and his security adviser. That dominated the Rogers-Kissinger dualism. Kennedy had acted exactly the same way with McGeorge Bundy vis-a-vis Secretary of State Rusk. The difference was, however, that those presidents had brought along basic understanding of foreign policy which Carter does not have. He listens once to Brzezinski, once to Vance and then again to Andrew Young. The difference involves aims and methods of foreign policy. Vance did not give strong impulses to U.S. foreign policy nor a certain direction. His contribution consisted of carefulness, fruits of diplomatic negotiations in the sense of a settlement out of court. His insistence gave American foreign policy continuity--continuity and experience the President could not contribute. Vance's resignation increases the costs of the unsuccessful commando mission for the liberation of the American Embassy members in Tehran which was decided on against his advice.

In the middle of the election campaign the resignation of the secretary of state will probably be considered less as the end of foreign policy dualism in the government and thus as an alleviation, but much rather as the falling apart of the administration. That will inflict new damage on the very much battered Carter. Insecurity will probably continue to grow in Washington. The European governments ought to feel involved and ask themselves whether their lack of good will and alliance spirit in past months is part of the guilt for the loss of American "fortune."

DIE WELT Assessment

DW290750 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Apr 80 p 6

[Kie., commentary: "One of the Pilots"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter has not just lost his daring venture for the rescue of the hostages; he has also lost his secretary of state over it. There is at least one reason why Carter should not take this quite lightly.

To Vance, his opposition to the commando operation in Iran was the last impetus for quitting a job which was constantly becoming more frustrating. It is the causes of this frustration which Jimmy Carter should diligently study. They are not at all attributable to the off-described antagonism between personalities: Brzezinski on the one hand, Vance on the other. They are solely attributable to the fact that the President did not indicate clearly enough his preferences between the often contrary advice he received from his two top foreign policy advisers.

Nixon had a different style indeed. He did not allow any conflict to arise between Secretary of State Rogers and his newly appointed security adviser Henry Kissinger: He did not even listen to the secretary of state. This guaranteed uniformity of line, but already at that time it undermined the prestige of the State Department.

Was Secretary of State Vance the right man in the right place? There are doubts. On a worldwide scale, in the face of growing Soviet military might, claims are being made about the U.S. protective-power mission which Vance approached without any particular concept, with a basically pacifist attitude developed during the Vietnam years. This attitude also influenced the President himself for quite some time although, at the same time, he availed himself of a security adviser who was seeking answers to a rougher reality--clairvoyantly but with little diplomatic dexterity. Thus, two foreign policies evolved to the confusion of friend and foe alike.

Perhaps the voluntary exit by Cyrus Vance will bring calm to the whole chaos. But only perhaps. Jimmy Carter is in the center of heavy storms. After the mishap in Iran, now desertion in his own camp. For the time being this does not look like a relaxation of the situation, nor does it strengthen the [administration's] authority for the time being.

POLITICAL FIGURES STATE VIEWS ON ABORTED IRAN ACTION

DW281130 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Report on remarks by leading FRG political figures in reaction to the U.S. commando mission in Iran]

[Text] Bonn--After the failure of the commando mission for the liberation of the hostages in Tehran, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a cable to President Carter in which he expressed his sympathy. It reads as follows:

"Esteemed Mr President,

"Dear Jimmy,

"I would like to assure you of my sympathy in this difficult hour. The news that the illegal taking of hostages has cost eight human lives fills me with consternation and sadness. Our sympathy goes to their families.

"Anyone who has ever shared in the responsibility for the lives of hostages can appreciate your feelings in this difficult hour. You may rest assured that the Federal Government is determined to continue endeavoring for a solution of the hostage issue at the side of the United States.

"Helmut Schmidt".

Leading politicians of the social-liberal coalition and the opposition were agreed in stressing the need for the Federal Republic's solidarity with the United States in view of international tensions. But while SPD Chairman Willy Brandt simultaneously stressed that the Germans must look after their own interests "just like others are doing, too," the head of the CSU land group in the Bundestag and deputy chairman of his party, Friedrich Zimmermann, once again made it plain that unrestricted support for Washington is necessary. The FDP chairman, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, said that in view of the experience with the "horror of war," German policy always and primarily must be a policy of safeguarding peace.

Speaking at the so-called "minor party congress" of the SPD, Brandt emphasized that the Western alliance in which the Federal Republic is rooted "firmly and in partnership," remains "vitally important" for the Federal Government and for Europe. The profound concern about the continued arms race and the threat to peace is a challenge for untiring, responsible initiatives. The pursuit of German, European and generally Western interests must be joined together "properly and in trustful coordination," Brandt told the party council, the party executive board and the control commission of the SPD. In an interview granted to the SPD paper ZEITUNG AM SONNTAG, he indicated his objections to a boycott policy. "The idea that a world power can be punished is not very close to reality," he said. At the same time, Brandt criticized as inadequate the current efforts of the great powers toward settling the crises.

In Munich, the FDP chairman, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, called on all states of the world including the Soviet Union and the responsible people in Tehran to embark now with determination on the road toward the peaceful solution of the hostage drama aspired to by Carter. The readiness of UN Secretary General Waldheim to mediate once again deserves the support of all sides. Carter's statement that the action in Iran solely served the objective of liberating the hostages and that it was not directed against the Iranian people or against the Islamic Republic of Iran should be taken seriously. In the United States as well as on the international level a discussion will emerge on whether the action was correct and expedient. "Anyone remaining silent about the taking of hostages in Tehran, anyone occupying a small country like Afghanistan with their troops, should not set themselves up now as arbiter in the world," Genscher said. As for "singular voices" which speak of possibly using German soldiers on the Persian Gulf as well, Genscher stated that "our need for missions by German soldiers outside the country has been satisfied once and for all."

Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff, speaking at the party convention of the Liberals in Rhineland-Palatinate, stressed that the conformity of interests between Europe and the United States must now also find expression "in common action." The "virtues" that are in demand now are "balance and patient pursuit of all political opportunities for safeguarding peace." It is necessary to remember at the same time, however, "who ultimately guarantees life and prosperity and political freedom for Western Europe."

CDU Deputy Chairman Alfred Dregger demanded immediate consultations between the European NATO countries and the United States. Speaking at the Hesse Land CDU Congress, he stressed that a coordinated course of action alone can guarantee an effective strategy for safeguarding peace. [paragraph continues]

In the Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Dregger at the same time raised conditions for a meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and Soviet chief of state and party Brezhnev. In the same paper the opposition's disarmament expert, Alois Mertes, voiced the anxiety that Schmidt would be going to Moscow emptyhanded and would return with hands tied.

The head of the CSU land group, Zimmermann, at a land conference of the Junge union organization in Munich issued an appeal to continuously demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union just wants to make the West grow accustomed to its political, military and territorial successes. This is Soviet "conference diplomacy," Zimmermann noted, advocating the view that what Moscow understands by detente policy is "maintenance of the status quo and diverting attention from its aggressive and expansionist policy." Zimmermann also advocated an increase in the Federal Republic's arms expenditures.

CSU Secretary General Stoiber said that the Europeans must be prepared to support the decisions of President Carter more quickly and refrain from "verbosely talking them to death." Stoiber cricicized the fact that "the decisions of the Americans are constantly criticized, but nobody knows what to do." CDU Treasurer Walther Leisler Kiep called for patient negotiations and for the preservation of the balance of strength. According to Kiep, detente policy is "not something devised to ease the rigor of the foreign policy march; it is top performance sports." The military deterrence risk must be restored again through German and European efforts.

In the opinion of Defense Minister Apel, the mechanisms of crisis management developed in the past decade are not working "as desirable." As a result, an essential element of politics--predictability--has suffered, Apel declared in the journal DER SPIEGEL. Increasing tension between the two world powers also entails the danger of diminishing leeway action for the medium-size powers. The minister called on the Soviet Union to open negotiations on the proposal by Chancellor Schmidt not to install any new medium-range missiles for the time being.

The defense expert of the CDU/CSU, Manfred Woerner, voiced understanding for Carter's decision. For months the Americans have showed patience and demonstrated more indulgence than they really could have been expected to have shown, Woerner said. Woerner termed understandable Carter's decision not to inform the Allies about the mission beforehand. After all, Carter had seen for himself how reluctant the Europeans had been to participate even in the sanctions against Iran.

FDP Deputy Juergen Moellemann demanded a considerable intensification of the common efforts by the West toward working for the release of the hostages. Speaking at a meeting in Ibbenbueren he accused the Soviet Union of "playing a false game" in the Iran conflict. Anyone who wages war for months in a defenseless country is probably the least competent of condemning an attempt to liberate the hostages.

Wolf Graf von Baudissin, director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at Hamburg University, believes that, following the abortive attempt to liberate the hostages, it will be much more difficult for the Soviet Union to look on idly in the event of another military action by the United States. What now matters is to raise the conflict-triggering level which often is very low, Graf von Baudissin said in Wiesbaden.

During a demonstration of about 400 people in Hamburg on Saturday against U.S. action in Iran, a molotov cocktail was hurled at the office of a U.S. airline company, Pan Am. Police said that a window was smashed and a small fire started.

KOHL WARNS AGAINST CRITICIZING U.S. POLICY

LD281524 Hanburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 28 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has warned against criticizing American policy following the failed attempt to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran. He told the CDU National Executive in Bonn today that the United States of America and the American President were in particular need in the present difficult situation of their friends' and allies' solidarity. In the past few decades Europeans have taken U.S. solidarity and its security guarantees for granted. "The American people can lay claim to our support as a matter of course." Kohl stated that anti-American criticism could give rise to dangerous irritation.

PRESS COMMENTATORS ASSESS CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

Allies in 'Very Difficult' Position

DW281422 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Klaus C. Engeles commentary: "Friends in Need"]

[Text] After the failure of the military expedition to free the American hostages in Tehran by force, the question remains of whether the responsible people in Washington will take more far-reaching military actions after the failure of the "humanitarian mission"--such as mining Iranian ports or blockading them.

It was Washington's statement that "no firm schedule exists for military action" which made it easier for the European Community foreign ministers to commit themselves in Luxembourg to a two-stage plan of economic sanctions against Iran as of 17 May. Some Western alliance partners now call into question the implementation of the agreed sanctions, despite all official statements expressing understanding. The fact has not been missed that President Carter as well as his secretary of defense have confirmed again lately that "all options" as before are being kept open. Once the hostages have been moved from the Tehran embassy complex to several secret places it is obvious that a second direct liberation attempt by American special units can no longer take place.

As regards the other military options, the American Pentagon chief also mentioned the risks of escalation." "The disruption of trade through military action," said Brown to the press, "will be considered. Such steps lead to complications. The conflict will be internationalized and extended with consequences that are not necessarily desirable. The crisis has increased tension in an unstable region of vital importance to us." Washington observers believe that behind this hint is the growing insight that a blockade of Iranian ports could very easily lead to a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union in a region where the U.S. units are not the strongest. With the argument that the unsuccessful liberation mission was a humanitarian mission and not a military action, the Carter administration wants to protect itself vis-a-vis the Alliance partners--who were promised that no military action would be undertaken until the Iranian situation had been examined in mid-May--as well as vis-a-vis Congress, whose prominent representatives charge the President with having violated the War Powers Act.

The U.S. Government, which for months has been pursuing its Iranian strategy on two tracks by secretly planning military action, must now reorient itself under complicated conditions. More involvement by the Alliance partners with regard to pressure on Iran is being considered an an important way out of the dilemma. [paragraph continues]

Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher launched a new American consultation campaign last Friday before ambassadors of NATO partners as well as Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Spain with the intention of quieting down confusion and irritation in the Alliance in connection with the disputed surprise military action. Certainly the Allies must demand from the United States far-reaching, timely consultations following the recent experience. The core problem of whether more Western solidarity with regard to political and trade sanctions wouldn't drive the Iranians even more into the arms of the Soviets has now come to the fore. Washington has made it very difficult for its allies.

Carter Motives Viewed

DW281053 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Robert Held editorial: "Not Just a Failure"]

[Text] The Washington POST stated this weekend that the President is determined, although not successful. The Europeans have discovered this also, but with the feeling of people who have just been driven blindfolded through an enormous pothole and who cannot quite imagine how things would have gone on if the driver had not stepped on the brakes.

But we will see somewhat more clearly once the dust has settled. The commando mission may have failed in such a way that a repeat has become impossible, but the United States has demonstrated that not every action is being talked to pieces over there, discussed in public prematurely or torpedoed by Congress. The War Powers Act of 1973 still seems to leave sufficient leeway for the President to engage in a surprise action in theinterest of the nation. Senators and the Allies have been given an opportunity to realize that, sometimes, priority must be given to keeping a thing secret. The federal chancellor's skepticism was reduced to the remark that, naturally, much luck is necessary to carry out such a mission.

Carter was determined but not successful. The Americans say with shame that they have failed in , of all places, a field where they otherwise move around with so much self-assuredness: technical mastery. The planners thought that two helicopters more than necessary would produce the reserve required for the operation. America, known to the Europeans by its "enormous means" ["klotzen"] in military operations, dispatched one helicopter too few. When three helicopters broke down, the world power was caught out of breath in the middle of this great historic act.

With this case of "too little, too late" the Americans are not well off in the region of the "Carter doctrine," particularly since they are operating in an area where Soviet airlifts of 10,000 soldiers have been implemented. And yet the enterprise obviously had a baffling and impressive effect: Iranian reaction--domestic as well as with regard to foreign policy--is rather moderate despite all the jubilation. At home, however, 70 percent of the Americans have agreed with the President on such bravery--also for the future.

But that is not particularly comforting for the Europeans. Carter acted in a circumspect way, using the help of Egypt instead of the Israeli offer. Nothing is to be feared more than some pan-Islamic solidarity where monarchists and Marxists would rally around the ayatollah to have a showdown with America, Europe and Israel. That danger has not yet been eliminated. Nobody is certain that the two crises--Iran and Afghanistan--will remain separated. The moment they merge the Soviet Union will have won the game.

With regard to this point, the Europeans would like to know more about Carter's motives. Did he act like a soldier who "implements" something because of pressure by the nation, something he considers not implementable, in order to prove through failure that he is right, right with regard to those who charge him with doing nothing and those, such as the dependents of the hostages, who cry out "for God's sake do not introduce any violence"? He pulled himself out of this dilemma a bit despite the failure or maybe just because of it. He is receiving a basic democratic legitimation over the heads of the critical apparatus in Washington which must also be considered in the calculations of lamenting parliamentarians. His courage to take action has been approved by the populace. The anonymous masses are stronger than all who want to find fault with Carter through rational criticism. A trace of absolutism with regard to the presidency can be felt again, with support for it as through a plebiscite. This is something thought to have been eliminated along with Nixon.

The enlightenment about the decision-making process that led to the mission in Iran seems to disclose a Carter who is, after all, somewhat less of a hesitating preacher of repentance and somewhat more of a former professional officer. His appearance following the catastrophe showed absolute composure. Carter obviously made the final decision against the revised advice of his loyal secretary of defense, not to mention Congress which was left out in the cold. Without batting an eye he made a confession of his lonely responsibility, thus stressing the existential part of his decision. In doing this the President pulled the stops which were supposed to cause sympathetic echoes in the country of heroic legends.

The Europeans did not take the occasion to stab him in the back. The idea was much rather awakened again that a case of terrorism on a larger scale is involved: terrorism through taking of hostages aimed at degrading and destroying the dignity of the hostages and of the one being blackmailed. The outlines of a person deteriorate as well as the authority of a state and the determination of society: One thinks of Schleyer, of Moro. Now even a world power is experiencing this devilish mechanism without the entire civilized world helping it in a real or efficient way. One could feel this moment of reflection in the response of the Federal Republic.

U.S. Prestige At Stake

DW261243 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 26/27 Apr 80 p 4

[Klaus Arnsperger article: "After Each Strike Offer the Other Cheek?"]

[Text] Not only President Carter but the citizens of the United States will forever remember 25 April as black Friday. Almost 6 months of hopes which have been frustrated again and again now have culminated in an abortive use of extreme means for liberating the 53 hostages in Tehran--a military coup de main that the President, according to his repeated assurances, intended to carry out only if all other measures were exhausted. Certainly the United States still has other military means of pressure available: a blockade of the Persian Gulf by its naval forces or the mining of Iranian ports. But, although the failure of the first military action was primarily the result of the technical failure of one of the aircraft used in the enterprise, it has now created a fundamentally new situation: The United States has crossed the threshold of the use of military force and already the first step in this dangerous terrain has ended with failure.

President Carter, and with him 220 million Americans, now stand with their backs to the wall. The first consequence of the abortive liberation maneuver will probably be that from now on all efforts at liberating the hostages with diplomatic means and economic sanctions will have to be paid for with even more patience and additional concessions. [paragraph continues]

The rulers in Tehran will immediately interpret the American debacle in the desert as a good omen for them. Their unyieldingness will increase and will add to the danger of panicky action, which is possible in the White House at any time. This present state of affairs constitutes what is presumed to be the largest risk.

But public pressure on Carter will very likely increase. The President might be tempted, without showing any further regard for the interests of his allies, to risk the gamble to restore the credibility of American strength by taking even stronger military action. A large majority of the U.S. public will not forgive him the abortive venture for the mere reason that those critics who have for years deplored the allegedly progressive decay of U.S. combat readiness will now undoubtedly be encouraged.

The initial reactions of the man in the street, which Friday morning manifested themselves in numerous phone calls to radio and television stations, were typical in this respect: True, there were some partly tearful voices who defended Carter's decision to act but, surprisingly, many women and men considered the failure of the venture as a new shame and humiliation of the United States before the eyes of the world. American self-confidence, which has always taken heart from the belief that the United States in effect could achieve anything if only it was done with the necessary technical means, has again been dealt a painful blow. The point now is how long the Americans as a nation will be prepared to continue to support a President who seems to expect them to offer the other cheek after each strike of fate.

The fact that Carter, contrary to the announcements made by his spokesmen that he was going to wait and see for another few weeks what course developments would take, was prepared to cross the threshold of military action, shows clearly that it is now no longer the 53 Americans held prisoner in Tehran which constitutes the chief problem of the hostage crisis but the prestige of the United States as a world power, as the only convincing counterweight to the Soviet Union. Previously, Carter always rejected the use of military force for liberating the hostages, arguing that it was too risky. Because of the local conditions in the Iranian capital, any coup de main was bound to most seriously endanger the lives of the prisoners.

In Carter's television statement on Friday it sounded differently: The chances for success of the rescue action had been excellent. But the local circumstances have not changed since 4 November 1979. Coups de main like the one the Israelis carried out successfully at Entebbe, the Germans in Mogadishu and the French in Kolwezi seemed to the U.S. strategists to be hopeless from the start because the hostages are held prisoner in the center of a huge city and in the interior of a country to boot which is equipped with modern control [as published] devices. The way the U.S. enterprise in the desert now seems to have failed through technical circumstances proves post facto how correct the original assessment was.

In a strictly political sense, the hostage crisis in Iran has escalated into a confrontation with the Soviet Union. The attempted coup de main in Iran was much more hazardous than a naval blockade or the mining of Iranian ports. If the hostages had been killed, Washington would hardly have had another alternative but to use massive military means in Iran with all the ensuing possible consequences. A Russian countermove very likely would have been as good as certain. Who would then have been able to prevent a direct American-Russian confrontation?

APN WARNS FRG MAY BECOME NUCLEAR COUNTERSTRIKE TARGET

For the text of a Hamburg DPA report on a Soviet APN article on the FRG becoming a nuclear target, see the Western Europe section of the 29 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Boelling, Kohl Response

LD281713 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Government and opposition figures in Bonn today strongly refuted the Soviet news agency, APN's, exceptionally sharp attacks against the Federal Republic's policy.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling stated that "animated polemical language" could not obliterate the fact that the Federal Government had repeatedly pronounced its sincere and pressing interest in talks between the two alliances on establishing military balance at the lowest possible level. When APN spoke of the Federal Republic's "military ambitions," the author himself could not take such a claim seriously. A Foreign Office spokesman stated that the article was "purely polemical" and was not aimed at achieving advances in arms control.

In his statement, Boelling called attention to the numerous assurances given by the Federal Government to the effect that NATO's offer of talks was meant seriously and that every effort should be made to enable talks to begin at the earliest opportunity. The Soviet Union has been reminded of the offer several times without having responded. "Threatening gestures in the form of words" cannot divert the Federal Government from its conviction that talks on the imbalance in medium-range weapons, caused by the Soviet arms drive, are urgently needed. The claim that the Federal Republic was trying to obtain nuclear weapons was described by Boelling as "contradicting the truth."

In the opinion of CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, the recklessness of the Soviet threats could scarcely be surpassed: "Yesterday the pipes were calling the tune of detente; today Moscow is taking up the cudgels for military threat." It was the federal chancellor's overdue duty to oppose the Soviet Union's undisguised threats resolutely. CSU group leader, Friedrich Zimmermann, also called on the chancellor to unequivocally reject the Soviet attempt to exert pressure and to state at the same time how he now viewed the invitation to visit Moscow.

SCHMIDT 'NOT YET DECIDED' ON JUNE VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD281330 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has not yet decided whether to accept the invitation by the Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev to visit Moscow in June.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told the press in Bonn today that no date had yet been fixed for the chancellor's visit. The Federal Government was still in the process of making up its mind. Bonn was in contact about the visit with its most important allies in which the time element was an important factor.

PARIS REPORTS CYRUS VANCE RESIGNATION

LD281710 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] It is now official. Jimmy Carter has just accepted the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and he expressed his deep regret. Let me recall that Cyrus Vance offered his resignation because of his disagreement with the U.S. President's decision to launch the failed operation at Tabas. I also remind you that the CBS Television Network, an American network, thinks further resignations will follow.

Delegation to EC's Tribute

LD281836 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] In Luxembourg a spokesman for the French delegation to the European Community paid tribute to the former American secretary of state, and referred to his loyalty, his efficiency and his qualities that inspire confidence.

LE MONDE: EUROPE'S CONFIDENCE IN CARTER 'WILL NEVER BE RESTORED'

LD281601 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Apr 80 p 3

[Jacques Amalric commentary: "Manna From Heaven for the Kremlin"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. attempt to free the hostages by force places the European governments in an impossible position. Under the terms of a tacit but extremely clear agreement, it was accepted that Mr Carter was going to give reason at least one last chance. The initial reactions recorded on Friday should not give rise to any illusions: the "understanding" shown toward Washington by Chancellor Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher in fact conceal great anxiety and deep irritation. London, like Bonn--not to mention Paris which is keeping quiet for fear of exploding--once again feel that they have been wronged by the U.S. President, that they have "played to the gallery" and willy-nilly served as a decoy for an armed operation. The crowning misfortune for Mr Carter, who will certainly not go down in history as an expert in consultation, is that the commando force's failure makes the affair ludicrous as well as whimsical. Even supposing confidence has ever existed between him and the main European leaders, it will certainly never be restored. No promise will henceforth be able to prevent Europe from regarding the U.S. President as a recidivist in power. Moreover did he not say on Friday--although after taking full responsibility for the Tabas affair--that the United States will continue to pursue "every avenue" to secure the release of the hostages? At this stage it is no longer enough just to talk of a transatlantic misunderstanding. It is an extremely serious crisis.

A Hint of a Smile

Who benefits from this crisis? A hint of a smile noticed at the Soviet Embassy in Paris on Friday morning answers this question. Indeed Mr Gromyko had the utmost difficulty in hiding his satisfaction when he was asked to comment on the U.S. attempt. "I could hardly believe it at first," he replied before stating that he is resolutely opposed to any use of force...against Iran. Several hours later, with a speed to which we are not accustomed, the Soviet press issued a series of sanctimonious warnings to Western Europe against the danger of linking its fate too closely to that of the United States.

Moscow's satisfaction is hardly surprising and Mr Carter is at fault for not thinking of this. Manna from heaven is not the usual fare of the Kremlin, especially since the invasion of Afghanistan. The fact is that since the beginning of the year, following tactics which served them well in 1956 after the invasion of Hungary and 12 years later after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviets have been trying to make people forget the blow they had dealt the Afghan people. The White House chief has just helped them considerably by behaving as if the Afghan and Iranian affairs were comparable.

However, the two crises are fundamentally different. There can certainly be no question of accepting the practice of seizing hostages, especially when such a practice is backed by a state. The Tehran affair, although unjustifiable, is part of a special historical context in which U.S. responsibility is not negligible; it is one of those great collective upheavals which require firmness, of course, but also understanding, wisdom and time. The Afghan affair is entirely different since it is the first time since World War II that the Soviet Union has occupied a country outside its official sphere of influence. There is no admissible motive which could justify such an action which is accompanied by "cleanup" operations aimed at an entire people. The labored explanations given by Gromyko on Friday as to the existence of foreign intervention in Afghanistan are not admissible unless you adopt a new concept--that of self-aggression....

Mr Carter's big mistake will prove to be his failure to understand these profound differences. The price of this mistake is liable to be particularly high even if it is not followed by any of the other repercussions which are still possible: consolidation of the "normalization" in Afghanistan, at least a temporary move by Iran into the Soviet sphere of influence, neutralization of Pakistan, which has just received more proof of U.S. inconsistency and toward which Mr Gromyko has been particularly threatening, and the speeding up of the collapse of U.S. credibility throughout the world, and even in China. It is certainly not surprising, that, in face of such prospects, Mr Gromyko found it difficult to disguise his smile.

MORE SUPPORT FOR U.S. FROM ALLIES URGED

LD280949 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 27-28 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "Whose Fault?"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter is certainly in the wrong--he should not have failed in his attempt to free by force the American hostages in Tehran, and obviously he has made the mistake of not having ensured, through success, the obligatory applause of all those who would have hastened to hail a victory on his part and are now sneering at his failure after being so willing to accept the kind of state terrorism which is practised in Iran....

Yes, Jimmy Carter has been in the wrong but no one--especially people in Europe who have readily accepted the seizure of hostages in Tehran--should be pleased with this.... Jimmy Carter has been in the wrong but how can you fail to notice that his indecision, hesitations and lack of success are also a reflection of our own weaknesses....

Let us say right now that in this affair the present U.S. President's moods and electoral chances seem to us of completely secondary importance. What is at stake is something much graver and more serious, since it is the Western world's credibility in the face of the challenge presented to it by its adversaries. However, instead of realizing this, the idea was allowed to gain credence--and Europeans are largely responsible for this--that the drama of the Tehran hostages was a mere trial of strength between Jimmy Carter and Imam Khomeyni, between an indecisive man (and this is, after all, correct) and an irresponsible one (and this is correct as well).

Muddle

The fact that those who have supported this analysis draw arguments from it to explain that they were quite right to let Carter get bogged down in the Iranian morass by himself, merely shows how blind they are.

In fact, the allies of the United States had every right to criticize the U.S. President--they could and should have criticized him for his indecision and weakness in the face of the Khomeynist challenge; they could and should have helped him to act more quickly and resolutely instead of holding him back; they could and should have shown by deeds and not only by words that Iran had put itself beyond the pale among nations instead of trying to "understand" at all costs the Iranian Revolution.

Maybe this would have prevented this sorry muddle which we now witness. And maybe this would have prevented this ludicrous spate of statements which have been raining down on us since yesterday as if they were revelations, including a surrealistic statement by Foreign Minister Gromyko who denounced in Paris "American aggression against Iran" while Russian divisions devastate Afghanistan, a grotesque statement by the PCF which expressed its indignation at "the Americans' act of piracy" and a dismaying statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh who coldly declared that henceforth the United States will be responsible for anything, including the worst, which could happen to the hostages.

But maybe it is not too late to react. Not too late to tell Tehran that we see the 50 American hostages as our own and that any attempt to endanger their lives would be considered to be an act of war. And also to tell the United States that we feel sorry and deplore the fact that it has suffered setbacks, because these setbacks are also ours.

LE FIGARO: CARTER 'RIGHT TO LAUNCH' RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD280823 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Max Clos commentary: "The Risk"]

[Text] You can sneer. You can rejoice. You can also regard the failure of the U.S. operation in Iran as a serious setback not only for the United States but also for Europe and France because we belong to the same camp.

The verdict will obviously be negative. Mr Carter's political career is very likely to be jeopardized but this, after all, is not our affair. The hostages' fate is more uncertain than ever. At best we can fear increased surveillance and worse treatment. At worst, reprisals. In Iran, the "hawks" have been strengthened and the already difficult position of the advocates of a negotiated solution has been considerably weakened.

It is all very easy for the Soviets to condemn it as an "indescribable act of piracy."

Europe will find additional reasons to limit its solidarity with the United States if not refuse it altogether. The arguments are well known: Mr Carter is not reliable, his policy is erratic, he asks his allies to support an adventure doomed to failure without consulting them. This has been demonstrated!

Unfortunately this picture is only too true. Aside from his personal weaknesses Mr Carter also seems to lack an essential virtue: luck. This is a fatal defect in a statesman.

Well! After this indictment we have two things to say. The first is that, although Mr Carter launched this operation too late and very badly, he was right to launch it and in doing so acted like an honorable man. On the moral plane he has nothing to justify. No head of state can tolerate a situation where 50 of his compatriots are held hostage by a foreign power. He has exhausted all--and more than all--the possible concessions and the acceptable degree of patience. It is intolerable to hear this operation described as a "fantastic adventure." To hear the Soviets, after Afghanistan, denouncing the "aggression against Iran" would prompt mirth if such cynicism did not send shivers down your spine.

The second is that an operation of this type by definition involves a risk which must be accepted at the outset. The only way of avoiding failure is not to attempt anything and to suffer passively by letting things drift, like a dog, to quote Montherlant's [French author] description.

The Canadians risked and suffered defeat when they landed in Dieppe in 1942. Was that fantastic? The Americans ran a risk on the Normandy beaches in 1944. The Israelis at Entebbe, the Germans at Mogadishu, the French at Kolwezi all took risks. All could have failed. Does that mean we should condemn them for having dared to try? In these three cases there is a thin dividing line between a ridiculous initiative and a heroic exploit: namely success, which itself depends almost equally on good preparation, the courage of those carrying out the mission and on luck.

All that leads us to a simple conclusion: Yesterday the world entered an extremely serious phase in its history which can hardly be disguised by bleating about "happiness" and "detente."

We would do well to consider the fact that Mr Carter now only has the choice between two solutions:

--Accept his defeat, sit back and let things happen. The result of this would be to give the Soviets free reign. In that case God help the world, Europe and France!

--Fight and plan his revenge. However, he cannot afford a second failure. This time he must win. He will be forced to use much more powerful means, in other words take the risk of a Soviet response. The consequences of this is war. In that case the Lord preserve peace!

The horizon is obscured with black clouds.

AFP: WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS IN CHAD CONFIRMED

AB281009 Paris AFP in French 0849 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr (AFP)--The withdrawal of the French troops in Ndjamena started on Monday morning, sources close to the French Defense Ministry confirmed early this morning. The withdrawal of the troops and the transfer of equipment will be carried out over several weeks, the same sources added. These troops, which were gathered in the Chadian capital's airport before fighting began, had observed strict neutrality. (?They included) about 1,100 men [words indistinct] of the 9th Marine Infantry Division and the 11th Paratroop Division, which constitute the French Army's intervention units abroad, according to the source.

The destination of the Transall planes which have started the French troop withdrawal operation has not been disclosed. Reports from informed sources say the French troops could stop over either in Libreville in Gabon, or in Douala in Cameroon before going back to France.

POLITICIANS VIEW U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

LD281918 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Rome--Harsh comments on the events in Iran have come from the president of the Social Democratic Party, Giuseppe Saragat, and the secretary of the Republican Party, Giovanni Spadolini. According to Saragat, it is unthinkable that a civilized country like America should abandon 50 of its citizens to their fate. Had it happened to the Soviet Union, the reaction would have been as quick as lightning and it would have been applauded by all democratic countries, even though the Soviet Union and Iran, in Saragat's opinion, are ruled by tyrants not less ferocious than the ex-shah. According to Spadolini, the Republicans have not failed to encourage Italian action in favor of economic sanctions against Iran without internal reservations, within the plan for an indispensable and rigorous Western solidarity.

Finally, a note from the De Martino-led faction of the Italian Socialist Party states that the failure of the American raid risks reinforcement of the power of the ayatollahs against the laymen, Bani-Sadr and Qotbzadeh, and favors the influence of the Soviet Union in Iran.

Franco Servello, member of the Secretariat of the Italian Social Movement-National Rightwing, speaking on the aborted American raid in Iran, asserted that the Italian Government is an accomplice in a paracommunist operation designed to create distance between Italy and NATO. In this sense, the attitude adopted by the Italian Foreign Ministry is unprecedented.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. RAID IN IRAN

26 Apr Press Review

AU261550 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 26 (ANSA)--The botched American incursion in Iran predictably dominated the front pages of the Italian dailies this morning with many of them stressing that the failed mission to liberate the hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran had merely heightened the chances of war. A selection of the headlines offers an overview of the predominate tone of Italian reactions:

"Almost At War for the Hostages" (the rightwing Rome daily, IL TEMPO).

"The Failed Blitz Increases USA-Iranian Tension" (the Christian Democrat Daily, IL POPOLO).

"Carter Risks War" (the Rome daily, LA REPUBBLICA).

"The World, One Step From War" (the Communist Party daily, L'UNITA).

"U.S. Raid Unleashes International Tension" (the Socialist Party daily, AVANTI).

"A Farce That Could Have Been War" (IL MANIFESTO, the most authoritative spokesman to the left of the Communist Party).

According to LA REPUBBLICA, the American raid "requires rather grave meditations", first of all regarding the U.S.'s capacity for leadership, "which has been the subject of doubt for some time, but now has been further weakened". According to the daily, these meditations should also turn to relations between the U.S. and NATO. "This second question is obviously the most important one for us Europeans and should now be faced with the utmost clarity", LA REPUBBLICA said.

Like most dailies, LA REPUBBLICA pointed out that President Carter ordered the raid after requiring a series of "proofs" from his European Allies before the Iranian crisis and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Just as the Europeans were "putting large interests on the line", the commando which then "withdrew ingloriously" went into action, the paper noted. At this point, LA REPUBBLICA listed a series of questions:

"What credibility does an ally who behaves in this way deserve?

"Is it possible that, in such conditions of insecurity, the European reply should always, and in any case, be an unconditional yes?

"May we not be seeing the emergence of an A-for-America [as received] factor that risks being a permanent source of instability and disquiet?"

The Turin daily, LA STAMPA, owned by the Agnelli family of Fiat fame, raised a similar series of questions:

"No one doubts that the Americans are right in the cruel affair of the Tehran hostages. But the EC had only just been asked to decide on economic sanctions against Iran and, even if laboriously and reluctantly, agreement had been reached. It was an important and unifying moment for Europe, which has vital economic interests in Iran. But the agreement was emptied of all meaning at a blow by an attempt at a test of force of which only some governments had even the vaguest inkling."

L'UNITA, too, underscored the surprise of the West European governments when they heard of the incursion. "For the European," [said] the daily, "a trick of this kind is a serious warning . Now, one can see more clearly by what infernal machine they risk being overcome if they abandon the rigorously defensive and geographically limited definition of their alliance and let themselves be dragged to the slippery threshold of a generic solidarity that has to be voiced in any case".

According to IL POPOLO, the failed incursion could even act as a detonator for "other risky operations. We are faced by a leap of quality in the attitude of the United States, forced for months to bear...the weight of an intolerable blackmail on the level of international law. We know for certain that the failed American blitz has not only not resolved, but rather complicated and aggravated everything further".

AVANTI voiced the fear that the incursion would add a "new and disquieting file to the already voluminous dossier of Euro-American relations, which maybe have never known happy and idyllic moments". According to AVANTI, the Europeans feel they were "tricked" by Carter since no one informed them in any way of preparations for the raid.

IL TEMPO pointed out that the incurions would "turn upside down" the data of the situation in the Gulf region--and not only in the Persian Gulf . "As of today, we have entered an entirely new phase of the problem. So it is not easy to make forecasts".

The Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, pointed out that it was "all very well to say Carter has taken full responsibility for what happened and that the whole operation was prepared and put into effect outside the Atlantic Alliance.... The fact remains that, in recent days, Carter asked the Western Allies for closer and more effective solidarity in economic sanctions precisely because he had renounced, or postponed to the future, military-style solutions".

The Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, one of the most conservative in the Italian spectrum, was one of the few newspapers to urge closer ties with the U.S. as a result of the incursion. According to this sheet, "aligning themselves more and better than hitherto, the West will obtain two goals".

According to IL GIORNALE NUOVO, these were:

"They will placate and reassure America.

"They will tell the imbeciles in Tehran that the free world will not sell its soul for barrels of oil.

""For this reason", the paper said, "we do not understand why (Italian Foreign Minister Emilio) Colombo wanted to be the first, and so far only Western foreign minister to deplore the American initiative".

IL MANIFESTO described the incursion as "worthy of a Marx Brothers film" and pointed out that, if the American Congress followed its own rules, it should "solve the electoral question" by throwing Carter out of the White House for not seeking its approval of an act of war. "It is difficult to believe that the world's destiny depends on this dimension of stupidity among the powerful", the paper commented.

"In fact, the gravest danger may well lie in the possibility that things went exactly as Carter says they did. That the United States has added to its sins against Iran a move of such imposing imbecility as to bring the world to the brink of war.... The game of provocation--the Soviets in Afghanistan and the Americans in Iran--is bringing us to the edge of catastrophe. Don't let us be fooled by the flimsy and misleading fragility of the pretexts. Behind them, there are gigantic conflicts, the old and the new shell of imperialism. It would not be the first time that a spark sends the world up in flames, but it would certainly be the last".

28 Apr Press Review

AU281606 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 28 (ANSA)--The abortive American incursion in Iran left the Italian press split down the middle this morning with the conservative and centrist newspapers urging the Western Allies to reconfirm their solidarity with Washington.

"You recognize true friends in adversity" was the comment of the Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, in an editorial bearing the title, "Allies in Difficult Times". According to the newspaper, "it was easy and profitable to proclaim yourself a friend of the Americans when the Washington government donated Europe enormous sums under the Marshall Plan, and, in subsequent decades, supplied even greater economic and military aid to anyone who wanted it." Now the United States runs the risk of being isolated. It would be suicidal blindness on the part of the Europeans not to show solidarity with the Americans".

The conservative Rome daily, IL TEMPO, added that the American people might be "tempted to interpret the incomprehension of the Allies as a lack of solidarity and friendship, if not as a sign of unconscious hostility...."

An even more conservative daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO of Milan, criticized the statement with which the Italian Foreign Ministry "hastened to deplore the American blitz". "We ask, not so much Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, as Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, without whose approval the statement could not have been made, what forced him to pronounce assessments which no one asked of anyone and which, in fact, none of the West's responsible leaders expressed. "Once the crisis is past, if it is successfully overcome, we may also ask America to explain the improvidence and blindness which induced the necessity for, and fiasco of the blitz. But, as things stand, there can be no trials of America. There is just solidarity to affirm".

In this context, the newspapers underscored the importance of the present EEC summit in Luxembourg.

"The Nine's leaders are trying to strengthen Western relations" was the comment of the Milan daily, IL GIORNO. "The problem is to work out a foreign policy at the highest level for the first time since the EEC foreign ministers decided to impose sanctions on Iran last week".

"The Nine are in search of cohesion" was how the Rome Daily, IL MESSAGGERO, put it. The dramatic change imposed on the Iranian crisis by the failed blitz has forced the European leaders to forget their irritation over the lack of consultations and to shelve their diffidence towards Washington".

But the leftwing dailies criticized the American move. The Italian Communist Party daily, L'UNITA, for example, warned that the fate of the hostages was now more uncertain and pointed out that American diplomacy was "in a more difficult position because of the badly aborted blitz".

BRIEFS

1979 TRADE WITH SAUDI ARABIA--Milan, April 22 (ANSA)--In the first months of 1979 Italian imports of Saudi Arabian oil increased from 19 to 28 million tons, while Italian exports to the Middle Eastern nation in the first eleven months of last year increased in value by 27.5 percent. These figures were released by an Italian Foreign Trade Ministry report which asserted that Italian exports had already increased substantially in 1977 (seventy percent more than in the preceding year) and also in 1978 (30.8 percent). The report also indicated that the operative possibilities of Italian firms in Saudi Arabia are still positive, not only in the building, transportation and communication fields but also in small and medium-sized industries. The report also stressed that Saudi Arabian authorities are not in favor of exchanging oil for dollars and reiterated that they will supply crude only to those countries which commit themselves to cooperating in Saudi Arabia's industrial development. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 80 AU]

NEW ETHIOPIAN, CZECH ENVOYS--Rome, April 22 (ANSA)--Italian head of state Sandro Pertini received today in separate meetings the new ambassador to Rome from the Ethiopian Provisional Military Government, Girma Haile Selassie, and the new ambassador from Czechoslovakia for the presentation of their credentials. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 22 Apr 80 AU]

NEW ENVOY FROM TUNISIA--The Italian Government has approved the appointment of Mr Hamed Ammar as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Tunisian Republic to the Italian Republic. [Text] [Tunis L'ACTION in French 8 Apr 80 p 6 LD]

CONGO ENVOY TO VATICAN-- atican City, April 28--The first ambassador of the Congolese People's Republic to the Holy See, Jean Pierre Nonault, handed his credentials to Pope John Paul II here today. Speaking about his coming journey to Africa, the pope said it was intended to be "religious above all, (a journey of) friendship and fraternal love for those peoples". Pope John Paul will be in Brazzaville on May 5. [Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 28 Apr 80 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER 'REGRETS' VANCE RESIGNATION

ID290936 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] There have been comments and reactions in Spain to the resignation of Cyrus Vance. To be precise, our Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said that, without going into the reasons which led Cyrus Vance to take this decision, I regret the loss of such a good friend from the office of secretary of state, with whom I have had an open and constructive dialogue. I have always admired in him his great diplomatic qualities of firmness and (?responsibility) in the service of America's national interests.

CARRILLO INTERVIEWED ON PARIS CP TALKS, TIES WITH CPSU

ID281510 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] We now present a statement by Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, on the European communist parties conference in Paris. A conference of European communist parties, convened mainly by the communist parties of France and Poland, began in Paris this morning. The PCE is among the several European communist parties not attending the conference. Santiago Carrillo, why are you not in Paris today?

[Begin Carrillo recording] I would say that first there is a procedural reason. We are of the opinion that one or two parties are not authorized to convene a conference of this kind and, at the consultations prior to the convening of the conference, we and other European communist parties said we were not in agreement. Logically the conference should not have been convened since at least 10 communist parties were opposed to it.

Then there is the problem of substance. We feel that the struggle for peace in the countries of West Europe has to be a unitary struggle, including communist and socialist parties and other progressive, democratic parties outside of the two military blocs. This reason, which underlies our position, was not taken into account by the organizers of the conference and it is no accident that the countries attending this meeting, headed by the Eastern countries, are those where relations between the forces of the left and progressive forces are probably in worse situations.

Obviously the communist parties alone cannot bring about the triumph of the cause of detente and peace at this time. Therefore we have not gone to Paris because we think that West European communist parties should act in the defense of peace independent of the blocs, trying to bring together in this--which is something which interests practically all men and women on our continent and, indeed, the whole of humanity--all those who, independently of their ideology and their political convictions, believe that we have to avoid the possibility of a nuclear holocaust. This is why we and 10 communist parties like us have not gone to Paris. [end recording]

Santiago Carrillo now tells us about present relations between the PCE and the CPSU. [Begin Carrillo recording] I think that the PCE is maintaining its relations with the CPSU, as do all communist parties and a large number of socialist parties including the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party] and other democratic parties. This does not mean that these relations are subordinate relations, at least for our part. We are prepared to maintain relations. We want to carry on maintaining them, but what we do not accept is a subordinate relationship with any party, whatever it is. [end recording]

CARRINGTON TO DECIDE ON U.S. TRIP LATER IN WEEK

LD281338 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1252 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has abandoned plans to accompany the queen on her visit to Switzerland, which starts tomorrow, the Foreign Office said today. The world situation following the Iranian hostage crisis, was blamed for the change in schedule. Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Peter Blaker will now accompany the queen on the four-day trip.

A firm decision on the visit by Lord Carrington to America this weekend, for talks with the American secretary of state will be taken later in the week.

Following Mr Cyrus Vance's resignation from the position yesterday, a successor will have to confirm arrangements already made for Lord Carrington's visit.

The Foreign Office would not comment on reports that Mr Vance had quit in protest at the abortive attempt to rescue the American hostages until official confirmation of the resignation has been received.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: U.S. 'RIGHT TO TRY' TO RESCUE HOSTAGES

LD260931 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Apr 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Right To Try"]

[Text] The U.S. Cavalry did not get through. The beleaguered garrison stays beleaguered. Their captors' war whoops rend the air. There cannot be many Americans who are not filled with burning rage at the spectacularly public failure of the attempt to rescue the hostages. To add to their mortification, the rescue failed not because the rescuers fell gloriously in battle or were out numbered and overwhelmed by redskins but because of "equipment failure." Equipment failure! From the country which sent men round the moon and brought them back! What could have been a triumph is instead a disaster of painful magnitude. Our heart goes out to the Americans.

Let there be no expressions of secretive and malicious pleasure at America's discomfiture, nor of condemnation either. In this column yesterday we expressed in forceful terms criticisms of the way Mr Carter has been conducting policy toward Iran, in particular the loose way in which he had encouraged speculation about possible military measures that might be taken, which then turned out to be mainly directed toward pressuring the allies into adopting economic sanctions. We pointed out that military action taken against Iran by American forces could lead to clashes with Russian forces which, because of the geographical situation, lead to a choice between humiliating defeat or widening of the conflict, perhaps a nuclear confrontation. All those criticisms still stand. They do not apply, however, to the attempt to rescue the hostages, or indeed to any future attempt.

The rescue attempt, as Mr Carter has rightly emphasised, was not a military move directed against Iran as a country or against the Iranians as a people. That is not to say that such moves would not, in other circumstances, be fully justified. The Iranian invasion and holding of the American Embassy in Tehran--American territory in international law--is technically speaking an act of war, as well as being a gross breach of the system of diplomatic immunity accepted by all countries. In former times it would without hesitation have been accepted as a casus belli. [paragraph continues]

Be that as it may, to treat it as such, under existing world conditions and in the peculiar circumstances existing in Iran, would be wrong. A military expedition mounted with the sole object of getting the American hostages out is quite another matter. It is fully justified as a controlled reaction to the Iranian attack.

If it is so justified--as it is--why, it could be asked, should it not have been mounted earlier? It is over five months since the invasion of the embassy took place. The answer lies in Mr Carter's earlier belief--correct in our view--that there was a good chance that release of the hostages might be secured if America showed exemplary patience while attempts were made, through many channels, to bring this about by peaceful means. This very nearly succeeded. President Bani-Sadr, after his appointment by Ayatollah Khomeyni, was clearly working towards that end, with the first step being to get the hostages out of the hands of the gunmen holding them in the embassy and into the direct hands of the government. At the last moment, a light head-shake from Khomeyni killed the scheme, it must have been after that when Mr Carter turned to the rescue option.

One aspect of this sad development which stands out like a sore thumb is the criminally irresponsible course being adopted by Russia. Mr Gromyko refused to answer when he was asked at a press conference in Paris yesterday if the Soviet Union would stand by with its arms folded if any of its citizens had been taken hostage. Russia, because of its spying activities, has more need than any other country to see that the laws on diplomatic immunity are upheld. That does not count, apparently, against the need to stoke anti-Americanism.

In considering whether the rescue attempt should have been made it is surely only necessary to envisage how utterly changed everything would have been had it succeeded. It was right to try. It has been the most appalling bad luck that it failed. All must hope that the Iranians have more sense than to cause harm to their captives. Up to now, Americans in general have shown amazing steadiness and maturity. A recent opinion poll showed that only 22 percent favored armed action against Iran. But there are limits. There must be a very raw mood in many American homes today. So far as the allies are concerned, the need for high-level, wide-ranging consultation is greater than ever. Mrs Thatcher might offer to accompany Lord Carrington to Washington on his scheduled visit next Saturday.

'CLARITY' ON WEST'S DANGER URGED

LD270926 London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Apr 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Sandstorm"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that the fiasco which overtook President Carter's rescue helicopters in the Iranian desert has thrust the issue of the 50 American hostages even more firmly where it has absolutely no business to be--namely, under a fierce spotlight at the very centre of the international stage. Compared with many other dangers which currently threaten or divide the Western world, the fate of those 50 captives in Tehran, grievous and cruel though it is, is something which always has belonged, and still does belong, in the wings, there to be solved quietly, without histronics and as far away as possible from the glare of publicity.

Two issues tower over and above the sorry, unfinished saga of the hostages. These issues will be there whoever gets into the White House in November and whether or not the hostages themselves have been freed by then. The first is the growing threat of anarchy, accompanied by Soviet penetration, in the entire Persian Gulf, an area President Carter himself has declared to be so economically and strategically vital that the United States is prepared to go to war--with more than eight helicopters--to defend it. [paragraph continues]

The second is to preserve the unity and the strength of the Western alliance in the face of this threat, which has been brought appreciably nearer by the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

Last week's events will certainly have done damage, both in the Gulf itself and in the contiguous areas of Western Asia and the Horn of Africa, by denting America's credibility. At a slow pace following the fall of the shah 15 months ago, and then at an accelerated rate after the Red Army marched into Kabul last Christmas, the Americans have striven, throughout all three regions, to present themselves as reliable guardians of the peace. It was made clear that the United States, although willing, was not yet ready and for months past, the air has been full of plans to raise a 110,000-strong American emergency force and full of pleas for African and Arab staging bases to get that force into action when needed.

What do key countries like Pakistan, who rejected the initial American aid offer as inadequate, or Kenya and Oman, who have both come forward with staging facilities, feel now? If America, the temple of technology, cannot, after months of preparation, keep a tiny helicopter fleet airborne over 500 miles, what trust can be placed in promises of a mighty air bridge over 3,000 miles?

The other absolute priority of the day is the need to keep the Atlantic Alliance not only intact but moving in step in the same direction. Here the key word is not so much credibility as consultation. There are obvious arguments for keeping the details of a tricky operation such as last week's rescue attempt from everyone who does not have to know; and that may well include your best friends and closest partners. Nonetheless, those friends and partners have the right to feel private chagrin and concern. If the closing words of Mr Carter's broadcast are to be believed, he will now revert to those long-term peaceful pressures over the hostages, which have been advocated by his allies. That must involve closer co-operation. The need for such co-operation is even more compelling if his words were in fact a bluff, and more drastic options such as naval blockade, are still swirling around in his mind. Any military move beyond a rescue attempt pure and simple is a matter for the Alliance as a whole to decide.

On the subject of outside advice, it would surely be desirable for the President to extend his own ragged circle across party lines--something which the American political system readily permits. In such a national emergency the recruitment of Henry Kissinger, for example, could do much for America's standing abroad as well as for the quality of decision-making in Washington.

Mrs Thatcher, both before and during the latest crisis, has shown that she knows where the true priorities lie. The nation as a whole presents a less homogeneous and far less convincing spectacle. We seem quite content to produce and goggle at lurid films on the supposed sex-life of Arabian princesses, with little thought for the damage such trivia can wreak on our relations with the most powerful, but also the most vulnerable, state in the Gulf. And our athletes are out on their own for once--but alas, only in their stampede to get to the Moscow Olympics as though the murder of Afghanistan were something which did not affect citizens in track-suits.

Any of them who watched the televised reactions of Mr Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, to the abortive helicopter raid, might have experienced a few qualms. Even in the long catalogue of Soviet hypocrisy and double-talk, few things have been so nauseous has his attempt--tongue almost visibly in hollowed cheek--to inflate America's attempt to free their own infamously imprisoned diplomats into an act of imperialist aggression. This from the man whose government has poured more than 100,000 invasion troops into Afghanistan under the cloak of "fraternal help"! But by seeking to cloud the real issue facing the West, he managed only to sharpen it further. We can even be grateful to him for that. Clarity about the realities of the West's dangers has never been more urgently needed.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. RAID IN IRAN

NC260927 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Asked about the position of the Cyprus Government on the events in Iran in light of the U.S. move yesterday, the government spokesman has said that the government of the republic maintains that ultimately there will be a just and peaceful settlement of the hostages issue in a way that will contribute to a climate of detente in the region.

I SIMERINI CLAIMS KIPRIANOU BEING PRESSURED TO RESIGN

NC270838 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] According to information received by I SIMERINI, President Kiprianou is being pressured by those surrounding him to resign, while various groups of the governing Democratic Party [DIKO] are already holding secret meetings to discuss the succession issue. At recent meetings DIKO cadres brought up the issue of "succession" in the event Mr Kiprianou is forced to resign either for reasons of health or due to escalating attacks against the government.

It was learned from DIKO circles that Mr Kiprianou is being pressured to resign as soon as possible--by the end of May--to prevent the total collapse of the government structure and further failures for the Democratic Party. However, according to our information, Mr Kiprianou refuses to discuss the issue of his possible resignation. DIKO cadres who support Mr Kiprianou's resignation, have noted, among other things, the issue of the deterioration of the president's health, who, as is known, was forced to stay away from his office for over 10 days. At secret meetings held recently, the issue of "succession" was brought up in the event that Mr Kiprianou ultimately will be persuaded or forced to resign.

In the event that developments lead to new presidential elections then the candidacy of the presidency will be claimed, as we are informed, within the Democratic Party by Mr A. Mikhailidhis. But according to our information others within the party are moving to claim the same candidacy.

DIKO Denial

NC271835 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Democratic Party [DIKO] has issued a statement which describes as totally unfounded an allegation by a newspaper today that President Kiprianou is being pressured by party circles to resign. Because of the press report, the DIKO Political Bureau, Executive Committee, Nicosia District Committee and the NEDIK [Democratic Party Youth] Executive Secretariat held an extraordinary joint meeting today. The meeting established the existence of, and denounced, the attempt to ruin the president of the republic and the party, Mr Kiprianou, and approved a resolution of unreserved support for him. The resolution expresses concern over possible danger to the smooth functioning of the country's political life which, according to the statement, emanates from both press reports and the slogans of the latest congress by the Democratic Rally party youth as well as on other occasions. The statement calls on the Cypriot people to be alert and vigilant to confront any possible undermining of the state.

At the same time, House president and deputy chairman of the party Mikhailidhis has issued a statement saying that the entire newspaper report about DIKO cadres is a fictitious myth. Moreover, Mr Mikhailidhis has stressed categorically that any insinuations that he has exerted any pressure on the president to resign do not in any way respond to reality and aim at causing confusion.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. RAID IN IRAN, REPERCUSSIONS

I VRADHINI: U.S. Not to Blame

AT261349 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 26 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[From the "Evening" column: "The Operation"]

[Text] Public opinion all over the world was shaken yesterday when it was informed that the U.S. operation for the liberation of the 53 U.S. hostages--who have been illegally detained for 174 days (!) in Tehran--failed during the initial stage when the helicopters that were carrying the group to rescue the hostages were damaged in a central Iranian desert. The uneasiness was general and, naturally, Greek public opinion could not be an exception.

After the failure of the operation the first reactions must, in any case, be considered reassuring. It seems UN Secretary General Waldheim's appeal for self-restraint will be heeded and the danger of a more widespread involvement, which of course none of us wish, will recede. But even if these first encouraging indications are confirmed, there is no doubt that the failure of the U.S. operation has further complicated a very dangerous situation in one of the most sensitive areas of the world, in which--in its broader meaning--Greece unfortunately is situated.

The facts which as of last night were publicized about the "technical" problems that forced President Carter to order the cancellation of the operation almost from the beginning leave a very confused picture. There are many unanswered questions and it is very difficult for one to accept the story that the helicopters which were carrying the members of the rescue group were damaged one by one in the Iranian desert during an operation which supposedly had been planned and prepared for months. Nor are the subsequent Iranian claims about the pursuit of the U.S. planes by Iranian jets more convincing. There are many gaps which must be filled in order to understand what truly happened. In any case, at least at present, the communique of the chief of the Iranian General Staff, who attributes the U.S. operation's failure to "God's help", offers the most eloquent possible interpretation in its generality and vagueness.

The Iranians have the right to protest the violation of their territorial sovereignty and they are not exaggerating when they describe the operation as "an act of war" against Iran. Nevertheless, they forget that they first violated every rule of international law and diplomatic relations with the detention of the 53 hostages. They also forget that first their own act could be considered as "casus belli."

It would be easy to condemn the U.S. operation. No one wishes to resort to military methods which can lead to more widespread involvements and dangers for peace. In this case, however, no one can also claim that Washington did not try for almost 6 months to exhaust all means for a peaceful settlement of the problem through negotiations. The blame for the failure does not fall on the American side and it should not be blamed for running out of patience.

The failure of the operation to free the hostages certainly will have unfavorable repercussions on U.S. prestige and on the personal prestige of President Carter--which may possibly influence significantly the development of a campaign for the election of the President. However, these are not the most important facts that should draw our attention. The operation has shown that as long as the "hostage crisis" is prolonged for principally internal reasons in Iran the greater will be the possibilities of desperate activities with involvements that may be difficult to control, and then not only the lives of the hostages but also peace will be endangered. Let all bear this in mind....

I KATHIMERINI Assessment

AT271440 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 27 Apr 80 p 9

[Editorial: "After the Failure"]

[Text] Both aspects of the U.S. intervention to liberate the Tehran hostages cause grief: the fact that it took place, and the fact that it failed. And what is funny--if at such a time one can speak about jokes--is the fact that one can understand neither why it was decided to carry out the operation nor why it failed.

President Carter rallied all the Western world and that part of the Third World that he could rally to align them with Washington in implementing diplomatic and economic measures to isolate Tehran for its reluctance to release the hostages. The effectiveness of the reprisals was disputed but finally not a few governments agreed to boycott the Iranian economy.

Thus, while the plan was unfolding, Carter decided on a military operation to kidnap the people detained at the U.S. Embassy. Why did he do it? If he believed that the severance of commercial and economic exchanges with the Ayatollah's Iran would produce results he should not have proceeded with a unilateral military action. If he did not expect anything substantive from pressures of a "peaceful" nature then why did he insist on their implementation so much? Regardless of how a very good-willed observer wishes to approach the issue, it is impossible for him to find logic in it.

Consequently only one explanation is possible. After enduring for some time the persistent recommendations of U.S. public opinion to undertake dynamic action, the U.S. President made concessions, fearing that a refusal would cost him the election. This decision, which is so blatantly incompatible with the behavior which Carter has demonstrated thus far on this specific problem was imposed on him by the party, which saw Republican candidate Reagan--an unequivocal follower of forcible intervention--as winning. Thus, if because of the operation's failure it becomes necessary to scrub someone, that man will be Carter and not the Democratic candidate! [as published]

Why did the operation fail so miserably? Perhaps we will never know! However, the people who planned it and set it in motion should have considered that the only alternative in case of a lack of success could not be failure but the decision not to undertake it! This is because the consequences of its failure do not stop with either fewer or more dead and injured U.S. soldiers or with Carter's electoral troubles. They go further, much further--into the future of international life.

Certainly there will not be immediate, violent reactions by any side against the Americans because, regardless of the negative consequences their act may have for them, this does not stop it from carrying a message that is very significant for the calculations of others: that the Americans also do not hesitate to resort to active solutions to defend what they believe to be their national interest and prestige. After all, the precedent of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan did not contain anything different. It turned the entire world against Moscow--except for its various satellites--and it opened a wound for it--the armed struggle against the Afghans--but the invasion also made it known that "superpower" USSR can disregard completely the independence of other peoples and the principles of international law without anyone daring to punish it. Why should such "blustery" behavior not find imitators?

What makes the U.S. operation to free the hostages most worrisome is the fact that it was not inspired by the idea of the "preservation of peace" but the foolishness that "war also produces solutions." After everything that has happened thus far and that has excessively weighed on international relations, anything additional in the same direction is a step toward war.

Undoubtedly the detention of the U.S. diplomats is infuriating. Nobody objects to the claim that the Islamic republic is pushing things too far, even though it is insisting that it will bring permanent peace to the world. The U.S. wish to protect its "national face" is most justifiable, but all these things absolutely do not justify the undertaking of gestures which achieve nothing but bring war nearer, a war which, even if it allows nuclear bombs to explode only on the opponent's nuclear bases and not on inhabited areas, will cost 300 million dead evenly divided among the Soviet Union, the United States and Europe!

Therefore, if all those people who think that with such "procedures" solutions will be found to international problems are not mad or irresponsible, then it is high time the others--the prudent ones--raise their voices so that they may take humanity's fate in their own hands without hypocrisy, without "naughtiness" in the "game" for the protection of peace. Above all, those whose time has come to move are people themselves. For one or two decades after the last war those who were inviting others to join crusades to support peace and were organizing international conferences and mass demonstrations were the communists, but they abandoned everything as soon as the nuclear arsenal became the great "trump card" of "existing socialism"--ever since the USSR began exporting arms and war, instead of struggling against war.

The dramatic episode of the dispatch of armed forces to rescue the hostages is a critical opportunity for the Greek people to declare their absolute opposition to the warlike atmosphere, to the activities that bring it again on humanity's road. We have folded our arms long enough.

AKROPOLIS Justification

AT271339 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 27 Apr 80 p 4

[From the "Laconic" column: "The U.S. Operation"]

[Text] The abortive U.S. operation to free the hostages does not simply mean an extension of their detention. It increases the dangers to their lives. In Iran their situation is not controlled by the government. There are active and, in fact, armed forces which nobody knows who directs and what they serve. Many things are rumored even about the fanatic students who are detaining the hostages. Therefore, it should not be precluded that unaccountable and irresponsible elements, guided or not, may kill the hostages or at least some of them for revenge or to serve inadmissible aims, in which case a chain reaction may start and an exceptionally dangerous situation may develop, not ruling out even a clash. The only reassuring thing at present is that the hostages were not executed in retaliation immediately after the U.S. operation was learned of. In those moments of fury and exacerbation of the situation even the worst eventualities were possible. But as time passes and fury subsides chances increase that extremes will be avoided. In any case, Moscow, which has launched a violent propaganda attack against Washington in which it accuses Washington of violating international law and using the hostages to promote its "aggressive and hegemonistic" policy in the Middle East, is not correct. The abortive operation proves exactly the opposite. If the Americans had used the hostages as a pretext they would not have attempted to liberate them. They would have left them in the hands of the fanatic Iranians and would have launched an attack in the Persian Gulf. However, apart from this, the Soviets are the last people who have a right to accuse the United States of violating international law when they themselves have invaded a foreign country which in fact in no way harmed them. On the other hand, it was the Iranians who violated international law and provoked the Americans.

Motives 'Inspire Respect'

AT261428 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 26 Apr 80 p 3

[From the "Clearly and Lucidly" column: "The U.S. Hostages"]

[Text] The U.S. intervention in Tehran [as published] for the rescue of the hostages provided international public opinion with great thrills yesterday. It was the first time in history that such a great military machine was set in motion for an adventurist operation. The United States claimed that the operation had an exclusively humanitarian goal. If this was the motive for the operation, no doubt the majority of the people agree with it. Anything done to save humanitarianism in this selfish world moves the people and inspires respect.

In any case, we must acknowledge that President Carter had the honesty to immediately undertake personal responsibility for the failure of the operation which was condemned by our democratic opposition.

Generally we should stress that the liberation of the hostages moves every educated and civilized person and that, regardless of the failure of the U.S. intervention, all the people wish for an end to this adventure for people who have been detained so long in an embassy--innocent victims of more general international complications.

TURKISH ROLE IN IRAN OPERATION TO BE QUESTIONED BY CONGRESS

AT281400 Athens APOGEVMATINI in Greek 28 Apr 80 p 18

[Excerpt] Turkey Guilty for the Failure

The APOGEVMATINI correspondent in Washington, Aris Angelopoulos, telephoned the following:

The Carter administration will be asked to reply to the following question: Why is it that the aircraft and helicopters which took part in the dramatic operation last Friday had to cover great distances from the Persian Gulf and Egypt, with the well-known results, instead of taking off from Turkish bases?

Many members of Congress and the Senate will request the immediate commencement of an investigation into the reasons which led to the failure of the attempt to save the hostages and into why the aircraft did not take off from the Diyarbakia base which is close to Tehran.

Greek-American congressmen and senators will insist on being informed on why convenient U.S. bases in Turkey, which borders with Iran, were not used. They will also ask if the consent of the Turkish Government was requested and what its reply was.

"We would like to know what usefulness there is in U.S. bases in Turkey when we are unable to use them at a time of supreme emergency," I was told by a member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Jacob Javits, senator from New York, also gave assurances that Congress will commence an investigation this very week.

"We will look into all facts surrounding the decision of the President to use the armed forces without consulting us. We will particularly look into the reasons why it was decided to add further dangers to the operation with the result that it failed because of the great distances that our aircraft and helicopters had to cover," I was told by Senator Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

It will be investigated whether Carter did not request Ankara's consent because he feared a refusal or whether he did request for it and received a negative reply. This investigation will have serious repercussions on subsequent treatment of Turkey on the part of the U.S. Congress.

AKROPOLIS NOTES 'CONFUSION' IN OPPOSITION OPINIONS ON U.S.

AT271340 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 27 Apr 80 p 4

[From the "Laconic" column: "Do They Know What They Are Asking?"]

[Text] The fact that there is--or is intentionally cultivated--an unprecedented confusion in the area of the opposition emerges from its demand that the government disavow the U.S. attempt in Iran. The parties which have expressed this opinion should answer some simple questions: Was it or was it not a violation of international law to occupy a foreign embassy and arrest and detain the staff for months as hostages? Was a UN resolution issued or not calling on Iran to free the hostages? Was it or was it not a new violation to flout the UN resolution? And in their opinion what should international society's reaction be toward those countries which violate international law? Force them to respect it or applaud them, protect them and encourage them on the road of illegality? If the latter is the case, how do we have the right to demand that other countries act against Turkey on the Cyprus issue when we ourselves applaud a violation of international law and ask our government to condemn the legal reaction of a country which has been brutally provoked?

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES 181 VOTES ON SECOND PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT

AT291009 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A special Chamber of Deputies meeting convened at 1105 [0805 GMT] today under Chairman Papaspirou for the election of a president of the republic in accordance with the Constitution and the Chamber's regulations.

Prior to the ballot, Konstandinos Karamanlis, who is the only candidate, left the meeting. PASOK deputies replied with the words, "I will not vote," in the same way they replied during the first ballot. Not present at the meeting were: Ioannis Zigdhis, Nikitas Venizelos, Menelaos Xilouris, Konstandinos Bandouvas, Spiridhon Theotokis and Konstandinos Ikonomopoulos. A total of 293 deputies were present. A total of 200 voted.

After the count of votes the chairman announced that 181 ballots bore the name of Konstandinos Karamanlis; three bore the name of Yeoryios Milonas; one bore the name of Faidhon Dhegleris; one bore the name of Leonidhas Kirkos; one bore the name of Stilianos Papathemelis; and 13 ballots were blank.

The chairman announced the third ballot will be held on Monday, 5 May at 1100 [0800 GMT]. At this ballot--which will be the last, according to the Constitution--a total of three fifths of the number of deputies, or 180 votes, will be required for the election of the president.

BRIEFS

ADMIRAL SHEARS VISIT--The commander of the Southern European NATO forces, Admiral Shears called Saturday morning on Defense Minister Averof, Defense Under Secretary Davos and also on the chief of the Greek Armed Forces, General Gratsios. Admiral Shears left Athens at midday, on his return trip to his headquarters in Naples. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 27-28 Apr 80 p 4 AT]

ERKMEN COMMENTS ON AIDING U.S. IN IRAN; DEPARTS FOR AMSTERDAM

TA281714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has left for Amsterdam to represent Turkey at the coronation of Princess Beatrice which will begin tomorrow. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Erkmen said that he will hold bilateral talks with the foreign ministers of other countries who will be in Amsterdam for the coronation. He added that he will also hold bilateral talks with the Dutch foreign minister.

In reply to a question by a journalist who recalled that Turkey had offered its help regarding the U.S. hostages in Iran and who asked whether or not there had been any new developments on the issue, Erkmen said that the issue was not one that could be solved immediately. Noting that if the sides feel they might benefit from mediation, that views could be exchanged on the issue and that further steps could be taken, Erkmen said: We are only offering our services. We are trying to do everyting in our power and to help solve the (?problem) in a peaceful manner. We have no other [word indistinct] claims.

DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH U.S. SUBMI [illegible] PARLIAMENT

TA270536 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The bill concerning the ratification of the defense and economic cooperation agreement as well as its annexes signed between Turkey and the United States has been submitted to the parliament. The Council of Ministers asked for the bill to be discussed in secrecy. The bill will first be discussed at the parliamentary defense and foreign relations committees in the coming days.

IMF DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

TA261138 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The IMF delegation, which has concluded its contacts in Ankara, has left Turkey. The IMF delegation, headed by the IMF Turkish Desk Director Charles Woodward, was holding contacts with officials from the Finance Ministry, the State Planning Organization and the Turkish Central Bank for the last 2 weeks.

The IMF delegation, after concluding its work, met again with Turkish officials for a final assessment of the economic situation. The details of the new standby [last word in English] agreement to be signed between Turkey and the IMF were also discussed during the meeting.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

TA251207 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A long-term trade protocol has been signed between Turkey and Bulgaria. The protocol was signed by Commerce Ministry Under Secretary Ismail Eral on behalf of Turkey and by Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Atanas Ginev on behalf of Bulgaria in Khaskovo, Bulgaria, yesterday. The protocol, which envisages the long-term balanced development of commercial relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, went into effect yesterday. The protocol will be valid until 31 December 1982. The number of products and materials in the import and export lists attached to the protocol were also increased.

ERBAKAN CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN, CRITICIZES U.S.

TA281744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan said that the government should resign after the president is elected and should give the new president the opportunity to appoint the government with which he will work. Erbakan said: The time is up for the Justice Party government which came to power claiming that it will solve all problems within 5 months.

Speaking in Sakaray's Karasu and Kaynarca districts, Erbakan said that anarchy has mounted and reached grave dimensions during the Justice Party government and that millions of peasants, civil servants, workers and artisans are faced with the problem of making a living. Erbakan continued: The Justice Party government, which came to power promising a warm winter, a full shopping bag and a cooking pot, has mercilessly devalued the Turkish lira as a result of IMF orders and has dragged millions of peasants, civil servants, workers and artisans to poverty and hunger. As if all this was not enough, the government has again succumbed to IMF orders to devalue the lira, to freeze workers wages, to keep floor prices low, to cut loans, to stop investments, to levy heavier taxes and to continuously increase prices. Noting that the Justice Party has not kept any of its promises, but that on the contrary it has exacerbated the wound, Erbakan added that in foreign policy the government has pursued a pro-Israeli attitude in accordance with Western wishes.

TRT correspondent Ahmet Cavusoglu reports Erbakan as saying that the government should try and dissuade the United States from its anti-Islamic stand. Erbakan said: The U.S. administration should change its attitude. It should renounce its policy of preventing the Islamic world from gaining consciousness and strength. It should adopt a policy of establishing good will and friendship relations under equal conditions with a strong Islamic world instead of trying to enslave the Islamic world through puppet administrations. Erbakan concluded by saying that the government was trying to transform the country into a slave dependent on the West through the EEC.

TURKES CITES NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY, ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

TA271725 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1615 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 27 Apr (AA)--In such critical times when the entire Middle East may go up in flames and when Armenian terrorists increase their attacks against Turks and Turkish diplomats, Turkey needs national unity and togetherness more than ever, Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes said Sunday.

He said Turkey had to follow an active foreign policy in order to defuse the tension in the Middle East where Iraqi-Iranian hostilities and Iranian-American confrontation have increased the dangers of a new war. Turkes suggested that Turkey should mediate between Iraq and Iran, which are both friendly towards Turkey.

Turkes also said that the government drive to root out anarchy was enough, he said more should be done to purge the leftist elements whom he said have infiltrated the state machinery.

NO RESULTS AS PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTINUES IN ASSEMBLY

47th,48th Rounds

TA251643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1640 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] No results were achieved during the 47th and 48th rounds of voting for the election of the president at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly which convened today at 1500. During the 47th round of voting in which 399 members of parliament participated, 247 votes were cast for the presidentially elected Senator Muhsin Batur from the RPP [Republican Peoples Party], while 92 votes were cast for Sadettin Bilgic, the Justice Party deputy from Istanbul. The votes cast during the 48th round of voting were not counted as there was no quorum. At 1400 tomorrow, the Senate and the National Assembly will meet in a joint session in order to discuss foreign policy developments.

49th,50th Rounds

TA281613 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] No results were obtained in the two rounds of presidential elections held at the joint session of the National Assembly and the Senate today. Muhsin Batur received 241 votes and Sadettin Bilgic received 145 votes in the 49th round of votings in which 456 legislators participated. There was no quorum at the 50th round. The voting will continue tomorrow.

DEMIREL ASKS NAP TO SUPPORT JP CANDIDATE IN VOTING

TA281750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that he wants to give priority treatment to the presidential elections this week. Demirel held a meeting with Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes today. The meeting was held in Turkes' office in the parliament. It began at 1600 and lasted 1 hour. The request for the meeting came from Demirel. In a statement after the meeting, Demirel said that everybody wanted the presidential elections to be concluded as soon as possible. He said that he wanted all the Justice Party senators and deputies to attend the voting this week. He added that the Justice Party general administrative councils would hold a joint meeting tomorrow and that the Senate and National Assembly groups would meet later. Demirel said: In other words, we want to give priority treatment to the presidential elections this week. Consequently I asked the honorable NAP leader, Alpaslan Turkes, to support the Justice Party candidate in the elections to be held this week. He agreed.

Demirel noted that they also discussed the problems facing Turkey. He said that he would meet National Salvation Party leader Erbakan tomorrow and that he would ask him to support the Justice Party candidate as well.

A reporter recalled that in an earlier statement Demirel had said: "Deputy from Istanbul Bilgic is the only, first and last candidate of the Justice Party." Demirel replied: "No, I have never said such a thing. In fact, it is not a question of party candidates when you elect a president. However, no candidates other than the honorable Bilgic emerged from the Justice Party. "Asked if another candidate would emerge from the Justice Party, Demirel said that he would not talk about the issue.

Asked whether he would meet RPP leader Ecevit in connection with the presidential elections, Demirel said: It is too early to talk about that. We are at a stage where we cannot see the distant future [of the presidential elections].

In a statement after the meeting, NAP leader Turkes said that Demirel had asked him to support the Justice Party candidate in the presidential elections. Turkes said that he told Demirel that the NAP would continue to support the Justice Party candidate. He added that they discussed the various problems of the country during their meeting. Replying to a question, Turkes said that they did not talk about specific names in connection with the presidential elections and that they did not discuss the changing of the Justice Party candidate.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED IN VARIOUS REGIONS

Ankara, Other Areas

TA251751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Summary] The IV Corps and Ankara Martial Law Command has issued Communique No 29, which states that "all open air rallies and demonstrations within the borders of Ankara Province were banned through Communiques Numbers 3, 17 and 18 issued by the Ankara Martial Law Command. The requests by the regional representative of DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] in Ankara and Genel-Is [Public Services Employees Union of Turkey] officials to hold demonstrations and rallies on May Day have been rejected in accordance with Communique No 3, which is still in effect." Security forces have taken all necessary measures against any possible attempts to disturb the public law and order on May Day. All kinds of publications concerning May Day and "attempting to describe May Day as the struggle day of a certain group" are banned within the borders of the martial law command area.

The VIII Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Bingol and Tunceli martial law commands have issued Communique No 14, which states that the command has banned, through Communiques No 3 and 8, "all kinds of meetings and demonstrations in open air or in closed premises, and political, secessionist, disturbing and provocative slogans or posters within the borders of the command area." It was considered necessary to remind the public again that no meetings or demonstrations will be allowed on May Day. All necessary measures were taken by the martial law security forces to insure peace and tranquillity on May Day.

The Trabzon and Rize governors' offices have announced that "all kinds of meetings and demonstrations have been banned within the borders of Trabzon and Rize provinces from 1 to 5 May." The decision was made "following assessment of the atmosphere prevalent in the country and the conditions in the region."

Ordu Directive

TA282055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Ordu governor's office has announced that civil servants and students are forbidden to participate in any type of rally or demonstration to be held on May Day. Governor Resat Akkaya announced today that legal and disciplinary action would be taken against civil servants and students who disobeyed these orders. He added that the requests submitted for rallies and demonstrations to be held in Ordu and four of its districts had been accepted and that the necessary security measures were being taken.

Eskisehir Ban

TA281936 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The governor's office has banned all types of May Day rallies and demonstrations in Eskisehir. An announcement by the governor's office states that the decision was made in light of the present conditions in the country and because of the tension that has been felt in the city following the rally and march for "the protection of democratic rights and freedoms" on 5 April where five people were killed and five wounded. The Sinop governor's office has also announced that civil servants, teachers and students are forbidden to participate in any type of rally or demonstration to be held on Thursday, 1 May.

Istanbul Statement

TA241906 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] A statement by the 1st Army and the Istanbul Martial Law Command says that permission has not been given to DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] to hold a May Day rally and march in Istanbul. The martial law command Communique No 42 on this subject says:

Even though several illegal organizations have been eliminated and thousands of militants have been detained for subversive acts of terror and violence through the efforts of all our security forces since the declaration of the martial law in our region 16 months ago, our citizens are still threatened daily by prospects of continuous and deadly hazards of murderous attacks and sabotage. As a result, the Istanbul Martial Law Command has felt it necessary to ban sensitive open air rallies and marches in Istanbul for some time to prevent their exploitation by anarchic groups. Under the circumstances, the martial law command has refused to grant the request by DISK to hold a May Day rally and march in Istanbul.

Izmir Communique

TA241907 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Aegean Army and Izmir Martial Law Command has announced that applications to hold rallies and marches on May Day have been rejected in order to ensure public order and security in general. Communique No 7 of the command on the issue says:

The Council of Ministers decision to extend by 2 months--beginning 20 April 1980--the martial law being enforced in Izmir Province since 20 February was approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The bans, prohibitions, restrictions, measures and orders issued in the previous six communiques are effective for the new 2-month martial law period. As announced in Communique No 2, the holding of any kind of open air rallies, demonstrations or marches as well as meetings in enclosed places is subject to the permission of the command. So far, no permission has been granted to hold any open air rallies--although permission has been granted for various meetings in closed premises--in a bid to ensure public order and security in general. Meanwhile, the application submitted by the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions' [DISK] third regional representation expressing the wish to celebrate May Day--the official workers holiday--as the international unity, struggle and solidarity day of the world working class and requesting that concerned authorities be given the necessary orders to enable a May Day rally and march has been rejected. The application by the Turkish Revolutionary Worker Peasant Party [TIIKP] Izmir provincial administrative council for permission to hold a rally at a tea garden in Izmir's fairgrounds on May Day has also been rejected in line with past practice and in a bid to ensure public order and security in general in the Izmir Martial Law Region.

PORTUGAL

FOREIGN MINISTER: VANCE RESIGNATION U.S. 'INTERNAL PROBLEM'

ID290940 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Reports to the effect that Portugal placed the Lages Base at the disposal of the U.S. troops involved in the Tehran hostages rescue bid are totally untrue. This was stated by Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral who is visiting Madrid to attend as a guest the meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers. Asked to comment on Cyrus Vance's resignation, Freitas do Amaral said that this was an internal problem of American politics.

SWITZERLAND

PAPER EXAMINES ISSUES LEADING TO VANCE'S RESIGNATION

DW290855 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Correspondent dispatch signed H.E.T.: "Resignation of Secretary of State Vance"]

[Text] Washington, 28 April--U.S. Secretary of State Vance has handed in his resignation. As early as Friday he had aides stress time and again that he had not been in Washington when the 11 April decision to dispatch a military commando team to Tehran for the liberation of the hostages was made. Vance now announces that he did not agree to the operation in Iran,but that he had postponed his resignation until its completion. He would have resigned even if it had been successful....

In reality Vance has seen a heap of shambles in place of his policy since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the postponement of the SALT II ratification. Since As-Sadat's flight to Jerusalem, a course has been pursued in the Middle East which is not in harmony with Vance's views. When he took over his post in 1977 Vance wanted to prove that this office could be handled differently than had been done by his predecessor Kissinger. He promised to keep the public informed often by means of press conferences and to do less traveling than his predecessor. He failed to keep these promises. But while Kissinger always brought something home from his trips, even if it sometimes was more show than substance, Cyrus Vance earned the nickname of "No-Win Cy" for himself because his negotiations were seldom successful.

Vance had always rejected any kind of linkage and insisted that any problem be dealt with separately, just like a lawyer pleads his cases before different court levels. The fiasco of his policy is attributable to this purposeful renunciation of recognizing interrelations.

A year ago Vance announced already that he would not serve more than 4 years as secretary of state, even if Carter were reelected. He primarily cited health reasons, and he also earns more as a lawyer than he does as secretary of state. Last December, and again after the death blow of early March when Carter disavowed the U.S. vote for the security resolution against Irael a day later, Vance's resignation seemed inevitable to outsiders. Carter lost the New York primaries largely because of this vote in the United Nations.

Vance's followers in the State Department and also the press here, which personalizes all problems, do not attribute the resignation of the secretary of state so much to his failures as to antagonism with security adviser Brzezinski. During the past few months Vance had pushed his Under Secretary Warren Christopher into the foreground, obviously hoping that the latter would be appointed his successor.

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U.S. RESCUE BID ASSESSED IN FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH MEDIA

ID191633 [Editorial Report] Major Paris dailies have mixed reaction to the abortive U.S. attempt to rescue the Tehran embassy hostages. Whereas LE MONDE appears to highlight the negative aspects of the affair--characterizing it as "badly organized;" and claiming that European leaders feel "irritation" at President Carter's action--LE FIGARO and FRANCE-SOIR prefer to dwell on the collective responsibility of Europe and America in facing up to the threats confronting them.

Issues of LE MONDE, FRANCE-SOIR and LE FIGARO have carried extensive reportage and comment on the rescue attempt. All papers report on President Carter's 25 April statement and the subsequent statements made by Defense Secretary Harold Brown and National Security Adviser Brzezinski, as well as reporting on general U.S. reaction, including reaction from the hostages' families. In dispatches from Tehran (LE MONDE 27-28 April 1, 3 and 29 April pages 1, 4) J.-M. Durand-Souffland reports comments on the operation by Imam Khomeyni, President Bani-Sadr, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and Ayatollah Khalkhali. LE MONDE devotes its frontpage editorials on 26-20 April to the repercussions of the rescue attempt, criticizing it as "badly organized, not to say improvised" and commenting that "U.S. credibility" in the world will be seriously undermined. The editorialist also comments that "if Mr Carter's faux pas rouses the Europeans, makes them aware of their weakness and convinces them that their fate lies primarily in their hands, something good will have come of this misfortunte." Commenting on Mr Vance's resignation, LE MONDE's editorialist (29 April) says his decision reflects the recent change in U.S. foreign policy and leaves Brzezinski free "to assert the all-embracing activist view he ha of East-West rivalry."

Jacques Amalric (LE MONDE 27-28 April page 2) and Maurice Delarue (29 April pages 1, 5) both comment that the European leaders feel "irritation" and that they have been tricked by Carter's action, but are not launching into public criticism for the sake of Atlantic solidarity.

The need for such solidarity is highlighted by Benoit Rayski in two editorials (FRANCE-SOIR 27-28 April pages 1-2 and 29 April pages 1, 3), and he blames Europe for not urging Carter to take tough action earlier.

On 26 April LE FIGARO reports under banner headlines on pp 1-2 reactions to the event in Washington, Moscow and Israel, emphasizing the support received by President Carter in the United States, both among politicians and the population, Soviet "jubilation" and Israel's "consternation." In a leading article on pages 1-2 Max Clos deplores the "negative outcome" of the venture but writes that President Carter was right to make the attempt and has acted like a "man of honor." Carter must go on fighting and prepari a revenge but he cannot afford another setback," Clos concludes. Finally, the entire back page of this issue is devoted to detailed reports on the operation itself by Alain Buhler and Pierre Darcourt.

LE FIGARO 28 April carries on pages 1-2 a commentary by Jacques Jacquet-Francillon under the heading "Mission Impossible" in which he forcefully urges West European countries to rally around the United States in its hour of need, arguing that apart from the fact that Europe owes America a debt of gratitude, it badly needs U.S. support if it wants to "survive." The paper also carries further reports on the operation and the criticisms of it voiced in Washinton and also a dispatch from Warsaw by Bernard Margueritte in which he emphasizes Polish opinion's apparently unanimous support for President Carter and the "moderate" attitude adopted by the authorities. In addition, LE FIGARO reports on President Giscard d'Estaing's statement in Luxembourg in which he pledged European support for the United States. Finally, in an article on "The Political Exploitation of the Crisis" in Iran published on page 2, Paul-Marie de la Gorce asserts that the "fundamentalists" are taking advantage of the situation to reduce Bani-Sadr's authority and the "pressures" exerted by leftist elements and also to win "nonaligned countries'" support against Washington.

Belgium

In addition to general reports on the mission and on statements by members of the U.S. administration, LE SOIR 27-28 April carries on page 3 an unattributed commentary on the repercussions of the mission which will "worsen the crisis of confidence between Washington and its allies" and prompt a "hardening of the Muslim world's attitude toward the United States." In dispatches from Washington Jean Pochet comments that the abortive mission is the "worse failure since the Bay of Pigs" and says that the general reaction in Washington is that "Carter is going bananas."

Netherlands

Copies of NRC HANDELSBLAD received to date carry reports on official U.S. Government statements on the abortive mission and reaction in Tehran to the U.S. action. NRC HANDELSBLAD's editorialist (26 April page 7) comments that it is too early to draw clear conclusions from the operation since all the facts are not yet known, but comments that it "could be fatal for the entire world" if a gang of terrorists is able to "keep a superpower in the air" and concludes that one "hopeful sign" is that the fiercest "hawks" now seem to have "more understanding of the dangers of a tough line."

UN LEBANON PEACEKEEPING FORCE MEMBERS TO MEET IN DUBLIN

ID281130 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1053 GMT 28 Apr 80

[By Chris Parkin, PA staff reporter in Dublin]

[Text] Foreign ministers of all 10 countries involved in the United Nations' Lebanon peacekeeping operation will meet in Dublin on Friday.

Ireland requested the talks a week ago following the deaths of three of its soldiers on UN duty. The Irish, anxious about support given UN troops by governments involved in the Lebanese conflict, want to review conditions under which the UN force works. They have also called for a pledge of total backing for the peace keepers from all the UN member states.

Although no physical attacks on Irish UN troops have been reported for more than a week, a diplomatic war of words between Ireland and Israel has intensified.

Yesterday Israeli Premier Menahem Begin, speaking on Irish radio, described Ireland's recent recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as "an act of hostility." And on the same programme the leader of the Lebanese Christian militia, Maj Saad Haddad threatened "suicide action" against UN soldiers.

Friday's ministerial meeting is expected to rubber stamp the demands for more meaningful support as all 10 countries' participants are understood to have signalled endorsement of the Irish plans.

Foreign ministers from France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Nepal, Senegal, Fiji, Ghana and Nigeria will travel to Dublin for the conference.

IPU CONCLUDES WITH ATTACK ON AFGHANISTAN INVASION

ID290729 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Apr 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Interparliamentary Union: Condemnation of Soviet Union Stronger Than at United Nations"]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Council session on the Afghanistan invasion represents a stronger condemnation of the Soviet Union than the UN resolution earlier this year, IPU General Secretary Pio-Carlo Terenzio stated this at his press conference following Saturday's concluding meeting of the IPU spring sessions. The resolution was adopted by 88 votes to 25, with 8 abstentions.

Another resolution moved by the United States condemns the taking of hostages, and events in Iran and Colombia are central to its text.

Romania stressed once again that it was not taking part in the voting--an attitude which in itself is a protest.

The IPU Council adopted a strongly-worded resolution which condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and at the same time encourages the national assemblies of individual countries to put pressure on their respective governments to bring about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. Earlier the IPU Political Committee adopted a corresponding resolution.

Several observers pointed out that the IPU meeting had a different outcome from the vote in the UN General Assembly in January, when 104 countries condemned the Soviet Union, while 18 countries voted against the resolution. But several of the IPU delegations have two votes, and some countries--Cyprus and Greece, for example--split their vote.

A draft resolution on detente and disarmament was also prepared at this meeting and will be discussed at the next UPI meeting in East Berlin in the fall. Several other resolutions will come up at the East Berlin meeting.

All 35 countries which took part in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe will meet in Brussels in mid-May to thoroughly discuss all aspects of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. This is in preparation for the followup meeting in Madrid in November.

On the agenda in Berlin will also be the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem and the security of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf.

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NINE WILL NOT PUBLICLY REPROACH CARTER ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD291241 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 80 pp 1,5

[Maurice Delarue article: "The Nine Refuse To Express Official Criticism of Mr Carter"]

[Text] Luxembourg (EC)--On the afternoon of this Monday, 28 April, the European Council was to publish a statement on major international problems--Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East--whose main aim is to reaffirm the European Nine's solidarity with the United States in the hostage affair and its intention to apply sanctions against Iran unless they are released.

As soon as he arrived in Luxembourg on Sunday, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said: "France is prepared to pursue its efforts and, I think the Community is too, in solidarity with the United States to try and obtain the release of the hostages being held in violation of human rights and international law." After dinner on Sunday evening during which the government chiefs discussed international problems, Belgian Foreign Minister Simonet said: "It is absolutely vital to clearly maintain our solidarity with the United States on the hostage affair."

The Nine will therefore reaffirm the intention which their foreign ministers expressed last Monday to decide at their next meeting in Naples on 17 May to implement sanctions against Iran if "decisive progress" leading to the release of the hostages has not been made by then. These measures should be "identical" for each of the Nine, Mr Simonet stressed, and should be taken after consultation with Washington. Mr Cossiga, Italian Government chief and current president of the EC Council, will discuss this affair with Mr Carter.

However, contrary to the rumors which have been circulating, there seems no likelihood of an Atlantic Council summit meeting being held. However, it would be surprising if, at the summit of the seven biggest Western industrial nations which will be held in Venice in June and will be mainly devoted to economic problems, the hostage affair were not raised unless it has changed radically by then.

Officially, therefore, the Nine still do not despair of finding a political solution with the Tehran government, although such prospects have been seriously jeopardized since the abortive U.S. raid. Indeed, the Nine think the international situation is too serious to further weaken the Atlantic Alliance. Therefore, as the European Nine, they will not publicly reproach Mr Carter for deceiving them and launching a military operation when he had suggested that he would not do so if the U.S. allies gave concrete evidence of their solidarity. The U.S. President's behavior is no less deeply felt and harshly judged by the Nine. However, they will all probably express their feelings to him by the most discreet diplomatic channels.

In any case, by maintaining their plan for adopting serious sanctions, the Nine have shown that they are logical. They have always denied yielding to any American pressures, and they have condemned seizures of hostages, which are especially unacceptable because diplomats enjoying immunity have fallen victim to them and because they violate international law. They would reverse their decision if they were now to change their stance on the pretext that an American raid, undertaken with military means but for humanitarian ends, has lamentably failed.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, it does not seem that the Nine have expressed any new views on the problem but they believe that this matter is the most serious and the most dangerous for the future.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr François-Poncet have informed their colleagues of their talks with Gromyko, which have been assessed by all as tougher than ever and opening no prospects for detente. With respect to this matter, some European leaders have stated their intention of remaining in close consultations with the United States. As we know, the foreign and defense ministers of countries "integrated" in the Atlantic organization (this excludes France) are to meet in Brussels in mid-May to discuss Afghanistan. It remains to be seen whether Mr Vance's resignation will not lead to a change in this timetable.

Finally, on the Middle East, the Nine are restating a position which, without being new, is nevertheless appreciably different from that of the United States since the Europeans recall their belief in a balanced Middle East solution which respects the Palestinians' rights and which also recalls Israel's right to live in peace. This position is no different from the one expressed by President Giscard d'Estaing in Amman. Moreover, the Nine intend to take an initiative in June, as the president of the republic suggested during his Middle East trip, after the date set by the Camp David accords for a solution on the West Bank and Gaza by way of Egyptian-Israeli bilateral talks. The Nine's position appears to have sufficient shades of interpretation so that these new ideas, aiming essentially at settling the Palestinian problem, may be seen as a contribution capable of fueling the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue or as situated outside this dialogue the moment that its failure is established. The Nine's ideas will be formulated at the next European Council in Venice in June.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON EEC BUDGET STALEMATE

LD291017 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "EEC Budget Stalemate"]

[Text] Luxembourg--The Common Market summit aimed at solving the problem of Britain's EEC contributions, broke up in basic disagreement late last night. The repercussions for Britain's relations with the rest of the European Community and for the Community's international standing could be profound.

Mrs Thatcher stunned other member nations by rejecting an offer to cut Britain's EEC payments by 800 million pounds sterling in 1980. She said she had not been given firm enough assurances about subsequent years.

In a spectacular game of international poker at the summit in Luxembourg, the prime minister throughout the day rejected a string of progressively higher offers for cutting Britain's net contribution to the EEC budget.

Her final refusal prevented agreement on a cut which would bring the estimated bill for 1980 down from about 1,100 million pounds sterling to about 330 million pounds sterling.

The official French spokesman said that President Giscard d'Estaing felt he had "gone to the limits of generosity" to satisfy Mrs Thatcher.

"Britain is showing a stubborness that is no longer reasonable," he said.

The German spokesman said: "She has been offered more than twice as much as she was offered at the Dublin summit. The chancellor (Herr Schmidt) has stuck his neck out half a metre."

A reduction of 800 million pounds sterling in the EEC bill this year--practically "three-quarters of a loaf" in terms of Mrs Thatcher's original demand--could be presented as something of a triumph by her government, except for the doubts that surround later years.

The original scheme presented yesterday, by Herr Schmidt, was for a one-year adjustment to be followed by a restructuring of the budget mechanism to bring about a much fairer balance of contributions.

This was not good enough for Britain, and Mrs Thatcher said she wanted any agreement to last for six years. Although British officials did not admit it directly, it was largely accepted that to achieve this the government was ready to cave in on farm prices and agree to increases this year.

But no other countries were ready to see a limit on Britain's payments running as far into the future as six years.

At this stage the budget question was dropped and heads of government went on to consider the farm price settlement. British officials stressed there would be no agreement by the government on the prices until the budget problem was solved.

Mrs. Thatcher has insisted all along that any solution on the budget should be permanent. Her great fear is that the problem will recur in a few year's time.

Other countries argue that for Britain against higher costs caused by inflation or expansion of programmes. They say it could make Britain indifferent to moves to economise on the budget.

There is of course a further powerful reason for French and German opposition. They would have to bear the brunt of financing any concessions to Britain.

Italy and Ireland, the two poorest member countries, are spared the need to contribute to a solution of the British problem. Germany would have to shoulder roughly half the cost and France almost a third.

What yesterday's extraordinary events demonstrated, however, was how far France and other EEC countries are ready to go in meeting Mrs Thatcher's demands when their own special interests are at risk. In this bargaining Britain's greatest asset is its right of veto over the annual farm price package.

If Mrs Thatcher simply says no to any rise in EEC farm prices this year, the French and other governments will come under increasing pressure from their farmers.

Mr Walker, the agriculture minister, has been alone in pressing for a price freeze for products in surplus--milk, sugar and wine. His tough resistance has become Mrs Thatcher's best bargaining point though it was felt inevitable last night that she would have to yield it if she was to get her way on the budget.

In agreeing to higher farm prices--and 5 percent has been seen as the likely increase--Mrs Thatcher would be gambling that a triumph on the budget would outweigh the domestic political consequences of an immediate but probably moderate increase in the cost of living. A 5 per cent increase would put about 1p in the pound on to food prices in Britain.

STARIBACHER TO VISIT HUNGARY AT END OF MAY

AU291125 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Apr 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Coal Power Plant: Staribacher to Hungary for Talks on Details"]

[Summary] At Trade Minister Staribacher's economic talks last weekend with his Hungarian counterpart within the framework of the working talks between Chancellor Kreisky and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, far-reaching agreement was achieved on the construction of a coal power plant in southern Burgenland, close to the Hungarian border. This power plant will have a capacity of twice 300 megawatts [zweimal 300 MW]. The brown coal required for it will be transported across the border from the mines in Torony. While the technical details have already been fixed--this will be the first time for a conveyor belt system to operate across the border--the question of coal prices and of environmental protection on the Austrian side are still unresolved. Only when these questions have been clarified will the exact location of the coal power plant be determined. Minister Staribacher will visit Hungary at the end of May for talks on the details of the project. They will include a loan in the amount of $170 million desired by the Hungarian side. Among the further topics to be discussed during Staribacher's visit will be an easing of border crossing procedures for border zone residents, the modernization of the Hungarian telephone system and the project for a 750-kilovolt transit power line for power deliveries from the USSR to Austria through Hungarian territory.

NUSSBAUMER REVIEWS MOSCOW TALKS ON JOINT VENTURES

AU281400 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Apr 80 p 3

[Summary] At a Vienna press conference on 25 April State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer reviewed his 21-24 April Moscow talks which dealt with Austrian-USSR joint ventures in third countries, expansion of bilateral economic relations, Soviet raw material and energy deliveries and East-West cooperation in the energy sector. The visit was made at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Nussbaumer brought with him a list of Soviet cooperation projects providing for Austrian deliveries worth 8 billion schillings. According to Nussbaumer, he discussed with Committee Chairman Skachkov Austrian subcontractor deliveries for projects in Libya, Algeria, India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Poland and Colombia, in the fields of heavy machine building, electrical engineering, metallurgical and chemical plant construction, railroad construction and steel construction. Moreover, he had talks with the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Gvishiani, on new developments in the medical apparatus construction, electrical engineering, power industry and automotive industry sector. The Soviet side is also interested in the joint development of a diesel engine, or Austrian subcontractor deliveries of parts for such an engine, as well as in the further development of gasoline motors. "As the state secretary told the reporters, the margin between production of raw materials and energy and the growing domestic requirements in the USSR is shrinking. Nevertheless we had been assured that Austria's wishes in this field would be considered to the greatest extent possible, he said." According to Nussbaumer, the Soviet side is also interested in continuing the negotiations on an international power link [between the CEMA and the Austrian power grids] that would also include Italy and Switzerland.

VOLKSSTIMME Comment on Trip

AU281402 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Summary] State Secretary Nussbaumer returned from Moscow with a list of 8 billion schillings worth of possible Soviet orders for Austrian enterprises regarding joint venture projects in third countries.

"Austria is the first capitalist country with which such a cooperation--and moreover on such a large scale and involving such a wide range of products--is to be implemented. At a press conference Nussbaumer underscored the significance of such multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, which will be to the economic benefit of both countries. The state secretary also stressed the political aspects of this agreement, aspects to which increased attention must be paid particularly now at a time of increased tensions. It is necessary to demonstrate that confidence-preserving economic measures can only function on the basis of detente, so that detente is in the eminent interest of all concerned. The fact that this new type of cooperation has been started with Austria, according to Nussbaumer, is certainly due to our country's neutral status, to the country's efforts to maintain good relations with all countries."

Nussbaumer said that it is now up to the firms to which the concrete offers have been made to utilize the offered opportunity and to implement the projects. He added that there is not much time since the projects must be included in the 1981-85 5-year plan of the USSR. He noted that small and medium-size enterprises will also have good opportunities because the USSR is interested in specialized products manufactured in small series. For the first time technical know-how is to be exchanged, for example in the medical technology sector. "Certain difficulties that recently occurred in connection with the Korneuburg shipyard have been settled so that there should no longer be any obstacles to the followup orders hoped for by the company. Moreover, the Soviet Union has declared its readiness to supply additional energy and raw material quotas to Austria, to the extent which the Austrian side makes deliveries serving the rationalization and production increase of the enterprises in the USSR."

NATURAL GAS NEARLY EXHAUSTED, PRODUCTION CUT

AU291134 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Apr 80 p 7

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Natural Gas Deposits Largely Exhausted, Domestic Production Drastically Cut"]

[Summary] Vienna (KH/WS)--In view of the expected Iranian natural gas deliveries to Austria scheduled to start next year, the Austrian Oil Administration [OEMV] has excessively exploited the domestic deposits. Now it is necessary to drastically cut domestic production--to less than one half by 1985. It is hoped that this cut can be compensated for by North Sea gas, the deliveries of which will start this year via the just completed WAG [West-Austria Gas] pipeline. Moreover, it is planned to expand the gas storage capacity. This year, the OEMV will invest a total of 3.6 billion schillings, about 40 percent of that amount will be invested in production and one-third in processing.

About 5.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas this year will be available for domestic consumption including 3 billion cubic meters from the USSR, 400 million cubic meters of North Sea gas, and 1.8 billion cubic meters from domestic production. The OEMV plans to expand its natural gas storage capacity from the current 1 billion cubic meters to 1.3 billion cubic meters. Domestic production will decline from 1.8 billion cubic meters at present to about 800 million cubic meters in 1985, of which the OEMV will only supply 300 million cubic meters while the remainder will come from the Upper Austrian RAG [Rohoel-Aufsuchungs-Ges, M.B.H.] company.

This year's oil imports of the OEMV will total 6 million tons, including 2 million tons from Iraq. Since the agreement with Saudi Arabia on the supply of 1.7 million tons of oil annually was only signed at the end of February, this year only about 1.4 million tons will be imported from that country, but these imports will allow the OEMV to do without expensive oil purchases on the spot market. This year the USSR will supply 1.4 million tons of oil, Libya 550,000 tons and Algeria 400,000 tons. The average oil import price for the OEMV will be $31.50 per barrel, as against $25 last year.

LEVESQUE REJECTS PARLIAMENT SESSIONS IN MONTREAL

LD300530 Montreal in English to Europe 2100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Referendum Quebec--Premier Levesque slammed the idea of sending Parliament to Montreal for a few days before the referendum. He considers it a slap in the face for Quebeckers, and the Quebec leader also says it is ridiculous for Claude Ryan to suggest Canada would join the United States if Quebec separates. (Stephen Boseaneu) has more on the story: While he is conducting his referendum campaign, persuading people to vote yes, Rene Levesque spends a considerable amount of his time fighting a rearguard action against the numerous federal spokesmen who [word indistinct] make some statement or other that he must denounce. The latest is the suggestion to have the Canadian Parliament hold some of its sittings in Montreal as a sign of affection for Quebeckers.

[Begin Levesque recording] That kind of affection is like a slap in the face. Proposing that they come with all the trappings of a federal government and federal Parliament to try and impress the Quebeckers into a no vote--you call that affection? I call that a ploy, and a ploy based on Parliament is something curious in a democracy. [end recording]

Parliament used to be in Montreal but it was eventually moved to Ottawa when it was (?brought down) during protest over the Act of Union of 1840. Mr Levesque also commented on Claude Ryan's claim that if Quebec separates, Canada would be annexed by the United States within two generations.

[Begin Levesque recording] I know Mr Ryan has counsellors high up but I don't think he has revelations about what happens in 2025. Completely ridiculous. [end recording]

Mr Levesque also muses the statement by the federal spokesman (?about his) advantage. During speeches, he tells his audience about the latest proposals from the other side and with the right timing and delivery he sometimes manages to get a good laugh from all of them.

RYAN 'NO' VOTE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES IN MONTREAL

LD300532 Montreal in English to Europe 2100 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Claude Ryan, the leader of the "no" forces, was campaigning today in one of his strongholds, the West Island area of Montreal. As Patrick Brown reports, this region has a very high proportion of English-speaking Quebeckers and their votes are expected to be largely for the no side:

This is one of the strongest areas of the province for the "no" side. The large English-speaking population is sure of the strong "no" vote on May 20th. Mr Ryan is making his usual round of shopping centers, public meetings and factories, including ironically the German [word indistinct] field plant, owned in part by the family of the former Liberal member for (?Westland), Kevin German, the most prominent Anglophobe supporting the "yes" side. Last night, in a free-time broadcast on a private French television network, Mr Ryan made a suggestion that may haunt him for the rest of the campaign. Speaking about overlapping of federal and provincial programs, he said he sees no objection to a joint federal-provincial agency to raise all taxes in the provinces and nationally. The "yes" campaigners are sure to exploit this, claiming that Mr Ryan envisages the disappearance of the Quebec Revenue Department, in other words, handing over more power to Ottawa. Mr Ryan was unwilling to expand on his remarks.

Tomorrow, the premier of Ontario, Bill Davis, joins up with the "no" forces with a speech to the Montreal Board of Trade.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON VANCE RESIGNATION, APN CHARGES

DW300742 Cologne DEUTSCHE WELLE in German to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Manfred Mueller-Witte interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, presumably in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Apel, does the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Vance constitute an additional burden for NATO?

[Answer] I think we should not intrude in internal American affairs, all the more so since policies are always the policies of a Cabinet or of the U.S. President. What seems to be important to me is that, especially in these days, we are intensifying mutual consultations, talks with one another, to a point where we know from each other what we want politically. Thus, a common military as well as a political will can form which should make it plan that the use of military means may well be dangerous in this highly explosive period. Therefore, diplomacy, politics, trade boycott are the measures most likely to offer a chance for liberating the hostages alive.

[Question] The resignation of the U.S. secretary of state is being assessed as the result of the controversy between two different foreign policy lines--a pragmatic line and a harder line--and as the result of a clash between doves and hawks. Would you tend to agree, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I know all the individuals in the United States without exception. I had discussions and talks with them during the years in which I have been in my current office. Actually there are no fundamentally different positions. It would be strange indeed if absolutely different positions became discernible in a government, if you want to put it this way. I think the U.S. secretary of state has drawn a conclusion for himself and justified it, and we Europeans ought to refrain from commenting on it.

[Question] The Soviet news agency, APN, has just launched an unusually strong attack on the Federal Republic of Germany. Simultaneously there is still the Moscow invitation of Soviet party and government chief Leonid Brezhnev on the table. Do you think that two different forces are at work there--detente politicians and adversaries of detente?

[Answer] I see primarily a massive action, an attack against the Federal Republic of Germany and its policy, an argumentation that has nothing at all in common with the reality of our policy. It tries to create a distorted picture which may be intentional. It may be an attempt to test how strongly we actually stand in the Western alliance. But this test is over because we stand firmly in the Western alliance. We fully support all NATO decisions, including those of December last year. It remains to be seen whether and to what extent this will have an effect on any visit or travel plans. You understand that I cannot comment on that.

[Question] But in saying this are you hinting at a visit by the federal chancellor to Moscow, possibly this summer?

[Answer] You know yourself that the federal chancellor has received an invitation. We must discuss this with our Western Allies and also with the Soviet Union. Naturally such a visit can take place only in a climate of mutual understanding and with prospects of success. Therefore we will have to watch the coming days and weeks, last but not least with regard to the question of how the tone in Eastern Europe will change and develop. I think that no side has the right at present to heat up the climate. We all have the commitment to calm things down, to begin talks with each other and not to make the worst mutual insinuations.

HANDELSBLATT: VANCE DEPARTURE LEAVES 'POLITICAL SHAMBLES'

DW291006 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Klaus C. Engelen dispatch from Washington: "Political Shambles"]

[Text] Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the only top official of the Carter administration who for months has opposed military action for liberation of the U.S. hostages in the Tehran embassy, surprisingly announced his resignation Sunday.

Within a few days the resignation of the highly respected State Department chief has been the second warning shot across the bow of the U.S. head of state--with increasing dangers to the entire Western convoy. Following the spectacular resignation of the 63-year-old Wall Street lawyer--a "team man"--the abortive rescue mission of last Thursday appears to be even more controversial than before. President Carter, who is struggling for reelection, will have to pay for the ostentatious resignation of his secretary of state with an erosion of the broad sympathy and support which the U.S. people at first held for him and his administration after the debacle in the Iranian desert.

Paradoxically, crisis veteran Vance quit on the very Sunday on which he had scored a personal diplomatic success in Luxembourg with the European Council's decision on sanctions, after months of tenacious attempts at persuasion and negotiation. The unraveling of the Iranian knot with the instruments of careful diplomacy was the marching route in the Iranian crisis preferred by Vance and the Western alliance partners of the United States. It is hardly surprising that the chief of the State Department, who proceeded so carefully, clashed with President Carter's security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is inclined to intervene. For Vance, the limit of acceptance was reached after President Carter said "yes" to a very risky salvage operation.

The leadership change in the U.S. State Department could hardly have come at a more unfavorable moment. The spectacular failure has sufficiently battered the belief in the predictability and competence of the American leadership, and the voluntary resignation of Vance will further drastically reduce the remaining good will enjoyed by this U.S. Government. On the home front, Vance's leaving will prompt Congress to stage an even sharper investigation of the unsuccessful salvage action as well as the remaining U.S. options for freeing the hostages. The rivals for the presidency will now certainly castigate Carter's "leadership chaos" in foreign and military policies more unceremoniously.

The new bad news from Washington creates further puzzles for America's partners, deepening the existing feeling of uneasiness with regard to Carter and his policy--at a time when Washington demands sharper sanctions and evidence of solidarity from the Western allies. It is even more alarming that the resignation of the Washington chief diplomat invites the Iranians and the Soviets to stage even more dangerous challenges and humiliations. Whoever is Carter's second secretary of state--his Deputy Warren S. Christopher would be the logical selection--will be busy during the rest of Carter's term in office with picking up the political rubble at home and abroad.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS EC SUMMIT, VANCE RESIGNATION

DW290940 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder editorial: "The Europeans Side With Carter"]

[Text] No world crisis can be so serious as to keep the agrarian ministers of the European Community from quickly agreeing on the annual increase of agrarian prices.

While by their standards the government chiefs of the Nine agreed comparatively quickly on their approach to the threatening crises in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East, the agricultural ministers organized the usual horse trading about milk and butter prices. Even in hard times the leadership bodies of the Community work extremely slowly. The chiefs decide on the "guidelines" which then must be worked out by the department ministers. It will be the same this time also so that the final decision on the British contribution can be made only at the next meeting of the Council in mid-June.

The outlines of the "package," however, are already visible and are in accordance with the usual practice of the Community. In a surprising volt President Giscard d'Estaing stated his preparedness to freeze British payments for 3 years at half the amount of 1979 which was considered unfair by the British. As a concession in return, he expects a doubling of the amount suggested by the Commission for agricultural prices. That would do justice to the European principles which see the British demand that payments to and drawings from the Community budget must be balanced as contradicting the rules. But simultaneously, however, the wish of the president is also being considered, who wants to please the French peasants with small gifts in an election year. Mrs Thatcher can celebrate a victory which, in the end, will turn out to be a pyrrhic victory. She will get more than the others wanted to give her at the last Dublin summit, but via higher agrarian prices she will have to accept burdens which she actually wanted to avoid. And Helmut Schmidt can consider himself the originator of the compromise he was aiming for, even at a somewhat higher price than expected, because the hole in the cashbox of the European Community must be filled mainly by Bonn.

In the end, nobody is really content with the solution but the Community has not merely demonstrated its ability to survive, at least to the next crisis, but also the fact that it has remained able to act in a world crisis. Naturally the Nine will need time to negotiate on their joint foreign policy statements and actions according to the same procedure which is aimed at offsetting individual interests. This time the government chiefs acted quickly, but only because the foreign ministers had already formulated the most important problems.

It was not hard for them to take Carter's side after the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages. Granted, they are bound to feel disavowed by the President because the sanctions by the EC against Iran had been adopted last week in the hope that Washington could be prevented from taking military action. Yet a waiver of the punitive measures would be bound to burden the alliance intolerably and drive Carter further into unpredictable adventures.

If any extra proof were needed to show the danger of an isolation of Carter, then it has been supplied by the resignation of Secretary of State Vance. The quitting by this pragmatic politician who enjoys the esteem of the Allies will burden the alliance considerably. At the same time, the idea cannot but alarm us that the President will now be predominantly left to the advice of his security adviser Brzezinski. The idea of a meeting between Carter and the most important European Allies, an idea obviously introduced into the debate in Luxembourg by the British, therefore, does have something to it. It would be urgently necessary for the alliance to find a common strategy in view of the crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

The latest experiences, however, are quite depressing for the chances of success of such a venture. Not only does a wide gap separate the assessment of the situation and the interests. The surprising rescue operation by the Americans also showed that it is very hard to take Carter into the middle. Considering this lack of common interest and consultation, even a summit meeting might end with a situation in which Carter feels he has blank checks and that the Europeans should keep still albeit bear the responsibility when he cashes them in. The call for help to UN Secretary General Waldheim cannot be a substitute for common strategy.

The heads of government did not come up with anything new concerning Afghanistan. The demand for the pullout of the Soviet troops and the reference to guaranteed nonalignment as a potential solution have already become a routine communique, though they are unimportant in view of the Soviet "nyet". What seems to be more sensible is the announcement of a new Middle East initiative. Only if Europeans and Americans push the peace process in the Middle East can they hope to gain more support in the Islamic world for their demands on Tehran and Moscow--and gain a few new friends in the endangered Middle East region. But this has probably been thought out without Prime Minister Begin.

PAPERS COMMENT ON RESULTS OF LUXEMBOURG EC SUMMIT

DW291022 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Press review on the Luxembourg meeting of the EC heads of state]

[Text] Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes: The news from Luxembourg could not be worse. Britain's iron lady, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, caused the summit to fail. What was involved was money, her money, as the British lady is used to noting at conferences. It is generally known that this is where friendship ceases, and thus Maggie Thatcher demonstrated hardness. At this point we might proceed to business as usual, were it not for the fact that, in the meantime, greater things than 1 or 2 billion more or less from the British coffers for the common EC fund have been at stake. What is involved, after all, is that in a worldwide crisis situation Europe can appear as a political entity which is taken seriously where it counts: in Washington and in Moscow, for example. In Iran, in Afghanistan, in the Middle East, smouldering fires threaten to spread into area conflagrations while in Luxembourg a lady government chief degrades for good this Western Europe into a desolate bunch out of pure national egoism, says NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN adds: At the EC summit in Luxembourg the heads of state and government of the nine EC states found themselves facing the compulsion to assume leadership tasks again in the international field. But the road toward a Europe capable of acting politically, that is to say, toward a unified Europe, is still cluttered with rocks. So far the nine chiefs have failed to jump the hurdles of internal EC financing problems--but they need to overcome far higher obstacles. What matters above all in the EC is to create political cohesion which will make it possible for Western Europe to assume leadership tasks in the Western world. It will take time for the stock-taking to bear fruit, because the process is only beginning.

APN BACKS OFF ON CRITICISM OF FRG MILITARY POLICY

For DPA reportage on APN's explanation of its article criticizing West Germany's "militarist ambitions," see the Western Europe section of the 30 April Soviet DAILY REPORT.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU CRITICIZES APN ATTACK

DW290953 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Article signed hhg: "A Blow With the Club"]

[Text] Exactly 2 years ago, when Brezhnev visited Bonn, the Soviet and German discussion partners agreed that parity ought to exist in all arms systems, thus also including the so-called medium-range missiles.

The federal chancellor made it clear to his guest how important this balance is for the Federal Government. The Soviet Government, therefore, should have known that there would be consequences if it forgot this principle.

Moscow obviously never took that promise seriously, at least it did not adhere to it in the past 2 years. The reaction had to come. One can certainly quarrel about whether NATO's decision to close the arms gap, made late last year, was the only possible and the best answer. But in any case the Soviets cannot pretend that they have been surprised by a Federal Government that has suddenly become wild.

The furious attack by the news agency APN against the "military ambitions" of the Federal Republic as a danger for the whole world is, therefore, not less alarming. It can be an attempt to spread fear and horror in the Federal Republic and to seek revenge for the recommendation of the Federal Government in connection with the Olympics, but it can also be the beginning of a campaign which would end the relative European calm. Maybe the Soviet leadership considers its relations with the United States as being so poor already that it does not believe it can keep this conflict regionally limited any more. If the Soviet Union were to follow such an assessment of the situation, considering 10 years of detente in Europe no longer worth any special effort, it could indeed inflict immense damage on this continent, but at least as much also on itself.

DIE WELT: APN THREATS 'NO SURPRISE'

DW290954 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Enno von Loewenstein commentary: "War of Nerves"]

[Text] The times of the carrot are over. Moscow is now grabbing the whip. The threat that the area of the Federal Republic could be considered a target for a "counterstrike" does not come as a surprise. The word "counterstrike" is a euphemism; the Soviet Union knows very well that an attack will never originate against it from German soil.

It characterizes their style that the threat was voiced immediately after the invitation to Schmidt. The Soviets do not speak so arrogantly to the Americans, the British or the French. Vis-a-vis Bonn, however, moderation exists only in a condescending tone, despite the detente policy a la Brandt and Bahr, indicating that this or that would be "favorable prerequisites" (for a gracious approach of Moscow)--as long as the Federal Republic will mitigate its defense preparedness. In the opposite case one would blow fortissimo for cold war.

That should not surprise anybody; most of all it should not intimidate anybody. After all, we have known this repertoire for 3 decades.

WOERNER DEMANDS RETRACTION OF SCHMIDT PROPOSAL ON MISSILES

DW250927 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Apr 80 p 2

[Report on Ruediger Moniac interview with Manfred Woerner, CDU Bundestag deputy and chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee; date not given]

[Text] Bonn--"We expect the chancellor to officially retract his personal proposal prior to the opening of negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range armaments and to make it clear in the Bundestag that the Federal Government unshakably and unequivocally adheres to the implementation of the dual NATO decision of 12 December 1979. This must be done prior to his potential trip to Moscow." It was with this demand of the CDU/CSU opposition that Manfred Woerner, CDU deputy and chairman of the Bundestag Defense Committee, confronted the government chief in an interview with DIE WELT.

The member of parliament deems the effect of Helmut Schmidt's latest proposals "simply fatal" for NATO. In a speech to the Hamburg SPD on 11 April the chancellor made the offer to the Soviet Union to "agree" on a specific number of years during which both sides would refrain from deploying additional or new medium-range weapons and to negotiate on a mutual limitation of such weapons systems during that period.

Contrary to this remark by the chancellor, the NATO decision does not envisage such a mechanism but makes it plain that, as soon as corresponding U.S. weapons are available after a production period of about 3 years, these systems (108 Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles, so-called GLCM) will be stationed in Western Europe--unless the results of future arms control negotiations have contributed by then toward the preservation of security on a lower level.

According to Woerner, Schmidt's suggestion created widespread confusion in the West. The parliamentarian particularly pointed out the Netherlands and Belgium where Foreign Minister Simonet already indicated in Brussels that the Belgian Government probably could not accept the stationing of 48 cruise missiles slated for Belgian territory. Woerner went on to say that this demonstrates that Schmidt's initiative was softening up the NATO position and that it even threatens to dissolve the automatic mechanism planned in connection with the deployment of arms limitation negotiations remain insufficient.

The CDU deputy moreover considers Schmidt's suggestion suitable for making Moscow believe that the alliance is yielding. The Soviet Union will increase its propaganda efforts even more aimed against the double decision of NATO to close the arms gap. In this way the basis for serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range arms will be shaken, if not destroyed.

In addition, Woerner remarked on another military aspect: "Even if Moscow accepted Schmidt's suggestion and did not deploy any new medium-range missiles of the SS-20 type for a certain period, leaving them in the factory after production, it would not be an advantage for NATO. These missiles are fully mobile and they can be deployed everywhere in the Soviet Union within a very short time. Because of their range they would reach Western Europe from almost any place on Soviet territory. Thus, a mere deployment halt would not in the least decrease the military threat to Europe."

INTERIOR MINISTER BAUM INTERVIEWED ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

DW281923 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Apr 80 pp 22-23

[Interview with Federal Minister of the Interior Gerhardt Baum; date, place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Baum, the Federal Government has had a very hard time recommending to the German athletes a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. However, reportedly it will not exert pressure on the sportsmen. Does the government dodge a clear decision?

Baum: We did not have a hard time. Only we didn't take the decision-making process so easy. Following the vote of the U.S. athletes on participation, the Federal Government had to voice a clear opinion.

SPIEGEL: But is the recommendation of a boycott worth anything if sanctions are ruled out from the start?

Baum: I consider it important that this opinion-forming proceed with arguments and not with threats of sanctions. What is a decision worth if it comes only under pressure of sanctions imposed by the state? We have made it clear to the NOC [National Olympic Committee] what we expect it to do. Now it will have to decide freely on how it will act in an extremely difficult situation.

SPIEGEL: The anti-Olympics decision of the Federal Government is criticized in a public as an acrobatic stunt, as a play on two pianos: a bow to the United States, on the one hand, and an attempt to please the Soviets, at least halfway, on the other.

Baum: Our opinion is clear. We do not want our athletes to take part in the Moscow games. If we make a recommendation--and this is the only thing we can do, considering our understanding of the role of sports in a free society--we will have to tolerate the fact that the sportsmen may make a different decision although we do not want this to happen.

SPIEGEL: The chancellor was under the impression, by your statement that no pressure would be exerted, that you had given the Germans to understand with a wink of an eye that it wasn't really that bad if they went to Moscow anyway.

Baum: Was he really? I should think it would be out of place to misunderstand my statement as a wink. The seriousness of our position is beyond any doubt. Nobody should mistake our understanding of opinion-forming as lack of determination. Mr Daume also said publicly that he has by no means understood my statement as well as other statements by the Federal Government as a wink. It is with considerable concern that I see the Soviet Union, which has always had difficulty keeping sports and politics apart, exert relatively massive political pressure on international sports in the present situation--on the meeting of the world sports organizations in Lausanne, for instance. I do not at all want our sportsmen to get into such a scrape.

SPIEGEL: Some people believe that the lukewarm recommendation encourages those who nonetheless want to go to Moscow.

Baum: On the contrary. In sports a threat of consequences by the state--be it the withdrawal of funds, be it the refusal to issue passports--is considered an inappropriate instrument. Such an attitude by the government would produce the opposite of what is actually hoped for. And it is, above all, those sportsmen who are supporting nonparticipation who have urgently warned us against using threats.

SPIEGEL: Despite solidarity with the United States, wasn't the mild warning also aimed at not annoying the Soviets too much, which could be understandable?

Baum: I am not a foreign policymaker, but naturally the most important aspect was our loyalty to the United States. As for the Soviet Union, our policy was guided by the wish to enable it to correct mistakes, possibly without loss of face, in the interest of detente policy which is particularly important for the Federal Republic and for Europe.

SPIEGEL: People always talk about solidarity if they are not convinced about the issue at hand.

Baum: Naturally we had doubts about whether sports could be a useful means of politics. But, ultimately, we saw no other alternative but to ask sports to make this sacrifice. I consider an analysis of sports-related political consequences important.

SPIEGEL: But which consequences do you consider necessary?

Baum: As you know, the IOC [International Olympic Committee] in the past weeks in no way has fulfilled its task of defending its own principles, its own charter. Actually it has failed this test. What did the IOC really do to guarantee the participation of all nations in the Olympics? Now I suddenly read in the press that the IOC president wants to talk with Carter and Brezhnev. I can only say--a helpful gesture.

SPIEGEL: In the recommendation of the Federal Government it says somewhat ambiguously that it is necessary to stick to the proved furthering of competitive sports and that sports events in the international arena should continue to be expressly promoted. Now, will our athletes get money when they go to Moscow or won't they?

Baum: To begin with, it is meant in a more comprehensive sense. It dates back to a discussion with representatives of sports in the last few days. Both sides, the state as well as the sports organizations, are worried by the fact that the discussion on the Olympics partly was connected with a massive attack on competitive sports, the utility and financing requirements of which have been called into question. In addition, the lack of success at Lake Placid has been criticized. So we wanted to make it plain that we adhere to the furtherance of competitive sports.

SPIEGEL: Okay, but will the athletes get the money allocated for them in the budget if the NOC does not heed the boycott recommendation?

Baum: I would consider it regrettable if we now reduced this serious problem of participation in the Olympics to a mere financial affair. In addition, I don't believe that this question poses itself at all in practice. I hope and will continue to see to it that sports will follow our recommendation.

SPIEGEL: But it is certainly permissible to ask what it means if the government promises that there will be no sanctions.

Baum: My opinion is clear: If we say we do not want to put opinion-forming within the NOC under financial or juridical pressure, it logically means in the last analysis that, if the sportsmen really decide in favor of the trip to Moscow, they must not be prevented from doing so by the withdrawal of passports or other sanctions or by blocking funds allocated in the budget.

SPIEGEL: Why has this not been made clear in the recommendation by the Cabinet? In the statement made by the chancellor in the Bundestag it only says that individual travellers cannot expect to get anything.

Baum: Because the funds have been allocated only for a team to be dispatched by the NOC. The furtherance of individual travellers is out of the question.

SPIEGEL: But the politicians in your own FDP faction attach utmost importance to the fact that there is no threat of sanctions.

Baum: Yes. This question has played a great role in the FDP faction. Some in our faction would have decided differently if it had been made quite clear, repeatedly also by the floorleader, that no sanctions are connected with this boycott recommendation.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that athletes who are soldiers or public servants will get leave for the Olympics as planned?

Baum: If they disregard the vote of the government and the Bundestag, they should take annual leave. After all, being public servants they cannot claim any additional privileges if they do not observe the recommendations of their employer.

SPIEGEL: Does the boycott recommendation also apply to German umpires?

Baum: It would really be double-bottomed if we said "athletes no, umpires yes."

SPIEGEL: And how about sports officials?

Baum: That's another thing: Most international sports organizations will meet in Moscow during the Olympic games. In many cases, elections will be held there. I think it would be a good thing for the Germans to represent our position there and also safeguard German interests. I think this is necessary. It does not mean that they will participate in the Olympic games.

SPIEGEL: Mr Baum, the British Government also recommended a boycott but added: There will be no money for participation. Doesn't this decision show that politics and sports can very well be kept apart but that, nonetheless, sanctions can be imposed?

Baum: The decision may seem to be more logical, more understandable and more consistent but, in reality, it is not. Because, after the experiences we had in the Nazi era, we Germans of all people should not establish a regulatory link between the state and sports.

I add: So far we have avoided an open conflict between the state and sports. We do not want a break like in England. We have preserved a relationship which is based on dialogue between partners. The threat of sanctions would--as sportsmen tell us--disturb this sensitive realtionship.

PRESS DISCUSSES SAARLAND ELECTION RESULTS

OW281440 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Press review on Saarland Landtag election]

[Excerpt] HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG states: All parties represented in the landtag can be content with the outcome of the Saarland elections. The CDU has suffered severe losses, but thanks to the support of the FDP it will stay in the government. It is the first time that the Social Democrats have formed the strongest faction in the landtag. The liberals have stood their ground quite well after all, and the CDU depends on them as before. The "picture looks completely different, however, if one looks at it with a view to the forthcoming Bundestag elections. The Christian Democrats must acknowledge that their chances have deteriorated considerably. The SPD, however, can look forward to the October elections with even more self-confidence than before.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund notes: The loss for the Christian Democrats is too obvious to say that it was only caused by the short time they have been in office. The CDU as a whole must note that the negative trend of previous landtag elections has continued in the Saar. That is one aspect of the federal policy; the other involves the FDP. Saarbruecken, as before, can be considered as evidence that the FDP has maintained its freedom to form an alliance, that it does not depend on the Social Democrats come what may.

The daily DIE WELT comments: The local elections in the Saar also provide highlights of the federal policy. We know a bad habit prevails that whenever no party achieves an absolute majority in elections, a coalition of losers keeps the strongest parliamentary party from taking over government responsibility we know that bad habit from social-liberal alliances against the CDU. Now the unexpectedly successful SPD is the suffering party.

The FDP considers loyalty to its land policy coalition party to be more important than Nibelungen loyalty vis-a-vis the Bonn coalition. The legend also dies in the Saar that it would be absolutely fatal for the FDP to shift its coalition sympathy from the SDP to the CDU.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf writes: The Saar coalition--consisting of the FDP and the CDU--was a test of whether the Free Democrats could aim for a coalition with the CDU/CSU union in the foreseeable future. Since 27 April they have been able to do so. Now it remains to be seen whether they want to or whether they will use the Saar coalition as some sort of a fig leaf. As long as there are three parliamentary parties, democratic development in the FRG needs the mutual ability to form practical coalition among all democratic parties and not merely a basically stated and theoretical ability. The FDP performance in the Saar must therefore be welcomed politically.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes: The Saarland FDP had promised the voters to continue the alliance with the CDU. The government has shown remarkable achievements, and the FDP has more than a proportionate influence in the cabinet. This would show further increase in a continued bourgeois coalition. The Saarland CDU will be moderate in the coalition now after the elections. It must now search for the reasons for its losses. Was it because of Minister President Zeyer, who made a pale impression compared with opposition leader Lafountaine? Or did federal policy make an impression in the Saarland? That would be a warning for Strauss.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN writes: So the question about the guilty person will not be asked in the CDU/CSU union. In this regard they will again have to discuss whether the federal policy trend has not again shown an effect in the Saarland. The SPD could have profited from the present mood because it is represented by the chancellor. If this were the case, which must be assumed, one will hardly be able to ignore the name Franz Josef Strauss. It is interesting to see whether the Christian Democrats will succeed in covering up this explosive discussion at least until the elctions on 11 May [in North Rhine-Westphalia].

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz states: In all of the landtag elections the Christian Democrats have suffered their greatest losses in the Saar. It would be foolish if, 2 weeks prior to the Landtag elections [in North Rhine-Westphalia] the CDU/CSU were to ignore this urgent warning in a self-deluding way. In the Konrad Adenauer House in Bonn the question will have to be asked whether the losses would have been smaller or even bigger if the Munich candidate for chancellor had been more involved.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN carries the following quotation: After the landtag elections in the Saar, the CDU will have to ask itself the question again and thoroughly as to whether or not agreement on Franz Josef Strauss in the union has a slow but persistent negative effect. The Stuttgarter and Saarbruecken elections show that the wind is blowing so strongly into the face of the CDU that the alarm bells must ring rather loudly in the Bonn party headquarters.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes: This election result in the smallest federal land of all must create great concern among the union parties. The fact that the liberals could stand their ground with just minor losses is probably the most interesting thing about these elections in the Saar. The SPD now forms the strongest faction in the Saarbruecken Landtag, and yet it remains in the opposition. It cannot complain about that because the CDU experienced the same thing for years in Bonn or in North Rhine-Westphalia.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch states: The Social Democrats of the Saarland now share the fate with the union in Bonn and elsewhere, of being the strongest group in parliament but compelled to sit on the opposition benches. It is not good for the strongest party to be kept from governing, be it the union or the Social Democrats--but the Social Democrats have no right to complain about it. They practice this evil unscrupulously.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen writes: It is not the first time that the winner of an election cannot take the victor's prize home. Wherever there is no absolute majority, coalitions decide. Helmut Kohl experienced that in [word indistinct], the young mayor of Saarbruecken, knows the bitter aftertaste of a successful election campaign as of last night. He is without doubt the winner in the Saar, although his gaining of votes in part is a demonstration of confidence for Helmut Schmidt.

THREE MEN, WOMAN SENTENCED ON CHARGES OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE

LD292058 Hamburg DPA in German 1643 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Stuttgart--The Stuttgart Higher Regional Court today sentenced three men and one woman from Kirchheim-Teck and Essingen to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to 14 months on charges of working as intelligence agents for the Soviet intelligence service. In one case the sentence was suspended.

The court found that the four defendants had spied on U.S. facilities such as barracks and supply depots in the Federal Republic. The court said that although "no measurable damage" had been done to the Federal Republic and to the United States, custodial sentences were needed to deter potential offenders.

BRIEFS

PATENT AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Essen--The Soviet All-Union Association for the Import and Export of Patents [V/O Litsenzintorg] has concluded an agreement with the Thyssen Engineering GmbH for the sale of Soviet technique for drying coking coal. This technology, which according to today's press is in use in 30 Soviet industrial installations and in Japan, is better than the traditional system of wet quenching as regards energy conservation and environmental protection. According to reports, Thyssen Engineering is to shortly build such an installation in the FRG, with a capacity of 70 tons an hour. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SECRET AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

NC291826 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 29 (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry today denied "categorically" accusations by American syndicated columnist Jack Anderson that France and Iran had signed a secret sanctions-busting agreement.

The accusations, published today, that "France signed with Iran a secret agreement November 21, 1979, are without foundation," a Quai d'Orsay spokesman said. The French Embassy in Washington had already denied the reports.

Mr Anderson said that U.S. intelligence services are investigating a report published in London earlier this year the alleged agreement that would provide France with increased Iranian oil imports in return for stepped up French military and other assistance.

LE MONDE: VANCE DEPARTURE SYMBOLIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD291225 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Defeat of Compromise"]

[Text] Unless there is an unexpected change of heart by him or by Mr Carter, Mr Cyrus Vance will leave his post as secretary of state, which he had occupied since the President entered the White House 3 years and 3 months ago. This resignation is the crowning paradox in the chaotic running of the U.S. political and military machine in the past few days; one of the most loyal and devoted members of Mr Carter's team seems to be abandoning him in his hour of need.

In this affair Mr Vance is primarily being faithful to himself: According to consistent reports, he had opposed any attempt to rescue the hostages by force right from the start and had announced on 11 April--the date on which the Tabas operation was decided on against his advice and in his absence--that he would resign after it had been carried out, whatever its result. His first concern was probably loyalty toward the Allies, from whom Washington was demanding sanctions against Iran precisely to avoid having to resort to military measures. For the same reasons the secretary of state had obtained the President's agreement, at the beginning of this month, for a final series of nonviolent sanctions against Iran (embargo on food and medical products) to be kept in reserve for the future in order to delay the time when violence would be the only possible solution.

This is why the departure of this lawyer--a scrupulous, not to say fussy, advocate of negotiated solutions--symbolically illustrates not only his own failures but the course which U.A. foreign policy has taken in the past 6 months.

Although Mr Carter had confirmed his role as main foreign policy spokesman, Mr Vance had held his last press conference 6 months ago, 5 days before the Tehran hostages were seized: Mr Vance was clearly better suited to the conventional course of traditional diplomacy than to the tumultuous events which were to follow. More than the signing of the Camp David agreements for which the real credit fell to Mr Carter, his main success had been the negotiations for the SALT II treaty. The possibily definitive "shelving"of this agreement and the rise of tension with the USSR seriously weakened his position; it was becoming increasingly difficult for him to "toe the line" until January 1981--the date he had initially set for his departure from public affairs.

Mr Carter's national security adviser Brzezinski now has a free hand to assert the all-embracing and activist view he has of East-West rivalry and to which he has won over the President. Whether Mr Vance is replaced by the former Columbia professor or by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher--a man whom Mr Brzezinski recommended personally last month--will not moderate the predictably tougher line in U.S. policy. Despite or perhaps even because of the failure of the Tabas operation, public opinion seems determined to support further use of force to free the Tehran hostages.

A larger majority than predicted (71 percent as against 18 percent according to a Gallup poll) approves of Mr Carter's attempt. Many U.S. political luminaries, from Mr Kissinger to Senator Kennedy, including Mr Nixon and Mr Bush, have advocated support or understanding Mr. Carter may have just been outstripped by his rival Kennedy in the Michigan primary, but this result has nothing to do with the failure in Iran according to all observers.

FRANCE-SOIR PRAISES GISCARD CALL FOR 'SOLIDARITY WITH U.S.'

LD291209 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 29 Apr 80 pp 1,3

[Beoit Rayski editorial: "'Solidarity....'"]

[Text] "Solidarity with the United States...": Valery Giscard d'Estaing spoke this phrase in Luxembourg at yesterday's European summit whose grim agenda (calves, cows, milk...) has naturally been eclipsed by the dramatic failure of the U.S. raid in Iran.

"Solidarity with the United States...": A phrase which, as people say, does not have a good press in France, so much has our country's fear of pro-U.S. alignment been mobilized by a certain political and intellectual terrorism.

"Solidarity with the United States...": A statement which, at other times, would have seemed normal and banal but which now contains--this being rare--an exceptional character.

Thus the president of the republic, of whom the least one can say is that he is scarely accommodating toward the United States, had to make these remarks. It was convenient that he should do so at the very moment when the Americans were suffering adversity, failure and humiliation.

Finally, it was good that Valery Giscard d'Estaing should remind France--and people had ended up forgetting this--that our real enemies are those who, in Tehran and elsewhere, violate human rights.

This is a message needed by the United States, which could have thought that France and Europe were looking more toward the Urals than the Atlantic. But not only by the United States: France, too, since from right to left, from the opposition to the government majority, a series of commonplace and minor statements were being heard yesterday on "the Americans' irresponsibility."

It is clear that reforms are indispensable, provided that their aim is to improve and develop agricultural production, not to destroy it. In this sphere as in the others, if Europe is to emerge from the impasse at the Luxembourg council a minimum of political will is needed.

If Mr Carter's false move makes the Europeans jump, makes them aware of their fragility and convinces them that their fate is primarily in their own hands, then the misfortune will have been of some benefit.

TROOPS FROM CHAD TO BE REDEPLOYED IN AFRICA

AB281237 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Paris, April 28 (AFP)--French troops which today begun leaving Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, will be redeployed in coming weeks in neighbouring African countries with which France has military cooperation agreements, such as Cameroon and Gabon, an informed source here said. The 1,100 troops plus additional command and support elements in Chad were withdrawn to their base in Ndjamena before fighting broke out on March 21 between forces of Transitional Government President Goukouni Queddei and those of former Defence Minister Hissein Habre in a power struggle for the capital.

The withdrawal has begun four days after a visit to Ndjamena of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's African affairs adviser, Martin Kirsch. It also follows a Chadian Cabinet meeting on Friday which reportedly decided to sack Mr Habre and other ministers supporting him for reasons of rebellion.

MARCHAIS CITED ON PARIS CP CONFERENCE, TIES WITH CCP

LD281403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Apr 80 pp 4-5

[Unattributed report on press conference given by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 21 April in Paris: "Defending the Workers Through Action Everywhere"]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais yesterday held a press conference devoted to the results of his recent trips abroad and to the domestic situation. Accompanied by Charles Fiterman, Maxime Gremetz, Pierre Juquin and Madeleine Vincent, he presented the text we are publishing below and gave detailed answers to journalists' questions:

I have recently had occasion to visit Madagascar, Mozambique, the Congo and Lebanon--not to mention a brief stop in Lisbon where I had talks with Alvaro Cunhal. I met with the top officials from these countries, including Presidents Ratsiraka, Machel, N'Guesso and Sarkis, and from liberation movements and progressive groups--I am thinking in particular of [PLO] Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. These talks and meetings were concluded by a series of important joint statements. Each of these visits was widely reported in the countries' mass media.

I draw three conclusions from these various meetings which confirm the PCF's international authority.

Struggle for New International Order on Agenda

The first is the considerable problems facing the peoples and countries of the so-called Third World. The burden of the colonial legacy, the existence of unfair international relations and the pressures exerted by multinational firms all create enormous problems for these countries and they are tackling them with courage and determination.

This is what Francois Mitterrand meant when he pointed out that he thought it legitimate for a state to use every means to free its nationals--a remark which, like those of the president of the republic, has cut through the weekend's political unrest.

It was merely necessary to remember, as did Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the leader of the Socialist Party, that the Tehran hostages are not only Americans, but also people.

LESSONS FOR EUROPE SEEN IN U.S. HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD291011 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Lesson for Europe"]

[Text] The United States' recent political disaster in Iran may have a beneficial effect if the Europeans draw the lesson which is asserting itself at a time when the Community is hurling itself headlong into the most serious crisis in its history: **No one has the right,** neither Europeanor its constituent states, nor peoples nor individuals, to abdicate the least responsibility to anyone, even the best intentioned of people, or to abandon the means of action within its reach or the ability to use those means freely.

De Gaulle was convinced of this, as were Mao and many others before them. It is not a case of isolating oneself, of refusing support and alliances, but of never forgetting that no one can guarantee his own security, that is, his future, except by relying first on himself and not by entrusting himself to the supposed wisdom and power of a so-called "leadership". This, moreover, is the best way not only of gaining the respect of others but of assuring oneself of friends and allies.

At the present juncture in Europe this realization could have definite consequences. It is true that the Europeans are in no state to ensure their military security on their own, even though the obstacles in this sphere are far more political than technical. The lack of political will has prevented Europe from giving itself a real arms industry.

It is also true that Europe has no security in energy. It suffers from this cruelly and is in danger of suffering from it even more in the future. In this sphere, too, the Europeans would be far less vulnerable if they had pooled their efforts in concrete terms instead of losing their way in institutional wrangling. Need we recall that if Europe in its own right possesses the capacity to produce nuclear fuel, it is not due to EURATOM but to EURODIF, a French initiative and a purely cooperative enterprise set up outside the Europe of the Nine with, as its sole ambition, that of producing enriched uranium?

On the other hand, the Europe of the Nine has managed to ensure its food security, which is not insignificant, and to endow itself with the capacity for agricultural export which, in a world doomed to famine, is no negligible political instrument. Who can comprehend the fact that this "Green Europe"--the Nine's most obvious success despite the sarcasm to which it gives rise--should commit suicide because one of its member states has financial difficulties and wants to trade in New Zealand lamb?

Certainly British Prime Minister Thatcher is not entirely wrong. She is perfectly right to demand that some glaring anomalies are corrected; but, ultimately, agricultural costs represent only a minimal part of Community income, and only the overproduction of milk is senseless although it is nevertheless better to have to cope with excess than with shortage....

The struggle for a new international economic and political order is now on the agenda. This need to democratize international relations which I encountered throughout these visits corresponds as much to the interests of the developing peoples as to the interests of the workers in our countries. That is the objective basis for solidarity in struggle which must be taken into account in the future.

Much Expected of France in the World

The second conclusion which I draw from these visits is the vanguard role which a country like ours could play in solving major world problems.

France still enjoys a vast stock of respect and friendship. I was able to assess on the spot how much damge the president's international action is doing to this respect and friendship. Repeated interference in peoples' internal affairs and discrimination in cooperation are giving France the image of imperialism's gendarme. That is a considerable loss for our country and for the cause of progress and peace.

Indeed, we must realize that a great deal is expected of France in the world. France is expected to work to establish new, fairer and more stable economic relations, corresponding to the requirements of independence, democracy and cooperation with the developing countries, particularly the African countries.

France is expected to speak out independently in favor of peace--particularly in the Indian Ocean, which should now be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation among independent states free from foreign military bases in the region.

France is expected to take truly independent action to help find a solution to the Middle East problem. To this end the Palestinian people's legitimate demand for an independent state must be met and the PLO recognized as the Palestinian people's real representative. This independent French action should at the same time effectively help to preserve a united, democratic and independent Lebanon. As far as we are concerned, I have already had occasion to stress that the proposals made recently by the Lebanese president open up such prospects and that our party would back any step in this direction by France without any sectarianism or narrow-mindedness.

World Moving in Right Direction

Finally, the third conclusion which I draw from these visits is that the world is definitely moving and that it is moving in the right direction. The big bourgeoisie finds it difficult to accept such a development because it means lost positions, the disappearance of privileges and reduced profits. President Carter's attitude is indicative of this nervousness.

Of course, all the maneuvers which imperialism is now making are not without danger. They help to increase international tensions. However, they are not likely to reverse the course of history. Indeed everything confirms our analysis that the balance of forces in the world is now tipped permanently in favor of the forces of progress and peace. Provided these forces and peoples mobilize, it is possible to defeat imperialism's aggressive policy.

This is clear in the Olympic games affair. Carter is trying to impose a veritable diktat on the whole world sporting movement. However, it is not possible or conceivable that the will of one head of state--albeit the U.S. head of state--will prevail over that of 120-130 nations: The boycott will only damage those who join it. [paragraph continues]

It will keep them out of the biggest festival of sport and youth. It will place them with the extremists of tension and confrontation among nations. That is why we support the sportsmen who expect the National Olympic Committee to stand by its decision to take part in the games and to accept the invitation without further delay, and we demand that the government respect this decision strictly. Any other attitude would seriously damage the French sports movement and our country's interests.

For Peace and Security in Europe

This is also clear in the revival of the arms race on the European Continent. We have no intention of allowing imperialism to jeopardize the detente effort in this way. The struggle, united action to impose peace and disarmament is more vital than ever.

That is precisely why we decided with our Polish comrades to hold a meeting in Paris--in exactly 1 week's time--of European communist and workers parties to carry out the freest possible exchange of views on a specific question: peace and disarmament in Europe. This meeting should produce an appeal to the peoples of Europe urging that this great issue be tackled. We are convinced that, in taking this initiative, we are usefully serving the cause of peace and security on our continent.

After making his preliminary statement Georges Marchais answered journalists' questions. A journalist asked him first which communist parties had accepted the invitation to the international meeting to take place next Monday and Tuesday.

"We do not yet have all the answers or final decisions from all parties," Georges Marchais indicated. "However, we can already say that the vast majority of parties have decided to take part."

However, some parties, one journalist pointed out, have said that they do not want to come. What is your opinion on this subject?

[Marchais] Your question prompts me to make two remarks: First, the meeting will not be a failure. Quite the reverse: The parties which will be present represent major forces whether in power or not.

Some parties have decided not to attend. We regret that. However, first this is the rule which governs relations among communist parties; indeed nobody intends to call into question each party's right to determine its attitude in full sovereignty and free from any pressure. In any case this is the view which we French Communists hold and the practice which we follow.

Second, the good relations which we have with all communist and workers parties could not be jeopardized or even affected by any party's refusal to take part in the Paris meeting.

Nonetheless, our position is clear on this question of communist party meetings. I will recall it very briefly. In 1976 I told the representatives of European communist parties meeting in Berlin that conferences of this style no longer seemed to us to meet the needs of our time. Why? For a very basic reason, namely that, in view of the great diversity of conditions in which communist and workers parties are struggling, any common strategy is absolutely out of the question.

I would like to add that experience bears witness to the ineffectiveness of such conferences. They require years of preparation. They always end with the adoption of copious programs. However, once the conferences are over the programs are shelved. They are never followed by specific, effective action aimed at mobilizing the masses to attain the set objectives.

For all these reasons, rejecting any dogmatism, we advocated the search for new more vital, flexible and effective forms of collective meetings. The meeting proposed by the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] and the PCF is precisely in keeping with this. It has an objective: struggle for peace and disarmament; specific, constructive and realistic proposals and appeal for action by all peace-loving forces without exception. We think that the arguments against this meeting are inconsistent.

[Question] We are told that the collective preparation has not been collective enough?

[Marchais] All parties were consulted before this meeting was called; our Polish friends and we ourselves suggested that all those who so wished could join our initiative, and said that we were prepared to stand down in favor of any party wishing to take our place. The draft document can be amended by anybody in the framework of the precise agenda.

The meeting will only be attended by communist parties. It will therefore be limited. However, I would like to ask why the communist parties should give up meeting among themselves when all the other European and world political forces do so. Why compare a meeting of communist parties to a meeting extended to all other political forces wishing to take part? This is precisely the sense of the appeal which we intend to make.

A meeting of communist parties would allegedly only be conceivable if a "consensus" existed, in other words agreement from all parties. In our view such an argument is entirely negative. Who tries to force a party to take part in an initiative if it does not want to? Why go out of your way to align the communist parties in a given common position when there is increasing diversity among the communist parties? By following such a policy either you dictate or you reach shaky compromises. We reject automatic alignment with any party just as much as action for objectives which we consider are not in keeping with the interests of workers in our country and of the cause of peace and socialism.

Finally I would like to ask why we should paralyze the action of communist parties because a particular party, for its own reasons, deems a particular initiative to be inappropriate? In fact, all the indications are that the initiative we have taken with our Polish friends --an urgent and necessary initiative in view of imperialism's plots against peace--is in keeping with what relations among communist parties should now be: democratic, effective relations open to other forces; relations which are devoid of any dogmatism. That is the view which we now have of relations among parties and of meetings like the one which will take place here in Paris.

Relations With CCP

Questioned next on Enrico Berlinguer's visit to China, Georges Marchais indicated: "It is not up to us to pass judgment on Enrico Berlinguer's visit, especially since we have no information about the results of this meeting. Our stance is well known and it was plainly and clearly reaffirmed during our last congress. We are prepared to work toward establishing normal relations between our party and the CCP--relations which take account of the differences which exist but which enable us to move toward specific actions in the interest of our peoples.

"We are following with interest the results obtained in the building of a socialist society in China. However, in the foreign policy sphere, we find it difficult to understand the CCP's policy which is aimed, especially in Europe, at pushing peoples toward integration, whether in the EEC or in NATO, and at pushing peoples toward the arms race.

"We find it difficult to understand why the CCP regards the Soviet Union as its main enemy. We have difficulty in understanding its policy in Southeast Asia. We have differing opinions on all these questions but we are prepared to establish normal relations between our parties. We did not bring about the split; it came from the CCP. We have always invited the CCP to our congresses and made the appropriate gestures on all major occasions in the Chinese people's life. We welcomed the presence of a Chinese journalist at our last congress."

Finally, questioned on Yasir 'Arafat's readiness to recognize Israel's right to existence, Georges Marchais replied: "This is the wrong way of putting the question. Moreover I must say that Mr Begin's recent statements in Washington are not likely to settle the question facing Israel and the Palestinian people and are detrimental to the Israeli people themselves. Indeed he said that he would never agree to a Palestinian state on his borders and reaffirmed his categorical refusal to recognize the PLO. Moreover he said that Jerusalem will remain under Israel's jurisdiction. All these statements should be noted by those forces which want the Palestinian problem to be settled and the Israeli people to be able to live in peace.

"It is important to understand that the crucial question facing us now is the following: There is a people--the Palestinian people--who are deprived of their homeland, and during our visit to the Lebanon we were able to see hundreds of thousands of refugees, of whom little is said in France, living in abominable conditions in Beirut, hounded out of southern Lebanon, in violation of UN decisions, both by the Israeli forces and the fascists openly supported by Israel.

"The main question is to finally give the Palestinian people the Palestinian homeland to which they aspire. Putting the question in the way you have done expresses the problem the wrong way round--you are asking the victims for guarantees first! I would like to add that the Palestinians do not do this; they are right because they are using a political advantage as a means of pressure to obtain recognition as a people. However, having said that, all the politicians who have met with Yasir 'Arafat know quite well that his objective is not to kill or destroy anybody and that it is purely and simply to ensure that a people can have a state and live finally in peace. That is the impression which we have following our meeting with him."

SDAR'S OULD SALEK HITS MOROCCAN, FRENCH ROLE IN SAHARA

LD290847 Paris L'UNITE in French 4-19 Apr 80 p 7

[Gilbert Sans report on Paris interview with Ould Salek, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] information minister: "It Is Not France's Duty To Support Hassan II's Warmongering Policy"--date not given.

[Text] Four years after the proclamation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, and although a number of African member countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) already recognize its existence officially, the conflict throughout the former Spanish Sahara is persisting and intensifying. There are no serious negotiations in prospect for the moment, and Morocco is ignoring the OAU. The support or intervention of foreign powers can only broaden the conflict in this zone of Africa so close to the Mediterranean and Europe. The king of Morocco has just paid a long visit to Paris where it was recently learned that France is to supply the Moroccan Army with about 100 AMX-type light-armored vehicles: a good "working visit" for His Majesty Hassan II! The king of Morocco is still trying to draw France increasingly into the Saharan hornet's nest while in Morocco itself the social crisis is hitting the popular social classes hard. While Giscard and Hassan were embracing, the Socialist Party [PS] published a statement demonstrating its "keen concern in the face of renewed repression in Morocco...." During a stopover in Paris, where he had a long talk with Lionel Jospin [PS national secretary] and the PS International

Secretariat, Ould Salek, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic information minister, answered L'UNITE's questions.

[Question] The recent, murderous military operations in the south of Morocco are turning into a new defeat for the royal forces, although they possess extremely sophisticated American and French weapons.... Who is arming Morocco? Under these conditions how do you explain your military superiority in the field?

[Answer] On the military level the king of Morocco wanted to regain the positions lost on Moroccan territory itself. This region of south Morocco forms the road toward the West Sahara; the fact that it is controlled by the POLISARIO Front's forces prevents supplies reaching the occupation forces in the West Sahara. Morocco has engaged the army's elite in this battle: armored vehicles, artillery, aircraft. The fighting lasted 11 days--from 1 through 11 March--and ended with the Moroccans losing 2,000 soldiers dead, wounded, or captured and with a great number of weapons destroyed or captured by our army.

Morocco does not have a just cause to defend. The army is demoralized. A soldier who leaves his family in total poverty, who finds himself in a land he does not know, in climatic conditions different from Morocco's, who receives no pay, this soldier cannot fight. Morocco has collected an enormous quantity of arms from every source. We have recovered arms manufactured under French license in South Africa. Morocco has become a veritable arsenal. Morocco does not need weapons, it needs peace. If Hassan II persists in his adventuring there may be a brutal upheaval in Morocco as there was in Portugal with the colonial wars. A regime which, in order to divert its own public opinion from its internal problems, prolongs an external conflict and maintains a colony by force, that regime is simply rushing to its downfall before the march of the national liberation struggles.

[Question] What is the French Government's position on the conflict? Can you confirm the presence of French military advisers in the Moroccan Army?

[Answer] The French intervention alongside Morocco is well known. However, the interests of the French people do not lie in supporting King Hassan II's policy of aggression. French involvement in the West Sahara conflict can only endanger world peace and security. There are French advisers in the Moroccan Army now; they restructured and trained the army on the eve of the latest military operations. The French Government recognizes this, moreover; it already supplies arms and technicians; since it is letting itself be dragged into the war it will one day be obliged to intervene directly as it has done in the past in Mauritania. It is not France's duty to support the Moroccan war of aggression--an intransigence condemned by the OAU--which can only encourage Hassan II's warmongering policy. France's role should be to induce the king to come to the negotiating table, to convince him by stopping arms supplies and by recognizing the Saharan people's right to self-determination. To support Morocco is to oppose the will of Africa.

[Question] What chance is there of opening peace negotiations soon?

[Answer] The king of Morocco remains hostile to the movement for peace that we started in the region with the signing of the 5 August agreement between the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. He systematically continues to refuse to negotiate. The POLISARIO Front has appealed to Morocco to negotiate peace with us under the auspices of the OAU. He still refuses.

COLOMBO ADDRESSES SENATE COMMISSION ON IRAN, AFGHAN CRISES

Iran Blamed for Crisis

AU300832 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 30 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo pinned the responsibility for the Iranian-American crisis situation on Iran and defended the American option of defending its interests in a statement to the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission yesterday afternoon.

Replying to queries raised by the senators on last week's aborted American bid to free the American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since November 4, Colombo declared, "Without doubt, the international illegality is exclusively on the side of Iran. It is beyond discussion for the victim of this illegality to hold the international right to defend itself when the United Nations Security Council finds itself incapable of intervening on behalf of the international community." The head of Italy's diplomacy went on to acknowledge the fact that the American operation sparked surprise and concern around the world because of the stakes involved and recalled that the news was immediately followed by appeals from many European capitals for "seeking out a peaceful solution for the Iranian crisis".

The foreign minister reaffirmed the Rome government's "firm determination" to strive to assure guarantees for the safety and liberation of the hostages "unjustly held" and to do so in "suitable international quarters, with the full and unified understanding of our European Community partners and in conformity with international law". Colombo, who is currently duty chairman of the EEC Council for Foreign Ministers, also reiterated the economic and political sanctions the Community has decided to apply against Iran if no satisfactory settlement of the hostage situation is announced by May 17.

The foreign minister said that these measures were in no way directed against the Iran people. "What is necessary", he said, "is to take the first important step toward reopening a dialogue with Iran. This dialogue must have bearing, above all, toward the liberation of the hostages but must also lay the foundwork for new relations with benefits for the stability of the region, for the development of the Iranian nation and for peace in the world". Colombo also gave assurances on the conditions of Italian nationals living and working in Iran and recalled that they have never come under personal attack nor experienced hostility directed against them.

Condemnation of USSR Reiterated

LD292024 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The crisis between Iran and the United States: A debate is being held on the statement by the foreign minister to the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission. Gian Battista Fenu reports:

Foreign Minister Colombo has just concluded his speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Commission in which he outlined our government's stand [on Iran]. He assured the Commission that no hostility had ever been shown toward our compatriots and their families who are in Iran for the purpose of work. They have not in any way been involved in the recent events and none of them has asked to be repatriated, Colombo stated.

Part of his speech was also devoted to the Afghan crisis and the Moscow Olympics. He reiterated Italy's and the EEC's condemnation of the Soviet military intervention and emphasized Italy's agreement with the autonomy of the Olympic committees. We confirm, however, that the responsibility for maiming the Olympics rests entirely with Moscow, Colombo said.

After dealing with the situation in the Middle East, Palestine, Israel and Egypt, Colombo also spoke about the situation in the EEC after the failure of the recent summit. He said that the situation is certainly difficult, but Italy will still make every effort to overcome the differences which, according to Colombo, are not very great.

PRESS COMMENTS ON VANCE RESIGNATION, EEC SUMMIT FAILURE

AU291602 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 29 (ANSA)--Italian editorial comment focused today on United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation in the wake of the abortive U.S. military raid in Iran. One of the recurring themes in Italian dailies this morning was that this latest development foreshadows another crisis in American foreign policy and that the outcome is unpredictable. Vance was the "mediator", the "balanced element", the "dove" and "credible interlocutor", of Europe in the Carter administration. His resignation was not triggered by the failed rescue mission alone but is the result of an incurable conflict between President Jimmy Carter and his secretary of state on foreign policy directives. Along with this unexpected new development within the American administration, several papers observed that Europe is unable to find agreement over its internal problems as seen in yesterday's failure of the European Economic Community (EEC) summit in Luxembourg.

Editorialists were unanimous in assessing Vance as "man of mediation, of conciliation and compromise in dialogue" (the Christian Democrat Daily IL POPOLO). "Vance...was one of the principal artificers of diplomatic initiatives which led to the signing of the SALT II treaty, Camp David peace agreements and the patient effort to reduce areas of friction still existing in Africa and South America" (Rome's leftwing PAESE SERA).

Turin's Fiat-owned LA STAMPA said that dissent with the rescue mission in Iran is not enough to explain why Vance resigned. The paper advanced the view that he probably felt he was pushed on the sidelines "but...by the other presidential advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, or by the president himself? Fundamentally, Vance and Brzezinski had presented two different proposals...Vance was in favor of negotiations and dialogue as a method, Brzezinski proposed challenge".

The Communist Party daily L'UNITA said that "a man whose vision of foreign policy was one of the points of equilibrium in the United States international strategy is leaving the government. He was the most prudent, most traditional and most realistic figure who little by little became the antithesis of National Security Advisor Brzezinski".

Milan's conservative daily IL GIORNALE NUOVO said that Vance's exit from government will deprive the Carter administration "also of a factor of ambiguity and controversy...It remains to be seen whether the greater harmony that should prevail within the Carter government will be in itself sufficient to assure a greater efficiency in the bleak time that lies ahead and the continually worsening international crisis".

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA voiced particular concern for the prospects of American foreign policy after Vance's resignation. The paper said that there is a sensation that United States leadership is falling apart. "This feeling has created a dangerous vacuum which could trigger irrational moves which have already brought the world dangerously close to war". On the domestic level as well, Vance's resignation will open a broad debate "because (its) real motivations are an accusation of the administration's overall strategy since the beginning of the year".

Rome's IL MESSAGGERO said that the resignation shows that even in the United States and near Carter there are men sensitive, above all, to the duties that the gravity of the moment imposes. "The key problem is to find a policy capable of saving detente and of creating a new image of the West".

While American foreign policy is in the grips of this latest development, Europe is unable to find agreement on the "EEC" budget. Milan's CORRIERE DELLA SERA said that the "Eurosummit has failed", although Europe did succeed in finding "a joint position towards the United States after the doubts and reticence sparked by the failed effort to rescue the hostages in Iran".

The root of the European conflict is Britain's demand for a drastic cut in its contribution to the Community budget. Rome's conservative IL TEMPO said that "disagreement over the British problem presages a new round of unknowns for the entire Community mechanism whose political consequences cannot be predicted".

L'UNITA: U.S. 'DECEPTION' ON IRAN A WARNING TO WESTERN ALLIES

LD291441 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "Is the Danger Clear Now?"]

[Text] The tragic news reported in Washington last night is very grave. The initial--and so far the only--version of the facts supplied by the White House seems contradictory, inadequate, embarrassed and, on the whole, hardly credible. What really happened remains largely a mystery--and we do not know whether or when this mystery will be clarified. But despite the U.S. Government's reticence, the extreme gravity of the facts seems unquestionable. So much so that it confirms for us that the world has entered a new phase in which the most disastrous threats seem possible and which therefore demands--to safeguard peace --a spirit of courageous initiative free from the very schemes which have been valid in the past.

Only one point seems clear. An act of force, for which preparations had been going on for some time, has been attempted with the use of weapons on Iranian territory. Of course one can breathe a sigh of relief (though only a temporary and anguished one) because the attack was called off, albeit for reasons which are still anything but clear, before it could pursue its objectives. Indeed, if the action had gone according to the intentions announced by Carter, the only reasonable forecast is that it would all have ended in a tragic massacre with incalculable repercussions. There is therefore a note of macabre irony in the official communique's claim that the aim of the operation was "to alleviate international tensions."

Even the U.S. allies were presented with a fait accompli. According to official statements, none of them was kept in the least in touch. The Italian Government has even added that it always advised against such an act of force. We hope this is true.

But there is something more worrisome than this. The heavy pressures exerted by the U.S. administration, almost in the form of an ultimatum, on the Europeans and the Japanese consisted of a demand that they join the sanctions decided by Washington precisely with the aim of avoiding recourse to force. Albeit with a degree of caution, the European governments had begun to yield to these demands with the decision taken 3 days ago in Luxembourg. Yesterday's press, through its correspondents in the U.S. capital, noted the satisfaction officially expressed by the U.S. administration and announced the news that any use of force could now be considered further postponed beyond the mid-May date previously mentioned.

It now seems, however, that while all this intensive diplomatic activity was going on the military action was already at an advanced stage of preparation and had probably already been decided on. Such deception is a grave warning to the Europeans. [paragraph continues]

Indeed it is clearer now what kind of infernal mechanism they would risk becoming involved in if--abandoning a strictly defensive and geographically well-defined interpretation of their alliance--they allowed themselves to be dragged down the slippery slope of a generic solidarity applicable in every situation.

There remains the point invoked by the Americans to justify their failed enterprise: the liberation of the diplomats held in Tehran. From the outset we have issued a negative verdict on the Iranian initiative. We have also hoped for a solution to the problem by means of tenacious negotiations, because there is no other acceptable solution. We still hope that the Iranians will show greater wisdom and calmness than their U.S. interlocutors and will shun any reprisals.

However, we have always added that in no event must the prisoners affair prompt acts of war. In the domestic and international press during the past few days there have been very widespread comparisons with Sarajevo. We would therefore like to invoke Sarajevo ourselves--just one aspect of it. From a strict legal viewpoint, the assassination of a grand duke heir to the throne and his consort might have seemed--especially in the 1914 political climate--certainly no more acceptable than the holding of the diplomats today. Yet for some time nobody has been willing to point to that event as an explanation of the real causes which prompted World War I and still less as a valid excuse for the decisions taken at that time by the Hapsburg Empire. The main difference is that now the consequences of a conflict would be much more terrible than then but, as then, very different from those predicted by its initiators.

With regard to the course of events, briefly summarized yesterday, we now await more exhaustive information than has been provided hitherto. Nevertheless, the facts do justify the alarm with which we have followed the gradual deterioration in the international situation in recent months. Our insistence in demanding an autonomous and constructive intervention by the European countries is also more justified than ever. In view of what has happened, even the decisions taken in Luxembourg by our EEC ministers seem more incautious than they did at the time. They very hopes of Europe playing a moderating role with respect to Tehran could in fact be seriously compromised by the chain of events and by the way in which the United States has treated its allies.

The dangers looming over us can never be overstated. Our countries are, from every viewpoint, the countries most exposed to the repercussions of an exacerbation of the conflicts. The European peoples and states can expect no good unless they are determined to consistently take the defense of their interests and if we remain imprisoned by old ideas or petty concerns at a time which demands the utmost responsibility. New and serious tasks must be met with equally new and well-pondered answers. This is what we have striven to do. The others must do the same.

SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE IN TURIN EXPELLED

LD292302 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A 33-year-old Soviet commercial expert, Andrey (Knyaplin), resident of Turin where a Soviet trade office is located, has been declared persona non grata and asked to leave Italy. The event, without precedent in our country, happened a few days ago but the news has only just become known in Genoa. It seems that Andrey (Knyaplin), according to the agreement on reciprocity, was not supposed to leave the place of residence without permission, yet he did so very frequently. It seems, in particular, that he used to go to Genoa when the Soviet maritime research ships arrived in port. At one time, various newspapers suggested that these ships were intercepting coded messages from the NATO base and the air force radar center at Melogno and Novi.

PRESS REACTS TO FAILURE OF U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

ID291201 [Editorial Report] Spanish newspapers published on 26 April devote extensive coverage to the failed U.S. rescue attempt in Iran, giving details of the operation and of worldwide and national reaction to it, and also carrying generally critical editorials. Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA publishes on page 18 an unattributed report on reactions by the Spanish Government and parties. It states that "sources close to the Foreign Ministry stated that at no time have there been consultations or information concerning the action undertaken by the United States. The same sources stated that the progress of events is being followed closely, and reiterated their firm condemnation of the taking of hostages, expressing once more their concern at the tension existing in the area. They believe that now more than ever it is necessary to redouble efforts to achieve a rapid and peaceful solution to the problem." The same report also cites Jose Miguel Bueno, Spanish Socialist Workers Party deputy and member of the Congress of Deputies foreign affairs and defense committees, as describing the operation as "a harsh blow to the already delicate situation in the Middle East," and "a further step toward the cold war which nobody wants."

Madrid ABC carries on page 1 a Jose Maria Carrascal dispatch critical of the operation which concludes: "If any lesson can be drawn from this U.S. tragedy, it is that it is more than high time that the U.S. Congress begin to control the President's actions and that the rest of the world--Europe and the Soviets in particular--seeks the means for resolving a crisis which, because it has not ended in time, is threatening all of us."

Madrid YA publishes on page 7 an editorial which maintains that the failure of the rescue attempt "has complicated even further the already complex puzzle of international tensions." It asserts: "What Carter has achieved is to drive Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union and to increase world tension to highly dangerous levels."

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO carries on page 7 an editorial which asserts that President Carter's decision, "in seeking a military solution, militarizes the situation in the world even further, and endangers everybody's security so that a common law criminal can continue to enjoy his retirement without having to face more than proven charges of genocide."

LA VANGUARDIA Editorial

ID300853 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The Powder Keg"]

[Excerpts] The initial reactions of stupefaction caused by the news of the failed U.S. rescue attempt are being followed throughout the world by a feeling of real fear about what could happen more or less immediately in the already overheated area of the Middle East. The most relevant question about the failed operation is whether it is an isolated attempt or whether, on the contrary, it forms part of a broader strategy. The Washington defense secretary's initial statements prompt a pessimistic reply. They suggest that we are witnessing the beginning of a fearful escalation. Mr Brown stated that they will not relax until they have secured the rescue of the hostages at the Tehran embassy, and it is being asserted in the Iranian capital that their prisoners will not emerge alive from any further operation of this kind.

We have moved from words to deeds. The hazardous decision for which President Carter is taking responsibility can be criticized as much as people please--and indeed it has been derided a great deal--but the U.S. President's conduct cannot be accused of being inconsistent.

The enormous pressure of public opinion, demanding greater vigor and toughness, has resulted in the taking of decisions which deviate from the peaceful course. Whether crazy or otherwise, the failed attempt makes us fear that the drama does not end here.

EL PAIS Criticism

ID300855 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Operation Fiasco"]

[Excerpts] Notwithstanding everything, the attempt was rash. On the other hand, the moral drawn from these spectacular dramas usually depends on the outcome. Within the arbitrary nature of this kind of judgement there is a valid reasoning: In the world today, efficiency is rewarded and blunders are condemned. In light of the results, Carter has made a great blunder. To the image of powerlessness--which he has maintained for 5 months in the case of Iran--and that of the abuse of power--in obliging his allies to impose sanctions--he has added the image of unforgiveable inefficiency. He increases the loss of prestige of what we know for other reasons to be the strongest country in the world. To this he adds a number of possible consequences: He has involved Egypt--from whose territory the aircraft apparently departed--in an operation which a certain part of the world regards as anti-Muslim; he has compromised Bahrain, where they allegedly made a stopover. He has endangered the lives of the hostages, who are subject to the arbitrary conduct of the "Islamic students." He is driving Iran toward the USSR and the communist countries, intensifying a trend which had already started, as a possible way out of the Western sanctions for Tehran, despite the White House statement claiming that this operation was not carried out to the detriment of the sovereignty of the country in which it took place. He has lost aircraft and helicopters and caused eight deaths. Cyrus Vance was right when he exclaimed as his sole comment in London, where he is making one of his European stopovers to secure sanctions and support: "We are dismayed."

Thus the U.S. allies' indignation (in Japan there is talk of "betrayal") at the venture is understandable. Willy-nilly, the Western industrialized countries were moving with the natural reservations of those who are going to pick up the tab of solidarity toward the economic blockade of Iran decreed by Carter. As a result of this operation the Western governments will now have to reconsider the limits of their commitments vis-a-vis the United States, because we had already become accustomed to the fact that World WAR III had begun in the relatively tolerable technological and energy confrontations, but we were unaware that the steps necessary to light the fuse of overtly military confrontation were being taken.

It remains to be seen what the outcome on two fronts will be: On the international front, starting from the Iranian reaction, and on the national front--that is, the repercussions on the President's election campaign. Public opinion is so far rewarding Carter's consecutive mistakes, as a result of the psychology which leads it to prefer action and a leading role, however hazardous, to inertia and immobility. It is possible that this new--and very grave--mistake will drive him forward, within this rush of irrationalism. But it is hoped that at some point some lucidity will make the voters realize that they are placing a pedestal under the feet of clay of a leader who does not deserve this, and that situations dangerous for the country and for the world are arising.

PRESS REPORTS, COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD300957 [Editorial Report] The Scandinavian papers on 26, 27 and 28 April devote much of their foreign news pages to the story of and reactions to the failed American hostage rescue attempt, which is often referred to as a "fiasco." The paper's editorials also deal with the events and consequent developments at some length. Most extreme and least constructive of the comments is Denmark's AKTUELT on 26 April, which likens the present situation to that of 1914 when a group of students was able to upset the delicate political balance and unleash a holocaust. The paper expresses its worries over President Carter's possible actions in the future and the Soviet response to them. "The escalation in the hostage affair that we are now witnessing transforms it from a human tragedy of limited effect to an occurrence in international politics that can start an avalanche."

Other papers take a less hysterical view of events. Many express sympathy with President Carter in the difficult position in which he found himself and refrain from condemning the action, which they assert would have been applauded from all sides had it been successful. However, Sweden's SVENSKA DAGBLADET (26 April) says that the action "testifies to the desperation of a government that sees its alternatives of action cut away one by one," and Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 26 April also reads it as a "sign of the desperation which has crept into the U.S. President's approach recently." BERLINGSKE TIDENDE goes on to speculate on the possibility of further military action, but rules it out. It takes up the thread in its editorial on the following day when it discusses the question of what future action is to be taken: Since it is now highly unlikely that direct negotiations between Iran and the United States can take place, it is up to Europe to step in and represent the United States. It says Europe is in an ideal position to do this since it is just launching a program of sanctions, which support U.S. rights in the matter, and is also free from any responsibility for the latest events; Europe must now take the initiative and press Iran with the threat of later sanctions which will be decided on 17 May. "The government heads of the Council of Europe, when they have finished raising their eyebrows and shaking their heads, have every reason and opportunity to give some momentum to an independent European political initiative which can steer the crisis onto the road of negotiation again," it states.

Oslo's AFTENPOSTEN also stresses the need for further political and diplomatic initiatives (in its 28 April editorial) and the need for European solidarity with and support for the United States (26 April). According to the latter: "What we can say with certainty is that it will not help the hostages if the rescue fiasco now leads to disagreement and discord between the United States and its European allies.... The United States must not be left to stand alone, either with its mistakes or with its unresolved hostage crisis."

Finally, SVENSKA DAGBLADET (26 April) raises the question of President Carter's political future after this unsuccessful action. The writer feels that as "the U.S. Government's powerlessness becomes more obvious" the fiasco "will strengthen the distrust of Carter among the United States' allies," and he wonders about his chances of reelection. The 26 April BERLINGSKE TIDENDE also writes: "Jimmy Carter has assumed full responsibility for the failed mission, and it may well weigh heavily on his term and future as President."

In addition to editorial comment, BERLINGSKE TIDENDE and AFTENPOSTEN also briefly report domestic political reaction to the failed mission. AFTENPOSTEN 26 April carries comments from leaders of Norwegian political parties. No one is surprised by the mission, but all express their surprise that it was not better prepared.

Also expressed is the hope that a similar attempt will not be made in the future to further worsen the situation. AFTENPOSTEN quotes Arvid Johansson, Labor Party chairman of the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee: "As the situation is now, I assume that all parties will refrain from new actions and counteractions. It can easily lead to an explosive situation in an area already seriously inflamed."

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE reports on 27 April the remarks by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen who does not condemn the United States even though he regrets the fact that the United States did not consult its allies or await the outcome of the EEC's sanctions. He also told a Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee meeting Saturday that work would continue on the program of sanctions that the EEC is preparing. "The sanctions are merely to bring about the release of the hostages and are not aimed at the Iranian population." Work on the sanctions will continue "slowly and surely." There will be no panic reaction and it is important to keep "a cool head."

On 27 April BERLINGSKE TIDENDE also quotes Poul Schluter, chairman of the Folketing Conservative Party Group, who said that it is necessary to show solidarity with the United States. "West Europe is fooling itself if we refuse to show full solidarity with the United States, which is our only guarantee of our own security."

NATO Chief Joseph Luns was in Copenhagen over the weekend and BERLINGSKE TIDENDE quotes him in an interview (26 April) and in a speech (27 April issue) that he made. He said that the situation for NATO had not changed and that he had great sympathy with the United States. The fact that the United States had not consulted anyone in the matter was no bad thing in his opinion. "It was purely a U.S. affair which had nothing to do with NATO, and there were no NATO countries which, because of events in Iran, had taken military measures over and above those already taken against the background of the serious world situation in general." "I wish that the American action in Iran had been successful--it would not have solved all the problems, but it would at least have dealt with the biggest bone of contention between the United States and Iran, namely the hostages." "The American people would not have understood, if everything had not been tried, and it is my personal opinion that the United States has now done everything possible," he concludes.

ICELAND MAKES FISHING CONCESSIONS TO NORWAY

LD280715 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Apr 80 p 12

[Morten Fyhn report: "Iceland in Difficulties; Accepts 200-Mile Zone Around Jan Mayen"]

[Text] Reykjavik, 15 April--In the tough negotiations with Norway on Jan Mayen, Iceland has had to give up a number of its earlier wide-ranging demands, and it seems clear this Tuesday evening that Iceland has accepted a Norwegian zone of 200 nautical miles around Jan Mayen. The zone will probably be set up in the near future, but not before attempts have been made to reach agreement on the approaching summer capelin fishing. Another negotiating meeting will therefore be held on 7 May, probably in Oslo.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund does not hide the fact that the knowledge of Denmark's intention to set up a 200-mile zone off eastern Greenland in the next few weeks had an effect on the negotiations with Iceland. The Icelandic side said openly that Iceland found itself in difficulties and that it would be worse for Iceland to have to negotiate with the EEC on fishing quotas in the Greenland zone than to negotiate with Norway on Jan Mayen.

Before the negotiations began on Monday, prominent Icelandic Government members put forward three demands which were said to be inalterable: Iceland's own 200-mile zone would not be encroached on by that of Jan Mayen; Iceland alone should decide the total capelin quotas both inside and outside the Icelandic zone; and finally, Iceland should have at least one-half of the capelin caught in the Jan Mayen zone.

Iceland seems to have been successful only with the first of these demands, and then only as a medium-term solution. Norway has not finally accepted that the disputed 25,000 square km between the two zones shall be Icelandic waters, and reserves the right to make the question of a demarcation line the subject of negotiations at a later date.

As far as the demand that Iceland alone should decide the total permitted catch is concerned, it was with just this question that the concluding talks on Tuesday evening dealt. Norway has always insisted that this must be decided jointly by the two nations' marine researchers. Official Norwegian sources expect a satisfactory formulation of the point to be found on 7 May, during the next round of talks. Presumably a joint fisheries commission will be given the task of putting forward recommendations on total quotas.

Norway attempted to arrange a solution to the problem of the approaching summer fishing during the Reykjavik negotiations on last year's pattern, under which both countries had a numerically equal quota for capelin fishing off Jan Mayen.

It is unlikely that fishermen from other countries will fish for capelin within the future Greenland zone this year because of their lack of capacity. But, capelin talks will probably have to take place next year between Iceland, Norway and the EEC. The Norwegian delegation in Reykjavik considered it reasonable for Iceland to be allowed to have the same quota in the Jan Mayen zone this year as Norwegian fishermen. But on Tuesday this question was the subject of a strenuous tug of war. If Iceland is not granted an equal quota of Jan Mayen capelin with Norway, there is a danger that this will create a precedent for other types of fish in the area. There is good reason to believe that the next round of talks will be very difficult on this point.

Before the talks began Iceland had also put forward demands for substantial rights on the continental shelf around Jan Mayen. Norway has always insisted that agreement cannot be reached now since there is no mandate for this from the government or the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee.

Nevertheless, Iceland has attempted to include binding guarantees on this question in the eventual joint agreement on Jan Mayen, so far without success. It is expected that Norway and Iceland will be able to agree on a clause providing for negotiations on the continental shelf at a later date.

Iceland's Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson told AFTENPOSTEN on Tuesday that it will probably be many years before exploitation of the possible resources on the continental shelf becomes an issue. In the meantime researchers from both Norway and Iceland will examine the shelf in greater detail. The nearest that Norway comes to making a concession is that Iceland has been told that there can be talks on the matter.

During the negotiations, the Icelandic delegation has put up a good fight, and there will probably be a violent political debate before the next meeting on 7 May. It is not impossible that Iceland will go back on several of the concessions made during the present round of talks. Several sources in Reykjavik are saying that the Icelandic delegation has gone too far in the talks with Norway. The fact is, however, that the expected presence of the EEC in the Greenland zone has totally changed the situation.

FINLAND

PAPER EXPECTS MORE RESIGNATIONS FROM AMONG CARTER AIDES

LD291052 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Press review on SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI on Vance resignation]

[Text] SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI writes under the heading "Patience or Sword":

If the U.S. plan to rescue the hostages by a military operation had been successful, President Carter could look forward with confidence to May and the beginning of June, when his support is to be weighed in the remaining primaries. This idea probably affected the timing of the attempt, the paper notes. Carter was not successful, and a number of consequences can already be seen, the paper remarks.

Carter's most important foreign political trump, Cyrus Vance, has resigned because he opposed from the outset the plan to free the hostages by a military operation. It might be a difficult task to find a new secretary of state, SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI writes. According to the paper, it seems that at present Carter above all needs a foreign political adviser who would emphasize the importance of patience.

Many Americans are fascinated by the idea of undoing the Gordian knot by a sword cut. A simple and clear solution to the problem which has become too difficult to understand may perhaps tempt new foolhardy attempts. Fresh failures can, however, prove to be dangerous. Besides, the chances of success are notably slimmer since the first attempt became known.

According to the paper, the greatest danger of military operations consists in the fact that arms and oil form a dangerous combination in the Gulf area. Fomenting military clashes in this area can cause the whole world to explode.

According to the paper, it is difficult to assess in our remote country what is happening behind the U.S. foreign political scenes. But SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI writes that it seems that the President's aides will gradually leave him, beginning with his most important aide.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PERU--The president of the republic appointed today Ambassador to Vienna Seppo Pietinen as ambassador to Lima with effect from the beginning of October. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CREDITS--The Council of State today granted Syria a development credit of 20 million markka which will be used in the Syrian electrification program. The interest on the loan was set at 2 percent the loan period is 25 years. The credit was given on the understanding that 80 percent of the purchases will be made in Finland. The Foreign Ministry for its part granted Egypt development aid of 1 million markka for consultant services in connection with the planning of power lines. A sum of 400,000 markka was also granted in development aid to Thailand for consultant services in connection with a hydropower project. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD]

IRANIAN EMBASSY ATTACKED, SHOTS FIRED, HOSTAGES TAKEN

Initial Report of Trouble

WA301154 London REUTER in English 1146 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] London, April 30, REUTER--A British policeman was forced inside the Iranian Embassy today by a man armed with a rifle, Scotland Yard said. Armed police immediately surrounded the embassy at Princes Gate, Kensington. An eyewitness said he heard several shots fired.

Scotland Yard said the policeman, a constable on duty as part of the diplomatic protection service, was being held hostage inside the embassy building by two men and possibly three. About 50 policemen, some armed and wearing bulletproof vests, took up positions outside the embassy.

The telephone at the embassy was not being answered. Police said they did not yet know the cause of the incident. A receptionist at the Royal College of Medical Practitioners, next door to the embassy, said: "A window cleaner burst in here and said he had heard shots fired from inside the embassy."

Demands Made; Talks Underway

NC301422 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] London, April 30 (AFP)--One of the armed men holding a possible 23 hostages in the Iranian Embassy here today threatened, over the telephone to AFP, to kill the hostages and blow up the building if any rescue bid were attempted.

The commando spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he represented the "Al-Nasir Mojahedin" group and demanded the release of 91 political prisoners in "Arabistan", the name given by nationalists to an ethnic Arab region of southwest Iran, notably in Abadan and Ahvaz (Khuzestan Province).

The spokesman said: "We want the entire world to hear our voice and know what the Iranian Government is doing to us in Khuzestan". The commando asked the British Government to "excuse" the group for choosing Britain for their action.

Meanwhile, police outside the embassy, near London's Central Hyde Park, said negotiations with the commando had entered a "very delicate phase", confirming talks were underway. Three ambulances waited outside the building as police reinforcements arrived to back up a 50-man cordon and special branch anti-terrorist marksmen. All traffic has been banned for a 400-metre (yard) radius round the Iranian Embassy. It was still not officially known how many gunmen were on the building.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT U.S. 'THIS WEEKEND'

LD291340 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1331 GMT 29 Apr 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington intends going ahead with his visit to Washington this weekend, the Foreign Office confirmed today. A spokesman said the American administration had made clear that the visit would be welcome "at this time." This indication was given after the resignation of American Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance. Lord Carrington's programme was still being worked out but was expected to meet Mr Warren Christopher, the acting secretary of state.

PAPER DISCUSSES VANCE'S RESIGNATION, WEST'S LEADERSHIP

LD290933 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Leaderless West"]

[Text] Mr Vance's resignation, while not particularly damaging in itself--he was not a dominant force in the Carter administration--points up the essentially leaderless state of the Western alliance. This is because he seemed, until recently at any rate, to symbolise the nature of Mr Carter's presidency, which was basically pacifist and placatory. With the rescue raid on Iran, Mr Carter swerved away from his natural track. Mr Vance was left standing. Carter has left Vance rather than the other way around. Mr Carter never believed in the use of force. This may partly explain why, when he came to use it for the first time, it was a flop. Like Macbeth, he does not seem to have it in him to be bloody, bold and resolute, which was what an undertaking like the rescue mission demanded.

Senator Robert Byrd, Democrat leader in the Senate, summed things up yesterday when he said that Mr Carter had himself become a "hostage" to the Iran situation. What he was immediately referring to was Mr Carter's earlier pledge that he would not leave the White House to campaign in the election until the hostages had been released. But his words also have a wider meaning. After nearly three-and-a-half years in the White House, during which he repeatedly boasted proudly that not a single American had died in combat during his presidency, and that he would never use armed force except in defense against a direct attack on the United States, Mr Carter now finds himself at variance with both claims, and with a failure on top of that. It is in that sense that America can be said to have become leaderless. The President is at sixes and sevens with himself.

In this situation, it is more than ever necessary that Britain's partners in Europe, above all Britain, France and West Germany, bestir themselves to provide the strong leadership which the alliance is lacking. The alliance is one of equal powers in a constitutional sense, though most of its physical power resides in America. Even that physical power is now being called into question by worried Americans as a result of the Iranian fiasco, with its "equipment failures." After their meeting in Luxembourg yesterday, the heads of government of the nine EEC countries rightly affirmed their solidarity with "the government and people of the United States in their present time of trial." Something more is also needed. Urgent and intensive preparations should at once be put in hand for a summit meeting of the main Western countries and Japan, to decide a joint policy on Afghanistan and Iran. The preparations are what matter. Such a meeting would be useless unless there was a wide degree of agreement beforehand.

But even before a meeting "at the summit" (Churchill's phrase), the Western Allies must immediately make clear to the United States that a much closer working partnership and exchange of information is needed than has so far been the case over Iran and Afghanistan. The Allies are understandably annoyed that they were pressured into endorsing economic sanctions against Iran (which most of them think wrong) partly in order to avert military action, only to find that it immediately followed. One lesson that America might usefully draw from the present foul-up is that much harm results from the division of power on foreign affairs between the President's security adviser and the State Department. Mr Brzezinski enjoys making fiery remarks but he is no substitute for an effective secretary of state, with all the responsibility which that office should properly shoulder. Mr Vance's departure recalls this structural weakness.

PAPER REPORTS REPERCUSSIONS OF VANCE RESIGNATION

AT291224 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Before the international furor which was created by the aborted U.S. military operation for the rescue of the hostages had time to abate, the first repercussions from this dramatic attempt became apparent for President Carter and the United States. These repercussions can be summed up by three primary developments:

A) The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who radically disagreed with the head of the White House on the question of using military force in an effort to free the American hostages. This resignation of the chief of the State Department--who, according to rumors, will be followed by other administration officials including State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter--will, it is believed, affect the President's election campaign.

B) The concealed anger of the European allies toward the United States which was expressed on the sidelines at the EEC summit conference. Although officially the "Nine" expressed full support for U.S. economic sanctions against Iran, their representatives privately did not conceal their condemnation of Washington's decision to "deceive" them by undertaking a military operation, also stressing that in the future it will be very difficult for Europe to completely trust the United States of America.

C) The drop in President Carter's popularity which is proved by the results of the Michigan primary election and by public opinion polls which have been conducted. The defeat of the head of the White House in Michigan, something which was not expected, is combined with a poll conducted by NEWSWEEK magazine according to which 50 percent of Americans will not vote for Carter.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON PURCHASES

AT251335 Athens NEWS in English 25 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] A seven-member Chinese trade delegation arrived in Athens yesterday. The Chinese officials will stay in Greece for at least two weeks and discuss the possible purchase of Greek products by China. The Chinese are especially interested in the purchase of anti-knock gasoline additives, sugar, petroleum products, black-and-white television sets and aluminum products among others.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

TA262009 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1905 GMT 26 Apr 80

[From the Grand National Assembly Bulletin]

[Excerpts] Senator for Life Selahattin Ozgur addressed the Grand National Assembly on behalf of the National Unity Group. Pointing out that the main goal of foreign policy is to conciliate the interests of one country with those of another country, Ozgur said: Countries should find a way to live in an order based on equality and not superiority.

Requesting that, while formulating its foreign policy, the government consider the views of the National Assembly, the Senate and the public, Ozgur said that the developing events proved that the necessary importance is not being attached to this subject. Noting that the Middle East has been the crossroads of disagreement since World War II, Ozgur said: The competition between the superpowers for influence in the Middle East has been accelerated, especially since oil has become an important issue. The disagreements between the countries in the region have turned into disagreements threatening world peace.

Pointing out that one of the basic conditions for peace in the Middle East is the acceptance of a Palestinian state together with Israel, Ozgur noted that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is unfortunate both for world peace and for the Soviet Union.

Ozgur described the fact that Iran took the U.S. Embassy officials hostages and did not release them as a cause for great concern and hoped that the solution to this issue would be based on commonsense and understanding and not on force. Stating that it is erroneous to respond to a mistake with another mistake, Ozgur continued: Yesterday, the whole world lived through the anxiety of the military operation undertaken by the United States in Iran in a bid to release the hostages and was concerned about it. The grief over the U.S. soldiers who died during the military operation added to the sorrow which was felt for the hostages. We hope that this abortive attempt will not lead to new ill-tempered actions.

Ozgur noted that in the conflict between the United States and Iran, rather than impose sanctions on Iran, Turkey can be more effective and useful by advising the Iranian officials regarding a solution on the basis of its historic and geographic ties with Iran.

Referring to the assassination of diplomats in their country of appointment by terrorist organizations, Ozgur said that this subject constitutes a source of anxiety for Turkey. Ozgur said: Being killed is more grave than being taken hostage. It is necessary to increase international awareness on this subject. It is up to our government to make such a move. This subject should be treated in the same manner as the hostages issue, when intergovernmental organizations and scientific organizations adopted stands and condemned the incident.

Referring to the subject of NATO, Ozgur demanded that Turkey's responsibilities in NATO do not conflict with its responsibilities in the region. Pointing out that numerous problems concerning the Aegean are awaiting solution, Ozgur stated: No one can expect us to consent to Greece's return to NATO's military flank under conditions which would jeopardize our rights and responsibilities in the Aegean.

Expressing the views of the presidentially-appointed senators, Senator Sefa Reisoglu said that the international economic interests and struggles for sovereignty were continuing viciously and that this was being reflected in the concerned countries' international structure. Stressing that the recent developments and the clash of interests between the big powers could not be considered separately, Reisoglu said: The strategic character of the Middle East and Near East and especially the economic and political effects of oil are attracting the attention of the powerful countries despite all the risks of this attention.

Reisoglu pointed out that the use of oil for political aims was making the country face increasingly serious and dangerous developments and even the possibility of military intervention. He noted that, if one of the powerful countries of the world intervened in the region, this could lead to a hot war with all its risks. He said that the results of and reactions to such an intervention must be assessed very carefully.

Reisoglu stressed that the failure of Iran to release the American hostages was not acceptable, but that all the countries, especially the United States, must remain calm and patient and pursue a peaceful path. Reisoglu added: Foreign issues must not be made heavier due to internal politics. If developments are taken out of their original form and turned into an issue of prestige between nations, then a solution becomes difficult and this might lead to more dangerous developments.

Reisoglu stressed that a strong nation of Turkey in the Middle East was very important for regional and world peace. He pointed out that Turkey must have a powerful and well-trained army equipped with modern weapons if it wants to protect its independence or dissuade others who might want to attack it.

Reisoglu stated that Turkey's alliance with a pact did not prevent it from developing good and friendly relations with its neighbors. He added: Pursuing a multifaceted foreign policy, having good relations with the Soviet Union and all our neighbors while at the same time maintaining our position in the NATO defense pact benefits our country and also serves world peace.

Speaking on behalf of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP], Deputy from Nigde Sadi Somuncuoglu said that solving foreign policy issues required patience. He said that if the country's realities and national problems were neglected and if speeches were made after it was too late, this would not solve any problems; on the contrary, it would exacerbate them. Criticizing the foreign policy pursued during the RPP government, Somuncuoglu stated that Turkey's traditional foreign policy, which had been pursued since the establishment of the republic, had been changed by the RPP government and that this had created a negative impression among Turkey's friends and allies.

Somuncuoglu pointed out that the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, the negative developments within Iran and the negative relations among Iran, Iraq and the United States were harming the balance in the Middle East. Somuncuoglu said that it was necessary to prevent another Afghanistan situation in the Middle East and to prevent this region from becoming the arena of the superpowers. The NAP deputy stressed that in strengthening its national unity Turkey must establish a sincere cooperation with the Muslim countries and its neighbors.

Describing international communism as the greatest danger for Turkey and the world, Somuncuoglu said: All humanity must oppose this danger together. It is impossible for the balance to be reestablished in the Middle East and the world--which are threatened by international communism--without Turkey.

Somuncuoglu said that effective efforts must be made so that Turkey's conflicts with Greece, Iraq and Syria can be resolved in line with its national interests as soon as possible. He added that Turkey must have an active and effective foreign policy with initiative. He said: If a passive and apathetic policy continues to be pursued and if national unity cannot be established above all political interests, then Turkey's problems will be further exacerbated and increased.

On the attacks being made against Turkey's representatives abroad, Somuncuoglu called for urgent, serious and valid measures against these attacks.

The NAP representative then pointed out that Turkey's national defense needs must be met in ways that support its foreign policy. He stressed that all countries must abide by the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs and must respect territorial integrity.

National Salvation Party leader and Deputy from Konya Necmettin Erbakan addressed the Grand National Assembly on behalf of his party.

Referring to recent events in Muslim Middle East countries, Erbakan said Turkey is being surrounded by flames. Noting that two superpowers have emerged in the world since World War II, Erbakan said that later the EC, Japan, the PRC and the nonaligned countries were added to these powers. Pointing out the Islamic world is the latest power which has been added to these powers, Erbakan continued: As we enter 1980, the main item on the agenda of the entire world is Islam. There are two important items on the agenda of the Islamic countries. The first is the work being conducted to apply Islam in their lives and the second is the work to rid themselves of cultural imperialism--the work to become aware, to carry out a revival and to eliminate the injustices inflicted against them for years. However, the more the Islamic world becomes aware of and carries out a revival; the more external forces intensify their countermeasures to prevent this development.

Pointing out that Muslim countries produce half of the world's oil, Erbakan said that these countries constitute a large market for Western countries. Noting that this is why external forces are engaged in attempts to prevent Muslim countries--particularly Turkey--from developing, Erbakan said: External forces are resorting to the following measures to prevent the awakening of the Islamic world: First they attempt to alienate the people of these countries from Islam and to separate them from their true selves through capitalism, communism and cultural imperialism. Secondly, they try to inject racism into the Islamic countries, to divide and create enmity among them. Thirdly, they resort to establishing puppet governments rather than people's governments in these countries. Other measures include increasing anarchy in these countries, imposing military and economic embargoes and stipulating crushing conditions for their loans.

Aside from this, the Western countries want to plan for us, in the same way the IMF wanted to draw up a 3-year plan. All our sufferings are caused by this.

Referring to the incidents between Iran and Iraq, Erbakan said that the government remained silent in the face of these incidents, whereas Turkey should act as the mediator with regard to this issue.

Expressing the view that, by cancelling the NOTAM, the government lost its right to control the airspace over the Aegean, Erbakan claimed that the moves to insure Turkey's full membership in the EEC would be tantamount to surrendering the country to Europe.

Party leader Bulent Ecevit expressed the views of the RPP. On the U.S. operation that failed in Iran, Ecevit said that yesterday the region returned from the brink of a serious crisis that could have led to war as a result of a technical failure that caused the death of eight persons. Ecevit said that this attempt had further increased the dangers and tension in the area. He added: It is a cause for concern in itself to see that a powerful country, which has assumed great responsibilities with regard to world peace and security, is capable of undertaking actions that can set the region as well as the whole world on fire in the most sensitive region and at a most sensitive time.

Ecevit recalled that Turkey was on the firing line of a war that could start at any minute in the region. He stressed that Turkey could not be blindly dragged behind its Allies' indecisiveness, conflicts or mistakes. Ecevit pointed out that unless Turkey was very careful it could find itself unwillingly taking sides in war it should not be in.

Recalling that the Ottoman Empire had been dragged into World War I because of two German warships, he added: Unwillingly, we have nightmares that the Incirlik Base can now be used like those two ships. The government must take the necessary measures regarding this issue. It must announce its measures and must have absolute and clear assurances that neither Incirlik nor any other joint installation will be permitted to be used outside the rules or the original aims. None of the joint installations in Turkey can be used outside NATO aims or without the Turkish Government's permission. The government must guarantee that the installations and other facilities in Turkey will never be used outside NATO's aims or in ways that will trouble our friends in the region. The government must make an official statement that will not leave any cause for concern or doubt in this regard.

Ecevit charged that Turkey knew how to act in the region much better than its Western Allies and friends. He added that Turkey was not a country that could follow the instructions of its Allies in issues concerning its own region. He said that at every opportunity Turkey must clearly show that it acts as a true element in the region in its relations with the Muslim countries, and not as the representative of the West.

Ecevit said that the nation must remain very loyal to Ataturkist nationalism and laicism in the face of the dangers that emerged in Turkey and that are being instigated from outside. He called on the parties and legislators to put an end to internal conflicts and to jointly look for ways of approaching the regional problems with a determined national policy. He added that it was essential to make the necessary efforts to join in solving basic national problems.

Foreign Minister Erkmen then addressed the Grand National Assembly again. He said that he disagreed with the charges that the failure to send troops to Afghanistan was against the national foreign policy. He also said that the remarks about secret CENTO meetings did not reflect the truth.

Erkmen said that the decision not to reexport to Iran should not be described as an economic embargo. As for becoming an EEC member, this was a decision to be taken by the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The foreign minister stated that the bases in Turkey could be used only within the framework of NATO's aims and that it was out of the question to use them against the Muslim world.

Erkmen said that he disagreed with the criticism levelled against his earlier statement that Turkey's prestige within NATO had been damaged during the Ecevit government and that his government was now trying to regain NATO's trust. Erkmen said: The honorable Ecevit's remarks that the Soviet Union is not a threat to Turkey has undermined our Allies trust in Turkey--members of NATO which is an organization that was established to counter the Soviet Union.

RPP Deputy from Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit took the rostrum to reply to the foreign minister's remarks. Ecevit said that his government had not tried to restore Turkey's prestige in the eyes of Turkish public opinion. Ecevit described as unfortunate the remarks made by Foreign Minister Erkmen in connection with NATO's trust regarding Turkey at the end of a meeting in Brussels. Ecevit said: Turkey's foreign minister should not have talked like that.

Ecevit recalled that his government had placed the Turkish rights in the Aegean on the agenda once again and that it had made efforts regarding the issue. He added that the foreign minister had not sufficiently clarified the views of the government with regard to the Turkish rights in the Aegean.

TERCUMAN COMMENTS ON INVOLVEMENT IN U.S., EEC SANCTIONS ON IRAN

NC280940 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Editorial by Guneri Civaoglu: "New Crisis in U.S.-Turkish Relations"]

[Excerpts] Turkish-U.S. relations, which have taken so much time and effort to improve, are about to suffer a new crisis. The U.S. appeal to its allies "to participate in the embargo on Iran and the positive response of the Common Market countries and Japan" has pushed Turkey into an embarrassing predicament.

The other day, the foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries answered in the affirmative to President Carter's appeal. Thus, the entire Western world has agreed to cooperate with the United States in imposing an embargo on Iran. The decision of the Common Market countries will go into effect on 17 May and, as of that date, this question will appear on the agenda regarding U.S.-Turkish relations: "Where is Turkey, at a time when all the Allies are siding with the United States?" This dramatic question will be taken up by influential newspapers and TV networks which form the United States public opinion. The strong Greek lobby will harp on it continually. The foreign relations committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives will also take it up.

It would be "optimism bordering on naivete" to think that Carter, who already lacks a strong personality, could weather such a strong and intensive storm. We must, however, expect this deteriorating situation in the United States to painfully and adversely affect U.S.-Turkish relations.

The aid, which is still on paper, might remain on paper. Pressures which the IMF and other Western powers may bring to bear on Turkey and which would result in freezing their contributions, should not come to us as a "surprise." Despite all this, we are of the opinion that Turkey cannot take part in an embargo on Iran for the following reasons:

1. Turkey's obligations toward the United States are confined to two areas: NATO and the bilateral agreement concerning the U.S. bases in Turkey intended for monitoring the Soviet Union. As U.S.-Iranian relations are outside the scope of these two agreements, Ankara has no obligation to participate in the embargo imposed on Iran. Let us look at this matter from another angle. Suppose Turkey decided for some reason or other to impose sanctions on Syria or Iraq, would the United States participate in this move? Certainly not.

2. Turkey is a secular state, but almost its entire population is composed of Muslim Turks. Turkey is a Middle Eastern country. Iran is a Muslim country also; 15 million of its population are Azerbayjani Turks. Like Turkey, Iran is also a Middle Eastern country. These two countries have so much in common and are not in conflict on any issue. No Turkish Government can impose an embargo on Iran without convincing reasons. The Justice Party government is in fact a minority government. The general structure of the electorate as well as the common line of the parties supporting the government constitute an "Islamic-Turkish synthesis." The main opposition party, on the other hand, is outside the orbit of Western politics. Such a political composition makes it impossible for Turkey to adopt a resolution in favor of the embargo suggested by the United States.

3. Turkey once committed a diplomatic blunder against the Islamic world by supporting France against Algeria; it has been impossible to erase the effects of this blunder. A similar serious blunder cannot be committed now.

Ismet Inonu used to liken relations with superpowers to sharing the same bed with a bear. We do not know how much understanding the United States would show in a bed like that. But what we do know is that we should not be too happy and optimistic about it.

Ankara, for the time being, has adopted a "wait and see" policy. We hope that by May 17, developments will have decreased tension in U.S.-Iranian relations, thus giving Turkey a little more time.

VOTCP CRITICIZES U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT, HERALDS MAY DAY

TA291055 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Adventure in Iran and Plans to Drag Turkey Into the Fire"]

[Text] U.S. imperialism and the Carter administration have launched a provocative military attack against Iran under the pretext of rescuing the hostages there. This military provocation by the Carter administration is an act of aggression against a sovereign and independent state. This act also constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and human rights. Such an act, which seeks to undermine the possibilities for peacefully solving the problems between the two countries, also endangers the lives of the hostages. This means that this aggressive act and military provocation by U.S. imperialism and the Carter administration were not aimed at saving the lives of the hostages.

The primary aim of this aggressive act is to crush the Iranian Revolution; its secondary aim is to restore in Iran a regime similar to the one administered by the shah and to strengthen U.S. sovereignty in the region. U.S. provocations in recent months have been aimed at creating confusion in Iran and the U.S. military concentrations in the Persian Gulf are clear proof of U.S. goals. This military adventure is a very dangerous extension of attempts made to deploy nuclear warheads in Western Europe; undermining the disarmament talks being held with the Soviet Union and creating a cold war atmosphere. It is apparent that U.S. imperialism and the Carter administration are initiating these attempts and are trying, through pressure, to drag the other NATO countries into a dangerous adventure.

There has been worldwide reaction against the military adventure of the Carter administration. All peace-loving individuals are expressing their hatred and indignation, and are staging mass protest demonstrations against this attack which threatens world peace.

There has also been extensive reaction within the United States to the Carter administration's aggressive act. Many U.S. senators have called on Carter to resign. Secretary of State Vance has resigned.

Socialist countries and communists are the most ardent supporters of peace and opponents of imperialist attacks which openly threaten world peace. The Soviet Union has denounced this attack directed against sovereign and independent Iran and the Iranian Revolution, describing it as an unprecedented adventure aimed at increasing tension in our region and the world. At a time when imperialism is staging aggressive acts threatening peace, European Communist and workers parters met in Paris on 28 April to discuss peace and disarmament, which is the aspiration of all humanity.

Our people have strongly denounced this attack launched by U.S. imperialism against Iran and the Iranian Revolution. Our people are united with the Iranian people. The Demirel government and the reactionary fascist forces have trampled upon our national sovereignty through bilateral slavery agreements and the bases ceded to U.S. imperialism. They have made our country the tool of imperialist attacks and adventures. The Incirlik Base was employed in the military attack the United States launched against Iran. Demirel and Foreign Minister Erkmen are trying to conceal this fact from our people.

As has been stated by a majority within our nation--from all the peaceful forces in Turkey to communist and RPP patriots to certain sections within the NSP [National Salvation Party]--the bilateral slavery agreements give U.S. imperialism all kinds of possibilities to perpetrate military aggression even without the knowledge of [Turkish] governments. Demirel has openly expressed his support for such military attacks by U.S. imperialism in a statement to the effect that this attempt has not caused any damage to Iran and to neighboring countries. He has shown that he is the loyal lackey of the United States and that he is a ferocious enemy of our independence.

The Demirel government has become the U.S. gendarme in our region. To this end, he is trying to have gills of oppression and the state of emergency bill approved in the assemblies. Patriots, peaceful forces and forces in favor of independence within the parliament should not permit the approval of oppression bills and the bilateral slavery agreements by the assemblies. Our country should not be a tool of imperialist adventures. Our people will definitely oppose this. The working class, the toilers and all patriotic forces will march with banners of independence on May Day.

Let the slavery agreement concluded with the United States be torn up! Let Turkey withdraw from NATO! Let the U.S. bases be dismantled! Struggle against U.S. attempts to drag Turkey into new military blocs and against all imperialist demands! Struggle against state security courts, bills of oppression and for democratic rights!

On May Day these slogans will be spread from May Day arenas throughout the country. Organized mass celebrations on May Day--the international unity, solidarity and struggle day of the working class--is tantamount to the struggle for democracy, independence and peace at a time when imperialism in increasing tension in our region and when a semimilitary regime of oppression is being imposed on our country. It is tantamount to the struggle for bread and freedom.

The freedom and independence of our people and our country depends upon the unity of action of all progressive and patriotic forces. Communists, members of the TLP [Turkish Labor Party] and the TSWP [Turkish Socialist Workers Party], RPP members and supporters, Kurdish revolutionary democratic forces and all progressive patriotic forces join together against the path toward imperialist slavery, nuclear holocaust, national destruction and fascist threat in our country! Forward to May Day!

ECEVIT SCORES GOVERNMENT STAND ON PUBLIC ORDER, MAY DAY

TA291749 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit held a news conference in the parliament today. Pointing out that dirty tricks were being hatched in order to divide the people and weaken the RPP, Ecevit expressed his views on the subjects of the election of a new president, public order and May Day as follows:

[Begin Ecevit recording] Though at the beginning he opposed the idea, honorable Demirel has been busy for the last 2 days finding a solution to the problem of the election of a new president through limited consultations among party leaders. This search, conducted within a limited framework, gives the impression that he is looking for a solution to this problem within the national front parties.

Dirty tricks are being hatched in order to divide the people and to weaken the RPP. The government is, on the one hand, cruelly oppressing part of our citizens through sectarian and racial discrimination and, on the other, it is using its men to tell them: You see, even the RPP cannot save you. This can only drag these citizens to unknown adventures behind certain fake saviors. The plot is obvious: First, ruthless antidemocratic methods are being used to oppress certain sectors of the people and then a small political party--established as the tool of divisionism by internal and external exploiters--is being used to lead RPP members astray. An example of this method was seen today. This is a plot by those who are planning to exploit us by dividing our people. The only way to foil such plots is to rally around the RPP--which tries to achieve a decent way of life first and foremost through Kemalist nationalism, laicism and democracy.

On this occasion, I would like to express once more my worries and concern over the May Day [celebrations]. The stand of the prime minister and his government on this subject is extremely wrong and dangerous. With their stand, the prime minister--as well as certain ministers--are inciting both the state forces and the citizens to react in a way which is not compatible with the democracy and the laws in the event of illegal actions and activities during the May Day events; only measures within the framework of the democratic state of law should be taken. No one has the right to incite the state forces or the citizens for so-called [security] measures. I hope that--even if they are approved by the prime minister--the state forces will refuse to resort to such provocations and will discharge their duties within the framework of law and democracy, without disregarding them.

I am calling on our worker citizens not to heed illegal strike appeals on May Day. The democratic rights of the workers in Turkey have been provided by our laws to a most advanced degree. It will be recalled how, in the past, workers who obeyed illegal calls for strike have lost their work and bread. During periods when confusing plots are being hatched, workers can only be saved by uniting among themselves and by supporting the democratic system.

It is only by preserving their rights through lawful ways and means that workers can defend themselves against injustices and pressures and can foil the plots and not by opposing the laws. Today we can clearly observe how the government and certain business circles are involved in plots aimed at curtailing or shelving the workers rights. Incidents that may break out or may be staged by force during May Day could be used as an excuse to curtail workers rights. I would like to reiterate that the RPP--which is the party which has brought democracy and the democratic workers rights to Turkey--is and will be the most determined defender of these rights. Moreover, the independent judicial organs--which are disliked by certain ruling forces--are the constitutional defenders of workers rights. If we add to these factors the democratic unity and lawful solidarity of the workers, no one nor any sector in Turkey will have the power to curtail the workers rights. [end recording]

MAY DAY BAN DRAWS OPPOSITION, PLANS FOR WORKERS STRIKE 30 APR

Summary of Ban

TA291512 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] May Day rallies and demonstrations have been banned in 29 provinces including Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. The decision to ban the rallies and demonstrations was taken by the martial law commanders and governors for general security reasons. The following are the provinces where rallies and demonstrations will be prohibited on Thursday, 1 May: Ankara, Instanbul, Izmir, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, Urfa, Bingol, Elazig, Malatya, Adiyaman, Bitlis, Erzurum, Kars, Agri, Tunceli, Mus, Adana, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaras, Hatay, Burdur, Afyon, Rize, Trabzon, Eskisehir, Kutahya, Van and Bilecik. In Ordu and Sinop, civil servants, teachers and students are forbidden to participate in the May Day rallies and demonstrations.

Strike Announcement

TA291703 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1645 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In a statement today, the DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] Executive Committee said that workers affiliated with the confederation would hold a 1-day strike on 30 April in order to protest the banning of May Day rallies and marches by the martial law authorities and the governors of certain provinces. The statement adds that such measures are intended to restrict the rights and liberties of the working class.

DISK Celebration in Mersin

TA291704 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1655 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Ankara, 29 Apr (AA)--A member of DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] Executive Committee, Mustafa Aktulgali, said his confederation will celebrate May Day in the southern city of Mersin only. He said this celebration will be a legal one with all the necessary permissions. He added DISK will try not to draw criticism for this international day of the working class.

RPP Proposes Bill

TA291705 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, 29 Apr (AA)--Some 25 RPP parliamentarians proposed a draft law for celebrating May Day as "labor day" instead of "spring holiday." The parliamentarians said it was a mistaken practice to celebrate May first as "spring holiday," whereas all other nations in the world celebrate the day as "labor day."

TERRORISTS ATTACK TWO OFFICIALS IN SEPARATE INCIDENTS

Provincial Leader Wounded

TA241836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party Usak provincial leader Ali Koleoglu was seriously wounded by two armed terrorists today.

According to information obtained from Usak public prosecutor Ugur Ibrahim Hakkioglu, Koleoglu was attacked and serioulsy wounded at his office in Kume District. He later underwent surgery. The two terrorists escaped on foot after the incident. Koleoglu's house was raided by unidentified terrorists last year. His father-in-law was killed in the incident.

NAP Official Killed

TA291105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party Secretary for the Ismir Branch [Turan Ibrim] was killed in an armed attack this morning. Two unidentified terrorists entered Turan Ibrim's pharmacy in the Gulcesme quarter of Izmir and shot him. Ibrim died on the way to the hospital. Four persons were detained after the incident. Two pistols thrown into the garden of a house in Gulcesme were found by the police.

PARLIAMENT FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT IN 51ST, 52D, 53D ROUNDS

TA291728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] No results were achieved in the three rounds of voting held to elect a president at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today. In the 51st round, 584 parliamentarians participated. Presidentially-appointed RPP Senator Muhsin Batur received 264 votes and Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic received 246 votes during this round. In the 52d round, when 560 parliamentarians voted, Muhsin Batur received 253 votes and Bilgic 234 votes. There was no quorum in the 53d round. The voting will continue tomorrow.

DEMIREL APPEALS TO JP FOR UNITED PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

TA291832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking at the joint meeting of his party's Senate and National Assembly groups, Justice Party [JP] leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the point had been reached when the Justice Party would have to prove its strength and power in solidarity. Demirel called on the Justice Party members of parliament to vote in unison for Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic, the Justice Party candidate for the post of president. Recalling that by proving its solidarity the Justice Party would gain much and would lose nothing, Demirel said: We have 262 votes in the parliament. Those millions who cherish and support us are urging us to increase this figure. It is because they know that many problems can be solved through determination and solidarity that they are urging us to do so. Let us all consider it our personal task to express the unity and solidarity of our party. Demirel added that he was convinced that his colleagues were aware of the importance of the issue. Pointing out that in order to be completely successful the party had to prove its strength and presence, Demirel said: If we achieve no results today (in the presidential elections) we should all be back here tomorrow. If we obtain no results tomorrow, then we should all be back here the day after that. It is imperative to keep alive and fresh the hope of millions who have trusted us.

RPP POLITICIAN SWITCHES TO UNITY PARTY

TA291059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] RPP Deputy from Tunceli Ali Haydar Veziroglu has resigned from his party and joined the Turkish Unity Party. This has reduced the number of RPP seats in the National Assembly to 202.

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REPORTAGE ON COMMUNIST PARTIES' MEETING IN PARIS

TANJUG Wrapup

LD292252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 29 (TANJUG)--The Paris meeting of some communist and workers' parties of Europe, convened at the initiative of the Communist Party of France and the Polish United Workers Party, will adopt an appeal to European peoples at the close of its work today. The public will be informed on the text of the appeal at a press conference this afternoon.

The meeting is being held behind the closed door. Up to now the public is informed on parts of speeches by several delegation heads, among them of the Politbureau member of the Communist Party of France Maxime Gremetz and candidate member for the Politbureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

It stems from what has been made public and what could be learned that the guilt for the renewal of the arms race and for the deterioration of the international situation falls exclusively on the Western military bloc, especially on the United States.

Gremetz, chief delegate of the French Communist Party, insisted on each party's sovereign right to participate in this meeting or not, adding that his party will not make a criterion of it. The CPSU delegation and some other delegations sharply attacked the policy of the U.S. and NATO treaty [words indistinct] but anyhow left a possibility of cooperation with other peace-loving forces in Europe along the lines to be used in the appeal.

Athough the hosts specified at the outset that peace and disarmament in Europe was the only one agenda item for this meeting, mention was made of other crises, nevertheless. Turf, delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium, set out in his capacity of observer that some non-European developments, too, influence the state of affairs in Europe, such as military interventions in relation to the U.S.-Iranian conflict and the Afghanistan problem. His party will not sign the appeal, Turf announced, and will consider the results of the Paris meeting later.

Appeal for Joint Action

LD301046 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The European communist parties' conference on peace and disarmament ended in Paris yesterday. The European communist parties launched an appeal to the other political groupings of the left, an appeal both for consultation and joint action in support of detente in Europe. Here is Bernard Vallete:

Yes, in the end what has come out of this conference is that the participants have almost been able to lay the blame on those absent, among others the Italians and Spaniards, by cutting the grass from under their feet. They bluntly launched an appeal to the peace-loving peoples of Europe for peace and disarmament--what I would call an ecumenical appeal with a very wide sweep sociologically and politically--and ending with a hand extended to Christians, socialists and social-democrats. The parties who are brothers of Moscow have just changed their tune: We are suddently in the great orders of fraternity, smiles and relaxation. Well, without going so far as to speak of a change in line, maybe something is happening in the PCF and maybe that something is not totally unconnected with certain presidential elections.

PCF's Gremetz Comments

LD301416 Paris Domestic Service in French 0545 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Joseph Paleton interview in Paris with PCF Political Bureau member Maxime Gremetz--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Maxime Gremetz, the 20 communist parties which gathered in Paris on the initiative of the PCF and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] have launched an appeal for peace and disarmament. In fact, as one might have expected, Mr Gremetz, it is an appeal against the deployment of new NATO missiles in Europe. Is that not very exactly and very precisely what Moscow expected of you?

[Answer] Well, on the one hand I must recall that this initiative was taken by the PCF and the PZPR, that we had a precise and limited objective: that is, given the international situation today, given the threats to peace, we wanted to launch an appeal to the peoples because it lies with every man and woman to intervene in these issues which concern them. And at the same time we wanted to launch positive and constructive slogans which would also be proposed to all forces of Europe. You have doubtless noted that in the appeal we propose to examine the specific preparation of an initiative with the communists, socialists, social democrats and all peace-loving and progressive forces. In a world, the objective which we set ourselves has been realized, and I believe that it is an excellent thing and that all men and women in our country who are worried by this issue and who want peace and disarmament will be pleased with it.

[Question] You raise the problem of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe in a few years' time, but did you or did you not raise the problem of the Soviet SS-20's directed at all of us, which would not spare the French Communists in the case of conflict?

[Answer] But, clearly, since the slogan which has been proposed [passage indistinct]. Of course we discussed them. The slogan which has been proposed concerning the Pershing and cruise missiles is quite clear. We say: NATO's decision must be cancelled or suspended; avoid the implementation of that decision. And talks must be started immediately. That would allow negotiations to be started on both the Pershing and cruise missiles and on the SS-20's. What man or woman in Europe or France would not be satisfied to see that these issues were, in fact, being discussed and that we were approaching a reduction in arms?

[Question] There were nine marked absences including the communist parties of Italy, Spain, Romania, Yugoslavia--generally, the nonaligned. Well, what remains today of Eurocommunism for which this meeting seems to have tolled the knell?

[Answer] Well, listen, what is Eurocommunism? It is simply--and this is important--the fact that communist parties in the world, not only in Europe but the world, opt for democratic socialism within liberty as the basic answer for extricating their country from the crisis, and that they choose a democratic path as the way to achieve this. I do not see how this open, unified meeting of all the communist parties can call Eurocommunism into question with its [word indistinct] which I have just indicated.

[Question] A last word, Mr Maxine Gremetz: You are legitimately worried about detente. But if, as you have said, the Americans are firebrands and warmongers, wouldn't the best way to preserve detente be for the Soviets to make a gesture, to leave Afghanistan or to contribute to the release of hostages in Iran?

[Answer] I simply note that the Soviet Union has made numerous individual proposals for peace and disarmament and that it has just unilaterally taken the decision to withdraw troops--200,000 men, and 1,000 tanks--from the GDR and that it is making proposals for negotiations on progress toward reducing armaments. On the subject of Afghanistan I would simply tell you that it is up to the Afghan people to decide the future of their country. Moreover, on this subject everyone, including the socialist countries, advocates a halt to foreign interference by U.S. imperialism through the intermediary of Pakistan, and then the Afghan people will be able to regain their nonaligned status as they wish.

'NEUTRAL-NONALIGNED' COUNTRIES HOLD PREPARATORY MEETING FOR CSCE

AU281317 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Apr 80 p 2

[APA report: "Preparations for the Madrid Followup Conference"]

[Text] Geneva--A consultation meeting of the so-called "N-N-countries," that is, the four European neutrals and the nonaligned countries, will be held in Vaduz, Liechtenstein on 28-30 April. The conference is to prepare concrete suggestions and proposals for the second CSCE followup conference slated for November in Madrid.

The Austrian CSCE delegation is headed by Minister Franz Ceska, who is chief of the CSCE and Disarmament Department at the Vienna Foreign Ministry.

The Austrian delegation will seek agreement with the other European "N-N-countries" primarily on suggestions and proposals for Madrid about further confidence-building measures in the sphere of "Basket One" as well as an expansion of cooperation in the field of economy and trade in the sphere of "Basket Two," including questions of energy supply. As regards Basket Three, Austria plans together with Switzerland and with the support of the other "N-N-countries," to submit to the Madrid CSCE followup conference new proposals and suggestions about the exchange of information and about freedom of the press.

KREISKY COMMENTS ON VANCE RESIGNATION

AU301001 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] Vienna (APA)--Commenting on the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Vance, Chancellor Kreisky delcared on Tuesday [29 April] after the Cabinet meeting that he was not familiar with the details of the matter, and thus was not in a position to judge whether or not it would entail a change in U.S. foreign policy. However, he added, Vance has always carried out his task with a great sense of responsibility.

U.S. EMBASSY 'SECURITY TEST' CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF WARNING

AU301246 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 80 p 1

[APA report: "Vienna: U.S. Leathernecks 'Attacked' Embassy; Police Not Informed--Kreisky: 'Awkward Action'"]

[Text] Vienna (APA)--It might have led to bloodshed. In order to test the protection of their embassy, 16 U.S. leathernecks staged a practice attack on the U.S Embassy on Boltzmanngasse, in Vienna's Alsergrund District, on Monday [28 April] at 2050 hours local time. The Austrian policeman guarding the diplomatic building did not know anything about the practice run. It nearly erupted into gunfire.

Chancellor Kreisky was informed about the incident the very same night. In a first comment to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, he said: "We will have to talk about this with the Americans. It was an awkward action, especially as far as the failure to inform the Austrian authorities is concerned."

Interior Minister Lanc also expressed grave concern. It could have led to a disaster, he told ARBEITER-ZEITUNG and predicted: "The incident will be the subject of an extensive talk with those in charge of security at the U.S. Embassy."

As has been learned from usually well-informed sources, that the Americans have already apologized for failing to inform the authorities about the planned operation.

The emergency squad of Vienna police, who surrounded the building with an alert unit, cleared up the dangerous incident. A high-ranking police officer said: "The Vienna policeman actually deserves a medal for not having opened fire during the night operation of the U.S. Marines. The consequences would have been 'incalculable'." Since the operation had not been agreed on beforehand, the Austrian policeman assigned to guard the embassy did not know what was going on. He was therefore on the point of opening fire on the intruders when he though better of it and called in the police emergency squad.

The heavily armed Marines, who under international law are only in charge of internal protection--inside the embassy, had come to the embassy in several vehicles, climbed the wall and rushed into the large embassy park. A few seconds later the Vienna police headquarters contacted the U.S. Embassy on Boltzmanngasse through a direct telephone line. The U.S. representatives quickly cleared up the matter: "Please do not get excited; we are only having a security test in which we are practising an assault on the embassy."

In state security policy quarters the arbitrary action of the U.S. Marines has caused some astonishment. Hofrat Hejkrlik told ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: "Normally we are informed even when the fire alarms in the embassy building are checked." U.S. guards caused a disturbance once before, during the summit meeting with Brezhnev.

GENSCHER INVITES MUSKIE TO VISIT BONN IN MAY

ID301456 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has invited the newly appointed U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, to visit Bonn in May. A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today that, in his congratulatory telegram to Muskie, Genscher renewed the invitation issued earlier to his predecessor, Cyrus Vance, to pay a visit in May.

GENSCHER WELCOMES MUSKIE APPOINTMENT; KOHL PROMISES SOLIDARITY

ID301512 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has "very much welcomed" the appointment of Senator Edmund Muskie as new U.S. secretary of state. This was stated today by a Foreign Ministry spokesman. Genscher knows Muskie well from several meetings in Washington and Bonn. The federal foreign minister was pleased that a man of Muskie's stature, who enjoyed national and international esteem, was to be Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's successor.

In a congratulatory telegram to Muskie, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl stressed that the CDU shared the great concern for the security of the Western world and the preservation of world peace, with great sympathy for the United States and its policy. Its special sympathy in this respect was concerned with the fate of the U.S. hostages in Iran. Kohl assured Muskie of his undivided friendship and solidarity with the U.S. people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS EC FAILURE, VANCE RESIGNATION

DW300900 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0447 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Heribert Schwan interview with Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state, at the Foreign Ministry in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess what has happened in Luxembourg? How profound is the confidence crisis in the EC?

[Answer] After the failure of this conference it is necessary, to begin with, to try to sort out and carefully examine what actually happened. I personally was not in Luxembourg. Considering the news and what I have been told, I would say indeed that the crisis will now be profound. Surely it is very hard for the remaining eight members to comprehend the British position.

[Question] It is the second time in 6 months that a summit conference of the heads of government failed in an attempt to come to terms with Prime Minister Thatcher on the problem of the British EC contribution. Where do we go from here? Presumably nobody wants to go through the same spectacle as in Dublin and Luxembourg for a third time.

[Answer] I agree with you there. We have made an offer. We submitted one in Dublin that had prospects for the future. Then between Dublin and Luxembourg, in a multitude of talks and negotiations in the community but also directly with our British friends, we tried to make some headway. The offer submitted in Luxembourg was suited for solving an essential part of the British problems. It is my opinion, furthermore, that it is now up to the British to say how they visualize the course from here on.

[Question] How can this serious setback for European unification policy be digested at all? The British attitude definitely seems to be irreconcilable. All options for compromise have been exhausted, if I understand the chancellor correctly. So where do you see a solution?

[Answer] I said in the beginning that what needs to be done first after the failure of this conference is to take a look at the details and see whether this or that thread might be picked up again somewhere. But we really racked our brains prior to the conference. In talks we sought to fathom what options for compromise existed. This is also what determined our offers to Great Britain. It seems to me that it will really and primarily be up to Great Britain now, and perhaps also to the institutions--meaning the Commission--to ponder ways of getting out of the dilemma.

[Question] Would it not be consistent for Great Britain to review its relationship with the EC again?

[Answer] I would not take this into consideration. I believe that we on the continent as well as in Great Britain itself are bound to be intensively interested in the continuation of the Community. But this really is not the alternative as far as we are concerned. The alternative is to find a way of solving the problem. I think Great Britain must now make a basic contribution toward this end.

[Question] Maybe the British Government chief is also under the pressure of public opinion. We know how tired the British have become of the European Community. The majority pleads today for leaving it. Serious considerations exist in the Conservative government party to alter London's full membership in the European Community--to a noncommital status as an associate member, for example. The majority of the British Labor opposition is against Great Britain's membership in the European Community anyway. Would it really be that bad if Great Britain had another function in the European Community than heretofore?

[Answer] You know, public opinion naturally varies. Governments are not there to yield to the ups and downs of public opinion. I know the opinion poll data in Great Britain, but I believe that the Community--as it has grown toward the south, planning to include Greece, Spain and Portugal--that the Community needs a basis including Great Britain. This is naturally a matter the British have to examine and decide on. But from our point of view it cannot be an advantage if Great Britain were to slacken or even discontinue its relations with the Community.

[Question] Nothing works any more in the European Community. It is not merely a matter of the British contribution to the budget. The agricultural market and the fishery policy are also involved. Some sort of conclusions must be drawn here?

[Answer] Well, I would say that the results of negotiations must be examined here first. Agricultural prices have hung closely together with the British contribution to the budget. You know that the problems connected with the British contribution to the budget are created primarily by the fact that the British pay much into the agricultural market while they produce few agricultural products, so that they get little out of it. The British have complained about this difference. The difference is the British problem, so to speak.

One should not be surprised, therefore, that if no agreement could be achieved on the budget problem, no agreement could have been achieved in setting the 1980-81 agricultural prices either. This, however, is an urgent problem. I think that the members of the Community who need clarity about agricultural prices and the agricultural policy in the next months are urged to make decisions. Agricultural prices can also be decided among eight members. Nine are not needed for that.

[Question] One question about the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Vance. The resignation has been regretted everywhere, particularly in Europe. What consequences will the resignation have? How important will it be for relations between America and Europe?

[Answer] We have regeretted the resignation of Secretary of State Vance, particularly because we had such a good working basis and working contacts with Vance who is a good expert on Europe. I am certain that the next U.S. secretary of state will also be able to establish such relations with Europe. But in critical times, at a time when difficult decisions must be made, it is naturally a great loss if a man quits who has experience, whose solidarity is known to us, so that a corresponding foundation still needs to be created with his successor. That is particularly a problem in difficult times, in stormy times.

DIE WELT: RESCUE ATTEMPT REAFFIRMS U.S. WILLINGNESS TO ACT

DW281410 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Apr 80 p 6

[Thomas Kielinger editorial: "Moderation in Tehran"]

[Text] The failure has made the whole world a bunch of smart alecks. The President must now realize this bitter truism. Nearly everybody, from Joe Doe to many a friendly or less friendly government has put in his penny's worth about the aborted hostage liberation venture. Suddenly the scene is crawling with experts. Their judgment, even if it is blended with sympathy, is a beneficient poison: Something like this just could not have worked.

The White House can hardly defend itself credibly without divulging the most secret details of the plan. These must, however, remain under lock and key for good reasons, among them, the protection of the helpers in Iran--whoever they may be. So the protestation of the secretary of defense that the final phase of the mission, the operation in Tehran proper, would have been the easiest, remains hanging in the air. Will this satisfy the critics?

The question is superfluous. The critics would be well advised to concentrate on the essentials. What is essential is not the failure of the commando mission but the fact that it took place. Anyone having retained some instinct for future developments will discover the writing on the wall here. Jimmy Carter has crossed his Rubicon and shown that he, in keeping with the authority of his office, is willing to take military risks as well. This must not be underrated in a man whom the people had already begun to characterize as "maybe-Jimmy"--the man who always just says "maybe" but then does not act after all.

Perhaps Tehran is the place where Jimmy Carter is the least underrated. The reaction in Iran, at any rate, has been remarkably moderate. On the day after the commando mission President Bani-Sadr even put in a pointed warning to the Soviets to stay out of all Iranian quarrels. Bani-Sadr said that he would regard a Soviet "helping action" in the event of another military action by the Americans as "aggression." Nor was anything else to be expected. After all, the Iranians do not challenge the Americans, whom they describe as "devils," because they want to end up in the claws of the Soviet Beelzebub.

Nor did Tehran use the opportunity to proclaim the place where the Americans had to leave their wreckage a holy site of national enthusiasm. On the contrary, they bombed the battlefield as though some traces might have been left there which would have indicated Iranian involvement. In this effort the Iranian pilots--what irony of unfortunate concatenations!--fatally hit several of their compatriots.

Where the whole world seems to react hysterically the people in Tehran apparently have comprehended that the United States is not a paper tiger even if things initially fail sometimes. Pearl Harbor also went wrong in the beginning, and prior to the landing on the moon the Sputnik shock had to be taken. Possibly such defeats only create the proper determination for defense.

The fact that the hostages have now been taken to different places offers the responsible people a golden bridge: the transfer of the captives to government authority is practically beginning now; they staged the most ticklish diplomatic games over that issue with the Americans only 2 month ago. All those who still call themselves "moderate" in Tehran today can now come out to have their say. It is no longer possible to shift the responsibility to anonymous "students."

But in Moscow, too, the bugle of war hysteria is not being blown. Not only would the Soviet Union have nothing to gain from an advance into Iran which might earn it burning oilfields and the Islamic world's return to the West. What is much rather discernible behind TASS' idle talk about the Jimmy Carter who has obviously gone completely "mad" is a realistic assessment of the seriousness of the situation.

All provocations from Tehran to Moscow were carried out on the basis that the United States was too weak to act so that it could be challenged without punishment. Khomeyni especially always stated this openly. From now on he knows better. There has been bloodshed. We notice from Iranian and Soviet statements that a listlessness of thought is infecting the revolutionary zeal.

In view of all this, what is the attitude of the alliance toward Jimmy Carter after this event? Hopefully they will not again attribute the explosive character of the situation to this miserable excuse of the U.S. election campaign. All parties involved ought to have realized at long last that the 1980 U.S. election campaign is the secondary phenomenon of this year. Even if there were no election campaign, even if election day were years away Carter could not fold his hands in his lap. The Americans expect a halt to the humiliation, and soon. The thrust into the desert now offers Carter new diplomatic options. But the Iranians must expect that Carter will make history in the foreseeable future, one way or another.

The allies do not have any alternative but to stand unequivocally by Washington's side. It is impossible to steal away from this crisis, if it is slated to grasp Europe then it will, no matter how the Europeans behave. On the contrary, an unclear or even fearful attitude would only create danger. Leaving Carter alone means forcing him to take unilateral actions. The idea that the Allies could persuade Carter to leave the United States stuck in the swamp of humiliation for the sake of European convenience is unrealistic. The more cohesive the front, the more convincing the impression of Western strength and Western determination, the sooner will the Iranians yield. But if the Europeans try to evade they will learn all the sooner that the abortive mission was but a prelude.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

For a Budepest TV interview of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by an MTI correspondent in Bonn during the Social Democratic Party Congress, which deals with East-West relations, see the Hungary section of the 30 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SCHMIDT, APEL ADDRESS BUNDESWEHR COMMANDING OFFICERS

Schmidt on Military Balance

LD291730 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Trier--In view of the critical world situation, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called on the superpowers to show readiness for compromise. He told the 24th meeting of Bundeswehr commanding officers in Trier today that the potential principal parties are talking to one another as little as did the states in the summer of 1914 before the outbreak of World War I. A further aggravation of the situation can be avoided only if there is a concrete will to negotiate. The situation gives cause for concern. Care should be taken not to let matters drift.

Schmidt issued a warning against inadvertent developments which nobody wants. In repeating his analogy with 1914, the chancellor said that nobody in 1914 wanted war. But in the end there was so much muddling and so many blunders that the conflict became inevitable. If the world powers fail to talk to each other, that would lead to misunderstanding and misinterpretations of the other's intentions. It is essential to put oneself in the position of one's opponent. Contact between the principal parties concerned must be maintained. Nobody in the West has the absurd idea of ejecting the Soviets from Afghanistan by force. But political pressure is needed to get the Soviet leadership to decide on leaving Afghanistan.

Schmidt said that the balance of military forces between East and West is not in itself a guarantee of peace. Again he pointed out that, by reason of the Soviet medium-range missiles, a situation is taking shape in which the balance could be considerably upset. The chancellor spoke of an "overwhelming superiority" of the Eastern side. The West cannot acquiesce. "That idea must be corrected."

Apel on NATO Commitment

LD291004 Hamburg DPA in German 0804 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Trier--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel has said that the politicians of the parties represented in the Bundestag are united in believing that, given the preservation of a balance, there is little likelihood of a war in Central Europe in the next decade either.

Speaking to commanding officers of the Bundeswehr in Trier today, Apel said he believed that military conflicts would increasingly shift to regions that were of great importance to Europe but which did not belong to NATO's agreed sphere of action. If the United States asked of NATO that some of its burden be shared in order to be able to take on worldwide tasks, the Federal Republic must be prepared to exercise solidarity in this regard. Apel reaffirmed that there was no question of using the Bundeswehr outside the NATO region.

Apel pointed to urgent future financial problems. "We must realize that in future, too, the financial possibilities of the federal budget for national defense will be limited to what is essential for the credibility of defense." Nonetheless, the Federal Republic will fulfill the obligations undertaken in NATO and the long-term defense program of the Alliance. Therefore, there has to be an optimal organization of the Bundeswehr's defense capacity.

The Bundeswehr is standing at the threshold of the decision on new weapons systems for the nineties, Apel said. It will be necessary "to think unconventionally, to critically examine all projects, to permit no taboos, to form a clear picture of the financial structure in the nineties and the manpower possibilities." Apel stressed that the introduction of the American Airborne Early-Warning System, AWACS, would be the last large personnel-intensive operation that could be required of the Bundeswehr. "In future we will be able to take on new tasks only when other tasks are dropped."

Apel Rules Out New Fighter

DW301018 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Apr 80 p 5

[Ulrich Mackensen report]

[Excerpts] Trier, 29 April--Only after an intense debate "which will be everything but comfortable," will the Defense Ministry initiate a decisionmaking process on the arms to be procured for the Bundeswehr in the nineties. This was stated by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel on Tuesday at the 24th commanders' meeting in Trier. About 370 high-ranking Bundeswehr officers, ranging from colonel to four-star general, participated. Apel said he wanted to begin this discussion early next year because one would be at "the threshold of decisions" at that time.

Apel said in a talk with journalists that it may be feasible to reduce the number of tracked vehicles, such as armored personnel carriers, for example, and to replace them with wheeled vehicles. They are much cheaper, less likely to need repairs, and they can be used in 95 percent of the area of the Federal Republic.

Apel pointed out categorically that no defense budget means will be made available for the development of a new fighter plane. In the view of Great Britain and France, these two countries and the Federal Republic were supposed to make DM10 billion available for the development of the TKF, [expansion unknown] of which Bonn alone would have to contribute DM 3.5 billion. Observers believe that this project has thus failed. Apel left it open, however, as to whether or not an already developed plane might be bought in the nineties from another country.

STRAUSS SUPPORTS CARTER IN NOT INFORMING ALLIES OF RESCUE BID

LD301144 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Munich--Franz Josef Strauss, the Union's candidate for the chancellorship, has said the election date of 5 October is an important stage on the way to resetting the course of German and European policy. A change is now doubly necessary since the whole Western world is undergoing a "dramatic period of trial," Strauss writes in the latest issue of the CSU newspaper BAYERNKURIER.

According to Strauss, "peace spokesman" Helmut Schmidt has meanwhile become the "chancellor who threatens and talks war." It is the "wrongly adopted socialist policy of detente of the Brandt and Schmidt governments which is leading to the fateful alternatives of capitulation or war." The latest "undisguised Soviet threat of an nuclear strike against the Federal Republic" shows how much pretence and reality there was in the policy of detente which was practiced for a decade.

Europe's obligation as an ally to the United States is particularly well defined at present, Strauss stressed. Words are not enough in this respect. Only "fateful political short-sightedness" can mislead people "to fall upon Carter now." Strauss also defends the U.S. President for his decision not to inform the Western Allies about the plans for what was to be an abortive attempt to free the hostages in Iran. According to Strauss, in the first place Carter "would have had to wait a long time for a response, given the familiar European perplexity in world crisis situations" and secondly, there would probably, in his view, have been details in the world press even before the planned rescue action.

STRAUSS CASTIGATES BONN'S REACTION TO APN ATTACK

DW300918 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Manfred Schell undated interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president, CSU chairman and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU]

[Text] Bonn--DIE WELT: Mr Strauss, Moscow has threatened that the FRG would be the target of an Eastern retaliation strike in the event of military conflict. How do you assess this development and what interconnections do you see?

Strauss: This development gives cause for three remarks: 1. This is the beginning of a threatening intimidation campaign. When something like this appears in APN, then this is the first stage, as it were. Other stages will follow, if the campaign is continued. 2. The Soviets have already made a habit of treating the FRG as a sort of political colony. It is allowed to stay in NATO, yet it may no longer live up to its tasks as an ally of the United States in NATO. 3. This threat also constitutes support for the SPD in the election campaign. Whenever criticism is leveled at the leaders of the Federal Republic, by which in case of doubt Helmut Schmidt is meant as well, it is primarily the CDU/CSU which is the target. The whole thing proves how treacherous the detente policy of the Brandt-Schmidt governments has been.

WELT: How should the chancellor react to this threat from Moscow?

Strauss: In any case you cannot react as Helmut Schmidt's press spokesman, Mr Boelling, did--namely, that this involved agitated phrases which would not go any further. This is babble. It is necessary to make it clear to the Soviet Union in no uncertain terms that the Federal Republic is a sovereign state, that it will not be dissuaded from its policy of alliance loyalty either by threats or curses. Helmut Schmidt must cease to fan a fear of war which plays into the hands of the Soviets. Our ally, the United States, must make it clear that a strike against the Federal Republic would trigger consequences which would spell true catastrophe for the Soviet Union as well.

WELT: What is your attitude toward a Moscow trip by the chancellor in view of this?

Strauss: Even more than before Helmut Schmidt must now consider under what preconditions and terms and with what chances he can embark on this trip. After all, there would only be sense in going if he brings back with him assurances of Russian readiness for disarmament negotiations, the result of which would be not only the renunciation of the deployment of medium-range missiles on NATO territory in Europe, but also the dissolution of the existing medium-range missile units and corresponding bomber units in the Soviet Union.

SHIPS LEAVE FOR MEDITERRANEAN, INDIAN OCEAN

LD291120 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Kiel--The destroyer Luetjens, the supply ship Coburg and the tanker Spessart of the Bundesmarine left Kiel this morning on a 14-week foreign cruise to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. They will rendezvous with the destroyer Bayern from Wilhelmshaven in the English Channel on 1 May. Taking part in the training cruise of 20,000 nautical miles are 750 mostly young sailors. The squadron will put in among others, at ports in Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Kenya. According to the Bundesmarine, the trip is intended to test supplying procedures without the use of bases and the general capacity for reaction in tropical regions. It is also intended to test supplying procedures without the use of bases and the general capacity for reaction in tropical regions. It is also intended to promote interstate relations. The squadron will not go to the Persian Gulf crisis area, and firing practice will be held only in the Mediterranean.

FRANCOIS-PONCET GIVES 'LAST WARNING' TO UK ON EC STANCE

LD301903 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] This afternoon in the National Assembly Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet gave a final warning to the British, who are holding up the Community machinery. [begin Francois-Poncet recording]: If failure is experienced next Tuesday, France, in company with its partners and the Commission, will decide upon the measures to be taken to safeguard, in conformity with Community principles, the legitimate interests of its farmers. No one should retain any doubt in their minds at the fact that in the present international crisis, which calls for the European peoples to unite more than at any other moment in their history, France will defend Europe, its institutions, its cohesion and its future prospects. [end recording]

LE FIGARO URGES WESTERN BACKING FOR U.S. ON IRAN ACTION

LD291257 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Jacques Jacquet-Francillon article: "Mission Impossible"]

[Text] Luck was missing at the Tabas rendezvous. This is a fact. Is this a reason for turning your back on an ally whose exploit you would have celebrated if he had been luckier? If they had succeeded, would the entire West not have saluted as heroes the members of the Fort Bragg commando which was entrusted with the "mission impossible" of rescuing their compatriots held captive for nearly 6 months by hysterical people in Tehran? Let no one assert the contrary:

Whether you are prepared to admit it or not, America's success would have been tantamount to success for the whole of what we persist in calling the "free world." Its failure is our failure.

Blaming the Washington government for failing to inform its Allies about its plans is sheer hypocrisy. This kind of "mad coup" involves too many risks to make it possible to share your secret with anyone. Even at the White House and at the Pentagon only a handful of people were in the know. Who could fail to understand this?

"A friend in need is a friend indeed...." This is a British proverb which the Americans like to quote often. Let us not forget it and let us adopt it as our own.

We do not doubt that Valery Giscard d'Estaing is fully cognizant of this proverb. As soon as he arrived in Luxembourg on Sunday, and even before meeting his European partners, the president stated: "France is determined to continue its efforts, just as the entire EC, in solidarity with the United States, to achieve the release of the Tehran hostages."

May God listen to him... and let us feel pleased that right from the start the President decided to place a European "summit," which initially was merely to be devoted to an honest and indispensable compromise on the Community's internal problems (a compromise which is taking all too long to achieve), under the sign of Western solidarity.

In their hour of trial the American people have just taught us an important lesson--that of unity.

A few hours after the announcement about the Tabas desert drama was made, some people on this side of the Atlantic--at least in most information media--rather hastily concluded that it would inevitably lead to a political disaster for Jimmy Carter-the-unlucky.

This showed how little they knew about grassroots America. According to the results of the first opinion polls which have reached us from the United States, 88 percent of Americans (what a leap forward!) approve of their President's action. And what is even more significant is that 70 percent of them want him again to try the "impossible."

Whether Jimmy Carter is reelected or not on 4 November is none of our business. And whether his "ill luck" plays into the hands of Ronald Reagan or any one else is even less of our business!

What counts is that if very soon, tomorrow perhaps, America--whether Carter's, Reagan's or anyone else's--again tries the "impossible"--because this will be necessary, as it was at Sainte-Mere-Eglise at dawn on 6 June 1944--this America should find its Allies at its side, ready to help it. The Americans have often helped us. We have derived some advantages from their aid. We have much more to gain if we help them tomorrow. For without them we will not survive.

Until Europe becomes what it should be, America's victory will be our victory. Any setback on its part will be a setback for us. Let us either accept this or ensure that the situation changes.

PCF'S STREIFF ARGUES CONTINUING VIABILITY OF EUROCOMMUNISM

LD281215 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Apr 80 p 8

[Gerard Streiff article: "Yes, Eurocommunism"]

[Text] There is no lack of prophets announcing the death of Eurocommunism. "They are wrong or they are deceiving us," we said at our 23d congress.

In fact, what should we expect of Eurocommunism? The phenomenon belongs to the seventies: Within the imperialist world the communist parties are facing the vast problems born of the crisis, a crisis which now puts the question of change on the agenda. The parties' thinking on the nature of these changes naturally combines the lessons of past and recent experiences of the working movement, its successes, its failures, its mistakes.

It appears from this thinking that various parties, proceeding from a strictly independent approach, have been arriving at broadly convergent analyses during this period. They agree in believing that democracy has become the main field of the class combat. The solution to the crisis calls for the deepening of social, economic and political democracy. The socialist future is thus identified with an unprecedented flowering of freedoms. Eurocommunism is a democratic and revolutionary road toward socialism, a road which "can only be the work of large-scale struggles and powerful mass movements, involving the majority of the people around the working class," as the November 1975 PCF-PCI communique emphasized.

This democratic and revolutionary road presupposes the conclusion of broad alliances.

These alliances naturally contain the most diverse forms according to each country's political panorama, the common denominator being the desire to unite all the popular masses, the victims of the crisis.

Let us be clear that, for the parties, this is not a tactical attitude but an approach of principle whose origin, for the POF, for example, dates back to the 1968 Champigny Manifesto, an approach continually enriched right up to the latest congress.

Of course, this deepening of the policy of various communist parties, which make democracy the means and end of their struggles, signifies a greater diversity of roads and advances toward socialism, an inexorable phenomenon which is, ultimately, the proof of socialism's vitality.

This idea calls to mind another, namely that these parties shared a new conception of the Comintern movement. Rejecting any overt or disguised form of center--whatever it may be--they emphasize each party's strict independence of judgement and action, and the existence of possible divergences is immediately recognized and freely and peacefully debated.

Such are the evaluations which, during the seventies, have been permeating the strategies of the communist parties from Tokyo to Mexico City, Stockholm to Rome, Brussels to Paris, London to Madrid. But, naturally, no party can claim to be the standard bearer or keeper of Eurocommunism's "holy scriptures." And I do not intend listing those parties which claim kinship with Eurocommunism and those which do not. Not simply because certain parties reject the term despite being entitled to avail themselves of it. But above all because Eurocommunism is not a finished doctrine, a yardstick by which it is possible to award certificates of a greater or lesser degree of conformity. It is a phenomenon in the process of being elaborated, a long process, a slow evolution of the communist movement. And I believe that it is good that the main lines which we defined earlier now penetrate, admittedly to different degrees, all or part of the policy of numerous communist parties within the imperialist world, from Helsinki to Lisbon, and from Copenhagen to Athens.

Their increasing ability to express their profound national realities, to assert themselves as the most able defenders of democratic rights, to bring together socialism and liberty, to judge the socialist countries clearly and fraternally, to work for relations of sovereignty and noninterference between parties--all this is clearly positive. Thus, those who emptied Eurocommunism of its class content, those who employed caricature-like guesses about this term, turning it into a sort of Paris-Rome-Madrid axis, a commitment to a European integration, a disguised social democratization or even a call to unprincipled alliances risked missing the essential point.

Eurocommunism is, without doubt, an important stage in the history of the communist movement, and the call is to commemorate it lastingly. There is no doubt that it will appear even more forcefully as the democratic and revolutionary alternative to the imperialist crisis.

PCF WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD290927 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] A PCF study delegation examining women's conditions and led by Central Committee Secretary Gisele Moreau visited the USSR from 14 through 18 April.

MARCHAIS VISITS GDR; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

For East Berlin ADN reportage on the visit to the GDR by Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, and the joint statement issued after meetings with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the GDR Socialist Unity Party, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PCI CHARGES GOVERNMENT WITH 'WRONG' STAND ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

AU302003 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 30 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party leadership today charged that the Rome government position on the Iranian-United States crisis situation in the aftermath of the aborted American attempt to free the American hostages held in Tehran, as expressed yesterday to the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, is "wrong and worrisome".

The criticism was contained in a motion passed by the PCI Steering Committee which went on to accuse the government of "backing down in relation to the Foreign Ministry's evaluation" communicated Friday, immediately after the news of the failed rescue mission was released. The Communist document also took the view that the "government conduct is uncertain and contradictory".

After underscoring the ongoing deterioration of international relations, the PCI [word indistinct] affirmed that, "Italy, for safeguarding national interests and contributing to a restored climate of [word indistinct] in international relations, must undertake a rigorous and autonomous initiative within the framework of the European Community and the Atlantic Alliance". In another section of the document, the Italian party recalled that it had "clearly and repeatedly declared its disapproval for the inadmissible capture and detention of the hostages".

BOFFA NOTES NEED FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON IRAN, INDEPENDENT EUROPE

LD301543 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Apr 80 pp 1, 20

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "Why It Is Possible and Essential To Negotiate"]

[Text] The abortive U.S. incursion into Iran requires further consideration. If we can hope that the lesson will at least serve some purpose, this is because of the dramatic confirmation which it gave us. The affair of the American prisoners in Tehran and the whole dispute between the United States and Iran can only be resolved by persistent and patient negotiations. There is no other way, because the way of force is no solution: It can only lead to more serious disasters, even worse than yesterday's.

However, aside from being necessary, is the method of negotiation possible? Yes, it is. It is certainly not easy, but it is possible. All governments, even governments friendly to the United States, have maintained this. The very self-control which was demonstrated yesterday by the various groups active on the Iranian revolutionary scene is an indication of this. It is certainly not our intention to justify the inconsistent behavior of all the protagonists in the political struggle in Tehran. However, one fact should be pointed out: Even in the midst of so much inconsistency, the path of negotiation has never been closed by the Iranians since November. Fundamentally, amid all the problems, negotiations have continued during these 6 months. There has been no agreement, but there has always been negotiation. The Iranians have never carried out any irreparable action. The only action which was very likely to be irreparable came from the Americans the day before yesterday.

Even if an agreement is reached in time it is inevitable that the United States will have to pay some price. The very question of the prisoners cannot be regarded solely as the problem of a "violated law," in isolation from its historical context--the context of a country dominated by the United States for 25 years, where the United States used all available means to support an infamous regime, causing a resentment which is not just that of an "old emam" or of some other leader but of an entire country. [paragraph continues]

The very question of the shah and, do not forget, of the property he stole must be viewed in this context. During the Waldheim mission, the mission carried out by the committee of inquiry and in the contacts which Bani-Sadr held, what the Iranians constantly asked of the Americans was a clear condemnation of the past as proof of the intention to change course. However, that proof was never forthcoming. On the contrary, the United States resorted to force yesterday. Moreover, it came just after the recent revelations by American sources about the U.S. attempts made right at the last minute to block the Iranian Revolution by a military coup d'etat. All these developments are likely to discourage even those people in Tehran who are most inclined toward negotiation and a rational agreement.

Nonetheless--and we must stress this--there is no other way, because the alternative is an armed conflict and nobody knows if, how and when it could be limited. We still think that Europe was an important task to carry out. We can go further than that: It now has an opportunity which it cannot and must not waste without, at the very least, discrediting itself once and for all in the eyes of the Third World (not to mention the price it would have to pay if the worst happened). There is no alliance pledge, no specific interest, no historical reason why our countries, especially after the incursion into Iran, should adopt the same position as the Americans. Too many steps have already been taken recently to make this harmful identification clear in Iranian eyes.

The current world situation makes it essential for all Italian political forces in particular to make a very serious examination and we do not know whether or not, and if so when, this will be put to the test. Each force must demonstrate its autonomy, its determination not to be the satellite of any country, the intention to use its common sense and the ability to interpret appropriately the interest of its country. We have clearly indicated that we intend to tackle this examination not only with words but with facts, with all our international policy initiatives. It is up to the others to do likewise. We are fully justified in asking this particularly of a party like the Christian Democratic Party which has Donat-Cattin as its deputy secretary--a man who has said that he "supports the United States right or wrong." This behavior does not seem either useful or intelligent, even to the Americans, and it is certainly damaging for Italy and Europe.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRAN CRISIS, MUSKIE APPOINTMENT

AU301605 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 30 (ANSA)--The mounting U.S.-Iran hostage crisis continued today to dominate Italian editorial comment which also focused on the choice of Senator Edmund Muskie to fill the vacancy left by resigning Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The dailies analyzed at length the meaning behind President Jimmy Carter's decision to tap the Maine senator and congressional veteran and were in general agreement that the choice was a compromise solution.

Turin's LA STAMPA said that the Muskie choice falls in line with a specific Carter logic. "It resolves the problem raised by Vance's departure with a compromise between National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski's 'hawks' and Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher's 'doves'. At the same time it assures the President a large slice of congressional support at a delicate stage of domestic politics and perhaps bolsters his electoral chances".

The New York correspondent of the Milan daily IL GIORNO, on the other hand, said that the Muskie appointment weakens Carter's candidacy. "He should listen to Brzezinski in foreign policy, at least in the beginning". Considering the fact that both Muskie and Brzezinski are of Polish origin, there could be the impression that Carter's foreign policy was dominated by this ethnic viewpoint.

Milan's CORRIERE DELLA SERA said that Vance's resignation has underscored the mounting crisis of trust and credibility in the White House and that Carter's decision to face the press in last night's press conference "implies that the President is aware of the need to clear up at the earliest the climate created by the latest dramatic events".

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA also stressed Carter's haste in convening a press conference which it said "betrays his concern to buffer the 'confidence crisis' triggered by Vance's resignation. Vance's departure deprives Europe of a valid interlocutor, perhaps one of the few men left in Washington who favor a policy of equilibrium of prudence and negotiations towards Moscow and the Middle East".

The Communist Party daily L'UNITA was highly critical and said that Vance's resignation is "the terminal point of American foreign policy's slipping towards a line in which the use of military force is an increasingly decisive component of diplomatic initiatives." In the paper's view, "for at least a year now the hawks have prevailed over the doves."

The Socialist Party daily L'AVANTI voiced fear that "concern over an 'Iranian syndrome' could lead Carter along the path of uncontrollable political-military escalation with unpredictable results. For this reason, Vance wanted to resume a dilaogue with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and tried to convince European Allies to take concerted action to secure, through economic and diplomatic pressures, the return of the hostages. For these reasons he was opposed to actions of force against Iran".

The daily IL MANIFESTO, the most authoritative voice to the left of the Communist Party said that Carter certainly feels the political need to free the hostages but the hostage problem is linked to the unresolved problem of the loss of Iran as a privileged ally in the Persian Gulf area. The Iranian regime's incapacity to stabilize itself, to respond to pressing internal problems, the alienation of emerging social actions from Islamic extremism, has instilled in the U.S. the idea that the Iranian match is still to be played".

Milan's conservative GIORNALE NUOVO claimed that another factor which in the long run could lead to unforseeable results is the morale of the American public, "forced to the brink of exasperation and abhorrence by events [word indistinct] the televised spectacle of the remains of the American Marines who died in Iran exhibited and manipulated during a grotesque press conference".

CARABINIERI OPERATION SWEEPS 18 CITIES, ARRESTS 15

AU301552 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 30 (ANSA)--A coordinated police operation in eighteen Italian cities today included the arrest of eleven persons in Rome, four in Turin and hundreds of house searches. The latest police sweep began last night under the command of the Carabinieri headquarters. The charges lodged against the fifteen persons arrested range from subversive activity, participation in an armed gang and possession of weapons and explosives. The house searches uncovered large quantities of weapons, explosives and documents. The operation developed out of the complex investigation into the "Revolutionary Action for Communism" organization by Florence magistrates. The first stage of the investigation led to the arrest of 27 persons.

In other developments, the office of Milan lawyer Gabriele Fuga was searched today. Fuga represents another lawyer, Sergio Spazzali (who has defended many alleged terrorists), arrested last week on charges of acting as courier between Red Brigades members in jail and those at large. On the day Spazzali was arrested, another lawyer of alleged terrorist Edoardo Arnaldi was presented an arrest warrant on similar charges. Arnaldi committed suicide before police could bring him to jail.

SA CARNEIRO ADDRESSES NATION ON DOMESTIC ISSUES 27 APR

LD281308 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1940 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Address by Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro carried simultaneously by Portuguese radio and television--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening. This government was born during the 2 December elections which gave the Democratic Alliance a parliamentary majority, a parliamentary majority that, in a representative democracy, is a true national majority. It was based on a political agreement that represented, and represents, the greatest possible degree of political consensus among political parties. It has ensured and will continue to ensure the stability and efficacy of this government.

Around the core represented by this political agreement a national consensus of support for the government's action has gradually emerged. With not too many speeches, with few words but much hard work, our accomplishments began. We demonstrated that we meant business and we proved the consistency of our policy at the service of all the people. We do not serve, nor seek to serve a particular section of the population or social class, nor the majority that supports us. We work for the country, for the nation. Our work is being carried out on behalf of all Portuguese citizens. Therefore, we shall continue along the path of further accomplishments, consolidating the consensus that has emerged in the country, This is what we have sought to do with regard to celebrating the 25 April anniversary.

The usual political divisions were clear in the official ceremonies. These political divisions should not be ignored; on the contrary, they must be accepted in order to serve as foundations for a national blueprint. But these divisions were not reflected in the government's action because we sought to announce measures which were developed in the last 4 months and made public during the week now ending. These measures, because they are truly positive and will result in real benefits, do not reflect the political divisions that were apparent in the speeches made at the official celebrations. Instead, they reflect a true national consensus.

The government is committed to an economic and social policy that presupposes and demands great stringency. We have always described as a priority goal of social justice and progress the protection of the purchasing power of the Portuguese people and, if possible, an increase in their real earnings. For this to be achieved it is imperative to fight rising prices. We have scored concrete results in this area.

Inflation--the rise in prices--last year reached 24.6 percent. At the end of the first quarter of this year it had been reduced to 22.3 percent--by over 2 percent. This reduction will continue until the end of our term of office. Inflation will not exceed 20 percent for the whole 12 months of this year. This means that overall price rises will not exceed 20 percent. This is the figure that we shall use as the basis of our calculations to raise purchasing power. Last year prices rose an average of 24.6 percent, as I have already said, while wages rose by only 17 percent. Workers and their families were the losers. This year prices will not rise by more than 20 percent, if by that much. If wages rise by 18 percent and if taxes are reduced--as indeed they have been, beginning 1 January by 4-6 percent--it follows that, against an inflation rate of 20 percent we will have an improvement of 18 percent--higher wages--plus 5 percent--lower taxes--totalling 23 percent.

Workers and their families will therefore benefit. And for this reason we hope for, and count on the understanding of Portuguese workers and of their families for this policy. We ask that they do not allow themselves to be used as instruments by political parties seeking to take advantage of them to further their own partisan goals. Any wage increases above the figure I have mentioned would only serve to push prices up with no hope of controlling them; in the end, we would all suffer.

Throughout the week of the 25 April celebrations a great many concrete measures were announced. I will now highlight some of these measures and announce others:

As announced, the government has raised disability pensions by over 60 percent which, in many cases, means a rise from some 3,000 escudos per month to 5,000 escudos and even more.

With payments to begin in early July but retroactive to 1 May, the government has decided to raise state retirement pensions by 21 percent, with payments to begin in early July but retroactive to 1 May. Some 375,000 people will be covered by this measure.

Child allowances will also be raised in such a way as to benefit the largest families most. A couple with 10 children, for example, which until now qualified for 5,350 escudos if their income is not above 11,000 escudos. These allowances will also be extended to cover the self-employed.

The supplementary allowance for handicapped children will be raised from 250 to 300 escudos per month. The maternity, postnatal and marriage grants paid by the state social security services have been raised by 100 percent.

In the social framework of the government's overall economic policy I would like to emphasize the plan to support the tenant farmers from areas outside the agrarian reform region. This is a financial aid plan which will enable them to acquire the land they work if the owners are willing to sell. This will be a very important step indeed toward an agriculture run as much as possible by those who own the land and work on it.

This new plan will not apply to the agrarian reform region. The new plan will cost some 10 billion escudos and will be carried out within the next 2 months. It does not apply to the agrarian reform region because other rules are in operation there. The agrarian reform law must be implemented and the government has been enforcing its implementation. The question of the expropriations must be resolved by means of the right-of-retention clause and of the payment of compensation. But above all we must think of the farm workers, those who work the land but do not own it--the tenant farmers and the seasonal workers. Thus, in the strict implementation of the law the government has introduced a new facet consisting of the handing over of tracts of nationalized land to landless rural workers and tenant farmers.

Yesterday, I visited the District of Beja, Council of Moura, to attend the handing over of tracts of land to many of the 94 long-term workers of the Machados estate who had registered for this purpose. Each received several dozen hectares. It was a very simple ceremony and it is a pity that the ceremony and the discussions which followed were not shown on television. No one had asked them, nor would ask them what party they supported, what ideology they upheld. In order to qualify they only had to be long-term workers of the state and to have shown interest in receiving the tracts of land in the terms stipulated. Some of them made no secret of their allegiance to parties and forces of the opposition, indeed of the most aggressive section of the opposition that is striving to create the greatest difficulties to the government.

Curiously enough, those militants and sympathizers of the parties most fiercely opposed to the government, those who have attacked the government most, showed concern that they might keep the land, that it would not be taken away from so that they might pass it on to their children and heirs. It was easy to assure them that as long as we remain in government and in the majority no one will take the land away from them. After the revision of the Constitution they may even be able to acquire full title to the land now handed over to them to exploit and which they can already treat as their own.

This is happening throughout Alentejo Province. Hundreds of tracts of land covering a few thousand hectares have already been allocated and, before the end of our term of office, thousands of tracts of land covering tens of thousands of hectares will have been handed over.

So in this much slandered Province of Alentejo, depicted in the foreign and domestic press as a land of strife, killings, confrontations and shootings, we spent a peaceful afternoon yesterday, an afternoon of true national and regional consensus. These realities should be made known to everyone. The fact is that matters have reached such a point that there have been cases of tourists on their way to the Algarve telephoning the National Republican Guard to ask if it is safe to cross the Alentejo. Those who live or go there can testify that, despite the efforts of certain minorities whose nature is not very democratic, there is in Alentejo a climate of lawfulness and, therefore, of hard work--a climate of hope in the new kind of relationship between man and the land.

It is not by occupying farms nor by turning the rural workers into paid laborers for the political parties that the agrarian reform is carried out. Alentejo is fast advancing towards liberation. This is an important and positive development. I have dwelt on it at length because it is a good way of celebrating 25 April, a 25 April that started by being a revolution but is now a democracy advancing towards its fullest realization which will be achieved with the revision of the Constitution; a 25 April that started by being a revolution, with all the implications of that, but which today stands for freedom, to which no one can claim exclusive rights.

This concern for the concrete, for the realities of life, for the primacy of deeds over words, reflects on other spheres as well. We must think and organize our country politically. And we must do it at the level of central government--I beg your pardon, I mean local government. The setting up of the Institute for Local Government and of the Council of the Municipalities is an important step for the strengthening of local government which must serve as the iron framework that goes into the making of the reinforced concrete of democracy.

At a level other than decentralization there is the question of the autonomy of Azores and Madeira. This is not a question of decentralization, rather one of fitting the political organization of these islands to the characteristics of their communities. Hence the autonomy, an autonomy meant to increase gradually and which must meet the needs and aspirations of the peoples of the Azores and Madeira.

The new law on Portuguese nationality will give primacy to blood over the nationality acquired on geographical grounds. Once this law has been approved, the nonresident Portuguese, our emigrants, will be enabled to keep their Portuguese citizenship even if they have acquired the nationality of the countries in which they have worked.

We are aware of the limitations and severe difficulties that we face and which are clearly reflected in the general state budget that will start being debated tomorrow in the Assembly of the Republic.

It has been drafted with great meticulousness and the deficit it envisages is a controlled deficit that meets the need to revive the economy and to promote social justice. It is the highest deficit that we can afford. If it were any higher our international credibility, the loans that we continue to need, would be endangered and the external support that Portugal requires might even be placed in jeopardy.

We are moving in an international context full of difficulties and renewed tensions. I will not conceal from you that dark clouds are gathering on the international horizon and are already affecting us, both politically and economically. Very rich countries which until recently had great financial resources attheir disposal are massively resorting to international credit in order to face the increases in oil prices.

The tensions are clear for all to see. There are fears of a new conflict, and war must be avoided at all costs. Peace must be preserved. But this cannot be achieved with concessions and ambiguous attitudes nor by attempting to reconcile the irreconcilable. On the contrary, peace is defended with firm stands, with clear and unequivocal attitudes, with courage.

The government has sought to act along this line and has seen growing international respect for and acceptance of its attitudes.

The difficulties of all kinds that we shall encounter, and are already encountering, make it imperative to accelerate the drive for EEC membership. And for this reason, although as prime minister I intended to make few if any trips abroad, I have seen myself forced to leave the country on occasion. I will continue to make only the necessary trips and will make them as brief as possible.

Portugal must assert itself in the international context through the clarity of its attitudes since it cannot do it through its wealth or economic power. We will continue to contribute to strengthening the alliance among the Western countries. This is the only way of facing the widespread dangers and the threat posed by Soviet expansionism. We will not shirk from supporting our allies within the measure of our national possibilities for this is essential to the defense of our own interests and of the principles, which we share, that regulate the life of the international community.

But even at home other difficulties have been created for the government. The country needs reforms and sometimes all kinds of obstacles are raised to these reforms. We will continue to strive to overcome them by democratic means but with firm resolve. A reform like the sought-after change in the law defining the boundaries between the public and private sectors of the economy is so important that the government is determined to insist upon its adoption. This is an indispensable step for reviving our economy and fighting unemployment. It is also a measure of the greatest interest in this new international situation of tension and potential conflict in which Portugal, because if offers conditions of political stability, appears as a country capable of attracting foreign investment to our advantage. But this will not be possible without making it possible for investments to be made in all the sectors, or in the greatest possible number of sectors of the economy.

This is why the government will insist upon this basic reform and will use all legitimate means available to make its views prevail on a matter of such importance. We have put plenty of hard work into it, are not lacking in resolve and will push on along this line.

Ours is a national blueprint around which a consensus is emerging and broadening. I do not think that a broader consensus could be achieved by replacing this blueprint with another project for interparty collaboration. As I said at the beginning, our blueprint represents the greatest possible degree of interparty collaboration and accord. The consensus can be enlarged by bringing new personalities onto the scene and, above all, by achieving harmony among the parliamentary majority, the government and the president of the republic. This we seek to achieve, are working in that direction, and once such harmony has been attained it will be reflected on, and consolidated through the forthcoming revision of the Constitution. But it would seem to me to be harmful to attempt to replace the present agreement and national consensus with others, based on blueprints that have had their chance and have failed. And the people who could have achieved them, or could have supported them when such projects had a chance, no longer enjoy the required credibility for seeking to revive them.

Let us therefore forge ahead safely. The fact is, in spite of internal and international difficulties, we have in these last 4 months managed to ensure stability, to secure some accomplishments, to pursue a clear and consistent policy. In spite of all the internal and external difficulties it has been possible to strengthen our hopes and face the future with greater confidence.

There is much still to be done. We cannot regard ourselves as satisfied with what has been achieved so far. We will never be satisfied because it is this feeling of dissatisfaction that impels us further ahead, seeking greater efficacy. These are times for action, not speeches. And so I will bring mine to a close by telling you very simply that, with you, and on your behalf, we will continue to work. Good night.

ENERGY MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN COPENHAGEN

LD281209 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 25 Apr 80 p 39

[Unattributed report: "Closer Energy Cooperation"]

[Text] The four Scandinavian energy ministers and a representative of the fifth country, Finland, discussed the possibility of closer Scandinavian cooperation at a meeting on energy policy in Copenhagen on Wednesday, but no decisions were taken at the meeting.

The meeting's host, Energy Minister Poul Nielson, could not promise that the series of meetings at ministerial level now beginning will lead to definite action at present. "But a beginning has really been made on closer cooperation at energy minister level," Poul Nielson said.

His Norwegian counterpart, Bjartmar Gjerde, said that Scandinavian cooperation on energy is actually "unique on the world scene."

At the meeting, which is the second within a short space of time between the Scandinavian energy ministers, their discussions concerned the possibility of a common Scandinavian port for coal, Scandinavian cooperation on natural gass and oil and research into an introduction of new sources of energy as well as those already known. After the meeting the ministers were not able to say anything about the location of a possible coal port, only that, as Poul Nielson announced, it will be located by the sea.

On the subject of natural gas and oil cooperation, Poul Nielson said that it is intended to bring the Scandinavian state firms into a dialogue on topics of special common interest. The ministers did not discuss agreements or negotiations on agreements between two or three of the Scandinavian countries, such as natural gas cooperation between Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Poul Nielson also announced that it is not likely that any OPEC country would be interested in entering into a contract directly with two or more Scandinavian countries, and did not wish to comment on the possibility of Arab pressure after state oil contracts had been entered into.

DENMARK

HIGH COMMAND ON ALERT FOLLOWING U.S. RAID IN IRAN

LD301059 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Apr 80 pt 1 p 1

["Bo" report: "Danish Defenses Alerted"]

[Text] Danish Defenses High Command have heightened their preparedness as a result of the tense situation centering on the Iran crisis and the unsuccessful U.S. attempt to snatch the hostages in Tehran with the help of the military. The alert does not apply to the country's military installations. It is exclusively introduced at "high command level." According to press officer K. Brons-Hansen, this means that "we are keeping our eyes and our ears open."

An alert consists in a number of individual measures in various groups. If there is sufficient time in a given situation, these measures can be activated one by one. But in a crisis Denmark can reach "very quickly" what is called "full alert." Major Brons-Hansen stresses that increased activity in the Baltic, Denmark's sphere of interest, has not been noted.

FINLAND

SUDANESE PLANNING MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH TRADE OFFICIALS

JN291855 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Helsinki, 29 April--Sudanese Planning Minister Nasr al-Din Mustafa met here yesterday with the Finnish foreign and trade ministers and discussed with them the relations of cooperation between the two countries and the means to develop them.

Minister Mustafa, who arrived here last Sunday on an official visit to Finland, has invited the Finnish Government and volunteer societies to participate in the conference on refugees which is to be held in Khartoum in June.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, Sudan and Finland are scheduled to sign a technical and economic cooperation agreement as well as other agreements on the electrification of the countryside, communications, transport and agriculture.

BRIEFS

DEFENDERS OF PEACE--The congress of the Finnish Defenders of Peace which ended in Helsinki today has issued an appeal for a nuclear-free north. In its statement the congress appeals to all peace-loving forces in the north and outside the Nordic countries for stopping the threatening arms race. According to the statement, everything possible must now be done to further a nuclear-free north and a Nordic arms control system on the basis of President Kekkonen s initiatives. Author Paavo Rintala is to continue as chairman of the Defenders of Peace, while Johannes Pakaslahti was elected secretary general. Along with the congress of the Peace Defenders, an international meeting on detente of peace organizations was held. It was attended by representatives from nearly 30 countries. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD]

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN: VANCE SUCCESSOR NEEDS 'PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMACY'

LD301403 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Cyrus Vance Resigns"]

[Text] The announcement that Cyrus Vance has resigned as U.S. secretary of state will be received with open regret--and with ill-concealed concern--among U.S. allies. The United States is the leading Western power and therefore every change of secretary of state in Washington will also be an important political event in Western Europe. When the change--at this time--comes after a conflict between the President and his secretary of state, and in an increasingly difficult international crisis, the U.S. allies have good reason to follow developments with redoubled vigilance.

The lawyer Vance will primarily be missed as the very personification of a diplomat--patient, thoughtful, correct, ready to listen, a supporter of clarity and stability in foreign policy. If these are qualities that will now be given less priority in U.S. relations with other countries, we are facing a period of growing problems and rising tension in the international arena. Our hope must be that the change of secretary of state will not mean that President Jimmy Carter will in future attach less importance to traditional and well-tried DIPLOMATIC [in italics] methods in his foreign policy.

The nine EC countries announced at their Luxembourg summit on Sunday and Monday their solidarity with Carter in his policies on Iran and Afghanistan, and in barely 3 weeks Western Europe's economic sanctions against Iran will come into force. Nevertheless, this is a solidarity due more to a desire to help the United States and ensure NATO unity in a period of crisis than to the conviction that the America's sanctions policy is the wisest course in dealing with fanatical Muslims in Tehran. The danger of driving Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union or of contributing to internal dissolution within Iran--something which again could draw the superpowers into military complications--is obvious.

Here a sure hand and sound judgement are needed to lead American policy and we hope that a man with such qualities will take over at the State Department in Washington after Cyrus Vance. His successor ought to see it as a primary task to start consultations at the highest possible level among the Western Allies, with the aim of working out a stable, joint diplomatic line--both toward the Kremlin in Afghanistan and toward the present leaders in Tehran. Thereafter it ought to be an objective for the Western nations jointly to attempt to resume the political dialogue with the Soviet Union--a dialogue neglected since last fall, not least as a consequence of the Moscow leaders' aggressive policies.

A strong United States--also in military terms--will always be in West Europe's interests. It is especially interesting that French President Giscard d'Estaing, who is not in the habit of praising the Americans needlessly, is one of those who have welcomed the increase in American military strike power now being planned. But the Americans' international power must also be managed wisely if it is to contribute to the West's collective influence, and this is best achieved with the help of professional diplomacy. Cyrus Vance represented such diplomacy--and we hope that his successor will do the same.

SWEDEN

PUBLIC SECTOR STRIKE AFFECTS BROADCASTING SYSTEM

LD292138 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation has been hit by the public sector employees' strike. Radio personnel are not on strike, but the telecommunications technicians, who transmit the programs, are striking. The program-3 transmitter operates automatically so that program-3 broadcasts all day, but program-2 is silent and in program-1 normally only the news is broadcast. The striking unions have given the news programs exemption so that they can broadcast.

The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation has asked for more time, above all in order to be able to broadcast the entire morning news programs on program-1. Now the exemption committee of the trade unions in the official sector has refused this application. In fact, the corporation has a shorter time for broadcasts as the broadcasting times can no longer be exceeded. This has resulted in a reorganization by the Swedish Radio Company of programs beginning at midnight.

All Swedish news broadcasts will be transmitted on program-3, and program-1 will be used only for news broadcasts in immigrants' languages. These broadcasts will go out at the same times as the radio magazine programs have been broadcast earlier.

THATCHER AGAINST U.S. MILITARY MOVES ON IRAN

LD301105 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Political correspondent's report: "Thatcher Warns Carter"]

[Text] The prime minister told the Commons yesterday that Britain and EEC partners would be opposed to the United States mining the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf in reprisal for the continued detention of the American hostages in Tehran.

Her statement was the most specific yet about Britain's unwillingness to support American military action over Iran. She was replying to Mr Callaghan, the opposition leader, who had asked if the mining of the Straits--about which there has been speculation--came under the opposition of the EEC partners to military action. Mrs Thatcher was asked about Britain's attitude when she made her statement on the EEC summit. Mrs Thatcher also told MPs: "It is very easy to condemn action to try to release the hostages but it is difficult to put forward proposals to release the hostages; it is difficult to put forward proposals which do actually secure their release. We can only go on with diplomatic, political and economic action."

She also defended the United States' decision not to inform Britain and other allies of the attempt to rescue the hostages, pointing out that any country contemplating such an operation "would be ill-advised to reveal it to a large number of nations."

When Mr Callaghan also expressed support for the American rescue operation he drew calls of disagreement from left-wing Labour MPs. Mr Callaghan said: "I do not take the view that it was wrong in all circumstances to attempt to prise loose people who are held illegally."

"Speak for yourself," Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool Walton, shouted. Mr Callaghan, looking annoyed, turned round to Mr Heffer and said: "I am speaking for myself and for a lot of people in the country too,"

GUNMEN MAINTAIN SIEGE IN IRANIAN EMBASSY; NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUING

LD301524 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1459 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Gunmen were today holding 21 people hostage in the Iranian Embassy in London. Police were conducting "delicate negotiations" with the three gunmen--all Iranians--as marksmen surrounded the building in Princes Gate, Kensington. One hostage is a member of the Metropolitan Police's diplomatic protection group who is believed to have been forced into the building at gunpoint earlier today. The 20 others are thought to be embassy staff.

At a kerbside press conference, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Mr John Dellow said that the gun gang were "making certain demands." He added: "These are being investigated at the moment. We are in the middle of delicate negotiations." Mr Dellow said apart from the diplomatic protection group policeman, 20 others had been taken hostage. "Now we have established negotiations with the hostage-takers, the aim is to secure the release of the people in there without any violence." He said the three gunmen were Iranian nationals, not Iraqis as earlier reported.

As the siege went into its fifth hour, extra squads of police, 20-strong, were drafted in by the bus-load. Crowds stood on walls and people hung from windows of nearby buildings but Princes Gate itself was sealed off by police, some of them armed and wearing bullet-proof vests.

Khuzestan Prisoners' Release Demanded

WA301513 London REUTER in English 1507 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] London, April 30, REUTER--Three gunmen, claiming to be Iranian, forced their way into the Iranian Embassy in London today and took more than 20 hostages, police said. The gunmen were later quoted as demanding the release of 91 prisoners in the Iranian province of Khuzestan. Police said negotiations were taking place through an open embassy window and by telephone, and that the gunmen had not set any deadline. Police said the hostages, most of them Iranian Embassy staff, were apparently not injured in the takeover, and that earlier reports of shooting seemed to be erroneous. The nature of the seige only became apparent three hours after the drama began when a police spokesman said the people holding the embassy wanted the world to know they were "Iranian from Arabistan, South Iran." "They demanded that this point be made clear--they wanted the world to know," the police spokesman said. Passers-by said that a few seconds after the gunmen forced their way into the embassy, four men rushed out. "Then I saw two girls in Iranian head-dress run out screaming," one witness said.

Woman Hostage Released

LD301626 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1540 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] A casualty was later taken by ambulance away from the embassy and a stretcher was taken from one of two ambulances parked about 150 yards from the building and returned with the casualty. No further details were immediately available. The casualty was a woman hostage released by the captors. It was not immediately known whether she had been injured during her short imprisonment. An ambulance spokesman said she was "in a collapsed state" as she was taken to St Stephen's Hospital in Fulham.

REUTERS news agency quoted an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran accusing Iraqi agents of taking over the embassy. The spokesman, (Naser-e Sadat) Salami, claimed that the three gunmen had stormed the embassy saying they were Arabs from the southern Iranian oil-producing province, Khuzestan. He said the gunmen called this area, "Arabistan", and demanded the release of 91 prisoners held in the province. Mr Salami said Iran expected such actions after pro-Iraqi gunmen tried to assassinate the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut 10 days ago. "Undoubtedly, they are Iraqis," he said.

A hospital spokesman said the freed woman was being treated in casualty. She was put under sedation as soon as she arrived and has spoken to no one so far. "The police are waiting to interview her in connection with the incident at the embassy," he said.

Police 'Waiting Game'

LD301634 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1603 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The gunmen who entered the Iranian Embassy in London today were assumed to belong to a minority group--possibly Arabs--in the oil-rich southwest of Iran. There was no immediate identification of the group, but their demands for recognition of the rights of the people of Iran, and the release of political prisoners, were thought to point to minority grievances. It was also felt that religious differences played a part in their complaint.

Since the Iranian Revolution which overthrew the shah there have been growing disturbances in several Iranian provinces over the way central government is running the country. Conflict with Iraq has also increased restlessness in Iran. There were no signs today that Britain intended to pass on to the Iranian Government the gunmen's demands. This was to be in line with government policy towards terrorism. Officials from all the Whitehall departments involved were meeting to keep up to date on developments. Meanwhile there seemed no intention for police to storm the embassy. From past experience of sieges the police have tended to play a waiting game.

BBC-Gunmen Contacts

LD301658 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1641 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Iranian Embassy gunmen want 91 Arab prisoners in Iran flown to London, according to a telephone call to the BBC World Service today. The call was taken by the senior duty editor, Mike Brown, at the World Service headquarters in Bush House in the Strand. Mr Brown said on the BBC Radio 4 "PM" programme the call was made by one of the hostages, a Lebanese journalist named Mustafa Karkouti. "He said he had been ordered to make the call so their demands could be known," said Mr Brown. "He did not explain how he became one of the hostages, but he sounded calm." Mr Brown said Mr Karkouti constantly referred to someone apparently standing beside him, and thought to be one of the gunmen. "The gunmen have asked for 91 Arab prisoners in what they described as Arabic land to be released from jail," said Mr Brown. "They want them to be flown to London, and then to be provided with a plane to fly out of London. The men say they will take the hostages with them when they fly out." Mr Karkouti refused to answer some of Mr Brown's questions, and at the end of the call said: "I have been told I must go." He then put the telephone down.

Offer To Replace Hostages

LD301930 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1905 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Fifty Iranians tonight offered to substitute themselves for the embassy hostages. The dramatic twist came as the party of pro-Ayatollah Khomeyni students arrived at the scene of the seige. Shouting slogans and waving clenched fists as they marched towards Princes Gate, they were met by a police delegation and offered to replace the captives inside the embassy 200 yards away. The students' delegation handed a 27-signature petition to senior police officers. Three of them were allowed past the checkpoint, and walked towards the embassy. Their spokesman, Mr Jafar Chitsaz, 34, from Holland Park, West London, said: "It is unfair that these people should be held in there. This is an Iranian crisis. It should be solved by Iranian people. These people are innocent. We are in favour of the present regime but already 120,000 young people have been killed. This is our problem. As Iranian nationals we do not want to see innocent people here in Britain at risk." He added: "We want the hostages out. We will go in there if necessary. It is up to the police. If they say we can go in, we go in." He stressed the group were acting simply as individuals, and were not attached to any political offshoot. The move came as a surprise and extra police were drafted in as the group invaded the siege checkpoint. It happened as senior dectectives gave a press conference in the Albert Hall. Minutes earlier a column of uniformed officers moved swiftly along Princes Gate and entered premises--either the embassy, or an adjoining building. Three of the students were led through the cordon of police to speak with senior police officers. Another spokesman for the students, a woman who said she was a research student studying in England, said: "We are willing to take their places. I am willing to die. I hope the police will allow us to go in." The woman, who said she was a Moslem supporter of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, said hundreds of other Iranian students were on their way to the embassy.

BBC Crew Among Hostages

LD302119 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2041 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Two of the three British hostages held in the embassy work for the BBC, it was learned tonight. The men Chris Cramer, a producer, and Syd Harris, a news film cameraman were at the embassy applying for visas for Iran when the siege started, the corporation announced on tonight's 9pm TV news.

Mr Cramer telexed the BBC newsroom about six hours after the start of the siege. He said he had a message approved by the leader of the group, which detailed how the group had burst into the embassy and overpowered the policeman. The telex said the hostages would not be hurt if their demands were met. The message said the group wanted to apologise for the siege to the British people and the government.

Ninety minutes later, Mr Cramer sent another telex. He said the leader of the group was claiming that police had refused his request for a doctor to examine a man who was "quite badly ill". Police had replied that their negotiations had not yet reached a stage where they could let a doctor enter the embassy, the BBC bulletin said. Later in the bulletin one of the gunmen inside the embassy spoke by telephone to a BBC reporter. Asked if the hostages were all right he answered "yes". He went on: "We have some demands. We took them to get what we want. We want the freeing of 91 prisoners and the recognition of our region as an autonomy. We want to send our voice to the world. We are fighting for justice and the autonomy of Arabistan."

Asked if the gunmen were against Ayatollah Khomeyni the spokesman said: "We are not against Ayatollah Khomeyni. We are against every leader who does not want to give us our legal rights."

1 May Noon Deadline

LD302148 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2111 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The three gunmen have set a noon tomorrow deadline to blast the embassy and kill the hostages unless 91 Arab prisoners in Iran are flown to London. They have also demanded a plane out of Britain and say they will take the hostages with them. One of the gunmen told the BBC in a telephone interview that they also wanted autonomy for their region, Arabistan in south Iran. "We want to send our voice to the world. We are fighting for justice and the autonomy of Arabistan," he said.

As negotiations went on tonight between police and gunmen, a senior police officer announced that food had been sent in to the embassy for the first time since the siege began. Earlier police suddenly found themselves having to deal with a group of 50 Iranian students who offered to substitute themselves for the hostages. Shouting slogans and waving clenched fists the group marched towards the embassy in Princes Gate taking police at the siege checkpoint by surprise.

U.S. Hostage Exchange Said Proposed

NC302201 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 30 (AFP)--The commando group holding 20 people hostage in the Iranian Embassy in London is prepared to free them in exchange for the release of the Americans held in Iran, a French TV correspondent said after intercepting a phone conversation between a member of the commando and an unidentified person. The correspondent, speaking on an evening newscast here, said he overheard the conversation, in English, while trying to call a member of the commando occupying the Iranian Embassy in London.

Intercepted Embassy Call

LD302337 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2238 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] French television in London claimed tonight that they had overheard a telephone call in which one of the gunmen had proposed to exchange the hostages against the American ones held in Iran. The company said it had been trying to call the embassy since midday and tonight it hooked into what appeared to be a crossed line between London and Beirut. A man they believe to be the gunman said: "We have done to Khomeyni what he has done to the Americans."

M Jean Louis Burgat, correspondent for French television Channel One, said "We interpret it that he makes a kind of deal between the American hostages and the people held in the Iran Embassy." M Burgat said: "We always tape what we have on the line and at about 10 pm tonight when I made another call I heard a lady speaking in Arabic and then in English. The conversation went on for about half-an-hour but most of it was in Arabic. I think I had a crossed line with Beirut."

The tape began with the woman saying: "Are you the kidnapper?" and the reply came: "What do you mean?" The woman said: "You have the embassy?" And the man replied: "We have the embassy people here." The woman told him: "You did very good job." The man went on, still in English and becoming more excited: "We are holding 19 of them hostages here in London. We are holding 19 of them hostages here." He is then understood to have said: "We are not leaving to go until Khomeyni lets the American hostages go." The woman then repeated: "You did very good things."

At this point French television was able to put its own question asking if the man spoke French. He said they only spoke Arabic and when he was told who was speaking he said: "We cannot speak to anyone at the moment." The rest of the conversation continued in Arabic.

M Burgat said: "We are convinced that the call on which we had a crossed line was with one of the commandos and it indicated that the commando proposed to exchange his hostages against the American hostages in Iran."

AP reported earlier from Beirut that three unknown factions had claimed joint responsibility for the attack on the embassy. They were the Political Organization of the Arab People, the Arab Masses Movement and the Movement of the Moslem Arab People Strugglers. A short statement, delivered at the ASSOCIATED PRESS offices in Beirut, denounced the "reactionary authorities" of Ayatollah Khomeyni and ended with "glory and immortality to the martyrs of Arabistan."

Commandos Stick To Demands

OW010009 Hong Kong AFP in English 0001 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] London, May 1 (AFP)--The three-man commando holding 20 hostages at the Iranian Embassy here is sticking to its demands, notably the release by 1100 GMT today (Thursday) of 91 political prisoners held in Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan Province, a police spokesman said here last night. He said police were not yet in a position to identify the gunmen, who, he added, were keeping cool. Contrary to earlier reports, the commando made no request for water or food and no negotiator entered the embassy, the spokesman indicated. Meanwhile, a Home Office spokesman said he was not aware of any offer by the commando to trade the 20 hostages held here for the 50 Americans held in Iran.

Commando Message to BBC

TA010722 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 1 May 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] We go straight to the BBC radio car outside the Iranian Embassy in London, where gunmen have now been holding about 20 people hostage for more than 18 hours. There is a strong police cordon around the embassy, but for the moment they are simply watching and waiting. Our reporter in the radio car is Bob Simpson.

[Begin Simpson recording] The main activity here at present is the continuous chanting of the 80 or so students who have gathered to give their support to the hostages and have offered to take their places. Many of them are wearing white tunics bearing pro-Khomeyni slogans. Out of our sight, by the door of the embassy, two senior police officers are still negotiating with the gunmen. Talks broke down for a while earlier on, but are now progressing with the gunmen cool and calm, according to the police. About 6 hours ago an offer of food and drink was made and turned down. A request for a doctor, according to a telephone call from the hostages to the BBC, has not been met. The police though simply say a doctor is ready close by the embassy, but there is no immediate need for his services. Presumably the police, who had access to the woman hostage released yesterday afternoon, know what went on at the time of the takeover, and whether anybody was hurt. There has been little visible police activity within the past few hours--just reserves being moved about and shifts being changed. The mood of the police suggest they are prepared for a long wait, and time and patience could be the weapons they have but the gunmen don't. [end recording]

The gunmen on several occasions since the seizure of the embassy began have contacted us here in the newsroom at Bush House. A few moments ago there was another call from the embassy and a hostage being used an an interpreter relayed the following message from the gunmen: [Begin interpreter recording] The group occupying the Iranian Embassy would like to assure the British public opinion that the British hostages as well as all other non-Iranian hostages will not be harmed. They would demonstrate that in a later stage, but the deadline for the safety of the other hostages [words indistinct] and the others as well, which is 12 o'clock noon, is still valid. That is all. [end recording] That was the latest message from the Iranian Embassy in London.

Gunmen 'Dissident Arabs'

LD010822 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0730 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] The gunmen have identified themselves as members of the Iranian Group of the Martyr--dissident Arab organisation violently opposed the Ayatollah Khomeyni. More than two million Arabs live in the oil-rich southern provinces of Iran--the Khuzestan area which they call "Arabistan." They want autonomy for their region and have been locked in bloody clashes with the ayatollah's troops since the Iranian Revolution.

REUTER reported from Beirut today that three previously unknown groups were also claiming responsibility for the embassy takeover. A statement delivered to REUTER's Beirut office was signed by factions calling themselves the Political Organisation of the Arab People, the Arab Masses Movement and the Moslem Arab People Strugglers Movement. The statement did not specifically refer to the embassy takeover but claimed responsibility for what it called the "Martyr Muhyi ad-Din an-Nasir operation." The groups warned Iranian authorities against the consequences of "continuing to shed the blood of our Arab people and the rest of the Iranian peoples struggling for our rights and dignity." The statement added: "We shall strike firmly and with methods unfamiliar to the reactionaries and those who begrudge Islam and humanity in order to force the charlatans and deceivers to yield to our demands."

Gunmen: Qotbzadeh 'Will Regret' Statement

LD010832 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0738 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Twenty hostages--three of them Britons--were still being held by three gunmen in the Iranian Embassy in London early today as negotiations continued between their captors and the police. The gunmen have threatened to blow up the building and the hostages at noon today unless 91 Arab prisoners in Iran's Khuzestan provincial town of Abadan are flown to London. They have also demanded a plane to fly them and their hostages--most of them Iranian diplomats--out of Britain.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was quoted last night by Iran's official news agency as saying that the prisoners at Abadan would be executed if the embassy staff come to any harm.

The hostages include PC Trevor Lock, 41, who was guarding the embassy, and two BBC Television staff, producer Chris Cramer and cameraman Sydney Harris. Both were in the embassy applying for visas when the gunmen burst in shortly before midday yesterday.

Fifty Iranians last night offered themselves as substitutes for the hostages. Shouting slogans and waving clenched fists they marched to the embassy at Princes Gate, Kensington, and handed a petition with 27 signatures on it to senior police officers. The demonstrators, mostly students, later put on hastily made shrouds adorned with the words: "We give our last drop of blood for Khomeyni" and spent the night outside the embassy. As dawn broke they turned towards Mecca and prayed. They wore their white shrouds to signify they were prepared for death. "We are ready to die now for God and Khomeyni", said their spokeswoman. "We are prepared to die for the release of the hostages. We want to be exchanged for them." They chanted "we are Khomeyni's soldiers". Leaders of the students said there would be a "mass presence" outside the embassy later today by thousands of the ayatollah's supporters.

BBC Radio reported today that it had received a message from the gunmen saying that none of the three British hostages would be harmed. The message was received just before 7 a.m. at the BBC's Overseas Service at Bush House in the Strand. It was read by one of the hostages who said: "The group occupying the Iranian Embassy would like to assure the British public opinion that British hostages as well as all other non-Iranian hostages will not be harmed, they would demonstrate that at a later stage." The message went on: "But the deadline for the safety of the other hostages and others as well, which is 12 noon, is still valid."

The hostage said he had been asked to translate the message. He sounded calm but was obviously anxious not to say anything not authorised by his captors. A BBC interviewer asked the man about conditions inside the embassy but the hostage said the gunman who had given him the message did not want him to answer questions.

Then the gunman came on the line himself and was asked if the hostages were well. He said: "All well and everything all right". Asked if anyone needed a doctor, he said: "Yes, we have an injured man. I think he is badly sick." He refused to say if the man had gunshot wounds and said it was not important how the man was injured. Asked about food, he said they had water and would not be drawn on the subject. The man confirmed that there had been a message at the embassy from Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh saying he would not yield to their requests.

Then the gunman said: "I think he will regret this statement. I mean after the deadline we will kill everybody here, all the hostages." Asked if the Britons would be all right, the gunman said: "They are all right and will be all right." Asked when the Britons would be released, the gunman said they would have to wait and see--but it would not be before the deadline. Asked if he could guarantee that they would be unharmed, the gunman said: "We will have to think about that."

Commando on U.S. Hostage Exchange

NC011010 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] London, May 1 (AFP)--An offer to exchange 20 hostages in the Iranian Embassy here against American hostages held in Tehran could "not be ruled out", one of three gunmen who seized the mission yesterday said today. A spokesman for the Iranian pro-Ba'th commando made the admission on the telephone to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE but did not say whether the suggestion had been put to British authorities.

Negotiations Continue 1 May

LD011038 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1018 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Dellow, who is in charge of the police operation at the [Iranian] Embassy, said that the gunmen were remaining relatively calm as the noon deadline drew nearer. Mr Dellow said the night had passed fairly quietly and the police would like to believe in the gunmen's pledge not to harm non-Iranian hostages. "We hope it is a sincere statement but we are not foolish in these matters, although we hope and expect them to maintain the pledge," he said.

This morning's negotiations had still centered on the gunmen's original demands made yesterday, but the negotiators' target this morning must have been to extend the deadline. Mr Dellow said there was an appreciation that negotiations of this sort took time, and even the hostage-takers realised that their demands needed time to communicate. "The police policy is exactly as it was at the beginning. We are taking it as calmly as we can and our object is to come to a satisfactory conclusion with no loss of life," he said.

He disclosed that an army explosives expert had arrived at the scene this morning "for discussion purposes only." It is thought the expert was to be asked if the gunmen would be able to carry out their threat to blow up the embassy. Mr Dellow said: "We have evidence that the hostage-takers have the capability of doing certain things but we have an open mind on whether they have explosives."

Anti-terrorist squad detectives are undertaking a major investigation to establish the identifies and background of the gunmen and the head of the squad. Commander Peter Duffy said that the mood of calm would alter from time to time. Police are still not in the embassy building.

Talks Break Down

NC011026 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] London, May 1 (AFP)--Negotiations between the British police and the commandos holding 20 hostages in the Iranian Embassy here have broken down and if demands are not met by 1100 GMT two hostages will be executed every two hours, a man describing himself as spokesman for the commandos told AFP by telephone today. Following the failure of the talks, the spokesman told AFP "there was no way" to proceed with an eventual exchange of the hostages here and those in Tehran.

In the course of the conversation, AFP was able to speak briefly with a person claiming to be one of the hostages and said the negotiations between the police and the commandos went "very badly." The hostage, who responded to the name of Miss Sylvain, was not able to speak any longer, one of the commandos having apparently grabbed back the telephone.

BBC Hostage Released

LD011056 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1050 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] One of the British hostages in the Iranian Embassy in London--BBC man Chris Cramer--was released today on a stretcher. The break through in the siege came just before the noon deadline set by the gunmen. Mr Cramer was taken by ambulance to the hospital. The release of Mr Cramer--a BBC news organiser--came a few hours after the gunmen said that the non-Iranian hostages would not be harmed.

Commander Peter Nievens of Scotland Yard said: "We have successfully negotiated the release of a male hostage." He said Mr Cramer was the hostage who wanted medical treatment and said his removal from the embassy had created an atmosphere of goodwill between the negotiators and the gunmen.

Deadline Passes 'Without Incident'

WA011134 London REUTER in English 1128 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] London, May 1, REUTER--The noon deadline set by three gunmen holding about 20 hostages at the Iranian Embassy in London passed without incident. As the deadline approached, police were negotiating with the three men to secure its extension.

Thatcher Message to Bani-Sadr

LD011156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1136 GMT 1 May 80

[By Arthur Williamson, chief PA political correspondent]

[Text] Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw reported to the Cabinet today on the embassy siege, and he is making a statement in the Commons this afternoon. It was confirmed in London that Mrs Thatcher sent a message to the Iranian President Mr Bani-Sadr during the night. The message, sent through diplomatic channels, said: "I should like you to know of my deep personal concern about the situation at the Iranian Embassy in London. This intrusion constitutes an act of terrorism and an infringement of the immunity of diplomatic staff which the British Government finds totally repugnant and is acting firmly to counter. I hope the incident will be resolved speedily and I assure you that the safety of the lives at stake will be of paramount consideration. The home secretary is personally in charge of the situation and I am taking a very close personal interest. I wish to assure you that we shall be keeping in constant touch with you and your government."

The message was intended to be a personal one between the prime minister and the Iranian president, and the text was not released at the time in order not to inflame the situation at the embassy. After being received the letter's contents were released in Iran, and this led to the Whitehall confirmation.

Gunmen Extend Deadline

LD011206 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1156 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Gunmen holding 19 hostages at the Iranian Embassy in London today extended their deadline to kill the captives and blow up the building to 2 pm.

In a dramatic message to Scotland Yard, the gunmen said: "We are giving the Iranian Government until 2 pm today. This is not a sign of weakness but our humanitarian duty. After 2 pm all responsibility falls on the Iranian Government. If the Iranian Government will acknowledge that they are negotiating with the British Government, that will extend the time."

Report on Embassy Scene

TA011258 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 1 May 80

["Radio Newsreel"]

[Excerpts] The deadline set by the Iranian gunmen holding about 20 hostages in the Iranian Embassy in London has passed without incident. In fact, one of the two BBC men being held has been released, apparently because he was suffering from stomach infection. Our reporter Alexander Tompson has been watching events outside the Embassy.

[Begin recording] [Tompson] As noon approached the tension here steadily increased. The atmosphere here is still tense but there is relief that the deadline has come and gone without incident, so far as we know. A short while ago Assistant Deputy Commissioner Niven said they were still talking to the gunmen. [Niven] Time has come and passed and we are still negotiating. We are considerably encouraged honestly by this continuing dialog and there the situation remains at the moment. As I left they were still talking with the negotiators.

[Tompson] So the police are obviously pleased with that development, and encouraged too by the decision of the gunmen to release one of their hostages a few hours ago for humanitarian reasons. He was a BBC man who was trying to get a visa from the Embassy when the building was seized yesterday. Apparently he was suffering from a severe stomach upset. All the signs are that the police have managed to impress on the gunmen that negotiations on their demands here in Whitehall and in Iran are a time consuming business. During the morning some relatives of the hostages were escorted through police cordones to speak to newsmen or try unsuccessfully to get into the embassy buildings. And a few hours ago the man in charge of operations here, Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Delow), gave a news conference in the nearby Albert Hall. He said all the options in this police operation were still being considered. Negotiations were continuing calmly and the antiterrorist squad was busy trying to build up a picture of the gunmen holding the building. So the whole area remains sealed off, police marksmen remain in position and scores of newsmen on grass verges, on seats facing the building and on two high mechanical hoists remain with their eyes fixed on the embassy entrance; and the waiting goes on and it could go on for hours and even days. [end recording]

1400 Deadline Passes

LD011332 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1324 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] A tense hush hung over the besieged Iranian Embassy in London today as the 2 p.m. deadline to kill the hostages approached--and passed--without any apparent incident. The three Iranian gunmen holding 19 hostages had already extended their noon deadline to blow up the embassy and kill their captives unless their demands were met. And once again they drew back from their murderous threat.... As the seconds ticked away towards 2 p.m. the police dragnet of scores of officers--some armed--remained silent. And even senior officers were holding their breath and ashen faced. All eyes focused on the elegant Regency building. Even the chanting Iranian students whose pro-Khomeyni battlecry had punctuated the eerie silence of the siege fell silent as the dramatic countdown began. Behind the scenes, diplomatic moves were believed to be in progress between Britain and Iran after the gunmen said at noon that they would carry out their threat unless the Iran Government acknowledged that it was negotiating with Britain.

KLIRIDHIS TO VISIT KARPAS PENINSULA FOR 'CONTACTS' 7 MAY

Official Announcement

NC251655 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1620 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the Democratic Rally, Mr Kliridhis, will visit the Karpas Peninsula in the Turkish-occupied area on 7 May. An announcement issued today says: At the last meeting between Mr Kliridhis and the president of the Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party, Mr Cagatay, the Democratic Rally leader's visit to the Karpas was agreed in principle at his own request. The announcement adds that the agreement was finalized today following a telephone conversation between Mr Kliridhis and Mr Cagatay.

Cagatay Announcement

TA251341 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister and National Unity Party Leader Mustafa Cagatay has announced that Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally Party Leader Glavkos Kliridhis will cross over to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and visit the Karpas area on Wednesday, 7 May. Speaking to journalists today, Cagatay recalled that he held two meetings with Kliridhis previously. He said that during these meetings, Kliridhis asked to visit the Karpas region and has now been permitted to do so. Cagatay noted that Kliridhis, who will cross over to the Federated State at 0900 on 7 May, will visit the Karpas area and hold the necessary contacts.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER REPLIES TO PROTEST AGAINST GILMOUR

NC261530 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] British High Commissioner Rhodes today called on Foreign Minister Rolandhis in connection with the Cyprus Government's demarche on the recent statements by the Lord Privy Seal and British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour. Mr Rhodes said he had instructions to confirm that there has been no change in the British Government's policy which, he said, aims toward the achievement of a just solution to the Cyprus problem, and that the British Government will continue to support the efforts of the UN secretary general.

EDEK LEADER CRITICIZES GILMOUR, WALDHEIM

NC300607 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The socialist EDEK party leader Dr Vasos Lissaridhis yesterday called for abandonment of what he called the climate of "fatalism" and "passiveness" which, he said, is being cultivated by both foreigners and locals.

In a speech at Paphos he called for more wide internalisation of the Cyprus problem and an appeal to the Security Council.

The recent statements by the British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour were indicative of the attempts to create conditions for another Camp David procedure for Cyprus, Dr Lissaridhis said and claimed that the "timing and content" of the meetings of the rally leader Mr Kliridhis with the leader of the Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party and prime minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated State in the north, Mr Cagatay, were not unconnected with the wider developments.

About the deadlock, Dr Lissaridhis said that the UN secretary general had not lived up to the duties and responsibilities of his office but the Cyprus Government too must be blamed for not preventing Dr Waldheim to play the role of Pilate, or washing his hands of any responsibility.

Dr Lissaridhis reminded again about his party's offer of a minimum agreed programme of collaboration and gave a dark picture of the economic situation. He thought that the situation was led to that point by others so that foreign aid shall be presented as a "plank of safety" and for converting Cyprus into a "post-colonial territory".

The socialist leader called for broad nationalisation of banks and monopolistic enterprises, taxation of property and riches, a curb of imports, nationalisation of water and land, tax adjustment and the like and said that the EDEK was raising the banner of change.

ATAKOL ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF IGNORING MISSING PERSONS ISSUE

TA282059 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol said that the Greek Cypriots do not want to resolve the missing persons issue and that they are trying to exploit the issue internationally. Atakol was replying to reporters' questions in connection with the dispatch of a Greek Cypriot delegation to Geneva for propaganda purposes. He recalled that the UN Third Committee had unanimously decided in December 1977 to set up a committee to look into the question of missing persons. Atakol noted that the Greek Cypriots had refrained from implementing this decision, which had been taken unanimously.

Atakol revealed that on 21 March 1980, the Turkish Cypriot side had sent its proposals envisaging the establishment of a committee on the missing persons issue to the Greek Cypriot side via the UN secretary general. He added that the Greek Cypriots had not answered even though more than a month had passed.

The minister pointed out that the Greek Cypriots did not want to solve the problem, but only to exploit it internationally. He added: Had they really wanted to solve the problem, the committee would have been established and the problem of missing persons would have been solved.

The UN Third Committee--which also included the Greek Cypriot administration's representative--had decided unanimously in December 1977 that an investigative committee be set up, composed of Turkish Cypriot, Greek Cypriot and International Red Cross representatives, to look into the issue of missing persons. However, the Greek Cypriots have prevented the implementation of this decision--for which they had cast a positive vote--for political reasons.

Meanwhile, based on reliable sources, TAK [Turkish News Agency in Cyprus] reports that the Turkish Cypriot proposals which were delivered to the Greek Cypriots on 21 March envisage establishing the committee on the missing persons issue with three representatives: One Turkish Cypriot, one Greek Cypriot and one from the International Red Cross. The Turkish Cypriot proposals, which have 13 clauses, say that the committee must make its decisions unanimously, the committee chairmanship must rotate every month, the first chairman should be the International Red Cross representative, the committee members should not seek the help of experts from outside and the committee should have the right to investigate throughout the island. Under these proposals, the committee will be able to start work immediately and hold regular meetings. The information to be collected by the committee will be kept secret. Furthermore, the proposals say that when one of the missing persons is determined to be dead the committee will not hold anyone responsible. The proposals also envisage preparing a list of the missing persons.

DHROSOS DEPLORES 'LACK OF ORGANIZATION' IN U.S. RAID

AT301420 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Apr 80 p 6

[The "Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "The Operation That Failed"]

[Text] Many things have been said and written about the U.S. operation and even more will be heard. Judgements by both sides are clear, which would have occurred no matter what the outcome. However, most of the people who now criticize the attempt would be thinking otherwise had the operation succeeded. Then the Americans would have been wonderful in organization and courage, their invasion would have been pardoned and it would have been considered an illegal act in reply to the equally illegal detention of the hostages by the Iranians. Success always creates many justifications; it is failure which deprives the unsuccessful of arguments.

The Entebbe affair was equally irregular and illegal but nobody asked the Israelis to account for it, simply because their operation succeeded. Nor is the comparison which some people make between the two operations fair. In Uganda the hostages were at the airport guarded by the soldiers of another country and not by their kidnappers. The Israeli commandos arrived there by using secure foreign bases and they landed right near the detainees. The Americans were forced to build their own provisional base in the Iranian desert from which they intended to reach the heart of the Iranian capital. The layman considers the chances of success of such an operation very limited.

However, some "competent" people or perhaps some computers thought otherwise. The layman was vindicated and the operation failed almost before it had even started and it failed on its own, not because of the Iranians. On the one side there is failure but on the other there is no success. Success for them would have been if Iranian forces had moved, if they had clashed with the commandos and defeated them or if during an air battle they had downed U.S. planes. In this case, however, the operation halted by itself as soon as it started without the Iranians having gotten wind of it and it stopped for technical reasons and for...U.S. reasons.

The layman who would be asked to pass judgement on the plans of this operation could discover dozens of reasons why it could fail. He would never think that it would stop in its first steps because of technical deficiencies. Nevertheless, it was an operation which had been diligently prepared months ago and for which many rehearsals had been made.

Now how can it be that only a few minutes after taking off helicopters record damage in their hydraulic or other systems? How can it be that in a limitless desert two planes participating in the same operation collide? This is something that common sense finds difficult to understand. Supposedly there had been a complete and well studied plan; large forces were not moved nor was there the intention to move any. It is supposed that before the execution of such an operation the equipment to be used is checked and double-checked. It is supposed that an inspection is made of even the last detail of the machines which will be used and that before starting everything is found to be in absolute order. Certainly this happened in this instance too. Then how is it possible that in a few minutes three out of eight helicopters were found to be damaged? Of course, the issue will be officially investigated and we do not know if we shall ever learn the conclusions of the investigation.

There is no mention of injury to U.S. prestige because of this accident. Perhaps the people who claim this are right. Such things, however, are overcome. The United States is a great country with great power. If it did not have this power the international situation would be different. What is worrisome is that in a military operation, even a limited one like the one which we are talking about, such frivolity and a lack of organization becomes apparent. To a large extent modern war is technical and woe if omissions and carelessness appear in this field. [paragraph continues]

The failure of such an operation, for technical reasons at a later stage, would be more pardonable than what happened before the operation even started.

I KATHIMERINI NOTES WORLD CONFLICTS, EUROPE'S POSSIBLE ROLE

AT301438 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Apr 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Complications Without Prospects"]

[Text] From now on, humanity will be marching from complication to complication without any prospect of discovering not only some peaceful settlement for its differences but even some form of dialogue between competing forces. The Middle East area up to India's borders remains the point of "hot" contact between the great powers without anybody knowing if and when it will catch fire. It seems that everybody is following the logic of the absurd by trying to outdo each other in acrobatics and provocativeness.

On the one hand we have a great power--currently the greatest in the world and the leader of the Western world--resorting to abortive "commando" operations, thus risking its prestige and chances of influencing international public opinion. On the other hand we have a fanatic religious "revolution" which must maintain tension at the flash point in order to avoid the transfer of public attention from "foreign issues" to the disintegration which Iran's internal affairs have been experiencing for almost more than 1½ years. Nearby, we have the other great power lurking to intervene at whatever moment it may judge its interests to be threatened in some way, using its own logic, the logic it used for invading Afghanistan.

Within the complexity of these conflicting concerns and interests lies the fact that the only thing which will not be served is international peace. Once again this appears to be in danger since it has been left "to the cane of the wolves." On both sides the "hawks" are essentially gaining ground vis-a-vis the few voices that remain which urge the maintenance of dialogue and an atmosphere of detente.

The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Vance constitutes an act of honor for him but also a blow to the cause of peace. Now the U.S. President is surrounded by "hawks" and those who believe that they must restore by any means the prestige of their country, which has been damaged by the long detention of the hostages.

However, activities like the commando operation, especially when they fail, have as their only result the strengthening of fanaticism in the other side--a fanaticism badly needed by the religious regime and even more by the power centers which are the most extremist inside Iran, the students and the ayatollahs.

Because of the negative repercussions that all these things will have on President Carter's popularity, nobody knows what decisions the U.S. President will make to regain lost ground because undoubtedly what concerns him most at this moment is his nomination by the Democratic Party and his reelection. Between understandable aspirations and serving the interests of international peace there is a great distance and a dangerously slippery decline.

The fact is that the other European industrial countries--especially Japan--are paying for the consequences of this "absurd" game of the great, the puppets of which are the small countries of the area. The game of fire is taking place over the earth's large reservoir of oil which is ready to explode at any time dragging everybody to calamity.

What is worse is that everyone is slowly becoming inured to the idea of a war, and to the atmosphere of a belligerent mentality, which is valid mostly for the two superpowers and for those centers which have control over the switches of war.

Seen from this viewpoint, Europe's role is becoming more critical and more substantive each day. Perhaps it is the only power which can avoid disaster with appropriate diplomatic dealings--because it has no other choice, provided that it is not swept up in the prevailing general heated atmosphere. Perhaps then it can point out a solution to the complications currently weighing on the world.

I AVYI URGES GOVERNMENT CONDEMNATION OF U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

AT291435 Athens I AVYI in Greek 29 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Moment for Peace"]

[Text] At this very moment the entire world may be experiencing the most dangerous moments for peace since the end of World War II. The aborted U.S. operation in Iran--the dimensions and goals of which are now proving to be far greater than at first reported--leaves no doubt that those forces which are pushing toward a confrontation now dominate the leading circles in the United States. This is also confirmed by yesterday's resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The "hawks" in the civilian U.S. administration, like presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski, do not even try to conceal their determination to repeat and fully implement last Friday's adventure without any regard to the consequences.

The problem of the American hostages--which could be solved through peaceful negotiations and in a spirit of understanding for the feelings and reactions of a nation such as the Iran which has suffered indescribably under the U.S.-motivated tyrrany of the shah--is now being used by U.S. imperialism as a suitable excuse for a more general crusade not only against the Iranian Revolution but also against the national liberation movements of the Middle East in an effort to restore U.S. supremacy. This very goal, within the framework of the current international balance of power, is tantamount to inciting a worldwide confrontation, particularly since the USSR will not naturally stand by with folded hands. Perhaps nothing is more dangerous at this moment than to encourage U.S. aggressive activities through expressions of "support" and "understanding" as have already been expressed by certain West European governments at a time when, on the contrary, the more vital interests of their people dictate immediate initiatives to put a stop to U.S. buccaneering climaxes which lead to war.

Within this context we believe that the Greek Government had and still has the duty to clearly and firmly condemn last Friday's U.S. operation on Iranian territory. Our country is far too close to the epicenter of an international crisis and it must have a direct interest in the developments. Therefore, it is not permissible to remain silent. In addition it must not fail to separate its position from the United States and NATO with regard to any possible action by them in the area. First of all it must finalize the severance of its ties with the military wing of the Alliance and it must cease all negotiations for its "return."

These moments are so critical that they demand not only the rejection of any possible involvement in American adventurism but also the exhaustion of every possibility, no matter how small it may be, for the application of pressure to discourage aggressive plans by the unhesitant--as they have been proved--U.S. leaders. The recent position of the KKE (Interior) calling for condemnation of U.S. buccaneering action and for cooperation by all the democratic parties, patriotic and peace-loving forces in the country. In the defense of peace and for the noninvolvement of our country in this buildup to war, expresses, under these conditions, the highest interests of our people and our nation.

RIZOSPASTIS SCORES GOVERNMENT'S 'TOLERANCE' OF U.S. STANCE

AT291348 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] An open crisis has broken out within the Carter administration as a result of yesterday's resignation by Secretary of State C. Vance while international reaction against the piratical U.S. invasion of Iran is increasing and taking on ever increasing dimensions. It is possible that the secretary of state will be followed by other senior State Department officials who will also resign. The U.S. administration is already in dire straits, despite the open support and solidarity toward its buccaneering and dangerous policy which was expressed yesterday by the leaders of the EEC member states.

Official Greek Support?

By insistently refusing to condemn the American raid the Greek Government comes even closer--if it has not completely aligned itself--to the policy of support which was expressed by the "Nine" toward the United States. As reported by the RIZOSPASTIS correspondent from Luxembourg, where the EEC summit conference was held, two senior diplomats of the Greek Foreign Ministry conferred with political chiefs of the EEC on the issue of developments in the Near East.

The EEC leadership, in the meantime, is exerting strong pressure for the purpose of guaranteeing:

Full Greek support of "reprisals" against Iran.

Official recognition of Israel.

A most "emphatic" condemnation of Soviet action in Afghanistan.

The government spokesman in Athens, without fundamentally denying the dispatch of diplomats to Luxembourg, argued that "no pressure is being exerted" upon Greece and that "no reference was made to the recognition of Israel" during the summit conference of the "Nine." He added that the Greek Foreign Ministry would be officially informed on what was discussed and resolved at Luxembourg as provided for under the EEC accession agreement.

This peculiar and, to say the least, tolerant government position toward U.S. adventurism in the area creates grave concern among public opinion which discerns the threatening prospect of a direct or indirect Greek involvement in the dangerous activities of the United States.

This serious question was raised by the KKE [Exterior] in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday with a relevant interpellation by its deputies which:

Calls upon the government to respond to the desires of the people, to evaluate national interests and to declare that it separates its position from the buccaneering activities of the United States and that, in any case, it does not justify such activities. It also calls upon the government to state that it will not permit the use of Greek territory for any activities against Iran and that further it will abstain from any form of measures decided upon by the countries of the EEC and by NATO against Iran.

OFFICIAL DENIES PARLIAMENTARY BARTERING BEFORE 2D VOTE

AT251408 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The issue of bartering (negotiations, soundings and so forth) does not exist and therefore further support of K. Karamanlis' candidacy can be guaranteed for his election as president of the republic.

It was in this spirit that government circles commented yesterday on press reports that offers, promises, satisfaction of demands and so forth were being made to guarantee deputies' votes over the 197 (180 if one adds Karamanlis' vote) which were cast for Karmanlis in the first round. Official circles explained that those demands which the small parties have made and which "coincide" with similar government ideas or offer a basis for study so that common points can be found can be discussed after the election with the government which will succeed K. Karamanlis!--as he himself stated on Tuesday night. At present any such negotiations would be nothing less than barter.

Specifically regarding yesterday's press reports about alleged haggling, promises and so forth, the government spokesman made the following statement:

"Those things which had to be said were stated prior to the election. We are now in the procedure for the election of the president of the republic and, as the prime minister has said, we must confront it with tranquil and unprejudiced thoughts. After all, this is dictated by the solemnity of the issue and the dignity of the country."

Meanwhile the Opposition Takes for Granted Karmanlis' Election.

Even PASOK cadres, who on Tuesday were cultivating an atmosphere for entry into a pre-election period (principally in order to create impressions) have now ceased such efforts while deputies who have already arrived in their constituencies, instead of preparing pre-electoral work with their monarchy committees, are "analyzing" the results of the first vote from which they expected something else.

It is characteristic that 48 hours have already passed since this first vote and the PASOK chairman has not made (neither on Wednesday nor yesterday) any statement or interpretation.

Yesterday political observers stressed that Papandreou, who already knew from polls and assessments that Karamanlis was the people's choice for chief of state, became certain after the first vote and the public reaction to this preference and chose the tactic of the silent confrontation of reality, perhaps returning to his old ideas that with Karamanlis as president of the republic he has greater opportunities to gain power.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--At 0930 this morning the new French Ambassador Philippe Rebeyrol presented his credentials to President of the Republic Tsatsos. The ceremony was also attended by Foreign Minister Rallis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 20 Apr 80 AT]

ARMED FORCES 'STEPPED UP' FOR MAY DAY; PROTESTS STAGED 30 APR

WA301741 London REUTER in English 1648 GMT 30 Apr 80

[By Ayse Sarioglu]

[Excerpts] Ankara, April 30, REUTER--Martial law troops, backed by tanks, today surrounded the Istanbul headquarters of Turkey's biggest leftwing trade union confederation and ordered the detention of its leaders as tension rose on the eve of May Day. After troops in combat gear, supported by tanks and armored cars, sealed off DISK's [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions'] headquarters near Istanbul Airport, the city's martial law command ordered the detention of its chairman, Abdullah Basturk, and the other six board members. The reason for the order was not known. One of the leaders was quickly detained but the others, including Mr Basturk, apparently were out of town.

Leftwing workers held brief work stoppages throughout the country today to protest the ban on May Day rallies. Buses stopped running in Ankara and Istanbul and some Istanbul banks were forced to close for the morning. No violence was reported. More than 500 people, mostly university and high school students, were arrested in Ankara yesterday after a series of violent incidents at leftist-controled faculties and schools. Many of the high school students who took part in occupations of their schools were between 13 and 15 years old.

Demirel: 'No Incidents'

TA010921 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said today that those involved in subversive actions and in treachery will be disappointed. No one should try to challenge the Turkish state's power, Demirel said. The Council of Ministers met today at 1030 under the chairmanship of Demirel. In a statement before the meeting, Demirel said that no incidents had occurred in the country on May Day. Demirel said the state and the people will exist forever despite subversive efforts aimed at weakening it. Demirel added that the Council of Ministers would discuss measures taken against anarchic and terror incidents as well as subversive and divisive activities. The issue of reviving national economy would also be discussed during the meeting. The Council of Ministers meeting was continuing as this news report was being prepared.

AFP REPORTS STUDENT CLASHES IN TRABZON

NC301147 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Ankara, April 30 (AFP)--Police clashed with students last night in the Turkish Black Sea port of Trabzon, 750 kilometres (460 miles) northeast of here, after the murder of three leftwing students in the headquarters of the revolutionary youth movement DEV-GOR [expansion unknown]. A policeman was slightly injured in clashes with leftist students claiming the bodies of their comrades at a hospital in the town. Later a fourth student was found seriously injured in a street.

SECRECY ARTICLE REMOVED FROM U.S. DEFENSE AGREEMENT

TA301712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1635 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The government has lifted the article on secrecy in the bill submitted to the parliament for the ratification of the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement. The bill will be discussed by the parliamentary national defense committee in the next few days.

The agreement, which has been submitted for the parliament's approval, says that the parties will cooperate to achieve developments in the economic and social spheres, based on sovereign equality and mutual benefit. To this end the interested parties pledge to maintain increased and close cooperation in the fields of economy and defense as well as scientific and technical issues related to these subjects.

According to the agreement the United States Government will do its best to contribute to Turkey's development efforts by extending financial as well as technical aid on which mutual agreement has been reached. The agreement further says that Turkey will permit the participation of the U.S. Government in common defense measures to be taken in certain Turkish defense force installations. The activities and the technical operation of these installations will be carried out in accordance with goals and programs on which mutual agreement has been reached. The scope of the defense agreement envisaged in the agreement will be limited by responsibilities imposed by the NATO treaty. The agreement and its annexes will be valid for a 5-year period.

DEMIREL REJECTS USE OF BASES AGAINST IRAN, ISLAMIC NATIONS

TA301621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that it is useless to think that the defense installations in Turkey can be used outside their purposes against Iran and other Islamic countries. Demirel added that no one should consider such a possibility.

In reply to a question, Demirel said that employing NATO installations in Turkey against Islamic countries or Iran was out of the question. Demirel said the following on the issue: It is useless to think that the installations in Turkey can be used outside their purposes against Iran and other Islamic countries. No one should consider such a possibility. Not that there is such a possibility. However, it is very wrong to create the impression, every now and then, that the current government can cause damage to Islamic countries. This is useless, illogical and unnecessary.

RPP GROUPS SCORE GOVERNMENT FOR LIFTING NOTAM 714

TA301138 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A joint statement issued by the RPP Senate and National Assembly groups says that the lifting of Notam 714--connected with the Aegean airspace--by the government has failed to fulfill expectations and no positive development has been achieved in Turkey's relations with Greece. The statement adds that the issue of Greece's return to NATO's military flank was discussed in the joint session of the RPP groups held yesterday. The statement says that the lifting of Notam 714 has placed the Turkish Federated State in a difficult situation. Pointing out that apparently the Notam 714 was lifted as a result of a hurried and incorrect assessment without proper study the statement adds: As it was in the past, Turkey's and Greece's respective flight information regions should end at a line which runs about the middle of the Aegean within NATO's military structure. There should be no third air flight information region in the Aegean linked to the headquarters [as heard] because such an arrangement would not be based on military requirements and it would be a political move originating from an opinion intended to limit our rights and responsibilities within the scope of our territorial waters in the Aegean. Given the great importance of the Aegean issue for Turkey this issue should be discussed in detail by the relevant committees of the parliament with the participation of the concerned ministers and experts. It will be a beneficial and correct stand if the government abstains from taking new decisions regarding the Aegean before the views of the parliament are known.

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BELGIUM

WESTERN EUROPE 'HOSTAGE' TO U.S. 'MANIPULATIONS'

LD291047 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27-28 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Another Hostage...Europe"]

[Text] Failure, especially on this scale, inevitably gives rise to the question: Who is to blame? If we are to believe the opinion polls, U.S. public opinion, which clamored for strong measures, is now blaming Jimmy Carter for having used them so badly. Shrewder commentators emphasize that you could not reasonably blame the President for the mechanical failings of the helicopters and the planes.

To which many retort that he should have acted earlier. But can we be certain that there would have been fewer risks a few days after the hostages had been taken with countless crowds thronging around the U.S. Embassy? All the eyewitnesses agree that there were many more revolutionary students and revolutionary guards in the first weeks after the occupation than in recent days. Moreover, it must be stated that those who advocated strong measures were often the ones who considered to history's balance sheet the lives of the 50 hostages sacrificed on the altar of U.S. prestige.

Who is to blame? If it is not easy to say where the blame lies, you can see more clearly, however, the various levels at which it is found.

In recent days an increasing number of voices have spoken out to caution an overexcited public opinion against the enormous risks of a military operation. These risks were of two types. The first touched on the very success of the operation: To reach Tehran and snatch 50 well-guarded people was tinged with the impossible. Events have proved this, unfortunately. The military men themselves were the first to counsel caution. The second type of risk was political. Certain prominent figures, not exactly passing for doves, had put Jimmy Carter on his guard: Our main enemy is not Iran but the USSR, and it would be made to thrust the former into the arms of the latter. Similarly, there is now every reason to fear that the West's positions have been seriously affected in two other sectors of the East-West front: Afghanistan and the Middle East. In both cases we could be watching a new hardening of the Muslim world against America.

Ultimately this is indeed the kind of event to sharpen the crisis of confidence between Washington and its allies. The latter had finally answered the call for help from Jimmy Carter who said that, otherwise, he would have had to resort to military measures for which they would have footed the bill. Perhaps the Europeans now feel that they have been manipulated. Some will say taken hostage...

CRISIS SOLUTION STILL STALLED OVER BRUSSELS QUESTION

LD301501 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27-28 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Jean Lienardy report: "After Initial Agreement the Six Parties Are Thinking It Over: They Will Meet Again on Tuesday"]

[Text] At 0430 on Saturday Mr Martens and the negotiators of the traditional parties, having met since 1400 hours on Friday, announced that the formation of a new government was possible.

A first round of talks had just ended with a sufficiently close convergence of views to enable the party presidents concerned to plan presenting the outline of a program to their governing bodies. We know that this program contains two major headings: institutional reform, and economic and financial policy.

The community compromise, which delays a solution for Brussels but deals with Wallonia and Flanders, has been accepted, with reservations and special points.

The cleanup of public finance and the developments in fiscal policy were treated from a vigorous viewpoint. Maintenance of social benefits but an austere budget: These are the keynotes for the 1980 and 1981 budgets.

The political world was quite excited during Friday by the approach of an understanding which it could feel was emerging despite what was termed by the parties and communities represented "calculated reticence." Given elsewhere in this report are the successive statements made during the hours following the group and bureau meetings.

It was, nevertheless, an optimistic and happy "formateur" [premier designate] who, in the early hours of Saturday announced the results of what he himself termed a "first round." Fresh discussions are, indeed, planned between Mr Martens and the party presidents on Tuesday.

It was planned that Mr Martens would report to the king this Saturday noon. He was then to take part in the Luxembourg European "summit" on Sunday and Monday.

At the end of the first round of negotiations which closed at dawn, Mr Martens stated that the discussions had been positive. The party presidents have undertaken to defend the resulting agreement before their respective governing bodies. This agreement relates to the two notes introduced during the negotiations by the "formateur": The first concerns the final state reform, and the second tackles both the cleanup of public finance and fiscal measures.

Mr Martens' proposals on institutional reform have been universally accepted by the negotiators of the (10) parties concerned. Only two points have been set aside for the second round. They are, on the one hand, the exact locations of the regional executives, maintained within central government or directly autonomous on their election by the assemblies. And, on the other hand, the chapter relating to the financial resources at the disposal of the Flanders assemblies and the French community. Because of its political and technical complexity, this latter problem is to be discussed this weekend by a group of experts.

Public Finances

On the cleanup of public finances and on fiscal policy, Mr Martens emphasized that, for the 1980 and 1981 budgets, the negotiators had worked out the details of the fiscal measures and social allocations. The party presidents examined in general terms what arrangements should be made to compensate for the shortfall in state income which these two points would cause.

These arrangements pivot on three central points: first, the continuation of the policy of cleaning up the budget, begun in January; second, the internal movements between direct and indirect taxation; finally, the adoption of legal measures to counter tax evasion.

"Achieving these budgetary aims," Mr Martens stated in particular, "necessarily implies cleaning up all budgets. However, in social matters the austerity measures will be taken in concert with our social partners."

The Index

However, there will be no attack on the index-linking of salaries.

In any event, the 1980 budget objectives (with some 50 billion francs saved) will be maintained, Mr Martens said, as will the 2.2-percent reduction decided in March.

The "formateur's" aim for 1981, accepted by the negotiators, is that a GNP reduction of about 1 percent be applied to the net amount to be financed: This measure would make it possible to curb the recourse to foreign borrowing and the increase in interest rates.

Fiscal Measures

The "formateur" gave some estimates based on the cost of the fiscal measures planned. For 1980 the fiscal measures for business will represent about 4.7 billion francs, while personal tax measures will reach about 12.95 billion. The tax section of the law-program will thus be completely altered to take account of this shortfall in income.

The Brussels Problem and...Missiles

Replying to various questions on the agreement between the six party presidents, Mr Martens stated in particular that the fate of the communes of the Brussels periphery was one of factors in the Brussels problem. The "formateur" favored a rapid settlement of the status of Brussels--a settlement which he still hopes to achieve during the next round of negotiations.

He emphasized, meanwhile, that at the request of the Flemish socialists there had been a special agreement on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Belgium. This agreement related to the stance adopted on 12 December last which envisaged a 6-month moratorium. With the international situation in mind, the future government must continue the initiatives and contacts already begun and examine when and to what degree the conditions for the installation of such missiles will be achieved. The government will thus make its decision and submit it to parliament, which will settle the matter.

Guarded Comments

On leaving Mr Martens residence, the presidents of the six parties involved in the negotiations gave their first impressions: terse from the social Christians, quite optimistic from the liberals, rather gloomy for the socialist presidents.

Mr Tindemans was evasive, commenting only on the weather: "I can state that it is raining...." Mr Vanden Boeynants was no more eloquent: "I feel that things have gone well," then adding: "What we need now is to settle the Brussels question as soon as possible."

For the liberals, both Walloon Party of Liberty and Reform (PRL) President Gol and Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV) President de Cleroq appeared satisfied insofar as their parties' tax demands had been retained in the agreement. "Potential formulas exist for the reform of the state structures," Mr Gol stated, emphasizing later the importance of a measure like the gradual merging of married couples' incomes to achieve a complete merging by 1984.

Mr de Cleroq noted that the agreement took up numerous PVV claims but that, despite everything, an important chapter remained in the community section: everything dealing with the financing of the new institutions. The president of the Flemish liberals also hoped on this subject that a solution would emerge from the coming negotiations.

Socialist Reticence

The two socialist presidents appeared less optimistic. Mr Cools, president of the Socialist Party [French-speaking] (PSB), stated: "I shall present the texts that I disclosed. The party bureau will then judge whether I should return for a second round of negotiations...."

When we asked him if he would simply present the texts without defending them, the PSB president explained: "Present them, that is all. Moreover, if I come to negotiate at this first round, it is solely because the country needs a government." For his part, Socialist Party [Flemish] (BSP) President van Miert emphasized that this first round of negotiations was never anything more than exploratory talks.

"Mr Martens' proposals are a good way of approaching the problems," the Flemish Socialist leader pointed out, although he would have preferred a complete agreement on the state reform. On the fiscal measures, Mr van Miert stated that he did not feel that the tax reduction would involve social cutbacks, but his part would pay particular attention to this point.

If an agreement exists between the six parties approached by the "formateur," it is received differently by different people.

The meetings of the party ruling bodies on Saturday afternoon (for the PVV, PRL and Christian People's Party (CVP) and on Monday (for the PSB and BSP), should tell us whether Mr Martens' planned "six-party coalition" is on the way to being formed.

If this were the case, the "formateur's" "second round" would begin at 0900 on Tuesday. If one or other of the six parties holds back, people will wonder what new miracle solution could be found by Mr Martens to escape from the impasse once more.

The PRL Considers the Martens Proposals Acceptable

"If the Brussels liberals want to secede, let them go! Undoubtedly they will reunite into a sort of Brussels rally with a deputy and a senator..." This remark came from PRL President Jean Gol himself.

On Friday morning the reforming liberals president announced his party's attitude to the present negotiations. "We are still at the stage of exploratory talks," Mr Gol said. "We are currently looking for the signs to bring the six parties to agreement. In the second phase we will try to find evidence to suggest that such an agreement is possible.

The PRL president emphasized that his party had not been an applicant but was called on after the failure of theprevious coalition. "The liberals are not refusing to take part in the negotiations, but they remain firm in their aims," Mr Gol restated, after referring to the "unanimous" solidarity which exists among the French-speaking parties participating in the negotiations.

On economic and social matters the reforming liberals' president seemed satisfied that Mr Martens' proposals should take up the demands put forward by his party, particularly on value added tax on investment expenditure, land registry standardization and the merging of married couples' incomes.

The People's Union (VU) and the Belgian Communist Party (PCB): Foreseeable Clashes in Brussels

The VU Bureau considered the Martens proposals disastrous. The very fact of leaving the Brussels problems to one side suggests even more bitter language struggles in the coming years in the capital and its periphery, the bureau believes.

Mr Renard, president of the PCB Regional Council, fears that the postponement of a solution for Brussels could transform the region into either an area of confrontation between the two dominant communities or an object of wrangling above the heads of the main parties involved.

"Nothing Definite," PSB President Believes

The socialists also discussed the matter on Friday. On leaving the PSB Bureau, President Andre Cools announced that a meeting of parliamentary groups would be held on Monday morning to report on the results of the exploratory negotiations now in progress. The PSB Bureau has authorized its negotiators to continue with these talks. Meanwhile, the Bureau will meet again on Monday afternoon.

Mr Andre Cools expressed surprise that there was already talk of an agreement: "The French-speakers at the negotiating table said no to the Flemish demands on Brussels," he said, "and that induced the 'formateur' to make new proposals on the postponement (and not the freezing) in the immediate future of the discussion on all Brussels' problems." And the PSB president insisted that the term "all Brussels' problems" should also include the problems of the periphery: "People have never put it otherwise," he said, adding that a longer time would be needed beyond the "fateful deadline of 9 May to reach agreement on the government program, if we are to avoid the consequences of elections and a political power vacuum." Mr Cools also indicated that the PSB Bureau reaffirmed the solidarity of the socialists of Brussels and Wallonia. In the PSB president's view a "legal status quo for Brussels" does not rule out rapid negotiation for a solution on Brussels and the component parts of the Brussels problem.

"Exploration does not mean discovery," Mr Cools insisted again, affirming that the French speakers have not given up and that nothing is final.

And a personal reflection: "I have established that lead-lined boots (with which Mr Cools is said to have gone to the negotiations) give you leg cramps!"

NETHERLANDS

100 INJURED IN AMSTERDAM ANTI-ROYAL FAMILY PROTESTS

NC301511 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Amsterdam, April 30 (AFP)--About 100 persons were injured here today in clashes between police and thousands of demonstrators, Dutch television announced. It said the clashes were continuing.

The fighting broke out in several parts of the city as Holland's new queen, Beatrix, was being sworn in. The demonstrators were some of Amsterdam's many ill-housed. They were protesting the living expenses of the court and the security measures for the abdication ceremony, which paralysed the centre of Amsterdam. Police used teargas to halt hundreds of demonstrators who were marching toward the royal palace carrying red banners and throwing stones and fireworks. At Dam Square, where the palace is located, spectators booed the royal family and the police.

NRC HANDELSBLAD ASSESSES FAILURE OF U.S. RESCUE BID

LD291035 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Apr 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Abortive Action"]

[Text] President Carter's explanations have not left us any wiser about the why and wherefore of his abortive rescue mission in Iran.

He has made it quite clear that he bears full responsibility for giving the orders. However, he has definitely left us in the dark about the reason for his action and its timing.

With regard to the timing of this action it should be pointed out that it certainly came very quickly after the introduction of sanctions by the United States' European allies. And yet the United States had given assurances that active European support for the U.S. standpoint would make it possible for Washington to postpone military action for the time being. However, the Americans will point out that this was a humanitarian and not a military action.

That does not alter the fact that this action has very unfortunate aspects although it is difficult to judge this operation properly as long as the exact course of events remains unclear. No judgment on the U.S. action is possible as long as this lack of information on the facts continues. However, it must be pointed out that it is the Tehran government and not Carter which is responsible for the situation which has arisen in Tehran through the hostages affair.

This is the case because the Tehran government has not been able or willing to do anything to make a solution possible for fear of clashing with the orthodox clergy. The latter clearly want to use the presence of the hostages to strengthen their political position which eroded by the end of last year. There can be no doubt that the clergy have so far benefitted most, politically speaking, from the failure of the rescue operation which the clergy's supporters see as an act of God. We must hope that the political importance which the hostages have for the clergy will help to ensure their safety, since as long as they are there they can always be used to stir up emotion and distract attention from the real problems which the clergy, with their archaic political program, cannot solve.

Before judging this action it is important to bear in mind that Washington sought a rapprochement with the new government in Iran last year and even expressed readiness to support it in the fight against the Kurds.

It is even possible that the hostages were seized in reaction to a "threater " rapprochement between the then Prime Minister Bazargan and the United States. The hostages were seized 2 days after Bazargan had talks with President Carter's Security Adviser Brzezinski in Algiers.

In judging this action we must guard against unilaterally assuming that Carter was overwhelmingly guided by election considerations in his actions. Considerations of this type apply no less to the German chancellor who faces parliamentary elections in October and to the French president whose term of office ends in spring 1981. Carter also has to consider the international status of the United States which has played an important stabilizing role over the past 35 years. Despite Vietnam the Russians and Chinese willingly negotiated with Washington in the early seventies.

Should the impression remain that a small group of terrorists can keep a superpower in limbo at will, that could ultimately be fatal for the whole world since that could lead to many people having an entirely different assessment of the real balance of power. This exerts scarcely less pressure to take action than is exerted by the demands of radical public opinion. However, another aspect of yesterday's failure is that it demonstrated that it is easier to find action necessary or to demand it than to carry it out. This is because when somebody demands action he tacitly assumes that this action will succeed. No thought is given to the possibility of failure. However, we are now faced with an actual failure which has considerably increased the dangers in Tehran.

One hopeful sign is that some of the formerly fiercest U.S. "hawks"--such as Democratic Senator Jackson--now seem to have much more understanding of the dangers of a hard line.

REJECTION OF SOVIET VISIT DOES NOT MEAN JOINT PROJECTS ABANDONED

LD231127 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Algemeen NEDERLANDS PERSBUREAU report: "Russian Minister Not Welcome in the Netherlands"]

[Text] The Hague, 19 April--It has been made clear to Russian Minister of Power and Electrification Neporozhniy, who was planning to head a delegation on a visit to the Netherlands, that his visit is not welcome at present. Therefore, negotiations with the Soviet Union on Dutch know-how, equipment and apparatus for major Russian natural gas and offshore projects will not go ahead for the time being.

This step is a result of the cooling in Dutch-Russian relations caused by the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the treatment of the dissident Sakharov.

The Netherlands ambassador in Moscow told Neporozhniy that his delegation would still be welcome, but the minister replied that the delegation would not go without him.

These negotiations had been prepared by the Industrial Council for Oceanography which had been working on them for several years. A delegation from the Industrial Council for Oceanography--an organization to which almost 200 Dutch companies belong--laid the foundations for these negotiations during a visit to the Soviet Union.

According to a spokesman for the transport and waterways ministry, which is involved in these negotiations, the postponement of the delegation's visit does not mean that the Netherlands has abandoned its participation in the projects.

VAN AGT VISITS JAPAN, JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Tokyo KYODO accounts of the 5-day official visit to Japan by Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt, including reportage on the joint communique, see the Japan section of the 23, 24 and 29 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SCHMIDT TO REITERATE AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL REQUEST TO SOVIETS

LD011114 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Stuttgart--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today announced that during his forthcoming visit to Moscow, which will take place "before long," he will request the Kremlin leadership to finally begin the withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan. The chancellor addressed his renewed request to the Soviet Government at the main May Day rally of the German TU Federation (DGB) in Stuttgart. Addressing the rally, which was attended by about 12,000 people, Schmidt said: "I shall reiterate this with great clarity when I see the Soviet leaders on my return visit to Moscow before long." He will tell them: "Finally start withdrawing your armed forces from Afghanistan where they do not belong."

Solidarity is needed not only among workers and people altogether but among nations as well, Schmidt said. Without treaties there can be no peace. "Anyone who does not want to compromise is unsuited for peace," the chancellor added, recalling the solidarity of the Somali Government which had allowed FRG policemen to free the hostages of the hijacked Lufthansa plane in Mogadishu.

Turning to the current situation in Iran, the chancellor said that the Germans "share with a feeling of solidarity," the feelings of the Americans at present. "We know how dangerous the present situation in Iran is to world peace. We also know how dangerous the military intervention in Afghanistan is for peace throughout the world," Schmidt said.

The chancellor went on to say that something like that could not happen in Europe because the FRG is a member of the Western alliance. Our peace, the chancellor added, depends on the ability to defend it in the spirit of solidarity if the need should arise. "We do not wish such a case to arise," the chancellor said. The most important prerequisite for social progress is peace throughout the world. The chancellor emphasized: "We must try hard to be able to live in peace with everyone." The Federal Republic has not relapsed into the cold war.

GOVERNMENT SAYS NO DATE SET FOR SCHMIDT VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD011534 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--No date has yet been set for Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Moscow trip this year. This was announced by Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald in Bonn today.

A spokesman from the Soviet Embassy in Bonn said he did not know at present the date of the federal chancellor's trip. The visit will reciprocate Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in 1978.

In the meantime, the (?first half of June) was named as a possible date. In an exchange of written messages in March, Brezhnev did not set a time for the visit. At that time circles in Bonn believed that a trip by Schmidt to Moscow could only have meaning if the Soviet leadership made it clear, in the aftermath of the invasion of Afghanistan, that it was contributing to the restoration of the military balance between East and West.

TALKS ON SCHMIDT ARMS PROPOSAL REPORTEDLY ACCEPTABLE TO MOSCOW

DW020927 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 May 80 p 4

[Article signed Dc: "The Chancellor Should Travel"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 April--In the opinion of the German Young Democrats [FDP youth organization], Moscow staking great hopes on a visit by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. This is the view advocated in Bonn by the youth organization's deputy chairman, Thilo Schelling, after talks held by a delegation of the Young Democrats with politicians in Moscow and Warsaw. He said Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Department for International Affairs at the CPSU Central Committee, had told them that one could talk in Moscow about Schmidt's proposal to renounce the stationing of medium-range missiles for several years, A limitation of these arms could be settled under the SALT III arms limitation treaty. The precondition for this, however, is the ratification of SALT II. On behalf of his organization, Schelling called on the chancellor to go to Moscow in any event before the end of the summer.

A joint communique of the Young Democrats and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR states, among other things, that both organizations condemn "the dangerous character of the decisions made at the December (1979) meeting of NATO." As for Afghanistan, both organizations further declared that, even though both sides had explained their divergent positions on the "events" in Afghanistan, "they jointly oppose any attempt to make them the pretext for disturbing detente policy."

PRESS COMMENTARY ANALYZES REASONS FOR APN ATTACK ON BONN

DW300940 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 Apr 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Jr.: "Irritation in Moscow"]

[Text] The fact that in the event of a military conflict in Europe, the Federal Republic would become the target of a Soviet retaliatory strike is not a secret which the Moscow agency APN has now divulged, but a fact which has been determining our existence since the long-range means of delivery for nuclear warheads came into being--meaning for the past 25 years. To that extent APN recalled facts rather than threatened with them. We cannot pretend as though we were not aware of the dangers menacing the Federal Republic in the event of war.

It is a different question as to why the Moscow propaganda organ devised for external use reminds the Federal Republic of its precarious situation at this very time and makes the Bonn politicians panicky--as though they had never heard of it. The agency expresses an irritation on the part of the Soviets which consolidated after NATO's decision on the arms gap closure last December, an irritation which is attributable primarily to disappointment over Bonn's policy. The latter's currently low prestige in the East bloc can also be seen by other publications so that what we are dealing with in this bang from Moscow is not a mishap but a verbal exaggeration which, however, properly reflects in all probability what the mood is like.

The people in Moscow are aware that without the strong pull of the Federal Republic the NATO decision on closing the arms gap and the boycott of the Olympic games would stand little chance of implementation. The Soviets resist the realization, however, that it is solely their policy which provokes such defensive actions. In Afghanistan they have become too deeply involved to get out of it again easily. [paragraph continues]

But what prevents them from responding to the Western offer to negotiate on the limitation of the medium-range missiles? It is, after all, just an attempt to retain the lead already scored. The trip to Moscow will be a difficult one for the chancellor--provided the Soviets stand by the invitation.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC TO VISIT NEXT WEEK FOR TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD301701 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn--It was learned from well-informed circles in Bonn today that Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic will visit Bonn next week for talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The precise date was not stated.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR IN EAST BERLIN

For East Berlin ADN and Hamburg DPA reportage on the traffic agreement signed in East Berlin on 30 April with the GDR, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 1 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Schmidt Applauds Cooperation

LD302051 Hamburg DPA in German 1951 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Lemgo--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed his satisfaction that the Federal Republic and the GDR have proved their ability to cooperate in the present world political crisis. Addressing an SPD election rally during the North Rhine-Westphalia election campaign in Lemgo, Lippe District, he mentioned the traffic agreement signed between Bonn and East Berlin today. He called on the crowd of 5,000 not to allow the fellowship between the Germans on both sides of the frontier to falter in the present world situation.

The chancellor said that the safeguarding of peace remains the Germans' most important interest. This includes a moderate language appropriate to a nation located in the heart of Europe and surrounded by many neighbors. Cooperation must be continued not only between the Federal Republic and the GDR, but also between West and East Europe. Neither "hawkish statements" nor the tendency by some German politicians to be more American than the Americans help this. The chancellor protested strongly against the socialist foreign policy being "slandered as kowtowing to Moscow." "We have had enough of it; we can stand this no longer."

Inter-Relations Minister Comments

LD292116 Hamburg DPA in German 2004 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Osnabrueck--In the view of Egon Franke, federal minister for intra-German relations, the signing of the traffic agreement with the GDR in East Berlin on Wednesday is of special political significance at this time. In an interview for NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG (Wednesday edition), he says that this agreement shows that the process of cooperation between both German states is continuing undisturbed "in spite of the critical situation in many parts of the world." It has been shown that the Federal Republic and the GDR are seriously trying to keep their relations out of the crisis and make a contribution to the safeguarding of peace.

He envisions that more agreements will be concluded with the GDR since both sides desire cooperation. The minister announced that "serious talks" would soon take place about the salt level of the River Werra, with its adverse consequences for the River Weser.

The building of an artery from Lower Saxony to the Berlin-Hamburg transit motorway would be proposed. There are also chances of improvements in the humanitarian fields.

The minister said that visits by Federal Chancellor Schmidt to Moscow and East Berlin made good sense. The dates have not yet been fixed.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

STRAUSS TO VISIT GOVERNMENT LEADERS IN ISRAEL 4-6 MAY

LD291822 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Munich--Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and candidate for the chancellor, will visit Israel from 4-6 May. CSU Spokesman Godel Rosenberg said today that he will meet Prime Minister Begin, Foreign Minister Shamir, Defense Minister Weizman and Knesset President Berman, as well as opposition leader Peres.

STRAUSS COMMENTS ON FRG MIDEAST POLICY IN HA'ARETZ INTERVIEW

TA301759 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Interview with FRG Christian Democratic Party leader Franz Josef Strauss by HA'ARETZ correspondent Daniyel Dagan--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Is there any difference between the positions of the coalition and the opposition in Bonn on the Israeli-Arab conflict?

Answer: The Federal Government and the coalition parties repeatedly mumble a formula, devoid of any content, which is in fact an exercise in evading the issue. The formula is that all parties involved in the conflict have the right to live within secure borders with the obligation that the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination be honored. One can repeat this formula a thousand or even a million times, but that does not bring about any progress. The Federal Government is hiding behind the backs of the nine EEC countries and is avoiding a clear position. It is my position that nothing can be achieved on the Middle East problem and the issues involved simply by making public statements. We have here a classic case of the need to use quiet diplomacy. All declarations, whatever their content, only arouse false hopes and cause disappointment and failure. This causes further radicalizations in the positions of the sides.

Question: You certainly know the contents of the European declaration on the Middle East which is expected to be made in June?

Answer: No, I do not.

Question: At any rate, it is a fact that, from Israel's point of view, it is a very uncomfortable declaration. How do you assess the expected European initiative?

Answer: I do not think that public declarations will do any good. In my opinion, one cannot find a solution to the conflict all at once, and there is no magic formula for success. The conflict can only be solved in stages, step by step, with time gaps between the states.

Question: Is it true that all the major parties in Germany support the right of the Palestinians to self-determination?

Answer: First of all, we support the German right to self-determination and the right to self-determination in general. However, we are also aware of the fact that there are differences between the ideal solution and the realistic possibilities.

Question: In the case of the Middle East how, in your opinion, can the right to self-determination be realized?

Answer: No comment.

Question: What do you expect from your coming talks in Israel?

Answer: First, full information on the conflict. This is very important to me, especially since in a few weeks I intend to respond to President as-Sadat's invitation to visit Egypt. Secondly, it will be an opportunity to inform my Israeli interlocutors on my ideas about the way to solve the conflict--views that I am not making public. Thirdly, I expect an exchange of comprehensive opinions on the international situation with special emphasis on the "crisis belt," from Afghanistan in the north to South Africa in the south.

Question: Will you also be meeting with Israeli opposition leaders?

Answer: I have expressed the desire to meet with Shim'on Peres, who is an old friend of mine. In the past when we held defense portfolios we met on many occasions and worked together.

Question: What role do you see for Europe in solving the conflict?

Answer: Whatever the division of labor within NATO, without guarantees for Israel's existence one cannot expect to begin to show the amount of flexibility required today. The solution that I envisage does not require Israel to take any unreasonable security risks.

Question: The Soviet news agency has attacked Bonn, maintaining that, in the event of a conflict, Germany would be the first battlefield. What conclusions do you draw prior to the chancellor's upcoming visit to Moscow?

Answer: Helmut Schmidt has to think very seriously about his trip to Moscow if the invitation sent to him is still valid. We didn't hear such remarks from Moscow even when we were a weak economic factor, insignificant politically and militarily meaningless. This is not how one treats a partner with whom one wishes to reduce tension. The Soviet Union is gradually beginning to view the GDR as a colony--at least from a political and psychological point of view.

PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO IRELAND, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD011950 Hamburg DPA in German 1917 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal President Karl Carstens returned to Bonn this evening at the end of his 3-day visit to Ireland. Irish President Patrick Hillery saw his guests off at Cork Airport.

MARCHAIS: 'NO JUSTIFICATION' FOR HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD011123 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Apr 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "France Must Call a Halt"]

[Text] Georges Marchais made the following statement in Paris yesterday:

A serious problem is now facing France and the French people following Carter's abortive military expedition to Iran.

Indeed there can be no justification for such an operation. Carter dares to invoke the fate of the hostages. In fact there is every reason to think that the American nationals would have been the first victims of the bloodbath which the U.S. President deliberately ran the risk of prompting. It was with the whole aim of trying to destabilize the Iranian regime that this operation was decided. This is an unacceptable and dangerous path.

Everybody knows that the PCF is opposed to the seizure of hostages. However, it is completely unrealistic to think that a positive solution can be found to this problem by continuing to gloss over the previous period, which was characterized by the CIA coup d'etat in 1953 and the unconditional U.S. support for the shah's bloody regime, and by continuing to ignore the Iranian people's present demands. It is not by commando operations that such a problem will be settled. It can only be solved politically. Carter is turning his back on such a solution, preferring adventure. His provocative policy is directly threatening peace.

In these circumstances France must call a halt. It would be ridiculous and insane for our country to follow such a policy. It would be criminal to allow our country's fate to depend in any way whatever on the sudden outburst of an aggressive and whimsical head of state. Let us not run the risk of seeing the French people drawn into some adventure! On the contrary let us ensure that France devotes all its efforts to peace!

To do this our country must speak with its own voice, outside any alignment and in full independence. France must reject the U.S. policy of sanctions and confrontation with Iran and must take action to settle the problem politically taking account of the Iranian people's legitimate demands. France must be free to choose and decide and take real action to reduce tension, preserve and revive detente, peace and disarmament.

This is the only way in which France, in keeping with its noblest traditions, can make its own contribution to solving the problems facing us to move toward peace and friendship among peoples.

RESCUE MISSION SHOWS DANGER OF ALIGNING WITH U.S. POLICY

LD011429 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "The Road to Hell"]

[Text] Following the failure of the U.S. escapade in Iran President Carter's advisers are threatening to do better next time. Although Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has resigned because he disapproved of the operation--would he have done so if it had succeeded?--Mr Brzezinski stated on U.S. television that the United States is not going to sit back and that it reserves the right to take any action it deemed useful in the future.

This time we have been warned, although the mishaps suffered by the Washington leaders ought to make them more cautious.

In any case the responsibility of Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand who have justified the raid is now clearly established. Their stance encourages Carter to persist. If the U.S. President launches into a new adventure tomorrow, the French president and the Socialist Party [PS] first secretary will share the responsibility for it with him.

The only reasonable way of settling the hostages problem is to seek a political solution with the Tehran government. However, such a solution can clearly not be made easier either by the recent military operation or by the threats accompanying it, especially since Mr Carter has deceived not only the Iranians--since he had been planning the raid since November 1979 although at that time he swore that he did not intend to take military action--but also his European allies whom he recently asked to join in economic sanctions against Iran so that he would not need to take any other steps.

The Iranian affair has shown the dangers of aligning European policy with the United States and also the existence of this alignment. It is symptomatic that none of the Community leaders has had the courage to protest against the U.S. operation aside from the hurriedly stifled murmur from the Italian deputy foreign minister.

Moreover the same alignment can be seen in the PS, whose daily newsletter yesterday published F. Mitterrand's emotional approval of Carter while it simply censored Jospin, J.-P. Cot and J.-P. Chevenement who had temporarily strayed from the paths of Atlanticism by talking of an "absurd operation" and a "sorry mess." Perhaps those concerned agreed to this censorship after criticizing themselves and withdrawing these statements which had been rendered insignificant as soon as the first secretary had expressed the opposite view.

With regard to the U.S. military action in Iran, the PS national convention has unfortunately just demonstrated once more that F. Mitterrand is closely aligned with Washington's positions. And yet his personal experience should help him to assess the dangers of using force. In 1956 a government in which he was keeper of the seals intercepted the plane carrying Ben Bella and the leaders of the Algerian rebellion. This exploit revived a war which killed hundreds of thousands of people. It would be wiser and nobler to learn from history and not encourage the Americans to regain their lost position in Iran if only by mentioning--today as before--that the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

L'HUMANITE COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI INTERVIEWS

LD011335 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Yves Moreau commentary: "Mr Brzezinski Goes Off to War"--capitalized passages printed in italics]

[Text] The interviews given by President Carter's chief adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to LE FIGARO and PARIS-MATCH are significant.

First, they confirm both the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and its will to dictate to its allies what it feels their conduct should be.

Aggressiveness on a worldwide scale. Thus Mr Brzezinski emphasizes what he terms "the interdependence between the three major strategic zones which are," in his view, "Western Europe, the Far East and the Middle East."

And he postulates: "If just one of these three zones were to waver, the security (sic) of the two others would be automatically affected."

He added: "Appropriate conclusions--either military or political--must be drawn from this essential fact."

With satisfaction, Mr Brzezinski assesses the Carter administration's achievements in this respect. It has contributed, he said, "to the revitalization of NATO. We are setting up rapid deployment forces. We have increased our military spending in real terms."

The avowed target of a possible armed intervention is Iran. Mr Carter has already made this threat. Moreover, when questioned on this subject, Mr Brzezinski has thrice refused to give further details.

Nevertheless, he added that, in his view, "the Iranians are well aware...that the people threatening their independence are not thousands of kilometers away, in the United States, but much nearer, to the north, in a country...which is perhaps preparing to invade them again."

IN OTHER WORDS, IRAN'S INDEPENDENCE IS TO BE "DEFENDED" NOT AGAINST THE COUNTRY WHICH EXPLOITED IT FOR YEARS AND ENABLED THE SHAH TO EXERCISE HIS BLOODY TERROR, BUT AGAINST... "THE SOVIET UNION."

REMARKS WHICH CONFIRM WHAT YESTERDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES WROTE: Mr. Carter "has committed the United States to a path which seems to lead to a military confrontation with Iran... This path involves enormous risks."

The American Methodist Church is rightly concerned at these prospects. And Austria, quite justifiably, invokes its neutrality in refusing to associate itself with "sanctions" against Iran.

In Mr Brzezinski's view, the allies of the United States should obey it to the letter. Although he expresses satisfaction at the Nine's decisions in Luxembourg he also says straightaway on Iran and Afghanistan: "Instead of scolding and criticizing our allies will, I hope, display greater cooperativeness."

A surprising "cooperation" for which any prior discussion would be superfluous on the pretext that "there comes a time when you have to decide and act. As a superpower, the United States is obliged to act. It cannot make do with endless discussions." Warning to Paris, Bonn and Tokyo!

Nevertheless, Mr Brzezinski awards Mr Giscard d'Estaing a good mark. He has "helped to restore...stability to Zaire..."

But a strict warning to West Europe not "to go to Moscow bearing carrots" while the Americans "are wielding the big stick!"

To what extent has Washington's policy of tension influenced Giscardian diplomacy? Perhaps we will know today, at the end of the Andrey Gromyko talks in Paris.

The fact remains that, since it effectively entails very serious dangers, the aggressive policy of America's ruling powers is coming into greater conflict with realities which they cannot ignore.

Thus, on the Iranian Revolution, Mr Brzezinski admits that this "was an historic development which could not be manipulated from without."

As dangerous as it may be in the short term, imperialism's counteroffensive runs counter to history. Instead of participating in it, as the Giscard government is doing, France would, on the contrary, have everything to gain by discouraging it.

LE MATIN ON 'SECRET DOCUMENT' FROM U.S. EMBASSY IN IRAN

LD020905 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Apr 80 p 11

[M-C. D. report: "When Washington Reported the Shah 'Sick'"]

[Text] The name of Cyrus Vance is linked with a little-known episode from the early days of the Iran-U.S. crisis: He was warned last fall that he would be entrusted with an exploratory conciliation mission to the then Iranian prime minister regarding the shah's fate, but ultimately it was his rival, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who dealt the affair, despite the warnings of the U.S. charge d'affaires in Tehran.

Everyone now knows the differences which, from the beginning of the Iran crisis, brought the policy of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who favored a more traditional subtle diplomacy, into conflict with the blunter policy of Jimmy Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. According to a document from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran conveyed to LE MATIN by the French Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Iranian People (AFASPI), it emerges that Cyrus Vance's endeavors were disparaged to the very end.

This document, which dates from September 1979, is an answer from U.S. Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen to the secretary of state via his assistant, Under Secretary for Political Affairs David Newson, and shows that in its feverish search for a way to get the shah onto its territory, the United States arranged everything, including the sovereign's illness. This was the first time that "illness" was mentioned in the correspondence between the charge d'affaires and the secretary of state. It was not until 27 October that the shah was admitted to a New York hospital "urgently and for humanitarian reasons."

Bruce Laingen replied frankly that "given the atmosphere and general attitude toward the shah of the people who control and influence public opinion here, I doubt that the argument that the shah is ill will improve reactions here at all" (implying: if he went to the United States). Bruce Laingen even took the precaution of explaining at the end of his message, classified "secret and for your eyes only," that it would be advisable to consult the Iranian Government beforehand--then the Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and his foreign minister Ibrahim Yazdi.

In other messages the diplomat had previously drawn Washington's attention to the danger of hostages being taken.

"Having said that," Laingen replied to Vance's assistant, "you should emphasize yourself how important it is that we should speak in advance with the Iranian Government about the possibility of allowing him (the shah) in, even for a limited period. If we have really taken this decision, and if this problem is urgent, clearly the best way of obtaining some kind of cooperation from the provisional Iranian Government would be for the secretary (Vance) to raise the question when he meets Yazdi in October."

Cyrus Vance did not meet with Yazdi in Algiers at the end of October as he had thought he would. Instead, Brzezinski went to the Algerian independence celebrations and had talks with Bazargan. Talks which, when used by the Iranian opposition, were to hasten the downfall of the Iranian prime minister.

It seems that, once more, Cyrus Vance had the ground cut out from under him by Brzezinski since, despite Laingen's warnings, the U.S. authorities did not even wait for the Algiers meeting before permitting the shah to enter the United States as part of the last scenario: the "urgent illness."

By publishing this document, AFASPI, through its Secretary General Nuri Albala, is protesting "against the U.S. Government, which is trying to persuade people that it is trying to free the hostages; far from it: As with the admission of the shah in October 1979, the humanitarian reasons are merely a pretext for a policy of aggression."

LE MONDE VIEWS EC TENSIONS, POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

LD021033 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The 'Post-Treaty-of-Rome' Period?"]

[Text] Can the Community function without Britain? Apparently the European Council's failure in Luxembourg would have nothing but advantages for London's partners since they would not have to relieve it of the burden of its budget contribution. However, the British Government is blocking the increase in agricultural prices and the organization of the lamb market, not to mention fishing.

Despite the calm attitude shown by Mr Giscard d'Estaing and French Agricultural Minister Mehaignerie, all the indications are that, in view of the farmers' impatience, acute tensions will soon arise among the Nine on this subject.

The Germans and French are thinking of a "two-speed Europe" or even something more than that which means--has Mrs Thatcher thought of this?--a radical change in the nature of the Community. Indeed this solution--a nightmare for orthodox Europeans--has always implicitly been practised. Does not the European monetary system include only eight of the nine member states?

The idea put forward by Mr Giscard d'Estaing--because the "British demands, because of their scope and persistence, could not be met within the framework of the existing rules"--of defining a new financial system for the Community, based on the heretical rule of a "just return"--complete or limited--heralds a new era, a "post-Treaty-of-Rome" period. Faced with the United Kingdom which, in view of its economic structures, would be forced for a long time to pay a great deal more than it receives from the European budget--which it refuses to do--the aim would be to roughly balance what each country receives. This would clearly be a major step backwards: renouncing de facto financial solidarity and abandoning a major factor of integration.

Of course this has not been decided. Nobody really knows whether Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt are using this weapon to frighten the small countries which are particularly unlikely to be generous toward Britain since they benefit most from the existing system. One thing is certain: The French and German leaders, disappointed by the Community mishaps--so frequent since Britain joined--and skeptical about the European institutions which are running increasingly badly, are seriously considering a reform which would have some logic.

However, the dangers, especially for the French, have to be considered. Can anybody conceive of a Common Agricultural Policy in which free circulation of products and preference for Community products would be maintained but stripped of financial solidarity? Speaking in more general terms, would it not be extremely dangerous to undermine what has been considered, ever since the Treaty of Rome, to be one of the essential foundations of the process of building Europe?

The Franco-German proposal reveals a trend, but there is not yet any definite policy in Paris or Bonn. However, the moment of truth is at hand, especially since the "particular resources"--in other words the money available for the Eruopean budget--will soon reach their ceiling. Then a choice will have to be made: Either raise the ceiling which all member states now claim to reject, or change the rules.

GENERAL MERY SEES POSSIBLE NEUTRON BOMB ROLE IN DEFENSE

LD011525 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Apr 80 p 29

[Unattributed report: "General Mery Believes That the Neutron Bomb Can Meet French Needs"]

[Text] Speaking to the National Assembly Defense Committee in Paris on 24 April, General Mery, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, considered that the neutron bomb could meet French defense needs.

According to parliamentarians present, General Mery asserted that because of its blast and heat effects, which are 10 times smaller than those produced by a nuclear bomb of the type already in service in the armed forces, the neutron bomb could be used against any enemy at close range without harming friendly forces. In the view of the chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, it is not a question of building only neutron bombs for the tactical nuclear arsenal. But, he indicated, still according to the same source, the fact that France is deciding to use the neutron bomb does not imply a change in its concept of deterrence.

"Nuclear deterrence," General Mery explained in particular, "remains primarily a dialogue with the enemy so as to avoid using the nuclear weapon." In General Mery's view, the neutron bomb used "in battle on the nuclear threshold" would soon become uncontrollable. "This idea of its use is thus different from that of the U.S. General Staff," he added.

On the tactical nuclear weapon, General Mery indicated that a super-Pluton--the missile to succeed the present Pluton--would be "needed from 1990 on."

"For some time," the chief of General Staff reasserted, "deterrence seemed to render any protection of the population useless. Perhaps this proposal must now be reversed to make public opinion approve of deterrence and even believe in the idea of self-defense."

General Mery commented on the idea of "self-defense" by explaining that there exist in the country "stores" which are "vital" for the French Army, and that installations like those of the French Electric Company, the French national railroads or bridges could be the target of sabotage or air attacks. Quoting the example of "the French railroad workers' resistance during the last world war," the armed forces chief of staff suggested that a system based on self-defense could call on draftees and trained and motivated reserve cadres.

Finally, according to the parliamentarians, General Mery explained that the strategic nuclear missiles buried underground in Haute-Provence could form "a valid system until the year 2000" if their armament were "hardened," but that the fixed missile systems "are doomed to greater vulnerability." The "hardening" of a nuclear weapon consists in making it resistant to anti-missile-missiles launched as a countermeasure by an enemy.

BERLINGUER DISCUSSES PRC, EUROCOMMUNISM AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD301219 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 28 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Giulietto Chiesa report on press conference given by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer in Rome on 27 April: "Berlinguer on His Trip to China and Korea"]

[Text] Rome--"On our return to Italy we would first like to reiterate our satisfaction with the results of the meetings with our Chinese and Korean comrades. In Korea the broad convergence between the two parties' positions and initiatives on the main international problems and the problems facing the workers movement was confirmed and strengthened. This convergence is based on the two parties' conviction that the autonomy of each party and movement does not hinder the development of internationalist action in all directions." Comrade Enrico Berlinguer addressed these words to a large group of journalists, television people and photographers who had come to meet the Italian delegation at Fiumicino Airport. As everybody knows, the delegation was comprised of, in addition to Berlinguer, Gian Carlo Pajetta, Antonio Rubbi, Angelo Oliva and Silvana Dameri.

The PCI secretary general continued as follows: "The resumption of relations with the CCP is in itself highly significant and this significance has not merely been noted by us. In our view, the time and way in which this has come about emphasizes its significance for the whole international workers movement and for all forces of progress and peace in the world. The serious and detailed talks which we had with the Chinese leaders demonstrated that the differences of opinion, which were expressed frankly and even publicly, do not prevent the development of a useful dialogue, efforts to achieve mutual understanding and the search for agreement and cooperation. In our view this is particularly important at a time when the whole world is warning of the threats to peace. Various sides think they can solve the problems and disputes with acts of force, pressure, threats and absurd military adventures like the one attempted by the United States on Iranian territory in the past few days. However, the situation shows that nobody is so strong or can think it has such technological superiority to be able to disregard the will of all peoples and countries to be independent, to move toward progress and to be a protagonist in international life. Therefore we think it now more vital than ever to rely on politics, dialogue and negotiations to find solutions to the current tensions and conflicts, to avert the threats which could lead to disaster and to set up a system of cooperation and peaceful coexistence."

Comrade Berlinguer, who looked fresh despite his long flight, then faced numerous questions asked by journalists, including several correspondents from foreign newspapers and magazines.

[Question] After your talks in China, do you think that the PCI will take a more distant and critical attitude toward Moscow?

[Answer] The points of agreement and disagreement which we have with the CPSU are not determined by our contacts and relations with other communist parties. On the contrary, they are determined by our own autonomous judgement.

[Question] Following this visit, will the PCI help to bring about a rapprochement between China and the USSR?

[Answer] We have expressed this wish and continue to hope that this rapprochement might take place.

[Question] Could you give your views on the abortive U.S. "blitz" in Iran?

[Answer] This was an absurd military adventure which could have extremely serious consequences for world peace.

[Question] You said, in your talks with the Chinese leaders and elsewhere, that bloc politics are now outmoded. In the light of recent events, what role will China play? What line will the communist parties take?

[Answer] We think that it is vital to overcome the blocs. We believe that this can be done gradually, above all, by reducing international tension and developing cooperation. Today we place particular emphasis on the need to end or, in any case to reduce the extremely dangerous tension which has arisen between the two superpowers. However, the behavior of each communist party is determined autonomously. Our attitude has been explained extremely clearly both in international bodies and in Italy.

[Question] Is it true that you met with Ceausescu in Romania?

Berlinguer turned questioningly toward the journalist who asked the question and then said with a smile:

"Your question takes me by surprise...."

The journalist persisted and said that such a report had been published in Italy on Saturday (indeed, we too heard something of the kind--L'UNITA editor's note).

"We came via Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Bombay and Zurich," Berlinguer said. Gian Carlo Pajetta--who was sitting beside him in the airport lounge--asked jokingly whether anyone had a De Agostini atlas with them. Then the questions continued.

[Question] Do you foresee a deterioration in PCI-CPSU relations?

[Answer] No, not as far as we are concerned.

[Question] What about the Soviets?

[Answer] Why don't you ask our Soviet comrades?

[Question] Can you be more specific in your verdict on the American "blitz?" Yesterday (Saturday--L'UNITA editor's note) a Hong Kong agency reported a statement by you which caused some puzzlement....

[Answer] I was given the Hong Kong dispatch to which you refer a short time ago. My statement was different from what is reported here. I did not say that the "abortive operation to rescue the hostages constituted destabilization" but that "the U.S. military adventure carried a serious risk of destabilization in Southern Asia and could even entail much more serious risks of a general conflagration.

[Question] However, according to the dispatch, you also said that "Moscow is threatening world peace."

[Answer] No, that is not true. I was asked who represented the greatest threat to world peace; I replied: At the moment the greatest threat to world peace stems from a growing confrontation between the two superpowers. (At the end of the press conference Berlinguer told us that he was shocked to see that the whole text of the Hong Kong's agency's dispatch contained mistakes and distortions, some crucial, of his replies to journalists' questions in that city--L'UNITA editor's note)

[Question] In view of the recent developments in Iran, do you think it vital for Italy and the other European countries to review their decision on the deployment of the so-called Euromissiles?

[Answer] We are still convinced of the need to reopen dialogue on the question of the missiles in Europe on the basis of the proposals for negotiations on a balanced reduction of strategic arms and all weapons in Europe which we put forward when the missile question was raised.

[Question] What forms will the bilateral PCI-CCP contribution to problems of peace and detente take?

[Answer] Many points of agreement have already been emphasized in our talks with our Chinese comrades. For instance, the importance of the nonaligned movement and of maintaining its unity. On this point we agree to a wide extent. With regard to the development of rela ions between the two parties we have adopted a series of practical measures to increase cooperation and extend discussion. The main measure is the visit to Italy, at our invitation--accepted by our Chinese comrades--of a CCP delegation.

[Question] What relationship is there in China between the realization of communism and the development of freedom?

[Answer] In such a short time it is difficult to find out about all aspects of Chinese life. Of course we raised this line of questioning, as we always have done in discussions with our Soviet comrades, and with comrades from other communist parties from the socialist countries.

[Question] What answer were you given?

[Answer] Many answers, which it would not be appropriate for me to list individually here, since some of this information is private and confidential. However, we raised the question of the trial of the four main leaders of the Cultural Revolution in addition to other more general questions on freedom. What can be said, of course--but this applies to China as well as to other socialist countries--is that with respect to the question of the relationship between freedom, democracy and socialism we cannot find a "model" in any existing socialist country which could inspire our view, which has been illustrated and explained on many occasions and is known as Eurocommunism.

[Question] Your differences of opinion with the CCP also relate to your views on the USSR. In what way?

[Answer] These differences relate above all to the question known as the question of the "grand alliance": This is the point on which we differ most. We told our Chinese comrades--and we said this publicly at a press conference in China--that we do not agree, and therefore they cannot count on our support for the policy of a "grand alliance" between China, the United States, Japan, Western Europe and other forces directed against the Soviet Union. I repeat that this is the point on which we disagree most strongly with our Chinese comrades. However, on many other questions such as the defense of each people's independence and national sovereignty, we have areas of agreement with the CCP. The same is true of active work to defend peace.

[Question] How did the Chinese leaders react to the American "blitz"?

[Answer] We heard the first fragmentary reports when we were in Guangzhou. Therefore we were unable to exchange views with the Chinese leaders on this point.

[Question] The Romanian Communist Party has also announced that it will not take part in the Paris communist parties' meeting. What can you say about the prospects for Eurocommunism at this time?

[Answer] With regard to the Paris conference we have already explained the reasons for our disagreement, for our advice to the organizing parties not to convene this meeting and for our decision not to take part in any case. At this point we will assess the results of the meeting when they are reported. As regards the prospects for Eurocommunism, I think they are good, if of course you see Eurocommunism--as we have always done--not as giving the communist parties an exclusive role in overcoming capitalism and moving toward socialism in Europe but as the search for the broadest possible agreement with all forces which have roots in the workers and people's movement in general.

[Question] Even social democratic forces?

[Anwer] It has been only a few weeks since we had contacts with some leaders from major European socialist and social democratic parties.

[Question] Senator Fanfani has described the international situation in extremely dramatic terms. He spoke of the danger of war. Do you share this view?

[Answer] We also think that the international situation is dramatic, and we think that there may be a dnager of war. However, I do not think that our opinions about how to prevent it coincide with those of Senator Fanfani.

[Question] Do you think that your relations with the CCP can be stable and lasting?

[Answer] I think so. It is in that spirit that our two parties have resumed relations. It is in that spirit that we have taken decisions which will expand these relations. In addition, it seems to me that we agree with our Chinese comrades on the method which should be followed in relations between our two parties. In our view this method is also valid outside relations between Italian and Chinese communists: It is the method of equal status, respect for autonomy, the frank expression of opinions even when they differ and, at the same time, the search for friendship, understanding and agreement.

The PCI delegation was welcomed at the airport by Comrades Bufalini, Barca, Birardi, Tato and Giadresco. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Yue and DPRK permanent representative to the food and agriculture organization (Hwang Heun) were also present.

REPORT ON BERLINGUER REMARKS IN HONG KONG ON IRAN RESCUE

For an account of remarks made in Hong Kong by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer on Iran, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and China, see the Other Countries section of the 2 May issue of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--New Delhi, April 30 (ANSA)--A cultural exchange program between India and Italy for the three-year period 1980-82 was signed here Tuesday by Italy's ambassador to New Delhi, Emilio Paolo Bassi, and the Indian undersecretary at the Department of Culture, D.N. Misra. The exchange program covers university lecturers, journalists, television and radio programs and new scholarship funds. In the scientific and technological areas, the accord provides for the development of bilateral cooperation in the fields of solar energy, seismology, health care, biochemistry, agriculture and mechanics. The agreement came at the end of three days of meetings of the Italo-Indian mixed commission. The Italian delegation was headed by Ambassador Bassi and included representatives from the National Research Council, the Ministry of Scientific Research and the Italian Cultural Institute in New Delhi. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Apr 80 AU]

PAPER ASSESSES CONSEQUENCES OF RESCUE FAILURE

LD301355 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Unlike Entebbe"]

[Text] It would undoubtedly be incorrect to compare the failure of the military operation launched by the Americans to attempt to free the hostages imprisoned in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with the failure of the anti-Castro landing in Cuba during John Kennedy's presidency in the early sixties.

U.S. world leadership was not experiencing a crisis such as the present crisis, nor was the Bay of Pigs "operation" based on the humanitarian right to attempt a rescue. Any discussion of the problem on the legal level, in light of the rules of international law, will be invalidated at the outset, because violation of the most elementary rules of coexistence among nations in fact caused the abortive U.S. punitive expedition.

"We can only regret the failure, not the attempt. If it had succeeded at a tolerable cost, it would have been an honorable venture," the New York TIMES comments. But the point is that it failed. And even if the contrary hypothesis (of a spectacular success like that which the Israelis achieved at Entebbe) can be accepted purely academically, the problem of the risks incurred in a mission which was so complex from the military viewpoint will have to be tackled. It is on this level that the initial official reaction of the EEC governments and of the European press, in which the words "dissatisfaction and concern" loom large, should be viewed.

In the meantime, the way in which the Carter administration has faced public opinion, accepting all the consequences of the failure of this commando action and giving it greater domestic and international significance instead of seeking to play it down, deserves analysis. Has Washington sought to turn a military defeat into a relative political victory, as some international observers suggest?

It is still too early to attempt to assess the full extent of the political consequences of this airborne raid, specifically at the level of relations among the United States, Iran and the Soviet Union. The threat of war that loomed will not fail to have repercussions on international relations. Anwar as-Sadat, the most loyal U.S. ally in the Middle East, echoed this threat in stating that this abortive attempt should not discourage Carter from "further actions," but even London's prestigious THE TIMES believes, on the contrary, that the United States will emerge weakened in the balance of power with the USSR.

European opinion has not spared the Carter administration criticism over this military failure. Some observers believe that the United States will emerge weakened, if not derided, from this move. While the governments of the EEC countries will seek to demonstrate with this failure the advantage of their policy of caution with respect to retaliation against Iran, the Americans will tend to justify their recourse to force by the half-heartedness of their allies and their refusal to adopt a joint stance with the White House.

In the meantime, there is no justification for any optimistic or moderate forecasts about the evolution of the international situation. "This is graver than Sarajevo; another war is to be feared," Christian Democrat Fanfani commented. This fear is gaining ground increasingly in our everyday life. The kidnaping of the diplomatic personnel in Tehran, the invasion of Afghanistan and the failure of this "military operation" form part of the same circle of terror and violence. [paragraph continues]

To invoke international law in this situation--unless to influence public opinion--would be a stance of the same nature as the advice given by Ronald Reagan to his fellow countrymen: "The best reaction is to pray." Has the time of fear and sleeplessness come again for the United States and the world?

TRADE UNIONISTS PARTICIPATE IN MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

LD012200 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] In a May Day demonstration called by the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical thousands of workers marched through the streets of Lisbon shouting slogans against the Sa Carneiro government and its policies.

Jeronimo de Sousa, representing the workers from the Lisbon industrial belt, read out a declaration recalling the first free May Day celebrations held 6 years ago and calling for the friendship and solidarity of all workers in the world. The declaration also said that, quote: The present government attacks democratic legality, the Constitution, the agrarian reform and the nationalizations and curbs trade union rights and freedoms.

The General Workers Federation [UGT] for its part promoted a rally in Lisbon today, at which a leader of the Italian Communist Trade Union Federation, invited to the UGT celebrations, alerted the participants to the dangers of a new world war, and stressed the need to establish a new international economic order. The Italian trade unionists defended the May Day celebrations as a day of struggle by all workers in the world against inflation, unemployment and the multinationals.

UGT Secretary General Torres Couto greeted the struggle waged by those workers and trade unionists who in the prisons of Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, South Africa, Czechoslovakia and the USSR could not celebrate May Day in freedom.

A special greeting was also sent to Brazilian trade unionist Luis Inacio, also known as Lula, detained for his "crime" of leading the Brazilian metalworkers' just struggle.

MUSKIE'S APPOINTMENT 'EASES TENSION,' STATES RADIO COMMENTARY

LD301416 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The appointment of Edmund Muskie as U.S. secretary of state to some extent eases international tension. He is a man of prestige, a personal friend of President Carter and one of the Democratic senators with the most influence. He is a man [words indistinct] who in 1972 was thought to be favorite from among the democratic candidates for the U.S. presidency. Muskie is also a personal friend of Edward Kennedy, which did not count for anything when it came to supporting Carter in the new race for the White House.

To speak now of hawks and doves could be an oversimplification. In any case, it could be said that Muskie is a negotiator who is in favor of exhausting political and diplomatic means, although this does not mean he could be described as soft. But his appointment when many people thought that the President's advisor, Brzezinski, would get into the White House [as heard], is a relief for all those who feared a greater radicalization which the U.S. people may have been willing to accept with enthusiasm at a time when national sensibilities are affected by the failure of the operation to rescue the hostages, an operation which, according to an opinion poll, would again be accepted by U.S. public opinion.

It is quite clear that the situation is still dangerous. But it is possible that the appointment of Muskie and the attitude of the U.S. press may produce a shift toward more moderate and prudent actions. All this will depend on what happens abroad and on avoiding incidents which would push the Americans too far and would perhaps force Carter to take a harder line in his attitude toward Iran. For the moment, although the situation has not improved much, one can see possible signs of an easing of tension and new efforts to prevent a confrontation, the consequences of which nobody dares predict.

LEADER OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AB300827 Paris AFP in French 1824 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Madrid, 29 April (AFP)--The chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema, arrived in Madrid on Tuesday for an official visit. He was met at the airport by the king and queen of Spain, the head of government, Mr Adolfo Suarez, as well as several members of the government.

SUAREZ TALKS WITH ANDEAN MINISTERS, EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT

LD301717 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The working breakfast in the Moncloa between Prime Minister Suarez and the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact lasted almost 1 and 1/2 hours. During this time, according to news obtained by the EFE agency, the conclusions of the working sessions held by the Andean Pact in Madrid over the past 2 days were discussed. This working breakfast was attended by President of Equatorial Guinea Teodoro Obiang Nguema, who spoke about the situation in his country, and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre.

At the end, President Obiang had talks with Adolfo Suarez in the latter's office. During their talks, the president of Equatorial Guinea and the prime minister reviewed bilateral matters between Spain and Equatorial Guinea, as well as other international questions concerning the situation in Africa and the last OAU meeting.

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE 21 APR

LD281521 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Spain and Zimbabwe Establish Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Spain and the Republic of Zimbabwe established diplomatic relations yesterday following the conclusion of the democratic process which brought the former Republic of Rhodesia to independence. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Carlos Robles Piauer who represented the Spanish Government at the official ceremony to proclaim the former British colony's independence, yesterday approved the beginning of diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe following a meeting with that country's Deputy Foreign Minister Simon Zmenda.

Yesterday afternoon the Diplomatic Information Bureau issued an official note confirming the establishment of diplomatic ties between the states, "on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, the strengthening of peace and international cooperation and promoting the principles of international law in interstate relations."

Mr Robles Piquer will now continue his tour of several African countries including Kenya, Tanzania and Sudan.

FELIPE GONZALEZ SCORES COMMUNIST 'DOUBLEDEALING'

LD020841 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 pp 3-4

[Unattributed report: "Felipe Gonzalez in Barcelona Denounces Communists' Doubledealing in Municipal Councils"]

[Excerpts] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez denounced yesterday afternoon in Barcelona the Communists' doubledealing with respect to his party's municipal pacts with the Communists. "When somebody is supporting us in the municipal councils," he said, "what they should not do is--as they are doing--to attack us on the streets. And we are going to clarify this, and very quickly."

Felipe Gonzalez's statement came during his speech at the headquarters of the General Workers Union of Catalonia, at a meeting organized within the context of the third May Day trade union week, according to the EFE news agency.

Earlier, when talking about SEAT [car manufacturing enterprise], he made a veiled allusion to the Communists in stating that "there are those who say that FIAT should not invest in Spain, but they do not say that it should not invest in the Soviet Union. And if those investments are good for the Soviet Union, why should they not be good for Spain?"

"We Will Not Leave Parliament"

"Carrillo," he continued, "has said on several occasions that with 100 deputies he would do many things. But I would like to tell Mr Carrillo that exactly 176 deputies are needed in order to govern, and the rest is talking just for talking's sake."

At another point he said that "I am sometimes asked why we Socialists do not leave parliament and I have said that if 10 or 12 deputies leave parliament, nothing happens; but if we left it, with over 100 deputies, we would provoke a state crisis."

"This Government Is Not Governing the Country"

"The problem," he added, "is not one of appointing somebody or other as deputy premier for the autonomies but one of having a specific blueprint for the autonomies. And the government has none, just as it has no political, economic and international blueprint nor a blueprint for the society which it wishes to build."

He stated at another point that "this government is not governing the country. The situation is dangerous because the government has no blueprint for the future and has no political will for democratic change."

"There are no steady government guidelines," he continued, "and all that the party in power is doing is to come to parliament and contrive each law with one minority party or another in a constant contrivance. If there were a specific political blueprint," he said, "we would not be witnessing this haggling over laws--laws which, moreover, are very important for building the state."

There Should Be Parliamentary Debate

After saying "I still have my doubts whether there will be a parliamentary debate 13 May," he stated that "I have received invitations to hold meetings like those in the past, but I have rejected them because today everything that must be said should be said before parliament and before the people."

On the same topic he said that "it is absurd to describe a parliamentary debate as a trap because the head of government of a democratic country should justify his plans before his opponents in parliament, and the reverse is authoritarianism and an antidemocratic stance."

PSOE's Warning to Communists

The PSOE Press Office yesterday evening issued to our editorial office the following note in connection withthe statements made by Felipe Gonzalez in Barcelona:

"In connection with the reports which have been published concerning Felipe Gonzalez' statements in Barcelona today, the PSOE Press Office states that these statements do not imply any change in the party's stance which has been expressed on previous occasions by Felipe Gonzalez himself and by other leaders of it. That is: the denunciation of conduct on the part of the Communist Party involving the combining of an apparently unitary policy in the municipal councils with an aggressive sectarian stance toward the Socialists in other spheres--principally in the trade union field--a stance which, if it continues, could oblige the PSOE in due course to undertake a comprehensive reappraisal of its relations with the PCE.

"It is therefore untrue that Felipe Gonzalez announced an imminent breaking of the municipal pacts by the PSOE, but it is true that he reiterated the demand that the doubledealing which has been practiced for some time be stopped."

PCE DEMANDS TELEVISED CORTES DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD010857 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 22 Apr 80 pp 1, 32

[Apparent text of PCE Standing Committee 21 April communique: "For a Real Change of Policy"]

[Text] The PCE Standing Committee examined the topic of the government crisis at its meeting yesterday.

Although this crisis is being discussed as if it were a mere reshuffle, the public is aware that the problem is more deep-rooted and that we face the need for a real change of government and policy, in view of the clear rejection of the rightwing approach followed hitherto which emerged from the Andalusia referendum and the Catalan and Basque elections.

The prevalent impression of the man in the street is that, while there is a growing deterioration in the country's political and economic situation and while economists are talking about an emergency situation--and even a situation of war--and are urging clear action from the government, Prime Minister Suarez is trying to resolve the crisis with schemes and secret plans entirely unknown to the public, just as these problems were tackled under the previous regime. At the same time it seems as if other political forces are refusing to shoulder their responsibilities in taking the decisions which this country needs.

As things stand, it would be logical for the consultations which, according to the press Prime Minister Suarez is conducting, not to be restricted solely to the "barons" of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] but to be extended to all the parliamentary parties, precisely because we are faced with a crisis which was not announced officially either to parliament or to the head of state--which would have enabled the latter to conduct personally the consultations necessitated by an unannounced crisis--and because the least that respect for the parliamentary institutions would have required is that the political parties be asked their opinions.

Since this has not happened it is becoming clear that the government crisis is combined with a series of internal crises within the UCD and that the primary intention is to resolve this internal crisis ignoring the widespread demand for a real change in the policy which the government has been pursuing hitherto and which is embodied to a large extend in the activity of Deputy Premier Fernando Abril Martorell.

The PCE Standing Commit ee declares that any solution which does not imply a real change of policy, particularly in view of the problems connected with the autonomies and the economic crisis, would divorce the government even further from the nation's real situation and would be damaging to the democratic process.

Be that as it may, the PCE stresses the need for there to be no further delay in holding a political debate in the congress of deputies involving the prime minister, broadcast on television to the nation, with the purpose of clarifying the situation and everybody's stances.

The Standing Committee has had an exchange of impressions on holding joint events on 1 May and has agreed to instruct all party organizations to promote the broadest attendance at the rallies with the aim of turning them into a serious step toward achieving unity of action among the workers, which is essential to the defense of their interests and a guarantee of democratic advance.

FINLAND

ENVOY'S ABSENCE FROM MOSCOW PARADE NOT 'BOYCOTT'

LD011800 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 01 May 80

[Summary] NATO and EEC ambassadors boycotted the May Day parade in Moscow today in protest against the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. "Finnish Ambassador Jaakko Hallama was not present at the parade. According to Finnish diplomatic sources he was prevented from attending by practical reasons, and Hallama's absence did not mean he joined the boycott, the diplomatic sources stressed."

NORWAY

PAPER EXAMINES UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS IN NORTHERN REGIONS

LD010803 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Apr 80 P 45

[Morten Fyhn article: "Unsolved Problems in the North"]

[Text] The northern regions are reckoned to be the most important question in the so-called close environment of Norwegian foreign policy. The many unsolved complicated problems in this field have a direct bearing on Norwegian interests and at the same time could easily draw us into conflict with our superpower neighbor, the Soviet Union. Some central points:

The situation on Svalbard. Norway has sovereignty, but the Svavbard Treaty gives over 40 other countries the right to engage in activity there.

Fishing off Svalbard and the right to the Svalbard continental shelf.

Relations with the Soviet Union in the Barents Sea with regard to sharing the fishing zone and the continental shelf.

The region's great strategic importance.

Jan Mayen and the attitude toward other countries' fishing interests within a planned Norwegian zone of 200 nautical miles, plus the right to carry out possible future activities on the seabed.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund has on several occasions stressed the importance and the seriousness of the situation which Norway faces in the northern areas, principally because of the growing economic activity in the north. In the government's view this activity is due to several interacting factors: technological progress which makes activity possible in areas which in the past have almost been inaccessible; and developments in international maritime law, including the introduction of economic zones which raise the question of the distribution of important resources in a time when such resources are so important on the international political scene.

The resources referred to here are the living ones, in practice fish, and those on the seabed, that is, gas, oil and minerals. Questions to do with the conservation, exploitation and distribution of economic resources are the object of conflict between states.

Important effects of the increased interest in the northern regions are first and foremost strategic and economic in character. Not least among these due to developments in military technology, the airspace over the areas in the north has assumed increased strategic importance. Guided missiles carried by submarines now play a more important role in the so-called global strategic balance. Both the superpowers therefore have important security interests in this area and both of them closely follow what the other or its allies is doing. For the Soviet Union the enormous military base on the Kola Peninsula is of vital importance. Just outside Norway's livingroom door the superpowerful Soviet Union has considerable military forces and equipment located with access to the ice-free ports.

If we look any of the problems mentioned above, Svalbard is of central importance. Today, as is well known, it is only Norway and the Soviet Union that carry out economic activity in the island group, but it is Norwegian laws and regulations which are in force. Under the treaty Norway is obliged to control what happens there. Since Norway has for many years shown precious little interest in practising her sovereignty, the Russians are developing their own community there without any Norwegian control. When Norway tries to pursue an active policy on Svalbard it is often difficult to get the Russians to accept the fact that Norway makes the rules. A problem between Norway and the Soviet Union is that the Russians want to see some sort of joint rule established there.

As a coastal nation Norway has an obligation to take steps to ensure that fish stocks are not depleted through overfishing. For this reason Norway set up a fishing zone around Svalbard. But many countries do not recognize Norway's right to do this, among them the Soviet Union. As far as the continental shelf around Svalbard is concerned, Norway claims that it belongs to Norway and thus that it is not subject to the stipulations of the Svalbard treaty on the subject of equal access for all to carry out economic activity.

Both the fishery protection zone and the continental shelf are among the most important problems in the north and are continually being discussed with other nations.

But perhaps the biggest problem is the Barents Sea. In the course of 1977 both Norway and the Soviet Union set up economic zones extending 200 miles from their coasts. The problem in the Barents Sea is that the two zones overlap. So agreement on a border must be reached. Norway has always based her attempts to reach agreement on the basis of a so-called middle line solution, while the Russians want the border to be drawn on a so-called sector line. The Norwegian principle means a border much farther east than the Russian principle. The difference amounts to an area of 155,000 square km.

The problem here is that it is not only a question of valuable fishing fields, there is also a suspicion that there may be oil under the seabed. And in not so many years' time it is possible that both countries will try to drill for oil there. Because of the disagreement over the principle for the drawing of a border, the two countries reached an interim agreement on fishing alone. This is the so-called gray zone agreement.

Another northern problem is Jan Mayen Island. The island is more than 1,000 km from Norway, whereas its distance from Iceland is less than half that. The conflict here is first and foremost about the right to fish around the island. Iceland set up a 200-mile zone a long time ago, while Norway now has plans for a similar zone around Jan Mayen. The conflict has concentrated on the fact that Iceland holds the view that it is entitled to special rights within a Norwegian zone because of its great dependence on fishing as a national source of income. In addition Iceland is asking for significant rights on the seabed. It could turn out that there is oil there.

SWEDEN

PRESS COMMENTS ON VANCE RESIGNATION

LD301246 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has resigned, in a protest against President Carter's attempt to free the hostages in Iran. Although he has since been replaced by Senator Edmund Muskie, the first reactions of the Swedish press were to express uneasiness that the president's more militant advisers seemed to have won a victory. (George Varko) has been reading the editorials:

The independent conservative paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET notes that according to information from within the White House the Secretary of State was the only member of the American National Security Council who opposed the raid on Tehran, and this newspaper goes on to say: In the circles surrounding President Carter, Vance--with his cool commonsense and caution--has been a counterweight to the head of the National Security Council, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who takes a much more militant position. The oft-mentioned changes in Carter's foreign policy can be explained mainly by the President having listened to first one then the other adviser. There are several indications that Brzezinski gained the upper hand as time went by, and the attempt to free the hostages in Iran was probably the last straw as far as Vance was concerned.

The liberal paper UPPSALA NYA TIDNING says that the struggle between Vance and Brzezinski was probably one of the reasons for the confusion in American policy in Iran both before and after the shah's fall and this Swedish paper continues: The Iranian crisis is nevertheless not the only reason for Vance's resignation, even if he has chosen this moment to resign, after being the only presidential adviser to counsel against the attempt to free the hostages in Tehran. If we want to find the moment when the scales were definitely tipped in Brzezinski's favor, it is more likely that it occurred during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the end of last year. Jimmy Carter has said that his opinion of the Russians changed more during the week before the invasion than during the previous 2 and 1/2 years. For Cyrus Vance and his diplomatic methods after Afghanistan there was less room for maneuvering.

The independent paper DAGENS NYHETER writes that Cyrus Vance represents a school of foreign policy that cautions against hasty conclusions and moods, and this Swedish paper goes on to say: Lawyer that he is, Vance chose to test every problem that came along according to its own premises. As far as the Third World was concerned, he and former UN [Ambassador] Andrew Young were essentially in agreement. The President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has taken the opposite position, using half thought-out flamboyant theories to apply a global perspective to every issue. Through his many years of experience as a public servant, Vance could easily speak with both America's friends and opponents. Brzezinski invites mixed emotions. A crisis among his advisers will make President Carter even more vulnerable at a time when he cannot afford any more problems. Now that Vance is out, the struggle to steer the President seems to have been won by Brzezinski. This is very troubling.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUME WITH GUERRILLAS IN IRANIAN EMBASSY

WA021214 London REUTER in English 1128 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] London, May 2, REUTER--Police today started talking again to the three gunmen holding more than 20 hostages in the besieged Iranian Embassy in London. As the hostages, mainly Iranian officials and diplomats, began their third day in captivity, police refused to say whether their captors had set any new deadlines for their demands to be met. Soon after eight o'clock, after a five-hour pause in negotiations for rest, two plainclothes policemen went to the front door of the elegant embassy building and spoke through the door. A head appeared at a first-floor window and there was some talk.

It had been a calm night at the embassy. Police said they did not know whether any of the three gunmen had slept. There was no sign this morning of food being taken into the hostages, whose last meal was a hamburger snack last night. A young Iranian woman among the hundreds of supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni outside the embassy was taken to a hospital by ambulance. She had been demonstrating for 36 hours and was simply overtired, a protest organizer said. During the night police established their first contact with Constable Trevor Lock, 41, a member of Scotland Yard's diplomatic protection group who was snatched from his post on the embassy doorstep by the raiders when they struck on Wednesday morning. Constable Lock was one of four non-Iranians known to be amongst the hostages. The others were British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) sound recordist Sam [name as received] Harris, who was applying for a visa to Iran when the gunmen arrived, embassy handyman Ronald Morris, and Lebanese journalist Mutapha Karkouti, who works for the Beirut daily ASASAFIR. Police said they had spoken to Constable Lock through an open window.

Outside the embassy, a hard core of demonstrators chanting their support for the Iranian revolutionary regime today told reporters they had been on a hunger strike for 24 hours. Police surrounding them had been refusing to allow food supplies in an attempt to thin their ranks and calm passions amongst them and opposing demonstrators.

As negotiations resumed, police told reporters that the gunmen had asked to speak to someone in London whom they knew. BBC Television news editor Tony Crabb was taken to the door of the building, but police would not say whether he was the man the gunmen had asked for. A police spokesman said the gunmen had made no new demands or threats. He said the mood inside the embassy was "very calm." Persian meals were sent in for the hostages and their captors, the first hot food they had had since last night.

The police spokesman, Commander Peter Neivens, said no new deadline had been set by the guerrillas and the hostages were in good health. On the police contacts with the gunmen, he reported: "We have had a good conversation." He also threw some light on why Mr Crabb, the BBC Television news editor, had been summoned to the embassy. The gunmen had asked police to bring to the embassy someone whom BBC hostage Sam Harris could "vouch for as genuine."

CARRINGTON INTERVIEWED ON EEC PROBLEMS, MIDDLE EAST

LD011337 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Apr 80 p 9

[Part I of Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Carrington: "It Is Not a Franco-British Quarrel"--date, place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: After the positions adopted this week what are the prospects for the Luxembourg summit?

Lord Carrington: I really do not know. I deeply regret this Franco-British quarrel, which seems to be growing worse although what is at stake is something entirely different. We are facing a Community problem which all the Community members must solve. Since the Strasbourg summit (in June 1979) people have become aware that a problem exists, that there is no question of Britain trying to renegotiate terms or show discontent about the conditions in which we joined the Community, but that there is a problem related to our net contribution and the effects it has on our economic recovery.

LE MATIN: You certainly seem to want to change at least some of the rules of the European club.

Lord Carrington: No, I do not want to change any rule. We do not want to change the rules governing resources or anything of the kind. What we do not want is to be in our present situation facing a contribution of Fr10 billion this year. In my view the trouble is that the Community does not take account of the relative wealth of its contributors, particularly when one of them is weighed down by a really unfair burden.

LE MATIN: This remark seems to indicate that some of the rules are not appropriate.

Lord Carrington: Certainly not. What is being questioned are the provisions made in 1970 when we joined and which have not proved correct. On the one hand there is the fact that we entered the Community late and had to make adjustments in our foreign trade. It should be noted that our trade with the Common Market is a constantly growing share of our foreign trade while yours is diminishing. However, on the other hand--and this is infinitely more important--there is the fact that we receive nothing in return from the Community because of the Common Agricultural Policy. We started from the hypothesis that the share of the budget devoted to the Common Agricultural Policy would be reduced between 1970 and 1975. At that time it was 70 percent. Instead of decreasing it has increased and is now around 75 percent. That is why our receipts are so small. What we are asking is for this matter to be considered and for the necessary adjustments to be made so that we can carry on.

LE MATIN: In the longer term what do you think of the future of the European institutions, the role of the Treaty of Rome and the role of usual practice in the development of Community practices?

Lord Carrington: The treaty is clearly sacrosanct in that it is to it that we owe the Community's existence and this is very important. However, since then things have happened which are not in the treaty, for instance, the European Council which, I think, is a very good institution provided, of course, we only take decisions three times a year at the summit meetings. Fundamentally, however, the Council is a very good idea.

We British are no theologians. We are essentially pragmatists and if something works well we do not worry too much about whether it does or does not correspond to written documents. I think the treaty must be balanced with some pragmatism, as is the case with the European Council. Therefore I hope we would allow the Community to grow in a pragmatic way. Also in my capacity as a nontheologian, I believe it would be a big mistake to think that the Community could be asked to develop in a particular direction on an order taken from the rules or from law. I think it should develop according to the will of its members. We may find that progress is a little slow. We may feel very frustrated and mark time, as I think we are doing now. However, I am convinced that the best way of making progress is to evolve rather than to sit down, study concepts and translate those concepts into words saying that that is the path we are going to follow.

LE MATIN: Just suppose, Lord Carrington, that Britain gets what it wants with regard to contributions. Would you be prepared to help your European partners if there were an international oil crisis and give them priority?

Lord Carrington: Your question seems to imply that we have not got what we want because we have been unhelpful. That is not true. We have been very good Community members since the Conservative government came into power. I think it would be a mistake to regard North Sea oil as a cure-all capable of solving all the Community's energy problems. This oil will enable us to meet our needs, perhaps a little more than that. Of course we must help our partners with regard to North Sea oil as much as we can but our ability must not be exaggerated even if we could do a little more. I believe what we need is a real energy policy. What you have done in France in the nuclear sphere is both courageous and remarkable. The other countries have not followed your lead--we have not done so because of North Sea oil--but we are much too dependent on oil and we should study in detail the possibility of having a Community energy policy which would enable us to reduce imports. I think this is possible.

Comments on Iran, Afghanistan

LD011401 Paris LE MATIN in French 26-27 Apr 80 p 9

[Part II of Jean-Louis Arnaud interview with British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Carrington: "The Hostages Affair Restricts European Diplomacy in Iran"--date, place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Are the measures which the Nine took against Iran this week addressed to Tehran or Washington?

Lord Carrington: To both. After all, we all voted for these sanctions in the Security Council in January before the Russians vetoed them. On the one hand the Americans feel that the time has come to implement them and that they are likely to make the Iranians stop and think. On the other hand the Americans feel not only outraged but to some extent isolated, and they want their friends to help them.

LE MATIN: Few people think that these sanctions, taken in the name of solidarity, could attain their objective.

Lord Carrington: Some believe they can. Others do not. Only time will tell. However, I think that the Americans have a very powerful argument when they say to us: "All right, you do not think it will work but what would you do in our place?" And if you advise them to be patient the reply: "Good God, we have been patient for 6 months! What are we supposed to do?" The Americans are in a very difficult situation and they believe it is essential to do something to show the Iranian Government that the situation is serious.

LE MATIN: But do you think we are really helping them, that we are helping ourselves and that we are helping the Iranian Government which we are forced to support against its political adversaries?

Lord Carrington: If you carefully weigh all the arguments for this type of action and all the arguments against, I think the arguments for win.

LE MATIN: What is your view of the situation in Iran?

Lord Carrington: It is difficult because it seems that the elected government would be happy to release the hostages but that the ayatollah is the only man who could really succeed in doing so. Then there are other aspects of the problem: The internal situation and, of course, recent events in the universities between leftwing students and orthodox Muslims. There is reason to doubt the country's internal stability. Nobody really knows what will happen.

LE MATIN: What sort of relations can we have with a government like the Tehran government at present?

Lord Carrington: All the measures we are discussing with regard to the West's attitude toward Iran are merely aimed at obtaining the hostages' release. They are not directed against the Iranian Government as such and if the hostages' position were settled nothing could prevent good and perfectly normal relations with President Bani-Sadr's government.

LE MATIN: The hostages' affair is only one aspect of the Iranian crisis. What are the Europeans doing as regards the other aspect which is perhaps more important?

Lord Carrington: I do not think we can do anything at all as long as the hostages affair continues. I believe it would ge very difficult without even being effective. It seems to me that by ignoring the insult we would merely be encouraging other people to do the same thing.

LE MATIN: Does that not give the Russsians an advantage since they can ignore the hostages affair and concern themselves with the rest?

LORD CARRINGTON: My goodness, I do not see how the orthodox Muslims could have much in common with the Soviet Union. There may be something to be gained, some trade opportunity. That is all. Ideologically speaking it is not very likely that the orthodox Muslims will form an alliance with the USSR. On the other hand if there is a leftwing revolt in one way or another, that would of course alter the situation.

LE MATIN: Would the Soviets not put up with a rightwing government if only for tactical reasons?

Lord Carrington: I cannot imagine that they could find events in Iran very reassuring, at least as regards their own Muslim populations.

LE MATIN: How do you view the Iranian crisis in relation to the Afghanistan question?

Lord Carrington: They are separate problems while being related. It is the hostages affair which separates them.

LE MATIN: Should we not avoid separating them?

Lord Carrington: No, I do not think we could avoid it as long as the hostages are there. Without them things would be completely different.

LE MATIN: What progress has been made on the question of neutral status for Afghanistan?

Lord Carrington: This proposal for neutrality and nonalignment is favored by a number of Third World countries. It is very important. It is not only sensible but could prove attractive. Sensible because it removes the reasons which the USSR gave for occupying Afghanistan (notably that of foreign intervention which is unacceptable) because it reassures other countries like India, Pakistan, Iran and the Gulf; finally because, to a large extent, it guarantees the security of the Gulf by moving the Soviets further away from the Straits of Hormuz. I do not think that the Russians are prepared to accept the idea at the moment, although they have not taken a very negative or positive attitude. However, nobody has proposed anything better and this type of idea keeps up pressure on the USSR because the Third World thinks it is a good idea.

LE MATIN: However, the Americans seem to think that Afghanistan is lost for good and that the only thing we can do is to punish the Russians.

Lord Carrington: No, the Americans think that the situation is not irreversible and we are being encouraged in our proposal. Of course they have their doubts as to the best way of achieving this goal and we have ours.

LE MATIN: Disagreements have arisen within the Atlantic Alliance recently. Do you think they are serious or easy to overcome?

Lord Carrington: I do not think Bonn, Paris, London and Washington interpret the Soviets' action differently. Opinions differ on the way in which we should react and on the consequences. These differences can be explained by the individual circumstances in each European country. The Germans have their Ostpolitik and extensive trade with the Soviet Union. The French have an independent policy and relations with the USSR which the others do not have. We have virtually no trade with the USSR and no particularly significant relations. That explains the different reactions to the American requests.

COMMONS SUPPORTS THATCHER STAND ON EEC BUDGET

LD301101 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 36

[James Wightman report: "Freeze on EEC by Thatcher"]

[Excerpt] The prime minister yesterday increased pressure on the other EEC nations over Britain's budget campaign by imposing a virtual veto on final negotiations on other issues until they improve their latest offer. Undismayed by the disarray her decision to reject the offer had caused in the Market, Mrs Thatcher told the Commons yesterday that there would be no further agreement on "other major matters in the Community unless and until our own particular problem is settled." That means that, in particular, Britain will not agree to settle France's case for increased farm prices until the budget issue is resolved. Other subjects on which Britain will withhold agreement are fisheries and energy.

Mrs Thatcher was given almost total support from all sides of the Commons yesterday as she reported on the two-day EEC summit in Luxembourg and gave her reasons for rejecting the offer of a cut of 800 million pounds sterling in Britain's net payment of 1,100 million pounds sterling in 1980. The prime minister told MPs: "A number of proposals were made including one which would have reduced our net contribution to 325 million but for 1980 only. We were not able to agree on later years. In spite of intensive efforts to reach a satisfactory compromise, it proved impossible in the time at our disposal to find an acceptable combination of both amount and duration."

The scale of the offer Mrs Thatcher rejected in Luxembourg was instantly evident to MPs who remembered how she had rejected an earlier offer of a cut of 350 million pounds sterling--"merely a third of a loaf," she called it--at the last EEC summit in Dublin at the end of last year. But there was widespread agreement for her latest decision, especially as it had involved rejecting the French call for 5 percent increases in farm prices.

The prime minister is now gambling that pressure on the French Government from their own farmers will make President Giscard more willing to meet Britain's case on the budget. Mrs Thatcher is aware that her stand may cause further trouble in the EEC, but she believes that the reluctance to meet the farm prices demand is "a major card" which will yet bring success for Britain. West Germany, less obdurate than the French but still troublesome to Britain, will face similar pressure from its farmers.

The decision about other issues is likely to mean a holdup in agreement on farm prices for some six weeks, at least until the next planned EEC summit in Venice in June. It is also likely to mean a freeze in the EEC's 11,000,000 million pounds sterling budget. Ministers are expected to continue to attend EEC negotiating meetings but not to take final decision until the budget row is settled.

The next direct move on the budget will be a tour of European capitals by Signor Cossiga, the Italian president on the EEC, in search of greater support for Britain's case.

Mrs Thatcher, looking pale, expressed confidence in the Commons that there would be a satisfactory solution to the problems of Britain's contributions. She told MPs: "We got nearer it this time than ever before, a lot nearer at Dublin and a lot nearer this time, and I believe that ultimately we will be able to get a favourable outcome."

She also said that there had been "broad agreement" on the methods by which the Community would both reduce Britain's contribution and increase the benefits to this country from market expenditure. "We are able to make considerable progress on amounts but less on the duration of the arrangements," she added.

Before the Luxembourg summit, Mrs Thatcher had said repeatedly that she would not do "a trade off" and that the budget and other issues must be treated separately and on their own merits.

But, referring to discussions on agriculture, fisheries and energy, she told MPs: "Since our partners have brought these several issues together. I believe it is understood that they cannot be dealt with unless, at the same time, the budget problem is solved."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUMMONS LIBYAN MISSION OFFICIALS

LD301450 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1336 GMT 30 Apr 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Officials from the Libyan mission in London have been warned of Britain's concern about the series of assassinations of Libyan exiles in this country, the Foreign Office said today. The officials were summoned to the Foreign Office following the second murder within a fortnight of Libyan emigrees who are known to oppose the regime of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Another opponent has also been killed in Rome against the background of Al-Qadhdhafi's threats to "physically eliminate" his political opponents both at home and abroad.

FORMER KGB OFFICIAL, FAMILY ALLOWED TO STAY

LD021252 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1223 GMT 2 May 80

[By Andrew Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] A former Russian intelligence agent has been given permission by the government to stay in Britain, official sources confirmed today.

Mr Ilya Grigorievich Dzhirkvelov, 53, is a former correspondent for TASS, the Soviet news agency, and has in the past been a member of the Russian intelligence service, the KGB. Sources said Mr Dzhirkvelov had been working as a press officer on the staff of the World Health Organisation in Geneva since 1977. He came to Britain from Moscow about one month ago with his wife and daughter. He then applied for permission to stay.

Home secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, granted this request and the family is now somewhere in Britain but the Whitehall sources did not disclose where the hideout was.

The Soviet Embassy in London has apparently made no approach to the government about Mr Dzhirkvelov's case.

O AGON ANALYZES EFFECTS OF IRANIAN CRISIS ON CYPRUS ISSUE

NC011115 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 1 May 80 p 2

[From the "Our Stand" column: "We and International Aggravation"]

[Text] The failure of the operation to free the hostages held by the Iranians, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's withdrawal from the political scene and the West Europeans confined support of Carter are unavoidably leading toward a new aggravation of the international situation. Although Vance was not the sole architect of U.S. foreign policy, he was exercising a somewhat moderate role in his post. This period seems to be gliding away with the added influence of the hawks.

One could reasonably think that, while the Afhgan and Iranian crises are continuing and the hawks are in the forefront, the world will most probably face new aggravations of these crises.

When the big ones clash with each other, the small ones usually pay the price. International crises have serious negative repercussions on Cyprus, mainly for two reasons: On the one hand, the tough ones attach increased importance to Turkey which is within the crisis area (regardless of whether such importance is justified or not) while, on the other hand, our problem assumes a lower priority on the list of international problems.

For some time now not only have many countries already stopped considering it as a priority problem but do not even think of it as a problem.

Now with the aggravation of the international crisis there is the danger that our problem will be completely forgotten and, what is worse, new arbitrary actions against us will probably be accepted.

KHARAVYI URGES GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT IRANIAN CAUSE

NC011118 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 1 May 80 p 3

[From the "Views and Comment" column: "Solidarity With Iran"]

[Text] Following the brutal and aggressive act of piracy by the U.S. against Iran, their naval blockade and the gunboat policy being declared by the White House hawks, it was natural for Iran to seek international solidarity which, at any rate, has been spontaneously expressed in many countries around the world. At such times, every struggling nation turns to sincere, consistent and strong friends of freedom, equality among nations, and peace--the socialist and nonaligned countries. This was also the case with Vietnam, the Palestinians, Cuba, Zimbabwe, 'Abd an-Nasir, Cyprus and others. Therefore, it was natural for Iranian President Bani-Sadr the other day to call on the president of the nonaligned movement, Fidel Castro, to convene a ministerial conference by the movement to study the serious situation created by the U.S. aggressiveness in the area.

Cyprus must--as an active member of the nonaligned movement and as a struggling country with an interest and need to gain from the development of international solidarity, particularly within the nonaligned quarters--officially take a clear and courageous stand against the piratic aggression in Iran and against any new adventure that threatens both peace in our area and in the world in general. The neutral stand, taken by the government spokesman on Carter's adventurism in Iran, does not satisfy the Cypriot people's feelings or the interests of Cyprus as a struggling nonaligned country. Let this be taken into consideration by the president and the Council of Ministers of the Cyprus Republic. Even NATO countries have taken a clearer and more condemning stand against the adventurous aggression.

GOVERNMENT REFUTES TURKISH CYPRIOT ALLEGATIONS ON MISSING

NC301811 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Referring to the Turkish Cypriot side on the issue of setting up a committee on missing persons, an official statement stresses that all facts prove that the Turkish side does not wish to promote this very important humanitarian issue. The statement adds that the Turkish side has ignored all the relevant UN decisions as well as the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement of 19 May 1979. The official statement also stresses that the appointment by the Greek Cypriot side of a representative to the agreed committee shows its sincere interest in promoting the issue. The Cyprus Government, concludes the statement, will always be ready to cooperate whenever the Turkish side has sincere intentions to show understanding and resolve the issue.

UN ENVOY GALINDO-POHL LEAVES AT END OF TOUR

NC011125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Mr Reinaldo Galindo-Pohl left the island this morning at the end of his 2-year service as the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus. Mr Galindo-Pohl will be succeeded by Mr Hugo Juan Gobbi of Argentina, who is expected to arrive in Cyprus next Wednesday. Mr Galindo-Pohl will stay in Europe until mid-May before going on to New York for final consultations with UN Secretary General Waldheim and other UN officials. Prior to his departure, Mr Galindo-Pohl expressed hope for an early resumption of the intercommunal talks and a solution to the Cyprus problem.

AKEL PROTESTS U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' OFF CUBA

NC290620 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of cable sent to President Carter by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou on 28 April]

[Text] The AKEL Central Committee protests most vehemently the provocative actions of the American Armed Forces near the shores of friendly Cuba. Such actions only cause tension and endanger world peace. The Cypriot people demand: Hands off Cuba!

AKEL CONGRATULATES AFGHANISTAN ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY

NC270705 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] AKEL Secretary General Deputy E. Papaioannou has sent to Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Party and president of Afghanistan, a congratulatory cable on the occasion of today's second anniversary of the April revolution. The cable says the AKEL Central Committee warmly congratulates the Popular Democratic Party and the Afghan people and "wishes great successes in the struggle against imperialism and reactionary force and for building a new, democratic, progressive and prosperous Afghanistan."

KIPRIANOU TO VISIT LONDON FOR MEDICAL CHECKUP OF LUNGS

NC021107 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, will leave for London next Monday for a medical examination because of prolonged inflammation of his lungs. The president will be accompanied by his personal physician, Dr Stilianou.

DEMIREL DENIES ALLEGATIONS ON U.S. INSTALLATIONS

TA021025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that, although the extensive and effective struggle mounted by the state against anarchy has not yet reached the desired level, it will definitely do so. Demirel made this statement as he was leaving the hour-long weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil which started today at 1100. Replying to a jorunalist who cited allegations that the United States was strengthening its defense bases in Turkey, Demirel said: These are all wrong. NATO exercises will take place in Turkey soon. Turkey will not concede to anything outside its commitments and cannot be forced to do so. There is no value in making certain incorrect allegations in order to confuse people. No government in Turkey would act in a way that violates the Turkish state's and the people's interests. That is why there is no point in incorrectly assessing certain preparations being undertaken in connection with the NATO exercises.

ERBAKAN CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY, DEMIREL'S FOREIGN POLICY

TA011852 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan addressed an open-air rally organized by his party in Geyve today. Pointing out that there had been important foreign policy developments during the past few days, Erbakan criticized the policies pursued by the United States. Criticizing the Demirel government's foreign policy as well, the NSP leader stressed that this policy was pro-Western. He added: This trend of events is not liked by our nation. Our rights in the Aegean airspace cannot be abandoned for a few dollars of aid. [The Westerners] are first taking our compromises in order to ratify the aid they will give us drop by drop.

DEMIREL DISCUSSES MAY DAY SECURITY, SAUDI LOAN, SHORTAGES

TA011856 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said: Those who tried to turn the 1 May spring holiday into a day of struggle for divisiveness and destructiveness and those who encouraged them realized that they were up against the Turkish Republican State. Demirel spoke following the Council of Ministers meeting that began at 1130 and lasted 3 1/2 hours.

[Begin Demirel recording] All the paths are open to seek your rights in Turkey. However, there are no rights to be found in Turkey by those who want to destroy the republican system in Turkey and replace it with communism. In other words, those who have this aim cannot find any rights in Turkey. The nation and the state stand side by side against them. The Council of Ministers has decided to express its appreciation and thanks to our martial law commanders, to our officers under their command, to our NCO's and soldiers in their command, to our governors, to our administrators, to all the members of our security forces, to the police force of our state, to our gendarmes and all others who worked hard to ensure the supremacy of the law, to insure the security of life and propenty of the citizens and to protect peace and tranquillity in the country. [end recording]

Prime Minister Demirel also revealed that the Government of Saudi Arabia decided to extend a new $250 million loan to Turkey. He said that the Turkish Government considered it its duty to express its thanks for this gesture of friendship by the Government of Saudi Arabia. He said that the formalities regarding the new loan would be completed soon.

Demirel then said that there were no fuel oil shortages in any part of Turkey: [Begin recording] Today is 1 May. We are beginning the month of May with enough reserves for 1 month. This is happening for the first time in about 15 or 18 months. We have diesel oil, fuel oil and crude oil that will last us 1 month. Exaggerations are being made again. There has never been and will never be fertilizer shortages in any part of the country. We have greatly overcome the shortages in the country. We will have a very good year. God willing, unless there are unforeseen damages, Turkey will have a record harvest this year. [end recording]

TWO INCIDENTS MAR OTHERWISE QUIET MAY DAY

TA011704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] There were no incidents during the May Day spring holiday throughout the country, including Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, except in Antalya and Nigde.

Security forces in Antalya intervened when some 700 people tried to hold an illegal march around noon. According to information received from Antalya Governor Kadir Uysal, a group of people among the demonstrators fired at the security forces. A 10-year-old child was killed instantly during the clash that ensued. Five persons, two of them policemen, were wounded. The policemen were treated on the spot. The Antalya governor announced that 260 persons were detained and two pistols were confiscated.

The groups of people who participated in the meeting held by DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] in Mersin held a march at 1215 and arrived at the Cumhuriyet Square at 1600. There were no incidents during the march or the meeting. Strict security measures were taken by the governor's office in Mersin. Numerous persons were searched, and those who did not have identity cards were not allowed to participate in the meeting. TRT correspondents report that the DISK Organizing Committee complied with warnings, which were announced yesterday. The leaders of certain other labor unions and the representatives of certain organizations also attended the march.

Addressing the rally in Mersin, DISK deputy leader Riza Guven said that May Day is the holiday of the working class and noted: We gathered in this square to shout our slogans. Referring to various internal and external issues, Guven said DISK is opposed to the establishment of a special police force to protect private institutions, pointing out that DISK is also opposed to NATO and the IMF. Guven also asked for the resignation of the Demirel government. The DISK rally ended with Guven's speech and the demonstrators dispersed without incident. Guven was detained by the Icel Security Directorate after the meeting and will be sent to Istanbul in accordance with the decree to seize DISK administrators on the grounds that they are inciting the workers to hold illegal strikes. Icel Governor Fahri Ozturk thanked the Mersin Army Headquarters, the army units and the security forces for the security measures that were taken in Mersin.

There was a clash between terrorists who were trying to hang posters on (?walls) and security forces. Policeman Izzet Cenik was seriously wounded and policeman Nedim Ozdemir was slightly wounded during the clash. Nigde Governor Behcet Guler said 38 persons, 8 of them females, were detained during the incident. Two of the persons who were detained were carrying pistols.

DISK LEADERS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY FOR INVESTIGATION

TA301701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Bakirkoy Public Prosecutor's Office has begun an investigation of the leader, the secretary general, the Executive Council members and the Administrative Council members--in all, 16 persons--of DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions]. DISK Executive Council member Mustafa Aktulgali has been taken into custody. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from the Bakirkoy Public Prosecutor's Office, an investigation has begun of DISK leader Abdullah Basturk, Secretary General Fehmi Isiklar, Executive Council members Riza Guven, Kemal Nebioglu, Mukbil Kirtiloglu, Tuncel Kocamanoglu and Mustafa Aktulgali for inciting workers to stage an illegal and political strike.

Meanwhile, a decision has been made to conduct an investigation of the Administrative Council members, and 16 leaders of various DISK-affiliated unions, for the same reason. Officials said that security forces, who went to the DISK building to implement the decisions, took Aktulgali, who was on the premises, into custody.

TCP URGES SOLIDARITY AGAINST GOVERNMENT 'TERROR, OPPRESSION'

TA291200 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Appeal to international democratic public opinion by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee--date not given]

[Text] Our country, Turkey, has become one of the major countries in the world in which a bloody terror is reigning. Collaborationist monopolies wish to become more sovereign in the economy and politics of the country and to further transfer the load of the crisis to the shoulders of the people. They are planning to slaughter all communists and patriots in a bid to more comfortably involve Turkey in adventures aimed at serving the interests of imperialism in the Middle East. According to announcements on oppression and terror, more than 100,000 persons have been subjected to terror and oppression since the pro-American Demirel assumed power.

The daily POLITIKA, the voice of progressive forces, has been closed down. Hundreds of prisons in Turkey are filled to the brim with communists, progressives and revolutionaries. What is more, these prisons are not sufficient. From time to time, [word indistinct] are being transformed into concentration camps. Recently, all the administrators of the Progressive Youth Association have been arrested. Some 20,000 political prisoners are in dungeons. The government, politicians under the influence of the collaborationist monopolies and martial law generals are responsible for the tortures being conducted. Young girls, women and all those taken into custody--young and old--are being tortured in ways similar to those used by the shah in Iran's police and martial law stations.

In addition to the slaughters which have been organized by the militants of the fascist party--the NAP [Nationalist Action Party]--there are those directly organized by the state forces. Many communists have been shot in the last 2 years. More than 100 members of the Progressive Youth Association have been killed. More than 3,000 citizens have lost their lives as a result of terrorist acts. This terror and oppression is not only directed against TCP members but also against members of other workers parties, namely the TLP [Turkish Labor Party], the TSWP [Turkish Socialist Workers Party] and progressive RPP members.

Barbaric mass tortures and methods of intimidation are especially being directed against the Kurdish people. The TCP is struggling for the unity of all democratic forces against this system of terror and oppression.

The TCP calls on all progressives in the world to express their solidarity with the democratic forces in our country against the terror and oppression in Turkey. Extend your hand to the Turkish people who are struggling against imperialism, international monopolies and their bloody collaborators in our country and for democratic rights and freedoms. Express your solidarity with the TCP and all the democratic forces in Turkey.

TCP Central Committee.

FINANCE MINISTER SEZGIN RETURNS FROM HAMBURG OECD MEETING

TA291805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin said that at talks he held with the finance ministers of certain OECD countries, an agreement was reached for the early fulfillment of Turkish requests for the postponement of its foreign debts. Sezgin, who was in Hamburg in order to participate in the meetings of the IMF and the World Bank held there, returned home today after a stopover in France. Pointing out that he had discussions with the FRG, French, Austrian and Belgian finance ministers on the subject of the postponement of Turkish foreign debts, Sezgin said that complete agreement was reached on this matter.

Sezgin said that FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer promised his continued contributions and help on this issue. Sezgin added that the French finance minister will be visiting Turkey on 15 May in order to sign the loan agreement with Turkey in accordance with its undertaking at the Paris OECD meeting. Sezgin said that he had talks with the Yugoslav finance minister on the issue of the promotion of bilateral relations and that he was invited to visit Yugoslavia toward the end of June.

FINANCIAL ADVISER OZAL LEAVES FOR ARAB COUNTRIES

TA292038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Under Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal left for Qatar today. Ozal will proceed to Saudi Arabia from Qatar. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before he left for Qatar, Ozal said that he would conduct extensive talks on the subject of promoting trade and economic relations with both countries. Ozal added that Turkey's oil purchases and loans to be extended to Turkey would be discussed during his visit to Saudi Arabia. Ozal's visits are expected to last 1 week.

CHIEF OF STAFF, COMMANDERS LEAVE FOR EXERCISE IN ERZINCAN

TA281052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren has left Ankara for Erzincan. Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Naval Forces Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Deputy Chief of the General Staff Gen Haydar Saltik and member of the Supreme Military Council Gen Halit Sozer have also left for Erzincan. General Evren and the commanders will observe the planning exercise of the Third Army Command. They will return to Ankara on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BURUNDI--It has been decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level between Turkey and the Burundi Republic, a Central African state. According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Turkey's ambassador to Kinshasa will act as the ambassador to Burundi as well. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS MEET TO DISCUSS IRAN, OTHER ISSUES

NC260704 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 26 Apr 80 p 8

Excerpt] A statement issued on today's opening in Nicosia of a meeting of seven international democratic nongovernmental organizations describes the American military operation against Iran as "monstrous".

These organizations are: the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; the World Peace Council; the World Federation of Trade Unions; the Women's International Democratic Federation; the International Federation of Journalists; the World Federation of Democratic Youth; and the International Union of Students. Most of these organizations have the status of UN observer.

The meeting, organized by the international information center of the Afro-Asian movement, will open this morning under the chairmanship of the vice president of the movement, the president of the EDEK Socialist Party, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis.

The 2-day meeting will deal with the present situation in Iran after the monstrous U.S. military operation against this country. It will also discuss the situations in the Middle East, Latin America and other regions. The meeting will also discuss the solidarity of the Cypriot people and the Arab countries and in particular that of Palestinian and the Lebanese people as well as that of the peoples of southern Africa--South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe--Indochina and Latin America and in particular Cuba.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ANDEAN GROUP MINISTERS DISCUSS RELATIONS IN MADRID

LD291510 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The members of the Andean Group drafted a declaration this morning expressing the desire of Spain, an observer country, and the five full member countries to establish a framework for consultations on the Group's relations with the EEC. In its second working session which began in the Santa Cruz Palace at 1015, the ministers of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Spain discussed trade and effects which Spain's future membership of the EEC will have on our country's trade with the Andean Group. These are preliminary negotiations which will be continued in Brussels on 5 May when the South American foreign ministers go to the Belgian capital. Spanish Minister for Relations With the EEC Calvo Sotelo expounded to today's session the general lines of our negotiations with the EEC. The South American foreign ministers expressed their concern on the (?matter).

The declaration to be issued this afternoon also reaffirms the intention of the Andean Group to continue to defend democratization in all the countries of the American Continent.

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Karamanlis Elected President; New Premier To Be Named Z 1

COMPROMISE DOCUMENT ON OLYMPICS APPROVED BY 18 EUROPEAN NATIONS

AU031938 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 3 (ANSA)--A compromise may have been found to enable the various nations to go to the Moscow Olympics in July without attaching any political significance to the move. The Olympic committees of most of the Western European nations met today in Rome and approved a document which proposed that national flags and anthems be stricken from all official ceremonies at the Moscow Olympics to show that participation was a sporting choice and not a political one.

The document was approved by 18 nations: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France (who made the proposal), West Germany, Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Holland, San Marino, Switzerland and Turkey. Spain, Portugal and Sweden, who were unable to attend the meeting, telegraphed their approval of the proposed compromise solution.

The president of the Italian Olympic Committee, Franco Carraro, said the compromise was within the spirit of the Olympic Charter.

Details of Proposals

NC040606 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Rome, May 3 (AFP)--Representatives of 18 European Olympic committees today decided to launch a worldwide appeal for the elimination of nationalism from the Moscow Olympics. A list of proposals were agreed by the countries' national Olympic committees meeting here, which are aimed at preventing the Soviet Union from gaining any political prestige from the event.

A boycott of the opening ceremony is their first proposal. They suggest the national delegations should be replaced by a single flag-carrier, walking behind each country's name.

Apart from this single display of each country's flag at the opening ceremony, the Western European countries are adamant that only the Olympic flag and a short version of the Olympic anthem should be included in medal ceremonies and at official functions. And they also insist officials at various venues should only wear badges carrying the Olympic insignia.

The meeting also asks the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to guarantee that any speeches made at the opening and closing ceremonies should be of a "non-political" nature.

All Olympic committees taking part in the games are being asked to restrict their activities to sports, a proposal aimed at Soviet-organised social and leisure functions.

The meeting also called on the Olympic movement to undertake an immediate re-appraisal of the whole structure of the Olympic games.

LEADERS CRITICAL OF U.S. EMBASSY SECURITY TEST

AU021304 Vienna KURIER in German 1 May 80 p 2

[Christian Ruettinger report: "An Extremely Clumsy Action of the United States"]

[Text] On Wednesday [30 April] spokesmen of all three political parties represented in parliament indicated their alarm at the U.S. cloak-and-dagger operation during which U.S. Marines on Tuesday evening "attacked" their own embassy in Vienna on Boltzmanngasse, without notifying Austrian police authorities.

Although the matter is not a controversial one in principle for Interior Minister Lanc--"the existence of security forces of foreign embassies is authorized and uncontested"--there has been a serious blunder. "It is not proper that they simply forgot to notify us," Lanc remarked critically. He expressed his intention to make the incident, despite the subsequent apologies, the subject of a comprehensive, very serious talk with U.S. agencies in Austria, "for, not only the policemen involved were endangered, but also pedestrians who had nothing at all to do with the matter."

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who on Tuesday evening had indignantly declared "we are very concerned," adopted a reserved attitude on Wednesday refusing to make any further comment. However, he too urgently wants an extensive, clarifying talk with the Americans in charge.

Ambassador Ludwig Steiner, People's Party foreign policy spokesman, follows the same line of argument: "Such exercises from outside [the premises] must not under any circumstances be carried out without notifying the Austrian authorities; such notification must not be omitted for any reason whatsoever."

And Freedom Party Chairman Norbert Steger even regards such action without prior notification as an "unfriendly act." Steger said unequivocally: "A typical symptom of the U.S. foreign policy with its extremely clumsy actions, like a bull in a china shop."

Embassy Denies 'Mock Attack'

AU021305 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 May 80 p 1

[APA, AZ report: "U.S. Embassy: 'No Attack, the Marines Were Unarmed'"]

[Text] Vienna--On Thursday [1 May] the U.S. Embassy officially denied that the Marines assigned to the embassy as guards carried out a mock attack on the embassy building as has been reported. No U.S. soldier has ever carried weapons outside the embassy building. The whole matter was a routine check of security measures as carried out at regular intervals by all U.S. embassies throughout the world.

Those Marine guards who were not on duty at the time were summoned to participate in this internal disaster exercise. The unexpected arrival of these men at the embassy--they wore plain clothes--must have alarmed the Austrian policeman in front of the embassy building, the statement declares.

It adds that the Austrian authorities were not notified this time because the security practice was to take place exclusively inside the building and a notification therefore did not seem necessary. Regrettably this has led to the publication of incorrect reports, the statement says.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH KREISKY

Afghanistan Mediation Discussed

AU022035 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli unexpectedly [ueberraschenderweise] met with Austrian Federal Chancellor Kreisky today in Vienna for talks. Malmierca Peoli, who is touring various countries concerned with mediating in the Afghanistan conflict, briefed the federal chancellor about the state of the mediation efforts. Kreisky has repeatedly termed Cuba, a member of the organization of nonaligned states, the key to solving the Afghanistan crisis. No details about the talks have yet been revealed.

Message From Castro

LD021640 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Vienna--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has presented a personal message from Cuban party and government head Fidel Castro to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. This was reported today by SOZIALISTISCHE KORRESPONDENZ of the Austrian People's Party. Informed circles in Vienna have said that Castro may have raised in the message the possible role of the nonalighed countries in the endeavors to solve the Afghanistan crisis.

According to the party paper, Malmierca informed Kreisky about the results his talks held so far on behalf of the nonaligned. The Cuban foreign minister arrived in Vienna on Thursday.

Kreisky Comment

FL030043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held talks yesterday and today concerning topics of mutual interst. Kreisky received Malmierca at Stockerau near Vienna. Malmierca delivered a message from the president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The Austrian chancellor said our country's role in the solution of the problems in Southeast Asia is very positive.

KREISKY SEES NO 'CONVULSIONS' IN POST-TITO ERA

AU050710 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0519 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] In his first statement [on Tito's death] Chancellor Kreisky stressed that first of all it was necessary to call to mind President Tito's historical importance. After the war he accomplished the feat of dissociating himself from Stalin's monolithic communism, of being the first to do so, while Stalin was still alive, and this was the first great defection in world communism. Stalin did not dare to treat Yugoslavia in the same way the USSR later treated Hungary and the CSSR. On the question of what is to happen now in Yugoslavia, Kreisky said:

[Begin Kreisky recording] It will be very difficult to pick up the mantle that has fallen. However, things will certainly continue quietly, because Tito had put his house well in order before he became ill. Yugoslavia is being led by men who know their responsibility and in Yugoslavia itself, there is a strong army, which will certainly stand its test as a clamp holding this state together.

I believe that all the anxiety, the anxious question of what will come after Tito, can be safely answered, in the sense that the world will surely not experience a new convulsion as a result of Tito's death, because the post-Tito era has long since begun. [end recording]

KREISKY CALLS FOR CONTINUATION OF DETENTE AT MAY DAY RALLY

AU020910 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 2 May 80 p 2

[SOCIALIST PRESS SERVICE report on Chancellor Kreisky's speech at the Vienna May Day rally on 1 May 1980]

[Excerpt] This May Day falls in a period of great and serious political tensions. Here, too, it is necessary for us not to remain silent but to make clear what we advocate also on this May Day--namely, that the policy of detente can be continued and that at long last more is done for disarmament, Kreisky said to the accompaniment of strong applause. We will not let ourselves be dissuaded by talk, no matter how wild. We will firmly stand by the principles of peace and of detente. Thus we are the admonishing conscience in this era, we must speak when others are silent, we must take a stand against oppression and for more justice and peace among the peoples.

And we advocate a policy of understanding not because we need other countries' oil, but because it has always been our conviction, that we call for the fraternization of all peoples irrespective of race. In the 90 years of its existence, May Day has always been at the same time a day of fraternization and of international solidarity. Thus today's May Day is a day of admonition to every one of us to work for the idea of social democracy in the place where he stands.

GROMYKO VISIT TO STATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY UNCERTAIN

AU300958 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "All Neighboring Countries Agree To Participate in State Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] All of Austria's neighboring countries have now promised to dispatch their foreign ministers to the Vienna State Treaty anniversary. After the resignation of Cyrus Vance there are some doubts about the participation of the two superpowers: Foreign Minister Gromyko has made his visit to Vienna dependent on that of the U.S. secretary of state.

Regarding his forthcoming official visit to the FRG, Chancellor Kreisky declared on Tuesday [29 April] after the Cabinet meeting that in the assessment of the international political situation there are no differences of opinion between him and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, but merely "different positions."

OFFICIALS PAY TRIBUTES TO YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO

Schmidt, Genscher to Funeral

LD051040 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Bonn--As well as Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will attend Tito's funeral in Belgrade. This was confirmed today by a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The SPD announced that Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, is also to attend the funeral. Brandt visited Tito in Yugoslavia for the last time in July last year.

It was not yet clear this morning whether President Karl Carstens will attend the funeral in Belgrade. On account of the situation it is not expected in Bonn that Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic will visit the Federal Republic this week for talks with the federal chancellor as was planned.

Schmidt Cable

LD042316 Hamburg DPA in German 2106 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Bonn--In telegrams to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidium, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Helmut Schmidt said he was sure that Tito's "historic achievement" would remain effective long after his death. The death of this great person was a huge loss, not only for Yugoslavia and its people.

Schmidt recalled his meetings with Tito in 1974 in Bonn, in 1975 in Helsinki and in 1977 in Belgrade. He wrote that Tito's farsightedness and considered determination had deeply impressed him. Few statesmen had succeeded "in placing a whole life in the service of his own people and the worldwide community of peoples so utterly and without sparing himself as President Tito had done with great strength of will to the very last." Thanks to Tito's statesmanlike activity, Yugoslavia was today a united and independent country capable of great achievements. If today the realization was increasingly gaining ground that the nonaligned movement could only perform its function as an important element of stability in the world if it remained truly nonaligned, then this was largely thanks to President Tito.

Schmidt said in conclusion: "President Tito leaves behind a lasting and binding life's work. The Federal Government is prepared to make its contribution so that this work can be continued."

Genscher Message

LD042317 Hamburg DPA in German 2100 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] In a telegram to Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that Tito's name also stood for "persistent and consistent efforts for overcoming power politics, the reduction of tension and a peaceful balance between independent, sovereign states with equal rights." He stood not least for reconciliation between our peoples and the development of a close and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic. Genscher said that linked with the recognition of this great and continuing achievement was also the obligation to continue cooperation between the two states in the same spirit in international and bilateral questions.

Carstens Condolences

LD042318 Hamburg DPA in German 2057 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Bonn--In telegrams of condolences, Federal President Karl Carstens, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have paid tribute to the life and work of the late Yugoslav President Tito, and above all to his role as cofounder of the nonaligned movement.

In a telegram to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidium, Carstens wrote that the world had lost a great statesman. "As cofounder of the nonaligned movement Tito introduced into world politics a new element which pointed to the future." Neither setbacks nor resistance were able to sway him in his rejection of all forms of political and economic hegemony or in his stand for every country's right to freedom, independence and independent development. He also remembered with respect the important role played by Tito in the development of German-Yugoslav relations after the war. With a view to the future he had used his full authority to "open up for the present and future generations in our countries reliable prospects for peace, for increasingly closer cooperation in an atmosphere of respect, dignity and our peoples' rights," stated Carstens, recalling Tito's words during the latter's visit to the Federal Republic in 1974.

GOVERNMENT STILL FAVORS MEETING WITH GDR'S HONECKER

LD031248 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--According to Minister of State Huonker of the Federal Chancellor's Office it is still the wish of the Federal Government and Chancellor Schmidt that a meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Honecker take place.

In an interview with Radio Free Berlin Huonker said today that, on the strength of contacts during the past few days, he is justified in assuming that "this wish also exists on the other side." At the moment there is little point in speculating on a possible date since this depends, of course, on the development of the world situation.

Concerning discussion of the chancellor's visit to Moscow, Huonker said that this question is being discussed "very carefully and very frankly" with the other friendly governments of the Alliance. Equally careful consideration is being given to the atmosphere in which such a visit should take place. This is why the date of the visit has not yet been decided.

BOELLING SAYS SCHMIDT HAS NOT YET DECIDED TO VISIT MOSCOW

LD021200 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--According to Government Spokesman Boelling, Chancellor Schmidt has not yet decided whether or not he will accept the invitation of Soviet party and state head Leonid Brezhnev to visit Moscow in June. "The decision is open," Boelling told a press conference in Bonn today.

A stir was also created today in Bonn by the indirect criticism levelled by head of the SPD lower house group Wehner at the Soviet leadership, which he accused of tolerating a systematic war of nerves by the Soviet side and thus allowing its relations with the Federal Republic to become strained.

Boelling conceded that yesterday's statements by the chancellor in Stuttgart might have been misunderstood. At the main May Day rally of the DGB there, Schmidt declared that he would tell the Soviet leaders once again to start pulling their troops out of Afghanistan "when I see the Soviet leaders in Moscow on my return visit before long."

According to the government spokesman, Schmidt merely meant by this that, in case he decided to make his visit to Moscow, we would not omit raising the subject. Boelling made it clear once again that Schmidt is ready in principle to visit the USSR. The matter is important and the Federal Government is doing everything to clarify the prerequisites. Bonn is engaged in an exchange of views with its Western allies. Contacts with the Soviet side are "of course also necessary."

In articles in today's edition of AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE and the Munich ABENDZEITUNG Wehner called it monstrous that the Soviet side is conducting a systematic war of nerves and, by having tolerated several commentaries by the Soviet news agency APN, "allowed its relationship with its honest and sincere treaty partner, the Federal Republic, to be placed under a heavy strain."

GENSCHER ON ARMS CONTROL, SCHMIDT MOSCOW VISIT, OLYMPICS

LD021543 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Offers by the West to negotiate on arms control have, according to Federal Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, so far unfortunately not been positively replied to.

In an interview with KOELNISCHE/BONNER RUNDSCHAU, published by the FDP on Friday, Genscher said that the same was true of the EC proposals for Afghanistan's nonaligned status. Only perseverance could hold out any prospect of success in the Afghan negotiations. The Federal Republic alone was unable to bring about success in this area.

Concerning the Moscow visit by Chancellor Schmidt, Genscher said that, so far, it has merely been decided that talks will have to be continued. However, the Federal Republic will be taking on too much if it believes that it is able to negotiate with the Soviet Union on behalf of the whole world, as it were. Rather, the objective is to make use of every opportunity for talks in order to get across one's own viewpoint in difficult times.

According to Genscher, it is important to make plain to the Soviet Union that its attempts to divide Europe and the United States are without any chance of success. Luckily, the Europeans, including the French, are all agreed on that point. [passage indistinct]

Moscow Visit No 'Election Issue'

LD031205 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Bonn--FDP Chairman Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has warned against turning Chancellor Schmidt's possible visit to Moscow into an election issue. Speaking at an election rally of his party in Wuppertal today, Genscher said that the situation is too serious and the dialogue between East and West too important to permit "the luxury of petty polemics making the fluctuation of percentages seem more important than our country's international interests."

It is not so much a question, Genscher said, of whether such a visit of the chancellor should take place but of the most suitable moment for it. What is important are appropriate preparations, the moderation of exaggerated expectations and, above all, careful coordination with the Allies.

If the chancellor clearly explains in Moscow the position of the Federal Government, of NATO and of the EEC, this might certainly be "a contribution to the predictability of German policy and to the avoidance of illusions and faulty assessments on the Soviet side." To make sure of this, every piece of "factual advice of the opposition" is also "valuable and important," Genscher said.

Reiterates Olympic Boycott Stand

LD041155 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--The energetic attempts by 18 West European national Olympic committees to salvage the Moscow Olympic games has met with rejection from the Federal Government. One day following the eight-point statement by the national Olympic committees in Rome to denationalize the games, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Sunday appealed for acceptance of the boycott recommendations made by the government.

In his address at the opening of the 26th German-American friendship week in Karlsruhe, Genscher said: "I am firmly hopeful that the presidents of the West European national Olympic committees who met in Rome will, before the impending decisions, once more examine carefully whether common interests and ideals are not worth their while in following the recommendations of their governments, and not to go to Moscow."

OPPOSITION LEADER KOHL ADVISES SCHMIDT TO FORGO MOSCOW VISIT

LD041129 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Helmut Kohl, opposition leader in the lower house, has advised Chancellor Helmut Schmidt not to go to Moscow at this particular moment in time. Such a visit must be coordinated closely with the Americans and the other Western allies "if the whole matter is not going to have a terrible outcome," he said in an interview with DPA on Sunday. Furthermore, he has great doubts as to whether such an agreement is at all possible at present.

Kohl also stated in the DPA interview he fears that "such a trip at present would move the Federal Republic into a still more unfavorable light and that doubts as to Bonn's loyalty within the alliance would increase rather than decrease in the West, especially in the United States." At the same time he is certain that important factions of the SPD, above all that group which he called the "Moscow faction" "led by Wehner, Brandt, Bahr and others, will do everything" to ensure that Schmidt goes on the trip.

STRAUSS TERMS POSSIBLE SCHMIDT-BREZHNEV SUMMIT 'USEFUL'

LD022052 Hamburg DPA in German 2017 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian premier and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, considers talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the leadership of the Soviet Union in Moscow useful in view of the world crisis situation. However, one of the conditions for such talks is, above all, previous agreement with the United States, Strauss said on Saturday in an interview with Bavarian radio. It would also have to be made plain that the Federal Republic would not allow itself to be removed from its firm role within the Western alliance by the Soviet Union.

Strauss himself would be prepared to go to Moscow under two conditions: in agreement with U.S. President Carter, and with a negotiating latitude in which "nobody in Europe could stab him in the back." However, he is quite sure that he would receive no invitation from Moscow, the Bavarian premier told MUENCHNER MERKUR (Saturday edition).

Furthermore, Strauss told MERKUR that he had "agreed to" the meeting between Hans Graf Huyn, CSU foreign policy expert, and a PLO representative on 15 April in Bonn. The meeting had been necessary to find out whether there were changes in the PLO's attitude towards Israel or whether some kind of double act was involved in which the "left hand" continued to insist on Israel's eradication and the "right" hand backed diplomatic communication.

An editorial version of the radio interview was prereleased to DPA by Bavarian radio.

STRAUSS LEAVES MUNICH FOR VISIT TO ISRAEL, EGYPT

LD041244 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpt] [Dateline indistinct]--Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian premier and CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, left Munich today on a 3-day visit to Israel. He will meet, among others, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and opposition leader Sh'imon Peres. The CSU chairman will also visit Egypt.

Strauss told WELT AM SONNTAG and MUENCHNER MERKUR before his departure that he is taking his own proposals for a solution to the Middle East problem to Israel. However, he refused to give details since, he said, questions about the next step concerning the gradual resolution of the Israeli-Arab conflict are unsuitable for public discussion.

BRANDT URGES EUROPE TO 'EXERT INFLUENCE' ON U.S., USSR

LD021456 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--SPD Chairman Brandt believes that Europeans in both the West and East should exert their influence on the USSR to contain the present critical situation. So far Europe has not been drawn into "this vortex," Brandt said in an interview with Vienna's ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, prereleased on Friday. If relations between the two world powers worsen and the arms spiral is twisted even further, however, it will be very difficult to bring Europe through this chapter of international events as a zone of relative stability. The situation is serious and poses the question of what the Europeans can do to influence those concerned so as to ensure that the international situation does not become aggravated still further.

Brandt stressed that the German side wishes to steer relations with its treaty partners in the East "unimpaired through a difficult situation." To date there has been no breakdown in the handling of practical questions between the two German states, but they too could be affected by a worsening of the international situation. At the moment a common interest is discernible among those holding political responsibility in the two German states: not to allow practical arrangements to be endangered.

EUROMISSILES ISSUE, USSR ENVOY'S 'THREATS' EXAMINED

LD021219 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Alfred Fabre-Luce article: "Warlike Pacifism"]

[Text] I have continually asserted here that any American military initiative in Iran could well prove counterproductive. And I am, therefore, the more entitled to denounce the confusion which certain commentators are trying to spread. It is being said that the United States should have consulted with its allies before starting its operation Thursday. This grievance would have been justified if it had been a question of a naval blockade or of occupying a territory, which could have endangered peace. The raid undertaken had only one objective--rescue--and its success largely depended on absolute secrecy. President Carter merely followed all precedents in this sphere.

However deplorable the failure may be and however alarming the situation in the Persian Gulf remains, this week we should turn our minds to a problem which concerns us more directly--that of European security. While waging war in Afghanistan, the USSR has launched a pacifist campaign in Paris. This campaign has just started along two paths--a warning by Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko (which has been confirmed by Gromyko) and a meeting of communist parties loyal to Moscow. Foreign policy and domestic policy are merging under our very eyes. Events in Asia, unrest in the streets and attempts at diplomatic intimidation form a whole.

Referring to the quarrel concerning NATO Euromissiles during a speech at a meeting of the International Diplomatic Academy on 15 April, Chervonenko brandished two threats: Soviet overarmament and a possible reprisal attack against Europe. Why was this problem broached in our country? It appears that, not content with the fact that we are not a member of the NATO military organization, the USSR would like to see us come out against that organization.

And yet the NATO plan represents no threat to a peaceful USSR. In order to reassure him, we could send to Chervonenko a delegation composed of two eminent experts representing different trends: Ambassador Francois de Rose and General Gallois. These two visitors would show him the documents they have recently published. The former believes that "since the 108 Pershing missiles (whose deployment is being planned by NATO) carry single warheads and have a range of only 1,800 km, they would be unable to destroy the 1,398 Soviet missiles targeted on the United States." And, according to the latter, "The view that either super-Plutons or Pershing-2 missiles would 'counterbalance' the Soviet SS-20 missiles is a fallacy." After listening to his two visitors, the ambassador would be justified in telling the Politburo: "There is no danger."

Unfortunately, we must mention another possibility--Chervonenko might tell Ambassador Francois de Rose that the NATO resolution marks an increase in Atlantic solidarity and constitutes a danger just on this score. Then, turning to General Gallois, he might retort: "Do you take Leonid Brezhnev for an idiot? Do you believe that he would so forcefully discuss with his interlocutors for many months a problem that seemed to him to be nonexistent?"

For the West, this problem has some quite complex technical aspects. Two schools of thought confront each other over the matter. One takes the view that the surest way to prevent a preemptive destruction of nuclear arms by the enemy is to diversify them. And the other believes that everything should be staked on sea-to-surface missiles which are invulnerable at present. [paragraph continues]

The supporters of the first thesis retort by emphasizing the word "at present." (They are afraid of progress in detecting submarines.) And the supporters of the second thesis observe that any continual movement of mobile arms in the urbanized regions of West Europe is difficult to envisage. If the whole issue were reduced to the latter point, the only thing that we could do would be to accept as inevitable the superiority of a sparsely populated and ecologist free Russia.

As for Pierre Dabezies--another French expert--he believes that the problem of Euromissiles is mainly psychological. It is a question, he asserts, of reassuring the Germans. But can free Europe feel quite at ease if the Germans feel alarmed? A report on defense prepared by the French Democratic Union and published this week includes some very shrewd remarks on the subject. "Whether direct or indirect," it says, "there is a single threat and it does not start on our borders.... As long as our partners do not feel sure of our solidarity, there will be no progress in Europe's political construction."

Let us explain this. As far as theater arms are concerned, it is a question of ascertaining whether you accept a situation where the Soviets could destroy enemy forces in Europe without running the risk of their own forces being destroyed. There are several ways of answering this question. However, as the British say, "when there is a will, there is a way."

We were told at the end of last year: NATO has made its decision. But this was only the beginning of the matter. The USSR will try to have this decision revised. Already, Belgium appears to be more interested in its language quarrel than in deploying missiles on its territory. Even the FRG has adopted an ambiguous attitude. Helmut Schmidt seems to be contemplating the possibility of a kind of moratorium. Is this tantamount to accepting a situation where some SS-20 missiles have already been deployed, whereas the American missiles which could provide a response to them are still national? Or is it an attempt at temporizing until the American missiles can become operational?

Be that as it may, we will live through a dangerous period during which the West will have to both maintain some diplomatic caution and strive to improve the military situation--two objectives which complement each other rather than clash with each other.

The "pacifist" maneuver undertaken by the aggressor of Afghanistan has put us to the test on two levels. The Atlantic Alliance must not be at the mercy of an accident in a desert and Europe's political cohesion must take the form of a concrete act. An opportunity to ensure this has, in fact, arisen this week. The Nine have been discussing and will continue to discuss some important problems which, however, as the President quite rightly said, do not "measure up to historical stakes." A European movement meeting--with a closing speech by Raymond Barre--is to take place in the Sorbonne main lecture room on 9 May. It would be a shame if the problem of security which I have just discussed were not mentioned during the meeting and it would be paradoxical if the 30th anniversary of the Robert Schuman initiative were celebrated on the morrow of a setback for European cooperation.

FIFTH NUCLEAR SUBMARINE TO DEPART ON FIRST PATROL

WA021000 London REUTER in English 0707 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Cherbourg, France, May 2, REUTER--France's latest nuclear submarine, Le Tonnant, goes into service tomorrow when it leaves its Atlantic home base of Ile Longue on a 60-day underwater patrol. The 9,000-tone Le Tonnant is armed with 16 one-megaton thermonuclear missiles and has a crew of 135 officers and men.

It is the fifth in line after the Redoubtable; Terrible; Foudroyant and Indomitable commissioned between 1971 and 1977. The French Navy is converting its other nuclear submarines with the new M-4 missile. Each missile will carry six thermonuclear warheads of 150 kilotons with a range exceeding 2,500 miles (4,000 kms). France is also building a new generation nuclear submarine--L'Inflexible--due to go into service in 1985.

Bourges Comments

LD031844 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Le Tonnant, the fifth French nuclear-powered missile submarine of the strategic naval force, is operational. This morning at Ile Longue in the Brest roadstead, Defense Minister Yvon Bourges attended this commissioning. Henceforth, he said, it is necessary to prepare the third generation of nuclear submarines armed with M-4 multiple warhead missiles. For a long time the submarine will remain the dominant means of our riposte--even if elementary caution must lead us to maintain several components for our forces and to look for new systems. Yvon Bourges spoke to our special correspondent, Henri Vincent: [Begin Bourges recording] Above all, one has to attain, in the shortest possible time, the ability to reach the largest possible number of targets with the best possible arms, because it is the extent of the damage we can inflict on an aggressor that will make our deterrent credible. The government has therefore chosen the solution which allows us to dispose of the largest number of arms within the shortest time. Having suspended the realization of a sixth nuclear-powered 20-missile submarine back in December 1975, it was decided in September 1978 to undertake the construction of a new generation of such vessels equipped with M-4 arms system to be operational in 1985. [end recording]

GISCARD LAUDS TITO'S DEDICATION, INDEPENDENCE

LD051212 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday in Paris Valery Giscard d'Estaing recalled that Marshal Tito dedicated himself for 35 years to creating an original method of organization in accordance with the aspirations of the Yugoslav people, and--I am still quoting the president of the republic--that he managed to maintain the freedom and independence of his country while making the real voice of nonalignment heard very loudly in the world.

L'HUMANITE WELCOMES EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS

LD021053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Roland Leroy editorial: "Welcome and May There Be Much Success"]

[Text] Today the French Communists cordially and fraternally welcome the representatives of most of Europe's communist and workers parties. These parties have responded to the joint invitation of the Polish United Workers Party and the PCF.

This is an open, united, constructive meeting. As indicated by its title, a meeting for peace and disarmament. The agenda is precise, the aim is clear.

The parties are going to bring together their viewpoints on the major problems facing all the men and women of our continent, and, therefore, communists, too. The meeting proposes issuing a call to the peoples of Europe to activate and broaden people's action.

The correlation of world forces continues to develop in favor of the forces for peace, socialism and social progress. Imperialism is striving to struggle against the facts. It is developing a counteroffensive which is far from achieving the results anticipated at a time when it should be facing up to the worsening of the crisis.

In Europe, imperialism has, for a long time, been directing its efforts against detente. It wants to endanger the Helsinki conference achievements; it is striving to thwart the preparations for Madrid. At the end of last year the extremely grave decision was taken to deploy new U.S. strategic missiles in West Europe. Carter's recent military adventure in Iran demonstrates what threats may hang over peace.

This intention is running into the people's resistance which takes many forms in Europe. In France our party has contributed greatly to defeat the plans of the Atlantic firebrands and promote the cause of disarmament and detente.

Such a situation concerns all the forces for peace and, thus the communists, of our continent. Thus it is natural and worthwhile that communists should meet. Certainly not, as was the case some 10 years ago, to hold conferences for producing a program, preceded by several years of talks, visits and consultations which resulted in long and more or less dogmatic texts. The emphasis on the diversity of [each party's] situation makes the formulation of a common strategy inconceivable.

Our struggle is not to edit archive documents but to change reality and to get results.

It was in this spirit, immediately after the last international conference, that we spoke in favor of more vital, more flexible and, thus, more effective types of relations and cooperation for action between communist parties.

The aim, here, is to confront the arms race in Europe, to help each party to develop the struggle in its own country, to help to create the conditions for a vast rally open to other forces.

We have always said this, particularly at our 23d congress. Whenever possible we are resolved to promote joint action with forces such as the socialists and the representatives of the Christian popular masses for aims which correspond to our people's interests.

This means a sovereign determination for each communist party, not unconditional and with no automatic alignment with anyone, nor without compromise void of content.

Sitting together today will be the representatives of parties which have the power to build socialism, others from capitalist Europe who have only just emerged from an illegal status or who are struggling under difficult conditions, or those who have strong parliamentary representation or who even participate in government.

These parties do not have the same views on all questions. There are differences between them, even divergences on certain problems. The fact that they are meeting together testifies to their desire to struggle for the creation of the conditions will take us past the division of Europe into blocs. The meeting will undoubtedly result in the development of the European peoples' vital action for detente, peace and disarmament.

Welcome to Paris and may there be much progress at the European communist party meeting for peace and disarmament!

OFFICIALS, PCI SEND CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

LD042354 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpt] In a message sent to the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Prime Minister Cossiga wrote of the death of an intrepid fighter for the principle of independence of peoples and stressed the contribution made by Tito to the consolidation of Italian-Yugoslav relations.

Fanfani, president of the Senate, sent the following telegram to President of the Yugoslav National Assembly Dragoslav Markovic: On behalf of the Senate and myself, I wish to express sincere condolences for the bereavement suffered by Yugoslavia with the death of the eminent man who guided its rebirth and created its unity.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Colombo sent his Yugoslav counterpart a message saying that with Tito's death Yugoslavia and the world have lost a great statesman and farsighted politician who, by his wisdom and work played a fundamental role in the establishment of the movement of nonaligned countries, a valuable factor in the balance and peace between the peoples.

A message sent by the PCI Central Committee to the LCY Central Committee stated that with Comrade Tito's death the world has lost a great protagonist of the history of the international workers movement, an eminent statesman and a steadfast defender of detente and peace.

PRESIDENT PERTINI TO VISIT ALGERIA 10-11 MAY

AU031642 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 3 (ANSA)--Italian head of state Sandro Pertini will conduct a state visit to Algeria on May 10 and 11, the presidential press office announced today. Pertini's visit will take place on an invitation extended by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. On Sunday, the 11th, the Italian president will reportedly meet the Italian technicians and workers building the gas pipeline between the two countries on a contract for the National Hydrocarbons Agency, ENI.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS EMBASSY HOSTAGES SITUATION IN LONDON

AU031614 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 3 (ANSA)--The ongoing war of nerves in London between Iranian separationists holding some twenty hostages captive in the Iranian Embassy and British police negotiators seeking to wind down the siege in force since Wednesday received a wide play on the front pages of the Italian dailies today.

Under the [word indistinct] "the force of barbarism" the Milan paper IL GIORNALE NUOVO launched an editorial barrage against the leaders in Tehran with statements like, "the reserves of impudence available to the Iranian regime are considerably greater than their oil reserves". After recalling Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's announcement that Tehran will never give in to the demands from the separationists in London, the comment argued that Tehran's leaders "do not understand, or pretend not to understand, that there is one shocking fact connected to the episode: their own indignation.

"The law of tit for tat means that Iran must now suffer the same outrage Iran has inflicted on the United States. It was to be expected that the uproar sparked by the case in Tehran would push a group of guerrillas, dissidents or extremists in some part of the world to emulate the action and this is precisely what has happened. The complicity of the government in the capture and holding of the American hostages and the arguments advanced to justify these actions have encouraged potential kidnappers. This," the editorial concluded, "is the responsibility which now weighs not so much on the Iranian regime as on those who have played down this abuse of power".

Along much the same lines, another Milan daily, IL GIORNO, told its readers that, "this development which has given Iran its own occupied embassy has, also, paradoxically heightened tensions as regards the country first subjected to this treatment, the United States, and fomented hatred toward neighboring Iraq and England".

With a glance at the demands made by the gunmen holding the embassy, the editorial said that, "the ferment in the Khuzestan Province has raised the charge that Iraq is inciting it. Though the disorders are less violent than those registered in the Kurdish areas they are more damaging to Iran because they are one of the reasons behind the falloff in the production of Iranian crude, which tumbled to a level of 1,350,000 barrels per day as compared to the 3,500,000 called for in production plans, a decline which has reduced vital oil income to almost zero".

The daily concluded with the point that, "a number of hidden threats and dangers now weigh more heavily on Iran than the aborted American rescue mission in Tabas and the prospect of new American military moves like mining the Persian Gulf ports".

The procommunist Rome daily PAESE SERA raised the question of why "leaders, especially those in the West, in dealing with these desperate acts, challenges and provocations like the attacks on embassies and the capture of hostages, fail to link them to the peasant revolts of the last century in which municipal buildings were burned down and records which indicated the oppression of the poor were destroyed.

"No one has the idea of extending certain sentiments and reasons to the Islamic militants in Tehran or the Arabs in Khuzestan or to any others who violate international law with or without a clearcut mandate", the editorial added. PAESE then made the connection that, "the roots are to be sought precisely here, in the hatred against the symbols of old and ruthless power, and against the reality of modern and ongoing powers of corruption".

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED FOR ANOTHER RED BRIGADE MEMBER

AU031953 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 3 (ANSA)--Another arrest warrant was issued today in connection with the investigation into the kidnap and killing of Italian statesman Aldo Moro. The latest warrant was put out for Cristoforo Piancone, the terrorist who was arrested in Turin on April 14, 1978, after having taken part in a Red Brigade hit team that killed prison guard Lorenzo Cutugno, although mortally wounded, the guard managed to shoot Piancone who was seriously hurt. The terrorist was arrested shortly afterwards and is currently in a Parma jail.

The new warrant against Piancone came as a result of confessions made by Patrizio Peci, the so-called "repentant Red Brigadist". Peci's confessions have already led to the issuance of arrest warrants against Raffaele Fiore and Luca Nicolotti in recent days.

LIST OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

LD021954 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] I am told that we now have the official communique listing the new government. The Cabinet is as follows:

Prime minister	Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez
First deputy prime minister responsible for economic affairs	Lt Gen Manuel Gutierrez Mellado
Second deputy prime minister responsible for economic affairs	Fernando Abril Martorell
Minister of foreign affairs	Marcelino Oreja Aguirre
Minister of finance	Jaime Garcia Anoveros
Minister of justice	Inigo Cavero Lataillade
Minister of the interior	Juan Jose Roson Perez
Minister of public works and town planning	Jesus Sanchez Rof
Minister of education	Jose Manuel Otero Novas
Minister of labor	Salvador Sanchez Teran
Minister of industry and energy	Ignacio Bayon Marine
Minister of agriculture	Jaime Lamo de Espinosa
Minister of trade	Luis Gamir Casares
Minister of transport and communications	Jose Luis Alvarez Alvarez
Minister of culture	Ricardo de la Cierva y De Hoces
Minister of health and social security	Juan Rovira Tarazona
Minister for territorial administration	Jose Pedro Perez Llorca
Minister for relations with the European Communities	Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo
Minister of the economy	Jose Luis Leal Maldonado
Minister of research and universities	Luis Gonzalez Seara
Minister of the Prime Minister's Office	Rafael Arias Salgado
Minister of defense	Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun
Minister/assistant for the coordination of legislation	Juan Antonio Ortega y Diaz Ambrona
Minister/assistant for public administration	Sebastian Martin Retortillo

This afternoon Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez informed King Juan Carlos ofthe content of the ministerial reshuffle, according to reliable sources consulted by the EUROPA PRESS news agency. This report was made when the prime minister went to the Zarzuela Palace early this afternoon to attend a private luncheon hosted by the king for Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema. In accordance with the Constitution, King Juan Carlos appoints and removes ministers at the request of the prime minister.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES

LD011944 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 1 May 80

[Summary] Hundreds of thousands of people took part today in May Day demonstrations celebrating international workers day and protesting the government's economic policy. More than 300 rallies were held nationwide today--the third consecutive year in which May Day celebrations have been authorized.

In Madrid, according to figures released by the government, 100,000 people took part in the demonstration called by the Socialist General Union of Workers and the Communist Workers' Commissions. Felipe Gonzalez and Santiago Carrillo, leaders of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party respectively, were present at today's rally in Madrid.

The Anarchosyndicalist Trade Union, National Confederation of Labor, held a separate demonstration in Madrid during which there were clashes with the police in which 9 people were injured and more than 100 arrested.

SUAREZ ISSUES STATEMENT ON TITO'S DEATH

LD042354 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Upon learning of the death of Marshal Tito, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez issued the following statement from Damascus:

The last of the great postwar figures has disappeared with Marshal Tito. He was a man of exceptional qualities. He was a vigorous personality who fought unfalteringly to free his country from all forms of foreign domination and who, at the same time, contributed more than anyone to the definition and reaffirmation of the ideals of the nonaligned movement to which he always gave his inspiration and leadership. His disappearance at a time of international tension and uncertainty is a great loss for everybody.

With these words I want to share the grief of our friends, the people of Yugoslavia, that great Mediterranean country which so loves its freedom and jealously protects its independence. With that country, we are today united in grief. But we are also united in the hope that its future will follow the same course as its past--in the service of international cooperation, the reduction of tension, and peace among peoples.

EL PAIS: CYRUS VANCE RESIGNATION 'A BAD OMEN'

LD020739 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "A Dove Resigns"]

[Excerpts] Carter's foreign policy has been based on two people--presidential adviser Brzezinski and Secretary of State Vance (who replaced Kissinger). In the totemic terminology by which political clans are designated, Brzezinski is the hawk and Vance the dove. The fall of the dove, of the man who preferred negotiation and diplomacy to force, is a bad omen. It is also a serious matter for Carter--a major indictment of the blunder of his operation in Iran: not of the outcome but of the operation in itself since, apparently when Vance learned that the plan which he had opposed was going to be carried out, he told the President and those accompanying him in this venture that he would resign whatever the outcome.

The suspicious political critic of our time attributed the interplay between Brzezinski and Vance to a predetermined dramatization of Carter's foreign policy. Vance was supposed to wear the mask of comedy, Brzezinski the mask of tragedy, while the two of them--and Carter, the author--acted out the plot. His resignation has demonstrated that Vance was more sincere than was believed. It is difficult to attribute it to a maneuver to dissociate himself from the failure because he has little to gain for the present. There is a good chance that Carter will win the election and he is unlikely ever to forgive him; nor would Vance resurface in political life if a Republican candidate won. Vance does not take away with him the mythical aura of a Kissinger which would enable him to enrich himself with his memoirs, books or lectures. His immediate fate appears to be that of returning to the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher and Bartlett. The only thing that he takes away with him is a fine gesture--something which is becoming unusual in present-day politics. And he leaves behind the irony that the only man who has lost his post--so far--is also the only man who was not responsible for the crazy plan and its failure; the only man who--at least, so he asserts--was opposed to it within the White House "inner circle."

LA VANGUARDIA URGES U.S. 'RESTRAINT' AFTER VANCE RESIGNATION

LD021127 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Vance, or Caution"]

[Text] Cyrus Vance advocated a foreign policy of caution and moderation. He always championed maintaining detente with the USSR and was the architect of SALT II. Over the issue of the Tehran hostages there can be no doubt that Vance's advice played a large part in the cautious line adopted for a long time by President Carter. But this caution had many powerful opponents in the United States--in political, parliamentary and military circles and in the administration itself. Vance repeatedly found himself placed in awkward or very humiliating situations--for instance, when he had to repudiate the U.S. vote in the Security Council in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Vance advocated a balanced, coherent and flexible diplomacy, but the White House was subjected to very strong pressures which regarded such diplomacy as defeatist, weak and inhibited vis-a-vis a world in which every kind of threat and danger has been proliferating. The events in Iran and Afghanistan have been the acid test of Vance's policy. They have created extraordinary tension. The hardliners' viewpoint has gained ground in securing the support of a very intense emotional atmosphere. The dogged restraint with which Carter was handling the distressing and absurd problem of the hostages clearly constituted the focal point for the hawks. And the worst attacks against Vance's advice in this connection undoubtedly came from within the White House--specifically from presidential national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski who, 2 days before the failed rescue operation, said: "There comes a time when you have to stop talking and decide to act. As a superpower, the United States has a duty to act. It cannot content itself with talking eternally."

So has the time of the hawks come? The eight bodies of U.S. servicemen now being exhibited in Tehran and the dispersal of the hostages throughout the country demonstrate that the language of deeds has not been more effective for the present than the "words" to which Brzezinski referred. If Cyrus Vance's resignation means that Brzezinski's time has come, we must receive it with reservations. It will be a different matter if Carter indicates that he is not prepared to set aside the restraint and balance which are also necessary for a superpower. Schmidt has said that it has never been more necessary to have clear heads and calm hearts--an understandable viewpoint since the Germany of which Schmidt is chancellor is in the front line with respect to the Russian superpower which could seize Berlin with a rapid surprise attack and whose actions are not always dictated by caution--as has been demonstrated in Afghanistan. It is valid for Washington to decide on a policy of firmness, but it should do so without ignoring the great Bonn statesman's opinion.

LAW ESTABLISHING NUCLEAR SAFETY COUNCIL PUBLISHED

LD020919 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Apr 80 p 13

[EUROPA PRESS report: "Nuclear Safety Council Established"]

[Text] Madrid, 25 April--The OFFICIAL GAZETTE has published the law setting up the Nuclear Safety Council which is defined as a public body independent of the state administration, with its own legal status and the only competent body in the sphere of nuclear safety and radiological protection.

It will be governed by its own statute, drafted by the Council and approved by the government, copies of which will be given to the industry and trade committees of both chambers prior to its publication.

The Nuclear Safety Council's duties will be, among others, as follows:

--To propose to the government the necessary regulations in the sphere of nuclear safety and radiological protection, as well as the revisions which it deems advisable. Within these regulations the objective criteria for choosing the sites of grade I nuclear and radioactive installations will be laid down, subject to proposals made by the autonomous communities, pre-autonomy bodies or, in their absence, the provinces, in the manner and period to be determined in due form.

--To submit reports to the Ministry of Industry and Energy on the granting of prior authorizations, namely, authorizations for the siting of nuclear and radioactive installations which require this, and the granting of authorizations for constructing, putting into operation, running and closing down nuclear and radioactive installations.

--To conduct every kind of inspection in nuclear and radioactive installations, in transportation and in component plants during the various stages of planning, construction and putting into operation.

--To conduct the inspection and monitoring of installations while they are in operation.

--To cooperate with the competent authorities in formulating the criteria with which the emergency and physical protection plans for nuclear and radioactive installations and the transportation of nuclear and radioactive substances must conform.

--To control and monitor the levels of radiation inside and outside nuclear and radioactive installations.

--To grant and renew the licenses necessary for personnel operating the installations.

--To draw up research plans in the spheres of nuclear safety and radiological protection and to gather information on their development.

The Nuclear Safety Council will be comprised of a chairman and four council members who will be appointed from among people of recognized expertise in the fields of nuclear safety, technology, radiological protection and protection of the environment, medicine, legislation, and so forth.

ENVOY RECALLED FROM IRAN FOR ADVICE ON IRAN EMBASSY SEIGE

LD031010 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0916 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The British ambassador to Tehran has recalled "to advise in the light of the events at the Iranian Embassy in London", the Foreign Office said today. Sir John Graham was on his way back to London this morning but is not known how long he will stay. The spokesman said Sir John will be consulting with people concerned with the present situation at the embassy.

It is the third time in recent weeks that Sir John has been recalled to London. The two previous trips involved the hostage crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and British sanctions against Iran. Britain has already reduced its diplomatic staff in Tehran to four as part of the Common Market sanctions.

HOSTAGE SIEGE CONTINUES WITH NEW CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE

LD032046 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2039 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] An Iranian woman hostage in the London embassy siege was released tonight as the terrorists set new conditions for the release of their remaining hostages. The gunmen said the safety of the hostages would be secured if the London ambassadors from Algeria, Jordan and Iraq began negotiations with them and the government. At the same time they warned that everyone in the embassy would be harmed if there was any attempt to put the lives of the terrorists or the hostages at risk.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Peter Nievens said the terrorists had pledged that the hostages would be safe as long as the government and police did not try to "kid" them. But if there was any attempt to put the lives of the terrorists or the hostages at risk, everyone in the embassy would be harmed, said the gunmen's statement. The terrorists requested that three ambassadors' together with an official of the Red Cross, should start negotiating with them and the government. The statement said the safety of the hostages--and themselves--would then be secured. If these conditions were met "the whole operation would be terminated peacefully."

The terrorists for the first time explained why they had chosen the London embassy for their attack. The statement said: "The reason we came to Britain to carry out this operation is because of the pressure and oppression which is being practised by the Iranian Government in Arabistan and to convey our voice to the outside world, through your country." The terrorists even apologized to the British people and the government for "this inconvenience." They said if any of the three ambassadors was unavailable, they could be replaced by the Libyan, Syrian or Kuwaiti ambassadors.

Mr Nievens said tense negotiations between the police and the terrorists for most of the day had led to the issue of the statement. It said: "We swear to God and to the British people and the government that no danger whatsoever will be inflicted on the hostages if government and police do not kid the group and do not subject the lives of the hostages and the group to any danger."

Two Hostages Released

LD032141 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2120 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Two Iranian hostages--one a pregnant woman--were released from the London embassy siege tonight.

The woman and a man were freed after the terrorists holding the Iranian Embassy in Kensington made new conditions for the release of their remaining hostages. An ambulance left the scene of the siege tonight, but police would not confirm that either of the released hostages were in it. The gunmen said the safety of the hostages would be secured if the London ambassadors from Algeria, Jordan and Iraq began negotiations with them and the British Government. But they warned that everyone in the embassy would be harmed if there was any attempt to put the lives of the terrorists or the hostages at risk.

Comments on Released Hostages

LD041734 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1610 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Police were today piecing together clues to the identities of the Arab terrorists holding about 20 hostages in the London embassy siege. Encouraged by the release of two hostages on Saturday night, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Dellow said today: "We are beginning to build up a picture. It's inevitable."

The gunmen, who have demanded the release of 91 political prisoners in Iran, set new conditions before freeing the hostages. They said the safety of their captives would be secured if the London ambassadors of Algiers, Jordan and Iraq, and a Red Cross official, began negotiations with them and the British Government. Police said a meeting was being held today between ambassadors "involved in the situation." Negotiations with the gunmen--thought to number between three and five-resumed this morning.

The release of the two hostages was a direct result of previous negotiations, said Mr Dellow. We are extremely encouraged that the hostage-takers took that particular line," he said. "Sometimes the hostage-takers are talkative. Other times they are not. We've got to go on the way we are going on to try to get more hostages out and bring this to a non-violent, satisfactory conclusion."

The terrorists warned on Saturday night that everyone in the Iranian Embassy in Kensington would be harmed if there was any attempt to put their lives or the lives of the hostages at risk.

The freed hostages--embassy secretary Mrs Haydeh Kanji, 23, who is three months pregnant, and Pakistani Mr Ghanzanfar Ali Gull, not an embassy employee--have been discharged from hospital after a check. A police spokesman said the two had been well looked after. "We are told all the hostages remaining inside are being well treated," he said. The hostages were being interviewed by police for details of conditions and the numbers of people inside the embassy. Medical supplies are understood to have been sent into the embassy today for one hostage suffering from stomach trouble. They were placed in a bucket attached to a pole poked out from a first floor window.

The gunmen, who burst into the embassy in Princes Gate on Wednesday, say they came to Britain to carry out their operation as a protest against "pressure and oppression" practised by the Iranian Government in their region of southern Iran. Iran has ruled out their demand for the release of prisoners and warned that it will take matters into its own hands if British authorities cannot resolve the siege.

Ambassadors, Hurd Meet

LD041735 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1643 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd today discussed the siege at the Iranian Embassy with two senior Middle East envoys. Mr Hurd met Shaykh Sa'ud al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti ambassador and Mr Kasim Ghazzawi, the Jordanian charge d'affaires.

A Foreign Office spokesman said they had called on Mr Hurd "to discuss how they might assist in resolving the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London. The two representatives explained the positions of their governments and there was a useful exchange of views." It is understood that these brief talks are simply regarded as a preliminary exchange of views. The possibility of other envoys being invited to discuss the issue with Foreign Office ministers is not ruled out.

In their demands on Saturday, the gunmen said that the Algerian, Jordanian and Iraqi ambassadors should start negotiations between them and the British Government to end the siege. The gunmen said that if any of these three ambassadors was not available they could be substituted by the Libyan, Syrian or Kuwaiti ambassadors. It is unlikely that Iraq would be invited to negotiations since it is not regarded as a neutral party.

Later, a third Middle East envoy called at the Foreign Office at Mr Hurd's request. The Syrian ambassador, Mr 'Adnan 'Urman also spent 30 minutes with Mr Hurd "as part of the continuing consultations," according to a Foreign Office spokesman.

Additional Hostage Released

LD042238 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2128 GMT 4 May 80

[By Roger Tavener and Paul Harris, PA staff reporters]

[Excerpt] A fifth hostage was released from the Iranian Embassy in London tonight--on the fifth day of the siege in which Arab gunmen are holding about 20 people hostage. Police named the hostage released from the Iranian Embassy siege earlier this evening as Mustapha Karkouti, a 37-year-old Syrian journalist. The police spokesman said that Mr Karkouti had been suffering from stomach pains and was now receiving medical care but was not in a hospital. His release was the only dramatic moment of yet another wait-and-see day at the embassy within sight of the Albert Hall.

Telegram From Qotbzadeh

LD050744 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0626 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The siege at the Iranian Embassy today entered its sixth day. Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister, has sent a telegram to the hostages. Police said early today that they were still considering whether to deliver it to the embassy. Mr Qotbzadeh said in the telegram that tens of thousands of Iranians were ready to enter the embassy, not with weapons but with cries of "Allah Akbar" (God is great). The telegram said that Iranians admired the steadfastness and forbearance of the hostages against the "criminal actions" of the Ba'thist Iraq as well as the forces of imperialism and international Zionism. "We fell certain you are already for martyrdom alongside your nation and do not expect the Iranian nation to pay ransom to the agents of world imperialism," the telegram said. "You must rest assured that we shall spare no effort for your release and should you so wish, and if need be, tens of thousands of Iranians are just ready to enter the premises of the embassy, not with weapons but with cries of Allah Akbar and thus bring punishment to these mercenaries of Ba'thist Iraq in the manner they deserve."

FRENCH EMBASSY EVACUATED AFTER BOMB THREAT

WA021200 London REUTER in English 0709 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] London, May 2, REUTER--Fifty staff members of the French Embassy in London were evacuated from the building this morning after a telephoned bomb threat, an embassy spokesman said. He said the staff left the building in Knightsbridge, central London, for about 15 minutes while it was searched, but nothing was found. The spokesman said the caller telephoned police and said a bomb would go off a quarter of an hour later. The embassy is less than a mile (one kilometer) from the Iranian Embassy, where gunmen are holding some 20 hostages.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH LIBYA

LD050955 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 May 80 p 1

[David Adamson report: "Britain Warns Qadhdhafi"]

[Text] Britain is considering breaking off relations with Libya as a result of the Qadhdafi government's campaign of murder against opponents of the regime. Two enemies of the regime have been killed in London recently and two more in Rome. Representations have been made by Britain in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, and in London.

It is understood that a special British envoy, Sir Antony Acland, former British ambassador in Madrid, received no assurances that the assassinations would be stopped when he saw Major Jalloud, deputy to Colonel Qadhdhafi, in Tripoli. The Libyan leader has warned his enemies that they are "doomed" unless they surrender and return home.

Although Sir Antony's message to the Libyans has not been revealed, it is thought to have contined a strong warning that diplomatic relations would be broken off and Libyans representing or working in the government in London expelled, unless there was an end to violence.

CARRINGTON DISCUSSES GIBRALTAR, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD021525 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Apr 80 p 8

[Pablo Sebastian interview with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington: "We Would Welcome Any Spanish Proposal on Use of Gibraltar Military Base"--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Could you assess for us the current state of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries?

Answer: Relations between Britain and Spain have become increasingly close since the restoration of Spanish democracy. I hope that this process will be accelerated. In the political field there have been many exchanges of visits by ministers and politicians since Adolfo Suarez was appointed prime minister in 1976. In the economic field our ties are close and will be more so when Spain joins the EC. Spain is one of Britain's most important customers and suppliers. In the cultural sphere, one thinks in the first place of the increasing interest in each other's languages. Last, tourism plays an important role in promoting the ties between our two countries.

Question: Spain is a country which is applying for entry to the EEC. What is the British stance?

Answer: Britain firmly supports Spain's entry into the EC. We hope that it will be possible to implement the scheduled Spanish entry program by the beginning of 1983. We are certain that it will be possible to decide on a mutually acceptable transitional period.

Question: What are the prospects for the negotiations on Gibraltar which were agreed on in Lisbon?

Answer: The negotiations will take time, and nobody can foresee their outcome. Of course, certain difficulties will arise, but with good will on both sides I am certain that they can be surmounted. The most immediate steps which must be taken over the next few weeks are those of discussing the necessary moves which must be made in order to lift the measures affecting free movement between Gibraltar and Spain. The Gibraltarians will take part in the British delegation.

Question: In previous exploratory talks the topic of Gibraltar was examined from three viewpoints--the position of the Gibraltarian population, sovereignty over the territory and the future of the military base. Do you regard this tripartite framework as valid?

Answer: As the text of the Anglo-Spanish statement makes clear, the two governments are prepared to discuss any proposal which the other side wishes to make. However, I hope that the negotiations will not be confined to these three topics but will cover as far as possible a broad range of issues, placing particular emphasis on practical cooperation based on mutual advantage.

"Neither To Confirm No Deny Presence of Nuclear Weapons"

Question: Do you believe that the future of the British base could find a bilateral solution along the lines of the treaty between Madrid and Washington? Could Britain guarantee that there are and will be no nuclear weapons at the Gibraltar Base?

Answer: I can see no reasons why the presence of the military installations in Gibraltar should be a problem between Spain and Britain. We would welcome any Spanish proposal on the use of these facilities. With respect to nuclear weapons, the British Government's policy is neither to confirm nor deny the presence of these weapons anywhere.

Question: Sovereignty over the Rock of Gibraltar and its inhabitants constitutes the principal topic and obstacle in the negotiations. How does Britain view this problem?

Answer: The wishes of the people of the territory cannot be disregarded when its future is being considered. I do not believe that any democratic state would attempt to do so. It is politically inconceivable for any British Government to force the Gibraltarians to accept any agreement with Spain against their wishes, and the British Government is formally pledged in the preamble to the 1969 Gibraltar Constitution never to enter into agreements under which the inhabitants of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes. This pledge was reaffirmed in the 10 April Anglo-Spanish statement. The key lies in the Gibraltarians' attitude; they have had no contact with Spain for over 10 years. Inevitably, there have been fears and suspicions; these must be overcome. The Gibraltarians and the Spanish people must learn to live and work together and to cooperate for their mutual advantage. The process will probably be lengthy. But it is the only way to find a solution which is democratically acceptable to all the parties concerned.

"There Is Danger of Confrontation With USSR"

Question: Have the Iran and Afghanistan crises created, in your opinion, a real danger of world or regional war over the Persian Gulf? Are we experiencing a new crisis in relations between Europe and the United States?

Answer: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has upset the delicate balance of power in an already unstable area of the world. The crisis over the hostages is distracting the Iranians' attention from the real nature of the threat looming over them. If the Soviet Union embarks on further expansion, whether in Pakistan or by exploiting the disorders in Iran, I am afraid that there really is a grave danger of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Of course, we are maintaining close contact with the Americans over these problems. There is no crisis in our relations with the Americans.

Question: Don't the international situation and Britain's request to reduce its contribution to the EC budget confirm the existence of a political crisis within the EEC?

Answer: Not at all. The EC is a dynamic organization which has increased its international stature very significantly since its creation 25 years ago. It is currently contending with an internal problem concerning its budget. Nevertheless, the importance of the problem has been recognized, and we are certain that a solution can be found at the next EC Council of Ministers meeting. In addition, the EC is contending with the many problems posed by the gravity of the international situation. The EC has an important and distinctive contribution to make.

Question: Do you believe at present that the Madrid CSCE conference can be held at the envisaged date? Do you deem the subsequent disarmament conference sought by France necessary?

Answer: The approval of the 35 states taking part will be necessary in order to change the date of the meeting, and this is unlikely to happen. However, the most important aspect is that there are cogent political reasons for holding the meeting as planned; although the prospects have diminished, it will have increased importance as an opportunity for reassessing the implications of recent events. It is essential for the credibility of the progress of the CSCE that we tackle these implications. We continue to hope for full and balanced implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. The French proposal is an important contribution to the discussion of security issues. But the prospects for any conference on security after the Madrid conference will depend on a certain number of factors, including the progress of the Madrid meeting and international events.

LEADERS REACT TO TITO'S DEATH

LD042252 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1810 GMT 4 May 80

[Escerpts] Labour leader Mr James Callaghan said President Tito, who died today, was Yugoslavia's greatest son.

"The world has lost an outstanding leader," said Mr Callaghan. "He was a great soldier-statesman who led his fellow countrymen in peace and in war for 40 years.

"During his lifetime he secured the independence of Yugoslavia against all enemies and threats, and at the same time he successfully strengthened the internal unity of the Yugoslav people.

"He was one of the founders of the non-aligned group of Third World countries.

"Through his fidelity to socialist principles he became a strong influence in its developing years."

A statement from 10 Downing Street said: "The prime minister has learned with deep regret of the death of President Tito, a great statesman and leader of his people, who created modern Yugoslavia and ensured its lasting independence.

"He was Britain's staunch ally in war, and our countries became warm friends in peace."

The statement added that Mrs Thatcher had sent a message of condolence to the Yugoslav prime minister.

The prime minister's message to the Yugoslav Prime Minister Mr Veselin Djuranovic said:

"I was deeply saddened to hear of the death of President Tito, a great fighter, a fearless leader, and a courageous statesman.

"He created modern Yugoslavia and helped to fashion its proud tradition.

"His efforts, like Yugoslavia's independence, are recognised the world over.

"President Tito was a staunch ally of the United Kingdom in time of war and our countries became warm friends in peace.

"On behalf of her majesty's government I send you and the people of Yugoslavia our deepest sympathy at the sorrowful time."

A Downing Street spokesman said later Mrs Thatcher expected to attend President Tito's funeral.

But there is a problem for Mr Callaghan. He is due to leave next Friday for a two-week visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

CAGLAYANGIL, DEMIREL SEND CONDELENCE MESSAGES ON TITO'S DEATH

TA042050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil has sent a condolence message to the president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [title as heard], Lazar Kolisevski, on the occasion of Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito's death.

In his message, Caglayangil said: I was grieved to learn of the death of Tito, who under difficult conditions brought Yugoslvia to its present level of securing its unity and independence through his various struggles for his ideals, who occupies a distinguished place among the statesmen of the 20th century due to his strong personality and leadership qualities, and who has played a special role in developing the relations between our countries. I would like to extend my most sincere condolences to his excellency and the people of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Turkish nation and myself.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel also sent a condolence message to the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, on the occasion of Tito's death. In the message, Demirel noted: I was deeply grieved to learn about the death of the great leader of the Yugoslav nation and distinguished statesman Josip Broz Tito, who has greatly contributed to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of our countries. I would like to extend my most sincere condolences to the Yugoslav nation, to the Federal Executive Council and his excellency on behalf of the Turkish Government and myself.

ERKMEN RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS, COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST, IRAN

TA021935 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who represented Turkey at the coronation ceremony of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, returned to Turkey by air at 1740. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Erkmen said that he held a useful meeting with the Dutch foreign minister during his stay there. Erkmen said: We noted that we have very similar views regarding the development of international events and the relations between Turkey and the EEC, and we share the same views on numerous other issues. Erkmen said that there are positive impressions and convictions in the Netherlands regarding Turkey's future and its ability to overcome its problems.

In reply to a question on the developments in the Middle East, Erkmen said: The Middle East issue is developing. We hope that it will develop in a favorable direction and we are waiting. No one can make statements or have additional information.

Replying to another question on Turkey's mediation between the United States and Iran, Erkmen said: We will further accelerate our diplomatic efforts so far on this issue. If one or both sides request our mediation, we will work on this with all our might.

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN ISSUES MESSAGE ON 'EUROPE DAY'

TA050747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The 31st anniversary of the Council of Europe will be marked today as Europe Day by all 17 member countries of the Council. In a message on this occasion, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said peace would reign in Europe through the promotion of cooperation among the European countries.

The message says that the last two world wars and the economic and social difficulties suffered made such cooperation imperative, and that Turkey effectively contributed to the Council's efforts. In conclusion the message says: Given great Ataturk's directives for attaining the level of contemporary civilization and our efforts to share in the scientific, social and legislative developments in democratic Europe, common efforts made within the framework of the Council of Europe have a great significance and importance for Turkey. I am convinced that such common efforts will continue to produce beneficial results for the peace and prosperity of all European countries.

SENATE COMMITTEE VISITS U.S. RADAR BASE IN SINOP

TA021655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] A Senate investigation committee headed by presidentially-elected Senator Hilmi Firat conducted studies at the U.S. radar base in Sinop today. The committee will prepare a report on the implementation of the Turkish-U.S. bilateral agreements for submission to the Senate.

ISTANBUL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND STATEMENT ON 30 APR INCIDENTS

TA021809 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 May 80

[Summary] "The 1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command's press and public relation bureau has issued a statement regarding incidents in Istanbul which occurred on Wednesday, 30 April." Incited by statements made by DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] officials--despite various warnings by our command--on the meaning of the 1 May spring holiday and the way it should be celebrated, culminated in a statement by the DISK Executive Council issued on 28 April and in a written statement by the DISK leader dated 30 April and resulted in attempts to disrupt peace and order in Istanbul on the same day, to protest the denial of the DISK request to hold a rally and a march on May Day.

"Beginning at 0500 on 30 April, the following attempts were made in Istanbul to disrupt peace and order by workers employed by the Istanbul Municipality: The tires of most municipal buses were deflated, the ignition keys were removed, the buses were damaged and bus drivers were prevented from going to work. No cleaning workers reported for work on that day. Employees of the municipal technical department also did not show up for work. Workers of the municipal water departments in the district of Ferikoy and Central Istanbul were not allowed to enter their workshops. Municipal and certain private bakeries were prevented from baking bread. No cattle were slaughtered. Some officials of the district municipalities did not report for work."

It is hard to understand how such attempts directed at punishing Istanbul's citizens could be connected with workers rights. This irresponsible act by DISK has provoked other incidents in Istanbul in which unauthorized meetings were held, clashes occurred and classes were suspended. All these attempts were prevented by the effective and determined measures taken by the security forces and peace was restored in Istabul at 1030 on 30 April and prevailed through 1 May. The culprits accused of the above-mentioned crimes will be brought to justice.

"In a bid to prevent the arbitrary use of various strike and protest actions by trade union officials in municipalities--which are public institutions--to put an end to the annoying disruption of public services and to preserve public order in Istanbul, all strikes and lockouts in the Istanbul Municipality or district municipalities are subject to authorization by the martial law command. Occupation of municipal buildings, boycotts, work slowdowns and strikes have been definitely banned by the martial law command by its statement no 44, issued yesterday."

ASSEMBLY REMAINS DEADLOCKED IN PRESIDENTIAL VOTING

54th, 55th, 56th Rounds

TA301654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] No results were obtained in the three rounds of voting on presidential candidates at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today. Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic and RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur were the candidates in the three rounds of voting today. Of the 578 members who participated in the 54th round of voting, 250 voted for Bilgic and 240 voted for Batur. There were 544 votes cast in the next round. Eabh candidate received 237 votes in this round. The votes cast in the 56th round were not counted as there was no quorum. The voting will continue tomorrow.

57th, 58th Rounds

TA011830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The two rounds of voting for a president again failed to yield any results during the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur and Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic were the two candidates during the rounds today. During the 57th round, in which 534 legislators participated, Batur received 242 ballots and Bilgic received 236 ballots. The ballots from the 58th round were not counted as there was no quorum. The voting will continue tomorrow.

59th, 60th Rounds

TA021657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The two rounds of voting for a president held during today's joint session of the Senate and National Assembly again failed to yield any results. During the 59th round, in which 347 legislators participated, RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur received 255 votes and Justice Party Istanbul Deputy Sadettin Bilgic received 56 votes. The ballots during the 60th round were not counted as there was no quorum. The rounds of presidential voting will continue on Monday.

NSP REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR JUSTICE PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

TA301238 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Justic Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has met with National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan on the presidential election issue. The meeting, which began at 1100 in Erbakan's office in parliament, lasted 45 minutes. In a statement after the meeting, Erbakan said that the internal and external events rendered the speedy election of a president extremely important. Erbakan noted that the reason that the Justice Party presidential candidate from Istanbul, Deputy Sadettin Bilgic, could not receive sufficient votes so far was dum to Justice Party's own internal problems. Replying to a question, Erbakan said that the NSP promise to support the Justice Party candidate is still valid.

In a statement after his meeting with Erbakan, Demirel said that he had asked Erbakan whether the NSP promise to support a Justice Party candidate was still valid and that he had received a positive answer. Demirel also noted that the Justice Party does not have a secret candidate.

CANADA

LEVESQUE REJECTS POLL SHOWING PUBLIC OPPOSES NEGOTIATIONS

LD300448 Montreal in English to Europe 2100 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Referendum, Quebec--Premier Levesque rejects the results of the latest Gallup Poll which shows a majority of Canadians refusing any form of negotiations with a sovereign Quebec. He says the people in the rest of Canada have been conditioned to accept what their provincial leaders say and Mr Levesque calls a proposal by Claude Ryan for a joint federal-provincial tax collection system the last straw. (Steve Boissoneau) has the details:

Earlier in the week Mr Levesque took great comfort from opinion surveys that showed most Canadians believe their governments should negotiate with Quebec. He said that showed the politicians who refused to negotiate with his province are obviously out of step with the majority of their electors. The latest poll seems to contradict all that, but Mr Levesque believes the desire to negotiate is still there. But according to him, it is just that in this latest survey question it was posed in such a way to condition people to say they would refuse to negotiate sovereignty association.

[Begin Levesque recording] Even with this conditioning it does confirm in my point of view the whole bag that the democracy and the democratic response eventually in Canada will be exactly the opposite of this stonewalling we are seeing from short-term politicians. [end recording]

Commenting on Claude Ryan's proposal to establish a joint federal-provincial tax collection agency, Mr Levesque said it is a complete abandonment of Quebec's traditional demands since the days of Premier Maurice Duplessis.

[Begin Levesque recording] This is the last straw. In other words, whatever fiscal liberty or freedom of action is left to Quebec basically would be handed over in the minority position to the federal government. I have never seen anything so rampant (?against) the potential Quebec positions since World War II when, in the circumstances, it was probably very coercive. The [name indistinct] government let go of all, practically all of the essential fiscal powers of Quebec. But this is not just in peacetime; this is when we are discussing the future orientation of Quebec. Such a working hypothesis is something unthinkable. [end recording]

Mr Levesque will be making the point in his speeches that the Ryan plan for renewed federalism not only prevents Quebec from moving ahead but, according to him, is a step backwards, by agreeing to give up gains already accepted in the battle over jurisdiction between Ottawa and Quebec.

GREECE

KARAMANLIS ELECTED PRESIDENT; NEW PREMIER TO BE NAMED

NO050948 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Athens, May 5 (AFP)--Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis was today elected president of Greece by the National Assembly. Mr Karamanlis is expected to resign the premiership forthwith. A new premier is expected to be named within a matter of days. The current President Konstandinos Tsatsos ends his term on June 19. Mr Karamanlis will be Greece's second president since the fall of the colonels' regime in 1974. He was the country's first prime minister when the colonels were ousted.

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KREISKY ANTICIPATES ANSWER TO JACOB JAVITS ON PLO

AU051312 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3-4 May 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Kreisky: Israel Needs Peace With Palestinians"]

[Text] Vienna/Washington (Red)--The crucial question is not whether there can be peace between Israel and the Arab world, but what matters is peace between Israel and the Palestinians. This is why Austria, too, has recognized the PLO. This statement, made by Chancellor Kreisky in a speech before the Wilton-Park conference in Vienna on Friday [2 May], will more or less be what Kreisky is going to say in his answer to the letter of Republican Senator Jacob K. Javits, a chancellery source declared on Friday. In his letter, Javits had asked Kreisky to explain to him the reasons why Austria was "the first democratic nation" to grant diplomatic recognition to the PLO.

As far as the Camp David agreement is concerned, Kreisky said, we are unfortunately witnessing a big failure, because the Arab states cannot afford to ignore the wishes of the Palestinians.

Regarding the chances of an understanding between Israel and the Palestinians, Kreisky remarked that 'Arafat told him and Brandt that only a fool could deny Israel's existence. However, such statements will be made publicly only if Israel recognizes in an adequate form the vital rights of the Palestinians. What the Palestinians want is to set up a small Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, in order to thus establish the identity they need. Certainly not all Palestinains would return into that state, but they would get a passport from there and would know that there is a little piece of earth where they would like to be buried.

Kreisky believes that there must be room for exploratory talks regarding the plan of Labor leader Peres, who rejects a separate Palestinian state, but wants to return all occupied territories with a few exceptions to Jordan, and the PLO demands.

Kreisky described the "subjective factors" of the situation as hopeless. When the Palestinians are ready for negotiations, the Israelis are not. And by the time they should ever be ready, it is not sure whether the Palestinians would still want negotiations, in view of the problems being adopted by Islamic fundamentalism. The coming 2 or 3 years will provide an answer to that, Kreisky said.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA REVIEWS AFGHANISTAN INITIATIVES WITH KREISKY

AU051320 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Surprise Visit From Cuba"]

[Excerpt] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidor Malmierca Peoli, who is trying to mediate in the Afghanistan conflict and is making a tour for this reason through various countries, unexpectedly arrived in Austria on Thursday [1 May] and met with Chancellor Kreisky the same evening in Stockerau. Foreign Minister Malmierca Peoli informed Kreisky about the results of the talks he had conducted to date. The exchange of information--Cuba is the spokesman of the nonaligned countries--was continued on Friday in Vienna. According to Kreisky, the talk with the Cuban foreign minister has shown once more to what an extent the fields of tension in the world have shifted. At the time of the cold war they were located in Europe, in Berlin and in Yugoslavia. Today they are in Asia and are now endangering the measure of detente already achieved in Europe, he said.

The chancellor has repeatedly--among other places at a press conference in Belgrade--depicted Cuba as the key to solving the Afghanistan crisis, because on the one hand Cuba is in the best position to find out whether there is a possibility of compromise on the part of the USSR, while on the other it is presently chairman of the nonaligned nations. The Cuban foreign minister is said to have submitted to the chancellor a personal message from chief of state Fidel Castro. Further legs of Malmierca's tour are to be Iran, Sri Lanka and, as the last step, Yugoslavia.

Invitation to Cuba

AU051322 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3-4 May 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Secret Visit of Cuba's Foreign Minister to Vienna"]

[Excerpts] Vienna (GPE, A.U.)--On Thursday and Friday [1 and 2 May] Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca paid a visit to Austria that was kept secret.

Malmierca informed Chancellor Kreisky about the Afghanistan initiatives undertaken by Cuba in its capacity as chairman of the nonaligned movement. According to a Vienna source, the chancellor merely allowed himself to be informed without giving any assessment of the Cuban efforts. The Cuban renewed the invitation to Kreisky, extended already through the Socialist Party floor leader [Heinz Fischer], to pay an official visit to Havana. During his talks in Vienna Malmierca also expressed concern over the U.S. maneuvers off Cuba that are to start on 8 May. Malmierca has come from Prague, and will proceed from Austria to Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. Cuba is currently seeking to arrange a meeting between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

KREISKY LEAVES FOR FRG; ITINERARY OF VISIT

AU060914 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 May 80 p 1

[Summary] Last night, 5 May, Chancellor Kreisky departed for Bonn. On his official visit to the FRG the chancellor is accompanied by his wife and a delegation including Burgenland Governor Theodor Kery and Chamber of Commerce Deputy Chairman Carl Schoenbichler. Today, Tuesday, Kreisky will meet with FRG President Carl Karstens and afterwards with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In the evening the delegation will proceed to Hamburg, where Kreisky will have talks with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and former Dutch Government chief Joop Den Uyl in their capacity as representatives of the Socialist International. The participation of Sweden's Olof Palme is still uncertain. On Wednesday, Kreisky will meet with North Rhine-Westphalia's Premier Rau in Duesseldorf; afterwards he will deliver a lecture in that city. He is scheduled to return to Vienna late Wednesday evening. "As Kreisky emphasized before his departure, there are no unresolved problems between Austria and the FRG. He added that, like himself, his counterpart Schmidt was convinced of the need to restore the policy of detente."

STATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY PARTICIPANTS LISTED

AU051126 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3-4 May 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna (A.U.)--Apart from the uncertainty about the attendance of U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, the list of the most important guests invited to attend the Vienna State Treaty anniversary events on 15 and 16 May and who have accepted the invitation is nearly completed: [paragraph continues]

UN Secretary General Waldheim; Foreign Ministers Gromyko (USSR), Lord Carrington (Great Britain), Francois-Poncet (France), Genscher (FRG), Chnoupek (CSSR), Puja (Hungary), Vrhovec (Yugoslavia), Colombo (Italy), Aubert (Switzerland) and Kieber (Liechenstein); UN General Assembly Chairman Salim (Tanzania); Council of Europe Secretary General Karasek; OECD Secretary General Van Lennep; the former British prime minister and foreign secretary at the time of the conclusion of the State Treaty, MacMillan; the former French premier and State Treaty foreign minister, Pinay; and Eleanore Dulles, the sister of the former U.S. secretary of state.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER, PAHR TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

AU051122 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Austrian Federal President Kirchschlaeger and Foreign Minister Pahr will travel to Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremonies for Yugoslav President Tito.

PEOPLE'S PARTY'S MOCK CALLS FOR 'LOYALTY TOWARD U.S.'

AU021515 Vienna KURIER in German 1 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Have the Preconditions for Our Neutrality Changed? Mock Calls for Loyalty Toward United States"]

[Text] On the second day of the Austrian People's Party's [OeVP] 2-day commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty [30 April], OeVP Chairman Mock ventured into Chancellor Kreisky's very special field, that of foreign policy. The ideas he expressed differed considerably in some respects from the government's foreign policy.

Mock kept his review of the events that led to the State Treaty rather short. They had been extensively discussed on the first day of the event, as has been reported. Mock rather dealt with the question that is crucial for Austria: Are the preconditions that led to the conclusion of the State Treaty still unchanged? Does the Soviet Union still take the same interest in our neutrality?

Mock proceeded from the growing insecurity of the international situation and declared that especially in these days Austria should display particular loyalty toward the American people. "This loyalty should be clearly and unequivocally expressed especially today because I believe that in the past few days positions have been taken vis-a-vis the United States repeatedly that are neither in line with the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Austrians nor withour foreign policy interests," he said.

Nor would a neutralist policy within the nonaligned bloc be appropriate for Austria and its self-conception. In this context, Mock charged Chancellor Kreisky with not having condemned the Afghanistan invasion as sharply as was done by [former OeVP Chancellors] Julius Raab regarding the suppression of the Hungarian uprising and Josef Klaus regarding the invasion of the CSSR. "What must not happen is a blurring of positions, since Austria's security is last but not least dependent on the West's feeling of solidarity. A sliding into grey zones--in any way whatsoever--is thus bound also to affect our security," the OeVP chairman declared.

The fact that Austria is embedded in the Western community of states must not lead to the false conclusion that this alone is enough to guarantee the country's security. What also is needed is the Austrian people's will to defense and an unreserved "yes" for the Austrian Army. Only then will it be possible to enjoy the fruits of the State Treaty even in times of insecurity, he said.

SCHMIDT MAY MEET WITH EAST EUROPEAN LEADERS IN BELGRADE

LD051356 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is prepared to meet several leaders from East Europe for separate talks following the obsequies for the late Yugoslav head of state Josip Broz Tito on Thursday in Belgrade. In Bonn government circles today said meetings between Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker, and other East bloc party chiefs such as Eduward Gierek (Poland) and Janos Kadar (Hungary) are thought likely. Bonn sources mentioned such topics as the crises in Afghanistan and Iran for discussion at possible summit meetings by the chancellor. Against this background an exchange of opinions between Schmidt and India's Premier Indira Gandhi is also thought possible.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling was still unable to tell the press today what talks the chancellor will have in Belgrade. However, he referred to remarks by a Yugoslav interlocutor that it would surely be Tito's wish that the occasion should be used for meetings between politicians.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government has given a basically positive interim decision to the recently renewed Moscow invitation for the chancellor to visit the Soviet Union in June. It was learned from government circles that Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Guenter van Well told Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Vladimir Semenov on Saturday that Schmidt would like to accept the invitation, but had not yet decided on a date. Van Well had asked the Soviet ambassador to meet him, after arrangements with the chancellor and foreign minister.

Circles close to the chancellor confirmed today the government leader's determination in principle to visit Moscow. The same source pointed out that Schmidt favored a visit to head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev during the period between the Western economic summit meeting in Venice at the end of June and the start of the Olympic summer games on 19 July, preferring that period to a date after the games.

It is also pointed out that the government continues to be in touch with the Western powers concerning the Moscow trip. The American leadership has so far given neither a positive nor negative reaction. Bonn believes it can recognize signs of skepticism by Washington towards Schmidt's chances of positive results in Moscow at present. However, it is said that the American leadership has not yet formed its official view. In the view of these Bonn circles the intended meeting between the new American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in Vienna in mid-May have a beneficial effect on Schmidt's Moscow trip.

A trip by the federal chancellor to Moscow has to be thoroughly prepared "in coordination with our Allies and through talks with the Soviet Union." This was stressed by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in an interview for BILD-ZEITUNG (Tuesday edition). According to the paper, Genscher warned against getting hopes too high on the outcome of the Moscow trip. Asked whether Helmut Schmidt could mediate between the superpowers, Genscher said: "No, a mediator would have to stand between the two blocs. We, however, are part of the West and act in accordance with our membership in this defense alliance."

Schmidt-Brezhnev Meeting Unlikely

LD060914 Hamburg DPA in German 1717 GMT 5 May 80

[Summary] Bonn-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will most probably not have a meeting with Soviet party boss Leonid Brezhnev at President Tito's funeral in Belgrade on Thursday.

Bonn government circles pointed out today that meetings between Brezhnev and other Western leaders were not envisaged and that Schmidt was preparing for a visit to Moscow, which Bonn envisages as taking place between the end of June and mid-July.

However, Bonn firmly expects a meeting to take place between the chancellor and SED head Erich Honecker if Honecker goes to Tito's funeral. Government circles pointed to Schmidt's readiness for such a meeting and said they also expected Honecker to be interested in talks with Schmidt.

SCHMIDT: NEITHER SUPERPOWER HAS 'CONVINCING STRATEGY' AGAINST CONFLICT

LD031027 Hamburg DPA in German 0924 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Despite the Afghan and Iranian crises Federal Chancellor Schmidt sees no alternative to the policy of detente. In an interview with ZEITUNG AM SONNTAG published by the SPD press service today Schmidt says that there is very great awareness not only in the West but in the Eastern countries as well that it is necessary to maintain the equilibrium and cooperation between the blocs in order not to endanger what had been achieved so far. The Western alliance including the Federal Republic must play its part in preventing an aggravation of the conflicts and to reactivate the dialogue between the United States and the USSR.

In the chancellor's opinion one of the principal dangers to world peace lies in the fact "that in the present crisis situation neither of the two world powers possesses a convincing strategy for preventing an unwanted armed conflict." The equilibrium of military forces in East and West is a prerequisite for the preservation of peace, Schmidt said. To preserve and strengthen this equilibrium he will employ all means at his disposal vis-a-vis both the Western allies and the neighbors in the East.

LEADERS NOTE ANNIVERSARY OF ENTRY INTO NATO ALLIANCE

Schmidt: 'No Alternative'

LD051340 Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today paid tribute to the North Atlantic Alliance as a "vital basis for the external security" of the Federal Republic and as a link of "togetherness between Europe and the United States." The chancellor said in a statement published in Bonn on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the FRG's entry into NATO that the alliance guaranteed peace and freedom and connected Europe with North America.

According to Schmidt there exists "for us no alternative to the North Atlantic Alliance." NATO had furnished proof of that the crises of the past few months. "We know that a surprise such as in Afghanistan cannot occur in Western Europe." It remained the alliance's central task to maintain the balance of power between East and West. According to Schmidt it will continue to be important to maintain the collective character of the alliance of equal partners. This includes that open and trusting consultations between the partners should take place as a matter of course, and that everybody should continue to believe that the safeguarding of peace and equilibrium remains the highest task of the alliance inside and outside of NATO. In his statement, Schmidt emphasized the "historic course set in our country" by joining NATO 25 years ago. With this step the Federal Republic "unequivocally joined the ranks of Western democracies who have accepted the same basic values as ourselves."

GENSCHER SENDS LETTERS TO ALLIES

LD051221 Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has paid tribute to the significance of the Paris Treaties with the three Western allies which came into force 25 years ago on 5 May 1955, and which turned the Federal Republic into a sovereign state. At the same time, the FRG also became an equal partner in the North Atlantic Alliance.

In letters to the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France, published in Bonn on Monday, Genscher emphasizes that these treaties were the foundation for the close and trusting cooperation between the Federal Republic and the three Western allies in all questions which concerned Berlin and Germany as a whole. This joint action had essentially contributed over the past 25 years "towards safeguarding peace, assuring the viability of Berlin, and softening the consequences of a divided Germany and Europe." The Federal Republic would continue to work for peace in Europe." The Federal Republic would continue to work for peace in Europe in which the German people, in free self-determination, would regain its unity.

In their replies, also published in Bonn, the three foreign ministers assured Bonn of their continued support for Bonn's objectives. All three foreign ministers, in their replies, said they share Genscher's view on the significance of the treaties.

Apel on Importance of Consultations

LD051650 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic is a reliable partner in the NATO Allia... This is underlined by Defense Minister Hans Apel in the SPD press service to mark the 25th anniversary of the Federal Republic's joining NATO. Political and military cohesion in NATO is firmer than ever. The partners in the alliance are clearly aware of the fact that, in view of the political and military situation in Europe, there can be no national security which relies solely on its own resources. No West European country can ensure its existence by its own strength alone. Without U.S. assistance Europe would be exposed to political pressure and political blackmail.

Apel points out that there have been several crises which have seemed to threaten the existence of the alliance. In the interests of their security, however, all partners have upheld the continuation of cooperation. An essential factor for the alliance's continued existence is the process of consultations among the partners regardless of their size. Solidarity is not a one-way street. There are no different ranks of membership. Changes arising from new political challenges will be confronted jointly following consultations among the alliance partners.

GENSCHER SPEAKS ON SOLIDARITY WITH U.S., ALLIANCE

DW051130 Bonn Foreign Ministry Information Bulletin in German 4 May 80

[Prerelease of speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the Association of German-American Clubs in Karlsruhe on 4 May]

[Excerpt] America has helped and is helping us to protect our freedom against outward threats--the Berlin airlift is an unforgotten symbol of this help even today. This engagement simultaneously meant an historic change in the American policy toward world political responsibility. The role played by America in Europe has shaped not only postwar developments in Europe, but has simultaneously sharpened the awareness of the American public regarding U.S. worldwide commitments and the preservation of peace.

We know that we can also rely on that engagement in future. Our gratitude and respect is extended to the American soldiers in Europe. Their continued presence are indispensable for our security. We know that this service--thousands of miles away from home--is not always easy for them.

We have met here in Karlsruhe at a time of difficult and alarming developments in international politics. Hotbeds of conflict exist in all parts of the world: Afghanistan, Iran, and the Middle East are the main subjects of attention. But we must not underrate certain developments in Africa, the situation in Kampuchea and developments in Central America with regard to their long-term significance.

The question as to the concept of the West vis-a-vis these different hotbeds of conflict, which are most different with regard to their origin, development and danger, is necessary and justified. But it must not make one forget that Europe's action in this situation is of worldwide political significance. Whether the West as a whole in a critical world political situation can make its contribution safeguarding peace and to stability in the world is dependent on this action. Europe is called on to show a clear stance and make a decision.

A Soviet political strategy aimed at a gradual loosening of ties between Europe and the United States is bound to fail. The dogged effort to stress allegedly different interests of the Europeans or even to depict the alliance of Western Europe with the United States as curtailing detente policy could be considered the propagandistic accompanying music of such a policy.

In past days there have been Soviet press statements giving the impression that a switch from pmopaganda to threat is taking place. One can only warn against a continuation along that line. We will not be intimidated. The alliance to which we make a considerable contribution provides effective protection against pressure and threat.

Only a clear analysis of Soviet policy will enable us to implement our own interests in a way that will safeguard peace, which means also recognizing legitimate interests of the other side and taking them into consideration. We do not view the world just from our stance. We know that peace, stability and cooperation will be possible only if the interests of the other side are seen, only if we do not ignore its concerns and possibly also its fears--expressed in an exaggerated security need--as factors of international policy, and only if we include them in our considerations. But the limit is reached when balance is supposed to be replaced with predominance.

The worldwide Soviet striving for power policy influence--now expressed by wars by proxy in Africa and Southeast Asia and by the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union--brings the Soviet Union into contradiction not only with the states of the Western world, but also those of the nonaligned movement.

The Western answer in the Third World, therefore, can consist only of supporting the independence and sovereignty of nonaligned states. The West in no case should make the mistake of transplanting the East-West contrast in the Third World or of striving for power spheres and spheres of influence. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the compass to history is set on a pluralistic world of independent, sovereign states. Amid this development, he who attempts to force his own state and social system on Third World countries and who believes in maintaining his own interests by aiming for dominance over other countries will come up against the wheel of history.

The African reaction to Soviet policy and the worldwide reaction to the occupation of Afghanistan are beginning signs of reaction. During this decisive phase, the more clearly the West is shown as a credible advocate of the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the Third World, the less will be the chances for a further power policy advance by the Soviet Union.

The credibility of Western policy vis-a-vis the Third World depends on three different elements.

1. Renunciation of predominance and of exerted influence must be clearly recognizable everywhere.

2. The West must fully use its opportunities with regard to the economic development of these countries without consequently making these countries into dependencies.

3. The West must actively cooperate in the peaceful solution of the Third World's hotbeds of conflict.

The achievement of Zimbabwe's independence through free and just elections is an example of successful efforts aimed at the peaceful solution of conflicts. Corresponding efforts are necessary for Namibia and for overcoming racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa. The West must also play an active role in achieving a far-reaching, lasting, just and peaceful solution in the Middle East, in the framework of which the Palestinian people's right to self-determination must also be implemented.

What is important in Europe is to ensure peace for the future through a Western alliance capable of acting. This alliance alone can form the basis for a policy of active efforts toward peace that will hold promise. I am convinced that the Soviet Union, too, does not want to endanger peace, yet it is determined to expand its sphere of power and influence wherever it deems the concomitant risk justifiable.

It will quite basically depend on the Western attitude as to whether the Soviet Union's receptiveness to taking risks will increase or decrease. For this reason the West cannot and must not regard the occupation of Afghanistan as a kind of traffic accident and dismiss it as such. The West can offer the Soviet Union security through balance in Europe.

Thus, our efforts toward balance constitute a factor for our own security and that of the Soviet Union, meaning that we can satisfy the justified security needs of the Soviet Union while fully retaining our own security requirements. What cannot and must not be satisfied is the endeavor for power-policy superiority.

At this point it is necessary to answer the question of whether detente policy, as initiated in the past decade, was a correct decision or not. The question must be answered in the affirmative, without restrictions. Detente has made an essential contribution toward the mitigation of causes of conflict, the localization of conflicts and the strengthening of East-West contacts. Visible evidence of that is the treaty policy of the FRG, the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin, and the Helsinki Final Act. Detente policy in Europe will have a lasting basis, however, only if the will for a peaceful balance of interests proves its worth in other parts of the world as well.

Detente is and remains indivisible. From the very onset Western detente policy has been based on the concept of the Harmel Report which considers the defense capability the precondition for detente policy. Danger would arise for Western security only when the West expressly or de facto were to approve of an aspiration to superiority which the Soviet Union terms military detente.

Europe must make it unequivocally clear once again that it is and wants to be a part of the West, and it must do so not as a present to the United States but in the pursuit of its own European interests. The Western alliance serves the security of Europe and of America. The word solidarity is misused when it is understood as acting in the interests of another. In truth, solidarity means joint action for common interests.

The Western alliance differs from an old-style military alliance. It is a community for safeguarding peace and freedom based on identical concepts of values and identical interests.

It is only an unequivocal adherence to the alliance which can ensure balance, and thus also the prerequisites for realistic detente, arms control and disarmament policies. Our concept of actively ensuring peace requires security through balance, applicable to both sides.

The way we see it, this balance is to be realized on as low a level as possible. Proof of that is the offer of negotiations on medium-range weapons decided upon by the Western alliance and the United States and repeatedly submitted to the Soviet Union. The same is true for the proposal to set up a European disarmament conference at the CSCE followup conference which would be held at the ministerial level. The same applies to the proposals concerning the troop reductions in Central Europe. The same holds true for the proposal on the agreement on confidence-creating measures.

These efforts toward disarmament and arms control will be successful only if the negotiating positions of the West are clearly and unequivocally advocated. Any attempt to soften up the West's negotiating proposals from within will jeopardize rather than promote negotiations.

The Western package for negotiations of December 1979 is one of the broadest disarmament efforts made since the end of World War II. It is realistic because it does not pursue any unilateral advantages for the West, but properly takes into account the security interests of the other side. Our will for disarmament and our capability to preserve the alliance's ability to act must prove their worth in the consistent advocacy of these proposals and in the likewise consistent implementation of the decision on the closure of the arms gap.

In this decisive phase of politics we must leave no doubt about the fact that any attempt to separate Europe from the United States will fail. Hence, the central objective of European policy cannot be national or bilateral European action, but only action through our solid position in the Western alliance. Europe's place is not between the two world powers; the United States and Europe are equal alliance partners defending common security. This common security forms the basis of our freedom within and without. It is also the sole basis for the efforts toward mitigating tensions, for arms control and disarmament. Anyone who believes that European freedom of movement may now be put into play must know that it is this Atlantic Alliance which they have to thank for this very freedom of movement. Anyone who suggests that the United States is less guided by the will for peace than are the Europeans violates the basis of confidence in the alliance whose goal is securing peace.

In the current discussion people also refer to the German situation, which is appropriate as long as our interests are not defined as being at odds with our membership in the alliance and with our cooperation with the United States. We must always keep in mind that all progress in divided Germany would be, and is possible only in concert with our partners and allies. The goals of our policy on Germany can be realized only jointly with our Western partners and not without them.

One of the most important documents of postwar history is the treaty on Germany, with tomorrow being the 25th anniversary of its coming into effect. In this treaty the three powers--the United States, France and the United Kingdom--identify themselves with the objectives of our policy on Germany; they avow our responsibilities. Many documents of the subsequent period include all of our partners, not just these three, in the common objectives. What is just as significant is the actual support we have been given for our German concerns at every opportunity. This is why our affiliation with the Western community and the North Atlantic Alliance is expressive of the common interest, also with the regard to the national problem of the Germans.

The awareness that the alliance and the community are communities of destiny for freedom based on common security interests and common concepts of values also comprises the elements of the policy on Germany listed in the letter on German unity. This finding underscores our conviction that the interests of the Germans and their pursuit are the expression of Western unity and not of different interests in the Western alliance, the solidarity between Europeans and Americans, as well as the solidarity between Germans and Americans. Hence our cooperation in the alliance does not constitute any variance with the interests of the nation which is divided into two states. On the contrary, our compatriots in the GDR are aware that our freedom spells their hope.

Berlin and the attitude of the United States toward Berlin are veritably a symbol of common rather than controversial interests. We will never forget that.

What is and remains an important precondition for the Western alliance's ability to function is mutual consultation. This is not a new problem, nor should it be treated as such. What we need here is a mutual, sincere effort rather than public carping and hurt vanities.

The efforts of the Europeans should now be aimed at solving their own problems. These also include the solution of the British membership fee problem. Europe will not enhance its weight in international politics through unilateral actions jeopardizing its security, but only through evidence of its ability to act. Its influence in the alliance on the jointly prepared policies depends on its own internal cohesion.

At this point two positive findings are indicated. The United States is not an opponent to but an advocate of European unity. It has recognized that a Europe speaking with one voice is a better partner for the United States than a disunited Europe. And in Europe there is no difference of opinion between the FRG and France--without whose cooperation Europe is incapable of uniting--about the necessity and ability of the Atlantic Alliance to act. President Giscard d'Estaing is a guarantor of the unequivocal avowal of this alliance by France.

Ladies and gentlemen, we know that we can depend on the United States at all times, just as we have in the past. The American people must know that as far as we are concerned, this is not a one-way street; it also applies reciprocally. I say this not only on behalf of the Federal Government. I can also state this on behalf of the parties in the Bundestag; I can say it on behalf of the citizens of our country. This makes our policy predictable for our friends and for all those in the world whom it may concern. Predictability is an important contribution toward safeguarding peace.

PRESIDENT CARSTENS ALSO TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

ID051754 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal President Karl Carstens will attend the funeral ceremonies for the late Yugoslav state and party leader Tito in Belgrade on Thursday. This was announced this evening by the Federal President's Office. The federal president will probably travel to the Yugoslav capital on Wednesday.

PAPERS COMMENT ON DEATH OF YUGOSLAVIA'S TITO

DW051005 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 5 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] Tito, Yugoslavia's head of state and party, died yesterday at the age of 87. The life and work of this statesman concern the editorial writers today just as much as does the question about the future.

The Kassle HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE advocates this view: With Tito's death, the last state leader of the World War II era has stepped off the political stage. For more than 35 years guerrilla Josip Broz Tito headed Yugoslavia as the chief of the party, the government and the army. He was the symbol and simultaneously the guarantor of the unity of a multinational state which he helped liberate and which he led onto an independent road toward socialism. The nonaligned Balkan republic has lost its respected and beloved father figure whose authority was great enough to hold together to this day the nationalities and religions which had been hostile for centuries. With the demise of the marshal, the independence and unity of the republic are more in jeopardy than ever before.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE stresses: What was decisive for Tito's career was a sober sense of realities, a sense of perspective and a high degree of tactical dexterity--as well as an outstanding sense of individual dignity and independence. In his case, flexibility and inexorability did not rule each other out. Thus he was staunch enough to defy even Stalin. Will his successors also be capable of threatening Moscow?

The Muenster WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN writes about Tito's life: Twice he resisted a superior adversary--the divisions of Hitler and the party cadres of Stalin. He tamed the multinational chaos of Serbs and Croats, Slovenians and Bosnians, Macedonians and Montenegrins as well as the Albanian, Hungarian and other minorities and turned it into a working state. He ventured his own variety of communism under which there is not great but still a small amount of personal liberty. He experimented with an economic system which sought to combine socialist and market economy features and scored some success in doing so: In this manner he obtained for his citizens at least a standard of living which is essentially above the East bloc level. But in the end he did die in the justified concern that his work might disintegrate from one day to the next, because the most important tie that held the whole together was Tito himself.

The editorial of WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE reads in part: To secure the individual course of his country, also internationally, Tito took the initiative in establishing the nonaligned movement whose neutral position between the superpowers he defended consistently against all attempts of Soviet influence from the Belgrade founding congress in 1961 up to the Havana meeting of 1979. Therefore, it was last but not least his merit, too, that the countries of the Third World, at the last UN General Assembly, condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with a vast majority.

Next is the Heidelberg RHEIN-NECKAR ZEITUNG: Distorted by hate and admiration, the judgment of Josip Broz Tito by future generations will be divergent. The principle of antiquity--not to let anything but that which is good count regarding a person--will not be observed by all contemporaries who judge his eventful fate by the yardsticks of a particular moment. The mourning peoples of Yugoslavia, to whom he had become a father figure no matter how much those seeking more freedom denied him this role, are filing by the bier with heads bowed: The future they must cope with without him is burdening them already at this hour.

WIESBADENER KURIER comments as follows: Suddenly a whole mountain of question marks is accumulating because the faults and weaknesses of this state have survived the old man. There is no successor. Tito invented the strange rotation principle which harbors the germ of trouble. Each year somebody else is to play president--sometimes a person from Croatia, sometimes a person from Macedonia, and so forth. The partial republics and autonomous governments will presumably return to living their own lives which have so far been kept within limits by Tito's authority and, in many cases, even brutality. His shadow will probably delay the test of strength but it will definitely come. And the question about whether the famous call on Moscow for help will then be made by somebody who would like to become governor haunts many people, and not just in Yugoslavia.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG advocates this view: The efforts of the physicians to retain the last spark of life in the body of the man who has long been incapable of acting has paid off politically. His heirs had more than 4 months in which to divide up the power behind closed doors. Only the future will show, however, whether they succeeded in doing this. For like nearly all great men of history before him, the Yugoslav dictator, too, has not settled his succession in such clear terms that it would not veritably provoke quarrels. The stability of the Balkan region which Tito has so far guaranteed, a stability which is not perfect yet adequate for avoiding conflicts, will be lacking for Europe especially in view of the world situation which is aggravating to the point of a crisis.

The following is the view of Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG: Anybody knows that what happened in Prague in 1968 will not repeat itself in Yugoslavia. Tito's heirs would fight. Tito's policy of nonalignment has ained new significance since Afghanistan. More than 50 percent of all nonaligned countries condemned the Soviet invasion jointly with Yugoslavia and the West. This condemnation of Moscow was Tito's last political word on the international stage. It was at the same time an important word for the independence of all countries, regardless of ideology and form of government. The world cannot cut off hope that this spirit will survive the era of Tito--first and above all in his country. Calm is the first commandment for the citizens there now.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, too, visualizes great problems: Must the temptation not become irresistible to the Soviets now, after Tito's death, to simply take the Mediterranean ports whose use as naval bases they so often requested of Tito in vain? But no matter who has the say in the Kremlin, they will not venture a hazardous game in Yugoslavia, because Belgrade is not Kabul. There is no common border between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. And if worse came to worst the Yugoslavs would be prepared morally, and trained militarily enough to give the invaders a Vietnam war in Europe which would be far surpass the Southeast Asian model. This prospect alone already prohibits the Kremlin from the direct military reach for Yugoslavia.

SUEDKUERIER comes out with a similar assessment of the situation. But the paper goes on to ask: But what will happen if there is somebody who invites them, like in Prague in 1968 and in Kabul in 1979; if somebody in the 31 members of the collective leadership calls for help? The United States for its part a few weeks ago offered protection to the country on the Adriatic Sea, if needed. Belgrade took this promise extremely seriously. Yet it is not as clear as it would seem at first glance, and it also allows delaying tactics. The Europeans, characterized by anything but determined cohesion in the Afghanistan crisis, likewise have offered Tito's heirs a helping hand. The trade agreement between Yugoslavia and the EC ratified a few weeks ago classifies the Balkan state as an independent, nonaligned Mediterranean and developing country. The export economy will profit from this agreement. The consequence will be a consolidation of trade and industry between the Mediterranean and the Danube. But the stabilization of the economy is also a guarantee for a long-term development of politics free of convulsions especially here, at the interface between the blocs, says SUEDKUERIER.

In conclusion, a quotation from the daily DIE WELT: Yugoslavia remains a communist country, namely, a country in which a communist party rules all alone. But at the same time it is a country which has dissociated itself from the Soviet model. The post-Tito Titioism is a hybrid system with many contradictions and everything has not as yet been decided. But what is important to the West, first of all, is that the new men are willing to defend independence and thus their country's own road.

NEWSPAPERS APPLAUD MUSKIE AS STATE DEPARTMENT CHIEF

DW020830 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 1 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN writes about the nomination of the new U.S. Secretary of State Muskie: At a moment when his government threatened to fall apart, when the populace reacted in an insecure way, and when friendly governments hardly could conceal their concern about the course of the United States, Jimmy Carter achieved a masterpiece. He made Senator Edmund Muskie the successor of resigned Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. In Bonn, Paris, Tokyo and London there is no need any more to ask oneself whether the "hawk" Zbigniew Brzezinski has taken over completely, as it seemed to be the case after the resignation of Vance. This is not the case. Muskie is a counterbalance that cannot be ignored.

GENERAL-ANZEIGER of Bonn states: With Muskie heading the State Department, the United States will become more predictable. The man from Maine is a friend of detente, an advocate of disarmament and of a friendly solution of the crises in the Near East, Iran and Afghanistan. Regarding the Soviet Union, Muskie said in early December that one must accept it as a nieghbor with rights, hopes and fears, even if it has another political philosophy. But, similar to Carter, the "dove of Maine" was disappointed by the action in Afghanistan. He did not conclude, however, that no hope remains for understanding. He suggested to begin the whole process once more from the beginning, this time, however, with more skepticism with regard to Soviet promises.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG maintains: Compared with the reserved diplomat Vance, his successor has the invaluable advantage that his voice carries great weight in Congress. Innumerable failures of the chief of state have been caused by his underdeveloped relations with parliament. Muskie will bring along the prerequisites without which fruitful cooperation between the government and the public representation will not work. Carter has won a combatant who is in command of the complicated parliamentary business. With Muskie's help the President could succeed in improving his ability to prevail. This would be a gain for the United States and for the Western alliance which is suffering hard from Carter's domestic political weaknesses. The applause caused by Muskie's nomination in Western capitals stems from a feeling of relief.

GISCARD INTERVIEWED ON TITO'S DEATH, COMMUNITY ISSUES

LD052310 Paris Domestic Television Service in French 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Interview with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing by French television correspondents Jean-Marie Cavada, Martine Anareigno and Francois de Clauzet on program entitled "1 Hour With the President" from the Elysee Palace in Paris--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, Marshal Tito's disappearance last night increases our concern, the people of the West. Must Western solidarity with Yugoslavia be strengthened? Must we French people draw a lesson from the more than 30 years of resistance [words indistinct] pursued in Yugoslavia by the last of the great historic leaders, first against the Nazis and then against Stalin?

[Answer] The disappearance of President Tito is, first of all, a thing to mourn. It is a cause for mourning by the Yugoslav people, which France has many reasons to know, since France was, as you know, associated with the birth of Yugoslavia. And, therefore, it is an occasion on which the French people address their condolences to the Yugoslav people.

As far as political consequences are concerned, the agony, the very long agony of President Tito led to the setting up of arrangements which came into force immediately after his passing, and thus there will not be any political vacuum, or institutional vacuum in Yugoslavia.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia's foreign policy is completely determined, known, and will continue to be pursued, I have no doubt, by the present Yugoslav leaders. Therefore, in the present circumstances there is no reason for anyone to modify their attitude toward Yugoslavia, whether to exert pressure on it or to offer at the present time support which the country does not need. [passage indistinct] and which France respects and will respect, in the coming period, the will of the Yugoslav people for independence.

[Question] Mr President, will you yourself be going to Marshal Tito's funeral?

[Answer] France will be represented at a very high level at Marshal Tito's funeral. It will be represented by the prime minister and by the minister of foreign affairs. The funeral will, in fact, be held on 8 May. I have two obligations on that day. First, in the morning, I will be commemorating the anniversary of the 1945 Armistice in the company of non-commissioned officers of the French Army, which represents a part of our military tradition and [words indistinct]. Then, in the evening, I will be in Nice to receive several African heads of state, who will have come to take part in our French-African conference [words indistinct]

[Question] We French people are very much interested by what fate has in store for us in the immense European crisis, which you have witnessed yourself, and in connection with which you have been involved in negotiations. I ask this question because the nine European ministers of agriculture will meet in Luxembourg tomorrow. If, unfortunately for Europe, they cannot reach an agreement, are you in favor of an agricultural policy among nine, or eight, or do you want to take independent national measures?

[Answer] This crisis, this great difficulty--the word crisis is overly used--this great difficulty was to be foreseen. What would have been a surprise, a great surprise, is if an agreement had been reached. We already knew, in fact, of the considerable demands of some of our partners, and these demands have been such that a great surge of good will would have been needed in order to reach an agreement.

This good will--we have shown it. And others besides us have shown it during the Luxembourg conference. I would say that Chancellor Schmidt's proposal--which I accepted although it was burdensome both for Germany and France and which I still supported--shows that we wanted, in fact, to be able to reach an agreement. Why did we want this? First of all, because of the subjects under discussion, of course, but it was also because under the present international circumstances to display among European leaders this long quarrel on figures or percentages was, I must say, somewhat derisory in relation to the real issues of our time. So we wanted to succeed. We made gestures toward success, but we did not succeed.

There were the subjects under discussion. One subject, which is absolutely normal, is that of the annual fixing of agircultural prices. I remind you that agricultural prices in Europe are fixed, and that they are fixed once a year. This fixing must be done by 1 April for certain produce--mainly animal produce, that is milk and meat--and by 1 July or 1 August for vegetable products, that is cereals and root crops, because this is the time of their annual production. So here we are in a debate that must be settled by its normal time, which is done every year and which must result in the fixing of agricultural prices.

And then we had a second debate--quite a separate one--which was at the request of one of our partners, Great Britain, asking that the existing rules--the ratified rules which fix the amount of its contribution--should be modified--a contribution which it considered too heavy and which it wanted reduced. So you see, there were two different subjects coming up at the same Council meeting.

Regarding the first subject, agriculture, what has happened? We have asked that the meeting go forward. The ministers of agriculture have met and a proposal was put to them by the Commission. The Commission has proposed--one can summarize it by saying an increase in agricultural prices of five percent, accompanied by a certain number of other measures. I would remind you that for France it should have been a little over 10 percent. [passage indistinct] There was on the annual problem a proposal approved by eight countries, and now it is necessary that the normal procedure should not result in its implementation. And to this end the ministers of agriculture will meet to follow up this proposal--and this agreement of eight countries out of nine.

The Community must do its work. Our ministers of agriculture and foreign affairs will ask our partners: The heads of state and government have confirmed, among eight, the agreement on agricultural arrangements. You are ministers of agriculture. Put this agreement into concrete form and let us see how we can make it work. And if this procedure should become impossible, we in France will see how we can--in a Community spirit and respecting the rules, of course--how we can ensure that the purchasing power of French farmers can be maintained in 1980.

At present Great Britain can choose between two attitudes. Either, as you say, it may decide that in fact the arrangements do not suit it, and in that case there must be a renegotiation according to the renegotiation forms, which means on the basis of profound work on proposals. Or, on the contrary, Great Britain may take the view that it accepts the arrangements and that it is simply the amount that is too heavy for it for a determined period. And then there are the proposals such as we made and which have been withdrawn by Chancellor Schmidt--withdrawn, because he considered them very generous and in face of the refusal of acceptance they were withdrawn.

At any rate, it is at the ministerial level that these negotiations and these talks must now proceed. I remind you that the European Council--which I know well because it was I who proposed its establishment and it was here at the Elysee that its first meeting was held in December 1974--is not made to do the work of the other institutions of the Community.

And if now there is any question of settling a problem of the Community on farm prices, it is up to the ministers of agriculture; if it is a financial contribution, it is the ministers of finance who are competent. And so I shall not take part in any new bargaining within the European Council over problems which have been tackled at Luxembourg.

MITTERRAND, MARCHAIS TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

LD060934 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The French Socilaist Party's delegation to President Tito's funeral will consist of Francois Mitterrand and Lionel Jospin. The Communist Party delegation will be headed by Georges Marchais.

UDF COMMITTEE PRODUCES 'ATLANTIST' DEFENSE DOCUMENT

LD051139 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Pascal Krop commentary: "Defense: An 'Atlantist' Report by the Union for French Democracy"]

[Text] The Union for French Democracy (UDF) committee's recent little white book dedicated to the present problems of French military policy casts fundamental doubt on Gaullist doctrine which has been accepted until now. By proposing that the country arm itself with the neutron bomb, giving credence to a possible conventional war in Europe and stressing the antisubversion struggle and civil defense, the UDF's leaders are clearly showing their Atlantist leanings.

The various political and military officials are not waiting for the decisions to be taken by Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the summer to give a clear indication of their preferences on defense and France's role. The UDF document, "A Defense Doctrine for France," unanimously approved last Thursday by the Giscard movement's bureau, loudly proclaims things for which the government is not currently taking responsibility.

The Giscardians thus propose increasing our capacity in tactical nuclear weapons. The organization of defense in Europe, they explain, "must be conceived so as to give battle with the support of a number of tactical nuclear weapons." They could not express the hope more clearly that, during the coming months, the head of state should decide to adopt the neutron bomb for France, especially since certain people show hardly any concern when they now publicly demand the enhanced radiation weapon. "I propose the neutron bomb, whose effect on the crews of the attacking armored vehicles would be devastating," former Defense Minister General Billottee stated in Tours recently.

Then, a few days ago, it was the turn of the Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Mery to confide in the members of the National Assembly Defense Committee that this weapon "would meet our national defense needs...since it could be used against an enemy at close range without harm to friendly forces." Among the majority, rally for the Republic military expert Jacques Cressard was first to consider that "the neutron bomb is essential."

These stances seem to express a desire to modify French defense policy. It is worthy of note that the most Atlantist ideas finally determined the conclusions of the Giscardian committee which comprised some quite varied elements: centrists, Giscardians, and several general reserve officers. In the UDF's view, "It is now essential for our security to tighten our links with our allies.... As for Europe, the freedom of decision which France has reserved for itself by refusing to make its forces part of an interallied disposition with a command designated in peace time, does not imply the rejection of coordination

with the countries with which its defense needs link it, of a necessary combining of effort or, should the case arise, of action, since the latter would be ineffective if it were not prepared.... For France, the Atlantic Alliance is an essential element of its defense which, far from conflicting with it, completes the national nuclear deterrent.... France's security would be at stake from the very first European battle. There must be no ambiguity about France's commitment."

Publicly, these views are highly novel. They question totally the Gaullist defense doctrine. French nuclear deterrent policy was hitherto based on the threat of massive and immediate retaliation aimed at canceling out any aggression in the European theater, from whatever source. The majority party experts and the armed forces general staffs are now naming the potential enemy for the first time: the USSR.

They assert that, in the event of a European battle in "Europe-center" itself, France should commit its forces immediately. For that it must possess the neutron bomb in its tactical nuclear arsenal. Thus, it is no longer a question of "deterring" but of giving credence to the idea of a possible conventional war in Europe.

One section of the UDF's little white book is dedicated to intellectual subversion. The "home front" must be protected in the event of crisis to prevent the rise of "an army of objectors against which military defense is powerless." This worrying call to struggle against an undefined "enemy within" is filled with Atlantist views.

EUROPE NEEDS 'ALLIANCE' WITH U.S., NOT 'ALIGNMENT'

LD021503 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Europe--United States: The 'Alignment' Quarrel"]

[Text] Nobody wants to kick a man when he is down and, in closing ranks behind President Carter, the Americans are no doubt obeying noble sentiments. In addition nobody can forget that the reason for the abortive U.S. commando operation is the hostages, whose seizure was condemned by the entire international community, including the socialist countries. It is therefore only natural and approprite for the heads of state and government in Europe to show their understanding and point out that the essential thing is to secure the release of the Americans in Tehran.

However, there is no reason to conceal from the public that behind the official statements a serious debate is going on about relations between Europe--and more specifically France--and the United States and that every episode revives it, as was seen 1 week ago over the European attitude toward Iran and as we have again just seen with regard to the failure of the American operation.

In fact this debate is between two feelings and two outlooks. The dividing line between them in no way corresponds to traditional party and faction labels; on the contrary in this affair all political parties, aside from the PCF, are divided to some degree. Some think that in the current international crisis the essential thing is Western solidarity; for them this is equally valid for Afghanistan and for Iran although the two affairs are very different, not to say of opposite significance, since in the same region of the world one people are opposed to the USSR and another to the United States. However, since the seizure of the hostages in Tehran is intolerable and the Soviet intervention in Kabul unacceptable they deduce that the same attitude is essential in both cases: a united Western front.

Others, who have the same fundamental opinion on these two affairs, think that although it is desirable for as many countries as possible to share the same stance, this cannot mean alignment for alignment's sake with U.S. policy especially since this policy is both ineffective and dangerous. That should not exempt France, and if possible Europe, from seeking its own appropriate reactions to the two current crises and implementing these reactions as far as its means allow and at the very least using what authority and credibility it has to reduce the threat of war and strengthen the Middle East and Central Asian countries' desire for independence.

That is roughly the path which the president of the republic seemed to have chosen. The calm and desire for independence which he seemed to show certainly explain why, in this period, his popularity rose in opinion polls because, although this feeling is badly expressed in the traditional parties, it probably reflects popular opinion.

In any case it must be pointed out that the French leaders, however cautious their statements are owing to custom and convention, judged the U.S. policy harshly. This policy has proved quite incapable of taking advantage of the rift which arose between the Third World and the Soviet Union over the Soviet Union's intervention in Kabul. Even if there were considerable problems the result is there for all to see: The USSR is no longer isolated as it was 4 months ago, reactions to the Afghanistan affair are weaker and weaker and the U.S. steps have proven ineffective and have not been implemented as predicted.

The Iranian affair has been characterized by just as many mistakes. After the United States, at Br Mrzezinski's instigation and despite Mr Vance, had supported the shah beyond the bounds of common sense, President Carter wisely decided that the shah would not go to the United States. Despite repeated denials, everybody knows that Mr Kissinger and Mr David Rockefeller insisted that he should come to the United States although the medical reasons involved in no way justified his admission since all the treatment he needed could have been given in Mexico by American doctors if necessary. There is no doubt that Washington blundered in giving way to these entreaties and that the consequences are now hanging over everybody.

With unanimous condemnation of the seizure of the hostages behind it the United States could perhaps have taken strong action immediately; it did not do so and yesterday's unanimity is now completely forgotten. Choosing to talk with Tehran, President Carter did not or could not succeed in achieving the essential, in other words in establishing normal relations with Iran and directing them against the Soviet Union.

He then gave the impression that he had given Europe a kind of ultimatum urging it to join in the sanctions taken against Iran, without which he would engage in military action; as if he was trying to make the Europeans take responsibility for the U.S. administration's future decisions by warning them that they would have detrimental consequences for them.

After this it turned out that he had decided to act nonetheless: Unfortunately we all know the results of his decision. We now know and should always have known that the economic sanctions led and will increasingly lead Iran to conclude all the agreements it needs with the Soviet Union. This prompted Mr Couve de Murville to observe on television on Sunday evening that if the United States persuades Europe to break off all relations between the Western countries and Iran, that country will be forced to rely increasingly on Russia and he asked whether this was really the goal we should pursue....

The fact is that the French Government is caught between the obvious need not to be indifferent to the hostages affair and its view of U.S. policy which it regards as bad and which it does not want to follow. [paragraph continues]

It is only natural that, faced with this alternative, those who have always been hostile to an independent foreign policy should see this as an opportunity for ending it; it is also natural that some people should give preference to the need for solidarity with the United States in this affair. However, it is important to realize that in taking this path, however late and hesitatingly, we run the risk of making the same mistakes as U.S. policy: We would not turn a bad policy into a good policy.

Beyond the present incidents it should be reiterated that there are fundamental and lasting reasons for wanting to follow a French and, if possible, European policy which remains independent.

Systematic alignment with the United States would strip French positions of all authority and credibility and France would eventually lose all ability to act since nobody would still think that it was capable of acting independently.

In addition experience proves that it is not true that it is possible to influence U.S. policy by following it on all occasions. This is an illusion which only those who do not realize what relations with the United States mean can entertain; the United States decides and then demands support. There is no reason to blame them or grow angry: We must simply keep our ability to take free decisions.

It is not true that alliance implies alignment; indeed the reverse is true. It is only among independent states that we can talk of an alliance. Otherwise it is merely a relationship between protector and protected and, when the time comes, the protector does what he wants.

In the final analysis the situation does not correspond to Atlanticist plans; the vast majority of the world now consists of countries which do not want any hegemony, particularly not Soviet hegemony; it is in relation to those countries that France's policy and if necessary Europe's policy can be effective if it remains free, unless of course it serves no purpose.

ZIONIST RESISTANCE BOMBS LIBYAN EMBASSY BUILDING

LD060938 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Zionist Militant Resistance has just claimed responsibility for the attack against a building of the Libyan Embassy in the 16th District of Paris during the night. According to a spokesman of this movement, this action is a reply to the tortures Jews are subjected to in all Arab countries. This is the first time that this group has made an appearance. The night's attack caused only slight damage, with windows shattered and some damage to the premises' door.

MARCHAIS SYMPATHIZES WITH CASTRO ON 'CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA'

LD021217 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 26 April 1980 carries on page 6 the 750-word apparent text of a letter sent on 24 April by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to Cuban President Fidel Castro expressing sympathy with him over the present "vast campaign against Cuba." Marchais writes: "This campaign being waged by imperialism's forces is ignoble." He goes on to say: "It is clear that this disgusting campaign is not a sign of imperialism's strength. Imperialism is seeing its domination increasingly opposed by peoples. It has good reason not to tolerate Cuba's influence in the Caribbean and elsewhere."

OFFICIALS SEND MESSAGES ON TITO'S DEATH

Pertini Condolences

AU051558 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 5 (ANSA)--A message sent by Italian head of state Sandro Pertini to Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski upon learning of the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito opened with the statement that, "with the loss of President Tito, mankind has lost a combatant who steadfastly fought for the principles of freedom and justice".

The message, forwarded through the Italian ambassador to Belgrade, Aldo Cavaglieri, continued: "The Yugoslav people have lost their distinguished leader but they will always feel that he is guiding them for the development of the original revolutionary experience and for the firm defense of their independence and unity without need to turn to foreign assistance. "The nonaligned countries--the indispensible third force in a world which is often recklessly pushed to the brink of the nuclear abyss--will remain united and will exalt the thinking and example of President Tito.

"He was the last great man of the Second World War to die, after heading the struggle for the conquest and the defense of his own people's battle for independence. He won all the battles he waged and lost only the last, against death.

"I feel deeply grieved because with Tito I lost a friend whom I thought of as a comrade in the struggle in the belief. In this spirit," Pertini's message concluded, "I will come to kneel before the bier".

Cossiga Statement

LD052117 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Cossiga has issued a statement commenting on Tito's legacy: [begin Cossiga recording] After a long and courageous struggle against death--long and courageous like his entire life--Marshal Josip Tito, president of the friendly and neighboring Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, has died. On hearing this sorrowful news, I wish to put on record the great sorrow felt by the Italian Government at the death of a man who played such a significant part in the history of the last 40 years.

Tremendous is the loss of such a great statesman, who, after operating as an independent patriot for the freedom of the Yugoslav people, guided them through the construction of their own autonomous and specific socialist system, ensuring independence, full sovereignty and security to the republic. Tremendous is the loss that we feel of a statesman whose vision of international affairs and realistic activities contributed, combined with his personal and courageous initiatives, to a season of peace and cooperation on our continent.

On the level of bilateral relations which developed between Italy and Yugoslavia after the tragedy of the war, it is right and proper to recognize that Marshal Tito had the foresight and merit to understand the need for the two countries to overcome the recriminations inherited from the past and reciprocal misunderstandings and to move forward toward the new prospect of achieving a solid friendship--a friendship illuminated today by its flourishing and exemplary state and which is justly hailed as a model of peaceful and constructive relations between countries with differing political and social systems. [passage indistinct]

Faced with his death, the Italian Government therefore pays heartfelt homage to the memory of the founder of the new Yugoslavia, who was most firm in defending his country against any challenge or attempt on its sovereignty, and expresses its solidarity to the government and peoples of the friendly republic, to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to the other Yugoslav social and cultural organisations. It confirms the sentiments and the determination of the Italian people and government aimed at a permanent solidarity with the nearby friendly peoples of Yugoslavia, while safeguarding the common asset of independence, freedom, security and peace. [end recording]

PCI, Other Messages

AU051043 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The Italian Communist Party's (PCI) Central Committee called Tito the architect of a unique socialist experience and a man never found lacking even in the harshest and most painfully polemic and divisive moments of the communist movement. In a message of condolence to the Yugoslav Communist League, the PCI said that Tito had carefully guarded Yugoslavia's national unity, sovereignty and independence and would be recalled as an erstwhile defender of these principles, "which are the basis of a new international coexistence".

Telegrams of condolence were also sent to Yugoslav leaders by Italian Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

PRESS SPECULATES ABOUT POST-TITO YUGOSLAVIA

AU051520 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 5 (ANSA)--The death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and the interrogatives hanging on the future conduct of the Soviet Union in dealings with the communist state which broke with the Soviets in 1948 came under lengthy front-page analysis in the Italian dailies today.

Milan's GIORNO, expressing editorial opinion shared by many of today's commentators, noted that, "Tito's death comes at a time when international tensions are running high, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and in the immediate wake of the aborted American mission to free the hostages held in Tehran, a time when detente is only a memory from the past. For these precise reasons", the paper affirmed, "though Tito's death was foreseen and had been almost taken for granted, it appears even more serious, more serious for the world, more serious because of the precarious balance in the Balkan Peninsula and serious indirectly, therefore, for neighboring Italy".

"With Tito gone", according to the conservative Milan paper IL GIORNALE NUOVO, "fear comes from the East". The editorial argued that, "with Cuba's Castro in mind, the Third World seems now certain to be subjected to a stepped up process of psycho-ideological Sovietization and it is no longer possible to see on the horizon a leader with the stature and the strength to counter it". GIORNALE firmly predicted that at hand is "a period of instability and loss which the Soviets, aided by the Castroites in and outside Cuba, will seek to develop to their exlcusive imperialistic advantage. The death of Tito can cause," the editorial concluded "the end of stability in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world if the West is not careful".

For Milan's authoritative CORRIERE DELLA SERA, no one in Belgrade has been in doubt that sooner or later the Soviet Union would attempt to recover Yugoslavia, the hotbed of dissent in the Soviet world and the area for a possible hookup with the Mediterranean.

"Regaining Yugoslavia will not necessarily come about by following the scenario used for Czechoslovakia", the paper forecast with reference to the August 1968 Soviet invasion of the Eastern European state. "An invasion", according to CORRIERE, "could forge unity within Yugoslavia rather than take advantage of domestic discord. The intervention would more likely pass 'under' the frontier rather than 'over' it and utilize the contradictions between the six republics and the two autonomous Serbian provinces. The minimum program for the destabilization of Yugoslav federalism," the Milan daily concluded its own scenario, "might be aimed at installing two spheres of interest, the south down to the lower Adriatic as an area of Soviet influence and the north as an area of Western influence".

The Rome paper IL TEMPO took the view that, "the advantage Moscow will gain by bringing Belgrade back into the sheepfold are easily understandable" in a comment headlined "Difficult Task for the Successors". "These benefits," according to TEMPO, "can be expected to consist of a political warning to the other 'brother states' of the East with special reference for Nicolae Ceausescu's restless Romania, strengthening the Warsaw Pact and gaining a port on the Adriatic by winning the naval bases Brezhnev asked Tito in vain for in 1976, the likelihood of taking isolated and weak Albania in hand again".

The Communist Party organ L'UNITA termed the late Yugoslav president "a real communist," and noted that his death leaves behind an extremely serious political vacuum. "This moment was feared for some time now," the Italian party paper continued," and Yugoslavia is still faced with a series of difficult problems. To deal with them, the Yugoslav Communists can, however, draw widely on the political thinking and the work of President Tito".

The pro-communist Rome paper PAESE SERA predicted that the post-Tito period in Yugoslavia will probably be a time of "debate and a comparison of positions. It is necessary however to distinguish between debate and strife, the disintegration of the country. The first will take place. The second is apocalyptic speculation," the paper flatly declared. The editorial also said that it will be "inevitable that, with Tito's death the personalities and political organizations which until yesterday were overshadowed by the figure of the country's leader, will come to the fore". PAESE also foresaw that Yugoslavia's new leaders "will have the advantage of much greater stability and a quieter domestic climate than prevailing at the dawn of the Yugoslav revolution. This is also a legacy of the departed leader".

TERRORISTS ARRESTED, OTHERS ATTACK PRISON ARCHITECT

AU021608 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 2 (ANSA)--A Rome architect, Sergio Lenci, was seriously wounded in the head when he was shot by terrorists who broke into his office today. Three armed men and a woman tied the architect up, shot him and then wrote on the wall "Front Line--annul the technicians of counter-guerrilla warfare". "Front Line" is one of Italy's terrorist groups. Lenci took part in laying the blueprints for Rome's Bebibbia Prison where many terrorists are incarcerated.

Meanwhile, three more arrests were made in Milan in connection with the fight against terrorism. Pietro Morlacchi, 42, and Giovanni Achito, 27, were nabbed yesterday as they were putting up posters touting the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization. Morlacchi's wife, Ruth Heidi Peusch, 39, was arrested on charges of forming an armed gang.

EANES SENDS LETTER TO CARTER ON HOSTAGES IN IRAN

LD032352 Lisbon in English to Europe 2030 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] In a letter addressed to his American counterpart, President Eanes of Portugal expresses his support for a solution to the problem of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. After expressing his regrets at the loss of American lives in Iran, the Portuguese president also expresses his sincere hope that the hostages, who have been unjustifiably detained, be released as quickly as possible. The letter goes on to say that the Portuguese head of state is sure that, under the wise orientation of President Carter, the American Government will find a solution to such a delicate problem. President Eanes stresses that it is a case of an unacceptable violation of international law and practice, and adds that the American President can be sure of Portugal's firm support both at the bilateral level and within the framework of the appropriate international organizations in the search for a worthy and just solution to so serious a question. Finally the Portuguese head of state said that he hopes that good sense and reason will finally prevail in the decisions that are taken by the authorities in Tehran.

EANES, SA CARNEIRO, OTHERS TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

LD052324 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Sa Carneiro will leave for Belgrade on Wednesday to attend the funeral of the late President Tito of Yugoslavia. A statement from the Prime Minister's Office says that his decision to make a trip abroad--as an exception to the criteria which the prime minister applies to such trips--reflects the importance attached not only to the disappearance of a figure who marked the history of the last few decades but also to the solidarity which the Yugoslav people deserve at this hour in their struggle for independence, national dignity and against a threat of expansionism. [Lisbon Domestic Service at 1700 GMT on 5 May, in a poorly received report, says that Dr Mario Soares, secretary general of the Socialist Party, and Dr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, have also announced their decisions to attend Tito's funeral. The radio says that Cunhal's visit to Guinea Bissau, due to take place this week, has been postponed.[

OFFICIALS SEND CONDOLENCE MESSAGES TO YUGOSLAVIA

Eanes Statement

LD050106 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] President of the Republic General Ramalho Eanes released a statement this evening on the death of Marshal Tito from which we highlight the following passage:

The international community has lost one of this century's most discerning statesmen, a political leader who displayed uncommon intelligence and vision in the way in which he achieved in a concrete way the true versions of independence, sovereignty, equality and cooperation among states. In this hour of mourning for the international community Portugal does not forget the friendship unfailingly expressed by Marshal Tito toward the Portuguese people, his personal commitment to the development of relations between the two peoples and, above all, his contribution to peace, understanding, respect and cooperation among the world peoples.

That was a passage from the president of the republic's statement on the death of Josip Broz Tito.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Diego Freitas do Amaral, has sent a message of condolences to the Belgrade government. The Socialist Party has issued a communique conveying its condolences to the people of Yugoslavia.

Sa Carneiro Telegram

LD050108 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro has expressed his profound grief and most sincere condolences to Lazar Kolisevski on the death of Marshal Tito. The telegram was sent in his own name as well as on the government's behalf.

PCP, MDP-CDE AGREE TO UNITED ELECTORAL ACTION

LD052344 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party, PCP, and the Portuguese Democratic Movement, MDP-CDE, have signed a pact under which the United People's Alliance [APU] is to be reconstituted as an electoral bloc at the forthcoming legislative elections. The pact provides that, on the basis of current legislation, the APU will be dissolved immediately after election results have been published, with either member party forming its own individual parliamentary group in the ensuing Assembly of the Republic. In a joint statement, the PCP and the MDP point out that they would be willing to study, together with other political forces and democratic personalities and (?entities), the possibility of the latter's electoral participation within the APU framework.

CUNHAL SUMS UP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD032134 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] is still in session. During a break a short while ago, Dr Alvaro Cunhal summed up the Central Committee's conclusions so far for the benefit of the waiting reporters.

[Begin Cunhal recording] The PCP's Central Committee has not concluded its work yet. [Sentence indistinct] the session so far has already produced the following conclusions:

In the view of the PCP's Central Committee the present political situation has two main characteristics.

The first is the continuation of the unconstitutional, illegal and violent attack unleashed by the PPD [former initials of present Social Democratic Party]-CDS [Social Democratic Center Party] against the rights of the workers and of the popular masses, against the nationalizations, the agrarian reform and the democratic freedoms, accompanied by an offensive against the mass media and the state apparatus--all of which is aimed at restoring the economic and political power of the monopolies and big landowners and the establishment of a new dictatorship.

The second characteristic is the impetuous development of the struggle of the working class and popular masses which has reached a scope and is moved by a determination and [word indistinct] without parallel in the history of the Portuguese people's struggle.

The May Day celebrations came as the culmination of an upsurgence of the mass struggle and stood as a powerful and impressive assertion of the unity, will and determination of the working class and the popular masses to defend the Portugal of April.

The Central Committee has also closely examined the short-term results of the popular struggle and of the democratic political action [words indistinct]. The Central Committee noted that the government has already suffered important setbacks and in a number of instances has been forced to draw back before the workers' firm attitude. Such was the case, for example, with the collective labor agreements and the concerns placed by the government in the category of enterprises in economic difficulties.

The government was (?defeated) in a similar manner with regard to the ruling of the draft law as unconstitutional aimed at handing over nationalized sectors to private capital. This shows that the country's institutions are functioning properly and are capable of ensuring the stipulations of the Constitution.

The Central Committee's assessment is that the Portuguese people, the workers and popular movement and the democratic forces are in a favorable position to contain and defeat the reactionary offensive launched by the reactionary alliance government and by its temporary and precarious parliamentary majority.

The Central Committee is of the view that three basic tasks lay before the workers and all democrats and patriots in the present circumstances. The first is to firmly resist--and basically by means of the mass struggle--the government's unconstitutional and illegal offensive. [sentence indistinct] The second is to insure the democratic functioning of the institutions and democratic legality. The third is to score a great democratic victory in the next parliamentary elections, reducing the reactionary alliance to the parliamentary minority that truly corresponds to its national minority status and increasing the number of seats held by the Communist Party and the United People's Alliance as a basic condition for insuring a democratic majority and a democratic government. [end recording]

CC Issues Document

LD050140 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Having met on Saturday, the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party today issued a lengthy document which touches on, inter alia, the three main tasks of the present situation, namely: to firmly resist the unconstitutional and illegal offensive unleashed by the Democratic Alliance government; to ensure the functioning of the democratic institutions; and to score a big victory in the coming elections to the Assembly of the Republic.

With regard to the elections, the PCP Central Committee says that they will have a determining influence on the national life for the future and that, therefore, it is the duty of all the democratic forces to ensure the defeat of reaction and the victory of democracy.

Next comes a reference to the APU [United People's Alliance], describing it as a coalition open to democrats of various tendencies. There is also a reference to the apprehension with which the PCP views the relative apathy revealed by the Socialist Party, reproving the PS's electoral goal of stunting the APU's growth.

With regard to the presidential elections, the PCP Central Committee says that the following three aspects should already start to be taken into account: the instability of the democratic regime might make it advisable to have the post of president of the republic occupied by a soldier prepared to fulfill and defend the Constitution and the democratic regime, although the election of a civilian should not be ruled out.

Furthermore the PCP Central Committee says that the man to be elected president must implement the Constitution--as indeed he is dutybound to do--and should not be associated with ideas of revising the constitution as the forces of reaction are trying to do in an unconstitutional bid to turn the election into a referedum [on revising the constitution]. Finally, the document says, in order to properly carry out his duties the future president must not be compromised by an association with any partisan force.

The document announces that the Central Committee has formed a political committee that will consider all the questions pertaining to putting forward a presidential candidate.

On the subject of the armed forces, the Central Committee says that they have a real role, a de facto role in Portuguese politics which in fact is theirs by right as enshrined in the Constitution. For this reason the PCP maintains that this role should remain in an institutionalized form, thus ensuring the armed forces' commitment to 25 years and to its gains.

On the revision of the Constitution, the Central Committee says that it must abide by three basic principles: The preservation of the interdependence, balance and mutually complementary nature of the organs of sovereignty. In the event of the termination of the Council of the Revolution as a result of such a revision--a termination that the PCP does not consider to be mandatory, as indeed Alvaro Cunhal stated recently at this microphone--it is important that its basic powers be transferred to other organs, already in existence or to be set up, such as will enable the legitimate and necessary presence of the soldiers of April in organs of sovereignty. Finally, the powers of the Assembly of the Republic must emerge strengthened from such a revision.

SUAREZ TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL IN BELGRADE

LD060942 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Suarez is to delay his return to Madrid to attend Tito's funeral. The congressional debate [on government policy] of 13 May, the Cabinet meeting and the Union of the Democratic Center meeting are consequently postponed.

GIBRALTAR LEADER ON PROBLEMS OF REOPENING BORDER

LD021551 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Apr 80 p 13

[Jose Maria Baviano undated interview in Gibraltar with Chief Minister Sir Joshua Hassan: "Sir Joshua Hassan Uncertain About Spanish Autonomy Process"]

[Text] Gibraltar--At midday today Gibraltar Socialist Party leader Jose Bosano will be holding a meeting in the city center to protest the outcome of the Lisbon conference. Mr Bosano believes that the world "negotiation" should never have been used and opposed the opening of the border. Nevertheless, both Sir Joshua Hassan, who has won a third general election, and opposition leader Peter Isola welcome the measure and believe that the most positive aspect of the agreement is the reestablishment of family ties among inhabitants on both sides of the border.

On the eve of his visit to Strasbourg, where he will have talks with Lord Carrington, Mr Hassan said that "the Lisbon agreement is the result of a study carried out by the new British Government, which can be summed up in its desire for Spain to join the EEC. It is believed," Hassan added, "that the present closed border situation which has lasted for 11 years would be an impediment to the development of negotiations." The Gibraltar leader said that Britain has made a gesture to clear the way so that there will be no difficulties later on, but that the disputed part of the issue is still in fact unresolved. "Both nations have maintained their stances and imposed their limitations," Joshua Hassan explained, "but the Spanish Government has been given a chance to raise the restrictions, and thus an attempt could be made to return to a climate of normality between Gibraltar and the mainland.

"Both this British Government and the previous Labor government," Mr Hassan said, "have enthusiastically accepted the idea of Spain's EEC membership ever since the change of regime. I believe no EEC country has fewer economic disputes with Spain than Britain, leaving aside the Gibraltar issue and a few fishing problems."

With regard to the possible influence on this agreement of Spain's NATO entry, the Gibraltar leader said that it is in Britain's interests that a country such as Spain join the defense of the West, "which is the defense of democracy."

"I do not believe that this is the right time to discuss the possibility of the Spanish Government's approving the idea of granting a passport to any Gibraltarian who wants one," he said, adding: "If this had been done in 1962-63, at the time of the economic boom, the clear-cut nature of the present border would have been blurred. After 11 years an understanding is unlikely to be reached quickly. Things have been done in such a way and with such bad timing that it has given people time to see what has happened in the development of modern Spain, especially with Andalusia's autonomy. There is a disenchantment with what is happening in Spain. Some children wrote me a letter opposing the opening of the border because they believe that when they leave school there will be no work for them because the Spaniards will take it from them. There is a degree of animosity, unjustified perhaps, as a result of the past 11 years. I believe that the process of opening the border must be carried out in such a way that these animosities are calmed, because in the long term it is in our interests to have good relations with our neighbours."

Conservative Election Results

Assessing the result of the 6 February election, in which Joshua Hassan gained the premiership for the third consecutive time and, commenting on the fact that Isola's party, which favors integration with Britain, gained only two seats fewer than his own party, Mr Hassan explained that "it is not that Peter Isola is an integrationist. For personal reasons he inherited Maurice Xiberras' party. This party replaced the Integrationist Party on the latter's collapse when it accepted once and for all that Britain would not approve integration, however great the pressure. The election polarized after the defeat of the three candidates advocating independence. I believe that in Gibraltar there is a vote for and a vote against Hassan. Isola has always been a conservative. My party's vote decreased slightly because this is my third reelection, and it is normal in a democratic system for the people to want to change after 7.5 years of seeing the same man in power. Nevertheless, I still received the votes of those who believe that because of my experience I understand the international Gibraltar problem. Be that as it may, I believe that this will be my last term in office."

When asked what main point he will make as a member of the British delegation to the Gibraltar negotiations, he replied: "Gibraltar's right to determine its future in accordance with the 1967 referendum, in which we decided with whom we wished to coexist politically and who should be responsible for aspects not envisaged in our autonomy, that is, defense and foreign affairs. The right to self-determination is a living concept which may or may not change in time. This new generation, which has never seen the border open, does not, I believe, want to alter this concept. But nevertheless it is possible that they will change their minds in the future."

With regard to the possibility of another referendum, Joshua Hassan said: "There is no need for it because I believe that the recent election implied a complete rejection of those advocating autonomy within [con] Spain. If there is any possibility of a referendum it would be for the very long term, because if there were one every 5 or 10 years to decide on whom we joined, who would invest here, for instance?"

The Gibraltar chief minister said that "the people know that the restrictions were imposed on us to show that Gibraltar could not live without Spain. We survived the policy of economic strangulation imposed by Castiella. We carried on, and life is now very good in Gibraltar. Perhaps this is why some people believe that it would be dangerous to open the border to an imperfect public order. Though the economic and tourist aspect which could be encouraged by opening the border is important, the aspect of a decline in public order, which may or may not occur, is also important."

For many Gibraltarians with relatives living across the border, the definitive opening of communications would be a very happy event, but the observation that "it must be approached calmly" implies uncertainty toward an area like the Camp de Gibraltar, which has changed greatly over the past 11 years.

DENMARK

PAPER SEES VANCE DEPARTURE AS WEAKENING STATE DEPARTMENT ROLE

LD021141 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Apr 80 pt 1 p 10

[Editorial: "The Honorable Secretary Goes"]

[Text] Cyrus Vance has been one of the unobstrusive American secretaries of state who has been able to serve his President without at the same time seeking a prominent or dominant role for himself. For the public he has not been an imposing figure like Henry Kissinger, or a fascinating personality like John Foster Dulles. He worked quietly, and it is actually out of character for him to do something as dramatic as to break with his President at the most critical moment in the President's term of office and in the President's current policies. But Vance is a man of honor. His integrity is highly respected both in the American Cabinet and within the councils of the Atlantic Alliance. His resignation is the logical outcome of a situation where a man of honor found himself in an impossible position. When he could not convince the President of the correctness of his views on the central issues in American foreign policy, his capacity to formulate and represent the country's policies was exhausted and so he had to go.

Vance was unable to follow Carter in the sharp turn that American policies have taken since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and he has not been able to support the plan for military action to release the hostages in Iran. Both ran contrary to his view of the diplomatic method as the foundation of the most productive policy even when dealing with one's opponents. When the difference in temperaments was so great, the correct course had to be that the parties moved apart. But the question has also been, whose temperaments were most at variance?

Cyrus Vance's influence on the United States' foreign policy has run aground on a reef in the form of the highest echelons of American Government. Originally a foreign minister--secretary of state, is the actual title--was the leader of the Cabinet and, as such, the President's adviser on questions of foreign policy. In more recent years presidents have expanded their offices in the White House to include a shadow cabinet of advisers in competition with the specific government departments. For the last 20 years the president has had a security adviser whose job it has been to coordinate through the National Security Council the joint efforts of the State Department, the Defense Department and the intelligence services on matters of national security. This apparatus developed during the Vietnam war into a crisis management body which gradually assumed control of the central issues in foreign policy planning. It was in this post that Kissinger started his political influence. And he knew how tough the opposition would be, when he became secretary of state himself. Vance, on the other hand, has in the long run not been able to assert the dominance of the State Department in the duel with Professor Brzezinski, who once again has made the National Security Council the President's strongest foreign policy tool.

It is the privilege of the President to follow what policies he chooses and in whatever way he prefers, for executive power rests in his hands alone and the secretary of state is appointed by him on his orders. But the fact that Vance must resign amounts to a weakening of the American State Department's historical position, for the person really in charge of foreign affairs is now sitting in an office in the basement of the White House.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE ON NATIONALIST APPROACH TO EC QUESTIONS

LD051039 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Apr 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The European Crisis"]

[Text] De Gaulle was, of course, right in his way when he closed the door to Europe on Britain since, in his eyes, the British were not mature enough to become Europeans. It was not merely meant as an insult. It also amounted to a sort of appreciation. Behind it lay his assessment that a great and proud nation with a triumphant past as a great power would not be able to yield its individual national interests sufficiently to the needs of a European Community. He knew the problem from himself and his own France, but there was a difference. It was true that Britain had lost its status as a world power since the war, as its overseas empire was gradually liquidated. But Britain had not had its national soul crushed in a European defeat. The six countries which founded the European Community had, and that taint of defeat that they always had to carry with them was a precondition of their yielding to each other even in the most stubborn conflicts.

The six entered the Community so that they would never again go to war against each other and in order to turn their defeat into a common strength. Britain did not enter Europe to lay to rest the ghost of the past, but with sober foresight to ensure itself a share in the future. There was no recognition of Europe in the British Government's step, and at the time no hesitation at all in British national opinion. It was a political decision. If the Community was the beginning of a European superpower, it was a historical necessity that Britain should have a direct influence on its course. While the Community in the meantime was a Common Market behind a closed tariff wall, it was also an economic necessity for Britain to gain access to it. After much pushing and shoving, the British forced the door open and went through, but they did not become better Europeans than De Gaulle had expected. They remained the same.

They have--as we have--preserved their individuality intact in the European milieu. It was for them--as it was for us--so exhausting a European action to enter the Community that they did not have the strength for more than the absolute minimum of further political solidarity. As a member of the Community, the task again was to defend national interests as stubbornly as possible, and successive British governments have been in permanent renegotiation over the cost of membership. It ought to come as no surprise that the crisis in this negotiation has reached its climax with the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It is an indication not that it is anti-European but rather that it is pro-British. There is not the slightest doubt of the undiminished political involvement in European cooperation, but it is a strongly nationalist government. It has a very convincing belief in itself and it is determined to promote its interests beyond the limit of the possible.

From his heavenly abode De Gaulle would have nodded in recognition to Margaret Thatcher in Luxembourg. He knew how to appreciate a stubborn exponent of national sovereignty.

FINLAND

OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO TITO FUNERAL ANNOUNCED

LD051130 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen will attend the funeral of President of Yugoslavia Marshall Josip Broz Tito on Thursday according to information received from the president's palace today.

Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, Under Secretary of State Keijo Korhonen, and Colonel Lasse Wachter are to accompany the president to Belgrade. Ambassador Eva Christina Forsman is to join the president's entourage in Belgrade.

VIROLAINEN LEADS DIET DELEGATION TO CSSR

LD021709 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] A Diet delegation led by Diet Speaker Johannes Virolainen left for an official visit to Czechoslovakia today. The host of the visit is Aldis Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. The Diet delegation is expected to meet Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, among others, during the visit. The delegation will return home on Tuesday evening. There have been exchanges of parliamentary delegations with Czechoslovakia since 1959.

Further Reportage

For Prague reportage on the visit to Czechoslovakia by the parliamentary delegation led by Johannes Virolainen, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 5 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SWEDEN

ENVOY TO TEHRAN DEMANDS RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

LD021419 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Sweden Acts in Hostage Crisis: Demands Release"]

[Text] In a dramatic declaration on Sunday, Sweden described the holding of the hostages in Tehran as unacceptable and demanded that the Americans be released as soon as possible.

It happened when Sweden's new ambassador in Tehran, Goran Bundy, together with the ambassadors of seven other countries presented their credentials to President Bani-Sadr.

At the meeting, which was undramatic despite the declaration, Ambassador Bundy explained that the Government of Sweden is following the crisis between the United States and Iran with great unease.

"We give our most wholehearted support to a solution to the dispute and to efforts to ensure that our American colleagues regain their freedom," Ambassador Bundy said.

He continued: "My government considers it self-evident that the holding of the American diplomats as hostages is totally unacceptable and would like to take this opportunity to express to you its wish that the occupation of the embassy be ended as soon as possible."

SIEGE OF IRANIAN EMBASSY ENDS; 2 HOSTAGES DEAD

LD052250 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2237 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Crack SAS [Special Air Services] troops stormed the Iranian Embassy in London this evening--ending a six-day siege--releasing 19 hostages practically unscathed and killing three gunmen. They went in with the backing of Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw after the terrorists killed one hostage and threatened to kill others at half-hourly intervals.

Television cameras showed the SAS men placing explosives against the first floor windows. At the rear they lobbed missiles through the windows. There were two violent explosions and clouds of black smoke and flames poured from the building. There were bursts of rapid gunfire and moments later a white flag was waved from an upstairs window.

About an hour before the raid Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir David McNee sent in a letter to the terrorists telling them the police wished to work out a "completely peaceful solution." But soon after 7 p.m. a body of a shot hostage was pushed out of the front door and taken away on a stretcher. That sealed the fate of the terrorists. With police fearing that a second hostage was dead, the SAS men were ordered in 20 minutes later.

In the confusion that followed one of the three remaining British hostages--BBC sound recordist Sim Harris--made his escape, climbing over a flagpole on to the next balcony with flames pouring from a window behind him. More machinegun fire was heard. Armed police moved into the building and firemen trained hoses onto the burning embassy.

Stunned hostages were helped from the rear of the embassy. They include P-C Trevor Lock, who had been guarding the building when it was taken over on Wednesday morning. Most of the hostages were able to walk to the ambulances, but some were in need of assistance. A stream of stretchers was carried to the back of the building as crouching police trained guns on the front door and windows.

As a pall of smoke hung over the siege area, Mr Whitelaw--who had arrived in the closing moments--said the raid showed that "We in Britain will not tolerate terrorism. The world must learn this."

Sir David McNee confirmed that 19 hostages were safe and in hospital for a check-up. Three terrorists were dead, one was in hospital and a fifth was in police custody. He told a London press conference he had had no alternative but to order in the SAS after two people were reported dead following shots during the afternoon. Police had tried "every possible means" to negotiate an end to the siege without acceding to the gunmen's demands, but were unsuccessful. "It is a matter of deep regret that the siege had to be ended by violence."

Mr Whitelaw told the press conference he was "deeply grateful" this was an operation in the highest standards of the Metropolitan Police. He and Sir David had hoped very much that the operation could be brought to an end "without any action such as that which had to be taken. We naturally wanted to bring it to a peaceful conclusion." It was only when it became clear that failure to take further action would cost lives "that the commissioner recommended to me that it was necessary to take further action, and I approved."

The hostages were tonight in St Stephens Hospital, Fulham, where they were being interviewed by police. In another part of the hospital, relieved but tearful relatives waited to be allowed to see them. Coachloads of policemen were also ferried to the hospital, apparently for checks. The hostages are believed to be suffering mainly from shock and cuts.

In a dramatic television interview tonight BBC TV producer Chris Cramer, released by the gunmen after 24 hours because of a stomach ailment, said the terrorists were heavily armed with grenades. "One of them was playing with one the whole time," he said on BBC TV news. "He had his finger through the pin all the time. They must have had a couple of hand grenades in each pocket."

Iranian President Bani-Sadr was quoted by REUTER as saying that the end of the siege was a victory for Iran. "The brave resistance of your children in the Iranian Embassy in London has borne its sweet fruit," he said on state radio. "Resistance, refusal to surrender and coolness brought its result, which is victory."

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, in New York to meet U.S. leaders, said he hoped the action would be a deterrent to those terrorist actions which stop "all civil diplomatic communication throughout the world."

And Mrs Thatcher visited the SAS siege-heroes in their temporary London HQ to say "well done". She had earlier been told by Mr Bani-Sadr in a telegram: "I should like to express my gratitude for the presevering action of your police force that proved its competence during the unjust hostage-taking event at the Iranian Embassy in London. The lives of all but one of our very dear children were saved in this event."

On Sunday and today, the Jordanian, Algerian, Kuwaiti and Syrian ambassadors in London called the Foreign Office for discussions on the siege after the gunmen had requested that some ambassadors mediate. At almost the same time as the dramatic SAS operation was being mounted, they issued a statement calling for a peaceful solution.

In a bizarre side-show to the drama, pro and anti-Ayatollah Khomeyni demonstrators chanted slogans. Some supporters of the Iranian leader tried to break through police barriers and were brought down by rugby tackles. Dozens of police had to be called away from the embassy to deal with the crowds.

Iran Consul General Dr Saytollah Ehdaie tonight named one the hostages shot by the gunmen as 25-year-old press councillor Abias Lavasani. Mr Lavasani had been in Britain for less than six months. Dr Ehdaie said: "He wanted to be a martyr for Islam. We do not mourn his death. We are happy his wish was granted."

After hours of confusion Scotland Yard officially confirmed tonight that two hostages had been shot before the SAS were ordered into the building. The Iranian Embassy named one of them as a press counsellor. The other has yet to be identified.

The hostages were tonight staying at a secret London address recovering from their 6-day ordeal. It could be a few more hours before they are reunited with their anxious relatives, and they still have to be interviewed by police.

Altogether 19 hostages--14 men and five women--and two dead men were admitted to St Stephen's. Early today three men, all Iranians, were seriously ill with gunshot wounds. They were said, however, not to be critically ill. The rest of the hostages, after being treated for shock and cuts, were driven out waving and smiling in a heavily-guarded coach to the secret address. They had been at the hospital for about three hours.

All the British hostages--PC Trevor Look, BBC man Sim Harris and Ronald Morris of the embassy staff--were safe and well.

The many relatives and friends who arrived at St Stephens were given information about the safety and wellbeing of their loved ones but were not allowed to see them. Both St Stephen's and Westminster hospitals had been on alert all the Bank Holiday weekend but in the end St Stepehn's coped alone. Police stayed on duty outside the hospital overnight in case of any incidents.

THATCHER MARKS ANNIVERSARY WITH REVIEW OF POLICIES

LD051207 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 May 80 pp 1, 24

[Tony Conyers report: "'British Pride Revived'"]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher, in a radio interview marking her first anniversary as prime minister, said yesterday she considered her biggest achievement so far to have made Britain again count for something in the world. To people abroad Britain "is an interesting, influential country," she said. "And it is good now to be British. That is a tremendous achievement."

The prime minister, speaking on the BBC's "World This Weekend" programme brimmed over with confidence when Mr Gordon Clough, the interviewer suggested that some people thought she was running ahead of the pack and that some Tory "wets" were becoming "wetter." She replied: "Of course I am ahead of the pack. What's a leader for but to lead the pack! Of course they are behind me. If they were in front of me they would be leaders. I hope I am building future leaders.

"I am doing what I passionately believe to be right for Britain. I am going to keep on doing it."

Her whole strategy, she insisted, was still intact, and would stay so in spite of what Mr Clough described as "little ruffles of differences" within the Cabinet--a phrase Mrs Thatcher obviously enjoyed.

In the same mood of confidence, she defended the decision to recruit Mr Ian MacGregor to head British Steel. Everyone, she said, recognised him as one of the outstanding industrialists in the world whose record of performance was superb. "He has taken businesses, has built them up, created employment and expanded them." She had decided she wanted the best rather than just employ an ordinary chairman.

"I knew there would be a row. Why did we go ahead? Because we said in the end that the business is losing 1 million pounds a day. Good heavens, if we get the best, a few weeks or months work will recover what we are paying for him.

"What sort of country is it that says that we can pay enormous transfer sums for footballers, but [not] to get the best person here in Britain, to get an industry which is in trouble, thriving and flourishing again?"

On America's abortive attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran, she said all of President Carter's policies of restraints and going to various international bodies had failed to produce results. "He felt, perhaps, he had to do something in response to American opinion."

She was asked if there were British hostages in the same position she would allow public opinion to push her into doing something against her better judgment. She answered: "Do you know that the possibility of us having hostages is one which has tormented me as I have thought what would I expect from our friends?

"No. I would always hope that we could lead public opinion into the paths we thought were right."

A rescue attempt to try to release people held contrary to every international law and custom and humanity was different from military intervention. She was totally against a blockade of ports or laying mines, but a rescue operation did not have the same fundamental problems.

"I cannot blame a country for trying to rescue its own people. If only we could get this problem solved, we could go ahead with tackling the wider problem, which is that Russia just marches into an independent nation like Afghanistan and puts her troops in there and puts up a puppet government. That must be of very great concern to all non-aligned nations."

On President Carter's decision not to tell Britain in advance of the rescue attempt, Mrs Thatcher said: "Do you think that if I were to put our troops in to rescue some British people, I would put the lives of our troops at risk, or the British people at risk, by spreading it all over the world on a confidential basis what I was going to do? Of course I would not."

Referring to the hostages held in the Iranian Embassy, in London, Mrs Thatcher said the situation was being tackled in the usual patient way. She hoped the Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr would realise that the British Government was doing everything possible to protect the lives and interests of their diplomats in London.

The invasion of Afghanistan was astonishing, she said. If Russia got away with it, who would be next? She did not see a direct analogy as Chancellor Schmidt had done between Sarajevo and the 1914-1918 war. "The only possible analogy," she said, "is that we did drift into the 1914-1918 war and I think historians would say that this should never have happened. I do not think that we should drift into a third world war. The weapons are so hideous and terrible that those of us who are for the time being in charge of these matters would not let them drift.

"I think the danger is a different kind. You have got Soviet Russia acting by proxy through the Cubans in Angola and Ethiopia, and you have got her with subversion in many other countries in the world. This is where the main danger lies."

It was up to the West to use propaganda to counter communism.

It was not worth pushing the world to the brink of war over Afghanistan. "We must use other means on a massive campaign of a kind we have never mounted yet.

"It is not part of my philosophy to go into war.

"It is part of my philosophy that we have the same weapons as Russia to deter her, so that she knows that if she struck us she would get just as terrible a set of weapons back. Our whole objective is to stop war."

KIPRIANOU TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL; PARTIES EXPRESS CONDOLENCES

NC042118 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] President Kiprianou will attend President Tito's funeral. For this reason President Kiprianou has postponed his trip to London, where he was going tomorrow for a medical checkup. Mr Kiprianou will go to London from Belgrade after Marshal Tito's funeral.

Kiprianou Condolence Cable

NC042216 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 May 80

[Cable from President Kiprianou to Lazar Kolisevski, chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--read by announcer]

[Text] The Cypriot people received the news of the death of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Marshal Tito with feelings of deepest emotion and grief. The Cypriot people mourn the death of a firm friend and supporter who had been one of the great men, not only of our century but of all ages.

The death of Tito is not just a national loss for the Yugoslav people; it is a loss for all of mankind. With the loss of Tito our world has become poorer. Tito had been the protagonist of Yugoslavia's freedom as well as the champion of international struggles for justice, democracy, peace and human dignity. As the inspirer and cofounder of the nonaligned movement he became a leading world personality.

Marshal Tito fought for man and for the noble ideals of all mankind, both in times of war and in times of peace. His life was a hard and incessant struggle. Only death managed to subdue him after a hard contest, which he fought like a mythical hero. With his death Tito has become immortal. The immortal Tito had been a cordial friend of Cyprus and of Ethnarch Makarios. I knew him personally and he honored me with his friendship. On behalf of the government, of the people of Cyprus and of myself personally, I convey to you my whole-hearted condolences for the great loss.

AKEL Secretary General's Cable

NC051144 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has sent a cable to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in which he expresses cordial condolences on the death of Field Marshal Tito. The cable says: The death of President Tito, a distinguished communist in the international communist and workers movements and one of the builders of the nonaligned movement, leaves a great void not only in his country but in the world.

EDEK Condolence Cable

NC042220 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The EDEK socialist party has sent a cable of condolences to the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The cable emphasizes, among other things, that the death of President Tito leaves an immense void at a time of world crisis when his role could have been very significant. The Cypriot people, adds the cable, feel deep sorrow for the great loss because they saw a great friend and protector in President Tito.

EDEK Envoy to Funeral

NC051955 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The EDEK Central Committee has issued a statement saying that, sharing the deep mourning of the Yugoslav people over President Tito's death, it has decided, among other things, to be represented at the funeral by EDEK President Vasos Lissaridhis. EDEK has also decided to organize a memorial gathering for Marshal Tito.

KIPRIANOU CONGRATULATES KARAMANLIS ON ELECTION

NC051130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Kiprianou sent today the following cable to the newly-elected president of the Greek Republic, Mr Karamanlis:

I convey warmest congratulations of the Cypriot people, government and myself personally on your election as president of the Greek Republic. Your elevation to the highest office of the Greek State constitutes the reward of a long-term, multifaceted policy and national contribution and gives you the opportunity to continue your historic mission. We are sure that in your new position you will also continue your unflagging interest in and undivided support for the martyred struggling Cyprus.

I look forward to the continuation of our close and cordial cooperation, and I wish you health, happiness and complete success in your noble task.

PAPER URGES REMOVAL OF BASES, SPY STATIONS

NC031117 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 3 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Any Foreign Military Presence Must Be Terminated"]

[Text] The American U-2 spy planes, which are illegally stationed at the British bases, have been flying more frequently over Iran and other countries, including the Soviet Union, which support the Iranian people's struggle.

The order for these spy flights to become more frequent came from the Pentagon shortly before Carter's adventurous and gangsterism military operation against Iran started at midnight last Thursday. These flights, which operate 24 hours per day, are not irrelevant to the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf area and eastern Mediterranean. They are directed against countries which are friends of Cyprus and they also leave the Cyprus Government exposed, because the reason the Cyprus Government consented to the stationing of the U.S. spy planes at the British bases--namely, the supervision of the cease-fire line in the Sinai--has long ceased to exist.

The stationing of U.S. spy planes at the British bases as well as the presence of U.S. spy stations on Cypriot territory must be terminated immediately, because they constitute a serious threat to Cyprus, which is unintentionally in danger of becoming involved in any new military adventures by U.S. imperialism against Iran or other countries in the area.

Cyprus--as a nonaligned country which is also a victim of imperialist machinations and interventions--must firmly support the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the removal of the foreign military bases from its territory.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH THAILAND

NC051148 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The governments of Cyprus and Thailand have decided to establish diplomatic relations effective 6 May. The two countries will exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTS KIPRIANOU MAY NOT SERVE OUT TERM

NC041917 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Referring to various press reports that have been appearing lately and that are attempting to create an issue over the question of the president of the republic and his succession, the government spokesman has stated categorically that there is not and has never been such an issue.

The spokesman stressed: The president was elected by the people and is determined to carry out his mission until he serves his term. Consequently, there is neither a presidential issue nor one concerning his succession.

MUFTI OF CYPRUS RESIGNS IN PROTEST OF INDIGNITIES

TA051729 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The mufti of Cyprus, Dr Rifat Yucelten, officially resigned from his post today. In his letter of resignation to President Rauf Denktas, Dr Yucelten said he had been faced with a fait accompli and that an ugly trick had been played on him in London, where he had gone to attend the peace conference. Dr Yucelten added that, given these conditions, he was resigning in order to protect the dignity and honor of the lofty post.

DENKTAS TO HEAD TFSC GROUP TO ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

TA041558 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] It has been reported that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will participate in the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 14 to 21 May. According to the TURKISH NEWS AGENCY, President Rauf Denktas will head the Federated State's delegation to the Islamabad conference, at which the Cyprus issue will be discussed. Denktas will reportedly address the conference on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue.

Meanwhile, it was also announced that the Federated State delegation will submit to the conference a draft resolution on the Cyprus issue. The report states that the delegation will leave the island for Islamabad on 12 May and that Denktas will follow a few days later.

TFSC SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO CHARGE ON UNPAID ELECTRICITY BILLS

TA051124 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has said that the Federated State was always ready to settle all its accounts with the Greek Cypriot administration. Commenting on allegations that the Turkish Cypriot community owed 3,012,000,000 Turkish lira to the Greek Cypriot administration in overdue electricity bills, the spokesman said that the Greek Cypriots were resorting to such allegations in a bid to cover up their embargo on the Turkish side. The spokesman added that the Turkish Federated States was always ready to settle all its accounts with the Greek Cypriot administration.

OFFICIALS SEND MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE ON TITO'S DEATH

President Tsatsos Message

AT051132 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] As soon as he learned of President Tito's death, President of the Republic Tsatsos sent the vice president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Lazar Kolisevski, the following telegram of condolences:

This moment I have learned that the long struggle of heroic President Josip Broz Tito has reached its inevitable end. I share with all my heart the grief the friendly Yugoslav people are enduring because of the tragic loss of this great political man of the 20th century, the last one of World War II. In the name of the Greek people and on my own behalf I address to the friendly Yugoslav people my most sincere condolences and profound sympathy.

Prime Minister Karamanlis Telegram

AT051133 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Karamanlis has sent to the vice president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Lazar Kolisevski the following telegram:

The Greek people have learned with deep sorrow the death of the president of friendly Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito. During our numerous meetings I had the opportunity to get to know him well and to appreciate his virtues as a man and as a leader. Constantly fighting for his country's independence both in times of war and at times of peace, President Tito has won a distinguished position in Yugoslavia's history. The same position was secured for him in international life by his constant effort to build peace in the world. Marshal Tito truly believed in Greek-Yugoslav friendship and he laid its foundations in such a way as to make certain its continuation after his death. On behalf of my government and myself I express to you my most heartfelt condolences on the death of the great Yugoslav patriot who dedicated his entire life to his country's service.

Tsatsos Funeral Representation

AT051850 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President of the Republic Tsatsos will represent Greece at the funeral of Yugoslavia's president, Marshal Tito.

I VRADHINI COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON GREEK-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

AT051342 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 5 May 80 p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "Tito's Death"]

[Text] The last of the great men from our century's most agitated period disappeared with Tito's death. He was one of the protagonists of the European tragedy of World War II and during the postwar period was a political personality of great importance.

At the head of the armed resistance of the Yugoslav people, whose country had been leveled by the omnipotent military machine of Hitler, he created the strongest European military resistance force in the years of the German occupation. That army's work was the liberation of the Yugoslav territory. The Yugoslavs were not liberated by the allied armies but by their own arms.

Tito was a military man and a tough and ingenious political leader. He envisoned and brought about not only his country's liberation but also its independence. The atypical and unorthodox Yugoslav Communist regime was able to survive thanks to the strong personality of Tito, who courageously resisted Stalin. Tito followed his own road, resisted all tutelage by Moscow, ignored threats and dangers, balanced policies prudently between East and West, and was recognized as one of the top nonaligned personalities. He manifested consistency in the policy of peaceful coexistence with Greece and up until his death relations between the two countries have been more than cordial.

Marshal Tito struggled with death for almost 4 months. Perhaps it was the last service he offered to his country. During the period when the intrepid partisan was breathing his last, Yugoslavia was passing through the critical phase without internal convulsions or foreign complications and everything indicates that by guaranteeing peace and normality his successors will continue the nonaligned policy which the deceased leader has charted. The Greeks, who have followed with great sympathy his last ordeal, believe that the bonds between the two people will continue to be close and frank even in the post-Tito period.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION; KARAMANLIS, PAPANDRE REMARKS

Vote Tally

AT051112 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Konstandinos Yeoryiou Karamanlis was elected president of the republic today. During the third and last special meeting of the Parliament, 183 deputies voted in favor of Karamanlis' candidacy. Four ballots carried the name of Ioannis Zigdhis, 3 the name of Yeoryios Milonas, 1 the name of Stilianos Papathemelis, 1 the name of Faidhon Vegleris and 1 the name of Leonidhas Kirkos while 12 ballots were blank. The session was attended by 298 deputies, 205 of whom cast ballots. After casting his ballot, Prime Minister Karamanlis withdrew from the hall. PASOK deputies did not participate in today's vote.

Acceptance Statement

AT051255 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Today Konstandinos Yeoryiou Karamanlis was elected president of the republic.

The chamber convened this morning under the chairmanship of Papaspirou when the third and final special session was held, in accordance with the constitution and the body's regulations, for the election of the president of the republic. After the vote, the Presidium of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by its President Papaspirou, visited the president elect of the republic and officially notified Konstandinos Karamanlis of his election to the state's supreme office. In reply to an address by the president of the Chamber of Deputies Karamanlis said:

Mr President of the Chamber, I thank you for the message you have conveyed to me and for the courageous speeches with which you accompanied it. Mr President, I am pleased to be told of my election as president of the Greek Republic because this will afford me the opportunity to serve my country from this position as well.

Accepting the honorable mandate of the Greek Parliament, I wish to express my joy because today's election has confirmed the smooth operation of constitutional institutions. I beg you to convey to the national representatives my sincere thanks for my election and my assurance that I am fully cognizant of the responsibilities I am shouldering as regulator of the regime. In this capacity I shall have two basic goals: First the consolidation of our democratic regime and the smooth functioning of its institutions and second the preservation and strengthening of our national unity above political antagonism--a unity of which I hope to be the symbol of as the president of all Greeks. I attach special significance to the consolidation of a smooth political life which constitutes the prerequisite for the operation of parliamentary democracy, because only through this can orderly succession to power be guaranteed together with political cooperation when circumstances so dictate. For the implementation of these goals I shall make every effort acting within the framework outlined by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Dedicated to the country's general interest, I wish to cooperate harmoniously with the governments which the national representatives will elect.

Mr President, I am being called to undertake my duties at a period when the international situation is not merely confused but also dangerous and when our country is facing critical problems both internally and especially in the foreign field. These problems necessitate constant vigilance and increased national and social cohesion. It is understood that under these critical conditions my mission becomes more difficult, and in order to bring it to successful conclusion I need the sincere cooperation of the political world and the support of the people. I want to believe that everybody will respond to this need so that we may protect the democracy, the security and the progress of the nation.

Comments by Papandreou

AT051229 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou made the following statement at noon: Today the Chamber elected the new president of the republic. It elected him in accordance with constitutional provisions and Chamber regulations. Papandreou then, among other things, mentioned that an immediate resort to the popular verdict has become imperative for the election of a new Chamber of Deputies and government, a government which will deal decisively with national, social and economic issues of the country.

AKROPOLIS SCORES TURKISH PROPOSAL TO NATO ON AEGEAN

AT041309 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 4 May 80 p 4

[From the "Laconic" column: "Everything to Their Size"]

[Text] The Turks have formed their own concepts of international relations, naturally cut to the specifications of their own interests. A new expression of these concepts is the demand by Ecevit's popular party for dividing the Aegean airspace in half so that the areas of responsibility for Greece and Turkey within the NATO framework may be defined. And since eating whets the appetite, the distribution of Greek islands half and half with Turkey will also be demanded. There is no precedent in the entire world except for totalitarian states for a country dressing its rapacity and its predatory intentions with the cloak of justice. Yet its demands--because it has the right of veto--are seriously taken into consideration by the Alliance and the search for a compromise solution is sought for Greece's return to the NATO military wing. It seems that certain Western governments have forgotten that demands and guiles similar to the Turkish ones have twice led the world into bloody conflicts in the first half of our century; otherwise they would have found a way to bring the Turks to their senses and not discuss seriously with them their dangerous absurdities, thus creating one more bad precedent in international relations.

DEMIREL, ERKMEN TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

TA051610 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] The funeral of Marshal Tito will be held in Belgrade on Thursday. Prime Minister Demirel and Foreign Minister Erkmen will represent Turkey at the funeral. RPP Leader Ecevit will attend the ceremony on behalf of his party.

CAGLAYANGIL, DEMIREL CONGRATULATE KARAMANLIS ON ELECTION

TA052034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil has congratulated Konstandinos Karamanlis, who was elected president of Greece.

Caglayangil said in his message: I was pleased to learn that you were elected to the lofty post of the Greek presidency. I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and my best wishes for your excellency's personal happiness and success and for the happiness of the Greek people.

In a message of congratulations to Karamanlis, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said: I was pleased to learn that you were elected to the lofty post of the Greek presidency. On behalf of the republican government and myself, I extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to your excellency.

GUNAYDIN CITES BRZEZINSKI IN QUESTIONING NATO MANEUVERS

NC051220 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 3 May 80 p 5

["The Situation in Ankara" column by Teoman Erel: "Zbig Does Not Confirm Demirel's Statement"]

[Text] In speeches in Adapazari and Geyve, National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan asserted that U.S. planes have recently carried troops and equipment to Turkey, and he expressed anxiety over the fact that this strength might be used against the Muslim countries. These speeches compelled Prime Minister Demirel to make a statement.

Emerging from the Cankaya Presidential Mansion where he paid a routine visit to Acting President Caglayangil, the prime minister said: "NATO maneuvers will be held in Turkey. Turkey will not and cannot be compelled to agree to anything beyond its obligations. There is no reason for minds to be muddled over this. No government in Turkey can do anything against the will of the state and nation of the Turkish Republic. We do not stand to gain anything by misinterpreting preparations being made for the NATO exercises. These exercises were decided upon months ago."

We wish that the prime minister's statement could comfort us and relieve our anxieties. For, although the military concentrations recently being made in Turkey may be connected with the NATO exercises, the intentions expressed on the other side of the ocean are so obvious that we cannot possibly feel at ease.

The U.S. administration is inclined to use both NATO and its bases in Turkey for the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. This inclination, though not expressed openly but repeatedly murmured, was elucidated by a statement made by Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski to a Turkish journalist.

We deem it useful to quote the exact words uttered by Brzezinski, who is called "Zbig" for short and who is known to favor tough measures:

"Question: Does the United States need help from NATO to protect the Persian Gulf?

"Answer: Both geographically and for its resources, Southwest Asia is of profound importance to NATO. The disorder in Iran and the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union has confirmed the importance of this region. Therefore, appropriate steps must be taken to secure stability in the area and to contain the expansion of Soviet domination as well as to safeguard the interests of the West. The United States believes in the need to strengthen the friendly states in the region. The West must be ready to act upon any possible military warning. Three regions in the world--Western Europe, the Far East and Southwest Asia--are vitally linked. If one of these regions falls, the other two are immediately affected."

As can be seen, "Zbig" does not deny the possibility of NATO going into action in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, though these areas are not within its zone of responsibility. On the contrary, he confirms the possibility. He says "appropriate steps serving these objectives must be taken" in our area.

We fear lest the NATO exercises--which Suleyman Bey [Prime Minister Demirel] says were planned months ago--and the military concentration allegedly made for this purpose should constitute the first of the "steps" referred to by "Zbig."

The Iraqi-Iranian tension and the abortive U.S. raid on Iran have turned our region into a powder keg. Even a mere show of force by NATO on our territory, which is so close to Iran, creates enough sensitivity. But if certain "steps" are taken against our will then we are bound to get into endless trouble.

The provision in the joint Turkish-U.S. defense agreement that the bases on our territory should only be used for NATO objectives does not offer adequate guarantees. When the general provisions of this agreement were announced, it was stated that the use of important bases like Incirlik would be governed by principles, to be contained in agreement which would determine the method of application; however, as yet no such agreements have been disclosed.

Suleyman Bey's statement that no Turkish Government can do anything against the will of the Turkish nation is not enough. A "big" ally can drag its small friend into a fight against his own free will. The Ottoman Empire entered World War I as a result of the faits accomplis created by hoisting the Turkish flag on two German warships.

The Turkish Government should not only act according to the will of the nation, it should also guard it against all kinds of "maneuvers" by its "allies."

OZAL RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA WITH $250 MILLION LOAN

TA051719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Under Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office and Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal concluded his visits to Qatar and Saudi Arabia and returned to Turkey today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said a $250 million loan was secured from Saudi Arabia and an agreement on this subject will be signed in Ankara towards the end of this month. Pointing out that during his stay in Saudi Arabia he held talks to secure Turkey's oil needs from Saudi Arabia within the framework of a long-term plan, Ozal added that he held useful talks on strengthening relations between the two countries and significant steps were taken to eliminate the need for a visa when traveling between Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

EDUCATION MINISTER TO PUNISH TEACHERS INVOLVED IN PROTESTS

TA021721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] National Education Minister Orhan Cemal Fersoy said that teachers who have been involved in various illegal actions will definitely be expelled from their posts. At a news conference in Istanbul, Fersoy said that teachers who participated in the strike on 30 April in order to protest the banning of the May Day demonstrations have been identified and that the necessary disciplinary punishments would be carried out as soon as possible. Recalling that 4,800 teachers had been temporarily suspended for partcipating in a strike on 24 and 25 December to mark the anniversary of the Kahramanmaras incidents, Fersoy said that the number of teachers who participated in the incidents of 30 April had appeared to decrease by 10 percent in comparison to earlier incidents.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES DETAINED FOR INCITING ILLEGAL STRIKE

TA021814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] It has been announced that 300 persons were detained in connection with the slowdown and strike staged by various labor union workers affiliated with DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] in Istanbul on 30 April. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from officials, SOSYAL-IS [Social Workers Union] General Secretary Hasan Doganay, as well as representatives of various unions, members of the union administrative councils and workers are among those detained. Officials reported that the 300 persons were detained on the grounds that they encouraged and incited the workers to stage illegal actions.

Leaders Arrested

TA051717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] Deputy Leader Kenal Nebioglu, Secretary General Fehmi Isiklar and member of the Confederation's Executive Council Tuncar Kocamanoglu have been arrested on charges of provoking and encouraging workers to stage illegal and political strikes. The arrest warrants were issued by the Bakirkoy public prosecutor. The security forces, who went to the DISK headquarters in the Merter quarter of Istanbul this morning, also detained DISK Deputy Secretary General Huseyin Ekinci and 13 officials of the DISK-affiliated Genel-Is [Municipal Service Workers Union] and OLEYIS [Hotel, Restaurant and Amusement Places Employees Union of Turkey] unions. DISK Leader Abdullah Basturk, Deputy Leader Guven and member of the Executive Council Mustafa Aktulgali were detained earlier upon the orders of the Bakirkoy public prosecutor in connection with the 30 April slowdown and strike.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DISBANDS DUE TO FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

TA041927 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Democratic Party decided in favor of disbanding the party. The proposal on this subject was approved by 401 votes to 3 votes, with 404 delegates participating in the voting. A report, which was prepared by a committee formed following the proposal to disband the party, stated that the offices of party leader and administrative council would not be filled. The report also requested that the proposal be approved due to financial problems. The Fourth Congress of the Democratic Party also decided that the material possessions of the party would be handed over to the Red Crescent organization.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BELGIAN CP'S TURF EXPLAINS STAND ON PARIS MEETING

LD051009 Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Belgian Communist Party: Do Not Forget Afghanistan"]

[Text] Belgian Communist Party [PCB] Vice President Jef Turf was the first speaker at the European communist parties' meeting in Paris to bring up the Afghan problem when he outlined the reasons why his party is only participating in the meeting as an observer.

Mr Turf emphasized that two reasons had inspired the PCB's action in Belgium against the deployment of U.S. missiles: "The struggle" has never been waged "unilaterally" nor "as part of a bloc view."

"Moreover, it seems impossible to us," he added, "that the communists of a country like ours should take an interest in the European situation yet deal abstractly with events outside Europe which are helping to worsen the international situation and with the need to further a political situation which suggests the rejection of military interventions, both in the U.S.-Iranian conflict and in the Afghan problem."

The PCB will not sign the appeal to be launched by the Paris conference and is going to give its view "later" on this meeting's results.

NATO

NATO MEDITERRANEAN EXERCISE BEGINS

TA031647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] NATO southern flank military exercises, codenamed Dawn Patrol-80, will begin on Monday, 5 May. The exercise will take place in the middle and eastern Mediterranean regions. Support flights by Allied countries to Eskisehir and Incirclik airbases have been continuing since 23 April. The Dawn Patrol-80 exercises are planning and practical exercises held every year by NATO countries to promote cooperation and collaboration among the land, naval and amphibious forces. Canada, Denmark, France, the FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Turkey, Britain and the United States will participate in the exercise.

Forces participating in the exercise will start to move to the east of Rhodes on Monday and will reunite in Ismir on 8 May. After it continues in various other parts of the Mediterranean, the Dawn Patrol-80 exercise will end on 17 May.

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'BIG FOUR' FOREIGN MINISTERS PRAISE STATE TREATY

AU071115 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "'Big Four' Pay Tribute to Austria; EUROPAEISCHE RUNDSCHAU: Special State Treaty Issue"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the four signatory powers depict the conclusion of the State Treaty as a "milestone in European postwar history' and as "one of the first steps toward the discontinuation of the cold war," in extensive articles about Austria they have written for a special issue of the periodical EUROPAEISCHE RUNDSCHAU. This issue was presented to the public yesterday [6 May] by the publishers committee chairmen--former Finance Minister Wolfgang Schmitz and Alfred Storeer, executive secretary of the Austrian Trade Union Federation--as well as by Editor in Chief Paul Lendvai.

Particular attention was drawn to the positive stance taken by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on Austrian-Soviet relations. In his contribution Gromyko particularly underscores the fact that the Soviet-Austrian relations are not susceptible to momentary trends and fluctuations and that they constitute an example for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The U.S. contribution comes from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who has since resigned. The U.S. State Department has informed the editor, however, that this stance continues to reflect the views of the U.S. Government. The contribution pays tribute to Austria's independence and neutrality as a pillar of peace and stability in Europe. Like Gromyko, Vance also speaks of the "first fruit of East-West detente."

Great Britain's Lord Carrington and France's Francois-Poncet combine praise for Austria with clear warnings against the consequences of the invasion in Afghanistan. Carrington stresses particularly Austria's contribution in connection with the human rights issue and the Helsinki Final Act. Francois-Poncet underscores Asutria's foreign policy successes and its role as a pioneer in the dialogue with East Europe.

Moreover, the special issue contains, among others, contributions by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Council of Europe Secretary Franz Karasek, and People's Party Chairman Alois Mock.

NORBERT BURGER'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY APPROVED

AU071844 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 1

[AZ report: "Main Election Board Decided: Burger May Run in the Election"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--On Tuesday [6 May] the main election board accepted the candidacy of Norbert Burger, chairman of the National-Democratic Party, for the presidential elections. A joint statement released by the board says that this decision has been made in compliance with pertinent laws. A decision of the main election board that was not in fonformity with the law would allow the elections to be contested, something for which no one could assume responsibility.

The idea of enacting special laws [to prevent Burger's candidacy] was rejected. However, all parties represented in Parliament stressed that they condemn Burger's political aims. The political answer to Burger's candidacy will be given by the Austrians at the polls, the statement says.

Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] Central Secretary Marsch declared that the SPOe firmly rejects Burger's aims. Vice Chancellor Androsch declared that he expected a very clear rejection of Burger on the part of the Austrian voters but, he added, as far as the admission of the candidacy is concerned, the government can only act in accordance with the valid laws.

Interior Minister Lanc underscored that Burger had fulfilled the formal requirements for a candidacy. Even after eliminating questionable signatures supporting his application, there still remained 2,271 uncontested signatures. Proceedings have been initiated because of the signatures that were submitted.

Anti-Burger Demonstration Held

AU071846 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] During a rally held by Burger last night [6 May] in Vienna-Doebling (40 of his followers had turned up), a counter-demonstration was staged in front of the building. Burger, who will be "candidate number one" on the official ballot because names are listed in alphabetical order, is under police protection. He issued an appeal "against the pan-Slavist and Bolshevist infiltration of our German fatherland, Austria."

STUDENTS CLAIM TO HAVE BUILT FUNCTIONING A-BOMB

AU071133 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Linz Students: We Have Duplicated an Atom Bomb"]

[Summary] On 6 May students of the Linz Kepler University, members of a "Committee for Peace and Disarmament," announced that two of them had built an atom bomb that is basically functional and would merely need to be fused. Today, 7 May, the students want to present the homemade atom bomb to the public in Liz in the framework of the committee's activities, "in order to draw attention to the dangers of an uncontrolled construction and use of atom bombs."

The committee members have assured that the two students will keep absolute silence about how they managed to build the bomb, which they intend to donate to the Ministry of Science after the presentation.

BRIEFS

NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--On 29 April 1980, A.D. Campell, newly appointed Australian ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 May 80 p 1 AU]

NEW MALAWI AMBASSADOR--On 29 April 1980 N. Th. Mizere, newly appointed ambassador to Austria of the Republic of Malawi, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 May 80 p 1 AU]

BELGIUM

ANDRE COOLS WRITES TO MARTENS ON PSB TERMS

LD061533 Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Cools Letter to Martens and Socialist Party's Terms"]

[Text] On returning from participation in the Luxembourg European "summit," [premier-designate] Martens studied the letter sent to him by [French-speaking] Socialist Party (PSB) President Cools. We now publish the text of this letter which, as you will see, indicates that the Socialists are ready to continue negotiations on the formation of a "six-party coalition," but that they intend to complete substantially the draft agreement concluded last week:

Mr "Formateur" [premier-designate],

The exploratory negotiations which should have enabled us to study your proposals more deeply have been curtailed following the various parties' planned meetings and your departure for the European summit. Consequently, the PSB believes that it should be given further explanations before entering into negotiations which may result in the formation of a government.

We would like certain guarantees and to ask you various questions:

1--The State Reform:

A--In your view, negotiations on the Brussels region must begin as soon as possible, that is, with the fall [as published], and must, in any event, relate to the whole of the "Brussels problem." Above all, this implies that the regions' limits are fixed transitionally, that the six peripheral communes are under the protection of the national state and that the Brussels-Hal-Vilvoorde electoral district is not split up. Similarly, it must be clear that there can be no partial or unilateral solution to Brussels' problems. In view of the contradictory statements that we have highlighted, we would like genuine assurances from you on this matter.

B--As the three French-speaking parties have said, the intercommunal dialogue must promote solutions for the social-statute communes, in a spirit of peace and justice;

C--Are you able to provide legal assurances on the constitutionality of the law which executes article 107d for Flanders and Wallonia alone?

D--In view of the many texts which have already been submitted to the Council of States, do you consider it necessary to consult with the latter on the new bill?

E--I insist on emphasizing to you that, in my view, the modification of the finance system implies an important extension of regional powers which is explained, moreover, by the fact that we are dealing this time with a definitive reform;

F--The PS believes that the executives must be placed as soon as possible outside the central government. Furthermore, we want the 1979 government declaration upheld on the coordination of the regions in various aspects of national policy;

G--As planned during the preliminary discussions, we want the realization of the immediate regionalization of the Brussels region, in particular by establishing the SRLB, SRIB and SDRB [expansions unknown] in place of its administration;

H--I remind you of our intention to obtain "real assurances" to guarantee the vote on the the definitive regionalization bill for Flanders and Wallonia before the parliamentary recess. In this respect I have proposed to you the immediate drafting of the bill and its publication as a supplement to the government declaration without prejudice to any other more favorable guarantee that you may propose.

2--Control of Public Finances:

The PSB has published with satisfaction the commitment to implement a series of claims which it holds dear, especially the 1 January 1980 improvements for the underprivileged, the restoration of the welfare allowance, the merging of married couples' incomes, land registry standardization for small dwellings and the abolition of value-added tax on investments. However, we would like a clear view of the budgetary compensation envisaged by you to maintain a balance in public finances. Could you give us precise proposals on this matter?

Mr "Formateur," please accept my best wishes.

[Signed] A. Cools, 30 April

NETHERLANDS

OECD LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

TA071800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Today in The Hague the Turkish and Dutch delegations signed an agreement on the $22 million loan which the Netherlands agreed to extend to Turkey during the OECD meeting held in Paris last month.

According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Turkish Ambassador to The Hague Ozdemir Benler, the $22 million loan agreement signed with the Netherlands stipulates a 5-year grace period for the loan, which is to be repaid in 15 years with a low rate of interest.

In its statement on the subject, the Dutch Foreign Ministry announced that the loan agreement will go into effect immediately.

Fifteen OECD countries decided to extend a $1.161 billion loan to Turkey during the OECD meeting held in Paris last month.

JAPAN CONSIDERS SENDING EXPERTS TO STUDY CANDU REACTORS

OW070343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Ottawa May 6 KYODO--Japan is considering sending a team of experts to Canada soon to study whether to introduce Canadian Candu atomic power reactors in Japan, sources accompanying Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira revealed here Tuesday. The question of introducing the Canadian-developed reactor in Japan is the only issue in Japan-Canada trade, pending since August last year when the Japan Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) deferred its decision over a difference of views with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

In talks with Foreign Minister Saburo Okita here Monday, Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan raised the issue, reaffirming Canada's strong interest in exporting the heavy-water type reactors to Japan. It appeared certain that the issue would be raised during the second round of talks between Ohira and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in Vancouver Tuesday, the sources said.

Candu is a heavy-water cooled reactor which uses natural uranium and has about an 80 per cent operating efficiency, compared with around 60 per cent for ordinary light-water reactors which require enriched uranium. Since 1967 MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] has advocated the introduction of the Candu reactor which, it believes, would reduce Japan's dependency on U.S. enriched uranium and provide a practical stopgap until the present light-water reactors will be replaced by fast breeder reactors using plutonium.

However, AEC deferred a decision on the matter for a number of reasons. One was the necessity, underlined by the U.S. Three Mile Island incident, to establish and consolidate independent expertise in nuclear power technology, including safety, the AEC claimed. Another was the fact that Japan is developing its own advanced thermal converter reactor, also a heavy-water type. AEC argues that from the viewpoint of capital efficiency, all available resources, including manpower, should be concentrated on this development. A third problem raised by the AEC is the need in [words indistinct] earthquake-proof construction.

In view of trade relations with Canada, however, AEC does not entirely rule out introducing the Canadian reactors. The sources said a team of experts from MITI and the Science and Technology Agency would study the safety of the Candu reactor, costs of import and the possibility of earthquake-proof construction.

OHIRA CONCLUDES TALKS WITH TRUDEAU; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Ohira Press Comments

OW070409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Vancouver May 6 KYODO--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Tuesday Chairman Hua Guofeng had asked to meet him in Belgrade this week, but he had no idea what topics to be taken up during talks with the Chinese leader. Speaking to reporters at a hotel here, Ohira said government leaders should be ready to meet each other any time and anywhere. "I don't think this meeting (with Hua) will have any special meaning (against Moscow)," Ohira said. They are scheduled to be in the Yugoslav capital for the state funeral of President Josif Broz Tito on Thursday.

Asked if his government will import the Candu type nuclear reactor produced in Canada, Ohira said, "It seems difficult at least immediately" since a government agency decided last year to go without the reactor for nuclear power plants in Japan.

Joint Communique, Dinner Speeches

OW070357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Vancouver May 6 KYODO--Prime Ministers Masayoshi Ohira and Pierre Elliott Trudeau issued a Joint communique upon conclusion of their second and final round of talks in Vancouver Tuesday in which they agreed on close consultations and cooperation between Japan and Canada on international questions of mutual concern. The communique said the two leaders also "reaffirmed their commitment to work together for greater stability in international affairs."

Ohira and Trudeau held their first round of talks in Ottawa Monday. They flew to Vancouver for the second and final round of talks, which lasted some 90 minutes. At their meeting Tuesday, the two leaders agreed that the Iran and Afghanistan problems should be taken up at the Venice summit in June of Western industrialized nations for the sake of unity of Western countries, according to Japanese officials. They also said discussions were conducted on having Japanese experts study the pending problem of Japan's induction of Canada's Candu heavy-water power reactor.

The officials said Trudeau told Ohira that it was necessary for the sake of unity of Western advanced countries to study political problems at the Venice meeting since the international situation has become complicated. Ohira concurred with Trudeau and stressed that the summit meetings should take up current problems and that efforts should be made to reach a consensus among the participating nations, they said. He said that problems resulting in international tension, such as Iran and Afghanistan, should be discussed at the Venice summit and positive efforts made to cope with them.

On bilateral economic issues, the officials said Trudeau noted that economic relations between Japan and Canada were developing smoothly and that he was generally satisfied. They said Ohira also expressed satisfaction over the development made in trade partnership between the two countries. Ohira and Trudeau were joined later by officials of the cabinet level. The officials said the Canadian side requested Japan to induct the Candu reactors from the standpoint of expanding exports of industrial products to Japan. Ohira they said, replied that he will have Japanese experts make a study on the Candu reactor problem.

The officials said Trudeau showed a positive stand on export of coking and steaming coal to Japan. But he indicated an extremely cautious attitude on export of oil, saying that export of oil will be made only when there is leeway in domestic demand, according to the official.

The communique issued after the meeting said that the two prime ministers expressed deep concern over the increase in international instability and reaffirmed their common belief that the continuing detention of American hostages by Iran, the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and the continuing conflict in Karpuchea caused by Vietnamese military intervention should be resolved as soon as possible in accordance with the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and international law.

On the Olympic participation issue, the communique said that "in view of the continuing Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the prime ministers agreed that it is undesirable to send a team to the Moscow Olympic games which should be held in a peaceful and friendly atmosphere."

It said the prime ministers reaffirmed the importance two countries attach to the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and agreed that the emergence of China as an active member of the international community is a positive development.

"Prime Minister Ohira," it said, "outlined his perception of the Pacific Basin cooperation concept and the two prime ministers stressed the importance of promoting cooperation in the Pacific region. It said Trudeau "expressed the interest of the Canadian Government in participating fully with other Pacific nations in exploring the concept," it said.

The communique said the prime ministers noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations between their two countries had intensified in all spheres of activity in recent years. It said "the two prime ministers expressed considerable satisfaction with the major increases which have taken place in bilateral trade, which exceeded $6 billion in 1979, and expressed the hope these increases will continue." The two prime ministers, it said, recognized the importance in the trade of the two countries of raw and semi-processed materials and food products, including coal, nonferrous metals, wood and paper products, grains, oil seed and pork.

Referring to the Candu reactor, the communique said Trudeau "noted that the sale (to Japan) of the Candu system could contribute to the strengthening of bilateral trade and economic relations " It said both sides agreed that there were opportunities for continued and expanded cooperation in a number of energy areas and that detailed discussions of these matters should take place at the next meeting of the Japan-Canada joint economic committee scheduled for this autumn.

The communique said Ohira revealed the Japanese Government's intention to contribute up to $500,000 over the next three years for Japanese studies at the Asian Center in the University of British Columbia.

It said they expressed their deep sorrow at the death of President Tito of Yugoslavia and paid tribute to the great contribution which Tito had made over several decades both to Yugoslavia and to international affairs. Ohira and Trudeau "expressed confidence that the strong and independent Yugoslavia which emerged under his (Tito's) leadership will continue to pursue the goals of international peace and stability to which he devoted his life," the communique said.

Prime Minister Ohira in a dinner speech pleasure that he and Prime Minister Trudeau, in talks in Ottawa and Vancouver, reaffirmed the importance of cooperation among the countries at the rim of the Pacific. Noting that the "Pacific Basin cooperation concept" is one of his basic policy directions since taking office in 1978, Ohira stressed that Japan, Canada and other Pacific Basin countries should play constructive roles for the peace and prosperity of the region. "I feel greatly satisfied and encouraged, Mr Prime Minister, by your active interest in their worthy undertaking," Ohira said in the speech. Ohira made the speech following Trudeau's address at a dinner hosted here by the Canadian prime minister.

Ohira said another source of encouragement was the growing interest in both Canada and Japan in learning more and knowingmore about each other. "This should be nurtured and enhanced," he said.

He then took pleasure in announcing the Japanese Government's intention to make a $500,000 contribution over the next three years to the Asian Center at the University of British Columbia for its Japan studies. "I sincerely hope that the Asian Center will play a pivotal role for the promotion of cultural ties among Canada, Japan and other Asian countries," Ohira said.

He recalled that on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1885, a place in British Columbia was named "Craigellachie," which means "hope and success" in Gaulish, in commemoration of the historical event. "Tonight I would like to share this word "Craigellachie" with you too, Mr Prime Minister, in expectation of a continuing prosperous Pacific society in the future," Ohira said.

ONTARIO PREMIER COMMENTS ON QUEBEC REFERENDUM ISSUES

LD012352 Montreal in English to Europe 2100 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The premier of Ontario, William Davis, entered the referendum debate today in Montreal. And while Ontario rejects sovereignty-association, he says the status quo is equally unacceptable. Mr Davis is in Montreal for 2 days, supporting the federalist cause. National affairs correspondent Harry (Hargreaves) reports:

The Ontario premier spent yesterday and most of today in press, radio and television interviews. His one public appearance was at the Montreal Board of Trade, followed by a news conference. Mr Davis told the mainly Anglophone audience that sovereignty-association means the end of partnership, the end of Canada. He said people sometimes thought that he and the people of his province have no passionate commitments and are just pragmatists.

[Begin Davis recording] You know, I have been described as a pragmatist. I am, when it comes to some activities of government. I'm a pragmatist on some occasions when it comes to dealing with issues within our own province. I make no apologies for it. But I just want people to understand when you're talking about the future of our country, that I am not a pragmatist; the people of Ontario aren't pragmatists; we are emotional about the future of Canada. We are emotional about having Quebec and Quebeckers within that nation; and no one should underestimate my feelings about this nation, nor should one underestimate, in my view, the feelings of the people that I have the honor to represent. [end recording]

Mr Davis said he was equally committed to a renewed federalism and changes in confederation. Mr Davis has, in just the past week or so, cleared up one of the problems bedevilling Ontario Francophones in the (Pelletinguishin), Ontario area, an argument about the construction of a new building for a French high school. He was questioned closely about this at his news conference, and about Ontario's commitment to language rights in general. Obviously the "no" campaign hopes that his visit will have some impact on Quebeckers, when they hear that their next-door neighbor categorically refuses to consider the option that Mr Levesque is promoting.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER DEPART FOR TITO FUNERAL

LD071838 Hamburg DPA in German 1745 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bonn-Chancellor Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher flew from Bonn to Belgrade tonight to attend the funeral of President Tito. During his stay in the Yugoslav capital Schmidt will have meetings with leading politicians from all parts of the world. He will have talks first with Prime Minister Thatcher and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Tomorrow morning Schmidt will see Polish party chief Gierek and President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq. A meeting with GDR State Council chairman and SED chief Honecker is considered likely. Foreign Minister Genscher is also expected to meet representatives of other governments.

OHIRA ARRIVES IN BONN EN ROUTE TO BELGRADE

OW080532 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 8, KYODO--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived in Bonn Thursday morning from Vancouver for a brief stopover on his way to Belgrade to attend the state funeral for President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. Ohira will leave Bonn for Belgrade later the same day.

JAPAN'S DSP CHAIRMAN VISITS BRANDT, DISCUSSES IRAN

OW070325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 6, KYODO--Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of Japan's opposition Democratic Socialist Party, said Tuesday he was very much impressed by West German political leaders, who expressed grave concern over the situation in Iran and Afghanistan because they thought it had a direct bearing on their national security.

Speaking to reporters after a second round of talks with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Sasaki said the West Germans favor quiet diplomacy on the hostage crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran no matter how long it takes. They believe that undue sanctions against Iran by the United States and its allies to press Tehran into releasing the hostages might adversely affect other Gulf region countries, Sasaki added. He said Brandt and other SPD leaders showed keen interest in how far Japan can go along with nine European Community countries inimposing sanctions against Iran. Sasaki also quoted the West Germans as saying that they hope a proposed visit to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will be made only after winning Allied approval. The foremost concern of the SPD leaders is solidarity with Allied countries, Sasaki quoted them as saying.

Sasaki, chief of the no. 4 opposition party, has been in the West German capital since Sunday. He was scheduled to head for Abu Dhabi later Tuesday.

KREISKY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BONN 6 MAY

AU071340 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 2

[Georg Hofmann-Ostenhof report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference in Bonn on 6 May]

[Excerpt] Bonn (AZ)--"Mr Chancellor, what is your assessment of the world political situation?"--"I am going to talk about it for an hour tomorrow but, if you want it in a nutshell: It is bad."

This is an excerpt from the press conference held by Chancellor Kreisky for foreign newsmen in Bonn on Tuesday. Kreisky particularly outlined the differences between the NATO state of the FRG and neutral Austria regarding their positions on various foreign policy questions.

Regarding the question of anti-Americanism, the Austrian Government chief declared that Austria sharply dissociates itself from it. The United States has been our country's most reliable friend, Kreisky said. He referred to the U.S. occupation that was marked by a positive attitude toward Austria and toward democracy, especially to the Marshall Plan to which Austria partly owes its current prosperity.

We will not indulge in anti-Americanism when U.S. foreign policy has had some bad luck here and there, the chancellor stressed. But it is precisely our friendship with America that enables us, or gives us the right to express an opinion on foreign political issues, an opinion which we regard as correct.

In this context Kreisky named three differences:

--No consent to, and nonparticipation in the Iran blockade because Austria could not even do that in the event of war.

--No advocacy of the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

--Reserve regarding all military actions.

We believe, Kreisky said, that military actions do not lead to success. The road of negotiations is certainly more successful. Although we have much understanding for the American policy, it is precisely because we enjoy Washington's friendship that we can afford to hold different opinions on certain issues.

In reply to the question as to whether--despite the latest PLO attempt--he was still of the opinion that the PLO should continue to be recognized, that the recognition was a good move and need not be revised, Kreisky replied that he favored the PLO's recognition because he was against the senseless murdering of people. How many more people should die before negotiations begin? There should be negotiations so that this murder, this war will cease.

I fully realize that the FRG has to employ different yardsticks, Kreisky said in reply to the question of whether he had urged Schmidt also to recognize the PLO.

Regarding the FRG chancellor's [forthcoming] trip to Moscow, the guest from Vienna declared that Schmidt certainly knew best what he was doing, "but I regard that trip as sensible and good. Twenty-five years ago we were in a similar situation and, at that time, we were told: Don't go. But the trip did bring results. At a time full of great tension it was possible to accomplish a creative act of understanding. Trips of that type should always be made."

According to Kreisky the State Treaty anniversary events will be attended by Muskie (United States), Gromyko (Soviet Union), and the French, British, FRG, CSSR, Hungarian, Yugoslav and Italian foreign ministers. "We have kept one afternoon free for talks. We will provide the opportunity. Whether it will be used is not within our discretion."

Are there chances for the nonaligned countries to mediate in Afghanistan? "Yes, I do see a chance, an initiating spark for a solution to the Afghanistan problem. And it must be quite clear: The solution to the Afghanistan problem is the withdrawal of Soviet troops."

In reply to the question as to whether the intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan was a preventive intervention: "That is something one cannot know, but I do not think that the action in Afghanistan was designed to serve as a first step toward the Gulf. However, if the situation continues this could lead to a Balkanization of the region; then the situation on the Gulf might also change. But an advance to the Gulf was certainly not planned. On the other hand, it is certain that the Amin regime was very cruel. One proof of it is that, even before the Soviet Union's intervention, a great number of refugees were in Pakistan.

SCHMIDT EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT MILITARY MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

LD071218 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed his "great concern" that the conflict between the United States and Iran, resulting from the hostage-taking, could widen to such a point "that the use of stronger military measures might appear to be the only possible next step." In an interview for the Cologne EXPRESS (Thursday's issue), Schmidt said that an exacerbation of this situation would certainly have unforeseeable consequences for other regions too. He hopes, however, that U.S. President Jimmy Carter will act moderately.

The chancellor added: "My concern is all the greater because the Soviet Union is unfortunately making no contribution toward solving the crisis which has arisen from the seizure of the hostages but is, instead, trying to exploit it in order to strengthen its influence in Iran."

On the question of Bonn's solidarity with the United States, Schmidt said there was no limit to this in the Atlantic Alliance. Solidarity in the Alliance today still means that every member state takes into account the vital interests of its partners, that each consults the other and that an attempt is made to work out, as far as possible, a common policy. Solidarity could not mean, therefore, that the European allies automatically follow U.S. decisions.

The text of the interview was released to DPA by EXPRESS.

SCHMIDT REITERATES CALL FOR DISARMAMENT TALKS

DW080908 Bonn Press Release by the Federal Press and Information Office 7 May 80

[Prerelease of excerpts from the speech by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at an SPD election rally in Wuppertal on 7 May]

[Text] Tomorrow, 8 May, heads of state and government chiefs from many parts of the world will gather in Belgrade to pay their last respects to the late Marshal Josip Broz Tito. Surely it will be in the spirit of the distinguished statesman and communist who conquered independence for his country that many meetings will take place between responsible political leaders to discuss the critical world situation. I plan to participate in these talks.

We, the Germans, must be aware of the fact that this 8 May has yet another, historical significance which has not faded from the memory of many peoples in East and West, just as it has not faded from the memory of the older generation of our people. What I am referring to is the 35th anniversary of the final surrender of the national socialist state. When the war ended, which Hitler had planned and willfully started, we had 5 million lives to mourn. The Soviet Union had 20 million dead. Countries like Yugoslavia and Poland and Czechoslovakia, our neighbor states France, the Netherlands and Belgium, as well as Denmark and Norway suffered from the Hitlerite aggression and make terrible sacrifices.

Since the surrender on that 8 May, 3 1/2 decades have passed. But when this historic date is recalled in many capitals tomorrow we Germans must realize that the thought of World War II is as vivid as the memory of the horrors of the concentration camps. Why do I recall this so expressly today? I mention it because, in view of the German catastrophe, we have a special, inevitable duty to work for peace and not just to talk about it.

Since 1945 the Social Democratic Party of Germany has proceeded from the idea of creating a Germany which will preclude the repetition of the horrors of the past. This is how Kurt Schumacher, the first chairman of our party after the war and himself a democrat and patriot persecuted by the national socialist state, put it in 1952 in a preface to the SPD program of action adopted at the Dortmund party congress. Let me remind you of that because, in my opinion, the preservation of peace through concrete, purposeful, political work controlled by reason must be the political task which outranks everything else.

We Germans do not have any right to tutor others as to what their contribution should be toward preventing dangerous crisis developments or toward overcoming conflicts which actually exist and whose consequences are not exactly predictable. Yet, in being a nation in whose name a terrible war of aggression was waged, we must exploit every option--without overrating our potentials--and made every conceivable attempt to counteract a repetition of the horrors of the past in keeping with what Kurt Schumacher has said. In this effort we will not allow anybody to surpass us. This is why I stated at the Berlin SPD congress last year: Never again must war emanate from German soil!

I considered it very significant that the responsible man in the other, in the communist-ruled German state, has made exactly the same statement independent of me. We will do what we can also in the future to doggedly and persistently continue our policy aimed at cooperation in Europe. There is no sensible and responsible alternative to this policy. We do not underrate the weight of our contributions to peace policy. But we also know exactly the limits of our possibilities which are sometimes inaccurately viewed by others. That cannot be prevented.

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of German capitulation, on the eve of numerous talks I plan to hold which will concentrate on safeguarding peace, it must be strongly demanded again that:

First, the sincere preparedness of the Federal Government must be expressed for actively taking part in detente policy, a policy of cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

Second, the two world powers must be urgently asked a second time to take up mutual talks so that every one will know what the other's actions aim for.

Often enough and with all clarity I have characterized the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a grave violation of international law. But particularly because the world cannot tolerate the change of balance in this part of Asia, the return to the dialogue of the leading powers is a categorical necessity.

Third, I would like, 35 years after the end of World War II and out of a special German and European experience, to again call for an active revival of negotiations on every sensible measure regarding arms limitation and arms mitigation. Little has happened in this field lately. Neither Salt II has been ratified nor has the Soviet Union accepted the offers of the Western alliance to reduce nuclear armament to as low a level as possible. It is high time for the East and the West to sit down at a table to discuss this significant issue.

LUNS-ATTRIBUTED STATEMENTS ON U.S. TROOPS, FRG NAVY REFUTED

LD071708 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--As far as the Federal Government knows, the United States does not plan to withdraw troops from the Federal Republic. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn today in connection with statements by NATO Secretary General Luns about a possible movement of U.S. troops from Europe to crisis areas in the Middle East, State Secretary Boelling said that, according to the impression in Bonn, this could "by no means be the case." Boelling conceded, however, that he cannot "enter into a discussion of the overall subject" on the strength of the reports of Luns' statements issued by news agencies. It is necessary to ask for a "first-hand report."

Boelling added that there has been little time to examine Luns' statement "very precisely." It is his "reliable impression" that maybe as a result of the reports the "mistaken impression" has arisen that the United States is considering the transfer of units stationed in the Federal Republic. Some thoughts on this subject matter had "of course" engaged the Federal Government's attention some time ago and "have been the subject of information as well as of talks within the Federal Security Council" whose deliberations were "not a matter for public knowledge." The Federal Security Council is a Cabinet committee whose discussions are secret.

Informed military quarters in Bonn confessed themselves" extremely astonished" by the statement attributed to Luns. Hitherto nobody in NATO knew anything of this, it was stated. What Luns is reported to have said "cannot be correct."

"There is no reason for Luns to say this," it was argued in Bonn. It can only cause confusion in the Western alliance. There can be no substitute for U.S. divisions which are no longer available in the Federal Republic. It is conceded that a situation might arise "in which one is subjected to increased demands."

The remark attributed to Luns that the German Navy might assist the United States in strengthening its military potential in the Indian Ocean is also strongly denied. "Nobody has authorised Luns to make such statements," it was said in Bonn. There will be no German presence in the Indian Ocean. "Our navy will operate only in the NATO area," it was categorically stated.

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL INTERVIEWED ON NATO POLICY

DW070828 Cologne Deutsche Welle in German to Europe 0710 GMT 7 May 80

[Reporter Mueller-Witte interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Exactly 25 years ago the Federal Republic became a member of NATO. In this jubilee year the question has come up and is being discussed as to whether the alliance will stand up under the burden created by the crises in Afghanistan and Iran. The defense and foreign ministers of the alliance will meet in Brussels next week. Minister Apel, can the degree of solidarity be achieved which is necessary for the defense community's existence and ability to act?

[Answer] We have now been a NATO member for 25 years. In these 25 years there have been NATO crises over and over again, or what have been considered crises. An alliance of sovereign states has difficulties in forming opinions because of differing interests with which it must come to terms. This has been achieved in the 25 years of the FRG's membership.

At present we are confronted with a special challenge. It is not so much a matter of NATO in Europe; actually, this is not involved at all. We agree on all those things dealing with the organization of Europe's defense ability. We made unanimous agreements in Brussels in December. It is our assessment of the world situation that is involved, what consequences we will draw from the crises: in the Near East the Palestinians' right to self-determination, in the Middle East the liberation of the hostages, and in Southwest Asia the right of the Afghan people to self-determination. We will meet to further develop our strategy.

It seems important to me that all of us together must understand that a militant spark can easily jump from this region to other regions and that we, therefore, must pursue a purposeful policy in this region aimed at the liberation of the hostages--alive--aimed at pressing the Soviet Union to leave Afghanistan. Actions which might eventually blur the picture or produce dangers would mean following an incorrect policy. Therefore, the NATO debate will take place; therefore, there is a need to meet in Brussels and to have a frank and maybe critical debate.

[Question] You do not see any signs of a crisis if I understand you correctly?

[Answer] No, I do not see a crisis at all. I see a challenge that is unique for Europe and North America. It gives NATO a political dimension beyond Europe.

[Question] I will come back to that matter in just a minute. But, Mr Minister, let me first insert another question: What additional defense burdens will the Federal Republic have to cope with in the framework of a coordinated overall complex? Will the expectations of the United States be fulfilled?

[Answer] We, all NATO partners together with the United States, decided in the spring of 1978 on NATO's long-term defense program. We voiced various reservations, saying that we cannot do this or that at present. The United States has voiced exactly as many reservations. It says it cannot do this or that or the other. Now the United States says we must implement the long-term defense program also with regard to those issues that were debated. We will discuss this in our next session. It will then be included in our discussions in the coming months. In the end, only those things can be done that can be financed. That pertains to the United States as much as it pertains to us. In other words, at present there are no demands from the United States where I have to say it will not work. There are demands pertaining to all of us, also to the United States--demands we must debate together.

Naturally, there is one thing that I cannot accept at all, namely, that individual NATO countries such as the Federal Republic, for example, should take over a greater share than others. All must make their contribution because NATO is a defense alliance. There are no members with minority rights.

[Question] Will the core contribution of the Federal Republic be a 3 percent increase in the defense burden in real terms?

[Answer] We have agreed to that, independent of actual events. We will have to make efforts in the coming years to implement this real 3 percent every year. That will be difficult because the finance minister is facing great problems.

[Question] Mr Minister, I would like to return to what you have just mentioned. You said in one of your last speeches: There is no national security without international security. Does that not mean that in the future NATO will have to defend the security of its members beyond the treaty area in other parts of the world?

[Answer] Let us view the current situation quite soberly. What are the reasons for our concern? We are concerned about Soviet expansion, about the improvement of the Soviet Union's strategic positions. By the way, it cannot be shaken out militarily; Afghanistan is topographically in such a situation that nobody can go into action there even if he wanted to. Second, there is the concern of endangering our oil supply. Third, we are concerned about the solution of the hostage drama--the hostages must be freed alive.

Who bears responsibility here? Only the NATO states? The United States? Western Europe without France? Or does France also belong to it? Shouldn't New Zealand, shouldn't Australia be invited to become involved in solving the problem? Shouldn't a number of already developed and developing countries of Latin America become engaged? I think all these questions have to be answered in the affirmative. This indicates that it would be a grave mistake if we tried to put all these problems on the narrow shoulders of NATO. These are worldwide problems where all are urged to make their contributions to the solution of the problems.

[Question] Yes, but NATO also....

[Answer] Also NATO.

[Question] ...is supposed to help solve worldwide problems, Mr Minister.

[Answer] Correct, but not NATO as NATO, rather, NATO in its role of 14 member states which need to act on their part via NATO but particularly also via other organizations such as OECD, GATT and the International Monetary Fund. They should also be involved in bilateral actions. NATO would totally overstrain itself if it wanted to solve the problems. At best, NATO can contribute if the Americans say: We are more deeply involved somewhere else, you must relieve us in Central Europe. That must happen then, and we have debated that already.

[Question] In addition, the Bundeswehr will face a special situation if and when NATO is called upon to share in worldwide responsibility, namely, the situation resulting from the partition of Germany.

[Answer] The point at issue is not just Germany's partition. What matters is that our basic law says in no uncertain terms and without any contradictions: The Federal Republic has, and is allowed to have troops for defensive purposes, for home defense. And this makes it absolutely clear in legal terms that a Bundeswehr mission outside of Europe just cannot take place. And let me add that it is the will of those currently in government there not be any mission either.

[Question] Mr Minister, the policy of balance as you define it is the basic guideline and a basic component of the policy of the Federal Republic. Where do you see this balance disturbed at the moment, or where do you think is it threatened now? Let me also ask: How serious do you consider the danger of a major war at this time?

[Answer] I am convinced that nobody in the world, either in Moscow or elsewhere, wants war because all of us know what this would mean. War nowadays is no longer the continuation of politics with other means; rather, it would entail the destruction of our civilization. Yet there are some intensifications of the situation, some dangers which make it necessary to make greater use of war-management mechanisms. This is why we hold our continuous dialogue with the United States. This is the reason for our clear request to the Soviet Union, too, to refrain from using certain demagogic tones, because nobody will benefit in any way from a fanning, an aggravation of the climate which is rather critical already; it would merely tend to produce dangers which nobody wants.

[Question] What do you think could be the main expediency of a Moscow visit by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt?

[Answer] To begin with, this visit can take place and will take place only in close coordination with our Western allies. For this reason it can take place only after the Venice summit conference which will be in June, in late June. Secondly, thorough preparations are necessary. This must also be a visit held within a world political framework which will offer a chance of success. In other words, we are still far away from being able to say: Yes, sir, the visit will take place.

[Question] Do you, Mr Minister, think the suggestion by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt concerning both great powers not stationing nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe has a chance? I just cannot recall the Soviet Union ever having surrendered a unilateral advantage without quite concrete return concessions by the other side. As the chancellor has pointed out, the Soviet Union currently puts one SS-20 missile into position each week and commissions 2.5 medium-range bombers each month, whereas NATO will only have usable medium-range weapons 3 to 4 years from now. What is the objective of the chancellor's suggestion?

[Answer] I think we ought to tell the Soviet Union with all coolness and clarity that, unless results are attained--after all, negotiations on the limitation of these weapons are the precondition for any results--these weapons will come to Europe in late 1983 and will be stationed here, though remaining in U.S. possession. The Soviet Union terms these weapons a very special threat to its own territory, and I will readily admit that surely there is something to this argument. Yet the Soviet Union can prevent this deployment only if it does not let the potential which is under development in the Soviet Union grow even further; you have referred to it already. This is the reason for the monition, the request of the chancellor, to the Soviet Union: Please halt the production, halt the deployment of these weapons and then make negotiations easier. If the Soviet Union builds up its potential week after week in such a way hardly anything reasonable can come of negotiations unless the Soviet Union is prepared to scrap these weapons unilaterally. It is more prudent to negotiate today. This would reduce tension and would save a great deal of money.

[Question] So do you believe, on principle, that negotiations on SALT II, meaning on the nuclear medium-range weapons, between the Soviet Union and the United States can and will take place in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] I am not a prophet, but if I try to put myself in the shoes of the Moscow politicians I come up with the result that they should actually want these negotiations. They cannot have them at the price that NATO rescinds its decisions beforehand, as they have demanded so far. They can have them only if there are negotiations without preconditions, so to speak. For this reason it is important to let world politics cool down so that reason will again prevail everywhere and a course will be pursued which is in one's own interests, yet in the interest of peace in general.

[Question] From this alone we might draw the conclusion that you believe that detente policy is more than just a tactical variant of a world revolutionary objective for the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Detente policy has been beneficial to both sides economically as well as with respect to improved security. It has also been beneficial to people at large. It goes without saying, however, that detente policy has not done away with the race between the systems at any time: On the contrary, the competition between two rival social systems has intensified. There are, after all, movement in Eastern Europe as well. I am convinced that the Soviet Union is bound to be interested in a continuation of this policy. However, detente policy can be successful solely on the basis of the balance of forces. If militarily and economically unequal parties want to negotiate agreements with each other, then negotiations on agreements become supplications and the negotiated result turns into a diktat. We cannot and will not allow that.

[Question] Mr Minister, you consider energy policy and the North-South dialogue important components of balance policy. Is it necessary to do more in these fields in the future?

[Answer] Let me discuss just one aspect. If the Europeans and the North Americans fail to make themselves even more independent from the energy supply from the critical region, that is to say, unless we use domestic coal to a greater extent, save energy or also utilize nuclear energy, then we will remain too dependent on regions whose future development we cannot predict. This is why energy policy is also part of a correctly interpreted security policy. Anyone failing to make themselves independent in this regard will contribute toward peace being jeopardized because a shortage in energy sources can only too easily lead to conflicts.

APEL LEAVES ON VISIT TO TUNISIA 7 MAY

LD071010 Hamburg DPA in German 0716 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel left this morning for 3 days of political talks in Tunis. He will have meetings with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly and other members of the Cabinet. Apel has stressed that he is traveling as a member of the Federal Government, not just in his capacity as defense minister. It is important to underline the good relations between the two countries. There is no question of military aid for Tunisia.

Tunisia is hoping for increased private investment from the Federal Republic which is one of the country's most important foreign trade partners. Within the Arab League, Tunisia pursues a policy of close cooperation with Western countries.

WEST BERLIN, GDR HOLD TALKS ON WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

LD080854 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--Talks on the prevention of water pollution between experts of the Berlin Senat and the GDR began here today. According to Senat spokesman Hermann Meyn, experts from the building administration of the Senat and the GDR Ministry for the Protection of the Environment and Water Economy met in West Berlin for a talk lasting about 1 hour on preventing the pollution of the Havel and Spree. The meeting took place in a "businesslike atmosphere". The date for the next meeting will be fixed later.

ANDREOTTI DECLINES INVITATION TO VISIT IRAN

AU072000 Rome ANSA in English 1939 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 7 (ANSA)--Lower House Foreign Affairs Commission Chairman Giulio Andreotti has declined an invitation to visit Tehran next week. The former premier explained that he had to refuse the invitation, extended officially today by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Rome, because of previous commitments in Brussels where the Interparliamentary Union convenes next week. Andreotti is president of the Italian section.

Iranian authorities invited the Italian politician to visit Tehran so that he could get first-hand information of the country and the "real intentions" that allegedly led the United States to carry out the abortive raid to rescue the hostages in the Iranian capital. Referring to the second round of elections for the Iranian parliament Friday, Andreotti voiced the hope that it will be able to convene immediately and get into contact with other European parliamentarians, the Italians in particular. He also said he hoped the Iranian parliament will join the Interparliamentary Union.

COLOMBO ADDRESSES DEPUTIES ON ATLANTIC 'OBLIGATIONS'

LD072330 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] A foreign policy debate is in progress in the Chamber of Deputies following a speech by Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo. Angelo Haver reports:

Foreign Affairs Minister Colombo has replied in the Chamber of Deputies to questions and inquiries on the international situation, a situation which is providing additional reasons for preoccupation and alarm every moment.

As in the Senate a few days ago, Colombo softened the criticism which was initially addressed to the American Government regarding the Tehran blitz initiative. As for European adherence to the sanctions decided upon by the United States, this must be understood as an instrument of pressure on Iran so as to obtain release of the hostages in a bloodless fashion, according to Colombo.

Colombo asserted that Iran, and more generally the situation in the region to the north of the Persian Gulf--in which Afghanistan, subjected to the drama of the Soviet invasion, constitutes the focal point--confronts us as Italians and Europeans, with difficult choices which first and foremost concern the bonds of Atlantic solidarity. In this connection, concerning Atlantic solidarity, Colombo specified the commitments which we must meet: In the event of attack against any territory belonging to member countries, there is the obligation of common defense; in the case of events in other parts of the world, which can also exert influence on the interests of the member countries, there is the obligation to hold frank and timely consultations.

The minister's ample survey, which also touched on other international problems, such as those of the European Economic Community, was followed by a debate which will continue tomorrow.

The minister of foreign affairs did not mention the death of Tito and the possible repercussions, whether good or bad, of his nonalignment policy. This was discussed instead by the Communist Bufalini in an editorial to be published in RINASCITA. Bufalini laments the lack of initiatives--however partial--aimed at launching concrete negotiations and, he asserts, it is precisely here, that the lesson of nonalignment must be drawn by Europe, too, and by Atlantic Europe especially.

VATICAN DELEGATION TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

AU071724 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Vatican City May 7 (ANSA)--Msgr. Achille Silvestrini will lead the Vatican delegation to the funeral in Belgrade tomorrow of Marshal Josip Broz Tito. Silvestrini is the council secretary for the public affairs of the church. Msgr. Michele Cecchini, titular archbishop of Acquileia and apostolic pro-nuncio to Yugoslavia, will also be part of the delegation. The announcement was made here by Vatican spokesman Don Pierfranco Pastore.

MAGISTRATES ISSUE FIVE MORE ARREST WARRANTS IN MORO CASE

AU030825 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 3 (ANSA)--Rome magistrates issued five new arrest warrants yesterday in connection with the spring 1978 kidnapping and killing of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro. The warrants, containing charges similar to those filed earlier this week against Rafaele Fiore after his capture, were signed by magistrates following up on leads provided by Patrizio Peci, the "repentant Red Brigade" terrorist picked up in Turin on February 20. In his confession, Peci has reportedly identified virtually all of the "Red Brigade" urban guerrillas who captured the Christian Democrat statesman, shot down his five-man police escort then, 53 days later, on May 9, 1978, killed Moro and left his body in a car parked in downtown Rome. The talking terrorist is said to have fingered Mario Moretti, at large, as the brains behind the spectacular act and as the go-between linking the "Red Brigades" policy-makers and the terrorists responsible for strategy. Fiore allegedly had the job of drugging Moro and removing him from the vehicle used during the kidnapping to another getaway car. The only person identified in connection with yesterday's arrest warrants, 26-year-old Luca Nicolotti, was allegedly one of the gunmen who shot and killed the victim's escort. Two other alleged participants are Prospero Gallinari, captured after a shootout with police last year, and Moretti's girlfriend, Barbara Balzarani, large.

BERLINGUER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH CHINA TRIP

AU260942 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, March 26 (ANSA)--In an interview appearing in the next issue of the Italian weekly L'ESPRESSO, Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer voices satisfaction for his visit to China. "First of all because the resumption of relations with the Chinese Communist Party, which is important in itself, came about on the most correct and solid foundations: recognition of the full autonomy of each of the two parties; frankness and clarity in the exposition of their respective points of view even if they are in conflict on important issues; and a mutual effort at understanding and rapprochement", Berlinguer said. In reply to a question, the PCI secretary ruled out that this trip to China can lead to "negative repercussions" in the international workers' movement. "On the contrary, I believe that the resumption and development on relations between the Chinese and Italian Communist parties can have positive consequences in the international workers' movement. We have shown that even when there are serious differences, it is possible to have a dialogue, to have good relations and to work together to find areas of cooperations", Berlinguer added. "An affirmation of this method in relations between all parties and the subsequent overcoming of so many conflicts would represent a virtual leap forward in the development of the world workers movement", the PCI leader concluded.

DENMARK

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT ISSUE

LD071553 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 May 80 pt 1 p 1

[Chr. Brondum report: "The Government May Be Forced To Boycott Olympics"]

[Text] The Danish Government, which until now has left a decision on Danish participation in the summer Olympics in Moscow to the Danish Olympic Committee and the Danish Athletics Association, will no longer dismiss the idea that it may become necessary to ask Danish sportsmen to stay away from Moscow. It is, however, the government's hope that political interference in sporting matters can be avoided.

The government's problem is that, whereas the Danish Olympic Committee will reach its decision at a meeting next week, a number of Western European countries, including West Germany, will not reach a decision until later in May. This could mean that Denmark might come to stand alone in agreeing to participate. Norway has already decided to boycott the games.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he and Culture Minister Lise Ostergaard made the government position clear at a meeting last week with the Danish Olympic Committee, the International Olympic Committee and the Danish Athletics Association. It is still the government's intention to let the sporting organizations reach their own decision.

"But if it turns out that other countries' governments make requests to their Olympic committees, then the Danish Government will have to consider the situation again. It is my hope that if West Germany's and other countries' Olympic committees decide against participation, the Danish Olympic Committee will of its own accord take up the question of Danish participation again. If this does not happen, then I cannot dismiss the possibility of a government initiative. But the government would only enter into such a situation with great reluctance," Kjeld Olesen maintained.

MUSKIE APPOINTMENT IS 'BRIGHT SPOT IN DARK PERIOD'

LD071003 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 May 80 pt 1 p 10

[Editorial: "The Man Sitting Next to Carter"]

[Text] President Carter has greatly strengthened his administration in the present crisis through the appointment of Senator Edmund Muskie as secretary of state. It is one of the grand old Democrats in American politics whom Carter is now introducing to his administration, and the only man in the Cabinet who can be compared with the President in political stature. He has not only been on the road to the White House in his own right as a presidential and vice-presidential candidate, but he has been one of the leading figures in the Senate and is, moreover, liked and respected in Congress as well as by the general public.

The appointment represents something of a return to the tradition, which evaporated at the beginning of the century, that the secretary of state should be a politician, of virtually the same political stature as the President. But it is, however, less an expression of historical continuity than of President Carter's admission of his own political weakness. He has need of a symbol of new confidence, and he has found it. For a long time now the Senate has not contained a man with a better reputation for personal honesty and political moderation than Muskie and his name ought to vouch for the continued [fortsatt] solidity of American foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

It will always be the President who has the final decision, but it seems unthinkable that Muskie would have accepted the post after the departure of Cyrus Vance without having made sure of certain guarantees of a decisive influence. His appointment must mean that Carter has undertaken to follow a more uniform foreign policy, with the implication that Professor Brzezinski's strategic influence is on the retreat and will be limited to a coordinating role within the National Security Council. It is a bright spot in a dark period that Carter has been able to bring off such a fortunate appointment for such an important post.

FINLAND

PRICE OF OIL DISCUSSED WITH IRAN

LD061340 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The state oil company has said that Finland and Iran are at present discussing the price of 250,000 tons of oil currently being shipped from Iran to Finland. Iran decided at the end of March to raise the price of its oil from $32.5 to $35 a barrel. Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar announced that the increases would come into effect at the beginning of April. Finland will import altogether 1 million tons of oil from Iran this year. Of this amount a quarter is at present on the way to Finland. Finland imports 7 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union, 2 million tons from Saudi Arabia and 1.2 million tons from Iraq. It has been estimated that Finland's oil bill this year will be $13 billion, while last year's oil bill was about $9 billion.

SWEDEN

PAPER VIEWS CARTER'S REASONS FOR APPOINTING MUSKIE

LD070931 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Middle-of-the-Road Man"]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter's action was as swift as it was surprising, when on Tuesday he appointed Edmund Muskie as the United States' next secretary of state. The choice of the 66-year-old senator from Maine was for once a well-kept secret in Washington, where news leaks are legion, and it is a decision which has without exception been greeted with positive comments.

Edmund Muskie cannot consider himself an expert on foreign affairs. During his 22 years in the Senate he has primarily devoted his interest to tax and budget questions, but he has other qualities that can make him the secretary of state that the United States needs today. Even if he did not make it all the way, when he fought against Nixon in 1968 with Hubert Humphrey, or when he tried to get into the White House 4 years later--and when he on one occasion broke down under sniping from political enemies--he is one of the politicians who enjoys the highest esteem in the United States and who is respected abroad. With his general background and his reputation, his prospects of becoming the first secretary of state in many years to have a greater say on policy matters than the President's security adviser are good.

There is an obvious touch of domestic political tactics in Carter's choice of Muskie. With his quick decision he is trying to silence criticism from Congress and patch up the rift that arisen in the Democratic front since Cyrus Vance resigned in protest against the Iranian gamble. The fact that Muskie comes from the northeastern United States, where Carter's support has collapsed more quickly than in other regions, can also contribute to an improvement in the President's prospects before the election in the fall. Last but not least, the choice of a liberal Democratic and a moderate is an attempt by Carter to convince his allies, whose concern is still growing, that American foreign policy will be handled differently from in the past.

COMMITTEE REPORT SEEN AS IGNORING NEED FOR STRONG DEFENSE

LD051107 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 Apr 80 p 3

[Stif Lofgren article: "Defense Policy in Disrepair"]

[Text] The parliamentary standing committee on defense appointed in 1978 by the three-party government of the day has the task of preparing and submitting to the authorities information to serve as the basis for the next long-term defense resolution, to be adopted in 1982. Properly approached, this is a responsible and difficult task because, after many years of directionless policies, the most important and most expensive component in our overall defenses, the armed forces, is experiencing a far-reaching reduction in armanents which unfortunately is anything but planned. Conscripts' basic training has been shortened, annual military refresher courses have been curtailed or completely abandoned, and renewal of material has been neglected. In this way the fighting strength of the armed forces has been sapped and, in particular, the number of trained units has been drastically reduced, so far mostly in the navy and the air force.

However, the committee's task does not mean, in case anyone thought so, that experts examine Sweden's need for different types of defense equipment, both military and civilian, and then propose measures which will stop the continuing weakening of the defense system. That would have required a much bigger budget, something which no politician at the time even dared to discuss, much less authorize. That the aim was continuing, planned disarmament is obvious from the directives signed by Minister Kronmark--then, as now, defense minister. The "thorough analysis" that was called for should lead to the goal of "creating a balance between aims and resources." This sounds correct, and it ought to be recorded to Mr Kronmark's credit that he clearly dissociated himself from earlier laissez-faire policies. But the instructions, in plain, unpolished language, mean that the committee should take the ax to an organization which suited the given economic framework tolerably well, and compose a motivation for this action.

The defense committee carried out the first part of its task, the motivation, in the report published last year called "Our Security Policy," where it deals with international trends, the strategic situation in northern Europe, the risks for our country and the objectives of Swedish defense. In the committee's view, in the event of war in Europe the great power blocs will rely, at least initially, on conventional weapons, and military operations can most readily be expected to take the form of geographically limited assaults. Pointing to the Arctic areas of the Nordic countries and the Kola Peninsula and to the exits from the Baltic Sea--generally recognized as strategic focal points--it reaches the conclusion that great importance should be attached to northern Norrland and southern Sweden, whereas on the other hand a lower troop strength would be sufficient for the country's central region.

It is not necessary to question the committee's estimates of the nature of a major war in order to offer serious objections to the low priority given to central Sweden with, for example, the capital, seat of our civilian and military authorities, and a prime target therefore for a surprise attack. If an emergency defense force is needed anywhere, it is surely here. It is remarkable, to say the least, that Gotland, that vulnerable part of our nation, is not mentioned at all.

Another curious thing can also be mentioned. The experts write in several places that in a conflict between West and east Swedish territory could be of interest as a corridor region. But, apart from a hidden hint that Swedish territory could serve as "an advance defensive position," there is no word of what significance our country could have as a base area. The majority of serious observers are, however, agreed that it would be of great advantage, both defensively and offensively, to the Soviet Union, for instance, to be able to use Swedish Air Force bases in a war with the West. Even if the committee should happen to hold a different opinion, the question of bases ought nevertheless to have been analyzed.

It must finally be pointed out that the committee has slipped unconcernedly past the problem of initial preparedness during peacetime as protection in the event of the country being put on a war footing. It states that in the event of a war in northern Europe the Scandinavian region could be quickly involved, and that the technical possibilities for surprise attack are growing. But is it then defensible just to continue along the old tracks and rely on the intelligence service to save us from being caught napping? Does Sweden, almost alone of the countries in this part of the world, not need a standing defense force? The question deserved detailed consideration, but the committee shies off. Why? With great verbal skill the 1978 defense committee follows a line of argument that, when considered more deeply, is intellectually dishonest. The argumentation is colored by the intention of convincing the Swedish people that we can retain the current objectives for our defense forces without having to increase investments of money or labor, that is to say, with a weaker organization. It would have been more honest if the experts had refrained from painting a pretty strategic picture and instead illuminated the risks connected with the continued reduction of the military forces.

How is the equation to be solved within the current difficult economic framework? It has been clear for a long time that politicians from different camps, in an attempt to save the material quality of the defense forces, are prepared to sacrifice personnel and even universal conscription. While it is true that they do not use the dirty word "category splitting" [kategoriklyvning], that is what in reality lurks behind the talk of "total defense obligations" often heard in the past. It is clear that these ideas have also been signposts for the defense committee: They can be seen in the above-mentioned report's final chapter, where the experts give an account of their view of the investigatory work that remains.

This new direction in defense policy has now received official sanction through Mr Kronmark's supplementary directive to the committee. Referring to the strains on the economy and the equal strains on state finances, the minister speaks of the need for attempts at rationalization and restructuring--read: limitations on the military forces. While paying lipservice to universal conscription, he recommends a regulation under which a number of able-bodied young men are exempted from military service to be directly transferred to the civil defense sectors of total defense, and under which training time is further shortened for some military conscripts. Defense Minister Kronmark and his colleagues in the government realize of course, that a military force needs both good equipment and well-trained personnel, and that 'category splitting' means significant and, as it were, practical disadvantages and can have disastrous psychological consequences. They are bound to realize also that these new signals hardly strengthen the credibility of Swedish security policy. But to ask the Riksdag for the necessary resources--for that they have not sufficient political courage. Continued disarmament is the current password at a time when the heady delights of the detente era of the seventies have long disappeared and the rate of rearmament is being stepped up around us, when the Soviet Union has invaded a small neighbor, and when Danes and Norwegians are reflecting on the 40th anniversary of 9 April.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET pointed out a while ago (11 January) the necessity for "the democratic parties to direct themselves toward a new defense resolution which will break themselves toward a new defense resolution which will break a trend which today seems completely irresponsible and in the long term could be catastrophic." No amount of skillful advocacy can hide the inability of those in power to put things back on the right road. Their ritual assurances that a strong defense force will be maintained, for the defense of the nation and as a contribution to the stability of Scandinavia, can only give cold comfort.

CARRINGTON CANCELS BELGRADE TRIP; IRAN SANCTIONS DECIDED

LD072140 London BBC Television Network in English 2000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, has cancelled his visit to President Tito's funeral tomorrow so that he can concentrate on new [security] safeguards. Among them could be the closure of the Libyan Embassy here and the reintroduction of the visa system for all Iranians entering the country. This report on the fight against terrorism by our political editor, John Simpson:

Something like 30 million people pass through Heathrow Airport every year and among them there are maybe 30 terrorists. That's one in a million. Not surprisingly they are almost never stopped; their passports are genuine and anyway they enter Britain as visitors. The immigration officials tend to concentrate on people who are coming here to settle or to pork, not on visitors, The two countries most involved are Libya and Iraq. Again, the number of people entering Britain from there is very large--33,000 and 35,000 respectively--the great majority of them completely innocent. But there is no doubt that some have been coming here in order to commit acts of terrorism. Since the beginning of 1978 the feuds of the Middle East have been breaking out in London; 12 dead in 2 years. Some of the killings had been linked with the Palestinian question, but there has been a distinct Iraqi involvement as well.

Then, in the past few weeks, a new trend has established itself: the settling of accounts by Libya, though it was Iraq, not Libya, which was suspected of being involved in the siege of the Iranian Embassy. Iraq's own embassy is now under heavy police guard, no doubt to protect it from the possible vengeance of Iranians in London. But in the wake of the siege the one surviving terrorist in custody is being interrogated about the hostage-takers, and if Iraqi diplomats turn out to be involved the government will throw them out.

The Libyan Embassy is different. The government has no doubt that the two Libyan dissidents who've been murdered recently were killed by men connected with the embassy. There are few genuine diplomats left here. The British attitude has hardened since a top official went to Libya last week to see Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's government and was given the cold shoulder. Labour is pressing the government for action.

[Begin Merlyn Rees, shadow home secretary, recording] I think one ought to look very closely at the Libyan Embassy, particularly when their leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, has said that certain people from his country living here ought to be liquidated if they did not go home. I have heard stories of Libyans who are afraid because, after all, there was a murder of a Libyan last week. Given the fact that a head of state says "liquidate people living in that country," then I think serious consideration has got to be given to closing down the Libyan Embassy which is not at the moment being used by accredited diplomats but by people who have simply occupied the place with the agreement, admittedly, of the head of state. Well he can't change the international rules. [end recording] That is very much the government's attitude as well, and it now looks as though some at least of the people at the Libyan Embassy will be thrown out within the next week.

In the meantime the government has taken its decision on what to do about sanctions against Iran, assuming that the American hostages in Tehran are not released by the deadline set by the EEC foreign ministers, that is, 17 May. This morning ministers approved the final details of a sanctions bill but it won't go all that far. The sanctions will cover any future contracts with Iran but it looks as though existing contracts and financial dealings such as banking and insurance won't be touched. With the prudence which the government does not seem to be adopting in its approach to Libya, it will leave the question of sanctions on present contracts with Iran until the Common Market countries as a whole have reached agreement.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU DEPARTS FOR BELGRADE, LAUDS TITO

NC071400 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has just left for Belgrade to attend the funeral of late Yugoslav President Marshal Tito that will be held tomorrow afternoon. President Kiprianou is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Earlier, Mr Kiprianou and Mr Rolandhis visited the Yugoslav Embassy in Nicosia and signed the book of condolences.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport President Kiprianou said that his visit to Belgrade is the least tribute that can be paid to this great leader. Marshal Tito, he said, was not only a great leader of his fatherland but he was also a world personality of immense stature. He added: In many difficult moments Tito helped through his initiatives in bringing about relaxation and detente guided by world peace based on freedom and justice.

Mr Kiprianou added that the late leader inspired and guided the nonaligned movement--within which his role has been tremendous--and was also the friend of small nations struggling for freedom. He continued: He was a great world personality of our era and the void that remains following his death cannot be filled. Marshal Tito loved Cyprus, not only because we are a small country but because our great leader Ethnarch Makarios attended the first Belgrade conference in order to sign the nonaligned declaration. I had the great honor and privilege to accompany him, as foreign minister.

Mr Kiprianou said that a close friendship and cooperation had developed between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, between Tito and Makarios. He continued: During that period I had the great honor on many occasions to accompany Ethnarch Makarios during his contacts and talks with Marshal Tito. He loved Makarios and he loved Cyprus, not only because it is a small country but because it is a small country that struggles for the ideals of freedom and human dignity, ideals which Tito, the great leader of Yugoslavia and the whole world, believed in and struggled for.

President Kiprianou continued: It is said that the last of the great leaders has gone. Truly it was a great period with great leaders. He was among the great and he was the last of the great. History will record with gold letters all that Tito has offered, not only to Yugoslavia but to all mankind. Mr Kiprianou continued: The last time I had the great honor of meeting with Marshal Tito, who honored me with his friendship, was during the latest nonaligned conference in Havana. Despite his old age and the many problems that he had to study, resolve or handle, he also showed interest at our private meeting in becoming aware of developments in the Cyprus issue and very vividly and strongly stressed his multifaceted support for the Cyprus people's struggle for freedom and justice. Like all the other freedom-loving nations, Mr Kiprianou continued, the Cypriot people also owe a debt of gratitude to Marshal Tito for all that he has done for humanity and the great ideals.

He added: After Belgrade I will go to London as planned, for a general medical examination because of the prolonged and unremitting lung inflamation from which I am suffering. There is no reason, he said, for any concern. I will return, he concluded, as soon as possible in order to continue my duties and struggles at the head of the Cypriot people for the good of the Cypriot people and their national issue.

The president was seen off at Larnaca Airport by the president of the House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, who will be the acting president, ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and other officials.

KIPRIANOU PLANS JUNE VISIT TO GDR; NO COMMENT ON MOSCOW TRIP

NC030648 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 3 May 80 p 1

[Text] President Kiprianou will visit East Germany during next month, the government spokesman said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports in the APOYEVMATINI paper yesterday that the president will visit East Germany during the second week of June and probably Czechoslovakia and consultations are going on about the proposed visit to Moscow.

The spokesman said that the arrangements for the visit to East Germany were made during the visit to Cyprus a few months ago of the foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Fischer.

About a visit to Czechoslovakia nothing definite could be said yet, the spokesman said. He avoided any comment about the proposed visit to Moscow.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES IRAQ REQUESTED PRISONER RELEASE

NC080700 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 8 May 80 p 10

[Text] The government spokesman yesterday categorically denied the report that the Iraqi Government had asked the Cyprus Government to release the two Arabs who have been sentenced to terms at the central prison for the murder of As-Siba'i.

The government spokesman said that the relevant report is absolutely baseless. The Iraqi Government is neither interested in nor has it asked for the release of the two sentenced for the murder of As-Siba'i.

KLIRIDHIS CROSSES OVER TO TFSC TO VISIT KARPAS PENINSULA

Arrival in TFSC

TA070908 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally Party leader Glavkos Kliridhis crossed over to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus at 0900 to visit Karpas [Karpasha]. He was received at the Ledra Palace barricade by Information Office Director Husrev Cagin who will accompany him during his Karpas tour. Kliridhis then left for Karpas. On his way he visited the St Barnabas Monastery, kissed the icons and prayed. After completing his visit to the Karpas region, Kliridhis will leave the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today.

Visit With Enclaved Populace

NC071750 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] President of the Democratic Rally Party Kliridhis visited the enclaved people inthe Karpas Peninsula today. His visit started from the St Barnabas Monastery and covered the villages of Rizokarpasso, Ayia Trias and Leonarisso. After his visit, Mr Kliridhis stated that he had talked privately with many residents of the area and his own appraisal was that the main problem facing them was the feeling of being cut off from the rest of the island. Mr Kliridhis said: They hope and pray for the solution of this problem as soon as possible. He also established that the morale of those enclaved was high and that it was their wish that the talks be resumed so that a just and viable solution of our problem might be found.

Mr Kliridhis said that during his visit he called at schools and delivered gifts to schoolchildren. Mr Kliridhis went on: One of the problems facing those enclaved is alienation from their loved ones--their children and their relatives. He added: It is their desire that arrangements be made for children to spend holidays in their villages. Mr Kliridhis also said that another problem facing those enclaved was medical treatment, noting that they would feel more comfortable if they could go to Nicosia for medical services. He said that another problem was the inability of those enclaved to communicate with their relatives through correspondence. He also said that, as far as he was told, the distribution of foodstuffs was being carried out regularly by the United Nations.

In conclusion, Mr Kliridhis said the enclaved people gave him a memorandum on their problems that will be submitted to the government.

Speech in Famagusta

TA071902 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The leader of the Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally Party, Mr Kliridhis, has stressed the importance of establishing an atmosphere conducive to constructive intercommunal talks over the Cyprus problem. Mr Kliridhis was speaking at Bogaz Hotel in Famagusta at the end of a visit to the Greek Cypriots living in the Karpas area today. Mr Kliridhis, who was accompanied by the director of the Turkish Cypriot Public Information Office, Mr Cagin, also visited the St Barnabas Monastery. In a statement, Mr Kliridhis said that too much was being said publicly and too little was being said in a friendly atmosphere privately, which might have helped to remove misgivings and misunderstandings by both sides. He added that his visit had been very profitable.

Mr Kliridhis said: I wish that both sides will soon find a way to sit round the negotiating table not merely to find a solution to the Cyprus, but also to [word indistinct] to build real bridges of trust and confidence between the two communities, which I sincerely believe and have always believed would be the benefit of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. If we are sincere in our wish to live side by side in friendship and cooperation and understanding, it is necessary to establish bridges of contact between the two communities. He concluded by saying that he had always believed that beyond the things which divide the two communities, there were many things which could unite the two communities in an effort to live and prosper on the same island.

Conclusion of Visit

TA071644 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Greek Cypriot Democratic Party leader Glavkos Kliridhis has concluded his visit to the Karpas area in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Kliridhis, who crossed over to the Federated State at 0900, first visited the St Barnabas Monastery near Gazimmagosa [Famagusta] which has been turned into a museum, and prayed there on his way to Karpas where a group of Greek Cypriots live. He then went to Dip Karpas [Rizokarpasso] where he visited the elementary school and talked with villagers and listened to their wishes at the local coffeehouse. Kliridhis, who concluded his contacts in the Karpas area, recently crossed over to southern Cyprus.

BRIEFS

EDEK DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A four-member EDEK [United Democratic Union of the Center] delegation led by its party chairman, Mr Lissaridhis, left for Libya today for talks with the Libyan leadership. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 4 May 80 NC]

QOTBZADEH STOPS OVER IN ANKARA ON WAY TO BELGRADE

TA071812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, who is on his way to Yugoslavia to attend Tito's funeral, met with State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. Replying to reporters' questions before the meeting, Qotbzadeh expressed the [word indistinct] that the historical ties of friendship between Turkey and Iran will always continue. In reply to a question of whether Iran will increase its oil sales to Turkey, he said: We want to cooperate with Turkey in every field. We sincerely wish to meet the requests of our brothers in Turkey. In reply to another question, Qotbzadeh said the problems between the United States and Iran do not necessitate mediation.

Remarks on Current Situation

TA072030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] Replying to reporters' questions at Ankara's Esenboga Airport today, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said that the U.S. hostages are in the hands of the students and that if the United States continues with its attacks, his government will not protect the hostages.

In reply to another question on whether his praise of the attitude of the British Government during the siege of the Iranian Embassy in London would justify a similar operation by the United States, Qotbzadeh said: There is no connection whatsoever between the embassy siege in London and the incident in Iran. Persons who were provoked by the Iraqi Government and who wish to divide Iran raided our embassy in London. The Americans who are being held hostage in Tehran, on the other hand, are people who were involved in torture incidents during the shah's regime and who have been spies.

Replying to another question on his country's oil sales to Turkey, Qotbzadeh noted that his government wishes to develop its relations with Turkey in every field, saying that, if Turkey makes a request on this issue, they can meet this request. He said that this subject should be discussed between oil ministers.

ERBAKAN TO VISIT IRAN ON 15 MAY, DECRIES EMBARGOS

TA071834 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan has announced that he will pay a 3-day visit to Iran from 15 to 17 May at the invitation of Iranian President Bani-Sadr.

In a news conference he held at the parliament today, Erbakan expressed the hope that during his visit to Iran he will have an opportunity to meet with Ayatollah Khomeyni, President Bani-Sadr, Islamic Party leader Beheshti and Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. Pointing out that the aims of his Iranian visit are to develop fraternity and solidarity between Turkey and Iran, Erbakan said: This trip does not signify that our party supports a certain side in the disagreements between Islamic countries. He noted that his party is in favor of the establishment of genuine and sincere fraternity and cooperation between Turkey, Iran and Iraq.

Noting that the United States is attempting to prevent the Islamic countries from growing stronger and is following a policy in this direction, Erbakan said that the embargos imposed on Turkey and Iran are the results of this policy.

DEMIREL, ERKMEN, ECEVIT LEAVE FOR TITO'S FUNERAL

TA071647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel left by air for Belgrade today to attend the funeral of Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito. He was seen off at Ankara's Esenboga Airport with a military ceremony. Naval Captain Cetin Ersari, acting on behalf of Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Acting Chief of the General Staff and Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, ministers, the Ankara mayor and governor and other officials attended the ceremony. In a statement before his departure, Demirel said: I am leaving for Belgrade to attend Tito's funeral on behalf of the Turkish Republic. I say farewell to all my citizens.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen also left for Belgrade with Demirel. Demirel and his delegation will return to Turkey tomorrow evening. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit left Istanbul for Belgrade this morning to attend Tito's funeral on behalf of his party.

CP SENDS MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF TITO

TA080908 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 8 May 80

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen's cable of condolences to Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia upon the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] Dear comrades, with great grief we learned of the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the leader of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee I extend my heartfelt condolences to you, to his relatives and to the people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito's death is a great loss for the Yugoslav working class and peoples, for the international working class and for all democratic and peace-loving forces. His name is inseparable from the war against fascist occupation, from the working class national and social liberation struggle and from Yugoslavia's socialist development. As the head of the Yugoslav state he worked for peace, security and understanding among peoples. He was effective in developing the friendly relations between our parties and our peoples. We will always remember him with respect.

Please accept our communist greetings.

[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTINUES WITHOUT SUCCESS

TA071702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The two rounds of presidential voting held at today's joint session of the Senate and National Assembly again failed to yield any results. RPP Senator Muhsin Batur received 245 votes and Justice Party Deputy Sadettin Bilgic received 113 votes during the 62d round. There was no quorum during the 63d round. The voting will continue tomorrow.

FRANCE

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MOSCOW MAY DAY PARADE, AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

NC071525 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 7 (AFP)--France sees no reason to disturb everyday relations with the Soviet Union, though it finds Soviet justifications for the military intervention in Afghanistan unacceptable, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said here today. The presence of the French ambassador at the May Day parade in Moscow last Thursday when many other Western diplomats stayed away should not therefore be given undue significance, he told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. France had information indicating a "vast movement of popular resistance" to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, he added.

Mr Francois-Poncet also commented that the activities of United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim remained the most likely to achieve release of the American hostages in Iran. France would not comment on the abortive American mission to free the hostages, of which it had not been informed, but any state whose citizens had been taken hostage was justified in launching an operation to free them, he added. France like other nations had used this right in the past, Mr Francois-Poncet said.

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT URGES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW

LD071412 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday sent a letter to the chairman of the Portuguese Olympic Committee conveying its decision regarding Portugal's nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympic games. The Cabinet justifies its stand on the following grounds:

The Portuguese Government is of the opinion that the Soviet Union committed a grave infringement of international law by invading Afghanistan with its regular army, by maintaining this country under military occupation and violently repressing the armed resistance of the Afghan people, despite the formal condemnation approved by the United Nations and expressed by world opinion.

Secondly, the government takes the view that the Soviet authorities will not refrain from exploiting to their advantage the presence in the Moscow Olympics of those who, in spite of all, may decide to participate, and will seek to derive dividends in favor of the USSR and of its intervention in Afghanistan from any attendance of the games, even if those present are solely motivated by sporting reasons. The government believes that the only way of keeping sports and politics apart and of not harming the Olympic games in the present situation is to stay away from Moscow.

Thirdly, the letter adds, in view of the number of countries that have already decided not to participate in the 1980 Olympics--from the United States to the PRC, including West Germany, Kenya and Saudi Arabia--the government takes the view that Portugal's presence in Moscow would make no sense. The letter goes on to say that, while fully respecting the Olympic committee's autonomy of decision, the Cabinet has decided to recommend that it should follow the example of its foreign counterparts that have already decided not to attend the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. The government says that it is aware of the great sacrifice that must thus be asked of the Portuguese sportsmen who have been training for the competition, but pledges to facilitate and support the participation of those who will accept this sacrifice in all international competitions over the next 2 years.

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LEGAL ADVISERS STUDY SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

AU081946 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (ANSA)--The European Economic Community sanctions against Iran, awaiting application on the decision of a May 17 Council of Ministers meeting in Naples in consideration of possible progress made toward the liberation of (?the) American hostages, will mean the cancellation of all new and current contracts between the Community and Iran.

The group of legal advisers established by the Council of Ministers, after agreement on the projected sanctions was reached on April 22, is expected to reach this ruling on contracts at the end of its study on [words indistinct] of the sanctions through measures enforced at the national level.

Diplomatic sources in Brussels and sources close to the EEC Executive Commission disclosed this development today and pointed out that the nine Community foreign ministers, in the decision to formulate the sanctions, explicitly referred to the United Nations Security Council resolution of January 10 which was blocked by a Soviet veto. This resolution, according to the interpretation expected to be applied by the Community's legal experts, calls for an across-the-boards cancellation of all old and new contracts with Iran.

These sources said that (?political) considerations could, however, condition the final ruling of the Council of Ministers and indicated by way of example current contracts held by Italian industries with a total value of some three billion dollars and involving about 1,800 Italian technicians and workers.

TARIFFS TO BE ELIMINATED ON TURKISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

TA080857 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The tariffs applied to Turkish agricultural products exported to EEC countries will be eliminated by 1987. The Turkish representatives were advised of the EEC ministerial council decisions regarding the requests of the Turkish Government during the EEC-Turkey Association Committee meeting in Brussels today. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Turkish Embassy officials in Brussels, the tariffs applied to Turkish agricultural products exported to EEC countries will be automatically reduced in accordance with a schedule as of 1 January 1981.

It was also decided during the meeting today to start preparatory talks for Turkey's adaption to the EEC's joint agricultural policy and to establish a special agricultural group.

On the issue of the free movement of Turkish workers in EEC countries, there was no concrete reply by the EEC. However, the proposals submitted by the EEC to Turkey include the issue of adding the number of working years in Turkey of Turkish workers in EEC countries to the number of working years in the EEC countries. The EEC also decided that the special aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD be used by the Turkish Government in whatever projects they wish.

Turkish Embassy officials in Brussels noted that the real talks between Turkey and the EEC began after the EEC-Turkey Association Committee meeting in Brussels today.

KURIER CRITICIZES CARTER FOR FAILING TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

AU081048 Vienna KURIER in German 8 May 80 p 2

[Heinz Nussbaumer commentary: "Only One is Absent"]

[Text] Today's mourning ceremony for Tito will be the occasion for probably the only group photograph of leading political figures in this century. But many years from now historians may still be wondering why one single top ranking statesman excluded himself from this graveside meeting, voluntarily, without political reason, probably out of a no longer controllable urge for self-destruction: Jimmy Carter.

At the most vulnerable spot between the two big blocs, at the most emotional hour of a people fearing for its future, at a great moment of symbols and gestures America's President is absent. The dimension of this mistake became clear when Leonid Brezhnev, after Carter had declined, suddenly announced he would be coming. If there was any need for further evidence--Jimmy Carter has now finally taken the step from being an unlucky politician to being a political risk.

The man who was elected after the Vietnam tragedy as the antithesis of bureaucrats and "internationalists" has failed owing to his own small-town image. Town between power and morals, caught in the contradiction between anticommunism and credulity, he has ultimately failed to pass the central acid test of U.S. foreign policy: the permanent double game of competition and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The failure becomes obvious through the example of Belgrade: Carter is not flying to the funeral so as not to have to meet the Kremlin leaders face to face. What he would like to see as "punishment" for Brezhnev is actually a bad sign of lacking or misconceived steadfastness.

The more clearly Carter has felt his powerlessness in the power game with the Soviets, the more strongly he has sidestepped the issue by resorting to mere gestures such as the Olympics, or to muscle flexing far afield from the actual duel. Thus the life of the 50 hostages in Tehran (whose survival has never really been called in question) has been paralyzing the world power America for months already.

What is behind this policy which involves great losses has long since ceased to be the great claim to humaneness, but is pure tactics. For quite some time America's crises have no longer served the President as political tests for proving his worth, but merely as a means of temporarily wooing the voters.

This risky game has its pitfalls. Carter's party is more and more clearly reminded of a nearly forgotten reality: The choices made at innumerable primaries in the spring need not necessarily be the choices that will be made at the convention in the summer. This idea might grow on many U.S. citizens who today, via satellite and television, will be spectators of the Belgrade events.

LINZ STUDENTS ADMIT 'A-BOMB' IS ONLY A 'DUMMY'

AU081252 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 May 80 p 11

[Summary] Linz (APA)--The Linz "Committee for Peace and Disarmament", formed by some physics students of the Linz Kepler University, claimed that two of its members had built a functioning A-bomb and on Wednesday, 7 May, staged a public display of this bomb in the Linz pedestrians' zone. On Wednesday afternoon the students admitted that their self-made bomb was merely a dummy. They explained their unusual hoax by saying: "We merely wanted to draw attention to the problem of worldwide armament, and to animate the public to come to grips with the problem of peace."

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON TALK WITH HONECKER

DW090951 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 9 May 80

[Reporter Pelletier 9 May interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Belgrade--recorded]

[Text] [Schmidt] Mr Honecker as well as I were happy to have an opportunity today to continue the personal talk here which we had 5 years ago in Helsinki--almost 5 years ago. We agreed, by the way, that Tito's death was a great loss not only for the people and nationalities of Yugoslavia, but also for the whole world. We have also agreed that this funeral ceremony was a very dignified ceremony. We were both impressed by it.

The talk between Mr Honecker and me was friendly, as was to be expected. Both of us first expressed concern about the developments of the international situation. We then discussed at length various aspects of the international situation. Since we do not need an interpreter, the time was used most intensely.

We realized that the world powers have a great responsibility, but that the other states also bear some of the responsibility. We then dealt with bilateral problems and are very satisfied with the fact that our treaties, particularly the basic treaty but also the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin as well as the other agreements and treaties that have been effected on the basis of the basic treaty--that all function well. We are satisfied by the fact that just a few days ago we achieved a new agreement. We intend to continue this work and to further develop and intensify the network of cooperation.

[Question] Did you discuss whether or not you will still go to the GDR, and was your planned visit to see Brezhnev discussed?

[Answer] The latter is correct. [sentence as heard] In discussing international problems we naturally did not leave out anything which particularly involves us. The visit to the GDR also will come about in due time. But presently we have not set a date. One must take one step at a time.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES IRAN, SOLIDARITY WITH U.S., GDR RELATIONS

DW081005 Cologne EXPRESS in German 8 May 80 p 2

[Peter Kutschke undated interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, presumably in Bonn]

[Text] EXPRESS: At the moment we have a number of hotbeds of crisis in the world. Is the situation so serious that we need to speak of the danger of war?

Schmidt: What is currently the most explosive crisis is surely the taking of the hostages in Tehran--a brutal violation of international law. The American people and President Carter have reacted to this provocation, this humiliation, with admirable patience and self-discipline for a long time.

I am confident that President Carter will act moderately. Nevertheless, I am greatly concerned that the conflict might escalate to a point where the use of stronger military measures might appear to be the only possible next step--with unpredictable consequences, to be sure, for other regions as well. My concern is all the greater because the Soviet Union is unfortunately making no contribution toward solving the crisis which has emerged as a result of the taking of hostages, but is instead trying to exploit it in order to strengthen its influence in Iran.

EXPRESS: Where do you see the limits of our solidarity with the United States?

Schmidt: There are no limits to solidarity in the Atlantic Alliance. Solidarity in the Alliance has always meant, and continues to mean today, that each member makes allowances for the vital interests of his partner, that they consult each other, that the advice of the other Alliance partners is taken seriously, and that an attempt is made to map out a joint policy to the extent possible. Therefore, solidarity cannot mean that the European allies automatically abide by American decisions and accept American proposals. The Atlantic Alliance is an alliance of free, sovereign and equal states. In this alliance the United States is by far their most powerful partner.

EXPRESS: Have the Europeans reacted adequately to the taking of the hostages?

Schmidt: The EC foreign ministers have decided on very drastic sanction measures even though economic sanctions against Iran will entail greater disadvantages for some European states, including the Federal Republic, than for the United States; even though such sanctions could well weaken the moderate political forces in Iran which are receptive to cooperation and drive Tehran to the side of the Soviet Union. Thus, our decision quite clearly emerged from our solidarity with the United States.

EXPRESS: Can German-German relations remain unaffected by the development of international crises?

Schmidt: The GDR is also involved in an alliance; it is also not a neutral observer. Therefore, nobody can rule out the danger of setbacks. It is my intention to preserve what has been achieved with regard to progress and cooperation based on contracts between both parts of Germany. It is my impression that the responsible persons in the GDR do not see matters differently and that they do not want to have it differently--within the framework of their room for maneuver.

EXPRESS: As regards the election campaign, Mr Strauss has called you a panicky war chancellor; Mr Kohl has called you a coward.

Schmidt: These kinds of faux pas do not hurt me because every citizen can see for himself how the federal chancellor is trying to make his contribution to safeguarding peace and what the results are. Such words hurt only the originator who thus again demonstrates with his lack of discipline that the role of a statesman does not fit him: Strauss remains Strauss.

EXPRESS: Young voters seem to be turning away from the SPD. Are you worried about this?

Schmidt: As regards younger voters, the SPD is still in a clear lead with regard to other parties. But it is correct that for some time young voters have increasingly been turning away from all parties, believing they can find salvation in the "Green Party." I am indeed worried by that. In doing this they would give their vote to a grouping that aims for one single important problem, without being able to offer responsible solutions for the other difficult tasks we must handle in foreign and domestic politics today and in the eighties. Many of these young voters do not seem to have realized that, by voting for the "greens," they could involuntarily support Franz Josef Strauss and his policy.

OHIRA ARRIVES IN BONN FOR TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

OW090023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bonn May 8 KYODO--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived here Thursday for talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the current international situation centering on Iran and Afghanistan and the scheduled summit of industrially advanced nations at Venice next month.

A special Japan Air Lines jetliner carrying Ohira touched down at Bonn airport at 10:56 p.m. (5:56 a.m. Friday Japan time) from Belgrade where the prime minister represented Japan at the state funeral for Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Ohira was reported to have expressed a strong desire to meet the West German chancellor and exchange views on the international situation, including economic sanctions against Iran to seek an early release of the American hostages held by Iranian militants and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The two leaders were also expected to exchange views on the world situation in the post-Tito era. Ohira was expected to stress solidarity among Japan, the United States and Europe in the wake of his just concluded tour of the U.S., Mexico and Canada. The prime minister indicated a desire to hear from Schmidt on the result of the European Community (EC) summit conference in Luxembourg on April 27-28.

The meeting between Ohira and Schmidt was arranged at Ohira's strong request, particularly after he decided to fly to Belgrade to attend the funeral for Tito. Ohira now is scheduled to return to Tokyo at 5 p.m. Sunday.

KREISKY TALKS WITH PREMIER RAU, ENDS VISIT

AU081142 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 May 80 p 1

[Summary] Duesseldorf--Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's 3-day official visit to the FRG ended on 7 May in Duesseldorf, where he had talks with North Rhine-Westphalian Premier Johannes Rau and delivered a lecture at the local Chamber of Commerce. The Austrian delegation had come from Hamburg, where a meeting of prominent socialist politicians took place at FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's house. "At this meeting, primarily economic problems such as the North-South dialogue were in the foreground.

"Summing up his 3-day visit to the FRG, the Austrian chancellor declared that it was generally marked by the particularly close relationship between the two countries. Kreisky stated that he had invited Chancellor Schmidt to visit Austria next year, and that the invitation was accepted.

"In his talks with Chancellor Schmidt, Kreisky continued, the German Government chief was very outspoken, leaving no doubt about the fact that he was worried about the world political situation. This is particularly due to the fact that there are so many hotbeds of crisis, that they tend to become intermingled."

DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TUNISIA 9 MAY

For reportage on the visit to Tunisia by Defense Minister Hans Apel, see the North Africa section of the 9 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLO'S AL-FRANJI CRITICIZES STRAUSS STATEMENTS ON NEAR EAST

DW091007 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1920 GMT 6 May 80

[Statement by 'Abdallah al-Franji, permanent PLO representative at the Bonn bureau of the Arab League--recorded]

[Text] We Palestinians have heard with amazement the statements made by Candidate for Chancellor Strauss in Israel. We were amazed because he practically opposed the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the Palestinian people and thus the entire Arab people. [passage indistinct].

We Palestinians cannot accept Strauss, neither as mediator nor as a responsible politician, because he changes his opinion as quickly as the weather. This attitude is an attitude that would torpedo peace in the Near East and that would block his way as a politician in the Arab area. The German politicians may not use the Palestinian problem and the Near East problem for their election campaign.

I will not interfere in the affairs of the Germans, and therefore we condemn every attempt by Strauss to interfere in the affairs of our people. If Mr Strauss now, for example, assumes such a hostile attitude against us, he must expect that the Palestinians will not passively look on.

CSU Response

LD081642 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--In connection with critical remarks made by the PLO representative in Bonn of recent statements made by Franz Josef Strauss in Israel, the chairman of the CSU group in the Bundestag, Friedrich Zimmermann, today sent a telex message to Chancellor Schmidt terming the criticism as an outrageous personal threat against Strauss and urging the Federal Government to respond.

In a broadcast over Saarland Radio yesterday, 'Abdallah al-Franji, the PLO representative in Bonn, accused Strauss of torpedoing peace in the Middle East by his statement: Strauss--as a possible chancellor--who has always given the impression he would adopt a neutral attitude, was no longer acceptable as a mediator; if Strauss were to adopt a hostile attitude toward the Palestinians they would not remain passive.

In his message to the chancellor Zimmermann says that this amounted to an open threat against the Bavarian premier. If Al-Franji spoke of "not remaining passive" the whole world knew what the PLO meant by action.

CDU REPRESENTATIVE KIEP INTERVIEWED ON USSR BOYCOTT

DW081130 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 9 May 80 p 11

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Walther Leisler Kiep, member of the CDU Presidium and finance minister of Lower Saxony; date not given]

[Text] ZELT: Jimmy Carter's appeals to the allies of the United States to impose economic sanctions on the Soviet Union because of Afghanistan have met with nearly unanimous rejection in our country. What do you think about it?

Kiep: To begin with, I think everybody should beware of lightheartedly advocating political interference in the free international exchange of goods. Particularly a country like the Federal Republic is very much dependent on the prevention of any further shrinking of the freedom of world trade. But, unfortunately, now more than ever before our ideal of free trade is suffering jolts in the sphere of hard political facts. For Eastern countries with planned economies, foreign trade has always been a component of their policies. Politics unequivocally has primacy over the economy. So far, economic sanctions have not forced any state to capitulate. But neither have economic sanctions been completely abortive all the time. They have often left their mark on the economy, led to losses in production and growth, and caused supply bottlenecks.

ZEIT: How compatible are state-ordered economic sanctions with the concept of a "liberal order"?

Kiep: Economic sanctions and liberal order are not two concepts which would be totally incompatible. After all, the economy is part of our liberal system. To me it seems to be legitimate to expect our economy to make its contribution in times of crisis toward maintenance of this liberal system.

ZIET: Is the Soviet Union vulnerable at all?

Kiep: Hardly anybody will want to contend that it is possible to make the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan through economic means. Such an exaggerated objective would be at odds with all historical experience in dealing with totalitarian states. But it is just as one-sided and adamant to say that economic sanctions against the Soviet Union would come to naught. Moscow is not independent. The technology gap is a great structural weakness of the Soviet economy even today.

ZEIT: Thus our sanctions would harm the Soviets more than they would us?

Kiep: In the 24 years of the expansion of our trade relations with the Soviet Union it has always been said that the trade with the East is an instrument by which our interest can be ensured on a long-term basis. In view of the current discussion one sometimes gains the strange impression that we have become dependent on our own economic interest and therefore are prevented from employing that instrument.

Zeit: In the event of a technological trade embargo, might the political harm to us be perhaps greater than the economic costs we impose on the Soviet Union?

Kiep: The Federal Republic is definitely not interested in a worsening of the relations with the Soviet Union. Yet, for reasons of its own security, it is even less interested in seeing the Western alliance leaving military interventions unanswered. In the difficult situation in which the United States finds itself today, it justly poses the question concerning the solidarity of its Western allies. For years the United States has borne the unpopular burden of the Western defense predominantly alone by itself while the Europeans have gone their own ways under the protection of U.S. deterrence. Today our very own interests are at stake. The reference to U.S. responsibility would be merely dangerous provincialism.

ZEIT: Even if the foreign policy attitude of the Soviet Union should harden?

Kiep: One has to ask oneself about possible alternatives to economic sanctions. A gradual instrument is necessary. If it is necessary to respond to world political challenges, economic measures are still milder reactions than military measures. Primarily it should not be forgotten that the measures of the Western alliance are only in answer to the action of the Soviet Union. The reasons are a hardening of international relations and the situation created by the Soviet Union, namely, the military intervention in Afghanistan.

ZEIT: Shouldn't the West have done a better job of thinking about the political character of trade with the East prior to Afghanistan?

Kiep: The question poses itself with regard to whether and to what extent the countries of the Western alliance can use their economic power in an effective foreign policy way--not only to ward off aggressions and protect freedom, but also as a positive basic beginning to better safeguard world peace. It would indeed have made sense to have used our economic strength earlier for safeguarding in the long run the introduction of peaceful political cooperation in international relations. But even today it is not too late for that.

ZEIT: Can international trade be at all "apolitical"?

Kiep: The popular formula that trade and politics are two basically different matters has always been wishful thinking. Foreign trade, also by German exporters has not functioned completed without politics. The problem is only where the right limit should be drawn. We certainly do not want to have completely political trade. But we cannot pretend either that it is at all possible in these times to pursue international trade in a completely sterile political sphere. I would like to say: Free trade as much as possible, politics as much as necessary.

ZEIT: So an end will be made to the idea of business as usual?

Kiep: Business as usual would be a confession of our inability to react at all properly to Soviet actions in view of the economic advantages which are undoubtedly offered by German-Soviet trade. In other words, business as usual would be an alibi for doing nothing.

PAPERS CRITICIZE CARTER FOR NOT ATTENDING TITO FUNERAL

DW090812 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 9 May 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wonders why the U.S. President failed to come to Belgrade to attend Tito's funeral. The paper then goes on to say: Some justifications are conceivable, though none of them would be reason enough. Perhaps Carter now wants to concentrate on the U.S. election campaign--in which case presidential candidate Carter would have improperly pushed President Carter aside. Or he wanted to deprive Brezhnev of the chance to push the crisis, into which he has plunged the world through the invasion of Afghanistan, out of the mind of this world a bit through a meeting with the U.S. President which does not commit him to anything but which would make many headlines and pictures. It is a fact that this adventure must not come so cheaply to the Soviet Union. But did Carter have to stay at home for this reason? He could have easily avoided the dialogue with Brezhnev in Belgrade. Demonstrative aloofness would have recalled to mind the fact that after Afghanistan the Soviets have not even created the preconditions for a dialogue with the Western world power. This was a quotation from FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE advocates the following view: By his unfortunate decision not to participate in the state funeral for Tito in Belgrade Jimmy Carter is in fine, or better yet, in embarrassing company. Fidel Castro, being the incumbent president of the nonaligned movement whose co-founder Tito had been, also would have had to go to Belgrade. Only it makes a considerable difference whether the world power United States or tiny Cuba shows a lack of smooth political touch. Castro is Castro, to be sure; but Carter? Could he afford on such an occasion to make himself the captive of narrowminded domestic calculations? What causes trouble this year time and again is the fact that the constant feedback of foreign policy considerations to calculations under election tactics produces one undesirable effect after the next.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Editorial

DW071120 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 4

[Josef Riedmiller editorial: "Indistinct Signals by the Great Powers"]

[Text] After it had become clear that Jimmy Carter would stay away from Tito's funeral in Belgrade, Moscow withdrew its originally nominated mourning guest Kuznetsov and substituted Leonid Brezhnev instead. It is doubtful whether the Soviet party and state leader would also undertake the trip to the Yugoslav capital if he had to count on running into the U.S. President.

It is all too obvious that the Soviets in this case adapted their behavior to that of the Americans. It seems that, at the moment, Carter does not wish to meet Brezhnev but to punish the Soviet leadership through disregarding them. This is more than an election campaign trick because the President feel challenged and forced into defensive moves by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the generally aggressive behavior of Moscow in world politics. Thus Carter has deprived us of seeing how he handles Brezhnev and China's party Chairman Hua at the same place.

However, on the occasion of Tito's death Carter came out with a statement which exceeded the framework of an obituary. The "statement" by the U.S. President goes beyond current affairs; it seeks to make it clear to the heirs of Tito and their potential adversaries what significance the United States attaches to the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs are promised U.S. "support" which is not further defined. What is even more amazing is that Carter is trying to deter from acts of terror against Yugoslavia and its representatives. Croatian terrorists of this kind have already appeared in the United States, and they wield influence there as well.

Apparently the President seeks to make U.S. policy on Yugoslavia continuous and predictable. This policy has not always had these characteristics, and Carter himself also shared in the dissemination of insecurity. During the election campaign 4 years ago he gave the Kremlin leadership freedom of action by saying that, in the event of a Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia, he would not dispatch any U.S. Armed Forces. This was a turn away from a policy that had been pursued by Washington until then, namely, claiming toward Moscow a Western interest in developments in the Balkans without, however, explaining in detail in what way these interests would be pursued. This harbored an undefined risk for Moscow. Kissinger's adviser, Sonnenfeldt, made it more predictable by conceding to the Soviet Union the exertion of influence in Eastern Europe and in the Balkans, calling on the peoples there and on the Russians to find "organic" relations with each other which he accorded a war-preventive effect. The excessive plainness of Carter's current mode of speech is obviously intended to eradicate those mishaps from memory.

The Soviets, too, were not stingy with gestures and words after Tito's demise. Their value for the future cannot as yet be assessed today. What is striking in the letter of condolence from Moscow is the reference to former Yugoslav-Soviet agreements which have not always--and most recently less and less so--been successes for Belgrade. What emerged instead of a communique during Tito's last meeting with Brezhnev (a year ago in Moscow) was a mere "information," and the host refused to be committed on any of the points important to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs will now be glad to hear Moscow promising them not to intrude in their internal affairs and to respect their rights of sovereignty, yet they cannot overlook the fact that the Soviets on this occasion neglected to mention terms which have always played a central part in their controversy with Tito: territorial integrity, equal rights, and the right to the country's own course. Meanwhile, in dealing with the Russians the Yugoslavs are experienced enough not to be deceived about the value or lack of value of words which are used to excess.

Granted, the Soviets engage in politics with extreme meticulosity and, properly interpreted, their words reveal their intentions. But future developments in Yugoslavia, to the extent they will be influenced by the Soviet Union, will not depend on guarantees on paper but on objective circumstances. The policy of nonaligment, for example, must be viewed today in a different light in Belgrade than prior to the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, or the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, differently than prior to Castro's attempts to lead the nonaligned states over into the East bloc. And Moscow has quite a few instruments with which it can bring pressure to bear on Belgrade and make the leadership there insecure.

It is probably realistic to assume that Moscow will test the nerves rather than the army of the Yugoslavs. The Macedonia conflict with Bulgaria is suited for this purpose, as are economic dependencies. The Cominform archipelagos which Yugoslavia's courts sought to eradicate, too, will probably continue to provide starting points for Moscow. What will continue to be decisive, however, is the manner in which the power ratio between the military blocs will develop in Europe. For the time being it is still such that each side has to carefully consider the steps it takes.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF U.S. UNITS FROM EUROPE

DW090809 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 May 80 P 12

[Article signed ein.: "Luns Is Right"]

[Text] Nothing confirms a news item better than a denial, the NATO secretary general indicated that, if worse came to worse, American troops could be withdrawn from Europe and dispatched to the Gulf region. Since Joseph Luns had come from President Carter, he thus came from the "town hall" and was wiser than the others. An explosion of horror followed. The most indignant were those who do everything in Bonn to annoy the American donkey. The secretary general had become guilty. The denial machine was running. But it cannot be denied that the thing "would happen" which should not. The United States disposes of four divisions as a strategic reserve. They would be the core of the additional corps that would be dispatched to Europe in an emergency. This unit would also be suited for emergency planning in the Persian Gulf. But only the 4th Infantry Division and the 82nd Airborne Division are fully fit for action. In order to remain credible, the Pentagon would have to withdraw additional units from Europe if the situation in the Middle East aggravated. So reality disproves the denial. And Luns is right.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. 'VISION OF GREATNESS' IN CURRENT AFFAIRS

DW071220 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 May 80 P 1

[Robert Held editorial: "The Weak Work Power"]

[Text] The new American secretary of state, Muskie, will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Vienna on 15 May. Many things in connection with this event indicate the point American foreign policy has reached in the year 1980. The occasion is the anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty. For those who like the truth, it is also a reminder that the West lost the end of the world war to the Soviet Union. The secretary of state is a veteran senator. In picking his secretary of state Carter had to make a bow to the power of Congress. What possibilities does American really have at a time when it speaks of sanctions and when it would like to oust the Soviet Union with an imposing gesture from Afghanistan? It has the opportunity of grabbing the Vienna chance and of negotiating.

Criticism of Washington's foreign policy may now be awakened anew. But the Europeans forget that the figure of "America" was not created to please them nor to act always according to their wishes. The design of this nation deviated from the very beginning in a grandiose way from such ideas. The then still embryonic state system, which was revolutionary and completely directed toward future greatness, did not tend toward alliances; he who joined up with it did so on his own, so to speak. It has hardly grasped the continental area lying before it when it confirmed this super-sovereignty that was superior to alliances: in the Monroe Doctrine through which it made itself the guardian of the new world without asking the neighbors of the double continent about it, thus founding a hegemonic position, ideas which have not been buried at all.

As early as in the middle of the 19th century, prior to the Civil War, the future economic, technical and maritime power of America announced itself. The Europeans missed the political significance of an uncanny early symptom, the fantastically modern architecture of Chicago around 1880. So the analogous conclusion offers itself that in 1980 the Europeans do not quite see where the way of America leads to. They think of their own benefit and not of America's thus preventing insight.

Gradually America has filled out the outlines which its founders gave it. It used its strange super-sovereignty when in 1956 it caught the British and the French in the Suez invasion like two small sinners, reprimanding them, certain of Soviet assistance: That was the peak of world guardianship.

Fifteen years later nothing much was left of all that: neither the substance nor the will. In order to make an end to Vietnam, Kissinger began to negotiate in 1969, but the drama of this slow defeat dragged on until 1975. In the course of this time the United States had lost its capability to contain Soviet armament. Now, in 1980, even the power is lacking to stop Soviet expansion. Neither the American public nor the friends of America condescend to realize that the great draft of stability has become void. It must negotiate.

SALT II is not lack of carefulness but the attempt to avoid, through negotiations, a deterioration of one's own position. So America's foreign policy is forced to act in a more subtle way than ever before, also with regard to its domestic support. Simultaneously with the Vietnam debacle the isolationist tendency of Middle America has increased together with distrust against the too absolutist and "imperial" power of the President. What has remained is only the vision of the greatness, the special grandeur of America.

As a mediator between this middle America awareness [binnenbewusstsein] and the realities of world politics, the President gets into a fix. Outwardly he cannot act as sovereign as would be proper for the authority of the world power, and inwardly he cannot show world political achievements in line with the expectations. There are gaps between the wheat price and the wheat boycott, between antagonism to the atom and the unsuccessful nonproliferation efforts, between human rights and regional security policy. The President has to accept the public representatives, Congress, as a mediator; he has to deal with men behind whose mandate often stands an opinion that is only oriented toward middle America. Therefore, the consideration to turn the flow of opinion around, to bring educated influence to bear on one's own public via the representatives and senators; therefore, the selection of Muskie, who has sat in the Senate for 22 years. Middle America is supposed to be prevented from reacting to world events in an irritated, uninformed or insulted way which would lead to policies becoming a mere function of this irritation.

In any event, the Europeans need to be prepared for Carter's foreign policy not being a one-time accident, but the rather typical first phase of an era in which America will embark on other ways that leade away from Europe. Strong efforts by the Europeans cannot stop this secular development, but they ought to slow it down as long as possible. The time gained in this way ought to be used by Europe to replace the guardianship of America with something else, a guardianship often criticezed but then considered natural anyway and accepted free of charge. It seems that repentant reflection is already in vogue.

YVON BOURGES INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

LD081118 Paris Domestic Service in French 1710 GMT 7 May 80

[French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges' interview on "Face the Public" program on 7 May presented by Gilbert Denoyan, with Paul-Marie de la Gorce of LE FIGARO, (Paul Mahon) of Channel 2 television station, Thierry Pister of LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, (Paul Jacques Truffaut) of OUEST-FRANCE and Alain Johannes of France-Inter radio station]

[Excerpts] [Denoyan] For nearly a year, Mr Minister, the debate about the problems of defense has been filled with topics as never before or filled with propositions at times contradictory. And, on the eve of the anniversary of 8 May 1945, there is surprise at the debate on the organization of our defenses and on the choice of alliances. This suddenly assumes a topical character. The events in Afghanistan, the situation in Iran, the death of Tito and the destabilization that may ensue in Yugoslavia bring risks to peace, risks which must not be exaggerated but which must neither be minimized. The hesitations, the contradictions of U.S. President Jimmy Carter can cast doubts on any situation of conflict, can cause doubts to be cast notably on an American presence in a European operational theater. Must Europe organize its own defense? Must France equip itself with the neutron bomb? On these questions, Mr Minister, your replies will enable us to get a better grasp of the importance which the problems of defense have today.

We will, Mr Minister, question you first about the events of the past few months, which demonstrate the inability of the most powerful nation on earth, the United States, to come to the aid of its own citizens held in Tehran. Now, Mr Minister, has France, a nation with 1.3 million of its citizens abroad, the means and the capacity and the manpower which would enable us, if we were in a similar situation, to come to their rescue?

[Answer] In situations like the one which you have just been describing the problem is not so much one of size or the importance of the forces as one of being able to deal with the situation by means which are appropriate. It has been clearly seen that the greatest nation in the world in the military sphere and in the economic sphere--namely the United States, which has just tried out something which did not succeed to release the hostages in Tehran--in the end mounted an operations which was fairly limited, since it was only a question of a few planes, a few helicopters and about 100 men.

I believe that one must clearly see that in these matters it is not a question of denying realities and appearing stronger than one really is. So I do not think there can be an absolute answer to the question you have put. Each time one must consider the situation in which one finds oneself, factors which are necessarily particular to a given situation, and the need to assemble the means which may be necessary. In this connection, I think that France has certainly the capability of facing situations like the one you have evoked. Rather than a question of material means, it is a question of the bravery of men, of determination, and even I would say of the commanders' sense of appraisal.

[Question] Mr Minister, coming closer to home, one fact which came to light notably in the operations in black Africa was namely that France did not possess all the material needed, that it was not merely a question of men, that it was obliged to call on its allies over problems of air transport even though it only had to resolve problems that were extremely limited--just police operations. But in the case of a more generalized destabilization, notably in the oil regions, has it today the military hardware to deal with these situations?

[Answer] Well, I will not make a generalized reply because it would be imprudent on my behalf, and I do not think that anybody can give with certainty an absolute guarantee that we would be in a position to face up to any situation, regardless of the importance of the means which it would be necessary to engage. I should like to return to what you said at the beginning--that we were obliged to intervene in Shaba, in Kolwezi, on two occasions in 1977 and in 1978. In 1977 we used our own transport for transporting not just one regiment but several regiments of the Moroccan Army and their material; we only used French planes for the Kolwezi operation in 1978, which had a different character--a character that was primarily humanitarian and one of solidarity. We sought to make it clear that it was not a question of French intervention but of an action to save lives. Its humanitarian character was stressed, if I remember rightly, by the president of the republic himself. You know that after France, Belgium also sent a detachment and that the participation of the Americans in the field of transport was asked for by the government not because France lacked the means of providing transport for our regiment of paratroopers ourselves, but for reasons of the very character of the operation. Later on we transported as did the Americans, African elements, coming from Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Gabon, who constituted... [minister interrupted]

[Question] Mr Minister, nobody questions the competence, the efficiency of the units entrusted with an eventual action abroad, and who enjoy a very good reputation as much in France as abroad. The problem of air transport is the one to be considered. One knows that the main instrument here is the Transall. Is this plane, which was jointly built by the Germans and the French but with very different viewpoints, is it suitable for the kind of missions for which the government could use it? It has been decided to make more and eventually to increase its range by in-flight refuelling or other such solutions. Could one not look rather to another kind of plane and would this not appear to be a better solution?

[Answer] I have been looking into the matter since 1975. What are the possible solutions? First, if we want to plan for a national military transport plane and opt for large capacities and long ranges, this is a problem that will require much time and that will be very onerous. There are two countries which have transport aircraft of this kind, namely, the United States and the USSR.

I must confess that I have had no thought of approaching the USSR. But, as far as the United States is concerned, it has three kinds of aircraft: It has the Galaxy, of which I believe it has only 82, and it has not been manufactured for a long time. It also has the C-141; this plane suits us very well, more so than the Galaxy, since it has interesting capabilities both regarding load capacity, which I believe is some 40 tons, as well as its volume and range. We have therefore asked--I have personally asked first Mr Schlesinger and then Mr Brown and, through them, a higher level--to purchase a certain number of these planes. As these two planes, the C-141 and the Galaxy, are no longer being manufactured in the United States, the U.S. Army, considering that it needs all those it has, has refused to let us have any of these planes. There remains the Hercules, a ubiquitous plane, since one finds them everywhere. But the Hercules is a Transall and, in fact, the Transall has certain characteristics, particularly regarding volume and load capacity, that are more interesting than those of the Hercules [as heard] or C-130. But there is one handicap of the Transall as compared to the Hercules, namely its range; this is something essential.

That is why, before embarking on the acquisition of the Hercules, a plane which will not have sensational improvements, it is better, I think, to consider a possible resumption of the manufacture of the Transall. The Germans bought 150 of the first series and we bought 50. This is not enough.

But fortunately there has been progress, and the new Transalls, even without refuelling in flight, will have a greatly improved capacity and with in-flight refuelling will be able to cover distances of some 10,000 km. This corresponds perfectly with the zones where we might find it necessary to intervene.

[Question] Would you like to speak of the navy, Mr Minister, because it is evident that the presence of France in the far seas is increasingly indispensable, particularly to protect the oil supply lines. We have at our disposal two aircraft carriers--Clemenceau and Foch--which surely are obsolete. Is the construction to start soon of nuclear aircraft carriers? I must put one further question: It is said--rumors have--that the Arabs, that a certain Arab countries is prepared to finance the Dassault Mirage-4000. Have you any comment on this subject?

[Answer] I will answer the question as I can according to the information I possess. On this first point my information is evidently very precise. We have two aircraft carriers, as you noted. These two aircraft carriers will reach the end of their normal life span between 1990 and 1995. Consequently, the problem will be to replace them. We are carrying out studies, and I am to submit the conclusions of these studies to the Defense Council which will take place this year. It is therefore difficult for me to answer, since there is no decision yet. The decision will be made in the Defense Council.

There are, however, certain points on which I can give you an answer. First, there will be two of these aircraft carriers. It is a question of replacing Foch and Clemenceau, and these aircraft carriers will be nuclear propelled. Moreover, we already have allocated sums of money in the 1979 and 1980 budgets to produce the nuclear power unit, and this is very interesting proposition in these ships' case, because of the range of action, the fact that they have great independence and autonomy. This is, evidently, a great asset for the aircraft carriers. In fact, the Americans have nuclear-propelled aircraft carriers. The choice in our case is: Should we again build 35,000 ton-carriers with catapults or must we embark on smaller aircraft carriers for aircraft with short or vertical take-off? Regarding this option, the decision has not yet been made, but studies are very advanced. There is clearly more uncertainty regarding the possibility of implementing the second solution than the first solution. The decision will certainly be made in the course of the year. [passage indistinct]

I can tell you the following: The Mirage-4000 basically enjoys the financial backing of the Defense Ministry for it has similar parts with the Mirage-2000 and because of the piloting system--for the first time we are producing in France an airplane with electronically-controlled piloting-and because of its arms system and its radar systems, RDM or RDI--radar systems which we finance. Furthermore, it is a twin-engine jet. Consequently, it is size and power which account for the differences. But apart from that, it is not a plane which is different from the technological point of view. It is its power and transport capacity which makes the difference. We have Mirage-4 aircraft for the mission of penetration. On the one hand, we have not yet made any decisions on whether or not to maintain the air structure within the strategical nuclear system. This is a subject on which we are still reflecting and on which I cannot give you any information today. On the other hand, regarding aviation, our first necessity is above all to cover the territory, that is to say, air defense. It is then evident that the single-engine jet answered perfectly well our most urgent needs, and that is why we gave priority to the Mirage-2000, the plane which we needed immediately.

[Question] Thus, France will not buy the Mirage-4000 plane. But will it accept the fact that another country will finance a French plane?

[Answer] We are not opposed. I mean not just any country. We are not opposed to the fact that Maison Dassault should find a country interested in this aircraft so that the necessary industrial investment is financed by this or that countries.

Evidently, regarding the government's decision, all depends on the country or countries involved. I am not going to give a blank check to the entire world via this broadcast.

[Question] Thus, the information given by Jacques Truffaut is not false?

[Answer] Well, what I do not know is whether Saudi Arabia is indeed interested or not. What I can say is that should certain countries [words indistinct]. You have read this in the press and this is no revelation made by myself. What I have just said and in any case, in this case, I do not know. I cannot say today we should be interested in the purchase of this aircraft, but the hypothesis is not to be ruled out.

[Question] I would like here, Mr Minister, to remark on information given by you on a previous question--on the forces aimed at foreign action. Theoretically speaking, a few years back the reform of the land forces aimed at achieving the homogenization of this army, at obtaining versatility, as they say, the versatility of all units. In fact the opposite has happened regarding all units for external use which you spoke about. It is a case of forces with a very precise external mission. As far as I know, their recruitment is not quite the same as in the case of the general forces. In short, there is a very clear-cut distinction between the mission and the structures of these forces and that of the rest of the units or large units of the French Army. This is a mere remark [words indistinct] I can well imagine that there are forces with different destinations and missions and, therefore, they should be different.

[Answer] Well, I do not contradict you but I want, however, to make a small rectification. It is true that we have been in favor of homogenization and it is, in fact, being carried out. On the other hand, it is also true, as you have pointed out, that there is a certain specialization of the forces. We have seven armored-car divisions; and we also have five infantry divisions which are not quite the same because they have different missions. We have a division of Alpine troops; we have a paratroopers' division and a division of Marines. But what we should be clear about is that intervention is not necessarily limited to this or that unit.

I myself believe that there is nothing worse than to have diagrams, plans and structures decided on once and for all from which one never departs. This is how one could fail, naturally, because one will never know precisely in what situation one will find oneself. One may not find a solution which corresponds exactly to that already envisaged. The important thing for the defense minister and for the commander in chief is to have no more nor less than a tool which is above all correctly equipped to face all these hypotheses, trained to answer the requirements and to do so in a simple way, because we do not possess a very strong force and may need to adapt it. If you intervene in a mountainous country, then most likely the paratroopers will be used first of all to establish a bridgehead. Once this bridgehead is set up you bring in other troops. Consequently, in a mountainous country you then bring in units of the Alpine troops division because they know the mountains better than the Marines, who are in Brittany and so on. This is why you should not consider that the specialization of certain units makes those alone suitable for intervention. Intervention is the political decision made by the government. Then it is up to the commander in chief to define the military tool suitable to the situation in which one finds oneself.

[Question] Regarding the proposals currently made regarding the reorganization of the French Army, I would like to ask what you think about the current situation when taking into consideration the events mentioned: Afghanistan, Iran, Marshal Tito's death and perhaps the destabilization of Yugoslavia. Do you not think there is an increase in international tension at the moment?

[Answer] Yes. I believe one cannot deny it. We are living in an uncertain and dangerous world. We have been saying this for a long time. Looking back to what we have been doing for the past 5 years, well, I think I can say that all the events which occurred have merely confirmed the line adopted by us and even have shown in some way the well-founded character of the defense policy defined and followed by us. Thus, far from concluding from these events the necessity to alter and adapt this defense policy, I see on the contrary in them a justification to continue this policy.

[Question] However, some suggest it should be changed. The French Democratic Union [UDF] report, for example, suggests a change, a withdrawal of our links for example with the American countries [as heard], by implication perhaps with NATO. It means perhaps the abandonment of some of the defense principles of the Gaullist policy.

[Answer] Yes, well, wait a minute. First of all I want to finish my argument, and then I will come back to it. What one sees in the evolution of the situation, one sees an occurrence of zones of destabilization which obviously creates worrying situations. Our defense policy aims at defining a military tool which can answer four different types of situations: First, national independence--this is the deterrent force. Second, to participate in the security of Europe, should the situation warrant it and the government decide on it together with our allies within the alliance; this is one of the missions of our armed forces. The third mission is to guarantee communications with remote regions or to ensure our supplies. The fourth mission is the safeguarding of our interests throughout the world, if necessary, through military intervention. The whole reform, the entire organization, all arms programs ordered by us as well as the structure of the forces are aimed at providing us with a mobile, versatile, light tool which not only enables us to carry out all these missions at the same time but also enables us to give a satisfactory answer to the hypotheses we might have to face.

Therefore, the situation, or more exactly the situations which we have been facing in the past few years do not invalidate the contracts regarding neither the Transall nor the renewal of the air force, nor the production of the Dassault gun which I believe the French Army was the only one not to possess--not only among the industrial and developed countries but also among many others. I believe that nothing clearly demonstrates our efforts. Therefore, there are many suggestions put forward when there are debates. When one lives in a democracy there are divergent viewpoints, differences within the majority and differences with the opposition. There are also preferences. I am slightly embarrassed in the present debate insofar as less than 48 hours ago I received the UDF report on defense sent to me by Mr Daillet, and I asked some departments to study it and make a study of its proposals, first of all to judge the proposals for themselves and then to judge them against our defense policy. I have not yet received the result of this study and therefore I am not yet acquainted with the document.

[Question] Let me read three lines--it will not take me long--from this report. It is on atomic, tactical weapons which, the report writers say, certainly have a prominent place, and their action is integrated with that of classical means: ground, naval or air, in the context of battle. Well, let me say, Mr Minister, that this is exactly the contrary of what is (?taught) by French military staff, certainly on your directives, where, on the contrary, the use of tactical weapons is totally excluded as super-artillery and as a tool in a conventional battle. If I may say so, the tactical atomic weapon is exactly the contrary.

[Answer] What must be excluded in fact is the battle. I think one has to be realistic. First there are hypotheses which can be very different, for example, a hypothesis where, in the end, an aggression against the forces of the countries of West Europe would be faced with failure from the outset. It is evident that the problem would not be the same.

If, on the contrary, Europe were totally turned upside down, then it would be very dangerous here to define a single principle, a single line of conduct. What I mean is that when you look at the realities, let us say of France, since I am talking about a national defense policy, I think the falsest idea is that of getting involved in escalation since then you would necessarily be confronted with the weight, the relative dimension, even civil, of some countries in relation to others. I believe that, faced with countries like the superpowers, it is totally unrealistic to imagine that you can say: Well, if I were subjected to an attack limited to one or two regions, one or two towns in the territory, my response would be limited because in this game I know perfectly well who would be the loser.

[Question] Well, if you do not choose escalation, Mr Bourges, that means that you would perhaps no longer choose the neutron bomb?

[Answer] Well, the neutron bomb is not necessarily....

[Question--interrupting] It is a battlefield bomb in fact.

[Answer] This is true. But you know that tactical nuclear weapons are made for the battlefield, even the Pluton. Therefore what is the difference? First the neutron bomb is an atomic weapon. It simply has particular effects, that is the blast effect, the destruction effect is very scaled down in favor of the radiation effect, which kills.

Thus, for us tactical nuclear weapons are linked with the deterrent strategy and are part of it; they are not dissociated from it. There is no separation between strategic nuclear weapons and tactical weapons. Moreover, you only have to look at the number of these weapons which is extremely small. They show that our wish is to warn, to reprimand, to say: Stop, our vital interests are threatened: we cannot accept this aggression and we are ready to raise the battle to the strategic nuclear threshold. This is what it means. But you can give this warning to forces equally as well with a neutron weapon as with another. What one might even say is that, in the hypothesis that you have to use these arms on a friendly territory which has been invaded, the advantage is that you may perhaps avoid killing your friends at the same time as the enemy's army. Since these are weapons whose effective area is much more limited--on the order of 500 meters at maximum--you can perfectly well imagine that this weapon will enable you to achieve the result, that is, delivering the warning to enemy forces without having the disadvantages of destroying others: what are called the collateral effects or damages. This is why I do not believe one can say that the nature of the weapon alone changes the concept of deterrence. I do not believe that. I would say that it is much more a question of use, and it is a question of political will and concepts.

[Question] There you have just made a case for the neutron bomb to some extent.

[Answer] I have just shown you that the neutron bomb does not have the disadvantages on the level of deterrent strategy that some attribute to it. I do not see how one can say that a policy or strategy is defined by the means you apply.

[Question] Has France decided to equip itself with the neutron bomb?

[Answer] The decision has not been made. I had no intention of announcing to you that France has a neutron bomb. This is certainly not the case. We are conducting studies--I have never hidden this--because this is after all a factor which deserves reflection.

In any case we have not decided to deprive ourselves of it, and certainly it will not be I this evening who will tell you what we will do, what we will decide. The decision will be made by the Defense Council, which is chaired by the head of state.

[Question] Mr Minister, all this debate on the notion of battlefield, on nuclear deterrence seems to me a little theoretical, and frankly speaking, I get the impression it almost has a religious connotation, that is, the military doctrine as it was established 20 years ago--20 years is the time which separated the two world wars--by General de Gaulle. There is a reluctance to go back on it, a reluctance to debate it too much. And I wonder whether nuclear deterrence--I am going to shock you--has not become the Maginot Line?

I will explain briefly. We are protected by a nuclear deterrent force directed against cities, against a frontal attack on Europe, in fact, directly threatening our national territory. While this case is not, in view of the present international situation, the most probable, what threatens us is a phenomenon of diversion and destabilization. We are in danger of being deprived--not only us, but all our allies in Europe, and here we cannot get out of it--of our resources of raw materials and energy. On this point it is not at all evident that the economic and thus strategic interests of Europe are the same as those of the United States. It is even probable that on many points they are contrary. Faced with this type of threat Europe appears to be completely without any means of military response.

[Answer] First, I was going to say [words indistinct]. I am certainly not in conflict with your analaysis; in fact, I think it is correct. This is why I have said myself that we are certainly not going to lock ourselves up in a 'nuclear Maginot Line.' The policy of all or nothing that some people recommend to me, you know, seems to me totally unrealistic. This is why we must have forces which are called conventional but which are precisely the kind to respond to this sort of situation. This is the whole sense of what we have done, which I will not repeat, since I think I have explained it in detail.

Now, your question goes beyond the national aspect alone to extend our view to examining the situation on a European level. First, I think one should not say that Europe lacks arms. This is not true. In Europe there is a military capacity which is far from being negligible. The German Army is a well-trained, well-equipped army, and there are other national armies. The British Army has an undoubted military value. The Netherlands has good units; it particularly has a navy which is fairly remarkable. Therefore there is real ability here.

On the level precisely of protection--what is called the nuclear umbrella--well, you know there has been criticism, an expression has been thought up (which incidentally I believe no member of the government has ever used), which is the convenient image for the press of the enlarged sanctuary [sanctuaire elargi]. What we are saying is that the fact that France, which is in Europe, has autonomous national weapons, whose use is only up to it to decide, naturally contributes to the security of Europe insofar as I think everyone recognizes that the security of France cannot be understood as limited merely to the border of the metropolitan territory. We cannot remain completely indifferent to our surroundings. This is nothing new. It is a truth that you will find, for example, in the White Paper of 1972 by Michel Debre. So it is in this respect that France's defense policy, an independent policy, provides an original contribution; but I believe it to be very effective since it also provides an element of uncertainty or indetermination in relation to the situation which could develop in Europe. On the contrary, in the remarks you made, and which again I would very willingly share, I see a justification for the defense policy we pursue. Do not think it is brought about by an inability to imagine another policy or other directions over 20 years.

[Question] Mr Minister, a while ago you replied very honestly to the question I put on the (?UDF) report. You say no to the basic strategic thoughts which are suggested in various places in the report, and in the same manner you spoke of the possibility of a neutron weapon being integrated into the present strategy, not opening the way to linear strategy, as the usual promoters of the neutron bomb propose: All this is extremely clear.

Would you say that the ground forces overall are adapted to this strategy? Do you not feel that a large part of the body of the ground force is in some way suspended in the air in relation to this strategy? These are old structures with men who are [word indistinct] adopted, and, many of whom in reality do not know what mission they would perform in the perspective fixed by this strategy.

[Answer] I must say that I see that much progress has been made, first due to the fact that the equipment which was decided on 5 years ago is arriving in the units, and I believe moreover that missions are now understood much better. We could debate this at length, but since we have little time I will not dwell on it. I would like to tell you, however, that I do not share your pessimism. The French Army has changed greatly. What is true, however, is that with 160,000 soldiers in our ground force, it is false to claim that we have an army of manned strength and large battalions.

[Question] There has been much talk of war and guerrilla war. Let us think of the civilians, that is those who are outside the army, outside politicking. What do you think of the calls to develop fallout shelters? And is wanting to build fallout shelters not in full contradiction with deterrence? If you cannot deter, if you protect our citizens, does that mean that we cannot really deter the enemy?

[Answer] Well, firstly there is propaganda for atomic shelters; this is propaganda of a commercial nature.

I will reply to your question very precisely. It is true that as soon as you have a policy of deterrence which is aimed at avoiding a battle, as you would say, this means it has failed if you need to take shelter. There is just one point--deterrence is based on the damage you will cause your aggressor. Thus if your aggressor has provided shelter for its population from this damage, it is quite obvious that you are faced with terms of deterrence which have developed, which are different.

Now you know that an effort has been made in many countries--in the USSR, in Switzerland and in Sweden precisely--to build civil defense shelters. It is obvious that this is a new factor which damages deterrence itself, since populations should be sheltered [sentence as heard]. Therefore we must consider that the implementation of a policy of civil defense, of sheltering the population does not contradict deterrence; it can be a necessary element of it. This was not the case up to now.

GISCARD APPROVES IMPLEMENTATION OF FARM PRICES WITHOUT UK

LD081438 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The president of the republic has just asked Premier Raymond Barre to prepare the implementation of the compromise plan on farming prices on behalf of the eight [EC members]--that is without Great Britain, in order to avoid French farmers being victimized by the delay imposed by the British.

SEVENTH FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT OPENS IN NICE

Gabon's Bongo Arrives

AB072105 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Nice, the capital of the Cote d'Azur, will host the seventh Franco-African Summit, which opens there on Friday morning under the chairmanship of the French President, Valery Giscard d'Estaing. On this occasion, our country's delegation, led by the head of state, His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, left Libreville this morning for Nice. Here is our correspondent's report from Nice:

In fact, the president, El-Hadj Omar Bongo is leading the Gabonese delegation to this seventh Franco-African Summit in Nice. A summit that is held alternately in France and in Africa. This year, instead of Paris, the summit is being held in Nice on the Cote d'Azur. The president of the Republic arrived in Nice at 1500 Libreville time aboard a private jet. He was welcomed on his arrival by Mr Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation, who, it will be recalled, was in Libreville just a few days ago.

Some African heads of state are already in Nice for the summit, notably President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President David Dacko of the Central African Republic. President Dacko met our head of state and discussed relations between our two countries. The two statesmen reviewed bilateral cooperation and the topics to be tackled during the summit.

Economic problems are expected to dominate this summit, but the situation in Chad is also expected to dominate this summit, but the situation in Chad is also expected to be discussed since that country has been plunged into a fratricidal war for more than 10 weeks now. It has been officially announced here in nice that Mr Kamougue, the Vice President of Chad, is leading the Chadian delegation to this summit. It is also being rumored that a delegation from Hissein Habre's faction is also arriving here for the summit.

As I have already said, this summit will be dominated not only by economic problems, but also by problems of security--two problems that have dominated current African affairs.

President Bongo is accompanied by the deputy prime minister, Mr George Rawiri; Mr Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs; minister in charge of coordination of economic and financial affairs at the presidency, Mr Jean Francois Ntoutoume; as well as several advisers and experts who will be working with the president at the summit.

Sierra Leone's Stevens Interviewed

AB082210 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] President Siaka Stevens arrived in Nice this afternoon to a full-scale ceremonial welcome on the airport tarmac. At the presidential lounge, President Stevens was received officially by Mr Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation. Signing the visitor's book at the lounge, President Stevens expressed his delight at being in Nice and looked forward to a most fruitful and interesting summit. Sierra Leone and Somalia are the only non-French-speaking countries attending the Franco-African summit. Twenty-six countries are attending the summit and are represented by their heads of state, prime ministers or foreign ministers.

Speaking in Paris in an interview with the second television network, Antenna 2, President Stevens described the Franco-African summit which started in Nice today as a most welcome orientation in current Franco-African policy in an attempt to reach out to African states across linguistic barriers.

President Stevens said that he considered the summit a venture that will cement the basis of enlightened cooperation between African states and France to the mutual benefit of both sides. Dr Stevens further said that the summit also underscores the long-standing French interest in African affairs and her desire to build a basis of cooperation between African states in general.

Answering a question on the Organisation of African Unity and Sierra Leone's preparation for hosting the OAU summit in July, President Stevens said that the entire exercise marks the determination of African states not only to consolidate their independence but to accelerate the process of cooperation and the economic situation in the continent. President Stevens added that the coming summit has provided Sierra Leone with much needed impetus to accelerate the provision of (?surface) infrastructure, which includes road network, improved telecommunication and power supply. President Stevens acknowledged with gratitude the cooperation received from friendly countries in this exercise, which include France.

On Franco-Sierra Leone relations, President Stevens noted with satisfaction the great assistance Sierra Leone is today receiving from France, particularly in the economic and educational training areas of development cooperation. His excellency cited the recent financial agreement concluded with Caisse Centrale under which 4.1 million leones was advanced to service the new international telecommunication exchange linking Freetown and the rest of the world on an automatic dialing basis; 4 million leones was provided to service and expand the water supply project for Freetown; and a further 3.7 million leones was provided for the establishment of a cement factory.

On Sierra Leone's economic development, President Stevens reiterated his government's priority on agricultural intensification as the basis for economic growth. Commenting on the pope's African visit, the president said that it will provide inspiration for Catholics in Africa with the resultant effect of a general reaffirmation of faith.

Foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh and Sierra Leone's ambassador to France, Mr Eya Mbayo were present at the interview.

COLOMBO, FORLANI DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY, DEFENSE IN CHAMBER

Colombo on Iran, NATO

AU080945 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 8 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo reaffirmed the position of Italy and the European Economic Community in favor of "negotiations and peaceful avenues without the use of force" for freeing the American hostages held in Iran since November 4 in a statement to the lower house Wednesday on the international situation.

Responding to a series of parliamentary queries, Colombo, who is the current duty chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, also reaffirmed that "no prior information was provided to Italy on the aborted American attempt to liberate the captive Americans in Iran". For Italy to fulfill the requirement of "preserving the prospects for consolidating liberty, progress and cooperation among peoples", the foreign minister said, it is indispensible to maintain "fully friendly ties and relations of solidarity with the United States but in a dialogue which must be sincere and, precisely for this reason, not [word indistinct] consenting, a dialogue supported by a real desire for cooperation".

Speaking of the commitments connected to the Atlantic Alliance, Colombo affirmed that, "in the case of attack against the territory of any member country, there is the obligation of joint defense, one and indivisible". The foreign minister then added that, "in the case of events possibly occuring in other regions of the world which could influence their interests, there is a requirement for frank and timely consultations on these events".

Addressing the issue of sanctions against Iran, Colombo declared that Italy "has not been unaware that the United States, which has asked us to take part in these sanctions, is on the correct side and is acting for the reestablishment of law. In answer to this (U.S.) request," Italy's diplomatic chief continued, "we gave a reply which was neither precipitous nor uncritical. We, therefore, (?promised) an adequate diplomatic initiative".

Turning to developments in Afghanistan, Colombo said that an outcome of these developments in keeping with the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country might be obtained through a formula which would allow Afghanistan to remain outside the superpowers' contest and return to its neutral and nonaligned status. "The disturbance the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan caused in the detente process and the patent violation of the most elementary norms of international law committed by Iran underscore the need for articulated and concrete policy initiatives from the European countries as regards the Middle Eastern question", Colombo concluded.

Forlani on Defense System

LD082042 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] The foreign policy debate, which opened yesterday preceded by a meeting between President of the Council of Ministers Cossiga and the secretaries of the three majority parties, is to be concluded in the Chamber of Deputies today. Here is Angelo Haver:

Let us forthrightly say that there has been a new element raised in the debate which took place in the Senate last week. It did not come from the foreign affairs minister. The new element occurred in the speech by Forlani, president of the Christian Democratic Party, who set out to elaborate on and formulate in greater detail certain statements already made at the recent meeting of his party.

Our country must equip itself for an autonomous system of defense on the model of the one organized by Tito in Yugoslavia. Forlani said that our country cannot resolve the problems of its own defense by entrusting them to the decisions of the nuclear powers. We must implement our own conventional security system, adapted to the shape of our territory and secure through its internal cohesion in the same manner as the arrangements made in the past by President Tito for his country, Forlani said.

BERLINGUER LAUDS TITO, WARNS AGAINST PRESSURE ON YUGOSLAVIA

LD081357 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 6 May 80 p 1

[Article by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "His Legacy"]

[Text] Although we had been prepared for it for a long time, Tito's death arouses deep emotion in us which unites us at this time with our Yugoslav comrades and the citizens of Yugoslavia. We pay the same grief-stricken tribute to him. Tito was a political leader of exceptional caliber who, despite his old age, remained consistently committed to his multifaceted battle right to the end. He leaves a great legacy behind him.

His political stature was revealed at many levels, above all within Yugoslavia as a leader of an exceptionally broad and valuable antifascist resistance, as an architect of an original socialist experiment--based on self management--and as a builder of friendship and unity among the country's different peoples. It was also revealed in the international communist and workers movement, as a vanguard figure from 1948, even in face of Stalin, in the rejection of the principle of the leading state and leading party and as an advocate of the right of each party and state to choose and follow its own path in full independence. However, this policy was also revealed throughout international life. Tito was one of the founders and leading exponents of the nonaligned movement, and a staunch advocate of a policy of peace, cooperation and equality among all peoples.

His action always took place principally in the political sphere. However, now that we can make an overall assessment of all his work as a leader we also understand how much of it was based on strong and profound ideological and theoretical convictions. In his writings, therefore, as well as in his actions we can find the structure and development of a powerful political thought.

When a leader of such stature dies--a leader who for 40 years played such an important role in the difficult events affecting his country and the world to such an extent that he won universal respect--it is inevitable that he will be missed. We have reached that moment which the world press has designated the "post-Tito" period: A moment which has already given rise and will continue to give rise to all sorts of inferences and conjectures based on the complex needs for coexistence among an assortment of nations which still face considerable differences in levels of economic development, interwoven with different cultural traditions. However, aside from this, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia faces the great problem of defending its own autonomous options in the international sphere--options which can now be more useful than ever at a time when new and serious threats to peace are gathering in the world as a result of the setback in the detente to which Tito and our other Yugoslav comrades made an extremely important contribution.

We must not underestimate the grave tasks facing Yugoslavia. However, on one point our views and expectations differ from those so often encountered in other circles. We have deep faith in the Yugoslav people and communists, in their strength and their wisdom--a faith which has grown in the course of the close political and personal relations which we have had with them for years.

We are convinced that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will be able to carry out the duties facing it through its ties with the people and its political understanding, which it has already demonstrated so valuably on many occasions. This conviction of ours is an essential part of the solidarity which we wish to express to your Yugoslav comrades at this painful time.

As Italians, and particularly as Italian Communists, we have a vital interest which we have demonstrated many times and which coincides with the interest defended by the Yugoslavs themselves. Yugoslavia, which is our neighbor and is linked to our country by strong ties of friendship, will have our full support in its work aimed at calmly continuing its process of building a socialist society--designed and implemented in full autonomy--and in its courageous policy of nonalignment in the international sphere. These are the pillars of Tito's legacy.

Moreover, it is not only in our interest for Yugoslavia to be able to follow its path; it is a stabilizing element in Europe and hence a fairly important factor in peace on our continent. Pressure on Yugoslavia, from any quarter whatsoever, to try to change its policy in one direction or another from outside would be a shortsighted and dangerous attitude. We hope that the protagonists of world politics are wise enough to avoid this: for our part, we will firmly oppose any such attempt.

L'UNITA TEXT OF PCI CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO LCY

LD081359 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "PCI Central Committee Message to League"]

[Text] After learning of Comrade Tito's death the PCI Central Committee sent the following message to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee in Belgrade:

Dear comrades, we send you, your party and your people our most heartfelt condolences on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

With [the death of] Comrade Tito we lose a great protagonist in the history of the international workers movement and an eminent statesman who has left a deep and lasting mark on the contemporary world.

A communist fighter since the days of the Third International and the leader of an anti-fascist liberation war which was, at the same time, a national and social revolution, Comrade Tito was the architect of an original socialist experiment which never faltered even during the most bitter and painful polemics and division in the communist movement.

Comrade Tito was jealous of Yugoslav independence, sovereignty and national unity and of his party's autonomy and he will be remembered as a vigorous advocate of these principles for all countries in the world, whether big or small, as the fundamental principles for a new international coexistence. A staunch advocate of detente and peace, Comrade Tito was one of the founders of nonalignment and of the vast movement of peoples and countries which made a valid contribution to overcoming the Cold War and which are still fighting against the growing threats posed by the extremes of great-power and bloc politics and to open up new paths of peace and cooperation for the world.

We also remember Comrade Tito as a friend of Italy, its people and our party in the painful and difficult search for a solution eventually produced by the Osimo treaty which remains an example of constructive and peaceful relations between neighboring countries.

Dear comrades, it is with sincere emotion and grief that the Italian Communists lower their flag. Your struggle is ours, too. The lesson which he leaves to you and your people is an extremely important contribution for us too and, we are certain, for millions and millions of men in the world fighting for freedom, justice and peace.

PCI Central Committee, 5 May

L'UNITA REPORTS BERLINGUER LOCAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEECH

LD090901 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer in Rome on 4 May: "Enrico Berlinguer Opens PCI Election Campaign in Rome"]

[Excerpts] Rome--PCI Secretary Comrade Enrico Berlinguer yesterday launched the Communist election campaign for the local government elections on 8 June with a rally in the sports stadium at the Rome conference center attended by a large crowd of comrades and citizens.

It is an indisputable fact, now generally recognized, that the PCI is now the most active Italian party in international life. Comrade Enrico Berlinguer devoted the first part of his speech yesterday to the dramatic questions and tragic events which have characterized the world situation in recent months, weeks and days.

I imagine that you expect me, the PCI secretary general said at the beginning of his speech, to talk today mainly about the significance and results of the party's initiatives in the international sphere including the recent visit to China and Korea. For several months now the PCI's positions and initiatives have been the object of attention and interest in Italy and abroad.

Berlinguer recalled the most significant aspects of this PCI initiative, ranging from the opposition expressed toward the deployment of new missiles in Europe and on our national territory--accompanied by a specific and feasible alternative proposal--to the condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan; from the stance taken in the European Parliament in Strasbourg in favor of detente and an autonomous role for Europe--even in connection with the Iranian situation and the pressures being exerted by the United States in this sphere--to the meetings with SPD and Socialist International President Willy Brandt, French Socialist Party Secretary Mitterrand, British Labor Party leaders and leaders of Scandinavian social democratic parties; from the contacts--which PCI leaders have always had--with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Algerian National Liberation Front, the POLISARIO Front and Indira Gandhi's party to the Communist delegation's trip to China and Korea. Therefore, people have had to admit, Berlinguer said, that the PCI is the Italian party which is most active in international life: Certainly nobody can say, for instance, that the DC is taking any noticeable initiative in the world. The PCI is active with its own individual positions--the fruits of careful and original formulation. Abroad, this responsibility and commitment by the PCI is a fact which nobody dreams of disputing. In Italy, however, there are some people (but there are fewer of them and they are increasingly discredited) who try to suggest that all our initiatives in the international sphere are dictated by internal political aims and by an alleged concern to provide "proof of autonomy."

This subject of autonomy, Berlinguer exclaimed, has now become almost comical. This is especially the case when it is raised by DC or Italian Social Democratic Party leaders who maintain that we must stand by United States at all times even when (and even especially when) they stage adventures like the one attempted in Iran, which lead the world to the brink of war, and when the U.S. secretary of state himself--Cyrus Vance--dissociates himself from such adventures and resigns.

Agitation over the PCI's "autonomy," Berlinguer continued, reaches the limit of effrontery when even those people furthest removed from politics readily grasp that the PCI speaks with equal frankness and consistency in Rome, Strasbourg, Moscow, Beijing and Washington. And they also learn that the PCI says what it deems right and necessary to political leaders of the United States, the USSR, the PRC and the European countries.

When I read the commentaries on the recent visit which I and Comrade G.C. Pajetta made with our delegation to China, I saw that somebody, who did not know what other criticism to make, accused us of not being able to "choose" between the USSR and China. Clearly these people cannot imagine an Italian party which does not choose to identify with some party or state in another country. Since they are incapable of thinking for themselves they are disconcerted when they realize that others do think for themselves and do so responsibly.

Indeed, Berlinguer said, in the present world situation, in view of the serious erosion of the ability of the superpowers and the old ruling classes to make objective analyses and lead world affairs and in the face of so much ideological narrowmindedness, so much sectarianism and factionalism being demonstrated in international life and in the life of individual countries, we believe that every responsible political force must now think for itself and try to ensure that reason, politics, dialogue and negotiation prevail over the use of arms, acts of violence and faits accomplis.

The real and most fundamental motive for our initiatives is this: We acted, Berlinguer said, not out of a desire for spectacle or applause but in the knowledge of how serious and dangerous the present international situation is and with the intention of making our own serious contribution to extend the network of relations among communist, workers, democratic and peace-loving forces whether or not they are in government. We did this and are still doing it, constantly trying to repair broken ties, defuse the situation, reduce tensions and promote cooperation--in short, to unite and not to divide. This proposal, which has formed the basis of all our initiatives, also motivated us during our recent trip: in Korea where our aim was to consolidate longstanding relations of friendship and cooperation with our Korean comrades which are based on a broad similarity in our analyses of the situation, and in China where the aim was to restore relations which had been suspended for a long time.

In our contacts with our Chinese comrades (which started last March to a limited extent) we agreed not to go back over the reasons which led to the two parties breaking off relations; this was not because the subject was a source of embarrassment but because the situation has changed so much--in the two countries, in the world, in the international workers movement--that it rendered the former differences futile and highlighted entirely new and different problems and needs. The top CCP leaders, the PCI secretary continued, have described the resumption of relations with our party as an event which "will make history." We do not think that this statement was made for reasons of courtesy or convenience. The impression which we had throughout our stay in China is that the central and local leaders, the workers and students, the peasants and teachers, the women and children that we met did indeed regard our presence in their country as an innovation of exceptional significance: Moreover, it was no accident that exceptional importance was attached to the event by the press, radio and television.

We were conscious of and felt, in a welcome of this type, not only our shared satisfaction with the revived friendship but also the presence of real understanding of what our party--the PCI--really is. First, the articles published in China in preparation for our arrival and then the public and private speeches revealed an understanding of the PCI's individual characteristics not only as a party which has its own autonomous and independent place and its own well-defined role in the international workers movement on the world scene, but also as a party whose original definition of a path toward socialism in Italy and Western Europe people were interested in trying to understand.

From our viewpoint, Berlinguer then said, the visit, the information gathered, the many contacts we made served to show us the real nature of this huge country which has experienced a great liberating revolution and which is now inhabited by a population which amounts to almost 1/4 of mankind. The impression which we obtained is that the problems of development and modernization in this country are vast, especially after 10 years in which not only political life but also productive life--especially in industry and transport and in the running of schools and universities--was thrown into complete disarray by the "Cultural Revolution," whose origins and effects were not explained in a simplistic and propagandist way by our Chinese comrades but they were discussed as a phenomenon whose causes are now being analysed--both the causes inherent in objective conditions and those dependent on party mistakes.

Therefore, we gained the impression of a country which is committed to a great effort to overcome the negative consequences of events in the past 10 years and which is also facing the remaining problems with great realism. This is the reason for our great interest in what is happening there, convinced as we are that a modern China is a factor contributing to mankind's general progress. Of course, Berlinguer added, in our meeting with our Chinese comrades, as always in socialist countries, we explained our view of democracy and socialism and the relationship between them which can develop in different conditions in each country but which we think should always be developed so as to guarantee the fundamental rights of individual and collective freedom.

Our Discussions With the Chinese

We had fairly broad and sincere exchanges of information and discussions with our Chinese comrades on international problems and international relations. We explained, Berlinguer said, our assessment of the PRC's role and the need for everybody to fully recognize its place on the world scene. Moreover, these are positions which were fully expounded at our 15th congress. Our Chinese comrades explained their positions in turn. This revealed that there are points on which we agree and points on which we disagree.

One of the points on which we agree, for instance, is the will to work actively to defend peace, respect for sovereignty and independence of states, the defense of full autonomy for communist parties, our views on the nonaligned countries' role and the importance of maintaining their unity.

However, the PCI secretary added, as you know, we disagree on the subject of the avoidability of war and on the fact that the USSR should be regarded as an enemy country (and even as the "main enemy"). We expressed our disagreement on these subjects, adding of course that we are not in agreement with any country which regards China as an enemy. Furthermore, we expressed our concern over relations between China and Vietnam. With regard to the Kampuchean question we reaffirmed the need to find a political solution which guarantees the Kampuchean people's full sovereignty.

Berlinguer recalled that agreements and disagreement which were examined in long discussions, were also aired in public: in the toasts, in the final press conference given in the presence of 160 journalists, and in the Chinese newspapers. The type of relations which we have established and which we intend to develop with the CCP is such that they will have a value beyond relations between two parties which, to different degrees and in different ways, have their own international role. The method and principles on which these relations are based are those of mutual respect and better mutual understanding: free discussions, even in public, of controversial viewpoints; equality in autonomy; and, finally and, above all, the effort to reach understanding and to seek areas of common interest and action. Comrade Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CCP Central Committee, bidding farewell to the PCI delegation on its departure from China, was right when he said that "the differences and divergences which exist in our analyses and viewpoints on some problems can only inspire us and prompt us to work together and, through continual verification in practice, to achieve progress on the basis of Marxism."

If these criteria and rules, the PCI secretary general observed at this point, were adopted by all parties, states and movements which claim to follow socialism and to support the emancipation of peoples, it would be extremely positive not only for the workers movement but for the whole world. This must be achieved as soon as possible. This is our hope and pledge, especially now that the world is poised between peace and war, between progress and barbarism and between change and destruction: This is the dramatic alternative which we are facing as Italians and Europeans.

Why have we come to this pass, Berlinguer asked? I will not repeat the analysis of the prime fundamental causes of the tensions throughout the world (we have discussed this several times on the basis of our 15th congress). On the other hand, I would like to draw the attention of comrades and public opinion as a whole to the political cause which has come to light in recent times and which is the main reason for the threat to world peace. This cause--which we have seen escalating in recent months--is the increasingly acute confrontation and rivalry between the two superpowers: the United States and the USSR.

The facts show that detente entered a critical phase precisely when dialogue and the search for agreement broke down between the United States and the USSR and when they turned to a policy of unilateral action, the use of force, intervention and exerting pressure in other countries' internal affairs. There is no need to recall all the actions which marked this course of events until the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the U.S. military adventure in Iran. It is a fact that, through a whole chain of actions and reactions over a period of time, we have come to a spiral which has become extremely dangerous for peace in the world.

The preservation of peace, Berlinguer then said, dependes primarily on a resumption of dialogue and cooperation between the United States and the USSR. However, we must realize that in present circumstances this dialogue will not be resumed unless other forces take the field--other states which act autonomously to end the currently prevalent logic of power and to urge the two superpowers to show moderation and to return their relations--and the whole of international relations--to the course of discussions and negotiation. It would therefore be a serious mistake both to fan the flames of division between the two superpowers and to uncritically espouse the positions of either. This, Berlinguer stressed, is equally valid for countries which belong to an alliance.

If for example, he continued, we accede to U.S. demands for sanctions against the USSR and for a boycott of the Olympic games (and in this connection we welcome the appeal by the West European Olympic committees to all nations to send their athletes to the Moscow Olympics) or if we show solidarity with the United States over their military "raid" on Iran--an operation which could have sparked off a chain reaction leading to world war--we would not be serving the cause of peace and detente or helping the United States solve the dispute with Iran or trying wisely and effectively to secure the release of the Tehran hostages.

We understand that the American nation feels outraged by the unacceptable imprisonment of U.S. citizens. However, so far the U.S. leaders have failed to take account of the fact that the Iranian nation also feels outraged by the fact that the United States has not admitted its weighty responsibility for the shah's terrible crimes.

Furthermore, let us not forget that if the United States' objective is not just to secure the hostages' release but also to destroy the Iranian Revolution and restore a reactionary regime similar to the shah's, Italy and Europe cannot follow it on this path because it is in our interest to establish a policy of economic and political cooperation with Iran and the other Middle East nations. This, the PCI secretary added, is also the best way of making a contribution to building a democratic society and state in Iran which can gradually overcome the extremist demonstrations of fanaticism and religious sectarianism which still exist in that revolution. In this situation the Italian Government has behaved in an inconsistent and hesitant manner. At first it seemed as if it intended to express criticism of the U.S. operation but, after a few days, it virtually expressed advance, blind support for other possible adventurist U.S. initiatives. In Florence the honorable Cossiga stated that the international situation could "place grave responsibilities on our country which could be called upon to make complex choices which might divide us." What did he mean? Everybody is wondering. It is surprising that a prime minister should speak in such an enigmatic way on such a delicate subject. The country has the right to know and demands that the government make itself clear.

International Relations

Which forces in the world can act to place international relations--above all, relations between the United States and the USSR--back on the path of detente, the peaceful solution of existing conflicts, disarmament, cooperation and for a world development based on independence for all countries and on mutual advantage?

There are many such forces and they are important, Berlinguer said. He cited the non-aligned movement and countries whose unity must be encouraged; Western Europe, particularly its workers movement and democratic forces; the liberation movements; the forces of progress and peace present in every continent; and those religious institutions and cultural movements whose aims include peace, fraternity and justice.

If all these forces, each with its own makeup and policies for action and operation, were to act to defuse the world situation, to effect a return to the prevalence of reason and mankind's permanent and universal interests, the course which is leading or could lead--even unintentionally--toward war could be barred, Berlinguer stressed, and could be reversed.

It is in this context that we place the task which falls to the working class and to our party as an Italian party and as a party which is part of the whole world workers movement and, in particular the workers movement which has its roots in Western Europe.

We are convinced advocates of European unity. We do not call into question the European countries' membership in the Atlantic pact--and that includes Italy--nor the resulting defense duties in the geographical area defined in the agreements ratified in this pact. However, this should not prevent Europe from taking autonomous initiatives and asserting and developing its own world role which should be aimed now more than ever before at detente, the resumption of East-West dialogue, a rapprochement between the United States and the USSR and an arms reduction which ensures the security of all European states.

Therefore, we are fighting for a Europe with different economic and social structures and a new ruling class, and are striving to establish a relationship with Third World countries and peoples no longer of a colonialist type but cooperation based on equality and justice.

While I was in China and Korea, the PCI secretary general said, the new tripartite DC-Italian Socialist Party-Italian Republican Party government was presented in Parliament. Having read the prime minister's "program exposition" I realized that (despite the fact that the speech lasted a good 2 hours) there is no program. On many fundamental questions and above all on questions relating to economic and social policy we heard either soothing words (which indicated that no choice was being made) or procrastination. Therefore the government parties reached agreement only on the posts of "minister" and "under secretary" (85 ministerial and under secretarial posts were required to balance the accounts); an agreement, in short, reached purely on the criteria of dividing power among the parties and their factions. This system--which they are now also trying to follow for appointments to other public bodies, banks and the Italian Radio Broadcasting and Television Company--has in the past few days already led to the resignation of National Hydrocarbons Agency Chairman Egidi in protest of Craxi's move to appoint a man loyal to him as vice chairman. The voters, Berlinguer exclaimed, should ask how the Italian economy and Italy's relations with foreign countries can benefit from this whole interminable, troubled affair of the National Hydrocarbons Agency.

Meanwhile the DC--or rather the so-called "preamble" majority which won the congress and, with the president, secretary and deputy secretary, controls the major party positions--is revealing the spirit and political objectives which motivate it in a way which could not be clearer. And, faced with the wave of scandals in which many DC officials are involved and faced with a public opinion which is resolutely demanding honesty and integrity, the current DC leaders--instead of singling out and punishing the corrupt members of the DC ranks--are mounting a trumped-up and staged campaign against the PCI (they have even raked up the Moscow NEW TIMES accusation!) [possible reference to charges against PCI of manifesting excessive obedience to Moscow] which is solely aimed at raising a great cloud of dust to ensure that the DC is able to maintain and extend its system of power which is so widely based on patronage and corruption.

However, in a meeting held by the DC in Brescia on local government issues, nothing specific was said about programs but instead an obsessive attack was launched on leftwing councils, the only ones which can offer the citizens a positive account of achievements despite--in many cases--the burden bequeathed by previous DC councils and despite continual obstacles raised by the central government. This is an attack, the PCI secretary exclaimed, which is aimed at curtailing the very autonomy of local authorities.

And finally, making the control of the "preamble" DC quite clear, Donat Cattin (who bluntly says out loud what his friends whisper to each other), is affirming that Italy needs "a healthy reactionary wave." This therefore marks the end of speeches on "national solidarity" with which they tried to conceal a political decision to break away and swing to the right even at the recent DC congress.

I do not deny, Berlinguer added, that there are forces and men in the DC (and even in the government) who would like to maintain the possibility of building effective national solidarity and a government which expresses it fully. However, the very way in which the government was formed and the line taken by the main forces which determine its direction move in the opposite direction, in other words, toward deeper divisions, anticommunism and an attempt to achieve the greatly desired "five-party government" (DC, PSI, Italian Social Democratic Party, Italian Liberal Party and Italian Republican Party)--the most backward solution which could be pursued in present circumstances. Such a solution would, in fact, stifle all aspirations to change government methods, economic and social policy and foreign policy.

Therefore, each day provides further confirmation that our criticism of the existing government solution is valid and this further confirms the need to mount a serious, consistent and clear opposition.

We have already seen that this government and this majority are weak. In the course of a few days the government has been defeated in Parliament four times; either by the absence of members of the majority or by internal conflicts which divided it when the vote was taken. However, this is not all. If you consider the political positions upheld by considerable political factions in the DC and PSI--positions which differ from those held by their secretariats--it can be seen that the present government, politically speaking, does not have a majority and that, on the other hand, there is a potential majority of forces convinced of the need for a different political solution based on effective national unity.

This means, Berlinguer said, that our policy--while not immune from mistakes on which I think we have dwelt enough in the past few months--has shifted directions, has set the seal on new areas of agreement and has clarified the situation. In other words our line has obtained political results in the direction and along the path that we have been following for years. It is a path which--as we have always warned--is not and cannot be made up of successive victories but which--even through harsh conflicts--never stops pursuing the objective of uniting the people's forces following various lines and having different inspirations; in other words the Communist, Socialist and Christian forces. This is still a cornerstone of our political action whatever our party's position in Parliament. This, Berlinguer added, is still true today and this is our objective more than ever before because it corresponds to the country's basic needs.

At this stage, our struggle to attain this objective involves the local government elections on 8 June, the PCI secretary then said. This election should concentrate on questions relating to the budget and to the method of governing the communes, provinces and regions. We Communists have everything to gain from urging citizens to discuss such questions and to ensure that their political choice and their vote is based on an assessment of what the parties have and have not done in the local authorities and the regions.

However, it is clear that the result of these local government elections will also have an undeniable influence on political relations at national level, on policies and on government prospects. For instance, it is clear that a victory by the DC now led by the "preamble" men--by men motivated by the will (as Donat Cattin has told us) to prompt a "reactionary wave" would open up prospects of serious regression and hence of acute tensions in the country and would also represent a serious blow to the political positions and prospects for initiatives and progress by the more open DC members themselves.

'MARCH 28 BRIGADE' CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOOTING

AU071715 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Milan, May 7 (ANSA)--Guido Passalacqua, a journalist for the Italian Daily LA REPUBBLICA was kneecapped in his Milan home this morning by three terrorists. The attack occurred at 7:25 local time and was claimed a short time afterward by a group calling itself the "March 28 Brigade" in an anonymous telephone call to a Milan daily. The caller said, "we are the March 28 Brigade. We have crippled Guido Passalacqua from the REPUBBLICA. Get it right: March 28 Brigade". It may be the group wanted to underscore the date last year when a Red Brigade hideout on Via Fracchia in Genoa was raided by police and four terrorists were killed: three men and a woman. Passalacqua's condition was not serious. The journalist had often written about investigations and trials of terrorist suspects.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELAYS DECISION TO 15 MAY

LD072003 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to a last-minute report, the Portuguese Olympic Committee has not yet made a decision on whether to send our athletes to the Moscow Olympic games and the final decision will be taken only on 15 May at a meeting of all the National Sporting Associations affiliated with the Portuguese Olympic Committee.

SA CARNEIRO TO VISIT PARIS 19, 20 MAY

LD071844 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro will be travelling to Paris on a working visit on 19 and 20 May at the invitation of Raymond Barre. Sa Carneiro will be accompanied by Freitas do Amaral and Rui Almeida Mendes, secretary of state for European integration. The prime minister will also be received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Sa Carneiro's trip is part of a tour of some European capitals which will include London, Brussels and Athens.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON DISMISSED FARM WORKERS

LD082158 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued an official note in connection with dismissals of rural workers currently taking place in a number of collective units of production. The note reads as follows:

The government has learned that workers are being dismissed from collective units of production--UCP's--(?by initiative of those in charge of running the said UCP's) whenever the workers apply for grants for government land for personal farming.

As is publicly known, the government has been encouraging the establishment of autonomous farming on plots of land catering for family farming, in keeping with its own program and in accordance with the law.

The seriousness of such occurrences, which are nothing but a form of coercion [words indistinct] and repression, warrants a public denunciation of these occurrences and the reiteration by the government of its unswerving commitment to carry on with its plan of handing land to landless workers.

These workers who in any way find themselves to be the victims of coercion are hereby assured by the government that, through the Ministry of Labor, immediate steps will be taken with a view to enforcing the implementation of the law, both as regards the situation of the dismissed workers and the ascertaining of the employers' responsibility in this matter. The government, with the assistance of the security forces, will preserve the freedom of all citizens and the strict observance of legality.

PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ VISITS SAUDI ARABIA 5-7 MAY

For coverage of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez's official visit to Saudi Arabia, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 8 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TEXT OF PCE CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO LCY ON TITO DEATH

ID081551 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 6 May 80 p 9

[Apparent text of undated PCE message: "We Lose a Faithful Friend"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the sad news of the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, which has been received with profound sorrow by Spanish Communists, on our own behalf and on behalf of the PCE Central Committee we express our most deeply felt condolences to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Your party and people are losing in President Tito a legendary revolutionary fighter and the indisputable inspirer and leader of all the peoples of Yugoslavia in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers and then in the determination to build a self-managing and peaceful socialist society.

We Spanish Communists are losing in Comrade Tito a faithful and close friend and a consistent defender of Spanish democracy who, at momentous times in Spain's history, actively supported our struggle for freedom and who always showed great understanding for the policies of our party, whose activities he followed with interest.

Comrade Tito, a statesman of world standing and the distinguished founder of the movement of nonaligned countries, made an exceptional contribution to the peoples' struggle for liberation from political and economic dependence and for social progress.

Until the last days of his life he worked tirelessly for peace and detente and for the liquidation of hotbeds of tension, convinced, as he himself declared, that division into blocs cannot resolve any of the world's vital problems nor open up the prospect of democratization of international relations.

His exemplary life dedicated to the struggle for the triumph of democracy, peace and socialism merited him the admiration and respect of his people and of millions of people throughout the world.

Dear comrades: At this sad time our party's Central Committee and all Spanish Communists pay a deeply felt tribute to the memory of Comrade Tito, share your sorrow, and express our total solidarity with Socialist Yugoslavia and its leaders, with whom we are united by profound ties of friendship, cooperation and comradeship.

Yours fraternally,

Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the PCE; Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE.

DOLORES IBARRURI, CARRILLO HAIL GREATNESS OF JOSIP BROZ TITO

Ibarruri Message

ID061306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2304 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Madrid, May 5 (TANJUG)--"Departing with President Tito is the last great man of modern history: The architect of new Yugoslavia, which emerged at the centre of the

Yugoslav peoples' epic of struggle, in the fire of Yugoslavia's socialist revolution", stated Dolores Ibarruri, La Pasionaria, president of the Spanish Communist Party, "With Tito's death we lose a great comrade and communist who with stood the heaviest of trials, a hero, a warrior and a statesman of universal magnitude," pointed out Dolores Ibarruri.

Carrillo Tribute

ID081549 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 6 May 80 p 1

[Tribute by Santiago Carrillo: "A Luminary of the 20th Century"]

[Text] With Tito has died the last leader to command general respect and admiration throughout the world, one of the most illustrious heads of the antifascist struggle, one of the luminaries of the 20th century.

At the head of the communists and peoples of Yugoslavia, Tito inscribed one of the finest pages in the history of Europe's liberation from the Hitlerite yoke. He founded and built the federal socialist state which we know and love today. He defended it against Stalin's attempt at hegemonism and against the pressures and maneuvers of imperialism. He promoted the forms of self-management which characterize the living socialist democracy in his country today.

At the same time, he was until his death a genuine champion of world peace. With the nonaligned movement, which he founded and inspired, he contributed to the maintenance of peace and to furthering the independence of oppressed peoples.

In addition, Tito was a faithful friend of Spanish democracy, which he supported from the thirties to the present day. I remember my last meeting with him last summer when he spoke at length about Spain and its problems. Judging by his appearance last August, no one would have thought that we would not meet again and that his wish to visit our country would not be realized. The picture of him that I took away from that meeting was one of a man of great vitality, with bright optimism regarding his country's future and with a concern for peace which prompted him to take personal charge of every detail in the preparations for the nonaligned conference in Havana.

With Tito dead, I am firmly convinced that Socialist Yugoslavia, united around the League of Communists, will continue developing the system of self-management and maintaining itself in the nonaligned camp to defend peace.

I am honored to have been a friend of this great man, from whose example I tried to learn, and to be a friend of his successors, of those who are going to follow the path which he charted.

PREMIER VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SCENE IN BASQUE COUNTRY

ID080921 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Apr 80 pp 14-15

[Javier Angulo undated interview in Bilbao with Basque Premier Carlos Garaicoechea: "Transfer of Peaceful Sectors to Armed Struggle Parties or Vice Versa Will Depend on Statute's Implementation"]

[Text] Bilbao--Question: Some 74,000 citizens of Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava have altered their vote over the past year (1 March 1979 to 9 March 1980), abandoning other, generally conservative political options and supporting the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV]. How do you explain this phenomenon?

Answer: I believe that to a large extent it is due to the fact that the PNV boasts an honest history and consistency. Nobody can say that we have betrayed any positions, broken any promises or yielded to opportunism, sacrificing questions of principle. We are a responsible and reliable party. Our stances, which are steadfast but moderate and realistic and shun demagogy and utopias, also prevail in a society which is becoming politically calmer. From another viewpoint, it is a popular party which groups together quite varied sectors with the specific basic objective of securing the Basque people's national freedoms. It is also popular because of its social composition, since it is basically composed of the middle and working classes. The PNV is a party whose stances I would unhesitatingly describe as social democratic (as shown in our documents) and which does not forsake its original attachment to Christian Democracy, whose well-comprehended humanist inspiration it invokes.

Question: Nevertheless, the PNV is regarded by leftwing sectors as closely linked to the Basque capital.

Answer: That is a lie, and those who say so know it. Some of our most prominent critics have told me privately that within their parties it is often acknowledged that when the chips are down we pursue a more progressive policy than they do and that the PNV's 150,000-strong membership is the best indication of the party's real nature. But logically the best way to win support among the leftwing parties is to lump the PNV with the right and link it with capital.

Let this be clear once and for all: Big capital has never been with us--only small and medium entrepreneurs who have accepted our progressive stances! It is a much more praiseworthy achievement to have involved them in social change than just to persuade the underprivileged sectors which form the majority of our party.

Question: Some of your party's leaders and candidates used the words "danger" and "enemy" with reference to Marxism and communism during the election campaign. How do you assess these assertions?

Answer: I do not recall assertions such as the ones you mention concerning Marxism or communism. What some people did was denounce the "cryptocommunism" of Euskadiko Ezkerra. Of course we are neither Marxists nor communists, but in any case I am not in favor of making statements such as those made by a leading Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] candidate in the Basque country, who said that the PNV is the Basque people's principal enemy. As far as I am concerned, our worst enemy today is unemployment and violence.

"There Are Separatists and Autonomists"

Question: There are fears concerning separatist leanings on the PNV's part in broad sectors of the Spanish state, mainly among the Spanish political class (and above all in government circles). Is your party separatist? Have you rejected the separatist option?

Answer: Of course there are separatists and also autonomists in our party. The establishment of a formula for this complex form of nationalism which will make a system of self-government and a guarantee of the defense and development of Basque national identity and interests compatible with a multinational state is a task which central government should be working at more than anyone else. Because, obviously, unless this compatibility is guaranteed nationalism as a whole could become separatist and reject a state which will not accept the fact of Basque nationalism.

Question: What is your opinion of the idea of a "state of autonomies?"

Answer: In practice, though not so much in principle, a state of autonomies could lead us to a form of self-government similar to the federal system. Even this latter system could serve as a pretext for some people to advocate a state formula which would impose a new uniform system for attempting to eliminate the real differences among the nationlalities by means of formulas that imply "the same all round" (to use a well-worn expression), in the hope of levelling from below instead of from above, as I often say.

Be that as it may, in principle and assuming a profound and not artificial federal conception based onthe real nationalities which now make up the state, we must declare ourselves more in favor of the federal state.

Question: Would the PNV even demand the Basque people's right to self-determination?

Answer: In principle I would like to know how many parties in Spain reject and how many accept the right to self-determination. Whether or not they have considered its embodiment in the constitution to be opportune here and now is another matter. As nationalists, we cannot be opposed to this principle though we can pursue a policy which takes all the existing circumstances and options into consideration and which tries to reconcile its viewpoints with those of the other political forces for the sake of democracy.

Question: Some sections of the population not native to the Basque Country fear discrimination from the governing nationalists on account of their origins and their ignorance of the Basque language. In this connection, this apprehension seems particularly widespread among civil servants.

Answer: Some parties, especially the Union of the Democratic Center [UDC] and the PSOE, have tried to frighten the sectors you mention for ulterior motives, with the aim of appropriating them exclusively. We will never repeat the outrages that have been committed with our language and culture and with the Basque national identity. We will never impose the Basque language in an irrational manner.

Question: What reasons prompted the PNV to govern alone with only a small parliamentary majority? Did it consider any other government formulas?

Answer: We have a majority which enables us to govern under less precarious conditions than those created by the Spanish parliament. We believe that our country's present situation, which demands great determination and efficiency requires that this government be composed as a single party.

Question: Did you consider governing with the UCD?

Answer: We would be stupid if we did not desire an understanding with the government. If we governed on the basis of compromising on our principles and positions, we would not be honest. As far as the UCD is concerned, we are divided on several points at present. There are obvious ideological differences, which can be seen from our relative programs and ideological documents. As against the UCD's clearly rightwing stance, the PNV sets its clearly social democratic stance.

With regard to Navarre a great effort of rationality is needed from all the political parties so that, with a thorough respect for the Navarrese and their institutions, formulas of coalition can be sought which will not imply a levelling out, as is now happening, of the growing Basque awareness, as can now easily beobserved in Navarre. This is an issue which is being distorted and manipulated by the Navarrese rightwing and by those in the center who want at least to smash a Basque political blueprint by wrenching from it a fundamental part of the Basque territory.

I repeat, the issue is being manipulated by nurturing a Navarrese identity viewed as antagonistic toward the Basque identity, whereas they are inseparable and Navarre is of the same stock and root as the Basque country. On the basis of this belief, though with full respect for any other beliefs that may be held, I believe and hope that eventually a more rational attitude will be adopted by certain rightwing parties and particularly the UCD, so that a path, albeit specific, will be sought for linking Navarre with the rest of the Basque country, thus putting an end to this dispute, which is perhaps the most delicate unresolved issue in what has been called the "Basque problem."

Question: The economic crisis and unemployment, violence and the prompt and faithful implementation of the statute [Basque statute of autonomy] are the three closely interrelated issues to which you referred in Guernica as the keys to the present situation. How will your government tackle the first of them?

Answer: I would rather point out first, to avoid raising false expectations and hopes, that any form of action, plan or measure which we adopt in this direction will be restricted by the existence of a Basque economy dependent on and interconnected with other economic areas and closely interrelated with the faithful and thorough implementation of the spirit and letter of the statute.

Bearing these circumstances in mind, the Basque Government could define certain guidelines for action designed to reduce unemployment and adjust our economic structure, which could be summed up in the establishment of a public sector in the Basque country; a public investment policy, differentiated by sector and area, designed to bridge the structural differences in those areas of public spending where redistribution and equity will be guaranteed and in the areas where the effect of stimulating job creation will operate effectively; tax and interest relief on investment in sectors with the greatest multiplying effect in job creation.

Furthermore, the economic link between the Basque community and the state will make it possible to determine what contribution the Basque country should make to the general state spending and to the interterritorial compensation, at the same time making available sufficient money to implement a public investment and spending program.

Question: Though many people believe, in view of the Basque sociopolitical situation, that despite the self-government process now beginning, the violent situation which this area is experiencing will continue in one form or another in the coming years. It is equally true that a major sector of the population trusts that the PNV's action will make peace possible. What peace plan has the PNV drawn up from its government position for shouldering this serious responsibility?

Answer: I have repeated, until I am tired of doing so, that an analysis of the Basque country's political situation reveals two opposing political theses: the one held by those of us who believe in and are heavily committed to political and institutional methods and therefore peaceful methods, and the one held by those who believe that political objectives (independence, socialism)--which, for that matter, are legitimate in principle--can only be attained by means of the so-called armed struggle.

Though those who support this latter strategy are a minority sector, this sector is sufficiently large for the armed struggle, the use of persistent and constantly escalating violence, so that the coercive apparatus of the state has been unable to suppress it, even in the harshest eras of the dictatorship.

Furthermore, the transfer of peaceful nationalist sectors to the armed struggle parties or vice versa will depend on the authenticity, promptness and thoroughness of the statute's implementation. Like it or not, this cannot be denied.

I believe that national awareness and will are much greater in the Basque country than in Bavaria or any of the Swiss cantons. Therefore, though this may offend some people, I must state that the responsibility for what might happen here lies with whoever in Madrid wants to appear clever by trying to radically alter the statute by means of organic laws or a clumsy implementation of the statute.

Question: But even if the statute is implemented faithfully and rigorously and the benefits of self-government make themselves felt, will it not prove difficult to bring order to a Basque country where at least 150,000 people (200,000 if we include Navarre) do not accept this statute of the institutional methods stemming from the reform and will support the armed struggle either actively or morally until the minimum demands embodied in the tactical alternative of the KAS [expansion unknown] of Herri Batasuna and also advocated by the Basque Homeland and Liberty (military wing) are met?

Answer: The problem concerning the KAS alternative has more to do with political realism and a sense of balance in cooperating in consolidating a democratic state than with principles. In this connection, not only we but any democrat is unlikely to condemn the demand for the legalization of all parties (including separatist parties), the right to self-determination, the replacement of the forces of law and order by autonomous forces or an improvement in the workers' living conditions, which latter objectives, moreover, are not exclusive to the KAS or Herri Batasuna.

Question: The KAS alternative, which has been adopted by Herri Batasuna, contains the demand of amnesty for an important sector of the Basque population, as a precondition for future peace in the Basque country. It does not seem unrealistic to believe that this subject will soon be discussed in Parliament. What will your government's stance be in this connection?

Answer: Only within the framework of a real peace plan, which implies a prior end to the armed struggle, will it be possible to discuss a plan for clemency measures. Unfortunately it sounds cruelly ironical to talk about this when we are hearing news of further attacks nearby.

Question: Do you believe that unless the violence ends in the medium term the Basque Government itself will have to deal with it?

Answer: I said it in ny Guernica speech and I repeat it: Peace must be achieved one way or another. Either along the path least traumatic for everyone--based on the dialogue and reconciliation which we must seek above all--or along the lengthy and inexorable path of the systematic implementation of the law, which the government must always implement without exception, using every legal means at its disposal.

Question: When will the Basque Government have an autonomous police force ready to take charge of public order in the Basque provinces?

Answer: I want the autonomous police force to be functioning as soon as possible, but we do not want to improvise. We will set its initial embryo in motion immediately. But it must be realized that the timetable will be determined solely by the essential training program for the various bodies and this will inevitably take some time.

SWEDEN

IRAN ISSUES INVITATION TO CONFERENCE ON U.S. RESCUE BID

LD071745 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Iran wants to convene a big international conference with representatives from neutral and nonaligned countries in Tehran next week. The Iranian side wants the conference to discuss the crisis between Iran and the United States. According to the Iranian Embassy in Stockholm Iran will, among other things, present evidence about the U.S. attempt to rescue the embassy hostages from Tehran. Sweden is one of the countries invited by Iran to the conference. The Foreign Ministry in Stockholm confirms that an invitation has arrived, but it is stated that no decision on Swedish participation has yet been taken.

EFFECTS OF STRIKES DETAILED; 'HARSHEST MEASURE' TO COME

LD081226 Stockholm International Service in English to Europe and Africa 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] The harshest measure to be taken in the industrial dispute currently crippling Sweden is to come into effect at midnight when the country's transport workers will choke up the major share of the nation's supplies of oil and gasoline. With strikes already in progress at three of Sweden's four refineries, the machinery of society will soon grind to a halt if no agreement is reached within the next few days. Despite claims to the contrary by employers in the petrol industry, the transport workers say their strike is not dangerous to society because they are prepared to give special dispensation to hospitals and similar institutions as well as police and rescue services.

Swedish farmers will be among those hardest hit by the strike because they will be unable to get fuel for their machinery at this critical time of the season. Large areas of the postal service will also suffer as (?royal) mail deliveries are dependent on the use of 300,000 privately owned automobiles.

Sweden's dairies have been exempted from the fuel strike, and the country's travel agencies are confident they have sufficient fuel supplies to continue bussing charter travelers to neighboring Norway for departure from Gardermoen Airport, north of Oslo. Swedish air traffic was halted by the dispute on 25 April.

Because of other measures taken in the conflict, many movie theaters and bingo halls will be closing this weekend, followed by most hotels and restaurants next week. Since the breweries stopped production, the state liquor monopoly started rationing strong beer to three cans per customer. And with radio programming curtailed and television broadcasts limited to the news, Sweden's libraries are expecting a surge in business.

Meanwhile, the Swedish Government decided Thursday to prolong its price freeze until 16 May in order to give the negotiating partners breathing room to reach an agreement.

On a lighter note we can report that consumption of electricity in Sweden has dropped by nearly one-third during the past week because of the conflict's effect on industrial production. For the moment, Sweden is able to conserve large quantities of oil, because all the electricity needed can be produced by hydro and nuclear power alone.

IRAN SANCTIONS BILL FACES OPPOSITION IN COMMONS

LD081640 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1543 GMT 8 May 80

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] The government today announced its plans to rush through Parliament the bill to impose economic sanctions against Iran. The Iran (temporary powers) bill will have its second reading in the Commons on Monday night and is scheduled to complete its remaining stages on Tuesday, according to the programme announced to MPs today by the leader of the House, Mr Norman St John-Stevas. But the measure is certain to face determined opposition from Labour backbenchers, 60 of whom have signed a Commons motion opposing sanctions. Some Tory MPs are also unhappy with the proposal. The haste in dealing with the bill is to ensure it is on the statute book by May 17 for concerted action by EEC governments in support of President Carter for the release of the American hostages in Tehran.

Later Tory Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton N) warned the Commons that introduction of the bill could be damaging to British interests. There were many Tory MPs who believed that Britain's and America's interests in Iran were different. "There is at least a possibility that the introduction of the bill will be damaging to the interests of the United Kingdom in that part of the world, and therefore to the Western alliance as a whole," Mr Marlow warned. But Mr St John Stevas said the introduction of legislation and publication of the bill was a fulfillment of an obligation freely entered into by the nine EEC countries.

Carrington Address

LD082014 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1926 GMT 8 May 80

[By Chris Moncreiff, PA political staff]

[Text] Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, tonight beat off Tory critics of the government plans to introduce next week "holding" legislation to impose economic sanctions against Iran. He told a packed private meeting of the Conservative backbench 1922 Committee at the House of Commons that it was "of paramount importance at this time to support the Americans on this issue." Even so, Lord Carrington was made well aware that some Conservatives may conveniently be absent on Monday and Tuesday to avoid voting for sanctions, a policy which a substantial number of Tory backbenchers are unhappy about. The most vehement critic tonight was Mr Tony Marlow (C Northampton North) who warned that a policy of sanctions could be "disastrous". He told the foreign secretary: "It won't get the American hostages out any earlier, and it won't help our relations with Iran." And Mr Marlow said that he might find it necessary to vote against the government next week. However, overall, Lord Carrington--particularly following his visit to Washington--was given a warm reception by his colleagues. He reminded those who have misgivings about the government's policy that he had made it clear to the Americans that it was more difficult for European countries than for the U.S. to impose sanctions on Iran.

Later, Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for West Lothian, acted to hammer home a desire among Labour backbenchers to place curbs on the sanctions against Iran. Mr Dalyell, who is chairman of the opposition's influential foreign affairs group, has tabled a new clause to the Iran bill spelling out the wish that when the American Embassy hostages in Tehran are released "no proceedings shall be instituted in any court of law in any part of the UK" over a breach in the sanctions orders. And during tonight's Commons' debate on the finance bill, Mr. Dalyell intervened to ask the government what assessment the Treasury had made of the impact of sanctions on Iran. He added: "Some of us feel that the proposed sanctions are like letting kids loose in the signal box at Crewe [major railroad junction]. They will create chaos in the economy."

HUGO GOBBI, WALDHEIM'S NEW SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, ARRIVES

NC081815 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Mr Hugo Juan Gobbi, an Argentinian, arrived on the island this evening to assume his duties as the UN secretary general's new special representative in Cyprus. Upon his arrival at Larnaca Airport, Mr Gobbi was welcomed by government representatives, UN secretary general's Deputy special representative Gorge, UNFICYP Commander Major General Quinn and other UNFICYP officials.

In a statement tonight, Mr Gobbi said he is aware of the experiences and disappointments of the past. He added, however, that he is optimistic about his mission. He said: We will look ahead with persistence and hope. He also said that the UN secretary general has asked him to submit an appraisal of the current state of affairs within the next few weeks. He added: Mr Waldheim's future decisions will be based on this appraisal.

KLIRIDHIS CITES NEED FOR LONG STRUGGLE, ASSISTANCE

AT081645 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 7 May 80 p 3

[Exclusive interview granted by Glavkos Kliridhis, chairman of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus to AKROPOLIS contributor B. Papadhakis on 6 May in Athens, prior to his return to Cyprus]

[Text] "In every possible way the Turks are trying to strengten a de facto situation in Cyprus, a situation which cannot be overthrown by peaceful or diplomatic processes."

This, among other things, was stated yesterday by Chairman of the [Cyprus] Democratic Rally Glavkos Kliridhis to AKROPOLIS contributor B. Papadhakis shortly before his departure from Athens for Nicosia.

Papadhakis: Mr Kliridhis, earlier, in 1976 and in 1978, you told me that you see no solution to the Cyprus issue through diplomatic channels. You repeated this last Friday in a speech in Athens. In other words: Will a situation which is, in fact, detrimental to the majority of the Cypriot people be perpetuated forever?

Kliridhis: "I will reply to you with three suppositions:

"1. If there is continuation of the effort to find a solution on the basis of the four directives (Makarios-Denktas agreement of 1977) which happens to have the support of Western, Eastern and nonaligned countries;

"2. If after intensive diplomatic activity directed toward the West, the East and the non-aligned, we move in such a way as to get support for the solution of differences which have arisen in reference to the interpretation of the four directives;

"3. If we reach a joint agreement of the differences which arose in the implementation of the four directives; it is only then that we can appeal to the Security Council but not so that it will enforce measures against Turkey--something which is unattainable--but so that it can make recommendations on the disputed points on the basis of article 37 of the constitutional charter.

It is only in this way that I can see a resumption of talks under the auspices of the secretary general with good prospects for reaching an end to the deadlock, thus ending the perpetuation of the dangerous de facto situation.

The Invasion

"There is no doubt that the Cyprus problem is in essence a problem of invasion and violation of human rights. This is because, even if we suppose that the conditions of guarantee gave Turkey the right of military intervention and that Turkey intervened in Cyprus after the coup in order to prevent the union of Cyprus with Greece, then this "right" should have been limited to returning the situation to the Zurich status.

"Having invaded Cyprus--and we must never forget this--Turkey not only failed to act to return the situation to the Zurich status but, on the contrary, Turkey used and continues to use its military presence on the island to enforce a solution which is totally contrary to the Zurich constitutional status.

"Despite all this the Turkish invasion--it will be its sixth anniversary next July--has not yet been condemned either by a Western, an Eastern, or a nonaligned country or by any international organization including the United Nations. It is also undeniable that since 1974, both the General Assembly as well as other international organizations have approved resolutions which, if implemented by Turkey, could have assisted in the discovery of a solution to the Cyprus problem."

If There Is Pressure

Papadhakis: Mr Kliridhis, if there is pressure from the West, from the East and from the nonaligned area, as you say, would Turkey be forced to terminate its invasion and withdraw its occupation forces from Cyprus?

Kliridhis: "The Security Council is the appropriate United Nations organ which could take action against Turkey for its noncompliance with UN resolutions. A multitude of resolutions on various international problems, however, are before the Security Council. They have not been implemented for a long time. The inability of the international organization to enforce compliance with its resolutions is not transitory. It is not due to any lack of jurisdiction or authority but to clashing international interests.

"Therefore, if the Cyprus problem will have to wait until such time as the Security Council will be in a position to enforce compliance with its resolutions, then the current impermissible situation would be perpetuated and the result would be the legalization of the present de facto situation."

Papadhakis: Since you see no solution through diplomatic channels, then what do you have to propose?

Kliridhis: "A long-term struggle and the defensive arming of Cyprus. Yet it is obvious that no matter how much Cyprus is armed it will be unable to evict the Turkish invader on its own.

"In conclusion I must also mention that there must not be a excessive stress on Turkey's economic difficulties nor should they be considered as a decisive lever for pressure for two reasons: one, because Turkey received large-scale economic aid from various countries both in the West and the East and, two, because Turkey knows very well that it will not be allowed to collapse economically."

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Cyprus and Grenada have signed an agreement in New York to establish diplomatic relations. Mr Sierifis, alternate permanent representative of Cyprus at the United Nations, has been accredited as the first Cyprus high commissioner to Grenada. Mr Sierifis will have his headquarters in New York. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 28 Apr 80 NC]

PRESS NOTES CARTER CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO KARAMANLIS

Radio Summary

ATO81218 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter sent a message of congratulations to Karamanlis on his election as president of the Republic of Greece in which he also expressed great satisfaction because Greece and the entire family of democratic nations will continue to benefit from his wisdom and integrity. The U.S. leader then referred to the difficulties which the world will have to face in the forthcoming years and stressed that the American and Greek people are united by traditional friendship. Carter also expressed his conviction that cooperation and mutual respect between Greece and the United States will continue.

TO VIMA Text

ATO81219 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 8 May 80 p 1

[Text] Cooperation between Greece and the United States within the framework of NATO is a vital contribution toward the strength of the West, stressed President Carter in his cable of congratulations to Prime Minister K. Karamanlis.

The text of the cable is as follows:

"Dear Mr Prime Minister,

"I beg you to accept my warmest congratulations on your election as president of the Republic of Greece. It is a great satisfaction for me to know that Greece and the entire family of democratic nations will continue to benefit from your wisdom and integrity.

"1980 will offer numerous challenges to the Western world. The traditional friendship between our two republics and our cooperation within the Atlantic Alliance is a vital contribution to the strength of the West. It aims at the continuation of mutual cooperation and respect which we have always demonstrated and will continue as we jointly face future challenges."

It is characteristic that the General Press and Information Directorate, in contrast to other congratulatory messages from heads of state, distributed the message of President Carter in summary form, deleting the paragraph on cooperation between Greece and the United States within the framework of NATO.

Deletion of NATO Passage Noted

ATO81424 Athens I AVYI in Greek 8 May 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Message-Provocation"]

[Text] President Carter's congratulatory message to Karamanlis on his election as president of the Republic of Greece is an unprecedented intervention in our domestic affairs. It is an attempt to impose the American will on the development of our domestic affairs and the country's foreign policy.

In his message the U.S. President "laid down the line" for Greece's return to NATO in the name of strengthening the Western world. Fundamentally he addressed himself not only to Karamanlis but more generally to the rightwing forces in Greece by indicating the solution which the United States wants at this very moment of our changing domestic

situation in order to overcome various forms of resistance to U.S. policy. He spoke of the "provocations" which the Western world will have to face during the 1980's in order to conclude by stressing the need for joint action against them through "participation in the Atlantic Alliance" which is "an active contribution to the strength of the West."

The government announced this message from the U.S. President after first editing it in such a way as to eradicate all points which give this message the character of a U.S.-NATO dictate. We fail to understand the reasons for such deletions.

If the government disagrees with the contents of the message then the tactics of deletion is a harmful ostrich-like policy. In such an eventuality the government ought to both announce the text of Carter's message as well as to take a clear position on his dictates. In actual fact, however, the deletion of the most basic portions from the Carter message assumes the form of an attempt to cover up an unacceptable American intervention. This is why such an act creates heavy responsibilities.

The problem created by the Carter message leaves no room for efforts to avoid the issue. Apart from everything else, the U.S. President also wanted to exert pressure upon developments within "New Democracy" and upon the processes for the formation of the new government, turning them toward a more pro-NATO and pro-American direction. In this light this is a new act which demands an immediate and clear condemnation both on the part of the government as well as from the entire political world of the country.

In reference to "New Democracy's" staff officers and other personalities, they must all reach the understanding that times have changed. American interventions no longer provide political benefits--neither short- nor long-term benefits--to those who accept such interventions. On the contrary, they only tend to amplify the popular reaction against those who praise themselves for their pro-U.S. and pro-NATO feelings, thus thinking that they gain a certain "political capital" through such actions. Those therefore who will meet today to elect the new leader of "New Democracy" ought to take this true state of affairs into consideration. If they do not wish to come to a complete rift with the feelings of the people, even with the feelings of the conservative masses, then they have a duty at this change in direction in our political life to supply a clear answer to the new U.S. provocation. This is an answer which, in any case, the Greek people will find some way to enforce.

NEW DEMOCRACY ELECTS RALLIS PARTY CHAIRMAN

ATO81335 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Yeoryios Rallis was elected chairman of "New Democracy" during today's meeting of the party's parliamentary group. Rallis and Evangelos Averof were the only two candidates. Rallis received 88 [1000 GMT broadcast reports 87 votes for Rallis] and Averof received 84 votes. There were three blank ballots. The meeting of the "New Democracy" parliamentary group commenced at 1115 [0815 GMT] in the Senate room under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Papakonstandinou who entered the room accompanied by Rallis and Averof. At the outset Papakonstandinou read a letter from Konstandinos Karamanlis addressed to the parliamentary group. He then spoke on the purpose and importance of the election and on the necessity to follow the processes stipulated by the party's constitutional charter. After the announcement of the results Rallis and Averof addressed the deputies. Papakonstandinou, in his capacity as parliamentary representative of "New Democracy" informed Papaspirou, the chairman of the chamber of deputies, of the election of Rallis. In a document addressed to the chairman of the chamber, Papakonstandinou stated that the parliamentary group of "New Democracy," in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of the Constitution and its regulations, elected deputy from the Athens first election district Yeoryios Rallis as chairman of the party at today's meeting.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN TENSION, CLOSER RELATIONS

NC090803 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 5 May 80 p 1, 10

[Text] Ankara--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has stated that the nuclear power possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union is a great deterrent to the danger of a third world war. He has further stated that the superpowers are refraining from starting a war because of their horrifying nuclear strength. However, he said, the thought that "in any case, no war can break out," has been leading to "certain interventions and occupations."

Meanwhile, the prime minister said that the Council of Ministers has drawn attention to the fact that the "military operation" undertaken by the United States to rescue the hostages is likely to cause the current tension in the Middle East and the world to assume more startling proportions.

In a statement to our paper, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has expressed anxiety over developments in the "world and in the Middle East" and added that the murder of the U.S. hostages in the hands of the Iranian students could lead to more extreme developments both in the region and in the world. Prime Minister Demirel "has urged the United States and Iran to refrain from acts that would cause irreparable damage and to remain within the limits of commonsense." He added: "The hostages should not be killed. This would run counter to the principles of Islam and humanity."

Noting that it is difficult to say where the Iranian-U.S. tension will lead and adding that Turkey will do everything possible to bring about a rapprochement, Prime Minister Demirel said: "We have adopted a definite stand on the matter."

Prime Minister Demirel concluded: "Holding diplomats hostage is contrary to international law and to the principle that "the ambassador is sacrosanct." Nevertheless, we believe that this crisis, which has been going on for the past 6 months, will be resolved through peaceful methods. We are going to establish closer relations with both Iran--with which we have very strong friendly and moral ties--and with the United States--to which we are linked with ties of friendship and alliance--so as to secure the settlement of their dispute through peaceful means."

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE BEGINS EXAMINATION OF U.S. AGREEMENT

TA081810 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The bill concerning the ratification of the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement was dealt with today in a meeting of the National Assembly's Defense Committee. The committee decided to meet at a later date after copies of the agreement have been distributed among the committee members for examination.

DEMIREL, ERKMEN RETURN FROM TITO FUNERAL

TA090641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who represented Turkey at the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade yesterday, have returned to Turkey. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, who also attended the funeral on the behalf of his party, is expected to return to Turkey today. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Demirel said that the funeral was majestic and orderly. He added that the world paid its due respects to Tito. Noting that he held an hour-long meeting with the Yugoslav prime minister [title as heard], Demirel added that relations between the two countries and the current political situation were discussed and that the meeting was very positive.

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BELGIUM

PCP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PCB 18-20 APR

LD090955 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 3

[Apparent text of "press release on the visit to Belgium"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) delegation, comprised of Comrades Alvaro Cunhal, party secretary general; Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat; and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee, visited Belgium from 18-20 April 1980 at the invitation of the Communist Party of Belgium (PCB).

Talks were held between the PCP delegation and a PCB delegation, comprised of Comrades Louis van Geyt, party chairman; Jef Turf, party vice chairman; Albert de Conink, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat; Jan Debrouwere and Augustin Duchateau, members of the Political Bureau; Suza Nudelhole and Paul van Praag, members of the Central Committee; and Joan Turk [as received], member of the international section.

The talks, which took place in a frank and warm atmosphere, touched on the political sit situation in Portugal and Belgium and the activities of the two parties and on various aspects of the international situation.

The PCP delegation talked about the struggle of the Portuguese Communists and people against the policy of the present reactionary government, in defense of working people's rights and freedoms, agrarian reform, nationalization measures and the democratic regime enshrined in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic.

The PCB delegation talked about the struggle of the Communists and other Belgian democratic forces against rightwing attempts to make the working people pay for the consequences of the crisis, the struggle for democratic transformation of the state, and the struggle to have Belgium make a positive contribution to detente policy.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal addressed a meeting with Portuguese emigrant workers.

The two delegations decided to strengthen ties of cooperation, friendship and mutual solidarity that exist between the two parties.

Brussels, 20 April 1980.

MARTENS: COALITION CHANCES 'INCREASING ALL THE TIME'

LD121023 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 May 80 pp 1-2

[J.V.S. report: "Mr Martens More and More Optimistic After a Final (?) All-Night Marathon"]

[Excerpts] In his race for agreement, Wilfried Martens has just begun the final "sprint." The question is: Can he keep up the pace right to the end without stumbling before the finish line?

The cluster of presidents, headed by Martens, has now completed the first stage which could be called the race for funds, since it has been a question of finding billions to fuel the exchequer. In the wee hours on Sunday, the negotiators announced that they had reached an agreement on the economic and social program. Of course it must be borne in mind that no definitive agreement exists until there is agreement on the entire content of a future government statement.

Then, after reassembling on Sunday afternoon, the recluses of Rue Lambermont broke off their work on Monday morning shortly after 0100 to get a few hours' sleep. And it was a tired but happy Wilfried Martens who announced to the half-dozen or so journalists present that the first of the three reserved issues of the community program had been resolved. The representatives of the Christian, socialist and liberal groups have agreed on the principle of direct election of councils and on the broad guidelines for the Senate reform. It was after 1430 on Monday, during a final meeting, that they were to settle the other two problems: the statute on regional and community executives, and the mode of finance for the new institutions.

During his evening press conference Martens also touched on the problem of the guarantees demanded by the Socialist Party. Contrary to Socialist Party proposals, the bill concerning immediate and definitive regionalization for Flanders and Wallonia will not be appended to the future government statement. But it will contain a long special section detailing the institutional reform which is envisaged and specifying the time limits which the future majority intends to set itself.

Meanwhile, the negotiators still have to erase the divergences which divide them on two issues:

The mode of financing for the new institutions and its corollary, and the extent of powers to be withdrawn from the central authority: There are a number of intermediate solutions between the present system of appropriations and recourse to their own taxation system for communities and regions;

The law on regional and community executives: Some think that these executives should be kept within the central government until the next legislative elections; others think that the executives should become autonomous as from 1 January 1981.

The Rue Lambermont negotiators are still not at the end of their labors, but Martens was doubtless not wrong in commenting that "the chances of seeing the projected tripartite government come into being are increasing all the time."

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSED TO SEVERANCE OF IRAN TIES

LD120805 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSLAD in Dutch 7 May 80 p 3

[Diplomatic correspondent's report: "Breaking Ties With Iran 'Unwise'"]

[Text] The Hague, 7 May--The solidarity which the second chamber has expressed with the United States on the Iran question cannot be regarded as carte blanche for the United States. Foreign Minister van der Klaauw said this yesterday in the second chamber. He said that he thinks breaking off diplomatic relations with Iran is unwise.

Van der Klaauw agreed with the chamber that intensive consultations with Washington are "of great importance." According to Van der Klaauw, the forthcoming meeting of NATO foreign ministers is the appropriate forum for this. Van der Klaauw said yesterday that he expects no progress in the Iran situation as a result of the EC foreign ministers' meeting in Naples on 17 May at which further measures against Iran will be discussed.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM RECOMMENDS MOSCOW BOYCOTT

LD091952 Hamburg DPA in German 1933 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Frankfurt--The Presidium of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) for Germany, at a members' meeting in Frankfurt on Friday, recommended that the Olympic games in Moscow be boycotted. The decision was taken by 12 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

The recommendation to the members' meeting, adopted after a 5-hour session, specifies "under present circumstances, not to send an Olympic team to Moscow." The NOC members' meeting has to decide on an Olympic boycott at a public meeting in Duesseldorf on 15 May.

Among the 20 Presidium members was agreement on the assessment of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, which was unanimously condemned.

Prior to the Presidium meeting, NOC President Willi Daume had said that a recommendation--whichever way it went--would not prejudice the vote at the NOC members' meeting.

The Presidium, with its recommendation to the NOC members' meeting, followed the request by the Federal Government and the lower house, due to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, not to attend the summer games. The Presidium of the German Sports League also had made such a recommendation to the NOC.

Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, before the Frankfurt session, pointed out in a letter to the Presidium members that the Federal Government's attitude in favor of a boycott had remained unchanged. Federal President Karl Carstens intends to hold discussions with NOC members before the decisive general assembly in Duesseldorf on 15 May. The boycott recommendation by the NOC Presidium was noted with satisfaction in Bonn.

At the NOC members' meeting, 100 votes are going to be cast, 69 of them belong to the 23 associations tied to Olympic disciplines.

SCHMIDT NOTES ACCORD IN TALKS WITH GIEREK, HONECKER

LD091949 Hamburg DPA in German 1914 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Cologne--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, promised each other in Belgrade "to continue the good cooperation." This was stated by Schmidt during the final rally staged by the SPD tonight in connection with the diet elections in North Rhine-Westphalia before an audience of about 5,000 in the Cologne sports station.

With all his interlocutors in Belgrade, Schmidt said, he had noted concern about a deterioration of the international situation. Concerning his talks in Belgrade, Schmidt also said: "I found it rather moving to hear, for instance, from Gierek and from Honecker, my very own concerns." Regarding the crisis situation, all three politicians had said: "We do not want to get involved if it can be avoided."

The chancellor underlined the significance of his planned Moscow trip: "If people stop talking to each other, then one has to take the initiative to ensure that talks continue." Every word uttered in Moscow would first of all be discussed with friends and allies.

BOELLING COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING, MOSCOW VISIT

ID091334 Hamburg DPA in German 1248 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Bonn and East Berlin still consider a visit by Chancellor Schmidt to the GDR as being useful. This was stressed by Government Spokesman Boelling at a press conference in Bonn today after the chancellor's return from Belgrade where he had met SED General Secretary Honecker for a talk on the sidelines of President Tito's funeral. Boelling stressed once again that, in the view of both sides, the Belgrade talk could not be a substitute for the chancellor's proposed visit to the GDR.

Notes 'Worthwhile Dialogues'

ID100908 Hamburg DPA in German 0850 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker do not intend to "delay their meeting too long," possibly even getting together in the GDR this year, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling has said. In an interview with BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition), Boelling said this had become plain during the "most intensive and worthwhile dialogue" in Belgrade.

Concerning the chanellor's planned trip to Moscow, Boelling said that in Belgrade the chancellor "had received confirmation from many interlocutors that a trip to Moscow could be an important contribution toward safeguarding peace." All heads of government thought it vital for the great powers to return to a direct dialogue and for the government heads of the small- and medium-sized states to help to actively limit existing conflicts, to find solutions to conflicts, and to counter new and dangerous developments.

Boelling also expressed the conviction that the meetings between the federal chancellor and other statesmen in Belgrade, in view of the general agreement on a risk to world peace, could provide "positive initiatives also for the release of the hostages" and thus also for the relationship between Iran and the countries of the Western community.

The interview was prereleased by the Federal Press Office.

GENSCHER ON SCHMIDT VISITS, HONECKER MEETING

ID091256 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bielefeld--According to Federal Foreign Minister Genscher the main purpose of the proposed visit to Moscow by Chancellor Schmidt and himself is to remove the USSR's illusion of being able to detach the Federal Republic from the Western alliance.

During a visit to the offices of NEUE WESTFAELISCHE ZEITUNG in Bielefeld today, Genscher said that the meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Honecker in Belgrade ytesterday was intended to show that international disturbances do not spark a reaction between the Germans. To this extent, the meeting, which will be followed by a visit by Schmidt to East Berlin, was very useful.

In his talk with journalists in Bielefeld, the foreign minister, who had returned from Belgrade last night, called in particular for the strengthening of the nonaligned countries of the Third World. Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi, with whom he talked in Belgrade, could play an important role in this respect and in helping to solve the Afghan crisis.

REPORTAGE ON SCHMIDT TALKS WITH THATCHER, HONECKER, MONDALE

For DPA and ADN reports on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's meetings with the GDR's Erich Honecker, the UK's Margaret Thatcher, Vice President Mondale and other world leaders in Belgrade, see the Yugoslavia section of the 8 and 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORTS.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'END OF MAY'

LD091130 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei will come to Bonn at the end of May for talks with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher. This was confirmed by diplomatic quarters today. Andrei will probably also be received by Chancellor Schmidt.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC VISIT POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER

LD091442 Hamburg DPA in German 1322 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic will come to Bonn on an official visit in October. This was announced by Government Spokesman Boelling at a press conference today. Originally, Djuranovic had been expected in the Federal capital this week, but his visit had to be postponed because of President Tito's funeral. According to Boelling the Yugoslav foreign minister will come to Bonn for talks with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in July.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

Lambsdorff-Ohira Exchange

LD091132 Hamburg DPA in German 1009 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--Japanese Prime Minister Ohira met with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff for an exchange of views in Bonn today. Ohira's subsequent itinerary includes a talk and luncheon with Chancellor Schmidt. Ohira arrived in Bonn last night from Belgrade where he attended President Tito's funeral. His talks are mainly concerned with preparations for the next economic summit of the seven most important Western industrial countries in Venice 22-23 June, and the crises surrounding Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East.

Talks With Schmidt

LD091643 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, in a 3-hour exchange of views with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on Friday, advocated further close coordination between Japan and the European Community regarding the Iran sanctions. A Federal Government spokesman said that the chancellor was very pleased with Ohira's attitude. The two politicians also discussed the crisis situation in Afghanistan and the outlook for the world economic summit meeting in Venice 22-23 June. The talk between Schmidt and Ohira, which for the most part took place in private, was later attended by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, who subsequently conferred with Ohira in private. Earlier the Japanese prime minister had met Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the trust and traditional friendship which characterized the cooperation between Bonn and Tokyo and which was again expressed during the Bonn talks.

Meeting With Genscher

LD100944 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--In Bonn today, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira have affirmed their strong interest in an intensification of consultations and closer cooperation between West European states and Japan within the international framework. The Foreign Ministry announced, after a detailed exchange of views between the two politicians, that Bonn and Tokyo intend to develop ideas in this direction in close consultations.

Genscher and Ohira, who later left by air for Tokyo, also discussed aspects of the world economic summit which is to take place in Venice at the end of June, and developments in the Third World, especially in the Middle East. They also discussed the results of the recent African economic summit in Lagos and China's role in world politics.

The Japanese prime minister and the federal foreign minister emphasized the "excellent state" of relations between the two countries and the Southeast Asian group of states, ASEAN.

SCHMIDT TO VISIT ITALY 15-16 MAY

LD091122 Hamburg DPA in German 1001 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt will visit Rome on 15 and 16 May at the invitation of Prime Minister Cossiga for regular German-Italian consultations. He will be accompanied by Finance Minister Matthoefer and Economics Minister Lambsdorff.

LIBYAN KILLS OTHER LIBYAN; POLITICAL MOTIVES SUSPECTED

WA101842 London REUTER in English 1840 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 10, REUTER--A young Libyan shot another Libyan to death in central Bonn today and was later seized by passers-by who handed him over to the police, a police statement said. The midday shooting occurred within hours of the killing of a Libyan businessman in Rome, which prompted speculation there that it and other recent murders of Libyans might be politically motivated.

TWO SHIPS EN ROUTE TO INDIAN OCEAN COLLIDE

LD091207 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--Two ships of the German naval formation proceeding to the Indian Ocean collided last night in the Mediterranean about 140 kilometers off Toulon. The Defense Ministry in Bonn said that the destroyer Bayern collided with one of the supply vessels, the tanker Spessart. No members of the Bundeswehr were injured. The cause of the collision is not yet known. The four ships of the formation will call at Toulon later today where the damage which has been caused to the forecastles of the two units will be examined. It is not yet clear whether the formation may have to discontinue its voyage to the Indian Ocean.

The collision resulted in an 18-square meterhholed in the forecastle of the tanker above the waterline. The bow of the destroyer was also damaged above the waterline. Nobody was injured and both vessels remained seaworthy.

According to the naval office in Bonn, the formation will continue its voyage. Should one or both of the damaged ships become unseaworthy, the Federal Navy will replace them with other units.

SPD SCORES 'LANDSLIDE VICTORY' IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA ELECTIONS

LD112236 Hamburg DPA in German 2142 GMT 11 May 80

[Summary from poor reception] Duesseldorf--Today's landtag election in North Rhine-Westphalia resulted in a landslide victory for the SPD and heavy losses for the CDU and the FDP.

The provisional official result of the election is:

SPD--48.4 percent (gain of 3.3 percent); 106 seats

CDU--43.2 percent (loss of 3.9 percent): 95 seats

FDP--4.98635 percent (loss of 1.7 percent); no seats in new landtag.

The SPD thus has now gained the absolute majority. The FDP failed to clear the 5 percent hurdle by just 1,340 votes.

Strauss Held Responsible

DW121002 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 May 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Fk.: "Vote Against Strauss"]

[Text] One single time, in 1966, the Social Democrats emerged as the strongest party from the North Rhine-Westphalian Landtag elections. The fact that they have managed it again, and that they led by such a considerable margin, characterizes the downhill path the Christian Democrats have been on for quite some time. On the average, over the past 10 landtag elections since 1976 they have lost 2.3 percent. The tendency in the current year is increasing, namely, 3.3 percent in Baden-Wuerttemberg and 5 percent in the Saarland. It cannot be kept secret any longer that with Strauss as the leading man no improvement has been made; it has created a permanent downward slide. The Union has gained no advantage from events in North Rhine-Westphalia--neither the colorless new government team of Rau and Funke, the earlier failure of the Duesseldorf government personnel, nor the reverent feelings caused by the death of Heinrich Koeppler.

It was particularly painful for the Union that the SPD was well advised to leave land issues aside in the election campaign and to bet everything on the Helmut Schmidt card and the "vote against Strauss." Biedenkopf probably even increased the SPD triumph, though unintentionally, by spreading too many optimistic prognoses, thus causing undecided FDP and Green voters to vote for the SPD. Otherwise, the FDP would probably have stood its ground better. Its losses are twice as high as the average of the last 10 landtag elections; This is also a bad sign.

North Rhine-Westphalia with its 12 million voters has always been considered a test for federal elections. The same is true this time: The autumnal chances for Schmidt/Genscher are good, for Strauss bad. There will be talk in the fall about the most active Greens, but certainly no longer about Fredersdorf. The world political crises have helped the established power and hurt the opposition. Land political issues lose their effectiveness in such a tense international situation; naturally Biedenkopf knew that. He acted differently anyway for one reason: in order to be involved as little as possible in the Schmidt-Strauss dispute. But it has caught up with him.

FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT CONTINUES IN NICE

LD091232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] The French-African conference opened in Nice a short time ago. This summit is attended by 26 countries. Fourteen heads of state are present and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is scheduled to speak.

Giscard Interview

LD091028 Paris Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 May 80

[Interview granted by French President Giscard d'Estaing to Paris Radio's Edouard Sablier and (Francois de Sainte-Marie) of Paris Radio's international service; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sablier] Mr President, the French-African summit at Nice is opening in a rather dramatic international context. Do you not think that the deterioration of events in the Middle East or in Asia can have repercussions on Africa?

[Giscard] This summit is meeting in Nice--in other words in France. As you know, on alternating years it is held in Africa--the last was in Kigali in Rwanda--and in France. With the agreement of the heads of state concerned we have decided to hold it in Nice this year and not in Paris in order to practise a certain decentralization of this French-African summit. The international situation, as you have said, is in fact full of tensions and threats. These tensions and threats at the present time manifest themselves mainly in other continents, and the events which take place there affect the international situation as a whole; they do not directly affect the situation in Africa. On the occasion of our talks we shall of course deal with every aspect of the international situation, but the subject of our conference is to concentrate our attention on the problems of Africa's development, on the problems of relations between Africa and Europe, and on the content of cooperation between Africa and France. And so what you say is in a way the backdrop to events. The substance of the talks will cover other subjects.

[Sablier] Mr President, the destabilization which is being attempted by some in Africa has led you to intervene several times at different points in order to allow the governments to resist and remain in place. Do you think that we shall have further occasions for intervention of this kind... [Giscard interrupts]

[Giscard] I hope, of course, that we do not. The expression intervention is the wrong term which, by the way, is used often by those who are the opponents of such a situation and who are sometimes at the origin of it. In fact, France has responded to requests for aid, because it has never acted in Africa unless explicitly requested to do so by legitimate governments. You cannot find an example to the contrary. And when legitimate governments have found that the circumstances have changed and this request for aid is no longer necessary, France has taken account of this situation every time and put an end to its action at the place concerned. This is the case, as you know, in this or that African state at the present time. On the contrary, I believe that African governments know that France has been at their disposal to respond to requests of aid, but I shall tell you that France's action in responding is not and must not be an action of intervention. The regular process of development makes these destabilization situations less and less frequent in the African states.

[(De Sainte-Marie)] Mr President, observers know that your proposal for trilateral talks, a trilogue between Europe, the Arab world and Africa, will be the central point of the talks here in Nice.

So can you give us some details on the nature of this trilogue: for example, will it be primarily economic or cultural?

[Giscard] Will it be central? I do not think so. It will be one of the subjects dealt with. We have other topical subjects, concerning development and, as you know, the resumption beginning in the summer of the deliberations on the world economic system within the framework of the United Nations. And naturally we shall certainly discuss this problem. I believe, as you say, that we shall have to talk about the idea of a trilogue, and I would like to remind you what it is: It is an invitation to all states of Europe, the Arab states, and the African states to exchange ideas concerning their relations in all their aspects. Some people say that this is a utopian vision, others voice this or that objection.

I remember that when I was launching the idea of the North-South dialogue--I launched it at a press conference in the Elysee--this idea met with the same criticism, and I could read again the editorials devoted to it. Some time later, 5 years later, the idea of the North-South dialogue has become fully accepted and at present astonishment is even expressed that the dialogue does not resume under a more active form. Every new idea has difficulty in forcing a way for itself, and then it becomes a natural idea, an accepted one, and everybody, by the way, is at that moment trying to appropriate it. The same thing will happen with the trilogue.

You feel certain, as I do, that the African states, that nearly all Arab states, that most European countries--at any rate all of the European Economic Community--do not want their destiny to be determined by the relations between the superpowers, and they want to be able to discuss among themselves subjects which concern them directly. These three units, moreover, are neighboring units which are historically and geographically contiguous and economically complementary, and so it is natural that they should meet and should talk. Talk on what subject? Well, I believe on all subjects: cultural subjects, economic subjects, and political subjects, political ones that concern them, namely their situation in relation to the rest of the world, and the manner in which they wish to influence the evolution of their relations toward the rest of the world.

[(De Sainte-Marie)] During your journey to the Gulf emirates we learned about your intention to call together, no doubt during 1980, an impressive summit, a summit of 80 heads of state or government. In your opinion, what ought to be the objectives of such a meeting?

[Giscard] I believe I did not say anything of the sort. I well remember the statements I made and I never spoke about a meeting of this kind. Where does the figure you quote come from? It comes no doubt from an elementary arithmetical operation, addition. Somebody must have added up the number of the European states concerned, adding the number of the African states, plus the member states of the Arab League to arrive at the figure you quote.

What I believe to be realistic is to proceed in the following manner: At the present time, as you know, one of my close collaborators Monsieur Jean-Baptiste, has made a first tour of contacts in certain African countries, in certain European countries, and in certain Arab countries in order to gauge all their reactions and attitudes. I believe that then it will be necessary to convene a more technical conference which will have the task of preparing the political, economic and cultural conditions of what this trilogue ought to be. And if these efforts show a possibility of drawing up a joint document, a sort of agreement or pact of complementarity between these various units, then this could justify, as a followup, a high-level meeting, eventually at the head of state level.

[De Sainte-Marie] But there has been talk about a charter of solidarity: Could it lead as far as a pact of mutual security?

[Giscard] I do not think so. I believe that one must not introduce into an arrangement of this kind considerations of security or alliance. Most countries, by the way, belong to some unit--be it political or defensive--and I believe that we would meet with the utmost difficulty if we were to try to open a debate on reciprocal commitments of solidarity or defense. I therefore believe I have mentioned political questions; I have said that this is the attitude to adopt as far as relations with the other zones of the world are concerned--I do not think that questions of defense ought to be included.

[Sablier] Mr President, to return to Africa and its economy: France has been the first power to show real interest in the establishment of stable prices for Africa's raw materials. This is a vital question for Africa. What measures do you intend to advocate to arrive at a stabilization of this kind?

[Giscard] Mr Sablier, you ask questions which really concern the results of the conference, which has not opened yet. You will allow me to leave these items to be discussed by my discussion partners, the heads of state and government. What is true is that this question is at the heart of Africa's concerns. On could see recently in connection with the cocoa situation, there has been a difficult debate on the one hand, then deep disappointment expressed by a certain number of heads of state at the breaking-off and the nonrenewal of the cocoa agreement. Inversely, the arrangements which have been anticipated on the occasion of the renewal of the Lome agreement--which are called the stabex dispositives, stabilization of export prices of certain raw materials--appear to have a positive content. So I presume that we shall talk about this subject, which is at the center of many international debates at present; I hope that we can make a positive contribution.

[De Sainte-Marie] The oil price rises, it is well known, have hit the African importing countries hard. Do you think that thought will be given in Nice to the means to alleviate this world energy crisis?

[Giscard] Not directly because France is not an oil-producing country and most of our discussion partners themselves are oil-importing countries. So in this respect we do not have to discuss matters directly among ourselves. I think that it will be by the interjection of the consequences of this situation on the international economic level that the discussion will proceed, because the increase in oil prices is one of the causes--it is, besides, not the only one--of the situation of disequilibrium and inflation which we find in the world right now. We shall thus take this situation and we shall take it as it is and not necessarily with reference to its causes.

[De Sainte-Marie] Mr President, to put a question of a more general nature to you: If one could talk about a Giscard d'Estaing doctrine for Africa, what would this be?

[Giscard] It would be the following: I would like to express it, if you allow me, in two words--noninterference and solidarity. You will tell me that this is difficult to understand; what does this mean? All you have to do is to think of the two words which have the opposite meaning--interference and lack of solidarity. You see very well that at present in many African states there has been interference, namely, a deliberate will to interfere in their affairs; at the same time there is no solidarity because the problems of their development, of their international relations, of the aid one could give them are only dealt with slightly, and sometimes not at all. Now, starting from the opposite, you see the positive aspect of our attitude. This is noninterference and solidarity.

Noninterference: This means that we never decide and we must never decide to interfere in the internal affairs of an African state. On the contrary, solidarity--we must first of all feel this solidarity and then be capable of responding to its appeal. This appeal may have had in the past this or that content. The content I consider essential is the contribution we can make to the development of an African society that ought to be at the same time more prosperous through development and more harmonious through the justice of relations and the distribution of resources in Africa, and therefore keep in mind, if I may ask you, this formula: noninterference and solidarity.

[Sablier] Thank you, Mr President.

Giscard Speech

LD091234 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] There is not exactly a morose atmosphere in Nice, but the various and serious economic difficulties faced by most African countries do not leave their leaders or heads of state with much optimism. Ralph Pinto is following the Nice meeting. Here is his report on the first round of talks this morning:

After 20 years of African independence, the Nice conference is reviewing the state of development of the black continent. This morning, as expected, the president of the republic opened the summit. In his speech he first listed the priority problems facing the Africans: energy problems, guaranteed resources, and self-sufficiency regarding food and international cooperation.

So far, no surprises. But when speaking about the rebirth of Africa, the president of France warned against the intentions of or the dangers faced by some who seek a model of development elsewhere which would then be transferred to Africa. The president used the phrase: Let us not try to impose this or that model of development, be it European or be it that of the East or the West. This was an additional way of making it understood that Africa ought not to become the client or the protege of any large unit.

Here again recurs the Giscardian concept of "Africa for the Africans" and that extends to Africa's search for identity and its own path.

Finally, the president, in his role of worker for Africa's happiness, recalled the duty toward cooperation. The phrase at the end of the speech will be remembered: France is concerned about, and France has the duty to cooperate with the Africans. France will be the advocate of this cooperation in dealing with the Europeans and other industrialized states.

MAP Reports Boucetta's Talks

LD101322 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Nice, May 10 (MAP)--The Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, who is attending here the seventh Franco-African summit as an observer, had many contacts with African heads of state and heads of African delegations. Thus, he was received by Mr Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, to whom he handed a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. Following this meeting, Mr Boucetta stated to the Moroccan news agency MAP that his talks with President Sese Seko dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in the north west African region. Mr Boucetta added that President Sese Seko reiterated his country's "total support" to Morocco in its struggle to safeguard its territorial integrity.

The Moroccan state minister also had talks with Presidents Eyhdema of Togo and Ahmed Abdallah of the Comoros Islands.

On the other hand, Mr Boucetta met with the head of the Ivory Coast delegation, Mr Mathieu Ekra, minister in charge of state cooperations, who was accompanied by the foreign affairs minister, Mr Simeon Ake. Mr Boucetta also met with Niger and Sierra Leonean counterparts, Mr Daouda Diallo and Mr Abdulhai Conteh.

In connection with the works of the seventh Franco-African summit, Mr Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation state minister, was received here Saturday by Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France. Talks centered on the project of the Euro-Arab-African trilogue, which idea was launched by the French president.

On the other hand, Mr Boucetta equally held talks with President Leopold-Sedar Senghor of Senegal, with [Gabon] President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, as well as with the French foreign affairs minister, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet. Bilateral relations between Morocco and each of these three countries were at the center of the talks.

Chadian Representative Denies Libyan Aid

LD101510 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Nice, May 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Kamougue [representing Chad at the Franco-African summit] has denied having received Libyan aid and described such allegations as "blatant lies." He said: "The government of President Goukouni is legal and complies with the Lagos agreement. The delegation I am heading is that of Chad and has been accepted here by France and the heads of the member states in the Organisation of African Unity taking part in the summit."

On the subject of dismissal of two ministers from the Northern Armed Forces and a minister from the FROLINAT, Kamougue said: "Any government would undertake this action to confront the rebellion of Habre."

OAU To Meet on Chad

AB091955 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] The meeting of the seventh Franco-African summit continues in Nice behind closed doors. After lunch, given by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, heads of states and governments as well as other representatives began the second session this afternoon at 1400 GMT. The seventh Franco-African summit comes to an end tomorrow around noon. Several speeches are expected at the closing session ceremony, among which that of [Niger's] head of state, Col Seyni Kountche.

President Leopold-Sedar Senghor of Senegal, currently acting chairman of the OAU since the death of William Tolbert, announced today in Nice his intention of convening the 11 factions of Chad in Lagos so that a special committee of the OAU could hear them.

Giscard on Chad

LD110820 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] French aid to Africa is to continue. This is what President Giscard d'Estaing said at the close of the Nice summit. There was much talk in Nice on organizing a "trilogue" between Africa, Europe and the Arab countries, and the creation of a kind of French-style commonwealth.

As far as Chad is concerned, in the throes of civil war for the past 2 months, Giscard d'Estaing said that France does not intend to take any new action for peace for the moment, for the simple reason that the OAU has taken matters in hand. This was confirmed by Leopold Senghor, who spoke on behalf of the OAU.

French-African Cooperation Plans

LD101753 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Summary] The seventh Franco-African conference has ended in Nice. The eighth will be held in Kinshasa in June, 1981. At a press conference after the closing session this morning, President Giscard d'Estaing spoke about the strengthening of cooperation between France and Africa. [begin Giscard recording] "France will continue its effort of cooperation. Whatever the economic or budgetary difficulties of the moment, France will maintain and continue in 1981 its effort of cooperation. The second line is that of an active participation of the attending countries in global negotiations which are due to start by the summer under UN auspices. They will be one of the forms of the continuation of the North-South dialogue. The third important conclusion whose significance goes beyond the confines of our conference is a clear and active support for the project of trilateral talks between the African countries, the Arab countries and the European countries. The fourth conclusion is the setting up of a structure adapted for the French-speaking countries which will be flexible but which at the same time will have a sufficient degree of organization to enable it to be the framework of ministerial meetings and, after preparatory work by the ministers of foreign affairs, the framework of a possible summit meeting." [end recording]

Summit Ends

LD101334 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing closed the work of the Franco-African summit today with a press confefence during which he emphasized the fact that the summit enabled a thorough, friendly and trusting dialogue to be held. Mr Giscard d'Estaing added that the forthcoming summit will take place in the Zaire capital, Kinshasa, in 1981 in the spring. As for President Senghor of Senegal, he announced that the foreign affairs ministers of the French-speaking countries will meet in Dakar in November to start setting up a commonwealth in the French style.

LE MONDE ASSAILS GISCARD, CARTER ABSENCES FROM BELGRADE

LD120949 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Tito Recovered?"]

[Excerpts] Any dignitary, however insigificant, is entitled once dead to praise which he could not win during his lifetime. You feel like asking: Who is not a Titoist now? The example of De Gaulle precludes surprise, it is true; his death won over the hearts a and minds of that half of the population which he could not convince while alive....

The huge representation of the communist world emphasizes certain absences: that of Fidel Castro (which can be explained, however, by the tension in Cuba and the U.S. military maneuvers which are to begin in the Caribbean on 8 May) and those of President Carter and Mr Giscard d'Estaing. [paragraph continues]

By sending only Vice President Mondale and Mr Barre to Belgrade the two presidents are showing a certain lack of understanding of the situation: Going to Tito's funeral does not mean in any way standing surety for a socialist experience which was original, after all, but quite simply approving--if only by switching a few appointments--the desire for national independence which Tito demonstrated during and after World War II. It is highly regrettable that this has not been understood in Washington and Paris less than 5 months after the occupation of Afghanistan. Actions, however, are more important than words. This is undoubtedly why the Yugoslav leaders are becoming are becoming somewhat angry at Mr Carter's declarations as to his intent "to support energetically Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity." Is this not, above all, the task of the Yugoslavs?

Tito's legacy will undoubtedly be very difficult to assume. The new leaders in Belgrade do not need the West's blustering to achieve this. They must first rely on their will, their conviction and their strength. But they are also entitled to rely on the firm resolve of the West European countries to tolerate no disruption in this country of the Continent whose fate concerns us all. In France's case this resolve should have taken the form of a trip by the president of the republic. Equally, it goes without saying that it would be worthless unless accompanied by an ever greater desire for economic cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON GULF TOUR TO DISCUSS DEFENSE CONTRACTS

LD101931 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Yvon Bourges, our minister of defense, has just started a tour of three Persian Gulf countries: Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain. There he will undoubtedly conclude a number of contracts which were outlined during the recent visit by the president of the republic. Our permanent correspondent in Beirut, (Alain de Chalvren) gives some details. [Begin (Chalvren) recording] The main contract which Yvon Bourges is coming to negotiate is in fact astounding even to specialists. It is nothing less than a complete system of coastal defense, an integrated system. In other words it includes naval facilities, coastguard vessels, launches, freight facilities, reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters, and electronics devices, radar and missiles. Saudi Arabia has a 2,500km coastline on the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. This explains the amount the contract is worth: several billion dollars, it is said. France, of course, is not the only bidder. But Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz let it be known recently that France is not badly placed.

MINISTER CONVEYS GISCARD MESSAGE TO MENAHEM BEGIN

LD120922 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Maurice Charretier, the minister of trade and crafts, has conveyed a message from Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin during a meeting that lasted for nearly an hour. Charretier has refused to say what was in the message.

BOMB EXPLODES AT ALGERIAN CONSULATE NEAR PARIS

NC110938 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 11 (AFP)--A bomb blew apart the door of the Algerian Consulate at Aubervilliers near here during the night, but nobody was hurt. Responsibility for the blast was not immediately claimed, but the regional French Communist Party federation said it could "only" have beenperpetrated by fascists, racists and those yearning for colonialism.

AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED

LD100409 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The proceedings of the Italian-Iraqi mixed commission have concluded in Rome. Minister for Foreign Trade Manca and his Iraqi counterpart, Hasan 'Ali, have signed a document which pinpoints a range of economic sectors in which the two governments believe it possible and desirable to intensify relations. The Iraqi side took note of the Italian desire to be able to obtain increased oil supplies in the future. The total business which Italian firms, public and private, have already concluded or are concluding with Iraq amount to about 3 trillion lire.

'Ali-Cossiga Meeting

AU101615 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 10 (ANSA)--Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali was received today by Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga. Hasan 'Ali and Cossiga discussed economic relations between the two countries and acknowledged the good state of trade. They both voiced the hope for further development in relations. The two government officials also discussed the international situation and points of common interest. Hasan 'Ali is in Italy heading the delegation which took part in the second session of the joint Italo-Iraqi commission.

PCI OFFICIALS MEET WITH GUATEMALAN FRONT DELEGATION

LD091529 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 May 80 p 17

[Unattributed report: "PCI Solidarity With Guatemalan Freedom Struggle"]

[Text] Rome--A visit has been paid to the PCI Central Committee headquarters by a Guatemalan democratic antirepression front delegation composed of Elizabeth Alvarez Herrera, the front's international work chief; Guillermo Colom Argueta, leader of the "United Revolutionary Front" Party; Carlo Gallardo Flores, secretary of the Democratic Socialist Party and deputy of the Guatemalan Congress; Miguel Angel Albizurez, leader of the National Committee for Trade Union Unity; and Jose (Us), leader of the Peasant Unity Committee.

The delegation, which was accompanied by Nora Santos, the front's representative in Europe, and Anna Borghini (who recently returned to Italy following the death of her husband Manuel Colom Argueta, mayor of Guatemala City, who was assassinated by members of a government death squad) was received by the following comrades: PCI foreign policy department chief and Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta, Rodolfo Mechini, foreign section deputy chief, foreign section aide Renato Sandri and department secretary Claudio Ligas.

The delegation provided an exposition of the country's situation, which is characterized by the repression which the troops of General Lucas Garcia's corrupt government and those of paramilitary squads at the service of U.S. oligarchy and companies--after over 20 years' uninterrupted terror--have been intensifying in recent months, massacring workers, students and teachers, members and leaders of political groups represented in the Congress, as well as of the leftwing parties, which have been driven underground since 1954. Kidnappings and assassinations now do not spare members of the lower clergy, priests or even nuns, especially in the countryside, where they are aligning with the exploited.

The repressive campaign is part of the counteroffensive which the reactionary forces on the Central American isthmus (especially in El Salvador and Guatemala) have been waging since last fall, making use of U.S. aid--including military aid--which has recently been resumed on a large scale with the aim of smashing the broad popular movement for democracy and independence which has been shaking the entire region since the victory of the national uprising in Nicaragua. The front delegation asked that, in every domestic and European forum, the PCI should take every initiative likely to accentuate international condemnation of the repression, and support for the Guatemalan people's forces, and primarily for the peasant masses, who are continuing their resistance with strikes, the occupation of big estates and even armed self-defense.

The PCI representatives, expressing the communists' fraternal solidarity with the Guatemalan people, assured the front delegation that the PCI will do its utmost, together with all the Italian antifascist forces, to ensure that a satisfactory answer is given to the demands for which the delegation has acted as spokesman during its visit to our country and other Latin American and European states.

PLO DELEGATION CONFERS WITH BERLINGUER

LD121055 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 May 80 p 17

[Unattributed report: "PLO Leader Received by Berlinguer"]

[Text] Rome--PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer has had a meeting with Khalid al-Hasan, PLO leadership member and Palestine National Council [PNC] international section chief. During the long and cordial meeting Khalid al-Hasan gave extensive information on the results of the meetings which the PNC delegation has had at the European Parliament, the Council of Europe and in the EEC capitals, and he explained the PLO's proposals for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In thanking Khalid al-Hasan for his useful information Comrade Berlinguer reaffirmed the PCI's solidarity with the Palestinian cause. The meeting was attended by PCI Central Committee member Renzo Trivelli and foreign section member Remo Salati, PLO representative in Italy Namir Hammad and Husayn 'Aflaq of the Palestinian Agency [as published].

DONAT-CATTIN'S SON NAMED IN TERRORIST CONNECTION

AU080835 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 8 (ANSA)--The deputy secretary of Italy's Christian Democrat Party, Carlo Donat-Cattin, sought to resign his post in the nation's ruling party yesterday after a press account linked his 28-year-old son with the Prima Linea (Front Line) terrorist organization. Donat-Cattin's resignation was declined by Party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli.

In the evening, magistrates in Turin and Rome denied that an arrest warrant had been signed for Marco Donat-Cattin but sources in the Rome judiciary confirmed (?the story) which appeared in the Wednesday edition of the Rome daily, PAESE SERA. According to this account, Patrizio Peci, the ex-head of the Red Brigades terrorist group in Turin, who has been cooperating with police since his capture in February, identified Marco Donat-Cattin as a person spoken of by others of his acquaintance. The PAESE story, played up on the front page, added that Peci reportedly "brought the young Donat-Cattin into the matter in an indirect fashion, as a person explicitly referred to him by others who added that they did not know him nor had they met him. The whereabouts of the son of the Christian Democrat official have been unknown for some time, the Rome paper said. Immediately after the edition hit the newsstands, but apparently before magistrates denied that Marco Donat-Cattin was sought by police, a Christian Democrat communique reported that Piccoli "has consulted with Carlo Donat-Cattin who told him of the possibility of charges being filed against his son, Marco, with whom he has had no contact for over two years, for acts of political subversion".

EANES, SA CARNEIRO RETURN FROM BELGRADE

LD091040 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes returned home about 1 hour ago from Belgrade. He did not make any formal statement at the airport on arrival, but in answer to questions from journalists, he said that during his stay in Yugoslavia he had held brief meetings with President Alessandro Pertini of Italy, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, president Luis Cabral of Guinea-Bissau, King Olav of Norway, Hua Guofeng of China, U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, Willy Brandt, the UNESCO secretary general, and the acting president of Yugoslavia. He said that at these meetings the two sides made general reviews of international and national issues.

Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, who returned home in the same aircraft, did not make any statement but promised to meet newsmen this afternoon.

FREITAS DO AMARAL REMARKS ON OLYMPICS, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD101552 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral has given an interview to the weekly, EXPRESSO, in which he has disclosed the Portuguese Government's decision to turn down the proposal by the organizing committee for an alternative summer Olympic games to hold soccer matches in Portuguese football stadiums.

Freitas do Amaral then then touched upon the nationality issue, stating in this connection that he is in favor of granting Portuguese nationality to those Africans born in our former colonies and who, for one reason or another, now wish to become Portuguese citizens.

In his interview the foreign minister also said that Portugal will not recognize Indonesia's sovereignty over Portugal [as heard; meaning, specifically, East Timor].

Speaking about an external event which had international repercussions, namely the death of Marshal Tito, Freitas do Amaral referred to Portugal's presence at his funeral, saying in this connection that our presence in Belgrade was agreed upon bearing in mind certain values embodied by the late Yugoslav president: values of the defense of national independence could have been--as indeed it was--so often antagonized.

Another issue touched upon by Freitas do Amaral in his interview to EXPRESS was the "Lourdes Pintasilgo affair" which, he said, has not yet been settled. The situation remains unchanged, with the government proposing her dismissal [as Portugal's ambassador to UNESCO] and President Eanes so far refusing to accept it. Within its own sphere of jurisdiction, the government holds the view that it is not appropriate to allow Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo to resume her post in UNESCO; that is why it has decided to retain her in Lisbon.

Freitas do Amaral added that the whole affair has been the subject of much speculation on the part of the opposition [words indistinct] adding that any government is entitled to replace noncareer ambassadors appointed by previous cabinets. He said noncareer ambassadors, are--using the phraseology of administrative law--simply "representatives enjoying the political confidence of the government of the day."

Falling under this category are also civil governors, directors general, ministerial staff and chairmen of public corporations among others. The political importance of their functions presupposes a relationship based on the government's confidence in them, a relationship which does not exist in the case of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, the foreign minister said.

The prime minister of the fifth constitutional government, Freitas do Amaral added, is--as everybody knows--a figure politically opposed to the present Cabinet in the same way as the political parties which now support the government were opposed to her Cabinet. He said it would be a serious matter if, in a democratic country like ours, the government decided to have her arrested or confined to a fixed residence in some specific part of the country just because it considered her an opposition figure. But nothing of this kind has happened and it is only natural that, since she does not enjoy the government's political confidence, she should not be allowed by the same government to resume her previous post.

Freitas do Amaral said that he had no idea when this matter is likely to be settled, adding that this will depend entirely on General Ramalho Eanes. If the president continues to refuse the government's proposal to dismiss her, then the matter will unfortunately drag on for another few months until the next elections allow the issue to be settled one way or another.

In this interview Freitas do Amaral also touched upon the Portuguese Government's refusal to grant entry visas to citizens from East European countries which, he said, was a retaliation against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He also voiced his hopes to secure, during the year, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia which, he said, none of the previous governments have managed to achieve.

Freitas do Amaral finally denied that Portugal's move vis-a-vis Iran--isolated within the framework of Western nations--had been the result of any pressure or insistence on the part of the United States. He said the Portuguese Government's decision to break off trade relations with Iran was merely a reaction to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and had nothing to do with the course of Iran's domestic policies. [phrase as heard]

SUAREZ RETURNS HOME FROM MIDEAST TOUR, BELGRADE

LD091508 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] Prime Minister Suarez arrived back from Belgrade about 30 minutes ago. "Prime Minister Suarez said that during his visit to Syria that his talks had been very interesting in providing in-depth knowledge about the various viewpoints on the Middle East problem.

"On his visit to Saudi Arabia he said that his talks had two aspects: on the one hand, the whole problem of the Middle East; on the other, the question of bilateral relations which had very (?encouraging) prospects."

Suarez commented on his talks with various leaders in Belgrade such as Mondale, Mrs Thatcher, the Panamanian president, the Romanian president, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and others. He said he reviewed international affairs and their effect on the Madrid conference on European security.

BERLINGUER, COSTA RICAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVE

LD101448 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 10 May 80

[Summary] Enrico Berlinguer arrived in Madrid this morning to participate in a meeting to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Spanish Communist Party. On his party's problems, Berlinguer said:

[Begin reporter's recording in Italian, fading into Spanish translation] "Mr Berlinguer said that, in spite of the entry of the Socialists into the Italian Government, the doors to power had not been shut to the Italian Communists. He added that the present coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Socialists is a fragile government, strongly criticized by the left. Asked how he saw Spanish political life from Rome, Berlinguer said that he follows it with great interest, including the difficulties of strengthening the democratic process.

"He then said that Eurocommunism is still an important alternative for the European left. At the same time, he criticized the Paris meeting of the pro-Soviet communist parties, saying that if it were a question of fighting for peace and disarmament then not only the communists but also the European socialists and social democrats should have been at this or another meeting." [end recording]

Costa Rican Vice President Rodrigo Althmann Ortiz has also arrived in Madrid to attend the official handing over of two planes for the domestic Costa Rican passenger service.

CARRILLO CITED ON DIFFERENCES WITH PCF, CPSU

LD091421 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 4 May 80 pp 73-79

[Gianni Corbi interview in April with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo: "I Like Brandt. Breshnev? He can Lump It."]

[Excerpt] Madrid--Question: Marchais has said that the PCF will fight with all its strength against Spain's and Portugal's entry into the Common Market because it would damage the French workers' sacrosanct interests. What is your answer to that?

Answer: First I would like to make one point to avoid any misunderstanding regarding our controversies with our French comrades. A polemic against Georges Marchais is at present being conducted in France for ulterior motives, and we absolutely reject this. Having said this, let us investigate the merits of the matter. It is well known that our viewpoint on the Common Market and European integration clearly differs from that of the French Communists. It is now absolutely indispensable to build a West European economic entity extending to Spain and Portugal. In view of an increasingly acute world crisis the European countries' economies can only survive and develop democratically through a high degree of integration.

Question: This also presupposes a process of political integration.

Answer: Of course. The French comrades maintain that West Europe's political integration is inopportune and unnecessary. I believe exactly the opposite since only thus can Europe perform its autonomous and authoritative world role. The current conflict between the USSR and the United States must not force us West Europeans to align with the Russians or the Americans. This is a Manichaean outlook which is fortunately obsolete. In view of the Afghan invasion and the consequent tensions we are realizing how important the role of an independent Europe can be.

Question: This means that you are also in favor of Europe's military integration?

Answer: Yes, I am. On condition, however, that Europe's military integration is not an end in itself but is aimed at facilitating detente, denuclearization and arms limitation.

Question: Do you not consider this somewhat contradictory? How do you intend to reconcile European armament with detente?

Answer: You would be right if, by becoming militarily integrated, Europe intended to compete with the Russians and Americans. But if military integration serves to increase the old continent's autonomy and political weight, then the contradiction which you mention would be remedied. If this were not the case we would inevitably become an inactive support for Washington or Moscow. And this is what we must avoid at all costs.

Question: A few days ago you said: A third international front must be created between the blocs, composed of all the forces wanting peace (communists, socialists, social democrats, liberals, Catholics and so forth). In Italy Berlinguer is talking about a third path; you are talking about a third front. What does this mean? What is your aim?

Answer: Simply this: The world is split into two blocs; we must create a Third World front which will act independently of these two alignments.

Question: That is too simple. In fact, you realize that this stance is considered sacrilegious by the Soviets. A couple of years ago NOVOYE VREMYA stated that "Carrillo's principal idea is West European unity based on an anti-Soviet platform...." It continued as follows: "There is no doubt that the interpretation of Eurocommunism proposed by Santiago Carrillo is consistent solely with the interests of imperialism, of the forces of aggression and reaction." You cannot be clearer than that. Do you not feel that by raising the idea of the third force you are in a sense returning to the scene of the crime?

Answer: I realize that our theses are different from, indeed, in antithesis to those of the Soviets. This means that I will be running the risk of some further denunciation, to which I have already been hardened for some time, in any case.

Whether or not the Soviets criticize us is not the issue. We must realize that at least in West Europe the workers and bourgeoisie are definitely in favor of creating a third force since they realize that they would have everything to lose in a head-on confrontation.

Question: Your party will not be attending the European communist parties' meeting in Paris at the end of this month. The reasons given for your refusal have been rather vague. Would you care to be more specific about your thoughts in this regard?

Answer: We do not regard it favorably, and we have said and written so. Verbally, we communists of both East and West Europe all want the same thing: detente, mutual cooperation, arms reduction and so forth. What divides us is the methods for putting these good intentions into practice. In Paris there will be some people who in practice will become indistinguishable from one of the two blocs, whereas there are some like the Italian Communists and ourselves who are striving to surmount this lamentable logic.

Question: You also said that a good relationship with the European socialists is now more desirable than ever. Meanwhile, Berlinguer met with Brandt and Mitterrand and will meet with Palme. And we are seeing great comings and goings of Italian Communists in the capitals of Western socialism. Is there agreement between you and Berlinguer on this question?

Answer: Berlinguer's meeting with Mitterrand (of which we were previously informed) was certainly an extremely useful initiative. Moreover, we are not inactive either. Azcarate recently met with Labor Party leaders in Lisbon for instance. However, my friend Berlinguer is more fortunate than I. He can use Strasbourg and the European Parliament for his meetings with Brandt and Mitterrand. We Spanish Communists do not have this opportunity. However, it is obvious that we will not waste any opportunity to improve our relations with our socialist comrades in Spain and elsewhere. I regarded the break in the Union of the Left in France a real tragedy.

Question: This brings us to another unfortunate aspect of your relations (and Berlinguer's relations) with Marchais and the CPSU: the special relationship which you obstinately maintain with the European social democrats.

Answer: I know: Marchais and the Soviets are reacting badly, very badly, on this point. What can I say? All I can say is that we will try to show that we have absolutely no intention of encouraging the birth of an anti-Soviet Europe. Quite the reverse. I also hope against hope that Moscow will eventually realize that it is not in its own interests to widen the gap between East and West.

Question: Do you think that these questions cause polemics and discussion in the Politburo?

Answer: I am not a member of the [CPSU] Politburo and hence I do not know that kind of polemics or considerations are arising in that body. I know for sure, and this grieves me, that our Soviet comrades regard as sacrilege the very idea of a third path, in other words, a path which moves away from the international communist movement's traditional course.

Question: Berlinguer has visited China and has had talks with Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng which were extremely cordial--with a great deal of embracing and kissing. What about your relations with the Chinese? Was the PCE not perhaps the first Western communist party to resume contact with the Chinese?

Answer: That is true. It was in 1971 at the delicate time of Lin Biao's death. Having stayed in China for 10 days I felt that a process of reconciliation had begun despite the differences.

Question: On that occasion it was said that you were also representing the PCI.

Answer: That is also true. Before leaving I spoke with Berlinguer who asked me to inform the Chinese leaders of the PCI's views with a view to a much-desired resumption of relations between the two parties.

Question: Will you too visit China soon?

Answer: I visited China in 1971 (and it was a very important step at that time) and I do not see why I should not do so now. Moreover, we have excellent relations with our Chinese comrades. Azcarate visited China last fall and the Chinese leaders visited Spain in turn. Therefore, things are fine. Berlinguer's trip was a positive conclusion to a process of rapprochement initiated a long time ago.

Question: Let us return to the socialist problem. It is an essential aspect of the Eurocommunist strategy.

Answer: That is true. The division of the workers movement was a disaster. We may now be on the eve of World War III and I think the time has come, at least for Spain, to heal this old wound.

Question: Are you thinking of reunification with the Socialists?

Answer: Not of reunification, but of a federation of parties which believes in the same ideals of socialism.

Question: This is more or less that of a kind of popular front somewhat updated.

Answer: No. Although I think it is too early for the birth of a single party, I am convinced that we need to carry on a new dialogue with the Socialist Party if we want the workers to govern our country one day.

Question: A short time ago NOVOYE VREMYA (the Soviet magazine which seems to specialise in attacks on your party) criticized you for the stance you took on Afghanistan and recalled the fraternal aid which the CPSU gave your party during and after the Spanish revolution.

Answer: That is true. During the civil war the only state which supported us was the USSR. However, that should certainly not force us to remain unconditional supporters of the USSR forever. NOVOYE VREMYA's argument is very strange. According to the same criterion I could recall the thousands of Spanish Communists who died in Russia defending the Soviet Union during the war. I could also remind Marchais that thousands of Spanish militants died in the resistance defending the French people's freedom. Such arguments are futile.

THATCHER LAUNCHES 'STINGING ATTACK' ON USSR

LD091950 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Mrs. Thatcher tonight launched another stinging attack on the Soviet Union over its invasion of Afghanistan.

She said that in Afghanistan--and in Iran--there were "limits which cannot be overstepped with impunity."

The prime minister told a rally at the Scottish Conservative conference at Perth: "The effort to establish those limits more clearly and to ensure that they are observed will be a prime element in Western policy in the years immediately ahead."

She said Britain must continue to demonstrate to Russia that it had earned the contempt and anger of the world by its invasion of Afghanistan.

She said the Soviet Union was seeking to subjugate an independent people by brute force.

"The massacre of schoolchildren demonstrating against the occupation of their country is but the latest in a catalogue of barbarities," she said.

The West must show that there was "an unwavering international determination to right the wrong they have committed."

She said: "We cannot expel the Soviet troops but we can boycott the Olympics and we can refuse to provide the Soviet Government with cheap credit, cheap food and cheap technology."

Mrs. Thatcher reminded her audience that she had been criticized as an "iron lady" with weird obsessions about the dangers of aggression by dear benevolent Mr Brezhnev. "A dangerous lady who was going to wreck the wonders of detente."

She said: "We don't seem to hear quite so much of that sort of talk today. Perhaps we've seen rather a lot of the benevolence of Mr Brezhnev--towards his neighbors.

"The Afghanistan experience has shown us all what the 'hug of the bear' is liable to mean."

After arriving in Perth to a standing ovation lasting several minutes, Mrs. Thatcher followed up her attack on the Soviet Union by saying that the independence of Iran also has to be preserved.

She said the West had no desire to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. "But we do have the right to insist on respect for fundamental international and moral obligations."

In a clear reference to the Iranian Embassy siege in London she said: "We in Britain have recently shown our own respect for those obligations. It's intolerable that the American diplomats should ever have been taken hostage.

"It is even more intolerable that after six months they should still be held prisoners."

She said the holding of the hostages could make no contribution to a solution of Iran's problems.

It soured relationships throughout the region, made the search for solutions to the other crisis there immensely more complex--and the West had no option but to make its condemnation clear through the exercise of diplomatic, political and economic pressure.

She added: "I exclude military action, because I do not think it would achieve its objective and because its side-effects could be disastrous."

MUGABE ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH Th ' 'HER, SOAMES

LD091022 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1010 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Mr Robert Mugabe flew into London's Heathrow Airport today on his first visit to Britain since becoming prime minister of the new independent state of Zimbabwe. He arrived from Belgrade where he attended the state funeral of President Tito. The Zimbabwe leader was due to have talks with Mrs Thatcher followed by lunch with Lord Soames, former governor of Rhodesia, who spearheaded the hand-over to black majority rule in Salisbury last month.

Mr Mugabe is expected to fly home tomorrow.

THATCHER MEETS SCHMIDT, GANDHI, CEAUSESCU IN BELGRADE

For DPA and other source reportage on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other world leaders in Belgrade, see the Yugoslavia section of the 8 and 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PCP-CPGB COMMUNIQUE NOTES AREAS OF AGREEMENT, DIFFERENCES

LD090921 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 3

[Apparent text of "Portuguese Communist Party-Communist Party of Great Britain Joint Communique"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation, comprising Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general, Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat, and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee, visited Great Britain 20 through 23 April at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] Executive Committee.

During its stay the PCP delegation had conversations with a CPGB Executive Committee delegation comprising Gordon McLennan, secretary general, and Tony Chater, Gerry Cohen, Irene Swan and Jack Woddis, Executive Committee members.

During the visit Alvaro Cunhal addressed a large meeting at the "Friend's Meeting House" in London and also had a meeting with emigrant Portuguese working people in Great Britain.

The talks between the two communist party delegations, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and friendship, made possible a broad exchange of information and opinions on the situations in the two countries, on the two parties' activity and on the international situation.

The PCP delegation talked about the great struggles the working class and the people's masses are waging in defense of the gains of the 25 April 1974 Revolution--in particular, democratic freedoms, working people's rights, nationalization measures and the agrarian reform--and against the current reactionary government's offensive aimed at destroying the democratic regime enshrined in the Constitution and establishing a new dictatorship. The PCP delegation expressed confidence that the reactionary forces' plans will be thwarted and that Portugal will continue along the path of the April Revolution.

The CPGB delegation described the British working people's resistance to the assault on its living conditions, the protest demonstrations against social services cuts, the wage strikes and actions in defense of jobs, the big movement against the new anti-trade union law proposed by the government and the Northern Irish People's struggle for civil and democratic freedoms which would contribute to the achievement of a united and independent Ireland.

The two delegations discussed concrete measures to develop solidarity and strengthen co-operation between the two parties. During the talks the differing characteristics of the situations in Portugal and Britain were confirmed, as were the different tasks and immediate aims currently facing Portuguese and British communists. At the same time, common features were noted, in particular the consequences of the reactionary policy of the respective governments and the importance of solidarity between the two parties to confront this policy.

The two delegations condemned the reactionary nature of cooperation between the rightwing parties in the Portuguese Government and the British Conservative Party.

The two delegations expressed the parties' opposition to the so-called process of European integration, a process which is led by and which serves the big international monopoly groups that created the Common Market. The crisis affecting the EEC is an expression of the general, ever-deepening crisis afflicting capitalism. There is stagnation and recession in the basic economic sectors, massive unemployment, inflation and greater and greater discrepancies among the various countries' levels of development. To this add authoritarian trends and outrages against the working peoples' freedoms and rights, hyperexploitation and disregard for the rights of immigrants, overt utilization of political bodies--such as the European Parliament--as an instrument of reversion to cold war. All these facts show that the "little Europe" of the monopolies not only does not meet but is directly opposed to the interests and aspirations to progress, independence and democracy of the working class and middle classes and strata.

In this context the CPGB urges the British people to oppose the Common Market and urges Britain to pull out of the EEC.

The PCP is firmly against Portugal's joining the EEC. Membership would have disastrous consequences for the Portuguese economy and for national independence; it would also serve for the reactionary forces to justify the restoration of the monopoly capitalism liquidated by the April Revolution on the pretext of adapting Portugal's socioeconomic structures to those of the Common Market.

The two delegations stressed the need to step up efforts in defense of peace, against the new escalation of the arms race unleashed by the reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism and against attempts to sabotage detente and revert to a cold war climate in international relations.

The two delegations believe that the vital common task of progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world is to work consistently for peaceful coexistence, for the prohibition of all nuclear arms, for the disbandment of military blocs and alliances, for the elimination of foreign military bases and for general disarmament. Special emphasis was placed on the need to ratify the SALT II agreements and on the urgent need to prevent the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy new cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Europe, including the deployment of a considerable number of missiles in Britain.

The two delegations believe that the struggle for peace and disarmament is inseparable from the peoples' struggle for their national and social freedom. They hailed the historic victory of the patriotic forces and peoples of Zimbabwe and confirmed their solidarity with the African National Congress in South Africa and the Southwest African People's Organization in Namibia which are courageously leading their peoples in the struggle for national liberation and against apartheid. The Portuguese and British delegations expressed their active internationalist solidarity with all the peoples of the world in the struggle for their total national and social liberation, for democracy, independence, social progress and socialism.

Although analyzing differently the events in Afghanistan, the two delegations confirmed the two parties' solidarity with the Afghan people's revolution and their opposition to all imperialism's attempts to exploit this situation for the purpose of intensifying the arms race and sabotaging the detente process.

The two delegations exchanged views on the forthcoming meeting of European communist and workers parties.

The two delegations stressed that the world situation continues to be characterised by important advances for the world progressive and revolutionary movement and by the aggravation of the crisis of capitalism. The three main forces of revolutionary transformation--the working class of the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement and the socialist countries--continue to determine the course of events at world level,. The two delegations confirmed the need to guarantee the strongest unity among the three main revolutionary forces. They believe that the strengthening of cooperation and common actions among the communist parties, united by common ideas of socialism and communism, is a decisive factor in the struggle of the broad people's masses for democracy, peace, social progress and socialism.

The Portuguese and British communists recognise that the differing conditions in which the two parties operate explain the different policies pursued in confronting each country's specific problems. The path to socialism and the ways of building a socialist society must take into account the experience of the world revolutionary movement and are governed by the particular conditions and national features of each country.

The two parties believe that the working class and working people have the decisive role to play in effecting profound transformations and in the advance toward socialism. In both countries the struggle for democratic transformations demands solid working class unity, accompanied by constant strengthening of the alliance of other social strata around the working class, and the unity of democratic forces, specifically the socialists and communists.

The two delegations expressed their desire to contribute to the strengthening of ties of friendship and cooperation between the Portuguese and British peoples and between Portugal and Britain in the interests of the two countries and of peace and friendship among all European and world countries. The PCP delegation's visit to Britain and the talks with the CPGB delegation are a new step in the development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the two parties.

London, 22 April 1980

ELEVTHERI KIPROS CHALLENGES NIMETZ STATEMENTS ON CYPRUS

NC100728 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 10 May 80 p 3

[From the "Comments" column: "Does He Consider Himself Bound?"]

[Text] U.S. Under Secretary Matthew Nimetz [as published], who is very well known to the Cypriots, has again spoken about the Cyprus problem, this time before a U.S. House subcommittee. After expressing his great personal disappointment that no solution has been found, he stresses that the United States has always been working hard for the Cyprus problem and that it considers Mr Waldheim's activities to be the best method. He then stresses that he does not believe the rumors that Denktas intends to declare a state, saying that the Turkish Cypriot leader has no such intention.

We have two questions in connection with Nimetz' testimony before the subcommittee: 1) Why did he expect progress in the Cyprus problem since his government, instead of pressuring Turkey, has chosen to reward the Attila crimes by providing Turkey with millions of dollars? 2) How can Mr Nimetz be sure about the intentions of a perfidious person who has thus far violated two official agreements that he had concluded in the UN secretary general's presence?

Does Mr Nimetz consider himself bound by his testimony before the Congressmen, or is he simply trying to deceive them? Mr Carter also undertook some commitments about Cyprus during his first election campaign, and although his term in office will soon expire, his commitments and promises have remained unfulfilled.

KIPRIANOU CONGRATULATES RALLIS ON APPOINTMENT

NC101720 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] President Kiprianou sent new Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis a cable today expressing the warm congratulations of the Cypriot people, government and himself.

Mr Kiprianou wished Mr Rallis every success in his work, adding that he looks forward to continuing the close and harmonious cooperation to confront the various hardships and and the vindication of the martyred struggling Cypriot people.

DENKTAS RECEIVES NEW UN ENVOY, MAKES STATEMENT

TA091322 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the establishment of a bicommunal bizonal [last word in English] federation in Cyprus would depend on the full awareness of the causes which led to the abolition of the partnership between the two communities as a result of the armed aggression against the Turkish Cypriot community. Denktas received this morning the new UN representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, who arrived in Cyprus yesterday, and conferred with him for some time. Denktas said that although the visit was a courtesy call he had taken the opportunity to outline to Gobbi the Turkish Cypriot views on the Cyprus problem and the Turkish Cypriot cause. Expressing the belief that Gobbi would be useful to Cyprus and to peace in the island, Denktas hoped that Gobbi would soon achieve results for resuming the talks. In reply to a question Denktas said that the new representative had not brought a message from UN Secretary General Waldheim. Denktas said that, as expressed by Gobbi in his statement at the Lefkosa [Nicosia] International Airport, the representative had arrived to assess the situation and to submit his appraisal to the UN secretary general.

Denktas added that the willingness of a person of goodwill and patience, aware of the Cyprus situation, to make an appraisal on the spot, was a positive approach. Gobbi, who was accompanied by UN special adviser Remy Gorge, later called on Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Tourism Kenan Atakol and Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Unit Onan.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

NC101423 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this afternoon from his visit to Belgrade. Mr Rolandhis had accompanied President Kiprianou to the funeral of the Yugoslav president, Marshal Tito.

ATTEMPT TO RELEASE AS-SIBA'I ASSASSINS REVEALED

NC110733 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 11 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Report by Loukis Loukaidhis]

[Text] Last Tuesday night, a team of specially trained commandos was to attempt to free the two assassins of As-Siba'i from the central prison. However, the attempt was foiled before it took place because the republic's security authorities and police took emergency security measures at the prison compound and at key points in Nicosia and other cities to foil any action that would force the government to release or negotiate the release of the two Iraqis.

The pertinent report reached the police around midnight from a source outside Cyprus who warned that special commandos had left an Arab country for Cyprus with instructions to free the As-Siba'i assassins. The police moved very swiftly and foiled the attempt, which was scheduled to take place after midnight on Tuesday. The police, in an exemplary manner, checked every activity by persons who had arrived on Cyprus from an Arab country the previous day and who were suspected of arriving with fake passports. The policemen had been told that they were going to try to apprehend some Lebanese who had come to Cyprus with a large quantity of narcotics. Later, when the policemen were instructed to return to their homes, they were told that the hashish traffickers had not arrived in Cyprus.

The pertinent report was given to the Cyprus Government by a very senior cadre of a foreign government who had hastily come to Cyprus that evening to convey it.

Police mobile units were mainly patrolling Nicosia while armed policemen were guarding foreign embassies to prevent the commandos from seizing them as blackmail for the release of the two assassins.

Last Tuesday, our paper disclosed that the Iraqi Government had sent a note to the Cyprus Government demanding the release of the As-Siba'i assassins. Despite the government denial, which is due to easily understood reasons, our reports cannot be challenged because they come from a very senior member of the Cyprus Government.

AKEL 'ACTIVELY WORKING' FOR EARLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NC110624 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 11 May 80 p 1

[Text] According to authoritative reports received by I SIMERINI reporters, the AKEL leaders are actively working behind the scenes in order to pressure President Kiprianou into resigning and holding presidential elections prior to the parliamentary elections.

According to these reports, Cooperative Movement Commissioner Azinas is participating in these behind-the-scenes activities. AKEL has asked Mr Azinas to use his influence on PEK [Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus] to put forward interlocutor Yeoryios Ioannidhis' candidacy for the presidency. In such a cast, AKEL and EDEK would move to support Mr Ioannidhis' candidacy. According to our reports, Mr Y. Ioannidhis has already been approached and did not reject the proposal. However, he suggested a wait-and-see attitude regarding the developments in connection with Mr Kiprianou's health.

According to the same reports, AKEL is not inclined to support House President A. Mikhailidhis for three basic reasons:

1. The AKEL leadership believes that he is very much influenced by the archbishop;
2. He is considered very pro-Western;
3. He is considered to represent the capitalists.

According to our reports, the fact that Mr Y. Ioannidhis was one of the three ministers who opposed a public inquiry into the question of the Cooperative Movement and Mr Azinas' suspension is not unrelated with the aforesaid activities. Although Mr Ioannidhis is not a minister, he nevertheless attended the special Cabinet meeting on the Cooperative Movement scandal and was a nonvoting participant in the discussion.

MILLIYET CRITICIZES SOBELAIR DECISION TO RECALL PLANE

NC121045 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 9 May 80 p 2

["Viewpoint" column by Mumtaz Soysal: "The Unexpected Decision of Sobelair"]

[Excerpts] Sobelair, which is attached to the Belgian National Airlines, suddenly cancelled an agreement with the Turkish Cypriot Airlines and ordered the return of a plane it had rented to the Turkish Cypriot Airlines. It did so because of the pressure exerted by the Greek Cypriot administration both on the International Aviation Transport Association (ITATA) and on the Belgian Government. The Belgian Government simply gave into the pressure. This is the same Belgian Government which like many Western European governments says it considers Turkey "a friend and ally" and maintains that it is making efforts toward a humane settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

In reality, the aim of these blockades and boycotts is nothing other than "economic genocide." Genocide does not always materialize in the form of killing. Sometimes it takes the form of pushing a community into economic isolation and sterility, severing its relations with the outside world and abandoning it to degeneration and extinction. This is what is being done to the Turkish Cypriot community. In fact, there is an international ring plotting against the Turks with the connivance of the states which pretend to be "our friends and allies." It is, therefore, high time Turkey spoke in strong terms to these states which continue to be "friends and allies."

What sort of friendship and alliance is this that the cause of "friend and ally" Turkey as well as that of the Turkish community, which considers Turkey its only supporter, is being sacrificed in favor of Greece, which has abandoned NATO, and of a Greek Cypriot administration which claims to be "a nonaligned" country?

The truly ludicrous aspect of this affair is this: While we are enduring this humiliation and while the West is extending its underhanded support for the boycotts and economic genocide inflicted on 140,000 Turkish Cypriots, the West has the audacity to ask Turkey to participate in economic sanctions against Iran in order to rescue 50 hostages in Tehran. This is being shamelessly done, since the West knows how important it is for Turkey, which is going through economic distress, to trade with Iran.

NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER PRIME MINISTER RALLIS SWORN IN

Mandate From Tsatsos

AT091112 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos gave the mandate for the formation of a new government to New Democracy leader Yeoryios Rallis whom he invited to the presidential palace before noon today. Rallis stated he would form his government as soon as possible. Earlier Tsatsos received the chairman of the chamber of deputies, Papaspirou, who informed him of the [voting] strength of parties within the chamber.

Members of Government

AT101049 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] At this very moment the Archbishop of Athens and Greece Seraphim is swearing in the new Rallis government in the presence of President of the Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos. The new Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis was sworn in first. The other members of the government were then sworn in.

The composition of the new government is as follows:

Deputy Prime Minister	Konstandinos Papakonstandinou
Minister of Coordination	Ioannis Boutos
Minister to the Prime Minister	Konstandinos Stefanopoulos
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Konstandinos Mitsotakis
Minister of National Defense	Evangelos Averof Tositsas
Minister of Justice	Yeoryios Stamatis
Minister of Interior	Khristoforos Stratos
Minister of National Education and Religions	Athanasios Taliadhouros
Minister of Finance	Miltiadhis Evert
Minister of Agriculture	Athanasios Kanellopoulos
Minister Without Portfolio on Relations with the EC	Yeoryios Kondoyioryis
Minister Without Portfolio	Ioannis Paleokrasas
Minister of Culture and Sciences	Andreas Andhrianopoulos
Minister of Industry and Energy	Stefanos Manos
Minister of Trade	Stavros Dhimas
Minister of Labor	Konstandinos Laskaris
Minister of Social Services	Spiridhon Dhoxiadhis
Minister of Public Works	Tsanis Tsanetakis
Minister of Town Planning, Housing and Evironment	Yeoryios Plitas
Minister of Communications	Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos
Minister of Public Order	Dhimitrios Dhavakis
Minister of Merchant Marine	Ioannis Pikioris
Minister of North Greece	Nikolaos Martis
Deputy Minister of Coordination	Yeoryios Souflias
Deputy Ministers to the Prime Minister	Akhilleas Karamanlis and Athanasios Tsaldharis
Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs	Theokharis Rendis and Dhimitrios Voudhouris
Deputy Ministers of National Defense	Alexandhros Avraamidhis and Yeoryios Rodhiou
Deputy Minister of Interior	Ioannis Kefaloyiannis

Deputy Ministers of National Education and Religions	Vasilios Kondoyianopoulos and Nikolaos Kalteziotis
Deputy Ministers of Finance	Konstandinos Paparigopoulos and Panayiotis Bokovos
Deputy Ministers of Agriculture	Khrisostomos Karapiperis and Takis Grammatidhis
Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy	Lazaros Mikhail
Deputy Minister of Trade	Stavros Tataridhis
Deputy Ministers of Social Services	Yerasimos Apostolatos and Athanasios Tsoukandas
Deputy Minister of Communications	Yeoryios Moutsios

Rallis Statement

AT101207 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] After the swearing in of his new government Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis made the following statement:

[Begin Rallis recording] The policy of the government which was sworn in today will be liberal democratic radicalism in accordance with the ideological principles laid down by the founder of New Democracy, Konstandinos Karamanlis, which were adopted at the first panhenllenic congress of the party at Khalkidhiki.

For those who might want to interpret the composition of the government as allegedly demonstrating a deviation more toward to the left or to the right, I state that the government always remains on the same ideological line.

My respected deputy prime minister and friend, Konstandinos Papakonstandinou, is entrusted with general supervision of the implementation of the laws by the public and state services. The deputy prime minister is also entrusted with representing the prime minister of the government in the chamber of deputies in the event of his absence. He is also entrusted with representing the parliamentary group of New Democracy in the chamber of deputies.

All must understand that tested personalities had to be included in the government so as to offer their experience and that new personalities had to be invited to offer their abilities, enthusiasm and desire to contribute. All justified aspirations could not be satisfied. Those who were overlooked because of necessity are not necessarily less able to contribute.

The party's future course, which is that of the government, will provide them with the opportunity to serve the country. The critical international situation creates additional problems for our country. The government is aware of the difficulties of the moment and calls upon all Greeks, no matter to what political front they may belong, to assist in handling these difficult problems. Thank you. [end recording]

Averof Comments

AT101624 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] After the swearing in of the new government, National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof replied to a question on how he views the government's future with the following statement: The times are difficult. Yet I believe that the new government has the absolute ability to attain its goals. The main positions are held by tested personalities. Averof continued that it is imperative for the good of the country that the unity of New Democracy remains unbroken, in other words, so that the government is based upon a strong political force which will guarantee a productive parliamentary life. All those who have stood firm during all national struggles, he continued, whether neodemocrats or under any other political movements, must place the interests of the country above all else.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. 'SURPRISE' AT RALLIS APPOINTMENT

TO VIMA Report

AT091347 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 9 May 80 p 1

[Report by correspondent S. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York, 8 May--A State Department spokesman "had no comment" on the election of Yeoryios Rallis as the leader of "New Democracy" and, as he observed in answer to a question from TO VIMA, the election "is considered to purely a Greek domestic affair."

In Washington, among both authoritative government circles as well as in Congress, the election of Rallis, which was announced by agency reports from Athens, caused surprise. All reports from Athens which recently reached Washington, including news agency dispatches as well as evaluations from the U.S. Embassy in Athens, indicated the certain election of Averof who was described in advance as "the future prime minister of Greece."

Athough it would be excessive and unfounded to allege that the State Department showed disappointment over Rallis' election as the leader of the government party, Averof's failure does appear to irritate Washington which believed that "with Averof as prime minister it would be possible to have an easier understanding," as was observed only the other day by a government official during a chat with a member of Congress who had demonstrated interest in the future of the Greek-U.S. defense agreement.

RIZOSPASTIS Commentary

AT101718 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 10 May 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Washington's Surprise"]

[Text] It is very well known that the U.S. imperialists and the Washington governments which represent them insist on intervening--sometimes openly and at other times clandestinely--in our internal affairs, and on multilaterally influencing--if not also directing--the progress of political developments in our country. They consider this to be a sort of "inviolable right" they have which they enforced through a series of enslavement agreements ever since the "Truman Doctrine" and which has since been established through incessant implementation in the form of "Allied protection." Naturally things are somewhat different today from what they were during the time when [John] Foster Dulles proclaimed that "Greece is a hooked fish and needs no bait" and when U.S. ambassadors here acted as the locum tenens of Washington with the role of supergovernor of our country.

The mentality of the Americans, however, has not changed because their goals have not changed. They want to control Greece in every possible way. The dogma of the "New Democracy" governments that "we belong to the West" encourages the representatives of Washington to act with audacity in their provocative interventions which are always attributes of "protectors" that they do not conceal. A short time ago U.S. Ambassador McCloskey reminded us publicly of what our foreign policy ought to be. Later--without the government knowing anything about it--he had talks with military leaders at Larissa without the meeting or the subject discussed ever being announced.

The warning of Karamanlis, the fermentation surrounding the election of a new leader for "New Democracy," as well as a new prime minister did not leave the Americans without an interest. As was hinted, Averof was the man of their choice for the prime minister's position. He has to his credit not only his "bridges" with the junta and his lectures in U.S. universities during his lengthy "introductory" visit. He also has the declaration in the chamber of deputies that "for us, NATO is a national issue." [paragraph continues]

Therefore they threw all their weight behind his election as prime minister. Their press expressed the certainty and joy that "a pro-American who represents the rightwing of New Democracy is expected to become leader of the party and the new prime minister." This does not mean they have any doubts about the pro-NATO leanings of the other leading personalities of the government party but then--what can we do?--the Americans are in a hurry to immediately solve the problem of our immediate reenclavement with NATO and the expansion of their bases in Greece and, as a Washington official shamelessly stated: "With Averof as prime minister we could reach an understanding much sooner." The intensive activity developed by the diplomatic and other representatives of the "West" and their forecasts made Averof a certain prime minister which meant "faster understanding" for them. This is why Washington was irritated and expressed its surprise over the failure of Averof and the success of Rallis. One could well ask: Could the Americans not conceal their irritation and their surprise? No, they could not because they can never get used to the idea that something could be done in Greece--even if not very important--without and against their consent.

I AVYI Remarks

AT101614 Athens I AVYI in Greek 10 May 80 p 6

[From the "I AVYI" column: "Without Delusion"]

[Text] In commenting upon developments within "New Democracy" and the corresponding changes within the government, we could have ended our comments rapidly and in a "revolutionary" manner by stating that "there has been a change in Manolis--he turned his clothes inside out," or we could repeat the well-worn phrase, "cabbage is cabbage." However, since politics have nothing to do with a demonstration of a revolutionary vocabulary we are forced to look at the changes with more specific attention. Naturally it is not only Karamanlis, Rallis, Averof, Papakonstandinou and so on who represent the right. Mavros, Zigdhis, Pezmazoglou and others also do. This, at the same time, does not mean that for the communists and the democrats there is generally no significance in the change in personalities, a very important significance at that, particularly when they represent very strongly the confrontation between various classes. Naturally, yesterday's RIZOSPASTIS ignored--in a very "Leninist way"--this truth and simply limited itself to stressing this is another "government of the right." In our opinion, however, the victory of Rallis instead of Averof is nothing but a defeat of the most pro-American, pro-NATO trends within "New Democracy." With today's balance of political forces, this is not simply an internal family problem of the government party since it more generally affects political developments. Without having any delusions, therefore, we believe that all democratic forces must correctly evaluate this development. They must intensify their efforts to stop imperialist pressures against our country and toward a more democratic policy with, first of all, a unifying activity among the peoples masses. As for the Rallis government itself, the next few days will show what possibilities and limits it will have for any, even if limited, separation of its position from the course of previous "New Democracy" governments today.

PAPER CITES UNIVERSAL DISAPPROVAL OF RALLIS' ELECTION

AT091516 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 9 May 80 p 1

[Editorial by S. Konstandopoulos: "Universal Disapproval"]

[Text] If it is the basic mission of a newspaper to report feelings through its columns then we must report that we do not remember a political news item which has created such a reaction during the past 50 years as yesterday's announcement did in reference to Rallis' election as leader of "New Democracy" and as a sequel to the country's prime minister.

The report was received with surprise and anger. It created surprise because nobody expected it. It created anger because it was considered an unbearable provocation against public feeling. Disapproval was universal. "New Democracy" also suffered a general collapse of prestige but primarily among its own leading personalities and followers. Its own people froze. They could not believe it. They were indignant when the report was confirmed. No heavier blow could have been delivered against the governing party, the wear and tear of which is being speeded up.

In essence "New Democracy's" parliamentary group was not supposed to vote for a new party leader and for a prime minister. It was simply going to elect a private secretary for Karamanlis, an executive official who would carry out his orders. The true leader of the party pointed out the man of his own choice. This was the person that suited him most and this is the person that his deputies, responding to his wishes, provided for him. Yeoryios Rallis, who was salvaged during the last election in 1977 through the process well known to all, has been cut off from public feeling and nobody would have thought of voting for him if there had been no such "inspiration" from above. In any case, the disharmony between the artificial majority in the chamber of deputies and the people became wider and more severe and its dissolution is now the unyielding demand of the public majority.

For what reasons was Rallis chosen? 1) because he is not self supporting and self motivated. Politically he is a parasite (we repeat: politically) on the trunk of the personality-cult regime. Consequently he does not cast a shadow over the existing narcissism and he has no prospect of acquiring an independent personality. 2) because he is willing to follow well-known "instructions" and he will never create difficulties. 3) because he is qualified for use, at some future moment, as the sacrificial lamb to satisfy the peoples' indignation. The above reasons are only the most probable ones.

The personality-cult regime is progressing toward its sunset. It cannot be salvaged either with Yeoryios Rallis or with anyone else. The election of its new leader simply proved its catalytic crisis in the most spectacular way. The end is approaching with the unavoidable character of a natural phenomenon which cannot be placed under control. The people and the representatives of national conscience will sweep the present political situation away from its very foundations. This is the situation which has submerged the country under lies and corruption.

AVRIANI FORECASTS COLLAPSE OF NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY

AT091427 Athens AVRIANI in Greek 9 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "They Voted for Collapse"]

[Text] Yesterday "New Democracy" voted for collapse. The fact that the two opponents came so close in the voting demonstrates that within the party there is a tendency to tear apart and a division which testifies that in a very short time we will have explosive developments and will proceed toward the formation of two parties--one with Rallis, the other with Averof. This was described months ago as a probability. Yesterday's voting makes it a certainty.

Naturally today we will have prolonged hymns about the party's unity from the paid pen-pushers of the neodemocratic front. However, the truth is different. Leading personalities of "New Democracy" were morose and downcast yesterday. They now realize that the party has lost its cohesion and that sooner or later there will be an auctioning off of the legacy left to it by Karamanlis.

The fact that "New Democracy" remained monolithically united from 1974 to date was due to the authoritarian personality of its leader. They feared him more than they respected him. The members of "New Democracy" now neither fear nor respect their new leader. They simply tolerate him.

From the very first moment that the results became known, revealing such a deep rift within the foundations of the party, the deputies started worrying about "what will happen to them." With them, more generally, the followers of the party are also searching for some new political shelter.

The conductor's baton of Karamanlis, who is a master at political ploys which nobody can deny, managed to orchestrate many different types of instruments. Within "New Democracy" there were rightists, royalists, neocentrists, progressives, members of the National Radical Union, ERE, a whole multitude of political and party spores which will now start to break apart "into their component parts." Averof will take his nationalists and depart, Stratos will separate his royalists, Mitsotakis will attempt to gather together the centrists, Evert and Varvitsiotis will claim the progressive wing and yesterday's victor will remain all alone bringing to mind certain bishops whose monasteries have been abandoned by their monks.

From a more general viewpoint, the destruction of the myth around "New Democracy" will be good for the country. It was something artificial. It was nothing but a mask for the rightwing. Only two numbers, 84 and 88, have remained out of all this conglomerate and they testify to the rift which allegedly Averof cleverly tried to bridge with what he said about the party's unity after his defeat. There is no good in lies. These two numbers speak clearly and testify that the collapse of "New Democracy" is now only a matter of time.

I KATHIMERINI CRITICIZES AVEROF'S FAILURE TO SUPPORT RALLIS

AT101310 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "It Is a Political Act"]

[Text] A failure to stress the well-known statement by E. Averof the other night, only a few hours after Rallis was elected leader of "New Democracy," would be an obvious ostrich-like act of blindness as well as a dereliction of duty by a responsible newspaper toward its readers and toward public opinion more generally. This is because this statement was an act which has both political significance and weight which also created a question of principles.

Let us first sum up the events: As it is well known, Rallis and Averof were candidates for the leadership of the government party and, as a result, for the prime ministership. When the "New Democracy" parliamentary group elected Rallis as its new leader (and tomorrow's prime minister) with the impeccable democratic process which is provided for under its constitution, Averof, with absolute decorum and dignity accepted the will of the majority without complaint. He publicly congratulated the party's choice and promised, also publicly, all possible cooperation and support. It is also a fact that both Rallis and Averof provided a sequel to their mutual promises about close cooperation and the unity of "New Democracy" by agreeing to meet on that same evening at Averof's home for the first selection of the new members of the new government. Rallis let it be understood that he intended to offer Averof the position of deputy prime minister together with the Ministry of National Defense or another sector of governmental activity.

This was the picture in the afternoon of the day before yesterday.

Only a few hours later, before the echo of the stentorious and public declarations for cooperation, support, and so forth had time to fade out, Evangelos Averof made his well-known statement in which he said:

"The television report which said that as a future deputy prime minister of the government I have already begun cooperation [talks] related to the composition of the new government was incorrect. I believe in the need for unity in 'New Democracy' by remaining within its ranks. If it is offered to me, I will keep the Ministry of National Defense."

This statement immediately altered the picture of that afternoon. This is because its content and its "cut and dry" tone indicated a change in the position and placement of Averof. In contrast to his apparent--at least outwardly--position in the early afternoon, he took care to clearly separate his position and place some distance between himself and the new leadership of the party.

In a tone of barely concealed irritation he stated that he virtually refuses to participate in the work and responsibilities of the Rallis government as a whole. He also stated that he agrees to maintain only one specific sector within such a government--an isolated, "watertight" compartment.

First of all we have a question: What intervened within only a few hours in order to bring about such a radical change in Averof's position and tone toward the will of the majority of the parliamentary group of his own party and the situation created by this will? What made him renege and attempt a public, emphatic and demonstrative change of position?

Only this question itself, no matter what the answer might be, gives Averof's action the character and dimensions of a political act and a political fact.

In all sincerity we do not know what happened, and if it did happen. If, however, Averof's action is the result of advice from certain circles, political and otherwise, then the unheard of libellous ferocity and unbridled reaction against the election of Rallis by certain newspapers, among which are certain remnants of the junta, give rise to understandable (and we hope unfounded) suspicions about the position of these circles and the origin of such possible advice.

Here we will open a parenthesis in order to state that the unbridled reaction of the extreme rightwing newspapers and the junta remnants, in conjunction with explosions in the middle of the night and the night's ugly incidents--with which, however, Averof has absolutely no connection--indicate many significant things....

We now come to the question of the Ministry of National Defense. The combination of a negative spirit and separation of position with the (fundamental) claim of the ministry as an exclusive privilege, first of all, creates a question of principle and order. This ministry would, in any event, have been entrusted to Averof. Averof could have asked for it with the argument of his suitability and long experience in this sector during the past 6 years. It is unacceptable, however, that anyone should view a certain sector--and particularly that of national defense--as a permanent personal reward and a "watertight" one at that. Such situations and particularly such positions are unacceptable in any law-abiding democratic country.

Such situations applied to Greece in the past and we have seen the state of affairs and the calamities to which they have led. "Watertight" areas and rewards must be excluded and they are unacceptable, for reasons of principle and expediency.

Over and above the question of principle there is also the question of essence. Since Averof demonstratively separates his position, then why does he only want and claim the Ministry of National Defense? This question can then be followed by another: Is it possible that an attempt to "isolate" and control important sectors of authority is being made by a certain faction for the purpose of turning themselves into "praetorians" in accordance with examples from the past? Is it possible that an effort is being made to return to that fatal division between the superstructure and the substructure of authority?

We would like to believe these questions can be answered negatively. The question, however, does understandably arise as a result of developments.

Naturally Rallis circumnavigated the reef with dignity and good will. He did express his desire to entrust the Ministry of National Defense to Averof and, understandably, he downplayed the entire issue. In any case, this was dictated by the moment.

I VRADHINI CHALLENGES HONESTY OF NIMETZ STATEMENT TO CONGRESS

AT091232 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 9 May 80 p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "A New Provocation"]

[Text] It is supposed that a senior member of the U.S. administration when called upon to report to Congress would inform its members on problems affecting U.S. policy.

The latest statement, however, by the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State [as published] M. Nimetz to the appropriations committee of the American parliament is both infuriating and surprising. This is because, apart from a lack of clarity and evasions as well as a resort to "a lack of U.S. jurisdiction over NATO affairs," Nimetz maintained that Turkey does not oppose Greece's return to NATO and that the solution to the question of responsibilities over the Aegean ought to satisfy all members.

To whom was Nimetz addressing himself? It would have been far more honest and direct if he stated that the administration of his own country favors Turkey's expansionist claims in the Aegean instead of pretending to be impartial and blaming Greece.

INTERNATIONAL BANKS GRANT $550 MILLION LOAN

AT091530 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A group of 12 international banks will grant the Bank of Greece, acting as an agent for the state, a loan of $550 million. The loan will be for a period of 8 years, with a 4-year grace period. Generally the conditions are very favorable. The annual interest rate is 5/8 percent more than the London Interbank interest rate. It is also characteristic that the state is given the option to gradually take over all or part of the loan within 18 months.

The loan will be used to finance the state investments program and to meet foreign exchange obligations which have increased due to oil price hikes. The agreement was signed in Paris today with representatives of international banks from the Netherlands, Canada, the United States, France, Germany, Great Britain and Japan.

HOMEMADE EXPLOSIVES DAMAGE FOREIGN AUTOMOBILES

AT091104 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A total of 20 homemade explosive incendiary devices were placed in the Athens area last night under automobiles belonging to foreign missions as well as to automobiles with foreign and Greek number plates.

Explosions damaged some automobiles while a fire was caused in a Khalandri supermarket. Senior army officers and incendiary experts visited the sites, collecting fragments for investigation. At the same time the police carried out extensive searches throughout the night in an effort to discover the culprits.

QOTBZADEH STOPS IN ISTANBUL, RECEIVES ASSURANCES ON BASES

TA100530 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has declared that Iran has received the word of the Turkish Government that the United States will not be able to use bases in Turkey for a possible new military operation against Iran.

Stopping over in Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport on his way back from Marshal Tito's funeral in Belgrade, Qotbzadeh explained his views on Turkish-Iranian relations and replied to questions by reporters. Qotbzadeh arrived in Istanbul on a private plane around 0230 and rested in the Yesilkoy VIP lounge for some time.

In a statement to journalists, Qotbzadeh stressed the importance of developing relations between the two countries. He said: This would create new developments benefiting both countries. Pointing out that Iran wants to secure its needs from Turkey and reach an agreement with Turkey on this subject, Qotbzadeh noted that such an agreement would draw the countries closer together. He also said Iran wishes to supply the oil that Turkey needs.

Replying to journalists' questions on the U.S. hostages, Qotbzadeh said: The Islamic Majlis will make the final decision regarding the hostages. The people will make the final decision. The Iranian people cannot be expected to be affected by the military, economic and political threats of the United States. Pointing out that the Turkish Government promised Iran that the United States will not be able to use bases in Turkey for a possible military operation, Qotbzadeh said: We trust the word of the Turkish Government. We also know that the Turkish people are not in favor of these bases being used against the brotherly Iranian people. We are not afraid of the United States. We trust the Turkish people and the Turkish Government. Referring to possible Turkish mediation, Qotbzadeh said in answer to another question: What we want from the United States is evident. We informed the United States of our wishes. There is no need for mediation in this situation. The Americans will either accept our wishes or they will not. These are the only alternatives.

Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayar, who received and saw off the Iranian foreign minister at Yesilkoy Airport, carried a message from Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. In his message, Erkmen invited Qotbzadeh to visit Turkey. Qotbzadeh told the governor that he also wishes to hold a meeting with Erkmen in Ankara. The Iranian foreign minister and his delegation left Turkey after their short stay in Yesilkoy Airport.

MINISTRY SAYS LIFTING OF AEGEAN NOTAM IS 'ACT OF GOOD WILL'

TA101118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] It has been announced that the lifting of Notam 714 is not a sacrifice for Turkey but an act of good will. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate today says that an atmosphere conducive to developing Turkish-Greek relations vis-a-vis the Aegean has been created with the opening of the Aegean airspace. The statement notes that no Turkish government can consent to casting a shadow over Turkey's rights and interests in the Aegean and that linking the lifting of the Notam and Turkish rights and interests in the region is not a realistic assessment.

The statement says: Notam 714 was a measure taken for purely military purposes and in accordance with the decision of the military authorities toward the end of the 1974 Cyprus peace operation. The aim of the Notam was to create an early air defense information line in the Aegean and the Mediterranean to ensure Turkey's security against a possible attack due to the operation.

Although the issue in question was a military one, it later gradually transformed into a political one. The Notam was not aimed at moving the Greek Flight Information Region [FIR] westward. The lifting of Notam 714 is not a sacrifice for Turkey but an act of good will. Turkey has taken the first step and has demonstrated its good will. Right after the lifting of the Notam, the Aegean airspace, which was closed for 6 years, was opened to civilian and military air traffic. The Aegean airspace is currently being used by various airlines of many countries and direct communications over the Aegean between Turkish and Greek airports have been established. These relations might eventually be expected to lead to mutual cooperation in the fields of commerce and tourism, to mutual aid and to developing friendly relations. In conclusion, the opening of the Aegean airspace has created an atmosphere conducive to developing Turkish-Greek relations regarding the Aegean.

The lifting of the Notam has not created any problems for the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriots have moved Air Route R-19 from Rhodes to Lefkosa [Nicosia] southward. The route is now completely within Greek Cypriot airspace. All flights over northern Cyprus are reporting to the Ercan airport control tower. Air Route A-28 between Turkey and Cyprus remains as it was prior to the lifting of Notam 714. This route is fully under Turkish control.

Noting that the Notam was lifted as a result of an assessment based on extensive work, contacts and developments, the statement continues: The Notam was issued by the Office of the Chief of the General Staff in 1974. The Notam was lifted following talks between the Office of the Chief of the General Staff and the government and appraisals by the National Security Council that the decision was compatible with national interests. The fact that this decision was taken at a time when Turkey was expecting foreign aid and when efforts were continuing in connection with Greece's return to the NATO military wing has caused various speculations. However, these two issues have been in progress for the last few years and concern NATO as well as Turkey. When making a decision, it is impossible for any government or state to choose a time devoid of any incidents or problems. This is especially true given the current international conditions. It is inevitable that any decision to be made will either coincide with a current incident or will follow one.

This decision is not connected with the two issues in question. This is the case both from the viewpoint of time and goal. The Aegean airspace and the continental shelf should be addressed independently of the Notam. International airspaces and international waters are being used in accordance with the principle of international equity. The continental shelf issue will be concluded in accordance with international law. The solution of the problem will probably take time. No Turkish government can consent to casting a shadow over Turkish rights and interests in the Aegean. Linking the lifting of the Notam--which was issued as a requisite for an operation--and the issue of Turkish rights and interests in the Aegean is not a realistic assessment.

COURT WAIVES GREEK FISHERMEN'S SENTENCE

TA091816 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1645 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Cesme (Izmir) 9 May (AA)--Four Greek fishermen seized in Turkish territorial waters 20 days ago appeared before a Cesme court today. The fishermen, three of them brothers, were released after being sentenced to a month's imprisonment. They were returned to the Island of Chios.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NATO MEETING IN BRUSSLES

TA091505 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu left for Brussels today to attend the NATO defense ministers meeting to be held on 13 and 14 May. Before his departure Birincioglu made the following statement:

[Begin Birincioglu recording] As has been the case in the past, I will hold a preliminary meeting with my European colleagues on 12 May. During this meeting we will review the contributions of the European members of NATO's joint defense and the developments concerning the military cooperation among these European nations within the past 6 months.

The NATO Defense Planning Committee will meet on 13 May and all NATO defense ministers will attend this meeting. The reports on various aspects of NATO's defense will be discussed during the meeting. Talks will also be held on the possible aid to be extended by our allies in a bid to increase the defense power of our country, which is very important within NATO. I will also hold a bilateral meeting with the West German defense minister, the honorable Dr Apel. During this meeting, we will review certain aspects of the military aid which the FRG is extending to Turkey.

The foreign ministers of the member countries will participate in the meeting on 14 May. The invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union has justifiably caused great concern in the free world and has created a very delicate and unstable situation in Southwestern Asia. The new situation in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan and its subsequent problems for the security of the alliance will be discussed during this first high-level NATO meeting since the invasion. [end recording]

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE HEAD ON JOINT DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

TA091743 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] It has been announced that the joint defense installations in Turkey are conducting their activities under the supervision of the Turkish Government and in accordance with the goals of NATO.

The chairman of the Senate investigation committee on the goals and activities of the defense installations, presidentially-elected Senator Hilmi Firat, issued a statement on this subject. In his statement Firat declared that the main defense installations in Turkey are located in Sinop, Belbasi, Pirinoli, Kargaburun and Incirlik. Commenting on the studies conducted by the investigation committee in these installations, Firat said that the existence of the defense installations in Turkey is based on the NATO treaty. Firat noted that these installations are primarily connected with the Turkish General Staff's office and, with regard to subjects related to their activities which are permitted by the agreements, they are accountable to their own authorities.

Pointing out that all the installations are Turkish Armed Forces' installations and are under the control of the Turkish command, Firat said: During our investigation we saw the most secret sections of the installations. There is no place the members of the investigation committee cannot enter in these installations.

Firat added that the report of the investigation committee will be submitted to the Senate within the next few days.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

TA081522 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The two rounds of voting for a president held at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today were again inconclusive. During the 65th round, in which 347 members participated, RPP Senator Muhsin Batur received 207 ballots and Justice Party Deputy Sadettin Bilgic received 99 ballots. The ballots during the 66th rounds were not counted as there was no quorum. The voting will continue tomorrow.

NAP LEADER TURKES CALLS FOR EARLY ELECTIONS

TA101853 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes has sent letters to the leaders of four political parties calling for early elections. According to a statement issued by the NAP headquarters, in his letters to Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan and Republican Reliance Party [RRP] leader Turhan Feyzioglu, Turkes proposed that the issue be discussed by the pertinent councils of the parties in question.

Noting that the state in its struggle against its enemies, has not yet reached a level of effectiveness which provides security, Turkes added that so long as this sense of security is lacking there will be no end to disturbances. He noted that a government capable of speedy decisions and enjoying the decisive support of the parliament is necessary to achieve economic stability. Turkes said that with the delay in the fulfillment of the nation's expectations from the government and the parliament, tension is spreading.

Turkes added that recent developments in Turkey's neighboring countries necessitated a more serious handling of domestic problems and that no time should be lost under the circumstances. Pointing out that the presidential elections have yet to yield results and that parliamentary tasks have been deadlocked, Turkes said that tension might increase if the current situation continues.

In the letters sent to the leaders of the four parties, Turkes noted that the most democratic and healthy approach at such moments is to hold elections. Turkes said: The most appropriate way, from the viewpoint of acquiring new strength from the nation and evaluating developing tendencies, is to hold early elections together with partial Senate elections. The agreement of our parliament to such a decision will enhance the esteem of our political parties.

TERRORIST KILLS RPP PROVINCIAL LEADER; ECEVIT CLAIMS 'PLOT'

TA080927 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The RPP Kayseri Province leader, lawyer Mustafa Kulkuloglu, was killed by an armed terrorist today. According to information received from Kayseri Security Director Mehmet Ali Ozen, Kulkuloglu was shot while he was walking home on Talas Avenue at 1900. He died on the way to the hospital. The terrorist fled after the incident.

RPP Secretary General and acting leader Mustafa Ustundag said after the incident that the shots fired by gangs of murderers were really aimed at the RPP. Stressing that the murders would never scare the Turkish people or the RPP, Ustundag said: Their aim is to suppress the RPP members, the free thinkers and those who cannot tolerate injustices and thus bring to life the dark system they yearn for--a system where he who has the right will not seek his right, where the witness of an injustice will not be able

to say anything--so that they can go on with their exploitations and profiteerings. Ustundag called on all RPP members to be patient and strong. He said that a delegation of legislators from Kayseri was sent to Kayseri to look into the incident.

State Minister and Acting Prime Minister Orhan Eren expressed his grief over Kulkuloglu's death in a letter he sent to RPP Secretary General and acting leader Mustafa Ustundag. In his letter, Eren said: The necessary directives and orders have been given to the administrative authorities for the speedy apprehension of the criminals and their transfer to judicial authorities. They will certainly receive the punishment they deserve.

Ecevit Statement

TA091744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that the murder of his party's Adana and Kayseri provincial leaders within a short interval cannot be a coincidence. Ecevit noted: These two incidents indicate that the plot against democracy in our country has reached a new stage.

In a statement he issued in Yugoslavia's capital, Belgrade, Ecevit said that, on the one hand, the schemes to prepare an atmosphere for an antidemocratic change in the system are continuing and, on the other hand, there are attempts to render his party--the primary obstacle before these schemes--ineffective. Ecevit declared that those who have realized that they cannot disable the RPP through political struggle are now engaged in attempts to frighten and subdue the party members by aiming at their lives.

Ecevit said that rightist terrorists are leading Kayseri into an atmosphere of terror through the support of a certain section of the state authority and that the government is not taking any measures against this. In his message Ecevit continued: The RPP had organized a rally in Kayseri for next Sunday. It is evident that the murder of our provincial leader was planned accordingly and that the plan was not or could not be stopped despite the postponement of the Kayseri rally because of my participation in Tito's funeral.

In a country where the provincial leaders of the main opposition party are being murdered one after the other, planned terrorism could reach more advanced stages. In a country where the main opposition party becomes the target of terrorists--whose supporters are well known--and in a country where the life security of those conducting politics in accordance with the laws and of the opposition members are at stake, one cannot say that the multiparty democratic system is functioning. One cannot talk about the existence of political rights and freedoms or about free elections and security during elections.

Ecevit added that, despite all this, the RPP will continue its efforts to secure peace and insure the survival of democracy without swerving from its peaceful attitude.

TERRORIST KILLS NAP ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEMBER

TA081105 [Editorial Report TA] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 1600 GMT on 7 May reported that Nationalist Action Party Administrative Council member in Diyarbakir's Hani District, Nazif Orgun has been shot dead by a terrorist. The terrorist, who was identified, is still being sought.

ISTANBUL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND RELEASES DISK OFFICIALS

TA091754 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] A total of 130 persons including DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] leader Abdullah Basturk and DISK Administrative Council members, who were detained some time ago by Istanbul martial law security forces for encouraging and inciting the workers to hold illegal strikes, were released today. It was announced that the investigation of the 130 persons, who were released by the Istanbul Martial Law Command, will be continued by the martial law prosecution while the suspects are free.

COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS PLENUM, ISSUES STATEMENT

TA110856 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0700 GMT 11 May 80

[Statement by the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee on its plenum]

[Text] A Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee plenum has been held. The successful plenum was held in secrecy. The plenum further enhanced the Leninist political, ideological and organizational unity of the TCP. It stressed the importance of strengthening the struggle for peace and disarmament in the face of imperialist attempts to strain international relations. It assessed the great contribution to this struggle by the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties.

The TCP plenum determined the political duties facing the party following the increasing hegemonic pressures by U.S. imperialists in our region and in our country, the transformation of the political system in our country into a semimilitary system of oppression and the worsening economic crisis. It especially stressed the urgency of the struggle against the U.S. and NATO bases on our soil and the bilateral slavery agreements imposed by the United States.

The plenum discussed the issue of solidarity and the national democratic front. It determined the political line on the democratic unity of action against the antipeople policy of the Demirel government, on the unity of action among the various parties of the working class, on the unity of the women's, youth and peace movements and on the national problem.

The TCP plenum also adopted a resolution concerning the solidarity with the harsh struggles of strikes conducted by the working class against the monopolies' attacks and syndical unity of action. It greeted the glorious 30 April general strike and the successful May Day celebrations held under the difficult conditions of terror throughout the country.

Furthermore, the plenum charged the TCP members with spreading the Leninist principles among the masses more extensively on the 110th birthday of Lenin. It greeted the 35th anniversary of the great victory won by the Soviet army and all antifascist forces against Hitler's fascism.

On the 60th anniversary of the TCP the party plenum decided to strengthen the party in many ways, especially to raise the level of the party's ideological work, to develop in every field the implementation of the democratic centralism principles in accordance with new conditions and to further enhance the party structure.

The TCP plenum also unanimously approved the Politbureau report, its policies and all its decisions.

TCP Central Committee, 10 May 1980

TCP CONGRATULATES CPSU ON VICTORY OVER FASCISM

TA101039 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[Message from the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee to the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of 9 May, the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of all Turkish Communists, the Turkish working class and our people, we congratulate you on the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism by the Soviet Union. This great victory of the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU--the party of esteemed Lenin--for the liberation of all humanity is the most important historical event since the Great October Revolution. Imperialism and the system of colonialism received another heavy blow and this victory opened the way for the establishment of the world socialist system. This victory created a wide horizon for new steps forward by the world communist and workers movement, national liberation movements and peaceful, democratic and socialist forces.

The numerous lives sacrificed by the Soviet people during the great war for their motherland and the unique valor which they displayed will always be remembered by our nation as well as by all the people of the world.

Imperialists are straining international relations by escalating the arms race and by attempting to return to the cold war period. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is greatly contributing to the efforts to ensure world peace and detente and to the struggle for disarmament through its consistent Leninist policy of peace. It is also restraining the adventurist and expansionist provocations of U.S. imperialists and NATO's ruling circles.

The Turkish working class and our people are opposed to imperialist attempts to include Turkey in their aggressive and hegemonistic plans, the U.S. and NATO nuclear warehouses and the bilateral slavery agreements. They want to live independently and freely and to establish and develop friendly relations based on mutual benefit with all countries, primarily with our great neighbor the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union--the pillar of the world socialist system--is scoring new achievements every day. These achievements are a great source of strength for our people's struggle for national liberation, democracy and social progress as well as for the revolutionary process in the world.

Long live the great Soviet Union--the stronghold of world peace and socialism]

TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen, 9 May 1980

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil today received Romanian Ambassador to Ankara Vasile Alexandrescu who paid him a farewell visit on ending his term of office in Ankara. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 May 80 TA]

CGS TO BRUSSELS--Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren left Turkey for Brussels accompanied by Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Naval Forces Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu. They will observe the NATO (SHAPEX)-80 maneuvers. Afterwards, General Evren will attend NATO's 73d military committee meeting which is to be heldon 12 May. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 May 80 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY APPROVES EEC DECISIONS

TA081651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] It has been announced that decisions made by the EEC-Turkish Association Committee meeting held in Brussels yesterday would contribute to the revival of relations between the Community and Turkey. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate General points out that it was hoped that technical talks would lead to positive and concrete decisions until the next association committee meeting. The statement adds that Turkey will deliver its response after it examines the latest EEC counterproposals. The statement says that the Turkish-EEC Association Committee is expected to meet again toward the end of June.

CANADA

TRUDEAU COMMENTS ON QUEBEC REFERENDUM, CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

LD100423 Montreal International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] The House of Commons has given unanimous approval to a motion asking the British Parliament to give Canada the power to amend its own Constitution. However, the prime minister says he does not feel bound to act on the motion. Mr Trudeau says he would not send such a request to Britain unless the provinces agreed. Gary Aldrich has the story from Ottawa:

The prime minister said in some ways the motion almost made him want to cry because he made the same points during the federal election campaign in 1979 and felt like he was preaching in the desert, as English-speaking commentators kept telling him that the economy was more important than constitutional reform. He also told his news conference that if the federalist forces win the Quebec referendum he hopes to hold a conference to discuss constitutional reform by July.

In what some consider a break from the past, he said that even if the PQ [Parti Quebecois] wins the referendum the federal government will probably have to attempt constitutional reform after 20 May. Until now the prime minister has always emphasized that a "yes" vote would create a constitutional deadend for Quebec.

SWITZERLAND

QOTBZADEH HOLDS TALKS WITH COUNTERPART, PIERRE AUBERT

NC091534 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Zurich, Switzerland, May 9 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh held talks today with his Swiss counterpart Pierre Aubert, attended by former Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem Hilarion Capucci, reliable sources said. Msgr Capucci arrived here on Tuesday with the bodies of United States' servicemen killed in Iran in the failed mission to rescue the embassy hostages. The two foreign ministers arrived from Belgrade on a private Iranian plane, airport sources said today. They had started talks in Belgrade during the funeral for President Tito, sources in Berne added.

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PAHR: NEUTRALITY POLICY HAS NOT CHANGED

AU121345 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1018 GMT 12 May 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in Vienna--presumably live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, after 25 years of foreign policy of the Republic of Austria, the opposition keeps saying that it is moving a little away from the West and more toward the East, primarily toward the Third World. In the eyes of the opposition, this means that there has been quite a fundamental change in the policy of neutrality.

[Answer] I think the assertion that Austria's policy of neutrality has changed is wrong. Indeed the opposition has failed to provide any proof of it. From the very beginning Austria has pursued a very active foreign policy and is continuing to do so. If you take a look, for example, at the way we have voted at the United Nations, then you will see that in the past year, as in the two preceding decades, we have again taken the same position as the other European neutrals, as Sweden, as the north European countries, Canada, Australia, and that we have by no means drifted into someone else's company.

It is not correct either, that we are dissociating ourselves, that we are moving away from the West. As before--and we keep stressing this--we regard ourselves clearly as belonging to the West regarding ideological questions. It has never been called into question that we belong to the pluralistic-democratic countries of Europe, and we have adopted an unequivocal position on all related issues. The same goes for all legal and political questions related to neutrality.

As far as our relations with the nonaligned countries are concerned, nothing has changed in that respect, either. For over 10 years we have dispatched guest delegates to the nonaligned countries' conferences, and we have no intention of making any changes in that practice in the future. Naturally, especially when the situation becomes difficult, when relations between the two blocs are marked by increasing conflicts, there are problems and matters where Austria's interests coincide with those of the nonaligned countries.

It is a matter of course for us also to cooperate with the nonaligned countries regarding such problems and in such situations.

While observing our principles-neutrality, and likewise our belonging to the West ideologically--we cooperate with all countries with the goal of insuring Austria's security, and actually Austria's security will be ensured only if there are as few problems as possible in the world. That is why it is necessary, in cooperation with all those who are capable of it, to make a contribution toward solving such problems.

[Question] In your lecture this morning, Mr Foreign Minister, you employed the term "equidistance," among others, a term you have not mentioned up to now. If I sum up all of the opposition's arguments, if I am not mistaken, then what it keeps advocating is that we should basically seek a position of neutrality that is rather closer to that of the Allies--of the Americans and of the West--and not so close to that of the East bloc or the Third World.

[Answer] I do not know whether that is really the view of the opposition because that would be something that is not in line with the traditional concept of neutrality. As far as all international issues of a nonideological nature are concerned we have to maintain equidistance. And I also said in my lecture that, while observing the principles of our foreign policy, especially our belonging to the pluralist-democratic countries, we are seeking equidistance from the two blocs--and that is precisely what is demanded by neutrality and what has been the principle of our policy of neutrality from the very beginning.

[Question] May I single out a few essential arguments: For example, that we have become more dependent on the East in the energy sector, which is dangerous; secondly, that in the past we never spoke up so often on international issues, on international crises--for example, recognition of the PLO, the Middle East conflict--as we have done recently; and, if in the past we recommended international crisis management, we placed less emphasis on the role of the nonaligned nations than we are doing now. Are these mere nuances, or--as the opposition says--are these, after all, indications of changes in the policy of neutrality?

[Answer] It is not the policy of neutrality that has changed, but the situation, the world situation has changed. And any situation, any world situation requires specific reactions, all of which are based on the same idea, however. Our neutrality has not changed, nor will it change--only its realization may sometimes look different nowadays. But the reason why it looks different is that it is confronted with situations that are different from those in the past.

[Hennerbichler] Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SALE OF ARMS TO PLO

AU121159 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 May 80 p 1

[Summary] Jerusalem (AP)--The Israeli Army so far has no proof that the PLO is equipped with Austrian-made sniper rifles, but it does have information about arms deals between Austrian firms and the PLO being in their initial stages. This was stated by an Israeli military spokesman on 9 May. "At the Vienna Foreign Ministry DIE PRESSE was told that these reports were 'absurd'. 'We have not been approached by any firm for an export authorization.'" Earlier, the military correspondent of MA'ARIV had claimed that the Austrian Government, circumventing a U.S. ban, had sold the PLO large quantities of AM-180 weapons that were produced in Austria under U.S. license.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PAHR VISIT TO POLAND

For the text of the communique on the visit of Foreign Minister Pahr to Poland published in the Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 5 May, see the Poland section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NUSSBAUMER REPORTS ON POLAND TALKS ON COAL, JOINT PROJECTS

AU121457 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Power and Coal From Poland"]

[Summary] Austrian Secretary of State Adolf Nussbaumer, who had held economic talks in Warsaw for several days, declared after his return from Poland that the difficulties regarding Polish coal deliveries to Austria in the amount of 1.2 million tons annually for thermal power plants have been overcome. If the experts of both states can complete their preparations in time, the agreement could be signed during Polish Premier Babiuch's visit to Vienna in the second half of June.

The delivery agreement was worked out last fall, but it could not be concluded because of differences over the financing. According to Nussbaumer, a settlement of these differences has now been accomplished, providing for a guarantee by the Polish Handlowy Bank for the 4 billion schillings loan as well as for a Polish guarantee that repayment of the loan will be made through coal deliveries.

Nussbaumer also discussed in Warsaw new Austrian-Polish projects which, however, involve new substantial financing requests from the Polish side. Such projects include Austrian participation in the developing of large brown coal deposits and the construction of a 3,000 megawatt power plant for processing this coal in southern Poland. Under the envisaged terms of this project, Austria would get electric power in the amount of 730 megawatts and deliveries would begin in 1986, either via the CSSR or via the planned East-West power link. An Austrian delegation of experts will go to Warsaw on 20 May for further talks on this project.

In addition, Nussbaumer said, projects for a chain of hydropower plants on the Weichsel River as well as a brown coal drying plant at Blechatow, north of Czestochowa, were discussed. Regarding an intensification of economic relations in general, Nussbaumer reached agreement with Polish Planning Commission Chairman J. Hrynkiewicz on an information system that is to provide Austrian firms at a very early stage with information of interest to them about the coming Polish 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee has arrived in Vienna for a 1-week visit. It is headed by Comrade B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the USSR state committee for publishing houses, press printing and the book trade. On 7 May, the first talks were held between the two party delegations. On the KPOe side, the talks were attended by party chairman Franz Muhri and Comrades Erwin Scharf, Johann Steiner and Heinz Zaslawski. During its stay in Austria, the CPSU delegation will acquaint itself with Austria's political, cultural and economic situation and with the activities of the KPOe. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 8 May 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO IVORY COAST--Dr Tassilo Ogrinz, since 1976 working as legation counselor at the Foreign Ministry's Scientific Integration Department, has been appointed Austrian ambassador to the Republic of the Ivory Coast. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 May 80 p 2 AU]

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--Fausto Bacchetti, newly-appointed Italian ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on 9 May. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 May 80 p 1 AU]

SCHMIDT REAFFIRMS INTENTION OF GOING TO MOSCOW

LD121741 Hamburg DPA in German 1712 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed his intention today of going to Moscow for talks with the Soviet state and party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. He still named no date for the trip, however.

Speaking to the SPD parliamentary group, the chancellor also said that he agreed in principle with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the need for a visit to the Soviet Union. Schmidt made it clear that he will not let himself be diverted from his trip by doubts and criticism on the part of the CDU/CSU opposition.

The government leader warned, however, against placing very high hopes on the results of a visit to Moscow. It is said in Bonn that the chancellor does not expect any decisive move by the Soviet Union, particularly on the Afghanistan issue, at present.

It is regarded as an open question as to whether the chancellor will be able to persuade the Soviet leadership to make concessions on the policy of disarmament--in which Moscow has so far refused talks on the problems of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Schmidt reported to the group on the talks held last week in Belgrade with state and government leaders on the occasion of Tito's funeral. He also had a short meeting with Brezhnev but it did not provide an opportunity for a political exchange of views.

MOSCOW ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT WEST MAKE SCHMIDT TRIP 'DIFFICULT'

DW121150 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 12 May 80 p 3

[Article by Bonn correspondent signed Moe: "No Signs"]

[Text] If it is true what the Soviet party paper PRAVDA again terms as the main reason for its wild attacks against U.S. President Carter, then Moscow is more afraid than anything of a West European attempt to offset the Soviet lead in the field of Eurostrategic arms. If that is so, the Soviets "actually would have to want" negotiations, as Defense Minister Apel put it.

So far there are no signs that Moscow will make the West Europeans a really fair offer to basically reconsider their entire defense policy. Instead, the leading Kremlin team is trying to create insecurity among the West Europeans by pointing to the unpredictability of their most important ally, and to drive a wedge between the United States and Western Europe. Constant assurances to the contrary do not change anything.

The attempt to weaken NATO makes it very difficult for Schmidt and Genscher to engage in direct talks with the Soviet leadership and to go to Moscow, while advising the German Olympic sportsmen to stay away from the Olympics for higher national interests.

Bonn can overcome that contradiction only if it credibly proves that the renunciation will pay off and that it will contribute to reminding the big powers of their responsibility for peace. But that does not work without both Moscow and Washington.

PALME'S MOSCOW VISIT NOT COORDINATED WITH SCHMIDT

DW130907 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 May 80 p 4

[Bonn report signed C.G.]

[Text] Bonn, 12 May--According to a report from the Federal Government, the Moscow visit by Swedish Social Democratic Party Chairman Palme, which took place last week after a meeting of European social democrats in Hamburg, was not coordinated with Federal Chancellor Schmidt. It can be gathered from a statement by Government Spokesman Boelling made on Monday that there was at least no "operative coordination" on Palme's Moscow talks with the intention of preparing for Schmidt's planned Moscow visit.

The European social democrats discussed a number of issues at the Hamburg meeting with Schmidt's participation, but it is not usual for Schmidt to coordinate a visit with a foreign opposition leader.

In Moscow, Palme suggested the creation of a disarmament commission with Soviet participation, which is supposed to be convoked, in the pattern of the UN's North-South Commission, under SPD Chairman Brandt.

SCHMIDT WEAKENING ON NATO DECISION, PALME MOSCOW VISIT SCORED

DW121138 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 May 80 p 4

[Article signed Fk.: "Silently in Moscow"]

[Text] The greatest danger to peace and security, repeatedly writes PRAVDA, was the NATO decision of last December to station medium-range missiles in Europe. In reality this does not concern the introduction of a new arms system; NATO much rather wants to replace the existing potential of Pershing missiles with a longer-range type missile. Some 3 to 4 years will elapse before the first missiles will be supplied, and the Soviet Union was expressly asked at the time to enter into general negotiations on this issue. It has so far doggedly refused to do so and, since 1977, it has been updating its old armament through the production of one new SS-20 type launching system each month--missiles with a range of 5,000 kilometers and three nuclear warheads each.

This is the fact that has made Federal Chancellor Schmidt an insistent advocate of closing the so-called "arms gap." Since that time Soviet fire has been aimed at the NATO decision. Brezhnev's rude answer to Schmidt's Afghanistan letter of January was characteristic, with three quarters of the answer dealing with the reprehensibleness of that decision. The APN threat 10 days ago that the Federal Republic would thus become the main target of a Soviet nuclear retaliatory strike in case of conflict was also characteristic.

Since then Helmut Schmidt has become meeker every week, offering a mutual and temporarily limited delay on deployment. He has long been prepared to be confronted mainly with this issue in Moscow. It fits into this scenario of weaker and weaker knees that the result of the Hamburg conference of socialists last Tuesday and Wednesday obviously consisted of the fact that Swedish Prime Minister Palme should go secretly to Moscow to make the ominous suggestion of a new "disarmament commission" there. The Russians found that interesting; they find everything interesting that causes disarmament hopes in the West, simultaneously giving the Soviet Union the opportunity to continue its armament undisturbed through year-long unsuccessful conferences. A few more months of Soviet fire and nothing much will be left of NATO's decision to close the arms gap.

KYODO REPORTAGE ON OHIRA TALKS WITH SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

Ohira-Schmidt Discussions

OW100032 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bonn May 9 KYODO--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed Friday that Japan and West Germany should support the United States in an effort to seek a peaceful settlement of the Iranian problem. At the same time, both leaders agreed that non-communist nations should strengthen solidarity.

Ohira, en route home from attending the state funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, conferred with Schmidt for three hours on the current international situation, including Iran, the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and next month's summit of industrially advanced nations at Venice. Of the three-hour talks, the two leaders met for one hour without their aides.

Officials said Ohira supported Schmidt's view that the Soviet Union should pull out its troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible to allow the Afghans to exercise self-determination and press ahead with neutralization of their country.

Ohira and Schmidt agreed that both Japan and West Germany should stay away from the Olympic games in Moscow this summer. They also confirmed the maintenance of cooperative relations between the two countries. On the Olympics issue, the prime minister was reported to have told Schmidt that West Germany and Japan both have difficult problems at home and should pay particular attention to athletes who have been devoting their time to training in preparation for the Olympics but it was not desirable for them to participate in the games as long as there is no definite progress on the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The chancellor reportedly told Ohira that he shared the same opinion as Ohira.

Schmidt and Ohira were reported to have agreed that the Iranian question, including the release of the American hostages held by militant students, must be settled peacefully. They believed Japan and West Germany should play their roles for the settlement of the Iranian issue.

Ohira briefed Schmidt on Japan's defense issue that came up during his talks with President Jimmy Carter in Washington on May 1. The prime minister was quoted as saying that the U.S. side had expressed a desire that Japan move ahead of schedule in completion [of] the defense buildup program now under way. However, Ohira reportedly said that Japan would deal with the matter independently.

Before meeting Schmidt at 1 p.m. (8 p.m. Japan time) at the chancellor's office, Ohira conferred with economics minister Otto Lambsdorff over lunch. The prime minister also met with Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer at 3:40 p.m. (10:40 p.m. Japan time). His talks with Lambsdorff centered on energy, the Venice summit and Japan-European economic relations, according to officials. Lambsdorff reportedly said that West Germany obtained America's understanding on its oil import target and that West Germany and the United States would continue cooperation in the development of atomic energy. The economics minister also cited the importance of international monetary problems and said West Germany could not support Third World nations trying to act outside the framework of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Lambsdorff pointed out that there is a strong anxiety in Europe over the possibility of Japan and the United States settling their bilateral trade problems at the expense of the European Community (EC). He cited that Japan exports 4.5 million cars but imports only 60,000 units.

Ohira told Lambsdorff that the Japanese market is not closed and that Japan would continue making efforts to resolve trade issues.

Finance Minister Matthoefer thanked Ohira for Japan's cooperation in extending assistance to Turkey.

Further on Schmidt Talks

OW100130 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bonn May 9 KYODO--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were reported Saturday to have held important consultations on their countries' economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and policies toward the United States. The two leaders met for three hours Friday, including one hour [in which] they conferred without their aides.

An official accompanying the prime minister refused to reveal the contents of the Ohira-Schmidt one-hour private session. He said merely that it would become an international issue if the substance of the talks is made public. The Japanese and West German governments agreed not to issue the contents of the subjects discussed by the prime minister and the chancellor while they met alone. But it was believed that Ohira and Schmidt took up steps to be taken by Japan and West Germany against the Soviet Union over the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

Both governments earlier decided to take economic sanctions against the Moscow regime, such as a halt to new credits, as a means to express their displeasure with the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan. However, Japan and West Germany are in difficult positions on how far they could carry out their economic sanctions against the Soviet Union because of reasons in their respective domestic economic circles. It was believed that Ohira and Schmidt tried to adjust their views on the extent their governments could impose sanctions on the Soviet Union.

The two leaders also were believed to have consulted on ways to urge President Jimmy Carter not to resort to military action against Iran in order to seek an early release of the American hostages held by militant Iranian students.

Other subjects Ohira and Schmidt are believed to have taken up included the European situation after the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, inflation and recycling of the so-called oil dollar.

Ohira-Genscher Meeting

OW101211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bonn May 10 KYODO--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Saturday agreed to have "a place for continual talks" for cooperation between Japan and the European Community (EC). Genscher proposed a place for Japan-EC continual talks when he met Ohira for about one hour over breakfast at a Bonn hotel where Ohira stayed. Ohira favored the proposal.

Genscher also proposed to give cooperation to regional cooperative organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to have them develop their union to protect themselves from possible aggression. The proposal is believed to represent part of West Germany's policy to form a definite anti-Soviet strategy amid rocking world situations.

Genscher told Ohira of an idea to invite Japan to a meeting of ambassadors from EC member countries in Tokyo, but Japan and EC have yet to discuss possible forms of cooperation between them.

Genscher also stressed the necessity of cooperation of Japan and EC with regional bloc organizations. Ohira also supported the proposal.

While talking about international situations, Genscher also described China as a trustworthy country whose policies are rational, responsible and unadventuristic.

FINANCE MINISTER TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA 24-25 MAY

LD121630 Hamburg DPA in German 1557 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer will visit Saudi Arabia 24-25 May. No details were given by the Finance Ministry in Bonn today about the minister's planned talks in Riyadh.

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL INTERVIEWED ON NATO, BUNDESWEHR AFFAIRS

For Defense Minister Apel's interview on NATO and Bundeswehr affairs published in Hamburg's DER SPIEGEL of 28 April 1980, see JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT No 1575, JPRS No 75673, 12 May 1980, pages 20-27.

CHANCELLOR CANDIDATE STRAUSS VIEWS WORLD SITUATION

For an article by Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister president and CDU/CSU chancellor candidate, published in the Munich BAYERNKURIER of 3 May 1980, see JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT No 1575, JPRS No 75673, 12 May 1980, pages 28-31.

ARAB LEAGUE ENVOYS DENOUNCE STRAUSS' STATEMENTS IN ISRAEL

LD091034 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The ambassadors of the Arab League states accredited in Bonn have criticized CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss for his statements made in Israel. A statement by the League says that the ambassadors disapproved of and condemned these statements which reflected the views of the "ultraradicals in Israel" and disregarded the decisions of the Security Council and the European Community. Strauss had adopted a one-sided attitude in favor of "Israel's radical policy" which, instead of serving the process of peace in the Middle East, aggravated tensions in this region.

STRAUSS INTERVIEWED ON NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA DEFEAT

DW121232 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1835 GMT 11 May 80

[Moderators Friedrich Nowottny and Hans Joachim Reiche interview with Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria and CDU/CSU chancellor candidate, in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Nowottny] In assessing the election results in North Rhine-Westphalia, one must ask about the share Franz Josef Strauss had in it for the CDU. What share do you think you had in it?

[Answer] First of all I would like to state calmly that it was with good reason that the CDU conducted its election campaigns in the Saarland and in North Rhine-Westphalia exclusively with a view to land policy problems. In other words, regarding the people involved, the campaigns were represented by Koeppler and Biedenkopf. We, the entire Union, suffered a severe blow from fate. There was not one single poster of me in all of North Rhine-Westphalia. The CDU did not conduct this election campaign by using me in the sense of introducing into the election campaign the forthcoming federal policy dispute between Schmidt and Strauss.

The CDU was strictly factual. Therefore, I would like to warn against looking for wrong motives. Maybe I can say it in a more humorous way. You all know the story about the man who stuttered and said that he was not able to become a radio announcer because he was in the wrong party.

[Reiche] But your political opponents in North Rhine-Westphalia, the SPD and also the FDP, naturally involved you in this election campaign. The SPD used the slogan "vote against Strauss." You were involved considerably in this election campaign-- may be not on your own, but through your opponents.

[Answer] If the federal policy of the Federal Government were so attractive, the party of Mr Genscher--whose poster was seen throughout North Rhine-Westphalia; I saw hundreds of them, there were probably some 10,000 posters of him--the party of Mr Genscher should have gained a few percentage points instead of having to worry about "will I get in, will I not get in" or "He loves me, he loves me not?" Matters are much more complicated.

Helmut Kohl is absolutely right in saying that one must examine the question of participation in the elections. As far as I have seen in the first rough chart, we have participation figures of more than 90 percent in some regions and 75 percent in others. Therefore, one should not prematurely and hastily produce theories, theories which are usually just a confirmation of already existing opinions. One should much rather engage in cool, sober analyses.

I must clearly point out that it was for good reason that the CDU conducted the election campaigns--in accordance with the value and significance of the laender--under purely land policy aspects. As is known I have also used 3/4 of my time as a speaker in dealing with land policy issues handled by the CDU.

[Nowottny] It would probably be very unrealistic to assume that, when Monday is over and you and Mr Kohl present the election program on Tuesday, that the outcome of the North Rhine-Westphalian election results will not play a part in the discussions. I think it ought to be of special importance for you as chancellor candidate that your party has lost considerably, not only in the Saarland but also in North Rhine-Westphalia. Does that irritate you or does it make you even firmer with regard to entering the Bundestag election campaign?

[Answer] The Union is a union of the CDU and the CSU. But the problem here is whether or not it was correct to restrict the election campaign in the laender to land policy aspects. It is the proper right of every land party to decide on that. It does not make any sense to voice a different opinion in retrospect.

In addition, the Union has to learn about the recklessness and shamelessness of our political adversary. I will only mention in this connection the embarrassing poster indicating that the CDU pursues a war policy while the SPD is a guarantee for peace. There was some fast and loose playing here with the human suffering of widows and mothers of war veterans. The truth has been revealed quite recently about the means they worked with here and how the women were brought into the picture.

[Nowottny] Several truths exist on this issue.

[Answer] There are always several truths, but it is still my turn. The CDU must cope with this method. I believe that the Union as a whole must learn to fight much harder and step up the election campaign. But had it worked the other way--I say this equally frankly--had the CDU won the elections, some people may have gained the impression that there was no need for us to make any further efforts with regard to the fall because we scored a great success here. Matters are still completely open and we will put those things in order which must be put in order. We will achieve that degree of cohesion we need for this purpose. But I am decisively against falsely distributing motives and against holding others responsible.

[Reichel] Did I understand you correctly in saying that you have determined from this election that until 5 October we will see a tougher election campaign than was perhaps planned and envisaged?

[Answer] I do not have in mind an election campaign with personal attacks or defamation and slander as I have particularly experienced for months now wich ever increasing fierceness--but I have been used to it for 3 decades. We have to expect all kinds of surprises and mean things. We also experienced it in 1976. But the Union will have to adapt itself to the demands of the election campaign. That will mean a tougher fight with the opponent, and federal policy issues will be the main topic here.

PRESS DISCUSSES NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIAN ELECTIONS

DW121119 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0505 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU of Dortmund states: This election result is tantamount to a landslide. It basically changes the political scene in the country even though the old minister president will also be the new one. Johannes Rau has been accepted by the voters with a "shamefully good" result, as he called it himself, after having taken over parliament from Heinz Kuehn about 2 years ago. Looking for the reasons of this absolutely unexpected high SPD victory means simultaneously talking of the worst disaster for the CDU/CSU union in the Rhine and Ruhr area. It is most unusual that the opposition, which naturally has to be the party of attack, had to suffer such a defeat.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG maintains: The SPD can now dream of an absolute majority in the Federal Government. However, its victory in North Rhine-Westphalia, regardless of its extent, is not unmarred. This is because of the disaster of the FDP. Not much fantasy is needed to imagine how the Free Democrats will now try to gain a much stronger profile as an independent force in Bonn. Nothing is likely to change about the "yes" to a continuation of the social-liberal coalition. But the SPD will have a hard time when a final decision will have to be made on tax problems, for example. The FDP has had an all too painful experience in North Rhine-Westphalia--regarding how easily it can be pulverized between the fronts if the dispute concentrates on a duel between Schmidt and Strauss. Its only choice now is a retreat forward--implementation of its policy at almost any price. The SPD will come to feel this. It will also have to pay a high price for Sunday's shining victory--if it does not want to lose the sympathy of its liberal partner.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg notes: The social-liberal coalition has paid dearly for the high SPD victory in Duesseldorf. The Free Democrats have reason enough to maintain that the cause of their defeat was the fact that they have cut a bad figure in recent years in North Rhine-Westphalia. But this statement is hardly enough. The coalition problem is coming into the foreground again as well as the question about what bad consequences it will have for the Free Democrats if they get caught between the grindstones of a federal policy confrontation, as in North Rhine-Westphalia. The idea could develop a tempting fascination about how attractive a Union without Strauss could be as a coalition partner for the FDP. The fact that this idea could be equally tempting for the CDU, because it would suddenly be able to get out of its difficulties, will contribute to having this theme put on the agenda.

MANNHEIMER MORGAN maintains: It has turned out that the Bavarian is not eligible to be elected by the social and liberal clientele of the CDU.

The fact that with Biedenkopf in North Rhine-Westphalia a top candidate was presented to the voters who was spiritually related to them, makes the value of the voting results even more obvious. New discussions regarding Strauss are probably unavoidable--discussions on the difficulty of an exchange or a neutralization of his negative effect through an attractive team. Whatever is decided, it will not be easy for the CDU to overcome the depressing setback in North Rhine-Westphalia.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster says: The interal party discussion in the CDU about the correctness of nominating Franz Josef Strauss as chancellor candidate, so far discussed only secretly, will now become loud or even shrill. Dammed-up irritation could be discharged in a new personnel quarrel. All reminders to maintain cohesion and all warnings against a super Kreuth [CSU congress] will show little result. Naturally there would be some enormous temporary confusion and possibly also disagreement in the bourgeois camp if Strauss should quit, which cannot be fully ruled out. The Union, with its present formation and alternative to Helmut Schmidt, is far from election victory in October--probably even very far.

DARMSTAEDTER ECHO writes: Actually the world political background of this election is such that it may have stemmed from the scenario of Sonthofen. It is such that Strauss, according to his own convictions, could not imagine any better. A big crisis, a widespread feeling of insecurity ought to result in a call for the strong man, the call for Strauss. Reality, however, looks completely different. An overwhelmung majority of federal citizens back Chancellor Schmidt although not the SPD. His reaction to the world situation is in line with the general mood: sensible action, not heating up the crisis, not getting involved into the quarrel of the powers, and maintaining contacts with the other side. So far Strauss has not been able to match this in any way.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER BOTE stresses: The possibility of a two-party Bundestag with the SPD as the strongest and only ruling party has become feasible. It seems that the Union no longer subscribes to the almost traditional leadership role. The Social Democrats have led the election campaign very much under federal policy aspects for Schmidt and against Strauss, and they have won this way. The chancellor is the talent which they obviously seem to be using in an unlimited way and whose effect is not curtailed by such events as happened in Bremen. The leftist SPD trend which can be recognized only in nuances, but which still exists--meaning away from Schmidt--has not been taken amiss by the electorate; on the contrary, it may have even been occasionally welcomed.

DIE WELT CONSIDERS IMPLICATIONS OF SPD ELECTION VICTORY

DW121003 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 12 May 80 p 1

[Commentary signed w.H.-E.: "Schmidt's Divided Pleasure"]

[Text] This was a Schmidt election and, therefore, the absolute SPD majority in the Duesseldorf landtag suddenly changes the federal political landscape.

Schmidt must now consider whether it seems possible following these Sunday elections that the FDP could slide below 5 percent inthe Bundestag elections this fall; the chancellor's party in Bonn must play it safely. In other words, Schmidt has to aim for an absolute majority in the new Bundestag. This cannot be the desire of his heart; should the SPD rule with an absolute majority, an open conflict would be unavoidable between the leftwing of the party and the chancellor.

Genscher has to consider whether after this election result in North Rhine-Westphalia it is clear that this federal chancellor, with the bonus of his office and his high personal authority, threatens to cut off the FDP's lifeline in the social-liberal coalition. [paragraph continues]

In the pain of mortal fear the Free Democrats will ponder whether another coalition strategy would offer them better chances of survival.

And Strauss has to consider whether there has been good reason why he, as the Union's chancellor candidate, has conducted the election campaign so far in such a disciplined and reserved way, a way that seemed advisable in the world political crisis. But it is clear after this election campaign that the chancellor's challenger must immediately switch to an open election fight. This is the only way which holds out hope for restraining criticism and defeatism in the Union. All-out action in order to be the driving force in the elections has become logical because there can be no longer be any silent hopes placed in the "fourth party" of the Greens.

POLLS ON ELECTION CHANCES OF SCHMIDT, STRAUSS ASSESSED

DW060935 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 May 80 pp 35-48

[First installment of DER SPIEGEL poll on the political situation in the election year 1980: "The Chancellor and the Candidate"]

[Text] A 2/3 majority of the Germans is convinced that the SPD and FDP will win the two most important elections of 1980: the land diet election in North Rhine-Westphalia next Sunday and the Bundestag election on 5 October. If the federal chancellor were elected directly, 58 of every 100 federal citizens would vote for Helmut Schmidt and 38 for Franz Josef Strauss.

These figures were established by the Bielefeld Emnid Institute by order of DER SPIEGEL (see chart on page 37). From 14-23 April, 2,000 men and women representative of the 42 million adult federal citizens were polled. Polls also were conducted about their views on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and on an Olympics boycott, on the building of nuclear powerplants and on the Greens (see charts on pages 41 and 44). Other questions dealt with their stance on the major powers United States of America, Soviet Union and China, domestic policy problems like the radicals' decree, paragraph 218 on abortion and the naturalization of guest workers' children.

But above all the voter's attitude to the parties and the future tasks in Bonn was ascertained, with every method the German pollsters have developed in recent years. As many as 23 questions were devoted to SPD Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss. Based on the data of this investigation a series of articles will draw a picture of the German citizen in the election year 1980.

Sixty-two percent of the Germans are convinced of the importance of the next Bundestag elections. Their opinion: "It makes a big difference whether Helmut Schmidt will govern with an SPD-FDP majority or Franz Josef Strauss with a CDU/CSU majority."

--Eighty-five of 100 voters already know for which party they will vote on 5 October;
--Fifty-three percent always vote for the same party. "That will also be true in 1980; The election campaign can change nothing."
--Thirty-two percent usually cross over, but "in this year their decision is made."
--Four percent refuse to answer and only 10 percent said: "I am forming a definite opinion only during the election campaign."

To be able to create political groups the pollsters also asked the 2,000 men and women the so-called Sunday question: "Which party would you vote for if the Bundestag election were next Sunday?" The answers gave an explanation, for instance, of why a 2/3 majority is convinced of a victory of the SPD-FDP coalition on 5 October: Twenty-nine of 100 CDU/CSU followers expect a victory of the other side. And that Chancellor Schmidt, if elected directly, would be by far superior to candidate Strauss also is attributable to the Schmidt supporters among the CDU-CSU voters. Every seventh one (14 percent) prefers Schmidt to Strauss. DER SPIEGEL in its investigations up to now has always used the results of the Sunday question for reporting on the respective strength of the parties.

But at present this is impossible owing to a debacle of German pollsters in the election year 1980: Even leading institutes seem to be unable to ascertain reliable party figures. For March--the last months for which comparable results are available--Emnid has recorded for the coalition parties SPD and FDP an advantage of 1 percentage point over the CDU/CSU (49:48 percent), whereas the advantage recorded by the Allensbach Institute is 5.8 percent (50.7:44.9 percent). Two other renowned institutes, Infratest (Munich) and Infas (Bonn), have recorded percentages of 2.5 and 4 and thus are in between the data recorded by the two institutes mentioned previously (see chart on page 39).

If the Bielefeld and the Allensbach figures were ascertained immediately prior to the election and if they had to be taken seriously, they would have to be assessed in a fundamentally different way politically. According to Emnid the SPD and FDP as well as the CDU CSU are almost neck-to-neck and, on the basis of these figures only, no forecast would be possible on their victory or defeat. However, according to the Allensbach figures the election result already would be as good as certain.

From the beginning of this election year the figures of the institutes have differed more than usual. Only individual results were published, so that the misery of the German pollsters up to now has remained secret. But the more accurate the comparisons of the figures are, the less acceptable is the political confusion. In February, for example, the discrepancy was even greater than in March. Allensbach, for instance, saw the coalition as far ahead as it did in March. Emnid conversely reported the CDU/CSU ahead of the SPD/FDP (48 as against 47 percent). And in the period between the February and March polls some of the institutes found a low tide where others observed a flood. According to Allensbach the SPD lost voters in this period--albeit just a few, so that merely the digit after the decimal point changed. According to Emnid the SPD during that period gained 1 percent; according to Infratest, 2 percent.

For the FDP Allensbach and Emnid counted more voters in March than in February, Infas and Infratest an identical number. And for the Greens, too, sometimes one, sometimes another weather situation is being simultaneously reported. If March is compared with February they are identical in Bielefeld, better in Allensbach, rose in Muenich. Emnid and Allensbach, the very two institutes which are the only ones to try to prove their accuracy with forecasts for each Bundestag election, show the greatest differences.

The Bodensee Institute of Prof Elisabeth Noellen-Neumann--as far as the percentage figures go--has been rather close to the election results since 1957, even if in 1969 Allensbach announced the SPD as the strongest party while then, in the polling places, the CDU/CSU was counted [as the strongest party]. Emnid pulled a boner in 1965 with a wrong forecast, but since 1969 has been depositing with a notary public forecasts on each Bundestag election which then turn out to be accurate on election day. Most recently the Westphalian pollers had already submitted on the eve of election day the results of the European election of 10 June 1979 to their biggest client, the Bonn CDU headquarters.

The differences between the party figures in the 1980 election year are attributable to a problem which is no longer new but still unsolved: When Germany's public opinion pollers pose the Sunday question they are deceived by quite a few interviewed people in each poll.

More FRG citizens claim to be SPD voters than is true constantly. The untruth comes to light when the additional question is posed: "For which party did you vote during the last Bundestag election in 1976?" A comparison of the replies with the official election results of that time then shows to what extent answers to the question concerning the voting decision are wrong. Often SPD figures emerge which Schmidt and comrades at the time would not even have dared dream.

The institutes correct their party figures for 1980 on the basis of the 1976 election results. How much they take away from the SPD and how much they add to the CDU/CSU depends on how great the difference is between the election result at the time and the result of the inquiry. The pollsters have found an elegant expression for this procedure. They say that the party figures are being subjected to a "float and sink analysis" [gewichtet]. Without exception the SPD comes out the strongest beforehand, the CDU/CSU thereafter.

The principle of weighing is identical in all institutes. In addition, nearly every company seeks to develop methods of its own and to beat the competition. The situation is paradoxical. Anyone--as the Mannheim professor of political science, Rudolf Wildenmann, for example, frequently does in the monthly CAPITAL--publishing the genuine figures arouses the wrong impression. Only those who "analyze" the figures and thus manipulate them in the generally prevalent view can hope to come close to the political reality. The "float and sink analysis" is done without anybody so far having been able to explain the SPD's predominance and to justify the tricks. Even a theory of the "silence spiral" developed by Allensbach boss Noelle-Neumann offers nothing to that end.

In its series of articles on the 1980 election year DER SPIEGEL will look into the problem of the false information given by the interviewed people and the contradictory figures of the institutes and discuss them with leading public opinion pollsters. If the current main problem of German political opinion polling remains unsolved, henceforth the very question in which many politicians and the public are interested would be worthless. Barring a few exceptions only such party percentages reach the front pages of the newspapers. Often they are launched there by clients--for instance, parties--not for the purpose of providing information about opinions but for the sake of opinion making.

To experts the Sunday question is but one of many. If they want to draw an opinion diagram on some political subject they fire whole "batteries of questions" (as they call them) at the representative citizens. Such polls practically never become public. The clients are the governments in Bonn and in the federal laender, but above all the party headquarters. To them polls are secret weapons in the election campaign, weapons which they hide from their adversaries. Through DER SPIEGEL's 1980 voter's survey the public for the first time is being informed at least as well as are the staffs of government and party chiefs, presumably even better: for the multitude of questions broke the bounds of a regular survey with interviews of about an hour.

Emnid posed the main question to 2,000, others to 1,000--to both men and women in each--and another 2 dozen questions concerning the problems of war danger and energy supply were posed in another poll. The results were counted for more than 100 subgroups which include Strauss opponents in the CDU CSU, as well as alternating voters close to the SPD, passenger-car owners as well as Catholic churchgoers.

The overall impression from several hundred tables: There is a great deal to be said for, and next to nothing against, the fact that most FRG citizens remain right with their prognosis that no change in power will take place in Bonn on 5 October. No matter whether the opposition and the coalition at this time have about the same number of followers or whether the SPD/FDP is ahead of the CDU/CSU, considering the political attitude of the Germans as predicted in the tables of the Emnid survey, a Chancellor Schmidt and not a Chancellor Strauss must be expected for the first half of the eighties--up to the 1984 elections.

This is true even though there are a lot of weak spots in the government camps. Two of these points: Herbert Wehner is even less popular than Strauss, and every other voter explains Wehner's utterances about the Soviet Union by his KPD past. [paragraph continues]

The CDU/CSU slogan about the "Moscow faction in the SPD", therefore is touching a sensitive spot in the government party, even if its top people refuse to accept it. They underrate the aversion 50 percent of the constituency have for Wehner. And if the question concerning the relations with the United States is posed, the CDU/CSU is being declared competent far more often than are the SPD and the FDP together. This attitude would even be amplified if Schmidt or other top SPD politicians were to make themselves the spokesmen of an allegedly increasing anti-American sentiment.

This change in opinion has been claimed lately rather often but has not as yet been proven. The Emnid figures speak against such a trend. This is revealed, for example, by the answers to the question about the German Government's attitude toward the crisis between the United States and Iran. The question was this: "Did the government act correctly or should it have supported the United States more strongly, or should it have kept more aloof from this conflict?" Twenty-eight percent of those interviewed came out for stronger support of the United States, 18 percent for greater distance. Forty-seven percent believe that Bonn behaved appropriately.

Yet the government would have to commit major mistakes if the tide is to turn against it in the election year. Even a candidate who is more attractive than Strauss would have an extremely hard time enforcing a change in government. This would also be at odds with the current basic feelings in the Federal Republic. These feelings become plain if the FRG citizens' views about the present and about the future are compared.

The Germans seem to have become more modest in their claims and expectations, perhaps along the lines of the motto: It would be good already if things remained as they are. Fifty-seven out of 100 interviewed term their own economic situation "very good" or "good", and 48 out of 100 pass this judgment on the general economic situation in the Federal Republic. A mere 8 or 9 percent deem their own or the general economic situation poor. But as soon as the talk turns to the future the view change--even when the immediate future is involved. Out of 100 citizens, 37 believe that the economic situation will be "slightly worse" or even "essentially worse" a year from now.

A question concerning the future, which had made headlines in the United States a few months back, has now been posed in Germany as well: "If you think of the future, will children be better off than the adults are now, or will they be living just about as their parents are, or will they be worse off?" Just like the Americans the Germans, too, see more shadow than light. Thirty-three percent believe that children will be worse off than their parents, and just 22 percent think that they will be better off (43 percent: "likewise").

Even the blind belief in a better world as a result of better machines is dwindling away. The question asked was this: "Much is changing nowadays in technology, science, and in the economy. Do you think life will thereby become more worth living to man 30 years from now or will it not, or no longer, be so worth living?" Of 100 men and women, 21 decided to give the positive answer (?worth living"), whereas 41 out of 100 chose the negative reply (?no longer so worth living").

The more fearfully someone is looking toward the future the stronger is nearly every change felt as a risk, including a change in government. But it is yet for two other, even more weighty reasons that the chancellor and the candidate are entering the arena with unequal chances: On the one hand the incumbent's bonus each government chief has so far had is counting more heavily for Schmidt than it did for his predecessors. On the other hand the comparison between the Hamburg defender of the chancellor's office and the Munich challenger on the whole definitely comes out to Schmidt's advantage, albeit surely not on every single point.

Top ratings are recorded for Schmidt if and when the question is posed: "Do you, generally speaking, approve of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's policy or do you disapprove of it?" According to Emnid, 55 percent of FRG citizens currently approve while only every fourth "disapproves." Such ratings were recorded for Adenauer, Erhard, and Brandt only in the best of their times. The fact that Kiesinger met with even greater approval is explicable by the 87-percent majority which his grand coalition government held.

In order to find out what image the Germans have of the federal chancellor and the candidate for **chancellor,** Emnid asked about the characteristics of Schmidt and Strauss. First for the Bonn government chief and then for the top man of the opposition, the interviewers presented a list with 20 pairs of characteristics (see chart on page 48). The Emnid interviewers also asked about every one of the 20 characteristics whether they are "very important for a federal chancellor, rather important or less important."

It turned out that completely different standards have been set for politicians than for people in their own environment. Characteristics which are considered highly important with regard to relatives, colleagues and friends, are considered as dispensable by many people if the most important state office is to be filled. A chancellor must not necessarily be polite, sociable, warm, cordial, humorous or even moderate.

According to the people's opinion, it is not a shortcoming that modesty is less attributed to both Strauss and Schmidt than almost all the other characteristics. Sixty-one percent of those questioned consider the Bavarian as more or less vain, 48 percent the man from Hamburg. "Cold and sober" are the most frequently named negative characteristics of Schmidt after vanity, and so many people term Strauss as "unrestrained" that this is the greatest difference between him and the man on the other side: 69 of 100 federal citizens consider the Bavarian as "unrestrained" and 77 of 100 consider Schmidt as "restrained."

Desirable with regard to the ideal chancellor are primarily reliability, farsightedness, the strength to make decisions, competence and education. Four of these five characteristics, according to the poll, are more developed on the part of Schmidt than Strauss, who is merely considered as having more strength to make decisions. Moreover the government chief is considered as being more open toward the world, more progressive, diligent and fair as well as more polite and sociable. According to the opinion of the people, Strauss is more self-concerned, stronger, has more ideas, is more independent and humorous. Also, as a speaker he scores more points than his counterpart.

In another comparison the four Bundestag parties were included and the three party chiefs Kohl, Brandt and Genscher. A scale with five points above and below zero was supposed to indicate a measurement of sympathy. The explanation of the interviewer: "Plus five means that you have no sympathy at all for that politician. You can indicate your sympathy in grades by using the other values."

With 2.1 of 5 possible points Schmidt by far leads over all parties and the other politicians. If the sympathy of the people is involved, the candidate for chancellor is 10 times further from the chancellor than he is from zero: The distance between Schmidt and Strauss is 1.9, the difference between Strauss and zero is 0.2 points. Strauss is not even as popular as Kohl, his predecessor as candidate for chancellor, and both lag behind their parties. This also pertains to SPD chief Brandt, who enjoys even less sympathy than Strauss. Hans-Dietrich Genscher is the only chairman who is not feeding on the sympathy for his party, but who is increasing it.

Two more questions dealt with the adversaries in their own parties of the two leading figures of 1980. The first: [paragraph continues]

"Criticism exists in their own ranks with regard to Helmut Schmidt as well as Franz Josef Strauss. In the SPD the leftisits do not agree with all points of Schmidt's policy. In the CDU there are politicians who do not agree with all points of Strauss' policy. Where are the differences of opinion greater, in the SPD or in the CDU/CSU?" Both parties were named almost equally: The CDU/CSU was named by 44 percent of those questioned; the SPD by 49 percent. When the Emnid interviewers wanted to know additionally "who has his internal party critics better under control," again almost the same number said either "Schmidt in the SPD" (45 percent) or "Strauss in the CDU/CSU" (47 percent).

In order to find out about the approach of the CDU/CSU union voters to their party's candidate, they were asked to join one of three groups. Most of them (65 percent) stated that they would vote for the CDU or the CSU "regardless of the name of the candidate for the most important government office." And 56 percent of the SPD voters stated the same when they were asked the respective question. The handicap represented by Strauss for the CDU/CSU comes up when the two other groups are compared: Schmidt attracts more voters than Strauss: "because of the candidate," Only 19 of 100 CDU/CSU followers vote as opposed to 100 SPD followers. Strauss repels more voters than Schmidt: "Despite the candidate," 16 percent of the CDU/CSU voters decide in favor of their party, but only 3 percent of the SPD voters.

A popular thesis of many editorialists says that Strauss enjoys little sympathy, but that his political potential is generally highly esteemed. Emnid tried with two parallel questions for Schmidt and Strauss to find out whether this was a correct description of the mood of the people: The political abilities were supposed to be graded with school marks ranging between 1 and 6, and the institute asked the questioned people: "Act like a teacher who must not rate the students according the sympathy he has for them or lack of same." Strauss was lagging behind, but the difference is small: The average quota for the chancellor is 2.6, for the candidate 2.9.

But the request to judge free of sympathy obviously could not be fulfilled. Marks such as "very good" or "good" were given to Strauss by 79 percent of the CDU/CSU voters, but only by 22 percent of the SPD voters. Vice versa, only 35 percent of the CDU/CSU voters and 81 percent of the SPD voters gave Schmidt these two marks.

When questions were asked about Strauss' past, the general figures do not indicate how much opinion differs according to party preference. Three opinions were offered. The results: "The accusations against Strauss were inflated at that time by his adversaries, and therefore nobody has the right to warm them up now." Twenty-three percent of all those questioned decided in favor of this answer: 41 percent of the CDU/CSU voters, 10 percent of the SPD/FDP voters.

"Strauss made mistakes at the time when he was a minister, but so many years later it cannot be a campaign issue any more." This answer was given by 35 percent of all questioned: 38 percent of the CDU/CSU voters and 33 percent of the SPD/FDP voters.

"The one who applies for the most important state position in the Federal Republic is subjected to special requirements, including the right to talk about his earlier political affairs and scandals." This answer was given by 39 percent of all those questioned: 19 percent of the CDU/CSU voters and 56 percent of the SPD/FDP voters.

It is being said and written quite often that Strauss' hour will come when a strong man is needed. The editorialist of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Johannes Gross, for example, sees it as follows: "The great and strong man Strauss is considered to be by most of his friends and adversaries needs the great crisis as a legitimation." The candidate himself hinted at this expectation as early as in 1971: "I hope the German people will never be so badly off that it would believe it has to elect me as chancellor."

On the eve of 1979/80 the first evidence appeared that this political calculation would not work. Although after the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan the German's fear with regard to a crisis increased as much as hardly ever before in the past decades, the approach of the federal citizen to Strauss has not changed according to all polls.

Last month Emnid tried to find out how many Germans had the idea at all that Strauss could be the savior in an emergency. The question was formulated in such a way that possible secret followers of Strauss would feel encouraged to confess in favor of their idol: Please imagine that the situation has deteriorated in a crisis-like way, be it because war is threatening to break out in Europe or because several severe acts of terror have taken place. Decisive measures have to be taken, and many would say, we need a strong man on top. Who would be better suited to act determinedly in such a situation to avoid a catastrophe, Helmut Schmidt or Franz Josef Strauss?

Result: 50 of 100 questioned named Schmidt, 43 of 100 named Strauss. But more than other questions, these answers depend on party preference. Strauss in an emergency as the strong man and savior--this idea is limited to CDU/CSU voters.

In view of the hotbeds of conflict in the Arab world, events can be imagined which would frighten federal citizens even more than the invasion of the Russians in Afghanistan, the anarchy of the ayatollah in Iran and the smoldering energy crisis. But whatever may happen, it can be ruled out that a majority will ever hope for Strauss as "the strong man."

If the outcome of the elections this year will be as expected, the candidate for chancellor in 1984 will be neither Strauss nor Kohl: The Union parties never have sent a loser a second time into the race. If no new star appears, Lower Saxony's Minister President Ernst Albrecht will be appointed.

Emnid's figures indicate that with the Lower Saxonian as candidate the chances of the Union would have been considerably greater this year than they are now with the Bavarian. Albrecht is more popular than the Union's earlier and present candidates for chancellor, if sympathies are measured by the plus and minus scale. The figures indicate 1.0 for Albrecht, 0.7 for Kohl, and 0.2 for Strauss.

The question with regard to Albrecht's chances as a candidate for 1984 is fictitious, but the answers are nevertheless informative. The Emnid text: If in 4 years, in 1984, Helmut Schmidt and Franz Josef Strauss did not enter the Bundestag election campaign as top candidates, the present defense minister, Hans Apel, and the present minister president of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, would be the SPD or CDU/CSU candidates for chancellor. Assuming this were the case already and you would have to vote directly, for which one of the two would you decide, for Apel as SPD candidate for chancellor, or Albrecht as CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor?

Result: 48 of 100 questioned for Albrecht, 43 of 100 for Apel. The Lower Saxonian also found followers on the side of the opposition: 14 of 100 SPD voters would rather see him than Apel in the chancellor's office.

The man who prevented Albrecht from running as candidate for chancellor in 1980 and who is running himself, is so far the first politician who has made a prognosis for 1984. Strauss: "If we will not win in 1980, we will not win in 1984 either."

'GLOOM' SEEN PERVADING FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT

LD130845 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 May 80 p 2

[Philippe Decraene report: "A Gloomy Atmosphere"]

[Text] Nice--Rarely in previous Franco-African conferences has there been such a pronounced gulf between the optimism of the spokesmen and the almost unanimous gloom of those taking part in the Nice conference. The speakers who in full session evoked the disastrous economic situation in most African states or the catastrophic consequences of natural disasters affecting the poorest states have constantly been echoed behind the scenes by fundamentally pessimistic conversations on the development of the fighting in Chad.

Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the National Unity Transition Government (GUNT), rejecting the statements made the previous day by Chad Higher Education Minister Abba Siddick (original FROLINAT) told us Friday: "There is only one Chadian delegation in Nice. I am its leader officially appointed by the Chadian president. All the others are merely tourists and their statements commit nobody but themselves. Moreover, I am the only representative allowed into the conference hall. Abba Siddick is indulging in irresponsible intellectual speculation. Given that he is still a GUNT minister I am surprised that he can be present here without permission from President Goukouni, who appointed me to represent him."

Questioned on the existence of a "Libyan threat" in Ndjamena, Colonel Kamougue told us: "In the past I have denounced the Libyan threat but now I wonder. Of course, I do not rule out the possibility that there are Libyan troops in Chad. However, I wonder whether there is not some confusion, whether deliberate or not, between Chadian elements favorable to Libya and truly Libyan elements."

On the question of the withdrawal of the French troops our interlocutor told us: "I am surprised by France's decision, but the French Government is sovereign. In any case, as far as I am concerned, I think that it would have been wiser to negotiate this withdrawal and plan it jointly."

Message From Hissein Habre

Thursday [8 May] Michel Froud, secretary for political affairs at the Chad Foreign Ministry, gave Mr Georgy, secretary for African and Madagascan affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, a message from Hissein Habre to Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Mr Froud said: "Mr Goukouni no longer represents anything inasmuch as he no longer has 11 politico-military factions at his disposal. He has sacked three ministers and has not replaced them."

Chad's neighbors--the Central African Republic, the Congo, Zaire and Gabon--are worried at the risk of the disorders spreading to them. As most senior participant at the conference in terms of age and as interim OAU chairman, [Senegal President] Senghor, who takes the Soviet penetration of Africa as his main concern, would like French policy in central Africa to be less ambiguous, as would many of his African peers.

On the fringe of the conference some 10 organizations, which have combined to form a liaison committee for black African workers in France, have held two press conferences to draw attention to the living conditions of emigres in France and to try to persuade the heads of state to include this question on their agenda. Moreover, Togolese oppositionists made door-to-door calls and dsitributed posters hostile to [Togo President] General Eyadema until the police made them return to Paris.

The only optimistic element was the speech made Friday by Cooperation Minister Robert Galley who indicated that the funds placed at his disposal since the Kigali [Rwanda] summit had increased 23 percent, rising from 3.5 billion to 4.3 billion, while the aid and cooperation fund program credits which represent one-fourth of his ministry's budget had increased 48 percent during the same period, rising from 633 million to 942 million.

Stevens' Talks with Giscard

AB122221 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] [Sierra Leone] President Siaka Stevens has held close talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Prefecture Alpine-Maritime in Nice. The talks covered current Franco-Sierra Leone relations, with a particular review of development projects in Sierra Leone. Both presidents also reviewed political and diplomatic issues affecting world and African affairs. At the end of the talks, President Stevens formally invited President Giscard d'Estaing to pay a visit to Sierra Leone. President d'Estaing accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Addressing the seventh Franco-African summit at its final session over the weekend, President Stevens drew attention to a range of global economic questions which have as their centerpiece the North-South dialogue that has particular relevance to Third World African countries. These questions, President Stevens said, are of specific concern to Euro-African relations and to the trilogue--a concept that is as noble as it has direct bearing and is beneficial for the peace and survival of our world. President Stevens praised the format of the meeting, which, he said, embosses the summit with the confidence with which enlightened leadership and cooperation can prepare the international community to evolve a satisfactory system of living.

President Stevens expressed his delegation's delight at the wholesome band of the Franco-African dialogue which generates solidarity and cooperation in essential international areas. He said further that a logical and necessary step would be its extension to the trilogue--a concept which has the advantage of deriving meaningful collaboration and cooperation between the Arab-African and European worlds, given the diversity of resources and the complementarity of the interests of those three worlds. President Stevens said he looked forward to the effective contribution which the summit is making in the elaboration of the trilogue concept and invited the OAU members present to endeavor to be present at the 17th OAU summit in Freetown next July to give meaning and substance to the praiseworthy concept.

In winding up his address to the summit, Dr Stevens commended the French Government and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to review the trilogue concept in an atmosphere of seriousness that augurs well for the Freetown summit. A thunderous applause went through the conference hall when President Stevens ended by saying in French: Thank you very much, Mr President. President Stevens is now on a short holiday in Europe.

VISITING IRAQI MINISTER ON OIL, EUROPEAN MIDEAST ROLE

LD121253 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 May 80 p 4

[Emmanuel Peze report: "Resolving the Palestinian Crisis: Iraq Expects a French Initiative in Exchange for Its Oil"]

[Text] "We decided to ensure France's oil supply whatever the circumstances because of the comprehensive stance which France has adopted toward the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Palestinian problem on the one hand and the exchange of technology on the other," Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim told us yesterday in Paris.

"Oil is in fact a strategic commodity for us, and we use it as such both in our foreign policy and in our trade relations, to obtain the technology we are lacking. We have a contract to supply France with 13 million tons of oil; well, we are supplying Paris with 24 million tons of oil today, following a request by the French premier. But we could just as well have sold these millions of tons of oil to other countries, because the demand is very high. Intensification of this demand will doubtless lead to a catastrophe by the end of the eighties: a very significant shortage. Already the producing countries are sacrificing and wasting part of their production to avoid upsetting the balance between supply and demand. For us, therefore, it is a matter of sacrifice."

Iraq, which produces 3.4 million barrels of oil a day, is ready to exploit new wells to meet the demand, but it wants to be as careful as possible with this strategic commodity. In the near future Baghdad, just like the shah of Iran in his time, would like to see oil being used only for the production of other goods. Using the fuel in power stations seems like an aberration to a number of the oil-producing countries.

"We are waiting now for President Giscard d'Estaing's latest declarations to crystallize. We hope that France will influence the European countries and lead them to adopt a more just attitude to the Palestinian problem.

"France's influence should be exerted with the aim of leading Europe to find an alternative solution to the Camp David agreements, taking the PLO into account. This new solution could be found by means of consultations between the European and Arab countries, in order to lead us to unify our position."

A New Yalta

In fact Baghdad firmly believes that it is still possible for the Europeans to make a comeback in force to the Gulf region, so as to escape from the grasp of the two superpowers.

"Europe's interests in the Arab world," 'Abd al-Karim says, "are far more significant than those of the United States. Eighty percent of the oil consumed by Europe comes from the Gulf, where two-thirds of the world's black gold reserves are located, so a new Yalta is being prepared in this region," the Iraqi minister asserts. "Americans and Soviets are preparing to share out the region."

Baghdad asserts that the United States is merely taking advantage of the Afghanistan affair to assert its military position in the region. For Iraq, which has signed a 15-year friendship treaty with the USSR and whose armaments are for the most part Soviet, the Afghan affair is painful but delicate. Certainly Iraq condemned the Soviet intervention, but it remains moderate in its proposals.

"We do not intend to give the mojahedin military assistance. We do not believe that the military solution is the only one; we must succeed in convincing Moscow by negotiation," the Iraqi oil minister asserts.

This attitude of principle, the optimism shown by Baghdad and its hope of convincing the USSR can be explained in one way only: Iraq wants to avoid upsetting its broad options. So far these have allowed it to implement a spectacular economic development. Baghdad believes in and preaches economic development as the only way to make the Arab world powerful on a long-term basis. The Iraqis' chief idea is to prepare for the post-oil period. It is with this avowed aim that Baghdad insists on developing nuclear energy: This is part of the "technology exchange" in which France is participating. "We have asked for France's assistance in constructing a new nuclear station to produce electricity," the Iraqi minister also said yesterday.

LD MONDE COMMENTS ON CARTER'S PHILADELPHIA SPEECH

LD121151 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Blocked Policy"]

[Text] The major foreign policy speech delivered in Philadelphia by President Carter merely sums up and repeats the existing elements of U.S. diplomacy. Giving it a special although not new tone, he defined it implicitly as the search for a detente which would be totally divorced from appeasement. Detente itself, Mr Carter said, must be based on deterrence and U.S. military superiority. In any case, judging from Mr Carter's speech, we are not about to see a revival of East-West negotiations, and one wonders what the new secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and Mr Gromyko will be able to usefully discuss when they meet in Vienna next week. Mr Carter thinks that the intervention in Afghanistan is an attack which ultimately threatens the neighboring countries and "poses the most serious strategic challenge to the free world since the beginning of the cold war." The USSR must not think that this flagrant violation of the unwritten laws of detente will gradually be forgotten and that it can accumulate the advantage of expansion by force and the advantages of peaceful cooperation with the nations of the free world.

Afghanistan therefore closes the prospects opened by SALT II. Similarly, in Iran the hostages affair makes it impossible to define a policy which is not entirely dominated by the priority given to securing their release. U.S. policy i completely blocked in these two major areas. However, as Mr Carter recalled, perhaps without enough emphasis, there are other extremely important areas in foreign policy which present problems calling for urgent solutions. First, the U.S. President mentioned the strengthening of economic and political solidarity among the allies as being the "cornerstone of our foreign policy," since it is this which can ensure that world order does not sink into "chaos." Second, there is the establishment of constructive relations with the Third World. The Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on self-determination on the West Bank and the need to pursue these efforts come only in third place.

In short, U.S. diplomacy's agenda remains full. The question is whether the burden posed by Afghanistan and the hostages leaves it enough freedom for action and innovation in order to carry out original work elsewhere. There is some doubt as to whether they do, if only because these two hotbeds of crisis directly affect the Persian Gulf--a vital "lifeline" for the West's oil supplies. In this connection Mr Carter left no shadow of doubt: Any "external attempt" to jeopardize the "status quo" in this region would be regarded as an attack on the United States and would be countered by all available means including the use of force, However, the danger may not only come from outside. Did President Carter not describe Iran as a country more or less adrift politically?

As for Europe, it is once again urged to close ranks and not believe that its geographical position permits it to bury its head in the sand in the face of Soviet pressures in some part of the world. However, although the United States, through its President, has just handed out criticism and lessons in good conduct, some quite deliberate, it puts forward no initiative capable of clearing the horizon or making it more attractive to support the leadership it exercises more by the nature of things than by the nature of its imagination.

GISCARD TO VISIT FINLAND 2-3 JUNE

LD121204 Paris Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Finland from 2-3 June has been confirmed. The Elysee has announced it in a communique. The official visit to Finland will take place at the invitation of Finnish President Kekkonen.

TERRORIST SUSPECTS CHARGED IN MILAN JUDGES' SLAYINGS

AU100940 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 10 (ANSA)--Six terrorist suspects arrested in Turin Thursday night have been charged with the slayings of Judges Emilio Alessandrini and Guido Galli. Both magistrated were assassinated in Milan, Alessandrini on January 29, 1979 and Galli on March 19, and their slayings were claimed by the "Prima Linea (Front Line)" urban guerrilla organization.

Two of the six suspects, 20-year-old Claudia Zan and 24-year old Giuseppina Sciarilli, declared themselves "political prisoners" upon their arrest.

Meanwhile, the "Prima Linea" hideout where the two women were arrested reportedly provided investigators with valuable clues for their probes as well as a considerable amount of weapons. According to widespread reports, one of leaders of the Turin-based subversive organization was among the fifteen suspects picked up by police in an earlier roundup on Thursday. The identity of the alleged "Prima Linea" chief has not been disclosed. On Friday, nine more suspects were arrested in northern Bergamo on charges of belonging to subversive organizations.

DC OFFICIAL CATTIN'S SON RUMORED TO BE TERRORIST

AU121632 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Turin, May 12(ANSA)--Italian Christian Democrat Party (DC) Deputy Secretary Carlo Donat Cattin's 28-year-old son has been indicated in press leaks as one of Judge Emilio Allesandrini's killers. The magistrate was slain in Milan on January 29, 1979 by the "Prima Linea (Front Line)" urban guerrilla organization.

The Italian magistracy has neither confirmed nor denied insistent press reports that Marco Donat Cattin has an arrest warrant over his head for membership in an armed subversive organization. His father and mother, from whom he has been estranged for the past two years, have requested a hearing from local investigating magistrates.

Leaks about the younger Donat Cattin's alleged subversive activities have been mounting in the press since last Wednesday. As soon as word got out about his suspected terrorist connections, his father tendered a resignation from his party office to "DC" Secretary Flaminio Piccoli, who turned it down and confirmed his full trust in the deputy secretary.

The accusation that Donat Cattin was one of Alessandrini's killers came from 23-year-old Roberto Sandalo, a university student jailed last week for the Alessandrini slaying. Police were put on Sandalo's track by former "Red Brigades" leader Patrizio Peci, whose confessions since his arrest February 20 have provided investigators with valuable tips about Italy's urban guerrilla network.

Alleged Role in Bergamo

AU121635 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bergamo May 12 (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat Party official [Carlo Donat Cattin's] son is allegedly being sought for a number of terrorist attacks carried out in 1977 in this Lombard city not far from Milan. Unconfirmed reports circulating here indicated that arrest warrants have been issued against Marco Donat Cattin and another alleged terrorist, Michele Viscardi.

Bergamo judicial officials declined to comment on the reports, but the names of the two youths are included in the wanted list.

In 1977 Bergamo was the site of a round of terrorist attacks against Carabinieri police barracks and real estate agencies. One attack in particular made front-page headlines in the national papers after terrorists devastated the Dalmine Barracks with machine gun fire and hand grenades.

RED BRIGADES ATTACK ROME LABOR OFFICIAL

AU071719 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 7 (ANSA)--The head of Rome's regional labor office, Pericle Pirri, 57, was attacked by terrorists today as he was one his way to work. He was struck in the legs by at least six bullets but doctors said his condition was not serious.

His two assailants fled with his briefcase thinking that it might contain important documents. However there was nothing in it but dirty clothes that Pirri was taking to the laundry. The attack was later claimed by the Red Brigades in a telephone call to a private Rome radio station.

VENICE ANTITERRORIST CHIEF REPORTEDLY SLAIN BY RED BRIGADES

AU121740 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Venice, May 12 (ANSA)--The Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for this morning's slaying of the head of the Venice police antiterrorist squad. Alfredo Albanese, 33, was gunned down by two assailants at 0630 GMT near his home in Mestre. An anonymous tipster called the Venice daily IL GAZZETTINO and said the Red Brigades was responsible for the slaying of the DIGO [Directorate for Investigations and Special Operations] chief and that a communique would follow.

The latest slaying beings to a total of 21 the number of terrorist murder victims since the beginning of the year and to 47 the number of police officers killed since the terrorist wave began.

'ORGANIZED PROLETARIAN ARMED GROUPS' NAMED IN ROME ATTACKS

AU070855 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 7 (ANSA)--An organization calling itself "Organized Proletarian Armed Groups" claimed responsibility last night for wounding two night watchmen, in a telephone call to a Rome daily. One of the watchmen is seriously injured. The attack took place in Rome near the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). "We disarmed the two night watchmen. We wounded them because they tried to react. Forever ahead for communism!" the anonymous caller said.

BRIEFS

NEW MAURITANIAN, RWANDAN AMBASSADORS--Rome May 7 (ANSA)--Italy has approved the appointment of the new Mauritanian and Rwandan ambassadors to Rome. The ambassador from Mauritania is Seck Mame N'diack, and that from Rwanda is Tharcisse Nyandwi. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 7 May 80 AU]

PCE, FLN RECORD 'VERY PROFOUND AGREEMENT' IN TALKS

LD121405 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 7 May 80 p 9

[Unattributed interview with PCE Executive Committee member Jaime Ballesteros: "Full Agreement Between Spanish Communists and Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN)"]

[Text] Communist Deputies Ballesteros and Palomares returned from Algeria last week, having had important talks with the FLN. There is no need to talk at length about the importance of our country's relations with Algeria: Suffice it to say that Algeria is a key country in the entire North African region and particularly in the Mediterranean, that it is one of the most prominent members of the nonaligned movement, that it carries on a large amount of trade with Spain--gas and oil are two of Algeria's main sources of wealth--and that these economic relations could be much greater still. With regard to relations between the Spanish Communists and the FLN, the party of the Algerian revolution, they have always been excellent and this visit by the PCE delegation has confirmed this once more. Our first question to Jaime Ballesteros was on this very topic.

[Question] What did you talk about in Algeria, and what is the state of relations between the parties?

[Answer] The conversations were very broad: We discussed the main issues of the international situation, and our viewpoints coincided on the essential points--primarily on detente, in connection with which both sides are concerned at the delicate nature of the world situation and agree on the need for initiatives to ward off the threat of cold war. As very prominent members of the nonaligned movement, they are very worried by the whole series of recent events aggravating the international situation and clearly harming the nonaligned countries, placing in a delicate situation the unity of assessment of the nonaligned countries, which constitute a decisive element on the world scene and a decisive element for peace.

Concern Among Nonaligned

[Question] You mentioned a similarity of viewpoints on recent events. Were there no major differences, however?

[Answer] No--and I would even say that the agreement was very profound. All the analyses which both sides gave of the situation were very similar. Of course, they stress their position within the nonaligned movement and the serious problems which these events are causing.

[Question] Are you referring partly to Afghanistan?

[Answer] Yes, partly to Afghanistan.

[Question] You discussed the need for initiatives to facilitate detente. What specific initiatives are these?

[Answer] We analyzed the topic of the coming CSCE meeting. Connected with the conference is the problem of the Mediterranean and of the European countries' participation in the conference. The Algerians emphasize--rightly, we believe--that European security problems must be tied in with Mediterranean problems. Both European wars this century have also been wars in the Mediterranean, and any hypothetical conflict would affect all the littoral countries. Similarly, a serious conflict between non-European Mediterranean countries has immediate implications for Europe. European and Mediterranean security cannot be separated. They believe that the non-European countries' participation in the CSCE must be a prominent one and that Mediterranean problems must occupy a very important place.

[Question] What is the PCE's position in this regard?

[Answer] We definitely support this stance on the littoral countries' presence not being relegated to a subordinate position and on its constituting an active involvement in all the conference's work. This can only contribute to theinterests of security in Europe. Spain can understand this more easily, being itself a European and a Mediterranean country. We also agreed with the Algerians that Spain has a very weighty role to play with respect to Africa and the Arab world. We agreed to work intensively in this direction.

[Question] You cannot have failed to mention the Sahara among the present issues affecting the zone's security.

[Answer] We agreed in our analysis of the Saharan situation that the Spanish Government must adopt a clearer and more active stance with regard to achieving full Saharan independence and recognizing the POLISARIO Front. They can very readily distinguish between the Spanish people--who express solidarity with the Sahara--and the democratic forces on the one hand, and the government's attitude on the other. The Saharan people are progressing from victory to victory in both the military and the political and diplomatic fields, and at present a great danger is posed by the attempts to internationalize the conflict through U.S. aid to Morocco. This would constitute a danger to the entire region and even to Spain, especially in a situation in which we must be very careful not to exacerbate the world's conflicts.

[Question] This visit must have produced specific forecasts regarding the development of relations between the parties.

[Answer] Santiago Carrillo has been invited to Algeria, during which he will have talks with President of the Republic Chadli Bendjedid. This visit will strengthen friendship between the parties. At the same time we have invited an FLN delegation to come to Spain--an invitation which they accepted. This visit will take place soon.

SUAREZ DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POSITION, DENIES UCD 'DISINTEGRATION'

LD121355 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 May 80 pp 1, 16

[Pablo Sebastian dispatch: "Suraez: 'Nobody Within the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) Is Capable of Splitting the Party'"]

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez said in Riyadh yesterday that he is aware that the Spanish public has the impression that the government has not responded positively to the problems facing Spain. Looking tired and with a note of bitterness in his voice, during a lengthy conversation with Spanish journalists the prime minister said that from now on he will not govern alone and that he is "unwilling to remain silent in view of the many serious charges presently being levelled against him and his government. Adolfo Suarez, who mentioned several times the fatigue and the problems which his position brings him, said that he did not believe that "there is anyone within the UCD capable of splitting the party" so as to bring the government down.

Prime Minister Suarez said: "I am absolutely determined to speak out more. My reticence has almost always been misconstrued. I have tried my utmost to prevent tensions and perhaps I have been wrong; but it does seem to me that it was not absolutely essential to cause excessive confrontations in our present political situation." "I am not prepared to remain silent any longer in view of the many serious charges that have been regularly levelled; and I will give satisfactory replies in each case and on every occasion," the prime minister added, commenting at another juncture, and with an almost threatening tone, that from now on he will have a more active public life. [paragraph continues]

"I will attend functions and give regular talks and statements to both the media and parliament."

Suarez said: "Do they really believe that I am clinging to power? Do they not realize that sometimes I feel tired and depressed? By now I have experienced all the possible vanities of public power." In answer to the question of "who is forcing you to stay?" Suarez said: "Nobody, it is true. But I also have a large responsibility to honor, and, furthermore, I can point to my lawful election."

This was the final point in a dialogue which ended with Suarez' explicit confirmation that he will change his form of government. The prime minister said of this possibility: "Yes, yes, of course." He mentioned his desire to address the public and the UCD Standing Committee's involvement in political tasks, though he specified that this committee would not interfere in government affairs. "Government responsibilities are the government's alone," Suarez said, repeating on several occasions that "if I were to speak out, would I say this? Better that I do not; I will write it in my memoirs," as if announcing possible revelations about his government activity and the situation within his center party.

The political dialogue proceeded from the following three-part question: What is happening within the UCD? How did the crisis arise? What will happen at the 20 May debate? Suarez gave a clear, orderly reply. With regard to the UCD he said that he had repeated until he was tired of doing so that the UCD's internal tensions are logical in a democratic party, but that the party is united and that its policy is in line with the mandate issued by the 1978 congress. He acknowledged the existence of differing interpretations of the party's general policies, but said that they were not causing a disintegration of the center team and stressed that consultations had been held with UCD representatives and the Standing Committee when the government was formed. The prime minister added that he did not believe "anyone in the UCD is capable of splitting the party to form a government with other parties," partly because that would imply moving against their own voters.

Does Not Foresee Coalition

At another juncture Suarez said that the UCD does not intend to govern in a coalition with any other party and that it has not formed a parliamentary pact with the Catalan minority or with the democratic coalition. He added that the UCD will continue to be a center party and that it will not veer to the left or right. "It cannot be asserted that any one group of people represents the progressive trend within the UCD," Suarez said, referring to the Social Democrats, adding that there are three former Social Democrats within the government, namely Arias-Salgado, Gamir and Gonzalez Seara.

He also said that, if several prominent UCD figures are not in the government, it is because they do not want to be, do not consider it opportune or because he himself opposed it. He implied that Fernandez Ordonez accepted the portfolio of relations with the EEC but that he changed his mind a few hours later, apparently explaining that his wife disapproved of the decision.

Opposes Debate Broadcast

In connection with the 20 May parliamentary debate, Suarez said that the quality of this session will depend on the attitude and sense of responsibility of those taking part. He referred to remarks made by Felipe Gonzalez concerning the government's possible fall, and said that this is only possible if a motion of censure is presented to and passed by parliament.

DENMARK

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO ACCEPT MOSCOW INVITATION IF FRG DOES

LD091449 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 May 80 p 7

[Jens Carl report: "Danish Yes to Olympic Games But: We Are Still Waiting for the German Decision"]

[Excerpts] The outcome of the Danish Olympic Committee's general meeting yesterday evening in Idraettens Hus in Copenhagen was that Denmark will take part in the Olympic games this summer, if West Germany takes part. If the West Germans do not accept the invitation, the Danish Olympic Committee will hold an extraordinary general meeting since a new situation will have arisen.

The board of the Danish Olympic Committee adopted the following resolution at the general meeting with 48 votes in favor, none against and 13 abstentions:

"The Danish Olympic Committee at its general annual meeting decided to participate in the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow and Tallin. The Executive Board is empowered to take any further steps necessary."

Culture Minister--and therefore sports minister--Lise Ostergaard also took part in the meeting and addressed the meeting on the subject of the Olympic games. After several delegates had said that politicians the world over are applying pressure on the athletes and using them for cheap political ends, she said:

"The Danish Government has neither wanted nor needed to put pressure on sportsmen and women. Sport is a part of our culture and our society and must face up to problems like all other citizens of our country.

"We have clearly dissociated ourselves from the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan without exploiting anyone and it is still up to Danish athletics to make up its own mind. However, it has been made clear at this meeting that much depends on the West German decision on 15 May, and on how many countries--in the event of a West German boycott--follow suit. If Denmark is the only member of the EEC or NATO to attend the games, it is possible that our partners might begin to doubt our reliability. And it has also pleased me to hear Danish Athletics Association Chairman Svend O. Hansen question the sporting value of a mutilated Olympiad. We intend to keep in close touch with the Danish Olympic Committee in the immediate future, and the resolution that has been adopted leaves room for a reassessment at an extraordinary meeting of the Danish Olympic Committee," the culture minister said.

GOVERNMENT MAY SUPPORT EC INITIATIVE ON CHANGING RESOLUTION 242

LD121101 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 May 80 p 2

["F.B." report: "Denmark Will Support EEC Initiative on the Middle East"]

[Text] Denmark is prepared to support, on a number of conditions, an EEC initiative to change UN Resolution 242 so that, instead of referring to the Palestinians as a refugee problem, it will contain a demand for Palestinian self-government.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that such a move has been the subject of unofficial discussions in EEC circles as one of several possibilities in the event that negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States on self-government for the Palestinians reached no satisfactory outcome before 26 May. This date is laid down in the Camp David agreement as the deadline for a conclusion to negotiations on the question.

Kjeld Olesen stresses that Denmark has not taken the initiative in the matter, but is prepared to support any attempt to bring about a reasonable solution to the problem. If changes in the resolution are discussed this will mean, according to the foreign minister, that the wording of the resolution will be brought more into line with what has been said both in the United Nations and in the EEC by the Scandinavian foreign ministers concerning the Palestinian problem. "We can decide after 26 May whether it is appropriate to suggest changes in the resolution," Kjeld Olesen said.

Kjeld Olesen said in an interview with a Lebanese weekly Monday morning how it is important to stress that what Europe does ought to be "more or less in agreement" with American, Israeli and Egyptian views. Denmark considers the PLO the most representative Palestinian organization, but has not given official recogntion to the PLO because it did not want to interfere in negotiations, and because the PLO would demand the dissolution of Israel.

"In a sober assessment of the situation the PLO is the most representative Palestinian organization," Kjeld Olesen said.

UN Resolution 242 is the basis for Israeli and Egyptian negotiations on the occupied Arab areas. It was adopted by the Security Council in 1967.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SEES GOVERNMENT 'SAFE FOR 20 MONTHS'

LD120919 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 May 80 p 1

[Lisbeth Knudsen report: "Mini-Agreement Makes Everything More Expensive and Saves Anker Jorgensen: Value Added Tax Increases to 22 Percent From 1 July"]

[Text] The Social Democratic minority government is safe for the next 20 months after committing itself to steady cooperation on economic policy with the Radical Liberal Party, the Democratic Center Party, and the Christian People's Party.

This is one of the results of the agreement that the four parties reached yesterday. The agreement means an increase in value added tax which will rise to 22 percent from 1 July, an extra 1 billion kroner from duties on energy, and tax increases in 1981 that will bring in an extra 1 billion kroner. It also contains a number of measures designed to revitalize Danish industry, including the tax relief and support schemes worth billions of kroner. Lastly, the agreement includes measures to achieve savings in public spending of 8 billion kroner in 1981.

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen will inform the Folketing of the contents of this new political settlement which will remain in force until the end of 1981. The parties which agreed on the settlement have a Folketing majority of only one seat. The first draft bills resulting from the agreement will be introduced in the Folketing today; the total number of bills is at present expected to total 17. Initial discussion of the bills is expected to begin either this Friday or next Tuesday.

The agreement does not contain a clause dealing expressly with cooperation among the four parties, but Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen confirms that such an agreement exists.

"We have reached an agreement on economic policy primarily for 1981. It is therefore the government's view that, once an agreement has been reached, important decisions contrary to the spirit of the agreement will not be taken. There is no old-fashioned, so-called 'mousetrap clause' in the agreement since it is not an agreement covering a lengthy period. And the economic situation could also make it necessary for the parties to meet to solve other problems," Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said yesterday at a press conference.

There is already much for the four parties to discuss. A number of points in the agreement will only be given final shape in later bills, and the details of these have not been discussed in advance by the parties. Definite proposals for 912 million out of the 8 billion kroner savings plan have yet to be formulated. There will be negotiations with employers and trade union organizations on the shaping of significant parts of the plan for industry and employment which are, therefore, not finalized yet. No solution has yet been found to the problem of the position of defense spending within the general economic framework for 1981. And no agreement on a renewal of the annual wage settlement for 1981 has been reached, apart from an appeal to the two sides of industry to find a solution themselves. And, as yet, no economic estimates of the effects of the crisis agreement have been made.

FINLAND

PAPER MILL PAYMENTS DISCUSSED WITH DPRK OFFICIAL

LD091812 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Trade relations and, above all, the payments for the paper mill that Finland has delivered to North Korea were discussed during the visit of North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Chung-il to Finland. The visit ended today. The vice foreign minister was received today by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. During his visit he also met Minister of Commerce and Industry Ulf Sundqvist.

BRIEFS

USSR SHIP ORDER--Laivateollisuus Osakeyhtice in Turku has received an order worth about Fmk270,000,000 for ships and equipment from the Soviet Union. Under an agreement signed today Laivateollisuus will deliver to the Soviet Union five hydro-meteorological research vessels and part of their equipment. The ships, to be delivered from 1982 onwards, were initially to be included only in the next 5-year agreement. The ships, designed especially for the control of water, air and environmental pollution, have been developed from the some 20 oceanographic research vessels delivered by Laivateollisuus to the Soviet Union during the past decade. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 9 May 80 LD]

COMMONS APPROVES LEGISLATION ON IRANIAN SANCTIONS

LD130156 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0007 GMT 13 May 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] MPs tonight gave a comfortable 145 majority to the first stage of legislation enabling the government to impose sanctions against Iran. The Iran (temporary powers) bill is due to complete all its stages in a lengthy Commons sitting tomorrow. This will enable Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to join the other Common Market foreign ministers in Naples at the weekend to discuss what sanctions should be imposed against Iran if the American hostages are not released by then. Much of tonight's debate, which was listened to from the gallery by American Ambassador Mr Kingman Brewster centered on how useful the legislation would be in securing the release of the hostages. But in the end the government was never in danger of defeat, winning by 230 votes to 85. These figures meant that barely half the Commons voted.

Labour MPs in particular argued that sanctions would harm trade and employment prospects in the constituencies. The Labor Party allowed a free vote and Shadow Ministers Mr Denis Healey, Mr Michael Foot, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr John Silkin, and Mr Stanley Orme voted against. Among shadow ministers who voted in favour were Mr Peter Shore, Mr Eric Varley, Mr David Own, and Mr Merlyn Rees. Tories were also divided but less obviously so. Tory business managers estimated that only a handful of their supporters abstained. One Tory backbencher who voted against the government was Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne. Mr Harvey Proctor was a Tory MP who declared in advance that he was abstaining. Tories were not under a mandatory three line whip. They were told they would not need to attend if they were paired. This lighter whipping arrangement was seen as a means of disguising the size of the revolt. The house rose at 1242 a.m.

LIBYA TO WITHDRAW 4 NATIONALS FROM LONDON EMBASSY

LD121658 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1524 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Libya has agreed to withdraw four nationals connected with their London mission "who have been involved in activities incompatible with their functions," Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Douglas Hurd announced in Commons. The government expects three of them now in UK to leave within the next few days. But there was no evidence that the four Libyans are "directly implicated" in murders being investigated by the police, Mr Hurd added. "The government has for some time been concerned about statements and activities by Libyan Government officials which amount to political intimidation of Libyans resident in this country," Mr Hurd said. "Our objective throughout has been to show we wish to maintain good relations with Libya but that harassment of Libyan expatriates here must stop." Libya had said it wanted improved relations with the UK said Mr Hurd. "We share this desire, but our relations cannot improve unless the campaign of harassment ends immediately."

"We are determined that London should not be a battleground for Middle East factions," said Mr Hurd. He was supported by Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Peter Shore who said the murder of two distinguished Libyans in London and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's "brazen threat" to murder Libyans who did not return home was "a challenge no government could fail to meet."

LABOR PARTY LEADER CALLAGHAN VISITS PRC

For Chinese media reportage on visit of British Labor Party Leader James Callaghan to the PRC, see the Western Europe section of the 12 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OFFICIALS DENY REPORTS OF PLANNED KIPRIANOU REPLACEMENT

Government Spokesman

NC121220 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The government spokesman today denied press reports according to which Greek Cypriot negotiator Ioannidhis is said to be involved in backstage moves for the ousting and replacement of the president of the republic. The government spokesman said that Mr Ioannidhis has already denied any involvement in any backstage moves aimed at ousting President Kiprianou and holding early presidential elections.

The spokesman stressed: I have been asked by Mr Ioannidhis himself to state categorically that he has not contacted or approached any persons, faction or organization for the sake of promoting himself as a candidate for president of the republic. Besides, the spokesman added, there is no question of any such thing. I refer here to a recent statement that Mr Kiprianou does not intend to withdraw from the office of the president.

Negotiator Ioannidhis, Others

NC120604 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 12 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] AKEL circles have described as absolutely unfounded yesterday's press reports alleging that backstage consultations have been held with the aim of conducting early presidential elections prior to the parliamentary elections. At the same time, Mr Y. Ioannidhis, minister to the president and representative of the Greek side at the intercommunal talks, has described as completely false the reports that he allegedly agreed to become the replacement candidate for Mr Kiprianou.

On his part, Mr Ioannidhis has also denied another press report alleging that he had a meeting with Archbishop Khrisostomos on the same issue.

At the same time, circles close to Mr Azinas and PEK [Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus] have also denied the allegations and stressed that the press reports are aimed at "causing confusion among the country's democratic forces, a fact that favors the extreme rightwing and its stooges."

Archbishop Comments

NC130715 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 13 May 80 p 8

[Text of 12 May statement by Archbishop Khrisostomos]

[Text] We are sorry because a profane attempt to disgrace and undermine persons, institutions and the situation has recently been noticed in Cyprus. We believe that behind this attempt there are perfidious goals which are "encouraged" by foreign circles. The aim is to cultivate a climate of confusion, unrest and strife among the peoples, intensify their agony and generally hurt and undermine their morale, thus creating conditions that would allow the imposition of an unacceptable solution to our national issue.

In light of this situation we are obliged to call on the people to become conscious of these crucial times, reforge their unity and be vigilant to eliminate, through their unity and resistance, the crafty designs of our country's enemies.

PAPER REPORTS ESTABLISHMENT OF RAPPROCHEMENT COMMITTEE

NC080702 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 8 May p 1

[Text] The Cyprus Government has set up a special committee which will deal with questions of rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriot community.

The government has already declared its support for a policy of rapprochement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities but there have been recently several calls that there should be better coordination for implementation of various measures toward this end.

A statement yesterday announced that the president of the republic "with a view to strengthening the efforts being made for a rapprochement between the two communities--a policy adopted by the government as helpful for the struggle of survival of Cyprus--has established a "rapprochement committee" which will handle the whole matter in cooperation with the committee established by the (trade and political) organisations."

SPOKESMAN CLAIMS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLAN TO RELEASE ARABS

NC120829 Nicosia TO THARROS in Greek 12 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] "I am not aware of a move and I cannot make any statement whatsoever." This was the answer given yesterday by the government spokesman when asked by our political editor to comment on a newspaper report yesterday that "commandos were to free the assassins of As-Siba'i."

At the same time, chief of police Savvas Andoniou has stated that the reports were completely unfounded and that there has not been any information to this effect nor any measures taken.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT

NC121201 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Referring to press reports concerning members of the new Greek Government, the government spokesman stated that the Cyprus Government does not share the views expressed against any member of the new government. On the contrary, the spokesman added, the government looks with confidence to the new Greek Government and to the continuation of the close cooperation existing today.

GREEK CYPRIOT MAYORS REFUSE TO ATTEND ISTANBUL CONFERENCE

NC121536 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The mayors of the six cities of Cyprus have decided not to attend the conference of the Union of Mediterranean Cities that began in Istanbul today, in protest against the refusal of the Turkish Embassy in Nicosia to grant visas to the Famagusta and Kyrenia mayors. The mayors have sent similar cables to the conference organizers in Istanbul. The organizers had sent invitations to the mayors of the six cities.

MEMBERSHIP IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

NC120820 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] The general assembly of the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization [EUTELSAT] held in Paris last week, accepted an application from the Cyprus Government for full membership in this organization.

EXORMISI: LISSARIDHIS SCORES WESTERN 'SOLUTION,' AID

AT111557 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 11 May 80 p 12

[Article by Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of EDEK, the Cyprus Socialist Party: "New Plan for Turning Cyprus Into a Neocolony"]

[Text] Turkish intransigence in Cyprus--which has intensified as we forecast--has led the dialogue into a deadlock. Turkish officials state that whatever Turkey has conquered by force of arms will not be handed over under the "pen". Denktas openly proclaims that his basic goal is to establish two separate state entities.

--Waldheim, instead of standing as the defender of principles and UN resolutions, is unfortunately being turned into a dangerous bureaucrat who makes the criminal and his victim equal and who in certain instances, in order to blackmail the victim, resorts to views which are contrary to the principles he undertook to uphold. Unfortunately, it must be stated that nothing was done officially to prevent Waldheim from changing from a Pontius Pilate into a Caiaphas.

--The true intentions of those who inspired the notorious U.S.-Canadian-British plan became even more evident after the recent slanderous statements of the British official, Sir Ian Gilmour. For them there was no invasion but an arrival. There is no occupation but only a presence. There are no dead, missing and refugees but only a game of words. After this monstrous diagnosis they offer their "services" for a Cyprus Camp David. It is apparent what its goals will be.

How is this "revelation" viewed by the supporters of the line that a solution will be provided by the West? The question answers itself. In essence they also support a solution with two separate entitles since in Cyprus there is neither invasion, nor occupation but only differences between the two communities. Once again this reveals the role of the domestic political bridgeheads.

At the same time the method, time and content of the exchange of visits between Kliridhis and the pseudo-prime minister of the occupied [territory] is not unrelated to more general developments.

--Gilmour's statements and the subsequent wordage about new "lost opportunities" (the new plan will even be worse, Gilmour warns us) in the form of the U.S.-Canadian-British plan are aimed at undermining the people's morale and at preparing the psychological climate for acceptance of the foreign-presented partitionist plans. In this way the role of these bridgeheads becomes even more transparent.

--It is time to establish certain bitter truths which EDEK issued its warnings about a long time ago. It is time we laid down our perspectives on the basis of these conclusions.

--The talks are at a deadlock. It would be a dangerous delusion to believe that imperialism will become a friend of the people (and Gilmour must have dissolved delusions) or that Turkey will willingly abandon its expansionist plans or start a movement toward talks with a fundamental content for a solution which is based on UN resolutions, which Turkey votes against, as a goal.

Already certain Western countries are openly moving toward a new Camp David and they are assisted by the bridgehead circles. Recognition of the occupation situation, which for them is not an occupation but a friendly arrival and presence, is the basis of such a course.

--We must, therefore, turn directly toward virtual internationalization. We must appeal to the Security Council to denounce a situation which is already explosive and full of basic dangers. Even the committee--about which we had well-known reservations--should have been appointed by the end of March but has not been appointed while our own official side, which fought for its establishment, is silent.

--We must develop a more active campaign within the nonaligned movement and among other friendly areas and we must abandon dangerous delusions.

--We must coordinate our activities with other countries, particularly neighboring countries which face the same danger.

--We must systematically mobilize the Greek nation which is faced with dangers from the same sources as we do.

--We must directly address ourselves to the Turkish Cypriot masses which have the same interests as us and not to Denktas who, representing the Turkish Cypriot economic oligarchy, has an interest in erecting walls of separation and creating separate states. The Turkish Cypriot workers must realize that the enemy is imperialism and the occupation forces which serve imperialism, and that their own prospects for progress are related to the establishment of a fundamentally independent and territorially integrated Cyprus without foreign troops and bases.

--We must organize not only our defensive armament but also the civil guard. We must disperse the climate of fatalism and passivity which foreigners and locals so successfully cultivate and we must correctly create a militant climate. We have all the potential to resist foreign plans and foreign incursions if we organize correctly and if we create a broad patriotic front on the basis of this line.

EDEK will hold to this course without any doubts. The people have learned to have confidence in EDEK, which is the force for fundamental change. We will not write off either the fatherland or our rights. We will fight and we will win.

Our economy is being led to destruction. Then "foreign aid" might be considered to be the alleged only hope of survival. In this way the economy will be mortgaged and with it our political foundations will be destroyed. Some will then tell us that if this foreign aid is stopped we will collapse and that, therefore, we must accept the recommendations of the financiers of the Ian Gilmour type. We all know where they will lead us.

I warn that this is a well-prepared plan to convert Cyprus into a fundamental neocolony with the alleged consent of Cyprus itself since it will be unable to survive without this "aid."

AKEL LEADER CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON VE DAY ANNIVERSARY

NC090934 Nicosia KHARAVGI in Greek 9 May 80 p 1

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the antifascist victory, AKEL Secretary General E. Papaidannou sent to CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev the following cable:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the glorious and great antifascist victory in which the Soviet people played--with unparalleled heroism and huge sacrifices--a leading and decisive role, the AKEL Central Committee conveyes its warmest congratulations and cordial wishes for further successes in the effort to safeguard world peace and to build communism, as well as for the happiness of the great Soviet people and for the sake of all mankind.

TFSC FOREIGN MINISTER ATAKOL DEPARTS FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

TA111153 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol left Cyprus for Pakistan by air a while ago to attend the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference to be held in Islamabad.

In a statement to reporters in Lefkosa [Nicosia] before his departure from the island, Atakol said that, during the conference, the Turkish Cypriot delegation will explain to Islamic countries the developments regarding the Cyprus problem and particularly the inhuman economic embargo imposed on the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community by both the Western and Eastern blocs in accordance with the Greek Cypriots' wishes.

Atakol said: We are going to attend the Islamic conference at a time when countries which claim that they are interested in the Cyprus problem, are familiar with it and want it to be solved humanely, are supporting the Greek Cypriot embargoes, which are depriving the Turkish Cypriot state of its livelihood. We will explain the truth to the Muslim brother countries.

Atakol noted that he will inform the conference that between 1963 and 1974 there were attempts to annihilate the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people through the use of arms and since 1974 the attempts to annihilate it through other means have continued. Atakol also said that he will ask the fraternal Muslim countries to help the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community, which is struggling against an outmoded Byzantine mentality.

Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Ministry Under Secretary Ozer Kora and Arab affairs desk chief Sait Erkin are accompanying Atakol on his visit. The Turkish Cypriot delegation will be headed by President Rauf Denktas, who will leave for Islamabad later.

The Cyprus issue and the problems of the Islamic countries are included in the agenda of the conference, which will begin on 17 May and continue until 21 May. The preparatory work for the conference will begin on 14 May. Atakol will head the delegation of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus during the preparatory work. Atakol and his delegation will leave for Islamabad via Karachi tomorrow after spending the night in Istanbul.

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER IN HUNGARY--This morning, Finance Minister Afxendiou left for Budapest where he will sign an economic and technical cooperation agreement between Cyprus and Hungary and discuss questions of mutual interest with Hungarian authorities. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 11 May 80 NC]

TURKISH SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION--The establishment in Nicosia of a society for solidarity between the Turks of Cyprus and in Western Thrace in Greece was announced at a news conference today. Addressing the news conference in Nicosia this morning, the Turkish Cypriot historian, Mr Halil Fikret Alasya, said that the Turks of Western Thrace were being deprived of their rights of the universal declaration of human rights and the Lausanne peace treaty. The aim of the society, he said, was to assist the Turks of Western Thrace in their cause. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 9 May 80 TA]

TSATSOS SUBMITS RESIGNATION AS PRESIDENT EFFECTIVE 14 MAY

AT121223 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The new president of the republic, Karamanlis, will be sworn in and will assume his duties next Thursday, 15 May. In a letter with today's date to president of the chamber, Papaspirou, President of the Republic Tsatsos informed him that he is submitting to the national representatives his resignation from the Office of President of the Republic effective at midnight on Wednesday 14 May but that he will continue to exercise his presidential duties until then.

According to the provisions of article 33 of the Constitution which specifies that the new president of the republic will assume his duties on the day following the resignation of the president, the president of the chamber of deputies has asked for a plenary session of the body on Thursday at 1100 [0800 GMT] so that the new president of the republic can be sworn in. Already a special agenda has been issued for the plenary session of the chamber and the swearing-in ceremony is being planned.

RALLIS COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AT121241 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers convened this morning at 1030 [0730 GMT] for its first meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rallis. The meeting lasted about 1 hour during which the prime minister gave basic guidelines for the best implementation of the government tasks. At noon, Prime Minister Rallis gave a press conference for political editors from radio and television and the daily newspapers.

At the beginning of the interview Rallis said that he would try to establish meetings with journalists at regular intervals to brief them and, through them, the general public. Then, in reply to questions from reporters, the prime minister said that the government's policy statement will be made in the chamber about the middle of next week, most probably on Thursday, 22 May. He also stressed that no pressure was exerted by any side and no extortion was made regarding the formation of the new government. The government and the New Democracy party, he added, are always governed by the principle of democratic liberalism that was decided upon at the party's conference in Khalkidhiki and the government does not intend to deviate from this principle. New Democracy's credo, Rallis said, corresponds to the convictions of every democrat.

In reply to a question the prime minister said that the simple proportional electoral system means a lack of government and that we believe our country cannot accept this luxury of a lack of government. He also said that the financing of parties by the government budget means sacrificing other economic resources. Provided that this financing is decided upon, there must be--in any case--some control over the finances of political parties, Rallis said, adding that the government committee and the Council of Ministers will continue to convene at regular intervals. He made it clear that from now on Minister of Economics Evert will participate in the government committee.

Rallis also said that he will try to be present in the chamber during at least 1 of the 2 days devoted to interpellations. He also said that the government will be in close contact with the working classes so that there can be a dialogue, but this does not imply the government's submission to the views of the working classes.

EXORMISI ANALYZES RIGHTWING PROBLEMS, CALLS FOR ELECTIONS

AT111434 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 11 May 80 pp 1, 11

[Reportage by D. Marcudhas: "The Right in Total Decomposition--Internal Quarrels Within New Democracy--Immediate Elections Is the National People's Demand"]

[Excerpts] The composition of the "new" government of the right gives an in-depth picture of the compromises, the mutual concessions undertaken by the various factions and interests within "New Democracy" in their effort to maintain the party in authority and to avoid elections.

After a series of extortionist actions and attempts to undermine each other by the various groups, which came very close to breaking up "New Democracy", the "ultimate interests of the right and the establishment" imposed the final (?) solution of compromise and mutual tolerance between the groups.

Naturally all that happened and continues to happen on the "home front" of the government party would most certainly have been purely a family matter if it had no repercussions on our "national" affairs and our national economy. It is also a fact that the popular base of the largest rightwing party is shrinking more and more every day after the failure of the "New Democracy" governments during their 6-year administration of the country.

There is no doubt that the latest political developments--and this is the common conclusion of political observers in Athens--speed up with geometric precision the rate of failure of the "New Democracy" governments with catalytic effects upon our national affairs and economy, which are already in dire straits.

Irrespective of the compromises which are reached and the appointment of Rallis as prime minister, it is obvious that any "New Democracy" government, no matter which of its leading personalities is at the head, will pursue the same antipeople policy which the governments of the past 6 years have followed. This is because faithful implementation of an antipeople policy to serve the interests of large-scale capital and the foreign monopolies has already become the "trademark" of "New Democracy."

Any government which stems from today's majority of "New Democracy" in the chamber of deputies--a majority which is really artificial after the continued decline of the government party's popular base--will be a government with the forged credentials of a popular mandate.

It is an established and accepted fact--even by the leading "New Democracy" personalities --that today's chamber of deputies does not express the will of the people. Today's chamber of deputies, following the changing of positions taking place within the popular base, neither expresses nor does it represent the electorate.

This rift has now taken even greater dimensions since the decomposition which became obvious within the parliamentary group of "New Democracy."

Following this, a resort to the polls is a national peoples command today, so that the people can express their will.

The "new" Rallis government, however, will not be able to avoid a resort to the polls and an election confrontation with the forces of change.

Within only a short time, under the pressure of problems and national dead ends which were created by the governments of "New Democracy" as well as under the incessant hammer blows of the majority opposition party and the other parties, the Rallis government will be forced to give up its authority.

The decomposition which broke out with such intensity within the government majority party reached a point where the aspiring dauphins and their factions started to barter over sensitive sectors related to the country's own defense, such as the Ministry of National Defense itself.

Another compromise involved the appointment of Mitsotakis to a ministerial post and his taking over the Foreign Ministry. Mitsotakis was given this ministerial post--it was impossible for him to remain at the Ministry of Coordination after his repeated failures--in order to save face for the founder of "New Democracy", K. Karamanlis and to cover up the fiasco of his governmental "expansion." In this way Mitsotakis was "fixed up" with a basic sector--the Foreign Ministry--because his appointment to any other lesser post would have been a political slap at the former prime minister.

The architects of the compromises and mutual concessions, as well as of the final formula which was discovered in order to salvage the rightwing and to keep "New Democracy" as a government, were none other than Interior Minister Stratos--who is basically a member of the Averof faction--Minister to the Premier Stefanopoulos--who is with the Rallis faction--and Akhilleas Karamanlis to whose lively activities the election of the new prime minister is attributed.

Naturally, the forces which all of them represent also acted "with lightning speed." It must also be added here that the contribution of three newspaper editors to the formula discovered was not at all small. Thus the first move consisted of a Stratos visit to Rallis on Friday morning.

Stratos was among the first to disagree with Averof's tactics--his original demand that he ought to be the only member of his faction to be appointed to a ministerial post and that his friends should remain mere deputies--and he insisted that contrary to Averof's views and philosophy they ought to fight so that as many of their friends as possible should be given ministerial posts.

Right from the moment of Averof's defeat within the "New Democracy" parliamentary group, Stratos argued that "a clash with the other factions within 'New Democracy' must be avoided at all costs because, otherwise, we would reach elections sooner, at a time when PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] will sweep everything before it."

Stratos argued: "Above all else we must avoid elections." In this he was also supported by Stefanopoulos and A. Karamanlis.

Industrialist Stratos, who is known as a "good negotiator," bridged the differences in three hours (!) and later, with the help of K. Papakonstandinou, started preparing a list of those suitable for ministerial posts.

New disagreements broke out on Friday night after the list of ministers had been prepared when the Averof faction--acting through an as yet unknown mediator--demanded that a copy of the new prime minister's policy statement should be handed over to it 24 hours in advance. At present the position which Rallis will maintain on this demand is not known.

There is no doubt that the new government will be unable to stand up to the sudden explosion of problems and deadlocks which its own members have created for the country by participating in previous "New Democracy" governments. Very soon it will be forced to accept the only solution which could lead to a cleansing of the country's political affairs--a resort to the peoples will.

BRITAIN TO COOPERATE IN USE OF COAL AS ENERGY SOURCE

AT100905 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] After a recent governmental committee decision approving the introduction of coal into the country's energy system, the Ministry of Coordination issued instructions to DEI, the Public Power Corporation, to negotiate with British companies for the purchase of two thermoelectric power plants with a total strength of 707 megawatts. Negotiations will be carried out on the basis of a proposal submitted under the protocol for Greek-British cooperation which was signed in November 1979 during the visit of Coordination Minister Mitsotakis to London. This proposal was accompanied by extremely favorable financing conditions. At the same time the Ministry of Coordination also instructed the Bank of Greece to establish a joint stock company to act as an agent to guarantee the necessary supply coal under long-term contracts to be signed with various coal-producing countries. This same agent will also undertake construction of a coal port able to handle seagoing heavy tonnage ships. The security stockpile of coal will also be established near this port. Coal will be supplied from this port to DEI units and to Greek industry. Among the sites considered for the construction of the coal port together with the DEI installations, the island of Makronisos appears to offer the most advantages and it is considered the most suitable area.

The introduction of coal into our energy system permits a partial liberation from dependence upon oil. This can be achieved to a considerable amount which for the first 10 years is estimated at 25 percent. It also permits a cut in the cost of fuel imports since the cost per thermal unit of imported coal is half of the cost for a thermal unit of imported oil. On the basis of today's oil and coal prices the saving will amount to $250 million per annum. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Coordination the commencement of production of electric energy with the use of coal will start at the end of 1984 and the use of coal in industry, particularly in the cement industry, could start within 2 years.

The meeting between the Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Lord Jellicoe and DEI Governor Moisis was related to the above issues. During a press conference Lord Jellicoe stated that British industrialists are interested in developing commercial transactions with our country both on an interstate and a private level. During their talks in Athens, members of the London Chamber examined existing prospects for British participation in large-scale projects such as the Athens International Airport, the subway, the use of nuclear energy and improvement of communications and transport with particular emphasis on the Athens-Thesaloniki axis. The British goal is to equalize the balance of trade, to increase exports and to invest in Greek industry.

LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMB BLASTS

AT121328 Athens TA NEA in Greek 12 May 80 p 16

[Text] ELA [Revolutionary Popular Struggle] has taken responsibility for the 20 incendiary bombs that explosed in Athens, Psikhiko and Khalandhri. The explosions occurred on Thursday night and early Friday morning and the Ministry of Public Order attributed them to the organization "Autonomous Nuclei." In a statement it sent to newspapers, ELA mentions among other things that "with their principal goal being the disorientation of the proletarians, the establishment forces in our country intend to have us deal with problems that anything but concern us with every means at their disposal (who will become president of their republic, when will the festival of the elections begin and so forth) instead of with those problems which they have created for us so they can control us." The statement lists the license plate numbers of the 20 cars under which the homemade incendiary bombs were placed.

LIBYAN STUDENTS, WORKERS TAKE OVER LIBYAN EMBASSY

WA121159 London REUTER in English 1129 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Ankara, May 12, REUTER--About 100 Libyans living here today peacefully took over the Libyan Embassy, saying they were following the wishes of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and converting the embassy into a "people's bureau."

Some 100 students, workers and businessmen based in Ankara covered the embassy walls with portraits of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi before going inside with the permission of the embassy staff. They then held a meeting and formed a five-man people's committee to run the embassy. The Libyan ambassador to Turkey, Sa'ad ad-Din Abu Shuwayrib, attended the meeting but was not elected to the committee, a spokesman for the group told REUTER. Future meetings of the committee would decide whether the ambassador and the existing staff would be asked to stay on under the new system. If not, they were free to return to Libya, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said similar changes would be taking place in other Libyan embassies around the world, adding that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had called for the change in the embassy structure. "Embassies and ambassadors represent government as a classic tool of power. Since no such government power exists in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the Libyans in Turkey have converted the embassy into a people's bureau," the spokesman said.

CUMHURIYET OPPOSES U.S.-TURKISH DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

NC121201 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 9 May 80 p 1, 9

["Observation" column by Ugur Mumcu: "Is This Ataturkism?"]

[Text] At this time when the joint defense cooperation agreement is on the agenda, we wish to remember Ataturk's words which fully describe the ingredients embedded in the foundations of our republic: We are not only trying to protect our freedom and independence from Western imperialists, but we are also trying to prevent Western imperialists from using the Turkish nation as a means to their imperialistic ends. We thus believe that we are doing a good service to mankind."

The defense cooperation agreement came into being at a time when Iran rejected U.S. leadership in the Middle East. The immoderate rise in the oil prices, the setback suffered by the Ba'th parties in Iraq and Syria and the satellite administrations set up in Pakistan and Afghanistan by the United States and the Soviet Union have greatly increased the importance of the joint defense cooperation agreement.

Can Turkey be one of the cornerstones of peace and security in the region amid such agitation and unsettled conditions? Behind the joint defense agreement lies the 1974 Cyprus intervention and the U.S. arms embargo that immediately followed it....

NATO is a "defense" organization set up to meet a possible Soviet onslaught. Turkey is a member of this organization which is under U.S. patronage. How can the arms embargo imposed on the Turkish Armed Forces be explained in light of these agreements and alliances? If an attack or an act of occupation is expected from the Soviet Union, how can this arms embargo be interpreted? And, if no Soviet attack is seriously feared, what then is the mission of the bases in Turkey? The most vital aspects of Turkish foreign policy, which appear to be so complex, are embedded in these questions.

If the Pentagon thought a Soviet attack was likely, the arms embargo should not have been imposed at all. The embargo signifies that such an attack is not considered likely. If that is the case, should not Turkey raise its voice against the heavy burden of responsibility laid on its shoulders--heavier than that of any other member of NATO?

Turkey gets less aid and credit from the United States than any other NATO country. NATO documents prove this. If this is true, what relation does this dependence and submission have to "the spirit of national struggle" and "national sovereignty" which forms the foundation of our republic?

The Middle East is filled with new disturbances, new conflicts and new revolutions. Strategists and planners on the other side of the ocean wish to use Turkey as a Trojan Horse against neighboring Islamic countries. This is common knowledge. Is Turkey preparing to assume duties as the guardian of the oil resources for the West in the Middle East, whose political geography will be redrawn in the near future, or will it diffuse new light in the region with its full consciousness of the value of independence. There is tangible proof that after the downfall of the shah in Iran, the United States is engaged in forming a new "secret CENTO" based on the Egyptian-Israeli-Turkish triangle. Though this has not yet been put on paper, it is clear that the United States seeks to create a new "bloc" on the basis of this triangle. The defense cooperation agreement, which we have signed with the United States and which is now before the Turkish parliament for ratification, appears to be one of the cornerstones of this triangle.

The concepts of "nationalism" and "Ataturkism" carry more weight now than ever before. It is so easy to eulogize the Turkish soldier, but is allowing part of our land to be used as a "base" against neighboring Islamic countries in a hot war--which is likely to break out in the future--compatible with Ataturkism, nationalism and the spirit of national struggle? How can we trust the U.S. policy which deprived the Turkish army of arms and equipment after our intervention in Cyprus?

Won't the bones of Mustafa Kemal who had upheld the banner of the "nationalist forces" and said, "We are not only trying to protect our freedom and independence against Western imperialists, but we are also trying to prevent Western imperialists from using Turkey as a means to their imperialistic ends," ache a little more each day?

ERKMEN LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS NATO MEETINGS, COMMENTS ON NOTAM

TA121720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has left for Belgium to attend the defense and foreign ministers special meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee to be held in Brussels on 14 May. In a statement to journalists at Esenboga Airport, Erkmen said that developments prior to the NATO ministerial committee spring term meeting to be held in Turkey between 25 and 27 June will be discussed. Erkmen said that from Brussels he will travel to Pakistan to attend the Islamic foreign ministers meeting to be held in Islamabad.

Commenting on the doubts expressed by various political circles regarding lifting Notam 714, Erkmen said: Jeopardizing Turkish rights is out of the question. No one will force Turkey to consent to unacceptable conditions. He added that the lifting of the Notam will not yield results which will make it necessary for Turkey to renounce its rights in the Aegean. Erkmen noted that an Aegean airspace problem existed, but that Turkey was benefiting equally from Aegean airspace because of the freedom in international airspace.

Noting that Turkey was also benefiting from international waters, Erkmen said: The continental shelf issue has not yet been solved. The problem is a subject for discussion. The problem can be solved through negotiations based on the principles of justice and equity. We shall continue negotiations.

In reply to a journalist who asked his views regarding the people's bureau set up at the Libyan Embassy in Ankara in accordance with the decision taken by the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, Erkmen said: The issue of who is to represent Libya in Turkey concerns the Libyan Government. When the new representative is selected we will recognize him.

RPP OFFICIAL STATES LIFTING NOTAM JEOPARDIZES INTERESTS

TA121802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag said that the government's foreign policy is seriously jeopardizing national rights and interests. In a written statement in Ankara, Ustundag said that the government made the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General issue a statement on 10 May regarding the Aegean airspace and the lifting of Notam 714 and that it was impossible to agree with either the content or the form of the statement. Ustundag said: The government should carefully refrain from involving state offices in its exchange of views with political parties. Governments should, at least, bear the responsibility for their decisions. It seems that the current government does not intend to do so. One wonders whether the government wishes to use the respectability of the Foreign Ministry--following a similar attempt involving the chief of the General Staff--to shield itself vis-a-vis the public. This is an expression of impotence. Ustundag noted that the content of the statement was not substantial and that it portrayed a very dangerous foreign policy. Ustundag said that the statement pointed out that the lifting of the Notam created a positive atmosphere in the Aegean, but that press reports the following day noted that Turkish planes were molested by Greek planes during NATO maneuvers. Pointing out that the Turkish Government protested that incident, Ustundag said: The government does not care to admit that its act of good will has not been reciprocated. The government refers to a positive atmosphere.

Noting that the statement also pointed out that the lifting of the Notam did not create any problems for Cyprus, Ustundag recalled a statement made by the president of the Federated State of Cyprus to the effect that the lifting of the Notam gave cause for concern. Ustundag said: With this statement our concern regarding the conditions for Greece's return to the NATO military flank has increased. The government should refrain from new steps and decisions regarding the Aegean issue before the views of the parliament on the issue are clarified. It would, no doubt, be more appropriate to refer the issue to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee in accordance with the request of the committee chairman instead of making the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General issue statements on the subject.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES MAY DAY STATEMENT

TA111124 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0700 GMT 11 May 80

[Turkish Communist Party May Day statement]

[Text] The Turkish working class and our people successfully celebrated May Day--the struggle, unity and solidarity day of the international working class--despite all the pressures, bans and oppression. The working class and the toilers replied to the bans against May Day celebrations and to the attempts by reactionaries and martial law forces to escalate terrorism through the glorious general strike on 30 April. May Day celebrations turned into a countrywide anti-imperialist and democratic resistance by the people. A massive march and rally was held in Mersin following the appeal by DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions].

The fact that U.S. imperialists used the bases on our soil in their act of military aggression against Iran concretely displayed the great threat posed by the bilateral slavery agreement to the security and sovereignty of the country. May Day voiced our people's struggle for national independence, peace and security against the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Pentagon and NATO and against the insane arms race which is being exacerbated by them.

The government is leading millions of workers into a state of hunger for the sake of the interests of imperialists and a handful of local and foreign monopolies. The peasants, the middle classes and the small enterprises are being destroyed. May Day reflected the mounting reactions of the working class and our people against the increasing burden of the grave crisis on the toilers, against unemployment and the high cost of living. May Day has seen powerful action by the working class and all the democratic forces forthe sake of democratic rights and freedom against martial law, the state of emergency law, the state security courts and all laws of oppression and the limitation of syndical rights.

The Demirel government and the martial law forces engaged in an extensive attack against our people before and after May Day. Progressive Youth Association leaders were arrested and tortured. DISK leaders and thousands of factory representatives were arrested. The Turkish Labor Party [TLP] headquarters and numerous labor union buildings were raided. Army units were on duty in all the big cities. On 29 and 30 April alone, some 50 citizens were killed or injured by terrorism. The pressures in Turkish Kurdistan were increased in an extraordinary manner. The general strike on 30 April and the May Day celebrations granted the working class and all the progressive forces the opportunity to increase their ranks. Workers from numerous unions affiliated with DISK and Turk-IS [Turkish Confederation of Labor], democratic organizations, the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], the TLP, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, several RPP organizations, the National Salvation Party and the Justice Party--in some places--workers without any affiliation and revolutionary youths acted in solidarity with each other. On the other hand, Maoists and some adventurist groups, which are dragged into collaboration with the Maoists, engaged in armed provocations that served the interests of the sovereign forces. RPP leaders made the accusation that the May Day celebrations were illegal and thus sided with the government, which is trampling on democratic freedoms and human rights.

Adventurism and reformism are damaging our people's struggle. They are confusing and [word indistinct] the masses who want to engage in actions. The division in the syndical movement and the insistent divisive position of Turk-IS are weakening the struggle power of the working class. The TCP calls on the RPP, Turk-IS and the youths who are led towards adventure to join the struggle of the masses against the anti-people policy of the reactionary government. The Communists were in the front lines of May Day celebrations this year as well. They organized the masses. The TCP supported the DISK statement on the strike on 30 April. It called on the working class and all the toilers to hold a general strike against the May Day bans and the increasing oppression. The party organizations successfully fulfilled their hard tasks under harsh conditions on 30 April and 1 May. They struggled against the reactionary and martial law terror together with strugglers of different views on May Day.

It is now our duty to ensure that the masses adopt the May Day experiments and to further organize the forces. It is our duty to further strengthen the syndical and [word indistinct] unity of action among the working class--the factor which played an important role in the success of the celebrations--and among the democratic forces. It is also our duty to deter the reactionary attack with massive moves against the anti-people policy of the government and to struggle for the release of DISK and Progressive Youth Association leaders, unionists, factory representatives, workers and youths.

TCP Central Committee, 30 April 1980 [date as heard]

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BARRE, CARRINGTON STATEMENTS AT EUROPEAN MOVEMENT MEETING

LD131459 Paris LE MONDE in French 11-12 May 80 p 4

[M.D. report: "Barre Stresses 'Decisive Importance' of Franco-German Understanding"]

[Text] A certain disenchantment prevailed at the European movement's 10th congress held in Paris on 8 May. Many leading Europeans had gathered to mark the 30th anniversary of Robert Schuman's statement which launched the Community process: prime ministers--Mr Barre and Luxembourg Prime Minister Werner--foreign ministers, representatives from all the Community governments and all the Community institutions--Commission President Jenkins and Parliament President Veil--and early European militants like Mr Luns who had left the NATO General Secretariat for a while; former Commission President Rey and former British Prime Minister Heath. However, the gathering in the Sorbonne's great amphitheater was sparse and full of gray-haired people, like a meeting of war veterans, and was in no way reminiscent of the enthusiasm which in 1948 made the founding congress of the European movement in The Hague a historic moment heralding the process of building Europe which had not even been started.

The applause which repeatedly interrupted Mr Barre's speech was a tribute to Franco-German reconciliation, the initial form of European understanding. The prime minister even got the audience to applaud a quotation from General de Gaulle, an unusual occurrence at European gatherings.

Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet, the prime minister stated, "tackled the root of the issue. And in May 1952 the root of the issue was Franco-German reconciliation.... It was necessary to change the course of events through an initiative which only France could take. The fact that he understood and did this reflects creditably on Robert Schuman...."

"Ever since, Franco-German understanding has been the cornerstone of the building of Europe without causing the least offence to the European partners of France and the FRG," Barre continued, "since they fully perceived this understanding's decisive importance for the future of our continent.... It was completely consistent with this tradition and desire that in April 1978 the French president and the FRG chancellor took the initiative in proposing to their Community partners the creation of a European monetary system.... It is not surprising that, while asserting their loyalty to an alliance which no one has called in question at any time, France and the FRG openly stated immediately after the Kabul coup that the European powers have special responsibilities, and emphasized their determination to fulfill them, ensuring at the same time, together with their Allies, that the fundamental balances on which the security of their two countries and of Europe depends would be guaranteed."

Emphasizing that the main stages of European building have been "so far irreversible," because the "necessary sacrifices" have been accepted, the prime minister criticized in passing the Commission chaired by Mr Jenkins by expressing regret that "on certain occasions" the institutions have failed to play the role assigned to them.

In conclusion, the prime minister paid tribute to those who "in the six founding states of the Community have been able to keep the flame of European building alive from the beginning....

"At this time, when there is more evidence than ever of the need for a Europe which is neither a protectorate nor a stake for anybody--a Europe master of its destiny.... I would like to reaffirm that, come what may, despite doubts and uncertainties and all disappointments, France will unfailingly continue to pursue the process of building and defending Europe in order to give peace a chance."

Lord Carrington Supports Agricultural Policy

The message from Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, read by Sir Michael Palliser, Foreign Office secretary general, was intended to be reassuring. "Britain's Community membership is not in doubt," the British secretary of state said.... "All of us--Britain like the other member countries--have an interest in strengthening and developing the Community.... Just as we are committed to the Community as a whole, we accept the existing common policies. The Common Agricultural Policy, in particular, is an important part of the Community foundations and will continue to play a vital role in the Community. However, I think that all member states agree that we should work together to seek measures enabling us to improve its functioning."

Many speakers had harsh words to say about both France and Britain, regretting the elimination of supranationality, as Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Klaauw did, and asserting, as Mr Rey did, that "the Community rules will not be changed." The congress adopted a resolution calling for the Community to move toward a federal structure.

Barre on British Stance

LD131728 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Speaking at the Sorbonne this morning, where the congress of Europe is being held, Raymond Barre clearly implied that what could not be done with the British (?would be done) without them.

[Begin Barre recording] Today we should see that what has been gained is maintained, pursue our undertakings by making long-term common interests prevail over short-term particular interests and avoid the dilution of a Community whose successive enlargement could cause rules to be weakened and mechanisms to be paralysed. I would like to repeat to you today that, despite all the uncertainties, all the worries and all the disappointments France will continue to tirelessly pursue the construction of Europe and to defend Europe in order to give peace the best chance. [end recording]

STUDENTS SEIZE LIBYAN EMBASSY; PROCLAIM 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU'

AU131209 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 May 80 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Libyan Embassy in Vienna Now 'People's Bureau'"]

[Summary] Vienna (GPE)--On 12 May about 40 Libyan students, allegedly followers of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, penetrated the Libyan Embassy in Vienna without using force, and proclaimed it a "people's bureau." They were acting in line with Libyan chief of state al-Qadhdhafi's instructions to turn all Libyan embassies into "people's bureaus." Libyan Ambassador 'Izz ad-Din Mahmud Ali al-Ghadamisi told DIE PRESSE that the embassy has been headed by a committee since 0830 local time [0630 GMT] on Monday, 12 May. He added that he would leave Austria presumably at the end of June but would not return to Tripoli.

According to informed Arab quarters in Vienna, Ambassador al-Ghadamisi had been warned a few days ago that such an action was in the offing. On Friday, five men selected by the revolutionary leadership in Tripoli arrived in Austria. The transformation was carried out on Monday. "At the Foreign Ministry DIE PRESSE was told that Ambassador al-Ghadamisi continued to enjoy full diplomatic immunity and to be regarded as his country's representative in Austria. A new chief of the Libyan mission, whether acting in the framework of an embassy or of a 'people's bureau', requires acknowledgement by the Austrian Government, it was stated."

MANY FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS EXPECTED DURING ANNIVERSARY

AU140850 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "All Sides Pay Tribute to Austria; Also Bilateral Foreign Ministers' Talks During State Treaty Anniversary in Vienna"]

[Excerpt] In regard to the State Treaty anniversary, there will not only be the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and his U.S. counterpart Muskie, but there will also be various bilateral talks between the 11 foreign ministers attending the Vienna anniversary. This was stated yesterday [13 May] by Asutrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. He particularly mentioned in this context the names of Genscher (FRG) and Lord Carrington (Great Britain), who presumably will not only hold talks with Gromyko but also with each other. Pahr himself will have separate talks with all of the foreign ministers. Yesterday he declined to make any comment on his assessment of the chances of the foreign ministers' Vienna meeting.

MINORITIES SEND APPEAL TO FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS

AU131135 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 May 80 p 2

[AZ report: "Slovenes and Croatians Say: Article Seven Has Not Been Fulfilled"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--on Monday [12 May] representatives of the Croatian and Slovene minorities in Austria complained that article seven of the Austrian State Treaty had not been fulfilled. The representatives of these two ethnic groups have also sent letters to this effect to the four foreign ministers of the signatory powers who will be coming to Vienna on the occasion of the State Treaty anniversary.

The organizations represented at the press conference, the Council of Carinthian Slovenes, the Central Association of Slovenes, the Croatian Cultural Association and the Croatian Alumni Club, have used the occasion of the forthcoming celebrations to strike at what in their opinion is a negative balance of minority rights in Austria. [paragraph continues]

They claim that in essential sectors their situation has not improved but has even deteriorated. The Croatian representatives complained about inadequate opportunities for Croatian language school education and called for Croatian language lessons at secondary schools and the establishment of a special Croatian secondary school.

The Slovene representatives declared that there are still major discrepancies between promises of the Austrian Government and everyday practices in Carinthia. Thus the singing of Slovene songs at official celebrations is still forbidden even in communities which, according to the language census, are clearly situated in the bilingual zone. The minority finds itself exposed to daily pressure from German-nationalist organizations, which leads to an atmosphere of hostility and constant quarrels that is detrimental to Austria in the present period of international tensions. The minorities are staking great hopes on the readiness for talks to solve the outstanding minority problems, recently expressed again by Chancellor Kreisky in Belgrade.

GENERAL KUNTNER REVIEWS STATE OF WARSAW PACT

DW131148 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 May 80 p 10

[Correspondent Carl Gustaf Stroehm interview with Austrian Gen Wilhelm Kuntner, commander of the Austrian Army Leadership Academy; place, date not given]

[Text] WELT: General, there are politicians such as Federal Chancellor Schmidt, for example, who compare the present situation with 1914. Do you share this opinion?

Kuntner: I am rather of the opinion that one ought to compare the present situation with 1938 or 1939. At the beginning of World War I the interests of ruling dynasties were involved first as well as the power policies of states having a similar structure. In 1938 or 1939, however, an ideological dispute was underway. Today we are in an analogous situation. At that time liberal democracy was facing fascism. Today liberal democracies face Soviet communism.

WELT: The Warsaw Pact will celebrate its 25th anniversary tomorrow. What was the situation of the Warsaw Pact like when it was established--compared with the present situation?

Kuntner: In 1955 the FRG was accepted by NATO. In this connection it was naturally important to the West that everywhere in the East--particularly where Soviet troops were stationed--pro-Soviet communist regimes were establised with the support of the occupation force. On the other side, the Soviet Union at that time certainly had the trauma of the American "roll back" policy. Second, it turned out that the Austrian model of neutrality did not provide the FRG and the West with an incentive to imitate it. In 1955 there was a strong atrategic and particularly a nuclear superiority for the West. The East was just at the beginning of its nuclear development.

Twenty-five years later it looks completely different: The level has changed. There is parity in the intercontinental field, that is between the Soviets and the Americans. In Europe there is a clear superiority for the Warsaw Pact in the Eurostrategic as well as the conventional fields. The Eastern fear of a "roll forward" by the West today has turned into Western concern over a "roll forward" by the East.

WELT: Thus the Warsaw Pact in this quarter of a century has been an unusually successful alliance?

Kuntner: It certainly had its internal family problems--Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, and then also certain events in Poland or the "GDR", but due to the reinforcing function of the Soviet troops, consolidation has been achieved over and over again. In particular the Soviet troops have experienced an amazing development in arms technology, which the West has not.

WELT: On what ideological and military-strategic bases is the Eastern military alliance established, do you think? What are its aims?

Kuntner: It is believed in the West that there is a contradiction between the Soviet doctrine of peaceful coexistence and the Soviet military doctrine. But that can be assumed only if one does not know Soviet dialectics. The Soviet military theoreticians, who know their doctrine better certainly than most people in the West, say very frankly, as does General Sidorenko in the Soviet Officers' Handbook: "The character of the Soviet military doctrine is offensive." Or Soviet Marshal Sapozhnikov in his work "The Brains of the Army": "War is the highest form and the most important part of politics. The preceding and the following peace is the continuation of the fight for power with other means."

This clearly indicates that the military element is drilled for an offensive. This can also be deduced from the equipment, stationing and training of the Soviet Armed Forces. If one views the Soviet maneuvers of past years, one sees again and again that priority is given to the offensive. This is in accordance with the ideas of the Soviet military that the East bloc, if it is attacked in a determined way [entscheidungsuchend], will defend itself "forward of its own state area," which means on the territory of the adversary. So peaceful coexistence is aimed at an interim solution because--as Khrushchev realized--the use of military means for a final class struggle between communism and capitalism does not seem opportune at the moment because of the possible destruction and counterdestruction. So a phase of peaceful competition takes place in the class struggle, a phase which certainly need not be final--should their own side become the militarily stronger one again.

WELT: How do you explain the intensified armament pursued by the Soviet Union in the decade of political detente, which it continues to pursue?

Kuntner: There is certainly a very large security need involved--the fear of becoming encircled, which the Russians experienced already under the tsar and which has been adopted by the Soviets. Thus the look at China. Some of the states, however, by which the Soviet Union feels encircled, have in the meantime become communist themselves. The second factor is that up to today the Soviet Union has not given up its original aim, namely, to make the whole world "happy" with its social system. Expansionism is certainly an element of Soviet ideological thinking. In order to do that one certainly needs armament--even if one wants to implement it without force--in order to implement the dynamic foreign policy in a credible way. And it has turned out lately that Soviet foreign policy has become more dynamic--such as, for example, in the case of Afghanistan.

WELT: But there are voices saying that Afghanistan particularly has been more of a defensive action by the Soviets. They had to become active out of fear of Islamic tendencies involving their own state territory, or out of fear of a possible failure of a communist regime.

Kuntner: We find both elements there, also: defensive and offensive. It is certainly worth pondering for the Soviet Union that in the year 2000 every third Soviet citizen will be a Muslim. There is also a second defensive element: For a big power such as the Soviet Union it seems intolerable that their military advisers are being killed one after the other by freedom fighters--last year there was talk of 200. It is hard to explain to one's own people and to one's own leading class that as a big power there are no plans to take action against this. It is the same problem the Americans have now with the hostage affair. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, we see that the Soviet Union exploits its present preponderance as soon as it detects a power vacuum somewhere. In doing this Moscow calculates the threshold of risk most accurately. Maybe Moscow did not exactly predict the outrage of the West and of one part of the Islamic world, but the Soviets certainly knew exactly that there would be no military conflict with the Western superpower over Afghanistan. After all, Moscow has now come somewhat closer to the energy umbilical cord of all of Western industry.

WELT: Do you think it is possible that the Soviet Union's aim is to make a thrust toward warm waters and the Persian Gulf?

Kuntner: I do not consider that impossible. If the Soviet Union knows that its present preponderance will last 5 to 7 years, and that this preponderance will then be mitigated through parity or a change of the pendulum, it will exploit that time for itself.

WELT: So you expect turbulent times in international politics for that reason?

Kuntner: Yes, I expect a glacial period in politics and further dynamic activity in Soviet foreign policy. By the way, that can be gathered from the language of recent Moscow demarches which have an unusually self-assured tone.

WELT: The Warsaw Pact is valid only for Europe. The Soviets have attempted several times to extend it--say to Asia and their disputes with China. But the European East bloc states apparently did not quite want to play ball?

Kuntner: The situation among the European alliance partners of the Warsaw Pact is probably similar to that among the European NATO partners who want their alliance to apply first of all to Europe. However, one hears over and over again that both blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, ought to be dissolved. In this matter things are not on the level: Every East European state is tied to every other East European state through bilateral friendship and assistance treaties, and all these states again are tied through such treaties to the Soviet Union, the leading power. So a dissolution of the Warsaw Pact would actually mean nothing. In addition, the ranks of East European states simultaneously have a stationing treaty for the presence of Soviet troops. Nothing would change about the military-political landscape of East Europe if the Warsaw Pact were dissolved.

WELT: How are the focal points of the Warsaw Pact distributed?

Kuntner: The focal point lies in the GDR. Of 31 Soviet divisions stationed in Eastern Europe, 20 are in the GDR--10 of them being tank divisions. Two Soviet divisions are stationed in Poland, four in Hungary and five in Czechoslovakia.

WELT: And how about the tanks?

Kuntner: In the framework of these 31 divisions there are 10,000 medium and heavy tanks with about 6,000 of them being stationed on GDR territory, not counting the National People's Army.

WELT: Is that being built up to cement the partition of Germany--or are there also their strategic motives?

Kuntner: I as a Central European who feels he belongs to the free world am worried by the following: I do not believe that the Soviet Union wants to unleash a military conflict in Europe at present. But if the Soviet Union changes its political approach, it could at any time begin such a conflict with this potential. [paragraph continues]

That worries me. No great regrouping is needed and no great concentration is necessary, because with the Soviets everything is set up for a forward move--and not for a defensive approach, naturally with the counterattack elements every army needs.

WELT: How does one tell whether an army stations its troops offensively or defensively?

Kuntner: First there is the ratio between the recognizable offensive elements--such as tanks--and the defensive elements, such as the infantry and artillery forces. The second point is certainly the location of these tank units close to a confrontation line. The next is the installation of great depots--close to the demarcation line or further back. If I expect an attack and if I must accept a possible surprise success by an attacker, I will not establish my depots within the reach of such a thrust, but further back.

Then there is the stationing of bridging equipment: the further forward it is located, the more one can conclude that he wants to march forward with it--otherwise in case of a breakthrough by an adversary this equipment would be left to the other side. From all these factors one can conclude that there are offensive intentions. The representatives of the Warsaw Pact states make no secret of it: They say they will defend themselves in a "forward" way if they are attacked. But the question is, who will determine what an attack is? There have also been cases in history where an attacker claimed he was defending himself.

WELT: What do the high Soviet or East European officers say to these problems?

Kuntner: They say exactly what all the Soviet instruction books say. It cannot be doubted that the primacy of politics is valid for the Warsaw Pact. But, in political decisions in the Soviet Union and in the other communist states, military men also take part who are members of the Politburo.

WELT: Can the Soviets in an emergency count on the reliability of their alliance partners?

Kuntner: One must differentiate here between the populace, political organizations--such as the communist parties--and naturally the armies. Military structures are generally trained to obey. One should not foster too great illusions in the West such as the possible erosions of the Eastern military structure.

WELT: There is a classic example of such an erosion, namely the Hungarian Army in 1956....

Kunter: Yes, but the Hungarians had to learn their bitter lesson. One cannot predict if and when something like that will happen again. There are theories about a new generation which is not burdened by this experience trying it again or doing it better. I do not believe, however, that it will be tried again in a similar form, because the next generation is able to assess the ratio of power, too. The Romanians do it quite skillfully by demonstrating that one must not follow the superpower in all matters.

WELT: Would the Soviet Union in case of signs of disintegration be in a position to keep the East European situation under control with military means?

Kuntner: It has demonstrated that--and it leaves no doubts that it would act as it did again. The will exists to maintain socialist unity and to protect the system.

WELT: Will the National People's Army of the GDR fire at German compatriots in the West?

Kuntner: I recall that historically Germans have frequently fired on Germans. Today there is the ideological aspect in addition. It would be an illusion again to believe that national concern must lead to difficulties in the carrying out of orders. I am also convinced that in an emergency NATO would defend itself, even if Germans from the East stood against Germans from the West.

WELT: Can a situation be imagined in which the Warsaw Pact, without having fired a shot, will achieve control of Western Europe through blackmail?

Kuntner: That would be imaginable if in Western Europe the European allies were to detach themselves from the leading power, the United States. If this process of decoupling should take place, the West Europeans would have no choice but to make the attempt vis-a-vis the Soviet Union to become "clients"--I do not like the word "Finlandization" because this means doing injustice to the Finns. That would be a situation in which free and sovereign foreign policy would become impossible. I fear this kind of development--and it could take place if the solidarity of the West does not appear to be stronger.

WELT: You just mentioned that the Soviets are under time pressure: the next 5 or 6 years. So there is the magic year 1985.

Kuntner: If NATO implements its decision to close the arms gap, a balance will be achieved again on the European Continent. This creates time pressure for the Soviets. If the Americans are less vulnerable in the field of intercontinental missiles--such as through the MX system--the leading power United States will have become more credible for the Europeans again. Detente, however, can be pursued only in a state of balanced forces.

WELT: Could one say that it is the Soviets' intention to turn Western Europe into an economic supplier for its own industry?

Kuntner: Yes, and the Soviet Union would also have something to offer in this connection, namely, its raw materials. It reaches more and more for raw materials outside Europe. In such a way Western Europe's dependence on the Soviet Union would become even greater, and Moscow could exert better control on the West European states in this field--without having to directly change their inner social forms.

WELT: Do you consider a Soviet attack from a stationary position possible? Could it happen that we would wake up some day with such an attack in the offing?

Kuntner: No, or we would have to have slept for a long time. First, one must count on political preparatory work--and that would be rather critical at the moment. At the moment one can hardly speak of detente. Militarily one must calulate with a warning time of 72 hours.

But if one views the whole affair politically, there are two factors on the Soviet side: On the one hand, there is the urge to get out of their encirclement; on the other hand, there is the ideological will for expansion. If one has in mind the China problem, they have fears which one probably fails to grasp rationally--but what is rational about political decisions? And that brings us to the next problem: Western policy stands in an election year under the pressure of public opinion in the United States and also in the Federal Republic. It is cause for worry that in all Western democracies foreign and security policies are becoming more and more dependent on opinion polls, while full professionals sit in the Kremlin who are calculating and analyzing matters most carefully and whose aims are set by their ideology.

WELT: What is the situation on the southeastern flank of the Western alliance--in the area bordering directly on Austria?

Kuntner: Constantinople in its time was an old target of the Russians, the entry to the Mediterranean. This entry leads either through the Turkish straits or through land--and here we can only hope that the Soviets, from their experience in Afghanistan, will refrain from repeating such an enterprise in Europe--say in Yugoslavia.

WELT: How can the West meet such Soviet dynamics without simultaneously provoking the irrational Soviet trauma even more?

Kuntner: The fact that the two superpowers are not speaking to each other at all is dangerous. There is no need to accept the Soviet kind of detente. But one should not withdraw sulking either, maybe with the argument: We are technically in a position to push the Soviet Union to the wall in the field of armament. If the Americans begin to tighten this screw, it can certainly be achieved technically--but it will not get you anywhere. It will again create irrational reactions on the other side before one has achieved the aim. I am not an adviser to the West or to the East--but I believe that the clear language of negotiations is still the best. However, it must be a clear language and one must make it very clear to the Soviets where it will lead if they are not prepared to contribute their share to the mitigation of tensions.

WELT: It is sometimes said that one must compromise with the Soviets as much as possible and make economic and maybe political concessions to them.

Kuntner: We have gained considerable experience with appeasement policy in our century. When Hitler marched into Czechoslovakia in 1938, Chamberlain said that this was a small and faraway country about which one knew little. When Poland's turn came, appeasement came to an end. So appeasement is not the answer to the problem.

I also do not believe that one can use human rights as a weapon. That is not the way to cut short the dynamics of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union must know that the dynamic way it has embarked on will not help it at all in the long run. The West must make that clear with a certain solidarity. Then a process of reflection could start in the East. But giving in, appeasement and unilateral concessions will lead only to the hardening of the propelling forces of world revolution.

GERMAN-POLISH FORUM ON ECONOMIC, DETENTE POLICY OPENS

Dohnanyi Response to Polish Remarks

LD131322 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Darmstadt--Ten years after the signing of the Warsaw treaties, politicians from both countries reaffirmed in Darmstadt today at the opening of the Third German-Polish Forum the will to continue the process of detente between the Federal Republic and Poland. Minister of State Klaus von Dohnanyi gave an assurance that there is no power in the German lower Bundestag that might cast doubt on the legal validity of the treaties, even though there are differing political opinions on them.

Dohnanyi was thus reacting to critical remarks by Waclaw Piatkowsi, head of the foreign trade department of the PZPR Central Committee, who in his welcoming address warned against "forces in the FRG" which are attempting to undermine the aims of the Warsaw treaties through "aggressive anti-Polish campaigns." He said that the treaties are, however, the only platform and the only legal framework which Poland can accept for the continuation of the policy of detente.

Until Thursday 80 prominent politicians and public figures from the Federal Republic and Poland will be discussing in Darmstadt the state and further development of relations between the two countries. The mainly confidential talks will be centered on economic and detente policy and cultural contacts.

Genscher on Gierek Disarmament Proposal

LD131640 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn/ Darmstadt--In the words of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the Federal Government will examine "in a constructive sense" which elements of the latest disarmament initiative submitted by Polish party leader Edward Gierek are compatible with Bonn's views. Genscher said at the Third German-Polish Forum in Darmstadt today that it will be welcomed if the followup meeting of the European security conference this autumn in Madrid can approve a mandate for a disarmament conference in Europe.

Genscher described NATO's double decision of last December as one of the "broadest disarmament endeavors since the end of World War II." NATO appealed to all to accept the proposals.

LOWER SAXONY PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART FOR GDR VISIT

LD121315 Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Hannover--A delegation of the SPD group from Lower Saxony led by group chairman Karl Ravens left today for a 3-day fact-finding mission in the GDR. The delegation comprises some 50 members.

According to Ravens, the parliamentarians hope to have talks with GDR officials, particularly about border-crossing problems such as the salination of the River Weser, the opening of an additional border-crossing point at Bad Harzburg, as well as general questions of local cross-border traffic. The deputies are to visit the former concentration camp near Nordhausen and the towns of Quedlinburg, Magdeburg, East Berlin, Brandenburg and Potsdam.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL SEES NO NATO REORIENTATION

DW131003 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0442 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts from reporter Weber interview with Andreas von Buelow, parliamentary state secretary at the Defense Ministry; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How strong and how uniform is the Western military alliance at present? Will there possibly be a completely new orientation by NATO?

[Answer] No! That is most unlikely and will almost certainly not happen.

[Question] But there is talk of it. Since the United States is heavily engaged due to crises outside Europe, the Europeans ought to perhaps make an additional contribution to NATO, such as relieving the Americans in the Gulf region, for example.

[Answer] Well, this must first become the subject of intense talks, namely, to what extent the United States will be engaged in the future in the Gulf region and what this engagement will mean for Europe. It will certainly not mean withdrawal or partial withdrawal from Europe--which has been mentioned by the press. But naturally there will be discussions on whether the European part of the NATO allies need to take over part of the additional burdens of the Americans, such as in the field of logistics here in Europe.

[Question] You say it has not been fully discussed whether the Americans will be more heavily engaged in the Gulf region. But if there is more engagement it will probably mean the thinning out of NATO troops here in Europe. Would that not necessitate defense efforts at an earlier date, such as the strengthening of nuclear protection?

[Answer] No, that is not automatically so because the Americans--if we are correctly informed--do not intend to thin out any troops in Europe; what they are thinking about at present is whether they will consider the reinforcements in America envisaged for action in case of a crisis for possible use outside the NATO area. In such a case, replacements ought to be created to a certain extent.

[Question] Could that mean that closing the arms gap in Europe with medium-range missiles would take place at an earlier date?

[Answer] No. For technical reasons alone it is probable that stationing will be possible in 1983 at the earliest.

[Question] You rule out European participation in a possible involvement in the Gulf region?

[Answer] In any case, not under the NATO organization. It is quite possible that combinations could come about were such a development to take place, but we do not assume this at all. We believe that in the long run we will need to deal with developments there that must be steered into a field that is not directly a military field. So I believe that, for the time being, matters will not develop in that direction.

[Question] How does one manage in times of strong Soviet pressure, also military pressure, to be militarily present on the one side while, on the other side, seeing to detente?

[Answer] One must primarily work to avoid becoming so weak as to become the plaything of military forces. On the other hand, one must try to eventually eliminate the reasons for tension if possible, or if that is impossible--unfortunately it is impossible in Europe --to at least see to it that these hotbeds do not cause warlike developments. That is the task of detente policy. This task will remain. Sometimes it may be a bit easier, sometimes a bit more complicated. Sometimes it may be impossible to pursue. That is quite possible. But the task remains for the Europeans. For all of us here in this part of the world it is unimaginable that warlike developments can be allowed to take place.

PRESS DISCUSSES NATO MEETING IN BRUSSELS

DW140845 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 14 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes: At first glance the picture of the Soviet Armed Forces setup outlined by the chairman of the Military Executive Board is alarming. Naturally it should not be ignored that General Gundersen is not supposed to report on the state of NATO. Yet Gundersen's description must be taken seriously. The Afghanistan invasion has shown at least one thing: The Soviets assess their own military power today in such a way that they are running risks they were not prepared to run before. It is high time that NATO agrees on a program that must be considered mainly as a military answer to the Soviets' invasion and their obviously increased self-confidence.

SUEDKURIER of Konstanz notes: The realization is not new, but the consequences must now be drawn--and they are unpleasant and at the very least expensive. In the past weeks and months NATO military leaders have warned over and over again about the military preponderance of the Soviet Union. In some European countries--the Federal Republic is no exception--these warnings have been ignored despite knowledge to the better. The fact remains that the United States as a world power also has interests outside Europe and that these interests also involve the Allies. It is not a matter of dispatching Bundeswehr units to some place in the Middle East. But it is a matter of creating the prerequisites for the Americans, permitting them to exert the necessary pressure with regard to their policy. In other words, the Europeans must at least use more money for military purposes than before.

NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN maintains: It is obvious that the partners on this side of the Atlantic must do their share. The more Washington rediscovers its role as a world power, the more urgent becomes its demand to be at least partially relieved in the alliance. The partners recognized this immediately at the beginning of the Brussels May meeting when they confirmed at the conclusion of the Eurogroup meeting that they are prepared to take over a greater part of the common defense burdens than before. One must seriously ask, however, whether the good intention will go beyond the state of a declaration. An expert said that this NATO meeting is "the beginning of the beginning," a new orientation of the alliance--militarily and politically. The process will require much time, because a self-assured America, strong in leadership, is as little to be found as a united and purposeful Europe.

NATO SECRETARY CHARGED WITH SPYING FOR GDR

LD121252 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Karlsruhe--At the Fifth Criminal Senat of the Higher Land Court, Duesseldorf, the Federal Prosecutor's Office has charged Ingrid Garbe, a 41-year-old foreign language secretary, with intelligence activities. This was announced by the office in Karlsruhe on Monday.

The former foreign language secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office and later on the staff of the Bonn mission at NATO in Brussels is suspected of having provided the GDR Ministry for State Security with a number of reports she had access to as part of her job. She is suspected of misusing her official post for several years up to the beginning of February 1979 in return for money.

According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office, the defendant had been recruited by an official of the main intelligence administration of the Ministry of State Security who had been infiltrated in to the Federal Republic and who made her engage in intelligence work and prepared her singlemindedly for her activity as a foreign language secretary at a job interesting from an intelligence point of view.

The Karlsruhe office further reported that, up to February, 1976 Frau Garbe had given oral reports to the Ministry for State Security about the work at the Foreign Office and had let them have written classified material. After being moved to the Federal Republic's permanent mission at NATO in Brussels on 1 March 1976, the defendant is said to have carried on her work as an agent. The secretary was temporarily detained on 3 February 1979 and has been in custody on the basis of a warrant issued by the investigating judge of the federal court.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE CLARIFIES 'THREAT' AGAINST STRAUSS

LD131528 Hamburg DPA in German 1446 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government is convinced that there is no threat to the Bavarian premier and CSU chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, from the PLO. Siegfried Froehlich, state secretary in the Federal Interior Ministry, said today during question time in the Bundestag that the PLO representative in Bonn, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, meanwhile made it clear that his "misunderstood" attacks on Strauss in response to the latter's statements in Israel on the Middle East problem did not mean the use of physical violence against Strauss. Al-Ifranji had stated after Strauss' return from Israel that the Palestinians would not remain idle in the face of such a hostile attitude toward their interests.

In reply to a question by Paul Roehner, parliamentary manager of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Froehlich said that in a talk with a Foreign Ministry representative, Al-Ifranji made it clear that his statements had related to purely political action against the CSU chairman's attitude.

Strauss Rejects PLO Criticism

LD131924 Hamburg DPA in German 1805 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss today rejected during a meeting with Arab ambassadors the statements by PLO spokesman 'Abdallah al-Ifranji regarding his stand on the question of the Palestinians as "impermissible interference and misuse of hospitality." According to the CSU Press Office in Bonn the meeting had been requested by the dean of Arab ambassadors in Bonn, Mohammad Ali al-Nasari (Qatar).

The meeting, which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, was also attended by the chairman of the CSU group, Friedrich Zimmermann, and by a total of five Arab ambassadors, and was described by the CSU as a "frank and friendly discussion of mutual views." Strauss spoke about his recent visit to Israel and offered to meet the ambassadors again following his visit to Egypt planned for the beginning of July. The offer was accepted.

PAPERS REVIEW CDU/CSU ELECTION PROGRAM

DW140952 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 14 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf writes: The 1980 CDU/CSU election program has not been merely clearly thought through, it addresses itself to central issues and is formulated with a remarkable sense of reality; it is also a government program. It is to the merit of the program introduced yesterday that it consistently refrains from any announcement of a policy only designed to make people feel happy. On the contrary, peace safeguarding peace and freedom has absolute priority for the Union. Because the crisis situation commits one to costly defense preparedness and loyalty to the alliance, which is certainly not cheap, Strauss says that domestic political reform plans probably cannot be implemented as speedily as planned. A second point of view is important. The election program is not content with the solution of current problems, it aims for the solution of future tasks. But in order to make sensible and convincing factual statements, Strauss must present the Union's top men, who will demonstrate professional competence with him and for him. This is not an easy matter, as it turned out yesterday.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE of Essen: It was obviously a long time ago that Strauss said that basically one does not need programs to win elections, it suffices to have the right people and to pursue the right policy. At the moment it seems to be mainly a matter of finding the right people in the CDU. If one leaves the polemics aside, the program contains little that cannot be found in this form or in a similar form in to other parties. The focal point is safeguarding peace. This corresponds to the desires and worries of the voters. But this demonstrates particularly clearly the dilemma the CDU is in. Naturally it wants to have peace, but simultaneously it wants to stress the dangers of detente policy. The pressure of having to be opposed to the chancellor's course is driving the CDU back into adopting a rigid attitude with regard to Ostpolitik, something which seemed to have been overcome at one time and which is not justifiable today in this form. There is no real alternative to this policy and the CDU knows it. In its program it tries to cover up this problem with many words.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes: The effort's result is something that does not exceed the framework of the usual mixture of aggressive polemics, well-sounding formulas and concrete promises. In the present situation and in view of the expected or feared election campaign style, it would be a considerable surprise if this platform were to play the main role. The problem of the Union will not be the program, but the candidate who will have to make it credible.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW GAMES

NC131726 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 13, (AFP)--The French Olympic Committee meeting here today voted by a clear majority after a six-hour meeting to take part in the Moscow Olympic games in July. The French Olympic Committee (CNOSF) voted 22 in favour and one abstention to go to Moscow.

Earlier in the day the various French Olympic sports federations also voted in favour of taking part at Moscow. The vote was 17 for, with one to be confirmed by the relevant executive committee, four for a deferment and two against.

The decisions were read out at a press conference by CNOSF President Claude Collard. He went on to say that the CNOSF "recalled its decision of Jan 23 to take part at the summer Olympics, reaffirmed the aim of the Olympics to bring together the world's leading sportsmen and underlined that decisions taken by the French Olympic movement were based strictly on sports considerations...in respect of International Olympic Committee rules. In consequence, the Administrative Council of the CNOSF confirms French participation at the Moscow Olympic games."

Despite the overwhelming vote in favour of going to Moscow, however, Mr Collard said that the letter confirming French participation would not be sent to Moscow immediately. "Before sending the letter we want to know what conditions the IOC stipulate for participation," he explained.

He did not know what the Soviet reaction had been to the propositions made by the May 3 meeting of West European Olympic committees in Rome and said it was up to the IOC to take a decision to the reply given by the games organising committee in Moscow.

Mr Collard went on to say that the French Government's attitude to the games had been discussed at the meeting, but he added that it has been said time and time again that it was up to the relevant sports authorities to decide.

POLICE GUARDING IRANIAN EMBASSY WOUNDED IN SHOOTOUT

NC140610 Paris AFP in English 0606 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 14 (AFP)--Four French gendarmes guarding the Iranian Embassy were wounded this morning by bursts of submachinegun fire from a passing car. They were hit in the legs, according to first reports. One gendarme was in serious condition.

Police said two or three bursts of bullets were fired from the car at a group of gendarmes standing on the pavement (sidewalk).

A phone caller claiming to be a militant of the Corsican National Liberation Front (CNLF) later told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the front mounted the attack.

But observers wondered why Corsican autonomists or separatists would have shed blood, having until now limited themselves mainly to damaging public buildings with small bombs that caused no casualties.

The concierge (doorman) of the embassy said he heard a burst of sub-machinegun fire, and saw one gendarme fall. [Words indistinct] walking ten metres (yards) from the embassy gate [words indistinct]--one of them just below the eye and one in the leg. Two others standing farther from the gate were also wounded.

In addition, a dozen high-calibre bullets riddled a parked van in which other gendarmes were sitting, and a crude grenade or bomb exploded several metres from the van and damaged the back, police said.

The embassy had been guarded by French authorities for about two years, the concierge said. It is in the Avenue d'Iena near the former residence of the U.S. ambassador.

Corsicans Claim Responsibility

LD140715 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Corsican National Liberation Front a short while ago claimed responsibility for the shootout against the Iranian Embassy in Paris during which four policemen were injured, one very seriously. The Corsican separatists explain that their action has nothing to do with the situation in Iran. For them the point is to attack the security forces. It was an answer to the sentence imposed last evening by the State Security Court: Seven Corsican autonomists got sentences from 3 years in jail, suspended, to 8 years of hard labor.

FRANCOIS-PONCET TO MISS VIENNA MEETING WITH GROMYKO

LD131417 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet, who will be in Vienna on Thursday and Friday for the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, will not meet his colleague, Andrey Gromyko, as originally planned. This is due purely--it appears--to timetable difficulties.

SED PARTY DELEGATION VISITS AT PCF INVITATION

LD090925 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 May 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Delegation in Paris"]

[Text] As part of the traditional relations of friendship between the two capitals, a SED [East] Berlin District Directorate delegation, led by its first secretary, SED Politburo member Konrad Naumann, is visiting Paris at the invitation of the PCF federation.

BOURGES ARRIVES IN QATAR AT START OF MIDEAST TOUR 12 MAY

For coverage of French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges' arrival in Qatar at the beginning of a tour of the Middle East, see the Arabian Peninsula section, p C 4 of the 13 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO HAITI--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 7 May will announce the appointment of Mr Jean Peryonnet as ambassador to Haiti where he will replace Mr Louis Deble. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 80 p 3 LD]

PRESIDENT DEPARTS ON 4-DAY STATE VISIT TO ITALY

LD141014 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 May 80

[Summary] President Ramalho Eanes left a short time ago for Rome to begin a 4-day state visit to Italy at the invitation of President Alessandro Partini. On Friday General Eanes will make an official call at the Vatican and have an audience with the pope.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BELGRADE CONTACTS, IRANIAN SITUATION

LD131415 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 12 May 80

[Correspondent Pedro Cid interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is there anything specific you can tell us about the meetings held in Belgrade by the president of the republic and the prime minister with leaders of other countries?

[Answer] I still have no reports on the meetings held in Belgrade by the president of the republic. As to those involving the prime minister, I believe that they were important in general terms insofar as they served, so to speak, as a barometer enabling us to assess the international situation. The conclusions these talks have prompted is that most of the statesmen concerned--be they from the West, the East or the Third World--are worried about the increasing international tension. They are ever more conscious that the utmost care and, on the other hand, the utmost firmness are needed to prevent an even greater deterioration of the situation, which might lead to undesirable confrontations.

[Question] The prime minister had a meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng. Can you give us any specific details of this meeting? Did it deal with the development of our relations with China? With the question of Macao? With the prime minister's forthcoming visit to China?

[Answer] Basically this meeting dealt with the international situation, with a strategic analysis of the situation of potential conflict that presently exists. On the other hand, the Chinese premier once more declared--on this occasion directly--that he is looking forward to the prime minister's visit to his country.

[Question] Were any points of convergence acknowledged by the two sides with regard to international affairs?

[Answer] Well, as is known, there is indeed a degree of convergence--a significant degree--in our assessment of the international situation and of the main threats at present, and also in our recognition of the need for great firmness to confront these threats. To be more specific, as you know the People's Republic of China has said for many years that the world's most expansionist--and therefore most dangerous--power is the Soviet Union. This is also the view taken by the Portuguese Government.

[Question] Indeed, it could be said that immediately after the installation of the sixth government, Portugal's foreign policy acquired certain traits of aggressiveness. There was the stand adopted on the issue of Afghanistan--virtually the first public announcement made by the sixth government, if I am not mistaken. More recently, when you attended a session of the foreign affairs committee of the Assembly of the Republic, an opposition deputy commented that there had been a change in style. Would you care to comment on this?

[Answer] I would start by saying that the government's foreign policy is not, never has been and never will be an aggressive one. What it has been, continues to be and, I hope, will so remain, is a clear and firm policy. A policy of firm and clear attitudes and of condemning what merits condemnation is not, in my opinion, an aggressive one. Rather, it is a necessary one, and also our only means of preventing situations from degenerating into states of confrontation more difficult to control.

To be more specific, with regard to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and to the growing expansionism of the USSR, the only way of averting a situation of generalized conflict is by confronting the Soviet Union with a very clear and firm attitude--an attitude to be adopted not only by the Western bloc but also by other countries that are now coming closer to the Western bloc in their strategic assessment of the threats posed by the Soviet Union to worldwide freedom and peace. I have in mind countries like the People's Republic of China and a number of Third World countries, namely, the Islamic ones.

So this was the stand adopted by the government. It may well be that people were not very used to such assertive, unequivocal and firm attitudes in our foreign policy. On the other hand....

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting. Do I detect a veiled criticism of the foreign policy of previous governments?

[Answer] Not veiled. I am openly critical of the foreign policy of the previous governments.

[Question] Which you would say was marked by ambiguities?

[Answer] By some ambiguities and by a lack of clarity and firmness. On the other hand, it should be recognized that the international situation during the previous administrations was different. It changed precisely at the time of our coming into office. Only a few days separated our installation in office and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. And it was the latter that so drastically changed the international situation.

[Question] Then there is the case of Iran--of the developments in Iran. At a certain stage the Portuguese Government took a step that put it ahead even of the EEC. This step--and you will correct me if I am wrong--proved harmful to the country's economy because of Iran's subsequent ban on oil supplies to Portugal. Could it be that, as I have read somewhere, the government tried to be more papist than the pope himself?

[Answer] I do not think so. I think that the government acted correctly. I would have thought that the Iranian issue is perfectly unequivocal and not liable to create doubt in anyone's mind. In Iran we have an extremely grave violation of international law and also a no less significant violation of most basic human rights. These people have been held hostage for over 6 months now, surrounded by (?total) hostility, totally in the dark as to what is to become of them. If we stop and think for a moment how we would react if we found ourselves in such a situation for over 6 months, surely we will all understand that it is hard to accept the doubts, hesitations and procrastinations of friends and allies who until recently had failed to adopt a stance active solidarity with regard to those people and to the need to (?defend) them.

The situation was (?clear) as far as we were concerned, and we decided that we did not have to wait for others to take the steps we deemed justified. And the truth is that, although we were somewhat ahead, shortly afterwards the EEC finally adopted similar measures. [passage indistinct]

Our measures against Iran do entail some economic sacrifices for Portugal, but the magnitude of these sacrifices is reduced to some extent by the fact that we had already decided not to import oil from Iran this year. [passage indistinct] We have no wish to be party to the sort of appeasement that might bring the law of the jungle into international relations and would purely and simply destroy any chance of peaceful diplomatic links among states. [passage indistinct]

MINISTER ASKS PARLIAMENT FOR HIGHER DEFENSE SPENDING

LD120825 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Portuguese Defense Minister Adelino Amaro da Costa 29 April address to the Assembly of the Republic: "There Is an International War Psychosis"]

[Excerpt] "Portugal cannot fully enjoy its independence if it is either unwilling or unable to treat foreign military cooperation as more than an important complement to the means already at its disposal to help enhance the armed forces' professional status. The country must also invest in this sector in order to advance and not merely conserve, partly because in matters of this nature to conserve is to regress." This was stated yesterday to the Assembly of the Republic by the defense minister, who added that "this sector therefore demands renewed attention from the country in view of the current circumstances and the world in which we live." Minister Amaro da Costa's speech, during the afternoon session, and the speeches by the education and domestic administration ministers, both during the morning session, were the main features of yesterday's proceedings which were devoted entirely to the debate on the 1980 general budget bill which will be voted on tonight by a plenary session of parliament.

Speaking specifically about the financial means to be made available to the Defense Ministry, Minister Amaro da Costa stressed that "in fact, Portugal's effort in this area is relatively much smaller than that of any of its NATO partners. On average the European members of the Atlantic Alliance allocate 36 [as published] percent of their GDP to the defense sector. In the past 2 years Portugal has allocated about 3 percent.

"I do not believe it would be rash to note in this connection that, for our country to come into line with the defense solidarity of which it is part, it will have to make an intensive effort to allocate to the defense departments a proportion of its national resources at least not lower than the average among its European allies. This will only be possible if it manages to increase in real terms the allocation to the sectors most directly involved in national defense in the coming years. The fact that this increase must go hand in hand with a percentage increase in allocations to materials and equipment indicates that it is a peaceful thesis. In this connection it should be stressed that the government is proposing to the Assembly of the Republic a 4-percent increase in real terms over 1979 in the current allocation to defense excluding pay to personnel. This is significant if we bear in mind that the overall economic policy drawn up and proposed to us is based on maintaining public spending in 1980 at the 1979 level, with the aim of imparting a new thrust to investment, combating inflation and achieving a real increase in public consumption.

"The government is profoundly convinced that its approach is correct. Only by means of a policy of this kind will it be possible to make real progress towards improving the armed forces' professional status. [paragraph continues]

"The options are clear: Either we drastically reduce the volume and quality of duties entrusted to the military, or we must provide it with the minimum of means of ensure that its activity is not futile, unproductive or ineffective."

Having pointed out that "it will be necessary gradually to begin work on restructuring the armed forces with a view to strengthening our air and sea strength, as demanded by our geostrategic situation, our extensive exclusive economic zone and the Azores-Madeira-mainland triangle, by our participation in the objectives of the Atlantic Alliance forces and by our army's special responsibilities in organizing obligatory military service," the minister stressed that "the national defense effort being demanded of our country is justified by the need to draw nearer to Europe in this field also."

Another aspect discussed by Minister Amaro da Costa was "the government's great concern with the increasing emergence of factors of insecurity on the international scene." He continued as follows: "We are in fact now living in a very different situation from the one which characterized the balance of world forces when the Helsinki Final Act was signed in 1975. Some vivid examples of this new situation have been the invasion of Kampuchea by regular Vietnamese troops and the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Armed Forces. Worrying signs of this change emerge from the presence of major Cuban contingents in Angola and Ethiopia. As a result of these and other factors, lovers of peace and freedom have become skeptical about detente and relaxation. In fact, we are very probably witnessing the most powerful and insidious instance of expansionism by a world power this century, paralleled only by Hitler's madness. And the free nations often fluctuate, in view of this formidable challenge, between militant loyalty to democratic principles and the defense of their own economic interests. The most fundamental rules of international law and morality are being challenged, and we are witnessing the frightening hypocrisy of those who, supporting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, are farcically scandalized at and cry out against the U.S. Government's failed attempt to guarantee, by limited use of force, the safety and freedom of a group of its citizens. I would not like to err on the side of excessive pessimism. But the fact is that we are beginning to witness a war psychosis on the international scene. It should be pointed out to those who believe that all this is happening a long way from the confines of the Mediterranean that we have, right here on our doorstep, just south of the Algarve, a serious armed conflict that prompts from some Portuguese democrats an incomprehensible sympathy with the side attacking a friend of Portugal's. With regard to this situation, it would be worthwhile for peace-loving Portuguese committed to guaranteeing our independence and historical and democratic values to start reflecting thoroughly on the role which national defense must be able to play in the event of a serious exacerbation of the world situation."

In conclusion, the minister said: "National defense therefore requires that the country pay greater attention not only to the amount of money that the nation allocates to it but also to the circumstances of the present situation and of the world in which we live. At this time the Portuguese people's lawful representatives are debating the government's policy as reflected in the general state budget and the major options of the 1980 plan. It is to be hoped that this house will manage to distinguish between what is, from a legal viewpoint, the constitutional transition which we are experiencing and what is in practice and in fact the legacy handed on to this period from the years when the major transformations took place in Portugal. The Assembly of the Republic can and must debate national defense policy. It owes it to itself, to the country and to those within the military--Portuguese citizens, like ourselves--who have been able to accept the sacrifices which austerity demands of their personal and family circumstances, added to the difficulties stemming from the lack of adequate professional stimuli to guarantee its loftier status."

SOCIALISTS DISCUSS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION STANCE

LD140827 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Portuguese Socialist Party (PS) National Committee 11 May meeting in Lisbon: "Mario Soares Tells Journalists: I Have Never Intended, Nor Do I Intend To Stand as Candidate for the Presidency of the Republic"]

[Text] Mario Soares has denied that it is his "political intention" to stand as candidate for the president of the republic. "This never has been and is not now the case, and I have never authorized anyone to say so." This is what he told journalists following yesterday's meeting of his party's National Committee.

The PS secretary mentioned a possible meeting of the Steering Committee "soon, with a view to formulating decisions."

The National Committee discussed PS strategy both with regard to supporting a presidential candidate and with regard to the general election which the Socialists plan to contest in an alignment with the independent Social Democratic Association, the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy, the Social Democratic Movement and independents.

In connection with the choice of the right moment to announce the name of the candidate backed by the PS in the presidential election, Mario Soares said that "it is no coincidence that the Democratic Alliance has already announced its candidate." According to the Socialist leader this implied an attempt "to create, by fielding Soares Carneiro, a difficult situation for the opposition forces and for the president of the republic."

The conclusions of the National Committee meeting, as outlined in a communique, urge Mario Soares "personally, with the National Secretariat's backing, to take the necessary steps to enable the Steering Committee to take a final decision, when the time is judged right, in accordance with party rules."

The National Committee also confirmed the stance adopted at its Oporto meeting: that "the party must field its own candidate or back an independent candidate."

At the same time it decided "to reject all pressure aimed at influencing the lines of approach democratically adopted by the party bodies," explaining that "PS decisions always stem solely from the collective will within the party."

With regard to the possibility of opting for an independent candidate, the communique states that "the candidate must make an undertaking to the PS specifically guaranteeing, among other things, loyalty to the spirit of 25 April and the essential principles of political, social, economic and cultural democracy enshrined in the Constitution."

The National Committee also decided to express its "full confidence" in Mario Soares and announced that "he represents the continuous and militant assertion of the PS' identity as the effective leader of the Portuguese democratic left; the unyielding defense of the PS program and of the 'PS blueprint for the eighties' approved by the latest national congress; and the steadfast rejection of anything which could tend to alter the PS' character or obstruct the building of democratic socialism in accordance with the Constitution and safeguarding the values of 25 April."

PRESS CRITICIZES 'ANTICLIMACTIC' CABINET CHANGES TOWARD RIGHT

LD131453 [Editorial Report] Spanish newspapers published 3 May 1980 carry editorials on the recent Spanish Cabinet reshuffle, mostly noting the relatively minor nature of the changes and the rightwing shift which they allegedly indicate.

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA notes on page 5 that "3 weeks of vacillation, negotiations and haggling could seem anti-climactic," but the laborious nature of the process can be explained "if it is borne in mind that the government crisis was exacerbated by an internal party crisis." It asserts: "Politics is the art of the possible, and the attempts to reconcile the viewpoints of Mr Abril and those of Mr Fernandez Ordonez apparently proved vain. On this occasion Prime Minister Suarez' power of persuasion appears to have failed, and his closest colleagues' viewpoint naturally prevailed. The deputy premier for economic affairs not only retains his post but strengthens his authority with ministers closer to his strategy, backed, according to semiofficial reports, by the support of the employers' organizations which prefer the continuation of known policies to initiatives deemed too hazardous in the present situation."

Maintaining that the "U.S. presidential system of unconditional 'yesmen'" has been adopted, it adds: "Perhaps all this will prove more efficient since, as has been recently said, we are confronted with problems which are not simply the problems of what to call policies. What the country is hoping for is more vigorous, specific and encouraging action. In view of the obstacles to broadening his government's base, Prime Minister Suarez has decided to close ranks until he reinvigorates his own party."

Madrid EL PAIS asserts on page 8 that Prime Minister Suarez has effected a shift toward the right with his new government and, maintaining that "the country's problems are not a matter of people but of political programs," it adds: "and if this government had any program, it would be unable to implement it, having originated from discord and disenchantment." It concludes:

"Suarez, Abril Martorell and the Moncloa Palace 'plumbers' have formed a government which will make the difficult moment of the 13 May parliamentary debate very bitter for the prime minister and which will increase the discord within the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] during the months preceding the party's next congress. It is a government of disenchantment which could accompany Suarez in his descent to the hell of unpopularity in his party and in the nation--a government like those of the past, that is, full of Falangists, technocrats and Christian democrats. That is, the tunnel of time."

Madrid ABC notes on page 2 the "anticlimactic" nature of the Cabinet reshuffle and the fact that "UCD social democrats and liberals have been virtually deprived of government responsibility," adding that the party crisis "remains open, with the hope of healing the splits which have recently occurred, represented by the change in the secretary generalship and the anticipated appointment of former Minister of Labor Rafael Calvo to it." It concludes:

"However, the accompaniment of confusion and disorientation which has surrounded the crisis, amid self-interested rumors, vacillation on the part of the prime minister and disclaimed potential deputy premiers, continued until the last moment. Until this last moment, before the official announcement, the uncertainties about names and portfolios persisted. This impression of indecision and uncertainty is one of the gravest burdens with which the new government comes into being and from which it will only be able to free itself--it may be reiterated--by means of clarity and determination."

Madrid YA asserts on page 7: "Politically, the verdict on the crisis will be linked with the interpretation of Mr Abril's remaining in office as the continuation of a style of government deemed inappropriate to the gravity of the circumstances and the country's increasing disenchantment. But in this instance the answer cannot be given by a mere change of ministers, however skillful, nor would it have been given even by Mr Abril's replacement since it concerns the deterioration of the government's own image, and it is its prime minister who should repair that image."

It also comments: "A strong government needs a strong party, and the government party is not strong, not because it may not keep much of the country behind it but because, as a party, it is still virtually uninformed."

Madrid MUNDO OBRERO states on page 9: "One can give the polls in Andalusia, the Basque Country and Catalonia whatever interpretation one pleases. But could any sensible person take their results as a basis to justify the entry into the Cabinet of the most rightwing exponents of the UCD's Christian democrats?"

It asserts: "How rightly we demanded and continue to demand another government and another policy: The 'recluse' replies with a worse government because it is more right-wing, and with a policy which will repeat and exacerbate the worst mistakes--to put it mildly--of its predecessor."

OREJA COMMENTS ON BASQUE COUNTRY KILLING

LD132046 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] The Spanish foreign minister, Marcelino Oreja, is accompanying the king and queen of Spain on their visit to Ecuador as part of their official retinue. Oreja was approached by a journalist on the subject of the latest attack in the Basque Country. He said: I am upset about the news of the murder of my dear friend Ramon Baglieto, one of my most loyal collaborators in Guipuzcpa.

In the face of so many savage acts, like those which are continually being repeated in our homeland, we the Basques have to react with courage, sacrificing our lives if need be, but not making any concessions to blackmail from murderers. And Oreja concluded: Let there be no mistake--and I say this here in Quito and will repeat it anywhere--you cannot negotiate with murderers. You must try murderers and condemn them. Let no one talk about amnesty for those who kill and want to break up our society.

BRIEFS

UCD SECRETARY GENERAL--Rafael Calvo Ortega has been elected the new secretary general of UCD [Union of the Democratic Center]. The election was held at 1630 when the meeting of the UCD Political Committee was resumed after lunch in the Madrid hotel where it is being held. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 May 80 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ON PCP DELEGATION'S TALKS WITH LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS

LD091057 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 3

[Apparent text of "Portuguese Communist Party-Swiss Labor Party Joint Communique"]

[Text] On the initiative of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) a delegation, headed by party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and comprising comrades Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and secretariat, and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee, met in Geneva on 16 April 1980 with a Swiss Labor Party delegation comprising Armand Maguin, party secretary general, Jean Vincent, honorary president, Hansjoerg Hofer, member of the Secretariat, and other members of the leadership.

The two parties' delegations exchanged information on the situation in their respective countries and on the struggle they are waging to defend the interests of their peoples and countries. There was also a broad exchange of views on the international situation and the world communist and workers movement.

During the conversation the Swiss Labor Party delegation expressed satisfaction at the victories achieved and expressed its full solidarity with the PCP and the Portuguese working people in their struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and the democratic regime.

For its part the PCP inquired about the struggle the Swiss Labor Party is waging to defend the working people's living standards and to safeguard and develop democratic rights and expressed the PCP's solidarity with Swiss communists and working people.

Concerning the international situation the two parties stressed the numerous important victories achieved in recent years by the socialist countries and progressive and revolutionary forces in various parts of the world--victories which are further blows to imperialism, which is currently trying to launch a counteroffensive against the struggle of the working people and the people and, if possible, recover lost ground.

This policy is manifested in the boosting of the arms race--specifically by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe--and in the new threat to detente, peaceful coexistence and world peace, accompanied by the orchestration of regular anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaigns.

The two parties believe that the primary tasks of the communist and workers parties and all progressive and democratic forces is to head a broad campaign for general balanced and controlled disarmament and for peaceful coexistence, the sole alternative to war.

The two parties confirmed, moreover, their complete solidarity with the peoples struggling for the recognition of their rights, their independence and the establishment of a regime of free choice.

The two delegations stressed the need to strengthen friendship and cooperation among the three big revolutionary forces in the modern world: the socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, and national liberation movements.

They demonstrated their parties' desire to act for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, taking into account the different conditions of its activity and its independence.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm and fraternal comradeship, ended with the two parties' delegations stressing the excellence of their relations and their determination to develop them further.

Geneva, 15 April 1980.

ROMANIAN LEADER REPORTEDLY PLANS FALL VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA

LD140839 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ceausescu for Sweden"]

[Excerpt] Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu has accepted an invitation for an official visit to Sweden during the first half of November, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has heard. The governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden made a joint invitation last year, which the 62-year-old Ceausescu has now accepted. It is not yet clear in what order he will visit the Scandinavian countries.

DENMARK

PARLIAMENT VOTES LIMITED ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

WA131910 London REUTER in English 1726 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Copenhagen, May 13, REUTER--The Danish Folketing (Parliament) overwhelmingly passed a bill today applying economic sanctions and a limited trade boycott on Iran for continuing to hold 53 Americans hostage. The bill, which followed a similar decision passed by the European Common Market at a summit meeting in Luxembourg last month, takes effect May 17. Denmark's major exports to Iran last year were agricultural products, primarily cheese, valued at 59 million dollars and medicine worth about 1.6 million dollars. Neither is affected by the sanctions order. Danish industrial exports to Iran last year totalled 23.6 million dollars.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF OILFIELD DEFENSE

LD120849 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 May 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Defense Forces Plan Section Against Oil Terrorism"]

[Text] The essential parts of the coast guard's installations on land will be ready, and materials and equipment will be in place during the course of next year, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in an address yesterday to the Rogaland section of the Norwegian National Association of Reserve Officers. In Stoltenberg's opinion the coast guard will be in a position to fulfill its objectives satisfactorily, but he added that the Defense Department is now planning a special section for use in crises on the continental shelf. On the subject of the defense of the oil platforms, Defense Minister Stoltenberg said the activities on the continental shelf must be considered in peacetime and in wartime. In peacetime the problems are connected with the surveillance of activities and the maintenance of sovereignty. It must be possible to protect oil installations against sabotage and terrorist actions: This is the responsibility of the police, and the defense forces can put troops at their disposal when necessary at police request. These troops would be subject to police orders in the event of any action. At present the defense forces are planning a special section to assist the police in the event of serious accidents, sabotage, hijacking and other terrorist activities on installations on the continental shelf. This section will total around 40 officers and enlisted men. The force will be recruited from the army's commando school, the marine commando group and frogmen. On the subject of defense problems on the continental shelf in conflicts and crises, Stoltenberg said that they are more complicated: They must be seen in the light of the limited resources we have at our disposal and of the fact that these problems cannot be solved by one nation alone. They must be seen in the context of the other objectives of our own defense forces and of the joint defense forces within NATO.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

TA131603 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] President Denktas today left for Islamabad to take part in the Islamic conference, which will be held there from 17 to 21 May. The Cyprus problem will be among the international topics discussed. The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, who will also take part in the conference, has already flown to Pakistan accompanied by two senior officials of his ministry. Mr Atakol will attend the preparatory meeting tomorrow before the conference opens on Saturday.

In a statement before leaving, President Denktas said he was going to the conference at a time when world peace was being threatened and events threatening peace were taking place inside or on the borders of some important Islamic countries. Mr Denktas stated that, in the face of these threats, Islamic unity and solidarity were of vital importance. Superpowers of the East and West who were trying to exploit the Islamic countries for their own interests and to use these countries as stepping stones for their political and military designs were now worried that Islamic unity had become a reality. The concern of the superpowers was clearly manifested in the recent operation of the United States in Iran and in the intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

President Denktas also said that he would inform the conference that the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community, which had established its own state in Cyprus in the face of dangers threatening Islam, was on the side of those fighting for freedom to take their place within the Islamic world. He said he would also make it clear that the anti-Islamic attitude of the Greek Cypriot leadership did not reflect the views of the Federated State and that the Greek Cypriot administration in the south did not represent the government of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot population in the north.

ATAKOL: GREEK SIDE INTERFERING IN FLIGHTS TO UNDERMINE ECONOMY

TA091400 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Tourism Kenan Atakol has protested the Greek Cypriot attempts to undermine the Federated State's ties with the outside world to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Atakol said that the Greek Cypriots were, through indirect methods, trying to prevent the flights to and from the Federated State of an aircraft the Turkish Cypriot airline rented from the Sobelair Belgian Airline and were thus trying to deal a deadly blow to the Turkish Cypriot economy. Describing the Greek Cypriot action as part of the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people, Atakol noted that it was contrary to the sixth article of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN PATRIARCH'S VISIT--Patriarch Maksim of Bulgaria arrived tonight on a 5-day visit to Cyprus. At Larnaca Airport he was received by Archbishop Khrisostomos, the members of the holy synod, a government representative, the Bulgarian ambassador to Cyprus and other officials. During his visit to the island the Bulgarian patriarch will be received by President Kiprianou and, accompanied by Archbishop Khrisostomos, he will visit bishoprics and monasteries as well as Ethnarch Makarios' grave at Throni. Next Sunday the Bulgarian patriarch will coofficiate at a Mass at Evangelismos Church in Paliouriotissa. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80 NC]

ERKMEN REITERATES NONPARTICIPATION IN EMBARGO ON IRAN

TA140811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that Turkey fulfills all its responsibilities within the framework of NATO. In a statement in Brussels, where he is participating in the foreign and defense ministers' special meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee, Erkmen said that member countries of the alliance are inclined to increase their defense expenditures by 3 percent but that Turkey does not feel that such an increase is necessary.

AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY] reports Erkmen as having reiterated that Turkey will not participate in the Western countries' economic embargo on Iran. Erkmen said: We have earlier announced that these sanctions will not prove beneficial but detrimental. Our stand on the issue has not changed.

Erkmen noted that the Turkish Olympic Committee will decide independently on whether to boycott the Moscow Olympic games--an issue which has arisen following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He added that the committee decision on the issue will be examined by the government. Erkmen is expected to hold bilateral contacts in Brussels today. He is also expected to meet with new U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

CUMHURIYET CITES QOTBZADEH ON TURKISH MEDIATION, TRADE

NC140757 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 11 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] ISTANBUL NEWS SERVICE--Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh of Iran has stated that Iran has received assurances from the Turkish Government that the U.S. bases in Turkey will not be used against Iran. Returning from Yugoslavia, where he attended President Tito's funeral, Qotbzadeh stopped at Yesilkoy Airport where he stated that an improvement in Turkish-Iranian relations would be useful.

Qotbzadeh further stated that Iran is willing to obtain its needs from Turkey and that Iran wants to reach an agreement with Turkey. Qotbzadeh added that "such an agreement will bring both countries closer together." Qotbzadeh further added that Iran is ready to provide Turkey with all the oil it needs.

Answering a question concerning Turkey's mediation, Qotbzadeh said: "Our demands to the United States are clear. We have submitted our demands. There is no question of mediation. The Americans will either accept or reject our demands. Apart from this, nothing can be done."

HURRIYET REPORTS STATUS OF U.S.-DEFENSE AGREEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

NC140847 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 11 May 80 p 3

[Text] Ankara--It has been reported that the Foreign Ministry will not submit the supplements to the Turkish-U.S. joint defense cooperation agreement to parliament. It has also been reported that if the agreement is not ratified or if some of its clauses are amended by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the committees of both countries will have to hold new negotiations. If this happens, the functioning of the bases in Turkey will be subjected to a new status until a new agreement is reached. The unratified agreement, on the other hand, could be acceptable as a document defining this provisional status.

Competent officials at the Foreign Ministry have confirmed reports that the supplements to the joint defense agreement will not be submitted to parliament.

It is stressed that the supplements, which have not been submitted to parliament, contain "confidential" military information. A competent official stated that the supplements are intended to regulate certain military aspects which could be considered as details. For example, he said, these supplements will specify such matters as the type of weapons the soldiers on guard duty will carry.

However, some officials point out that reference is made to these supplements in many parts of the agreement and note that it is difficult to reach a satisfactory conclusion with regard to the entire agreement.

Kemal Kayacan, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly, has stated that the full text of the agreement has not been sent to the committee.

EVREN RETURNS FROM NATO MEETING, DISCUSSES POLITICS

TA131733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The chief of the General Staff, Gen Kenan Evren, returned to Turkey today after attending the 73rd session of the NATO military committee in Brussels. In a statement on arriving at Yesikloy Airport, General Evren said that Turkey's extremely important strategic position was stressed once again during the military committee meeting. He pointed out that certain friendly countries suggested that the NATO countries should extend all necessary aid to Turkey. General Evren added: I hope that it will be possible to increase the military aid we will receive a little more.

Recalling that a NATO exercise had been held in Turkey while he was abroad for the military committee meeting and for the (SHAPEX-80) maneuvers, General Evren said that he had observed with concern Greece's attitude in connection with this exercise. He said: This does not indicate friendship or neighborliness. The chief of the General Staff expressed the wish that such behavior would not recur. He recalled that Turkey did not have to inform Greece when taking off for international airspace.

General Evren then said that during the NATO military committee meeting he had been asked when Turkey would elect its president and that he had been dismayed about this question. He said: As a citizen I would like to say that this problem must be resolved. I believe that it is high time, even overdue, for all the parties to unite; not only the leftist parties or the rightist parties but the leftist, rightist and central parties to unite together and solve this problem. On arriving in Turkey I felt I must point that out.

General Evren noted that his visit had been very positive. Replying to a journalist who recalled that the NATO military committee meeting hall had been changed following rumors that the meeting could be listened to from outside, General Evren said: I am sure the NATO authorities are investigating that. I do not know whether it was a technical failure or whether it was deliberate. The NATO authorities will surely find the reason and explain it. We received the information that the talks at the meeting hall could be listened to from the outside. This can be deliberate, but it can also be a mistake. Such things should not happen.

Replying to another question on the presidential elections in Turkey, Gen Kenan Evren said: The parties must unite. I am not discriminating among the parties. I wish all the parties would cooperate and solve this problem. It is out of the question for me to discriminate among parties. They must all unite. This is the wish of the nation. Everyone is impatiently waiting for the results.

The chief of the General Staff was received at Yesilkoy Airport by 1st Army Commander Gen Necdet Urug, War Academies Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel and other officers. Navy Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu returned to Ankara today after observing the (SHAPEX-80) exercises. Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya went to Naples for talks in connection with those exercises.

VOTCP NOTES NATO MEETING; OPPOSES RATIFICATION OF U.S. TREATY

TA131034 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Turkey, Which Is Being Forced To Pull the NATO Cart, Is Being Used as a Trojan Horse Against Its Neighbors"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: A series of meetings are being held at NATO headquarters in Brussels. Foreign ministers are also attending these meetings, which began with the NATO planning group session under the slogan 'armament and Atlantic solidarity.' These meetings, which were scheduled for the end of July, were moved up upon the request of the United States. The Carter administration is anxious to include the NATO allies in its adventurist policy in the Middle East and to have this approved at NATO headquarters.

Turkey, which approves all the NATO decisions against peace and security, is sending its chief of staff and its defense and foreign ministers to the Brussels meeting. In a statement he made before his departure for Brussels, Defense Minister Birincioglu said: Our relations with Iran are special. However, we will protect NATO's interests. This statement again proves that the antipeople government will continue its policy of using our country as a Trojan Horse against our neighbors. This policy has brought only danger, grief and destruction to our people.

The Turkish Government has alloted 40 percent of the state budget to military expenditures and to NATO. In comparison with the national income of the NATO countries this is the highest per capita military expenditure. Turkey also has one of the highest rates of unemployment and inflation. The bilateral slavery agreements, the bases and our membership in NATO constitute the source of the economic, political and military threats to our country.

In the face of the massive reaction by our people against the slavery agreement, which lends permanence to the bases of aggression on our soil, the government leaders are resorting to the lie that the bases cannot be used for any operation without the knowledge of the Turkish authorities. Expressing his views on the great dangers caused by the bilateral slavery agreement in the 29 April issue of CUMHURIYET, senator for life Tunckanat said: There are U.S. strategic air force planes in the Incirlik Air Base carrying hydrogen bombs. It is not possible to control the destination of the planes taking off from this base. Planes taking off from this base could fly for thousands of kilometers, participate in a military operation and then return to the same or another base. The Turkish authorities would not even be aware of such an action, because it is the Americans who give the orders.

Dear listeners, as you can see, through the bilateral slavery agreement, the U.S. imperialists and the NATOites are rendering our country helpless and presenting us with a fait accompli. They are endangering Turkey. This document of betrayal, which transforms our country into a factor against regional peace and security, should not be ratified by the Grand National Assembly. The agitation and propaganda to be stepped up throughout the country should primarily be aimed at preventing, through massive and organized actions, the ratification of the slavery agreement by the Grand National Assembly. All progressive and democratic forces and our toiling people should unite around this primary goal.

OZAL COMMENTS ON DEBT DEFERRAL BY IMF, WORLD BANK

TA140742 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Prime Ministry Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal said that work is being conducted to prepare a 3-year deferral program for Turkish debts which are due. Ozal gave information to journalists on his contacts in Washington with officials from the IMF, the World Bank, private banks and the U.S. administration.

According to TRT correspondent Berna Kulac, Ozal said that he aimed at speeding up work on deferring the payment of debts. Ozal added that in talks held with the IMF and the World Bank officials Turkey's relations with the two organizations were reviewed and that the officials were briefed in detail on the current economic situation in Turkey. Ozal noted that the World Bank is considering extending a loan of $600 million to Turkey this year. However, Ozal did not give any information on the new standby [last word in English] agreement expected to be signed between Turkey and the IMF.

VOTCP: NSP HOSTING 'AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY, CIA AGENT'

TA140904 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The contacts of Erbakan [National Salvation Party leader] with Afghan counter-revolutionary (Mukhadjirzadeh) has caused reaction. The progressive public which supports the Afghan revolution has reacted against the 5-day visit to Ankara of CIA agent and Afghan counterrevolutionary (Abdul Karim Mukhadjirzadeh) and his meeting with Erbakan. It is reported that (Mukhadjirzadeh) has begun to work at the anticommunist radio stations under CIA administration in Munich. It is also reported that the NSP administration, and especially Erbakan, are supporting the CIA agent who secretly entered Turkey, and that he has been supplied with housing and a car. Erbakan's behavior, which proved that he is pursuing a double policy toward the Islamic peoples, is being denounced.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN FAILS TO ELECT PRESIDENT

67th, 68th Rounds

TA121659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The two rounds of voting for presidential elections held at the Joint Senate and National Assembly meeting today yielded no results. Of the 448 members who participated in the 67th round of voting, 214 cast their votes in favor of RPP Senator Muhsin Batur and 176 in favor of Justice Party Deputy Sadettin Bilgic. The votes cast at the 68th round were not counted as there was no quorum. The voting will continue tomorrow.

69th, 70th, 71st Rounds

TA131815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] There were no results from the three rounds of voting held to elect a president at the Joint session of the Senate and National Assembly today. In the 69th round, 546 legislators participated, of whom 273 voted for presidentially-appointed RPP Senator Muhsin Batur and 214 voted for Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic. At the 70th round of voting there were 484 legislators: 274 voted for Muhsin Batur and 165 voted for Sadettin Bilgic. There was no quorum at the 71st round of voting, so the votes were not counted. The voting will continue tomorrow.

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CPS SCHEDULE BRUSSELS PARLEY TO DISCUSS CRISIS, STRUGGLES

LD141137 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 May 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "In Brief"]

[Text] Representatives of the communist parties of Denmark, FRG, Belgium, Spain, France, Greece and Italy met in Copenhagen on 8 May. They drew up plans for a meeting of communist parties from the capitalist European countries on the crisis, European integration and workers' and democratic struggles. They took note that the other communist parties concerned have agreed in principle to take part in this meeting which is to be held in Brussels this fall.

The PCF was represented at this meeting by Central Committee member Jacques Denis.

'SHCHARANSKIY TRIBUNAL' 12-13 MAY REPORTED

LD141055 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 80 p 3

[P.T.S. report: "'Shcharanskiy Tribunal' To Be Held in The Hague 12-13 May"]

[Text] The Hague--Rarely have more "personalities" participated in the proceedings of any tribunal held to help imprisoned Soviet dissidents than will participate in the proceedings of the tribunal in support of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy--who was sentenced in July 1977 to 3 years' imprisonment and 10 years' detention in a strict-regime labor camp for espionage--which will sit in Amsterdam [as published] 12-13 May.

Michel Rocard, Professor Lwoff and attorney Badinter (who will appear as expert witness) will participate in the debate as the French representatives. Mrs King, widow of the assassinated American black leader, will announce the "verdict" Tuesday, said Harry Van den Bergh, Dutch Socialist deputy and chairman of the Friends of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy Foundation, during a press conference. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, former Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, former Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young will also participate in the debate.

According to the organizers of the tribunal, Shcharanskiy is held in a concentration camp and his state of health is causing grave concern. This view is not shared by the Soviet APN agency which, reacting to the projected Amsterdam meeting, has issued a health bulletin on the prisoner with a view to proving that he "needs no hospital treatment." In APN and TASS reports published in a number of Dutch papers, the people who are scheduled to participate in the "tribunal" have been called "opponents of detente and international cooperation who want to contribute to the anti-Soviet hysteria fostered by the White House." An invitation extended by the Dutch organizers to Ambassador to the Hague Vasiliy Tolstikov to state Moscow's viewpoint to the meeting has not been accepted.

AIR COMMANDER ON INCREASE OF FORCES ON NORTHERN FLANK

LD141255 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Keil--The air forces on NATO's northern flank are to be increased by about 50 percent by 1984. The deputy supreme commander of the air force in this region, Lt Gen Jorgen Brodersen, described the planned transfer of several squadrons to the Scandinavian/Baltic region to journalists in Kiel today as a "regionalization of operational reserves."

Brodersen said following a 3-day NATO General Staff meeting that this plan's aim is to bring forces to the front line more quicklyin the event of a defense requirement. These and similar plans for land forces on the European northern flank have existed for some time and are not a "direct reaction" to military discussions or recent political events. Most of the new squadrons for Norway, Denmark and northern Germany are to be recruited from the present "strategic reserve" of the NATO Supreme European Command.

Approximately 60 generals, admirals and staff officers from the NATO command for northern Europe attended the conference which was entitled "Blue Horizon 80." They came from Denmark, Great Britain, Canada, Norway, the United States and the Federal Republic.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MORE AID TO GO TO TURKEY

TA132046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] It was decided at the NATO Defense Planning Committee's spring meeting, which began in Brussels today, that Turkey should receive more aid due to its strategic importance. National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu, who is in Brussels, told our correspondent that the committee members discussed the importance of the alliance's southwestern flank and agreed on Turkey's key position. Birincioglu said that the aid to be extended by the alliance members would be given in various forms.

Reports concerning the alliance's defense issues were also discussed at the spring meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee. National Defense Minister Birincioglu, who represented Turkey at the meeting later met with FRG Finance [as heard] Minister Hans Apel.

Birincioglu told our correspondent that during their meeting, Apel said that the FRG would extend a total of DM330 million worth of military aid to Turkey during this year and next year. Hans Apel said that Turkey would receive military aid worth DM150 million this year and DM180 million next year. He added that the aid would continue to flow during the following years.

The NATO Defense Planning Committee foreign ministers' and defense ministers' special meeting will be held in Brussels tomorrow.

BELGIUM

END OF INTERPARTY DELIBERATIONS SEEN APPROACHING

LD141155 Brussels LE SOIR in French 10 May 80 p 2

[J. Ly. article: "Finishing Stretch to Lambermont Before Martens Decides...."]

[Text] The negotiators met again at Mr Martens' official residence at 1000 Friday [9 May]. The texts which the experts worked on carefully throughout Thursday are again on the table: According to the plan, the negotiators of the six parties involved are to draft the final chapters of the government statement. They will be studying the results of the working groups which formulated the community and regional statements. Whether or not the 9 May deadline will be respected depends on the time spent on this study which many people hope will be the last; Mr Martens still has until midnight....

The outgoing prime minister spent Thursday in Belgrade attending Marshal Tito's funeral. The negotiations have thus been marking time, which has beenput to use for the writing up of the agreements effected Wednesday.

If the program that the "formateur" [premier-designate] settled Tuesday evening is still being pursued, one of the working groups which met Thursday was to have prepared the state reform which will be added to the government statement, and the other should have prepared the discussion about the statements inappropriate to the future executives. The latter group was in fact split, since the linguistic communities and the regions alone are to formulate their wishes before a discussion with all the negotiators.

At the end of his first "round of talks" Mr Martens presented an agreement on the community plan; featured among the various points of this preagreement were the new institutions' powers. These "autonomy issues" were to be expressed as a statement or action program for the community and regional executives Thursday.

Let us bear in mind that the "autonomy issues" in question fall into two groups: regional issues on the one hand and cultural or individualized issues on the other. The regional assemblies will have authority in nine well-defined areas: national development, environment, housing, water policy, economic policy (including planning and social industrial projects), energy policy, secondary powers (essentially the commune associations as a public utility), employment policy and applied research. Certain aspects within these spheres have, naturally, been retained within the powers of the central state, such as coal mining, naval yards and even dams.

Among the powers accorded to the community assemblies by the agreement which arose between the candidates to the six-party coalition and featured cultural issues and those termed "individualized" ones: This somewhat unsophisticated expression refers, in fact, to all those issues which concern primarily the citizen's very person: health care, family policy, social aid, measures to help the handicapped, immigrants, the aged, protection of the young, and so forth. The cultural matters include, of course, language, the fine arts, museums, libraries and other cultural institutions, radio and television broadcasting, higher education, leisure, tourism, intellectual, moral and social training and so forth.

The aggregate of these powers thus gives the various working parties which met Thursday some useful room for maneuver to formulate a "community or regional statement" in the image of the government statements. [paragraph continues]

It is more than likely, however, that the expert groups have "cleaned up" the texts which the negotiators have repeatedly discussed since the Lambermont talks began. Factors appropriate to one or another community and relating to other aspects of the discussion have certainly been added to the community and regional powers: education policy, foreign affairs, defense problems....

The days' results are thus to be submitted again to the negotiators gathered around Mr Martens. The "formateur" will be able to get down to the task from which he takes his title only after this final (?) study: He will be trying to form a team. As ever, there are numerous candidates for this final step before we emerge from the crisis.

LE MONDE PREDICTS SHORT LIFE FOR NEW MARTENS GOVERNMENT

LD141157 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 May 80 p 8

[Pierre de Vos dispatch: "Martens Has Formed His Third Cabinet"]

[Text] Brussels--On 11 May, 1 month and 2 days after his resignation, [Belgian Premier-Designate] Martens solved the crisis by forming a more rightwing coalition than the last one, with the liberals joining the outgoing majority (Social Christians and socialists). He will have 175 out of 212 votes in the house and 153 out of 181 in the Senate. However, this agreement is to be submitted to the party congresses on 13 and 15 May and is likely to encounter serious difficulties.

The agreement is based on acceptance of the harshest austerity program for 40 years, relating in particular to the reduction of "social gains." Although regionalization is moving toward almost complete autonomy for Flemings and Walloons, it is at the expense of Brussels' status, and Brussels will remain a state territory directly dependent on the government.

Finally, Foreign Minister Simonet, a Socialist who is accused of excessive Atlanticism and who has been abandoned by his own party, the French-speaking Socialist Party, has resigned from that party's bureau and has let it be known that he intends to leave political life. He could be replaced by Flemish Social Christian Party President Tindemans. All partners agree that he should be offered this portfolio with the essential aim of removing him from internal policy.

Agreement between the three political families would never have been possible without the fear of a 15 June return to the polls for the fourth election in 4 years. However, the third Martens Cabinet is likely to have a very short life in face of the general trade union offensive expected in the fall.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES NOT TO GO TO MOSCOW

LD151212 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Duesseldorf--The FRG will send no athletes to the Olympic games in Moscow. The meeting of the members of the FRG National Olympic Committee decided today by 59 votes to 40 not to send a team to the Olympics.

Boelling: Government Grateful

LD151306 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 80

[Text] Bonn--On behalf of the Federal Government, State Secretary Klaus Boelling has welcomed the National Olympic Committee's [NOC] decision. Boelling said: "The Federal Government is grateful that the majority of NOC members appreciated the importance of the arguments of the Bundestag and the Federal Government." Boelling again recalled the Federal Government's recommendation of 23 April, 1980, in which the government said it was aware how hard nonparticipation in the Olympic games would be for many athletes who had for years been preparing themselves in rigorous training and had made personal sacrifices.

CDU's Kohl Welcomes Decision

LD151308 Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The CDU has welcomed the NOC's decision not to send a team to Moscow. CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl stated immediately after the announcement of the vote that the USSR's incursion into Afghanistan had destroyed the foundations for peaceful Olympic games in Moscow this year. He said: "The games should only be held in a country which lives in peace with its neighbors." The United Nations General Assembly impressively confirmed that this is not the case at present in the Soviet Union when it condemned, with two-thirds of the votes of all nations, the USSR's incursion into Afghanistan. "We have great understanding for our athletes who, after hard preparation for the 1980 Olympics, are making the great sacrifice of not participating," said Kohl. "Sport, however, cannot be separated from the moral and ethical standards governing coexistence between nations."

Consultations Before Vote

LD141752 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bonn--In view of the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Federal President Karl Carstens has spoken out against participation by sportsmen from the Federal Republic in the Moscow Olympic games. He told some 50 members of the general assembly of the German National Olympic Committee (NOC) in Bonn today that he supports the decision of the Bundestag and the Federal Government in favor of an Olympic boycott in line with the American example. At the 1-hour meeting, which had been suggested by Carstens, at Villa Hammerschmidt, Federal Interior Minister Gerhard Baur expressed the Federal Government's view. The meeting was attended by NOC President Willi Daume, the president of the German Sports Federation, Willi Weyer, NOC Vice Presidents Claus Hess, August Kirsch and Fritz Wagnerberger as well as Presidium members Josef Nechermann and Eberhard von Brauchitsch. The federal president's spokesman said that Carstens had wished to make plain his view on the issue, which he had not previously stated in public, on the eve of the final NOC decision to be made in Duesseldorf tomorrow. Daume and Weyer left immediately after the meeting with the other NOC members for Duesseldorf. They said that they are satisfied with the discussion and that there is no reason for them to revise their attitude. [words indistinct]

GDR Sports Chief Denies 'Threats'

LD142026 Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Hamburg--Willi Daume, president of the FRG National Olympic Committee [NOC], and Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR Gymnastic and Sports Association, met today on the eve of the decision by the FRG National Olympic Committee on the Federal Republic's participation in the Moscow Olympic games. Daume said afterward that it had been a "rational conversation without pressure." Whether it could affect the NOC decision to be taken in Duesseldorf tomorrow was for the delegates to decide. Ewald said that Eastern reaction in the event of the Federal Republic boycotting the Moscow games had not been discussed. He rejected reports alleging that in his talks with Daume and--the day before--with Willi Weyer, president of the German Sports Federation, he had threatened sanctions. He said: "There have never been any threats, nor intimidation." The GDR was interested in developing relations, he said.

GENSCHER RENEWS ARMS NEGOTIATION APPEAL TO EAST

LD141748 Hamburg DPA in German 1658 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today renewed his appeal to the Eastern side to respond to the Western offer of negotiations on medium-range weapons and troop reductions in Central Europe. He said on Suedwestfunk today that it is now really up to the Warsaw Pact to make a "constructive and positive response" if the world is to avoid another arms race. Last December's Western proposals, he said, are realistic because they are based only only on Western interests "but also consider the other side's security interests." Regarding the Warsaw Pact summit meeting, he said: "I believe that such an invitation to the states assembled in Warsaw will be heard there." Genscher expressed hope that the talks in Vienna on Friday between U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and his Soviet colleague, Andrey Gromyko, will provide a chance to discuss the issue of negotiations on medium-range weapons. The Federal Government welcomes this meeting because it has a vital interest in talks being held between the two great powers. It is convinced that the Soviet Union is as little inclined as the West to jeopardize peace.

The text of the interview was published by the Foreign Office.

STRAUSS ACCUSES SCHMIDT OF ANTI-AMERICANISM

LD141537 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Union candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss, has accused Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of having "openly played the Moscow card" during the last few months and of having encouraged anti-U.S. trends in the Federal Republic. In an article published by DEUTSCHES MONATSBLATT for CDU members, which has appeared for the CDU congress, Strauss wrote that a delegate of the SPD parliamentary group, Chairman Herbert Wehner, was told the conditions for the chancellor's invitation to the Soviet Union. Moscow itself places a high value on giving Schmidt election assistance "so that Messrs Wehner, Brandt and Bahr will still be able to continue their anti-Americanism after 5 October." The chancellor then called down Hamburg for a partial lifting of NATO's decision to counterarm. "In this way he openly played the Moscow card." The to-ing and fro-ing regarding the acceptance of the invitation, which went on for weeks, was simply a pretence of statesmanlike cautiousness. Strauss further stated that the chancellor was exposing himself as a "bourgeois cardboard comrade of the SPD leftwingers." when he warned his own party against anti-Americanism, even though he himself had brought about alienation in the United States.

CDU/CSU DEFENSE EXPERT WELCOMES NATO DETERMINATION FOR UNITY

LD141616 Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bonn--On behalf of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, its defense expert Willi Weiskirch has welcomed the determination, expressed at the NATO ministerial meeting, to respond to the continuing and increasing Soviet threat by the unity of the alliance and the solidarity of all partners in conjunction with the measures needed to maintain its deterrent and defense capability. He said that the CDU/CSU noted with satisfaction that the United States will not transfer American forces from Europe. The CDU/CSU shares NATO's view that these forces are indispensable to NATO's deterrent power. The CDU/CSU supports the need for modernising NATO forces, a need which had been emphasised by the ministers in Brussels.

FORMER LIBYAN MINISTER POSSIBLE TARGET FOR ATTACK

LD141626 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bonn--According to the Bonn CID, 37-year-old former Libyan Minister (Muhammad Duek) may be a target for an attack. The police said that the present whereabouts of the Libyan emigre is unknown. If he is still in the Federal Republic, he is urged to contact the police at once.

The Bonn CID is investigating the murder of 43-year-old former Libyan diplomat Umran al-Mahdawi, who was killed in the center of Bonn on 10 May by a 26-year-old Libyan who fired four shots at him. The police said yesterday that there was a growing suspicion that this murder had a political background. In recent months, several Libyan emigres thought to be opposed to the [word indistinct] regime in Tripoli have been killed in Britain and Italy. Searches have been carried out in various localities in the Federal Republic in connection with the Bonn murder.

PAPER ON GDR ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS AGAINST POLES

DW131033 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 May 80 p 12

[Article signed KF: "Via the Pocketbook"]

[Text] They were never particularly popular, the masses of Poles who came particularly to Dresden and East Berlin with their enormous eagerness to buy and with their long shopping list for whole villages. With the "range of goods" becoming shorter, the disgust of the locals increased; the East Berlin government came under pressure. Now it has undertaken two things to improve matters: the exchange rate of zloty for Eastern marks has been increased considerably, and coupons have been introduced for the sale of gasoline to foreigners from the East bloc. These are coupons of a very special character: They do not indicate cheaper, but more expensive gasoline. As regards the revaluation of the Eastern mark vis-a-vis the zloty, one could almost speak of a piece of common German economic fate: It is the third revaluation of its kind since 1975, signs of a slide in wealth and purchasing power to the advantage of the GDR. What is remarkable about all this is that neither Poland nor the GDR have stepped on the administrative brakes; the border remains open. The braking down is taking place in a good capitalist way, so to speak, via the pocketbook.

AFRICAN SUMMIT DISCUSSES CHAD, AID, 'ORGANIC COMMUNITY'

FROLINAT'S Abba Sidick Cited

LD141613 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 80 p 6

[Philippe Decraene report: "France Has Duties Toward Chad"]

[Text] Nice--As if to echo the statements by Senegal President Senghor who, on his arrival in Nice Thursday afternoon, stressed the scope and gravity of this conflict, Chad was highlighted in Nice that very evening. Indeed, before the opening of the first plenary session of the seventh Franco-African summit this Friday, 9 May, precisely when Mr Giscard d'Estaing was giving a banquet for 120 people at the prefecture in honor of his African guests, Dr Abba Sidick, one of the "founding fathers" of the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) gave a press conference.

The National Unity Transition Government (GUNT) higher education minister protested the presence of an official Chadian delegation headed by GUNT Vice President Colonel Kamougue. "There is no more reason to admit the Chad Government delegation today than there was last year in Kigali," Mr Abba Sidick said in particular, recalling that the Chadian delegates were not allowed to take part in the work of the sixth Franco-African summit in the Rwandan capital. Abba Sidick justified his viewpoint via the fact that the GUNT, whose legality depends on a general consensus shown by the representatives of the 11 factions which signed the Lagos agreements, should take its decisions unanimously. However, he said, the backing of Mr Hissein Habre and several of his colleagues from their ministerial posts by President Goukouni Oueddei was decided unilaterally and arbitrarily and is therefore null and void.

The leader of the original FROLINAT also launched an appeal to the African heads of state and the French Government. With regard to the former he said he would try to meet with some of them in Nice, including President Senghor, and added: "I have come to show the African leaders their responsibilities. Whether you like it or not, Libyan expansionism exists and is threatening the whole of Africa with general contamination." Of France the Chadian leader said: "France still has duties toward Chad. It has the necessary means of imposing a cease-fire now, as it did last year, and it is its duty to impose this cease-fire on the warring factions...."

Communique Issued

LD141615 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 May 80 p 6

[Philippe Decraene report: "Paris Intends To Restructure Its Bilateral Aid, and Its Partners Want To Obtain a Better Deal From It"]

[Text] Nice.. 'The African holiday is over. The time has come to set to work and master our countries' development," Niger President General Kountche told us Sunday, 11 May, the day after the closing of the seventh Franco-African conference in Nice. According to him this conference constituted a continuation of the recent extraordinary conference held by the OAU in Lagos. Indeed, all the points in Saturday's final communique relate to strictly economic questions aside from one devoted to the "organic community" which [Senegalese President] Senghor, doyen of the conference, proposed to set up.

In light of the repercussions of the world crisis on their respective states, the representatives of the 25 African countries taking part in the summit decided to do everything in their power to increase the effectiveness of their own efforts and to take the greatest possible advantage of international aid, which they hope will be increased thanks to France's efforts. Indeed, Paris is going to restructure its bilateral aid and, in keeping with an idea which has gained increasing support in recent years, will support the portfolios presented throughout the world by its African partners and friends. In this context, concerted action for the development of Africa, which was planned 4 years ago, could play a coordinating role between France, the FRG, Belgium, Britain and Canada and may take over part of France's aid burden.

In the same spirit, French diplomacy will play an active role in planning the all-embracing negotiations which are to be opened in the United Nations, stressing the importance the Africans attach to the revival of the North-South dialogue. Similarly, since the African delegations confirmed their support for the plan for a "trialogue" among Europe, the Arab countries and the African states, Paris will speed up its implementation so that it precedes the eighth Franco-African conference planned for 1981 in Kinshasa.

Reservations on "Organic Community"

Despite some agreement on economic questions as a whole, on the fringe of the summit and during the press conference given at the Hotel Negresco Saturday [10 May] by Presidents Giscard d'Estaing, Senghor of Senegal, and Habyarimana of Rwanda, there was evidence of a serious contrast between the optimism shown by the French president and the pessimism of his two African partners--a pessimism which was particularly marked in the Rwandan president. Similarly there were signs of discord in the stance taken by several delegations with regard to the plan for an "organic community" put forward by President Senghor.

While a large majority came out in favor of this plan and although the conference participants decided to set up a permanent secretariat--headquartered in Dakar--of ministerial conferences of countries which are fully or partially French-speaking, France--or, more precisely, some French circles concerned with the defense of the French-speaking community--apparently expressed serious reservations. This attitude even seems to have been the reason for the delay in issuing the communique, which was published several hours after the conference ended.

Finally, with regard to Chad whose shadow loomed constantly over the conference, Mr Senghor reaffirmed that the OAU will appeal to the United Nations and its "blue helmets" if the neutral inter-African force fails to enforce the cease-fire in Ndjamena. However, before referring the matter to the United Nations the OAU will make one more effort to find a specifically African solution, and this formidable mission falls particularly to President Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria and President Eyadema of Togo.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR PRESS LEAKS

LD132340 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Dr Silvano Russomanno, deputy chief of SISDE [Democratic Intelligence and Security Service], the intelligence service for the defense of the democratic state, has been arrested in Rome on the order of Deputy Public Prosecutor Giorgio Ciampani. Russomanno was apparently the person who delivered to Fabio Isman, the IL MESSAGGERO correspondent who is in jail in the same connection, the copy of the minutes of the interrogation of Patrizio Peci, the member of the Red Brigades who has repented. Isman edited the publication of ample excerpts of the document in a series of articles which appeared in the Rome newspaper.

The day after Isman's arrest there were rumors that the person who delivered the copy of the minutes to the journalist was possibly an official of the Ministry of Interior. The investigation then also encompassed the SISDE. Last week, Deputy Public Prosecutor Ciampani went to the SISDE headquarters and interrogated Russomanno and other officials. The warrant for the arrest of the SISDE official refers to continuous involvement in leaking official secrets and the arbitrary publication of penal proceedings.

The arrest of Dr Russomanno, who is at present in Regina Coeli Jail, took place at the end of the first interrogation, during which the magistrate concluded that there was sufficient evidence to issue the order. It has been learned that the judges have decided to hold a summary trial and it is therefore likely that the sentence will be pronounced on Friday or Saturday at the latest.

Press Commentaries

AU151605 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 14 (ANSA)--The arrest yesterday of the deputy chief of Italy's internal security service (SISDE) on a charge of making available to a Rome journalist a copy of the interrogation of the self-confessed Red Brigades terrorist Patrizio Peci, sparked a range of speculation in frontpage editorials in the Italian dailies today.

Silvano Russomanno allegedly gave a copy of the policy interrogation to journalist Fabio Isman who was arrested last week after a Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, published excerpts of the sub judice document.

For the Milan paper IL GIORNO, "the episode bears implications which cannot be minimized by placing it under the heading of a simple news leak. The arrest of Russomanno raises disquieting questions far beyond those connected to the charge filed against him". Continuing with the note of alarm, the editorial said that the immediate question is "why did the SISDE deputy chief, whose organization is in the forefront of the battle against terrorism, feel that after receiving the photocopies of the statements by the repentent brigade member he had to disclose them rather than use them for his institutional duties?"

Rome's IL MESSAGGERO, for its part, asked, "how was it that the magistrates arrived at such a serious decision and one fraught with such consequences yet to be discovered. The decision to remove the deputy head of a service so sensitive in this uncertain time must have involved careful evaluations of the evidence", the editorial added by way of an answer.

The Socialist Party organ, AVANTI, speculated that, "it is clear that for the magistrates to have made such a serious decision due to the force of circumstances they must have in hand much more than clues and suspicions".

Looking at another aspect of the affair, the Socialist daily echoed the opinion of a number of other commentators with the statement that, "the agencies and the judiciary have demonstrated a desire to severely prosecute anyone who, in any manner, damages the fullscale action being effectively conducted against terrorism".

According to the Milan daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA, "the repercussions from the affair are certain to be farflung and weighty." "It has been learned", the editorial disclosed, "that the state attorney general does not intend to limit the investigation into the episode but will extend it to the 'revelations' published by Isman in IL MESSAGGERO".

The Christian Democrat paper IL POPOLO aired the view that, "it is improbable that Russomanno did everything on his own initiative" then asked whether the two days before the scheduled trial of the MESSAGGERO newsman would be enough "to delve into the shocking case and especially into the political reasons behind the episode, aside from the news leak".

A number of other commentators underscored the sad state of affairs apparently prevailing in the nation's secret services as, for example, in the headline over the editorial in Turin's LA STAMPA, "Services Without Secrets". The paper maintained that "our secret services have not had a good time of it in the postwar period" and indicated that "Now that confidence in these services was returning this new episode cropped up when comforting successes in the fight against subversion were being registered".

The Rome journal LA REPUBBLICA noted that, "once again, despite the reforms effected, the secret services are dragging the country's institutions into the grotesque. One of their highest officials has been caught distributing confidential documents to the newspapers. For what reason? For money? For faulty thinking? To channel the information?

"What can be said about a nation where such incidents occur?" the editorial asked in its string of question before posing yet another interrogative, "What will the Interior Ministry and the premier have to say about the matter?" LA REPUBBLICA then affirmed that "just at the time that Russomanno was handing the document on the repentant terrorist over to IL MESSAGGERO, Carabinieri General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, who coordinates a major share of the anti-terrorist operations, is said to have warned the deputy secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Carlo Donat-Cattin, that statements exist naming his son as one of the leaders of the Prima Linea (Front Line) terrorist organization.

"We sincerely hope", the editorial concluded, "that the allegations made by a member of Parliament turn out to be false. If they are true, they will be a big matter".

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONTACTS LIBYA ON ARREST OF AIRLINE OFFICIAL

LD141802 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Italian Foreign Ministry has contacted the Libyan Government in connection with the arrest of Francesco Franco Corsi, 42, at the Alitalia terminal at Tripoli Airport on 26 April. Corsi is accused of spying and his arrest followed the arrest of the director of the Libyan Airlines by the Rome police who accused him of protecting the assassins of a rich merchant who was killed by 3 men on 18 April in Via Veneto. Corsi's arrest is therefore a case of retaliation on the part of the Libyan authorities following recent arrests in Italy.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES, PERTINI HOLD FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

LD141830 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] President Pertini and Ramalho Eanes, the president of Portugal, have held their first talks at the Quirinale. Eanes arrived in Rome this afternoon on an official visit. A report from the Quirinale by Claudio Angelini:

The EEC and Nato and Europe's policy in favor of its southern zones and the Western military alliance for security and strategic equilibrium in the world represent the two main themes of this visit by Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the first by a Portuguese president to Italy. Pertini met him 6 days ago in Belgrade during Tito's funeral. The talks at the Quirinale lasted about an hour, ending in a general agreement on various themes. Italy is in favor of Portugal's entry into the EEC. The conclusion of preliminary negotiations is due next June under Italian chairmanship. The two presidents then discussed security and stability in the Mediterranean, the relations between Europe and Africa and bilateral relations, which are good and developing rapidly.

BERLINGUER SPEECH TO PCE RALLY (EUROCOMMUNISM, DETENTE

LD150717 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 May 80 pp 1,9

["Text" of speech delivered by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer at PCE 60th anniversary celebrations in Madrid on 10 May: "Carrillo and Berlinguer Celebrate PCE's 60th Anniversary in Madrid"]

[Excerpt] The material and moral conditions in which the younger generation lives has led many of them to reject the capitalist society which impedes their every prospect and any calm, happy and human future. At present the youth, even those who recognize the historical value of the great proletarian, people's and national revolutions which have taken place, starting with the 1917 October Revolution, are not attracted by the ways in which socialism has been implemented hitherto. This produces the possibility, and I would even say the great opportunity, which is before us now if we are able to gain credence for and promote--with the ideas we are proposing, the action that we are carrying out and the experiments which we are making--the idea that there can be a new socialism and that it is possible to build it by paths which are different from those hitherto followed by the workers movement in both the East and the West.

Is this not precisely the substance of Eurocommunism? Eurocommunism is a path which values and makes use of the experiments, victories and defeats experienced by socialists and communists throughout the world, but it criticizes them, stands apart from them and tends to move beyond them to reach a socialist solution which is historically and culturally adapted to the West's best traditions and present conditions.

It is a path toward socialism which, as we have said many times, progresses at all times with respect for the rules of democracy and in guaranteeing freedom; it is a path toward socialism which, to be victorious, requires an agreement (which might go so far as unitary reorganization on new bases) among all the forces which are truly representative of the working class and the people's masses, whatever their inspiration, and it also requires a resumption of dialogue and detente at the international level and cooperation and peace.

Tensions, hotbeds of conflict, acts of force, hot wars, fanaticism of various types--all are in danger of leading mankind to a nuclear hecatomb.

There are many reasons for this tension. Today, however, the most dangerous aspect of the situation lies in the aggravation of the conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union. We regard this as the main cause of the crisis in detente, the lack of any mutual trust and the rise, even against the will of these two countries and their governments, of a real threat to peace in the world.

Detente in Crisis

During the recent trip which our delegation made to China we maintained, in talks with our Chinese comrades, that a third world war is not inevitable. However, it has now become possible. So, how and with what forces and initiatives can this terrible danger be averted? How can the logic of power, retaliations, military interventions and the violation of the states' territorial integrity be stopped? How can a lasting and definitive peace be restored in the Middle East, the Palestinian people's rights to an independent state recognized, the conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan created, the tension in the Arab Gulf reduced, the U.S.-Iranian conflict peacefully settled, the security and sovereignty of all of Indochina's peoples guaranteed and normal relations between the USSR and China achieved? Finally how can the arms race be stopped--a race which has made our continent the most explosive of the nuclear arsenals?

The path exists and so do the forces: What is needed is the will, the determination and the courage.

West Europe is and ought to be among these forces. That is why we are fighting for a united Europe, transformed in its economic and social structures, with a new ruling class and new politicians and governments--a Europe which, without calling into question the Atlantic pact of the countries which signed it, works actively for detente and disarmament; a determined Europe eager to establish with the peoples and states of the Third and Fourth Worlds a relationship of cooperation based on equality, respect for sovereignty and independence and mutual benefit and justice.

Peace, disarmament, cooperation and a new world economic order are the answer to the present crisis and to the unsolved problems of underdevelopment, backwardness and famine in the Third World and of inflation, unemployment and social disintegration in the capitalist world.

There is therefore a need for a courageous West European political initiative, especially from the West European workers movement. Not only from the workers movement, however, and certainly not if it is divided. We must realize that the objectives of peace, disarmament, the defense and development of democracy, and social change are felt and shared by broad masses who follow not only our party but also other parties and associations.

The struggle to attain these objectives must therefore be extended; it must embrace a whole range of different forces and include the search for cooperation and understanding not only among the communist parties but must promote understanding with the European socialist and social democratic parties, with the Christian organizations, movements and institutions, and with all the democratic and progressive forces in West Europe.

However, these are not the limits of our initiative, and the forces in the world which can and want to pursue our objectives are not limited to the ones I have mentioned.

I am thinking mainly of the nonaligned movement.

The day before yesterday, saddened and moved, we paid our respects, together with the heads of state and government and political leaders from all countries, to Comrade Tito--legendary partisan leader, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia who was also one of the architects and founders of that vast movement of peoples and countries from all continents which has already made a valuable contribution toward leading the world out of the dark cold war period and opening new paths of cooperation and peace for mankind.

Jealous of Yugoslav independence, sovereignty and national unity and of his party's autonomy, Comrade Tito will be remembered not only for having been an ardent defender of these principles but also for the work he did to reduce divisions and conflicts within the international workers and communist movement.

Soviets and Chinese

Although given the different conditions in which we are working, we have been motivated by the specific intention of extending the network of democratic and peaceful forces whether in government or not, whether in Europe or in other parts of the world and which have not only viewpoints and reasons for agreement with us but also for disagreement.

We have acted and spoken with equal clarity, frankness and consistency in Strassburg, Washington, Moscow and Beijing.

If, for instance, we told our Chinese comrades that we do not agree with regarding the USSR as an adversary, indeed as the main adversary, we disagree equally with those who regard China as an enemy--that vast country in which almost one-fourth of the Earth's population lives and which legitimately aspires to become a developed modern nation and to have its rightful influence on the world scene and which could also have a major role in creating a world order based on peace and justice.

With this same loyal and open spirit we must also call for the intervention and presence of those high spiritual authorities which, like the Catholic Church and the other churches and the associations linked to them, claim to uphold values of peace and disarmament, fraternity and justice: They too can make a major contribution to the resumption of detente.

We have and must continue, therefore, to act for unity, not division, and must refrain from fanning the flames of division and discord.

As you see, dear comrades, what we are saying today in this new demonstration of solidarity between Spanish and Italian communists highlights the broad convergence which exists between our two parties in our analyses of the situation and in our objectives with regard to life in our countries and international life and, in particular the tasks of the West European workers movement.

We are confident that our cooperation will produce abundant and useful fruits not only for the working class and toiling masses in Spain and Italy but will also make a valuable contribution to the progress of the communist forces and all the proletarian and people's forces in West Europe toward peace and detente, toward a new society and toward socialism.

I once again give you my best wishes and convey affectionate wishes to the PCE, its members and leaders so that, on the strength of its memorable past and its present capacity for struggle, initiative and innovation, it might attain the success it deserves, which is vital for the future of a democratic Spain.

PCI STATEMENT ON THREAT TO PEACE IN WAKE OF IRAN OPERATION

ID141323 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 1 May 80 pp 1, 23

[Apparent text of 30 April PCI Directorate statement: "Acting for Seriously Threatened Peace"]

[Text] The PCI Directorate approved the following document at its meeting yesterday:

The PCI Directorate has examined the situation which has come about in the Arabian Gulf and throughout the world following the U.S. military action in Iran, with regard to the aims and the failure of which there still remain many obscure and worrisome points to be clarified. This rash initiative--which the U.S. administration decided to take while misleading the Atlantic Alliance countries--to which it had given assurances that it would not resort to military initiatives--has brought the world to the brink of war in a crucial area and has made the threats to world peace even more acute and imminent. The PCI--which has clearly and repeatedly announced its own censure of the unacceptable seizure and holding of the hostages and which firmly stresses the need for their release--expresses its own definite condemnation of the U.S. military intervention. As shown by the development of events, the U.S. intervention in Iran has not--nor could it have--led to the solution of the hostages problem, and has instead dangerously exacerbated the situation--and not only in the Arabian Gulf--and it has introduced special elements of more acute tension into the overall framework of the international situation. Such initiatives are misguided, damaging and dangerous, as shown by--among other things--the bewilderment and disapproval apparent among the U.S. public and in the U.S. Congress and the subsequent top-level government crisis involving Secretary of State Vance's resignation--an unprecedented event.

In view of these circumstances, the Italian Government's stance as outlined yesterday to the Senate by Minister Colombo is wrong and worrisome: It constitutes a serious backsliding with respect to the foreign minister's initial assessments and demonstrates this government's confused and contradictory conduct in foreign policy. The PCI Directorate draws the public's attention to the continual progressive deterioration in international relations brought about by recourse to the methods of force and reprisals, which are creating specific threats to world peace--especially since the tragic possibility of further U.S. attempts to use force and military intervention in Iran remains entirely open. Everybody must be aware of this danger and must work to promptly avert it.

The PCI therefore urges all democratic forces that want to work for peace and the resumption of the detente process to step up their efforts to draft and implement a policy based on negotiations which will lead to a solution to the hostage problem, alleviate the tension in the Arab Gulf and establish positive relationships with the new reality of the Iranian Revolution. This is the policy through which we must seek the solution of all the unresolved problems in various areas and therefore the solution, by means of the full reestablishment of independence and national sovereignty, of the crisis which was created in Afghanistan after the Soviet military intervention.

To this end, in order to not only defend national interests but also to help actively to reestablish an atmosphere of trust in international relations, Italy must carry out a rigorous and autonomous initiative, partly within the framework of the Atlantic Alliance and the EEC. Italy's alliances and relations with the United States cannot be invoked to impose a submissive solidarity with unilateral decisions made by the U.S. administration which are so fraught with repercussions. To this end it is essential that a clear stance be adopted against the overall policy of diplomatic and political reprisals, against economic sanctions and the use of force. Therefore it is essential that the Italian Government request the suspension of the recent EEC decisions affecting Iran and a revision of the EEC's policy toward Iran. More generally--and partly with the aim of reaching a positive solution to the hostage problem and to the problems of peaceful

relations, economic cooperation and a new international order--it is essential that Europe adopt an autonomous attitude of understanding and assistance toward the current emancipation and liberation processes in that region. The PCI emphasizes the essential role that awaits Europe in working for the rejection of all acts of force, for exploring every possible avenue for dialogue and negotiation and for introducing a new method of understanding and cooperation in international relations. Only on these bases will both peace and democratic progress be guaranteed. The PCI Directorate appeals to party organizations and members throughout Italy to ensure in connection with this policy, the development of peace initiatives, the broadening of dialogue among all democrats and the vigorous demonstration of the Italian people's desire to cooperate, in this serious situation, in salvaging peace and in bringing about a strong resumption of the international detente process.

L'UNITA'S BOFFA LAUDS TITO'S LIFE WORK

LD141119 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 May 80 pp 1, 17

[Giuseppe Boffa article: "The Man to Whom They Bowed Their Heads Was Both a Revolutionary and a Communist"]

[Text] Something very important has happened. In a world of serious tensions, interrupted dialogues, armed conflicts and specters of war, all--or almost all--the top protagonists of international politics gathered in Belgrade to bow their heads before Tito's corpse. Of course, this must be attributed partly to the ritual of diplomacy and official state mourning. But was that all? It is sufficient to consider the series of meetings--some very significant--among the statesmen and politicians which were present, meetings which kept our own delegation very busy. Tito's immense authority in life and the universality of the homage paid to him in death have a profound significance. Tito's strength did not stem from a prestigious inherited crown; it did not have powerful armies or terrifying weapons behind it and did not depend on financial wealth. Many of us have pointed out that his influence in international life far exceeded the influence which his country's scale and economic limitations would seem to permit. Nor was Tito ever shown any indulgence by the men who nevertheless gathered round his coffin. During the past few days everyone has recalled his conflict with the Stalinist USSR; but not many people have recalled the hostility with which he was opposed without quarter immediately after the war (and partly even during the war) by the major Western powers. Why then so much respect?

Tito's example demonstrates how much strength can be accumulated--even in a world in which cynicism too often prevails--by using the value of political ideas and initiatives, as long as they are accompanied by the determination needed to defend them. Tito had no other tools available. Recently press and television fashion has demanded that we lament the "collapse of myths." Often the people who shed the tears are the ones who invented the myths to conceal their own political inconsistency (the fact that some of them declared or still declare themselves to be leftwing may displease us, but it cannot justify them in our eyes). Tito's experience was not surrounded by myths. It has submitted itself to our rational analyses. It was and remains a continuous exhortation--which we welcome--to lucidity and reason. The fact that we now regard Tito primarily as a communist--and we defend this claim--is no petty reflection of partisan sectarianism, partly because Tito himself always declared himself such and also because the episodes of disagreement which have occurred between us Italian and Yugoslav communists are unimportant in view of the fraternity in struggle which dates back a long way (as Comrade Doronjski has pointed out, very warmly recalling the Garibaldi Brigade's participation in the Yugoslav liberation struggle) and which continues now, as shown by the affectionate welcome given to our comrades. But this is not enough.

In fact Tito developed, grew up, has always fought and remained to the end--with his unmistakable originality--within the major current of what has been called (and he himself called) the communist movement and which it would perhaps be more correct, especially now, to regard as one of this century's major currents of thought and action. This current has been the protagonist of major revolutions, such as the Yugoslav revolution, but, for this very reason, also of implacable struggles and real tragedies. From this viewpoint Tito can also be considered a tragic personality. But in using these metaphors we do not have in mind the Shakespearean tragedies, which emerged from another century of profound transformations, and certainly not the grand Guignol-style tragedies of Montmartre, which a large sector of the press uses when discussing communists and revolutions. Finally, Tito was also a great innovator within communist culture and for this very reason was able to reveal its full vitality and overlooked potentials and has all the more right to belong to it.

The man to whom so many different figures bowed their heads Thursday in Belgrade was a revolutionary. He was so first and foremost in his own country. But as a communist he never isolated himself from the broader process of revolution in our century. Tito understood and helped us to understand that it was indeed a "process" and a worldwide one, moreover, involving several different historical and social components as well as various different countries or even continents. It is therefore also a phenomenon full of contradictions, which in any case could not be fettered in any scheme or controlled by presumptive forms of hegemony. All the forces belonging to it belong to it for their own reasons, which must be respected, because they cannot be swept away in the name of some more general scheme or other without jeopardizing the most deep-rooted motivations which inspire the actual revolutionary impetus of each of those forces. Only in this way was it and is it possible to lend scope to the internationalist ideal, as Tito tried to do--with frequently underestimated tenacity--both in his own multinational country and in the broader world field.

Now everyone can better appreciate the importance of these stances precisely because once again we can see how imminent the dangers threatening the world are in an era of revolutions such as ours. Now everybody seems to acknowledge that Tito always worked for peace, though everybody also knows that he never stopped fighting (not only metaphorically) when his own country's independence was at stake. But the lesson to be learned must not be only a general one. Indeed, Tito's Yugoslavia has shown how to work for peace in a continent of opposing blocs, thanks to the courage of its own autonomy without preconceived alignments.

In our country, Christian Democratic Party Chairman Deputy Forlani recently brought attention to himself with a confused proposal concerning the country's military organization designed to encourage popular resistance in the event of war. He has not yet explained what he means by this. What is horrifying, however, is that he seemed to regard the matter as an essentially technical problem. Since he cited Yugoslavia, however, there is reason to wonder whether he has ever imagined what a lengthy effort to insure the country's unitary cohesion, what kind of policy of proud independence and popular participation in the state, what fundamental democracy, what a struggle against privileges and inequalities and, in short, what a commitment to socialist transformation the concept of popular resistance, to which Yugoslavia entrusts its own defense, implies. Above all there is reason to wonder how Forlani reconciles such a prospect with the policy pursued by his party in Italy.

The secret of Tito's strength lay basically in a truth which might seem simple, since it has been known by the workers movement since its inception, but which is sometimes in danger of being forgotten. The gains of democracy, freedom, progress and peace are never given away to the peoples by anyone: They are built with hard work, organization, struggle and boldness.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON 1980 BUDGET

LD121505 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Apr 80 pp 3, 6

[Unattributed report: "International Situation Imposes Several Limitations and Narrows Range of Correct Choices"]

[Excerpt] "In this extremely unfavorable international situation, the scope of the aims laid down by the government in its program requires at the domestic level an economic policy whose various elements will be coherent and whose effects will be correctly assessed, as well as perfect coordination and great strictness in its implementation," Minister of Finance and Planning Cavaco e Silva stated [28 April], when setting out the main guidelines of the sixth constitutional government's overall state budget and planning bill in the first of the main speeches [in the Assembly of the Republic debate].

Commenting on the external factors which have affected our economy, Cavaco e Silva said: "Some people have displayed some difficulty in perceiving the negative effects on our economy of the increase in the price of oil, the recession and the worsening of inflation among our trading partners and the rise in interest rates on the financial markets--interlinked aspects of the current international economic crisis. It is worthwhile to attempt to enlighten them--an essential precondition for a serious debate on the major options of the plan and the budget."

Increase in Price of Oil

"The sharp increase in the price of oil, which is reaching figures no less than those of the 1973-1974 crisis, means a transference of about 4.5 percent of our GNP to the OPEC countries, creating a severe depressive effect on the Portuguese economy and worsening the balance of payments through the increase in the cost of imports.

"At best, the country will have to pay 50 million contos more in 1980 than in 1979 in order to purchase the same amount of oil.

"The international economic recession is clearly reflected in the most recent forecasts of growth rates in the OECD area, which indicate a rate of only 1.3 percent in 1980, with negative growth rates of -2.1 percent in Britain and -0.3 percent in the United States.

"A recent estimate assessed the reduction of real income in the OECD in 1980, as a result of the deterioration in exchange rates and the fall in growth caused by the increase in the price of oil, at $400 billion--that is $2,000 (about 100 contos) for every family of four people.

"This behavior on the part of the Western economies cannot fail to lead to a fall in the growth rate of our exports, as well as of the emigrants' remittances. The acceleration of international inflation will entail higher prices to be paid for imports, and in this way will have a negative effect on domestic prices. The rise in interest rates, which on the Eurodollar market recently reached the level of 19 percent, as against 11 percent a year ago, has a severe negative effect on our balance of payments and is creating difficulties for the policy of boosting investment.

"The increase in the price of oil, the recession and the worsening of inflation among our trading partners and the increase in interest rates are external factors with severe negative effects on the Portuguese economy which are there for everybody to see. Those who do not see them or do not wish to see them must not complain if they are accused of dimwittedness or ignorance."

Reduction of Rate of Increase in Prices

"The government has accepted the challenge of refuting the OECD forecast of a growth rate of only 2.25 percent for the Portuguese economy in 1980--a forecast made last November which with allowance for the subsequent change in the price of oil would reduce to a level below 2 percent," stated the minister, who emphasized: "The creation of an atmosphere of confidence among domestic and foreign private investors, the guidelines for credit policy, the revision of the system of financial and tax incentives for investment, the opening up of new sectors of economic activity for private enterprise, the possibility of mobilizing rights for compensation and the increase in budgetary allocations earmarked for financing investment by the central public administration, the state enterprise sector and the local authorities, all fall within this context.

"Expansion of private consumption will result from an increase in the Portuguese people's purchasing power, to be achieved by reducing the rate of taxation of earned and personal income, increasing pensions and other social benefits, an adequate increase in earnings and containing the rise in prices.

"In order to make it possible at the same time to boost productive investment, prevent the recession and the worsening of unemployment which the external forces influencing our economy indicate and improve the living conditions of families--principally those which are most disadvantaged--it is necessary to control inflation. For this reason the government has accepted the challenge of reducing the rate of price increases in 1980, when the reverse is happening in other countries."

Cavaco e Silva then stated that "the information available on the behavior of the Portuguese economy during this government's few months in office, although scanty, is encouraging with respect to the possibility of the basic aims which it set itself being achieved, and it confirms the correctness of the economic policy which has been laid down and of the way in which it has been implemented."

"As far as the rate of inflation is concerned, the figures are plain: The consumer price index registered a 22.6-percent increase in the first quarter of 1980 with respect to the same period last year, whereas there was a 24.7-increase during the same period in 1979. But the rates recorded in February and March this year--which some people have displayed little ability to interpret--are more important than this decline in the quarterly average; the rise in prices was 2 percent in February and 1.3 percent in March, despite the increase in the price of fuels at the beginning of February and the increase in the prices of essential products in the middle of the month. In 1979 the increase in the 'shopping basket' prices occurred 12 April, and the consumer price index rose 3.1 percent in that month and 3.2 percent in the following month. In 1979, the increase in the price of fuels occurred 9 September, and the consumer price index rose 3.1 percent in that month.

"As far as investment is concerned, the sparse information available is such to confirm that the 6-percent growth rate envisaged in the plan will be achieved. Sales of cement and steel registered a 29-percent increase in the first quarter of 1980, in comparison with a 20-percent decrease in the same period of 1979. During the 3 months ending 11 April, the housing development fund authorized the construction of 8,205 homes, whereas the number of housing units started during the whole of 1979 was 2,182.

"A recent enquiry into the atmosphere among investors, to which 600 out of a maximum total of 1,000 replies have already been received, reveals that 75 percent of enterprises will be investing during the next 12 months, 62 percent of them at a rate exceeding that of the previous year, and the percentage increase will exceed 30 percent in most of them."

With respect to direct foreign investment, the amount authorized during the first quarter of 1980 "is 187 percent higher than the amount in the corresponding period of 1979."

Cavaco e Silva also stated that the income tax reduction from which incomes earned since 1 January of this year have benefited, the reduction of the supplementary tax, which already applied to incomes in 1979, the increase in retirement and disability pensions, family allowances and other social benefits announced by the prime minister, the way in which collective bargaining has been proceeding and the reduction of the rate of price increases already achieved clearly indicate that the aims of increasing purchasing power and improving the distribution of incomes will also be achieved.

He then stated: "A current account deficit of about $800 million is forecast for 1980, caused principally by the rise in the price of oil, the boosting of investment and the effect of the international economic recession on exports and emigrants' remittances. We have no information as yet about the behavior of the current account in the first quarter of 1980. However, it is believed on the basis of some available information that exports continued to display considerable dynamism and that the trend toward an increase in imports persisted.

"More reliable information is available about the trend in liquid assets outside the banking system; there appears to have been a reduction of about $400 million during the quarter--a sum which is deemed acceptable in view of the international situation, the seasonal characteristics of the first few months of the year and the rapid expansion of credit dictated by the need to rapidly give impetus to economic activity--principally, the construction industry. It is deemed perfectly acceptable for liquid assets outside the banking system to undergo an overall reduction of $300 million this year."

Tax and Budgetary Policy

"The bill containing the overall state budget for 1980 submitted to this assembly embodies a tax and budgetary policy which in several respects can be regarded as innovatory within the context of the last few years. In the field of taxation, the proposed budget rejects ease of revenue collection as a decisive criterion of tax policy and restores criteria which are valid and important in democratic societies and which have been somewhat forgotten here--tax equity, efficiency in the functioning of the economy, growth."

"We are undertaking the readjustment of the supplementary tax income scales, with a view to correcting, although not completely, the automatic, unapproved and arbitrary increases which have occurred over the last few years as a result of inflation. An income of 200 contos in 1974 was taxed that year at a rate of 5 percent in income tax and at a rate of 1.5 percent in supplementary tax; an equivalent income in 1979 was taxed at rates of 14 percent and 8.5 percent respectively, and the increase was caused almost entirely by the inflation which had occurred in the meantime. For the same reason, the maximum rate of income tax which applied in 1974 to incomes exceeding 900 contos per year applied in 1979 to an equivalent income of about 340 contos."

And he stated: "It is also proposed to increase the levels of allowances, with a view to the subsistence level, for children and with respect to earned incomes, to be taken into account in determining the taxable income for the supplementary tax. In addition, the scope of child allowances is being broadened to include young people up to 24 years of age, provided that they are enrolled at secondary or higher education institutions. With the aim of protecting families with a large number of dependents, the minimum allowance is being set at 100 contos if they number five or more. The proposal of a schedule of supplementary tax rates which will be more favorable for married taxpayers whose property is not legally separate, thus reducing the fiscal penalization to which lumping together the couple's incomes used to lead, should also be emphasized because of what it means in terms of improving fairness in taxation and the protection of families.

"The abolition of the various additional taxes will lead to great clarity and simplicity in the tax system, as well as to administrative simplification and the improvement of its application.

"In indirect taxation it is proposed to increase the rates of the excise tax on tobacco, which is justified by the inflation which has occurred and by the social benefit of curbing consumption. Mention should also be made of the updating of the limits governing qualification for exemption from the real estate and conveyance taxes on the part of people purchasing or constructing homes for their permanent residence, which reflects acknowledgment of the social value of housing and of the importance of the construction sector."

Local Authorities

"In the field of investments the major options of the plan and the budget for 1980 clearly demonstrate the government's intention, as expressed in its program, to encourage investment by the administrative and entrepreneurial public sector," the minister continued. "The central administration's development investments and expenditure program will total about 68 billion contos in 1980, with the overall state budget participating to the extent of 40 million contos, and this represents a 40-percent increase over the sum allocated in 1979. Some 19 million contos are earmarked for financing investments in the state enterprise sector, which represents a 55-percent increase, and the local authorities are being given financial resources which will enable them to increase considerably investments of local significance. In fact, the government intends this year to place at the municipalities' disposal through the overall state budget a total sum of financial resources 28 percent higher than that for 1979."

Detailing this policy, he disclosed: "The municipalities will also receive all the revenue from the real estate tax and the vehicle tax, which are registering a considerable increase this year as a result of the readjustment of rates made possible by the abolition of the special tax in force in 1979, the revenue from which went entirely to the state; the government also intends to create a special line of credit for the local authorities at a discount rate, aimed at financing investment in the sectors of low-cost housing, elementary sanitation, education and rural communications. The municipalities are thus guaranteed sufficient financial resources for significant progress in making investments of local importance. It is even forecast that the local administration sector will register financial savings of 5.5 million contos in 1980.

"As far as the overall state budget's share in covering the autonomous region's deficits is concerned, an important step forward was made this year in improving the criterion for determining the respective sum." The minister explained that application of the formula produces a share of 3.947 million contos for the Azores and 3.979 million contos for Madeira--sums substantially exceeding those for previous years, to which is added the financing of social security deficits totaling 596,000 contos for the Azores and 709,000 contos for Madeira.

Budget Deficit

"I also wish to broach the problem of the budget deficit. The deficit is not in itself an aim of economic policy but the outcome of the measures proposed for achieving the aims laid down. Viewed in this perspective, the overall deficit proposed for 1980 is, according to the forecasts, in keeping with the aims of expanding economic activity, boosting investment and containing inflation, and with the need to keep the current account deficit under control.

"A lower budget deficit would mean insufficient domestic demand in light of the fall in demand for exports.

"A large budget deficit would lead to the absorption of an excessive portion of domestic credit, preventing the boosting of productive investment--principally by the private sector--or would lead to a worsening of inflation or to a current account deficit incompatible with our ability to secure external means of finance.

"The policy of reducing taxation, required by the principles of tax equity, economic efficiency and the expansion of private consumption, as well as the increase in the budgetary allocations earmarked for public investment and the increase in payments to local authorities, have the effect of increasing the budget deficit. If nothing else were done, the outcome would be a deficit not in keeping with boosting productive investment, reducing inflation and controlling the foreign debt.

"The appropriate counterbalance to prevent this occurring has been found in three areas of the budget in which the action required by domestic demand was at the same time necessitated by the aims and guidelines outlined by the government; tax evasion and fraud, public consumption and subsidies for public enterprises."

Tax Evasion, Consumption and Subsidies

"The phenomenon of tax evasion and fraud has assumed such proportions here that it was necessary, for the sake of economic efficiency, distributive equity and respect for democratic legality, to abandon attitudes of tolerance toward offenders and take vigorous action to combat them.

"Public consumption had been increased for several years at rates exceeding 5 percent, without this being reflected in an equivalent increase in the quantity and quality of the goods and public services made available to citizens and representing, rather, great inefficiency in the use of public money. It was necessary to curb this trend. The budget was therefore drafted in accordance with guidelines of stringent austerity to ensure that the growth rate of public consumption in real terms would approach zero in 1980.

"The same spirit of a demand for austerity and the reduction of inefficiency was present in setting the subsidies to be granted to public enterprises. Contrary to what is to be inferred from statements by some people who have not yet perceived the role of the profit margin in public enterprises, it is the duty of all of them to create positive savings, while taking into account the value of the social ingredient of the goods and services which they provide. This has not been the case here, but it is imperative that a decisive effort be made to this end.

"Moreover, it is extremely doubtful whether the value of the social benefits of the activity of the entire Portuguese state enterprise sector exceeds the total sum of the subsidies granted in 1979. The continuation of this sum for 1980 reflects the government's commitment to combating the inefficiency of some public enterprises--an inefficiency which has always resulted in a high cost for citizens in the form either of payment of taxes without an adequate return or of unjustified increases in prices.

"The current deficit, despite being lower in real terms than that of the 1979 budget, still constitutes a sum which is deemed very high. This stems from the high level of the wages bill and of the public debt interest: This totals 39 million contos, registering an increase of about 36 percent, despite the 15 million conto reduction in interest payments to be made to the Bank of Portugal as a result of the revaluation of gold.

"Contrary to what some people have asserted, these 15 million contos in interest which cease to be paid to the Bank of Portugal are not a windfall for this government; they are virtually confined to offsetting a specific legacy received by the 1980 budget with respect to public-debt interest. In fact, in order to finance the 1979 budgetary deficit, the state raised a loan of 92 million contos at an interest rate of 18 percent from the Bank of Portugal at the end of the year, whereas in previous years loans had been raised at the rate of 7.5 percent. Although this readjustment of the interest rate to be paid to the Bank of Portugal may be correct, the fact is that its budgetary impact occurs for the first time in 1980, and represents 92 million contos. In addition, as a result of the increase in interest rates, there will be an increase of about 2 million contos this year in the costs of the loans raised by the republic on foreign money markets in 1978 and 1979, totaling $750 million.

"In one important respect, this year's current deficit has a significance different from that of previous years: In its formation, increases in taxation have been replaced by reductions, thus increasing private citizens' disposable incomes. But the current deficit nevertheless represents an obstacle to the country's economic growth. For this reason the utmost stringency is necessary in implementing the budget and continuing the effort which has gotten under way to surmount the crisis in Portuguese public finances by tackling key areas such as tax evasion, control over public expenditure and the management of the public debt.

"It is within this context of resolving the structural problems of our public finances that the gold revaluation operations falls, and this in fact makes it entirely justifiable.

"It remains to be added that we envisage financing about 12.5 percent of the budget deficit by resorting to foreign credit and the remainder through domestic credit. The financing through the national banking system is being duly coordinated with the production sector's credit requirements and with the expansion of domestic credit compatible with the expansion of the economy, the increase in prices and the fluctuation in liquid assets outside the banking system."

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ILLEGAL ACTS, NEWS COVERAGE

LD150340 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In connection with reports involving the self-styled Popular Forces of 25 April [leftist urban guerrilla organization] we have just received through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers the following official note from the Ministry of Internal Administration:

Acts of armed banditry and violence linked with bank raids and car thefts, currently being investigated and countered by the security forces and services, have justifiably been worrying citizens and public opinion as a whole. Fronts and organizations opposed to the government are seeking--as such events take place--to link these unrelated acts of banditry and present them as the result of a concerted, revolutionary and popular action.

The government--which is taking all the necessary steps to control and curb such acts--holds the view that any news speculation based on provisional, unconfirmed reports will only benefit the authors of such acts, as it will only slow up the activities of clandestine organizations, spread confusion and even render more difficult the action of the relevant authorities.

That was an official note issued by the Ministry of Internal Administration through the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

MADRID REPORTS SUAREZ, GONZALEZ ROLE IN U.S.-IRANIAN CONFLICT

LD150236 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpt] Here in Spain a real news bomb exploded tonight via the EFE agency. Spain could, says the dispatch, play host to an international meeting to find a solution to the U.S.-Iranian conflict and to the U.S. hostages in Iran, EFE has learned from reliable sources. According to the same sources consulted by EFE, other countries such as Switzerland and representatives of the PLO are participating in the preparation and groundwork for the meeting.

On the Spanish side both Prime Minister Suarez and opposition leader Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist, are participating. Both of them had talks yesterday, Tuesday, 13 May, with French lawyer Mr (Bourget), the Paris representative of Iranian Shi'ite leader Imam Khomeyni, and with Argentinian lawyer Hector Villalon, commissioned by White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan to look after U.S. interests in the matter. Both (Bourget) and Villalon, according to the sources, came to Spain before with the same aim.

The arrival in Madrid was expected of the former Melchite archbishop of Jerusalem, Hilarion Capucci, who is closely connected with the PLO and mediated in the return to the United States of the bodies of the nine U.S. soldiers who died in the abortive hostages' rescue operation. The archbishop did not come to Madrid for reasons of discretion because he could be easily recognized.

The same sources have said that both mediators were satisfied with their talks with Prime Minister Suarez and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] leader.

As you will recall, Prime Minister Suarez had a long meeting with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia, and met him again and Vice President Mondale in Belgrade. According to diplomatic sources, it appears that President Carter would give his blessing to these talks. The aim of the talks is to get Spain and other countries friendly to Iran and the United States to work alongside both governments to negotiate a solution to the conflict.

The Socialist Party says that it has accepted playing a part in the mediation and tonight issued an official note in which it ratifies this information and confirms that meetings did indeed take place in Madrid. It will try and gain the support of the Socialist International in the matter. The sources consulted say that it is possible that PSOE Secretary General Gonzalez may go toTehran at the invitation of Iranian President Bani-Sadr. The same sources believe that Bani-Sadr wants the Socialist International to intervene in the conflict because of his personal ideological sympathy with social democracy.

Socialist International Mediation Sought

LD142108 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, the secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], intends to raise the subject of the mediation of the Socialist International in the U.S.-Iran conflict at the first opportunity.

NEGOTIATIONS ON JAN MAYEN ZONE CONTINUE IN NORWAY

LD140759 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 May 80 p 6

[Alf Hildrum report: "Iceland Comes to Meeting With Tougher Demands"]

[Text] Iceland will not accept a Jan Mayen agreement unless it guarantees Icelandic rights on the continental shelf around the island.

In Iceland's opinion it is pointless to negotiate at all since the Norwegian delegation, under the leadership of Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, does not have full authorization from the Storting's foreign affairs bodies to enter into negotiations about the continental shelf.

Iceland is not prepared to alter its view that it should have the final say on the distribution of the capelin quotas in the area.

According to reports received by ARBDEIERNES PRESSEKONTOR from circles close to the Icelandic delegation, these are the three most important points in the directives that Icelandic Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson will bring with him when he arrives in Oslo today at the head of a large delegation to continue negotiations with Norway on a Jan Mayen agreement. The official negotiations will start on Thursday, but the two countries' foreign ministers will have informal talks on Wednesday.

Because of this basic Icelandic attitude it is clear that this round of talks will also prove difficult. After the talks in Reykjavik in April the leaders of both countries' delegations said that they were sure that there would be an agreement in Oslo during the 3 days set aside for the negotiations. But the new toughness in the Icelandic attitude is a warning that the difficulties have still by no means been ironed out.

Internal Icelandic discussions have resulted in a tougher Icelandic demand for access to the continental shelf,and at the meeting in Oslo the Icelanders will put forward a demand for the appointment of a Norwegian-Icelandic committee to oversee the exploration for and exploitation of what resources there may be on the continental shelf.

None of the questions involved in the talks has been finally solved, since the various aspects of the negotiations have such a great effect on each other. It is, however, reasonable to assume that questions like the demarcation line where the two countries' borders cross each other, the distribution of the quotas for various types of fish, and the sharing of resources in the Jan Mayen zone will be possible to solve, since there are solutions to the main problems. But if such a package is not achieved, it is hardly likely that agreement will be reached on anything else, apart from the capelin quota for the coming fishing season.

Because of the capelin fishing season, which could start as early as July, and because of the Danish extension of the border off Greenland, of which Denmark gave advance warning in the spring, it isnow becoming a matter of urgency that an agreement be reached. The Icelanders are saying openly that they expect a "softer" Norwegian approach. The optimism that characterized the conclusions of talks in Reykjavik could therefore easily be replaced by new problems which will mean that agreement will not be reached this time either. If this happens, it is clear that Norway will unilaterally establish an economic zone around Jan Mayen.

KARAMANLIS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC

AT151029 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The new president of the republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, was sworn in a short time ago before the plenum of the chamber of deputies. The chamber meeting started at 1100 [0800 GMT] under Bournias, first deputy chairman of the chamber of deputies, because Chairman Papaspirou acts as president of the republic from midnight to the moment when Karamanlis is sworn in.

As soon as the chamber convened, Bournias read the letter of resignation from Konstandinos Tsatsos and the meeting was adjourned pending Karamanlis' arrival. The new president was welcomed at the east entrance of the chamber by Papaspirou and Prime Minister Rallis. The meeting of the chamber was reconvened at 1110 [0810 GMT] and Karamanlis entered the chamber. The swearing-in ceremony was held at 1140 [0840 GMT] by Archbishop Seraphim and members of the holy synod. The relevant protocol was signed by President of the Republic Karamanlis, the archbishop and the acting chairman of the chamber.

Accompanied by the prime minister and the chairman of the chamber of deputies, Karamanlis was scheduled to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. Later he will be welcomed at the presidential palace by ex-President Konstandinos Tsatsos, who will install him.

I AVYI: RALLIS GOVERNMENT VULNERABLE TO RIGHTIST PRESSURES

AT131355 Athens I AVYI in Greek 15 May 80 p 6

[From the "I AVYI: column: "A New Situation"]

[Text] The procedure which led to the election of G. Rallis to the chairmanship of New Democracy and to the Office of the Prime Minister has publicized a situation of very sharp disputes that has been simmering within the government party for many years. Of course this does not concern disputes of a personal nature, although they appeared in the form of a confrontation in the persons of Rallis and Averof for the guarantee of the majority of the government deputies.

The two tendencies, which have manifested themselves so openly these days, have existed from the very beginning of New Democracy, despite the fact that they were covered up by and subservient to the strong and indisputable imperiousness of Karamanlis. Since 1974 New Democracy has aspired to become and then became the great party of the right. But it became a party of the right in which both the dictatorship which preceded it and the differentiations which resulted from it as well as the degree of the country's development in a world with very strong anti-imperialist forces and with multiple centers of economic and political power--contrary to the older indisputable American imperiousness--had caused numerous cracks and tendencies which represented many interests and a wide variety of choices within a generally conservative political-ideological direction.

Therefore, within the new postdictatorial conditions it has been an erroneous simplification to identify New Democracy with the predictatorial ERE [National Radical Union] because such an identification above all does not correspond to a great change in the domestic and international situation. All those people from the area of the left--like yesterday's RIZOSPASTIS--who are now forced to speak about two real clashing tendencies inside New Democracy and who actually forecast regroupings with unforeseeable developments in the future must--if they want to be simply sincere--admit that the mentality which perceived an essentially unitary and indivisible right with petty differences but without general significance has been proven entirely wrong.

Karamanlis' special political stature had given the appearance of a homogenous political organization to New Democracy. However, his departure from the leadership of the government party has unleashed the thus far muffled tendencies and has given them a substantive political existence. It does not concern--we repeat--tendencies which represent antagonistic social forces but this does not mean that the clash would not acquire an exacerbated form, since it represents very sharp differences in interests and corresponding political concepts, methods and international orientations. This is why the election of Rallis as the leader of the government party and prime minister simply constitutes the first stage in a process of regroupings that has only now begun.

The compromise between the two wings--the two tendencies of New Democracy--is not only temporary, it is also unstable and uncertain, something that will inevitably have repercussions on the entire government policy. Perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to state that Rallis "one-party" government is essentially a coalition government between two political groups which are quickly organizing their forces and their corresponding choices within an atmosphere of mistrust and confrontation. In this sense the compartmentalization of the armed forces under Averof gives the group of the "so-I-want-it" national defense minister greatly increased stature which is disproportionate to its true response within the base of the government party and renders Rallis' government even more vulnerable to pressures from the right and even more susceptible to concessions and compromises on basis issues of internal and external policy, regardless of any personal viewpoints of the new prime minister.

This is one basic new fact that distinguishes Rallis' government from the previous New Democracy governments, despite similaritiec in its composition and phraseology. However, within this same framework a greater possibility appears--from totally the opposite direction--of the intervention of the popular masses and the democratic political forces. The struggle to isolate the most reactionary pro-NATO and pro-American forces is becoming sharper because of the state of affairs and it requires increased vigiliance and political maturity and flexibility from all parties of the democratic opposition so that without weakening the front of total deployment against the right it can strengthen and promote all activities which contribute to a broader popular cooperation against reactionary forces and their efforts inside and outside New Democracy.

The new government without Karamanlis has acquired its true dimensions without transcedental symbols and supermen. This fact in itself changes the conditions of political struggle significantly. The sooner democratic parties understand this reality and proceed to the corresponding adjustments the better it will be for the nation and democracy.

MITSOTAKIS PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN ANKARA NATO MEETING

AT131919 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to authoritative reports, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will participate in the NATO spring ministerial conference which will be held this year on 26 June in Ankara.

SA CARNEIRO, KRESIKY PLAN OFFICIAL VISITS IN LATE MAY

AT131917 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] It has been learned that Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro intends to pay an official visit to Greece on 23 May. In addition, official visits will be paid to Greece from 27 to 29 May by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky and from 29 to 30 May by Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus.

DEMIREL CRITICIZES EVREN STATEMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL VOTING

TA141728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that it is extremely erroneous to make certain speculations regarding the parliament by misinterpreting the statement made by the chief of staff yesterday on the presidential elections. Demirel said: It is also wrong to form certain groups [in the parliament] following the chief of staff's statement.

Addressing his party's joint parliamentary group, Demirel noted that the composition of the parliament is evident and that it is not easy to elect a president in such a parliament. Demirel continued: The reason for the failure to elect a president for the past 6 weeks is the composition of the parliament and the lack of support. It is insufficient to say: Come, let us elect a president. The election of a president is an extremely important issue. This election should be based on a foundation and on rules. The foundation is the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the rules consist of obtaining a 2/3 majority during the first two rounds and a simple majority during the subsequent rounds, as stipulated by the Constitution. Everyone is obliged to remain loyal to this foundation and these rules just as we are obliged to remain loyal to them.

We cannot allow the state to be handed over to just anyone. Choosing a person for the sake of choosing would be tantamount to disrespecting the Grand National Assembly as well as those who favor this action. We will elect the person and not the principle. Our strategy and tactics are clear. We explained this clearly. I repeat, our friends should not become impatient. They should not be influenced by pressures and propaganda from the outside.

Demirel said that a correct answer should be given to the questions: "What is delaying the election of a president; who is delaying it; who is to blame?" Demirel noted: The elections are now being held. However, there are no results. Does anyone know how to obtain results? He said that everyone is entitled to wish for fruitful elections. Demirel continued: However, the fact that there are no results is not caused by anyone's wish to delay them. This is a serious matter and it is a difficult one. The chief of staff's statement last night has made our friends sensitive. It is extremely erroneous to make certain speculations regarding the parliament by misinterpreting this statement. The solution to the problem will be found within the parliament. Efforts in this direction are continuing. It is also wrong to form certain groups following the chief of staff's statement. I do not consider it beneficial to interpret it further than this.

JUSTICE PARTY OFFICIAL FAVORS EARLY ELECTIONS DUE TO DEADLOCK

TA141811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Justice Party Secretary General Nahit Mentese has said that the issue of early elections has become real and is now included in Turkey's agenda. Mentese has noted that as long as the conditions and atmosphere remain the same, the presidential elections seem to have reached a deadlock. Replying to questions by YURT Agency [?HOMELAND NEWS SERVICE] on this subject, Mentese recalled that in their daily statements, the opposition parties criticized the government and expressed dissatisfaction with the functioning of the government. Mentese noted that those who are dissatisfied with the functioning of the government should not evade the judgement of the nation. Pointing out that the makeup of the parliament does not reflect the will of the nation, as expressed during the 14 October elections, Mentese said: if it had reflected, the present crisis would not exist. The Demirel government would not be a minority government and the presidential elections would not still be pending.

Replying to a question on the presidential elections, Mentese said: Democratic countries hold referendums to clarify an issue. Under these circumstances, why should the nation's judgement not be consulted? Pointing out that the current electoral system prevents the establishment of governments with strong parliamentary support, Mentese said that his party is in favor of amending the Constitution and theelectoral system before holding elections.

STATE MINISTER KELLECI RESIGNS FOLLOWING MAGAZINE 'GOSSIP'

TA141646 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] State Minister Muhammed Kelleci resigned following a report that appeared in a magazine. The letter of resignation he sent to Prime Minister Demirel says: My dear prime minister, I will always live with the honor and pleasure of having worked with you. It is known to all that our government is working under extremely difficult conditions. I have been made the victim of an extremely cruel plot and slander. I ask you to accept my resignation from the Cabinet. Please accept my respects.

Our correspondent has learned that Kelleci resigned because of a report published about him in a magazine. It has been learned that Kelleci said: I cannot continue to serve in my position in light of this gossip.

$75 MILLION LOAN SECURED FROM EUROPEAN FUND

TA142046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] It has been announced that a $75 million project loan was secured from the European Reconstruction Fund during the past 6 months to finance public limited companies and socially oriented investments. The agreement concerning the DM30 million loan, which is part of the $75 million loan, went into effect today.

According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent, the DM30 million loan will be used--under the sponsorship of the state industry and worker investment bank--to finance the internal needs of the Livestock and Dairy Products Limited company, which is being established in Istanbul's Umraniye District, and the Batikent project.

A 50 million Swiss franc loan was also secured from the fund last month. The terms of the loans vary from 10 to 15 years--with a 5-year grace period--and their rates of interests range from 7.5 percent to 9.5 percent. Officials said that the loans will be used to meet local needs and their foreign currency equivalent will be used freely by the government.

FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES APPLY FOR DRILLING RIGHTS

NC140819 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 8 May 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Ankara--Minister of Energy Esat Kiratlioglu has stated that five foreign oil companies have officially applied for permission to drill for oil in Turkey. He said: "These companies will initially carry out geological and geophysical research and then begin drilling." The following are the names of the American, French and Dutch companies which have applied: Union Oil; Phillips 66; Occidental; Total Group France Petrol; and Deminex. Stating his belief that there is an enormous quantity of oil reserves in Turkey, he added: "We estimate that the quantity of oil to be extracted in Turkey will meet all our needs."

SPEECH BY CP REPRESENTATIVE TO PARIS MEETING

For the Turkish Communist Party representative's speech to the European communist parties' meeting in Paris on 29 April, see JPRS WEST EUROPE REPORT No 1577, JPRS No 75698, 14 May 1980, pages 115-119.

VOTCP COMMENTARY ON U.S. BASES, ACTION AGAINST IRAN

TA061226 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 6 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Struggle Against the Antipeople Demirel Government Which Is Following in the Wake of Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] Military concentration is taking place in the Eskisehir and Incirlik U.S. bases. Following numerous questions by reporters, Demirel was forced to confirm reports to that effect. The fact that the U.S. bases on our soil were put on the alert and the heavy concentrations in those bases of aggression confirm the following two facts: First, the ring of fire--created by imperialists--surrounding our country is closing in; secondly, the United States is insisting on using our country as a tool for its military and political policy in the Middle East, which has ended in failure. This assessment was affirmed by the recent provocative military action taken by Washington against our neighbor Iran. During this aggressive operation, which has further increased the tension in the region, the United States used some of its military bases on our soil such as Cigli, Incirlik and Ertas. These developments have shown that the United States has taken another step in dragging our country into the Iran adventure. The Carter administration now wants to go even further and take a second step. An article carried by the AL-WATAN, AL-'ARABI and (AL-DESSU) magazines published in Beirut reported that the United States is planning a new provocation against Iran and that preparations are already underway in the eastern parts of Turkey for a second act of aggression.

The Demirel government, which was not brave enough to openly support the U.S. military provocations and its aggressionagainst Iran in the face of our people's strong reaction, continues to support the imperialists' antipeace policy, which poses a great threat to peace in our country as well as world peace. The NATO maneuvers in our region, which began in the Mediterranean, constitute the most concrete proof of this. These maneuvers--in which Turkey is also participating--are new provocations directed against the peoples of the region. This show of force, which is also aimed at intimidating the Iranian people, displays once more that NATO is a tool of military aggression used to protect the interests of imperialism.

In addition to showing that imperialism is the source of tension, the military show of force planned by the United States along the border of socialist Cuba and the inciting maneuvers conducted by NATO in the Mediterranean also expose the antipeace facet of imperialism. These maneuvers prove that the imperialists are engaged in adventures and preparations for war.

The antipeople Demirel government is following in the wake of the antipeace and inhuman policy of imperialism. Through the new bilateral slavery agreements which it signed with the United States, this government has transformed our country into a powder keg. As noted by the progressive and democratic press, through this agreement Washington is able to drag our country further into its Middle East adventure. It is able to transform Turkey into a tool of threats and aggression against its neighbors. This is why the bilateral slavery agreement has caused harsh reactions among our people and in the parliament. Workers' parties--primarily the Turkish Communist Party--mass unions and progressive and democratic forces have adopted a firm stand against this slavery agreement which transforms our country into an outpost of imperialism.

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Western Europe

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STATE TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS BEGIN

FRG's Genscher, SFRY's Vrhovec Arrive

AU151541 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has arrived today in Vienna to participate in the State Treaty anniversary celebrations. After his arrival at Vienna Schwechat Airport, Genscher stressed that the State Treaty anniversary celebrations were an important event in a difficult international situation. Altogether, 11 foreign ministers are expected in Vienna to participate in the anniversary events, including the foreign ministers of the four State Treaty signatory powers. Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec has been in Vienna since last night.

Vrhovec Arrival Statement

For TANJUG reportage of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec's arrival in Vienna and his arrival statement, see the Yugoslavia section of the 15 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Genscher Schedule

LD150938 Hamburg DPA in German 0812 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Vienna--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Vienna this morning to attend the State Treaty celebrations, the 25th anniversary of Austria's regaining its independence. He was welcomed at Schwechat Airport by Austrian Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch. Immediately on arrival Genscher had a meeting in the German Embassy with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec. At lunchtime he will confer with his Austrian counterpart, Willibald Pahr. During his stay in Vienna Genscher will meet on Friday evening with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Genscher said at the airport that he intends to discuss several topics with Gromyko, including Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planned visit to Moscow. The minister stated that the State Treaty celebrations were important because East and West may discuss here their difficulties in understanding one another and express their desire to continue the dialogue. When asked about the fresh proposals by the Afghan Government for a solution to the crisis in this region, Genscher said that they will be examined constructively and without reservation.

Muskie Arrival Statement Reported

AU151537 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Another prominent participant in the State Treaty anniversary events, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, has arrived in Vienna. In a brief statement Muskie rejected the latest proposals by Afghanistan--published yesterday [14 May] by TASS--as illusory, ambiguous and insignificant. According to TASS, Afghanistan has proposed the conclusion of agreements with its neighbors Iran and Pakistan, to be guaranteed by the United States and the Soviet Union. In the framework of such a solution, TASS wrote, the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan could be effected.

Muskie, Kreisky Meeting

AU151538 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] The first new contacts between Austrian politicians and those of foreign countries are taking place on the periphery of the festivities celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty signing.

U.S. Secretary of State Muskie met with Federal Chancellor Kreisky for talks at the Federal Chancellery a few minutes ago. Subsequently Muskie will conduct talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

Genscher on Talks With Leaders

LD151402 Hamburg DPA in German 1255 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] Vienna--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher hopes for "fresh initiatives "above all with regard to negotiations on arms limitation from a meeting with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko. Genscher said today in Vienna where, like Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, he will attend the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Austrian State Treaty, a "signal" could come from the Vienna talks. However, this does not mean that solutions have already presented themselves. Genscher, who meets Gromyko on Friday, also hopes for information on Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planned trip to Moscow. According to a Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genscher welcomes the opportunity of once again explaining to the Soviet foreign minister the thoughts developed by the West on arms limitation. The West's disarmament package has been submitted and reactions from the East are now expected.

At the start of his series of talks in Vienna Genscher met Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec. The two (?politicians) agreed that the Madrid followup meeting to the European Conference for Security and Cooperation (CSCE) in Helsinki should definitely take place in view of the present international crisis. This meeting, planned for the autumn, offers an excellent forum for continuing the dialogue between West and East. In his talk with Vrhovec Genscher underlined the extraordinary world political importance of the nonaligned states. They now represent an irreplaceable element of stability and balance between the blocs. Today Genscher had an exchange of views with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

Muskie, Genscher Afghanistan Comments Contrasted

AU151546 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] This morning in Vienna U.S. Secretary of State Muskie rejected Afghanistan's proposals for solving the crisis as illusory and insignificant. Muskie declared the proposals are aimed at dividing the Muslim countries so as to prevent further condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Regarding his talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko scheduled for tomorrow, Muskie said he was not particularly optimistic that the meeting would lead to important changes. He hoped for constructive talks but did not expect any concrete results, he said. In contrast to Muskie, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher spoke in Vienna about positive elements that might be contained in the Afghan leadership's proposals. Genscher also wants to meet with Gromyko in Vienna tomorrow.

Genscher Denies Afghanistan Statement

AU152007 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] There was some excitement about a statement by Minister Genscher today. Originally it was said that he had called the Afghanistan initiative "positive." The denial followed a few hours later. He had never used the word "positive" but was in favor of seriously examining the matter.

BAHR LETTER BEFORE NOC SESSION SPARKS NEGATIVE REACTION

LD151546 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bonn--A letter written by SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr to President of the German Sports Association (DSB) Willi Weyer caused confusion at today's meeting of the National Olympic Committee [NOC] in Duesseldorf and ill feelings among the FDP in Bonn. In the letter marked "private," Bahr gave the DSB president to understand before the NOC decision that, in his view, contrary to that of Weyer, approval by the NOC to attend the Moscow summer Olympics would in no way threaten the solidarity of the Western alliance.

The letter was read last night to representatives of the 23 Olympic sports associations in Duesseldorf before today's decision. While Weyer denied ever having received Bahr's letter, SPD spokesman Iothar Schwartz said that it had been sent by express mail to Weyer's private address. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was not briefed about this "private letter."

Weyer only learned about the letter from copies sent to the German members of the IOC, Willi Daume and Berthold Beitz.

Weyer assessed the letter as the SPD business mananger dissociating himself from the Federal Government's viewpoint on the Olympic question, and used the letter as an occasion to clarify the matter during a meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt this morning. Addressing the NOC later, Weyer said that the chancellor still adhered to the recommendation for nonparticipation.

The FDP said it was "astonished" at the Bahr letter. FDP spokesman Volker Hummel said on behalf of his party that "as to form and content it was an astonishing incident." The letter gains in importance because it is directed against a carefully considered decision by the Federal Government.

CDU spokesman Guenter Heinrich described the letter as a last-minute attack to again undermine the Federal Government's recommendation to the FRG sportsmen not to take part in the summer Olympics. Heinrich added that "the activities of the parallel government installed in the SPD center have reached a new peak." There will be anxiety regarding Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's reaction.

It was learned from political circles in Bonn that Bahr did not intend to influence the NOC decision by his letter. On the contrary, with a view to affairs abroad, he wanted to make it clear that a "yes" by the NOC to participation at the Olympics would be a decision taken by an independent institution which could have no consequences for the alliance.

PAPERS ASSESS NOC DECISION TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Praise

DW161000 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 May 80 p 1

[Article signed J.B.: "Worthy of Respect"]

[Text] The FRG National Olympic Committee decided more clearly than expected against participation in the Moscow games. It was not a small majority which could be termed accidental that made this decision. It was notso great either that--after the earlier recommendations by the Federal Government and the Bundestag--one could insinuate that sports has given up its independence under the pressure of political powers. The observers in Moscow and East Berlin, whose special interest has become penetratingly clear in past days and weeks, must realize that there are limits to the interpretation of polls on voting results. [paragraph continues]

Nobody has adopted the East bloc version about a connection between the Olympic and Afghanistan issues. Much rather the one group said Moscow was the guilty party because of the Afghanistan war, while the others said that a guilty Moscow was not mature enough politically to bring about the "nevertheless" that was supposed to justify participation in the games.

There have been few political discussions lately in public that have come close to the high level of this decision by the National Olympic Committee. The sportsmen and the presidents of the associations have set an example of how to make a democratic decision, and this should not be forgotten too quickly. This judgment would also be called for had the result been the reverse. The sports leaders, most of all Willi Daume and Willi Weyer, deserve respect because such meetings are not automatically given the rating they deserve.

Neither the vote by the French National Olympic Committee for Moscow, nor the irritation temporarily caused by a letter allegedly stemming from SPD Federal Manager Bahr, could hurt the body which carried out its responsibility so exemplarily. The Olympic idea is not dead--that is the first conclusion to be drawn. The Olympiad is facing hard times. But at some time Olympic games will electrify the public in an unhindered way. The Duesseldorf vote of 15 May will enter the history of the Olympiad.

Wounds Inflicted, Solidarity Preserved

DW161001 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 May 80 p 3

[Article signed KK: "Solidarity Above Everything"]

[Text] No Federal German team to the Moscow Olympics: This majority decision by the National Olympic Committee could hardly have come as a surprise to anybody since the boycott problem has been discussed fiercely for 4 months, and because almost all NOC members had stressed their positions long ago. The Duesseldorf debate, conducted remarkably seriously and factually, was aimed therefore only at achieving an external effect without being able to change anything in the NOC itself.

German sports and its leaders are probably facing hard times now. Most advocates of the boycott did not leave any doubts that they would not have made such a decision on their own. Only the recommendations of the Federal Government and the Bundestag were decisive for many, and the sports officials did not dare contradict them. Even though Bonn stated officially over and over again that the German sports leadership was free to decide, the officials felt (rightly) exposed to strong political and moral pressure. The final pressure came at a reception by the federal president.

As regards relations between the state and sports which is allegedly free, the Duesseldorf decision opens a most uncertain phase. One cannot say how deep the wounds are which have been inflicted on sports by the fierce boycott debate and how great the political and sports consequences of the Olympic boycott will eventually be. At the moment, all those involved comfort themselves with the idea that "solidarity", the key word at the moment, has been maintained.

Bahr's 'Stab in the Back'

DW161002 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 May 80 p 6

[Commentary signed vi: "Bahr's Thrust"]

[Text] After months of quarreling, German sports has decided not to act against the Federal Government and the Western alliance. It was not made easy for the National Olympic Committee. [paragraph continues]

The fact that Korber had to remind people about the American protection for West Berlin in order to counter last-minute efforts by East Berlin functionary Ewald demonstrates the extent of external interventions. Egon Bahr's feeling obliged to write a letter to Weyer demonstrates what has been going on behind the domestic scene.

Bahr first backed the decisions by the Federal Government and the Bundestag. Later on he gave an expert opinion [gutachtliche meinung] designed to mobilize the National Olympic Committee against these decisions. If there were medals in the area of stabbing-in-the-back, Bahr would have earned one. But most suitably he lets an SPD spokesman state that he had written "privately." How private can an SPD federal manager be? It looks again like a double strategy signal, and the federal chancellor--and the SPD deputy chairman--must again accept having to be asked about the state his party is in. And about his determination to do something against it.

GENSCHER VIEWS AFGHAN PROPOSALS TO SETTLE CONFLICT

LD161019 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, the proposals of the Kabul government for the solution of the Afghanistan problem and of the Warsaw Pact states for a world conference to reduce international tension must be examined seriously and thoroughly. Genscher, who will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Vienna later today, said in a broadcast on West German radio this morning that it is impossible to assess whether the Kabul proposal is positive or negative without knowledge of the full text. Genscher added that it is very important, however, to try and find starting points "where they exist," on all questions threatening world security. Whether this is true of this proposal is impossible to say at this stage.

Concerning the Warsaw Pact proposal on convening a world conference, the federal foreign minister, with a view to his meeting with Gromyko, said that he hopes that the participants in the Warsaw conference will avail themselves of the talks in Vienna to give a first explanation of the proposals put forward in Warsaw.

As to Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow, which might also be discussed with Gromyko, Genscher said: "While a decision on the date of the visit to Moscow--which the chancellor and I intend to make--is still outstanding, it is quite certain that this too should be discussed."

The text of the interview was prereleased by the Foreign Ministry.

TURKISH FINANCE OFFICIAL ARRIVES; DISCUSSES IMF, UPCOMING TALKS

TA151921 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Ministry Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal arrived in the FRG after completing his contacts in the United States. TRT correspondent Can Akvel interviewed Ozal in Bonn.

[Begin recording] [Akvel] You have just arrived in the FRG after completing your contacts in the United States?

[Ozal] On the first leg of my tour in the United States I went to New York as the guest of the Turkish-U.S. Friendship Association and I participated in their annual dinner.

The next day I was invited to the renowned association called the Council of Foreign Relations [name in English]. There also I explained Turkey's economic situation. In Washington I conducted talks with officials from the IMF, the World Bank and with U.S. Government officials and congressmen. I met with World Bank Director Robert McNamara and his advisers. Relations between Turkey and the World Bank are exceptionally good. During the current year Turkey has reached the highest program credit level, and the value of agreements reached with the World Bank has reached $600 million this year. In addition to the program loan of $200 million included in these agreements, we have been promised another program loan of $60 to $70 million.

I also had talks in Washington with IMF Director Larosiere and his colleagues. We have the best of relations with the IMF. The IMF is seriously and widely supporting Turkey's economic stabilization program. This stand will be clearly reflected in the stand-by [last word in English] agreement to be signed between Turkey and the IMF during the coming month. At this stage I cannot say anything more on this subject. I hope that official statements will be made on this issue in the coming days.

In conclusion, as a result of all my talks in the United States, Turkey's needs for 1980 have been brought to the final phase and have almost been solved. There is no probability of any difficulties. Our needs are being met as we wanted them to be.

[Question] I would like some information about the meetings you are going to have in Bonn with German industrialists.

[Answer] In March last year I had contacts with German industrialists in Bonn. Our objective in our contacts here is industrial investments to be made in Turkey and the [postponement] of our unguaranteed trade debts to the German industrialists. We shall resume talks for the settlement of the debts and for facilitating investments in Turkey. Cooperation between Turkey and the FRG in industrial and related spheres will also be discussed during my meetings. [end recording]

OPINION POLL VIEWS PARTIES' CHANCES IN 1980 ELECTIONS

DW130730 [Editorial Report] Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German on 12 May 1980 on page 95 carries a chart containing the results of an opinion poll on the prospects for the FRG political parties in the 1980 Bundestag elections. The Emnid Opinion Poll Institute in Bielefeld posed 18 questions to 2,000 men and women in the FRG, asking them which party they thought would solve the following problems best:

"Safeguarding energy supply: CDU/CSU 34 percent, SPD 28 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Fighting price increases: CDU/CSU 35 percent, SPD 28 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Good relations with the United States: CDU/CSU 39 percent, SPD 26 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Understanding with the East: CDU/CSU 18 percent, SPD 53 percent, FDP 5 percent;

"Decreasing state debts: CDU/CSU 39 percent, SPD 21 percent, FDP 5 percent;

"Safeguarding pensions: CDU/CSU 37 percent, SPD 33 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Fighting unemployment: CDU/CSU 32 percent, SPD 31 percent, FDP 5 percent;

"Economic stability of the Federal Republic: CDU/CSU 38 percent, SPD 29 percent, FDP 5 percent;

"Just tax system: CDU/CSU 32 percent, SPD 27 percent, FDP 8 percent;

"Better environmental protection: CDU/CSU 24 percent, SPD 27 percent, FDP 9 percent;

"Equal rights for women: CDU/CSU 20 percent, SPD 29 percent, FDP 12 percent;

"Safeguarding external security, defense: CDU/CSU 40 percent, SPD 27 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Codetermination rights of workers, employees: CDU/CSU 18 percent, SPD 54 percent, FDP 5 percent;

"More training positions for youth: CDU/CSU 31 percent, SPD 32 percent, FDP 6 percent;

"Keeping radicals out of public service: CDU/CSU 45 percent, SPD 21 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Safeguarding individual freedoms: CDU/CSU 29 percent, SPD 29 percent, FDP 10 percent;

"Safeguarding law and order: CDU/CSU 41 percent, SPD 23 percent, FDP 4 percent;

"Promoting the family: CDU/CSU 32 percent, SPD 27 percent, FDP 10 percent."

The answers do not add up to 100 percent because about 15 to 26 percent of those questioned answered "all are equally good" and 3 to 15 percent of those questioned gave the answer, "all are equally bad."

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS NO CURRENCY REFORM PLANNED

DW161033 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 14 May 80

[Statement by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer on reports that a currency reform could occur in the FRG; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] The report is absolute nonsense. The deutsche mark is one of the strongest currencies of the world which is very much in demand. It has always gained in value vis-a-vis the dollar in past years. We have--just to use such a comparison--more than covered the total circulation of cash with gold and foreign currencies. We have low price increase rates. With the exception of Austria there is no other country in the world with such a good combination of stable prices and economic growth. The deutsche mark is in demand everywhere in the world. We have great problems in keeping other central banks from using the deutsche mark as a reserve currency. All in all one must perhaps say that this report ought to be seen in connection with the election year: It is supposed to create unrest and worry. It is completely unfounded; it is all nonsense.

ENVOY DENIES REPORTS ON 'SECRET' ACCORD WITH IRAN

BK150957 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Singapore, 15 May (AFP)--The French ambassador to Singapore, Mr Henri Chollet, denied as "absurd and totally untrue" reports that France and Iran had signed a "secret sanctions-busting agreement." In a letter to the afternooner NEW NATION published today, Mr Chollet said the report, based on an article by the American syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, was without "a single shred of truth in it." Mr Anderson had said in the article published at the end of last month that the U.S. intelligence services were investigating a report published in London that France and Iran had signed a secret agreement providing for the supply to Iran of military and oilfield equipment, food and consumer goods in exchange for crude oil.

Mr Chollet, in his letter, said the allegations were totally untrue. "There have been no agreements whatsoever concluded in the field of technical military assistance with Iran, and there are no French military assistance personnel in that country," he added.

LE MONDE VIEWS DETENTE ON EVE OF MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING

LD150955 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Peace in New Clothing"]

[Text] Vienna--Peace--"main task of our age." Peace which must be defended against the "insane" U.S. policy. Peace threatened by the deployment of new NATO missiles in Europe. Peace which the world would never have recovered in 1945 without the USSR's "decisive" aid. Peace whose preservation rests on "one reason alone: the existence of the Warsaw Pact and its armed forces led by the invincible Soviet Army." Peace--the predominant theme in the communist countries' press since the European communist parties' meeting in Paris--has, therefore, assumed the scale of an offensive in the Eastern bloc recently. Nothing has been overlooked: Since Monday we have even had the announcement of the withdrawal of another Soviet contingent from the GDR and the condemnation in East Berlin by the latest NATO secretary to defect of NATO's warlike designs.

The communique to be published Thursday, 15 May, in the Polish capital at the end of the Warsaw Pact consultative political committee meeting will above all assert the desire of the USSR and its allies to preserve detente. Without ruling out a firm tone or a decision to strengthen the socialist camp's military potential, the emphasis would seem likely to be placed on three points: the need to ratify the SALT II agreements and to convene the Madrid conference; the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe (Note 1: This long-standing Warsaw Pact proposal was revived by Mr Gierek in February at the PZPR congress); finally, the reaffirmation of Mr Brezhnev's offer of negotiations made in East Berlin on 7 October [as published], probably accompanied by new proposals.

This will set the scene for the meeting between Gromyko and the U.S. secretary of state in Vienna Friday afternoon. Mr Muskie makes no secret of the fact that he has nothing special to say to his interlocutor except that Washington does not accept the Afghan fait accompli. Mr Gromyko, however, will have a full bag of files both new and old to be negotiated. Far from Kabul he will find it easy to be the man of reason against the obstinate man. Mr Muskie will arrive from Brussels where there will have been talk of a response [to Afghanistan]. Mr Gromyko will arrive from Warsaw where he will have discussed the struggle for detente. The first will have left hesitant allies while the second will have left unanimously faithful friends.

The former will speak on behalf of a President who no longer knows what policy to follow. The latter will represent a confident team--a power which intends to succeed in normalizing its relations with the West after its thrust toward the warm seas; a power conscious of the fact that "the existing military-strategic balance enables the socialist countries to influence the solution of international problems by their foreign policy...." (Note 2: This is a quotation from an article by Czechoslovak Defense Minister Dzur which was published in Prague recently) In short, Mr Muskie will have to make this trial meeting a master stroke to avoid adding Friday's talks to the list of U.S. blunders.

However, the Warsaw Pact's peace offensive is not only directed at the Vienna meeting. It has been prepared since mid-January by numerous meetings among the leaders of the socialist camp (especially by Marshal Kulikov's visit to Central Europe and Mr Gromyko's visit to Bucharest) and has two aims: On the one hand to obtain the suspension of the deployment of Pershing missiles decided by NATO in December following the deployment of the Soviet SS-20's, and on the other to emphasise the differences of opinion between Europe and the United States.

The fact that the reservations expressed by The Hague and Brussels in December have been further strengthened since then, and the recent West German suggestion to block the deployment of the new Eurostrategic missiles for a while, give the first objective some realism. The second is based on facts:

First, the irritation felt by Paris and Bonn at the White House's vacillations, their anxiety at the economic and political dangers of a deterioration in detente and their desire not to alter their bilateral relations with Moscow in any way; second, Schmidt's temptation to play a role in keeping with his country's power in this crisis. Indeed there is no longer an entirely even balance between Atlantic solidarity and national interest in Bonn. Chancellor Schmidt's forthcoming trips to the GDR and Moscow are indicative of that, as are the importance of his political talks, notably with Honecker, during Tito's funeral (and in the absence of Mr Carter and Mr Giscard d'Estaing).

Socialist International's Role

Another factor is the mediatory role which the Socialist International intends to play between Moscow and Washington. Received by Brezhnev in October and praised by [CPSU aide] Ponomarev at the communist parties' Paris meeting, the Socialist International's working group on disarmament has seen its action result in the decision last week to send [Sweden's Olof] Palme on a mission to Moscow. The Socialist International is not Europe, but its influence there is definite, especially in the FRG.

The last advantage is that the peace offensive enables Moscow to soothe the apprehensions of those among its allies, Poland and Hungary especially, which had been disturbed by the possible repercussions of the invasion of Afghanistan. Reassured to see that their economies have not suffered, they think it more profitable to advocate maintaining detente than to cross swords for the "ideals of the April revolution" in Kabul. Even Ceausescu, who was anxious to recall his independence by receiving Hua Guofeng and DPRK President Kim Il-song in Bucharest a few hours before the Warsaw meeting and who did not attend the Paris meeting, should not this time find reason for outbursts like those in Moscow in November 1978.

"The Soviet Union," Mr Carter said in his Philadelphia speech Friday, "will not succeed in dividing the Atlantic Alliance or making us believe that Europe could be an island of detente while aggression continues elsewhere." This is clearly not Moscow's opinion.

SCHMIDT ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH COSSIGA, POLITICIANS

LD151944 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] FRG Chancellor Schmidt has arrived in Rome for talks with Prime Minister Cossiga. Schmidt will also meet this evening with the secretaries of the political parties represented in the government and the ministers in charge of economic affairs. The talks between Schmidt and Cossiga will continue tomorrow.

TALKS WITH PORTUGAL'S EANES MARKED BY 'PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING'

LD160206 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Portuguese President Eanes, who has been on a visit to Italy since yesterday, has invited Pertini to visit Portugal. Pertini has accepted the invitation. This marks the profound friendship and understanding which characterized the political talks held yesterday afternoon and this morning between the two heads of state. An ample convergence and in many cases a real and proper identity of views between Italy and Portugal have emerged. This also applies to Portugal's adherence to the European Community.

In this connection, during yesterday's talks at the Quirinale, also attended by Foreign Ministers Colombo and Freitas do Amaral, Pertini said that it would be absurd to keep Portugal closely linked with the adherence to the EEC but that Europe, too, cannot be a factor of stability and peace unless the countries on its southern flank are part of it.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU SESE SEKO ON 'PRIVATE' VISIT

AU141600 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 14 (ANSA)--The president of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, arrived in Rome this morning from Nice to begin a private visit to Italy. He is scheduled to depart for Kinshasa on Saturday.

PCI DIRECTORATE APPROVES RESULTS OF PRC, DPRK VISITS

LD121053 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "PCI Delegation Headed by Berlinguer"]

[Excerpts] Rome--The PCI Directorate met yesterday morning. The [PCI] Directorate listened to and discussed a report from Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta on the visit which the PCI delegation, headed by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, made to the PRC and the DPRK. The Directorate approved the delegation's work and expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and of the meetings, stressing the need to continue to pursue international cooperation among all forces of progress and peace.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES TO GO TO MOSCOW

LD160124 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 15 May 80

[Summary] Reporter Antonio Pedro has been outside the building where the Portuguese Olympic Committee met tonight in Lisbon. He reports:

"The meeting has already ended, but all the participants at the meeting stated on their way out that they could not say anything about the decision made with regard to the participation of Portuguese athletes in the Moscow Olympics. A communique will be released in due course, but we could not even find out exactly when. However, by other means we managed to find out what the decision was, and we are going to give it first hand: The meeting of the Portuguese Olympic Committee said yes to Moscow. There were 20 votes in favor of sending Portuguese athletes to Moscow, 15 against and 3 abstentions. The Portuguese Olympic Committee, therefore, and the sporting federations which took part in the plenary meeting tonight said 'yes' to Moscow, with 20 votes in favor, 15 against and 3 abstentions."

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 24-HOUR VISIT

PA151718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Lisbon, 15 May (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived here today for an official 24-hour visit, before his official trips to France, the FRG and Sweden.

The Mexican president was received at the Lisbon Airport by Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, president of the Portuguese legislature, who is substituting for chief of state Antonio Ramalho Eanes who is currently on an official visit to Italy.

Lopez Portillo will meet with Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro and will inaugurate the exhibit of Mexican painter Juan Soriano, which is to be held at the Caluste Gulbenkian Foundation.

The Mexican president will leave for Paris in the morning.

PAPER EXPECTS 'NEW STYLE' U.S. DIPLOMACY FROM MUSKIE

LD141035 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "New Style"]

[Text] Edmund Muskie had just been appointed secretary of state, a post for which he was chosen by President Carter as Cyrus Vance's replacement. Muskie's first speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee enables us to perceive certain signs of a possible change in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Of course this change will be characterized more by a variation in style than in actual objectives, whose basic outlines should not be altered.

The new secretary of state began by stating clearly that he, and not the presidential adviser on national security affairs, will hold prime responsibility for setting the "foreign policy course." This reflects the demand for greater autonomy for the secretary of state, a figure often "threatened" by the presidential adviser's special position. This is what happened during Nixon's term in office, when Henry Kissinger effectively took charge of foreign policy; the same happened more recently to Cyrus Vance who throughout his period of office never managed to eliminate Zbigniew Brzezinski's influence on President Carter--another factor which contributed to his resignation.

The second inference to be drawn from Edmund Muskie's speech is that the U.S. administration seems willing to revise its policy toward Moscow. Specifically, Muskie stated that his country seeks a "steadfast and balanced policy with respect to the Soviet Union."

Having condemned in no uncertain terms the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, for which the Kremlin will have to pay a "heavy price," Muskie nevertheless emphasized that "insofar as Soviet policy permits, no opportunity to strive for peace must be ignored."

One can attach a similar interpretation to Muskie's first diplomatic mission--he is to meet with the Soviet foreign minister during his coming visit to Vienna on the 25th anniversary of Austria's liberation [sentence as published]. The announced meeting will be the first high-level U.S.-Soviet contact since the Afghan invasion in December and something which Zbigniew Brzezinski very recently opposed outright.

Muskie thus seems to be introducing a new style based, as he put it, "on a positive diplomacy of active compromise."

PCP DOCUMENT ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT POLICY

LD151101 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 8 May 80 pp 5-8

[Apparent text of document approved at 3 May Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) Central Committee plenum: "The International Situation, the Government's Foreign Policy and International Activity"]

[Text] 1--The PCP Central Committee analyzed the recent evolution of the international situation which confirms the assessment made at its 25 January meeting.

The Central Committee emphasizes that the international situation is continuing to evolve in a manner favorable to the forces of democracy, national independence, peace, social progress and socialism.

The proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence, following a lengthy and difficult armed liberation struggle, confirming the revolutionary process' irreversibility and diversity, constitutes an important victory over imperialism and racism in Africa and in the world. The PCP Central Committee reaffirms the Portuguese Communists' militant solidarity with the Zimbabwe African National Union and the patriotic forces and people of Zimbabwe, as well as with the Southwest African People's Organization of Namibia and the African National Congress of South Africa, which are courageously leading their peoples in the national liberation struggle against racism and apartheid, and with all peoples struggling for national and social emancipation.

The Central Committee examined in particular the grave threats to peace and people's security resulting from imperialism's attempts to halt the progress of the revolutionary process of peoples' social and national emancipation and to tackle the exacerbation of capitalism's general crisis at the expense of the workers and the people's masses through restrictions of and attacks against democratic freedoms and peoples' independence.

Imperialism has unleashed the most protracted and dangerous counteroffensive against peace and peoples' security since the cold war period.

The long-term armament program adopted by NATO under U.S. pressure in May 1978; the sinister neutron bomb project; the U.S. failure to ratify the SALT II agreements; the setting up of the U.S. "rapid-intervention force"; the provocations against Cuba at the time of the nonaligned countries' conference; the strengthening of military bases and the gigantic naval operations on the part of the United States in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean; NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in the West European countries; the retaliation and boycott measures adopted by the Carter administration against the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as against Iran; [paragraph continues]

the orchestration of violent anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns; the pressures and blackmail brought to bear by the United Sta s against its allie. and imperialism's collusion with the Chinese leaders; the atmosphere of hysteria and chauvinism surrounding the U.S. election campaign--these are developments which form part of the "position of strength" strategy, the strategy of confrontation with the socialist camp and of material and psychological preparation for war on the part of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of the United States and NATO.

Just as our party has already pointed out, the gigantic anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign orchestrated by U.S. imperialism on the pretext of the events in Afghanistan constitutes a cover for imperialism's aggressive strategy and for its policy directed against peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, against detente and for a return to cold war in international relations.

The military operation recently unleashed by the United States against Iran demonstrates how far U.S. imperialism's most reactionary and aggressive circles are prepared to go in their provocative and adventurist line. The operation was a resounding failure, but the dangers of further imperialist military adventures, in Iran and elsewhere in the region and the world, which could plunge mankind into a destructive war have not been dispelled.

The Pentagon hawks, who have even ousted Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, are seeking at all costs, in the name of "Western solidarity," to drag the imperialist powers of the EEC and Japan into their warmongering strategy by imposing on them a policy of faits accomplis.

The PCP Central Committee denounces as particularly dangerous imperialism's aggressive aims in the Near and Middle East, and reiterates its solidarity with the Arab peoples--specifically, the Palestinian people--the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran and all peoples and progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the region.

At the same time, it draws attention to the threats looming over other peoples and regions of the world such as in Central America--where, moreover, the peoples' social and national liberation movement is clearly progressing, specifically in Nicaragua, El Salvador and so forth. The gigantic U.S. military operations scheduled for 8 May--which envisage the movement of colossal military forces and resources and the violation of Cuban territorial waters--constitute a dangerous provocation against socialist Cuba and the Caribbean.

The Central Committee denounces once more the decision made by NATO in December to deploy about 600 new U.S. missiles in West Europe as an action of extreme gravity for peace and security on our continent, and calls on the workers and the Portuguese people to continue the struggle to prevent the implementation of this decision through negotiations and disarmament.

The PCP Central Committee believes that mobilization of the broadest peoples' sectors and the broadest cooperation among all political, social and religious forces opposed to war are possible and necessary.

The movement for peace and disarmament in Portugal constitutes an important specific element of the people's movement. The PCP is prepared to examine with all democratic, patriotic and peace-loving forces in our country broadly unitary initiatives and actions for peace and disarmament.

The PCP Central Committee expresses its deep conviction that it is possible through united and resolute action by revolutionary and peace-loving forces to repel imperialists hegemonic and aggressive plans, defend detente, ensure peace and achieve further successes along the path of democracy, national independence and socialism.

2--The Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government's foreign policy constitutes one of the cornerstones of the subversive plan aimed at eliminating the Portuguese democratic system and establishing another dictatorship.

The reactionary parties' government is seeking by every means to win support from the blackest European and world reaction, practicing a policy of national dereliction and submission to imperialism, proclaiming itself an opponent of detente, and actively taking part in the imperialist campaigns to exacerbate the international situation.

The Central Committee expresses the Communists' firm opposition to the rapid strengthening of Portugal's involvement in NATO and the subordination of the nation's armed forces to its machinery; Portugal's entry into the Common Market of the monopolies, which the government is seeking to hasten without heeding even the most elementary national interests; the irresponsible and provocative actions aimed at hampering and restricting Portugal's relations with the USSR and other socialist countries; the sabotaging of relations with the new African countries, specifically by welcoming traitors and encouraging neocolonialist plans, intrigues and conspiracies against those states; the servile submission to the Carter administration's orders, which were very obvious in the case of Afghanistan and in the severing of trade relations with Iran, as well as in the attempt to boycott the Olympic games; the use of military bases located on Portuguese territory in acts of aggression by imperialism against other peoples; the hostile attitude toward the holding of the Madrid CSCE conference.

The PCP Central Committee warns the workers and the Portuguese people of the grave dangers to which Portugal is exposed as a result of the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government's involvement and active participation in the aggressive and adventurist plans of U.S. imperialism and NATO.

The PCP Central Committee calls on the working class, the Portuguese people and all democratic and patriotic forces to intensify the struggle in defense of national independence and sovereignty and against the policy of submission and alignment with imperialism.

The PCP Central Committee emphasizes the need for the rapid normalization of relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, other socialist countries and the new African states, with which the present government's policy is creating difficulties.

The PCP Central Committee emphasizes that respect for the principles of foreign policy enshrined in the Constitution, real diversification of our foreign relations, the defense of national interests and sovereignty, and the implementation of a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples are of vital importance for the workers and the people and for the defense of the democratic system, progress and national independence.

3--The PCP Central Committee debated and approved the party's recent international activity.

Since the beginning of the year the PCP has received in Portugal delegations of the communist parties of Spain, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and France, and other official delegations and study groups. PCP delegations have visited Cuba, Angola, the Middle East and several West European countries. The PCP was represented at the congresses of the Polish United Workers Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, as well as at other congresses, meetings and international conferences. Further initiatives are envisaged for the near and immediate future.

The PCP always regards its national tasks as indissociable from its internationalist duties. The PCP is working for the cohesion of the three great revolutionary forces of the current era--the USSR and the other socialist countries, the workers movement in the capitalist countries, and national liberation movements--and for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Central Committee believes that the development of the PCP's relations with other communist parties, as well as with democratic and revolutionary parties and movements, constitutes an essential factor of the development of the Portuguese people's ties of friendship and cooperation with other peoples and of the development of relations of peace and friendship between the new democratic Portugal and the other countries of the world.

The PCP Central Committee emphasizes that the unity of the international communist movement constitutes the basis and irreplaceable decisive factor for unity among all anti-imperialist forces and all forces struggling for democracy, peace, independence, social progress and socialism. The Central Committee stressed in particular the importance of friendship, cooperation and solidarity among the communist parties of the capitalist countries and of the socialist countries.

A constant element of the PCP's activity and policy has always been its readiness and desire to meet with the fraternal parties in order to exchange experiences, analyze the situation, discuss opinions and agree on joint actions, both through bilateral meetings and in multilateral meetings of various kinds in whose preparation it is undoubtedly desirable for there to be prior consultation which will enable each party to contribute its experience and opinion.

The Central Committee received a report on the meeting of European communist and workers parties held in Paris 28-29 April, in which a PCP delegation took part. The PCP Central Committee regards as highly important the struggle for the aims cited in the "communists' appeal to the peoples of the countries of Europe" adopted at that meeting and the need to conduct appropriate initiatives at various levels aimed at mobilizing the broadest social and political forces for detente, peace and disarmament.

'LUKEWARM' RESPONSE TO AFGHAN PROPOSAL FOR SETTLEMENT

LD151324 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1255 GMT 15 May 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic staff]

[Text] Britain today gave a lukewarm response to the proposal from Afghanistan for a political settlement which could lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

A Foreign Office statement said the proposal showed "little if any change from the previous Soviet and Afghan position."

But at the same time the Foreign Office indicated a relaxation of its January ban on high-level ministerial contacts with the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan. Lord Carrington is due to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Andrey Gromyko in Vienna this weekend.

In its reaction to the Afghanistan proposal, the Foreign Office said it would "result in confirmation of the status quo since the Kabul regime would obtain Pakistani and Iranian recognition and secure frontiers with those countries before the Soviet Union gave any undertaking to withdraw.

"The arrangement foreseen would contain nothing about the Soviet-Afghan frontier, so that there would be no assurance that the Russians if they withdrew, would not invade again."

The statement said it was "satisfactory" that the Russians seemed prepared to contemplate a political settlement "rather than relying on brute force. This shows the value of international pressure."

But, the statement added, the proposal was based on the "unfounded allegation" that the present situation in Afghanistan resulted from outside interference by the United States and others.

IRAN SANCTIONS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

LD151940 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1906 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The government's bill to impose economic sanctions against Iran received its royal assent tonight, after the Lords passed it by 82 votes to 4.

The Iran (temporary powers) act has been rushed through Parliament this week to get it on to the statute book in time for the meeting of EEC foreign ministers on Saturday.

It has been severely criticized from all sides of the Commons, with many of the government's own backbenchers expressing misgivings about sanctions, and the damage they could inflict on British exporters. But ministers have argued that Britain must stand by her American ally to secure the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

MPs sat through the night on Tuesday to meet the government's timetable, and today it passed through the House of Lords unscathed.

Leader of the House, Lord Soames told peers that sanctions were essential "to bring home to the Iranian authorities that the continued violation of the fundamental principles of international relations will not be tolerated by the West."

GABON'S BONGO HOLDS TALKS WITH THATCHER, CARRINGTON

AB140730 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Yesterday the president of the republic, His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, who is currently on a visit to Great Britain, held talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. President Bongo and the leader of the British Government reviewed the situation in Africa, particularly Zimbabwe's accession to independence. Omar Bongo and Mrs Thatcher also analyzed Gabon's development program and the possibilities of British participation.

Another release from London states that the head of state also met with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Office secretary of state. During his visit, which ends tomorrow, El-Hadj Omar Bongo will meet with Mr Cecil Parkinson, minister of state for trade and many British businessmen and bankers.

Visit Ends

AB151130 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] President Omar Bongo leaves London today for Rabat, Morocco on the fourth leg of his trip abroad. During the 48 hours he spent in the British capital President Omar Bongo met Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister. They discussed cooperation between Libreville and London. Apart from purely political meetings the president of the republic met other important British officials.

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY GILMOUR VISITS EGYPT

For coverage of Deputy Foreign Secretary and Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour's 10 May arrival in Cairo and subsequent talks with Egyptian leaders on Middle East developments, see the Egypt section of the 13 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

DEMARCHE MADE TO UK HIGH COMMISSIONER ON LETTER

NC161125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has made a demarche to the British high commissioner in Cyprus, Mr Rhodes, regarding the letter sent by the consular section of the commission to English buyers and owners of immovable property in the republic's occupied territory.

Mr Rolandhis explained to Mr Rhodes the reasons why the government of the republic considers the High Commission's act unacceptable and handed him a relevant document.

The foreign minister had made verbal demarches on the same matter to the British high commissioner as soon as the authorities of the republic learned that the letter had been sent.

ROLANDHIS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE

NC152155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that, although the dialogue for a fair Cyprus solution has not yet been fruitful, it continues to be an essential course in the field of our political offensive. He stressed: We must keep on trying and. moreover, we must safeguard this method because if fair concepts about Cyprus are ever to prevail in Ankara, dialogue would be the vehicle to the final solution.

Speaking this evening in Limassol during a dinner given by the Famagusta Lions Club, Mr Rolandhis added that the dialogue procedure could be helped by the committee which the UN General Assembly president must appoint on the basis of the recent UN General Assembly resolution on Cyprus. The presence of independent representatives from other countries during crucial discussions would give vigor to the talks and help them. It would also provide a new lever for the UN secretary general in his role as negotiator. An unfortunate rejection of the committee by the Turkish side, Mr Rolandhis added, would limit the activity of the committee--when it is set up--to the field of internationalization.

Mr Rolandhis said that almost 6 years of hard and arduous efforts, both in the international field and in the Cyprus political arena, for progress in or a solution to our problem have not produced any result because the Turkish position for a divisive solution basically remains unchanged. He also said that, despite the repeated approaches in the last 2 years toward all those who could be of help, there have been no results. Mr Rolandhis remarked: Therefore, is the Cyprus problem a question of good or bad handling or is it a matter of a change in the Turkish attitude and position?

Mr Rolandhis referred to the serious crisis on our domestic front, stressing that when tension is added to a problem which is in itself difficult then the problem becomes insoluble. The foreign minister stressed: I firmly believe that in order to preserve some possibilities for resolving our problem we must free it from political and party influences. We must view the Cyprus problem as a national question and not as a political or party bastion. He added: We are entering a period of partisan tension because of the 1981 parliamentary elections. If the Cyprus problem becomes the subject of speeches at political gatherings we ourselves will be killing every possibility for its solution.

In conclusion he said that representatives of all parties must participate in the National Council and attend the council or private meetings with the president of the republic with the goal of drawing up--despite all the difficulties--a national policy on the Cyprus problem.

RALLIS, PAPANDREOU TRADE STATEMENTS ON NATO, FIR VIOLATION

AT151248 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 15 May 80 p 1

[Text] The first skirmish between the majority opposition party and the new government took place yesterday over the NATO issue and even before the government appears before the chamber of deputies to make its policy statement. The skirmish started with four questions addressed to the prime minister by the chairman of PASOK. Late last night Rallis replied to A. Papandreou, providing the necessary answers.

A. Papandreou

In his statement A. Papandreou mentioned the following:

Significant revelations and developments in the sector of our national issues force us to address certain questions to Prime Minister Rallis even before his government policy statement is read.

1. According to a statement by the chairman of NATO's military planning committee, Greece took an "active" role in the committee meeting. This statement directly contradicts a government statement according to which Greece did not take part in the Brussels meeting. We call upon the prime minister to provide an explanation. In addition, we call upon him to inform us of the level that the decision for the "active" participation of Vice Admiral Psallidhas was taken.

2. An afternoon newspaper reported that at Montreaux (1977) Greece and Turkey agreed to prohibit oil prospecting in the Aegean--with the exception of the territorial waters belonging to the two countries--pending a solution to the Greek-Turkish "dispute." The prime minister has a duty to inform us as to whether such an agreement does exist and, if it does, how can Greece and Turkey be placed on an equal footing with respect to rights in the Aegean?

3. During NATO's "Dawn Patrol" air and naval maneuvers Turkish aircraft violated Greek airspace and refused to submit their flight plans thus violating the Athens FIR [Flight Information Region]. It is suprising that the Greek Government considered it to be its duty to supply explanations to NATO over the "interference" against Turkish aircraft by aircraft of the Greek Air Force. It is also surprising that the Greek Government did not demand explanations from both Turkey as well as from NATO over the flagrant violation of Greek frontiers.

4. Huge military aid--which approximates the astronomical figure of $2 billion--is due to be supplied by NATO--primarily by Germany--to Turkey for the purpose of allegedly strengthening its position toward the Soviet Union, with which Turkey maintains excellent relations. It is absolutely certain that this overarming of Turkey will decisively overthrow the balance of power in the Aegean at the expense of our country. Naturally the government is aware of all this. Despite this the prime minister--according to his first press conference--places our country's return to the military wing of the Atlantic Alliance as one of the first goals of his government. This is an allaince which openly encourages and strengthens Turkey in its aggressive aspirations at the expense of the territorial integrity of our country.

Rallis

Answering A. Papandreou, Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis made the following statement:

There is no such committee of military planning to which the chairman of PASOK refers. If he means NATO's supreme committee, this is the Defense Planning Committee and Admiral Psallidhas never attended it. Greece's diplomatic representative, Ambassador N. Athanasiou, however, did attend as he has also attended other NATO committees by invitation.

In contrast, Admiral Psallidhas--and earlier, General Korkas--has never ceased attending the military committee sessions with the exception of meetings in which questions were discussed which did not concern Greece.

In reference to Papandreou's second question, it is denied that such an agreement exists. The third question has already received an answer from an appropriate source of the Ministry of National Defense. In reference to the fourth question, it is essential to explain that there is absolutely no official announcement on the granting of $2 billion military aid to Turkey.

I KATHIMERINI Report

AT151249 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Diplomatic protest notes were once again exchanged between Greece and Turkey when Turkish aircraft recently attempted to violate Greek airspace and were prevented from doing so by Greek aircraft. The incident--which occurred during NATO maneuvers--had possible repercussions upon Greek-NATO relations as well.

In reference to this the Ministry of National Defense stressed yesterday that all air maneuvers in the Aegean--whether NATO or Turkish--will be under surveillance and attempts to violate national airspace will be dealt with under the proper procedure.

No Agreement on Oil Prospecting

The government spokesman yesterday described as unfounded certain afternoon press reports on a Greek-Turkish agreement on limitation of oil prospecting to territorial waters pending solution of Aegean differences. A similar denial was made by former Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit.

At the same time, the Public Oil Corporation, DEP, described these press reports as inaccurate and unfounded and emphatically denied receiving any government instructions to limit its prospecting to preferred areas and stressed that its prospecting program is based only upon scientific data.

TSATSOS MAKES STATEMENT TO PRESS ON LEAVING OFFICE

AT151147 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 May 80

[Tsatsos statement to press after swearing in of Karamanlis]

[Text] Ending my 5-year term in the presidency of the republic I wish to thank all those who, through their encouragement or criticism, helped me fulfill my duties as best as it was possible for me to do. I am happy because succession to my office, the best possible that could exist, is an additional guarantee for the stability of our democratic regime and for the security and progress of our fatherland. I know that even as a private citizen I will have duties toward the country. I will fulfill them with all the strength at my disposal.

RIZOSPASTIS SCORES TSATSOS' STATEMENT TO LONDON TIMES

AT151414 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Karamanlis is due to be sworn in today as the president of the republic at a special meeting of the chamber's plenum. The resignation of Tsatsos from the office of president is already in force as of midnight last night as announced by chamber of deputies Chairman Papaspirou who read Tsatsos' letter of resignation to the chamber.

Tsatsos accompanied his resignation with cold war declarations. Specifically, in a statement he made to the Athens correspondent of the London TIMES he hinted at the possibilities of "subversive" actions by a "foreign power" for the purpose of establishing "a dictatorship from the left."

Tsatsos also mentioned, "I can see nobody who could divert the Greek people from their democratic course. The army has no desire to throw the country into a new adventure in dictatorship." He continued that Greece belongs to the Western world which rejects "all forms" of totalitarianism and "aspires for change through developments and not through revolutions." He added that "only application of force from the outside could force Greece to deviate from this position." According to the TIMES, Tsatsos rejects any possibility of a "fascist dictatorship, which is impossible due to Greece's accession to the EEC" as well as the possibility of "a dictatorship from the left because it presupposes force through a general war which will come from the outside and not from within."

The newspaper adds that President Tsatsos believes that Greece "is secure due to its ties with the political wing of NATO and the EEC."

Harmful Views

Political observers commenting on the allegations of the late president of the republic stressed that although very carefully couched they express an extremely harmful view on the relations between Greece and the socialist countries, to which he obviously refers. The same observers stressed that what Tsatsos expounded from his position as president creates a serious political issue for the government which is responsible for the country's official foreign policy. Naturally it is the government's duty to make amends and correct these unacceptable allegations. Any possible government silence on the matter may be interpreted as an acceptance of such views.

TSATSOS, PAPANDREOU EXCHANGE LETTERS ON RETIREMENT

AT151158 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou sent the following letter to Konstandinos Tsatsos, the retiring president of the republic: Dear Mr President, I wish to congratulate you for your work in the presidency of the republic. With your presence you gave the true meaning of the office to the presidency of the republic. This in truth is an historic contribution. I also wish to thank you for the opportunities you gave me for exchanging thoughts on the critical issues which the country faced and continues to face.

Tsatsos replied to Papandreou with the following letter: Dear chairman, during the five years of my term of office I tried to create a climate of calm, civilized and good faith contacts with all for the institution of the presidency. I believed this is the imperative prerequisite for strengthening democracy and our parliamentary regime. I warmly thank you for recognizing this effort to which I gave all the strength at my disposal.

I AVTI NOTES POSSIBLE OPPOSITION TO KARAMANLIS FROM RIGHT

AT151338 Athens I AVYI in Greek 15 May 80 p 6

[From the "I AVYI" column: "Today's Swearing-in Ceremony"]

[Text] Karamanlis will be sworn in today as the president of the republic. This ceremony officially inaugurates a new period in the country's post-dictatorial course.

Since the change in the political regime in 1974 the personality of Karamanlis has dominated our political affairs. It was the unquestionable core of unity for the main bulk of the country's conservative forces. It also contributed decisively toward not only the unity of "New Democracy" and to the development of its character but also to the weight brought to bear by the party upon the political developments of the past 5 1/2 years. This is an objective fact which supplied a strong personal character to the government and to political authority in general.

The occupation of the presidency of the republic by Karamanlis will for the first time provide the opportunity to test certain basic provisions of the 1975 Constitution which have remained atrophied until now. This has to do with the extensive authority given by the Constitution to the president of the republic. We do not wish to make any hasty forecasts. It is not difficult, however, for one to establish that the 5-year term of Karamanlis' presidency which starts today will be very difficult. This is because the problems which have developed and the already obvious need for a radical change could overthrow the balance of political power as it has been maintained until now. We state that Karamanlis' presidency will be difficult because during its term--and perhaps very soon--some of his own political dogmas, as he has expressed them to date and from which he will have to separate his positions in time, will be severely put to the test. This specifically affects the monocracy of the rightwing, the enforcement of which he personally and decisively contributed.

The prospect of a democratic majority within the chamber of deputies after the next election is the most probable development because this is in accordance with the desires which steadily develop among the masses. This prospect will place the president of the republic face to face with the problem of respecting the people's will in a way which is very different from the one which dominated the thinking of those who wrote the 1975 Constitution.

In essence, Karamanlis takes over the presidency of the republic during a time when the deeper meaning is to be found in the fundamental bankruptcy of the monocracy of the right, in the amassing of prerequisites for a different form of authority--for a government of the broadest possible democratic cooperation which will be able to correctly express the unifying democratic will of the masses and to give a decisive anwwer to imperialist pressures against our national interests. This is the true state of affairs. The new president of the republic will be able to exercise his duties in a positive way only to the degree that he realizes that no "super-authority" will be able to have any substantial effect in our times if it is attempted at the expense of the peoples' will. We believe, without any desire to be unjust, that this reminder is both unavoidable and useful to Karamanlis as he assumes his new duties.

KKE (INTERIOR) SCORES RALLIS REMARKS ON ELECTORAL SYSTEM

AT131335 Athens I AVYI in Greek 13 May 80 p 1

[Statement issued on 12 May in Athens by the KKE (Interior) Press Office]

[Text] The KKE (Interior) will wait to hear the new prime minister's policy statements in order to evaluate the policy that will be announced, although reference to the general guidelines of New Democracy as the guideline for the new government and the composition of the new government show that it will act within the framework of generally the same policy of the right which is responsible for the great deadlocks in the basic sectors of our national life. However, we cannot keep silent over that point in Rallis statement to the press which refers to the proportional electoral system. The rejection of the proportional system without even a discussion, obviously to maintain party cohesion in New Democracy--a cohesion that proved fragile--constitutes a serious mistake that leaves even President Karamanlis exposed. For many years the right has used the theory of a lack of government in such a way that the minority ruled thanks to the tricks of the electoral law and the plunder of the votes of smaller parties.

However, instead of stability the country was led to a deep crisis because the policy that was followed had neither the approval nor the support of the popular majority. The implementation of the simple and pure proportional system is not merely a demand for democratic equality; above all it is a political necessity because it can contribute to the creation of prerequisites for the election of governments of very broad democratic cooperation which will lead to a democratic way out of the current crisis.

The simple proportional system does not run contrary to the interests of any party because each of them will be elected with as much power as the people give it. The only opponents of the simple proportional system may be those parties which want to increase their strength by plundering votes which do not belong to them and obviously the people will have one more reason to condemn those parties.

ARMED FORCES PROMOTES, RETIRES UNIT COMMANDERS

AT121932 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] This morning the General Staff Officers' Council convened under the chairmanship of the chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios, and filled two lieutenant general vacancies and evaluated active lieutenant generals, vice admirals and air force lieutenant generals.

The two lieutenant general vacancies were filled by Maj Gens Yeoryios Karadhimas and Evangelos Papanastasiou, who were promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. Maj Gens Konstandinos Korbas and Konstandinos Vouloutiadhis, who were passed over, were retired with the rank of lieutenant general. The council decided to retain the lieutenant generals and vice admirals but it retired air force Lt Gens Lambros Protopapas, who until now had been the chief of a tactical air force unit, and Evstathios Papaevstathiou, who until now had been the first deputy chief of the National Defense General Staff. It also retired the chairman of the review board, Dhimitrios Vouvopoulos.

After the signing of the relevant decrees by President of the Republic Tsatsos, the General Staff Officers' Council again convened in the evening and promoted the oldest air force major generals, Panayiotis Dhiakoumakos, currently the deputy chief of the Air Force General Staff, and Nikolaos Kouris, currently the commander of air force training, to the rank of air force lieutenant general so that the two vacant seats could be filled.

The appointments of the newly promoted personnel will be made by the Supreme National Defense Council, which will convene under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rallis. Then the annual evaluation of officers of all ranks of the three branches of the armed forces by the appropriate councils will follow.

Supreme Defense Council Approval

AT131922 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Supreme National Defense Council convened today under Prime Minister Rallis and appointed Lt Gen Kimon Viblis, currently first deputy chief of the Army General Staff, commander of the II Army Corps. It appointed Lt Gen Yeoryios Karadhimas as commander of the I Army Corps, Lt Gen Evangelos Papanastasiou first deputy chief of the Army General Staff, Air Force Lt Gen Panayiotis Dhiakoumakos chief of a tactical air force unit and Air Force Lt Gen Nikolaos Kouris first deputy chief of the National Defense General Staff. The Supreme National Defense Council also appointed Military Justice Lt Gen Dhimitrios Tzoumakas as president of the review board, a rank to which he had been recently promoted.

EUROSOCIALIST GLYNN COMMENTS ON PASOK'S FUTURE EEC POLICIES

AT091558 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 9 May 80 p 3

[Text] "The essence of the matter is that, in January 1981, Greece will officially become the 10th member of the European Community. Whether PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] wants to call upon the Greek people to vote for or against accession is a matter of interest to the Greek Socialists." This was stated in answer to a question for the leader of the delegation of the Eurosocialist group in the European Parliament, Ernest Glynn, at yesterday's press conference at an Athens hotel. Glynn added that today we cannot discuss hypothetically what PASOK intends to do if and when it becomes a government. What we can state with certainty is that Greece will join the Community as an equal member in early 1981 and it is well known that, once a country does join, it is difficult for it to leave, as provided for under the Treaty of Rome. He then referred to the meeting which members of the delegation had with the chairman of PASOK, A. Papandreou, and the discussions which were held on the various political, economic and social problems that will be created by our country's accession to the "Nine" and on the participation of Greek deputies in the European Parliament as of 1 January 1981. Other issues discussed included the international situation and its effect on the member states as a result of the increasing threat of a third world war.

From his contacts here Glynn has concluded that they agree on many points with the Greek Socialists and that there is room for close cooperation. In conclusion he said European socialists are willing to help Greece--as an equal member of the Community--to solve any future problem and specifically on improving the economic, industrial and agricultural structure of the country.

ATHENS NEWSPAPER PROINI SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

AT131358 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 13 May 80 p 5

[Text] Yesterday the newspaper PROINI suspended publication. The board of directors the Union of Athens Daily Newspaper Editors sent a telegram of protest to Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister K. Tsaldharis, to the technicians union, to Athens newspaper vendors and staffs, and to Chairman of the International Journalists Federation Paul (Parizo). The telegram notes that this is the first time in recent years that an acute unemployment problem has been created in the journalistic area. It also denounces the arbitrary act of closing PROINI to the 15th Conference of the International Journalists Federation which is being held in Athens.

ECEVIT CALLS FOR EXAMINATION OF AFGHAN PROPOSALS

TA151705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Exceprt] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that developments in Afghanistan should be assessed with good will and contributions should be made toward the solution of this problem. In a news conference in Ankara today, Ecevit recalled the British proposal made some time ago for a plan that would insure Afghanistan's neutrality. Ecevit added that the Afghan government had now made a proposition in the same vein. Recalling the Afghan Government's announcement that if enough security is provided it would ask for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Ecevit said that there were indications that the statement was being supported by the Soviet Union. In light of this, Ecevit called for the examination of this problem at meetings to be held in Vienna between the U.S. and European foreign ministers and the Islamic countries foreign ministers in Islamabad.

Ecevit continued: Since Turkey is a country that attaches great importance to the reinforcement of regional peace and global detente, the Turkish foreign minister should make concrete contributions at the Islamabad meeting toward a solution to the Afghan issue that will revive international detente and should assess new developments and opportunities for new developments, taking this view into consideration. Ecevit then replied to questions of domestic issues.

DEMIREL STATES DETERMINATION TO CONFRONT ALL FOREIGN THREATS

TA151627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1610 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] After his statement on the Council of Ministers meeting held today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to questions by journalists. To a journalist who recalled a remark by NATO officials that the Soviet Union was reinforcing its border with Turkey, Demirel said: I believe that this is not new information. There is nothing to comment on. Within its national potential, Turkey is determined to confront threats whatever their source. Moreover, Turkey is a member of an alliance, threats might be developed or created. However, I do not believe that we will be confronted with such a situation without cause if such a situation, nevertheless, develops. Whoever covets Turkey's soil will receive the necessary reply. This is all there is to it. Another journalist asked a question on presidential elections.

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN LEAVES FOR ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

TA151712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who participated in the NATO ministerial meetings in Brussels, left Belgium today for Islamabad to participate in the Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting to be held there on Saturday with the participation of representatives from 42 Islamic countries.

FRENCH ECONOMY MINISTER ARRIVES IN ANKARA, SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT

TA151155 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] French Minister of Economy Rene Monory, who is charged with coordinating the postponement of Turkey's foreign debts, arrived in Ankara at 1130. In a statement at the airport, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin said that Turkey wishes to strengthen the economic and social aspects of its traditional ties of friendship with France.

Sezgin recalled that an agreement envisaging the postponement of Turkey's debt to France of some $65 million, which was due in 1979, and a loan agreement of some $100 million, which France is to extend to Turkey within the framework of the OECD, will be signed in Ankara today. He added that the issue of developing the social and economic relations between the two countries will also be taken up at the talks. Monory said that the aim is to revive the Turkish-French relations which have become stagnant in recent years. Monory said the fact that France is coordinating the debt deferral program within the OECD program reflects the political importance attached to Turkey. Monory will be received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel this afternoon. He will later meet with Sezgin and sign the agreements. Monory, who will hold a news conference after the agreement signing ceremony, will leave Turkey this evening. The French Treasury director, who is heading the technical work regarding the postponement of Turkey's debts, arrived in Ankara together with Monory.

Signing Ceremony

TA151950 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Agreements were signed in Ankara today regarding a $100 million loan to be extended by France within the framework of the OECD and the deferral of Turkey's $65 million debt to France which was due in 1979. Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin signed the agreements on behalf of Turkey and French Minister of Economy Rene Monory on the behalf of France. Monory, who arrived in Ankara this morning, was received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel this afternoon. Turkey's requests for the postponement of its debts, the general economic situation as well as bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting. Monory left the prime ministry to meet with Sezgin and other officials. Sezgin's talks with the visiting minister lasted about 1 hour. After the meeting a ceremony was held for the signing of the agreements on loans to Turkey and the deferral of Turkey's debts to France. France had promised a loan of fr420 million to Turkey in 1980 within the framework of the OECD. The second agreement provides for the deferral of Turkey's $65 million state and guaranteed trade debts.

In a statement during the signing ceremony, Sezgin said that the $100 million loan to be extended by France would be used to finance 1980 imports. Recalling that an agreement was signed in Paris yesterday for the postponement of Turkey's $63 million debt, Sezgin said that as a result, Turkey's $128 million debt was deferred in only 2 days. Sezgin added that an agreement was also reached during his talks with the visiting finance minister on the deferral of Turkey's foreign debts within the framework of the OECD. Speaking after Sezgin, the French finance minister said that he would invite all OECD countries to a meeting as soon as possible to discuss the deferral of Turkey's debts. He added that he would make efforts to gain the deferral of Turkey's debts in accordance with Turkish requests. Monory said that his country would assist Turkey in solving its economic problems. Replying to questions by journalists, Monory said that Turkey requested the long-term deferral of its debts. He added that he was convinced that this problem would be solved in accordance with Turkey's requests.

WORLD BANK EXTENDS $120 MILLION LOAN FOR POWER PROJECT

TA152115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Executive Committee of the World Bank approved a project loan of $120 million for Turkey to be used in the construction of the Karakaya hydroelectric power station. The TRT Washington correspondent Berna Kulac reports that the loan will be paid back in 17 years. No payments are required in the first 4 years of the loan. The loan carries an interest rate of 8.25 percent. The Karakaya power station, which will meet a great part of Turkey's energy needs, is being built with the help of the European Investment Bank, banks from Abu Dhabi, Italy and Switzerland, as well as Turkish banks and enterprises, in addition to the World Bank loan.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING DEADLOCK CONTINUES, CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS

72d, 73rd Rounds

TA141700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] No results were achieved today in the two rounds of voting held at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly to elect a president. The 72d round of voting was attended by 565 legislators, 275 of whom voted for Muhsin Batur and 228 voted for Sadettin Bilgic. There was no quorum in the 73d round so the votes were not counted. The voting will continue tomorrow.

Withdrawal of RPP Candidate Batur

TA151434 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1415 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] No results were achieved in the 74th round of voting held in the parliament today for the post of president. RPP Senator Muhsin Batur withdrew his candidacy for the presidency. TRT correspondent Halil Caylak reports from the parliament:

[Begin recording] RPP Senator Muhsin Batur withdrew his candidacy for the presidency. Batur made this announcement at a news conference he held at the parliament today. In a statement, Batur said that a new process was needed to solve the problem and added that a dialogue was imperative. Batur then thanked those who voted for him. Batur became the RPP presidential candidate during the 35th round of voting. Justice Party deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic was the only candidate in the presidential elections that were held this afternoon after Senator Batur's news conference. Of 469 members Bilgic received 203 votes and Batur, who was no longer a candidate, received 136 votes. The parliament was proceeding to the 75th round of voting as this report was prepared. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADER ECEVIT COMMENTS ON ACTING PRESIDENT

TA151631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] In a news conference at 1200 today, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit expressed his views on various subjects. Referring to the latest developments in Afghanistan, Ecevit said that the Turkish Government could make constructive contributions to the solution of this issue.

In reply to questions by journalists, Ecevit said that it was imperative to reach a result in the presidential elections and added:

[Begin Ecevit recording] Only the early election of a president can solve this problem. Solutions should be sought through other means such as amending the constitution or early elections. It is impossible to have secure elections at a time when a person--though we do not question his personality--who cannot fulfill the constitutional requirement of impartiality, holds the post of president under the present circumstances in Turkey.

I hope that the issue of electing a president will be solved by the end of this month. If this problem is not solved by then and continues into next month, this might create a new and concrete problem. Namely, the appointment of new senators from the Presidential Quota Group by the acting president. We are convinced that the acting president definitely has no such authority, because he does not have the constitutional authority required of a president.

Again I am not questioning him personally but his administrative position: He has not gained this post through elections. In the Turkish Grand National Assembly, he is only the elected president of the Senate. He has not resigned from his party or from his membership in the parliament as required of a president by the Constitution. He has not taken an oath as a president. Though the contributions of such a person might be acceptable for the running of the daily, urgent work, he cannot be authorized to elect anyone on his behalf or his party's behalf to the senate from the Presidential Quota Group. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL ASSUMES DUTIES OF RESIGNED MINISTER

TA151641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the post of state minister vacated by the resignation of Muhammed Kelleci has been annulled and that work being conducted by that ministry will be included in the Office of the Prime Minister.

COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH IRAQI COMMUNISTS

TA160955 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] has called on all progressive and democratic forces in our country to strengthen solidarity with the Iraqi Communists and progressive forces. This decision was made following a call by the Iraqi Communist Party [ICP] for international solidarity in the face of oppression and terror against communists and progressive forces in Iraq. The ICP statement on the subject says that economy professor (Dr Sabah al-Dura), World Peace Council Presidium member (Dr Safa al-Hafiz) and (Jaffer al-Kaddum) were detained some time ago and have not been heard from since then. The TCP asks that these detainees be allowed to consult with their lawyers before their trial and to be released. The TCP calls on all progressive Turkish forces to strengthen solidarity with the Iraqi Communists as well as all progressive forces in that country.

BRIEFS

KOREAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Today Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received the South Korean Ambassador to Ankara Chol-sun Mun, who bid him farewell upon termination of his tour of duty. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 May 80 TA]

INDEPENDENT JOINS JUSTICE PARTY--Independent Deputy from Siirt Abdulkadir Kaya has joined the Justice Party, thus raising the number of Justice Party seats in the National Assembly to 186. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 May 80 TA]

CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS--Culture Minister Tevfik Koraltan, who has concluded his contacts in Hungary and the FRG, returned to Turkey today. The cultural program for 1980 and 1981 was discussed during his contacts in Hungary. The culture minister held meetings with Turkish workers during his stay in the FRG. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 May 80 TA]

WEST BERLIN DELEGATION--A West Berlin Senat Labor Force and Social Affairs Committee delegation, which arrived in Ankara yesterday to hold talks on the problems of Turkish workers in the FRG, has begun its contacts. The members of the delegation held a meeting with the members of the National Assembly Health and Social Affairs Committee. They also called on the Social Security Ministry under secretary, the leader of Turk-Is [Turkish Confederation of Labor] and the Labor Ministry under secretary. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 May 80 TA]

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AMSTERDAM TRIBUNAL BRANDS SHCHARANSKIY SENTENCE 'ILLEGAL'

LD151031 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 80 p 8

[Rene ter Steege dispatch: "Shcharanskiy's Sentence Unjust and Illegal"]

[Text] Amsterdam--"Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was prosecuted and sentenced for having tried to exercise his right to emigration and free speech. His trial furnished no evidence that he had committed acts justifying an extremely harsh sentence and verdict."

This is one of the conclusions of the "Shcharanskiy tribunal" which was held in Amsterdam Monday and Tuesday, 12-13 May, and was attended by large number of leading political and legal figures who took care not to "indulge in anticommunism," as had been requested by the Dutch organizers in order to be able to continue a dialogue with the Kremlin leaders.

It was with this aim that an international Anatoliy Shcharanskiy committee has been set up in Amsterdam led by lawyer Robert Badinter and Mr Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who will try to establish contact with the Soviet leaders on human rights issues. Those taking part in the tribunal, including two Frenchmen [Socialist Party National Secretary] Michel Rocard and Andre Lwoff, did not want to annoy the Soviets any further since the latter, through APN dispatches, had already described the conference as "flagrant interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs and a spectacle in the worst cold war traditions."

The final communique stipulates that "every country should have the freedom to choose its own political and social system and to protect the interests which it deems vital for its national security," immediately maintaining that "there are human rights issues on which the world community has the moral obligation to express itself."

In Amsterdam the tribunal participants tried to prove that it was in violation of Soviet laws and international treaties ratified by Moscow that Mr Shcharanskiy was sentenced in 1978 to 3 years' imprisonment and 10 years' hard labor for high treason and espionage for the CIA. In a message addressed to this "tribunal" Shcharanskiy urges the participants "never to stop helping those who have paid dearly for their aspiration to freedom."

NATO

TURKISH ENVOY NOTES MINISTERS' DISCUSSION OF AFGHANISTAN

TA141538 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] A two-stage plan to strengthen the NATO defense system following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was discussed during the NATO Defense Planning Committee meeting in Brussels today. Defense and foreign ministers of member countries participated in the meeting. National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu reported the following information on the meeting by phone:

[Begin Birincioglu recording] It was stressed during today's meeting that, despite the new situation created by the invasion of Afghanistan, the actual responsibility of all the Allies is the defense of the NATO area. It was also emphasized that, in light of the above-mentioned new situation, the existing shortcomings in NATO's European defense should be eliminated. I would like to note that NATO's sphere of responsibility will not be widened within this framework.

We stated that strengthening Turkey's defense possibilities comprises the most important measure to be taken following the Afghanistan situation. This was acknowledged by most of the other ministers as well. It was also stressed that the interests of the countries in the region, their sensitivities and their just grievances should be taken into account and cooperation should be established with these countries in a bid to secure stability in Southwest Asia. Our view on this subject was also generally approved.

Turkey's views and attitude on this subject are received with understanding by our Allies because it borders on the region and has close and special relations with the countries of the region. This is also manifested in the points expressed in the joint communique. [end recording]

NORDIC AFFAIRS

USSR SAID TO BACK PALME-LED 'COMMISSION ON DETENTE'

LD141339 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 May 80 p 5

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Palme: Moscow Gave an Answer"]

[Text] [Swedish Social Democratic Party Chairman] Olof Palme has returned from Moscow, satisfied to have been given an answer to an important question. "It concerns the plans for a commission on international detente and disarmament," he said.

"The Soviets showed positive interest. Now we will have to keep working and secure further assurances from the United States and other countries. The new organization could probably be set up in September," Palme told TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA.

The most important person with whom Palme had talks was the Soviet Communist Party's International Secretary Boris Ponomarev. "We discussed a number of topics such as Iran and Afghanistan. But I do not want to say any more about what was said."

Olof Palme has been mentioned as the likely chairman of the new organization which will establish a headquarters in Vienna. The money will come from "independent" foundations. Which foundations?

"I do not want to discuss that," Palme said. "But there is no problem. We have already been given some money."

BRIEFS

FINNISH-U.S. AIR AGREEMENT--Finland and the United States have signed an agreement aiming at the development of the air traffic between the two countries. Finland is to start flights from Finland via Seattle to a Californian city, probably Los Angeles. After the agreement has come into effect, U.S. airlines can open connections between the United States and any Finnish town with an international airport. The supplementary protocol of the air traffic agreement was signed in Washington this afternoon for Finland by Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekola. According to the current air traffic agreement, Finnair flies from Helsinki to New York and Americans can fly across the North Atlantic to Helsinki at their convenience. The amended agreement becomes valid after having been confirmed in both countries. The aviation board thinks that the agreement will come into force next fall. Finnair has plans to open a route to the West Coast of the United States within a year or so. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 12 May 80 LD]

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DECISION TAKEN TO APPLY SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN 22 MAY

NC181033 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Naples, May 18 (AFP)--Foreign ministers from the European Economic Community (EEC) today decided to apply new economic sanctions against Iran from next Thursday (May 22). The sanctions concern mainly the suspension of all contracts concluded with Iran after last November 4--the date on which the U.S. hostages in Iran were first detained. The ministers decided to apply the sanctions after noting that no decisive progress had been made towards release of the hostages since the ministers last met in Luxembourg on April 22.

The sanctions are in line with those proposed by the United Nations Security Council on January 10 but vetoed by the Soviet Union. The sanctions were aimed only at "speeding the release of the hostages," a communique said. It added that the ministers expressed great satisfaction with the decision by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to send a member of the U.N. inquiry commission, Ajib Daoudy, to Tehran in the hope of resuming the commission's work towards a settlement of the crisis. The communique said the ministers will remain in constant touch to know if the U.N. mission advances in a way that would enable the early suspension of measures against Iran.

The ministers also expressed their desire to respect Iran's independence and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future.

French Foreign Minister Comments

LD161814 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The great diplomatic ballet continues in Naples, Italy, tomorrow. The ministers of foreign affairs of the Common Market will meet to decide on new sanctions against Iran. Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet confirmed this with France-Inter:

[Begin Francois-Poncet recording] You are talking about imposing sanctions. I want to remind you that a European procedure is in progress. It was set in motion 1 month ago. A certain number of decisions on immediate implementation were taken then and I can confirm that, as far as France is concerned, these have been carried out. For example, the reintroduction of visas, the reduction of embassy staff numbers, the nondelivery of military supplies. All these are being implemented. It was agreed that at our meeting in Naples on the 17th we would introduce a certain number of measures of an economic character if significant progress for the liberation of the hostages was not recorded before that date. Well, we shall see in Naples, among the Nine, if significant progress has been made. If not, the reply appears to me to be foreseeable, but I would not prejudge what the Nine will decide. It will be what we envisaged and decided to do. [end recording]

SALE OF BUTTER TO USSR REFUSED BY COMMISSION

LD161556 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] It has been disclosed in Brussels that the European Commission has just refused the sale of 25,000 tons of butter to the USSR, butter from the EEC's community stock. The commission has in fact rejected all offers made this week by European exporters wishing to sell old European butter to the USSR. This is the commission's response to the embargo campaign launched by President Carter.

STATE TREATY CELEBRATION MARKED BY SPEECHES, MEETINGS

Gromyko Arrives

AU161005 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1000 GMT, 16 May, in its news headlines, announces that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived in Vienna "a few minutes ago" and is scheduled to have talks with Secretary of State Muskie "this afternoon."

Hofburg Palace Ceremony

AU161821 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 May 80 p 3

[AZ report: "Solemn Official Ceremony at Hofburg Palace; Kirchschlaeger Praises Cooperation"]

[Summary] Vienna (AZ)--At the official State Treaty anniversary ceremony held at Hofburg Palace on 15 May, President Kirchschlaeger described the Austrian State Treaty as a joint success of all Austrians who contributed to it. He stressed the country's achievements since 1955 that have made Austria more prosperous than ever before, attributing them to the efforts of all Austrians and to the continued cooperation of the politically relevant forces even after the end of the grand coalition. "The presence of the foreign ministers of the neighbor countries at the anniversary ceremonies shows that Austria's permanent neutrality serves the interests of these states and, moreover, also the interest of some non-European countries, he declared. It is our duty to contribute again to the process of detente, the president said, and combined his greetings to all peoples of the world with the hope that peace be preserved everywhere, and that it be achieved wherever it does not yet exist."

The official ceremony was opened by Chancellor Kreisky, who greeted the prominent guests, including the former British and French foreign ministers McMillan and Pinay who had signed the treaty 25 years ago. Former Vice Chancellor Bock gave an extensive outline of the developments that led to the conclusion of the State Treaty and expressed appreciation for the U.S. economic aid to Austria after the war without which, he said, it would have been vastly more difficult for the Austrian economy to get back on its feet. A historical review covering the period from the Allied declaration on Austria in 1943 to the signing of the State Treaty was presented by historian Professor Stourzh. He noted that while the day of the actual signing of the State Treaty was with good reason a day of joy for all Austrians, the originally envisaged terms of the treaty up to 1949 were so hard that the then President Renner wanted to proclaim the day of the treaty conclusion as a day of national mourning.

16 May Anniversary Ceremony

AU161355 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1030 GMT on 16 May begins a live color relay of the Austrian State Treaty anniversary celebration from Vienna's Belvedere Palace. The relay opens with a picture of the palace, then the camera sweeps the hall where the celebration is about to open, showing a rostrum with microphones, the Austrian flag and the historic table at which the foreign ministers signed the State Treaty in 1955. The current foreign ministers of the four powers can be seen sitting at the front of the audience with Chancellor Kreisky: Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and U.S. Secretary of State Muskie.

At 1031 GMT Chancellor Kreisky takes the floor. In his address Kreisky greets the guests, mentioning the more prominent ones individually by name, and then traces the history and stresses the importance of the Austrian State Treaty as the first major sign of detente in the world.

Kreisky expresses his anxiety over the present increased frictions in the world and stresses his hope that a relaxation of tension will soon return in the world, inviting the foreign ministers to take advantage of their presence in Vienna to establish renewed contacts with a view to promoting detente. At 1045 Gromyko takes the rostrum. Gromyko's speech ends at 1055 GMT.

Francois-Poncet speaks from 1056-1100 GMT. He is followed by Lord Carrington, who speaks from 1107-1116 GMT.

Following the speeches by the foreign ministers of the four powers, Austrian Science Minister Hertha Firnberg takes the floor and, after a few words, she unveils the memorial plaque commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty.

Following the Austrian national anthem at 1121 GMT, the audience is seen filing out of the hall, while the leading dignitaries move onto the balcony of the Belvedere Palace to greet the crowd below. Flashback pictures of the corre ponding scene in 1955 appear on the screen at this point, after which the live relay ends at 1127 GMT.

Gromyko Speech

For the speech delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the ceremony to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty in Vienna and Gromyko's activities in Vienna see the 19 May Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Francois-Poncet Cites Lessons From Treaty

AU161545 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1101 GMT 16 May 80

[Speech by French Foreign Minister Francois Poncet at the Austrian State Treaty anniversary celebration at Vienna's Belvedere Palace on 16 May--live, in French with German translation superimposed]

[Text] Mr President of the republic, Mr Federal Chancellor, mesdames and messrs ministers, Mr Secretary General of the United Nations, ladies and gentlemen: The event we are commemorating today does not only belong to history, it is an example for the future, an example of what the wisdom of the powers can achieve--as well as the desire of a people to exist--if these meet in the service of justice and peace.

As a representative of one of the four states to whom we owe this meeting, I think with pride of the hour when justice was done to an ancient nation, a courageous and worthy nation. On behalf of France I welcome the State Treaty and the renaissance of a sovereign people. I welcome the victory of freedom and the law over the violence inflicted on Austria 17 years earlier.

Austria's pleasure with the events of 15 May 1955 has erased the years of grief and has marked the desire for life of a proud and free people. Under the authority of enlightened statesmen to whom great honor is being shown today, Austria has again found its destination and its role. From the statute it has given itself it has derived a strength and power that enables it to conduct an active diplomacy.

It has made itself the herald of new and generous ideas which serve the progress and peace of the international community. It lets resound its original voice for the defense of this cause and ever since that time its name has been linked with dialogue, development and conciliation.

But the State Treaty has not only restored Austria's sovereignty. In the present world and at a moment when the worried peoples are asking questions it also constitutes a lesson and reason for further hope. The nations aspire to a world that is safer, more in solidarity and more responsible. The message that the State Treaty conveys to us is clear: By putting an end to a military occupation that was no longer justified, by choosing to come to an understanding instead of opposing each other, by restoring rights to a nation which has a deep sense of identity, the four powers made a decision from which all of Europe has benefited and of which they themselves cannot but speak with pride.

The festivities organized by the Austrian Government is eloquent proof of this. This lesson was given in Europe 25 years ago. The events we are witnessing today show that it has lost nothing of its topicality and value. More than ever, it is by understanding and not by force, by respect for rights and for national independence, by the shared awareness of the fact that peace is in the interest of all nations, to begin with the superpowers, that the dangers will be warded off, that security will be maintained and that the progress of man will be assured.

These principles are simple. They are rooted in universal consciousness. By reaffirming them today we are conveying full significance to the event that unites us today not only as the commemoration of a great anniversary but also as an act of hope and faith in the future. [applause]

Lord Carrington Address

AU161520 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1101 GMT 16 May 80

[Speech by British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington at the Austrian State Treaty anniversary celebration at Belvedere Palace in Vienna on 16 May--live, in English with German translation superimposed]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Chancellor, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I was honored to be able to accept the Austrian Government's invitation to represent Britain at this celebration of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty 25 years ago. And I think it is also a pleasure for his Austrian hosts as well as for me to have with me today Mr Harold McMillan, whose prestige and achievements grow larger as the years go by [applause] and who signed the treaty on behalf of Britain in 1955. There are those of us, perhaps alas a decreasing number, who remember only too well the 6 years of the Second World War, the devastation in Europe, the refugees, the economic chaos, the human misery and the poverty that arose out of that conflict.

I would have been astonished 35 years ago as a soldier had I been told of the success of Europe in rehabilitating herself, of the way in which the countries most cruelly ravaged by the war, damaged politically, economically and socially, survived and increased their prosperity and well-being. And perhaps the best example of that is Austria. It emerges as one of the great success stories of modern history. Nobody who has been in this country and has seen what has been achieved over the last 25 years can but admire the spirit and dedication of the Austrian people.

The State Treaty signatory countries look back today in satisfaction on their part in the creation of an Austrian state which is numbered among the most stable and prosperous countries in Europe today.

The period between 1945 and 1955, when the State Treaty negotiations were taking place, was a time of tensions in Europe. In 1980 we are living in dangerous times. The continuation of tension between East and West and the buildup of armaments continue to dominate modern Europe. The concern of the British Government, which I know we share with our Austrian colleagues, is to create a Europe in which we can all achieve social and economic advance in the spirit of peace and genuine cooperation for the benefit of our peoples collectively and individually.

The anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty is a timely reminder of the fruits that firm and purposeful negotiations can bring and there are lessons for us to be drawn for the present and for the future. The four powers which occupied the lands of the Third Reich after the last war, despite all their differences, after years of negotiations left behind a free Austria that has stood the test of time and that has played an important part in modern Europe. Austria's very position as a neutral country in the heart of Central Europe gives it significance and importance. Vienna's history as one of the major administrative and diplomatic focal points of Central Europe has enabled Austrian diplomacy to seek to promote the relaxation of tensions at the barriers which so unhappily divide Europe. The traditions inherited from the Congress of Vienna have been updated to facilitate and safeguard international relations in the increasingly complex world of modern diplomacy.

Austria exerts an influence far beyond its frontiers in all aspects of international relations, and it is no accident that Vienna has become the third United Nations city of the world. It is no accident that the secretary of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim, and also the secretary general of the Council of Europe, Dr Karasek, are both highly distinguished Austrians in the field of international diplomacy.

We shall also not forget Austria's willingness to help in practical terms when possible. This has been amply demonstrated by the contribution of the Austrian Armed Forces toward peacekeeping in Cyprus and in the Middle East. All these contributions did not go unnoticed, and the world at large is grateful for the efforts and commitments of Austria today.

Therefore, Austria's postwar history shows what benefits can be derived from a successful well-negotiated settlement if the circumstances are right. When the new independent Austria was born 25 years ago, many Austrians must have wondered, remembering the problems of the First Republic between the two world wars, whether their country could avoid again following the same road. But even the shortest visit to Austria makes clear that her people have worked for the prosperity and stability of their new state with a rare will--this together with moderate and farsighted governments which have led Austria safely into its silver jubilee year.

Much has been achieved in that eventful quarter of a century, and on behalf of the British Government and whole of the British people I wish Austria and her president, her government and her people continuing peace, progress and prosperity in the years that are ahead. [applause]

Genscher-Gromyko Meeting

LD161900 Hamburg DPA in German 1837 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Vienna--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is meeting his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, at the USSR's Vienna Embassy for an exchange of views. Earlier, Gromyko had held a 3-hour talk with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie at the Hofburg Palace. The Genscher-Gromyko talk is scheduled to last 90 minutes. Subsequently, the Soviet foreign minister is to meet U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The German aide has said that subjects to be discussed by Genscher and Gromyko will be East-West detente, Afghanistan and the whole area concerning arms. Genscher would be putting forward Bonn's position clearly on all these points and would be expecting certain new impulses. It is expected that the two ministers will also discuss the planned Moscow trip by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Genscher Comment

LD162214 Hamburg DPA in German 2119 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] Vienna--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Soviet opposite number Andrey Gromyko discussed international problems for 2 hours on Friday evening in Vienna. Genscher emphasized subsequently to journalists that the talk had been "unservedly useful" and that both sides had tried to be "constructive." Naturally, there were still differing positions. Genscher mentioned arms limitation and the situation in Iran and Afghanistan as the main subjects. A date for the trips by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Moscow had not yet been set. The federal foreign minister indicated that dates would be proposed to the Soviet side only after the EC summit in Venice at the end of June. The resolution of the FRG's National Olympic Committee to boycott the Olympic games was, according to Genscher, accepted by Gromyko "calmly" and would have no bearing on the chancellor's invitation to visit Moscow.

Genscher returned to the Federal Republic by air tonight.

Interview With Genscher

DW190918 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 16 May 80

[Reporter Pelletier interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Vienna--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You talked to your colleague Gromyko for 1 1/2 hours. Is that time sufficient, minus what the interpreter needs, to discuss all the problems that are in the air between Bonn and Moscow?

[Answer] I would like to say primarily that we had a useful talk--as both sides stated--which was held very constructively, but which naturally also demonstrated that different opinions exist on important problems. But the will existed to develop mutual relations in a good way. We have pointed out our position on the need to find a political solution to international problems. There will be an opportunity on the occasion of our visit to Moscow to discuss all problems more thoroughly and more broadly. This meeting in Vienna on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty has most certainly demonstrated the will of the West and the East not to have the dialogue disrupted. This explains the great number of talks that have been held here.

[Question] You supplied the key phrase "visit to Moscow." Has a date been discussed? Have preparations been made?

[Answer] Naturally the visit was discussed and also the issues which will probably be discussed in the course of the visit. We will still have to decide on the date of the visit.

[Question] Do you have the impression that it might produce something for the German side?

[Answer] I think that in the present situation one must consider the value of every meeting by the will to exchange opinions on the difficult international developments and relations. One should not burden meetings and visits with expectations which might be exaggerated.

[Question] Did the Soviet side touch on the German Olympic Committee's refusal to take part in the Olympics?

[Answer] We discussed that also.

[Question] And what was the reaction?

[Answer] We discussed it and we have outlined our opinions.

[Question] Was the signal from Kabul discussed at length today?

[Answer] We discussed the suggestions made around the world with regard to a solution of the difficult Afghanistan crisis. The Soviet foreign minister pointed out his opinions, I pointed out our opinions which are based--as is known--on the suggestions made by the European Community's foreign ministers on 19 February 1980 in Rome.

[Question] In short: some rapprochement?

[Answer] That would have been an exaggerated expectation with regard to such a talk. I believe that the exchange of opinion was not merely an exchange of opinion between the German foreign minister and the Soviet foreign minister, but that many talks have their value and will certainly contribute to a clarification of positions, which is always a prerequisite for political solutions.

Gromyko-Muskie Talks Concluded

AU161923 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and of the United States, Gromyko and Muskie, concluded their talks in Vienna's Hofburg Castle scarcely 1 hour ago. Muskie made a short statement to the representatives of the press in which he termed the conversation a long, serious discussion. The U.S. minister gave no details but said that he first must report to President Carter. Gromyko will still meet tonight with UN Secretary Waldheim at the Soviet Embassy.

Colombo, Gromyko Exchange Views

AU171556 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] Vienna, May 17 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, duty chairman of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers, met this morning in Vienna with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for a one-hour discussion of bilateral and international issues, including Afghanistan. At the end of the encounter, which took place in the Soviet Embassy here, Colombo declared that, "As regards the Soviets, there was a reiteration of the ideas which we already know". The Italian diplomatic chief disclosed that Gromyko appeared absolutely intransigent in the face of the criticism voiced by the West against Soviet policy on the international front. The two foreign ministers also undertook an assessment of bilateral relations and agreed on the need to strengthen these ties. Colombo noted, however, that "the fact that these relations are influenced by the international situation, which compromises detente and jeopardizes world stability and peace, must not be underestimated".

Immediately after the encounter, the Italian foreign minister departed for Naples to chair today's EEC foreign ministers' informal meeting scheduled to discuss the application of sanctions against Iran drafted in April and the problem of Great Britain's contribution to the Community budget.

Gromyko Departure Schedule

AU161624 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 16 May 80

[Barbara Coudenhove Kalergi report on Muskie-Gromyko 16 May afternoon meeting]

[Excerpt] Tonight, after the talks with Gromyko, Muskie wants once again to meet his Western colleagues and subsequently will depart by plane tonight. Gromyko is staying until tomorrow.

SFRY's Vrhovec on Minority Problem

AU1616719 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Vrhovec Appreciates Minority Dialogue"]

[Excerpt] On the periphery of the State Treaty anniversary celebrations, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister Vrhovec has seized the opportunity to promote the "important dialogue" about the minority issue. He declared after his arrival on 14 May that his country was particularly interested in article seven [of the Austrian State Treaty, stipulating the rights of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria]. "We are strongly interested in the Slovene and Croatian minorities--your citizens, who are living in your country--being a solid bridge between our peoples." Belgrade, he said, appreciates the Vienna government's readiness to fulfill all its obligations vis-a-vis the minorities on the basis of the State Treaty. In this context the minister stressed "with satisfaction" that the bilateral relations are "in a remarkable upswing." Through these relations the nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria are making a "substantial contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act," he said.

PAHR ADDRESSES NATIONALRAT ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

AU161714 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report on Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr statements at a Nationalrat Foreign Policy Committee session on 15 May]

[Excerpts] In reply to an opposition question, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr declared in the Nationalrat Foreign Policy Committee session that the FRG chancellor's recent reference to Austria as a "nonaligned country" was a slip of the tongue. Pahr again rejected the charge of the opposition that the three parties represented in the Nationalrat were not timely informed about Austria's recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Pahr declared that this topic was discussed at the Foreign Policy Council session on 6 September 1979. The minister reiterated the government's position that the PLO was not recognized as a state but as a representative of the Palestinian people. Regarding the occupation of the Libyan Embassy in Vienna Pahr declared that as far as the Austrian Government is concerned, the mission chief accredited in Vienna continues to be Libya's representative. If a new representative is nominated, this must be done in accordance with the Vienna diplomatic convention, he said. In reply to another question by the opposition, Pahr declared that the Austrian Government is not going to make any proposals for meetings among the guests at the State Treaty celebrations. "We are providing the opportunity for meetings and hope that it will be used, but we will not take any initiatives regarding such contacts," Pahr declared.

BELGIUM

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON COMPOSITION OF NEW CABINET

LD181152 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1036 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The Royal Palace has issued a communique which states the following:

The king this morning received Mr Martens in audience at Laeken Palace and appointed him prime minister. The list of ministers and secretaries of state appointed by the king is as follows:

Prime minister	Mr Martens	
Vice prime minister and minister of communications	Mr Spitaels	
Vice prime minister, minister of justice and minister of institutional reforms	Mr Vanderpoorten	
Minister of economic affairs	Mr Claes	
Minister of planning and scientific policy	Mr Desmarets	
Minister of finance	Mr (Hanrion)	
Minister of public works	Mr Chabert	
Minister of foreign affairs	Mr Nothomb	
Minister of national defense	Mr (Polswick)	
Minister of national education (Flemish)	Mr Calewaert	
Minister of agriculture and middle classes	Mr Lavens	
Minister of Flemish affairs	Mrs de Backer	
Minister of posts and pensions	Mr de Croo	
Minister of social welfare	Mr Dhoore	
Minister of Flemish affairs	Mr Kempinaire	
Minister of budget attached to the minister of national education	Mr Geens	
Minister of Walloon affairs	Mr Dehousse	
Minister of national education (French)	Mr Mathot	
Minister of foreign trade	Mr Urbain	
Minister of development copperation	Mr Eyskens	
Minister of employment and labor	Mr de Wulf	
Minister of Flemish affairs	Mr Galle	[title, name as heard]

These are some of the names on the list which is not complete. We will give the remainder of this as it continues to come, but we just wanted to provide you right away with the first part of the government's composition.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES MOSCOW TRIP, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

On Timing of Moscow Visit

LD171440 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher may decide about proposals for a date for their forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union as early as next week. Genscher said in an interview for Radio Free Berlin today that he does not rule out the possibility that decisions will be taken next week about the date for a visit by Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenter van Well to Moscow to prepare for the visit. Genscher said that thay can naturally discuss only proposals about dates put forward by the German side. He announced that he will discuss his recent meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Western foreign ministers with the federal chancellor next week.

According to Genscher his and the chancellor's visit to Moscow can certainly not take place before the world economic summit conference in Venice nor before the meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers in Ankara at the end of June. He said that it is possible that the visit to Moscow could take place before the start of the Olympic games.

Genscher said he has the "firm impression" that the Soviet side is still interested in a visit to Moscow by Schmidt and Genscher even after the decision of the German National Olympic Committee not to take part in the Moscow games.

The text of the interview was prereleased by the Bonn Foreign Ministry.

On Need for East-West Talks

LD181318 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Bonn--In an interview on Second German Television Foreign Minister Genscher said on Sunday evening that it became quite plain in Vienna that not only the West but also the East is not seeking to disrupt the dialogue. The objective now is for talks such as were held in Vienna to be followed by substantial negotiations.

The NATO countries once more expressed in Brussels last Wednesday that the Western defense alliance stands by its disarmament and arms control proposals of last December. The EC foreign ministers have made proposals for solving the Afghanistan crisis. Resolutions by the Warsaw Pact have also been put forth. Now one has to carefully analyze where points of contact concerning the various positions exist and where approaches can be made, Genscher said.

He also advocated seeking talks in a difficult international situation even at the risk of not achieving substantial results. To refuse the possibility of talks is irreconcilable with the responsibility "which we share for safeguarding peace in Europe and the world," the minister said.

BOELLING ON RELATIONS WITH USSR AFTER NOC DECISION

LD161730 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling and following the decision not to take part in the summer Olympic games in Moscow, FRG-Soviet relations will remain an "important element of European cooperation" and one of "the most important elements of the policy of detente."

This view was emphasized by Boelling in an interview with tomorrow's edition of HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT when he was asked whether the Federal Government, after the decision not to take part in the summer games, was expecting a deterioration in relations with Moscow.

Boelling added that it was important "not to lose sight of the right dimensions." Bonn would honor contracts agreed with the Soviet Union. In intra-German relations, too, there existed the need for the two German governments to work for a lessening of tension in the acute international situation.

Regarding the planned Moscow trip by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Boelling said that its purpose was to revive the willingness and the ability to hold a dialogue between the two great powers and the two alliance systems.

The text of the interview was prereleased by the Federal Press Office to DPA.

TELEVISION SERVICE TO CARRY 'ALTERNATIVE' SPORTS PROGRAM

ID161116 Hamburg DPA in German 1005 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Mainz--The Second German Television Service (ZDF) will not cover the Moscow Olympics in the manner originally planned together with the First Television Program (ARD). ZDF Director von Hase said here today that, following the boycott decision by the German National Olympic Committee, a "fully adequate alternative program" taking account of sports events within the framework of current features would be presented. If necessary, sports events from Moscow could be added to the program.

The final decision concerning the format and extent of the alternative program within the overall framework would be taken, Hase said, when it was certain what the form and size of the Moscow games would be, probably at the beginning of June. As a matter of principle, broadcasts of purely ceremonial events from Moscow were not envisaged.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO ARRIVES IN BONN

ID190920 Hamburg DPA in German 0855 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived in Bonn today on a 4-day state visit. He was welcomed with military honors by Federal President Karl Carstens in front of his official residence, Villa Hammerschmidt.

DESTROYER LEAVES HOME PORT FOR KARACHI

ID171230 Hamburg DPA in German 1136 GMT 17 May 80

[Summary] Wilhelmshaven--The destroyer Hessen of the Federal Navy left its home port here this morning for Karachi where it will join the formation of the Federal Navy to take the place of the destroyer Bayern, which was damaged in a collision with the supply tanker Spesart in the Mediterranean last Friday.

The Bayern is now undergoing emergency repairs in Toulon and will return for shipyard repair to Hamburg at the beginning of June. On completion of repairs at Toulon, the Spesart can put to sea again on 23 May to meet the Hessen at Port Said, from which to proceed together to the Indian Ocean.

PAPERS VIEW EC BOYCOTT MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

DW190930 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 19 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] In Naples yesterday the nine EC foreign ministers agreed that the Community's sanctions against Iran as a reply to the hostage affair will take effect next Thursday. The exception to this embargo, however are all contracts concluded prior to 4 November last year, the date when the hostages were taken.

In this connection the Bielefeld WESTFALENBLATT writes: The trumpet sound from Naples that the European Community will impose sanctions against Iran without delay, came unanimously. At long last a demonstration of cohesion and solidarity with the United States? Far from it. The very next passage of the communique already abounds with preconditions, restrictions, margins of free judgment for the individual EC countries so that it will remain entirely useless. Not only was the timing for the sanctions much too late; the excessively careful formulations were also wrapped up in thick cotton. The laboriously patched-up compromises and the kid-glove policy through which the potential lifting of these decisions is indicated are bound to elicit but a strained smile from the puppets of Khomeyni.

The MAINZ ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stresses this point: The decisions of the European Community adopted in Naples will not cause a man like Ayatollah Khomeyni any sleepless nights. More out of obedience to the urging by big brother United States than by its own volition the EC, which is not at all agreed on the expediency of sanctions, mustered the strength for half-hearted action. Meanwhile, the fate of the U.S. hostages is more uncertain than ever.

Discussing the sanctions against Iran BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG arrives at the following consideration: Their most important objective, though not expressly mentioned, is to prevent an escalation of the conflict or, more specifically, a military clash. Since the patience so far shown by the United States has been to no avail, the United States, in the event of an absence of any support or of any other pressure, sooner or later would be urged into a military operation which would then probably assume a greater dimension than the fatal commando venture and whose consequences would be unpredictable, also for us Europeans.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES AFGHANISTAN SUGGESTIONS

DW161122 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 May 80 p 6

[Article signed Kie: "Maneuvers in Kabul"]

[Text] The suggestions of the Kabul puppet regime for solving the Afghanistan crisis contain a remarkable portion of the comic element of obvious propaganda maneuvers. It says, with an innocent look in its eye, that first of all the states of Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan which border each other "should stop all hostile actions among themselves." Among themselves? The Soviet suppression of the Islamic rebels in Afghanistan is also a one-sided frontal attack on the world of Muslim states; it has been recognized as such by the Islamic countries and was clearly condemned in February. Considering political "hostility" vis-a-vis the Soviet aggression as something similar to that aggression itself is thus an act of singular mendacity. The same pertains to the second part of the Kabul suggestion: a guarantee of independence for Afghanistan by the big powers. The United States is first supposed to commit itself to stop all "undermining activities" of third countries.

Again the same trick: The attack on Afghanistan is put on the same level as the defensive reactions. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie did not need long to see through all this. Upon his arrival in Vienna he termed the suggestions "illusory, ambiguous and meaningless." The event also demonstrates what the real chances are for settling the Afghanistan problem.

WEINSTEIN CRITICIZES NATO 'INACTIVITY' AT BRUSSELS SESSION

DW161106 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 May 80 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Sleeping NATO"]

[Text] NATO stands still. Nothing has acutally happened at the spring conference in Brussels. There was assurance that what has been announced three times by the alliance will be undertaken: an increase of expenditures for security amounting to 3 percent annually in real terms. The decision was originally made at the Washington NATO conference. Since then it has been on the agenda of every Atlantic session as an important point. The Allies have always acknowledged that commitment. But these were words. At this conference in May there was pathetic agreement. Nothing has happened, however.

The Allies seem to have become so dulled that nothing excites them any more. Neither the assessment of the Soviet military strength, outlined by the retiring chairman of NATO's Military Commission (MC), General Gundersen, nor the pressure of the American partner to achieve the aims of the armed forces faster because the situation demands it seem to impress the alliance. Gundersen summarized the conclusions of Western intelligence services with regard to the Soviet arms increase. He pointed out the connection between the military concentration of power and the foreign political aggressiveness of the Soviets. But the extent of Soviet military strength seems to be asking too much of the imagination.

The pressure by the Americans in the direction of quick implementation of effective countermeasures was therefore a stab in the air. The U.S. secretary of defense entered this conference with great plans. The Allies were supposed to state their preparedness to free those forces from their NATO commitment which need to be kept back in the United States as a strategic reserve for the hotbed of crises in the Middle East. The European partners were supposed to make their own reserve units and the corresponding materiel available. They agreed to the first demand as if it were the most natural thing in the world. However, the agreement will have decisive consequences for the Atlantic strategy. America is now setting up the "second front." In order to do that it needs troops. The required decisions will necessarily cause one to deviate from the policy pursued so far. The concentration of American naval units in the Indian Ocean demands that units of the U.S. 2nd Fleet in Norfolk and ships of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean be moved to the new strategic zone. NATO's renunciation of strategic reserves of U.S. ground forces means, however, that in case of a crisis the Europeans will find that a whole American corps is missing.

What can Europe offer as a replacement? Granted, there are all kinds of defense plans. But they are only facades. At every NATO conference an alliance national defense minister sells as an additional service what he had termed at an earlier session a special achievement. Also he inclination to view defense policy from fiscal and not strategic aspects is on the increase. The Federal Republic is no exception here. We are neither prepared to step up our armament, nor do we want to add burdens to the military budget. What has been planned is supposed to take place in an inflexible way, regardless of whether the situation has changed due to Afghanistan.

The Hardhoehe [FRG Defense Ministry] formula says that the money can be spent just once. The "second front" of the Americans cannot overthrow such dogmas either. The Bundeswehr may be in a position to set up three reserve brigades by 1985 which could be incorporated into NATO. Among the others there is an absolute military ebb tide. The casualness with which those responsible in Brussels have accepted this development is baffling.

The fact that the issue of modernizing the tactical nuclear arsenal did not matter at all is also surprising with regard to this NATO conference. In the December session the alliance threatened to fall apart because numerous smaller partners objected to introducing those arms into NATO which would face the danger of the Russian SS-20 missiles. The strategic situation has not changed in the meantime. The resistance of the small partners remained. The situation has even aggravated because the Soviets continue to build the SS-20 at a regular pace. In addition, they are not removing the antiquated arms systems. The West has nothing comparable to match it. But a continuation of the modernization debate did not take place.

Then there are the verbose statements addressed to Tehran and Moscow. Why should the Iranians take NATO's reminder seriously that the hostages should be set free immediately? What common will stands behind this formula? The Soviets cannot be impressed by the categorical demand of NATO that the Russian troops should leave Afghanistan. The political temporizing attitude of the alliance gives the Soviets the strategic opportunity to use time as an element of policy. Highly armed and continuing to arm unconditionally, and therefore politically flexible, the Russians can wait. The Atlantic inactivity in Brussels was a poor beginning for Vienna.

COMMENTATOR SEES NEED FOR CREDIBLE NATO ACTION

DW161222 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 May 80 p 6

[Wolfram von Raven editorial: "When the Warning Evaporates"]

[Text] Can the West expect the East to react positively in due time to the varied NATO suggestions with regard to arms limitation? Isn't it more likely that the entreating appeal by NATO's foreign and defense ministers voiced in the communique of the Brussels conference to the Kremlin will have been preached to deaf ears again?

He who views the state of East-West relations in the arms race soberly will not be able to foster hope. Reality, at any rate, contradicts the wish to join the threat of East-West relations again at exactly the spot where it was disrupted by the Afghanistan crisis. That with this aggression the Soviet adversary has gone beyond the limits of his current imperium entails not merely a threat for European and American oil supplies; it is generally a very striking evidence of the expansionist character of the communist world power.

Only from such a realization stems a logical answer to the question of why the Warsaw Pact, particularly in the last decade, has stepped up armament although the North Atlantic pact tended toward disarmament. The report demonstrates, on the basis of carefully collected data and figures--presented by Gen Herman Zeiner Gundersen to the Allies--the contrasting Eastern program to the Western policy pursued in the past decade. Instead of arming only for static defense--as the West assumed with dogged benevolence--the East increased its military abilities in line with the political concept of dynamic offensive. Negotiations and agreements were not able to slow down developments which threatened the balance. The effects of these negotiations and agreements are even partly responsible for advance concessions by NATO powers which the adversary naturally did not respond to with concessions on his part, but which--as for instance in the cases of neutron arms and the B-1 bomber--he cashed in as mere gifts.

Under these conditions what chances do the arms limitation projects have which have been discussed for years between West and East?

The SALT II agreement, which is supposed to curtail the growth of the long-range arms potential of both world powers, has become stuck in the process of ratification. It is doubtful whether it will ever get going again. Washington has taken it temporarily out of circulation, but just because of Moscow's current action but also because of the agreement's own shortcomings since the administration was worried it might not pass in the Senate. It must be considered rather uncertain as to whether the American-Soviet agreement can be reactivated in a year's time--after a new president, or the old president, has taken over.

The vague possibility of negotiations on a third SALT agreement, which is supposed to turn the West-East disparity in the field of medium-range arms into parity, therefore disappears into the fog of remoteness. The Soviet Union obviously does not have the freezing of its armament in this field in mind because it continues to assume that NATO will not manage to implement its decision to close the arms gap in 3 years. It should therefore be taken into consideration that the USSR will use its arms lead as a tool of pressure and threat to separate the alliance from the United States. The inclination of the alliance to dodge real or alleged risks with neutralist maneuvers seems to open up possibilities in this respect.

The plan to achieve parity in numerical strength of army units of both blocs has created some complications for the East in the meantime which it has overcome with some dodging--although with quite some effort. The refusal of the Eastern side to join in the so-called data discussion with the seriousness of the West, also with regard to troop reductions nobody can control, demonstrates sufficiently that the Kremlin tries to wear down the position of NATO with a mixture of unyielding intransigence and placative propaganda. The stable patience of a power that hardly has to take into consideration the influence of public opinion is being aimed at the unstable impatience of states which believe they owe their people quick results in efforts aimed at achieving detente.

This does not mean saying anything against the permanent campaigning with the help of which the Western alliance wants to reactivate talks with the East. This striving, however, can only be damaging if it mobilizes domestic political resistance against closing the arms gap.

It is therefore predictable that the strong words of the Brussels NATO conference communique promising acceleration and maybe even expansion of the 1978 arms programs will be followed by only weak action. But it is not enough for the Europeans to comply only with words to the pressure of the Americans while trying to dodge the actual fulfillment of their promises. In the interest of the security of all its members the alliance needs to close the arms gap in the conventional, naval and nuclear fields which will effectively offset the arms lead of the East. Chances for disarmament exist only if the West credibly demonstrates the alternative of increased armament.

BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING IN POLAND ANNOUNCED

Initial Refusal To Comment

LD161956 Hamburg DPA in German 1939 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Paris--The French Government refused to comment on Friday on reports that Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev and France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will meet in Poland on Sunday. An Elysee Palace spokesman merely told DPA tonight that he knew of such reports. NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG had reported from Warsaw that Giscard and Brezhnev would be meeting at the invitation of Polish party leader Edward Gierek. Moscow journalists accompanying the Soviet head of state had booked their lodgings until Tuesday. The summit conference of the Warsaw Pact ended on Thursday.

Talks Mentioned to Lopez Portillo

LD172024 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has told his Mexican guest, President Lopez Portillo that he will soon meet Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev. He did not mention any date but it has been stated in Warsaw that the meeting will be held in Poland, beginning tomorrow, will last 48 hours and will be held in a former royal residence at Wilanow, 7 kms from Warsaw. This meeting is said to have been arranged by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party.

EC Members Informed

LD181536 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The European partners of France were informed this morning at their meeting in Naples that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will be meeting Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw tomorrow morning. The news was given by our Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to his fellow ministers just before he left Naples to return to Paris. Officially there have been no European reactions to the news. It is believed that President Giscard d'Estaing has personally notified President Carter, Chancellor Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher of his proposed meeting.

Francois-Poncet Leaves Naples Early

LD180929 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet has just left the European conference in Naples earlier than planned, in order to return to Paris this morning. His plans were to lunch with his colleagues of the nine European countries. It is believed that the minister's return to Paris may be connected with the Valery Giscard d'Estaing-Leonid Brezhnev meeting in Poland tomorrow. The meeting has still not been announced officially, but it is believed that the president of the republic could leave Paris for Warsaw by the end of the day.

18 May Evening Meeting Scheduled

LD181027 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The meeting between Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Leonid Brezhnev and Polish number one Edward Gierek is due to begin tonight at Wilanow Palace near Warsaw.

This was just confirmed at any rate by the Polish INTERPRESS agency. There is still no account in Paris--there is no official confirmation of the news. The president of the republic will stay at Wilanow Palace and a final communique--according to the Polish source--will be published at the close of the meeting.

Paris Radio Confirms Meeting

LD181630 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Here is an item of late news. It is now official: Presidents Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev are both awaited this evening in Warsaw, on the invitation of the Polish leader, Edward Gierek. Official confirmation had already come from the Polish side and in Moscow it is stated that Leonid Brezhnev is already en route for Poland. In Paris it has just been confirmed that President Giscard d'Estaing is going to Poland this evening at the invitation of Edward Gierek in order to have talks with Leonid Brezhnev.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY explains that this three-way summit will begin tomorrow morning near Warsaw. The talks are to be held in the Wilanow Palace and may be preceded by private talks this evening between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev. The president of France is expected to be back in Paris tomorrow evening in order to visit Lorraine to celebrate the sixth anniversary of his election to the Elysee.

In Warsaw it is thought that this Giscard-Brezhnev summit--this surprise summit--might be capable of breaking the impasse in East-West relations by making use of France's moderate position and Poland's mediation. The news of this summit meeting has been well received in Federal Germany. It is considered in Bonn that this initiative is favorable in the quest for East-West dialogue, a dialogue which the West Germans have always sought.

Giscard Departure

NC181614 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 18 (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left Paris today for Poland where he will meet with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Polish communist party chief Edward Gierek tomorrow, the Elysee Palace announced.

(At just about the same time, the Soviet news agency TASS also confirmed that a summit would be held among the French, Soviet and Polish leaders. But TASS did not announce the departure of Mr Brezhnev for Warsaw.)

Jacques Blot, Elysee Palace spokesman, said the talks (?would be) held at the Wilanow Palace south of Warsaw. Also participating in the talks will be French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko.

The talks will begin tomorrow morning and will be followed by a working lunch at the palace. The French president, who arrived in Warsaw at 6 p.m. local time (1600 GMT) aboard a Mystere-50 jet, will leave Warsaw tomorrow afternoon to attend a dinner tomorrow night at Saxon-Sion, northeastern France. The town's inhabitants are offering the dinner on the sixth anniversary of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's election as president.

The Elysee spokesman said in his announcement that before his departure for Poland, Mr Giscard d'Estaing sent messages to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He also spoke with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by telephone.

Summit Goals Viewed

LD181828 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] It was learned officially only at 1800 that the Giscard-Brezhnev meeting will indeed take place. The French president arrived in Warsaw a short time ago, while Leonid Brezhnev and Andrey Gromyko are still expected in the Polish capital. An attempt to save detente, which is in peril, is seemingly the first objective of this summit meeting regardless of any reservations or serious differences between Paris and Moscow. Paris believes that the serious international crisis created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan will only be solved if the dialogue is kept open although with firmness being displayed in condemnation of the Soviet intervention.

In Warsaw our special correspondent Ralph Pinto comments: Valery Giscard d'Estaing went directly from the steps of the presidential Mystere aircraft into his limousine and drove off. The plane landed at the Warsaw military airfield at exactly 1800. Polish and French flags were flying. The arrival of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is now awaited but there will also be contacts with the Polish leader, Edward Gierek, who after all organized the Franco-Soviet meeting. There is pride in Warsaw at Gierek's role in the meeting. Regarding the Giscard-Brezhnev talks it is said that they will be informal because in these times of tension there is a need to talk, to maintain contacts, and it is in this that one sees again the main theme of French diplomacy: Namely, that at the most difficult times one must not cut bridges and resort to cold war tactics, or in other words, one must avoid the current policy of the United States.

Presidential Source Cited

NC181737 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 18 May 80

[By Michel Leleu, chief diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Paris, May 18 (AFP)--The meeting between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is intended, an Elysee Palace presidential source said here today, to renew the dialogue between the two countries through a better understanding of their respective points of view.

The Elysee source said the meeting would be an informal session and not the usual summit conference preceded by intensive diplomatic preparations and followed by a communique.

According to the source, Poland took the initiative for the meeting. He said Polish leaders [word indistinct] that it was important that in the present situation the principal Soviet leaders should hold conversations with one of the top Western leaders. The Elysee source added that it was clear there is now no proper communication between East and West and the Warsaw talks are intended to remedy that situation.

The French president had become convinced, the source said, that there was no possibility of making progress in solving major world problems unless the views of both (?sides were) better known. The Soviet leaders do not appear to understand fully Western positions, the source added, and the West is not always completely aware of basic Soviet motives.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing will explain the French point of view, especially on the Afghanistan issue, the source said, and he will point out to the Soviet leader that the French position on those issues is firm. He will also give Mr Brezhnev a clear view of Western unity.

According to the source, France is only playing its proper role in seeking peace. Its political independence is justified when the liberty that position gives the country is used to lessen the menances that threaten the world, the source added. Progress toward peace, the Elysee Palace source said, cannot be made by seeking to divide the respective alliances. But as far as France is concerned, he said, that point is perfectly clear and will remain so. But, he added, it is useful to know better the mutual positions on the various issues. The source said that in going to Warsaw President Giscard d'Estaing was hopeful that his conversations there would help the search for peace.

Coverage of Visit

For coverage of the visit to Poland by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the talks with Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet, please see the Poland section of the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BOURGES ANNOUNCES MILITARY AID AGREEMENT WITH SAUDI ARABIA

NC181731 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Biarritz, southwest France, May 18 (AFP)--France and Saudi Arabia have signed an important agreement specifying the weapons and technical assistance that France will provide for the Saudi Navy, Defense Minister Yvon Bourges announced today. Mr Bourges, speaking to reporters following a tour of Gulf states, said that "the agreement will shortly open the way for intergovernmental contracts." The defense minister also announced imminent cooperation agreements with Qatar and Bahrain. "These two states are very satisfied with the quality of our materiel and intend to strengthen existing cooperation," he said. Mr Bourges was in Biarritz to preside over the closing of the 45th national congress of military medal winners.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD161132 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, arrived in Paris from Lisbon at the end of the morning. Mr Lopez Portillo will stay 3 days in France, before going to Germany, Sweden and Canada. On his arrival at Orly, Mr Lopez Portillo was received by Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

[Begin Giscard recording] In the present period of uncertainty and tension the states which are able to safeguard their national identity, while affirming their will for dialogue and cooperation, guarantee for themselves the best chance for the future. This is the case for Mexico as it is for France. I am glad, Mr President, to be able to pursue with you the reflections and the dialogue which we undertook in Mexico, convinced that the dangers of the present hour make them all the more useful. Inspired by the same principles, strengthened by the experience of a past which did not lack in trials, Mexico and France are natural partners in the struggle for peace, freedom and justice. It is to this task, Mr President, that we have devoted the resources of the fraternal friendship which links us and which unites our two peoples. [end recording]

'Private' Meetings With Giscard

LD161910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo is ending his first day of his visit to France.

The Mexican president has already had two private meetings with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, lasting 2 and 1/2 hours in all. The first was the occasion for an expose by Jose Lopez Portillo on three important subjects: the situation in the Middle East, the situation in Central America, and energy questions. These three subjects were studied again at the second private meeting, at which the North-South dialogue, the problem of East-West relations and the eventual contributions of Mexico and France in the current context were also discussed.

The ministers accompanying the Mexican president have held their own meetings with their French counterparts.

Tonight, the French president is giving a dinner in honor of the Mexican head of state. Tomorrow, after a working breakfast with representatives of French business circles, Jose Lopez Portillo will receive an honorary doctor's diploma at the Sorbonne, will deliver a speech at the French National Institute, and will then have a third private meeting with Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

A press conference is scheduled for tomorrow at about 1900.

WALDHEIM, GISCARD DISCUSS IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD161417 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 80 p 3

[M.D. report: "UN Secretary General Could Take Initiative To Break Hostage Deadlock"]

[Text] Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Chad and the revival of North-South dialogue were the main subjects raised during the talks which Waldheim had with Giscard d'Estaing Wednesday, 14 May.

The French Government and the secretary general will stay in contact on these various problems in relation to forthcoming events.

On the subject of Iran Mr Waldheim indicated when he left the Elysee that the talks had related to an "examination of the possibilities for overcoming the present difficulties." He also recalled that he had had talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh at Tito's funeral in Belgrade.

These remarks seem to confirm reports from reliable sources that the secretary general could take a political initiative to break the deadlock. The main agent behind this initiative is apparently Adib ad-Dawudi, Syrian President al-Asad's political adviser. Mr ad-Dawudi was a member of the commission of inquiry formed in February under UN auspices to examine "the Iranian people's grievances" and which suspended its work because it could not carry it out as it had intended. Some people had hoped that this commission's conclusions could provide some currency to use in exchange for the hostages' release.

An initiative would certainly be welcomed by the Europeans who are preparing to decide on sanctions against Iran in Naples Saturday and want to "balance" the gesture. The main new measure would consist of suspending contracts which are less than two-thirds fulfilled.

In London Wednesday the Commons adopted the enabling legislation for sanctions; it passed by a big majority but many members of Parliament stayed away, thereby showing their disapproval.

In Brussels the foreign and defense minister of NATO integrated countries published a declaration in which they "appeal to the Iranian authorities for the immediate release of the U.S. hostages unharmed."

LE MONDE SKEPTICAL ON WORTH OF 'TACTICAL' AFGHAN PROPOSAL

LD161059 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Tactical Move"]

[Text] On the eve of the U.S.-Soviet meeting in Vienna and the Islamic ministerial conference, the Kabul government, reported by Moscow, is again proposing the opening of preliminary negotiations with Iran and Pakistan with a view to a regional political settlement of the Afghan crisis.

This initiative contains two innovations compared with previous initiatives. First, the United States and the USSR would "take part" in the settlement, which they would have to guarantee; second, and most importantly, the proposal mentions for the first time "the problem of withdrawing the limited contingent" of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In all the talks they have had so far both with the Western powers and nonaligned representatives, the Soviets have refused to provide any assurance as to a possible withdrawal of their forces. Although the question of a "timetable" was mentioned by Kabul radio, it does not feature expressly in the new proposal.

This proposal--and it is here where the shoe pinches--implies the recognition of the Karmal government installed violently in Kabul at the end of December by the Red Army. It is difficult to see how the Iranians, Pakistanis and Americans could make this gesture in present circumstances. Tehran and Islamabad have not only hitherto refused to do so but supported the resolutions adopted by the extraordinary Islamic conference which in January expelled communist Afghanistan from its ranks and at the same time uttered an extremely strong condemnation of the Soviet invasion.

It is probably to take some of the sting out of new criticisms from the Islamic countries that Kabul--which is requesting reintegration into the Islamic family--and Moscow have taken the initiative. Their proposals are in keeping with the Soviet argument that the USSR's troops are only in Afghanistan as a result of "foreign interference" and not because of a widespread Islamic people's insurrection against a communist regime.

The Soviet-Afghan proposal, which is largely tactical, also reflects growing Soviet anxiety at the spread of the rebellion, the fact that they are becoming bogged down in Afghanistan and the international consequences, especially in the Third World, of their military expedition. Moscow is taking another step toward a political settlement in order to more easily place responsibility for the crisis on Afghanistan's neighbors and the United States. However, the Kabul document still contains many unclear points. It only gives a very imprecise outline of the guarantees Washington and Moscow could provide. Of course, the question on which the Soviets place most emphasis is that of "noninterference" on which Mr Brezhnev made the withdrawal of Soviet forces dependent back in February. It is also not very probable that the Soviet Army might withdraw without Moscow having the assurance that no regime hostile to it will be installed in Kabul.

Following the logic of the Soviet-Afghan argument, the proposal makes no mention of the protagonists in the Kabul tragedy. How can any attempt at a settlement be initiated without those who have taken up arms being invited to the conference table?

As long as the Islamic liberation movements and the nationalists fighting inside the country are not regarded as valid interlocutors, is not any diplomatic initiative likely to be wasted effort?

MINISTER CHARRETIER REVIEWS VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD160855 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mr Charretier Emphasizes the Israeli Government's 'Desire for Understanding and Dialogue'"]

[Text] Trade and Crafts Minister Charretier has stated that the visit which he paid to Jerusalem from 10 through 12 May "could only have positive consequences" for Franco-Israeli relations.

Mr Charretier, who was not entrusted with "any diplomatic mission," explained his optimism by the "cordial and friendly welcome" extended to him especially by Mr Begin, with whom he had a 45-minute "frank, in-depth" talk on 12 May. "This," he stated, "was an indication of a desire for understanding and for continuing dialogue despite any ups and downs."

The minister "clarified" the French Government's attitude to the Israeli-Arab conflict--which has been severely criticized in Israel, especially since the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination--first to Mr Begin and later to Mr Peres during a meeting with the Labor opposition leader. He stated that he was impressed by his interlocutors' desire "to be heard and understood," adding that nonetheless no "request for a change in French policy" was made.

This visit--an "instance of France's friendship and solidarity" as emphasized in a verbal message from Mr Giscard d'Estaing--gave Mr Charretier an opportunity for discussing with his Israeli opposite number, Trade and Tourism Minister Pat, ways to increase cooperation between their ministries, especially in the crafts sphere.

Mr Charretier visited Israel to give a young Israeli artist, who restores ancient jewelry on the basis of archaeological excavations, a scholarship granted by Mr Bleustein-Blanchet's vocational foundation.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHAD TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD171239 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] There are no more French troops in Chad. The withdrawal operation concluded yesterday as planned. This was announced in a communique issued by the Elysee Palace, which adds that French cooperation will be resumed as soon as calm returns. The French military hospital set up near the Cameroon border continues to function.

EGYPT'S KHALIL ARRIVES IN PARIS 16 MAY

NC161711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1641 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Paris, 16 May--The deputy leader of the [Egyptian] National Democratic Party [NDP], Dr Mustafa Khalil, arrived this afternoon in Paris on a 3-day private visit to France.

Dr Khalil is scheduled to leave Paris next Monday on his way to Washington.

COSSIGA, SCHMIDT DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, SALT, OTHER ISSUES

'Productive' Talks Cited by Spokesman

AU162003 Rome ANSA in English 1903 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 16 (ANSA)--The talks held last night and this morning by Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga and the visiting West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, were "productive, useful and satisfactory", according to a statement released this afternoon by an official spokesman. It was disclosed that the consultations between the two heads of government, held in the context of regularly-scheduled Italian-West German talks, ranged over bilateral issues and the current state of affairs within the European Economic Community to international issues, including the December Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In connection with the movement underway to boycott the summer Olympic games in Moscow in response to the Soviet move into the neighboring state, Schmidt spoke of the West German Olympic Committee's decision reached yesterday to stay away from the event. The Bonn government recommendation to boycott the games was made on April 23. The stance of the Rome government on the issue is expected to be made public at the end of the Monday cabinet meeting. The Italian committee meeting is scheduled for May 20. After his meeting today with the Italian premier, the West German chancellor was the guest of honor at a dinner hosted by head of state Sandro Pertini at the presidential palace.

'Full Agreement' Noted by Schmidt

LD161652 Hamburg DPA in German 1540 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Rome--In his talks with Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga in Rome yesterday and today, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met with full agreement concerning his political course of Atlantic solidarity and endeavors at detente. "We have noted full agreement in all questions of principle," the chancellor said at a press conference at the end of the meeting. The meeting was also attended by the federal ministers for economics and finance, Otto Count Lambsdorff and Hans Matthoefer, who held talks with their opposite numbers.

The agreement applies also to two especially important questions of arms limitation--Schmidt and Cossiga deem it necessary for the SALT II agreement to come into effect soon. They are of the opinion that the NATO resolutions on modernizing nuclear medium-range missiles must be respected, but that West-East negotiations on the mutual limitation of medium-range missiles are just as necessary. Two future steps are necessary. The first is the need for a military balance in Europe, the second is cooperation between West and East as well as the continuation of the policy of detente between West and East. "One must talk to each other, not only within the two alliance systems, but also between the two alliance systems", Schimdt said. It was important that these talks also considered fully the views of the countries of the Third World, above all the nonaligned states.

Cossiga said that in the spirit the Afghanistan and Iran problems had been discussed. In the former case the Soviet military intervention had again been condemned, while in the latter, hope for an early solution to the hostage problem had been expressed. Schmidt and Cossiga also discussed the impending June summit meeting in Venice. It was learned from conference circles that the prospect of overcoming the EC internal squabble with Great Britain was not very good "at present." Cossiga and Schmidt also discussed the latest proposal by the Warsaw Pact states concerning a world peace conference. However, they declined to comment on the proposals before having examined them in detail.

LAGORIO STRESSES NEED FOR PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF U.S. PLANS BY NATO

LD191029 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 May 80 p 16

[Arturo Barioli dispatch: "NATO Split Under Pressure of U.S. Demands"]

[Excerpt] Brussels--No Italian ships will be sent to the Indian Ocean: Our flag is where it should be. This was said yesterday by Defense Minister Lagorio, in answer to requests addressed to him in Rome by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown who wants ships from NATO countries to back the U.S. presence in the world's nerve center. In a conversation with Italian journalists following the meeting of the Eurogroup (defense ministers of the European NATO countries) Lagorio stressed that the Atlantic Alliance has a geographically well-defined area of obligation outside which it cannot intervene militarily. He also stressed the need for the NATO countries to have prior knowledge of U.S. plans: "In the absence not only of prior knowledge but also its own national independence." [sentence as published]

L'UNITA CALLS FOR CLARIFICATION OF MILITARY 'INITIATIVES'

LD161312 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Secret Italian Commitments to United States?"]

[Text] Insistent hypotheses and inferences have been circulating concerning political and military undertakings which the Italian Government has allegedly made secretly to the United States. Ambiguous remarks and unclear references made by Prime Minister Cossiga and Christian Democratic Party [DC] representatives have once again raised some worrying questions in recent weeks. Furthermore, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown yesterday spoke in an interview granted to a Rome daily, in which he expressed U.S. appreciation for "several recent initiatives" on the Italian Government's part. Remarks made by NATO Secretary Luns seem to confirm that specific undertakings--outside NATO--have been made by certain countries, including Italy.

Has the time not come to throw light on this? What is happening? Such emphatic remarks from Washington's defense secretary, according to whom "Italy has proved to be among our strongest allies," cannot be explained solely by the Cossiga government's favorable attitude last December to the approval of the plan for the new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Is there something else? In which direction is Italy being led? In what operations is it being involved?

It is not a challenge to the Atlantic Alliance that is at issue here. It is the choice, within NATO, between an option for dialogue, observance of the alliance's geographical and political limits, the quest for negotiation in the current crises--and therefore a reassessment of Europe's role in this direction--and, on the other hand, the prospect of another blind arms race, and the acceptance of dangerous types of logic such as the continuous quest for positions of strength. The choice is between an active role, such as the one chosen by other European governments, and a subordinate position. This is no small matter at a time such as this, when mankind is walking on the brink of the abyss. This is why there must be a clarification. Is there an "American party" which has made undertakings and is ashamed to make them public? If so, let it be known that there is a "party of dialogue and of Europe" which is opposed to it, which is determined not to follow the path of stubborn confrontation in international relations. We are pleased to note [Italian Socialist Party Secretary] Craxi's statement supporting Schmidt's recent proposal to freeze a decision on the "Euromissiles." But we do not see these stances being given enough heed and consideration in the government's foreign policy line.

The voters have been warned. Under such conditions, it is not wise to vote for the DC.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REPORTS DECISION TO GOVERNMENT

LD162128 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The Portuguese Olympic Committee has already conveyed to Prime Minister Sa Carneiro its decision, made by a majority vote, to ignore the government's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. In a letter to the prime minister the the committee emphasizes that participation in any Olympic games does not mean acceptance of any specific ideology or political behavior, whatever it might be. The chairman of the Portuguese Olympic Committee has also forwarded to the minister of education and scientific investigation the text of the motion approved by the committee in which it is stated "that the safeguarding of the future of world sport necessarily requires support for the holding of all scheduled Olympic games." The Portuguese Olympic Committee further stresses its respect for the government's stand on this matter, a stand which, the document says, was adopted within the sphere of its own jurisdiction [words indistinct] the country's policies.

Approached by the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY, ANOP, the minister of education and scientific investigation said that the government respects, on its part, the Olympic committee's decision to participate in the Moscow games although it should be noted, he said, that one could not now expect the government, which advised against the Portuguese athletes' presence in Moscow, to adopt an attitude different from the stand adopted vis-a-vis this matter on 7 May. He added that the implications of the Portuguese Olympic Committee's decision are going to be examined by the government, and that a reply is expected early next week. Minister Vitor Crespo refused to admit the possibility of the committee's stand being a political one, although he believed that only after a detailed study of the approved motion will he perhaps be in a better position to have a clearer idea of the reasons behind the committee's decision. Although Minister Crespo said that the government's reply is only expected to be known early next week, a well-informed source guaranteed that the government will not provide any kind of support for our athletes' trip to Moscow, which will entail refusing to grant any subsidies, no facilities on the part of their respective employers and none of the other arrangements customary in events of this nature. The government will pledge, on the other hand, to support for 2 years those athletes, including those belonging to the sporting federations in favor of our presence in Moscow, who state that they do not wish to take part in the Moscow Olympic games. This support basically will be translated into granting facilities necessary for their participation in games for their own categories to be held at the international level during the aforementioned 2-year period. [sentence indistinct]

DA COSTA ON NATO SESSION, REENTRY INTO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP

LD181432 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Speaking upon his return from Brussels where he took part in the meeting of NATO defense ministers, Portuguese Defense Minister Amaro da Costa said that the government will not give up its efforts for defense to be viewed as a national, rather than just a strictly military problem. Among the decisions taken at the NATO meeting directly concerning Portugal, Amaro da Costa highlighted the acceptance of a project to reequip the Portuguese Navy with three antisubmarine frigates. This project, he said, falls within a wider framework of modernization of the Portuguese Navy and will enjoy the assistance of other NATO countries. Two of the three frigates are to be built in Portuguese shipyards. Minister Amaro da Costa announced, on the other hand, that Portugal will, from the next NATO meeting onward, be taking part in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

NORWAY, ICELAND CONCLUDE DRAFT AGREEMENT ON JAN MAYEN

LD160945 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 May 80 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Norway Yields on Jan Mayen: Accepts Iceland's Zone Demands"]

[Excerpts] Norway gives its tacit acceptance to a full 200-mile Icelandic zone in the direction of Jan Mayen. Iceland will thus have control over the disputed area where the two countries' fishing zones overlap. This means, in practice, that Norwegian vessels will have to keep out of the area. Iceland gives its acceptance to a 200-mile zone round Jan Mayen apart from this. If the two nations cannot reach agreement on the total permitted capelin catch in the area, Iceland will alone be able to determine the size of the catch. But if the determined quota is considered completely unacceptable, Norway does not have to consider itself under any obligation to respect the quota. The Norwegian share of the total quota in the first 4 years, including 1980, will be 15 percent.

These are the main points in a draft agreement which Norway and Iceland reached as a solution to the problems over fishing and seabed resources around Jan Mayen. The draft was drawn up on Saturday afternoon after 3 days of talks in Oslo.

The draft agreement also proposes the establishment of a Norwegian-Icelandic fishery commission to be responsible for control of fishing. A three-man arbitration commission will also be appointed to work out proposals for a solution to the question of a demarcation line for the continental shelf around Jan Mayen as soon as possible. The draft also includes regulations which cover the enforcement of safety regulations designed to prevent pollution of the marine environment in connection with activities on the seabed.

The draft must now be presented to the Storting and the Althing. It is expected to be accepted in both countries. At a press conference after the last negotiating session, both Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle and Icelandic Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson admitted that they expected the draft to cause controversy in the fishermen's organizations in the two countries, but all three would now fight for the acceptance of the draft agreement.

"Both sides have gone as far as possible to reach this draft. We expect the Norwegian attitude to the draft to be clear in a few days," Foreign Minister Frydenlund said at the press conference on Saturday. He said that he realized that the draft would be criticized in Norway.

"The Norwegian Fishermen's Association and the Norwegian Seamen's Union have expressed reservations over the fishing arrangements, but as foreign minister I must consider the alternatives. I can see no alternative to the fact that it is in the interests of Norwegian fishermen to bring about cooperation rather than conflict with Iceland," Frydenlund said.

"Norway is no longer claiming the 25,000 square km area where the two countries' 200-mile fishing zones overlap. This means that Norwegian ships will have to keep out of the fishing grounds. The alternative would be to send Norwegian warships to the area, and it would be impossible to persuade any Norwegian Government to do this," Frydenlund stated.

He added that the solution proposed for the Jan Mayen region has no bearing on the solution to the question of a demarcation line in the Barents Sea. Frydenlund stressed that Iceland is in a special position as regards dependence on marine resources.

Both Frydenlund and Bolle stressed that foreign policy considerations played a large part in the evaluation of the draft agreement. But Frydenlund added that he did not think that the interests of Norwegian fishermen would be served by a conflict with Iceland. Bolle said that the main cause of complaint for those who criticize the draft are the fishing arrangements. Here it is the opinion of the fishermen's representatives that Norway has broken with its principles on fisheries policy by leaving the determination of the total permitted catch to Iceland alone.

Frydenlund said that the text that the two sides had reached through negotiation represents what is possible at present, when both have gone as far as they can.

Olafur Johannesson agreed with the judgments expressed by Frydenlund and Bolle. Together with Icelandic Fisheries Minister Steingrimut Hermansson, he would work to have the agreement accepted by the Icelandic Althing in the near future. It is of vital importance to the two sides. "We must bear in mind what the alternatives would be: Without an agreement, without controls the capelin stocks would be seriously endangered," he said.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund said that Norway would, to begin with, set up a fishing zone around Jan Mayen before 1 June. When a more detailed procedure has been worked out, there will be negotiations on a demarcation line between the two countries' continental shelves. It is intended that the Norwegian Government will send a letter to the Icelandic Government stating that Norway has no plans to set up an economic zone round Jan Mayen before the end of this year.

Frydenlund said that he had a general mandate from the Storting bodies to reach an agreement with Iceland and that Norway will take Iceland's vital interests into consideration.

Bolle said that, even if the fishermen are dissatisfied with the arrangements, both Norwegian and Icelandic fishermen have learned from their own experience what happens when the exploitation of resources is not controlled.

Frydenlund made it clear that negotiations on individual points in the draft are out of the question. "When I put it before the Storting bodies and the government, it is as a package." Johannesson said that the draft must be accepted or rejected in its entirety. He informed us that a member of the Icelandic delegation had expressed his reservations on the draft, but Icelandic sources have told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA that the Althing is expected to accept the draft.

Fishermen's Association Opposition

LD161127 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 May 80 p 8

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Jan Mayen Agreement Cannot Be Accepted"]

[Excerpt] The national committee of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association has requested in a unanimous resolution that Norwegian authorities do not accept the draft agreement with Iceland on the fisheries zone around Jan Mayen. In the opinion of the national committee Norway must instead establish a Norwegian zone around Jan Mayen and, once such a zone is established, enter into negotiations with Iceland and Denmark.

The Norwegian Fishermen's Association resolution claims that the draft agreement contravenes the principles which have been the basis for Norwegian dealings with other nations in similar matters, as regards both the equality of the parties concerned in border and zone questions and the basic criteria for the exploitation of fishery resources in the waters in question.

"The interpretation of the draft agreement must be that Norway is giving away part of the legitimate rights that the law on economic zones establishes for coastal states," the resolution asserts.

In the opinion of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association, the one-sidedness of the draft agreement has a wide-ranging effect on fishing interests and also weakens Norway's ability to protect its interests to a reasonable degree in the situation which will arise when Denmark sets up an economic zone off the coast of eastern Greenland.

Frydenlund Briefs Storting

LD161139 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 May 80 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA (NTB) report: "Storting Briefed"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund gave a briefing on Tuesday to the Storting's foreign affairs bodies on the negotiations with Iceland that led to agreement between Norway and Iceland on a draft treaty.

According to information given to NTB there was almost unanimous support for the results that the foreign minister achieved during the negotiations, and there should therefore be no obstacles to Norway's signing an agreement with Iceland.

AFTENPOSTEN Editorial

LD160953 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Jan Mayen Agreement"]

[Text] By the normal standards of diplomatic activity, with its demands for balance and mutual good sense, the weekend's new Norwegian-Icelandic Jan Mayen agreement seems to be one of diplomacy's monstrosities--a "sea monster," you might say. But when dealing with Iceland we must evidently accept the fact that the "normal" is no longer valid, and this mere fact means that, despite all reservations, we would recommend Norwegian acceptance of the agreement. The Icelanders have made use of their size, with great cleverness and excellent results, as a tool with which to blackmail Norway, since they have known all along that the alternative of "deploying Norwegian warships" was a political impossibility--a fact that Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund also stressed over the weekend.

Norway has accepted that Iceland's dependence on fishing is great--even if it is not as great as the Icelanders like to claim--and that Jan Mayen's significance for Norway is of a completely different order of magnitude. Norway has therefore granted the Icelanders nearly all the practical advantages to be gained from the treaty, at the same time as we have stretched a number of principles of international law, without abandoning them entirely. For this reason it is our opinion that the special agreement between Norway and Iceland cannot serve as a model for other countries--either Denmark and the EEC for the Greenland fishing zone, or for the Soviet Union for a possible demarcation line in the Barents Sea.

One prerequisite for Norway's ability to live with the new agreement is, however, that Iceland will be reasonable when putting into practice the clauses in the agreement which are open to varying interpretation: There ought to be, for instance, no question of Iceland's granting access to third-country ships to fish in that part of the gray zone between Iceland and Jan Mayen that Norway has now in practice given to the Icelanders.

The course of the Jan Mayen negotiations has given rise to growing doubts about the Icelanders' ability or willingness to see or take into consideration the internationalist political situation which events in Scandinavia affect: Every independent state must attach special importance to international political considerations, yet here the Icelanders have in practice said no and left Norway to look after these considerations. Foreign Minister Frydenlund has made no secret of the fact that foreign policy was the decisive factor in Norway's approach. The Norwegian Government could not afford a conflict with Iceland--must in an area where international tension is so great and where Norway--and Iceland ensure certain security interests.

Such considerations must also be the decisive factor when Norway's fishermen come to evaluate the agreement. It is not difficult to understand their objections from the exclusive viewpoint of fishing, but the fishermen--like other groups in the population --must subordinate their special interests to considerations of the national interest. The fishermen's spokesmen have a tendency to perform with a vociferousness which grows at the same rate as the fishing industry's economic importance for the nation withers --this branch of industry today represents a solitary 1 percent of Norwegian GNP.

The proposed agreement is better than no agreement, and it is an agreement with which Norway can live as long as our Icelandic neighbors show restraint in the practical implementation of the agreement's provisions.

Opposition Noted

LD160955 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 May 80 p 6

[Olav Tryggve Storvik report: "Mixed Reception for Jan Mayen Draft"]

[Text] There is opposition in both Norway and Iceland to the draft agreement on the fishing zone round Jan Mayen on which the negotiating delegations reached agreement over the weekend. In Norway, fishing organizations advise against ratification of the agreement, while reactions in Reykjavik have been more mixed.

The Association of Fishing Boat Owners and the Trawlermen's Association discussed the agreement in detail at a meeting on Monday, and, in a joint statement after the meeting, advised against Norwegian acceptance of the draft. The two organizations are groups within the Norwegian Fishermen's Association and comprise most of the fishing boat owners who fish for capelin of Jan Mayen. The Norwegian Fishermen's Association also discussed the agreement at a meeting on Monday, but will not complete their discussions until Tuesday, Editor Martin Dahle of the Norwegian Fishermen's Association told AFTENPOSTEN.

Iceland's biggest evening paper, DAGBLADID, describes the draft agreement as a complete fraud. The paper claims that the Icelandic delegation was tricked in Oslo. It was given a text that is quite good in many respects, but on closer examination it becomes obvious that nothing in the text holds water, the paper wrote, and describes Norwegian tactics in the negotiations as dirty tricks.

The leftwing People's Alliance is the only political party to oppose the proposal. Icelandic fishing boat owners are not satisfied but say that the proposal is better than no agreement at all.

The draft agreement on the fishing zone round Jan Mayen will be discussed by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Icelandic Althing on Tuesday, and a debate on the matter is expected in the Althing later in the day.

The most influential paper in Iceland, MORGUNINBLADID, gives its support to the draft in an editorial in its Tuesday issue but expresses dissatisfaction on two points: It writes that Norway has been given too large a quota--15 percent of the total quota--and it is dissatisfied that Norway can refuse to accept the total quota which Iceland determines if it considers it unreasonable.

DENMARK EXTENDS GREENLAND LIMITS, DEFIES NORWAY, ICELAND

LD151613 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fishing Zones Extended on 1 June"]

[Text] The Danish Government will extend the fishing limits around the whole of Greenland to 200 nautical miles next week in defiance of the Norwegian and Icelandic governments. The new fishing limits will come into force on 1 June.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen briefed the Folketing Foreign Affairs Committee on the matter yesterday. The government decision means that Denmark will not recognize a small skerry north of Iceland or the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen respectively as bases for negotiations on demarcation lines between the fishing zones. The boundaries of extended fishing limits will be drawn according to the median line principle between Canada and Iceland and toward Jan Mayen along a line drawn 200 nautical miles from the Greenland coast.

It is not, however, Denmark's intention to enter into actual confrontation with Norwegian and Icelandic vessels that do not respect the new boundaries immediately. It is probable that the government decision will lead to official talks between Denmark and its two Scandinavian neighbors. More unofficial contacts have been broached in the past.

Denmark has extended fishing zones around Greenland in the past, but only to 75 degrees and 67 degrees north on the west and east coasts respectively. The new extension around the whole of Greenland is intended, among other things, to ensure the opportunity for Greenland's fishermen to make significant catches along the east coast, which until now has not been exploited to any great extent.

Further Talks Expected

LD151615 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 May 80 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA (NTB) report: Norway-Greenland: "Norway Sticks to Median Line Solution"]

[Text] Norway will dismiss Danish demands that Greenland be shown the same fishery consideration as Iceland when the boundary area between Greenland and Jan Mayen is drawn. Norway will stick to the median line as a solution to the boundary problem, sources in the Norwegian delegation told NTB after the negotiations with Iceland, which were completed on Saturday evening. "We cannot see that we will have to give in to arguments such as that because Norway did not insist on the median line as the boundary in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen; it cannot do so between Jan Mayen and east Greenland out of consideration for the important role that fishing plays for the Greenland population," it was said.

The next phase in the Jan Mayen affair will begin when Denmark, as has been announced, sets up a 200-mile zone off east Greenland on 1 June. Shortly before this date Norway will set up a 200-mile zone around Jan Mayen, and this will give rise to a much bigger disputed zone than was the case in the demarcation dispute between Iceland and Jan Mayen.

In an approximate estimate, an east Greenland zone of 200 miles would take 85 percent of the total sea area in the direction of Jan Mayen and thus considerable fishery resources.

As the coastal state Denmark has the responsibility for finding a solution to boundary problems that arise with other countries, but it is an EC commission that is responsible for the exploitation of resources within the boundaries, including boundaries at sea. Norway will therefore have to negotiate twice: first with Denmark--and negotiations here are expected to be tough--and later with the EC commission in Brussels. Iceland will also have to take part.

This means that the questions of the size and division of fishing quotas which were the main problem during negotiations between Iceland and Norway will have to be renegotiated.

SCANDINAVIAN LEADERS DISCUSS ARCTIC DEVELOPMENT, OTHER ISSUES

LD160847 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 May 80 p 64

[Eivind G. Karlsen report: "Oil in the North Leading to Scandinavian Cooperation?"]

[Text] Hamar, 12 May--Petroleum finds off the north Norway coast could bring about economic cooperation in the North Calotte [transarctic Scandinavia]. Prime Minister Odvar Nordli pointed this out to his Scandinavian opposite numbers at the Staur Experimental Station today. Sweden, Finland and Norway in particular ought to make use of the time that they still have to map out possible joint projects, in case profitable finds are made in the Norwegian Sea, the prime minister said. He made this appeal more or less at the same time as the first Norwegian drilling rig, the "Treasure Seeker," [in English] crossed the "magic" 62nd parallel on its way to the first exploratory drilling in the north.

According to AFTENPOSTEN's information the appeal was received with the greatest interest by Sweden's Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and Finland's Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto. Nordli is said to have pointed out once again that he sees these possibilities of cooperation in terms of the next 10-15 years: If viable finds are made, the Scandinavian countries ought to be ready to implement joint energy projects when the time comes. In the Norwegian prime minister's opinion there is no time to lose.

Apart from those already mentioned, Iceland's Gunnar Thoroddsen and Denmark's Anker Jorgensen are also taking part in the meeting. According to AFTENPOSTEN's information the Danish prime minister brought up again the subject of the individual countries' participation in the Olympic games. There was, however, no new exchange of views on the subject, but merely a summary of the situation in the individual countries.

The Scandinavian prime ministers also discussed the tense international situation. They all expressed their concern over what is happening, informed sources say, and they all stressed the importance of the resumption of work toward negotiations on disarmament as soon as possible. The prime ministers informed each other of their respective countries' relations with and steps taken with regard to Iran.

Prime Minister Nordli brought up the question of prospects in the North Calotte during reciprocal briefings on the economic and political situations in the individual Scandinavian countries. The Norwegian prime minister is said to have pointed out here that exploratory drilling for oil and gas in the north will begin at the end of this month, when the Storting has once again discussed the question. Both Koivisto and Falldin expressed strong interest in one or more North Calotte projects based on finds that might be made.

The possibility of industrial cooperation was also touched on, informed sources say. Prime Minister Falldin is said to have referred to the dismal fate of the Volvo agreement in this context pointing out that it can be difficult to realize large industrial projects even if they are both sound and fully negotiated, since it is not always possible to know how the majority of members in the national assemblies or in shareholders' groups will react.

Possible 25-Nation Meeting Discussed

LD161519 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 May 80 p 3

[Eivind G. Karlsen report: "Nordli on Possible 25-Nation Meeting in Oslo: If Norway Is Asked, We Will Say Yes!"]

[Text] The answer will be yes if Norway is asked to host a summit for state and government heads from 25 developing and industrial nations to discuss the relationship between poor and rich nations. Prime Minister Nordli made this statement at the Scandinavian prime ministers' press conference in Oslo yesterday. The government chiefs said that the aim of such a conference would be to seek to arrive at a timetable for concrete negotiations between developing and industrial nations.

The Scandinavian prime ministers, who have thus given their support in principle to the Brandt commission's proposal, discussed the international situation during their meeting at the Staur experimental station in Stange. They share a deep concern over the increase in international tension and, according to Prime Minister Nordli, it is in the common interest of the Scandinavian countries that the tense situation is relaxed, so that it is once again possible to enter a phase of negotiations on disarmament. Regarding FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's hint some weeks ago that the deployment of new missiles in Europe could be delayed if it would have any influence on the situation in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion there. Prime Minister Nordli commented as follows: "The initiative is welcomed." Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen agreed. Nordli added that Schmidt's idea is not so different from Norway's attitude throughout this time.

When asked if Denmark would not budge on the announced 200-mile zone off eastern Greenland, Prime Minister Jorgensen said that this would be the subject of discussions with Norway.

The prospects of cooperation in the North Calotte if oil finds are made there have kept the Scandinavian prime ministers very busy this time. The Norwegian government head once again stressed the importance of starting to analyze and prepare in advance possible joint project between Finland, Sweden and Norway as soon as possible. Nordli justified his views by pointing out that at present some 1 million people lived in the North Calotte area, which otherwise suffers from problems of underdevelopment and extreme sensitivity to environmental influences. He therefore warned against projects which were set up at a moment's notice and as a result could lead to unintentional harmful effects.

Concrete plans for industrial cooperation were not discussed by the prime ministers, on either a multinational or a bilteral basis, it was stated. Swedish Energy Minister Carl Axel Petri announced, however, that such talks will be held between Norway and Sweden in June. According to Petri, proposals will also be put forward soon on the establishment of a joint Scandinavian coal port.

This was mentioned in connection with the joint energy program which the prime ministers adopted yesterday. "It will give direction to future Scandinavian collaboration in this field," they announced in a statement.

According to the program, energy cooperation will be intensified in the following seven areas: energy conservation (including limitation of consumption in the individual countries); the introduction of new, durable sources of energy; oil; natural gas; coal; Scandinavian cooperation on electricity; and the coordination of efforts in respect of world energy problems.

FINLAND

KOIVISTO CABINET FACES 'THREAT OF DISSOLUTION'

LD160909 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 May 80 p 6

[Jan-Anders Ekstrom report: "New Crisis Threatens Finland's Government"]

[Text] Helsinki--Mauno Koivisto's four-party Cabinet once again faces the threat--to all appearances more serious now than before--of crisis and dissolution. Developments in the next few weeks will be critical for the government's chances of survival.

At the moment things look black for this government which, according to an opinion poll last winter, is the most popular that Finland has had in the last 10 years. The left is already saying that it will probably "take a miracle" to prevent the government from finally running aground.

The Koivisto Cabinet was already rocking at the end of the winter, when it barely managed to put together an agreement on agricultural prices which was acceptable to all parties. Since then the government parties have tried in vain to find a common approach in the struggle against inflation, which is showing ominous signs of speeding up again. After a good year in 1979, when inflation stayed at 7.5 percent, it looks as if inflation this year will rise to at least 14-15 percent.

The parties of the left have demanded measures for a possible revaluation of the Finnish markka and for making legislation on economic matters more effective. The Center Party refuses to agree to anything that could be interpreted as preparation for a further revaluation of the markka.

In addition, the parties disagree on how the important reform of state pensions is to be carried out.

The atmosphere within the government has become more and more inflamed in time with the Center Party's ever more frequent public claims that the nonsocialist majority within the government (Center Party plus Swedish People's Party) should have the final say. Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto has initiated discussions with the different parties within the government and with individual ministers on the possibilities of restoring confidence within the Cabinet but, it would seem, without results so far.

The situation has been greatly influenced by the latest public opinion poll which shows that the largest opposition party, the National Coalition Party, has continued to grow, so that it is now almost as big as the Social Democratic Party. The Coalition Party is now said to have 24.2 percent of the voters behind it, as against 24.4 percent supporting the Social Democrats. At the same time, the Center Party has lost half a percentage point since the parliamentary election last spring and now commands only 16.8 percent of voters. Within the Center Party, which is also facing an internal chairmanship struggle in preparation for the party congress in Turku in June, there has been a tacit reaction to this loss of support which has led to more pronounced efforts to hold the line against the left within the government.

The Social Democrats have been "lying low" for a time since they are aware that the collapse of the government now could lead to long-term changes in Finnish Government groupings. It could be extremely difficult, perhaps totally impossible, to reestablish a "popular front government" of the present type after the local elections in the fall if the Coalition Party becomes the biggest party in the country and the Center Party continues to lose ground.

Nevertheless, the Social Democratic Party leadership has decided to sharpen its tone against the Center Party despite the risk of a government crisis. The Social Democratic Party has made the condition that its views and requirements are given reasonable consideration and has been given cautious support by the People's Democrats and Communists. If the center groups do not meet the left halfway on the issues in question within the next 2 weeks, then the Social Democrats will draw the conclusion that cooperation in government cannot continue.

The Social Democratic Party cannot, however, be expected to do anything that could admit of the interpretation that the party itself was out to "topple" the extremely popular Mauno Koivisto. The intention is therefore that Koivisto himself shall be seen to draw the conclusions if it turns out that cooperation within the government cannot be made to work. As things look now, he will perhaps be forced to draw that conclusion in a few weeks time, after further attempts to reach agreement on resolute measures to deal with inflation. A great deal depends on how the Center Party reacts to the Social Democrats' new hard line.

NORWAY

UNION SEEKS TO KEEP SEAMEN OUT OF IRAN

LD151545 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 May 80 p 4

[Rolf L. Larsen report: "Seamen's Union Fears for Seamen's Safety: No Norwegian Ships to Iran During Boycott"]

[Excerpts] The Norwegian Seamen's Union has asked the authorities to ban Norwegian ships from entering Iranian ports or waters when the trade boycott of Iran takes effect on 17 May. In a letter to the Foreign Ministry the union writes that it fears reprisals against Norwegian ships in the area when the boycott begins.

"Against the background of the Norwegian authorities' support for the trade boycott against Iran, we must hold the authorities responsible for the lives and safety of seamen," the letter states. If the request is not complied with, the union is considering recommending that its members sign off from ships bound for the area.

Norwegian Seamen's Union Deputy Chairman Kare Kristoffersen confirmed to AFTENPOSTEN that the letter had been sent to the Foreign Ministry.

"We consider the seamen's position to be extremely vulnerable once the boycott begins and we fear that the tension will be so great that it will lead to reprisals against Norwegian ships," Kristoffersen told AFTENPOSTEN.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR ATHENS 19 MAY

NC171127 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis leaves on Monday for Athens for an acquaintance meeting with the new Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. The meeting will include a briefing and an exchange of views on the present phase of the Cyprus issue within the framework of Athens-Nicosia cooperation.

KIPRIANOU CONGRATULATES NEW YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT

NC171732 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has sent a congratulatory cable to the new president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Mijatovic. In his cable, President Kiprianou expresses on behalf of the Cypriot people and himself personally great gratification and warmest wishes for every success, for personal happiness and for continuous progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Yugoslavia. The cable concludes: We are looking forward to close cooperation with you to the benefit of our two countries.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SYRIAN BA'TH-AKEL TALKS

NC171812 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] A joint communique has been issued on the talks held in Nicosia between the delegation of the Syrian ruling Ba'th Party and AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People]. The communique says that the Syrian side has expressed full support for the Cypriot people's struggle for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem based on the UN resolutions and the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements; for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus; for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, abolition of the British military bases and the voluntary return of refugees to their homes as well as for the tracing of the missing persons. Among other things, the communique also says that the two delegations expressed full support for the Palestinian people's struggle. The Ba'th Party delegation has paid a 5-day visit to Cyprus at the invitation of AKEL.

AVXENDIOU RETURNS FROM HUNGARY: SIGNED LONG-TERM AGREEMENT

NC161535 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Finance Minister Avxendiou has returned from Budapest where he signed a long-term agreement for economic, technical and industrial cooperation between Cyprus and Hungary. The agreement aims at further strengthening and encouraging economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Among other things it provides for cooperation in the field of planning and the establishment of new industrial units. During his visit to Budapest, Mr Avxendiou held talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Mr Veres, and with other officials with whom he discussed economic matters of interest to both countries, as well as international economic questions.

JOURNALIST RETURNS TO CYPRUS FROM IMPRISONMENT IN ISRAEL

NC181110 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpt] Journalist Panayiotis Paskhalis returned to Cyprus at noon today after being imprisoned in Israel for 27 months.

TO VIMA CITES PLANNED U.S. MESSAGE TO RALLIS ON NATO

AT181709 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 18 May 80 p 6

[Article by TO VIMA Washington correspondent St. Evstathiadhis: "A Personal Carter Message Will Be Handed to Rallis by the U.S. Ambassador on the Question of Bases and the Greek-U.S. Defense Agreement"]

[Text] Washington, 17 May, by our correspondent--The United States is very interested in quickly ending the uncertainty over the future of U.S. bases in Greece and the Greek-U.S. defense agreement. This will be officially made known to Prime Minister Rallis at the first opportunity.

At the same time the United States sees difficulties in forcing the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing and, at least for the time being, it does not intend to submit its own "draft proposal," as it has originally decided and informed the Karamanlis government that it would do, nor does Washington intend to play an active role in the whole issue, as it had originally agreed in accordance with request.

The U.S. views on the question of bases in Greece, on the bipartite defense agreement and Greece's return [to NATO] will be "explained" to Prime Minister Rallis in all probability during his meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Athens McCloskey during the next few days. It is also probable--and in Washington this is considered very likely--that these views will be included in a totally personal message from President Carter to Rallis or even to President Karamanlis. Such a message will not have the character of a formal greeting. The general lines of the relevant White House views were already been passed on to the U.S. ambassador in Athens last week so that he could handle the issue accordingly.

More specifically well informed sources in Washington explained to TO VIMA:

1--The Greek Government "was informed" last week that the White House considers as unjustified the "protracted delay" on the question of finalizing and signing the bipartite defense agreement and the related issue of U.S. bases in Greece. No recommendation is made for a revision of the draft agreement which has been already initialed nor is there any mention of a time limit for completion of the revision although it is stressed that this is "of urgency."

It was also stressed to Athens (in a way which could not create misunderstandings, it is stated in Washington) that the U.S. administration views the issue as "urgent" and, although it recognizes the political difficulties created in Greece around the issue, it believes that the international situation does not permit further delays in view of the fact that Greece "recently and repeatedly also demonstrated that it recognizes this necessity," that is the termination of the uncertainty.

At the same time, the U.S. administration presented to the Greek Government a copy of the U.S.-Turkish military agreement signed in Ankara on 29 March. Washington "understands" the interest of Greece in revising its own agreement in accordance with the model of the agreement with Ankara. In reference to this Washington stressed to Greece that it is interested in receiving Greek reaction "as soon as possible."

2--In reference to Greece's return to NATO's military wing, at this moment Washington is abandoning the idea of submitting "draft proposals" in the form of an ultimatum such as "either you accept or else."

Informed sources stated that this "was rather likely at the beginning of April," when presidential adviser Brzezinski formed the idea and decided on such a method. They say, however, that today's international conditions do not allow such inflexibility and that at the same time "political fluidity" in Greece cannot be ignored by Washington.

Washington, however, always accepts Greece's recommendation that it should play a more active role by directly intervening and forcing the issue of its return [to NATO] but it considers that "particular international conditions in the area"--in other words, Ankara's refusal--do not allow it to play such a role today "to the degree that it would like to and it had promised to Athens." It is exactly for this reason, according to the same sources, that Washington "was strongly disturbed" over the recent Greek-Turkish incident during NATO maneuvers in the Aegean and the protests which followed. According to Washington's "explanation," the incident was created by "tension in Ankara" and that the exploitation of this situation by Turkey does not permit the United States to exercize its influence there over the issue of Greece's return to NATO.

In reference to this, a congressional source which closely follows Greek developments, stressed the following in a conversation with TO VIMA: "The position of the U.S. administration appears to be weakened at this time toward both Ankara and Athens. In Congress, where this is already becoming obvious, it is feared that Athens in particular could misinterpret Washington's position and might view it as a favor toward Ankara on the question of the incident. Greece may think it is being forced not to protest Turkish violations if it wants American intervention on the question of its return to NATO. Such an interpretation in Athens would be unjust," it was stated in Congress.

U.S. sources, in conclusion, stressed that Washington would in no way want to create any sort of problems for the Rallis government, recognizing "the pressure which it is subjected to by the opposition." However, the U.S. administration can neither limit its interest on the speedy solution of the bipartite defense agreement nor can it offer additional assistance on the question of the return to NATO at present.

PAPERS CITE REACTION TO VIOLATION OF AEGEAN AIRSPACE

Praise From I VRADHINI

AT161318 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 16 May 80 p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "The Foreign Flights in the Aegean"]

[Text] The National Defense Ministry statement, in connection with Ankara's complaints about the interception of Turkish planes which violated Greek airspace, has caused general satisfaction. No wavering should be allowed on the issue of national sovereignty. Greece has withdrawn from the NATO military wing for very well-known reasons. A complete return is always desirable but with the prerequisite that the guarantee of national sovereignty would also be complete.

Under these circumstances, international laws should apply in territorial waters and airspace. Air exercises may be held in the Aegean and in international airspace but any violation of the national airspace by anyone will be dealt with as required for national defense.

Consequently, the interception of the Turkish planes on Tuesday constituted a natural and automatic Greek reaction. Let others also respect international laws and let them know that all movements in the Aegean are watched day and night with attention and prudence.

I KATHIMERINI Report

AT181614 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Turkey actively questions the 10-mile Greek airspace and attempts to create a new status in the Aegean through repeated violations. At the same time, Turkish violations are covered by the Turkish Government to the degree that Greek sovereign rights are provocatively being questioned.

In his statements, a spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry specifically described as unfounded Greek allegations on the violation of is airspace by Turkish aircraft during NATO's "Dawn Patrol" maneuvers.

According to the Turkish spokesman, the Turkish aircraft, which were repeatedly intercepted by the Greek Air Force, "did not approach Greek territory to a distance less than 6 miles during the maneuvers."

However, it is internationally accepted that Greek airspace extends for 10 miles.

It must be noted that with respect to the interception of Turkish aircraft Ankara submitted a verbal protest and then resorted to a written demarche which will receive a Greek reply within the next few days.

The Turkish provocations during NATO's maneuvers involved at least three flagrant violations of Greek airspace and 10 other violations or attempts on a smaller scale. They are the second provocative action undertaken within 2 months by the Turkish side, during which time Turkish aircraft violated Greek airspace at least 60 times.

At the same time this is the second time within the same period of time that Turkey refuses to submit flight plans in accordance with international ICAO regulations which have given Greece the responsibility for the security of the Athens FIR.

Ankara's Views

Turkish demarches were revealed by Ankara radio, which reported the other day that Turkey handed Greece a written protest as a result "of interceptions" by Greek aircraft during NATO maneuvers in the Aegean.

The report was accompanied by a statement by the Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sadet Aktug in answer to relevant questions submitted by the ANATOLIA News Agency. In these statements he:

--Described Greek interceptions as provocative and dangerous;

--Argued that the Turkish side had warned Greece that such actions in the future would be reciprocated;

--Argued there is no question of violation of Greek airspace because the Turkish aircraft did not approach Greek territory to a distance of less than 6 miles.

The Greek Position

An official of the Greek Foreign Ministry who was informed of the position of the Turkish Foreign Ministry made the following statement:

"It is a fact the Turkish Government submitted a verbal protest on 9 May and a written protest on 15 May. An answer has already been given to the oral protest and, at the same time, a Greek protest was lodged against the violation of Greek airspace. A reply to the written protest will be given in a few days.

"The Greek position is clear and firm:

"Greece is responsible for security within the Athens FIR, both within both the national or international territory of the FIR, whether within or outside the air corridors. Consequently, Greece has the right, in accordance with ICAO regulations and national regulations to which ICAO refers, as well as the obligation to know of every flight or air activity within this area of its responsibility. This is neither a highhanded nor a new Greek demand. This is in accordance with international regulations and was, until recently, international practice. It is, therefore, natural that when we notice an entry of aircraft into the Athens FIR area without their prior submission of flight plans--which means they are unknown to us--as a result we establish their identity. Naturally this establishment of identity is never undertaken in a way which endangers the security of either the interceptor or the aircraft whose identity is being established as the Turkish side alleges."

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT FOR TALKS WITH MITSOTAKIS

AT171214 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] It was officially announced today that within the framework of cooperation between Athens and Nicosia and following a jointly expressed desire, Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis is expected in Athens on Monday for a meeting to get acquainted with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

During the meetings between the two ministers a mutual briefing and exchange of views will take place on the current status of the Cyprus problem.

Speaking to the press at noon in this connection, Mitsotakis said that this visit demonstrates the two governments' desire for and intention to have continuous and substantive communication and cooperation. It will be, he said, a first meeting to get acquainted and I shall receive Mr Rolandhis with special joy.

ALLEGED OIL PROSPECTING AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY DEPLORED

AT171416 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 17 May 80 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "The Price"]

[Text] This "gentlemen's agreement" between Greece and Turkey in Montreaux regarding oil in the Aegean continental shelf revealed by ELEVTHEROTIPIA with the result that it has overshadowed every other political event does not seem to be far from the truth despite all panic-stricken denials.

Indeed, the price Greeks paid this time to Turkey to again achieve a temporary suspension of threats and vulgar annoyances on the Aegean issue is very high. So that the notorious Hora [Turkish research ship Sismik], which roamed the Aegean without accounting to anyone, could be restrained, prospecting for oil in Greek seas had to cease with the result that our economy has been burdened with the billions required for us to obtain fuel from the foreigners.

It is a common secret among experts on prospecting underground and undersea that the Greek territory possesses so much oil that by pumping it out the country can cover not only its own energy needs but it can also export.

In the past, the entire issue involved the interests of the monopolies and the large multinational oil companies which made the plans for prospecting and which kept the oilfields secret so that they could sell the commodity rationally and in their own interest, and whose shadow fell nightmarishly over Greece.

Now has come the science of oil prospecting to confirm that in the areas where oilfields had been spotted in the past intensive prospecting should take place. In the past, prospecting had been foiled by the foreign oil monopolists on various pretexts.

The principle pretext was that exploration was unprofitable and when Greek technicians and workers ascertained that drillings found plentiful oil, as in the Olimbia area 45 years ago, the foreigners went as far as to commit crimes in order to preserve the secret of the oilfield and killed a worker who had spoken about it. Older people remember that crime which was never solved....

Greek oil is the golden sword with which the nation will gain its independence and some day will finally shed foreign domination, as is currently with the Arab people. For this reason, all those who wish the Greek people to remain slaves procrastinate by every means and, as has been revealed, the Turks, God knows on whose orders, imposed the "oil truce" to confine our economy within a suffocating framework so that without much effort their pressure in the Aegean can achieve results. All these things are being kept secret from the sovereign Greek people....

PRINOS FIELD EXPECTED TO YEILD 10 MILLION TONS OF OIL

AT171300 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 17 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Prinos oilfield will produce 25,000 barrels of oil daily, but only for about 3 years.

From then on the production of oil will fall gradually to 12, 10 and 8 thousand barrels per day--as international experience shows--and the oil will be exhausted about 10 years after pumping begins. It is estimated that the Prinos oilfield will produce a total of 10 million tons of oil, that is, as much as the country's current annual needs.

To this quantity must be added the well-known natural gas field in South Kavala which will produce gas equal to about 200 tons of oil per day. Most probably this gas will be used to supply the state fertilizer unit in New Karvali of Kavala given the fact that it cannot and should not be stored.

WRITTEN PROTEST LODGED AGAINST GREECE REGARDING AEGEAN FLIGHTS

TA161653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The Turkish Government has lodged a written protest against Greece for the interference by Greek planes during the NATO Dawn Patrol-80 exercises. In a statement to the ANATOLIA News Agency, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Sedet Aktug said the Turkish Government told the Greek Government that if such acts were repeated, Turkey would respond in kind.

Replying to another question on the issue, Ambassador Aktug said: The Greek planes interfered on 8, 9, 12 and 13 May with flights in international airspace over the Aegean that were conducted within the framework of the NATO Dawn Patrol-80 exercises. These exercises began on 5 May and will end on 17 May 1980. After the first interference, we verbally called this to the attention of the Greek Government through our embassy in Athens. However, the interference exceeded regular reconnaissance flights and took on destructive and very dangerous dimensions; therefore, our government sent a written protest to the Greek Government through our embassy in Athens on 15 May. At the same time, the Greek Government was informed that if such acts were repeated they would be reciprocated.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman added: Against international rules Greece wants to be informed of flight plans. As is known, it is not necessary to announce flight plans before military flights in international airspace. Furthermore, Greece has alleged that Greek airspace was violated during the exercises. This allegation is unfounded. During the exercises our planes did not come any closer to Greece than 6 miles. Consequently, there was no question of violating Greek airspace.

DEMIREL CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON ASSUMING PREMIERSHIP

TA162054 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has sent a message to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat after the latter assumed the premiership as well. In his message Demirel said: Upon your assumption of the premiership, I am pleased to extend my best wishes, on behalf of the Turkish Republican Government and myself, for the continuation of your services for the prosperity and happiness of the friendly and brotherly Egyptian people and for your own happiness.

OUR RADIO COMMENTS ON DEMIREL STATEMENT ON SOVIET THREAT

TA170917 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 17 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Based on unfounded allegations by chairman of NATO's military committee General Gundersen, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is trying to hide the real dangers facing our people. Speaking with journalists during a recess at the Council of Ministers meeting on Thursday, Demirel replied to a question by a journalist on this subject with regard to allegations which the NATO official claim to be true--that the Soviet Union is reinforcing its borders with Turkey.

For months now we have been witnessing unfounded allegations by the leaders of NATO as well as the American Carter administration. According to his lie, the Soviet Union was massing its troops on its borders with Iran. However, all lies are short-lived and in no time the real danger hidden behind this lie was revealed.

The Carter administration undertook a military intervention in Iran which was prepared for months, hidden behind this lie. However, this U.S. aggression ended with a big fiasco. If the chief liars of NATO, like Gundersen and his ilk, resume their false allegations to the effect that the Soviet Union was reinforcing its borders with Iran, no one in his senses will believe that. Now the NATO chiefs have resumed and once more intensified their talk of Soviet threat, this time in connection with Turkey because--though it might be for a short period--they have lost their hope in Iran. They are planning to intensify this in the expectation of (?gaining a strategic) and military advantage. In fact, they have used the bases in Turkey in the aggression against Iran. It is the Demirel government which has provided them with this possibility. Currently, the Demirel government is dealing with these false allegations as if they were true, though it knows better. It is speaking about defending our soil against a threat which does not exist in a bid to hide the real danger from the public.

Dear listeners, let us take a look at the past and let us stress this point: The Soviet troops have been stationed along the Soviet borders--including, naturally, its borders with Turkey--for the last 60 years. Not one instance of aggression or provocation has occurred along these borders during this time. During a visit to the Turkish-Soviet border, Koruturk, who has just withdrawn from his post of president, said that these borders were borders of peace. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit also has stated that he does not believe in the existence of a Soviet threat. It follows that for Demirel the statements by a Turkish president and the leader of another party in the same country carry no weight. Because lies are [words indistinct], what Demirel needs is lies. The saying goes that the witness of a liar is also a liar. Moreover, time and time again the Soviet Union has declared its intention of signing a nonbelligerence pact with all countries. However, Demirel and his government have turned a deaf ear to that because they know that if such a pact was signed their lies would be revealed and [words indistinct] they would not be able to hide the real danger, namely the U.S. imperialism which is on our soil with its bases and weapons with nuclear warheads. Despite all lies, our people are aware of the Demirel government's policies which contradict national interests and which threaten our national security. As a result, the cries of "Remove the U.S. and NATO bases, tear up the bilateral slavery agreements, withdraw from NATO" are being heard in the country at large. Those fabricating these lies will not be able to withstand these cries.

DEMIREL ISSUES MESSAGE ON OCCASION OF YOUTH DAY

AT181151 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the Turkish nation's determination to protect the republic is part of its national consciousness. He said: Our republic, whose foundations are our territorial and national integrity, our nationalist faith and unconditional national sovereignty, is the most cherished and immortal expression of the great virtues, sacrifices and struggle power of our nation. In a message he issued on occasion of 19 May Youth and Sports Day, Prime Minister Demirel stressed that adventurers who try to confuse the Turkish nation concerning its problems and to make it confuse its aims and become unable to distinguish its friends from its enemies should remember that the state never leaves unpunished attempts to destroy its territorial and national unity.

Demirel added: Those who are trying to hinder the struggle for developing Turkey, those who are trying to prevent our nation from regaining peace and tranquillity, those who want to destroy the Turkish Republic which is the legacy of our martyrs and replace it with a communist system will never achieve their aims. Those who try to override the state and the nation will certainly be crushed and made to regret their deeds. The prime minister said that the Turkish nation expected its youth to make the republic and the state live forever, to enhance the struggle to develop Turkey, to advance along the path of reason in the search for what is good and correct. He added that the Turkish youth deserved this hope and trust.

STATE MINISTER URGES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR ELECTIONS

TA181120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] State Minister Koksal Toptan has said they [not further identified] are in favor of constitutional changes in the presidential elections. In a written statement, Toptan pointed out that certain circles were trying to turn the delay in the presidential elections into an argument about the present political system. He added that this was the work of persons trying to create a crisis, but that it would not succeed. Toptan stressed that an attitude of "let somebody be elected president, it does not matter who," was wrong and that such an attitude could lead to insurmountable problems in the future. He added: It is obvious that there are no procedures in the Constitution on the failure of the legislature to elect a state president within a certain period of time. We are open to the idea of making an immediate amendment to the Constitution whereby the assembly is abolished if it fails to elect a president in three rounds--as is the practice in certain other countries--and early elections must be held. State Minister Toptan also added that the allegation that the acting president could not appoint senators to replace those whose term ended in the Presidential Quota Group lacked legal foundations.

TERRORISTS KILL JP DISTRICT OFFICIAL; DEMIREL SENDS MESSAGE

TA171704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] An Aybasti District official in Ordu, Hamza Aydin, a Justice Party member, has been killed by terrorists. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Ordu Governor Resat Akkaya, Aydin was attacked by armed terrorists in the marketplace around 1130. Aydin, who was seriously wounded, died on the way to the Fatsa State Hospital. Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sent a telegram of condolences to the widow of the district official. In his telegram, Demirel said that the murderers will definitely receive the punishment they deserve.

TERRORISTS KILL BAR OFFICIAL IN TRABZON; LAWYERS RESPOND

TA121107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The general secretary of the Trabzon bar, advocate Temel Aydinoglu, was killed by terrorists this morning. According to information received from Trabzon Governor Ali Riza Yaradanakul, the incident occured in front of Aydinoglu's house in the Esentepe quarter around 0800. The murderers, who are believed to be two in number, fired at Aydinoglu as he was entering his car. The lawyer, who was seriously wounded, died in hospital. Yaradanakul said that the security forces launched an extensive search operation after the incident and that a suspect matching the description given by eyewitnesses has been captured. A statement issued by the Trabzon bar following the murder of Aydinoglu noted that attacks will not intimidate lawyers. The statement said that through attacks on lawyers--valuable members of the defense institution--the murder gangs are actually attacking the law.

Statement by Leading Lawyer

TA171052 Ankara Domestic Serivce in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Recalling that lawyers respect the principles of the pluralistic democratic system as stipulated in the Constitution, Turkish Bar Association leader Atilla Sav denounced the latest attempts directed against the lawyers and their right to defense. In a news conference in Ankara, Sav said that 14 of the lawyers attacked during the last 8 months were killed. Pointing out that this was an attempt against the right and liberty to plead and to defend, Sav asked for new measures to be taken to protect the lawyers and for permission for lawyers to carry a gun. Referring to recent allegations of torture during questioning by security forces, Sav said that torturing was completely illegal and uncivilized.

CANADA

OPINION POLL ON REFERENDUM SHOWS 'NO' VOTES AHEAD

LD170801 Montreal in English to Europe 2100 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] The latest opinion poll on the Quebec referendum released today shows the pro-federalist side ahead by a substantial margin. The survey was conducted by McGill University sociologists (Maurice Guinard) and Richard Hamilton. It gives the "no" side 49 percent, the "yes" option 37 percent and the undecided 14 percent. The poll also shows distinct gap between English- and French-speaking voters. Ninety percent of the English-speaking voters go with the "no", while the French vote is split 40 percent for the "no" and 45 percent for the "yes." The leader of the "no" campaign, Mr Rayan, says the poll reflects what his people have been hearing in the field, while the leader of the "yes" side, Mr Levesque, says today's survey completely contradicts another poll done at the same time. Mr Levesque says the polls are mixed up because Quebeckers are mixed up. Patrick Brown reports from Mcontreal:

[Begin Brown recording] Today's poll is bad news for Rene Levesque and the "yes" forces. They have known for some time from their own door-to-door canvassing that the "no" side is leading, but a lead of 12 percentage points is all but impossible to overcome, and the conventional wisdom is that the "don't" and the "won't tells" will tend to lean more towards the "no" than the "yes," which leaves Mr Levesque hovering probably in the low forties or worse on Tuesday night.

All week Mr Levesque has been appealing to the undecided voters and what he calls the sincere "no's" to think carefully. If Quebeckers vote "yes," he says, they will have stood up for the first time. If it's "no," they will be on their knees and can expect to stay there, he says, for a damn long time. Mr Levesque is casting himself in a role of underdog, fighting against an unholy alliance of provincial liberals, federal liberals and big business--the same coalition that tried to block the expropriation of the power utilities in 1962 and more recently tried to block no-fault automobile insurance.

Mr Levesque also talks a lot about the non-French-speaking vote which is expected to go massively to the "no" camp. He said the English-speaking Quebeckers have the democratic right to vote "no" and they shouldn't be blamed. But like many people, he is concerned what will happen if French-speaking voters support the "yes" side in a majority but are held back from an absolute win by the non-French bloc. That's what will happen if the "yes" side ends up with anything between 42 and 50 percent. If Mr Levesque loses, he plans to make his concession speech early, so he can appeal for calm and send his supporters home early. If he wins, on the other hand, Mr Levesque will speak later, as Quebec's independentists wind up the biggest party they've ever held. [end recording]

CHRETIEN COMMENTS ON UPCOMING REFERENDUM

LD171800 Montreal in English to Europe 2100 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] Quebec City will be watching the result of the Quebec referendum closely on Tuesday night, but no more clearly than Ottawa. The prime minister has promised to begin constitutional reform immediately if the "no" side wins. Today, in Ottawa, the head of the federal forces on the "no" committee, the minister of justice, says the federal government has a clear idea of what renewed federalism should mean. But Mr Chretien says it would have been a mistake to spell out the package during the referendum campaign. Brian Gallagher has the details:

Mr Chretien says if there is one thing that's now clear is that Quebec votes "no" to sovereignty-association, then the Constitution has to be changed and changed quickly. Assuming the "no" side wins and Prime Minister Trudeau calls a constitutional conference for July, Mr Chretien says it is pretty clear from past statements what the federal government would want is a renewed federalism. It wants the two official languages enshrined in the Constitution along with civil rights. It also wants the Constitution to guarantee that English-speaking people in Quebec and French-speaking people outside Quebec have the right to education in their mother tongue. And, Mr Chretien says, the federal government must be strong enough to be able to equalize the rich and poor parts of the country. In other words, it needs a bigger cut of the taxpie to do its job.

To the suggestions that federal leaders haven't campaigned enough on what renewed federalism does mean, Mr Chretien says that to have done so would have been a mistake. It would have shifted attention from the referendum question itself. [begin Chretien recording] The question has been put by Mr Levesque, not by us. If some day we'll want to put the question, we'll put it. Mr Levesque is asking the Quebeckers for sovereignty-association. He is trying now to hide that it is his question. The debate is on sovereignty-association, and sovereignty-association, we said, is not acceptable. And we are asking the Quebeckers to reject it, and they are rejecting it. [end recording]

Mr Chretien insists again that if Mr Levesque wins his referendum Ottawa will never negotiate sovereignty-association. But what does Mr Levesque do, just go away? [begin Chretien recording] Ask him. I think what he wants is quite evident. He wants to go back to the Quebeckers. He will say: I cannot negotiate sovereignty-association, so now let's vote for strict independence. And he will say: We have been humiliated. But if he is humiliated, it is his own doing. He is the one who has put all his eggs in one basket, not me. [end recording]

SPAIN

MORE KILLINGS REPORTED IN BASQUE CO[illegible]Y

LD162136 Madrid Domestic Service in [illegible]ish 2000 GMT 16 May 80

[Summary] Three people have died to[illegible] in the Basque Country in two separate attacks taking place in the last few hours. A [illegible]sque industrialist was killed near the Guipuzcoan town of Zumaya around 2030 tonight, after being attacked by several individuals. Latest reports say that two civil guards have been machinegunned to death in the town of Guizueta, Navarre.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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AFTENPOSTEN NOTES 'SOLIDARITY' AT BRUSSELS SESSION

LD151611 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 May 80 p 8

[Per Nordum report: "European Sympathy With United States"]

[Text] Brussels, 12 May--The European NATO nations stressed on Monday the need for solidarity and unity between the alliance's member countries in today's international situation. In a direct reference to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the defense ministers expressed their deep concern over current trends.

The 11 ministers who met in Brussels on Monday also made it clear that they are fully prepared to assume their share of the defense burden, especially in light of the increased U.S. commitment due to current trends in the wider international arena.

The NATO Eurogroup began 3 hectic days of meetings which will be wound up with a joint meeting of foreign and defense ministers from all NATO countries, with the exception of France and Greece. The United States is seeking solidarity from its European partners--something that Monday's discussions clearly showed that Washington could count on.

France is not taking part in the discussions this week since it has not been part of the alliance's military cooperation since 1967. New U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie will, however, meet his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet in Vienna at the end of the week, and France is also expected to declare in some way or other its solidarity with the United States and its NATO allies within the next few days.

It is necessary to maintain strong deterrent and defense capacity and to modernize forces when it is seen how the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries are rearming, the Eurogroup's communique states. The defense ministers favored continued efforts to bring about arms control and disarmament. At the same time they stressed that stable and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union must continue within the framework of a unified, mutual process of global detente. It has become more difficult to continue this process because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the communique states.

On Tuesday West German Defense Minister Hans Apel will present the Eurogroup's views in the Defense Planning Committee. His American counterpart, Harold Brown, will then ask the Europeans to increase their investment in defense by speeding up the implementation of the long-term program on which the countries agreed 2 years ago.

In NATO circles definite decisions are not expected this time since complicated, wide-ranging problems are involved. The intention has always been that the defense ministers would in all probability make decisions about changes in the defense programs at the meeting in December.

"The most important aspect of the meetings this time is psychological: that NATO stands together in agreement and expresses solidarity with the United States," it was said in top circles at the meeting on Monday afternoon.

Greece, Turkey and Italy presented a joint collective evaluation of the situation on NATO's southern flank. It is the first time that the Greeks and Turks have both taken part in such a presentation since Greece withdrew its forces from the NATO joint command in 1974 because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

"The tone of the relationship between the two countries was encouraging and conciliatory," Norwegian Defense Minister Torvald Stoltenberg said after the meeting.

The aggravated international situation has made Greece and Turkey think twice, so the general assumption is in delegation circles at NATO headquarters.

The European NATO countries will once again make an effort to inform most Americans of the contribution to defense which the Europeans are making. The move will take the edge of the Americans' view that it is the United States which bears the heaviest burden within NATO defenses.

CHAIRMAN GUNDERSEN ON USSR TURKISH BORDER BUILDUP

LD161529 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 May 80 p 8

[Per Nordrum report: "Kremlin Buildup Close to Turkey"]

[Text] Brussels, 13 May--In the last few weeks the Soviet Union has increased its land forces in the areas along its border with Turkey. By all accounts the buildup covers all types of land forces. This was made clear in announcements made by the chairman of NATO's Military Committee, General Herman Fredrik Zeiner Gundersen, at a press conference in Brussels on Tuesday.

General Zeiner Gundersen did not want to say anything about the size of the forces in question. He assumed--on the basis of present information--that they probably come from parts of the Soviet Union not far from the Turkish border.

High-ranking American sources later attempted to sidestep the question of the Soviet troop buildup. However, it has been confirmed that some of the Soviet troops in the Caucasus have been put on alert in the last few weeks. The information comes by all accounts from recent intelligence reports. Turkish sources in Brussels, which are usually well informed, knew nothing about the affair until Zeiner Gundersen made his announcement at the press conference.

Turkey forms NATO's eastern outpost against the Soviet Union. At the same time the country borders on Iran and the unstable Arab states. The invasion of Afghanistan and the Iranian crisis have made the whole of Southwest Asia a destablized area, and it is therefore important to help the economically hardhit Turkey with its defense spending. This was the subject of detailed discussions among the defense ministers on Tuesday.

Worries about NATO's southeast flank were also reflected in the fact that the old archenemies, Greece and Turkey, together with Italy presented a joint evaluation on Monday of the whole NATO southern flank.

"It is important that Turkey be given both economic and military support," General Zeiner Gundersen said at the press conference on Tuesday.

The defense ministers' meeting also discussed the possibilities of Norway giving Turkey some of its old fighter planes when the Norwegian Air Force gets its new F-16s. Other countries are already giving some of their old fighters to Turkey's defense forces in 1981 and 1982.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW GAMES

WA191811 London REUTER in English 1759 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 19, REUTER--Austria's Olympic Committee decided today to send a national team to the Olympic games in Moscow this summer. Austria's neutral government said earlier that it was discussing the Olympic situation with sports organizations but would leave the Olympic committee free to make its own decision.

Decision Left to Individuals

AU200933 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 May 80 p 1

[Summary] Vienna (AZ)--The plenary session of the Austrian Olympic Committee decided yesterday [19 May] in Vienna to send an Austrian athletic team to the Olympic summer games in Moscow. The vote was 37 for, and 9 against Austria's participation, with 12 abstentions. It was decided that the Austrian team will wear sport shirts without the logo "Austria," merely showing the Olympic emblem, and that Austria will not participate in the international youth camp. The Austrian team will also possibly to to Moscow without the national flag, and will not have the Austrian national anthem played. "Moreover, it will be left to every individual sportsman whether or not he wants to participate in the games. A nonparticipation of qualified and nominated athletes will not entail any negative consequences whatsoever."

INTERNATIONAL CRISES DOMINATE TALKS AT TREATY CELEBRATION

Gromyko Activities Reviewed

AU191257 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The State Treaty Anniversary Has Confirmed It: Vienna Is a Time-Tested Meeting Place"]

[Excerpts] Following the State Treaty anniversary celebrations, which lasted for about 1 week and reached their high point in the official ceremonies in the Hofburg Palace on Thursday and the Belvedere Palace on Friday, life is gradually returning to normal in Austria. The foreign statesmen who came to Austria to attend the celebrations--insofar as they had not already left on Friday night [16 May]--held their last talks yesterday morning [17 May], and then left the capital.

The busiest of them yesterday was undoubtedly Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who by Friday evening had already had talks with his American opposite number Edmund Muskie, with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Early in the morning Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met with Gromyko. As Colombo declared afterwards, in his talk with the Soviet foreign minister he had emphasized that the concept of detente could not be confined to one region only, but that conflicts in individual parts of the world endanger peace as a whole. In Colombo's opinion, the East-West talks will be continued though quietly through diplomatic channels rather than in the form of big public statements.

The talks between Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington--as the lord declared prior to his departure by air from Vienna--dealt almost exclusively with the Afghanistan issue. The head of the Foreign Office found words of high praise for Austria: "We have all talked with one another, and Austria has proved her useful role for international relations," he said.

At 1030 Gromyko was received by Chancellor Kreisky. On this occasion, he made a brief statement pointing out that he had had a very substantial talk with the chancellor. The first part of this talk dealt with bilateral relations, which actually are developing well, he said, but both sides are determined to seek ways and means of further enriching them. The second part of the talks dealt with the international questions which are at present in the focus of world interest, he said. He had convinced himself that Austria, like the USSR, was a supporter of detente and of the endeavors of peace, he said, adding that he had also outlined this Soviet position in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and the other foreign ministers. "I am highly satisfied with my talk with the chancellor. And now I am in a hurry," Gromyko said in conclusion, and rushed off.

The chancellor also declared that he was satisfied with the talk because it was substantial. Actually, he said, there are no unresolved bilateral questions but the Austrian side feels that trade with the Soviet Union could do with a fresh impetus. Regarding the part of the talk dealing with the policy of detente and the problems burdening it, Kreisky said he believed the USSR's position was not such that there was not such that there was no basis for talks even on the most complicated problems. Kreisky added that he was assuming this, among other things, because Gromyko--whom he had known for a long time--is a man who rather tends to make understatements.

Kreisky Comments on Talks With Gromyko

AU191258 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 May 80 p 4

[APA report: "Kreisky on Foreign Ministers Meeting in Vienna: 'The Door Has Not Been Closed'"]

[Excerpt] Vienna (APA)--"I have the impression that Gromyko's talks with the other foreign ministers have not caused the door to be closed," Chancellor Kreisky declared on Saturday after his talk with the Soviet foreign minister, which lasted nearly 1 hour. "Rather, the impression was created that there is a point in following up the unresolved questions. The USSR's position was not such that there would be no basis for talks even on the most complicated problems." What has happened in Vienna and what will have a continuing effect beyond Vienna is that at least temporarily a world political concert has been restored. In Vienna powers have appeared which were not present at the SALT negotiations. Suddenly the Allies have reappeared, and--together with the FRG--they have spoken with Gromyko.

Quite informally Vienna has presented an optimally utilized opportunity for meetings which might otherwise have taken a year to prepare, Kreisky said. Gromyko had certainly also realized how great the Europeans' solidarity with America is. After his talk with Gromyko, Kreisky was also asked by journalists about various other international problems, among other things how his attitude toward the Middle East problem was being judged in the United States. In reply to this question he said: "The United States knows my Middle East proposals very well, and I enjoy there a great measure of tolerance."

Gromyko, KPOe Chairman Muhri Meeting

AU191321 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 18 May 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna--Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Chairman Franz Muhri and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, had a friendly meeting in Vienna on Saturday, 17 May. During their talk the Soviet foreign minister again confirmed the Soviet Union's determination to adhere to a foreign policy aimed at international detente, disarmament and peace.

Party Chairman Franz Muhri stressed among other things the development of the state, political, economic and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Austria, a development that is positive in many respects. He said that the KPOe has always supported the development of these relations and regards last but not least the maintenance and further development of the economic relations to mutual advantage as an important factor for safeguarding jobs in Austria. The meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by USSR Ambassador to Austria M.T. Yefremov, and Hans Steiner, head of the KPOe Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department.

Francois-Poncet on Olympics, Muskie Talks

LD161225 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The West German athletes, or more correctly the West German Olympic movement, has said "now" to the Moscow Olympic games. In Vienna, Jean Francois-Poncet commented on the current stand of the Western countries and in particular that taken by the Germans in relation to that of other countries and, of course, the French stand. Robert Dennis interviewed the French foreign affairs minister: [begin Francois-Poncet recording] I had the opportunity to tell Mr Muskie that as regards the business of participation in the Olympic games, the French Government has ruled--moreover in accordance with article 36 of the Olympic Charter--that the matter is the responsibility of our National Olympic Committee. It is up to it to make a decision and it has done so. It remains to be seen whether, in the light of decisions that other countries will make--decisions that will enable it to be determined if the games are genuinely representative or not, if they are indeed Olympic or not--our committee will then reexamine the matter before sending our athletes to Moscow. In any case, it is up to it to decide. This is what I explained to Mr Muskie. [end recording]

French, Austrian Mideast Views Similar

AU191523 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 May 80 p 3

[Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof report on interview with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet in Vienna--no date given, presumably 15 or 16 May 1980]

[Text] "Our analyses of the political situation in the Middle East are very similar," said French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet in an interview with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG at the French [ambassador's] residence after having talked with Chancellor Kreisky for about 1 hour at the Vienna State Opera. The French career diplomat seemed impressed by Kreisky's being so well informed about the situation in the Middle East.

He declared that the PLO was a representative partner for talks with the French Government, too, and that it takes the position that the PLO should participate in negotiations. Moreover, Paris recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. However, formal recognition of the PLO is not anticipated as long as it has not been confirmed by elections, for which of course the prerequisites would still have to be created. Francois-Poncet added that he and Kreisky also held similar views on the Iranian problem.

Its "solid relations with the Soviet Union" over a period of 15 years make France, according to Francois-Poncet, a country that "has stood at the cradle of the policy of detente." Francois-Poncet regretted the grave blow dealt to the policy of detente by the intervention in Afghanistan, but said: "France cannot resign on account of a relapse into the climate of cold war. That is why we have kept up the dialogue with the USSR leadership." Francois-Poncet does not regard Kabul's initiative for solving the Afghanistan crisis as a "new element," noting particularly that it has failed to broach the questions of the right to self-determination and of troop withdrawals.

And, in conclusion, a compliment for Austria: "Austria is playing a useful role in the controversy between East and West, in the Middle East and in the North-South conflict."

KREISKY VIEWS MIDEAST PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

JN170950 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Interview given by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to AD-DUSTUR correspondent in Vienna (Judith Keiber)--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Your Excellency: Why has the Palestinian issue started to polarize the attention of global public opinion in a world abounding with other problems and crises that seem more important to some people?

Answer: The Palestinian issue must be viewed from an ethical angle. We oppose the Soviet actions in Afghanistan. What is applied to Afghanistan must be applied to the Palestinian issue. How could we remain silent over Israel's occupation of the West Bank if we are opposing the occupation of Afghanistan by foreign troops? How could we oppose the hegemony imposed by a superpower on a weak people if we accept such a status quo imposed by Israel? When I say this to the Israelis, they get annoyed because they think that they have the highest political ethics, whereas they do not.

Question: The Israelis always reply to the calls for recognition of the PLO by saying that they cannot deal with a group which is dedicated to wiping them out. On what bases do you believe Israel would agree to negotiate with the PLO?

Answer: First I have to point out that we recently saw the peaceful ending of a bloody conflict in Africa. This conflict was full of terrorism and various forms of violence. What happened is that the leadership in Zimbabwe was changed overnight. A solution was reached among a people who are of a lower cultural and educational standard than that of the Middle East peoples.

Secondly, I would also like to say that so long as the present Israeli Government remains in power there will not be a chance of achieving a solution. The political philosophy of Begin's government opposes any peaceful solution with the Arabs if it does not accept Israel's hegemony. Such a philosophy cannot constitute a basis for peace. Therefore, I believe that there must be a political change in Israel. This change will be in line with the feelings of the Israelis who want peace now.

Question: There is a lot of talk these days about a European initiative to replace Camp David. What are the steps that you have already taken and how serious is this European initiative, and is it actually the fruit of coordinated action?

Answer: I have no knowledge whatsoever about this European initiative. I cannot see how this initiative could succeed because the European countries were quite late in defining their stands on the Middle East.

Question: Do you believe that an historical settlement which is necessary for achieving coexistence between Israel and the Arabs could, at the same time, achieve Israel's security demands and the national aspirations of the Palestinian people?

Answer: Of course both can be achieved. I am not asking for the disarmament of the Israeli Army. Israel still has one of the strongest armies in the world.

Question: Some people believe that stability in the Middle East lies in preserving the current situation at a time when the area is passing through rapid political, social and economic transformations. Should the West preserve the status quo or should it cope with the changes?

Answer: I do not believe that the West can control developments in the Middle East. This was very obvious in Iran when tens of thousands of U.S. experts and agents failed to control the events there. There was a huge U.S. military presence in Vietnam and look at the result.

Question: From your point of view, what is the required stand?

Answer: Not to intervene in others' affairs and to work to achieve a solution of the Middle East problem and others in the manner of the SALT II treaty. This is the only available way. In the absence of solutions, a serious cold war atmosphere would emerge; I couldn't predict how long this would last and in what directions its destructive impact would fall.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS KPOe

AU191837 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 16 May 80 p 4

[Statement on CPSU Central Committee delegations' visit to Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] 7-14 May 1980]

[Text] Vienna--At the invitation of the Austrian Communist Party, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee visited Austria from 7-14 May 1980. It consisted of Comrade B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade; Comrade I.P. Bykova, secretary of the CPSU Perm Oblast; and Comrade Yu. D. Koshelev, responsible staff worker of the CPSU Central Committee.

In addition to Vienna, the delegation visited the provinces of Upper Austria, Salzburg and Lower Austria. The delegates had talks with KPOe activists, acquainted themselves with the work of the party activists and attended a commemoration rally at the Mauthausen former concentration camp and a mourning ceremony for fallen soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army at the Linz-St. Martin Cemetary, where they laid wreaths. On 13 May the delegation also attended the KPOe Central Committee's festive meeting in Vienna on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Austria's liberation from Hitlerite fascism and of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty.

The delegation had talks at the KPOe Central Committee headquarters. On the Austrian side the talks were attended by Comrades Franz Muhri, chairman of the KPOe; Erwin Scharf, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Johann Steiner, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the foreign relations department of the KPOe Central Committee; as well as Comrade Heinz Zaslawski, member of the Central Committee and director of the Globus Publishing House.

During this meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, representatives of the CPSU reported on the self-sacrificing work of the Soviet people who successfully implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. They stressed that the unchangeable goal of the foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state is to safeguard and strengthen peace throughout the world, ease international tensions and prevent the danger of a new world war.

The Austrian comrades informed the CPSU delegation of the KPOe's struggle for the defense of the interests, of the political and social achievements of the workers class and of all working people of our country. They stressed their full support for the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR, which complies with the expectations of all peoples in the world. Both sides agreed that the struggle to consolidate European security, for peace and international cooperation and the efforts to further develop friendly relations between the Soviet and the Austrian people must be continued. [paragraph continues]

The representatives of the CPSU welcomed the struggle waged by the communists in Austria for compliance with the State Treaty stipulations and to strengthen their country's neutrality, the struggle waged against all manifestations of neo-fascism and to strengthen peace and security in Europe.

Before their departure from Austria the members of the delegation visited the graves of the fallen soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army in Vienna as well and the grave of Comrade Johann Koplnig, chairman of the KPOe, where they laid floral wreaths.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER REELECTED PRESIDENT WITH 79.9 PERCENT OF VOTE

AU190954 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 May 80 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Summary] On 18 May Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger was reelected with 79.9 percent of the valid votes. The total number of eligible voters was 5,215,894; the turnout was 91.6 percent; the total of votes cast was 4,779,049; the total of valid votes 4,430,888; invalid votes 7.3 percent. Kirchschlaeger received 3,538,748 votes (79.9 percent), Gredler 751,399 votes (17.0 percent), and Burger 140,741 votes (3.2 percent).

In an initial comment after his reelection, President Kirchschlaeger declared that there would be virtually no change in his administration of office, and he praised the Austrian People's Party's [DeVP] decision not to nominate a candidate of its own as very democratic. Chancellor Kreisky termed the election outcome proof of the voters confidence in the president and attributed the votes cast for NDP [National Democratic Party] Chairman Burger partly to "old Nazis who simply did not go to the polls in the past." DeVP Chairman Mock described the outcome of the elections as proof that the party's decision not to nominate a candidate of its own had been right. He added, however, that this decision was made only because of the special circumstances, and would remain the exception to the rule.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR GDR--Vienna/London (APA)--An Austrian bank syndicate headed by the Girozentrale Bank will grant the GDR Intrac financing company an unrestricted loan in the amount of approximately 700 million schillings. The loan is to be effected before the end of May. Interest is to be 3/4 percent above the London Interbank interest rate, the running period 7 years (redemption to begin only after 42 months). The Intrac company also intended to raise Euro-credit of $200 million. [Text] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17/18 May 80 p 9 AU]

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO

Received by Carstens

LD191232 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Hammerschmidt--Federal President Karl Carstens received Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Bonn today for an exchange of views. Afterwards, Carstens gave a luncheon for Lopez Portillo.

The German section of Amnesty International has, in a message, called on the Mexican president to give his personal support to the release of political prisoners and for clarification of the fate of persons missing in his country. In a press statement published today, the section points to the "diverse and brutal violations of fundamental human rights in Mexico." It was "deeply concerned" about the fate of the missing persons who number at least 300.

Cultural, Economic Ties Discussed

LD191520 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--In Bonn today Federal President Karl Carstens and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo underlined the common desire for a deepening of economic and cultural relations between the Federal Republic and Mexico. A spokesman for the president's office stated that, after a 45-minute exchange of views between the two heads of state, Lopez Portillo came out in favor not only of an increased exchange of goods but also of greater investment by West German businessmen in Mexico.

Carstens and his Mexican guest, who arrived this morning in Bonn on a 4-day state visit, also agreed that world peace must be safeguarded. Lopez Portillo feels that every attempt should be made to prevent a further confrontation between the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The federal president stressed that the Federal Republic--in view of the special situation of divided Germany--has a "vital interest" in the maintenance of peace.

Genscher and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, who is accompanying his president, signed two agreements today on promoting economic and scientific-technological relations between the Federal Republic and Mexico. In the second agreement the two contracting partners undertake to host and give advanced training to up to 45 technicians and scientists. The costs incurred in each case will be covered by the host government. The preliminary selection of German applicants will be made by the Carl-Duisberg Society, that of the Mexican applicants by the National Council for Science and Technology (Conacyt). The agreement extends for a further 3 years an agreement which expired in 1980.

As regards the desire for closer cooperation between Mexico and the Federal Republic, Lopez Portillo is primarily interested in the areas of industrial ports and regional industrial centers, the steel industry, petrochemical and chemical industries. As far as Bonn is concerned, the oil-rich Latin American country is an important factor in securing energy and raw material imports.

During a dinner speech this evening Carstens said that Lopez Portillo, as president of one of the countries richest in oil, is pursuing a responsible oil policy and has put forward a far-sighted world energy plan. This is based on the joint responsibility carried by industrial, developing and raw material countries for the future of mankind. "All this fills us with respect and with hope," the federal president said. He expressed pleasure that Mexico is pursuing a stabilizing policy in Latin America. The Federal Republic is ready to support it both directly and through the European Community.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES SCHMIDT'S MOSCOW VISIT WITH SOVIET ENVOY

LD191653 Hamburg DPA in German 1543 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, for a discussion about Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planned visit to Moscow. According to Foreign Office spokesman Juergen Sudhoff after the meeting, the discussion dealt essentially with questions regarding the date.

The spokesman said that Schmidt and Genscher already met over the weekend for an extensive discussion on the subject. It is presumed in Bonn that the chancellor and federal foreign minister will not make their joint trip to Moscow until after the world economic summit in Venice and the NATO conference in Ankara [words indistinct].

GISCARD-BREZHNEV TALKS WELCOMED; NO 'IRRITATION' FROM SCHMIDT

LD191426 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today welcomed French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's meeting Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw as an initiative contributing toward restoring the disrupted dialogue between West and East.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling today stressed to the press that Bonn also positively assessed the initiative of Polish party chief Edward Gierek who arranged the meeting. In Belgrade, on the sidelines of Tito's funeral, Schmidt and Gierek had agreed on the need to speak with one another again. Boelling said that Giscard had informed the federal chancellor on Sunday morning of his plans to make the trip. Giscard had promised Schmidt to inform him "very speedily" on what was discussed in Warsaw by way of a competent member of the French Government.

Boelling confirmed that Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher would visit Moscow. Boelling said "it is our political intention that this visit by Schmidt and Genscher and talks with the Soviet leadership contribute to overcoming the silence." Now that the process of talks has gotten underway, no time should be lost. Boelling again gave no definite date for the chancellor's trip to Moscow, but said that a date after the world economic summit, fixed for the end of June in Venice, was possible. According to information in Bonn, Guenther van Well, state secretary in the Foreign Office, will probably visit the Soviet capital immediately after Whitsun to prepare for Schmidt's visit.

Boelling was at pains to allay the impression that the chancellor was annoyed at Giscard's delay in informing him. "We have no (?reason) at all for complaint," assured the government spokesman. There was "not even a hint of irritation" on the part of the chancellor. Boelling said his understanding was that the French president's trip was prepared at such short notice that it was only on Sunday that Giscard had the necessary information available to brief the chancellor.

Dealing with Giscard's surprise visit to Warsaw, held even before the chancellor's planned visit to Moscow, the government spokesman said that on this issue it is not a matter of who "as it were, is first" in getting the East-West dialogue started again.

DIE WELT Report

DW200943 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Bernt Conrad report from Bonn]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was informed by French President Giscard d'Estaing unusually late--just a few hours prior to his departure--about the planned meeting with Brezhnev. Yet Schmidt had State Secretary Boelling say yesterday: "The chancellor is not irritated; we welcome and support the initiative of the French president."

When on Sunday complaints by other European Community members were heard from the Naples session of the foreign ministers about a lack of consultations with Paris, some people first assumed that the Federal Government, as a "privileged partner" of Giscard d'Estaing, had been secretly informed beforehand about the blitz visit to Warsaw. But that impression was wrong. Up to this weekend the chancellor and the federal foreign minister had seen only news agency reports but no direct indications from Paris.

On Friday morning at a 2-hour breakfast between State Secretary Muskie (United States), Foreign Ministers Francois-Poncet (France), Lord Carrington (Great Britain) and Genscher (FRG) in Vienna, the Frenchman had not hinted at the plans of his president. Genscher was the more baffled when a news agency report was passed to him by his aides during a talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko with the headline "Giscard Will Meet Brezhnev in Warsaw." Neither Gromyko nor Genscher touched on that issue, but a remark by Gromyko that Brezhnev had just returned from Warsaw to Moscow created the impression with the federal foreign minister that the news agency report must have been wrong.

One day later Francois-Poncet informed his Foreign Ministry colleagues of the European Community in Naples. Chancellor Schmidt was let in on it Sunday morning by Giscard d'Estaing in a telephone call. Thereafter Schmidt gave him his political blessing.

Why did Giscard d'Estaing leave even his friend Schmidt in the dark for so long? Government Spokesman Boelling assumed yesterday that it was probably a visit planned on very short notice. "If the French Government had planned such a meeting a long time ago, we would have been informed in due time." Upon insistent questions at the federal press conference Boelling added: "One cannot view the issue of consultations schematically. We assess the visit positively. It is an important contribution to the revival of a relationship of dialogue between East and West."

Upon orders of the chancellor he thus indicated the tone with which almost all Bonn government and coalition politicians have reacted to the surprising initiative by Giscard d'Estaing. Only SPD Federal Manager Bahr regretted that this had shown communication difficulties between France and its Western partners. But he also termed the visit as useful on principle. Foreign Minister Genscher objected to the assumption that Giscard d'Estaing's independent action might steal some of the glamour from the chancellor's planned visit to Moscow. He pointed out that first, the French president was conducting the talk with Brezhnev on the basis of common Western positions so that this was therefore not an independent action; second, it is not a matter of developing glamour but of making a contribution to a peaceful solution of conflicts. "And I must frankly say in this connection that I would agree with everybody who acts according to the same principles and with the same aims in mind."

Bonn government politicians believe that the visit by Giscard d'Estaing has one advantage at any rate--that possible American objections to Schmidt's visit to Moscow could be softened this way. The same applies to critics in the Federal Republic.

According to a statement by Boelling, Giscard d'Estaing has agreed that the chancellor will be informed on the results of the Warsaw talks soon after their conclusion by a competent French Government politician.

PRESS ASSESSES GROMYKO-GISCARD MEETING IN WARSAW

DW191034 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0500 GMT 19 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes about the summit meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing at Wilanow Castle near Warsaw: With regard to the meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard in Poland, only the secrecy of its preparation was surprising. The event itself was in the air because both persons involved were most interested in it. In these months of Afghanistan, Brezhnev can very well use pictures showing him shaking hands with a Western statesman. In this way he looks positive to the public; he looks interested in the welfare of the world while Carter stands there an an opponent of detente, as somebody who is obsessed by his reelection. On the other hand, Giscard d'Estaing introduces France as a big power in the game. Would Brezhnev accept a small power for talks among equals? In addition he has overtaken Schmidt who also definitely wants to talk to Brezhnev.

The Bonn daily DIE WELT notes: The Kremlin wants to cause divergence in the West and split it up. While Brezhnev or Gromyko in Vienna act as the natural spokesmen of the entire East bloc, the Americans are supposed to be limited to themselves only. On Friday in Vienna, while Genscher could not even name a date for Schmidt's visit to Moscow, the French had already caught up with the German federal chancellor like the hedgehog caught up with the rabbit in the well-known fairy tale. The Soviets gave Giscard d'Estaing first place, probably also to make Schmidt more prepared to grant concessions. That also belongs to the old Kremlin strategy: heating up a small rivalry between the two most important continental European powers.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG is of a similar opinion: The meeting in Wilanow is a slap in the face for the Federal Republic, which obviously is no longer considered in Moscow as the main partner of detente policy. Brezhnev has made it possible for Giscard d'Estaing to overtake Schmidt in resuming the East-West dialogue, and the consequences of this move will be seen soon. Bonn must think about whether the Moscow signal is "only" a shrill welcome for Schmidt or whether it is already an indirect rejection of his visit to the Kremlin. The Soviets have taken revenge for the Olympic boycott.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER considers the following: It has been noted with relief everywhere in the world that the American-Soviet dialogue was resumed in Vienna. Although no progress in the matter was achieved between Muskie and Gromyko, as was to be expected, there is hope again--after the total disruption of communications between the superpowers because of Afghanistan--that the intentions of the other side will not be dangerously misinterpreted. He who considers contacts between West and East as particularly necessary in these difficult times will not, from the very beginning, term the mysterious blitz conference between Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek near Warsaw as appropriate. And yet several reasons for irritation have been created by the independent French action.

In the opinion of KIELER NACHRICHTEN this first summit-level meeting between East and West since the Afghanistan crisis arouses hopes for a relaxation of the dangerously rigid positions, even if this relaxation is only gradual. People say that for this reason it would be nonsense for there to be an increase in those voices, which are already audible, that claim that Giscard d'Estaing probably wanted to steal Schmidt's show.

Election campaigning is out of place here. Under the spell of such a precarious world political situation it does not make any difference who of the influential political leaders is the first to talk with the other side.

The LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINPFALZ states: It is obvious that Moscow's guiding line would like to blot out, would like everyone to forget the status quo, that is to say, the situation in Afghanistan. This is also what accounts for the qustion mark behind the talks which Giscard d'Estaing will have with Soviet head of party and state Brezhnev today. Nobody will be so foolish as to hope that Moscow will give up positions just to pleace Giscard d'Estaing. Bonn will have to judge its visiting plans for the chancellor, which it has been pursuing with abandon, by the results of the talks in Wilanow. And, if necessary, this might also result in a cancellation.

'Race to Moscow' Scored

DW200833 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 May 80 p 10

[Article signed g-n.: "Friend Valery"]

[Text] The chancellor has reason to feel fooled. For weeks Schmidt has made the greatest efforts to get a "dialogue" going with Moscow. Having painted the sinister backdrop with scenes from the prelude to World War I, he would have liked to appear on the scene as the one who "can talk to the Russians." And then he is beaten to it by friend Valery, without saying a word--until just a few hours prior to his departure. Had the Americans acted like that behind the back of the Allies what complaints there would have been about "a lack of consultations." But now the chancellor is bravely biting his lip. In the words of a Kissinger statement made some time ago, "a race by the Europeans to Msocow" has developed again. Everyone thinks he is the better crisis manager. The "dialogue with Moscow" must be held. But one also can exchange messages without words. The most urgent message in "the dialogue with Moscow" would be visible samples of European agreement with America, with the will to withstand Soviet expansion and to obtain the necessary but missing means for that as quickly as possible.

FORMER GDR CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

LD191356 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Karlsruhe--The Federal Prosecutor's Office has brought an indictment against 44-year-old diplomat Gerhard Arnold at the highest regional court in Munich, accusing him of intelligence activities, Karlsruhe authorities announced today.

The Federal Prosecutor's Office said that Arnold had been arrested on the basis of statements made by Werner Stiller, former lieutenant at the GDR Ministry for State Security (MFS), who fled to the FRG in January 1979. The prosecution alleges that Arnold, following his resettlement from the GDR in the FRG in 1960, supplied electronic data intelligence and other information to the MFS between June 1960 and November 1978.

The accused is said to have had several meetings each year with MFS officers in the Federal Republic, in East Berlin as well as in East and West bloc countries. According to the prosecution, Arnold's activities for the MFS have meant "considerable developmental cost savings for the GDR's economy."

The Karlsruhe authorities said further that Arnold had been temporarily detained on 21 January 1979 and kept in custody until 19 October 1979 by virtue of an arrest warrant issued by the magistrate of the Federal High Court.

Arnold, who has confessed, has been released on bail.

GISCARD-BREZHNEV TALKS IN POLAND END

LD191802 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Today's French-Soviet summit in Warsaw was a very long one since, prolonged by a working lunch, it lasted for a total of 5 hours. As a matter of fact, Mr Giscard d'Estaing has proposed a summit of the main world powers in 1981, a great conference aimed at calming down international tension. With regard to Afghanistan, Mr Giscard d'Estaing could only note the fact that Paris and Moscow were not on the same wavelength. [Begin Giscard recording] In this connection, the talks have confirmed the face that there was the will to seek a political solution to this problem permitting the evacuation of the Soviet Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (?I say that this is) just an indication. The coming months will enable us to judge this indication. As for the way to examine the causes of international tension, I have indicated to Mr Brezhnev my being in favor of a summit of the main leaders. The political agenda for 1980 prevents holding such a summit before next year. In my opinion, it would be a summit of the main leaders. And if we want it to be held in conditions that would permit first effectively analyzing and then eliminating the main causes of tension in the world, then nothing and no initiative must, from now on and until then, come and increase existing tensions. [end recording]

Giscard on Talks

XX192021 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Saxon-Sion, France, 10 May (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who was the dinner guest today of the 96 inhabitants of this northeastern French village, described his summit meeting earlier in Warsaw with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev as "useful" and "a necessity" because of the "gravity of the international situation."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who came here directly from Poland, said that "the absence of communications creates misunderstandings" and that for several months he had felt the need for contacts at a high level. He said that the Soviet leader "listened with close attention" to his statement of the reactions of the West and of France to recent events, especially the Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan. The president said that he had not expected a major success but that he only sought to open up channels of communication. He indicated that a meeting of top world leaders, who are primarily responsible for the search for peace and international detente, might be held next year.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing was celebrating the sixth anniversary of his election to the presidency. In 1974, 81 per cent of the villagers voted for him.

The first "authorized" Soviet comment on the summit meeting was broadcast late today on the Second French Television channel. In an interview, Soviet television commentator Valentin Zorin said the meeting "was an historic event of such a nature that it will later appear in the history books." "It seems to me," Mr Zorin added, "that this meeting could mark the beginning of the very important process of restoring dialogue between East and West."

NATURAL GAS DEAL ALLEGEDLY NEGOTIATED WITH USSR

LD191307 Paris FRANCE-SOIR IN French 12 May 80 pp 1, 5

[Laurent Munnich report: "USSR Joins Gas Battle"]

[Excerpt] Is natural gas about to become a political and economic weapon in the same way as oil? One is tempted to believe so, judging from the subtle diplomatic games being played by producers and consumers of this valuable fuel and the use they are making of this new weapon.

Having ensured its oil supplies from the Arab emirates, France is now searching for gas. And this time, despite the "economic quarantine" which the West is trying to impose on it, we are turning to the USSR.

For several weeks now Gaz de France has been conducting talks with the Soviet body Soyuzgazeksport to negotiate the purchase of a very substantial quantity of natural gas.

It must be acknowledged that the Soviet proposals are very attractive. Now that Algeria has just suspended all supplies to France and has announced outright a 200-percent increase in its gas prices ($6.11) and the Netherlands is threatening to increase its gas prices 50 percent ($4.5), the Soviets would agree to supply their gas at a price close to the present Dutch price ($3).

Need for Currency

The Gaz de France management hopes, if it concludes this deal, that by 1985 our supplies will be guaranteed.

What is prompting the Soviets to sell off their gas? On the one hand, a chronic need for foreign currency dissuades them from being too demanding. On the other hand, at a time when the West is boycotting the Olympics and mobilizing to take economic reprisals against the USSR, Moscow cannot be unwilling to show the entire world that it is still a viable trade partner, even able to offer particularly attractive economic terms and that it is therefore necessary to come to an arrangement. If everything proceeds as Gaz de France and Moscow hope, by 1985 Moscow will therefore have increased its natural gas supplies to France some 70 percent.

LE FIGARO CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT REJECTION OF OLYMPICS

LD200755 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 May 80 pp 1, 17

[Guy Lagorce article: "The Decisive Refusal"]

[Text] The FRG Olympic Committee yesterday decided not to send West German athletes to the Moscow games.

Without the United States, West Germany, Canada, China, and Japan (among some 40 other nations), it is clear that the games are now only a caricature of what they have been since 1896, when they were revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. It is clear that 60 percent of the medals which will be distributed in Moscow will no longer have any value. This is particularly true in the essential sports of track and field, swimming and gymnastics.

What will become of France in all this? Its sporting body, aside from equestrianism and marksmanship, has said yes to Moscow while refraining from sending the official acceptance to the organizers, and while taking the precaution of saying that "the vocation of the Olympic games is to assemble the world sporting elite." Clearly there is no question of going to Moscow to glean "chocolate medals"...as is the case at present.

On 12 May Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said: "French diplomacy has indicated that the Olympic games are a sporting event on which the athletes have to take a decision, but it is true that their decision should now take account of certain facts which are the result of other countries' political decisions."

This should be compared to the statement which Youth and Sports Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson made to us in January: "Yes to Olympic games, no to a spartakiad."

Therefore all doors are still open on both the political and sporting planes to avoid the trap laid by Moscow and into which France, unlike Germany, has nearly fallen for lack of clear directives.

It seems that the French sporting body's provisional decision to go to Moscow is simply the decision of people whose vocation is to be elected spokesman for the athletes. The athletes--it is easy to understand them in view of the closed environment in which their self-discipline forces them to live--are not very inclined to enter into considerations foreign to their own technical concerns.

They are now brutally faced with an upheaval which is upsetting them--a world which is not theirs because they are systematically kept apart from anything which is not relevant to their own world.

For instance, they do not know that, right from the start, the Kremlin has considered that holding the Olympic games in Moscow was above all for the Soviets "the whole world's recognition of the soundness of our international policy in favor of detente and peace."

They do not know that they were political hostages right from the start and that, the more they struggled "to separate politics from sport," the more they objectively promoted the opposite by backing the Kremlin's policy, especially in the Third World's eyes.

What separates them from their German counterparts is not their fundamental virtue or lack of virtue but simply the way in which their government has acted. The Bonn government was not afraid of tackling the issue and placing the debate in its rightful place and level, in other words very high in the royal squares of the world chessboard--squares which we highlighted in these columns right from the start of the "Olympic affair." The time has come for us to face the question too. We are justified in expecting coherent decisions from the government in the next few days.

LE MONDE SEES EC 'ON SAME WAVELENGTH' OVER IRAN

LD191507 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Europe's Caution"]

[Text] Yes, but.... Diplomats abound in such formulas, which Mr Giscard d'Estaing once summed up in a famous epitome to conceal their contradictions. In times of crisis the Europeans need them: How can you go and yet not go to the Olympics? How can the Soviets be driven out of Afghanistan without risking a trial of strength? How can you balance patience against firmness in Iran?

Let us leave aside the Moscow Olympics, which will not leave the French Government to play Pontius Pilate forever. Their spectacular nature stimulates people's passions and conceals the fact that the essential issue lies elsewhere. The essential issue is the Afghan crisis, whose military implications are being considered by the foreign and defense ministers of the NATO countries (excluding France). But in this case also it is not what is discussed in Brussels that will determine the future. The future depends on the Afghans' capacity to resist the Soviets and the West's desire to supply them with the means to do so. It would be better for NATO to say nothing about this.

There remains the hostages affair, which complicates and exacerbates the tension in Central Asia and forces European backs against the wall. On 13 January at the Security Council meeting, Paris and London, with the Nine's blessing, approved the U.S. program of sanctions against Tehran. [paragraph continues]

On 22 April, following a call to order from Mr Carter, the Nine halted certain palliatives and decided to adopt real sanctions on 17 May "unless any decisive progress toward the hostages' release has been made by them." On that date they will meet again in Naples without any progress having been made--quite the contrary. Although Mr Carter has declared himself confident of their determination, it is by no means evident that they are preparing to adopt any drastic sanctions. Of course, the necessary legislation for an embargo has been passed, but some countries have still not implemented the April decisions. The Italians have not reintroduced sanctions against Iran; the Japanese (associated with European policy) are reluctant to impose them on their businessmen. The reduction of embassy staffs has had practically no effect.

For once, the Nine--including Britain, which is supposed to be close to Washington--are all on the same wavelength. They all believe that "something must be done," on the one hand, to make the Iranians realize the unacceptability of holding the hostages and, on the other, to dissuade the Americans from undertaking any other military action. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was insistent on this point during his Washington visit. But they are also aware that there is no responsible form of authority in Tehran, and they are convinced that strict sanctions would prompt a "holy war" in Iran against the West, which would throw the country into the Soviets' arms.

The Europeans therefore believe that the wise course of action would be to wait for the time being for the situation to settle, while maintaining some degree of pressure on Tehran. In Naples they will confirm their decision to sign no further trade contracts with Tehran and must--though this will be more difficult--specify their attitude toward completing current contracts.

The excuse for this default of course, lies in Washington's lack of consistency. But, for this very reason, should not the Nine seize this opportunity to establish their own policy and to state uninhibitedly what, in this connection, they consider inopportune and what they consider necessary?

PCF'S GREMETZ HAILS 'USEFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE' PARIS CP MEETING

LD151415 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz: "A Useful and Constructive Meeting"]

[Text] The great national and international interest aroused by the recent European communist and workers parties' meeting in Paris has answered the speculations of all kinds and from various quarters launched increasingly during its preparation. The presence of more than 200 journalists during the meeting with the press and the coverage given to the initiative by 41 French and foreign radio and television stations and by the main newspapers in some 40 countries--for an initiative portrayed as pointless and allegedly "abortive," that is a lot of people!

Some people predicted a poorly attended, rather insignificant meeting bearing witness to a so-called cold dogmatic regression by a few parties clearly "tied" to Moscow. The press organs, initially caught unawares by the importance and real content of the initiative, tried to distort its meaning, and some did not hesitate to resort to the crudest of lies. For instance, with regard to the Soviet delegation's speech LE MONDE carried the headline: "No Third Path Between Warsaw Pact Policy and NATO Policy." This sentence did not appear in the speech in question, as was shown by the passage published a few lines later! There are other such examples.

Indeed, as we had hoped when we and our Polish comrades proposed holding such a meeting, it is now clear that it was useful and constructive.

Let us recall the objective we had set: to have an exchange of views among European communist and workers parties on a major current issue: peace and disarmament--an exchange of views concluded by an appeal to the peoples of Europe urging them to resolutely take control of the defense of peace and the necessary struggle for disarmament. This objective has been attained: The draft appeal submitted 1 month in advance was adopted after being amended following a fruitful discussion.

For the first time we had a specific example of those "new relations among communist parties" for which we decided to take determined action at our 22d congress. Finally, breaking with a style of "conference" which, as we said in Berlin in 1976, no longer seems to us to correspond to the needs of our age--since any elaboration of a strategy common to all the parties is out of the question--the Paris meeting enabled the parties who deemed it useful to do so to exchange their opinions frankly and directly on a major current issue and to move on to action.

Far from leading to "alignment" with some "center," which we have many times said we have no intention of doing, the meeting bore witness to the diversity of the communist movement and enabled everybody to put forward his original approach to the questions discussed in a constructive spirit devoid of any polemics toward others. It is also in keeping with the kind of relations we hope to see established to strictly respect, as did all participants in the meeting, each party's sovereign decision to take part in the initiative or not. As we said, we have no intention of making this a criterion for our future relations.

It was therefore a useful meeting constituting a starting point and a springboard for a unitary action which is to be developed. Far from being a withdrawal by the communists into isolation--which a press always seeking our "decline" pretended to fear--the meeting provided the opportunity to adopt constructive proposals for action, objectives common to us and behind which all parties can unite. More than this, the prospect of rallying all peaceful forces was opened up by the meeting and by the appeal for struggle which it launched to every man and woman, whether communists, socialists, social democrats, Christians and followers of other faiths and whatever our nationality, convictions and lifestyles.

This demonstrates the irreplaceable contribution to the development of action made by the great organized forces and ideas which the communist parties represent. This action will be stimulated by the results of the meeting. Party initiatives and unitary initiatives will be able to be launched in each country. At the same time the meeting offers the possibility of holding an initiative in the coming period, the form and method of which are still to be specified, open to all the forces in Europe and enabling the broadest meeting and debate in the spirit of Helsinki and the Madrid meeting.

As the French delegation recalled, for our party the only valid criterion is action and the struggle for peace and disarmament.

This meeting contributes to that, and that is the essential point.

For our part we will resolutely implement all the proposals accepted and we are prepared to respond positively to any initiative in this direction.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DISREGARDS CABINET, VOTES TO GO TO MOSCOW

WA201120 London REUTER in English 1113 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 20, REUTER--Italy's National Olympic Committee (CONI) today voted overwhelmingly to attend this summer's Moscow Olympics, ignoring government pressure to join the U.S.-led boycott of the event. The committee voted 29-2 in favor of attending. Three abstained.

Cabinet Against Official Participation

AU191535 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 19 (ANSA)--The Italian Cabinet decided today that Italian athletes will not take part officially in the Moscow summer Olympics.

Budget Minister Giorgio La Malfa disclosed that the government decision to not take part in the Olympic games is autonomous, leaving the National Olympic Committee (CONI), scheduled to meet tomorrow, free to decide in an equally autonomous manner. La Malfa added, however, that CONI will have to take into account that eventual attendance of Italian athletes at the Moscow games can in no way be official.

After the Cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo explained the meaning of the decision: Italy will not attend the games under official symbols. "This is a political assessment. CONI, however, in its meeting tomorrow is free to decide autonomously. Certainly," Colombo added, "the committee will have to be aware of the reasons behind the government decision. Should CONI decide differently, Italian athletes could go to the games without official symbols. If developments produce a normalization of the situation (in Afghanistan in the wake of the Soviet intervention) which induced Italy to take this position--but not partial developments--the decision could be reversed," Colombo concluded.

Other government ministers after the Cabinet meeting also stressed the link between the official Olympic boycott and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The official communique motivating the Italian decision linked it to the ongoing international tension said to result from the "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the occupation of that country by the Soviet Armed Forces." The statement also stressed that the decision of a "very numerous" group of countries from all ranges of the international spectrum not to go to Moscow had removed the Olympic games' "universality and gravely prejudiced their sporting spirit and significance."

According to the Rome government, the Olympics cannot be seen "in isolation from the context of world events" justifying in this way an incompatibility between using the Italian flag at the games and the "Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan." The Cabinet also invited the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) to consider the international situation "attentively" as well as the government's decision so as to adopt a decision "in conformity with the national interest."

In other points, the Italian Government voiced the hope that the Soviet Union would make timely moves to "modify the situation" and declared that it adopted its position "with regret" since it has no intention of committing "an act of hostility against any people or country, confirming its will for peace and detente." The Cabinet also agreed to put into effect the sanctions against Iran which the EEC foreign ministers decided in Naples yesterday.

CONI President on Cabinet Decisions

LD191929 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Gian Battista Fenu report]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers' communique was issued nearly 2 hours after the end of the session. The reason for this was that Prime Minister Cossiga waited for CONI President Franco Carraro to arrive, in order to personally inform him of the political attitude adopted by the government.

Leaving the seat of government, Carraro told us [begin Carraro recording]: In this connection, obviously I can tell you nothing because tomorrow the CONI National Council will meet in order to take a decision regarding the question of the Olympics. I wish, however, to thank Prime Minister Cossiga, and the entire Council of Ministers for the respect which they showed to the Italian National Olympic Committee and its autonomy, within the framework of their communique, both in form and in substance [end recording].

Party Reactions to Cabinet Stance

AU200922 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 20 (ANSA)--After the Rome government decision yesterday to not send an official delegation of Italian athletes to the summer Olympic games in Moscow and on the eve of the National Olympic Committee (CONI) decision on the matter of participation in the events, a series of pro and con reactions were registered.

The secretary of the Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, declared in the evening that, "the position adopted by the Italian Government against Italian participation in the Olympics is a real act of provocation and confirms its subservience to the current President of the United States." The head of the major party on the opposition benches then declared that he was surprised that the Socialist ministers went along with the decision, those, he pointed out, "who, as members of Parliament, had signed a document favoring participation." Berlinguer expressed hopes that CONI, in its ruling today, would "confirm its desire to participate in the games."

The secretary of the Proletarian Unity Party, Lucio Magri, took much the same tone to term the government decision "an extremely serious" one which should have required a debate in Parliament.

On the other side of the issue, the Republican Party secretary, Giovanni Spadolini, recalled that the Republicans were among the first to come out in favor of a boycott of the summer games and indicated the other European nations which had arrived at the same finding. "The conditions for resuming the road to detente," Spadolini said, "require an unequivocal line from the Western nations on the basic response to give to Soviet expansionism."

The small right-of-center Liberal Party, in an editorial appearing in this morning's edition of their daily, L'OPINIONE, took the view that "the decision made by the government, which we hope will be adopted by CONI, is the east political act of concrete disapproval possible for the Italian Government to express for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

ECONOMIC EXPERTS NOTE IRAN SANCTIONS WILL HAVE LITTLE EFFECT

AU200914 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Rome, May 20 (ANSA)--The trade sanctions to be applied against Iran by the nine member nations of the European Economic Community beginning Thursday in a further Western move designed to obtain the release of the American hostages held in Iran are not expected to severely effect Italian business, industry and personnel at work in the Southwest Asian state.

Economic analysts pointed out here Monday, the day after the decision to apply the sanctions was made by the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Naples, that almost all the trade contracts signed with Iran were wrapped up before the November 4 capture of the American hostages and will, therefore, be unaffected by the sanctions.

An Iranian Government decision to cut off oil shipments to the Community in the wake of the sanctions, these experts said, would only confirm the Iranian warning to Europe aired at the beginning of April when the Community nations first began debating falling in line with the United States sanctions.

Last year, Italy imported only two million 200 thousand tons of crude from Iran, a scant two percent of the nation's oil requirements and a resounding drop from the 14 million 500 thousand tons of Iranian crude bought in 1978.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON HIS VIENNA TALKS, EASTERN BLOC

AU191240 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 May 80 p 3

[Andreas Unterberger report on an interview with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at the Italian Embassy in Vienna; presumably on 16 or 17 May 1980]

[Excerpt] Interrupted by a telephone conversation with his Premier Cossiga, who is just now negotiating with Helmut Schmidt in Rome, the talk turns to an assessment of the Vienna talks. "One has the feeling that what was frozen through the crisis has been given a fresh impetus for revival through the human contacts here and that the talk between the individual countries has sprung up again. Perhaps in a cautious manner, but nevertheless it has sprung up."

Colombo's reaction to the latest initiatives of the communist countries is marked by skepticism. Regarding the plan for a world conference to settle crises he asks whether there is really an actual desire to solve the problems, or whether there is merely a pretense of such an intention. Regarding the new eastern Afghanistan plan, Colombo asks where there is a sovereign and independent government with which the neighbor countries could talk, and what international guarantees could be given for such an agreement.

Asked about criticism of the U.S. attitude, voiced recently in West Europe, Colombo quotes a piece of advice once given him by former British Prime Minister Wilson: "If you want to express criticism vis-a-vis an ally, you should go right ahead and do so. However, it is better to whisper this criticism in his ear." At the same time, Colombo criticizes the fact that in the face of the violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty, this country's invasion by foreign troops and, in the face of the hostage affair in Iran that has lasted for months, such intensive attention is being paid to individual decisions by the United States.

NORWAY

SOUTHERN MILITARY CHIEFS DISCUSS MOBILIZATION ARRANGEMENTS

LD151553 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Military Summit"]

[Text] Around 20 military chiefs from the various districts and military commands in the southern areas of Norway will end their annual Southern Defense Command summit on Wednesday. The participants have been discussing current questions of defense and emergency mobilization and individual chiefs have put forward their views on what can be done to improve the defense of southern Norway within the framework of a defense system based on rapid mobilization and subject to a tight economic situation.

"The biggest weakness is the inadequate air defenses within all branches of the defense forces. At the meeting dissatisfaction has been expressed that the authorities have still not reached a decision on the choice of an effective air defense system even though the purchase of the F-16 interceptor jets will gradually make some improvement in the situation," Commander in Chief of Southern Norway Lt Gen Kjell Borge-Hansen said at a press conference in Oslo on Tuesday.

Borge-Hansen made no attempt to hide the fact that NATO wants Norway to establish standing forces in southern Norway. In its proposals the defense commission recommended that southern Norway have its own emergency battalion, but this was not followed up by the Storting. "Nevertheless, mobilization arrangements for southern Norway have been publicized within NATO as an example of how a mobilization system could be set up and function," Borge-Hansen said.

The officers' meeting also expressed the desire to be able to draft individual mobilization units for frequent refresher exercises. A unit which has not been in training for many years takes longer to prepare for action in a possible mobilization.

SWEDEN

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES TO SEND TEAM TO MOSCOW

WA191820 London REUTER in English 1808 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, May 19, REUTER--Sweden's Olympic Committee voted unanimously today to send a team to the Moscow Olympics this summer, a committee spokesman said. The decision, reached after a meeting with athletes and sports leaders, was in line with Sweden's policy of not taking part in international boycotts or sanctions unless they are backed by the United Nations, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CLAIMS 'NO REASON' FOR TAKING CUBAN REFUGEES

LD151323 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET IN Swedish 13 May 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "No Reason To Accept Cubans"]

[Text] The Cubans who fled to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana have been placed in other Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America and in the United States. There has therefore been no reason for Sweden to accept Cuban refugees, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten stated during Riksdag question time on Monday. He added, however, that if the UN high commissioner for refugees were to propose that Sweden accept Cuban refugees, such a request would be dealt with by the immigration and naturalization board within the framework of the current refugee quota.

EMERGENCY DEBATE CALLED ON 'RETROACTIVE' ON SANCTIONS

LD191737 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1638 GMT 19 May 80

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Excerpts] An emergency debate on retrospective sanctions against Iran will be held in the Commons tomorrow after a furious row in the House today when the government was accused of cheating and deception. The speaker, Mr George Thomas, granted the application for the debate from Labour MP, Mr Tan Dalyell, after a statement from Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour on the weekend decision by EEC ministers to impose sanctions, backdated to November 4, the date the American hostages were seized in Tehran. Confirmation of the government's line brought uproar from the Labour benches and expressions of grave disquiet from some Tory backbenchers, including former minister, Mr Teddy Taylor.

The 3-hour debate will be held tomorrow afternoon. Sir Ian's statement had been greeted with cries of "cheating" from Labour MPs who claimed they had been deceived last week when the government rushed through the Iran (temporary powers) bill giving new powers to impose sanctions. Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Peter Shore insisted that ministers had "clearly indicated that existing contracts would be exempt, at least in the first stage. The decision to make sanctions retrospective to November 4 makes complete nonsense of the bill and last week's debate," he said. "The House and the country are now totally confused as to the government's sanctions policy."

Labour backbencher Mr David Winnick said angrily: "Many of us feel the government have cheated over when the sanctions have to be applied. And former Labour Cabinet minister, Mr David Ennals, accused the government of "going against the will of the House." Severe reservations also came from the Tory benches. Mr Bowen Wells, MP for Hertford and Stevenage, claimed that the retrospection "was not made plain in the House during the debate" last week. And Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Nantwich) warned: "The retrospective element how to be invoked against Iran is going to do enormous damage to British industry."

The emergency debate was called for by Mr Dalyell who said last month's trade figures showed exports to Iran for 54 million pounds. This was gradually approaching the annual total of 750 million pounds before the Iranian Revolution. British companies were now in danger of losing the good will of Iranian customers and losing contracts to Romania and East Germany. The nature of the sanctions announced by Sir Ian were quite different to those in the bill discussed last week. And the government was "honour bound" to bring in new legislation to cover the present situation. After Ulster Unionist Mr Enoch Powell pointed out that the new provisions could be enacted without debate in the Commons first, Mr Thomas said the application came within the guidelines necessary to bring about an emergency debate.

In the Lords, the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said the signs were "very mildly encouraging" over prospects for the release of the American hostages. "But we have been so often disappointed in the past about the mildly encouraging signs that I do not care to go into any greater detail."

The nine EEC countries had decided that sanctions should come into effect because they could not truthfully say that "decisive progress" had been made towards releasing the hostages. On the implementation of sanction, he said: "We intend to set up coordinating machinery among the Nine." There would also be coordination with other countries, such as Japan.

On problems over application of the sanctions to renewed contacts, the government would "look more closely" at the difficulties as they arose. On whether sanctions would succeed, Lord Carrington told Labour's Lord Shinwell: "time alone will tell."

Government Withdraws Retroactive Stance

LD192028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1940 GMT 19 May 80

[Report by David Healey, PA political staff]

[Text] An emergency meeting of ministers under Mrs Thatcher at Number Ten decided tonight that the Iran sanctions orders would not after all apply retrospectively. Britan's partners in the Common Market who had decided the sanctions should apply to contracts signed since November 4 are being informed tonight. The dramatic climb down by the government came after the speaker, Mr George Thomas, had granted an emergency debate on the issue, to be taken tomorrow. There was no immediate change in the plan for a debate. The government's change of heart came after serious rumblings of discontent about the surprise retrospective aspect of the sanctions, not only from Labour but also Conservative MPs.

Government chief whip Mr Michael Jopling was at tonight's meeting presided over by the prime minister and attended also by the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. Mr Jopling reported on the unrest among the Tory backbenchers which clearly surfaced during today's Commons exchanges after Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour had made a statement about the sanctions move agreed by the EEC foreign ministers at Naples over the weekend. The question MPs were asking was whether the government had conned backbenchers over previous assurances that they would not be backdated, or whether ministers had been railroaded into it by the other Common Market foreign ministers.

Whatever the truth, ministers evidently believed they ran the danger of failing to get the necessary orders through the Commons. These orders will be laid later this week, in time to bring them into force by Thursday, the deadline set by the EEC foreign ministers. They will give ministers powers to outlaw new trade deals with Iran. The government's decision tonight means that the sanctions will apply only to orders signed after the date the orders come into force--that is, this week. The view of ministers is that Britain, unlike most of the other Community countries--Denmark is believed to be the only other exception--needs legislation to implement the decision of the foreign ministers. This necessity to conduct sanctions policy in open public debate, means that unpopular aspects like the retrospective move, just cannot be got through. Opposition parties at Westminister were also being informed tonight of the government's decision on the issue.

Labour backbencher, Mr Tam Dalyell, who made the original application for an emergency debate, said tonight "I shall now consult my front bench, and parliamentary colleagues on whether it is necessary to go ahead with the debate." Mr Dalyell, under the rules for such emergency debates, is due to be the first speaker.

Ministers tonight acknowledge that the government's decision would take the steam out of any debate. The decision, it is was explained, was made mainly in response to protests from MPs. Hardly any senior members of the government were believed to be in favour of retrospective action. Ministers tonight did not expect any complaints from other Common Market countries over the decision.

The PA diplomatic correspondent, Tom McMullan, writes: Britain, however, is once again open to the allegation of being an unreliable member of the Community. Lord Carrington agreed to the unanimous decision at Naples only yesterday. But it was expected that other Community countries would accept the decision rather than put their own traders at a disadvantage. Ministers tonight did not attempt to disguise their view that the whole episode over sanctions against Iran has been "less than glorious". A major reason for the sanctions was to give the European countries more influence with the United States as part of the effort to have the hostages released.

Only last week American secretary of state, Mr Edmund Muskie, was urging the Europeans to go ahead with sanctions against Iran. Britain's decision threatened to worsen relations between the Europeans and the United States, which have already been under strain in recent months. As the United States complained of lack of support from her European allies, Britain in particular won praise from the President for the strength of her support. However, tonight Labour MPs were anything but contrite. One backbencher commented: "If the government wants to be a lackey to the United States so be it. But that is not a role for the House of Commons."

Later it became clear that the orders bringing in the sanctions may not after all be introduced by this Thursday. This is because the government's climb down tonight raises immense complications within the Common Market. The government clearly faces a difficult task in explaining tonight's decision to Britain's partners, and is bound to face recriminations over the affair.

FOREIGN OFFICE STUDIES UGANDA'S BINAISA PLEA FOR HELP

LD181645 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1547 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Office was today studying an appeal for help from ousted Uganda President Godfrey Binaisa, under close guard by Tanzanian troops at his residence in Entebee. And former Tory Cabinet Minister Mr Geoffrey Rippon said Britain should send troops to the trouble-torn country to ensure the safety of the ex-president, overthrown in a military coup last week. The appeal for help, addressed to Mrs Thatcher, was handed to the Foreign Office by a newspaper representative. A similar message was sent to President Carter.

But Whitehall officials said today it was not clear what was happening in Uganda or exactly what assistance Britain could give. Mr Binaisa apparently wants pressure put on President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, whom he claims was behind the coup, to "see reason by withdrawing recognition from the rebel government."

Meanwhile, Mr Rippon said today that a "token force" of British troops should join other African Commonwealth forces in ensuring Mr Binaisa's safety and in making sure fair and free elections are held in December. And Britain should send a Cabinet minister to Uganda "within the next day or two" he added. Mr Rippon, speaking on BBC Radio, said Britain should provide token forces "in the same way as we did in Zimbabwe." "I think this must be part of a Commonwealth force in which the other African countries play their part."

Mr Rippon said there was no question of "our intervening directly", but Britain should "make it clear that we should now take a lead in trying to resolve the situation." And he urged the government to try to persuade President Nyerere to use his influence to ensure the protection of Mr Binaisa and others who may be detained. "I think the British Government should respond and respond positively," he said.

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER RETURNING HOME AFTER 'MINOR' ACCIDENT

LD191224 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Here is a report from London by Fernando de Sousa: There has been a change in the prime minister's European tour: I have heard from the Portuguese delegation that the prime minister will be returning to Lisbon today. He is suffering from pain in the vertebral column and in one hand. This is the result of a minor collision yesterday between two of the cars transporting the Portuguese delegation from Heathrow Airport to central London. Contrary to what at one stage was rumored here in London the tour will not be cancelled. It will continue as programmed with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Freitas do Amaral heading the delegation.

PAPAIOANNOU STATES AKEL REFUSAL TO BACK RIGHTWING RESHUFFLE

NC200930 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 20 May 80 pp 1, 5

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou at 18 May session of AKEL Limassol Conference]

[Excerpts] Probably never before in the past 35 years since the end of World War II has mankind found itself so close to world war III as during the first months of 1980.

This is due to the aggressive attitude of the most reactionary circles of imperialism that are headed by the American Pentagon "hawks."

The American imperialists have been using the British bases on Cyprus for the development of an aggressive policy and, thus, together with the British imperialists, they have been playing a very dangerous game.

For the Cypriot people, who have been waging a difficult and complicated liberation struggle, the British bases on their territory and the use of these bases by the American imperialists constitute a mortal danger to their very existence. For this reason our liberation struggle is inseparably connected with the unceasing struggle for the abolition of the British bases and the removal of all foreign troops from Cypriot territory without exception.

The British "sovereign bases" must be dismantled. They must be removed. The British and American monitoring spy stations operating on Cyprus territory must also be dismantled. No matter how much money the imperialists will give, we will never consent; they must go; they must leave us in peace to resolve the problems that are confronting us as people. We know that they do not want to go. On the contrary, they want to consolidate their position in our country. However, we, the Cypriot people, are determined to struggle--no matter how difficult or uneven our struggle may be--in order to secure the dismantling of all the foreign bases on our territory and the removal of all foreign troops. And we will be successful in this, irrespective of time or sacrifices that might be required.

The Cyprus problem has been in a state of stagnation following the UN secretary general's fruitless efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. An end must be put to this state of stagnation, which serves only imperialism and the enemies of Cyprus in general.

Imperialism, particularly American-NATOite imperialism, is mainly responsible for this stagnation and for the intransigence being displayed by the Turkish leadership. Why is this so? Because it is this imperialism that brought the Turkish occupation troops to Cyprus following the coup by the fascist junta--a coup which was organized by imperialism, which wants to keep the Turkish troops here and wants a Cyprus solution to its liking.

The solution that imperialism favors is a solution based on the notorious Acheson plan and the U.S.-British-Canadian plan which is based on the Acheson plan.

Imperialism favors a partitionist solution which would secure the sovereign bases for imperialism and would convert Cyprus into the biggest NATOite war bridgehead in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East--a solution that would bring to power the extreme rightwing reactionary Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot forces; a solution that would be based on the suppression of AKEL and of the progressive democratic forces of the Cypriot people because so long as there is a strong leftwing movement in Cyprus, imperialism will never feel safe with its bases.

This is why there is no progress toward the resumption of the intercommunal talks. This is why Rally leader Kliridhis is praised by imperialist publications--such as TIMES--and this is why the Denktas regime treats him in a privileged way. Only Kliridhis can meet Cagatay--the leader of the Denktas party--and only Kliridhis can visit the Karpas area. But why is this so? An effort is being made to give the impression that only Kliridhis can come to an understanding with the Turkish Cypriots in order to resolve the Cyprus problem.

AKEL has always defended friendship betwen Greek and Turkish Cypriots. AKEL has been the first party to speak about the need for a rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and for the working out of a full program by the government to achieve this rapprochement. We declare that we are prepared to meet, either at the Ledra Palace or elsewhere, with leaders of any political party of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Dogmatic, chauvinistic, sectarian, narrow-minded or nationalistic approaches--irrespective of origin--serve as grist for the mill of imperialist policy and of intransigence that has been displayed until today.

Resumption of the intercommunal dialogue for the solution of the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem must be sought on the basis of the agreements that have been concluded so far--the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements--and on the basis of the UN resolutions. The United Nations and the UN secretary general's good offices must help in this respect. However, they will not solve our problem; our problem will be solved by the Cypriots--Greeks and Turks alike.

We have agreed to a solution based on biregional federation not because we consider it ideal but because treachery and mistakes committed in the past have not left us any other choice. But since we have accepted such a solution and compromise, no hesitation or retrogression is permissible. We have rejected the solution of confederation, the solution providing for the establishment of two states; however, we are firm with the line for biregional federation.

Never before, since the establishment of the independent state of Cyprus, has our internal front suffered from so much discord and so many contradictions as today. The basic reason for this is the failure to observe the line and tactics for a Cyprus solution--line and tactics that have been observed by AKEL--that have become known as the "Makarios line" and that are included in the Makarios-Denktas agreement on the four guidelines and in the line approved by the National Council and the Council of Ministers in March 1977.

The Rally leader has been following a NATOite policy and has been advertising the notorious American plan for a Cyprus solution. At the same time it has been following a wildly anticommunist policy with slogans such as "the communists to the gallows," "Greece-Cyprus-Enosis."

If the Rally leadership is lifting its head today; if EOKA-B [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] fascism is being revived with its oral and written slogans, with bomb explosions and the reorganization and reactivation of the armed groups; if Cyprus is in danger of being pushed to civil war today, all this is also due to the encouragement policy toward the coupists. All this is due not only to the fact that there has been no purge, that the "ministers" of the Sampson coupist cabinet were not arrested but also to the fact that Sampson himself is free to enjoy himself at places of entertainment in Europe and to embark on fresh subversive activities.

On the other hand, the government's economic policy is such that it has been causing great anxiety for the people. On the one hand there is a very serious problem of the astonishing price increases--this is intentional and planned--on the other, an effort is being made to reduce the rate of development. Although the government talks about the need for austerity, yet it does not take any measure that would force those who are living in luxury and lavishness to pay for the increased taxation, while the government itself fails to implement austerity measures. Who does the government think is going to implement the austerity measures? Could it be the poor working class of people whose lives have been full of privations? Why does the government not tax to the maximum the wealth--the accumulated wealth--which has resulted from the exploitation of the people?

The government must know that the people's discontent over its weaknesses, its mistakes and its lack of courage has been growing. We are not saying this for the sake of criticism but because we care for our people and our country and because we want them to really enjoy affection and capable administration.

AKEL has always said that due to the current tragic conditions of our country there should be a political, representative government that would enjoy the necessary prestige and popular support and would undertake to implement the Makarios line for the solution of the Cyprus problem; that would carry out a purge; that would implement an economic policy for the sake of our people's liberation struggle and would see to the practical implementation of a fair distribution of the economic burdens and of a redistribution of the national income. We have repeatedly said that such a government would enjoy the necessary prestige both at home and abroad and would successfully conclude our liberation struggle.

However, the AKEL views have not been heeded and there have been--and continue to be--plans for a right-of-center government reshuffle. But today things have reached the point where there is no need for a government reshuffle but for a radical change. Cyprus needs a strong, political and representative government that will meet the requirements of our liberation struggle and of our people's expectations.

AKEL is willing to contribute to this change. AKEL has never sought to impose its views. AKEL has never even asked for the slightest favor because such a thing would be completely contrary to its principles. What AKEL has asked for is the faithful implementation of the Makarios line for the solution of the Cyprus problem. What AKEL has been asking is faithful implementation of the president's and the government's promises for the sake of which the people have furnished their support.

It is not enough to declare support for the line approved by the National Council and the Council of Ministers under Makarios' chairmanship in March 1977. What is important is the implementation of the line. And when one draws a comparison between the statements and their actual implementation, then one will note that there is a difference, there is distance between them.

AKEL has always been and will continue to be the champion of unity and cooperation among all the people's patriotic forces, irrespective of ideological or other differences or affiliations; provided that there is agreement, consistency in the case of the basic question of line and tactics for a Cyprus solution and provided that the policy to be implemented in the case of all the other people's problems will serve the interests of the people and of our liberation struggle.

Based on this policy, AKEL will always be ready for unity and cooperation with all the people's patriotic forces for the salvation of Cyprus, for a solution of the Cyprus problem based on the UN resolutions, the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements, so that the road be opened for peaceful, free, democratic creation and for an all encompassing development for the sake of the happiness of all the people.

TFSC RAPS GREEK MAYORS' BOYCOTT OF MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

TA151005 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has issued a statement saying that the boycott by the Greek Cypriot mayors of the Mediterranean Municipalities Union Conference being held in Istanbul was another manifestation of their continuing attacks on the Turkish Cypriot people within the framework of their long-term struggle plan. The statement notes that the Greek Cypriot side since 1960 has refused to grant separate municipal rights to the Turkish Cypriot people despite the Cyprus Constitution and that it is continuing its attitude and stand contrary to the Denktas-Makarios and Denktas-Kiprianou agreements in principle concluded after 1974.

The statement adds that the attitude of the Greek Cypriot side, which wanted to be represented at the conference in Istanbul by the so-called mayors of Girne [Kyrenia] and Gazimagosa [Famagusta] who had not been elected mayors, was undermining attempts toward the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Noting that the Greek Cypriots are trying to avoid the intercommunal talks within the framework of their long-term struggle plan, the statement adds that this attitude shows that attempts to continue the economic and political boycott imposed on Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus is being directed from a single center. The statement concludes by expressing the hope that the participants in the conference will assess this attitude.

TFSC SPOKESMAN SAYS GOVERNMENT VIOLATING TURKISH RIGHTS

TA161740 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has (?replied) to the statement issued by the Greek Cypriot administration on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the Council of Europe. The spokesman said that with this message the Greek Cypriot administration has again attacked Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community. He said: Had the Greek Cypriot administration sincerely adhered to the principles of the Council of Europe, as it claims it does, it would not have violated for years Turkish Cypriot rights and the right of the Turkish Cypriot community to live in Cyprus.

BRIEFS

KLIRIDHIS TO BERLIN--Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis left for Berlin on 16 May to attend the Congress of European Christian Democratic Parties, to be held this weekend. Mr Kliridhis will also visit Bonn and will return to Cyprus at the beginning of next week. [Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 17 May 80 p 1 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL'S RETURN--According to an official announcement, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Pelayias, has returned from visits to East Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Lebanon where he had contacts with officials. In Lebanon, Mr Pelayias was received by the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr 'Arafat, to whom he delivered a personal message from President Kiprianou. According to the announcement, Mr 'Arafat expressed the firm and complete support of the Palestinian people for the efforts of President Kiprianou for an independent, sovereign and united Cyprus. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 14 May 80 NC]

POLISH OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT--Mr Janiurek, under secretary for press and information of the Polish council of ministers, left for home this afternoon after having concluded a 5-day visit to Cyprus at the invitation of the director of the public information office. This morning Mr Janiurek had a meeting with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 May 80 NC]

ROLANDHIS ARRIVES, EXCHANGES STATEMENTS WITH MITSOTAKIS

AT200829 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 May 80

[Recorded report by correspondent Aris Xipolitidhis]

[Text] Within the framework of cooperation between the governments of Greece and Cyprus the Cyprus Minister for Foreign Affairs Rolandhis arrived in Athens this afternoon. Rolandhis was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Hatzimiltis, Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakharakis and other officials of the Foreign Ministry. The two ministers are scheduled to meet at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning in order to exchange views on the current phase of the Cyprus problem.

On his arrival at Ellinikon and in answer to a question from a press representative on the purpose of his visit to Athens, Rolandhis made the following statement: [begin Rolandhis recording] My satisfaction is great today because I am in Athens in order to meet my Greek counterpart, Mitsotakis. This meeting could be described as an acquaintance meeting. In reality, however, we will have the opportunity to discuss the Cyprus problem with Mitsotakis as well as a chance to discuss procedures which have been dictated for the current situation. I would like to stress that relations between Athens and Nicosia have always been excellent and they will remain excellent. I would like to reiterate this once again and to add that Cypriot Hellenism, in its effort to solve its national issue, relies to a great extent on the unity of spirit, the support, the solidarity and assistance of the Greek Government and the Greek people.

As you may well know in recent months there have been a number of attempts to resume the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus, which was stopped last year. These attempts have been unsuccessful. The truth, the bitter truth, is well known. The Turkish Cypriot leadership relies upon a Turkish supremacy of arms. It relies upon the Turkish Army which has occupied 40 percent of Cyprus, holds it under occupation and tries to impose a solution which is not based upon the principles of international justice and is not based upon logic. Such a solution, which would be the fundamental result of force, will never be accepted by us in Cyprus because we believe that it is contrary to the interests of the people of Cyprus as a whole. We believe that it degrades international institutions and we further believe that it will not survive and that the sequel to a possible failure of this solution will reach the shores of Greece and Turkey with unforeseen consequences. In light of what I have already stated and always with the wise leadership of the Greek Government, we will attempt to find themethod and the way which will one day lead us--if thoughts of justice, wisdom and moderation prevail on the Turkish side--to the solution of our truly difficult and thorny problem. [end recording] In welcoming the Cypriot foreign minister, Mitsotakis made the following statement: [begin Mitsotakis recording] I would like to express my particular happiness because, as the the foreign minister of the Greek Government, I today welcome Cypriot Minister Rolandhis. I would like to stress the pleasant coincidence that he is the first foreign minister to be received by the new government, It is natural that this should happen because, as it is unnecessary for me to repeat, the relations between Athens and Nicosia continue to be and will continue to be particularly close because the Greek side, the Greek Government and the entire Greek nation, completely, fully and totally support the struggle of our brother Cypriots. Rolandhis will have the opportunity to brief us on progress on the Cyprus problem and its current status and I am certain that this time, like in the past, there will be a useful exchange of views. What in my opinion is of importance for local problems, the phases through which the Cyprus issue is passing through and will pass through in the future, is the absolute, the total, the wholehearted support of the Greek Government and people to the Cypriots. This, I think I can say not only on behalf of the government but also on behalf of all Greeks, must be considered to be fact by our Cypriot brothers. With these sentiments we today welcome Rolandhis to Athens. [end recording]

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NEW MBFR ROUND OPENS, MARKED BY INTRANSIGENCE

AU161833 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Nothing But Reproaches and Harsh Words"]

[Text] On Wednesday 14 May the 21st round of the Vienna force reduction talks began in Vienna with each side clinging to its own position and charging the other side with refusing to respond to proposals that might lead to progress. The Western side talked about its readiness for making concessions but, at the same time, insisted on a clarification of the "key problem," the controversial figures on Eastern troop strength. The Warsaw Pact states, on the other hand, stressed "with every determination" that progress could only be achieved if the West European states and Canada were to adopt "binding commitments" in a first phase to freeze the personnel strength of their armed forces, and in a second phase to reduce them.

GDR Delegate Urges End to 'Stalling'

AU161834 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 15 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Vienna Negotiations: East Urges Disarmament Decision"]

[Text] Vienna--At the Vienna Hofburg Palace the 21st round of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe began on Wednesday. GDR chief delegate Wieland declared on this occasion that the Warsaw Pact states in the past few years presented a good many proposals. Although they took into consideration what NATO had described as "decisive points," the delegates of the Warsaw Pact countries are to this day still waiting in vain for a positive answer from the Western military pact.

Ambassador Wieland pointed out that the concentration of troops and arms in Central Europe is becoming more and more dangerous. An early conclusion of the Vienna negotiations is all the more necessary. This presupposes, however, that the NATO negotiators finally stop their stalling tactics and that all directly involved states show their readiness to accept concrete disarmament commitments. It is completely unacceptable if NATO, for example, excludes the West German Army from the reduction measures and even wants to let the FRG increase its potential for attack, he said.

On Tuesday, 13 May, Imelda Verrept, former secretary of the Brussels NATO headquarters who moved to the GDR, published NATO document C-a 78, 79 (NATO-secret) that reveals the West's negotiating strategy at the Vienna Hofburg Palace. This document, according to Mrs Verrept, "clearly shows that NATO, and first and foremost the United States and the FRG, is completely disinterested in a swift reduction of the military confrontation in Central Europe on the basis of equal security. They refuse to adopt concrete national disarmament commitments, drag on the negotiations in Vienna and constantly burden them with unfulfillable, unheard-of demands.... The documents clearly prove that NATO has waged the negotiations exclusively with the aim of obtaining unilateral advantages and of altering the military balance of power in Europe in its favor."

DIPLOMATS HIT BRITISH ACTION ON IRAN SANCTIONS

WA201440 London REUTER in English 1409 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 20, REUTER--European Common Market diplomats expressed surprise and annoyance today at Britain's decision, despite its rallying cries, not to impose retrospective economic sanctions against Iran.

In The Hague, a Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said Britain's decision weakened the solidarity of the EEC.

"Two days ago the EEC decided to tackle the problem in a united way. But it seems EEC solidarity is interpreted differently by the British Parliament than the British Government. This move weakens the solidarity of the Community."

Although unwilling to comment officially, one source said, "It's absolutely astonishing, especially as the British were among the strongest proponents of these sanctions."

Common Market foreign ministers meeting in Naples agreed Sunday to implement a trade embargo on Iran this week which would apply to all deals concluded since November 4, the date student militants took U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran hostage.

But the British Government, bowing to parliamentary pressure, said yesterday its sanctions would apply only to new deals. Many members of the British Parliament complained yesterday that the sanctions went further than had been agreed on in the House of Commons last week.

"This is most aggravating. From the British we hear a lot of tough talk but little action," another source said.

The sources added, however, that they doubted that the package of sanctions, designed to help President Carter in his efforts to secure the hostages' release, would be renegotiated following the British decision.

In Bonn, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said West Germany would stick to the decision to backdate the economic sanctions despite Britain's decision.

The spokesman said, "The government has said it would backdate sanctions to November 4. This position remains unchanged."

TEXT OF MINISTERS' 18 MAY DECLARATION ON IRAN SANCTIONS

LD210833 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "The Naples Declaration"]

[Text] The following is the text of the declaration on Iran published by the nine EC foreign ministers in Naples on Sunday 18 May:

"In keeping with their statement of 22 April (note 1), (the Nine had then decided to apply 'sanctions immediately' on 17 May if no 'decisive progress leading to the hostages' release' had been recorded before then). The foreign ministers...have reviewed the situation arising from the detention of the American hostages in Iran--a detention which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law.

"The ministers have checked reports coming from Iran. While noting the existence of some developments likely to be important for the release of the hostages, notably the completion of the second round of the parliamentary elections and the forthcoming convening of the Majles (note 2) (the Iranian parliament), they had to recognize that no decisive progress leading to the hostages' release has been made since 22 April.

"They have therefore decided to apply immediately the measures envisaged in the Security Council draft resolution of 10 January 1980 under the conditions and according to the methods jointly decided upon. They notably agreed that all contracts concluded after 4 November 1979 will be affected by the embargo measures. They will remain in close consultation in keeping with article M224 of the Treaty of Rome (note 3) (this article states that Community members must consult each other to jointly take the necessary steps in the event of war or serious tension or to meet pledges made with a view to preserving peace).

"The ministers welcomed with great satisfaction the decision taken by the UN secretary general to give Mr Ajib Daoudy, member of the UN commission of inquiry, the job of contacting the Iranian Government with a view to enabling the commission to resume its work and to arrive at a solution to the crisis. They give their full support to the secretary general with whom they will remain in constant contact to determine whether the UN mission is progressing in such a way as to enable them to quickly suspend the measures taken with regard to Iran.

"The one objective of these measures is to speed up the hostages' release. On this occasion the ministers reaffirmed their intention to respect Iran's independence and the Iranian people's right to determine their own future."

The embargo measures are contained in a working document which broadly follows the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council. They notably consist of:

1--Preventing the sale or supply from EC territory "of all goods, merchandise and products aside from foodstuffs, medicines and supplies strictly for medical purposes" to any Iranian individual or body or to any individual or body in Iran.

2--Refraining from making available to Iran "any credit or new loan" or "any deposit facility or authorizing substantial increases in existing deposits in currencies other than the dollar," or granting payment methods which are "more favorable than those usually applied."

3--Preventing the sending of the above-mentioned products and merchandise.

4--Preventing nationals or companies of EC territory from signing new service contracts supporting industrial projects in Iran other than those related to medical care.

The sanctions will come into force on Thursday, 22 May.

APPREHENSION EXPRESSED OVER TRADE IMBALANCE WITH JAPAN

OW210147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Brussels May 20 KYODO--The European Community (EC) expressed apprehension Tuesday over signs of worsening of trade imbalance between Japan and the EC in the first quarter of this year. This emerged from high-level trade consultations held here Tuesday between Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kiyoaki Kikuchi and Sir Roy Denman, EC director general for external relations.

Members of the Japanese delegation said Sir Roy noted the EC's trade deficit with Japan last year virtually remained at the same level as the previous year.

But he expressed apprehension over the fact that Japanese exports of electronic products and other items were increasing again this year.

The Japanese side stressed that the Japanese market has been opened through the conclusion of the Tokyo round of multilateral trade talks.

It called upon the EC to make further efforts to increase its exports to Japan and pledged cooperation in correcting the current trade imbalance.

Japanese delegation sources said the talks Tuesday were friendly.

Although European makers were critical of Japanese electronic product and car imports, they said the matter was not taken up specifically at the talks.

According to Japanese statistics, EC's trade deficit with Japan totaled $5 billion in 1978 and $5.1 billion in 1979.

The deficit in the January-March period of this year amounted to $1.7 billion.

The three-day consultations started Monday with the holding of a preparatory meeting of experts of the two sides.

STEEL COMPANY OBTAINS LARGE SAUDI ARABIAN ORDER

AU210828 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0515 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] Last night, 20 May, Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation Director General Apfalter declared after his return from Saudi Arabia that his company had succeeded, against strong FRG and Japanese competition, in obtaining a large Saudi Arabian order for a complete electric-furnace steel plant, worth 3.2 billion schillings. In an interview Apfalter declared that delivery will be made within a period of 29 to 33 months and payment will be made in cash. Of the 3.2 billion schillings, 1/3 will go directly to the Voest-Alpine Corporation, another third to Austrian subcontractors and the remaining third to foreign subcontractors. According to Apfalter, the new steel plant will produce 820,000 tons of steel annually. Saudi Arabia is at present importing 1.4 million tons of steel annually.

KURIER DISTURBED BY LARGE VOTE FOR NDP'S BURGER

AU190955 Vienna KURIER in German 19 May 80 p 2

[Hans Rauscher commentary: "A Bad Surprise"]

[Text] The least important, the most extreme, the most grotesque candidate in these presidential elections has touched off the most extensive discussions after the election results became known. Rightist extremist Burger was at the end of election Sunday the principal topic of those interested in politics, and he will remain in the focus of attention for some time to come. After the first computer projection it became evident that far more than 135,000 Austrians had given their vote to a candidate who represents a repulsive Nazi ideology: a man who--and is only one example--pleads for the death penalty and would personally act as an executioner; a muddle-headed rightist extremist.

At the parliamentary elections Burger's NDP [National Democratic Party] obtained a measly 4,000 votes. He scraped together the 2,000 signatures needed to support his candidacy with great pains and with dubious methods. Before the elections, anything over 30,000 votes for him was regarded as a disgrace for Austria. And now, 135,000 people have voted for him.

There are many explanations. None of them is particularly pleasant: It is argued that, since Burger was the first candidate listed on the official ballot [in alphabetical order], many senile people unwittingly voted for him (results from old-age homes reportedly support this assumption); that opponents of abortion and supporters of capital punishment and of work houses voted for Burger because he shares their views on those issues; that the "old Nationalists" [German-Nationalists] preferred him to the Liberal Freedom Party candidate Gredler. It is also conceivable that leftist-extremist anarchists have launched a concerted action to discredit democracy. And, finally, it is argued that the very hard core of incorrigible old Nazis, who otherwise never go to the polls, this time found a candidate to their liking.

"Be that as it may, it is a good thing to know that something like that exists," (said New Freedom Party Chairman Steger, a liberal). And, as is shown by the example of the German NDP [National Democratic Party], such a coalition of outsiders will probably disperse again. We will have to live with it, and we can live with it.

The results obtained by the other two candidates are not affected by all this. Kirchschlaeger received an overwhelming vote of confidence. Gredler himself had expected more but, in view of his greatly handicapped position, he can certainly speak of a respectable success. On Mr Burger, however, who has now undeniably been given an uplift, we will have to keep a watchful eye.

"NO" VOTE WINS IN QUEBEC REFERENDUM ON SOVEREIGNTY

LD210219 [Editorial Report] Montreal in English to Europe at 2230 GMT on 20 May carries live, special coverage in English and French on the results of the referendum on a mandate for Quebec to negotiate for "sovereignty-association" with the rest of Canada. The special coverage program consists of brief interviews with various officials on the significance of the referendum interspersed with interim reports on the voting returns.

Special coverage concludes at 0130 GMT on 21 May with the following report in English on the voting results:

"The opposition forces [the 'no' vote against negotiations for political independence] led by Claude Ryan of the Liberals have won a clear victory in the Quebec referendum on sovereignty-association by a margin of about 60 percent to 40 percent. That figure, based on the results from 90 percent [of the] poll results from Quebec's 110 ridings, is a setback for Premier Rene Levesque and his Parti Quebecois.

"Across the province: In western Quebec it was 58 to 42 in favor of 'no'. In southern Quebec, it was 59 to 41 for the no's. In the center of the province it was 55 to 45 for the no's.

"And on the island of Montreal in the western part of the city, which is largely English-speaking, it was a massive 76 'no' to 23 'yes'.

"In the east end of the city, where a majority 'yes' was predicted, it did not materialize. East end Montrealers voted 57 percent 'no' and 43 per cent 'yes'. Only in eastern Quebec was there a tight race: The 'yes' got 50.5 percent; the 'no', 49.5 percent. One of the major failures of the 'yes' side was their inability to do well in the east end of Montreal where they hold a huge majority of seats in the provincial legislature. The 'yes' forces needed strength there to counterbalance the strong 'no' support in the west [words indistinct] but the support failed to materialize.

"Similarly, in the giant Montreal suburb of (Laval), expected middle-class and student strength failed to materialize for the 'yes' forces. In the eastern townships, which still have large pockets of English voters, the vote went as expected, with the 'no' forces winning about 60 percent of the ballot.

"The 'no' side has now increased its lead in the ridings, which have federal Cabinet ministers to 65 percent of the vote [as heard], and they are maintaining their lead over the 'yes' side in the ridings represented by the Parti Quebecois in the provincial cabinet. The vote for the 'no' side in the ridings is 52 percent. Premier Rene Levesque, who leads the 'yes' forces, has captured only 51 percent of the vote in his home riding of Taillon. The leader of the 'no' forces, Claude Ryan, has 69 percent in his riding of Argenteuil, compared to 31 percent for the other side.

"So, it is a decisive victory for the no's."

GOVERNMENT TO ADHERE TO EC DECISION ON IRAN SANCTIONS

LD201414 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bonn--In spite of Britain's decision not to fully implement the economic sanctions against Iran, as decided by the EC meeting in Naples, the Federal Government intends to adhere to the EC decision and to include contracts concluded after the seizure of the hostages on 4 November in the range of sanctions. This was pointed out by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn today in an interview with Sueddeutscher Rundfunk. [words indistinct]

Boelling stressed that sanctions against Iran are just one of several methods of action for the release of the U.S. hostages. The (?Federal Government) maintains that efforts toward a solution of the hostages affair through political means should not be renounced.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON IRAN SANCTIONS, OLYMPICS

DW210958 West Berlin Sender Freies Berlin in German 1005 GMT 20 May 80

[Interview by unidentified reporter with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Press and Information Office; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What sense is there in week-long discussions and secretly negotiated decisions--such as those by the European Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg and later on in Brussels--if individual members of the Community later on act differently and probably rather in contrast to the original acts?

[Answer] We both know that the European Community is not a monolithic bloc. It is therefore always possible that a national parliament--we experience this over and over again in a parliamentary democracy--develops different ideas, such as yesterday in the British House of Commons. A government that has to rely on parliamentary backing must accept the consequences. You are right; the deviation the British Government is compelled to undertake is irritating, but it is not our business to criticize it.

I believe it is decisive--and the U.S. Government stressed this yesterday--that the entire European Community, regardless of its present differing practices with regard to approving contracts, will maintain its political pressure on the leadership in Iran. I believe that, from the viewpoint of our American ally, this is the decisive factor. It was said in Washington yesterday that they were rather content with the Naples decision, considering it evidence of practical solidarity.

[Question] A significant element of Bonn's policy with regard to the Tehran hostages was common action by the European Community, complete backing within the European Community. Has this tactic now been spoiled by London's decision?

[Answer] No, that is too strong a word. I just said that the British Government was still moving along the same line. After a thorough debate in Parliament, another decision has been made deviating from our decision and that of other governments of the European Community. That need not necessarily curtail the effect of these measures because, as I have just pointed out, we have had in mind from the very beginning the exerting of political pressure aimed at starting a process of thinking in Tehran. So the weight of the Naples decisions will not necessarily be weakened.

[Question] With regard to the Olympic problem, there have also been decisions in other states which differ from those made in the Federal Republic. It looks as if the Federal Republic is the only state carrying some weight within the framework of Europe that has implemented a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. Should the Federal Republic feel abandoned in Europe with regard to the United States?

[Answer] Certainly a greater degree of solidarity would have been desirable among the various national Olympic committees. But the fact that others have made decisions that differ from that of the German National Olympic Committee does not decrease the value of this decision--the decision we and the Bundestag suggested to the National Olympic Committee. That was a unimpeachable democratic decision. It is certainly not a very beautiful picture--the fact that the West European national Olympic committees give the impression of discord, of a lack of unity--but it is characteristic of a democratic community that governments state their opinions but cannot enforce their will vis-a-vis independent bodies.

[Question] The Olympic decision of other states, the decision of Great Britain with regard to Iranian sanctions, all this together and possibly also the surprising trip of Giscard d'Estaing to Warsaw and his meeting with Brezhnev, doesn't this all demonstrate a lack of cohesion in the West?

[Answer] That seems to me to be an overdramatized conclusion which is not justified by facts. I have pointed out already that we are dealing with parliamentary democracies. In the case of the Olympic games we are dealing with parliamentarian democracies and with national Olympic committees which make their independent decisions. The West is in contrast to how this is organized in other regions of the world. It is not a firm bloc always marching on the same path. It is a weakness--which you hinted at with your remark--but simultaneously it is also a strength. I believe that, with regard to basic problems such as defense capability--defense preparedness on the part of the West in view of Soviet armament, an armament which goes far beyond what is needed--I believe that the West stands together in rank. One needs to keep the dimensions in mind and not let oneself be taken by surprise.

MINISTRIES, TRADE GROUPS DISCUSS PROBABLE EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS

DW200920 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 20 May 80 p 1

[Article signed Wff: "Working Group Clarifies Decisions on Sanctions"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 May--Lack of clarity still prevailed in Bonn on Monday about the concrete effects of the decisions on sanctions made by the EC foreign ministers in Naples over the past weekend. A meeting of an interministerial working group with representatives of the ministries for economics, foreign affairs, finance, justice and the chancellor's office was planned for the afternoon to discuss details.

Economics Ministry quarters were unable to divulge details, but people in this ministry as well as in the economy make no bones about the fact that the effects will hardly come to much in view of the exclusion of the old contracts concluded prior to the taking of the hostages in November.

There is talk of relief in the Federal Association of Wholesale and Foreign Trade (BGA). No complaints or lamentations have as yet been forthcoming from among the members.

The Federation of Chambers of German Industry and Commerce (DIHT) considers the measures inevitable "as the Community's proof of solidarity with the United States." They could be an appropriate flank protection for the political efforts to liberate the hostages. What matters is that the sanctions are applied in all member states. By adopting the foreign trade ordinance on the basis of the foreign trade law as early as on 24 April, the Federal Government created the legal basis required in the Federal Republic for applying sanction measures.

PAPERS CRITICIZE THATCHER OVER IRAN BOYCOTT DECISION

DIE WELT Commentary

DW210855 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 May 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "London Failure"]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher, of all people, had to go and join the lamentable European group picture with its Iranian-Afghan backdrop. The grand Atlantic pose changes into a hoax out of the sheer fear for survival. It was not only Britain's sportsmen but also part of her own group in the House of Commons that refused to be obedient to her or to show solidarity with the alliance. The tiny mouse of sanctions to which the EC mountain painfully gave birth in Naples was not small enough for the British. So the motto on the Thames River, too, is everyone for himself.

In the beginning the United States could count on the lady as part of the family, as it were, since she verbosely came to the aid of the harrassed President so quickly and naturally--and who can still respect her as the "iron" lady after this backdown? But what makes the matter depressing is not so much the meek backdown itself but its meager significance in the general environment of European embarrassment. It is no longer surprising. And why should it be anyway?

While Jimmy Carter is fairly lonely in his continued aherence to the strategy of pressure and refusal, the European statesmen have long succumbed to the euphoria of "overcoming the lack of dialogue" between East and West. Still the fact that Brezhnev granted an audience to a so helpfully willful Giscard d'Estaing does not yet make a new detente spring, let alone a summer in which Schmidt plans to travel.

Bonn and Paris are already celebrating the beginning of a "dialogue" with the Russians since Moscow now, at long last, is taking advantage on a higher level of the mistrust the Europeans have for the Carter administration, a mistrust which is proliferating in a fantastic way. But where would they--each of them ultimately with his own dialogue and with a party hard of hearing--end up if the United States some day ceases to understand the language that is being spoken--and refuses to understand it?

Press Review

DW211031 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 21 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] It was apparently only with great effort that the nine foreign ministers of the European Community reached an agreement this weekend in Naples to implement retroactively as of November at least a large part of the sanctions against Iran which were decided on in April. The united front did not last for long; London departed from it.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes in this connection: One can certainly dispute whether economic boycott measures are really an effective instrument in political disputes. But, aside from that, the action of the British Government under Margaret Thatcher is hard to understand. Great Britain was involved in formulating the joint European decision and it had agreed to it. For the British Government now, just a few days later, to try to leave the European train halfway along the line is new evidence that many people in Great Britain do not take this Europe very seriously--particularly when their own interests are involved.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen also carries a critical commentary: Who does not remember the strong words of the iron lady from London? She wanted to make a show to the Russians because of Afghanistan and make a show to the Iranians because of the hostages. She is making a show to the Europeans at any rate. What Margaret Thatcher said at the time and often enough later on was worth listening to. But what she has done is something completely different. The declaration of a trade war against Khomeyni's Iran, the sharp formulation of which by Lord Carrington in Naples was not surpassed by any other partners of the European Community, now comes from London with a wink.

MUNICH PAPER QUESTIONS EFFECTIVENESS OF IRAN SANCTIONS

DW191044 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 19 May 80 p 4

[Article signed C.W.: "Sanctions Which Are None"]

[Text] Meeting President Carter's punishment wishes halfway without further driving the fragmented leadership of Iran into more irrationality (and in the end into the embrace of the Soviet Union) is the aim and the purpose of the tissue-soft sanctions which the foreign ministers of the European Community decided on on Sunday in Naples. None of the nine Community governments seriously believes that a painful punishment and isolation of Iran will lead to the release of the American hostages. Bonn does not believe it either although, in order to show itself an exemplary ally of Washington, it loudly whispers that it terms the Naples results insufficient.

In fact, the foreign ministers (including Genscher and Lord Carrington) have done what they could to "deescalate" the crisis. If a real embargo were to be declared on Iran, what escalation would be possible if one part of the widely scattered hostages--may Allah prevent it--were to experience something irreversible? What new evidence of solidarity would Carter then demand from his Allies?

The Europeans, therefore, learned with relief in Naples that the new U.S. secretary of state said over the phone that he was "content" with their decision. Edmund Muskie was hopefully aware of the small effect of the sanctions, otherwise, irritated tones might then be heard again about the cowardly Allies. And will President Bani-Sadr, who is under strong pressure in Iran, be in a position to convince his radical compatriots that the European sanctions are not a punishment but much rather a conciliatory act? An appeal to show common sense? That is probably the most urgent question "after Naples."

SCHMIDT TO FRANCOIS-PONCET: GISCARD-BREZHNEV TALKS 'HELPFUL'

LD201930 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regards the meeting between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet state and party chief, as "useful and helpful."

A government spokesman said that that was what the chancellor told French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who briefed him today on the Warsaw talks. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was present at the 90-minute meeting.

According to the spokesman, Schmidt received with satisfaction the report given by Francois-Poncet who attended the Warsaw meeting. The chancellor also stressed Bonn's and Paris' concurrent views on the world situation in the wake of the Afghanistan crisis and the problems resulting from it.

On Sunday morning Giscard informed the chancellor by telephone of his proposed meeting with Brezhnev, while the French foreign minister informed the EC foreign ministers at their Naples meeting.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER REPORTEDLY TO VISIT MOSCOW IN EARLY JULY

LD210816 Hamburg DPA in German 0724 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are to travel to Moscow in early July for the scheduled talks with the Soviet leadership. It was learned from Federal Government circles today that this period was suggested by Genscher to the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Vladimir Semenov, on Monday. Moscow's approval is still needed for the date to be finally fixed.

A firm arrangement for the chancellor's visit to discuss the international crisis situation and disarmament issues with the Soviet state and party leader is expected to be fixed at the latest during the visit to Moscow by State Secretary Guenther van Well of the Foreign Ministry immediately after Whitsunday [25 May]. Van Well is to prepare for Schmidt's and Genscher's talks. His mission is intended to discuss in advance the results of the talks which may be laid down in a communique.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Schmidt, Genscher

LD201216 Hamburg DPA in German 0914 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today received Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for a political exchange of views. Earlier Lopez Portillo talked to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher about questions related to North-South policy. The Mexican president plans to hold talks with Chancellor Candidate Franz Josef Strauss and meetings with prominent representatives of the West German economy this afternoon. A Foreign Office spokesman said that Genscher had informed the Mexican head of state about the German concept of partnership cooperation in the Third World in the political and economic spheres.

Discusses Oil With Businessmen

LD201622 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--President Lopez Portillo of Mexico told German businessmen at a meeting of the Congress of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Bonn today that Mexico wants to limit its oil production to an amount appropriate to its national development. High revenues from increased oil output would not benefit the mass of the people in his country. It would be absurd if Mexico were one day to become a capital exporter.

He conceded that his country would be prepared to step up its oil production within the framework of a world energy [word indistinct] which would regulate oil exploration, consumption and marketing for mankind on an international scale. He stressed Mexico's interest in becoming independent of foreign countries both economically and in food production.

Mexico is interested in extending its economic relations with the Federal Republic which has an advanced technology, a large market and good sources of finance. He said: "My country is open to all men of good will." Investments in Mexico are subject to the terms of the national development plan. These are known and offer fair ground rules.

CDU'S MERTES WARNS AGAINST WARSAW DECLARATION

DW210908 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 May 80 p 2

[Report by Bonn correspondent C.G.]

[Text] Bonn, 20 May--The Union parties believe that the Warsaw declaration of the East bloc calling for a world conference on international crises contains "traps that look like delicacies of detente." The addressees are particularly the German Social Democrats, said CDU disarmament expert Mertes on Tuesday to this paper. Mertes linked the East bloc statement of Warsaw with the forthcoming Moscow visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt. The Warsaw statement reacts to "two signals" by Federal Chancellor Schmidt which the Soviet Union obviously considers as Bonn's preparedness to give in. Moscow continues to demand an actual but not formal discontinuation of the NATO decision of December, linking negotiations to Western efforts to close the arms gap. Now the Soviet Union aims for an agreement that is supposed to fix, in the form of a moratorium, the existing Eastern preponderance regarding Eurostrategic nuclear arms.

Moscow hopes that with such an agreement the West itself will legalize the imbalance to its disadvantage. "Schmidt's Hamburg suggestion regarding a bilateral deployment renunciation in the field of medium-range arms, which he had not discussed with the West or with the Cabinet, has obviously been interpreted by Moscow as being a signal of preparedness for such a fixing," said Mertes. It is possible that the Soviet Union will make a pause in the deployment of its offensive medium-range missiles look like a compromise, particularly since such a pause can hardly be checked in view of the mobility of the Soviet missiles.

The Union considers as a second sign indicating the federal chancellor's preparedness to compromise--which the Soviet Union is now obviously willing to take up--the earlier suggestion by Schmidt that East and West ought to agree at the Vienna troop reduction negotiations on a troop ceiling for both sides in Central Europe. It would mean that neither the Soviet Union on the territories of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland, nor the Bundeswehr on the territories of the Federal Republic and the Benelux countries would be permitted to hold more than 350,000 armed men. This suggestion is said to have been rejected by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and by NATO because it would be advantageous to the Soviet Union, which is located not far away, and because it would promote its striving to exert influence on the Federal Republic. "The paragraph devoted to the Vienna troop reduction negotiations in the East bloc's Warsaw declaration leads one to expect that Schmidt will be taken at his word with regard to this problem," said the Union politician.

ELYSEE SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES GISCARD'S WARSAW AIMS

LD201029 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Ask the Poles...."]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--"Pursuing dialogue." Perched at a low table at the Warsaw Intercontinental Hotel for an "informal conversation" with the press at midnight, that was how the Elysee foreign affairs spokesman defined the purpose of the president's visit. This theme recurred each time he spoke: Basically Mr Blot was not authorized to say anything else. Annoyed by a question on France's "solo play," he simply replied that, if the West believes that "talking to the Soviets means following a solitary policy, then Mr Muskie has just done that in Vienna"; he also explained that the president had a long telephone conversation with Mr Schmidt before his departure and sent messages to Mr Carter and Mrs Thatcher.

According to the French spokesman, spectacular results should not be expected. The reason why Mr Giscard d'Estaing accepted the "Polish invitation" was essentially because there is allegedly no longer any communication between West and East, and it is "essential that the West should understand Soviet motives and that the West should make its position understood."

The Afghan problem, "on which France's position is one of firmness," was therefore to be one of the subjects discussed, but there could be no question of starting negotiations to settle the problem. The aim was merely to exchange vital information because "we think basically that, if dialogue is not pursued, not only will the Afghan affair not be settled but, furthermore, very serious tensions and hence dangers of escalation are likely to appear."

The French president would seem, therefore, to have no more specific goal than this in going to meet with Mr Brezhnev, not in a neutral country but in the capital where the last Warsaw Pact meeting has just taken place. He has done this without any assurances and with the risk of giving a spectacular edge to the Soviet diplomatic offensive aimed at Europe. It was difficult to imagine Mr Giscard d'Estaing returning to France to celebrate the sixth anniversary of his election at Saxon-Sion without having any result to announce.

INITIATIVE FOR GISCARD-BREZHNEV TALKS SEEN COMING FROM POLAND

LD201541 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 p 3

[Maurice Delarue dispatch: "The Plan Was Apparently Mr Gierek's Initiative and Was Decided a Few Weeks Ago"]

[Text] Naples--The Giscard d'Estaing-Brezhnev meeting in Warsaw and the suspense maintained in Paris around this event have somewhat deflected the Naples meeting of the nine EC foreign ministers from its original goal. East-West affairs occupied the whole evening on Saturday, 17 May. Mr Francois-Poncet told his colleagues, already informed of the meeting through the press, that he would accompany the president of the republic to Warsaw. The foreign minister had said nothing about it either to those he had met on Thursday and Friday in Vienna or to Mr Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state, or, we are assured, to Mr Gromyko who, moreover, knew all about it.

Since the affair concerns mainly the Elysee chief, the president of the republic apparently took responsibility for informing people at his level; he had a telephone conversation with Mr Carter in the middle of last week and informed Mr Schmidt and other heads of European governments. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, the Bonn government expressed its satisfaction on Sunday and that is regarded as essential in Paris. Without showing their discontent publicly several ministers present in Naples expressed, through diplomats, some skepticism on Mr Giscard d'Estaing's move and some criticism of France's unwillingness to consult, to which they readily contrast that displayed by the FRG. The FRG is seizing every opportunity to consult its partners on preparations for Mr Schmidt's forthcoming visit to Moscow.

The French reply that the two visits are not the same in nature. Mr Schmidt's visit will be an official visit with all the ceremony that implies. The Warsaw meeting is a man-to-man conversation scheduled to last half a day (Monday morning) attended by foreign ministers but without any public stances being adopted--toasts, declarations or communique--which an official visit implies.

The mystery with which this event has been surrounded and which has had the effect of dramatizing it, has not been explained. The president of the republic apparently wanted it to be "confidential" before it actually took place, which shows some candor. The Poles, who werethe main architects of the meeting and had no reason to play it down, "spilled the beans."

As far as we know the initiative did indeed come from Mr Gierek. As regards East-West relations, Paris and Warsaw--whose concerns about European and world balance are almost identical historically speaking--tacitly understand each other. Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Gierek meet as often as possible and the Elysee has more than once used the Polish channel to make sure the Kremlin has understood it. The plan for the meeting dates from a few weeks ago (the approximate period was decided fairly early although the exact date was only set recently). The suggestion was apparently first made during a visit to the Elysee by Polish Ambassador to Paris Olechowski at the beginning of April. It was of course the subject of the discussion which Mr Poniatowski had with Mr Gierek in Warsaw on 25 April. It should be remembered that normal Franco-Soviet relations (but are they still normal?) called for a visit by Mr Brezhnev to Paris this year which, in present circumstances, would pose some problems....

There is every reason to believe that in their heart of hearts the Poles are as worried as the French are about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the dangers it poses. There was, therefore, no reason to refuse Gierek's invitation, official circles think, especially since it could be important to make the French view on the Afghan affair known to Mr Brezhnev in the presence of a witness from his side.

The French viewpoint is well known: Any solution to the Afghan crisis necessarily depends on a Soviet pledge toobserve a precise timetable for withdrawal. On that basis the guarantees which the Kremlin thinks it needs on respect for Afghanistan's neutrality and nonalignment can be envisaged. This has already been said several times to Soviet officials, notably to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko and to Mr Gromyko and there is no indication that Mr Giscard d'Estaing is prepared to change it. However, that is the weak point of the French reasoning; what point is there in repeating to Mr Brezhnev what he has already been told several times?

The Soviet Difficulties in Afghanistan

However, since the French Government began to say this to the Kremlin the situation has changed and it has done so precisely in the direction it had indicated: The USSR is encountering undoubted problems inthe field; it is cut off from the Islamic world and at the same time has moved away from the Third World; it has revived the arms race and the dangers of confrontation. Is this change, which Paris regards as far more important than taking partin the Olympic games, likely to make the Soviet leaders stop and think? [paragraph continues]

Mr Giscard d'Estaing will probably have a clearer idea of this on his return from Warsaw but the French seem to think that the increasing number of suggestions from the Kremlin, although fairly futile in themselves (two in 1 week via Kabul and the Warsaw summit) indicate a certain malaise.

The Nine, who advocated the neutralization of Afghanistan in February, have in any case recently examined the latest Soviet offer: the plan for a world summit. Those who met with Mr Gromyko in Vienna were able to give some details. What the Kremlin apparently envisages is not a great world assembly but an exchange of views among the biggest powers by region and perhaps in several stages. Could this procedure be used as a "context" for solving the Afghan crisis? The Nine are considering this.

For his part Mr Genscher gave an assurance that Mr Schmidt, during his trip to Moscow, has no intention of rejecting the new U.S. Euromissiles despite the pressures to which he expects to be subjected by the Soviets.

During the Naples discussion participation in the Olympic games was briefly mentioned. Mr Francois-Poncet did not give the impression that the French Olympic Committee's decision was final. He seemed to think that French athletes would not go to Moscow if athletes from the other Community countries were to boycott the games.

PRESS TROUBLED BY GISCARD-BREZHNEV MEETING

LE MONDE: 'What Point'?

LD201545 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Going It Alone?"]

[Text] Nobody seemed to object to Mr Helmut Schmidt's intention to visit Moscow this summer. In so doing the West German chancellor would have been the first Western government chief to have talks with Mr Brezhnev since the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan. While Mr Giscard d'Estaing has snatched this "honor" from his colleague there is no need to denounce as "treachery" in him what was regarded as a goodwill gesture in Schmidt. It is true that Bonn has extensively consulted its Allies about its plan while the secrecy with which Mr Giscard d'Estaing surrounded his move could justifiably be regarded as discourteous by some of his partners. However, the relatively favorable reaction from German officials, in contrast with the sarcasm found in a large part of the press on the other side of the Rhine and elsewhere, shows that the news is not bad for everybody in the West.

It would also be unjust to talk of "appeasement" and even to compare the Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing meeting with the visit which British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made to Hitler in the weeks which preceeded the Munich agreement and the Western powers' capitulation over Czechoslovakia. Even if the Afghan situation lends itself to some comparisons with this crisis the essential differences lies in the fact that Mr Giscard d'Estaing--as the French have categorically stated--had no intention of "negotiating" a solution to this crisis with Mr Brezhnev, still less of accepting the fait accompli.

However, it is precisely in the meagerness of the objective officially proclaimed--to reaffirm known positions on the "unacceptable" nature of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, "to avoid any musunderstanding" on the reactions from either side--that the exercise shows its weakness.

What point is there in repeating to Mr Brezhnev in person--who, in any case, is only acting with the support of his collegial leadership--what was already said in unequivocal terms last January to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko and, last month, to Mr Gromyko in Paris? The "maintenance of dialogue" is a legitimate concern but a dialogue between deaf people is a dialogue between deaf people at whatever level it takes place. The holding of a summit adds nothing aside from giving a more spectacular and hence more dangerous character to the policy of "dialogue at any cost."

Indeed, although the Elysee asserted with understandable caution that it did not expect any specific results from the Warsaw meeting, Mr Brezhnev has already obtained what he was seeking. Whatever Mr Giscard d'Estaing does, his presence in Warsaw will be presented to the Soviet public and the rest of the world by the Soviet press as marking the end of the quarantine into which the rape of Afghanistan had placed the Kremlin leadership for 5 months.

Whatever he does he will justify the hopes of those for whom, in Moscow, the end of isolation depends on exploiting the divisions not only between the United States and its allies but between the Islamic countries and their Western partners. It is hardly logical to preach a firm line to Afghanistan's neighbors, to prevent any "normalization" in the field and to contribute to that same normalization at diplomatic level.

LE FIGARO Warning

LD201555 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 May 80 p 1

[Max Clos article: "Talk About What?"]

[Text] It would be absurd to condemn in advance the principle of a meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing. It is indefensible to bring forth the following hasty and insulting accusation: France summoned, comes running to receive its orders from Moscow.

Having said this, the Warsaw summit arouses both surprise and concern. Surprise, because of the way in which things have happened. The information given by the Poles as early as Friday was confirmed by the Elysee only on Sunday night. What was the reason for the secrecy and delay? And concern, because of the haste in which this matter was dealt with. No new factor seems to have emerged on the international scene in the past 48 hours. So what was the reason for such urgency? What was the reason for this haste? And what was the reason for this unscheduled conference which, we believe, could hardly have been well prepared on our side?

It is important to talk. Agreed. But the main question is to know what you are going to talk about. There are only three subjects lending themselves to discussion: one of minor and two of major importance. The minor subject: the Olympic games which have become an important political matter for the Soviets. The French Government can still decide whether our athletes will or will not go to Moscow. Afghanistan and disarmament are the major problems. As far as the first point is concerned, nothing indicates that Brezhnev is prepared to withdraw his troops and end a military occupation which has repeatedly been called "unacceptable" by France and its European partners. Nothing new has happened in this sphere. And, as far as the second point is concerned, the presence of SS-20 missiles on the borders of Europe is a reality, and it is hard to see whom they can threaten if not ourselves. What new development has occurred in that sphere?

Talk, certainly, but what results can reasonably be expected from talking? There is no cause for optimism in this sphere for two reasons.

Negotiations with the Soviets can be envisaged only in terms of the balance of strength. What strength has the French president at his disposal? The European entity is nonexistent and, in any case, neither France's partners nor the United States were informed about the Warsaw meeting until the last moment. Mr Giscard d'Estaing cannot even call himself spokesman for the Europeans. True, France has always boasted of "privileged relations" with the USSR. But how has this been shown? Who is "privileged" in this kind of situation?

What does Brezhnev want? Maybe he wants to secure France's moral support. Detente and the peace offensive launched by Warsaw Pact member states will be discussed. Can we really fall into such an obvious trap? The fact is that the free world has to face up to a venture aimed at subversion which, after many other instances, has just become cynically apparent in Kabul. Where is detente? Where is peace?

We will not know whether this summit has been useful or not before the end of the Warsaw talks. But it would be a good thing if we were informed of its results. It may be useful to talk to Brezhnev, but it will be very necessary to explain to the French people why and, above all, to tell them what purpose these talks have served.

Trip Involves 'Unequal Risks'

ID201557 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 20 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "A Difficult Trip"]

[Text] Any diplomatic initiative involves risks, but in the "Warsaw summit" affair they are very unequally divided. By going to the Polish capital to meet with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Brezhnev risks nothing: He has no public opinion (or in any case he has stifled it); he does have allies, but they are loyal to him.

The same is not true of the president of the republic who, with his surprising trip--indeed it came as a complete surprise--runs the single but considerable risk that the Soviet Union will try to use his name and prestige to develop a diplomatic offensive whose ultimate objective is to make the Western world accept the occupation of Afghanistan.

The Giscard-Brezhnev meeting--it should be said in passing that it seems strange that it was only announced by "leaks" from Moscow and Warsaw until the very last moment--seems therefore like an operation in which the president of the republic could have more to lose than to gain, although he has simply beat West German Chancellor Schmidt to the post, since Schmidt plans to visit Moscow next July. Nonetheless, it is up to Valery Giscard d'Estaing and him alone to make this perilous summit a success. It depends on him alone, because nobody can really be in suspense about what Brezhnev might concede: Whatever the Soviet leader says, he will not restore freedom to Afghanistan unless he is forced to do so.

Contrary to some assumptions, success is not always an agreement, a compromise or a deal; it is also being able to speak the language of courage. It would be pointless to accuse the president of the republic of intending to speak another language to Leonid Brezhnev before the results of his meeting are even known. If Valery Giscard d'Estaing makes the Soviet leader understand that detente as the USSR conceives it, with its repeated distortions and invasions, is no longer acceptable to us, his trip will be a success.

If he explains to Mr Brezhnev that France is indeed an independent country but that, in face of aggression, it stands by its allies, his trip will be a success. If he shows his interlocutor that our country, whatever its desire to maintain dialogue with the USSR, cannot accept a detente which becomes an alibi for weakness, his trip will be a success.

If, finally, he indicates to Brezhnev that a vague "concession" like, for instance, an illusory withdrawal of a few Soviet soldiers from Afghanistan could in no way undermine French determination, his trip will be a success. It is this success which we hope the president of the republic will obtain.

LE MONDE: 'PEACE OFFENSIVE' SHOWS NO CHANGE IN USSR POLICY

LD210959 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Offensive"]

[Text] As many observers foresaw immediately after the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviets have now launched a large-scale "peace offensive." This offensive, whose aim is to put the diplomatic ballet which is now taking place in Vienna in the shade, to increase, if possible, the divergencies among Western countries and to influence a large number of Third World countries which will participate in the Islamabad Islamic Conference starting 17 May, has developed in perfectly orchestrated stages.

The first part of the "seduction" operation has been entrusted by the Kremlin to its Kabul collaborators. We refer to the Karmal plan which makes the beginning of a withdrawal of the Soviet occupation forces dependent on the recognition by the West of the authorities installed by the USSR and on a commitment by Iran, Pakistan and the United States that they will do everything in their power to strangle the Afghan resistance movement. It may well be that there is no future for this plan: Pakistan has already rejected it, new American Secretary of State Muskie has practically done the same and Mr Francois-Poncet has clearly indicated that it is unacceptable. However, we may well continue to hear about it for a long time to come since, unlike Western diplomacy, Soviet diplomacy has in fact a great capacity for obstinacy.

Undoubtedly, this capacity will also be exploited with respect to two statements published on 15 May at the end of the Warsaw Pact summit which met recently in the Polish capital. However, the call for a world conference to be held at the highest level seems to be a rather crude propaganda gimmick. True, the international situation is grave but it is hard to see how it could be improved through endless talks which, in any case, would duplicate those held at the United Nations. Furthermore, the causes of the international tension are known. The invasion of Afghanistan, which has already been condemned by the majority of countries in the world within the UN framework, is a major one. Obviously, any solution to this crisis--if a solution can be found--depends on Moscow. It is rather cynical of the Soviet leaders to expect to make anyone overlook such an essential fact by proposing that the West should agree to a reduction of its influence in other regions of the world.

A second major cause of the poisoned atmosphere in which we live: the arms race in the world in general and in Europe in particular. In this case also it is difficult to imagine that any world conference could improve the present state of affairs. The most urgent problem--that of medium-range missiles--can and must be the subject of negotiations between the parties concerned, that is, the Warsaw Pact member states and the countries belonging to the NATO military alliance.

This is a very concrete point but, unfortunately, nothing new on the subject can be detected in the very long statement published in Warsaw. The USSR still demands as a condition for opening negotiations that NATO officially reconsider its December 1979 decision to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing-2 type continental missiles from 1983 onwards. However, no mention is made of equivalent Soviet arms--the SS-20 missiles--which have been deployed in the western region of the USSR for several years already. The conclusion must be that the "peace offensive" which has just been launched indicates no change in the Soviet positions.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE JUSTIFIES PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW GAMES

AU201555 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 20 (ANSA)--The Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) voted by an overwhelming majority here today to take part in the Moscow Olympics even though the Rome government yesterday came out against participation because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The voting in CONI's National Council gave 29 ballots in favor of taking part in the games, 3 against, and two abstentions.

Because of the government's acceptance of the America-promoted boycott of the games, the Italian athletes will not appear with the Italian flag or anthem, but with those of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The CONI communqiue justified the body's decision on three grounds: the individual nature of participation in the games, the right of Italy's Olympic athletes to see their sacrifices rewarded, and the juridical fact CONI is legally subject to IOC regulations.

On the first point, CONI said that the Olympic games are "competitions among individuals, and not nations". "Participation can in no case be considered as acceptance of any ideology or political behavior", the communique said. CONI also pointed out that the games are a "purely sporting" event assigned "to a city, not a nation".

On the second point, CONI said the athletes who have accepted sacrifices for a long time to take part in the games have the "right to full recognition" of their preparation. "It would therefore be iniquitous to deprive them of an opportunity to which they have subordinated important life-choices", the Italian Olympic Committee argued.

On the third point, the communique pointed out that CONI is a "fiduciary organism of the IOC and subject to the regulations dictated by the latter, which establish that the national Olympic committees must respect the Olympic Charter's regulations and the international calendar (of sporting events)".

The statement also pointed out that the IOC has decided against postponing the Moscow games, noting that CONI's activity must be pursued in "harmony with the IOC's deliberations and policies" as the "supreme authority in all questions concerning the Olympic games". CONI also cited the decisions reached in recent weeks by the West European Olympic committees, ruling out "any type of political exploitation" of a decision "inspired solely by sporting assessments of whose great value CONI's National Council is deeply convinced".

CONI's decision in direct conflict with the government's raises a tricky problem over the athletes who are in service with the Italian Armed Forces. According to the government, and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio in particular, the armed services athletes must, at least in juridical terms, "obey the government, not CONI". To date, CONI has received no communication laying down officially whether the military sportsmen will be available or not, and has accordingly decided to include them in its list of competitors.

According to CONI's President Franco Carraro, a vote against participation at today's National Council meeting merely because of the problem raised by the military athletes would have been equivalent to declaring defeat in advance. Signing on for the Olympics and continuing work to avoid an "odious discrimination" against these athletes "is in any case a positive attempt" he told a press conference after CONI's meeting.

If CONI had decided not to go to the Moscow Olympics, it would have been Italy's third absence in the history of the modern games. Italy was not present at the first or second editions in 1896 and 1904. In the sixteen editions of the modern Olympics, Italy has won 11 gold medals, 100 silvers, and 100 bronzes.

PREMIER COSSIGA RECEIVES TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU210909 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 21 (ANSA) A visiting Tunisian Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly [as received] has conferred here with Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga.

The similarity of responsibilities and interests binding the two Mediterranean states together in a common quest for peace was stressed yesterday by Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio.

The Rome government's defense chief stressed the two states' common political, economic and social vocation for Mediterranean stability in remarks at a luncheon in his guest's honor Tuesday.

For his part, Baly noted that Italy and Tunisia had to work together for proper causes throughout the world and not just for peace in the Mediterranean basin.

LIBYAN MERCHANT FOUND MURDERED IN ROME HOTEL

LD202316 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] It has just been reported that another Libyan citizen has been murdered in Rome. He was a 55-year old merchant, named (Fu'ad Muhammad Bujad), who came to Rome to see his son. According to first reports, the murder was committed in a hotel in the city center. He was strangled. There are no other details at the moment.

BERLINGUER STATEMENT ON TITO, RELATIONSHIP WITH SFRY

AU181552 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1532 11 May 80 p 31

[Report on statement by Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, to NIN in Belgrade--no date given]

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, responded, without thinking even for a moment, to NIN's request to evoke his memories of President Tito although, as he said, he does not consider interviews to be "the most suitable form of communication." In the Metropol Hotel of Belgrade the beginning of the interview was delayed by more than 1/2 hour because as soon as Berlinguer entered the hotel lobby together with his associates Pajetta and Bufalini he was immediately surrounded by representatives of various foreign party delegations who wanted to talk with him. Thus we waited while Berlinguer had a brief conversation with the deputy general secretary of the Japanese Communist Party and then with Callaghan, head of the Labor Party of Great Britain.

Finally, apologizing, visibly tired and obviously depressed (he had just returned from the ceremony of laying a wreath on President Tito's bier), he sat at our table. Quietly, as is his habit, explaining every word, he spoke about his first meeting with President Tito.

I had known Tito before I actually met him. His name had become well known during the years of resistance throughout Europe and Italy, among communists and resistance fighters, as the name of the organizer and leader of the Yugoslav revolution, one of the strongest antifascist movements in Europe.

Personally, I met him for the first time in 1970 when he received me, as deputy secretary of the Italian Communist Party, in Belgrade. What impressed me most about Tito was not only his deep knowledge of the substance of those topics that we discussed, but also his deep knowledge of all the topics that were discussed during our talk. I realized that this man really had complete views and the deepest possible perception on problems of the modern world. We met several times after that occasion: here in Belgrade again, then in Italy and in Karadjordjevo....We met for the last time in Igalo in the fall of 1978. Naturally, we also met at the Berlin conference of Communist parties; that was a very important meeting before the beginning of the conference's work.

In Karadjordjevo we also signed a joint declaration, a very political one, which referred not only to international problems but also to the very close stand of our two parties on problems that arise in relations within the international workers movement. I would says that in this respect our stands were always identical. Our parties advocated that relations of equality, noninterference, autonomy, recognition and valorization of the original attempts of parties and movement to follow their own path in the struggle for socialism and for building a socialist society must prevail in relations among communist parties, within the workers movements and among progressive forces in general. These principles were later confirmed by all communist and workers parties at the Berlin conference.

Berlinguer then remarked that the entire world was impressed by the great number and the high level of the delegations which came to pay their last respects to President Tito.

There is no doubt that Tito has left at a very difficult moment for the world, when relaxation of tension is in a great crisis and when a great cooling in international relations has occurred. Nonetheless, I would say that it would be useful to analyze more deeply the causes that led to the fact that here--in paying last respects to Tito--delegations have attended, nearly all of them on the highest level and virtually from all over the world. I believe that this is not merely an expression of the respect that the entire world feels, not merely the expression of a need to express gratitude to Tito for everything that he represented. I believe the high level of the delegations can be explained as a wish to follow Tito's work and teaching, which he left to the world as his testament, advocating cooperation among countries regardless of differences. Tito's ideas--which he constantly demonstrated and worked for--that it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle and to maintain an open dialogue among countries even in the most difficult situations--primarily in difficult situations--and that it is necessary to restrain oneself from actions which may irrevocably lead to war, represent in my view that which we can call, among other things, Tito's inheritance. I believe that this inheritance will be enriched and that primarily the nonaligned countries and then all other countries will work for its implementation.

In conclusion, we asked whether there were differences in views in the talks between Tito and Berlinguer and how Tito reacted to them.

[Berlinguer] Actually, there were not many political differences between the Italian Communist Party and between Tito and myself. I would say there were very few differences. However, I can say that Tito, even when he spoke about those parties and states with which disagreements of a political nature existed, spoke about them without being burdened by passion, without hatred and reproach. I felt great calm and tranquillity in Tito, even when he spoke about the countries and parties, even the largest of them, with which political polemics, disagreements or deep discords existed at that moment or earlier, naturally without hiding that differences existed.

PRIME MINISTER RENEWS APPEAL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD201920 London BBC Television Network in English 1820 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The prime minister made a new appeal to the chairman of the British Olympic Association: Boycott the Moscow games. The call came in a letter from Mrs Thatcher to the association's Chairman Sir Denis Follows. In it Mrs Thatcher says that with the Americans, West Germans and others absent after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the games will not be worthy of the name "Olympic." And she adds: I remain firmly convinced that it is neither in our national nor in the wider Western interests for Britain to take part in the games in Moscow.

However, Sir Denis Follows said tonight that he won't be offering the British Olympic Committee any advice on the matter. Our sportsmen he said, are responsible people and it is up to them to exercise their own judgement. But he has asked for their reaction to the new appeal as soon as possible.

JAPAN'S OKITA HOLDS TALKS WITH CARRINGTON, GILMOUR

OW210048 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] London May 20 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington agreed here Tuesday that Japan and Britain should consult with each other closely in respect to international political and diplomatic issues in the midst of the current tense international situation.

Okita, who arrived in London Tuesday morning on his way to Paris to attend a meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA), also met with Deputy Foreign Minister Sir Ian Gilmour.

The foreign minister told newsmen after his meetings with the two British officials that the foreign secretary sought his views on the political situation in Japan and the situation in South Korea.

He said he told Sir Carrington that he believed the mainstream faction within the Liberal-Democratic Party will continue to take the reins of government even after the dissolution of the House of Representatives and that there will be no drastic change in Japan's diplomatic policies.

He said he also revealed that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira plans to attend the Venice summit of Western industrialized nations.

Okita said that in exchange of views conducted on the Iran, Afghanistan and Middle East problems with Sir Carrington, he obtained the impression that Britain still believes that the Soviet Union intends to work for a solution of the Afghanistan issue through peaceful discussions.

He said Britain apparently believes that the European countries should play a positive role in respect to the Middle East peace problem, which is connected with the Afghanistan and Iran issues.

He said he told the foreign secretary that Japan had the same view on the matter and expressed the view that if Japan and European countries cooperated with each other, they will be able to exert their influence on U.S. policies.

Okita said Sir Ian told him that Britain planned to ask the European Community (EC) to delay by several days the enforcement of the trade sanctions against Iran, now scheduled for Thursday, because of the British decision not to make the sanctions retroactive to November 4 as decided by the foreign ministers of the EC nations in Naples last Sunday.

Okita was scheduled to go to Paris Tuesday night to hold talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

He is also planning to meet with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn.

ALBANIA REBUFFS MOVES TO RESTORE RELATIONS

LD201042 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0816 GMT 20 May 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] An attempt by Britain to end a 30-year diplomatic deadlock with communist Albania has been rebuffed, Foreign Office Minister Mr Peter Blaker told the Commons in a written answer today.

Mr Blaker said Britain recently proposed to Albania that diplomatic relations, broken off shortly after the war, should be restored without waiting for a solution to the financial questions which had previously stood in the way.

Regrettably the Albanians had not agreed to this, Mr Blaker said. But Britain was continuing to seek a solution to the financial questions and her offer to Albania remained open.

Britain's relations with Albania were broken off when two British destroyers were sunk in the Corfu channel with the loss of 40 lives.

An international court awarded Britain 800,000 pounds in damages, but the Albanian Government refused to pay and Britain retained 8 million pounds in Albanian gold in British custody.

Since then, the Albanians have asked for the return of the 8 million pounds with interest, and have denied responsibility for the sinking of the destroyers.

Diplomats were uncertain of just how far political factors influenced the Albanians, who have long been strong supporters of China in the communist world.

This relationship is now felt however, to be less close than it was, but because of Britain's present cool relations with the Soviet Union there is a feeling that Albania might have seen closer relations with Britain as a hostile act to the Soviets.

DAILY TELEGRAPH: GISCARD BREAKS WEST'S 'QUARANTINE' OF USSR

LD201251 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 May 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Giscard's Pas Seul"]

[Text] "In one bound Brezhnev was free" one might almost say speaking of his meeting with the French president in Warsaw. By this diplomatic coup, made all the more galling to America and France's European allies by being secretly arranged, he busted the West's quarantine. [paragraph continues]

He can tell his own people that, despite all President Carter's efforts, detente is still alive and well, and that by implication, his Afghan aggression was justified. He has driven a wedge between France and America which cannot but affect the whole trans-Atlantic relationship and feed American isolationism. Herr Schmidt who might have received a grudging American special dispensation to break the ice with Mr Brezhnev later this year because of his East German commitments, is now completely in the clear. In the West only Bonn has officially welcomed Giscard's step, and his Social Democrat Party, especially its neutralist left wing, will be jubilant.

This is not all. Giscard's pas seul comes at a time when the whole of European NATO is disillusioned and alarmed at Mr Carter's leadership. At the same time all members, with the exception of Britain, consider America's policy on Afghanistan to be too hard, and are seeking ways, while expressing disapproval, not to damage "detente" or make the Russians too angry. There is a growing irrational yearning for a "European" policy, but without due recognition of the military absurdity of this or, least of all, any willingness to make the huge effort that would be necessary even to start bridging the American gap. There can be no doubt that Giscard sees himself as the acknowledged champion of moves in that direction. His cherishing of De Gaulle's "special relationship" with Russia gives additional cause for concern.

It is true that, in the past, in times of crisis--over Berlin or Cuba for example--France has rallied strongly to the alliance. Nor is there any reason to doubt official French statements that M. Giscard told Mr Brezhnev very bluntly that his continued occupation of Afghanistan was unacceptable. Nevertheless, the balance of power has deteriorated so disastrously over the past 15 years or so that, with France already outside the NATO organisation, there are now very narrow limits to the safe exercise of French capriciousness. The meeting cannot have moved Mr Brezhnev an inch and must have done grave harm. M. Giscard, in pursuing whatever objectives he had, must have known this would be so.

FOREIGN MINISTER RALLIS RETURNS FROM ATHENS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC201850 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Statement by Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis upon arrival at Larnaca Airport on 20 May--recorded]

[Text] I return from my short visit to the Greek capital absolutely satisfied. First of all, I had the opportunity to meet with new Prime Minister Rallis as well as with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, and we discussed the Cyprus problem in detail including recent developments. In this way I prepared the ground work for the visit of President Kiprianou to Athens, expected to take place around the middle of June. I also heard directly from the official Greek leadership that Greece's position on the Cyprus problem remains unchanged and that we can rely on the unanimity and support of the Greek Government and the Greek people. I say this not because I had any doubt about the sentiments and the positions of the new government of Mr Rallis toward Cyprus, but because, as I said in Athens yesterday, this support for us Cypriots is very [word indistinct]. Cyprus, at this moment, wages a gigantic struggle, a struggle for its independence, territorial integrity--which has been violated--sovereignty and its right to follow a nonaligned policy. Cyprus will maintain these lines and these positions until vindication. But Cyprus is small and the struggle is great and this is why I believe that Greece's support is not only important for us but also indispensable.

In conclusion I would like to say that I look forward to complete and sincere cooperation with the Greek Government and I am certain that this cooperation will materialize. Thank you.

ROLANDHIS ATHENS ARRIVAL STATEMENT PROVOKES PRESS COMMENTS

Rolandhis Explanation

NC201854 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Answering a question on what he meant by his statement in Athens that efforts would be exerted under the guidance of the Greek Government, Mr Rolandhis answered that with the word guidance he did not mean patronage or any imposition of Greece's views on the Cyprus Government. I meant, he added, friendly support and advice on behalf of the Greek Government. Moreover, he said, I have also said in the past that I believe that the doctrine "Cyprus decides and Greece supports" would be better if it were changed to "Cyprus decides and Greece advises and supports."

I SIMERINI Comment

NC210755 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 21 May 80 p 3

[From the "Freely" column: "The 'Wise Guidance'"]

[Text] The other day Mr Rolandhis went to Athens to meet the new Greek foreign minister, Mitsotakis. The Cypriot foreign minister, after making some statements and forecasts, asserted that any new humiliation of Cyprus--as the result of a probable failure to find a solution to the Cyprus problem--would have an impact on Greece. Mr Rolandhis added: "With the Greek Government's wise guidance we will always try to find a method, a way that would lead one day to the predominance of just, wise and moderate views on the Turkish side." We have observed from the very beginning that during the last 6 years wise guidance by the Greek Government has been a rare thing. [paragraph continues]

But even when such guidance was demonstrated, the...wise Cypriot leaders here have unwisely rejected or discarded it. The facts are well known and there is no need to repeat them. What must be mentioned again is the complete uselessness of the well-known doctrine "Cyprus decides and Greece supports"--a doctrine that has been proved by facts as unfounded and groundless. The Cyprus problem is in an endless stalemate and deadlock. As to how wise future Greek Government guidance will be and how...wisely it will be received by the Cypriot leaders here, this will soon become obvious.

O AGON Praise

NC210750 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 21 May 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "The Wise Guidance"]

[Text] We hail the statement made by Foreign Minister Rolandhis in Athens about the wise guidance of the Greek Government with which we will continue our efforts for the solution of our problem. We hope that this statement implies a change of attitude and an abandonment of the doctrine that we make the decisions.

Mr Rolandhis spoke about wise guidance. Wisdom is definitely not a heavenly gift for the officials in Athens. Rather, wisdom is the result of a global view of all the problems facing the Greek Government which affect all Hellenism.

The Cyprus problem is not removed from the other problems facing Greece. In fact, Greece's problems with Turkey have their origin in the Cyprus problem. We repeat: It is inconceivable for Greece not to have a strong voice in resolving the Cyprus problem at a time when its developments affect all Greece.

If this wise guidance referred to now had been accepted in the past, today the situation would probably have been different. We hope, however, that what the foreign minister said is not a mere figure ofspeech.

TA NEA Criticism

NC210760 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 21 May 80 p 5

[From the "Positions" column: "The 'Guidance'"]

[Text] Mr Rolandhis' statement about "the Greek Government's wise guidance" has come as a surprise. It is a reminder of the era before the coup, of the dark days of the junta and of the disastrous theory about the "national center" and the "office" and the "sub-office." Mr Rolandhis is the minister of foreign affairs for the Republic of Cyprus, which is an independent and sovereign state, a member of the United Nations, and a nation which has been struggling against Turkish occupation in order to confirm and stress its existence as an independent state.

But how can this capacity be confirmed with references to guidance by another government and by another state? The Greek Cypriots honor Greece; we respect its government; we feel that we are a part of Hellenism; we seek the support of all the Greeks and of the Government of Greece; we desire close and sincere cooperation with Greece. The basis for such cooperation already exists and we are all supposed to have accepted it; it is the principle that Cyprus decides and Greece supports.

The reference to guidance removes this principle and reinstates the juntaist theory: "Greece decides and Cyprus obeys." Such a theory, which has led to the EOKA-B, [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters], the plot within the church and the fascist coup, is completely unacceptable. We consider Mr Rolandhis' statement inappropriate and we ask him to withdraw it.

ROLANDHIS CONFERS WITH RALLIS, MITSOTAKIS BEFORE DEPARTURE

AT201154 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis was visited shortly before noon today by Cyprus Minister for Foreign Affairs Rolandhis, who discussed the Cyprus issue with the prime minister. Speaking to the press after his visit, Rolandhis said he had a very useful conversation with Rallis. The Cyprus foreign minister referred to the exceptional cooperation they had in the past when Rallis was foreign minister. "As is known," Rolandhis continued, "Rallis assisted the Cyprus struggle in every possible way at that time and I am certain that from his new position as prime minister of the Greek Government he will continue to work for the good of Cyprus."

Earlier this morning Rolandhis visited Foreign Minister Mitsotakis at the Foreign Ministry and had a private meeting with him. This was followed by a meeting attended by the two ministers, Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakarakis, Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Hatzimiltis and by other officials.

After the meeting Rolandhis told representatives of the press: "We have had a very useful exchange of views with Mitsotakis. We discussed the Cyprus problem fully, including the latest developments and Mitsotakis had the opportunity to reaffirm Greece's support to the fighting Cypriot people."

Speaking to the press Mitsotakis said: "I agree with the conclusion that this was a very useful review. Information which should be supplied was supplied by both sides. The unity of spirit and the unstinted support of Greece toward fighting Cyprus was reaffirmed." At 1400 [1100 GMT] Mitsotakis gave a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry in honor of Rolandhis who is due to depart Athens at 1700 [1400 GMT] today for Nicosia.

KARAMANLIS MESSAGE ASSURES KIPRIANOU OF CONTINUED SUPPORT

AT201812 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis in a cable addressed to the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, assured him that from his new position he will continue his unfailing interest in long-suffering Cyprus, stressing that the struggles of its people will always have the full support of the entire Greek nation. Karamanlis sent his cable to Kiprianou to thank him for his wishes and congratulations on his election as president of the republic.

PAPER CITES RALLIS VICTORY AS CHANCE FOR MOVE TOWARD CENTER

AT181540 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stamos Zoulas: "'New Democracy' and PASOK Forge New Policies"]

[Text] The two largest parties--"New Democracy" and PASOK--are revising and readjusting their policies after the recent changes at the top of the country's political leadership. This process creates prospects for a calm political climate which will continue until the two political opponents establish their new strategy in light of the forthcoming election confrontation which--at least for the time being--is planned for no earlier than the spring of 1981. A first indication of the trends prevailing within the two areas of the majority and minority will, in all probability, be provided during the 3-day debate on the government's policy statement to be held from Wednesday to Friday in the chamber of deputies. Even if the two parties appear in the chamber of deputies with their arguments as they were presented in the recent past, this will in no way presuppose any insistence by them upon old political positions which are already considered to be outdated in view of the new political situation.

The factors which dictate a readjustment of the policies which are followed by the two greatest parties to date are centered around the election of Karamanlis as president of the republic and Rallis as the leader of "New Democracy" and as prime minister.

The move of Karamanlis to the presidency was considered both by "New Democracy" as well as by the opposition parties to be the retirement from active politics of a leader whose presence and involvement in the country's fate had a definite effect upon the development of our political affairs. In this case PASOK hoped that, with the election of Karamanlis, the initiative for maneuvering would immediately pass on to Papandreou. This hope was also supported by the forecast that, in the confrontation between Rallis and Averof, the latter would win or even that "New Democracy" would suffer a rift or that it would break up during the election of its new leader.

Always faced with the necessity of balancing clashing trends within his own party, A. Papandreou had every reason to "prefer" Averof to Rallis. Such a solution would have freed him of any danger--to PASOK's unity--from overtures directed toward the center. The leader of the majority opposition had reasons to believe that with Averof as its leader "New Democracy" would confine itself to the more conservative area of the rightwing and that it would abandon any "expansionist views" toward the center, which PASOK could then take over without a battle. In addition it was believed that this advance by PASOK would have been helped by the climate of political tension which would have been created by the expected (by PASOK) Averof overtures toward the extreme right and by the character of the polarizing confrontation resulting from a competition between the two larger parties. Under these conditions the party of the majority opposition not only had every interest in hastening the elections, but it is also considered nearly certain that it also had the ability to influence developments toward this direction.

In the Area of the Center

Now, after the latest changes, the expectations of PASOK are overthrown. The election of Karamanlis demonstrated that "New Democracy" always maintains stronger "claims of ownership" over the center than PASOK. These claims were, in any case, confirmed by the election of Rallis to the party's leadership and to the prime ministership. Papandreou can no longer hope for a painless and passive surrender of the remnants of the center. He is obliged to wage a battle by revising both his tactics as well as certain ideological positions which he holds. However, recent changes limit the ease of PASOK's maneuvering to the same degree that they also correspondingly and understandably widen the possibilities of political ease of maneuvering by "New Democracy."

Those who support this view stress that Rallis' victory as the representative of "New Democracy's" progressive and center-rightist trends is a definite advantage. This capacity of Rallis, it is argued, permits him to attempt, without the danger of internal or external party disturbances, considerable overtures both in the direction of "liberalization" of the economy as well as in the direction of the "recapturing" of a considerable proportion of the voters of the extreme right. This can be done without any loss to "New Democracy's" center-right wing, which considers Rallis' victory to be a justification of the expansion of the majority party toward the center. It is added that in contrast Averof, who represents the conservative rightwing, would have had far greater difficulty in adjusting his policy to current conditions.

He would specifically have had to face the negative position of the center-right, the enmity of the opposition and the suspicion of the extreme rightwing. This difficulty would have been particularly obvious in the sector of economic policy in which every "liberalization" measure--necessary under the current reality--would be easily undermined and attributed to an attempt to revise the ideological principles of "New Democracy" and as an abandonment of the socioeconomic overtures of the Karamanlis government to date.

ERKMEN, DENKTAS RETURN FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

TA210823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who participated in the NATO defense and foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels and the Islamic Conference in Islamabad, returned to Turkey by air at 0430 this morning. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Erkmen said that the activities at the Islamic Conference were closely followed because it was held at a time when new tensions were being created in the world and when the clouds over the Middle East were getting darker.

Erkmen recalled that all Islamic countries opposed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the conference, which met in extraordinary session 4 months ago, and that the Soviet Union was called on to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. Erkmen added that the call will be repeated at the current conference. Noting that he held bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of various Islamic countries during the conference, Erkmen added that a majority of the countries participating in the conference were inclined to repeat this call and to seek ways of ensuring the implementation of the call in a bid to secure unity and solidarity regarding the activities of the conference. Erkmen said: However, various member countries tried to avoid the discussion of the Afghan issue and to blame the superpowers rather than denouncing the invasion. I hope that a realistic appraisal of the situation will be made and a realistic attitude will be adopted. Differences of views among Islamic Conference member countries will decrease the effectiveness and prestige of the conference. This should not be the case.

President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas, who participated in the Islamic Conference, returned to Istanbul with Erkmen. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport Denktas said that he briefed the conference on the Cyprus problem and noted the support which was expected from the Islamic world. Expressing the hope that the resolutions adopted at the conference would be supported at other international forums as well, Denktas added that in addition to the requests made last year, the Federated State also requested that the Islamic Bank establish a special fund to finance various development projects in the Federated State.

TERRORISTS WOUND MAJOR GENERAL IN ISTANBUL

TA201019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] Tuzla Infantry School Commander Maj Gen Sabri Demirbag was slightly wounded when terrorists fired at him on his way to work in his car in Istanbul's Kalamis District. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, Demirbag, who was going from the military rest camp in Fenerbahce to his place of work, was attacked by three terrorists on the Fener Street in Lamais at 0810. Demirbag was wounded by a single bullet in his foot and taken to the Haydarpasa Military Hospital for treatment. Hospital officials reported that the condition of Demirbag is satisfactory. Retired Lt Col Izzettin (Ozveren), who was passing by during the incident, was also wounded in the hip by a ricocheting bullet. (Ozveren) is being treated in the Haydarpasa Military Hospital.

RPP PROVINCIAL COUNCIL MEMBER KILLED IN TOKAT ATTACK

TA191647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] RPP Tokat Provincial Administrative Council member Yusuf Bakir was killed in an armed attack. According to information obtained from Tokat Governor Adil Kerimoglu, Bakir was attacked by an armed terrorist in his office around 1330. He died on the way to the hospital. Kerimoglu said that the terrorist, whose description was known, is being sought.

NATO

OSLO PAPER CITES CRITICISM OF DENMARK FOR LOW CONTRIBUTION

LD161511 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 May 80 p 8

[Per Nordrum report: "NATO Disappointed With Denmark"]

[Text] Brussels, 13 May--Denmark is disappointing its NATO allies and was described by individual nations as a liability, since Denmark first promises to make its contribution to joint defenses and then reneges on its promises by making reference to its economic problems. During the defense ministers' meeting in Brussels on Tuesday, Norway was cited as a good example to follow.

Many NATO countries would be happy to have Denmark's economic problems, a high-ranking American source said on Tuesday.

As far as is known, Denmark has the highest per capita GNP of all the NATO countries [as published] and, together with Belgium, it is the problem child when it comes to the fulfilment of its obligations to a 3 percent real increase per year in its defense budget, American sources said. Both countries have problems in achieving political approval of the defense spending necessary in today's situation. But they do not have problems any greater than those of other countries, it was said at NATO headquarters in Brussels when the alliance's defense ministers met for the first time since the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in December of last year.

On Tuesday, Italy promised to do everything possible to increase its defense spending by 3 percent per year, the figure on which the NATO nations agreed over 2 years ago. Canada also made clear promises to make a greater investment; and the Netherlands' promises had a good reception.

For the Americans it was extremely encouraging that NATO members made these undertakings for at least 3 percent increases in defense budgets. There had earlier been doubt as to how genuine the will in individual countries was to make such big investments. At the same time it was made clear that Portugal and Turkey, with their real economic problems, cannot be expected to fulfill the 3 percent goal.

SPAIN

COPIES OF CAMBIO 16 CONTAINING SUAREZ CRITICISM SEIZED

LD201836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Issue 441 of the weekly news magazine CAMBIO 16 was seized today on the order of a Madrid judge. In the seized edition is an article entitled "Suarez Is No Longer Any Use, Part One" by Juan Tomas de Salas. Yesterday police tried to seize the magazine when they went to the printing house where CAMBIO 16 is printed with a telegram from the prime minister's office ordering the seizure. The people inside the printing house refused to hand over copies of the magazine to the police since they did not possess the proper warrant.

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TRUDEAU OUTLINES PLANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

LD220126 Montreal Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Now that the Quebeckers have said "no" to sovereignty-association, the difficult process of trying to achieve constitutional reform begins again. In Ottawa, the prime minister outlines new plans to consult the premiers. With the details, our parliamentary bureau chief, Brian Callagher:

Prime Minister Trudeau made it eminently clear today that he wants to move as fast as possible towards constitutional reform, both to show Quebec that he meant what he said during the referendum campaign and to take advantage of the seemingly overwhelming approval of change that now exists in most of the country. In a speech to the Commons, Mr Trudeau announced that the minister of justice, Jean Chretien, leaves tonight on a whirlwind tour of all the provinces to explore where the possibilities for change may lie and how quickly a constitutional conference can be arranged. Mr Chretien is to report back by Saturday.

Mr Trudeau says he is hoping for cooperation from all the provinces, including Quebec, because now is the time for healing. Mr Trudeau says he has only two nonnegotiable items: federalism must be kept and a charter of basic rights, including language rights, must be put into the Constitution. Everything else, he says, is negotiable. And the prime minister congratulated all Canadians for their spirit of tolerance while the people of Quebec conducted their struggle to decide both that they wanted Canada and that they wanted change.

[Begin Trudeau recording] But Quebeckers have also shown that they themselves are prepared to hear what other Canadians have to say, to find out what their aspirations are and help them to realize their dreams. We Canadians are now agreed on a common destination and that, madam speaker, was the fundamental issue. What we must now do is charter a new course and agree on a common itinerary towards that common destination. [end recording]

Mr Chretien, for his part, won't speculate on what specific areas are the most (?ripe) for agreement but there has been near agreement in the past in areas such as communications, family law and change to the supreme court. And Mr Chretien says the main thing now is simply to get the process moving:

[Begin Chretien recording] You know, it's not a process where one level of government is winning or the other level government is losing. It's not that. It's what is best for Canadians at this time. There is a great will for change and a great desire to modernize our Constitution and give most satisfaction to all the Canadians. And we have to find out where are the areas of agreement and then we should proceed with them very rapidly. [end recording]

Whether the constitutional conference is held in June, July or later this summer, it's not going to produce an agreement on a tough question such as the division of powers between Ottawa and the provincial governments. But federal officials say the referendum obviously has created momentum to show that some change can be accomplished and that momentum must now not be lost. The opposition leader, Joe Clark, points out also that the first time in a long time the public is interested in reform, but he is urging Mr Trudeau to abandon any thought of confrontation in the negotiations and to give weight equally to the aspirations of all the parts of the country. The NDP [New Democratic Party] leader, Ed Broadbent, says the process could also be advanced if Mr Trudeau would include opposition leaders and members on the federal negotiating team, especially since the Liberals are lacking western MPs.

One big question left, of course, is what Premier Levesque will do at any constitutional conference. Prime Minister Trudeau said today that only time will tell if Mr Levesque is now willing to take part in good faith or whether he will persist in the mistaken view that a "no" vote means he must accept whatever crumbs the federalists choose to throw.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF IRAN

LD211408 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today decided on the already announced economic boycott against Iran and closed the trade links with Iran. The Federal Cabinet decided in this connection on the necessary amendment to the foreign trade law, according to which business with Iran and the transport of goods through the Federal Republic to Iran requires permits as of tomorrow. Capital traffic is also being limited at the same time. Foodstuffs and medical supplies are exempted from the boycott. Deliveries taking place on the basis of so-called old contracts--concluded before 4 November 1979, the day the hostages were taken in Tehran--must be submitted to the authorities for approval but will not come under the boycott.

With this decision the Federal Government follows the decision taken by the EC foreign ministers in Naples last weekend. The French Cabinet also approved sanctions today.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said after the Cabinet decision that economic sanctions had been taken "because of the serious violation of international law" in Iran. The EC foreign ministers had agreed in Naples to introduce sanctions by all the EC countries tomorrow. The Federal Government had taken all the legal prerequisites for this step on 23 April when it agreed on a catalogue of sanctions against Iran. It is very much like the draft resolution submitted to the UN Security Council which failed because of the Soviet veto.

KREISKY MAKES UNSCHEDULED VISIT TO BONN 21 MAY

LD211052 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn-Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is to pay an unexpected short visit to Bonn this evening. An SPD spokesman stated in reply to questions that Kreisky will have meetings at Gymnich Castle with Willy Brandt, chairman of the International North-South Commission and SPD leader, and Mexican President Lopez Portillo.

BRANDT MEETS WITH MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO, KREISKY

LD211832 Hamburg DPA in German 1702 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--At Gymnich Castle near Bonn today, Willy Brandt, chairman of the International North-South Commission, met Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. They are understood to have discussed the possibility of international summit meetings which the Brandt commission hopes may produce a breakthrough in deadlocked North-South relations, as well as an initiative for a crash program in favor of the poorer developing countries. Kreisky, who, like Lopez Portillo, is exploring the prospects for such a summit meeting, arrived in Bonn this afternoon on a surprise visit.

SCHMIDT, MEXICAN PRESIDENT ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD212048 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic and Mexico will strengthen their economic cooperation. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo affirmed this intention in a joint statement released today at the end of their talks in Bonn.

Both countries want to expand trade, promote investments and intensify industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. Lopez Portillo, speaking at a press conference, expressed complete satisfaction with the political and economic results of his state visit.

Earlier today the Mexican president visited Hannover and the Volkswagen works in Wolfsburg. He then met the federal chancellor for a final talk at Gymnich Castle near Bonn. Tonight he was the guest of the Federation of German Industry in Cologne.

According to the joint statement the Federal Republic promised Mexico that it would press in the EC for wider access to Community markets through the general system of tariff preferences for developing countries. In the international field, Schmidt and Lopez Portillo "most deeply" regretted the armed intervention in Afghanistan. Regarding the hostages held in Iran, they called on those bearing responsibility to do all in their power to secure a swift, satisfactory and peaceful solution to the problem.

MINISTER LAMBSDORFF TO VISIT HUNGARY, ROMANIA

LD211800 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff will pay an official visit to Hungary on Monday. The Economics Ministry announced in Bonn today that talks are planned in Budapest with Premier Gyorgy Lazar; his deputy, Josef Marjasi; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. Lambsdorff will be accompanied by State Secretary Otto Schlecht.

Following his visit to Hungary, Lambsdorff will visit Bucharest with State Secretary Martin Gruener at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The German-Hungarian Commission for Economic Cooperation begins its fourth meeting in Budapest tomorrow. The German delegation is headed by state Secretary Schlecht.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FRG RELATIONS

LD211829 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Saudi Arabian Government expects the Saudi credits to the Federal Government amounting to a total of DM2.5 billion to lead to closer political cooperation between the two countries. This was stated by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Yamani in an interview with Deutsche Welle today.

He said his government at first only had financial goals in view when it helped the Federal Government to overcome the crisis which arose as a result of the sudden rise in oil prices. Now he expects, however, that Bonn will show its recognition of this help in technological cooperation and in its attitude "toward our legitimate political concerns."

With reference to the forthcoming OPEC conference in [name indistinct] Yamani said that there could be no hope as yet of a return to a unified oil price. Before that could happen the situation on the energy market would have to become more stable, consumers would have to limit the amount they use, and oil supplies would have to remain at the present level.

PAPER HITS WARSAW PACT STATEMENT, USSR'S 'NEGOTIATIONS' PLOY

DW191100 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 May 80 p 1

[Editorial signed Rm.: "That's the Way They Would Like It"]

[Text] The final texts of the Warsaw East bloc summit conference are of byzantine length. Yet it is worthwhile reading them. Point by point they contain the most urgent international political wishes of the Soviet Union. At all costs it would like to see the preservation of the imbalance which it has created with its secret medium-range missile armament. Negotiations on this potential are to be held only if NATO rescinds beforehand its decision of last December on closing the arms gap. Moscow would be receptive to negotiations on the firm basis of its monopoly with this type of weapon and thus also on the basis of West European susceptibility to blackmail.

But in other respects, too, Moscow seeks to perpetuate its arms preponderence. This is shown by the proposal to freeze the numerical strength of the armed forces in Eastern and Western Europe. It also comes to light in the renewed initiative concerning a nuclear weapons ban. This is an old dream of the Soviets: Their superiority in conventional forces should no longer face the risk of the West possibly defending itself with nuclear weapons. Regarding Afghanistan, Moscow demands the discontinuation of any "intrusion" by third states so that Soviet sovereignty may remain undisturbed henceforth. Then Moscow would be prepared to "begin" pulling out its troops--they are talking only of the beginning, not of a final, complete withdrawal, let alone of what would then prevent the Soviets from finishing off the resistance in Afghanistan which has been partially suffocated with detachments of their secret police.

There is no hint at readiness to compromise, renunciation of even a bit of the positions which Moscow has obtained partly through deceitfulness and partly through war. Instead, its pompous projects--the conference on detente in Europe, demanded by Warsaw on orders from Moscow--is to be prepared without interuption, and then a "world peace conference" is to follow. The objective is obvious: The Soviet Union wants to drown all Western willingness to counteract its imperialism in torrents of palaver. And another thing: The world peace conference would have to deal primarily with Europe. In Africa and Asia, in contrast, Moscow would like to have a free hand. This is a useful hint as to the divisibility of what the Soviet Union deceptively calls "detent."

SAARLAND PREMIER FAILS IN REELECTION BID

LD211126 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken--In the election of Saarland's premier, the current head of government Werner Zeyer (CDU) suprisingly failed to gain a majority today. In a secret vote, only 24 deputies voted for and 26 against Zeyer. One deputy abstained. The CDU and FDP coalition parties together have 27 votes; the SPD has 24 votes.

It appears that three CDU deputies deviated from the party line and voted against Zeyer. Chairman of the FDP group Edwin Hubgel gave the assurance that his party's four deputies voted for Zeyer. Leader of the SPD opposition Friedel Laepple emphasized that his party's deputies all voted against Zeyer.

Immediately after the sensational result of the vote became known, the plenary meeting was terminated by Albrecht Herold, newly elected president of the Saarland Landtag. A new meeting of the landtag was convened for 28 May. The CDU-FDP coalition partners must agree by then whether and how they want to continue with the formation of the government.

Werner Klump, chairman of the Saarland FDP group said after the meeting: "The FDP stands by the coalition and we shall form a government." Klump, commenting on Zeyer's defeat in the election, said: "I think this can be rectified."

Should the CDU and FDP fail to agree within the next 3 months on the choice of premier then new elections will have to be held in the Saarland.

REPORTAGE ON 28TH CDU PARTY CONGRESS HELD 18-20 MAY

Kohl Political Report

LD191112 Hamburg DPA in German 0932 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--At the opening of the 28th CDU Party Congress in Berlin, with which the Union is also opening the Bundestag election campaign, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has called on his party to make increased efforts with regard to the federal elections. In his political report, Kohl made a powerful declaration of loyalty to the Western alliance. The Federal Republic's place was not between the blocs because the role of mediator would overtax it. Federal Chancellor Schmidt had put in doubt NATO's position on the question of the counterarmament decision and robbed it of its political effect. "It is among us Germans that the Soviet Union's months of attacking this NATO decision has achieved the first impression." On the Olympics issue, too, Schmidt and the SPD had given a "disgraceful impression."

Kohl repeated his accusation that there was a "Moscow faction" in the SPD. It wanted to detach the Federal Republic from the West, sought a third road between West and East, and had already taken on the language of the communists. "A vague anti-Americanism" was again spreading in the ranks of the SPD.

Strauss Address

LD201404 Hamburg DPA in German 1243 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--In a militant speech, followed by long applause, joint Chancellor Candidate Franz Josef Strauss addressed the Berlin CDU federal congress today. He issued an appeal to the Union parties to do everything possible to win the Bundestag elections on 5 October. After strong attacks on Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the Social Democrats, Strauss, who spoke for just under 2 hours, called to the 780 delegates: "We shall win because we want to win."

Strauss, after an ovation, said that Schmidt was incapable of coming to terms with all problems. This incacapacity was a real danger for Germany and Europe in the 1980's. The future SPD Bundestag Group would have about 113 new people of whom at least 315 are supporters of the "radical left." If the Union would now release the SPD from government it would enable the Social Democrats to regenerate.

Strauss said that if the political adversary leaves the problems of the land "lying on the left" in the truest sense of the word, and by a "stupid alternative" imputes war to the CDU and peace to the SPD, then it was high time to hit back. The people backing the "stop Strauss" campaign are primarily communists but they are also backed by Social Democrats, writers and forces of the terrorist underworld. Certain sections of the DGB [German Trade Union Federetion] also opposed the CDU/CSU in the election campaign. "Those are the helpers of Helmut Schmidt," he said.

In the foreign political part of his speech Strauss warned against a "growing anti-Americanism" which was spreading in the SPD. If the Union comes to power the important task would be, above all, to increase the defense readiness of the Federal Republic and to take measures to encourage the confidence of the Americans to remedy all that has been reduced to ruins."

Strauss again attacked the chancellor's statement that the political situation resembled that of 1914 at the time of the outbreak of war. Schmidt had admitted the collapse of the policy of detente pursued by the SPD/FDP coalition since 1969. Strauss further rejected Schmidt's statement that the Union was not capable of ensuring peace as an insolent and slanderous allegation. He claimed that the SPD's policy in recent years had contributed to increasing Moscow's power.

Kohl Concluding Speech

LD201402 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 20 May 80

[Summary] Berlin--The 2-day CDU congress in Berlin ended today with a concluding speech by party Chairman Helmut Kohl, followed by the national anthem. Kohl called on all CDU and CSU members to make every effort to bring about a party victory in the 5 October elections.

Strauss Interview

DW211100 Cologne Deutsche Welle in German to Europe 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Reporter Hans-Juergen Pickert interview with Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria, CSU chairman and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, presumably in Berlin; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Strauss, in your speech at the CDU Congress you focused your attention on foreign policy. Do you think that this will be the main direction of the election campaign?

[Answer] We were not at all surprised to find that in the North Rhine-Westphalian Landtag election campaign, where land policy issues really needed to be dealt with such as problems of full employment, the restructuring of the ruhr area, energy supply, and the educational system--where these issues needed to be the main points of the election campaign--the SPD conducted this election campaign under the slogan of war or peace, claiming for itself the position of peace and trying to give the CDU, in a shabby and malevolent way, the position of war. Thus, I must assume that foreign policy issues such as the problems of peace, freedom and security will be given priority in the Bundestag election campaign. Therefore I tailored my speech to the issues which will most likely be the main issues of the Bundestag election campaign.

[Question] If I heard all of your speech correctly, you did not mention the Free Democratic Party. Is there a special reason for that?

[Answer] If there is any reason at all, it is because the dispute will be between the SPD and the CDU/CSU. The Free Democrats are guilty for the political developments of the seventies. The Free Democrats may certainly have tried to slow down erroneous political developments here and there, but the trend continues to go to the left. The speed has been slowed down a bit. Mr Genscher sits in the brakeman's cab turning the brakes desperately, and Helmut Schmidt sits on a ship that is drifting to the left, looking out the porthole on the right and saluting with his pilot's cap.

[Question] The attacks against Helmut Schmidt just cannot be disregarded. Do you think that in the election campaign there will be a polarization over the personalities of Strauss and Schmidt and nothing else?

[Answer] Helmut Schmidt has devised the election campaign so as to make himself appear as the embodiment of peace. This is a grotesque misjudgment. His policy is leading to gradual rapprochement with, and growing submission to the Soviet Union and is unsuited for preventing the danger of a third world war; it is rather apt to increase that danger. As long as he adopts this position we cannot but take the offensive; that goes without saying.

[Question] What will be the stance of a Chancellor Strauss on development policy? This is a question which very much interests our listeners in the world.

[Answer] It will be very realistic, highly sober and quite honest. We will help our friends, we will aspire to partnerships, we will tell our friends of different skin colors the truth about what they can do on their part and what we have to contribute lest the Third and Fourth Worlds be victimized by further economic declines. But the oil-producing countries, too, which largely belong to the Third World, must make their contribution lest the economically weak countries of the Third and Fourth Worlds, having neither crude oil nor in most cases any other raw material resources, often having neither other raw material resources nor energy resources, completely go to the dogs.

SPD's Wischnewski Reacts

LD211116 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The SPD leadership has reacted to the Berlin CDU congress and the attacks made there on the SPD and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with unusually hefty criticism of the CDU, CSU and their candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss. In Bonn, Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski described the CDU congress to the press as being to a large extent "political running-amok." The CDU intends to run not an election campaign but a slander campaign. The CDU claims to be a major integrative force and assumes the intellectual profile of a political sect.

In Wischnewski's view, Strauss' speech in Berlin had brought the principles of his "Sonthofen strategy" [congress at which Strauss expounded his political philosophy] to light at the congress. The German language had experienced a black day and had been used as a weapon for intellectual civil war where arguments would have been more appropriate. With his increasing shows of strength, Strauss is trying to overcome an attitude of resignation in some CDU circles. Anyone who says one should not change horses in midstream no longer believes in his own candidate, said Wischnewski.

The SPD politician described the CDU's language, which at the same time revealed its philosophy, as frightening. He quoted remarks about Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt such as "tool of Moscow's psychological warfare," "megalomaniac" and "war chancellor" and said that the overwhelming majority of the population does not believe such words and rejects such language.

Attempt To 'Limit Desperation'

DW200825 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 May 80 p 1

[Commentary signed fr.: "Compulsion To Be Optimistic"]

[Text] Kohl and Geissler have done at the CDU congress what was necessary from the viewpoint of the party: They have tried to limit the desperation which has easily spread within such a moody and unstable entity as the Union since election defeats like those in the Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia. Strauss did the same thing a short time ago at the CSU congress in Ingolstadt. Since time is passing by, the Union has decided that the election campaign will continue with Strauss as candidate for chancellor. Continuous murmurings as to whether this is good or whether somebody better might be found (as a reminder: Nobody in the party thought 1 year ago that Albrecht would be a safe winner), would be the worst thing for the Union. It would not help any if it were now to approach the SPD submissively.

A policy of embraces might be promising with regard to the intermediate future, as the SPD experienced after 1958. But embraces out of desperation have little publicity effect. Whether the Union will make an acceptable offer to the voter as a party of the citizen responsible for himself versus the socially administered citizen, as a party of clear borders vis-a-vis the East, will be seen on 5 October; the consequences should be considered thereafter. These three positions have been outlined by the Union in Berlin and in Ingolstadt.

It can also derive a certain degree of optimism (certainly no surety of victory) from the fact that North Rhine-Westphalia is not the whole Federal Republic. It would be premature to conclude from the lead gained by the SPD that the position of the strongest Bundestag party has been lost already. It is noteworthy that secretary General Geissler--particularly him--has put pressure on the FDP; no antechamber begging with regard to the other Duesseldorf losers, those who lost everything there (so far). Those who do not want to have an absolute SPD majority--and most people probably really do not want that--will not find an effective antidote in the FDP, says Geissler. So the Union can tighten the wall separating it from the FDP, creating difficulties for Schmidt who would much rather prefer a coalition with Genscher than an absolute majority for his party. The chancellor's unsocialist cloak has recently become rather threadbare anyway. That is a chance for the Union.

Press Review

DW211136 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 21 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] In reviewing the CDU congress in Berlin's convention center, the daily DIE WELT writes in its editorial: This party convention was also a convention by and for Helmut Kohl. The applause for him made this more than obvious. The opposition leader, too, is experiencing an uplift. Currently the top team sometimes lacks the necessary cohesion, yet the personnel potential of the CDU is impressive indeed, ranging from Stoltenberg to Albrecht, from Spaeth to Bluem. But it is neither the number of cooks nor the quality of the ingredients which alone decide a perfect menu. Strauss has obviously managed to imbue the Union with the will to win, and we are nearly tempted to say: Hammer this will into their heads. Still, on the road toward the goal many people will be wondering whether the style of the race is the proper one for them as well. The vocabulary of the chancellor candidate will continue to scare away many a voter; there should be no illusion about that.

Discussing the speech by the chancellor candidate and its effects on the audience, the Ulm SUEDWESTPRESSE voices the following view: The speech by Franz Josef Strauss at the CDU's Berlin election congress was balm for the souls of the delegates which had become sore with doubts. Could he make the impossible possible, the unexpected attainable after all? The pattern of the Strauss election campaign became evident in Berlin. What alone matters is the struggle between Strauss and Schmidt, with Strauss being the better man since he is clear, unequivocal and true to principles whereas Schmidt is and remains a socialist and is allegedly leading the Federal Republic into submission to the Soviet Union as a figure in the Kremlin's game.

As for the Schmidt-Strauss duel, MUENCHNER MERKUR writes: Any public opinion poll shows that the chancellor is capable of attaining a majority, even in the ranks of CDU/CSU voters, whereas his internal party antagonists are not. The battle plan of the Union must not disregard this difference; it must exploit it awarely. It may be regrettable that nowadays persons are considered more important than programs, but that cannot be helped. It would be a useless venture to try to make a majority of voters believe by 5 October that Schmidt is an unfair chancellor or that he is the leader of the so-called Moscow faction within the SPD.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in its editorial on the Strauss speech above all deals with his style and its effects: The 2-hour speech by the CDU Chancellor Candidate Strauss came down on the delegates of the Berlin CDU congress like a thunderstorm. The CSU has known the structure, the personality and the occasionally boundless rhetoric of its chairman for quite some time; the CDU, however, felt his powerful rhetoric like a medium-sized natural phenomenon, especially since it had been bored earlier by a long series of mediocre, obligatory speeches. No other speaker in Berlin applied such a reverberating air drill to the Helmut Shcmidt monument as did the challenger, Strauss. The appeal may have had the desired effect on the amply demoralized half of the Union. It is a different question whether this will benefit the Union parties in the election campaign. It is the declared goal of the chancellor candidate to shake up the voters. The call to awaken may well sound shrill and possibly dissonant in their ears, however.

Under the heading "Another Kreuth?" NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN writes: Under Chancellor Candidate Strauss two parties have been teamed up which are anything but a union. For the time being, however, they have committed themselves to the candidate, not out of enthusiasm but out of a mixture of despair and obstinacy [dennoch-stimmung]. The hopes for a change of mind by the voters on 5 October are minimal. Nobody at the party congress ventured the triumphant announcement that they will achieve victory together with Strauss. All they said was that they will fight with him.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN carries the headline "Look Far Ahead" on its commentary on the conclusion of the CDU congress: Strauss and Giessler wanted the delegates in Berlin to look far ahead. But they did not expect that the view would be that far ahead. It seemed that the Bundestag elections of 5 October 1980 were not the main issue for the delegates, but the elections in 4 years. The die have been cast for this year; nothing basic can be changed any more. People have been betting on Franz Josef Strauss and are waiting anxiously to see if this will work. If Strauss fails he will have failed and not the whole Union. Engagement and readiness to act are being kept within limits. The promised assistance turns out more and more to be lip service.

Strauss Polemics Scored

DW200842 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 May 80 p 3

[Commentary signed Zer: "Lacking Brakemen"]

[Text] The parties of the Federal Republic have long been on the election campaign racetrack. Collisions there can never be ruled out. Yet the manner in which the chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU is already getting out of control is alarming indeed. Ever since the CDU suffered a painful defeat in North Rhine-Westphalia, Franz Josef Strauss has been stepping on the polemic accelerator more and more unscrupulously. Not even his worst adversaries can charge him with suffering from an inferiority complex. Yet the fashion in which he, when he introduced the CDU/CSU election program jointly with Helmut Kohl the other day, contended without blushing that there will be no war in the eighties provided he is elected was no longer embarrasing but profoundly disturbing.

He became even more plain at week's end in Ingolstadt when he addressed the CSU. The slander of political opponents triumphed. Moscow, it was heard there, is interested in a victory of the Social Democrats, and the chancellor has made himself the "useful henchman of psychological warfare" by Moscow. The whole thing then climaxed in the contention that the Soviet Union would not have invaded Afghanistan had the CDU and the CSU been in power. This is a mixture of blindness and pathological self-conceit. Regrettably there seems to be no one in the CDU/CSU capable of slowing their own candidate down.

CABINET DECREES EXPORTS TO IRAN BANNED

NC211217 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 21 (AFP)--France today banned exports to Iran except for food, medicines and medical supplies. The measure covers all export and re-export contracts concluded since November 4 last year when the American hostages were seized. A decree to this effect was adopted by the Cabinet at its regular weekly meeting today.

This temporary measure follows the European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers' unanimous decision on May 18 in Naples on banning exports to Iran. It complies with the earlier April 22 decision by the ministers, as confirmed at the subsequent European Council (summit) meeting in Luxembourg, a Cabinet spokesman said.

LEADERS REMARK ON WARSAW SUMMIT WITH BREZHNEV

Giscard Comment

LD211517 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "I Hoped These Talks Might Be Useful and They Were"]

[Text] On his arrival in Saxon-Sion, where he had come to celebrate the sixth anniversary of his election as president, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing said: "When France, or the French president, meets with the Soviet head of state for a detailed examination of the current international situation...you can be sure that he is reflecting the whole population's deep aspiration.

"Diplomacy does not consist in drafting communiques but in meeting with leaders and analyzing a situation, in explaining your views very frankly on issues and I did this (in Warsaw--LE MONDE note) with the greatest clarity....

"Communication does not solve problems but the absence of communication builds up misunderstandings. It is therefore important to say in the clearest of terms how we analyze the situation, even when our positions are different. In the case of Afghanistan our positions are different and I said so.

"I believe that no such clear explanation of Western reactions and the reactions of a country like France had yet been given. Indeed this explanation is likely to be taken into consideration by our interlocutors.

"International conferences are not intended to provide a spectacle; they are intended to find solutions to problems. I am convinced that there is not a single sensible person in the whole world who does not think it is useful, at present, for officials to examine the facts of the situation, as well as its causes and the initiatives which should be taken to try and reduce tension. That is what I wanted to do and what I did. I stated in advance that I was not seeking success. I wanted these talks to be useful and they were. I can tell you that our interlocutors listened to me very carefully when I told them our view with the utmost frankness.

"As far as I am concerned, I think that if we want to find a joint answer the top leaders must meet each other. At present the international timetable means that such a meeting cannot take place before 1981. If this meeting is to be useful it must not be too big. It must be attended by those who exercise essential responsibility in the search for peace and international detente."

Francois-Poncet Addresses Deputies

LD211546 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Jean Francois-Poncet addressed the deputies a short time ago. The foreign minister clarified the results of the Warsaw summit to them. He said that by going in person to Warsaw the president of the republic had wanted to throw all of France's weight into the balance and onto the side of peace. He clarified the French position regarding the Afghan crisis; Afghanistan must not become a bridgehead [place d'armes] directed against the Soviet Union; the Afghan people must be allowed to freely decide their own destiny and the powers must be brought to recognize its sovereignty. Jean Francois-Poncet concluded that France would continue to pursue its foreign policy as it intends without asking for a preliminary endorsement.

Summit 'Justified'

LD211801 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Francois-Poncet is on the front line. After the Warsaw summit it is naturally Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet who has been entrusted with explaining the whys and hows of the Giscard-Brezhnev encounter, to explain it to France's allies and also to the French people. This is an impossible mission as far as the United States is concerned because the Americans are furious with Paris. On the other hand, the mission was accomplished as far as Germany is concerned; Helmut Schmidt expressed satisfaction with President Giscard d'Estaing's initiatives. This afternoon at the Palais Bourbon many deputies were gathered in session to hear the French foreign minister justify the Warsaw summit. You can hear Jean Francois-Poncet at the assembly rostrum. [Begin Francois-Poncet recording] France considers that to try and isolate the Soviet Union diplomatically would be a serious political error. It is undoubtedly important to firmly express the Western countries' viewpoint in the face of certain recent actions taken by the Soviet Union. This was done in Warsaw. France will continue to carry out its independent policy. It will do it through concerted action with its partners and allies regarding the topics of discussion, but it will do it in complete freedom of judgement and initiatives because it is convinced this is the best way of serving peace. [end recording]

Answering the minister, one of his predecessors, Gaullist Maurice Couve de Murville, said France had been right to maintain a dialogue with Moscow but he considered the Warsaw summit to be "useless."

LE MONDE: GISCARD RETURNS 'EMPTYHANDED' FROM WARSAW

LD220819 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 May 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "A Meeting Which Merely Enabled Them To Meet Each Other"]

[Text] Warsaw--In short the meeting enabled them to meet each other and that is not really miraculous when the two interlocutors had agreed to meet and when one was so impatient that he spilled the beans 48 hours too soon. There were no results, however hypothetical. "Are you satisfied, Mr President?" Mr Giscard d'Estaing looked at the microphone being held out to him at Warsaw's military airport, hesitated for a moment and replied that he did not like to use this adjective. He prefers to say that these talks had been "useful." Did they help to start "a process of easing" international tension? When asked that, the president remained silent and avoided the question, falling back on a safe question asked by a Soviet journalist.

To say "yes" would have been to say too much and "no" would have been blunt. "The talks with Mr Brezhnev," Mr Giscard d'Estaing explained, "achieved their goal: to provide an opportunity for a top-level explanation of the international situation and the way of reducing the tensions affecting it."

This statement is almost the same as the first lines of the three-point statement read a little earlier by Elysee spokesman Blot. First point, Afghanistan: "The explanations given by both sides showed very different positions which remain very different.... The French positions and analysis were explained in the clearest possible way. However, the talks revealed a desire to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. That is an indication which had already been given by Mr Gromyko in Paris and Mr Brezhnev repeated it emphatically. Only by pursuing dialogue can the possibilities of moving toward this political solution be evaluated."

Second, the discussions included "several positive elements on other subjects," but they were apparently minor enough not to be reported, any more than the Madrid conference was, for instance. Mr Giscard d'Estaing countered the Warsaw Pact's recent proposal to call a world conference with the proposal for a "summit between the main countries responsible."

"In order to make it possible," the French declaration says, "for such a summit to meet in 1981, every effort must be made to avoid increasing the causes of international tension between now and then." This warning could apply to either of the two superpowers but it was accompanied by a passage on "the usefulness and necessity for all countries to make a contribution" to securing the release of the Tehran hostages.

This Monday 19 May, when the two heads of state accompanied by their foreign ministers met with Mr Gierek in the white room of Wilanow Castle at 1000 hours, they began by irritable attacks in meterological terms. Mr Gierek said that it is "western Europe which has delayed giving spring its visa." Mr Giscard d'Estaing said however that "the cold air is coming from the north of the empire." Mr Gierek translated and Mr Brezhnev said it came from the "north of the Atlantic." Before lunch, attended by those already mentioned and the Polish foreign minister, the two heads of state had a private meeting. At 1500 hours when they parted and when Mr Gierek and Mr Giscard d'Estaing had a private conversation a preliminary assessment could be drawn up.

Considerable Advantages for Mr Brezhnev and Mr Gierek

For the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium the assessment is excellent. Mr Brezhnev did not make a single concession (the French statement bears witness to that) and did not alter any of his arguments. However, on the one hand he has just highlighted and accentuated Western discord and on the other he has shown his public opinion, and public opinion of the people's democracies and the Third World countries that the occupation and normalization of Afghanistan has by no means isolated his country on the world scene. Better still, a few months later the French president attested to his "insistence" on seeking a political solution to the Afghan problem.

For Mr Gierek the benefits are considerable, too. He has twice successfully carried out two delicate missions entrusted to him by Moscow in the space of a few months: the European communist parties' conference in Paris and Monday's meeting. He is the most brilliant child of the socialist camp and on the strength of this his personal position has been strengthened and his internal policy--pragmatic and flexible amid the Catholic, economic and dissident hazards--consolidated.

Aside from the most highly politicized dissident circles the national pride of seeing Warsaw play such an active role is promoting political stability. Finally, Poland's external image, which is already generally good, has been further improved by this event at a time when Warsaw urgently needs foreign financing.

What about the French president? He was able to verify that Mr Brezhnev and Mr Gromyko speak the same language (it seems that Paris had some doubts on this point); to note that what Moscow calls a "political solution" still means international recognition of Mr Karmal's government and suppression of the rebels' bases; and to echo the Warsaw Pact proposal for a world conference with the idea of a summit between the main countries responsible (Note: Although Mr Giscard d'Estaing specified that he had not drawn up any list, such a summit could include the USSR, the United States, Britain, France, FRG, Japan, China. The Kremlin would clearly feel uncomfortable in such a gathering and this idea has nothing attractive as far as it is concerned). This is very little given the cost. What seemed difficult to imagine before the French declaration on Monday has proved right: Mr Giscard d'Estaing had received no assurances before leaving for Warsaw and has come back emptyhanded.

L'HUMANITE HITS MUSKIE'S 'OFFHAND' TREATMENT OF AFGHAN PROPOSAL

LD211209 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 May 80 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Coming to an Understanding Instead of Confronting One Another"]

[Text] According to an Austrian commentator, Mr Edmund Muskie's greenness as American secretary of state should be acknowledged as his main quality. However, in Vienna Mr Muskie pushed bogus artlessness too far when he accused the Soviet Union of being against an "atmosphere of restraint" in the international sphere.

After all, Mr Muskie could not have forgotten the circumstances under which President Carter recently put him in charge of American diplomacy. An armed operation attempted against Iran was disapproved of by Mr Cyrus Vance, who resigned. Apparently, not sharing Mr Vance's scruples, Mr Muskie agreed to succeed him without the least hesitation.

It is regrettable that he failed to advise Mr Carter to show more restraint. Ant it is also regrettable that Mr Muskie himself has not shown a little more restraint.

In fact, no sooner had he learned about the initiatives taken in Kabul and approved in Warsaw with a view to a political solution in Afghanistan than he rejected them. As we know, the aim of these proposals is to open Pakistani-Afghan and Iranian-Afghan negotiations whose conclusions could be guaranteed by the USSR and the United States, thus creating a situation which would make the withdrawal of Soviet troops possible. This offer has aroused such interest in a country like India that it immediately sent its foreign minister to confer with the Afghan leaders.

However, without even trying to obtain any additional information, Mr Muskie declared that these proposals are merely "illusory" and "cosmetic."

The least that can be said of such an attitude is that it in no way testifies to the sincerity of the emotion shown in Washington with respect to the Afghan affair. In fact, all the din orchestrated by the United States and its allies' propaganda with respect to the subject has merely been aimed at justifying measures decided long before the Afghan events, especially with respect to the installation of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

As for the initiatives just taken by the socialist countries at their meeting in Warsaw, their importance is such that Western captials have after all not dared to treat them in such an offhand manner as Mr Muskie has treated the Afghan statement. The Warsaw Pact member states start with an analysis of the international situation which shows not only the decisive progress achieved by peace-loving forces in the past 25 years but also some serious reasons for concern which have appeared very recently. The idea of a world conference which they advocate is a logical result of this analysis; it is possible to convene it with some chance of success; it would preserve and consolidate detente.

The call advocating the convening of a world conference at the highest level is accompanied by a number of other specific proposals aimed at stopping the arms race, reducing arms stocks and continuing the process leading toward security and cooperation in Europe which was started in Helsinki.

But even though the Warsaw statement has not yet given rise to any official reaction in Western capitals, the government press has immediately given it an unfriendly reception. It is "propaganda," it writes, among other things, with more or less subtle variations, referring to "a trap" and a "seduction operation" which foretells "interminable discussions...."

This is a well-known refrain which has continually been sung in opposition to any initiative favorable to disarmament and peace.

If any propaganda is being made, it is propaganda for detente. How can you fail to feel sorry that NATO does not indulge in such propaganda?

And is it merely propaganda? Why not put the USSR and the other socialist countries to the test by taking them at their word?

Mr Francois-Poncet said in Vienna yesterday that you should "opt for understanding rather than for confrontation." This is precisely the choice offered by the Warsaw statement, by indicating specific means for making a peaceful option prevail. Namely, means which do not represent a whole which you have to take or leave but, rather, realistic themes for negotiations which would not rule out any initiative aimed at international collective security and transcendence of political blocs.

The announcement that Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Giscard d'Estaing are to meet in Warsaw is a good omen. Such dialogue could lead to salutary large-scale talks. This is a historic opportunity. Together, France and the USSR can make the voice of reason and peace heard.

LE MATIN VIEWS POTENTIAL 'WORLD PARTITION' BY U.S., USSR

LD210755 Paris LE MATIN in French 16 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Tall Story or 'Another Yalta?'"]

[Text] The Karmal government, which was installed in Kabul by Soviet troops in December 1979 and has been subjected to the Kremlin's military control ever since, has put forward a proposal for opening bilateral discussions with Iran and Pakistan and suggested that the USSR and the United States should jointly guarantee any settlement which might be concluded. In exchange, Kabul asserts, the Red Army would pull out in a "limited" manner from Afghan territory. In short, Moscow, which has invaded Afghanistan, which is occupying that country and which is laying down the law there, is asking Washington not only to endorse the new situation but also to help it to ward off the dangers which the Islamic and nationalist movements fighting against the Soviet-Afghan regime represent to it.

On his arrival in Vienna, where he is to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the new U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie called these proposals "illusory, ambiguous and without serious bases."

In view of all that President Carter has said about the Afghan affair, in view of the campaign in support of the boycott of the Moscow games which he is conducting and in view of the urgent demands for sanctions which he has made to his European allies, any agreement on his part now to negotiate a "status quo"--since this is what it would be--in Central Asia with Leonid Brezhnev would be hard to understand. And yet nothing indicates that some day Moscow's proposal will not be considered. Diplomacy is naturally slow and who knows what will happen after the American presidential elections in November? Will Jimmy Carter, or his successor, be as determined in their condemnation of the Kabul coup as Carter is now? As for the Soviet-Afghan initiative, it has been prompted both by a desire for normalization and by the uncertainty which apparently prevails in Afghanistan. The Islamic and nationalist resistance to the Kabul government could in fact become reality and the country could find itself caught up in guerrilla warfare.

It is in the Kremlin's obvious interest to ensure that its "noninterference" is recognized, even if only in diplomatic terms, since this would enable it to deal with this kind of test, when the time comes.

Consequently, Washington, like Moscow, could some day reach the conclusion that "detente" is indeed worth the sacrifice of a people, the Afghan people. Talleyrand's cynicism has found many followers in the sphere of international relations. The spirit of Yalta is still alive. Could the Kabul coup have started the two superpowers on the path to a new partition of the world between themselves?

MEXICAN PRESIDENT, GISCARD DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST, ENERGY

LD211413 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 May 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing Hopes That Mexico and France Will Become 'Real Associates'"]

[Excerpt] Mexican head of state Jose Lopez Portillo had two private meetings with Mr Giscard d'Estaing lasting a total of 2 1/2 hours on Friday, 16 May, the first day of his visit to France. The two presidents discussed notably the situations in the Middle East and in Central America and energy questions, according to Elysee assistant spokesman Blot. During the second meeting in the afternoon Mr Lopez Portillo and Mr Giscard d'Estaing also studied the state of the North-South dialogue and the problem of East-West relations.

A few changes in protocol were made during the welcoming ceremony at Orly on Friday. The most noted was Mrs Giscard d'Estaing's performance as interpreter, translating her husband's welcoming speech into Spanish.

The ministers accompanying Mr Lopez Portillo (foreign relations, patrimony and industrial development, communications and transport, tourism) had talks with their French counterparts.

At the end of a dinner given in his honor by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Lopez Portillo stated in particular: "The first principle which should govern international economic relations is that of joint responsibility by all members of the international community for the fate of the weakest and most underprivileged."

The head of state noted that the tensions which have arisen in the "exploited" countries could pose dangers for all the others, including the most powerful. After advocating a new international economic system, he expressed the wish to conclude with France "a general economic cooperation agreement going beyond trade alone."

In his reply Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that Franco-Mexican cooperation "is based on respect for diversity and rejection of hegemonies." He added: "France is pleased to find in Mexico an important interlocutor which now has a recognized place on the international scene." He also pointed out that "the particularly rapid development" of bilateral relations "confirms the vast opportunities open to us." "The increase of investment made together and the transfers of technology stress that our two countries can now be real associates rather than mere trade partners," the president stressed. He reiterated the support that France was one of the first to give to Mexican initiatives with regard to international economic relations.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER OKITA CONSULTS WITH FRANCOIS-PONCET

OW220021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Paris May 21 KYODO--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said Wednesday that France is attaching importance to the maintenance of dialogue between the East and West. He told Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita that France anticipates changes in Soviet policies through such dialogues.

Okita and Francois-Poncet met for some three hours here Wednesday in the 16th Japan-France regular foreign ministers' consultations. They discussed wide range of subjects, including the recent meeting held in Warsaw between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the coming Venice summit of Western industrialized nations and the Iran and Middle East problems. In briefing Okita on the French-Soviet summit, Francois-Poncet said that France stressed to the Soviet Union that it will be to the interest of the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan at an early date.

Okita flew into Paris Tuesday night after holding talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London.

AUSTRIA'S ROESCH IN PARIS; NEW 'MIRAGE 50' OFFERS

AU211145 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 May 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Georg Possanner]

[Text] Vienna/Paris--Further cooperation in the armaments sector is the central topic of Defense Minister Roesch's current visit to France that will last until Friday, 23 May. Moreover, France is still trying to sell the Austrian Army 24 "Mirage 50" interceptor planes, and reportedly is ready to reduce the price from 140 to between 105 and 110 million schillings per plane. A delegation consisting of three French generals visited Austria 2 weeks ago to sound out possibilities for return business at the Ranshofen Metal Works. France is reportedly willing to grant Austria a 9-year loan and to prefinance the first installment for 1980. Roesch is accompanied by the Austrian Army's chief test pilot, Lt Col Josef Bernecker, who has just returned from testing the American F-16 in the United States. Should Austria buy the "Mirage 50," France is said to be ready to cede the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation "substantial market shares" for tank and arms exports to the Middle East and Africa.

SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN COME INTO FORCE RETROACTIVELY

LD220133 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The sanctions against Iran adopted by Italy are coming into force. This is established by two decrees issued by the finance minister. In particular, the export of all goods to Iran is subject to ministerial authorization. It is also determined that, while particular authorizations granted before 4 November 1979 remain operative, as far as all other authorizations granted subsequently are concerned the customs service will allow exports only on the basis of bank credit resulting from a contract concluded prior to 4 November 1979. These restrictions will not be applied to the export of food and medicines. Finally, effective today, all provisions authorizing in a general manner foreign exchange liabilities and transactions concerning Iran are suspended.

L'UNITA SCOPES EC DECISION ON IRAN SANCTIONS

LD210849 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Italy Not a Country of Servants"]

[Text] Now that Naples has produced a decision which aligns Europe with the most extremist U.S. line, there are some fundamental questions to be asked. First, the political questions. Will the sanctions facilitate the road to resolving the distressing hostages issue or will everything be more difficult? Why was no heed paid to the appeals--couched in dramatic language--from Bani-Sadr for a decision that would help a "pondering Iran"? Is the objective really to regain the hostages or is it to punish a people who have freed themselves from a bloodthirsty regime and who are agonizingly trying to find their way? Was the intention to show that, in their own way, the Europeans too can carry out their own raids? This is more than an impression: There are real grounds for suspecting that an attempt was made in Naples to force peoples' hands to thwart the currently developing detente plans and force Europe onto a risky, extremist path.

Apart from this there are questions concerning national interests. Will the Europeans or Iran pay the more bitter price for the suspension of exchanges and trade? Let Prime Minister Cossiga remove his helmet for a moment and explain why Italy must surrender extraordinary prospects for economic cooperation with an oil-producing country--if nothing else. Is it merely out of an enslavement to Washington? Italy is not a country of servants.

REACTION TO CONI DECISION FAVORING MOSCOW TRIP CONTINUES

Parliament To Discuss Issue

LD220138 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] The Parliament will discuss the issue of Italian participation in the Moscow Olympics. The decision was made tonight by the chairmen of the parliamentary groups in the chamber after the Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity, the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party submitted motions on the subject. The Social Democrats in particular insisted on a debate which they wanted to be held before the next local elections. The majority of the chairmen of the parliamentary groups, however, definitively fixed the date of the debate on the Olympics for the afternoon of 10 June.

The result of the parliamentary vote is uncertain since the political forces are divided and even the government majority is not compact.

Meanwhile, polemics have increased in the last few hours following the statements by defense minister Lagorio which emphasize that no permission will be given to athletes in military service, and by Minister of Education Sarti which says that the Italian National Olympic Committee's request to hold extraordinary exams for athletes going to Moscow will not be granted. All this, it is said, is in keeping with the decision of the council of ministers which said "no" to Italy's participation in the Olympics.

Political Controversy Unabated

AU220859 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 22 (ANSA)--The Italian Olympic Committee's [CONI] decision to send athletes to the Moscow summer Olympics, which ran counter to the government's banning attendance by an official team, has unleashed a heated controversy in the political world which gives no signs of abating.

Reactions within the Christian Democrat Party (DC) were particularly spirited. Vito Scalia and Mario Segni maintain that Italy has lost credibility and hardliner Massimo de Carolis said the CONI move "is unacceptable rather than questionable, and in any case has no bearing since the decision is only up to the government". Another DC notable Public Fiori asserted that "a serious government cannot allow CONI to determine international policy decisions."

Social Democrat Party (PSDI) M.P. Luigi Preti said that the CONI move "has bolstered the sad fame of rogues we unfortunately enjoy. The government's no was purely platonic and, under the counter, encouraged CONI to say yes". Another Social Democrat, Michele di Giesi, urged CONI to "verify its decision with a referendum among all possible participants in the games".

The Communist Party (PCI) on the other hand was very critical of the Education Ministry's refusal to grant concessions to student athletes taking part in the Olympics, and organize special exam sessions in September. PCI Education Department chief Achille Occhetto said that "the government is showing that it takes no heed of the autonomy of the sport world's positions. The Education Ministry's response is completely absurd".

Socialist Party (PSI) member and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio came under attack from a fellow Socialist, Michele Achilli, who charged that the ban against athletes in the armed forces attending the games "would not be understood by the large majority of Italian sportsmen who consider the Moscow event an important change for international competition".

The conflicting views within the PSI were stressed by PSI-Neofascist M.P. Franco Franchi who said that PSI Secretary "Bettino Craxi's pro-boycott stance is countered by the party's left which aligns itself with the Communist position of deference to Moscow".

The government came under attack from the right-of-center Liberal Party whose Secretary Valerio Zanone said that "the government's stance on the Olympics is weakly justified and therefore unacceptable. It decided in fact to not allow official participation with flags and anthem with the justification that, since other countries decided not to go, the international nature of the games no longer exists. This is a very weak justification which links the decision to those already taken by other countries".

Zanone concluded saying that it was necessary to assert that "we did not want to go to Moscow, not in compliance with American athletes, but because of the Soviet Union's aggressive foreign policy and repressive domestic policy".

The controversy over the Olympics overshadowed the electoral campaign for the June 8 regional, provincial and municipal elections. Among the few strictly political speeches, the most important was delivered by PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer who stepped up his attacks against the government and urged the end of the present three party coalition government (DC, PSI and Republicans). "The present government coalition is not only weak and discredited, but dangerous for the country," he said. "The problem of governability cannot be solved without confronting and resolving the nation's basic problems. All these basic problems are irresolvable without the unity of all the parties which intend to commit themselves, albeit with different ideological motivations, in a program of transformation and which can assure a vast area of consensus for a general and in-depth process of renewal".

No Education Ministry Concessions

AU220821 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 22 (ANSA)--The Italian Education Ministry has announced that no concessions will be granted to students or teachers wanting to attend the Olympic games in Moscow this summer. A ministry note disclosed that it has turned down a request made by the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI) to set up a special session of [word indistinct] tests and university admission examinations in September for athletes taking part in the summer games. CONI defied the government Tuesday and voted to send a team to Moscow. The Cabinet had supported a boycott of the games and decided against an official presence of Italian sportsmen at the Olympics.

TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSES LINKS IN DINNER ADDRESS

LD211518 Tunis TAP in English 1408 GMT 21 May 80

[Pool item]

[Text] Rome, May 21 (TAP)--In an address deli red in the course of a dinner offered Monday in his honour by his Italian counterpart, the Tunisian National Defence Minister Mr Slaheddine Baly stressed that the official visit he is paying to Italy is certainly a proof of the two countries' will to be further linked and of making more fruitful and more active the secular dialogue between the two banks of the Mediterranean. Such a dialogue stems from a very ancient historic patrimony and Tunisia's most important wish is to see this dialogue more and more [word indistinct] and more and more positive.

"Indeed, went on Mr Baly, our two Mediterranean peoples' common yearnings for progress and prosperity within peace and stability compels our two countries to be constantly anxious about overcoming the conjunctural difficulties which can impede our cooperation.

"Our two governments' responsibility is, therefore, lying in overcoming the current difficulties, in jointly making future prospects, in laying down solid foundations for a sincere and fruitful cooperation based on historical and geographic necessities as well as on reciprocal interests.

"We have thus to better consider the future of our relations with more optimism and confidence."

Mr Slaheddine Baly added that taking into account Tunisia's options, "This country has been led to set up priorities, the top of which it puts its care to ensure chances for protection in economic, social and [words indistinct] only at a second level the race for armaments.

"However, added Mr Baly, our philosophy in life, your [words indistinct] the demands of our civilization as well as our material and spiritual assets and finally the necessity for us to defend our sovereignty and our independence compel us to reinforce our armed forces as part of our theory of a generalized popular defence. We are obliged in this regard to endow our army with deterrent means which will allow it to perform at best the mission it is in charge of.

"Tunisia praises the support which had always been granted to it by Italy and hopes to find in this country the best defender of its cause at the European level so that 'the Mediterranean policy' led by the Common Market be more efficient for the good of these two zones to which are belonging Tunisia and Italy respectively".

The Tunisian national defence minister moreover stressed that the economic security of the Mediterranean basin depends from [as received] that of the countries which surround it. "This is why," he stated, "we deem that the future of our relations with European countries should be clarified. Indeed, it seems that the entry of Spain, Greece and Portugal in the European Economic Community would create a lack of balance in the Mediterranean basin and we have to foresee and try to avoid the negative consequences which may result from such an affair". Mr Baly reminded in this respect that Tunisia and Italy share the same future and that both countries are appealed to jointly work for ensuring peace not only in the north and south of the Mediterranean basin but also in all parts of the world. "We must (?now)," he added, "defend together all the just causes and I am convinced that Tunisia's security is also Italy's security".

"We are conscient [as received] of the importance of our commitment consisting in further strengthening the relations between our two peoples united by a joint yearning for peace and justice. We are convinced that we can rely on your help and on the actions you make with a view to bolstering our relations in all fields."

PCI'S BOFFA HITS UNANNOUNCED 'MODIFICATIONS' TO FOREIGN POLICY

LD211403 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 May 80 pp 1, 21

[Guiseppe Boffa article: "Italy's Foreign Policy Has Changed"]

[Text] Something serious is happening at the moment concerning Italy's relations with the rest of the world. Without a public debate, without a decision from Parliament and without even a frank and explicit explanation within the parties concerned, the Cossiga government is silently modifying our country's foreign policy and therefore our international position. It is modifying it not only with respect to the notable effort made in recent years to give our diplomacy a broad basis of national consensus but also with respect to the very program stances with which the government presented itself to Parliament. Cossiga has not yet clarified what he meant with his obscure reference at the Christian Democratic Party meeting in Florence to imminent decisions which have allegedly "split" the Italian people; he is, however, clarifying it in his actions.

Undertakings are being made, while those doing so do not even have the courage to explicitly state their significance or to frankly explain their consequences. The recent NATO meeting approved documents which silently extend the Atlantic Alliance's sphere of action to part of Asia and which in various, albeit hidden, ways imply our country's involvement in military operations outside the treaty's traditional area of application. This therefore implies the shelving or at least a serious compromising of the strictly defensive and geographically limited interpretation of the Atlantic pact which has not only always been supported by recent Italian governments but which was one of the reference points for the old center-left governments.

With the same procedure, Italy is being involved in another tragic arms race and the good intentions to support the disarmament cause--often announced in the past--are disappearing beneath indifference and cynicism. It all began with last December's decision to approve the deployment of Euromissiles, taken without even seeking or explicitly requesting the guarantees which the very forces now in government said they considered necessary. But since then matters have been aggravated, especially with the recent NATO meeting which effectively only took further rearmament measures.

Italy undertook to support the famous SALT II treaty and to request its prompt ratification. Now it is no longer mentioned, since the U.S. decision to shelve the already signed treaty is accepted, as is a vague and in no way binding reference from the new U.S. secretary of state to his administration's alleged continuing "interest" in the issue (How? In what forms? How soon?) Even the attempts made by some European governments, which are our allies, after all--and primarily the German Government--to reopen responsibly--and not with mere words belied by deeds--the possibility of balanced arms reduction on the European Continent are being ignored in Rome and therefore tacitly sabotaged. There remains solely the approval of further military spending and initiatives--and the fact that this has happened under obvious and massive U.S. pressure is no justification.

Under such conditions even European policy, solemnly proclaimed on a thousand occasions, is disrupted. Indeed you cannot pretend to believe that such approaches are favorable to Europe and its unity. And the rhetoric about Atlantic "solidarity" is a smokescreen which conceals the real nature of the issues in question. It is not an alliance--which nobody challenges--that is at stake. The calculated remarks conceal a thrust toward a return to the old rigidity of blocs and to their drastic counterposition in all fields, with a process which would indiscriminately tear the entire fabric of relations patiently woven over the past 20 years.

In this framework, the pressure exerted on the sporting world to torpedo the Moscow Olympics is very serious. It is a gesture which goes against even common sense as well as against Italy's entire former policy in this field. To claim loyalty to detente under such circumstances is simply a meaningless verbal exercise. In fact both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki accord, which Italy signed, are being thrown overboard. It certainly does not auger will for the Madrid meeting, wishes for whose success are being expressed verbally.

A few slight glimmers of light seem to have appeared in the past few days in the gray international climate. But these signs are still too fragile. Both the powers at the head of the two alignments have been pushing toward another head-on counterposition between the blocs in recent months.

But for this very reason it was and still is the duty of the other countries, which would pay--and to an extent are already paying--the price for this decline toward more serious conflicts, to follow a different path. Even after Afghanistan the European states demonstrated the intention to move in this direction, seeking a political solution which would of course involve the Soviet troops' withdrawal. But the Italian Government's policy has retained very little even of this autonomous effort. Now, on 17 May, something similar is in danger of happening with respect to Iran and the suggested sanctions against the Tehran government. Not even the terrible warning from the abortive U.S. raid seems to have worked.

The issues at stake are not secondary. We are talking about peace. This was well understood by the German voters of North Rhine-Westphalia who, according to reliable commentators, voted in their recent regional elections with an eye above all to the need to deal with the imminent threats and to defend detente. [paragraph continues]

AN equally frank debate is needed in Italy. We cannot accept the introduction of changes so important to the country's foreign policy almost without the public's knowledge. It does not only concern this or that party. We are all involved--Communists and Socialists, Catholics and non-Catholics. In Italy too the entire country must assert itself forcefully for the defense of detente and our peace, which clearly--following these latest developments--cannot be entrusted to Cossiga and his present government.

BUSINESS TIES, NUCLEAR CONTRACT WITH IRAQ THRIVING

AU200950 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 20 (ANSA)--The glowing prospects for Italian business and industry in Iraq outlined by Iraqi Trade Minister Nasan Alin during his recent visit to Rome have been confirmed by Iraqi commercial sources here.

The Baghdad Government's new five-year plan comes at a time when the pace of development in the southwest Asian nation has been sharply stepped up in the areas of public housing, highway construction, new industries, hotels and other tourist facilities and schools.

The level of imports into the country, these sources said, is indicated by the three-month waiting list at the port of Bassora for ships laden with goods for Iraq.

The development plan calls for massive new outlays in the fields of petrochemicals, housing, communications, transport and for the agricultural industry. Also on the drawing boards are vast new irrigation projects for the country-side and a new series of public services for the cities.

Italy's industries can be expected to offer a range of products and service at the Baghdad trade fair in October. Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca has been invited to attend the event.

The need for Italy to boost exports to Iraq is illustrated by the trade figures. Last year Italy imported Iraqi crude with a total cost of 2,400 billion lire and exported automobiles, sheet steel and machine tools, along with other finished goods, with a value of 600 billion lire.

A change in the trend began during the first quarter of the current year when Italian companies brought home contracts with Iraq totalling over one billion dollars.

These new trade contracts included a deal wrapped up by GIE [Economic Interest Group] for a 500 million dollar construction job for the electric power station at Baigi.

Nuovo Pignone won a bid worth 210 million dollars to supply compressors to a project in Bumaila and Ghenghini was awarded the contract for the reclamation of potential agricultural land at Abu Ghuraib at a cost of 125 million dollars.

Techinipetrol will supply gas storage tanks to Iraq on a contract worth 120 million dollars.

Among the other contracts now being negotiated is an 800 million dollar deal for conventional and nuclear power plant equipment being bid on by GIE in a consortium with other foreign firms.

Italian state-owned shipbuilder Fincantieri is also negotiating for the construction of four missile-launching frigates, six corvettes and one tender for the Iraqi navy. The removal on May 14 of the American veto on the use of engine parts built in Italy on a General Electric license is expected to ease the way toward wrapping up the deal for the Italian shipbuilder.

COUNCIL SAYS PROPOSAL ON PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

LD210650 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Council of the Revolution, meeting yesterday, has ruled that the third version of the government proposals redefining the boundaries between the public and private sectors is unconstitutional. A member of the Council of the Revolution, Lt Col Vitor Alves, disclosing this a few minutes ago, said that a significant majority of councillors had voted against the constitutional committee's finding that the proposals were constitutional. The ANOP news agency quotes other sources as saying that the Council had given the verdict of unconstitutionality fundamentally because the proposals sought to open up the banking sector to private enterprise.

DE CARVALHO ON BREAK WITH FUP, PLANS FOR NEW POPULAR FRONT

LD201144 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 19 May 80

[Pedro Cid studio interview with Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho--live]

[Excerpts] Question] Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho needs no special introduction; everyone knows him. However, his name has recently been particularly linked with the internal conflicts, or the collapse of the Popular Unity Front [FUP] of which he was one of the main motivating forces. I would like to begin by asking why the FUP has collapsed, or is in the process of collapsing. Was it because you tried to dominate it? Did you try to dominate it? Was it because of ideological differences among the various constituent parties?

[Answer] Well, I will begin by telling you that the FUP has not really collapsed. The initials FUP stand for something that has a very concrete existence in our country. It is scattered, dispersed, disorganized, but it represents a huge popular unity force. It is formed by hundreds of thousands of people, if not millions [words indistinct] who are available and totally open to a popular alternative to the crisis that at present prevails in the country.

The popular unity force is a fact and will remain a fact, with the same initials and the same organization. It is true that the internal conflicts which have developed in the 4 months since the launching of the FUP as an organization on 30 January--when I read my political statement at Press House--have resulted in a split within the organization. Nevertheless, I....

[Question] Wasn't that 30 January manifesto of yours to some extent the very cause of this split? Can't the split be traced back, so to speak, to the very launching of the FUP?

[Answer] I do not think so. On 30 January conditions had really been created for the FUP to be a great success since it had the support of a very wide range of political organizations of what is commonly described as the revolutionary left.

[Question] Could you briefly sum up the essence of your present political blueprint?

[Answer] At the risk of speaking in cliches, and I know that when I try to condense my ideas I may make too much use--it may sound as though I am using cliches--the objective is to create a popular alternative as a way out of the present political crisis. The essence of my 30 January declaration is that this blueprint seeks its realization through new democratic practices whereby the broad popular masses will actively participate in the collective life of the nation. [passage indistinct] Parliamentary democracy only requires active participation once every 4 years when people push a vote into a ballot box. This is their only active participation.

We seek a new economic and social policy to provide solutions to the major problems confronting our country, problems such as unemployment, the housing crisis, health and so forth. These solutions will be practical and specific, understandable to the popular and working masses, not in the form of big abstract programs.

And, finally, we seek to give Portugal a different attitude toward world affairs. As far as I and a large section of the revolutionary left are concerned, this must inevitably entail nonalignment with either of the big powers currently seeking world political and economic hegemony. We seek a specific and effective move into what is commonly described as the group of nonaligned countries.

[Question] To achieve all that you need to be organized and that was, I believe, the purpose of the FUP. You have not yet told me what were the specific reasons for the rift, for the split within the FUP and, as far as I am concerned, this is an important question.

[Answer] The crux of the question, the factor that determined the split was, in my opinion, the failure to abide by what had initially been agreed upon in terms of rules of conduct, the rules agreed between myself and the constituent parties of the FUP. These rules required that the political leadership of the FUP not include party leaders. The role of the political forces that supported the blueprint was precisely that: a supportive role of the popular unity blueprint.

[Question] That sounds rather peculiar. How can a partisan organization or, rather, a group of partisan organizations be led by some management council without party leaders and, on the other hand, include someone with the political stature of Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho?

[Answer] Yes, well, my point of view, on which basis the rules of the game were agreed upon at the outset--and this is one of the basic rules on which I make no concessions, and I have always been very frank on this to the parties--my opinion, as I was saying, is that the parties of the revolutionary left which usually support me, which supported me in the 1976 presidential elections and which, generally speaking, continue to support me, have a political image which has badly deteriorated. They had a very active and important role during the revolutionary process in 1974 and 1975 but in the last 6 years their image has been enormously eroded.

[Question] A question that may not be very easy to answer, but this is an open interview: How do you view your own political position in the present context? Don't you yourself feel that your political image has been eroded in the course of the political process?

[Answer] I believe that no Portuguese politician can claim that his image has not suffered erosion. But I believe that, in the eyes of certain quarters, because of the consistency for which I have always strived and which I really make a point of maintaining, and in contrast with the extreme inconsistency shown by major party leaders like Mario Soares, Sa Carneiro, Freitas do Amaral and Alvaro Cunhal, I think that my image has suffered less than theirs.

[Question] To return to the FUP: You have already said that the FUP continues in existence. Nevertheless, I would insist that a popular unity blueprint needs a degree of organization. What will happen now?

[Answer] I have often said that a revolutionary never folds his arms and never allows himself to fall prey to pessimism. At the moment agreement is really impossible. I have decided that I am unable to reconcile myself with the forces that have dissented and broken away from me.

So I am starting again, as befits a revolutionary who sees his project fail only to launch a new one the following day. So I have already set in motion a new process aimed at bringing about the organization of the popular unity forces.

[Question] Which organizations support you?

[Answer] None whatsoever. I totally reject any partisan support. I will create our own organizational backup essentially on the basis of people without party affiliation. [passage indistinct] I am going to launch this project nationwide in terms of an election campaign.

[Question] Is that a categorical statement: You still intend to run as a presidential candidate?

[Answer] Yes, I intend to stand, but first there will the earlier and fundamental stage of the general elections. And I will be there too. I will retain the initials FUP; I will campaign throughout the country for the general elections; I will form a new executive. I am starting from scratch without party support.

CUNHAL CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT, FUP, POLITICAL VIOLENCE

LD191436 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, said yesterday at a meeting in Baleizao that a democratic change is needed in Portugal's political life.

The meeting was held to honor the memory of Catarina Eufemia [farmworker allegedly shot dead by the Republican National Guard during the Salazar regime].

Cunhal attacked and criticized the government and said that his party will do its utmost to bring about the government's fall before the elections.

He also criticized the propaganda and election tactics of the leftists and said that the so-called popular unity movement wants to split the left and hinder the Communist Party's progress.

Finally, Cunhal said that terrorism and banditry disguised as political actions only serve the interests of reaction and must therefore be fought and exposed.

COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH PARTY DELEGATION'S TALKS WITH PCP

For a Polish newspaper report on the communique issued after the visit of the Polish United Workers Party delegation, led by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, and talks with leaders of the Portuguese Communist Party, see the Polish section of the 22 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

THATCHER SENDS LETTER TO OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ASKING FOR BOYCOTT

LD211033 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 May 80 pp 1, 36

[Roger Heywook report: "Games Medals Now Devalued Says Thatcher"]

[Text] Without the Americans and West Germans at the Moscow Olympics, "medals will be of inferior worth" and the games "will not be worthy of the name Olympic," Mrs Thatcher said yesterday in an 11th hour plea to the British Olympic committee to reconsider its decision to send a team.

Sir Denis Follows, committee chairman, declined to comment on the letter, which was also sent to each of the 26 governing bodies of sport.

In the letter to Sir Denis and his 32-member committee, Mrs Thatcher said a large number of MPs had voted for a boycott and she was sorry the British Olympic Association had decided to confirm its acceptance of the games invitation. "Since then," the letter said, "condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has continued to grow. As you know, the United States' and the Federal Republic of Germany's Olympic committees have now decided not to send teams to Moscow.

"Whatever other national Olympic committees may decide, absence of these teams robs the Moscow games of much international competitive significance. Their athletes are among the world leaders in many events and have won a high proportion of medals at recent games. Without the Americans and West Germans and other sporting countries who have also decided to stay away, the games will not be worthy of the name Olympic. Medals won at Moscow will be of inferior worth, and the ceremonies a charade."

Nothing had happened to cause the government to alter its advice to British athletes. Soviet troops still occupied Afghanistan and "cruelly oppress the Afghan people." Despite strict censorship, there were continuing reports of atrocities. "Only the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops will end that, and it is essential that the pressures on the Soviet Union should be maintained."

Mrs Thatcher said the games would only serve the propaganda needs of the Soviet Government, and there was no "effective palliative" such as the cutting out of ceremonies. "As a sporting event the games cannot now satisfy the aspirations of our sportsmen and women. British attendance can only serve to frustrate the interests of Britain."

Mrs Thatcher said in the Commons earlier in the day that she believed it would be "advisable" if Britain's Olympic committee "thought again." A boycott would "bring home to the Russian people more forcibly than anything else" the enormity of what had happened by the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Sir Denis Follows said last night that no doubt a statement would be made later in the week when his committee had considered the prime minister's opinions.

Mr Derek Johnson, chairman of the International Athletes Club, said the latest appeal would not resolve their determination to go to Moscow because they were "sick and tired" of the repeated boycott calls. Mrs Thatcher should "get off our backs."

The prime minister's arguments are unlikely to make the British Olympic Association change its decision about sending a team, mainly because the rest of Europe has not followed the West German lead in voting for the boycott, as was thought likely last week.

LORD CARRINGTON CRITICIZED FOR ROLE IN SANCTIONS EPISODE

LD211035 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 May 80 pp 1, 38

[James Wightman report: "Carrington 'Went Too Far'"]

[Text] Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, went further than the prime minister and other colleagues wanted when he agreed with other EEC foreign ministers at the weekend that Britain should backdate some economic sanctions against Iran. That became clear last night amid an intensive diplomatic operation by the Foreign Office to explain to President Carter and EEC partners why the backdating decision had been overturned quickly by the government.

Some colleagues also suggested that because, as a peer, Lord Carrington cannot be a member of th Commons, he had failed to appreciate the considerable opposition among MPs to retrospective sanctions.

But the foreign secretary said in the Lords yesterday that he would not be resigning over the affair. Invited by Lord Paget, a Labour peer, to resign, he said: "I don't think I will just yet. I hope you will forgive me."

Lord Carrington and other EEC foreign ministers agreed in Naples at the weekend that there should be backdating of sanctions to Nov. 4, the date when the American hostages in Tehran were seized.

But at a special meeting of senior ministers, including Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, on Monday night the decision was overturned after MPs of all parties had protested in the Commons that they had been misled. They said they had expected the sanctions to apply only from the end of this month under the Iran (temporary powers) bill which was rushed through Parliament last week. Tory whips warned the party leadership that a rebellion of Conservative MPs could have meant the government being defeated in an emergency debate arranged for yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher, who all along had been against backdated sanctions, called a meeting of ministers, and it was quickly agreed that Lord Carrington would have to tell his EEC counterparts that the agreement was off.

In the aftermath of an extraordinary episode, the blame was being put unmistakably on Lord Carrington. Although the possibility of retrospective sanctions had been kept open when legislation was proceeding through the Commons, Mrs Thatcher and others were surprised when they learned that Lord Carrington had actually agreed to such action.

The foreign secretary, explaining the reversal decision reached on Monday night, told the Lords that the government could not ignore the strong opposition in Parliament to any element of retroactivity. He also said it was important that Britain's allies should realize the situation in which the government found itself. No one was backing away from support given to the United States over the hostages.

In the Commons a statement on the government's decision was made by Sir Ian Gilmour, lord privy seal and deputy foreign secretary, who had had to face MP's criticism on the sanctions issue the day before. The sanctions action is in support of President Carter's attempts to secure release of the American hostages held in Iran.

The confusion began because sanctions on existing trading contracts with Iran could be stopped under the Export and Customs (Defense) Act, 1939.

Mr Douglas Hurd, minister of state, Foreign Office, told the Commons last week that no decision had yet been taken to use the 1939 powers and that such a decision was clear that Britain's main competitors were doing the same. [sentence as published]

The sanctions move is not now expected to become effective until the end of this month. The relevant order in council may not be laid this week as had originally been intended.

In the wake of government's reversal decision the emergency debate was reduced in importance yesterday.

There was acclaim from colleagues for Mr Tam Dalyell, Liberal MP for West Lothian, whose persistent criticism of the sanctions moves led to the emergency debate being granted by the speaker, Mr George Thomas, as well as contributing to the pressure on the government to reverse the decision reached by the EEC foreign ministers.

Mr Dalyell said yesterday: "What is salutary about yesterday's upset is that it means a minister however senior and however prestigious, before he enters into an agreement with our EEC partners, the Americans, or anyone else, must seriously ask himself this question: Can I be sure that the House of Commons will wear such a policy?"

'SANCTIONS MUDDLE' RESULT OF PUBLICITY GIVEN HOSTAGES ISSUE

LD211037 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 May 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Sanctions Muddle"]

[Text] Economic sanctions against Iran--supposed to assist in securing the release of the American hostages--had already, before Monday's Commons revolt, become oneof those futile, threadbare non-policies which nobody believed in but which ministers went through the motions of urging because they thought it would please President Carter and show "solidarity" in the Western alliance. The government's U-turn on backdating them to Nov. 4 was in the circumstances only sensible and all the better for having been made quickly. The House and most people outside it had been under the impression that sanctions would only apply to new contracts. Perhaps they ought to have known better, though Mr Hurd had not exactly made the possibility of backdating crystal clear, to say the least.

More the the point, perhaps, is that the issue of backdating was only a spark which ignited MPs' combustible feelings about the whole question of economic sanctions as such. Most Conservatives have a profound disbelief in their efficacy as a political weapon. History, from Mussolini to Ian Smith, lends weight to their views. The complicating factor in the case of Iran has been the need to show support for America. This is perfectly honorable and justified motive. As Sir Ian Gilmour put it yesterday: "Although we recognize that sanctions are of limited value, we continue to believe that the policy of applying them is right to demonstrate our support for our friend and ally."

The trouble is that the fierce light which Mr Carter has, for electoral purposes, focused on the hostages issue has been misdirected. The glare should all have been directed towards Russia's invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. Quiet diplomacy (a much maligned practice in some circles, but one which still has its uses) was always and obviously the best way to tackle the hostages problem. Mr Carter, to his credit, tried this for quite a long time, but then gave up. It was after this that the pressure on "the Allies" was deliberately built up. Hence the half-cock sanctions response.

PAPER NOTES: NO PROGRESS ON OUR PROBLEM DURING CARTER TERM

NC220655 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 22 May 80 p 3

[From the "Comments" column: "The Carter Report"]

[Text] President Carter's latest report to Congress is similar to all the previous ones; it has nothing positive to tell Congress about the Cyprus problem. It confines itself to recommendations to Greece and Turkey to cooperate in order to resolve the problem and expresses for a hundredth time support for the UN secretary general's efforts.

It is obvious that those who prepared President Carter's report have endeavored to provide one single element in order to impress the Congress. The reference to contacts between groups of Greek and Turkish Cypriots is a mere witticism, because if the UN secretary general has failed to remove the obstacles to a Cyprus solution, does Mr Carter think that the problem will be resolved at the meetings of two party leaders, two journalists or two other figures?

We shall again speak the truth even though this might displease the White House leaders. From the moment that President Carter asked for and won the removal of the embargo, he automatically strengthened to the highest possible degree Turkish intransigence toward the Cyprus problem. As for the wishes that are included in his periodic reports to Congress, we have no doubt that they will remain unfulfilled.

We are not going to point out to Congress what attitude it should adopt toward the U.S. Government's policy on Cyprus. However, we have one thing to say, and this expresses the belief of all the Cypriot people: President Carter's 4-year term in office will expire without the slightest progress in connection with the Cyprus problem, because he has intentionally violated some of his election promises, because he has sacrificed Cyprus and human rights for the sake of the U.S. military bases in Turkey.

KIPRIANOU REPORTED IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, UNDERGOING TESTS

NC211056 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Today it was officially announced that President Kiprianou is in excellent condition and is expected to return to Cyprus next Monday evening in order to fully resume his duties. The government spokesman stated that the president's medical tests in London will be completed next Monday morning. The spokesman added that so far the medical tests have shown that Mr Kiprianou is in excellent condition. His recent ailment, he said, is due to extended lung inflammation accompanied by fatigue.

UN REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH TURKISH OFFICIALS

TA202043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, said that he believed that a just and balanced solution would be found for the Cyprus problem. The UN representative in Cyprus met separately today with Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu and the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Suleyman Onan. In a statement after his meetings, Gobbi said that he had completed his first talks with both Turkish and Greek Cypriot officials and that he would report his assessments to UN Secretary General Waldheim.

RALLIS GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENT INCLUDES NO 'DRAMATIC CHANGES'

AT211523 Athens Press and Information Secretariat in Greek 21 May 80

[Prerelease of Greek Government policy statement read by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at the chamber of deputies on 21 May]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, colleagues:

Today I address myself to you with emotion. My emotion is justified because I am succeeding at this rostrum men who, as prime ministers, not only identified themselves with the country's history but formed it, men who with toil and agony creatively formed the fate of this country and brought Greece to its current enviable position.

However, the most honorable and weighty burden that I feel on my shoulders is that I am promptly succeeding Konstandinos Karamanlis, a politician who has devoted his entire life to Greece, and has brought it out of underdevelopment, rid it of the syndrome of deprivation, led it to rapid economic and social progress, and finally integrated it into Europe as an equal member, thus guaranteeing a secure future for coming generations.

The current government, which is appearing before you through me, in order to be honored with your trust is proud to be considered a sequel to the Karamanlis governments. It is not only natural, it is necessary that it be considered a sequel of the Karamanlis' governments. This is dictated by the composition of the national representatives and the state of affairs because the pressure of the same great and most difficult problems encountered by the previous government continues.

Therefore, it is equally natural and imperative not to seek dramatic changes in the basic guidelines of the policy charted by the last Karamanlis government and approved by the national representatives.

Even more, it is not possible to have deviations from the ideological principles which inspire political actions and once again I will reiterate--with the lucidity of platitudes--that our policy will not be further to the right or to the left of the steady course followed by New Democracy.

This steadfastness does not mean severance from the reality of life which by its nature constantly changes. On the contrary, steadfastness means the constant adjustment to unending developments which are the facts of life. It is this adaptability, this flexibility which avoids the dangers of rigidity, that our policy will have in its methods and specific measures.

After all, nobody claims infallibility and it would be woeful if in instances where experiences suggests that we have made mistakes we do not have the boldness to admit them and the sensitivity to correct them.

For this reason then, we believe, dear colleagues, in the valuable help which democratic dialogue in good faith, especially in this hall and outside it, in the press, in intellectual institutions and with the various classes, can give to the government.

Consequently, having stressed from the outset the three elements which the current government considers basic--steadfastness in principles, adaptability in methods and tolerance of criticism--allow me to report to you the relevant portions of the policy we intend to implement.

The area of our international relations takes priority.

From the day following the restoration of democratic legality in our country, Greek foreign policy was charted with the national interest as the criterion; it has been consistent and steady and it has moved realistically within the framework of international reality. In this spirit the government will continue to work to defend the national interests, to contribute to the progress of the European idea and to help in maintaining peace and in strengthening international law and order.

Greece's foreign policy, like that of every country, is necessarily placed within the framework of a more general international situation. Currently this situation is a composition of social upheavals in various parts of the world, an economic crisis that is intensifying rather than abating and violence which exists not only within states but is also being used as a means to impose political aims and interests in international relations.

Within this international atmosphere the Greek Government will continue to be dedicated to the principles of international law and the UN Charter and it will maintain the policy of cooperation and friendship with all states which have the same intentions of friendship toward us.

The maintenance of this policy is not easy because respect for the principles of international law and the UN Charter is not the rule in international society. International public opinion is justified in being emotional about the detention of the U.S. hostages in Iran and the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. However, one should not forget the other great and blatant violation of international law, the principles of the UN Charter and the final act of Helsinki that is taking place through the continuing occupation of almost 40 percent of the territory of Cyprus by Turkish troops. Such particularly painful incidents disturb international legal order and peace and sow uneasiness and insecurity, creating the danger of conflict.

It is a fact that events in Afghanistan halted efforts being made for years to create a situation of detente in relationships among states.

The Greek Government believes that, together with the condemnation of arbitrary acts and aggressiveness, it is imperative to exert every possible effort to save what can still be saved of detente.

In this spirit the government is preparing for participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid. In this spirit it confronts developments in the various seedbeds of crisis of international life. The most immediate problems for Greece's foreign policy as you know are those which result from the Cyprus issue, Turkey's demands in the Aegean and the suspension of Greece's relations with the NATO military wing.

On the Cyprus issue the government is determined to continue the policy of its predecessor and to give every possible support to the government and the people of Cyprus for the defense of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Cyprus Republic. It agrees with the Cyprus Government that a just and permanent solution to the problem of Cyprus should be sought on the basis of the UN resolutions and through the best possible utilization of the opportunities afforded by the offices of the secretary general as has been agreed upon by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The government's aim is to help put an end to the tragic anomaly which the current situation of the occupation of Cyprist land by Turkish Armed Forces constitutes, the existence of 200,000 refugees in their own country, the exploitation of 70 percent of the resources on Cyprus on behalf of 18 percent of the population and the ignoring of fundamental human rights.

As regards bilateral Greek-Turkish relations, I am deeply convinced that it is in the interests of both peoples to once again seek an atmosphere of calm and cooperation that would allow them to live like good neighbors. This is dictated by their common interest. However, as long as there are differences, the creation of which in any case is not the fault of Greece, these should be solved through a serious dialogue. We are willing to hold this dialogue at whatever level is necessary, always on the basis of international law and international practice. Results can be achieved only through negotiations in which every side shows respect for the legal rights of the other side along with support for its own rights. Meanwhile, every provocation that could disturb negotiations should be avoided and should it be ascertained that dialogue is fruitless then we should jointly resort to international procedures for that which has remained unresolved. A more reasonable and honest proposition cannot be made and I want to believe that the responsible Turkish leadership will want us to jointly walk this road. The government's intention is to demonstrate the same persistence and patience, the same prudence and steadfastness that have characterized the Greek stance thus far. We do not ask for anything from Turkey but we are not prepared to sacrifice any of the rights given to us by international law.

In any case, the fact that in good faith we intend to persist in a search for peaceful solutions within the framework of a dialogue does not mean that we are ready to allow the issues to be prejudiced by other procedures. Specifically I am referring to our relations with NATO. The government believes that the country's interest will be served through defense cooperation with the democratic countries of the West which share our basic political position regarding freedom and parliamentary life. However, the interests of these countries are equally served by Greece's cooperation. A significant element of Greek defense policy is the country's reliance on the security system of the West. In the light of recent experience, our aim will be to establish a relationship with NATO which will allow us to first have control over our national forces and second to meet our security needs in case of war. This special relationship is favored by both the NATO military leadership and the members of the alliance, with the exception of Turkey which seeks to take advantage of the negotiations in order to benefit from the resolution of issues that were unresolved prior to Greece's withdrawal and to indirectly promote its own goals.

This is the reason why negotiations between Greece and NATO have not had a positive result so far. Greece has demonstrated its desire for the conclusion of a special relationship with NATO and since 1978 it has agreed on the basis for negotiations. It is up to NATO, even now, to make possible the auspicious conclusion of the negotiations.

The government will examine the conclusion of a new agreement which will settle the status of the U.S. facilities that are operating in Greece within this framework, an agreement which will replace a complex of older relevant agreements. This examination will be conducted in light of the recent U.S.-Turkish defense agreement, taking into consideration the need to maintain the current correlation of forces between Greece and Turkey.

The settlement of our defense relations with the alliance does not influence at all our intention for broader cooperation with all countries and especially with the neighboring countries for the maintenance of peace. In this spirit Greece will continue to be open to any initiative for broader bilateral and multilateral cooperation in its specific area, the Balkans. It will favor the continuation of efforts to promote inter-Balkan cooperation just as it will seek the further constructive tightening of relations with its neighbors.

Yugoslavia especially should know that the Greek people and their government shared with great sympathy the moments of agony it endured in recent months. The government looks forward with faith to the continuation of its cooperation with the new Yugoslav leadership to which it very warmly wishes complete success in its mission so that the future friendly ties between the two countries may become even closer.

The government believes that the best basis for international relations, especially between countries with different political, social and economic systems, is mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and nonintervention in the internal affairs of the other country and mutual interest.

We shall continue to take special interest in the development of our bilateral relations with countries of the Third World. A special position in this effort is occupied by the Arab countries with which we are linked by old and new bonds and with which we have excellent prospects for further cooperation. However, we have indications that with the African countries there is also fertile ground for broader cooperation which we shall seek to cultivate and expand.

Greece's participation in the European Community is now a fact and already our participation in Community procedures has gradually begun. Of course the Community at the moment is facing certain difficult problems which to a great extent are due to the more general economic situation. However, we do not doubt that it will overcome them; the existence of these problems does not decrease the political and economic weight of the European Community, which has become one of the great factors of international life. Our country's participation as a full member in the Community gives Greece the opportunity to contribute, according to its ability, to the constructive role which Europe is currently playing in the world. Actually at this very time it is being proven and it will be proven even more actively in the future that Konstandinos Karamanlis' decision for complete participation in the Community was right.

From all that I have stated it is obvious that the government will follow in its foreign policy the line of its predecessor. After all, a foreign policy that made us full members of the Community, that opened channels of communication for us with the countries of Eastern Europe and the Third World and that permitted us to retain our positions on national issues without harm has been proven correct by its results.

But, as I told you before, foreign policy to a great extent depends on international situations. In the international area the eternal change in things constantly creates new situations and for this reason dictates constant adjustments. Thus, the government will constantly adjust its course and perform the necessary course corrections in accordance with developments. The only thing that should be considered as an unchanging fact is the government's dedication to the service of long-term national goals, which are the independence, integrity and security of this country, and in this sense nobody is entitled to consider Greek foreign policy as "granted."

However, for the exercise of this foreign policy and for the guarantee of our independence the existence of strong armed forces is indispensable, armed forces that can defend the country's dignity and integrity if need be.

For this reason the government attaches and will attach special significance to maintaining the current high level of the Greek Armed Forces, as attested to by foreign experts. Despite the expense entailed, the government will aim at increasing their strength even more and in this it will undoubtedly be helped by the excellent morale of the Greek people's drafted young people and especially by the splendid corps of Greek officers.

Also at the same level is the security corps which, thanks to their devotion to duty which reaches the point of self-sacrifice, have protected our fatherland from the attack of violence which is harassing most countries. I am sure that with the support of all the people they will guarantee security, order and the country's peace.

The cadres of the armed forces and the members of the security corps have selected one of the most honored professions which, however, entails especially weighty obligations. Recognizing the weight of these obligations I wish to assure them that they have all the affection of the government, which, to the extent permitted by available means, will try to satisfy their more specific needs.

I would like to reiterate the assurance to the Greek people that the Greek Armed Forces are among the best in the world and that the government is determined to do everything possible so that this will always remain true in the future.

Gentlemen deputies, it is well known to all of us that with the revaluations of the oil prices which occurred in 1979 hopes that the international economy would escape from the condition of inflation and recession in which it found itself after the oil crisis of 1973-1974 have evaporated. In order to cope with the unfavorable repercussions of worsening inflation and in order to limit the deficits in their balances of payments resulting from oil revaluations, most countries decided to follow a restrictive policy. This will result in a zero development rate and a serious expanion of unemployment. As is natural, these developments cannot but significantly influence the Greek economy, whose dependence on international economic conditions is well known.

Just as for the other non-oil-producing countries, for our country in the final analysis, the increase in oil prices means the transfer of income to oil-producing countries, something that necessarily leads to the radical readjustment of economic policy and finally to a change in our way of life.

It is worth noting that under these unfavorable international developments the Greek economy has made significant progress. In the last 5 years real national income increased significantly with the result that real incomes for all social groups, and especially for salaried people and farmers, improved. This is confirmed by official statistics which show that the rate of increase of real national income was double the average rate for OECD European countries. We can see this improvement if we look at the manner and standard of living of workers and farmers who currently enjoy the benefits and comforts of modern civilization which only a few years ago were accessible to only a very limited number of individuals. We should not forget that this progress was implemented in a period of international economic recession and despite the fact that our country alloted huge sums to increase its defense.

I am making this observation to show the dynamism of the Greek economy and to stress that it is not reasonable and correct for the achievements of a relatively long period to be overshadowed by problems which interfere in its evolutionary course only temporarily and for a short period. Furthermore, regardless of how much these influence and define the current directions of the government's economic policy, these directions basically remain the same as the directions of the two previous New Democracy governments under Karamanlis.

The basic aim of the government's economic policy is rapid economic development within an atmosphere of relative monetary stability, security and social calm because only under these conditions will the improvement of the Greek people's standard of living be guaranteed.

Although the goals of the economic policy remain the same, the method and the tactics for their implementation change. This change is considered to be necessary in view of the country's accession to the European Community and of the frequent changes that are taking place in international economy. Most countries, both with a free and a guided socialist economy, are encountering the same need for a quick adjustment of their economies to international developments.

Gentlemen deputies, in the current circumstances the primary problem we are facing is how to combat inflation, because monetary stability is the basic prerequisite for pursuing a high rate of economic development and for guaranteeing a balance in the country's foreign transactions.

The government will continue the anti-inflationary policy which has been implemented since the middle of 1978 and it will take every necessary supplementary or corrective measure dictated by the experience of the policy that has been implemented and by the new conditions that are shaping up, because inflation and the inflationary psychology which inflation itself feeds strike at all social classes and especially at salaried people, erodes initiatives for investments, undermines economic resources and leads to stagnation and unemployment.

However, combatting inflation should not be the task of the government alone, but of the society in general. The participation of all social groups in this effort is indispensable to cooperation and a constructive dialogue with the government.

In general lines the government's economic policy will be the following:

An effort for development will be pursued with private initiative as the principal agent and it will be based on the increase of productive investments, especially in the industrial sector. The policy of regional development will be continued together with the utilization of the country's resources, especially in the field of energy sources and underground wealth in order to reduce the country's dependence on imported oil.

In the processing sector, small and medium-sized businesses which include 120 thousand units spread over all the regions of the country will be strengthened in all of their activities with administrative and credit facilities.

In this effort our economy will be substantially helped by the money which will be channeled from the funds of the European Community and the European Investment Bank.

Soon the government will submit to the chamber a draft bill on the adjustment and simplification of development incentives and the encouragement of private initiative.

The state's investment effort will be limited to those instances where private initiative is unable to undertake entrepreneurial action and naturally to the necessary public works for economic and social infrastructure.

In the agricultural field the government will continue the policy of supporting agricultural income by protecting the prices of agricultural produce. At the same time, every effort will be made to increase productivity by promoting programs for land development, regional development and the enlargement of agricultural exploitation.

The basic aim is for every Greek agricultural family to have as much land and the means of production which will guarantee full employment and family income comparable to incomes from nonagricultural occupations.

These efforts will be made more systematic and will increase with our accession to the EEC. The supplementation of national resources with resources from the Community will allow a greater increase of agricultural income while the protection of his profession will give the Greek farmer the self-confidence and the pride of the independent professional who effectively participates in the increase of national production.

Thanks to the measures taken by the previous government, sufficient fuel has been guaranteed for the current year. However, it should not be forgotten that the continual increase in oil prices has placed an unbearable burden on the balance of payments. For this reason the government will seek through every practical means to save energy without influencing the rate of economic development.

In the area of financial policy the government will intensify its effort to stabilize and develop the economy and improve the distribution of income and of the nation's wealth.

Within this framework we shall seek to restrict the contribution of the public sector to total demand through the continuation of the effort to compress the operational cost of the state and limit deficits in the public sector.

At the same time, with various financial settlements the government will try to eliminate those factors which inhibit development and will strengthen those that encourage private saving, investment and exports. The introduction of the value added tax to replace a great number of existing taxes which have a negative effect on the modernization and the competitiveness of national production falls within this framework.

The government plans to introduce certain tax adjustments which will blunt the consequences of inflation, especially for the lower income groups. The form and extent of the tax reductions will be defined by the margins of the new budget. At the same time the government will further intensify and systematize the effort for more effective control and taxation of incomes of certain social groups which escape taxation and feed inflation and it will consolidate the fair participation of everybody in the required sacrifices.

In the implementation of a previous decision the government will proceed to the immediate cancellation of the tax on immovable property, increase the tax on the transfer of immovable property of great value and on that part of the price above a certain amount to be fixed later. Also the government will abolish the "evidence of rent" law [the law by which the citizens' taxable income is based on the amount of rent paid] and will modify the law on "evidence of acquisition" [a law authorizing taxation officers to demand proof of how money for acquisition of any property was acquired] in order to give every citizen the opportunity to acquire a house.

The monetary and credit policy to be implemented by the government will constitute a basic means for the deescalation and final control of inflation without long-term damage to development goals. The increase of money in circulation and of credits to the economy will be lower than the increase in fiscal national product. This will contribute to the restraint of financial income, principally in the processing professions, and to the avoidance of support for inflation.

In order to guarantee the aims and the effectiveness of the monetary and credit policies a strengthening of the stabilizing role of interest rates is envisaged which will be adjusted at shorter intervals than those in the past and corresponding to the specific conditions of the economy with their final decontrol as the ultimate aim.

At the same time appropriate measures will be taken to purify the banking system by abolishing credit arrangements which have inhibiting influences on the development of competition and the increase of productivity.

We shall also proceed with the immediate creation of an interbank purchase of foreign exchange and with the introduction of the Drachma in the European money market. These arrangements are expected to exercise a significant stabilizing influence on the balance of payments.

Finally, the foreign exchange value of the drachma vis-a-vis the average value of the currencies of the countries with which the country is carrying out transactions will be stabilized. However, as long as the value of the relevant currencies which participate in the "group" changes, the drachma's exchange value vis-a-vis the relevant currencies will also change upwards or downwards.

The government's incomes policy will aim at guaranteeing the real purchasing power of the working people because unfavorable developments in the balance of payments caused by inflation and the uncertainty of oil prices leaves no margin for more significant increases. However, within the existing framework the government will exhaust every possibility for implementing its social policy in favor of the working people always in cooperation with the representatives of the interested classes. At the same time the government is determined to intensify its efforts to compress profits, especially those from intermediary and speculative activities which feed and are fed by inflation. The systematization and where possible the automation of control over prices, which will be restricted to goods essential for the consumer, will aim at this goal.

In the area of prices it is believed that the abolition of certain restrictions and the liberal policy in the fields of production, commerce and movement of goods will contribute to the increase of supply and the arrest of inflation.

Finally, the policy of normalizing charges for public utility services will be continued because the restriction of the deficits of public utility organizations in the medium and long term exercises an anti-inflationary influence, despite the short-term repercussions it will have on the cost of living index.

Gentlemen colleagues, from the above the fact clearly emerges that the government attaches absolute priority to the stabilization of the economy because we believe that unless inflation is brought under control the effectiveness of the entire effort for rapid development will be reduced.

The second basic element of the government's economic policy will be to restrict state intervention and increase market forces. Monopolistic and oligopolistic situations which limit the supply of goods will be combatted. Of course the state will not stop interfering in economic life where this is necessary to protect the social interest but this will be pursued with the appropriate incentives and counter-incentives and not through the policing of the economy.

We believe that within this framework of the economy's decontrol from purposeless limitations and controls, which mostly do not bring the expected result, market forces will operate more normally and the increase of productivity and the reduction of inflationary pressures will be guaranteed. At the same time this policy will give greater flexibility to the Greek economy and the opportunities for automatic adjustment will increase so that we can easily deal with both the first difficulties of our accession to the EEC and with the influences of the continuing international economic recession.

For the success of its policy the government considers the cooperation of all the Greek people to be indispensable. The government's recent agreement with the productive classes regarding their self-imposed restriction of imports and limitation of prices and their promise to increase income from shipping constitute a hopeful message and a pleasant precedent which justifies favorable predictions. Responding to the above promise of the productive classes and of those dealing with shipping, which it is certain they will keep, the government assures them that it is following their problems and will be in constant and frank dialogue with them for the achievement, where possible and as much as possible, of its economic policy, the joint acceptance of which is so indispensable to democracy.

Gentlemen deputies, the progress of every society of free and responsible citizens is based on an educational system capable of serving effectively the current and future social, economic and cultural needs of the people. This is achieved through the creation of conditions of equality of educational opportunities which will allow the endowment of our youth, our greatest national wealth, with modern knowledge, with abilities and especially with ideals.

These principles inspired the efforts made by the governments of New Democracy in the field of education immediately after the restoration of democratic freedoms and especially the educational reform of the 1976-1977 period. The completion of the reform, the correction of the deficiencies and the remedy of possible errors will constitute the basic aims of the government in the field of educational policy.

The systematic improvement of programs and of textbooks for all grades of education without exception and the intensive and multilateral training of the educational personnel in conjunction with the publication of special books for professors and teachers will be the principal means of consolidating our reform effort. The government's intention is to strengthen KEME [Central Committee for Intermediate Education] to the greatest possible extent so that it can respond to this great and difficult task.

At the same time, in order to raise the educational and pedagogic level of primary and secondary school teachers without a university education, special senior schools will be established where future teachers, kindergarten teachers and instructors of physical training and domestic economy will be trained.

The utilization of the country's human forces, which constitutes the basic goal of our social and economic plan, inevitably leads us to linking the educational system with production and to balancing the flow of the student and graduate population in the various educational levels and directions. Consequently, it is necessary to develop technical and professional education so that the chronic needs of our society for specialized medium and senior cadres can be satisfied.

The government's basic goal in senior education is to raise the level of undergraduate students and to organize modern concepts of postgraduate studies, which are almost nonexistent in our country. At the same time the government considers it a primary duty for senior educational institutes to acquire a modern constitution governed by the principles of respect for independence, complete self-administration for the institutes and freedom of education and research in accordance with article 16 of the Constitution. After all, as you know, on instructions from the current president of the republic, deans of the senior educational institutes were asked to submit a complete proposal for a law on senior education before the end of June so that the new law can be the product of common consensus as much as possible.

The planning of senior education which is necessary for charting the policy to be implemented in this sector also refers to the need for reorganizing the senior educational institutes, creating new senior schools in the large regional centers of the country, merging senior educational institutes or schools with similar content of studies and developing and completing new universities. All these things should be based on modern concepts.

The educational policy in which we have proposed general guidelines can succeed only with the restoration of an atmosphere of conscious cooperation of all educational participants. The government will make every effort to create such an atmosphere and it hopes that all participants, especially teachers at all levels, parents, students and graduates, will support it because as has been stressed education constitutes a national cause and its influence on the country's development is especially significant This support is even more necessary if we take into consideration the fact that differences, which in the short term may lead to party benefits, seriously damage our educational process.

Our effort in the more general cultural area will be relevant and parallel. Our aim will be, in addition to preserving our spiritual heritage and our national character, the free movement of ideas and spiritual conquests. We shall seek the creation of a genuinely liberal cultural movement which will contribute to the expansion of democracy and to the consolidation of manifold thought and expression. The basis of our policy will be democratic intellectual dialogue and not a totalitarian monologue.

In the area of health the government will follow the viewpoint which prevails internationally that the promotion of health and prevention of disease are from every aspect preferable to treatment. For this reason it will give special emphasis to enlightenment on health issues and to the strengthening of measures which maintain health and prevent sickness.

Notable progress has been made in hospital care. New beds have been added in the capital area and regional medical schools and hospitals have been developed so that last year a reduction was noted in the flow of sick people from the countryside to the great urban centers. The development of regional sanitary services will be further intensified and in 1980 the procedures will be completed for the construction of three great university hospitals with financing from abroad and with the cooperation of Greek technicians. Also, the preparations for construction of a large Social Insurance Foundation [IKA] hospital in Aigaleo and a university hospital are proceeding quickly.

Finally the government attaches a special significance to the improvement of health services for the agricultural and semiagricultural population. The new measures for health protection which will be submitted to the chamber and for which the government will agree to discuss any serious and constructive proposals are aimed primarily at this.

Special emphasis will be given to the prevention and protection of the population's special groups which are socially or biologically deprived, such as unprotected children, old people and invalids, within the capabilities of the country's economic situation. Already the study for the protection of motherhood has been completed and we hope that during the term of the current government its implementation will gradually begin.

In the field of social security the effort to reform the large insurance funds will continue, along with the effort to improve their operation and their grants. At the same time the problem of those people who receive low pensions and of the old people who lack security will be given special attention.

Our goal will be to provide the entire active population with pensions, doctors, hospitals and medicines.

Gentlemen deputies, as I put them forth analytically the government's goals can be achieved and can guarantee the Greek people national security, social balance, political stability and economic progress, provided that three prerequisites are met.

First, that the organ that will be called upon to implement the government policy functions properly. This organ is public administration and of which the government attaches special significance to its mission.

The improvement in the effectiveness of the administration is now even more imperative because with our accession to the European Community our administrative services must cooperate and reach the same level as the corresponding services of the other member states.

We need an impartial, affectionate, eager and efficient administration. The government will continue the effort to implement a complete program of institutional and organizational measures in order to achieve the adjustment of state services to modern demands.

So that it may acquire more substantive content, we shall intensify decentralization by transferring all decisive jurisdictions from the center to the regions, thus limiting central services to obvious staff duties and to the coordination and supervision of regional organs.

We shall seek to restore the spiritual contact and the restoration of cooperation in relations between administration and those who are administered, a restoration indispensable to the good operation of democracy. The opinions, the tendencies and the needs of the citizens and of the social groups will be taken into serious consideration by the administrative organs which must respect the personality of the citizens.

We shall intensify the effort to simplify bureaucratic methods and complex procedures and we shall extend the use of automation and the development of automation methods in all public services.

Within existing limits we shall make every effort to support public servants so that they may remain unencumbered and dedicated to the service of citizens and to the objective and impartial implementation of the law. I declare that I recognize the dedication to duty and the toil of public servants. However, every isolated violation or laziness will draw legal sanctions.

The government believes that local administration organizations constitute vital centers of administrative activity and will continue their historic tradition. Therefore, good and constructive relations between local authorities and organs of the state must be consolidated. We shall offer every possible assistance to local administration organizations toward this direction.

Above all, we desire consolidation of respect for the principle of legality by administrative services. The faithful and precise adherence to the Constitution and to laws and the protection of individual freedoms should be the basis for the operation of administrative organs with court decrees as guidelines. Specifically, the compliance of administration organs with the decisions of administrative courts and with the State Council will be checked.

The task of supervision, acceleration of the speed and efficiency of public administration, a task of basic significance and absolute priority, is the responsibility of the minister to the prime minister's office.

The seriousness of the problem has led me to ask the help of the deputy prime minister in this effort. The personality, the experience and the ability of the two basic government cadres who are shouldering this task constitutes the best possible guarantee for success.

The second prerequisite for successfully confronting the country's problems is the support of all Greeks, regardless of their political position. This country does not belong either to the government or to the opposition. It belongs to all, and its problems are not the problems of the government; they are the problems of all of us. If the difficulties we are encountering demand sacrifices, the sacrifices will be offered by all in accordance with their strength. The stronger will make greater sacrifices and the weaker will make smaller sacrifices, and if we succeed it will not be a government success but a success of the Greek people. If we fail, the consequences will not be suffered only by the government. We shall all suffer them.

The third and not least prerequisite for the smooth course of the country is the maintenance of a calm political atmosphere. Since we lie in an especially sensitive area and in a period of international crisis, the establishment of an atmosphere of political tension would be a dangerous luxury because political tension diverts the attention of the country's political forces from their problems and divides the national unanimity necessary to confront the problems. I want to assure the chamber that the government and the entire government faction will respect the rights of the opposition to briefing, democratic dialogue and criticism. We specifically seek positive criticism because this will call attention to our possible weaknesses and will help us to correct possible mistakes. Our faction will be the first to give the example of moderation and it expects a similar response. After all, nothing would justify the political tension which possibly appears in preelection periods given the fact that the term of the current chamber will not end for a year and a half and the government, supported by a strong and cohesive majority, is determined to complete it.

Gentlemen deputies, despite the difficulties of the circumstances which are caused by outside factors I am optimistic about the future of the government and the country. I am optimistic because I believe in the correctness of the policy I have set forth to you and which the government intends to implement but especially because I trust absolutely the intelligence, the power of adaptation and the dynamism of our people. With this feeling of optimism I have the honor to ask the chamber's vote of confidence.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECIDES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

TA221204 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers has decided against the participation of Turkish athletes in the Moscow Olympics. The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1045. The meeting lasted until 1430. A written statement issued after the meeting said that Turkey will not participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

DEMIREL PROPOSES AMENDMENT, POPULAR ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

TA211839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the failure to elect a president is due to the makeup of the Assembly and the lack of rules within the Constitution. Demirel noted: If the parliament is unable to elect a president, then the nation should elect one. Speaking at the joint Senate and Assembly Justice Party groups meeting today, Demirel noted that the presidential elections have reached an impasse and that the Justice Party is not to blame for this. He stated that those who have the right to elect a president within the framework of the Grand National Assembly should protect their right until the end. Pointing out that the Justice Party members do not vote for an RPP candidate and vice versa, Demirel said that it is extremely difficult for the two parties to get together and agree on a candidate from within or from outside the parliament. Demirel continued: Mutual accusations do not solve this problem. So what should we do? The Constitution does not stipulate anything. A president cannot be elected within the framework of the parliament, given the present makeup of the Assembly. What should we do? Let us ask the nation.

Noting that bloodshed is continuing in Turkey and that it is in no one's interest to perpetuate the situation or elect a president at random, Demirel added: If the parliament is unable to elect a president, then the nation should elect one. A constitutional amendment of two sentences and a seven- or eight-point election law amendment are necessary for this. We can do this within 10 days and within 15 days the nation can elect its president. At this stage I do not have a presidential system in mind. What I say is that the nation should elect the president because the nation is the origin and the source of sovereignty, national will and trust. Noting that the solution can be found in the nation, Demirel asked that his jurist colleagues meet to work on a proposal for constitutional and election law amendments. Pointing out that if an agreement is reached with the other parties, the impasse will be overcome, Demirel said: We cannot progress by discrediting each other or blaming other people. He noted that so far his party has always tried to repair the damage caused by other people and said that his party was engaged in restoring the state, which it inherited in November 1979 when there were numerous shortages and certain state institutions were ruined. Demirel announced that Turkey is not suffering from shortages today.

Addressing the joint parliamentary group, presidential candidate and Deputy from Istanbul Sedettin Bilgic said that he did not personally ask to be a presidential candidate and that his candidacy was submitted through the joint proposal of the deputy leaders of the Senate and Assembly groups. Bilgic noted that he is always willing to withdraw his candidacy if this would benefit the party in any way. A statement, which was unanimously approved at the joint group meeting, denied reports to the effect that 38 Justice Party legislators formed a separate group. The statement, which was signed by Justice Party Senate Group leader Cahit Dalokay and Assembly Group deputy leaders Oguz Aydin and Zeyafettin Karaca, noted: In view of the current conditions in Turkey, the Justice Party Grand National Assembly Group is now more harmonious than ever.

The armed attack against Tuzla Infantry School Commander Maj Gen Sabri Demirbag was also condemned at the joint parliamentary group meeting.

Ecevit Criticism

TA211901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the direct election of a president in a multiparty democratic system would be tantamount to changing the entire political system. Ecevit has noted that Prime Minister Demirel seems to be unaware of this or believes that he can conceal it from the nation. In a written statement issued today, Ecevit said that Demirel's apparent ignorance of this fact is actually a deception. Noting that the game was clearly exposed, Ecevit said: It is now clearer that the Justice Party administration led the presidential election toward an impasse in order to prepare a reason and a pretext for the change in the system for which a campaign has been waged for some time. It is no longer a secret that the proposed change in the system does not aim to solve the presidential election issue. It aims to distort democracy and limit basic rights and freedoms, especially social and workers' rights. It is an incredible example of irresponsibility that at such a period of crisis a prime minister and a government party leadership should have created a presidential crisis in order to force a change in the system.

OFFICIALS CONDEMN ATTACK ON MAJOR GENERAL DEMIRBAG

TA201732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Summary] The Office of the Chief of the General Staff issued a statement regarding the incident in which Tuzla Infantry School Commander Maj Gen Sabri Demirbag was attacked by armed terrorists. The statement says that "traitors who engage in all kinds of inhuman attacks in order to divide our country and to drag our beloved people in to civil strife will not go unpunished." The statement adds that such treacherous attacks will not deter the armed forces from carrying out their tasks day and night in a bid to ensure the prevalence of law and regulations.

Acting Senate President Mehmet Unaldi, National Assembly President Cahit Karakas, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and National Unity Group leader Fahri Ozdilek denounced the despicable attack on the Tuzla Infantry School commander and wished him an early recovery. Commenting on the incident in which the Tuzla Infantry School commander was attacked by armed terrorists, National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan said that terrorist incidents were escalating daily and pointed out that armed attacks which were directed against party officials, public prosecutors, judges and university faculty members were now being directed against the valuable commanders of our armed forces. In his statement Erbakan said that "the government seemed to be deprived of the power to prevent the terrorist incidents and that he did not notice any efforts by the government to control such incidents." Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes and Republican Reliance Party leader Turhan Feyzioglu said that such attacks were directed against the existence of the Turkish Republic and state.

Acting Chief of the General Staff and Land Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin and Defense Minister Ahmet Birincioglu visited Major General Demirbag, the commander of the Tuzla Infantry School, at the Haydarpasa Military Hospital. Instabul Martial Law Commander Gen Necdet Urug was also with them. In a statement to a TRT correspondent on the incident, Birinciolglu expressed his regrets over the incident and said that "the main aim was to disrupt the state." He added: "The attack on Major General Demirbag has proved once more how wrong are views that terror incidents are innocent actions caused by economic and social reasons. I hope that many people will learn a lesson from such incidents--which I hope will be the last of its kind."

ITALIAN, SPANISH SOCIALISTS EXPLORE IRAN MEDIATION

AU162007 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 16 (ANSA)--Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi met today with the head of Spain's Socialist Workers Party, Felipe Gonzales, to explore the prospects for the acceptance on the part of the Iranian Government of a mediation role for the Socialist Internationale. It was learned that Craxi has contacted the president of the Socialist Internationale, Willy Brandt of West Germany, on the question of the American hostages held in Iran since November 4 and the socialists' relations with Iran. The entire issue is expected to be on the agenda for the Socialist International bureau meeting in Oslo scheduled for sometime during the first half of June.

NORDIC AFFAIRS

LARGE DANISH MAJORITY VOTES FOR IRAN SANCTIONS

LD211455 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 May 80 p 1

["G.A." report: "All Clear for Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] The Folketing yesterday authorized the government to implement economic or other sanctions against Iran because of the taking of hostages in Tehran. Some 128 members (Social Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives, Progress Party, Radical Liberals, Center Democrats, and the Christian People's Party) voted in favor of the authorization while 14 (Socialist People's Party, and left socialists) voted against, with 5 abstentions (Single-Tax Party). The opponents of the move are of the opinion that sanctions will only lead to an escalation of the conflict.

Before the final vote Arne Stinus (Radical Liberal Party) asked if it was true that the sanctions policies of the other EEC members were disintegrating. He said that it would be worth giving the matter further consideration if this were the case. "Sanctions are a peaceable tool, but they must be used rigorously," he said.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said that he could not answer the question directly. He pointed out that the question of sanctions will not be discussed before the EC foreign ministers' meeting on 17 May. Only then will an evaluation of the situation be made, and the ministers will attempt to establish whether significant steps have been made toward the release of the hostages in Tehran. If this is not the case, sanctions will take effect.

SANCTIONS WILL BE OF 'LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE' TO NORWAY

LD211457 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 May 80 p 7

[Gunnar A. Johansen report: "Sanctions Against Iran From the End of the Month"]

[Text] Tomorrow the EC foreign ministers meet to decide what sanctions will be implemented against Iran in connection with the hostage affair at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The Norwegian Government has decided to follow the example of the EC countries. According to information given to ARBEIDERBLADET, the government is now preparing the resolution which will form the basis for sanctions against Iran.

It was at the EC foreign ministers' meeting on 22 April that a decision was taken to implement sanctions against Iran. The EC meeting resolution states that, if no positive developments in the hostage affair have taken place before 17 May, the EC countries will implement sanctions in line with last January's UN Security Council draft resolution.

The draft resolution, which was vetoed by the Soviet Union, urged a wide-ranging trade boycott of Iran. The boycott would also include transport. As far as Norway is concerned, this will mean that transport of goods by Norwegian ships would be hit by the boycott.

The Norwegian Government also decided to delay the introduction of sanctions until 17 May. Since the resolution was adopted, no positive developments in the hostage affair have taken place. The unsuccessful American rescue action has probably lessened the chances of a negotiated solution between the United States and Iran.

As far as Norway is concerned, a trade boycott of Iran would have little significance. Our trade with Iran is minimal. However, sanctions could have a negative effect on Norwegian ships that have a regular schedule of sailings to Iran.

There is good reason to believe that sanctions against Iran could not be put into effect before the end of this month, or perhaps even in June.

SPAIN

PSOE'S GONZALEZ PROPOSES VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE

LD211658 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], gave a speech lasting just over 50 minutes at the beginning of today's session of the political debate which started yesterday in the Spanish congress of deputies. At the end of his speech he announced that the socialist group of the chamber intended to exert its constitutional right to present a vote of no confidence in the government, basing ourselves, Felipe Gonzalez said, on a moral strength which we are now going to put into practice.

The opposition leader began his speech by stressing two basic points of reference--Prime Minister Suarez's investiture speech and the speech with which the premier opened the debate yesterday afternoon. Felipe Gonzalez, basing himself on the three basic points of yesterday's speech by Prime Minister Suarez, said that the government has no credibility and has failed in its endeavors to achieve civil freedoms and security. The government has also failed, according to the PSOE secretary general, in the two goals it set for itself in the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation--bringing down inflation and unemployment. Gonzalez also said that the government had failed in its (?educational) plans, in increasing investment, in reducing the retirement age, in controlling civil security, in improving agriculture and its housing construction program.

Dealing with the autonomy question, Felipe Gonzalez called for a restructuring of the administration to achieve local autonomy at the same time as regional autonomy. He proposed a federal state structure. After restating his views on the government's failure and its loss of credibility, Felipe Gonzalez proposed a vote of no confidence in the government.

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JAPAN SKEPTICAL OF U.S. PLAN TO REDUCE IEA OIL IMPORTS

OW210547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Paris May 20 KYODO--Japan Tuesday expressed skepticism about a U.S.-advocated cut in crude oil imports by member nations of the International Energy Agency [IEA]. During discussions with U.S. Secretary of Energy Charles W. Duncan at the U.S. Embassy here, Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshitake Sasaki withheld support for the American idea. A Japanese official accompanying Sasaki quoted him as saying it was premature to decide specific figures. The meeting was held in advance of Thursday's ministerial conference of the Paris-based 21-nation agency.

Washington is trying to enlist support for a 4-million-barrel-a-day cut in the 1985 ceiling for crude oil imports set at 26.2 million barrels. Duncan stressed the need for the drastic reduction aimed at dealing with medium- and long-range oil supply shortages, the official said.

In reply to a U.S. question, Sasaki denied press reports Japan has agreed to pay $35 per barrel for crude oil imports from Iran. The reports were unfounded, Sasaki said, adding that Japan has not paid and has no intention of paying more than $32.50. The American officials indicated satisfaction with Sasaki's explanation, according to the official, international economic affairs department chief Masuo Shibata.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CHAIRMAN VIEWS IRAN, EC ISSUES

LD220821 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 May 80 p 1

["Kjol" report: "European Parliament Will Wait and See in Hostage Affair"]

[Text] The European Parliament has still not considered what definite action can be taken to help the American hostages in Tehran, over and above the resolution that the Parliament adopted some time ago condemning the hostage action.

European Parliament Chairman Simone Veil said at a press conference in Copenhagen yesterday during her official visit that the initiative which came at one point from Iran to the European Parliament was not precisely formulated, and Simone Veil did not think that the proposal in question was intended to secure the hostages' release.

The Parliament chairman also touched on the appointment of the new EC Commission and said that the European Parliament's Political Committee wants the new Commission president to discuss the composition of the remainder of the Commission with the European Parliament.

Yesterday Simone Veil had talks with Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Agriculture Minister Poul Dalsager and also met the Folketing Market Committee. The Popular Movement Against the EEC made use of the visit to protest yesterday against the vote next week in the European Parliament on a proposal for an "EEC Fleet." The four members of the European Parliament from the Popular Movement Against the EEC have concluded that this matter is outside the European Parliament's competence. Simone Veil said that she now also thinks that it is outside the Parliament's competence, but a unanimous presidium had no objections when the matter was put on the agenda, and therefore the vote will be allowed to go ahead.

Simone Veil's visit ends today with visits to the Freedom Museum and the Ordup collection.

KREISKY TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE 27 MAY

AU221207 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] As was announced today, Chancellor Kreisky will go to Athens next Tuesday, 27 May, for a 2-day official visit. He will have talks with the new president, Karamanlis, as well as with Prime Minister Rallis. The Austrian delegation will include, among others, Director General Malzacher of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation.

SOCIALISTS CHARGE 'SECRET MILITARY SUPPORT' TO MOROCCO

AU220856 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 22 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Socialist Youth: Austrian Know-how for the West Sahara War"]

[Text] Vienna--In a press release the Socialist Youth [youth organization of the Austrian Socialist Party/SPOe] has taken a stand against the "secret military support of Morocco" by Austrian authorities. The release says in part:

"In dealing with the West Sahara question we found out that the United States, France and South Africa are rendering substantial military aid to Morocco. Unfortunately, we also found out that Austria, too, supplied large quantities of war materiel to Morocco. Protests against such deliveries were answered by the Austrian Government with a ban on military aid to Morocco. Now, however, we have learned that 32 Moroccan soldiers are undergoing military-technical training in Austria, at the Steyr works. This fact alone would be enough to induce us to launch massive protests, but the obvious two-faced game most deeply revolts us. We demand the immediate deportation of the Moroccan soldiers, discontinuation of any other aid measures for Morocco that may have been continued, unreserved support of the POLISARIO and recognition of the Democratic Arab Republic of Sahara."

STARIBACHER TO NEGOTIATE GAS DELIVERIES IN MOSCOW

AU200926 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 May 80 p 7

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Additional Natural Gas From the USSR?"]

[Summary] Vienna (SUG)--According to Trade Minister Staribacher, energy problems will be the central topic of next week's session in Moscow of the joint USSR-Austrian commission, in which he himself will participate. He will open talks on a new long-term agreement on Soviet energy deliveries during the 1981-1985 5-year plan period. Moreover, additional natural gas deliveries from the USSR are to be negotiated. According to Staribacher, the extent of these deliveries will depend on whether Iran ultimately complies with its gas delivery commitments to the USSR under contracts that were concluded under the shah's regime. Negotiations between the USSR and Iran are underway but it is to be expected that they will lead to higher prices which would then also have to be paid by Austria.

The official Austrian delegation to the joint commission will for the first time also include representatives of Austrian firms--the Voest-Alpine Steel Corporation, the Heid Machine Factory, the Siemens Electrical Engineering and Electronics Company, the Voith Machine Factory, and a trading company doing a lot of business with East Europe. Moreover, Federal Chamber of Commerce Secretary General Kehrer will accompany the delegation.

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW GAMES ANNOUNCED

LD221632 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A statement has been issued by the government in connection with the Moscow games--a very harsh statement which announces that Belgium will abstain from any official presence, participation or direct or indirect support of the games. The government will therefore not give any aid or official assistance to athletes going to Moscow.

FULL LIST OF NEW CABINET, OTHER OFFICIAL POSTS

LD211151 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 20 May 1980 carries on page 4 a 600-word report listing the new Belgian Cabinet members, as follows:

Ministers with exclusively national responsibility:

The limited general policy Cabinet comprises:

Prime Minister	Wilfried Martens (Christian People's Party) [CVP]
Vice prime minister and minister of communications	Guy Spitaels (Socialist Party) (French-speaking) [PSB]
Vice prime minister and minister of justice and institutional reforms	Herman Vanderpoorten (Party of Liberty and Progress) [PVV]
Minister of economic affairs	Willy Claes (Socialist Party) (Flemish) [BSP]
Minister of planning and scientific policy	Jose Desmarets (Social Christian Party) [PSC]
Minister of finance	Robert Henrion (Party of Walloon Reform and Liberty) [PRL]

The other ministers with national responsibility are:

Foreign minister	Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb (PSC)
National defense minister	Charles Poswick (PRL)
Agriculture minister:	Albert Lavens (CVP)
Interior minister	Philippe Moureaux (PSB)
Minister of cooperation for development	Marc Eyskens (CVP)
Foreign trade minister	Robert Urbain (PSB)
Minister for Brussels region	Cecile Goor-Eyben (PSC)
Minister for French community affairs	Michel Hansenne (PSC)
Minister for Flemish community affairs	Marc Galle (BSP)
Budget minister	Gaston Geens (CVP)
Minister for national education (French sector)	Guy Mathot (PSB)
Minister for national education (Flemish sector)	Willy Calewaert (BSP)
Public health minister	Albert Califice (PSC)
Minister of public works	Jos Chabert (CVP)

Community and Regional Executives

Flemish Executive:

President: Henrika de Backer van Ocken, minister of Flemish community (CVP)

Members: Willy Calewaert, national education minister (BSP); Andre Kempinaire, minister of Flemish affairs (BSP); Pol Akkermans, secretary of state for the Flemish community (CVP); Rika Steyaert, secretary of state for the Flemish community (CVP); Lucienne Herman-Michielsens, secretary of state for the Flemish community (PVV); Gaston Geens, budget minister attached to national education minister, is also a member of the Flemish Executive.

French Community Executive:

President: Michel Hansenne, French community affairs minister (PSC)

Members: Guy Mathot, national education minister (PSB); Albert Demuyter, secretary of state for the French community (PRL).

Walloon Regional Executive:

President: Jean-Maurice Dehousse, Walloon region minister (PSB)

Members: Pierre Mainil, secretary of state for the Walloon region (PSC); Albert Bertouille, secretary of state for the Walloon region (PRL).

Brussels Regional Executive:

President: Cecile Goor-Eyben, Brussels region minister (PSC)

Members: Auguste de Winter, secretary of state for the Brussels region (PVV); Guy Cudell, secretary of state for the Brussels region (PS).

Also taking part in the above executive's deliberations are: Rika Steyaert, secretary of state for the Flemish community (CVP); And Albert Demuyter, secretary of state for the French community (PRL).

Brussels LE SOIR in French on 20 May 1980 carries on page 2 a 600-word report on the Belgian Cabinet but adds the following names from the "national executive":

Minister of Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Herman de Croo (PVV); Minister of Social Welfare Luc Dhoore (CVP); Minister of Employment and Labor Roger de Wulf (PSB); Minister of Public Services Elie Deworme (PSB); and Secretary of State for Finance Freddy Willocx.

LE MONDE PESSIMISTIC ABOUT VIABILITY OF NEW GOVERNMENT

LD201615 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 p 4

[Pierre de Vos dispatch: "Third Martens Government Formed in a Climate of Skepticism"]

[Text] Brussels--The ministers of five Belgian governments were sworn in before the king on the afternoon of Sunday 18 May. They were the 36 members of the new Cabinet led by Mr Wilfried Martens--a coalition of Social Christians, Socialists and Liberals who are also divided into four other executive bodies formed in keeping with regionalization: one for Wallonia, a bilingual one for Brussels, one for the French-speaking community, and one for the Flemish community. At noon on Sunday an extremely weary Mr Martens explained how difficult it had been to solve this puzzle in which each group had to have a place.

If the prime minister is tired, the political world is disillusioned. All the commentaries are the same: The new coalition has made a bad start and nobocy expects it to last very long. Both the left and the right are convinced that the third Martens government will not see the year out and that there was only an agreement between the so-called "traditional" parties to avoid early elections at the beginning of the summer on the eve of the vacation period. Throughout the negotiations to form the government there was evidence of a real dialogue of the deaf, and even after the various party congresses which gave the go-ahead on Wednesday and Thursday to the solution proposed by Mr Martens, the confusion was not lifted.

Party of Walloon Reform and Liberty leader, Jean Gol, only gave agreement with reservations, accompanied by an ultimatum since he gives "the new coalition 100 days to make the vital budgetary reorganization." The Socialists are still saying that this Cabinet with Liberal participation is "an unnatural alliance," and they declare that they will defend social achievements tooth and nail against their Liberal partners. The prime minister had already noted this after negotiations were successfully completed: "I have never seen future partners so bitterly defending such divergent interests."

Although the Social Christian-Socialist team led by Mr Martens resigned on 9 April 1980 following another crisis between Flemings and French speakers, the community problem was paradoxically the most easily solved by the new majority. Since there was complete deadlock on the capital's status, the negotiators decided to "freeze Brussels." The city will remain a state territory (despite having its own executive) directly dependent on central government and financed by an allocation, at least until further notice--this means for good according to Mrs Spaak's French-Speaking Front, the Brussels federalist party which is criticizing the other French-speaking parties for their "new capitulation to Flemish imperialism."

Some Vagueness

It was more difficult to reach agreement on austerity--the most severe since the crisis in the thirties. Unemployment has now officially reached 300,000, which is 7.5 percent of the active population. However, the experts think that the real situation is worse and that, without the "artificial" measures by previous cabinets, it would reach 500,000. The state budget is bordering on bankruptcy and the social security deficit (for health insurance alone) is 50 million [as published; presumably misprint for billion] francs (6.5 billion French francs). The Belgian franc is in danger.

Agreement was only possible by means of some degree of vagueness: Restrictions relating to the workers will only be decided in agreement with the social "interlocutors." It is a long time since there has been any talk of social "partners" in Belgium. The government is therefore limiting itself to a declaration of intent. That is what worries the Liberals.

There are 27 ministers and nine secretaries of state, 17 French-speaking and 19 Flemings, the prime minister being regarded as "linguistically asexual." On the French-speaking side the Socialist Party is sending seven delegates to the government, the Social Christians six and the Liberals four.

On the Flemish side there will be nine Social Christians from the Christian People's Party, five Socialists and five Liberals. One minister--the interior minister--is not a deputy: Mr Philippe Moureaux, who is principal adviser to [French-speaking] Socialist Party President Andre Cools. Liberal Finance Minister Robert Henrion, at 65, is the oldest member with the youngest being his assistant, Flemish Social Christian Secretary of State Jean Willocx, who is 33. [paragraph continues]

Several ministers from the outgoing Cabinet are not included. The most notable absentee will without doubt be Mr Henri Simonet, replaced as foreign minister by Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, speaker of the Chamber and former Social Christian Party president.

The government chief explained that 22 of his ministers will have national duties and 14 others will have regional activities. The latter will gradually be "dropped" from the central Cabinet. Within the central government there will also be a "general policy committee," a kind of inner cabinet composed of six "super ministers." Mr Martens thinks it the best Cabinet to make the "Zeppelin guidable," to cite a television commentator.

The third Martens government will have a majority of 175 votes out of a total of 212 in the Chamber of Representatives and 153 votes out of 181 in the Senate.

SIMONET INTERVIEWED ON PROBLEMS FACING EEC

LD191321 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 May 80 p 2

[Report on Serge de Waersegger interview with former Foreign Minister Henri Simonet: "EEC Must Expect Fundamental Changes"--date, place not specified]

[Text] After the Luxembourg failure the EC will never be quite the same again. "Changes are now taking place and furthermore they will increase," according to Henri Simonet, [former] foreign minister and former European Commission member who is, therefore, well placed to analyze the European situation in depth. He made such an analysis in an interview with LE SOIR.

He did this on the eve of a week during which two European council meetings--one among the nine foreign ministers this Monday and one among their agricultural colleagues Tuesday--are to determine how the Community--and especially its 8.5 million farmers--can continue to survive after the Luxembourg debacle. This is a particularly tricky question since Mrs Thatcher, in London, where she was given an ovation by all members of Parliament on her return, seems to be set in her Gaullist refusal.

The Belgian foreign minister thinks it will be difficult in future to avoid a detailed review of the Community's financing system, and this implies risks of painful reviews of some policies such as the Common Agricultural Policy.

Henri Simonet, who looked jovial with red cheeks and springlike in his blue blazer and red-and-white striped shirt, became serious when he discussed the current situation in the EC. "We must not forget that the whole subject of the exercises for the past 25 years has been to use economic convergence to lead to political convergence. And eventually the aim was to reach a joint political line expressed in joint political institutions.

"The aim was to make great strides. Behind this dynamism was a federal-type system which implied a link between the economic and financial structures which we were trying to introduce and the political end we were pursuing."

[Question] Has this changed?

[Answer] The majority of Europeans have gradually been forced to accept, probably tacitly, an implicit confederal-type philosophy.

The foreign minister thinks there are three reasons for that: first, the individual political natures of the states; second, the desire of some of them to follow autonomous policies; and, third, the problems of economic integration.

What are the results of this change? "An unavowed tendency not to be as energetic as we should be in defending existing achievements which are essentially based on the principle that we are moving toward a federal system."

Example: the system of specific resources, in other words, the European money collected by each state and handed to the European Community to finance common policies reflecting common objectives.

"Well, in Luxembourg," Minister Simonet explained, "the French Government noted the very grave danger posed by the fact that we are moving toward a confederal system in the economic and financial sphere. This is not the result of a political decision--a decision by the governments to move toward confederalism--but the result of the fact that one government, for internal reasons, rejects a number of economic and financial situations resulting from a choice, from common policies and common resources."

Heart of British Problem

This leads us to the heart of the British problem. Mr Henri Simonet explained it by the fact that the two types of common structure (agricultural and commerical) set up by the Community with a federal political outlook have had a different effect on the other side of the channel: "What works in a relatively similar way in the states which joined first, in other words, the six (Benelux, Italy, France and Germany--LE SOIR editor's note)--to which Denmark can be added--works quite differently in Britain's case.

"Indeed, on the one hand Britain is not an agricultural country and therefore does not benefit from the Common Agricultural Policy in the same way as the others. On the other hand, since Britain is still in a period of adaptation to its Common Market membership, the ties it has with the Commonwealth countries make it difficult for Britain to redirect its trade toward the continent within the EC. However, Britain contributed proportionally more than the other countries to the Community's joint income.

Painful Provision

So what is to be done? The minister sees three possibilities.

"First," he said, "an adjustment mechanism with short-term application. This period would enable Britain to redirect its trade while, at the same time, the structure of the Community budget spending would be altered. This presupposes a painful review of the Common Agricultural Policy."

This is a burning issue in rural districts. After a moment's thought the minister added: "Moreover, this problem will be raised when the Community is further expanded."

Returning to this first possibility of tackling the British problem, Henri Simonet listed the drawbacks: "This process will take time. It will only provide a partial answer to Mrs Thatcher's concern: not to be in debit with respect to the Community budget any more than France is." In terms of figures that means that London's other partners would have to share the burden of some of its deficit: the tidy sum of 1.3 billion ECU, or some 52 billion Belgian francs.

"A figure," Mr Simonet said, "which no large state can pay for long. Indeed, aside from Italy, the other large EEC states also have a deficit (it should be pointed out that the proposals made in Luxembourg by Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing respectively would have meant for Belgium a contribution, on the one hand, of 2.6 billion Belgian francs and, on the other, some 3 billion Belgian francs--LE SOIR editor's note). Furthermore, this was rejected by Mrs Thatcher."

[Question] What about the second possibility?

[Answer] The second possibility is the institutionalized conflict sparked off by Britain. It would unilaterally reduce its contribution to what it deems tolerable. That would spark an open crisis. Unless some other solution was found, negotiations would have to be started.

What Is To Be Done?

[Question] Is that the third possibility?

[Answer] Given the state of mind of a number of European leaders, it will be difficult to avoid a fundamental review of the Community's financing mechanisms, with all the effects that will have, of course, on common policies; in other words, on the very substance of Community life.

In the foreign minister's view the immediate future on the European political plane seems dominated by whether the heads of state and government who expressed the wish that the next European Council meeting in Venice should not give further examination to the British case (leaving it to the various ministerial council meetings) agree to revise their decison or not. "If this matter is discussed again in Venice, what could form the basis of success this time? On the other hand, if it is not examined, how can we avoid open crisis during the period in which a lasting solution will have to be drawn up?"

Henri Simonet thinks that this solution "should solve the British problem without fundamentally calling into question the Community's basic principles: common market, implementation of common policies, and common financing. All this comes at a time when the Community is going to pass through a difficult phase: new expansion."

NETHERLANDS

SECOND CHAMBER SUPPORTS VAN AGT CRITICISM OF SURINAME

LD190837 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 May 80 p 1

[Political correspondent report: "Chamber Wants Stronger Language Against Suriname"]

[Excerpts] The Hague, 13 May--The Second Chamber openly supports Prime Minister van Agt's criticism that democracy in Suriname is being eroded. During verbal consultations with the government in the permanent foreign affairs committee this afternoon, people from various sides urged the Dutch Government to pursue a more active policy.

Suriname Prime Minister Chin-a-sen yesterday described the Dutch criticism as interference in Suriname internal affairs. He has asked the Dutch ambassador to account for this. "Prime Minister van Agt's statements run counter to the plans of the Suriname Government which is doing everything possible to guarantee calm, order and personal safety inside Suriname," Chin-a-sen told the Dutch ambassador.

In the Second Chamber the Dutch concern for Suriname--despite the Suriname criticism--was defended on the grounds of the development of relations with the country, the undermining of the democratic system and the presence of Dutch nationals in the country.

KOHL CRITICIZES SCHMIDT AS 'RASH' FOR PLANNING MOSCOW VISIT

LD221222 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Opposition leader Helmut Kohl accused Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of clearly wanting to go to Moscow at any price. One day after indications by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling that Schmidt would undertake his travel plans at the beginning of July, Kohl said in Bonn today that Schmidt had now moved away from previous statements on prerequisites for his Moscow visit. The chancellor had said only a few weeks ago that he would only go to the Soviet Union if it was clear that both sides would not merely repeat their well-known positions. Today the Federal Government is stressing that talks in Moscow would be useful in themselves. "Since the meeting between the French president and General Secretary Brezhnev, the chancellor must be aware that this can apply only for Moscow."

Kohl expressed the view that such talks served only the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has demonstrated to the world that the most important European heads of government are ready for talks without conditions and without a chance of any tangible results--and this despite Moscow's attack on Afghanistan, despite the Soviet "no" to disarmament talks on medium-range rockets, and despite the hard stand taken by the U.S. Government. Kohl charged that the chancellor was being rash with his "under any circumstances" travel plans. This even gave Moscow the opportunity of letting him wait as long as the Soviet leadership wanted. The Soviets could now even cancel the talks if, in their eyes, Schmidt had not complied sufficiently.

SOVIET EMBASSY REGISTERS COMPLAINT ON CDU BERLIN SPEECHES

For a 21 May Moscow TASS account of a complaint by the Soviet Embassy in the GDR regarding Helmut Kohl's and Franz Josef Strauss' speeches at the CDU congress held in West Berlin, see the International Affairs, Western Europe section of the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Western Powers Reject Complaint

LD221658 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Western protectorate powers have rejected the Soviet protest against the speeches by CDU chief Kohl and the CDU/CSU Chancellor Candidate Strauss at the CDU party congress in Berlin, by stating that freedom of speech in the Western sectors of Berlin would continue to be respected in the future as well. The Federal Government and the Bonn parties have also declared their objections to the Soviet note to the Western allies. A spokesman for the Western allies emphasized that it had been made clear to the Soviet side that its arguments could not be accepted.

The spokesman of the West Berlin Senat, Meyn, expressed his satisfaction at the reply of the Western allies, adding that the Senat (?shared) the Federal Government's view that there had been no violation of the Quadripartite Agreement. A Bonn government spokesman declared: "The attempt to stifle the free expression of political opinion in Berlin must be vigorously rejected."

CDU's Henrich Criticizes Protest

LD221146 Hamburg DPA in German 1112 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The CDU has rejected the Soviet statements. At the same time it calls on the Federal Government to "strongly oppose" the charges.

CDU spokesman Guenter Henrich spoke today in Bonn of "attacks" by the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin which were excessive and totally misleading. Moscow was again trying to question the legitimate presence of politicians from the Federal Republic in Berlin. Moscow must realize that with such overstretched attacks out of thin air against the CDU and CSU, it did the most harm to its frequently claimed principles of detente between East and West.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO CONCLUDES VISIT

Contract Signed Granting Credits

LD212056 Hamburg DPA in German 2021 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Cologne--A consortium of German banks has granted a $300 million credit to Mexico. The contract was signed in Cologne today in the presence of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and many representatives of the German business community. The credit runs for 80 years and is primarily to finance public sector investments in Mexico. At an official reception earlier in the Cologne Town Hall, the Mexican president called for more intensive trade and cultural exchanges between Mexico and the Federal Republic. He then signed the city's Golden Book.

Leaves for Sweden

LD221316 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 22 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo ended his 4-day state visit to Bonn today and left on an official visit to Sweden.

'North-South' Summit Plans Announced

LD221317 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 22 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will invite leading statesmen from industrialized and developing countries for a North-South summit in Mexico at the beginning of next year. This was announced to DPA today by Willy Brandt, chairman of the International North-South Commission and SPD chairman. The meeting, which will take place following a proposal by the Brandt commission, will also be attended by the Federal Government.

Brandt added that the conference would most likely take place in January or February 1981 and will deal with the recommendations of the North-South Commission which were published in February.

Lopez Portillo and Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had discussed chances for such a summit, and in the course of a surprise meeting with Brandt in Bonn yesterday, briefed him on the results. Brandt said that all the governments which had been approached had shown interest in such a conference.

GISCARD SENDING ENVOY TO UK TO EXPLAIN BREZHNEV MEETING

LD222244 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] France is continuing its campaign to explain the results of the Warsaw summit. Valery Giscard d'Estaing has sent one of his colleagues to London to inform the British on the tenor of his talks with Leonid Brezhnev.

A telephone call made yesterday by Jean Francois-Poncet to Foreign Office Secretary Lord Carrington prepared the ground for this special envoy. The minister of foreign affairs gave him a general outline of the discussions at Wilanow.

'CAREFUL' PREPARATIONS PRECEDED GISCARD TALKS WITH BREZHNEV

LD221035 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 21 May 80 pp 1,7

[Claude Vincent article: "A Long-Prepared Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow morning Valery Giscard d'Estaing will inform the Cabinet of the tenor of his talks with Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw; in the afternoon Jean Francois-Poncet will report to the National Assembly on these talks and today the foreign minister was due to go to Bonn to brief Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Although Paris kept quiet before the Warsaw meeting, now that it has taken place the president of the republic clearly does not intend to keep what was said at Wilanow Castle to himself. Everybody will be able to judge whether he should or should not have gone.

Rarely has an apparently sudden meeting been so long and carefully prepared. Rarely have the pros and cons been so carefully weighed before a diplomatic invitation was accepted.

Moreover that was precisely the reason for the secrecy with which Paris surrounded this meeting right to the last minute. Indeed Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not want to commit himself on the Polish invitation until the last minute. He wanted to be free not to go if he felt that his move could be "seized upon" by the Soviet leaders and turned to their advantage alone.

In going to Warsaw finally to meet with Leonid Brezhnev, Giscard was aware that he was running the risk of criticism from those who believe in the value of punitive silence toward the USSR even though that silence was broken without any difficulty by the Muskie-Gromyko talks in Vienna. The president of the republic knew that the U.S. Government had been indirectly informed of the planned meeting from Polish sources quite a long time beforehand and he noted that the White House had made no objection. On his departure he took care to inform France's main allies after consulting Chancellor Schmidt at greater length.

France's policy has always preferred to avoid a return to the Cold War. By accepting Warsaw's invitation the president of the republic implemented that policy. In giving himself the opportunity of telling Leonid Brezhnev face-to-face that France still regards the Kabul coup as unacceptable and that the USSR must solve the crisis it has caused, Giscard knew that he was running the risk but the risk of giving one more chance to the safeguarding of peace.

LE MATIN: OLYMPICS DECISION RESULT OF GOVERNMENT 'CONFUSION'

LD230813 Paris LE MATIN in French 14 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Moscow Olympic Games--Head of State Disavowed"]

[Text] By deciding by an overwhelming majority to participate in the Moscow Olympic games, the French Olympic Committee (CNOSF) has placed the government and its Youth and Sport Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson in an extremely uncomfortable position at both the domestic and external levels.

Af far as this matter is concerned, the government is merely reaping the fruits of the confusion which it has sown. We are going, but...we are not going...we may go...we are no longer going and so forth. In the course of the past 6 months our authorities' attitude has never freed itself from the vagueness which has marked our diplomacy as a whole.

Now, in recent weeks, the pressures exerted by the government and the Elysee on the CNOSF have suddenly accelerated in a much more precise direction--French athletes should say "no" to the Moscow Olympic games. This recent show of determination by the government was not unconnected with the latest talks between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt. According to FRG Olympic Committee Chairman Willi Daume, assurances were given to the German chancellor that France would not participate. Obviously, the CNOSF disagreed and did not give in to pressures. For the minister responsible, this was a hard blow. This would tend to prove the correctness of the majority leaders' longstanding contention that sport and politics are two separate spheres which should be kept apart; let us bet nonetheless that Jean-Pierre Soisson would have preferred to see this demonstration made not to his detriment... Public opinion, which already found it difficult to follow the minister's Olympic capers, will now have the pleasure of witnessing a wide split--caught, as France has been, between a government which would certainly prefer not to go to Moscow and our sports representatives who have decided to go there. What is its position?

Our German neighbors will also wonder. If they refuse to go to Moscow--and everything seems to indicate that they will--the Schmidt-Giscard tandem, which has often been represented as the only real team of European diplomacy, will undoubtedly be seriously handicapped. However, if it is true that the head of state told his friend Schmidt that he could forecast the CNOSF's decision, his image beyond the Rhine will not be improved. In fact, the sports authorities' "yes" to the Olympic games sounds like an equally resounding "no" to Valery Giscard d'Estaing. A victim of his indecision, the head of state has just been disavowed.

In addition to this first consequence, the French Olympic Committee's decision could encourage some so far undecided countries to follow suit. Even though hitherto many European nations seemed to be in favor of a boycott, the French decision may well partly reverse this trend.

Hits Government 'Indecision'

LD230815 Paris LE MATIN in French 17-18 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "France's Gold Medal for Indecision"]

[Text] "The French Government has no intention of changing its attitude toward the question of French participation in the Olympic games," our Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet stated yesterday at the end of his talks with his American counterpart Edmund Muskie in Vienna.

To what "attitude" was the foreign minister referring? To the attitude which he had explained to our American allies, to that in whose favor he had argued when he met the Soviet leaders or to that which Valery Giscard d'Estaing put to Helmut Schmidt? Jean Francois-Poncet himself replied to this question by adding: "The French Government has not adopted any attitude..." What can be though of utterances of this kind whose incoherence has been obvious throughout? Since we have adopted no "attitude," what is the point of discussing it with anyone? France looks as though it will inaugurate the era of a diplomacy of nitwits.

In fact, it must be admitted that in the Olympic games affair the government, that is the Elysee, has not had enough elementary courage to clearly state whether it wished or did not wish the French athletes go to Moscow. In fact, since the French National Olympic Committee (CNOSF) is independent, a clear and official attitude of the government would not have prevented it from deciding the issue completely freely.

In fact--and everybody now knows this--the government exerted pressure on the CNOSF to make it boycott the games. It has failed. It could be expected that it would henceforth cease to hide behind the CNOSF. But it has not! Jean Francois-Poncet stated: "We will see whether the French Olympic Committee maintains the attitude which it has adopted or whether it comes to the conclusion that, in view of other decisions, a certain number of other considerations should be taken into account." The clarity of this statement will be appreciated....

What is the reason for the government's inability to express views on the Olympic games? At any rate, it is hard to see what advantage it could gain as a result of its indecision. Neither the White House nor the Kremlin has been taken in by this strange Saint Vitus' Dance and people in the world's chancelleries and main capitals must probably wonder what objective Paris is pursuing.

In the conduct of our foreign policy there undoubtedly are some ambiguities and wooliness which are becoming increasingly incomprehensible. We would gladly show patience if in the course of twisting and turning along this path we occasionally came across some constructive and positive result. It seems, however, that France has been losing a little more of its international prestige with every passing day.

USSR SEEN ESTABLISHING NEW 'BUFFER ZONE' WITH AFGHAN INVASION

LD230951 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Rene Dabernat article: "The New Soviet Buffer Zone"]

[Text] The military expedition which the USSR is carrying out in Afghanistan has now lost the local and circumstantial nature on which the Kremlin had thought it could place the emphasis. The extent and duration of this expedition, its rejection by the Afghan people and international concern are, however, extending its consequences and significance. It is not just the balance in Central Asia which is at stake. According to a preliminary assessment made in Europe it is an operation which the Soviet Union has undertaken "within the framework of a new phase in its world strategy" and which it is trying to have accepted by a regional conference (Kabul "government" plan) or even a world summit (Brezhnev plan).

The guiding principles behind this strategy are well known. First, the USSR considers that it changed the course of history in 1917 and took the head of a changed world which, without a general armed conflict against the West will, step by step, push the capitalist world toward socialism under the influence of the people's forces. Second, it regards any expansion of communism carried out with its support as natural, justified and definitive, provided it is carried out in the name of a national liberation movement however really representative the movement might be. [paragraph continues]

However--this is the most important fact today--the Afghan affair shows that the Kremlin, in the context of this strategy, is speeding up its penetration and is setting a precise target: the establishment of a new buffer zone.

The Kabul coup indeed cannot be isolated from the USSR's efforts to establish a series of bastions on the southern border of its empire and at essential points in the Third World--bastions which include principally Ethiopia, Aden and, in the wake of Vietnam, formerly Indochina. However, the USSR needs a central pivot between the African-Arab and the Asian wings of the network. It is Afghanistan which is intended to fill this vacuum. If the operation succeeds Moscow will have a lever with which it can later form the Afro-Asian buffer zone intended to complete the buffer zone which Stalin created in Eastern Europe--also by force and without an open war against the West.

Therefore the Kremlin needed a loyal satellite state in Kabul and not just "friendly" governments such as those formed by King Zaher until July 1973 and then by his cousin Prince Daoud from July 1973 to April 1978. The removal of Prince Daoud in fact marked the start of the new phase of Russian expansion into Afghanistan which was confirmed on 27 December 1979 by the ostentatious entry of Red Army troops and tanks.

However, as one of Mr Gromyko's recent interlocutors pointed out, this is not the Russian bulldozer being set in motion on a world scale with divisions launched next against Germany or Yugoslavia. It is a Marxist move in which arms in sectors far removed from the West coexist with diplomacy in the European or American sectors.

Does this mean we should disregard the local or circumstantial reasons for the intervention in Afghanistan? Certainly not. On the contrary: Some factors played a very important part and these include: repeated failures of the regimes imposed after April 1978; military desertions; rebellion of some of the population; exploitation of the shock sparked off by the seizure of the hostages in Tehran. However, the Afghan affair also illustrates the Soviet conviction that the world balance of forces is now tipped in favor of the socialist camp headed by Moscow. This conviction also permeates the four fundamental documents published in the USSR in June 1978. The first two, published in PRAVDA, related to China (13 June) and the United States (17 June). The third, devoted to Africa, took the form of a government declaration (23 June). The fourth was written by Mr Brezhnev himself and concerns Europe (Minsk speech on 24 June).

The fact that the Kremlin made its analysis of world developments known in the space of 12 days heralded a turning point, as we can now see. However this is not all. This analysis did not simply repeat the usual arguments: crisis of capitalism; inconsistencies and rivalries between the United States, Europe and Japan; unnatural Beijing-Washington collusion; danger of the arms race, especially for Germany; rise of the people's forces in the world and so forth. It also took account of the countries in which, well before the Kabul coup, the socialist camp was installed and strengthened without any Western retaliation.

The first group comprises Ethiopia, Aden and former Indochina. According to reliable sources, the USSR has in Ethiopia, at the lowest estimate, 700 tanks (T-34, T-54, T-55), 450 armored vehicles, 400 pieces of artillery, 85 fighter planes, 3 vedette boats, 1 landing ship. In addition there are at least 3,000 Russian advisers, 15,000 Cuban soldiers and 600 East German experts. In Aden the Soviet Union has 300 tanks and armored cars (T-34 and T-52), 120 to 160 MiG-17 or MiG-21 aircraft, 2 groups of Sukoy-22 and IL-28 bombers, 6 Antonov transport planes, 6 IL-38 maritime patrol aircraft, a few M-18 transport helicopters and Mogy assault helicopters, and 7 vedette or patrol boats. In Aden there are also several hundred Russian civilian advisers, 4,000 Russian military advisers, 1,000 Cuban advisers and almost as many East Germans.

Vietnam remains jealous of its independence but needs Moscow to extend its domination to the whole of Indochina. Making use of this dependence, the USSR is taking over some former U.S. bases including Cam Ranh, Da Nang and Bien Hoa. For the first time its Pacific fleet, equipped with nuclear submarines, is enjoying facilities in Cam Ranh which it was previously unable to obtain. In addition Tonkin and northern Laos house Soviet missiles. Finally the USSR is using some airports for military purposes. At present its aid to the Hanoi government approaches $1 billion per year. Its assistants, advisers and other "voluntary workers" are growing in number in South Vietnam as well as North Vietnam. Never before has Russia had such a strong base in Southeast Asia.

In none of these three cases did the Kremlin encounter Western opposition. In Afghanistan the lack of opposition was even more marked for almost 25 years. As early as 1954 the United States largely pulled back from this country by refusing to give it the arms it was requesting to try and recover some of Pashtunistan and Baluchistan from Pakistan. Khrushchev exploited this refusal in December 1955 during a short stop in Kabul at the end of a visit to India. For 20 years the USSR supplied almost all military equipment, built north-south roads (it is now clear why), trained hundreds of officers and junior officers, trained 20,000 Afghan soldiers in the Soviet Union, built a polytechnic school to rival the American University, and the school had 50,000 students to whom Marxist teaching was dispensed.

However, Afghanistan was not entirely a satellite and Moscow wanted to carry out this final step in keeping with the Afro-Asian buffer zone provided for in the context of the new phase in its world strategy. This step began with the ousting of Prince Daoud. A single party seized power, increased the number of communist cells, indoctrinated the "communist youth" and replaced the Islamic green by red. Then, on 27 December last year, came the brutal escalation of which we are all aware. However, the objective has remained unchanged from April 1978 to the present: to create an omnipresent party-state so that Afghanistan can one day become a sound tool for the Kremlin capable of one day taking over from Soviet troops at least partly.

Therefore the Afghan affair is part of an all-embracing outlook which is, according to the Brezhnev-Marchais communique of 10 January, "that of moving from capitalism to socialism." That is why many international circles are now weighing up the dangers of this affair. The Kremlin will therefore have to choose between adhering to its present objectives--at the risk of sacrificing detente and becoming bogged down in Afghanistan where the rebellion is growing--and general negotiations, especially with the West.

BRIEFS

NEW LOCAL VHF RADIO--Mme Jacqueline Baudrier, director general of Radio France, announced the introduction as of tomorrow at 0545 [0345 GMT on 19 May] of a new local radio service based on Lille to be known as Frequence-Nord. It will operate on FM only, 94.7 megahertz, for 18 and 1/2 hours daily, with local news and entertainment, and with the participation of local bodies and organizations. Its service area will be the three departments of Pas de Calais, Somme and Nord. Frequence-Nord will be an experiment that will last one year, after which an evaluation will be made of its function and value. There will be no commercial advertising. Mme Baudrier said that two other local radio services will follow soon, for the Mayenne and Melun areas. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 18 May 80 LD]

LIBYAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS CONTINUE; 'CARLOS' TRAINING CITED

Attack on Restaurant Owner

AU220822 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 22 (ANSA)--A Libyan restaurant owner in Rome escaped an attempt on his life last night here. Salem Mohammed Fezzani, 45 and a naturalized Italian citizen, was shot at by another Libyan, Monsur Mezaroni Belgazem, who dined in the restaurant with two other Libyans. Belgazem, 25, fired three shots at Fezzani but they all missed. The assailant was caught by police after trying to flee the restaurant. Under police questioning, Belgazem said, "I was sent by the people to kill Fezzani." Rome has been the site of three murders of Libyan nationals in the last few months. Libyan citizens have also been killed recently in Britain and West Germany.

Training by 'Carlos'

AU221941 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 22 (ANSA)--A Libyan tradesman identified as "Ali" was quoted in today's edition of the Milan daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA on the recent murder wave of Libyan nationals in Rome and other European cities. "Ali" said that the killers of the Libyan exiles--the latest was killed Tuesday in a Rome boarding house--"are fanatic youths who have no power but acquire it when they succeed in carrying out a murder." The informer also said that the killers are trained by Carlos, "the Venezuelan terrorist who now lives in Tripoli."

He said that the life of the Libyan exiles has become a nightmare in the wake of a long series of crimes. "We were more than a thousand a few months ago... In Rome there are 250 of us left, because my friends escape, seeking refuge in Morocco and Egypt, two countries that do not get along with (Libyan leader) Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi." Ali told the interviewer that the killers arrive in Rome under protection of the Libyan Embassy, perhaps carrying diplomatic passports which they later change.

The wave of Libyan murders has been getting broad coverage in the Italian press which reported today the arrival in Rome of the Italian ambassador to Tripoli, Alessandro Quaroni. Yesterday, the Italian Foreign Ministry stressed the "normality" of Quaroni's presence in Rome for consultations with ambassadors in nations with which Italy has frequent relations.

The Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO stressed "the absurd and incomprehensible facility with which the visiting killers mistake Rome for a frontier town."

Rome's IL TEMPO said that Al-Qadhdhafi says that the revolutionary committees (who plot the crimes, ed.) are 'organizations' which work on their own and that he has no control over these "custodians of the popular Libyan revolution." But the paper added that the time has come for everyone to come out in the open. "It is necessary that these people be pulled out of the shadows together with their protectors."

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA was very critical of government's stance on what it dubbed "the death squads" of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi commenting on the ambassador's call back to Rome, the papers said "faced with what is happening and the fact that Rome has become a free-fire zone for the Libyan colonel's hired assassins, there are a lot of other decisions that could be taken: Threaten a break in diplomatic relations and eventually sever them and, especially, seriously activate our counter-espionage services to uncover the Libyan gangs" the paper said.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL MEETS COLOMBO, DEFENDS GISCARD

AU230900 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 23 (ANSA)--Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi has come out in defense of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's summit talks in Warsaw this week with Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev. The Arab official viewed the meeting as a well-intentioned attempt on the part of the French president to ease world tensions in remarks to the press before leaving the Italian capital yesterday. Klibi flew into Rome Thursday for talks with Italian leaders on the European Nine's relations with the Arab world.

Even though the Giscard-Brezhnev meeting produced no immediate results, Klibi said that "it was important just the same because it enabled the dialogue between the West and the Soviet Union to continue". In an indirect retort to United States criticisms of the Warsaw summit, the Arab League secretary-general commented in part: "It's not that the meeting was a novelty, considering that it came in the wake of (U.S. Secretary of State Edmund) Muskie's talks in Vienna with (Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey) Gromyko and just prior to (West German Chancellor Helmut) Schmidt's scheduled summit with Brezhnev.

"Therefore it's not true that the French president's move was particularly eccentric....

"It fits perfectly well into Western policy".

Klibi also voiced pleasure for the opportunity of meeting Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. In his departure statement, he said he particularly liked Colombo's "pragmatic approach" to the crucial problems affecting world peace.

"I too have the habit of dealing with things with a pragmatic spirit", the Arab League official said, "and that made our meeting pleasurable as well as productive".

As for the topics discussed by the two men, Klibi said that they reviewed "problems of common interest" and all matters having to do with the dialogue between the European and Arab communities. "I am very pleased to report that we shared similiar views about all major international problems," he commented. The Arab League secretary-general announced that he and Colombo agreed to hold routine consultations on all issues pertaining to Euro-Arab relations.

BERLINGUER ATTACKS GOVERNMENT STAND ON OLYMPICS PARTICIPATION

LD220853 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer: Act of Provocation"]

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer has released the following statement: "The stance adopted by the Italian Government against Italy's participation in the Olympics is an outright act of provocation, a further confirmation of its subordination to the present U.S. President. Among other things it has banned the use of the national flag and the national anthem of the Italian Republic. It is very surprising that the Socialist ministers, who as members of Parliament signed a document in favor of participation, permitted such a serious act against international detente. We trust that the Italian National Olympic Committee will autonomously resist the government's attempt to impose its decision and confirm its desire to participate in the Olympic games."

L'UNITA: OLYMPIC BOYCOTT REFLECTS FOREIGN POLICY 'REGRESSION'

LD221047 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "For a Few Votes (for Jimmy Carter)"]

[Text] So the Cabinet has fallen in line with the decision taken a few days ago at the Piccoli-Craxi-Spadolini [Christian Democratic, Socialist, and Republican secretaries, respectively] summit. But in fact neither group decided anything at all, if by a decision we mean something which is based on an autonomous analysis and free from intolerable constraints. They have merely agreed to fall in with a decision taken elsewhere for very petty--and even stupid--reasons which have nothing to do with the interests of such a troubled and lacerated world or with the will of sportsmen or the people.

The decision had already been made for them by Jimmy Carter, or rather by the staff which is organizing his election campaign. Because this is really what it is about: An election card played on the gaming table of the world and indeed with the world and coexistence among different peoples and regions as the stake. So much so that, as everyone knows, the White House promised to abandon the boycott if the Olympics were postponed a year--just long enough, in fact, for the Georgian farmer to regain the presidency.

Reading the statements by the various ministers following the historic act of courage, we found that they were based on the thesis that by deciding on a boycott we would prevent a break in the unitary approach of the Atlantic bloc and Europe. This is astounding. Where is this unitary approach (in general political terms or even restricted to the Olympics)? The characteristic factor is in fact exactly the opposite--namely, that some of the countries of the alliance and the EEC will go to the Olympics, while those which are not going have hastened to offset their decision with gestures of detente and dialogue. Thus, Mrs Thatcher has decided on the boycott but has acknowledged her Olympic committee's decision to participate; Giscard is sending his athletes and, moreover, meeting with Brezhnev; and Schmidt says no to the Olympics but is planning a visit to Moscow. In short, nobody is burning their bridges.

What about the Italian Government? The only verb it knows is to boycott (the USSR or Iran). Why? Would it be a distorted polemic to expect from it an attitude similar to that adopted by so many other Western countries and so many other political forces which feel the need and the duty to move autonomously on the international scene? We cannot understand what kind of message the governming parties think they have addressed to the country with their decision. All they have done is help to bury the Olympics now and in the future. They have helped to establish the absurd and seditious principle whereby you can only compete in countries whose foreign policy and internal regime are similar to yours and which you approve. They have added an additional reason for conflict and offense to the many existing factors causing tension. They have defied and annoyed the sporting world and the people who love and want to see sport.

And all for what? The only answer we can find is this: The Olympic affair is another sign of a change in our foreign policy, in a regressive and irresponsible direction. We are worried and also amazed. Amazed that a government that no longer includes the Social Democrats but which does include a large number of Socialists is moving backward, instead of carrying out additional positive changes in the foreign policy line which was announced--and to an extent implemented--during the period of democratic solidarity. Amazed that not only is it falling in with the U.S. stance, but basically--and this is the truth--it is opting for a particular variant in the U.S. attitudes, namely the one which forced Secretary of State Vance to resign and which is reflected in the decision to extend military commitments beyond NATO's geographical area. Does this mean that the theory that we must "always stay with the United States even when it is mistaken" has won?

Yes, we must include the Olympic boycott among the disputatious matters created by the regression which this government seems to represent and to be implementing. The serious problem in our international position--indeed, of our security and independence--is becoming a dramatic one. This is why we are loudly sounding the alarm and stating our commitment to struggle. This process must be halted before it becomes irreversible. We say this also to the sporting world and especially to young people: Let us guard peace and our security; let us demand dialogue and reflection.

PAJETTA COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN L'ESPRESSO

LD221419 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 18 May 80 pp 24-25

["F.D.V." interview with PCI Directorate Member Gian Carlo Pajetta: "But Italy Has a Bastion: Berlinguer--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Deputy Pajetta, Hitherto the danger of another Barajevo has been mentioned only in connection with Iran. How many people believe that it is returning to the Balkans, especially after Tito's demise....

Answer: I do not believe so at all. Not only because I trust everyone's sense of responsibility, but because of my faith in the Yugoslav regime's strength, that country's steadfastness and the political intelligence of its leaders, who have shown that they can defend peace not only in their own nation but also beyond their borders.

Question: Christian Democratic Party [DC] Chairman Arnaldo Forlani has mentioned the danger of a Soviet attack, adding that we must be prepared for guerrilla warfare. And Forlani should be acquainted with the international situation. He used to be foreign minister.

Answer: Forlani spoke as someone preparing to lead guerrilla fighting from the microphones of radio New York and has reminded us that what I said about the Yugoslav leaders unfortunately does not apply to the Italian DC leaders. It would be serious and could be dangerous if Cossiga could see no further than the Sassari municipal elections and if the DC chairman, who was also once foreign minister, had Senigallia as his furthest horizon.

Question: But even Berlinguer has hinted at the possibility of pressures to try and alter the course of Yugoslav policy from outside, adding that the PCI would oppose any such attempt.

Answer: He did so in order to state that he has faith in Yugoslavia. Our desire for peace is connected with our aim to make a contribution. Unfortunately, though I believe I can be sure that there cannot be another Sarajevo at Sarajevo, the recent disastrous and absurd U.S. exploit in Iran is enough to show us that it could take place elsewhere. The Italian people should be involved in detente initiatives because, no matter where it happened, a catastrophe would directly threaten our country.

Question: In the fifties, Deputy Magnani was expelled from the PCI for saying, among other things, that the Italian Communists would defend national independence even against the Red Army. Do you believe that you could now approve such a statement?

Answer: I see no threat to Italy from the Red Army. I believe that our party has shown that it is both jealous of its own independence and able to assert it. If Italy had a prime minister and foreign minister capable of addressing Washington with the same spirit of independence and national pride in which we Communists have spoken in Moscow and Beijing and were capable of it also during a municipal election campaign, things would be better for our country.

Questions: Just over a month ago the PCI approved in the lower house a joint foreign policy motion together with the DC and the Italian Socialist, Social Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties. Have your stances diverged since then? If so, why?

Answer: Yes. Because of the U.S. pressure, and also because of hidden party--or even factional--motives concerning future or present government alliances.

Question: What is your main criticism of the new Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo?

Answer: For instance, he has gone back on the Foreign Ministry communique concerning the abortive U.S. Iran raid. That is no small matter. It is deplorable that good intentions and a show of political intelligence have been so quickly renounced by forgetting that a little courage is needed when the country's interests and even threats to peace are at stake. However, I hope that my verdict will not be irrevocable.

L'UNITA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ROLE IN NATO MEETING

LD221111 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The conclusion of the Brussels meeting shows--to put it briefly--that the European governments are being drawn onto a path which leads not to negotiations but purely and simply to a revival of the arms race. If you want peace, prepare for war. Is this the prevailing argument? It would simply be madness to think that. It would mean abandoning the demand--vital to Europe and the world--to work for balanced and controlled arms reductions and to seek political solutions for Iran and Afghanistan. Moreover, that was the solemn pledge made to Parliament by the Italian Government. Who authorized Cossiga to flout it? What are the Socialist ministers saying?

Of course the NATO debate was not entirely harmonious. There were various exceptions and the most striking was the FRG. We will see over the next few days, in the decision on the sanctions which the EEC is to take against Iran and in the broader contacts which will take place, whether the line which emerged from Brussels amounts to a general political choice.

It is important to add that all this seems particularly mistaken and unfounded at a time when--after long months of silence and lack of initiatives--the Warsaw Pact is finally giving signs of wanting dialogue, negotiation and an open approach and when the nonaligned countries are urging Europe to realize the need to negotiate. So why all this haste? Why not explore all the possibilities for meetings?

PCE'S MUNDO OBRERO INTERVIEWS ENRICO BERLINGUER

LD221833 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 14 May 80 pp 8-9

[Jose Boloix undated interview in Madrid with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "Terrorism Can Be Isolated"]

[Text] Madrid--Showing great respect for and real and honest solidarity with the joint political plan of the PCE, PCI and other communist parties with similar stances, Enrico Berlinguer discussed the topic of relations between the parties, his tired gaze characterized by eyelids betraying the Italian Communist leader's customary silent work.

"The fundamental and principal reasons for our good relations are many," he explained to us: "This first lies in our past. The fact that the Spanish and Italian Communists were involved in their own countries in a struggle against two dictatorial, reactionary and fascist regimes. This is one of the reasons why the two parties have always had ties of mutual solidarity and mutual aid. During the Spanish Civil War many Italian Communists, antifascists and democrats struggled alongside the popular forces."

From Civil War to Eurocommunism

"And there are very prominent figures in our party, such as Togliatti, Longo, Dellittorio and many others, who had their first experience of the antifascist struggle on the Spanish battlefields, which later helped us carry out our own national antifascist resistance. That period very firmly sealed the bonds of unity between the Spanish and Italian Communists.

"But apart from this traditional fraternity both parties are pursuing a shared plan and aim, in a struggle to bring socialism to both countries and to all the West European countries, which are similar in many aspects despite particular national characteristics.

"Both parties are pursuing what has been called the policy of Eurocommunism, which we are trying to further consistently not only in our own countries but throughout the West European communist and workers movement."

Complex Italian Political Situation

The inevitably short and concise analysis which Enrico Berlinguer gave of the Italian political situation has many points of contact with the Spanish scene, apart from the logical differences. But points of contact can be revealing.

"The principal characteristics which we have managed to observe in Italian politics most recently," he explained, "are as follows, among which we include certain topics which have emerged during the past week:

"First, the fairly major blow dealt to terrorism. We believe that its effectiveness is due not only to something which we have been demanding for some time--namely, greater activity and efficiency on the part of certain state bodies, namely the courts, police, carabinieri and so forth--but also and above all to the unceasing and continuous popular mobilization carried out by the working class, in which our own party in particular has played an essential role. This has caused the terrorists to become isolated from Italy's real progressive social and political fabric.

"Terrorist activities are being rejected by the Italian workers movement and people and this has brought about a personal crisis on the part of immature politicians and terrorists who have begun to talk and to reveal the names of accomplices and leaders. This has enabled the courts and the police to act more promptly and effectively."

Terrorism Isolated

"In short, people's eyes have been opened to the real nature of the foundation of the entire aberrant ideology of terrorism, which has failed to penetrate the working class, and the sense of responsibility of the working class and the democratic institutions has been demonstrated," he said.

"As for the rest of the present Italian political situation, it is very complex from the economic and social viewpoints, and there has been a considerable deterioration in the situation.

"Frankly, inflation, the continuing crisis, the ever-present unemployment and the social crisis present a worrying picture. This reflects the general climate, but the most acute problem, which is affecting Italy most directly as the international situation deteriorates, is connected with the recently formed government.

"We believe that this Cabinet formed of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans is definitely not equal to resolving the present political problems and our analyses have proved accurate."

Incompetent Government

"The present government seems completely incapable of tackling and resolving the basic problems of Italy's general situation and of guaranteeing our country's active presence on the international scene. Therefore, the opposition stance which we have decided to adopt with respect to this government is consistent with the country's and the workers' needs.

"What we need now is a government which will embrace in a united manner all the democratic forces, including the necessary representation of the PCI.

"The head of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] must now impart a thrust to the front opposed to the anticommunist policy which pursues a split within the workers movement and even among the people's forces. He therefore depends on us and we cannot remain in opposition forever, in view of the country's real needs.

"It is obvious that the Italian political and social situation demands the PCI's presence in the government, which at present has a fairly small base of parliamentary support, as has been demonstrated by four defeats in its first month of political activity. There are major sectors within the DC and the Italian Socialist Party which reveal a critical stance toward the present government and demand a policy of openness toward the PCI."

PCI Needed in Government

"This confirms and strengthens our convictions in this regard; although this government has a parliamentary majority, in fact there is a potential political majority opposed to it," he said.

"Nevertheless, this latter majority is in favor of establishing a democratic coalition government comprising the PCI.

"This is our general prospect in our country's present political situation, in a very concise and condensed form."

[Question] You are convinced that the Italian Communists will soon join the government. Will this happen?

[Answer] Absolute predictions cannot be guaranteed.... Nevertheless, we say that this is the necessary and possible solution for the country and furthermore, in view of the possible obstruction process on the part of the reactionary forces, which still carry real weight in Italian politics, we believe that they will lose their positions--which have been maintained at all costs--because they cannot shut every door to the PCI.

We have a real basis of support and we consider our political action to be correct. We are therefore sure that these conservative and reactionary forces cannot close all the doors opened to us by our country's real social force. They shut one door, but more and more are opened to us. We must be taken into consideration if Italy's problems are to be resolved.

I believe that the outcome of the battle is guaranteed, but this does not mean that I am making hard forecasts.....

Absence From Paris

Although the reasons for the absence of the PCE, PCI and other parties from the recent communist parties' conference has been sufficiently explained on many occasions, we put the question to the Italian Communist leader, who gave this concise answer:

"When dealing with a subject such as peace and disarmament one must take into account the various political forces having real support--Socialist, Social Democratic and Christian--without meetings of this kind being limited to communist parties.

"Second, we believe that it is inopportune to limit discussion of such a complex topic to the communist parties alone, in a situation as grave as the one we are now experiencing, which is influenced by the situations created as a result of events in Afghanistan and Iran, to cite two examples.

"Furthermore, we consider this method to be erroneous: It differs from the method which was followed at the Berlin conference. For such a high-level conference to be efficient, since it is dealing with such important topics directly concerned with world peace, a basis for consensus is needed from the preparatory phase and it must embrace the real political forces influencing the international political situation and not be completely limited to certain communist parties and workers forces."

China Cannot Be Excluded

What about China...? Berlinguer smiled when I briefly mentioned the subject. "China...is very large," he told me. Then he explained concisely the reasons for his visit and for the normalization of relations between the PCI and CCP.

"China and its Communist Party cannot be excluded from the international political scene," he explained. "Its importance is beyond dispute and one must take into account these two immense forces which have through their own merits assumed a very prominent position in world politics. This is why we attach great importance to the resumption of our relations with the Chinese comrades.

"We were able to exchange information and to hold political discussions--very serious and thorough--on the principal international issues.

"In this connection we analyzed the causes of international tension and so forth, taking into account considerations of political strategy.

"Apart from all this, the independence and differing logics governing the activities of two communist parties such as the PCI and CCP, whose principal fields of action are in very different circumstances, remain clear. This did not prevent us from showing great mutual respect for our respective stances and from separating objective from subjective issues and issues connected with very different circumstances or fields of political action. China must be taken into account," he remarked.

Next Enrico Berlinguer, the former Italian aristocrat who attended his first political rally at the age of 8 in short pants and when his eyes were less tired than they are now, explained to us the reason for the importance of a party such as his, which has over 1 million members and exerts considerable and well-known influence in the international political field. With his calm voice, his tired eyes and his lively--very lively--mind.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OLYMPICS, VISA DENIALS, OTHER ISSUES

LD220841 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 10 May 80 pp 1, 8

[Augusto de Carvalho interview with Portuguese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral: "Portugal Has Declined To Organize Alternative Olympic Soccer"--date, place not specified]

[Text] EXPRESSO: The death of President Tito of Yugoslavia is the event which has dominated the international political scene this week. The Portuguese Government was represented at the highest level at the funeral. I would like to begin by asking you to what the Democratic Alliance government wished to pay tribute by sending its prime minister to Belgrade.

Freitas do Amaral: The Portuguese delegation included the president of the republic and the prime minister, and there was a reason in protocol for this. Marshal Tito, in addition to being head of state was also prime minister. With respect to the government's being represented at the highest level, this was decided on because of certain values which President Tito embodied. These values were the defense of national independence within a geographical and political context and framework within which that independence could have been, and so frequently was, opposed. Marshal Tito was capable of embodying that independence and of defending it against all hegemonic attempts, specifically by the Soviet Union. Tito's resistance to Soviet hegemonism also greatly contributed to world peace.

EXPRESSO: There are extreme rightwing newspapers which wrote that the Portuguese Government, with its presence in Belgrade, could not help paying tribute to the communist that Tito was.

Freitas do Amaral: I do not share that opinion. Both at the ideological level and at the level of domestic policy it is clear that there are deep differences and even antagonism on our part with respect to the system which was established and persists in Yugoslavia. But we draw a distinction between the levels of foreign and domestic policy. At the level of Yugoslavia's position on the chessboard of foreign policy, we believe that there are values, stances and a situation there which are of interest to the West, and thus to Portugal. To that extent, we support them.

There Will Be No Alternative Soccer in Portugal

EXPRESSO: The prime minister's office has issued a Cabinet communique advising the Portuguese Olympic Committee to boycott the games. Does the government already know what the Portuguese Olympic Committee's stance will be?

Freitas do Amaral: We only know, through a contact with the Portuguese Olympic Committee chairman, that a plenary meeting will be held 15 May and that the decision will be made on that day.

EXPRESSO: But have you no foreknowledge of the resolution which will emerge from that meeting?

Freitas do Amaral: I have no foreknowledge in the sense of a hunch. However, I hope that the committee will be responsive to the advice given to it by the government.

EXPRESSO: Let us suppose that the committee's decision is in keeping with the government's hopes--that is, a boycott of the games. In that event, could individual athletes, who so wish, visit Moscow in order to take part in the Olympics?

Freitas do Amaral: That matter is the province not of the government but of the Olympic committee. But, judging by the information at my disposal, I believe that this is not possible. If the Olympic committee decides not to take part, I believe that, in view of the rules, participation on an individual basis is not possible since athletes can only be entered by their respective Olympic committees.

EXPRESSO: However, let us suppose that participation on an individual basis is possible. Would the Portuguese Government deny passports to athletes wishing to visit the Soviet Union to take part in the games?

Freitas do Amaral: No. The government would not have to intervene in that respect. What I believe is that the committee organizing the games in Moscow can accept no entry which does not come from the Olympic Committee of the country concerned.

EXPRESSO: As far as we know the United States is preparing alternative games and we also believe that Portugal has even been considered for holding soccer matches this summer. Could you tell us what truth there is to all this?

Freitas do Amaral: What I can tell you about this is that an initiative was indeed taken by the U.S. Government to the effect of studying the possibility of holding high-level games this summer--games which would be open both to athletes who do not go to Moscow and even to those who, having gone to Moscow, wish to take part. As a result of this initiative a 2-day meeting was held in Geneva--1 day at the U.S. Embassy, and the other at the British Embassy. This meeting was attended by several countries, including Portugal, as an observer. Portugal attended as an observer and not as a participant since it had not yet decided on the nub of the matter. It was disclosed at this meeting that the organizers would like to go ahead with these games and a list of countries where the games were intended to be held, in principle, was put forward. The idea was that there should be one sport per country. Within the context of this exchange of views, Portugal's name was suggested as a country where the soccer matches could be held. We made no reply at that time; we were only there as observers. However, I can now disclose Portugal will organize none of these contests although it could support Portuguese participation.

EXPRESSO: Does this decision by the Portuguese Government take into account a possible lack of organization or was it made for other reasons?

Freitas do Amaral: It was made in particular for organizational and financial reasons.

EXPRESSO: Not of a political nature?

Freitas do Amaral: No.

EXPRESSO: Was Portugal invited to attend that meeting as an observer?

Freitas do Amaral: No. Portugal was invited as a participant. But it only agreed to take part as an observer.

EXPRESSO: And how many participants were there?

Freitas do Amaral: About 18.

EXPRESSO: The Moscow Olympic games will certainly be broadcast by the television networks. What will happen in the case of Portuguese television? Will it also broadcast them?

Freitas do Amaral: I believe that the prime minister has already said publicly on one occasion that, even if we do not take part in the Moscow Olympics, the television system will not be forbidden to broadcast the games. What remains to be seen is how the broadcasting will be organized. But that is a matter which rests with Portuguese television.

Denial of Visas Is Retaliation Against Invasion of Afghanistan

EXPRESSO: Let us now turn to another topic, if you do not mind. The topic is that of the denial of entry visas for our country to citizens of East bloc countries--of socialist countries. Do you not believe that this action runs counter to the spirit of the Helsinki agreements on the free movement of people and ideas?

Freitas do Amaral: I would like to begin by answering this last part and then give an explanation.

I believe that it does not. It is the Soviet Union which has gravely violated the Helsinki documents and, in our opinion, it is justifiable for the other Helsinki signatory countries to react with measures which will indicate to the Soviet Union their condemnation and their refusal to accept such grave violations as the invasion of Afghanistan. So if there is a violation here of the spirit of Helsinki, it lies in the cause and not in the effects. It lies in the invasion of Afghanistan and not in the measures which are legitimately adopted to counter that action, to prevent it going unpunished and to render a repetition of it more difficult.

At the level of deeds, what is happening is as follows: We must draw a distinction between the situation with respect to Soviet citizens and the situation with respect to citizens of other countries, even if they are satellites of the Soviet Union.

With respect to the Soviet Union, the government has decided, because of the invasion of Afghanistan, to impose some restrictive measures. However, these are selective restrictions which are neither systematic nor comprehensive. They apply in particular to visits of a political nature or to visits of an ostensibly cultural nature which lend themselves to the exercising of improper influence at the political level. There are no restrictions on visits of a commercial nature or at the level of business, for instance. The restrictive measures exist and are being adopted, but we need not be ashamed of them. We will lift them on the day that the Soviet Union withdraws from Afghanistan.

With respect to the other countries, denials of visas are based solely on security reasons--state of security--which has nothing to do with the case of the Soviet Union.

EXPRESSO: Are you referring to police espionage? [as published]

Freitas do Amaral: I am referring to citizens of this or that country who do not enter Portugal, just as they do not enter many other countries, because their presence is deemed contrary to state security.

EXPRESSO: However, in this connection REUTER reported on 2 May that the miners' trade unions international, which is based in Warsaw, had protested against Portugal's refusal to grant visas to Soviet and GDR citizens who were to have taken part in a meeting of the international on 5 May in Lisbon.

Again according to the same report, the organization's secretary general, Alain Simon, stated in a message to President Eanes that the refusal meant a failure by the Portuguese Government to observe basic human rights and freedoms.

According to this report visas were denied to GDR citizens. Is this a matter of a state security problem?

Freitas do Amaral: As far as I know, this denial of visas to take part in the miners' meeting applied only to citizens of the Soviet Union. If there was any refusal of visas with respect to GDR citizens, it is certainly because there were security reasons.

As I have already said, only Soviet citizens are affected by the retaliation prompted by the invasion of Afghanistan. Moreover, I should add that in the instructions which we gave on this matter, we made an explicit exception with respect to participation by Soviet citizens in congresses of Portuguese political parties or organizations directly connected with them. Only yesterday I signed an authorization for visas for a Soviet delegation attending a communist youth congress, just as Soviet women were recently authorized to take part in the Women's Democratic Movement Congress.

EXPRESSO: And journalists?

Freitas do Amaral: With respect to journalists there is no special restriction.

EXPRESSO: But there have already been restrictions.

Freitas do Amaral: There was perhaps some particular information which justified them--information concerning political activity and not journalistic activities.

If you will allow me to make a final comment, I will say that there has been a good deal of speculation on this matter. Restricting visas for foreign citizens is a practice which, in addition to being in line with international rules, is regularly practiced by all countries. Specifically, in democratic Britain, the denial of entry to foreign citizens--and not only those from the East bloc--occurs almost daily.

Africans Who Could Be Portuguese

EXPRESSO: Another topic which could be to some extent connected with this: This is the case of the Africans from countries whose official language is Portuguese, who have been in Portugal since 25 April [1974] and who for various reasons do not wish to return to their countries of origin. They were told for years and years that they have full Portuguese citizenship. They had Portuguese identity cards and some of them even had passports. Suddenly they were denied Portuguese citizenship, placing them in a really difficult and, we will say, even inhumane if not immoral situation. How does the government, of which you are deputy premier and foreign minister, approach this matter?

Freitas do Amaral: The government is approaching and seeking to resolve this grave problem by means of the nationality law, which it has already submitted as a bill to the Assembly of the Republic.

EXPRESSO: And might it be known what the government's policy is?

Freitas do Amaral: What the government is proposing to the Assembly is a radical alteration of the rules which you mentioned and which stemmed from the Goncalvist legislation of 1975 which made our brothers, purely and simply, stateless.

The government proposes that individuals born or domiciled in overseas territories which subsequently became independent, who at the date of independence had no other nationality and did not opt for the nationality of the new sovereign state, should be automatically regarded as Portuguese.

So this is an act of justice which we are seeking to perform. There is no moral, legal or political reason for forcing them to remain stateless or for tolerating the continuation of such an unjust situation.

EXPRESSO: This problem has been dragging on since 25 April and nobody has resolved it yet.

Freitas do Amaral: As you know, the submitting of a new nationality law formed part of the Democratic Alliance's election program. The Democratic Alliance's election program explicitly stated that one of the aims of the new nationality law would be to resolve the tragic human problems of decolonization which have not yet been resolved.

EXPRESSO: Do you deem it advisable to resort to the political refugees law for these cases, as was the belief until recently?

Freitas do Amaral: I believe that this makes no sense with respect to most of them. There may be just one or two instances in which the refugee law should be applied. In addition, we have another problem with respect to nationality concerning natives of the former overseas territories. It is a problem which we attempting to resolve. I am referring especially to the case of the Cape Verdians who are working as emigrants in the EEC countries but who are still registered with Portuguese passports. These workers benefit from special privileges as a result of the agreements concluded between Portugal and the countries where they pursue their respective activities. But now, either on their own initiative, wishing to become citizens of their countries, or as a result of pressure or a request from their own countries' respective authorities, a trend toward their adopting their own nationality is being created. However, since there are no agreements between the countries where they work and Cape Verde, they risk losing their privileges in adopting the nationality of their country. We have persuaded the EEC countries to conclude social security agreements to this end identical to our own. I wrote a letter to my Cape Verde counterpart to this effect just a few days ago.

EXPRESSO: And with respect to Timor, what is the Portuguese Government's stance? A revolutionary front for an independent East Timor minister is currently in Lisbon. Has he already met with you?

Freitas do Amaral: No.

Nonrecognition of Indonesia's Sovereignty Over East Timor

EXPRESSO: East Timor is afraid that the Portuguese Government will establish contacts with the Indonesian authorities in order to give its consent to that territory's integration into Indonesia.

Freitas do Amaral: We cannot do that. I will begin by stating that we are keenly aware of the East Timor problem with respect to both its human and its political aspects. We also made a very clear allusion to this matter in the Democratic Alliance's election program. With respect to the efforts to find a solution, there was no initiative on the part of the governments which preceded us, and I deem it a grave matter that none of the five constitutional governments before us took any initiative to resolve this problem which is so delicate and grave in its human and political aspects. We decided to do something. And the first issue with which we were confronted is this: There are humanitarian problems in Timor which compel us to make a decision in order to attempt to provide a solution, but this will compel us, however, to contact the Indonesian authorities.

EXPRESSO: Are you referring to the case of the 3,000 families, concerning which Indonesia reportedly asked the Netherlands to approach the Portuguese Government with a view to their being received in Portugal?

Freitas do Amaral: That is one instance. Likewise, there are other Portuguese or former Portuguese people who are there and who also wish to come to Portugal, as well as other people in a state of grave physical ill health. We cannot resolve these problems without entering into contact with the Indonesian authorities. But neither do we wish to establish any contact which could be interpreted, whether by Indonesia or by the international community, as recognition, albeit merely de facto, of Indonesia as the legitimate holder of sovereignty over East Timor, so that a problem which at the outset is humanitarian is transformed into a problem of a political nature. Moreover, there is article 307 of the Constitution which we respect and which refers to the furtherance of actions and measures aimed at guaranteeing East Timor's right to self-determination and independence. As far as this other aspect is concerned, the Constitution assigns joint responsibility to the president of the republic and the government. The government will therefore be unable to act alone and will have to have a joint line of conduct with the president of the republic. Because of all this and in view of the sensitive and delicate nature of the issue, it has been suggested that a commission comprising two representatives of the presidency of the republic and two of the government be appointed to study the political problems involved in the matter in order to advise the president of the republic and the government. This idea has been accepted in principle, and the people who are to comprise this commission have already been designated.

EXPRESSO: So is the commission not yet functioning?

Freitas do Amaral: The people must be appointed and it will start functioning only after it has been formalized. We want it to act rapidly so that we can be informed soon about the line of conduct to be followed. In addition, we need to take initiatives urgently for diplomatic reasons. Portugal's position in the United Nations with respect to East Timor deteriorated a great deal in 1979. What happened at the UN General Assembly last September was symptomatic. A broad trend toward ceasing to vote with Portugal with respect to the assertion of its responsibilities toward East Timor emerged. This trend is toward agreeing with Indonesia and deeming the matter closed. At the time, Portugal effected a successful initiative to prevent this from happening, but most of the countries which agreed to vote with Portugal once more intimated that it would be the last time that they would do so if Portugal did not take some new initiative in the meantime. So we must approach the next UN General Assembly in a situation in which, although not having resolved the entire problem, of course, we can nevertheless demonstrate to the international community that we are interested in resolving it and that we are taking specific steps in that direction. I will add that the series of reports which are being published, according to which a meeting between the Portuguese and Indonesian foreign ministers has been planned, are totally untrue.

EXPRESSO: Are you referring to the meeting forecast by the press for 19 May in Paris?

Freitas do Amaral: It has no foundation. We have made no approach to that effect and none has been made to us by Indonesia either.

EXPRESSO: But what are the specific steps, in your opinion?

Freitas do Amaral: Since these steps must be agreed on with the president of the republic, it would be incorrect to disclose them at present.

The Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo Affair

EXPRESSO: And now another matter--perhaps the most controversial matter recently: that of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo. According to press reports Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo visited Belem Palace a few days ago to express her complete readiness for the matter to be resolved as quickly as possible. Has it now been resolved?

Freitas do Amaral: It has not been resolved. As far as I know there has not yet been any working meeting between the president of the republic and the prime minister since the president of the republic received Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo. The situation therefore remains unchanged at present. The government has proposed her dismissal [as Portugal's ambassador to UNESCO] and the president of the republic has not yet accepted it. On the other hand, the government, within the context of its own powers, believes that it is not desirable for Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo to resume her post in UNESCO, and that is why it has decided that she should be kept here.

I believe that this matter has been the subject of considerable speculation on the part of the opposition, albeit using a right which it possesses under democracy. However, if we view matters calmly there is no reason for such a commotion. It is merely a matter of this: Does or does not the government have the right to replace political ambassadors whom it found appointed by previous governments? Throughout the world the answer is "yes." It is apparently only in Portugal that this right does not exist! But it does exist. And why? In the first place, political ambassadors are not career officials; they are, in the terminology of administrative law, political agents enjoying confidence--the government's confidence. Moreover, this is not the only category of political agents enjoying the government's confidence: There are the civil governors, the directors general, the ministerial staff, the chairmen of public enterprises, and so forth. All these people hold certain posts whose considerable political importance presupposes a relationship of confidence between them and the government. When that relationship does not exist, as in the case of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, the government has the right to replace them. There is also a special reason in the case of ambassadors. This is that the reason why the role of a political ambassador is accepted in all countries for certain posts and at certain times is that it is believed that there is a need in those posts and at those times for an ambassador whose degree of political identification with the government exceeds that which is normally required of a career diplomat.

Now, as is common knowledge, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo is a figure in opposition to this government, just as the parties supporting this government were in opposition to Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo's government. It would be a grave matter in a democratic country like ours if the government were to order her to be arrested or impose enforced residence somewhere in the country on her just because it regarded her as an opposition figure. But nothing of this kind is happening. It is perfectly natural for the government, not having political confidence in Mari de Lourdes Pintasilgo, not to allow her to hold the post which she used to occupy.

EXPRESSO: When do you believe this matter can be resolved?

Freitas do Amaral: That depends on the president of the republic. If he does not accept the dismissal, the matter will drag on, unfortunately for several months, until the elections resolve it one way or another.

Relations With Saudi Arabia

EXPRESSO: And what about the ambassador in Maputo--a post which has remained vacant for quite a while?

Freitas do Amaral: Here we must distinguish between two stages. With respect to the first stage, which is the most protracted, that is not our responsibility. As far as this government is concerned, one of the first things that I did when I took over this ministry was to study and quickly propose a diplomatic reshuffle which specifically included an ambassador for Maputo and another for Luanda.

This diplomatic reshuffle was approved by the Cabinet during--I believe--our government's first month in office, and submitted to the president of the republic. If the diplomatic reshuffle has not as yet been carried out it is because the president of the republic and the government have not yet reached final agreement. Incidentally, I should say that there is no disagreement between the government and the president with respect to the names proposed for Maputo and Luanda.

EXPRESSO: Will Portugal continue to vote in international bodies against colonialism and apartheid?

Freitas do Amaral: Obviously it will.

EXPRESSO: When will an ambassador to Zambia be appointed?

Freitas do Amaral: Soon, we believe. Moreover, we have another problem to resolve which is that of the ambassador to Saudi Arabia. We are hopeful of achieving the establishment of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia this year--something which, let it be said none of the previous governments achieved.

EXPRESSO: Since we are talking about Arabs I would like to ask you whether the severing of trade relations with Iran will not gravely harm Portugal with respect to oil supplies.

Freitas do Amral: It has not harmed us gravely although this decision has its dangers--dangers which highlight and enhance it even further. However, we were not forecasting substantial supplies of Iranian oil for this year.

With Respect to Iran, Only Attack on Embassy at Issue

EXPRESSO: May I ask you what caused Portugal to stand out from the community of Western nations with respect to Iran, if we except the United States? Was it U.S. pressure?

Freitas do Amaral: We had neither pressures nor even urgings on the part of the United States. It was a pure decision based on national sovereignty. It is strange: When we make decisions after some countries, specifically those of the EEC, our opponents accuse us of subservience, but when we make them before, they accuse us of not waiting for the other countries, specifically those of the EEC! But we believe that it is our right to make the decisions which we see fit at a time we see fit. The fact is that we are not yet an EEC member and so do not form part of the system of consultations and political cooperation which exists amongthe EEC members. We are therefore not obliged to await EEC decisions before making our own. Moreover, the fact is that this matter was perfectly clear to us. It is a matter of grave violation not only of international law but also of the mose elementary human rights. It was also clear to us that the Western countries which respect international law and human rights would make decisions to the same effect. This is what has happened: We were ahead of time, but we did not remain alone since we were soon followed by the EEC.

EXPRESSO: So is the Portuguese Government's decision connected solely with the attacks on the U.S. Embassy and not with the course of Iran's domestic politics?

Freitas do Amaral: We fully respect the Iranian people's autonomy and independence for resolving their domestic problems however they see fit. This suspension (it is not a severance) of trade relations between Portugal and Iran is in force solely because of the hostages issue and for as long as their detention continues. As soon as this ends and the hostages are released and restored to their families, the suspension of trading relations will be immediately lifted.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOTES TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW GAMES

LD231120 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Spanish Olympic Committee declares itself in favor of participating in the Moscow Olympic games. (Rafael Recio) reports: Spain will take part in the next Olympic games, according to the decision taken by the Spanish Olympic Committee. There were 18 votes in favor and 11 against. So Spain will be present at the 22d Olympic games of the modern era.

Government Communique Favored Boycott

LD221941 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] We now have the official communique issued by the Spanish Government on Spanish participation or nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympics. According to the note which has just arrived from the Diplomatic Information Office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government considers that Spanish participation in the Moscow Olympics is not desirable.

The note says: The military intervention in Afghanistan which was overwhelmingly condemned by the United Nations General Assembly and by public opinion caused a serious worsening in the international situation which has had an effect on the spirit of peace and friendship necessary for the normal development of the Olympic games, one of the objectives of which is to contribute to the building of a better and more peaceful world by means of sport. The Spanish Government and hoped that the circumstances necessary for universal participation in the Olympics would come about but that the decision regarding Spanish participation was the responsibility of the Spanish Olympic Committee. Since that act of aggression took place there have been no new developments and the circumstances remain unchanged. Consequently, the government considers that Spanish participation in the Moscow Olympics is undesirable.

The decision then is not final and as with the Italian and Belgium governments the Olympic Committee could decide to take part on an unofficial basis.

GONZALEZ TO PRESENT PLAN TO END IRAN-U.S. CRISIS

NC231047 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Madrid, May 23 (AFP)--Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, the deputy chairman of the Socialist Internationale, will go to Tehran tomorrow to discuss a plan for ending the Iranian-American crisis, his party announced today. He might confer with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) specified.

The plan was submitted to Mr Gonzales here on May 13 by Christian Bourguet, a lawyer representing Iranian revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni in Paris, and by Argentine businessman Hector Villalon. Mr Gonzales was asked to have the plan approved by the Internationale (the federation of non-communist socialist parties) and then submit it to Iran's parliament in the name of the Internationale. Mr Villalon said at that time that freeing the American hostages was only one element of the plan.

Two other leaders of the Internationale, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, are expected to be in Tehran tomorrow.

Mr Villalon and Mr Bourguet talked with Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez too. According to unconfirmed reports, they also saw an envoy of President Jimmy Carter here, and Spain might be the scene of an international conference to resolve the crisis. The French lawyer and Argentine businessman are members of a private group seeking a peaceful solution. Another member is the Greek Catholic former Archbishop of Jerusalem Hilarion Capucci.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND, CARRILLO DISCUSS EUROPEAN ISSUES, CSCE

ID221125 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 May 80 p 2

["C.V." dispatch: "Mr Mitterrand and Mr Carrillo Express Similar Skepticism With Respect to Soviet Proposal for World Summit"]

[Text] Madrid--A "Euroleft?" Mr Mitterrand says that he prefers to use the word cautiously. At any rate, he was anxious to give a correct impression of the talk which he had with Carrillo in Madrid on 16 May. "Everybody remains what he was," he stated. "There is no question of transcending any alliances which we have concluded in our respective countries in order to build...castles in Spain. Despite the question of plans for society, which remain different, many of us within the European workers movement have convergent views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, SALT II and the Madrid conference. We believe that it is necessary to start discussing all these problems. It is not a question of concluding any new alliances. I believe that the socialist and communist parties cannot ignore one another when peace is being threatened. I urge all socialists to talk to those communists who reject the imperialism and hegemonism of the big powers."

The talk between the French Socialist Party first secretary and the PCE secretary general took place on neutral ground, in a big hotel in the capital, and in strictest secrecy. It appears that in both countries there was one partner who had to be dealt with tactfully--the PCF in Paris and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party in Madrid. Relations between socialists and communists are undoubtedly less aggressive in Spain than in France, but they are tense.

Taking Initiatives in Favor of Detente.

The communique explains that Messrs Mitterrand and Carrillo discussed "the most worrying international and European problems and dangers threatening peace." After emphasizing "the usefulness and importance of dialogue and encounters among parties belonging to the European workers movement," they expressed the view that "it would be a good thing if initiatives were taken in favor of detente, especially with a view to preparing for the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (LE MONDE note: in principle, planned for the fall) under the best possible conditions."

The Madrid conference was the main topic of conversation. "If it could be shown that our different parties have similar views on human rights, detente and collective security, the European and even the world conscience would probably be touched by this."

The Socialist Party first secretary denied that he had engaged in a domestic political operation by meeting Mr Carrillo soon after seeing Mr Berlinguer. Furthermore, he showed himself skeptical in his comments on the world summit proposed by the Soviet Union. "An initiative of this kind," he stated, "taken at this moment even though the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan, cannot succeed." Mr Carrillo expressed an identical opinion. The PCE secretary general also believes that the dialogue started by Mr Mitterrand should be extended to include the Yugoslav and Romanian parties. He stated that he is ready to meet, if necessary, such leaders of European social democratic parties as Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt and Olof Palme. "We have already established contacts with the British Labor Party," he said.

At any rate, the PCE has obviously improved its relations with the CCP. It is now playing host to some Beijing journalists, and a few months ago Mr Manuel Azcarate, the man in charge of PCE international relations, traveled to Asia. A Spanish Communist youth delegation and a delegation representing the workers commissions will visit China this summer. "This is similar to what preceded Berlinguer's visit to the PRC," Carrillo asserted.

SOCIALIST LEADER MUGICA OPPOSES ENTRY INTO NATO

LD221117 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 May 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Mugica Declares Himself Opposed to Spain's Entry Into NATO"]

[Text] "The balance of power in Europe, which helps maintain peace, would be upset by Spain's entry into NATO," Socialist leader Enrique Mugica stated yesterday in a talk on the topic of "defense in Spain" at the Higher Council for Scientific Research. Mugica said that the awareness that the planet could be shattered in a nuclear conflagration had kept the peace for several decades, but security based on fear has recently been diminishing dangerously. Among other factors, the anxiety over the energy crisis, the new Soviet medium-range weapons aimed at West Europe, the invasion of Afghanistan, the deterioration of the crisis in the Near East, the situation in Southeast Asia and the Sino-Soviet dispute have brought us to a new situation.

"In view of this," he continued, "greater attention should be devoted to Spain's defense with respect to both the world strategic theaters and those determined by our specific interests. The latter include the dangers to the Canary Islands if an internationalization of the West Sahara problem occured, and the threats looming over Ceuta and Melilla as a result of the attempts by the Moroccan king and government to distract their people's attention from the failures in that area."

"This requires strengthening our defenses in case of an attack against these two cities, either through the repetition of another green march or through armed actions, and this would require the creation of reserves, control over the Alboran Sea and the creation of alternative supplies in the event of an Arab blockade."

He then said that "the balance of power in Europe, which helps maintain peace, would be upset by Spain's entry into NATO, dangerously increasing international tension, and those harmed most would be the democratic countries of Central Europe, which are interested in maintaining coexistence and trading interests with the East bloc; and so the exhortations that we join the alliance are probably due to more a theoretical habit than to a deeply felt reality."

"Spain should strengthen its own deterrent capability by improving its arms, and to this end it must diversify its foreign sources of supply and nationalize their maintenance, as well as manufacture the equipment necessary for this purpose which, moreover, would help to alleviate unemployment.

"In the event of the treaty with the United States being renewed," he continued, "this should be done on egalitarian foundations which will strengthen our defense and not by giving way, as hitherto, to formal imperatives of prestige. At the same time, bilateral associations with European countries will have to be established with a view to the manufacture of arms and combined exercises. Even though the idea of a European army is a vision of the future, it is encouraging to know that the European socialist parties studied the problem of a European defense at the conference held in Amsterdam in November 1976, and that the European Parliament's next debate will be on this same topic."

EL PAIS AWAITS 'FACTS' BEFORE EVALUATING BREZHNEV-GISCARD PARLEY

LD230901 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 May 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The French Opening and the Cold War"]

[Text] Europe is responding feebly to Carter's pressures; it is striving to seek its own solutions to what it increasingly views as its own problem. The countries which are withdrawing from the Olympic games are doing so reluctantly, and the countries of the Nine have adopted the sanctions against Iran at their Naples meeting with the same reluctance, reducing and restricting them. Only trade contracts with Iran signed since 4 November--which are few and insignificant--will be suspended. And it is added that they will be rapidly resumed as soon as the hostage situation changes favorably. Muskie secured little from his Allies in the Brussels meetings and in the bilateral talks, although on his return to Washington he appeared timidly satisfied, and with respect to his conversation with Gromyko in Vienna as well. And the interparliamentary conference of the two sections of Europe has concluded by emphasizing the need for the Madrid conference to be held, but not in the form of a battle but in a constructive spirit. The Soviet proposal of a world conference of heads of state and government to seek to reduce tensions is being viewed more favorably in Europe (in general) than in the United States, even though its prospects are not good.

Throughout the whole of last week, the diplomatic center of the crisis lay in Europe, and so there was a trend toward reducing tension, returning to common sense and dialogue and seeking other solutions. These reasons are quite simple: Europe is afraid of becoming the biter, bit--the sanctioneer, sanctioned. Its entire economic fabric is weak and its society is infirm: The strikes in Britain and Sweden, the demonstrations in Paris and the protests in West Berlin are displaying very considerable sensitivity; not so much because of the danger of war, of which nobody is very clearly aware, but because of the crisis which is occurring. The psychological approach to the issue within Europe is that of tending to believe that it is an artificial crisis provoked by Carter in his election campaign and concentrates more on this fact than on the invasion of Afghanistan, although condemning the latter. It is probably mistaken to associate this entire trend with a single personality, or even with the White House club headed by Brzezinski; there is an entire trend in U.S. society in favor of toughness and deterrence, and there is also and above all a determination on the part of some circles not directly in political power who believe that this is the course which must be followed at what they deem a crucial moment for their future history, when the loss of a hegemony which means the continuation of a certain living standard is at stake.

All this European resistance culminated yesterday in the emergency meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing, with Gierek in Poland, despite all the circumstantial difficulties--Brezhnev's illness and fatigue following his visits; Giscard's commitments, with the president of Mexico visiting the country--in order to find possibilities of a solution. Unofficial U.S. comments on this meeting are critical, but they can hardly deny France the right to this opening when Muskie has just met with Gromyko. The Chinese, who have a greater verbal involvement in this cold war, are harsh and condemnatory and assert that this is a Soviet success. As far as most European countries are concerned, they feel at heart rather jealous of this initiative and of France's diplomatic freedom. It could be said that comments are split between approval on the part of the moderate rightwing and the left and criticism on the part of the less accomodating rightwing. The French opening is in fact aimed--apart, of course, from the dialogue's direct and specific aims--at not allowing the left to take the credit for the benefits of the search for a European neutrality, as is happening in the movement prematurely termed the "Euroleft," which centered last week on Madrid, with Mitterrand's visit to Felipe Gonzalez and Santiago Carrillo--separately--following his talks in depth with Berlinguer.

Neutrality is, at present, an excessive word; not even Giscard's France, with the independent policy already formulated by De Gaulle, could declare that neutrality at a given moment. It is probably a matter, on the one hand, of drawing Washington toward lost moderation and the former paths of coexistence and dialogue, and, on the other hand, of maintaining a right to make one's own decisions on matters as delicate as dealing with the countries producing oil and raw materials, the marketing of one's industrial and agricultural products, the assurance that one's military bases (France has none) will not be used for operations like that in Iran and, in the last resort, the final ability to decide between war and peace.

We must await some statements, some indiscretions and, above all, some facts in order to consider the significance of the meeting in Poland. Edward Gierek's presence at the conversation has suggested that it could be that France and Poland, with such a long-standing and renewed friendship, could keep in constant touch to help reduce tension, each representing one bloc. But if Poland could clearly hold this role--and Brezhnev's presence bears witness to it--it is difficult to imagine that the United States would assign it to France, which it will not even allow to represent the other West European countries. But it cannot be unaware that this represents a very deep breach in the attempted bloc, and that its global policy is affected by Europe's reluctance and the determined French state.

BARCELONA OFFICIALS RECEIVE MOSCOW MAYOR

LD212126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Barcelona--The mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Promyslov, who is visiting Barcelona, today met president of the Catalan government, Jordi Pujol, and mayor of Barcelona, Narcis Serra. Promyslov was received by Pujol in his office. They had a cordial meeting in which they discussed general aspects of the present political and cultural scene of Catalonia and the USSR. Promyslov was later received by his counterpart in Barcelona in the Carlos III room of the Barcelona Town Hall. After signing the visitors' book Promyslov went to the Palacete Aveinte, Montjuich, where he attended a luncheon given in his honor by the Barcelona Town Council.

ANV TO ACT 'AUTONOMOUSLY' WITHIN BASQUE COALITION

LD221613 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Basque Nationalist Action [ANV] is to act autonomously within [radical-left independence coalition] Herri Batasuna, its secretary general, Josu Aizpurua, has announced. ANV is the only group within Herri Batasuna to be legalized so far. Josu Aizpurua said that this does not mean a split within the patriotic coalition nor a distancing from the stands of Herri Batasuna. Unofficially, some leading members of Basque Nationalist Action have said that the principal problem at present is the participation of the party's elected members in Basque institutions. This clashes directly with the stand taken so far by Herri Batasuna, which decided to abandon the Basque government, town councils and county councils until certain political conditions are met.

DENMARK

EC INDECISION CLEARS WAY FOR PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

LD220851 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 May 80 Pt 1 p 1

[Lars Th. Kjolbye report: "EEC Olympic Boycott Abandoned"]

[Excerpts] Naples--Denmark acquired an alibi in Naples on Sunday for not recommending to the Danish Olympic Committee to stay away from the summer Olympics in Moscow. The nine EEC nations' foreign ministers concluded their Italian weekend meeting without reaching agreement on a common approach to the question of a boycott of the Moscow games following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The foreign ministers limited themselves to mutual briefings of the situations in their respective countries. Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen put forward the Danish Government attitude--that the Olympic committees themselves should decide to what extent they would take part in the Olympic games. The final date for acceptance of the invitation is Saturday. On the other hand, Denmark would not have gone against a common EEC approach if such an approach had proved possible.

Culture Minister Lise Ostergaard will give an account of the goverrment attitude in the Folketing on Tuesday in her capacity as sports minister. She will now have the opportunity to repeat the government's views on the principle of noninterference. Because of the lack of unity within the EEC the government will now be able to avoid giving advice and making requests to Danish sportsmen who have already been given the prospect of traveling to Moscow by the Danish Olympic Committee.

After the lack of support for a common EEC approach to an Olympic boycott, Danish Olympic Committee Chairman Kurt Moller has no reason to call an extraordinary meeting of the committee. "There is now no change in the situation. We would have called an extraordinary meeting if we had been requested to by the government. If there had been agreement at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting we would probably have received a request from the government, even though I cannot see why the EEC should decide whether Denmark takes part or not. I cannot see any reason why Denmark should not now participate at the Olympic games," Kurt Moller said.

SWEDEN

SVENSKA DAGBLADET: OLYMPIC TEAMS TO COMPETE IN MOSCOW

LD220951 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 20 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Swedish Will Compete in Olympics"]

[Text] Sweden will compete in the Olympic games in Moscow this summer. The expected decision came on Monday. "We are unanimous," said C.-G. Anderberg, chairman of the Executive Council of the Swedish Olympic Committee.

The Swedish Olympic Committee's meeting was preceded by a discussion with leaders and active sportsmen from various summer Olympic associations. Here too there was total agreement: Sweden will take part.

Earlier, riders and yachtsmen had expressed their hesitation about competing. They considered the loss of competent opponents to be too great. "Today both the riders and yachtsmen declare that they are ready to take part in the Olympic games," C.-G. Anderberg explained.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN DELAYED

LD230102 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2326 GMT 22 May 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Orders to implement sanctions against Iran because of the American hostages crisis may not be made until Thursday next week, the Foreign Office said tonight.

The orders were originally expected to be made this week--possibly today (Thursday). But the Foreign Office announced tonight that the orders would be made not later than Thursday next week--sooner if possible.

The orders would impose sanctions from midnight on the day they were made. They would prohibit exports to Iran under the contracts made after the orders, and contain provisions on transporting goods to Iran and on service contracts relating to new industrial contracts in Iran.

The Foreign Office said that this was a government decision.

Britain is the only Common Market country to refuse to backdate the sanctions to November 4 last year--when the American hostages were seized.

Earlier this week the government faced a row when MP's on both sides of the House of Commons protested that Parliament had not been asked about backdating the sanctions, and the government had to do an about-turn on its agreement with its EEC partners.

The orders in council would be made under the Iran (Temporary Powers) Act 1980 and the Import, Export and Customs (Defence) Act, 1939.

Officials said there were practical difficulties in implementing the orders sooner. Parliament was now rising for the recess, a public holiday was due, and Britain had to coordinate her actions with Common Market partners.

THATCHER, HAUGHEY CONFER ON ULSTER PROBLEM

LD221037 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 May 80 pp 1,36

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Cool Reception for Haughey's Ulster Plan"]

[Text] Mr Haughey, the Irish prime minister, last night called on Britain to persuade Ulster's Unionist majority to accept a united Ireland under a constitution rewritten by the Dublin government to protect its interests.

His appeal followed talks at Downing Street during which Mrs Thatcher apparently did nothing to encourage his hopes, reiterating the British view that the people of the province must be free to decide for themselves.

The Irish leader was not specifically consulted about the government's impending discussion paper on the future of Northern Ireland.

The paper is expected to be axed on an assembly elected by proportional representation and exclude the "Irish dimension" sought by Dublin.

But Mr Haughey said: "I cannot support any proposal that would be cast entirely in a Northern Ireland context because I think it would be doomed to failure."

There had been uncertainty in British Government circles as to how Mr Haughey, acquitted of involvement in IRA gun-running scandal in 1970, might tackle the Northern Ireland question in his talks with the prime minister.

Both leaders had been forthright in their views during a private 45-minute talk, and it appeared that each had earned the respect, though not the agreement, of the other.

Although the two governments appeared as far apart on Northern Ireland as they have been for several years, the final communique indicated a desire to ensure this did not stand in the way of close collaboration on other matters.

"My meeting with Mrs Thatcher was one of the most friendly, cordial meetings I have had with any politicians," Mr Haughey said after the talks broke up, having overrun the time allowed for them.

And despite his hard line on a united Ireland, Mr Haughey showed his goodwill by announcing that his government would act to end the "anomaly" under which Britons living in Ireland cannot vote while Irish citizens in Britain enjoy full political rights.

This situation has come under bitter attack from Conservative backbenchers, and the Irish leader said he was ready to tell his Cabinet that "we'd be prepared to do something about it as soon as possible."

The Downing Street talks--which also involved at various stages Lord Carrington and Sir Ian Gilmour from the Foreign Office, Mr Atkins, Northern Ireland secretary and Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish foreign minister--also agreed on the need for regular consultations.

Security, although reviewed, did not overshadow the basic political arguments about the future of Northern Ireland. While neither side wished to suggest that it could not be further improved, each leader appeared to accept that the other was doing their best.

It was unclear last night whether Mr Haughey had harboured any serious expectation that Mrs Thatcher would show interest in a united Ireland, having bluntly stated in the Commons on Tuesday that the future of the province was no-one else's business.

The Irish leader made it clear that the prime minister had given him a full hearing, but went on to reiterate that the course her government was reportedly following would not, in his view, end the violence.

Mr Haughey underlined Dublin's disavowal of violence and its commitment to work toward a united Ireland only through the consent of the majority in the north.

But he emphasised that it was up to the British Government to bring about that consent if it really wanted to secure a peaceful settlement.

There could be "no political progress," he said, as long as the Unionists believed they exercised a right of veto over any solution which might appeal to the British Government.

Mr Haughey was implacable in his opposition to any temporary effort to settle the Northern Ireland problem.

DENKTAS TRAVELS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO LONDON

TA231245 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] President Denktas has flown to London from Istanbul, after attending the Islamic Conference, which ended in Islamabad yesterday. The president is to make several contacts in London before returning to the Federated State.

POLICE TO INVESTIGATE DISCREPANCIES WITHIN COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

NC220735 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Attorney General Mr L. Loukaidhis has announced that after a study of the data presented to him in connection with the cooperative movement, he has given instructions to police for carrying out an investigation with a view to establishing whether there is a case for prosecution against leaders of the cooperative movement. Mr Loukaidhis at the same time informs the minister of commerce and industry about the provisions for suspension of services of public servants whilst an investigation is being carried out. Also Mr Loukaidhis invites attention to the provisions of the law that any publication likely to affect the investigation constitutes an offence.

ELEVTHERI KIPROS Names Officials

NC220736 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 22 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] With a written ruling to Police Chief Savvas Andoniou, Deputy Attorney General Loukis Loukaidhis gave instructions yesterday that the police conduct investigations for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings in connection with criminal offenses within the cooperative movement. An official statement says that the police investigations will be directed against Mr Andreas Azinas, commissioner of cooperative development and inspector of cooperative societies, and against the members of the Cooperative Central Bank Committee, for actions and activities which are connected with their positions, and which are attributed to them on the basis of information submitted to Mr L. Loukaidhis.

According to our reports, the members of the Cooperative Central Bank Committee are the following: Theodhosios Malekkidhis, chairman of the committee; Ilyas Loizidhis, Loizos Khatziloizou, Yeoryios Dhimitriou and Savvas Marangos, members of the committee.

SOVIET OFFICIALS CITED ON SOVIET-CYPRIOT RELATIONS

NC221740 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Speaking today at a press conference, the director of the Soviet pavillion at the Cyprus International Fair, Mr Babesko, stressed that Soviet relations with Cyprus have a friendly and steady character and are developing in accordance with the principles of equality and of mutual respect. Mr Babesko also expressed the conviction that his country's participation in the fair will facilitate new business contacts and will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cyprus. Mr Babesko then praised Soviet successes in the economic and social spheres. Mr Babesko said that the Soviet pavillion at the fair covers an area of 700 square meters. Within the pavillion, he added, 1,000 items from nine Soviet export organizations are exhibited. The Soviet commercial attache, Mr Grigoryan, responding to a journalist's question, said that Soviet-Cypriot trade in 1980 is expected to reach 16 million pounds. He also said that the Soviet Union exports fuel oil, timber and other articles to Cyprus, and primarily imports spirits, fruits and clothing.

CAR MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION, COMMENTS ON RALLIS SPEECH

AB221936 Paris AFP in French 1646 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Athens, 22 May (AFP)--Economic cooperation between Greece and the Central African Republic as well as Greek participation in the Bangui international meeting next June were the main topics of talks between the Central African minister of transport, Mr Timothe Malendoma and Greek leaders, namely the ministers of foreign affairs and trade, Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis and Mr Stavros Dhimas respectively.

Mr Malendoma, who is on a 2-day visit to Athens, delivered a personal friendly message from President David Dacko to the Greek prime minister, Mr George Rallis. During his first speech in Parliament on Wednesday, Mr George Rallis underlined the importance Greece accords to her relations with Third World countries. In special reference to the African countries he described them as fertile lands for wider cooperation.

I AVYI SEES 'PROBLEMS' IN POLICY STATEMENT

AT221504 Athens I AVYI in Greek 22 May 80 p 8

[From the I AVYI column: "The Policy Statement"]

[Text] Naturally nobody expected the policy statement which Rallis read yesterday in the chamber to chart an essentially new policy compared to the policy of the previous New Democracy governments. After all, the prime minister himself hastened to stress the continuation of the basic direction of the Karamanlis' governments. Naturally our first--and one could say the most general point of opposition to the Rallis policy statement rests on our long standing belief that the country needs to have a policy on basic nationa, economic and internal issues radically different from the policy the New Democracy Party followed during all these years.

However, in addition to this basic observation which determines the depth of our substantive differences with the government and with the policy which was declared yesterday, we shall not reject a good-willed and constructive critique to the Rallis Government, something that, after all, we did in the past. Examining the Rallis policy statement from this perspective it is found to contain certain new elements which require special stress.

First it is obvious that Rallis wanted to give his statement a tone of mildness and moderation, something that is undoubtedly positive. At the same time, however, within this general tone he presented in a low key the most serious problems which the country is facing and which to a great extent are due to the policies of the previous New Democracy governments. There is a clear disproportion between the seriousness of the national, economic, social and political problems the country is facing and which the people are enduring daily and the picture that the Rallis policy statement gave of these very same problems.

Despite the repetition of the well-known positions of the previous governments, on the issue of foreign policy there is--even though rhetorically--a stress on a search for greater independence in the choice of the country without the usual underlining of "Atlantic solidarity" as the basic axis for the formulation of foreign policy. Of course, life will show how much substantive content these rhetorical expressions have and whether the repetition of the formula for "a special relationship" with NATO, which in practice had been muted in view of the goal of complete return, can mean the intention of greater resistance to U.S.-NATO pressures. [paragraph continues]

In any case, it is not a positive point that, in speaking about the factors which exacerbate the international situation, Rallis referred only to the Afghanistan issue and the detention of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, keeping completely silent about the U.S. cold war activities which are being manifested with increasing intensity.

Rallis' position on the issue of economic policy was entirely negative. Without any pretexts he gave the "green light" to the unaccountability of the notorious "private intiative." This is a direction which will cost the national economy and the people's standard of living very dearly. The expectation that inflation will be blocked by giving additional incentives to private capital for economic development is not based either on the facts of experience or on any serious scientific analysis. The essentially unaccountable activity of large capital, especially in the current circumstances, will intensify all phenomena of the economic crisis, will compress the domestic market reducing the people's purchasing power, will increase the deficit in the balance of payments and will bring massive unemployment to our country.

This basic direction of "private initiative" which Rallis announced together with the downgrading of the public sector to the classic role of essentially a servant of large private entrepreneurial capital will disastrously stamp our economic and political life by attempting to pile the burdens of the economic crisis on the working people and by causing very sharp social and political upheavals.

Within this framework not one of the--vague in any case--promises Rallis gave about the income of the working people can possibly be implemented. And perhaps it is not accidental that the prime minister avoided adopting the most effective measure so far to guarantee the purchasing power of workers and employees' incomes, that is, the cost of living readjustment which constitutes the command demand of the entire trade unionist movement.

Within the above framework it now remains to see in action how Rallis will implement his declarations that he wants a mild political atmosphere, that he will seek dialogue with the opposition and so forth, because politics is not an abstract science. It moves according to existing problems and oppositions. When Rallis talks about the comfortable parliamentary majority of his government he should not lose sight of what is happening at the level of popular masses.

We shall wait, therefore, to see how the promises for a dialogue will be put into practice, into a reality that until now has been very different. For instance, we will wait to see what will happen to the disgrace called information through television. But at the same time, we will wait for the end of the antidemocratic and antitrade unionist persecutions, the abolition of law 774/78, law 330/76 and law 3239, because a dialogue is not conducted only or principally at the top. Dialogue is inconceivable when the people are essentially forbidden to organize themselves and to struggle for their rights. It is inconceivable or without substantive content within the framework of a supercentralized state mechanism which moves with its own logic, suppressing the initiative of the masses, limiting suffocatingly popular self-administration and with antidemocratic methods imposing the government's "own people" on the trade unionist and cooperative organizations.

Therefore, within the generality of Rallis' statement there are very real problems and very real questions and anxieties. Consequently do not let the prime minister complain about criticism which lacks good will when the people already have had harsh experience and have learned to judge not from general promises and general phrases but from specific deeds.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON DECISION TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

TA221506 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1045 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, lasted 4 hours. Demirel talked to journalists on the issues discussed during the meeting and referred to the Moscow Olympics issue.

[Begin Demirel recording] The Council of Ministers discussed the question of whether or not to participate in the Moscow Olympics. This is what I have to say on this subject: Everyone knows that the Soviet Armed Forces invaded friendly and brother Afghanistan on 28 December 1979 and the first world reaction against this invasion came from here. The Turkish Republic was the first to declare that this was an invasion. Since that date, these forces have not withdrawn. The Soviet Armed Forces are presently in Afghanistan. There does not seem to be any intention to withdraw. In the light of this fact, the Council of Ministers has decided that the Turkish Republic will not send athletes to the Moscow Olympics. In other words, it has decided that Turkish athletes will not participate in these Olympics. [end recording]

DEMIREL CITES U.S. IRAN POLICY; NOTES INTERNAL ISSUES

TA222046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the United States will not be able to solve the hostage issue by pushing Iran into the arms of others and that the attitude of the United States on this subject will not serve its own interests.

In a statement issued jointly to the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the ANATOLIA Agency, Demirel said that the issue of the hostages cannot go on forever. Demirel noted that Turkey is in favor of the immediate release of the hostages.

Recalling that the United States and certain European countries have begun to implement certain sanctions against Iran, Demirel said that Turkey has traditional friendly relations with Iran and this is why he regards it as beneficial to leave the door open. Demirel continued: It may be possible to say something through this door. We tried to be useful several times through humanitarian reasons and not because the United States is our friend and ally.

Replying to a question on the presidential election, Demirel noted that Turkey will select a president and it will not be ruined because it failed to elect a president for 6 weeks. Demirel declared that the difficulty in the election of a president results from the lack of rules. He said: If there was a rule stipulating that the parliament would be dissolved unless a president is elected in 10 rounds of voting, then this issue would have been solved.

Expressing his views on economic issues, Demirel said petroleum is available at official prices and sufficient fertilizer is being imported. He noted that factories have resumed production. Pointing out that the economic bottleneck is being surmounted, Demirel said that the businessmen's complaints about the lack of credit is a proof that the fight against inflation is being waged.

Replying to a question on anarchy and terror, Demirel explained that a large number of terrorists were captured this year and the state is countering terrorism. Noting that the strength of the terrorists cannot be compared with the power of the state, Demirel said: However, the state does not use their methods. The state's forces cannot murder. They murder. This is not a regular war.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR FIFTH ROUND OF BULGARIAN MEETINGS

TA211123 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Halil Basol has left Istanbul for Sofia to attend the fifth round of meetings of the Turkish-Bulgarian Joint Economic Committee. In a statement at Yesilkoy airport before his departure, Basol said that trade and economic relations between the two countries and possibilities for cooperation will be reviewed during the talks. Noting that Turkey imported goods worth some $80 million from Bulgaria last year and that, in exchange, it exported goods worth $20 million, Basol said that Turkey will export more metal, citrus, foodstuffs and industrial goods. Basol added that Turkey and Bulgaria are planning to increase their annual trade volume from $100 million to $250 million. The Turkish delegation that will attend the Turkish-Bulgarian Joint Economic Committee meetings is composed of officials from various ministries, the Turkish Central Bank and the State Planning Organization.

VOTCP REPORTS ON FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISIT

TA230849 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The five-man French Communist Party [PCF] delegation, which arrived in Istanbul on 9 May for a fact-finding visit, left our country on 15 May. PCF Central Committee member, PCF Deputy and European Assembly member Georges Frischmann; PCF member, European Assembly Law Committee member and lawyer Charles Lederman; PCF member (Dr Jaqueline) [name indistinct] ; PCF Central Committee Chief Advisor on Foreign Relations (Roger) [name indistinct]; and L'HUMANITE correspondent (Dominique Barry) were the members of this delegation.

The delegation was briefed at the Istanbul Bar offices by various democratic and progressive persons who suffered torture at the hands of the security forces. The delegation also participated in a seminar on constitutional rights organized jointly by the Istanbul Bar and the school of political sciences and met with representatives of the Progressive Youth Association, the Progressive Women's Association and the Peace Council, as well as the women who lost their husbands or sons in violent incidents, members of the Istanbul Bar and Bank-Sen [Bank Workers Union]--, the Turkish Communist Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party [TSWP] officials.

The delegation visited the Arcelik factories where the workers affiliated with Maden-Is [Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union] are on strike and had dinner with them and with members of the Progressive Women's Association, the Turkish Labor Party and TSWP members who were visiting the striking workers.

In Ankara the PCF delegation had talks with Ankara Bar President Atilla Sav, deputies belonging to the leftwing of the RPP, as well as officials of the Turkish Journalists Trade Union, the Contemporary Journalists Association, TRT-DER [Comprehensive Radio and Television Workers Association] and DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions].

After it returned to Istanbul, the delegation visited Maden-Is, the Urun [Product]-- Publishing House and the DISK offices. The delegation also met with the vice president of the Turkish Writers Trade Union, Demirtas Ceyhun, Nazim Hikmet's brother, the chairman of the Nazim Hikmet Association and the Kurdish National Democratic Movement representatives.

In a news conference at the Istanbul Medical Association offices after they completed their 6-day vist, the members of the PCF delegation related their impressions and views.

ECEVIT SENATE GROUP DECRIES JUSTICE PARTY PROPOSAL TO ELECTION

TA221726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 May 80

[Speech by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit on presidential elections at Turkish Mine Workers Federation Congress in Ankara on 22 May--recorded]

[Excerpt] The direct election of a president by the nation is only one of the apparent reasons for the constitutional change. There are other motives behind the change that are no longer being concealed. These are motives that have been exposed for years. The primary reasons for the proposed change in the system are as follows: Abolish the independence of the judiciary, abolish the Constitutional Court, cancel its effectiveness and ensure that the Constitutional Court does not have the authority to annul the anticonstitutional laws enacted by the Assembly. The opposition in parliament will thus be rendered ineffective. The Constitutional Court and the judiciary will also be rendered ineffective and then all the draft bills, including the bill on the implementation of the echelle-mobile system, will be enacted one after the other. This is the other aspect of the game.

The desire to amend the Constitution is based on the following principle: Government power will not be shared by anyone. All power will be concentrated in the government. This is entirely contradictory to the principle of democracy. The scheme consists of claiming that the Turkish Constitution, the laws and democracy are preventing the Grand National Assembly from functioning and electing a president as well as from convening to discuss the various bills and that therefore we should change the system and the Constitution. Rather than amend the Constitution, elect a president! Rather than amend the Constitution, ensure the attendance of your members, who are receiving salaries as deputies, at the Assembly to ensure the functioning of the Assembly and the enactment of bills!

Senate Unity Group Opposition

TA231134 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A statement by the National Unity Group in the Senate says that efforts to solve the presidential election impasse through a constitutional amendment would lead the democratic system to an impasse. The statement signed by group leader Fahri Ozdilek concludes as follows: We would like to make public our belief that if political parties releive the moral pressure on their members, the parliament can briefly and easily elect the president.

APPEALS COURT REVERSES PALESTINIANS' DEATH SENTENCES

TA231031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The death sentences for four Palestinian guerrillas who killed two Turkish security force members and took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara last July were reversed by the military court of appeals. (Mervan Sebem), (Muhammad abu-Zerat), (Husayn Suleyman Abdallah) and (Mustafa Besesi), the four armed Palestinian guerillas, held the embassy employees--including the Egyptian ambassador--hostage for 45 hours before they surrendered without their demands being met. The First Military Court in Ankara, which tried the four Palestinian guerrillas and their three Turkish accomplices, demanded the death sentences. In its verdict made public today, the military high court reversed the first military court's death sentences. The verdict says that since this incident was not connected with actions which brought about the declaration of the martial law, the trial should take place in a civilian court. Accordingly the four Palestinian guerrillas and their three Turkish accomplices will be retried in a civilian court.

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WORLD COURT RULES AGAINST IRAN; ORDERS REPARATIONS

WA241122 London REUTER in English 1116 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The Hague, May 24, REUTER--The World Court today ruled that Iran had committed repeated and multiple flagrant violations of international law by supporting the seizure of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and ordered it to pay financial reparations.

The chamber, principal legal body of the United Nations, said in its final judgement on the case that it would have to determine the amount of damages to be paid to the United States later, since Iran's breaches of international law were still continuing.

The court unanimously reiterated its interim order of last December 15 that Iran should release immediately all the hostages.

Chamber President Sir Humphrey Waldock of Britain said the 15 judges voted 13 to 2 to condemn Iran for a catalogue of violations of international law, including breaches of the 1961 and 1963 Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations. He added they had split 12 to 3 on the question of reparations. "The facts of the case speak loudly and clearly of successive and still continuing breaches by Iran of its obligations to the U.S." under bilateral or multinational conventions, Sir Humphrey said.

In Tehran, a Foreign Ministry official said Iran would not comment on the court's decision until it had been officially informed of the ruling. Iran has boycotted the proceedings and seats reserved for its lawyers were unoccupied again today as Sir Humphrey delivered the judgment, which took two and three-quarter hours to read.

Sir Humphrey said the case, which the United States brought before the U.N. body on November 29, was unique. For the first time "this was not just individuals or groups of individuals who set at naught the inviolability of an embassy and its staff, but the government of a state itself," he added. Iran's action in condoning and supporting the occupation of the embassy and two consulates elsewhere in Iran by Moslem radicals seeking the extradition of deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi could do irreparable harm to international law which had been built up over centuries, he said.

However, the court criticized last month's abortive U.S. military mission to Iran launched in an attempt to rescue the hostages. Sir Humphrey said President Carter might have been understandably preoccupied for the well-being of the hostages and frustrated at the failure of diplomatic attempts to obtain their release. "Nevertheless the court feels bound to observe that an operation undertaken in such circumstances, from whatever motive, is of a kind calculated to undermine respect for the judicial process in international relations," he added.

The court recalled that its ruling last December included a request to both Iran and the United States not to take any action which might aggravate the tension between them. It added it was giving no ruling on the question of the legality of the American military operation, which was aborted when three of the eight helicopters being used developed mechanical problems. Eight Americans died when a helicopter collided with a C-130 transport plane during the withdrawal.

The court did not rule on another U.S. demand that the Moslem radicals responsible for the embassy seizure should be put on trial by Iranian authorities.

The chamber found that the international convention cited by the United States as a basis for such arrest and trial did not provide a basis for its jurisdiction on this aspect of the case.

The 15 judges voted unanimously to order Iran not to put any of the American diplomatic or consular hostages on trial or to force them to give evidence to any tribunal. U.S. Judge Richard Baxter did not attend today's hearing because of illness but took part in the vote.

A written version of the court's judgment, released after the public session, disclosed that Platon Morozov of the Soviet Union and Saleh el Dine Tarazi of Syria were the judges who did not believe Iran had violated international law. They were joined by Manfred Lach of Poland, a former president of the court, in dissenting from the majority view that Iran was obliged to pay reparations for injury caused to the United States.

EUROPEAN ROCKET LAUNCHED 23 MAY FAILS

PA231449 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Kuru, Guyana, 23 May (AFP)--The European 'Ariane' rocket was launched from the Kuru space station at 1429 GMT.

Explodes in Flight

NC231513 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Paris May 23, (AFP)--The European satellite carrier rocket 'Ariane' exploded today shortly after its engines were ignited, it was learned at the control center near here.

The rocket, launched in French Guyana, could not be maintained on its proper course following the malfunction of one of the four engines of its first stage about one minute after take-off.

FRENCH OFFICIAL VIEWS GENEVA CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

NC261401 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Geneva, May 26, (AFP)--The French Government deeply regrets the Soviet and Vietnamese refusal to take part in the aid to Cambodia conference but notes with satisfaction "the Soviet Union's last-minute decision to occupy an observer's chair," French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

Mr. Stirn noted that France's position was that "we have recognised no one, neither Pol Pot nor Heng Samrin, and we will recognise nobody in Cambodia as long as Phnom Penh does not have a representative government."

Concerning Vietnam, he said, "France will only review its cooperation with that country when all Vietnamese of French origin have arrived in France."

Mr. Stirn added that the representatives of the nine-member European Economic Community had met this morning before the conference opened to define a joint policy. Their agreed objective, he said, was to make the meeting a "conference of effectiveness" that would stress Western Europe's "support of the member countries of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), especially Thailand."

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL LEADERS MEET PRIOR TO TRIP TO IRAN

Kreisky Comments on Aims

LD241830 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will fly to Tehran tomorrow morning together with Swedish ex-Premier Olof Palme and the Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez on behalf of the Socialist International. The aim of their trip is a discussion with the Iranian president, Bani-Sadr, on the possible release of the 50 American hostages who are being held in various Iranian cities.

Felipe Gonzalez and Olof Palme arrived in Vienna this afternoon, 24 May. Kreisky said in an interview that the primary aim is for the West to establish contact with Iran in an attempt to create a good understanding between the European democracies and the Iranian Government. Kreisky confirmed that he will not cancel or postpone his proposed official visit to Greece on account of his trip to Tehran.

No comment is yet available from Tehran on the visit by the three leading social democrats. It is interesting in this connection that the UN special representative, the Syrian Ad-Dawudi, arrived in Tehran today. Ad-Dawudi was one of the five members of the UN commission investigating the crimes of the deposed former shah.

Departure for Tehran

LD250858 Hamburg DPA in German 0833 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Vienna--Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and socialist leaders from Sweden and Spain left Vienna by air for Tehran today for exploratory talks on mediating in the U.S.-Iranian hostage affair. Kreisky, Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez intend to look into possibilities for release of the 53 American hostages on behalf of the Socialist International.

Palme and Gonzalez, who like Kreisky are deputy chairmen of the Socialist International, arrived in Vienna Saturday and conferred with Kreisky late into the night. Kreisky referred to the initiative of the Socialist International, which had been prepared secretly for weeks, as "purely a fact-finding tour" and "informal." Informed circles said the Socialist International thought it important to make early contact with the newly elected Iranian parliament, which is to meet for the first time on Wednesday and which is to play a key role in deciding the further fate of the hostages. It is thought the three politicians will remain in Tehran for 24 hours. Kreisky is expected in Athens Tuesday for an official visit to Greece.

PAHR PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRAZIL

AU231154 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 May 80 p 2

[Summary] Tomorrow, 24 May, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr will arrive in Rio de Janeiro. On Monday, 26 May, his official visit to Brazil will begin in Brasilia. The program of this visit provides for talks with his Brazilian opposite number, Saraiva Guerreiro, with Antonio Delfim Neto, planning secretary of the presidency, with Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna, and with President Figueiredo. On Wednesday, Pahr is to fly to Rio de Janeiro and on Thursday to Sao Paulo.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER TO VISIT MOSCOW 30 JUN-1 JUL

LD271018 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will travel to Moscow on 30 June for their announced 2-day talks with the Soviet leadership. It was learned from reliable quarters in Bonn today that the dates for the visit--30 June to 1 July--were arranged last Friday in a talk between Genscher and Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Vladimir Semenov. Bonn had recently proposed a date between 30 June and 4 July.

It appears that the major topics of Schmidt's talks with Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev will be the crises regarding Afghanistan and the Mideast as well as questions pertaining to disarmament. It was learned that the chancellor expects Brezhnev to react to his proposal that the East and West agree to renounce the deployment of nuclear medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe for several years in order to use this time for negotiations on these weapons.

SCHMIDT REPORTEDLY CONTACTS GISCARD ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD241630 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--According to a report in the BERLINER MORGENPOST (Sunday edition), Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, concerned about a disintegration of the Western stand on the Moscow Olympics, has sent a letter to French President Giscard d'Estaing in which he once again outlines Bonn's assessment. The report says that, in the view of informed circles in the federal capital, a postponement of the deadline for registration for the games by the IOC beyond 24 May would give Paris the chance to keep its earlier promise to the Federal Government--that France would take its cue from the German attitude.

ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF LEAVES FOR HUNGARY

LD231512 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Frankfurt--Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff left Frankfurt today for an official visit to Hungary. In Budapest, where the fourth meeting of the German-Hungarian mixed government commission for economic cooperation ended today, the ministers will have talks on Monday and Tuesday with Premier Gyorgy Lazar and his deputy Jozsef Marjai.

He will also meet Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

On Wednesday Lambsdorff will fly on to Romania with State Secretary Martin Gruener.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS 24 MAY FOR RIYADH

LD241100 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer left Frankfurt airport for Riyadh today for 2 days of talks with his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Muhammad Aba al-Khayl. Matthoefer plans to discuss international currency relations and balance of payments problems. According to the ministry, credit negotiations are not on the agenda.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES IN BONN, MEETS TOP OFFICIALS

Arrival Statement

NC261222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1138 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 May--Vice President Husni Mubarak has stated that he carries a message from President Anwar as-Sadat for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the latest developments related to the question of Palestinian autonomy. In a statement to the MENA correspondent upon his arrival in Bonn, the vice president said that he would hold consultations with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the results achieved so far in the autonomy negotiations. He added: We will exchange views with senior FRG officials and brief them on our thinking regarding the next phase.

On the possibility of resuming the autonomy negotiations he said this depended on Israel. He emphasized that conditional negotiations were unacceptable and that Egypt would not accept any preconditions.

On Israel's recent decision to consider Jerusalem as its unified capital, Mubarak stressed that Egypt regarded Jerusalem as part of the West Bank. He added: When we negotiate there should be no preconditions as long as an issue is under negotiation.

Genscher on EC's Mideast Stand

LD261332 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the European Community will adopt "a very clear stand" on the Near East question at its Venice summit in June. After a private conversation with Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, Genscher emphatically told journalists in Bonn today that a speedy solution to the Near East conflict was an important task of the international community. Bonn supports the Palestinians' right to self-determination, it stresses the importance of a settlement of the Jerusalem problem and resolutely opposes Israel's annexation policies on the West Bank.

Mubarak, whom Genscher informed of the EC's forthcoming Near East statement, told the federal foreign minister about his visit to Washington and the state of the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mubarak's remarks during his intimate conversation with Genscher were to be viewed as a "message" from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to Federal Chancellor Schmidt. No further details were given.

Like Genscher, Mubarak stressed the exceptionally good relations between the Federal Republic and Egypt and thanked the Federal Government for supporting his country "in many different ways." His exchange of views with Genscher on the problem of the Palestinians and the autonomy question had been "very fruitful" and there had been agreement on virtually all points. It represented the continuation of the close traditional consultations between As-Sadat, Schmidt and Genscher.

Genscher considered it significant that the Egyptian vice president had made Bonn his first stop on his return from Washington. Egypt's recognition of the Federal Government's Near East policy was valued. The foreign minister paid tribute to As-Sadat's "courageous and farsighted" steps. Genscher reaffirmed the idea that any comprehensive and just peace in the Near East would have to be based on a recognition of Israel's right to existence and also on the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

The Egyptian vice president is to fly to London for talks tomorrow morning.

MINISTER GENSCHER ON FOREIGN POLICY THEORIES, REALITIES

DW230908 Bonn Foreign Ministry Information Bulletin in German 20 May 80

[Prereleased speech by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on 20 May on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the German Society for Foreign Policies]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, at this festive function marking the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the German Society for Foreign Policies I express to you the congratulations of the Federal Government. At the same time I thank you as an independent and nonpartisan organization for having accompanied with dextrous advice and constructive criticism over 25 years of our German foreign policy--the representation of German interests in the circle of the international community.

It is to your merit, Mr President, that this has not been done in small circles of insiders but with the objective goal of establishing a broad national consensus for the basic issue of our policy, a task which is more necessary than ever in the present world situation.

During the 35 years since the end of World War II a profound change has taken place in the world. An anniversary such as the one we are observing here requires a retrospection so as to make us more clearly aware, through comparison, of the present situation, the current challenges. In 1955, a quarter of a century ago, the Federal Republic of Germany regained sovereignty. It was admitted to the North Atlantic defense alliance. Soon after it became one of the founders of the European Community. This was the first period of German policy, a period of building up: the building of a liberal, democratic state, economic reconstruction, and the inclusion of the Federal Republic of Germany in the community of Western democracies.

In the late sixties the second period of German policy began: a period of treaties with the East, the normalization of FRG relations with its Eastern neighbors, the establishment of relations with the GDR, the stabilization of the situation of Berlin, the improvement in the contacts between people in East and West and between Germans on both sides of the border, the intensification of efforts toward security and cooperation in Europe, toward arms control and disarmament.

Ladies and gentlemen, today, at the beginning of the eighties, we are in the initial phase of a new period of world politics and thus also of our own foreign policy. The new element becomes visible if we visualize the situation as it still was in the late sixties: At the time our country was living in an international system which had been almost solely marked by the goals and requirements of Western democracies. It was an Atlantic world, as it were. It included Europe's former colonies. Granted, they had become politically independent, yet nothing essentially had changed in our economic relations with them. They joined the liberal world economic system, continued to supply oil and raw materials, and served as commercial markets for the West's industrial goods.

Outside this world were the East bloc and China. They formed a second world, as it were--autarkic, separated from the West by the "Iron Curtain." Western policy toward this second, communist world was largely confined to security and containment.

During the seventies this divided world was fundamentally changed by three developments: the first was the Soviet Union's ascension from a great regional power to a global superpower which caught up with the United States in intercontinental nuclear armament and gained worldwide development of power through the organization of its air-transport capability and navy.

The second development was the open eruption of the antagonism between China and the Soviet Union. Linked with this was China's emergence from isolation and the establishment of relations with the West.

The third and final development was the entry of the Third World states into world politics. They ceased to be passive participants in the existing world-political and world-economic system. They rather became protagonists of world politics who want to make their own ideas and claims prevail and who, collectively and also individually, have power.

What ultimately stands behind these three developments is one force: the convergence of nations into one world propelled by modern technology and modern communication facilities.

Today the states can attain their goals of peace and economic weal only through worldwide cooperation. In the relationship between industrial and developing countries, their former one-sided dependence has given room to mutual dependency. And it is in no other way that East and West, too, find themselves compelled to develop dialogue and cooperation beyond their differences so as to preserve peace and solve contemporary world problems which concern all of us.

Global interdependence necessitates global cooperation lest the interdependent states jointly drift into chaos. Forms and instruments of worldwide conflict management and conflict solution become constantly more necessary, and the utilization of research findings on peace and conflicts in practical politics becomes constantly more urgent.

The talks which were taken up again in Belgrade in the meetings that were made possible there illustrate the will not to leave the crisis to its own momentum but to get it under control.

It is the decisive challenge of our epoch to create for the required global cooperation a world order which will make this cooperation possible and organize it in a reliable fashion. In the past, order between states mostly stood for predominance or submission. "Pax Romana," the predominance of a single imperial power, and "European concert," the condominium of a few hegemonic powers, were the formulas of order in history.

All of us know that in today's complex world in which more than 150 states exist these factors of order are no longer suitable. Hegemonic policy and the use of military force as a rule can produce but one thing in such a world: chaos, economic regression, refugee misery.

Nowadays, international order can only be attained through voluntary adaption, through cooperation on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage and fair balance of interests.

Elements of such an order are pluralism and noninterference in internal affairs; cooperation in partnership and joint responsibility for the solution of global problems, and conflict settlement; and the balance of interests through a continuous process of negotiation.

What matters is to build such a world order of partnership. The objective is clear, but the road toward this goal is difficult and hard to survey. In view of this new, worldwide challenge, German foreign policy has also been facing new tasks. This policy is necessarily provided with an additional worldwide dimension. Politically and economically we must contribute our share toward the building of a world order of equal cooperation in partnership.

The readiness to assume responsibility by the Federal Republic of Germany does not mean that it is tempted to embark on lone actions on a national level. The foundation of German foreign policy is our incorporation in the European Community and in the North Atlantic Alliance. It is only within these two communities that we can ensure our country's survival and flourishing in peace, freedom, and socioeconomic stability. Keeping them strong and developing them further, therefore, is a foremost priority task.

Our affiliation with the European Community and with the Alliance, and our advocacy of peace, equal rights of states, international cooperation in partnership, and the implementation of human rights constitute the basic constants of our policy. They make this policy predictable to anybody.

Meanwhile, the European Community and the North Atlantic Alliance are not just communities serving an end. Rather, they are, above all, communities of values. From the very outset the European Community has considered itself the promoter of a great historical idea: the European idea of the freedom and dignity of man. It is the belief in this idea which united Europe. And we must resurrect the emotional force of this belief to overcome the present, difficult problems of the Community. More than ever before the present world situation needs a strong Community capable of action. And, inversely, Europe can ensure its future in freedom only if it consistently continues along the road of integration.

The United States is not an opponent but an advocate of European unity. It is aware that a Europe speaking with one voice is a better partner to the United States than a disunited Europe. The solid backbone of European cooperation and integration is the close relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

Just like the European Community, the North Atlantic Alliance is equally a community of values which is based on the conviction of the dignity and the rights of man. This is what makes the Alliance differ fundamentally from the interchangeable military alliances of the traditional style; this is what provides it with its vitality and its strength for overcoming internal problems and weathering external challenges. The awareness of being a community of freedom with a common destiny aborts any attempt to separate Europeans and Americans from each other. The Alliance will be able to live up to its mission of ensuring peace in the future only if all of its partners muster their contributions toward common security, and if the Europeans do not mistake the Alliance for a watchman's service for Europe. Only the will of the democracies in Europe and in North America to hold their own and defend themselves can preserve the Alliance's capability of action.

The Federal Government on the firm basis of the Alliance and the Community of the Nine will continue its detente policy whose framework it has set up over 2 decades jointly with its Western partners. If we realistically assess the options of detente policy we can neither declare it abortive after Afghanistan nor consider it superfluous in the future. It is important to realize what detente policy can accomplish and what it cannot. It does not promise to eliminate the fundamental differences in the concepts of values between East and West. Detente policy does not promise a cozy world. It does not even promise a straight progress free from setbacks. Nor is it any substitute for the will for our own defense; it rather makes it a precondition.

Detente policy must be primarily characterized by the consensus of opinion to rule out the threat and use of force as a means of solving conflicts and to eliminate causes of tension through joint efforts, or at least to defuse such tensions to a point where they will not end up in dangerous conflicts.

Detente policy requires the participation of both world powers. In view of the power-policy concepts and the ideological concepts of the one side it necessitates a combination of incentives and warnings. It must take into consideration the security interests of the other side and resist the temptation to shift the balance to one's own advantage at the expense of the other side. Balance is the inalienable precondition for any realistic detente policy.

Soviet endeavors to be recognized as a world power was an essential motive of the Soviet Union in reaching an arrangement with the United States via detente. It was in 1972 that the Soviet Union achieved fundamental recognition from the United States. Correspondingly, the Soviet Union also obtained the military means which allow it to act as a world power in the international arena. Since the late sixties its military capacity has been amplified to a point where it is now able to face the United States on an equal footing on the world level.

For a number of reasons, including the Vietnam war and Watergate, the United States has reduced its military efforts, its capabilities of looking after U.S. and Western interests in the world with military means, if necessary, since Congress and public opinion, since the Vietnam experience, tied the hands of the President and his administration. This made it possible for the misunderstanding to arise that the United States does not put up any serious resistance to unilateral gains of positions by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, which has never interpreted detente--in its phraseology--as a so-called "freezing of the objective historical development process," as a "protection of guarantee for decayed regimes" (Soviet Government statement of 22 May 1976), has felt encouraged to exploit the unrest and the colonial disintegration processes in the Third World for its own ends.

Afghanistan has made the West aware of where this Soviet double standard--the respect for the detente principles in the stability of Europe but their violation under the unstable conditions in other parts of the world--may end up.

In the United States the answer was an alarmed awakening. Supported by parliament and the public, the administration declared its determination to take up the challenge and to make the necessary efforts toward counteracting any further shifts of the world balance. In the eighties the destiny of man will essentially depend on whether it will be possible on a worldwide scale, as in Europe, to proceed from confrontation to a balance of interests and cooperation.

The Americans are agreed with us that the crisis cannot be solved through the transposition of the East-West antagonism to the Third World. What is just as important as ensuring the military equilibrium is the stabilization of unstable regions through the readiness for economic and political cooperation with the states of the respective regions in the world. states which are jealous of their independence. The principle that detente can work only under renunciation of the achievement of mutual advantage also applies to Afghanistan, and once again to both sides there. The Americans and the European Community, which submitted a proposal for a solution on 19 February 1980, adhere to this principle.

The Federal Republic of Germany's relations with the Soviet Union deserve special significance for detente policy in Europe. Without the treaties with the East, detente in Europe would not have been possible. Neither would the Quadripartite Agreement have materialized, nor would the Vienna MBFR negotiations have been arranged. If the foundation created in the relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with its Eastern neighbors were shaken, the detente process in Europe would be interrupted.

In this regard, the solid mooring of German policy in the Western economic and alliance system is the business basis. It is not just in our interest. It is only by detente policy's linkage between the superpowers that the development of German-Soviet relations can contribute toward stability in Europe.

The significance of Ostpolitik for the German problem is inherent in the desire to preserve through the maintenance and arrangement of contacts between people, the will of belonging together within the German nation, a will which represents a real psychological and historically effective force. It will be important in the eighties to continue this development without interruption.

What matters is to supplement the traffic agreement concluded between the two German states in 1978 and 1980--agreements which served the safety of Berlin to a special degree--with agreements in the fields of cultural affairs, science, and legal assistance and to make headway in the humanitarian sector in general and in travel alleviations in particular. We are prepared to seek additional, long-term agreements which will safeguard Berlin's needs in the eighties and nineties.

Already during the past several years, the military aspects of detente have moved into the center of East-West discussion. It is obvious that the eighties will bring the decision for disarmament or an arms race. Our successful efforts toward incorporating aspects of security policy in the final document of Helsinki proved to be correct. Our objective is unequivocal: 1. We want security on the basis of balance; 2. We want balance on as low a level of armaments as possible.

The option of making the eighties a decade of disarmament has not yet been lost, even if the developments of the past few months surely have not improved the chances for this. All efforts toward disarmament will stand a chance only if and when unilateral advantages are not sought but instead the other side's interests, too, are included in one's own considerations.

This must be applied to the continuation of the CSCE process, the institution and work of a European disarmament conference, the MBFR negotiations, and the negotiations on medium-range weapons.

It was the SALT negotiation process which introduced the principle of balance for the intercontinental strategic arms. It must be the goal for the eighties to establish this principle for the other sectors as well. The double decision of the Western defense alliance on the medium-range arms issue expresses the double objective in a classical fashion, namely: 1. balance, which is to say, no acceptance of the superiority of the other side; 2. balance on as low a level of armaments as possible.

On the threshold of the eighties the matter of the medium-range weapons thus becomes the crucial question: whether it will be possible to create a balance downward, meaning through disarmament, whether we will be forced to create a balance upward, meaning an arms race, or whether Western Europe will embark on the road of security-political dissociation from the United States through the acceptance of the growing superiority of the Eastern side.

The determination of the West to implement the Brussels decision without any restriction, which also means to negotiate without any precondition, demonstrates our will to do everything to ensure the balance and to avoid another arms race. Any doubt nourished in the West about our determination to create the balance therefore does not constitute any alleviation of the disarmament efforts but aggravates them because this doubt will nurse hopes in the East that a state of accepted superiority of the East might ensue.

If it is true that responsible security policy includes the capability of seeing the interests, anxieties, and hopes of the other side as well, then it will become clear that an essential role is played by the building of confidence. For this reason confidence-building measures will have to be an essential component of West-Eastern efforts. In this respect we are only at the beginning of the development of the existing options.

The quantitative and qualitative broadening of confidence-building measures must become a dynamic element of European arms control policy. What I mean by quantitative is that the regional sphere of application of confidence-building measures to be newly developed must extend to all of Europe as per the French proposal concerning a European disarmament conference. By qualitative I mean the maximum openness on all decisions and facts pertaining to security. Arms exports to all parts of the world must no longer be secret as they also affect European security. Arms policy decisions, the development of new weapons systems, are causes of distrust on the other side if treated as a secret matter; if treated openly they spell more predictability at any rate, and this is a precondition for building confidence.

It is easy to realize that this approach to the building of confidence demands more of the East than it does of the West since the latter even now offers a high degree of publicity as a consequence of our open society. But for this very reason the East should realize that what is at stake in the international security discussion also is the establishment of a balance in predictability.

The discussion on the TNF modernization which took place in the West especially in 1979 is an example showing the degree of predictability and calculability which the Western states offer the East out of their open structure. This element of security could be multiplied by corresponding behavior on the other side.

It is necessary to ask what course arms control policy for the medium-range weapons could have taken if the SS-20 advance armament in the East had been prepared just as transparently as has the TNF arms gap closure in the West. The positive effect could have been amplified once again if the SS-20 decision had been combined with an offer of negotiations on medium-range weapons on the part of the East.

In the past Europe had been the theater of terrible wars, and often it also was the starting point of wars carried into other parts of the world. Today it must be our goal to contribute toward the peaceful solution of conflicts in all the world. This applies to the Afghanistan crisis, to the Iran crisis, to the Middle East, and to southern Africa.

What we must do here is create models of military security which will not only provide us with stability here but which will also radiate this stability to other parts of the globe. What matters especially in difficult times is to work on the implementation of the goals of the Final Act of Helsinki and to recognize the yet unused prospects inherent in all three baskets. The CSCE process has been devised on a long-term basis. It must be kept up even if changes in climate occur in the East-West relationship. In such a situation its stabilizing function must prove its worth, even if it is only natural that the overall situation will have a promoting or a negative effect on the respective followup conferences.

It is especially in difficult times that the option to hold such conferences on a political level should be utilized. The existing consultations should be used for mapping out some concrete points in some baskets for Madrid which will make it possible to make some progress at the conference which is due to begin in November 1980.

This applies, for example, to cooperation in the field of energy and improvement in the information about economic policies in Basket No Two and to the continuous further development of humanitarian arrangements in Basket No Three: family reunion and the travel options.

What is of special significance as well is the observance of the provisions concerning the freedom of information, which deserve outstanding importance even beyond the CSCE realm of international cooperation in the development of modern information facilities.

Ladies and gentlemen, detente on the basis of equal rights and balance--this is one of the pillars in building a world order in which the states in common responsibility will secure their future in peace and welfare. Partnership cooperation between industrial and developing countries, on the other hand, is the second pillar.

The definitive powers in the Third World today are the will for independence and self-determination, the desire to implement individual identities and the striving for economic development. Only a policy toward the Third World in alliance with these forces can be successful in the long run and lead to fruitful cooperation.

The nonaligned movement is an expression of the Third World with regard to independence. The movement nonaligned at present is in a state of transition from its anticolonial establishment phase to the phase of maintenance and development of the just achieved independence and sovereignty.

The coming years will be also characterized by the dispute which has become obvious in Havana involving the alternative of political independence or leaning on the Soviet Union, which is considered by the representatives of this course as a "natural ally" of the nonaligned. The historical development which is unambiguously directed at the implementation of self-determination indicates that the trend toward independence will prevail over the trend of leaning on someone. Already in Havanathe great majority was against leaning on the Soviet Union, but also against any kind of leaning on the West. The policy of real nonalignment opposes every policy of predominance and of establishing zones of influence.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has been condemned by an overwhelming majority of the Third World. The Third World feels that this intervention was aimed against it, and it does not primarily consider it an East-West problem. It demands in agreement with the West a solution of the Afghanistan crisis through a withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

The reaction of the Third World to Afghanistan shows that the policy of establishing zones of influence is bringing the Soviet Union constantly more in opposition to the Third World.

If the West, however, will act in a convincing way for self-determination and equal rights in the countries of the Third World, it can become a fair partner to the Third World. It would only lose this chance if it transfers, mirroring the Soviet policy of establishing zones of influence, the East-West antagonism to the Third World. It would also lose its chance if it ignored the legitimate claims of the Third World.

That means, among other things, if it ignored the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in the framework of a far-reaching and just, peaceful solution, or if it opposed the overcoming of colonialism and racism in Namibia and South Africa. Eventually the West would also lose the principles of fair partnership with the states of the Third World were it to let itself be misused as the protector of outdated structures. Developments in Central America will be a test demonstrating whether the West will have that insight.

Ladies and gentlemen, the concept for a Western policy toward the Third World can only be support of the independence and self-determination of the Third World. Only such a concept will have a future. It alone can preserve peace.

In this connection mistrust must be mitigated in the West and in the Third World. The mistrust of the nonaligned is based on their experience of colonial times; it is being ignored in this connection that the will for partnership today exists everywhere in the world.

The mistrust in the West has its roots in the close cooperation between nonaligned and communist countries in the anticolonial phase of the nonaligned movement. It is being ignored in this connection that this close cooperation very often has neither been sought nor desired by the people of the Third World, and that it has been forced upon them due to the shortsightedness of Western states and their denial of progress.

A long-term Western policy means renouncing the attempt to export our own political, social and economic systems to the Third World. On the contrary, it means respect for and approval of the Third World's independent way.

Next to securing and developing external independence, the determinant force in the Third World today is maintaining its identity, or--particularly in Africa--finding its identity.

Strengthening the independence of the Third World also means making a contribution to a peaceful solution through negotiations of conflicts in the Third World. The example of Zimbabwe in past months demonstrated in an impressive way that conflicts indeed can be solved peacefully and that they can be solved only in this way without chaos and destruction.

The Western concept of solving conflicts peacefully has gained credibility through the success in Zimbabwe, credibility in Africa as well as in the Third World as a whole.

Third, strengthening the independence of the Third World means supporting the trend toward regional mergers in the Third World. These mergers can contribute considerably to promoting the independence, political stability and economic development in the Third World.

A special task exists here with regard to the policy of the European Community. As an example of a successful merger of states with equal rights it is a manifold model for the Third World. Intraregional cooperation between the European Community and the mergers of the Third World can give important impetus to these mergers particularly in their first phase.

We Germans therefore have made ourselves the advocates in the European Community for such intraregional cooperation.

The cooperation agreement between the European Community and the ASEAN states, initiated by us, is an example of Europe's preparedness to maintain its opportunities and its responsibility. The same applies to the dialogue with the states of the Andean Pact which began last month. The Euro-Arab dialogue must be also activated and politically upgraded. And the dialogue which has been opened with the Gulf states must be also energetically pursued.

In Africa the first economic summit conference in Lagos has clearly demonstrated the tendency toward regional mergers. Here, too, the European Community must exploit the possibility of promoting such mergers. We are doing that super-regionally already in the Lome agreement. which envisages considerable means of assistance for the support of regional projects.

Strengthening the independence of the Third World means, last but not least--I am stressing this again--recognition and promotion of the stabilizing role of the nonaligned movement.

I would like to expressly welcome here Yugoslavia's wish to continue playing the leading role in the nonaligned movement after the death of President Tito.

It is to President Tito's credit that due to the activity of a European country such as Yugoslavia, the nonaligned movement from the day of its establishment did not have an anti-European character.

A future world system of peace and cooperation with equal rights presupposes that we consider the development of the countries of the Third World as a task involving us. Peace and welfare in our state also depends on the overcoming of famine in the Third World and the development of stability. This has been impressively demonstrated by the report of the Brandt commission.

Development assistance is a humanitarian duty. But it is also an act for the protection of our own vital interests. Between 1970 and 1978 the developing countries--even if we leave aside oil-exporting countries with their capital surplus--have achieved a growth rate of 5.8 percent annually. This is a growth rate which is lagging just a bit behind the 6 percent aim for the second development decade. But the figure 5.8 is just an average. It covers up different developments in the Third World.

Some of the developing countries--oil-exporting countries and countries which have achieved progress in the industrialization process--have achieved very high growth rates. But the poorer developing countries on the other hand are lagging farther behind; the growth rate in these countries sometimes does not even suffice to catch up with the population increase.

Also, in developing countries with a fast growth rate great parts of the populace sometimes remain practically excluded from the development. The number of the poor and the hungry increased in many countries.

In the forthcoming third development decade two things must be achieved: Development must be sped up in poor developing countries as well, so that satisfactory growth rates will be achieved; and the inclusion of all classes of the populace in the development process must be achieved in order to thus overcome absolute poverty, which means pure need.

In the year 2000 some 4.6 billion people will live in developing countries including China, which is more people than there are in the whole world today. This calls for great efforts in order to avoid a deterioration of the situation of the people in the Third World. The entire united strength of all countries is needed to improve it, of the industrial countries in the West and in the East as well as of the developing countries themselves.

In New York in August this year the UN special General Assembly will fire the starting shot for the beginning of new global negotiations between the North and the South, negotiations which will include the energy problem for the first time. It is necessary to exploit this chance to mobilize the strength of all countries in a coordinated policy for the great aim of overcoming hunger and need.

Priority must be given to increasing public development aid for poor developing countries. We hope that eventually also the communist industrial countries will take over a share of this help that will be adequate to their potential.

The oil price increases have created great balance of payment difficulties also for the oil-importing developing countries with a medium income. It will be important to make available for them sufficient means of assistance through international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and private banks.

As important as public assistance is for the poorer developing countries, the opening of the markets of industrial countries is of central importance for more developed countries.

In 1979 the industrial goods exports of developing countries not belonging to OPEC had almost the same value as raw material exports, aside from oil. In other words: The monopoly of industrial countries in exports of industrial goods is facing its end. Our yes or no to this development will make cooperation between the North and the South stand or fall. Closing our markets to industrial goods exports of the Third World and ignoring the change in the traditional trade structure--where developing countries supply raw materials and industrial countries supply finished products--would mean denying the developments in the Third World.

Keeping the markets open doubtless creates great problems for the industrial countries in the current difficult situation of the world economy. But we must master these problems such as the structural change.

The forthcoming global North-South negotiations for the first time are supposed to include energy problems, and thus the key problem of industrial countries and developing countries. Transition from the times of oil to other energies will call for greater efforts of all countries in saving energy: investments for coal, nuclear energy and other forms of energy. Transition will be mastered without a breach only if oil producing and consumer countries will cooperate in common responsibility.

Oil-producing countries want to develop their economy for the period after oil. They need, among other things, technology transfers, secure open markets for their future industrial exports, secure investment possibilities for their foreign currency surplus. The oil-consuming countries depend on reliable oil supplies and protection against abrupt price increases. Oil- importing developing countries in addition need help for the development of their own energy resources.

These interests can be satisfied only though cooperation, and it ought to be possible in an energy dialogue to organize a balance of interests and fruitful cooperation.

Let me stress a last point: the problem of development strategy. There does not exist one strategy that would be valid for every country; there are only many strategies which must be selected respectively on the basis of the special resources and situations in every developing country. But one thing applies to every strategy: It must be set up in such a way that it will initiate a broad development process including the masses of the poor. The division of the economy and the society into two sectors must be avoided in the developing countries: a modern sector supporting the growth rate, and a traditional sector where everything remains as it was for the people--that is, hunger and misery. Only a development process involving the masses of the poor in the long run can facilitate stable development.

A central part of such a balanced development strategy in most countries will mean giving priority to the promotion of agriculture, promotion of modern agriculture, achieving high production increases not with machines but with labor-intensive methods. Only with such a decisive promotion of agriculture will it be possible to solve simultaneously the threatening food problems in many developing countries.

Of decisive importance for the development of the international situation in the eighties will be developments in the United Nations. In the Western world the enthusiasm for the United Nations in the first decade of its existence has been replaced in the meantime by resignation, mistrust and a low opinion. A sober review shows quickly that the first positive approach was not just laurels given in advance, but the result of Western predominance in the United Nations. Soviet veto records have been confused with Western successes, and new majorities which had come about have been ignored.

A low opinion of the United Nations also in our country disregards the fact that the United Nations is not the cause of the world's problems, but that it reflects the world's problems. In view of the plurality of the international community of states, something like the creation of a world opinion emanates from the United Nations, which is becoming an ever stronger political factor due to the increasing importance of the nonaligned. It can be realized even now that political decisions in individual states of the world--although differently--take into consideration the world opinion expressed in the United Nations. Resignation or even a low opinion of the United Nations means renunciation of being involved in the creation of the world opinion.

Particularly such countries as the Federal Republic of Germany ought to undertake everything to include its opinion in the process of forming world opinion. The positive effects of the activities of the United Nations--with regard to safeguarding peace, for example--should not be underrated, despite their limitations.

The actual problem of the United Nations is the clumsiness of its structures which forces the holding of mammoth conferences on highly complicated issues. And yet rapprochement of opinion has been also achieved in such conferences, sometimes rather late, but not too late.

The question must be asked, for example, whether the present position held by the industrial countries on North-South problems, had they been maintained 10 or 12 years ago, would not have achieved considerable and constructive effects.

Several erroneous developments in the forming of the Third World's opinion on world economic problems are consequences of the earlier underdevelopment in industrial countries of awareness of problems which led to useless suggestions to solve the problem, although realistic suggestions would have had a chance to bring constructive influence to bear on the forming of opinion in the Third World.

What applies to associations and bodies applies to the United Nations: They cannot be better than their members permit. The United Nations, despite all its imperfectness, became indispensable long ago. We should therefore also in future try to activate it.

So we know at the threshold of the eighties that the new decade will bring about important changes. Every one of them; those that appear to be only of regional significance, as well, will have effects going beyond the decade. To every question we must make our contribution by taking up a clear position in order to maintain a development which will safeguard for mankind peace and a life worthy of human existence.

We will make energetic efforts for the continuation of an integration policy in Europe and against disintegration with regard to the customs community. We stress common ideas of values and agreement with regard to security interests of Europe and America as well as the determination to act accordingly, and we oppose modern anti-Americanism and the detachment of Europe.

We place a balance as an indispensable prerequisite of stability and security against the preponderance of the East with the danger of instability and eventual adaptation or even submission.

We place our efforts for a balance on as low a level of armament as possible against the danger of a new arms race. We place the cooperation between the East and the West, the continuation of detente policy on the basis of an alliance which is able to act, against a new cold war with its dangers for understanding and stability and its dangers for the interests of the German nation living in two states.

We place a Europe, which is the starting point of a peaceful solution of all conflicts in the world, against transferring the East-West antagonism to the Third World, which would bring about the export of tensions instead of peaceful solutions.

We place support for the independence and sovereignty of the states of the Third World against a policy of creating zones of influence and of predominance, which would make the Third World the starting point of worldwide tensions.

We place the concept of West-East-South cooperation in energy policy matters against the danger of a worldwide energy distribution fight.

We place our determination to overcome the North-South antagonism on the basis of our normal contribution and our responsibility for world peace against negligence for, or economic predominance vis-a-vis the Third World with the imbedded denial of moral and political responsibility.

We place our will to create through a dialogue and through negotiations a pluralistic and peaceful world system based on equal rights and partnership--versus action against each other or past each other--against conservation of old superiority structures and against the creation of new structures of one side ruling over the other.

Ladies and gentlemen, the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is urged to clearly define all its aims, to maintain constancy in their pursuance and predictability of its intentions. We will be able to go our way unambiguously only if we will always be aware that peace and human rights, self-determination and safeguarding peace will be the indispensable characteristics of German policy.

TWO LIBYANS INTERROGATED IN BONN AS 'HIT MEN'

AU241945 Rome ANSA in English 1920 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] (ANSA)-Bonn, May 24--Two young Libyan nationals suspected of acting as hit men for carrying out the threat of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to "liquidate" his country's enemies living abroad were arrested today in Bonn and are being interrogated by West German police. The two youths, identified as 15-year-old Keni Nusbah Khalafa and 19-year-old Khaled Tagiuri, were picked up at a hotel in the capital shortly after their arrival aboard a flight to Bonn.

A young Libyan in custody in Rome has confessed his part in the killing of one of the four Libyan nationals slain in Italy with the statement that his victim, a prosperous businessman, was an "enemy of the Libyan people." Another young Libyan, who failed in his bid to gun down the Libyan owner of a restaurant in the Italian capital earlier this week, also told police that he had acted on the behalf of the Tripoli regime.

SAARLAND PREMIER ZEYER REELECTED ON SECOND BALLOT

LD231138 Hamburg DPA in German 0729 GMT 23 May 80

[Summary] Saarbrucken--Saarland Premier Werner Zeyer, CDU, who heads the only CDU-FDP coalition land government in the Federal Republic, was reelected for a 5-year term in a second ballot by the diet in Saarbrucken today.

In the first ballot on Wednesday, Zeyer had suffered a surprise defeat when--so observers believe--three members of his own CDU abstained. Today's vote was 27-23 CDU and 4 FDP--for, and 24 of the SPD opposition against.

GISCARD INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

LD232110 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] [Announcer] We now go over to the conversation with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, which is now being carried on television on TF-1 and Antenne-2. The president of the republic is replying to questions from Apul Nahon and (Gerard Saint-Paul) following his summit talks with the Soviet head of state and leader of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, in Warsaw:

[Question] Mr President, a great deal has been said and written about your trip to Warsaw. Would you please tell us why, in essence, was there this meeting with Chairman Brezhnev?

[Answer] For the following reasons: Everyone knows that there is serious international tension. Everyone knows it--you say so, and French and world public opinion is itself convinced of it. In a tense situation, the main leaders of the world must know the others' points of view exactly. You know that when we recall the catastrophes in world history in the last 50 or 100 years, many of these catastrophes were due to an absence of communication or explanation among the main leaders of the world at the time. And the object of this meeting was to have a conversation in depth with one of the principal authorities on the international scene, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, so that he would know our way of seeing this situation and of analyzing it, and so that I could also know the way he conceives and analyzes it.

[Question] Mr President, so why all this mystery surrounding the announcement of this summit?

[Answer] There was no mystery. On the contrary, we simply wanted to be sure it was held in a conversational atmosphere.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Conversation. If we had announced this conference 1 week ahead, or 2 weeks ahead, what would have happened? People would have said that this was a conference aimed at preparing decisions and achieving results. There would have been a mobilization of all the news media and everyone would have rushed to Warsaw. And since a conversation was what it was, we would have been unable to preserve the conversational nature of the talks. I want to tell you that, thanks to the reception from the Polish authorities and Mr Gierek, whom I thank, it was just a conversation. Those of you who were present saw that there were just a few people in a room, that nothing was going on outside, there were no crowds, no demonstrations, no attention--it was a conversation.

Moreover, look at the inconsistency--the inconsistency of the criticisms made in this respect. The same people--and you can make the comparison--are reproaching me for not going to Marshal Tito's funeral in Belgrade, forgetting to say that Marshal Tito did not come to either of the funerals of the two French presidents of the republic, General de Gaulle and President Pompidou. So people are telling me: You should have gone to the funeral to have a conversation with Mr Brezhnev. Thus, people apparently would have considered it appropriate to have talks between two wreaths and two funeral orations, for a few minutes, while the choice that we did make was, on the contrary, organized. It was a conversation in depth that lasted for 5 hours, as you know, and one that enabled us to get to the bottom of the subjects in a calm and thoughtful atmosphere.

[Question] There have been other remarks, other criticisms about the results--or for some lack of results--of this Warsaw trip. What do you have to bring back to the French people from your meeting with Leonid Brezhnev?

[Answer] Well, those who criticized it did not understand; (?for it means they did) not understand the purpose of this meeting. In international life there are two different forms of action: There are negotiations, the objective of which is to arrive at results. And there are conversations, the object of which is to exchange knowledge, points of view and thoughts. I repeat, it is very important--just think about it for a moment--it is very important to have in front of you one of the world's great leaders, to know exactly what is in his mind and to ensure that he knows exactly what we ourselves have on our minds. And the essential outcome of this conversation is that we now have a better knowledge of our reactions to the present situation, and, equally, of possible developments in this situation.

I can tell you that, on coming out of this discussion, Mr Leonid Brezhnev and I certainly know in a much more precise way what are and what would be the reactions to various possible developments in the international situation. That was the object of this conversation.

[Question] Has France's position on the core issue of Afghanistan changed, or perhaps we can say evolved, after this summit?

[Answer] No, France's position has not changed. You know that our position is that the armed intervention of Soviet forces in Afghanistan is unacceptable. We have said so from the start. I have exchanged written correspondence with Mr Leonid Brezhnev, and, naturally, I stressed this point of view to him and said that, therefore, it is necessary to put an end to this situation--it is necessary to put an end to this situation by political action, political initiative. As long as this situation continues, there will be a basic source of tension in the international situation.

[Question] Certain newspapers, particularly American ones, have spoken of France's going it alone and even of a breach in Atlantic solidarity. Just what are the facts?

[Answer] There are two things: There is that which can be explained, and there is that which is unacceptable. What can be explained is that the big countries have a tendency to believe that they have a monopoly on international relations. Some days before my discussion with Mr Brezhnev there was a discussion of the meeting between the new U.S. secretary of state with Mr Gromyko. Everyone found this to be perfectly natural. At last, people, said, an initial discussion is taking place. Yet the idea that the leader of a major independent country should also have a meeting with Mr Brezhnev arouses a sense of irritation. Why?

It is here that we come back to what is unacceptable, and this is the idea that France does not have the right or the possibility of having an independent policy without immediately being accused of disrupting Western solidarity. In what area, on what topic, in connection with which measure has Western solidarity been disrupted by this trip? [words indistinct] was a decision taken, was any action carried out that might modify or shake Western solidarity? None whatsoever--unless it is the very principle that France has conversations, and can have conversations, with whomever it wants to. And the fact of having an independent policy means especially that we can have conversations with the Soviet Union periodically. I meet Mr Leonid Brezhnev, generally, once a year. And this is one of the important means of gaining information and the establishment of data on the basis of which we conduct our foreign policy.

[Question] And what do you think of the reactions, given these conditions, of French circles and political parties, after your trip to Warsaw?

[Answer] Just a minute, just a minute--of certain circles and of certain political parties. You know, there are--and for me this is something basic--there are on the one hand the intelligence and the commonsense of the French people. I have not met a single Frenchman in the street who did not understand the [word indistinct] trip. Not a single one. And those that I have seen since understand that, in a situation of tension, the head of an important state--for the sake of world politics--what is important is that France not only has the right but from many points of view the duty to speak frankly with the other leaders in this international situation. Everybody understands this. And to speak with firmness, as I have done, it is known, and at the same time in an effort to seek and consolidate peace, which is at the present moment the aspiration not only of Europe but of world opinion.

So I come back once again to what I said earlier regarding independence. We often hear political speeches on the independence of French policy. But every time it is a question of acting or being, one has suddenly the impression that this independence is too heavy for some shoulders to bear. Well, as far as I am concerned, this independence does not frighten me. I must say that the day there is no longer any independent French policy is the day that there will be no more French history. The book will have to be closed, and, naturally, it is not I who will close it. And this is why I will continue to conduct an independent policy, in natural solidarity, as I have said, with those who are our partners in Europe and the world, and it is a policy that will be conducted in the service of peace and the security of France.

FRANCOIS-PONCET SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY ON GISCARD-BREZHNEV TALKS

LD231411 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 May 80 p 8

[Unattributed report on statement to French National Assembly by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on 21 May: "It Would Be a Serious Political Mistake To Isolate the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet thinks that the Warsaw meeting represents "an important and necessary stage" in the framework of France's policy of "firmness and dialogue," indicating that he wanted to "refute" the dubious and in any case erroneous interpretations given to this event by some people, some of which are surprising when you consider who is making them.

He refuted the idea that the Warsaw meeting was the result of "improvisation," and recalled that it was the result of an initiative taken by Mr Gierek adding: "In addition it is part of the continuation of a dialogue which, since the beginning of the crisis, has gone on virtually unbroken between France and the Soviet Union."

The minister then stressed the scale of the international crisis, stating: "Let us make no mistake about the fact that we are facing events whose consequences call into question the very foundations of peace. It would be a strange underestimation of the serious nature of the situation to believe that it can be tackled by normal diplomatic methods and routines." "It is clear," he continued, "that the time had come for it (France--LE MONDE note) to issue the necessary warnings now that the world is sliding down a dangerous slope. However eloquent the language of facts might be, it is likely to go unheeded if nobody dares lend his voice to it. In deciding to do so France is following its vocation."

Mr Francois-Poncet asserted that the president of the republic "wanted to throw all France's weight behind peace" and added: "There is no example of military power breaking down the resistance of a whole people when it is supported by the feeling, which the international community has, of the justice of its cause.... [paragraph continues]

"Any formula, which aimed in particular at legitimizing in some way an unacceptable de facto situation could only lead to an impasse. Any aggravation of the military intervention in the field could only increase tension...." "Afghanistan," he continued, "must not become a parade ground for weapons directed against the Soviet Union. Nor must it become a Soviet parade ground which would inevitably be a threat to others. The only way of bringing about a solution is to enable the Afghan people to freely decide their future and to bring neighboring and more distant powers to recognize their sovereignty."

Reply to Mr Muskie

The minister pointed out that Mr Giscard d'Estaing had informed Mr Carter, Mr Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher that the meeting was not intended to be "a negotiation leading to decisions" and specified: "This information was not given earlier because of unfortunate precedents, notably the case of the meeting between the four Western ministers planned last January whose nature was distorted by premature leaks which did not come from Paris." The aim of this meeting, he indicated, was "to enable two powers which have responsibilities in the world, to understand clearly each other's view on the causes of the current tensions and their reactions if these tensions were to persist or even worsen." He added: "During the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December it was possible to see to what extent communication had been lacking. It is important to remedy this. That is what France has done.... It is, of course, too early to assess the conclusions the Soviet leaders will draw from this for the future. I would like to point out that the French viewpoint has been explained to them bluntly and unambiguously; that they listened to it and seemed to understand it. The meeting also confirmed that the Soviet Union now seems to have a more precise idea of the scale of the crisis and a clearer awareness of the need to find a political solution to it. That does not mean that the Soviet Union views its settlement in a way which we can regard as satisfactory. It is clear, as was to be expected, that our positions are and remain very different."

Mr Francois-Poncet stressed that the criticism expressed with regard to this meeting "shows a fundamental misunderstanding of the principles behind French diplomatic action, the objectives it is pursuing and the situation on the international scene. France," he remarked, "is following an independent foreign policy. It has talks with whom it wishes, when it wishes. It does not need permission from anybody to do so. I note, moreover, that the need to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union is unanimously recognized." Pointing out that Mr Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state, described his meeting in Vienna with Mr Gromyko as "useful and necessary," the minister indicated: "Why should what is rightly deemed useful and necessary where Mr Muskie and Mr Gromyko are concerned become harmful or superfluous where the president of the republic and Mr Brezhnev are concerned?"

He stated in conclusion: "Trying to exclude the Soviet Union from the vital dialogue on the means of eliminating the causes of international tension means running the risk of locking international relations in a cycle of incomprehension and misunderstandings and abandoning ourselves to a blind spiral which could be fatal. Unless of course we are to consider that this dialogue should be reserved for the superpowers alone. As everybody knows, that is not France's viewpoint. However, it is not enough just to say this. This declaration would be derisory if we were to agree to submit our actions for prior approval and if we were to worry about the first sign of a 'frown.'"

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

AU231600 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 23 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today stressed that only a united Europe can contribute to a resumption of the East-West dialogue. In an interview with the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO Colombo also criticized French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw earlier this week.

"Any initiative which succeeds in expressing, even visibly, European cooperation and a substantial unity of the West is preferable to the French president's move," Colombo said. "Europe will make its weight felt and contribute to a resumption of the East-West dialogue on two conditions: that it be united and that it consider itself an essential part of the West and not let itself be pressured by moves aimed at putting it in a position close to neutrality," the foreign minister added.

Colombo said that France's proposal for a world conference in 1981 "is very vague" and added that "the European proposal for neutralization of Afghanistan is still viable and could solve the most serious problem currently threatening peace."

With respect to the Atlantic Alliance, Colombo said that almost without realizing it, it has fallen into a position of inferiority, albeit not serious, with respect to its defensive apparatus. It is necessary to narrow this gap if we want to make our efforts for a dialogue effective.

The foreign minister said he is "a little less pessimistic about the difficulties afflicting the European Economic Community. Beyond the difference on concrete problems that the Luxembourg summit dramatically brought to the surface, I don't think there has been a wavering in the conviction of all countries that they are not only an integral part of the Community but that they must continue to be a part of it in the future," Colombo concluded.

TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES ROME VISIT

AU221950 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 22 (ANSA)--Tunisian Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly [as received] wound up a three-day official visit to Rome today voicing hope for increasingly solid ties between Italy and Tunisia. Baly met with Premier Francesco Cossiga, Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio and Foreign Undersecretary Aristide Gunnella.

Before leaving for Tunis the Tunisian official said that his talks with Italian Government authorities were "definitely positive." The minister said that Tunisia places particular importance on two points, "stability of nations along the Mediterranean basin and safeguarding peace in full respect of mutual values." With respect to cooperation between the two nations, Baly said he hoped relations between Italy and Tunisia will cover all fields, from economy to culture and a joint defense plan.

BERLINGUER VIEWS POSSIBLE DC RECOVERY IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

LD211527 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 May 80 pp 1,4

["U.B." report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 15 May speech in Milan: "These Are the Stakes"]

[Excerpts] Milan--What are we voting for on 8 June? What is the general political significance of this vote for the renewal of the local and regional administrations? [paragraph continues]

What are the political reasons which demand that we understand the full importance--the decisive importance--of this election and that we therefore mobilize to thwart the current rightwing plan, to reopen the road to change and regenerate this government?

The answer to these questions formed the core of the speech which the PCI secretary general delivered yesterday evening in Duomo Square. Some people claim, Berlinguer said, that this election campaign is not arousing the citizens' interest. Squares as full as this one, he added, in fact prove the contrary. But it is true, however, that in certain sectors of the population and the country there prevails a degree of indifference, of insufficient participation in the debate and in commitment to the issues at stake in the 8 June elections.

Already two different political prospects are clearly emerging, depending on the results obtained by the various parties, on whether some gain and some lose. One prospect is that advocated by us Communists. The other is that advocated by the Christian Democratic Party [DC] of the "preamble," that is, the alignment which formed a 58-percent majority at the DC congress and which "boasts," Berlinguer said ironically, the names of Fanfani, Forlani, Piccoli, Donat-Cattin, Bisaglia and so forth in descending order to Milan's De Carolis.

What does this group want and what is it working for? It has very specific objectives, both on the general political plans and in the context of the local administrations for which we are voting on 8 June. At the local level its explicit objective is to secure revenge for the June 1975 administrative and regional elections. That is, the intention is to cancel out the major positive innovation which those election results brought to the country's life by confirming the leftwing administrations which had already been governing in Emilia, Tuscany, Umbria and several provinces and municipalities in those and other regions and, above all, through the transfer to the leftwing forces and workers parties of the government of three more regions (Piedmont, Liguria and Latium,) several provinces and almost all the major cities (from Milan to Naples, from Turin to Rome, from Genoa to Florence and from Venice to Taranta), until then all governed by the DC or by center-left coalitions.

This then, the PCI secretary general said, is one of the things at stake at the 8 June elections. If the DC manages to regain power with its customary allies in the regions, provinces and municipalities which it lost in 1975, if it manages to succeed on this front also, its power system and government methods will once again spread throughout the country. And this would not only be a scandal, but would do real and profound harm to Italy--harm which would aggravate the damage which that system has already done and is still doing to to the Italian economy, work and culture.

Vote for Transformation

The 8 June vote must thwart this plan, must prevent the DC from regaining control of the administrations which it has lost and must confirm and if possible extend the network of democratic and leftwing administrations which are one of the linchpins to be used in action for reform and transformation which will develop and succeed in all fields of national life.

The present government is the result of two political factors which emerged following June 1979.

1--The DC congress, at which the forces favorably disposed toward a government including PCI participation, though gaining 42 percent, were defeated and at which the upper hand was gained by a majority aiming instead at a policy of division and rupture with the PCI (Donat-Cattin has gone as far as to speak of the need for a "reactionary surge");

2--The Socialist Central Committee meeting, at which a line prevailed of abandoning the struggle for a government of real democratic solidarity, a government including both parties of the workers movement.

This is why, Berlinguer said, we have a government that is not only entirely unfit to deal with the country's pressing problems but which constitutes a threat of a rightward swing.

This is a government which is incapable of establishing a foreign policy which, though within the contact of the Atlantic Alliance, can carry out a consistent autonomous initiative to facilitate dialogue, detente, arms reduction and peace.

The PCI secretary general pointed out the government's vacillations in its verdict on the U.S. raid in Iran, its stance on the Olympics issue and above all, most serious of all, the unconditional solidarity guaranteed for any further U.S. venture with respect to Iran--a kind of solidarity which evinces the low degree of national independence which characterizes the present Italian Government.

It has been stated and boasted that the United States has not asked Italian ships to sail to the Persian Gulf--that is all we need, Berlinguer exclaimed. In fact, this government has granted what U.S. Defense Secretary Brown asked, namely an increase in military spending and forces in Europe and the Mediterranean--so that the United States can concentrate its efforts in the Middle East--and stopover points for its airlifts. Indeed, all these commitments go far beyind the obligations imposed by the Atlantic Alliance, which only concern defense measures, moreover, in a well delimited geographical area. This is the way to compromise Italy's (or Europe's) vital interests in relations with Iran, the Middle East and the Third World. And it also implies abandoning what is now most important among Italy's and Western Europe's interests--that is, a task of moderation with respect both to the United States and the USSR to induce them to abandon the use of force, pressure and reprisals with respect to other states; for a resumption of the dialogue and negotiations with the aim of peacefully resolving the present conflicts and achieving a balanced arms reduction which will give everyone security. It is a dangerous fact that at a time such as this Italy has a government which has already shown that it has no real autonomy of assessment or initiative.

As for the country's internal situation, the government has not given the slightest sign of being able to deal with problems such as inflation, the imminent recession, the energy crisis, unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular and the housing problem which conceals one of the most tragic abuses of power at the expense of young couples.

This, therefore, is an inept government, on the basis of all its activities. Its continuation in office could cause irreparable harm to the republic. This is because its foundations are small, narrow and limited and because the logic behind its formation and toward which it is being driven more and more by the DC's rightwing forces, which constitute its supporting framework, is a logic of division and rightwing swing in all fields.

DENMARK

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271020 Hamburg DPA in German 0923 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] Copenhagen--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel arrived in Copenhagen today for a 2-day visit. He was welcomed at the Copenhagen military airport by his Danish counterpart Poul Sogaard with whom he then went to the Danish Defense Command at Vidbek where he is to meet the chief of the Danish Armed Forces, General Knud Joergensen.

SWEDEN

PALME CONFIRMS REPORTS OF MISSION TO IRAN

NC241821 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, May 24 (AFP)--Former Swedish Premier Olof Palme left for Vienna today on his way to Tehran, where it was believed he would participate in a bid with two other Socialist International leaders to gain release of the U.S. hostages.

Mr. Palme said he, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez would leave tomorrow for Tehran to try to meet with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a clarifying note today, said the government's position on the hostages had not changed and the new Iranian Parliament would decide their fate. The diplomats have been held since November 4.

Mr. Palme emphasized that he was making the trip as a "private person" and not as a representative of the Socialist International. He said he had no assurance that a meeting with Mr. Bani-Sadr would take place.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT MOSCOW 29 MAY

LD231804 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten will leave for Moscow on 29 May for a 2-day official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Ullsten will hold talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on the international crisis situation that has developed against the background of events in Afghanistan.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO LEAVES FOR CANADA

LD251718 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, left Sweden today for a state visit to Canada.

In the morning the president made a test run of a torpedo boat accompanied by King Carl Gustaf. Mexico is to buy a number of boats of this type to be used as coastguard vessels.

KREISKY ARRIVES FOR TALKS, WARNS AGAINST PRESSURE ON IRAN

AT270825 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Athens from Tehran at 0215 [1115 GMT] today on an official visit. The leader of the Swedish Socialist Party Olof Palme and Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez also arrived at Ellinikon Airport with Kreisky and departed a short time later. Kreisky was welcomed at the airport by the Greek ambassador to Vienna and the Austrian ambassador to Athens and by the director on protocol of the Foreign Ministry. Kreisky will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis and will confer with Prime Minister Rallis. The Rallis-Kreisky talks will start this morning and will continue tomorrow. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, the ambassadors of the two countries and other officials will also attend the talks.

Shortly before his departure from Tehran for Athens the Austrian chancellor said there are certain differences of opinion between the Iranian leaders on the methods with which the Iran-U.S. crisis will be solved. Kreisky, who headed the three-man delegation of the Socialist International, said after a meeting of the Revolution Council, which he attended together with Felipe Gonzalez and former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, that a solution could be found if all the members of the Council are united. He added, however, that during their meetings with Iranian leaders they were given different views on the Iran-U.S. crisis.

Press Conference on Iran

AU270811 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0511 GMT 27 May 80

[Michael Kerbler report on Kreisky arrival in Athens Airport on 27 May, with recorded excerpts from Kreisky statements in English, with German translation superimposed]

[Summary] At an improvised press conference at Athens International Airport Chancellor Kreisky declared initially: [Begin Kreisky recording] "Our visit to Tehran was purely a private visit, a visit of three leaders of socialist parties--the Swedish, the Spanish and the Austrian Socialist Party. Naturally we went to Tehran with a kind of double function, being functionaries of the Socialist International as well. However, I want to make it quite clear that what we wanted was above all to establish contacts and to find out what goals are being pursued by the revolution in Iran, to understand more about what is going on in Tehran and Iran, more about the Islamic Revolution, about the goals of the revolution, the problems, about everything." [end recording]

In reply to journalists' questions, Kreisky then commented on the hostages affair and its consequences: [Begin Kreisky recording] "This was one of the many, many questions we discussed with the president, with Dr Beheshti who is one of the strong leaders of the Islamic Revolution, with liberal figures and with many other democrats. You know, I believe that the Iranians are very well aware of the dimensions of the affair. I personally feel that there will be a solution of the hostages affair some day--I cannot give you a date but I got the impression that they are fully aware that this is up to them, that it is their decision, and of course if--this I have to stress in a very clear way--if there is, if there are new pressures, yes, this would create new troubles." [end recording] "Kreisky also expressed the opinion that the Tehran leadership was interested in maintaining equidistance from both big powers--the USSR on the one hand and the United States on the other. In reply to the question whether more trips of the Socialist International would follow, Kreisky said in conclusion: I am convinced that we have now paved the way for others."

OPPOSITION REPIES TO POLICY STATEMENT DURING DEBATE

AT221935 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1825 GMT 22 May 80

[Videorecorded excerpt of statement by PASOK leader Andreas Papandreou to chamber of deputies on 22 May, followed by announcer-read summary of remainder of Papandreou statement and continued 22 May parliamentary debate on government policy statement]

[Text] [Begin Papandreou videorecording] Dear colleagues, yesterday in his policy statement the prime minister announced that he would seek to brief the Greek people and try try to achieve a democratic dialogue. Nevertheless, from the first day of his presence in the chamber he adopted a method of televised coverage of speeches in the chamber that decisively severs the chamber's political world from the Greek people because, between the people and the speaker, an ERT [Greek Radio and Television] announcer was interposed who read as rapidly as possible the notes from the minutes and the prepared speeches. It is impossible for us to understand, Mr Prime Minister, why you made this choice. I watched you on television, I watched a text which I could not follow, although I had seen you in the chamber.

Prime Minister Rallis was not able to pass any message to the Greek people yesterday. We do not care about his decision but I think we have a right to speak about our decision. For our part, Mr Prime Minister, we shall not accept the establishment of such an indirect relationship with the people. The simplest thing would be to abolish television and all of us go to reading newspapers.

Now let us deal with the government's policy statement.

It does not concern a new government. It concerns a recomposition of the Council of Ministers. It is one more government of New Democracy and it bears the entire responsibility for the economic, and national deadlocks into which it was led by its predecessor governments. The government's policy statement does not, therefore, constitute a starting point for a new policy but, on the contrary, constitutes the swan song of New Democracy and of the right. [applause]

I must admit that the term "policy statement" is surprising when it comes from the mouth of New Democracy or its representatives. In simplest terms, especially in the economic sector, there is not the slightest trace of planning, not even a trace of continuity. In 1975 Karamanlis promised the Greek people a 5-year plan. We are still waiting for it. Gentlemen colleagues, let us not forget that the plan concerns the years 1978 to 1982. It will be an outline of the past, a description of what happened in this unfortunate economy of our country, rather than a prospect for the future. However, even if the government had sought to express a policy statement it would have been difficult for it because, dear colleagues, the countdown for it has already begun. It is clear that we are marching rapidly toward elections. [applause] It is indeed true that the new government is a government of summer vacations. [end videorecording]

[Announcer] Then PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou stressed: For us, for PASOK and for the people, New Democracy always remains the political representative and agent of the interests of the economic oligarchy, foreign and local, regardless of the metamorphoses it passes through. Thus the goals of the right despite the masks it has worn at times--the Popular Party, the Rally Party, ERE [National Radical Union] and recently New Democracy--remain always: first, the conquest and appropriation of the state mechanism, the building of the state of the right with its extension into the parastate; second, its retention of power regardless of the popular will which it achieves every time by changing the electoral law, by resorting to violence and falsification which abolish or undermine democratic institutions and finally popular sovereignty; third, the absolute monopoly of mass information media.

Fourth, the formation of a patronized, government trade unionist movement led by it. Fifth, the subjugation of local administration within the framework of a suffocating centralization. Sixth, the complete dependence of the country on Atlantic centers of power outside Greece, the consequence of which is the formation of a foreign and defense policy which is not national but dependent. Seventh, the active defense of the interests of the oligarchy within the framework of an intensely antipopular incomes policy.

The leader of the opposition, Andreas Papandreou, referring to foreign policy said: The foreign policy of the current, New Democracy government constitutes a continuation and extension of the policy of the Karamanlis governments which was described by Karmanlis himself as a multidimensional policy because of the openings to Moscow, China, the Balkan and the Arab countries.

However, as we stressed from the chamber's rostrum, the country's foreign policy has remained only one-dimensional and has remained strictly within the framework of the Atlantic Alliance despite its advertised beautification. The country's new prime minister gave a sample of this during his first interview with the New York TIMES on 9 May. He stated the improvement of Greek-U.S. relations and the country's return to the NATO military wing were the principal goals of his policy . He did not forget that the [former] Foreign Minister Rallis hastened to declare from Moscow, during the visit of the then prime minister: No change has been noted in our foreign policy; Greece will not change course.

At the same time the prime minister remained silent concerning the provocative support of the unacceptable Turkish claims in the Aegean by the United States within the framework of return [to NATO] and the massive military aid by the United States and Western Germany to Turkey which upsets the balance of power in the Aegean. On the contrary, in his policy statement the prime minister proposed a serious dialogue between Greece and Turkey so that differences between them can be solved and added that each side must show respect for the other's legal rights. We wonder whether this is valid for Greece too and if so what are Turkey's legal rights in the Aegean which Greece must show respect for? And if there no such rights then what is the meaning of any negotiations when Greece is not asking anything from Turkey?

Then Andreas Papandreou emphatically stressed: It is well known that Turkey is claiming half the Aegean airspace. It is also well known that the government reacted with unending rounds of negotiations which, however, give lopsidedly emphasis to what Greece will offer. I am in a position to know, Andreas Papandreou said, that the Greek government repeatedly made specific proposals--concessions which, however, were rejected by Turkey. Under such circumstances we should not wonder why Turkey has grown even bolder. This is the explanation for the Turkish protest over the interception of its planes by Greek aircraft when Greek airspace was violated within the framework of the NATO exercise "Dawn Patrol 1980." The Turkish protest contains the following paragraph: Greece claims that Greek airspace was violated during the exercises. These claims are unfounded. During the exercises our planes did not approach Greek territory any closer than a distance of 6 miles. Therefore, the issue of the violation of the Greek airspace does not arise. Consequently it is clear, Andreas Papandreou went on to say, that the Greek Government has tacitly accepted the limitation of the national airspace from 10 to 6 nautical miles within the framework of NATO exercises.

For us, for PASOK, the Aegean status is protected by international agreements and treaties. It is not negotiable and we shall not recognize any new settlement which will limit our sovereign rights.

Regarding the issues of the continental shelf and oil the PASOK chairman said: Negotiations with Turkey are meaningful only with the following prerequisites: definition of the legal framework on the basis of the Geneva Agreement and revocation of the unilateral and illegal Turkish acts.

However, in addition to these things, he stressed, there is an additional issue of huge significance for our country. It has been learned that in Montreax in 1977 a gentlemen's agreement was reached to ban the search for oil in the Aegean by both Greece and Turkey, with the exception of the territorial waters of the two countries, until the Greek-Turkish difference has been resolved. Immediately, the Public Petroleum Corporation [DEP] hastened to deny the report. To be exact, it claimed that the administration of the DEP had never received instructions from the government concerning limitation of or preference for areas for prospecting in the Ionian sea. However, the managing director and technical director of the DEP, Mr Zakos, stated in May 1977 at the convention of the Greek Chamber of Technicians on the energy problem: Do not ask me why you can not go to the Aegean. Go to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or to The Hague. I said that in the Aegean we have these areas of first priority, second priority, third and so forth. In the Ionian Sea we have areas of first priority, second and so forth. And they told me: go to the Ionian Sea this year and then we shall see.

Leader of the official opposition Andreas Papandreou, then referred to the issue of NATO by making the basic assertion that the government is persisting in its aim to return to NATO despite the fact that the reasons for complete and irrevocable withdrawal have not been eliminate since the brutal occupation of 40 percent of the territory of Cyprus continues. Now what does NATO offer us? Neither protection from Turkey nor protection from the north since there is no danger nor [word indistinct] nor protection in a world conflict since it is certain that we shall undergo a holocaust because of the bases. At the same time our bitter experience with NATO thus far can be tersely summarzied in the royal coup of 1965, the tyranny of the 7 years of 1967-1974, the invasion of Cyprus, the adoption of all Turkish claims in the Aegean and the unconditional arming of Turkey.

Our return to NATO is linked with concessions of national territory to Turkey, something that has forced the government to reject the Haig and Rogers plans but to accept, however, the original Haig-Davos agreement of 1978, the precise content of which, although not known to the Greek people and the national representatives, is known to 14 governments.

Within the framework of this agreement Greece undertakes an obligation to settle its differences with Turkey, in connection with operational control [in the Aegean], after our return and this is constitutes a moral commitment. At the same time, since during wartime all our forces join NATO, they certainly fall under NATO planning even during conditions of peace. That which, however, is skillfully silenced is the tragic consequences for our country in case of a clash with Turkey should these NATO demands be accepted.

In connection with foreign bases, Andreas Papandreou stated that in Greece many U.S. bases serving U.S. policy in the area are governed by two basic agreements, the agreement of 12 October 1953 and of 7 September 1956, and a large number of secret protocols. Both agreements are demeaning to our national dignity because they contain conditions that are burdensome for our national independence and transform the country into a U.S. protectorate. Meanwhile, a new agreement was initialed in 1977 which is also unknown to the Greek people but which remains in suspense and thus the old conditious remain in force. After all, there is the catalytic assurance for Greece of the New Democracy minister of defense that the bases will be retained regardless of return to NATO. The result of this assurance finally will be a holocaust in the event of a general conflagration. At the same time these bases will be used for interventions in the are irreparably exposing our country and certainly they will be used for the benefit of Turkey in case of a local war.

In connection with our great Cyprus issue the leader of the official opposition, Andreas Papandreou, stressed that the goal of our struggle is an independent, united and demilitarized Cyprus with UN guarantees of its territorial integrity, the return of all refugees to their homes and a charter that will fully protect the rights of the Turkish and Greek Cypriots.

Specifically, he said that the intercommunal talks are meaningful in connection with the formulation of the charter of the Cyprus Republic and can reach a successful conclusion only if complete demilitarization and return of the refugees to their homes take precedence. For this reason we disagree with the policy followed by the Greek Government, a policy which urges negotiations under unacceptable conditions.

Referring to the economic policy of the New Democracy government, PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou first analyzed in his speech the crisis through which international capitalism is currently passing and the similarities that may exist in regional countries like Greece. Then Papandreou proved, by comparing the country's economic situation with that of other EEC countries, that the economic crisis in Greece has much more dangerous dimensions which are due both to its structural characteristics, its dependent kind of development, and to the inconsistent, conflicting and essentially nonexistent economic policy of the New Democracy governments. Characteristically, he referred to the galloping inflation in our country, which he predicted would reach 30 percent in 1980, and to the balance of payments which appears to be the main inhibiting factor for the development of the Greek economy and the deficit of which for the year 1980 will exceed the $3 billion. Specifically about the drachma he said that its par value with the European monetary unit has dropped by 20 percent between May 1979 and April 1980.

We are truly impressed, Andreas Papandreou said, that in the policy statement no mention was made about the economic reality despite the fact that the Greek economy is on the threshold of bankruptcy. The unbearable high cost of living has made a mess of family budgets among the ordinary people. We are confronting colossal deficits in the balance of payments, a serious drop in productive investments which undermine the country's future development and a deceleration in the rate of increase of national product which now verges on zero.

The lack of any kind of planning, the nonexistent policy, the spasmodic, contradictory and conflicting measures and the constant experimentation with an incorrect course have caused this situation. The only consistency in the economic policy of the right is the class character of its policy, the confrontation of the crisis through the propulsion of the economy to recession and the policy of one-sided austerity that the government has established for the working people of our country so that the many may suffer and the few many enjoy. Also, Andreas Papandreou stressed that the antipopular, antisocial tax policy, principally the increase in the taxes paid by salaried people, inflation and the tax scale, the legal and the huge illegal tax evasion and the incentives have contributed to the plunder of the real income of the working people in our country.

Finally, he stated that the compression of the working people's emoluments and pensions and the real income of the farmers do not merely constitute a sample of the class policy of New Democracy but at the same time but effective obstacles before the increase of productive investments and the national product. Someday, Andreas Papandreou stressed, the government of the right should understand that the restraint or even the reduction of demand will not break the vicious circle of recession and inflation and this is an international experience. Only through the promotion and financing of productive investments, only through an incomes policy protecting the real incomes of salaried people, farmers and pensioners and with automatic cost of living adjustments and prices which will cover the cost of agricultural produce will it be possible to overcome the crisis and lay the foundations for rapid economic development. On the contrary, the government is again orienting itself toward the liberalization of the economy. It does not seem to have understood that within the framework of a galloping inflation and an atmosphere of profiteering this is a certain way to deepen the crisis. We again foresee that with its policy the government will cause a serious economic deterioration in the country.

Leader of the opposition and Chairman of PASOK Andreas Papanoreou concluded: The current government follows the road chosen by its predecessor governments of New Democracy. It too is a government of the right leading the country to even greater national and economic deadlocks, a prisoner of the forces and interests that support it. Its only contribution to our people can be its immediate withdrawal from power, the dissolution of the chamber and a resort to a popular vote. After all, the psychology that has been formed both within it and among the people is that it is a government of summer vacations. The road to change for our country should open. Understanding this need, our people in the next elections, whenever they may be held, will bring PASOK to power, the agent of change in the country,so that at last the great vision of change can be implemented. The hour of PASOK, the hour of our people, has arrived. We await with optimism the moment when the sovereign Greek people will entrust their fortunes to us so that the road which leads to our national independence, to popular sovereignty and to social liberation, can open.

Then Prime Minister Rallis took the stand and said that on the specific questions of the leader of the opposition the ministers of coordination and foreign affairs will give answers. Then the prime minister gave short answers to certain points on which the PASOK chairman had dwelled. Specifically, Rallis referred to yesterday's television coverage of the debate and said that it was the worst possible, but that this cancels Papandreou's charge that the government is trying to gag the opposition and not allow dialogue and expressed the hope that today's television coverage will be better.

Regarding the establishment of an office for the PLO in our country, the prime minister said that the Greek Government expects a reply from the Palestinians as to when they will be ready to open their office.

Regarding the Greek-Turkish dialogue and the interview which Rallis gave to the New York TIMES he said that relations between Greece and the United States as a rule are good except for cases when Turkey enters the picture and he insisted that the government's position is that the dialogue should be exhausted. If there is need for war, he said, we shall go that far but a discussion should be held first. It is well known that we are not prepared to sacrifice any point at all; there is no retreat from Greek positions.

Finally, referring to the Cyprus problem the prime minister said that the situation in Cyprus must be settled as soon as possible because if it goes on for 5 more years in its present form we shall have a de facto partition.

Then the Minister of Coordination Boutos took the rostrum and said that from everything the leader of the opposition has said against the government it emerges at once that, engrossed in his tendency to oppose, Papandreou refuses to admit that the Greek economy, despite the deep international economic crisis and its well-known inherent weaknesses, has demonstrated an unprecedented stability and adaptability during all the last years after the change in the regime.

Since the sudden and great increase in oil prices and raw materials of 1973-1974, the course of the international economy has been characterized by continual inflationary pressures, a strong imbalance in international exchanges, a drop in investments and an economic recession accompanied by widespread unemployment. In all parts of the world a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty dominates, Boutos continued, with the exception of the oil-producing countries. In our case, although we had to cope with the additional problems which the imprudence of the military regime had bequeathed to us, the unjustified national adventure together with the inconstant economic policy, we manifested in the last 5 years noteworthy robustness and dynamism. After the elections in 1974, the New Democracy government set as a basic goal the development of the economy in a state of internal and external balance. This was done despite the exorbitant defense expenditure and the high rate of inflation that existed in 1974. In the 5 years of 1975-1979 the true gross national income of Greece increased by 28 percent in comparison with the 12 percent increase among EEC member states.

Gross fixed capital investments increased in our country by 27 percent in comparison to a 5 percent increase among EEC countries. The per capita national product rose from $2,165 in 1974 to $4,197 in 1979. Furthermore, as opposed to most countries, which are plagued by a high rate of unemployment, the phenomenon in our country fluctuates between 2 and 3 percent, while in Belgium and Ireland unemployment has exceeded 10 percent. The share of salaries and wages in the total national income increased from 47 percent in 1974 to 56 percent in 1979. In connection with farmers' income the minister of coordination said that the position of the Greek farmer has improved significantly. His income increased from 1975 to the present by 93 percent despite the fact that because of the unusually bad weather conditions of the last 5 years agricultural production dropped. The significant improvement of the agricultural income is due, to a great extent, to the affection of the government, which through the policy it has followed has supported the prices of agricultural produce and with various subsidies and transfers of incomes has significantly strengthened agricultural income. Essentially, the increase in agricultural income is much higher, the minister said, because agricultural employment has been reduced.

Referring to the balance of payments for the 4 years of 1975-1978, he said that it had shown significant improvement through the increase of exports and the influx of private capital. The deficit in the financial administration, he said, was determined by two factors. One was the need to promote projects of basic structure and the other the size and acuteness of the problems concerning the broader social aggregate and especially Greek farmers, whose income should be protected from the fluctuations of the domestic market and international competition.

Typical figures which show the improvement of our people's standard of living are private consumption, which has increased from 394 billion drachmas in 1974 to 965 billion drachmas in 1979, and the increase in the number of private cars from 88,235 to 815,000 in the same period. IKA [Social Insurance Foundation] pensions in the same period increased by 244 percent, OGA [Farm Insurance Organization] pensions increased by 400 percent and TEVE [Greek Craftsmen's and Tradesmen's (Insurance) Fund] pensions from 200 to 300 percent. The consumer price index increased in 1979 by 24 percent while at monthly levels it increased by 19 percent. This increase was due to the rise in fuel prices, the readjustment in agricultural produce prices, the increase in prices of imported goods and the partial abolition of subsidies.

Prospects for the development of the cost of living index until the end of the year indicate that its increase will be less than that of 1979, although it will not be as low as the original goal. For 1980, despite the fact that expenditures for fuel will increase by $900 million and despite the fact that the fluidity in foreign exchange parties will continue, the final deficit in current transactions will show a much smaller correspondingly increase than in 1979.

One of the weak spots of the Greek economy is the slackness noted in investments for fixed capital, but the situation in our country continues to be more favorable than in OECD and EEC countries, in which investments during the 5 years of 1974-1979 were 2.2 and 1 percent respectively while in Greece they reached the figure of 5 percent.

The PASOK argument that the policy and superprofits of the large multinational complexes are basically responsible for the recession of the economy and the increase in prices does not stand. In the largest country with a free economy, only oil companies showed exorbitant profits in recent years. The automobile and steel companies as well as the shipbuilding companies experienced terrible losses with resulting layoffs of employees and restriction of operations. The international economy is passing through a crisis which it will overcome as in the past.

So that investments may increase, the government will first proceed to simplify and adapt incentives for development in accordance with the systems implemented in the EEC in order that we may benefit to the greatest possible extent from the allocation of Community funds;

second, to continue the efforts of the previous government for regional development and cooperation with Community funds for regional development which will cover a significant part of the expenses; third, to promote cooperation between the state and the private sector for large industrial investments and the use of coal in industry and for energy production.

Finally, plans will be promoted for the construction of an alumina plant in cooperation with European enterprises and for the construction of a plant for telecommunication materials and for railroad electrification.

With regard to inflation, Boutos said that the basic goal of the government's economic policy is to combat it because inflation shakes faith in the national currency and undermines the competitiveness of exports with a resultant drop in investment effort. The government's decision to implement a policy of stabilization for the drastic reduction of inflation is steadfast. The principal points of this policy will be the financial sector, the monetary-credit sector and the sector of prices and incomes policy. We shall combat inflation, he went on to say, by protecting the purchasing power of the working people, and the new incomes policy beginning in 1980 will be determined with objective yardsticks in proportion to the margins left to us by the balance of payments.

In the agricultural sector, from 1 January 1981 prices will be fixed by the council of EEC agricultural ministers in which the Greek minister of agriculture will participate on an equal basis from 1981 on.

Concluding, Boutos said that the prices of agricultural produce, after our accession to the EEC, will guarantee farmers a family income equal or near that of professions outside agriculture. The chamber's session is continuing.

Debate Continues

AT241329 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] We now broadcast a very broad summary of the discussion that took place in the chamber today on the government's policy statement.

In today's morning session, which began at 1115 [0815 GMT] under [the chairmanship of] Mr Papaspirou, the first speaker was Independent Deputy from Athens Yeoryios Mavros who said that his views on foreign policy have repeatedly been put forth from the chamber rostrum. The speaker noted that on the Cyprus issue the trap of the intercommunal talks should be avoided. The seven rounds of talks have proved that Turkey does not seek the solution of the Cyprus problem but the creation of impressions that something is being done in that direction. The unending talks on Greek-Turkish differences are also a trap. The prime minister has said, Mavros added, that Greece has not asked for anything from Turkey but it is not prepared to sacrifice any of its rights. Then, Mavoros wondered, what is the use of a dialogue in good will with Turkey in order to find peaceful solutions to subjects that are not open to discussion?

With the ploy of the talks, he went on to say, Turkey succeeds in receiving abundant economic and military aid which allows it to maintain the occupation of Cyprus and its designs against Greece. Referring to his position on NATO, Mavros said that Greece had withdrawn from the NATO military wing based on the decision by a government of a broader political spectrum which the current prime minister and defense minister were members of. The reasons which dictated the withdrawal continue to exist even today in their entirety. As long as the Atlantic Alliance continues to believe that it is not meant to protect its member-states from invasions by other members of the Alliance there cannot be any discussion on the issue of Greece's return to the military wing. Speaking about economic issues, Mavros said that the anti-inflationary policy that has been implemented since the middle of 1975, which the prime minister said he would continue, has failed.

All economic phenomena are influenced by psychological factors and naturally inflation is no exception. However, the psychological repercussions are due to the public's lack of confidence in the government and its ability to control inflation.

Prime Minister Rallis replied to Mavros by saying, among other things, the following:

On the Cyprus issue the worst thing that can happen is the prolongation of the current situation, because this will lead to a de facto partition. The Turks desire this prolongation and if, for instance, we reach 1990 without anything happening, the Cyprus problem will have been forgotten.

Referring to Greek-Turkish differences, the prime minister said that the most important problem is the continental shelf, and the Geneva agreement defines the general principles for the continental shelf but mentions that demarcation takes place through negotiations. Negotiations, however, Rallis stressed, do not mean concessions and I am sure, he concluded, that nobody, whether he belongs to the government faction or to the opposition, is willing to make concessions on Greek rights.

Mavros replied and said that Turkey more than Greece needs a solution to the Cyprus problem because it has become involved in an adventure. Mavros proposed that the Greek Government denounce Turkey for not moving toward an agreement and for seeking to extract Greece's signature to legalize faits accomplis.

Then PASOK Chairman Papandreou spoke and said that the prime minister is wrong when he states that the worst solution for the Cyprus problem is the continuation of the current situation. The worst solution would be the legalization of the occupation. Dialogue is dangerous because it transfers the problem and ratifies the Turkish position. Papandreou claimed that the Greek Government must not trust UN Secretary General Waldheim, who is playing the U.S. game and is promoting Turkish interests.

In reply to the PASOK chairman, Rallis said that Greece and Cyprus expect Waldheim to ascertain who is responsible for the failure to begin or the suspension of the dialogue. Consequently, we expect that the UN secretary general will do his duty be making a statement should the dialogue fail to produce results. What I have said, Rallis continued, coincides, in meaning at least, with the things Papandreou has said. In a brief interruption National Defense Minister Averof said in connection with the operational control of the Aegean that the issue is controversial because some people claim that military aircraft are not required to submit a flight plan when they intend to fly over international airspace. We, Averof said, claim the opposite but there is no relevant international rule and in each case the domestic law of each country is applied. When exercises are being held, we have planes permanently patrolling the Aegean skies and when a violation is noted they intervene, not only against Turkish violations but against every fighter plane of any country. EDIK [Democratic Center Union] Chairman Zigdhis then spoke and said among other things that the appearance of the new government in the chamber was toneless and insipid. The new prime minister assured us, he said, that his government is the continuation of the previous one. However, we do not need to be reminded of this. On everything he has said and on everything he has failed to tell us, EDIK has to make the following observations: First, Rallis reiterates the need for national consensus and a mild political atmosphere so that the country may cope with the critical state of the international situation and the sharpness of the economic and social problems on the domestic front. His government, however, like the previous one, insists passionately on the policy of polarization which may well lead us to civil war. Proof of this is his persistent stand first on the system of reinforced proportional elections, second on the polarizing regulations of the chamber and third on the policy of corruption of the political world through bribery and blackmail of deputies and cadres. Basically this policy is aimed at EDIK, which represents rejection of the division of the Greek people into Marxists and anti-Marxists, that is, into two factions ready to tear each other apart because thus the right thinks it can hold on to power.

The government is proud because the regime is functioning in an exemplary manner. Of course this is true from the viewpoint of formalities but, in substance, this is not so. The president of the republic was elected with the ballots of bribed and blackmailed deputies and the prime minister was elected chairman of New Democracy with the ballot of one deputy who falls into this category. In addition to all this, with the Constitution of 1975 and the superauthority given to the president of the republic, we shall be led into a direct constitutional crisis as soon as a majority opposing the president of the republic has been elected in the chamber. It is imprudent to cultivate this danger, especially in view of the international crisis. For this reason, EDIK submits a proposal for the amendment of the Constitution, an initiative that should have been taken by the government.

Referring to Rallis' statement on the significance of briefing the Greek people, the EDIK chairman said that from everything Rallis has stated it appears that the state mass information media will remain news agencies for government propaganda. Even the press, whether of the government party or of the opposition parties, is dependent [on the government] because of the economic system. The press will continue to present the viewpoints of both the government and the opposition as the government wants them presented. Characteristic of the government's wish to keep the press in subjugation is its haste to increase, since the day before yesterday, the price of newspapers by 50 percent. Especially at a time when it claims that it is fighting inflation. Rallis' government, like the previous one, seems to have adopted the corruption of economic and political life as an organic weapon for maintaining its power. The most official proof of this is given by the letter of former Deputy Minister Protopapadhakis [a New Democracy deputy who wrote to Karamanlis a few days ago complaining of nepotism and corruption among New Democracy ministers]. However, Zigdhis continues, I must recall still more figures. In his report Zolotas [governor of the Bank of Greece] mentions that liquid fuel in 1979 cost $814 million more than in 1978. This increase, however, does not correspond to the increase in the crude oil price and the difference in the two increases represents a plundering of the Greek people because of the oil policy of the government. There are ministers against whom charges were made but elementary political sensitivity does not exist. Even the day before yesterday, an attempt was made to bribe an EDIK cadre with a directorship which would pay him 50 thousand drachmas per month. Thus the policy of corruption continues so that Greece may end up like the Egypt of Farouk or the Ethiopia of Haile Selassie.

Continuing, Zigdhis reiterated that the current government is a continuation of the previous one but with a new leader and the question arises: Why was Rallis preferred over Averof? The most convincing answer is that because the signing of a new Zurich-type agreement is impending for the return of Greece to the NATO military wing and the solution of differences with Turkey it was considered preferable to sweep Averof aside. In view of his well-known position, he would have rendered the agreement suspect from the very first moment and would have caused a furor. With Rallis as prime minister it is hoped that this signing will be less painful for the government. However, the error is that Mitsotakis is foreign minister and the first shouts of anguish were heard from Cyprus concerning his appointment.

The only sector in which the government wants to appear innovative, Zigdhis went on to say, is the economic sector. It tried to create impressions by removing the two ministers of the 1978 [party] expansion [Karamanlis' attempt at that time to enlist deputies from center parties like Mitsotakis and A. Kanellopoulos, whom he appointed as ministers of coordination and economics, respectively] who were called to save us from inflation and now are being used as scapegoats. I will not occupy myself with the practical remedies being announced for the cure of inflation, the stagnation in investments and the one-sided austerity. I will only reiterate that the primary cause for galloping inflation is a deficit-producing financial policy. I will not deal with the educational reform but I will stress that all declarations regarding the Greek people's health constitutes ridicule of the unitary agent for health.

International conditions are explosive and they create dangers for the country's existence. The economic situation abroad is deteriorating and domestically it has reached the explosive point.

Unmoved, the government persists with the policy of polarization in order to guarantee its survival and, I must stress, in this policy it has the help of Greeks who believe in doctrines and are satisfied with slogans.

Concluding, Zigdhis said that in view of the government irresponsibility, EDIK addresses itself to all responsible Greeks, not only of the center but also of the right and the left, and calls on them to declare a categorical no to the policy of division. Finally, he stated that he will not vote for the government.

After Zigdhis, the secretary general of the KKE [Exterior], Florakis, spoke referring first to the international situation saying that world peace, especially in the areas neighboring our country, is threatened. The reason for this crisis, he added, is due to the policy of the United States and NATO which, by using the events of Afghanistan and the arrest of the U.S. hostages, as a smokescreen, are seeking to topple the Iranian Revolution and dominate in the Middle East area. Florakis then said that the Greek Government must take the initiative for the defense of peace and respond to the initiatives and efforts of other countries, such as the socialist countries, which serve peace.

The speaker asked the Greek Government to categorically reject the installation of nuclear missiles in our country because the tactics of silence on this important issue can be interpreted as an intention to facilitate U.S. aggressiveness. Referring to the country's relations with NATO, Florakis wondered why the Greek Government abandoned its previous categorical statement regarding a complete and final withdrawal from the NATO military wing since the reasons which prompted the withdrawal have not been eliminated.

On the Greek-Turkish differences, the KKE [Exterior] secretary general said that peaceful negotiations with Turkey may open the road to a nationally beneficial solution only if they are held outside NATO supervision and on the basis of international legality and respect for our country's national independence and territorial integrity. The speaker then referred to the issue of the bases and said that this issue and the NATO issue constitute basic composite elements in the country's spirit of political-military dependence. Then he spoke about the Cyprus issue, saying that because of its Atlantic orientation the Greek Government cannot effectively support the Cypriot cause.

Speaking about the economic situation, he stressed that the reason for its deterioration lies principally in the dependent and irrational development of the country to the benefit of foreign and local monopolies. The reasons can also be found in the same government policy of austerity for the working people and unaccountability for the monopolies. All figures concerning our economic situation lead to the conclusion that the gap which separated Greece from developed capitalist countries has grown wider in recent years.

Florakis then said that the government did not refer to the internal regime and especially to the issue of democratic freedoms and rights which increasingly are limited and trampled upon. He described as scandalous, undemocratic, one-sided and distortional the information disseminated by mass information media. Finally, Florakis asked that the KKE [Exterior] be recognized in the chamber as a party because no trick or regulation can conceal the fact that the party which is third in parliamentary strength is not recognized while other parties with only one deputy are recognized.

Immediately afterward, the chamber adjourned for 2 hours and resumed its session at 1800 [1500 GMT] in the evening.

In the evening session the first to speak was KODISO's [Party of Democratic Republic] Pesmazoglou, who first called on the government to open television and radio to public discussions among party leaders. Referring to the policy statement, he said that it does not contain any specific positions on great national issues.

On the Cyprus problem no actions have been announced concerning a strong international denunciation of the continuing Turkish occupation of Cyprus which constitutes an international anomaly similar to the invasion of Afghanistan. On the Turkish demands against Greece, Pesmazoglou wondered what actions our country would take if the Greek Armed Forces are not recognized as having the right to control and protect the Aegean Sea and airspace. Pesmazoglou refuted the claim that significant progress has been made in the Greek economy and said that the government does not dare reveal the truth about the deterioration of the economic situation. Nothing in the policy statement, he said, justifies the restoration of an atmosphere of trust and the proper operation of the state so that sound private initiative can be strengthened and supported.

He continued: The government said it will continue the policy it inaugurated in the middle of 1980 [as heard] for the fight against inflation but since then inflation has doubled and the purchasing power of workers, employees, pensioners and small and medium-sized businessmen has been unacceptably limited.

The specific tax measures which the government announced with its policy statement mean nothing more than a tilt to the right because they concern only the few who are economically well off. With regard to the credit measures that were announced, although they are in the right direction, they are not combined with a system of organizational and economic supports for the modernization and development of craftsmen's businesses and other small and medium-sized enterprises. The government measures inevitably will lead to the expansion of economic inequalities.

The minister of foreign affairs [Mitsotakis] then spoke, saying that it is natural for the present government to be a continuation of the previous ones since it is based on the same majority and the same party, which only changed its leadership in an exceptionally democratic way. Then he refuted Papandreou's charge that the government depends on decision-making centers outside Greece, adding that the government is governed only by national criteria.

In connection with the Palestinians, the foreign minister said that he himself, in a telegram, had invited them to open an office in Athens similar to the ones they have in Paris and Brussels. He also defended the multidimensional policy of the Karamanlis government, stressing that good relations had been established with all countries of the world without disturbing our basic political orientation. Papandreou's stance toward dialogue raises questions, he observed. If dialogue is precluded then what will remain? War? Dialogue does not endanger either Cypriot or Greek rights. We did not agree on the Aegean by holding a dialogue and therefore we resorted to international arbitration. We should not forget that Turkey is a Mediterranean country and has territorial waters in the Aegean.

On the Cyprus problem Mitsotakis said that Papandreou asks that dialogue cease and the withdrawal of the Turks from Cyprus come first. It is a fact that the United Nations resolutions demand the withdrawal of the Turks without, however, [the UN] being in a position to implement it. At the same time, the same resolutions ask for an intercommunal dialogue. In Cyprus there is unanimity on the doctrine that Nicosia has the initiative for handling the Cyprus question with Athens providing support.

As regards NATO, Mitsotakis said, the PASOK chairman wonders why the government wants to return to the Alliance's military wing. I will recall two things: First, since the establishment of NATO, peace between the East and West has continued for 30 years and, second, what other possibility is there for the preservation of our country's security? Greece's participation in the Alliance allows it to control and defend its own resources, not alone but with the support of its allies. What does the PASOK chairman wish? A Greece without a defensive support that would suffer the fate Cyprus did 6 years ago or Afghanistan did 5 months ago? The government does not share this viewpoint. However, in the efforts for Greece's return to NATO the Turks are constantly objecting. We insist on the Haig-Davos agreement which restores the status of 1974 to the Aegean.

The issues in suspense, which are left for settlement after our return to the NATO military wing, also existed in 1974. In any case, our country will not make concessions. We insist on the 10-mile airspace. Our reaction to all violations has been consistent and clear. We have not permitted the Turks to establish precedents.

In connection with the bases, Mitsotakis said that, given current facts, the agreements which determine the status of the bases are not satisfactory and for this reason their revision has been sought. This goal has ended in an agreement that was initialed in July 1977 and which for well-known reasons has yet to be signed.

The leader of the official opposition spoke immediately afterwards and he read the text of a Greek-Turkish agreement which he said was relevant to the flight of military aircraft in the Aegean airspace and the existence of a line of contact between Larisa and Eski Sehir. Then Papandreou expressed wonder as to why Greece does not denounce Washington for the great help it is giving Turkey, which creates the danger for a change in the balance of forces in the area and for the U.S. role in the Cyprus issue. The leader of the official opposition also stressed Greece's responsibilities toward Cyprus as a guarantor of its territorial integrity and independence.

In reply, Prime Minister Rallis said that the text which Papandreou read was the result of talks between the delegations from Greece and Turkey which dealt with this issue. There was nothing reprehensible in it, he said, nor was any effort made to conceal the text. With this text, he added, we assured Turkey that it will not be attacked by us.

Replying in connection with the line between Larisa and Eski Sehir, National Defense Minister Averof said that it had been established in order to prevent incidents in the Aegean area.

The parliamentary representative of the National Party, Spiros Theotokis, referred to the policy statement and said: The new government has not concealed from the national representatives that it is a continuation of the previous one under another name. However, even if the admission had not been made, there is the text of the policy statement which reminds us more of a report and less of new political [word indistinct]. Under such circumstances the Greek people are in no way enlightened. They are merely informed, with obvious displeasure, that Rallis, as prime minister, will continue the dismantling of education which he began as a minister, that he will continue the game of being both inside and outside NATO, that he will not put an end to the multidimensional foreign policy and that the social mania will continue.

The prime minister has reiterated that his government's policy will be neither more to the right nor more to the left. I am afraid, however, that this does not encourage either the old friends of the New Democracy party or its other possible friends, because its old friends, that is, the nationally minded Greeks, certainly want a policy to the right and its other possible friends, if they want the government's policy to be more to the left, have various other parties to vote for so that their policy can be exercised.

The government attributes the misery of our economic affairs to international conditions. If that were the case, however, our currency should have maintained its correct parity with the other European currencies. This, however, is not the case. Our drachma has dropped greatly in comparison with European currencies. In addition, I can also observe that the measures which the government promises to take will not change the status quo that has been created and which in the ultimate analysis is a status of party intervention in financing. Thus, party favorites live a comfortable life while the many are asked to live austerely.

On the Cyprus issue the government states it will tread the old road, that is, it will merely continue to be the defense lawyer without actively intervening in the search for a satisfactory solution to the problem.

As regards Greek-Turkish relations, the government states that it seeks a goodwilled dialogue with Ankara but at the same time it does not declare for all to hear that Greek-Turkish differences are an invention of our neighbors created only to gain benefits at our expense.

The government is proud because, thanks to the measures taken by the previous government, sufficient fuel has been guaranteed for the current year. If, however, the previous government 6 years ago had utilized the abundant lignite deposits of the country the situation at present, from the viewpoint of energy, would be improved.

The government also spoke about an increase in hospital beds but did not say one word about nationalization of health services. On this point the government has ignored its own social mania.

The National Party also considers to be abnormal the functioning of our democratic system. In addition to the many instances in which numerous undemocratic and unparliamentary events have occurred, we have a supreme ruler who is a responsible person with no responsibilities because on the one hand he is constitutionally the irresponsible regulator of the regime while on the other hand at the same time he is politically responsible since he can, at his own discretion, convene the Council of Ministers under his chairmanship and consequently participate in political decisions which abolish his constitutional irresponsibility.

The natural result of our opinions of ours is that the National Party will not vote for the government.

Government Victory in Confidence Vote

AT241228 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The debate on the government's policy statement was concluded at 0030 [2230 GMT] when the government received a vote of confidence. Participating in the vote were 296 deputies, 180 of whom voted for the government and 115 against it. One deputy refused to vote, only saying "present". Four deputies were absent.

I VRADHINI SCORES U.S. MILITARY AND POLICY

AT271457 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 27 May 80 p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "Disregard of Promises"]

[Text] It appears the State Department has a peculiar idea on the question of behavior toward its allies. It has refused the extension to Greece of the "extremely favoeable conditions" under which U.S. military aid is supplied to Turkey under the excuse that this would be a "bad precedent." However, is there a worse precedent than this?

It is well known that any favorable treatment of Turkey thwarts the balance of power in the area. It is also well known that the United States has promised to preserve this balance of power, even if at the ratio of seven to 10.

Now they reveal to us that "Turkey is an exceptional case" for the United States of America. This is the reason why it must be favored. This position, however, means the breaking of promises and this leads to a shaking of the confidence between nations and not just between governments.

It is, however, likely that the United States today deliberately ignores the strategic value of Greece and the fact that Turkey in recent years has expressed expansionist views against Greece. There appears to be no other excuse.

PRIME MINISTER REPLIES TO RALLIS ALLEGATIONS

TA251037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that Turkey has never favored the idea of threatening its neighbors--including Greece--but that suspicions and fear could lead governments to wrong directions. He added that he hoped and wished that the new Greek Government would not make such a mistake. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel made this statement at a news conference held in Ankara at the Office of the Prime Minister today to report on the performance of his government during the 6 months it has been in power.

Referring to Turkey's relations with Greece, Prime Minister Demirel said that during discussions of his government's program, the new Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis had used the word "war" and added that if this is not a slip of the tongue then it is very unfortunate. He continued: It is a well-known fact that Turkey wants to solve all its problems with Greece through peaceful means and negotiations. As in the past, our government is still ready to participate in talks based on good will and mutual understanding. However, statements by Mr Rallis seem to be of a nature that cast doubt on the existence of such a stand. Statements by Mr Rallis on the [Aegean] airspace, his request for an arms balance, his allegations on the Dedoconese Islands, the special conditions he requested if Greece is to join the NATO military wing and his demand for a unitary state in Cyprus are elements that block the way to negotiations.

Demirel said that his government was far from contemplating any kinds of aggressive plans or ideas and that there was no reason for Greek concerns and anxieties.

Referring to economic developments, Demirel said that the shortage of numerous basic commodities had ended and that the shortage of cooking oil and electric lamps would be eliminated in June.

DEMIREL REITERATES OPPOSITION TO AFGHAN INVASION

TA231627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that no one can oppose resorting to the people regarding the presidential elections. He said: Those who are opposed will be responsible for this crisis. If they are opposed, let them propose a way out.

Demirel, who held his routine weekly meeting with acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, replied to reporters' questions upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion. A journalist recalled a statement RPP leader Bulent Ecevit made to the effect that the decision not to participate in the Olympic games was tantamount to bringing politics to sports. The journalist asked Demirel his view on the issue. In reply, Demirel said: There is no law that says politics should not be involved in sports. If one has no opposition to the invasion of Afghanistan then that's an entirely different issue. The invasion of Afghanistan closely concerns Turkey. Turkey has reacted to the invasion. This reaction cannot be ignored by saying: What can be done? If Afghanistan is invaded, so be it. Let everyone be concerned about his own problems. Our reaction is continuing. This is our way of expressing it. We are against the invasion of Afghanistan.

In reply to a question on whether or not he would put forward his candidacy in the event a direct presidential election is held, Demirel said he did not intend to be a candidate.

TURKES CALLS FOR MEASURES AGAINST AFGHAN-STYLE COMMUNISM

TA251839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] The General Council of Turk Mensucat-Is [Turkish Textile Workers Union] affiliated with MISK [Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions] met in extraordinary session for the third time in Ankara today. Speaking at the meeting, Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes said that his party will continue to struggle against those who consider unions the tools for realizing communist revolutions.

Referring to the invasion of Afghanistan, Turkes said: There are attempts to stage a similar plot in Turkey. Therefore, we are opposed to communism. We should take every measure against communists who wish to transform Turkey into another Afghanistan trampled by the Red Army. We do not covet any foreign soil. We, as the Turkish nation, wish to live freely and independently.

ECEVIT REPEATS OPPOSITION TO SOVIET INVASION

TA231739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] [Speaking at a news conference in Ankara today] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that his statement concerning the Olympic games was wrongly interpreted by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. Noting that the RPP was, from the very beginning, opposed to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Ecevit said that even countries which reacted very strongly to the intervention had kept the issues of sports and politics separate and that they had decided to participate in the Olympic games. Ecevit also said that the government amended the directive on arms because of its impotence in preventing anarchy.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE NOT CONSULTED ON BOYCOTT DECISION

TA231713 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Turkish National Olympic Committee has unanimously decided to inform the International Olympic Committee that Turkey will not participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympic games. In a statement at the national Olympic committee meeting, Committee Chairman Burhan Felek expressed his regret over the fact that the government had taken the decision not to participate in the Olympic games without consulting the Olympic committee.

In a statement after the committee meeting, Committee Secretary General Turgut Atakol recalled that the committee was set up to facilitate athletes' participation in the Olympic games. Noting that they had not received the necessary information from the Physical Education Directorate General on the grounds that they were not sufficiently prepared, Atakol said that a unanimous decision was made to inform the International Olympic Committee that Turkey will not be able to participate in the games because it has not completed preparations from a technical aspect.

VOTCP SCORES DECISION TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

TA240959 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The Demirel government made a decision in line with U.S. imperialist orders. The participation of Turkish sportsmen in the 1980 Moscow Olympics has been banned. By bowing to the decision of U.S. imperialism's antipeace Carter administration to boycott the Moscow Olympics, the Demirel government has once more proven his pro-American policy.

The imperialist United States and its lackeys are thus attempting to sabotage sports relations, which are a symbol of peaceful existence and friendly relations. This satellite decision by the Demirel government has provoked wide reaction among sportsmen and democratic forces.

NSP OFFICIAL SAYS TURKEY ASKED TO BREAK WITH ISRAEL

TA231834 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] National Salvation Party deputy leader Sevket Kazan said that statements made by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who participated in the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference, clearly showed the government's views on the Islamic Conference.

In a statement in Ankara, Kazan expressed his regret over the fact that Erkmen had returned to Turkey before the end of the conference, noting that the Islamic Conference was a warning against American and Soviet imperialism as well as against Zionist plots. Kazan said that Turkey was secretly asked to sever its relations with Israel. He added that Erkmen's statements revealed the uneasiness he felt regarding this request.

DEMIREL PROPOSES AMENDMENT TO END ELECTION IMPASSE

TA231607 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 May 80

[Statement by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion following his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil on 23 May--recorded]

[Text] Is Turkey seeking a president? Yes. Has the Turkish Grand National Assembly succeeded in electing a president in over 70 rounds of voting during the last 60 days? No. Who has the natural right to elect a president? The nation. Whom does the Grand National Assembly, which is trying to elect a president, represent? The nation. Where does the Grand National Assembly derive its power? From the same source. What is wrong with resorting to the nation? Is any one afraid that the nation will make the wrong choice? Do you want to solve the presidential election issue? Yes. However, you cannot solve it given the current foundation.

It has become clear that the issue cannot be solved through accusations, slanders and threats. Then, let us go to the source of the power. Let us go to the people. Let the people elect. If the people elect the president, why should this be a dictatorship? There is no difference between a parliamentary election and a people's election. The authority of the president will remain the same. The qualifications will remain the same. His duties will be the same. In other words, the authority will be the same as those of a president elected by the parliament. The election of a president by the people does not mean that his authority will be extended. We are not advocating a change in the system. The method followed--the one based on the Grand National Assembly--has not opened the door for us. The key does not open the door.

What do you propose to do? Do you propose to break the door down or do you propose to change the key? One has to change the key and open this door. There is nothing more natural than resorting to the nation. This is a very democratic move. The people will punish those who have turned against them regarding the presidential election issue. These are the same people who, when necessary, claimed that they stood by the people. The people will say: If the parliament cannot succeed then let us elect a president. The administrators' duty is not to exacerbate difficulties but to solve them. Let us go to the nation. The people have always been right. This issue will also be solved in the best manner.

The draft bill is ready--the constitutional amendment bill. Of course, the Justice Party does not have the majority to pass a bill regarding a constitutional amendment. However, if they [the RPP] know of a better way to solve the problem, let them tell us. No one has come up with another solution. Is it not better for the people to elect a president rather than for Ecevit and I to get together to elect a president? There is no difficulty. We have already lost 60 days. If we pursue the same method we might lose another 60 or 80 days. Then, you will start blaming the regime, the assemblies and the parties. There is no [word indistinct]. We proposed to alleviate a shortcoming. The people will be the final answer. Why are you running away? The people are capable of solving impasses. Since we are at an impasse, let us resort to the commonsense and conscience of the people.

Ecevit Opposition

TA231709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 May 80

[Statement by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at news conference in Ankara on 23 May--recorded]

[Text] As you can see, it has become clear that the aim [of Demirel] is to bring the presidential elections issue to an impasse and therefore force a constitutional amendment. It is no longer a secret that there are also other constitutional amendment proposals waiting to be endorsed. One might claim that the assemblies were under pressure when previous presidential elections were concluded through dialogues. The 1973 presidential elections were held despite various pressures on the assemblies. Those pressures were surmounted.

It is also impossible to comprehend Demirel's logic that a president cannot be elected because of a lack of enforcement provisions. Responsible politicians and parties should not perform their constitutional and democratic duties only when faced with certain enforcement provisions or sanctions. We should not need any enforcement provisions or sanctions in order to perform our constitutional duties and to make the parliament function.

Honorable Demirel has said: Should the president be elected by the leaders of the two parties or by the people? This is pure demagogy. Party leaders do not elect presidents. Dialogues between party leaders in the past have not resulted in the election of a president by the leaders. A dialogue is a method used to facilitate conciliations among parties--a requisite of democracy. A democracy cannot function smoothly without dialogues.

I refuse to accept Demirel's interpretation that our objection to a constitutional amendment is tantamount to running away from the people. On the contrary, he and his party are running away from their duties, the Constitution and the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Demirel claims that the election of a president by the people does not mean a transition to a presidential system. However, everyone is aware that it is almost impossible to stop--either de jure or de facto--a transition to the presidential system following the direct election of a president. This is especially the case in countries where democracy is not deeply rooted. Such a transition might--in exceptional cases--be avoided only in countries where democracy and the tradition of democratic reconciliation are deeply rooted. As I pointed out earlier, there are other intentions behind this wish for a constitutional amendment concerning the presidential elections. It is no secret that there are constitutional amendment preparations which will cause democracy to degenerate, which will change the essence of the Constitution and which will abolish social rights, freedoms and workers' rights.

Proposal Submitted to Ecevit

TA240949 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Justice Party Leader Suleyman Demirel visited RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and discussed the issue of the presidential election. The meeting, which began in Ecevit's office at the parliament at 0900, lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes.

In a statement after the meeting, Ecevit said that Demirel submitted the proposal to amend the Constitution with the aim of changing the rules regarding the election of a president. Ecevit noted: As I stated yesterday, I pointed out that I do not consider it necessary to amend the Constitution and that I find this risky. I also expressed the impression that the views and inclinations of the RPP parliamentary groups are in the same direction. However, I told Demirel that I would submit his proposal and its arguments to my party's parliamentary group meeting on Wednesday morning, that we would discuss this subject at the meeting and that I would inform him of the outcome. Therefore, I hope that we will meet again with honorable Demirel on Friday or sometime later.

Party Leaders Consulted

TA241747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] During separate talks he held with leaders of political parties which have a group in parliament, Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel discussed the issue of presidential elections. Demirel briefed the party leaders on a constitutional amendment that will allow the president to be elected by the nation. Demirel held his first talks with RPP leader Bulent Ecevit today.

At 1700 Demirel visited National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan in his parliamentary office. In a statement following the 1-hour meeting, Erbakan said that he had rejected Demirel's proposal of a constitutional amendment on the nation electing a president. Noting that it would take almost 3 months to ratify the constitutional amendment and hold the presidential elections, Erbakan said that electing the candidate of a minority president through this process could result in the representative of a minority becoming the president of all Turkey. Erbakan added that he could not support a proposal that would submit the nation to 3 more months of high cost of living and terror incidents.

Erbakan continued: Instead of wasting 3 more months, the parliament should make efforts to achieve common grounds for electing a president as soon as possible. It would be easy to make a constitutional amendment of three words declaring that the candidate that receives most of votes--and not the majority of votes--becomes the president if it is agreed that the candidate of a minority should become the president through a proposed constitutional amendment.

Demirel met with Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes at 1800 after his talks with Erbakan. In a statement after the meeting which lasted 30 minutes, Turkes said that they had always supported the idea of the nation electing a president. Turkes added: the nation electing a president will provide him with more enthusiasm and security in his work and will satisfy the electors who will be able to elect the president they want from among the candidates. That is why I told Demirel that we were in favor of this idea.

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UN CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEE PROBLEM BEGINS

Pre-Conference Meetings

OW260159 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Geneva May 25 KYODO--Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister He Ying said Sunday withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is the first step toward solution of the refugee problem. The United Nations last November called for an immediate pullout of the Vietnamese from Cambodia. In his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, he also said it is necessary to back the ousted regime of Premier Khieu Samphan since it has been "gaining strength" in its struggle against the Vietnam-installed government of President Heng Samrin.

Okita and he are here to attend a U.N.-sponsored international conference on Cambodian refugees opening Monday.

Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, in a separate meeting with Okita, said food and medicine for Cambodians should go via the Thai border and not Phnom Penh, which is under control of the Heng Samrin government. "That is preferred in terms of cost and security," Sitthi was quoted as saying. Sitthi and Okita also agreed that it is crucial to send seed rice and agricultural machines into Cambodia before the forthcoming rainy season.

Okita said foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations hailed a decision by the Japanese Government to extend $100 million to help Cambodian refugees.

Japan Pledge of Aid

OW261101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Geneva May 26 KYODO--Japan pledged Monday to extend $100 million in grant aid for fiscal 1980 to help Cambodian refugees and economic assistance worth $260 million to Thailand, the country most seriously affected by the influx of the refugees. The pledge was contained in an address made by Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita at the international conference on relief for Cambodian refugees, which opened here Monday.

The Japanese aid worth $100 million would consist of $60 million to be used for the refugees in holding centers in Thailand through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and $20 million in rice assistance. An additional amount of $20 million would be contributed to relief programs of the Thai Government and international organizations such as UNICEF, Okita explained.

Japan had made contributions amounting to some $90 million during fiscal 1979 as regards the Indochinese refugees.

As for the bilateral assistance with Thailand to help reduce the refugee burden, Okita said: "My government will implement assistance programs in the forms of loans, grants and technical cooperation totaling $260 million during the current fiscal year."

In his speech, Okita stressed the need to ensure an effective distribution of relief goods to the Kampucheans "who are in real need" and urged all parties in the Kampuchean conflict to cooperate with the relief activities of international organizations. In this connection, Okita expressed hope that the international organizations would implement measures to increase their monitoring capabilities in Kampuchea by stationing more resident staffs within the war-torn country.

Okita also expressed Japan's support for the Thai proposal for strengthened encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border and for the appointment by the United Nations secretary general of a special representative to be stationed in Thailand to coordinate implementation of the international assistance.

Noting that the fighting in Kampuchea and the outflow of refugees were having most undesirable effects on peace and stability in Asia, Okita strongly hoped that all foreign forces in that country would be immediately withdrawn. "Japan believes that no action should be condoned which would further aggravate the situation in the land and threaten the security of Thailand," the Japanese foreign minister stated.

In referring to the importance of solving the Vietnamese and Laotian refugee problem, Okita urged Vietnam to "continue to honor its undertaking to stem the flow of refugees."

The Soviet Union and Vietnam failed to send delegates to the Geneva conference.

Thai Delegate's Address

BK270447 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The 2-day UN conference on humanitarian aid to Kampuchea opened in Geneva this morning. Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock was elected chairman of the conference. Following the UN secretary general and the Malaysian foreign minister, who is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, head of the Thai delegation, addressed the conference.

In his address Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: We are now facing difficult and complicated problems concerning humanitarianism and the survival of the Kampuchean nation and its people both inside and outside the country. These huge problems are results of the food shortage, the difficulties in sending and thoroughly distributing food to the Kampuchean people, and difficulties in Kampuchean agriculture.

Thailand is located nearest to Kampuchea. Although Thailand has not taken sides with either conflicting party, it is now confronting difficulties which are the result of the fighting in Kampuchea. Since the foreign armed intervention in Kampuchea at the end of 1978, about 170,000 people have illegally entered Thailand. This does not include hundreds of thousands of other refugees from other Indochinese states who have arrived in this country since 1975. There are presently about 130,000 Indochinese displaced persons in Thailand despite the resettlement of many of them to third countries through the cooperation of international agencies.

A simple solution to this problem is that the Kampuchean people, mostly farmers, should be allowed to return to their farmland to produce food for their survival and to revive the country's economy. This can be achieved only when peace returns to Kampuchea and when the Kampuchean people attain their inalienable rights which must be recognized by all parties. There can be no durable peace if foreign troops remain in the country. A durable solution to the Kampuchean problem must be found.

This conference is being held because of the massive famine in Kampuchea. Due to its geographic proximity and for humanitarian reasons, Thailand and the Thai people, who are traditionally kindhearted and uphold humanitarianism, have cooperated with the international community in relieving the hardships and difficulties of Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean crisis could be detrimental to Thailand's security. The influx of Kampuchean civilians into Thailand has affected about 200,000 Thai people along the border. These Thai people have to move to new places to live and work. The Thai Government has allocated about a 160 million baht emergency fund to help them although Thailand is still a developing country and is affected by the world's current economic recession.

Thailand is now providing temporary refuge to about 170,000 Kampuchean people and cooperating with international agencies in distributing food to about 200,000 Kampucheans along the common border and in sending food and crop seeds to the people inside Kampuchea both by air and land. Thailand will not allow any country to take advantage of the hardships of people of any nation for military purposes or use food supplies for bargaining or demanding recognition of a government in return. International agencies must not allow themselves to fall under any political pressure.

In view of the ongoing fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border which often results in the shelling of Thai border areas, with cooperation of special officials assigned by the UN secretary general, food distribution to Kampuchean people at the Thai border must be improved to ensure safety. Thailand appreciates assistance to the Kampuchean people from foreign countries and agencies. This reflects their humanitarian consciousness and helps Thailand relieve its burden. International communities must jointly share the burden and responsibility and seek a durable solution to this problem at its root--stopping the armed conflict in Kampuchea and respecting the fundamental rights of the Kampuchean people.

In so doing, the Thai delegation proposes the following action be taken:

1. Financial and material assistance for Kampuchean people both inside and outside Kampuchea must be continued.

2. Supplies of rice seed must be allowed to reach the hands of Kampuchean people by the most expeditious routes.

3. All parties concerned must be called on to render more cooperation and effective assistance to international relief agencies.

4. Food distribution and transportation systems must be improved to enable supplies to reach the intended recipients more rapidly, effectively and economically.

5. Existing encampments for Kampuchean illegal immigrants and those to be constructed at the Thai-Kampuchean border should be regularized and improved to ensure safety for the civilians and indiscriminate distribution of food and medical supplies.

6. Increased international assistance should be rendered to the Thai people along the border who have been displaced by the influx of Kampuchean illegal immigrants.

7. The UN secretary general should appoint special representatives to be stationed in Thailand to coordinate the assistance work for Kampuchean people and periodically report to him on the situation.

'SETBACK' FOR BRANDT'S NORTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE PLAN

AU231236 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 May 80 p 2

[Engelbert Washietl dispatch from Bonn: "North-South Summit at the Earliest in 1981: Setback for Brandt's Plans"]

[Summary] Bonn--"There will not be anymore 'North-South summit' meetings this year, nor even any regional meetings to discuss the relationship between industrialized and development countries. That is the sobering result of the talks held Wednesday evening [21 May] between SPD chief Brandt, Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Chancellor Kreisky at Gymnich Palace near Bonn. The next tentative date for a summit meeting is early in 1981. Thus a special session of the UN General Assembly this summer will have to make do without the impetus Willy Brandt meant to provide for it."

At an Italian restaurant that he visited after the talks together with Willy Brandt, Kreisky said in a talk with journalists: "North-South dialogue? There is not any. That's just the problem." Both Brandt and Kreisky left no doubt: "There will be no breakthrough this year", but they would not give any assurance that such a "breakthrough" would be achieved next year.

Brandt originally wanted 25 prominent Third World figures to participate in the envisaged summit conference, but it seems to be difficult to make a selection since the Third World countries would all like to participate themselves. After Kreisky and Lopez Portillo, whom he had asked to organize a summit conference this year, had failed to achieve that and were not able to bring about as a compromise several regional conferences either, Brandt is withdrawing to the position of motivating spirit, leaving the practical efforts to Kreisky and Lopez Portillo who are now looking for another two prominent figures to help them. Those four, should the summit conference materialize after all, are then to act as its cochairmen.

Kreisky Comment

AU231237 Vienna KURIER in German 23 May 80 p 3

[Report by "P.P.": "Kreisky in Bonn: Dialogue Postponed"]

[Summary] After his talks with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Mexican President Lopez Portillo on 21 May, Chancellor Kreisky declared in Bonn that the "small North-South summit meeting" planned for August this year will not materialize but that instead a "big North-South summit meeting in Mexico City" will be prepared. "Obviously because he is skeptical about the success of such a conference, Kreisky insisted that that not only he and Lopez Portillo but also another two government chiefs--whose names were not given--are to be persuaded to act as cochairmen."

"According to Kreisky, the planned conference, in which primarily Lopez Portillo takes an "ardent interest", is to be a "working meeting" at the of which a resolution with concrete proposals is to be adopted. Although the initiative comes from the Socialist International, the conference is not to be held under its aegis."

ROESCH FAVORS FRENCH 'MIRAGE 50' OVER U.S. PLANE

AU231044 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 May 80 pp 1-2

[Georg Possanner report: "Roesch Against Army Experts; Will 'Mirage' Purchase Solve Nuclear Waste Problem?"]

[Summary] Vienna--"A confrontation between politicians and experts has developed on the question of the [planned] purchase of interceptor planes. Defense Minister Roesch, who today--Friday--will end his official visit to France, is said to have come out clearly in favor of the French 'Mirage 50', whereas the 'interceptor project group' set up by the National Defense Council rejects this type as outdated and is going to recommend the purchase of the American F-16/79. This emerges from an interim report of the project group which held its first meeting on 14 May."

According to the report, the General Dynamics F-16/79 appears to be best suited as regards both technical performance and operation costs. An exact cost-performance analysis will be worked out by the project group to back up its recommendation to be submitted to the National Defense Council session at the end of June. The "Mirage 50" is described in the interim report as a relatively old model, one generation behind the F-16/79 and inferior to the latter in every aspect of performance. Even if the F-16/79 were to cost as much as the Mirage 50--which it does not--it would have to be recommended, the experts declare. Flight tests have not been possible with either model so far, because the "Mirage 50' does yet not exist in the interceptor version but only as a fighter-bomber, and the F-16 is not available with the desired General Electrics engine. Contrary to earlier reports, the army's chief test pilot, Lt Col Bernecker, has therefore not accompanied Roesch to France.

Roesch's preference for the "Mirage 50" is essentially due to French reciprocal business offers which reportedly even extend to the question of interim and permanent storage of nuclear waste. Under the current contracts with the French Cogema Company, Austria would have to take back the nuclear waste materials from fuel reprocessing. This clause might possibly be eliminated if Austria were to purchase the "Mirage 50"--and that would be one of the main prerequisites for putting Austria's Zwentendorf nuclear power plant into operation.

BRIEFS

NEW PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR--On 20 May Domingo L. Siazon Jr., newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 May 80 p 1 AU]

NEW PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR--On 20 May Ernesto Koref, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Panama, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 May 80 p 1 AU]

GENSCHER, ANDREI ON VALUE OF CSCE MEETING, GERMANS IN ROMANIA

LD271558 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Romanian colleague, Stefan Andrei, have emphasized the importance, in the wake of current international crises, of the CSCE review conference which is due to take place in Madrid this autumn. It was learned after a 3-hour talk between the two foreign ministers that Genscher would like to see the Madrid meeting point the way to a European disarmament conference.

In a dinner speech Genscher said that the negotiating package approved by NATO in December 1979 was one of the most broadly conceived disarmament efforts since the end of World War II. He concurred with the view of the Warsaw Pact states that the nations of Europe were interested in the earliest possible start and success of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union should begin without further delay or preconditions with the aim of achieving a balance of medium-range nuclear weapons at a lower level of armaments.

On German-Romanian relations, Genscher expressed the hope that those Germans in Romania who want to join their relatives and spouses in the Federal Republic could continue to count on the understanding of authorities in Bucharest. Ethnic Germans who want to stay in Romania ought to be able to preserve their national character.

The Romanian foreign minister will confer with Genscher again tomorrow and meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Frankfurt.

Press on Minority Issue

DW280817 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 May 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Rm.: "How Are Matters To Continue?"]

[Text] In the flood of international visits by ministers, 50 percent of which could probably be eliminated without doing any harm, there seems to be one which makes obvious sense: the visit by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to Bonn. Romania, which is living dangerously as an outsider in the East bloc, must watch out even more after the Soviet coup de main in Afghanistan. The Soviet Politburo knows that the people in its East European outer court do not want to have anything to do with this war. The Soviet Union, therefore, looks even more to discipline in the camp. Ceausescu has even less room for maneuver than before.

What can the West do for Bucharest? Not much, but it should not neglect the little that is possible. Everything will help Romania which will counter the impression that the country is isolated in the world, half forgotten and not particularly esteemed; everything that would upset the possible Soviet calculation that a blow against Bucharest for the purpose of "normalization" would leave the West rather unconcerned. There is little the West can do to improve internal difficulties in Romania, such as economic difficulties, for example; Ceausescu does not want any interference in this matter either. But it is necessary for Foreign Ministers Genscher and Andrei to discuss one of these which also concerns Bonn: the desire of Romanians of German origin to emigrate. This is gradually becoming explosive. It is bad enough that things have reached that point. The two governments succeeded in reaching an understanding about the emigration of part of the ethnic group to the Federal Republic. However, no one has yet thought of what can be done to prevent so many Romanian Germans from wanting to emigrate at any cost.

The first person in Bonn to deal with the matter seriously was Genscher. He was not able to work miracles in Bucharest either, but it would still be a lot if his renewed dialogue with Andrei were to lead to a point where the question is no longer pushed aside as to what Romania plans to do with its German minority. Will the wish to leave continue to gain more and more ground or will better living conditions for the minority gradually contain that desire? In the event of the former, the Federal Republic would have no choice but to resign and just negotiate with Romania on exit figures; in the event of the latter it could offer Romania support.

SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING POSSIBLE IN AUGUST

LD280818 Hamburg DPA in German 0631 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--According to the information of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will possibly meet GDR State Council Chairman and SED boss Erich Honecker in August after the Moscow summer Olympics. The location of the meeting is likely to be Rostock, the newspaper report today.

GENSCHER, OKITA DISCUSS IRAN, SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD231126 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bonn--In connection with the Afghanistan crisis, the Federal Republic and Japan will support the Middle East countries in their efforts for economic and also political stability. This was stressed by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his Japanese counterpart, Saburo Okita, in Bonn today. Both ministers emphasized the importance of the fact that at their conference in Islamabad the Islamic states once again expressed themselves strongly in favor of a solution of the Afghanistan conflict in the spirit of the UN resolution.

In their exchange of views, described as "intensive and far-ranging," Genscher and Okita also discussed the economic sanctions introduced against Iran by the European Community and Japan. Okita furthermore briefed his Bonn counterpart on Japan's assessment of Vietnam's policy. Both ministers stressed their desire to continue the close and fruitful cooperation with the ASEAN group of Southeast Asian states. A further subject was the preparations for the world economic summit in Venice at the end of June to be attended by the heads of governments and foreign ministers of the Federal Republic and Japan.

The Foreign Ministry stresses that the quick succession of German-Japanese talks demonstrates the determination of both countries to intensify their coordination and cooperation on a worldwide scale.

EXCHANGES WITH PRC IN SCIENCE, EDUCATION TO BE EXPANDED

LD231342 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Republic and the PRC plan to extend their exchanges in the science and educational sector to vocational training. This was agreed by PRC Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang in his talks with Federal Education Minister Schmude.

At the end of his week's visit to the Federal Republic the Chinese minister told a news conference in Bonn today that China is prepared to learn from the Federal Republic also in the sphere of vocational training. During the Cultural Revolution many vocational training schools in China were closed. Now this sector of education has to be built up again. For this purpose Chinese vocational experts and teachers will come to the Federal Republic. Specific agreements will probably be concluded in the fall.

Jiang Nanxiang and Schmude also reached an understanding on greater German assistance for the development of Tong-Ji University in Shanghai and on an intensification of the exchange of scientists and of university parterships. According to Schmude, just under 200 Chinese scientists are at present in the Federal Republic for further studies. The first 100 students from China are expected later this year. Some 35 Germans are also studying at Chinese universities and colleges.

Jiang Nanxiang has invited Schmude to visit China.

TURKISH LABOR MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL PROGRAM

LD231600 Hamburg DPA in German 1522 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Turkish Labor Minister Cavit Erdemire ended the official program of his 5-day visit to the Federal Republic today. He had one further meeting with Federal Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg. A ministry spokesman said afterward that the intensive exchange of views included questions of child benefits, free movement and integration of Turkish employees in the Federal Republic as well as their reintegration in Turkey.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON MILITARY AID FOR TURKEY, GREECE

LD231554 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Following temporary differences of opinion between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, the Federal Government has agreed on specific amounts for special military aid for NATO partners, Turkey and Greece. Accordingly and following a resolution of the Bundestag Budget Committee, this year the two countries will receive from Bonn, as part of the Western support program for NATO's southeast flank, DM170 million. It was learned today that the Federal Government has agreed to make during the following 3 years further payments of DM200 million, 190 million and 100 million.

The Foreign Office said that aid for Turkey alone will amount to DM600 until 1983, and that Turkey will receive the German battle tank Leopard-1 to modernize its tanks. In addition, the Federal Republic is to supply some 250 Milan-type antitank systems. According to the Foreign Ministry, this year the Federal Republic is to provide economic aid to Turkey amounting to $295 million as part of the OECD program.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAVEL BAN ON RIGHTS ADVOCATE PROTESTED

LD271002 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government has protested against the ban imposed on the South African human rights champion, Neville Alexander, to travel to the Federal Republic. The Foreign Ministry disclosed today that State Secretary Guenther van Well had summoned South African Ambassador Kurt von Schirnding to convey Bonn's severe criticism of the measure to the South African Government.

Neville Alexander, a former scholarship holder at the Alexander von Homboldt Foundation, was to have addressed the 4-day international cultural symposium due to open in Bonn today. Although the South African Government had already given him permission to travel, he was unexpectedly detained at Cape Town Airport on 24 May as he was about to depart.

State Secretary van Well stressed the shock and anger of the Federal Government at the arbitrary action of the South African Government which would arouse indignation among the German public and was likely to jeopardize bilateral relations. Van Well emphatically told the South African ambassador of the urgent desire of the Federal Republic that Alexander be allowed to participate in the symposium without delay.

COMMENTATOR ON KREISKY-PALME-GONZALEZ TEHRAN VISIT

DW271037 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 May 80 p 10

[Commentary signed Fr.: "The Three in Tehran"]

[Text] Had the three emissaries from the Socialist International--the Austrian, the Swede and the Spaniard--expressly called their visit to Iran an attempt to mediate, it would have been senseless right from the start concerning the only point that would have made sense: ending the suffering of the hostages. Since last November when the fanatics and criminals who are euphemistically called "students" deprived more than 50 members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran of their freedom, the scale of possible help has been tested. The intervention made with the backing of international law--something that has been heavily and continuously violated by Iran--has failed. The Iranian leadership does not care about the new decision of the International Court. Complete sanctions suffer from the interests of the Western economy, and a regime like that in Iran does not have to take possible effects into consideration very much. The three travelers--it is interesting that one of them comes from a NATO country--may possibly have concentrated their talks on the new parliament and its majority. They may have tried to convey the insight to the people in power and the possible parliamentary participants that the desired independence from East and West will be complicated by continuing the affront vis-a-vis the West, and that the desired balanced situation will in the end become impossible.

PRESS NOTES MOSCOW'S 'ILLEGAL' PROTEST OF KOHL, STRAUSS SPEECHES

DW231057 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0505 GMT 23 May 80

[Press review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN writes: Moscow's lodging of a protest with the Western powers against the speeches by Kohl and Strauss at the Berlin CDU congress is objectively unjustified and, hence, a premeditated political affront. For it is a foregone conclusion that Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin says nothing, absolutely nothing that might concede to the Soviets a censorship of public opinion in West Berlin. And the Soviet argument that nothing may be said against the Soviet Union in West Berlin because of the detente character of the Quadripartite Agreement is outright absurd.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG stresses this point: It goes without saying that the Soviets, too, are aware that their note of protest to the three Western allies concerning the CDU congress in West Berlin is totally unfounded legally and that it will be answered accordingly. So what was it that caused them to become diplomatically active despite this clear state of affairs? On the one hand, this step might be judged as an attempt at interpreting the Quadripartite Agreement to excess, meaning an attempt to enlarge their own political possessions by claiming a nonexistant law as existent after all. On the other hand, the note might also be seen as an attempt to exert influence over the Bundestag elections, an attempt which probably will be followed by others.

The HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE, published in Kassel, writes: Paper does not blush, and the interpretations by the Soviets time and again herald audacious imagination. Granted, what the two chairmen of the CDU and the CSU said about Moscow's strategy was not particularly gentle whispering. The events in Afghanistan did meet with sharp response and the beginning of the election campaign let many a word sound more shrilly than usual. This conceded, however, it just will not do that the Soviets appoint themselves censors and determine what is said or written outside their sphere of power. It is particularly good because the Bonn parties and the Western allies reacted so promptly.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN reports: The heavy artillery used by the Soviets against the Berlin speeches of Strauss and Kohl is part of the intimidation attempts with which Moscow now and again tries to achieve Federal German good conduct. Despite the Quadripartite Agreement, Berlin still is the preferred point for Eastern needling and for threatening gestures. Naturally one can also consider the Soviet note as a flanking contribution to the election campaign in the Federal Republic. The rejection of the move by the Western allies and the backing by Bonn of a free statement of political opinion was prompt and clear. Fearful yielding would only encourage Moscow to carry on.

NUERBERGER NACHRICHTEN stresses: The Soviet move is significant in connection with the forthcoming visit of the chancellor to Moscow. It seems that Helmut Schmidt was to be reminded of the value of peace in the middle of Europe, and of the possibilities the Soviet Union has to play with the security of West Berlin, which belongs very much to peace. The partners of the Berlin agreement are also being reminded of the situation. It will depend on their future attitude whether next to all other crises in the world there will be also a new Berlin conflict.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER maintains: Little is to be said about the formalities of the Soviet protest. The Kremlin probably did not want to object to the CDU congress itself since it has said nothing against the SPD congress last December. Today one tries instead to encourage the Western powers to do some censorship work. Although some of them may not like Strauss, they could not do that favor to the Kremlin even if the Afghanistan incident had not happened.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN BUILDING MINISTER--Bonn--Hungary's building minister, Kalman Abraham, arrived here this afternoon for a 5-day visit. Immediately upon his arrival he began talks with Federal Construction Minister Dieter Haack. According to the Construction Ministry the talks centered on questions of urban development and planning. According to Haack there is particular scope for close cooperation with Hungary on the question of urban development and the preservation of the residential value of old city centers. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1342 GMT 27 May 80 LD]

PRIME MINISTER BARRE DEPARTS FOR NORWAY

LD260924 Paris Domestic Service In French 0500 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Premier Raymond Barre left Paris today for a 3-day visit to Norway. His first stop will be Stavanger where he is due to visit a gas production platform of a subsidiary of ELF-Aquitaine. The premier is also interested in oil developments. Tomorrow he will hold talks with the Norwegian head of government on strengthening economic relations between the two countries.

LE MONDE: AFGHAN REBELS 'MAIN LOSERS' AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD231351 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Islamic Conference and Moscow"]

[Text] After more than 5 days of debate in Islamabad the Islamic Conference finally adopted a more conciliatory final communique on the Afghan question on Thursday, 22 May. In January following the invasion of Afghanistan, the Muslim countries, stunned by what had happened, had suspended the Kabul regime from the conference and demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. Today, while maintaining this demand--which the steadfastness front countries and the PLO, who were absent in January, would have liked to see omitted--the conference has decided to set up a special committee with the job of carrying out the appropriate consultations with a view to solving the Afghan crisis.

The committee, which comprises Tunisian conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and the foreign ministers of Afghanistan's two neighbors, in other words the Iranian Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Pakistani Agha Shahi, will have the power to form a delegation which will establish contact with the Kremlin. An international conference could also be convened. An appeal has been made to the nonaligned movement to help promote an "all-embracing solution."

To maintain its unity the conference, although largely dominated by moderate countries hostile to the USSR, had to take account of the presence of Steadfastness Front representatives. The PLO--disappointed to see the Afghan affair overshadow the Jerusalem question--did all it could to convince the participants that it was important to distinguish between "friends and enemies" and that the United States and the Soviet Union could not be placed in the dock side by side. "Carter is our enemy," the Palestinian delegate declared. "He cannot be Muslim in Afghanistan when he has constantly and is still fighting Islam in Palestine and Iran." The PLO refused to recognize the existence of "Soviet imperialism" in Afghanistan.

At Mr Qotbzadeh's instigation the participants tried to take an "equidistant" stance between the two superpowers, one being criticized for its policy in the Middle East and Iran, the other for its intervention in Kabul. Nonetheless they called on Tehran to "continue to work for a solution to this crisis (the U.S. hostages) in the spirit of Islam." They also denounced the presence of Soviet and Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa and condemned Israel and Egypt.

The main losers at Islamabad were the Afghan rebels. Although included in the Iranian delegation in a spectacular way, they did not obtain the observer status they were seeking. The Mojahedin, who are divided, have in fact been placed virtually on the same footing as Mr Babrak Karmal's pro-Soviet government, as "interested" parties with whom the special committee will be able to have discussions. This is not much consolation for them while, for Mr Karmal, declared "persona non grata" in January, the door is now slightly open.

The Afghan rebels--who complain in addition that they have not received a cent or any weapon from any "fraternal" country--could not have been satisfied with this new line. This line is a far cry from the intransigence of the January resolution which now looks like empty words in view of the conference's obvious desire to open dialogue with the Kremlin. The Kremlin is bound to be pleased at the results of this meeting which was stamped with "realism" in face of the fait accompli.

L'HUMANITE: U.S. SEEKS NATO BUILDUP DESPITE PARITY

LD271039 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 May 80 p 10

[Max Leon article: "A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] Five months to the day after the Brussels session which decided on the deployment of 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe (Pershing-2 missiles and long-range ground-launched cruise missiles) the NATO headquarters is once again the scene of spectacular activity. The meetings between defense ministers and military chiefs are following each other in rapid succession. Generals and spokesmen are adding up "revelations" on the alleged Soviet threat.

"We are entering a period of high risk," General Zeiner Gundersen, the chairman of the NATO chiefs of staff committee, said. On the basis of dubious CIA estimates of the USSR defense effort in the past 10 years this general concluded that this improved capability "can be described as disturbing." Are the United States and its 12 European partners in the Atlantic pact military organization really in an inferior position? The Western strategists are so unconvinced of this that they are negotiating with their East bloc counterparts to maintain and even reduce to a lower level the equivalence of forces between the two military organizations.

Successive Washington governments--until Mr Carter's--have been so aware that strategic parity has been established between the United States and the USSR since the end of the sixties that they drew up and signed a series of agreements with Moscow: for instance a treaty in 1972 limiting antiballistic missiles to prevent a potential aggressor from making itself invulnerable to its victim's response. In 1972 they also signed the first SALT agreement limiting strategic arms which was replaced in June 1979 by a formal treaty known as SALT II. At the express request of Presidents Brezhnev and Carter, this treaty, signed in Vienna, makes provision for the two countries to extend their efforts to reduce parity to a lower level during negotiations on a SALT III treaty. Parity is, therefore, an undisputable fact as is the overall equivalence between the two alliances, despite the very great diversity of arms and their performances. Any attempt by any group to gain supremacy, and especially on the "European theater" where 12,000-13,000 nuclear warheads are concentrated. [sentence as published]

Why are the NATO leaders dredging up myths about the "Soviet threat" yet again? They have to justify to U.S. and West European opinion a constant increase in military credits (more than 3 percent per year in real terms). They need to counter the socialist countries' proposals for negotiating gradual disarmament, particularly at a time when the Warsaw Pact members have just reaffirmed the defensive nature of their alliance. They need to increase "discipline" within NATO where different interests and the echo of the people's opposition are causing friction and reservations.

Furthermore the United States has not abandoned its efforts to establish mechanisms which would automatically draw its partners into a conflict and to alter the existing overall parity by obtaining even limited military advantages.

This American game is dangerous. Even though the French Government is not officially represented at the current Brussels session it is disturbing that a Pentagon leader was able to praise its role publicly yesterday by saying that "France is one of the pillars of the Atlantic Alliance."

BERLINGUER ON PRC VISIT, USSR, FOREIGN POLICY

LD271337 [Editorial Report] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 17 May carries on pages 1 and 21 a 2,000-word Ugo Baduel report on a speech delivered by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer to workers at the Breda Factory in Milan and the Milan L'UNITA 19 May 2,400-word Baduel report on Berlinguer's 18 May speech in Genoa. Both speeches, part of the PCI campaign for the 8 June local elections, cover generally the same ground as Berlinguer's 15 May address in Milan's main square.

The 17 May L'UNITA report concludes with a brief summary of Berlinguer's remarks to Milan's local television station. With reference to the recent allegations of terrorist activity made against Christian Democratic Party (DC) Deputy Secretary Donat-Cattin's son Marco, Berlinguer said he would "certainly" resign if placed in a similar position. In answer to NOVOYE VREMYA's recent attack on his PRC visit, Berlinguer says: "We did not feel manipulated. Of course the Chinese have their own goals and our goals are different in party, but both sides were well aware that the important things was the full resumption of relations between our parties." Asked "whether the PCI prefers Tito's or Brezhnev's policy," Berlinguer replied: "As far as the world's major issues and relations among communist parties are concerned we are closer to the stances of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia than to the CPSU's." He also denied recent charges of secret PCI funding.

In Genoa Berlinguer renewed his attack on the present Italian Government and "the damage it is doing to Italy," but denied any intention--as asserted by Socialist Secretary Craxi--to "radicalize" the polemic during the election campaign, claiming that the PCI was merely pointing to "the facts" of the government's record. With regard to Italian foreign policy, Berlinguer said: "While some countries--which certainly nobody could suspect of being at all pro-Soviet--are rejecting the U.S. diktat, the Italian Government does not hesitate to follow without a hint of national dignity those U.S. directives, which are provoking an irreversible crisis not only in the Olympics but also the future of many international sporting events." Berlinguer says, with regard to Afghanistan that while "we immediately clearly condemned the intervention, calling for the withdrawal of the USSR's troops from that country and pointing out the USSR's--as well as the United States'--share of responsibility in the detente crisis, when has the DC or its governments ever adopted similar stances with respect to the United States?"

PCI'S PAJETTA QUIZZED BY NEAPOLITANS AT CAMPAIGN RALLY

LD231409 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 May 80 p 22

["M.T." report on PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta 17 May address at Naples rally: "Christian Democratic Party (DC) Wants To Surrender Italy to U.S. Extremism"]

[Text] Naples--"I have just come from a small country which has managed to defend itself primarily by defending its own independence against interference by all the major powers. We regard Tito's Yugoslavia as an example: There, by that coffin, we discovered the validity of our stances, the certainty that it is possible to realize what other people call utopias, renunciations and compromises."

Comrade Pajetta's brief opening remarks met with prolonged applause. Then the dialogue between the citizens and Communists began in Matteotti Square. A long line of people gathered in front of the rostrum. Young and old party members clutching pieces of paper awaited their turn to ask Comrade Pajetta whether it is true that China is changing, whether it is true that the USSR is entirely responsible for the international climate of tension, whether it is true.... With 27 questions to answer, Pajetta had to stop from time to time to take notes.

"Comrade Pajetta, why does China say war is inevitable?"

"I come from Montecalvario, a neighborhood where sport is something they show you on television. If the Italian Government decides not to go to the Moscow Olympics, we will not have even that. What will you do to prevent this?"

"Will your form of socialism meet the same fate as Allende's?"

"Why have you criticized the USSR so much over Afghanistan?"

"You talk about peace and participation, but the decisions will be taken by the 'big shots,' the diplomats, not by us...."

By now the square was crammed full of people and surrounded completely by red flags alternating with multicolored peace flags. Pajetta noted down all the questions and then began his series of answers.

"In China we did not discuss the inevitability of war with the Chinese comrades, but what can be done right away for peace; and we reached agreement with them on this."

"We must go to Moscow, but not because sport has nothing to do with politics but because the Olympics are the passport for peace and brotherhood and because if we turn down this path we will eventually refuse Iranian oil and break off diplomatic relations with the USSR. And then what will be the dividing line between peace and war?"

"Like Allende's Chile? That depends--not only on world events, but also on you and us and our ability to establish roots among the masses and to win new friends."

"Socialism is built by conquering the peoples' hearts and minds, not their mountains. I do not know how much the Soviet Union has gained by entering Afghanistan but I am very well aware of how much the cause of socialism has lost. Our position is clear: Immediate negotiations for the troops' withdrawal for a free and independent Afghanistan."

"It is not true. Peace and war do not depend on the 'big shots.' They cannot act without your consensus and they set their sights on war when they believe they can mislead us and take our decisions for us. Remember that we will be voting on 8 June. Will it be just to change the local councils? Or will it also be to avoid lending strength to the sector of the DC which wants to 'surrender' the country to U.S. extremism?"

ROME OPERA TO HAVE RECIPROCAL 1981 PRC TOUR

AU280855 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 28 (ANSA)--The Rome Opera is to be the first Western opera house to send a company to China in return for a visit here by the world-famous Beijing Opera. The announcement was made here yesterday evening by Italian Tourism and Entertainment Minister Bernardo D'Arezzo, who said the Rome Opera's visit has been scheduled for 1981. The exchange--the Beijing Opera is currently on tour with performances here and in Palermo, Sicily--has been organized under the Italo-Chinese cultural agreement signed last October and was finalized during the recent journey to China of the Rome theater's superintendent, Luca Di Schiena. According to D'Arezzo, the exchange was an "exceptional historical event, not only because it allows us to come into contact with artists of world value, but also because it shows that the Beijing Opera's presence in Italy represents an opening that will not remain isolated".

D'Arezzo also told the reception in honor of the Chinese troupe that the exchange was not just a question of art, "but also reiterates an ancient wisdom that we Europeans recognize in you". "Even if different political systems divide us, there will be no way of breaking our determination for peace and liberty for which we are both fighting, just as we are fighting for civil progress and the salvation of the peoples". The leader of the Chinese delegation Zhang Jun Ha stressed the Beijing Opera's visit as a sign of deep Italo-Chinese friendship and because it offers "a great occasion to exchange experiences and stimulate cooperation between the artists of our two countries".

ANDREOTTI COMMENTS ON KILLING OF LIBYANS, MORO ASSASSINATION

AU270907 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 27 (ANSA)--Italy's former prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, spoke out on the recent killing of four Libyan nationals in Italy and filled in some background on the kidnapping and killing of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro in the Spring of 1978 in an interview appearing in the new issue of the Italian weekly, ESPRESSO.

Referring to the four Libyan expatriates killed in Rome since the beginning of the year, thought to have been victims of Libyan gunmen sent out to "liquidate" the enemies of the Tripoli regime abroad, Andreotti urged that "insistent, articulated steps be taken with the Libyan authorities to put a halt to this". According to the former prime minister, who is currently the chairman of the lower house foreign affairs commission, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "might not be as unreachable as is thought. One must discuss untiringly with Al-Qadhdhafi and, really, he does feel a degree of gratitude to Italy". Andreotti went on to reveal that a few years ago "the Italian secret services quickly and capably stepped in to avert a plot against the Libyan regime, organized and fully developed by those who opposed it. Their staging base was an Italian port on the Adriatic Sea. They never arrived in Libya and I imagine that Al-Qadhdhafi was pleased", he said.

Moving on to the issue of the kidnapping and slaying of the DC party chairman and former prime minister at the hands of Red Brigades urban terrorists, Andreotti said that "we turned to (Yugoslav President Josip Broz) Tito who quickly and generously spoke to other heads of state" in connection with possible Red Brigades links abroad. "The fact is", Andreotti continued, "that the marshal spoke also to Al-Qadhdhafi but without result. Qadhdhafi said that he had no contact with the Red Brigades and that he could do nothing. He sent me a letter expressing solidarity with Mrs Moro".

Speaking of the idea of an exchange of a "sick and imprisoned" alleged member of the Red Brigades for the Christian Democrat statesman, the former prime minister recalled that during the 55 tense days separating Moro's capture and the day he was found shot to death in a parked car in downtown Rome, "the government maintained a position of principle: Exchanging one single person would have meant coming to terms with the enemies of the republic". Andreotti also pointed out that the "sick and imprisoned" individual involved was transferred to a Naples penitentiary, "to a city where he had his own doctor and where he had been asking to be transferred. This was a sign of our part. We were awaiting a sign from the Red Brigades. None came. There was the killing of Moro", he concluded.

RUSSOMANNO FOUND GUILTY IN RED BRIGADES CASE

AU241957 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 24--The deputy chief of Italy's internal security service, Silvano Russomanno, was found guilty by a Rome court today on the charge of "assisting in revealing official secrets" and sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment for having given a Rome newsman a copy of parts of a police interrogation of an alleged Red Brigades terrorist.

The newsman, Fabio Isman, of the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO, was sentenced to one year and six months in prison after guilty findings were returned on charges connected to his part in the publication of the secret documents. The publisher of MESSAGGERO, Vittorio Emiliani, was fined 400,000 lire (about 450 dollars) and was instructed to refrain from the publication of sub judice documents.

The case wound up today began in early April when Russomanno delivered to Isman a copy of statement obtained from the alleged former head of the Turin Brigades unit, Patrizio Peci, dubbed the "penitent terrorist" since he started cooperating with the police following his capture in February. Peci's confession and subsequent statement have allowed Italian police to make a series of spectacular arrests in the ongoing battle against terrorism and have cast considerable light on the phenomenon.

The public prosecutor maintained that the newspaper publication of Peci's statements damaged the cases being built by investigating magistrates and permitted terrorists still at large and those flankers whose subversive connections are still unknown to neutralize a part of the current anti-terrorist offensive.

POLICE DISCOVER RED BRIGADES HIDEOUT IN ROME

LD221606 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1500 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A new hideout of the Red Brigades was discovered this morning by the carabinieri. It was located in the Nuovo Salario quarter [of Rome] in an apartment block in the Via Antonio Silvani. It was an important logistic base of the Red Brigades, used in support of terrorist actions throughout central Italy. The carabinieri found the RPG launcher which was used to kill Lieutenant Colonel Varisco of the carabinieri. Two arrests were made but details are kept strictly secret because the operation is still underway. The equipment found at the base includes numerous Italian and foreign automatic and semiautomatic weapons, silencers, explosives, fuses, hand grenades, bulletproof vests and disguises.

SUSPECTS INTERROGATED IN CONNECTION WITH NAPLES SLAYING

AU200924 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Naples, May 20 (ANSA)--Police in Naples are still seeking to identify two of the four self-proclaimed members of Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization captured here yesterday after a Christian Democrat regional councillor was shot and killed. The names of two of the quartet, nabbed after a shootout and car chase following the killing of 49-year-old Pino Amato, were reported as Bruno Seghetti, 30 years old, of Rome, and 26-year-old Teresa Romeo from a town near Naples.

Sources in the southern Italian port city pointed out that the slaying of the Christian Democrat Party official was the first serious strike by Red Brigades urban guerrillas in Naples. They recalled, in this connection, a statement attributed to the self-confessed Red Brigade leader, Patrizio Peci, now in prison and cooperating with police, according to which the Brigades group in the southern city "has been in training at least since the end of 1979". Most of the organization's terrorist activities have been centered in the cities of northern Italy.

The anonymous telephone caller who spoke to the Naples bureau of a Rome newspaper yesterday and claimed responsibility for the killing for the Red Brigades also threatened new and bloody terrorist acts.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CARTER TO VISIT 25-26 JUN

LD241146 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] According to a communique from the Diplomatic Press Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President James Carter of the United States will pay an official visit to Spain on 25 and 26 June at the invitation of the king.

GONZALEZ COMMENTS ON IRAN VISIT, POSSIBLE TALKS WITH U.S.

LD271928 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] On his return from Tehran, Felipe Gonzalez told us here at Barajas Airport that the overriding aim of the socialist delegation was, despite various interpretations, to find out, in depth, about the situation in Iran and to open up a communications channel with the West. Iran, he said, wants to be neutral from the interests of East and West. Then he pointed out that Spain, which has a special status in relations between blocs, has had a special integrating role in this (?respect).

In reply to one of our questions he said it is possible that Kreisky, the Austrian leader, (?and he) may talk with the U.S. authorities in the near future to study the situation.

FRG DEFENSE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MADRID FOR TALKS

LD261432 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Madrid--Dr Karl Schnell, state secretary in the Federal Defense Ministry, arrived in Madrid today on a 3-day official visit. Schnell is to hold talks with [word indistinct] Vice Admiral Angel Liberal Lucini and Defense Minister Augustin Rodriguez Sahaga on German-Spanish cooperation in the arms industry.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CARRILLO-MITTERRAND 16 MAY MEETING

LD271045 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 17 May 80 p 1

[Apparent text of 16 May French Socialist Party-Spanish Communist Party [PCE] communique]

[Text] On the occasion of his visit to Madrid, French Socialist Party First Secretary Francois Mitterrand held a conversation with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo this Friday afternoon. This conversation, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, broached the most worrying European and international issues and the dangers threatening peace. The meeting confirmed the usefulness and importance of developing dialogue and exchanges of views among parties belonging to the European workers movement.

It was deemed desirable what initiatives could be adopted in favor of detente [phrase as published], and particularly in order to help prepare the Madrid CSCE conference under the best conditions.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ISSUES NOTE ON ARREST OF ETA MEMBERS

LD252234 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] This afternoon the Ministry of the Interior issued an official note concerning the arrest of four alleged ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] members last Friday at Madrid's Barajas Airport.

The note reports that the four detainees are Basque refugees detained first by the Dutch Government and taken by Dutch police from Amsterdam to Madrid. The alleged terrorists were carrying false documents.

The four detainees arrived in Amsterdam this week from Aden, the capital of South Yemen, where they took part in a terrorist training course alongside another eight ETA members and a number of Palestinian PLO dissidents. They are implicated in several terrorist attacks in the Basque Country carried out between 1978-79. Jose Manuel (Arzallus) specifically is implicated, according to his own statement, in the murder of the forest ranger, Ramirez (Quintero), in Lazarza. The central intelligence brigade is carrying out inquiries and more arrests are expected in the next few days.

CALVO ORTEGA REJECTS CHARGES OF SUAREZ 'AUTHORITARIANISM'

LD231043 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 May 80 p 12

[Mary Merida interview with Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) Secretary General Rafael Calvo Ortega: "Government Approaching 20 May Debate With Intention That It Be Broad and Thorough and, Above All, That It Make Things Very Clear"--date, place not specified]

[Excerpt] Suarez' Authoritarianism With UCD

[Question] It has been repeatedly said that Prime Minister Suarez exerts a great deal of authoritarianism on the UCD. To what extent is this true?

[Answer] I believe that it is not true. Suarez does not exert any authoritarianism on the party. In fact, the debate at the latest Political Council meeting was very broad and open; each member of the council presented his theses and criteria which were discussed for several hours, thus demonstrating that such an assertion is in no way justified.

[Question] Nevertheless, Prime Minister Suarez' leading role within the party does seem overwhelming.

[Answer] I do not believe so because the Standing Committee deprives the prime minister of power since all its other members have widely ranging opinions on all important topics and it is the committee as a whole which decides in the final analysis. The fact is that, judging from the talks that I have already had with the executive secretaries, I do not see that anyone has been subjected to any kind of authoritarianism by the prime minister.

UCD "Families"

[Question] So what is happening to the UCD? What is the reason for its internal crisis? What are the problems being discussed within the party? To what extent are the differences among its various constituent "families" distorting its proper functioning?

[Answer] I believe that the UCD has all the same problems as any other political party and the fact that it is the ruling party does not mean that it has any fewer. On the other hand, it has no major problems but only small ones proper to its dynamics. I believe that the "families" aspect has been exaggerated: There are merely areas of more or less firm agreement on specific topics. But its component political "families" are all excellent UCD members who have worked and are still working for the good and the interests of the party. Furthermore, I do not believe that there is any crisis at this time when thousands of membership applications have been held up, thus showing that there are thousands of people who want to join the UCD. It seems illogical to me that so many people should want to join a party in a state of crisis.

[Question] Mr Calvo Ortega, I understand that as the UCD's newly appointed secretary general you are not going to make trouble for your own party but, nevertheless, you will not deny that the governing party's internal tensions have been evident recently and that the discrepancies among its various factions are also evident.

[Answer] You see, the UCD, like all parties with internal democracy, has some members who differ and have different opinions from others on particular topics. But, not only is this not negative but, on the contrary, I feel it is positive because it enriches the variety of viewpoints and makes it possible to take decisions with a broader outlook. Following a polemical debate, things can be seen more clearly. What cannot be expected is that it be an absolutely uniform and absolutely homogeneous party; this cannot be and must not be expected. It is another matter that once the collective will has been formed and decisions taken, every member is obliged to respect them since, moreover, voting in the Congress of Deputies and Senate is absolutely en bloc.

Anxiously Awaited 20 May Debate

[Question] How do you view the 20 May Congress of Deputies debate and the prime minister's address to parliament?

[Answer] I believe it will be an interesting debate and one which the prime minister will approach in the best possible frame of mind and willingly, moreover. Suarez wants the debate and the UCD wants the debate. Irrespective of anything that may be said, we are the first to want this debate.

[Question] Well, perhaps that is because you are sure of winning it, isn't it? Will it perhaps bring anything new to the Spanish Government's political outlook and effectiveness in resolving the many unresolved problems or will it merely be a dialectical government-opposition debate to see who emerges victorious?

[Answer] Of course I am absolutely sure that Prime Minister Suarez will emerge victorious despite the opposition's attempts to prevent this--but that is another matter. The fact is that excessive expectations have been created regarding this debate, but there is no doubt that the government will issue a forceful reply to any kind of argument raised by the opposition, who are in fact the ones interested in creating this hullabaloo over the debate. On the other hand, I do feel it is quite right for them to try and draw the maximum advantage from this and any other circumstances because that is what opposition parties are for. But it does not worry me because, at the same time, it is a wonderful opportunity for the government to present its stance on very important issues--the autonomies, for instance--in sufficient detail and to a large audience.

Autonomies

[Question] Will the autonomies be the major topic of the debate?

[Answer] Yes indeed.

[Question] And what is the government's real stance in this connection?

[Answer] The autonomies are a matter of state in which I believe the UCD's action demonstrates an awareness of the fact that the autonomies presuppose a difficult and laborious process which demands a great sense of responsibility.

[Question] Will we not be disappointed by this debate?

[Answer] Well, perhaps because it has been given disproportionate expectations. The public, which is not very used to parliamentary debates, might be somewhat disappointed and feel cheated to some extent. But I repeat that it will not be the fault of the debate but a result of the excessive importance attached to it. But obviously the government is approaching this debate with the intention that it be broad and thorough and, above all, that it make things very clear. And I repeat that the government wants it to take place.

Assessment of Situation

[Question] Mr Calvo Ortega, you have been a minister in Suarez' Cabinet and now you are secretary general of his party. What is your assessment of the country's political situation in general and of the formulas or measures being put forward for resolving the major problems now facing us Spaniards?

[Answer] One should not make generalizations and I believe that there are three major issues or problems facing the country to which thorough and satisfactory answers must be found. These are the autonomies, the economic crsisis, and the so-called "rule of law," especially with regard to the citizens' security. We have already discussed the first of these and, as I have told you, it will be the major topic of the coming parliamentary debate. As for unemployment, you are very well aware that it is a general problem which exists in all democracies and is a matter of social responsibility; therefore, a government cannot be blamed because the responsibility lies with the employers who are, by definition, the job creators, and the trade unions, because if their pay demands are excessive they can create unemployment. The responsibility lies also with the public administrations if they increase current spending too much so that investments suffer; finally, it is the responsibility of society as a whole--and this is not just a figure of speech because an egoistic and disunited society creates unemployment (consider the problem of moonlighting). And the government also has its share of responsibility inasmuch as it must create the preconditions for investment.

The citizens' security is the third major topic of concern to the government and it is a very difficult one. But I believe that, despite the terrorism, good results are now being achieved though the spectacular results we would all like cannot be expected in the short term.

"We Are Moving Forward"

[Question] But are we regressing instead of progressing, or are we standing still?

[Answer] We are moving forward and this is a fact. What we must not do is expect democracy to resolve all of the country's problems--which are numerous and difficult, moreover--at once and right away; but we are absolutely determined to resolve them.

[Question] Finally, Mr Calvo Ortega, have you detected what has been termed an attempt to "unseat" Prime Minister Suarez from the government on the part of not only the opposition but also certain sectors or members of your own party?

[Answer] Nobody in the joint bodies has questioned Prime Minister Suarez' leadership and nobody has even remotedly considered this "unseating" to which you refer. As for the opposition, it can try what it likes. In passing, I will tell you that I see the UCD as a strong party which has outright progress and continuous expansion.

PRC'S HUANG HUA TO VISIT NORWAY, SWEDEN IN JUNE

9-12 Jun in Sweden

LD281204 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will arrive on a 4-day official visit to Stockholm on 9 June. During the visit, Huang Hua will have talks with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and other representatives of the Swedish Government.

12-16 Jun in Norway

LD280959 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 24 May 80 p 5

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Huang Hua for Oslo"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will pay an official visit to Norway 12 through 16 June, the Chinese Embassy in Oslo told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

During the visit Huang Hua will have talks with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations between Norway and China. The visit is in response to Frydenlund's visit to China.

DENMARK

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON RAMIFICATIONS OF SAUDI OIL ACCORD

LD271217 Copenhagen BERLINGKSE TIDENDE in Danish 14 May 80 pt 1 p 1-2

[Johannes Bundgaard report: "Denmark Could Find Itself Politically Bound by Oil Contract: Energy Minister Poul Nielson Will Account for State Oil Trade"]

[Text] Denmark's state oil purchases in Saudi Arabia have been made under conditions that could be exploited politically. Denmark must not bring Saudi Arabia into discredit in any way under the terms of the contract. Saudi Arabia alone will decide whether any discredit has been brought on it and has the right to suspend the contract without any form of compensation.

The contract, which also conflicts with Denmark's shipping and EEC agreements, was signed by the Danish Oil and Natural Gas Company. This does not, however, transfer the full responsibility from the government, claim three Folketing members who until now have been trying unsuccessfully to get some light thrown on the oil contract and the conditions contained in it.

The conditions of purchase that can be used politically are found in the confidential English-language contract's eighth article, point 1c. An unauthorized diclosure of the contents indicates that the point states that neither the Danish Government, government departments or other agencies may behave in a manner that will bring discredit on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its government, government departments or agencies in the international oil world, "or in any other manner whatsoever."

Under the same article's second point it states that if Saudi Arabia's state oil company, PETROMIN, should determine that there has been any breach of contract on the part of the purchasers, PETROMIN has the right to "suspend or terminate" the contract. Denmark, as purchaser, will not be entitled to any form of compensation for the loss from Saudi Arabia.

Only a few days after the state Danish Oil and Natural Gas Company had signed the oil purchase contract negotiated by Energy Minister Poul Nielson it was reported that the contract contained the possibility of political exploitation, and that it was in conflict with Denmark's shipping agreements and with agreements with the EEC.

Folketing members Ole Bernt Henriksen (Conservative), Arne Christiansen (Left Socialists) and Annelise Gotfredsen (Conservative) therefore demanded an explanation of the contract with documentation from the energy minister in the Folketing Industry, Market and Energy Committee. The Progress Party demanded a debate of enquiry of the whole matter. The debate will be held in the Folketing today. The minister will not only be asked to put the contract before the Folketing committee, but he will also be told that he bears full responsibility for the contract.

Even though the energy minister declared in a note on 22 April that the contract was drawn up after he had finished his negotiations, and even though its contents are binding on the government and its departments, the minister does not consider himself responsible. This is clear from his statements on the radio yesterday after the Danish Shipowners Association had pointed out that the contract breaks Danish shipping policy and international agreements.

He said: "In my capacity as minister I have not signed any contract which gives preference to Saudi Arabian vessels with regard to the transport of oil to Denmark. However, this preference is contained in the standard contract that Danish Oil and Natural Gas has signed. So there is no question of a Danish Government agreement, but rather of a private agreement between Saudi Arabia and a Danish oil company." The minister also added: "I can well see that this seems like flag discrimination, and that it thus is in conflict with Danish shipping policy, but it is one of the conditions for the purchase of oil in Saudi Arabia."

Those members of the Folketing who have pursued the matter from the beginning are of a different opinion: Annelise Gotfredsen (Conservative): "It is as clear as crystal. The minister is responsible. He has even gone so far as to get the Folketing to find a state guarantee of 1 billion kroner to cover his state company's losses, if it suits Saudi Arabia to suspend the contract."

Ivar Hansen (Left Socialists): "We must find out exactly what the relationship is between the minister and the state-owned company. It was not the intention to give the minister a blanket organization when the Folketing agreed to set up a special oil-purchasing company."

Ole Bernt Henriksen (Conservative): "The minister, as both negotiator and minister, is fully responsible. He represents the state, which owns the company. The person who represents the majority shareholding in a company has all the power in that company, and also full responsibility. He cannot talk himself out of that."

PAPER HITS GOVERNMENT'S LACK OF POLICY ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD271053 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 May 80 pt 1 p 8

[Editorial: "Dodges on the Halfway Line"]

[Text] Sports Minister Lise Ostergaard will, it is stated, give an account of the Danish Government's attitude on Danish participation in the summer Olympics in the Folketing on Tuesday. But how can she give an account of something that the government simply does not have? Seldom have we seen a Danish Social Democratic government vacillate more on a question of foreign policy, not even counting the period in office of the present foreign minister, and that says a lot.

The government has neither an attitude nor a standpoint on this matter. Since January, when President Carter made nonattendance at the summer Olympics in Moscow a political action, the Danish Government has muddled through its unrealistic belief that governments do not mix politics with sport. If Denmark was to stay away from the games in Moscow, it would be because our sportsmen did not think it fitting to participate this year--but the government could not have any views in the matter. It could go so far as to provide a service to give the sportsmen orientation on what governments and parliaments in other countries in our circle had to say to their sporting organizations on the political unsuitability and danger of going to Moscow this year, but it would not have any advice of its own to add.

Not unless it had to. Only if the American no and the Norwegian no and German no were followed by so many others, that it was starting to get embarrassing, would it be able to find an attitude and offer an opinion. Only if the EEC foreign ministers could jointly agree on a boycott, would the Danish foreign minister be able to reach agreement with himself and his sports minister and pass on a request to the Danish Olympic Committee.

Who does the government really think that it is fooling? Does it think that, as the last government to say no to Moscow, it would win the American Government's eternal gratitude as the brave little ally, which conquered its idealistic scruples at the eleventh hour and showed its solidarity? Or does it think that the Russian Government would recognize the Danish no to be so hesitant and reluctant that it would count as a tiny yes in Danish-Soviet relations? Or does it really think that it can dodge its way forward along the halfway line to a little indulgence from both sides? If it does, it is fooling nobody but itself.

FINLAND

AGREEMENT ON LEGAL PROTECTION SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD271948 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Finland andPoland have signed an agreement which will improve the legal protection of their citizens in the other country. The agreement on legal aid was signed in Helsinki this evening by the justice ministers of the two countries, Christoffer Taxell and Jerzy Bafia. Apart from legal aid, the agreement includes regulations concerning Finnish-Polish marriages and inheritance matters.

SWEDEN

OLOF PALME INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF TEHRAN VISIT

LD271920 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, is now back from his trip to Iran made together with two other socialist leaders--Kreisky and Gonzalez--over the Whitsun holidays. This afternoon there was a press conference at which Palme described the meeting with Iranian leaders. A decision to free the American hostages must be left to the Iranians themselves; sanctions and acts of violence will only delay a solution, Olof Palme said. He also reiterated that the purpose of the trip was only to gather information. Our reporter attended the press conference: [Begin recording] [brief Palme statement indistinct]

[Question] The three social democrat leaders tried through their trip to break Iran's isolation and understand the revolution, and this is why they were able to meet such eminent persons. But did they achieve anything concrete, Olof Palme?

[Answer] We achieved contacts which did not exist earlier. This is the first visit of this kind. It was the first time that anyone was able to meet all the political sides in Iranian society. Whether this will be of significance for the future, (?we) of course do not know. It would be nice if it were.

[Question] Could this gradually lead to freeing the hostages?

[Answer] Whether we can make a contribution to this process that would lead to the solution of the question, today it is much too early to say.

[Question] In which ways can it have been a contribution, then?

[Answer] Well, through opening ways of contacts, to show that there is positive interest in Iran and its revolution in the rest of the world, that we do not strive to isolate Iran. That there is a desire to respect their independence [words indistinct].

[Question] What about those who took part in this visit? Have you gained anything from it?

[Answer] No, [word indistinct] those who went [word indistinct] partly personal interest and partly the fact that two of us represent nonaligned countries, which have similar problems in defending their independence, and the third--two of them in fact--have fought against dictatorship [passage indistinct].

Further Comments

NC271934 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, May 27 (AFP)--The problem of Iran's detention of U.S. diplomats as hostages should be settled "relatively rapidly," former Swedish Premier Olof Palme said here today on his return from Tehran.

Mr Palme, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Spanish Socialist chief Felipe Gonzalez discussed the hostages issue with top Iranian religious and political leaders during their 24-hour visit.

The Swedish socialist said that he was convinced that the process of securing the hostages' release was well under way and should succeed, if "force is not used."

Mr Palme said contacts should be kept up with Iranian leaders and warned that isolating Tehran could retard the freeing of the hostages. He also said that he did not believe economic sanctions against Iran would work.

"The Iranian leaders do not want their country to be isolated," he said. Mr Palme added that the Iranians were determined to preserve their country's independence of the East and the West.

According to Mr Palme, the three-man Socialist International delegation did not go to Iran as mediators. "Our aim was not to propose concrete solutions," he said, "but to inform ourselves and to make contact with Iranian leaders."

AKEL RESOLUTION CENSURES KIPRIANOU'S 'IMPERIALIST' POLICIES

NC251140 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 25 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Text of resolution adopted by the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee at a plenum held in Nicosia on 20 May 1980]

[Text] The plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and of the Central Control Committee, which met in Nicosia on 20 May 1980, having discussed a motion by the Politburo on "the developments of the Cyprus problem after the fourth regular plenum and our duties," and bearing in mind an introductory address by Secretary General E. Papaioannou, adopted the following resolution:

1. UN Secretary General Waldheim's serious and persistent efforts to ensure the resumption of the intercommunal talks in a meaningful, constructive and sustained manner have been dominating Cyprus' political developments during the period since the fourth ordinary plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee, which was held on 25 January 1980.

Acting on the bases of the Security Council and General Assembly mandates, the UN secretary general has submitted various proposals to both sides in an attempt to reach a common ground for resuming the intercommunal talks. Unfortunately, all of these efforts have failed thus far, the result being a continuation of the deadlock and stalemate in the Cyprus issue, with all the dangerous consequences encompassed in such a state of affairs.

2. The responsibility for the failure of the UN secretary general's efforts and the continuing deadlock lies heavily upon:

(a) Imperialism, particularly the U.S. ruling circles and NATO. U.S. imperialism and NATO have their own firm objectives in Cyprus and the area in general: These circles are actually interested in solving the Cyprus problem in a way that would serve their own goals, which is why they are undermining the method of the inter-Cypriot talks. They want to derail the Cyprus issue from the UN framework. They find ways of torpedoing every attempt for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus problem. They are pursuing a Cyprus problem through Camp David-type talks.

(b) The Ankara government in particular and the chauvinistic circles of Turkey in general. These circles, which enjoy encouragement from the imperialist element, aim at consolidating, stabilizing and legalizing the faits accomplis caused by the invasion and occupation. They are also using the Cyprus issue to distract the attention of the Turkish masses from the explosive economic, social and political crisis that is scourging the country. This is why they maintain such a policy, which is not conducive to resuming or conducting substantive and constructive talks.

(c) The reactionary leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community and the chauvinistic and extremist circles of TMT [Turkish Resistance Organization] and Denktas' National Unity Party. The reactionary Turkish Cypriot leaders and those circles supporting them are following the Ankara-dictated policy, which serves their interests as well as the more general interests of imperialism and of Ankara's leading military-political chauvinistic circles. The direct objective of the Turkish Cypriot leadership is the declaration of a separate Turkish Cypriot independent state.

(d) The president of the republic and his government. Although the responsibility of the president and his government cannot be equated with that of imperialism, the Turkish Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, it should nevertheless be stressed that the president and his government are not free of responsibility for the failure of the UN secretary general's efforts.

(e) Those political and other circles that do not miss any opportunity to declare nationalistic, extremist slogans, behave ironically, cultivate mistrust for the talks and even oppose them. The tactics of these circles shake the confidence of the democratic and Turkish Cypriot masses in the intentions and sincerity of the Greek Cypriot side and actually strengthen the policy of the reactionary Turkish Cypriot leadership, the Turkish Government and the U.S.-NATOite imperialists.

The plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee believes that, within the framework of the UN secretary general's efforts that date back to last August, there have been real possibilities for resuming the intercommunal talks.

Unfortunately, unsuitable handling, lack of courage and indecision on the part of the president of the republic as well as various other expediencies resulted in nonutilization of the possibilities for resuming the intercommunal talks.

There was a real possibility for resuming the intercommunal talks last October when, as stated in Dr Waldheim's 6 December 1979 report to the Security Council, "Mr Denktas informed my special representative on 1 October of his acceptance of these proposals (which the secretary general's representative submitted on 23 August) as a basis for resuming the intercommunal talks." (Ref KHARAVYI 7 December 1979)

This opportunity was rejected by President Kiprianou, whose reaction, as stated in the same report, "was critical of the substance and particularly the time when the Turkish side adopted this position."

The resumption of the intercommunal talks was also possible if our side had handled in a better way the various proposals and formulas submitted by the UN secretary general in February, March and April 1980.

3. While the deadlock in the Cyprus issue continues--a fact that creates a serious danger for an anomaly and the imposition of unacceptable solution--the unity of the patriotic democratic forces keeps on weakening even further and the internal front continues to present wide unbridgeable gaps. As has been established by the fourth ordinary plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee, the cracks in the internal front and the deterioration of unity among the patriotic democratic forces are basically due to the radical disagreement over the line and tactics to be followed in the struggle for salvation and vindication and for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution of the Cyprus problem.

4. Our party--with full sense of its responsibilities toward the people, their struggle and the future of Cyprus and in its desire to contribute both toward promoting a Cyprus solution based upon the charted line and tactics and toward restoring and strengthening the internal front--has repeatedly submitted its concrete views on these matters in personal contacts and meetings with the president and in letters and memoranda to him. In its latest memorandum to the president, dated 3 March 1980, our party outlined in detail and with all sincerity and clarity its views on all aspects of the Cyprus issue, the points of line and tactics in the struggle, the role which the president should play for unity and also its views on several other burning issues on our internal front.

The plenum regrets having to establish that the president failed to make the correct appraisal of, and response to, the positions and suggestions of AKEL and particularly of the memorandum by the party Central Committee. His letter to the Central Committee, dated 19 April 1980, avoids answering the serious issues that we raised.

5. The party Central Committee is concerned over the fact that the situation on the internal front has deteriorated even further. The breaches have become even wider. The opposition of the masses to the government and the president has acquired broad dimensions because of actions and omissions by the government over a series of burning problems which are of great interest to and deeply touch the peoples.

A series of actions and decisions, mistakes and omissions by the government and the president personally creates a truly explosive situation, causes feelings of disappointment and indignation among the people with the result that the personal reputation of the president and that of his government have been greatly damaged.

Such decisions and actions are:

a. The government decision to close the issue of the purge with the dismissal of 61 persons from the civil and education services, the army and the police granting them fat "lump sum" compensations and full pension.

b. The latest promotions in the police force, where through a general assessment, coupists have been promoted at the expense of democratic and dedicated policemen.

c. The failure of the president and the government to implement the president's declaration on stamping out unlawfulness and on the illegal possession of arms by various subversive and other groups.

d. The imposition of antipopular taxation.

e. The failure of the authorities to take drastic measures from the beginning in cleansing the cooperative movement.

f. The manner in which the government and the president are handling the very serious issue of rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In this issue, the president and the government confine themselves only to declarations without proceeding with the adoption of any measure to realize their declarations.

6. The plenum establishes that, during the course of this entire period, our party has in every respect maintained a responsible attitude toward the president of the republic.

Fully aware of its responsibilities toward the people and their future, placing the more general interest of the struggle for salvation and vindication above narrow party and class interests and guided by the congress decision on our attitude toward the president of the republic and his government, our party has exerted every effort to create all the prerequisites that would allow not only the continuation of an honest cooperation, but also the strengthening of unity among the patriotic democratic forces.

Within the framework of this policy our party has approved of, and rendered its support to, every positive action or statement made by the president of the republic in the interest of the people and our liberation, antioccupation and anti-imperialist struggle. On the other hand, our party has on many occasions criticized both "privately" and openly, sometimes strongly but always constructively, the government and the president for their actions or omissions which clashed with the interests of the people and the struggle for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus problem. For a long time our party has made it clear to the president that it will not accept any deviation from the line and tactics of the struggle charted by the national-ministerial council, the Makarios line and tactics. [paragraph continues]

It has also warned that in such an event it would not hesitate to dissociate its position because it would not like to be co-responsible for a course that only has tribulations in store for the Cypriot people.

7. The plenum establishes that despite our party's persistent efforts and warnings, the president of the republic has unfortunately not shown the required adherence to the charted line and tactics. While he gives verbal assurances that he agrees with the line and tactics, he has not followed up these assurances with deeds. In addition, he is not following the line and tactics with any consistency. It is the assessment of the plenum that the president of the republic has failed to respond to the requirements of the Cypriot people's struggle and has failed to play a leading role in uniting and rallying the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces. At crucial times, when it was essential to show resoluteness and a constructive approach to open the road to the intercommunal talks, the president showed reluctance and indecision and failed to handle things in an appropriate manner that would help the resumption of the talks. For all these reasons, we regret to say that it becomes imperative for AKEL to dissociate itself from responsibilities.

8. Exploiting the president's weaknesses, DISI [Democratic Rally Party] has embarked on a campaign to undermine and destabilize the situation and projects itself as the party which, with the help of the West, can solve the Cyprus problem. The much advertised meetings between DISI leader [Kliridhis] and the deputy leader of the National Unity Party, Mr Cagatay, as well as Kliridhis' visit to the occupied areas have undoubtedly been designed and facilitated with the aim of projecting DISI and its leader as the saviors of Cyprus. However, the wide masses of the Cypriot people cannot have any trust in DISI and its leader because it is the party that offers political shelter to coupists, that opposes the purge and that generally militates against the interests of the wide masses. Moreover, its doctrine that only the West can find a solution to the Cyprus problem both shows that its policy is identical with the aims and pursuits of U.S.-NATOite imperialism and converts DISI into a bridgehead of imperialism.

9. The critical period which the Cyprus issue is passing through and the need to overcome the deadlock and stalemate have brought about the following serious duties for our party and the people's patriotic democratic forces:

(a) Constant and persistent projection of the line and tactics approved by the national-ministerial council and resolute rejection of all views or actions--whatever their source --that clash with this line and these tactics.

(b) Firm insistence on a Cyprus solution based on the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements as well as on the relevant UN resolutions. A resolute defense of these agreements against any distortion or undermining while fighting against any inclination toward adventurous actions and unrealistic and utopian solutions of the Cyprus problem. Steadfast insistence on the line for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus.

(c) We must promote the need for unity and exert concrete and persistent efforts to forge, strengthen and rally the people's patriotic democratic forces on the basis of the national-ministerial council line and tactics as a minimum joint program in the common struggle for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus problem--a solution that would not serve the interests of the U.S.-NATOite imperialism in any way but rather those of the Cypriot people as a whole and of the anti-imperialist struggle in general.

(d) While exerting every effort to unite and rally the patriotic democratic forces, we should simultaneously and determinedly confront and uncover the pro-NATO policies and propaganda, the propaganda for double enosis as well as demagogy and adventurism whatever their source.

(e) In the struggle for the salvation of Cyprus, we must firmly insist on and promote step by step the rapprochement, cooperation and joint struggle with our Turkish Cypriot compatriots who desire a Cyprus solution based on an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned, biregional and federal Cyprus that is free of foreign troops and bases, and that is peaceful and prosperous for all its inhabitants--Greek, Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins.

(f) Making a correct calculation of the dangers of adventurous acts and the creation of unrest and anomaly by our people's imperialist enemies and their stooges, we must maximally increase our vigilance to foil any dark designs to subject Cyprus to U.S. NATOite imperialism by imposing unacceptable solutions to the Cyprus problem.

Our party--faithful to the line and tactics charted by the national-ministerial council, and firmly adhering to the intercommunal talks as the most appropriate method in the present circumstances--calls upon the patriotic democratic forces to systematically and resolutely play their role for unity and against strife in the common struggle for salvation and vindication. Our party is ready and extends a hand of cooperation to all the patriotic democratic forces for the success of such a struggle.

Decision 'Came From Moscow'

NC260750 Nicosia TO THARROS in Greek 26 May 80 p 1

[Text] According to our authoritative information, President Kiprianou's trip to Moscow --if it ever were to materialize--has been completely cancelled following AKEL's decision to remove its confidence in the president. According to our same authoritative information, the Soviet Government will send a letter to President Kiprianou in a few days in which it will note that the standing invitation for his trip to Moscow is no longer valid. Meanwhile, we have learned that well-informed circles close to AKEL report that the decision to remove the party's confidence in Mr Kiprianou came from Moscow. We are informed that the reason for this was Moscow's displeasure with the policy that Kiprianou was following toward the Soviet Union.

Kiprianou: No Reason To Resign

NC260657 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 26 May 80 p 8

[Correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] London, 25 May--During his contacts today with Cypriot personalities in London, President Kipri nou referred to AKEL's recent resolution and emphatically stressed that there was no reason for him to resign.

He said: "I will indefatigably exert every possible effort so that the struggle of the Cypriot people will succeed. On my return to Cyprus tomorrow, Monday, my first concern will be the reshuffle of the government."

Mr Kiprianou also referred to the case of Mr Sofianos, adding that he would be the first "to be sacked." He concluded: "The reason that he has not yet been sacked is that I was pressured by AKEL."

Relationship to Turkey, U.S. Plans

NC261452 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 26 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The People Must Speak"]

[Text] The AKEL charges against the president and his government--about indecisiveness, weakness, mistakes, omissions--are obvious to all those living in this country.

The reference [in the AKEL resolution]--to the various domestic problems--the economic problem, the question of the cooperative movement and the purge--is only marginal.

A significant question that determines the AKEL stand is that of the talks. AKEL holds Ankara, imperialism and Denktas responsible for their long interruption but it also bring charges--even heavier ones--against the Cyprus side and it acquits Mr Waldheim.

Such a stand is a great gift to the United States because it relieves Mr Waldheim of all responsibility since he has been repeatedly caught acting on behalf of the United States.

Now the interventions through Waldheim will be further facilitated. He has been granted a certificate by AKEL to the effect that it would not be wrong for him to promote the American plan.

Waldheim holds a certificate to the effect that his adoption of the Denktas and Ankara views is an objective stand and therefore we must accept them without discussion.

For example, when Waldheim says that in his view the two sides agree on the question of bizonality, we must consent, despite the fact that Denktas' interpretation of bizonality provides for an actually separate state, for the actual partitioning of Cyprus, for the legalization of occupation.

When Waldheim tells us that the two sides agree on the issues of security for the Turkish Cypriots, we must outbid him. That is, now with the presence of the Turkish occupation army it is the Turkish Cypriots who are in danger. This is what Waldheim wants to tells us, and AKEL agrees with him. The threats about the perpetuation of occupation, the prevention of the refugees' return to their homes, the issue of missing persons, all this is again a question of security for the Turkish Cypriots.

But in such a case what is occupation? What is the question of security for the Greek Cypriots?

The AKEL positions not only cover up the contradictions and the awkward positions of the UN Secretary General but also serve as a very strong argument for the United States, Ankara and Denktas.

The AKEL positions vindicate the argument that both sides are to be blamed for the Cyprus deadlock, are equally responsible for the Cyprus tragedy and are equally responsible for the continuation of occupation.

But in such a case our side--not Ankara, not the Turkish occupation troops--must make further concessions in addition to the ones we made in the past.

This is not a policy that appears for the first time; it has been favored in the past by Waldheim, the United States, Ankara, Denktas and Kliridhis but now it finds supporters on our side, provides them with arguments and makes our struggle more difficult.

Such an approach justifies the American and Turkish allegations that the Cyprus problem is not a question of invasion and occupation but an intercommunal problem. But this view serves to remove the Cyprus problem from the international field and to place it within the Western framework.

AKEL blames the Greek Cypriot side for the deadlock and the stalemate in the intercommunal talks. Does AKEL sincerely believe that there is a hope for progress and that we push it aside? But if it does not believe in such a thing, why does it seek a dialogue for the sake of dialogue? By doing so it solely serves Turkey and the U.S. plans.

The AKEL stand creates a number of practical problems for specific issues. Now everyone must speak and everyone must take a stand. Things are very grave and finally the people must be asked to pass their final verdict.

Naturally, the other questions--like that of the cooperative movement--must not be set aside, because such an action would be a great gift to all those who want to conceal scandals or illegal actions.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM LONDON

NC270640 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] President Kiprianou returned from London shortly after midnight. He had gone there for a medical examination on 9 May. He was received at Larnaca Airport by President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis, who was acting president during his absence; members of the Council of Ministers; a representative of the British High Commission; deputies; the bishop of Kitium; the chiefs of the national guard and police; other officials and a great number of people. The president received a warm welcome upon his arrival.

POLISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC270653 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The president of the Polish National Assembly, Mr Stanislav Gucwa, arrived in Cyprus late last night. He is a guest of the president of the House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis. He was met at the airport by Mr Mikhailidhis, the Polish charge d'affaires, deputies and other officials. Following the conclusion of his official visit, Mr Gucwa will remain in Cyprus for a few days as a guest of the Union of Cypriot Farmers [EKA].

ATAKOL RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

TA231742 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol, who participated in the 11th Islamic countries foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, has returned to the island. In a statement to the press at Ercan Airport, Atakol said that he held very beneficial contacts in Islamabad in connection with the various problems of the Federated State. Noting that the Cyprus resolution adopted at the conference was more complete than the ones adopted by the previous conferences in that it did not only deal with the political aspects of the Cyprus problem, Atakol said that in the recent resolution importance was also attached to economic issues. He said that was the reason why the resolution was very significant from the Federated State's viewpoint.

RALLIS REPEATS CALL FOR 'DIALOGUE' IN RESPONSE TO DEMIREL

AT271230 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1120 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Replying to yesterday's interview with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel, Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis made the following statement:

I wish that Demirel had read with more attention and good will not only my policy statement but also the interjections made during the debate in the chamber of deputies both by myself as well as by the foreign minister. If he had paid more attention he would have concluded that we clearly and unreservedly declared our devotion to the peaceful processes of dialogue on the basis of international law because we believe that the use of force must be rejected. I greatly fear, however, that we have different views on what negotiations mean. The Turkish prime minister does not agree with our views on the islands, on air-space and so forth and he states that this excludes the course of negotiations. If we had agreed with his views in advance, then naturally dialogue would have been unnecessary. For us dialogue means an honest, logical attempt made with good will toward discovery of common ground in the differences between the two countries. When this is proven impossible then a peaceful international process should be sought which would lead to a solution in accordance to international law and international practice. If the Turkish Government shares this view it will find us willing to jointly proceed along this course.

Comments on Other International Issues

AT271823 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] In his press conference with representatives of the foreign press, press agencies and radio and television networks, Prime Minister Rallis stated that Greek-Turkish differences can be solved through dialogue and that if dialogue fails then there is the international process. Clarifying what he had stated in the chamber of deputies on this issue, the prime minister stressed that differences can be solved through international processes and that war is unavoidable only when there is no understanding or when there is some clash.

Replying to another question on the continental shelf, he stressed that its delineation is necessary and he referred to the Greek-Italian agreement as an example.

In reference to the question of our return to NATO's military wing, he said the government insists on the Haig-Davos agreement which guarantees the independence and integrity of the country in addition to the goals of the Alliance. At this point the prime minister added that there is no new formula and that the counterproposal which was submitted 3 months ago, as is well known, was rejected.

On U.S. bases in Greece, Rallis observed that the issue is totally related to the latest U.S.-Turkish defense agreement which the government is now studying.

Answering a question on the Cyprus issue, the prime minister stressed that our appeals to the UN Security Council and General Assembly were logged in our capacity as a guarantor power but that the relevant resolutions are not being implemented.

In conclusion, referring to Balkan cooperation, the prime minister said the policy of the Karamanlis government has had spectacular results and that out relations with Yugoslavia, Romania, and Bulgaria have reached the highest point in their development since 1974.

TO VIMA REPORTS TURKISH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

AT241531 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] A new provocative act by Turkish military planes was noted yesterday at noon west of Mitilini, this time with the obvious goal of testing the alertness of the Greek air defense system.

At 1400 [1100 GMT] three pairs of Turkish fighter planes of the most modern type entered international airspace west of Mitilini (an area which, like the entire Aegean area, falls under the Greek Flight Information Region) without submitting a flight plan and flying only 150 meters above sea level so that they would not be spotted by Greek radar.

Nevertheless, the Greek military authorities spotted the Turkish planes and immediately Greek fighter planes took off and, after identifying the Turkish planes, forced them to depart.

It is expected that the Greek Government will protest to Ankara today while the new provocative Turkish act raised many questions yesterday in Athens.

The prevailing impression is that, in addition to testing the Greek air defense system (it is well known that radar does not spot flights at a low level), Ankara was trying to check the reaction of the new Greek Government.

In any case, the Greek side believes that this new act constitutes a deliberate provocation but it is unable to explain why the Turks wanted to create a new incident when a debate was being conducted in the Greek chamber on the policy statement of the new government.

This new provocative Turkish act is in addition to a number of violations not only of the Greek Flight Information Region but of the Greek national airspace by Turkish planes, which are intended to actually dispute the Greek 10-mile national airspace.

As is well known, only 15 days ago during the NATO "Dawn Patrol 80" exercises, Turkish planes violated not only the 10-mile limit but also the 6-mile limit of Greek airspace with the result that successive demarches were made by the Greek Government to Ankara.

KREISKY MEETS WITH RALLIS, KARAMANLIS ON COMMON INTERESTS

Rallis Talks

AT271254 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who arrived in Athens early today, visited Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at 1130 [0830 GMT] today at the political office for the first round of talks on issues of interest to Greece and Austria.

Kreisky and Rallis also discussed the latest international developments. The Austrian chancellor had the opportunity to brief the Greek prime minister on the results of his visit to Tehran. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

Earlier Kreisky laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior.

At 1930 [1630 GMT] today Kreisky will be received by President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis and in the evening he will attend an official dinner in his honor by Prime Minister Rallis at the Foreign Ministry.

Karamanlis Visit

AT271842 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] President Konstandinos Karamanlis received Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at 1930 [1630 GMT] today. The meeting was attended by the secretary general to the president's office, the director of political affairs of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, the Greek ambassador to Vienna and the Austrian ambassador to Athens.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER SCOTT VISITS FOR DISCUSSION ON COOPERATION

AT270839 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Australian Minister of Special Trade Negotiations, EEC, Douglas Scott, arrived in Athens yesterday. During his 3-day official visit in Greece he will confer with members of the government on the development of Greek-Australian relations. Specifically Scott will examine with the government the possibilities for the export of Australian coal to Greece and relations between the two countries after Greece's accession to the EC. The Australian minister will confer with Coordination Minister Boutos, Industry and Energy Minister Manos and Minister on EC Relations Kondoyioryis.

Discussion With Coordination Minister

AT271629 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Coordination Minister Ioannis Boutos today received Australian Minister of Special Trade Negotiations, EEC, Douglas Scott, with whom he had an extensive discussion on basic trade issues of interest to the two countries. Scott expressed Australian interest in supplying coal to the two thermoelectric units to be established under the plan for freeing our country as much as possible from its dependence upon oil. With the prospect that Australia will supply Greece with coal, the two ministers also discussed the possibility of its transportation by Greek-owned ships. During their conference the two ministers also discussed problems created by the joint agrarian policy in the sector of meat exports from Australia to Greece. Scott was accompanied by the Australian charges d'affaires and other advisers. On the Greek side the conference was attended by the director general of the Ministry of Coordination and other officials.

RALLIS, OTHERS TO RECEIVE COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATION

AT270846 Athens Deomestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis today will receive the delegation of progressive European Democrats of the Council of Europe which arrived in Athens yesterday. The foreign parliamentarians will be received by President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis. During their 4-day official visit they will contact members of the government, leaders of political parties and other political personalities.

FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF TO MEET DEFENSE OFFICIALS DURING VISIT

AT271246 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Chief of the French Armed Forces General Staff General Mery is on a 5-day official visit to Greece as of today. During his visit he will confer with National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof and with the Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios. The French chief of staff will also tour military units and installations in various parts of the country.

'SOURCE': POLICY STATEMENT REVEALS INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY

AT251300 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 25 May 80 p 22

[Text] The Allies should know that Greece is not prepared to return to NATO under conditions which would harm its national interests, an authoritative government source warned yesterday when it was asked to comment on Prime Minister G. Rallis' statement, which was made the day before yesterday in the chamber, that "nobody is entitled to take Greek foreign policy for 'granted'."

The source, which is very well informed, explained that this statement by the prime minister constitutes the government's reply to opposition accusations resulting from the principle that "we belong to the West."

Of course "we belong to the West"--the source said--and certainly it is not our intention to change camps and join the Third World or the East bloc, but this does not mean that we do not have an independent foreign policy in every direction. Above all, our foreign policy is determined by our national interests.

This is proven--the authoritative source added--by our stance toward the NATO problem. It proposed unacceptable terms for our return. We did not accept them. Of course we want to return to NATO, but if the conditions are unacceptable we shall not sign the agreement. That is, there has been refusal not acceptance because acceptance would have caused damage to our national interests. Specifically, this instance proves that we "are not tied hand and foot" to the declaration "we belong to the West."

The same source clarified that independence in our foreign policy is followed in every direction, whether to the West, the East or the Third World.

Diplomatic observers commented on the above and expressed the viewpoint that: "The current government, like the previous New Democracy ones, has made the decision to follow an independent foreign policy based on national interest as the only yardstick."

Specifically, however, regarding the outstanding problem of our return to the NATO military wing, the same observers expressed the view that one can comfortably claim that most probably on the NATO problem a new line has been charted. The Greek side is not convinced that NATO cannot overcome Turkey's veto and consequently if NATO wants Greece to return it will do what is necessary to settle this problem.

In confirmation of this viewpoint the same observers recalled the prime minister's statement the day before yesterday in the chamber "that it is now up to NATO to bring about a successful conclusion to the negotiations" for a special relationship with Greece.

I VRADHINI SUPPORTS RALLIS STATEMENT ON NATO, BASES

AT231418 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 23 May 80 pp 1, 2

[From the "Evening" column: "Not Granted"]

[Text] That part of the government's policy statement which received the most attention and which prompted the most comments by political and diplomatic observers was the one which referred to the government's foreign policy. Nobody is entitled to take Greek foreign policy for "granted", Prime Minister G. Rallis stressed.

What is the meaning of this position? The policy statement itself helps provide a true interpretation. As has been observed, foreign policy depends to a great extent on the international conditions. In the international area the perpetual flow of affairs constantly creates new situations and for this reason requires constant adjustments. Thus, the government will constantly adjust its course in accordance with developments and will make the necessary corrections in its course. The only things which should be taken for granted and which will be steady in this case is the government's dedication to serving the long-term national goals of this country's independence, integrity and security.

Perhaps an example would help provide greater clarification. A significant element of Greek defense policy is our country's reliance on the Western security system. For this reason the Greek Government's goal is to establish a relationship with NATO which will allow us first to have control over our national forces and second to completely cover our security in the event of war. This special relationship is favored by both the NATO military leadership and the Alliance's members except for Turkey, which seeks to take advantage of the negotiations to solve to its own benefit issues that existed before Greece's withdrawal from NATO and thus indirectly promote its own aims.

Consequently, a Greek intention to conclude a special relationship with NATO exists. Furthermore, the basis exists, agreed upon with the NATO military leadership and with Alliance members--except for Turkey--on which Greece can negotiate (the well-known agreement or arrangement between Haig and Davos). In any case, Greece's return to the NATO military wing cannot be taken for "granted," because it is up to NATO, even now, to bring about a successful conclusion to the negotiations. A Greek desire for the special relationship is not enough to insure its implementation because it is not a goal to be achieved at all costs.... It is on the basis of the prerequisites that it will be ultimately judged whether the conclusion of the special relationship serves the long-term national interests--the country's security, integrity and independence.

The same things are valid with regard to the conclusion of a new agreement to settle the status of U.S. facilities in Greece. This agreement is linked with the Greek-NATO negotiations and it will be examined within the same framework and under the same perspective. It will also be examined in light of the recent U.S.-Turkish defense agreement and with a yardstick that is based on the need to maintain the existing correlation of forces between Greece and Turkey.

POLICY STATEMENT CITED AS ADMISSION OF TURKISH NATO 'VETO'

AT2416160 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 24 May 80 p 12

[From the "Judgements and Comments" column: "Admission of Failure"]

[Text] The government's policy statement states that, despite the fact that the NATO military leadership and the Alliance's members favor the conclusion of a special relationship with Greece, the relevant efforts collide with the reaction of Turkey--"which seeks to take advantage of the negotiations to solve to its own benefit issues that were unresolved prior to Greece's withdrawal and thus indirectly promote its own aims...." The admission is complete. We have made Turkey a regulator of an important sector of our foreign and defense policy because when the Karamankis government, in which G.I. Rallis and Evangelos Averof participated, decided on our withdrawal from the NATO military wing it did not know or did not take into consideration the fact that we were arming Turkey with a "veto." And it makes one wonder where Karamanlis based his optimism in February 1978 when he publicly assured the people that within 4 months the special status of Greece's relationship with NATO would be settled. Once again we had not taken into consideration the fact that Turkey would blackmail Greece and the Alliance with the "veto" it had secured thanks to our hasty decision.... From whom will the national representatives demand an accounting for this failure in foreign policy? Karamanlis is now president, but his collaborators continue his policy....

AKROPOLIS RAPS PAPANDREOU CRITIQUE OF POLICY STATEMENT

AT241617 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 24 May 80 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Unproven Claims"]

[Text] If we are to believe Papandreou our country is governed by a government which "sells out" its sovereign rights and wealth to foreigners without gaining anything in return, which has diminished the national sensitivity compared to PASOK which, as is well known, claims the monopoly on patriotism; which insists on representing only some capitalists although the cohesive majority of the Greek people follow and support it; and, finally, which does everything it can to displease those who vote for it. Unfortunately, however, for the PASOK chairman, parliamentary dialogue does not favor him at all because he receives an immediate reply to the things he says and public opinion can draw its conclusions objectively because it is not exposed to his propaganda monologue. This happened the day before yesterday in the chamber. All those who watched the discussion of the government's policy statement had the opportunity to see that Papandreou criticized the government policy with slogans and made a number of arbitrary claims. He did not feel the need to substantiate his statement with figures, numbers and facts. On the contrary, the answers he received from the government were heavily documented, for instance the reply to his basic propaganda myth on which he bases the slogan of "one-sided austerity", that is, his claim that inflation is caused by large industrial enterprises because they constantly increase their profits. From the evidence the government brought forth, it emerged that the profits of 2,944 companies dropped significantly between 1975 and 1978 because of inflation. Specifically they dropped from 6.6 percent to 4.4 percent. It was logical that this would happen since inflation increases the cost of production and leads to the limitation of consumption. Papandreou must bring forth evidence to prove the correctness of his claim, otherwise he is merely being demagogic.

RIZOSPASTIS LAUDS KKE (EXTERIOR) REPLY TO POLICY STATEMENT

AT251311 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Clear Goals"]

[Text] The debate on the policy statement in the chamber has revealed a lot about the various parties' policies.

In the first place it became apparent that, on the basis of the same bankrupt policy, New Democracy is trying to beautify the situation, limit the continuing reduction of its influence and stabilize its positions. For this reason it utilizes the possibilities which the presidency of the republic can create for it. In the name of a "calm political atmosphere" it seeks to make opposing social and political forces depend on or submit to its policy.

According to the prime minister, the Greek working people are prospering, while according to the minister of coordination, although prospering, they are complaining and everything is at fault! Therefore, let them not struggle to protect the working people's income because in doing so they will disturb the "national consensus" and "calm political atmosphere"!

After all, for a long time the government together with the entire bourgeois press has done everything it could to divert the people's attention from their problems by "talking about the presidency...."

Furthermore, the government uses in a disorienting manner--this became obvious from the debate in the chamber--a tendency which sometimes influences even the forces of the opposition: That is, relating our national issues solely to the Turkish factor or to the relevant settlements on return to the military NATO. This downgrades the imperialist role and sometimes makes it easy for the government to avoid the essential popular and national issues.

With the statement in the chamber by KKE [Exterior] Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, our party, in a complete comparison with the government's positions, clearly outlined its proposals for the different policy which the country needs.

It made it clear that the KKE is struggling for democratic normality but will not negotiate for it with policy concessions. It demanded recourse to elections through the simple proportional system and, as Comrade Florakis stressed, even if the government ultimately retains the plunderous electoral law, the people will find a way to foil the plunder of the progressive forces' votes.

The working people, the fighters of the left and of progress, with their vote for the KKE will break the barriers of discrimination and the electoral law and will decisively strengthen the KKE so that it may become the guarantor of democratic cooperation and change.

In view of international and internal developments and prospects, it is imperative to strengthen the KKE role in struggles and in political life. This is increasingly understood by the working people, the democrats and the patriots of our country.

PAPANDREOU STATES HOPES FOR GREECE AFTER NATIONAL ELECTIONS

AT271500 Athens TA NEA in Greece 27 May 80 pp 1,3

[First in a series of an unspecified number of reports on an exclusive interview granted by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to TA NEA correspondent N. Antonopoulos: "Papandreou Talks on the Eve of His Visits to Europe: Europe Is 'Escaping' From U.S. Control"]

[Excerpt] The world stage is changing. The ability of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries is decreasing while Western Europe is escaping from American control to an increasing degree and follows its own separate foreign policy.

These conclusions were reached by the leader of the majority opposition party and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou in an exclusive as well as important interview to TA NEA in which he spoke on his problems today, prospects of the future, and his goals and aims in the new phase of our political life which will end with the new elections.

[Papandreou] After these elections the country will enter a course "during which the monocracy of the right will come to an end." The chairman of PASOK stressed with optimism the "good omens opening up for the country," adding: "In every instance I believe that very soon the opportunity will be provided to the democratic and progressive forces to open up the horizons for a new course for the country."

A. Papandreou attributes particular significance to international developments as they are evolving today based on the direct dangers which threaten world peace.

While he expresses his optimism that in the end humanity will avoid "the great clash" he stresses the need for large-scale initiatives by Europe for the purpose of salvaging detente.

These positions of A. Papandreou at the same time gain special significance at this moment when his departure is imminent--early next week--for Italy where he will have important talks with the Chairman of the Italian Socialist Party Ricardo Lombardi and Secretary General Bettino Craxi; and with Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer, whom he had the opportunity to meet for the first time during Tito's funeral in Belgrade.

After his visit to Italy, Papandreou will visit--the date has not yet been fixed--Spain for talks with the leaders of the Spanish Socialist and Communist parties. European socialist leaders Mitterrand of France, Craxi of Italy, Gonzalez of Spain and Soares of Portugal have also extended an open invitation to Papandreou to attend a joint meeting to examine problems pertaining to European security.

After the 3-day "storm in the chamber of deputies" the 3-day holiday weekend would have been an opportunity which a politician could exploit for some relaxation--particularly if this politician is Andreas Papandreou who dominated the 3-day debate with his presence. It would naturally have been hard for him to devote this period of relaxation to a "marathon interview" as the following interview developed. It was an interview which lasted many hours over 2 days at Castri [Papandreou's home] without preannounced questions and "off the record" comments.

This was an open, honest discussion which naturally became revealing as Professor Papandreou yielded the role of the political leader and, in turn, assumed the position of a severe analyst or a social visionary.

This was a discussion which started with a personal "flashback" to 20 years ago when economics Professor Andreas Papandreou returned to Greece without thinking that one day he would be next door to authority, at a time when he judged things under strictly scientific criteria. Today this scientific knowledge, coupled with political experience, gives a hopeful message: Despite the dangers which exist today, perhaps the most dangerous post-war period, humanity will in the end avoid the large--and fatal--clash.

In the interim, where the analysis of the entire 20-year period illuminates today's political and social developments, there is once again a plentiful optimism--or rather the certainty--that in the end "the peoples' forces will open up the horizons for a new course for the country." This is a conviction that is based upon a pure, realistic, scientific analysis of today's political situation and the contradictions inherent in the continual and daily political clash:

"The people know it, the people have already acquired the maturity to know that we will not make miracles. We do, however, have the means and the method to overcome all of today's dead ends. We will overcome them...."

With assurance Papandreou points the way it will be done: "with firm steps but also with wisdom, which will most of all rely upon the people themselves with whom we will have a broad dialogue on every measure we will adopt as a government so that there may be agreement and acceptance by the people."

There is no doubt that in Papandreou's thinking today there is a maturity--something which became self evident in his last appearance in the chamber of deputies but which is also confirmed during this interview in one sentence which may also condense his political philosophy:

"You cannot proceed any faster than what the people want."

NAP DEPUTY LEADER SAZAK KILLED IN ANKARA

TA272016 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] deputy leader and former Customs and Monopolies Minister Gun Sazak was killed by armed terrorists in Ankara tonight. According to information from security officials, Sazak was attacked around 2100 as he left his private car for his house on Kirkpinar Street in the Kavaklidere quarter of Ankara. Sazak was seriously wounded by shots by an unidentified number of terrorists. Sazak died on the way to hospital. The terrorists fled after the incident. Hacattepe Hospital officials said that Sazak received four wounds in his head and abdomen. Martial law and security officials said that the terrorists who attacked Sazak were identified and that a manhunt was in progress.

The NAP Administrative Council met 2200 under Said Somuncuoglu, a deputy leader, in an extraordinary session after the killing of Sazak. NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes, who was in Istanbul, could not participate in the meeting, a TRT correspondent has learned that Turkes will return to Ankara tomorrow to chair the NAP Administrative Council meeting.

Sivas Curfew Imposed

TA281019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Following the killing of Nationalist Action Party deputy leader Gun Sazak, the Sivas governor declared a curfew in Sivas as the situation grew tense in the city. Sivas Governor Sukru Ozsan said that students of some high schools refused to attend classes this morning and gathered in the Cumhuriyet Square. The students dispersed quietly after the governor intervened. Ozsan added that all high schools in Sivas were closed until Monday, 2 June, and that an indefinite curfew was imposed in the city beginning at 0930.

Reaction From Leaders

TA281154 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 May 80

[Summary] Following the killing of Gun Sazak, a Nationalist Action Party [NAP] deputy leader and former minister, all access to Ankara, the capital, was put under the surveillance of security forces and operations were undertaken for the apprehension of the assailants.

In a statement to newsmen in Ankara, State Minister and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren expressed his regret over the incident and said "security forces have important leads that will allow the apprehension of the culprits. I am convinced that we shall succeed. All security forces in Turkey will remain in a state of alert until the assailants are caught. I call on citizens to keep calm, to not be provoked, and to cooperate with the security forces."

"In a news conference in Istanbul, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes said that Sazak was murdered by those plotting for internal strife in the country. He added that this plot could only be foiled through a coolheaded, patient and calm stand. Turkes said that as in the past the struggle would be waged within the framework of the law and regulations."

Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Senate Deputy President Mehmet Unaldi, National Assembly President Cahit Karakas as well as Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and National Salvation Party leader Erbakan deplored the despicable killing of the NAP deputy leader and expressed their condolences.

DEMIREL CONCEDES ACTING PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT APPOINT SENATORS

TA251315 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Pointing out that the authority of Acting President Caglayangil to appoint new senators to replace the five senators from the Presidential Quota Group whose terms have ended was questioned, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that since this issue has become the subject of dispute the acting president should not appoint these senators. Demirel was speaking at a news conference held at the Office of the Prime Minister today to report on the performance of the government during the 6 months it has been in power.

Replying to a question by a journalist, Demirel said that he believed that the acting president had all the authority of an elected president. He recalled that in 1966, then Acting President Ibrahim Sevki Atasagun appointed Cevdat Sunay as senator from the Presidential Quota Group. Pointing out that later Sunay was elected president by the Assembly and served in this post for 7 years, Demirel said: If there is a question about the authority of the acting president to appoint senators from the Presidential Quota Group, and if there are those who are afraid or concerned about such an action, I would first consider this as a lack of respect for the post being filled by Caglayangil. I regret that the authority of the acting president to elect five new senators has become the subject of a dispute. Since this has happened it is only natural that, though the final decision on this subject lies with Acting President Caglayangil, it is my view as the prime minister and the Justice Party leader that Caglayangil should avoid appointing these five senators.

DEMIREL DISCUSSES CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WITH PRESS

TA251802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel presented information on government activities at a news conference in Ankara today. Pointing out that the authority of Acting President Caglayangil to appoint new senators to replace the five senators from the Presidential Quota Group whose terms will end was questioned. Demirel said: Since this issue has become a subject of argument, honorable Caglayangil should not appoint these five senators.

Demirel also recalled the word "war" was used by the new Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis when he was expressing his views on Turkish-Greek relations and said that this is very unfortunate. The news conference, held with the aim of giving information on the government's activities during the past 6 months, began at the Office of the Prime Minister at 1030. Various ministers and parliamentarians also participated in the news conference attended by some 100 foreign and local journalists. During the first part of the news conference, Demirel explained the conditions in the country in November 1979.

Demirel said that the problems existing 6 months ago have been surmounted and that Turkey has the money to meet its needs in 1980. Noting that the stability measures taken on 24 January 1980 were favorably received by OECD countries and that these countries undertook to extend loans worth $1,161 million to Turkey, Demirel recalled that the World Bank extended a loan of $600 million, the Saudi Government $250 million and the IMF $1.6 billion. He added that OECD countries agreed to postpone the payment of debts and their interest due in 1980. Demirel said: The Central Bank, which had to be locked in November 1979, has now reopened. We have made a [foreign currency] transfer of over a billion dollars--excluding transfers for oil--in 1980. Demirel said that Turkey paid some $1.5 billion for oil in 1980 and thus reactivated its tractors, plowed its fields and resumed production in its factories. He noted that refineries have been working at an 85 percent capacity for the past 5 months. Noting that the amount of refined oil being imported to Turkey has decreased, Demirel said that Turkey has now become a gasoline exporting country.

Demirel said: If our refineries continue to produce at the current capacity we will produce more gasoline than we need. We currently have a surplus of some 100,000 tons of gasoline. An agreement will be signed on 28 May regarding the export of this surplus gasoline. We will earn some $35 million from this export. The May 1979 Turkey with gasoline lines has been transformed into a gasoline exporting country in May 1980. Demirel added that Turkey was entering June with a stock of 500,000 tons of crude oil, 200,000 tons of mazut and 400,000 tons of fuel oil. He said: We have no place to store gasoline. There will be no oil shortage in the country as long as we remain in power.

Demirel then cited information on work which is being carried out to meet Turkey's defense requirements. Noting that Turkey needed $800 million annually to keep its defense power at the desired level, Demirel said that the United States extended $250 million of the required amount. Demirel added that the FRG agreed to extend military aid of DM600 million.

OFFICIALS CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Demirel Comments on Contacts

TA242046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] After he met with National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan and Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes on the issue of the proposed constitutional amendment regarding the presidential elections, Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel replied to questions by journalists. Demirel said that he told Erbakan that the best way to democratically elect a president was to call on the nation and that Erbakan's view that the candidate that received the most--and not the majority--of votes in the parliament should be elected president was very risky and might yield an unpredictable result. Demirel said that Turkes had expressed his support for the nation electing the president.

Demirel continued: This is a search. The aim is to consult and to present our solution to the problem and to listen to the views of other parties and groups in the parliament. It is a struggle in a bid to find a solution. The parliament must be saved from being the subject of various accusations and threats. There is no point in blaming the parliament and the democratic system if no results are achieved. Demirel added that he would continue to support the motto that, whatever the nation decides, it decides best.

Demirel will meet with officials of the Senate Presidential Quota and National Unity groups on Monday on the subject of the election of the president.

Ecevit Defense of 1961 Constitution

TA261756 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that considering the 1961 Constitution as a reactionary constitution is as wrong as opposing it emotionally as a result of related suffering.

In a message he issued on the occasion of 27 May Freedom and Constitution Day, Ecevit pointed out that the 1961 Constitution was not opposed to any person, party or class. He said: On the contrary, this Constitution is based on an objective assessment which holds the deficiencies of the rules and institutions that regulate the functioning of the state and the system responsible for the sufferings between 1950 and 1960 and notpersons and governments. However, those who are nervous about the large dimensions this Constitution has added to our democracy, to liberties, to social and political rights or in clearer terms, about the power it has given to the people, have always tried to instigate emotional reactions in order to create public opinion against this Constitution.

Ecevit pointed out that those who were trying to completely change the Constitution and to restrict democracy had attempted efforts, especially when they were in power, to prove that Turkey could not be governed by the democratic freedoms this Constitution ensures.

Ecevit stressed that the economic model the government was trying to implement in Turkey for the past few months envisaged the concentration of economic and political power in a few hands through capital accumulation at the expense of the crushing, the exploitation and the impoverishment of the people. He added: This economic model is completely incompatible with the social rights and planned development guaranteed by the 1961 Constitution. In this respect it is natural that the timing of this anachronistic economic model of exploitation coincides with the plots to radically change the Constitution. However, it is impossible to make the Turkish people, who are so conscious of their liberties and rights, agree to compromise them.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CONTINUE IN ASSEMBLY WITHOUT SUCCESS

[Editorial Report WA] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 1600 GMT on 20 - 22 May broadcasts the voting results for the unsuccessful voting rounds in the Joint Senate and National Assembly meetings.

On 20 May Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic received 146 votes in the 76th round of voting in which 371 members participated. RPP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur, who was not a candidate, received 82 votes and 129 ballots were blank. The ballots from the 77th round were not counted due to the lack of a quorum.

On 21 May, Bilgic received 177 votes in the 78th round from the 417 members present. Batur received 81 votes, 5 were cast for various members, 4 ballots were declared void and 149 ballots were blank. The ballots from the 79th round were not counted; no quorum existed.

On 22 May, Bilgic received 155 votes in the 80th round, 345 members participated and 110 ballots were blank. The ballots from the 81st round were not counted due to the lack of a quorum.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES OFFICIALS, OTHERS TO CARRY ARMS

TA221839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] In a statement at the end of the Council of Ministers meeting today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel announced that the government decided to expand the scope of the regulations on the carrying of weapons. The decision was made upon the proposal of the Interior Ministry. Demirel said that, according to the amended regulations, headquarters and provincial administrators of political parties represented in parliament will be allowed to carry weapons. Demirel said registered lawyers, retired officers and noncommissioned officers, notaries and retired judges and prosecutors will as of now be able to carry weapons, and that governors and district governors will be authorized to issue permits for the weapons.

In reply to a question by a journalist, who recalled RPP leader Bulent Ecevit's remarks about the threats of fascism and Nazism and asked the prime minister for his views on the subject, Demirel said that the primary threat to Turkey is communism. Pointing out that it is necessary to stifle this nearest threat, Demirel continued: No one should misunderstand. We are loyal to the Turkish Republic. When we say the threat is communism, we do not wish to protect or underestimate other threats. We are mentioning the existing threat. Demirel added that no one can say that the RPP party protects--ideologically or otherwise--other threats to Turkey. He said his party is the opponent of Turkey's enemies.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ASSESSES STRUGGLE AGAINST TERRORISM

TA261617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] A statement issued by the National Security Council today says that the extensive operations conducted against the culprits and organizations involved in the incidents of anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and robberies are yielding successful results. The National Security Council convened at the Cankaya Mansion from 0930 until 1500 today It was chaired by Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. A statement issued at the end of the meeting says that domestic and foreign developments were reviewed and a general assessment was made.

The statement says: It has been determined that an effective and merciless struggle is being waged without interruption, day and night, and with a great sense of duty, against all illegal activities aimed against the unity and integrity of the state, the unity and solidarity of the nation, the peace and security of the country and against the security of life and property of the citizens. It is understood that the extensive operations being conducted by the state's armed services and security forces against the culprits of the incidents of anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and robberies and especially against these culprits' organizations are yielding successful results and that the culprits being apprehended en masse are being handed over to the judiciary.

The statement then says: The National Security Council condemns with loathing the activities and insults against our great leader and savior Ataturk, against his holy principles, against the members of the state's armed services and security forces. The perpetrators and organizers of these incidents will be apprehended and receive the punishment they deserve as soon as possible. It is the main duty of the state to surmount all kinds of threats and acts of anarchy aimed against the state, the republic, the nations, against Ataturk and his principles, to take the measures that will prevent the repetition of the conditions and the impudence that made possible the occurence of such acts.

It has been observed with pleasure that all our citizens are in complete unity and solidarity with the state's forces in the discharge of this duty.

The state's supremacy over the enemies of the state and of the republic will be reconfirmed in this continuing struggle. All the effective measures necessary to ensure total peace and security in the country will be taken.

The National Security Council meeting was attended by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, ministers who are members of the council, the air, ground and naval forces commanders and the National Security Council secretary general.

JUSTICE MINISTER: IMPOSSIBLE TO ABOLISH DEATH PENALTY

TA232042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Justice Minister Omer Ucuzal has said that it is out of the question to abolish the death penalty in Turkey given the current conditions. Ucuzal, who participated in the 12th Council of Europe justice ministers' conference in Luxembourg, returned to Turkey. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Ucuzal said that a definite decision was reached concerning the abolition of the death penalty which was one of the issues on the conference agenda. He added that a united view was reached on continuing work on the issue. Noting that a decision was also made to recommend that member countries cooperate on measures against terrorism and on investigations to be carried out, Ucuzal added that the member countries also decided to inform one another of amendments to their national penal code.

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OPEC FINANCE MINISTERS MEET IN VIENNA

Aid Fund Capital Expanded

AU281518 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 May 80 p 8

[Summary] Yesterday's meeting of the 13 OPEC finance ministers at Vienna's Hofburg Palace dealt with loans for poor developing countries, but it is hardly doubted that the oil price avalanche launched by Saudi Arabia was also discussed, at least between the official talks. In Vienna the finance ministers sought agreement on the financial expansion of the OPEC aid fund for developing countries that was set up in Vienna in 1976. Since that time, it has gradually been expanded to $2.4 billion. Last December, in Caracas, the oil ministers suggested that the funds capital be raised to $4 billion.

Saudi Price Increase Rumored

AU281520 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 May 80 p 6

[Excerpt] On Tuesday 27 May the OPEC finance ministers met for talks about the OPEC aid fund. According to oil experts, Saudi Arabia might announce a new and drastic oil price increase in Algeria on 9 June. It might amount to $5 or even more. The reason: Riyadh has realized the complete failure of its efforts to bring about a return to uniform oil prices, and therefore it can no longer continue its policy of relatively low prices combined with excess production, but will have to capitulate to the "hawks" of the oil price cartel.

WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES TO MEET IN BRUSSELS

WA280508 Brussels LE SOIR in French 24 May 80 p 3

[Text] The Belgian Communist Party has confirmed the information published by the Swedish Communist paper NY DAG according to which invitations have been issued to a meeting this fall, in Brussels, of the Danish, West German, Spanish, Italian, French, and Belgian communist parties. The meeting will deal with the international situation, European integration, and the struggle of the working class and other democratic forces.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT OPENS

AU281258 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 28 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente"]

[Text] Vienna--Topical tasks of preserving and strengthening peace are in the focus of attention of the international forum "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente" that opened in Vienna on Monday [26 May].

The agenda of the Vienna meeting contains the following items: development of the process of detente and disarmament, measures to strengthen confidence between states and ways of reducing armament, the need for ratifying the SALT II treaty and for proceeding to the SALT III negotiations, the danger to peace in Europe that has developed in connection with the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent, and measures for insuring the success of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe and the forthcoming Madrid meeting, in the interest of disarmament and detente on the European Continent.

The forum was addressed by H. Stanka, vice chairman of the Austrian Coordination Committee for Relations With Peace-Loving Forces, by Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council and of the International Forum for Relations Between Peace-Loving Forces, by the U.S delegate Stolberg, and others.

In his speech USSR chief delegate Afanasyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, pointed out that the present international situation remains tense because of the adventurist actions of the U.S. Government. There is a concrete danger of a return to the policy of the cold war. At the same time, he continued, there a number of promising factors: Very recently there was a summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw, as well as meetings of the USSR, U.S., French and British foreign ministers in Vienna.

Historical experience shows, he said, that such meetings and contacts serve the cause of peace and cooperation, that they promote the deepening of mutual understanding and give hope for the continuation of the East-West dialogue.

SED's Feist Address

AU281259 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 80 p 5

[ADN dispatch: "Worldwide Dialogue in Vienna to Help Secure Peace"]

[Summary] Vienna--A worldwide dialogue for disarmament and detente was opened in Vienna on 26 May. The 3-day meeting is attended by about 100 parliamentary deputies and representatives of 63 political parties with different political affiliations, and of nonstate organizations from 39 countries. The GDR is represented by SED Central Committee member Manfred Feist, Peace Council Chairman Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, and CDU People's Chamber Deputy Christine Wieynk.

"Speaking on behalf of the GDR delegation, Manfred Feist dealt with the delaying of the SALT II ratification by the Washington Senate and with the Brussels NATO missile decisions. Both have had a very negative effect on the process of detente, the speaker declared. 'Obviously even some members and functionaries of European social democratic parties have been deceived by the demagogic formula of the so-called double-decision of Brussels and the lying declaration of intent by the Carter administration that it wants to ratify the SALT II treaty,' Manfred Feist stressed. However, irrespective of certain differences of opinion on other issues, what is needed now is joint action by all peace forces against the implementation of themissile decision, he said."

At the opening of the meeting, World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra stressed that there is no alternative to disarmament and detente.

BELGIUM

MARTENS OUTLINES POLICY IN 20 MAY STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT

LD270759 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 May 80 p 2

["Dv. report on 20 May Belgian Government statement in Parliament: "'Times Are Difficult'--Mr Martens Preaches Realism"]

[Excerpts] Mr Martens stated that the government does not underestimate the scale of the difficulties confronting our country. But it is determined to act swiftly and with cohesion and determination in order to restore confidence and carry out a dual priority task, that is, reform institutions and meet the major challenges of the present day by creating employment, safeguarding achievements in the social security sphere, improving the economy and controlling public finances.

As far as state reform is concerned, it soon became clear in the course of the negotiations which led to the formation of the government that there is a broad consensus among government parties with respect to the new political structures of the Flemish, French-speaking and German-speaking communities and the Walloon region. However, there still are considerable differences of opinion with respect to the way to resolve the Brussels problem. Therefore, the discussion must be continued.

The government will immediately submit to the Chamber and Senate proposals aimed at amending some 10 articles of the Constitution in order to create a constitutional framework for the envisaged reform. The aim of this reform is to grant regional and communal entities considerable autonomy in the cultural, individual identity and regional spheres. These matters will be dealt with by autonomous councils and executives. Furthermore, the financing system provides for such autonomy in the financial sphere without prejudice to an indispensable solidarity.

The government is convinced that rapid implementation of the new structures could constitute an important factor in the restoration of confidence among our country's communities.

Restoring Major Balances

At a later stage the government will also submit proposals for a revision of the Constitution and bills aimed at Senate reform. However, the distribution of prerogatives between the Chamber and the Senate will first have to be submitted to Parliament for fundamental discussion. Within the framework of this reform, it will also be necessary to ensure the stability of the government and Parliament.

Furthermore, a big effort will be made to gradually restore the equilibrium of our balance of payments, thus ensuring that the parity of the Belgian franc is maintained. This effort presupposes a reduction in the energy bill, a reorientation of domestic expenditure, a better equilibrium of our balance of services, an improvement in our performance with respect to exports and control over public finances.

The prime minister also recalled the need to stabilize the budget and promised to reduce taxation, especially as far as the future is concerned. From 1981, a fundamental change in the tax system applied to individual entities will be made. Its aim will be to gradually reduce taxes and more fairly distribute the tax burden, two-income households, single-income households and the number of children in a given household [sentence as published]. The fiscal consequences of this cadastral equalization will be mitigated in certain areas.

Promises Concerning Social Matters

The main objective of the government's social policy will be to improve the position of the underprivileged members of our society. From 1 January 1980, funds totaling 2.3 billion will be assigned for this purpose. Legislation ensuring a connection between social benefits and welfare will be implemented. Furthermore, credits amounting to 1 billion will be assigned to improve pensions. The maintenance of the system of indexing wages and social benefits to consumer goods prices has been confirmed.

The government will soon formulate proposals concerning a fundamental reform of social security and, after consulting with its social interlocutors, will submit a draft outline law to Parliament.

There is also the question of education policy and that of foreign relations, which raises three major problems--the building of Europe, detente versus defense and North-South relations.

The Chamber will start discussing the above statement on Wednesday and will continue the discussion on Thursday. Since the majority has, in fact, 177 seats out of 212, there can be no doubt as to the result of the voting. Indeed there are more ministers and secretaries of state than opposition members....

Parliamentary Debate on Statement

LD281009 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 May 80 p 2

["Dv." report: "The Debate on the Government Statement Followed by a Dozen Deputies and...by a Spectator"]

[Text] After 5 hours of debate Wednesday afternoon [21 May], the sixth in a series of 54 deputies addressed the house. Nothing new until then, everything having been said during the government negotiations and the congresses of the six coalition parties. Thus there was must indifference, a dozen deputies and a single stray spectator in the public gallery. The same atmosphere was to continue until 2200 hours.

You could have ascertained, if one may say so, that the Christian People's Party (CVP) had confidence, albeit highly cautious confidence, in a government led by one of its own kind.

"This is a government of national unity," Mr Leo Tindemans was to remark. "It was indispensable," he said. In fact, a special majority could still have been found outside of a coalition in 1970. This is no longer the case. Calling to mind the Brussels problem, he observed that it would be fine if the city wanted to be a national capital. And how attractive that center would be, he added, if it also wanted to be a European and international one. Given the particular problems, depopulation, immigration and economic difficulties, a very subtle plan of total revival was needed.

The CVP president was also to speak of financial problems, of the urgent need for an economic and social plan, of the necessary equilibrium in the balance of payments, of the energy policy, fiscal reform and the European ideal.

No Confidence

The French-speaking Front-Walloon Rally (FDF-RW), the leading opposition party, is not confident. This is what was outlined by Mr Basile Bisopoulos and Mr Leon Defosset. For the former there was another inspiration in the first Martens government statement. The depreciation in 1 year is remarkable, he said.

He added: Now just one party is satisfied, namely the CVP. The other five are hesitant and uncommitted. And this emphasizes the Flemings' victoriousness. In fact, he said, the whole sectorial policy remains national. Economic and financial solidarity do not exist. Brussels is being treated in a wholly unacceptable way. True regionalization is further away than ever. We must thus draw up a list of our resources, establish an economic plan, work out who pays what and remodel social security.

For the latter, this overcrowded Cabinet bodes ill for the economies otherwise judged indispensable. As for federalism, what the government proposes is a caricature and a pretense for it. There is the same retreat, moreover, on social matters. There has practically been a U-turn on institutional reforms.

Speaking at the end of the evening, Mr Guy Brasseur noted that the Socialists had fallen into a double trap, that of the Liberals on economic matters, that of the CVP on the institutional list.

Do Not Forget Brussels!

Mr Herve Prouhon, leader of the Socialist group, explained why his party is supporting the government. But, he emphasized, the Socialist Party (PS) would review its position if they had not managed to find a valid solution for Brussels and the communes where the problems exist before next year's parliamentary vacation. In this matter the speaker proposed a dialogue among the Brussels citizens who would put their conslusions to the government.

On behalf of the Flemish Socialists, Mr Frank van Acker regretted that our community worries should hinder any financial, economic or social policy. Public opinion, he said, does not understand that the politicians cannot find an acceptable solution. However, there are many other things to be done. There is the crisis, the energy supply, industrial administration and, above all, a firm budgetary policy, without forgetting social security.

Very Costly for the Flemings

The Volksunie (VU) position was developed by Mr Vic Anciaux and Mr Jaak Gabriels. For the former, the government is already collapsing under internal divergences, particularly those of the CVP. He believes that, for the Flemings, it is excessive to have to pay such a torrent of billions [of Belgian francs] for scarcely 10 percent of real autonomy. For the latter the statement contains nothing but ambiguities.

The two new leaders of the Liberal groups, Mr Etienne Knoops and Mr Freddy Vreven, outlined their parties' positions. They have agreed to accept their responsibilities, they said. On the community level they are asking for a solution to the Brussels problem. On the economic and social level, the tax reductions and the desire finally to carry out a clean-up given them great cause for hope. In the foreign policy domain, they reaffirmed their adherence to Europe and warned against the neglect which calls to mind the Munich spirit.

After a break in the session the half-dozen members still present heard the Social Christian Party's "yes" justified by Mr Jean le Hardy de Beaulieu, and the Communists' "no" by Mr Marcel Levaux then again by the VU.

Incident in the Chamber This Morning

The session began with an incident. Mr Defraignes opened the session at exactly 1000. There was no minister present. He waited patiently for 10 minutes then adjourned the beginning of the debate until 1030, remarking: The government should learn to be on time.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH GENSCHER, SCHMIDT

Disarmament Conference Favored

LD281442 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Bonn and Bucharest support a disarmament conference in Europe. This common line was shared in Bonn today by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Romanian opposite number, Stefan Andrei. In their view, the followup meeting to the European security conference, planned for November in Madrid, should be held at the foreign ministerial level and have the authority to call such a disarmament conference.

The Romanian foreign minister, who invited Genscher to visit Bucharest, was received this afternoon in Frankfurt by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for an exchange of views.

Apart from the Madrid followup meeting, the two foreign ministers also discussed questions of arms control and disarmament, the North-South dialogue and the nonaligned movement.

At his meeting with Andrei in Frankfurt, Chancellor Schmidt expressed his satisfaction at the development of German-Romanian trade. At the end of their 90-minute exchange of views, a government spokesman in Bonn said that the two sides had agreed to extend cooperation in the economic sphere. According to the spokesman, the talks also dealt with current international problems.

AGERPRES Report

AU282018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bonn, (AGERPRES), 28/5/1980--The Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was received on May 28 in Frankfurt am Main by the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, within the official visit he is paying to the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the interview they noted with satisfaction the positive, ascending course of the relations between Romania and Federal Germany on political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other planes and expressed their common wish to intensify the collaboration between the economic cooperation in production, third markets included. They also exchanged views on current problems of international life.

They stressed that in the current conditions of a worsened international situation, the major task is to concert the efforts of all states and governments for preventing the deterioration of the international political climate, the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, grounded on the strict observance, in inter-state relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force. Special attention was paid to the situation in Europe, to the thorough preparation of this year's Madrid meeting, which should give a fresh and strong impetus to the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole.

The same day, the talks continued between the foreign ministers of the two countries on the situation in Europe and in the world, stress being laid on the good preparation of the Madrid meeting. The two ministers agreed on the necessity of decisions which should lead to the strengthening of collaboration among the Final Act signatory states, to the reactuation of the spirit of the Helsinki conference, and especially which should pave the way for concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot speak of a real security on our continent.

The two ministers have expressed their common stand that the Madrid meeting has the important mission to define the mandate and adopt a decision regarding the convening of a special conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. Both sides reaffirmed their agreement that the Madrid meeting take place at the foreign ministers level and agreed on the organization of frequent consultations between the two governments, to the end of a thorough preparation and successful unfolding of its proceedings.

The two sides expressed worry at the arms race and declared in favour of the implementation of effective disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament first of all. They reasserted the wish to take action within the disarmament negotiations, in tune with the recommendations adopted by the first session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

The two ministers declared in favour of all the states' active participation in the international life on an equal footing, irrespective of their size or social system, for banning the use of force and of the threat with force from the international life and for finding peaceful solutions to the conflicts existing in various parts of the world by means of negotiations among interested sides. The two ministers highlighted the necessity for action to be taken in view of securing Namibia's independence and stressed the importance of unabated observance of each people's independence, a sine qua non for the settlement of a climate of peace, detente and international collaboration.

Both ministers reasserted firmly the resolve of their governments to take active action for the thorough preparation of the special session of the UN General Assembly to begin this year, on the engineering of a new juster and more equitable international economic order. They stressed the necessity of enhanced U.N. role in the international life, of its contribution to the peaceful settlement of the international differences and to solving the major issues confronting mankind, to securing peace and international security.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the friendly, sincere open atmosphere in which the talks had passed, and expressed the conviction that this would result in developed relations between the two states, in strengthening their collaboration in the international life.

The Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to Romania, extended by his Romanian opposite number.

USSR'S TIKHONOV ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH **LAMBSDORFF, SCHMIDT**

LD282026 Hamburg DPA in German 1934 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Tikhonov arrived in Bonn tonight at the head of an economic delegation for political talks. Tikhonov is the highest-ranking Soviet politician to visit the Federal Republic since the Afghanistan crisis.

Meeting With Lambsdorff

LD290902 Hamburg DPA in German 0817 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Tikhonov began his political talks in Bonn this morning with a meeting with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. After the discussion Tikhonov and Lambsdorff will open the ninth meeting of the German-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which, today and tomorrow, will discuss economic relations between the two countries.

SOVIET RIFLEMEN BOYCOTT MUNICH RIFLE, PISTOL COMPETITION

LD281102 Hamburg DPA in German 0951 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Munich--The Federal Republic's boycott of the Olympics is having its first reaction among riflemen: The Soviet Union will not be participating in the international rifle and pistol competition from Friday to Saturday in Munich-Hochbrueck.

The Soviet riflemen had already announced to Peter Rebsch, deputy president of the German Riflemen's Association [DSB], at the international championship in Suhl (GDR) that it would not be participating because of the West German NOC's boycott announcement. According to the DSB, no written official cancellation had been received by today.

The DSB is also expecting a cancellation by archers for the "nations' tournament" from 14 to 17 June in Welzheim. The Soviet Union had registered for this as had the United States.

GENSCHER, EEC PRESIDENT MEET FOR TALKS

LD281016 Hamburg DPA in German 0928 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The differences of opinion regarding Britain's contribution to the EEC budget were the main topic of a discussion between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Italian opposite number, Emilio Colombo, in Bonn today. Also discussed were the Afghanistan crisis and the Middle East conflict.

The two foreign ministers stressed that their governments trust that Iran's leadership will solve the hostage issue "constructively and without delay." Colombo came to Bonn in his capacity as current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

GENSCHER ADDRESSES OAU AMBASSADORS IN BONN

LD281133 Hamburg DPA in German 1051 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke out today in favor of independence for African states. Speaking in Bonn to the ambassadors of the OAU member nations, Genscher said that anyone who today still wants to force his state and social system on other countries and who strives for dominance over other states is going against the wheel of history. The occupation of small and nonaligned Afghanistan had "opened the eyes of many as to the source of new dependence."

According to Genscher, the Federal Government will help its African partners' political, economic and social development and thus contribute toward stability in Africa. It is also in favor of relinquishing the use of force in Africa, pledges itself to defend human rights and human dignity and will make an active contribution toward peacefully overcoming the vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. "We want to be partners of African independence," the federal foreign minister affirmed.

As doyen of the heads of African missions in Bonn, the Gabonese ambassador, Ayouma Bongo, praised the clear evidence of the interest with which Genscher approached Africa's problems.

GENSCHER, CDU'S MARX CLASH OVER FOREIGN POLICY

DW231142 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts from the regularly scheduled television roundtable entitled "Television Discussion" moderated by Rudolf Muehlfenzl, with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and CDU/CSU foreign policy spokesman Werner Marx, answering questions by journalists Carl Weiss and Hugo Portisch--recorded in Bonn, date not given]

[Text] [Genscher] I believe it is important for the partners of the Western alliance that the constants of our joint policy are made visible, meaning cooperation between Europe and the United States. What is involved here is common security interests and common concepts of values. It is important that in a difficult period of international development the individual member states of the Western alliance desist from deviating from the continuity of their policy. And in this respect the Federal Government has quite clearly expounded its position on the basis of the alliance and the European Community as well as its will for cooperation with the Third World and for efforts toward talks with the East as well.

[Marx] I am inclined to view the matter much more skeptically than Mr Genscher. The Americans believed that the alliance was fully intact and that if the alliance were burdened it would withstand this burden. Suddenly it turns out that at least parts of the alliance in Europe do talk of solidarity yet fall very much short of acting in solidarity. All this adds up to a rather poor balance sheet; it is not a balance sheet of self-confidence of the Europeans but one of hesitation, attempted adaptation and, as I see it, of too much of a sideways glance at Soviet power and of too much dissociation, meaning fashionable anti-Americanism.

[Genscher] Mr Marx has said that some parts of Europe perhaps do not live up to their commitments as is necessary. To show the positions here quite clearly I would like to state the following: Surely he does not mean the Federal Republic of Germany. I consider it highly important for us to make our positions absolutely clear here.

I believe it is very important for the Western states in the present situation to recognize that a transposition of the East-West conflict to the Third World cannot benefit anybody. On the contrary, it must be our objective to promote in the Third World those forces which want to preserve their independence. What we have to fulfill there is a great political and moral task. Sometimes I have the impression that the significance of the nonaligned movement for stability in the world, for example, is not properly assessed in the West. Yet this nonaligned movement will increasingly wield decisive significance in the world, and anybody who makes the mistake of counteracting a Soviet concept of expansion of power and influence with an identical concept, Western style, would soon learn that he is resisting the wheel of history. In these countries the wheel of history is turning in the direction of independence. This is what we must support with all our activities.

And if we view this issue from the aspect of security policy for a change, then we cannot but find that the Soviet Union has easily scored success wherever particularly decayed structures existed. This is why, as far as I am concerned, many a discussion as to what the West must now do is a bit short-winded. What we need here is a long-term strategy. We, as the Fruopean Community, have done quite a lot in this respect.

What must always be important with a view to Afghanistan is that the objective remain unchanged: the pullout of Soviet troops. And the result of the second Islamic conference in Islamabad has shown that they have an identical objective. Still, I am warning against an artificial transfer of the East-West conflict to the Third World.

What happened at the Islamic conference now goes to show that they are seeking such a solution as well, that is to say, a solution which, on the one hand, will make the Soviet withdrawal possible and, on the other hand, will reassure the Soviet Union that neither neighbor states nor others--neither Europeans nor the United States--have any intention of maintaining bases in that country, to exert influence there or to interfere in its internal affairs. It will be very important to invite the interest of the Soviets to such settlements in potential talks.

During our forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union the chancellor and I also intend to advertise this concept just as our other partners do. In talks you cannot tell what will be attainable and when, but the objective must be clear; and to us it must be clear that we must avoid severing contacts amid a difficult international situation and endeavor, through negotiations, not to let developments get out of control. On the contrary, we must make an effort, with our means at hand, to achieve its solution, not through a lone German action but within the framework of the overall concept of the West which we have for such purposes.

It is important that this be done without any loss of time. Only, I assume that nobody bearing responsibility in the West has any intention of settling this crisis by means of war. Our responsibility for world peace commands that a political solution alone be sought here. Yet this solution will not be attained if the parties stay silent.

[Marx] Let me refer to something Mr Genscher has said, namely, that nobody in the Western world wants to solve the current problems, for example Afghanistan, by means of war. This is absolutely correct for it is generally known that wars do not solve problems but rather create a great many new problems. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has started a war: It attacked another country at a time when it probably had reason to assume that the West was weak and could not react in a way in which it would otherwise react, for instance, through NATO and the Americans.

I would like to revert to the thesis concerning Europe and the United States which we discussed in the beginning and state my disagreement with what Mr Genscher wanted to hammer home a while ago, namely, that the Federal Government could not be the target of critical assessments of its hesitant attitude. It would be appropriate in this connection to discuss the question of how differently some parts of the Federal Government reacted to certain problems. I am convinced that if we had solved the Olympics problem earlier, for example, we would not be in this strange situation in which we find ourselves in Europe now.

Let me now turn to the topic of the nonaligned states. I believe that Tito's endeavors notwithstanding, an important part of the nonaligned countries consider themselves a natural ally of the Soviet Union.

You mentioned discussion contacts. It has always been my view that it is necessary to talk with each other, of course. Yet what matters is not just talking with each other but what is being said, what the content of the talks is and what the quality of the discussions and agreements is like. I must say that I was somewhat taken aback by a discussion which obviously had been scheduled on short notice between the French president and the Polish and Soviet party chiefs. Afterwards there were some embassed discussions.

I believe that the Soviet Union was quite satisfied with having had this dialogue because it was needed for the purpose of showing that they are talking. But the content was not clear. And I believe that if the chancellor and the foreign minister go to Moscow it will be necessary for them to discuss one question, of course--namely, what the Soviet problem of Afghanistan is all about.

[Genscher] Such a visit in difficult times is justifiable only by the fact that we can point out our own aims and ideas to the other side. The aim with regard to Afghanistan is that the Soviet Union must leave that country. There can be no doubts about anyone having an opinion different from that. I think it is important--as does Secretary of State Muskie, whom we have advised accordingly--that we have also talked to Gromyko in Vienna. Other Western foreign ministers have done the same. So we will make this visit a part of the meetings between the Soviet leadership and us, and vice versa. I think that the visit of the French state president, the Warsaw meeting, fits into this continuity.

As regards the nonaligned movement and Tito's action in this connection, it becomes obvious that there are forces in the nonaligned movement which consider the nonaligned as natural allies. It is important, however, that we must not have ideological blinders vis-a-vis the nonaligned, saying that among them there are pro-Western, pro-Eastern and other nations who have not taken over our social systems at all. If we take the right to self-determination of the Third World countries seriously, they themselves must be able to determine their internal systems.

I think we must also have a very clear position with regard to the Near Eastern problem. If you now look at the results of the Islamabad conference, you can clearly see how important a solution to the Near Eastern problem is for the Islamic states. It is equally clear to them as well as to us that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination must be implemented, and Israel's right to existence must be doubtlessly a part of such a peace agreement.

[Muehlfenzl] The hostages in Iran have been waiting 5 months for their release. An assault has taken place in Afghanistan. The result of all attempts, contacts and complaints is nil. You say that talks have taken place, that a new beginning must be made and that progress must be achieved. There must be some point where that progress will become a manifested reality for you?

[Genscher] The reason for the talks we are having today is the fact that the situation has become extremely serious due to developments in Afghanistan, due to the problems in Iran, in the Near East, and due to the threatening arms race. Nobody could think of playing things down if one looks at all that. I think it is most important for us to concentrate in these difficult times on the principles of our policy, on the Western alliance's ability to act but not as an act of solidarity vis-a-vis the United States. No, the alliance serves the interests of the Americans as much as it serves the interests of the Europeans. Common ideas exist with regard to freedom and democracy.

[Marx] There is an obvious contradiction between what has been said in many communiques following consultations and in television, radio and press interviews, and the real content, the substance of the matter. The populace in the European countries, in our own country, has been fed for many months with hopes, with wishes, or with the statement that certain facts have been achieved. But if one looks at the substance, only very little has been achieved. I believe--and if one speaks to the Russians, one will hear it from them--that this ado in the Western world is being accepted there with a bit of cynicism and contempt vis-a-vis the Western world. The Soviet Union today is much more prepared to take risks because it sees that whenever it undertakes something, the West starts talking, discussing and talking again.

[Genscher] We are facing the problem of whether to accept a Soviet increase with regard to medium-range missiles which would amount to imbalance. That is out because security and peace can exist only on the basis of balance. But if we will not accept it, there will be two possibilities: Either there will be what we call the closing of the arms gap--we would much rather not have it happen [sentence unfinished].

We want to have balance in any case. We do not want to accept a preponderance with the consequence of subordination to a foreign will. We would very much like to have a balance on as low an arms level as possible. One must try to achieve that. One must be absolutely free of illusions, however.

This is why I have been warning over and over again against calling into question parts of the Brussels decision because this is certainly not an incentive for the Soviet Union to enter into negotiations with us--constructive negotiations.

[Marx] There are a number of people here in their own country--last but not least the federal chancellor--who have not only demanded or created the impression that this matter, the December decision of NATO to close the arms gap, ought to be discussed again.

[Genscher] You have just wrongly insinuated that the federal chancellor wanted to undermine the decision. It is known that he has been the first in the West who has pointed to the gap in the field of medium-range missiles and who had brought about the decision of the Western alliance. We do not deny that there have been difficulties in other European governments.

[Weiss] How serious is this whole Olympic business for relations between America and Europe?

[Genscher] I believe that it is a very serious problem with regard to the awareness of the United States as a country that does very much for the security of Europe. I think that it was therefore correct that our Federal Government, the federal president, the German Bundestag and also the National Olympic Committee have made such a free decision.

[Marx] It is clear that the Soviet Government must explain it more clearly to its populace why such a resistance has come about in the Western world, why many people will not come to the Olympics. That was one of the important intentions. Naturally the Americans on their part believed that an element of importance to them consisted in not celebrating the Olympic spirit at a moment when this spirit is being trampled upon by the Soviet Union, the organizing country.

ENTRY BAN IMPOSED BY LIBYA ON WEST GERMANS LIFTED

LD281508 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Libya imposed a temporary general ban on Germans entering the country over the weekend. However, the measure has since been lifted after contacts between the Federal Government and the Libyan authorities, including the country's charge d'affaires in Bonn. The Foreign Ministry reported, in response to questioning, that the German Embassy in Tripoli had today confirmed the lifting of the entry ban.

The Foreign Ministry could not say how many Germans had been affected by the measure. The Libyan "people's bureau" in Bonn earlier said that it had no information regarding any such entry ban. Visas were still being issued.

The Foreign Ministry gave no information about what might have led to the temporary entry ban. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG reported today that the government in Tripoli had given as a reason the fact that Libyan citizens were being "badly treated" in the Federal Republic. This was interpreted as an allusion to the expulsion of two Libyans following the murder of a former Libyan diplomat in Bonn.

GISCARD TO VISIT PRC 'BEFORE END OF YEAR'

NC281518 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 28 (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said in accepting the credentials of new Chinese Ambassador Yao Guang today that he would visit Beijing before the end of the year. At the same time, President Giscard d'Estaing called for a strengthening of Franco-Chinese political dialogue "to work more efficiently for the maintenance of peace."

He said that relations between the two countries had seen an "unprecedented development" notably with the visit last October to France during a West European tour of Chinese leader Hua Guofeng. This visit, Mr Giscard d'Estiang said, constituted "an important step toward strengthening dialogue and co-operation" between the two countries.

The French leader added that France was ready to contribute towards the "vast effort in economic development" being undertaken in China and expressed satisfaction at the progress already accomplished in trade exchanges between France and China.

OLYMPIC DELEGATION TO SHUN OPENING CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD281235 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The French National Olympic Committee decided yesterday that its delegation would not take part in the opening ceremonies of the Olympic games. France will be going to the games without anthems or flags.

FRANCOIS-PONCET: ALLIANCE 'DOES NOT MEAN ALIGNMENT'

LD281339 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "France Spoke Very Firmly to the USSR"]

[Excerpt] Speaking on Luxembourg Radio-Television's "Journal Inattendu" on 24 May, Mr Francois-Poncet stated that the French Government "spoke very firmly" to the USSR during Mr Gromyko's visit to Paris as well as at the Warsaw summit. Indicating that the planned summit of "a small number of major leading powers" mentioned by Mr Giscard d'Estaing could be held "from the beginning of 1981," provided that new causes of tension do not appear before then--particularly in Afghanistan--the French foreign minister added: "It is important that the Soviet Union is aware of this concern, I was going to say, of this warning."

In his view, France is "in the Western camp," but "alliance does not mean alignment." "It may be that in certain situations we agree (with the United States) on having policies which are different while being parallel."

MITTERRAND HITS 'TOTAL LACK OF RESULTS' OF WARSAW SUMMIT

LD281603 Paris LE MATIN in French 22 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Mitterrand Criticizes Warsaw Summit"]

[Text] The guest of Radio France-Inter's "Face the Public" yesterday, Francois Mitterrand gave a long account of his analysis of French foreign policy, and particularly the Giscard-Brezhnev talks in Warsaw. "I approve the spirit of the move by the president of the republic," Francois Mitterrand was keen to explain first when questioned on the summit meeting between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev, emphasizing: "The president of the republic does not have to ask anybody's permission.... Why should he be refused what you concede to the U.S. President, the American secretary of state or the German chancellor?" Those are the points of agreement.

For the remainder, the Socialist Party first secretary explained: "Such a meeting must be well prepared if you do not want it to fail, since all failure is harmful. And here I become quite critical. If you make a move and bring back nothing, then that shows the impertinence of the Soviet Government and the weakness of French policy." He asked himself: "Has peace advanced? Clearly not. Has the trouble increased? Clearly, yes," and then exclaimed: "It was unnecessary to expose oneself to the insult represented by the total lack of results." Holding the view that the "Elysee candidate" was increasingly taking the place of the president of the republic, he stated in reply to a question on the ultimate underlying reasons for this summit: "It would be sad to see the president of France sink to the point where, saying that he is going to seek peace in Warsaw, he goes there to seek the votes of the Communists." He subsequently denounced the setting up in France of a "Giscard-Marchais system" which "is paralyzing French political life."

Returning to international politics, Francois Mitterrand prayed for a renegotiation of the Atlantic Alliance and a "major international meeting." He reproached Valery Giscard d'Estaing for acting "as though he had the strength and the diplomacy" to impose a solution on the international crises. In conclusion Francois Mitterrand explained: "I fear that the weakness of one (the United States) may incite the other (the USSR) to believe that it can push its advantage too far."

PRESS VIEWS OUTCOME OF GISCARD-BREZHNEV PARLEY

LE MONDE Criticizes Giscard Justification

LD281349 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Form and the Substance"]

[Text] It sometimes happens that explanations do not clarify anything. Thus it was with Mr Giscard d'Estaing's television interview on Friday. One of the strangest points of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's Warsaw trip was the desire to shroud it in secrecy. The president of the republic stated that if his journey had been announced in advance, it would have been impossible to preserve a "conversational character" in his meeting with Mr Brezhnev. It is hard to see why. Quite the contrary, it is the mysterious flavor which has let people devise the very worst hypothese. By refusing to confirm or deny the evidence until it materialized the president did himself the worst possible service, since you could suspect him either of being ashamed of his move to the point of trying to camouflage it, or of improvisation, or, worse still, of having his hand forced by his future interlocutors. Let us not forget that Poland had given the game away 48 hours in advance. This, moreover, is what enabled very many journalists to be on the scene in time. Their presence, as far as one can tell, in no way transformed the planned conversations into negotiations.

The same remarks are valid on the president's behavior toward the United States: One cannot, without risking a progressive deterioration in relations with Washington, reproach President Carter for having abused the Europeans' trust in the attempt to liberate the Tehran hostages and then not inform him in good time of an event as important as a meeting with Mr Brezhnev. This is not a question of requesting authorization, but quite simply of respecting the rules which should be basic between allies. If they had been respected, Paris would be in a much better position to take offense at the American admonishments. Especially since the precedent of the Gromyko-Muskie meeting, cited by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, can hardly be compared with the Warsaw summit: the establishing of contact between the heads of Soviet and U.S. diplomacy in Vienna had been announced officially several days before.

One further point in Mr Giscard d'Estaing's explanation that is hardly satisfactory: If he did not appear at Marshal Tito's funeral, he said, this was firstly because the marshal did not come to the funerals of General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou and, second, it would have been impossible for the president of the republic to meet quietly with Mr Brezhnev in the crowd and excitement of Belgrade. That, however, was not the point: It was not a question of going to Belgrade to meet with Mr Brezhnev but to demonstrate clearly that France would not remain indifferent to Yugoslavia's fate and would always support its desire for independence. Friday evening's remark will have the opposite effect and can only hurt the Yugoslav leaders' feelings quite needlessly.

In diplomacy the form sometimes replaces the substance; in any event, it complements it. In the Warsaw affair as in that of Belgrade, Mr Giscard d'Estaing has not taken this into account. This has earned him the many criticisms of which he is now the object and not all of which, contrary to what he believes, stem from "election speeches" but from a legitimate desire for national independence at least equal to his own.

LE FIGARO: Explanations 'Unconvincing'

LD281101 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24-25 May 80 p 1

[Max Clos article: "For what Result?"]

[Text] The question was: What purpose has been served by the Warsaw "talk" between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev? After the head of state's television interview the question remains since the explanations given have seemed to us quite unconvincing.

It is difficult to ignore two facts. First, as a result of the visit to Warsaw the USSR has emerged from the moral ghetto to which the aggression against Afghanistan had confined it in the eyes of the noncommunist world. The visit has widened a little further the existing rift between France and the United States at a time when the grave threats hanging over peace would call for a closer alliance. You sometimes feel that a desire to automatically show that we always stand aloof from Washington is the key to France's foreign policy. This should make public opinion ask itself a simple question: Who threatens Europe's security, the Soviets or the Americans? And, second, with reference to the main factor of tension in the world--Afghanistan--the Warsaw visit has achieved--and this was foreseeable--no result. Is there any adequate reason to believe that the president's "firm" language--the reassertion that the Kabul coup is "unacceptable"--has affected Brezhnev and made him change his policy? The answer is obvious: It has not. It is obvious that the Soviet troops will remain where they are as long as necessary and that Afghanistan has fallen into the communist orbit for good.

If any doubt on this point remained, it would be sufficient to recall the remarks made by Soviet Ambassador to Paris Chervonenko, who stated 48 hours after the Warsaw summit: The withdrawal of our troops is dependent on the recognition of the irreversibility of the Afghan democratic revolution. We still cannot see what positive results have been achieved by the Warsaw "talk."

Talks Preferable to 'Suicidal Immobility'

LD280757 Paris LE FIGARO in French 22 May 80 p 2

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "The Reasons for a Journey"]

[Text] The president of the republic has been overwhelmed by a veritable tidal wave of criticism in connection with his meeting with Brezhnev. [paragraph continues]

This is not without precedent: The same thing used to happen regularly whenever General de Gaulle adopted a stance which was different from the other Western countries. His present successor in his turn is weighing up the risks that exist in acting independetly and the solitude this usually brings with it: We have reached such a paradox when to maintain that the French president had quite good reasons for acting as he did is to display exceptional nonconformism.

But it is true that the Warsaw meeting raised real questions which have been posed in this newspaper and that we should know the answers to them.

The truth is that French officials consider the international situation to be more serious than people say, in the sense that in the coming months it may give rise to new crises or even conflicts with possibly incalculable consequences.

The international crisis is not merely a matter of the Afghan affair: It concerns the whole of Central Asia and the Middle East, which, as they say, are unstable, and it is this totality which we must consider. The most serious danger in the near future is the risk of calamity in Iran.

Several theories can be envisaged. International isolation of Iran may lead this country to depend increasingly on the socialist states and thus open the way to Soviet influence. U.S. military action, which is probable if the hostages are tried, may trigger off a decisive rapprochement between the USSR and Iran in reaction. Or, a civial war may result, which Moscow could restrict itself to "fueling" from the outside without any practical difficulties, so that there would be a sort of new Vietnam in the immediate vicinity of areas of vital economic and strategic importance in the Middle East. Finally perhaps the continued weakening of the present authorities in Tehran, of the religious movement which is linked with the personal charisma of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, aged over 80, would be sufficient for the political balance of the country to be upset and for the forces of the left and the extreme left, wary as they are of their powerful northern neighbors, to push the country toward a more radical revolution and to seek support only from Moscow.

In all these cases, even if we credit the Soviet leaders with great prudence, they would have enormous possibilities for increasing their area of influence and there is no reason to suppose that they would not seize the opportunity.

This is not all. If the Iraq-Iran conflict degenerates, in particular if the Iranian Revolution is tempted to "surge forward" and tries to go beyond its national frontiers, then the whole Gulf will be in crisis. At the same time the Islamabad conference has just confirmed what was suspected: The Muslim countries as a whole, without revoking their condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, wanted to lay the same emphasis on their condemnation of the Camp David process and their support for Iran vis-a-vis the United States. Knowing how decisive U.S. influence on countries like Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and the Emirates was, we can estimate the deterioration, even temporary, in their stances. And especially we can see how serious and threatening is the risk of new crises, to which no great power would remain indifferent and which inevitably the USSR would try to exploit.

This is how Paris assesses the risks. And, as can be seen, there is no unjustifiable panic reflected here. The assessment rests on facts which everybody knows and whose consequences are all plausible. Of course the French Government cannot admit this publicly, no more than it can say what it thinks of U.S. policy.

It first needs stating that the United States, although the responsibility does not rest entirely with it, is confronting two enemies at once: the Soviet Union over Afghanistan and Iran in the wake of the consequences of its revolution. There is no need to seek elsewhere the reasons for the difficulties of U.S. diplomacy, which is

being thwarted in the very region where it must confront Soviet penetration and which has therefore been incapable of exploiting the breach, opened by the USSR intervention in Kabul, between the USSR and all the states of the region. And this is naturally also the explanation for the maneuvering possibilities which Moscow is trying to bring into play in order to emerge from its isolation.

To add to which is the fact, impossible for a government to admit publicly, that the United States is literally paralyzed by the presidential campaign, that its decisions are likely to be dominated by the imperatives of domestic policy and that it will perhaps be incapable of initiatives in the next few months.

This is the background to things. Should events have been left to follow their own course? This is what the Western side has done so far. For the truth is that in the Afghan affair, the reputedly "hardest" governments have talked more than acted. From the very first it has been admitted, in particular by a Brzezinski statement, that the United States would not declare war. President Carter wanted to reply with economic sanctions; it has been said here why these would not work. But there is more: They are not all being applied by America itself. At the beginning of this month Washington authorized the sale to the Soviet Union of important oil drilling equipment intended for the island of Sakhalin, to be complemented by a contract for technical assistance....

In reality the international situation is too serious and the possible crises would have too many consequences for people to be able to choose to do nothing. And what a country like France was able to do was to alert people to the risks of aggravated tension which could result from this crisis, to show people that if broader negotiation is wanted to relax relations among teh great powers, these relations must not deteriorate and must not be exploited, and that on these terms such negotiation could take place after the U.S. deadlines of this year.

This is what was done during the trip to Warsaw. Whatever the outcome it was better than a suicidal immobility in the face of the new upheavals which threaten on the horizon and against which peace would not survive.

Policy Toward USSR Questioned

LD281523 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 23 May 80 pp 1, 5

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "Should It or Should It Not Have Been Done?"]

[Text] Probably never has any meeting as brief as the Warsaw meeting between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev created such a commotion, considering that 3 days after the event the waves which it has created are still breaking over the Western world's shores....

Was it advisable or inadvisable to go to the Polish capital, running and obvious risk of giving the USSR the impression that, thanks to us, it would be able to emerge from the moral and political guarantine to which it had been relegated as a result of its invasion of Afghanistan?

Was it or was it not advisable to hold discussions with Leonid Brezhnev who (as it can now be seen) is using this talk to his full advantage irrespective of what he was told during it?

These questions are being asked more or less everywhere and used to criticize France's policy toward the Soviet Union.

Let us say right from the start that the problem obviously transcends the Warsaw event and falls--and this is why it is especially interesting--into a broader and, therefore, in no way accidental framework of the president's analysis of the need for detente, East-West dialogue and maintenance of sustained relations with the Soviet Union.

And, in this process, the defense, which may not be quite wrong, seems weak because its counterarguments sometimes appear to be rather inadequate.

A Hypothesis

It has been said, for instance, that detente and dialogue with Moscow have enabled countries like Poland to enjoy a measure of freedom and that the Warsaw meeting has certainly given a boost to this situation. This hypothesis has been proved wrong by history--Poland has achieved this measure of freedom through continuous and bloody workers' revolts and we believe that we should draw inspiration from this resistance rather than from anything else.

It is being explained that there is no alternative to detente except war. This implies that since we do not want the latter we must preserve the former at any cost. But why should we overlook the fact that the Soviet Union certainly does not hesitate to opt for war as it did by invading Afghanistan and, earlier, Czechoslovakia?

To explain the need not to align ourselves with the United States, it is being asserted that the United States has for a certain time been irresolute, weak and irresponsible. This statement may not be incorrect but is it really necessary to use it as an alibi for our own hesitations?

It is being said that it is absolutely crucial--and that it is this which rendered the Warsaw meeting necessary--to free the USSR from isolation and encirclement complex which is dangerous to world peace. True, but has any concern been shown about another isolation complex, a complex increasingly affecting the United States which is sorely tempted to withdraw into its own shell and go back to the kind of isolationism which preceded its entry into World War II?

And, finally, it is being asserted that we are in 1914, that is, that we are running the risk of succumbing to automatism which will drive the world toward war unless some responsible and sensible states intervene as France has.

Would it not be more apt to put the clock forward 25 years and think about 1939 when, from compromise to compromise, we let the adversary gain ground until it became too late?

A Huge Gulf

We believe that as far as relations with the Soviet Union, about whose expansionist nature there can be no doubt, are concerned, a different analysis is called for.

Not that Leonid Brezhnev is an ogre thirsting for blood and territories whom nothing could satisfy. But merely because the present Soviet system is marked by a huge gulf between that state's economic, cultural and political underdevelopment and the fantastic overdevelopment of its military machine. As always in such cases, it is the latter that holds sway and that, it is thought, does not want to remain immobile.

With respect to this it is remarkable how this power fascinates the PCF, for instance, which ceaselessly repeats--and is probably convinced--that the power balance has shifted and that it is the Eastern wind which now blows strongest. The worst possible thing would undoubtedly be if others were to yield to this fascination.

What should we do, therefore? Globally revise our concepts of detente and take risks similar to those which the Soviets took--without suffering any harm, as far as we know--in Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. Abandon the idea (dear to Samuel Pisar), which though attractive and generous is fallacious, that development of economic relations with the USSR would lead to a shattering of that state's totalitarian straitjackets--the machinery which is exported, the plants which are built and the cars which are sold have no soul and bring only contracts, not freedom. And unyieldingly assert and champion everywhere such principles as defense of human rights--it still is from this quarter that democracies can derive their legitimacy and, consequently, survival.

Otherwise, it may prove necessary to say one day, when it is to late, paraphrasing a well-known statement made by a German clergyman: "When they crushed Hungary, we did nothing. When they invaded Czechoslovakia, we said nothing. When they occupied Afghanistan, we let things slide. And when they came to our country, there was no longer anyone to defend us."

L'HUMANITE Hails Results

LD280953 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 May 80 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Peace Prospects"]

[Text] The Warsaw meeting proved not only the possibility but also the need to negotiate to overcome tensions. The French and the Soviet sides alike explained themselves on the main issues in contention.

It is true that there are serious differences concerning the reasons for the deterioration in the international situation. But they did not restrict themselves to acknowledging their differences: They are actively engaged in reducing them.

Concrete proposals have been made in this respect: the proposal by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advocating a world conference of all heads of state or government, and the Elysee's proposal favoring a more restricted summit bringing together only the "main powers" and which could take place next year. The two ideas are not identical but they are not irreconcilable. They are both inspired in fact by the principle that we must seek not confrontation but comprehension and understanding; that the Wilanow Palace dialogue must not be an end but a beginning; that detente must be revived and pursued.

The remaining disagreements are not insurmountable obstacles. Even concerning Afghanistan, on which the stances remain wide apart, both Paris and Moscow admit the need for a political solution which guarantees this country against all external interference in the future and allows it to be a nonaligned state.

On other topics there are obviously far more substantial areas of agreement. Thus France and the USSR should be in agreement to contribute this autumn to the success of the Madrid conference which will continue the work begun in Helsinki. And in agreement too to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

On a more general level, following the Warsaw talks it is reasonable to hope that detente, which has been jeopardized by Carter's policy, is going to be revived.

Of course, this will not happen without a struggle. Those who are nostalgic for the cold war are not going to stand idly by. In France itself these people are behind an entire hostile press, radio and television campaign in the last 3 days.

Some even go so far as to conjure up Munich in relation to Warsaw. Need we recall that the Munich agreements which in 1938 created conditions favorable for the Second World War were essentially characterized by a breakdown in collective security and by anti-Sovietism? That is, they were characterized by elements completely opposite to those of the Wilanow Palace meeting.

This does not prevent the Socialist Jean-Pierre Cot, whose predecessors--unlike the Communists--approved of Munich, from announcing his disapproval of the Warsaw summit on the pretext that it "smelt of Daladier," and that "we are part of an alliance" which ought to rule out "this type of initiative" for us.

Jean-Pierre Cot is not only falsifying history but is also cheerfully a document of which Francois Mitterrand's party was a signatory: The joint program which stipulated that a leftist government "will not be content to follow events. It will demonstrate its will to commit the country to the path of independence with respect to all politicomilitary blocs." It will implement "under all circumstances, while respecting France's present all alliances, a policy independent of all military blocs."

The extent to which alignment can be detrimental to detente and to the national interest can be seen only too well in the poor reception accorded the Warsaw meeting by the ultras of Atlanticism, from L'AURORE to the Socialist leaders.

It is true that the negotiations envisaged offer prospects which are very different from the adventures programmed by Carter, who has gone so far as to want to oppose the Olympic games with a new Iron Curtain.

The fact is that imperialism today is no longer capable of doing everything it wants. The world correlation of forces is less and less in its favor.

In such a situation initiatives like those of Edward Gierek, which confirm the fundamentally peaceful nature of the socialist countries' policy, are an immense help in averting the dangers. The Warsaw meeting is evidence of this.

New progress for detente is possible. The arms race can be stopped. But this requires the development of popular action for peace.

GABONESE FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY GISCARD D'ESTAING

AB232140 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Martin Bongo, who is now in Paris, was received this morning by the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing whom he conveyed a message from his Gabonese counterpart, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS BRUSSELS NATO MEETING, WORLD ISSUES

LD280949 Rome AVANTI in Italian 18-19 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Libero Lizzadri interview with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio; date, place not given: "NATO and Italy in the Face of Crisis"]

[Text] We asked Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, on his return from the NATO Council meeting in Brussels, some questions about the Council's work and the new problems which Italy has to face in the present international context.

[Question] NATO is now nearing its 30th anniversary. During this period the old problems have been joined by new ones. Is there a problem regarding how to redefine NATO's strategy? What is your overall assessment of the recent NATO Council meeting?

[Answer] The Atlantic Alliance council was faced with three problems: 1--the major quantitative and qualitative strides made by the Warsaw Pact in its armament; 2--the aggression in Afghanistan; 3--the hypothesis of a threat to the main oil routes, supplying the energy which is a vital necessity for the industrial Western countries.

NATO could not avoid issuing a reply. It could have done so simply by mobilizing its own major military potential or by confirming its role, which is that of a major deterrent force and therefore a force for calm and detente. The latter path was chosen in Brussels. While it was decided to update and strengthen the defense system in Europe, it was also decided to impart a new thrust to the idea that the alliance is a pact among democratic and peaceful nations pursuing convergent objectives of international balance and having equal status and relations based on mutual trust.

So Brussels did not redefine NATO strategy and I do not believe there is any need to go so. NATO is and remains a defensive alliance, geographically delimited, strong and open to dialogue. Outside its own area there can be no automatic military action. If problems emerge (and some have already emerged because the world is now smaller than it was 30 years ago), the NATO countries, remembering that there exist among them not only well defined bonds of military agreement but also bonds of political friendship, can tackle the new emergencies in a framework of mutual solidarity on an equal footing through consultation and cooperation.

[Question] This was the first time that a socialist Italian foreign minister has attended a NATO Council meeting. What was the Italian delegation's contribution to the debate and to the decisions that were taken?

[Answer] Italy clearly stated the points that I have just made and stressed that all the alliance's countries must realize the need to reduce the temperature of the hottest spots of international conflict. This applies particularly to the Persian Gulf area and the Middle East, where the West can count on friendly or nonaligned countries which oppose the alteration of existing international balances.

As for Afghanistan, however, where the temperature is high because the USSR ignited it with with its aggression, there are two conditions that must be observed: the withdrawal of Russian troops and free self-determination for the Afghan people. A substantial contribution was made to this line in Brussels by the FRG, a strong country which speaks out strongly and wants peace with security. The fact that the Italian and German defense ministers are socialists did not pass unnoticed and left its mark.

[Question] What effect will the decisions taken have on our country?

[Answer] On the military plane the main commitment is to increase national defense budgets by 3 percent. In Italy's case this means about 200 billion lire a year. On the more strictly operational plane, the decisions mainly affect our navy in the Mediterranean, whose responsibilities are increased.

[Question] Was there any aftermath in Brussels to the issue of the mooted use of ships from our navy in the Persian Gulf?

[Answer] Nobody mooted anything. I was asked during a press conference whether I had anything to say about an American statement published by a Rome daily concerning the possible use of our navy in the Persian Gulf. I replied that Secretary Brown (it was to him that IL TEMPO attributed the idea of flying U.S. allies' flags in the Indian Ocean) proposed nothing of the kind to me at Monday's meeting. I added the following two points: that the Italian Navy has major and arduous tasks to perform along the Alliance's delicate southern flank in the Mediterranean, where the U.S. presence has decreased ("our flag is where it should be"); and that one cannot hypothesize about an Italian military commitment outside the confines of the Atlantic Alliance.

[Question] What do you think of Deputy Forlani's [Christian Democratic Party chairman] proposal to introduce a Yugoslav-style system of civil defense into our country?

[Answer] The Yugoslav situation is not comparable to ours. Yugoslavia is a neutral country which, by spending a great deal of money, has planned its defense outside any international alliance. A hypothetical aggression would be dealt with by our neighbors with two military instruments: with the regular forces along the borders and subsequent defense of other parts of the national territory; and with partisan civilian guerrilla fighting in the event of the army's defeat. Italy is different for two reasons: 1--because an attack on our country would mobilize NATO; 2--because our defense, in accordance with the Constitution, is entrusted entirely to the regular armed forces. Obviously for any kind of defense to prove victorious it needs not only the essential means to sustain it, but also the committed support of the vast majority of the people. But on the operational plane, this moral involvement has nothing to do with the "people's war" planned by Tito.

[Question] What effect do you expect the implementation of economic sanctions on Iran to have on our economy?

[Answer] If we lost everything we have invested in Iran it would be a heavy blow. Compensation alone for the capital and work we have invested there would cost several trillion lire. But what I must say is that the hostages affair has become a trap--both for the Iranian revolutionaries and for the American people. The hostages represent an intolerable course of events, a violation of the most basic principles of international coexistence. All this justifies any act aimed at releasing the prisoners. But this is the trap. Iran is a friendly country that has carried out a just revolution which we respect; but now, over the hostages, it has taken a collision course with many Western nations which would in fact like to help it. America--and the same applies to us, for that matter--wants the prisoners' release, but in achieving this it risks driving Iran away from its policy of nonalignment. This explains why we socialists--internationally, nationally, in Parliament and within the government--insist that a negotiated solution to the crisis be patiently sought.

[Question] The public is now seriously worried by the current international tension and its consequences. It fears that at some point "the weapons will start shooting of their own accord."

[Answer] The international situation is difficult and complex. People are worried and are talking about war again. But I believe that the world conflicts can still be surmounted through negotiation if the major peace forces (which do exist) do not surrender to the existing objective obstacles and support the principles that international dialogue is still possible. The foreign policy which we socialists are committed to guaranteeing our country with increasing vigor is aimed in this direction. We want to live in friendship with everyone and we believe that the Socialist International can make a decisive contribution to mobilizing a major peace alignment.

COLOMBO, EGYPTIAN MINISTER HOLD TALKS IN ROME

NC290637 Paris AFP in English 0618 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 29 (AFP)--Egypt favours an European peace initiative to help bring about a global Middle East peace settlement, Egyptian Foreign Minister [title as received] Butrus Ghali told his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo, on arrival here.

Such an initiative should complement Egyptian efforts to negotiate the question of Palestinian autonomy in keeping with the Camp David peace agreements, Mr. Ghali said. The negotiations were suspended last May 15.

The Middle East situation will be discussed by European Economic Community foreign ministers at the EEC Council meeting in Venice next month, Mr Colombo said.

Mr. Ghali, who handed Mr. Colombo a message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, also commented that Israel must transfer power to Palestinian representatives in the occupied Gaza Strip and Jordanian West Bank.

An Italian Foreign Ministry communique said Egypt believed it most important that efforts to bring about a settlement should not be jeopardized and that differences within the Arab world should be lessened. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ghali met with Senate President Amintore Fanfani.

ITALIAN, PRC OFFICIALS INITIAL SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

AU281645 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Rome May 28 (ANSA)--Italian Scientific Research Minister Vincenzo Balzamo and Chinese Ambassador to Rome Zhang Yue have initialed an agreement on scientific cooperation.

The three-year accord sets down that the two countries will exchange scholars and scientific delegations, organize congresses and establish direct contacts between scholars and scientists of the National Research Council (CNR) and China.

BRIEFS

CLOTHING FACTORY FOR IRAQ--Rome, May 28 (ANSA)--An Italian firm, Snamprogetti, has been tagged to build Iraq's largest men's clothing factory and bring it on stream, according to a communique from the company here. Snamprogetti, a subsidairy of the state-run group, ENI [National Hydrocarbon Corporation], said yesterday that the deal comes under an agreement signed in Baghdad with SOISAC [expansion unknown] of the Iraqi Industry and Mining Ministry. The Italian company will have full responsibility for supplying the machinery, designing and producing the civil engineering works and plant, training the staff, and providing technical aid. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON LISBON TALKS

LD261414 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Speaking on departure for Luanda, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said that the meeting he had with his Portuguese counterpart Freitas do Amaral does not warrant any talk of a thaw in Portuguese-Angolan relations. He added that his purpose in attending the meeting was to acquaint himself personally with Freitas do Amaral, with a view to a future development of relations deemed important by the two countries.

For his part, Freitas do Amaral described the meeting, which lasted some 45 minutes, as informal, useful and constructive. He added that it has paved the way for an additional--and longer--meeting that still might take place during 1980.

PCP'S CUNHAL ADDRESSES COMMUNIST YOUTH CONGRESS

LD261420 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The First Congress of the Portuguese Communist Youth [JCP] concluded its work in Lisbon yesterday with the approval of its organizational principles and an action program. PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal addressed the final session.

The JCP was formed 7 months ago through the merger of the Union of Communist Students with the Union of Communist Youth. It described itself as a vanguard political organization autonomous from the PCP but following the example and the heroic revolutionary traditions of successive generations of young communists. The congress resolutions define the JCP as upholding the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and stress that its members acquire communist awareness through their collective work, creative activity, study and revolutionary struggle, thus putting into practice the principles that led to the merger of the various youth organizations until recently affiliated to the PCP.

The JCP has a Central Committee with 133 members from all the Portuguese regions, including Madeira and the Azores.

In his speech Alvaro Cunhal started by recalling the successive generations of young communists who, he said, gave proof of great courage and dedication in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Referring to the present political situation, the PCP secretary general said that the makeshift boat of the Democratic Alliance is beginning to leak like a sieve. He illustrated this assertion by listing as political setbacks for the Sa Carneiro government the unconstitutional pieces of legislation turned down by the Council of the Revolution, the court rulings in favor of the workers, as was recently the case in Beja, the Portuguese Olympic Committee's decision to send a team to the Moscow games and the failure of Sa Carneiro's planned European tour.

Alvaro Cunhal analyzed all the possible constitutional ways of (?bringing down) the government and concluded that the Sa Carneiro administration might find itself out of office before the elections. We shall do our utmost within the Constitution to bring this about, he said. But if it does not happen then the government must be brought down in the next elections.

YA: SPAIN WILL NOT TAKE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD281341 Madrid YA in Spanish 22 May 80 p 10

[Jose V. Colchero report: "Spain Will Not Take Part in Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Excerpt] Spain will not take part in the economic sanctions against Iran in accordance with the requests by the United States, which has asked all its allies to sever trade with Khomeyni's regime, and the resolution adopted by the Common Market countries in Naples last weekend. According to what I have been able to discover from highly reliable sources, there is currently a delay on the part of the Madrid government.

New Spanish Ambassador in Tehran Cyarzun has instructions to meet with President Bani-Sadr--and, failing him, with Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh--in an approach parallel to that made unsuccessfully by the Common Market countries' ambassadors. Afterward, he will come and inform Madrid, and a decision will be made for or against an embargo. In fact, what the Madrid government is doing, rather than imposing a delay in the matter, is gaining time, because it is virtually between the devil and the deep blue sea.

PLAN WITH ITALY TO PROPOSE DISARMAMENT TALKS DISCLOSED

AU280852 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Madrid, May 28 (ANSA)--Italy and Spain plan on using the October meeting here of the countries which signed the Helsinki acts on European security and cooperation to launch the idea of a pan-European conference on conventional disarmament to be attended by nonaligned countries as well, it has been announced here.

The announcement was made by official sources yesterday evening as Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini wound up a two-day state visit. The sources were unable to fill in any more details of (?the) project immediately. But they said that the two countries were also looking to the meeting on the Helsinki agreements, first checked out two years ago in Belgrade, as an important channel for getting new impetus behind international detente.

According to the sources, who were commenting on a series of high-level meetings here between delegations from the countries this channel must be used adequately in an attempt to reknit the ties of East-West detente.

Pertini flew in on Monday with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and met with King Juan Carlos later. Yesterday, he met with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez while Colombo talked with Spanish diplomatic chief Marcelino Oreja. "Very cordial and fruitful" was Pertini's comment after talks ranging over bilateral problems and international topics such as East-West relations, the underlying reasons for the conflicts in the Middle East and Asia Minor, and Spanish entry into the EEC.

The other focal point of the talks was Spanish entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) with Suarez pointing to the advantages which the Nine would derive from Spain's close relations with Latin America. Pertini, the sources said, replied that, despite the potential economic problems related to Spanish entry, they were far outweighed by the political advantages.

According to the Italian delegation, the major problem was to reform the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which favors crops produced broadly speaking in northern Europe over crops typical of the Mediterranean basin.

In the Italian view, reform of the CAP should also eliminate the premises for dangerous competition between the typical farm products of Italy and its future Iberian EEC partner.

According to observers, Pertini's visit has made a contribution to building up a privileged and constructive relationship between Italy and Spain on the basis of the "coincidence of objectives" that has characterized the Italian delegation's stay.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD290216 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1535 GMT 28 May 80

[Speech by Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], at a parliamentary debate on the socialist motion of censure against the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] government on 28 May--live]

[Excerpts] I would like to speak briefly about the international situation and the subjects of security and freedom. These subjects affect our deliberations on each and every problem--the EEC problem, the energy problem--and these international dimensions are always present. If they are not integrated with our domestic policy plan, they then logically distort the plan and make it lose credibility.

I would like to recall that a situation exists, to which I briefly referred recently, which is exceptionally important. The world is experiencing a time of growing tension between East and West. [sentence indistinct] This tension between East and West exists at a time when preparations are being made in Madrid to hold the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 4-5 months. In this connection I should stress a point that seems to me to be important so that we may be able to put our international policy and its significance in the necessary context. Ninety percent of the citizens of our country probably do not know that this conference is going to be held in Madrid and they probably do not realize that the government is responsible for organizing it and for giving an active response, before and during the conference, to achieve its greatest possible success.

In my view, international policy should be understood by looking at it in general from two points of view to which I referred in the previous debate, although it was out of context there. East-West relations on a world level are above all relations of hegemonist domination between the great powers. I qualify "above all." North-South relations, a new dimension in international relations, express, on the other hand, a desire for cooperation between rich nations and poor nations. At the moment tension between the great powers is not only threatening world peace, but is preventing an international system of cooperation capable of advancing along the path of overcoming imbalance.

Spain is a middle-range kind of country from a geographic, a geopolitical, and a geostrategic viewpoint. It is a middle-range kind of country which finds itself midway between North and South--which are expressing this desire for cooperation--and midway between the tension between East and West, which is currently dominating the international situation. But there should not be the slightest doubt that Spain is a Western country and consequently comes within the Western orbit, with all its consequences.

Spain must draw all the necessary conclusions from its special situation to define its world role serving, primarily and undoubtedly, the national interest but also serving the great objectives of international peace and cooperation. In our opinion, the maintenance of the status quo in the politics of alliances is not just a problem of ideological debate. It is above all a factor of prime importance in our relations with the Arab countries and the countries of Latin America. By this I mean a maintenance of the status quo which means nonalignment--without this being an international legal status as your excellencies well know--but nonalignment with any of the current blocs, a status quo which means that the current bilateral relationship must be renegotiated.

This maintenance of the status quo has never placed obstacles in the way of the development of our international policy and is not now placing obstacles in the way of another important side of our international policy--now that I have at least made mention in passing of relations with the Arab world and Latin America--that is, the side dealing with our entry into the EEC. The leaders of this economic community increasingly believe that Spain can play a role, precisely because Spain is a country which is not aligned with any of the existing blocs.

I do not want to end without first setting down a few lines of foreign policy: First, the maintenance of the status quo in connection with the blocs; second, an enhancing of the progress of our entry into the EEC, only on a state level--always bearing in mind that foreign policy, because it is a matter of basic importance for the defense of the state interests, must elicit the broadest agreement among everyone--through a policy which integrates not only all the groups represented in the chamber, but which also involves the social and economic forces throughout the negotiating process without a reduction in the government's direct responsibility; third, a systematic development of our potential relations with Latin America and the Arab world and an increase in exchanges and cooperation; fourth, active and efficient contribution to the pacification of the Sahara, in line with the tenets of which you are already aware that we socialists have been maintaining in an attempt to foster at all times the greatest climate of friendship with our neighbors in the Maghreb; fifth, active preparation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the few months which we have left so that we can play an honorable part in enhancing peace and cooperation, in short, the success of the conference; and sixth, public information, with as much regard for the preparation of the conference as for the steps to be made in the bilateral negotiation process with the United States. [as heard]

BRIEFS

MADRID-MOSCOW MAYORS ACCORD--The mayors of Moscow and Madrid, Tierno Galvin and Promyslov, respectively, today signed a friendship and cooperation agreement between the two cities in the Madrid Municipal Council Building. The agreement establishes among other things the regular exchange of information and documentation on municipal activities, especially economic activities, the regular exchange of delegations from both municipal councils every 2 years, the exchange of specialists and technicians as well as tourist, sports and cultural exchanges. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 80 LD]

DENMARK

MINISTER CRITICIZED FOR TERMS OF OIL CONTRACT WITH SAUDIS

LD281041 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 May 80 Pt 1 p 11

[JB. report: "Call to Energy Minister: No State Oil Purchases on Conditions That Can Be Expolited Politically"]

[Text] In the future the state must not buy oil on conditions that can be used to put political pressure on Denmark. Energy Minister Poul Neilson will have to face this demand after the Folketing yesterday confirmed his parliamentary responsibility for contracts concerning state energy purchases.

The demand will be made in the Folketing Energy Committee's meeting on Thursday, after the energy minister yesterday led the Folketing Industry Committee to understand that he could not rule out that future oil purchase contracts would contain conditions similar to those in the contract with Saudi Arabia.

The minister admitted during and after the consultation with the Industry Committee that his announcement that the contract with Saudi Arabia was "above board" was "a little glib." At the same time he continued to deny that he had given the Folketing incorrect information in the oil debate last week when he described the contract as a standard contract comparable to the contracts between Saudi Arabia and Sweden and Finland, respectively. He explained the reason as follows: "I can only say that I made my statement against the background of information that I had been given. There is nothing more to be said."

Folketing member Henning Dyremose (Conservative), who had called for the consultation, said that the minister's statements were "monstrous," "false," and "mistaken" and added: "There are more and more indications that there are more unpleasant conditions in this contract." And because of this he expressed a wish that the contract be debated publicly.

The course of the affair of the contract, which allows Saudi Arabia to suspend oil supplies if it considers that Denmark has "brought discredit" upon the Arabian Kingdom, was discussed yesterday at a ministerial meeting. It was decided that the government and the Social Democratic Party would vote later in the day for the resolution presented by the Liberal and Conservative parties, which confirms the energy minister's responsibility for contracts concerning state energy purchases.

After the ministerial meeting Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen declined to comment on the fact that Finland's agreement with Saudi Arabia does not, as the energy minister claimed, contain clauses equivalent to those in the Danish contract. "We are now taking the matter quietly and will see what we can find out about that," he said.

In the afternoon's subsequent Folketing vote all parties except the Progress Party voted for the Liberal and Conservative resolution. The Progress Party, which had called for the debate, wanted to go even further with a vote of no confidence, but did not win any support for such a move.

The consequences of the vote were immediately stressed by Annelise Gotfredsen (Conservative Party) in a commentary to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "Now that the minister's responsibility has been fixed; so that no one can be in any doubt about it, we must demand that assurances are given to the Folketing that future contracts for energy purchases will not contain stipulations that in certain circumstances can be used to put political pressure on Denmark," she said.

"If the minister cannot give clear assurances on this during Thursday's consultation with the Energy Committee, then he will have to give an explanation to the whole Folketing himself. If this is the case, I will give him the opportunity to do so by putting questions to him. I expect that by that time we will have the contract that the minister promised us a week ago, but which we have not yet seen.

"We must remember that the state has set aside 1 billion kroner as a guarantee against the nonfulfillment of oil contracts. The minister was able to get swift approval for this guarantee in the Folketing Finance Committee--despite demands for full treatment in the Folketing itself. Today we know that this happened on incorrect premises. Things cannot go on like this," Annelise Gotfredsen said.

NORWAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, OLESEN DISCUSS FISHING LIMITS

LD281359 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 24 May 80 p 13

["HR." report: "Danish-Norwegian Conflict on Fishing Limits"]

[Text] Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund was in Copenhagen yesterday for a meeting with his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen. The meeting was officially described as "routine", but this time serious questions were on the agenda: the Danish-Norwegian fishing limits.

Norway and Iceland have hurriedly fixed their extended fishing limits and reached agreement on the area where these overlap around the small, uninhabited, rocky island of Jan Mayen, which is the basis Norway insists upon for negotiation. It is generally thought that Norway and Iceland reached agreement so quickly because Norway's biggest problem was still to come: The Norwegian fishing zone will overlap with Greenland's fishing limits once Denmark has extended these latter to 200 nautical miles.

The foreign ministers' meeting in Copenhagen is to be seen as "preliminary skirmishes" before the affair is finally resolved later. It is expected that Denmark will not yield in its demands for new fishing limits, even though this may exclude Norwegian fishermen from Greenland's waters, where the Norwegians traditionally fish.

FINLAND

IRAQI-FINNISH TALKS BEGIN IN HELSINKI 28 MAY

JN281139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Helsinki, 28 May--Tahir Tawfiq, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and industry and minerals minister, held contacts with a number of Finnish officials here today. Tahir Tawfiq met separately with Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen, Foreign Trade Minister Resko Rekola and Commerce and Industry Minister Ulf Ludvig Sundqvist.

The Iraqi minister's discussions with the Finnish officials dealt with bilateral relations in the fields of trade and industry and ways to develop them as well as the situation in the Arab world and the Scandinavian countries. Tahir Tawfiq arrived in Helsinki on Monday for a visit of several days to Finland.

REACTION CONTINUES TO AKEL CRITICISM OF KIPRIANOU

Kiprianou Reply Planned 31 May

NC281131 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] It was announced today that President Kiprianou will make a statement this Saturday on the situation in the wake of the statement issued by AKEL last Saturday.

AKEL-Government Contacts Reported

NC281451 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 28 May 80 pp 1,8

[Text] According to our exclusive information--which is supported by other information from government circles--a Cyprus Government cadre had, the day before yesterday, contacts with two brothers--AKEL cadres. This meeting took place after telephone instructions were received from Mr Kiprianou in London. The contacts were made in order to continue government-AKEL cooperation, even under new terms, as long as those terms are not painful to the government and, particularly, to President Kiprianou. Furthermore, according to our information AKEL is concluding a secret agreement with pro-Makarios factions for the nomination of a president.

The same circles added that due to these contacts instructions were given to the government spokesman to refrain from making any comment, with the excuse that he had no contact yesterday with the president of the republic who had arrived in Cyprus during the early hours. Also for the same reason, President Kiprianou has not made it clear when he will make a statement on AKEL's resolution. The official announcement was quite general and says that the president "will make a statement within a few days."

This, according to political circles, contradicts the stand that the government had maintained when the president of the Democratic Rally Party was making a statement against the government for mishandling the national issue. The circles remarked that in the case of Kliridhis, the government spokesman was very vocal and...categorical.

Meanwhile, reliable political and diplomatic circles attribute AKEL's action to dissociate its responsibility from the government not only to the fact that the party leadership had sustained unbearable pressure and criticism from the party cadres, but also from some secret agreement. The same circles were maintaining that despite the pressure on the party cadres, AKEL would not have made the antigovernment move if the party leadership had not come to a certain secret agreement with certain factions regarding the presidential elections.

According to our sources the AKEL statement left some doors open for reviving relations with President Kiprianou under conditions that it will submit to him.

The first condition is that the government will follow AKEL's policy on the Cyprus issue instead of the Lissaridhis policy, and that it will accept Waldheim's latest proposal to resume the talks.

The second condition is that Mr Kiprianou must dissolve the present government and the new government must include ministers approved by AKEL.

If these conditions are not met, AKEL will make stronger demands for the president's resignation. Furthermore, AKEL is already working toward this end in collaboration with the pro-Makarios factions.

Official Denial of Contacts

NC281709 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] An official statement has been issued denying today's press allegations that members of the government--in one case the name of Interior Minister Veniamin is mentioned--have had contacts with the AKEL leadership that are aimed at a conciliation between the party and the president of the republic. The statement stresses that no such contact has been made and allegations to this effect are absolutely false and baseless.

DIKO Reaffirmation of Support

NC282134 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Political Bureau and parliamentary group of the Democratic Party [DIKO] convened in a joint session today under the chairmanship of Mr Kiprianou, president of the republic and chairman of DIKO, and discussed the situation on the domestic front. A statement was issued stating that the DIKO Political Bureau and parliamentary group have expressed their strong, unreserved and unanimous support for Mr Kiprianou, president of the republic and chairman of the party, and particularly for his handling of the entire policy on the national issue.

O AGON Calls for Elections

NC281050 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 28 May 80 p 1

["My Opinion" column by an observer: "Presidential and Parliamentary Elections the Only Solution"]

[Text] In the current situation we see no alternative nor any correct and democratic way of confronting the political crisis, other than the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections.

We sincerely believe that any other solution or any other effort to get around the deadlock will only serve as a temporary remedy. This will not only fail to rectify the situation, not solve the problem and not lead anywhere, but it may ultimately create more explosive situations. It will increase the dangers and spread the chaos.

Why do we support the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections?

The leadership, after everything that has happened, must strongly feel the need for a renewed popular mandate to continue its work. If the leadership does not sense this need and if sticks to the position that it must serve out its term of office, it will be difficult to solve the crisis.

President Kiprianou was elected in 1978 with the people's unanimous support. All political groups supported him. He was supported by Mr Kliridhis, AKEL, EDEK and the Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus, as well as by Mr Papadhopoulos and all the pro-Makarios forces.

Today, however, nearly everybody is questioning his ability to lead the people and the correctness of his policy.

Consequently, the president must not only feel the need but must consider it his duty to resort to his people. He must ask the people to decide, through their vote, whether he is to remain their elected leader or whether they denounce his policy.

Democratic rule, the interests of the country and the president's own interests demand this. He cannot be a president who is constantly being questioned. He must turn to the people for clearcut democratic answers.

The present political representation in the House of Representatives does not in any way reflect current political reality and the popular masses' stand. Many things have changed since 1976, much has been destroyed. In the past 2 years, in particular, serious political differences have arisen. The House of Representatives--and this has been stressed by its members--no longer reflects popular sentiment. The people must be given the opportunity to make a new choice.

We believe there is no more room for waiting, indecisiveness and procrastination. The domestic situation demands a permanent solution. Then we will be able, at last, to begin confronting the common enemy. It is imperative to go to the people immediately for only the people's vote can give exact, just and democratic answers.

EDEK COMMENTS ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS, WALDHEIM PROPOSAL

NC271940 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Following a study of the recent political and economic developments, the Political Bureau of the socialist party EDEK has issued a statement pointing out the existence of a political and economic crisis; it recommends patriotic unity starting from the bottom of the people's masses on the basis of a solution that would be founded on the UN resolutions and the internationally safeguarded principles and rights.

On the political issue the EDEK statement rejects the Waldheim formula, noting that its acceptance would mean complete abandonment of the idea for the implementation of the UN resolutions, a federal structure and a turn toward a bizonal [solution]. It also attributes the deadlock to the continuing occupation the Turkish intransigence and the suppression of the voice of the Turkish Cypriot masses.

The statement notes, however, the position holding that the Greek Cypriot side is also responsible for the deadlock because of intransigence, undermines the struggle and offers excellent pretexts to the Americans, NATO, Ankara and its representatives here to attribute the responsibility to the Greek Cypriot side for the deadlock in the talks.

With regard to the internal situation, the EDEK statement says that it entails great danger. The statement talks about the lack of a consistent and prudent struggling stand, the hesitation in defining the course, the undermining stand of those who hasten to surrender to the conquerors and talks about the presentation of a multi-faceted official government policy. The statement adds that the country needs a vigorous leadership with a concrete plan and objectives as well as with the will and power, as it puts it, to correctly wage a struggle for national survival and salvation.

On the economic issue, the EDEK statement says that the country's economy is being led toward catastrophe and that the party has dissociated its responsibilities by voting against the budgets.

Concerning the question of the cooperative movement, the statement refers to EDEK's position that there is a need to change the legislation and to exercise control as well as the need to disclose all facts and punish those involved. The statement adds that not only will the cooperative movement survive but, cleansed from rottenness, it will be strengthened and head in the right direction.

UN OFFICIAL CLAIMS 'GAP IS NARROWER' ON TALKS

NC280630 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 28 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] "The gap is narrower," a senior U.N. official said yesterday about the views of the two sides with regard to the intercommunal talks, but he was unable to say when the talks might resume.

Meanwhile, the U.N. special representative, Mr Hugo Gobbi, and his deputy Mr Gorge, had another meeting with the Foreign Minister Mr Rolandhis in the continuing process of getting differences smoothed enough to allow talks to begin.

These contacts are expected to be given added momentum now with the return to Cyprus of President Kiprianou and the anticipated early return of Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas who is still in London after his visit to Islamabad for the Islamic conference.

Reliable sources indicated yesterday that a visit by Mr Gobbi to Athens and Ankara is a strong possibility after the consultations at local level reach a sufficiently advanced stage.

These sources suggested that Mr Gobbi might go to Athens and Ankara together with Mr Perez de Cuellar, the UN under secretary general for special political affairs who as former UN special representative in Cyprus is an old hand in the Cyprus problem.

Senior UN sources in Nicosia asked yesterday whether this implied exploration of "new avenues" suggested that this is a good guess.

It is understood that certain ideas are being discussed on which the views of the two sides are being sought in an effort to have a mutually acceptable declaration if and when the parties resume their seats at the negotiating table.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ISIAMIC CONFERENCE, RESOLUTION

NC281200 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 28 May 80 p 12

[Text] The Islamabad Islamic conference that ended last week "reaffirms its support for the Msulim Turkish Cypriot community of Cyprus and stresses its good intention to contribute to the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue."

The foreign ministers of the Islamic countries express hope that "the inter-Cypriot talks will be resumed as soon as possible without any further delay. These talks should be conducted in a constructive manner--so that positive results may be found--under the auspices of the UN secretary general."

Commenting yesterday on the Islamic conference, the government spokesman said that its outcome was better and more concrete than the previous one and that the resolution on Cyprus was more objective than before.

In particular, the spokesman pointed out, the latest resolution did not mention the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, who in a previous conference resolution was referred to as president." "In addition, the economic blockade of the Turkish Cypriots was not mentioned" in the latest resolution.

The government spokesman indicated that there were positive points in the resolution as well, in particular, reference was made to the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements and there was an expression of the hope for the resumption of talks.

According to the spokesman, the Foreign Ministry and information services of the republic had undertaken a campaign abroad to secure favorable results in Islamabad.

The conference resolution supports the principle of "equality" of the two communities in Cyprus in a bicommunal federated state, where the two communities would live side by side, peacefully and securely, without either of them having the right to oppress the other. The resolution calls on the two communities in Cyprus to achieve a peaceful solution through talks.

The resolution also calls for the member-states and Islamic organizations to do whatever is possible so that the Turkish Cypriot community will benefit from the international aid that is granted to Cyprus.

The Islamic countries, finally, call upon the Islamic Development Bank to establish a special fund in order to strengthen, among other things, the economy of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The "foreign minister" of the Denktas administration, Mr Atakol, on his arrival in the occupied territories from Pakistan, has stated that during his visit there, he had useful talks with representatives of various Islamic countries. He described the adoption of the resolution on Cyprus as a success for the Turkish Cypriots, because, for the first time, it refers to the economic condition of the Turkish Cypriot community.

SENIOR GREEK OFFICER DEPARTS AFTER 'DISAGREEMENT'

NC281105 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 28 May 80 pp 1,12

[Excerpt] Gen Nikolaos Moutousis left Cyprus on Monday before completing his 2-year tour, following a strong disagreement with the national guard commander, General Komninos. General Moutousis, who was in charge of the Larnaca area (chief of infantry inspections), left Cyprus on Monday afternoon after an 18-month stay, without asking leave of General Komninos.

According to I SIMERINI's information, the sudden departure of General Moutousis is due to strong disagreements that had emerged between himself and General Komninos on Cyprus' defense.

Specifically, we were informed that General Moutousis had denounced some of the shortcomings of the national guard and that his suggestions to strengthen the island's defense capabilities were systematically ignored. We were also informed that General Moutousis asked to leave for reasons of principle after sending a serious of reports to the competent authorities. According to our information, General Moutousis' reports include many facts that refer to the condition of the national guard and emphasize the role of General Komninos, who has been in charge of the army since 1975. According to our information, General Moutousis, before his departure, had met Greek Ambassador Mr Zacharakis, whom he briefed on the reasons for his departure from Cyprus, as well as other serious issues that are related to the defense of Cyprus and General Komninos.

Government Denial of Involvement

NC281801 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Answering a question on today's press reports concerning General Moutousis, the government spokesman said that General Moutousis had been recalled by the Army General Staff of Greece and that the Cyprus Government was not involved in this recall in any way. The spokesman further clarified that General Moutousis' departure was due to reasons absolutely unrelated to the island's defense.

POLICE INVESTIGATING COOPERATIVES, COMMISSIONER AZINAS

NC240735 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Interior yesterday confirmed that police investigations have already started into the question of the cooperatives and that instructions have been given for their completion with all possible speed.

At the same time the ministry kept silent about the deputy attorney general's call for the arrest of the Commissioner of Cooperatives Mr Andreas Azinas, though it did not rule out such a possibility in the future.

"The police shall proceed with the required processes for any additional action if in the progress of investigations it is found that this is necessary," it said.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced that it is asking for more information before deciding on the deputy attorney general's suggestion for suspending Mr Azinas whilst the investigations are proceeding.

Kiprianou on Possible Azinas Arrest

NC240736 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 24 May 80 p 8

[Text] "The question of arresting the commissioner of the cooperative movement is a matter for the office of the republic's attorney general and the government cannot interfere in its jurisdiction."

President Spiros Kiprianou is said to have made this statement to his close circles in view of the situation created because of the refusal of the police to carry out the instructions of the republic's deputy attorney general.

President Kiprianou will return to Cyprus next Monday and it is expected that he will deal personally with the state crisis caused by the government's refusal to carry out the instructions of the attorney general.

Government Reaffirmation of Support for Cooperatives

NC271117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 27 May 80

[27 May official Government of Cyprus statement on the cooperative movement--read by announcer]

[Text] The government wishes to refer to certain press reports as well as to certain malicious rumors that tend to shake the public's confidence in the cooperative movement. As has been repeatedly stressed, the clear and firm decision of the government is to continue to support the cooperative movement. Consequently, there is no reason for any concern by those who are conducting transactions with the cooperative movement or by those who made deposits in cooperative establishments.

KREISKY VISIT CONTINUES WITH TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Discussion With Rallis

AT281404 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Today, during the talks between Prime Minister Rallis and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, issues concerning Greece and Austria as well as international issues were discussed. The talks took place in the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis and staff officials from both sides participated. At 1330 [1030 GMT] the foreign minister will give a luncheon in honour of the Austrian chancellor. Tonight Kreisky will give a reception in honor of Prime Minister Rallis. The Austrian chancellor's official visit to Athens will end tonight. Kreisky will remain privately in Greece through Sunday.

Averof Visit, Press Conference

AT281851 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] This evening at 1700 [1400 GMT] the Austrian chancellor visited National Defense Minister Averof at the National Defense General Staff Building and had a private talk with him for 45 minutes. Upon his arrival the Austrian leader was received by Averof, accompanied by Chief of the Army General Staff Lieutenant General Karayiannis. Arms were presented by [word indistinct] of the armed forces and the navy band.

In a press interview this evening, Austrian Chancellor Kreisky stressed that there are no serious problems between Austria and Greece, countries that are linked by a sincere and traditional friendship. At the meetings which I had with government officials, of course, we discussed bilateral relations, especially our relations in the economic sector which I believe offer significant prospects for development. We also discussed issues of international politics. We are small countries, he added, and developments at the international level affect us. We are democracies in the eastern extremity of Europe and we immediately accept the influences on us from events in both Eastern and Western Europe.

In reply to questions, Kreisky said that Austria does not have a direct connection with the Cyprus problem but hopes that Waldheim's efforts will be crowned with success. In connection with international detente, he affirmed that there are seedbeds of crisis in the Middle East, Iran and Afghanistan while calm prevails in Europe, at least partially, and more generally Europe is trying to decrease international tension. I believe, he said, that through patience a gradual solution will be found in all three seedbeds of tension which I have mentioned. Nevertheless, at this moment there is a deterioration. Kreisky added, in connection with the hostages in Tehran, that as he hopes, sooner or later, the hostages will be released if there are no pressures to which the Iranian leaders would not prepared to yield.

Kreisky Entourage

AU281402 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 May 80 p 1

[Summary] Chancellor Kreisky's visit to Greece will primarily be focused on economic problems. This is refelcted in the fact that his entourage includes Director General Malzacher of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Automotive Corporation which established an affiliated company in Greece, Steyr-Hellas, in 1972. The Austrian delegation also includes Ambassador Dr Friedrich Bauer of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, as well as chancellery officials Hans Nigisch, Ferdinand Lauina and Press Secretary Petritsch.

SALONICA DAILY CLAIMS 'EXCLUSIVE' ON U.S.-TURKEY TREATY

AT281304 Athens NEWS in English 28 May 80 p 3

[Text] Details of the recently signed defense treaty between Turkey and the United States are contained in yesterday's edition of a Salonica morning daily, in what is termed an exclusive report. According to the report, the treaty was concluded to specify the mutual obligations and the scope of defense cooperation between the two countries as defined by articles 2 and 3 of the NATO Charter.

In addition to the main text according to the report, there are supplements dealing with specific issues. Supplement No 1 describes in detail the five-year plan of economic and military aid to Turkey by the U.S. Supplement No 2, dealing with cooperation in the defence industry, gives a full description of the plan for the development of Turkey's defence industry and specifies the sectors American aid will particularly concern.

The third supplement to the treaty gives the list of U.S. military bases operating in Turkey and specifies the status of administration and use of these bases by the United States. An appendix to the supplement deals in detail with the big electronic monitoring base in Bridlik, whose responsibility is to monitor Soviet rocket launchings.

AKROPOLIS: PAPANDREOU PREPARING FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

AT251335 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 25 May 80 pp 1,16

[Excerpt] [PASOK Chairman] Papandreou's intention is for PASOK to participate after the elections in a coalition government and for this reason he is adjusting to the needs of reality.

Of course Papandreou's admitted aim is for the people to entrust him with the responsibility of the country's government, something that does not seem very probable.

In any case, political observers have noted the PASOK chairman's effort to adjust for what he failed to say in his speech at the chamber regarding the government's policy statement.

Specifically, Papandreou said nothing about a nonaligned Greek foreign policy or about our complete withdrawal from NATO and he did not reiterate his opposition to Greece's accession to the EEC.

However, according to the observers, the most significant thing is that the PASOK chairman failed to commit himself to promises to the people regarding PASOK's plans if it were the government.

On the contrary, he tried to dramatize the consequences of the economic situation and the dominant interpretation is that he did so in order to hint that if he assumed power he would not perform miracles.

Obviously this dramatization is reinforced by his view that the Greek economy is on the threshold of bankruptcy.

PASOK's hope, that if it does not win an absolute majority in the next elections--which is doubtful--it will nevertheless be a regulator of the situation, flows from its assessment that it has expanded its popular support. However, at the same time this hope constitutes deliberate tactics--according to observers--to encourage the people to vote for it, thus creating "an atmosphere of power."

At the same time, it seems that Papandreou has been influenced by a passage in Karamanlis' speech upon his election as president of the republic in which he said that he attaches special significance to the consolidation of a calm political life which constitutes the prerequisite for the function of parliamentary democracy "because"--Karamanlis added--"only in this way can the smooth succession to power and political cooperation, when circumstances dictate it, be guaranteed."

It is precisely this possibility for political cooperation, when circumstances dictate it, which has strengthened Papandreou's expectation that it may be possible for his party to participate in the country's government.

Therefore, because of this prospect, the PASOK chairman is forced to adjust his policy to remove the points which cause dispute and consequently render impossible his participation in a government, because cooperation is unfeasible when there is an unbridgeable difference in political positions.

NEW DEMOCRACY, PASOK ACCORD ON 'SINK THE HORA' SCORED

AT281421 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 28 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "'New Democracy' and PASOK Have Caused National Damage: The Revelations About the Slogan 'Sink the Hora'"]

[Text] During the chamber meeting on Friday, 23 May 1980, faced with the insults of the government party about that famous slogan, "sink the Hora" (he had said that on 8 August 1976 in Alexandhroupolis), leader of official opposition A.G. Papandreou lost his equanimity and was no longer able to keep...his secret. According to the minutes that were published the following exchange took place:

Papandreou: Many times I have been the recipient of barrages from the government and the press on this slogan "sink the hora." Unfortunately, I have made a commitment and I am not in a position to speak, regardless of the damage this might cause, because I respect common decisions on critical issues. I am not in a position to say more, but if this story does not stop I shall be obliged some day to violate my promise and talk.

Averof: With regard to what you said first, this is the first time you have said it. When a leader or any member of the Parliament cites reasons of national interest in order not to explain something, the government and everyone else is obliged to respect that statement. I hope you will respect it too when the government tells you that it cannot speak about certain things because it may damage national interests.

P. Kanellopoulos: Mr Prime Minister, I would like to assure the chamber that indeed the PASOK chairman said those words for a certain national purpose. In August 1976 when we met and I asked him how he reached the point of making such a statement he gave me assurances about it. He told me why he had done it and I was assured that he did it for national reasons.

Papandreou: I want to thank Chairman Kanellopoulos because he confirmed exactly what I said.

On the next day, a newspaper friendly to both K. Karamanlis and A.G. Papandreou made the following frontpage statement which has not been denied:

"The 'sink the Hora' slogan was the product of a personal agreement between K. Karamanlis and A. Papandreou during the dramatic summer of 1976 when the Turkish provocations reached their peak with the dispatch of the seismographic vessel to the Aegean for undersea explorations of the Greek continental shelf...."

Prime Minister Y.I. Rallis and National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof were surprised by the PASOK chairman's statement that "sink the Hora" was a slogan within the framework of "common decisions on critical issues"!! It has been reported that both the prime minister and the national defense minister hastened to phone President K. Karamanlis to learn what it was all about...because for almost 4 years the top collaborators of K. Karamanlis did not know that the "sink the Hora" slogan had been uttered after a "common agreement...."! Meanwhile, A.G. Papandreou had been taking their propaganda attacks which made him look fickle and irresponsible while PASOK capitalized on the extremely nationalistic slogan during the elections of 20 November 1977. This is one aspect of the issue.

However, there is another aspect. The lack of coordination among government leaders of New Democracy resulted in A.G. Papandreou's outburst and revelation that the "sink the Hora" slogan was nothing but a "bluff" to scare the Turks and make the Americans and NATO worry!! Now all the interested parties know the truth....From this point of view, A.G. Papandreou indeed revealed a national secret!! Perhaps his action is mitigated because he was provoked by those people he thought were aware of the situation or were at least guided by K. Karamanlis not to annoy him on the "common decision."

Both parties are responsible for having caused national damage. Consequently K. Karamanlis was not wrong when he spoke about an "operetta state...." The difference is that his description is valid for the political situation in his day....

FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES INTERESTED IN OIL PROSPECTING

AT231355 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 23 May 80 p 12

[Text] The sea area from the Bay of Thessaloniki to the Dhodhekanisos Islands is now drawing the interest of the competent services for oil prospecting in Greece. However, it should be noted that this interest was aroused by foreign companies seeking to sign agreements for prospecting in the above-mentioned large area.

This fact has drawn the attention of officials regarding the possible motives prompting foreign companies to focus their attention on the Bay of Thessaloniki and the northwestern Aegean since this area had been completely "unexplored" to date although it was included in possible oil-bearing areas.

The only company which carried out explorations several years ago was the Esso company which, however, quickly abandoned the effort deciding at the time the area lacked interest.

The competent services are considering the fact that all these foreign companies suddenly focused their interest on this area as "serious" although they do not preclude the possibility of a coincidence.

In any case, currently the most substantial hopes for finding oil continue to be placed in prospecting by the public oil corporation in the Ionian Sea where large quantities of black gold are expected to be found.

REACTION CONTINUES TO KILLING OF NAP DEPUTY LEADER SAZAK

NAP Activity in Parliament Suspended

TA281452 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Senate and National Assembly groups, which met jointly today to discuss the killing of Gun Sazak, an NAP deputy leader, issued the following statement:

Given the current dimensions of treacherous and senseless incidents which have been going on for some time, our groups have decided to bring to the party Administrative Council the proposal to wage the struggle with the help of the nation. Until the party Administrative Council decides on this issue, our groups have resolved not to participate in parliamentary activities.

Ecevit Call for Effective Security

TA281800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] RPP [Republican People's Party] leader Bulent Ecevit has called on the government to ensure security of life throughout the country fully and immediately. In a written statement in Ankara today, Ecevit said that Nationalist Action Party deputy leader Gun Sazak's murder was extremely sad. He said: Unless the state displays the necessary effectiveness immediately against the widespread and terrifying acts of those who are trying to escalate such acts into a civil war through mass terrorism and to destroy the state and democracy, it might be too late to prevent Turkey from quickly sinking into much darker times.

Ecevit pointed out that the assassination of the deputy leader of a party showed the dimensions terrorism had reached in Turkey. Ecevit added: A situation at least as grave as that is the exploitation of the grief and reaction triggered by such a murder and the spreading of mass terrorism like a fire through the various parts of the country.

In his written statement Ecevit said: Meanwhile, the RPP--which has always categorically remained outside and against all kinds of terrorism--and its leaders are being openly pointed out as targets. On the one hand certain circles are advising so-called moderation and on the other they are spilling oil on the fires being set ablaze in the four corners of the country. We want the government to take the necessary state measures without wasting a single minute against the instigators, organizers and implementors of this mass terrorism and to fully ensure security of life in the entire country without delay.

Turkes Blames Ecevit

TA281715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes said that NAP deputy leader Gun Sazak was murdered by those who wanted to provoke an internal strife. At a press conference he held in Istanbul today, Turkes said: This plot should be foiled through our coolheaded, patient and calm stand. Turkes claimed that several NAP members and idealists were killed following statements by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit against his party members and nationalists in general.

Noting that Ecevit had attacked his party with lies and slanders in his speech in Kayseri, Turkes said that in his statements Ecevit presented the nationalists to the public as the guilty ones. Claiming that in his Kayseri speech Ecevit had presented new targets to the communist and divisive murder gangs, Turkes said: It is clear that Ecevit has incited the murderers against NAP followers.

Claiming that attacks on his party officials and members were intensified following Ecevit's remarks in Kayseri, Turkes added that the NAP Safranbolu and Yenimahalle District leaders were attacked and NAP deputy leader Gun Sazak was killed as a result of these incitements. Denouncing Ecevit as the person responsible for the bloodshed, Turkes added: Ecevit is morally responsible for every shot fired by the communist and divisive murder gangs. For years Ecevit has defended the communists and divisionists, supported them and established the unity of action and a front with them. He has conveyed messages to murder gangs through his statements.

Turkes also said that no attack or terrorist incident would intimidate his party. He said that the struggle would be waged within the framework of law and regulations. Turkes concluded his news conference by stating that Sazak, who was killed by terrorists, was a Turkish nationalist and a statesman who fought for the survival of the state and for the unity of the nation and the country.

Protest Demonstrations

TA281637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Demonstrations were held in various cities and districts today to protest the killing of Gun Sazak, the Nationalist Action Party deputy leader. In some places shops--including those owned by RPP officials--were attacked, and students did not attend classes. The curfew declared in Sivas at 0930 by the governor to ease the tension is still in effect. In Yozgat as well as the Cumra District of Konya a curfew has been declared from 2000 until tomorrow morning.

Curfew Ends in Sivas, Yozgat

TA290630 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The curfew, which was imposed in Sivas and Yozgat yesterday following growing tension after the killing of Nationalist Action Party deputy leader Gun Sazak, was lifted this morning. The curfew, which was imposed at 0930 yesterday, ended at 0600 this morning. A curfew was imposed in Yozgat from 2000 last night until 0500 this morning. Officials reported that the situation is calm in both provinces.

DEMIREL MEETS WITH ECEVIT ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

TA281805 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and RPP leader Ecevit met today to discuss the issue of presidential elections. The talks, which lasted 50 minutes, were held at Demirel's parliamentary office at 1700. In a statement following the meeting Demirel said that he would continue to defend his party's constitutional amendment proposal for the election of the president but that this did not mean that they would turn a deaf ear to practical solutions.

Demirel continued: We are ready to reassess the RPP proposals. The Justice Party Administrative Council will now be meeting and the pros and cons of these proposals will be considered by our colleagues. Pointing out that, following the Council of Ministers meeting tomorrow, this issue would again be discussed with Ecevit, Demirel said that the constitutional amendment bill would be submitted to the parliament tomorrow. Expressing his belief that, in the end, their proposal would be accepted, Demirel said: As long as the parliament is fragmented, the election of a president by the majority of the parliament will continue to produce the same difficulties.

In one way or another, the president will have to be elected by the nation. We believe that it is best that this should be done as soon as possible. We will insist on our proposal, but this should not mean that we will reject all other proposals. If there is a positive proposal we are ready to discuss it and to find a path that will lead to a solution to this problem.

Noting that the killing of NAP deputy leader Gun Sazak was also discussed during their meeting with Ecevit, Demirel said: I am extremely grieved by the killing of Sazak. We discussed this incident. I recommend calm to all my citizens. I am calling on our citizens for their cooperation. Our efforts to preserve peace and public order in Turkey must be supported. Help must be extended to our security forces. The incident is very grave. It is a fact that such incidents are a constant cause of grief in Turkey. Nevertheless, Turkey must preserve its calm and we must be assisted in our efforts in doing so. These issues were brought up during our talks.

In a statement following the meeting, RPP leader Ecevit recalled that all constitutional possibilities for the election of a president in Turkey had not been exhausted. He added that during the talks he cited the example of the dialogue between the two big parties, which resulted in a process that made it possible to elect the former president and the Senate and Assembly presidents. Ecevit said that he insisted that such means should be used extensively in this instance as well.

Ecevit said that he told Demirel that the method proposed by the RPP for the election of the president, which was refused by the Justice Party, should be considered once more under the present circumstances. Ecevit explained that the RPP proposal consisted of the democratic elimination of the weaker candidates, allowing the strongest candidate to be elected. Ecevit said that Demirel promised him that this proposal would be considered by the Justice Party Administrative Council.

In reply to a question by a journalist, Ecevit said that he would meet with National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan and that he considered this beneficial.

Following the Demirel-Ecevit meeting, the Justice Party Administrative Council met at 1830.

RPP Rejection of Amendment Proposal

TA281105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel's constitutional amendment proposal stipulating that the president be elected by the nation was rejected without discussion at the RPP joint parliamentary group meeting today.

RPP National Assembly Group deputy leader Metin Tuzun made a statement during a recess of the joint group meeting. In his statement, Tuzun said that a proposal without discussion was approved. Tuzun also noted that the joint parliamentary group will continue to discuss the presidential election issue. The Senate and National Assembly will meet jointly at 1500 to continue voting for a president.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank Board of Directors has approved a $83 million loan to Turkey to finance the Sumerbank textile project. The project envisages the modernization of Sumerbank and an increase in its production capacity. The loan will be extended for a period of 17 years at 8.25 percent rate of interest. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 21 May 80 TA]

AUSTRIA

GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION VISITS 27 MAY-2 JUN

AU281308 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 May 80 p 2

[Summary] A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber is paying an official visit to Austria 27 May to 2 June 1980. It is headed by People's Party Chairman Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The GDR deputies will be received by President Kirchschlaeger, attend a banquet given for them by Chancellor Kreisky, have talks with parliamentary deputies, and will visit the documentation archive of the Austrian resistance movement, the site of the former Mauthausen Concentration Camp, the Linz Chemie Corporation, the Kaprun powerplant and the Vienna International Center.

CANADA

MEXICAN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA261647 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 26 May (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived here today for an official 3-day visit to Canada. The president was received at the airport by Governor General of Canada Edward Schreyer, Mexican Ambassador to Canada Agustin Barrios Gomez and Canadian Ambassador to Mexico C.T. Charland.

The Mexican delegation and Canadian officials analyzed problems concerning the export of Mexican oil to Canada, the transfer of Canadian technology and important world problems, including the North-South dialogue.

Industrial, Energy Cooperation Agreement

PA281821 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2049 GMT 27 May 80

[By Julian Martinez]

[Text] Ottawa, 27 May (EFE)--Canada and Mexico today signed an industrial and energy cooperation agreement, coinciding with the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to this country.

Mexico will supply Canada 50,000 barrels of oil daily, and the agreement, signed in the presence of President Lopez Portillo and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, also includes development projects in mining, telecommunications, and transportation fields as well as the sale of oil and gas equipment.

The Canadian commerce minister will travel to Mexico in July heading a group of Canadian businessmen to explore the possibility of greater Mexican-Canadian cooperation in transportation, forestry, mining, farming and fishing machinery.

In the field of energy cooperation, Canada will help in the exploration of uranium and coal in Mexico.

Canada is interested in offering Mexico the "Candu" nuclear reactor. On this issue, however, President Lopez Portillo today said that "Mexico has oil and can wait many years to observe the development of nuclear technology and its possible advances in the use of the atom to produce energy."

The joint Canadian-Mexican communique notes that both countries agree to turn down informal U.S. proposals for a trilateral economic cooperation between Canada, Mexico and the United States.

Lopez Portillo reiterated--as he did in his speech yesterday before the Canadian Parliament--that the proposals for a U.S. Common Market "are incompatible with the objectives of Mexico's social and economic development, in view of the great difference between the development levels of the three countries."

Canada also turned down the informal proposals made in political and economic circles of Washington in favor of a U.S. Common Market, which would give the United States access to the important energy resources of its neighbors, Mexico and Canada.

Regarding political subjects, the joint communique notes the situation in Afghanistan and the position of both countries expressed at the United Nations

Lopez Portillo and Trudeau expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in Latin America and the Caribbean in recent years toward greater respect of human rights and the democratic ideals. They noted, however, their concern for the growing socio-economic instability in some countries.

Both leaders "expressed their wish that these problems be solved promptly through the free will of the respective countries, without any foreign intervention."

The Mexican chief of state told a new conference that this trip through four countries and which ends in Canada has confirmed all its objectives; that he is "fully satisfied with the bilateral agreements signed."

Lopez Portillo rejected the possibility of increasing Mexican oil production and said during his mandate, he will fulfill the promises made to the Mexican people to turn oil into development.

The Mexican president concludes his official visit to Canada tomorrow in Toronto, capital of the rich province of Ontario, where he will meet with a group of businessmen, hosted by the "Canadian Club" and the "Canadian Association for Latin America and the Caribbean."

UNITED KINGDOM

JORDAN'S HUSAYN MEETS WITH THATCHER, DISCUSSES MIDEAST

JN290548 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met in London last night with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Discussion during the meeting centered on the Middle East issue. His majesty stressed the importance of Europe's role in achieving a just and durable solution to the area's dispute. The two sides also reviewed issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington and by the Jordanian ambassador in London. Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur arrived in London yesterday afternoon on a private visit of several days to the United Kingdom.

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MINISTERS AGREE ON CUT IN UK BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

NC300930 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Brussels, May 30 (AFP)--Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) today agreed to a substantial cut in the British contribution to the EEC budget, after a meeting that lasted 18 hours.

The draft settlement was then going to the nine EEC governments, who were to notify their verdict on the plan to the EEC president, probably later today.

A French official said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington believed he could persuade British Premier Margaret Thatcher to accept the settlement.

EEC sources said that, short of a last minute surprise, the agreement on the British budget contribution would be accepted by the nine governments.

On this settlement depends a five per cent increase in EEC farm prices.

The French official said that, while France had obtained major assurances in the agricultural sector, it would accept the 1981 cut in Britain's contribution only if 1981-82 farm prices are fixed in advance.

The French view is upheld by Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, he said.

EEC President Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, said all the foreign ministers pledged they would personally recommend acceptance of the settlement by their governments.

The agreement was "very balanced and allowed for the positions of all members," he said.

Meanwhile the EEC agriculture ministers here today agreed farm prices and a sheepmeat arrangement to be applied from June 1.

Proposals Detailed

LD300909 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0825 GMT 30 May 80

[By Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Excerpt] Mrs Thatcher was this morning offered a new deal in Brussels in her bid for a substantial cut in Britain's Common Market budget payments.

The latest proposal came towards the end of a gruelling all-night meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels--but amounts to no more than the broad outline of a settlement, which must ultimately include increased Community farm prices and an end to the "lamb war" between Britain and France.

It is understood that a six-paragraph compromise paper on agricultural problems, studied by the ministers, did not fully satisfy Britain.

French sources said Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington thought the proposals, to be spread over two years, were not sufficient. But they quoted him as saying "I recognise it is everyone's last card and I will tell my government and let you know its point of view".

The new figures, reducing Britain's net contribution for 1980 and 1981 to levels round about those offered to the prime minister at the abortive Luxembourg summit, are contained in part of a text which the nine foreign ministers will now take for further consideration.

It will require lengthy consideration before the prime minister and her Cabinet give their answer, which officials in Brussels were today suggesting could be as soon as 48 hours.

More than 18 hours of talks, during which several complex proposals were tabled, are considered to have made substantial progress, but have clearly come nowhere near the full settlement of the budget dispute that had been hoped for by this weekend.

If Mrs Thatcher accepts the deal, her net budget contribution this year will be reduced from an estimated 1.1 billion pounds to 371 million pounds. Next year the reduction would be from an estimated 1.3 million [as received] pounds to about 445 million pounds. And for 1982 the Commission in Brussels would make proposals along the same arithmetical lines as the previous two years, depending on what Britain's net contribution would be likely to reach before any cuts.

Along with this budget document, Lord Carrington will be returning to London with the texts of last night's agreement on EEC farm price rises and an end to the protracted "lamb war"--agreements which can only come into force when the budget deal is finalised.

The farm package, which also includes safeguards for New Zealand lamb, was hammered out by Mr Peter Walker and fellow farm ministers also meeting in Brussels in the hope that it would speed a budget agreement.

Early today there was little indication of how successful the budget talks are considered to have been, but the fact that the problem is still not resolved may lead to a new dispute in the Common Market next week.

France has threatened to take unilateral action to provide financial support for her farmers if the new 5 percent average EEC farm price rises are not in forcy by Monday.

With no final agreement on the budget, the farm package does not come into effect and it is now up to the French Government to decide whether to risk a fresh dispute which would only further undermine strained Community relationships.

EEC spokesmen today stressed they were not formally committed to the plan, but it appeared to be the most detailed proposal under consideration since the budget fight began last year.

And when asked the reaction of Lord Carrington, his official spokesman said "he did not commit himself to the figures, but he recognises that nothing can be done at this stage.

"You can't say Lord Carrington is behind them, but we have the solid figures and that's quite a long way down the road".

Several delegations, notably France, are understood to have insisted on the inclusion of a clause forbidding Britain to veto farm price rises during the period covered by the compromise. Britain has been holding up agreement on prices this year as a bargaining tool to get other governments to agree to a budget settlement and to protest the spiralling rises in farm costs.

GERMAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMISSION CONVENES 29 MAY

LD291402 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Despite the present international tension that arose following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Bonn and Moscow are striving to prevent an interruption of their political and economic contacts. This desire, evident on both sides, became clear on the first day of the meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission in Bonn under the chairmanship of Nikolay Tikhonov, first Soviet deputy premier, and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff. Both sides assessed the session of the commission--originally planned for early January but postponed at Soviet request--as a "signal toward detente."

On the first day of the commission meeting, scheduled to last 2 days, the two delegations agreed on a long-term economic program and on economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and the Federal Republic over the next 25 years. This program is to give substance to the long-term cooperation set out in the framework agreement of 1978. Bonn maintains that this program, which is now to be submitted to the governments, can be signed in the foreseeable future.

The main emphasis of the envisaged cooperation is in the areas of energy, raw materials and metal processing. Under the program the Federal Republic is to take a greater part in future in the exploration of natural gas and oil on Soviet coasts. The USSR is already the major natural gas supplier of the Federal Republic; approximately 25 percent of all German natural gas imports come from the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of the German commission, the program may be taken into account already in the elaboration of the new Soviet 5-year plan for 1981-86.

The Soviet Union is the fifth largest economic partner of the Federal Republic outside the EC. Last year's volume of trade between the two countries amounted to approximately DM14 billion, but Soviet exports to the Federal Republic were higher than German exports. In the first quarter of this year German exports, however, overtook Soviet exports to the Federal Republic, which consist basically of natural gas, (oil) and raw materials.

It was learned that the impact of possible trade restrictions on German-Soviet economic relations were not mentioned at the commission session. In the past few weeks the Federal Government has repeatedly made it clear that it was opposed to Germany going it alone in possible trade sanctions against Moscow, but that it would not oppose an expansion of the so-called COCOM list, which specifies strategic goods banned from export to the Soviet Union.

During his visit in Bonn, Tikhonov is to meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Friday at the end of the commission session. It is expected that one of the topics could be the chancellor's trip to Moscow proposed for 30 (June). Tikhonov is the first leading Soviet politician to visit the Federal Republic since the Afghanistan crisis.

Lambsdorff Hosts Dinner

LD291656 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff has made an appeal that even in the present difficult international situation the dialogue between East and West should not be disrupted.

At a dinner in Bonn tonight on the occasion of the ninth session of the German-Soviet Economic Commission, Lambsdorff said that, on the contrary, every opportunity should be seized to correct tendencies toward following a wrong direction in relations between East and West. The continuance of the economic dialogue is part of the Western readiness for talks.

The Soviet delegation is led by Deputy Premier Tikhonov who will meet Chancellor Schmidt tomorrow.

In his toast Lambsdorff demanded that the detente which has been achieved in Europe must be preserved so that Europe could contribute to the peaceful solution of conflicts in other parts of the world. "This means that we should pointedly observe all bilateral and multilateral agreements between Eastern and Western Europe, and we expect (the same) of our partners." Lambsdorff concluded by appealing to the USSR to realistically assess NATO's negotiating package on counterarming and arms control.

Lambsdorff said the commission had never before met in such an internationally difficult situation. He described economic relations between the two countries as well developed and capable of further extension. The economics minister stressed that relations must also be seen against the international background "from which, at present, no stabilising, let alone encouraging impulses can be expected." The minister said that relations between the great powers had been upset. "On many hotbeds of crises in the world--especially on Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East conflict--they hold different views." For German policy, too, the world does not end at the borders of Europe.

Lambsdorff mentioned the situation in Afghanistan. He said the German attitude in this respect is known to the Soviets from the results of voting at the United Nations. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher had recently explained it once again to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, in Vienna. "Not to recall this today might be very courteous but insincere," Lambsdorff said.

DPA: U.S., SOVIET ENVOYS MEET IN WEST BERLIN

LD291616 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The U.S. ambassador in Bonn, Walter J. Stoessel, had a meeting in West Berlin today with the Soviet ambassador in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov. According to U.S. sources the two politicians exchanged views on "questions of mutual interest." The talk proceeded in a "businesslike, frank atmosphere." The meeting took place during a dinner at Stoessel's residence in the U.S. sector of Berlin.

SCHMIDT PLEADS FOR UNDERSTANDING FOR U.S., CRITICIZES USSR

LD291745 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Munich--At a works meeting at the MAN [Augsberg-Nuernberg Machine Factory, Inc.] plant in Munich today Chancellor Schmidt pleaded for understanding for the Americans. In view of the detention of the U.S. hostages in Iran, which has lasted now for over 6 months, Schmidt recalled the kidnapping of President Schleyer of the employers' federation and the hijacking of the Lufthansa plane "Landshut" which he said ended "with much luck" in Mogadishu thanks to the solidarity of the Somali Government. At that time, 2 ½ years ago, many people in the Federal Republic were "filled with impotent rage" and "pretty wicked thoughts" had made the rounds, not only in the bars. Yet Schleyer's abduction lasted only 6 weeks while the suffering of the Americans started over 6 months ago. Schmidt said he was "proud that even during that time of bitterness we did not violate the law."

The chancellor again criticized the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. Just as 12 years ago in Czechoslovakia and Hungary in 1956, the Soviets sent their troops "where they have no business to be." The Federal Republic wanted to help to get East and West talking to each other again and to understand each other's aims, fears and interests. "We do not wish to have anything to do with boastfulness and pretentiousness," Schmidt added amid applause. "We wish to serve peace."

SCHMIDT RECEIVES BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD292050 Hamburg DPA in German 1959 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt tonight received Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who is currently in Bonn for talks. According to a government spokesman, their hour-long exchange of views mainly concerned Brazil's and Latin America's political and economic development. They also discussed the effect of the present international situation on Europe.

MINISTER OFFERGELD MEETS WITH SENEGAL, MALI HEADS OF STATE

LD291644 Hamburg DPA in German 1538 GMT 29 May 80

[Summary] Bonn--Economic Cooperation Minister Offergeld had a meeting at Gymnich near Bonn today with the heads of state Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal and Moussa Traore of Mali, to discuss a joint project to dam the River Senegal at two points. The project is to be partly financed by Bonn. Mauritanian head of state Khouna Ould Haydala, who was to have taken part in the talk, did not in fact come to Bonn. Offergeld paid tribute to the cooperation of the three states as a particularly good example of how major development projects could be realized on a regional basis.

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RIYADH VISIT

DW281057 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1230 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts from interview by reporter Arnold with Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In contrast to the oil crisis in the early seventies, the present situation is characterized by an increasing imbalance with regard to the balance of payments. Industrial nations are in trouble. This is the first time that the Federal Republic has deficits. Oil-exporting countries, the OPEC countries, however, have surpluses. This problem was surely discussed in your talks in Saudi Arabia. What possible solutions were discussed in this connection?

[Answer] Yes, that is quite right. If we do not succeed in recycling the great monetary surpluses back into international circulation, back to the deficit countries, collapses and international crises could come about with aftereffects which we must avoid in any case.

Thus we first discussed how the Saudis view the functioning of the international banking system. We are of the opinion that it functions most satisfactorily and that it takes care of a great part of the recycling problem. From a national standpoint we have to consider how the subsidiaries of German banks abroad can avoid getting into difficulties that would have an effect on the German parent banks. A better reporting system is certainly necessary in this respect, a system that is being organized by the bank for international balance of payments in Basel. We want to intensify and improve it.

The international institutions, the International Monetary Fund, ought to borrow more money from the oil countries and pass it on with the use of subsidies to developing countries which are suffering. Part of the problem could be solved in this way.

[Question] Does Saudi Arabia also advocate the view that the International Monetary Fund ought to borrow more money from the OPEC countries?

[Answer] The Saudis share our view that the role of the fund in the international currency system should be strengthened, and we discussed a number of proposals as to how this could be done.

[Question] Just a few months ago the Federal Republic contracted a credit of roughly DM3 billion in Saudi Arabia. Will this remain a step which is the exception to the rule or will this happen more often?

[Answer] We are keeping open toward the Saudis the option of further services, the offer of investments, but at the moment we do not plan to obtain any more credits there.

[Question] If a country like the Federal Republic, which is dependent on oil, borrows from a country that has oil, does this not enhance the dependence?

[Answer] Yes, but you must realize that we also grant credits to the Saudis. The Federal Government guarantees well over DM6 to DM7 billion in bank credits which were required to finance export transactions, so an interdependence does exist here. But it really is mutual because they need our know-how, our industrial products; they also need our country for investing their surpluses. But it is necessary to stress time and again that we can get away from our trade balance deficit only if we consume less oil.

DIE WELT ON DKP FINANCING CAMPAIGN, TUDEH TIES

DW271110 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24/25 May 80 p 2

[Heinz Vielain article: "DKP Wages Election Campaign on Borrowed Money"]

[Text] Bonn--Having obviously run into financial difficulties, the communists plan to carry out a "Bundestag election campaign on credit." According to information provided by state protection authorities, all DKP candidates have been asked to obtain small loans of DM3,000 to DM5,000 from banks and savings banks.

The funds for the loan repayment installments are to be raised by a drive currently carried out by the DKP under the motto "material solidarity." The findings of the security authorities indicate that the DKP leadership has imposed special austerity measures on all subordinate organizations, among other things the curtailment of trips by delegations. Individual district organizations reportedly reached to this imposition with a cancellation of visits to fraternal parties in the "GDR" and in other East bloc states.

According to information in the state protection sector, the DKP has established new, close contacts with the Iranian communist Tudeh Party. In mid-January a delegation from Tehran conducted talks with the DKP party executive board. Security authorities have learned from the confidential talks that Tudeh official, Dr Baghai, declared on this occasion that his party indeed has reservations about Ayatollah Khomeyni yet it identifies itself with the latter's "campaign against U.S. imperialism." Iran at present is in a "revolutionary preliminary stage" with specifically Islamic characteristics, he said.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE SKEPTICAL ABOUT U.S.-PRC FRIENDSHIP

DW300855 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 May 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Hr.: "The New Friends"]

[Text] What matters in politics and in business is not whether partners like each other but whether or not their interests are in harmony. The U.S. President has termed China the new, great friend of the United States. This is an inexpensive form of politeness, particularly toward a guest from the country of smiles, but, after all the speeches, it must be assessed as amounting to as much or as little as remains in the way of common interests and of the will and capability to look after them.

Such interests quickly become obvious, perhaps too quickly, if and when one casts a glance at the common antagonist, the Soviet Union. In that respect, Americans and Chinese possibly have more in common than have Washington and some of its European allies. But this game among three great parties is devised on a long-term basis and is played with the help of all sorts of fiction, above all, with the idea that China now really is a power to be reckoned with and that this is not based only on hopes. This third world power, however, is just emerging. In Indochina it succeeded in saving face only with effort. It did not even venture to run the risk of an appearance as a power, and not just as an authority, in Afghanistan. Viewed from this angle the fact that the United States treats Beijing as a world power is an advance concession which will first have to be honored on a small scale. The visitor from China seems to be doing just that in Washington now by "assuring" the Americans that North Korea will not exploit the confusion in the south of the peninsula for another conflict.

The prospects emerging from this new friendship in the long run and on a large scale, however, are bound to remain speculative. By its character China belongs more to the states of the Third World, to the diffuse power of the "south" with which the industrial states will have to wage the next great dispute that it does to the classical powers of the north. Will the common interests whose conformity have now been celebrated in Washington outlive at least the interim phase up to this new struggle for survival? The friendship of the United States with "Joe" Stalin, for example, lasted only as long as Stalin needed it for his victory.

COMMENTATOR ON CONFLICT OVER U.S. DEFENSE SPENDING INCREASE

DW300835 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 May 80 p 4

[Commentary signed A.: "Carter Against More Money for Guns"]

[Text] Does the United States spend too much or too little money on its defense? Actually this question cannot be answered. It cannot avoid awakening emotions because in matters of armament the limits between too much and too little can never be drawn. Moreover, they will always be flexible depending on the state of armament of potential adversaries. So, is $154 billion too much or too little for America?

President Carter has become involved in a conflict with Congress over arms expenditures for the 1981 fiscal year because his government does not want to spend more on defense than the parliamentarians, but less. The joint draft for the defense budget, worked out by both houses of Congress, envisages $3 billion more than Carter. An amount of $3 billion more or less in a total U.S. budget of $613 billion does not matter very much. But, due

to the almost automatic rate of increase of America's defense expenditures, this increase would lead to an increase in military expenditures in the next 5 years of about $40 billion. The quarrel discloses the bind the American policy must face in this year of crises which simultaneously is also an election year: the required and publicly justifiable expenditures for butter and guns.

Carter considers the additional military expeditures unnecessary. In the forthcoming recession he want to have more money for social expenditures of all kinds, and the need of many big cities seems a more urgent problem for him than even more missiles. But the president is only facing the specters he himself conjured up: He who paints the danger of war in such striking colors as he did just recently should not be puzzled by the consequences.

CARTER'S OLYMPIC BOYCOTT YIELDS 'SMALL CONSOLATION'

DW291053 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 May 80 p 3

[Commentary signed Hd.: "Offside"]

[Text] The hopes of U.S. President Jimmy Carter that, apart from his own, about 60 other national Olympic committees would boycott the games in Moscow, have failed to materialize. At least 84 nations will march into the stadium with their teams on 19 July. Their number was greater only four times in Olympic history. A mere 36 national Olympic committees followed Carter's boycott appeal.

The responsible people in Moscow can heave a sigh of relief. The greatest sports spectacle of the world, held in the East bloc for the first time, will not be reduced to a farce. The situation is different in the camp of those who decided for the boycott more or less with a heavy heart. While Carter is left with the small consolation of having three of the most important allies on his side--Japan, Canada and the Federal Republic--the FRG Germans find themselves somewhat offside when it comes to the European countries surrounding them. Of the 34 European countries represented in the International Olympic Committee (IOC), 28 will send their Olympic teams to Moscow. The Federal Republic, the only boycotting EC member, is in the same formation with Albania, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway and Turkey.

In this country the boycott decision spells a defeat for sports and, above all, for sportsmen. It is impossible as yet to tell conclusively whether politics and the politicians will be able to chalk up a success or whether Carter's initiative will boomerang. One thing, however, can be ascertained even now by the example of this curbed boycott--namely, that sports cannot so easily be used as a suitable instrument of politics. But then this experience was gained by others even prior to the United States, last but not least by the USSR.

FRANCOIS-PONCET DEPARTS FOR U.S. VIA LONDON

LD291819 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has left Paris for the United States via London. He will hold talks in Washington tomorrow with his American opposite number, Edmund Muskie.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS RESULT FROM LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT

LD281347 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 80 p 44

[Unattributed report: "Mexico and France Increase Their Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] President Lopez Portillo ended a 3-day visit to France on Sunday, 18 May. The joint communique published on 17 May announced the start of negotiations in June aimed at concluding "as quickly as possible" a broad economic cooperation agreement between Paris and Mexico. This visit, reciprocating President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Mexico in March 1979, proved that, in the diplomatic sphere, the two countries share the same view on many issues and are equally concerned by current international tension and equally anxious to oppose the blocs' hegemony.

During President Lopez Portillo's visit to Paris, Mexico and France drew up a "general plan" for economic cooperation which quickly be confirmed by the conclusion of a long-term agreement. This plan notably makes provision for the development of Mexican exports of conventional finished and semifinished products, investment plans and the broadening of technological cooperation and professional training.

To facilitate the implementation of this plan the Banque Nationale de Paris and the Societe Generale have decided to grant Mexico FR300 million in credit within the framework of the FR1 billion ceiling given during Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Mexico in March 1979. So far Fr270 million have been used. The first loan amounts to Fr270 million for 5 years with a fixed 14 percent interest rate. The second amounts to Fr270 million given for a period of 8 years with a 6-year period of grace. A third loan has been agreed and this will be devoted to developing the fishing industry and the engineering industries.

In addition, three technical agreements have been signed by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. The first relates to the development of the agricultural and food industries "in advance of possible further contacts between specific enterprises." The second relates to the development of animal products (livestock raising and dairy produce). The third relates to agricultural mechanization on a small and medium scale. These three documents are part of the agricultural cooperation framework agreement signed in March 1979.

Finally, an agreement was signed which aims to encourage social tourism and regional development. In addition, France is to assist in developing ports and electrifying the Mexico City-Irapuato railroad and in developing transport and coordination between airports. Other sectors affected by cooperation include chemicals, petrochemicals, mining, metallurgy and the iron and steel industry.

Contrary to some reports, the French industry minister and the Mexican Embassy have officially denied that an agreement was signed during President Lopez Portillo's visit for France to build three nuclear power stations and a uranium enrichment facility.

PCF POLITBURO PUBLISHES STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD281257 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 May 80 p 7

[Apparent text of PCF Politburo statement: "France Must Pursue an Independent Policy"]

[Text] The PCF Politburo published the following statement yesterday:

The most recent world events confirm the correctness of our analysis of the present international situation. Imperialism can no longer do as it pleases. Its positions have become weakened. It is encountering serious obstacles in the implementation of its counteroffensive. The problems encountered by Carter testify to this, be it the failure of the piratical operation against Iran, his inability to prevent the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow or the difficulties in drawing his Atlantic allies into his aggressive and dangerous policy as he would like.

These few facts show the limits of imperialism's actions and resources. Imperialism is confronted by the crisis in its system and by the growth of contradictions between the different countries' multinationals. It is clashing with the rise of the peoples' struggle for social progress and peace, development and the determination of the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. This confirms that the analogies with 1938, which aim to convince people that the world is on the brink of war, are divorced from reality.

The correlation of forces in favor of national, social and human liberation which has further consolidated, is forcing imperialism to retreat and no longer allows it to decide questions of war and peace just as it sees fit. You can thus judge that there now exist forces throughout the world capable of successfully resisting imperialism's aggressive schemes and designs.

In this respect the USSR and the socialist countries are playing a vital role. The new, constructive initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact countries confirm this: The socialist countries' fundamental orientation consists in doing the maximum to preserve peace, to maintain detente and for disarmament. Socialism, by its nature, is indeed synonymous with peace.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Government's recent proposals constitute an important, positive step toward detente and peace.

The PCF expresses its satisfaction at Poland's role in the organizing of the recent Warsaw meeting between the president of the republic and Leonid Brezhnev. This meeting, permitting discussion and dialogue, shows that it is increasingly difficult for the capitalist countries' leaders to maintain an excessive tension in international relations, as they would like.

The PCF, for its part, has long been in favor of any progress along the path of the consolidation of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social regimes. Nevertheless, the Giscard government's policy has basically not changed: It remains oriented toward alignment with the FRG and allegiance to the United States. Such a policy does not allow France to play the role which befits it in the international arena, notably in favor of peace, detente and disarmament.

But Giscard d'Estaing is forced to take account of the international and national realities, particularly the action conducted by the PCF and other peaceful forces in our country, an action which corresponds to the profound aspirations of the majority of the French people for national independence, peace, cooperation and friendship between peoples.

Everything shows that it is possible, through the action of the forces of peace, to force the government to make France play a role more consistent with detente and international cooperation, to oblige it to take concrete initiatives in every sphere that it can, to contribute to the resolution of existing conflicts, and to promote the cause of disarmament and international cooperation. In a word, without putting its alliances in doubt, our country must devote itself to pursuing an independent policy of nonalignment with any bloc.

The development of this battle for peace and disarmament is all the more necessary since NATO's recent series of grave decisions: the confirmation of the December 1979 decisions concerning the production and deployment in Europe of 600 new U.S. missiles, the appreciable increase in military budgets and the reinforcement of the war arsenal. At the same time, a campaign has been conducted in France to prepare public opinion for the acceptance of the decision to produce the neutron bomb. These constitute many attempts to accelerate further the fantastic arms race and the sources of danger for the peoples. It is essential that all men and women of good will and all the forces for peace rally and act for peace and disarmament.

The PCF, for its part, has not spared and will not spare its efforts in this important battle. Based on the success of the major demonstration against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe last December and after the important meeting of European communist and workers parties in April, it is prepared to take, or participate in, any initiative for disarmament.

Paris, 21 May 1980.

UDF MEMBER ON DEFENSE COMMITTEE REPORT: 'YES' TO NEUTRON BOMB

LD291043 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 May 80 p 2

[Pascal Krop interview with French Democratic Union (UDF) delegate General Michel Pinton: "Pinton (UDF): Yes to the Neutron Bomb"--date, place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Several UDF Defense Committee proposals, particularly on Atlantic solidarity and European cooperation, seem to go far beyond the positions stated so far by the president of the republic. Two months before the head of state's decisions on the modernization of the French nuclear arsenal, does the publication of this report announce a change in French defense policy?

[Answer] The report's extracts which have been published so far are fragmentary, indeed distorted, and come from rough drafts which have been broadly reworked. I am inviting commentators to wait for the publication of our report before judging us. This will be within a fortnight.

Will this report ask for a change in defense policy? No. This report is a direct heritage of the defense principles outlined by the president of the republic in spring 1976--principles defended by the government of the day and approved by the majority in the National Assembly when voting on the 1976-1982 military planning bill. I will go further: Our proposals are directly in line with the defense principles set out by General de Gaulle between 1959 and 1964. At a time when some people are tending to reduce these principles to a few more or less fossilized formulas we want to maintain their spirit so as to apply them all the more to a world which is no longer that of 20 years ago.

[Question] But the Gaullists have never advocated--as the UDF report plans--France's automatic involvement in the event of a battle in Central Europe. By adopting this position are the UDF's military experts not casting a fundamental doubt on the French deterrent policy as it was understood by General de Gaulle?

[Answer] France could not remain apart from a battle for Germany. It is linked by the North Atlantic Treaty, which states that aggression against one of its members would be an act of aggression against all the others. But let us leave aside the legal aspect and look at the facts: If the battle for Germany, the first battle in a European war, turned out badly, the invasion and destruction of France would follow immediately. Who could thus claim that our participation in the war in Germany would not be inevitable? But we would retain control over this participation.

[Question] Why then does the UDF not recommend that France rejoin NATO's integrated command?

[Answer] Because the time and the form of our action must always remain a national decision. The citizens of France will not feel involved in this war in Europe unless it is a French war; the integration of our forces would possibly signify to our people that we are participating in an American war. And our history teaches us that there would then no longer be a French defense spirit. Moreover, the Alliance only covers a limited area (that of Western Europe), while France intends to pursue a world policy. To do this it must be able to dispose of its forces freely. Paradoxical as it may seem, France can be most useful to the Alliance by refusing to integrate with NATO.

[Question] You want to reform the Atlantic Alliance's present structures. What forms would you like to give it?

[Answer] The North Atlantic Treaty is increasingly unsuited to the world in which we are living. In particular, Europe is no longer that weak conglomerate, divided and in ruins when the Alliance began. Our report insists on the need to strengthen the European pillar of Atlantic defense. France, which remains loyal to the Alliance, cannot dissociate itself from this necessary evolution. On the contrary, we want it to take initiatives to strengthen European cooperation in defense matters, especially with the FRG and Britain. This clearly does not imply that we must end by integrating our forces under a new form.

[Question] There has been talk of violent polemics within the UDF on this report.

[Answer] There has been a quite normal debate, but no polemics. The report soon to be published was unanimously approvedly the 48 committee members.

[Question] Have the UDF's military experts acted in concert with the Elysee to formulate this report?

[Answer] It is not the UDF's job to be the head of state's spokesman; what we have written in no way binds his judgements or decisions. Our aim is to launch the necessary debate and to prepare the decisions which are to be desired. The UDF will be the first major party to propose a realistic defense policy and it will debate this freely with the others.

[Question] In this report do you come out in favor of the neutron bomb?

[Answer] Yes.

BRIEFS

PRC-FRENCH OIL EXPLOITATION--In Beijing Total and ELF-Aquitaine have signed two contracts for the exploitation of oil deposits in the Sea of China. These are the first contracts of this kind concluded by French firms with Beijing. The contract provides for the sharing of risks: the French firms' investment will amount to 49 percent and the PRC oil company will retain the majority, holding with 51 percent. [Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 29 May 80 LD]

LINKS BETWEEN SUSPECTED TERRORIST, OFFICIALS INVESTIGATED

AU301010 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 30 (ANSA)--A parliamentary investigation into allegations that high-ranking Italian officials including Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga may be implicated in helping the urban guerrilla son of a leading Christian Democrat (DC) to escape arrest is expected to continue here today.

The parliamentary commission with the power to strip M.P.s of their immunity was scheduled to hear Cossiga yesterday, but its session with a young suspected terrorist yesterday evening extended into the early hours of this morning (local) and was still not over at 0300 today.

Cossiga was named in connection with an alleged cover-up in favor of 28-year-old Marco Donat-Cattin, whose father, Carlo, many times a government minister, is now deputy secretary of Cossiga's own Christian Democrat Party. Cossiga's role in the affair was apparently exposed during recent questioning in Turin of Roberto Sandalo, the suspected terrorist who appeared before the parliamentary commission last night. Marco Donat-Cattin himself, like Sandalo, is a suspected member of the Front Line urban guerrilla organization and is on the run from charges of homicide and membership in an armed gang.

The Turin magistrates turned the findings from their questioning of Sandalo over to the parliamentary commission. According to Sandalo, the DC deputy secretary was warned by Cossiga that his son was about to be arrested and, thereby helped the younger Donat-Cattin to escape.

The commission was announced plans to push through with a marathon session with no recesses until such time as the final vote on Cossiga's position is taken. The commission has twenty members, ten from the lower house and ten from the Senate. Eleven votes are needed to have the charges against Cossiga shelved. Otherwise, the panel can vote to refer back to the two houses of Parliament proposing authorization for the courts to file and indictment against the premier.

Contrary to earlier reports, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni is not liable to charges in connection with the cover-up.

TERRORIST ATTACKS CLAIM LEADING JOURNALIST, POLICEMAN

CORRIERE DELLA SERA Newsman

AU281643 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Milan, May 28 (ANSA)--A command calling itself "March 28 Brigade" claimed responsibility for this morning's slaying of Walter Tobagi, journalist of Milan's leading daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA.

The authors of the killing are presumably members of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla organization who have taken this new name in memory of the date this year when four Brigadists were killed in a shootout with police in Genoa.

A commando consisting of four youths ambushed Tobagi near his home. He was killed while he was near a restaurant. One of the assailants hid behind some ornamental [words indistinct] where he waited for the journalist to pass by he then shot Tobagi from behind in the back and in the nape of the neck. The journalist died instantly. The assailants fled in a waiting car.

Officer Killed; Others Injured

AU281640 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Rome, May 28 (ANSA)--The ultrarightist Revolutionary Armed Nuclei (NAR) claimed responsibility for this morning's slaying of a policeman in an attack which also seriously injured two other officers. An anonymous telephone caller later claimed that the attack was the work of the Red Brigades, but investigators seemed to attribute little credibility to the second claim.

The attack took place in front of a large high school in a residential area of Rome while hundreds of students were waiting to enter for classes. Four terrorists (all young and masked) opened fire on a police squad car parked about twenty meters from the school and on another policeman guarding the front door of the school building.

Franco Evangelista and Giovanni d'Orefice were in the squad car. Evangelista was shot in the head and died an hour later in the hospital. The other injured officer is Antonio Manfredo. In fleeing the site of the attack, the terrorists opened fire on a taxi driver who was also injured.

About two hours later the Communist Party daily L'UNITA received an annoymous telephone call in which a man said that NAR was responsible for the slaying in reprisal for the slaying of Stefano Cecchin. Cecchin, 19, died May 29 last year. He was [words indistinct] condition at the bottom of a five-meter wall from which he had fallen as he was fleeing from political adversaries.

ALLEGED TERRORIST FLEES MAXIMUM SECURITY JAIL

AU241545 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 24 (ANSA)--Alleged terrorist Paolo Ceriani Sebregondi escaped from Parma maximum security prison today. The 33 year old inmate was serving a ten year sentence for participation in an armed gang. This is the second escape from a maximum security prison in less than two months. In April a group of terrorists and common criminals organized an escape from Milan's San Vittore Prison. Most of the fugitives were caught a few hours later.

According to the first reports released here, Sebregondi escaped after sawing off the iron bars of a window of the infirmary where he was under medical treatment for the injuries suffered when shooting broke out with police when he was arrested. He then climbed down scaffolding outside the building and fled.

Sebregondi was charged and tried for the slaying of Magistrate Fedele Calvosa, and his two-man bodyguard ambushed by a commando of the self-styled Fighting Communist Formations, a splinter group of the Prima Linea (Front Line) urban guerrilla organization, in Practica in November 1978. Sebregondi was caught by police three days after the slaying. He was acquitted of the charge of multiple homicide because of insufficient evidence, while the other defendants in the trial, Nicola Valentino and Maria Rosaria Biondi, recognized by an eye witness, were sentenced to life in prison and thirty years, respectively.

BERLINGUER ADDRESSES ECONOMIC, POLITICAL THEMES

LD281507 [Editorial Report] Rome L'UNITA on 18 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 21 a 2,000-word Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's address to a 16 May activists ("attivo") meeting organized by Communist workers at the Fiat car factory in Turin.

Berlinguer places Italy's and Fiat's own financial plight within the context of "the general crisis of capitalism," but warns against viewing "any proposal of economic restructuring as exclusively and always an attack on the working class and workers movement," explaining that "the crisis can only be overcome by moving toward socialism".

The 22 May Milan edition of L'UNITA carries on pages 1 and 19 a 1,400-word unattributed report on a Berlinguer interview with the PCI weekly RINASCITA. Berlinguer restates his recently expressed assessment of the present government's record and the need for a PCI victory in the coming local elections, since "a success by the Christian Democratic Party [DC] would encourage the entire rightwing operation begun by its present leaders, which has already done vast damage to the country." He claims that the government has shown "passive submissiveness to U.S. directives" in foreign policy. Berlinguer says there is a potential alternative majority to the present government and calls for a "mobilization" of the forces of this majority "around a blueprint for change."

Milan L'UNITA on 26 May carries on pages 1-2 a 1,600-word Ugo Baduel report on a 25 May Berlinguer speech at a party rally in Venice. Berlinguer again justifies his harsh criticisms of the government and reminds the Socialists that "the prospects for a government of national unity and of real democratic solidarity and even the unity of the left-wing forces, which is so necessary for changing our country, cannot be defended by attacking the Communists."

L'UNITA COMMENTS ON NATO, WARSAW PACT DELIBERATIONS

LD280913 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 May 80 p 22

[Giulietta Chiesa article: "What NATO and Warsaw Pact Say"]

[Text] The fact that the world we live in is still tottering on the brink of the abyss is shown partly by the whirling crescendo of meetings between heads of state and government leaders which we have been witnessing. The latest and most important of these is the one in Vienna, which marked the resumption of the dialogue between the United States and the USSR. This proved difficult because of the many points of friction and crisis--the Iranian Revolution, the illusory operation of the Camp David separate agreements, the Americans' failure to ratify the SALT II treaty, the seizure of the U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran, NATO's decision to give the go-ahead to the program for assembling and deploying the so-called "Euromissiles," the U.S. reprisals against Iran (sanctions) and the USSR (the Olympic boycott) and the abortive U.S. raid on Iranian territory. There has been a close interdependence among all these factors. Was it not U.S. Secretary of State Vance who pointed out that "if SALT II had been ratified at once it could have had an effect on events in Afghanistan, in the sense that it might even have been able to prevent them?" Does this verdict not imply an acknowledgement of the concatenation of events which created the detente crisis through a non-Manichean view of the gravity of the situation?

At Yugoslav President Tito's funeral, an impressive gathering of heads of state and government leaders--an event on an unprecedented scale--people met to pay homage to a man and to his work. Tito's demise has therefore gained an almost symbolic significance because it was exactly at that time that some of the threads of an interrupted dialogue were retied in Belgrade. But is it still too soon to be optimistic? The NATO meeting in Brussels last Tuesday and Wednesday and the Warsaw Pact meeting in the Polish capital Wednesday and Thursday have made it possible to form an updated assessment of the stances and trends emerging within the two alignments.

Let us begin with NATO. The final communique released by the Defense Planning Committee (comprising all members of the Alliance except France and Greece) first confirms that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has "modified the entire strategic situation" and demands "the Soviet troops' total and immediate withdrawal from Afghanistan" and then states, among other things, that "the alteration of the strategic situation in Southwest Asia demands total solidarity and greater cohesion from the Allies." It claims that there is a shared acknowledgement that "at a time when the United States is working to strengthen its means of defense in Southwest Asia it is necessary to guarantee that the Allies' attitude in deterring a potential attacker and defending NATO Europe will be similarly maintained and strengthened." Approval was reached for "a number of short-term measures which each country will have to adopt. These include the promptest and most complete implementation of pressing defense measures needed to improve the forces' potential in the NATO area."

The foreign ministers asked that at the Defense Planning Committee's next meeting (scheduled for December) a blueprint for further measures be drawn up. "The sectors to be considered will include the degree of preparation, the mobilization of reserve forces, ammunition and combat supplies, sea defense, the increase in air transport vehicles...military aid to Portugal and Turkey and the blueprint for infrastructures." Finally, the document states that "the member countries must achieve and maintain an annual increase of about 3 percent in defense spending." The NATO countries also signed a declaration condemning the holding of the hostages and demanding their immediate release. As far as sanctions are concerned, specific commitments were left to be decided by the Naples meeting. So United States emerged from Brussels having gained highly important and serious results.

Proposals on Negotiating Table

First, the acknowledgement that NATO's interests extend beyond the Alliance's geographical and statutory limits. Second, the decision on a division of tasks which enables the United States to concentrate its efforts in other parts of the world.

As far as proposals to the other side are concerned, the Brussels final communique simply repeats the offer--already made last December when it was decided to give the go-ahead to the Euromissiles--of negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on so-called "theater weapons." In the meantime the United States is starting to withdraw 1,000 old nuclear warheads.

The document adopted in Warsaw is more complex--and undoubtedly more full of specific proposals. It centers on the proposal "to hold in the near future a summit meeting of heads of state from all parts of the world." It states among other things that "talks on medium-range nuclear missiles are possible" and that "only one thing is needed for such talks to begin: the cancellation of NATO's decision to deploy new kinds of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe or at least to postpone its implementation." But this is essentially nothing new. The part of the document centered on the following seven effective proposals seems more interesting: 1--"As a joint act of good will to reach an agreement, (it could be agreed that) as from a previously decided date no state and no group of states in Europe will increase the dimensions of its armed forces within the area defined in the CSCE Final Act." 2--"Strict observance of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act" (equal sovereignty, nonuse of force or threats, inviolability of borders, states' territorial integrity, peaceful solution of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, observance of human rights, equality of rights for the peoples to determine their own future, interstate cooperation and observance of accords). 3--With a view to the Madrid conference, "the intensification and extension of the exchange of viewpoints on bilateral and multilateral bases." [paragraph continues]

4--"Accelerating preparations for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe" to make it possible in Madrid to adopt "practical decisions on the conference's objectives and on its date, location and procedures, including the agenda for its first session." 5--"An immediate resumption of talks in the directions in which they were adjourned or broken off." 6--An immediate start to talks on topics which have hitherto not been discussed but which "can halt the arms race" (for instance the "banning of new weapons systems" and a cut in military spending). 7--To start examining, "within the UN framework, for instance, the problem of limiting and lowering the level of the military presence" in various parts of the world.

Finally, last Thursday another proposal arrived on the negotiating table, from the Afghan Government to Pakistan and Iran for direct bilateral negotiations "aimed at guaranteeing shared borders" and "also making possible the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops."

It is difficult to deny that some new factors have emerged. The Americans' reactions have so far been prevalently negative, though there have been a few signs of cautious appraisals. And there is no doubt that a careful interpretation is needed beneath the thick outer surface of propaganda which surrounds both sides' proposals. Europe, which hitherto has acted as spectator and which risks being relegated to a more or less submissive obedience to U.S. pressures, has the political scope to assert itself.

EGYPT'S GHALI DELIVERS AS-SADAT MESSAGE TO POPE

NC291331 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1313 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Rome, 29 May--This morning, His Holiness Pope John Paul II received Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, who conveyed to him a personal message from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

MENA has learned that the message is connected with Egyptian efforts to achieve full Palestinian autonomy as well as Egypt's interest in the subject of Arab Jerusalem.

MENA has also learned that his holiness the pope expressed understanding of and interest in Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. He also gave his blessing to these efforts.

This morning, Dr Butrus Ghali met with Cardinal Casaroli.

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH SOMALIA--Rome, May 28 (ANSA)--A joint Italo-Somali fishing program designed to give a big push to the African state's fishing industry is slated as one of the results of a cooperation agreement signed here Tuesday. The signatories at the Italian Foreign Ministry Building were Somali Agriculture and Fishing Minister Osman Jama Ali and Italian Foreign Undersecretary Giuseppe Zamberletti. [Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

LA VANGUARDIA REPORTS 20 MAY SUAREZ SPEECH TO CONGRESS

LD291505 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 May 80 p 5

[Report on 20 May speech by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez in Congress of Deputies political debate: "Suarez Calls for 'Social Awareness' To Help Resolve Problems"]

[Text] Public Order: Early Presentation of Public Freedoms Statute

At 1645 Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez mounted the rostrum and read out a lengthy speech, in which he said, in short, the following:

"In opening this debate, it is my sincere desire that it will serve and contribute to the usual aim of any parliamentary debate of a general nature: to establish, clarify and compare the stances of the government and of each parliamentary group on the principal problems and to rigorously criticize their respective stances or decisions."

Let Nobody Expect Miracles

"Let nobody expect miracles. Let nobody expect us to improvise overnight a solid, institutionally strong and socially deep-rooted democracy. Reality always imposes its limits on wishes. And today we still have a fragile democracy, because what proved impossible to establish in the last 150 years cannot put down deep roots in 3 years.

"We have a weak democracy because individual and collective behavior and the attitudes of individuals and of the social forces are still adjusting themselves to the levels of responsibility which must be shouldered in exercising freedom. We have a fragile democracy because the political, trade union, employers' or professional organizations which sustain a democratic society are also fragile.

"I believe that when there is talk of disenchantment--and there is frequently talk of this--the circumstances under which we are operating and under which the government must perform its task are not sufficiently explained."

"Among the people's demands," Suarez said, "with which society is appealing to the state, a clamor calling for peace, order and public safety can be distinguished."

"Vigor and firmness--stringency, in short--within the strict framework of the laws, will be the unchanging coordinates guiding the government's activity to eradicate the scourge of terrorism and the phenomenon of crime. No citizen can deny or shirk his share of responsibility in creating an atmosphere of peaceful, sincere and interdependent coexistence, because nobody is entitled to feel indifferent to or detached from the public interest in a society of freedoms. Nor can anybody seek a pretext for avoiding obeying the laws. The law's prestige is an essential value in a democratic society, and its internalization by citizens is a principal responsibility of the state bodies and the political forces."

The prime minister then announced the early presentation to the Cortes of an organic law containing the statute of the public freedoms envisaged in the Constitution and the legal safeguards for its full effectiveness. In accordance with the Constitution, this organic law will define the areas of legality and illegality in exercising public freedoms. It will explicitly abolish the legal provisions of the previous legislation which are contrary to the Constitution and to the statute itself, clarifying the areas of legal uncertainty or doubt currently existing.

"The rule of law," the prime minister added, "also has another dimension of crucial importance in Spain's present situation: the strict and inexorable implementation of the existing laws in the action against armed violence, whose eradication requires a special collective effort of responsibility, support for legitimate authority and cooperation with and support for the state security bodies."

Measures Against Terrorism

"I emphasize that these measures have largely been adopted already, are in the process of being implemented and will soon produce their full effects. These include the opening of the data processing center scheduled for the second half of this year, whose programs have already been written, the reorganization of the police intelligence services, a national plan to thwart bank raids, an increase in the police presence on the streets, by means of an increase in the motorized personnel, the enlargement of the judicial police groups specializing in juvenile delinquency and drugs, the redistribution of personnel, and so forth."

Economy: "Struggle Against Unemployment Depends on Productive Investment"

Under the present circumstances, the energy crisis and attention to employment are the only priorities which can be considered by an economic policy which honestly and realistically attempts to tackle the country's problems.

The two priorities should be pursued while at the same time considering and taking into account the evolution of our economy's fundamental balances: in the first place, with respect to inflation. A good deal of progress has been made in this field. And there is currently reasonable hope that the safeguard clause freely laid down by the social agents in the framework agreement between trade unions and employers' organizations will not be exceeded as of 30 June 1980, or at all events that the deviation with respect to this clause will be very slight.

The reduction of our energy dependence is a fundamental and basic priority.

The government therefore intends to develop and accelerate the national energy plan, both with respect to investments in energy production, transportation and distribution and with respect to investments in energy conservation, research and development.

It is also necessary to restrict the sectors in a state of crisis on which action will be taken, since no government can commit itself to supporting ruinous forms of production indefinitely or to protecting all jobs existing in all sectors. If it did so, it would only be at the expense of the development of other sectors which are more productive, profitable and dynamic and thus have a greater potential for creating employment than have the backward sectors which it supported.

Most Grave Consequence

Unemployment is taking shape as the gravest consequence of the accumulated economic crisis which we are experiencing. Unemployment is possibly the major tragedy of the industrial societies, the greatest factor of injustice and the greatest issue demanding solidarity among the members of society.

Measures Against Unemployment

Payments in this connection, which totaled 210 billion pesetas in 1979, in comparison with the 145 billion pesetas scheduled, will increase considerably again in 1980, possibly creating a large deficit. The Spanish system is one of the most generous among the Western countries.

A serious and thorough effort must be made to make way for the generation reaching the working age, and this effort depends on a takeoff of productive investment, because only in this way will our potential growth ceiling really be reached.

In the first place, there has been continuity in implementing the measures envisaged in the Moncloa pacts. Second, the elimination of the legal obstacles to the creation of employment as a policy, has been achieved. Third, vocational training plays an important role in creating employment, since it facilitates the setting up of enterprises and helps the industrial conversion processes which are currently so necessary in our economy.

Employment Policy

Fourth, unemployment has also been combated by means of qualitative actions and local initiatives. An instance of the former is the privileged financing for setting up and expanding industrial cooperatives and labor associations.

The government's overall strategy in employment policy will be supplemented by the following lines of action:

First--Reappraisal of the specific employment policies.
Second--Moderation of increases in earned incomes.
Third--The combating of fraud with respect to unemployment benefits and hiring workers outside the social security system [la contratacion al margen de la seguridad social].

Savings and Productivity

The prospects for increasing the product available for meeting national expenditure and for creating jobs at the rate necessary for reducing the rate of unemployment to an acceptable level will depend on two strategic factors--increasing the level of national savings and increasing productivity. Without a strengthening of these two variables, it will be possible to tackle the investment process which the Spanish economy requires.

Autonomies: "Only Solution, But Principal Danger to Democracy"

Building the state of autonomies is our only solution, but it is also the principal danger threatening our fragile democracy.

The problem of equality is resolved by the organizational freedom which is the dominant element in the above-mentioned principle. If the regions which will not attain full autonomy via article 143 of the Constitution really wish to equip themselves with an organizational structure parallel to that envisaged for the regions of historic restoration [The Basque Country, Catalonia and Galicia], there is nothing in the Constitution, the majority party's principles or the government's attitude to prevent this.

Statutes Before June 1983

The situation of economic crisis which we are experiencing also compels us to be highly responsible in the new state's financial structure. At all costs we must avoid the accusation that the autonomous state leads to a squandering of resources. The autonomous state must be built with the state administration's personal and financial means, because the public sector's resources cannot be stretched indefinitely--hence the need for austerity in the administrative sphere.

The basic policy guidelines of our platform, in which the activity of the party and of the government emanating from it may be summarized, are as follows:

--Since the requirements envisaged in article 151 of the Constitution have not been met in any region and since the general requirements of the autonomy initiative must be deemed to have been met in all these territories, the government regards this autonomy initiative as authorized, so that the drafting and promulgation in all of them of autonomy statutes containing the individual organizational system which these territories desire--including, where appropriate, that envisaged in article 152 of the Constitution--can be set in motion. These statutes should come into force during the current year and before the second quarter of 1983.

--Ceuta, Melilla and the provinces left outside the autonomy structure will receive special consideration, joining other communities, if that is the freely expressed desire of the parties concerned in each instance. If a different desire is expressed, the constitutional means will be used to give these cities and provinces autonomy, taking their special characteristics into account in each instance.

--The government will submit bills to the general Cortes on matters of powers and these bills will include the corresponding clauses of specific demarcation under the principle of equality, following the practice already adopted by the general Cortes and in accordance with what is stipulated in article 28.1 of the organic law of the constitutional court.

--Thorough legislation and, where appropriate, the government's regulatory power, bodies for cooperation between the state and the autonomous communists as a whole will be set up when necessary, which, chaired by a member of the government, will organize this cooperation in the matters of the various sectors. The government will also encourage any other machinery for active cooperation.

Andalusia Will Have Three Powers

--In the cause of Andalusia, the government will encourage and promote the processing of an autonomy statute in the way which has been formulated, which should be promulgated this year and give the autonomous community of Andalusia, if it so desires, a legislative assembly, elected by universal suffrage, a government council and a higher court of justice.

--The elections to set up the legislative assemblies or bodies which must be elected by universal suffrage in all the autonomous communities set up henceforth, in accordance with what was previously stated, will be held at the same time as the first general or municipal elections to be called. Until that time, these communities will be able to exercise their legislative powers through the setting up of provisional bodies.

Galician Referendum Within 6 Months

--A referendum will be called within 6 months to approve the Galician Statute. The bodies envisaged in it will be set up at the time and in the manner stipulated by the draft statute.

--The bills and resolutions enabling the government to continue to implement this policy with the appropriate parliamentary support will be submitted to the chamber.

DENMARK

ENERGY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN IRAQ ON OIL SUPPLIES

LD291427 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 28 May 80 p 8

[Bjarne Kjaer report: "Clear Road for Danish State Oil Purchases of Crude Oil From Iraq"]

[Text] Baghdad--During his official visit to Iraq, Energy Minister Poul Nielsson has laid the foundation for yet another agreement on state oil purchases on a scale equivalent to the agreement with Saudi Arabia. During Poul Nielsson's talks with Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim the way was opened up to concrete negotiations between the two countries' state oil companies on Danish state oil purchases.

Poul Nielsson said that they discussed state trade and the possiblities of Danish-Iraqi cooperation in energy conservation, energy research and natural gas. During their discussion Poul Nielsson invited the Iraqi oil minister to pay an official visit to Denmark and the invitation was accepted immediately. A date for the visit has not yet been agreed.

Poul Nielsson gave Al-Karim a briefing on the Danish Government's decision to allow the state to make direct oil purchases in oil-producing countries. Al-Karim's immediate reaction was: "It is about time. The big oil companies have been able to make profits off of you and off of us for far too long."

After his talks the Danish energy minister said that no agreement has yet been reached on the size of possible Danish oil imports from Iraq. "But it is vital for us that stable longer-term cooperation is established. It is not only important to make a quick advantageous oil deal; we must also bear in mind the importance of the longer-term supply situation," Nielsson said. The fact that nothing has yet been said about the scope of the likely agreement--it is, however, expected to amount to around 1 million tons of crude oil annually--is because it is still not known what quality of oil Iraq will be able to offer and how capable Danish refineries will be to deal with the fairly sulfur-rich Iraqi oil.

The reasons given for Iraq's interest as an oil producer in Danish energy-saving programs and natural gas projects are that Iraq uses twice as much energy to cook its homes in the summer as Denmark uses to warm its homes in the winter and that Iraq intends to embark on a natural gas project. Today Iraq burns off 80 percent of its natural gas in the desert, Poul Nielsson said.

The Iraqis have officially denied that there will be any form of trade or political conditions attached to a likely Danish oil purchase from Iraq. Dhuqan Muhammad Nuri, general director of economic relations in the Iraqi Trade Ministry, said: "There will be no conditions of any sort, merely the usual trade contract. We prefer transactions between states and would rather not sell oil to big oil companies." Yesterday Poul Nielsson also said that no one raised the question of linking Danish policies in any area to the future purchase of oil.

MINISTER CONSIDERS FORMING SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD281017 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 May 80 pt 1 p 10

[Cb. report: "Danish Security and Disarmament Committee"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen is considering appointing a security and disarmament committee, whose function will be to follow international developments and evaluate them from the viewpoint of Danish security policy.

The move comes against the background of a Liberal proposal, submitted for Folketing discussion and approval, to provide continuous evaluation of changes in international developments. Liberal defense spokesman Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he is extremely satisfied with the foreign minister's initiative. According to Kjeld Olesen's proposals the committee will comprise members from the ministries affected, politicians and representatives of Danish research in the field. Kjeld Olesen estimates that the cost of the committee's work will total 2.2 million kroner annually.

NORWAY

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS IRAN SANCTIONS

LD281011 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 May 80 p 12

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "All Clear for Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] The Storting Foreign Affairs Committee has given unanimous support to the Norwegian Government call for the necessary authorization to implement sanctions against Iran. The committee's recommendations, which were made yesterday evening, do not discuss what type of sanctions are possible. But the committee assumes that Norway will probably follow its allies' line in the affair. "Holding hostages is a monstrous act of tyranny. It cannot be accepted in Iran or anywhere else," the committee said. The question of possible losses for Norwegian interests because of sanctions will not be discussed by the committee in this context.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NATO ISSUES IN STORTING STATEMENT

LD280907 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Norway Prefers Troop Reductions to New Missiles; Offer of Talks, Soviet Union Silent"]

[Excerpt] The Norwegian Government gives its full support to the best use of the time up to 1983 to get talks going with the Soviet Union on troop reductions in Europe. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund stated during Storting question time yesterday. He was replying to a question from Hans Hammond Rossbach (Liberal Party), member for More and Ronsdal. The foreign minister informed him that the government gives its full support to Chancellor Schmidt's statements on this point. But, he said, NATO has made offers of talks to the Soviet Union on two occasions, and so far there has been no positive reply. The foreign minister also had to answer a question from Rolf Presthus (Conservative Party), Akershus, on the reported unwillingness of SAS to take part in the transportation of American servicemen to Europe in a crisis situation using SAS planes registered in Norway. In reply the foreign minister said that neither the Norwegian authorities nor SAS had received any such request. But, he declared, within the framework of NATO cooperation Norway has held out the prospect that Norway would contribute to such transports in crisis situations. The government will, of course, stand by its assurances, he stated.

NORDLI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD291421 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 May 80 pp 11,13

[Bernard Feron Oslo interview with Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli: "Human and Economic Freedom Has Been Assured in 40 Years"--date, place unspecified]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Soviet press recently attacked Norway over plans to deploy NATO equipment. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the USSR took the initiative to reopen negotiations with your government on the Barents Sea. How do you interpret this dual approach?

[Answer] USSR-Norwegian relations reflect general East-West relations. NATO membership is one of the pillars of our security. But to guarantee this security we also want to maintain stability and reduce tension. We are trying our utmost for good, open relations with the Soviet Union. For the moment we consider that the crisis is clearly serious. We fear for detente, we fear the arms race and, in particular, the race involving the most frightening weapons. Our hopes have been seriously wounded. But, despite the crisis caused by the unacceptable invasion of Afghanistan, we want to keep the channels between East and West open. Norway's negotiations with the USSR? This is a long-term question. It is important that we talk, and that both sides declare themselves prepared to find a solution.

SWEDEN

PALME MEDIATION OVER HOSTAGES WAS NOT PURPOSE OF IRAN VISIT

LD291523 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 May 80 p 6

[Bobo Scheutz report: "Palme on Iran Crisis: Pressure Will Delay a Solution"]

[Text] "I have the impression that if the rest of the world avoids further pressure on Iran we can look forward to a relatively swift solution to the hostage crisis. There is already a process in motion toward this, and I believe that our visit to Tehran has added to this process." Olof Palme made this statement after returning from his 2-day visit to Iran together with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez.

"Our mission was not to mediate between the United States and Iran or to make definite proposals on how the crisis should be solved," Palme coutinued. "The reason for our visit was to gather information on the Iranian Revolution, and we did not travel primarily as representatives of the Socialist International but rather as private persons and party chairmen. But we will report to the meeting of the Socialist International in Oslo in June." In reply to the question whether the three had had American contacts, Palme replied: "I certainly believe that."

Olof Palme expressed understanding for the background to the Iranian Revolution, but carefully avoided making any comments about its more controversial elements. "It has always been my view that it is completely wrong to take hostages, but now that it has happened everyone must work to find a peaceful solution," Palme said. "The course of the revolution will not improve if the rest of the world attempts to isolate Iran, and this would only make a solution to the hostage crisis more difficult." During the visit Palme, Kreisky and Gonzalez were able to meet President Bani-Sadr, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, Ayatollah Beheshti and the ruling Revolution Council in plenum session, but Olof Palme was not willing to give a detailed account of what was discussed.

Solution Could Be 'Relatively Near'

LD300929 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 May 80 p 8

[Magdalena Ribbing report: "Palme Home From Iran; Believes in Peaceful Solution"]

[Text] "If we avoid the use of force we can look forward to a peaceful solution in the relatively near future."

Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme made this statement on Tuesday when he returned from his short visit to Tehran, where together with Bruno Kreisky and Felipe Gonzalez he met with members of the ruling regime in Iran.

The three chairmen of the social democratic parties--Bruno Kreisky is Austrian federal chancellor, Felipe Gonzalez the socialist leader in Spain--had several meetings with those in power in Iran during the course of Sunday and Monday. Olof Palme thought that the visit was successful, but once again pointed out that it had not been intended to be some sort of mediation mission.

"We had no such mission, and it was not up to us to put forward concrete proposals or to urge anyone to adopt some particular course of action."

The three socialist leaders gave press conferences in different places around the world after their return from Iran, but all had the same message: What is vital now is that respect of the Iranian people is restored in world opinion. The use of force, economic sanctions and other provocations only make the situation worse, they consider.

The visit by Olof Palme, Bruno Kreisky--who was the trip's instigator--and Felipe Gonzalez was the Iranian leaders' first on such a level since the revolution took place 15 months ago. Through detailed preparations, in great secrecy, and through a long series of contacts they succeeded in meeting not only President Bani-Sadr, but also the less accessible leaders, such as the Ayatollah Beheshti, who will be the new Iranian parliament's strong man.

The U.S. Government knew about the visit, probably through Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's recent visit to Vienna, where he naturally met Bruno Kreisky. The Austrian federal chancellor has good contacts with the PLO, among others, and this helped to make the Iranian visit possible.

Olof Palme expressed his understanding for the situation of the Iranians: "I have always thought that the Iranian Revolution is in many ways extremely fascinating. The nation was united in its abhorrence of the shah's regime and the bloody instrument of torture that the secret police represented and in its opposition to the enormous American interests in the country. In some respects Iran was an occupied country. And the force that unites everybody now is the determination to protect their independence, from both the superpowers.

"Iran is a land with pride. It has been humiliated for a long time, and all solutions to the present conflict must aim to respect Iranian independence."

The 50 Americans, who have been held hostage in Iran since the beginning of November last year, could be released if the process that is now in motion is allowed to continue without interference. But there may be differing opinions on this within the Revolution Council (which rules the country), Olof Palme considers. However, he does not think that the students who occupied the American Embassy and are formally holding the hostages have any long-term significance. They do not represent any independent political force.

Part of Olof Palme's message was that Iran must not be allowed to become isolated from the rest of the world. The revolution was justified in liberating the country from the shah's regime, one of the worst that humanity had ever seen, Olof Palme said. "I refused to travel to Iran at that time, despite many invitations."

And what about democracy in Iran now? Olof Palme considers that we must respect the strong democratic ambition that exists in Iran, and the will to build up democratic institutions. But the Constitution contains religious elements which in the long term must disappear if the country is to function. And the executions that are going on are a dreadful problem.

The Iranian leaders are wholly aware of the problem that the continued holding of the Americans as hostages represents, Olof Palme said. "They know all the aspects of the question, and the problem's entire range."

There is no likelihood of a mediating role for the socialist leaders; the Iranians are perfectly competent to manage their contacts with the United States themselves, Olof Palme said.

IRAQI INDUSTRY MINISTER TO DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN292018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Stockholm, 29 May--Tahir at-Tawfiq, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and industry and minerals minister, arrived here today on a 4-day visit. During the visit, Tahir at-Tawfiq will hold talks with his Swedish counterpart Nils G. Asling on ways to strengthen bilateral relations in the industrial fields. He will also acquaint himself with the Swedish industrial organizations.

ULLSTEN'S MOSCOW VISIT MAINLY TO COVER INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD291814 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Correspondent (Malcolm Dixelius) report from Moscow]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten arrived today on an official 2-day visit to Moscow. He will first have talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, mainly about the international situation against the background of the events in Iran and Afghanistan. (?It is expected) that there will be less discussion about matters concerning Soviet-Swedish relations, as our correspondent reports from Moscow: [Begin Dixelius recording] There are no Soviet advance comments to indicate what importance the Soviet side places on the visit by the Swedish foreign minister. The many smiles from Andrey Gromyko and his entourage when Ola Ullsten landed on Thursday at Moscow's official Vnukovo Airport were not smiles with any great political meaning: They were chiefly smiles of recognition as Ullsten had had a short informal meeting with Gromyko's closest aides as recently as April this year during a stopover in Moscow on the way home from Japan.

Before this first official visit the newspapers here have devoted more attention to the Swedish labor market and domestic policy than Sweden's foreign policy activity. Sweden's stand with regard to Afghanistan has not given rise to any Soviet comments, even if this topic will inevitably occupy a central place during the talks on Friday. Then Ullsten will be given a lunch in his honor by his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, and will afterwards probably have a short meeting with Soviet Premier Alekseey Kosygin. Apart from Afghanistan, the talks will concentrate primarily on the deteriorated international situation rather than on particular Swedish-Soviet problems.

The Soviet side has so far replied in very vague terms to Ullsten's proposal earlier this year that Sweden could host a general European disarmament conference. A more specific reply to this proposal is probably as far as the Soviet leaders will go. But even if the results of the meetings remain meager, Ullsten's meetings with the Soviet leaders will be followed with special interest, especially in the Western world. The reason is that his this is the first foreign minister's visit to Moscow from a Western country since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the new year. Western diplomats in Moscow think that the Soviet leadership is eager to resume all normal contacts. The outcome of Ullsten's meetings can therefore be of importance to the extent to which other countries want to follow and resume regular discussions with the Soviet leaders. The fact that opinions on this point are divided became obvious after the meeting of the French president, Giscard d'Estaing, with President Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw earlier this month. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES ORDERS ON TRADE WITH IRAN

LD291650 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1543 GMT 29 May 80

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] New trade deals with Iran are banned under two orders made by the government today. But the orders are far more lenient than expected in allowing existing contractors to carry on and even increase their trade with Iran.

The orders prohibit new contracts except on certain foodstuffs and medical supplies. The moves are Britain's response to President Carter's call for sanctions against Iran over the holding of the U.S. hostages.

As promised by ministers in a "U" turn earlier this month existing contracts are not affected. And contrary to what had been expected, neither are new contracts made by firms currently engaged in trade with Iran if the new contracts cover the same type of business.

Government spokesmen explained this meant a firm selling refrigerators would be allowed to make a new deal selling washing machines. Similarly, a car company would be allowed to increase the volume of trade with Iran.

The ban does not apply to personal affects, professional equipment, people travelling to Iran or ships and aircraft on scheduled services or their export after temporary importation.

The orders specify that exemptions to the ban will apply where contracts have been modified, amplified or extended even after the midnight deadline. The department of Trade also said that the ban would not apply to new contracts for sale or supply made in continuation of "an established course of business dealing between the same parties relating to goods of the same or similar class" which previously existed.

The penalties for making new contracts covered by the ban will be an unlimited fine on indictment or a fine of up to 1,000 pounds on summary conviction. For physically exporting prohibited goods customs and excise prosecutions under the existing 1939 sanctions legislation carry a six-month jail sentence or a fine of three times the value of the goods or both. Under the new regulations exporters must declare that the goods they are shipping are not prohibited.

The Department of Trade said it could offer only general advice on how the new sanctions would apply and advised businessmen worried about particular deals to take legal advice.

The apparent weakening of the government's stand on the Iran trade sanctions is clearly prompted by two motives: first, not to hurt British business more than Iran and, secondly, not to go further on sanctions than the rest of the Common Market.

U.S. PLANS FOR DIEGO GARCIA CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR THATCHER

LD301017 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 May 80 p 4

[David Adamson report: "American Plan for Diego Garcia Puts Thatcher on Spot"]

[Text] An American plan to make the British-owned island of Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean, into a major base will be discussed when Mrs Thatcher sees Mr Harold Brown, American defence secretary, on Monday.

The scheme involves accommodation for thousands of men and a runway large enough for B-52 bombers.

An initial plan has been agreed but the latest American proposals go far beyond this with indications they will cost well over 500 million pounds sterling.

The issue is perhaps the hottest potato thrown at the British Government by the Americans since the overthrow of the shah and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan tore apart the status quo in Southwest Asia.

A 'yes' by Mrs Thatcher will undoubtedly cause angry repercussions in the Indian Ocean area, where India, which has just concluded a 7,000 million pounds sterling arms deal with Russia, and other countries are strongly opposed to outside military intervention. In Britain, too, there would probably be hostile reactions from a Parliament which, as the row over sanctions against Iran showed, does not always see British interests as identical with those of the United States.

On the other hand, a "no" from the prime minister would cause further wounding to a Carter administration which has already been sorely hurt by her failure to deliver on the Olympics and retroactive sanctions.

Under a 1976 agreement on Diego Garcia the Americans have what are euphemistically described as "facilities" on the island. But there is no disguising the fact that it is already an important base. Considerable secrecy is maintained and no journalists have been allowed to visit it for a number of years. Some 2,000 American servicemen are stationed there under an American commander. Britain, the lessor of the base, is represented by a liaison team consisting of a Royal Navy lieutenant-commander and 25 men. The liaison officer is informed of routine movements by the Americans while more serious matters are dealt with through consultations in London and Washington.

What Mrs Thatcher will have to consider on Monday is phase two of a development programme as phase one is expected to begin shortly. Costing between some 100 and 150 million pounds sterling, it will improve accommodation, roads, hard-standing for aircraft and fuel and water storage. There will also be a new pier.

The latter is related to American plans for a rapid deployment task force which, by using pre-positioned equipment, would be able to move straight into action. The obvious arena would be the Gulf, where Saudi Arabia's 9.5 million barrels a day of oil are the key to the Western world's economy. Six or seven converted merchant ships anchored at Diego Garcia would carry heavy equipment, including armoured personnel carriers, tanks and amphibious vehicles. The first ship is expected in July.

What Mrs Thatcher has to do is balance its probable military effectiveness against the political cost. No one has so far mentioned nuclear weapons, but B-52 bombers carry that inevitable connotation. Even without the nuclear issue, consultation will have to be improved. The 1976 agreement is too open to interpretation on what Britain's rights are in this respect. It is not clear, for example, whether Britain was adequately consulted over the use of the island by the Americans as a staging post for the foiled attempt to rescue the hostages in Tehran.

AKEL RELEASES 3 MAR MEMORANDUM TO KIPRIANOU

NC290846 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Text of AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou's 3 March 80 memorandum to President Kiprianou]

[Text] President, Republic of Cyprus, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, presidental palace.

Nicosia: 3 March 1980.

Your excellency,

On the instructions of the Central Committee of the party, the Politburo submits this memorandum on AKEL's positions on the current developments of the Cyprus issue and the most basic matters that concern our people today.

The purpose of submitting this memorandum is to set out once again our position with all possible clarity in striving to reach a constructive dialogue with unanimous assessments and conclusions.

The Present Phase of the Cyprus Issue

The assessment of the fourth plenum of the AKEL Central Committee is that the present phase of the Cyprus issue is characterized by the continuing deadlock both on the issue of solving the Cyprus problem in general and, on the issue of the intercommunal talks in particular. However, it is also characterized by the continuous efforts of our people, Greeks and Turks, to overcome this deadlock and to create the necessary climate to open the way to constructive and substantive talks aimed at finding a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus issue.

Our party wants to particularly stress the need to overcome the deadlock and achieve a peaceful, mutually acceptable and viable solution to the Cyprus issue.

Our firm insistence on this position arises both from our conviction that the talks are the only correct way to solve the Cyprus issue as indicated by present conditions and by our assessment that the continuation of the stalemate and the deadlock and a new failure of the talks will create serious new dangers for the future.

Our assessment is that the extension of the deadlock and a new failure of the intercommunal talks would unavoidably lead to the further consilidation of the faits accomplis that followed the invasion. But the most serious danger is that which threatens the existence of the independent sovereign State of Cyprus. The threat of the declaration of a separate Turkish Cypriot state must not be underestimated.

A declaration of a separate Turkish Cypriot state would, in the long term, be a blow to the stature of the Cyprus State as a state of the whole island and all Cypriots, would encourage both the local and foreign enemies of Cyprus and would facilitate the plans to impose the long sought solution of the double enosis. The danger of the complete takeover of Cyprus by Turkey as a consequence of the continuous deadlock and provocations that agents of NATOist imperialism can organize unhesitatingly must not also be underestimated.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned statements, the projected developments and the UN secretary general's efforts to resume the intercommunal talks, we stress the importance which we place on the success of the UN secretary general's new efforts. The Greek side must do everything with sincerity, persistence and patience to help the UN secretary general succeed in his task, because the consequences of a new failure may be so serious that history will never forgive any timidity or omission by us.

Regarding projected developments of the Cyprus issue, we consider it urgent to clarify with all possible precision the issues of the line and struggle for the solution of this issue. Our position on this fundamental issue is very clear. Our party has repeatedly declared that it is struggling for a peaceful and just solution to the Cyprus issue, and that it is struggling against a solution that would consolidate, make permanent and legalize the faits accomplis of the invasion and occupation. Our party, as it has declared many times, believes that the Makarios-Denktas agreement on the four guidelines, the proposals of the National Council and the Council of Ministers of 1977, your 10-point agreement with Denktas, and the relevant UN resolutions determine fully and clearly and constitute the appropriate bases for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable and viable solution of the Cyprus issue. We must understand and accept that, while the solution of the Cyprus issue as dictated by objective conditions and reality will not be an acceptable solution--making permanent and legalizing the faits accomplis of the invasion and occupation--it will be a compromise solution, a solution of acceptable compromise.

Illusions Should Be Dissolved

In contrast to this position, some political and other forces systematically cultivate the illusion that it is possible, after the 1974 destruction, for Cyprus to return to the situation that existed before the coup and the occupation. We believe that this is an illusion, and the greatest service that you personally, as president, and the government could offer would be to fight the cultivation of such an illusion and help the people to realize and accept the truth: that under the present conditions only a solution of acceptable compromise is possible. Such is the solution of a bicommunal, biregional federation that would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonaligned policy and demilitarization of Cyprus; that would secure the withdrawal of the Turkish and all foreign troops from Cyprus; that would win the right of voluntary return of the refugees to their homes, as provided in the UN resolutions; and that would determine the fate of the missing persons and safeguard Cyprus with valid and decisive international guarantees.

With regard to the tactics, our party has repeatedly stressed that, under concrete conditions, they can only consist of the intercommunal talks, an internal and international political struggle with the use of the United Nations, and the broadest possible internationalization of the Cyprus issue.

Only the unreserved acceptance of this line and tactics, adherence to this line, without deviating and wavering and the promotion of this line with deeds can contribute decisively not only to the resumption, but also--and more importantly--to the continuous holding of substantial, constructive and fruitful intercommunal talks.

For the Success of the Talks

According to our assessment and taking the UN resolution on the Cyprus issue into consideration, in order to realize the possibilities and prospects for intercommunal talks and the solution of the Cyprus issue it is necessary that:

A) Both sides show good will by taking concrete measures that would contribute to the creation of the appropriate and favorable climate for talks and by refraining from any statements or actions that might cause tension.

B) The two sides adhere without deviation to the four guidelines and the 10-point agreement of 10 May 1979.

C) The two sides be determined to discuss at the negotiating table with sincerity and a spirit of mutual understanding and good will every sentence that falls within the framework of the guidelines and the 10-point agreement, exerting every effort to overcome any difficulties that may arise during the intercommunal talks.

What Must Be Done by the Greek Cypriot Side

While the two sides must do the above in order for the talks to succeed, we consider it imperative to stress what the Greek Cypriot side must do to contribute positively to the resumption and continuation of substantive intercommunal talks and more generally to the solution of the Cyprus issue.

In our opinion, in order to achieve this aim it is necessary:

A) To clarify fully how we understand the four guidelines, the proposals of the National Council and the Council of Ministers of 1977, your agreement with Mr Denktas and the practical implementation of the UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue in the framework of a solution as we describe it above.

More specifically, in the framework of the above facts, the government and you, Mr President, must clarify your positions on the following substantive points:

I) How we understand the bicommunal, biregional federation; its various organs; their operation; its powers and so forth.

II) In connection with the territorial aspect, our position toward the size of the area that will be under Turkish Cypriot administration must be clarified by taking into consideration "the viability or the productivity or the ownership of land" as provided for by paragraph 2 of the Makarios-Denktas agreement.

III) The principles of free movement, settlement and property and how these principles can be implemented, taking into consideration the bicommunal character of the state and possible practical difficulties that are referred to in paragraph 3 of the same agreement, as well as the "security" factor of both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

IV) The powers of the central federal government and the regional administrations, taking into consideration the need to preserve the unity of the country and the bicommunal, biregional character of the state, issues that are referred to in paragraph 4 of the Makarios-Denktas agreement.

On these substantive matters, Mr President, you and the government must take the necessary political decisions which would be incorporated into the draft constitution which is now being prepared.

The need to fully clarify these matters, Mr President, emerges first from the fact that in the new intercommunal talks we must go fully prepared and second because both in the Cypriot political field and beyond political forces exist that have never agreed with the four guidelines, the National Council and the Council of Ministers proposal of 1977, or they hesitate over the correctness of the political line and tactics that are expressed in the four guidelines and our 1977 proposals.

We also believe that your policy as president of the government must be characterized by faith, stability and adherence to the four guidelines, the 1977 proposals and your agreement with Mr Denktas.

B) To adhere persistently to your statement of 14 January 1980, which was welcomed and applauded by our party, that we are ready to accept a biregional federal solution. The steady adherence by all of us to this statement and appropriately publicizing it will help to dissolve any doubts that may exist and will positively affect the thoughts and actions of the UN secretary general, the Turkish Cypriot community and also possibly the Turkish Cypriot leadership, the Ankara government and, in any case, definitely international circles, mainly the progressive ones that grant us their valuable support and solidarity.

C) To proceed in preparing a draft constitution for a biregional federation, as provided in our proposals of 1977, by calling for the help of special well-known constitutionalists in cooperation with the working committee and learned Cypriot lawyers.

Our preparation of such a draft constitution will not only demonstrate our good will, sincerity and determination to contribute to the success of the talks, but will also give us the advantage that we will be able to lay it on the negotiating table at the right moment and direct the discussion based on this draft constitution.

The Measures for Rapprochement Must Be Implemented

D) The government must proceed--with determination, without hesitation or deviation--with the implementation of some of the measures you have announced in connection with the rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Beyond this, a complete program of goals for a rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots must be announced as quickly as possible. The central goal of this program must be the removal of mistrust and the promotion of a climate of mutual understanding and mutual trust, which are indispensable elements for the restoration of cooperation, friendship and peaceful coexistence under conditions of security for the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The working out of a draft constitution for biregional federation and the implementation and completion of measures of rapprochement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots must not be aimed at impressing the world; they must be a constituent part of the policy of the Greek Cypriot side for a Cyprus solution. They must be submitted so that the people may become conscious of the fact that the only road to save Cyprus from total catastrophe is the road to the reconciliation of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and to their peaceful coexistence within a common fatherland under the roof of a biregional federation.

The Domestic Front

It is an indisputable fact, which everyone admits, that our domestic front has been suffering from deep cracks. The present discord within the domestic front, mainly within the patriotic democratic forces that cooperated during and after 1976, is the worst of all and inevitably becomes the object of exploitation by imperialism. Undoubtedly, such a state of affairs can only cause serious damage to our anti-imperialist liberation struggle.

Basic Cause for the cracks, the Disagreements Over the Line-Tactics

Our party firmly believes that the main and basic cause for the cracks in our domestic front and for the disruption of the patriotic democratic forces are the substantive and radical disagreements regarding the line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Our party, which is undeviatingly devoted to the line and tactics laid down by the national-ministerial councils at the initiative of President Makarios, has been consistently struggling for a Cyprus solution based on this line and tactics. In contrast to our party, the DISI [Democratic Rally] leadership has identified itself with the West and accepts a NATOite Cyprus solution which is contrary to our people's vital interests. The EDEK leadership and other political and church figures disagree, laugh at and openly oppose the defined line and tactics, while DIKO [Democratic Party] or its leading figures show reservation or hesitation toward matters of line and tactics.

As for the question of defense organization, again this is not viewed in the same way by all the parties and political forces of the country.

Our party's position on this question is clear: We support the best possible and most perfect strengthening of our defense organization, not in order to launch an attack for the liberation of our occupied territories--this is not achievable--but in order to be in a position to put up the most effective defense in case of fresh aggression by the Turkish occupation troops. Our party believes that Cyprus' defense organization and the education of the people with the spirit of defense and sacrifice for the sake of our defense must be responsibly achieved by the government, not by the various "captaincies."

Unity as the Basis for the Charted Line

It is obvious that as long as this basic cause exists, the disruption among the patriotic democratic forces will remain unbridged with all the negative consequences this disruption entails for our struggle. Our party reaffirms its devotion to and its readiness for unity. But this unity must be based on the charted line and tactics and on the acceptance by everyone of a program that should at least be based on this line and tactics.

Our party favors bridging the deep cracks and achieving the broadest possible unity of the Cypriot people--unity not for the sake of unity nor unity as an end in itself, but unity that would constitute the means to wage our struggle more effectively. We believe that all those who sincerely believe in the charted line and tactics and who are struggling consistently to promote a Cyprus solution on the basis of this line and tactics must have a place in such a unit and in such a front. On the contrary, there is no place in such a front for the coupists or mainly the leading figures [presumably of the coup] or those who have not expressed repentance; nor is there room for those political forces which have identified themselves with or have been supporting a NATOite Cyprus solution. We consider the DISI leadership among such forces.

Provided, Mr President, that you agree with and accept fully the line and tactics of the national-ministerial councils for a Cyprus solution and that you are resolved to seek and struggle for the practical implementation of this line and tactics, you could play a positive role in connection with unity and cooperation not only between our party and DIKO but in general among all the people's patriotic democratic forces.

Other Negative Factors for Unity

Apart from this basic question of line and tactics which constitute the main cause for the disruption and the cracks in our domestic front, there are some other questions as well toward which the position of the government constitutes a negative factor for the unity of the patriotic democratic forces.

Such questions are the following:

A) The purge and cleansing of the state machinery, the security forces, the quasistate organizations and so forth. The decision, made by the government after so much delay, to close the question of purge with the termination of the services of 61 members of the civil and educational services and to give them full pension and other rights and to consider the question of purge as having definitely "ended" constitutes a real challenge to the people's feelings and to the feelings of all those with dead or missing relatives, to the refugees, and to every patriotic and democratic citizen of Cyprus.

This decision of the government can only have negative influence on the relations of our party with the government and you personally, Mr President.

B) The continuing policy of discrimination against AKEL and the leftwing. This policy, which is implemented both in the case of appointments to the various authorities [quasistate organizations] and bodies and in the case of employment, posting and promotion in the various fields of the civil service, the security forces, the quasistate organizations and so forth, can only negatively affect the relations of our party with the government.

As our party has repeatedly charged, this state of affairs is really scandalous and unacceptable. We believe that it is the duty of the government and you personally, Mr President, to take radical measures to put an end to this scandal forever.

C) The failure of the government to dissolve the EOKA-B [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] armed groups as well as other states of affairs and the recovery of illegally held arms.

As we stressed in an earlier letter, although in your statement of March 1978 you gave 2 months notice for the surrender of illegally-held arms and you warned that after the expiration of this notice you were going to take extremely strict measures against those who would not answer your appeal, the results achieved thus far have been very poor. Despite this fact the government has failed to take any measure either to arrest those who illegally possess arms or to dissolve the EOKA-B or any other groups which illegally possess arms.

D) The continuing disregard of the people's will and sentiments in connection with the democratization of the political and social life of the country. As has been repeatedly declared on many occasions, our party considers it necessary to terminate the unacceptable state of affairs in connection with the system of appointing [village, municipal and other local councils] and the holding of elections for municipal authorities, school boards and for other bodies. Our party also considers the democratization of the cooperative movement necessary.

E) Finally, in connection with the economic policy of the government, our party considers it necessary to revise and readjust this policy in the direction of a fairer distribution of economic burdens and a fairer distribution and redistribution of the national income in a way that would serve the interests of workers and employees, and the working people in general, through the solution of the people's burning problems and, above all, the problems of refugees.

Mr President: As we have declared many times, our position toward your government--a position that has been defined by resolutions at congresses--is clear. We support every decision or action by your government which is of a political or other nature that we believe we are in agreement with or to respond to the interests of the Cypriot people's struggle, particularly that of the patriotic democratic forces. On the other hand, we criticize every decision or action of your government which in our assessment does not respond to or serve the interests of the Cypriot people's struggle.

No Room for Compromise in Matters of Line-Tactics

Of course the method, tone and sharpness of our criticism of the government is always dependent on the seriousness of the issue and on the extent and the size of the damage which, in our opinion, a government decision or action could cause. There are matters over which compromise is not possible. Such matters are mainly, and above all, the matters of line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus problem. If it is established that there is disagreement over these matters and that the policy which is being followed is destructive for Cyprus, our party, so that it may not be held coresponsible in such a case, will have no other choice but to disassociate its position from that of the government.

By making our position toward this question clear, we simultaneously stress that our sincere and "ardent" desire is to avoid such a negative development and instead to make possible the identification of views among us in connection with the fundamental question of line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus problem. As long as there is such an identification of views--we repeat it, just as we sincerely desire--this will serve both the struggle for a peaceful, fair, mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution and will also facilitate the unity and cooperation not only of our parties but of the patriotic democratic forces in general on the basis of the charted line and tactics of the national-ministerial councils, which constituts the minimum program.

We consider it our duty at this crucial turn and delicate phase of the Cyprus problem to again state to you with lucidity and clarity our views in a way that will not allow for misunderstanding or misinterpretations.

We believe that our action will be appreciated according and that it will serve as an serve as an opportunity for the exchange of views between us, the main goal being to arrive at join decisions in connection with the line and tactics of the struggle for a peaceful, fair and viable Cyprus solution and of the struggle for the salvation and vindication of Cyprus.

We are prepared to discuss the contents of this memorandum whenever and at whatever level you would like.

We remain,

[Signed] E. Papaioannou, secretary general, on behalf of the AKEL Central Committee.

Kiprianou Reply

NC291102 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 May 80 p 7

[Text of President Kiprianou's reply to the AKEL 3 March 1980 memorandum]

[Text] Nicosia, 19 April 1980

To honorable Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, AKEL secretary general, Nicosia.

Dear Mr Papaioannou, I have studied your memorandum dated 3 March 1980 which conveys your positions on current Cyprus developments and on certain basic questions that concern the Cypriot people. I share your anxiety, which is also my anxiety, at the developments of the Cyprus problem and the continuing deadlock that prevents finding a peaceful Cyprus solution through the intercommunal dialogue.

As you know, this deadlock has not been overcome because of Turkish intransigence and insistence that we accept conditions that would effectively lead to a solution of confederation rather than bicommunal federation. Despite this, we believe that, under the circumstances. the talks constitute the appropriate path to a Cyprus solution and we shall continue our efforts to resolve the deadlock through the UN process.

I believe that we must remain firm in pursuing a biregional federation based on the agreements concluded during the summit meetings between Makarios and Denktas on 12 February 1977 and between Kiprianou and Denktas on 19 May 1979, which constitute the line which has been charted by the national and the ministerial councils.

The above agreements, as well as the pertinent UN resolutions, correctly and clearly define the basis of a peaceful, just mutually acceptable and viable Cyprus solution. [paragraph continues]

As you understand, the basic prerequisite for pursuing the charted line and tactics is the existence of a domestic front that would help implementation and acceptance of this line and tactics by all the Greek Cypriots or by the vast majority of the Cypriot people because, under the circumstances, this is the most correct line and tactic. I am certain that I shall have the assistance of all forces in this field, which will work to consolidate the unity of the people, particularly that of the political parties.

On my part, I will exert every possible effort--with determination and firmness--in pursuing and implementing this line and tactics, as well as in studying and working out the constitutional aspects of a biregional federation.

I agree--within the framework of our policy--with the fact you note: that the rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots must be continuously pursued because this greatly helps our struggle. Within the framework of this government policy for such a rapprochement--beyond the measures which have already been announced and which the government is pushing toward implementation--more measures that promote this goal will be considered.

It is a fact that our country is at the most critical turn of its history today and that it is the duty of all to continuously work, plan and correctly face and resolve the basic problems confronting our country, with special emphasis on the Cyprus problem--around which are revolving the domestic front, the defense organization, the mobilization of the people and in general the creation of the necessary social-economic foundation for maintaining our struggle. It is the critical nature of present times that requires everyone to show self-restraint, faithful devotion to the charted line and tactics of the struggle, caution in word and deed, moderation and sincere cooperation, because Cyprus' struggle is joint and the success or failure--failure that we all hope will never happen--will be common.

I deeply appreciate the responsible way in which your party faces the Cyprus problem and I again reiterate the certainty that with your help and the help of all the patriotic forces of the country the domestic front will be strengthened to the expected degree that would allow the implementation of the correct line and tactics of our struggle. I do not deal with specific issues in this letter. I am ready to discuss with you the views that you put forward in your memorandum.

With respect,

[Signed] S.A. Kiprianou, 29 May.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY CALLS ON KIPRIANOU GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN

NC292036 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A statement issued by the Democratic Rally party tonight in connection with the latest developments criticizes the president of the republic and the government, talks about mistakes in the entire handling of the national issue as well as tolerance of extravagancies in the economy and describes the state of affairs as unacceptable. The Democratic Rally statement also talks about the impotence and indecisiveness of the president of the republic as well as about financial chaos in the central cooperative bank and calls on the president and the government to resign. The statement also criticizes the government for the aid of millions of pounds to the cooperative movement without, as the statement puts it, a public probe and without control or approval by the House of Representatives; it stresses that the government must impose effective control in order to save the useful and essential institution of the cooperative movement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT NOTES SUPPORT FOR KIPRIANOU

NC291858 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 39 May 80

[Text] An official announcement says that, following President Kiprianou's return from London, a large number of cables have been received at the presidential palace expressing unreserved support for his task. Cables have been sent by committees of refugee settlements, local authorities, development boards, church committees, parents associations, schools, organizations, local and district committees of DIKO [Democratic Party] from all over Cyprus and by many individuals.

I DHIMOKRATIKI CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC COOPERATION

NC261217 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 26 May 80 pp 1,10

[Editorial: "The Hour of Reckoning"]

[Text] The pro-Makarios forces in the country are entering a period of terrible hardship, with recent developments marking the beginning of decisive trends--and this at a time when:

One: Subversive forces from the outside and imperialist bridgehead groups from inside Cyprus are moving methodically to destroy our people's resistance, thus facilitating specific changes.

Two: Greatly inflated dangers are multiplying at every level as a result of deadlocks on the one hand and bad handling on the other.

The people are already painfully following [current events] and fearfully conjecturing about the future. They feel ungoverned and wait disappointedly.

This is precisely where the great responsibility of the democratic political leadership lies, which should have managed adequately and led the entire spectrum of the pro-Makarios forces--the forces that invested their expectations in a government--to which they gave a very strong vote--and have collected a disappointing incapability in return.

We have repeatedly pointed out and repeatedly warned by asking for a change, demanding indepth investigations and noting the simple fact that:

When the government found itself in power, having received the popular mandate with a pledge to follow the Makarios line, it neither served the popular will sufficiently nor consistently protected the Makarios line.

The result was inevitable. The extreme right (with its NATOist bridgeheads) acquires access through the open gates of weaknesses and mistakes while the pro-Makarios democratic world feels extremely vulnerable and almost condemned by a government that bears no relation to the one which they voted for and which is nonexistent in dealing with the strong popular will it should represent!

All the democratic forces of the progressive right, center and left are facing many responsibilities now and they must fulfill them correctly and immediately. Those who lead have the duty to systematize developments by averting the polarization that the extreme right is pursuing while simultaneously laying the foundations for a revived democratic unity based on the axes of common lines and coordinated common programs.

If they fail, then the consequences will not only be lamentable for the democratic world; they will be disastrous for Cyprus because the anti-Cypriot forces, which lie in wait with their known plans and imperialist bridgehead groups and await an opportunity--and they will have it.

We firmly believe that the only correct way out of the crisis is the establishment of a government of democratic cooperation that will base itself on a common program and line. The only common line is that of Makarios and the only common program is one that very clearly outlines the popular will and sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT DENIES INTERFERENCE IN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WORK

NC241150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] An official statement was issued today in connection with reports from a section of the press alleging that the executive branch was interfering in the work of the attorney general. The statement says that the government has not intervened in any way, nor does it intend to act in a manner contrary to the Constitution or the laws. The statement adds: It is up to the attorney general, as an independent official of the state, to take any measures he deems necessary against any official if he believes his instructions are not being complied with. The statement also says that during the Council of Ministers meeting last Thursday, the interior minister merely briefed the cabinet members on the progress of the investigations.

Kiprianou Order For Accelerated Investigation

NC291544 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Following his briefing on the latest developments concerning the question of the cooperative movement, President Kiprianou has instructed the competent ministers to speed up the investigations. Furthermore, the police have been instructed to accelerate the investigations which are being carried out on the orders of the attorney general concerning possible criminal offenses committed by the commissioner of the cooperative movement and other persons. This following an understanding reached between the president and the attorney general.

SPOKESMAN CITES CONTRIBUTORS TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

NC301100 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Today the government spokesman stated that apart from the Foreign Ministry and the other information services of the republic that have contributed to the approval of this year's resolution by the Islamic conference--a resolution which has been described as the most objective one to date--the Greek Government has also contributed to its approval. The spokesman said that with representations to embassies of Islamic countries in Athens, the Greek Government asked them to object if the question of Muslims in western Thrace were raised or if the Turkish Cypriots asked for admission [to the conference] in any state capacity. The Greek Government also asked the Islamic embassies to object if an effort were exerted for the approval of a one-sided resolution on the Cyprus problem.

BRIEFS

LISSARIDHIS AT SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE--EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has left for Strasbourg where he will head the AAPSO delegation to a world congress on South Africa's problems and the role of the EEC. His first stop will be London where he will preside over a meeting of the Secretariat of the International Committee for Solidarity With South African People. Dr Lissaridhis will return to Cyprus on 21 May. [Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 18 May 80 p 1 NC]

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY'S VISIT CONTINUES

Comments on Iranian Situation

AU291304 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 May 80 p 5

[Special correspondent Ilse Keller report on Chancellor Kreisky's statements in Athens: "Iranians Feel Threatened by the United States"]

[Excerpt] Athens (AZ)--The revolution in Iran feels threatened by the United States. Consequently, in reaction to that, a process of strong identification by the people with the government has occurred. This was stated by Chancellor Kreisky on Wednesday to journalists in Athens. As he had done immediately after his arrival from Tehran, Chancellor Kreisky again declared that only an atmosphere free of pressure can lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem of the 53 U.S. hostages who have been detained in Iran since 4 November 1979.

The Iranians feel threatened by attacks and military raids, Kreisky said. The official visit of the chancellor to Greece is undoubtedly marked by the 2-day Iranian mission of the three Socialist International Vice Chairmen Kreisky, Palme and Gonzalez. Kreisky said the means of pressure that have been employed so far against Iran, such as the economic boycott by the United States, would not produce any results. Such measures merely hit the people, he said. Moreover, he added, it has not turned out that the boycott is being dodged simply by antedating agreements. The grain export freeze used by the United States as a means of pressure against the USSR in protest against Afghanistan's occupation has also proved to be inexpedient. It is another measure taken at the expense of the people, he said, adding that for people living in a dictatorship a nonpolitical event is a great occurrence.

Rather Carter Than Reagan

Kreisky declared that he had been assured by the influential national front leader Ayatollah Beheshti that the 53 American hostages, who have now been taken from the Tehran U.S. Embassy premises to several places in Iran, are doing fine. Beheshti had promised him that they would not be harmed in any way, Kreisky said. He then spoke about various current views in Tehran, for example the idea that the United States is not really interested in the release of the hostages, that every time the release has entered a concrete stage, the United States has done something to compel the Iranians to step back a pace.

The U.S. election campaign also has its effects on the Iranian conflict, Kreisky said, particularly in view of the fact that it compels the United States to play a more active role. "In view of the alternative," Kreisky said--obviously alluding to Reagan--"I hope Carter becomes President again."

Final Meetings

AU291423 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 May 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Athens--On the second day of his official visit to Greece, [28 May] in the morning, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had another talk in strict privacy with Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis. It was followed by a 2-hour working meeting in which Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis participated. On that occasion both economic and international political topics were discussed.

The Austrian chancellor's official visit ended last night with a reception given by the Austrian side. Kreisky will remain in Greece for the rest of the week as a private visitor.

At the working meeting, and during his talk with Prime Minister Rallis in strict privacy, Kreisky again referred to the Socialist International delegation's Tehran visit. The chancellor declared that in Iran he gained the impression that the revolution there feels threatened by the various measures by the Americans. In addition to questions concerning the international policy of detente, the two government chiefs also discussed the Middle East issue, and in this context the PLO.

The bilateral questions between Greece and Austria that were discussed in the talks were primarily confined to Greece's accession to the Common Market and Greek transit truck traffic through Austria. At present Austria cannot comply with the hosts' wishes to increase their truck transit quotas, the chancellor declared. On the other hand, he said, it is understandable that the Greek side could not make Austria any major concessions during the transition period following its joining of the European Community.

In the afternoon the chancellor had an unscheduled meeting with Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averof.

VISITING BULGARIAN CP SECRETARY TALKS WITH RALLIS

AT291409 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] At noon Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Lilov, visited Prime Minister Rallis at the political office and had a talk with him on issues concerning Greece and Bulgaria. Bulgarian Ambassador in Athens Todorov participated in the talk. In the morning Lilov visited former Prime Minister Kanellopoulos.

AVEROF, PESMAZOGLOU COMMENT ON PASOK POSITIONS

AT291341 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 29 May 80 p 1

[Text] The people, not other forces, at election time will close PASOK's road to power. This emerges from a statement made yesterday by National Defense Minister E. Averof which is as follows: "In connection with comments by certain newspapers according to which cadres of New Democracy, among which I am included, have taken positions--regarding the possibility of PASOK's assuming power--contrary to those taken by the prime minister, I consider it useful to make the following statement: In the texts that have been cited I have stressed that 'the people and only the people will close the road to PASOK.'

"Consequently, my position is lucid and crystal clear. With their verdict the people will not give power to a party that has many ideologies, let me not mention them, to a party whose factions prefer to have as their symbol Aris Veloukhiotis [a civil war communist leader] and not Venizelos, to a party which, I believe, aims at the establishment of a one-party state."

Furthermore, in a talk yesterday with political editors, [KODISO leader] Pesmazoglou said that he has ascertained with joy that Papandreou "has diametrically changed his position on the issue of the role that Europe can play in international detente. Papandreou now accepts that Europe can become politically independent of the United States and supports that Greek progressive forces can contribute to this development."

ECEVIT MEETS PARTY LEADERS ON ELECTION AMENDMENT

Demirel Meeting

TA291753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and RPP leader Bulent Ecevit met again today to discuss the issue of presidential elections. Ecevit then met with National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan. The meeting is still continuing. Demirel and Ecevit met at the latter's parliamentary office at 1700 for 45 minutes.

In a statement following the meeting, Ecevit said that Demirel told him that the RPP proposal for a process to elect the president was not found to be an effective one. Ecevit rejected the allegation that this process had already been tried unsuccessfully and added that they still believed it would be beneficial to use this method. Ecevit continued: As I have already pointed out, Demirel told me that this method was not found to be appropriate. He added that the Justice Party supported only the constitutional amendment for the election of the president and that if the RPP came up with a new proposal on this issue it would be duly considered. Demirel further told me that if the Justice Party could come up with a new solution they would submit this proposal to us. Ecevit concluded by saying that if a new solution was proposed by either of the two parties, it might lead to another meeting with Demirel.

In a statement after he met with Ecevit, Demirel said that the proposal made by Ecevit in their meeting yesterday was not an effective and democratic enough process to elect the president. Demirel recalled that this method had already been tried unsuccessfully in the past and added: If you ask me what will be done now, our views are clear. It has already been a week since we proposed the election of the president by the nation. We believe that 5 weeks should be enough to get a result in this manner. However, I would like to point out that if there are other solutions to this problem, then I am open for discussions, if these solutions do not contradict the democratic system, the Constitution and the national conscience. I am not excluding the continuation of the dialogue. If we can think of any new way to solve this problem, we will discuss it with all party officials and the RPP's Ecevit. I conveyed this to Ecevit during our talks and I begged Ecevit that if they can come up with a new proposal that will eliminate our objections, then we are ready to discuss it as well. The dialogue will continue.

In reply to a question by a journalist who recalled that the RPP Administrative Council statement which was issued today referred to the establishment of a new government, Demirel said: Let whoever thinks he can do it come and assume power. Let him deal with the current circumstances in Turkey if he can. We did not overthrow the RPP government. The RPP government was not able to cope with Turkey's problems. Does this mean that the RPP is a candidate for the government once more? Let us have elections so that this issue can be settled.

After his meeting with Demirel, Ecevit visited NSP leader Erbakan. The meeting is still continuing.

Erbakan Meeting

TA292201 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In a statement after he met with National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan for about an hour, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that he had briefed Erbakan on his talks with Prime Minister Demirel. The meeting was held at Erbakan's parliamentary office.

Recalling that he could not reach an agreement with Demirel on the way the Turkish president should be elected, Ecevit said: In the light of this development we agreed with Erbakan that both the RPP and NSP party groups should convene in the next few days in a bid to accelerate the presidential election process and exert efforts in this direction. Ecevit pointed out that no candidate's name had come up during the talks. Noting that they had reviewed various national issues, Ecevit said that he shared with Erbakan the same worries about escalating terror incidents and about the economic policies being pursued.

In a statement after he met with RPP leader Ecevit, Erbakan said that Turkey was heading for a great disaster and added: Under the circumstances, we have to shoulder our responsibilities. Erbakan said that they held the same views with Ecevit on the issues of the effective functioning of the parliament, the early conclusion of the presidential elections, the elimination of the terror incidents and the easing of the strained atmosphere in the country. Erbakan said that, taking the strained political atmosphere into consideration, it was imperative for political party leaders to be conciliatory with each other.

Defining the Justice Party constitutional amendment proposal for the election of the president as insincere, Erbakan said that such a stand would only aggravate the crisis in the country. In reply to a question, Erbakan reiterated his view that the issue of a government should be taken up only after the president is elected.

ECEVIT ANNOUNCES RPP DECISION, CALLS FOR BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT

TA291614 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit held a news conference this afternoon and announced the decisions taken by the RPP Administrative Council. Ecevit called for the formation of a broad-based government. Ecevit said:

[Begin Ecevit recording] Since the Justice Party administration assumed power it has been claiming that the dimensions of anarchy and terror in the country have exceeded those of a problem which concerns the government alone and have reached those of a problem involving the state and the nation. Again, since the formation of the current government, the prime minister and the Justice Party administration--as was also reiterated in the statement issued following yesterday's Justice Party parliamentary group meeting--have been asking all parties to adopt a joint stand in the face of anarchy and terror. The government has been stating for months that the dimensions of anarchy and terror have reached limits beyond the government's control. Actually, terror in Turkey has increased in such proportions that even a government formed by a strong party can hardly overcome it. It is evident that a government such as the current one--a government which depends upon the support of one of the parties involved in terror for its existence--can never cope with terror and anarchy.

As a matter of fact, terror and anarchy have reached a point--both qualitatively and quantitatively--where they seriously threaten the state and democracy. Each day we are confronted with the bitter proofs of the invalid and objectionable stand the government adopts, or is forced to adopt, in the face of anarchy and terror. The RPP cannot be expected to be a partner in this stand. On the other hand, the government has confessed that it cannot be successful in the struggle it will wage alone against terror and anarchy. Therefore, it is a fact that a joint stand and solidarity on the issue will be beneficial. The most valid method for adopting a joint stand against anarchy and terror--which has brought democracy and the state to the brink of a chasm, or rather has actually pushed them into the chasm--is to jointly assume government responsibility and to jointly determine the stand to be adopted and to implement it. This cooperation can be secured through a broad-based government, or a government supported by not only the two big parties but also by all political parties and forces loyal to democracy and not connected--directly or indirectly--with incidents of violence.

We believe that it is our historic duty to reiterate our call--which we have been making for months in view of the developments in Turkey--to that effect, now that the threat has become more apparent. We are not making this call for the sake of our democracy, state and nation alone. We believe that this call will also save the Justice Party. However, even if this path is rejected, the fall of the current government will open the way to new solutions. The crisis which has intensified in the last 6 months, mostly due to the stand and structure of the government, reveals that there is an urgent government problem in Turkey and that it should be solved as soon as possible. [end recording]

Condemnation of NAP Boycott

TA291842 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that the most valid way to adopt a joint stand against anarchy and terror--which have brought democracy and the state to the brink of a chasm--is to jointly assume government responsibility. Ecevit proposed the formation of a broad-based government with the participation of the Justice Party, RPP and the National Salvation Party.

Noting that recently the attacks by perpetrators of violence--united in their aim of destroying the democratic system--were directed at the political parties and their officials, Ecevit said that preventing the political party officials from working out of fear for their lives would greatly limit the activities of political parties, which are defined in our Constitution as the indispensable elements of our political life. This will immobilize the democratic system, Ecevit added.

Blaming the Justice Party and the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] for their stand, which prevented the functioning of the parliament, Ecevit said that this widely damaged the democratic system. Ecevit added that the government and its main supporters were not worried by this situation and launched campaigns to change the Constitution, which threatened the democratic system. He said that this was a stand that would damage democracy. Ecevit said that the economic model that the government was trying to implement was not compatible with either the liberal democratic system or the democratic workers rights.

Recalling that the NAP parliamentary groups had decided to continue the struggle with the help of the people and to suspend parliamentary work until the party administrative council passed a resolution to this effect, Ecevit said that this resolution was different from decisions by certain other parties from time to time to boycott parliamentary work. Ecevit said that for a political party--which is primarily responsible for carrying out work in the parliament--to choose to struggle and work outside the parliament meant a definite step in dragging the democratic system off its legal track.

Ecevit said that to talk about continuing the struggle with the help of the people was a trick and added that this meant avoiding responsibilities to the people. Referring to the many terror incidents caused by the NAP militants in various parts of the country, Ecevit said that in some places they had not abided by the curfews and had attempted to intimidate the people, particularly the RPP followers, by force. Ecevit said that this constituted disobedience of the laws of the state. This, Ecevit said, was a rehearsal for a countrywide uprising and an action directed against the state. Ecevit added: These incidents have exposed what they meant by continuing the struggle with the help of the people.

Recalling that, in his news conference held yesterday, NAP leader Turkes blamed the RPP for the violent incidents, Ecevit said that at no time was the RPP involved in such incidents and was opposed to them whatever their source.

NAP COUNCIL AGAIN BLAMES ECEVIT FOR ASSASSINATIONS

TA291818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Chairmanship Council has issued a statement saying that the assassination of NAP deputy leader Gun Sazak shows that those who support the Turkish State should exert more efforts with determination, faith and an invincible willpower. The statement issued after the NAP Chairmanship Council meeting held under leader Alpaslan Turkes says that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and those connected with him had a decisive role in the assassination of those who support the state and the nation.

The statement adds: While so many NAP members are treacherously being assassinated, all the authorized NAP organs have counseled NAP members and the nation to keep cool and be moderate and patient. However, Ecevit's attempts to set Turkey ablaze because an RPP member was killed should be a warning to those who are unaware of his role and position within the communist anarchy.

Noting that serious responsibilities befall those who wish to protect the unity of the state and the nation against all kinds of threats and to put an end to fraternal bloodshed and to foreign slavery, the statement adds that the greatest of responsibilities befall our patriotic RPP member brothers.

VOTCP RAPS 'FASCIST MOVEMENT' FOR MURDER OF SAZAK

TA291204 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Fascist Movement and an Extremely Dangerous New Bloody Provocation"]

[Text] Gun Sazak, one of the leaders of the fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP], has been killed. This bloody provocation is part of the bloody incidents organized by the CIA and MIT [National Intelligence Organization] agents and the fascist movement. The aims and the consequences of this provocation are also very clear.

Firstly, there is within the fascist NAP itself the issue of settling accounts, which is becoming increasingly more obvious. This settling of accounts has assumed bloody forms following the orders of Turkes, the head of the fascist NAP which started the period of political murders and massacres in Turkey, to shoot those who deviate from the cause. Through bloodshed, the fascist NAP is eliminating all living evidence of its political murders and massacres and the slightest opposition to fascist Turkes. The military prosecutor of the Istanbul Martial Law Command made an extremely important statement at the end of March. In his statement, the military prosecutor said that the murderer of Abdi Ipekci, the fascist Agca affiliated with NAP, shot and killed two NAP members after being assisted in his escape from prison and that these murders show once more that Ipekci was killed for political reasons.

The fascist NAP is being managed with Nazi methods. The same Nazi methods are being used within the party structure as well. The fascist NAP is organizing mass massacres such as the Kahramanmaras massacre. It is trying to incite civil war. It is hiring assassins to commit murders and to throw bombs and it is then attempting to attribute these atrocious and savage crimes and massacres to all progressive, patriotic and democratic organizations and forces without discrimination. It is thus escalating the fascist movement.

The information and files on the political murders and massacres committed by the fascist NAP are more than sufficient to have that party--which has transformed the country into a sea of blood-banned and its leaders tried. This fascist party is directly linked with the CIA AND Nazi remnant imperialist circles.

It is known that fascist Turkes has held secret meetings with Strauss, who is one of the supporters of fascist terrorist organizations in Europe. It is also known that the fascist NAP is also involved in the smuggling of arms and narcotics and that fascist Turkes and former Customs and Monopolies Minister Sazak have special relations with the most dangerous gangsters who are believed to be the extensions of the Mafia.

This fascist and blood-stained party is being protected by the collaborationist and monopolist bosses and the likes of Demirel, and its members have been placed in key positions in the government. This party, Turkes and Demirel, who is in a bloody cooperation with Turkes, have transformed fascist terrorism into state terrorism.

Dear listeners, the recent killings of RPP administrators one after the other, and the statements by the likes of Demirel and Eren that the victims are not normal RPP members, clearly show that fascist terrorism is being directed against the people and against all progressive and patriotic persons in the form of state terrorism. Demirel, who is receiving bloody support from the fascist NAP, is approving these fascist murders. The motive of the likes of Demirel, who defends the interests of the collaborationist and monopolist bosses such as Sabanci and Koc and of the imperialist monopolies, consists of imposing on the people a semimilitary despotic system and eliminating the democratic rights and freedoms stipulated by the Constitution. This is why they are supporting fascist terrorism and transforming it into state terrorism.

Meanwhile, the CIA and MIT are establishing--in a more intense manner--supposedly leftist terrorist organizations. They are thus attempting to deceive the people, to disguise the growing fascist threat and to justify the laws of oppression they wish to enact and their attempts to amend the Constitution in a reactionary fashion. The likes of Demirel and Turkes are for this purpose exploiting all their political murders and massacres and the provocations organised by the CIA and MIT. Now, they will attempt to use the murder of Sazak for the same purpose. The murder of Sazak, which has clearly been exposed as a new bloody provocation by the fascists within the CIA and MIT, could have extremely dangerous consequences. Like Sivas, many cities in various parts of the country are already facing the danger of massacres organized by fascist NAP and Demirel, in collaboration with governors and security directors. This threat is even greater now. It is evident that the armed mobs of bullies from the NAP have indiscriminately intensified their bloody attacks against all progressive, patriotic and democratic forces and persons.

All antifascists, all class and mass unionists, all the leaders and members of democratic organizations, the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, all RPP members, all democrats regardless of party affiliation, and all communists and progressive, patriotic and revolutionary youths should unite closely against this threat and to insure security of life. The main conditions for facing this threat consist of adopting a coolheaded attitude, not being influenced by provocations and maintaining an organized and unified stand.

Despite all the bloody attacks, schemes and provocations, the fascist NAP and its ringleaders will not be able to escape from our people. All antifascist forces and persons should act in solidarity. All democratic persons and writers should act in solidarity in a bid to fully expose with evidence the bloody facade of the fascist NAP and the bloody collaborarion between men such as Demirel and the fascist NAP and to ensure security of life.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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OPEC FINANCE MINISTERS RAISE AID FUND CAPITAL

AU291633 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 May 80 p 8

[Summary] Vienna--After tough negotiations lasting more than 9 1/2 hours, the OPEC finance ministers finally reached agreement about raising the OPEC fund capital by $1.6 billion [to $4 billion]. "As OPEC Secretary General Ortiz declared at a short press conference late Tuesday night at the Hofburg Palace, 'some member states were rather reserved' when it came to fixing their voluntary contributions to the fund that was established to help reduce balance of payments deficits, and to finance projects of developing countries.

"Especially the Iranian delegation opposed the amount envisaged for it and eventually consented only to a 'substantially lower amount.'" The major contributions to the fund have been made by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, while Iran, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria made only minor contributors. "The 13 OPEC finance ministers failed to reach agreement on the exact final amounts of the individual payments to be made for replenishing the fund." Therefore, Ibrahim Shihata, director general of the OPEC fund that has its headquarters in Vienna, was instructed to immediately open negotiations with the oil-producing countries regarding their contributions. "The next regular session of the OPEC finance ministers will be held on 22 September in Quito (Ecuador)." It will discuss the granting of development loans to Third World countries.

CONSCRIPTS' REPRESENTATIVES FROM EUROPEAN ARMIES MEET

ID271525 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 May 80 pt 1 p 1

[Mogens Auning report: "European Soldiers to Action Meeting"]

[Text] Noncommissioned conscripts from a number of West European nations are gathering today and tomorrow for a planning meeting in Copenhagen.

The meeting is taking place at the Egmont H. Petersens College on Norre Alle and has been arranged by the executive committee of the spokesmen for noncommissioned conscripts in the defense forces. It had originally been intended to hold the meeting at a Danish military establishment. Defense Minister Poul Sogaard was opposed to this, however, since the participants include representatives of countries where soldiers are forbidden to organize themselves in trade union-like associations.

A spokesman for the executive committee, Kaj Petersen, told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the object of the meeting is to discuss what courses of action conscripts can follow to bring about more democratic conditions within the defense systems in their respective countries.

According to information given to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, two Danes, one Swede, one Finn, one Spaniard, one Frenchman, an Italian, a Belgian and two Dutchmen will be taking part.

Regulations governing Danish conscripts state that they may only take part in such meetings in their free time.

The meeting in Copenhagen is part of the work being done among conscripts in a number of West European countries to form a European organization to protect the interests of conscripts in matters related to wages, working time and criminal law.

STARIBACHER, USSR'S ORUDZHEV OPEN NEW GAS PIPELINE

AU301326 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 80 p 7

[Summary] The new European and transnational gas pipeline system of the West Austria Gas (WAG) pipeline and the Central European Gas (MEGAL) pipeline was opened on 29 May with a ceremony held at the Baumgarten natural gas station of the Austrian Oil Administration (OEMV) near the CSSR border. The new pipeline system has been built jointly by the OEMV, the FRG Ruhrgas and the French Gaz de France companies, and will also be operated by these companies. The opening ceremony was attended by USSR Gas Minister Sabit A. Orudzhev, Trade Minister Josef Staribacher, the ambassadors of the USSR, the FRG and France, representatives of the gas companies of these three countries as well as numerous other prominent public and business figures. The Baumgarten station is so favorably located that it was also chosen as the delivery point for Soviet natural gas destined for Yugoslavia and Italy via the Trans-Austria Gas (TAG) pipeline that has been in operation since 1974.

In his speech OEMV Director General Bauer termed the 1968 Austrian-Soviet gas agreement a model for subsequent Soviet agreements with the FRG, Italy and France, and noted that Austria is now seeking to conclude the fourth long-term gas agreement with the USSR. "Minister Orudzhev also stressed the significance of the first gas delivery agreement with Austria which marked the beginning of a close cooperation with West European countries in the gas sector. By the end of this month, he said, Austria will have imported more than 22 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the USSR. France has already imported over 8 billion cubic meters. Next month the Soviet gas deliveries to all partner countries will exceed the noteworthy 100 billion cubic meter mark. At present the Soviet Union is exporting 28 billion cubic meters annually, part of which is delivered through the WAG-MEGAL pipeline system, he said." [figures as published]

Trade Minister Staribacher termed the new pipeline an important step toward Austria's aim of acquiring a pivotal function between the state trade countries and the West European free market economies. A similar role is sought by Austria in the electric power sector where the pending negotiations give rise to the hope that here, too, a satisfactory solution will be achieved soon. As far as oil is concerned, Austria would welcome a connection to the Druzhba oil pipeline near Bratislava, he said, adding that all these efforts should be regarded as part of Austria's active policy of neutrality.

STATEMENT ON FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

AU301056 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 80 p 2

[Report on Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's official visit to Brazil 25-29 May 1980]

[Text] Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr, accompanied by his wife, paid an official visit to Brazil from 25 to 29 May at the invitation of Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, and his wife. He was accompanied by high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials and by a delegation of Austrian business representatives. During his stay in Brasilia on 26 and 27 May Minister Pahr was received by the president of the republic, Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo. He visited Federal Senate Chairman Senator Luiz Viana Filho, Chamber of Deputies Chairman Deputy Flavio Marcilio, and Supreme Court President Minister Antonio Neder. Moreover, he met with Minister of Transportation Eliseu Resende, Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna, Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals de Oliveira, as well as with Prof Antonio Delfim Netto, minister-chief of the Planning Secretariat of the presidency. After their stay in Brasilia, Minister Pahr and his wife visited Rio de Janeiro.

During their meeting Minister Pahr and Minister Guerreiro noted with satisfaction the continuing development of the traditional and cordial bonds of friendship between Austria and Brazil. [paragraph continues]

Both ministers reaffirmed their government's support for the unrestricted application of the principles of the United Nations and their endeavors to strengthen that organization. Discussing the international situation the two foreign ministers agreed that the current state of international relations gives cause for concern and expressed their hope for an early improvement. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding, it was noted with satisfaction that the two sides hold identical views on the overwhelming majority of the questions discussed.

Both ministers reaffirmed their mutual wish to further deepen and expand the bilateral relations between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that favorable prerequisites for this exist, especially in the economic, industrial, financial and cultural fields. The sides also discussed possibilities of scientific-technical cooperation in various fields. To implement these projects it was suggested that a high-ranking Austrian Government delegation be dispatched to Brazil.

In order to intensify and further expand bilateral economic relations, an invitation was extended for a Brazilian economic delegation to visit Austria. The invitation was received with interest. Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr invited Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

GDR'S SINDERMANN, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

AU291426 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 May 80 pp 1-2

[Text] President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on 28 May received a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber that is currently in Austria at the invitation of Austrian Nationalrat Chairman Anton Benya. The delegation is led by People's Chamber Chairman Horst Sindermann. Also present at the reception were GDR Ambassador in Austria Gerhard Schramm and Rudolf Thalhammer, third chairman of the Nationalrat. At noon, Vice Chancellor Finance Minister Hannes Androsch on behalf of the government gave a banquet for the GDR deputies that was followed by a talk with government members. Austrian participants were Transport Minister Lausecker, Nationalrat Third Chairman Thalhammer, Chancellery State Secretary Nussbaumer, Nationalrat Deputy Broesigke as well as high-ranking Parliament, Chancellery and Foreign Ministry officials. Yesterday morning the members of the GDR People's Chamber delegation met with Austrian Nationalrat deputies for a long talk.

INCIDENT AT HUNGARIAN BORDER; REFUGEE INJURED

AU301125 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] There was a serious incident this morning [30 May] at the Klingenbach border checkpoint at the Austrain-Hungarian border: A semitrailer tractor with a Turkish license number broke through the customs barriers shortly before 0600, local time. Austrian customs officers heard several shots and a loud noise, and saw a huge cloud of dust. The vehicle had stopped, heavily damaged, half on Hungarian and half on Austrian territory. The driver's cab, clearly showing bullet holes, was torn off. A West German couple, who wanted to cross the border into Hungary, witnessed the incident. According to them, there were three young men in the tractor, one of whom was injured and lay on the ground. The other two ran back to the Hungarian side of the border for reasons so far unknown. The injured person was taken to the Eisenstadt Hospital but could not be questioned yet. The border crossing point, which had been closed for hours, is now open again for cars. The Foreign Ministry in Vienna has called for a session of the Austrian-Hungarian Border Commission to clear up the incident. The commission will have to submit its report within 24 hours.

MATTHOEFER REJECTION OF UK BUDGET ARRANGEMENT SPARKS CONTROVERSY

LD311757 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, at a meeting of SPD group chairmen of national and laender states, said today that he will not accept the new arrangements agreed by the EC foreign ministers concerning Great Britain's EC budget contribution. This was stated by SPD lower house group Chairman Herbert Wehner in reply to a question by a journalist following the Bonn discussions, which lasted several hours.

Wehner, who apparently supports Matthoefer's line, made a statement concerning the Brussels compromise, which is rather costly for the Federal Republic: Bonn, like the other EC states is interested in preventing a division within the Community, but has no intention of allowing itself to be "milked like a cow" if and when required. According to Wehner, Matthoefer is to inform both Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of his attitude before the Cabinet meeting next Wednesday. Already on Friday it was stated that the Federal Government at next Wednesday's session is likely to deal with the EC foreign ministers' compromise agreement which had been assessed by Genscher as a "success for Europe."

Cabinet agreement against Matthoefer's will will not be possible for the time being since he can use his suspensive veto in financial decisions which he disapproves of.

Minister Wants 'Cover Proposals'

LD011707 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer has made his assent to the Brussels contribution compromise dependent on cost-covering proposals. At the same time, he would like to see European agricultural policy reformed. This emerged from a statement by the minister which was published in Bonn on Sunday, after SPD Group Chairman Herbert Wehner had reported yesterday about the minister's critical attitude.

Matthoefer (?said): "Anyone giving his assent to these (contribution compromise) proposals must submit cover proposals." Anyone who, for reasons which he quite understood, expected the German people to make sacrifices would have to say just how these sacrifices were to be made. "An increase in net borrowing is out of the question." The minister added that, at present, he was unable to see where the cut of DM500-600 million, the cost of the Brussels compromise to the federal budget, could be made. He pointed out that Bonn had only recently, in the supplementary budget, made a cut of about DM2 billion in order to finance new, also international obligations, and that a global expenditure shortfall of DM2.8 billion would still have to be covered.

According to Matthoefer, Bonn will have to withstand a financial strain of about DM1.3 billion in 1981. Some DM600 million are already contained in the Bundestag's fiscal plans. Matthoefer said further that it was important for Europe to remain capable of action in the present international situation, but it was also important to help people in Europe's economically underdeveloped regions rather than to finance the overflowing butter mountains. Hence, pressure to reform the agricultural policy would have to be kept up.

Strong FDP Criticism

LD011700 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The announcement by SPD Group Chairman Herbert Wehner that Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer (SPD) does not intend to accept the compromise on the British EC budget contribution negotiated by the foreign ministers in Brussels last week has led to sharp criticism from the FDP leadership.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Count Lambsdorff have warned against Bonn "putting a question mark" over the compromise, and against risking the European ability to act in international politics. Federal Food Minister Josef Ertl spoke of the "biggest defeat for the democratic world since 1945" should the compromise settlement on the EC contributions fail.

Foreign Minister Genscher, who pointed out the advantages derived by the Federal Republic from Europe, said on Hesse radio on Sunday that the finance minister had every right to expect support from his Cabinet colleagues for the necessary financial decisions. However, everyone must realize that the European Community's capacity to act was at stake--and this is part of the political equilibrium, including East and West, in the world.

Lambsdorff Welcomes EC Compromise

LD011136 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn/Coldone--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff (FDP) has expressly welcomed the Brussels EC compromise to help Great Britain. At the same time, he sharply criticizing SPD Group Chairman Herbert Wehner and Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer (SPD) on account of their disapproving attitude. Speaking at the North Rhine-Westphalian FDP's party congress in Cologne on Sunday, Lambsdorff said that anyone rejecting the EC budget compromise by resorting to the "wornout paymaster argument" ought to bear in mind that the current offer was less expensive for the Federal Republic than the earlier offer by the federal chancellor.

Schmidt, Giscard Confer

LD020944 Hamburg DPA in German 0746 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Paris--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reportedly reached an agreement with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing by telephone on Sunday regarding Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer's objections to the Brussels compromise on the British contribution to the EC budget, according to unofficial sources in Paris this morning.

A French Government statement expressed "astonishment that the German delegation in Brussels had agreed very quickly to a solution of the British contribution to the Community budget going far beyond the German-French proposals of the Luxembourg summit." France had, the statement went on, accepted the compromise to the same extent as the other partner countries in order to avoid serious consequences for the Community's future.

GISCARD D'ESTAING TO VISIT BONN 7-11 JUL

LD301300 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bonn--President Giscard d'Estaing will pay a state visit to the Federal Republic from 7 to 11 July. This was learned from well-informed circles in Bonn today. [passage indistinct]

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER CONTINUES ECONOMIC TALKS

Schmidt-Tikhonov Discussions

LD301115 Hamburg DPA in German 1042 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt today received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister [title as received] Nikolay Tikhonov who is in Bonn for the meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission.

Asked whether Tikhonov had conveyed a message from the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, Government Spokesman Boelling later told the press that he knew nothing of this.

According to Boelling no official date has yet been fixed for the proposed visit of the federal chancellor and foreign minister to the USSR. Boelling said that the chancellor and Tikhonov had assessed the visit as being important because it would contribute to an "absolutely necessary dialogue."

According to Boelling, Schmidt and Tikhonov exchanged views on the present international situation. The discussion had also turned to "what weighs on our mind." However, the main subject was German-Soviet economic relations which were positively assessed by both sides. The chancellor also made it clear that the international situation was not conducive to economic relations. Political relations between Bonn and Moscow were described as satisfactory.

Lambsdorff, Tikhonov Remarks

LD301444 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Republic and the USSR will continue to develop their economic cooperation, especially in the energy sector, in the coming years. This was made clear by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Soviet First Deputy Premier Nikolay Tikhonov at the end of the ninth meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission in Bonn today. Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher will probably sign a long-term program for cooperation between the two countries in the economic and industrial sector in Moscow at the end of the month. This program contains recommendations to enterprises in the Federal Republic and organizations in the USSR as to how the German-Soviet skeleton agreement on economic and industrial cooperation, which was signed in 1978, can be translated into reality during the next 23 years.

At the end of the 2-day meeting of the commission, Lambsdorff and Tikhonov declared themselves satisfied with its progress. Economic relations are satisfactory, Lambsdorff said, "but they cannot be detached from the background of the international situation."

Economic relations between the two countries and the international situation were also discussed at a meeting between Tikhonov and Chancellor Schmidt this morning. Afterwards, Tikhonov limited himself to telling the press conference that he had also discussed with the chancellor the complicated international situation. He refused to make any further statement on this subject.

During a meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, both sides once again made it clear how important it was, especially in difficult times, not to allow the dialogue to be disrupted and to discuss all problems frankly with one another. According to the Bonn Foreign Office, the talk also touched on the subjects that will play a role during the visit of the chancellor and the foreign minister to Moscow. Both sides were in agreement on the importance of the development of German-Soviet relations for detente in Europe. Tikhonov is the highest ranking Soviet politician to have visited the Federal Republic since the Afghanistan crisis.

According to Lambsdorff the U.S. demand for economic sanctions against the USSR was not raised at the meeting of the commission. Asked whether the limitation of deliveries of of strategic goods to the USSR had played a part, the minister curtly said: "no."

Tikhonov and Lambsdorff see good possibilities for the development of economic relations, mainly in the energy sector. "The two national economies can supplement each other," Lambsdorff said. However, the new program, which is ripe for signature, could in his view only state aims for cooperation. "Their translation into practice depends upon whether or not mutually acceptable conditions can be negotiated in individual cases."

As an "example of successful and sensible cooperation" Lambsdorff mentioned the steel tubes--the natural gas deal wherein the USSR payed for the delivery of large diameter tubes from the Federal Republic with natural gas.

Tikhonov emphasized his country's interest in long-term cooperation with the Federal Republic, hinting at the possibility of additional natural gas supplies from the USSR for the Federal Republic, France, Italy, Belgium, Austria and Holland. A decision in this respect will be taken in conjunction with the next 5-year plan. A new pipeline to carry the gas from the USSR to Western Europe is being considered. Another possibility is to make wider use of the natural gas in the USSR instead of oil and, instead, export Soviet oil to some countries. In this case the building of a new pipeline might be unnecessary.

SCHMIDT: TALKS WITH BREZHNEV NOT 'FRIENDSHIP MEETING'

LD311925 Hamburg DPA in German 1840 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] Bad Segeberg--For Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt the meeting with the Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow at the end of June will be "no friendship meeting." The Federal Republic is unable to accept incursions into other states, Schmidt said on Saturday at an SPD rally in Bad Segeberg, Schleswig-Holstein, concerning the situation in Afghanistan. If "the disturbed equilibrium" is to be restored and peace made more secure, then East and West will have to talk, the chancellor emphasized. The "hot line" between the United States and the Soviet Union will have to be used for contacts in times of crisis.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER PLAN 'PLAIN SPEAKING' ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD011238 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] During their visit to Moscow, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher intend to do some plain speaking to the Soviet leadership to explain the Federal Republic's and its European and Atlantic allies' position on the present international situation.

Genscher emphasized in an interview with Hesse radio on Sunday that it was Bonn's intention for this trip to be a contribution to East-West dialogue and to the safeguarding of peace beyond European borders. At the same time he warned against putting a strain on the Moscow talks by expecting too much.

Genscher regarded as unjustified the opposition's fear of Germany going it alone. He pointed out that he had consulted all the EC foreign ministers about this trip and that, in addition, talks with his counterparts in France, Great Britain and the United States had taken place. Further opportunities for coordination are to be offered by the meeting of the European Council in Venice, the subsequent world economic summit, and the NATO foreign ministers conference.

POLAND REFUSES ENTRY TO WEST BERLIN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD301429 Hamburg DPA in German 1304 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The Polish Government has refused entry to 15 West Berlin parliamentarians for a fact-finding visit on education matters. This was confirmed today by informed sources in Berlin. No official reasons have been given for the refusal.

Behind the dispute apparently is the fact that the trip was to have been organized by the Berlin bureau of the Freidrich Ebert Foundation (Bonn), which is close to the SPD. The members--from the CDU, SPD and FDP--of the Berlin house of representatives' education committee had intended to visit educational establishments in Poland and also to hold talks on German-Polish textbook recommendations.

Sources among those taking part in the planned trip later reported that the parliamentarians' visit to Poland had been prepared confidentially for months. The fact-finding trip planned for the beginning of June was among other things to take place in Warsaw and Krakow. The dispute with the Polish side had arisen over the Bonn letterhead used by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation which had been called (?to do the organizing). The Poles had demanded that the foundation use the letterhead of its Berlin branch.

The trip had fallen through about 2 weeks ago. The collapse had not, however, been made public because it was hoped that it would be possible to begin the trip at a later date.

GENSCHER, SCHMIDT MEET WITH SENGHOR, TRAORE

LD300304 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government sets great store by close cooperation with the West African economic community. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave this assurance today in Bonn to the heads of state Leopold Sedar Senghor (Senegal) and Moussa Traore (Mali). (?The two) African politicians were also received by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who gave a luncheon for them.

In Genscher's talk with the heads of state of Senegal and Mali the plan for a joint dam project which Bonn is helping to finance was again discussed. The two states intend, together with Mauritania, to dam the Senegal River in two places and use the water and the hydropower for irrigation and energy production. The Federal Republic has promised DM190 million for this project, the first phase of which is to cost approximately DM1.5 billion.

Other topics were the results of the African states' economic summit which ended recently, the forthcoming UN special General Assembly for North-South questions and the situation in the Middle East.

APEL VIEWS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI DIALOGUE, PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD011448 Hamburg DPA in German 1419 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel said at a meeting of reservists here Sunday that it would have to be ensured, also by way of EC initiatives, that the dialogue between Egypt and Israel, which was full of hope, was not disrupted. (?The) right to self-determination by the Palestinians as well as the guarantee for the State of Israel to live within secure borders would have to become policy. This process would have to continue.

"We must not overlook in this that we are highly dependent on this region," Apel emphasized. Far too great a part of our energy requirements still come from that region. We are still highly dependent on continued oil supplies in the long term.

RESULTS OF FRANCOIS-PONCET'S U.S. VISIT REPORTED

ID302224 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Relations between Washington and Paris are becoming more relaxed. U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet for a 3-hour meeting this afternoon. They gave no details regarding their meeting but merely called it constructive. Francois-Poncet has the mission of explaining to the Americans the reasons for the recent Giscard-Brezhnev summit in Poland.

'Amicable Talks'

ID311230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Europe's stand toward the Middle East: French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said in Washington that West Europe, in the coming weeks, would begin an initiative aimed at restarting the Middle East peace talks--an interesting piece of news indeed. Jean Francois-Poncet admitted that the United States has raised a number of objections regarding this initiative.

One can, however, say that the French foreign minister's visit to the new American secretary of state achieved, above all, a dedramatizing of relations between Paris and Washington. Only 1 week after the polemics regarding the Warsaw summit, the French and the Americans have held detailed, thorough and amicable talks, as they say. They have also had a clear exchange of views on their respective stands. But one should admit that all this does not involve great commitment. Finally, Jean Francois-Poncet emphasized that diversity represents not weakness but the strength of our alliance. And this is the major conclusion I would draw--and this is Jean Francois-Poncet speaking--from our talks with Mr Edmund Muskie.

Michel Rocard will visit the United States from 5-6 June for a study and information journey. He will give several lectures and will have talks with economic and international relations experts.

GISCARD WELCOMES POPE: 'INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS' DISCUSSED

AU311630 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Paris, May 31 (ANSA)--The pope voiced understanding for Giscard d'Estaing's recent surprise meeting in Warsaw with Soviet leader [words indistinct] as telling his aides later. According to the sources, Giscard d'Estaing said John Paul II shares his view of the current tension in the world and his conviction that no stone should be left unturned in the attempt to salvage peace. The whole range of international problems--Afghanistan, the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, East-West relations, and inequalities in the world--were covered by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Pope John Paul II when they met at the Elysee presidential residence here this morning presidential sources said this afternoon.

The reception after the private meeting between the two men was attended by five thousand persons and was ranked by protocol experts with a long memory of these affairs as the largest at the palace since the one held in 1944 to mark the end of the Nazi occupation of France. On hand at the reception were leading figures from all spheres of public life, including high-ranking officials from the French Socialist and Communist parties. The Polish-born pope arrived in Paris yesterday afternoon and was welcomed by Giscard d'Estaing at the Champ Elysees where the French head-of-state recalled it as the first "spontaneous" papal visit to French soil in eight hundred years.

Pope John Paul II's tete a tete with Giscard d'Estaing lasted only fifty minutes, leading many observers to presume that the discussion of the vast range of topics they reportedly dealt with was only formal.

MINISTRY SOURCE: U.S. STAND WILL NOT AFFECT EC MIDEAST MOVES

ID301537 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 May 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Paris: Cairo's and Washington's Stands Will Not Affect the European Initiative"]

[Excerpt] Paris--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak's statements following his meeting with President Carter indicated that any European initiative to solve the Middle East problem will not at present enjoy the support of Washington which will use the right of veto at the United Nations to prevent any alteration to Resolution 242.

An official source at the French Foreign Ministry has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Mr Mubarak's statements will not affect the European stand and will not hinder any European move in the area. The official added that the content of the European move will run counter to the current U.S. move and therefore Washington will not approve it. This is because the only justification for the European Community making any move is simply to reach a comprehensive solution and not a partial solution, which the U.S. administration supports.

PCF'S ANSART CALLS FOR FRENCH WORLD ROLE IN PLENUM REPORT

ID301317 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 28 May carries on page 4 a 2,100-word unattributed report comprising extracts from the report by Gustave Ansart at the PCF Central Committee plenum in Ivry on 27 May. Under the subhead "Major Progressive Changes Throughout the World," Ansart gives a summary of the present world situation before making the following statement: "The Warsaw meeting between Brezhnev, Gierek and Giscard d'Estaing proves not only the possibility of but the need for negotiations to overcome tension. Despite the commotion in France caused by those who long for the cold war--with Jacques Chirac apparently at the head--casting into the nettles the entire heritage of General de Gaulle's foreign policy, and despite the Socialist Party's Atlantist one-upmanship, this Warsaw meeting shows that new progress on detente is possible and that the arms race can be stopped.

"Everything shows that, by the action of the forces of peace, it is now possible to force the government to let our country, whose prestige remains high, play a role more consistent with the needs of detente and international cooperation.

"In this highly eventful period the party's merit will have been to intervene actively for peace and disarmament, for the setting up of a new world economic order and for solidarity with all the struggling peoples: This is particularly the case with the important initiative of the European communist parties' meeting, undertaken with the Polish party, whose success encourages us to strengthen our action on this plane. The party has made more proposals for our country to take positive initiatives.

"France will never be greater than when it serves mankind's great causes, peace, social justice and liberty. Our fight for peace and justice in the world is part of the great tradition of the French working movement. It has been a constant factor in our history. In the present situation it acquires a new importance and a new dimension."

COMMISSION SHELVES FURTHER PROBE OF DONAT-CATTIN AFFAIR

AU312008 Roma ANSA in English 1957 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 21 (ANSA)--The parliamentary inquiry commission voted this evening to shelve further discussion of allegations that Premier Francesco Cossiga aided and abetted [word indistinct], guerrilla son of a leading Christian Democrat (DC) to escape arrest. The votes passed with a simple majority of eleven to nine.

The regulations governing the commission establish that if a case is shelved with less than a four-fifths majority (sixteen votes out of twenty), the vote can be contested by Parliament: If one-third the members of the two houses (315) file a request, within five days a joint session of Parliament is convened for a final decision.

The commission heard two days of testimony from Carlo Donat-Cattin, deputy DC secretary, suspected terrorist Roberto Sandalo and Cossiga himself. The prime minister was named in connection with an alleged cover-up in favor of 28-year old Marco Donat-Cattin who is suspected to be a member, like Sandalo, of the Front Line urban guerrilla organization and is on the run from charges of homicide and membership in an armed gang.

Turin magistrates turned their findings of questioning of Sandalo over to the parliamentary commission.

[Word indistinct] to Sandalo, the DC deputy secretary [words indistinct] that his son was about to be arrested and, thereby, helped the youth to escape.

The commission, which has the power to strip government officials of their immunity to trial, was called in to decide whether to shelve the case because the charges are [words indistinct] vote to refer back to the two houses of Parliament proposing authorization that an indictment be filed against the premier, who would then be tried by the constitutional court.

The commission is made up of twenty members, ten from the lower house and ten from the Senate and proportionally reflects the parties represented in Parliament: eight Christian Democrats, six Communists, two Socialists, one Radical, one Independent Leftist, one Neofascist and one Social Democrat.

Votes in favor of shelving were cast by the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrat members. Votes in favor of submitting the case to the [words indistinct] debate were cast by the Communists, Radical, Neofascist and Independent Leftist in the commission.

Cossiga Under Heavy Fire

AU020850 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Rome, June 2 (ANSA)--The Donat-Cattin affair dominated political speeches on the last Sunday of the campaign for the administrative elections next weekend.

On Saturday, the parliamentary inquiry commission decided by a one vote majority (eleven to nine) to shelve further discussion of allegations that Premier Francesco Cossiga aided and abetted the urban guerrilla son of a leading Christian Democrat (DC) to escape arrest.

Late Saturday evening, Senator Carlo Donat-Cattin stepped down from the post of DC deputy secretary.

The tone of speeches delivered by the leaders of various political parties Sunday indicated that it is all but certain that Cossiga's troubles are not over and that he will once again have to defend himself of the charges of helping the younger Donat-Cattin escape before a joint session of Parliament.

The Communist Party (PCI) has already announced that it will begin gathering signatures (a minimum of 318 between deputies and senators is required) to bring Cossiga before the two houses, which have the power to authorize that an indictment be filed against the premier who would then be tried by the constitutional court.

The PCI move should be successful since it is backed by the Independent Leftists, the far-leftist PDUP [Proletarian Unity] Party, the Radicals, the Neofascist and Liberals who represent a total of 374 M.P.'s, 56 more than those needed.

Even the Social Democrat Party (PSDI), whose representative in the inquiry commission voted to shelve the Cossiga-Donat-Cattin case, did not treat the premier with kid gloves. PSDI Secretary Pietro Longo called for Cossiga's resignation Sunday. Longo said in part: "Cossiga cannot and must not remain in his post as premier. With this leadership the government has lost credibility in the international field. In the economic field it has stepped up the inflationary spiral and there is the threat of a devaluation of the lira. And the behavior in a such a delicate case, as possibly aiding and abetting the son of a friend and party colleague, has definitely paled the political figure of the prime minister."

The Socialist Party, on the other hand, is divided over the entire affair. Party Secretary Bettino Craxi said Sunday that he has "absolute faith" in the Socialist members of the inquiry commission (who voted to shelve the case), indirectly expressing his agreement with the verdict. However, Craxi added that if Cossiga is placed under Parliament's judgement, the Socialists will also better understand "the nature and origins" of the Donat-Cattin affair.

Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca (PSI) said that "it is everyone's duty to submit to the commission's verdict" and that "...no one has the right to cast shadows on the behavior of the prime minister, whose moral qualities and political rigor are well known."

Former PSI Secretary Giacomo Macini, on the other hand, said that the case before the inquiry commission in the last few days "cannot be resolved with a slim majority vote" and that it is necessary "to get down to facts and clearly ascertain how officials behaved in an affair which involves an important Christian Democrat official."

PSI leadership member Fabrizio Cicchitto echoed this position and said that the Donat-Cattin affair "is serious and there are still many unanswered questions."

The secretary of the right-of-center Liberal Party (PLI) Valerio Zanone said that light must be shed on a case which brought a prime minister before the inquiry commission. "Notwithstanding the differences between the opposition parties and the government, the PLI believes that shelving the case with only a one vote majority is not sufficient to reassure citizens who justly demand that the government have an exemplary position in the fight against terrorism," Zanone asserted.

The Christian Democrat Party, on the other hand was mum on the inquiry commission's ruling. Party Chairman Arnoldo Forlani, speaking in Bari Sunday, firmly reiterated his party's stance in the fight against terrorism. "The government, with Parliament's confidence, will continue to reply without uncertainty and resolutely to the conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the democratic system," Forlani said.

For his part, Carlo Donat-Cattin granted a radio interview in which he explained that he stepped down from his party post "to free the DC from any hindrance to shed full light (on this case), to defend itself and to free me from any hindrance and thereby be able to act to ward off this manoeuver."

Pertini's Spokesman Fired

AU311645 Roma ANSA in English 1525 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 31 (ANSA)--Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini's spokesman Antonio Ghirelli was removed from his post today after a journalistic incident yesterday in which Pertini was quoted as voicing a forthright opinion on the parliamentary investigation into Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga's possible involvement in the Donat-Cattin affair.

Pertini is currently on a private visit to Spain after two days of official talks in Madrid. The incident broke around statements which one of the head-of-state's spokesmen made to the journalists in his retinue.

The parliamentary commission responsible for authorizing court proceedings against members of Parliament has currently been investigating allegations that Cossiga may have aided the escape of the suspected terrorist son of Carlo Donat-Cattin, deputy secretary of Cossiga's own Christian Democrat Party.

The spokesman told the journalists that, if the parliamentary commission did not agree there was a clear lack of foundation for the charges against Cossiga, he should resign and appear for judgement before the constitutional court. The substance of the remark was immediately attributed to Pertini who was seen stepping outside the limits of his competence in voicing an opinion on what would be the incumbent premier's correct course of action.

Some hours later, Ghirelli explained to the journalists with Pertini in Spain that the whole incident was a "big misunderstanding" and denied that Pertini had even been asked about the Donat-Cattin affair. Consequently he clearly voiced "no judgment", said Ghirelli, whose dismissal was announced by the Italian presidency's general secretariat at the Quirinale presidential residence here.

BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON PCI'S LOCAL ELECTIONS HOPES

LD291029 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 23 May 80 pp 1, 15

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report: "Berlinguer and Other PCI Leaders Tell Journalists: Two Aims: Unitary Councils, Defeat of Christian Democratic Party (DC) Leftwing"]

[Text] Rome--At a crowded press conference held at PCI headquarters yesterday to illustrate the themes and contents of the PCI's propaganda, Berlinguer stressed the need for the 8-9 June election results to extend the fabric of the leftwing regional and local councils and also issue a warning to the present DC leadership group and if possible open the way to a change of government.

As [PCI Secretariat member] Adalberto Minucci stressed in his introduction to the intensive exchange with the journalists, the "contamination" between administrative and more general political issues has been progressive and objective, and indeed inevitable in view of the gravity of the unresolved problems in the world and the country and the government's decisions. [paragraph continues]

So there is no basis for the charges that the PCI is "misdirecting" the debate: The Communists proceeded from the problems facing the citizens every day and from the good results achieved by the leftwing democratic administrations. It is the Communists, Minucci pointed out, who carried out the broadest and most thorough public opinion poll (5.5 million questionnaires distributed and over half completed and returned) to verify the validity of their suggestions. But then the political situation was exacerbated thanks to the DC and the government.

Next the PCI secretary general said that we ourselves have helped to raise the major issues in the election debate in view of the DC majority's attempt to shift the national political axis rightward and to introduce splittist elements into the forces of the democratic and peoples movement. The Communists' polemic, Berlinguer added in answer to a question from an IL MESSAGGERO reporter, is therefore not centered mainly on the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], but obviously we cannot fail to voice our criticisms of that party's leadership, particularly concerning the manner in which it joined and is participating in the government (one would have expected signs of a substantial change), but we do so always in a spirit of unity aimed not only at preserving and extending cooperation with the PSI in the local and regional councils but also at promoting a more solid understanding between Communists and Socialists on a national scale--a process which cannot be achieved, however, unless the splittist elements now emerging in Italian politics are defeated.

Answering questions from Italian Radio Newsreel and ADN-KRONOS reporters, Berlinguer issued a stern critique of the work done by the government which, he said, though only a few weeks old, has already amassed so many and such negative actions that it raises the issue of its removal. The criticisms concern: 1--the government's methods, not only in its allocation of ministerial posts with no consideration to professional qualifications or competence, but also in its handling of the National Hydrocarbons Agency chairmanship affair (resolved with a PSI-DC share-out), of the appointments to the savings banks and to other public bodies including the radio and television services; 2--foreign policy, with special reference to its grave conduct in connection with the Olympics and the economic sanctions on Iran, in which its servile acquiescence to the United States and desire always to appear top of the grade have done so much damage also to the nation's economy, to the extent that the Italian Government has been left behind even by the British conservatives; 3--economic policy, with so many examples of inertia in the presence of alarming signs, such as the galloping inflation, the energy crisis, southern Italy and unemployment. All in all, Berlinguer noted in this connection, this laxness stems from the logic of a rightward shift, of a split among the workers and peoples forces inherent in the policy of the dominant forces of the present government, that is, the ones which identify with the "preamble" [majority at DC congress]. These are the reasons which have prompted us to forcefully assert the need for a vote which will issue a warning and if possible also open the way to a change of government.

How is it possible, LA REPUBBLICA's representative asked the PCI secretary general, to hypothesize about a reversal of the present line and a transformation process, with the DC? With regard to a transformation plan (the only kind on which an alliance is possible with the PCI, Berlinguer stressed), there is already not only a fairly well-defined social area but also a political area, both Catholic-democratic and secular-socialist, with which broad convergences can be achieved. We trust that the election results will help to insure the victory in the various parties of the forces favoring a plan for a thorough change in both the government's political aims and its methods and favoring also the realization of a full national solidarity, which must include the PCI's direct government participation.

But did the national unity experiment teach you nothing? LA SINISTRA and PACE E GUERRA asked. We have often pointed out, Berlinguer replied, the DC's predominant and overwhelming responsibility for the negative result of that experiment, without denying, however, (indeed we praised them) the positive results which that policy produced, especially in the economic field and in the state's stand against terrorism. We have also researched, pointed to and discussed a series of defects discovered in our party's conduct and I believe, he added, that we have drawn the necessary conclusions. But I will add that the main factor that has exacerbated the situation over the past year is in fact the Communist losses in the 1979 elections: They undoubtedly constituted an encouragement (as we have seen in subsequent developments within the DC and even the PSI and in the outcome of the goverment crisis) to those setting their sights on a rightward swing. This is why we must defeat the forces which have gained the upper hand in the DC so as to open the way to political solutions based on an understanding among all the major democratic and peoples forces.

A journalist from IL GAZZETTINO asked: On which other forces are you setting your sights with a view to increasing the number of leftwing councils? Berlinguer replied: There are several cases at all levels of profitable cooperation even with the Italian Social Democratic Party and the Italian Republican Party. But we have our sights on extending this area--to the Proletarian Unity Party, for instance, to the MLS [expansion unknown] and all forces truly wanting regeneration. Not the Radical Party, therefore, which is not only not participating directly but is urging people to abstain, thus rendering a service to the DC to which we draw the attention of all those who have voted Radical in the past. In other cases there is a risk of votes being wasted on somewhat or completely unrepresentative lists. Be that as it may, we do not rule out broader understandings, especially where the numerical conditions are lacking for the formation of leftwing councils. But such agreements must always be based on the following two conditions: specific agreements for a regeneration and our direct participation in the councils--that is, excluding outside backing on our part.

POLISARIO'S SEIZURE OF SPANISH FISHING BOAT PROTESTED

LD311350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] With regard to the seizing and subsequent sinking of a Spanish fishing boat by the POLISARIO Front, the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has learned of the text of a communique issued in Algiers, attributed to the POLISARIO Front, to the effect that elements belonging to the aforementioned front have attacked a Spanish fishing boat of the Alvarez Entrena Company off the Dakhla coast, sinking it and kidnapping its crew.

The relevant Spanish authorities are taking steps to ascertain the situation of the Spanish boats which operate in the area referred to in the mentioned communique. These checks reveal that it has not been possible up to now to locate the boat, (Gangomar), belonging to the above-montioned company.

Should the statements given in the Algiers comminique turn out to be true, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its utmost condemnation of this inadmissible act of violence against human rights and the most elemental norms of international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs trusts that, should the news be true, the kidnapped crew will be released immediately.

The Spanish Embassies in Rabat and Algiers have received instructions to take immediate steps to obtain a rapid elucidation of these events.

SOCIALIST-SPONSORED CENSURE MOTION FAILS

LD301842 [Editorial Report] Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish at 1750 GMT on 30 May interrupted its regular programming to broadcast live from the Congress of Deputies the roll-call voting on the censure motion introduced by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which the lower house has been debating the last 3 days.

The final vote on the motion was as follows:

For the censure motion	152
Against	166
Abstentions	21
Absent	11

The censure motion therefore failed to gain the absolute majority needed for approval.

DENMARK

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 16-20 JUN

NC311013 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Copenhagen, May 31, (AFP)--Denmark today announced an official visit here by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua from June 16 to 20. He would have talks with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, the Foreign Ministry said.

NORWAY

PRC VICE PREMIER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS PETROLEUM TIES

NC311240 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Oslo, May 30, (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien arrived here today on a one-week official visit during which he will study Norwegian oil production methods. Mr Kang will inspect facilities, including the headquarters of the national Statoil company, at Stavanger, Norway's "petroleum capital." He will also go to the Statfjord oil field northwest of Bergen where production began at the end of last year.

According to a communique issued by the Chinese Embassy here, Mr Kang is seeking information on relations between Norway and foreign investors in the area of petroleum production. The 15-member Chinese delegation is also interested in Norwegian legislation, taxation of petroleum companies and other aspects of national oil policy.

The Chinese and Norwegians will discuss increased cooperation between the two countries and it is expected that the Chinese will sign contracts for the purchase of equipment and marine-drilling platforms.

The vice-premier will be received by King Olav V and confer with Premier Odvar Nordli and Petroleum Affairs Minister Bjartmar Gjerde.

FOREIGN MINISTER ACCEPTS INVITATION FOR FALL VISIT TO USSR

LD301443 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 May 80 p 22

[Arne Finborud report: "Frydenlund to Soviet Union in the Fall"]

[Excerpt] Oslo--Norweigan Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund will travel to the Soviet Union next fall on an official visit. Frydenlund announced the visit at a press conference held in Oslo Wednesday.

The surprising announcement was interpreted as an attempt by the Norwegian Government to improve East-West relations and to preserve the dialogue between the alliances by striving to warm up the cool international atmosphere brought about by the Afghanistan crisis.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund announced that he will take up questions that especially affect the two countries in his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. An especially important question is the Barents Sea dispute, which has been discussed several times at senior civil servant level without result. Foreign Minister Gromyko made the invitation for the visit a week ago. Frydenlund informed NATO about the invitation.

Frydenlund will travel to Moscow as foreign minister. It is 13 years since the previous meeting between Norwegian and Soviet foreign ministers.

FRENCH PREMIER MEETS OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES BILATERAL, WORLD AFFAIRS

ID300940 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 May 80 p 3

[Irene Jarry reports from Oslo: "The French Presence in the North Sea Is Going To Increase, Raymond Barre States in Norway"]

[Text] "France is not engaging in an attempt to mediate between East and West," Raymond Barre stated yesterday in Oslo at the end of his private talks with his Norwegian counterpart Odvar Nordli: "Since the beginning of the tension which has materialized over recent months," the prime minister explained, "the French Government has affirmed that it could not accept what has happened in Afghanistan and that, moreover, a solution has to be reached which would take the form of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The way to contribute to the realization of this political aim is for dialogue to continue. This why high-level exchanges have occurred and why the president of the republic went to Warsaw in order to proceed to the deepest possible exchange of views with Mr Brezhnev. There was clearly no question of negotiating. I can tell you that these exchanges of views were useful."

Regarding Norway, Mr Barre believes "that it is that country's responsibility to establish its intended modes of conduct. I am happy to state," the prime minister continued, "that the Norwegian authorities, having affirmed, like us, from the outset an unequivocal stance on affairs in Afghanistan, want a dialogue with the USSR and the Eastern countries to continue so that equilibrium and peace may be maintained."

The second major topic in the talks was bilateral relations which have been developing for some years, particularly in the energy sphere (gas and oil). Regarding international relations, the French and the Norwegians reviewed the main problems being posed at the present time: detente, world peace and the situations linked to events in Afghanistan and the Middle East. "On all these points we have established a large convergence of views," Mr Barre stated.

After the exchange of views between Industry Minister Giraud and his Norwegian counterpart, the French side concluded that industrial relations must continue to develop, but also must diversify. A certain number of projects were examined; notably, underwater activities, precision engineering and electronics. Mr Barre considered that it was not the government's duty "to encourage industrialists to do one thing or the other. If they do not see the profit to be derived from developing their activities in Norway it is unfortunate, but their loss." And he concluded: "If industrialists help themselves, the state will help them."

The prime minister subsequently confirmed that the French presence in the North Sea was going to increase. He gave as proof the fact that, contrary to all that has been said, the ELF company is already involved in operations beyond the 62d parallel.

Mr Barre was keen to explain that, with regard to gas and oil, neither he nor Mr Giraud had "come to Norway to sign contracts. We have come to exchange views. We have established a favorable situation and we hope that this will bear fruit. As the scriptures say: 'A little more time and you will see.'"

In the morning, at the end of the first round of talks with Mr Nordli, Mr Barre was received in audience by King Olaf V. A short while later the prime minister, accompanied by his wife, who wore a light almond green coat and a straw hat of the same color, visited the national monument at the foot of the former royal citadel of Akerhus where the opening ceremonies to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Narvik took place.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

For reportage on the official visit of Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten to Moscow, see the 2 June Western Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT ENDS WITH ACCORD ON OIL SUPPLIES

LD291345 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 May 80 p 4

[Omar Magnergard report: "Agreement With Mexico Ready; the First Oil Tanker Will Leave This Fall."]

[Text] We will be able to buy Mexican oil--and much sooner than the Swedish negotiators had hoped. The first oil tanker will be on its way this fall.

This was an important topic in the negotiations which took place during the state visit and which were given definite shape in the form of several agreements and memoranda yesterday.

Another topic which could be important concerns LKAB [mining company] iron ore. Mexico has recently built iron and steel works in Tampico on the Gulf Coast. LKAB is in a good position to supply them with iron ore. Cooperation in the field of technology was also mentioned.

Negotiations have still not been finalized. But President Lopez Portillo's special advisers in these matters will be returning in a few weeks' time.

As SVENSKA DAGBLADET was able to report yesterday, Mexico is thus fulfilling our hopes of oil supplies. Some 70,000 barrels a day--3.5 million tons of oil a year--are mentioned in the agreement signed by Lopez Portillo and Falldin. The total covers just over 10 percent of Sweden's oil needs at present.

The agreement does not cover a fixed period. This might seem alarming to an oil-thirsty Swede. However, Lopez Portillo promised that there would be no question of reductions in the amounts of oil promised in the agreement unless there are drastic changes in the Mexican oil situation. And there are no signs of anything like that happening.

Some 60 percent of Mexico's oil production is light crude and 40 percent heavy sulphur-rich crude, so-called Maya oil. There can be problems when refining the latter. However, it should be possible to solve these within the framework of greatly intensified cooperation in a number of fields that will now take place.

Among approximately 70 named topics, there are mentions of oil industry, offshore activities, including production and accomodations platforms, auxiliary drilling vessels and different forms of oil storage.

Sweden has the technicians and to a certain extent the materials; Mexico has the primary product. Lopez Portillo gave an assurance that Mexico never intends to use its oil as a political or economic weapon, least of all against Sweden, which he likes so much and sees as a leading country which he would like to emulate in many ways.

"We Mexicans have ourselves been the victims of economic warfare. We know what it means. We would never stoop to anything like that."

Among other projects discussed in the last few days were:

--Spica boats for the Mexican coastguard. There are plans to export 15 boats from Sweden and to build 30 locally in Mexico in collaboration with a Mexican shipyard.

--Electric locomotives for the Mexican railroad from ASEA [Swedish General Electric Corporation] and signal systems from LM Ericsson. In addition, LM Ericsson will help with equipment and technology within the field of telephones.

Foreign Ministers Jorge Castaneda and Ola Ullsten signed a 5-year agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement is primarily intended to promote the exchange of researchers, cooperation in the field of education, and joint research and study projects.

Industry Minister Jose Andres Oteyza and Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam Linder signed a memorandum intended to deepen cooperation in the industrial sector which is of potential importance for Mexico's development and in which Swedish companies are in a good position to help. This covers the steel and mining industries, the petrochemical industry, shipbuilding and shipping, wood pulp and paper, and equipment for the expansion of ports and for the supply of electric power.

As far as education is concerned, the Swedish Government and some of our largest companies have promised what help they can. Mexican plant managers and instructors will be allowed to come here and learn, and Swedish companies in Mexico will start a training program for 2,000 Mexicans.

Thus there were only good presents when briefcases were opened under the Foreign Ministry's crystal chandeliers. Both Falldin and Lopez Portillo beamed like ecstatic Father Christmases when they raised their champagne glasses after the signings.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES NATIONS, SAYS HE WILL NOT RESIGN

NC311335 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 31 May 80

[Press prerelease of President Kiprianou's address to the Cypriot people over radio and television on May 31--virtually identical to Nicosia Domestic Service apparent recording of same address at 1730 GMT on 31 May 80]

[Text] I feel the need to communicate this evening with the whole Cyprus people, to brief them and to express to them my thoughts and views on various burning problems occupying them--and, of course, mainly on the Cyprus problem. Cyprus is passing through the most tragic moments in its history and its problems become even more serious due to a lack of the necessary concord in the internal front.

Since assuming the thorny office of the president of the republic, in succession to our great leader Ethnarch Makarios, whose policy I have been following with consistency--and I wish to underline here that I know both his policy and his thoughts better than anyone else--I have made and I am making with honesty and devotion to duty every effort to promote our national cause and to serve the people. Since Cyprus suffered the barbarous occupation there has been no progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. Repeated UN resolutions fully vindicating the Cyprus people and their struggle have remained unimplemented. The late Ethnarch Makarios made great efforts for a reconciliation through the intercommunal talks, accepted federation and submitted concrete proposals, but his proposals were rejected by the Turkish side, and his efforts came up against Turkish intransigence and chauvinism.

After the ethnarch's death, the efforts for an honourable dialogue continued while at the same time the government and I personally moved systematically in every direction to secure the greatest possible support and solidarity with our sacred struggle for the salvation of the country. The Cyprus problem is not a detail, it is a problem of freedom, occupation, liberation. The Cyprus people and their leadership had the right to refuse from the start any negotiations until the occupation troops left Cyprus. Nevertheless, in our desire to speed up the finding of a nationally acceptable solution we accepted the intercommunal dialogue, which has since been carried out in various phases without any result. The dialogue was carried out on the basis of the well-known Makarios-Denktas agreement without any result. There followed the agreement of Mr Denktas with the president of the republic. We believed at that time that we could move towards better developments. Needless to recall that the May 19 agreement, which is and should be the basis of the intercommunal talks, includes the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the UN resolutions, the inalienable human rights of citizens and their fundamental freedoms, the question of demilitarization and termination of foreign interventions and other substantial and useful elements.

The dialogue started in June 1979, but a few days later it was found that the Turkish side had no intention to negotiate meaningfully. It simply wanted, once more and as always, to use the dialogue in order to promote the faits accomplis. In a few days the dialogue was recessed and was to be repeated in a few weeks' time, as it was then said. A year went by and the dialogue was not resumed despite the UN secretary general's efforts to find ways to resume the intercommunal talks.

We have made and are making every effort as we believe that the intercommunal talks is the proper procedure, at least as far as the internal structure of the Cyprus state is concerned. It has not been possible so far to resume the talks, and this is due entirely to Turkish intransigence. We are not to blame in the least for the non-resumption of the talks so far.

I am sorry that AKEL, in its recent statement, blames, even though partially, what it calls my lack of daring and indecision for the non-starting of the talks. There has been neither lack of daring nor indecision. On the contrary; there is firmness. AKEL in its statement refers to instances when opportunities for resumption of the dialogue were missed. It refers to a proposal or suggestion by the UN secretary general on 23 August 1979, a proposal accepted by Mr Denktas on 1 October 1979. The AKEL leadership considers this proposal to be as a missed opportunity or as an opportunity not exploited by me and my government. AKEL, however, has avoided saying what was the content of that proposal which Mr Denktas accepted on 1 October.

That proposal contained exactly those unacceptable conditions for the resumption of the talks which the Cyprus Government and myself had repeatedly rejected and which AKEL had repeatedly described as unacceptable. The proposal contained the Turkish demand for advance commitment on the question of bizonal federation and separate security for the Turkish Cypriots. Bizonal federation does not mean federation, Mr Denktas has repeatedly declared. Both Mr Denktas himself and his Ankara adviser, Professor Soysal, have made clear what they mean by bizonality and separate security. They mean a separate state with a separate status.

Was it ever possible for us to undertake in advance the commitment to accept this philosophy and go back to the negotiating table? Should we have gone to do what? To implement the things to which we might have committed ourselves? It is inconceivable to put the blame on us for the non-resumption of the dialogue, something which the Turkish side is also doing. This strengthens the Turkish position and Turkish propaganda. What AKEL states in its latest announcement is, to say the least, unfortunate. There was no real opportunity, either in August or in the February-April period, as alleged in the AKEL statement, that we have let slip by. We have always come up against the same problem, the problem of having to accept beforehand unacceptable conditions detrimentally prejudging the continuation of the dialogue and the outcome of the whole problem.

I have all the goodwill and the fervent desire for the resumption of the talks. We have repeatedly stated and proposed that the talks should resume on the basis of the existing agreements without conditions and that each side could present at the negotiating table any philosophies, concepts, proposals, suggestions and views it wished. We, too, would do this in any case. Finally, I would like to stress that I am not against the dialogue, and objective evidence proves this. If more evidence is needed, I am prepared to give it.

The general secretary of AKEL, Mr Papaioannou, himself both in his speech at Dherinia and before his departure for the United Nations General Assembly in November ruled out acceptance of the term "bizonal". The same line has been adopted in successive articles published in AKEL's mouthpiece. There has been agreement on the handling of the national issue on the Council of Ministers, and I am really surprised that it is now suggested that there is no agreement. Until this moment I do not know the reason for the positions set out in AKEL's recent statement. I want a dialogue and I continue to work for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. But I cannot accept conditions which mortgage in a most unacceptable manner the national future of this country. I will not endorse the Turkish positions. I will not endorse the destruction of Cyprus or the renunciation of the rights of the Cyprus people or the right of the refugees to return to their homes. I will continue my efforts for an honourable and meaningful dialogue, and not for a travesty of a dialogue in such a tragedy as is the aim of the Turkish side in order to consolidate the faits accomplis.

Epithets and characterizations were used which I wish to be allowed to reject. It has been claimed that the president does not serve the national cause. For 30 whole years I have been serving the national cause of the Cyprus people, and I will continue to do so. As for the charges about a "lack of daring, inefficiency and indecision", it is the people who will judge, and the people have before them a 30-year record to help them reach their conclusion. As regards my honesty, which, fortunately, no one has so far disputed, again the people of Cyprus are fully aware of the truth. If the refusal to accept unacceptable arrangements, solutions or proposals for the resumption of the talks means lack of daring and indecision, then I accept these characterizations and epithets. I have both daring and determination, provided we follow the right path.

I cannot explain AKEL's attack on me. I would like to hope that it is a misunderstanding. I wish, however, to state categorically that never in my life have I been or shall I be a tool of anyone, Cypriot or foreigner. Guided solely by the national interest I shall continue to offer my services to the people.

And the moment when AKEL is attacking me, and others--whom I do not now wish to name--are undermining me for reasons I do not know, there comes the Democratic Rally to repeat in an announcement, in a more vigorous manner, its demand for my resignation. It is demanded that I should resign, but what would this serve? Should I resign so that Cyprus may abandon the foreign policy it has been following Or should I resign so that this may be followed by further stages of destabilization--for which certain circles have been preparing for some time now--polarization, class strife and possible clashes when an intolerable and tragic situation may be created leading to the imposition of an unacceptable solution on Cyprus?

The Democratic Rally for years now has been talking about "inefficiency, indecision, procrastination and lack of daring". As regards the national question of Cyprus, I have tried hard to follow a consistent line and strived for the rights of the Cypriot people. In this effort, instead of having the necessary support of the Rally and some others, there has been a systematic undermining apparently aimed at creating at least political anomaly.

My reply is simple: I am not going to resign. I will continue the struggle at the head of the people, to whom I address myself this evening, to bring my mission to a conclusion. I will make every effort, standing on the ramparts, to vindicate this martyred people. The determination of the president is not enough. The support of the political and other forces, and particularly of the people, is necessary. All of us have responsibilities, not only the president. As to my responsibilities, I take them up fully. I wish to repeat and underline what I have repeatedly stressed, that for me there is only Cyprus and its people and it is Cyprus and its people that I have been serving with honesty, consistency and unselfishness, above party and other interests. There is no reason whatsoever why there should be party strife at this moment. There may be party differences on various matters, economic, social and other, but no conflicts are permissible on the national issue. If there are different views these are set out courageously and are discussed in a dialogue. It is not my object to blow up bridges. On the contrary; my object is to contribute to the removal of differences so that we may restore a solid front, which is one of the most essential prerequisites to the successful outcome of our struggle. To this end I am willing to do everything possible and I will do all I can.

The people are occupied also with various other problems, and in connection with the other problems, as is for instance the problem of the co-operative movement and that of the economic situation, various views are expressed, criticism is leveled and the well-known charges about lack of daring and indecision are repeated. [paragraph continues]

I want to state categorically that I will give definite solutions to all these problems. Thus, instead of my efforts to solve these problems in the way the people wish and in a way demanded by justice being undermined, I call on all to become conscious of their responsibilities and to help me. I will govern this country with firmness, daring and determination. The tactics did not betray lack of daring or indecision. I simply wanted to follow a policy designed to maintain a balance in our internal front which would gradually lead to greater unity among the people and strengthen our internal front.

Various actions or the postponement of certain decisions by me triggered an undermining campaign mainly on the part of the Rally aimed at lowering my prestige.

They do not realize that by undermining the president's prestige they undermine the state itself. For, it is the lawful government and the lawful president, who is recognised by the whole world, they should strengthen. Any attempt to force me to resign would be a deviation from the constitutional order or at least a political coup.

I am determined to face all adversities. I am determined to solve all burning problems. I am determined to rule this country in a way necessitated by the present conditions, to give a solution to the burning problems, to try to promote solutions for other problems and at the same time to continue firmly our well-known line for a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

We have accepted federation and a biregional federation at that. But we shall not accept any form of partition or legalisation of the faits accomplis under any circumstances. We shall not accept alienation of the rights of our people. I shall continue my struggles for the tracing of missing persons, the return of the refugees, the restoration of justice and moral order and the implementation of UN resolutions, being ready for an honourable and constructive dialogue as regards the internal structures of the Cyprus state.

I would like on this occasion to warn the people to be on the alert during this period and to keep their cool. To foil with all their strength any attempts at destabilisation of the situation. To prevent polarisation, which would bring only catastrophe to the country. In this connection I wish to repeat that I am against polarisation and class strife. In the midst of the world upheaval, economic instability, inflation and anarchy, the people must pay attention to something else. Despite the fact that 40 per cent of the country is under occupation and 1/3 of the population have been uprooted from their ancestral homes, we have reached enviable levels regarding the economy and social benefits. Of course there are problems, there are inflationary tendencies, but if we make a comparison between the inflation in Cyprus and in other countries, our inflation is one of the lowest in the world. There is, however, something in the atmosphere which is not sound. There is self-indulgence and an insatiable demand for more and more. We must realise that much has been achieved and while the government is criticised for not having solved certain problems, I have heard nobody praise the government for the host of decisions it has taken to raise the standard of living of the people and to improve social benefits.

Progress does not come by itself. There is need for the co-operation of all as in the past if we are to attain still higher levels and achieve a still better distribution of the national income. Moreover, we should not concentrate all our efforts on how to gain more. It is everybody's right to do so, but our primary concern must be the national cause of Cyprus, for, if we do not achieve a nationally acceptable solution, what has been achieved will collapse.

We must all set our priorities right. Concord and unity are imperative so that we may show to Turkish chauvinists and also to the third parties which involve themselves in any way in the Cyprus problem that they should not hope for the collapse of our own front. Some persons are whispering that if the present president, who, according to them is an obstacle, goes, there will be soon a solution to the Cyprus problem. If I am an obstacle, I am not an obstacle to a nationally acceptable solution. I am an obstacle to a nationally unacceptable solution, and I will continue to be an obstacle as long as I am at the head of the people. I shall continue the struggle for a decent solution.

These days new efforts are being made for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. As in the past goodwill is being displayed by our side. Let us hope that this time a way will be found for the resumption of the talks without our undertaking any advance commitments disastrous to our national cause. I bear nobody any ill feeling, either the parties criticising my policy or me personally or the persons who should have stood by my side but failed to do so. I have nothing to gain personally from this affair. To rule this country today is a calvary for anyone. I shall continue my calvary. I shall continue my course. Being human I feel bitterness. I have offered everything to my country and to my people. There is bitterness when EDEK votes against the budget, which is unacceptable, when AKEL attacks me regarding the national cause and when the Rally systematically undermines me. Bitterness will not influence me into not taking the right decisions. [as published] I am determined and I am extending a hand of friendship and co-operation to all. Where there are disagreements, let us settle them through a dialogue, through discussion, through an effort so as to build a solid front. At the same time I am determined to rule this country with determination, courage and awareness of my historic responsibilities to the country and you, people of Cyprus.

Denktas Response

TA011153 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that it was clear now that Greek Cypriot community leader Spiros Kiprianou cannot represent even his own community. Denktas was replying to Kiprianou's address over the Greek Cypriot radio and television last night.

Recalling that AKEL as well as Kliridhis' and Lissaridhis' parties were opposed to Kiprianou, Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot church was already searching for a new leader. He continued: At such a time when Kiprianou does not even represent his own community, he speaks about the national Cypriot cause and about serving it, hiding behind his so-called post of president. Such a stand, Denktas said, will not bring any good to him or Cyprus.

Reiterating that Cyprus was a country based on the political partnership of two national communities--that is to say two different entities--Denktas said: The national causes of these entities are not and will not ever be the same. The Turkish Cypriot community is well aware of the Greek Cypriot national cause, because since 1963 the Greek Cypriot community has been attacking us in order to implement this so-called national cause, which consists of transforming the Turkish community into a minority in a Greek or Greek Cypriot island and of depriving it of its cofounder and partnership rights. All attacks against the Turkish community since 1963 have been a requisite of the Greek Cypriot national cause. There is no use in hoping for a positive move from a Greek Cypriot leader who adopts such a stand and policy. Our economic rights have been openly usurped and the economic embargo imposed on our community is continuing. This aggressive stand is being taken under the cover of the so-called Cypriot Government. In the light of these realities it is very difficult to find a ray of hope in Kiprianou's statements.

Summary of Political Party Reaction

NC020843 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Not only is a defusing of the domestic crisis not in sight, but, on the contrary, the crisis will escalate even more with unforeseeable developments and unpredictable results. Following President Kiprianou's proclamation, the objective reaction of the parties (based on our direct contacts with leading elements of political factions) is summed up as follows:

AKEL: Not only have President Kiprianou's proclamation and the positions he outlined been unsatisfactory, but they have even caused intense reactions.

Party cadres have pointed out that there is a difference between what the president says and what he does or fails to do, particularly on the Cyprus issue.

DISI [Democratic Rally]: Following the proclamation, the Democratic Rally's positions and demand for the president's resignation remain unchanged. We have been told that the demand for his resignation will be explained with facts in a reply statement that will be released by the party.

According to our information, DISI will proceed with certain activities in this connection (a proclamation by Kliridhis or a party rally).

EDEK: Following the president's proclamation, the EDEK stance has not changed either. According to leading circles in the party, EDEK radically disagrees with the socio-economic philosophy and policy of the government, but it agrees with the president's stand on the Cyprus issue.

The same circles added: EDEK did not and does not raise the question of the resignation of the president of the republic.

These are the positions of the parties. It appears that developments in the domestic front will be difficult and without foreseeable solutions.

Party Leader's Response

NC020849 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou's proclamation received wide and variable comment yesterday from political and diplomatic circles, leading elements of the parties and people at various levels.

The general impression was that "it was a mild and touching proclamation which, while it created sympathy, politically it did not promise nor could it promise anything toward a decisive solution."

The party leaders yesterday refrained from any official statements. The leader of DISI [Democratic Rally] told our editor the following:

"Allow me to not make any statement for the time being. I have a lot to say. I have asked RIK [Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation] to allot me equal time to address a proclamation to the Greek Cypriot people in reply to yesterday's proclamation by Mr Kiprianou.

"In my opinion, he has no other choice but to resign. Under the circumstances, he does not represent anybody, not even 50 percent of his party members. The gesture of resignation is now a question of dignity and political sensitivity."

Yesterday DISI circles ruled out any possibility for cooperation between DISI and DIKO [Democratic Party] and did not conceal the fact that the only way out today is a proclamation for new elections--parliamentary and presidential.

Answering a question by our editor concerning the possibilities for a Cyprus solution, an AKEL leading element, without even "stopping to think," said:

"No party in Cyprus, and moreover DIKO, can solve the Cyprus problem. The Cyprus problem can only be solved by a strong all-party government or, at least with close and sincere cooperation between the two...'superpowers,' in Cyprus; that is, AKEL and the Democratic Rally, if this could ever exist."

KHARAVYI Commentary

NC010712 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 1 Jun 80 pp 1,6

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou's address over television last night fully confirms the soundness of the AKEL Central Committee resolution to disassociate the party's position so that it may not be coresponsible for the course that the president and the government have been following in the Cyprus problem and in domestic problems.

With last night's address President Kiprianou tries to reverse the AKEL Central Committee criticism of lack of courage and indecisiveness in utilizing the possibilities for resuming the intercommunal talks in Autumn 1979, and describes AKEL as a supporter of confederation. This allegation is groundless and unfounded. AKEL has criticized President Kiprianou for rejecting the Waldheim formula of 21 August 1979 and the efforts in February, March and April 1980 to resume the talks based on the 19 May 1979 agreement.

The Waldheim formula not only carries nothing about confederation but rather most categorically stresses the term federation. The following quotation is the controversial point in Waldheim's aide-memoire that has been rejected:

"(A) the two sides reaffirm the validity of the 19 May high-level agreement, which in point 2 provides that 'the basis for the talks will be the Makarios-Denktas guidelines of 12 February 1977 and the UN resolutions relevant to the Cyprus question.'

"(B) Both sides have reaffirmed their support for a federal solution of the constitutional aspect and for a bizonal solution to the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem.

"(C) The two sides have stated that the question of security can be raised and discussed at the intercommunal talks."

In order to bypass Denktas' intransigence and to secure resumption of the talks, the UN secretary general added after the phrase "for a federal solution of the constitutional aspect" the phrase "of a bizonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem." It is obvious to everyone that the Waldheim formula was asking for federation and not confederation while the "bizonal," which referred to the "territorial aspect," clearly meant biregional.

In 1977, President Makarios repeatedly used the term bizonal in the sense of biregional without, of course, implying or supporting confederation. The term bizonal had been used by former Foreign Minister Khristofidhis at the UN General Assembly as the position of the Cyprus Government and in the sense, of course, of biregional federation.

President Kiprianou did not say a word about the travesty of purge, the disarming of EOKA-B [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] groups--a burning issue that has caused a deep crack in the domestic front and for which AKEL has strongly criticized him.

In his addesss the president reiterates many promises he has given in the past for solving the burning internal issues. However, he does not answer AKEL's criticism concerning the conflict between words and deeds and the failure to keep old promises.

For no apparent reason, the president stated that he has never been and will never become the tool of Cypriots or foreigners. If these words are hinting at the party of the working class, we do not hesitate to observe that this is an unbecoming and impermissible insult.

AKEL PLANTS NICOSIA GATHERING, PAPIAONNOU ADDRESS 10 JUN

NC300717 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 30 May 80 p 1

[Text] On Tuesday, 10 June, 1980, at 2105 the AKEL District Committee for Nicosia-Kyrenia will hold an all-people's gathering at Elevtheria Square, Nicosia. AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou will address the gathering on the recent political and other developments and will analyze the resolution of the extraordinary plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

[Signed] The AKEL District Committee for Nicosia-Kyrenia

Political Observer's Comments

NC300719 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 30 May 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Political observers, referring to AKEL's announcement, described the AKEL decision to hold a rally at Nicosia's Elevtheria Square as showing not only AKEL's insistence on the positions it presented in its recent statement but also as a first step to an eventual pan-Cypriot scale mobilization of its supporters to back these positions.

Although not ruling out the possibility that the gathering might have been planned in such a way as to be a display of political force by AKEL, the same political observers noted the fact that the announcement of the "all people's gathering" came on the eve of President Kiprianou's statement, but which he intends to answer AKEL's statement. The observers also pointed out that on the day on which the rally is scheduled to take place, the president of the republic will be paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia and that on the following day he will visit East Germany for the same purpose.

PAPAIOANNOU SCORES KIPRIANOU IN ELEVTHEROTIPIA INTERVIEW

AT311150 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 31 May 80 p 20

[Exclusive interview with AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou by ELEVTHEROTIPIA--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Papaioannou, as is well known, AKEL's decision to separate its responsibilities from President Kiprianou, virtually ceasing to support him, has created a serious political crisis in Cyprus. Can you tell us why AKEL took this important decision and particularly at this specific time?

Answer: A long time ago AKEL informed the president of the republic of its views both verbally and in writing.

The most recent memorandum was the one dated 3 March 1980. Unfortunately, however, AKEL's views, which do not differ from the line and practice for the solution of the Cyprus issue which the National-Ministerial Council of March 1977 under Makarios agreed on, were not heeded and AKEL, which does not participate in the government, could not become equally responsible for the destruction of Cyprus.

As a responsible party it had to tell the people the truth and this is what it did. As to why AKEL took this decision at this moment? This is because it had to make this decision. Party members as well as other had even conducted criticism which stressed that the decision should have been taken earlier.

There is absolutely no other expedience for the time chosen by AKEL to take this decision, apart from the fact that conditions for such a decision had overripened a long time ago.

As is stressed in its memorandum, AKEL will not become equally responsible for the destruction of Cyprus.

Question: How do you think the present crisis will develop and how will your party act in order to prevent Cyprus from being led to another tragedy?

Answer: In its resolution AKEL stresses that it is always ready to cooperate with all the peoples' patriotic democratic forces but this always on the basis of the line and tactics for the solution of the Cyprus issue, which was established as "the Makarios line."

All those who are sincerely concerned that Cyprus should not be led into another tragedy have the duty to insist firmly and unshakenly on the implementation of this line and to cooperate with those forces which conscientiously support this line.

Question: Should we assume that there are no more limits for cooperation between AKEL and the president of the republic and that your party will cease to offer him any form of support?

Answer: The resolution of the Central Committee is not open to misinterpretation. AKEL does not support personalities but it supports a line.

Question: EDEK has accused AKEL of undermining the struggle of the people of Cyprus with its decision and claims that your party's decisions on the Cyprus issue are tantamount to an acceptance of a bizonal partition.

What is your reply to these charges and what should the Greek Cypriot side have to do for a resumption of intercommunal dialogue?

Answer: It is EDEK which is undermining the struggle of the people of Cyprus ever since it disagreed with both the first as well as with the second proposal of the Greek Cypriot side and attacked Makarios for his agreement with Denktas and the course he opened with his proposals for an acceptable solution to the Cyprus issue.

If therefore, anyone is undermining the struggle of the people of Cyprus this is none other than EDEK, which has disagreed and continues to disagree with the line and tactics for a solution to the Cyprus issue, and with the talks, which consciously or unconsciously promotes a double union and partition of Cyprus.

If AKEL is undermining the struggle of the people of Cyprus because it firmly and unshakenly insists upon the line and tactics laid down by Makarios, then, according to EDEK, the greatest underminer of this struggle is Makarios himself.

For the purpose of solving the internal aspects of the Cyprus issue there is no better process than the process of intercommunal talks. On the part of the Greek Cypriot side, every effort should be made for such a resumption on the basis of the four directive lines of the Markarios-Denktas agreement and the 10 points of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement.

Even though the other side may not be sincere on reaching a solution to a bizonal federation the Greek Cypriot side has much to gain by demonstrating full adherence to this. What is of importance is whether the solution will be one of a federation or a confederation.

Words are not important if in essence the solution is that of a federation.

In reference to the foreign aspect of the Cyprus issue this should be discussed and solved by an international conference under UN auspices. The full position of AKEL, which is simultaneously the position of the National-Ministerial Council of 1977, on a solution to the Cyprus issue is the following: an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonalined and demilitarized Cyprus.

Question: Do you support immediate presidential and parliamentary elections?

Answer: AKEL has not spoke either about presidential or parliamentary elections at this time. It is, however, ready for such elections if the issue arises.

Question: What is your comment on the Voskaridhis [not further identified] letter in I KATHIMERINI in which he states that the leadership of AKEL must resign?

Answer: It is a pity for Voskaridhis that the people of Cyprus in their majority have an opposite viewpoint than that of his guided pen. The "friendly" sentiments of Voskaridhis toward AKEL are well known. Voskaridhis, however, should better limit his recommendation abilities to Greece because he has no idea about the Cyprus issue. The newspaper which published such ridiculous views, like those of Voskharidhis, ought to be more careful in the future.

LISSARIDHIS COMMENTS ON POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREEK PAPER

AT011547 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 1 Jun 80 p 24

[Exclusive interview with EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis by KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Chairman, how do you analyze the current political crisis which has erupted in Cyprus and what do you attribute it to?

Answer: For us, the Cyprus question is an issue of invasion, occupation and liberation. It is an issue of the implementation of UN resolutions. It is an issue of respect for basic human rights, the right of settlement, ownership and free movement. It is an issue of the removal of foreign occupation forces and every foreign base or presence in Cyrpus. It is an issue of a unitary economic entity that will provide the opportunity for an essential mixing of the communities.

Some people believe that through continuous concessions to Turkish expansionism and by extenstion to imperialism we could open the way for a solution to the Cyprus problem. It would be naive for one to believe that either imperialism or the chauvinistic Turkish circles will willingly abandon their plans and allow solutions which are compatible with the national survival of the Cyprus people, their independence and their sovereignty.

It is well known that the Greek Cypriot side submitted proposals--they were described as painful by Markarios--which were considered most concessionary even by Turkey's traditional

friends while the Turkish side has submitted proposals that have been considered totally unacceptable because they were tantamount to the establishment of essentially two separate states.

Efforts were made to resume the talks and, although the Greek Cypriot side agreed to attend the talks, even with an open agenda and on the basis of the basic principles which had been accepted during the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas meetings, from the outset the Turkish side submitted demands for the acceptance of the bizonal solution, after it had defined the term, which is tantamount to two separate state entities.

Unfortunately, it seems that even now on the Greek Cypriot side there are those who would be willing to enter into a dialogue even with such prerequisites.

Question: What are the possible repercussions of this crisis and what role does EDEK intend to play to prevent Cyprus from being led into a new tragedy?

Answer: I have already replied with regard to the possible repercussions. At the head of the people, the socialist party of EDEK will preclude a policy of a slide to constant concessions--without gaining anything in return--to Turkish expansionism, a slide that will lead to a national catastrophe.

We shall not endorse our voluntary slavery. We are sure that the broad masses of the Cypriot people will follow us in this course.

Question: How do you interpret the recent decision of AKEL concerning President Kiprianou and what do you believe has led AKEL to this decision?

Answer: It is truly difficult for one to understand the motive that prompted the AKEL Central Committee to state that the president of the Cyprus republic and, naturally by extension, the negotiator and the Greek Cypriot side are to blame for the current deadlock because this is the principal argument of the other side, an argument which I am afraid will have unpleasant consequences for the course of the national cause.

It is well known that the United States, NATO, Ankara and Denktas have been trying--thus far in vain--to convince the world that the nonresumption of the intercommunal talks was allegedly due to our intransigence.

I fear very much that the AKEL Central Committee has now provided all the arguments that Turkey, the United States, NATO and Denktas need in order to attribute the responsibility or joint responsibility for the nonresumption of the dialogue to our side. Yet Denktas' proposals had been openly rejected by several sides of the Turkish Cypriot opposition.

It is a fact that the same views were expressed long ago by the party of the extreme right, the "Sinayermos" [Rally], which, as is well known houses all the coupists. However, "Sinayermos" was easily impugnable. Now with its open support of "Sinayermos" the AKEL leadership unfortunately is offering the worst possible service to our national cause. We are sure that many AKEL followers do not agree with this position which was taken by their leadership.

Question: Will EDEK also stop supporting President Kiprianou?

Answer: EDEK has expressed with actions, not words, complete disagreement with the socio-economic policy which is being followed by voting against draft bills in the House of Representatives. EDEK will support any correct activity and will criticize activities which, in its opinion, are wrong. However, EDEK does not attribute any responsibility to the president of the Cyprus Republic regarding the stalemate on the Cyprus issue. The responsibility is borne by the circles of Turkish expansionism and their international supporters, especially the United States and NATO, and Denktas as the plenipotentiary of these interests.

Question: Your opponents describe you as intransigent on the Cyprus question, that you reject the Waldheim formulas, that you want a military confrontation and generally dynamic action. What is your reply to your accusers?

Answer: If the rejection of the surrender of the fatherland and rights and if persistence on UN resolutions is intransigence, then I gladly accept that description. [passage indistinct] refers to the bizonal but tacitly insists that we agree that we have already adopted the meaning of the bizonal. I am sure that if the text were put before the Cypriot people the huge majority would reject it and Waldehim would be exposed [passage indistinct].

Certainly we support a defense shield. We certainly support a people's guard. Certainly we support preparation for the confrontation of a possible expansionist aggression.

Certainly this is not tantamount to adventurism, to "aggressive" war as it is being publicized because these possibilities are beyond reality.

MIKHAILIDHIS LEAVES FOR MADRID MEETING, PARIS VISIT

NC291440 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis has left for Madrid to participate in the congress of European parliamentary speakers opening in the Spanish capital tomorrow. Next Sunday, Mr Mikhailidhis will travel on to Paris to lead the Cypriot interparty parliamentary delegation which has been invited to pay an official visit to France by the France-Cyprus Friendship Society and the French Senate and National Assembly friendship societies.

BULGARIAN SIGNS CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM IN NICOSIA

NC292029 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A program for cultural cooperation between Cyprus and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed at the Foreign Ministry today. The program provides for cooperation in the fields of education, science, cultural exchanges, art and athletics. The program was signed on the Cypriot side by Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias and, on the Bulgarian side, by Bulgarian Deputy Culture Minister Ribarov [title and name as heard].

Speaking after the signing of the program, Mr Pelayias expressed thanks on behalf of the Cyprus Government and people for the support which the government and people of Bulgaria rendered in the past, and continue to render, in the Cyprus struggle. In his response, Mr Ribarov said that the signing of the program contributes to the further strengthening of relations between Cyprus and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian official has described his visit to Cyprus as successful, and stressed that Bulgaria's stand on the Cyprus issue is crystal clear and consistent in as much as the independence and the unity of the island are concerned.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NC302054 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation arrived in Cyprus today at the invitation of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation will hold meetings with the minister of commerce and officials of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation will also visit the Cyprus international fair.

NEW NATO PLAN REPORTED UNDER PREPARATION

AT311512 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 31 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Within the next two weeks and in any case prior to the meeting of the NATO foreign ministers scheduled in Ankara for 15 and 16 June, it is probably that there will be a new NATO proposal for the return of Greece to the military wing of the Atlantic Alliance. According to authoritative circles this proposal will to a certain extent have the formal character of the Rogers plan submitted to date. It was explained that the Greek side is waiting for the new NATO initiative but that it has no knowledge of the content of the proposals to be submitted. A new--and strong--fluidity was obvious in recent days in the uncertainty of Greek-NATO relations and this is attributable not only to the imminent meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Ankara but also to the view which is developing within Allied circles that the Mediterranean area, after Tito's death and the developments in Southeast Asia, is being turned into "the soft underbelly of Europe," according to the definition of the new commander of the Southeast wing of NATO, U.S. Admiral William Crowe. Yesterday's article in the London TIMES which demands that Turkey should lift its reservations against Greece's immediate return to the Alliance in order to restore the "special relations," is considered of equal importance.

In accordance to experience gained to date, however, it is possible to stress with certainty that even these new proposals are not likely to produce any results if they fail to absolutely serve Greek positions as they have been expressed in the well-known Haig-Davos agreement.

Authoritative circles in Athens revealed that, within the framework of expected developments, U.S. Ambassador to Greece McCloskey visited Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in a protocol visit. Despite the nature of this visit, however, it was reported that reference was made to the U.S.-Turkish agreement, the examination of which has not yet been completed by the Greek side for the purpose of establishing its own positions in the equivalent Greek-U.S. agreement, which is still pending.

The Greek foreign minister discussed with McCloskey the possibility of meeting his U.S. counterpart, Muskie, in Ankara during the NATO conference. It is also considered likely that Mitsotakis may also meet Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen during the conference.

TA NEA Washington Dispatch

AT311634 Athens TA NEA in Greek 31 May 80 p 15

[Report by TA NEA correspondent in New York, St. Evstathiadhis: "The U.S. Always Has a Special Weakness for Turkey"]

[Excerpt] A new phase of feverish political, diplomatic and military activity with the return of Greece to NATO's military wing as its goal has been taking place as of yesterday while pressures, recommendations, suggestions and advice on this central issue are being fired at Greece from Washington, Brussels, London and even from Naples, Italy.

Specifically and in reference to U.S. policy within the NATO-Greece-Turkey complex, our correspondent in New York, St. Evstathiadhis reports:

Although no "dramatic changes" are expected in Greek-Turkish relations the State Department does believe that there is a certain development. A department spokesman described the recent statements by Demirel and Rallis which included violent expressions as "nationalist intransigence" and argued there is no reason for pessimism.

Regarding Greece, the State Department still limits itself to "studying the facts" and the conditions through which the policy of the Rallis government appears to be evolving, noting with satisfaction that this policy will follow the policy of the Karamanlis government as well as the fact that it was accepted by Greek public opinion without any negative reactions. Washington continues to attribute "a completely special significance" to the Turkish factor and it continues to declare this at every opportunity adding that in no way will it intervene in the Demirel government policy at least not on issues which by their very nature or their history could possible create a reaction in Ankara.

I VRADHINI Comment

AT311612 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 31 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "We Shall Wait"]

[Text] We do not have any knowledge to what extent the indications that a new plan is being prepared for Greece's return to the military wing of NATO could be considered as omens of an Alliance effort which may prove more satisfactory to us than the previous ones. At the same time, we do not believe that excessive significance should be attributed to yesterday's statements by Admiral Shear. These statements, however, as well as the article of THE TIMES of London under the headline, "A Valuable NATO Ally," do in any case indicate some change, at least in tone. If this change also demonstrates a turn in the handling of the Greek factor then, most certainly, it does have a certain greater importance.

We have been inured to hearing or to reading statements and articles lauding the strategic significance of Turkey, particularly after the developments in Iran. We never questioned nor are we likely to question it. We have always maintained, however, that in no case could Greece be considered of a lesser strategic importance. We have also maintained that our reattachment to the unified military command of NATO could in no way be connected with any concessions by us, concessions which might affect our sovereign rights.

It is a comforting fact that THE TIMES of London with its well-known authority and prestige adopts approximatley the positions of Greece. It finds these positions just and logical and stressed the need to make every possible effort to bring Greece back to NATO on a proper basis to the degree that this is still possible.

THE TIMES correctly stressed the sensitivity of Greek public opinion on whatever it considers as attempts by the West to placate Turkey both in the Aegean and in Cyprus. The newspaper does not hesitate to observe that the least that Turkey could do for the West as well as for itself, in face of the billions of dollars being offered to it, is to facilitate the reattachment of Greece with NATO under conditions which will guarantee Greek independence and self-respect without affecting Turkish sovereignty.

On our part we have nothing more to add. We consider that if the other NATO member states faced the problem in the same way then the solution would have been found despite the recent intransigence of Turkish Prime Minister S. Demirel. We will just wait. The next move is up to NATO.

DHROSOS SCORES DEMIREL'S INACCURACY ON RETURN TO NATO

AT301310 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 May 80 p 6

[The "Political Issues" column by Yeoryios Dhrosos: "Demirel's Reaction"]

[Text] With his reasoning Demirel managed to surpass both his predecessors as well as himself. [paragraph continues]

He replied in a calm way--and this is true--to the statements of the Greek prime minister and he approximately said that dialogue or resort to international processes are impossible or rather they have no usefulness because Greek views on the questions of the east Aegean, airspace and on conditions for Greece's return to NATO's military wing differ from those of Turkey.

If these views coincided, however, there would have been no need for either dialogue or international arbitration. All issues would have been solved and everything would have been fine.

Negotiations are conducted and a resort to international justice is undertaken when two countries fail to agree between themselves on some issue. It must also be said that some sort of a dialogue is being conducted at present even though it has had no spectacular results so far. As to international processes, these have already been rejected repeatedly by Turkey and they are once again rejected by the Turkish prime minister. He does not explain to us why this is so, but things are very clear. The Turks know that they are in the wrong and they want to avoid an international recognition of this fact.

When a country refuses international negotiations because they may fail to produce the results it wants and when it refuses international arbitration or even a resort to some international court, then it has the elemental obligation to state to us what it is that it wants, what method it approves. The way in which Demirel raises the issue and then leaves it hanging only gives the impression that only through some political confrontation will it be possible to solve pending issues. Are these the proposals of the Turkish prime minister? This is something which he most certainly has to explain.

When someone refuses some proposed method then it is understandable that he must propose a different one. Otherwise we reach the automatic conclusion that since all peaceful processes are rejected then the only thing left is force itself.

So much, therefore, on questions of principle and reasoning which arise from the Turkish prime minister's statements. As a second point one ought to stress the inaccuracies which Demirel incidentally mentioned and which, however, cannot even support or justify his own line of reasoning.

He stated that Greece lays down conditions for its return to NATO. Greece, however, has laid down absolutely no conditions. It is Turkey which lays down conditions and demands changes in the status which has prevailed only until a short time ago. At the same time Greece negotiated and reached an agreement with the recent chief of NATO, General Haig. This agreement was accepted by all NATO member states. Among all the other member states it was only Turkey which rejected it or rather proposed fundamental amendments to it. This is because Turkey wanted to glean some benefit from this entire issue, even if this was detrimental to the Atlantic Alliance itself and to its unity.

Therefore the fact that Turkey lays down conditions is interpreted by Demirel to mean that it is Greece which lays down conditions. The same is happening when he says that Greece lays down conditions on the Aegean and its islands. In reference to this Greece is asking for absolutely nothing. All Greece asks is that the conditions which have applied to date will continue to apply. It is Turkey which makes sly claims. We are not the ones who ask for changes or alterations to the existing status but we propose clear and specific ways for the solution of arising differences. Demirel says absolutely nothing on this. He only states that we disagree and everyone is aware of this. He also states that he loves peace. It is, therefore, quite possible that all this may create some impression among some foreigners who are not aware of or only partially know the facts. It is alleged that the Turks want peace but that the settlement of the differences between the two countries cannot be achieved because it is the Greeks who are asking for something.

In other words it is alleged that the Greeks are trying to snatch something from long-suffering Turkey which wants both a peaceful settlement and also has the best of intentions. The snag is that Turkey is suffering from a certain allergy to international justice and international practices.

Rallis stated it very correctly and irrevocably in the chamber of deputies, both during his statement and his interjections. It could, perhaps, be necessary to simplify Greek positions a little bit for the sake of international public opinion: that it is we who seek dialogue and not the Turks, who reject it under the excuse that there is a discrepancy between the two viewpoints. It is also the Turks and not we who raise conditions on the status of the Aegean islands and against our return to NATO's military wing. From this point on, everyone can make his own judgement.

MITSOTAKIS CONDEMNS DIVISION IN CYPRUS

AT311529 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis made the following statement today: At this moment when efforts are once again being made for the resumption of dialogue under the auspices of the UN secretary general, it is regrettable that instead of there being unity of spirit in Cyprus there are examples of division which even threaten to develop into a crisis. This would undermine the struggle of the people of Cyprus and the Cyprus Government.

I AVYI SCORES PRESS 'EXPLOITATION' OF CYPRUS CRISIS

AT311309 Athens I AVYI in Greek 31 May 80 p 10

[From the "I AVYI" column: "A Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] The political tension now existing in Cyprus as a result of the recent AKEL decision ought to be overcome on the basis of understanding which must serve the struggle of the people of Cyprus and the cooperation of political patriotic forces in the best possible way. In this light we consider the efforts by certain rightwing newspapers in Greece to exploit Cypriot political tension for their well-known petty party and anti-communist goals as extremely harmful.

The national line pursued to date by the Cyprus Government was based upon cooperation by all patriotic, democratic forces on the island. The disagreements which AKEL has now brought to light in no way destroy this foundation for a joint line. On the contrary, this only goes to prove the great possibilities which exist even at this very moment for the continuation of the national front so that the differences which have appeared are overcome in a constructive and democratic way, without futile confrontations and rifts which are unjustified in themselves.

Under these conditions there can be no other position for all the patriotic forces of Greece other than that dictated in the interests of a militant unity and preparedness of the people of Cyprus. Any attempt at petty party exploitation of the disagreements created in Cyprus is a blow against the struggle of the people of Cyprus and generally against national interests.

We are living through an extremely difficult and delicate phase of the Cyprus problem. Imperialist efforts to break up the home front in Cyprus must primarily be dealt with in the most decisive way because at such moments nothing could be more destructive than to slander and to undermine one of the most conscientious and decisive forces of the Cypriot national front such as that of AKEL.

All past experience as well as current international reality prove that there can be no anticommunist, anti-Soviet, NATO solution to the Cyprus problem without such a "solution" coming into a direct clash with our own national interests. This is an additional and indisputable conclusion which demonstrates, from this aspect as well, the destructive influence of every anticommunist trend on the Cyprus issue.

Let, therefore, "all fishing in murky waters" cease on an issue which demands a sense of responsibility and sobriety. Let us not forget--at this opportunity--that the Cypriot calamity was prepared and executed not naturally by the communists--Greek or Cypriot--but by the most stentorian "nationalists" who in this way earned for themselves the "glory" of the nightmare of obedience to U.S. and NATO states.

KREISKY CRITICIZED ON CYPRUS STATEMENT

AT301614 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 30 May 80 p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "The Chancellor"]

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky clearly stated that Austria is not interested in the Cyprus issue nor in the thousands of refugees nor the hundreds of missing persons after "Attila." Yet it is, however, interested in the 49 Tehran hostages. This is why he undertook his visit. Rules of hospitality do not permit us to criticize the Austrian chancellor over this position which he so starkly explained on an issue which is so sensitive for Greek public opinion. The same rules, however, ought to have applied for Kreisky.

When, however, questions of international moral order and protection of human rights get mixed up with international expediencies then this could often happen. Austria has long-standing relations with Turkey. The position of this country during the 1921 revolution and after the Iasion defeat is very well known. A few words of sympathy for Cypriot Hellenism, however, which has suffered so much as a result of the Turkish invasion and the illegal occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory would not have been difficult to find, even for politeness' sake.

ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS WARNS AGAINST AKEL-USSR PLOTS IN CYPRUS

AT301348 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 30 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Is a Soviet Action Developing in Cyprus?"]

[Text] The Cypriot communist party, the well-known AKEL (which was denounced by Archbishop Makarios and General Grivas as the tool of British colonialism), not at all coincidentally but deliberately chose the moment to create a political crisis and a disturbance in the long-suffering island for the purpose of attempting, by virtually capturing all decision-making centers, to impose its own one-party regime. This development would result in the establishment of Russian influence over the island. Why was this not a coincidence?

--Because the situation in the Middle East is tense.

--Because the oil crisis is worsening as a result of new and serious fuel price hikes.

--Because the explosive consequences of the Soviet incursion in Afghanistan have been added to the disturbance of detente which resulted from the U.S.-Iranian dispute over the hostages.

--Because Soviet expansionism through the east Mediterranean is being dynamically readjusted as was also stressed in the joint report addressed to NATO by Italian, Greek and Turkish officers.

--Because a climate of uncertainty prevails after Marshal Tito's death.

--Because the internal situation in Turkey is as complicated as never since the military revolt of 20 years ago.

Suspicions that something was being planned against Cyprus were first created by the repeated cancellations--without reason and unjustified--of the official invitation for President Kiprianou to visit Moscow. They became clearer with AKEL's insistence on preventing a reshuffle of the Cyprus Government--and on keeping Sofianos as minister of education, a man whose educational policy has been described an anti-Hellenic. The leaders of AKEL, the very same personswho fought against Makarios, Grivad and Eoka (to whom we supplied the halls of our universities so that they could speak about Cyprus...), appear to have consideredthe moment appropriate and opportune to carry their own one-party control over Cyprus to its final phase, with even the use of pro-Turkish slogans as already reported and stressed by the center-left in Nicosia.

When the Soviets gave their concent for the "Attila" raid on 20 July 1974, the Kremlin's ambassador to Ankara at that time, our well-known Grubyakov, was then interested in nothing more than in Turkish guarantees about limitation and the gradual exclusion of any fundamental Athens influence in Cyprus (as it can be revealingly concluded in the book by N. Sarris). Since that time the Soviets have never pressured Ankara to withdraw its occupation forces. Moscow moves with developments which it considers as faits accomplis. It is not bothered by the permanent establishment of "Attila" in northern Cyprus so long as it can achieve the establishment of its own AKEL in the southern portion of the island--with even Ankara's tolerance since the basic partition between "Attila" and AKEL--in other words between Turkey and the USSR--will rid Turkey of the irritations and pressures to conform with UN resolutions.

We greatly fear the Cyprus issue is entering a new critical phase--through processes which our diplomacy never foresaw or imagined. Are we determined, both here and in Nicosia, to deal with it with determination, in time and successfully? What is needed are cohesion of spirit, unity and an abandoning of all delusions.

A 'New Afghanistan'

AT311400 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 31 May 80 p 1

[Editorial "A Type of Afghanistan Is Being Hatched in Cyprus"]

[Text] AKEL, the communist party of Cyprus, in its document dated 3 March 80 addressed to President Spiros Kiprianou, talked of "a compromise solution" to the Cyprus issue and blamed the stagnation in intercommunal dialogue from the viewpoint of reponsibilities, equally, the Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides. This policy is consistent with its continued line of national betrayal which was denounced both by Archbishop Makarios and by General Grivas. Apparently AKEL has now determined that the time has come for it to share the long-suffering island with "Attila"--to partition it between Turkey and the Soviet Union. This is an old goal. On 1 May 1955, only one month after the commencement of the EOKA-B [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] national liberation struggle it published the following report in NEOS DHIMOKRATIS, its own newspaper:

"The liberation of the people of Cyprus cannot be true except also as a liberation of the Turkish Cypriots. By claiming the right of self-determination even as far as separation for the Greeks we cannot deny the very same right to the Turkish minority. [paragraph continues]

"Unity in struggle can be achieved only through recognition of the right for national autonomy, their political self-administration for the Turks." The notorious Zorlu [former Turkish foreign minister] did not have to think too deeply later on. The arguments of AKEL's NEOS DHIMOKRATIS paved the way for "Attila" and for partition. It must also be noted that the article published in AKEL's newspaper was adopted by him completely in order to strike against Makarios, Dhighenis and EOKA-B. This was an article by the KKE and its leader at that time, Zakhariadhis. At that very same time the KKE, AKEL and the then EDA [United Democratic Left] denounced Dhighenis to British colonialism--they revealed that Yeoryios Grivas was hiding behind that pseudonym.

AKEL's current tactics, by making full use of many mistakes and delusions, are aimed at turning the free portion of Cyprus into a zone of political and strategic Soviet influence--a fact which will be achieved through imposition of its own one-party regime. AKEL considers that it will not have to face many serious obstacles toward this end. It is neither interested in the national interests of Hellenism nor in whether it will transfer international tension, in the form of a new Afghanistan, in essence to the Greek seas and our Mediterranean area. Will AKEL be permitted to sweep us away to adventures with unforeseeable consequences which will, in any case, turn out to be to the benefit of the Turks and the Russians?

AVEROF TOURS NORTHERN MILITARY UNITS

AT301649 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 30 May 80 p 16

[Text] National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof accompanied by the Chief of the Army General Staff Lieutenant General Karayiannis, arrived in Thessaloniki at 1030 [0730 GMT] yessterday, the first stop of his tour of units and garrisons in northern Greece. Upon his arrival Averof proceeded to the headquarters of the III Army Corps where he was briefed by the commander and his staff, at noon he addressed approximately 800 officers at the corps' club.

"I have just come from a briefing on the activities of the III Army Corps," he stated, "and I am full of satisfaction and pride inspired by your commanders and your officers, and I am happy to talk with you after such a briefing. As your superior I believe that I must often come into contact with you and to brief you on the general facts of the nation's life. You who make up the Greek officer corps are fulfilling a difficult and sacred mission and I believe that you have a right to know directly and from the responsible political leadership the course on which the country finds itself." After reviewing the international situation, which he described as "murky" and full of danger, Averof referred to the critical issues which Greece faces today and emphasized Greek-Turkish differences. At this point he stressed the positions of Greece on the questions of the continental shelf and airspace and reiterated Greece's position for a solution of these issues through peaceful means.

In another part of his address Averof stated, "we are in a world which does not permit us to lead a quiet life. We live in a world within which, first of all, we must have a strong and calm internal situation. At the same time we require armed forces which will be in a position to defend us against anyone who would dare to attack us. It is for this very reason," he stressed, "that I attribute so much significance to strong armed forces. I am happy because I continually see their increasing capabilities, their high morale and their devotion to duty. I would like to stress that experience has proved that equipment alone, no matter how modern it may be, is not sufficient. What counts most of all is [high] morale and devotion to ideals."

In conclusion the minister referred to the personal problems of the officers. "I know," he stated, "that you also have personal and economic problems which I cannot solve because they fall in the general problem of public functions. I will try and I know that very soon I will be able to solve some of your other problems such as the housing problem and the reorganization of your shopping facilities."

IRAQI HELICOPTERS SHOOT AT VILLAGERS IN BORDER REGION

TA012011 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Some 15 Turkish villagers from Cukurca, a district of Hakkari, were cutting grass in the border region with Iraq when Iraqi helicopters shot at them with machineguns killing some of them. Our correspondent and various news agencies report that some 15 Turkish villagers went to the border region with Iraq at noon today. Helicopters from the Iraqi Army shot them with machineguns. Some of the villagers were killed and some were wounded. A definite number has not been received yet. Hakkari Governor Irfan Kurucu told our correspondent that he was trying to set up telephone communication with Iraqi authorities.

The Council of Ministers convened under Prime Minister Demirel at 2215. Before the meeting Demirel told the press that they would discuss the issue at the meeting. He said that an announcement would be made after the meeting. The Council of Ministers meeting was still in progress when this news bulletin was prepared.

Council of Ministers Convenes

TA012112 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers convened under Prime Minister Demirel at 2215 this evening. In a statement before the meeting Prime Minister Demirel said that the issue of the shooting in the Iraqi border region would be discussed at the meeting. The meeting ended at 2330. An announcement made after the meeting says that the necessary steps will be taken when the details of the incident are clarified.

Demirel Comment

TA020524 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] An investigation is being conducted in connection with the incident in which Iraqi helicopters killed, with machineguns, 10 of the 18 Turkish villagers from Cukurca, a district of Hakkari, who had crossed the Iraqi border to cut grass. The Council of Ministers convened last night to discuss the incident. Following the meeting, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, Prime Minister Demirel said: We are investigating the incident. The foreign minister summoned the Iraqi ambassador and conferred with him. We have instructions to our ambassador in Baghdad. Tomorrow the governor [of Hakkari] will give us more information about the incident. We will then announce our stand on the issue. I am very sorry about my citizens who lost their lives. The Turkish Republic is a great state. We will not let anyone's rights be trampled.

Our correspondent has learned from Hakkari Governor Irfan Kurucu that the incident occurred as follows: Eighteen persons from Cukurca went 5 to 6 kilometers beyond border stone no 49 yesterday morning and began to cut grass in the vicinity of (Depkar) village which was evacuated by Iraq a while ago. Six Iraqi helicopters fired upon the Turkish villagers between 1030 and 1100. Ten of the 18 villagers died instantly. Three were wounded, two of them seriously. Another two fled. The remaining three were released [presumably by the Iraqis] because they were children. The wounded who could return back were taken to Van State Hospital.

Hakkari Governor Irfan Kurucu and the Hakkari gendarme commander left for Cukurca this morning. The former has said that a delegation headed by the district officer of Cukurca would meet with an official delegation from (Emadieh), Iraq, at border stone no 43 at around 1000 today and that a joint investigation would be conducted.

Delegations Begin Talks

TA021014 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Turkish and Iraqi delegations have begun their talks in connection with the incident whereby Iraqi helicopters killed, with machineguns, 10 of the 18 Turkish villagers from Cukurca in Hakkari who crossed the Iraqi border to cut grass. A delegation headed by the district officer of Cukurca met with the officials of Iraq's (Emadieh) at border region no 49 [as heard] at 1000 this morning.

DEMIREL OPENS JUSTICE PARTY CONGRESS IN ANKARA

TA311103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Pointing out that Turkey's problems could be solved, Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that there are hopeful developments and reassuring signs. Demirel noted that the government reached its most sensitive point in fulfilling its tasks and added that purposeful and effective efforts were being made. Demirel made this statement at the opening of the Justice Party representatives congress in Ankara today. Demirel asked either to be left free to work or to go to elections.

Pointing out that Turkey seemed to be the only country in which the government party wanted new elections while the opposition party avoided it, Demirel said that his government was not in danger of being toppled. He addedthat his government was in power not as a result of elections, but rather by the force of the country's circumstances. Demirel said that his government was not responsible for any of the difficulties the country was experiencing.

Noting that the government was engaged in a relentless struggle against anarchy, terror and divisiveness, Demirel said: If no complete results have been achieved in this fight, this is not because we did not wage a strong enough struggle but because of the scope of the fire. Demirel reiterated that the struggle against shortages of goods was successful and added that this was due to courageous measures.

Referring to the presidential elections, Demirel said that the proposal of amending the Constitution has already been submitted to the parliament and added: No one should be afraid to go to the people for elections.

Criticizes Erbakan

TA011802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Addressing the Justice Party congress in Ankara today, Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that those who were trying to come to power did not have to organize intrigues. Criticizing National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan's mentality, Demirel charged that the NSP supported the government in order to hurt its political rivals at the expense of the sufferings of the nation [as heard]. Demirel added that Erbakan was bargaining with the RPP behind closed doors trying to help that party to come to power. With this attitude, the prime minister added, Erbakan was becoming an admirer of the Eastern bloc and was helping that bloc, which is extending its hands into Turkey.

Demirel said: The problems our opponents are exploiting for their political aims are not problems that were created by our government. Our opponents must not forget the past and try to obtain political capital from the problems we are facing. They are the national probelms of our country. The prime minister pointed out that during the 22 months it was in power, the RPP had only brought blood, tears, suffering and grief to the country and that the NSP was refraining from supporting the government in solving the national problems of the country.

Demirel said: Mr Erbakan is making himself look ridiculous by denying everything and by saying whatever comes to his mind. It is as if Mr Erbakan is pleased about the suffering of the nation.

ECEVIT SAYS RPP WILL TRY TO SOLVE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CRISIS

TA301746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that, since there is no hope of conducting a dialogue with the Justice Party, the RPP will exert all its efforts to conclude the presidential election next week. Ecevit held a news conference at the parliament today and said that the RPP respects the Constitution and its articles related to the election of a president. Ecevit added that Justice Party leader Demirel does not approve of the Constitution and seems to be determined not to adhere to its articles. Ecevit noted that Demirel was trying to prevent the implementation of the Constitution and was subsequently using this failure in its implementation as a reason for its amendment.

Noting that incompatibility between the views of the leader of a big party and the Constitution can be a major factor in creating a crisis, Ecevit said: Honorable Demirel said that no Justice Party member can cast a vote in favor of an RPP candidate. He also said that an RPP member cannot a cast a vote in favor of a Justice Party candidate. He has no right to speak on our behalf. If it becomes apparent that a Justice Party candidate has more chance of being elected, I could easily suggest that members of my group choose a Justice Party candidate who might be eligible for the presidency. I consider this a democratic duty. Actually, this is stipulated by the Constitution. The Constitution calls for a conciliation. However, stating that no Justice Party member can cast a vote for an RPP presidential candidate, Honorable Demirel is engaging in antidemocratic pressures. Ecevit noted that Demirel is concerned that Justice Party legislators will vote according to their consciences in the voting to be held in line with RPP proposals and that he is trying to impose an embargo on their consciences.

Pointing out that Demirel was pursuing a tactic of leading parliamentary developments to an impasse and of proposing a constitutional amendment to solve the impasse, Ecevit said: We agree with the Constitution. We believe that it is right. When we say that we do not approve of an amendment, he calls for elections. When the time comes elections will be held. However, an election held under the current circumstances cannot be considered a real election. It can only be an overcast and bloody election.

Ecevit said that attacks against RPP members were continuing throughout Turkey and that the followers of a party supporting the government are stepping up mass terror in many regions in Turkey. Ecevit said: They are revolting against the state. In constitutional terms they are engaging in active revolt against the state and the state is yielding in the face of all these activities. The state is keeping silent. Persons are being killed. Party offices and shops owned by party members are being set ablaze. Many shopowners were forced to close their shops in Ankara and in many other provinces today. Flags are at half mast. Ecevit said that this silence was either due to impotence or it was a confession of shared responsibility in the crimes being committed. Noting that the RPP wanted to know what measures the state had taken against various civil servants who encouraged such crimes, Ecevit added that the state is no longer effective and democracy is no longer functioning. Ecevit concluded by saying that after his meetings with the leaders of the National Unity Group, the senators from the Presidential Quota Group and the independents, he will bring concrete proposals to the group meeting on Tuesday.

After the news conference, Ecevit separately called on the leader of the Senate National Unity Group, Fahri Ozdilek, and the leader of the presidentially-appointed senators, Zeyyat Baykara. The presidential election issue was discussed at the meetings.

In a statement after his meeting with Ozdilek, Ecevit said: I expressed the belief that the National Unity Group will continue its contribution--as it has always done with conviction--to our efforts, which we will increase as of next week. I asked for their views, which are very important to me. Ozdilek said that he was asked whether or not the group will support an RPP candidate. Ozdilek added that the group will support an RPP candidate to ensure the speedy election of a president.

After his meeting with Baykara, Ecevit said that the presidentially-appointed senators were exerting constructive efforts to elect a president. Ecevit said: I was happy to hear that they will continue to make the same contribution in the next phase as well. Baykara said that he had informed Ecevit that the group will be happy to contribute to the solution of the presidential election issue.

ATTACK ON 3 CORUM POLICEMEN LEADS TO CURFEW, LEADERSHIP CHANGE

TA301814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Three policemen were attacked by terrorists in Corum this morning. Two were martyred, and one was seriously wounded. A curfew was imposed in Corum as of 1100 following the incident. According to information received from Corum Governor Rafet Ucelli, shots were fired at the three policemen--Abdurrahman Kocak, Muzaffer Yesilyurt and Mehmet Bektas--in the Nilonu quarter on their way to work this morning. Kocak and Yesilyurt were killed instantly. Bektas, who was seriously wounded, was taken to the Corum State Hospital. Ucelli said the curfew, which was imposed at 1100, will continue until further notice. Prime Munister Suleyman Demirel sent messages to State and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren and to Ucelli expressing his grief over the incident in Corum. In his messages, Demirel said: The traitors, who are trying to scare our security forces through their treacherous actions, will not achieve their goal. They will always be faced with our security forces and will suffer the punishment they deserve. The great God will help our nation.

Incidents Continue

TA010631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The curfew declared in the Merzifon District of Amasya was temporarily lifted today at 0700. The curfew will be reimposed at 1800 today until further notice.

The curfew in Corum, where two policemen were killed and another was seriously wounded, is still in effect. A meeting was held today as the situation grew tense. Corum Governor Rafet Ucelli, 15th Infantry Brigade Commander Brig Gen Sahabettin Esengul and security officials participated in the meeting. Operations undertaken by the security forces during the last 2 days were generally reviewed during the meeting. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Brigadier General Esengul, clashes occurred between two rival groups in Corum last night as well as today. One person was slightly wounded in yesterday's incidents, but no one was injured today. Some 50 persons were detained in operations conducted by the security forces. Security officials said that police operations would be suspended for a while today, at a time to be announced later, to permit the citizens to provide for their needs.

Curfew Partially Lifted

TA310836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The curfew imposed in Corum as a result of incidents which occurred yesterday has been partially lifted from 1100 to 1900 today.

Corum Governor Rafet Ucelli said that the curfew, which would be reimposed at 1900, would continue until further notice. In a statement on this issue the governor said: In light of the understanding expressed by the people of Corum, the curfew has been partially lifted between 1100 and 1900 today in order to permit the citizens to provide for their needs. At 1900 the curfew will be in force until further notice. The governor added that the situation in Corum was calm.

Officials Transferred

TA011814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Corum governor and security director have been appointed to other posts. In a statement to the TRT, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Durmus Yalcin said that Corum Governor Rafet Ucelli was appointed acting deputy undersecretary of the Interior Ministry in Ankara. Corum Security Director Nail Bozkurt was appointed security director at the ministry in Ankara.

Interior Ministry (?Organizational) Affairs Director General Yuksel Cavusoglu has been appointed acting governor of Corum. Erdem Yurtseven from the security directorate at the ministry in Ankara has been appointed acting security director of Corum. Durmus Yalcin also said that Col Resat Uzun, the gendarme area commander of Samsun, was appointed to carry out public security services in Corum.

LPG TANK EXPLODES IN BATMAN OIL REFINERY; INVESTIGATION PLANNED

TA011025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] An explosion occurred at the Batman Oil Refinery of the TPAO [Turkish Petroleum Corporation] last night. The reason for the explosion is still unknown. As a result production in the refinery stopped. A TRT correspondent has learned that the explosion took place at the tank filled with liquified petroleum gas at about midnight. Pieces of the tank were hurled around the area causing damage in the refinery and its vicinity. Aysel Atay and Cahide Atay died when pieces of the tank hit their house. Ten persons--one of them a gendarme NCO--were injured in the incident. A fire began in the refinery after the explosion. Officials said that the fire was completely out today at 0300. The Batman-Kurtaran railroad was closed to traffic because of the explosion. Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu said that a delegation left Ankara for Batman to investigate the incident. Kiratlioglu said that measures would be taken to prevent further damage.

ENERGY MINISTER REPORTS ON NEW OIL EXPLORATION

TA271710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu said that 54 wells would be drilled in new areas and that additional wells to be drilled in already active areas would add to Turkey's oil production. In a statement to TRT, Kiratlioglu said that 38 wells were ready to produce and that 14 others would be ready soon. Kiratlioglu added that a total of 159,644 meters would be drilled in wells in Thrace, Konya, Antalya, Siirt, Diyarbakir, Mardin and Adiyaman regions. Kiratlioglu said that 78 new wells will be drilled in already active areas, in which a total of 135,700 meters of drilling will be carried out. There will be oil explorations in the Antalya, Konya and Thrace regions and in the Siirt, Mardin, Diyarbakir, Adiyaman, Tuzgolu and Konya Aksaray regions gas will be searched for in addition to oil. Kiratlioglu said that discussions with eight foreign firms which applied for oil exploration permits in Turkey continued and that certain Turkish firms were already granted permits for oil exploration.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

GHALI WANTS SUPPORT FOR CAMP DAVID INITIATIVE

NC302047 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Rome, 30 May (AFP)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali today asked Italy to urge the European Economic Community (EEC) not to disregard Egyptian gains in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

He asked Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, as a representative of the country chairing the EEC, to present Egypt's case during consideration of any European Mideast initiative during the Venice summit.

"Any initiative that ignores the efforts already made and the principles adopted at Camp David or at Washington in March 1979, will settle nothing and on the contrary will risk the creation of new difficulties," Mr Ghali said in a press conference here.

Europe should try not to upset contacts now being made by Egypt with some moderate Arab countries and not to take stands contrary to those adopted by the United States on the Mideast talks, he added.

He said recent statements of Saudi officials on conditions for possible negotiations with Israel were "an extremely positive step, revealing that positions are moving closer." He said Egypt and Saudi Arabia have indirect contacts on this subject.

But he added: "After two and one-half years of negotiations with Israel, no progress, however small, has been made because of Israeli intransigence."

BENELUX

BOMB HURLED AT SAUDI EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS

NC011052 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels, June 1 (AFP)--A bomb was thrown at the Saudi Arabian Embassy here today but first reports indicated only material damage, police said.

The bomb was thrown from a car as it passed the embassy on Avenue Franklin Roosevelt in the residential suburb of Ucclen.

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SINGAPORE'S RAJARATNAM ON SRV ABSENCE FROM GENEVA CONFERENCE

BK270251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1623 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Geneva, 26 May (AFP)--Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam of Singapore had harsh words here today for Vietnam, saying he regretted, but was not surprised, at Hanoi's absence from the conference here on humanitarian aid to Cambodia. Referring to Vietnam and its allies, Mr Rajaratnam said: "Their objective in Cambodia today is winning a war, not saving Kampuchean lives. If that was the objective, they would not have started a war."

Those who claim authority over the Cambodian people, he alleged, "cannot provide them with the most elementary of human rights--the right to eat. That is why the Vietnamese are not here." Evoking the best "debt of honor we all owe to Thailand," Mr Rajaratnam urged that the international community not "leave the Thais holding the baby".

"Maybe, for a change, we should band together on the side of the Kampuchean people and the Thais, who at our instigation, did not close their doors to people who need help," he said. Singapore, he said, fully supports the Thai proposal for safe encampments along the Thai-Cambodian border. He called for a realistic approach to the problem of relief, saying that Cambodians "are not going to go to Hanoi or Phnom Penh for food. They are going to go to the Thai border."

In Mr Rajaratnam's view, Vietnam was boycotting the conference "because it has not been politicized" and because it had been unable to obtain recognition of the Heng Samrin regime as a pre-condition. "Even discussing the humanitarian aspects can be awkward for the Vietnamese," he said, for Hanoi would be forced to admit that, "after 18 months of liberation, the people are still fleeing, and hunger is still growing."

OECD NATIONS EXPECTED TO COOPERATE ON ANTIPROTECTIONISM

OW030233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Paris June 2 KYODO--Western industrial nations, including Japan, are expected to agree at this week's ministerial meeting here to set up their first cooperative effort to counter trade protectionism.

The foreign and economic ministers from the 24 member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will wind up the two-day meeting Wednesday with a communique giving the formal go-ahead for an economic policy monitoring system, conference sources said.

Under the system, designed to add teeth to what OECD countries have thus far pledged only in general terms, the ministerial council will hear periodic reviews of member countries' trade policy.

Key subjects for discussion at the meeting include inflation resulting from higher crude oil prices and economic problems facing leading industrial nations.

The ministers will consider ways to ride out the anticipated economic downturn.

An agreement is also expected to be reached to give more weight to fight against inflation.

SED DELEGATION, SINDERMANN VISIT CONTINUES

AU021132 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 31 May 80 p 2

[Summary] At the invitation of Austrian Nationalrat Chairman Anton Benya, GDR People's Chamber Chairman Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, is making a trip through several Austrian provinces designed to foster contacts with the GDR's most important partner firms in Austria. On Friday [30 May] he and his delegation visited the Chemie Linz Corporation. This visit not only reflected the good cooperation that has existed for many years between the company and its GDR partners, but it also served to exchange information and to sound out possibilities for cooperation projects. Earlier, on Thursday, Sindermann had visited the Vienna City Hall where he was received by Hubert Pfoch, chairman of the Vienna Landtag. Afterwards, the delegation visited the "Austrian freedom struggle" exhibition.

Talks With KPOe

AU021131 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 31 May 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna--Accompanied by GDR Ambassador to Austria Comrade Gerhard Schramm, Comrade Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, who is currently in Austria as head of a People's Chamber delegation, paid a visit to the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Central Committee on Thursday [26 May]. The guests were received by Comrade Erwin Scharf, KPOe Central Committee secretary, and by Comrade Hans Steiner, head of the Central Committee's foreign relations department. A friendly talk resulted in full agreement in assessing world political events. The sides were equally unanimous in their positive assessment of the development of Austrian-GDR relations. The meeting was marked by a spirit of fraternal and cordial affinity.

BULGARIAN TRADE OFFICIAL STRESSES INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURES

AU021417 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jun 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Bulgaria Seeking Cooperation"]

[Summary] "Bulgaria is strongly interested in all kinds of cooperation projects with Austria and sees better chances for such projects as a result of a new law." This emerges from statements made by Bulgarian First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ginev at a press conference held in Vienna [no date given] on the occasion of a symposium on economic relations with Bulgaria, sponsored by the Erste Oesterreichische Spar-Casse Savings Bank. According to Ginev, the new law passed at the end of March--in addition to industrial cooperation projects that were already permitted--authorizes joint ventures [English term used] with Western partners, who may even acquire more than a 50 percent share, and provides for a guaranteed profit transfer after taxes. Such joint enterprises are intended to produce exclusively for export. Should any of their products be used in Bulgaria they would nevertheless be treated as export goods; in other words, they would be paid for in hard currency. The duration of joint venture contracts with Western partners is to be at least 15 years, and chairmen of the joint company leading bodies must be Bulgarian citizens. In the past, no such joint venture enterprises existed in Bulgaria--there were only a few joint companies abroad that had nothing to do with production but confined their activities to the marketing of Bulgarian export products.

Under the formerly valid cooperation regulations, no Austrian firm participated in any joint venture project with Bulgaria, but it is hoped that the new regulations will now lead to increased interest in such projects on the part of Austrian businessmen. Negotiations on joint ventures under the provisions of the new law are already under way with business representatives from several countries, notably Japan. In principle, such joint ventures are possible in a wide range of branches, but Bulgaria is particularly interested in developing the machine building and metallurgy sectors through cooperation with Western partners.

CREDIT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA300222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2022 GMT 28 May 80

[By Julian Martinez]

[Text] Toronto, Canada, 28 May (EFE)--Canada and Mexico signed financial agreements today for a total of $1 billion, in the presence of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who concluded his 2-week tour of France, the FRG, Sweden and Canada.

Lopez Portillo spent this morning in Toronto, capital of Ontario Province in Canada, where he inaugurated a Mayan art exposition and attended the signing of six Canadian credits to Mexico for $1 billion. He also lunched with 1,000 Canadian businessmen in a gathering organized by the Canadian Club and the Canadian Association for Latin America and the Caribbean. At 1400 the presidential aircraft "Couezalcoatl-1" took off from the Toronto International Airport and flew to Mexico.

The Mexican president's visit to Canada was made basically for economic reasons. This was evident by his visit to Toronto, the country's economic and financial center.

The agreement for $1 billion signed by the two countries today includes $500 million granted by the Canadian Export Corporation to the Mexican Development Bank. Two other sums of $100 million and $50 million were granted to the same Mexican bank at the Nova Scotia and Toronto Dominion Bank. A $100 million operation was granted by the Montreal Bank to the Mexican Foreign Trade National Bank and finally the same Canadian bank granted a $250 million Eurodollar loan to the Mexican state.

"The signing of these agreements with the Canadian banks reveals the reciprocal interest between the two countries in expanding their trade relations which have a great future," Hector Hernandez, deputy secretary of Mexican commerce said during the signing of the agreements.

Hernandez said that the amount of Canadian credits to Mexico have quadrupled in recent years and that today they amount to 8 percent of the total Mexican foreign national debt.

Other important economic agreements signed during the Mexican president's visit deal with tourism and Canadian investments to build 3,500 hotel rooms in regions like Cozumel, Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta and Cancun. Last year 300,000 Canadians visited Mexico, and Mexico is very interested in increasing this tourist flow from Canada since it has a huge potential.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the sale of Mexican petroleum to Canada had been announced at the Canadian Parliament, a violent dispute occurred in which the Conservative opposition to Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government was harshly criticized for having merely obtained an agreement for 50,000 barrels of petroleum a day.

The opposition accused Trudeau of incompetence because he failed to make a broader contract with Mexico. The Canadian prime minister replied to the opposition's criticism by saying that the Conservatives are responsible for not having obtained more of Mexico's petroleum.

In the meantime the Mexican Government decided to reduce the volume of petroleum by one-half.

The Canadian Parliament incident over Mexican petroleum occured while President Lopez Portillo was still in the country. This was a political indiscretion, but it also reflects the growing Canadian interest in Mexico's rich energy potential.

BONN: EC INITIATIVE NOT AIMED AT CHANGING RESOLUTION 242

LD021322 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The Middle East initiative planned by the nine EC countries is not aimed at changing UN Resolution No. 242 of November 1967. The governments of the European Community simply want to lend support and not to introduce new Middle East resolutions in the United Nations. This was how competent Bonn sources reacted today to the statement by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the effect that the United States will veto any UN resolution launched by the EC in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians. Carter stressed in an interview on Sunday that the Israeli-Egyptian peace process ushered in at Camp David must not be disturbed. The U.S. President said he was confident that Israel and Egypt will shortly resume their interrupted negotiations and agree on an autonomy solution for the occupied West [Bank of] Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Competent Bonn sources stressed that it is not the intention of the EC governments to disturb this peace process or to present an alternative to Camp David. By their Middle East declaration to be adopted at the EC summit on 11-12 June in Venice, the Community's heads of state and government want to express their desire for making progress in order to guarantee peace.

According to these sources the text of the Middle East declaration is still being formulated.

According to Bonn sources the Middle East declaration might contain three important elements, among others:

An avowal of Israel's right to exist and of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination; a statement on the settlement policy of Menahem Begin's government which has provoked criticism on several occasions in Bonn also; and a reference to the importance of solving the Jerusalem question.

Several Arab governments and the PLO have in the past indicated that an initiative by the EC countries would in their eyes only have meaning if it was linked to an alteration of UN Resolution No. 242. Although this resolution recognizes the right of every state in this region to exist, it refers to the Palestinian population only insofar as it demands "a just settlement of the refugee problem."

The latest statement by U.S. President Carter, threatening a veto, came immediately after talks between French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and his U.S. counterpart, Edmund Muskie, in Washington. Francois-Poncet, when asked about the content of the EC initiative, stated that the security of Israel and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are two factors of equal importance. When asked whether this refers to the creation of a Palestinian state, Francois-Poncet said that France does not rule out this possibility, but there are other solutions too.

PRESS REACTS TO CARTER WARNING ON NEW MIDEAST INITIATIVES

'Warning' Aimed at U.S. Jewish Voters

DW021225 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Jun 80 p 10

[Commentary signed K.A.O.: "Carter's Veto"]

[Text] About a year ago Carter was thinking out loud about better relations between America and the Palestinians. This shocked American Jews, and they traditionally vote Democratic. [paragraph continues]

The loss of votes which is now threatening Carter would be catastrophic due to his deteriorating popularity. The President has learned, the closer the elections come, the less he takes the risk of urging Begin to compromise with As-Sadat. As long as Begin need not make further foreign policy sacrifices, such as returning the Sinai Peninsula, he spares his rickety coalition of burdens. Negotiations with the Egyptians on autonomy for the Arabs in the occupied areas, therefore, are rotting away. For the West Europeans, whose zones of industrial concentration are just a few hours flying time from Palestine, this contains the lasting danger of spreading unrest. A settlement of the Israel-Arab conflict is of vital interest for Europe. Without the right of self-determination for the Arabs in the West Jordan area, no solution can be a lasting one. The hint that the Europeans could make their own suggestions evoked Carter's threat that he could exercise a veto in the Security Council. This instrument is usually served for bridling the Soviets. The fact that Carter brandishes it now is probably meant less to impress the Europeans than the Jewish voters in America.

DIE WELT: 'Heed Warning'

DW021221 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Washington's Warning"]

[Text] Th re is reason indeed to sit up, listen and think if Europe in these weeks speaks with one voice despite, or also because of the fact that the Community can show little in the way of economic and political accord. But offering themselves as an alternative to the peace program of Camp David in the Middle East conflict, of all fields, would be choosing a totally unsuitable object for relaxation exercises after all the cramps of the most recent past. The smallest common denominator of the initiative--oil--may yet be big enough. But a Middle East statement or even efforts toward a renewal of UN Resolution No 242 clearly would be bound to be against the partners of Camp David. In the meantime, the United States, Egypt and Israel have strictly warned against European intervention at this time; protectively, the United States has announced its veto in the Security Council. This would be grist on the mill of the PLO and the radical Arab frontline. The political conflict with the United States, however, would be inevitable and would make the bucket of Atlantic quarrels spill over; this is what has to be deduced from Washington's warning.

SPORTS OFFICIAL SAYS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT STANDS FIRM

DW021210 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0905 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Reporter Peter C. Fischer interview with Willi Weyer, president of the German Sports Association; dates, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Since 15 May it has been a fact that no Federal German Olympic team will go to the 22d summer Olympic games in Moscow. The full assembly of the National Olympic Committee in Duesseldorf decided with 59 votes to 40 against Moscow. Mr Weyer, it has been said lately--and National Olympic Committee President Willi Daume made a similar statement--that there are still certain hopes and that the door has not been fully closed. What is the situation like at present?

[Answer] Unchanged with regard to 15 May. No change has taken place with regard to the prerequisites for that decision. The justification for calling the members together was that the Russians have marched into Afghanistan, they have stationed troops there; it is impossible for peaceful games to take place in a country waging war against a small nation.

In a majority decision the American Olympic Committee decided not to go to Moscow--a recommendation supported by the American President, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The reason is that the Americans are Germany's most important allies--it is a political argumentation.

We are in a very special situation because of Berlin and the border with the GDR--the border with the socialist camp. Nothing has changed with regard to these prerequisites either.

Daume should be understood as saying that a change in the international situation could take place; this would create new prerequisites. It would pertain not only to Germany and sports coming under the National Olympic Committee; it would also pertain to the Americans. In other words, if the Russians withdrew from Afghanistan, a new situation would come about. In such a case I would say what Willi Daume has said, namely, that we could then send a team.

[Question] There was speculation and maybe hope that the Duesseldorf decision would serve as a signal with regard to other European countries. But the FRG is now the only country of the European Community that will not go to Moscow. The much-avoided solidarity among the states of the NATO alliance has not taken place. [sentence as heard] Are we not sitting in an isolated situation, so to speak? Some have said that German sports has been left out in the cold.

[Answer] I agree with you that this is more than a precarious situation for us German sportsmen. We believed that the statements we heard from the political sphere would come about. Prominent representatives of German politics, also from the government camp, created hopes which later turned out to be unrealistic. So we are alone together with Norway.

But our decision is an autonomous decision. In my justification I pointed out the special situation of the FRG, independent of the decisions of the British and the French, independent of the decisions of Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland.

[Question] Your clear statement, Mr Weyer--that nothing has changed in the meantime and that matters are still as they were after 15 May--is somewhat of a surprise when one hears that individual presidents of special sports associations have uttered their disappointment. It has been learned, among other things, that the president of the judo association and the president of the basketball association, who voted in Duesseldorf against appearing in Moscow, have said in the meantime that if there were another vote today they might possibly decide differently. Do you rule out another meeting of the National Olympic Committee at present and that the vote would then differ from the 59 to 40 vote on 15 May in Duesseldorf?

[Answer] The president of the German judo association told me in Frankfurt that this statement which he had read in the paper was absolutely wrong. Nothing has changed with regard to his standpoint. I do not know whether the basketball association voted for or against Moscow. The voting was secret. President Kartak has not indicated to me whether he voted for participation or against it. I doubt that he voted against participation.

Third, prerequisites do not exist for convoking a new meeting of the members. And if I may interpret the Daume quotation again--interpret it as an expert--they do not exist because they have not been created. The prerequisite is still the withdrawal of the Red Army from Afghanistan. As long as this prerequisite is unchanged, the decision will remain as is; there will be no change in the result of the vote. It would be foolish to say that on 15 May the international situation in Afghanistan was different from what it is today.

GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO APPROVE EC BUDGET COMPROMISE

LD021544 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Summary] Bonn--Although the Federal Government has still not made a pronouncement on the Brussels compromise on Britain's EC budget contribution, there are indications that the Bonn Cabinet will give its assent on Wednesday. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said on Monday, with reference to the differences of opinion which had become apparent between the Bonn coalition partners concerning the question of British contributions: "A favorable and positive consensus has emerged today."

Schmidt Indicates Assent

LD030952 Hamburg DPA in German 0859 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--At a meeting of the SPD Presidium in Bonn on Monday evening, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the EC compromise on the British contribution to the EC is causing "grave problems" for the federal budget. Schmidt indicated to the SPD Presidium, however, that the Federal Cabinet will agree to the EC decision on Wednesday. He said that the Cabinet's deliberations will be determined by the recognition and affirmation of the Federal Republic's joint responsibility in European and world policy.

With regard to the Cabinet's deliberations, Schmidt supported the demand by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer for clarification of how the considerable additional expenditure resulting from the Brussels decision will be covered. Schmidt also announced that the chairmen and financial experts of the two coalition parties will be present at the Cabinet meeting.

PAPERS NOTE INTERNAL STRIFE UNDERLYING EC BUDGET CONFLICT

DW021052 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Text] SUEDKURIER of Konstanz writes: What Genscher obviously and very hastily considered a success for Europe could turn out to be a rather rotten egg in the nest of the European Community: namely, the compromise on the repayment of British contributions for which Bonn is supposed to pay DM2.6 billion over 2 years. Wehner's announcement that one does not want to be milked like a cow certainly corresponds to the feelings of many citizens in this country. But this reflects just one side of the coin. Nervousness and lack of coordination in the Federal Government can again be observed. How can the vice chancellor and foreign minister, fatigued after a very hard struggle with his European Community colleagues, agree to a formula which will be thrown back at him a few hours later by the strong man and moving force of the chancellor's party?

The daily DIE WELT states: In fact, Matthoefer made a much less dramatic statement than was indicated by Wehner. He wants to see suggestions as to how to cover the expenditures. That is his right and his duty, and he will get them. Wehner's remark was surprising because the experts have not yet examined what financial burdens Bonn would finally have to cope with. In this situation statements do not count, figures do. The tough way in which a position was arrived at in Europe has actually resulted in the washing of a lot of dirty linen. There is no need for premature statements creating the suspicion that foreign and finance policies are running along two different tracks.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, was the first to correctly set the standards by showing solidarity with regard to the financial decisions made by the cashier of the Cabinet, who took a beating from his fellow Liberal Party members.

This gives the weekend tempest in Bonn meaning. But it also digs up roots of uneasiness within the coalition which lie deeper. The SPD obviously does not agree with the role the FDP wants it to play, namely, to be permanently told to make corrections for the sake of liberal commonsense. Naturally Matthoefer also knows that the European idea cannot be compensated for with money, and that its advantages would be worth any price for the German economy. But he also knows what he owes to his personal reputation as the highest cashier of the nation.

Essen's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The federal finance minister is in a dilemma several times over. Apart from the opposition, naturally the federal bank, the council of experts and research institutes, on the one hand, bluntly charge him with having tackled the consolidation of finances too late and having been too timid. On the other hand, he is fighting for a package which will entail a considerable loss in revenue without any coverage for this loss in sight. Additional burdens now loom ahead for the Federal Government which come from Brussels in an amount not anticipated. Small wonder that Matthoefer is taking stock.

The Kassel HESSISCH-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE makes the following comment: The fact that coffers were empty was known even before the Bonn negotiating delegation went to Brussels. When the delegation finally conceded the sacrifice of the DM2.6 billion, at first nobody in Bonn officially had any objection to the whole world being pleased to see this compromise sacrifice for the salvation of the European Community. Once more it was left to Herbert Wehner to set off the bomb. The wounds thereby inflicted on the smaller partner, the Free Democrats, will probably not heal so soon. Meanwhile, the projection of Bonn's discord onto Europe may be of greater significance, a Europe which in times of worldwide crises threatens to drift apart rather than remember its strength.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE states: What remains is the impression that, in the background, more motives contributed to this surprise than just the honorable fiscal strictness which a finance minister cannot but exercise. We should not forget that a day earlier Genscher was abused by the JUSO [Young Socialists] chief for vassal loyalty to the Americans. Any observer of the epoch is aware that what comes from the mouth of the young people is often what has long been spreading in the minds of the older generation. The present policy of the chancellor, just as the initiation of Ostpolitik earlier, is only possible in a state of balance which in turn is possible for us as a result of the return support we gain from our vassal loyalty toward Washington. But unless the chancellor can make it clear to the smart alecks in his ranks that such a balancing act must not be mistaken for a seesaw policy, greater trouble will soon be forthcoming. The Soviets will only appear to honor mistakes we make, and the Americans by now are so sensitive that they already react to mistakes which we have not even made yet, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes.

GENSCHER ON PURPOSE, EXPECTATIONS OF MOSCOW TALKS

DW021136 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Correspondents Kemper and Maddeldorf interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given--apparently recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Quite often, Mr Genscher, the public sees different emphases appearing in the assessment of foreign policy.

To put it briefly and bluntly, they are as follows: Genscher places more emphasis on security and the alliance with the United States while Helmut Schmidt emphasizes detente and continued cooperation with the Soviet Union. What really is the true picture?

[Answer] Everything you can imagine is wrong with this picture because the basic elements of German foreign policy are formulated jointly and they are based on common convictions. Therefore, nobody can derive anything from this to suit himself, nor can he add anything or insert anything.

[Question] You and the chancellor will also go to Moscow together. A test of the Soviet Union's dialogue with the West has been conducted. French President Giscard d'Estaing saw Brezhnev in Warsaw, and this remained a dialogue for the sake of dialogue. Will your trip to Moscow have to be assessed in a similar way, or will you be going to the Soviet capital with concrete concepts in mind?

[Answer] We are responding to an invitation made long ago which was recently renewed. We have a regular exchange of visitors between the Soviet Union and our country, and it would be a political mistake to interrupt this traffic in difficult times. On the contrary, it is especially necessary at this time to expound our own positions which, as far as we are concerned, are always positions of the European Community and the Alliance, and to do our share toward overcoming tension in the world. We consider European policy and the mission of European policy as meaning that Europe, from which formerly so many wars emanated and where so many wars took place, today contributes its share toward safeguarding peace, not only in Europe itself but also beyond its bounds. If we make the positions we share with our allies and partners quite clear and visible in such a dialogue, then this is an aspect of predictability, not only of German foreign policy but of Western foreign policy as a whole and is a contribution toward East-West dialogue.

I think this is a necessity which nobody should deny, and I must state quite frankly that to me it is regrettable that, in assessing this trip, the opposition--the CDU/CSU--cannot reach a uniform stance but is not even capable of defining its position on such a trip. Rather it vacillates between approval and assertion that it would be a black day if such a trip took place. This goes to show how difficult it is for them to form an opinion about such an issue.

[Question] At the week's end CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said that this Moscow trip is burdened with misunderstandings since it might be interpreted as a unilateral action by the Germans. Do you see this danger as well and, if so, how do you propose to avoid it?

[Answer] I do not see this danger, nor would I have seen it if Mr Strauss had been able to go through with his plan to travel to Moscow because I always proceed from the assumption that German politicians seek to make an attitude prevail which is advocated jointly by the Alliance and the European Community. I have consulted with my colleagues in the European Community about this trip and again, separately, with the French and British foreign ministers and the U.S. secretary of state. We will have an opportunity to discuss the trip at the meeting of the European Council in Venice, at the world economic summit in Venice and at the meeting of the NATO foreign ministers. So, aside from some people in the FRG, I do not think anybody will get the idea that we might advocate positions there which differ from those we have jointly mapped out, on which we have exerted essential influence and which we deem appropriate and necessary for the security of our country and of our partners.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, you will stay in Moscow for only 2 days, including arrival and departure. Will the time be sufficient to discuss what needs to be discussed?

[Answer] We assume that both sides--we and the Soviet side--will make the best possible use of this time for talks. What I mean is that there will be no nebulous discussions, but rather objective, thorough, well-prepared talks. A broad exchange of opinions is necessary, and if we make use of the available time, then this envisaged time is not only justifiable but also properly chosen.

[Question] Does this mean, Mr Genscher, that basically it is adequate just to go to Moscow and make one's own position clear to the other side, or will you have to return with concrete promises and agreements in order to call your trip a success?

[Answer] You must not burden talks with expectations of success. This curtails your own options and prevents a dialogue. I think that governments ought not to deal with each other via the media, but should utilize the option of dialogue. Seen from this angle this dialogue is part of the continuity of the foreign ministers talks in Vienna between Messrs Muskie and Gromyko, my talks with Mr Gromyko and other East European foreign ministers and the meeting of the French with the Soviet leadership. This constitutes a development of talks which, in the sense of clarifying positions, can only be useful as a prerequisite for political solutions as well.

DER SPIEGEL: SOVIETS APPARENTLY RECEPTIVE TO MISSILE TALKS

DW021242 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 2 Jun 80 pp 19-22

[Unattributed article: "Changed Climate"]

[Text] Just prior to the Schmidt visit to Moscow the circumstantial evidence in Bonn is increasing what the Soviets would like to get away from their rigid attitude in the Afghanistan conflict.

When Guenther van Well, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, goes to the Soviet capital for consultations next week he will advance a modest request: that the final statement on the Moscow trip by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in late June should not have the excessive length customary in the East bloc--many words, little content. The West German head of government would rather prefer a brief communique--little content, few words.

Not even Afghanistan needs to be mentioned expressly. If the Soviet leadership will not have it any other way, the problem could also be hidden in a generally phrased formulation, for instance: The international hotbeds of crisis also played a role during the top-level talks.

Such a conciliatory attitude, however, is not intended to come free of charge. In return, Bonn plans to obtain the assent from the Soviets that the results of the talks between Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev that the Kremlin prefers not to have listed in the communique will be fixed publicly and bindingly in writing. Just as at the time of conclusion of the treaties with the East, the German side would like to deliver unilateral statements on the communique text which will have been cleared beforehand with Moscow down to the last detail. The interpretations are to be given special weight by the fact that the Soviet Union will not contest them.

In such unilateral commentaries Schmidt could, after his visit, show prospects as to the circumstances and period of time in which the Soviet troops will withdraw from Afghanistan and how East-West negotiations on the mitigation of nuclear medium-range weapons could be achieved.

The chancellor hopes that this tactful diplomatic procedure will make it easier for his hosts to get away from their inflexible positions on the Afghanistan conflict and on the issue of the medium-range weapons without losing face.

In the meantime Bonn believes it has received some hints showing that the Russians want to move. All skepticism notwithstanding, the optimism is growing in the chancellor's office that the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting could produce more than the Warsaw meeting between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the Soviet head of party and state.

The chancellor gave a cautiously optimistic word concerning the East-West situation in the Cabinet the week before last: "The critical aggravation continues, but it is slowly being brought under control by the development of negotiations."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed that there is a "triad": First the meeting of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko with his U.S. counterpart Edmund Muskie in Vienna, then the meeting of Giscard d'Estaing with Brezhnev and finally the Moscow trip by the Bonn government chief and his foreign minister.

Schmidt and Genscher hope that, unlike the meeting of the Frenchman with the Soviet Communist Party boss, something even binding might come out of their strange encounter of the third kind.

The two West Germans plan to try to commit the Soviets in an otherwise meager communique to at least two political principles: that Moscow will also adhere to the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin in times of tension between East and West and that the Kremlin continues to be interested in improving intra-German relations.

Unlike Giscard d'Estaing, Schmidt and Genscher feel compelled to talk with Brezhnev about medium-range weapons as well. France's president, who does not share in last December's double NATO decision on closing the arms gap and simultaneous disarmament negotiations anyway, for the time being rejects talks on the medium-range weapons of the French nuclear force. Still, upon his return from Warsaw Giscard d'Estaing passed the word to the Bonn people that "the climate has changed for the better" in Moscow concerning the medium-range systems.

There are other encouraging signals. At the fourth conference of the Interparliamentary Union on security and cooperation in Europe in Brussels in mid-May the Soviet delegation had intended to approve an appeal to the states and parliaments concerned "to ensure the adoption of measures suited for the immediate opening of negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons systems without trying to attain military superiority before the beginning, or in the course, of these negotiations."

The adoption of this resolution would have meant that the Soviet Union for the first time would have publicly refrained from the demand that NATO's arms decision be rescinded or postponed prior to the opening of negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles and bombers. The declaration failed because of the French veto.

Soviet diplomats sold optimism in Bonn even more plainly last week during the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, Soviet deputy premier, to the federal capital: It may well turn out during the chancellor's Moscow visit that the Soviet Union is seriously prepared to open East-West negotiations on the mitigation of medium-range weapons without any preconditions in the fall, after the elections in the Federal Republic and in the United States. The Soviet Union would want to conclude these negotiations successfully by 1983--before the expiration of the 3-year period in which Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to be delivered to U.S. units stationed in Western Europe.

"In the ideal case," Schmidt announced publicly some months ago to the irritation of some NATO military men, NATO could fully renounce the deploymentof the new arms if the Soviets, on their part, stopped the continuing stepped-up production of medium-range missiles and if they reduced the existing potential: not to zero, but to a degree within the framework of a global balance that would still have to be negotiated. However, the chancellor could be hit by a ricocheting bullet from his own ranks prior to his Moscow visit if the Essen SPD election congress early next week were to dissociate itself from NATO's decision to close the arms gap. Then new doubts would be nourished in Washington with regard to Bonn's loyalty to the Alliance, and in Moscow the illusion could be strengthened that NATO was actually not so serious about closing the arms gap.

The chancellor's spokesman, Klaus Boelling, appealed last week to the comrades' reason: "The people will know that one cannot strip [ausziehen] the chancellor prior to his visit to Moscow."

The Essen meeting was planned to acclaim the SPD election program--long before the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. At their Berlin party congress last December the SPD strategists started out from the assumption that half a year later they would be able to celebrate in Essen the wisdom of the Berlin decision to accept closing the arms gap, as demanded by NATO, but to lay the main emphasis on disarmament negotiations.

Willy Brandt in Berlin said: "We expect that in these 6 months...SALT II will be ratified in the United States and that in these 6 months the prerequisites for negotiations will be created...The party will observe these developments, observe them vigilantly."

The party has followed precisely the appeal of its chairman--to the irritation of the chancellor and his government team. SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr said: "We have had such a thing before, an election party congress with real factual problems--and with all the dangers." SPD President Hans Koschnick said: "In matters of foreign and security policies we will have a new discussion of closing the arms gap. Helmut Schmidt can iron it out because he will be going to Moscow."

The party congress strategists carefully put the chancellor at the top of the list of spokesmen. Schmidt wants to solemnly announce the date of his Moscow visit, simultaneously with its official announcement in the Soviet Union, in order to then swear the comrades to his course: Only with strict adherence to the NATO decision with regard to missile armament can the Soviets be forced to the negotiating table.

The Bonn government chief will nevertheless have to deal with a lot of applications which could offer pretexts for the opposition to say that the Schmidt party was steering toward a neutralist policy between the blocs in the field of sympathizers for Moscow.

The South Suavian party organization [unterbezirk] demands that the party congress pass a resolution--in contrast to the chancellor's approach that "NATO's decisions to close the arms gap are not so much suited to safeguarding peace but rather to increasing the danger of further arms races." The Southern Suavians demand simultaneously "that the arms control decision of the Berlin party congress be turned into a serious offer to the East."

In two applications from the Ulm local organization and the Munich party organization, Schmidt's confusing Hamburg offer to the East is taken up, an offer that was corrected [zurechtgerueckt] under pressure from the Free Democratic coalition partner, "to renounce for a certain number of years the deployment of new or additional medium-range arms and to use this time for negotiations."

The Osterholz-Scharmbeck local party organization does not want "to admit any kind of stationing of newly developed combat arms (among other things also the neutron weapon) on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany." The comrades from the north of Bonn even demand that the Berlin party congress decision to changed so as to "renounce" the stationing of nuclear medium-range missiles."

The application commission under the thumb of faction chief Herbert Wehner tried to remove the toughest obstacles out of Schmidt's way, recommending that the delegates reject all radical applications. But the new issue of the Berlin discussion at any rate will offer an opportunity again to the opposition to warm up its campaign against the "Moscow faction" in the SPD, and cast doubts on the forthcoming Kremlin visit of the chancellor.

The chancellor secretly hopes that the criticism of his visit to Brezhnev could backfire completely on the opposition--at the least if the Moscow visit should make an inroad with regard to the Afghanistan conflict. Then, said Boelling, the visit would experience its "last impressive justification."

Schmidt's slight optimism is based on Brezhnev's words at a banquet last week: "a political settlement is possible." The Federal Government believes that this is not empty propaganda, but that the Soviet leader means it seriously.

A high-ranking Soviet diplomat in Bonn said last week auspiciously to DER SPIEGEL: "If the West will play ball, our troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan before an agreement is achieved on medium-range missiles, that is, prior to 1983".

SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TO BE BUILT IN ARGENTINA

ID021320 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Republic's controversial nuclear deal with Argentina is settled. It became known today in Bonn during the visit by Argentinian Minister of Economy Martinez de Hoz that an export license for the supply of a heavy water reactor for the Atucha II nuclear powerplant by the German Kraftwerk Union Inc (KWU) will be granted in the next few days.

According to Bonn sources the Argentinian Government has meanwhile approved an extensive control system to guarantee the plant's peaceful use. Argentina has not as yet signed the 1979 nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The powerplant, with a capacity of about 700 megawatts, is to be built 100 kilometers north of Buenos Aires and will be commissioned in the middle of 1987. The KWU, which has already supplied the Atucha I natural uranium reactor to Argentina, will also be involved in the construction of other Argentinian nuclear power stations.

The visit by the Argentinian minister, who will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal President Karl Carstens on Tuesday, was accompanied by protests from several organizations including the human rights organization, Amnesty International.

Representatives of the Argentina Solidarity Committee dressed in prisoners' clothing distributed pamphlets to draw attention to the fate of political prisoners in Argentina. SPD Bundestag Deputy Klaus Thuesing, speaking to the press, accused the Argentinian military regime of systematic violations of human rights, murder and torture. Twenty-eight Germans or persons of German descent have been affected by the measures of the military dictatorship.

RESEARCH MINISTER COMMENTS ON RECENT GDR VISIT

ID301516 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Weimar--According to Federal Research Minister Volker Hauff, neither "blue-eyed innocence nor fear of contact" is appropriate in the relationship between the two German states. At a press conference today in Weimar at the close of his 4-day official visit to the GDR, Hauff said that the strains to which German-German relations can be subjected should not be exaggerated.

"It is very thin ice we are standing on here." It did not bear "our constantly trampling on it." There should be no blind faith in its firmness.

Referring to the atmosphere of his talks with GDR politicians, Hauff said that with regard to the climate in the mutual relationship it was now possible to speak of an extraordinarily good phase. He had no doubts that the GDR was interested in continuing the international dialogue in order to advance the policy of detente and to develop as far as possible the stage arrived at in relations between the two German states. He had no indications of possible reactions to the Federal Republic's boycott of the Olympic games. Hauff confirmed that he did not discuss humanitarian problems.

Hauff had talks in East Berlin with SED Politburo member Kurt Hager and Deputy Premiers Herbert Weiz and Wolfgang Rauchfuss. Weiz, who is also minister of science and technology, also came to Weimar on Friday for a farewell luncheon with Hauff and he will visit the Federal Republic at a time yet to be agreed upon. Hauff said that the atmosphere of his political talks was extraordinarily good, very openminded and marked by mutual respect. He underlined the realistic assessment of the scope for action of the two states, whose relations could not be viewed in isolation from the international situation.

With reference to the opportunities for cooperation between the Federal Republic and the GDR in science and technology, Hauff said that the two sides agreed that this was only possible on the basis of a formal agreement. He again pointed out that the talks being conducted since the end of 1973 on a scientific agreement are to be resumed after the summer break. In Hauff's opinion there are at least three particularly promising areas for cooperation. He named nonnuclear energy research, in particular in the technology of coal transformation; cancer research, in which GDR work on cancer diagnosis above all promised fruitful scientific cooperation; and the industrial sciences of noise prevention and industrial medicine.

PAPER QUESTIONS WISDOM OF SCHMIDT FOREIGN POLICY

DW291123 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 May 80 p 1

[Johann Georg Reissmueller editorial: "What Schmidt Ought Not To Abide By"]

[Text] In recent weeks Chancellor Schmidt paradoxically has been as sure of himself as he has been irritable where his foreign policy is involved. The irascibility is easily explained: Helmut Schmidt has a hard time dodging doubts about the correctness of some of his foreign policy moves.

For example, was it expedient to let the relationship with the U.S. President decay to a point where the poverty of content of the mutual manifestations of sympathy and confidence finally became obvious to everybody here and in the United States? Did it not contribute to the predominantly miserable attitude on the Olympics of the European sports world that the German federal chancellor peeled away the U.S. concept of sanctions against the Soviet Union because of Afghanistan as he would an onion, so that in the end nothing was left but the mere contribution to the Olympic boycott? Has the advice to Washington to talk with Moscow, advice which was advanced publicly and in a reprimanding tone, led to anything but displeasure in the United States? And has Schmidt's response to Moscow's offer to talk done any good? The result so far has only been that the French president beat the German chancellor to Brezhnev--with a show which improved the damaged reputation of the aggressor state Soviet Union a bit, but which did not produce anything for Afghanistan or for the Western position in the world crisis.

Schmidt will be allowed to behold Brezhnev too--with a very similar result. What of all this could be cause for satisfaction on the chancellor's part? He is a sober man. Or were the excessively loud protestations of German-French solidarity on the part of Bonn worthwhile when signals of European support for the United States would have been more urgent?

At least one or another of these questions would be bound to preoccupy the chancellor's mind--let us hope that this is so. Doubts in oneself, for which there is so much cause, cannot discredit the one harboring such doubts. But let us assume that Schmidt were free from any self-criticism, that he sees Western mistakes in the world crisis made only by others, above all by Carter. Schmidt is bound to be profoundly disturbed by the course of the Afghanistan crisis and the manner in which the West is tackling it. After all, displeasure about the consequences of mistakes made by others also frays one's nerves. This is the nervously irritable Schmidt which he has shown himself to be lately.

But at the same time there is, besides, a self-reliant, self-confident Schmidt--and his self-reliance and his self-confidence are attributable to obvious reasons. Does the Federal Republic, the chancellor tells himself and others, not behave best among all the allies of the United States in the world crisis? Is it not the only larger European state whose sports associations have decided to stay away from the Moscow games? Is there, except the Federal Republic, a country stating that it would fill the gaps created by a transfer of American armed forces to the Middle East which is threatened by the Soviet Union, and fill them as well as possible?

The chancellor can claim for himself one thing after another. None of this should be underrated. But does a comparison with the others--including those who long ago reduced their membership in the Atlantic Alliance to the role of being protected free of charge--produce a standard acceptable to us, to the West? Or does it not lead to a reduction of commitments to the Alliance?

Will Helmut Schmidt rely more on support from within than on comparisons with the outer world? He seems to take the result of recent landtag elections as a justification for his foreign policy. Indeed, would the chancellor's party have scored such a victory in North Rhine-Westphalia if the majority of the voters there had been discontent with Schmidt's Ostpolitik and his policy toward the West? Don't the signs of the October elections indicate a (Schmidt) victory?

Tempting and misleading arguments. Election results (not opinion poll figures) can legitimize a policy in the sense that the statesman conducting it, and the party supporting it in parliament, can feel in accord with the majority and derive confirmation from it. But only that which is correct in itself can be confirmed. An election success is not a guarantee of the correctness of a policy. The rules of democracy say that the majority has to decide; but it does not necessarily have to be right. The voters and the people can be terribly wrong. Were not the European nations on the eve of World War II almost possessed by the desire to yield, which eventually spoiled peace?

We are still far away from that. But our politicians, particularly the government and most of all the chancellor, must warn the people against a misguided, peace-endangering yearning for peace at any price. Pulling the people along with wrong arguments, with senseless slogans such as the one that we are "fed up" with keeping things secret or playing them down, pulling them toward a wrong path of peace and then claiming that the people have agreed with it--this will not be a legitimation for anybody.

POLITICAL DEBATE HEATS UP OVER DONAT-CATTIN, ELECTIONS

AU030858 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 3 (ANSA)--Political debate in Italy was heating up less than a week away from regional and administrative elections up and down the peninsula on June 8.

The Donat-Cattin affair has only served to fuel mounting pelemic among the various political forces, particularly in the wake of Monday's announcement that the Communist Party (PCI) will promote a collection of signatures in Parliament to virtually ensure public debate on allegations that Premier Francesco Cossiga had aided and abetted the escape of a suspected terrorist. The crux of the allegations was that Cossiga somehow tipped off Carlo Donat-Cattin, deputy secretary of his own Christian Democrat Party, so that Donat-Cattin's 28-year-old son Marco could escape arrest. Marco Donat-Cattin is sought by the police as a member of the Front Line urban guerrilla organization, the second most powerful in Italy after the Red Brigades, and in connection with a number of political slayings as well.

On Saturday, a parliamentary commission shelved the case by a simple majority (eleven votes against nine) of its twenty members, asserting that the charges against the premier were "manifestly unfounded". The vote would have had to reach four-fifths of the commission members, sixteen out of twenty, for the allegations against Cossiga to have been definitively.

With the more restricted majority, the minority have the right to collect the signatures of at least one-third of the members of the two houses of Parliament to demand an investigation of the affair before a joint session of the lower house and the Senate. The total they must reach is 318. The Neofascists and the Radicals have already said they will sign the request. The Social Democrats, right of center Liberals, Leftwing Independents, and leftwingers sitting on the left of the PCI seem inclined in the same direction.

The total would be about half the deputies and senators, well over the third required by law. In the commission of enquiry, Social Democrat Alessandro Reggiani votes for shelving the charges, a position his party now seems likely to reserve.

Yesterday, during a meeting with Cossiga, the secretaries of the coalition parties (Christian Democrat Flaminio Piccoli, Socialist Bettino Craxi and Republican Giovanni Spadolini) all confirmed their full confidence and esteem for the premier. Later, Cossiga issued a statement saying that he would not resign as head of government.

To the election campaign, DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli told a weekly that the PCI tended to turn the campaign into a frontal attack on the government and on the DC "to hide its (own) weakness". Piccoli also claimed that the fate of the present government did not hinge on these elections which are administrative.

PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said that out of substantial gains for the party at the polls, out of the liquidation of the current tripartite government and out of a more vigorous cooperation and solidarity among the popular and democratic parties, a government might emerge which although not perhaps immediately including the Communists, would nevertheless be "less harmful" than the present one.

According to Socialist Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile, the PSI must not be judged on the basis of the present government but on its overall behavior at a local level, with the unions in the battles for liberty.

Marco Pannella, speaking for the Radical Party, pushed for a deliberated abstention from the Sunday vote. Such abstention was wholely legitimate when programs and candidates did not reflect the voter, he said.

Speaking at Savona yesterday, Liberal Party Secretary Valerio Zanone said that this last week of the campaign was sweeping away the policy of ambiguity which was at the basis of the present government and the majority that supports it.

Cossiga Statement

LD022024 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Statement by Prime Minister Cossiga on the Donat-Cattin affair--read by announcer]

[Text] I have remained silent up to now out of due respect for the investigating commission. It is now my duty and political and personal right to speak out.

I firmly and confidently reject not only every accusation but also any doubt that I may have in some way violated accepted standards in order to suit whomever it may be, as the commission itself ascertained.

I believe that my government action, and the commitment of my entire political life to the defense of legality and democratic values, provide reliable testimony of the correctness of my behavior. I see with sorrow that this is not so for some. Nevertheless, this fails to deflect me from my position or from my convictions.

As I have always asserted, the struggle against terrorism demands great solidarity, and I see with profound regret that this solidarity is breaking up.

I shall continue, despite the bitterness of this affair to fulfill my task as a citizen and political figure because of the duty which we all have to the institutions and in particular to those who are engaged in the struggle against terrorism and violence.

Piccoli: 'Full Confidence' in Cossiga

AU030906 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 3, (ANSA)--The secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, Flaminio Piccoli, reconfirmed his full confidence in Premier Francesco Cossiga and in the forces upholding the present government in an interview appearing today in the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO.

Last night Cossiga indicated that he will not bow to demands for his resignation in connection with allegations that he helped the urban guerrilla son of a Christian Democrat Party official to escape arrest. The premier firmly rejected the charges and said he would continue to carry out his duties as citizen and as a political figure.

In today's interview, Piccoli said that Cossiga enjoyed a prestige and respect that could not be even slightly tarnished "by the insinuations of a young terrorist". He was referring to Roberto Sandalo who belongs to the urban guerrilla "Front Line" movement and who told Turin judges and a parliamentary investigative commission that Cossiga warned DC Deputy-Secretary Carlo Donat-Cattin that his son Marco was about to be arrested on charges of terrorism.

Piccoli also denied that Sandalo was ever enrolled in the "GIP" (Political Commitment Group), an association close to the DC. In any case, Piccoli added, one can be enrolled in the "GIP" without being a member of the DC.

COLOMBO VIEWS ITALIAN-NATO RELATIONS, OTHER ISSUES

LD021311 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 25 May 80 pp 33, 34, 257, 258

[Livio Zanotti undated interview with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo: "Summer Is Here But The War Is Still Cold"]

[Excerpt] Question: Very few Italians understood exactly what Prime Minister Cossiga meant when he said at the Christian Democratic foreign policy conference in Florence that "in the near future we will have to make complex decisions which might divide us." As foreign minister, could you explain to us the exact meaning of those remarks?

Answer: I believe that the prime minister's remarks on the international situation were intended to convey what every Italian believes and above all what those more directly informed believe, with their better acquaintance with the facts--namely deep concern and fear concerning the future of detente and peace. Never since the war have so many factors conspired to challenge peace and the continuity of our development: Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, the threats to oil supplies, the pessimistic forecasts of developments in the world economy. Let nobody claim that all this does not directly affect Europe and Italy. Unless the tension diminished, the handling of such a situation could demand the shouldering of responsibilities on which, as Cossiga pointed out, there could be differing political stances. As Europeans, we have adopted a joint stance on sanctions against Iran. But we have differing opinions on competing in the Olympics. Also, we have been called on to shoulder responsibilities for strengthening and reinforcing the Atlantic Alliance and have done so bearing in mind the possible effects upon it of an exacerbation of the situation in neighboring areas. I believe that it was to this situation and to its resulting consequences that the prime minister intended to refer.

Question: The opposition parties have asked on what conditions and on the basis of what provisions the Americans have been granted their bases in Italy, which are partly NATO bases but partly also exclusively U.S. bases. Would you care to explain to us how things stand in fact?

Answer: There are no foreign bases in Italy--that is, areas allocated for exclusive use even by foreign powers linked to us by bonds of friendship and alliance, such as the United States.

On the other hand, there are the multilateral structures of the Atlantic Alliance, of which Italy is a full member having the responsibilities endorsed by a parliamentary decision. Article 3 of the treaty states that the contracting parties "will grant mutual assistance with the aim of increasing individual and collective capabilities within the context of the Alliance's boundaries." It is on this basis and within the context of the Alliance that the facilities and mutual assistance agreements have been reached with allied countries.

Question: Is it true that the agreements for granting exclusive U.S. bases--the La Maddalena submarine base, for instance--were ratified by the government without ever seeking Parliament's prior approval?

Answer: There are no "exclusive U.S. bases" in our country. The case of La Maddalena which you mention is different. Italy has authorized the stationing in La Maddalena harbor of a U.S. support ship to insure regular support for U.S. submarines assigned to Mediterranean surveillance. It is therefore cooperation within the NATO context designed to protect our country's security requirements and to guarantee the balance of forces, which remains an indispensable precondition for maintaining peace in the Mediterranean area.

As for the need for prior parliamentary approval for concluding such operational agreements which you mention, I must point out that such agreements do not constitute new bilateral agreements, but lie within the context of the defense solidarity envisaged in the Atlantic pact which Parliament did debate and approve.

Question: Do you not believe that given the nature of the international crisis in which we are living, it would be opportune to make the contents of these agreements, however routine, public?

Answer: I do not agree with you. In view of the specifically technical nature of the operational agreements concerning the Atlantic Alliance's defense structure. There are legitimate considerations of national security which stand in the way of divulging the contents of these agreements.

Question: Is it true that the United States has asked the Italian Government to grant new bases or to extend the operational duties of the existing ones?

Answer: No, the U.S. administration has not asked us to grant any further facilities or to extend existing ones. Of course there must be a rigorous commitment from all countries of the Alliance to reestablish the balance of forces on the European chessboard, thus maintaining NATO's defense capability at a satisfactory level. The pact has its own precise orbit, but also envisages consultations on events outside the Alliance's own area because of their possible repercussions, as clearly stated in the Ottawa declarations.

Question: Do you believe it would be opportune for there to be greater military cooperation among the European countries? If so, what form should it take?

Answer: Europe's security is guaranteed by the Atlantic Alliance, which is also the essential instrument for our own country's security. Within the context of the Alliance there are forms of cooperation of a European nature.

I believe you are referring to Europe's greater and more direct involvement in its own defense. This was the aim of the European Defense Community, which collapsed in summer 1954 as a result of France's failure to ratify it. The failure to achieve hitherto this objective has helped to render the desired "European identity" less definitive and its presence on the international scene less effective. If we were now able to do more for our own defense and if the EC operated also on the defense plane, our presence within the Atlantic Alliance would carry more weight and so would our political influence both inside and outside the Alliance.

Question: In your opinion, what is the underlying reason for the present detente crisis?

Answer: The cause lies primarily in the Soviet Union's differing concept of detente. We consider it global and indivisible, while for the Soviet Union it is selective, does not observe existing balances and implies interferences and resulting destabilizations.

The foreign minister of a friendly country said recently that according to the Soviet view, detente means that the USSR can advance and that we must retreat." [quotation marks as published] This being the case, we must still work to reopen East-West dialogue and reestablish the preconditions for the resumption of the detente process.

Question: What initiatives can Western Europe and Italy in particular take to surmount the present stalemate?

Answer: Western Europe can make a contribution to surmounting the present situation primarily by strengthening its cohesion, increasing its ability to decide jointly what stances to adopt and rigorously maintaining the bond of solidarity with all Western countries, especially the United States.

This must be the starting position for imparting a new thrust to the dialogue: The first opportunity for working effectively in this direction will be the coming CSCE conference in Madrid. At that forum specific initiatives can be adopted both in the field of economic cooperation and in the military security and humanitarian fields.

As Europeans, we must put forward proposals for starting to resolve the Afghan problem and must steadfastly maintain the stance on Iran which has hitherto made it possible to keep open the dialogue with a view to the hostages' release.

Question: Do you believe that the persistence of a serious hotbed of tension in the Middle East such as the Palestinian issue will help to aggravate the imbalances throughout that area of the world? And do you believe that the situation could be improved by means of an official acknowledgement of the Palestinians' right to self-determination of the West Bank and in Gaza? What is the Italian Government's position on this point?

Answer: The failure to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict is still the most serious factor of uncertainty and destabilization in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Both as Italians and as Europeans, we have considered the Camp David agreements an important contribution to resolving this crisis. We have always pointed out and still point out that peace in the area can only be achieved through a global solution comprising the solution of the Palestinian problem. Therefore, we accept self-determination as part of a process for a gradual solution to the Arab-Israeli crisis, as was confirmed during the recent parliamentary debate.

Question: President al-Qadhdhafi has demanded compensation from the Italian Government for the 1911-1943 occupation. What is the Italian Government's reply to this extraordinary demand?

Answer: The Libyan authorities have recently made only public statements on the complex issue to which you refer. I am therefore not in a position to express any official assessments.

PCI SENATORS SUBMIT FOREIGN POLICY QUESTIONS

LD301605 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 22 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "International Decisions: PCI Demands a Reply From Cossiga"--quotation marks as published]

[Text] Rome--Communist Senators Perna, Bufalini, Fiori, Pieralli, Procacci, Calamandrei, Valori, Felicetti, Milani and Morandi have presented an interpellation to the prime minister and foreign and defense ministers "for information making possible an assessment both on the discussions held and decisions taken by the recent NATO and EEC ministers meeting and on recent meetings in various forums or officially announced as imminent between representatives of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and also--and above all--on the government's stances and decisions in this context, particularly concerning:

1--Why the government has not yet confirmed--and whether it intends to confirm--the willingness which the prime minister expressed to the Senate, in answer to a question from a Christian Democratic senator, to establish contacts--on a bilateral basis and also on the basis of Italy's 6-month term of EEC chairmanship--with the Soviet Government to facilitate the resumption of the East-West dialogue and negotiations and to contribute to the quest for solutions to the serious problems, such as Euromissile rearmament, which interrupted them (bearing in mind the fact that other EEC governments, namely the French and FRG governments, have already taken, or are preparing to take, steps in this direction).

2--How, in authorizing the foreign minister to put forward at the Naples EEC ministers' meeting the proposed decision to proceed with implementing economic sanctions against Iran, the government could have ignored (apart from the primary need to avoid exacerbations damaging to the objective of securing the illegally held U.S. hostages' release) the fact that of all the EEC countries Italy is the one most vulnerable financially in Iran and that the volume of national interests in danger of being hit following such a decision (16,000 Italian workers in Iran at the start of the revolutionary process, a turnover of 6 trillion lire by both public and private enterprises--these latter are insured against risks by a state guarantee from the special section for export credit insurance--and credit totaling 2 trillion lire for work carried out by Industrial Reconstruction Institute companies in that country which could now become much more difficult to recover promptly), unlike other EEC governments, such as the Conservative British Government which immediately disassociated itself from the Naples decisions;

3--What forms of foreign political pressure dictated the otherwise inexplicable decision taken by the government that Italy should not take part in the Olympic games--a decision taken without the slightest accordance with national sporting opinion, as shown by the opposite decision taken autonomously by the Italian National Olympic Committee [CONI], and how the government plans to abide by CONI's decision by allowing Italian athletes to compete in the Olympics and abandoning the attempt to discriminate against athletes fulfilling their military service;

4--Whether, in confirming the Atlantic Alliance and NATO as political and military commitments for Italy, the government can assure the Senate that such commitments remain and will remain, in accordance with their institutional provisions, territorially limited (and defensive in purpose) with regard to both our own country's armed forces and the bases on our national territory and, furthermore, whether the government can indicate and justify, in both politicomilitary and budgetary terms, the increased Italian spending--reckoned as a real 3 percent of the current budget--stemming from the increased and accelerated armament measures decided at the recent NATO meeting in Brussels."

BERLINGUER: PSI WILL FOLLOW DC LINE, SPLITTING LEFT

LD021109 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 23 May 80 p 15

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer undated interview with Milan weekly: "Comrade Berlinguer Interview with PANORMA"

[Text] The Communists' attitude to the three-party government and PCI-Italian Socialist Party [PSI] relations in particular are the topics discussed by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer in an interview with PANORAMA. Is a government including the Socialists worse than Andreotti's single-party Christian Democratic government? Berlinguer replied to this question that the PCI's verdict is based on the government's behavior and attitudes, although, before the Andreotti single-party government, we had a program agreement supported and drawn up by the Communists among others, Berlinguer points out, "we did not hestitate to cause government crises on at least two occasions when we judged that actions, decisions, and measures taken by that government were contrary to the workers' and the country's interests. Our polemic with the present three-party coalition also involves the PSI, because its actions hitherto and the logic which it is following are those of splitting the left, lurching to the right, showing a lack of autonomy in the international field and returning even more blatantly to the old practices of distributing offices and abusing party patronage."

In answer to the question: Has the PCI-PSI understanding which produced a unitary document last September been broken? Berlinguer points out that at that meeting an undertaking was made to reject "every form of ideological and political barrier and prejudice from the Christian Democratic Party [DC] to government participation by both the PSI and the PCI." This prejudice was sanctioned by the latest DC congress, and it cannot be said that the PSI has waged a "steadfast battle" against such a stance. One might have at least expected the Socialists' presence in the government to start a change in methods and approaches. This has not happened, however. "Therefore," Berlinguer points out, "partly for the sake of consistency with what we stated in last September's unitary document. we resolutely oppose this policy, this DC and this government, which are pursuing an essentially anticommunist logic and which in practice are not only unequal to the country's problems and needs but are even becoming dangerous. But we do so always with the desire to reach a solid agreement among all the people's forces, and primarily between ourselves and the PSI."

But is the "difficulty in relations with Craxi" not due to the fact that the PCI is seeking its interlocutors among the PSI secretary's internal opposition? Is a Socialist split possible and, above all, of any value to the left? In answer to these questions Berlinguer points out that "we did not create the divergences within the PSI." Obviously, he adds, "we regard with interest anyone with stances different and autonomous from our own who regards the political plan of the 'preamble' DC as dangerous and who combats it, but we are certainly not aiming at a Socialist split." Berlinguer declares himself "convinced that it is both useful and necessary for the workers and the country to have a united PSI which does not allow itself to be influenced by the present DC Secretariat's policy and which opposes it. This would lead to more unitary PSI-PCI relations and more incisive leftwing action for change."

Next the interview returns to the topic of the government. Should one believe "Craxi, who points to the Cossiga Cabinet as a tool for rebuilding national solidarity, or Piccoli and Donat-Cattin, who present it as an anticommunist bastion?" Berlinguer replies that "actions count more than intentions" and that the facts "show that this government is not acting and moving to build a real and full national solidarity: If it had done so, our attitude would be quite different." [paragraph continues]

As for building a "bastion" against the PCI, the government in fact seems "rather weak, both in Parliament, where it has been left in a minority on several occasions at our initiative, and in the country, where we are gathering sufficient energies and alliances to disappoint--both in and after the elections--those who are hoping for a return in Italy of governments whose main objective is anticommunism."

Answering further questions, Comrade Berlinguer denies among other things that the argument between the PCI and PSI could "exert a negative influence on the voters' decision" or on the possibility of reestablishing leftwing councils. Berlinguer points out that "our relations with the Socialists in local administrations and regional governments have led to positive results, and the polemic concerning the government must not compromise the continuation of our joint work." As for the effect on the voting: "We believe that we are presenting a clear, honest and true argument to the voters, based on the facts and actions which they can see and which the government and its component parties are performing."

POPE JOHN PAUL II RETURNS FROM FRANCE

AU030829 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 3, (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II was back in Italy today after his four-day visit to France but will return to that country next year for the international eucharistic congress to be held in Lourdes. The pope arrived at Rome's airport last night shortly after ten o'clock. He was met by Education Minister Adolfo Sarti who was representing the Italian Government.

Sarti said that "once again, public opinion, independent of religious creed or ideology looked with admiration and gratitude on the generous way in which your holiness has entered into contact with the people you have visited". The Italian minister also underscored the importance of the pope's address to UNESCO while in Paris. The speech testified to the Catholic Church's appreciation for the high goals that organization pursues in the field of education, science and culture, Sarti said.

The pope left France yesterday from the airport at St. Gratien di Lisieux-Deauville. He was seen off by French Premier Raymond Barre and prior to boarding the plane expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality shown him by French officials, starting with head-of-state Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and by the French people.

Soon after his arrival here last night, John Paul proceeded to his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo some twenty kilometers outside Rome. However, he will return to the Vatican Wednesday for his regular weekly general audience. From now until October his audience will be held in the afternoon because of the heat.

On Sunday, the pope will celebrate "Corpus Domini" with a procession to be held in St. Peter's Square.

FINLAND

FRENCH PRESIDENT, MINISTERS BEGIN OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021234 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The state visit to Finland by the President of France and Madame Giscard d'Estaing has begun. President Urho Kekkonen welcomed his guests an hour ago at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport, where military honors including a review of the honor guard took place. From the state border the visitors' special plane was escorted by a Finnish Air Force fighter unit. Among those welcoming the eminent visitors at the airport were the first deputy speaker of the diet, Veikko Helle, and members of the Council of State led by Premier Mauno Koivisto.

Those accompanying the French president during the 2-day visit include Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet; Minister of Environment Michel d'Ornano; Minister of Agriculture Pierre Mehaignerie; and Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau.

One hour has been reserved today for talks between the French and Finnish presidents. These talks have been anticipated with great interest, and they are to take place late this afternoon. Among other things, they will probably deal with disarmament proposals. The summit talks will be continued tomorrow. The French ministers taking part in the state visit will conduct separate talks with their Finnish counterparts.

At the moment a luncheon is about to begin in honor of the state visitors at the presidential palace. After the luncheon President Giscard d'Estaing will lay flowers at the war memorial and on the tomb of Marshal Mannerheim at Heitaniemi.

Madame Giscard d'Estaing has a special program of her own for this afternoon in Helsinki. The first day of the state visit is to end with a gala dinner given by President Kekkonen at the presidential palace.

Tomorrow the French president is to acquaint himself with forestry and the wood-processing industry in Varkaus and Joroinen. Madame Giscard d'Estaing is to visit Juva.

Giscard-Kekkonen Discussions

LD021808 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today began a 2-day state visit to Finland. After a luncheon at the presidential palace President Giscard d'Estaing laid flowers at the war memorial and Marshal Mannerheim's tomb at Heitaniemi Cemetery. In the afternoon the president of France had a 2-hour discussion on international issues and Franco-Finnish relations with President Urho Kekkonen at the presidential palace. At the same time the Finnish and French ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade and agriculture discussed issues of interest in the Council of State banquet suite.

Madame Giscard d'Estaing spent the afternoon acquainting herself with the work of the First Home Association, the Finlandia Hall and the Temppeli Square Church.

In the evening President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing will receive members of the French colony in Finland at the residence of the French ambassador and attend a gala dinner to be given in their honor by President Kekkonen at the presidential palace.

President Giscard d'Estaing and President Kekkonen discussed central issues of international politics, including big power relations in general and Afghanistan in particular. The presidents also discussed the process of detente in Europe extensively, especially the prospects for the Madrid CSCE review conference and disarmament. The presidents also discussed Franco-Finnish relations, particularly economic relations.

Giscard Defends Warsaw Talks

LD021816 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A report on the visit by Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Finland: From the outset the president of the republic and the Finnish president, Urho Kekkonen, indicated that strengthening peace was their main concern. For Mr Giscard d'Estaing it is an extension of his visit to Warsaw and his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. The French president, speaking to French people living in Finland, reiterated his reasons for his visit to Warsaw, and said that France would not abandon such initiatives if it deemed them necessary:

[Begin Giscard recording] When France acts as a messenger of peace, it sometimes encounters a certain lack of understanding and a certain amount of criticism. I am convinced that it does not encounter a lack of understanding or criticism either from those who live on its soil, or from those who, like you, follow its fate from abroad. I believe that at the present time it is important for France to talk to the superpowers each time a situation has to be analysed in order to foresee and to measure the intentions and reactions of the other side, and to avoid a buildup of risks. That is what I did, as you know, a few days ago, and France will, of course, continue to do so. [end recording]

Giscard, Kekkonen Dinner Speeches

LD022114 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Finland has noted with great pleasure the active contribution made by France for disarmament. This was stated by President Urho Kekkonen in his speech at a dinner in honor of President and Mme Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the presidential palace this evening. Finland has viewed with positive interest the initiative made by France at the UN special session on disarmament in May 1978 for a European disarmament conference, President Kekkonen continued. He said that Finland's initiative on disarmament, made last autumn, aims at utilizing existing proposals and readiness for safeguarding peace and the process of detente. For its part, Finland has also striven to achieve international peace and detente, President Kekkonen continued.

In the view of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, it is necessary to restore an atmosphere favorable to detente and to reduce the threat created by the growing arms race. Speaking at the gala dinner, Giscard d'Estaing said that the blows which have hit detente give us cause to consider the prospects open at the forthcoming CSCE review conference in Madrid; for we must undertake measures to restore a favorable atmosphere. According to Giscard d'Estaing, both France and Finland have played an important role in the development of the policy of detente.

BRIEFS

FINNISH, GRENADAN RELATIONS--Finland has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Grenada. The diplomatic relations will come into force tomorrow. Finland recognized this island state which is situated off the Venezuelan coast in November 1974. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 31 May 80 LD]

NORWAY

BARRE COMMENTS ON BILATERAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION DURING VISIT

LD021229 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 May 80 p 9

[Alain Rollat report: "Mr Barre States That France Wants To Diversify Its Cooperation With Oslo"]

[Text] Oslo--By beginning his visit, under a clouded sky, by visiting rigs in the Frigg gas fields--whose reserves (220 billion cubic meters) are equivalent to those of Lacq but whose production, which is in the hands of ELF-Aquitains-Norge, is twice as much as that of the Aquitanian fields--Mr Barre immediately came to the heart of the matter. In fact, Norway's policy bearing on the future of the French ELF-Aquitaine and Total groups represents for France one of the most important problems in Franco-Norwegian cooperation.

At a time when, as a result of Oslo's "Norwegianization" policy, French participation in the development of Norwegian oil and gas resources is being increasingly restricted to the role of technical aid on the one hand and undermined by increasingly active rival groups on the other hand, the alternative is simple--if Paris does not want to see French presence in the North Sea eventually decline, it--and the French groups, especially ELF-Aquitaine--must accept the basis for the new form of cooperation which Oslo desires.

In his very first speech, which was delivered on the main Frigg rig, Mr Barre clearly stated that the French Government understood "perfectly well" the nationalist orientation of Norway's energy policy and accepted the principle of an industrial cooperation which would considerably exceed the oil sector as a quid pro quo for sales of Norwegian oil and gas, in accordance with Norway's desire. "While recognizing the Norwegian Government's legitimate desire to increase the role of national enterprises as a matter of priority, we hope to be able to contribute in a sustained and trustful manner toward future developments in the North Sea," he stated among other things. "My presence here is indeed an indication of France's desire to develop and diversify our economic and trade relations as a whole.... I have no doubt that our exchanges will receive a new impetus and that long-term cooperation will develop to the advantage of both sides."

Mr. Barre also emphasized the strategic importance of North Sea energy resources--"In the future, Norway will play a major role in supplying hydrocarbons to Europe, thus contributing toward security and stability in this part of the world," he stated.

He paid tribute to the "new toilers of the sea"--the men and women who work on the many rigs established between Norway and Great Britain.

"Complementarity of Our Economies"

Norway's position was summed up by Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde during an official dinner given by the Stavanger mayor Monday night: "It is a concern of ours to establish cooperation in the oil and industrial spheres with the governments of other countries. We do not want to make our economy exclusively dependent on oil and gas exports and we would like to develop cooperation likely to develop our industrial potential in other spheres. The government desires to make Norwegian industry benefit from any new technological contribution and open up new markets for it. The present conditions should indeed lend themselves to useful and balanced cooperation in the industrial and energy spheres between Norway and France."

In his reply, Mr Barre stated among other things: "Our economies' complementarity backed by a joint political desire should form a basis for both closer and more diversified relations between Norway and France. The talks which I will have with Mr Nordli will enable us to develop our political and economic relations in depth."

The Norwegian leaders, who appear to be rather guarded in their assessment of any advantages derived from their talks with Industry Minister Giraud in November 1979, will obviously judge the French Government and industrialists by their deeds. Having been paid assiduous court since oil made them rich--a Chinese delegation arrives in Oslo next week--they intend to stick to the supply and demand law even in their dealings with the French even though, as Mr Barre recalled, the French were "among the first people" to contribute toward Norway's development in the energy sphere by participating in the exploration of the North Sea's bed.

In order to dispel any doubts, Mr Barre intends to assure the Oslo government of France's political desire to increase global exchanges between the two countries in accordance with a cooperation process extended over "at least several decades."

SWEDEN

MOTIVES OF PALME, GONZALEZ, KREISKY IRAN VISIT ASSESSED

LD301445 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Three Wise Men"]

[Text] We will have to wait and see if any meaningful results come from the three Socialist leaders' visit to Iran. The menacing crisis surrounding the captive American diplomats is still very much alive. Even after the three have left the country, the hostages are still being held. Kreisky, Gonzalez and Palme have not brought an end to their captivity, even if anyone really thought that they would.

A number of Swedish newspapers, especially those on the right, speak of the visit in ironical terms and hint that it was, at least on Olof Palme's part, perhaps more of a personal public relations exercise than anything else. Social Democratic papers, after their hurried introductory panygyrics, find that Palme and his colleagues have made a praiseworthy effort, no matter what the outcome. But no one seems to have any real idea about what the aim of the whole thing was.

Judging by the Socialist leaders' own comments after their discussions in Tehran, they see their visit as a mission designed to relax tension. The background to their view is, of course, the anxiety that a prolongation of the crisis surrounding the hostages and Iran's choice of direction in future developments will lead to irrevocable escalation in an already tense situation. Iran's geographical position--a neighbor of Afghanistan, with a border with the Soviet Union and located right in the middle of the world's most important oil-exporting region--all these are motives enough for peacemaking efforts over and above traditional diplomatic activities.

The Socialist leaders want to prevent Iran from slipping into an ever deeper isolation from the Western world--and perhaps from being driven straight into a Soviet power game. They have visited the country at a time when not only the United States is subjecting it to economic sanctions. The European Economic Community as well as Japan, have, despite their great misgivings, implemented certain sanctions to exert pressure on Iran to release the hostages. [paragraph continues]

Obviously men like Kreisky, Gonzalez and Palme consider that they, in their capacity as Socialists, are specially qualified to win the confidence of the Iranians, who as a nation are attempting to stand free of the power blocs and create new social conditions.

It is, however, difficult to understand why the leaders in Iran should be so receptive to the viewpoints of some of democratic socialism's most well-known representatives.

The Iranian Revolution is not only turning the point of its sword against Western imperialism, as manifested for decades in the shape of America's influence as a superpower upon the country's affairs. The Iranian revolutionaries in their Islamic orthodoxy are attacking the evolution of the West in general and in doing so attacking a large number of what are for us well-known, well-established social and economic concepts, which to a large extent bear the stamp of the struggle of strong socialist and social democratic movements for better living conditions.

When the regime in Iran allows the students to keep their hostages, it actually lends its name to an act of pure war. Iran sets itself above political and legal principles that are considered important by everybody, by socialists as well as by other political groupings. The leaders in Iran declare that right is on their side, emphasizing that the U.S. Embassy functioned as a spy center. But to take diplomats hostage in such a situation is tantamount to taking the law into one's own hands and is an action which the world community, for its own safety, must sharply condemn.

It could be risky to emphasize, as the Socialist leaders have done, how well acquainted they have become with Iranian views during "positive" talks.

Not least after what the three said on Tuesday at their respective press conferences upon returning home, Tehran must see the visit as a welcome break in the pressure now being exerted to secure the release of the hostages. Perhaps Tehran sees it as more than this. Attempts could be made to twist the Socialist visit into a sort of legitmation of the Iranian Revolution in its present phase. In a remarkable way the Socialist leaders also place the responsibility for the developments in the internal crisis on the United States by putting great emphasis on how a solution requires that "acts of force are avoided" and how economic sanctions defeat their purpose.

It is clear that the socialist leaders hoped that their visit would strengthen the position of those men in Tehran who are considered to be reasonable, primarily President Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. It could be unfortunate if their talks were exploited by more hardline groups which want to continue to follow a policy of defiance.

The problem ought not to be unknown to Bruno Kreisky at least. In his marked efforts to give due consideration to the interests of the Palestinians he cannot easily ignore the difficulties that may arise from seeming to encourage the PLO. The danger is that there will be an increase in Israeli and Palestinian intractability.

More than is usually the case with spokesmen for the Socialist International, Kreisky, Gonzalez and Palme emphasize that their visit was a private one. There is of course no obvious unified socialist attitude toward the Iranian crisis; the visit would have appeared differently if it had been made by Helmut Schmidt or James Callaghan.

But this is no reason to question or belittle the three leaders' ambition to create, through their greater semblance of nonalignment, and atmosphere for talks with Iran's revolutionaries. The question mark hangs over the results of their efforts.

OFFICIALS DENY UK-U.S. RIFT OVER DIEGO GARCIA BASE

LD022128 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2050 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpt] The American defence secretary, Mr Harold Brown, who met Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street tonight, denied afterwards that there was any friction between Britain and the U.S. over the use of the British island of Diego Garcia. The Americans have been allowed to develop a military base on the Indian Ocean island.

Mr Brown made his denial in a press conference after the talks. British officials, confirming his view, said that the Americans had consulted Britain on the use of the base.

Mr Brown is understood to have wanted to discuss details for the enlargement of the base where the Americans at present have some 1,000 engineers and servicemen supervising the extension of runways on the island.

There was speculation that Mr Brown wanted to discuss with Mrs Thatcher the possibility of storing nuclear warheads on the island, but officials would not make any comment on this possibility. The Soviet Union has regularly called the island a nuclear base.

In the Commons, Mrs Thatcher has refused to answer when asked if the Americans used Diego Garcia in the unsuccessful attempt to rescue her hostages from Tehran.

Also at tonight's one hour meeting were Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym.

Little information was released afterwards by either side. Downing Street said simply that there was a useful survey of major East-West issues, including Southwest Asia, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

JAPAN'S OKITA, JORDAN'S HUSAYN DISCUSS MIDEAST IN LONDON

OW030023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] London June 2 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita discussed the situation in the Middle East with King Husayn of Jordan Monday afternoon after he arrived in London following an official visit to Amman. King Husayn currently is staying in London.

The meeting between Okita and the king was attended by Japanese Ambassador Naraichi Fujiyama. Fujiyama told newsmen later that the king expressed concern that the Middle East situation has become further unstable due to the stalemate in negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

He said Okita expressed the Japanese Government's wish to exert efforts for improving the Middle East situation by cooperating with the European Community.

Fujiyama said King Husayn revealed that he planned to go to the U.S. this month, at the earliest, to discuss with American officials matters concerned with Middle East peace.

While in Amman, Okita met with Jordanian leaders and issued a joint statement in which he supported the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Mideast peace talks.

MUGABE REQUEST FOR HELP IN FORMING DEFENSE FORCE STUDIED

LD301944 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1944 GMT 30 May 80

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] The British Government is considering a request from the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe for further help in transforming his guerrilla forces and the old Rhodesian Army into a new combined defence force. The request comes after the Zimbabwe Government realised that the problems of combining the two forces was running into difficulties.

REUTER reported today from Salisbury that Mr Mugabe admitted the difficulties in Parliament this afternoon. But Mr Mugabe admitted the difficulties privately to Mrs Thatcher when he met here at Downing Street on May 9 when he was on his way to Belgrade for Yugoslav President Tito's funeral.

He made the request direct to her then for more British military instructors to be sent to Zimbabwe to help in welding together the two forces, formerly bitter enemies. At present there are about 60 British Army instructors in Zimbabwe helping in the task of bringing the two forces together.

INTERNAL DIVISION MARKS LABOR PARTY SPECIAL CONFERENCE

LD021021 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 36

[James Wightman report: "'Callaghan Must Quit' Tide Swells"]

[Excerpts] Pressure is growing for Mr Callaghan to retire as Labour leader in the autumn and give someone else the chance to stop Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn taking the party further to the left. This follows Labour's special conference at Wembley on Saturday when Mr Benn received a standing ovation from delegates whereas Mr Callaghan was given only restrained applause.

There was despair among centre-right MPs that Mr Callaghan should have agreed to support a National Executive Committee [NEC] document from which Mr Benn and other left-wingers were able to make such political capital at the conference.

The document, entitled "Peace, Jobs, and Freedom," contains a potential alternative strategy to the government's policies. It involves more nationalisation, renationalisation without compensation of public assets sold off by the Tories, greater public expenditure and job-creation, changes in Common Market policy, a ban on American cruise missiles in Britain and the abolition of the House of Lords.

The document was adopted on a card vote by 5,165 to 6,000 shortly after, Mr Benn had made the wind-up speech which made him the hero of the conference.

Mr Callaghan gave Mr Benn a steely glare as the former energy secretary contradicted a key part of his own speech--a call for unions to agree on an incomes policy in advance of a future Labour government. Mr Benn declared: "No incomes policy or wage control can revitalise capitalism when it has declined to the level that it has in this country."

Mr Benn also sounded a much more left-wing salvo on defence than had Mr Callaghan who had spoken of the need for nuclear disarmament to be discussed on a multi-lateral level.

Said Mr Benn: "We are making clear in this statement that the Labour Party will not accept cruise missiles in this country and that we intend to see that they are not placed on our territory. Nor shall we go for a further development of the Polaris system." There was no mention of an incomes policy in the NEC statement, but there was a lengthy section on nuclear weapons. Mr Benn used both the omission and the inclusion to turn the conference against Mr Callaghan.

Dr David Owen, the former foreign secretary, was also given a rough reception when he spoke out against unilateral disarmament. It was clear from the reception given Dr Owen and from other speeches that the Labour Party faces a split akin to that which involved Gaitskell in the 1950s over nuclear disarmament. The placing of American cruise missiles on British soil is already facing opposition from the left and will do so increasingly with the right-wing Mr Ronald Reagan challenging for the United States presidency.

Although the Wembley event saw much less open internal feuding than the full post-election conference last autumn, it saw real unity only in condemning the policies of the Conservative government. Some 100 MPs stayed away, many of them because they did not want to be associated with another left-dominated spectacle.

Out of the 1,000-old delegates, mainly from constituency parties and trade unions, many did not return to the conference hall after lunch, leaving it to leaders to cast the card votes. There were many rows of empty seats as Mr Callaghan, Mr Benn and others in the National Executive Committee line-up on the platform sang "The Red Flag," the party's traditional concluding act at conference.

Judging by the delight on the left at the endorsement of the statement, Mr Callaghan may well have been right in his original assessment that it would have been safer to hold only a rally of protest. Mr Callaghan delivered a speech that was skillfully compiled and passionately delivered and yet he did not inspire the conference into anything more than a good reception.

He advocated an incomes policy knowing that it would not be enthusiastically received, and it wasn't--either by trade union leaders or by other delegates. He admitted that past wage freezes, statutory incomes policies, voluntary incomes policies, norms, percentage increases and free collective bargaining had not been satisfactory. Difficult decisions would have to be taken, he added. "Our objectives will be reached only if we have a settled policy on incomes."

He devoted much of his speech to denouncing government policies--which was the original purpose of the conference--and said that he would depart from his normal policy of not making personal attacks on Mrs Thatcher. The prime minister, he said, was prepared to tolerate social injustice, failure to meet the needs of the weakest, more unemployment and the destruction of whole communities.

Mr Benn won his standing ovation with a speech that risked no unpopularity over incomes policy. To the many constituency representatives, where Mr Benn's strongest support lies, it was a future leader's speech. But it was noticeable that many of the trade union representatives did not join the adulation for Mr Benn.

So Mr Callaghan may yet be right in his calculation that enough trade union support can be mustered to frustrate the left, particularly on internal party reforms, at the full conferences this autumn and in the immediate years thereafter.

Under the present system, whereby MPs choose the party leader, Mr Benn does not rate highly his chances of succeeding Mr Callaghan. A wider electoral college, involving constituency parties, as he advocates, would give him a better chance of the leadership.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES KHARAVYI COMMENTARY ON KIPRIANOU STATEMENT

NC021251 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 2 Jun 80

[Press release of Cyprus Government spokesman's clarifications to KHARAVYI 1 June comment on President Kiprianou's address to the nation]

[Text] KHARAVYI newspaper yesterday referred to the message of the president of the republic to the Cyprus people and gave Dr. Waldheim's formula of 23 August, 1979. The paper makes special mention of the formula's reference to "a bizonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem; and stresses that "the term 'bizonal' referred to the territorial aspect, that is, it clearly meant bi-regional." KHARAVYI further said that the term "bizonal" was repeatedly used by President Makarios in 1977 and by the then minister of foreign affairs, Mr. I. Khristofidhis, in the U.N. General Assembly.

AKEL was briefed at the time without any delay on the secretary-general's suggestion of 23 August and on the position taken by the Greek Cypriot side. AKEL was also briefed on all phases of the exchange of views with the secretary general and his special representative in Cyprus. Never until the decision of its Central Committee was released did AKEL express any disagreement or reservation regarding the position taken by us. At the same time, editorials in KHARAVYI and public statements by the AKEL general secretary, Mr. E. Papaionnou, and other AKEL leaders, as well as statements by Mr. Papaioannou in the National Council, unreservedly supported the position of the president, the government and more specifically of the Greek Cypriot side.

More specifically:

1. Since 23 August 1979, there have been three joint meetings of the National Council and the Council of Ministers, one on 16 October 1979, another on 1 November 1979 and a third on 21 December 1979. Mr Papaioannou was present at all three meetings and he expressed neither reservation nor disagreement, nor did he ever put any blame on the president or his government for the non-resumption of the talks. On the contrary, in his statements he spoke of insurmountable difficulties and considered impossible the resumption of the talks because of the Turkish demand for confederation, for a bizonal solution to the Cyprus problem, "bizonal" as now interpreted by the Turkish side. And it is well-known how the Turkish side now interprets this term. Mr. Denktas himself in a statement published in OLAY magazine on 16 July 1979, said:

"The term bi-regional indicates district administration boundaries like Famagusta District boundaries. The meaning of the term 'bizonal' is that 'I am a state that has territory as one of the two federated states. I am sovereign on many things within this territory. My sovereignty is absolute and no one can take it away from me.'"

Professor Mumtaz Soysal, constitutional adviser to the Turkish side and adviser to the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor in the intercommunal talks in June 1979, in a speech on 18 October 1979, on "human rights and the Cyprus problem", said:

"Each society should have the right to benefit from natural resources and to develop itself by its own endeavours. And this entails the right to live freely on a specific piece of land, large enough to secure economic viability. For this reason the words 'bi-regional' and 'bizonal', which were used with the same meaning at the start now carry different meanings. Thus, the difference between the two words now has assumed an amazingly important weight."

Professor Soysal further clarified that "at the beginning the leaders of the two communities used the term 'bi-regional' but later the Turkish side began to use the word 'bizonal', and that 'originally both words had the same meaning', but 'now carry different meanings.'"

Professor Soysal added: "We shall not go to the negotiating table before the concept of bizonality is accepted." (AYDINLIK, 21/10/79).

In the above statements, both Professor Soysal and Mr. Denktas confirmed in the most categorical manner that if the Greek Cypriot side accepted the Turkish demand for bizonality, this would be tantamount to accepting the creation of two separate states resulting in the neutralisation of the Makarios-Denktas guidelines of 12 February 1977, which provide for the establishment of a federation. Also, on the basis of the position that the Turkish Cypriots must have "a specific piece of land large enough to secure economic viability" which, as stated by Professor Soysal, is one of the elements of bizonality, the Turkish side would justify its refusal to return any part of Cyprus territory occupied by the Turkish troops.

A series of articles in KHARAVYI and public statements made by Mr. Papaioannou make the following points, concerning the deadlock in the talks:

(A) KHARAVYI in a leader on 4 October 1979, supported that the Turkish side simply restates unacceptable conditions and indulges in misleading propaganda.

(B) Mr. Papaioannou, in a speech at Dherinia on 17 October 1979, put the blame on Denktas stressing that he was trying to introduce new terms about "bizonality" and "security of Turkish Cypriots" in the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement and said that the Greek Cypriot side was not to blame for the difficulties in the way of resumption of the dialogue.

(C) In its issue of 1 November 1979, KHARAVYI attacked the bizonal solution stressing that "the term bizonal could mean nothing else but confederation of two separate states."

(D) Mr. Papaioannou took part in the all-party delegation to the United Nations and was aware of all the views, moves, proposals, reactions and intentions of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot side and those of the U.N. officials.

On leaving for New York, on 5 November 1979, Mr. Papaioannou said:

"On the basis of the line charted by the National Council and the Council of Ministers we shall denounce the continuing intransigence of the Turkish Government and its refusal to implement the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus. We shall enlighten the member-states on the Turkish leadership's backtracking in the question of the intercommunal talks, which it was agreed to resume on the basis of the agreement reached between the president of the republic, Mr. Kiprianou, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktas.

"We shall stress that, while the Greek Cypriot side is always ready for intercommunal talks, on the basis of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement, and has proved this in practice, the Turkish leadership sets conditions which do not exist in the agreement and even demands their unreserved acceptance.

"In view of the continuing refusal of Turkey to implement the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, we shall struggle and seek to secure concrete measures from the world organisation for the implementation of its decisions on Cyprus."

We recall that the Waldheim formula was submitted on August 23--AKEL was informed of this--and the above statement of Mr. Papaioannou was made on November 5. When Mr. Papaioannou returned from the United Nations, in a statement on 22 November he spoke of success of the Cypriot delegation in facing the Turkish intransigence and in the efforts for a proper solution to the Cyprus problem.

(E) In KHARAVYI during the first five months of 1980 a host of articles were published unreservedly supporting the position of the president and his government concerning the non-resumption of the talks.

AKEL Reply

NC022030 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The AKEL spokesman has stated that the party's general secretary, Mr Papaioannou, will answer both President Kiprianou's 31 May address and today's statement by the government spokesman in a speech to be delivered at Elevtheria Square on 10 June. In addition, the AKEL spokesman said that his party had not received the UN secretary general's suggestion of August 1979 until December 1979 upon its own persistence and that the 16 October National Council had been convened after the president had rejected Waldheim's suggestion. The AKEL spokesman also said that during the period February-April 1980--when consultations were being held to resume the dialogue--the National Council was not asked to convene. Therefore, the only briefing that was made was after--and not before--the Greek Cypriot side answered Mr Waldheim so that AKEL would not have any possibility to express a responsible opinion. Moreover, he added, if AKEL had been briefed and had agreed, how does this explain the 3 March 1980 memorandum?

Spokesman's Rebuttal

NC022034 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The government spokesman referring to AKEL's statement said that his clarification today of the yesterday's KHARAVYI report is based on facts and that he has nothing new to add to them. AKEL's statement today, the government spokesman added, among other things also refers to its 3 March memorandum. A simple reading of the memorandum confirms that it does not mention the 23 August proposal nor does it complain that the government failed to brief AKEL.

DISI CHAIRMAN KLIRIDHIS URGES KIPRIANOU TO RESIGN

NC021200 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In an open letter to President Kiprianou, chairman of the Democratic Rally [DISI] Mr Kliridhis accuses him that his term in office has led Cyprus and the republic to a political and economic bankruptcy and asks him to resign. Mr Kliridhis accuses the president of the republic of utterly destroying the prospective handling of the national issue as well as of indecision and timidity in handling the scandal over the cooperative movement which is leading to economic bankruptcy. Mr Kliridhis says in his letter that the opposition refuses to accompany the president of the republic on his downhill walk to disastrous failure and adds that if the president resigns normal conditions will replace this instability.

Spokesman: No Answer Planned

NC022012 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In reference to Kliridhis' open letter the government spokesman stated: "We do not intend to give an answer to Mr Kliridhis' opportunist and libelous letter."

EDEK CHAIRMAN LISSARIDHIS DENOUNCES ATTEMPT TO BLAME KIPRIANOU

NC030930 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 3 Jun 80 p 8

[Exclusive statement by EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis on President Kiprianou's address to the nation; date not given]

[Text] We have repeatedly expressed our views on the course that should be followed both in our political problem and in socioeconomic matters.

We believe that if immediate, drastic and corrective measures are not taken our economy will face the danger of collapse. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening, the unchecked rise of prices pulverizes the purchase strength of salaries and wages, the gap in the trade balance has acquired unprecedented dimensions and the irrational imports strike at the local production--both agricultural and industrial.

Our warnings went unheeded. We shall never endorse such an economic policy; but we shall lead the people's struggle toward change.

Our views as well as our disagreements with one side or the other on the political issue are well known. However, the unfair attempt by anybody to throw the blame for the present deadlock on President Kiprianou and, in a wider sense, on the Greek Cypriot side is unacceptable and nationally detrimental.

This undermines our people's struggle and arms the United States, NATO, Ankara and Denktas in attributing responsibility to us and in becoming more intransigent. In essence, it also undermines the possibilities for a substantive dialogue, although, in words, it appears to support this process.

Thus, I believe that the president of the Republic of Cyprus should not and must not let these concepts and impressions prevail--besides, they do not reflect reality.

Everybody knows that Turkey (and many NATO countries) not only votes against the UN resolutions but it also rejects any interpretation of them; the same also applies to Denktas. Everybody knows that our side has made huge concessions without any response.

Therefore, I believe that on this particular issue Mr Kiprianou was right in rejecting any responsibility and in considering the attempt to remove the sole responsibility from the United States and Ankara to be an unacceptable action.

KHARAVYI CITES NEED FOR COALITION, CHANGE

NC310757 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 31 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Deep Change Is Needed"]

[Excerpts] The publication of the 3 March 1980 AKEL Central Committee memorandum to President Kiprianou sheds full light on the events that have led the party's central plenum to withdraw its support for and to disassociate its responsibilities from President Kiprianou and his government.

Many people have attempted to describe the decision of the central plenum as a "bolt out of the blue" and as a sudden change in party policy because they are probably unaware of our party's long and persistent support for President Kiprianou, for consistent implementation of the joint line approved by the National-Ministerial Council on the Cyprus problem and for a more popular domestic policy.

We need a deep change, a qualitative change, in order to get out of the political and economic stalemate into which we have been pushed by the hesitation, the swaying and the mistakes of the Kiprianou government. Half measures and patching up would only perpetuate and deteriorate the situation, and for this reason, the AKEL Central Committee--following long and strong criticism and warnings--decided to withdraw its support for and to disassociate its responsibilities from the government and President Kiprianou.

The sole power that can bring about cleansing and radical change is the coalition of the Cypriot people's democratic patriotic forces. No party can undertake the heavy task and very great responsibilities for the Cyprus struggle by itself. For this reason, the AKEL Central Committee views the rallying of all the democratic patriotic forces around the joint line of the National-Ministerial Council and for a popular policy as the direct and main duty today. The mistakes and weaknesses of the president and his government have contributed to the presence of cracks and to the disruption of the domestic front. Undoubtedly the implacable enemies of Cyprus, the imperialist conspirators, will try to take advantage of the difficulties and differences within the domestic front--a task in which they are being directly assisted by the maniacal anti-communists of the Democratic Rally and of EDEK, which have been trying to distort AKEL's crystal-clear policy. It is the duty of the democratic patriotic forces to be vigilant and to foil the plots and machinations of the wild demagogues who want to dissolve our domestic front.

KIPRIANOU URGES RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITHOUT 'PRIOR CONDITIONS'

NC302111 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed that we are ready to begin talks at any time without conditions on the basis of the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement, which also includes the Makarios-Denktas agreement and various other basic elements including UN resolutions.

Receiving today the credentials of the new Danish ambassador to Cyprus, Mr Villadsen, President Kiprianou stressed that each side can raise for discussion at the negotiating table whatever issues it wishes. He said: This is the proper way or resuming the talks. We are also prepared to explore other possibilities in order to assist the UN secretary general. We should not be expected, however, to commit ourselves, prior to the opening of the talks, to the acceptance of concepts which the Turkish side has already interpreted and concepts which actually mean separate states.

He went on: We do not object to the Turkish side's raising anything it wishes at the negotiating table. However, any a priori conditions, particularly of this nature, must be avoided. We have all the good faith and good will to attempt and find a solution on this basis. President Kiprianou stressed: However, under no circumstances can we accept anything that would be a confederation, that would be tantamount or lead to partition, nor anything that would be tantamount to endorsing and legalizing the faits accomplis created by the invasion.

President Kiprianou added. A new round of talks opened last June, but it broke off immediately because of the Turkish side's stance. He further expressed hope that a way would be found to resume the intercommunal talks which, he said, constitutes the best available procedure concerning the internal structure of an independent, sovereign, nonaligned, territorially integral and united Republic of Cyprus. He said: We have many answers to the problem of security, provided that there is good will.

On the foreign aspect of the Cyprus issue, President Kiprianou stressed it is absolutely essential that any foreign intervention cease and he added that we are in favor of full demilitarization of Cyprus. He stressed: The fact that the talks have not yet been resumed is due to the unwillingness of the other side. He said: In an attempt to prevent the holding of meaningful talks, the other side has set conditions for the resumption of the dialogue--preconditions which, if we accepted them, would prejudge the outcome of the talks in a way detrimental to Cyprus and justice. President Kiprianou condluded: We have shown and we will continue to show all our good will. We will continue our efforts with the UN secretary general. He stressed: Any attempt, however, to put us on an equal footing and any allegation that the fault also lies with the Greek Cypriot side--the Cyprus Government--is, to say the least, unjustified.

Addressing the president of the republic, the new Danish ambassador said that only direct negotiations between the parties concerned can lead to a settlement that would guarantee the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus. He added: This is why we have been disappointed by the fact that the recent efforts to resume negotiations between the two communities have not yet brought about any results. He also said that Denmark has always supported with consistency the efforts that have been exerted within the UN framework for a Cyprus solution, and that Denmark has for many years been contributing to the UN peace force. In conclusion, Mr Villadsen stressed that he will exert every effort toward the continuation and further strengthening of the friendly links between Cyrpus and Denmark. The presentation ceremony was also attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Under Secretary to the President Stavrou and Director of Protocol Loizhou.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON GOBBI'S NEW EFFORTS FOR TALKS

NC021755 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that the new efforts being exerted by Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, to resume the intercommunal talks are being done somewhat differently than in the past. He said that certain decisions must be taken by both sides in the next few days, adding: I could say that the situation is somewhat better, but we have a domestic problem we are facing that cannot help but influence developments in the national issue. Mr Rolandhis said: The domestic situation is not good at this moment. He stressed that if we really want to solve the Cyprus issue, we ourselves must first be of the same mind.

In a statement during his briefing with representatives of Greek mass media abroad, Mr Rolandhis also referred to the history of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement, stressing that Mr Denktas showed his intentions not to promote the talks right from the start, and that in order to torpedo the entire process he brought up the bizonal issue.

KIPRIANOU TO LEAVE FOR CSSR, GDR ON 9 JUN

NC021202 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou will leave next Monday, 9 June, on a 3-day official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of President Husak. According to an official announcement, after visiting Czechoslovakia, Mr Kiprianou will travel to the German Democratic Republic on 11 June for a 3-day state visit at the invitation of State Council Chairman Honecker. During his visits, the president of the republic will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. The Cyprus problem, bilateral issues and the international situation will be discussed during President Kiprianou's visits to Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

ESTIA RECOMMENDS ADDED PRESSURE ON WEST FOR CYPRUS SUPPORT

AT301440 Athens ESTIA in Greek 30 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Athens Policy Toward the Cyprus Impasse Is Unrealistic, Contradictory and Benefits the Turks"]

[Text] It must be admitted that the chamber of deputies debate on Cyprus between 21 and 23 May, during the presentation of the new government's policy statement, was extensive as well as revealing. The official position on this national issue, as presented by the prime minister, is not only unrealistic but it also fosters serious implications for the future. For this reason we feel obliged to analyze and objectively judge both this position as well as what the opposition had to say on the issue. It is to the point, however, to first refer to the period since the latest UN General Assembly resolution of 19 November 1979 and to the Cyprus policy which followed it.

This resolution, as we know it, despite its correct conclusions and touching recommendations, fundamentally preserved only one positive method for finding a solution--through negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots under the auspices of the UN secretary general. There was not even a single mention of sanctions against the responsible side if such negotiations were to fail. Only one element was added: If by 31 March 1980 the UN secretary general reported a lack of progress in negotiations, then the chairman of the UN General Assembly was authorised to appoint a special committee composed of not more than seven representatives from UN member states. Even the mission of this committee, however, was limited to simply maintaining contact with the UN secretary in order to facilitate a successful outcome of negotiations. In other words, even this new element leans toward the very same utopia--intercommunal negotiations. Perhaps this is why a committee was never appointed even though the date of 31 March 1980 has long passed.

If one investigates the historical position of the Turkish Cypriots toward Turkey one will reach only one stark conclusion, that is: Between the Zurich-London agreements and the establishment of a Turkish military force in Cyprus there was systematic pressure upon the Turkish Cypriots to force them to blindly obey Ankara's orders. From the time of the Turkish invasion of 1974 and due to the presence of a 30,000-man Turkish Army in Cyprus it can be said that in Cyprus there are now virtually no Turkish Cypriots with a will of their own but only Turks who blindly obey Ankara. In light of this fact the observed turn in Cyprus policy is nothing but conformity to reality. Both President Kiprianou as well as Archbishop Khrisostomos spoke about the futility and deceit of negotiations with Turkish Cypriots and argued that America and the Western powers must exert as much pressure as possible upon Turkey to force it to concessions so that a solution could be found. A short time later, however, there was another full change of policy. Kiprianou and his foreign minister started to implore for commencement of intercommunal dialogue. The president of Cyprus even personally visited the French president and the British prime minister to ask for their mediation with Turkey toward this end. Naturally the results were poor because of the latest international developments and, in particular, because of the situation in Iran and the Russian invasion of Afghanistan which are considered to be increasing Turkey's importance in this area. And yet on the Greek side these events could be internationally exploited because violations of international law and the violation of human rights in Cyprus met with appropriate reaction both in America, the Western as well as in the nonaligned countries and perhaps new violations could have been avoided.

After this informative reference to the past it will be explained why the government's position on the Cyprus issue which was presented in the chamber of deputies is, first of all, unrealistic and it fosters serious dangers. The basic framework of Greek-Cyprus relations with regard to handling and solving the situation created by the Turkish invasion is the oft repeated statement, "Cyprus decides and Greece supports." First of all this framework is demeaning and undignified for Greece which justly claims the title of the "national center."

As Rallis stated, however, this was requested by the Cypriots themselves. Yet, something of this sort could have possibly applied in Makarios' time when many Greek governments among themselves rejected his initiatives and unruliness but, because of his pan-Cypriot and panhellenic prestige, they did not dare to react. The situation, however, has radically changed today.

Specifically in reference to the political situation in Cyprus, nothing is being done that requires support since support for inaction is unthinkable. The only thing which has existed for several weeks now is a terrible internal squabble over the revelation of the squandering of tens of millions of Cyprus pounds in which names of prominent persons are mentioned.

In reference to the Cyprus issue itself, however, at the international level the entire situation has changed to such a degree that Rallis himself was forced to admit that time is working for the Turks. "If," he said, "the current situation is maintained for several years then we will have a de facto partition." Unfortunately, however, such a partition already exists and there is the danger that in a few years it will also become a "de jure" partition. This is the very reason why the Turks do not want an intercommunal dialogue. Even when they pretend to want it or even when they initiate it, those who know the Turks well or those who have experience with the Cyprus issue, have absolutely no doubt that this is another trick to gain time and to collect the so generously offered dollars.

Rallis added he expects Waldheim to state publicly that it is the other side which is unwilling to have a logical dialogue. This is a mistake because we must evaluate the intentions of the Turks on the basis of the true facts and we should not have to wait for credentials which are supplied by Waldheim.

Without agreeing with the leader of the majority opposition party that the UN secretary general is pro-Turkish one can establish that this is the case of a UN official who wants to do his job but without creating unpleasantness, particularly with the large powers. As to the rest it is correctly that Papandreou believes that only through withdrawal of foreign troops and the return of refugees to their homes there could be some significance in intercommunal negotiations. But how will all this be achieved?

Unfortunately space does not permit us to refer to all those who spoke on the Cyprus issue but a short reference must be made to the statement by Yeoryios Mavros who attacked the dogma of "Cyprus decides and Greece supports" by describing this as an effort to shirk responsibility and asked for a more forceful presence by Greece in the handling of the Cyprus issue. He also condemned the policy of intercommunal talks as a method which has been tested and failed and that it is only a trap which helps the Turks.

We will close with two recommendations which, although they may not lead to an immediate desired solution, could yet lead from the current impasse and set goals which may depend on the diplomatic and political activity of all of Hellenism. One: At the United Nationswe must achieve--with the help of the nonaligned--a General Assembly resolution providing for sanctions even though only of an economic and diplomatic form. Two: Through a new and continuous crusade directed at America and the European countries we must seek implementation of true pressure upon Turkey to force it to change its tactics on the Cyprus issue. At the same time it is supposed that as of 1 January 1981, when Greece will become a full member of the European Community, we will also have the benefit of the much advertised political development, at least toward justice and morals.

I AVYI LAUDS NEW PAPANDREOU STANCE ON EUROPEAN INDEPENDENCE

AT291455 Athens I AVYI in Greek 29 May 80 p 12

[From the "I AVYI" column: "A Positive Development"]

[Text] A reality that is becoming increasingly perceptible in our days is the aggravation of internal imperialist differences, the steady change in the postwar picture of the capitalist world in which the United States indisputably exercised a hegemonistic role. This change appears very clearly in Europe, in the increasing tendency toward choices by the Western European states on the great issues of international policy which are independent from Washington's decisions.

It concerns a phenomenon underlined not only by the recent initiative of French President Giscard d'Estaing for a meeting with Soviet Chairman Brezhnev in Warsaw, a meeting which caused a furious reaction in the U.S. leadership. On a number of issues recently, when the U.S. leaders asked for the "solidarity" of the Western Europeans with their aggressive cold war measures in the Middle East and against the USSR, the governments of the Western European countries responded in a way that very clearly showed their reluctance for alignment.

If we want to be literal, this reality in Europe is not caused only and is not exclusively fed by internal imperialist differences during a period of rapid reduction of the special U.S. weight in the world. In any case, it would be a mistake at this point not to take into consideration the influence of the developed European workers' and democratic movement as a factor that increasingly puts its stamp on the balances that are forming and the directions and role of Western Europe in the contemporary world.

It concerns a reality of immense significance for our country's prospects, for the opportunities for its progressive and democratic forces to proceed, in close cooperation with the corresponding forces of Western Europe, on the road of riddance of imperialist dependence, consolidation of national independence and democratic rebirth. Many years ago the KKE (Interior) noted this reality and took it seriously into consideration in charting its strategy. At present we feel special satisfaction that, as can be seen from the interview being published in TA NEA, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou now recognizes this reality and its influences on our country's internal developments.

Of course this is not merely a "detail," because the recognition without delusions of the uniqueness of and possibilities for a Europe role vis-a-vis the United States toward the formation of international developments constitutes an element of definitive significance for the orientations and strategic choices of all of our country's democratic political forces, especially on the eve of its definitive accession to the EEC.

The simplistic shouts "EEC and NATO--the same syndicate" appeared very radical but most profoundly disoriented our democratic movement. Efforts to make the United States appear as the allegedly indisputable and unshakeable sovereign of Western Europe--disregarding and misinterpreting the significant changes that have gradually accumulated, especially in recent years--were equally and exceptionally disorienting.

For the anti-imperialist and democratic movement of our country the overcoming of such simplistic and erroneous concepts is an element of maturity and force. In this sense we believe that the new position of Papandreou on the issue of differences between Europe and the United States constitutes a significant positive development, a development of course that time will show to what extent "vaccinates" the more general choices of the party of official opposition and its orientations favoring a coordinated action and cooperation both with the other democratic forces of the country and with the progressive forces of Western Europe.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

TA022022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil says Turkish-Soviet relations which were based on the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty and respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other had positively developed during the last 60 years. In a message he sent to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, yesterday on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Caglayangil said that relations based on these principles resulted in beneficial cooperation and developments in various spheres.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel also sent a message to the USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Aleksey Kosygin on this occasion. The message notes that relations between the two countries was developing based on the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty as well as for respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. Demirel pointed out that these principles were also significant from the viewpoint of the preservation of international peace and stability. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen sent a message to Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko on the same occasion expressing his best wishes.

Ecevit Discussion of Relations

TA022029 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The leader of Turkey's main opposition Republican People's Party, Mr Ecevit, has said that though Turkey and the Soviet Union are members of two separate defense pacts, and they had different social structures, there was no obstacle to the development of their relations and cooperation.

Mr Ecevit gave a statement to Moscow radio and television on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Turkish-Soviet diplomatic relations [Moscow TASS version of statement has been published on page G 3 of the 3 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT] and stressed that if both countries adhered to the principles then set out, the relations between the two countries would develop. He said that the development of Turkish-Soviet relations would contribute positively to peace and stability in the Middle East and the Balkans as well as to East-West detente. Me Ecevit said that his party viewed with anxiety the recent unsettled atmosphere in international relations. He added that a speedy solution of the present insecure situation would be to the benefit of humanity. He concluded by saying that Turkey was fully cognizant of its responsibilities and commitments and that everyone should make efforts for the strengthening of detente in international relations.

IRAQIS FAIL TO ATTEND MEETING ON BORDER INCIDENT

TA021955 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Ten Turkish villagers from Cukurca in Hakkari who were killed by Iraqi helicopter gunfire because they crossed the Iraqi border to cut grass were buried today. Five citizens, three of them wounded, fled back to Turkey and three children who had remained were released by Iraqi officials. In a statement to the TRT on this subject, State Minister and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren said that the government was taking the incident seriously and that the necessary position would be adopted according to the results of the investigation. Eren added that the meeting between the Cukurca District official and Iraq's (Emadieh) officials, which was to have been held at the border region today, did not materialize because Iraqi officials could not attend the meeting.

DEMIREL CALLS FOR CALM, COMMENTS ON NAP

TA301733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has asked the citizens of the Turkish Republic, who have for centuries shared their destiny, happiness and sorrow, not to disrupt the feelings of peace, fraternity and solidarity which exist among them. Pointing out that the addition of new incidents to the already existing ones will not benefit anyone, Demirel noted: These days, everyone should try to speak with caution and care.

Demirel, who held his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil today, talked to journalists upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion. Noting that the attempts to provoke the citizens and to create strikes among them are continuing in various parts of the country, Demirel said that these provocations are causing many regrettable incidents. The prime minister noted: Turkey has always succeeded in embracing its citizens, who have been living on this soil for nearly 1,000 years, with the feeling of togetherness. It is not possible to believe that the citizens' enmity toward each other is due to differences in sect and belief. However, if one heeds the disruption created by a large group, then naturally incidents that would be regrettable to all of us could become inevitable. This is why I am asking for all the children of this country, who have for centuries shared their destiny, happiness and sorrow, to maintain this togetherness and to assist all the echelons of the state in maintaining this togetherness, peace and tranquillity.

Requesting that everyone react to things in a calm and cool manner Demirel said: While there are so many issues to deal with, new sources of grief should not be created. Pointing out that he is making this appeal sincerely, he expressed the belief that the citizens will comply with his appeal. Noting that he does not believe that the country is faced with an insurmountable problem, Demirel added that the government is exerting efforts to solve these problems.

In reply to a journalist, who asked him to comment on the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] decision to wage a struggle with the help of the people, Demirel said that he is very grieved by the treacherous killing of Gun Sazak. However, he does not wish to comfort or advise the NAP on this decision.

Replying to another journalist who asked him about the position of the government if the NAP completely withdraws from the Assembly, Demirel said that he is concerned about the condition of the country and not the government and that the important thing is to save the country from its present situation.

Answering a question on presidential election, Demirel said the election is being held within its [proper] framework. He noted: We have a candidate. Let them come and vote for our candidate and elect a president. If they do not do that, then saying that they have blocked the election would not be erroneous. Pointing out that the constitutional amendment proposal stipulating the national election of a president will be submitted to the National Assembly chairmanship today, Demirel said: Let them come and we will turn to the nation. Why are they evading the nation?

NAP LEGISLATORS REFUSE SALARIES; COUNCIL CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS

TA022012 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Administrative Council is continuing its discussions on the advisory resolution passed by the party's parliamentary group to continue the struggle with the help of the people. The resolution was passed after the killing of NAP deputy leader Gun Sazak.

A TRT correspondent has learned that the NAP Executive Committee will deal with this question in its meeting to be held tomorrow. The Administrative Council will continue its deliberations on the subject after the Executive Committee's meeting. Meanwhile, pointing out that they will not receive their salaries until the NAP Administrative Council makes a decision on their advisory resolution, all NAP legislators returned their checks to the secretariat of the parliament.

JUSTICE PARTY COUNCIL CALLS FOR EARLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

TA021426 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Justice Party Representative Council believes that asking the free will of the nation is the only solution both in the struggle against anarchy and terror as well as a means of insuring political and economic stability. A statement in connection with the 2-day meeting of the Justice Party Representative Council was read by deputy leader Yigit Koker at a news conference he held at the party headquarters today.

Koker said that the Justice Party Representative Council was convinced that given the present structure of the Turkish Grand National Assembly it was impossible to enact laws that would permit the curbing of the anarchic and terrorist incidents, solve financial, economic and social problems and combat the high cost of living. Koker continued: The same is true for the election of the president. Our council approves, as the best way, the proposal by our party groups for a constitutional change that would permit the nation to decide on the issue of the election of the president. This issue cannot be solved in the parliament despite all the efforts of good will undertaken by our party.

Referring to other points in the Justice Party Representative Council statement, Koker said: Early elections must be held as soon as possible so that necessary laws are passed for the running of the state and government, so that the parliament can quickly make decisions on important issues and so that the national will expressed in the results of the 14 October elections can be reflected in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Pointing out that the council passed a unanimous decision to advise all the official organs of the party as well as its groups in the Turkish Grand National Assembly on the necessary steps to be taken for the holding of early elections, Koker said: Those who believe in the nation should not be afraid to go to the polls.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CONTINUE WITHOUT SUCCESS IN ASSEMBLY

[Editorial Report WA] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish on 28-30 May broadcasts the voting results for the presidential voting rounds in the joint Senate and National Assembly meetings.

On 28 May, Justice Party Deputy from Istanbul Sadettin Bilgic received 120 votes in the 82d round of voting at which 373 members participated. RP Senator from the Presidential Quota Group Muhsin Batur, who was not a candidate, received 86 votes, various other candidates received 9 votes and 120 ballots were blank. The ballots from the 83d round were not counted due to the lack of a quorum.

On 29 May, Bilgic received 116 votes in the 84th round from the 329 members present. Batur received 73 votes and 127 ballots were blank. The ballots from the 85th round were not counted for no quorum existed.

On 30 May, no voting occurred due to the lack of a quorum.

Bilgic Withdraws

TA021424 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1410 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] There were no results today at the 86th round of voting in the presidential election. Before the voting at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly, it was announced that Justice Party deputy from Instanbul Sadettin Bilgic withdrew his candidacy for the presidency. The voting was held without any candidates for the post. The votes were not counted because there was no quorum in the parliament.

Bilgic has been the Justice Party candidate for the post of president since the 25th round of voting. Bilgic received a maximum of 250 votes during the voting. The number of votes needed to be elected president is 318. Voting in the presidential election will resume tomorrow.

OZAL COMMENTS ON IMF STAND-BY AGREEMENT, DEBT DEFERRAL

TA241135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Prime Ministry Under Secretary and State Planning Organization Deputy Under Secretary Turgut Ozal said that an agreement in principle has been reached that the new stand-by [last word in English] agreement to be signed with the IMF will be valid for 3 years and that a loan of $1,625 billion will be extended to Turkey during this period.

In a statement to the TRT, Ozal said that IMF officials reiterated their support for Turkey's economic policies during his contacts with them in Washington some time ago. Ozal noted: Turkey's serious attitude in implementing these policies and the positive developments in the economy have played an important role in attaining this result. Pointing out that there were serious developments in the deferral of Turkey's debts, Ozal expressed the hope that the deferrals would cover a period of about 3 to 4 years and that approximately $2.5 billion will be available to Turkey through these postponements.

BRITISH LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITHIN OECD FRAMEWORK

TA291055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The agreement on the approximately $35 million loan that Britain undertook to extend to Turkey within the framework of OECD was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by Turkish Finance Ministry Under Secretary Turan Kivanc and by British Ambassador to Ankara Peter Lawrence. The $35 million loan will be used to finance industrial products to be imported from Britain. It will be extended for a 25-year term --with a 5-year grace period--at a 6 percent rate of interest.

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMAN LEAVES FOR OECD MEETING IN PARIS

TA011339 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen left for Paris today to participate in the yearly OECD meeting to be held there. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy airport, Foreign Minister Erkmen said that the global economic situation at the beginning of 1980 would be assessed at the OECD meeting. Relations with developing countries and the various aspects of the energy problem would also be discussed. Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin will leave for Paris tomorrow to participate in the same meeting.

FRANCE

TWO GDR DIPLOMATS DECLARED 'PERSONAE NON GRATAE'

LD031041 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Expulsion of Two GDR Diplomats Posted in Paris"]

[Text] Two GDR diplomats posted in Paris were declared "personae non gratae" and requested to leave French territory at the end of last week, it was made known on Friday 30 May.

This expulsion follows the arrest a few months ago of a French man, whose identity has not been revealed and who was employed at an oil establishment, it was stated in the state security court. This French person had dealings with the two East German diplomats. It is alleged that on several occasions, in return for money, he passed on information concerning French economic interests specifically with respect to the oil problem, the legal source adds.

He was exposed by the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST) and was charged and committed to prison by the state security court.

PORTUGAL

UDP PROPOSES SINGLE LEFTWING ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

LD021438 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Having met over the weekend, the National Council of the Popular Democratic Union [UDP] decided to propose the formation of a single leftwing bloc to contest the coming general elections. To this end the UDP is going to approach the Socialist and Communist parties, the Portuguese Democratic Movement, the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy and all the groups which constitute the Popular Unity Front.

This change in the UDP's attitude to electoral alliances is due, its National Council states, to the need to defeat the Democratic Alliance. The UDP hopes that the other parties will give the proposal due consideration and will enter into discussions.

YUGOSLAV-PORTUGUESE JOINT FIRM INAUGURATED

LD222009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Lisbon, May 22 (TANJUG)--The first Yugoslav-Portuguese firm, registered as "Yugoport", was inaugurated today.

Cooperation to date between the two countries' economic organisations has shown the need for a firm to help promote trade between the two countries. At the recently concluded consultations between the co-chairmen of the Yugoslav-Portuguese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the decision was upheld on founding a joint firm.

The newly-founded "Yugoport" of Lisbon will facilitate contacts and arrangements between the two countries' trade organisations. The general conviction is that conditions have been created for expanding trade and other arrangements between Portugal and Yugoslavia.

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LUNS CLAIMS USSR WILL NEGOTIATE ON MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES

LD031213 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 May 80 p 4

[Sytze van der Zee dispatch: "Luns: Soviet Union Wants To Negotiate on Missiles"]

[Text] Brussels, 30 May--NATO Secretary General Luns says he has evidence that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate a limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons. This would have to take place within the framework of SALT III. In these negotiations the NATO countries should base themselves on the decision they took at the end of 1979 to modernize their nuclear arsenal. In a conversation with Dutch journalists in Brussels yesterday, Luns was, however, not prepared to reveal where he obtained his information. He gave to understand that the indications are in fact rather vague. Moreover, according to him the Soviet Union will at present deny that it is interested in negotiations. So far the Russians have not or have barely refused NATO's offer of negotiations. According to Luns it is not improbable that they will now adopt a somewhat more conciliatory position on this question. The reason behind this is apparently that by around 1985 the Soviet Union will have reached its peak in the military sphere. Ever larger sums of money have to be pumped into the Russian defense system in order to maintain this military potential. The Russian leaders are concerned about controling this vast expenditure. With regard to the NATO decision to modernize its nuclear weapons Luns said that the Western alliance's deterrent power has again become credible after West Europe had been maneuvered into a position vulnerable to blackmail by the Soviet Union in the past few years.

In his opinion even after a modernization of the NATO nuclear potential it will, however, still be an open question whether a war will ever be fought with nuclear weapons. He was also unable to say whether the United States would be prepared to protect West Europe with nuclear weapons against a Russian attack. However, according to him the Americans still regard Europe as absolutely essential for their defense. At the same time, however, they consider it necessary that doubt should remain in the Kremlin about what the Americans would do in the event of war.

Carter

Luns welcomed President Carter's threat to the Soviet Union that the Americans would not tolerate a Russian military advance toward the oil regions of the Persian Gulf. The NATO secretary general described this as a "stance which promotes peace," in view of the fact that this clearly shows the Soviet Union what the consequences of its action would be. In this connection Luns compared the present situation with 1938. Had the French and British then made it clear to Hitler that action against Czechoslovakia would mean war, World War II would have been prevented. In Luns' opinion the American warning has made a definite impression on the Russian leaders. Moreover these leaders are of a different caliber from Hitler, who was a pathological case. With regard to President Carter, with whom he recently had talks in Washington, Luns said he personally believes that President Carter is too strongly attacked and criticized.

"I do not say that this president is the most energetic of all American presidents or that he has made the most powerful impression on the Allies," Luns said. "However, I find Carter a particularly honest man, without affection, really a person of great stature." With regard to the coming presidential elections in the United States Luns said he thinks that Carter's Republican rival Ronald Reagan will have a good chance. It is true that he is not a man who has thought deeply about foreign policy, but it is extremely important who is in his team. Reagan can be a good president, Luns said, provided he makes somebody like George Bush his vice president and includes former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in his administration.

With regard to the rather strained relations which have existed between the United States and West Europe for some time, Luns remarked that above all the decision by most West European countries to attend the Olympic games in Moscow has antagonized the Americans.

He said he failed to understand sports officials who disregard the events in Afghanistan and the human rights question. According to him there are reports which show that the decision of each country which does not intend to take part in the games had made a deep impression on the Russians. In this connection he expressed strong criticism of France which was one of the first West European countries to come out in favor of taking part. He also criticized the role played by French President Giscard d'Estaing who did not consider it necessary to consult the Western allies about his talks with Brezhnev before they took place. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is to visit Moscow at the end of June, has taken this trouble. Although Luns said he does not expect these Russian-West German talks to produce much, he said he understands the FRG's position. He went on to describe the situation in Yugoslavia as fairly positive. He said it is "reassuring" that cohesion has been maintained in the country. However, we must watch that the Soviet Union does not attack Romania now or at a later date in order to subjuguate Yugoslavia afterward.

Step Down

Luns was not prepared, however, to say anything about when he will step down as secretary general. Should he decide to leave, he will first inform the NATO ambassadors in Brussels. Even then he will not leave immediately. His predecessor, the Italian Brosio, remained in office for 14 months after his resignation. Luns said he thinks it would be a good thing if his successor were to be given a fixed term of office of say 4 or 5 years. He has already been secretary general for 8 years.

ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES TREATY SEMINAR

LD031459 Rome AVANTI in Italian 30 May 80 p 7

[Unattributed report on Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio 29 May remarks at Atlantic Treaty Association seminar in Rome: "How To Respond to New Threats to NATO"]

[Text] The threats posed to NATO by the regional instability in Southwest Asia, an area close to its "borders," demand serious reflection on the Alliance's duties and the character which the solidarity and cohesion among its members must adopt. These threats are not only military but also politicoeconomic (suffice it to consider oil) and must be combated with adequate measures. This was the scenario outlined at the Atlantic Treaty Association seminar which ended in Rome yesterday evening following 2 days of debate and to which Defense Minister Lagorio made an important explanatory contribution. Proceeding precisely from the innovative nature of the threat now facing NATO, Lagorio indicated what the Italian Government believes are the tasks to be performed. If outside NATO's "boundaries" there emerges any threat which the Alliance as such is unable to meet, then political friendship must come into play: The problems must therefore be examined jointly by the free and sovereign countries. If there are any initiatives to be taken, Lagorio stressed, consultations are obligatory: Only thus will solidarity become operative and the Alliance's strength be shown. Lagorio also observed that NATO's duties are not limited to strengthening its defense, but that NATO considers it necessary to leave the way open to the detente policy; every opportunity must be explored to avoid the worst, he said, in the awareness that our strength allows us to do so and that it is our duty to make every effort to protect our peoples' peace.

The reports and debate at the seminar revealed on the one hand the worrying strengthening of the Soviet Navy (the largest, but not the most powerful, in the world, Colonel Mason [not further identified] pointed out) and on the other, the gravity of the threat to energy sources vital to the West (Ambassador Ortona) [Italian diplomatist]. This demands greater solidarity and increased vigilance, without ever abandoning the quest for a political solution to a not exclusively military crisis.

GDR'S SINDERMANN SPEAKS ON DETENTE, REUNIFICATION

AU031243 Vienna Domestic Service in German 3 Jun 80 1000 GMT

[Edgar Sterbens interview with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, currently on an official visit in Vienna; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] At a time of increased international tension one can note that the relationship between the FRG and GDR seems to be relatively good and free of tension. President Sindermann, what reason do you see for the continued existence of a climate of detente between the two German states, and what does the term "detente" mean to the GDR in its relations to the other Germany? Is detente--analogous to the Soviet doctrine of coexistence--the continuation of the ideological argument with different methods, or does the term "detente" mean more to the GDR in its relationship with the FRG, that is to say, a better understanding, a moving closer together?

[Answer] The question is very simple. We say that the GDR's relationship with the FRG has a special status for us. We proceed from the fact that the two German states form the borderline between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and a large number of the most powerful and probably most dangerous weapons are accumulated at this state border. That is to say nothing must be permitted to happen at this border, otherwise a tremendous aggravation of the situation, especially in Europe, would be triggered off. That is why we have intensified relations with the FRG especially in recent months; that is to say especially because the situation on an international scale is complicated, we must eliminate all the imponderables [unwegbarkeiten] in our relationship with the FRG, and must not permit a hardening and aggravation of the situation. Our position is that after two world wars, war must never start again from German soil.

Naturally there are divergent views and opinions. You see, NATO's December missile decision provides for the deployment of missiles in the FRG on a large scale, which undoubtedly aims at threatening our Warsaw Pact states. Anyone can build missiles. We could do it too. This does not pose any problem. One would only have to agree on what on wants: whether one wants to destroy each other, or whether one wants to live and cooperate with the other side. For us, there is only one alternative, that is, cooperation. The fact that there are ideological differences of opinion is not new, not earth-shattering either. But on the state level, in states' relationships with one another, there must be an atmosphere of trust between us.

[Question] There is an election campaign underway in the FRG for the Bundestag elections in the fall. Again and again political circles are using the term "the reunification of Germany." What is your view on this term--what can reunification mean to you?

[Answer] I do not think that, given the existence of two German states with different social systems, there can be any talk today of reunification. Moreover, I should like to ask who in Europe would be interested in it? For us in the GDR this would mean either that we would have to fundamentally transform our socialist social system, or that the FRG would have to transform its existing system, the capitalist system. One must proceed from goals which are real. These two are not real. Thus let us push the topic aside and work together with good and normal relations.

[Question] The GDR, along with the other Warsaw Pact states, is advocating a world summit conference on the improvement of detente and on disarmament. What concrete results can be expected from such a world summit conference?

[Answer] First of all we would expect that the treaties already signed between the Soviet Union and the United States, such as SALT II, would be transformed into reality; second, on the basis of such a confidence-building measure one could arrive at further measures, such as disarmament in Europe by the suspension of the NATO missiles decision and the holding of negotiations; third, it would mean a great economic relief if this arms race could be stopped. To put it in a nutshell, we say if one does not talk to each other, if things are permitted to run their own course, then the armaments spiral will rise to dangerous heights beyond control. Judging by the talks I have had during the last months, there is interest everywhere in arriving at a lessening of tensions by reasonable disarmament steps.

[Question] The United States and NATO counter this by saying that the East has a large edge in nuclear weapons--in medium-range missiles for example in Europe--and that the NATO decisions are only intended to close the gap.

[Answer] I am familiar with this argument, but see it this way: Not long ago, Mr Brezhnev and Mr Carter practically adopted the SALT II agreement here in Vienna. There was no talk then that one or the other side had an edge in strategic or medium-range weapons; this argument came up after the Vienna negotiations. Why, one asks oneself, was SALT II concluded if it means a disadvantage for the West? I do not believe in this reasoning; you don't know and I don't know the number of strategic weapons existing in the world. Anyone who pretends to know it doesn't know it either but needs it as an argument in order to step up rearmament. What is all this talk about rearmament, closing the armament gap? The proposals not to continue to rearm at all in the medium-range field must be accepted.

ECONOMY COMMISSION WITH ARGENTINA HOLDS FIRST MEETING

AU021238 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jun 80 p 7

[Summary] On 27 and 28 May the Austrian-Argentinian joint commission for economic and industrial cooperation held its first meetings in Vienna. The Austrian delegation was headed by Trade Minister Josef Staribacher, the Argentinian delegation by Economic Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. During his stay in Austria, Minister Martinez de Hoz was received by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch.

In their opening statements both ministers confirmed their government's interest in further developing cooperation between the two countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit. Both sides noted that, although the goods exchange between the two countries has generally expanded since 1975, it is still relatively moderate. Both countries agree that joint endeavors would be necessary to bring about a further expansion of their trade. In this context the Austrian delegation submitted a list of Argentinian projects in which Austrian firms are particularly interested. During the Argentinian delegation's stay in Austria, a seminar was held in Vienna on capital investments in Argentina and on technology transfer to Argentina. Representatives of Austrian companies used the opportunity to discuss with the Argentinian delegation specific questions of interest to them. On 28 May Staribacher and Minister Martinez de Hoz signed a protocol on the first session of the joint commission.

2-DAY SCHMIDT VISIT TO MOSCOW BEGINNING 30 JUN CONFIRMED

LD040816 Hamburg DPA in German 0712 GMT 04 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are to go to Moscow on 30 June for a 2-day visit. This definite date was confirmed this morning by the Federal Press Office in Bonn. TASS had already given these dates on Tuesday. Schmidt and Genscher have been invited by the Soviet leadership. No further details were given.

POLISH AMBASSADOR BRIEFS GENSCHER ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD031418 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 03 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was briefed today by Polish Ambassador Jan Chylinski on the recent Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw. Genscher promised the ambassador that he would thoroughly examine the conference documents handed to him. According to the Foreign Ministry, in his hour-long talk with Chylinski Genscher stressed the particular importance which Bonn attaches to the Madrid followup conference on European security to be held this autumn. Genscher expressed the hope that it will lead to a concrete and substantial mandate for a European disarmament conference.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR SCORES EUROPEAN 'INITIATIVE' ON MIDEAST

LD031544 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Israeli Ambassador to the Federal Republic Yohanan Meroz today spoke out against a new European initiative on the Middle East. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk he said Europeans had not taken part in the Camp David agreement--"the only existing peace reality." That was why people in Israel were displeased that Europe wished to intervene, without prior consultation, in a process which it had failed to foster in the past. The ambassador was referring to European plans to define the European position on the Middle East at the European summit meeting in Venice. On Monday Israeli Premier Menahem Begin sharply attacked the European intention to issue such a statement.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS BOMB ATTACKS ON WEST BANK

LD040933 Hamburg DPA in German 0911 GMT 04 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government has strongly condemned the bomb attacks in [the] West [Bank of] Jordan in which two Arab mayors sustained serious injuries. A Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed in Bonn today that the government expressed its deep sympathy to the victims and their families. The perpetrators of these inhuman attacks are perpetuating the cycle of violence in the territories occupied by Israel and are diminishing the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Arab Envoys' Appeal

LD031635 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Following the attacks on Palestinian mayors in [the] occupied West [Bank of] Jordan the Arab ambassadors accredited in Bonn today appealed to the Federal Government "to condemn the Israeli attacks and compel Israel to end its occupation and evacuate all occupied territorids." The statement was issued jointly with the PLO representative.

It says that the attacks provided fresh evidence of the fact "that terror against the indigenous Palestinian population is an integral part of Zionist policy." At a time when its autonomy talks with Egypt have failed, Israel wants to purge the occupied West Bank of politicians who have always fought for the Palestinians' right to self-determination. "The attacks on the mayors can also be seen as the Israeli response to all attempts at a political solution, including the proposed initiative of the European Community," the statement says.

FINANCE MINISTER VOICES MISGIVINGS ABOUT EC COMPROMISE

DW030908 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0548 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Heribert Schwan interview with Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Herbert Wehner has declared that we are not a cow to be milked. DM2.5 billion in additional costs to be borne by Bonn for the European Community are involved. Why is it that Herbert Wehner had to announce your rejection? Why did you wait until yesterday to make your position known?

[Answer] Well, the way you put it is not quite right. I declared over television as early as Friday night that I could agree with this arrangement only under the condition that proposals are submitted at the same time to cover the additional funds and that, besides, I would like to know what this means for Europe now. I am grateful to the SPD floorleader who--jointly with the federal chancellor, by the way--has often given me support whenever financial solidarity was at stake.

[Question] Did the chancellor support you in this particular case as well? Have you had contact with the chancellor?

[Answer] Why, of course! To date the federal chancellor and the federal finance minister have always been in agreement. This will also hold true for the future.

[Question] The German negotiators in Brussels were Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his minister of state, Klaus von Dohnanyi, SPD. How could they approve the compromise without having had the agreement of the federal chancellor, the Cabinet?

[Answer] This is exactly the point. It was not approval that was voiced. What was said was this: I agree under the proviso that my government will agree as well. This is a procedure which is customary in Brussels. You agree ad referendum. The Federal Government will decide Wednesday whether it will agree and under what conditions with a view to Europe and to other interrelations at home.

[Question] Didn't Bonn quarters consider the question of how to finance the DM2.5 billion in extra costs before Genscher and Dohnanyi approved the result of the negotiations?

[Answer] The federal chancellor made an offer which went far beyond what I had envisaged in the budget for these purposes. I put aside about DM600 or DM700 million for these purposes as a latent reserve. It is necessary to discuss the question of where the DM500 or DM600 million will come from which I have said I don't know how to finance. After all, this is not a new position on my part. I have financed DM2 billion for the supplementary budget through cuts, and I still have to raise DM2.8 billion by way of expenditure cuts. I really do not know where to get this money. Those who want to hand it over to Europe must say what sacrifices need to be made, because I will not approve any increase in net borrowing or any postponement of the tax alleviations for employees and workers in 1981.

[Question] What you demand then are proposals by the advocates of the EC compromise to cover these funds. Being the treasurer of the Federal Republic, you have already pondered the question of how to raise this DM2.5 billion. You just said that tax hikes in the 1980 election year are out of the question. Tax alleviations are planned. State borrowing is likewise impossible. Well, in the face of all this I as an outsider cannot but think that the Cabinet will have to vote against this compromise.

[Answer] Unless reasonable proposals are submitted which will be supported by all. But it is impossible to tie the Federal Republic down from without and force the poor federal finance minister to run around for many weeks to round up the funds. All this can be done only with the support of all Cabinet members who, simultaneously with their decision to do something additional for Europe, also have to say where the cuts need to be made, advance any additional demands and also explain what the agricultural policy of the European Community will then be like. After all, we must know who is to make sacrifices and in which fields, and for what these sacrifices are to be made.

[Question] You say that you demand the solidarity of your Cabinet colleagues. How about the defense budget and the social budget? Is it possible that cuts will be made in pensions?

[Answer] No, I believe these are legal commitments and that we cannot try to make cuts. That is my problem. The federal budget this year amounts to DM216 billion. About DM24 billion is financed by credits. That makes sense because it serves to support the economic situation and because a certain minimum of credit must always be used to finance long-term investments. But I do not see why we ought to use credits to safeguard the employment situation. This is why I am against it.

[Question] The key word is: tax package. Do you see a chance to make a change here?

[Answer] Well, you see, the federal finance minister gets just DM42.50 out of DM100 in income or wage tax revenues. DM57.50 is paid to laender and communities. I am alone in supporting Brussels. Deductions are made from value added tax revenues. But the laender do not bear their share so I am supposed to pay DM100 to Brussels although I only get DM42.50 from every DM100 in additional burdens levied on people. That suggestion is not in line with reality. There has to be a different solution.

[Question] Do I understand you correctly that you are demanding more money from the laender? Do I understand you correctly that you are demanding sacrifices from the laender with regard to the distribution of the value added tax between the federal government and the laender?

[Answer] Well, all right. That is an old discussion. The decision to be made on Wednesday is not about a shift in the tax package. The Cabinet can no longer decide on that, it went to the mediation committee long ago. There will be no new distribution between the Federal Government and the laender. That is impossible. There will be no change in the law, such as curtailment of services of one kind or another. The money will have to come from a very limited sphere of the budget, a budget which has been in operation for 5 months now. A reduction of DM2.8 billion has to be made, and now an additional DM500 to DM600 million will have to be cut and made available for Europe. That will be a very difficult operation. The whole Cabinet must make it.

[Question] The German press is talking about a severe crisis in Bonn, a coalition crisis, even a government crisis. How do you assess this characterization?

[Answer] Ah, you know, the German mass media are very much oriented toward conflicts. Every conflict is inflated into a crisis. Every discussion is made into a conflict. I do not listen to that any more. This is actually a very normal discussion. We have a budget which we have already greatly curtailed. Everything in the budget is reasonable. We cut off an additional DM2 billion, and did so with a heavy heart. Now we have to do something additional for Europe. Those who want to do this have to simultaneously say which sacrifices must be made. This cannot be left to the federal finance minister to handle alone.

[Question] The CDU demands that you either accept the Brussels compromise or resign.

[Answer] You know, the CDU--it ought to tell the German people who its finance minister would be. Mr Strauss refuses to present a government team. We will find a reasonable line among ourselves. If we--as the CDU demanded--were to lower taxes in 1980 I do not know how the CDU would manage in such a situation.

[Question] So there is not a trace of resignation, of quitting?

[Answer] No, not at all! Others will resign before I do.

[Question] Whom do you mean, the FDP politicians?

[Answer] No, I much rather have the candidate for chancellor in mind.

GOVERNMENT DISAPPOINTED WITH UK OVER IRAN BOYCOTT

DW031313 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Jun 80 p 13

[Bonn correspondent report signed K.B.: "The Iranian Boycott Is Being Dodged"]

[Text] Bonn, 2 June--The decision of the European Community to boycott Iran economically is obviously being dodged to a greater and greater extent. It was learned from well-informed circles that a group of experts from the nine member countries have been baffled in Brussels by the fact that the embargo is growing softer and softer. It was further said that Great Britain is ignoring the boycott more than expected from the initial information about the London sanction decisions made last week. The Federal Government, however, is not afraid that other governments will follow the British regulations on making exceptions. Individual governments indicated, however, that they will probably not fully comply with the restrictions involving exports, transit trade, transport and capital movement. It seems that Italy does not have in mind introducing a transport embargo to Iran. Belgium also is leaning toward excepting a part of the services from the sanctions.

On 19 May the British Government deviated for the first time from the decision of the foreign ministers to make all business after the taking of hostages in Tehran on 4 November subject to approval. London decided last week that all contracts up to 30 May can be fulfilled. The approval procedures that have gone into effect on this date, however, have at the same time been softened up considerably by clauses granting exceptions. Capital movement and other services are not subject to the embargo. Contracts concluded prior to 30 May can be complemented and prolonged. New contracts with Iran will be permitted if they are based on past business relations. There are also indications that London does not want to hinder evasive deals to be concluded by the other partner countries with Iran via Great Britain.

The Federal Government is not keeping its disappointment a secret with regard to the new British exceptions from the joint European embargo. Most of the criticism is directed toward the fact that the British Government, which at first acted most strongly for an embargo against Iran, is now dodging the sanctions.

The Federal Government leaves no doubt that it will adhere to the sanction decisions of the foreign ministers. In the meantime, the foreign trade regulation dealing with Iranian sanctions has been published in the Federal Bulletin.

On 29 May the Federal Bank announced the measures for capital movement. It is still open, however, as to how Iran contracts in the "grey zone" will be handled. The group of experts in the European Community is looking for common regulations particularly in this respect. Deals concluded between 4 November and 23 May are involved. That is the day the Federal Government introduced the two regulations for sanctions against Iran.

At the Federal Office for Trade, which must license all exports to Iran, numerous applications have arrived for the approval of business contracts for the November through May period. At the moment the firms can hardly expect such applications to be approved. Bonn has hinted in connection with a query that applications made now will "fall through."

EXPORTS FLOURISH DESPITE SLACKENING WORLD ECONOMY

DW271250 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 26 May 80 pp 44-46

[Text] German exports flourish despite a decline in the world economic situation. Successful foreign traders do not export products any more; they export "solutions to problems."

The Hamburg foreign trade firm Theodor Wille was able to offer advice when Brazilian trade partners wanted to export powdered coffee in addition to raw coffee. Wille not only supplied the Brazilians with the whole powdered coffee factory, it also took over the sale of the soluble coffee in Europe.

The Hamburg firm Illies and Co, Limited, helped when the Saudi Arabians, rich in petrodollars, did not feel content any more with the traditional bazaar trade. The export enterprise set up a supermarket chain in the Middle Eastern Bedouin state, simultaneously seeing to trained foreign personnel.

The Hamburg foreign trade firm Jos. Hansen and Sons tapped rivers, had wells drilled and built water purification plants in order to supply towns and villages in Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia with fresh water. The export firm trained local technicians in maintaining the installation while simultaneously supplying mobile workshops for repair and maintenance work.

"The large foreign trade enterprises," said Hans-Juergen Mueller, manager of the Association of Hamburg Exporters, in explaining such sales successes, "do not export products, but the solution to problems."

There is no shortage of still unsolved problems. In the past months the German export economy received so many orders that even optimists were surprised.

Despite a slow deterioration of the world economic situation, industrial trusts and trade firms were able to increase their export business in the initial months of this year by 13 percent in real terms, that means after subtracting price increases, compared with the same period last year.

Two very important export branches, the electrical and the chemical industries, had considerable gains. From December to February Siemens, AEG [General Electric Company] and Bosch and Co. scored 17 percent more foreign orders than in the year before. In the telecommunications technology field foreign orders even jumped by 73 percent. "The situation in the electrical field", explained Dieter Rath of the Central Association of the Electrochemical Industry with regard to the good economic situation, "usually lags half a year behind the general economic situation."

Things look even better in the chemical industry. With an export growth rate of 30.5 percent the chemical trusts in the first 2 months of this year considerably surpassed the export plus of last year (19.8 percent). The five leading German economic research institutes assume in their joint spring evaluation that the oil price increase and the tense world political situation have contributed to this fact. The ordering parties expect price increases and place their orders at an earlier date. If the economic research experts are right with this theory, the strong export boom will soon begin to slacken. But the stack of orders is still thick: The Cologne Institute of German Economy expects an export increase rate of 6 to 8 percent in the current year.

Even these rates of increase will not be able to prevent the German balance of trade from continuing to decline even deeper into the red this year, particularly because of the expensive oil imports and high amounts spent by tourists. A deficit of more than DM20 billion is expected for 1980. But after all, German exporters will regain some of the lost territory on international markets: World trade as a whole this year will probably expand only half as rapidly as foreign trade sales of German enterprises.

"The competitive position of the German economy in the world is still relatively good and resistant," assured Franz Schoser, chief manager of the Federation of Chambers of German Industry and Commerce (DIHT). Schoser's association asked the 40 German foreign trade chambers some weeks ago about the export chances of German firms. The result: "Only German goods which are technically sophisticated have chances of staying in the market and expanding it."

In the machine-building branch, for example, this has led to a situation where only electronically controlled machine tools or fully integrated packing lines are German export hits and not simple lathes. Germany's shipbuilders hardly stand a chance of selling simple bulk freighters and tankers. Instead international demand is for cable-laying ships, floating fish factories or drill platform parts from German shipyards.

In international competition German tire manufacturers have fallen far behind. Instead, electronic fuel injection installations or high-performance batteries "Made in Germany" are sales hits on the world market.

Neither does cheap German mass steel have any future. The domestic steel producers instead have a strong share in the international fine steel and large-pipe business.

But above all complete production systems or infrastructure installations of all types are German export successes. Thus the AEG-Telefunken Company early this month signed a preliminary contract on the construction of a color television factory in China. The Chinese intend to take over the PAL [phase alternation line] color TV system of AEG for their national television network.

The Germans can switch to expansion again in the export of installations to the OPEC states as well. As a consequence of the EC embargo decision of the weekend before last the formerly most important customer among the OPEC states, Iran, has been nearly completely lost as a buyer of German export goods. Yet the increase in the oil prices since last year has been channeling so much surplus foreign exchange into the coffers of the rest of the OPEC countries that these states, after an import stagnation in 1978-79, will increasingly place orders abroad again.

Following the often planless orders for factories and high-rise buildings during the import boom from 1974 to 1977, OPEC countries such as Saudi Arabia are now making more purposeful investments. They buy garbage incinerators and water purufication plants, irrigation, customs handling, and short-distance transportation systems, slaughterhouses, refrigerating installations, and hospitals.

German training workshops above all prove to be export successes in countries that are not very industrialized as yet. The German suppliers hope to remain in business on a long-term basis as a result of this vocational training export. People who learn on German machines, the exporters think, will later also prefer to buy German makes. Apart from the German industrial trusts big tradint companies such as the Hamburg Coutinho, Caro and Co., and Muenchmeyer, Petersen and Co. have long included complete production systems and facilities on their sales lists. Thus successful traders no longer simply deliver only machines, cement and steel. They advise their customers and do their planning for them, map out profitability studies and trade down the most suitable supplier companies. They supervise the construction work, train the labor required for the operation, and in some cases they even take charge of the management in the initial phase of operation.

The Germans could be selling even more if many Third World countries did not simply lack the funds. Countries like Pakistan, India, Jamaica and nearly all African states can pay for the expensive oil only with massive credit aid from foreign countries. Additional or other imports are hardly conceivable. "Previously it was only at 3-year intervals that a country became due for debt funding," export association manager Mueller recalls. "Today we have up to eight per year."

STRAUSS ANGRY AT CDU LEADER, THREATENS TO RESIGN

DW041023 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Bonn/Munich--The telephones were running hot yesterday between the party headquarters of the CSU and the CDU. CSU chief Strauss complained bitterly to CDU chief Kohl that:

1. CDU Secretary General Heiner Geissler has again dissociated himself from a Strauss statement; and that

2. The announcement of Strauss' team of ministers, planned for Friday, became known prematurely through an indiscretion by the CDU Presidium (Stoltenberg, Kiep, Dregger, Woerner, Zimmermann, Geissler, Maier and Mrs Wex).

Strauss demanded that Geissler retract his statements, threatening to resign as the Union's candidate for Chancellor.

The quarrels over Geissler (see DIE WELT of 3 June) had the following history: The CDU secretary general asked the SPD in a press conference to dissociate itself in the interest of a fair election campaign from a STERN article by Henri Nannen defaming Strauss. When Geissler pointed out that he would dissociate himself if a comparable agitational article were written against Schmidt, he was confronted with a quotation from the Berlin party speech of Strauss: "The part of Helmut Schmidt's Hamburg speech in which he said that one should use the next 3 years for disarmament negotiations was written in Moscow."

Thereupon Geissler answered the journalists who had cited the Strauss quotation that he did not consider this half sentence to be correct, that Strauss meant it symbolically and that it was not comparable with the STERN article.

Strauss obviously considered and considers Geissler's remark to be disloyal and a new attempt by Adenauer House [CDU headquarters] to counter his election campaign style. Geissler's remark that he wanted to point out the "symbolic character" of the Strauss remark for the sake of mutual fairness did not help much in Munich.

CDU chief Kohl calmed the waves with a press statement saying that Geissler did not dissociate himself from the Strauss speech. Full agreement exists between the CDU and the CSU in the judgment that the SPD and Schmidt "are weakening the Alliance and inflicting grave damage to the interests of the Federal Republic" with their policy. With his speeches in Hamburg and Essen on deploying medium-range missiles, Schmidt has maneuvered the Federal Republic into a "dubious foreign policy situation." This is more evidence that the chancellor is forced to yield to the "Moscow faction" of his party.

Strauss replied to Kohl's statement with a press statement as well: "I welcome the statement by Helmut Kohl. In doing this he confirmed that the CDU without ifs or buts, just like the CDU delegates at the Berlin party congress, has fully agreed to and supports my Berlin party congress speech and the analysis of Schmidt's policy it contained."

"Helmut Kohl and I are agreed that Moscow's invitation to Helmut Schmidt was engineered by Herbert Wehner and that Schmidt's proposals, by which he called the deployment of medium-range missiles into question in his Hamburg speech, are part of the game behind the scenes."

"It is regrettable that a sneaky question by an SPD reporter at the CDU secretary general's press conference and the answer given by Mr Geissler have led to a wrong impression. The CDU and the CSU have every reason to avoid being deceived by auxilitary troops of the SPD and misused to confuse the public. The political statements by Helmut Kohl and myself are congruent."

It is unknown whether Strauss also blames Geissler for the leaks about his list of ministers. DIE WELT has learned in this connection that Geissler allegedly warned as late as Friday against adopting the names in the CDU Presidium and releasing them to the press. "Something like this just cannot be kept secret in Bonn for that long." Geissler was to be proved right in this view. Yet all who know him doubt that he, of all people, is supposed to have deprived the party of the surprise effect on Friday. The same people also consider it improbable that Geissler will retract his remark about the symbolic Strauss, a remark which is now criticized but which was well meant.

New trouble between Munich and Bonn is looming ahead as a result of a remark made in Kiel. A member of the Kiel State Chancellery said yesterday: "Through an indiscretion Stoltenberg has been veritably nailed to the cross of the south."

This representation is contradicted by Bonn and Munich alike. Stoltenberg has agreed to go election campaigning with Strauss. He is envisaged to be vice chancellor and to take charge of the Ministry of Economics.

People at CDU headquarters hope that the whole excitement will soon die down. At least since the Berlin party congress the CDU has been backing Strauss "cohesively without and solidly within." The core of his team also includes Kohl who, reports say, will remain CDU/CSU floorleader after 5 October. Beyond the "nine of Strauss" the minister presidents Ernst Albrecht, Bernhard Vogel, Lothar Spaeth and Werner Zeyer are supposed to underline the capability of the CDU/CSU to govern.

FRANCOIS-PONCET URGES 'POLITICAL SOLUTION' TO AFGHAN SITUATION

LD031227 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 80 p 18

[Unattributed report: "Francois-Poncet: Participating in a Dialogue Does Not Mean Giving Way"]

[Excerpt] "Participating in a dialogue does not means giving way," Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet stated on 29 May during a National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee session, with reference to the Giscard d'Estaing-Brezhnev talks.

According to a communique issued by the committee, the minister restated that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is "unacceptable" but added that "a political solution is called for."

And the communique continues: "Francois-Poncet emphasized the national and popular nature of the Afghan resistance. In his talk with Brezhnev the president insisted on the need to embark on a path leading to a genuine political settlement, on the basis of a withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which would enable the Afghan people freely to determine their own future."

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE LEADER 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT AFGHANISTAN COMMITTEE

LD031225 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 80 p 18

[Unattributed report: "Islamic Conference Secretary General Received at Elysee"]

[Text] During a short visit to Paris on 29 May, the Islamic Conference organization secretary general, Habib Chatti, had a talk with President Giscard d'Estaing. "We want to associate Europe with a settlement of international problems, especially those of Palestine and Afghanistan," he stated on leaving the Elysee.

He said that he had explained the results of the Islamic conference to the head of state. "France's attitude is of very great importance to Islamic countries," he stated. "First, because it has always been constructive and appreciated by Muslim countries and, second, because France plays an important role in the EC."

Furthermore, Mr Chatti seemed "optimistic" about the chances of the ad hoc committee set up at the end of the Islamic conference with a view to seeking a solution to the Afghan problem, together with Kabul and Moscow. "The committee's task is very difficult but not impossible," he added. "The USSR would like to extricate itself from this problem and must take the opinion of 41 Muslim countries into account."

PS DELEGATION ACCEPTS BANI-SADR INVITATION TO VISIT IRAN

LD031521 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 80 p 19

[Unattributed report: "Lionel Jospin Will Head PS Delegation to Tehran"]

[Text] Socialist Party [PS] National Secretary Lionel Jospin, who is responsible for international relations, will visit Tehran on Sunday, 1 June, at the head of a PS delegation which will include, in particular, Didier Motchane. The Socialists are therefore accepting the invitation sent by Bani-Sadr to various European leftwing parties and to several parties from Arab countries to debate the subject of relations between Iran and the United States.

LE MONDE VIEWS COMPROMISE ON UK'S EEC BUDGET

LD031243 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward a Two-Speed Europe?"]

[Text] London is still brooding over its success within the European Community, taking longer than Paris to give its opinion of the compromise reached on 30 May in Brussels and casting doubts on the totality of the victory via press commentaries. Mrs Thatcher can even afford herself the luxury of settling it herself at the forthcoming European Council session in Venice.

However, Britain has obtained a substantial reduction in its financial contribution to the Community budget for 3 years without endangering its scope for supplying itself from outside the Community. By reducing its bill the eight, including France, have effectively freed Britain from the dues envisaged by the Treaty of Rome normally to be paid by those who do not buy sufficient European products.

The budgetary and agricultural compromise has been greeted with relief, especially in France. In the event of failure or of Mrs Thatcher's refusal, substitute national measures were ready; but Mr Mehaignerie is pleased at not having to impose a direct aid system on the producer because of the dangers this would have represented for the future of the Common Agricultural Policy. In terms of value France sells two-thirds of its production within the Community; the exorbitant increase in revenue support resulting from an abandonment of Community policy (which would have involved the sale of our produce at world prices) would otherwise have cost the taxpayers more than the eight's present to the British.

To save the Comman Agricultural Policy in the short term the Community's finance rules have thus been waived. But nothing has been settled for all that. The 3-year exception obtained by London would only really be a British victory if the long-term change introduced to the rule on the EEC's resources results in their being increased. On the contrary, there is a great risk that the questioning of the Community rules will end in the limiting of Europe's financial solidarity and, consequently, in a setback to the European edifice. On the agricultural level there is nothing to prevent London, at the end of this preferential period, from making fresh thrusts at the Common Agricultural Policy, by vetoing new price increases, for example.

The annoyance at the British blackmail, which leads the Nine to sterile bargaining, is growing. Does the solution lie in linking future Community budget discussions to those on agricultural prices so as to avoid contradictory and often demagogic stances? Several European commissioners want to propose this, against the advice of Mr Jenkins, it seems.

Apart from that, should we not admit the evidence, namely that Britain is an island which is not moored to the Continent, and draw from this the conclusions which are emerging for the formation of a two-speed Europe? In the words attributed to Mr Barre, with "a hard nucleus and a nebula around it"?

BRIEFS

NEW LOCAL RADIO STATION--Radio France is launching a new radio station for young people on Monday, 2 June. The station, called Radio Sept [Radio Seven], will be audible all day in the Paris region on 99.7 megahertz FM. It will carry France-Inter's main news programs, including the 1100 GMT cast, as well as features giving information on such things as youth employment and leisure pursuits. Radio France will also launch another experimental radio station on 16 June. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 May 80 LD]

IRAQI EMBASSY ATTACKED BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS

LD041032 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Summary] A group of terrorists have burst into the Iraqi Embassy building in Rome. An Iraqi security official was killed.

At about 1100 a group of people burst into the Iraqi Embassy. The nationality of the assailants is unknown. They split into two groups. One, firing their guns, penetrated the building. An embassy employee was hit by four shots and was immediately taken to the hospital. Another was killed. The second group went in through a side entrance and placed a bomb on the (?third) floor. This bomb was removed just a few minutes ago. The assailants have escaped, one in the direction of the Matteotti Bridge over the river, and are being actively hunted. At the moment the embassy building is surrounded by the carabinieri and the police. Members of the Iraqi security service are in the building. That is all for the moment. Back to the studio.

Here is a news flash: A man has been arrested. He is believed to be one of the terrorists.

Further Details

LD041134 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1100 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Summary] There is alarm and tension in Rome over the commando terrorist attack on the Iraqi Embassy. A device left by the commando group inside the embassy building has been defused. One person was killed and two were wounded in an exchange of fire. The area is surrounded by the carabinieri and the police. A dark-skinned man, who could be one of the terrorists, has been arrested. Aldo Bello reconstructs the dramatic events:

Just before 1100 two terrorists burst into the Iraqi Embassy. One went in through the main entrance, firing his gun and killing the ambassador's chauffeur and wounding a telephone operator. A security service member opened fire with a submachinegun and seriously wounded the terrorist, who is now receiving hospital treatment. A second terrorist entered through another entrance. (?After an exchange) of fire he escaped, leaving his gun and a suitcase at the embassy entrance. In the suitcase there were four TNT devices with a timing mechanism set for 1200. The device was defused on the second attempt by Italian explosive experts 2 minutes before the time set for the explosion. This second terrorist could be the dark-skinned man arrested half an hour ago and detained at the (Tratevere) police station. At this moment the embassy is surrounded by the carabinieri and the police. The inside of the embassy is controlled by the Iraqi security service members. The nationality of the assailants is still unknown.

PSI'S CRAXI REJECTS PCI CRITICISM OF POLICIES

LD031431 Rome AVANTI in Italian 30 May 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on Italian Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi undated interview with LA NAZIONE and IL RESTO DEL CARLINO: "Reply to PCI, Point by Point"]

[Excerpts] Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi has granted an interview to the dailies LA NAZIONE and IL RESTO DEL CARLINO in which he discusses all the topics of the election campaign now approaching the final straight before the 8 June election.

The first question concerns [PCI Secretary General] Berlinguer's charges that the PSI permitted the formation of a "weak and dangerous" government.

"The government," Craxi says, "can depend on a parliamentary majority, unlike its predecessor. It has yet to earn itself esteem but it has done nothing to discredit itself. Dangerous? This is an absurdity. Dangerous for whom? The government is not dominated by the Christian Democratic Party [DC] in any way. It is a balanced coalition with strong Socialist representation, I am responsible for facilitating its formation. My concern was to prevent a void and a paralysis, which would indeed have been dangerous. Nobody put forward any specific alternatives, other than merely hypothetical ones."

[Question] Berlinguer is urging from the PSI "and the DC left a unity of action which will lead to the national unity government so necessary for changing our country." But can we be sure that the PSI and PCI can reach agreement on how to change Italy? In any case, are you willing to acknowledge that the political crisis must return to the dilemma of either a government with the PCI or no government at all (and early elections)?

[Answer] At least in domestic policy the PCI and PSI diverge more on political action methods than on programs, on which there are often considerable convergences and possibilities of convergence. As for the rest, I believe exactly the opposite. Indeed, this is how we have behaved in view of the PCI's insistence on the options of government or opposition. No government, early elections? They are hypotheses that must not even be considered. The system has already suffered serious damage. It is not in a position to undergo further traumatic trials.

[Question] Do you feel partly responsible for the government's actions which mark "the most blatant return to unacceptable practices of distributing offices, in cases ranging from the National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI] to Italian Radio and Television [RAI] and the bank appointments?

[Answer] The government's decisions observed the requisite criteria of professional qualifications and competence. Nobody has challenged this. I have not heard one single serious challenge to the new managers from within the ENI, the RAI or the banks. In any case I have never shared the extraordinary opinion that a body is democratic if a certain person is in it and no longer democratic when he is not.

[Question] Do you believe that it was acceptable for the PCI to accuse the government including Socialists of "indifference in the economic field at the very moment when the lira crisis is worsening?"

[Answer] The charge of indifference seems to me to be another of the exaggerations in this harsh election polemic. If the charge had been of uncertainty in deciding the best methods, I might even understand it. The problems are complex and demand the contribution of many responsible parties.

[Question] Is it true that the PSI actively concurs with the implementation of a foreign policy--ranging from the Olympic boycott to the sanctions against Iran and the measures to strengthen NATO--so concerned with "servilely backing all Carter's initiatives" as to compromise "the country's autonomy and independence"?

[Answer] "Servile" is an offensive term. I repeat that this is the language of the fifties. It is consistent with the charges of "cowardice" made by (Social Democratic Secretary] Pietro Longo. If you want to take issue over the sanctions against Iran, then you must do so with the European "Nine." In anything, Italy's role within the European Community was a moderating one. [paragraph continues]

As for the Olympics, the Italian Government has adopted a stance close to that adopted by the only Socialist-led West European government, a pondered and reasonable stance, accompanied by reasonable advice which the Italian National Olympic Committee rejected, putting forward not entirely convincing arguments. There have already been sufficient polemics on the measures to strengthen NATO. They are needed to reestablish in the European theater a balance which the Soviet initiatives on producing and deploying new missile systems upset to their own advantage. The problem now is how to sound out the possibilities of further negotiations in this field and also in the field of conventional weapons. Italy's foreign policy must be a policy of peace within security and independence. But it must not be forgotten that we have freely confirmed our membership in an alliance. We are not a neutral and nonaligned country.

L'UNITA VIEWS POSSIBLE POLICING ROLE FOR NAVY

LD040843 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 28 May 80 p 17

[France Petrone article: "Role for Italy as Policeman of the Mediterranean?"]

[Text] "The Italian flag is where it should be," namely, in the Mediterranean: This is how Defense Minister Lagorio replied to certain indiscretions concerning the possible use of our army and more particularly the Italian Navy in the "areas adjacent" to the geographical area which most directly concerns Italy. The minister's assertion is apparently flawless and seems to eliminate an uncertainty (concerning Italy's direct military involvement in the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean), though it does not explain much, insofar as the U.S. requests have been many in number and all very grave. They also concern the Mediterranean area without any lessening of the pressure to conclude a bilateral agreement bypassing the Atlantic pact and involving Italy in the initiatives which the Pentagon plans to adopt with respect to the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

But let us turn to the requests which the U.S. defense secretary put to Lagorio and, above all, to Cossiga both before and during the 13-14 May Atlantic Alliance meeting in Brussels.

The first, as we explain in another article, refers to Italy's military reinforcement and to our country's use as a transit and support base for U.S. military actions against the Gulf and Indian Ocean areas. But the shifting of U.S. attention to these two areas could create vacuums, especially in the Mediterranean. Hence the proposal that they be filled by the Italian Navy.

This is what we might call a strategy of "communicating vessels" stretching from the Mediterranean across the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. This strategy's "dynamic" or moving element is the U.S. quick strike force and the NATO bases are its natural points of transit, departure and supply for U.S. aircraft, troops and materiel.

Thus once again there is persistent talk about the Mediterranean's strategic importance and the security problems of the countries of the Atlantic Alliance's southern flank--Italy, Greece and Turkey. A report on the situation in this part of the Mediterranean was presented jointly to the NATO defense ministers at the 13 May Brussels meeting by minister Lagorio and his counterparts from Athens and Ankara.

It is a 3,500-word document in an extraordinary form of English (more like pidgin than the language taught at Oxford) supplemented by four maps drawn in perfect cold-war style (with the threat which comes naturally from the East still represented graphically in red). According to the report the military threat to NATO's southern flank stems essentially from the massive presence of Warsaw Pact forces in Hungary (both Hungarian and Soviet divisions) intended to intervene in that sector in the event of conflict and from the USSR's increased naval strength in the Mediterranean.

According to the report Italy faces a grave danger because, the invasion of Austria and Yugoslavia being considered easy and almost inevitable within this paradoxical scenario, the battle line would occur along our borders and across the Adriatic. But these are old-fashioned strategic formulations designed above all--one specialist told us--to reassure the Italian General Staff, which, as is well known, must somehow justify in the eighties its pointless and extremely expensive concentration of troops, vehicles and equipment in the Veneto and Friuli regions.

Let us turn to the most topical part of the document, which concerns us most closely on account of its greater strategic and political implications. The problem now, it states, lies in the fact that the USSR is trying to gain control of the sea and communications routes in the Mediterranean, the Indian and Atlantic oceans, to control access to energy sources vital to the entire West. Against this, the Atlantic Alliance's fundamental task is to make these lines of access to supplies of resources secure for the West. According to the report the next area of East-West conflict will therefore be the Mediterranean because of its "increased geopolitical dimension" due to the concentration of resources in the Middle East.

In this context NATO is particularly concerned with maintaining and improving its own level of naval security in the Mediterranean and with calming Greek-Turkish tensions. In this latter connection one should note a special U.S. commitment to drawing Greece into the integrated NATO structure. Hence stems the new role which it plans to entrust to Italy--reinforcement of traditional commitments and filling the "vacuums" created by possible sudden commitments for the U.S. Navy and troops. The document states quite clearly that Italy "can help control sea traffic between the two Mediterranean basins." Furthermore, the depleted U.S. naval presence in the zone (even in what is still a normal situation such as the present at least one aircraft carrier and several small ships of the 6th Fleet have set sail for the Indian Ocean as a result of the Iranian crisis) already implies the Italian Navy's increased presence. Defense Chief of Staff Admiral Torrisi himself recently confirmed this in an interview with IL MONDO.

For the time being, then, the Americans have requested and obtained from the Allies, especially Italy, better garrisoning of the regional chessboards of Europe and the Mediterranean. This would leave them free for possible more "urgent" commitments. They have also requested and obtained the strengthening of the existing structures (which will, let us be clear, become their points of support): In the same interview Admiral Torrisi talks about allocating more funds to the Italian Armed Forces for maintenance, spare parts, supplies, and so forth. But that is not all. The United States is already planning to circumvent article 5 of the Atlantic pact (which delimits its geographical area) thus suggesting the possibility of bilateral agreements, especially with Rome and Bonn for special military commitments stemming from U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf. And, irrespective of what Minister Lagorio says, everything remains open on this point.

DENMARK, NORWAY SEEK TO NEGOTIATE CONFLICT OVER ECONOMIC ZONES

LD040839 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Zone of 200 Miles Off East Greenland"]

[Text] Yesterday Denmark announced the establishment of a 200-mile economic zone off the coast of eastern Greenland. The new zone "collides" with the Norwegian zone around Jan Mayen, so there will be talks between Norway and Denmark on the demarcation line.

As a first step, these negotiations between officials will begin in September.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen was in Oslo on Saturday on a short unofficial visit to discuss zone demarcation line problems with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, the two Social Democratic foreign ministers are intent on avoiding a conflict between the two countries on the demarcation line.

For the time being Denmark will not enforce its jurisdiction beyond the median line with the Jan Mayen zone. Norwegian sources have always said that Norway will insist on a median-line solution and that the concessions made to Iceland will have no influence on the new negotiations with Denmark.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN, GISCARD DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION, WORLD AFFAIRS

LD032030 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The presidents of France and Finland continued their talks today. The talks today between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and President Urho Kekkonen dealt with problems concerning the international situation and economic relations between the two countries. Juhani Lehtola examines the visit to Finland of the president of France:

[Begin Lehtola recording] The visit to Finland by the French president, due to end in 2 hours' time, has been a truly French visit: short, but a state visit with a very full program. The heads of state of almost all the important Western countries have already made official visits to our country, and the president of France was now the last of them. This rare event has been much emphasized in various connections.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing clearly expressed the fact that there have not been sufficient contacts or cooperation between our countries. Now these contacts have been created from the start at a very fast rate, for the president's entourage included four ministers--the ministers of foreign affairs and foreign trade as well as of agriculture and the environment who had talks with their Finnish counterparts.

It may be said that a very considerable part of the visit was devoted to the talks. The heads of state concentrated mainly on major issues in international politics, while the ministers for their part mapped out relations between our countries in more detail and expressed their views on the development of these relations.

In the discussion of bilateral relations, economic issues gained prominence. It was noted that trade between Finland and France is not balanced--at present, the deficit is approximately 500 million markkas--and that efforts should be made to correct the imbalance. Prospects for cooperation were found in the spheres of nuclear technology and the timber industry. By intensifying their cooperation France and Finland could also aim at markets of third countries.

The talks between the presidents were dominated by big power relations, European detente and disarmament, as the president also noted in an interview with Helsinki Radio, which we shall hear later.

The meeting between Kekkonen and Giscard d'Estaing and this visit took place at a time when France's foreign policy has clearly become more active and France's foreign political position in the Western camp has strengthened. Again, a special relationship between France and the Soviet Union is being talked about following the meeting between the French and Soviet leaders in Warsaw. According to French sources, President Giscard d'Estaing has said that he regards the Helsinki talks as a direct continuation of the Warsaw talks.

The views of the presidents on major issues of world politics were clearly expressed also in the luncheon and dinner speeches. In their speeches they expressed their concern about the world situation and efforts for easing international tension. President Kekkonen said that France and Finland have similar goals in international affairs. Among these goals, support for the process of detente and an active policy of disarmament were clearly expressed; on these points, both countries have previously made their own specific proposals. [end recording]

During his visit to Finland, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing raised as the most central issue the safeguarding of the continuation of detente and, in particular, questions concerning disarmament. Seppo Toivonen interviewed the French president a moment ago:

[Begin Toivonen recording] In the first place, the visit is intended to show how important we consider relations with Finland and Finland's position in Europe, President Giscard d'Estaing noted in an interview with Helsinki Radio in which, among the international issues discussed in the talks, he gave prominence to European security and disarmament. We discussed with President Kekkonen how tension might be reduced in the world and what might be done in the present worrying conditions for continuing detente and making progress in disarmament, Giscard d'Estaing said. He did not specify more closely how the initiatives made by the French and Finns fit together: There have already been official-level talks on these initiatives.

Speaking on relations between Finland and France and the development of economic cooperation, Giscard d'Estaing particularly mentioned three spheres of cooperation of interest to France: first, the development of the timber industry and the utilization of forests in France. France has the largest although under-utilized forests among the EEC countries. Second, the sphere of energy in which the French offer Finland their experience: We have the biggest nuclear power program in Western Europe, Giscard d'Estaing said. As a third sphere of cooperation he mentioned highly advanced technology, including the electronics industry, in which the French are interested in increasing their markets in Finland. [end recording]

Giscard Departs 3 Jun

LD032034 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The 2-day visit to Finland by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has ended. The special aircraft carrying the president is just about to leave the Helsinki Vantaa Airport.

BRIEFS

IRAQI TRADE PROTOCOL--Trade between Finland and Iraq is to be increased and diversified. A protocol, signed at the end of the Helsinki meeting of the Finnish-Iraqi economic mixed commission, proposes a broadening of the selection of goods imported from Iraq to Finland. Finland is particularly interested in buying sulphur from Iraq. For its part, Iraq hopes to buy in Finland pulp and paper on the basis of long-term agreements. The mixed commission also discussed the development of marketing in both countries. It was noted that there have already been positive developments in industrial cooperation, for example, in the electrification of construction and the chemical industry. The two sides also noted the new cooperation possibilities in the development of the oil industry and in the construction industry. [Excerpt] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 30 May 80 LD]

NORWAY

OSLO SEEN AS NATO 'MEDIATOR' BETWEEN EC, U.S.

LD031111 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Norway Not U.S. Errand Boy"]

[Text] "It is especially important that we show solidarity with our major allies in difficult times. But Washington does not expect--and is not served by--Norway being an obedient errand boy," Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Arvid Johanson (Labor Party) said in a lecture at the Defense College yesterday.

"We have to be able to make our views known in the right way. There are questions on which the United States and its allies in Western Europe, chiefly the EEC nations, are not in total agreement. We just have to live with this. But here Norway could perhaps have a role as mediator and connecting link," Arvid Johanson said. In the remainder of his speech Johanson stressed the importance of making every effort to reach political agreement within Norway on questions which concern Norway's relations with the rest of the world.

BARRE VISIT SEEN IN CONTEXT OF COLLABORATION WITH EC

LD031009 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 May 80 p 9

[Elisabeth Holte report: "Industrial Cooperation Central Theme of Nordli-Barre Talks"]

[Text] "Foreign policy cooperation between the EEC and Norway works admirably. It is not actually necessary to be a member to have influence. But you Norwegians have a European complex--you will have to rid yourselves of it!", French Prime Minister Raymond Barre told AFTENPOSTEN yesterday in reply to a question on what he thought the EEC and Norway could do to improve their foreign policy cooperation. Nevertheless, in talks between Prime Ministers Nordli and Barre, Norway raised the question of how to ensure the best possible consultations between Norway and the Nine in light of the EEC nations' increasingly stable foreign policy cooperation.

Otherwise, the presence of Industry Minister Andre Giraud in Barre's party was indicative of the most important topics for discussion during the French visit.

Even today French interests, namely the ELF-Aquitaine and Total companies, are responsible for 20 percent of all Norwegian oil and gas production, and half of their output goes to France.

In the present difficult international energy situation the French Government is naturally interested in ensuring increased oil and gas supplies from the Norwegian sector for France. Other Franco-Norwegian cooperation projects, which were agreed during Industry Minister Giraud's visit to Norway last year, cover the supply of aircraft engine parts over the next 10 years--worth 30 million kroner per year.

Among new cooperation fields discussed during the meetings in Oslo yesterday were telecommunications, electronics and the supply by Norway of aluminium/magnesium and possibly also of plastic automobile parts. Norway could be interested in advanced French systems for the surveillance of large sea areas, after the expansion of economic zones to 200 miles. All these are fields where contacts have been established but where no concrete agreements were reached yesterday. However, Prime Minister Barre stressed that it should be possible to extend the successful cooperation in the energy field to other fields and mentioned the possible advantage to be gained from the combination of Norwegian resources and French technology. Advanced French deep-water technology will be of special interest to Norway when it starts drilling in deeper water.

On the tense international situation and the crisis between East and West, Norway and France were in agreement on the importance of keeping communication channels open between the two sides. The Norwegian foreign policy leaders' reaction to the surprising and controversial Franco-Soviet summit in Warsaw a week ago is therefore that "it is desirable and useful that such contacts are maintained in such difficult situations," to quote Under Secretary Johan Jorgen Holst.

In reply to the question whether Norway can thus be said to be sliding from an American-oriented to a more French-oriented line, Holst replied that neither side took up the question of the proper extent of prior consultation before such contacts are made. He added that, even though it was agreed that the channels ought to be kept open, opinions were not necessarily similar about what questions should be raised at such meetings.

On the EEC, the Norwegian hosts were given a French account of internal trends within the Community, not least the problematic relations between Britain and the other eight nations on, among other things, the budget question. Even more interesting for Norway was probably the briefing on the developments in foreign policy cooperation within the Nine--the so-called "European political cooperation" which has crystallized into an important foreign policy decision-making center. The Norwegian and French views of the center's importance were basically the same. Norway is preoccupied, however, with the question of how, as a non-EEC member, it can be assured of a continuous briefing on the consultations among the Nine.

The talks did not go into details about how this could be done and the French gave no indication of wanting to link Norway with the "European political cooperation." So for the time being Norwegian foreign affairs chiefs will make every effort to spur on their embassies to more intense activity in the nine capitals, especially in the capital holding the EC chairmanship at any particular time. Because of its strategic position Norway is of special interest to the rest of Western Europe and oil and gas add an extra dimension, it was emphasized. French interest in Norway is further underlined by the fact that French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will come for a working weekend with his Norwegian counterpart, Knut Frydenlund, at the beginning of July.

COOPERATIVE OFFICIALS TO BE PROSECUTED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

NC041055 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] According to an official announcement issued today, the findings of the police investigation into offenses committed within the cooperative movement were submitted yesterday afternoon to Attorney General Tornaritis, who has issued instructions that criminal proceedings be instituted against:

1. The commissioner of cooperative development and the members of the board of the Cooperative Central Bank for colluding to hinder or thwart the application or enforcement of the laws governing the Central Bank of Cyprus and deposits in displaced cooperative societies, as well as the laws governing cooperative societies and the regulations issued on the basis of these laws.

2. The commissioner of cooperative development and his assistant at that time, as well as other officials of his department, for colluding to violate the law concerning the central bank by providing erroneous information regarding the fluidity of the Cooperative Central Bank.

3. The commissioner of cooperative development for failing to carry out his duties and for exceeding his authority.

4. The commissioner of cooperative development and the members of the board of the Cooperative Central Bank for deliberate noncompliance with the provisions for granting loans to cooperative societies.

The official announcement says that police investigations into the mutual aid fund and the auditing and liquidation fund, as well as the Cooperative Mutual Aid Society have not yet been concluded. The announcement adds: The attorney general has instructed the police to continue with all speed the in depth investigations into these matters and submit the findings to him. These investigations will take some time because over 5,000 checks will have to be examined. In conclusion, the official announcement says: According to the relevant police report, the investigations that were conducted as a result of written instructions from the attorney general have been carried out smoothly and without hinderance or interference and with the full cooperation of all concerned.

UN UNDER SECRETARY PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT 5 JUN

NC031808 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tonight it was officially announced that UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar will arrive in Cyprus on Thursday for contacts on the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks. Mr Mavrommatis, Cyprus' permanent delegate at the United Nations, briefed Foreign Minister Rolandhis on Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit this afternoon.

Kiprianou, Party Leaders' Meetings

NC031810 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] On his own initiative, President Kiprianou has invited party leaders to separate meetings tomorrow in order to exchange views on the Cyprus developments, particularly in view of the fresh initiative by the UN secretary general and the forthcoming arrival of Mr Perez de Cuellar.

KIPRIANOU BLAMES TURKISH SIDE FOR FAILURE TO START TALKS

NC031138 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed that we will continue to maintain a constructive stand during the soundings and consultations currently underway to find a suitable formula for the resumption of talks.

Addressing the representatives of Greek mass media abroad who called on him today, President Kiprianou stressed that the Turkish side is solely responsible for the nonresumption of the talks. The Turkish side sets conditions and demands that we commit ourselves in advance to a federation which is bizonal in nature and to a situation which has security that is somehow separate. Namely, President Kiprianou stressed, they want us to commit ourselves in advance to negotiating for two separate states. The president of the republic rejected the attempts being made to give the impression that the bizonal and security terms had been accepted in the past and stressed that these terms had never been accepted, and this is why they are not included in the four Makarios-Denktas guidelines. He said: It might have been that the bizonal term was mentioned at times, but this was said before the Turkish side had explained--in the most official manner--what it meant by the concept and the philosophy of bizonal and separate security.

President Kiprianou reiterated that if the Turks want to bring forward their views they must do so at the negotiating table without insisting that we commit ourselves in advance. However, he stressed that under no circumstances are we going to accept two separate states, nor partition; nor consolidation of the faits accomplis. Asked about the domestic front, the president of the republic stated that he will exert every effort to restore the Cypriot people's unity and cooperation for the common cause. In conclusion, he called on the representatives of the Greek media abroad to keep the Cyprus issue alive. He stressed that Hellenism abroad constitutes an immense force that can contribute more than ever to our general efforts for the administration of justice.

In his reply address Mr Khatzinikilaou, chairman of the Union of Greek Press Correspondents Abroad, gave the assurance that the union members will continue and intensify their efforts to promote the just struggle for Cyprus. The representatives of the Greek media abroad also had a meeting with Archbishop Khrisostomos today.

DISI ATTACKS CBC FOR REFUSAL OF RESPONSE TO KIPRIANOU

NC040649 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The opposition [Democratic] Rally party of Mr Kliridhis yesterday threatened to call on its supporters not to pay any CBC [Cyprus Boradcasting Corporation] fees in reprisal for the refusal of CBC to grant radio and television time to its leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis to address himself to the people.

Both the opposition rally leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis and the communist AKEL party leader Mr Ezekias Papaioannou had applied to the CBC to grant them time on radio and TV in the same way as the CBC had done in the case of President Kiprianou and give them the chance to give their own version and their answers.

But the CBC had accepted neither request and in letters from the Director General Mr A. Khristofidhis tells them that any statements they may have will be treated on merits in the news bulletins of radio and television, that in election periods all the parties are given fair share of time, and that the CBC is considering whether circumstances at present warrant a series of interviews with party leaders to give the chance to the people to listen to their views.

In the case of Mr Kliridhis who had asked to be allowed to appear on radio and television tomorrow Thursday to address a "message to the people", the CBC director general says that only the president of the republic can address such a message, not the party leaders.

The Rally says it is determined to use all legal means at its disposal to ensure equal treatment and freedom of political expression and goes on to warn about calling for non-payment of CBC fees.

"Let the CBC not forget that the tens of thousands of supporters of the Rally want to hear the voice of the chairman of their party and are waiting from us (the party) to tell them whether they should disconnect their television and wireless sets and stop paying fees for the CBC".

The Rally statement accused the CBC of a "servile attitude towards a feeble government which is worried when another voice is heard, or when it is criticised for mistakes".

It speaks of a "minority government" and says that Kiprianou's message was one of personal defense and party politics.

In reply to remarks by the CBC director general that all party statements are treated on merits, the Rally retorts that the party statements are given mutilated and are preceded by government comments.

"We shall not tolerate the priviliged, biassed and monopolistic use of the mass media by the president and the minority government", the Rally party statement declares.

There was no reaction by last night from AKEL to the refusal to grant it time.

TFSC PRESIDENT DENKTAS RETURNS FROM TALKS IN LONDON

TA301735 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas returned to the island today. Speaking to reporters at Ercan State Airport, Denktas said that he had gone to London to hold private contacts and that he is happy to be back. Before going to London, Denktas attended the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad and briefed the conference on the latest developments on the Cyprus issue. Denktas left Islamabad for Istanbul on 21 May and later proceeded to London.

BAYRAK RADIO ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF ELECTIONS IN TFSC

TA021541 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Local elections took place throughout the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus yesterday. Elections were held for mayors and municipal councils in towns and townships and for mukhtars, village commissions and improvement boards. According to unofficial results announced so far the candidates of the opposition Communal Liberation Party won the elections for mayors in Nicosia, Kyrenia and Lefka. The candidates of the ruling National Unity Party won in Famagusta, Morphou, Kythrea, Lefkoniko, Trikomo and Karavas. Independent candidates won at Lapithos and Akanthou.

PASOK, EDIK LEADERS URGE CYPRIOT PEOPLE TO SUPPORT KIPRIANOU

ATO31853 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Referring to the internal developments in the Cyprus problem and to the recent attack against the president of the Republic of Cyprus , PASOK Chairman Papandreou stated that he feels it is his national duty to express the wish that the Cypriot people rally around their president in order to avoid the legalization of the faits accomplis and to strengthen the struggle for an independent, unified and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus. In addition, the chairman of EDIK in a statement addressed a warm and anxious appeal to the Cypriot brothers to agree among themselves in order to maintain unanimity, which is the only effective shield for their survival. Similar statements urging unanimity among the Cypriot people were made by former Prime Minister Kanellopoulos and Mavros.

DHROSOS DISCOUNTS POSSIBILITY OF MILITARY RULE IN TURKEY

ATO31405 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Jun 80 p 6

[The "Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "The Turkish Army"]

[Text] Many people believe that it is possible that a military dictatorship will be imposed on Turkey any day now and perhaps they are right because in the ultimate analysis it seems that the situation is leading to that. Logically, this should already have taken place. However, there are two factors which have been and continue to inhibit this. One factor is that apparently the Turkish military leadership does not want anything of this sort and the second is that apparently there is no U.S. encouragement in that direction.

Let us begin with the second factor: The establishment of a dictatorship in Turkey, which is so closely under the guardianship of the United States and so generously helped by it, would constitute a great political burden for the United States. After all, there is the Greek precedent and the fact that a dictatorship in Turkey would mean much bloodshed. After all, the only reason for possibly establishing such a regime would be to confront terrorism, something that already is being done in a bloody, though inadequate, manner. It is not possible for the army to assume power and tolerate continuation of the current situation. It would reply to terrorism with counterterrorism and the repercussions for democratic countries would be greater than those in connection with what occurred in Greece.

After all, the United States has recently manifested in practice such great political and military interest in Turkey that it would be impossible for it to shake off the accusation that the dictatorship was imposed with the encouragement or at least the toleration of the U.S. administration. Therefore, the United States is trying to avoid finding itself in such a difficult situation. However, it is possible that someday interested and competent persons may decide that there is no alternative. At least the escalation of violent acts in Turkey points to that. The second reason is that the leadership of the Turkish Armed Forces is not in the mood for such experiments. If it were, it would have assumed power long ago. After all, Turkey's military leadership is clever enough to know that for dictatorships entrance is easy but exit is difficult, at least without national calamities. Furthermore, there is also the following fact: Every intelligent Turk knows that what Turkey sells to the Atlantic Alliance, from which it receives great and multilateral help, is its army. It is an army that is well organized, disciplined and unencumbered by other duties. It is an army that is needed, as it is, both by Turkey and more generally by the Atlantic Alliance.

The situation along Turkey's eastern borders is dangerous and disturbed and even a local clash in the oil area should not be precluded. The United States relies on the Turkish Army and it does not want it to become involved in political adventures. For precisely

the same reason the Turkish leadership believes that it must not lose this valuable and bargaining chip for any reason. The fact that in some areas of the country martial law has been proclaimed is in itself already a loss. The work of so many authorities, even the tasks of the police and the gendarmerie, is enough. To add all these tasks is an unbearable burden added to the role which Turkey already assigns to its army.

One more thing: The economic situation and life in general in our neighboring country is terribly unpleasant. Regardless of how much economic aid is given to it, it cannot remedy things, especially on a permanent basis. Unemployment, the constant increase in prices, restrictions on the consumption of certain commodities, all these things cause an escalating displeasure among public opinion. Inevitably someone will pay for this displeasure and certainly it is better that political parties pay for it rather than the army which literally is the most valuable thing Turkey possesses at this moment.

Consequently, for these reasons, both inherent and extraneous, military dictatorship has not yet been imposed on Turkey and its imposition will be delayed as long as possible. Developments indicate that the current situation cannot continue much longer because, according to indications, political violence is well organized, determined and has abundant resources both in men and material. The source of these resources is another question and in this instance it is very difficult to make conjectures.

SURPRISE NAVAL READINESS EXERCISE BEGINS IN AEGEAN

AT031319 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Last night a surprise exercise began to test the readiness of navy ships. The signal was given at 2230 [1930 GMT] followed by an instant recall of men on leave who hastened to the naval yard. Up to that time the exercise had been kept secret because its purpose is to measure everybody's reaction time in case a situation should arise quite suddenly. As the Navy General Staff announced last night, the exercise aims at checking the reaction of the navy's units to the sudden implementation of plans and the undertaking of various predetermined missions. Early this morning, the ships began departing from the naval yard to carry out special missions. A similar exercise was held by the navy 2 years ago with exceptional success.

As was made clear in this connection, the exercise which started last night is unconnected with the great air and naval exercises which begin today in the Aegean under the code name "Parmenion" and which will last about a week. These exercises are for the purpose of training in combined operation. Also, this exercise is not connected with the Turkish exercises that are being held in the Aegean, but it is within the framework of the annual training program of the navy. After all, it is well known that every time Turkish exercises are held they are vigilantly watched by both our air force and the navy (surface vessels and submarines) so that they may intervene immediately in case Greek airspace or our territorial waters are violated.

Yesterday authoritative government circles described the air and naval exercises of Greece and Turkey, which have been planned for various areas of the Aegean, as "usual and seasonal." These exercises are the regular exercises which the Greek side holds every 2 years and the Turkish side holds every year and for this reason there is no reason for tension, the same circles added. The relevant announcements have been made to the Greek side regarding the Turkish exercises, and their timing as well as the areas they will cover. The Greek exercises which will be held in the central Aegean with the participation of the army, the navy and the air force will begin today and will last until 9 June. With short intervals the exercise will continue until autumn. The Turkish exercises will last 5 days--from 12 to 16 June--and will include three exercises, as was announced to the Greek authorities: 1. Small Pire [Mikra Pira] in international waters in the area of Lesvos. 2. An air and naval exercise between 12 and 16 June in the sea and air areas of Khios and Mitilini. 3. A landing exercise in Turkey's territorial waters in the same area.

ECEVIT COMMENTS ON ELECTION ISSUE, SPREADING VIOLENCE

TA040746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that the Justice Party administration, primarily its leader Suleyman Demirel, is exerting efforts to hinder the election of a president.

In a news conference at the parliament today, Ecevit noted that the Justice Party is exerting efforts to prove that a president cannot be elected in accordance with the rules stipulated in the Constitution. Pointing out that the Justice Party intends to use this situation as a pretext to show the invalidity of the entire Constitution, Ecevit said: Regardless of what Demirel says the direct election of a president will create a de facto transition into the presidential system. He said that an increase in the conflicts between the constitutional structure and rules and the de facto situation would exacerbate the crisis in the country and that the more serious crisis situation would be used as a pretext to effect a more deep-rooted change in the political system. Ecevit noted that when his party expressed opposition to this plan and tried to obstruct its implementation, Demirel said: So, let us hold elections. Ecevit continued: Under what conditions is the honorable Demirel challenging us to hold elections? Civil war--I am obliged to use this term, even if regrettably--has started in certain Turkish cities in the past few days. The honorable prime minister is making election challenges in an atmosphere like this. Pointing out that violent incidents have long ceased to be of the hit-and-run kind, Ecevit said that terrorists, who developed under the protection of the government and who have enslaved the government as well, have now reached the stage where they are using the threat of violence to oppress and subdue large sectors of the population under a de facto fascist administration. Noting that, in certain provinces, the transformation of mass terrorism into massacres is being prevented only through curfews and that prosecutors, mayors and legislators are actually being attacked, Ecevit said that a prime minister should realize that elections held under these conditions cannot be regarded as elections.

Claiming that the existing government is not qualified to hold elections in Turkey, Ecevit continued: The TRT has turned into a propaganda tool for the government and for the forces supporting it. The TRT, which carries the harshest words and messages when leftist terrorists kill a soldier or a policeman, has censured even the words of the colonel who made an official statement during the official funeral service for a soldier killed by fascist terrorists in Adana. The party that is the chief supporter of the government and which is one of the primary [forces] responsible for mass terrorism is talking about abandoning the Assembly and overtly waging the struggle outside the legal process. With all these conditions the prime minister is making so-called election challenges. Ecevit explained that the elections will be held when the time comes; however, it is necessary to get rid of this government before the elections. He said: This is the main condition for sound and secure elections.

Ecevit noted that his party must restore democracy and save the people from oppression and that the election of a president is the primary method for accomplishing this. Poining out that after contacts and talks on this subject his party thinks that Muhsin Batur has the best chance to be elected, Ecevit added that, therefore, Batur's candidacy will be resubmitted.

In reply to a journalist who recalled the allegation in the Justice Party Representatives Council statement that the National Salvation Party [NSP] is plotting with the RPP to ensure the return of a government that favors the East bloc, Ecevit said: On the one hand, honorable Demirel is applying unconstitutional and undemocratic pressure on the members of his own parliamentary group; on the other hand, he is blackmailing the NSP and thus displaying irresponsibility by uttering words that could cast a shadow on Turkey's international relations and (?damage)--if it is sufficiently powerful--Turkey's biggest party. These allegations are also extremely regrettable for the state and for Turkey's international prestige. I believe that a government cannot achieve anything through such methods of oppression and blackmail.

Replying to another question on what the government situation will be if the presidential elections are not concluded for some time, Ecevit said: Naturally, there is no written rule that the president should be elected first and a government should be changed after that. However, unless the conditions are very pressing, this is the logical sequence. If it is necessary, the sequence can be changed. It can be changed if it is necessary and if it is possible.

RPP, JP SUBMIT NEW PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ; VOTING 'FRUITLESS'

TA031836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turksih 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Muhsin Batur, an RPP senator from the Presidential Quota Group and Justice Party Deputy from Manisa Faik Turun were proposed as presidential candidates by their respective parliamentary group leaders. The 87th round of voting for a president was held at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today with these two candidates, however the voting was fruitless. Of the 548 ballots cast during the 87th round, Batur received 293 votes and Turun 211. Another 2 ballots were cast for non-candidate members, 33 ballots were blank and 9 ballots were declared void. Thus, the candidate failed to secure the 318 votes necessary to be elected president.

RPP OFFICIAL USTUNDAG SCORES ATTACKS ON PARTY MEMBERS

TA022017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turksih 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag said that security for lives does not exist in many parts of the country. In a written statement in Ankara, Ustundag said that the people were looking in vain for protection from the state. Ustundag said that parliamentarians were attacked in Corum bef re the eyes of the security forces and that the assailants were openly supported by the officials. Recalling that RPP members were attacked in Kutahya and Kirsehir, that shots were fired at the residence of the Merzifon public prosecutor and that the Amasya-Hacikoy highway was still closed to traffic by assailants, Ustundag said that the number of shops attacked was still to be determined. Ustundag said that the prime minister dealt harshly with leftist terror while he made concessions to rightist aggressors.

203 PEOPLE DETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH CORUM INCIDENTS

TA031833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] It has been announced that a total of 203 persons have been detained during operations conducted in Corum since 28 May, when the incidents started in that province. Of these, 63 persons were handed over to the judiciary and 58 were arrested. According to a statement issued by Corum Acting Governor Yuksel Cavusoglu to a TRT correspondent, 9 pistols, 54 hunting rifles, 393 cartridges, numerous dynamite sticks and fuses as well as materials used in the manufacture of time bombs were also seized during the operations. Cavusoglu expressed the hope that the citizens live in tranquillity and security and that they would trust the state security forces and the daily living conditions would be fully returned to normal. The curfew imposed in Corum was temporarily lifted between 1200 and 1900 today and government offices remained open from 1200 until the end of the working hour to enable cival servants to receive their salaries. The curfew was reimposed as of 1900.

EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL DIES AFTER TERRORIST ATTACK

TA021730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Ali Incekara, the deputy director of the Fatih Primary Schools Department in Istanbul was seriously wounded by armed terrorists who entered the Fatih Primary Schools Department building and fired shots at Incekara as he was leaving his office. Incekara died in the hospital in which he was taken for treatment. Istanbul security officials said that a police operation was in progress in the area to apprehend the culprits.

PRODUCTION RESUMED AT BATMAN OIL REFINERY; NO SABOTAGE FOUND

TA032059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Production resumed today at the Turkish Petroleum Corporation's [TPAO] Batman oil refinery. Production had stopped following an explosion on Sunday. Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu, who conducted an investigation at the refinery today, said that it is now definite that the explosion at the refinery was not caused by an act of sabotage. He said the explosion was caused by a gas leak from the liquified petroleum gas tank. Kiratlioglu said that there will not be a shortage of liquified petroleum gas in the area and that there is a stock of over 5,000 tons of diesel oil and 4,000 tons of gasoline. Kiratlioglu added that the liquified petroleum gas needs of the area will be met by [facilities in] Istanbul until the production resumes at the liquified petroleum gas installations.

CABINET APPROVES $90 MILLION LOAN FROM EUROPE INVESTMENT BANK

TA021412 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers has ratified an agreement on a loan of about $90 million which the European Investment Bank will extend to Turkey for financing the Afsin-Elbistan thermal station. Under the agreement published in the official gazette today the loan will be used for financing the Afsin-Elbistan thermal station, two power lines and the lignite works to be built by the Turkish Coal Works Directorate General.

FINANCE MINISTER SEZGIN DEPARTS FOR OECD MEETING IN PARIS

TA021537 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin has left for Paris to attend the OECD ministerial council meeting which begins there tomorrow. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Sezgin said that the issue of how the OECD countries could contribute to the solution of the economic problems in the world would be discussed at the meeting. He added that relations between industrialized and developing countries and especially energy and nutrition problems would also be discussed.

Ismet Sezgin also said that during his stay in Paris he would meet with the OECD finance ministers and discuss the aid they had promised to extend to the Turkish economy. Asked whether new economic measures would be taken soon, the finance minister said that nothing was being done nor would be done except for action in regard to the interest rate. He added that there would be no price hikes for cement or fuel oil.

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI ENVOY--Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received the new Iraqi envoy, Taha 'Aziz al-Habburi, today at 1100. Ambassador al-Habburi presented his credentials to the president with the usual ceremony. Acting Foreign Minister and State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun was also present at the ceremony. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 May 80 TA]

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OECD NATIONS AGREE ON TIGHT ECONOMIC CONTROLS

Results of First Session

OW040153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Paris June 3 KYODO--Japan and 23 other industrial nations agreed Tuesday to adopt a new international trade declaration condemning protectionism. The agreement was reached on the first-day of a two-day meeting of the ministerial council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The adoption of the new declaration, which replaces a 1974 trade pledge, will be formally announced in a joint communique to be issued Wednesday.

During Tuesday's session, foreign, economic and finance ministers of the 24 member nations also agreed to set up a system to regularly examine the member nations' trade policies. The first such examination will be conducted by the OECD Trade Policy Committee in the first half of 1981.

Discussions at the first-day session centered on economic relations between advanced and developing countries and OECD trade policy.

Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita stressed the importance of countering protectionist pressure, which has been mounting amid an uncertain global economic outlook. Japan fully supports the adoption of a new OECD trade declaration to insure freer international trade, he told the meeting.

Referring to the North-South issue, Okita said Japan would continue its efforts to improve its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing nations both in terms of quality and quantity.

Erkmen Speech

TA041228 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that the economic crises in the world could be eliminated through close cooperation to be established between developed and developing countries.

Addressing the OECD ministerial council meeting, which began in Paris yesterday. Erkmen explained that developing countries suffer most from economic crises. Pointing out that world trade is developing against the interests of developing countries, Erkmen said that the most important issue to be dealt with at this stage is the recycling of the petrodollars, which have accumulated in the banks located in areas of production. Erkmen proposed that these funds be used for investments to increase energy production via international financial organizations.

Noting that important responsibilities fall on developed as well as developing countries in overcoming the global economic crisis, Erkmen said that the measures to be taken by developing countries alone will not be sufficient for surmounting the problems and that it is essential that developed countries support the developing countries. He added that measures affecting the economic structure should also be taken in the long run to eliminate the economic crises in the world.

In his speech, the foreign minister said that the stability program, which was implemented by the Turkish Government in January, has attained its targets throughout the country and that there are already positive signs.

The OECD ministerial council meetings, which began in Paris yesterday, will end today with a meeting of the finance ministers of the 24 OECD member countries. The joint communique at the end of the meeting is expected to be issued today.

Joint Communique

OW050235 Tokyo Kyodo in English 0216 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Paris June 4 KYODO--Western industrialized nations agreed Wednesday to maintain tight monetary and fiscal policies to bring inflation under control.

A joint communique issued at the end of a two-day annual meeting of the ministerial council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said subjugation of inflation is the prerequisite to stable economic growth.

The communique said that ministers from the 24 OECD member nations, including Japan, agreed to continue to take demand-management policy as a short-term measure to overcome inflation. They also agreed efforts should be made to enhance industrial productivity and expand investments to reduce energy consumption as medium-term anti-inflation measures.

The joint communique said at the same time, however, that the nations which have been able to bring inflation under control to the satisfactory level should lose no time in easing credit controls. This was taken as indicating such nations as West Germany and Japan should enforce economic policies with greater flexibility to prevent occurrence of a global recession.

It also said the ministers agreed that advanced nations should exert efforts to increase imports from developing nations. In this connection, the joint communique appealed to international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and also to oil-producing nations to expand aid to developing countries.

Meanwhile, the OECD meeting adopted a new international trade declaration calling on the member nations to refrain from resorting to protectionsist measures.

The declaration, which replaces the trade pledge first introducted in 1974 and has since been extended annually, features regular examination of trade polices of the member nations. The examination will be conducted semiannually, starting in the first half of 1981, by the OECD Trade Committee.

After the conference, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said he stressed the importance during the meeting that all advanced nations increase savings for expansion of economic aid to developing nations. He said this is also important to revitalize economies of Western advanced countries.

SCHMIDT RECEIVES U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN

LD041914 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt received U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in Bonn tonight for a confidential talk. Brown stopped in Bonn on his return flight from the 2d day of talks of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Norway. Observers believe that the topics discussed were the Western modernization program for nuclear medium-range missiles, the current situation of the Atlantic Alliance and issues relating to the U.S. commitment in the Middle East.

On his way to Norway, Brown called on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He is not due to call at the West German Defense Ministry. He met Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel during the NATO talks in Norway for a bilateral exchange of views in which they primarily discussed technical questions concerning the deployment of future nuclear weapons.

Spokesman on Content of Talks

LD042056 Hamburg DPA in German 1951 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--In his talk with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn tonight, American Defense Secretary Harold Brown stressed the importance of the German contributions in the Atlantic Alliance to the military balance in Europe and to the strengthening of NATO's southeastern flank.

A government spokesman said that, during their 2-hour talk, the chancellor and Brown emphasized the need for a comprehensive strategy for a common Western policy in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

According to the Federal Press Office, Defense Minister Hans Apel took part in the talks. The most important topics were the recent meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Norway and the political and military situation in the Near and Middle East, as well as questions of the Atlantic Alliance and East-West relations in Europe.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW VISIT, EAST-WEST TALKS

DW041129 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Reporter Winfried Scharlau interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the feature "Panorama" program in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you will be going to Moscow on 30 June and it is being argued that talks are valuable in themselves. Does that mean you will be going to Moscow with small, minimum expectations?

[Answer] I would not like to weigh this, but I would strongly underscore what you have just said. The fact that there will be talks is valuable in itself. Since early this year, since international tensions increased, the Federal Government has acted with the aim of preventing talks from being disrupted. We have said that to our Western friends, and we have said it particularly to the Soviet Union.

I saw with great satisfaction that during the month of May, in Belgrade and later in Vienna, talks between West and East got going again, although hesitantly. Take, for example, the talk between Foreign Ministers Muskie and Gromyko in Vienna, or the talk between French President Giscard d'Estaing and the Soviet general secretary in Warsaw.

The German visit must be seen in this context. We are helping to make talks a normal occurrence again. Particularly in times of tension one must talk to each other and not past each other.

Certainly not merely friendly remarks will be exchanged, not only polite statements. We will speak clearly and plainly; we will not speak softly, but we will not put on airs either. We will report what our Western friends and allies think of the state of affairs, what we think of it and, in addition, we will continue bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

[Question] Will the course of your Moscow visit decide whether and when you will go to the GDR or do you see no connection between these two visits?

[Answer] I assume that we will be able to set the date for the visit during the summer. I finally expect it, and this is certainly Mr Honecker's idea also in this regard. Both of us, like many other governments in Eastern Europe, and also like many other governments in Western Europe, are interested in preventing increased international tensions from affecting our cooperation here in the center of Europe.

[Question] May one conclude from this that you will go in any case?

[Answer] I am completely available for such a meeting, and I assume Mr Honecker is also.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, the French president made his visit without coordinating with the Americans. What agreements have been made with the Allies in connection with your visit, particularly with the Americans? Or are they still to be made?

[Answer] Mr Scharlau, I do not want to share in the criticism of the French president which is implied in your question. As regards our visit, all our friends have known for quite some time about our intentions. Consultations with our Allies and friends are underway; they will culminate on the occasion of the meeting with President Carter, President Giscard d'Estaing, the British prime minister, and with the Italian, Canadian and Japanese prime ministers in Venice shortly before the end of this month.

[Question] The Federal Republic is one of the new European states boycotting the Olympic games. Isn't it possible that Mrs Thatcher acted much better by strongly agreeing with the American President, but only with words, while letting her sportsmen do what they wanted? They are going to go anyway. Could you not have also acted like Mrs Thatcher?

[Answer] I do not wish to criticize other governments here. Besides, the legal situation in England seems to me to be similar to the one we have in the FRG. Mrs Thatcher cannot prevent the British athletes from traveling if they wish to do so, and neither can the Federal Government keep the German athletes from going, nor had it wanted to do so. What we did was give advice, and we provided this advice very early in the year and quite clearly. At the same time it was also intended for the Soviet leadership when we said in the Bundestag that it is up to the Soviet Union to create conditions in Afghanistan which would make it possible for all nations to participate in the Olympic games in Moscow through their athletes. This was a few months ago, and so far nothing has changed in Afghanistan. Therefore, I found the decision of the German Olympic Committee appropriate and necessary.

[Question] The U.S. President is threatening Europe with a veto in the Security Council. A complicated issue is involved which would go beyond the framework of this interview. My question is, however, whether the threat from the United States doesn't testify to the disastrous state of European-American relations?

[Answer] For the third time I want to say, Mr Scharlau, that you will not induce me to criticize states allied with us and their governments in an interview over German television. Nor do I believe that the term "threat" is appropriate for a phrase which President Carter used in an interview a few days ago.

I have come to realize that he is still staking considerable hopes on the so-called Camp David process, meaning the negotiations between Egypt and Israel which, as it seems, have become deadlocked now over some questions pertaining particularly to the West Bank of the Jordan River, to Palestine, negotiations in which the United States participated as an author and continues to participate. On the other hand, many people in the world surely understand that we Europeans are watching some developments in this region with concern, for example, the settlement policy in Palestine. Surely we will not end up in a quarrel between Europeans and Americans over this issue.

[Question] In conclusion, a question of fundamental significance for domestic policy. Since the end of the week Bonn has been vehemently debating the question of where we will get the additional money we will have to pay into the EC coffers. Following the aid to Turkey and in addition to the costs caused by closing the arms gap this constitutes another burden. Can the Federal Government in the long run really continue to live with the current breakdown o shared revenues between the Federal Government and the Laender? Is this possible?

[Answer] In the long run it will be unable to do so. What you failed to mention was development aid: It would have to be added. The FRG, which in the course of the past decades has had to assume a great world economic and world political weight plus additional commitments, is organized internally in such a way that, as far as these commitments cost money, the bill must be exclusively footed by the federal budget. This will not be possible in the long run. Even now--we will be having a Cabinet meeting tomorrow--we are determined not to let the compromise negotiated in Brussels go up in smoke because we consider that a conflict within the European Community in the present world situation would be very harmful. But our problem is this: Before we give our approval we need to know how we propose to finance this compromise, and financing this compromise will saddle many people in our country with a certain sacrifice which, though not very heavy, will be quite tangible nevertheless.

VAN WELL TO VISIT MOSCOW 11 JUN TO PREPARE SCHMIDT VISIT

LD041334 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Foreign Ministry Secretary of State Guencher van Well will make the preparations in Moscow 12 June for the planned visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the Soviet Union from 30 June through 1 July. This date was confirmed today by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn. Van Well will be travelling to the Soviet capital on 11 June. The Foreign Ministry spokesman did not state who the FRG secretary of state will meet in Moscow. It can be assumed, however, that the meeting will take place at an "appropriately high level."

CABINET ADOPTS FORMULA TO FINANCE ADDITIONAL EC BURDENS

LD041930 Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government proposes to finance the additional burdens resulting from the Brussels compromise on contributions to the EC by raising taxes from 1981 unless the federal states help share the cost.

This was the formula adopted by the Federal Cabinet today after a 10-hour, obviously hard tussle, to facilitate Bonn's approval of the EC compromise reached in Brussels. A final decision on how to finance the extra expenditure totaling DM2.5 billion has thus been deferred. This postponement was possible since the Federal Republic in 1980 need only provide between DM600 million and DM700 million for the compromise, an amount already earmarked.

According to reliable information the Federal Government believes that consumption taxes will have to be raised in 1981 unless the federal states allow the federation a larger share in the turnover tax yield. Taxes may be raised on tobacco and spirits; the petroleum tax may be raised. This would hit motorists by way of higher petrol prices. In view of this situation the Federal Government is said to be prepared for extremely difficult negotiations with the federal states. It is believed that it has been decided not to make expenditure cuts, which had originally been considered.

Spokesman Comments

LD041119 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Republic's strained financial situation has been delaying today the Federal Government's intended official approval of the compromise worked out in Brussels on easing Britain's financial burden. In an intermediary report on the full day's Cabinet consultations, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said that the Federal Government's basic attitude to the contribution compromise is "positive."

According to Boelling, the Cabinet affirmed that the additional burden of about DM2.6 billion on the federal budget needed to finance the compromise should not be met by increasing net borrowing, and the tax package should also remain unaffected. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer had described this the "cornerstone" for the necessary financial decisions. Federal citizens, however, will possibly have to accept increases in some consumer taxes if it is not possible to fully cover the additional burdens with savings. Apparently the finance minister also raised this possibly in his financing proposals.

According to Boelling the Federal Cabinet's debate on European policy was ruled by the thought that a "united Europe, capable of action, is an indispensable condition for balance in the world." In order to be able to act, however, solidarity in financial management is also necessary. The sacrifices demanded of the Federal Republic for Europe should not be underestimated by any of the partners.

The importance of the Cabinet consultations today was underlined by the fact that the federal chancellor cancelled engagements originally scheduled for the afternoon and the federal finance minister had his state secretary for budget affairs represent him at the joint session of the Finance Planning Council of the federation, laender and districts.

Public 'Sacrifices' Expected

DW041049 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Jun 80 pp 1,3

[Peter Gilles article: "German Sacrifices for Europe: Will Taxes Be Hiked?"]

[Text] Bonn--The EC financing compromise "will in any case demand sacrifices from the Federal Republic of Germany and its citizens." This statement by the SPD Presidium is being interpreted in Bonn to mean that not only certain expenditures by the state will be cut, but that tax increases will also be envisaged for a later time.

In an unusually long conference lasting 3 hours, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer worked out the outline for today's Cabinet meeting. In addition to this round of ministers the chancellor has invited the chairman and finance experts of the two coalition factions to attend. What is at stake is to raise DM2.6 billion for the EC for the years 1980 and 1981. Since Matthoefer can fall back on a "latent reserve" of roughly DM600 or DM700 million, what remains to be covered is a gap of between DM500 and DM600 million. In the chancellor's opinion, this raises "serious problems."

After the delibertaions of the SPD Presidium and the dialogue between the chancellor and the finance minister, the following outline emerges today's Cabinet meeting:

In the 1980 budget the government in no case wants to increase new debts. They are supposed to be kept at a level of about DM24 billion.

The 1981 tax alleviations are also taboo for the SPD. At any rate the Christmas bonus this year will be increased from DM400 to DM600 and wage taxes will be somewhat decresed next year. It is concluded in Bonn from the fact that the SPD Presidium declared only the tax part as indispensable that the other parts of the tax package can be discussed due to the difficulties in financing expenditures. It was originally planned to grant more subsidies to families with children in 1981.

The Federal Government wants to use the financial difficulties to take back some parts of the tax cake from the laender. In 1981 a new distribution system of turnover tax revenues is due between the Federal Government and the laender. The government obviously sees a chance to implement, at least in part, its old wish concerning redistribution.

The rumors recently denied by Matthoefer that in 1981 or later an increase in consumer taxes will be due (turnover, tobacco or alcohol taxes) are thus being revived again. Since the German value added tax is low by European standards, a clear "European connection" can be established between European solidarity and sacrifices by the people.

The chancellor and the finance minister agreed that the Cabinet discussions ought to also include the 1981 budget. With regard to the planned new debts of DM27 billion next year, a finance gap of about DM10 billion can be seen even today.

Quarrels between the SPD and the FDP also took place yeserday. FDP Secretary General Verheugen warned against "creating an anti-European mood in the Federal Republic." The consequence would be an anti-German mood in Europe.

European policy will be a main issue at the forthcoming SPD congress, said panty Chairman Willy Brandt yeserday. His party will point out that it backs Europe not merely for economic reasons, but because of the political situation. Brandt called parts of the agricultural policy an "absurdity" ["aberwitz"].

Matthoefer Press Conference

LD050956 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--At a press conference in Bonn today, Federal Finance Minister Matthoefer confirmed the decision taken by the Federal Government yeserday to raise taxes on fuel oils and liquor unless the federal states assist the Federal Government in financing the additional burden resulting from the compromise on the reduction of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget. Matthoefer explained that the Cabinet, having considered the matter, agreed to the Brussels compromise and thus at the same time cleared the way for raising agricultural prices.

To finance the costs facing the government in 1981 of about DM1.8 billion tax on gasoline would have to be raised by 3 pfennig a liter and for diesel fuel by 2 pfennig a liter. The tax of liquor is due to go up by DM200 per hectoliter. This would add pfennig to a bottle of grain liquor or whiskey.

Hoefele, the financial affairs spokesman for the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group, said that this decision merely "concealed the disintegration of public finance." The shifting of debts to and from the central government and the federal states did not solve anything.

Concerning Europe, Matthoefer said "in this difficult phase of world history Europe should not hamper its leading role with a quarrel about finance". He reemphasized that there would be no additional net borrowing either in 1980 or 1981 and that the tax package would be kept intact.

GENSCHER SUPPORTS REVIVAL OF EEC DIALOGUE WITH ARABS

DW041033 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Correspondent report signed Co.: "European Community Is Supposed To Revive Dialogue With Arabs"]

[Text] Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher definitely supports the idea that the European-Arab dialogue ought to be revived. It will probably be decided at the European summit meeting in Venice on 12 and 13 June that talks are to be initiated as soon as possible between the presidency of the European Community and the presidency of the Arab League. The idea is to generally promote cooperation with the Arabs. The partners of the European Community are in a hurry in this respect because PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat will take over the presidency of the Arab League in September. In order not to upgrade him, the talk between the presidents is supposed to take place at an earlier date.

European Community experts are at work at present in Rome on a Middle Eastern position paper, on the orders of the government chiefs, which will support the Palestinians' right to self-determination. According to Bonn information, it is not yet absolutely certain whether this will become a formal Middle Eastern statement by the government chiefs.

STOBBE COMMENTS ON MEETINGS WITH MUSKIE, WALDHEIM

LD041900 Hamburg DPA in German 1804 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe, following his political talks in the United States, expressed hope that the prospects for the urgently needed intensification of the Washington-Moscow dialogue could be improved before long.

Stobbe today returned to Berlin from a 10-day visit to the United States where he met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, as well as representatives of the State Department and House of Representatives. Stobbe said that in these talks he stressed the need for the United States and its partners in Western Europe to arrive at a joint political strategy to solve the Middle East crises. He said that no doubt should exist that all partners in the Alliance are prepared to jointly shoulder possible burdens. Nor should there be any doubt "that we wish to preserve and consolidate the results of detente from which our city has profited so much."

ZIMBABWEAN TRANSPORT MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BONN

LD041632 Hamburg DPA in German 1944 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government has reiterated its interests in economic and political cooperation with Zimbabwe.

In a conversation with Ernest Kadungure, minister of transport and power of Zimbabwe, in Bonn today, the state secretary in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Hans Werner Lautenschlager, expressed the expectation that the peaceful solution of problems in Zimbabwe would positively influence developments in other areas of southern Africa.

Kadungure is the first Cabinet member of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's new government to visit Bonn.

FINANCE MINISTER PREDICTS DECLINE IN PRICE RISES RATE

LD301756 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Summary] In the opinion of Finance Minister Matthoefer, price rises in the FRG of 6.1 percent in May have now reached their peak. He told journalists in Berlin today that the rate would fall to 5.5 per cent at the end of this year. The high rate of 6.1 per cent is essentially due to the increase in crude oil prices.

BRIEFS

HUNGARY CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION--Bonn--The Federal Republic and Hungary intend to cooperate more closely in the field of construction. At the close of a 4-day official visit by the Hungarian minister of construction and urban development, Abraham Kalman, the Federal Construction Ministry today stated that a protocol-note to this effect was signed by the regional planning, housing and city planning minister, Dieter Haack and his Hungarian guest. The ministry stated that there was agreement that the best form of cooperation was the development of direct relations between the organizations and enterprises. Further development of relations in the field of energy-saving, insulating materials and building maintenance was sought. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 2 Jun 80 LD]

GISCARD, NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON MEET ON NEW HEBRIDES, EEC

NC041630 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Paris, June 4 (AFP)--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon today met French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the question of New Zealand's sheepmeat trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) and on the insurrection in the New Hebrides.

He said, during his 45-minute talks with the French leader, that he thought Jimmy Stevens, the leader of the New Hebrides insurrection, had appeared to want independence but would probably be satisfied with concessions from the government. "We don't want to get involved in the New Hebrides," Mr Muldoon said. "I would be hopeful that it would all settle down." He described the New Hebrides situation as an issue of direct interest to both France and New Zealand.

On the question of New Zealand's sheepmeat trade, he said the French president was "extremely sympathetic" to the problems of the New Zealand lamb trade. "I would have to say I was encouraged by the views of the French president," said Mr Muldoon.

He said, however, that he would characterize EEC-New Zealand trade relations as "restrictive" unless there were certain safeguards accompanying EEC farm policy.

Asked what action New Zealand could take if its trade were jeopardised with the EEC, he said New Zealand would not retaliate but would seek a review within the OECD (Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development). Mr Muldoon said the OECD yesterday decided to institute a new "mechanism of review" that could be used by New Zealand.

Any agreement between the EEC and New Zealand would have to make adjustments for Greece's entry into the Common Market, he added. Greece currently takes about 15,000 tons a year of sheepmeat from New Zealand, Britain 240,000 tons, and the other EEC countries several thousand tons each. He described the amount to other EEC countries as "not great".

New Zealand officials were to leave for Brussels today for negotiations over the sheepmeat question with the EEC Commission, tomorrow and Friday.

Mr Muldoon, who arrived here Monday, left today for an official visit to Switzerland.

ARGENTINE ECONOMY MINISTER ON AIMS OF PARIS VISIT

LD040857 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jun 80 p 8

[Irene Jarry interview in Paris with Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz: "Investments in Our Country Should Interest the French"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, who is now making an important European tour, has just stopped in Paris for 2 days and was received by President Giscard d'Estaing. He also had talks with Raymond Barre, several ministers and representatives of the National Council of French Employers.

During an interview for LE FIGARO, Mr Martinez de Hoz, who has been in charge of the Argentine economy since the March 1976 military coup, explained the reasons for his visit. "I came," he stated, "to assess our economic relations with a view to developing them. I have also come to explain the Argentine economic program, now entering its 5th year."

Concurrently with its economic offensive in Europe, Argentina has launched an economic and political offensive in several other spheres, first and foremost with respect to Brazil, whose recent rapprochement with Argentina was called by the minister a "historic event." "We are two neighboring countries," he explained, "whose economies are complementary, and our agreements should lead to a great increase in our economic power. I believe that any foreign country which has economic relations with Argentina and Brazil will benefit from it all, because it will be able to deal with a new economic area which did not exist in the past."

This new economic area--which represents almost all Latin American industry--is causing the United States concern. An increase in exchanges with the Soviet Union is another cause of Washington's concern.

Finally, last Saturday, with a view to "restoring the political balance," General Videla left for China, where he will stay from 5 through 9 June. Such a visit is "only natural," Jose Martinez de Hoz stated.

As a result of a rehabilitation policy energetically pursued by its economy minister, Argentina, which was in a state of financial collapse in 1976, has again become an interesting market toward which many capitals, including Paris, are turning their eyes.

CABINET APPROVES MILITARY COOPERATION PACT WITH MAURITIUS

AB041416 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 4 (AFP)--The French Cabinet today approved an agreement for military cooperation between France and the island nation of Mauritius. The agreement sets the terms for French military personnel to train Mauritians for a unit similar to the French gendarmerie. The Cabinet also approved an educational agreement between France and Nigeria.

LE MATIN DISPLEASED WITH EC PAYMENTS SETTLEMENT

LD040931 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 May-1 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Europe: The Price of an Agreement"]

[Text] Here is an agreement which is costing Britain's European partners dearly, especially France. Dear in money, but also in principles. There could of course be no question of the European Community budget falling into deficity in any long-term way; so the other eight national treasuries will have to provide the 15 billion which is not going to be demanded from Britain. According to preliminary assessments, the gift made to Margaret Thatcher in Brussels the other night will cost French taxpayers Fr4 billion at the very least between now and the end of 1982.

But that is not the most important point. The most important point is that this dispute with London has struck a blow at the very foundation of Green Europe and the financial settlement on which the founder countries of the Common Market decided on 14 January 1962, when there were still only six of them. The other night the French and Germans agreed, to avoid any further shopkeeper-type squabbling, to review the system established 18 years ago. Green Europe of the 1962 type is based on the principle of preferential treatment for the Community. That is to say, the six founder countries committed themselves as a priority to feeding their peoples with what they themselves and their partners produce. To force themselves to respect this discipline, they bound themselves by a mechanism of financial solidarity. A member state is free to buy food elsewhere, but in that case it must give the Community any saving it makes by procuring foodstuffs at a lower price on the world market.

Britain continues to buy food from Commonwealth countries. It is therefore not surprising that it makes a very high contribution to the joint budget. It is the price paid for the system which it accepted by joining the Common Market. If the Community countries decided, in the light of what has just happened, to change the automatic procedures envisaged in their 1962 financial settlement and thus to break or reduce this financial solidarity, they would change the very nature of their original handiwork. They would bring it more into line with the wishes London has always expressed, especially during the debates which preceded the signing of the Rome Treaty. Historically it would be a turning point.

Margaret Thatcher's "diplomacy of persistence" has therefore paid off. And time has been on her side. In Dublin last November, Valery Giscard d'Estaing proposed "cancellation" of Fr3 billion of her debt to the Community budget. In Luxembourg a month ago we were ready to go as far as 10 billion over 2 years. Margaret Thatcher said no. The result is that it will be 15 billion over 3 years. And in exchange the Iron Lady will have to accept a rise in European agricultural prices on Monday.

Because France was in the forefront of this quarrel while the other member states remained prudent spectators, the other night's agreement takes on the appearance of a diplomatic rout. It is not easy to negotiate with a country which does not want to leave a club or respect its rules. It is not easy, either, to maneuver when the knife of the presidential election is at our throat and when by hesitating too much there is a danger of losing the rural voters.

MAJORITY PARTIES' DEFENSE DOCTRINES DIFFER ON 'ESSENTIAL POINTS'

LD041251 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 80 pp 1, 9

[Jaques Isnard article: "The Battle"]

[Text] Points of agreement will outweigh differences of opinion. That was what Union for French Democracy [UDF] general representative Michel Pinton felt able to predict last week when asked to compare in advance his party's defense doctrine with what the Rally for the Republic's [RPR]--the other majority party--ideas were thought to be. Now that Jacques Chirac's party's thinking is known, it has to be admitted that the two political parties are not totally in agreement on many essential points, such as nuclear deterrence and the draft.

The RPR's 1980 ideas apparently adhere to the line of the directives which General de Gaulle's Armed Forces Minister Pierre Messmer gave to the chiefs of staff under the seal "confidential--defense" between December 1967 and November 1968 and also closely follow the orthodox line of the National Defense White Paper which Michel Debre, minister of state for national defense under Georges Pompidou, drew up in 1972 and 1973.

The UDF committee's suggestions approved by the Executive Bureau, however, show not just an evolution but a real change of course toward giving defense thinking a more Atlantic and European tone. The UDF is in favor of some proliferation of tactical nuclear armaments and thinks that the more flexible ideas of "graduated deterrence" give full weight to combat preparations since they accept the prospect that "an armed aggression would not necessarily spark off an immediate strategic response." The RPR replies strongly to this that the tactical nuclear weapons are not battlefield weapons but weapons linked to the massive reprisal strategic forces, being used before the latter.

The divorce between the two parties cannot be clearer and in practice, to quote just one example, this difference of opinion is reflected in the fact that the UDF advocate French possession of the neutron bomb while the RPR expresses serious reservations and does not regard this "battlefield" weapon as a priority.

Therefore 4 years, almost to the day, since the head of state's speech in June 1976 to the students of the Institute of Higher National Defense Studies, it is still the consequences of the president's introduction of the idea of "forward battle" into French defense concepts which are causing the clash between advocates and opponents of updating the official doctrine.

On that occasion Giscard d'Estaing had pointed out that the organization of any defense system should be designed to give battle and that there could only be one battle arena right from the start of hostilities since there would not be two different areas--one between Czechoslovakia and the Rhine in which the conflict would take place from which the French forces would be miraculously excluded and the other, the national territory, which would remain peaceful amid the general turmoil. By advocating strengthening ties with the Allies and removing all doubts on France's relations with NATO, the UDF has followed this line to its logical conclusion.

The RPR, however, continues to stick to its positions: Being faithful to its Alliance partners, France's "interest is to speed up escalation on the nuclear ladder so as not to prolong conventional operations on its territory or that of our allies--operations which would, moreover, stand a good chance of sounding our defeat given the disproportion of the forces present." At General de Gaulle's bidding, this was what the armed forces minister wrote in 1967-1968 when he asked the French units, in view of an unfavorable balance of forces in Europe, "not to fight a decisive or prolonged battle" but to force an aggressor to commit himself still further and expose himself, if necessary, to so-called "absolute deterrence" nuclear reprisals.

This difference of opinion on deterrence, its methods and field of application also explains why the two majority parties do not have the same views of the organization and missions of conscription. Indeed, since the battle concept restores preeminence to the ground forces in the defense system, the UDF only wants to make minor alterations in the conscript army and the 1-year term of military service. The RPR, on the other hand, which regards the ground forces as a "support" for the deterrent and even as merely complementary forces, is proposing a "vital adaptation of army units, in numbers and armaments, with the recruitment of volunteers for mobile technical weapons and with the mobilization of the contingent--during a 4-month service period followed by periods of recall--or the training of reservists on the spot for the territory's regional forces.

This is probably the RPR's most original contribution to current thinking on the defense system and is reminiscent of Col Charles de Gaulle's proposals in his book "Vers l'Armer de Metier" [Toward a Professional Army].

Despite the gap between it and the UDF, Mr Chirac's party is anxious to stress that "France has pursued its defense policy with a continuity which changes of president and Parliament have not deflected from its goal." This is one way of accusing of heresy the party which claims to be the head of state's "backing force."

MICHEL JOBERT CRITICIZES CURRENT DEFENSE PLANS, OFFERS OPTIONS

LD041523 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 May-1 Jun 80 p 12

[Article by former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert: "For a Chinese-Style Defense"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Let us organize our defense like the Chinese, let us prepare for transferring our cities to rural areas to withstand nuclear blackmail and let us reduce the duration of the draft--these are the guidelines for the new defense which Michel Jobert would like to see organized. This is a far cry from the Atlanticist rapprochement and from the "forward battle" advocated by the Giscardians in their recent report.

Facts, like thoughts, run fast. All the same, it would be necessary to be aware of the acceleration of the former. Any brandishing of records is of interest only because of its inspiration and inspirers. Why not look at things more closely? This also applies to the report prepared by the Union for French Democracy [UDF]--a party supporting the president unwaveringly--which would ultimately lead to the French Armed Forces again being put under American control.

Three new elements mark changes in the strategic situation with which France is now confronted:

An increase in Soviet nuclear power speeded up by a very big effort in the passive defense sphere, including a systematic evacuation of cities which are the main targets for nuclear arms;

An improvement in the accuracy of Soviet missiles, which is now thought sufficient to undermine the credibility of the huge "Minuteman" arsenal. If the United States is no longer certain of its missiles' survival, what future can we see for our 18 wretched Albion Plateau missiles?

And an increasingly apparent deterioration in the training conditions and potential of the three branches of France's Armed Forces, which are giving way under the weight of a manpower which has become useless as a result. Naturally, in order to improve the situation, the easiest solution is being sought--the number of draftees is being reduced. Last year, one-third of all draftees did not do their national service (and not one-fourth as it was complacently announced following some juggling with the available figures).

What are France's military priorities as can be reasonably determined on the basis of the threats hanging over our country? Let us look at them in decreasing order of importance.

The strategic nuclear risk remains the main risk. A sudden and massive nuclear attack in Europe is the hypothesis most often mentioned by the U.S. and Soviet general staffs. Looking at the matter from this viewpoint, it should be obvious to all--which, unfortunately is not the case--that Albion Plateau missiles and missile-launching nuclear submarines (SNLE), whether in dry dock or resting off Ile Longue--which would never have enough time to leave Brest Harbor, which would become a dangerous trap for our own submarines--would become prime targets. As for any remaining arms--48 missiles if we are lucky and 16 if some misfortune befalls one of our SNLE's just at the moment when only two of them are on the high seas--how effective will they be against Soviet cities evacuated beforehand?

Nuclear blackmail is the second risk. Since France has adequate arms to deter any direct action, the best thing will be to make it forego the use of its arms on its own volition. The adversary's nuclear blackmail will be the more effective because he will be in a favorable situation: His cities will have been evacuated while our urban centers will remain perfect targets, inhabited by a panic-stricken mob prepared to surrender on any terms.

Steps should be taken with such a possibility in mind. Is there any solution available other than the solution adopted by the Soviet Union and China and intensely studied by the United States, namely, the adoption of a plan for evacuating cities and sustaining a population more widely scattered throughout the country, thus insuring that an effective in-depth defense organization would be able to fulfill its true role?

The risk of a conventional conflict ranks only third, and yet according to present budget commitments it appears to rank first. [paragrapg continues]

And even then, unless effectiveness is ensured, who can believe that the wretched draftees, as they are organized now, could stop any commandos thrown against our country's vital installations? Money is being squandered in the present state of unpreparedness and the public is being hoodwinked. The situation in which the nation has found itself can only encourage any adversary to launch sudden strike operations which would be bound to succeed.

On the basis of these few data you can easily outline a coherent defense organization. There is no coherence in any sphere of armaments: The aim is to considerably increase our nuclear potential by broadly developing the systems which seem most effective. This implies that the variety of nuclear weapons should be reduced as a priority. There is a plethora of types of nuclear weapon! To humor the general staffs at least four types of weapons carried by aircraft have been allowed to be developed: the bombs which the Mirage IV's carry, the tactical missiles carried by the Jaguars, and soon the ASMP [presumably medium-range air-to-surface missiles] missiles and the naval air service weapons. There are also the S-3 missiles, the Pluton missiles and the replacements already being planned for them, the Hades missiles and the mobile strategic missiles whose forthcoming appearance has been announced! This is far too many. A deterrent policy is only credible if it is given strong lines which make it clear. Too much flexibility saps its strength.

These systems, which have to be mobile to be less vulnerable are: The ballistic nuclear missiles carried by nuclear submarines. Their number should be increased--doubled--to counter the growth of the enemy defense system and the loss of their effectiveness.

Mobile strategic missiles, but on a different scale from government statements. This is not a complementary system but a system comprising several hundred missiles which can be used either as a strategic system or even as a tactical weapon. Giving several missions to one system means that enough units can be produced and that it can be made into an effective weapon.

With regard to manpower: We must put an end to an army comprising big batallions--this is yesterday's army which is being artificially maintained and for which the nation makes a considerable, wasted effort. It should be replaced by an organization having two levels:

A professional army designed primarily to serve and protect the deterrent force. Its component parts will have been balanced, the navy will have been nuclearized and rendered mobile and the air force, with considerably reduced missions, restored to suitable tasks. The ground forces should also be reduced and their design completely revised.

The contingent which is used in the operational defense of the territory, planning the population's reception, resistance to blackmail and the defense of a neighborhood familiar to it. It would carry out a reorganized and short military service (it cannot be longer than 4 months if the whole contingent, aside from excepted cases, is to be drafted). This short period would be spent in small units far from the cities; training would be intensive: life tough, a great deal of marching, very little motorized transport, becoming acquainted with the territory. Its "defense" would be rehearsed. The scenarios, leaders, weapons and organizational bases would be known and these form the links in the chain of national protection. The contingent would remain operational on the spot for a long time. They would learn things and get to know each other.

Today everything is theoretical and distant and certainly corresponds to what will not happen or what would be useless if war were to return to our territory. For 6 years we have gone from approximations to about-faces, from vacillation to subtlety and, in this sphere as in many others, the country hardly knows what is expected of it or on what and on whom it can rely. The recent UDF report is curiously reminiscent of old dreams of a war game played under the wing of the great American eagle.

IRAQI GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMBASSY ATTACK

LD041550 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1530 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Iraqi mujahidin in Beirut, the group opposing the Baghdad government, has claimed responsibility for this morning's attack against the Iraqi Embassy in Rome.

NEW TERRORIST GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR MILAN BOMBING

AU031715 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Milan, June 3 (ANSA)--A group calling itself "Comrades Organized in Partisan Nuclei" claimed responsibility for today's dawn bomb attack against Milan police headquarters.

No one was injured but damage was substantial after a pick-up truck loaded with explosives blew up near the police building. All the cars parked nearby were destroyed or seriously damaged.

An anonymous telephone tipster told the Milan ANSA office that the explosion was the work of the "Organized Comrades", the first time this organization has identified itself.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON DONAT-CATTIN ISSUE, ELECTIONS

AU040859 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Rome June 4, (ANSA)--The increasingly bitter campaign in Italy leading up to the June 8 and 9 vote for new regional, provincial and municipal councils up and down the peninsula remains centered on the issue of Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga's credibility in the wake of the Donat-Cattin affair.

Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, whose party is gathering signatures in Parliament to ensure public debate on allegations that Cossiga aided and abetted the escape of a suspected terrorist, told a national television audience last night that the full truth of the matter must be sought through all means of enquiry possible. He added that this search for the truth must be conducted also to combat the widespread lack of confidence in democrat institutions.

At the center of the explosive issue are the statements gathered by police from an imprisoned terrorist who alleged that the prime minister tipped off Carlo Donat-Cattin, the deputy secretary of his own Christian Democrat Party [DC], so that Donat-Cattin's 28 year-old son, Marco, could escape capture. Marco Donat-Cattin is sought by police as a member of the Front Line urban guerrilla organization, the second most powerful in Italy after the Red Brigades, and in connection with a number of political slayings as well. He dropped out of sight over two years ago and a warrant for his arrest was signed last month. On Saturday, a parliamentary commission shelved the case by a simple majority (eleven votes to nine) of its twenty members on the grounds that the allegations against the prime minister were "manifestly unfounded".

The Communist Party is now spearheading a drive virtually certain to garner the 313 signatures of members of Parliament required to reopen the case for full parliamentary debate.

In his question and answer session with newsmen before the cameras last night, Berlinguer strongly reaffirmed that "continuing with this government is risky" and went on to call for replacing Cossiga's Christian Democrat-Socialist-Republican party coalition with a cabinet which includes Communist representation. "If this is not possible, we can imagine governments without our participation, even with the Communist Party still in the opposition, so long as they are less damaging for the country", the Communist Party secretary said.

Berlinguer then levelled a series of charges that the current Cabinet is "living day to day" and "doing nothing to combat inflation" and "doing nothing to halt the decline in production, for the unemployed and for the regions of the nation's south". According to the Communist Party leader, Italian foreign policy consists of "an alignment with the United States" and the "endorsement" of new American initiatives connected to the American hostages held in Iran, "as demonstrated by the cases concerning the Olympics and the sanctions".

The secretary of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, addressing a rally in Florence yesterday, declared that "attempts are being made with all means available to throw out the government which was just formed", in connection to the Donat-Cattin affair. The Socialist secretary then warned that the course of action adopted by the Communist Party involves the risk of creating even bigger problems.

Turning to his own party, Craxi told the Tuscan voters that the Socialists are directly committed in the current government to guaranteeing a framework of stability and governability and are consistently maintaining the responsibilities they have undertaken. According to the head of Italy's third party, trailing the Christian Democrats and Communists by several percentage points, the outcome of the ballots which will be cast over 43 million voters next week is extremely difficult to predict at present.

Giuseppe Bartolomei, the Christian Democrat floor leader in the Senate, argued yesterday that "the ruthlessness and violence of the Communist attitude" is bringing out the real political nature of the major opposition party which is, in the words of the DC spokesman, "on the ropes". Speaking to a rally in the north-central province of Arezzo, the Senate whip declared that the Communists are now adopting all possible means to "distract public opinion in a bid not so much to recover consensus as to make the DC lose".

The Christian Democrat speaker of the Senate, Amintore Fanfani, told a gathering in Rome yesterday that next week's vote should lead to returns "urging the government to go ahead and implement the platform approved by Parliament". This platform, Fanfani said, "requires the government to defend the nation's democratic security against any assault and commits it to economic recovery despite inflation, to facilitate the development process of the European Community and to take part in and become involved in a new dialogue between the powers and with the superpowers to dispel the dark clouds gathering and bring hopes of peace back to the world. These are the reasons", the Senate speaker affirmed, "which caused the secretaries of the three majority parties to confirm their esteem and confidence in the prime minister yesterday, for continuing the mandate he has received with the correctness and commitment testified to by the services he has rendered the country".

MINISTER VIEWS TRADE RELATIONS WITH ARABS, OTHERS

LD041427 Rome AVANTI in Italian 23 May 80 pp 1, 16

[Danilo Ghillani interview with Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca; date, place not given: "Italian Trade Looks to Opposite Shore of Mediterranean"]

[Excerpts] [Question] There are both external and domestic difficulties. Let us begin with the former: What do you plan to do to help surmount them?

[Answer] As far as international tensions are concerned, I would state first that such problems on the whole are beyond my sphere of competence and are the responsibility of the government as a whole. My particular viewpoint--on which I intend to base all my activity--is as follows: International economic relations must not automatically follow the emergence of tensions on the political plane.

Let us be clear: This does not imply following the principle that "business is business," but means that I consider it necessary to make every effort to maintain (even in the case of a thin thread, as with Iran) and if possible develop trade relations which, it should be remembered, are also reflected in better relations among countries, the enrichment of human, technical and cultural experiences. The weakening of economic relations brings with it material damage to both parties involved and makes it more difficult to resolve the political causes of the tensions.

Energy requirements and the means for meeting them: This too is a commercial problem with a major political aspect. Our major suppliers are and will long remain the Arab countries. Well, I believe that Italy's--and more generally Europe's--problem is no longer to regard relations with the Arab world purely from a trade viewpoint, but to manage to establish full political relations, recognizing the Arab countries as protagonists of modern history, respecting their national objectives and cooperating in resolving their economic and also political problems, the foremost of which is the creation of an autonomous Palestinian state. Under such conditions the assertion that Italy can become a bridge between Europe and the Arab world is no longer ritualistic or rhetorical but can become a reality, thus assigning to our country a highly important political role on the international scene.

Very briefly, I would say that while Britain is setting its sights on its "special relationship" with the United States, France is playing the role of "heretic" of the Atlantic Alliance and Germany maintains its leadership of the Ostpolitik, Italy could in fact take on this essential role in relations with the Arab world. Furthermore, in this field, Italy would not be improvising a policy for the sake of temporary interests, because for some time it has had no cause for concern in this connection. This is the attitude with which I approached the contacts that I have had with many representatives of the Arab world, especially with my counterparts in Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and I believe that I found full agreement with them.

Last, with regard to the effects stemming from our membership of the European Monetary System [EMS], I believe that our experience in this initial period has been fairly positive. As our party rightly maintains, it is now a matter of pursuing a policy of change based on small adjustments, which do not involve changes in the central EMS exchange rate.

[Question] What do you think of the decision to impose sanctions on Iran?

[Answer] I have stated publicly that I would have favored postponing the sanctions slightly, which would have facilitated the action of the moderate forces in that country and also made it easier for the new Iranian parliament to decide to release the U.S. hostages. This argument is no longer topical, though Britain's decisions have again reopened the polemic on the issue.

I would therefore like to make a slight diversion and express a deep worry. It seems to me that in its international relations, both political and commercial, Italy is in danger of pursuing a weak and at the same time contradictory line of conduct, with the result that it is being accused in certain circles of being "lukewarm" with regard to Atlanticism and Europeanism, while in its specific options it is in danger of behaving like a "teacher's pet" and being more royalist than the king. I believe the clearest example is in relations with the USSR. Following the Soviet aggression in Iran, Italy decidedly "cooled" economic relations with the Soviets by blocking lines of credit, thus harming our own businesses, while France and Germany, apart from declarations of steadfastness, have reactivated their trade relations with the USSR, albeit in different forms.

PCI QUESTIONS 'BLOCKING' OF USSR TRADE

LD041415 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 29 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "PCI Asks Government: Why Has Italian-USSR Trade Been Blocked?"]

[Text] Rome--Comrades Gerardo Chiaromonte and Paolo Bufalini have presented a question for verbal answer to the prime minister, the foreign minister and the foreign trade minister asking "what obstacles have obstructed and are obstructing the renewal of lines of credit to Italian industrial concerns which have signed or plan to sign contracts of various kinds with the Soviet Union; for information on the factors and circumstances behind the attitudes and decision which led to the block on these credits, which is seriously damaging the national economy and threatening to exclude Italy from the development of economic relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union for which all the other European countries, especially the governments of the French Republic and the FRG, have been working actively, even in recent weeks; and last, whether the danger of a halt in economic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union is within the scope of the government's general foreign policy lines, and if so, why."

BERLINGUER BLAMES BOTH SIDES FOR WORLD TENSION

LD031201 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Ugo Baduel report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 23 May speech in Bologna: "Inspiring Bologna Rally"]

[Excerpts] Bologna--The new generations are asking themselves serious questions concerning the major problems of our time. They are the questions of peace and war, freedom, democracy, a new kind of social organization, a new quality of life. These were the topics discussed by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer Friday evening in Bologna's Piazza Maggiore, a square crammed full of boys and girls, young workers and students in the best Bolognese tradition--despite the rain.

Today, as a secular and non-Fideist [18th century philosophical movement] party, we are not heralding to young people the "magnificent and progressive future" of Italy, Europe and the world. Ours is not a concept of a continuous evolution toward progress, well-being and peace. It was, Berlinguer said, the view of the 18th century illuminists, the 19th century positivists and reformists throughout the ages. We have a more dramatic and dialectical view of historical development--a development composed of conflicts, advances and retreats. Therefore, looking at the situation reached in human history and the threatening trends emerging in international life, we now by no means exclude the possibility of mankind's regression or indeed extinction. This would indeed be the fate of human civilization in the event of a conflict fought with the atomic and nuclear weapons whose destructive power is incomparably greater than the weapons of the past. It is well known that the atomic and nuclear weapons already built and tested are sufficient to destroy our planet seven times over.

But who could want that? Berlinguer asked. Here too there is a new element with respect to the past. It is difficult now--and I would not like to do so--to identify any state or government that has such an intention. But if this is the case, and if it is nevertheless true that a general conflict fought with nuclear or atomic weapons is a possibility, then this means that the causes which could lead to such an outcome must be sought in the very course which interstate relations are taking, in the effects of the policy pursued by some of these states and, last, in the connections between these two elements.

Comrade Berlinguer pointed to three specific factors in a risk that could become "incalculable":

1--The increasingly unbalanced and, rightly, less and less accepted relationship between the world's South, that is, the vast areas of underdevelopment and backwardness, famine and drought which do not want to remain as they are, and the world's North, that is, the industrially developed, high-income areas which still do not realize that this imbalance will cause increasing heat unless its underlying causes are corrected.

2--The almost unbridled pace reached and being maintained by the arms race in which, moreover, the weapons, although highly sophisticated--and sometimes for that very reason --did not rule out the possibility of errors and accidents.

3--The growing rivalry and opposition in recent times between the United States and the USSR. This has led to the general exacerbation of international tension and therefore also to increasing difficulties in tackling the problems of the North-South imbalance and the problems connected with the need to restrain the arms race.

None of the problems, Berlinguer added, can be resolved without reestablishing a climate of detente and in particular positive relations between the two major powers. The issue of the differing opinions regarding the very different U.S. and Soviet social systems does not and must not enter into this context. That is another issue which can be debated but which is irrelevant to the examination of the actual circumstances which have recently led to such a tragic aggravation of international tension. This examination, Berlinguer said, must be carried out with reference to the facts, and if one looks at the facts it is certain that there have been actions both by the United States (the quest for a unilateral solution in the Middle East, the refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, the entire policy of reprisals against the Soviet Union and Iran up to and including the Iran raid, which fortunately failed, the threatened initiatives in the Persian Gulf and the boycott of the Moscow Olympics) but also by the Soviets (the intervention in Afghanistan and certain politicomilitary initiatives on the African Continent) which have acted against the need for detente and have accelerated the crisis.

Immediate Objective: Resumption of Detente

We do not consider war inevitable, Berlinguer said, but we must keep clearly in mind both the objectives to the pursued to avert the danger of a world war and the forces which can and must act to secure these objectives.

The immediate objective is the resumption of detente, of the method of dialogue and negotiation and the rejection of the logic of reprisals and trials of strength between the major powers. This is the first condition for resolving the many current or latent conflicts in various parts of the world, for tackling the problems of North-South relations, for involving all states in building a new world economic and political order based on the observance of every state's independence, justice, equality and mutual advantage, including therefore the advantage of the peoples of both the Third World and the developed world.

The major powers and every other state, he added, must feel and know that they can no longer carry out acts of force, embark on military ventures and exert pressure to the detriment of other states and countries, including Italy.

Berlinguer pointed out that there are major forces in the world and in the individual countries which can move in this direction. As far as the states are concerned, he indicated in particular the nonaligned countries most active at this moment in international life (Yugoslavia, India and Mexico) and then discussed the issue of the West European countries.

The situation in Western Europe is complex. U.S. pressure is being exerted in an attempt to secure the Europeans' full alignment with U.S. decisions and therefore to deprive the EEC and its member countries, in fact Western Europe as a whole, of all autonomy. But there are also European governments which are more or less determinedly resisting these pressures and refusing to accept all the U.S. demands (Berlinguer cited the latest instances concerning in various ways France, West Germany, Britain, Norway, and so forth) and which are striving to keep open the channels of dialogue with the Eastern bloc. Then on the other hand there are other countries--including Italy, unfortunately--which passively submit to the directives of the White House and its most extremist spokesmen, even at the cost of causing serious economic harm to the country (the sanctions against Iran) or of conflicting with the feelings of the majority of the population (the decision not to participate in the Olympics).

Hence the need, Berlinguer said, for the active involvement of the decisive forces--the forces of the people, of the ordinary men and women and young people who most desire peace--to exert pressure on the government to ensure that the detente process resumes its course. Berlinguer recalled past years, the fifties and sixties, when there were moments of very grave danger to world peace. Then the mobilization and initiatives of broad masses made their strength felt and helped to avert those dangers. So this is what must be done again now throughout the world, in Europe and primarily in our own country, in Italy.

But, Berlinguer continued, in this decisive phase our principal action and our attention center in the need to establish a special role and initiative for the European workers movement. We must fill a gap which has existed in the life of our continent and throughout the world and which has also burdened the development of socialism.

Some 50-60 years ago, the PCI secretary general recalled, a deep split appeared in the European workers movement, which was reflected above all in the separation of socialists, social democrats and communists. It stemmed partly from the desire--which inspired the forces which created the communist parties--to free the workers movement, or at least part of it, from the shackles and shortcomings of social democracy, which in many countries had capitulated to war and various forms of fascism and which in any case had not proved capable of leading the working class and the workers beyond capitalism.

It is impossible now to recall all the complicated events which followed. However, I would like to point out, Berlinguer said, that the split occurred and endured partly as a result of objective causes. Early this century social democracy was able to form and to remain substantial partly as a result of imperialist stances on the part of certain Western states and the colonialist exploitation which those states inflicted on other countries. Metropolitan capitalism therefore secured enormous and excessive profits which permitted even broad scope for a reformist policy, for the birth of what Lenin called the "workers' aristocracies," which were able to enjoy economic and social advantages but only by sacrificing political and ideological autonomy from the bourgeoisie and capitalism and therefore any substantial change in the capitalist system.

At the same time, Berlinguer continued, the historical conditions of the thirties and forties drove the communist parties to unite around the USSR and to adopt the USSR as the model socialist society. We Italian Communists too went through this phase and perhaps even for a length of time and to a degree unjustified in such a phase. But, the PCI secretary general added, we Italian Communists always sought--first with Gramsci and later with Togliatti--to develop our own individual theoretical formulation and our own original political stance, in accordance with the overall view of the situation in which the Italian Communists had to work, which was made explicit and summarized later in the expression "the Italian road to socialism" and which in recent years has been called "Eurocommunism."

Fundamental Crisis of Capitalism

To a large extent, Berlinguer said, the conditions which objectively and subjectively created the split in the workers and peoples movement have now changed. How? On the one hand, the collapse of the colonial system and the emergence of countries of a new kind on the world scene; and on the other, the growth of the organized trade union and political strength of the Western working class and workers, who have made great strides in gaining new rights and better living and working conditions and who exert, as in Italy, a decisive influence on national political life. [paragraph continues]

These two joint causes have led to the present crisis of capitalism--a fundamental crisis affecting even its development machinery, its traditional tools for correcting the effects of economic crises, its values and ideas. It is a crisis which now constitutes an imminent threat to the workers' gains in the individual countries but which is also tending to unload its effects onto the entire population of the capitalist countries and on all the world's peoples. Thus the conditions for the survival of the workers' aristocracy have largely disappeared and been increasingly depleted.

Hence the more or less accentuated turmoil reflected in all political groups whose theories and action are based on the hypothesis that one can restrict oneself to merely correcting or adjusting capitalism in terms of one or other of its "drawbacks" or "flaws": This is the crisis and the guest apparent in the social democratic parties and in the Christian-inspired movements and parties.

The communist parties, or at least some of them, including ours, Berlinguer added, have also begun to draw all the conclusions from past lessons and errors and from the new factors which characterize the problems of the present phase, particularly in two basic directions:

1--The affirmation of full autonomy and the rejection of any outlook implying the acknowledgement of a "leading" party or state;

2--The indication of a strategy for the struggle for socialism and to build a socialist society in the West which criticizes and transcends the forms in which socialism has been realized hitherto and which at the same time criticizes and transcends the limitations of the social democratic experiments. The special characteristic of this theory and strategy lies in the effort to achieve socialism on the basis of democracy and its development, in the effort to build a socialist society which will guarantee and expand all freedoms.

This means, Berlinguer explained, not only guaranteeing a legal order that observers civil liberties but creating a social and political system that will facilitate the leanings and vocations of the individual, the full affirmation of individual personality, and individual dignity, by freeing men and women from every kind of exploitation, oppression, discrimination and alienation. And you young people, Berlinguer said, you whose body and soul, aspirations, feelings and ideas are all wounded and damaged by capitalism, certainly all feel this more than others.

People may, indeed do wonder whether a prospect such as the one for which we are working --still unexplored--and the form of socialism which we want are possible. We would reply first that, unless we embark on this road, there will be no deliverance and no future. Therefore, however arduous, it is the only road which presents itself to us as historically necessary and inalienable.

The October Revolution, Berlinguer pointed out, was victorious because in that historical phase and those national conditions it proved possible to build a social alliance which at that moment represented the vast majority of the population, namely, the alliance between workers and peasants. Revolution in this historical phase and in the specific conditions of the developed capitalist countries can only take place if the working class manages to build a system of alliances which, because of the breadth of the forces which it embraces, is in a position to democratically defeat the resistance of the conservatives and reactionary capitalist groups.

These forces must include the major working masses, broad strata of the middle class, women and their emancipation and liberation movements and you yourselves, Berlinguer exclaimed, addressing the large Piazza Maggiore crowd: You young men and women of the eighties.

Our Strategy's Revolutionary Value

In the political field, today this means not only seeking an understanding among the parties of the workers movement with a view to their reunification on new foundations, but also seeking understanding and cooperation with other unquestionably popular forces, such as--both in Italy and in other countries--the Christian-inspired forces. Herein lies the innovative and revolutionary value of our strategy with respect to the strategies pursued hitherto by the West European socialist, social democratic and leftwing parties which have, at best, only managed to enter government from time to time, in an attempt to remedy the damage done by the conservative governments which preceded them and introducing a few limited reforms later immediately countered by the action of subsequent conservative governments. Our strategy, however--while we stand firm on the rule that every minority has the right to aspire to and must have the opportunity democratically to become a majority--is one which aims (always following the democratic method, that is, through the gathering of consensus) to wrest from the conservatives and reactionaries the strata of workers and people and middle class forces embraced--contrary to their underlying interests--within the center and rightwing blocs. This strategy lends regenerative strength to a broader and stronger basis of consensus, thus enabling it to introduce, in a gradual but lasting fashion, into the economic and social order general changes and transformations in the direction of justice and efficiency.

This is the regenerative and revolutionary, not opportunist or compromising significance of the Italian Communists' unitary strategy with respect to the socialist comrades and the democratic Catholics. Herein lies the fundamental consistency of the relationship which we establish between democracy and socialism. And this must serve as a reply to those who are now saying that we do not need democracy, that socialism has no future and is a meaningless word.

Berlinguer added that it is unrealistic to believe it possible to approach socialism while isolated within the context of Western Europe, without intervening in and influencing the world situation as a whole. The world significance of establishing the strategy of Eurocommunism, he said, lies also in the fact that the West's transformation toward a form of socialism based on democracy will influence, by the force of example (and not by means of moralistic sermons), the development in a democratic direction of the already existing socialist societies--a development which will take place in the manner and forms suited to each country.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD041456 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In an atmosphere of anticipation and expectation, and after a delay of more than 1 1/2 hours, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia has arrived in Madrid. It is thought that the Algerian minister could now be reporting to the Spanish Government on the capture of the 15 crew members and the probable sinking by the POLISARIO Front of the Spanish fishing boat, Garmomar, and on Algerian support for the POLISARIO Front, the exponents of this action.

Mr Ben Yahia said that his is a working visit to make contact with top officials in the Spanish Government, and that he is fully confident of its usefulness. He also said that his meetings will comprise a review of Spanish-Algerian relations and international problems. On this last point, he said that he trusts [word indistinct] they will talk about such urgent problems as the Sahara. Then he denied the possibility that he will meet other Spanish parliamentary political leaders.

Asked what he thought about the fact that the most spectacular feature of his visit would be the incident of the Spanish fishing boat, he said that he will give his opinion when he knows the information and the opinion of the Spanish Government.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS MILITARY REFORM, ENTRY TO NATO

LD050829 Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Jun 80 pp 12-15 (Supplement)

[Pilar Urbano interview in Madrid with Spanish Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun: "Rodriguez Sahagun: 14 Months as Civilian Defense Minister"--date not given]

[Excerpts] An Ambitious Military Reform

[Question] Let us discuss, Mr Minister, the "military reform." What are you seeking to achieve? Toward what kind of armed forces are we heading?

[Answer] I have thoroughly studied the previous military reforms. They were technically all good, but I believe that ours is the most important and ambitious out of love for Spain, and based--this is important--on confidence, respect and deep esteem toward the entire military system. Prime Minister Suarez stated our aspiration in his investiture speech: to possess permanently ready armed forces, which would be in themselves a factor of deterrence--it is more important to avert a war than to win one--with a capacity for immediate and effective reaction to a hypothetical aggression, and which could support our foreign policy; in the highly complex world of international relations, vigorous and effective armed forces are a key factor for having independence in decisionmaking. Now then, possessing a defense organization which will enable us to make that immediate reaction which will preserve peace, without needing to be permanently mobilized, requires complex structures, considerable financial resources and a determination to integrate and coordinate. This is the aim of the "military reform," which must be supplemented by enabling all professional servicemen to achieve real, complete fulfillment in their careers, in their vocation.

Just over 2 years ago, we had three independent military ministries. Coordination was inadequate, although the general staff attempted to rectify this; but there was no authority to effect this coordination. That is why the Defense Ministry was set up, integrating those three ministries. This is a real challenge for the combined organization. It will be a laborious and lengthy process, which will demand dedication and imagination, because many differences in viewpoints, organization, regulations and terminology still persist....And I wish to make it clear that I am speaking of the need to integrate our services, but there is no question at any time of a "unification," since each service has specific and distinctive elements stemming from the environment in which each of them must operate or from traditional aspects to be preserved, which can and should be maintained, as has been acknowledged in the organic law on basic criteria of national defense and military organization.

Spain and the Atlantic Alliance: "It Will Not Entail Additional Costs"

[Question] The government has already declared itself in favor of joining NATO. Why not neutrality?

[Answer] Passive neutrality would be almost tantamount to subservience to other people's interests. Active neutrality would mean an enormous financial effort which we could not sustain. Moreover, our strategic position makes it hardly feasible for us to be able to remain outside a widespread European conflict. That is why I believe that we must pursue the alliances best suited for the defense of our security. And since Spain is on the ideological, political, geographic--and also, in the future, economic--map of the West, the logical thing is for us to align ourselves clearly with the West. Although the government and the government party have repeatedly declared themselves in favor of our joining NATO, it must also be said that this process should be started when it suits us best and after a broad and serious national debate, without "prejudices." Moreover, as I have said on other occasions, it is a matter, above all, of finding out and assessing. "Yes," but on what terms, with what negotiations and with what entry procedure? It is not a matter of "yes" at any price; it depends on the results of negotiations. And if we are to say "no," the question which we must all ask ourselves and answer is: With what consequences?

[Question] There are politicians and experts on the matter who assert that the costs of our joining NATO would be enormous. What do you say?

[Answer] I say that some of these theories stem from preconceived approaches. Confirming the viewpoints of two major experts who are colleagues of mine--Maj Angel Lobo and Luis Marco--I will tell you that membership will not mean additional costs of sufficient magnitude for the financial argument to influence the political decision. Joining the Atlantic Alliance lies within our financial means. Moreover, it could be very favourable for Spain, as far as the arms industry is concerned.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--The presentation of credentials to the king by Ibrahim Muhammad Alf, William Blusqui, Ernesto Trigueros Alcaime and Joao de Sao Coutinho Sotto Maior, respectively ambassadors of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of El Salvador and Portugal, took place at the Royal Palace yesterday morning. [Excerpt] [Madrid ABC in Spanish 22 May 80 p 13 LD]

DENMARK

PASSAGE OF SOVIET NUCLEAR 'GHOST SHIP' REPORTED

LD041501 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 May 80 pt 1 p 8

[Mognes Auning report: "Russian 'Ghost Ship' Went Through the Great Belt"]

[Text] A ghost ship, a submarine which the Soviet Navy claims does not even exist, has just passed through Danish waters.

The submarine is one of the six armed with nuclear missiles of the Golf-2 class which have been stationed in the Baltic since the latter half of 1976 as part of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear force.

Both Denmark and Sweden have lodged a protest about the six submarines.

They are armed with missiles of the N-5 Serb type armed with nuclear warheads. The missiles have a range of 1,210 km. The ships are described as a sort of floating battery and are said to have been assigned targets in Western Europe.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE caused much international controversy when it reported that the submarines were stationed in the Baltic with their base at the naval port of Liyepaya, in southern Lithuania.

When Denmark and Sweden protested the missile submarines' presence in the Baltic--the "Sea of Peace" as the Russians call it--TASS dismissed the protests as a noisy propaganda campaign. That was in March. In September Soviet Baltic Fleet Deputy Commander Vice Adm I.M. Kapitanets visited Copenhagen. He was asked about the ships.

There are no such submarines armed with nuclear weapons, he told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

Nevertheless, the nonexistent submarines sail out of the Baltic now and then to test their missile firing equipment in the Barents Sea.

The last time this happened was in mid-April, when one of the six Golf boats went through Danish waters bound for the north. On Tuesday it returned through the Great Belt on its way to its base in the eastern Baltic.

SHIPS ALLEGEDLY CARRYING ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD041425 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Jun 80 p 6

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Denmark: Arms to South Africa"]

[Text] Copenhagen--Danish vessels supply arms to South Africa despite the arms embargo that the United Nations introduced in 1978. The Danish newspaper POLITIKEN reported this in its Sunday edition.

According to POLITIKEN the arms sales, which have been going on for 4 years, have been coordinated by a person in the South African Embassy in Paris. The deliveries have been made by vessels belonging to the Danish shipping company Trigon.

The arms have come from Rotterdam, Lisbon, Romania and Bulgaria, the paper reports.

The article makes it clear that all crew members on board the vessels involved were fully aware of what was going on and that they were well paid for their work.

NO IRAQI OIL TO BE BOUGHT ON ANTI-ISRAEL TERMS

LD041009 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 31 May 80 p 15

["H.R." report: "Energy Minister Poul Nielson: No Oil Trade If There Is an Israel Clause"]

[Excerpt] Energy Minister Poul Nielson considers that his visit to Iraq for introductory talks on possible state oil purchases was constructive.

"No contract on oil purchases has yet been written. We have not reached that point, but negotiations have been started and they seem to bode well," the energy minister said yesterday in his report to the Foreign Affairs Council on his Iraq visit.

There is a great deal of controversy over how far the agreement with Saudi Arabia contains political "discredit clauses." The energy minister maintains that these are commercial clauses.

It has now been claimed that Iraq has inserted weighty "Israel clauses," including one which in effect requires oil purchases to boycott Israel: This requirement is said to be normal in the country's standard contracts.

[Question] "Did Iraq set conditions about 'Israel clauses?'"

"In the first place we did not discuss contract details at all; in the second, no mention of such clauses was made during the negotiations in Iraq; and, finally," energy minister Poul Nielson told AKTUELT, "if it turns out that there is a clause which obliges us to implement sanctions against Israel, for example, then there will be no oil deal."

TURKEY TO RECEIVE 25 MILLION KRONER LOAN

TA042107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement concerning a loan of 25 million Danish kroner to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD was signed in Copenhagen today. Foreign Ministry Deputy General Secretary Ambassador Behic Hazar signed the agreement on behalf of Turkey. The loan, which has been approved by the Danish Government will be effective as soon as it is approved by the Turkish Council of Ministers as well.

NORWAY

PRC'S KANG SHIEN, DELEGATION CONTINUE OFFICIAL VISIT

View Oil Installations

OW041948 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 4 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien left here today for Bergen to visit an oil rig in the Stafjord North Sea field on the second leg of his official trip to Norway.

On Thursday, Mr. Kang will also visit Stavanger, Norway's oil capital where he will see a landbase for offshore oil activity, the headquarters of the national Norwegian Statoil Company, and other installations.

Mr. Kang, who arrived here Saturday, has held a series of talks with top Norwegian politicians, including Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. Telling reporters that he was "very satisfied with the results of his visit so far," Mr. Kang said that China had "a lot to learn from Norway" about petroleum developments in the sea.

He stressed that there could be "a significant development of co-operation between the two countries in this sector," but declined to give details about the external development of this co-operation. He said, however, that the development of oil activity on China's continental plateau would create the need for drilling rigs and other oil equipment.

Well-informed sources here indicated that China could forsee setting up joint oil exploration companies with Norway, while observers noted that the Chinese delegation here had shown great interest in Norway's relations with foreign oil companies, their contractual relations and tax systems.

Oil Collaboration To Expand

LD041459 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Jun 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "China the Oil State Wants To Learn From Norway"]

[Text] It has already been established that oil resources of the Chinese coast are greater than had been estimated, and the Chinese authorities are contemplating the possibility of considerable offshore activities. Because of this China is interested in close cooperation with Norway.

This became clear at the talks a large Chinese delegation under the leadership of Vice Premier Kang Shien had in Oslo on Monday. China wants both assistance from Norwegian experts and cooperation with Norwegian industry to start offshore oil production.

Norwegian industrial concerns could be involved in the building of shore bases, drilling platforms and supply ships. Cooperation will cover both supplies from Norway and Norwegian help in starting domestic Chinese production of equipment for the oil sector.

Norway has given a clear indication of its interest in meeting the Chinese wishes. There is already some cooperation between the two countries in several areas. The Norwegian state has an advisory agreement with China. The Aker Group is negotiating the building of ships and drilling platforms and, in addition, Norcem has established connections with the Chinese. But there is every reason to expect that the extent of collaboration will be expanded considerably.

On Monday morning the delegation went first to the Oil and Energy Ministry and then met Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. Vice Premier Minister Kang Shien also had an audience with King Olav. Industry Minister Lars Skytoen and Trade Ministry Under Secretary Per Martin Olberg were also present at the meeting with the prime minister.

Later in the day Vice Premier Kang paid a call on Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, when international questions were discussed, especially the situation that has arisen since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

'Wide-Ranging' Economic Ties Possible

LD031501 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 May 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Norway and China Broaden Cooperation"]

[Text] China is interested in establishing joint companies with Norwegian industrial concerns as part of its modernization program, and in the not too distant future there is the possibility of wide-ranging economic and industrial cooperation between China and Norway.

This was made clear at a press conference in Oslo on Wednesday, when the joint Norwegian-Chinese trade commission reached agreement on a cooperation agreement intended to increase trade between Norway and China. The agreement will probably be signed during Prime Minister Odvar Nordli's visit to China later this year.

Trade between Norway and China is at present of modest proportions and on the Norwegian side the export of ships has been of the greatest importance in recent years. But cooperation in the energy and oil sectors has already been initiated, and this will be considerably expanded when the Chinese begin exploratory drilling and offshore activities on a larger scale. The Aker Group, for example, has entered into a contract to build an H-3 rig at China's largest shipyard in Luda and several other such contracts are in the pipeline.

Discussions within the commission were led on the Norwegian side by Tor Stokke, departmental head in the Trade Ministry, who pointed out in his report that there are today few restrictions on the import of goods from China. The restrictions principally cover textiles, where China finds itself in the same position as a number of other developing countries. The Chinese delegation was led by Deputy Director An Dong of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Norwegian exports to China in 1979 totaled 176 million kroner and imports totaled 82 million kroner. Ships, metals, paper and artificial fertilizers also comprise a large part of Norwegian exports.

In response to a question from the press, An Dong replied that China could possibly consider the question of exporting manpower to Norway, if there is interest on the Norwegian side. China has already signed contracts for the export of manpower with international companies, for instance for use in the area around the Persian Gulf. But it does not seem that the question was discussed at any of the negotiations between Norway and China.

MINISTERS EXPLAIN CONCESSIONS IN JAN MAYEN AGREEMENT

LD050815 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 May 80 p 16

[Arild Isegg report: "Large New Sea Area Under Norwegian Jurisdiction"]

[Text] The Norwegian fishing zone around Jan Mayen has been established effective today after Iceland and Norway yesterday signed an agreement on rights to fishing and resources on the continental shelf, recently negotiated between the two countries. With the new area, Norwegian waters increase by 300,000 square km. At a press conference yesterday both Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle were concerned to defend the Norwegian concessions which made the agreement possible.

The foreign minister expressed his understanding of the criticism that has been directed at the agreement in the light of the concessions made by Norway, but pointed out that the government had to take account of the alternative: no agreement and the establishment of a zone without Icelandic consent. The Icelanders would then assert its rights and so make the area a conflict zone, or to employ no force to that end, with the consequences that this might have.

"The agreement can lay the foundation for cooperation, while the alternative would be conflict. To bring about the agreement, a number of concessions had to be made in the third and final round of talks," the foreign minister said, pointing out also that Iceland had reduced its demands from the earlier rounds of talks.

Even if the foreign policy considerations are ignored, the foreign minister was of the opinion that it must be a definite advantage for Norwegian fishermen to be able to enter the zone without being in constant conflict with the Icelanders.

Fisheries Minister Eivind Bolle declared himself in complete agreement. From the viewpoint of fisheries policy the agreement could have been better, but a general evaluation taking fisheries policy into consideration deems it acceptable. It is important that we achieve regulated and controlled conditions, the fisheries minister said. He pointed out that it is not only the capelin stocks that are of interest here, but also another kind of cod (gadus poutrassou) in which the Icelanders themselves are not particularly interested but which is valued by other nations.

The Oslo ambassadors of the countries affected by the establishment of the fishing zone were yesterday called to the Foreign Ministry and briefed on the agreement with Iceland. In addition to the Scandinavian countries' ambassadors those of Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Britain, Canada, the United States, East Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union and Austria were involved.

The Soviet Union is one of the countries which fishes for gadus poutrassou in the area, and assurances were given that there was no question of a prohibition on fishing for this type of cod coming into force at the same time as the establishment of the zone. Primarily, the Soviet Union disputes Norway's right to a Jan Mayen Zone, but for the moment this is absorbed by the respect being shown by Norway for traditional Soviet fishing interests in these waters.

Storting Committee Approval

LD041145 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 May 80 p 29

[Unattributed report: "Storting Approves Jan Mayen Agreement"]

[Text] The Jan Mayen agreement between Norway and Iceland is given unanimous support by a strengthened Foreign Affairs and Constitution Committee in the Storting. This is clear from the proposal from the committee which will be discussed in the Storting this coming Friday. The alternative is no agreement and open conflict between Norway and Iceland, the committee concludes.

The strengthened Foreign Affairs and Constitution Committee does not hide the fact that there is dissatisfaction with the agreement among fishing circles.

"The solution that was negotiated means major concessions by Norway on fishing." In this connection the committee would especially like to point to the considerable rights granted to Iceland with regard to fixing capelin quotas for waters off Iceland and Jan Mayen. But, the committee goes on to say, an important consideration for the committee here was the fact that Iceland, through this agreement, recognizes Norway's right to establish a fishing zone around Jan Mayen.

In unanimous recommendation of the agreement, the following reasons are given:

"The alternative would be no agreement and open conflict between Iceland and Norway." It is not only from the point of view of foreign policy that this, in the view of the committee, would have wide-ranging harmful effects, it would also be difficult to assert our fishing interests in such a situation.

IMPLICATIONS OF FRYDENLUND MOSCOW VISIT VIEWED

LD031601 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Journey to Moscow"]

[Text] There is little reason why Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's Moscow trip this fall, which somewhat suprisingly has already been announced publicly, should give rise in Norway to a debate of the pros and cons. We have to admit that the foreign minister is right when he declares that it has always--even after the Soviet Afghanistan invasion--been a Norwegian principle that the channels for negotiation between East and West should be kept open. The Muskie-Gromyko meeting in Vienna is a confirmation of the fact that the United States which has responded to the invasion with much tougher measures than its European allies, also thinks that a dialogue with Moscow could be useful. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's imminent Moscow visit falls into the same category.

Visits for political talks, which are well prepared and do not create doubts about the views of the guests on important topics--like the Afghanistan crisis--cannot be interpreted as sign of "splits" in the Western alliance. We do not doubt that Foreign Minister Frydenlund will put forward Norway's well-known views on the Soviet military action in such a way that his hosts will be left in no uncertainty provided, that is, that the Afghanistan crisis has not been resolved by that time.

There is, however, every reason to expect that the main emphasis during the Moscow talks will be put on relations between Norway and the Soviet Union. It is perhaps unfortunate that there are quite a few questions to be raised under this heading, among others those that the Soviet press quite recently used in a most peculiar campaign against Norway. But not least against the background of Norwegian-Soviet relations we would have been more pleased to see Foreign Minister Gromyko make his long-awaited visit to Norway before Knut Frydenlund went to Moscow. It is established international practice that official visits are responded to with return visits, and it is well known that it is Gromyko's "turn" to come to Oslo.

It seems a little too simple to us when our foreign minister does not attach any special importance to these "reasons of protocol", for the question also has a political side: As recently as last year Gromyko gave the definite impression of using unresolved Norwegian-Soviet disputes as a reason for putting his Oslo visit on ice. But it is difficult to see how these problems can have been solved in the meantime. Against this background the circumvention of "protocol" can cause enormous political misunderstandings.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund sees no connection between his visit to Moscow in the fall and the Norwegian boycott of the Olympic games. In our opinion this is a correct evaluation. There is a basic difference between political visits for talks and a mass arrangement that the host country can use for blatant propaganda. The timing of the foreign minister's visit also underlines this distinction, even though the head of the West German Government--whose country is boycotting the Olympic games--has not thought it necessary to attach any weight to this consideration. For this reason the two questions must not be confused in our domestic debate.

SWEDEN

USEFULNESS, IMPLICATION OF ULLSTEN USSR VISIT PONDERED

LD031257 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Ullsten Travels East"]

[Text] Today Sweden's foreign minister begins a visit to Moscow. He will meet his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko.

The meeting comes about by Soviet suggestion. It will give the Swedish foreign minister the chance to put forward Sweden's views on Afghanistan, Iran, disarmament and Scandinavian security. Ullsten will of course also raise the Agapov and Raoul Wallenberg cases again.

Recently the new U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has met Gromyko, and French President Giscard d'Estaing has met Soviet President Brezhnev. Around the end of June FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is expected to visit Moscow. Thus Ullsten can point to what others are doing. And like several other West European politicians this tense spring, he has also emphasized that the talks must not be allowed to end: We must prevent detente from being lost.

At the same time, it is a fact that the Soviet Union stands weapon in hand in Afghanistan. The policy of violation goes on. There are new reports of unrest in the capital, Kabul, of arrests and acts of violence by the Soviet occupation forces.

It is true that at the beginning of the year the Swedish Government reacted quickly and strongly in its condemnations of Soviet policy. But it should not be easy to feel that one can be satisfied with such remarks and then hurry off to Moscow. If the violation had effected a country that lay closer than Afghanistan--Czechoslovakia or Hungary, say--it would certainly have seemed impossible for a Swedish foreign minister to visit Moscow while the fighting was continuing between the occupying power and the nation's political groupings.

How is it that so many--including the Swedish Government and the foreign affairs authorities--make a distinction between the two cases? In the case of Czechoslovakia we still, almost 12 years later, emphasize our indignation over how the Prague spring was crushed by keeping our contacts with this country down to civil-servant level. We will not, or course, be traveling to Afghanistan. But it is striking how quickly we are on the scene in Moscow.

One reason is that Czechoslovakia most of all aroused moral indignation, while people quite quickly and perhaps cynically came to the conclusion that world peace was not threatened. There was no need of talks to keep channels open in a tense situation.

Afghanistan, chiefly by virtue of the strong American reaction, is seen as a crisis which can create serious obstacles for efforts toward peaceful coexistence. This is why detente must be salvaged through energetic diplomacy. But in truth the majority in our part of the world, terrible though it may seem, is not concerned about the suffering people in Afghanistan, a distant and culturally backward land. All too few have felt the need for solidarity: Just look at what will happen to the summer Olympics in Moscow.

Nevertheless the Soviet leaders are troubled by the criticism of them. They are making thankful use of the concern for detente in West Europe. Ullsten's visit is surely more welcomed as an example worthy of imitation than Sweden's own political weight really motivates. His desire to travel to Moscow quickly can seem to be more meddlesome than decisive.

PAPER CITES U.S. ELECTION AS HINDRANCE TO CAMP DAVID PROGRESS

LD031045 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Jun 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Europe and the Arabs"]

[Text] Yesterday's attacks against Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan are another sign of a badly deteriorating state of affairs. Mr Begin's flamboyant speech before the Israeli parliament to all intents and purposes marks the end of the talks with Egypt on "autonomy." In Gaza, the long-serving mayor, Mr Rashad Shawa, and all the councillors, handed in their resignations. Local councils on the West Bank were also meeting last night. Mr Begin's Cabinet, meantime, is in almost continuous uproar.

It is not clear who organised the synchronised attempts on the lives of the mayors of three West Bank towns or the grenade explosion in Hebron, though West Bankers had no doubts they came from extremist Israeli settlers. Whether this was so or whether, as might not be impossible, they were the work of the PLO in an effort to incite more violence, the fact is that tension has been steadily rising on the West Bank since the terrorist attack in which six Israelis died in Hebron last month. The scene is set for Mr Begin to feel he has no option but to clamp down an iron military control which will finally knock the stuffing out of that part of the Camp David agreements envisaging Palestinian self-government.

Against this sombre background, one fact stands out: That America, begetter of the Camp David accords, is trussed like a stuffed chicken because there is an election going on. No European parliament or politician has to have regard to a pro-Israeli lobby anywhere approaching the strength of America's. This prompted several European governments--notably Britain's under Lord Carrington's initiative--to launch schemes to draw the PLO into talks by amending the governing United Nations resolution. President Carter has said he would veto it. They are right. When they meet in Venice next week, the EEC heads of government should confine themselves to expressing support for Camp David. Painful though the delay to Nov. 4 may be, anything else would be futile and divisive.

KIPRIANOU CONFERS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS ON PEREZ VISIT

NC041622 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The president, Mr Kiprianou, today conferred separately with political party leaders on the eve of the arrival in Cyprus of a top UN official. The president saw the secretary general of AKEL, Mr Papaioannou, the chairman of the Socialist party EDEK, Dr Lissaridhis, and the leader of the Democratic Rally, Mr Kliridhis. They exchanged views on developments in the Cyprus problem, particularly in view of the new initiative of the UN secretary general.

AKEL Statement

NC050923 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text of AKEL Central Secretariat statement following party delegation's 4 June meeting with President Kiprianou]

[Text] AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou and Assistant Secretary General A. Fandis had a meeting today with the president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, at his initiative.

At the meeting, President Kiprianou reiterated to the AKEL delegation his views on the Cyprus issue as they have been outlined in his address to the nation, maintaining that there were no differences in line and tactics but that it was a matter of a misunderstanding.

The AKEL delegation referred in detail to the existing differences--as analyzed in the resolution of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee--both with regard to the line and tactics for a Cyprus solution as well as to the question of the purge, which rewarded coupists. The delegation also referred to economic and other problems and stressed that life in the past 3 years had shown that it was not possible for AKEL to share responsibility at a time when the Makarios line was not being observed and when the course being followed leads to catastrophe.

Both AKEL and the people's masses are no longer persuaded by words; the people can only judge someone based on his deeds.

On the Cyprus issue, the president was content to tell the delegation that Perez de Cuellar would be coming to sound out the possibilities for resuming the intercommunal talks and if anything came out of it he would brief the party leaders.

Public Information Office Response

NC050925 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Public Information Office, commenting on AKEL's statement, said that the president of the republic did not have in mind to make a statement about his meetings since they were only "private", and were within the context of the efforts to ensure unity and unanimity for joint tackling of the difficulties the country is passing through and for an exchange of views on the Cyprus problem in view of the efforts for resumption of the intercommunal dialogue.

"Instead of a reply, the president of the republic wishes to stress that he has set out his views and positions to the people in his broadcast message on Saturday and that in his efforts for calm he does not intend to add anything for the time being, unless this becomes absolutely necessary", the official statement said.

OFFICIAL NOTES POSSIBLE AL-QADHDHAFI MEDIATION, DENKTAS VISIT

NC051031 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 5 Jun 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Yesterday, an official source in Nicosia did not rule out the possibility that Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi might play a mediating role in the Cyprus issue in favor of Ankara and the Turkish side in general, the aim being to break the deadlock and resume the intercommunal talks with sound hopes for success.

The official source expressed this view when asked by our editor to comment on the announced visit to Libya by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, who will leave for Tripoli on 11 June.

The source also disclosed that the Turkish Cypriot leader managed to get the invitation to visit Libya recently while in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, where he attended the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries. The same source said finally that Denktas would not visit Tripoli in his pseudocapacity as "president" of the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" but merely as the representative of the island's Turkish Cypriot community.

DHIMOKRATIA WARNS AGAINST U.S. PLANS FOR BRITISH BASES

NC021234 Nicosia DHIMOKRATIA in Greek 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[From the "Democratically" column: "Again the Bases"]

[Text] According to recent foreign press reports there are plans for Cyprus and other territories in the area to be used by the United States as a "policing center" for the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East; therefore, another role!

Thus far, Cyprus has been famous as an espionage center. For a long time U.S. aircraft have been taking off every day from the island to spy on the Soviet Union and the Arab countries. At the same time, the British-American radar on top of the Troodos Mountains, together with the electronic systems that have been brought from Iran following the overthrow of Pahlavi, "capture" every movement within a radius of hundreds of kilometers of the island. Cyprus also has some kind of...nuclear tradition, ever since a member of the English Government provocatively and cynically declared that special aircraft are permanently stationed at Akrotiri and are ready to take off any time they receive orders to transfer--and drop--nuclear bombs in a possible war!!

Therefore, these roles will now include the role of a "policing center!" This role entails the presence in Cyprus of a section of the 110,000-man special force that has been established at Carter's orders to be used for contemplated U.S. adventures in the Arabian Gulf and the Middle East. The role of the "policing center" also entails the permanent presence in Cyprus territorial waters of units of the U.S. 6th Fleet. All of this is not conjecture; they are facts which stress to the government of the republic and the Cypriot people the urgent duty to struggle and free Cyprus from the NATOite bases and foreign troops!

BRIEFS

DANISH ENVOY'S TFSC VISIT--Acting President Oguz Ramadan Korhan received the Danish ambassador to Beirut, Villads Villadsen, at 1300 today, and conferred with him for some time. Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol also attended the meeting. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 30 May 80 TA]

BRITISH UNDER SECRETARY TEBBIT SPEAKS WITH OFFICIALS ON TRADE

AT041229 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Great Britain is interested in participating in the bidding for construction of the new Spata Airport, in the Greek railway system; in the new Public Power Corporation (DEI), power stations and in matters related to military and civil aviation.

This interest was expressed by the British Under Secretary of Trade Norman Tebbit to Coordination Minister Boutos whom he visited this morning.

Boutos expressed Greek satisfaction over Britain's interest in regaining its position in Greek trade.

The British under secretary also conferred with Merchant Marine Minister Ioannis Fikioris with whom he exchanged views on merchant marine policy specifically on issues of interest today to the European Community. A desire for mutual cooperation was established during the meeting.

Talks Continue

AT041237 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Communications Minister Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos was today visited by British Under Secretary of Trade Norman Tebbit who discussed matters of interest to the two countries in the sectors of transport and communications.

Tebbit expressed his country's interest in cooperation on transportation projects now in hand in Greece such as the Athens Metro, modernization of the Greek railway system, construction and expansion of airports, acquisition of passenger aircraft and installation of underwater communication cables in the Mediterranean area.

Panayiotopoulos told Tebbit that the British interest is most welcome due to the high technological standard of British construction companies as well as because of the imminent full accession of Greece into the EEC.

Questions related to further expansion of trade relations between Greece and Great Britain were also discussed by Deputy Minister of Trade Stavros Tataridhis and Tebbit.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION COMMENT ON BALANCE OF POWER IN AEGEAN

AT041348 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The government yesterday let it be clearly understood it has already promoted methods and prepared ways and means for the implementation of alternate defense plans to protect the balance of power in the Aegean should the relationship between Greek and Turkish forces be disturbed by the new U.S.-Turkish defense agreement. This assurance was proclaimed for the first time in January 1979 by the current President of the Republic K. Karamanlis and reiterated yesterday by the government after publication in the press of excerpts of the U.S.-Turkish agreement and the statement of PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou. According to the opinion of political observers, this preparatory work, which has already been concluded, on the replacement of existing sources of necessary defense armaments tends to strengthen the country's negotiating position in view of the expected U.S. offer for a Greek-U.S. defense agreement.

In answer to a relevant statement by Papandreou the government spokesman yesterday made the following statement:

"The government adheres to the policy laid down by the prime minister in his policy statement which is no different from the statement by K. Karamanlis to which Papandreou made reference. The policy of the government is to maintain a balance of power in the Aegean which is imperative to the country's defense. All necessary steps will be taken to perserve this balance. It is, however, much too early to publicly define the methods and reactions of Greece. At the same time, it is unlikely that the government will disclose details of the defense plans which guarantee the country's security."

The same spokesman, when asked about the accuracy of the published excerpts from the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement which--as is known--was submitted to the Greek Government for consideration, refused to confirm or deny the excerpts.

Papandreou's Viewpoint

A. Papandreou made the following statement:

"The new U.S.-Turkish 'defense' agreement converts Turkey into a permanent U.S. stronghold for the purpose of policing the eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Middle East. In this way Turkey is being turned into a new 'Iran' under the shah with the 'point of the arrow' turned toward the Aegean and Greece. With the additional military aid furnished by West Germany to Turkey the balance of power in the Aegean is completely destroyed. The United States--with the support of West Germany--is establishing a complete economic-technical base for the development of the Turkish war industry within the framework of this agreement.

"In the long run, the danger to our country is fatal. It becomes obvious that its effective neutralization now gains absolute priority. It is consequently imperative that we should proceed as rapidly as possible to the development of our own war industry--in cooperation with countries with an advanced technology. This cooperation must be developed in two, three or even more directions--and it must not be in exchange for providing military 'facilities' (bases) in our country.

"I wish to remind the government of a statement made by Karamanlis to the plenum of the chamber of deputies when he interrupted my own address (16 January 1979) when he stated: 'I must assure you that the government is doing whatever is necessary to prevent the overthrow of the balance of power. The United States has an obligation to respect this balance. Even if the United States proves to be inconsistent I am in a position to inform you that there are other ways in which we can guarantee this balance.' The 'inconsistency' of the United States has already been proved in the most stentorian way. The time has therefore arrived when the government must proceed to the 'other ways' which will guarantee this balance.

"This scandalous strengthening of Turkish chauvinism by the United States and NATO countries also presupposes immediate political action [by Greece]. The government has a duty to stop all negotiations for the return of Greece to NATO's military wing. At the same time it must inform the United States that it does not intend to sign any agreement on the bases--and it must set a deadline, after which it will cease providing 'facilities' to the armed forces of the United States and NATO. At the same time the government must warn the United States that it prohibits the use of these 'facilities' for any form of intervention in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf or Southeast Asia [as published]."

TO VIMA CORRESPONDENT HIGHLIGHTS TERMS OF U.S.-TURKISH ACCORD

AT031439 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 3 Jun 80 p 1

[By TO VIMA correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York 2 June--The military, economic, industrial and scientific-technological "cooperation" between the United States and Turkey, the basis of which has been defined by the so-called "package agreement" signed in Ankara on 29 March 1980, is more far-reaching and of a broader significance than was originally leaked to the public or announced by Washington and Ankara.

This is obvious even from a superficial reading of the text of the agreements, a copy of which TO VIMA possesses (Note: the United States Government has already given copies of the Ankara agreements to the Greek Government upon the latter's demand). It is most improbable that the agreements do not contain absolutley secret conditions or secret supplementary documents, especially concerning certain points regarding the operation of the U.S. bases in Turkey and the type of "modernization" of the Turkish Armed Forces which the United States plans to implement. However, even these texts of the agreement, which are not really so inaccessible, justify much uneasiness--not only in Greece--concerning the goals and the aims of this U.S.-Turkish military "cooperation."

The United States undertakes not merely to strengthen, reconstitute, modernize and arm the Turkish Armed Forces by delivering the appropriate military materiel "with absolute priority," but also to create the economic-technological basis which will permit Ankara to constantly maintain--even after the conventional termination of the 5-year validity of the agreements--an army with modern and renewable military material.

Perhaps the most significant point of the Ankara "package agreement," of which, in fact, not much has been anncunced, is the agreement on the establishment of new military industrial installations and the extension and modernization of older ones in Turkey. With U.S. money, materials, machinery and technology an industry will be developed in Turkey to produce special explosive materials and devices, rockets and missiles, to recondition engines and airplane frames, electric and air force equipment and also to modernize Turkish tanks, build a modern type frigate and modernize Turkish shipyards.

For more than 3 years it had been Ankara's admitted aim to guarantee U.S. economic-technological cooperation for the creation of a modern military industry and one of the principal reasons for the delay in the finalization and signing of the agreements was that Ankara was not able to secure the U.S. "okay." As soon as that was secured the agreements were signed....

Special provisions are made for strengthening Turkey economically on a permanent basis. The United States recognizes that an economically strong Turkey constitutes a prerequisite for strengthening Turkey militarily and it plans to urge both U.S. private capital and "other NATO allies" to contribute to Turkey's military-economic development in addition to what the U.S. Government will offer "under the best possible conditions."

It is also interesting to note that the agreements do not take into consideration that the fulfillment of at least some of their goals may conflict with Greek interests. For instance, Turkey will have access to all secret information collected by the electronic installations on U.S. bases in Turkey, spy planes and satellites. However, it is not specified anywhere that this information will concern activities of "an opponent." On the contrary, it is specified that the entire cooperation lies within the framework of the spirit and "the extension of the spirit" (sic) of the NATO treaties.

The "package agreement" is composed of 106 pages and contains the generally accepted provisions and the relevant "facilities," granted by the agreements, has three appendices (military cooperation, industrial defense cooperation and operation of the bases) and relevant agreements on the role, operation and so forth of each of the 12 large bases which the Turks grant to the United States for "joint cooperation in taking defensive measures."

RIZOSPASTIS CONDEMNS 'SLANDER' ATTACK AGAINST AKEL

AT041600 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The slanderous polemics against AKEL and its patriotic policy, as was recently undertaken by the coordinated efforts of the circles of the right and its press, will be at the expense of the people of Cyprus. This conclusion by political observers was supported by related reports and indications, according to which:

--The slander campaign against AKEL, which is purposely intended at isolating it--to the greatest possible extent--and totally disrupting the patriotic front in Cyprus, is being actively propagated by the anticommunist apparatus and the press circles which have traditionally been close to it on recommendations "from the outside."

--It is specifically stressed that this maniacal campaign "coincides" with a revival and promotion of older plans for the partition of Cyprus under the cloak of the notorious American "formula" or of similar "ideas" which lead to the "NATO" solution of "double enosis."

--As a result of all this, the position of certain democratic forces is alienating. They hastened to criticize the positions adopted by the latest plenum of the AKEL Central Committee while overlooking and ignoring certain basic points and arguments.

Authoritative KKE circles yesterday stressed the following points:

As a result of the well-known AKEL resolution to separate its responsibilities from the current policy of the president of the Cyprus Government, political personalities in Greece have adopted certain positions in the name of solidarity with the people of Cyprus which have often resulted in an open attack against AKEL, an attack which assumes an anticommunist character.

We believe that this in no way helps the cause of the Cyprus issue and it fails to strengthen the unity of the home front to which these personalities refer.

We are, however, particularly impressed by the fact that no consideration was given to the specific criticism by AKEL of the efforts by certain circles to undermine the UN processes. We are also impressed by the fact that the personalities involved in the coup remain still and are promoted within the state apparatus while patriotic fronts are undermined and weakened through systematic discrimination against progressive personalities.

What is of essence today is to have unity among all patriotic forces along the line of internationalization of the issue and implementation of UN resolutions for an independent, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus, as well as for the effective isolation of junta followers and the tools of imperialism and the abolition of discrimination against progressive personalities in an effort to create the prerequisites for true national unity.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON IRAQI ATTACK, ECEVIT'S REMARKS, CORUM

TA041641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel said that those who place dynamite throughout parts of the state and the country will never be able to divide the country and the nation. Demirel also noted that Turkey and the state cannot tolerate new adventures. In a speech during his party's joint parliamentary group meeting today, Demirel said that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit is conducting agitations and sectarian provocations.

Demirel continued: The honorable Ecevit claimed that a civil war has started in the cities. Where and in which city? The number of people killed during the 21 months when Ecevit was in power exceeded tenfold the number of people killed within 10 years. It is his own administration which made the people fight each other in the streets. It is again Ecevit who is responsible for the fact that the situation remains the same now.

Pointing out that the incident in Corum began with the killing of two policemen, Demirel said that a search was initiated for the murderers of the policemen and that people in a certain quarter built a barricade and prevented the state forces from entering that area. Noting that despite everything the administration acted in a very cool manner, tried to calm the tension and prevented further bloodshed, Demirel continued: In other words, the administration did not allow Corum to be turned into another Kahramanmaras, Elazig, Kars, Malatya or Sivas. In what way is this a civil war? On whose side is the honorable Ecevit? Is he on the side of the martyred policeman or on the side of his murderer?

Referring to the incident when 12 citizens were killed by Iraqis in Hakkari, Demirel expressed extreme sorrow and grief over this incident. Pointing out that the government is waiting for the incident to be fully clarified before adopting a final stand, Demirel said: We are pursuing the matter seriously and with sensitivity. The killings of our citizens will not be forgotten. The Turkish Republic is a great state. It is natural that our attitude will be in accordance with the dignity of a great state.

MINISTERS TOUR EASTERN BORDER AREAS, INVESTIGATE ATTACK

TA042028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] State Minister and Acting Minister Orhan Eren, Village Affairs and Cooperatives Minister Ahmet Karayigit and Customs and Monopolies Minister Ahmet Cakmak conducted investigations in the eastern border regions of Turkey. Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun also accompanied the ministers on their tour. According to TRT correspondent Atilla Bestecioglu, the ministers and the gendarmerie commander first attended a briefing in Van before they proceeded to the (Kabur), (Kaster), Yuksekova, Esendere and Cukurca border posts for inspections.

Addressing a gathering in Cukurca, State Minister and Acting Interior Minister Eren said that the killing of 10 Turkish citizens by Iraqi helicopters on 1 June was not compatible with relations of friendship, brotherhood and goodneighborliness. Pointing out that all necessary measures were being taken to pursue the matter, Eren said: The state is here to protect you.

The ministers and the gendarmerie commander then attended a briefing at the 118th Hakkari Mobile Gendarme Regiment and were briefed by Hakkari Governor Irfan Kurucu on public order issues as well as investments in the city.

CABINET MEETS FOR DISCUSSION OF BORDER INCIDENT

TA051033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Demirel at 1100 today. In a statement before the meeting Demirel said that the most important issue on the agenda was the killing of 10 Turks by Iraqi soldiers in Hakkari. Demirel said: The Turkish republican state stands beside every one of its citizens and the matter will not be left unresolved.

Demirel pointed out that Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren is now visiting the site of the incident. He added that the information received from Iraq would be assessed at the Council of Ministers meeting today as would other issues.

OZAL DEPARTS FOR SWITZERLAND TO DISCUSS DEBT DEFERRAL

TA042101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Ministry Under Secretary and the Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal left for Switzerland today to conduct preliminary work connected with the meeting to be held in Paris on 19 June on the deferral of Turkey's foreign debts. In a statement to the TRT, Ozal said that he would conduct bilateral talks with government officials in Bern in connection with the postponement of Turkey's foreign debts within the framework of the OECD. Ozal added that from Switzerland he would proceed to the FRG for talks with the FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer charged with coordinating the aid to be extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN AMASYA DISTRICT DUE TO POSSIBLE INCIDENTS

TA051129 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] A curfew is being imposed in Amasya's Suluova District. Amasya Governor Abidin Coskun said that the curfew was imposed following the possibility of incidents which could occur in the district.

AUTHORITIES LIFT CORUM CURFEW DURING DAYLIGHT

TA040734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The curfew imposed on Corum for some time has been lifted during the day. The curfew will remain in effect at night. Corum Acting Governor Yuksel Cavusoglu said that curfew will be imposed between 1900 and 0700 until further notice.

BRIEFS

TURK-IS LEADER'S NEW POST--Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-IS] leader Ibrahim Denizcier has been elected the deputy leader of the Asian Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU]. Denizcier and his delegation returned from a congress held in Thailand by the ICFTU Asian Regional Organization. In a statement upon his return, Denizcier said he had complained at the congress about the IMF's demands against Turkish workers as a condition for extending loans to Turkey. He added that the ICFTU secretary general had promised to raise this issue with the FRG finance minister. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 May 80 TA]

AUSTRIA

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS 10-DAY VISIT

AU040842 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] On Tuesday [3 June] a high-ranking Chinese economic delegation concluded a 10-day visit to Austria. This visit mainly served the establishment of contacts with prominent Austrian businessmen with a view to gathering experience for business organization and management. The delegation, which had previously visited Switzerland and the FRG, held out the prospect that China may conclude consultation contracts with Austrian companies that seem particularly suitable. A similar delegation visited the United States last year. In addition, the PRC delegation's visit to Austria will apparently also provide opportunities for cooperation in the agricultural sector which, next to light industry, continues to get priority also in the PRC economic plans.

BENELUX

PAPER REPORTS VAN AGT CHANGE OF HEART ON SURINAME MEDIATION

LD031529 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 May 80 p 3

[Correspondent's report: "Van Agt Will Not Go to Paramaribo"]

[Text] The Hague, 30 May--Prime Minister Van Agt does not plan to visit Paramaribo in the near future in an attempt to mediate between the Suriname Military Council and Prime Minister Chin-a-sen, as he had contemplated earlier this week. The Dutch prime minister's decision is based on negative advice about such an attempt at mediation; in addition, the fear that a visit to Paramaribo could have an adverse impact played a role in this decision. The question was therefore not discussed further in the short Cabinet meeting today.

MALTA

MINTOFF CRITICIZES EUROPEAN DISREGARD OF MEDITERRANEAN

LD041449 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 30 May 80 p 18

[Arminio Savioli interview in Valletta with Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff: "Dom Mintoff to the Europeans: "You Are Lagging Behind"--date not given]

[Excerpt] We tackled with Dom Mintoff the topic of Europe and the Mediterranean. The prime minister did not conceal his disappointment or spare his criticism, even with respect to a country such as the FRG, whose government is friendly toward him and whose industrialists ("not out of generosity, let us not deceive ourselves; merely for profit") are contributing capital and technology to the development of Malta's "postmilitary" economy. "The FRG is deeply involved in seeking the paths, means and time scale for its reunification. This is understandable and right. But the national issue is absorbing it to such an extent as to distract it from the other great issue which should also concern it: that of relations with the countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean."

And France? "France is not aware of the Mediterranean and the problems of peace and security in this sea. It 'leaps over' it, so to speak, in its effort to maintain and extend control over the French-speaking countries of west and central Africa. Or if it concerns itself with the Mediterranean, it does so in a questionable manner. A final instance: The intervention in Tunisia, which has resuscitated the specters of the colonial era."

These are opinions--we objected--which seem to disregard the great plans of the SPD (or at least of Brandt personally) for the development of the Third World, and Giscard d'Estaing's recent "Arab" and "pro-Palestinian" initiatives. Mintoff's reply was that these plans and initiatives must not be disregarded nor overrated. Behind the appearances, the maneuvering, the gestures and the promises, Mintoff detects a deafness, a lagging behind, a reluctance on the part of Europe to really involve itself boldly and with conviction in a Mediterranean peace policy. It is true that, despite and beyond the White House's resounding "mistakes," it is paradoxically sometimes the Americans, or at least some of them, who display--according to the Maltese--greater sensitivity than the Europeans toward certain aspects of the Mediterranean issue. This is demonstrated by the recent visit of a representative of the Washington leadership to Spain, Morocco, Algeria and Malta, who, while talking with the Valletta leaders, recognized "the role of the medium and small countries, in international affairs which has so far been disregarded." Even with respect to the communist issue there is an effort at understanding in the United States. Some members of a U.S. delegation expressed agreement, not only in accepting that the PCI's possible entry into the Rome government is a matter which concerns only the Italians, but also in acknowledging that this would not be a destabilizing factor at all, "since no Italian, no more than any European, is prepared any longer to die for the USSR or for the United States."

According to Mintoff, Europe is experiencing a strange contradiction between a relative passivity and a certain presumption. On the one hand, it says and believes that it is (on its own, with its strength alone) a "third power" on the world scene; on the other hand, it does very little to assert this independent role. However, it is mistaken; in fact in order to really have an effect, Europe--Mintoff says--needs the support and cooperation of the other Mediterranean countries; but it cannot secure this support and cooperation if it does not decide to be effective.

Dom Mintoff's criticisms do not rule out considerable admiration for Europe's economic capabilities, technical and scientific level and cultural heritage. On the contrary, it is precisely because he knows and appreciates Europe's contribution to the history of the world that Mintoff regrets (and is astonished by) what he calls the "pessimism" of the Europeans--even of leftwing Europeans. For instance, he is convinced that Italy has "all the ingredients for building a great future," but "is behaving as if it did not know that it had them." He cannot understand the reasons for certain cautious acts, waverings and relinquishments. He views us (from his island microcosm) as giants hampered by unknown fears. He counters every objection by citing the paucity of his own resources, which does not prevent him--he says, not without pride--from undertaking courageous initiatives. "Our small country, with only 300,000 inhabitants, has eliminated NATO's presence. Italy, with all its power, has supinely agreed to strengthen NATO in Sardinia. Why? I cannot understand it."

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT EANES RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD031245 Lisbon in English to North America 0300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal has received Arnold Kalinin, the Soviet ambassador to Lisbon. It is believed that the subject of the meeting was connected with the holding of the Moscow Olympics. No Soviet communique has been issued.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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NETHERLANDS

ISRAELI, DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS RESOLUTION 242

TA041455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The foreign minister met in The Hague with his Dutch counterpart today. At the same time administration officials in The Hague announced that it was premature to speak of any amendment to Resolution 242. They emphasized that the Netherlands still supported the Camp David agreements. Tomorrow Yitzhaq Shamir will leave for Denmark.

Shamir Views Dutch Position

TA041759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] At the end of his official meetings in The Hague Yitzhaq Shamir said that Holland is firmly opposed to changing Resolution 242. On the other hand, it is not yet clear whether it will support a declaration supporting self-determination for the Palestinians.

Talking to our correspondent, the foreign minister said that the general position of his interlocutors was one of understanding and friendship although differences emerged on the settlement question. Shamir noted that at this stage it is difficult to foretell the decision of the EEC leaders in Venice in a few days. The foreign minister will arrive in Denmark tomorrow.

Van der Klaauw on Palestinian Issue

TA051839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw said that the PLO's declaration in Damascus a few days ago about the annihilation of the Zionist entity was a shock. This declaration will now be taken into account at the meeting of the EC leaders in Venice when they discuss the Middle East. The Dutch foreign minister spoke with our correspondent at The Hague Tzi Lidar at the end of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit there.

[Begin recording] [Lidar] We had good and encouraging talks, the Dutch foreign minister said. He immediately added: I was not convinced by Minister Shamir on the issue of the settlements. The Netherlands is opposed to any new settlements and thinks that Israel's policy on this matter does not contribute to the autonomy talks.

Minister van der Klaauw stressed his country's support of Security Council Resolution 242. However, in his opinion, one part of that resolution is outdated, namely, the paragraph referring to the Palestinian problem as merely a problem of refugees. I do not know, the minister added, whether that requires an amendment of the resolution. In fact, that does not matter so much. What is important is that a solution should be found to the Palestinian problem while, certainly, adhering to maintaining Israel's strong security.

Replying to my question, the minister noted that the PLO's declaration in Damascus a few days ago about the need to liquidate the Zionist entity was a shock: In contacts we have had with the PLO so far we have heard completely different things.

[Van der Klasauw speaks in English; Hebrew translation is superimposed] If the PLO has now changed its position it will be much more difficult to involve it in the peace process.

[Lidar] A few months ago an official PLO representative was received by the Dutch Foreign Ministry. I asked the minister whether that meant that the Netherlands had changed its position vis-a-vis the PLO. The minister rushed to reply: That was a misunderstanding. We think that it is helpful to have a certain relations with the PLO; However, I do not want to create the impression that we have recognized that organization.

Nevertheless, the Netherlands supports the right of self-determination for the Palestinians in the framework of a comprehensive and final agreement which would also assure Israel's security. When I asked the foreign minister whether the Netherlands would be in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians in the framework of their own state, Van der Klaauw unambiguously replied:

[Van der Klaauw -in English] If that is the outcome of the peace negotiations--yes. [correspondent translates the above] [end recording]

FEDERAL STATES REJECT GOVERNMENT'S EEC CONTRIBUTION PLANS

LD051514 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Summary] Hamburg--The Federal Government's attempt to enlist the help of the federal states in financing the extra cost arising from the Brussels EEC compromise has met with their solid rejection. Both the states with CDU/CSU governments and the ones governed by the SPD declared their opposition to paying a contribution to the Brussels compromise. The Bavarian minister president and CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, Franz Josef Strauss, said in an interview that the Federal Government must make savings in order to provide the necessary sums. To increase consumer taxes would be "the Federal Government's 1980 tax deception." Bavaria was not prepared to join in a financial (?operation). The Federal Government had more than enough money to present itself as a generous spender by making costly tax (?reductions) in an election year.

Hamburg's Finance Senator Noelling said the SPD similarly rejected tax concessions by the state for the sake of EEC finances. The state could not agree to making new sources of finance available to the EEC. Instead of asking the federal states to contribute to EEC finances, the government should make every effort to reform the Common Agricultural Policy.

BUNDESTAG MEMBERS SEND MESSAGE TO U.S. CONGRESS ON CAMP DAVID

LD051232 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Herbert Wehner, leader of the SPD Bundestag group, and many members of the group have sent a message to the U.S. Congress describing the Camp David agreement as the only realistic step capable of leading to an Arab-Israeli reconciliation. The vital interests of the West can be maintained only by a policy of persistent support for the present peace process on the basis of Camp David and UN Resolutions Nos 242 and 338. The signatories, who include Bundestag Deputy President Annemarie Renger, emphasize that also from the point of view of Palestinian self-determination a secure peace in the Middle East can be found only within the framework of Camp David. They stress the need for uniform Western action on the Middle East question.

DIE WELT: U.S. CHANGES EUROPEAN PROTECTION STRATEGY

DW031351 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Jun 80 p 8

[Thomas Kielinger Washington dispatch: "The Priority on Europe Dwindles"]

[Text] The world political situation has forced the U.S. President to tacitly carry out a fundamental revision of a political-military concept that has existed up to now. In this particular case it is NATO and the U.S. contribution toward strengthening it in the event of hostilities that is involved. In Washington's future planning this contribution will be reduced. A theory that has been designated for quite some time as the swing strategy says that the United States will make its naval and ground forces stationed in the Pacific quickly available in the event of a Soviet attack in Central Europe--always on the assumption that the Soviet military potential would be concentrated on Europe as the only theater of a possible East-West conflict.

NATO has priority ranking--for decades this had been considered the axiom of the planners in the Pentagon with respect to both the threat as well as the U.S. military-logistic response to this threat. The famous "PRM 10" (Presidential Review Memorandum 10) of 1977 from the first year of the Carter administration once again stipulated the principle of the swing strategy.

This is past history now. The turn away from the swing principle in the past several weeks was explained to the Europeans by Robert Komer, Secretary of Defense Brown's special adviser on NATO affairs. Komer based his argument, which was fully accepted by Brussels NATO quarters, above all, on two reasons: The newly added responsibility of the United States in the Persian Gulf and the surrounding area; then the strongly enhanced Soviet naval presence in the Far East, especially in the area between Korea and Vietnam.

Both theaters in the future will tie up the U.S. military presence more than enough. Admiral Thomas Hayward, U.S. naval supreme commander, recently conceded that the Soviet Naval Forces now have a submarine capacity which is two to three times as great as that of the United States. It is also China, above all, which feels threatened by this growing sea dominance of Moscow. In the former U.S. naval base of Cam Ranh in South Vietnam the Soviet Navy has gained a valuable base through which it succeeded in enhancing its range of action and its supply routes. In addition, there is the control of the air space south of China by the "Backfire" bomber. It has already been seen flying over Vietnam.

The U.S. military presence in the Pacific is already meager enough for purposes of deterrence. According to insiders, it has actually already been tasked beyond its capabilities now that it must look after its new responsibilities in the Persian Gulf on a permanent basis. Burdening it further with swing plans to the advantage of Western Europe would make its credibility totally hollow. Apart from China, the Japanese and the South Koreans would be most severely alarmed if the old "NATO first" concept continued to exist under the changed conditions of the strong Soviet presence in the Far East. Essentially the U.S. military potential in the Pacific Basin consists of the 7th Fleet with 25 ships including two aircraft carriers, the ground forces in South Korea (38,500), a Marine division and air squadron, and 12 air combat wings in Okinawa, Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.

Thus a turn away from the swing strategy means no longer planning for "a war and a half" (a "whole" war in Europe, "half a war" overseas) but for three theaters at the same time: for Europe, the Persian Gulf and the Far East, with the naval potential concentrated above all along the whole line--southern flank of NATO (eastern Mediterranean), Gulf, Pacific. Temporary help in Europe in the event of hostilities will not be excluded but is no longer mandatory in planning, in fact, it is hardly possible any longer. The Soviet capacity to attack in the rest of the theaters has increased too much for that. This also holds true for the Persian Gulf where the Red Navy is still inferior to the Americans, to be sure, but where the Russians in Afghanistan have gained a new base for an effective air surveillance.

Consequently, the end of the U.S. swing strategy spells for the Europeans the task of closing the emerging strategic gaps by means of additional efforts of their own. This applies particularly to the navies and air forces of the Allied countries Italy, France, England and the Federal Republic. The new situation will probably be high up on the list of discussion topics at the annual meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers in Ankara in late June. Washington quarters hope that the understanding demonstrated by the Alliance for the new U.S. commitments will be supplemented with the realization that the Europeans will, in fact, have to do more for their part of security. An initial warning beside will be addressed to Greece and Turkey to bury their conflict at long last which is detrimental to the Alliance.

CSU PAPER DENOUNCES SCHMIDT'S FOREIGN POLICY

DW060905 Munich BAYERNKURIER in German 7 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Article by Friedrich Zimmermann, chairman of the CSU Land Group in the Bundestag: "Playing With Fire"]

[Excerpt] The so-called new Ostpolitik of the SPD marked the beginning of a policy of yielding and submission to Soviet demands, a policy of surrendering important German legal positions and a policy of the conclusion of treaties in which the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany suffered unjustifiable harm to the advantage of the communist states. This policy of adaptation and renunciation on the part of the SPD has been given some flank support in the defense and security policies of the past few years. While the SPD belittles the growing superiority of the Soviet military apparatus and solicits understanding for the motives of the Soviets, it has pursued a policy of zealous adaptation to Soviet demands within the framework of the CSCE and disarmament negotiations. The construction of a neutron weapon against massive Soviet tank attacks planned by the U.S. Government, with which the military superiority of the Soviets was to be counteracted at least partly in an important field, was torpedoed by the anti-American campaign initiated by SPD Federal Manager Bahr. The decision of the U.S. President at the time not to build this weapon was the reply to this failure especially on the part of the Federal Government.

The Soviet Union has not honored this German yielding in the face of the Soviet offensive strategy by decelerating or even mitigating the speed and extent of its military superiority. On the contrary, it has enhanced its potential for applying military pressure through a massive installation of newer and newer medium-range missiles against which the Western defense alliance has nothing equivalent to put up. Even in the face of this aggressive Soviet arms policy a large part of the SPD is not prepared to accept the closure of the arms gap in the medium-range sector envisaged by NATO and the U.S. alliance partner. At the last SPD party congress in Berlin nearly 50 percent of the delegates opposed the NATO efforts aimed at not letting the more and more menacing Soviet armament ultimately lead to the free West's inability to defend itself. Despite the NATO decision to close the arms gap, the discussion on this issue is being waged in the SPD with an openly anti-American tone and with a great deal of understanding for the motives of Soviet armament, an armament which, as far as Wehner is concerned, serves purely defensive objectives. We are not aware that he perhaps has corrected this view following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Moscow faction in the SPD continues to pursue the goal of foiling the NATO decision on closing the arms gap. In the meantime, Chancellor Schmidt has yielded to the increasing pressure of the leftwingers in his own party. With his negotiations offer to the Soviets Schmidt has damaged the NATO decision on closing the arms gap in this decisive point. By doing this he not only surrenders to the leftwingers in his own party, but he also retreats more and more in the face of Soviet blackmail maneuvers and steers the course of dissociation from the West, especially from the United States, and of an intensified policy of good behavior toward the Soviet Union. Schmidt himself time and again emphasizes the difference of interests between the Federal Republic of Germany openly the policy of the United States toward the Soviet Union. [sentence as published] In the SPD the Soviet act of violence in Afghanistan is played down. Wehner even justifies it as a preventive action for which he obviously musters understanding. Regardless of all the offensive and subversive activities of the Soviet Union in the world, the SPD intends to continue the illusory detente policy which is based on the treaties with the East. In so doing it is the victim of the illusory pipe dream that detente is divisible. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, the detente illusions are of little help in Europe if the Soviet Union simultaneously severs the West's lifelines to the Persian Gulf and around southern Africa.

Chancellor Schmidt is steering a dangerous course since his foreign policy is causing us to increasingly find ourselves affected by Soviet blackmail strategy. He exposes our most important ally, the American nation, to public criticism and its leadership even to open scorn. At the same time he courts the aggressor of Afghanistan by helping him dodge responsibility for this brutal aggression, and by allowing Wehner to urge him into a Moscow pilgrimage. Thereby he creates confusion and mistrust on the part of our friends and allies. As a result, the reliability of German foreign policy is beginning to waver. This policy by Schmidt could become a threat to the existence of the FRG, whose exposed geographical location makes a security alliance with the United States and NATO absolutely necessary. This foreign policy course of the SPD under executor Schmidt is driving the Federal Republic into the arms of Moscow via dissociation from the West. The CDU/CSU, in contrast, with Franz Josef Strauss advocates close cooperation with the West--for a future in peace and freedom.

ADDITIONAL SOVIET THREAT FEARED FROM NEW MISSILES

DW040908 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4/5 Jun 80 p 4

[Commentary signed TY: "Is Europe Threatened by a New Missile?"]

[Text] In the nuclear age politics lag behind the practice of armament. The danger of arms control being perpetually behind events is even aggravated by the fact that the public discussion of these issues is again "lagging behind" and is failing to keep abreast of developments. What this specifically means at this time is this: While the public debate is still in progress on how correct and binding NATO's "arms gap closure decision" of last December was, the Nuclear Planning Group of the Alliance is already debating details of this arms gap closure, and "informed quarters" even know about a new Soviet missile that might sabotage action by the West.

Information about Soviet missiles with ranges shorter than that of the SS-20 medium-range missile (allegedly 4,500 kilometers) has been making the rounds since last year. What this information boils down to is that the Soviet Union is trying, apart from enhancing its medium-range potential with the SS-20 and the Backfire bomber, to "cover" the sector "below" this potential, meaning the so-called theater weapons. Specifically it intends to use for this purpose, obviously, the SS-21 missile (with a radius of 120 kilometers), the SS-23 (350 (?) kilometers), and the SS-22 (1,000 kilometers). If this missile plan is put into practice, and supposing the ranges feared are about correct, then danger threatens particularly from the SS-22. This missile could be stationed at the edge of the Soviet Union and still reach Western Europe. The SS-22 would not be affected by an agreement along the lines of the double NATO decision because this agreement has been aimed so far only at the SS-20.

Hubertus Hoffmann, an aide of CDU Bundestag Deputy Peter Kurt Wuerzbach, is afraid that the new missile might play such a role in Eastern arms calculations. Hoffmann will publish his facts and fears in NATO's fifteen nations journal in the near future.

GISCARD CALLS FOR PAUSE IN ADMITTING NEW MEMBERS TO EEC

LD051156 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Raymond Barre, together with several ministers, chairmen of the National Assembly and the Senate and many public figures this morning attended the national day of the Chambers of Agriculture, held under the patronage of Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The president of the republic spoke at length on the current problems of agriculture and farmers, and expressed the wish that a pause be observed in negotiations over the enlargement of the Community. Neogitiations with Portugal, Greece and Spain are now under way.

[Begin Giscard recording] Apart from strictly agricultural problems, discussion now underway for several months have clearly shown that the integration of certain new members is not yet complete, since they ask for exemption from some Community obligations. This attitude on their part carries precise consequences which some have so far failed to perceive. It does not seem possible to me to combine the problems and uncertainties associated with the prolongation of the first enlargement and those which would be posed by new memberships. For this reason, given the attitude of certain of our partners since the beginning of this year, it is advisable for the Community to strive as a priority to carry the first enlargement through before embarking on a second one. [loud applause] [end recording]

Yes, the problem in question is the attitude of Great Britain; you got it right.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ATTACK ON WEST BANK MAYORS

LD051230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] A French Government statement repeats its condemnation of the attempts perpetrated Monday against three West Bank mayors. The government, says a Quai d'Orsay spokesman, condemns the attempts committed on Monday, 2 June, against the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah, which represents a particularly obnoxious form of terrorism. Having always condemned the use of violence from wherever it may come, it recalls that the Israeli authorities are dutybound to respect the Geneva Conventions, as well as the rights and liberties of the populations living in the West Bank and Gaza.

TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH MONORY

TA060705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin, who attended the OECD ministerial council meeting in Paris, met with French Economic Minister Rene Monory. The talks on the postponement of Turkey's debts, which are to be held in Paris from 17 to 19 June, as well as Turkey's other economic problems were discussed during the meeting.

It was reported that Sezgin thanked Monory for coordinating the postponement of Turkey's debts. According to AKAJANS [MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY], Sezgin expressed the desire of the Turkish Government to develop the economic relations between the two countries.

Monory expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the new stability program implemented by the Turkish Government since 24 January. Pointing out that the development of Turkish-French economic relations will benefit both countries, Monory added that French business circles will be extensively informed about the Turkish Government's recent decisions on foreign capital aimed at encouraging investments.

MARCHAIS HAILS USSR FOREIGN POLICY, HITS GISCARD, U.S., SCHMIDT

LD051225 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report on speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at PCF rally in Malakoff on 29 May: "The Struggle for Peace and Disarmament Is a Major Axis in Our Battle"]

[Excerpt] In his speech Georges Marchais dealt in particular with questions of peace.

In the sphere of foreign policy, he demonstrated, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's action is characterized principally by duplicity.

For instance, it was in the name of peace and disarmament that the president of the republic went to Warsaw last week to meet with Leonid Brezhnev. However, once he returned to Paris he allowed his party, the Union for French Democracy [UDF], to loudly demand neutron bombs for France.

We are categorically opposed to that proposal.

We have said that we Communists advocate a real national defense system capable of ensuring France's independence and ensuring that its sovereignty is respected in the face of any possible aggressor. That is why, observing that we did not have the means to attain that objective merely by the conventional forces at our disposal, we came out in favor of maintaining nuclear weapons 3 years ago.

Therefore, the strategy we advocate is clear: It is a strategy of deterrence, in other words, one which enables our country to prevent war by discouraging any possible aggressor in advance.

No to the Neutron Bomb

However, the neutron bomb by its very design is completely foreign to such a strategy. It is not a deterrent weapon but an offensive weapon intended to be used outside our territory in the case of a declared conflict. With the neutron bomb Mr Giscard d'Estaing is somehow sealing in advance the French Army's participation in an armed conflict outside our territory alongside the other NATO countries.

Moreover, the UDF Defense Committee chairman admits this bluntly: In the Giscardian party's view--and I quote--"our defense is inseparable from the defense of Western Europe. Western Europe's defense requires...U.S. participation." For him this defense should not be limited to the framework of the "national sanctuary." He specifies against whom this "Atlantico-European" solidarity should be exercised: the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

This is, therefore, a complete break with the deterrence strategy, the "all-round" defense strategy which General de Gaulle had adopted. Mr Giscard d'Estaing is now aligning with U.S. strategy, and the United States has, since the seventies began, been seeking ways of starting limited nuclear wars which will not ask an irreparable price from them, in other words, which will preserve the American Continent. The neutron bomb is the ideal weapon for carrying out that plan.

This evening I would like to repeat what I said at the European communist parties' meeting on peace and disarmament: The French Communists are more than ever intent on making the struggle for peace and disarmament a major axis in their battle. [paragraph continues]

At the same time as they are extending their own action, they are pursuing and extending action with other peace-loving French forces to oppose the American missiles and the neutron bomb and they are making a contribution to the people's consultation launched by the peace movement.

Therefore we resolutely say no to the neutron bomb.

We say no to the revival of the arms race to which it contributes and which poses serious threats to peace.

For the same reasons we say no to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe--missiles which break the balance of forces on our continent and hence pose a serious threat to its security.

The Soviet Union Wants Peace

We are far from alone in waging this battle in France and in the world. The forces of peace have the means of preventing imperialism from resorting to war. The balance of forces at the international level is permanently in their favor.

For 35 years--1.5 times the period which passed between the two world wars--world peace has been safeguarded. It has been possible to avoid a third war.

To a vital extent this has been rendered possible by the role played by the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union.

All its history and its current initiatives prove that the Soviet Union wants peace. It could be said that that is in its very nature because its goal is man's happiness and liberation. Socialism carries peace with it.

As soon as it came into existence the very day after the October Revolution, the young Soviet state declared peace to the world in a decree which has remained famous under the name "Decree on Peace."

Since then the Soviet Union has not changed. Despite the constant hostility which imperialism has always shown it, it has constantly struggled to prevent the outbreak of a war which would have unforseeable consequences and has struggled for peaceful coexistence.

Today the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are behind many specific and constructive peace proposals.

This is the case with the struggle for the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreements which Carter still refuses to sign; and Leonid Brezhnev's unilateral decision in Berlin last fall to withdraw 1,000 tanks and 20,000 men from Central Europe. Very recently we have seen the Warsaw Pact countries' important proposals, particulary the proposal for a meeting between all world heads of state to reduce international tensions and halt the arms race. The same is true of the proposal put forward by the Afghan Government to conclude agreements with neighboring countries on the basis of goodneighborliness and noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Such a political settlement would make it possible to envisage the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the establishment of a lasting peace in this region of the world.

Those are only a few elements but they clearly show the Soviet Union's and socialist countries' desire for peace. Thanks to their constant efforts imperialism has been unable and is still unable to draw the world into war. That is one of the socialist countries' essential contributions to mankind's history.

Moreover, if any additional confirmation was needed of the fact that imperialism can no longer impose its will we would find it in the holding of the Olympic games.

Helmut Schmidt's Weighty Responsibility

For several months Carter has used all the means at his disposal to bring about the death of the Olympic games. What result has he attained? Today Carter is isolated. Isolated with only one major country from Western Europe: the FRG.

In this connection I would like to say that if there is one particularly shocking no to the Olympic games it is that pronounced by Helmut Schmidt's government. Nobody can or should forget that it was Germany, some 40 years ago, which launched the wave of barbarity which ravaged Europe and caused massive destruction and killed tens of millions of people. Years and years of efforts to promote peaceful coexistence, detente, and friendship among peoples enabled the consequences of the disaster to be overcome, the international situation to be changed and progress to be made toward reconciliation with the German people. The Olympic games constitute one of the most striking contributions to fraternity among young people from all countries and to friendship and peace among peoples.

I say that it is absolutely intolerable for the very country where the Hitlerian barbarity took shape and unfurled to pronounce a refusal filled with distrust and hostility toward a country--the Soviet Union--which lost 2[illegible] million of its children in the victorious struggle to crush Naziism for the benefit of all peoples including the German people. It is not only intolerable, it is also disturbing. It is disturbing that the majority of the West German people should agree to support the boycott of the Moscow games. It should give pause for reflection about the future to all those concerned about peace in Europe and our own country's security.

Helmut Schmidt and his government are assuming a particularly weighty responsibility since the young West German athletes expressed their desire to take part in the games with a courage which we salute. They want to pit their talents and strength against the representatives of five continents in the field of sport. We know that they still hope to be able to do so. We share that hope with them. There is still time since the IOC and the organizing committee have said they are keeping open the opportunity of doing so. The West German chancellor would do well to seize this opportunity.

In any case, one thing is sure: In this affair Carter and his boycotters are already defeated. The few ultrareactionary politicians--including some Giscardians like Mr Pinton--who are trying to exert outrageous pressure on the athletes will not change this situation. The Olympic games will take place. A large number of countries from all parts of the world will take part. The standard will be high. It will be a great victory for sport and athletes, a victory for friendship and a victory for peace.

PCF MEMBER EXAMINES CSSR REPRESSION FOLLOWING VISIT

LD051305 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 80 p 6

[Article by PCF member Antoine Spire: "Prague Night"]

[Text] I visited Prague recently on behalf of the Committee for the Defense of Freedom in Czechoslovakia (Note 1: This committee was formed "on the initiative of Communist militants who intend to work for the defense of Czechoslovak citizens' freedoms and rights which, in their eyes, are indissociable from the socialist option in that country.") [paragraph continues]

Charter 77 lawyer Josef Danisz was to be my first interlocutor. He is the only political prisoner to have been amnestied. He was told that the article written in this newspaper by five PCF lawyers (Note 2): (lawyers Andreux, Jacob, Kenig, Michel, Rappaport) had had no influence on the decision; what is said in Paris has considerable influence onthe Husak government's decisions.

However, this is no reason to think that Danisz' future is secure. He has been banned from the bar for 5 years and wanted to continue to follow his profession as legal adviser to a company. However, every time he applies for a job he is rejected and this illustrates the government's desire to reduce him to manual labor. He would like--dozens of intellectuals asked me this like him--to receive a grant from a French university to carry out work in keeping with his abilities.

Danisz, like many charter 77 signatories, has had his driving licence confiscated. Tomas Liska, a student, acted as his chauffeur several times. This young man was accused of "hooliganism" and has now been banned from the university. He is not alone....

Police Questioning

It is mainly for such students that the "parallel universities" are organized, and these courses sometimes attract several dozen people to one apartment. Philosopher Julius Tomin is one of the promoters of these courses. Recently the police have brutally interrupted these courses several times. RUDE PRAVO--the Communist Party central organ--did not hesitate to mention attendance at these courses as the reason why a student, Bednar, is no longer allowed to attend university courses.

Tomin reported these police interruptions in an open letter sent to G. Husak on 7 April: "They dragged me down from the third floor, then tried to question me in Bartolomejska Street and finally threw me outside. 'Let's throw him in the cellar,' one of the policeman suggested. 'Let's throw him in the trash can,' another decreed. Fortunately the former solution was chosen and they left me on the remains of a pile of coal. It is conceivable that I should be dragged down the stairs and kicked simply because I want to give a lecture on Aristotles' metaphysics to a handful of people? Is it conceivable that young people should be beaten, thrown downstairs, dragged around and thrown against doors simply because they want to learn what Aristotle thought about this world more than 2,000 years ago? Why do the members of the state security forces want to prevent us from educating ourselves at any price? When I was being questioned one of my interrogators said: 'So, Mr Tomin, you would like these young people who attend your lectures to be able to study? But in that case they, like you, would demand a job in keeping with their qualifications. However in this country somebody has to work, Mr Tomin!'"

The intellectuals are therefore "at work." Historian Karel Bartosek is a shaft sinker, another well-known philosopher is a road sweeper, history professor Kochik cleans toilets 8 hours a day. The Prague intellectuals talks about their "double day" with some humor. Indeed, as one of them told me, the country is depriving itself of a whole generation of intellectuals and their experience is being stamped out. A people's memory is being liquidated.

Charter signatories are not even allowed to borrow reference books from scientific institute libraries.

Vera Chytilova, producer of daisies, has just finished a film of which a whole section was censored without explanation. There is a French cultural center operating in Prague and it runs courses which were assiduously followed by several hundred people. One day, on the pretext that the Libyans had threatened to blow up the center, the authorities began to check the identity of all those attending: Two-thirds of the pupils were dissuaded from continuing to attend the courses in this way.

In one district of Prague children aged between 15 and 17 years organized a exhibition of their drawings and photographs in a cellar. The police came and arrested the children and seized all the materials on the pretext that the exhibition had not received official approval. Cultural life goes on under cover. I saw hundreds of samizdat publications some of which have been read, I was told, by more than 5,000 people. "Every Czech is a publisher," one dissident saying goes.

However, the mess organized by the authorities is not only cultural. An economist explained to me the Charter 77 group's concern to stick to the population's concrete demands, and they are numerous! "It is everyday life which is a problem," he said. Though everybody clocks in at 0800 hours and clocks off at 1800 hours.... there are many who "slip out" between times to stand in line at the shoe repairer's , to find a tailor or buy meat. All the more so since meat has become increasingly hard to find in Prague for a few weeks now. You must either be able to get provisions in the special stores or be a personal friend of a butcher and slip him a coin as well. All my interlocutors had read Simecka's book (Note : ("The Reestablishing of Order" by Milan Simecka, Editions Maspero) and insisted on telling me how true the reported facts are. Life is made up of a pursuit of wasted time in useless tasks: Standing in line finding the storekeeper who will sell you the spare part you need or reimburse your returnable bottles. Holidays last 14 days, 3 weeks after 5 years with the same firm, 4 weeks after 15 years. Too few people receive permission to go abroad. It is hardly surprising that under these conditions some people sarcastically call the party card the "work card".

"For too many workers the state appears as an enemy to fight against," a Czech philosopher told me. Not only is everyday life made up of petty pilfering, but a large part of everybody's energy is devoted to saving on his work strength and getting time back from the boss-state.

All the Charter 77 members I met insisted on the devaluation of the idea of socialism. A whole generation has developed without any democratic experience; it risks absorbing the socialism of this authoritarian, bureaucratic and hated regime. It was Jiri Hajek, Dubcek's former foreign minister, who told me on leaving: "It is more difficult than ever to explain to young people that one day we will be able to marry socialism and democracy together in the direct line of spring 1968." We have not finished calculating what the Prague night will cost the world.

CGT, CUBAN LABOR FEDERATION SIGN COMMUNIQUE

FL041028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] France's General Confederation of Labor--CGT--has called for a campaign called "truth about Cuba, first free territory in the Americas" at the conclusion of a high-level meeting with a delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC).

The call was made in a joint communique signed in Paris yesterday by the CGT and the CTC delegation led by CTC Foreign Relations Secretary Jesus Escandel who has been visiting the French capital since Monday. The communique, which also was signed by CGT Secretary Pierre Gensous, stresses the support of French workers for the Cuban people's demands to North American imperialism that it end the U.S. blockade, return the Guantanamo Naval Base territory to Cuba and end spy flights over the island.

LE MONDE PRAISES GISCARD VISIT TO FINLAND

LD051557 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Finnish Lesson"]

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Finland which ended on the evening of Tuesday, 3 June took place in an atmosphere of great understanding. Although no communiques were released, it is clear that both Helsinki and Paris are very satisfied with the 48 hours devoted to celebrating French-Finnish friendship and praising the virtues of detente.

For the Finns, it was important to confirm their ties with a major Western power; their independence--always difficult to preserve--can only emerge strengthened, especially since it would hardly be possible for Moscow to take offense at it now. The fact that France has been asked to carry out studies prior to building a nuclear power plant is significant in this connection: In meeting its nuclear energy requirements Helsinki has hitherto turned only to Moscow and Stockholm. The fact that it can now call at the door of a NATO member country therefore constitutes a success for the delicate policy of balance which Finland is forced to pursue.

Deeply concerned with the problem of security in Europe, the Finnish leaders must also have been pleased to find a particularly "open" interlocutor in Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Indeed, as far as Helsinki is concerned, the Afghan affair should have no repercussions on the situation in Europe. Of course the president of the French Republic does not go that far; nevertheless, he does believe--and he repeated it several times during his visit--that the top-level dialogue with Moscow must continue and that detente is more important than ever, "despite the attacks made on it."

"Unless the moves needed to reestablish a favorable climate are made" these attacks could, however, exert a negative influence on the Madrid conference, which must examine the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki accords, said Giscard d'Estaing, who is counting a great deal on this meeting for imparting a new thrust to his plan for a European disarmament conference. Officially, this latter conference should deal only with conventional weapons so that the French strike force would not be discussed. Indeed France could make concessions and this was doubtless what it was urged to do in Helsinki, which for some years has been advocating a plan to denuclearize northern Europe. However, this plan is making no progress since President Kekkonen is unwilling to include the Soviet nuclear installations on the Kola Peninsula in his definition of northern Europe.

On his visit to Helsinki Giscard d'Estaing was not reluctant to show that French policy is understood perfectly in some European countries, and especially in the country whose capital has become the symbol of detente. This symbol, however, dates back to 1975 and it must be acknowledged that the Helsinki accords have not yet produced any major successes, especially on the human rights field.

Also, let us not make the mistake too often made in the West when discussing "Finlandization." For Finland, which emerged bloodless from World War II and abandoned by all those who criticize it now, the essential task has been and still is to protect its independence and character as best it can. A prisoner of its own history and geography, nevertheless, it provides a lesson in courage. It is a gross error to use its name as a synonym for capitulation. Quite the opposite is true since it has managed to resist and remain itself, since it does still exist.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER OKITA ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW051231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Rome June 5 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita arrived in Rome Thursday from Paris to attend the Japan-Italy foreign ministers' consultations here.

During his two-day stay in Rome, Okita will hold two rounds of talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo. He will also meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini.

The discussions at the regular consultations between the two countries are expected to cover various international problems and bilateral issues. Topics on the summit conference of seven major industrialized nations to be held in Venice on June 22 and 23 will also be discussed.

Comments to Newsmen

OW060131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Rome June 5 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said here Thursday he personally did not believe the sixth economic summit of Western industrialized nations, scheduled in Venice on June 22 and 23, will be postponed if ailing Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is unable to attend it.

Okita arrived in Rome from Paris Thursday to hold regular consultations with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo.

He told Japanese newsmen that there has been no precedent of one of the leaders of the seven nations taking part in the summit absenting the meeting in the past. He believed that Japan may be able to send a proxy of the prime minister to attend the summit.

On his meeting held with Colombo Thursday Okita revealed that discussions centered on the international situation, including the Middle East and Asian problems, Venice summit and bilaterial relations.

He said Colombo revealed that his country agrees to the discussion of political issues also at the coming summit. Okita said the Italian Foreign Minister also welcomed the fact that Japan has started to show a positive posture in discussing matters concerned with international politics.

EUROPEAN LEFT URGED TO INDUCE SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL

LD061021 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Italian Socialist Party European Parliament Deputy Jiri Pelikan: "Die for Kabul?"]

[Text] Is the war which has been raging in Afghanistan for 5 months a national liberation war waged by the Afghan people against foreign invaders or a "rebellion" against a legal regime? That is the question which the Western left must answer.

It is no longer enough to almost unanimously (aside from the PCF) condemn the Soviet intervention. It is necessary to consider what action should be taken and to take it. So far any political initiative has been left to governments, whether those in Western countries, Islamic countries or the Soviet bloc. There has been a growing number of conferences, meetings between heads of state and visits by foreign ministers. The statements and communiques led public opinion to believe that a "political solution" to the Afghan problem can be found with the USSR's agreement. Is this naivety or cynicism? In any case this attitude can only result in the massacre of the Afghan people, the crushing of the people's resistance and, finally, the acceptance of the fait accompli.

We are told that a political solution would be rendered possible by the "expansion" of Mr Karmal's present government. However, even if the Soviet leaders were prepared to allow this--which is by no means certain--such an operation is now no longer possible after the bloody intervention and the atrocities committed which have engendered hatred for the Russians and widened the gulf between the imposed leaders and the majority of the population. The same phenomenon has been blocking the situation in Czechoslovakia for 11 years, although Czechoslovakia had excellent relations with the USSR before 1968.

We are told that if Mr Karmal's regime is recognized and the Afghan borders closed, the Soviet troops will withdraw. That is probably true because the Soviet Army would then have no "internal" need to support the regime with its presence.

However, such a hypothesis is based on a faulty assessment of the Soviet operation in Afghanistan: It was not aimed at supporting a particular group of pro-Soviet leaders in Kabul, because the necessary changes could be made without massive intervention by Soviet troops. On the contrary it confirmed that Moscow has modified its strategy and no longer intends to make do with a pro-Soviet, officially nonaligned regime. The USSR has decided to occupy Afghanistan in order to set up its military bases there, establish a bridgehead for its future interventions in Iran and in the Persian Gulf region, to exert pressure on West Europe and guarantee future access to the oil it will need.

It would therefore be an illusion to believe that the USSR is prepared to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan if the Kabul regime is recognized, if the borders are closed and if the Afghan people's resistance can be drowned in blood. It is regrettable that the French and foreign press did not publish in detail a revealing speech by Soviet Ambassador to France Chervonenko. He is not only the Soviet Union's official representative. He has behind him valuable experience, having been ambassador to Prague in 1968 and during the first stage of "normalization." Mr Chervonenko told the French Diplomatic Press Association 20 May 1980 that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan would constitute a "gift for the United States" and would amount to "a guarantee given to foreign interference (sic) in Afghan affairs." It is therefore logical that the Soviet Army should remain in Afghanistan because the USSR cannot be expected to give "gifts" to the Americans. The Soviet Army is "at home" in Afghanistan while all those who oppose this presence come from outside and are therefore aggressors.

The USSR's one aim is to justify its military presence, which is gradually changing from "temporary" to "permanent" (the agreements signed on this question between Kabul and Moscow are the same as those signed between Prague and Moscow in 1968; the adjective "temporary" has already vanished) and to have this presence recognized by other governments as an "existing reality", to use Mr Chervonenko's expression once more. That is why only "the Afghans' capacity to resist the Soviets" and "the West's willingness to supply them with the means" can make Soviet leaders reconsider their decision and encourage their withdrawal from Afghanistan.

However, I would add that this possibility also depends on pressure from world public opinion and on pressure exerted within the Soviet Union, just as the Americans' withdrawal from Vietnam depended on the Vietnamese resistance (passively aided by the USSR and China) and the pressure of public opinion worldwide and in the United States. Of course, public opinion is not expressed in the USSR as it is in the United States. However, we must not forget that for the first time (aside from the heroic but short-lived resistance by Budapest in 1956) the Soviet Army in Afghanistan is having to face a people's armed struggle and that the prolongation of this foreign war could shake public opinion in the USSR and in other East bloc countries.

The Western left has great responsibility. It cannot stop at verbal condemnations and hide behind governments' failure to act, unless it wants to be an accomplice to genocide and a policy which threatens not only detente but world peace in a very direct way.

In face of a people which is fighting without foreign aid, the European left cannot leave initiatives to governments and diplomats--which does not mean that their role should be underestimated--but should itself demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan through its own channels. A major role can be played by the "Eurocommunist" parties like the PCI but also by the Socialist International and its members and by the trade unions. The left was able to mobilize the masses and urge them to take to the streets during the Vietnam war. Why not do the same for the Afghan people?

The left should prevent any "solution" which would isolate the Afghan resistance and bring recognition of the regime imposed by the Soviet intervention. In particular it must oppose attempts by the great powers to sign a sort of new Yalta treaty aimed at the redistribution of spheres of influence in the Third World.

The left should try to obtain a better knowledge and understanding of the Afghan resistance and support its just aspirations, in particular its struggle for national independence. It must stop describing the Afghan patriots as "rebels" and judging them by its own Western criteria. We now know that the resistance within the country is spontaneous, not organized, but truly a people's resistance, and that it can therefore gradually be turned into a broad movement and find the responsible spokesmen and organizations which would become the Western left's allies and interlocutors. On the other hand, ignoring this movement will throw it into the arms of the right and push it toward extremist positions.

It is understandable that fear of dying for Kabul justifies passivity. However, it is precisely so that we will not one day have to die for a sultanate or a piece of desert that we must now prevent Kabul from becoming another Warsaw Ghetto.

Is it too much to ask of the left that it speak out in support of the Afghan people's cause?

Allowing the Afghan resistance to be crushed by tanks, aircraft and famine opens the way to future aggressions, against Iran tomorrow and Yugoslavia after that.

PCI LEADER GIORGIO AMENDOLA DEAD IN ROME AT 73

AU051403 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, Jun 5 (ANSA)--Giorgio Amendola, one of the most influential leaders of the Italian Communist Party, has died today in Rome at the age of 73.

REGIONAL CAMPAIGN ENDS; COSSIGA, PARTY LEADERS COMMENT

AU060924 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 4, (ANSA)--The campaign in Italy for the Sunday and Monday vote for new regional, provincial and municipal councils up and down the peninsula wound down last night at midnight with a burst of press and televised statements from the nation's political leaders.

The brief but animated campaign beamed to the potential electorate of some 43 million voters has dealt with the big domestic and international issues, ranging from the NATO missile arsenal in Europe and the boycott of the Moscow Olympics to Afghanistan, Rome government economic policy and the battle against terrorism in Italy.

Problems at the local level were futher eclipsed by the bitterness of the Cossiga-Donat-Cattin affair centering on allegations that Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga tipped off the deputy secretary of his own Christian Democrat Party, Carlo Donat-Cattin, so that Donat-Cattin's terrorist suspect son could escape capture.

All during the campaign, the political heavyweights in Rome have stressed the political significance of the upcoming administrative vote in the future balance of party power in Rome. In substance, the ruling Christian Democrats have firmly denied that the vote can bring the Communists nearer to the government area, whatever the polling booths say.

The present government is a three-party coalition led, as in every cabinet since World War II, by the Christian Democrats (DC) with the Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI) as the junior partners.

The Communists are equally convinced that the country needs a change in the government formula to ensure their direct or indirect participation in running things.

The fear dominating the minds of the minor parties sitting on the opposition benches--the right-of-center Liberals (PLI) and the Social Democrats (PSDI)--is that the two giants will, in any case, reach an understanding over their heads.

The prime minister, in his appearance on the nationally televised question and answer session with newsmen last night to close the series, firmly denied that he had told the deputy secretary of his party "anything that could help his son, Marco". Cossiga said that he had merely sought to bring the 28-year-old terrorist suspect, with two warrents out for his arrest, out of hiding and added that the fact that Marco Donat-Cattin is at large "is no secret". On the topic of terrorism, the prime minister declared that to combat the phenomenon, the moral and civil unity of the Italian people is required.

In reply to a question on the attention his government has paid to the Communist Party (PCI), the prime minister said that this attention derives from the consideration that the party represents "vast popular masses and all the democratic forces have asked how these masses might be utilized" towards the solutions for Italy's problems. Fielding a query from a newsman who sought to attribute a right-of-center stance for the current cabinet, Cossiga declared that his government "is not right, neither as regards the political formula nor in connection with the choices it makes".

The speaker of the lower house, Nilde Jotti, in Milan yesterday to wind up the campaign for her Communist Party, identified the conditions prevailing throughout the campaign as "extremely tense and serious" and linked this state of affairs to "the worsening economic crisis, the ongoing menace to peace in the world and the continuation of terrorist attacks" at home.

DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli, carrying the ruling party banner in Bologna, accused the Communists of mounting a "plan to twist the significance of the Sunday ballot, to aggravate the political problems and keep the administrative issues in the shade".

Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Party secretary, once again urged the voters to bear in mind the political meaning of their upcoming decision in the booths in an interview slated to appear in today's edition of the Turin daily, LA STAMPA. Craxi declared that, "it is certain that the response from the ballot box will be decisive not only for present conditions of stability and governability but also as regards prospects for the long term".

Also the Social Democrat Party secretary, Pietro Longo, in an interview in today's edition of the Milan newspaper, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, looked to the future and saw on the horizon, after the vote, a series of steps which will lead the country towards a new government formula. "I foresee a single-party DC government", Longo said, "one possibly headed by (former Premier Giulio) Andreotti. It is likely, however, that (PCI Secretary Enrico) Berlinguer has other formulas in mind, all certainly bound to create the conditions for a national unity government with the Communists", the PSDI secretary added.

Giovanni Spadolini, the PRI secretary, harked back to the June 1979 general elections in his statement yesterday in Turin to underscore the perils now posed for Italy's eighth legislature. "The political slant given to these administrative elections by the Communists and others", Spadolini said, "forces on a choice closely concerning, alongside good local government, the survival of the legislature".

For PLI Secretary Valerio Zanone, speaking last night in the capital, the target of the attacks mounted during the campaign has been the Rome government. "The PLI has no intention of laying traps for the government", Zanoni declared and added, "The government will do its own stumbling and tripping up all by itself".

A sharp statement released last night by the Proletarian Unity Party charged that, "for thirty years the Christian Democrats have run our country like something they owned. This private trafficking in power has brought on the decline of institutions and the dangerous and dramatic regression of our democracy".

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, SUAREZ DISCUSS MISSING BOAT

LD051358 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Algerian foreign minister's visit to Madrid has ended and he left for home this morning. Hector Arenas reports on the visit from Madrid's Barajas Airport.

[Begin recording] The Algerian foreign minister, Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, finished his official visit to Spain of less than 24 hours at midday today in an atmosphere of confidence that he could give some of the background to the disappearance of the crew of the Spanish fishing boat, Garmomar, captured by the Saharan POLISARIO Front, an organization which maintains special relations with the Algerian regime.

Minister Ben Yahia who, immediately on arriving in Madrid yesterday was received by Prime Minister Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, said shortly afterwards that in both meetings they had discussed all subjects of interest. However, his statements here at Barajas Airport have given hope, but have also been frustrating regarding the case of the Spanish fishing boat.

Answering a question on whether Algeria could take some steps in relation to its POLISARIO friends in favor of the release of the Spanish fishermen, he answered specifically [Ben Yahia brief voice recording in French fading into following sentence]:

Mr Ben Yahia answers that the Algerian Government is not directly concerned with this case but that it will spare no effort on its part so that this incident might be resolved within a reasonable period of time and have a happy ending.

Then the Algerian minister was asked if his government would act as a mediator in this incident, to which he replied: We have not been invited by the Spanish Government nor by the POLISARIO Front to use our good offices in the search for a solution.

He was then asked if he could confirm the POLISARIO attack on the Spanish fishing boat, replying: We, the Algerians, have no reason to confirm the fact, since we have no part in this incident, which took place a long way from our frontiers. Nevertheless, he said that, yes, the Spanish Government had confirmed the fact during the Madrid talks.

Finally, the Algerian foreign minister said that in his meetings with Prime Minister Suarez and his Spanish counterpart, Mr Oreja, which took place in a very cordial and sincere atmosphere, effective standpoints to find a satisfactory agreement and a political balance in the region were made clear, and it is intended to find a peaceful solution to the problem of the Western Sahara.

Before boarding the small official airplane which would take him to Algiers, Minister Ben Yahia confirmed the Algerian prime minister's forthcoming but undated official visit to Spain and, before that, the Spanish foreign minister's visit to Algeria.

SUAREZ CITED ON CONGRESS MAJORITY, UCD LEADERSHIP ISSUES

LD051057 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Jun 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "If Suarez Has Anything To Tell Us, He Will Tell Us Soon"]

[Excerpt] Spokesman for the Catalonian minority Miquel Roca Junyent has stated that "if Suarez has anything to tell us, he will tell us soon; I do not like expressiong opinions on hypotheses," referring to the prime minister's statements in Valencia, where he seemed to refer to a possible agreement between the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the Catalonian minority to form a stable majority in the congress.

Valencia, 2 June--Prime Minister Suarez' statements in Valencia on the possibility of forming a parliamentary majority which would make possible greater support for the present government's policy, while at the same time praising the Catalonian minority's "correct and consistent" stance during the debate on the motion of censure submitted by the Socialists, have given rise to a number of speculations with respect to the possibility that it is with this parliamentary group that the UCD wishes to form that parliamentary majority.

However, although the prime minister had already done so in his statements, Roca Junyent himself has denied any contact with the UCD to this end, in addition to expecting none this week, either.

The prime minister also added that this is a matter to be decided by the UCD standing committee, which has today begun "a period of reflection" to analyze the consequences of the parliamentary debate; he also stated that the possibility of submitting a vote of confidence to the congress has not been considered.

He was also asked about the demand, which has already been made, for his replacement as leader of the UCD and of the government itself--a matter which, in Suarez' opinion, rests solely with the UCD's decisionmaking bodies. "I would set to work," he said, "together with whomever my party appointed to replace me, if that happened."

With respect to the autonomy blueprint presented by the prime minister to the congress, Suarez said that "we wish to implement it in agreement with all the political forces in order to achieve a stable coexistence," while at the same time stressing that "the future statutes will have the same level of powers and institutions." The prime minister criticized the haste with which some decisions have sometimes been made, working until the early hours of the morning, which was detrimental, and accordingly this matter had been decided upon on the basis of "thorough reflection and study on the part of the UCD."

MINISTER COMMENTS ON GISCARD REMARKS ON EC MEMBERSHIP

LD060852 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Summary] President Giscard yesterday addressed the French Agriculture Chamber Assembly and proposed what we might euphemistically call a "pause" in the entry of new members into the EEC. He did not mention Spain by name but no one doubts that he was thinking about our country's entry, which would have a greater effect than the entry of Portugal, while Greece is already a legally accepted member. Our Mr Europe, Calvo Sotelo, minister for relations with the European Community, was quite frank when he commented on Giscard's statement.

[Begin recording] [Calvo Sotelo] This is the most serious incident since the negotiations began. Up to now we have had incidents which, I believe, have had no effect on the general timetable known to everyone. It would be rash now to say that there will be no effect on the timetable. We must wait to see what attitude the Community adopts.

[Announcer] Calvo Sotelo is waiting to see what might happen at the next EC Council of Ministers meeting.

[Calvo Sotelo] I would like to point out that, so far, the Community as such has made no statement. Negotiations began following a decision of the Community's Council of Ministers, attended by ministers from the nine member countries. I think that at a future meeting, either in Venice in a week, or at the one due to be held in Luxembourg at the end of the month, the Council of Ministers will have to make a statement on the matter. Meanwhile, all we have is the French president's statement which is rather vexatious for Spain, but this represents the opinion of only one government of the Nine.

[Announcer] Calvo Sotelo hopes that political respect for the candidates is maintained:

[Calvo Sotelo] My personal reaction has been one of some surprise, particularly over the timing of the French president's statement, but also one of trust in the Community's political sense, the respect that member countries should have for their political commitment to candidate countries. [end recording]

PCE'S AZCARATE COMMENTS ON CARRILLO-MITTERRAND TALKS

LD291531 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 20 May 80 p 7

[Commentary by PCE Executive Committee member Manuel Azcarate: "The Mitterrand-Carrillo Meeting"]

[Text] The meeting held by Mitterrand and Carrillo in Madrid last Friday has been very widely reported in the Spanish and international press.

I believe that this is logical and natural. It was not merely a conversation between two general secretaries--one of a Socialist Party and the other of a Communist Party. The time, the context within which it took place and also the place--the fact that Francois Mitterrand came to Madrid (as he himself emphasized)--have a particular significance.

The starting point for this meeting could not fail to be the gravity of the international situation. And it must be acknowledged that, with respect to a number of burning issues--Afghanistan, Iran, the ratification of SALT II and the importance of averting a process which could bury detente, lead us to the cold war and have even more catastrophic consequences--the meeting confirmed the existence of substantial areas of agreement, specifically with respect to the need, in view of an extraordinarily dangerous intensification of what could be termed "the dialectic of blocs," for Europe--without calling the existing treaties into question--to play an independent role and be able to contribute initiatives, promote negotiations and contacts and contribute elements to peaceful solutions, strictly respecting the peoples' independence and noninterference by one country in another--solutions which will avert the arms race and promote an atmosphere of peace and cooperation.

Now these issues are in themselves vital and decisive for all the progressive workers forces in Europe. How should we tackle them? Each going his own way, in disarray? With some aligning themselves with one bloc and others with the other? And we do not say this as a rhetorical hypothesis. Such things have happened in the past.

But the problem is: Is there any possibility now of doing otherwise?

This is, I would say, the basic problem, and that which gives the Carrillo-Mitterrand meeting singular importance. It is--or could be--the beginning, the starting point, for something new and something very serious: an effort to bring into the European workers movement, with its various components, a new dynamic--for the present, a dynamic of dialogue, exchanging views and joint debates, which is no mean thing, but with a goal, a perspective, a hope: to examine through dialogue whether foundations exist for initiatives and joint action on the decisive problems of detente, peace and disarmament.

Let us recall what the communique says: "The meeting confirmed the usefulness and importance of developing dialogue and exchanges of views among parties belonging to the European workers movement."

To that end we will work, or rather, continue to work, but with a more tangible and more solid starting point after the Madrid meeting.

The latter's significance is all the greater because it is not an isolated event; it forms part, to some extent, of a process of contacts and talks in the European Parliament (Berlinguer-Brandt and Berlinguer-Mitterrand), meetings held in Bonn by a League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation and our talks with Labor Party members, not to mention the relations among various communist parties.

Other factors to be borne in mind are public stances on the part of a number of socialist and social democratic parties in Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and so forth.

Here in Spain the points of agreement between the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and ourselves on foreign policy problems are substantial.

We mentioned at the beginning that the place--Madrid--of the meeting between Mitterrand and Carrillo was significant. It was indeed. To some extent the French Socialist leader wished to underline by coming here the extraordinary importance which the CSCE conference, to be held in our capital in the fall, will have and already has. Preparing for it from now on to ensure that it will yield results positive for detente is something which does not rest with governments alone: proceeding from dialogue among parties of the European workers movement and socialists and communists, if we succeed in promoting joint initiatives in this field, this would have considerable significance.

Bringing a new dynamic into the European workers movement, respecting, of course, the identity of all parties and the relations among them--a dynamic of dialogue and a search for points of agreement--is extremely important for peace, of course, but also for such urgent issues as the response to rightwing and reactionary pressures and threats, and the formulation of a new leftwing alternative to Europe's crisis.

Last Friday's meeting was only a first step, but on a path which could lead far.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN: FRENCH DETENTE POLICY STRIKES 'SYMPATHETIC CHORD'

LD051513 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 80 p 6

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux dispatch on French President Giscard d'Estaing visit to Finland: "Kekkonen-Giscard d'Estaing Talks Center on Disarmament Topics"]

[Text] Helsinki--detente and arms limitation should logically be the main topics of French-Finnish summit talks, bearing in mind the two countries' stances in this connection and also bearing in mind the location, since it was in Helsinki that the CSCE conference met in 1975. And this was indeed the case, though both sides insisted somewhat on the importance of bilateral relations and the need to step up exchanges between France and Finland in both the economic and cultural fields.

Welcoming his guest Monday, President Kekkonen stressed that "Finland and France pursue several similar objectives" and are striving "to act to strengthen and advance peace both in Europe and throughout the world.... We Finns are aiming at the same goal."

During the dinner given in Giscard d'Estaing's honor at the presidential palace, the Finnish head of state returned to this topic, stressing in particular the "Finnish people's sincere and deep desire to see barriers lowered and European understanding and unity consolidated." Mr Kekkonen added: "One of the great traditions of French foreign policy is to regard Europe as an entity. We too regard this as a natural and central concept...." Mr Kekkonen emphasized his desire "to convene a European disarmament conference."

The Finnish head of state added that "since France is asserting the independence of its foreign policy, its openness to the rest of the world and its spirit of initiative with a view to extending detente, its aspirations strike a sympathetic chord in Finland. They are in line with our own viewpoint on how to approach relations among nations. Learning from their own history, Finns attach great importance to national identity, independence and characteristics."

Giscard d'Estaing stressed the "example of determination provided by Finland and its people. You have been determined to exist as a nation of the future and to remain masters of your own affairs. This determination has prevailed over all challenges and trials. Your identity has been asserted by resisting all assimilations. Your independence has established itself and been defended with arms and consolidated by diplomacy.... Your basic options are supported by broad consensus, establishing a particularly strong foundation for your foreign policy."

The president of the French Republic added: "Our two countries, with their own characteristics, set similar targets for their activity: to preserve their identity and guarantee their security--in short, to provide themselves with the means to remain themselves. We pursue the same objective on our continent--security and cooperation."

Next, Giscard d'Estaing evoked (as he did in an interview published the same day in the daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT) the Madrid conference, which Franch has announced that it will attend but whose results, it hopes, will not be limited to purely symbolic agreements. In this connection he said: "It must be noted that the conditions which enabled detente to become established are now in jeopardy. The attacks made on it lead one to wonder about what possibilities of significant progress the coming Madrid conference could create unless the necessary moves to reestablish a favorable climate are made.... Both our countries have played an important role in developing detente policy. We both have proposals to make concerning future stages, especially in the disarmament field.... [paragraph continues]

But in the present situation my visit is also an opportunity to express our concerns about pursuing a process which we can clearly see is threatened. The reestablishment of the trust on which detente is based requires adequate gestures and initiatives in those places where this trust has been damaged."

"Independence, Vigor, Peace"

Monday afternoon, after visiting the Heroes Monument, the head of state also addressed the French community in Helsinki during a reception at the French Embassy. He said: "My aim is to make France an independent and vigorous nation carrying the message of peace." Expanding on these three points he said among other things: "France determines its future independently, but neither haphazardly nor irresponsibly. On the contrary, it is inspired by its people's wisdom and reason. In my handling of French policy I am inspired by the French people's wisdom and reason."

With regard to peace he explained that "in the present phase it is important that France be the superpowers' interlocutor whenever a situation has to be analyzed and the escalation of threats has to be assessed. This is what I have done recently and what I will continue to do. Following the applause for this reference to the Warsaw meeting with Mr Brezhnev, the head of state remarked: "This is the first time I have discussed this subject in public, and your applause is revealing because you are representative."

NORWAY

FULL TRADE MISSIONS TO BE OPENED IN PRC, MEXICO

LD040845 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 Jun 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Export Council to China"]

[Text] Norway's Export Council has decided to establish fully manned missions in China and Mexico. China has in the past been served by traveling missions sent out from Norway, while Mexico has had an export representative.

The Export Council office in Beijing will have the status of the embassy's official trade mission in China. The export mission will also work for [insurance company] Det Norske Veritas.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS 'EMPTYHANDED'

LD051455 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 31 May 80 p 5

[Staffan Teste report: "Ullsten Met Soviet Leaders. No News of Wallenburg"]

[Text] Moscow, Friday--Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten is returning to Sweden after talks with the Soviet leaders as emptyhanded as he was when he arrived here.

Ullsten demanded a definite answer from Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

The Swedish foreign minister also asked for a definite answer on a number of families that want to be reunited, primarily the Agapov family.

Ullsten also demanded that negotiations begin between the Soviet Union and Sweden on the question of dual citizenship for people from the Baltic states, for example, who now are resident in Sweden.

In none of these cases was Ullsten, who also met government chief Kosygin, given any indication of any positive changes in their previous standpoints by the Soviet leaders.

The Soviet mass media have given Foreign Minister Ullsten's visit maximum publicity. Ullsten is the first foreign minister from neutral countries and Western countries to be the guest of the Soviet Union since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, who has also had an official invitation, has postponed his possible visit until the fall. The Soviet Union has in recent weeks stepped up its efforts to try to show that it does not stand isolated after the many U.S. boycotts.

Ullsten himself does not see his Moscow visit as a propaganda victory for Soviet policy. "Politics always contains an element of risk," Ola Ullsten said. "You have to be prepared for this, otherwise, you will never get any results.

"I am prepared to bear the criticism that I may get because I came here. I think that we have such a fundamental interest in the fact that such talks as these take place that I do not give much heed to such criticism. As long as it is a question of open talks, which are reported in public, then it is a constructive move."

[DAGENS NYHETER] Was this not a favorable situation for you to squeeze out something advantageous on these issues: Wallenberg, the cases for the reuniting of families, dual citizenship?

[Ullsten] Perhaps I have.

[DAGENS NYHETER] But you have nothing concrete to show?

[Ullsten] No, it does not really work like that--that you sit and talk and get results immediately. To the extent that the Soviet Union has a stronger interest than in other situations in making positive moves, it can only help in these questions.

[DAGENS NYHETER] So you think that you have found a solution to them?

[Ullsten] No, I have not said that. I mean that in a situation where there is a lot to talk about you just cannot refrain from meeting, and it cannot be disadvantageous to bring up this type of question in such situations. It can perhaps be more constructive to do so than it would be at other times. [answer ends]

As far as the cases of the reunification of families is concerned, Ullsten had been lobbied before his Soviet visit and he was able to hand material to his Soviet hosts on the matter. Ullsten was, however, unwilling to report how many reunification cases Sweden is taking an active interest in at present.

On the Wallenberg affair Ullsten said that he had asked for material from his Soviet hosts, but had not been given any. Ever since 1956 the Soviet Union has referred to a medical report that Wallenberg died in the Lubyanka prison in Moscow. The documents which the Soviet leaders refer to have as yet not been shown to any Swede. Ullsten did not succeed in getting to see the paper this time either.

The bulk of Ullsten's talks with his Soviet hosts and the 80-minute conversation with government chief Kosygin was devoted to international questions. Ullsten gave an account of the Swedish view that it would be time at the European security conference in Madrid in November to reach a decision on a European disarmament conference. The Soviet Union has shown a desire to get such a conference going as soon as possible.

"However, our view is that such a conference must be well prepared if it is to be of any use," said Ullsten, who did not consider that he had been given any indication during the 2-day talks of Soviet interest in the idea of having Stockholm host the conference, an idea that Ullsten himself had put forward and had won support for from the other foreign ministers in Scandinavia, among others.

When discussing Afghanistan Ullsten stressed the Swedish view that a political solution to the question is impossible before Soviet trocps leave the country. Ullsten also brought up the trend of events in Iran and stressed that it was important that the Soviet Union also contributed to the solution of the problem of the American Embassy hostages.

"No great power ought to try to gain any political advantage from the situation in Iran," Ullsten said.

On Scandinavian questions that were discussed the Soviet Union brought up the question of the contingency stockpiling of arms in northern Norway. Ullsten declared that he could not see that it meant any change in Norwegian policy on military bases. The problem is more a Norwegian-Soviet problem which Gromyko ought to take up with his Norwegian counterpart when he comes to Moscow, Ullsten said.

"We were of course able to agree that, even though we have different political points of departure and such bilateral bones of contention of the Wallenberg type, the cases of the reunification of families and dual nationality for ex-citizens of Baltic states, relations between our countries are fairly stable," Ullsten said.

PAPER WEIGHS DANGERS, BENEFITS OF ULLSTEN MOSCOW TALKS

LD051405 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 31 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Ullsten in Moscow"]

[Text] There have been a lot of East-West contacts recently, after the two superpowers came dangerously close to a collision course after the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan.

It is unclear to what extent talks in Belgrade, Vienna and Warsaw have been able to help in removing misunderstandings and in easing the grave tension. But reports so far from some of these talks indicate that it has not been possible to reduce the distrust and that the Soviet Union, despite sharp worldwide reaction to the war in Afghanistan, has no intention of withdrawing from this previously nonaligned nation.

In such a situation it is risky for a Swedish foreign minister with little experience of summit-level international politics to go off to Moscow. Not least when this time his staff must manage without the man who has the greatest experience of negotiating with the Russians.

This is not to say that Ola Ullsten should not have traveled east to a meeting whose initiative is still unclear: Did it come from the Soviet or the Swedish side? But the foreign minister has taken a risk both on the international and domestic levels. The French president's recent meeting with Brezhnev was definitely not the domestic political success that he had calculated. And for a Swedish politician foreign policy is not the most comfortable arena in which to create a political profile.

With all these risks taken into consideration, it is important that the foreign minister of a neutral country has the opportunity to express in Moscow a growing concern over the situation in the world since the invasion of Afghanistan. Sweden has already condemned the Soviet violation in the United Nations and there is no doubt that it is the Swedish view that the Soviet invasion is the main reason why the international climate has worsened so much. [paragraph continues]

If this is pointed out once again even by small and neutral states it can hopefully contribute to Russian interest in some form of neutrality for Afghanistan.

Similarly, it is also important that Sweden raised the question of the American hostages in Iran in Moscow. Six months ago the Russians were as shocked as the rest of the world at this crime against international law and the fact that a mob was allowed to destroy the foundations of all diplomatic activity.

That Moscow later, along with other socialist countries, considered itself in a position to gain advantages from this is a great embarrassment for a superpower. Sweden is right when it appeals directly to the Russians through its foreign minister for their active support for the release of the hostages. It would not only contribute to the improvement of the Soviet Union's now tarnished reputation. It would also be a contribution to detente.

It seems as if it was the important international questions that were to the fore in the Swedish-Soviet talks in Moscow. And this is perhaps an area where Sweden can help in creating openings. As far as bilateral humanitarian problems are concerned, the Soviet leaders of yesterday and today do not seem able to open any doors.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT NEW PROPOSAL ON DEFENSE BUDGET

LD031407 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Falldin: Defense Budget Reviewed"]

[Text] The government will resubmit a proposal to the Riksdag in the fall on military defense planning during the next 5-year period.

In this way last week's Riksdag vote, which was decided by drawing lots, will be invalidated. The vote supported a Social Democratic proposal for the reduction in the planning budget of about 2 billion kronor in all for the 5-year period.

Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin said in an announcement Thursday [29 May] that the government will be making a new proposal. It can be expected that the slim nonsocialist majority in the Riksdag will adopt the proposal without any voting mishaps, as happened last time.

"Defense and security policy is definitely not served by arbitrary changes and chance decisions," the prime minister said.

But he added: "But this does not mean that because of the serious economic situation the defense forces will not be forced to make cuts in areas that are not of direct relevance for our defense capability."

The background to the problems, Falldin maintained, is Sweden's direct responsibility for maintaining security stability in Scandinavia. The credibility of Swedish defense, both at home and abroad, is dependent on the defense forces' access to the resources which enable them to carry out the tasks imposed on them within the framework of security policy.

"Our traditional policy independent of alliances, which is intended to ensure our neutrality in the event of war, enjoys broad popular support," the prime minister said.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET ON NEED TO MAINTAIN STRONG DEFENSE

LD051017 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Sweden's Security"]

[Text] Through a grotesque parliamentary mishap the defense budget framework was subjected a few days ago to cuts of about 500 thousand kronor per year. Fortunately there are technical possibilities of rectifying matters in the fall session of the Riksdag; and, as is natural, Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin has already announced that this will be done.

According to information which there is no reason to doubt, part of the background to Mr Falldin's announcement is that the vote, which was decided by lot and therefore seemed strange to the rest of the world, led to strong reaction abroad or, in short, sharp terms: Confidence in the Swedish defense forces--and thus, of course, in our nonaligned security policy--has been jeopardized.

There is every reason to remind ourselves in this context that as early as October last year Cabinet Secretary Leif Leifland considered that he had a duty to inform the government that such important countries for us as Finland, Great Britain, West Germany and the United States had expressed their concern over Swedish disarmament.

For far too long the debate on defense policy--to the extent that there has been one at all--in our country has been concerned with details, important in themselves but seldom set in the context of a plausible overall picture. The effect of the defense forces on the size of the budgetary deficit has been considered more important than their ability to win respect in the eyes of the rest of the world. Orders for equipment and unit disbandments have been discussed more with a view to their consequences for employment in one location or another than with regard to the defense forces' capability to assert our freedom and independence with arms in an emergency, in an emergency--the most extreme emergency, the grim possibility of which is the very reason we have military defense in the first place.

Year after year the real strength of the defense forces has been whittled away.

The air force has long been reduced to half of what it was at its best; a decision to halve it again is now being implemented. The navy has for the most part suffered similar misfortunes--incomprehensibly when one remembers Sweden's geography and the investment in equipment for war at sea which is such a striking feature of international military trends. The army also displays very serious shortcomings, in terms of equipment and training.

So we have now reached the stage when our defense policy has begun to deeply worry our neighbors. For obvious reasons the concern expressed by Finland must be given special consideration, but even the reactions from the great powers in the West deserve to be taken deadly seriously.

The simple and bitter truth is, namely, that Sweden's defense capability is not only our own business.

As long as Sweden maintains a sufficiently strong defense--sufficiently strong in the eyes of the rest of the world, that is--our country which, broadly speaking, covers half the demarcation line between the superpower blocs in Europe, can serve as a stabilizing factor of considerable weight.

There is really no need to waste any words on how important it is for Finland that the great powers have confidence not only in Sweden's DESIRE to remain neutral but also in our determined will AND CAPABILITY to assert our neutrality with arms. [capitalized words italicized in original]

It was just this point that was stressed in Mr Leifland's above-mentioned memorandum to the government. Confidence in Swedish defense has been a prerequisite for the Atlantic Alliance's relatively modest involvement in Scandinavia. If this prerequisite disappears it is obvious that NATO can be forced to take steps in Norway and Denmark which the Russians can interpret as "provocations", with concomitant risks for Finland that do not need to be spelled out.

It is well known that our neighbors, presently in the shadow of the crisis in Afghanistan, assess the risks of the outbreak of large-scale conflict as more immediate than for a long time.

It would not be a bad thing if the Swedish defense debate gave somewhat more serious consideration to this perspective than it has in the past.

FORCES COMMANDER REJECTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH CONSCRIPTS UNION

LD301331 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 May 80 p 13

[Bengt Falkkloo report: "Commander-in-Chief Lennart Ljung: 'I Will Not Negotiate With a Conscripts Union'"]

[Text] Even if all of Sweden's 50,000 conscripts were to form a union of their own there would be no negotiations and no agreements. Commander-in-Chief Lennart Ljung said an unequivocal "no" to the plans worked out by the conscripts. Instead, he wants their right to industrial democracy and influence to be discussed in other ways, for example, by giving individual chiefs greater freedom to make decisions themselves.

After 10 years of conscripts conferences, where the call for an independent trade union has been discussed, an interim committee was elected with the task of working out the details of how the trade union is to be organized before next year's conference.

"But no way can I--that is, the authorities--agree to normal trade union negotiations," Lennart Ljung said, citing the three points that he considers make the whole idea impossible.

These are voluntary membership of the union--how many will want to become members--the law that requires conscripts to obey orders and which has its own special requirements, and also foreign confidence in the Swedish defense forces.

"There are other possible roads that we might follow, and much has happened in the last 10 years. We are now working to implement questions of influence even more."

Today there is a conscripts conference once a year. In addition, elected representatives from each regiment and unit within a military region have the opportunity to meet to compare conditions. Unit councils also meet.

"The first authority for the conscripts is the unit council. If they cannot get their demands met and do not win a hearing for their views they can take these up at the military command area conference or the conscripts conference.

"We are working now on giving unit chiefs greater powers, then they will be subject to greater pressures if they are compared with other units within the same military command area where the men have better conditions. There have also been many improvements in this field in recent years, although it is true that there is still much to be done."

The commander-in-chief also wonders where the planned trade union will get its money. It can certainly not count on state money, at least not from the defense forces' funds. If on the other hand a youth organization is formed, funds could perhaps come from other sources.

"If one looks at the cool interest that has been shown for the conscripts conference, then one has one's doubts. Only 38 percent took part in elections and 13 units and schools did not take part at all."

Defense authorities do not believe that questions of industrial democracy and influence are the most important things for people doing military service.

"It is money. During my visits to different places and my discussions with the men it is money problems that are the most pressing."

The hardest hit are the "bachelors," those who are not entitled to any payments for family or accommodations. A single man is not entitled to an accomodations allowance.

"And I can do nothing about such matters. Of course it would be a good thing to get 30 kronor a day in pay, but I would much rather see deductions and other allowances come from another source."

THATCHER CONTINUES TO PRESS FOR OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

LD051740 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1710 GMT 5 Jun 80

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher said today she offered no apology for continuing to press Britain's athletes to boycott the Moscow Olympics. "I offer no apology for pressing the government's case with sporting organisations and athletes," the prime minister said in a letter to shadow sport spokesman Mr Denis Howell.

Last month Mr Howell wrote to her attacking her for "berating" British athletes on the issue. He wrote then: "Many British sports people have asked me to express to you their dismay at the constant berating to which they are subjected, well orchestrated by political editors, because they have exercised their democratic right to take their own decisions about competing in the Olympics."

Mrs Thatcher replied today that political editors in Britain are free unlike those in the Soviet Union, to express their own opinions, which, she said, were shared by a majority in the House of Commons. The prime minister went on: "I find it difficult to understand your unwillingness to accept that there are times when sports and politics cannot be separated.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has created such an occasion. At the very time when they are playing host to the Olympic games, the Russians are cynically and brutally waging war on a neighbour. Only last week reports appeared in the press of the killing of more schoolchildren and the herding of others with electric cattle prods."

Mrs Thatcher said: "Moreover, as I am sure you know, the Soviet Union has never regarded sport and politics as separate. Their sport is an arm of government policy and the Olympic games in Moscow is seen by the Russians as a political event of major importance.

"We feel strongly that the Soviet Union is not an appropriate host for the Olympics in the present circumstances. Nor do I consider it wrong for the government to make public its opinions about sports matters." She said the Soviet Union was "cynically disregarding and devaluing Olympic principles." Mrs Thatcher said: "Our advice will not change. It is up to athletes to decide in the light of that advice. They must ask themselves whether it is right to go to Moscow against a background of bombed and burning villages in Afghanistan."

Mrs Thatcher also wrote that the curtail British trade would not hurt the Soviet Union, but would hurt British firms and workers.

Mr Howell said tonight British sportsmen and women would "overwhelmingly reject this double talk" of the prime minister's. He said her letter "reveals she believes sport to be expendable." He went on: "Apart from being unacceptable to sport, this answer reveals an astonishing attitude--that in spite of the Afghanistan crisis, the government does not intend to take any effective action so far as Soviet aggression is concerned."

EGYPT'S: KHALIL MEETS WITH CARRINGTON ON EUROPEAN MIDEAST ROLE

NC052020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] London, 5 June--The deputy leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP], Dr Mustafa Khalil, met this evening in London with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

The 1-hour meeting was held at the House of Lords and attended by the Egyptian ambassador in Britain, Hasan Abu Sa'dah, and the former British representative at the EEC, Sir Donald Maitland, who is currently the British Foreign Ministry's permanent under secretary. After the meeting, Mr Abu Sa'dah told the MENA correspondent in London that the Egyptian and British parties reached an understanding concerning the new form of the European initiative on the Middle East. However, Mr Abu Sa'dah did not wish to divulge the ideas or concepts which are being considered by the Western states with regard to this initiative.

The Egyptian ambassador described the meeting as useful and constructive, adding that the British side has reiterated its satisfaction with the Egyptian concepts previously outlined by Vice President Husni Mubarak during his meeting at the end of last month with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington. At that time the new form of the European initiative was modified to make it agree with the essence of Egyptian ideas. The ambassador said that the British side has expressed its agreement with Egyptian concepts regarding the European role during the current phase and that the British officials have expressed their full support for the Egyptian stance as well as an understanding of an sympathy with the legitimate Palestinian rights.

The ambassador said that during this meeting Dr Mustafa Khalil elucidated the Egyptian attitude on current Middle East developments. He also briefed the British side on the latest autonomy talks in Herzliyya and their aftermath. Dr Khalil also briefed the British officials on the outcome of his recent visit to the United States. In his statement, Mr Hasan Abu Sa'dah said that, during their meeting, Mr Mustafa Khalil and Lord Carrington discussed the new ideas and suggestions which will be submitted by Britain during the Western countries' forthcoming conference in Venice on the Middle East problem. The ambassador added that the Egyptian and British views are identical.

Meanwhile, responsible British Foreign Ministry sources have stated that, during the meeting among Dr Mustafa Khalil, Lord Carrington and Sir Donald, the Arab-Israeli conflict was reviewed, as were Middle East developments and the settlement of this problem.

Tonight, Egyptian Ambassador Abu Sa'dah will hold a dinner banquet in honor of Dr Khalil. A number of high-ranking officials at the Egyptian Embassy as well as the directors of the technical bureaus of the Egyptian Embassy will attend. On Saturday, Dr Khalil will meet with the representatives of the Egyptian delegates to the United Kingdom. Dr Khalil arrived in London yesterday from the United States.

PRC VICE PREMIER TO TOUR OFFSHORE OIL, GAS FIELDS

LD051702 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1615 GMT 5 Jun 80

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA energy correspondent]

[Text] China's Vice Premier Kang Shien will investigate Britain's off-shore oil and gas production during a six-day visit starting on Sunday. He will visit the forties North Sea oil field, Shell Haven oil refinery, a coal mine and Hunterston nuclear power station. He will also have talks with Mrs Thatcher, Energy Secretary Mr David Howell and the chairmen of the British National Oil Corporation, British Gas, BP and Shell.

Other members of the Chinese delegation will visit Clyde Shipyards, the Rig construction yard at Nigg Bay and the Inverness and Peterhead offshore supply base.

China is keen to introduce the West's technology into the development of her own off-shore oil resources, believed to be potentially extensive.

UN'S PEREZ HOLDS MEETINGS WITH GREEK, TURKISH SIDES

NC060939 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Perez de Cuellar, the UN under secretary general for special political affairs, who arrived in Cyprus last night, was received by President Kiprianou today. Present at the meeting, which lasted for about 1 hour, was Ambassador Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus. After the meeting with the president of the republic, Perez de Cuellar then went to the Turkish sector of Nicosia and met with Mr Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader.

Another meeting between the president of the republic and the UN official began at 1130 at the presidential palace and is still continuing. Present at this meeting are Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Triantafilidhis and Mrs Souliotis, advisers to the talks, UN Ambassador Gobbi, and Gorge, the UN secretary general's deputy special representative.

KHARAVYI Support for Talks

NC061052 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Find a Way Out"]

[Excerpts] We attach great importance to the arrival here of the UN under secretary general for special political affairs, Perez de Cuellar, in an effort to find an outlet for resuming the intercommunal talks. In today's difficult international conditions--the heightening of tension in our region and the transforming of Turkey into an important bridgehead and war annex to the aggressive policy of NATO and the United States--the deadlock in the Cyprus issue and the prolongation of the aggression and occupation in northern Cyprus create terrible dangers for the future of our people. The patriotic forces are justifiably concerned because they know the treacherous and deceitful plans of NATOist imperialists in changing Cyprus into their military springboard. We also know the NATOists' enmity for a peaceful and just solution that would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonalignment and demilitarization of our island.

We believe that the intercommunal talks constitute a basic link in the process for promoting a final solution of the Cyprus issue within the UN framework and we firmly believe that this process must function so that it will not fail and be replaced by the other unacceptable and dangerous processes being proposed by the enemies of Cyprus.

It is for these basic and serious reasons that we consider as an imperative duty of the government, the Greek Cypriot side and all the country's patriotic forces to sincerely, honorably and effectively promote the resumption of the process of the intercommunal talks. At this moment we are called upon to support the new attempt by the UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, whom we consider a sincere and warm friend of Cyprus. It is an attempt to get us out of the deadlock and standstill and lead us to the solution defined in the UN resolutions. Let us come to our senses and fulfill with zeal this duty to save Cyprus. If we fail, we would have to pay an enormous price, which would mean continuing and perpetuating the faits accomplis of the occupation as well as amassing new dangers and unforeseen consequences.

We now await the United Nations and particularly its Security Council and high-ranking officers, to develop more initiative and action and to fully undertake their responsibilities toward Cyprus and toward peace in the sensitive eastern Mediterranean region--responsibilities that arise from the UN resolutions and that are serious and truly historical in the case of Cyprus.

Denktas Comments Before Visit

TA051325 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots have denied the existence of the bizonality [last word in English] principle, which was being discussed during the talks to solve the Cyprus problem. Denktas recalled that, however, UN Secretary General Waldheim has made moves confirming the existence of this principle and the fact that it was discussed at the Denktas-Makarios summit meeting.

Commenting on reports that UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar will arrive in Cyprus to reconcile the two sides on the issue of the bizonality principle, Denktas said the Perez de Cuellar could deal with all the problems. However, there should not be any difficulties concerning the existence and meaning of the bizonality principle. Denktas noted that, by dreaming of eventually Hellenizing Cyprus and of transforming the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community into a minority by usurping its cofounder rights, the Greek Cypriot side shows its intransigence. Denktas also expressed the hope that during his visit to Cyprus Perez will take action to lead the Greek Cypriots onto the right path on these main issues.

Denktas: No New Proposals

TA061035 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Today President Rauf Denktas received the UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar, who arrived in Cyprus last night and conferred with him for some time. Minister of Foreign Affairs Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot interlocutor at the intercommunal talks Umit Onan, his adviser Necati Munir Ertekun, UN Special Envoy to Cyprus Juan Hugo Gobbi and his assistant Remy Gorge also attended the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour. In a statement to journalists at the end of the meeting, Denktas said that Perez did not bring any new proposals regarding the talks. Perez held a meeting with Greek Cypriot community leader Spiros Kiprianou this morning.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SUSPENDS COOPERATIVE COMMISSIONER

NC051404 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In its session today under the chairmanship of President Kiprianou, the Council of Ministers decided to suspend the commissioner of the cooperative societies after instituting criminal charges against him. The official announcement says that the Council of Ministers has appointed Mr Mikhail Erotokritos, first industrial officer of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as acting commissioner of the cooperative societies. The Council of Ministers has also decided to appoint a commission of inquiry, under the law on a commission of inquiry, for a more detailed investigation of the issue. The commission is composed of: Yeoryios Stavrinakis, president of the district court, as chairman and Nikos Kharalambous, counsel of the republic, and Theofilos Theofilou, assistant accountant general, as members.

KIPRIANOU PLANS VISIT TO ATHENS ON 22 JUN

NC060717 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] It was announced today that President Kiprianou's visit to Athens, where he will have talks with the government, will take place on 22 June. President Kiprianou, who will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, will return to Cyprus on 24 June.

MITSOTAKIS STATES GOVERNMENT DOES NOT OPPOSE AID TO TURKEY

AT061104 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, addressing a foreign press conference, said Greece does not oppose the economic aid which Turkey is asking for in order to cope with its declining economy. Greece, however, radically opposes every move or effort which would increase Turkish military potential over and above permissible limits and which would disturb the balance between Greece and Turkey.

I KATHIMERINI BLAMES TURKEY FOR WEAKNESS IN NATO BORDER AREA

AT041454 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "It Is Their Own Fault"]

[Text] A series of recent developments and actions makes it obvious that the problem of bringing order to the Grecian area has risen on the list of priorities and goals of the leaders of NATO and particularly of the power which, "de facto," dominates the Alliance (and whose priorities do not always coincide with the goals and priorities of the Alliance as a whole). From recent statements by the Alliance's secretary general on the need for our country to return to the Alliance's military wing and certain reports about submission of new proposals to Greece for this very same purpose to--obviously not so coincidental--relevant articles in authoritative Western (primarily American and British) newspapers, everything points to the fact that the entire issue has acquired a certain urgency in the eyes of the circles we mentioned earlier. Consequently, Greece is, or is likely to be, placed face to face with various proposals or recommendations for its return to NATO's military wing under conditions and prerequisites which will naturally touch upon the essence of its differences with Turkey.

We have no knowledge of the content of proposals which will reportedly be submitted to our country and we do not desire to reach advance conclusions--even though relevant press reports suggest that the new proposals will not be essentially different from the previous ones rejected by Greece because they could create conditions dangerous to our country's national sovereignty and security. We will limit ourselves to stressing, recalling and clarifying certain aspects of a relationship which exists throughout the entire issue.

In a recent article the New York TIMES noted that, although the southeast wing of NATO ought to be very strong, it is, on the contrary, militarily weak and politically chaotic due to the dispute between Greece and Turkey.

We now ask a question: Who caused and maintains this dispute? There is only one answer: Turkey did it by itself. It is only Turkey which undertook the invasion of the independent state of Cyprus and continues to keep under its military occupation 40 percent of Cypriot territory, contrary to repeated UN resolutions. It is only Turkey which "out of the blue" raised claims and views on Greek control of the sea, air and seafloor without justification and contrary to the general and specific provisions of international law. It is only Turkey which presents "conditions" that mean the loss of Greek sovereign rights over Greek territory and prevents Greece's return to NATO's military wing. All this, which is very well known to everyone, was also recently admitted by the authoritative London TIMES in its editorial.

Who then is responsible for the dispute which weakens the southeast wing of the Atlantic Alliance? At the same time, who is responsible for the fact that Turkey has dared to follow such hegemonistic and expansionist views and, primarily, for Turkey's insistence upon such views? [paragraph continues]

Naturally Turkey would not have dared to express, or at the least to insist on such views if there had been a clear and active expression against them by those strong forces in the international arena--and particularly by the superpower from across the Atlantic--upon which Turkey is completely and absolutely dependent. On the contrary, these forces supply Turkey with ample economic aid--without even establishing conditions for its withdrawal from Cyprus and for lifting its unacceptable claims upon Greek territory. Consequently, as is also natural, Turkey has gained courage and continues to insist even more upon its raucous views against Cyprus and against Greece.

The same U.S. newspaper further reports that "the extensive frontiers of Turkey with the USSR are considered to be the most vulnerable area of the eastern wing of NATO." How could this be untrue at a time when the main bulk of Turkish Armed Forces has been deployed not against the USSR but against Greece and Cyprus? Former Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit in a speech at the Institute for Strategic Studies in London publicly and directly stated that for Turkey the danger does not come from the USSR but from Greece.

Controlling and restoring the situation which was created was and remains up to those who are "concerned" over the weakening of NATO's southeast wing. They can only blame themselves for this situation.

However, we have the impression that it is not the stability of the southeastern wing of the Alliance which is truly of interest to those who refer to it. Had they been truly interested in this they could have restored it easily. We much fear that they want Turkey to be their local overseer between the eastern Mediterranean, Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf for reasons and goals which have absolutely nothing to do with the Atlantic Alliance and the so noisily presented "interests of the Western world."

So far they tried with their different "proposals," which were nothing but adoption of the Turkish expansionist claims, to "clear up" the situation at the expense of our country. We do not know if they will once again attempt the same thing. What we do know is that the Greek Government will stint no effort to prevent any, even the least, "threat" to Greek sovereign rights over its national territory or against any, even a distant, threat to its national security. We are also certain that our country will not be drawn into any clashes or confrontations over issues or interests alien to it. At a time when powers of the extent and strength of the European Community and Japan separate their position and avoid such involvements then what should we have to say?

It is proper that everyone should know that the time of submission, of exclusive dependencies and of naive (no matter how harmful they may be) "volunteered positions" and of "taken for granted" positions and situations, or, concisely the time of enslavement of others, is over for good.

BRITISH DISCUSS SALE OF 4 FRIGATES, TANKS, OTHER TRADE

AT051314 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Greece is studying a British proposal for the supply of four frigates to the Greek Navy. This was revealed yesterday during a press conference by the British Under Secretary for Trade Norman Tebbit who added that if the agreement is concluded the four ships will be of the most advanced technological type known as "Type 24" which has not even been supplied to the British Royal Navy for use to date. Tebbit added that one of the frigates will be built in British shipyards in Scotland and the other three in Greek yards under British supervision. The cost and date for handing over the ships are considered to be competitive to those offered by other countries. Tebbit refused to reveal further details of British credit conditions but said a reply is expected very soon from the Greek Government.

The British under secretary revealed that Britain is interested in selling passenger aircraft to Greece and particularly stressed strong British interests on the prospect of closer cooperation with Greece more generally in the economic sector.

Tebbit, who is visiting Greece on the occasion of "Poseidonia" [maritime exhibition] after referring to his contacts with Greek ministers stressed the possibilities for cooperation both in the economic as well as in the maritime sectors.

The British under secretary for trade, after reiterating his country's interest in cooperation in the energy sector, in railway modernization, in construction of the new Athens Metro and airport, also stressed the following:

1--Greek entry to the EEC will strengthen the Community's position in the maritime sector because, together with Britain, the two countries are the most significant ones in the merchant marine.

2--The existence of Britain and Greece with their mercantile fleets in the EEC will strengthen the Community's position in transportation in comparison to the eastern [countries].

3--An agreement was reached for cooperation between Greece and Britain in the construction of four frigates for the Greek Navy. [as published]

4--There is an interest in the sale of British tanks to Greece and even in the assembly of British tanks by the Greek war industry.

5--The British market is an excellent market for fruit and vegetables and Greece must have access to the share which belongs to it provided that the quality of Greek produce satisfies British consumers.

6--Britain is interested in cooperation with Greek businesses in the food processing industry (technology, mechanical equipment and so forth).

At this point Tebbit characteristically stressed that "the entry of Greece into the European Community is a good opportunity for Greek producers and British firms which, through cooperation, can have joint economic benefits."

In conclusion the British under secretary mentioned that the spinning and weaving problem always remains between British and Greece but expressed the belief that any possible difficulties will be overcome due to the policy being followed in this sector.

MARKEZINIS BLAMES NEW DEMOCRACY FOR ECONOMIC, OTHER PROBLEMS

AT051405 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 5 Jun 80 pp 1,14

[Report by Thessaloniki Correspondent Al. Rigas on a speech delivered by the leader of the Party of the Progressives, Spiros Markezinis, on the evening of 4 June in Thessaloniki]

[Excerpts] Speaking last night here at a meeting of approximately 700 of the party's north Greek personalities, Progressive leader Spiros Markezinis first severely criticized the New Democracy government of the past 6 years for its policies in all sectors and stressed that today's new government under Yeoryios Rallis is condemned to failure because it is simply a disguise of the older one. He then explained that this is the very reason that the people are right in seeking a change. He added that this Panhellenic demand for change can be achieved by those peoples' forces which prevailed in 1944 and in 1946-49 and managed to guarantee the position of Greece among the free and independent nations.

At the same time the leader of the Progressives referred to the 1974 plebiscite on the political regime and stressed that this was in no way correct since in August 1974, when the 1952 Constitution was reinstated, there was no mention of provisions dealing with the monarchy. He added that if this is not an adulteration then it is nothing more than an apotheosis of the absurd.

Markezinis also stressed the following:

--Knowing that the majority of the Greek people want change and fear elections the government is trying to exhaust its 4 year term at a time when 1980 appears incomparably grimmer nationally and economically than 1977 when it hastened to speed up elections. Elections should be speeded up now in the very same way. He then stressed that those in power have only one thought in mind--how to monopolize authority disregarding not only the fact that they represent a minority but also using the most outdated old-party methods of horsetrading in order to preserve the government and gain the presidency.

--Referring to the New Democracy government's economic policy in detail, Markezinis said this policy has led from bad to worse ever since 1974. He stressed that inflation is increasing by leaps and bounds, that instead of justice in taxation there is the most stark taxation injustice and the lower tax brackets are being hit the hardest due to the inflexibility of the tax criteria. He stressed that the country's productivity is now being counted in negative figures and that investments are discouraged through domestic uncertainty. At the same time, because those in power cannot borrow at home they issue paper money and in order to gain foreign exchange they borrow overseas under today's adverse conditions to the point that they will be unable to resist the pressures of the International Monetary Fund in the same way that Turkey was unable to. For this reason, he concluded, a shock treatment is essential in the financial sector if confidence is to be regained.

--Referring to the complex problems which make up the national issue, Markezinis blamed those in the government for committing the unforgiveable mistake of confusing the attempt to have peace with the attempt to avoid war with Turkey stressing that the tactic of "the Cypriots decide and the Greek Government supports" is deceiving, weak and dangerous. He blamed the government for the deterioration of the Aegean situation and of providing Turkey with rights because without a reason it withdrew from NATO. He added that the Cyprus issue cannot be successfully solved unless full light is shed on what exactly happened in 1974 in Cyprus, in other words, unless there is first an investigation of Cyprus, even with the grant of amnesty in advance for those who would be convicted.

--Referring to the officers incarcerated in prison, he described them as political prisoners and stressed that there is no crime in this instance and that an unprecedented number of people were prosecuted retroactively under legal interpretations unheard of in any European country. He added that this legal issue will be handled by the Progressives not only by restoring freedom but also by restoring ranks and positions. Markezinis stressed that the moral issue cannot be won and unity cannot exist if the Greeks are divided into two classes of citizens.

--He lauded the high morale of the officers corps and that of the security forces but added they are faced with serious economic problems and that they ought not to be underestimated.

--Referring to education he described its current state of affairs as deplorable, he described higher education as in a state of dissolution and that at all cost it must be freed from politics.

Concluding his address Markezinis said the acute home and foreign problems which our country faces coincides with an international situation which is murky and fosters all sorts of possibilities while we are on the dangerous front line. This requires a government with a renewed recent peoples mandate, in other words, it is imperative to have elections as soon as possible.

NOTE SENT TO IRAQ IN PROTEST OF DEATHS ON BORDER

TA051446 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] In its meeting today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, the Council of Ministers decided to give a note to the Iraqi Government on the killing of 10 Turkish citizens who crossed the Iraqi border. The note states that the Turkish Government reserves all its rights and demands regarding the incident. In a statement following the meeting which was held at 1100 and which lasted 3 1/2 hours, Demirel said the following on the issues discussed and resolutions reached during the meeting:

[Begin Demirel recording] The Council of Ministers discussed the border incident near Hakkari. During the 3 days that have elapsed since the incident, we have investigated all aspects of the incident and in light of the information we received we assessed the incident once more during the Council of Ministers meeting. Iraqi soldiers killing our citizens without questioning them and charging that they crossed the border is not only a flagrant violation of article 20 of the third section of the sixth protocol annexed to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries in 1946, but is an action which is incompatible with humane and spiritual values. We have taken note of this fact with regret. The incident is a violation of the agreement between the two countries. It is an inhuman incident which should not occur between Muslims. Article 20 of the protocol annexed to the agreement states precisely: Any person who crosses the border without the proper documents and permission will be held, and if he has acted against the laws of that country he will be brought to trial and will be returned to the border authorities or other accredited persons of the country from which he came after he completes his sentence. Those who cross the border by mistake or through losing their way will be returned to the borders of the other side without any further steps being taken against them. This is what the agreement states.

The measures to be taken against those crossing the border have been determined by an agreement. They have killed our 10 citizens without investigating the incident. We find that this stand contradicts the spirit of goodneighborliness, friendship and brotherhood, as well as the existing agreements. I disapprove of the stand of the Iraqi officials toward this grave incident. That is why the government has decided to give a note to the Iraqi Government. This note protests this incident and demands the speedy punishment of those who committed this crime. It also points out that the Turkish Government reserves all rights and demands regarding this incident. We shall continue to pursue the matter. The incident will not be closed with the sending of this note. I am openly stating this. The Council of Ministers also reviewed the 1980 program and targets. [end recording]

Ecevit Comment

TA061041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the killing of 10 Turkish citizens in Hakkari's Cukurca District on grounds that they crossed the border has wounded the Turkish nation in the heart. In a statement in Ankara, Ecevit said that the citizens who were killed were cutting grass with no harmful intentions at a point where the border is undefined. Recalling that there were also little children accompanying the citizens who were killed, Ecevit said: As a matter of fact, as stated in the note issued by the government yesterday, the reply to defenseless people who did not resist when warned should not be to kill them. Ecevit noted that the friendly relations between Turkey and Iraq based on mutual trust were, above all, founded on the close feelings between the two peoples. Recalling that Iraqi authorities should refrain from moves that might damage or upset these feelings, Ecevit called on the pertinent Iraqi authorities to effectively warn security officials stationed in border regions.

ERKMEN RETURNS FROM OECD MEETING, COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, IRAQ

TA051634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who attended the OECD meeting held in Paris, returned home today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Erkmen said that economic problems and the inflationary pressures caused by the raising oil prices were discussed during the meeting. Recalling that the continuous price increases brought an additional expenditure of about $175 billion to consuming countries, Erkmen said that this money was placed in banks in Western countries. Erkmen added that the issue of all countries being careful concerning the effects of inflation on their budgetary and financial policies was accepted in principle.

Replying to questions by journalists, Erkmen said that he greatly regretted the incident at the Iraqi border and that the killing of unarmed persons was not compatible with international law, Islamic principles or human rights.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON DELIVERY OF TWO U.S. DESTROYERS

TA051128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The protocol concerning the delivery of the two U.S. destroyers, Piyalepasa and Kilicalipasa, which were given to the Turkish Navy, was signed in Ankara. U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Adm Thomas Hayward, who arrived in Ankara to sign the protocol, visited the naval headquarters this morning. He was received by Turkish Navy Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu with a military ceremony. Hayward and Ulusu conferred for some time and discussed issues regarding the navies of the two countries. Later, the destroyers' delivery protocol was signed.

In a statement during the signing ceremony Ulusu said that the two destroyers, which joined the ranks of the Turkish Navy under the names Piyalepasa and Kilicalipasa, will greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace in our region and to NATO efforts toward this end.

In his statement, Hayward said that the cooperation between the navies of the two countries is very important in strengthening NATO's defensive strength in this region, where Turkey has strategic importance.

After the speeches, Hayward and Ulusu signed the protocol on the delivery of the two U.S. destroyers to the Turkish Navy.

DIPLOMATIC STATUS GIVEN TO LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU

TA051643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The people's bureau established in the Libyan Embassy in Ankara some time ago has been recognized as the official representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Turkey. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's information directorate general says that the Turkish Embassy in Tripoli has received a written application for official recognition of the people's bureau established in Ankara. The statement adds that the Libyan Government's application expressed its desire and aim to contribute to mutual respect between the two countries and to further promote relations. The statement adds that after these developments, (Ali Mansur), a member of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ankara, was invited by the protocol directorate general to the Foreign Ministry and was told that Turkey recognized the people's bureau as Libya's official representative in Turkey.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE REJECTS JP PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AMENDMENT

TA060530 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The National Assembly's Constitutional Committee rejected the constitutional amendment proposal from Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and his colleagues. Today the constitutional committee chairman, National Salvation Party Deputy from Konya Sener Battal, announced the reasons that led to the rejection of the amendment proposal. Battal said that the election of the president by the people would disrupt the balance among the legislative, executive and judiciary organs; would necessitate rearranging the constitutional institutions in accordance with the presidential system of government; and would deprive the presidency of its role as arbitrator above all political parties. The constitutional amendment proposal prepared by Demirel and his colleagues stipulates that the president be elected through general elections if the Turkish Grand National Assembly fails to elect a president 15 days before the date the president's mandate ends. The proposal will now be brought before the National Assembly for discussions.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CONTINUE WITHOUT SUCCESS IN ASSEMBLY

WA060708 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish on 3-5 June broadcast the voting results for the unsuccessful voting rounds in the joint Senate and National Assembly meetings.

On 3 June, 511 ballots were cast in the 88th round of voting. Muhsin Batur, RPP senator from the Presidential Quota Group, received 294 votes, Justice Party Deputy from Manisa Faik Turun received 188, 25 ballots were blank and 4 were declared void. There was no quorum for the 89th round and the ballots were not counted.

On 4 June, Batur received 296 votes out of the 563 votes cast in the 90th round. Turun received 232 votes, 28 ballots were blank, 4 were declared void and 3 were cast for members who are not candidates. In the 91st round, 542 votes were cast. Batur received 295 votes, Turun received 217, 5 were declared void, 2 were cast for noncandidates and 23 were blank. There was no quorum for the 92nd round.

On 5 June, 303 votes were cast for Batur, 235 for Turun and 31 were blank in the 93d round. In the 94th round Batur received 298 votes, Turun 228 and 22 were blank. Batur received 293 votes in the 95th round while Turun received none and 41 were blank. There was no quorum for the 96th round.

NSP THREATENS TO WITHDRAW SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENT

TA061024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan said that if the requests and demands specified in the warning letter to be submitted to the prime minister are not fulfilled within a month, the NSP will stop supporting the government. Erbakan added that if the decisive and concrete decisions in the warning letter are implemented, the party will continue to support the government. Erbakan said: Otherwise, the NSP will automatically be relieved from the obligation to support the government.

In a news conference at the parliament, Erbakan said that this conditional decision was not made with the aim of overthrowing the government. He added that, however, if steps were taken within the parliament to overthrow the government his party would freely determine its position in accordance with the meaning and essence of the parliamentary move. Erbakan concluded by saying that early elections in October--provided conditions in the country call for it--might also be a solution but that, given the current situation, it is necessary to form a government that will be able to ensure security during the elections.

DISTURBANCE BREAKS OUT IN AMASYA; 50 PERSONS DETAINED

TA051707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Two persons were killed and four persons were wounded in incidents which occurred in the Suluova District of Amasya last night. A curfew has been imposed in the district. According to information from Amasya Governor Abidin Coskun, an argument which broke out between two rival groups later developed into an armed clash. Ramazan Anar and Akin Yanilma, a 7-year-old boy, who happened to be passing by the scene of the incident were instantly killed. Governor Coskun added that Anar was wanted by the police for attacking a police car and wounding three policement and that a warrant for his arrest already existed. A machinegun and an automatic pistol was found on Anar. Two pistols were seized in a search conducted in the home of Muslim Kurnaz, an accomplice of Anar, and some shops were attacked and destroyed during the incidents. An indefinite curfew imposed in Suluova last night at 2132 is still in effect. Meanwhile, 50 persons were detained as a result of a police operation undertaken in the morning.

Curfew Lifted

TA060706 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The curfew imposed in Amasya's Suluova District was lifted today at 0700. A curfew was imposed in Suluova on 4 June following the incidents in that district. Suluova District Governor Rifat Taskin said that the situation in the district is calm and, therefore, the curfew was lifted.

TRT DIRECTOR DISCUSSES FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, IMPARTIAL REPORTING

TA051853 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Summary] "TRT Director General Dogan Kasaroglu said that for the Turkish TRT not to be involved in politics and to work impartially, it had to reach the point where it could meet its own expenses." Kasaroglu was speaking at the meeting of a parliamentary committee. Kasaroglu stated that the impartial reporting of political news items was a constitutional necessity. Recalling that the Constitution asked for legislation to determine the method political activities would be reported by the TRT, Kasaroglu asked that this legislation be passed as soon as possible so that the TRT would not be involved in sterile political arguments.

"Pointing out that the lack of stability in the TRT administration was one of the main problems it was facing, Kasaroglu said the politics which affects other state enterprises were also present in the TRT. He added that as a result the TRT had eight directors during the last 6 years. He stressed that the TRT directors should be considered technical elements without any political involvement." Kasaroglu said that radio broadcasts reached 98 percent of the citizens and that the television programs were watched by 85 percent of the people. He said efforts would be made this year to provide programs that would reach all of the population. He added that a second television channel would be established to provide educational programs and that for the moment color television was out of the question because of Turkey's economic conditions.

"Defining the TRT's 1980 financial situation as a catastrophy, Kasaroglu said that the TRT had a limited revenue from fees and advertisements. Kasaroglu added that the TRT would be able to prepare impartial programs only when it would be able to provide its expenses from its own resources. It is out of the question to claim that the TRT is impartial when in fact the TRT can exist only through financial aid provided by governments--no matter which political party is in power, Kasaroglu added."

NATO

UK DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES NATO NUCLEAR STANCE

LD051217 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Jun 80 p 6

[Clare Hollingworth dispatch: "Russia Steps Up Nuclear Threat to West Europe"]

[Text] Bodo, Norway--Since the NATO decision on Dec 12 to update theatre nuclear weapons Soviet productivity in the nuclear field had increased alarmingly, Mr Pym, defence secretary, said yesterday in Bodo after a NATO meeting there.

By the end of 1982, Western Europe alone would be faced with more than 1,000 nuclear warheads, added Mr Pym, who told me he believed the Russians' objective was to expand their territory and influence.

They aimed to exert political pressure to do this, but he thought they would be ready and prepared to fight if unable to achieve their aims though political or economic means.

"A new SS-20, the Russian mobile missile which can cover targets anywhere in Europe, is coming into service every five days," Mr Pym said.

These "Euro-strategic" nuclear weapons are not covered by SALT I or SALT II because they cannot cross the Atlantic Ocean.

Together with the Russian Backfire bomber they are responsible for the decision by the Atlantic Alliance to deploy a theatre nuclear force of 572 land-based cruise missiles and Pershings-2s in Europe late in 1983.

Mr Pym added that the Russians' older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles have not been removed from their sites in Western Russia as expected by NATO and other intelligence services.

Mr Harold Brown, American defence secretary, confirmed that America was withdrawing 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe as part of the modernisation programme.

In a communique on the Nuclear Planning Group meeting defence ministers noted Russian deployment of the SS-20 missile and Backfire had "continued unabated," together with "retention of Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missile launchers."

This coupled with continuing deployment of SS-20 missiles, might lead to an even greater superiority in long-range theatre nuclear weapons in the mid-1980s than previously expected, they said.

Their main theme, however, was an appeal to Russia to reconsider two offers made by America "to conduct serious negotiations on arms control involving long-range theatre nuclear forces." Moscow has been unresponsive.

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR DISCUSSES AID TO NICARAGUA

For reportage on Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's visit to Nicaragua, see the Central America section of 4 June Latin America DAILY REPORT.

CANADA

CHINA AGREES TO BUY CANADIAN WINTER WHEAT

OW060036 Hong Kong AFP in English 0034 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Ottawa, June 5 (AFP)--China has signed an agreement to buy 1,400,000 tonnes of Canadian wheat, Senator Hazen Argue announced here tonight. Sen. Argue, who is responsible for cereal problems in the Senate, said that Canadian deliveries of wheat to China would continue from Ausgust 1980 to January 1981.

The amount of the transaction was not revealed as usual by the Canadian wheat (?office).

Sen. Argue said it was the first time that China had taken delivery of Canadian winter wheat.

PORTUGAL

NUCLEAR SAFETY ACCORD CONCLUDED WITH SPAIN

LD051137 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Agreement on Nuclear Safety Signed by Portugal and Spain"]

[Text] The Portuguese and Spanish governments have pledged to establish in their territories "the systems necessary for detecting conditions of radioactive alarm and to inform each other if this could have repercussions in the other country." This is one of the clauses of the Portuguese-Spanish agreement on cooperation in the field of the safety of border nuclear installations, published in yesterday's official gazette.

The agreement was signed in Lisbon 31 March and envisages the setting up of a permanent technical commission to ensure its implementation.

Regarding as "border nuclear installations" those whose site is located less than 30 km from the border between the two countries, the agreement stipulates that the appropriate authorities of the country constructing them will notify those of the neighboring country of applications for permits to site, construct and operate the installations, and the notifications will be accompanied by the documentation concerning nuclear safety and radiological protection. This information will be supplied sufficiently in advance to allow the neighboring country's possible comments and remarks to be taken into account by the constructor country.

Under the agreement, the governments of the two sides "will take the necessary steps to lay down emergency procedures for crossing the border in the event of an emergency."

The official gazette also includes a cultural cooperation agreement between Portugal and India.

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NORWAY'S VIEWS AT MBFR AT VARIANCE WITH PRAVDA'S

LD061555 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 5 Jun 80 p 19

[Dag Halvorsen report: "Norway Fears Buildup on the 'Flanks'"]

[Text] Vienna--For the first time Norway spoke at the MBFR talks on troop reductions in Central Europe on Wednesday. The talks have been going on in Vienna for 7 years without having reached any definite results. It seldom happens that representatives of the so-called flank nations in NATO (Norway, Denmark, Italy, Greece and Turkey) speak at the talks. However, the topic of military balance on the northern and southern flanks has been raised several times, especially by the West.

Norway attaches great importance to its view that the reductions in Central Europe should not create new tension on the flanks. It is not in our interest that Soviet troops, for example, that are withdrawn, are deployed near our borders. However, it has been difficult to get definite assurances from the East on this point as on other important points.

Nevertheless, Norway attaches great importance to these talks which many people consider merely to be a waste of time, effort and money. But especially in difficult periods between East and West it is important that such channels are kept open and that negotiations on security problems continue between the parties. The chief Norwegian delegate, Ambassador Einar Ofstad, stressed that it is now extremely important to reach agreement on a first phase in reductions. Like other NATO nations Norway considers the most recent Western proposals from December 1979 to be a satisfactory basis. One proposal requires that, first of all, the United States should withdraw 13,000 men while the Russians pull out 30,000 soldiers. However, the proposal was totally rejected by the Warsaw Pact. As recently as Tuesday the Soviet party organ, PRAVDA, wrote that the new proposal exceeds the agreed framework for negotiations and that it is to the detriment of the security interests of the East bloc countries. PRAVDA dissociated itself from the so-called confidence-building measures which will also apply outside the Central European reduction area.

PRAVDA's views are totally at variance with those that Norway has always promoted, even during the talks in Vienna. Norway is especially interested in confidence-building measures such as prior notification of maneuvers and troop movements that involve more than one division, but is also very interested in securing enhanced rights as an observer at maneuvers from the European security conference and in the context of MBFR. But it does not seem as if the East bloc is more amenable now than it was before, despite all appeals for cooperation in reaching definite results in the military sector as an important part of the process of detente.

EEC, U.S., OECD LABOR MINISTERS HOLD DORTMUND MEETING

LD061534 Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Dortmund--Labor ministers of the EEC, the United States, Canada, Japan and the OECD will cooperate more closely in future. At an informal meeting in Dortmund they decided to meet twice a year. The representatives of Italy and Japan were not present. The meetings will be devoted mainly to labor, unemployment and technical progress problems.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES GRIM OUTLOOK AFTER OECD SESSION

ATO61247 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Interview with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis by ERT, national radio and television, Paris correspondent Yiannis Angelopoulos on 5 June, on conclusion of the OECD conference--video recorded]

[Text] [Question] The prospects of world economy and international trade were two of the main issues dealt with yesterday and today in Paris by the 19th ministerial-level OECD conference. Foreign and finance ministers of the 24 member states of the international economic organization attended the conference. After examining the general progress of world economy, particularly with regard to the problems of energy and raw materials with special emphasis on the role of developing countries and, specifically, relations between North and South, they defined a series of prospects which appear to remain rather murky at the moment. The new OECD declaration on international trade policy was approved bearing in mind current conditions and the goals of the previous declaration of 1974.

Greece was represented at the conference by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Trade Minister Dhias.

Mr Minister, does the future of world economy remain murky?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the OECD atmosphere was dominated by the concerns of today's world over the immediate and primarily over the more distant future. All prospects are grim. I will try to avoid giving you too many figures. Prospects for development in 1980, in any case, remain negative for the second half. It must be approximately 0 percent for the total of the year. The deficit in the foreign payments balance for OECD countries, which in 1978 had a surplus of $10 billion, is at this moment $75 billion. The latest price hike has not yet been taken into consideration. It has already gone beyond 80 and may even go higher. On the other hand, unemployment is steadily increasing and, more generally, the economic situation is developing unpleasantly. It would be dangerous for one to talk of forecasts beyond 1980. What I would like to state is that, as yet, there is no ray of hope on the horizon.

[Question] All these difficulties, Mr Minister, are they exclusively due to increases in the prices of oil and raw materials or are they due to other causes as well?

[Answer] These difficulties most certainly are not exclusively due to increases in oil and raw material prices even though these increases have terrifying significance, a significance which is increasingly understood by all European nations. I will again give you some absolutely characteristic figures: During the last 12 months the increase in oil prices cost OECD countries an additional $150 billion because we have had an increase of 135 percent while, during the same period last year we spoke of an increase of only 40 percent. You understand what this means to the OECD countries and to the whole world.

[Question] Mr Minister, I would like to ask you about a problem which I believe dominated the deliberations of your council: What exactly was the nature of attention given to the situation in the developing countries and specifically to the question of relations between North and South?

[Answer] Here you enter the essence of the matter. This is what I meant when I earlier said that the problem does not solely consist of the oil price hikes. If we look at it only in this way then we isolate only one of the many phenomena and symptoms of a more general crisis. The problem is that the world has not yet managed to find a solution, nor even to approach a solution to the problem of relations between North and South, that is, the rich and the developing countries.

This problem has been under discussion for the past 16 years. An entire decade has gone by since U Thant rang the bell of danger in his capacity as chief of the United Nations at that time. Since that time the price of oil has increased 17 times; the price of food has increased four times; and the population of the earth has increased by 1 billion. There are always 1 billion people in the world who are underfed. The distance between the developed countries and the developing countries is increasing. Tension, therefore, also increases. The problem that has evolved is very serious. I deeply believe and I think this is also the belief of all those who are today members of the OECD conference, whether they did or did not open admit it, that this is the future problem of the world. If humanity does not manage to solve this problem, then we will go from bad to worse and future prospects will be unpleasant, causing grave concern. This, in any case, was also stressed by the (?Brandt) committee. All the committees, all the experts, all the great personalities of the world stressed this very same problem in their statements. This was the problem which dominated this session of OECD.

[Question] With reference to Greece, Mr Minister, what specifically are the prospects defined on the basis of all facts expressed by you earlier?

[Answer] Greece is also a member of this world. It is natural that it suffers the very same consequences as all other countries. I would, in a few words, say to you that the world crisis is also transferred to our own country. If you just think that this year's increase in oil prices, which I mentioned earlier, means an average cut of the national revenue of OECD countries by 2 percent, then in Greece this ought to mean something higher. Because we have a greater dependence upon oil, you can well understand that the world economic crisis will have direct consequences in our country as well. The Greek people and the Greek Government have a duty to face those consequences.

[Question] At this opportunity, Mr Minister, were you briefed by the French side on the meeting between the French president and Brezhnev in Warsaw?

[Answer] No, there was no such briefing. As you know I was briefed by the Polish ambassador to Athens, who handed me the resolution issued by the Warsaw Pact countries and at the same time briefed me, from the Polish point of view, on the Warsaw Pact point of view, on the discussion held there. We have had no special briefing from the French side.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Minister.

WEU VOTES FOR INITIATIVES ON MIDEAST, FRG NAVY RESTRICTIONS

ID051625 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "WEU Assembly Declares Itself in Favor of Self-Determination for Palestinians on West Bank and in Gaza"]

[Text] The Western European Union assembly, attended since Monday, 2 June, in Paris by British, French, West German, Italian and Benelux parliamentarians, adopted Tuesday--by 39 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions--a recommendation proposing the preparation of an international conference on the Near East conflict. Israel, the Arab countries, a delegation truly representative of the Palestinian people, the United States and the West European countries would take part in this conference. In addition, the assembly declared itself in favor of an amendment to UN Resolution 242, "aimed, on the one hand, at maintaining Israel's security within secure and internationally recognized borders and, on the other hand, guaranteeing the Palestinians their inalienable right to self-determination on the West Bank and in Gaza in order to establish their own homeland there."

On the previous day, the assembly had requested by 55 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, an amendment to the Treaty of Brussels (which set up the Western European Union in 1954) in order to alleviate the restrictions imposed on the FRG naval forces: Under this treaty and its protocols, the FRG Navy is restricted to eight 6,000-ton destroyers, other vessels being unable to exceed 3,000 tons in the case of combat vessels and 6,000 tons in the case of auxiliary vessels: The assembly requested the lifting of these ceilings and also of a measure essentially confining the deployment of these forces solely to NATO'S command zone in Europe (Saceur), in particular, the Baltic and eastern areas of the North Sea. (In fact, two West German destroyers, accompanied by two support vessels, are currently in the Indian Ocean.)

The French representatives--in particular, Messrs Bozzi and Valleix, both of whom are Rally for the Republic members--have stressed, without directly criticizing these amendments, that it is advisable to proceed cautiously in this field and await more specific requests from the Bonn government.

EUROPEAN-ARAB COOPERATION CONGRESS OPENS IN ATHENS

AT081239 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The theme, "West Europe and the Arab east--ways for cooperation in a mutually dependent world," will be the subject of a 3-day congress which opened in Athens today under the auspices of the Greek Mediterranean Center for Arab and Islamic Studies and the Club de Rome.

The Greek Mediterranean Center, founded 3 years ago under Professor Yeorgakis as chairman, is a live institution concerned with the study of problems in Greece and the Middle East. The Club de Rome, which provided the initiative for the congress and requested the center's cooperation, was founded in 1968 for the purpose of studying and understanding trends created by today's contradictions in a continuously evolving humanity.

The congress opened with a message from Prime Ministers Yeoryios Rallis which was read by Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. In his message the prime minister mentioned the following: "The Greek Government is very pleased to host in Athens this meeting of Europe and the Arab world, organized by the Club de Rome and the Greek Mediterranean Center for Arab and Islamic Studies. Many distinguished personalities are attending this congress for the purpose of exploring and implementing forms of cooperation and mutual interest dictated by an ever increasing mutual dependence. The time has come for us to dedicate ourselves to the search for these forms. Welcoming you to Greece, I assure you once more that the Greek Government is interested in your work and supports it."

Proclaiming the commencement of the congress, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis then stressed that Greece is entering Europe with full rights in order to take up the position which belongs to it. At the same time, however, it does not forget nor does it overlook its special position in the immediate neighborhood of the Arab world with which it has so many historic, economic, political and cultural ties.

Mitsotakis continued that Greece's rapid economic development, its multifaceted policy of peace, friendship and cooperation which is developing in all directions and particularly in our immediate area both toward the Balkans and toward the Arab world, the ever increasing attachment of Greece to international economy, trade, merchant marine, technical affairs and so forth, allow it and dictate to it to have an active policy on issues of interest to this congress.

The ever increasing mutual dependence of our world is something through which we live on a daily basis whether this is related to the energy we import, whether it is related to the agricultrual and industrial goods which we export, or whether this is related to our needs for capital which will further help exploit our potential in all sectors.

We know that we cannot achieve something of this sort by ourselves. It is on this that we base our support of every initiative and specific proposal tending to coordinate the mutually fulfilling potential of our countries toward the achievement of specific goals.

The chairman of the Greek Mediterranean Center, Professor Yeorgakis, addressed the congress and said that more than 1,000 years ago, according to certain documents, the world was reportedly coming to an end. Today, 1,000 years later, the world is being led toward destruction not on the basis of superstition this time, but on the basis of facts based on logic. For this reason we need dialogue.

In ancient times we sought golden solutions to man's prosperity through dialogue. In our times we conduct a dialogue in order to avoid the solutions which are difficult. With this congress we proceed to specific proposals for cooperation between Europe and the Arab world which will furnish the world with a hope for its survival.

The opening of the congress was attended by Minister in Charge of EEC Affairs Kondoyioryis; Minister Without Portfolio Paleokrasas; Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis; ministers and former ministers of European and Arab countries; Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoropoulos; and governors, foreign ambassadors in Athens, personalities from international organizations and others.

Attending the congress are delegations from Algeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Tunisia, North and South Yemen, and Syria.

Also attending from Europe are personalities from West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy and Switzerland.

LAST LINE

FRG DEFENSE CHIEF APEL DISCUSSES RESULTS OF MEETING IN NORWAY

DW061043 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2050 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Reporter Dreckmann interview with Federal German Defense Minister Dr Hans Apel in Bodoe, Norway; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The NATO defense ministers have once more pointed out the seriousness of the decision to close the arms gap. Were there any doubts in that regard?

[Answer] Naturally there are different debates in our countries and certainly questions come up over and over again about how serious NATO is with regard to its decisions.

We have therefore considered it advisable, in order that negotiations will start as soon as possible and that the Soviet Union will not entertain wrong expectations, to point out that the NATO decisions will remain as they are. It also means that the serious offer to the Soviet Union will continue to exist, namely, to negotiate on arms limitation with regard to medium-range arms.

[Question] This offer is being made. Are the partners still of an undivided opinion with regard to balance on both sides, meaning closing the arms gap and negotiating?

[Answer] This offer is being made. Are the partners still of an undivided opinion with regard to balance on both sides, meaning closing the arms gap and negotiating?

[Answer] It is undivided. In political debates there are certainly politicians, also in our own country who place the emphasis differently. I think that priority ought to be given to arms control, to negotiations with the Warsaw Pact.

But behind this there must be absolute seriousness about adhering to the schedule if such negotiations do not take place and if results are not achieved. In other words, to station in Europe in late 1983 those kinds of U.S. arms which the Soviet Union already has.

[Question] Is this also the political assessment of the Americans?

[Answer] The political assessment is expressed in the communique we adopted in Brussels and in what we have said here. We are completely on the same line in this respect. Both sides will be implemented--if there are no arms control negotiations, the West unfortunately will have to close the arms gap.

PAHR RETURNS FROM 10-DAY LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

AU061116 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr returned to Vienna yesterday afternoon [4 June] from his 10-day Latin American trip. Pahr had paid an official visit to Brazil 26-30 May, chaired a conference of Austrian ambassadors in the Latin American countries in the Venezuelan capital of Caracas on 31 May, and visited Nicaragua on 1 and 2 June.

Pahr's talks in Latin America primarily dealt with economic topics. Generally, they served the purpose of intensifying cooperation between Austria and Latin America in all fields.

Comments on Nicaragua

AU061117 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Jun 80 p 2

[Philipp E. Gudenus report on telephone interview with Foreign Minister Pahr "directly after his return" from Brazil and Nicaragua]

[Excerpt] Vienna--Austria and Brazil are supporting the current development in Nicaragua in the hope that a pluralist democracy will develop there. This was stated by Foreign Minister Pahr directly after his return from his trip to Brazil and Nicaragua in a telephone interview with DIE PRESSE. In reply to the objection that there is no indication at present of such a development whatsoever, the minister declared that both the junta and the State Council of Nicaragua had stated their intent for a redemocratization. There is private enterprise in the country, which is also promoted by the state, he said.

In reply to DIE PRESSE's argument that the junta had no practical influence on politics and that a few weeks ago two junta members resigned to protest the reshuffle in the State Council [as published] and the predominance of the state party, the Sandinists, that was established in this body, the minister declared that the composition of the State Council was "rather mixed" but he admitted that "groups close to the Sandinists have a slight majority."

However, it is necessary to prevent any isolation of Nicaragua, he said, adding that this was something about which there was consensus between Brasilia and Vienna. It was a mistake to leave Cuba alone in the past.

According to the minister, Austria has already done quite a lot for Nicaragua: In addition to a $50,000 donation for a children's library, Vienna has agreed to finance a hospital for a period of 3 years; moreover, ambulances and 1 million schillings worth of medicines were made available to Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO 'PAUSE' IN EC ADMISSIONS

LD061406 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--The surprise statement by President Giscard d'Estaing that the European Community should first conclude its expansion from six to nine member-states before admitting Portugal, Spain and Greece has apparently hit the capitals concerned like a bombshell. Even so Bonn and the Community were at pains to warn against dramatizing Giscard's statement. Government Spokesman Boelling said in Bonn today that the Federal Government is not of the opinion that Giscard has embarked on a new policy. He merely wished to draw attention to the problems facing the Community as a result of expansion. Bonn stood by the line pursued hitherto. Boelling intimated that the Federal Government is opposed to a pause in the current negotiations for admission.

FOOD MINISTER DEFENDS UK BUDGET COMPROMISE

LD071105 Hamburg DPA in German 1053 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Duesseldorf--Federal Food Minister Josef Ertl (FDP), speaking in Duesseldorf today, has resolutely defended the Federal Government's attitude concerning the question of the British EC contribution. "I am warning those who maintain it went too far. There could be a rude awakening," Ertl said at the opening of the 11th international bakery exhibition. If Great Britain had left the EC or France had adopted national measures, then that would have meant the end of the Community, the minister said. In a world of growing power concentration Europe's existence is vital for the equilibrium of peace.

GENSCHER: EC DOES NOT INTEND TO CHANGE RESOLUTION 242

LD081300 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--In the words of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the European states do not intend to disturb the existing peace processes in the Middle East but, on the contrary, support them.

On ZDF television Genscher emphasized on Sunday that it has never been the EC's intention to change UN Resolution 242 concerning the Middle East problem. As far as the question of the Middle East initiative by the Europeans regarding a Palestinian state is concerned, all that has happened is that the EC is to define its position or approach. This is to be discussed at the coming European Council meeting in Venice. The EC will have to continue looking at the latest state of development in the Middle East.

In the same program foreign policy expert of the CDU/CSU Werner Marx said that the Americans had achieved the first genuine peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. If the Europeans were to change the basis then they would also restrain the Egyptians and disturb long-term U.S. policy. The Europeans ought to concentrate on joint action with the Americans. Development policy, in Marx's opinion, would have to fall in with German foreign policy guidelines and serve its own interests. Genscher rejected an extension of the East-West antagonism to the Third World. Bonn seeks cooperation with those countries on an equal footing.

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld expressed the view that the Federal Republic should do more in the development policy sector if stability in the Third World is to be safeguarded.

The problems caused by the energy price explosion for developing countries without oil will have to be resolved. The Third World's natural environment will also have to be preserved. Bonn has doubled its development aid in 2 years. The Federal Republic's development policy has gained in credibility as a result of Moscow's aggressive conduct in Afghanistan.

GENSCHER VIEWS FDP'S ELECTION PROSPECTS, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD061356 Hamburg DPA in German 1246 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Freiburg--According to its chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP is facing the toughest election campaign in its history and must therefore do its utmost to pass the test of the Bundestag elections on 5 October. Alluding to the heavy election defeat in North Rhine-Westphalia on 11 May, the federal foreign minister called on the delegates at the FDP election congress in Freiburg today not to water down political issues and not to waver on the question of the coalition. Genscher addressed this appeal to the 400 delegates: "Let us be very clear about the significance of 5 October. On that day the FDP is not merely facing an election like the SPD and the CDU/CSU; the FDP is facing a decisive test. It will be touch and go."

Genscher stressed that a vote for the FDP is a guarantee that Helmut Schmidt will remain federal chancellor. It would also guarantee that Franz Josef Strauss will not become chancellor. At the same time the FDP chief drew a clear line between his party and the SPD.

For the first time he said the SPD/FDP coalition is threatened from two sides. "From the right, Franz Josef Strauss and the CDU/CSU are once again lining up in their old formation while, from the left, the demand is heard from not uninfluential groups of the SPD for a government formed solely by the SPD. This demand would mean the end of the social-liberal policy." It is therefore the task of the FDP to enable continued progress in freedom in coalition with the SPD.

Genscher affirmed his party's determination to consistently continue the policy of detente despite the present international crises centering on Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East, and to extend it from Europe to other parts of the world. "Anyone who doesn't want to shoot must talk and negotiate," he said. Together with its coalition partner the FDP will defend "tooth and nail" the fruits of this policy and make every effort "to create the prerequisites for further progress." The basis of this policy is the Federal Republic's membership in the European Community and in the Western defense alliance, the foreign minister stressed.

Genscher once again appealed to Moscow to enter "at long last and without preconditions" into negotiations on medium-range missiles so that the time left until the stationing of new Western nuclear weapons can be used for negotiations. The Vienna disarmament negotiations should be pressed forward with equal vigor. Genscher recognised that the USSR also has legitimate security interests, but in return he demanded that Moscow should show understanding for corresponding Western interests.

Genscher said he is satisfied with the progress made in the relations between the two German states despite the critical international situation. The possibilities of cooperation between Bonn and East Berlin are, in his view, far from exhausted and each new long-term project with the GDR creates new joint interests in a further improvement of relations.

SCHMIDT ON FUNDING OF EC OBLIGATIONS, EAST-WEST CONFLICT

LD090958 Hamburg DPA in German 0914 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Essen--Federal Chancellor Helmut Shcmidt has made a powerful appeal to the federal laender to grant more funds to the Federal Republic because of increased foreign political financial burdens, in particular as a result of the EC budget compromise.

At the start of the SPD election party congress today in Essen Schmidt accused the laender of having denied the republic the necessary financial allocations and of having ignored for 10 years the basic law's provision on the even distribution of funds. The CDU/CSU majority in the laender has misused the Bundesrat. "The Federal Republic is to be starved financially."

The chancellor confirmed the Federal Government's intention of raising the taxes on petroleum and spirits should the laender refuse to increase the republic's present share of 67.5 percent of retail taxes. He said that in a talk yesterday evening with him and Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer the SPD land prime ministers said they are willing to bear a corresponding share of the international burdens.

In the foreign political part of his speech Schmidt declared his loyalty to the continuation of the policy of guaranteeing peace, detente and disarmament. He repeated his proposal that East and West should forgo for a 3-year period the stationing of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, in order to negotiate as soon as possible on the limitation of these weapons.

With regard to the federal elections Schmidt advocated continuing the coalition with the FDP and questioned the ability of the CDU/CSU to govern, with their Candidate for Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss.

In foreign policy the main points of Schmidt's speech were loyalty to the Federal Republic's firm integration in the Western alliance and the European Community and to friendship with France and the United States. However, the chancellor also spoke of the representation of independent German interests and of further efforts for cooperation with the East. He allotted to the Germans a share in the responsibility for seeing that chances for overcoming international crises are not thrown away but used. "This means that in order to preserve peace we must prove ourselves in peacetime."

Schmidt said that the crises concerning Iran and Afghanistan have shown that the threat to security does not consist primarily in an East-West confrontation in Europe, but at least just as much in East-West conflicts in the Third World. The German contribution to a Western overall strategy to stem threats of conflict in the Third World can only be of a political and economic nature. It is the West's task to strengthen the sovereignty of the nonaligned states.

With reference to his trip to Moscow at the end of June Schmidt said, in reference to Afghanistan, that he and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will state very clearly to the Soviet leadership that unsolved regional conflicts in the world or ones that are growing could make an increase in the danger for Europe inevitable too. He stressed: "We shall speak plainly, without false politeness." "No one will see us weak-kneed, but equally no one will see us being overbearing and flexing our muscles." Schmidt confirmed that he also intends having a meeting "soon" with SED chief Erich Honecker in the GDR.

CARTER 'MONUMENTAL DEFEAT' AT HANDS OF CONGRESS ASSESSED

DW061220 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Commentary Signed A.: "A Hard Blow to Carter"]

[Text] A truly paradoxical political climate prevails in the United States, a climate which gives election campaigner Carter more and more trouble: When we add up the figures from the results of the primaries, these figures back him. He can no longer be deprived of the Democratic nomination for the presidential elections.

Yet other figures, in turn, speak against the incumbent President Carter: Both houses of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate, have just inflicted a veritably monumental defeat on the head of government by voting into oblivion Carter's bid to legalize a gasoline price increase of 10 cents per gallon for imported crude oil. The rejection of this Carter project was so unanimous that the President did not even have the option of rendering this parliamentary revolt ineffective in practice by means of the veto vested in him under the Constitution. It is true that in both houses more than 2/3 of the congressmen are against Carter's plan to shock the consumers and to collect between $10 and $12 billion to boot. What wields particular weight is that not only the opposition Republicans, but also the majority of the Democrats voted against their own President. This spells the failure of another attempt to enforce drastic measures for cutting back energy consumption. It has happened again that Congress has refused to be convinced by Carter's arguments--but also that the President does not even have his own fellow party members on Capitol Hill under control.

Such defeats at this time are particularly detrimental to the prestige of a presidential candidate; wanting to hike gasoline price so drastically for Americans who are really dependent on their automobiles testifies much more to audacity than it does to political perspective.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS FRENCH DECISION TO DEVELOP NEUTRON WEAPON

DW091042 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Jun 80 p 8

[Article signed Me: "A Necessary Weapon"]

[Text] Nothing has changed in 3 years regarding the arguments for the neutron weapon as an indispensable antitank device. But the hysterical outcry of 1977 against this combat weapon, whose fatal radiation field is limited to just a few hundred meters, will probably not be repeated when the French side develops it. The insight seems to have grown that without this weapon the concept of flexible response to an attack against NATO territory will not be credible. The French president, who is being criticized at present for not liking an extension of the European Community, has achieved great merits with his decision to develop the neutron weapon. But he cannot make up for the time lost: His decision will change nothing about the extremely unfavorable situation of the North Atlantic Alliance in the next 3 to 4 years. The agitators of 1977 have helped the Soviet leadership score a double success: It can count on a long period when military technical ability as well as psychological will will be lacking in the West with regard to effective defense. There will be a critical period of time until both assumptions have been disproved.

LAST LINE

EXPERT VIEWS ADVISABILITY OF TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

DW061018 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Jun 80 p 13

[Werner Obst commentary: "The Soft Spot of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Great differences of opinion exist on the usefulness of taking sanctions against the Soviet Union. The author of the following article voices an unambiguous opinion. He worked for many years in the "Bureau of the GDR Council of Ministers" before fleeing to West Germany and is considered a respected expert on the Soviet economy--the editorial board.

It is a fact that today the Soviet Union is lagging considerably further behind the technical-economic standard of the leading Western industrial nations than it did 10 years ago, although it has obtained a considerable amount of Western technology, know-how and credit assistance. Seen in this way the cool approach of West European statesmen would be understandable if normal trade with the Soviet Union were to be continued in an unhindered way--because due to the beginning of greater NATO efforts, Moscow also in the future will not be able to escape the military stalemate.

If the Kremlin leaders assess the situation in a similar way, the Soviet Union would basically have just two options: either betting in the near future even more on the military card, or trying to win new ideological, economic and thus foreign policy room for maneuvering by making substantial reforms together with liberalization while at the same time preserving the one-party system. But a lot of dogmatic Marxist ballast would have to be thrown overboard.

In view of this world situation the arguments used in this country against a Western embargo are not only petty, as usual, but the West handles possible trade sanctions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, as a potential instrument of Western policy, in an extremely dilettantish way.

Supplies by OECD countries to the Soviet Union in 1979:

	Billion DM		Export Percentages
1.	Federal Republic	6.6	2.1
2.	United States	6.6	2.0
3.	Japan	4.5	2.4
4.	France	3.7	2.1
5.	Italy	2.2	1.7
6.	Great Britain	1.6	1.0
7.	Canada	1.2	1.2

If there is no success in introducing an embargo as part of an overall strategy and as an immediate or abrupt decision, but as the subject of negotiations, the West would be stabilizing the present regime unnecessarily. This would weaken the pressure to introduce reforms and keep the East-West conflict going instead of reducing it. However, it is also true that trade with the Soviets in the future will not threaten the existence of the West--but this policy, as before, would be destructive. In pursuing this course we would again nourish the earlier illusion of being able to intensify detente by "closer economic ties" with the East because communism would then lose more of its revolutionary spirit than vice versa. Facts at any rate, such as Afghanistan and the Soviet "increased armament" ["ueberruestung"], demonstrate how illogical and inconsequential this hope is.

Naturally one cannot expect our large industries to think in such categories, but Helmut Schmidt is quite accustomed to such things. One might expect that Franz Josef Strauss would succeed in unmasking the schizophrenia of this Ostpolitik before the voters, namely, increasing armament even more and yet continuing to supply the Russians. Strauss might be expected to convince the voters that an embargo against the Soviet Union does not involve war or peace at all, but a rational, successful policy vis-a-vis the East in the interest of peace and German security because a far-reaching embargo will undoubtedly decrease the military chances of the Soviet Union in the long run.

The terrain for this line of argument is inexhaustible; the Union parties have just not used it so far, which accounts for their inability to score gains since the Afghanistan crisis. The SPD and the government have both oversubscribed to the Soviet danger--but only the SPD has used fear in its dealings. The fact that Bonn particularly wants to intensify scientific-technical cooperation now with the Soviet Union, shortly before President Carter at the summit conference on 22 and 23 June in Venice hopes to win over the Europeans conclusively for joining an embargo against the Soviet Union, shows the following: After the Olympic and Iranian boycotts together with NATO's decision to close the arms gap, where Bonn acted more unambiguously in a pro-American way than all the others, it now acts most dubiously with regard to the embargo issue.

If one considers how rigorously the Olympic participants were handled, the conclusion is obvious that the chancellor wants to leave unscathed the main pillar of German detente policy, namely, trade with the East, because otherwise the whole structure of Social Democratic foreign policy would have to collapse. Has Helmut Schmidt, through hard reactions in less important areas, tried to create an alibi for himself to cover up his yielding on a basic problem? It ought to be clear to national economist Helmut Schmidt that this time not some independent German action is involved, as at the time Adenauer implemented the pipeline embargo for the sake of the Americans, but a joint, coordinated action by the big Western industrial nations.

In 1979 the Soviet Union purchased goods from OECD countries totalling DM37.4 billion, which was 35.2 percent of its overall imports amounting to DM106.2 billion. Every individual Western nation, however, participated to an extremely small extent in Russian imports.

The European Community, the United States, Japan and Canada, with DM28 billion covered 3/4 of all supplies to the Soviet Union. Should the European Community cooperate, an embargo of other countries could be dodged as not carrying any weight. The enormous Western supply volume could thus be used as a negotiating means--and this is the issue at the moment--in order to demonstrate to Moscow the determination of the West to neutralize Afghanistan.

In doing this the West would actually risk little because we can replace Russian supplies at any time. Granted, we obtain 16 percent of our natural gas imports from the Soviet Union and 40 percent of the enriched uranium, which suggests dependence; but, in fact, we would get natural gas and uranium everywhere in the world for the same price. In fact, the Federal Republic years ago decided to sign such contracts with the Soviet Union to support Ostpolitik economically because, otherwise, the Soviet Union would not have been able to finance its enormous needs for supplies. So it was a political decision; economically, we were not and are not dependent on Soviet supplies.

AUSTRALIA'S PEACOCK IN PARIS; TECHNICAL MISSION TO VISIT

OW061328 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] An Australian technical mission will visit France next week to look into the possibility of Australia exporting uranium to France. The foreign minister, Mr Peacock, said meanwhile negotiations will continue on what safeguard arrangements would be adequate to allow France to buy Australian uranium.

Speaking in Paris after talks with France's President Giscard d'Estaing and his French counterpart, Mr Francois-Poncet, Mr Peacock said commerical interests would not be put before safeguard requirements. He also said the French president had assured him that France does not want to drive Australia out of its existing sheep markets. Mr Peacock has told French officials that Australia was concerned that the European Common Market might subsidize the export of sheep meat to countries where Australia had established markets.

LE MONDE VIEWS RESULTS OF GISCARD VISIT TO FINLAND

LD061537 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 10

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux report: "Giscard d'Estaing Ends Visit to Finland"]

[Text] Helsinki--No communique was issued at the end of Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Finland. And in official reports on the bilateral talks nuclear cooperation appears only in the list of "positive prospects."

Only after the French delegation and journalists had left Helsinki was it announced that a specific result--thought no necessarily giving hopes for the near future--was achieved, namely an agreement for France to carry out a feasibility study for a 1,000-megawatt Finnish nuclear powerplant. The preparatory study will be carried out by Sotratome (a company aided by the French electricity company and the Atomic Energy Commission.)

Such studies are carried out a long time prior to building a powerplant. Nevertheless, such a decision is particularly significant here. Finland produces its nuclear energy from two kinds of powerplants: the Russian 440-megawatt plants (one already working and another about to enter service) and two Swedish 650-megawatt plants which should start working at the end of this year.

These two sources can be explained on the one hand by the special relations linking Finland and the USSR and, on the other hand, by the fact that Sweden is a neutral country. If France, a member of the Atlantic Alliance, were now to participate in Finland's nuclear equipping, if the plan announced Tuesday evening is realised, it would be an important political factor. The discretion surrounding negotiations on this topic also demonstrates the two sides' desire to avoid giving the plan too much publicity and above all to prevent the matter from gaining a diplomatic dimension too quickly.

The other areas of cooperation examined are more regular. Both countries have undertaken to step up teaching of each other's language. In France this will take place at the university level through the creation of a post of assistant professor at Paris-III University and the creation of an extra post of lecturer at the oriental languages school. A plan for a Franco-Finnish foundation will be examined.

In the economic and industrial field, the areas in which priority efforts will be made are the timber industry, of course, telecommunications and machinery. Negotiations will be started on installing a paper factory in France.

Further exchanges are envisaged particularly in the fields of urbanization, the use of timber in construction, insulation techniques, the struggle against marine pollution, and so forth. Exchanges will also be intensified in the organization of forest exploitation, specialist training and agricultural research. French Agriculture Minister Pierre Mehaignerie expressed the hope that French fruit and vegetables sales will increase in Finland during the seasons when they do not compete with local produce.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing commented as follows on his talks during the three half-days: "We found a climate of openness and democracy in which French leaders feel at ease."

DEFENSE MINISTER CALLS NEUTRON BOMB DECISION 'POLITICAL'

LD082004 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text]--The French Minister of Defense Yvon Bourges talked about the neutron bomb today at the 49th congress of reserve officers.

He said that France's decision to equip itself with this device is a political one which falls within the responsibility of the president of the republic and the government. But for France, he added, the neutron bomb would be a deterrent nuclear weapon which would form part of the first warning strike--while the strategic weapons are designed to hit an opponent who had attacked France proper. Our military specialist Pierre Martillon comments:

[Begin recording] The minister of defense has just given his answer to the polemical discussion that has been in progress for the past few weeks on the neutron bomb. Its advocates want this weapon, which must be used without delay on any enemy breakthrough, to be given to the military, that is to say, the key required to use it should be given to corps commanders. The neutron bomb would in that case become a superartillery shell which corresponds to the American doctrine on the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Orthodox Gaullists are against the neutron bomb for this reason, General de Gaulle having always refused to entrust the military with the decision to use even tactical nuclear weapons.

The minister of defense has just removed this obstacle by stating that if France were to equip itself with a neutron bomb, it would be used as the Pluton [French missile] is being used at present, that is to say, not as a superartillery shell but as the first stage of deterrence, a sort of warning shot fired before launching strategic weapons.

For Jacques Chaban-Delmas, there is one objective: There should not be the slightest infringement of the essential principle on which our strategic defence is based: nuclear deterrence. [end recording]

DENMARK

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Shamir: EC Mideast Statement Possible

TA051617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he did not rule out the possibility that a statement of principle on the Middle East issue would be published at the EC conference in Venice, in spite of U.S. and Egyptian objections. The U.S. and Egyptian positions regarding an independent European initiative does not differ from Israel's position.

Minister Shamir was speaking to our correspondent Eliyahu Zehavi on his arrival in Copenhagen.

Talks With Foreign, Prime Ministers

TA061414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Denmark today reiterated its continued commitment to Israel's security. In a talk with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Copenhagen, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Kjeld Olesen said that various clauses in the PLO charter forestall any chances that Denmark would recognize that organization. At this stage, Denmark does not favor an amendment of Resolution 242. According to Olesen such an amendment would be possible if all the relevant parties mentioned in that resolution agreed to it.

Our correspondent Eliyahu Zehavi reports that, after the meeting with the minister of foreign affairs, Minister Shamir conferred in camera with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

ENERGY MINISTER ON INTENTIONS FOR OIL PURCHASES FROM IRAQ

LD091041 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Jun 80 pt 1 p 5

[JB. report: "Negotiations for Large Oil Purchases From Iraq"]

[Text] The state intends to make oil purchases from Iraq on the same scale as those from Saudi Arabia. The state oil company, Danish Oil and Natural Gas Inc [DONG A/S], has already begun negotiations and Iraq's oil minister has received an invitation for an official visit to Denmark.

This information is contained in a note from the energy minister to the Folketing Energy Committee on his discussions in Iraq at the end of may with Iraqi Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim.

During these discussions the energy minister expressed Danish interest in negotiations between DONG A/S and the Iraqi state oil company, SOMO, on oil supplies starting at the beginning of 1981. The Danish negotiators plan imports of up to 20,000 tons of oil a day. This is about 1 million tons of oil a year, the same quantity as in the contract with Saudi Arabia.

Poul Nielson informs the energy committee that Iraq sells about 80 percent of its oil to state companies and that the country is one of the moderates on prices. The Iraqi view is that the price of oil "should be fixed with respect to trends in prices of the oil-exporting countries' imports and the trends in exchange rates." Discussions in Iraq showed agreement between Denmark and Iraq that negotiations should also include questions of cooperation in the energy field and that contacts between the two countries should continue "partly at a social level and partly at civil servant and ministerial level."

CARTER THREAT AGAINST EC MIDEAST INITIATIVE 'OVERREACTION'

LD090955 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Jun 80 pt 1 p 8

[Editorial: "The Threat of a Veto"]

[Text] Strong words between friends, when President Carter says that he will use his veto in the UN Security Council against European attempts to pick away at the foundation of the Middle East peace negotiations. I cannot control the Europeans, he said in a television interview on Sunday, they have their own views; but I would not hesitate to use my veto to stop them undermining the Camp David process.

It is a completely unthinkable situation and President Carter had no need to take such a formidable stand on it. However, the distance between Europe and America is still not so great that the United States should need to defend the peace process against European initiatives with its veto.

It is possible that Carter feels provoked by the French foreign minister who was in Washington on Friday. In a number of statements he gave a most pessimistic evaluation of the remaining possibilities of the Camp David agreement now that the deadline for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Arab autonomy in the occupied areas has passed. But even in a French accent European intentions could hardly be misunderstood by Washington. The governments of the European Community have no desire at all to obstruct the continuation of the Camp David negotiations, and if a successful attempt is made to get them going again in the next week or two, as President Carter expects, no one who wants to take action could impede them. Quite the reverse. If the United States does not succeed in getting the negotiations resumed during the early part of the summer there could be a need for an initiative from outside as a supplement to American efforts. What worries the European governments is the possibility that the peace process will come to a complete standstill while America in the coming months will be engrossed in its election campaign and circumscribed in its freedom of movement in foreign affairs as a result.

One of the ways out being discussed is to get the Security Council, whose Resolution 242 is the basis for all negotiations, to give impetus to a new round of talks. Just as the old resolution was added to after the 1973 war, a breakdown in the Camp David negotiations could result in the addition of a new and more balanced definition of the objectives of the negotiations. The original resolution only spoke of the Palestinians as a refugee problem, and much has happened since then. President Carter talks of their right to a homeland while the Europeans talk of their right to self-determination, a phrase ascribed to the French president, but one also used in the communique from the Scandinavian foreign ministers' meeting. It is possible to envisage a resolution in which the Palestinians right to self-determination is confirmed alongside Israel's right to safe and recognized borders, in the hope that this would be able to help not only the resumption of the peace process but also its acceptance by more Arab countries.

It is one of the possibilities that will be discussed by the leaders of European governments at the EEC summit in Venice at the end of the month. The American threat of a veto will of course have an effect on their deliberations, for the European Community can have no desire for a confrontation with the United States on Middle East policy. It probably will need a shock of some kind to get the stalled negotiations moving again, but it is undeniable that it is not the United States that is in need of the shock.

FINLAND

SOVIET AIR FORCE CHIEF, MARITIME MINISTER ARRIVE

LD091134 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Col Gen G.P. Skorikov, chief of the main staff of the Soviet air forces, arrived on an official visit to Finland today. The host for Colonel General Skorikov's 5-day visit is Commander in Chief of the Finnish Air Force Lt Gen Rauno Merio.

The Soviet minister of the maritime fleet, T.B. Guzhenko, will arrive on a visit to Finland in the afternoon. During his visit Minister Guzhenko will meet President Urho Kekkonen and Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto.

KEKKONEN ON MADRID, SUPERPOWER CONFLICTS, FRENCH TIES

LD051231 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 May 80 pp 7, 16

[Amber Boumglou interview with President Urho Kekkonen at Tarminiemi on 19 May: "It Was Necessary To Go to Warsaw"]

[Text] [Question] What are the repercussions of the invasion of Afghanistan on detente and the Helsinki agreements?

[Answer] Events in Afghanistan and the cooling of relations between the great powers--which I regret--are undoubtedly having already favorable [as published; presumably misprint for "unfavorable"] effects on detente. The current international crisis has clearly increased distrust, awakened old fears and aroused new worries. It has therefore hampered international cooperation as a whole.

These events ought not to have any direct effect on the CSCE Final Act. The Final Act is a remarkable and lasting political achievement in Europe jointly approved by all participant states. That is why I still attach the same importance to each section of the Final Act as I did in 1975.

I am thinking of the two statesmen who met in Warsaw. Even if the chance of succeeding was very flight, it had to be seized. They have such a sense of responsibility and are able to assess the situation so well that they did not ignore even this small chance for contact. I hope that their meeting will be able to have a positive and favorable influence. This will be possible if statesmen use this chance in an unbiased way to improve the situation. The conflicts between the great powers have been such that it will take a great many ideas to quickly produce positive results. Similarly, while the recent scientific conference in Hamburg produced hardly any specific results, I think the opportunity of the coming Madrid meeting should be used to bring European people together. Even if the results in the Spanish capital are modest, like those achieved in Hamburg, we must try to achieve something specific. We must even begin to think about the organization of the following meeting--the one which will be held after Madrid.

Avoiding a Conflict

[Question] Is there not a danger of a major conflict between the United States and the USSR in the light of events in Iran?

[Answer] This danger cannot be completely ruled out in view of the extreme gravity of the current international situation. On this point, however, I remain confident that the two superpowers are aware of the dangers which such a situation involves, that they accept their responsibilities and are aware of the consequences which an open conflict between the superpowers would have in present circumstances. While I recognize the extremely serious nature of the Iranian situation, I hope I am right when I say that the probability of a conflict between the superpowers is still, nonetheless, relatively small.

LAST LINE

[Question] Is it possible both to maintain East-West detente and guarantee the exercise of human rights everywhere?

[Answer] In principle I see no contradiction between detente and the exercise of human rights. The rules governing the detente process, so to speak, are spelled out in the Helsinki Final Act. Respect for human rights therefore constitutes one of the principles governing relations among states. Even though the application and interpretation of the Final Act lend themselves to differing views, which clearly stem from differences in political regime, the Final Act as a whole is still recognized by the participant states as a basis for common action.

A Sense of Realities

[Question] You have been watching over your country's destiny for some 25 years: What qualities do you think the man who must necessarily continue your work one day should have?

[Answer] A large dose of common sense, political experience and a sense of realities in foreign policy affairs.

[Question] After passing through the wilderness, the Social Democrats have returned fully to public life. They have even been leading the coalition government for several years. Is there a chance of seeing the conservatives enter government one day?

[Answer] In principle I can see no obstacle to that. In Finland, however, the conservatives' participation in government--and the same is true for all the other parties--depends primarily on which parties are, at a given moment, prepared to cooperate on the governmental plane. As you know, our multiparty system enables a majority government to be formed only in the framework of a coalition. Experience shows that it is precisely the majority government which is the most appropriate tool to direct public affairs in Finland.

[Question] What are the reasons for the internal political crisis which is emerging?

[Answer] It is more a crisis due to economic problems. The members of parliament cannot see very clearly how to solve these problems in the given situation; there is no model which could serve their purpose. For 10 years development has been fairly calm. In recent years we have been able to strengthen economic structures and the constructive forces of our economy. However, quite suddenly a short time ago there were strikes. Therefore we must look at how this situation can be overcome, examine the problems which remain in some spheres and consider how the economy should be run in this transitional period.

Common Interests

[Question] And yet, with the power struggle within the Center Party and the Social Democrats' avowed desire for a spell in opposition, there does seem to be a real political crisis. There is even talk of the possibility of a minority government. You, however, have always advocated the broadest possible government coalition.

[Answer] It is true that I have tried to maintain such a foundation. However, it did not consist in a bourgeois or leftwing majority. The majority coalition government was aimed at avoiding conflict between the various parties or even within each party. Recently, however, I have found that there can be difficulties in governing even with a majority foundation. There are examples quite close to us of minority governments which manage to solve problems which arise. That even happened at one time in Britain--the mother of the parliamentary system.

[Question] Relations between Finland and France are free of any clouds. Nonetheless, what do you expect from President Giscard d'Estaing's visit?

[Answer] I would simply like to day and point out how positive relations between Finland and France are and how grateful we are to the president of the republic for visiting our country, to try to gain a personal knowledge of the factors behind our policy which our two countries share. I hope that President Giscard d'Estaing's visit will give him and the French leaders and journalists accompanying him as varied a picture as possible of Finnish realities--of this small country which, I think, seems far away to the French people. I also hope that this trip will give them a clear idea of Finland's position in Europe.

I am looking forward with great interest to my talks with the president of the French Republic, for whom I have great respect because of his personal qualities, his experience and his leading position in international politics. I think that Finland and France have many common interests to defend as European countries. The important thing is that, through this visit, the Finnish people should learn to understand France and the political, economic and cultural importance of this great European nation in the world today.

NORWAY

PRC VICE PREMIER STRESSES OIL COOPERATION AT NEWS CONFERENCE

LD090839 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Jun 80 p 31

[Unattributed report: "Oil Cooperation Important Between Norway and China"]

[Text] There are good prospects for developing cooperation between Norway and China in the fields of industry, science, technology and joint trade, Vice Premier Kang Shien said at a press conference in Oslo on Tuesday. Kang Shien thought that cooperation in the oil sector and in the expansion of hydroelectric power is of special interest.

China is in the process of discussing a 10-year plan from 1981 to 1990. Kang Shien expects that the plan will be completed next year. Energy questions will have a very important place in the plan. China is examining the possibility of finding oil along the coast. Kang Shien stressed that China expects that it will need a large amount of equipment such as drilling rigs, supply ships and shore bases. Joint production has been discussed with a number of Norwegian industrial concerns. China is interested in several different sorts of cooperation agreements. The vice premier is extremely satisfied with the cooperation agreement that has been signed with the Aker group. He finds the group's H-3 rigs extremely interesting. At present it is not possible to say how many rigs will be produced in China, but it could probably amount to about 10, Kang Shien said.

The vice premier had an audience with King Olav. He also called on Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde, Industry Minister Lars Skytoen and Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. He also met Storting President Guttom Hansen. Kang Shien said that his talks with Norwegian leaders have made a contribution to mutual understanding and that he is extremely satisfied with the exchange of views.

YUGOSLAVIA'S KURTOVIC TALKS WITH NORDLI, FRYDENLUND

LD052256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 5, TANJUG--Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference President Todo Kurtovic today had separate talks with Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli and Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund.

LAST LINE

During the meetings, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and the international political and economic situation. On both occasions, the hosts expressed their condolences on the death of Yugoslav President Tito and termed his death a loss not only for Yugoslavia but for the entire world. They stressed that Yugoslavia had under the leadership of President Tito acquired great respect in friendly Norway. Both sides agreed that all countries, and not only the big powers, must invest maximum efforts for overcoming the present aggravated international situation. Knut Frydenland stressed that a constructive dialogue must be established at the European conference Madrid session and all confrontations between the big powers avoided. Both sides agreed that the relations between the two countries are traditionally good.

In a meeting with trade unions President Tor Halvordsen, the guests were informed about the activities of the Norwegian trade union organizations and new ideas on promoting co-determination in enterprises. The trade unions leaders said they are studying Yugoslav self-management and particularly stressed the value of the theoretic thought of Yugoslav statesman and theoretician Edvard Kardelj.

OPINION POLL SHOWS INCREASED SUPPORT FOR NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD090959 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jun 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "More Norwegians Say Yes to NATO; Soviet Union Creates Fear"]

[Text] According to an opinion poll the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan has led to greater support for Norwegian membership in NATO than ever. The market research which was carried out by Markedsdata A/S for "People and Defense" ["Folk og Forsvar"] took place in January and February. The results of the poll had not been published before now.

For supporters of continued NATO membership the growing support among the younger generation must be especially pleasing. Compared with the poll carried out in 1979 at the same time as discussions of the modernization of nuclear weapons in Europe were taking place, the most recent poll shows a dramatic increase in the level of support for continued NATO membership among the women interviewed.

Results broken down by political party show that Labor Party voters have especially shown the biggest change on this question. Since polls began the party's sympathisers have given their support to Norwegian NATO membership in ever greater numbers.

Of the total 1,519 people interviewed, 66 percent answered that NATO membership contributes to national security. This represents an increase of 4 percent over the poll in November last year. Seven percent thought that membership increased the risk of war, a figure that was 3 percent greater last time. There continues to be a relatively large percentage who reply "don't know," or that membership is not important in this respect. Together, the two categories total 27 percent.

There continue to be more men than women who think that NATO membership ensures national security. The reason for this is not that opposition to NATO is greater among women but many more women answer "don't know," in the recent poll almost 25 percent.

Since the Afghanistan crisis the effects of age on attitudes to membership seem to have evened out somewhat. Of those interviewed in the 15-29 age group, 63 percent replied that NATO ensures our security as against 55 percent in the 1979 poll.

Within the 30-59 age group, 70 percent of those interviewed thought that membership ensures national security. Only 6 percent held the opposite view.

LAST LINE

EGYPT'S KHALIL COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY, EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

NC062254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] London, 6 June--Deputy leader of the Egyptian National Democratic Party, Dr Mustafa Khalil, said at a press conference held at the Egyptian Embassy here this evening that he was in constant contact with the PLO through mediators during the negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said the PLO was informed of the developments concerning these negotiations. He also said that messages which these mediators carried to the organization urged the PLO to issue a statement saying it will accept Israel's existence on condition that Israel accepts the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Khalil said that had the PLO issued such a statement, this would have helped end the acts of armed violence. But unfortunately, he said, the PLO is not the one which is suffering from Israeli military rule; those who are suffering are the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He further noted that their suffering does not help nor serve the organization's position, while Israel uses the activities of the Palestinians as evidence against the Palestinians themselves. Dr Mustafa Khalil appealed to the PLO to realize the essence of the matter and act in a responsible political manner.

Speaking about the developments of the present situation and the reasons which led to the suspension of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the reason for suspending these negotiations was the draft resolution which was presented to the Israeli Knesset on Jerusalem. This resolution threatened to create a new reality that would have made it difficult to work for achieving the aim of these negotiations.

He affirmed that the best way is to continue these negotiations without preconditions and without the creation of a new reality that contradicts the aim of the peacemaking process in the area. The final aim is to achieve comprehensive peace. He said that from his experience in the negotiations he can say that of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's idea about the autonomy is different from Egypt's idea. There is a big gap between the two positions. Begin wants autonomy without executive or legislative authority and in the form of municipal councils, while Egypt wants the citizens to have executive, administrative and legislative rights.

Dr Mustafa Khalil also explained the issue of security which Israel has raised. He affirmed that the gap existing between Egypt and Israel now is Menahem Begin's responsibility but this gap will not affect the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. Egypt respects its commitments regarding the normalization process out of its belief that peace between Egypt and Israel will help achieve comprehensive peace in the area.

Speaking about his talks with British Foreign Secretary Carrington, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that their purpose was to understand what the EEC intends to do and what the purpose of the European initiative is and what contribution it can make. He added: Carrington gave me a general idea about the British position, and I am satisfied with what he said in this regard. He affirmed the need to carefully study the timing of any decision by the European group. He said that any decision must include the method and means for its implementation.

He said: I also briefed the British foreign secretary on the developments of the situation with regard to the negotiations and the existing (?obstacles) and Egypt's attitude toward these developments.

Asked about the resumption of the dialogue between the European states and the Arab League member states, he said that any dialogue that does not include Egypt will not lead to any results. We have already expressed our opinion in this regard, he said.

Asked about the possibility of rapprochement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and the resumption of the relations between them, he said that Egypt welcomes the improvement of relations with Saudi Arabia and all Arab states. Egypt did not start the present division of the severance of relations with any Arab state. It always welcomes the resumption of these relations.

He then referred to President as-Sadat's recent decision to stop the information campaigns against the Arab states.

Dr Mustafa Khalil will leave London Sunday for Paris where a date will be fixed for his meeting in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Further Details

NC062112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2018 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] London, 6 June--Deputy leader of the Egyptian National Democratic Party Dr Mustafa Khalil, has affirmed that what has been happening in the occupied Arab territories in the past month confirms that the Palestinians are the ones who need security and not the Israelis alone. He said that this was the reason why the Camp David agreement stated that security is for all the parties and not for Israel alone.

Asked by the BBC about the so-called European initiative, Dr Khalil said in the interview which was broadcast today that Egypt welcomes any kind of initiative that adds something to the achievement of a solution to the Palestinian problem. However, he said that at the same time Egypt would like the Europeans to take a step to contribute toward a settlement, but not by overstepping the Camp David agreements. This is because they are the only commitment which Egypt has secured from Israel.

Asked what would Egypt's reaction be if the European countries negotiated with the PLO on autonomy, he said that he does not think that the Europeans will negotiate with the organization.

Asked whether there is any possible solution to the Palestinian problem without the approval of the PLO, Dr Mustafa Khalil expressed the opinion that this is possible if this solution is just and can be attractive to the Palestinians. He said that the most important Palestinians are those who live under military rule and who are suffering. These are the ones who are concerned with the Palestinian issue.

BANGKOK RADIO REPORTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI'S VISIT

BF080814 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from London by the Information Office of the Thai Public Relations Department, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila arrived in London from Washington D.C. on 5 June at 0900 local time for a 2-day official visit to the United Kingdom as guest of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs. The foreign minister earlier attended the Geneva conference on aid for the Kampuchean refugees and also visited Washington. On the morning of 6 June, the foreign minister met with British Minister of State for Overseas Development Neil Marten, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker and secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington at the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Sitthi met British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defense Ray Howe and ambassadors of ASEAN countries in London on the afternoon of 6 June.

In an interview with the Thai Information Office's correspondent in London, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he was visiting the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs. During his meeting with Lord Carrington and the British minister of state for overseas development, he told them of Thailand's willingness to accept direct assistance from the United Kingdom and other EEC countries for the Indochinese refugees in Thailand, in addition to the assistance given through the United Nations. He believed direct assistance would better benefit the refugees.

He said they also exchanged views on other issues, and he explained to the British officials ASEAN's stand regarding solving the Kampuchean problem. He made the British officials better understand the situation.

Concerning his meeting with the British minister of state for defense, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said the United Kingdom pledged to assist Thailand in strengthening its defense capability. Assistance will include military training, for example. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he invited Lord Carrington to visit Thailand.

Asked about his visit to the United States, the Thai foreign minister said he met U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and several U.S. congressmen in Washington. He addressed the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, which is a grouping of veteran diplomats, former cabinet ministers, leading economists, bankers and businessmen. The foreign minister said he told the meeting about the problem of the Indochinese refugees, Thailand's burden with regard to the situation in Indochina, and Thailand's relations with other countries in Southeast Asia.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila left London for home by a Thai international flight and arrived in Thailand on the morning of 7 June.

BRITISH OLYMPICS ASSOCIATION REJECTS SOVIET AID OFFER

LD091151 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Roger Heywook report: "Soviet Aid Offer on Games Bill"]

[Text] The British Olympic Association [BOA] has rejected a Russian offer of financial help to send its largest and strongest team to the Moscow Olympics.

The offer was worth well over 200,000 pounds sterling. The Soviet organising committee for the games, determined to attract as many sportsmen as possible to Moscow in July, has made similar offers to other national Olympic committees.

The Russians have told many committees which have defied their governments by deciding to attend the games--often at the risk of great financial loss--that they must not worry about money. The Soviet authorities have offered free flights and free accomodation and food in the Olympic Village.

"Obviously, it was a tempting offer," said a British Olympic Association Committee member. "We need the money to keep the BOA solvent, but if we let the Russians pay all our costs, we would be in their pockets.

"So we had to turn down the Russian offer. You can take it as read that our team will fly out by British Airways. As always and we will pay our own way when we arrive in Moscow--whatever the cost."

The association has officially answered the prime minister's final plea to stop a team going to Moscow. In a letter to Mrs Thatcher, Sir Denis Follows, the chairman, points out that his committee has made its decision and it cannot be changed.

UN OFFICIAL PEREZ MEETS WITH LEADERS FROM BOTH SIDES ON TALKS

Meeting With Kiprianou

NC061337 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1300 6 Jun 80

[Text] Today, President Kiprianou had two meetings with UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar, who arrived in Cyprus last night to hold consultations on the prospects for resuming the intercommunal talks. The president will have a third meeting with Perez de Cuellar at 1800.

The first meeting was also attended by Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus. After this meeting, Perez de Cuellar met Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. The president's second meeting with Perez de Cuellar--this meeting lasted 3 hours--was attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the inter-Cypriot talks; Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis, advisers to the talks; and Gobbi and Gorge. In the meantime, it has been learned that prior to his next meeting with the president of the republic, Perez de Cuellar will have a second meeting with Mr Denktas.

Talks With Denktas

TA061742 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] President Denktas today received the UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar, who arrived on the island last night for talks with representatives of the two Cypriot communities. In a statement afterwards, Mr Denktas said that the Turkish side had agreed not to put forward any reservations to any part of an opening speech by the UN secretary general and that the intercommunal talks could be resumed if this was also accepted by the Greek Cypriot side.

He stressed the talks could not be resumed so far because the Greek Cypriots wanted to reserve the right to object to any part of Mr Waldheim's opening speech. In reply to a question, the president said he thought there was no disagreement between the two sides on a bizonal settlement but the Greek Cypriots wanted to know what bizonality meant for the Turkish Cypriot community. This, Mr Denktas added, has already been explained to the Greek Cypriots but we shall again explain it to them if necessary. In reply to another question, he said that Mr Perez de Cuellar had not brought any proposals.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said after the meeting that he had had a very interesting discussion with Mr Denktas. He stressed that he could not say he was optimistic about the situation but with the help of the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, he would try to obtain some results before his departure. In reply to a question, he said he may pay a visit to Ankara and Athens before the Security Council meeting on Cyprus, but first he had to consult New York and the governments concerned.

President Denktas had another meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar this afternoon. In a statement after the meeting, which lasted about an hour, the president said that Mr Perez de Cuellar had been conveying the views of one party to the other. Mr Perez de Cuellar would be seeing him again tomorrow after the UN envoy had a second meeting with Mr Kiprianou and his advisers this afternoon. Mr Perez de Cuellar had his first meeting with the Greek Cypriot leader at noon today. The two meetings between President Denktas and Mr Perez de Cuellar were also attended by the foreign and defense minister, Mr Atakol; the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Mr Onan; his advisor, Mr Ertekun; the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi; and his deputy, Mr Gorge. Mr Perez de Cuellar also called on Turkish Ambassador Mr Batu this afternoon.

3d Kiprianou Meeting

NC061719 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Late this afternoon, UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar had his third meeting of the day with President Kiprianou. Present at this meeting--as at the second meeting--were Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the inter-Cypriot talks; Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis, advisers to the talks; and Gobbi and Gorge. Mr Perez de Cuellar also had two meetings with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas today. The consultations with the UN official will continue tomorrow.

Statements After Meeting

NC061822 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Report by Correspondent Dhimitris Andreou]

[Excerpt] After his third meeting [with President Kiprianou] Mr Perez de Cuellar stated that he will continue his shuttle. He added: We must go from one side to the other before we can achieve any results. We are continuing the consultations. We asked Mr Perez de Cuellar: Have you not achieved any results thus far? Mr Perez de Cuellar answered: Thus far we have been having only consultations. If there is any result we will tell you. Answering another question, the UN official said he hopes to have another meeting with Mr Denktas tomorrow. He added. The president of the republic will receive me tomorrow as well. Mr Perez de Cuellar extolled the spirit of cooperation being displayed by President Kiprianou during the consultations.

[Begin recording] [Kiprianou] We shall continue the consultations tomorrow; they have not been concluded. It is inadvisable that I should make any statement prior to the conclusion of the consultations, even though others may make statements.

[Question] Are the consultations taking place on the basis of a concrete document or are views being exchanged?

[Kiprianou] They are an exchange of views; various things were discussed with the goal to ascertain whether the resumption of talks is possible. [end recording]

Joint Council Briefing

NC070742 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 7 Jun 80 p 8

[Excerpt] The National and Ministerial Councils met yesterday [at 2230] in a joint session under the Chairmanship of President Kiprianou. The chairman of the Democratic Rally Party, Mr Kiridhis, although invited, did not attend the joint session which lasted about 2 hours. The Democratic Party was represented by the parliamentary representative, Mr Ambizas, due to the absence of Vice President Mikhailidhis. Also present at the session were: Papaioannou, AKEL secretary general; Lissaridhis, EDEK president; Ioannidhis, interlocutor; and Triandafillidhis and Souliotis, advisers.

President Kiprianou briefed the National and Ministerial Councils on his three meetings with UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the aim of these meetings being the introduction of a formula to resume the talks. The joint session discussed the Turkish side's remarks on the formula, which was carried by Mr Perez de Cuellar to the President.

EDEK Disagreement With Perez

NC080853 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Authoritative reports say that during the 6 June joint National-Ministerial Councils session, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis strongly disagreed with Mr Perez de Cuellar's ideas on the resumption of the talks. As a result the ensuing decision was not unanimous.

Mr Lissaridhis presided over an EDEK meeting at 1000 yesterday. The day before yesterday there was information that the party would issue a statement to make its disagreement known publicly. But as of last night no statement was issued.

Perez After 4th Kiprianou Meeting

NC070626 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou and Perez de Cuellar, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, will continue their extensive consultations today on the prospects for resuming the intercommunal talks. In statements made after their fourth meeting last night, the president of the republic and the UN official described their talks as constructive. The fourth meeting was held at midnight following a special joint session of the National and Ministerial councils in which the president of the republic briefed both bodies on his consultations with the United Nations.

Present at the fourth meeting last night were Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative to the inter-Cypriot talks; Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis, advisers to the talks; Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus; and Gorge, the UN secretary general's deputy special representative.

After the fourth meeting both the president of the republic and Perez de Cuellar described the talks as constructive and added that the relevant consultations would continue today.

Perez de Cuellar stressed that his consultations with the president of the republic were truly constructive and expressed the hope that it was possible that something positive might emerge from them. He also said that today he would have a new meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, with whom he had two meetings yesterday. He expressed the hope that he would find the same understanding and good will there that he found on our side.

Mr Kiprianou expressed the hope that the outcome of the consultations would be announced today.

Kiprianou 7 Jun Meeting

NC070925 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting between Perez de Cuellar, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, and President Kiprianou began about 30 minutes ago. Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the inter-Cypriot talks; Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis, advisers; Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus; and Gorge, the UN secretary general's deputy special representative. Prior to the meeting, Perez de Cuellar had another meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas. The meetings are being held within the framework of consultations on the prospects for resuming the inter-Cypriot talks.

Kiprianou on Failure to Agree

NC071128 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Perez de Cuellar, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, has announced that the Greek Cypriot side has accepted UN Secretary General Waldheim's proposals for resuming the inter-Cypriot talks but that the Turkish Cypriot side has not accepted them. Perez de Cuellar also said that his consultations have been completed and that the day after tomorrow, Monday, he will leave for Ankara via Rome and will then visit Athens. He also said that he would submit a report to the UN secretary general on the outcome of his consultations. Perez de Cuellar made this statement after his fifth meeting with President Kiprianou.

The president of the republic then made the following statement:

I am really very sorry because the efforts of the UN under secretary general--who came as an envoy of the secretary general in order to succeed in resuming the intercommunal talks--have failed. We had excellent cooperation with Perez de Cuellar and his collaborators all of yesterday in a sincere effort to find a way to resume the talks. Various ideas were submitted by Mr Perez de Cuellar and they were accepted by our side.

The president continued: Today, as we were preparing to announce the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks, we had a new meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar at which he informed us that Mr Denktas had finally rejected these ideas.

In my opinion, the president said, Mr Denktas does not want to negotiate. He is ridiculing everyone while his latest statement that has just been released constitutes an insult to the United Nations. I have no doubt whatsoever that yesterday Mr Denktas, to say the least, clearly gave the impression that he had accepted the UN secretary general's ideas. Today, he rejected them, and thus this effort has also failed. It is sad. We are unhappy about this result because we sincerely wanted these talks and sincerely worked hard for them. We accepted what the United Nations proposed to us, but nevertheless the outcome is a failure.

I believe, Mr Kiprianou continued, that with this development not much is needed to convince world public opinion about who wants and does not want talks, despite the fact that sometimes they try in vain to put the blame on our side. It is very clear that Mr Denktas and Ankara do not want an intercommunal dialogue.

Mr Kiprianou evaded answering a question on the ideas submitted by Waldheim and on the point in dispute by saying that there must be some sort of understanding with Mr Perez de Cuellar before any statement was made regarding this issue.

In answer as to what the next step would be, Mr Kiprianou said that there was a UN General Assembly resolution pending to introduce a committee to help the secretary general with the issue of the talks and with the implementation of UN resolutions. I believe, he added, that this is one of the next steps to be taken. But, he said, we will study them as a government in the National Council in order to take the correct decisions on the further handling of our problem. The government and I personally, he added, will move in any direction to promote a just solution of the Cyprus issue in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The text of Mr Denktas' statement that President Kiprianou mentioned has not yet been received.

Also present at the Kiprianou-Perez de Cuellar meeting were Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative to the talks; Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis, advisers to the talks; Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus; and Gorge, the UN Secretary General's deputy [special] representative.

Prior to his meeting with President Kiprianou, Mr Perez de Cuellar had a new meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas.

Denktas After 6 Jun Meeting

TA071206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Mr Perez de Cuellar has been continuing his consultations in Cyprus for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. After two meetings with President Denktas and four meetings with the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, yesterday, Mr Perez de Cuellar had another meeting with Mr Denktas this morning. The foreign and defense minister, Mr Atakol; the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Mr Onan; his adviser, Mr Ertekun; and the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, and his deputy, Mr Gorge, were also present at this meeting, which lasted about 45 minutes.

In a statement afterward, President Denktas said that although the Greek Cypriots had earlier rejected the proposals of 4 June they had now adopted a stand pretending they accepted them. Describing the move as a maneuver he said it was still tantamount to a rejection of the proposals and that the Turkish Cypriot side approved of Mr Waldheim's speech provided that no reservations were attached to it. If there was no addition to the opening speech and if the Greek Cypriots agreed to it, then there were prospects for the early resumption of the talks.

In reply to a question, Mr Denktas said: The Greek Cypriot press claims that Mr Waldheim agreed to the Greek Cypriot demand but this is being denied by Mr Perez de Cuellar and his aides.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, also speaking after the meeting, said that the gap had been narrowed a bit, but still there was a lot of work to do. He announced that on Monday he would be leaving the island for visits to Ankara and Athens to continue his consultations.

In reply to a question, he said that there was no such thing as a Waldheim formula and that they were working on some ideas. Mr Perez de Cuellar denied a CBC news report quoting him as saying that he hoped the Turkish Cypriot side would demonstrate the same understanding and good will as shown by the Greek Cypriot side. He said he found understanding on both sides and that they honestly wanted to cooperate with the UN secretary general. Later, Mr Perez de Cuellar called on Turkish Ambassador Mr Batu.

Denktas on Greek Proposal

TA071158 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] President Denktas commented on Greek Cypriot press reports that the Greek Cypriot leadership has accepted Mr Waldheim's formula for a Cyprus settlement. Replying to questions by reporters this morning, the president said that if the Greek Cypriots had accepted anything at all they must have reached this decision after being clever enough to agree to the addition of their reservations to the opening speech to be made by Mr Waldheim when the intercommunal talks are resumed. But he said that this move would not be binding on the Turkish Cypriot side.

Mr Denktas stated that on 30 March this year the Turkish Cypriot side had accepted the contents of Mr Waldheim's opening speech but that the Greek Cypriots had put forward some reservations. In the initial contacts this time the Greek Cypriots had wanted to change the contents of the speech and this was rejected by the Turkish Cypriot side. Mr Denktas added: We were faced with a proposal suggesting that an additional paragraph should be attached to the speech similar to the Greek Cypriot reservations. It was impossible for us to agree to this as we were unable to accept those reservations. If the Greek Cypriots have accepted anything at all, he went on, they must have been clever enough to agree to the addition of their reservations to Mr Waldheim's opening speech.

The president was asked to comment on the Greek Cypriot argument that in this formula neither party would be under any obligation regarding their stand on substantive issues, but on the contrary, views on matters such as bizonality and security would be put forward more freely. In reply Mr Denktas said that there was no doubt that both sides would be free to do so, but the point was that right from the beginning neither side should adopt an attitude aimed at destroying certain principles.

In reply to another question he said that the change proposed by the Greek Cypriot side was a move to commit the United Nations; therefore, it was unacceptable to the Turkish Cypriot side. He stressed that, if no reservations were put forward regarding the opening speech, the resumption of the talks within that framework was possible.

Perez Comments to Press

NC071537 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 7 Jun 80

[From the "Echo of Events" program: Announcer-read newsmen's questions to Perez de Cuellar at end of his 7 June meeting with President Kiprianou, followed by recorded answers in English]

[Text] Answering a question as to how much progress has been made, Mr Perez de Cuellar said:

"Well, I am afraid that I have ended my consultations with no concrete results but, of course, I am in a better position for expressing to the secretary general what is the position of the parties."

Mr Perez de Cuellar was then asked what the position of the parties is and if the Greek Cypriot side has accepted the UN secretary general's ideas. He answered:

"I have been working on the basis of some ideas which were presented to the two sides. I have to say that the Greek Cypriot side accepted these ideas and the Turkish Cypriot side, for reasons which of course I respect, rejected our ideas. Well, as you are Greek Cypriots I must say that I found a very important cooperation from the Greek Cypriot authorities; mainly President Kiprianou was very constructive. At the same time, on the Turkish Cypriot side I found understanding. Of course, as I told you, I respect their position. The United Nations is not here for imposing formulas but we are for checking formulas with the parties."

The following question was then put to Mr Perez de Cuellar: Did the Turkish Cypriot side reject this formula yesterday or today? Do you have the same impression as yesterday? He replied:

"Well, yesterday I had the impression that they had accepted the [Waldheim] idea but my impression proved to be wrong when I met this morning Mr Denktas and his team. But, (Yes I should repeat), you know I have the greatest respect for the position of the Turkish Cypriot side and this is, as I tell you, the end of my round of consultations."

Mr Perez de Cuellar was then asked the following question: Could we clarify the situation concerning the so-called UN formula? What thing are we discussing? Where are the disagreements? We understand there is an opening statement to be made by the secretary general; can you clarify just this for us? He answered:

"Well, I think that, in order not to lose the usefulness of these ideas, I prefer not to dispel [as heard] it to you at this stage."

To a correspondent's remark that this concerns the opening statement and its formulation, Mr Perez de Cuellar said:

"Well, as you know, we are playing more or less with the same ideas that I very much prefer not to go into details because these ideas can be used again."

Answering other questions, Mr Perez de Cuellar stated that he will have contacts with the Turkish Cypriot authorities during a dinner tonight and added that he does not see ground to continue his consultations until he returns to New York and briefs the UN secretary general.

In conclusion, Mr Perez de Cuellar said that from his visits to Ankara and Athens he always expects the same thing: the opening of the road to the resumption of meaningful talks.

Denktas Remarks at Perez Dinner

TA081155 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Denktas said that he had the opportunity to hold a very sincere meeting with the UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Mr Perez de Cuellar at a dinner he gave in honor of Perez de Cuellar last night.

Denktas said: I am happy about these contacts. A phase has now ended. The arrival of honorable Perez de Cuellar was untimely and without a proper basis. The new formula, which does away with the previous formula on which the two sides could have reached an agreement, is strange and unnecessary. As they [presumably UN officials] have also admitted, this new formula, which was submitted with the aim of saving the face of the Greek Cypriots, is useless and meaningless. We hope that efforts to resume the peace talks will soon yield positive results. The Cyprus problem has been continuing because of Greek Cypriot tactics and propaganda. A difficult situation has been created. However, one should not be discouraged. We will continue to be undaunted because we are right. We are safeguarding our rights.

Perez Comments Before Departure

NC091100 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Following his contacts in Nicosia on the question of resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks, UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar left this morning for Ankara via Rome.

Answering questions by newsmen prior to his departure, Mr Perez de Cuellar said that the United Nations will continue efforts for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks and that he himself looks at the future with hope. He said: I am going to Ankara and Athens in order to make an appraisal of the situation with the respective governments and I am sure that in the two capitals I shall meet with enough cooperation in order to be able to present a rather more optimistic appraisal of things to the UN secretary general.

Asked if he now feels disappointed, Mr Perez de Cuellar replied that he does not feel happy but he cannot say that he is discouraged. He added: I shall continue my efforts on behalf of the UN secretary general. Referring to the Denktas statement that his visit as UN representative had not been well prepared and this is why it has failed to produce any results, Mr Perez de Cuellar said: If we were to prepare the visit in the way he implied, then we would have remained pinned down in New York. We have the reports from my colleague, Mr Gobbi, we also had all the information which was needed in order to come here and discuss the situation with the two leaders. I do not think, Mr Perez de Cuellar added, that the visit had not been prepared.

Asked why the Cypriot people's hopes have again vanished and what were the obstacles, the UN under secretary general said: I cannot answer. This is a problem with two aspects. I respect the views of your side, but I also respect the other side's views. I have tried to bridge the differences and difficulties. He added: I hope that one day the two sides will realize that mutual understanding is necessary in order to save the country's unity.

O AGON Criticism of Denktas

NC080920 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 8 Jun 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "Disgust and Shame"]

[Text] The words disgust and shame are not strong enough to describe Denktas and his stand. Yesterday he accepted Waldheim's formula and informed the UN secretary general envoy, Perez de Cuellar, of this: The National and Ministerial councils remained in session until midnight, accepted the formula and informed Mr Perez de Cuellar of their acceptance; then, a few hours later, Denktas comes and retracts his words and states that he does not accept the formula.

His excuse was most ridiculous and groundless. The reasons are invalid and exist only in his imagination.

Mr Denktas cites nonexistent reports in Greek newspapers. None of the newspapers had either written anything on--or given an interpretation of--the content of the discussed formula. Nevertheless, Denktas not only saw the reports but also the recommendations on these reports.

These groundless excuses are an insult not only to the United Nations and all foreign governments but also to every person whose intelligence is being offended.

Who has ever heard before of someone retracting his words because newspapers might have written something--and the newspapers have not. Consultations were being held on a serious problem and Denktas concocted the most ridiculous excuse that any one could possibly come up with to justify the unjustifiable.

He cited nonexistent reports. But why cite nonexistent reports when he had our side's official reply in front of him, the reply which was officially conveyed by Mr Perez de Cuellar? It is evident that he did not mind making the excuse and torpedoing the new effort. However, from now on, a new measure of ridiculousness should be contrived. Denktas with his measure has surpassed all limits.

KIPRIANOU COMMENTS ON VISITS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GDR

NC090745 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] This morning President Kyprianou left for state visits to Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the presidents of the two countries, Mr Husak and Mr Honecker.

In a statement, the president said that he attaches special importance to these visits, not only because they concern two friendly countries which have played a very important role in the Cyprus problem--particularly within the UN framework, because both countries have played a leading role in the making of all the UN resolutions on Cyprus--but also because he will have the opportunity to exchange views with the two leaders on the international situation and to examine with them ways to strengthen still further our ties with the two countries and our cooperation in all fields.

Mr Kiprianou added: As is well known, from the first years of the Cyprus crisis both Czechoslovakia, as a Security Council member, and the GDR have adopted a clear stand in favor of the Cyprus problem, that is in favor of the restoration of justice in Cyprus. I have no doubt that they will continue to consistently support an honorable Cyprus solution through the implementation of the UN resolutions.

President Kiprianou also added that his visit to these two countries and the talks he will have become particularly important following the recent efforts which have been exerted for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot dialogue and which have failed exclusively because of the Turkish side. The president said: Mr Denktas is trying, of course, to give various explanations but there is no room for any explanation. It is not only the fact that Mr Denktas and consequently Turkey have rejected the UN secretary general's ideas, but it is also the way that they have rejected these ideas. Although on Friday Mr Denktas accepted the ideas, on Saturday he rejected them. The president stressed: This has been proved not only by the United Nations but also by the various foreign diplomats who had the opportunity to meet Mr Denktas on Friday.

President Kiprianou added: We viewed the question with all good will as always. We accepted the secretary general's proposal because we believed that an honorable dialogue could begin. I wish to responsibly stress that the actions of the government and the Greek Cypriot side have been absolutely correct, and that the acceptance of the secretary general's proposal has been sound. Everyone will be inquiring what the next step will be. The president said: A UN General Assembly resolution has been pending. But in any case, after my return we shall discuss--in bht the government and the National Council--what the next step should be on our part. My meetings in Prague and Berlin will provide me with the opportunity to explore some possibilities.

Answering a question, the president said that acceptance of Mr Waldheim's proposal did not imply acceptance of any unacceptable advance commitments.

Mr Kiprianou's visit to Czechoslovakia will last until Wednesday; his visit to GDR will be from Wednesday to Saturday. The president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR UNESCO MEETING IN PARIS

TA081016 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has described as a meaningless proposal the formula submitted by the United Nations in Lefkosa [Nicosia] the other day. He said: We are struggling for a just and balanced peace that will ensure our rights, lives and property against the Greek Cypriots. Denktas left the island for Paris by way of Istanbul this morning to attend a conference on disarmament through education to begin in Paris tomorrow. In a statement before his departure, Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot administration, through demagogy, was trying to create the impression that it was in favor of peace and negotiations. He added that the United Nations will continue its efforts to resume the Cyprus peace talks. After his stay in Paris, Denktas will visit Tripoli as the guest of the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

BOUTOS ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT'S PACKAGE OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

AT061124 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] A package of economic and financial measures to fight inflation, encourage the country's economic development and to ease the burden of the Greek people within limits of the country's current potential were announced by Coordination Minister Ioannis Boutos this evening.

These measures are not only aimed at fighting inflation and balancing the foreign payments balance, but also at encouraging productive investments.

Specifically, the measures announced by the coordination minister include the following:

One--Tax levels, which will come into effect with the new budget, are readjusted and lowered. They will apply to incomes to be earned this year.

Two--Proof criterion for rent paid and proof of origin of funds for the purchase of immovable property under a certain value are abolished.

Three--The tax on immovable property is abolished for tax statements to be submitted for 1981.

Four--Telephone and water rates, ticket prices for urban transport and coastal steamer lines as well as ERT, national radio and television, dues are frozen.

Five--No change is authorized for the cost of hospital treatment.

Six--Effective checks are implemented in the development of the prices of basic consumer goods.

Seven--New oil and gasoline prices are fixed in an effort to cover the heavy cost of petroleum fuels. The new prices which come into effect as of midnight tonight will be as follows: high test gasoline--36 drachmas per liter; ordinary gasoline--32 drachmas per liter; diesel oil--17 drachmas per liter; light crude oil--9,050 drachmas per ton; heavy crude oil--8,200 drachmas per ton.

Eight--Interest on savings deposits in foreign exchange are unrestricted.

Coordination Minister Ioannis Boutos will now speak on the importance and value of these measures, on their decisive role in the stabilization and development of the economy:

[Begin Boutos video recording] Good evening. During the last 2 years, as we all know, inflation increased on a worldwide scale. Each of us knows from personal experience that inflation is a serious economic disease. It affects most of us, particularly those of us who are economically weaker and it creates a deficit in the foreign payments balance, leads to decreased productivity and investments and causes depression and unemployment.

Consequently, an inflation problem does exist. At the same time, however, there is also the will to fight it. This fight against inflation, however, is not an easy task, for the following two reasons: one--because no formula has yet to be discovered which would lead to speedy and impressive curative results or economic miracles. Two--because every anti-inflation effort, if it is to succeed, presupposes the mobilization and cooperation of all of us in the implementation of a suitable policy.

These truths apply for all countries. Consequently they also apply to our own country. The second great problem which Greece faces, like other countries do, is the problem with the foreign payments balance. As a result of the recent and latest oil price hikes alone, it is estimated that a revenue of $120 billion moved from oil-importing countries to the oil-producing countries. As you understand, these are vast sums of money.

At the same time, and in an effort to give you another example, economically strong countries such as Germany for the first time in their recent history were turned from countries with a surplus to countries with a deficit balance of payments. Could our country be an exception to the rule? Could this be so when our economy relies on the import of oil to a degree far higher than many other countries? Or should we once again remember that the cost of oil to meet our energy needs has shot up from $900 million in 1978 to $3 billion in 1980? The problems, therefore, most certainly do exist.

However, like every wise family which sees the finances of its home endangered, so we--the people and the government--must face these problems with care and diligence if we want to overcome them and set firm foundations for our future development. This is exactly what the government wants to do through the measures you heard earlier and which you will read at your leisure in tomorrow's newspapers.

In summary I will repeat for you that the government has resolved to cut public sector expenditures down to the essentials to decrease tax scales for incomes of the current year; to abolish the proof criterion for rent paid and proof of origin of funds for the purchase of immovable property; to abolish the tax on immovable property; to freeze the rates for water and telephone, the price of tickets on urban transport and coastal steam lines and the dues for ERT, national radio and television. Consequently the consumer will only be burdened with the increase in fuel prices and electricity.

Naturally, along with the entire world, we are also passing through a phase of economic crisis. In order to be able to control the situation and in order to overcome the crisis and look to the future with optimism, we must cooperate with each other, we must demonstrate understanding and each one of us must make his small sacrifice. If we cut unnecessary expenditures and increase savings, if we cut the imports of expensive products and if we support our own products, if we set a certain limit to the pursuit of our own personal gain, then we will be able to overcome the difficulties and we will avoid greater dangers.

It is true that the suitable prerequisites do exist. If the government and the people all do our duty, then, I think, there will be justification in the confidence we show toward the economic future of our fatherland. I thank you for listening to me and wish you a good night. [end recording]

Criticism From Opposition

AT061528 Athens MESIMURINI in Greek 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou made the following statement on the announced government economic measures:

"Real surprise is caused by the fact that the 'new' government of New Democracy, which is continuing the economic policy of its predecessor, took such a long time to announce its measures. The package of announced measures is simply a repetition of measures already in force, the increase in the price of fuels and indefinite promises about the future as the only exception. It is also unbelievable that the government should inform us that 'hasty action and hasty decisions are not permissible and for this reason the announcement of measures of economic policy will be undertaken after careful study and preparation in an effort to avoid unfavorable consequences due to the possible incomplete preparation of such measures.' [paragraph continues]

"The New Democracy governments have already been in authority for 6 whole years. Was this time not sufficient for them to 'carefully study' the problems of Greek economy? We inform them that not much time remains for more careful study. The people will soon remove them from authority. It is only then and under a new policy that it will be possible to solve social and economic problems and to put the country on the course toward social and economic development."

In their statement, EDIK leader I. Zigdhis and KODISO [Party of Democratic Socialism] Chairman I. Pezmazoglou also criticized the announced econmic measures. Zigdhis stated the "new measures are a declaration of good intentions by a government which has lost control over the economic situation."

Pezmazoglou stressed that "dealing with the economic problem is a purely political issue with national repercussions. It requires a total of radical decisions with internal unity and direction. This cannot be found in today's government announcement.

Praise From MESIMURINI

AT061614 Athens MESIMURINI in Greek 6 Jun 80 p 1

[From the "Positions" column]

[Text] It would be supercilious to express opinions on whether the economic measures announced yesterday could effectively correct the imbalance in foreign payments or whether they could bring rising inflation under control. First of all this is because the measures which were announced yesterday are only part of a series which will permit a more secure judgement only when it is fully implemented and because their effectiveness will be predetermined primarily by their acceptance by the productive classes on the one hand and by the general public on the other. Harsh or mild, courageous or timid, any such measures are condemned unless they deal with the prevailing psychological climate or create the climate which is needed.

From this viewpoint one should laud the simplicity and clarity--and consequently the convincing way--with which the minister of coordination made his announcements over the country's television network. He convinced that he presented our problems with sincerity particularly if sincerity is to mean sharing the general concern.

There was also another very important element in yesterday's television message from Boutos--the relevent brevity. It was not just a gesture of politeness toward the daily press when he limited himself to stressing only the main points of economic policy and then referred his listeners to today's newspapers for details and an indepth analysis of the measures. This demonstrated the correct and modern grasp of the different potential of electronic as compared to the printed mass information media. It also stressed the "new style" of communicating with public opinion which was first inaugurated by the new government through its prime minister.

I KATHIMERINI: 'CRISIS' IN FRG RELATIONS DUE TO AID TO TURKEY

AT051238 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by I KATHIMERINI Paris correspondent Richard Someritis: "Relations Between Greece and West Germany on Eve of Crisis Due to Turkish Defense Aid"]

[Text] Paris--Greek-German relations are on the eve of a crisis over German "defense" aid to Turkey. This was the conclusion of European observers in Paris where the OECD council of ministers met.

The Greek delegation to the OECD conference was headed by Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis (who in a short conversation with his Turkish counterpart, Erkmen, worked out the details of talks they will have in Ankara in a few weeks during the NATO conference).

According to the information made available and which was confirmed during the OECD conference, it is a fact that West Germany has resolved to supply Turkey with considerable amounts in military aid over the next 3 years. According to the same reports Bonn does not intend to apply to this so-called "special aid" (which is to be added to what has already been approved) the rule of "five to three" which has been adopted in respect of Greece in order to guarantee military balance of power between the two countries.

All recent Greek-German talks both in Athens and overseas at different levels were centered on this very problem which is considered very important by Greece. On the occasion of these talks, however, it was established that Bonn not only has no intention of changing its tactics but also that certain, at least, of its representatives use unacceptably pro-Turkish arguments.

Foreign sources have every reason to believe that the probable and virtually certain insistence of West Germany on the plan for special aid to Turkey without the "five to three" rule and the official announcement of the decision will bring forth a severe Greek reaction which will most certainly influence on a broad spectrum the entire climate of relations between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION CLASH OVER NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP

ATO61454 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] For more general reasons of foreign policy, Greece considers its attendance at NATO's Nuclear Planning Group to be expedient. Greece alternates with Turkey in attending group sessions. This was revealed yesterday in a government spokesman's reply to a statement by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou in which he criticized the government for our country's participation in the group.

Papandreou made the following statement:

"It is supposed that Greece, like France, is not a member of NATO's military wing. Consequently the government has a duty to furnish explanations to the Greek people why Greece attended (while France did not) the meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. At the same time the government must furnish an explanation as to why, for the second time in succession, it supported the decision for the installation of Eurostrategic weapons (Pershing-2 and cruise) in West Europe.

"The government should know that this decision is a direct provocation aimed at the Soviet Union--a provocation which falls within the plans of the United States to follow a course leading to a rift with the USSR and to a return to cold war confrontation.

"What is meant by our country's identification with U.S. and NATO cold-war initiatives particularly at a time whey they are arming Turkey so that it will become a permanent and mortal threat against our country's territorial integrity? Into what type of foreign and defense policy do these initiatives of the government fall?"

The Government Reply

Answering the chairman of PASOK, the government spokesman made the following statement:

"1--We have continuously participated in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and we never withdrew from it. Our participation alternates with that of Turkey.

"2--The above-mentioned group does not fall under the Alliance's military wing. It is a group for study and recommendation which has no decisive authority.

"3--With reference to missiles there is absolutely no intent to provoke the Soviet Union. At all times our country has supported a mutual and controlled balance between the two superpowers at the lowest possible levels. Even when this is not possible, it is, in any case, essential to have such balance of power.

"With reference to missiles it is also added that our country neither shares in the cost of installation of such missiles nor has there ever been any proposal for their installation on our territory."

The KKE

With reference to our country's participation in NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, the KKE also accuses the government of giving ground to Atlantism. A statement by the party's press office issued yesterday argues that through its support of installation of missiles in Europe the government is aligning itself with NATO policy. Had it been truly interested in the preservation of balance at the lowest level it would have opposed such a decision.

About Luns

Referring to press reports about a possible visit to Greece by NATO's Secretary General Luns, the government spokesman described the report as totally inaccurate and added that Luns never asked to visit our country.

FOREIGN INTERESTS BLAMED FOR UNDERMINING WAR INDUSTRY

AT061412 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] "Foreigners are attempting to make production of war material unprofitable for Greece and to force the government to cease its efforts to establish its own war industry."

The above was stressed in an exclusive interview granted to a Thessaloniki newspaper by Deputy National Defense Minister Alexandhros Avraamidhis.

"The difficulties which the government is faced with and which I, as the person who carries out its instructions, also face" the deputy minister added, "in the establishment of a proper war industry were and remain numerous and it is natural that they should exist.

"We have faced and continue to face obstacles because, as is known, the armaments of the country cost vast sums of money. Because our country spent vast sums of money even for the production of civilian products which it could not produce by itself, money which went to foreign manufacturing concerns, it is natural that we should meet obstacles at a time when we try to establish our own war industry which will, in the future, meet all our needs.

"Admittedly we meet with reactions from foreigners. Very often we are offered product prices which are far below today's cost of production of these goods by foreign industries producing war materiel.

"The purpose of these foreign offers is to make the production of such products unprofitable for Greece and to force the government to stop its efforts to establish its own war industry.

"Naturally these foreign efforts are not going to succeed because the government is determined to continue its efforts toward completion of the project to establish its own war industry."

In response to a question, Avraamidhis said the government has not had to face the possibility of purchasing raw materials from a Warsaw Pact country.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BULGARIAN LILOV'S 26-31 MAY VISIT

For the Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO text of the joint communique issued at the end of Bulgarian Politburo member Aleksandur Lilov's visit from 26-31 May, see the Bulgaria section of the 6 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

I AVYI CONDEMNS KKE,(EXTERIOR) STAND ON CYPRUS ISSUE

AT071149 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Jun 80 p 9

[From the "I AVYI" column: "The Imprudent Talk of 'Prudence'"]

[Text] In its recent pro-AKEL front-page article, RIZOSPASTIS reached extremes both with its audacity as well as with its irrationality. At the outset we wonder how it is that RIZOSPASTIS suddenly became so well informed about the Kiprianou government and its weaknesses. If memory does not serve us wrong, until only 1 week ago it did not demonstrate even the slightest reservation about the president of Cyprus. If, however, for reasons of "internationalistic solidarity" the newspaper of Florakis feels the need to support the positions of AKEL, does it not think that it tends to become even "more Catholic than the pope" by using irrational statements instead of arguments? AKEL, for example, stated that President Kiprianou proved himself unable to cope with circumstances, that his policy leads Cyprus to calamity and that for this very reason it separated its position and responsibility. What else could this mean except that for AKEL, Kiprianou is unacceptable as the president of Cyprus? Now, however, RIZOSPASTIS, in its effort to defend AKEL, states that this party did not raise the question of Kiprianou's resignation, that this is a slander and so forth. If Florakis' newspaper wanted to maintain even a certain elemental sobriety, if it wanted to demonstrate the "prudence" which it recommends to others, it should have avoided a parrot-like repetition of the arguments of others in the name of this "internationalism." It should have realized that its duty does not consist of pretending to be the "fanatical dervish" everywhere and at all times but that it should take more care about the prudence of its own articles. This is because at this very moment of great tribulation in the Cyprus issue it is the duty of the entire left-wing, of all democratic and patriotic forces in Greece to contribute as much as they can toward restoration of unity, unanimity of spirit of the fighting people of Cyprus and toward cooperation between their patriotic forces, avoiding creation of rifts and crises which only benefit the enemies of the Cypriot cause. RIZOSPASTIS, therefore, should abandon its ravings particularly since it failed to "discover" the presence of Turkish occupation troops on the island for so many years yet it has suddenly discovered the existence of I AVYI and the KKE (Interior) as helpers in the slanderous anti-communist propaganda against AKEL. RIZOSPASTIS should take care lest its fiery "arguments" are exploited in Cyprus by Kliridhis, for example, who also drew his sword against the present Cyprus Government.

SYRIAN MINISTER YASIN DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH BOUTOS

AT081304 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement on ferry boat connections; the work and movement of merchant seamen; provision of free-of-charge medical care to 25 Syrians each year; and the possibility of Greek fishermen and sponge fishermen to ply their trade in Syrian territorial waters were discussed today by Coordination Minister Ioannis Boutos and Syrian Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin. Yasin invited Boutos to visit Syria and it was agreed the visit should be combined with the second session of the joint committee on economic and technical cooperation of the two countries. The date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES $452 MILLION AID FOR 1981

TA062048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has officially ratified the $452 million aid to be extended to Turkey in accordance with the fiscal 1981 foreign aid bill. Our correspondent in Washington Berna Kulac reports that in the bill Turkey will receive $200 million in financial aid and $250 million in military aid from the United States next year. The United States will also extend $2 million for military training expenses. The $250 million military aid will have a 10-year grace period and will be repaid in 30 years. Two-thirds of the $200 million financial aid is a donation.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM NATO MEETING IN NORWAY

TA071113 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu has returned to Turkey after attending the meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee's Nuclear Planning Group in Bode, Norway. In a statement to our correspondent at Yesilkoy Airport, Birincioglu said that useful talks were held on Alliance's defense-oriented nuclear power and on the present situation on the European Continent. He said that once again, the Allies observed and established with concern the qualitative and quantitative imbalance created by the medium- and long-range nuclear weapons in certain countries outside NATO. He added that the NATO Alliance favored mutual disarmament rather than an arms race to improve this imbalance.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS UPON RETURN FROM OECD MEETING

TA061948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin returned to Turkey today after attending the annual OECD meeting in Paris. In a statement on arriving at Yesilkoy Airport, Sezgin said that the OECD countries agreed on pursuing a policy of restrictive budgets in fighting inflation. He noted that the issue of eliminating the economic difficulties created by the oil crisis was discussed at the meeting. He added that the energy problem was also debated at the meeting. Sezgin also said that the participants stressed the importance of taking measures to eliminate unemployment among the younger generations.

According to the finance minister, the OECD countries mainly agreed that free trade and increasing the volume of trade were good ways of saving countries from economic stagnation. They also agreed that oil income should be used in the interest of the world economy and particularly of the developing countries instead of being kept in banks.

Finance Minister Sezgin pointed out that during his stay in Paris he held bilateral talks with the finance ministers of some OECD countries. He noted that the standby [last word in English] agreement between Turkey and the IMF would be concluded on 18 June. In parallel, he added, the agreements for the postponement of Turkey's debts would be concluded in Paris around the same date.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS STOP IN ANKARA ON WAY HOME

TA082101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Zvone Dragan and Finance Secretary Petar Kostic stopped in Ankara on their way home from an official visit to Iraq and Kuwait. The Yugoslav vice president and finance secretary were met at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin and Commerce Minister Halil Basol.

In a statement at the airport, Sezgin pointed to the importance of promoting relations--particularly in the trade field--between Turkey and Yugoslavia. In a statement, Dragan said that it was Yugoslavia's desire to further develop the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The two officials later held talks with the finance and commerce ministers. The Yugoslav delegation left Ankara after the talks which lasted about 2 hours.

LIBYA WANTS TO DEVELOP ECONOMIC, SOCIAL RELATIONS

TA070705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The people's bureau in Ankara, which is the representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Turkey, has announced that intensive efforts will be made to develop the economic and social relations between Turkey and Libya from all aspects. After Turkey officially recognized the people's bureau in Ankara yesterday, the office members held a news conference today. The chairman of the people's bureau, Dr (Umran Puturi), said at the news conference that efforts would be made to increase the economic cooperation and especially the volume of trade between Turkey and his country. He also said that Libya was ready to extend all kinds of economic aid to the Turkish Cypriot community.

NAP LEGISLATORS ORDERED TO RETURN TO ASSEMBLY

TA071136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Nationalist Action Party [NAP] General Administrative Council has decided that in order to wage the struggle with the help of the people, the party legislators must continue with their duties until a sufficient number of legislators is collected--through cooperation with the other party groups in parliament--to enable the Turkish Grand National Assembly to call for general elections.

NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes held a news conference in Ankara today and announced the decisions of the General Administrative Council as follows: The possibilities of cooperating with the other party groups in parliament must be sought in order to wage the struggle with the help of the nation. The minute a sufficient number of legislators is collected to enable the Turkish Grand National Assembly to call for general elections, then the party must begin the struggle with the help of the nation. Now, our legislators must immediately return to the Turkish Grand National Assembly and resume their honorable duties, which constitute the hope of our nation.

NAP PROVINCIAL LEADERS DISCUSS REACTION TO SAZAK'S DEATH

TA061106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] provincial leaders have met in Ankara to discuss the issue of waging a struggle with the help of the people. In an opening statement, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes said that the killing of deputy leader Gun Sazak was an important event and added: The reason for the anarchic incidents is that political party administrators are making very provocative statements and acting in a provocative manner.

Recalling that a decision had been made to submit to the party General Administrative Council the proposal by the NAP Assembly Group to wage a struggle with the help of the people, Turkes said that, at this meeting, the views of provincial leaders will be listened to and that the General Administrative Council will discuss the proposal today and tomorrow before reaching a decision on the issue.

NSP SUBMITS DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT, REQUESTS REPLY

TA071748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] Secretary General Oguzhan Asilturk has announced that the demands set by his party's General Administrative Council were today submitted to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in a letter.

In a written statement issued in Ankara, Asilturk noted that his party is expecting a reply to its demands from Demirel within 1 week. Asilturk said that if Demirel fails to give a positive reply within that time his party's obligation to support the government will cease without any further warning. Pointing out that if the prime minister states that the demands will be met then the NSP will grant him a period of 1 month to implement them. Asilturk said: If nothing is implemented within this 1 month to change this grave state of affairs, then our obligation to support the government will automatically be nullified because we cannot share moral responsibility for the current situation.

Asilturk added that it is out of the question for the NSP to agree to the implementation of measures by the government--on the basis of the NSP's support--to which the nation is opposed.

FORMER DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBERS JOIN JUSTICE PARTY

TA081809 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Faruk Sukan, a deputy from Konya and the acting leader of the now defunct Democratic Party--which was dissolved in accordance with a general congress resolution--as well as some members of the party Administrative Council, the party organization in 24 provinces and the party youth branch members joined the Justice Party in a ceremony held today.

Speaking at the ceremony, Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel called for a united stand against threats facing Turkey--without making any concessions on Turkey's unity and solidarity for the sake of political gains.

In his statement at the ceremony, Sukan, the acting leader of the new defunct Democratic Party, who joined the Justice Party with his party's organization, said that in the face of grave and difficult conditions being experienced in the country today, it was imperative for those who cherish the parliamentary system and the survival of the Turkish state to unite. He added that it was with this belief that they had joined the Justice Party. With Sukan joining the Justice Party, that party now holds 187 seats in the National Assembly.

ECEVIT ACCUSES DEMIREL OF TRYING TO DESTROY DEMOCRACY

TA061753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that there is a plot against the state and democracy and that Prime Minister Demirel is implementing a plan that will destroy democracy and change the state's structure and substance. Ecevit added that the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] was Demirel's and the Justice Party government's political collaborator in this respect. Addressing the RPP Joint Senate and National Assembly Group, Ecevit charged that the government was now definitely in a vacuum and that it was at a stage where it could fall immediately after a president was elected.

The RPP leader pointed out that one of the parties supporting the government was doing so unwillingly and that the other seemed to have quit the National Assembly under the pretext of waging the struggle with the help of the people. Ecevit added that Demirel was trying to delay the inevitable end.

Ecevit said: The reason why Mr Demirel is trying to delay it is this: In a way Mr Demirel is waging a class struggle. He is trying to make a certain class the ruling class of the state. That hastily-put-together class is one of high-class profiteers who became fat during the unjust order and have become even fatter during the new model of exploitation. Mr Demirel is implementing a plan whereby his government--whose days are numbered--will be turned into such a class government.

Ecevit said that this plan needed a certain timing and that Demirel would try to remain in power until then, no matter what the cost.

Alleging that the NAP was organizing plots all the time, Ecevit said: On the one hand the NAP started a civil war where it could, on the other hand it quit the Assembly under the pretext of waging the struggle with the help of the people. Obviously, if it quits the Assembly the government will fall earlier than planned. So, it will promise to return to the Assembly under certain conditions. It is already clear that there will be secret bargaining on these conditions; secret bargaining for the complete abandonment of the state to the NAP's militant forces.

Ecevit stressed that during this bargaining, the NAP would force the Demirel government to change the Turkish Armed Forces' and the martial law forces' impartial and democratic stand. He added that, in order to take steps in that direction, the government had to wait until a certain date and that this was why timing was important. He said: It is another question whether the government--if it can remain in power until that time--can obtain the results it expects from its efforts to change the armed forces' structure and the martial law's cadres and functions. As a person who has had the opportunity to know our armed forces quite well, I do not believe that the government will obtain the results it expects in this regard. However, even if they do not yield results, steps taken to gain such aims shake the system and the state even more.

Ecevit said that it was the RPP's duty to stop these plots without wasting time. He added that the main condition for that was to speedily elect a president who would protect the Constitution and democracy.

TURKES CLAIMS ECEVIT TRYING TO INVOLVE ARMY IN POLITICS

TA071801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] In a news conference in Ankara today, Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes reiterated his views that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit is protecting the anarchists and said that Ecevit is both the leader of a party within the democratic system as well as the organizer of those who wish to destroy this system.

Criticizing Ecevit's statement at the RPP parliamentary group meeting yesterday, Turkes said Ecevit is trying to involve the Turkish Army in politics, which has so far remained outside internal political strife. Turkes noted that Ecevit isolated his party from other parties and that the RPP is unable to cooperate with any other party even for the sake of the country's interests.

Expressing the conviction of the NAP that Turkey needs unity, fraternity and love more than ever now, Turkes said: Wherever they are and whatever their beliefs, all Turkish citizens should not forget that they share the same God, the same book and the same nation. We should unite around these sacred values, which have kept us together for thousands of years.

GOVERNMENT DEVALUES LIRA AGAINST DOLLAR, OTHER CURRENCY

TA090553 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Taking into consideration the latest fluctuations in world financial markets, the value of one American dollar was raised to 78 lira from 73.30 lira. A Finance Ministry decree published in today's official gazette says that dollars to be used by producers and importers of fertilizers and other agricultural materials will be worth 61.30 lira. The value of one dollar for foreign currency earnings sent by workers employed abroad will be 78 lira. The same rate will be in effect for those buying dollars to go abroad. A statement by the Turkish Central Bank also published in today's official gazette says that all transactions willbe made in accordance with the new rate of the dollar beginning today.

The value of the Turkish lira against other foreign currency has been changed as follows: U.S. dollar purchase price 78 lira, Australian dollar 89.63 lira, Austrian schilling 6.18 lira, Deutschemark 43.97 lira, Belgian franc 2.75 lira, Danish krone 14.10 lira, French franc 18.90 lira, Dutch florin 40.04 lira, Swedish krona 18.69 lira, Swiss franc 47.44 lira, Italian lira 9.35 lira, Canadian dollar 67.56 lira, Kuwaiti dinar 291.03 lira, Norwegian krone 16.02 lira, British pound sterling 181.94 lira, and Saudi Arabian rial 23.44 lira. Meanwhile, the sale price of the U.S. dollar has been raised to 79.56 lira.

OFFICIALS BRIEF DEMIREL ON SOUTHEASTERN BORDER SITUATION

TA071729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today held a meeting with the ministers and security officials who recently toured Turkey's southeastern provinces. State Minister and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren, Customs and Monopolies Minister Ahmet Cakmak, Village Affairs and Cooperatives Minister Ahmet Karayigit, Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, Martial Law Coordination Chief Maj Gen Salahattin Cambazoglu, Security Director General Ismail Dokuzoglu and certain other security officials attended the meeting, which began at the prime minister's office at 1730. In a statement before the meeting, Demirel said the ministers, who toured certain southeastern provinces following the killing of 10 Turks at the Iraqi border, would brief him about their tour. No statement was issued at the end of the meeting.

BRIEFS

ISTANBUL ARRESTS--The Istanbul Martial Law Command has announced that 278 persons, members of illegal organizations, sought in connection with murders, woundings and explosions were arrested in the Istanbul area during the past 13 days. Of those arrests, 242 are members of various leftist organizations including the Turkish Communist Party and the remaining 36 are rightist militants. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 80 TA]

ITALY & THE VATICAN

RED BRIGADES BASE FOUND IN DOWNTOWN ROME

AU061950 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, June 6--The anti-terrorist operation underway in Rome spearheaded by carabinieri police and investigating magistrates led to the discovery today of a Red Brigades urban guerrilla logistics base in a downtown area of the capital and the arrest of a 25-year-old terrorist suspect. The apartment, apparently being set up for use as a future base for terrorist operations, contained a pistol, a machine gun, three bomb timers and 3.5 kilograms of explosives.

Today's arrest of Giovanni Innocenzi, on the charge of participation in an armed gang and subversion, brings to 26 the number of people taken into custody on terrorist-connected charges in the last two weeks here.

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO GISCARD PROPOSAL ON EEC

LD062306 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Here is an official note released a few minutes ago by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

The recent statements made by the French president about the current difficulties within the EEC and about a possible delay in the process of enlarging the EEC to include Greece, Portugal and Spain warrant a brief comment on the part of the Portuguese Government.

The EEC and its nine member countries, including France, have approved clearly and without reservations the principle of enlarging the Community, and have thus accepted the idea of Portugal's accession to the EEC. The statements made by the French president do not call this into question.

President Giscard d'Estaing merely came out in favor of the need for a pause in the process of EEC expansion without expressing any opposition to the expansion itself, and he did not define the effects or duration of such a pause. With no formal decision by the EEC to the contrary, the negotiations with Portugal should continue according to the procedure which has been adopted and in keeping with the timetable agreed upon, as was indeed announced today by a EEC spokesman.

If France were to take a position opposing the continuation of negotiations with Portugal or against their conclusion as soon as possible, the Portuguese Government could in no way agree with it, and would act in such a way as to find--for our country and our economy--the solutions likely to best defend the national interest.

The context in which yesterday's statements were made, however, the guarantees which have always been given to us, namely by President Giscard d'Estaing himself, and the awareness which exists in France of the enormous frustration which all Portuguese democrats would feel if the doors to the EEC were shut to us--particularly if that were to happen because of France--are factors which, among others, work in our favor, and which do not justify our fearing the worst.

With regard to all these points, the Portuguese Government is in contact with the French authorities, with whom the matter will be the subject of detailed talks in the course of the visit shortly to be paid to Paris by the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and the secretary of state for European integration at a date which has already been set and which is to be disclosed soon.

[illegible] Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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TURKISH FINANCE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AID, DEBT POSTPONEMENTS

TA091748 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The prime ministry under secretary and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, Turgut Ozal, who left for the FRG after concluding his visit to Switzerland, today met FRG Finance Minister Matthoefer in Essen. Ozal said the aid extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD and the postponement of Turkey's debts were discussed at the meeting.

Replying to reporters' questions, Ozal said that with the lifting of control over interest rates the financial resources necessary for Turkey's exports will be secured. Noting that the decision was not made upon IMF orders, Ozal added that as a result of this adjustment unnecessary investments will now be channeled toward more useful fields. In reply to a question Ozal said transfers [of foreign currency] are being made in the appropriate manner and that the oil shortage has ended in Turkey. He concluded by saying that the increase in the rate of inflation has been curbed.

SOVIETS, CZECHS CANCEL PARTICIPATION IN FRG SPORTS EVENTS

LD091646 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Summary] Bochum/Hannover--The East bloc has notified us of two sports cancellations. The USSR junior canoeists will not compete in the annual international Ruhr regatta in Bochum-Dahlhausen this weekend. No reason for the cancellation was given. The Czechoslovak Rugby Association canceled for "technical reasons" next Sunday's match with a Lower Saxony team in Brno.

SPD CONGRESS ON PRIORITY OF MISSILES TALKS WITH USSR

LD101028 Hamburg DPA in German 0827 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Essen--Three weeks before Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's talks in Moscow, which will also include the subject of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, the SPD election congress in Essen today again pressed for East-West negotiations on these weapons and reaffirmed that the aim of negotiations from a Social-Democratic viewpoint should be to tame the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe as unnecessary as possible [sentence as received].

With only 5 opposing votes, the 400 delegates adopted a section of the SPD election program which stresses the priority of NATO's offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union on limitation of medium-range missiles in the East and West beyond the decision by the Western alliance to deploy these nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a response to the high level of Soviet arms buildup in this sphere.

CHANCELLOR CANDIDATE STRAUSS INTRODUCES ELECTION TEAM

DW091202 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Eghard Moerbitz article: "Strauss Nominates Three Teams"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 June--In Bonn on Friday, the chancellor candidate of the Union parties, Franz Josef Strauss, and the chairman of the CDU, Helmut Kohl, officially announced the names of the election campaign team with which Strauss proposes to wage the struggle against the Bonn government coalition under Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to this announcement, Minister President Gerhard Stoltenberg is to become vice chancellor.

Actually, the top opposition team is comprised of three groups. The first is headed by Chancellor Candidate Franz Josef Strauss and includes CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, who wants to remain floorleader in the Bundestag, and Stoltenberg, who is to become vice chancellor, federal finance minister and chairman of the so-called economic cabinet, a ministerial committee, under Strauss.

The second group is made up of nine candidates eligible for a ministerial office in Bonn. These are CDU Bundestag Deputies Rainer Barzel, Alfred Dregger, Manfred Woerner and Helga Wex, as well as CSU Bundestag Deputies Werner Dollinger and Friedrich Zimmermann, CDU General Secretary General Heiner Geissler, Lower Saxony Finance Minister Walther Leisler Kiep and Bavarian Minister of Cultural Affairs Hans Maier. Apart from Manfred Woerner who, according to Strauss, is a natural choice for the post of federal defense minister, the other candidates are eligible for at least two different portfolios, Strauss having refused to be committed. But each of the nine has given their assent and are prepared to cooperate in the election campaign team "without any ifs and buts."

The third enlarged top team is comprised of 11 members. This includes Minister Presidents Ernst Albrecht, Lothar Spaeth, Bernhard Vogel and Werner Zeyer; CSU Secretary General Edmund Stoiber; North Rhine-Westphalian opposition leader Kurt Biedenkopf; Chairman of the Christian Democratic Employees Association Norbert Bluem; Bundestag Vice President Richard von Weizsaecker; Junge Union Chairman Matthias Wissmann; Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group Burkhard Ritz; and State Secretary in the Rhineland-Palatinate's Social and Environment Ministry Renate Hellwig.

According to the information provided by Strauss, these politicians form a "representative cross section" of competence and expertise within the Union parties, it being an established fact that Minister Presidents Ernst Albrecht (Lower Saxony) and Lothar Spaeth (Baden-Wuerttemberg) as well as North Rhine-Westphalian opposition leader Biedenkopf and CSU Secretary General Stoiber will not take charge of a ministerial post in the ninth legislative period under any circumstances because they are needed more urgently in their present positions even after a CDU/CSU election victory, Strauss stressed.

Incumbent Bundestag President Richard Stuecklen (CSU) is to remain Bundestag president after the 5 October Bundestag elections if the Union remains the strongest Bundestag group. Strauss said that Stuecklen is not mentioned in the top team of the Union parties out of respect for his office as the master of the Bundestag.

The Union's candidate for chancellor expressly confirmed on Friday, in answer to a question, that his cabinet could also contain ministers who have not been named in any of the three groups mentioned on Friday. Strauss wants to keep a free hand in case of an election victory. Instead of Burkhard Ritz, Constantin Baron Heereman von Zuydtwyck, president of the German Farmers' Association, could become federal minister for food, as had been planned once before for a cabinet under Helmut Kohl. According to the CSU chairman, there is no reason why Heereman should not be considered.

Despite his contradictory statements made in past months, Strauss said on Friday that the official list of his top team is exactly in line with what he had planned last fall. Helmut Kohl stressed that he had worked out this list together with Franz Josef Strauss "in very pleasant cooperation." The remaining 120 days until the Bundestag elections will be passed in good personal and friendly agreement. Kohl stressed to the press that he had given "a clear and decisive yes" to his candidacy as faction chairman, which was explained by Strauss by the fact that, to him, the position of faction chairman is the most important position after that of federal chancellor.

Strauss said further that the election campaign commission of the CDU and CSU, which has so far consisted of six members from each element (including deceased Herbert Koeppler), will be increased by those members of the team of nine who have not belonged to the commissions so far. Berzel, Kiep, Helga Wex, Woerner and Hans Maier (CSU) are involved. The commission is supposed to be convoked within the next 14 days to discuss further election campaign strategy.

The fact that Frankfurt Mayor Walter Wallmann still does not belong to the enlarged team was explained by Strauss to the press by pointing out the great number of famous communal CDU/CSU politicians. It is being said in Bonn that Strauss refrained from nominating communal political representatives of the Union because he did not want to have Munich Mayor Erich Kiesl on the team, but did not want to make it obvious and leave him out.

WEST BERLIN'S SEW TROUBLED BY INTERNAL PARTY CONFLICT

DW090947 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Jun 80 p 4

[Article signed Ws.: "SEW Admits Internal Party Quarrel"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 June--Horst Schmitt, chairman of the "Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin" (SEW), has discussed in public for the first time the serious internal party debates on the course of his party and has confirmed the SEW's loyalty to Moscow. The party has about 7,000 members and won 13,744 votes in the last House of Delegates elections in Berlin, which is 1.1 percent of the votes--the party's worst result up to now. Addressing the party executive board, Schmitt, excerpts of whose speech was reprinted by the SEW organ DIE WAHRHEIT, said that some "petit bourgeois elements" had infiltrated the party and tried to "drive" the SEW "off its clear course and split it up through factional activities." But nobody will ever succeed in pushing the SEW off its basic positions. There is no room in the party for either rightwing or leftwing opposition elements.

The internal party conflict started late last year when a competitor to the official party organ DIE WAHRHEIT appeared under the name DIE KLARHEIT. DIE KLARHEIT appeared for the first time late last year and has since then appeared at irregular intervals: Its circulation is between 500 and 700 copies. The paper is published by members and former members of the SEW. In this paper topics are discussed (Afghanistan, internal party democracy, relationship with the CPSU) which are the subject of internal party debates. The official party organ hushed up these debates for the most part. The person responsible for DIE KLARHEIT has been expelled from the SEW in the meantime. The party spoke of an "antiparty sheet" which is being "played up," and at first kept silent with regard to speculations that the SEW might be split up. In late May, however, 30 SEW members including two members of the party executive board, which itself consists of 62 persons, resigned from the party and publicly justified their action by arguing "that this party is no longer capable of developing a policy and strategy containing a proposal for the road toward socialism commensurate with the conditions of West Berlin, a proposal which might find the consensus of the vast majority of the people in West Berlin." A "political declaration" emphasizes as the core of the criticism of the SEW's policy the fact that the party "on its own hardly ever, or not at all, becomes active and takes the initiative whenever new questions are on the agenda, and even seeks to impede or prevent corresponding processes." What this refers to is probably what we can generally call "Eurocommunism" and "the Greens." After all, the "alternative ballot" in the last House of Delegates elections won more than three times as many votes as did the SEW.

DIE WAHRHEIT reacted with a commentary entitled "Strengthen the SEW." The commentary says in part that "some forces" have resigned from the party while "a few other co-producers and/or followers of the antiparty sheet DIE KLARHEIT still want to stay in the party but show solidarity with those who have resigned."

It is the main intention of the oppositionists "not to apply Marxism-Leninism in accordance with conditions in our city in the fight against anti-imperialists for peace, but to call into question basic positions and practices of our party." They want to "drive a wedge" between party members and party leadership in order to make the party "unable to fight." It is not a coincidence that the "clear approach of our party members toward the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other truly socialist countries is being attacked."

SEW Chairman Schmitt said in this regard that senseless efforts are being made by people "who pretend to give good advice to the party by recommending that it dissociate itself from the principles of proletarian internationalism and shift to so-called critical solidarity toward the CPSU, the SED and other fraternal parties of real socialism."

Schmitt linked a statement of loyalty toward Moscow with a rejection of all Eurocommunist ideas: "We were and are Marxists-Leninists and proletarian internationalists and will always remain as such."

Relations with the Soviet Union will always remain the touchstone of "whether somebody is really a communist." Schmitt charged that the oppositionists have wanted for a long time to force an internal party discussion, a social reformist course and a rejection of proletarian internationalism on the party. They have done this through a hostile publication and in other ways, particularly through the open formation of a faction. As regards the factional activities of some forces including three former executive board members, there can be just one answer: Every factional activity is incompatible with SEW membership. Schmitt says there is no doubt that the three former members of the party executive board "have been engaged in double-crossing for a long time." Evidence exists showing that "they have been conspiring for a long time and that they have lied to and cheated the entire party executive board."

However, the deviators have failed in their attempts to undermine the party. It is no coincidence that they have gone on the offensive with their public statement of resignation. The SEW is "much too sound," and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are anchored much too firmly, so that "such elements" do not have a chance. The party executive board believes that present events are a necessary purging process which does not weaken the SEW but which will strengthen it in a political-ideological and organizational way. This is considered an obviously incorrect conclusion not only by those who have quit the SEW--people who do not want to establish a new party, but who want to form a working group in order to contribute toward "promoting the discussion among the leftists as a whole"--but by other people as well.

GISCARD VOICES ANXIETIES ABOUT FURTHER EEC EXPANSION

LD091431 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "President of the Republic Speech to Agriculture Chambers"]

[Excerpts] In the speech he made to 1,000 representatives of agriculture chambers Mr Giscard d'Estaing first justified at length the agreement reached in Brussels on the reduction of the British contribution to the European budget.

"I say clearly: France could not agree to farmers' incomes being put at stake and used as a means of exerting pressure on out country from outside... The French Government's determination and the agriculture minister's calm strength have produced success...."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing then said: "In addition to strictly agricultural questions the discussions which have been going on for several months have clearly shown that the integration of some new members is not yet complete since they are asking to be absolved from some of their Community duties. This attitude on their part has a specific consequence which some people have not yet noticed. I do no think it is possible to add to the problems and uncertainties connected with the results of the first expansion, those which would be posed by new members. That is why, in view of the attitude taken by some of our partners since the beginning of this year, the Community must give priority to completing the first expansion before being in a position to carry out a second."

LE MONDE Criticism

LD091523 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Injustice"]

[Text] "Since the British are behaving badly let us punish the Spanish and Portuguese." That is the substance of the strange message which Mr Giscard d'Estaing addressed to his EC partners--present and future--on Thursday. In postponing Madrid's and Lisbon's membership the president of the republic is, moreover, not merely subscribing to an injustice.

The man whose behavior had seemed so "Gaullist" recently is cheerfully moving away--though it is true that he is doing so only following most French political parties including the Rally for the Republic [RPR]--from one of the ideas dear to the founder of the Fifth Republic: the idea that, to escape the invading "Anglo-Saxon" influence, the EC should expand southwards toward Latin and Mediterranean countries which are more open to French influences.

Spain, like Britain, buys a large proportion of its food products outside the EEC: It is very probable that it will wish to preserve access to the less costly world market. Finally, and most importantly, supporting the prices of Mediterranean products, especially olive oil, would involve an increase in Community spending not very compatible with the need felt almost everywhere, including Paris, to control the growth in the resources which the Nine devote to agriculture alone. The British experience has shown that it is difficult to go back on theoretically temporary exemptions when a country wants to defend its interests to the end.

Nonetheless is it fair to place the problems posed by the next two expansions [of the EC] on the same level?

Britain's behavior since it joined the Common Market has essentially confirmed the arguments put forward by those who opposed its membership--above all General de Gaulle--and rejected by those who supported it, including Mr Giscard d'Estaing and his friends. Aside from a short period under Mr Heath's government, London has only respected the European rules when they suited it. When it is not looking "out to sea"--in other words toward the United States--it is turning toward its narrow interests much more than toward continental solidarity as was shown by the Iranian sanctions affair. There is no indication that Spain or Portugal, for whom Community membership symbolized an open door to the Continent and to the Western democracies after decades of authoritarian confinement, will behave in the same way.

"In order to dispel any doubt," Mr Giscard d'Estaing said in Madrid less than 1 year ago, "I repeat here that Spain's entry into the Community corresponds not only to a legitimate aspiration but is in keeping with the nature of things and Europe's interests." It would be nice to believe that the head of state still has this historic vision. For the moment we have been reduced to the more commonplace level of electoral considerations. Mr Giscard d'Estaing is depriving the RPR and PCF of arguments which could have embarrassed him in the coming campaign and has wronged the Socialist Party which, despite numerous preconditions, was in favor of the entry of the two Iberian countries.

However, too much subtlety could lead to new contradictions. This is specially so since by rallying, although still in vague terms, to the idea of reviewing the Common Agricultural Policy the government is giving the impression of going beyond the Brussels concession and justifying the British offensive against this main achievement by the Community's founders.

AUSTRALIA'S PEACOCK VIEWS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, CRISES

LD100747 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jun 80 p 6

[Patrice de Beer report: "Mr Peacock: We Share France's Aspirations in the South Pacific"]

[Text] "France-Australian relations have made significant progress in the past 2 years.... We attach great value to our conversations with our French interlocutors; we share the same aspirations in the South Pacific, Indochina and Southeast Asia." These satisfied remarks by [Australian Foreign Minister] Peacock--on an official visit to France from 3 through 5 June--contrast to a considerable degree with those made by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in Paris 2 years ago. In the present troubled international situation Australia seems to give priority to political questions. That is why the foreign minister told us that economic differences, despite their importance, should be placed in their "correct perspective." It was from this viewpoint that he had talks with Mr Francois-Poncet on Wednesday and with Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Thursday before going to Washington. Australia is satisfied that France and Britain "are working together to establish law and order" in the New Hebrides to "ensure a calm and orderly transition to independence in keeping with the wish expressed by the majority of the population."

Mr Peacock nonetheless expressed his "legitimate anxiety" about the current situation and expressed the hope that "negotiations between the elected government and the dissidents can be opened as quickly as possible." After reaffirming that his country has "no territorial ambition" in the region he expressed his understanding of Paris' policy in the French Pacific territories. "It is a good thing for our two countries to work increasingly closely in the South Pacific and cooperate in that region's development.... This has not always been the case!"

Dialogue With the USSR But Condemnation of the Invasion of Afghanistan

Mr Peacock is in favor of "some form of dialogue" with the Soviet Union on condition that it is accompanied by a "strong condemnation" of the invasion of Afghanistan and that "pressures are exerted on the Kremlin to withdraw" from that country. Australia has taken sanctions against the USSR, refusing to sell it the wheat it needs after the imposition of the U.S. embargo. Other sanctions have been taken against Iran.

Australia is apprehensive about the foreign policy of the USSR "which is trying to extend its influence either directly as in Afghanistan or by supporting Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea." This invasion in addition to the tragic situation of the Kampuchean population could "destabilize the region." Southeast Asia constitutes a priority in Australian diplomacy; moreover, Mr Peacock chaired the international conference on aid for the Kampuchean population in Geneva on 26 and 27 May. Although he is moderately optimistic about its chances of success he thinks that Vietnam's offer of dialogue to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Note: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) "should not be rejected." Nonetheless he still demands a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. With a few months to go before the parliamentary elections the diplomacy followed by Mr Peacock--who is thought by some in Canberra to have ambitions of becoming prime minister one day--is aimed both at showing that Australia feels concerned by major world problems and that it hopes to attract the attention of the European countries even more. It does not intend to content itself with dialoguing with the United States and Japan--its two main commercial partners. "We do not want Europe to look only across the Atlantic," he told us.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER, GISCARD DISCUSS SHEEP MARKET, NEW HEBRIDES

LD091553 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jun 80 p 6

[Patrice de Beer report: "Mr Muldoon: We Do Not Want To Become Involved in This Affair"]

[Text] Mr Muldoon was received by Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Wednesday, 4 June, in the afternoon. The New Zealand prime minister, who had come to Paris to attend the OECD meeting and take part in an IMF meeting on the PLO question, had talks with the French president about the entry of New Zealand sheep meat into the Community and, in particular, into Britain--its traditional market.

Mr Muldoon, who had already criticized Community policy on several occasions, seemed more optimistic this time, stating that Mr Giscard d'Estaing "clearly understood New Zealand's fears and difficulties." Mr Muldoon hopes that the discussions which a New Zealand delegation is to have in Brussels in the next few days will help find a solution which is not too damaging to this country, 40 percent of whose exports consist of sheep meat and wool.

The two leaders also discussed the question of the crisis shaking the New Hebrides. "We do not want to become involved in this affair," he said at a press conference in Roissy. "France must see this question in the context of the concerns of the Pacific forum members who, as newly independent countries, regard independence as something very important and want to welcome the New Hebrides into their midst in July." According to him, Mr Stevens' secessionist movement on the island of Espiritu-Santo "wants to obtain concessions and not independence."

ANSA REPORTS REGIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

AU100912 Rome ANSA in English 0858 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Rome, June 10 ANSA--The overall results of regional elections in Italy this week left the nation's intricate balance of political power intact while confirming the holding power of Premier Francesco Cossiga's government coalition. Cossiga's own Christian Democrat Party (DC) suffered a setback with respect to the 1979 general (legislative) elections but picked up points on the local government level in comparison with its showing in the 1975 regional poll.

The Communist Party (PCI), the DC's major rival and the biggest communist party in the West, held on to its previous nationwide standing (1979 legislative elections) but slipped some locally in the south. The "PCI" scored a stunning victory in the 1975 local elections and as a result got a chance at governing in several Italian cities, provinces and regions. That electoral triumph was confirmed the following year (1976) but thereafter withered down in the 1979 political poll for Parliament.

As for the "DC"'s Rome government partners, the Socialist Party (PSI) picked up strength with respect to both the last administrative and legislative elections while the Republican Party (PRI) held on to its overall political standing (1979 general elections) but suffered slight losses on the regional level.

The Proletarian Unity (PDUP) Party gained regional power and held fast to its nationwide political percentage.

X X X

Attention all points attention

In reporting the tallies of the Sunday and Monday vote for new regional, provincial and municipal councils in Italy, the following abbreviations will be used for the nation's ten national political parties. (N.B. the Radical Party did not stand in these administrative elections and the Proletarian Democracy Party is a national party but does not have representation in the Rome Parliament.)

DC Christian Democrat Party; DP Proletarian Democrat Party; MSI-DN Italian Social Movement--National Right; PCI Italian Communist Party; PDUP Party of Proletarian Unity for Communism; PLI Italian Liberal Party; P. RAD. Radical Party; PRI Italian Republican Party; PSDI Italian Social Democrat Party; PSI Italian Socialist Party. Thks. Rgds

X X X

A summary of the overall results from the June 8-9 regional government elections up and down the Italian peninsula is provided below:

Party	Votes	Percent (Regional 1980)	Percent [percents as received] (Regional 1975)	Percent (Lower House 1979)
DC	11,152,589	36.8	35.3	38.1
PCI	9,555,265	31.5	33.4	31.8
PSI	3,851,517	12.7	12.0	9.9
MSI-DN	1,785,609	5.9	6.4	5.1
PSDI	1,505,422	5.0	5.6	3.7
PRI	922,904	3.0	3.2	3.0
PLI	816,405	2.7	2.5	2.0
PDUP	373,085	1.2	0.5	1.4
DP	274,091	0.9	0.9	-
P.RAD.	---	-	-	3.5
Other	82,914	0.3	0.2	0.9

The above results come from 65,935 voting districts out of a total of 65,939. Four districts from Calabria were still not tallied by this morning.

Further Details on Turnout

AU091018 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 9 (ANSA)--Voter turnout Sunday in regional and local elections in Italy was down somewhat over the previous administrative elections in 1975 but balloting continues today. Nationwide, the average percentage of voter turnout was 70.8 compared to 74.1 in 1975.

In northern Italy (Piemont, Valdaosta, Lombardy, Trentino, Alto Adige, Veneto Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Emilia Romagna), the average percentage of voter turnout was 75.1 (compared to 79.0 in 1975). In central Italy (Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio) it was 72.9 (77.0 in '75). In southern Italy (Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria) it was 64.1 (64.9 in 1975). In Sicily and Sardinia the average percentage of voter turnout was 63.8 (67.6 in 1975).

It must be noted, however, that in the previous administrative elections the average was particularly high. Last year's political elections were characterized by a large number of blank and cancelled ballots and abstentions which resulted in 5,657,228 votes withheld from the parties.

This Sunday and Monday's balloting is for new councils in fifteen of the nation's twenty regions, for 86 provinces and 6,590 cities. Also in the running are candidates for 143 borough councils. Despite the administrative nature of the runoffs, local issues were all but set aside during the heated and sometimes bitter campaign that closed at midnight Friday. All sides in the contest agreed that the tallies will have immediate repercussions on the balance of political power in Rome, including the survival of the three-party coalition government headed by the Christian Democrat premier, Francesco Cossiga.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 9 JUN

AU091945 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 9 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Rome for New York today for talks with United States leaders. His plane took off from Fiumicino Airport at 1545 local time (1345 GMT), an hour and 40 minutes behind schedule due to engine trouble.

Tomorrow Colombo meets with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Wednesday, he meets with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Colombo will be back home on Thursday morning. From Rome he will travel to Venice to chair the European Council meeting to be held in the lagoon city.

POLICE TAKE 'SPECIAL MEASURES' TO PROTECT LIBYANS

AU091620 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 9 (ANSA)--With the final hours ticking away up to the Wednesday deadline for the return of Libyan expatriates to their country on pain of facing the consequences decided on by the Libyan Jamahiriyah Revolutionary Command Council, no member of the Libyan community in Rome has yet sought police protection, a spokesman for police headquarters in the capital reported today.

He declared that special measures have been set up around the nation to prevent possible criminal acts against Libyan nationals in Italy. The police at frontier check points on the nation's highways and railway system and at the points of entry in airports and ports have been requested to apply special measures for nationals from North African countries seeking to disembark in Italy.

The surveillance comes against a background of the death of four Libyan nationals in Italy since the beginning of the year, all four allegedly slain by gunmen carrying out the threat aired by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that enemies of the Tripoli regime abroad will be "liquidated".

The estimated 200 Libyans living in Rome are reportedly uncertain as to what course of action they should follow. Many of them have been strongly intimidated by the four slayings here and have spoken of fears for their lives and the safety of their families. Those who have released statements have said they do not oppose the Libyan regime but that they were planning to seek a more secure refuge, possibly in another country.

A Libyan merchant in downtown Rome, who asked that his name not be disclosed, said that he is afraid that he is on a list of people the Libyan authorities claim they have sent to Italy citing the "enemies of the revolution, those who have fled the country carrying with them goods belonging to the people". Others, however, have presented themselves to the officials at the Libyan Jamahiriyah Embassy to clarify their positions and have been assured that they can continue to work and reside in Italy. These Libyans have said that they are unafraid of the "death squads" reportedly tracking down the "enemies of the Libyan revolution".

Throughout Europe and in the Mideast a total of nine Libyans have been slain by gunmen acting on the will of the Revolutionary Council, the four in Italy, two in London, one in Beirut, one in Athens and one in Bonn.

Police in Rome have thus far arrested six men in connections with the killings here. One man in custody is the alleged gunman. Three are being held as accomplices. One man works for the Libyan Airlines office in Rome and one is a cousin of one of the victims who maintains that he came from Tripoli to convince his relative to return. When the request was refused, the go-ahead for the killing was allegedly given.

BERLINGUER URGES ACTION TO REOPEN U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

LD091325 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Jun 80 pp 1,17

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 6 June speech in Rome: "Halt to Christian Democratic Party (DC) Rightwing Plans"]

[Excerpt] Rome--Having restated the reasons for the Communists' opposition to the present government--pointing out that its formation was characterized by two political operations: the "preamble" majority's victory at the DC congress and the acceptance of this line by the Italian Socialist Party, despite having decided at its Central Committee meeting to support a national unity government, "without second choices",--Comrade Berlinguer noted that the rightwing shift indicated by those two political operations has gradually been confirmed by successive events within a few weeks.

Thus the dangerous nature of the present government has emerged not only in its domestic policy but also in foreign policy, in its inability to produce an autonomous initiative equal to an international situation which is in many respects a dramatic one.

Here too, Berlinguer said in this connection, we look at the facts and at things as they take place before our eyes. And looking at these things we see that there have been and still are actions--on the part of both the USSR and the United States--that work against the need for detente. Irrespective of their own wishes, the two major powers have entered a logic, a spiral of actions and reprisals which, unless it is stopped, could drag the world to disaster. What might have happened if the U.S. venture in Iran had not been halted because of technical accidents and had become a military action on a larger scale?

Berlinguer cited the disconcerting case announced yesterday of the alarm sounded in the United States due to a computer fault in the U.S. Strategic Air Command which wrongly "detected" the arrival of Soviet aircraft. This is the second case of its kind in 6 months. What would have happened if the error had not been discovered in time? These are the risks being run and that are being aggravated by international tension.

The fundamental question therefore is this: What must be done to avert such dangers, to promote detente, security and peace for all? It is precisely proceeding from this question--and not on the basis of artif ial prejudices--that the Communists judge the present government's conduct.

They always agree with the U.S. administration in every instance, Berlinguer said, and to try to justify this stance they are trying to make people believe that we are always on the other side. This is a lie, as is shown by all our international stances and initiatives. Even if we look only at the workers movement, in the broadest sense, there are few communist parties in the world which, thanks to their own prestige and independence, can conduct a dialogue with the CPSU, with China and with the European social democrats.

Our position, therefore, is very different from the picture which some of our adversaries are trying to portray it. It is precisely because the opposition between the two superpowers is taking on such acute and dangerous aspects that it is becoming essential for there to be action by those forces which can help to break a dangerous spiral and reopen dialogue between the USSR and the United States, leading them to reduce tensions, pushing the superpowers and all states concerned toward a peaceful solution to the current conflicts in order to guarantee each country's sovereignty and international security. This applies to Afghanistan and Iran and the Persian Gulf, to the Middle East and to Indochina.

Many nonaligned countries, Western Europe and even the countries belonging to the Atlantic Alliance can take action in this direction. The problem, Berlinguer asserted, is in fact not whether to be in the Atlantic Alliance or not but whether we are in it while accepting all decisions taken in the United States or whether we have a minimum of autonomy and initiative and have the courage to tell the United States when it is wrong.

However, our government is in the Atlantic Alliance on the former terms: passively accepting every U.S. decision. Do not come and tell us stories about our alleged machinations against the forthcoming international summits which will be held in our country. Our government must go to those meetings and take a moderate line in favor of detente if it realizes its own duties.

Our appeal to the voters is certainly not directed against these summits. We Communists are offering an invitation, making a heartfelt appeal for people to vote for peace, so that Italy might make the contribution to the cause of peace which it can and must make and which corresponds to our people's feelings and aspirations.

GISCARD STATEMENT AGAINST EEC ENTRY SPARKS REACTION

French Envoy Summoned

LD091552 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Summary] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Marcelino Oreja, has conveyed to the Common Market member countries Spain's surprise at the recent statement by the French president in connection with Spain's entry into the EEC. Oreja, according to official sources, stressed our government's intention to continue negotiations with the Community as before.

The French charge d'affaires in Madrid, as acting ambassador, was called to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon to analyze the situation following the recent statement by the French president against Spanish entry into the EEC.

French Trade Minister Comments

LD092036 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] French Prime Minister Raymond Barre has said that it is best to begin to resolve a certain number of problems within the EEC before creating other [words indistinct] the entry of other countries.

But French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Deniau, formerly ambassador to Spain, said, after repeating this same argument, that it does not mean "no" to Spain's entry into the EEC. It is not a case of a definite "no," said the French minister, but because the question of the British contribution to the EEC is resolved, serious negotiations with the Spanish cannot begin.

These statements by the French minister of foreign trade in Paris were noticeably toned down in a press conference he held in Barcelona where he arrived today to preside over the France Day at the trade fair. Deniau said that there is no change on the part of the French authorities in their support for Spanish entry into the Common Market. Furthermore, the French minister said, his country is concerned that negotiations for Spain's entry into the EEC not be delayed.

Referring to the recent speech by French President Giscard d'Estaing, he said that it had to be understood in the context of a serious criticism of the British attitude toward reducing its contribution to the EEC budget.

FRG'S BAUM IN MADRID FOR PROTOCOL SIGNING, COMMENTS ON EEC

LD101024 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Madrid--Spain and the Federal Republic signed a protocol in Madrid today on closer cooperation in combating terrorism, and drugs and arms trafficking. At the end of his talks with Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson, Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum emphasized to German journalists the already very good cooperation between Bonn and Madrid and the significance of Spain as a transit country for terrorists, narcotics and weapons coming from the Middle East and South America. A computer search system based on the German pattern will go into operation in Spain in October. It will enable the rapid exchange of search data between the two countries.

Baum said that Bonn would try to play a bridging role between Spain and the EC in questions of the area of responsibility of the Interior Ministry.

With regard to France's recent proposals for a "pause" in the expansion of the EC, he stressed that the Federal Republic still supported a speedy continuation of the Spanish entry negotiations. However, the recent Brussels decisions [on Britain's contribution to the EC budget] had brought Bonn to the limits of its possibilities for indebtedness, and this had to be taken into account in future negotiations.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD091442 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Somali minister of foreign affairs, Mr Abdurahman Jama Barre, has arrived on an official visit to Spain. This visit is based on the need for rapprochement and better understanding between Somalia and Spain whose contacts and exchanges have been infrequent up to now. Minister Jama Barre, the brother of the present Somali head of state, said that Spain could play a really important role, an increasingly important role, in Africa and in Somalia. Speaking in Italian, this is what he said:

[Begin Barre recording, followed by announcer-read Spanish translation] As a European country, Spain can play an important role in Africa since it is endowed with a humane cultural and historical tradition which has been linked for centuries with our continent. Spain, he added, can support and serve the needed economic, technical and cultural development of this area. Then the Somali minister said that in his talks in Madrid he will discuss international problems, saying that the world is going through a difficult period, and the possibilities for technical, economic and cultural cooperation between Spain and his country. [end recording]

PDRY ASKED FOR EXPLANATION ON ETA TERRORIST TRAINING

LD091221 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Government Seeks Explanation From South Yemen"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 5 June--The Spanish Government has sought an official explanation from the South Yemen authorities concerning the training of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] terrorists on their territory. Although similar occurrences in other states have previously been reported, this is the first time that Spain has sought an explanation from a foreign country.

According to EUROPA PRESS, the Spanish move was made through the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic services, which conveyed to the South Yemen Government extensive documentation concerning the 12 alleged members of ETA's military wing trained in that country of Asia Minor [as published].

According to the same sources, the documentation which has been sent includes a dossier compiled by the State Security Directorate concerning the activities of members of the ETA terrorist organization in Yemen, based on the statements of the four detainees who were handed over by the Dutch police at Barajas Airport. It includes photographs of all the ETA members who have passed through the Yemeni training camps, with information concerning the assumed names which they use, the code numbers which they employ and details of their stay in the training camps.

Before sending the dossier and the official request, Foreign Ministry Secretary of State Robles Piquer summoned several ambassadors of African and Asian countries accredited in Madrid, who supported the Spanish stance and expressed their disagreement with the attitude of South Yemen and that of other countries which have interfered in Spanish affairs.

BASQUE PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD091457 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Jun 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "It Is Necessary To Have Historical Perspective"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 4 June--"It was a very pleasant meeting, as on other previous occasions, since the king's already proverbial affability and sincerity made it possible to discuss in depth the problems affecting the state, and, of course, the Basque Country's specific problems." Basque Country Premier Carlos Garaicoechea summarized in this way the audience lasting over 1 hour granted to him by King Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace this morning.

However, just as Jordi Pujol had done previously, he declined, "out of a duty of elementary politeness," to disclose the specific topics raised, although he said that since the king "is the state's foremost citizen, it is natural that he should care about the existing issues and, among them, it is a secret to nobody that the Basque problem is one of the most important."

"King Needs No Invitation"

When asked whether he had invited his majesty to visit the Basque Country, Mr Garaicoechea stated that "the king needs no invitation to visit the Basque Country, and it would be arrogance on our part for doing so! The opportune time for doing so must also be sought, and this is an aspect which should be decided on by the king himself."

Right there, at the entrance to the Zarzuela Palace and at the subsequent press conference which he gave at the hotel where he was staying (after lunching he returned by road to the Basque Country), the Basque Country premier reviewed the country's overall policy, and, more specifically, the vicissitudes currently surrounding Basque life.

Meeting With Suarez Soon

In this connection, he referred first to possible talks with Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez:

"It was agreed some time ago that we should talk, but the country's latest political events have made it advisable to postpone this. Last week I spoke with Premier Suarez on the telephone and again we agreed on the opportuneness of having a meeting, but there is no specific date."

"We Felt Cheated"

"Frankly I must say that unfortunately since July we have suffered several disappointments. We are worried. We felt cheated following the great effort at mutual understanding that we made when negotiating the Guernica statute; when we discovered that the organic laws totally contravened or conflicted with something negotiated only a few months previously; when after 18 months hardly any powers had been transferred and no steps had been taken to transfer them. Of course, you cannot feel optimistic when the latest debate failed to demonstrate an attitude indicating any advance in the autonomy process. Premier Suarez' speech caused us great concern. Many themes emerged which conflict with our own viewpoints; nevertheless, I am hopeful that they might have been doctrinal formulations that will extend no further than that debate or that certain theses will be neutralized by others subsequently advocated by the government itself. [paragraph continues]

"Even the Spanish Socialist Workers Party failed to provide us with sufficient guarantees regarding a satisfactory interpretation of the autonomy. In short, we have not had too many reasons to be optimistic in recent months. We are worried but hopeful, because we believe that, eventually, dialogues and the attempt to communicate will move forward."

With regard to the return of the Basque Nationalist Party deputies to parliament, the Basque Government leader said that "nothing is further from our intentions than to despise the institutions and specifically parliament. We explained our stance at the time: Last June we came to negotiate a statute, to implement it and to demand its implementation; we have seen organic laws passed which conflicted with the procedure agreed with the government and which the opposition approved. We regarded that as breaking an agreement, but we did not show any contempt for parliament.

"We would like to be in parliament again," he added in this connection, "and we hope that dialogue and reason will enable us to return to parliament to help in the state's tasks."

With regard to possible government contacts with nationalist minorities, Garaicoechea said: "If there were any 'understanding' between the Madrid government and ourselves, it would have to be welcomed, but this is still a long way off. No formal agreements are foreseeable in the short term."

With regard to peace in the Basque Country and negotiations with the Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA], Mr Garaicoechea stressed that "an enormous effort of communication must be made to see if peace is possible. I believe it is worth trying."

"However Remote the Possibility, It Must Be Attempted"

"We realize that it is traumatic to talk about this," he added, "because with the barbaric events that occur every day with so many people suffering physical effects from the violence, it seems sarcastic to speak of reconciliation. However, whenever it has been necessary to make peace in any situation throughout our history, obviously this traumatic aspect has existed, and we must adopt a historical viewpoint to focus on these problems and to avoid being motivated solely by the passions of the moment.

"We believe," he continued, "that it would be worth making an effort to communicate. We are not optimistic in this connection, either. However remote or small the possibility, we believe that it is worth trying though we realize that the government must protect its image and dignity when discussing these matters. We must not confuse dialogue with the loss of dignity: Both are perfectly compatible."

"Neither Hypocritical Nor Timid"

"If pacification does not come one way," he explained, "it will come another way. And unfortunately instead of taking 1 year, it might take 10. And it must be asserted as clearly as this. Of course, we will not abdicate the responsibilities which the state places on our shoulders with regard to seeking this pacification, but we do believe that there must be neither hypocritical outrage nor timid attitudes with regard to this issue which is a historical one and which demands a creative and courageous effort."

"We All Know Each Other"

Asked whether he had already had any kind of negotiations with the Basque terrorist organization, he stressed that "in the Basque oasis, whether you like it or not, everybody knows everybody else and if you do not have a friend here you will have a cousin there. Therefore, we know what is being aimed at, but there have been no formal negotiations. Furthermore, ETA is giving no sign of openness to dialogue. The chances really are remote."

With regard to whether the Basque Government is a valid interlocutor for negotiating with the ETA, he said that "we now have the powers that we have--neither more nor less. Therefore, it is central government that holds the key to resolving the majority of the problems now facing us. There is a very different role which we can gradually take on as we are granted these powers. Second, there is a different function that we could possibly perform in a three-way dialogue and in a mediating role."

Autonomous Policy

"This year should see the first parts of the Basque autonomous policy functioning. This is one of our prime objectives," he said. He added that this policy can embrace further powers such as traffic control and the defense of the institutions and later public order in the streets and rural policing, always in accordance with the Guernica statute and embracing the powers enshrined in it in this connection. "It would be an enormous political mistake to postpone this," he said.

KAS [Patriotic Socialist Coordination] Alternative

He pointed out that the KAS alternative advocated by ETA for ending the armed struggle contains three points which are not outrageous and which any democratic party could accept (legalization of the separatist parties, the peoples' right to self-determination or the improvement of workers' living conditions). Premier Garaicoechea ended his conversation with journalists by saying that peace in the Basque Country depends on the following three points:

Evidence and guarantees of thorough self-government in accordance with the Guernica statute;

An end to the use of violence;

The examination of a program of amnesty measures through a gradual, untraumatic, plan.

PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN MADRID 15-16 JUN

LD092010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) will meet on 15-16 June in a Madrid hotel, Communist Party sources have told EUROPA PRESS.

Before then, on Saturday 14 June, the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party will meet to prepare the Central Committee meeting.

The agenda for the meeting contains the following items: an examination of the present situation; PCE policy in the countryside and party finance.

NORWAY

PORTUGAL'S EANES VIEWS DETENTE, THIRD WORLD TIES IN OSLO SPEECH

LD091201 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 80 pp 3, 6

[Unattributed report on Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes 4 June speech at dinner in Oslo: "Democratic Life Will Enable Europe To Tackle Crisis Without Convulsions"]

[Excerpts] A concern with democratic life "will facilitate the opening and pursuit of the paths enabling Europe to surmount the crisis without revolutionary and uncontrollable convulsions," General Ramalho Eanes said last night during his speech at a dinner given in his honor by the Norwegian prime minister at Akershus Castle.

"Two countries facing the sea," Eanes said, aptly summing up today's discussions in Oslo, "Norway and Portugal--European countries for historical reasons since before Europe had a name, countries of emigration at different times in history, Atlantic countries in the geostrategic and geopolitical sense and countries with universalist aspirations for all these reasons--Norway and Portugal are now extending their relations to new areas and with a new dynamism."

He continued as follows: "To this end they have experience which both peoples--and, if I may say so, all democratic nations--must not fail to value from the viewpoint of freedom and progress in Europe, world peace and frank and strong relations among the continents.

"This is an essential viewpoint at a time when we are witnessing, naturally with great concern, the continuous emergence of armed conflicts in various regions, the growing nuclear threat, the use of the disarmament concept purely as a basis for ideological propaganda, the systematic failure to observe international norms and the continued existence of areas of conflict which, in the Middle East and Far East, constitute a permanent threat to world peace.

"It is with equal concern that we continue to note that relations among the peoples are still marked by profound imbalances and distortions instead of being on the way to being corrected through development, respect for mankind and human dignity and real equality among the nations.

"It is our belief that unless Europe joins the efforts to find answers to these problems it will definitively lose the position which it rightly claims on the world scene.

"But for this to take place, it is also of priority importance that Europe resolve the problems stemming from the disparities existing within Europe itself, quickly surmounting the inequalities which still exist between wealthy and progressive peoples and poor peoples struggling with political, social and economic problems.

"As far as we are concerned, we are determinedly pursuing our integration into the EC, of which we will soon be full members. We therefore understand the Norwegian people's decision, which we fully respect, and welcome the fact that our differing options have not hindered the intensification of mutually advantageous bilateral relations and also the fact that it has proved possible for us to pursue, simultaneously and jointly within the international bodies to which we both belong, cooperation aimed at safeguarding the values of our democratic European substrata.

"As democrats and Europeans, we understand particularly well the specific and particularly delicate problems facing the countries of the extreme north of Europe.

"As we have demonstrated on sufficient occasions, we spare no effort to contribute to a correct understanding of this situation, in the belief that European solidarity, thus strengthened, is the only sure basis for consistently tackling the situation of generalized crisis in which we live, within the context of the Western nations and the integrated defense systems.

"As founder members of the Atlantic Alliance, our two countries are in a favorable position to understand that European defense, correctly understood in its economic, political, cultural and military aspects, cannot be resolved without taking into account events taking place on the other continents and involving peoples with respect to whom we have inalienable responsibilities.

"Indeed, we must add to the traditionally predominant East-West relations the decisive importance of North-South relations, the emergence of new forms of disregard for the peoples' rights, self-determination and the strategic value of economic relations."

Consistent Detente Policy

Having stated that "we cannot envisage detente in Europe as long as threats still exist in other regions," Ramalho Eanes expanded on this concept as follows:

"In the same way, we must always bear in mind the peoples' legitimate aspirations to treatment consistent with our ideals of democracy, freedom and human solidarity.

"This is why we have advocated intensifying relations among all the countries of Europe, within respect for the rules internationally defined and enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

"We believe that a consistent detente policy implies not only the continuous quest for negotiated solutions to all conflict situations but also specific steps within the context of a global progressive and balanced disarmament plan.

"But we must not fail to stress the dangers stemming from any policy intended to exacerbate conflicts, particularly in areas liable to influence European stability and security, as well as the dangers of blocking our normal process of developing economic, cultural and social relations among all European countries.

"We are particularly sensitive to efforts aimed at qualitatively changing economic relations between developed countries and countries with inferior technological resources, and the elimination of existing forms of protection on the international market, which are very much to the detriment of the less developed countries."

Eanes continued as follows: "This is why we view with concern the slowness with which countries are adapting to the new conditions of the world economic system, thus jeopardizing the establishment of a new economic order which will guarantee the Southern countries the opportunities for progress to which they are entitled and which are essential to the democratic societies' security.

"We also believe that correct solidarity among the peoples implies that aid for their economic development will take priority over military forms of aid and be free of any linkage with forms of ideological or material subordination.

"The new relations of solidarity between European and Third World peoples, which are pressing and essential, can only be based on fraternal cooperation guided by equality and justice and the elimination of any charitable preconceptions.

"But it is also necessary to transcend the phase of abstract dialogue and to introduce international structures capable of achieving specific results, including in the field of energy resources, through discussions involving countries with differing economic and political systems. This would be a major contribution to creating effective conditions for detente, which is incompatible with the deep structural imbalances that now exist between countries of differing levels of development."

Euro-African Relations

The president of the republic said next that "the Portugal born on 25 April has acquired sufficient prestige to call for respect for the sovereignty of states which take decisive steps to strengthen their independence and the integrity of their borders.

"As a Southern European country and with its long experience and historical tradition of coexistence with Africa, Portugal is aware that the establishment of open political relations and just economic relations between the nations of the two continents is of decisive importance to the security and harmonious development of the African and European countries. The establishment of this new kind of relations can usefully be pursued by medium powers capable of summoning the efforts, means and intentions needed to create satisfactory and just ways of promoting rapprochement among the peoples and progress in all regions.

"As you know, Portugal has developed with the Portuguese-speaking African countries mutually advantageous cooperation based on real human, historical and cultural bonds and with a close understanding of the mutual interests of peoples which have known each other for a long time. We regard the future with a perfect awareness that it is in our peoples' shared interests that we continue close cooperation, constantly seeking forms of mutual assistance which will guarantee the independence and full sovereignty of our states.

"There is no lack of the political will needed to realize this fraternal plan. Portugal's stance adopted during the post-decolonization period is not dictated by temporary situations or chance occurrences, but is the natural outcome of a historical process and a realistic understanding of the international situation.

"We perhaps will lack the technical means and financial resources needed to carry out all the projects which we should jointly undertake. It is our belief that within this framework Norway can help us a great deal in securing the technical and human resources needed for us to jointly carry out actions of real cooperation with developing countries.

"We believe that this effort must be correctly interpreted and supported by the European states so as to permit new advances which will strengthen solidarity among the peoples." Ramalho Eanes also said that "Portugal has been pleased to observe the continuous development of our bilateral relations."

Visit Considered 'Extremely Successful'

LD091403 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 Jun 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Eanes Visit Ended; Portugal Will Enter EEC Despite Giscard View"]

[Text] "The stability of Southern Europe is important for the security of the rest of Europe. Through negotiations with the EEC Portugal will enter European cooperation," Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes said on Friday in his comments on French President Giscard d'Estaing's statement on Thursday.

President Giscard said that the EEC ought not to be expanded until all the problems following the 1973 expansion have been solved, and this could mean that Portugal must wait, together with Spain and Greece.

President and Mrs Eanes left Fornebu Airport Friday morning after a 3-day state visit which ended Thursday evening with a dinner at the Grand Hotel. During his stay the president has had talks with government representatives led by Prime Minister Odvar Nordli.

President Eanes did not want to comment on the tense internal political situation in Portugal and the fact that the foreign and industry ministers did not accompany him on the visit to Norway as was originally planned. Nevertheless the president took the opportunity to stress that the political situation in Portugal is worrying, something which can be interpreted as a clear dig at Prime Minister Francisc Sa Carneiro. The strained relations between the president and the rightist government overshadows everything else in Portuguese politics at the moment.

President Eanes described his Norway visit as extremely successful and said that the meeting with Norwegian representatives has laid the foundations for continued close cooperation between Norway and Portugal, even though Portugal is entering the EEC. The talks did not deal with concrete questions. The most burning topics--such as Portugal's wish to increase textile export quotas to Norway--must wait until the joint Norwegian-Portuguese economic commission meets in Alesund at the end of June.

NATIONWIDE NATO CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING STUDIED

LD091305 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jun 80 p 8

[Olav Tryggve Storvik report: "Contingency Stockpiles Not Only in North Norway?"]

[Text] Bodo, 4 June--"There has been an increase in Soviet forces in several areas on the northern flank in the course of the last few years, even though I do not think that there has been such a great increase in land forces," American Defense Secretary Harold Brown said at the press conference following the NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Bodo on Wednesday. In the Baltic the Soviet Union has stationed submarines with cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, and there has been an increase in the number of Soviet "Bear" class reconnaissance planes which fly from their bases on the Kola Peninsula around the North Cape and over the sea areas off Greenland, Iceland and Britain, the so-called "Giup Gap". There has also been a considerable increase in the number of Soviet naval exercises in the Norwegian Sea, Brown claimed. But he was not sure what proportion of Soviet forces have nuclear weapons at their disposal at any one time.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg supported Brown's views and said that there has been a marked increase in Soviet military activity in Norway's vicinity in the last 10 years. The Soviet Union has increased its capability for striking at larger parts of the country than before, even though this has not led Norway to make a new evaluation of the degree of threat that this represents. It is, however, a trend that is being followed with great interest, Stoltenberg said.

It is against this background that one must look at the plan for contingency stockpiling of heavier Allied equipment in Norway, the defense minister said. The Defense Ministry is now working on a study on contingency stockpiling which embraces the whole country. This study is being done as a complement to the earlier study for north Norway, Stoltenberg said. The study will deal with the questions of where in the country the heavier Allied equipment ought to be stockpiled, the size of the stockpiles and what sort of equipment the stockpiles ought to contain.

MPS DEBATE FALSE U.S. NUCLEAR ALERTS

ID091606 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1526 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text]--Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym assured MPs today there was no chance of a mistake triggering a nuclear war. His assurance came in the Commons in reply to an emergency question from Labor's Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian), following the two latest false alarms in the United States of a Soviet nuclear invasion. Mr Pym said that in both cases the computer errors which had caused the alerts had been detected rapidly by the normal exhaustive checking procedure. But he said he shared the concern about the mistakes and he took a "most serious view" of them.

Mr Stan Newens, left-wing Labour MP for Harlow, claimed that the breakdown of a computer at a time of high tension, when an attack was presumed to be possible, meant "there is a very real danger that a decision might be taken that could lead to war through accident."

But Mr Pym replied: "There is not the slightest danger, nor should anyone suggest it, of triggering-off some kind of war by mistake." He stressed there was a checking procedure which worked very well in the latest cases. The alert system was "purely defensive." Fears of a war starting by mistake were not well founded. MPs should be reassured that the procedure led to the immediate alerting of the U.S. forces. And he told Mr Dalyell that no action was taken by U.S. strategic forces based in Britain as a result of the false alarms.

Labour leftwinger Mr Frank Allaun (Salford E) warned such errors could lead to British cities being "wiped out" when cruise missiles were stationed here. On a previous occasion when a similar error had occurred U.S. bombers had already taken off and could have appeared on the Russian radar screens. "Therefore an American mistake could lead to a Russian mistake and all of us could go up", he said. Mr Pym said this was a "a grotesque picture", but pointed out that the alert procedure was nothing more than defensive to place forces at the ready and did not at that stage involve firing missiles.

Shadow Defence Secretary Mr William Rodgers (Stockton) said the events caused "very deep concern" among those who supported NATO and the need for some nuclear armoury. He demanded to know that if a situation arose where missiles based in Britain were to be deployed that this would be a joint decision by the United States and Britain. Mr Pym confirmed this would be so but added he shared the concern about the incident. Nothing he had said indicated that he took "anything but the most serious view" of what had occurred. Later the speaker Mr George Thomas rejected a request from Mr Allaun for an emergency debate on the issue:

PARLIAMENT APPROVES BILL ON IRAN TRADE SANCTIONS

ID100954 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Britain's sanctions policy against Iran cleared its final parliamentary hurdle last night when the two sanctions orders were approved by the House of Lords without a vote. Government spokesman Lord Trefgarne conceded that the government did not expect sanctions to "bring Iran to its knees," but they would demonstrate Britain's and Europe's feelings about the detention of the American hostages. Exporters wishing to continue trade with Iran would have to show that they qualified for exemption under the orders, he added. Former Labour Foreign Office Minister Lord Goronwy-Roberts condemned the sanctions as "a dangerous charade." They were being used as a "hypocritical bagatelle" when they should be developed as an "effective alternative" to the arms race.

THATCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC LEADER ON OIL DEVELOPMENT

LD091650 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1403 GMT 9 Jun 80

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher today assured China that Britain is ready to play a big part in the huge Chinese programme to exploit coal and oil. The prime minister had a meeting at Downing Street with Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien, who has responsibility for short-term economic planning and energy.

Vice-Premier Kang is in Britain until Saturday inspecting Britain's coal and North Sea oil installations. China is embarking on a huge programme to exploit off-shore oil and its coal mines. Britain is hoping for orders in both fields from the Chinese Government. Mrs Thatcher has a standing invitation--extended by Chairman Hua Guofeng--to visit China but it is unlikely that she will do so this year.

LABOR PARTY'S JENKINS MAY LEAD NEW RADICAL CENTER PARTY

LD101007 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Jun 80 p 1

[James Wightman report: "Labour Link 'Cut' by Jenkins"]

[Excerpt] Mr Roy Jenkins, former deputy Labour leader, practically dissociated himself from his old party yesterday and deliberately gave further strength to the prospect that he will help to form and lead a new radical centre party. Mr Jenkins, who retires as president of the EEC Commission in January, told a press gallery lunch at Westminister that the politics of left and centre had become "frozen in an out-of-date mould." This was "bad for the political and economic health of Britain and increasingly inhibiting for those who live within the mould," he said. But he stopped noticeably short of a firm declaration of intent. His speech may well have been another testing of political and public opinion in the manner of a BBC lecture which he gave last year.

The initial reaction at Westminister was muted--apart from expressed pleasure from Mr Steel, Liberal leader--and the indications are that support for a new political grouping at this stage would be fractional. Mr Healy, shadow chancellor and an old Cabinet colleague of Mr Jenkins, last night described the idea of a third party as "absolute bunk." He also claimed in a BBC Panorama interview that Mr Jenkins had sounded "very much less firm in his commitment" to setting up a party than he had done in his BBC lecture.

Mr Jenkins invoked the imagery of an experimental aircraft as he talked--with calculated imprecision--about the future political face of British politics. He said: "I do not doubt the difficulty in this as in other fields of endeavour of doing anything new. The likelihood before the start of most adventures is that of failure. The experimental plane may well finish up a few fields from the end of the runway. If that is so, the voluntary occupants will have only inflicted the bruises or worse upon themselves. But the reverse could occur and the experimental plane soar in the sky. If that is so, it could go further and more quickly than few now imagine, for it would carry with it great and now untapped reserves of political energy and commitment."

Mr Jenkins criticised his old Labour colleagues for the way the party has swung to the left. He also picked on the dismissive response by Mr Callaghan--no love is lost between the two men--to the prospect of a new alignment.

And he said of the Labour Party that it had shown no amity at its recent special conference at Wembley "and there has been no amity since."

Although allies of Mr Jenkins are already discussing plans for a new party and have funds available, they were saying last night that there would probably be no more open moves until after the Labour Party conference in October. If the conference is again dominated by the left--which Mr Jenkins denounced yesterday--moves towards a new party would increase. On the other hand, if Mr Callaghan led the centre-right to victory over the left, the plans of Mr Jenkins and his allies might be undermined.

Mr Jenkins, a former chancellor and home secretary, who was disappointed when Mr Callaghan did not make him foreign secretary, is 59, and believes that he can still have a leading future in British politics. But there is only minimal enthusiasm among Labour MPs for him to return to his old party and try to succeed Mr Callaghan. For one thing, the party is now much more hostile to the EEC than when this strong pro-Marketeer went off to Brussels. If a new party is formed, there is little doubt that he would be its leader.

Mr Jenkins's vagueness about his future is partly of deference to the fact that he still has six months to serve in Europe, but is also, it seems, a tactical decision to keep his options open. He said just enough yesterday to maintain the momentum of dialogue in the country about a new party but not to the extent which would look ridiculous if his experimental aircraft gained little height. Mr Jenkins also stressed--despite reports to the contrary-- that he would not return prematurely to Britain "like a moth to a candle before the end of that mandate." But he also stated that he would not remain in Brussels, despite offers after his term finishes on Jan. 6.

There was some surprise among MPs present at the lunch when Mr Jenkins said that, although he had argued for proportional representation in his BBC lecture last year it was not a prior commitment of realignment of the radical centre. A breakthrough (by a new alignment) should be used to make sure that proportional representation followed. MPs present thought that lack of a prior commitment on proportional representation might minimise some of the enthusiasm of Mr Steel, for M. Jenkins's plans. But Mr Steel said later that he had been pleased by the speech.

A new alliance involving the Liberals and Social Democrats led by Mr Jenkins is still very unlikely. There could, however, be some "arrangements" between the Leberals and a centre party where candidates from each group would not challenge each other in a general election. Going beyond that stage, there could be an informal alliance in Parliament. It is also possible that Mr Jenkins might yet join the Liberals.

But he and his allies are mainly looking for defectors from the other parties. The main hope lies in centre-right Labour MPs despairing of a party led by Mr Wedgwood Benn and the left. "Dissidents" on the left wing of the Tory Party would also be encouraged to join a new centre party.

The biggest captures from Labour would be Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers, who have threatened to leave the party if it becomes committed, as some leftwingers want to withdrawing from the EEC. But all three have said that they are interested in a third party.

EDEK LEADER OBJECTS TO BIZONALITY, NEW CONCESSIONS

NC090648 Nicosia O ANEXARTITOS in Greek 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpts] EDEK Secretary General Takis Khatzidhimitriou has declared that no concession is considered to be enough by the stooges of the occupation army. He also stressed that if the press reports on the Waldheim document truly says that in Waldheim's opinion there is a common acceptance of federation for the constitutional aspect and bizonality for the territorial aspect, this means yet another fresh concession of the part of the Greek Cypriot side.

Any subsequent possibile interpretation of these terms would not be of any help, Mr Khatzidhimitriou said. He added: Bizonality as a solution will remain, while the Cyprus problem--instead of a question of invasion and occupation--is turned into a question of technical terms and percentages. There will be one more change in terms and we shall move from biregionality to bizonality.

Speaking the other day at a gathering at Pallouriotissa, Mr Khatzidhimitriou stressed that the fresh pressure applied by Mr Waldheim during recent days cannot be unrelated to domestic developments or to pressure on the president by AKEL and the Democratic Rally to accept bizonality.

Mr Khatzidhimitriou added: It will be argued by some that our side, by accepting the proposals which have been rejected by Denktas, will be winning the battle of impressions. This could be correct within a short-term framework. However, we must be sincere enough to admit that by objecting to the talks Denktas is again the winner because now he has bizonality in his grasp--provided that the pertinent press reports are correct.

Denktas' insistence on a stronger commitment on our part again shows the policy and the tactics of Ankara, the occupation army and of their men to grasp whatever we give and to demand even more. For this reason, at every fresh round of talks we set off from a lower point. If we let this course continue, then we are definitely being led toward the acceptance and legalization of the fait accompli.

The new developments of the UN secretary general's proposals, our new concession and the new confirmation of Turkish intransigence, necessitate a review of our policy and tactics.

The socialist party EDEK considers the new terms as a fresh concession and the danger of adopting the term bizonality to be a new painful step that goes beyond the 1977 proposals.

If we let things run undisturbed along their course, the situation we shall have to face will be the charting of borders and preventing the refugees' return to their homes.

It is argued by some quarters--such as AKEL--that by making concessions to Denktas and by ascribing responsibilities to the Greek Cypriot side, we come closer to the Turkish Cypriots and double enosis is prevented. But this stand has been proved wrong. The stooges of the occupation army are not satisfied with any concession. Such a policy does not so much help the Turkish Cypriot masses as it helps Denktas and those around him to vindicate his policy.

KHARAVYI SUPPORTS TALKS UNDER UN AUSPICES

NC100912 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Developments That Vindicate Us"]

[Excerpt] It is regrettable that the recent UN efforts for the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks have reached a deadlock. The government has rightly decided to accept Dr Waldheim's "ideas" that were conveyed to the two sides by Mr Perez de Cuellar. Although the official text of the "ideas" has not been officially released, one can understand that they do not differ substantively from those which the UN secretary general submitted during August 1979 and the first part of 1980.

It was unacceptable for us at that time, when President Kiprianou and his government rejected the secretary general's formula. At this moment, however, we can say that the Denktas leadership is vulnerable because of its transgression during the meetings with the UN under secretary general. There is no doubt that the chauvinistic circles of Denktas and Turkey would have been in a much more difficult position if the Waldheim proposals--those submitted by his envoy on 23 August 1979 and during the first months of 1980--had not stumbled on the opposition of the president and the government.

Even though--in a negative manner--recent developments vindicate those who favor the holding of inter-Cypriot talks and not those who, under various pretexts, have been impeding the talks and have been playing the game of both the Denktas chauvinists and the expansionist circles in Turkey. It is our duty to knock more persistently on the door in an effort to seek a resumption of a substantive dialogue under the auspices and guidance of the UN secretary general, with the goal of arriving at an acceptable and agreed settlement of the internal aspects of the problem. Along with this, in the international field we must insist on the implementation of the appropriate processes which will resolve the international aspects of our problem, based on UN resolutions. There is no room to choose other ways for the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. In our case, there is nothing more correct than the line and tactics of the National-Ministerial Council as charted under Makarios' chairmanship in 1977. These are consistent with the four guidelines and our proposals together with a "draft map" on the territorial issue. It is imperative that we work consistently toward holding the inter-Cypriot talks under UN auspices. At the same time we must work for intercommunal rapprochement by implementing all possible measures. Insistence on and consistency with the opening and the holding of substantive talks will lead to a situation in which the chauvinists of Denktas and Turkey will find themselves in a very difficult position, because the great force of the Turkish Cypriot community will more actively walk with us.

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS IN KUWAITI PAPER

LD091332 Kuwait KUNA in English 1127 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 9 (KUNA)--Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis reiterated government's opposition to the Camp David agreements on the Middle East "because they provide only a partial settlement for the problem." He said the agreements will not lead to durable peace because they were concluded in the absence of the Palestinian people and the PLO, their legal and sole representative.

The minister disclosed that certain parties were trying to impose another Camp David agreement on Cyprus and to legalise "the Turkish invasion of the island which took place in 1974." He accused the leader of the Turkish community Rauf Denktas "of doing his best during the past years to consolidate the island's occupation and partition."

Rolandhis reaffirmed that the government of President Spiros Kiprianou is working for implementation of the UN resolutions on the island and agreements concluded between the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities. He added that his government still supports creation of a federal state comprising the two sectors and expressed hope that negotiations, initiated by the UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim last January, would be resumed soon.

In an interview published [in] AR-RA'-Y AL-'AMM Monday, the foreign minister said that foreign military bases on the island were never used against the neighboring Arab countries since the independence of the island in 1960. Reports said that these bases were used against the Arabs and Iran during the Arab-Israeli wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973. But he refrained from answering a question as to why his government does not close these bases down. He said that his government is mainly concerned at present with reunifying the country and ending the Turkish occupation of 40 percent of its territories.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO HOLD PAN-CYPRIOT CONFERENCE 29 JUN

NC031925 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Democratic Party [DIKO] Political Office met today under the chairmanship of President Kiprianou, who is also the Democratic Party chairman. According to a statement, the DIKO Political Office examined among other things the domestic situation and discussed various organizational matters. Within the framework of the organizational drive it was decided to hold a pan-Cypriot conference of the Democratic Party on 29 June in Nicosia. President Kiprianou will address the conference and will explain the party's role and mission in the country's political life. On 18 June a joint conference will be held at the DIKO premises in Nicosia of all the DIKO district committees and of the Democratic Party youth organization. President Kiprianou will address the joint conference and will brief the party cadres.

TFSC OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER DURDURAN LEAVES FOR U.S. TOUR

TA071114 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Communal Liberation Party leader Alpay Durduran went to the United States for a 1-month visit as the guest of the U.S. Government. The NORTHERN CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY reports that Durduran will first remain in Washington for a few days and will then tour several cities for contacts on political, social and economic issues.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT FARMERS' CONGRESS--The PEK [Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus] Congress was held in Nicosia on 25 May. At the end of the congress Andreas Yiangou was reelected PEK's secretary general. The PEK Supreme Council was elected. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 May 90 NC]

ENVOY TO SINGAPORE--According to an official announcement the Government of Singapore has given its consent for the accreditation of Mr Andros Nilolaidhis as Cypriot high commissioner in Singapore. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 May 80 NC]

UN OFFICIAL PEREZ ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS ON CYPRUS

TA100548 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar, who is currently conducting meetings for the resumption of the Cyprus intercommunal talks, arrived in Ankara last night. Perez de Cuellar had held talks with the leaders of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities in Cyprus earlier. The UN under secretary general, who will begin his contacts in Ankara today, will leave for Athens on Wednesday. The UN secretary general's special envoy to Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, is accompanying Perez de Cuellar on his visits.

ACTING INTERIOR MINISTER EREN DISCUSSES IRAQI BORDER, CORUM

TA071348 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] State Minister and Acting Interior Minister Orhan Eren said that Corum is now calm, that there are no barricades in the city and that the night curfew will be lifted soon. In a news conference he held in Ankara, Orhan Eren said that the security forces had taken control of the situation immediately after the incidents began in Corum and that mass terrorism had been prevented. He explained that 247 persons had been detained in connection with the incidents and that 120 of those had been arrested by the judiciary. He added that the security forces were continuing to check all parts of the city. Referring to the incidents that had occurred in Amasya's Merzifon and Suluova districts, Orhan Eren noted that following the measures taken by the authorities calm was now reigning in these districts. He said that 60 persons had been detained in connection with the incidents in Merzifon and that 7 of them had been arrested. He added that 6 of the 50 detained in Suluova were arrested as well.

In his news conference the acting interior minister also talked about his visits to Van, Hakkari, Mardin, Urfa and Gaziantep as well as certain districts and border police stations. Pointing out that he had close contacts with the citizens of Van, Makkari, Mardin and Urfa, Eren stressed that the terrorists and divisive forces that had been bothering the region for some time had lost their power to a great extent and that the citizens had great peace of mind now that they felt the state was beside them with all its might. He added that he had observed that the citizens who had left the region earlier were now getting ready to return to their homes and jobs following the harsh struggle the government was waging to ensure security and destroy illegal organizations.

Referring to the incident in which Iraqi helicopters had killed 10 Turks and wounded three Turks, Orhan Eren stressed that this act by the Iraqi Armed Forces was incompatible both with the historical friendship and brotherhood between the two countries as well as with the agreements between the two. Eren said: This act was inhuman. Eren pointed out that the government was seriously dealing with the issue. He added that today the governor of Hakkari and the governor of (Duhuk) in Iraq would hold a meeting on the issue.

RPP CRITICIZES JP GOVERNMENT DURING MINICONGRESS

Ecevit on Economy

TA081118 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The RPP minicongress has begun in Ankara. Speaking at the congress, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that Turkey's domestic problems cannot be taken up independently from developments in other countries in the region and in the world.

Noting that domestic problems should be assessed in the light of foreign developments, Ecevit said: Although domestic and foreign problems are closely related, the policy currently being pursued in Turkey contradicts this fact. He noted that those who criticized the RPP government for making concessions to the West are now making concessions of Turkey's dignity. Commenting on the government's economic decisions, Ecevit said that unemployment, poverty and inflation are increasing each passing day. Pointing out that the lifting of control over interest rates constituted another step in the implementation of the South American model in Turkey, Ecevit said that his readjustment will be to the detriment of small- and medium-level industrialists. He added that the government was also introducing regulations aimed at discouraging and limiting exports to socialist countries. Noting that the vacuum created in this field will be filled by Western countries, Ecevit said: This is a very undignified concession being made by the Justice Party to Western countries.

Ecevit Call for Coalition

TA081901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit reiterated his call for the establishment of a coalition government with the participation of his party, the Justice Party [JP] and the National Salvation Party [NSP] for a transitional period and with the goal of saving the state and the democratic system. Ecevit was speaking at the RPP minicongress in Ankara. Noting that problems can only be solved by an efficient government, Ecevit said such a government could be established with the participation of certain political parties. Noting that the nature of parliament did not permit the establishment of an efficient government by only one party, Ecevit said that his proposal was not the result of personal ambition and that he did not contemplate becoming the prime minister of the government to be established.

Ecevit expressed his belief that with a united stand, a coalition government would be able to consolidate the shaken national unity, combat divisiveness and increase the state's effectiveness against terror. Ecevit said a coalition government which could be established by the RPP, the JP and the NSP would create an atmosphere for rapid police work without recourse to antidemocratic means. Ecevit added that issues on which no agreement could be reached could be postponed with common consent. Ecevit said each [coalition] member could continue to defend his programs and democratically exert efforts to present to the public his party's plans for the period after the coalition government. Ecevit continued: At the end of a certain period, such a government could relieve the Turkish Armed Forces of their obligation to maintain martial law and could realize the changes to be agreed upon in legislation concerning political parties and elections. He continued: Steps to be taken toward these objectives could be determined in a definite agenda to be prepared as the government was being formed, including a date for elections. If such a government could be formed, the objectives to be included in the protocol could be smoothly realized by the three parties forming the government. Ecevit said such a coalition government could create a peaceful working atmosphere between the employers and the workers through an agreement to be reached without curtailing any existing rights. This would help resolve the economic crisis, Ecevit said and added: The state, the nation and the democratic system cannot wait any longer. That is why I hope that a positive answer will be given as soon as possible to the detailed call I made in your presence. If such a reply does not come, then we shall have to make changes in the government through our own means.

Statement on Status of Nation

TA091731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A statement issued today following the RPP minicongress says: It is a national necessity for the present minority government to be changed as soon as possible. The statement was issued following the RPP minicongress which convened yesterday. [paragraph continues]

Pointing out that terrorist incidents had reached the dimensions of a civil war in places, the statement says certain administrative and security officials encourage and provoke terrorism. It adds that during terrorist incidents certain militants planted within the police force ignore the terrorists and attack the citizens being shot by the terrorists.

The statement says: In certain places citizens cannot go to police stations to ask for state protection. On the contrary, they think about ways in which they can protect themselves from the slander and torture of biased policemen assigned to those police stations. Responsible policemen of good will are also complaining about this situation. The murders which have been committed during the terrorist incidents--which have been escalating as a result of the government's biased attitude--increased fourfold or fivefold last month. The statement says that some districts and even provinces have been turned into the rightist militants' "liberated areas" and that in many places citizens cannot even read the newspaper they want but only the newspaper which the militants allow them to read. The RPP minicongress statement stresses that several public offices, including the National Education Ministry, have been turned into "liberated offices."

The statement says: The prosecutors, judges and policemen who want to discharge their duties honestly within the state mechanism--parts of which are under the control of rightist militants--are being threatened, pressured, even beaten up and incapacitated for performing their duties, as in the case of the Merzifon prosecutor, or are being trapped and murdered, as in the case of the Niksar prosecutor. The fact that certain circles have realized that the exploitive group which was dominant in this country for many years can no longer remain within a democratic system is the basis for the fascist oppression developing throughout the country which, at times, assumes the form of state terrorism.

Criticizing the economic model being implemented by the government, the statement points out that this model deprives the people from meeting even their most vital needs and threatens the small shopkeepers and artisans with bankruptcy. The statement says that on top of everything the government has paralyzed the legislative branch, thus preventing it from enacting social laws. It adds that it has become a national necessity that the government be changed as soon as possible. The statement says: Meeting this necessity is not only a duty of the opposition parties but also the Justice Party members themselves. The RPP minicongress statement also says that it is impossible to hold safe elections with the present government.

Justice Party Official's Response

TA091732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Justice Party deputy leader Yigit Koker has said that the only way to save Turkey from the economic, political and social crises created by the RPP and its leader Bulent Ecevit is to consult the national will and go to the polls. Commenting on the RPP minicongress statement in a written statement he issued in Ankara, Koker said: If, as he claims, Ecevit believes that the Turkish nation has lost its trust in the Justice Party and if he is not afraid of the Turkish nation, then he must agree to early elections without wasting time and without imposing any preconditions. The national will that will emerge from the early election results will show in whom our dear nation has lost its trust. Pointing out that the elections would be held under the supervision of the independent judiciary, Koker said: Has the RPP leader lost his trust in the independent judiciary as he has in the nation? Koker alleged that Ecevit and certain RPP legislators were provoking sectarianism. He also said that, when it was in power, the RPP turned the country into a nation of shortages.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY TO REPORT ON TEHRAN MISSION AT SOCIALIST OSLO MEETING

AU091128 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Vienna (SK)--Chancellor Kreisky, Socialist Party Floor Leader Fischer and International Secretary Hacker will represent the Austrian Socialist Party at the Socialist International meeting to be held in Oslo on 12 and 13 June. The main topic at the meeting will be the international situation and the report on the much-discussed mission of Kreisky, former Swedish Prime Minister Palme and Spanish socialist leader Gonzalez. Iranian Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh might be invited to attend the Oslo meeting.

GREECE

GOVERNMENT, PAPANDREOU REACT TO REVELATION OF U.S. DOCUMENT

ATO91511 Athens TA NEA in Greek 9 Jun 80 p 16

[Excerpts] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou describes as nationally and politically unacceptable the connections of the national security services with foreign services which, as was revealed yesterday in an article in a morning newspaper, aim at the gathering of information ("opening of dossiers") against parties, political organizations, trade unions and youth organizations.

Referring to the report, government circles stated the following:

"We do not know about it. We are not sure of the authenticity of the text. If it is genuine, it concerns an internal document regarding political services which was addressed to a U.S. service and it concerns 19 nations."

The government statement adds that: "Political observers have noted that no one knows which and how many more secret services of other states deal with the same or similar issues."

The full text of last night's statement by A. Papandreou is the following:

"The revelation by KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA of the gigantic and multitentacled information network of the U.S. Pentagon in a number of European countries, including Greece, is most significant. Of course it concerns a network of political and trade unionist intelligence and counterintelligence. With their infallible perception the Greek people have noted the activities of U.S. services in our country since the era of the Truman Doctrine as well as backstage intervention in the country's political life (violence and falsification in 1961, the royal coup in 1965, military coup in 1967, the 'colonels' coup against Makarios and Attila I and II and 1974).

"Direction 6 is of special significance. It concerns the connections of the Pentagon network with the security services and the police of the 'host country.' These connections constitute a direct alliance of national services with foreign services at the expense of popular sovereignty and democratic expression in the 'host countries' and for this reason they are nationally and politically unacceptable. This is precisely what we have in mind when we call on the government to proceed with the Hellenization of our state machine. The government's duty is not only to prevent the connection of our state services with foreign services--whichever they may be--but to actively protect the unimpeded exercise of all rights of our sovereign people without exception."

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON QOTBZADEH'S UPCOMING OSLO VISIT

AU110850 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 80 p 3

[SK report. "Kreisky on Oslo Trip of Iranian Foreign Minister; Qotbzadeh Informs SI Leaders".

[Text] Vienna (SK)--The Iranian foreign minister's visit to Oslo this week at the time of the Socialist International [SI] bureau meeting is, so to speak, the follow-up meeting of the Tehran talks during which this visit was already arranged, since the intention is to stay in contact.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh cannot participate in the SI bureau session, but he is going to Oslo in order to give the SI bureau members more detailed information about developments in Iran as well as on the problem of the hostages. This was stated by Socialist Party [SPOe] Chairman Chancellor Kreisky [at a press conference] on Tuesday after the Cabinet session. Asked about further initiatives, Kreisky said that he would use any opportunity that might arise in the natural course of events, but that it was not possible to do anything beyond that.

Commenting on the Middle East situation, the SPOe chairman declared that what he had always feared had now come true: Israel's lack of readiness to talk with the Palestinians, the U.S. lack of readiness to come to the view that the PLO represents the Palestinians. Europe's hesitant attitude regarding this issue has led to a situation where the radical groups within the PLO were able to say that the peace efforts by the moderates had failed to produce any results. This attitude played into the hands of the more radical groups, he said.

However, it is necessary to make further efforts--not for the sake of the PLO but for the sake of the Palestinian people. For us, the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people, Kreisky said, adding that he had no intention of censuring the PLO's policy.

NIGER'S FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 4-DAY VISIT

AU091242 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger, will arrive in Austria today [8 June] for a 4-day official visit. He will have working talks with his host, Foreign Minister Pahr, will be received by President Kirchschlaeger and by Chancellor Kreisky, and meet with other government members. The program of the visit indicates that questions of economic and scientific cooperation will be in the forefront of Minister Diallo's Vienna talks.

Meets With Staribacher, Pahr

AU101331 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger who arrived in Austria on Sunday, 8 June, for a 4-day visit, had a talk with Trade Minister Staribacher on Monday morning. At noon, he attended a luncheon given for him by Foreign Minister Pahr at the Vienna Bristol Hotel, and subsequently had working talks with Pahr at the Foreign Ministry. In his toast Diallo stressed that his government, like Austria's, was seeking to diversify its relations and to contribute toward equilibrium in the world.

Interest in Niger Railroad Project

AU101332 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] Foreign Minister Pahr will pay an official visit to the Netherlands today, 10 June, which will primarily be devoted to Austrian problems with the European Community--discrimination against Austria in connection with Greece's joining the EC, and with the EC agricultural policy, as well as the Austrian wish for an EC participation in the financing of transit roads through Austria.

On Monday, 9 June, Pahr received an official visitor in Vienna: the foreign minister of the Republic of Niger. Austria is particularly interested in participating in the gigantic project of a 400 kilometer railroad line through Benin to the sea, at a total cost of 40 billion schillings.

After his return from the Netherlands, Pahr will receive another official visitor: Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq. In view of Bangladesh's good contacts with Pakistan, Pahr intends to discuss with his guest particularly the Afghanistan problem.

BALANCE OF TRADE DEFICIT RAPIDLY GROWING

AU101334 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Jun 80 p 7

[Special report by Erich Hoorn]

[Summary] Vienna--In the first 4 months of this year Austria's foreign trade situation has drastically deteriorated. The balance of trade deficit has increased more in this period than during the entire year of 1979. In contrast to original estimates of a trade deficit of 77.1 billion schillings this year, the actual deficit might reach nearly 90 billion schillings this year, should the current trend continue. For the first time, even trade with CEMA countries shows deficits this year.

This negative development in the first 4 months of this year was due to a 28 percent imports increase, while exports went up 18 percent. The main burden came from the higher energy and raw material prices, but imports of consumer goods have also substantially increased.

Trade with the CEMA countries, which in the past was always marked by substantial Austrian surpluses, showed an Austrian deficit of 1.5 billion schillings in the first 4 months of this year: Exports went up 8.9 percent to 7.9 billion schillings while imports soared by 60.4 percent to 9.4 billion schillings. The East bloc countries profited from the mounting energy and raw materials prices and, at the same time, they took advantage of the open market.

BRIEFS

LARGE GDR ORDER--The "Industrieanlagen-Import" GDR foreign trade enterprise has placed an order worth 1.5 billion schillings with the Austrian Voest-Alpine Corporation. It provides for the planning and delivery of a "visebreaker" [English term used] plant, a distilling plant and loading equipment by the Voest-Alpine Chemieanlagenbau to the VEB [state-owned enterprise] Leuna chemical combine, within a period of 2 years. The new plants are to serve the refinement of oil products and their economically more efficient utilization. The new order has raised the volume of orders placed by the GDR with the Austrian company this year to 4 billion schillings. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

GENSCHER TALKS WITH PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI ON AFGHANISTAN

LD101808 Hamburg DPA in German 1728 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had a thorough exchange of views this evening with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, on the development of the Afghanistan conflict. The Pakistani minister, according to the Foreign Ministry, reported in this respect on the outcome of the recent conference of Islamic states in Islamabad and on the tasks set the three-member committee formed at that time.

Genscher, in his turn, underlined the Federal Government's view that the Afghanistan question could only be settled by political means leading to a withdrawal of Soviet troops. The Federal Government attributed great importance in this respect to the role of the states in this region and the work of the three-member committee formed in Islamabad, stressed the minister. Agha Shahi is a member of this three-member committee on Afghanistan.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH UN ANTI-APARTHEID CHAIRMAN

LD101904 Hamburg DPA in German 1758 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--According to UN Anti-Apartheid Chairman Akporode Clark (Nigeria), the Federal Republic is acting correctly in carrying out the UN resolutions on trade sanctions against South Africa. After talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Clark told journalists in Bonn today that there were still many loopholes in the conditions regulating the arms embargo. The UN delegate stated that South Africa was now at a crossroads which could lead neither to a peaceful settlement nor to armed conflict. All the signs pointed to the ruling white minority steering the country toward a bloody civil war. Clark described the recent "brutal action" toward demonstrating black schoolchildren as particularly reprehensible.

According to Clark, the subject of Namibia had also been broached during the meeting with Genscher, whereby the UN delegate stressed the German efforts to date to ensure for Southwest Africa a peaceful road to independence. However, if a solution to the Namibia problem is not found by next year at the latest, a "disaster" would result, Clark said. Genscher and Clark concurred during their meeting that the transfer of power in Zimbabwe could serve as a model for Namibia. According to a Foreign Ministry statement, the federal foreign minister made it clear that Bonn's policy, aimed at finding a peaceful solution to southern Africa, was also meant to help overcome racial barriers.

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 1-WEEK VISIT

LD111000 Hamburg DPA in German 0918 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--PRC Public Security Minister Zhao Cangbi arrived today for a 1-week visit to the Federal Republic. After talks with Interior Minister Gerhart Baum, who invited him following his trip to China, Cangbi will visit the federal (?chancellor's) office, and federal state frontier protection units and police establishments.

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS FRG-USSR RELATIONS SINCE AFGHANISTAN

For an article on FRG-USSR relations by Nikolay Portugalov, CPSU Central Committee member, carried in the 9 June issue of DER SPIEGEL, see the Western Europe section of 11 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

STRAUSS ASKS SCHMIDT TO NEGOTIATE SOVIET ARMS REDUCTION

LD091632 Hamburg DPA in German 1351 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Munich--CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss has again called on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to negotiate, during his visit to Moscow, on the reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles which have already been deployed. If the chancellor returned from Moscow with the Kremlin's readiness to reduce the number of missiles already deployed, "that would be a respectable result for which we would not grudge our appreciation," he told journalists in Munich today after a meeting of the CSU Presidium.

In the light of current plans for the chancellor's visit the only result would be, he suggested, that both sides will agree not to deploy more missiles for 3 years. That would threaten to perpetuate the large Eastern superiority because the Soviets have already deployed 200 missiles armed with multiple warheads and a range of 5,000 kms. "Helmut Schmidt should take care not to become the Chamberlain of 1980." In 1938 British Prime Minister Chamberlain allowed Hitler a "tremendous triumph."

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG ON MBFR 'BOOKKEEPING' CONTROL

DW110816 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Ty.: "Control Would Build Confidence"]

[Text] The fluctuation of the Soviet Armed Forces in Eastern Europe has been the subject of confusing news reports for weeks. On the one hand, Western experts after some tug of war had agreed that the Soviet Union, complying with the Brezhnev initiative of last October, has withdrawn about 10,000 men--an armored division--from the GDR. On the other hand, news from U.S. intelligence sources is making the rounds according to which the troops of the Red Army are supposed to be reorganized and reinforced--by a total of 30,000 soldiers. Since Brezhnev had announced the pullout of 20,000 men, what remains would be an increase in divisional strength.

Viewed against the background of the general situation, it is possible to extensively speculate about this action, to the extent that it has been correctly recognized anyway. It also becomes clear, however, how important it would be to first have definite knowledge about troop movements. What continues to be lacking is a contractually ensured inspection and control procedure in Central Europe. A sort of "troop bookkeepers" would not be completely utopian. They have been under discussion since the mid-fifties as a sort of confidence-building measure. Just now, retired Bundeswehr Gen Christian Krause has described the continuity and chances of this diplomatic idea in a study of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The seven-point package of the Western MBFR delegation dated last December, too, contains a corresponding suggestion.

The troop bookkeepers would have to work according to the principle of balanced accounting, that is to say, keeping taps on the additions and reductions in the reduction area on the basis of negotiated figures. They would have to be allowed to carry out inspections and to exercise control at key points. All this is still a dream, but it also is tangible material for concrete East-West contacts prior to the European security conference in Madrid.

MUSTAFA KHALIL LEAVES PARIS FOR VIENNA

NC101910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1858 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 10 June--Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party, left Paris today for Vienna on a 1-day visit to Austria.

After his arrival, Khalil is scheduled to meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Khalil will brief him on Egypt's views concerning the peace process in the Middle East, the autonomy talks and the obstacles impeding them. Khalil will return to the French capital tomorrow afternoon where he will meet with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

PCF, ISRAELI CP ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD101011 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Recognition of the Palestinian People's Rights: Just Peace in the Middle East"]

[Text] A Communist Party of Israel delegation visited France from 28 May through 4 June 1980 at the PCF's invitation. It had important political discussions (Note: The following took part in the discussions: for the Communist Party of Israel--Politburo member Emile Touma and Central Control Commission Chairman Wolf Ehrlich; for the PCF--Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz; Central Committee member David Wizemberg and foreign policy section member Alain Gresh) after which the following joint statement was adopted:

The time period for negotiations on the Palestinian people's "autonomy" ended on 26 May 1980 and none of the problems behind the tension in the Middle East has yet been solved. The Palestinian question, which remains the key to any lasting settlement, has not even begun to be solved. As we predicted, none of the Palestinian people's fundamental rights has begun to be implemented almost 2 years after the Camp David agreements were signed.

Quite the reverse: The Israeli leaders have confirmed their annexation policy. The increase in places colonized, the installation of colonies within Palestinian cities, the expropriation of land, curfews, arrests, expulsions (like the illegal expulsion of three leading Hebron figures) form the daily lot of the populations on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. Oppression in the occupied territories has now reached an unequaled and intolerable level. The murderous and criminal attacks on the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah reflect this dangerous state of affairs.

The Israeli occupation is also continuing in southern Lebanon; daily bombings are continuing against the Palestinian and Lebanese populations and hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced. These actions, which are aimed at breaking the Palestinian people's resistance to the Camp David agreements, are doomed to failure.

In the framework of its offensive against detente and since the Camp David agreements served to strengthen its alliances and military presence in the region, the United States is giving Mr Begin's government the means of pursuing this policy. At the same time it is developing its relations with reactionary forces in Egypt and other Arab countries. The creation of a quick reaction force in the region, the increased number of military bases, the U.S. leadership's adventurism, which was once more confirmed in the abortive operation against Iran, are creating a grave situation and could lead to a generalized conflict.

This policy disregards the interests of the peoples in the region, including the Israeli people. The Israeli people--thanks to the continuation of the policy of war and annexation--are facing a regular attack on their standard of living, rights, achievements and freedoms. Israel is sinking into a serious economic, social, political and moral crisis for which the workers are paying. One aspect of the developing situation is, moreover, the emergence of a movement which is gradually gaining strength, calling the government's policy in question, opposing the settlements and advocating peace.

Only the application of the UN resolutions can establish a just, all-embracing and lasting peace. In specific terms this means Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967, recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to build an independent state and participation by the PLO--the Palestinian people's one legitimate representative--in all phases of negotiations. Only such a solution will guarantee peace and security for all states in the region including Israel.

Thanks to the PCF's struggle, a vast movement supporting a just peace in the region and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights has grown up in France. After President Giscard d'Estaing's statements on the Palestinians' right to self-determination the PCF has been pursuing its efforts to force the French Government to independently take all the initiatives which would enable real peace to be restored in the Middle East.

The Communist Party of Israel will further intensify its struggle to achieve a change of government and policy, to defend the working people's interests, to end oppression and discrimination against the Arab national minority and to open the way to a just and lasting peace.

The two parties call on men and women in their respective countries who love peace and freedom to give active support to a just solution. All those who are attached to the principle of self-determination, who refuse to see Palestinian national rights flouted and denied, who want Israel to be able to live in peace, should unite their efforts. Peace in the region largely depends on the broadest common action.

In conclusion the two delegations expressed satisfaction at the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two parties. The September 1979 meeting--and the joint communique adopted--and today's meeting are tangible signs of their common will to extend and strengthen their ties.

CANADIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, ASSERTS 'INDEPENDENT' POLICY

LD091009 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Deputy Prime Minister Affirms That His Country Has 'an Independent Foreign Policy'"]

[Text] Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Allan MacEachen left Paris on Thursday, 5 June, at the end of a 4-day official visit during which he met with Mr Raymond Barre and with Mr Francois-Poncet, Mr Monory and Mr Giraud. In addition Mr MacEachen attended the OECD council of ministers' meeting on 3 and 4 June.

Mr MacEachen, who in 1977 was co-president of the conference on international economic cooperation (more commonly known as North-South dialogue), recalled that he is still faithful to this organization's basic idea of restricting itself to a number of representative countries avoiding the snares connected with setting up a universal forum. "I believe that President Giscard d'Estaing was right to seek a structure other than the United Nations and I do not think this path is completely closed," he explained.

Mr MacEachen refused to comment on the recent Giscard d'Estaing-Brezhnev meeting in Warsaw but told us that Canada "while being very close to the United States has an independent foreign policy which Europe sometimes seems not to realize."

LE FIGARO CHIDES EUROPE FOR WEAKENING ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

LD101451 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Patrick Wajsman article: "Our Friend, Our Ally"]

[Text] The Europeans are playing with fire. In fact, hardly a week goes by without these enfants terribles criticizing their American ally, sententiously listing his blunders and challenging the little credibility which he retains, thus contributing to the weakening of the Atlantic Alliance.

Exactly 36 years after the landing in Normandy, this situation makes me think and worries me. I do not mean that gratitude should be reveled in for all time because, as we know, politics hardly tolerate this kind of mawkishness. It is rather a question of logics.

I would like the reader to understand me. I am in no way a supporter of systematic alignment with Washington nor has my name ever appeared on the CIA or State Department payroll. Nor do I believe that Jimmy Carter is a good president. I merely observe that we have no choice. That until 4 November 1980, at any rate, it will be he who--baring an accident--will preside over the fortunes of the United States; only he will be able to help us to withstand the cold winds blowing from the East; only he will have sufficient resources to make any possible enemies of the West realize that they have gone too far.

And this is why I regret that instead of helping America to overcome its own weaknesses, the Europeans are inclined to take the view that solidarity has become a useless and embarrassing luxury.

Do you want an example of this? A few days ago, Jean Francois-Poncet announced that because of the "insufficiency" of the progress achieved in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, the Nine were preparing to take a new initiative with respect to the Near East. Meaning, an initiative more favorable to the Palestinians and, consequently, the PLO.

Whether such an effect is desired or not, this kind of profession of faith is bound to embarrass the United States at the very moment when it is desperately trying to free the mechanism set up at Camp David. Hence my question: Was it absolutely necessary for Europe to challenge publicly its American ally's ability to mediate, in defiance of Washington's sensitivity Cairo's skepticism and Jerusalem's irritation? For there are only two possibilities here:

Either the EC nine really feel sure that their "plan" will make it possible to extricate the negotiations from the morass. And in this case why did they not simply make America benefit from their brilliant idea? After all, peace is well worth a modicum of self-sacrifice and modesty....

Or, by courting the PLO and its Arab supporters, the Europeans are merely seeking to protect the EEC's oil supplies. But in that case let them not be unduly surprised if the White House is unwilling to believe in the highly altruistic nature of their initiative!

Let me add, in passing, that Europe is hardly in a position to impose time limits and deadlines on the As-Sadat-Begin-Carter team and pass judgement on the "insufficiency" of its progress. [paragraph continues]

In fact, in the name of what revealed truth? Could it tell these men--who have managed to do in 30 months what it has been unable to do in 30 years--how they should behave? If the leaders of the old continent genuinely wish, as they assert to "prevent the destabilization of the Near East," they should perhaps begin by asking Yasir 'Arafat what is the precise meaning of the communique just published by the office of which he is the head in which the following fine example of pacifist literature can be read: "Our aim is to liberate all Palestine and liquidate the Zionist enemy."

Such an effort at clarification would be salutary and would at least have the merit of not hindering the courageous conciliation action taken by Washington....

However, the Israeli-Arab conflict is, unfortunately, not the only beef against which transatlantic solidarity now breaks. And I do not believe that I will be guilty of exaggeration if I recall that the Europeans are equally reluctant to join up with the United States over the Afghan and Iranian affairs. Nor do I feel that I will be at variance with truth if I write that the governments of the Old World--from Bonn to Paris--have evolved a whole gamut of arguments made to measure to justify "rationally" their reservations or their passiveness. The only trouble is that these arguments are perfectly reversible. Judge for yourself.

First, Iran. You can say: Let us do nothing; let us not punish Tehran because if we do we will drive Khomeyni into the Russian's arms. But you can also say the opposite: Let us act; let us penalize captors of the hostages because passiveness on our part would give the Russians the impression that they could seize Iran without risking our wrath.

Similarly, you can say: Sanctions against Tehran are useless and ineffective; this has been made obvious by the fact that hostages are still in prison. The answer to this is that quiet diplomacy and persuasion have so far failed to achieve better results....

And, second, Afghanistan. You can say: Let us be satisfied with criticizing the Soviets verbally and calling the Kabul coup "unacceptable" because by penalizing Moscow we would forsake any possibility of a political solution.

But you can also say the opposite, namely: Let us make clear to the Kremlin our determination because history has shown that every time a united West has offered resistance, the Soviets have retreated.

Similarly, you can say: Let us just be persuasive because by appearing excessively intransigent we would play into the hands of Politburo "hawks" and deprive "doves" of any opportunity. To which the answer is that by offering no resistance to the "hawks" we prove to them in black and white that their attitude pays and, at the same time, deprive the "doves" of their highest trumps.

Let the reader set his mind at rest--let me repeat this--to remind him that it is always possible to find bogus good reasons for withdrawing support from America. That imperfect, excessive and often insufferable America which we have nonetheless always found on the right side of the barricade at decisive moments when destiny was in balance. I wish that the leaders of the old continent did not forget this too quickly and had the courage to understand:

First, that it is not by opposing their best ally, especially at a time of peril, that they will increase their strength and independence. With all due deference to certain people, the enemy is in Moscow, not in Washington. And a mediocre U.S. president is better than a good Soviet head of state.

And, second, that it is absurd to hope that the Americans will forever assume the burden of the free world's defense...while letting us calmly profit from the benefits of detente in Europe.

The Atlantic ship is leaking all over. Let us at last decide to stop its gates instead of stupidly playing at emptying the ocean!

BOURGES CITED ON ROLE OF RESERVISTS, MEDITERRANEAN SECURITY

LD110735 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 80 p 11

[Unattributed report on French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges 8 June speech in Nice: "New Mobilization Plan Envisages Entrusting Peacetime Officering Duties to 130,000 Reserve and Noncommissioned Officers"]

[Text] Defense Minister Yvon Bourges confirmed Sunday in Nice the need to maintain a drafted army and to strengthen the contribution of reserve personnel, "who would enable our forces to mobilze quickly in the event of a threat to our country's security." Speaking at the 49th Congress of the National Union of Reserve Officers, which ended Sunday evening presided over by Mr Bourges himself, the minister said that "the draft is the best means of maintaining the spirit of the nation's defense, and it strengthens detente, the basis of our military policy, by showing a potential attacker that the will to resist him will extend as far and as long as necessary.

With regard to the army, Mr Bourges announced that "several thousand assignments for reserve officers will be announced within the framework of the present mobilization plan and the setting up of all units corresponding to regular army units." Indeed, every regular army unit can mobilize a reserve unit.

In the navy a larger number of reserve officers will be recruited to protect sensitive installations, to monitor defense activities in port or coastal areas and for naval monitoring and to strengthen the general staff of the port admirals. In the air force 240 officers will be assigned supplementary mobilization assignments.

In the gendarmerie starting next year the mobilized officer corps will be strengthened by 75 reserve officers from this force and another 140 from the army. At the same time there will be more "individual assignments for setting up and mobilizing the civil defense corps, the supply service and certain state services," the minister said; these plans should "affect over 20,000 reserve cadres."

"Indeed," Mr Bourges concluded, "it is important to provide officers for the reserve units in peacetime...with almost 40,000 reserve officers and over 90,000 reserve noncommissioned officers from the three forces and the gendarmerie."

In Toulon

The previous day the defense minister attended a conference organized in Toulon by university circles on the subject of Mediterranean security. The defense minister emphasized the strengthening of the fleet based in Toulon and the deployment of the aircraft carriers Foch and Clemenceau, to which have been added a missile-launching cruiser and two antiaircraft frigates.

"Nevertheless," Mr Bourges concluded, "the security of national territory is still based on deterrence and over the past 5 years, almost one-third of our military budget, which has more than doubled, has been devoted to nuclear weapons.

FINAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

LD102012 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Summary] Here are the final provincial election results:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Christian Democracy	11,113,374	36.0	1.2	-3.0	981	32
Communist Party	9,603,214	31.1	-1.5	0.7	816	-44
Socialist Party	4,119,975	13.3	0.5	3.3	34(6)	10
Social Movement-National Right Party	1,923,005	6.2	-0.6	1.1	144	-18
Social Democratic Party	1,673,324	5.4	-0.5	1.5	129	-14
Republican Party	1,072,261	3.4	unchanged	0.4	78	6
Liberal Party	911,486	Nbr indistinct	0.3	1.0	52	11
Proletarian Unity Party	94,615	0.3	0.1	-1.1	3	unchanged
Proletarian Democracy	160,224	0.4	0.2	Absent	2	1
Association for Trieste	86,409	0.3	Absent	(?0.1)	11	11
Sardinian Action Party	44,795	0.2	0.1	0.1	5	3
Others	99,170	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	7	5

[Key]

1. Total of votes obtained.
2. Percentage of votes obtained.
3. Gain or loss in comparison with the 1975 regional elections.
4. Gain or loss compared with the 1979 parliamentary elections.
5. Number of provincial council seats obtained.
6. Gain or loss in the number of seats obtained.

ANSA Analysis

AU102030 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 10 (ANSA)--The government led by Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga emerged strengthened from the administrative elections held in Italy Sunday and Monday. Political observers did not see any broadening of the present parliamentary majority in one direction or another, at least for the short-term.

The ruling alliance of Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI) and Republicans (PRI) saw itself come under fire from the right and the left during the electoral campaign. The Communists (PCI), Italy's second largest party and the chief opposition force, called on the electorate to repudiate the tripartite formula, considered by them to be too far to the right. The Social Democrats (PSDI) and Liberals (PLI) also asked voters to deprive the government of support, claiming that it leaned too far left with a view to future agreements with the Communists.

The results of the Sunday-Monday balloting, although for regional, provincial and communal council seats, nevertheless, took on nationwide political significance, indicating that the majority would stay the way it is and that the government, as DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli put it, "is not a bridge to anyone".

Political analysts noted, however, that while the Social Democrats and the Liberals made gains over the 1979 political elections, the Communists did not, indicating that in the future any eventual enlargement of the majority would be more likely in the direction of the former than that of the latter.

Within the government parties, the factions in favor of the present coalition have been strengthened, while the leftwing factions within the DC and the PSI have seen prospects dimmed for any resumption of the so-called "national unity" policy (that is, cooperation with the PCI).

The election results have also strengthened the Cossiga government on an international plane on the eve of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's trip to Italy. (Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo is currently in Washington). Important international meetings are also soon to be held in Venice.

The chief architect of the consolidation of the majority is the PSI, given the fact that voters apparently responded to Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi's call to ensure the governability of the nation (after the PSI return to the government along with the DC) by supporting an executive formula that holds a majority in the Parliament for the first time in six years. The success of the Socialists was accompanied by a DC advance over the regional elections of 1975 (up 1.5 percent) although the DC suffered a drop compared to last year's political elections (down 1.3). The Republican Party managed to hold its own in the latest administrative balloting.

The Communists lost votes compared to the previous administrative elections and to a much lesser degree, compared to the political elections in 1979. Nevertheless, the strong downward trend noted after big PCI gains in 1975 and 1976 seems to have been halted. It remains to be seen what effect the results will have on regional provincial and communal power centers. Attention is riveted particularly on the regions where the Communists won stunning victories in 1975, wresting power from the DC in Piedmont, Liguria and Lazio. The balance of power may now change in these three regions.

The PSI can tip the scales of future coalitions. Since it is in the central government with the DC, it could transfer this formula to the regional level by allying itself with this party instead of with the Communists. The Social Democrats and Republicans could also figure into the picture by backing one front or another.

One important characteristic of these latest elections was the high percentage of Italians who obtained or who cast blank or void ballots. More than 17 percent of the electorate withheld their vote from any party in this way. This was what the Radical Party had asked the electorate to do. However, it was noted that around 10 percent of eligible Italian voters normally do not take part in elections. This would mean that only around 7-8 percent of the electorate followed the suggestion of the Radicals to abstain or cast an invalid ballot, a figure that was significant but not earthshaking.

MINISTER FOR EC COMMENTS ON GISCARD STATEMENT

LD101405 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Jun 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Spanish Government Denies That There Are Grounds for Interrupting Negotiations With EEC"]

[Excerpt] The Spanish Government yesterday made known its stance in response to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's statements on postponing the entry of new members into the EEC. In an official note approved by the Cabinet, the government denies that there are grounds for interrupting the negotiations or affecting the political commitment "so frequently reiterated to Spain by the governments of the Nine and, very notably, by the president of the French Republic himself." For his part, Minister for Relations With the EC Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo described Giscard's statements as the "gravest incident" in the history of the negotiations between Spain and the EEC. Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo began his statement to journalists at the press conference which followed the Cabinet meeting by reading out the following official note from the government on French President Giscard d'Estaing's statements:

"The government has examined the president of the French Republic's statements to the conference of the chambers of agriculture on the EC's internal problems and the consequences which they could have with respect to the entry of new members.

"Before formally expressing its opinion on the matter, the government believes that it should wait for the EC to determine its own stance and for the French Government to specify the significance of the president's new stance, which seems to attribute to the applicants difficulties created in other member countries.

"However, the government wishes to express its conviction that neither the internal measures which the EC should adopt to tackle its own problems nor its economic or other circumstances need interrupt the course of the negotiations or affect the political commitment so frequently reiterated to Spain by the governments of the Nine and, very notably, by the president of the French Republic himself. Nor do they affect Spain's European vocation, unanimously affirmed in the Cortes, or the Spanish people's right to join the EC in accordance with the timetable and the reasonable terms resulting from the negotiations themselves."

The minister for relations with the EC commented on the official note and announced that work will be continued until the EC adopts some stance on this matter; only yesterday a further negotiatory meeting, attended by Ambassador Esteban Bassols, took place in Brussels. He denied that Giscard's grave statements had any connection with the alleged clash between Calvo Sotelo himself and [EC Commission] Vice President Natali. He referred to the incongruity of the French stance, which, in any case, does not represent a veto.

Calvo Sotelo stated that Spain's stance is opposed to renegotiating the 1970 agreement, because Spain believes that it is not imbalanced in its favor, whereas the EEC believes that it underestimated Spain's industrial potential. He added that the problems which Britain and Spain may pose for the EEC are not homologous, and so it cannot be held that Giscard's stance stems from the EC's concessions to Mrs Thatcher.

The minister for relations with the EC did not share a journalist's assessment about the "feebleness" of the Spanish official protest, and stated that the government should not act rashly, since after the 1981 French elections "many things will be different in France, including, possibly, the official stance on Spain's entry into the EEC." Answering a question put by another journalist, he stated that he had no knowledge of any contact between King Juan Carlos and President Giscard.

SALVADORAN OPPOSITION MEETS SWISS, INTERNATIONAL FIGURES

PA100143 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1333 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, 9 June (EFE)--A Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegation from El Salvador met today in Geneva with Swiss political personalities and representatives of international organizations. The delegation, composed of Mauricio Silva, former planning deputy minister for the first Salvadoran junta; Ruben Zamora, former presidential minister; and architect Cesar Marti, is visiting several European countries. Today they met with representatives of the International Red Cross, the high commissioner for refugees and leaders of the main leftist Swiss parties.

According to press statements the FDR delegation's visit "is to inform the international public on the Salvadoran situation which is not a civil war, but a military junta pitted against the people." Another purpose of the tour through Europe of the Salvadoran opposition delegation is to emphasize that all the democratic forces fighting the military junta have united into the GDR which currently represents "the only political alternative open to save the country from a situation of conflict and fratricidal struggles."

The FDR delegation will leave tomorrow for Italy where it will meet with Italian political and labor leaders within its "public opinion crusade," which is the main purpose of the trip.

DECISION AGAINST SEPARATE TANK DEVELOPMENT STANDS FIRM

DW061237 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 5 Jun 80 p 21

[Article signed Zy.: "An Epilogue to the Tank Decision"]

[Excerpt] Berne 5 June--Three motions and one interpellation of the Federal Council's waiver of further domestic development of a new Swiss combat tank once again elicited an extensive tank debate in the National Assembly. However, the motions did not prevail with their crucial demand that the Federal Council reconsider the decision or to present concrete applications for continued domestic development directly. With clear majorities the Council dismissed these motions to the noncommittal stage of postulates, to the extent that the backers of the motions themselves had not already shifted to that course of action.

Federal President Chevallaz, in his report on the decision of the Federal Council, voiced understanding for the objections brought up by the backers of the motions. The renunciation of a combat tank developed and manufactured in Switzerland, a renunciation which is being criticized primarily under the aspect of enhanced dependency on foreign countries and of a threatening loss of know-how by our industry in this sector, was obvious, however, because the risk and the costs of this venture were too high and the potential period before the delivery of the new tank to the armed forces was too long. Low estimates of costs amounting to 500 million Swiss francs for development alone had been envisaged, which would have been lost in the event of a failure. The replacement of the counterattack tank with a new model which would measure up to foreign tanks is to begin in the mid-eighties. This will be possible only if we decide on a foreign tank that has already been tested. It is planned that this tank will be built in Switzerland under license so that our industry will gain maximum employment and the know-how will be retained, thus keeping open the option of subsequently developing a domestic tank. This initially vague promise of future domestic developments may well gain in weight if it is fitted into arms planning with concrete measures. Considering the long periods of time required by such projects, decisions will have to be made in the near future.

DENMARK

GISCARD STAND ON EXPANDED EEC MEMBERSHIP REJECTED

LD110025 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Jun 80 pt 1 p 32

[RITZAUS Bureau report: "Danish No to French Halt to New EEC Countries"]

[Text] Denmark will not agree to any change in the timetable for Spanish and Portuguese admission to the EEC, which French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing wants postponed.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said that it is "the Danish Government's unequivocal view that the EEC ought to be enlarged to include Greece, Spain and Portugal, and that Denmark has always emphasized that the EEC must not be thought of as the rich nations' exclusive club."

It is a long time since the Folketing ratified the admission of Greece with effect from January 1981. On the subject of Spanish and Portuguese membership the Danish foreign minister said that "these negotiations are progressing according to plan, with a view to admission in 1983."

Kjeld Olesen admits that there are considerable practical problems and that areas such as wine and olives will prove difficult in the negotiations because the new member nations will mean greater competition for the French farmers.

Giscard d'Estaing made his announcement at a meeting with French farmers the other day. Political observers are of the opinion that this change in French policy must be seen in the light of next year's presidential election. The French Government has up to now supported the admission of the three new countries to an enlarged EEC.

SHAMIR: EEC WILL LOSE CREDIBILITY FOR ISRAEL IF PLO RECOGNIZED

LD110903 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Jun 80 pt 2 p 1

[Report on Anders Jerichow interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir: "Begin's Man in Europe"--date, place not given]

[Text] "How many more settlements will Israel build in Judaea and Samaria?--I do not know; I do not know the plan; Perhaps it was adopted before I became a minister."

So said none other than Israel's own foreign minister, who has just been a guest in Denmark during a round trip to a number of European countries.

His name is Yitzaq Shamir, a little shriveled man with bushy eyebrows who traveled to Europe to warn the EEC against recognizing the PLO--a mission that proved successful for him in Denmark, where Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen assured the Israeli after talks that Denmark does not think that the time is right for recognition of the PLO.

Success or no success, the talks do not seem to have made much of an impression on Yitzhaq Shamir who is obviously tired of receiving "good advice" and critical questions on his trip about the West Bank, to which he refers by the biblical names of Judaea and Samaria, about the occupation of the area, which he calls "liberation," and about the settlements, "whose importance is exaggerated by the West."

The taciturn foreign minister did not know of the plan for the establishment of further Israeli settlements, but he was able to say that "the Israeli population in the settlements only amounts to a few thousand people. They cannot alter the character of the area."

"It is our right to build these settlements," Shamir said, and he emphasized this at his meeting with Kjeld Olesen. "But we have to live with the fact that our European friends do not agree with us on this point. The settlements are a defense for Israel's security, and they have come to stay. We do not build settlements to pull them down again. This is why we will not negotiate on their removal," the Israeli foreign minister said.

"People think that Israel is a great imperialist power while, in reality, it is quite a small country which feels threatened by much larger forces.

"You must understand that we are not interested in ruling over another people, over the Palestinian Arabs. And right now we are trying to negotiate how they can come to make decisions about their own lives," the foreign minister continued. After his meeting with Kjeld Olesen he is not prepared to say whether he thinks that the EEC will now refrain from "meddling" in the talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States.

"If it happens that the EEC recognizes the PLO as the only spokesman for the Palestinian Arabs, it will lose all credibility in Israel's eyes," Yitzhaq Shamir said. "It cannot claim to be making a contribution to a peaceful solution to the conflict if it accepts the PLO, which is the most extremist party in the conflict and which has just repeated its resolve to devastate Israel.

"I do not know what their motives would be in considering such a change in policy that would benefit the PLO. Pressure applied through the oil weapon could be part of the explanation. But we in Israel are directly threatened by the whole of the Arab bloc, by oil and by the terrorist movements which have Soviet support. And we must ask ourselves: Is it this bloc that Europe wants to follow?"

If Shamir did come to Europe to warn the EEC against recognizing the PLO, he admits the dilemma in the present--for the moment interrupted--negotiations: that Israel and Egypt are negotiating autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs without the participation of the Palestinians themselves.

"What can we do? There are today no Palestinian leaders willing to enter negotiations, chiefly because of pressure from the PLO. It is not a pleasant situation. But we must continue negotiations nevertheless, for in the Middle East things can change quickly again. The Egyptians showed this when they took no time at all to recognize us and enter into peace negotiations."

Yitzhaq Shamir admits that developments on the West Bank are not promising at the moment with the latest violent actions against Jewish settlers and Arab mayors. "But it will die down again. The country is so small that we--Arabs and Jews--are forced to live together. And because of this we will find a solution that is acceptable to all of us."

[Question] And do you believe this yourself?

[Answer] Of course. I have to.

FINLAND

DELEGATION TO DISCUSS WELDING FAULTS IN USSR NUCLEAR PLANT

LD110135 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Repairing the faults discovered in the welding seams of the steam generator of the Loviisa-1 nuclear power station will be discussed between a group of Imatran Vioma [power company] engineers who left for Moscow today, and representatives of the Soviet suppliers of the Loviisa power stations. It is not yet known whether these faults will extend the planned 2-month annual servicing of the Loviisa-1 power station. The servicing, which is currently underway, is due to be completed by the middle of July.

NORWAY

STORTING BACKS JAN MAYEN ACCORD WITH ICELAND

LD110835 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Jan Mayen Agreement Accepted: Best for Fishing in Long Term"]

[Excerpt] The Storting has given its approval to the Jan Mayen agreement between Norway and Iceland by 122 votes to 8. In yesterday's debate it was clearly emphasized that the agreement's weak point is the short-term consequences for fishing, and one speaker after another voiced his understanding of the dissatisfaction among fishing circles. But at the same time it was asserted that, in the long term and in a broader perspective, it is to the fishing industry's advantage that the agreement was signed.

PROTEST MADE TO DENMARK OVER NEW GREENLAND FISHING ZONE

LD110831 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Jun 80 p 9

[Morten Fyhn report: "Denmark's East Greenland Zone: Norwegian Protest to Coopenhagen"]

[Text] Norway and Denmark are on a clear collision course over the question of where the demarcation line between the Jan Mayen fishing zone and the new zone off east Greenland should be drawn. On Wednesday the Norwegian Government sent a protest note to Denmark dismissing the Danish demand that the Greenland zone be fully effective to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the coast.

The distance between the two coasts is less than 400 nautical miles and Norway therefore accuses Denmark of violating the general principles of international law by allowing the zone to remain in force beyond the median line, without having entered an agreement with Norway about this. The note states that Norway will uphold the Jan Mayen zone regulations right up to the median line, and at the same time expresses the hope that Norway and Denmark can reach agreement through negotiation as soon as possible on a final demarcation line.

But there is little danger that there will be conflict in the area since the importance of fishing in the area is only small. Denmark has also made it clear that its jurisdiction will not be upheld beyond the median line. In other words, with a view to the coming negotiations Norway has voiced its reservations about accepting the Danish claim that the east Greenland zone applies to its full extent.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund did not attempt to conceal the fact that the negotiations will be difficult when he spoke to AFTENPOSTEN. He emphasized that the median line must serve as a basis for the negotiations.

In its reasoning on the matter, Denmark voices exactly the same views on Jan Mayen as Iceland did in its conflict with Norway, namely, that Norway does not have a right to its own zone here and to the continental shelf. Then Norway accepted that the Icelandic zone would remain in force to its full 200 miles in the direction of Jan Mayen. Norway maintains that Iceland was a special case because of the country's great dependence on fishing.

In the Norwegian view, the case is very different with Denmark and the east Greenland zone, both because the Greenlanders themselves hardly do any fishing in the waters and because the zone will in reality be an EEC zone.

Norway is careful not to show the EEC's fishermen the same leniency that it showed Iceland's.

The area of the overlap between the Jan Mayen zone and the east Greenland zone totals 80,000 square kilometers--over three times the size of the disputed area between Jan Mayen and Iceland.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen was in Oslo on 31 May, the day before Denmark set up the Greenland zone, to try to reach agreement on the demarcation line with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. The talks between the two did not lead to a solution, and Denmark established a full 200-mile zone. So Norway responded with the note. Negotiations between the two countries are planned for September. The Greenland authorities maintain that the fishing zone around Greenland must be one of 200 nautical miles, chairman of the Greenland Government (Prime Minister) Jonathan Motzfeldt said in a comment on the Norwegian note, the NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY reports.

Motzfeldt stressed that the Greenland fishing fleet does not want to resort to means that will lead to an open fishery conflict between Norway, Greenland and Denmark, but it will have to be the Norwegians who make the concessions.

SWEDEN

VISITING PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT

LD101112 Stockholm International Service in Swedish to Europe and the Middle East 1000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will meet this afternoon with Prime Minister Torbjorn Falldin, with whom he will have talks which are expected to deal with increased trade between China and Sweden.

Following yesterday's talks with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, Huang Hua said that China and Sweden in many respects share the same views on world peace and threats against it. The Chinese foreign minister warned Sweden and the Nordic countries that the Soviet Union's expansionist foreign policy might threaten them as well. He was of the opinion that the invasion of Afghanistan has to be viewed as yet further proof of Soviet aspirations for world domination.

AKEL LEADER BLAMES U.S., NATO FOR RECENT TALKS FAILURE

NC102021 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] A tumultous gathering was held by AKEL tonight at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia where AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou spoke. Among other things, Mr Papaioannou said that the main ones responsible for the UN secretary general's unsuccessful attempts to resume and positively continue the intercommunal talks were U.S. imperialism and NATO, which want to impose their solution for the Cyprus issue. He also said that the Ankara government in particular, the chauvinistic circles of Turkey in general, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, and the rest of the reactionary Turkish Cypriot leadership were also greatly responsible for the failure.

Mr Papaioannou stressed that neither President Kiprianou nor the Greek Cypriot side were responsible for the failure of UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's latest efforts to resume the intercommunal talks. Nevertheless, he said, the Perez de Cuellar formula that President Kiprianou and the Greek Cypriot side have accepted is almost the same as the previous formulas that AKEL criticized the president and his government for not handling correctly.

He continued: If the August 1979 formula and the other formulas that were almost identical to the latest one--which we accepted--were handled correctly, Denktas would have been more exposed and the UN secretary general would not have been able to blame our side as well in his report.

The AKEL secretary general elucidated that he had nothing personal against the president of the republic and accused him of disagreeing with the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the line that Makarios developed in the National and Ministerial Councils in February and March of 1977. Papaioannou said that the president conformed to this line after he issued a relevant statement. He added: In the 3-year period of his presidency it has taken him a long time to start talking about biregional federation after speaking about the alleged federation for quite awhile.

Mr Papaioannou also criticized the president of the republic and the government for not adopting political decisions based on the four guidelines and for not preparing a draft constitution for a biregional federation. He also criticized them on the issues of the rapprochment of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, the purges, the economic problems and taxes, saying that for these reasons AKEL was compelled to separate its responsibilities from that of the president and his government and that he had given them credit for nearly 3 years.

Mr Papaioannou denied that AKEL's decision came after advice from Moscow and precluded cooperation with the Democratic Rally as well as with EDEK.

Finally, he said that AKEL believed that a radical and substantive change was needed in the entire situation and called on the people's patriotic democratic forces, which, he said, agreed with the line on the Cyprus solution as it was decided by the National and Ministerial Councils under Makarios' presidency in 1977, to unite and cooperate with AKEL in order to realize this change.

BRIEFS

TURKISH LOAN TO TFSC--A loan of 1.2 billion Turkish lira was extended by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in accordance with a protocol signed in Nicosia today. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 20 May 80 TA]

MITSOTAKIS REITERATES CYPRUS NOT TO BE DISCUSSED WITH TURKEY

AT101628 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In reply to a question by a Cypriot journalist whether the Cyprus problem is included among the issues Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will discuss during the meeting he will have shortly with his Turkish counterpart, competent Foreign Ministry circles made it clear that the Greek position remains unchanged. The Cyprus issue does not constitute a subject for discussion between the governments of Greece and Turkey.

GOVERNMENT SOURCE RESPONDS TO ERKMEN COMMENT ON DEFENSE

AT101839 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Referring to Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen's interview which was published in a Turkish newspaper, a competent government source observed that the Greek Government does not dispute any state's competency to organize its defense according to its own judgement. It is self-evident, however, that the Greek Government is also interested in Greece's defense. For precisely this reason it hopes that the balance of forces will not be disturbed in its area because it guarantees a level of defense which corresponds to the circumstances.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS CONDEMNS WEST BANK VIOLENCE

AT101852 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In reply to questions by journalists connected with recent events in the occupied Arab lands, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made the following statement: Consistent with its principles the Greek Government condemns the use of violence in the West Bank and specifically the arbitrary persecution of the elected mayors of that land. The fact that the Security Council has recently repeatedly condemned these acts of violence demonstrates the seriousness of the issue and the danger that similar acts may cause further deterioration of the situation in the area.

KKE (INTERIOR) SECRETARY REACTS TO DOCUMENT REVELATION

AT101511 Athens I AVYI in Greek 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The KKE (Interior) Central Committee secretary, Comrade S. Dhrakopoulos, made the following statement:

"The documents which were published in KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA prove--not for the first time--that the activity of the U.S. services constitute not only a cynical trampling upon our country's national independence but also a direct danger to the freedoms and lives of Greek citizens through the erosion of the national services and of the armed forces. Finally, they constitute a danger to our country's national security.

"This activity of the U.S. services is inconceivable without the existence of connections in our country which are linked with our participation in NATO and the more general relations between the United States and Greece on the basis of the well-known agreements.

"The revelation stresses the importance of the duty of withdrawal from NATO and the restructuring of relations with the United States on a basis that will protect our independence and state sovereignty as well as our national security."

KKE (INTERIOR) RESOLUTION URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT

AT101459 Athens I AVYI in Greek 10 Jun 80 p 6

[Political resolution by the KKE (Interior) Central Committee issued in Athens on 7 June 1980]

[Text] Certain significant changes in the country's public life have occurred in the past month. Karamanlis became president of the republic and G. Rallis was elected to replace him as chairman of the party and prime minister of the New Democracy government.

The changes at the top in the government party mark the beginning of a new phase in the country's political life. For this reason they do not leave the people and the democratic political forces without some opinion. It is necessary to assess them correctly so that the struggle can be organized more effectively to end the power of the right, defeat its policy and open the road toward change which is demanded by the people.

1. Karamanlis' elevation to the presidency of the republic, which the Constitution of 1975 has endowed with superpowers, has, in practice, converted this institution into a basic power center which the new ruler will use to strengthen the authority of the right at a time when it is declining and, more generally, in order to create, every time, the necessary balances to allow the perpetuation of the conservative forces' authority and to guarantee the basic supports for the sovereignty of the ruling class and the existing sociopolitical regime. This basic center will tend to identify itself with the other center constituted by the government as long as it belongs to New Democracy and to differentiate itself to the extent that governments of a democratic-progressive nature are elected.

We believe that if the proposal of the KKE (Interior) had been agreed upon by the parties of the democratic opposition and if negotiations had been started with the government for a common candidate for the presidency on the basis of certain prerequisites, the issue of the presidency would not have been left in the hands of the right alone and more favorable conditions would have been formed in the struggle of the democratic forces.

2. The succession to the chairmanship of the New Democracy party brought into the limelight the dispute between the two basic tendencies and factions among its ranks--the moderate right which wants to remain faithful to the "radical liberalism" line of Karamanlis and the traditional right which is closely linked to the extreme right--both of which, although generally expressing the same class interest, nevertheless differ principally with regard to the means and methods for the exercise of power and on issues of foreign policy--always within the framework of the more general Atlantic orientation of government policy.

The dispute between these two factions also expresses special interests and tendencies--within the framework of their basic common interests and aims--which are closely linked with differences between the United States and Western Europe, differences and conflicts which are deteriorating as the structural crisis of the international capitalist system is being prolonged.

With G. Rallis' election to the chairmanship of the party and to the Office of Prime Minister a new order and balance has been formed in the leading echelons of New Democracy currently in support of those forces which seek a policy aiming at offsetting New Democracy's erosion with more flexible methods and adjustments to new facts together with those facts that are being created by accession to the EEC.

However, this balance is rather unstable, as was proved by the small majority which Rallis' candidacy secured and the continuation of the dispute after the compromise that was achieved. Also, the retention of Averof in the National Defense Ministry strongly supports the retention of the existing compartmentalization of the armed forces as another active power center which is parallel to but not within the existing constitutional framework, and will tend to influence the country's policy in certain directions.

The experience from the long period of anomaly which led to the strangulation of constitutional freedoms on 21 April 1967 has shown how dangerous it is to tolerate uncontrolled power centers outside the Constitution and how vigilant the pressure for their neutralization should be.

3. As has become clearly apparent from its policy statement, its composition and its handling of problems thus far, the policy of New Democracy's new government will basically follow the lives and directions which the previous government charted and followed.

New more than ever before, in order to confront the formidable economic, social and national problems which were left unsolved and even aggravated by previous New Democracy government, a radical change in policy is needed which no government of the right is in a position to implement because of its nature.

4. In its new effort to maintain itself in power the right is not denying with simplifications, one way or another, its internal differences and disputes. However, the removal of the right from power cannot be merely the result of some electoral duel with it by another party, whichever one it may be.

A clear and steady political direction is needed now which will organize popular resistance to the policy of one-sided austerity, Atlanticism and autocracy on a broad unifying base and along the line of a different policy of a democratic-progressive nature, will utilize for the benefit of progress differences and disputes in the ranks of the right, will isolate its most extremist reactionary factions, will erect barriers on the road of those who long for anomaly, will promote popular conquests and will push forward the entire front of democracy.

It is now imperative to steadily build on this base a broad alliance of social and political democratic forces which will guarantee a decisive superiority over the forces of the reactionary establishment within the course of the struggle and be able to achieve the great defeat of the right and elect a government of democratic cooperation based on the broadest spectrum of democratic forces. Only such a government, which will enjoy the active support of a multilateral and unifying mass popular movement, will be in a position to break the resistance of the reactionary forces and promote the necessary democratic changes in all sectors of national life which have matured in the conscience of the great majority of the people. Currently, because of the deteriorating international situation and the increasing internal difficulties, such a solution is necessary now more than ever. However, concurrent with the erosion of the right among the people and its reflection on the basic sectors of the state machine, more favorable objective prerequisites are being created for the implementation of this solution.

This is the meaning of the program for a democratic way out of the deep and multilateral crisis of the Greek society, for the change which constitutes the political basis from which we confront the new situation in the country, that is, the meaning of the basic political proposal which the KKE (Interior) addresses to the labor class, to the entire people and to the democratic political forces.

Regarding elections, currently the main problem is not the timing but the prerequisites for holding them which, if fulfilled, will constitute at the same time the steps for the further democratization of political life. Such prerequisites are: the adoption of the simple proportional system, the vote at age 18, the equal participation of parties in the mass information media, the possibility for seamen and emigrants to exercise their electoral right and so forth. These are demands for which all democratic forces should organize a coordinated struggle together with the struggle against the antidemocratic, antilabor, antitrade unionist laws, for the democratization of the state and of institutions (OTA [Organization of Local Self-Government] and so forth), the revision of the antidemocratic articles of the Constitution and more generally its democratization.

5. The economic policy announced by the new government does not differ basically from the policy which the previous governments, especially the last one of the right, have thus far implemented. The government's first act in this area was to adopt essentially the proposals of the Greek Industrialists' Association for the further reduction of control over prices and profits, for new "incentives" and tax reductions on large capital in the name of additional "liberalization."

Essentially it concerns a policy which, under the pretext of the accumulation of profits for necessary investment, is aimed at the satisfaction of the goal of large capital, especially monopolistic capital, local and foreign, for greater profits at the expense of the emoluments of the working people and of social expenses (education, health, communication, environmental protection and so forth) as the basic road for overcoming the crisis. This policy will exacerbate all the aspects of the economic crisis: the very dangerous expansion of the deficit in the balance of payments, the greater dependence of the country on continuous foreign loans, the drop in production, galloping inflation which this year will reach and surpass last year's and the increase in unemployment.

One should add to the above the shocks from the implementation of the agreement for accession to the EEC, because the previous New Democracy government not only allowed the deadlines to expire without any substantial preparation of the country but even proceeded into new arrangements and agreements at the expense of the country's economy and the working people.

In this connection the KKE (Interior) notes the responsibilities of the doctrinaire KKE [Exterior] and PASOK, which during this period exhausted their attacks against the EEC monopolies with aphorisms thus distracting the workers and people from mass action for specific goals and left the government to implement its policy unimpeded. It is necessary to work persistently on a program of struggle with specific goals toward the mass action of the working people on EEC problems.

So that the struggle to resist the government policy of one-sided austerity can be effective it should be based on charting a different strategy for economic and social development which will lead to a positive and democratic way out of the economic crisis--to the benefit of the country's working people the general directions of which were charted by the recent special resolution of the party's Central Committee Executive Office.

The development of strong mass movements which will unite in their ranks all the working people, regardless of ideological and political affiliations, constitutes the only way for the working people to defend effectively and improve their conquests. However, the development of such movements first and principally clashes with the reactions of the factors of government trade unionism and is made difficult by the practice of those trade unionist factions of the left which demand the transformation of mass and trade unionist organizations into organs and appurtenances for party policy and arenas for factional antagonism. This situation, which has a disintegrating effect on the mass movement, must be dealt with through the decisive intervention of the working people themselves.

The working people, members and followers of the KKE (Interior) and of Rigas Feraios [a KKE (Interior) youth organization] should strengthen their contribution to the defeat of this situation. They must work persistently to build, as broadly as possible, militant trade unionist rallies and for autonomy, for debureaucratization, democratization and a mass base for trade unionist organizations and for the organization on a broad unifying base of the movements and struggles of the working people.

The struggle of the workers and employees against the increasing cost of living, which by the end of May had completely absorbed nominal increases in emoluments, and against mass dismissals in addition to the struggle for the creation of new employment opportunities--especially for the young people--for the signing of new collective national agreements and for the democratization and the mass base of their unions currently acquires primary significance. At the same time, the struggles of the farmers must be intensified for satisfactory support prices for their produce, for subsidies and income supplements, for execution of land improvement projects and other basic works and for the strengthening and expansion of the activity and democratization of agricultural cooperatives.

The cold war and adventurist aggressive activity of U.S. imperialism--which was facilitated by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan--is encountering the increasing resistance of the people, especially in Europe, and the governments of many European states--despite their concessions to U.S. pressures--are showing their increasing displeasure and their refusal to fully follow the frenzied road along which the Carter administration is pushing them. This constitutes a very significant and useful fact for international developments.

The fact that the epicenter of a possible conflagration lies in our neighborhood, the intensification of imperialist pressures for Greece's alignment with the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO and for the use of their bases for aggressive operations against other countries, for concessions to Turkey at the expense of our country's national sovereign rights and territorial integrity so that the southeast wing of NATO can again be operative, the increase in the chauvinistic Turkish aggressiveness against our national sovereignty, which is directly related to the new U.S.-Turkish agreement, the political-military and economic overstrengthening of Turkey by the United States and NATO and the way in which the Rallis government is reacting by covering up this policy toward Turkey and the pressures on our country necessitate the undertaking of initiatives by democratic and peace-loving forces to chart a common line and develop coordinated action on Greece's common goals: A permanent position outside military NATO, a refusal to sign the new agreement on the bases and their eventual abolition with ultimate withdrawal from political NATO, a refusal of any concessions at the expense of the country's sovereign rights, a refusal of the use of our nation as a springboard against other countries and an open commitment by the government to the people to this effect, zones of peace in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and denuclearized zones in Europe.

In such an effort our country must work for the success of the Madrid conference and at the same time must support every positive initiative manifested by other European countries in the direction of detente and peace.

As mentioned in the special resolution of the executive office on the problems of the struggle for peace, multilateral and autonomous mass movements should be developed around the above mentioned and other relevant goals which must be independent of one-sided attachments to parties or alliances.

Our party must contribute with all its forces to the development of such movements. In this spirit the Central Committee has decided that in this year's Avyi-Thourion festival [KKE (Interior) observance] one of the principal issues will be international problems and the struggle for detente and peace.

The KKE (Interior) specifically notes the dangers to the Cyprus cause resulting from the differences recently manifested among the political forces of the Megalonisos and it stresses that at a period when the machinations of the U.S.-NATO imperialists and the Turkish chauvinists against the state unity, territorial integrity and independence of the republic of Cyprus are being intensified, it is necessary, more than ever before, to maintain and strengthen national unity so that President Kiprianou can guide with full prestige negotiations with the Turkish Cypriot side on the basis of a common national line elaborated by all patriotic forces and avoid slipping into unacceptable concessions that would seriously impair the Cyprus cause.

7. Internal and international developments constantly offer new elements which vindicate the assessments and the policy of the KKE (Interior) and force even those parties that held contrary positions on certain problems to adopt the assessments and positions of our party, even after a delay of years, as for instance on the role of Western Europe and its relations with the United States and so forth.

In this new phase, the voice and presence of the KKE (Interior) becomes even more necessary. For this reason the duty becomes more imperative of guiding organs, members and cadres of the party and Rigas [Feraios] to work with greater inspiration, militant passion and practical organizational spirit for the further multilateral building of their organizations, for the closer attachment to the masses of the working people and youth and their more active intervention in the social and political life of their area, for the strengthening of the ideological front of corresponding mass movements always in conjuction with preparation for the next elections so that our organizations can find themselves in full battle deployment for the next elections from which our party should emerge stronger among the people and the parliament.

Once again, the KKE (Interior) addresses itself to all renewal communists, to all leftists who look forward to the Eurocommunist prospect, to all communists who are interested in a new course for the communist movement in our country, to all democrats, to all working people who ask for a better future and for their own manifold contributions so that it may respond to the difficult historic task it has shouldered with even greater adequacy and effectiveness.

STATEMENT NOTES SATISFACTION WITH NEW IRAQI STAND ON INCIDENT

TA101437 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen made the following statement on developments after Turkey sent a note to the Iraqi Government on the killing of 10 Turks near Hakkari:

[Begin Erkmen recording] Both through its representation in Ankara and through our embassy in Baghdad, the Iraqi Government has expressed its regret over the incident, pointing out that it was not directed against Turkey, that Turkish citizens were not killed on purpose and that an early investigation had not been possible since the incident occurred in an area which was off limits.

In accordance with our request, the Iraqi Government agreed to conduct a joint investigation of the incident. This new approach by the Iraqi Government toward the incident has convinced us that it would be right for us to deal with this matter in a friendly and peaceful manner. Now a joint investigation will be conducted. We expect necessary measures and steps to be taken against those found responsible as a result of this joint investigation. We will try to reach a joint agreement on measures to compensate our citizens who have been harmed and to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

I would like to point out that the initial indifference expressed by the Iraqi Government has now changed and an agreement has been reached, in accordance with our request, for a joint investigation to clear up the incident. We will await the results of this joint investigation and if any disagreements arise over the results reached in the joint investigation, we will try to settle them within the framework of international law. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN BRIEFS UN OFFICIAL ON CYPRUS ISSUE

TA101628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar arrived in Ankara yesterday on the second leg of his tour to achieve the resumption of the Cypriot intercommunal talks. Perez de Cuellar had visited Cyprus, where he held talks with the leaders of the Turkish and Greek communities.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen received Perez de Cuellar today at 1030. The Foreign Ministry Secretary General's Deputy for Political Affairs Ayhan Kamel as well as the Secretary General's Deputy for Joint Security Affairs Ambassador Faruk Sahinbas and Cypriot and Greek Affairs Department Director Bedrettin Tunabas participated in the meeting, which was held at the Foreign Ministry. The UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus Hugo Juan Gobbi was also at the meeting. Both Erkmen and Perez de Cuellar made statements following the hour-long meeting.

In his statement, Erkmen recalled that the solution to the Cyprus problem must be based on the two fundamental principles of bizonality and of ensuring the security of the Turkish side. Erkmen added that it was impossible to establish a lasting relationship between the two Cypriot communities or coexistence between them until these principles--which were agreed upon in the Denktas-Makarios talks--were achieved. Pointing out that whenever and wherever there was talk of resuming the intercommunal talks, the Greek Cypriot side always came up with the idea of holding talks without any preconditions, Erkmen said: These two principles are not preconditions. They are two fundamental conditions on which agreement has been reached. It is out of the question for talks that do not recognize and include these conditions to be successful.

Erkmen recalled that the proposal for the UN secretary general to include these two fundamental principles in his opening speech at the resumption of the proposed intercommunal talks was rejected by the Greek Cypriots on 28 March. Erkmen said that the Turkish Cypriot side was unjustly blamed without revealing what was rejected by the Turkish side. Erkmen added that the Turkish side could not agree to negotiations on the two fundamental principles.

In his statement, Perez de Cuellar said that his objective was not to impose solutions on the interested sides but to come up with new ideas and to exert efforts with good will for the continuation of the dialogue. Perez de Cuellar said that his statement on the rejection of his new proposals on the resumption of the intercommunal talks by the Turkish side was made following the declaration by Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas on the subject.

Replying to a question on whether a new proposal would be formulated under the present circumstances, Perez de Cuellar said: We have come up with new ideas so far. Some of these were rejected by the Greek Cypriot side and others by the Turkish Cypriot side. This is the right of the concerned sides. We will pursue our work; new ideas and proposals will be formulated.

After his meeting with Foreign Minister Erkmen, Perez de Cuellar left for Istanbul by air. Perez de Cuellar will leave Istanbul tomorrow for Athens to continue his talks.

ERBAKAN REVEALS CONTENTS OF WARNING LETTER TO GOVERNMENT

TA101712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The contents of the letter of warning submitted by the National Salvation Party [NSP] to the government on Saturday were disclosed by NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan today. In a news conference at the parliament, Erbakan said that the letter of warning contained 16 requests to the government with the condition that a positive reply to these requests be made within a week.

On the topic of violence, Erbakan said that they had asked that no support be given to any of the groups and the replacement of partisan administrators by unpartial and efficient ones. Erbakan said that for the prevention of economic destruction they had asked the government to renounce the 3-year agreement with the IMF and to stop devaluations for good. Erbakan added that the decree lifting control over interest rates should be annuled. Erbakan said that the letter contained requests to enact the bills to deduct the minimum cost of living from the income tax and to eliminate all obstacles to the development of heavy industry and defense industries. On the issue of education, the letter asked that the necessary serious measures be taken to base learning on moral and spiritual values; that the racial influences on the religious schools be lifted and that the teachers who make such pressures be dismissed. Erbakan said that the letter warned the government to stop oppressing the believers. He added that films on TRT that were aimed at destroying family life should not be shown anymore. Erbakan said that the letter asked the government to renounce efforts to join the EEC and to avoid allowing relations with the EEC to take a political turn.

Erbakan said that the NSP letter also warned the government not to hinder the further promotion of relations with the Muslim countries and added that definite measures should be taken to prevent the use of foreign bases in Turkey against Islamic countries.

Recalling that the government was given a week to send a letter promising to meet these demands, Erbakan said that if such a letter was not received during this time or if the demands were rejected, his party would renounce support for the government in the National Assembly. Erbakan said that if the government agreed with these demands, then his party would give the government 1 month to implement them.

ECEVIT MEETS ERBAKAN, SENATE GROUPS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

TA101818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has held meetings with National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan and the representatives of the Senate National Unity Group and of the presidentially appointed senators in connection with the presidential elections. Addressing the RPP Joint Senate and National Assembly Group this morning, Ecevit said that the party must nominate a new presidential candidate as soon as possible because the elections have reached a new stage. He said that he thought it would be necessary, before nominating a new candidate, to hold talks with the party and group leaders with whom they could establish a dialogue that would be of practical use. He added: I even believe it would be useful to expand such a dialogue to include the discussion of the present problems facing Turkey.

The RPP leader held his first meeting with Erbakan. Following the 50-minute meeting that began at 1300, Ecevit said: We will concentrate our efforts on the presidential elections this week and next week. Ecevit stressed that both parties agreed that the government was dragging Turkey toward a catastrophe. He recalled that the NSP was waiting for the prime minister's answers to its letter of warning. Asked whether he would consult Demirel on the issue, Ecevit said: Our dialogue with Mr Demirel on the presidential elections did not yield any results. If there are any signs that something might come out of it, a dialogue can be reestablished, of course. At this point I do not see any such sign. However, we always leave the doors for a dialogue open.

HAKKARI, SIIRT, AGRI, DENIZLI GOVERNORS REPLACED

TA101139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The governors of the Siirt, Agri, Hakkari and Denizli provinces were recalled to Ankara and new governors were appointed for these provinces. A statement by the Interior Ministry says that Interior Ministry's Deputy Director for Organizational Affairs Tevfik Basatar was appointed governor to Siirt; Enver Kazanoglu, a senior official at the ministry, to Agri; Ankara Deputy Governor Kaya Uyar to Hakkari, and retired Governor Abdullah Asim Igneciler was appointed to Denizli.

EXPROPRIATED MINES TO BE RETURNED TO FORMER OWNERS

TA091940 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Mines which were expropriated and which were to be operated by the state will be returned to their former owners under certain conditions. The Council of Ministers decision on the issue was issued in the official gazette and went into effect. According to the decision, former owners will have to apply within 10 days for the return of their property. However, those concerned will not be paid any indemnity in connection with the expropriation and the exploitation of the mines.

COURT SENTENCES DEMIREL'S NEPHEW FOR EXPORT IRREGULARITIES

TA051847 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Today at the end of the trial known as the furniture export irregularity trial, Yahya Demirel [a nephew of Prime Minister Demirel] was sentenced in absentia to 4 years imprisonment. The Zonguldak High Criminal Court also condemned Yahya Demirel to pay a fine of 6,637,000 lira for damages to the treasury. The court issued a warrant for his arrest.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

JAPAN CALLED ON TO INCREASE EC IMPORTS

OW110109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Brussels June 10 KYODO--The European Community (EC) Tuesday called on Japan to increase imports of industrial and agricultural products from EC members. The request was made in an EC report released for discussion at the Venice summit June 12-13.

Noting that the EC's trade deficit with Japan is growing, the report said Japan should increase imports from the EC to promote a healthier relationship.

The report also noted that Japan has protectionist regulations on imports of some agricultural products and footwear, and there also remain some technical and procedural difficulties on exports to Japan.

NATO

MINISTERS APPEAL TO USSR ON MISSILE TALKS, U.S. ON SALT

LD091257 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jun 80 p 8

[Olav Tryggve Storvik report: "NATO: Firm Appeal to Soviet Union on Missile Talks"]

[Text] Bodo, 4 June--NATO defense ministers taking part in the Nuclear Planning Group adopted in Bodo on Wednesday a firm appeal to the Soviet Union for talks aimed at limiting long-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In the communique following the meeting the defense ministers expressed regret that the Soviet Union has twice rejected the offer of talks with the United States on serious discussions of nuclear arms limitations in Europe, and instead put forward unacceptable preconditions for such negotiations. In their statement the defense ministers state that the Soviet preconditions would only perpetuate the imbalance in strength to the advantage of the Soviet Union. This refers to the Soviet demand that modernization of NATO nuclear weapons not be carried out in accordance with the decision made at the ministers' meeting in Brussels in December. The Nuclear Planning Group repeats its call to Moscow for a swift positive reply to NATO's offer of talks and urges the United States at the same time to ratify the SALT II agreement as soon as possible.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown said at the press conference after the meeting that the chances of ratification of the SALT II agreement have been described most accurately by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who has said that it is not realistic to count on the necessary Senate majority for ratification of the agreement since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"But what I am saying now is not a prediction covering an indefinite period," Brown told AFTENPOSTEN. "It only means that the situation in the coming months is extremely difficult for ratification. The American Government is, however, intent on pressing for ratification of the agreement when this is politically possible," he stated, adding that in the meantime both the United States and the Soviet Union ought to refrain from actions that might make ratification more difficult. [paragraph continues]

The arms limitations in the agreement ought to be respected by both governments, Brown said, asserting that this was in the security interests of both countries. In the longer term Brown said that he thought the chances for the SALT agreement, and the arms limitations it covers are good.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg admitted after the meeting on Wednesday that it is somewhat unusual to include an appeal to another country on as controversial a question of internal policy as the SALT II agreement has become, but stated that the appeal to the United States to ratify the agreement was included in the communique to emphasize the importance that the defense ministers attach to ratification of the agreement and the central significance it has for future work on arms limitations. He clearly rejected the suggestion that the defense ministers regard ratification of SALT II as a prerequisite for further negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of long-range nuclear missiles in Europe, but admitted that some of them see it this way while others do not. His own opinion is that there is no connection between the two questions.

At the Wednesday meeting the defense ministers also expressed their concern that the Soviet Union has not withdrawn the launching ramps for the old SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles, as they had originally expected to happen. At the same time Soviet production and deployment of the new long-range and more precise SS-20 nuclear missiles and the "Backfire" bomber has continued unabated, something that the NATO defense ministers think will lead to greater differences in the mid-eighties in the balance of forces between East and West to the advantage of the Soviet Union. This is a new and unexpected feature of the situation.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown explained that it is obvious that if NATO does not carry out its modernization program for nuclear arms, the Soviet Union will have no reason to negotiate on arms limitations. Moscow would then be convinced that it is fully possible to rearm without NATO doing the same, Brown said.

BENELUX

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR MEETS WITH BELGIAN LEADERS

TA092029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Israel is demanding that Greece and Spain commit themselves to establishing diplomatic relations with Israel as a condition for their membership in the EEC. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir put the request forward at a talk in Brussels today with the person in charge of the EEC's Middle East affairs, Claude (Chison). At a news conference this evening, Shamir repeated the position that the PLO cannot be a partner in the Middle East negotiations because it is a terrorist organization that exists in order to destroy Israel. Tomorrow the foreign minister will consult with the Belgian prime minister and the chairman of the Market Commission. In talks with his counterpart in Brussels, Minister Shamir realized that Belgium is not retracting its pro-Arab position and, in this context, support for the repartitioning of Jerusalem.

CANADA

TRUDEAU CALLS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

WA102243 London REUTER in English 2149 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Ottawa, June 10, REUTER--Canada faces disaster and catastrophe if its leaders do not make substantial progress towards constitutional reform later this year, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said today.

He was reporting to Parliament on an accord yesterday between himself and the 10 provincial premiers to "finalize agreement" on reform to Canada's century-old British Constitution at a conference from September 8 to 12. "If we fail to reach substantial agreement in September, we are courting disaster from Canada....There would be catastrophic consequences...," Mr Trudeau said.

At stake is redrafting Canada's federal system and the sharing of powers between Ottawa and the provinces, some of which want more autonomy.

Mr Trudeau said that if the September talks failed, the federal Parliament would have to take action. But he did not specify what this might be and sidestepped questions about a possible national referendum. Ministers and top officials will prepare for the conference throughout the summer.

PORTUGAL

SA CARNEIRO RETURNS TO WORK; TO VISIT FRANCE

LD092202 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro resumed work today after convalescing for 21 days, after being injured in a car accident in London on 18 May. During this period his duties had been performed by Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral.

On resuming work, the prime minister said that, subject to the parliament approving a government proposal on the matter, 5 October is the date set for legislative elections.

The prime minister said that he would be going to Paris early in July for a meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing of France. Although negotiations with Giscard, he said, could be somewhat difficult, in his view the undertaking given to Portugal would be fulfilled. Sa Carneiro will be going to The Hague on 18 June and on the following day he will go to Brussels.

SOCIALISTS, OTHERS FORM ELECTION FRONT

LD101448 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] At a meeting which ended in the early hours of this morning, the Socialist Party, the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI] and the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy [VEDS] agreed to form an electoral front of socialists and social democrats to be known as the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS]. Among those attending the meeting were Mario Soares, Magalhaes Mota and Lopes Cardoso.

The final communique subsequently released says that the formation of this front represents the response of the forces which stand for democratic socialism and for social democracy to the grave problems confronting the nation which are being further aggravated by the aggressive policies of the Democratic Alliance government.

The formal establishment of the Republican Socialist Front will take place at a public ceremony on the 25th of this month, on which date the documents now agreed by the three organizations will be published. The agreement on forming the FRS has come in the wake of some 2 months of negotiations. By the 25th of this month ASDI should have completed at the Supreme Court the formalities pertaining to its becoming a political party.

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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR MEETING IN OSLO

Kreisky, Qotbzadeh Arrival Statements

AU111915 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler recorded report from Oslo]

[Text] Defusing the Iran crisis in general and solving the Tehran hostage affair in particular--these are the two topics at the onset of deliberations of the Socialist International here in Oslo, which will continue in individual committees up to this Saturday. The protagonist is Federal Chancellor Kreisky: He is just now reporting at the Folkethus, that is, Oslo's trade union house, to the Presidium of the Socialist International on the Iran mission which he undertook on assignment from the Socialist International some 14 days ago together with former Swedish Premier Olof Palme and Spanish socialist party chief Felipe Gonzalez. In addition, Iran Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh is a guest of the Socialist International here in Norway.

Kreisky arrived here in Oslo at about 1610 local time, Qotbzadeh about half an hour later. The federal chancellor made a short statement upon his arrival at the airport. He said among other things that he was optimistic that the crisis in Iran could be solved and that the U.S. hostages could be released. He had no separate plan of his own for the liberation of the hostages, however. Kreisky said he was mainly concerned with establishing contacts. One must now wait for what Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh will have to say here in Oslo. There existed motives and realistic hopes for the liberation of the hostages, the chancellor went on to say, but, after all, Iran was now involved in a revolution and, hence, unforeseen things could happen again.

[Begin Kreisky recording in English] Of course I hope that this crisis will finally be solved and the hostages will be released, but we have to wait and see what he is telling us. Yes, I think that we succeeded until now in our efforts to open the way for our friends in Iran to contact the leading socialists and social democrats in Europe. [end recording]

The Iranian foreign minister arrived after the federal chancellor; he also made a very short statement. Qotbzadeh said that he hoped for more understanding and better relations and answered several of my questions by saying that his visit to Oslo had nothing to do with the hostages affair and the hostages problem. [passage indistinct]

So much about these statements. Here is additional information: Tomorrow, on Thursday [12 June], the federal chancellor will travel to Stockholm for one day to attend the EFTA economic community's 20th anniversary festivities. But he will again participate in the deliberations of the Socialist International here in Oslo on Friday and will attend the final press conference that has been planned for Friday, 1330 local time. Qotbzadeh is expected to leave Oslo tomorrow.

In conclusion, here is a first short evaluation: Politically, the social democrats are continuing what they started with the recent Iran initiative, that is, by means of a new dialogue to try to contribute to defusing the Iran crisis and to solving the hostages affair. The arguments of their political opponents have not changed either: A stiff attitude vis-a-vis Iran and isolation are more effective than understanding, arrangement and compromise; this is what they maintain.

What is new in the entire affair is the fact that for the first time Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh seems to be coming to a significant international forum with the decisive support of the religious leaders of Iran on the hostage problem. This could be some sort of a response by Iran to the recent initiative of the Socialist International or, in other words, what Qotbzadeh is going to say here in Oslo could stick because it is evidently also being backed by the mullahs in Iran. This would imply, in the best of cases, a greater chance for the hostages and less chance of an explosion in Iran.

Qotbzadeh Contacts

NC121153 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 12 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who arrived here yesterday to be an observer at meetings of the Socialist International, has had private talks with several socialist leaders, reliable sources said today. His main aim is to pull Iran out of its diplomatic isolation and obtain the organization's support for Iran's neutrality. He has told socialist leaders Iran condemns the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Iranian representatives may take part in the Socialist International congress in Madrid in November.

According to the sources, Mr Qotbzadeh has had talks here with Socialist International President Willy Brandt, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez and Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

He described the situation in Iran and pointed out areas of agreement with Socialist International policy, particularly Iran's intention to remain politically neutral, the sources said.

On the American hostages held in Iran since November 4, Mr. Qotbzadeh has said frequently the problem is only part of a larger one that must be settled at an overall level.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN ANTALYA

TA111156 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Political Committee of the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly has met in Antalya. In an opening statement, committee member and Adana Deputy Sevdet Akcali said that Turkey is one of the exceptional countries which can carry out development efforts and exercise democracy simultaneously.

Committee Chairman (Thomas Irwing), in a statement to reporters before the meeting, said that the implementation of the final document adopted at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and North-South cooperation in Europe will be discussed at the meeting. Noting that there was an increase in acts of terror against democracies in Europe, (Irwing) added that this issue will be extensively discussed at the meeting. Replying to reporters' questions (Irwing) said that the Afghan and Cypriot problems will be discussed at a meeting to be held in Madrid in 3 weeks.

Twenty-five parliamentarians from 21 countries are participating in the meeting. Decisions to be made at the meeting will be issued in a communique following the 3-day meeting.

Turkish Foreign Minister Comments

TA121105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has asked for closer international cooperation in a bid to shed light on the attacks and murders of Turkish diplomats and their families abroad and to punish the culprits.

Erkmen, who attended the Political Committee meeting of the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly in Antalya, made a statement to journalists after the meeting which was held in camera. In his statement Erkmen said that he briefed the committee members on

the views of the Turkish Government regarding the work conducted during the 11th Islamic foreign ministers' conference and regarding the conference's decisions on Afghanistan as well as other international issues.

Erkmen said that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem cannot be reached without the contribution of concerned parties.

Reiterating that the Cyprus problem can be solved through a settlement which will enable the two communities to live in harmony and security, Erkmen said: Such a solution can be attained through serious negotiations between the two communities. Attempts to internationalize the problem will only serve to delay the solution.

Erkmen noted that relations between Turkey and Greece are currently at an undesired stage and that the problems connected with the Aegean Sea and airspace have not yet been solved. Reiterating that the problems between Turkey and Greece can be solved through bilateral negotiations, Erkmen said: Turkey has on various occasions expressed its good will on this matter and has lifted the NOTAM over the Aegean Sea 3 months ago as an expression of this good will.

ILO CONFERENCE ADDRESSED BY CUBAN TRADE UNION DELEGATE

U.S. Actions Denounced

FL070034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Cuban union leader Jesus Escandel has demanded the solidarity of all workers in the world with our people's struggle for the return of the Guantanamo territory as well as an end to the U.S. blockade and spy flights. In a speech at the 66th conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO], Escandel stressed that those measures of the U.S. Government violate Cuba's sovereignty and threaten peace in the Caribbean and the world.

The secretary for international relations of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions stated that for nearly 2 decades Cuba has been the target of aggressions and provocations conducted by Yankee imperialism and added that these have intensified in the past few months to the point of threat ending with Marine landings at the illegally occupied territory of Guantanamo.

Salvadoran Regime Condemned

FL061024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba has denounced at the 66th International Labor Organization (ILO) conference the crimes committed by the Salvadoran regime and the U.S. Government's responsibility for the crimes.

Jesus Escandel, international relations secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and its representative to the ILO, whose headquarters are in Geneva, introduced the condemnation to the resolutions committee of the annual ILO conference.

The conference opened Wednesday in the Swiss capital with the participation of 1,200 delegates representing governments, management institutions and labor organizations of 143 member countries. It will end 24 June.

KREISKY PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF BEGIN GOVERNMENT

AU111250 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1032 GMT on 11 June 1980 carries a 4-minute Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi telephone report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference at the Vienna Concordia Press Club on 11 June, with recorded excerpts of Kreisky answers. Vienna Domestic Television Service at 1730 GMT carries a similar report.

In reply to a question about his forthcoming meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Gotbzadeh in Oslo tonight, Kreisky says: [begin Kreisky recording] The way I see the hostage problem in Iran is that very divided views exist about the issue in the decisive power centers. There are divided opinions about everything. It cannot be foreseen who makes the final decision, but those things have been achieved which we wanted to achieve, that is that there is a "followup"--that much you can gather from Gotbzadeh's visit to Oslo. And I am convinced that he will tell us something about the state of the hostages case. I expect that he--who is a very outspoken man--will give us more information in addition to what we have already learned on the occasion of our stay in Iran. This is a process that has been started. It may be broken off some day, but at the moment it is functioning. He will tell us what their ideas are. Of course he will have to tell us what their ideas are regarding the hostages--that is the premise from which I am proceeding." [end recording] Coudenhove-Kalergi notes that Kreisky in this context emphatically warned against any further U.S. attempt to solve the problem of the hostages through military means, attempts that in his opinion were bound to fail.

According to the television report, Kreisky voiced criticism concerning the outcome of the past Middle East negotiations between the United States, Israel and Egypt. [begin Kreisky recording] So what has been the outcome to date? A separate peace, and that is a word that nobody wants to use; nothing else, nothing for the Palestinians, nothing but an exacerbation of the situation for the Palestinians of the West Bank, and that in a way which I must term disgraceful--that is, that freely elected mayors are driven out of the country and the Western world keeps silent. I consider this so indescribable and we would not accept this anywhere else in the world. Yes, indescribable that freely elected mayors are expelled under cover of night. We have only experienced this at the time of the Austrian dictatorship when freely elected mayors were expelled from their offices. This happened in Israel and it is a disgrace. [end recording]

According to the Coudenhove-Kalergi report, Kreisky welcomed the forthcoming European Community declaration on the Palestinians' rights. The report goes on to say: "Progress in the Middle East problem is expected by the Austrian chancellor primarily from the forthcoming downfall of the Begin government--a regime that is sinking, Kreisky says, a regime that in his opinion will soon be replaced by a social democratic government which will better understand the signs of the time."

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI PAYS "SURPRISE VISIT"

LD112004 Hamburg DPA in German 1920 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna--Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today paid a surprise visit to Vienna. He is thought to have discussed with Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky an offer by Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian head of party and state, to mediate with a view to resolving the Afghanistan crisis. This was learned from informed sources. The 1-hour talk took place shortly before Kreisky's departure for a Socialist International meeting in Oslo. Shahi had an extended conversation with Ceausescu in Bucharest on Tuesday. Details of his talk with Kreisky were not available. Ceausescu conferred on Afghanistan with Bulgarian party and state chief Zhivkov.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER TELLS SHAMIR OF GOVERNMENT VIEW ON MIDEAST

LD120927 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on 10 June Brussels meeting between Israeli and Belgian foreign ministers Yitzhaq Shamir and Francois Nothomb: "Europe's Only Desire To Contribute to Mideast Peace"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Nothomb has had a conversation with his Israeli counterpart, Mr Shamir.

Mr Shamir expressed the Israeli authorities' hopes regarding the European countries' attitude toward the PLO and the prospects of a European initiative.

Mr Nothomb pointed out that Belgium has always subscribed to the principle that there cannot be a settlement in the Middle East without establishing that Israel can count on secure and recognized borders, and stressed that Belgium has made this position known to the Arab authorities and PLO representatives with which Belgian ministers have been in contact.

"Belgium welcomed the Camp David talks and agreements as a positive step--a first step in an all-embracing Middle East peace settlement," Mr Nothomb also pointed out, adding, nonetheless, that in seeking an all-embracing settlement it is desirable that the Palestinians be associated in some way and that all sections of public opinion--including the PLO which expresses public opinion--be able to express their views.

The Belgian foreign minister also stated that a positive settlement rules out any acts of violence. "We condemn both Fatah's recent statement at the Damascus congress concerning the use of violence as a means of settling the Middle East problem and Mr Begin's stance on the withdrawal from the occupied territories, expressed in particular this Sunday."

For the Return of the Expelled Mayors

"Our main concern is to see the peace negotiation process continue, but there is evidence of a degree of deadlock in these negotiations and, in this more difficult period, Europe could play a role in keeping the paths of dialogue open and creating an atmosphere favorable to its continuation," he stated.

In addition, Mr Nothomb regretted the attitude adopted by Israel with regard to the mayors of Hebron and Halhul (occupied territories) and he pleaded for them to be able to return to their respective municipalities.

"Europe's only concern," he stressed, "is to contribute to peace and we are in close contact with the United States on this subject and are anxious not to disturb the current process."

Furthermore, Mr Shamir invited Mr Nothomb to visit Israel. The latter thanked him but no definite promise has yet been given.

SCHMIDT WARNS AGAINST 'EXAGGERATED HOPES' FOR MOSCOW VISIT

LD112034 Hamburg DPA in German 2011 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--In Berlin tonight Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt cautioned against exaggerated hopes regarding his visit to Moscow at the end of this month. We wants to ensure mutual understanding. Major agreements are not to be expected, Schmidt told an SPD meeting in connection with the ninth congress of the public and transport workers union.

In Moscow he will make it clear that "we will not go soft" and that we "stand by the European Community and the Atlantic Alliance." The chancellor stressed that he would play "with open cards" in the Soviet Union and use "no tricks." He will speak for "our nation" and "for the interests of all Germans."

SPANISH MINISTER ASSURED OF SUPPORT IN EC APPLICATION

LD111705 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--During the visit to Bonn earlier this week by Spanish Minister of Trade and Tourism Luis Gamir Casares, the Federal Republic affirmed to him its support for Spain's entry into the European Community.

The Federal Ministry of Economics said today that the Spanish minister visited the Federal Republic at the invitation of Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff. It was the first visit by a Spanish trade minister to the Federal Republic. He discussed matters relating the economic development, Spain's entry into the European Community and cooperation in industry and tourism.

KNESSET SPEAKER TELLS SCHMIDT OF 'MISGIVINGS' ON EC STATEMENT

LD111628 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The speaker of the Israeli parliament, Yitzhaq Berman, today told Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of his country's grave misgivings about the proposed statement on the Middle East by the European Community. At a meeting between the Israeli parliamentary delegation of seven deputies and the chancellor, Berman said that the Israeli-Egyptian peace process should not be disturbed by a European declaration on the Middle East.

The EC declaration, which is to be published at the 2-day EC summit meeting in Venice starting tomorrow, was the main topic of the Israeli parliamentarians' talks. No details about the form and substance of the declaration were available tonight.

At the start of the 2-day visit to Bonn by the Knesset delegation, Berman told German deputies that the European states should take care not to exert too much pressure on Israel and not to upgrade the PLO which still sought the "extermination" of Israel. In reply to criticism by German deputies of Israel's policy on settlements, the Knesset parliamentarians said that Israel was basically entitled to pursue this policy.

Today's program includes a reception for the Israeli delegation by Federal President Karl Carstens and a meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Tomorrow the delegation is to meet the chairman of the parliamentary parties and members of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG LAMENTS ATLANTIC DIFFERENCES

DW091130 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7/8 Jun 80 p 4

[Josef Riedmiller editorial: "The Atlantic Discord"]

[Text] It can no longer be ruled out that the U.S. President might use the veto in the UN Security Council to negate the policy of his West European allies. The idea is grotesque but not unrealistic. Jimmy Carter has made it absolutely clear that he will resist an initiative by the EC states aimed at changing the political and legal bases for a solution of the Middle East conflict. As far as the President is concerned, the Camp David agreement remains his only foreign policy success and, contrary to appearances, he regards it as an expedient instrument for at least continuing the peace process between Israel and Egypt. But just a few months prior to the presidential elections, in which his showing will essentially depend on the behavior of the Jewish voters, Carter is not even capable of doing anything else but bridging this period by means of steering a middle course.

Rebuff to the Europeans

It is France in particular which has developed the idea that the Community should seize the initiative in the Middle East policy at the EC summit meeting next week since--and this was the justification advanced by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet to his U.S. colleague Muskie--the Camp David agreement has failed. On the one hand, most EC states resist the expansion of their responsibilities--for instance, within the framework of NATO--while, on the other hand, they seem now to want to tackle one of the most ticklish problems. Meanwhile, some West European governments are apparently not disturbed by this contradiction and, were it not for Carter's threat to use a veto, they would probably continue the process of linguistic improvement in the Middle East resolution, a process initiated after the Yom Kipper war in 1973. What had been envisaged was to concede to the Palestinians the right to self-determination and thus to the founding of a state of their own, as well as to concede the right to the PLO to participate in the negotiations. But presumably the EC summit conference will now come up with more cautious formulations, and this would be attributable not only to Carter, but also to the rejection of West European mediation by both Israel and Egypt.

The harsh rebuff given the Europeans by Carter has made the undiminished interest of the United States in this dangerous region visible. This is a warning signal to friend and foe alike. Still, the President's threat to use the veto cannot be viewed solely in connection with the Middle East policy and the attempts by the EC states to curry favor with the Arab world in general and the oil owners in particular--it must also be judged as the eruption of a long pent-up displeasure on the part of the Americans with their allies. This displeasure is older than Carter's irritation about the hesitation of the West Europeans to impose trade restrictions on Iran to force the latter to release the U.S. hostages, or to contribute something toward the "punishment" of the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

Egotism on Both Sides

It seems as though the Americans attribute a feeling of being hemmed in and of having to make allowances, which they sense in their global ventures and which had been unfamiliar to them before, not only to the antagonism of enemies but also to the hesitation and even disloyalty of friends. What has been routinely dragging on as an alliance for decades--the haggling over influence, money, abilities, the assumption or evasion of burdens--is insufficient now, in this critical phase of world politics. [paragraph continues]

What is new is that the emergence of danger has not rallied the Alliance members as it formerly did, but is driving them apart because each country believes that it could find a better solution for itself even if this solution "only" consisted of a safer oil supply.

Egotism, after all, is not quite alien to the Americans, but the egotism of others seems to cause them consternation. They feel deserted because most NATO states will be sending athletes to the Olympic games in Moscow after all, the EC countries are implementing economic sanctions against Iran only reluctantly, Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt are talking with Brezhnev and thus crashing the contact barrier (which Muskie, however, has also passed) and the Federal Republic, the most obedient ally since it is most dependent on U.S. protection, does not shrink from expanding trade with the East and concluding a new cooperation agreement with Moscow.

This is how the Americans see it, and their exasperation over the ungrateful Europeans has obviously already gone further than the latter could imagine. In Great Britain any foreign lamentation is ignored, and the French react to such lamentation with complaints of their own. Paris has not forgotten the pressure brought to bear by Washington to forestall France's nuclear armament, to keep it in NATO militarily, to negate its Ostpolitik [phrase as published]. The French are coming up with innumerable examples showing that it was the Americans who pursued quite egotistical objectives in dealing with the Russians, be it Nixon's nuclear pact, be it the disarmament negotiations, or be it the preparations for the CSCE conference. And in this connection, Frenchmen recollect that, as Alexis de Tocqueville wrote: "Our laws controlled the three biggest rivers of North America."

Carter's Erraticism

But, unlike the United States, in Europe the displeasure with its partner did not spring from doubts about the latter's reliability but from doubts about his proficiency, rationality, purposeful reaction in foreign policy. With a discussion having emerged in the United States today, for example, on whether U.S. Gen Robert Huyser was supposed to instigate or prevent a military putsch in Tehran in the fall of 1978, then the question concerning the leadership quality of the Alliance executive board can no longer be suppressed leaving the traditional and seasonal anti-American trends in Western Europe out of consideration. It was primarily the erraticism in Carter's foreign policy that forced many citizens of our continent to think and that caused many people to prefer not to be affected by any decision from Washington.

It cannot be ruled out that Carter's policy, which is incoherent all too often, has veritably encouraged his antagonist in Moscow to risk more, to seize advantages, to exploit the weakness or the indecision of the other. The tone Moscow uses in talking about "Afghanistan," about arms limitations--without readiness to make concessions--allows such an assumption. Carter's cardinal mistake obviously was that he gave up Kissinger's policy of equidistance from Moscow and Beijing, replacing it with an alliance-like relationship with China which, however, does not cover much ground in the conflict with Moscow because of China's weakness. On the contrary, the Soviets feel both prodded and justified in smashing the encirclement ring.

Instead of complaining the United States should recognize that it is a great power only if it can get along without the assistance of Luxembourg and the Federal Republic. If it is no longer such a great power, even the support of small- and medium-size countries will do much good.

COSMONAUTS SELECTED FOR 1982 SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT

LD111810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Summary] Two French Air Force officers, Squadron Leader (Patric Baudry) and Wing Commander (Jean-Luc Chretien), who is currently in charge of the in-flight test Space Research Center as the two French cosmonauts who is currently in charge of the in-flight test program of the Mirage F-1, have been selected by the National Space Research Center as the two French cosminauts who will make a space flight onboard a Soviet spacecraft during the first quarter of 1982. The two men will soon leave for Zvezdnyy, near Moscow, for training in Russian.

GISCARD TO REITERATE STANCE ON NEW EC MEMBERS

LD111743 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today confirmed to EFE that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will reiterate his view that new members should not be allowed to join a club whose rules are still being decided, at tomorrow's summit meeting of EEC countries in Venice. The spokesman for the French ministry also clearly said that France never gave its agreement to the plan for Spanish admission into the Community on 1 January 1983.

The press and information service of the French Embassy in Madrid has distributed to the Spanish media the whole text of the speech by the French president to the assembly of French chambers of agriculture, in which he says he is in favor of delaying Spanish entry into the Common Market.

PRESIDENT GISCARD TO VISIT PRC IN AUTUMN

For a Beijing XINHUA report on President Giscard's plans to visit the People's Republic of China this autumn see the 12 June issue of the PRC DAILY REPORT.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN111535 Baghdad INA in English 1445 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi held a press conference here today in which he spoke about Iraqi-French relations, means for their development and a number of current Arab and international developments.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq pays special attention to its relations with Western European states, particularly France. He added that Iraq's relations with France and other European states specially developed in the recent period. He added that Iraq looks with satisfaction and appreciation to the growth of Europe's independent character, with France playing an important role. He pointed out to the positive development of the European position, particularly France's position towards the Arab causes.

Speaking about his talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Dr. Hammadi said that Mr. Poncet spoke in detail about the French Government's position towards the European initiative on the Arab-Zionist conflict. He also said that he explained Iraq's position towards this initiative. He added that he discussed with Mr. Francois-Poncet political problems of the Arab region, amongst them the new situation in the Arab Gulf and the questions related to the situation in North Africa and the Arab-European dialogue. As regards to the Arab-European dialogue, the minister expressed satisfaction to the French Government's understanding of fact that the dialogue be collective, "something that Iraq always demanded".

Dr. Hammadi affirmed Iraq's preparedness to develop its relations with France farther than its current level, particularly in the field of energy and oil. He said that Iraq always wishes to develop relations in the technical field, "because France can play a significant role in the Iraqi development process". He added that no major obstacles stand before the development of Iraqi-French relations. He also called for further development of relations among Arab and European countries.

Dr. Hammadi spoke about the European initiative, saying that Iraq knows little about this initiative, though it looks much close to principles and resolutions of the United Nations. He pointed out that the Arab countries can't accept any attitude that undermines the genuine interests of the Palestinian and Arab people.

As for his expectations on the future issuance of a statement or press release by the EEC summit, scheduled to be held in Venice, Italy, Dr. Hammadi said that he presumes that the summit may issue a document, the basis of which can be discussed after its publicity.

Dr. Hammadi then spoke about Iraqi-Iranian relations and called upon the Iranian regime to refrain from intervention in the internal affairs of the neighbouring Arab countries. He described Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh's statement on the 3 Arab islands occupied by Iran as reflecting the imperialist-expansionist face of the Iranian regime.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that these islands are part of the United Arab Emirates, and when Britain withdrew from them it paved the way to the former shah to occupy them.

As regards rumours of an Iraqi-Iranian mediation, Dr. Hammadi said that Iraq will accept no mediation in this respect because "the Iranian regime's policy will prove to be wrong".

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, BALANCE OF FORCES

ID112254 Paris Domestic Service in French 1710 GMT 11 Jun 80

["Face the Public" interview with Georges Marchais, by journalists Thierry Pfister, LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR; Patrice Duhamel, Television TF-1; Andrew Manon, SUD-OUEST; Thierry Desjardins, LE FIGARO; Joseph Plateou, Paris Radio; Claude Guillaumin, moderating--live]

[Excerpts] [Guillaumin] Let us begin with Afghanistan. Soviet troops have been in Kabul 6 months, and, as far as we know, things are not going easily. Many Afghans do not accept the state of affairs and are showing it, it seems, with force. What do you think of this situation, which apparently the Russians did not foresee?

[Answer] What I think and what we hope is that a political solution may be found as soon as possible for the situation in Afghanistan. I think the Afghan Government has made constructive proposals, that is, that there should be a commitment from the neighboring countries--on the basis of talks naturally--Pakistan first and then Iran, of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. There should be a commitment to good relations, good neighborliness. And the Afghan Government even made the proposal that such an agreement could be guaranteed by the great powers.

On this basis the Afghan Government is saying: Well, we can discuss, plan the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Thus the solution to the problem posed in Afghanistan is a political solution. This is the direction in which we must go.

If I need to repeat our position, that of our party, I will do so. First, the Afghan Government concluded very long ago a mutual assistance agreement with the Soviet Government. This was its right, the right of the Afghan Government, as it was the right of the Soviet Government. I do not see why there should be two sorts of states in the world, those which have the right to conclude defense or mutual assistance agreements, and why should the socialist countries not have the right to do so?

Such an agreement existed since 1921; it was renewed several times, the last time in 1978. The Afghan Government called for aid from the Soviet Union due to intervention coming from abroad, in particular from Pakistan. I note, moreover, that daily we hear on the radio and see on the television how no one denies that foreign arms are supplied to--what you call--the Afghan rebels, to continue their fight. It was in this situation that the Government of Afghanistan asked for aid from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union intervened.

The Soviet Government has always supported the idea that it was only there to prevent intervention from abroad. These are the political factors of the problem. I would add that the Soviet Government always said that it could not allow foreign military bases to be systematically established on its frontiers. I would point out that the Americans have 2,500 military bases around the world.

[Unidentified journalist] They never had any in Afghanistan.

[Answer] I understand that the Soviet Union is also anxious about its defense. Thus, it was both to respond to an agreement concluded between two states and at the same time to protect itself against intervention on its frontiers, from threats on its frontiers, that the Soviet Union intervened. Today, the Babrak Karmal government is making political proposals for a political solution. I think that all those who are concerned to see the Soviet troops withdraw as soon as possible should want the conclusion of such an agreement.

[Unidentified journalist] Mr Marchais, the Communist Party has always been in favor of self-determination for the peoples, so are you in favor of self-determination for the Afghan people?

[Answer] For imperialism, it is basically a question of preventing the peoples from freely exercising self-determination. And in this situation we, the French Communist Party, are resolutely beside the peoples who are fighting for their independence, their freedom to adopt the social system of their choice. And we recognize the right of these peoples to call for solidarity from other peoples, from other governments.

[Manon] Mr Marchais, a few years ago the French Communist Party came out in favor of the French strike force. On the other hand, you are against the manufacturing and use of the neutron bomb. I should like to ask you some questions. First, what is, if you like, the modernization and reinforcement of the French strike force [as heard]? Also, what is your present notion of national defense, of our national defense and of our alliance policy?

[Answer] When we... First of all you should know that the French Communist Party's basic position is to be in favor of disarmament. That is our basic position. In that, we are faithful to the tradition of the French workers' movement. We are for disarmament because we think... No one will ever persuade us that you prepare for peace by means of the arms race. And the second argument is that arms are very expensive and that we cannot therefore satisfy the people's needs while spending huge sums, as is done in the arms race. For that double reason, basically, the French Communist Party fights for disarmament.

Having said that, we are under no illusion. The path to general, controlled disarmament, which respects the security of peoples and states, is a long, long path along which we will only make gradual progress. That is why we cannot leave France in a position of weakness in which it could be exposed to aggression. So France must have a defense system, and a credible defense system.

We decided to opt for the strike force--but the strike force as a deterrent. I needn't explain that I think you all know what that means here: a force which any state, whatever kind it may be, must know that if France finds itself compelled to defend itself, in other words, if it was attacked, France would without hesitation use its atomic strike force. In that sense, it is a deterrent force.

Well now, we think that this strike force must not only be kept, but maintained in a condition to provide a valid riposte, to discourage any aggressor, whoever it may be, threatening our country.

As for the neutron bomb, that's another matter. The neutron bomb is a bomb which does in fact, completely alter France's military strategy. It is not a deterrent any longer. It is an aggressive force. With neutron bomb it's a matter of carrying the war into territories outside our country, in other words, outside what is called the national sanctuary. So it is a case of abandoning the defense policy implemented by General de Gaulle. That is, the strike force as an all-round deterrent, directed against any aggressor, whoever it may be--whereas today no one hides the fact that the French strike force is aimed toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Consequently we are opposed to the neutron bomb because it is an alteration to France's military defense strategy. We are still committed to the deterrent.

We feel that France has a duty to play an infinitely more active part--and you may have a question on this issue--an infinitely more active part that it does at present in advancing along the path of disarmament. And I would add that we are not proposing... We are against military blocs. We are in favor of the simultaneous disbanding of the military blocs. In this, incidentally, we are being faithful to the commitments we have always made. We are not proposing--even though we are against the military blocs--we are not proposing that France should now unilaterally leave the Atlantic bloc, because we do not think there is any contradiction in the fact that France is in the Atlantic Alliance but at the same time carries on an independent policy, a policy, if I can put it this way, of nonalignment in the sense that the French Government ought to take appropriate initiatives with a view to furthering the cause of disarmament. That is our policy.

It is obvious that no one wants to alter the balance of forces. No one does. Nevertheless, that is NATO's chosen objective. The introduction of cruise and Pershing missiles is going to alter the balance of forces in Europe in NATO's favor.

[unidentified journalist] Because it believes that there is already an imbalance in favor of the East.

[Answer] No, it isn't true. The introduction of the cruises and Pershings will alter the balance of forces in favor of NATO and at the expense of the socialist countries, which will cause the socialist countries to take steps to restore the balance. And I can understand why, and give them my approval, because I think that if there were an imbalance in military forces in favor of imperialism we would already have a third world war.

EL SALVADOR DELEGATION VOICES FEAR OF U.S. INTERVENTION

LD101139 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Military Intervention Being Prepared"]

[Excerpts] An El Salvador Democratic Revolutionary Front delegation was received at PCF Central Committee headquarters yesterday. (Note: PCF Central Committee Secretary Jean Colpin, Patrick Le Mahec and Georges Fournial received the Democratic Revolutionary Front delegation which comprised Hector Oqueli, National Revolutionary Movement; Salvador Arias, Independent Movement of Liberal Professions; Father Rutilio Sanchez, Christian Revolutionary Movement; Farid Handal, Nationalist Democratic Union; and Fabio Castillo, People's Liberation Movement). "A U.S. military intervention in our country is possible. It could be imminent," the El Salvador representatives stated, adding that "all forms of peaceful struggle have been exhausted. The armed path has been forced on us."

A delegation from the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which contains more than 100 people's organizations, political parties and trade union organizations, is now touring Europe to alert people and appeal for solidarity.

Yesterday the El Salvador representatives thanked the PCF and the Committee for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights chaired by Georges Marchais for their solidarity. According to them, El Salvador is facing a serious threat: direct armed U.S. intervention.

Two recent official U.S. declarations do indeed suggest the worst. Was it not Mr Carter's adviser Brzezinski who said: "We will not accept another Nicaragua in the region."

Did Mr W. Brodwel, who is in charge of Latin American affairs at the State Department, not indicate that the Americans will intervene if other foreign forces interfere in El Salvador affairs?

However the massacres have not succeeded in stemming the people's determination to bring about real change. While all observers agree that only the United States is intervening in El Salvador, Washington is conditioning public opinion in a way which resembles a priori justification for a landing by the Marines.

The Democratic Revolutionary Front advocates armed struggle.

Indeed all forms of peaceful struggle seem to have been exhausted. In the past 14 years the democratic forces have won the presidential and parliamentary elections. The results have never been respected.

After the overthrow of the dictator Romero last October several leftwing parties agreed to take part in the government since they did not want to spurn any chance of bringing about change. "It only took 80 days to stifle any hope of a peaceful solution," an El Salvador delegate said yesterday.

Indeed what other path could the El Salvador people's liberation struggle take since it is now facing an outright attempt at extermination?

LOCAL ELECTIONS SUMMARIZED; LOW TURNOUT NOTED

AU110930 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 11 (ANSA)--With the election returns all in for the regional, provincial and municipal elections in Italy this week, the one consistent change throughout the nation was the Socialist Party (PSI) gains at all three levels of the local vote. Overall results showed no upsets in the balance of power among the various parties and were variously interpreted as confirmation of the holding power of Premier Francesco Cossiga's government coalition.

The other new element in the Sunday-Monday vote was a relatively low voter turnout compared to Italy's traditional high percentage. In the latest elections seventeen percent of the electorate stayed away from the polls while 6.2 percent cast blank or invalid ballots. The nationwide voter turnout of 88.5 percent was the lowest since 1946. Last year 90.4 percent of the electorate cast votes and the blank and invalid ballots were little more than 1.5 million. An electorate of about 43 million persons was called on the cast ballots for fifteen regional councils, 86 provinces and 6,590 city councils.

Cossiga's own Christian Democrat Party (DC) suffered setbacks compared to the 1979 parliamentary elections but showed gains on the local level compared to the last administrative elections in 1975.

The Communist Party (PCI), the second largest in the country, made gains over last year's general elections but slipped locally from its 1975 record showing. As a result of the last administrative elections, the PCI became an active governing partner in many regions, provinces and cities throughout the peninsula.

As for the DC's government partners, the PSI made substantial gains with respect to both the last administrative and legislative elections, while the Republican Party (PRI) held on to its overall political standing (1979) but suffered slight losses on the regional level.

The Proletarian Unity (PDUP) party gained votes at the regional level and held on to its national percentage. The two minor opposition parties, the right-of-center Liberals (PLI) and centrist Social Democrats (PSDI) held on to their past electoral standings. The neofascist MSI party also held on to its percentage, making gains in Naples. The Radical Party did not appear on administrative slates but campaigned for abstention or casting blank ballots.

It is difficult to forecast on purely arithmetic counts the future of local party governments. In Milan, the leftist PCI-PSI-PSDI coalition has 42 seats out of a total of 80 and the ruling arrangement could possibly be continued. In Naples, the PCI-PSI-PSDI-PRI coalition now holds forty seats out of sixty, a wide majority. In Bologna, where the Communist Party has ruled since 1946, the PCI lost its absolute majority and the PCI-PSI coalition now has 35 seats out of a total of 60.

ATTACKS IN MILAN, ROME LEAVE ONE LIBYAN DEAD, ANOTHER WOUNDED

ID112023 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A Libyan citizen in Milan has been murdered. (Mohammed Azavi Laderi), age 56, was killed shortly after 1800 at the railway station. The crime occurred in the public telephone area. He was a native Libyan and he is survived by two sons in Libya. In Italy, he was a wholesale industrial machinery dealer who lived in Bolzano. (Laderi) was killed by five pistol shots. The man who shot him threw the pistol to the ground before running away.

This crime took place only a few hours after the attempt in Rome against another Libyan, (Mohammed Bita), who was wounded in his apartment by fellow countryman (Abdel Iabi Shudi), the attacker invoked Al-Qadhdhafi's name twice before shooting. The attacker has been arrested by the police. (Bita's) condition is not serious but the bullet which grazed his temple was meant to be fatal, according to the attacker. As is known, last night was the deadline given to Libyans living abroad since the revolution. If the refugees do not return home by 11 June, the colonel said a few months ago in a speech at the military academy of Tripoli, they would inevitably be liquidated, wherever they were.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON STRENGTHENING DEFENSE FORCES

ID112338 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputy's Defense Commission today discussed Italy's military policy. Minister Lagorio presented a report.

The crux of our military policy is the Atlantic Alliance. The equilibrium in Europe between the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact is the hinge of world security. Having said this, the minister of defense defined NATO as a defensive military alliance which is geographically limited, a force of discussion ready for a dialogue without yielding. This strategy has been confirmed and recorded by the recent meetings of the NATO defense ministers.

Within that framework, Lagorio said, Italy must face burdensome commitments for the strengthening of conventional forces with reference to the joint directive which imposes a 3 percent increase in the military budget. The comprehensive efficiency of our armed forces is at the limit of acceptability, because of the scarcity of funds. The expenditure of nearly 6 trillion [lire] per annum, which is equivalent to 76,000 lire per citizen, is among the lowest for the NATO countries. Then we must take into account the insufficiency of training and the exodus to the civil sector of specialized personnel. In order to improve the efficiency of the armed forces, the minister indicated in detail the various sectors of intervention. Faced with the continual increase of the Warsaw Pact forces, the minister concluded, it is impossible for us to give up and [word indistinct] the duties of security [words indistinct] taking into account the basic objective of disarmament and detente.

POPE JOHN PAUL'S BRAZILIAN TRIP DETAILED

AU091959 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Vatican City, June 9 (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II will also travel to the Amazon region during his trip to Brazil which starts on June 30. The Amazonian capital of Manaus has been added to the pope's itinerary, it was learned here today during an audience John Paul granted to a group of bishops. The pope will travel to a semi-explored region of the Amazon between July 8 and 10. John Paul will go the Amazonian capital of Manaus from Belem, the northern Brazilian city on the Atlantic coast. Altogether the pontiff will visit 13 Brazilian cities in 11 days, between June 30 and July 10. The Manaus visit should be the next-to-the-last stop on an itinerary that covers 30,000 kilometers. The Brazilian episcopate has for several years worked in defense of the fights of the 'Indios' living in the Amazonian forest who are threatened with massacres and expropriation of their lands.

No official program has yet been issued by the Vatican but it is thought that Brasilia will be the first stop. Other spots on the itinerary are Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, the Marian sanctuary of "Aparecita", Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Sahio (called Sao Salvador) Recife (the diocese of eminent Archbishop Dom Helder Camara), Teresina, Belem, Manaus, and Fortaleza. It is from Fortaleza, on the Atlantic coast, that the pontiff will depart for Roma.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD111920 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu has arrived on a visit to Madrid. His visit takes place in the context of the Spanish diplomatic offensive of direct contact with the countries of black Africa and particularly with regard to its policy below the equator.

On his arrival at Barajas Airport the Nigerian external affairs minister said that Nigeria and Spain have a lot in common. Both countries are going through an important phase in their development. They are living through a (?similar) experience in the strengthening of democracy in their state structures. We are also two countries which, he says, carry out a policy of noncommitment to and independence from the big powers. Spain and Nigeria, he said, also have a similar policy with regard to the intentions of the United Nations. Mr Audu, in the first visit by a Nigerian minister of external affairs to Spain, will have an audience with the king.

Meets With Oreja

LD112112 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja had a meeting this afternoon with his Nigerian counterpart, Ishaya Audu, who arrived in Madrid this morning for a 3-day official visit. The Nigerian foreign minister also had talks with the president of the Institute of Agrarian Reform and Development and tonight is to attend a dinner given in his honor by his Spanish counterpart, Oreja Aguirre. Mr Ishaya Audu will be received tomorrow in audience by King Juan Carlos and will later have talks with Spanish Commerce Minister Luis Gamir and the president of the National Industry Institute. This Friday the Nigerian minister is to visit the historic city of Toledo, 70 kilometers from Madrid, and will leave Spain by air in the afternoon.

SUAREZ CONFERS WITH SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111846 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre was received this morning by Prime Minister Suarez, from whom he solicited aid for his country. In the course of the meeting, the Somali politician reported to the prime minister on the situation in the Horn of Africa and on the situation in his country, afflicted by a conflict in the Ogaden area. Mr Barre also asked the Spanish prime minister for understanding with regard to the 1½ million Eritrean refugees in Somalia. Prime Minister Suarez said that he would study ways of supporting the Somali requests.

VENEZUELAN, ECUADOREAN OIL MINISTERS ON TIES WITH MADRID

LD112108 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Shortly after the end of the Algiers OPEC meeting, the former president of that powerful organization, the Venezuelan Minister for Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti, and his Ecuadorean opposite number, Jose Cardenas, arrived in Madrid at the invitation of Spanish Industry Minister Ignacio Bayon.

While expressing satisfaction with the agreements reached in Algiers, both South American ministers reported new developments in relations with Spain. The Venezuelan minister, for example, announced that he had come to have talks with members of the Spanish administration on the possibility of increasing Venezuelan oil sales to Spain.

He added that there is mutual interest in increasing the 70,000 barrels of crude oil per day currently sold by Venezuela to Spain. Such possibilities, he said, would come within the framework of a new style of negotiation. The minister, meanwhile, commented here on the new oil prices--from $28 to $32 per barrel--agreed upon in Algiers. They said that with these measures it had been agreed for the first time that prices and production should have greater uniformity.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST MEETING IN OSLO

LD111736 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], has left for Oslo, the capital of Norway, to take part in a meeting of the Socialist International at which a new president will be elected. Here is a report from Madrid airport: PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez left for Oslo, Norway, this morning. He told us that, within a global context, the European socialist leaders will discuss this afternoon the subject of the U.S. hostages at a meeting with the foreign minister of the Khomeyni regime, Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. Gonzalez said that the subject of the hostages in Iran is not, in any case, the principal reason for the Oslo meeting, because the task of mediation will not be up to the European socialists.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSE CONGRESS REJECT SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

LD112050 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Socialist parliamentary group has presented a motion to the Congress Steering Committee asking that the Congress express its firm rejection of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the maintenance of Soviet troops there. The Spanish Government is urged to back every peaceful initiative of the United Nations or any other international organization to make the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan possible. It proposes that the Congress state that it considers that the withdrawal of these forces is a basic element for the restoration of peace and detente in the world.

SWISS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PCE

LD111205 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 6 Jun 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Between Swiss Labor Party and PCE"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PCE, a Swiss Labor Party delegation comprising comrades Armand Magnin, secretary general, and Politburo member Pierre Gueniat has visited our country.

In an atmosphere of frank comradeship and friendship, characteristic of relations between the two parties, they held talks with a PCE delegation comprising Executive Committee members Ignacio Gallego, Jose Maria Gonzalez Jerez, Ramon Mendezona and Jose Garcia Meseguer. Views were exchanged on the situation in their respective countries and the struggle which both parties are waging to defend the interests of the workers and their people.

The Swiss Labor Party delegation expressed great interest in the development of the democratic process in Spain and expressed its solidarity with the PCE's efforts to give impetus to unity among the left and the other progressive forces in order to counter the Union of the Democratic Center government's rightward shift and to tackle the grave economic crisis and unemployment, develop the state of the autonomies and effectively stop terrorism of various kinds.

For its part, the PCE delegation expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Swiss Communists and workers to defend the people's masses' living standard and to safeguard and develop democratic rights.

The problems of the Spanish workers in Switzerland were also broached, with the cooperation between the two parties to resolve them and extend the emigrants' democratic rights being positively assessed.

With respect to the international situation, both delegations expressed their full solidarity with the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence. They expressed their concern at the succession of negative phenomena which have gravely exacerbated it. Together with the further blows sustained by imperialism in Nicaragua, Zimbabwe and other countries, the process of detente has experienced a regression and the arms race has been accelerated, especially with NATO's decision to deploy the "Euromissiles" and the freezing by the United States of ratification of the SALT II agreements.

In addition, the trend toward intervening in international problems with acts of force, which increase the danger to world peace, makes the need to surmount the policy of military blocs even more imperative.

Action to safeguard detente and peace and curb the arms race is essential in order to be able to tackle the crisis affecting the capitalist societies, whose effects are having repercussions throughout the world.

The two parties deem it essential to create the most favorable atmosphere for the success of the Madrid CSCE conference--an atmosphere which will make it possible to restore conditions of full sovereignty to each country and pave the way for political negotiations to resolve existing conflicts and tensions.

Both delegations emphasize the need to make the utmost effort for mobilization, initiative and cooperation among all the forces of peace and progress in order to resume detente and preserve world peace. In this task an important role rests with the workers and democratic forces of West Europe--communist, socialist, social democratic and of Christian inspiration.

At the conclusion of its visit, the Swiss Labor Party delegation held a very cordial meeting with PCE Secretary General Comrade Santiago Carrillo.

SANTIAGO CARRILLO ADDRESSES RALLY MARKING PCE ANNIVERSARY

For the text of PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo's closing speech at the 10 May rally in Madrid marking the 60th anniversary of the PCE--published in the Madrid MUNDO OBRERO of 11 May, pages 5-7--see JPRS Western Europe Report No 75850 of 10 June, Serial No 1587, pages 143-151.

MOVE TO BLOCK ETA OVERSEAS SUPPORT REPORTED

LD112056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] At the initiative of Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson, the Spanish Government is soon to begin a broad program of negotiations with those countries which act as training bases for members of the two wings of the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty], according to a report in today's edition of the Madrid paper DIARIO 16. According to the report, the negotiations would aim at getting these countries to stop giving support to terrorist organizations. The countries cited by DIARIO 16 as those which act as bases for terrorist training include South Yemen, Lebanon, Algeria and Israel.

NORWAY

PRC'S HUANG HUA ARRIVES, TALKS WITH FRYDENLUND

OW120921 Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 12 (AFP)--China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua started a four day official visit to Norway today in the course of a tour of Scandinavian countries which has already taken him to Sweden. At Oslo airport, where he was met by Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, Mr Huang said the world at present was in a very critical situation that made it important to exchange views. "Our aim is to fight all kinds of aggression and work for an international detente. We want to have peace and detente as the Nordic countries do," Mr Huang said.

Later today he was due to meet King Olav before starting talks with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and Mr Frydenlund. Among topics likely to be discussed were the international political situation and bilateral relations, informed sources said.

Mr Huang said China was interested in developing its friendly relations with Norway and to learn from Norway's advanced technology and science and use it in China's four modernisations. He recalled that Norway was among the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China 30 years ago, and said this was the best foundation for developing cooperation between the two nations.

Mr Frydenlund said the Afghanistan situation would be discussed thoroughly by them both. China's picture of the Soviet Union as an aggressive superpower has been taken more seriously after Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan, he added but stressed that Norway would continue its policy of detente and advocate that conflicts should be solved through negotiations.

Mr Frydenlund rejected claims in the Soviet press that by sending Mr Huang to Scandinavia China was trying to bring the Nordic countries under its influence. "We regard this to be a perfectly normal visit and our view is that China has taken an important step out of its isolation," Mr Frydenlund said.

FRYDENLUND TALKS WITH WOJTASZEK, ENDS VISIT TO POLAND

For reportage on Foreign Minister Frydenlund's visit to Poland, including a report on his talks with Polish Foreign Minister Wojtaszek and his speech at a 9 June banquet in Warsaw, see the Poland section of the 12 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PORTUGUESE AID IN MOZAMBICAN PROJECTS BEING STUDIED

LD091401 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 6 Jun 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Broader Cooperation With Portugal"]

[Text] Norway is interested in the idea of experts from Portugal taking part in Norwegian aid projects in Mozambique. Portugal, as the old colonial power in Mozambique, has experience--and not least a linguistic advantage--which can be of use to Norway.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund gave a report on Thursday on the content of the political talks held between Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who on Thursday ended a 3-day state visit to Norway, and representatives of the government led by Prime Minister Odvar Nordli.

In his speech at Akershus on Wednesday at the dinner given for him by the government, President Eanes attached great importance to Portugal's role as a bridgebuilder between the rest of Europe and Africa.

"It is Norway's opinion that Portugal has a significant role to play in relations between Europe and Africa, and considers President Eanes' visit an important development in relations between Norway and Portugal," Frydenlund said.

Apart from Prime Minister Nordli and Foreign Minister Frydenlund, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, Finance Minister Ulf Sand and Trade Minister Reiulf Steen took part in the meeting with President Eanes.

SWEDEN

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS KIRUNA IRONWORKS

LD111846 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Summary] "Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will conclude his official visit to Sweden tomorrow morning and go on to Oslo. Today the Chinese guest visited Kiruna to see Swedish mining technology at the Lkab [mining company] installations. For some time talks have been under way between a consortium of Swedish companies and the Chinese about Swedish cooperation in an extensive modernization of a big Chinese iron mine, and the Chinese visit to Kiruna may be a step on the way toward such Swedish-Chinese cooperation.

The Chinese foreign minister was accompanied by Industry Minister Nils G. Asling. It was not possible to make an stopover landing in Lulea, and in Kiruna the hot Swedish summer weather had turned into a chilly, windy day and the midnight sun was hidden begind the clouds.

This morning the Chinese delegation was able to see several of the automated and computerized installations at Lkab. The Chinese were able to see unmanned trains loading ore from the pits and also discharging their cargo under remote control.

"Kirunavaara, which is the world's biggest underground mine, can fascinate even a layman, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said."

AFP on Huang Hua Visit

OW111457 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Stockholm, June 11 (AFP)--China and Sweden today reaffirmed their commitment to growing cooperation, despite differing views of the international situation.

As Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua rounded off an official three-day visit with a tour of iron mines at Kiruna in the north of this Scandinavian country, observers said his stay should be viewed at two quite different levels. His political talks on Monday, with Swedish counterpart Ola Ullsten, revealed mainly that Stockholm does not share Chinese views on the international situation. As a neutral nation, Sweden does not agree with Beijing's view that the Soviet Union is entirely to blame for present tension.

But Mr Huang also discussed bilateral relations with Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and other Swedish leaders, and reliable sources said today Mr Falldin had accepted in principle an invitation to visit Beijing around the end of the year. Observers viewed the Beijing trip as a chance for progress in trade links between the two countries, which both view as insufficient. Exchanges reached only 824 million crowns (200 million dollars) last year, accounting for less than one percent of Sweden's foreign trade. Numerous Swedish companies have been in contact with China--some for a long while--with electronic, mechanical and pharmaceutical companies interested both in investing in China and marketing their products there.

Mr Huang today expressed interest in boosting student and sports exchanges with Stockholm, while refraining from commenting on Swedish participation in this summer's Moscow Olympics. Mr Huang's final engagement here was to be a dinner tonight at the Chinese Embassy, before he flies to Oslo early tomorrow.

KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL TOLD: 'NO PLANS FOR RECOGNITION'

LD110957 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Jun 80 p 6

[Kaa Eneberg report: "Kampuchea's Foreign Minister [as published] Visiting; No Swedish Recognition"]

[Excerpt] Swedish aid to Kampuchea will continue with reduction, but with an increase in the number of experts sent to the country. Sweden has, however, no plans to recognize the year-old Heng Samrin government.

The decision was announced to Keo Prasat, Kampuchean deputy foreign minister and Moscow ambassador, in Stockholm this week. In the last few days he has called on the government and various aid organizations, chiefly the Red Cross, to give his view of the situation in the divided, famine-stricken land.

At a time when the spotlight of international attention on Kampuchea has clearly faded and several countries have threatened to discontinue aid, the ambassador has requested, among other things, that Sweden should grant the Heng Samrin government diplomatic recognition.

Only the Moscow wing of the socialist states have so far recognized the regime.

The Pol Pot regime, toppled with the aid of Vietnam, enjoys the support of Beijing. Pol Pot's forces are still said to control certain areas, the border areas with Thailand for example, and the regions around the great refugee camps near the borders.

For the Swedish foreign minister the visit comes at a difficult time. On the eve of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit next week, the Foreign Ministry has been at pains to emphasize that Keo Prasat has received the same treatment as Pol Pot's envoy received a year ago. Thus, senior civil servants have listened to Keo Prasat and reiterated that there are no plans for diplomatic recognition at the moment. In polite talks the Foreign Ministry has stated that there can be no recognition as long as Vietnamese troops are in the country.

Keo Prasat told me that he travels a great deal between Moscow and his own capital, Phnom Penh, and in such a way keeps abreast of developments at home. He said that the country still needs the Vietnamese as a counterbalance to "the forces of American imperialism and Chinese expansionism".

While waiting for the diplomatic recognition that Keo Prasat hopes will come one day, preparations are being made for the establishment of an information bureau in Stockholm. The Foreign Ministry has given its noncommittal permission--in the form of an answer of the type "anybody at all can open an information bureau in Sweden"--and the support committee, "the Committee for Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea," is now seeking premises and financing.

Keo Prasat told DAGENS NYHETER that Swedish recognition would be important for the regime. Sweden is seen as a neutral country which could sympathize with his country's attempts to "build an independent, free state" with a socialist profile. Its final objective is to be counted among the nonaligned states.

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO PERSUADE ATHLETES TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

LD111928 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1744 GMT 11 Jun 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] The government is to make an eleventh hour attempt to persuade British athletes not to take part in the Moscow Olympic games. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today invited British Olympic Committee Chairman Sir Denis Follows and 16 chairmen of the governing bodies for Olympic sports to a meeting next Thursday to discuss the call for a boycott. Officials stressed that this was not intended to be a confrontation, but that the government was continuing its policy of persuasion. And because Mrs Thatcher has ruled out more direct action such as taking away athletes' passports, this persuasion would be kept up to the end.

The government also hopes that there will be more individual defections among British sportsmen who find themselves, for reasons of conscience, unable to go to Moscow. Lord Carrington's invitation was issued in spite of a plea today from British Olympic officials for the government to get off our backs. Lord Carrington, in his letter of invitation, said some people felt that sportsmen were being called on to make a disproportionate sacrifice. "That is why I should very much like an opportunity to explain personally to you the strategy which we have been following since the Russians occupied Afghanistan and to set the Olympic issue in the context of this wider policy," he said. "At the same time, I should like to assure you that we have been trying to understand the feelings of those athletes we have asked to sacrifice so much for what we consider to be the security interests of this country."

Sports Minister Mr Hector Munro said today: "It is a continuing source of regret to us that our own British Olympic Association has not, and does not, see fit to support our line. But there is still time for a change of mind," he told the Association of District Councils Sport and Leisure Committee in London. "Certainly the association can be in no doubt that we are not in favour of a British team competing in the Soviet Union against a background of brutal subjugation and harsh aggression in Afghanistan by Russian troops." Mr Munro said he was disturbed that "certain local authorities have seen fit to use public funds" to support the sending of a British team to Moscow.

Sir Denis Follows said tonight that he would be going to Lord Carrington's meeting. But he added: "I don't know really what new the government can say. When we try to get the government interested in sport as a constructive thing we don't get much response. But when sport is to be used as a destructive exercise, it becomes an instrument of foreign policy." Sir Denis said most of the Olympic sports' bodies were committed to going to Moscow. "I don't see how, even if they wanted to, they could change their minds now."

VENICE SUMMIT SHOULD SUPPORT CAMP DAVID PROCESS

LD111041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Jun 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Middle East 'Initiative'"]

[Text] At their summit meeting in Venice tomorrow, the EEC heads of government will seek to reach agreement on a statement about the Middle East. This has been widely referred to as a European "initiative." The proposal was launched by Lord Carrington in February. The idea was that, as the Camp David negotiating process over Palestine autonomy between Egypt and Israel was bogged down, a European move was needed to break the jam. [paragraph continues]

As first propounded, the scheme had three main elements: recognition of the rights of Palestinians to "self-determination" (i.e. they could set up a separate state if they wanted); acceptance of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the representative body of the Palestinians; and a move to get the Security Council to alter Resolution 242 so as to refer to "Palestinians" instead of "refugees."

As time went on, the proposals have been progressively watered down, in the face of combined American, Egyptian and Israeli disapproval. We sincerely hope they have been dropped for, as they stood, they could do nothing but harm. They would have no substantive effect on the autonomy negotiations, yet would lend encouragement to all those in the Arab world whose aim is to wreck the peace process started by Camp David. In his letter to the Conservative Friends of Israel organisation, released yesterday, Lord Carrington refers to the need to get Jordan involved. But King Husayn, whatever his public stance at any one time, is fiercely opposed both to the PLO and to the idea of a separate Palestinian state which would inevitably be under the rule of the PLO. The same thing goes for Saudi Arabia and other Arab moderates, whatever lip-service they feel constrained to pay.

The Venice summit should throw all its weight behind continuation of the Camp David process. It is the only plan in sight which has not only already achieved a large measure of success (peace between Egypt and Israel) but also offers the possibility of further progress. It is right that European leaders should show their interest. They should also show their support. No harm in telling Mr Begin to be more sensitive or else to make way for others who would be. But for Europe to try to curry favour with Arab oil producers by producing irresponsible proposals which it does not anyhow have the power to pursue is to practice "gesture politics" in the worst possible way.

GOVERNMENT PRESSING FOR NORTH IRELAND SELF-RULE

LD111043 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Jun 80 p 36

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Cabinet Plan for Ulster To Go Ahead"]

[Text] The government is pressing ahead with its efforts to give Northern Ireland limited self-rule despite continued appeals by the prime minister of the republic, Mr Haughey, for the adoption of an "Irish dimension."

A meeting of ministers, with Mrs Thatcher in the chair, last night gave general approval to a discussion paper on the future of the province which had been prepared by a Cabinet committee under Mr Whitelaw, home secretary. The 70-minute meeting, attended by half the Cabinet, decided that a number of changes should be made to the document, which it is intended to publish at the end of the month as a Green Paper. The revision is not expected to interfere with this timetable and the document will go to the full Cabinet without further consideration at committee level.

Once the document is published, the government will hold consultations in the province on the various options for reconciling an elected assembly with the requirement that the Roman Catholic minority should have its interests protected.

Mr Haughey argued, after seeing Mrs Thatcher recently, that any proposals which did not involve the Dublin government would be doomed to failure. In a BBC television interview on Monday night he voiced the hope that he could convince the prime minister of the practical case for Irish unity. Mrs Thatcher, however, has done nothing to encourage him, having told MPs just before his visit that the future of the province was a matter for its people and for Parliament.

KIPRIANOU PAYS VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

For reportage on the visit to Czechoslovakia by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 10 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PAPER BLAMES DENKTAS REJECTION OF UN PLAN ON TURKEY

NC120658 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 12 Jun 80 p 1

[From the "Positions and Views" column]

[Excerpts] According to press reports, the Ankara talks of UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar have not been effective. Despite assurances by Turkish officials that they favor resumption of the inter-Cypriot dialogue, the recently submitted Perez de Cuellar plan does not seem to have the Turkish Government's support.

Thus, it becomes obvious that Ankara was briefed by Denktas on the contents of the plan and the rejection of the plan by the Turkish Cypriot leader is probably due to Ankara's intervention. This view has a strong basis and provides a logical explanation of events. Although Denktas appeared to accept the Perez de Cuellar plan last Friday, the following day he expressed negative views. What happened in the meantime? This is definitely the result of Ankara's intervention.

On the other hand, the statement by Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen is worth noting because it shows Turkish intransigence. Insistence on bizonality--in the way that it is interpreted by Turkey--aims at the partition of Cyprus. But, in such a case, the United Nations would diverge from this view because the UN resolutions speak about a united state. Therefore, the Turks will continue to boycott the UN efforts unless...unless we agree to partition or unless they are pressured by the West to change their present views.

TFSC'S ATAKOL RESPONDS TO ROLANDHIS CRITICISM

TA101203 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Reiterating that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready to resume the intercommunal talks within the framework of Waldheim's proposals of 28 March, which were accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side after making concessions, Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol called on the Greek Cypriot leadership to act sensibly as well.

Atakol replied to Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis' statement which was published in the Greek Cypriot press today and which accused Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas of cheating. Atakol said: Rolandhis is trying to interpret honorable Perez de Cuellar's statement to suit his own propaganda and is thus attacking our honorable president in a very ugly and wicked manner.

Pointing out that Rolandhis seems to be pleased about the failure to resume the intercommunal talks and is exploiting the situation in an undignified way, Atakol noted: We accepted the UN secretary general's proposals of 28 March after making a large concession. This proposal was rejected by the Greek Cypriot side without any justification. Now they want us to make further concessions. We have already made maximum concessions.

Atakol stressed that no one has the right to destroy the 25-year long resistance, struggle and sacrifice of the Turkish Cypriot side through Greek Cypriot schemes.

O AGON STATES TURKS MUST DEFINE BIZONALITY AT TALKS

NC120659 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 12 Jun 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "What Are the Turks Seeking?"]

[Text] In a statement after his meeting with UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen explicitly said that if the principles of bizonality and security for the Turkish Cypriots are not accepted in advance, there will be no talks.

The meaning of this Turkish demand, which is in the form of an ultimatum, is clear. The Turks want and seek to impose conditions on us prior to the holding of talks. They intentionally fail to clarify the contents of their conditions. They continuously fail to clearly define what they mean by the term bizonality and the term security for the Turkish Cypriots.

Obviously they want us to accept their conditions and, when the talks are held, they will tell us what they mean and will ask us to endorse them since we will have accepted them.

In a few words, they do not favor talks since there cannot be talks when the two sides cannot have the right to explain their views so that substantive negotiations be held.

However, since the Turks insist on bizonality and security for the Turkish Cypriots, let them come to the negotiations to tell us what they mean. Their demand that we accept the two concepts without knowing their content is tantamount to asking us to sign a blank check.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS VISIT--A group of 50 journalists from the International Federation of Journalists, who are in Cyprus, paid a visit to the Federated State from the south today. The group paid calls on the acting president, Mr Korhan; the acting president of the Legislative Assembly, Dr Semsi Kazim; and the acting minister of foreign affairs and defense and minister of health and social services, Dr Ali Atun. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 18 May 80 TA]

UN OFFICIAL PEREZ DISCUSSES CYPRUS WITH MITSOTAKIS, PRESS

Arrival in Athens

AT111213 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar arrived in Athens from Ankara at 1330 [1030 GMT] today. Perez de Cuellar was accompanied by Gobbi, special envoy of UN Secretary General Waldheim in Cyprus and by Gorge, Waldheim's special envoy on political affairs. At the airport the UN delegates were welcomed by representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the UN information center in Athens. Perez de Cuellar's visit is part of efforts being made by the UN secretary general for resumption of inter-Cypriot dialogue. At 1830 [1530 GMT] today Perez de Cuellar will confer with Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. In the evening Mitsotakis will give an official dinner in honor of Perez. The dinner will be attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis and other officials.

Comments to Press

AT111519 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Replying to press questions upon his arrival in Athens, Perez de Cuellar said the negative results of the proposals for resumption of talks in Cyprus do not disappoint the United Nations because, he stressed, the UN has a duty to maintain continual contact between the two sides so as to be in a position to submit new ideas. The UN is always in the service of both sides, Perez explained, and it cooperates with both sides by proposing new ideas, which they then examine. In reference to his contacts in Ankara, he said he departed with the impression that the Turkish officials are interested in supporting UN efforts for the resumption of inter-Cypriot talks and for seeking a solution to the Cyprus problem. Answering another question as to whether he hopes for positive results soon, Cuellar said the UN will attempt to submit new proposals because this is its duty. It cannot exclude the possibility that the miracle will occur, that is, that both sides will accept a plan for a solution.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

AT111815 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar, who arrived in Athens at noon today, conferred this evening with Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Cuellar was accompanied by special envoy Gorge and Waldheim's special envoy in Cyprus Gobbi. The meeting between Perez de Cuellar and Mitsotakis was also attended by Director General for Political Affairs Ambassador Theodhoropoulos and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. Perez de Cuellar informed Mitsotakis on the efforts of the UN secretary general toward the resumption of intercommunal talks and the reaction he received in Nicosia as well as in Ankara. After the talks Mitsotakis said Perez de Cuellar briefed him on the final effort toward resumption of intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus. The foreign minister said he expressed the thanks of the Greek Government to the secretary general and to Perez de Cuellar for the organization's continued efforts, which the Greek Government always continues to support. At the same time Mitsotakis expressed disappointment over the position of the Turkish Cypriot side which once again led these efforts to failure.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER TO STOP OVER IN ATHENS

AT111200 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] On his way to Karachi from Rome, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is due to pass through Athens this afternoon. At Ellinikon Airport, where he will stay for a short time, Agha Shahi will be welcomed by Pakistani Ambassador to Athens Gen Syed Wajahat Hussain and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

QOTBZADEH MEETS ERKMEN DURING STOPOVER IN ISTANBUL

TA111223 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has met with Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh at Yesilkoy Airport. Qotbzadeh stopped over in Istanbul on his way to Norway where he will attend the Socialist International meeting.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Qotbzadeh said that important steps are being taken to develop relations between Turkey and Iran. Noting that he and Erkmen had a very beneficial meeting on economic issues, Qotbzadeh added that harmonious action among Turkey, Iran and Pakistan is very significant from the viewpoint of regional peace.

In a statement after the meeting, Erkmen said that a $500 million oil loan that Iran will extend to Turkey will be paid back with food and other export goods. He added that Qotbzadeh briefed him on the activities of the committee set up to deal with the Afghan problem. He noted that various technical and other factors aimed at securing a smoother and more orderly functioning of Turkish-Iranian relations were also determined at the meeting. Qotbzadeh left Istanbul for Oslo by air after the meeting.

UN OFFICIAL PEREZ LEAVES ISTANBUL FOR ATHENS

TA111120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar has left Istanbul for Athens, the third leg of his tour. Perez de Cuellar, who met with the leaders of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities in Cyprus, had arrived in Ankara and met with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. Perez de Cuellar left Ankara for Istanbul yesterday.

PAPER ADVISES UN TO WAIT ON CYPRUS TALKS DUE TO GREEK ATTITUDE

NC111135 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 10 Jun 80 p 4

[Fahir Armaoglu commentary: "Cyprus Developments"]

[Excerpts] UN Secretary General Waldheim has been making concerted efforts since March for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. The recent talks which his assistant, Perez de Cuellar, had in Cyprus with Denktas and Kiprianou constitute the latest effort. Having failed to obtain a favorable result from these talks, which dealt with procedural matters, Perez de Cuellar arrived in Ankara yesterday. From here he plans to proceed to Athens. This shows that he is trying to get the Turkish and Greek governments involved in the Cyprus dispute.

Both Waldheim's and Perez de Cuellar's efforts are untimely. Although both the United Nations and the Turkish and Greek governments have agreed in principle that intercommunal negotiations are essential for the settlement of the Cyprus dispute, the truth is that the solution of this dispute lies in Greek-Turkish relations. Sp long as these relations are not conducted in a smooth and mature manner, no positive developments can be expected either in the Cyprus or the Aegean disputes.

Yet, since February, Greece has continually hardened its attitude toward Turkey. This started with the mining of the Aegean islands and gradually took the shape of a war psychosis in Prime Minister Rallis' mind. Greece is currently making a great fuss about U.S. and German aid to Turkey. Unless Greece changes its attitude, several Perez de Cuellars will come and go.

Greece's current attitude has a negative effect on the Cyprus issue. What is more, Kiprianou does not stand on firm ground in the Greek Cypriot sector and the internal situation is complicated. On the other hand, the current political atmosphere in Turkey makes it impossible for the Turkish Government to take a definite step.

In view of all this, it would be most reasonable for Waldheim to wait a little longer for a more suitable time, at least until after October, if the Cyprus issue is to be directed toward positive developments. The Cyprus dispute has lasted for 25 years. It will not be disadvantageous if it waits a little longer.

ERKMEN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS IN TERCUMEN INTERVIEW

NC120717 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 10 Jun 80 p 1, 9

[Exclusive interview with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen by TERCUMAN correspondent Yavuz Donat in Ankara--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: You have been in the government for the past 6½ months. Can you assess Turkish foreign policy during this period? What have been the main positive and negative developments?

Answer: The general lines of the foreign policy pursued by the governments of the Turkish Republic do not change. All the past and present governments try to implement Ataturk's principle of "peace at home, peace in the world." This principle requires Turkey to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors and to develop friendships which would enable it to protect its independence. Since World War II, two power centers, two international systems have come into being. Because of its geographic position, Turkey is between these two worlds. It may be argued that occasionally Turkey attaches more importance to one bloc than to the other. But the truth is that its general policy is to avoid instigating anyone, to steer clear of provocative policies, to maintain economic relations and to ensure its security from a military standpoint. During our tenure in office, our government has been implementing this policy without deviation.

The previous Turkish Government had, for some time, shown an inclination to shift more importance to the socialist bloc. This inclination had naturally created certain doubts in the minds of the community of the democratic countries, particularly NATO, to which we belong. We have set out to make it clear that our foreign policy preferences do not tally with such doubts and that no country should entertain such doubts against Turkey.

Question: How do you evaluate the suggestion made by French President Giscard d'Estaing that the process of admitting new members to the Common Market should be frozen for a while? Would not this stand pose a serious obstacle to Turkey?

Answer: No, it does not pose a serious obstacle. For this right originates in the Rome Treaty, which entitles every European country to membership provided that it embraces a democratic regime. Since this right is based on an international treaty still in force, the French president cannot possibly do away with it.

Question: The killing of 10 Turks on the Turkish-Iraqi border has caused strong repercussions among our people. The behavior of the Iraqi Government manifested itself in a strange manner, whereas the Turkish governments have always attached importance to our relations with Iraq. Could you say that Iraq is not responding to our positive policy? Would you assess this situation?

Answer: The main aim of our foreign policy is to maintain good and friendly relations with all countries. We naturally cherish the same desire with regard to Iraq. We were naturally annoyed by the recent incident. As was also stated in the Council of Ministers' communique, this incident runs counter to the clear provisions of an agreement we signed with Iraq 35 years ago. It is deplorable that 10 fellow countrymen of ours should lose their lives unjustly and for no obvious reason. It is, therefore, the duty of our government to satisfy the wounded public opinion and to safeguard the rights of the fellow countrymen who have lost their lives. In order to fulfill this duty, we have, as our public already knows, notified the Iraqi Government that we cannot possibly deem this vehement and deplorable incident to be normal, that the perpetrators should be caught and prosecuted and that we are willing to hold a joint investigation into the incident. If we jointly investigate the matter and find out those responsible and take steps to restore the rights of those who suffered from the incident, there is no reason why we should harden our relations with Iraq. I hope that the Iraqi Government will attach serious importance to the matter and that irreparable damage to the Turkish-Iraqi relations will be avoided.

Question: Since the Rallis government assumed office in Greece, Greece has begun to adopt a tough and stubborn attitude toward Turkey. Could you comment on this situation from Turkey's point of view?

Answer: The statement made by the Greek prime minister in the Parliament on the occasion of the new government program attracted our attention. Our honorable prime minister has expressed our views on this statement. We have chosen to examine the situation calmly. We did not want to embark on polemics. I still hold this view. The reasons for such behavior on the part of the new Greek Government could be traced to their domestic policy. Our relations with Greece are centered on the following: We wish to see our mutual interests in the Aegean determined in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. We also wish to reach an agreement with Greece on the question of the continental shelf. The international waters and airspace of the Aegean Sea should be freely used by every state. Greece should be careful to determine the status of our fellow countrymen in Western Thrace on the basis of the Lausanne Treaty and to protect their rights. Apart from this we have no claims.

These issues can be and should be resolved by both countries. We are neighboring countries. When we are not at peace with each other, we suffer setbacks in our relations with other parts of the world. We expect the Greeks to show similar understanding. We hope that the new government in Greece does not adopt a contrary attitude. There is no reason why the Greeks should harbor any doubts about us. We do not, by any means, cherish aggressive aspirations, yet it is inconceivable that the Greeks should continually repeat the view that a balance should be maintained between the two countries. They want a balance based on their own interpretation. It is quite easy to prove that such a balance is neither valid nor realistic. When the areas, the population and the amount of threat facing both countries is taken into consideration, the invalidity of the argument they advance in connection with balance of power becomes too obvious for words. We should not be expected to ask for Greece's permission to increase our defense strength. No rule, no international law, no international organization can prevent us from raising our defense strength to the required level. The military aid extended to us by the Federal Republic of Germany is determined by the Federal Republic of Germany itself and is the result of the importance it attaches to Turkey. The Greek Government has no right to interfere with this aid or to attempt to regulate it. The military aid given to Turkey by the United States is a prerequisite to our alliance and it is determined by the U.S. Government. The Greeks cannot set a limit to this aid either. These are not the only resources of our national defense system, these are additional resources of our national defense system. Our real source of national defense are our own national resources. In reinforcing our national defense strength through our own resources, we are taking care not to threaten any country and not to be carried away by any provocation. Beyond this we have no commitment. We shall do our best to achieve whatever we need. Greece's doubts and anxieties in this respect are totally superfluous. [paragraph continues]

Demands and arguments in this direction are harmful to the improvement of our relations. The NATO Council will soon meet in Ankara at the foreign ministerial level. The Greek foreign minister will be attending too. I will meet with him on this occasion. I hope that it will be a constructive meeting. I shall personally be very happy if this meeting creates the will that is needed to settle our problems as soon as possible.

UNSUCCESSFUL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CONTINUE IN ASSEMBLY

WA111111 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish on 6, 10 and 11 June broadcasts the voting results for the unsuccessful voting rounds which were held in joint Senate and National Assembly meetings.

On 6 June, Muhsin Batur received 293 votes and Faik Turun received 222 in the 97th round. In the 98th round, Batur received 291 votes and Turun received 201, after which Batur withdrew his candidacy. The votes were not counted in the 99th round due to the lack of a quorum.

There was no quorum for the 100th round of voting held on 10 June.

Faik Turun was the only candidate during the 101st round on 11 June, in which 354 votes were cast. He received 204 votes and 139 ballots were blank. There was no quorum for the 102d round.

LABOR UNION OFFICIAL KILLED, ANOTHER INJURED BY TERRORISTS

TA091657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Suphi Aksoy, the secretary of the Iskenderun branch of the Turkish Petroleum, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic Workers Union [Petrol-Is], affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is], was killed during an armed attack in Gultepe District last night. Officials said a suspect has been captured with a pistol in his possession. Mehmet Golcu, the leader of the Turkish Tobacco, Intoxicants, Food and Ancillary Workers Union [Tek Gida-Is] Adiyaman branch also affiliated with Turk-Is, was seriously wounded by two armed terrorists in his house in Musalla District last night.

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO BRUSSELS--A nine-man parliamentary delegation composed of political party administrators has left for Belgium to attend a NATO meeting in Brussels. NATO's military power, economic issues, East-West relations and the situation created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan will be discussed at the meeting which will last 2 days. The Turkish parliamentary delegation will return to Turkey on Monday. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80 TA]

DELEGATION TO NATO MEETING--A seven-man parliamentary delegation left for Paris this morning to attend a NATO assembly meeting. The head of the delegation, Irfan Ozaydinli, an RPP deputy from Balikesir, said that economic, commercial and cultural issues within the framework of NATO will be discussed during the meeting. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 80 TA]

GENERAL EVREN TO FRANCE--Chief of the Turkish General Staff Gen Kenan Evren left for France today as the official guest of the French chief of staff. General Evren will hold talks on matters of concern to the armed forces of the two countries. General Evren will return home on Saturday, 14 June, after visiting certain military units and installations in France. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 8 Jun 80 TA]

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QOTBZADEH, KREISKY ON CONTACTS AT SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PARLEY

Qotbzadeh: Need for 'Crimes' Investigation

NC121635 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Olso, June 12 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh repeated here today his government's demand for a thorough investigation into United States involvement in the "crimes" of the shah's regime.

Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, attending the international socialist conference in Oslo as an observer, told a press conference that if the U.S. were to set up a commission of inquiry into the crimes question "it would ease the atmosphere considerably." He said that if Iran's grievances against the U.S. were investigated and publicised "the crisis could be rapidly settled." Iran's parliament, he added, would be in session within a few weeks and could examine the question.

He had come to Oslo, he said, to explain his government's viewpoint, not to discuss the freeing of the hostages, but added that his "frank and open" talks with leaders of the International contributed to a "better understanding" of respective viewpoints and thus facilitated the search for a solution.

Qotbzadeh on Conditions for Hostages' Release

LD121719 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] In a couple of weeks the Iranian parliament will start discussing the question of what is to happen to the U.S. hostages in Iran. This was stated by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh at a press conference in Oslo today.

Qotbzadeh arrived at the meeting of the Socialist International in Oslo yesterday and today has had separate discussions with various members of the International. According to Qotbzadeh, the question of the hostages was not discussed today. The Iranian foreign minister stressed once again that the question is to be decided by the Iranian parliament. Here is a report from our Oslo correspondent:

The Iranian foreign minister could not produce any timetable for the possible freeing of the hostages, but he said he calculated that the Iranian National Assembly could begin to deal with the question in 2-3 weeks although a solution must come after direct talks between the United States and Iran. The role which the Socialist International can play in this connection is to contribute to creating a better atmosphere for future talks. Qotbzadeh did not press for the return of the shah to the Iranian authorities for prosecution, but emphasized that the important thing is that the world should know the crimes committed in Iran during the shah's regime and especially that this should be known to the U.S. public.

If the U.S. authorities want to improve the precondtions for the release of the hostages, there are a number of investigations which can be started, Qotbzadeh said. He named the role the United States played when the shah came to power in 1953 and asked: Who trained the shah's torture specialists? Who built the prisons for the shah? Who has destroyed our agriculture? Who is responsible for the fact that our army today has difficulty in functioning, despite the funds used for building up the army?

In summarizing the visit to Oslo of the Iranian foreign minister, which has aroused much attention, we can say that it perhaps has created a slightly greater understanding of Iranian views, but that it has not led to the Socialist International receiving any direct suggestion for a political initiative regarding the Iranian problem.

Kreisky Notes Release 'Plan'

WA122001 London REUTER in English 1941 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 12 June, REUTER--A plan has been worked out for negotiations on the release of the American hostages held in Iran for the past seven months, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today. He told the Swedish news agency T.T. [Newspapers' Telegraph Agency] that in private talks in Olso yesterday with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh he had discussed how contacts he began in Iran last month could continue.

"There is a plan with regard to how we shall act in continued discussions on the American hostages in Tehran, but the plan is neither written down nor concrete," the agency quoted Dr Kreisky as saying. The chancellor added that the plan was for a negotiating process but he declined to give more precise details of his talks with Mr Qotbzadeh.

Kreisky Denies Plan for Release

WA122320 London REUTER in English 2303 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpts] Oslo, June 12, REUTER--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who had private talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Oslo yesterday, said today that the Socialist International has not agreed on any plan with the Iranians which could lead to the release of the American hostages.

The Swedish news agency T.T. quoted Dr Kreisky today as saying in an interview that a plan for continued negotiations had been worked out. The Austrian leader denied that quotation but the Swedish news agency insisted its report was accurate.

Dr Kreisky said tonight, "We have made contact with the Iranians. I do not see why we should not continue these contacts. If you want to call that a plan, you may. But we have no plan for negotiating the release of the hostages," he told reporters upon returning to Oslo from Stockholm.

Dr Kreisky had left a two-day meeting of the Socialist International, where Mr Qotbzadeh was holding private meetings with West European socialist party leaders, to deliver an afternoon speech in Stockholm. In Stockholm, the Swedish news agency had quoted Dr Kreisky as saying: "There is a plan with regard to how we shall act in continued discussion on the American hostages in Tehran. But the plan is neither written down nor concrete."

Kreisky on Talks With Qotbzadeh

AU122104 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Erich Macho interview with Austrian Federal Chancellor Kreisky in Oslo on 12 June--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, you met with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh last night within the framework of the Socialist International presidium session and you later also conducted a private talk with him. What was the subject of these talks?

[Answer] Well, it is simply a continuation of what was initiated by the visit of Palme, Gonzalez and myself. Thus, the visit of Qotbzadeh is to be regarded as a so-called followup. And now we continued the discussion of the situation and--naturally one cannot disclose the contents of private talks to the public--but everybody can imagine what was involved.

[Question] Stubborn rumors persist that the Socialist International has a plan for the liberation of the U.S. hostages. The long duration of the talks between Qotbzadeh and the Socialist International leaders corroborate these rumors. Does such a plan exist?

[Answer] There is--if the term plan is understood to imply something in writing, with specific proposals--then such a plan does not exist. But if it is understood as a policy, that is a policy of rapprochement and of efforts to understand the situation and also of mutually convincing each other of certain necessities--then this plan exists, then it consists of what we are doing.

[Question] If you were to assess the events in Iran, would you do this in a positive or negative sense? I am thinking here of the Amnesty International reports which note that there are violations of human rights in Iran today just as they were under the shah regime.

[Answer] Whether there are exactly the same violations of human rights as under the shah regime, that I cannot judge. It also is hard for me to believe. But it is clear that there certainly exist violations of human rights as in any revolution and that one must be cautious in this respect.

[Question] Do you see the revolution in Iran on a path to democracy?

[Answer] Well, for conditions there, some democracy already exists because nobody can contest that President Bani-Sadr was elected in an orderly election; nor can anybody contest that, in essence, the elections to the Iranian parliament were secret elections with certain violations--election frauds as they happen in some countries. But on the whole Iran has to date been involved in a democratization process. How long this process is going to last I do not know because one must realize that the revolution there is going on. There has been no final decision yet about the political orientation.

[Question] What will be the next step by the Socialist International concerning Iran?

[Answer] I think that now, perhaps tomorrow, we will have to deliberate in the light of experiences as to how we shall further cultivate these contacts. One thing is certain, however, and I am placing great emphasis on it: A considerable clarification process has been initiated. Today people in Iran very clearly realize the significance of certain problems and the European side of the Socialist International also is better informed now about the driving forces in Iran.

Further Kreisky Remarks

AU131210 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1036 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Oslo--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, in your opinion what have been the results of the Socialist International session here in Oslo?

[Answer] First of all, this was a regular bureau session which dealt with a number of current problems, not with any special problems. Now the Tehran trip has shown that it would be useful to give a representative of the Tehran revolution an opportunity to outline his views before this forum here. He, the Iranian foreign minister, has done so extensively, and afterwards there were a number of talks. Today he will again very briefly repeat his views. When that is concluded I will deliver my report. And then we will see how we go on from there.

At any rate, what we wanted has been achieved--namely, to make Iran realize that we are not completely without interest in what is happening there. But, on the other hand, of course no doubt was left about the fact that the question of the hostages certainly does constitute a great obstacle regarding an opening toward democratic Europe. Although this question was not placed in the foreground because, after all, there have been other important events as well, we have left no doubt about how essential, how important this question is to all of us.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, you have already had an opportunity to talk with the Iranian foreign minister in Tehran. Now you have talked with him again here. If you compare these talks, what new aspects did he bring up in your opinion?

[Answer] New aspects--that is not so important. What matters is that wide circles in Iran do realize that this question--to which great attention is being paid by the Iranians too, although they do not want constantly to bring it up themselves--that this question really is very important and that it means more than the captivity of 51 people, or whatever their number may be. It is a question of principle, and that must be realized over there. Whether or not that will help, I do not know.

[Question] Do you believe that one might now have a little more hope that the whole crisis--the Iranian crisis, Iranian relations with the Americans, as well as the question of the hostages--could now be solved?

[Answer] As far as relations with the Americans are concerned, I do not have very great hopes that they will improve very quickly--the thorns have penetrated too deeply in the past--but on the question of the hostages I actually do have the feeling that it will be possible to find a solution.

[Question] Summing up, would you say that a better understanding, a better basis for mutual relations has actually been achieved?

[Answer] I would not want to go as far as that. All I want is to say that this time we have made sure that we cannot be reproached in a few years time for not having done anything to prevent any isolation that might develop. We have done everything in our power. And now we will have to see how things develop.

[Hennerbichler] Thank you very much, Mr Chancellor.

LEADERS OPEN MEETING IN VENICE; DISCUSS INTERNAL CONFLICTS, PLO

Opening Session

AU122005 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 12 (ANSA)--The heads of state and government from the European Economic Community nine member nations opened their two-day summit early this afternoon on Venice's Island of San Giorgio with a survey of the Community economic situation and energy problems.

After remarks delivered by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, duty chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, made a comprehensive statement on economic problems.

Cossiga noted that for several years, the economic issues the EEC Nine have grappled with have been virtually identical and that "the therapy applied is valid but should be used more consistently." The effects of these economic policies, the Italian premier said, "are often limited by domestic factors such as uncertainties surrounding energy supplies and prices." Cossiga went on to affirm that, "energy will be the major problems on the agendas for the next several years yet and is an issue closely bound up with prospects for economic development and the creation of new jobs."

The head of the Rome government also linked the energy problems to the need for reviving the North-South dialogue and especially those talks between the industrialized, oil consuming nations and developing, non-oil producing countries.

Economics, Admissions Issues

LD121948 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Venice--The summit of the heads of government of the European Community opened its sessions this afternoon. Here is a report by one of our representatives, Luciano Lombardi:

As the current president, Cossiga opened the debates recalling the pledge which has thus far characterized the position of each state vis-a-vis a more balanced and harmonious development of joint policies. He also recalled the contents of the document submitted to him yesterday evening by the trade unions. Having overcome the British problem, the EEC must now face the knotty problems stemming from the admission of Greece, which has already been decided upon, and the admission of Spain and Portugal, which by virtue of the weakness of their economic bodies risk giving a southern hue to the entire Community. In this connection a statement by the German Chancellor Schmidt appears significant. Schmidt stated that there was no need to slow up the process of integrating and widening the Community. He said that it was necessary to revise the Community balance. How that is to be done has not been said yet.

The first part of the meeting between the European heads of state here on the Island of San Giorgio dealt with economic, monetary and energy problems and the North-South dialogue between Europe and the countries of the Third World. It is clear that the entire economic policy of the EEC revolves around energy. It is equally clear that if the therapy adopted until now has not proved to be effective, then that is due to external factors which from time to time condition the line of economic policy.

Report on Budget, CAP

ID121940 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1925 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Geoffrey Meade, PA staff reporter and Steve Levinson, PA economics correspondent at the EEC summit in Venice]

[Text] West Germany, forced to pay the price of Mrs Thatcher's "two thirds of a loaf" Common Market budget settlement, tonight joined Britain in calling for drastic cuts in EEC spending. Under the deal hammered out in Brussels last month, West Germany takes Britain's place as the paymaster of Europe, with an estimated net bill of more than 1 billion pounds a year. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told Mrs Thatcher in Venice today that he wanted to see strict limits on each member country's future contributions.

This has been Mrs Thatcher's constant plea in the tough battle to reduce the UK's EEC bill. Chancellor Schmidt's demands were made clear to the prime minister when the two met before the summit got underway in Venice this afternoon. They travelled together by motor launch amid tight security to the picturesque Venetian Island of San Giorgio, where the Nine are holding a two-day meeting.

Dozens of vessels containing security men, frogmen, and even doctors, bobbed in the water nearby as the government leaders arrived for the meeting in a 15th-century Benedictine monastery, now used as a naval training base.

The island, a few hundred yards across the water from Venice itself, has been turned into a virtual fortress for the meeting. Eight thousand extra troops and police have been drafted in, and all tourist visits from Venice to the island have been cancelled. Threats from the Red Brigades terrorist group are obviously being taken seriously.

Mrs Thatcher will not see much of her budget rebate before next year. West Germany is having difficulty with its own domestic budget and Chancellor Schmidt has wasted no time in joining the growing demands to cut the high cost of the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP]. The key element in achieving cuts in the British contributions was an agreement by the government to give the go-ahead for EEC farm price rises this year. But if Chancellor Schmidt has his way, such rises will not be approved in the future.

It was because the CAP devours three-quarters of the entire annual EEC budget that the UK found itself paying 6 1/4 the most into Community coffers while lying only seventh in the Common Market wealth league table. [as received]

But Chancellor Schmidt's worries do not put Britain's budget agreement in danger. West Germany is prepared to play its part in funding the UK rebate while pressing for early monetary reform, probably within 12 months.

The first day of the summit was dominated by economic topics. All nine countries were said to be concerned and worried about the recession in Europe and agreed on the need to defeat inflation.

EEC foreign ministers, including Lord Carrington, were expected to discuss the Middle East situation tonight. Britain is determined not to undermine either the Camp David agreement or existing United Nations Security Council resolutions on the issue. There will be no formal recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, but any communique is likely to mention the organisation. The EEC considers that any Middle East declaration from Europe must take account of the role of the PLO.

Discussion on Palestinian Question

ID122158 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting of the European Council was held on the Island of San Giorgio in Venice today. Here is a report by our correspondent:

Today has been a day of speeches at the meeting of the European Council. The most important decisions will be made tomorrow morning. In the main approval will have to given to an agreement on the Community's statement concerning the Middle East crisis. This evening at 2000, at the end of the first day's session, the heads of state and government have formulated the directives of principle entrusted to the foreign ministers for the final draft of the document on the Palestinian question. Nothing has transpired from the (?Longhena) library where the meeting is being held. It is known, however, that the controversial point of the debates concerns the role to be played by the PLO in the Middle East negotiations. As you have heard, the talks are not about recognition but about the role, I repeat, that 'Arafat's organization will have to play for the solution of the crisis.

At this morning's informal talks between Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt, the German chancellor decisively opposed the recognition of the PLO. Giscard does not appear to have completely abandoned the game. His spokesman stated that Paris, together with another European partner, would make an autonomous decision on the Middle East and on the recognition of the PLO. But here in the circles of the Council, few people believe that President Giscard will go that far. It would be an act in open contradiction with the Camp David agreements, in other words, an attitude of breaking away from the United States, which none of the European allies thinks of sharing for a single moment.

As regards this point, the attitude of the Italian Government is quite clear. For Italy the Camp David negotiations must be carried forward, if one is to ever entrust the solution of the crisis to a gradual process of self-determination of the Palestinian people. Tomorrow morning at 1000 the heads of state and government will return to meet again at the Cini Foundation. At midday, during a press conference, Prime Minister Cossiga will make known the results of the summit. This is Giuseppe Chisari of Radio Two in Venice.

Statement on Mideast

NC131353 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 13 (AFP)--Heads of state and government of the European Economic Community (EEC) today adopted a statement on the Mideast specifically naming the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and recommending that it be "associated" with peace negotiations for the troubled region. The EEC statement said the time had come to "favorize recognition of two principles: the right to existence and security of all states in the region including Israel, and justice for all peoples implying recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Adding that Israel must exist within secure, recognized boundaries, the statement said the nine EEC countries "are prepared to participate in a system of international guarantees."

"The Palestinian problem is not a refugee problem," the statement continued. "The Palestinian people must be able to fully exercise their right to self-determination."

Achieving these objectives required the participation of all the parties involved, including the Palestinian people and the PLO, which must be associated with the negotiations, the statement said.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN ISSUE, IRAN VISIT

LD121557 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Jun 80 pp 12-13

[Interview given by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to AS-SIYASAH Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah in Vienna "last week"--exact date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Certain people believe that your ambitions go beyond your interest in your country, Austria, and that you aspire to become one of the world's great leaders?

[Answer] Never. I do not want that. I do not aspire to acquire medals or Nobel Prizes. Should one ask me whether I qualify for a Nobel Prize, I would be prepared to give him a page full of the reasons why I do not qualify for the prize. Should peace be achieved between Israel and the Palestinaians in the future, I believe I would have made a slight contribution to it.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, allow me to say confidently that you were the first person to explain the Palestinian problem to the Europeans.

[Answer] Naturally--I am a democratic socialist. That was due to my political beliefs. I believe that all the area's peoples can coexist peacefully.

[Question] You have heard what happened in the West Bank yesterday. What is your opinion?

[Answer] It was a horrible act. Terrorism generates new terrorism and we must overcome the reasons for terrorism. It is stupid of the Israelis to use force. It is easy, and at the same time horrible, to hurl bombs and to shoot and kill people.

[Question] I know that you are a friend of 'Arafat and As-Sadat. How can you be a friend of two persons with conflicting attitudes?

[Answer] I am glad to be a friend of President Anwar as-Sadat because he is a great personality I have known. Naturally, this does not prevent me from adhering to a different view. In my capacity as a friend of 'Arafat, I can say that he has a strong personality and desires a peaceful solution. I appreciate the difficulties he is encountering in achieving a peaceful solution, I believe that 'Arafat would be the only man in the Palestinian camp who could participate. He is an important person and I will be glad if the gap between him and As-Sadat is narrowed. The Camp David peace process has not led to a solution to the Palestinian problem. I believe 'Arafat was right in saying so from the beginning. I personally believe that Menahem Begin is not prepared to find a solution. This is his personal and political philosophy. Despite the fact that I am (?probably hated [words printed indistinctly in original] very much in Israel, I am sure that there is a strong and growing tendency in support of peace at present. In my opinion, the people in the Arab world have begun to realize, following the Afghanistan crisis, that a peaceful solution in the area cannot be achieved for the Palestinians if the area cannot be protected in the future.

[Question] What does the future hold, in your opinion, for President Anwar as-Sadat at a time when he is being subjected to pressures from the Arab world, Israel and the United States? Will he remain in Egypt for a long time, politically?

[Answer] It is up to the Egyptian people to decide on this matter. But should big changes occur in the government, for example, the situation would be different as far as he is concerned. [paragraph continues]

Another point is that a person like Shi'mon Peres does not want Palestinians inside the State of Israel. Therefore, I belive that he is interested in finding an interim solution with Jordan for the establishment of a Palestinian state. This is the only way.

[Question] Certain people believe that the future favors Israel while others believe that it favors Yasir 'Arafat. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Should there be a peaceful solution, the future would be good for both of them. The Palestinians have a high standard of education that is equal to that of the Israelis. The two peoples can coexist without any feeling of inferiority. There are a great number of thinkers among the Palestinian people. They also have renowned doctors, technicans and professors. They are an extremely developed people and they can establish a state without any difficulties if they receive aid from the Arab world. I believe that the establishment of a new Palestinian state is possible provided Israel shares in certain arrangements.

[Question] What role can Europe play in a peaceful solution in the Middle East?

[Answer] The peaceful solution has been bound by the Camp David agreements. The democratic European states, however, should play their part in an atmosphere of solidarity on the basis of their understanding of the Palestinian issue and their support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Recognition of the Palestinian rights is very significant; it constitutes the basis of the trend toward a peaceful solution. In fact, this is the main objective which our American friends are seeking to achieve. However, Palestinian rights were not clearly stated in the Camp David agreements.

[Question] Certain people in the Arab world believe that Israel's influence in the United States is bigger than the U.S. influence in Israel. Is that true?

[Answer] That is wrong. Should the American President ask the Israel people whether they would like to be ruled by the U.S. President or the Israeli prime minister, the answer would be much in support of Carter. All the wealthy, highly-placed and important Jews oppose Menahem Begin. He is neither loved nor supported by them. They hate him and are disgusted with him. It would be stupid not to exploit this negative aspect among the Jewish people. Should you ask any well-known Jew in the United States about Begin, his answer would be extremely negative. All the American Jews support peace. Why should they be against the Arabs? They are all successful people and cannot say that they are facing a Jewish problem. The fact is that if there were many Arabs in the street, people would say: There are many Arabs; if there were a lot of Jews, people would say: There are a lot of Jews. The same thing would apply if there were Germans or others in the street. But the Jews always have a deep feeling of anti-Semitism. This is the secret of their great envy.

[Question] Since you are Jewish origin, how does the Arab world receive you?

[Answer] It receives me very well. It is not important whether the relations or rulers, kings and prime ministers with me are friendly or not, though I truly like that. What makes me most happy, however, is what the Austrian tourists tell me upon their return from the Arab states. They tell me that the Arab factory workers had asked them to convey their greetings to Kreisky. Even the Bedouins had told them: "Kreisky is our friend." This makes me extremely happy. I am also happy with the attitude of the new generation in Israel. They come to see me saying that they share my views and they are grateful because I am working for peace. The "Peace Now" movement proves that the new generation in Israel wants peace.

[Question] Yes. But as an Arab, I know that Israel has an ideology which was created in the eighteenth century.

[Answer] Yes. But this ideology is subject to attack and it does not have the same effect as in the past. Israel is now going through an interesting process. The new generation is adhering less to the "old" ideals; it has more love for its country; it is less interested in tying itself to the Jewish world and is more interested in its country. As you have said, I have Jewish origins but I am not a Zionist. On the contrary, I refuse to believe that Zionism is the solution to the Jewish problem. There is no persecution at present. Under democracies, the Jewish people are not suffering from any persecution whether legally or illegally. But under dictatorships, persecution exists.

[Question] Have you washed your hands of economic relations between your country and the oil states?

[Answer] Yes, because there is a great controversy over this relationship. I do not wish to protect this system. You can tell your people in Kuwait that the Austrian people do not wish to exploit the situation. We are a friendly state. Had Austria been suffering from economic difficulties and problems, I would have been more cautious. I have not asked for funds from the Arab states. If you wish to lend us money, I believe that we would be prepared to discuss this matter seriously because we do not have sufficient foreign currency.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, we would like you to give us a picture of your recent visit to Tehran.

[Answer] We went to Tehran as representatives of the socialist democratic movement. We are vice chairmen of the Socialist International movement. We tried to contact the leaders of the Iranian Revolution to find out if there was an opportunity for better understanding and cooperation with democratic Europe in the future. We felt that there was sincere interest in this respect. Personally, I felt that the Iranians are split. Some groups have an open mind and want to cooperate while other groups do not wish to cooperate and tend to be isolated. The latter believe that the Western world constitutes a danger to them and to the Islamic revolution. The question of the hostages is one aspect of the multifaceted problem but that was not our task. Iran's problems emerged from the outset with the different views on the hostages issue. Of course, we made it clear that the holding of the hostages and their nonrelease up till now makes it difficult for us to assert our desire to establish relations with Iran. We were convinced that the release of the hostages hinged on a decision by the Iranian parliament. The general impression about the Iranian people is that they harbor hostile feelings toward the Americans, and it is very difficult for the Americans to bridge the gap between themselves and the Iranians.

In our capacity as democratic socialists, we are interested in following up the situation to prevent Iran's isolation from the democratic world. As for the attitude toward Washington, Iran still remembers its past experiences and the support the United States had given to the former regime. With regard to the Soviet Union, there is the problem which arose from its invasion of Afghanistan. I am not sure if Iran wishes to remain equidistant from the two superpowers but I believe that there is a tendency not to treat the two superpowers in the same manner.

[Question] Certain Arab polticians believe that the big powers' policy is to share the world among themselves and that Iran and Afghanistan are the Soviet's share. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] We can see examples of this division. Western Europe is tied to the United States. Germany and Korea are divided. I do not completely exclude the tendency of the big powers to divide, share and make deals if possible. But I do not believe that there is an absolute need for all this at all. If the Middle East problem--that is the Palestinian problem--is solved tomorrow, provided that the solution is specific and there is no other solution, the situation will change completely.

You wish to know what kind of solution is possible. Well, if Yasir 'Arafat's statement that the PLO wants a Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is true, and if what Shi'mon Peres had told me is true--that the Labor Party, should it come to power, would return the West Bank and Gaze Strip to Jordan so as to establish a Palestinian-Jordanian state, then I personally believe that there is a chance for exploratory discussions. If exploratory discussions are held--not between the two parties directly concerned because they tend to fight at the negotiating table--but by other parties, and if these discussions can bridge the gap between the two parties which are directly concerned in the crisis, I believe that the Geneva conference can be held with the participation of the Palestinian people, including the PLO. This conference must have only one task--to establish negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples to reach a peaceful solution. If this can be achieved through exploratory negotiations, then I believe that there is a good opportunity for a solution. But the question depends on the two sides and on the extremists on both sides who will try to find new ways to stop the discussions. Nevertheless, a solution appears to be possible. The question is, what is the solution that is most suitable for the Palestinian people? I believe that there is a possibility for the creation of an independent state. It is possible first of all to discuss matters related to the relations between this state and Israel, matters such as those related to work, employment, borders, economy, means of communications and security. If these matters are discussed beforehand, I do not see why the problem should be difficult to solve. At present, a solution seems to be very remote but I believe that it is possible practically.

Gives Press Conference

AU110930 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Vienna press conference on 11 June before his departure for Oslo meeting of Socialist International]

[Excerpt] Attempts to starve Iran or to liberate the hostages through another military operation will not be successful. Such attempts merely led to a deterioration of the situation for these persons, Kreisky said. He added that, on the other hand, it was ridiculous to reproach the Americans for not having prevented the revolution in Iran. In reply to an additional question Kreisky declared that the unfriendly and sometimes downright hostile attitude toward Americans in many parts of the world was incomprehensible to him. The Austrians had had only the best experiences with the Americans. Outside of Europe the massive U.S. support of Israel may play some part in this negative attitude. Referring in this context to the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections the chancellor added that he, personally, would prefer Carter because, in contrast to his Republican rival Reagan, Carter is already known.

Unless the fighting in Afghanistan ends soon, there is a danger of the fire being fanned by various liberation movements and of an expansion of the conflict to the Indian Ocean, Kreisky stressed at yesterday's press conference. He said that it was now up to the non-aligned countries to help their member Afghanistan and to find out what possibilities exist to solve the conflict not against, but with, the Soviet Union.

FIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT AUSTRIA BEFORE AUTUMN

AU120933 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Summary] The foreign ministers of the following countries are scheduled to pay official visits to Austria in the next few weeks: Bangladesh (12-14 June), Portugal (12-21 June), Argentina (25-28 June), Lebanon (7-9 July) and Tunisia (17-19 July).

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ADDRESSES SPD CONGRESS 9 JUN IN ESSEN

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[Prerelease of speech by Federal Chancellor and SPD Deputy Chairman Helmut Schmidt on 9 June at SPD Congress in Essen; numbers as published]

[Excerpts] I. Duty With Regard to Peace

1. The eighties have begun with difficult world political crises. But for Richard Nixon and Franz Josef Strauss to suggest that the world is already involved in a third world war is an exaggeration.

During the past months all of us have realized that world peace is fragile and that it requires unremitting efforts, consideration, firmness and sacrifices to preserve peace. This is not a new realization for those of us who have experienced one or even two world wars. But this is an experience for some of the younger people who have grown up in security and well-being. They need to take this into account.

Over the past 6 months our people have known deep down that it is possible to preserve peace. Neither the taking of hostages in Iran nor the invasion of Afghanistan, the persistent Palestinian crisis, the lasting misery in the Third World nor the upset in the balance of power due to exaggerated armament efforts have touched off the world conflagration which many people feared. The chances for mastering the crisis have not yet been spoiled.

2. We Germans bear part of the responsibility for seeing to it that these chances are not spoiled but used. Gustav Heinemann has said: "Peace is the emergency in which we all must stand our test." This means that in order to preserve peace, we must stand our test in peacetime. We Social Democrats have this duty. We will fulfill this duty--for our country--and in serving all Germans as well as all friends and neighbors.

I belong to a generation that has been marked by dictatorship and war. This experience made me a Social Democrat when I was a prisoner of war in Yabbeke, Belgium. It has remained my highest duty to create prerequisites for people both within and outside our country to help avoid, contain and overcome conflicts through the strength of an honest compromise. I do not believe in prestabilized harmony--neither in the world, nor in our country and society.

3. German conservatives have always believed that common welfare must be based on basic harmony. In this "each" is supposed to obtain "his own"--and that from above. A social conflict would then mean disorder. Accepting social conflict would then mean endangering the common welfare. Communities would then be an irksome evil. This is the reason for the domestic political images of the enemy. This is the reason for the linkage between the images of the internal and external enemies: Those who do not want to act like the CDU must be having their strings pulled by Moscow. Thus we have such slogans as: "Freedom Instead of, or Freedom or...."

This kind of slander of the adversary by the candidate for chancellor was also seen with regard to the conservative Adenauer--but it dates back even further: Via the Weimar Republic back to Bismarck's fight against social democracy and the Catholic Church. It can also be found in Metternich's reactionary domestic policy, also in his "holy alliance."

Carl Schmidt's political "friend-and-foe concept" remains for the time being the height of theoretical justification for the implementation of the conservative harmony delusion by the forces in power. By the way, every dictator can also be justified--regardless of whether he is a rightist or leftist, a Hitler or a Stalin--through this antidemocratic concept of politics. But some of the current CDU/CSU speakers were completely imbued with thinking along the friend-or-foe line at their Berlin party congress.

4. We Social Democrats, however, have always known that conflicts between interests and ideological conflicts are unavoidable. It is necessary to have constitutions and constitutional rules for settling conflicts peacefully, and one must obey the rules. It is necessary to be willing and able to compromise. There is no ultimately perfect order--neither internally nor externally. The people in a society as well as the states among themselves must repeatedly and consciously achieve a conciliation of interests.

In domestic politics this means that democracy is not a static condition, but much rather a dynamic condition--a controversial social and political process. The continuous will for reforms is a central category in this political process. Conflict over reforms is unavoidably necessary if inner peace is not to be undermined in an explosive way.

With regard to foreign policy this means that controversial interests are unavoidable for the coexistence of people and states. They can be pressed to the wall through occupation and by the occupiers. Through arrogance vis-a-vis its neighbors a people can lose peace itself. He who wants to preserve peace among peoples and states must follow Kant's categorical imperative.

5. The maxim of acting only in such a manner that one's own performance does not differ from that expected of the other states is always valid. It also holds true that after an armed conflict, the victor must practise moderation in converting victory to peace. The loser must likewise convert his defeat into peace. Great German Democrats managed to do this after World War I--from Ebert to Stresemann. After World War II Adenauer achieved this with our Western neighbors; Brandt and Scheel managed to achieve this with our Eastern neighbors.

This was and is not peace out of complaisance or weakness, but peace out of the realization of its necessity and out of moral strength.

The will for peace has opponents--as the will for the "open society" (Karl Popper) has opponents--time and again among our own people. From Hugenberg to Hitler it was ultimately the boundless, venomous campaign against the Versailles peace treaty which divided Germany. Hitler's thinking in terms of friend-or-foe led his domestic adversaries into the concentration camps and gas chambers.

For a CSU Bundestag deputy on Whitmonday to attack our treaties with the East as "treaties of shame" is to repeat the grave errors of the German nationalists and the national socialists of the twenties. When his party chairman fails to say anything about it, then this sheds light on the danger that Germans may well contribute again toward promoting dissension in the world.

6. The overwhelming majority of Germans in the West and East want peace. For this reason they endorse our policy which is in fact aimed at consolidating peace. This confidence was reflected by the elections. Since the last Bundestag elections the CDU and the CSU have been forced to accept losses of votes in all land diet elections.

We Social Democrats, in contrast, have not only maintained our positions but considerably improved them, especially in the last elections--most recently here in this land of the Federal Republic. I congratulate Johannes Rau and the friends in North Rhine-Westphalia on the grandiose success they scored 4 weeks ago, as I congratulate Oskar Lafontaine and the comrades in the Saarland.

These victories gave new strength to us Social Democrats throughout the Federal Republic. We do need strength because the great challenges of which we spoke in Berlin in December have not at all been diminished by the world political developments of the past 6 months.

We must prove our worth in the face of these challenges. We will try to understand the interests of others and take them into consideration. We will pursue our own interests with calm firmness.

Curt Baer, an old Hamburg Social Democrat who was active in the era of the Weimar Republic, recently sent me his memoirs, the "Political Reminiscences of a Hamburg Pedagogue." He shows by means of a Goethe expression how important this firmness is in times of unrest. I quote:

"Whoever has a faltering mind in times of change increases the evil and spreads it further and further. But he who firmly sticks to his guns shapes the world for himself."

We hold to the principle of peace. We hold to the basic law and its basic rights. We hold to freedom and justice. We hold to solidarity. We are aware that nothing can be achieved without hard work. It is with this firmness of mind that we enter into the Bundestag election campaign. In so doing we operate on a solid foundation.

We can take pride in our economic accomplishments in the face of adverse world economic circumstances. They have helped to keep our social net intact and efficient. Our internal peace is good. Our social peace need not be ashamed of anything in the world.

We will further enhance all this gradually. We will continue working toward converting technical and economic progress into humane and social progress for all of us--and in this process our natural environment must not be destroyed.

II. Domestic and Social Policies

7. Our election program includes the honesty to say what can and what cannot be implemented. Programs must be credible. Therefore, our draft program says very clearly that we promise only what we can fulfill in economic and fiscal terms. At this point I very emphatically add the request: Preserve this credibility in discussions and votes on the motion. Nothing would be worse than not being able to keep promises.

This is not a rejection of our reform policy or further development of our social security. On the contrary, the two most important statements in this respect, including the perspective for the eighties in our program, are:

1. "Those who want to live safely tomorrow will have to shape the future today. The will to reform our state and society remains unchanged and continues to be the basic force of our action."

2. "In difficult times social peace requires more and not less solidarity."

These two social policy guidelines, in fact, are a rejection of the conservative concepts of a return to the past.

Economic Situation

9. Our economy has developed well this year, irrespective of the gloomy forecasts at the beginning of the year.

Investment activities are good. Unemployment is at the lowest level since 1974.

The reduction of unemployment and the absorption of large groups of young people into the work force are excellent successes of a policy in which the government, employers and employed cooperated. From 1976 through 1979 roughly 700,000 new jobs were created; this year another 170,000 jobs will be added. Unemployment decreased 3.3 percent; youth unemployment fortunately is below average.

11. Thus far we have tackled world recession and inflation, oil and energy crises better than many other states. Our currency is stable. Day by day the German mark is negotiated on international stock exchanges at extremely stable prices, and this by foreign exchange dealers and capitalists who have hardly ever been Social Democrats. This indicates the great confidence the world has in our German economy and its currency. The attempt by the CSU and some of the newspapers associated with it to suggest to their readers that a currency reform of the German mark is imminent is naturally considered nonsense on the New York, Zurich and Tokyo stock exchanges. It really is nonsensical and irresponsible.

12. Since the outbreak of the oil crisis we have carried out a number of economic and investment programs, thereby stabilizing the economy and employment in the Federal Republic. Naturally this led to increased borrowing by the Federal Government. We have put up with this because it is economically sensible. The successes we have scored in our economic and employment policies have proved us right.

Considering our credits in relation to the gross national product we see that the debts of the empire before World War I, which were 60 percent of the then gross national product, were much higher than those of the Federal Republic in 1980, which amount to roughly 30 percent. By the way, Switzerland has also reached this latter percentage.

We will continue our solid fiscal policy course. This means in the present situation that the net borrowing of DM24 billion approximately envisaged for fiscal 1980 must not be increased.

It also means that the net borrowing of DM27 billion envisaged for fiscal 1981 must not be increased, not even in the light of additional expenditures the Federal Republic must expect as a result of the resolutions adopted in Brussels the week before last. It means, in other words, the 1980 federal budget proves and the 1981 federal budget will prove again that we have the strength and the courage to fully live up to our necessary national and internatinnal tasks and, at the same time, keep to the principle of solidity in our fiscal policy.

Tax Cuts

13. This also means that we stand by our draft bill, which has been decided upon by the Bundestag, on tax and family policy relief measures covering an amount of roughly DM17 billion. We do this mainly because the wage and income tax on medium incomes--particularly of employed couples where both partners work, of unmarried skilled workers and employees as well as of tradesmen and self-employed--is growing out of proportion. Therefore, the revision of the wage and income tax rates which we envisage as of 1 January 1981 is indispensable.

Energy Policy

18. From 1973 until today world oil prices have risen more than fifteenfold. For a very small sector this has had an effect on the general price level. The high crude oil account resulted in a negative price level. The high crude oil account resulted in a negative performance balance. But oil has not unhinged our price structure. On the contrary, the FRG remains one of the countries with the most stable prices in the world. While we increased our gross national product by 15 percent since 1973, our oil consumption on the whole has not grown since then. It means that with the same quantity of oil we obtained 15 percent more material wealth. This is a great achievement. Economists and ecologists should be able to agree with this assessment.

In the first 3 months of this year we even consumed less oil than in the first 3 months of last year. This is an important saving because the FRG this year will probably have to spend DM66 billion for oil imports. In return, we will have to export correspondingly more. And what we export we cannot consume ourselves. We have a good quantity of oil supplies at present. Stocks are at a record level worldwide and also in the FRG. We could live on our reserves for 127 days without imports. But apart from that we remain dependent on unsafe world regions for half of our crude oil. Nobody knows how the prices and the quantitative supply will develop. Therefore, the energy supply will remain the most important economic problem of years to come.

19. The Federal Government embarked on a policy "away from the oil" in good time. The decision of our Berlin party congress on energy policy supports this position. This means the following:

1. Better utilization and saving of energy;

2. Future opening of new energy sources such as solar, wind, terrestrial heat, biological gas--and I would like to add in this context that nobody should harbor any illusions about what these can do to relieve the situation in our country;

3. Priority for domestic coal today and tomorrow;

4. While observing this priority, further limited utilization of nuclear energy to the degree warranted by energy policy necessities.

This conversion is necessary. It is no simple task, but strong impulses to our economy also emanate from this conversion to new technologies, from the development of new implements such as, for example, the heatpump. Specifically, this offers opportunities for investments; this will open up new jobs.

A Cabinet committee has examined all proposals made publicly concerning energy austerity and has started a whole series of measures. There is, however, not yet a majority for a speed limit on the autobahn.

20. German black coal clearly ranks priority.

Subsidies to the black coal sector over many years have turned out to be appropriate. Now the stockpiles are being reduced and coal extraction will be stepped up--perhaps to as much as 95 million tons a year. For this purpose we need enormous investments--approximately DM3 billion a year. For this purpose we need more miners--more young German miners. The sale of the increased coal output has been ensured. The mining sector may proceed from this premise in its calculations.

In the mid-eighties a new field of coal utilization will be opened with the large-scale technical liquefaction and gasification of coal. In the seventies the Federal Government invested more than DM600 million in research and in pilot projects to create the prerequisites for this opening. It was early this year that the Cabinet adopted a coal refining program. To this end the industry has registered 14 large-scale projects comprising a total investment of DM14 billion. This, by the way, is one of the reasons why the coal mining region has a good future.

21. The long-term guarantee of the energy supply also includes the moderate utilization of nuclear energy. In the open debate on nuclear energy the Social Democratic Party has gone further than any other party. We must be grateful to those who have contributed their divergent opinions to this debate. The Federal Government has linked the limited expansion of nuclear energy with two conditions: the guarantee of safety and waste disposal. This will remain unchanged. Our safety regulations, by the way, are the strictist in the world. They are constantly adapted to the level of science and technology.

The heads of government of the Federal Republic and the laender on 28 September 1979 agreed on continued work on nuclear waste disposal on the basis of a proposal advanced by the Federal Government. I express my gratitude particularly to Johannes Rau and Holger Boerner for the support they gave the Federal Government. The decision describes with exact schedules the additional partial steps to be taken under the integrated waste disposal concept. At the same time it stipulates that, parallel to that concept, alternative waste disposal techniques such as, for example, direct final storage without reprocessing will be examined.

Green Party

23. Let me say a word about the Green Party at this point. The SPD and the FDP can win the 5 October elections only if the number of those voting for the Green Party remains as small as possible. This is why I ask you to make the following clear to the people who want more done for environmental protection:

1. The vote of anybody voting Green will probably be lost because the Greens will not attain 5 percent. Any lost vote, however, helps the party which has been trying time and again in the past several years to pull the teeth out of our environmental policy in the Bundesrat.

2. Anyone voting Green does not know exactly whether he gives his vote to "red" Greens or to "black" [conservative] Greens.

3. Anyone voting Green supports a party which views all political issues solely from one angle. Because the Greens think in single dimensions they arrive at politically naive and dangerous conclusions, for example, in foreign and security policy. During the budget debate in the Bremen House of Deputies, for example, the Greens demanded a cut in funds for social housing construction.

An ill turn will be done to environmental protection if this important concern is compressed into the corset of a splinter party. Fervent environmental protectionists must remain a supraparty, an ecological conscience for the big parties.

Internal Security

29. We must repeatedly withstand the test of finding the right balance between internal order and liberality. We have maintained the internal security of our country--also in situations which were psychically extremely difficult for citizens and for those in authority. We want to continue to maintain our liberality in the future. He who would tighten up on liberality would deprive us of the freedom to breathe.

We have been able to isolate terrorism in our country thanks to political-spiritual disputes, thanks to the vigilance of our security authorities, thanks to careful and toilsome work by our courts. Some other countries are in a much worse situation. But the successes which undeniably exist cannot be lasting comfort. We are as little immune as other countries against new acts of terror, particularly since international forces can exert violence in our country as well.

30. He who carries out his right to demonstrate without applying violence must not be considered as being on the same level as criminals. But he must watch out because, if others use iron bars in the demonstration, if they turn over cars and attack people, then this is no longer a demonstration but a breach of public peace or worse.

Aggression and acts of violence in an open democratic society are wrong means of maintaining and shaping peace. He who yells at a political adversary, who throws tomatoes or paint at him, who exerts violence is an adversary of democratic society. And he who instigates other to do this without dirtying his own hands is no better--regardless of whether he opposes Strauss or somebody else!

31. We do not want to shy away from controversy. We want to give young people not just the opportunity to act within the framework of existing law for change; we want to encourage them to do this. Society and the state need the criticism of the young--the young people need the state too, by the way, even if some of them do not want to realize it.

The liberality of our people, the quality of our state and its institutions must be measured by how far we can endure criticism of us and our institutions, whether we can respond in a controlled way to incorrect arguments and whether we can be open to correct arguments. The reliability of justice, however, depends on whether we act firmly vis-a-vis violations of law and order and vis-a-vis violence.

Integration of Foreigners

32. Millions of foreign workers have rendered immeasurable services to us. Some of them live under most unworthy conditions; some of them are being exploited by their landlords. Heinz Kuehn has rendered a great service with his analyses of the problems of foreigners among us.

It was a mistake to bring that many foreigners into the country. Now we have to be careful that we do not make the foreigners pay for this mistake. There is unfortunately a latent hostility toward foreigners. It is being played up in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria in a clever way in connection with the very complex asylum problem. Social Democrats, whether it is popular or not, must accept that the foreigner who has legally entered the country together with his family has a claim on our solidarity.

I do not want to hide the fact that the very liberal German right to asylum has been misused. Measures against this misuse are being prepared. But for the great number of those whom we ourselves have called to come to the country to help us in our industry, and for those who really seek asylum, those who have been persecuted at home, for them we bear humanitarian responsibility.

33. It will be one of the most difficult reform tasks of the eighties to integrate their children who have grown up here fully into our community--if their parents want it.

They need equal opportunities--in education and training, for example. In March, after Heinz Kuehn's preparatory work, the Federal Government worked out a broad orientation framework for itself and the laender and communities.

For those of the second generation over 18 years of age a claim for naturalization should be granted under certain conditions. The land government of North Rhine-Westphalia has made some good preparatory work in this respect.

There is a suggestion, however, which I do not want to support, namely, to give foreign citizens the right to vote in local elections.

It would be an invitation to set up local parties in foreign languages which would lead to confusion. I am much rather for full citizenship after proper qualification, if the person wants it; then all political opportunities would be open to him.

34. Naturally we cannot lift the halt of recruitment, regardless of how much pressure is being exerted by individual employers' associations. We do not want to become an immigration country with nationality problems--we have enough to cope with considering the division of our own nation. But we must make it possible for him who is here, who fulfills the prerequisites and who wants to stay here, to be able to do so.

But we must make it easier for those who want to return home later on. A developmental policy program for professional reintegration into their homelands and the promotion of investments of workers employed here would help to facilitate these returns.

The gradual and full integration of those foreign workers who want to stay here has been rightly incorporated into our election program. If we do not master the task of integration, we will face hazards with regard to social peace.

Leopold Senghor described us Germans recently as a historical mixture of Celts, Teutons and Slavs. But the truth is even much more colorful!

From this colorfulness come our many cultural forces and talents! They will even increase once there are Italians, Greeks and Serbs as well.

III. Security in World Crises

37. Only he who is sure of his cause can convey security to others. Anyone spreading fear induces others to respond with overreaction or to stick their heads into the sand. Both are dangerous. Fear provokes new insecurities.

Our security policy has proved its worth in Europe--defense efforts for the establishment of the balance of forces, on the one hand, and detente policy on the other. We have pursued these two in harmony with our Western allies. Since the outbreak of the twin crises in Tehran and Afghanistan the danger existed at first--and it really has not yet been eliminated--that the aggravated relationship between the two world powers might affect Europe. We contributed to the reduction of this danger. In doing so we not only were able to rely on the backing of France, our most important partner in Europe. Doing so we won the approval of our other allies. And we also observed in the GDR, in Poland and in the other East European states a strong interest in the maintenance of detente policy and in its further development.

The latest world political crises are particularly menacing because the Afghanistan conflict might merge with the U.S.-Iranian crisis and with the Palestinian crisis into one single conflict even though these three do not all spring from the East-West controversy.

The Iran crisis and the Afghanistan conflict have demonstrated to us an important change in potential international dangers. What threatens security is not primarily an East-West confrontation in Europe but, at least as much, East-West conflicts in the Third World. This began as early as 1974-75 through the indirect Soviet intervention in Angola with Cuban soldiers; other examples were Ethiopia and South Yemen, and temporarily, Somalia. The most striking case is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which has alarmingly impaired the relationship between the two world powers. Owing to the geostrategic advantage of position on the part of the Soviet Union in Southwest Asia, it has also made us aware of a potential jeopardy to the vital energy and raw material supply lines of the Western industrial states.

We must look upon it as conceivable that collisions of interests may erupt between the two world powers in the Third World and that these collisions can affect Europe. This new development requires a new approach to security policy. We must view it on a worldwide scale. An overall Western strategy must be aimed at containing the dangers of conflicts in the Third World. And the Persian Gulf must be mentioned first in this regard.

Our German contribution to this end can only be of a political and economic nature. We are not a great power; this is why a military engagement of the Federal Republic can be mustered solely for the balance of forces in Europe.

Strengthen the Sovereignty of the Nonaligned

38. It is our task, jointly with our allies and European partners, to improve the preconditions for the stability of those states which actually are nonaligned and wish to remain nonaligned, and to promote their readiness to cooperate with the West.

Mr Genscher has justly said: "The concept for a Western Third World policy can only be this: support for the independence and self-determination of the Third World. Such a concept alone has a future, such a concept alone can maintain peace."

In this connection it is necessary to reduce distrust in the Third World. The distrust of the nonaligned is attributable to experiences from the colonial era; in this context people fail to recognize that the will for partnership prevails everywhere in the West. The distrust in the West has its roots in the close concert of nonaligned and communist countries in the anticolonial phase of the nonaligned movement. In this respect people overlook the fact that this concert was very often neither sought nor wanted by the peoples of the Third World, but had been forced upon them by the short-sightedness and the rejection of progress by Western states.

Active German participation in such an overall Western policy serves international stability. It cannot be misinterpreted as being aggressive.

The West must not try to prevent states from giving themselves social systems different from ours. It must not try to urge our own concepts of order on others in the Third World. On the contrary, the West must accept and welcome any independent course in the Third World.

39 The required strengthening of the independence of the Third World states requires contributions toward solving the conflicts in the Third World peacefully, through negotiations. Zimbabwe was a good example. I hope that this success will radiate on Namibia in the near future as well. Cooperation of the EC with the five ASEAN states and the Euro-Arab dialogue are additional examples of a positive nature.

The Afghanistan crisis results from the violation of human rights, particularly from the violation of the principle of the nonaligned status of sovereign states of the Third World. It particularly hits the Islamic states which feel threatened anyway because of Tehran and Palestine.

Dialogue in the Crisis

40 After a pause caused by the shock, an international discussion about taking the edge out of the Afghanistan crisis has begun. That is progress vis-a-vis the dangerous lack of communications that lasted well into May. The Federal Government has pressed for and helped in many ways to bring about this progress. We remain involved without pushing to the foreground, and without forgetting that we do not stand between the camps in this conflict but that we are and want to remain part of the Western alliances such as the North Atlantic Pact and the European Community.

41 We have made great efforts in past months to make sure that, despite intensified tensions in the world, the detente process in Europe would not be damaged but further developed. Our policy has been predictable at all times. This also pertains to our political, financial and military contributions to our own alliance.

It equally pertains to the fulfillment of our commitments to the Alliance. We never carelessly say yes to new suggestions; we carry out tough negotiations on them. In doing this we pursue our own interests. Our Alliance comrades do the same. But when we have concluded matters, everyone can rely on our word.

Loyalty to treaties is indispensable for the success of German peace policy--in all directions of the compass!

42 Our present most important efforts are aimed, as before, at the attempt to limit arms and armed forces through East-West negotiations or, even better, to reduce them.

We therefore consider it necessary that the SALT treaty be ratified by the U.S. Senate. As before, we consider negotiations on SALT II and the European imbalance in the nuclear medium-range field as indispensable.

We consider it necessary that an initial MBFR agreement on mutual troop reductions in Central Europe be achieved after more than 6 years of negotiations. We welcome the plans which are supposed to complement and support the disarmament talks through agreements on confidence-building measures, and we are therefore interested in suggestions by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Edward Gierek in an all-European framework. We will cooperate with the aim of giving a new thrust to the detente process in Europe at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid this fall.

Not every conflict in the world must be made a European West-East conflict. Otherwise, we Europeans would never have been able to conduct negotiations on the final document of Helsinki, which were important for the whole continent. But it is true that, if regional or partial conflicts remain unsolved or if they are even aggravated, a generalization, a general intensification of the danger may become unavoidable at some point for Europe as well.

Moscow Visit

43. We will point this out very clearly late this month in Moscow. We will point out our concern. We will represent national interests, but in coordination with our allies. Even the seemingly smallest contribution we Germans could make for safeguarding peace, must be made. We will speak frankly. We will speak factually, without false politeness. Nobody among us will have wobbly knees, but nobody will see us acting arrogantly either or showing muscle.

Security Policy Principles

44. The Soviet Union knows that we belong to the West. It will not want to change that. It knows the principles of our security policy. I will name them once again:

The close international linkage of our defense policy is a consequence of legal tasks emerging from the North Atlantic pact. This pact is a sensible consequence of the fact that none of its members, including the Federal Republic, under any possible circumstances could defend itself and its freedom alone, but only together with the other Alliance partners. From this prerequisite ensues the following:

First--the principle of balance. The basis of our security policy is maintaining the European military balance. The security of Western Europe and the chances for our detente policy to be successful depend on the preservation of the balance of political, economic and military forces in the East and in the West which are effective in Europe and which bring influence to bear on Europe from without.

Second--The defensive principle. Our detente policy demands that our defense measures be capable of being recognized externally as being defensive. The defensive principle demands a basically defensive structure for the Bundeswehr regarding its military setup and its size.

Third--The principle of Alliance preservation and loyalty. As long as there is neither disarmament, arms limitations nor a European security system in Europe, the maintenance of the political and military balance and our security depend mainly on political cooperation in the Atlantic Alliance, and on the military functioning of NATO. We must make our proper political, economic and military contribution to its maintenance.

Fourth--The principle of proportion between mission and means. The political mission of our armed forces may neither ask too much of the available means, thus asking too much of the soldiers, nor should more means be made available than is required by the mission.

I have cited these principles and their explanation from my book on the strategy of balance. It appeared in 1969 with the subtitle: "German Peace Policy and the World Powers."

I have continued to stand by these principles in 3 years as defense minister under Willy Brandt and in 6 years as federal chancellor.

It was in the same conviction that Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and I stated in May 1978: "Both sides consider it important that nobody seeks military superiority. They proceed from the premise that approximate parity and equality are sufficient for guaranteeing defense." I will adhere to this in the future as well.

But I also abide by the motto which I had placed at the beginning of my book at the time: Balance is a necessary condition for peace, but by itself it is not yet sufficient. What must be added is respect for the equal rights, the independence of all peoples--and for their legitimate interests.

What must be added is the will for peace. What must be added is the will for a conciliation of interests, for compromise. And even the desire is not sufficient in itself. What has to be added to all this is the ability to compromise. It is here, in the lack of the ability to compromise, that the actual danger is to be found.

45. It goes without saying that in Moscow we will also talk about the Eurostrategic medium-range weapons. That the Soviet general secretary said recently that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate on them within the framework of SALT III, should not be criticized on principle even though a lot of time might thereby be lost.

But what seems to be dangerous to me is the stepped-up Soviet medium-range armament which destabilizes the balance. It exceeds Soviet defense needs. The U.S. closing of the arms gap arising out of the dual NATO decision of December can at best entail an initial deployment in the second half of 1983, that is to say more than 3 years will yet elapse before the first deployment is made. NATO, that is to say the United States, at the same time offered negotiations on mutual limitation without delay.

The time factor extending until the fall of 1983 theoretically leaves the Soviet Union the option of extraordinarily enhancing by then the lead which it has today. It was as early as May 1978 that I drew the attention of the Soviet general secretary to the danger inherent in this lead. Our joint statement of May 1978 refers to it.

My recent suggestion of utilizing the time factor for negotiations was rejected by the Soviet side. Some people in the West purposely wanted to misunderstand the suggestion as a softening.

I will stick to my guns: It would be useful for peace if no deployment were made on both sides during the next 3 years, but instead that negotiations be conducted on mutual limitations as soon as possible. I assume that negotiations will materialize, at any rate, in the context of SALT III. We will contribute to them--even if we cannot, and do not want to do any negotiating as a non-nuclear power.

46. At the end of the week before last the German-Soviet economic commission held its ninth meeting in Bonn. The talks within the framework of the commission have confirmed that economic cooperation agreed on a long-term basis has a stabilizing effect in a crisis.

I had a detailed talk with Deputy Premier and Politburo member Tikhonov. It was a very frank dialogue--not keeping anything from each other--in an objective climate. Both sides realized that the chances of a further intensification of economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union can be put into practice only if it is possible to cope with the dangers of the international situation.

Both sides are aware that what has been accomplished in 10 years of detente policy must not fall victim to the present crisis.

Friendship With France

47. We are aware that we can look after our German interests only jointly with our partners in the European Community and in concert with our partners in the North Atlantic Alliance.

On 5 February this year, therefore, President Giscard d'Estaing and I, in view of the crisis, jointly averred the loyalty of our two countries to the Atlantic Alliance and the determination to abide by its commitments. And we added the following:

"France and the Federal Republic of Germany, whose citizens experienced the horrors of the two world wars on their own soil, have been advocating for 30 years the creation of a more stable and more peaceful world. In this respect their mutual reconciliation, their joint cooperation in the building of Europe, their parallel action for detente were stages along this course. They advocate the view that under the present circumstances the European powers must assume special responsibilities assuring each other in concert with their Alliance partners that the fundamental balance required for the security of their countries and for the security of Europe will be guaranteed."

Friendship With the United States

48. This brings me to our relationship with the other Alliance partners, especially with the United States. The United States is our most important NATO partner. As a world power the United States bears a special responsibility in the present crises. This holds true for Afghanistan and Palestine, and this holds true for Tehran where 53 U.S. citizens have been held hostage in violation of international law for more than half a year now. The Berlin party congress expressed its solidarity with the hostages and their nation. This holds true today as it did then.

We must understand the United States if we want to expect understanding for our own interests--the interests of a divided country, a divided nation, the interests of the city of Berlin. I have found this understanding on the part of President Jimmy Carter and many influential Americans: understanding for the meaning detente has for Europe and for the Germans; understanding that our trade with the Soviet Union and other East European countries means more politically and is something different than American trade with these countries; understanding that we want also to fulfill our treaties in this field of trade. We have no reason at all to complain about lack of understanding on the part of our American friends.

Occasionally something has been written on anti-Americanism in Germany and there has been some talk about it. Such slogans have nothing to do with reality, but they have something to do with election propaganda needs of some German opposition politicians who want to create mistrust against the German Government in the United States. These are very noble patriots!

They will achieve nothing by this. Close partnership with the United States will remain the indispensable prerequisite of our security and defense policies. Everybody knows that.

In addition, we know--and I am repeating myself--of the great significance the basic values expressed in the American Declaration of Independence have for me and for many Germans, basic values which have brought decisive influence to bear on our own basic law and its basic rights.

Anti-Americanism would be great foolishness. I would definitely oppose it.

It remains our duty, however, to link national and Alliance interests. He who considers our German contributions to a self-contained overall Western concept as inadmissible misunderstands the definition of partnership betw en us and the American leadership--which, to tell the truth, neither side disputes. President Carter confirmed on television on 13 April that "we live in a pluralist society. Every nation is strong, self-confident and independent, and every country has another perspective, depending on the special relations with its neighbors and the other countries in the world. We expect this manifoldness.... We respect...this manifoldness, which I consider so fruitful."

I agree with Jimmy Carter. Differences of interest and differences of opinion also exist vis-a-vis England and other partners. sometimes even vis-a-vis France. This is natural in an alliance. Comradeship in an alliance stands not only on frank talk, it much rather demands it. It characterizes our relations that we do not keep well-considered advice on matters of common interest from each other. If it were different something would not be in order among friends. But we are allies and we are friends.

Alliance Commitments and the Bundeswehr

49. The Federal Republic of Germany has always loyally adhered to its commitments toward the Alliance. Our Bundeswehr is firmly integrated in the Alliance.

Our armed forces are well trained and well equipped. In contrast to the United States and England, they are based on general compulsory military service. Our soldiers serve the balance of forces, thus serving peace. They are self-confident and loyal citizens of our democracy. Some 22 years ago Willi Berkhan and I took a very personal stand expressing confidence in these soldiers. I am proud that everybody can see today that his confidence was justified.

Within the framework of a division of labor, we took over the task of bringing about a joint action to assist Turkey in 1980, just as we did last year at the time of the Ecevit government. Some 16 countries agreed to supply more than $1 billion; our German contribution of $295 million, or DM560 million, amounts to one fourth of the total amount. We are also helping our Alliance partner Greece. We have acted successfully on behalf of Greece's becoming a member of the European Community. We are helping to decrease tensions between these two partners.

The European Community

50. Our foreign policy cooperation with our EC partners in Europe has proved its worth in the present crises, as has our solidarity with the United States. But if the European Community is to remain capable of acting in the crisis, it must solve its internal problems. During the past several months the Community was threatened by a general paralysis. The settlement of the budget quarrel was therefore an urgent task of foreign and security policies. The maintenance of the balance and the strengthening of Europe's role in the preservation of peace in the world necessitated a compromise to Great Britain's advantage. In this respect the Federal Republic of Germany will have to bear its share just like the other member states of the Community, namely, in accordance with the breakdown under the EC finance system that has been in effect since 1971.

According to current Brussels estimates, this means for us alone a total payment of DM2.5 billion for 1980 and 1981. By these estimates we will be paying roughly DM5 billion more in 1981 than we receive from the EC. Apart from us it will only be France and England that will have a negative net balance sheet. Other EC states which per capita are hardly any poorer than we are, in contrast, will have high, positive net balance sheets.

For this reason it is necessary to eliminate the causes of such imbalances by 1982. This applies particularly to the methods of implementing the principles of the Common Agricultural Policy hitherto practiced. In this respect, too, solidarity cannot be a one-way street. Without the indispensable adaptations of agricultural policy, and without a balanced distribution of burdens, the EC will be unable to finance the tasks which it will be facing as a result of its expansion toward the south. The accession treaty with Greece has been concluded, negotiations with Spain and Portugal are in progress.

We will achieve success in this great political task, which we have taken upon ourselves for the sake of strengthening democracy in Europe, only if we consider ourselves strong and safe as a community. The French president recently drew attention to this interrelationship. Anyone familiar with the bad situation of our fishermen will agree with the Federal Government which last Wednesday linked its approval of the Brussels package with the establishment of the contractual state of equal access to the sea areas of the EC by the end of this year.

We Europeans need the EC for reasons of economics, employment policy and balance policy; but it must not be turned into a self-service store for special interests, because in such a case it could not remain viable.

51. At the world economic summit in late June, political topics this time will probably be shifted more strongly into the foreground. The weight now accorded Europe in the world will impose great tasks on France, England, Italy and ourselves in Venice. Hopes are being placed in Europe--not only in the East-West conflict, but also in the difficult relationship between highly industrialized states and under-industrialized, developing countries.

Development Aid

52. The countries of the Third World are gaining in significance. The Federal Republic of Germany will help to better support and enhance the economic viability, the nonalignment, the political independence and the cultural independence of these countries. I have already emphasized this considerably, but I would like to add a word about the extent of our economic aid.

In 30 years the Federal Republic of Germany has paid about DM56 billion net in public funds, meaning after deducting repayments, to the developing countries, including about DM38 billion alone since the beginning of the social-liberal coalition. Within the framework of the medium-term finance planning valid up to 1983, it is planned to increase the budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation by 12.5 percent a year. The biggest amounts go to India, Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia, Egypt and Bangladesh; Africa and Southern Asia are key regional areas. Combatting absolute poverty has been a priority task for several years now, which is why the poorer developing countries receive special promotion.

The Federal Republic of Germany last year extended public development aid of more than DM6 billion, 30 percent more than in the preceding year. This increase constitutes an immense financial feat, in line with the wish of the party. This feat placed France and us together at the head of the Western donor countries, second only to the United States. In 1978 in terms of volume the Federal Republic of Germany did nearly three times as much as the whole East bloc and eight times as much as the USSR!

The oil bill of the developing countries which do not produce oil is estimated to amount to about $55 billion in 1980. At the moment the Western industrial states extend development aid of roughly $20 billion a year. Even a doubling of the Western development assistance would not be sufficient to cover the exploding oil bill of the developing countries. This reflects the great responsibility of the OPEC countries, who must urgently be expected to grant more development aid, but also to make direct investments for financing the balance of payments deficits of the developing countries.

Naturally we render substantial humanitarian assistance--particularly to refugees; our German Red Cross in this connection tops the international scale. Priority is being given at present to Somalia, Pakistan and Southeast Asia. Our special solidarity at present is naturally focused on Somalia which helped us very much in an extraordinary situation. The Federal Government will dispatch a Cabinet member to Somalia in the near future to examine, on the spot, prerequisites for further humanitarian help.

IV. German Policy

53. Some 10 years of detente policy have enabled us to do more for the cohesion of the Germans and more for the people than was possible in former decades.

In my last report on the state of the nation I took Willy Brandt's 20 points enunciated at Kassel as a standard for measuring what has been achieved in the meantime. Much of what we envisaged in 1970 has been implemented. But much still remains to be done.

In the present world political situation it is important to continue our policy vis-a-vis the GDR without interruption. It was therefore good that negotiations on improving transportation facilities to Berlin were concluded successfully in late April, and that it has been agreed to have talks on water pollution--particularly the salt in the Werra and protection of Berlin waters. We have committed ourselves to making large expenditures, but this money is well invested for the cohesion of the Germans. Trade turnover with the GDR has increased threefold in the past decade. In 1980 we will surpass the DM3 billion mark. I consider that also as positive.

Our cooperation with the GDR must not be limited to economic and financial issues. We are particularly interested in cooperation on problems involving the people in both German states. Reunification of families is included here, and the Federal Government is making determined and successful efforts in this respect. Travel alleviations, which we are struggling for, is also part of this. West-East travel has increased greatly. But East-West travel is lagging behind, it is absolutely unsatisfactory for only a few young people from the GDR to be able to visit us.

54. I had an opportunity in Belgrade to meet State Council Chairman Honecker for an extensive and very frank talk. We primarily discussed the international situation. Naturally, the well-known East-West antagonisms came up. It is important that particularly in times of crisis the Germans on both sides speak to each other. I welcome, therefore, that Volker Hauff recently went to the GDR to have talks and that Dr Mittag, the leading GDR economic politician, visited us recently and that I had an opportunity to talk to him extensively. It remains my intention to meet Mr Honecker again in the near future in the GDR.

Herbert Wehner said a few years after Kassel: "Zero hour outside the Alliance and outside the communities--be it of the West or the East--does not exist any more for the Germans. They must try within the framework of alliances and communities to bring influence to bear themselves on the settlement of their problems, as far as rapprochement is possible at all.

Therefore, I say that peace is of vital importance for our people but also for all people...Peace stands even beyond the nation, because without peace there would not be any chance for a nation and the people to live and develop. The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic as completely different negotiating partners with equal rights at the negotiating table is better than an imagined and proclaimed sole representation claim without an actual sole legitimatior from all Germans."

Talks in the recent past have made it clear to me--and I say this with great inner satisfaction--that the politicians in both German states are aware of their special responsibility for peace in Europe.

The seventh point in Kassel said: "The contracting sides state that never again may war emanate from German territory." In December last year Honecker and I repeated this sentence independently of each other.

A Singular German Culture

55. A week ago Pope John Paul II spoke at UNESCO about the priority of cultural reality, and even about culture as an expression of "fundamental sovereignty."

"I am a son of a nation that has a great deal of historical experience, that has been repeatedly condemned to death by its neighbors, but that has survived and remained what it was. It has maintained its identity despite all divisions and foreign occupations, not because it has applied physical violence but solely because it has drawn upon its culture. That culture has turned out to be a power greater than all other powers. What I am saying here about the nation as a foundation for its culture and its future is not derived from 'nationalism.' It is much rather a firm element of human experience and human ideas regarding the development of man. There is a fundamental sovereignty of society which is expressed in the culture of its nation."

Sovereignty was not meant here with regard to its meaning with a view to state or international law. It was meant as the result of the education of the individual and of the people through culture.

It is most of all the culture which both German states have in common, despite all antagonisms, which goes beyond the borders, regardless of how firmly the border lines may be drawn. Could culture not help us define ourselves more accurately and in a more varied way? I see here a task of the eighties for both German states.

German partition did not create two separate cultures. Both states much rather live in the continuity of the same German language. history, art, literature. Jurek Becker, Boell, Grass, Handke, Heym, Kunert, Lenz, Plenzdorf Weiss and Christa Wolf--this is a single literature. It is similar to generations ago when Luther, Humboldt, Grimm, Goethe, Clausewitz and Hegel represented one German culture, despite the small German states (and even inner-German wars!).

One may be allowed to ask whether Guenther Grass' audacious idea of a joint national foundation (with headquarters in both parts of the city of Berlin) really has to remain so utopian as it seems at first glance.

The supreme demand on us is the preservation and consolidation of peace. Our policy toward the German Democratic Republic also serves this goal. Let us do everything possible and not neglect anything in working on this, in strengthening the awareness of a common historical identity, a common cultural identity, in preserving and strengthening the awareness of national identity.

V. Excursion: Nervus Rerum [Heart of the Matter]

56. At this point I will make an abrupt change and return to the nervus rerum. When the finance legislation which came into force as of 1970 was adopted--legislation that goes to the credit of Alex Moeller for its comprehensive reform aspect--nobody was able to visualize the extent to which the international tasks and expenditures of the Federal Republic of Germany would increase. There has been a considerable shift in our tasks to areas beyond our borders: Development policy, military aid, NATO improvement, above all EC policy. Partly this is the consequence of the world economic crisis, partly it is the result of the growing international significance of Germany. In that respect I have cited some representative figures. In addition, there is the policy on Germany and aid to Berlin.

The expenditures outside our borders exclusively hit the federal budget. Besides, the federal budget must carry the main burden of economic development and economic structure policy--ranging from the future investment program to coal and the railroad system as well as defense and aid to the social security network.

The federal laender have refused to grant the Federal Government the required financial resources. In each individual revenue distribution arrangement they have disregarded during the past 10 years the provision of article 106 of the basic law. The Federal Government had to accept this even though article 106 grants the Federal Government and the laender an "equal claim to have their necessary expenditures covered and prescribes a proper arrangement," meaning a just arrangement.

Ever since the CDU/CSU achieved a majority in the Bundesrat, which is the extended political arm of the Bundestag opposition, this majority, owing to the requirement for the approval by the Bundesrat for any revenue distribution bill, has been filling its own coffers--at the expense of the federal coffers.

This is a misus of the Bundesrat. The intention is to starve the Federal Government financially.

57. It is necessary to talk about all this, and about the mixed financing and the burdens on the laender linked with it as well. A different basic attitude toward simple legislation on revenue distribution is necessary lest Germany's financial system relapse into the 19th century and the Federal Government be hog-tied by the laender. Apart from the integration of foreigners and their children, this will be one of the most difficult domestic policy tasks in the new decade.

It is necessary to put a stop to a situation where the laender force the Federal Government to borrow, as they are doing now, and subsequently criticize it for doing so contrary to their better knowledge, like the Bavarian minister president for example.

This has nothing in common with Federalism--rather it is tantamount to a return to German particularism.

The government statement Johannes Rau gave last week is a pleasant contrast to this. He expressly recognized the new burdens which the federal budget will have to face as a consequence of the world political situation and, on behalf of the biggest land of the Federal Republic, North Rhine-Westphalia, he declared his readiness to bear a proper share. I welcome this very much, and I am allowed to announce to the party congress that together with Hans Matthoefer I had a talk with the Social Democratic minister presidents last night which was conducted along these lines.

The SPD has never been a particularist party--it will now fight to give the Federal Government what is necessary for Germany to decently and properly live up to its balance and peace role in Europe and in the Third World

Concerning the FDP and the Social-Liberal Coalition

61. It is clear that the CSU candidate has caused an additional consolidation in the in the social-liberal coalition. Many an old CDU voter will vote for the FDP this time because of him. This can only benefit the FDP.

It is not that our partner has always been easy to cope with. We have had to struggle with each other often enough, especially in the field of social policy: The FDP always wants to place emphasis on the private economic insurance principle while we wish to emphasize society's doing this.

But we have always succeeded in reaching accord in the end because both of us know that even more important matters are at stake. Hans-Dietrich Genscher has always been aware of that. Wolfgang Mischnick has always known this. We must be grateful to both of them. Herbert Wehner knows what he has in Wolfgang Mischnick: a reliable partner in each parliamentary week.

The FDP is very much an independent party. No Social Democrat can expect or even demand that the FDP pursue a Social Democratic policy. The liberals cannot demand that we pursue an FDP policy either.

Disputes and agreements will be necessary on a case by case basis. Compromises will be necessary over and over again. We have to admit this.

The FDP election result in North Rhine-Westphalia was certainly also caused by the fact that the FDP has a coalition with the CDU just 300 kilometers away from Duesseldorf. The 1,700 votes the FDP lacked in order to attain the 5 percent limit, are in part Mr Klumpp's fault.

62. I do not need to explain again today why the Free Democrats and the Social Democrats in Bonn must and want to cooperate for another 4 years; almost everybody in Germany has understood the reasons for a long time.

Mr Genscher said on Friday--and the FDP congress has decided the following: "The Free Democratic Party declares its will to continue the social-liberal coalition for the next legislative period. It is determined to make the coalition a further joint success for our country while implementing as much liberal policy as possible." We Social Democrats welcome this declaration of the will of the Free Democractic Party. We on our part declare our desire to continue the social-liberal coalition for the next legislative period. The Social Democratic Party of Germany is determined to make the coalition a further success for our country, while implementing as much Social Democratic policy as possible.

There will be domestic political problems which will cause hard struggles between the SPD and the FDP in the future as well. Promoting research work, saving energy, strengthening the rights of workers and employees in plants and the problems of the news media are examples. The further development of the European agricultural market is another example.

63. But this cannot cover up the fact that great and solid agreement exists in the social-liberal coalition with regard to the major issues, particularly the most central issue of peace policy, the will for liberality in our society, but also the will for realistic gradual reforms. This is the foundation on which we will build our work in the next 4 years.

VII. Conclusion: What Is Involved

64. We will not be able to achieve an absolute majority in 1980. The preservation and development of a social-liberal majority is the issue.

So far our coalition has had just a very slim majority of 4 voters to reject vetoes of the Bundesrat. Only with calmness and composure, only because nobody was absent due to sickness at the wrong moment, were we able in the past 4 years to sail around all rocks. This majority must become greater.

We Social Democrats are fighting to become stronger than the CDU/CSU--as we did in 1972. The FDP did not suffer from this at that time. It will all benefit also in the future.

65. We Social Democrats know that we must maintain peace within and without--and that we can maintain this peace. The crises in the world have strengthened this certainty. We do not just have the will for peace, we have the ability for peace.

Carlo Schmidt wrote shortly before his death: "The Bundestag elections must not be lost for the sake of the further existence of liberality, of social solidarity, a liberal constitutional state, for the sake of foreign policy aimed at detente and security, which outlines the character of the social-liberal coalition."

Carlo was right. Freedom and peace cannot be won once and for all, they must much rather be won over and over again-- I say daily--they must be safeguarded again, and often enough they must be fought for and won again. Because war has emanated from Germany, because our country to this day is marked by the aftereffects of war, because every German family even at present shows marks of the war, it is the national duty of the Germans not to merely want peace, but to really form it.

We will do it together: We--the Great Social Democratic Party of Germany. We fight together--for security for all Germans, for our country, for peace.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI CONFERS WITH SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

BK120341 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has held talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher in Bonn on the situation in Afghanistan and in the region. An FRG official spokesman said after the talks yesterday that the FRG leaders had stressed that only a political solution could help remove the crisis in Afghanistan. The spokesman said the Federal German Government welcomes the efforts being made by the three-member committee of the Islamic Conference for a political solution of the Afghan crisis. Agha Shahi is a member of this committee.

SAUDI OFFICIAL PREDICTS DROP IN OIL PRODUCTION TO ENERGY LEADERS

ID121732 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cologne--Saudi Arabia can maintain its increased oil production of about 9.5 million barrels per day to stabilize the market only for a short time. This was stated by the president of the Saudi state-owned PETROMIN company, 'Abd al-Habi Hasan Tahir, in Cologne today. At the Cologne University Energy Institute Tahir told leading representatives of the German energy industry that all Saudi efforts to make up to some extent for the shortfall from other countries can for political reasons be sustained only on a short term basis. These efforts can only be defended if the West steps up its efforts to develop alternative energy sources. Tahir considered the development of nuclear energy especially promising since it is the quickest way to relieve the pressure on oil supplies. The Saudi president repeatedly stressed the need for greater speed since the pressure from the other OPEC countries on his country will become too great if Saudi Arabia attempts to give long-term assistance.

Tahir announced that the refining capacity in Saudi Arabia will be greatly increased by 1988. Its annual output will then reach about 75 million tons. This will lower the quantity of crude oil available for export by 1.5 million barrels per day. Instead, more finished products will be offered or the world market.

ECONOMICS MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON OIL PRICE HIKES

DW121016 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts from reporter Balkhausen interview with Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Bonn--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Can we talk of a new oil price 'shock' regarding the possible negative economic effects?

[Answer] As to the negative effects, the OPEC meeting made a very deplorable decision indeed. But you can talk of a shock only when you are surprised. This news regrettably does not come as a great surprise.

[Question] Will the additional burdens to the German drivers and hearing oil consumers be very substantial this year?

[Answer] Whether it will have any immediate effects this year, is doubtful. It always takes a couple of months until such price hikes finally reach the consumer. But such an effect regrettable cannot be ruled out.

[Question] Do you see new dangers ahead for the world economic development, an economic recession perhaps, or more unemployment?

[Answer] Undoubtedly it is a heavy burden to the developing countries which do not produce oil. Undoubtedly it aggravates the problem of recycling the accumulating revenues of the oil producing countries. It certainly also will mean pressure on the world economic development, possibly and regrettably also in the FRG a bit.

[Question] Will the oil supply situation become more unsafe?

[Answer] No, our stocks and reserves are very good. Fortunately this OPEC meeting at least did not discuss production cuts. That is the only bright spot.

[Question] How do you assess Great Britain's intention to hike its prices considerably?

[Answer] It certainly is true that Great Britain does not belong to the moderate side of oil-producing countries. It can be criticized and naturally we do not find it very pleasant. But we have no possibility of exercising any direct influence on it. But your question is an occasion for me to stress once again the particularly responsible attitude of the Saudi Government and its oil policy.

MATTHOEFER TO WORK FOR NEW OECD LOAN TO TURKEY

TA101140 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] It has been announced that FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer will undertake steps to secure a new loan of $1.6 billion for Turkey within the OECD framework. According to a statement by the FRG Finance Ministry spokesman, Matthoefer made this promise to Prime Ministry Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal, who is in the FRG for an official visit.

The statement adds that Matthoefer and Ozal agreed that all conditions for the extension of a new loan were present. The issue of the extension of a new loan of $1.6 billion to Turkey will also be brought up at the IMF meeting to be held in Washington on 19 June, the statement concluded.

PRESS PREVIEWS VENICE EEC SUMMIT MEETING

DW130826 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Press review] [Text] BERLINER MORGENPOST writes about the Venice meeting of the European Community Council: The state and government chiefs of the European Community at their summit meeting will probably use the chance to demonstrate more Community cohesion. This can polish up the battered reputation of the Community in the world, since it was about to break down in connection with financing problems of the agricultural policy and since decisions involving embargo problems vis-a-vis Iran have been achieved only with difficulty. A confrontation of national interests therefore is hardly to be expected in Venice. Aside from the political shadowboxing at the European Community Meeting, it will be probably most important for Europe to prepare a clear marching route in Venice with regard to the world economic summit.

HESSISCH/NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel maintains: The solemn statements on greatness and cohesion stand in a grotesque contrast to reality. Under the nine partners with equal rights the big ones have the say, while the small ones feel a bit foolish. The Federal Republic, however, is being pushed to play the role of a paymaster, while England and France stand out more with regard to their independent actions. It has been learned, by the way, that only these two wanted to change UN Resolution Number 242, which evoked strong and successful resistance from American President Carter. Now such a balanced statement on the Near East is to be expected that one must ask oneself: What good is it? The core of the European Community could demonstrate whether it is still able to perform an act of strength, rather than engage in political puzzles. The Community must be reformed and cured. If one lets everything run as before, the Community will be on the verge of bankruptcy in 2 years. But the fate of the European Community is being determined more by bills than by diplomatic documents.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE states: There is no talk any more in Venice of recognizing the PLO and of a new UN resolution. It at all, there is talk of a Near East statement which is supposed to be a helpful completion of the Camp David agreements. Indeed, it cannot be seen what progress could be achieved with a unilateral pro-Arab resolution of the nine states for the peace process in the Near East, since this would make all those Arab states, who are not prepared to compromise with Israel, feel strengthened in their positions. Carter has spoiled Giscard's intention of having Israel pay the price for the oil supply of the European Community.

RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen points out: The nine state and government chiefs of the European Community feel pressured by a more and more threatening world situation. Free Western economy has been so far the most important trump card of the free nations in the worldwide struggle for safeguarding peace in freedom, in other words for exerting influence. This pertains to dealings with young nations as well as to the ability to muster deterrence and defense. The "machine" does not function correctly any more. It is therefore one of the main tasks of the chiefs in Venice not only to decide on world-political declarations, but most of all to issue guidelines to how the Western motor can be fixed again with measures that will be necessarily unpopular, in order to create a chance to implement the resolution on the international situation. But that is difficult in parliamentary democracies, particularly when elections are in the offing.

GENDARME FORCE WITHDRAWN FROM NEW HEBRIDES

LD121310 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The serious troubles which have broken out in the French-British condominium of the New Hebrides are perhaps a further cause of friction between Great Britain and France: France has withdrawn its gendarmes as a sign of appeasement; Great Britain has decided to send a company of marines, regardless of the attitude of the French authorities. This was what a Foreign Office spokesman indicated this morning at any rate.

BOURGES COMPARES MILITARY STRENGTH OF USSR, U.S.

LD120947 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Pascal Krop report on 7 June "Security in the Mediterranean" conference in Toulon: "Defense--Bourges Explains"]

[Excerpt] Parliamentary Deputy and Mayor of Toulon Arthur Paecht stated that "a confrontation between the two big powers in the Mediterranean is hardly conceivable but that it was nonetheless clear that, without fighting, the USSR has already scored two important points--it has extended Mediterranean territory and strengthened its navy compared with the American 6th Fleet."

The Giscardian deputy then emphasized the danger represented by Soviet long-range Backfire aircraft based in the Crimea, observing that, in addition, the Soviet Union is seeking new land bases.

"Since threats are taking shape," he concluded, "will we even continue to protect our nationals, our own supplies and our communication lines?"

"It is true," [Defense Minister] Yvon Bourges replied, "that the Soviet military apparatus has considerably increased, but I do not believe that it can be said that it has overtaken either that of the West or, in particular, that of the United States."

After observing that, for instance, the Russian occupation of Afghanistan was closely connected with the events in Iran, the defense minister asserted that "France's political activities were to be considered as a whole and not only from the military viewpoint."

After paying this indirect tribute to detente, Yvon Bourges made a point of reassuring his audience by recalling that even though France is not a member of NATO's integrated command, it is continually exchanging information with its Atlantic Alliance Allies, including information on the Mediterranean. It must be noted that throughout his lecture Yvon Bourges gave no details about the new naval plan for the renewing of the French fleet.

CHADIAN DIPLOMAT IN PARIS REJECTS RECALL, APPEALS TO AUTHORITIES

AB121730 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 12 (AFP)--A Paris-based Chadian diplomat recalled by the government of President Goukouni Oueddei today requested France to give him facilities to continue his work.

Former Charge d'Affaires Ahmed Allammi described President Oueddei's government as fictitious and said that his recall to Ndjamena was illegal.

In a statement sent to AFP he asked the French authorities to provide all assistance necessary to the performance of his mission in the higher interest of normal future relations between the two countries.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ORLY AIRPORT BOMB EXPLOSION

NC121055 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 12 (AFP)--Seven immigrant cleaning workers were injured at Paris Orly Airport early today in a bomb attack claimed later by a terrorist group held responsible for some 15 other incidents over the past year.

Earlier reports said eight people were injured, but Orly management confirmed that two women were in "serious" condition, though not in danger, while three other people were kept in hospital with minor injuries and two allowed home after treatment.

The seven, all Portuguese and North African immigrants employed by a private cleaning contractor, were injured by splinters of metal. The bomb, in a suitcase in a left luggage locker, went off just before 1:00 a.m. local time (2300 GMT) devastating some 300 square metres (yards) of a first floor domestic flight hall.

Airport Managing Director Gilbert Dreyfus said this morning that it was too early to assess the extent of the damage, but estimates put the cost at well over one million francs (250,000 dollars).

Flights were normal when the airport just south of Paris opened as usual this morning after personnel cleared major debris from the hall.

In Paris, Transport Minister Joel le Theule described the attack as "idiotic and scandalous", saying nothing could justify or explain an attack which had injured innocent people doing their job.

In an anonymous phone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the organisation, known as the March 27-28 Direct Action Group, said a suitcase had contained two kilos (four and a half lbs) of plastic explosives.

PSOE'S GONZALEZ COMMENTS ON OSLO MEETING, HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD130150 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, has returned from Oslo, Norway, after attending the meeting of the leaders of the Socialist International. One of the sessions was attended by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. Mr Gonzalez told journalists at Barajas Airport that the Iranian minister gave an explanation of the situation in Iran and the present development of internal events in the country. According to Mr Gonzalez, this is not easy to convey and we must maintain an atmosphere of great prudence, because they, the Iranians, are asking that we analyze the causes of the situation and not just the consequences of a problem. However, the Socialist leader continued, I think that there is room for optimism regarding developments in Iran, even with regard to the hostages. On this subject he said:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Every time Iran is mentioned the subject of the hostages takes first place, while the 35 million Iranians come second. What they want, at least on the international level, is to redress the balance of this kind of reporting so that the country's main problem is seen to be that of a country which has suffered 25 years of dictatorship rather than the hostages being seen as the main problem. The impression I had when I was in Tehran is that the Iranian authorities are aware of all the internal and international implications of the problem and that consequently they are (?adopting) a [word indistinct] positive attitude towards resolving this on an internal and international level. [end recording]

SUAREZ DEFENDS UCD RECORD, HITS 'DEMAGOGUERY' OF OPPONENTS

LD130857 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 15

[D.G. report: "Adolfo Suarez Asserts That UCD Is Alone and Surrounded by Demagoguery"]

[Excerpt] Torremolinos--Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez admitted yesterday to the 1,800 party members attending the closing session of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] of Andalusia's first congress-assembly that his party is alone, surrounded by demagoguery and besieged by contempt, and that it may have made mistakes but this was for the good of Andalusia; expressed his conviction that these mistakes will be forgotten "when blindness ceases to prevent people from seeing that we have offered the only safe path for building the state of the autonomies"; promised Andalusia that it will be denied nothing either in powers or in autonomous institutions in comparison with Spain's other communities, and that, if this is not so, the UCD should be called to account in the ballot box by refusing to vote for it in the next elections; and asked the Andalusian people in return to "unmask the demagogues and restore to the UCD the prestige which it has been denied."

Whenever Adolfo Suarez made these assertions during his speech, the centrist party members responded with stormy applause, lavished in particular when the party chairman abandoned defensive stances to attack the right and left--the latter more than the former. However, he devoted one of the most deliberate sentences in his speech to [Democratic Coalition leader] Manuel Fraga Iribarne, without mentioning him, when he stated: "If we are doing so badly, I cannot understand why some people wish to hold a small portion of power with us."

"It is being said by the extreme rightwing and by the leftwing press in order to discredit us," he stated at another point, "that we effected the transition well but are no longer any good for this postconstitutional stage. [paragraph continues]

"However, these are the same people who were telling us 2 years ago that we were handling the transition badly and soon, when they have to acknowledge that we are building the state of the autonomies correctly and tackling the economic crisis successfully, they will be asserting that we are no good for the Spain of 1983."

He answered these criticisms by saying that the UCD is where it has always been--neither more rightwing nor more leftwing--and that for this reason any plan to broaden the government's majority will be from a viewpoint strictly "of the center and for the center."

He stated that there is a lack of honesty on the part of those who speak of the UCD's isolation: "We are not suddenly alone; we have always been alone," he said. "We came into being alone, and this demonstrates our servitude and greatness: to receive blows from both sides in order to avert the historic confrontation of Spain's two hostile blocs."

He acknowledged the existence of problems in the party but said that they are not consuming it: "The cries invented by our opponents do not weaken us but strengthen us," he said. Adolfo Suarez called on the other parties, especially the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, to concern themselves more with their own problems because, although the UCD is a young party, others are more inexperienced, despite their years. "The opposition," he stated, "has accused us of lacking ideas and personnel and they harass us with acts of interference in our affairs; they tell us every day what we must do, and, in the meantime, we still do not know what their alternative is, if they have one."

Justification of Autonomy Policy

Adolfo Suarez devoted much of his speech at the congress-assembly's closing session to justifying the government's autonomy policy and to explaining the Andalusian UCD's setback, not so much in terms of its own mistakes but rather in terms of what he regards as a demagogic campaign by the opposition, which has abused the Andalusian people's good faith. He denied that, as has been said, the UCD is opposed to autonomy and to Andalusia because that would be tantamount to running counter to itself.

"I ask the Andalusian people," he said, "to judge the UCD severely and to refuse to vote for it in the next elections if this autonomy which they obtain is inferior to the Basque or Catalonian autonomy. Nothing that Andalusia wishes to have will be denied and neither powers nor their substance will be limited."

Reaffirming what he said in his recent speech in the Congress of Deputies, he interpreted the Constitution to mean that article 151 is appropriate only for certain historical communities, without directly mentioning Catalonia, the Basque Country and Galicia. He accused the opposition of political inconsistency and demagoguery for pressing for the generalization of this course. He specifically reproached the Socialists for seeking to amend the organic law on various kinds of referendum, 6 months after voting in favor of it. "Once more we must say 'no,'" he said, "because we must defend the state's stability and this will cause very harsh words to be leveled against us, but time will prove us correct."

CARRILLO URGES UNITY OF ACTION BY COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS

LD121035 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Jose Bollix report on PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 8 June speech at rally in Leon: "Progressive Forces Must Count in Government"]

[Excerpts] Leon--"We are proud of our party's history," Santiago Carrillo explained at the start of his address to the rally in Leon commemorating the PCE's 60th anniversary.

"Sometimes," he continued, "it is clear that the people do not understand what we Communists do and this is not entirely due to journalists... It is due to the fact that almost all the media are owned by the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], capitalists and the rightwing parties. Therefore journalists do not have the freedom to do their informational duty--and not only because there are civil and sometimes military courts, which violate the Constitution and put them on trial."

Television Debate

Next Santiago Carrillo explained how the people are really interested in political topics and cited the example of the parliamentary debate broadcast on radio and television.

"The people saw that not all deputies are the same and that we cannot all be lumped together. We supported the motion of censure introduced by the Socialist comrades without asking for anything in return. We would," he explained, "support a possible future Socialist prime minister just as we are hoping for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's [PSOE] support when a Communist is nominated for this post of government leader.

"There will not always be 23 Communist deputies in the Congress of Deputies. There will be more and more and we will not present ourselves as the only government alternative, even when we have gained a majority. All the progressive forces are and will continue to be necessary for governing our country," he said.

"Our political and economic crisis," he said, "will not be resolved by Adolfo Suarez' replacement with another of the UCD 'barons.' We need a different government with a different policy, including the progressive forces, the workers' real representatives," he explained.

"In this country the censure motion is supported by the majority of voters, while Suarez has only about 6 million votes for the UCD. Therefore we Communists believe that the political action begun with this debate must be brought into the streets. This is the only way to prevent the censure motion from being forgotten. To this end the PCE, the PSOE and all the progressive forces must bring this political action into the streets. Therefore, the unitary spirit apparent at the PSOE grass roots should be adopted by the PSOE leaders.

"The PSOE leaders must understand that we Communists are their natural allies. And that problems are not to be resolved by flattering Mr Fraga Iribarne. This gentleman knows very well where he stands, with his 7-8 deputies.... But if Mr Fraga became interior minister again...then we would have to see what Mr Fraga would do again.

"Now that leftwing unity is more necessary than ever in Europe, now that Mitterrand and Berlinguer and the PCE are trying to prevent the cold war from 'heating up' and the fight from growing stronger, there must be understanding and joint action between Spanish Communists and Socialists. We agree with them on all essential topics concerning foreign policy. Why do they not want us to reach an agreement on domestic policy? It is not our fault, of course. The desire for a prominent role on the part of certain PSOE leaders is negative and is leading nowhere. We are willing to support Felipe Gonzalez because our interests are the interests of the workers and of democracy."

ULLSTEN DISCUSSES USSR DURING HUANG HUA'S SWEDISH VISIT

LD121445 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jun 80 p 11

[Kaa Eneberg report: "Huang Hua on Visit to Sweden: Afghanistan Platform for Soviet Expansion"]

[Excerpt] It is of the greatest importance that the Soviet Union's expansion in Asia is stopped as soon as possible. The Russians have already succeeded in making Afghanistan and Kampuchea platforms for further expansion in the future. This was the message that visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave to Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten (People's Party) during the almost day-long talks that took place on Monday, the first day of his visit.

According to information received by DAGENS NYHETER, Ola Ullsten pointed out that the Swedish Government strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and at the same time questioned the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. But Ola Ullsten stressed that the Swedish view of the crises is nevertheless different from the Chinese. For Sweden a Soviet withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan is a first step on the road to detente.

Huang Hua, however, advocated a more "offensive" solution without giving a clearer indication of what the Chinese envisage. He pointed out that Beijing considers the Russian threat to Afghanistan's and Kampuchea's neighbors to be great--perhaps not this year or next, but in the long term.

The aggressive Chinese criticism of the Soviet Union came as no surprise to the Swedish Government. The visit, which also includes Norway and Denmark, reciprocal accusations against each other from both Beijing and Moscow. In a situation where international tension continues to rise [as published]. This has found expression in among other things the warning to the Scandinavian governments and Ola Ullsten, published in the party organ PRAVDA on Sunday, that to receive the Chinese leader is to contribute to increased tension. This conflicts with the desire to contribute to detente that Ola Ullsten expressed during his visit to Moscow recently, the newspaper said.

At Monday's talks at Haga Palace and the Foreign Ministry the impression was created that tension between the two great powers is on the increase.

Out of the desire to ensure that Sweden does not get caught up on the carousel, official Swedish spokesmen are trying to tone down the criticism that Huang Hua voiced. The tone of his criticism is described as pedagogical and, "considering it is Chinese, extremely calm, muted and generally low key."

Huang Hua said in part that the threat from the Russians must be considered to have increased appreciably in recent weeks, when the Russians have strengthened their positions in Afghanistan. He claimed that the Russians have more than 100,000 men stationed there.

Despite protests against the presence of almost as many Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, Huang Hua refrained from criticism of Swedish aid projects in the war-torn country. Sweden has chosen to support both the refugees near the Thai border--who the Heng Samrin government claims are pawns in the Chinese political game--and the Heng Samrin Government in the capital of Phnom Penh. Nor did the Chinese delegation mention the Swedish decision not to agree to the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow this summer initiated by the United States.

Ola Ullsten himself raised the topic of his talks with the Russian leaders in the Kremlin recently. He described them as a very open discussion during which he stated the critical Swedish view of the invasion of Afghanistan.

PYM: REVIEW OF NUCLEAR POLICY DEPENDS ON SOVIET ACTIONS

LD121832 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1735 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Britain might review its nuclear arms policy if the Soviet Union agrees to negotiate the withdrawal of its SS-20 missiles, Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym said today.

His cautious comments came in the Commons after questions by opposition leader Mr James Callaghan.

Mr Callaghan asked: "If Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow should produce any indication that the Soviet Union is ready to enter into negotiations to withdraw the SS-20 missiles in exchange for the abandonment of cruise missile deployment, would the British Government be ready to support such an initiative?"

Mr Pym replied that attached to the NATO decision last December was "a very positive arms control initiative" which has not been taken up by Russia and had received only a negative response so far.

"If they change their tune then that is a totally new situation," Mr Pym said.

"If there is going to be a response, then naturally full consideration will have to be given at that time as to what our response would be."

Opposition MPs expressed alarm about the United States proposed nuclear exercises, during which an unarmed Minuteman missile is expected to be fired.

Shadow Defence Secretary Mr William Rodgers, who had asked for a statement about the exercises, said "many of us loyal to the Alliance believe that in the present circumstances this could be the wrong exercise, in the wrong place, at the wrong time."

The exercises are expected to take place in a few weeks time in the United States and part of the Pacific by American-based forces.

Mr Pym said: "This is a routine exercise, announced a month ago, involving U.S. based strategic forces."

It was "extremely important" that all the forces of all the Alliance were involved in regular routine exercises, he added.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND ROYAL MARINES TO NEW HEBRIDES

LD111702 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1605 GMT 11 Jun 80

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] A company of Royal Marines is being sent to Vila in the New Hebrides, the government announced today. And the French Government today despatched a contingent of gendarmes from Noumea in New Caledonia, Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Peter Blaker told the Commons.

The security situation in the New Hebrides had deteriorated. "I regret that last night on the island of Tanna, Alexis Yolou, an opposition political leader on the island was killed; the exact circumstances of his death are not yet clear."

But there was fierce criticism from Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, from the opposition front bench, who said the government approach "resulted in not solving one revolution but fomenting another insurrection at the same time."

Violence flared in the island of Tanna last night after a rebellion on the island of Espiritu Santo by secessionists against their British and French rules.

Meanwhile in the Lords, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington warned that it would not be proper for the British and French governments to hand over independence to islands in a state of insurrection. Keeping to July 30 would depend on circumstances, "that goes without saying," he added. The Royal Marines would arrive on Saturday and the French gendarmes were due to arrive today on Vila, added Lord Carrington.

In the Commons, Mr Blaker said that the Royal Marines were being flown to Port Vila with a "headquarters element and logistic support." But he assured MPS that the situation in Tanna was now peaceful, and that there were two platoons of mobile police units there--one British and one French. Of the decision last week not to take military action, Mr Blaker said: "The circumstances have now changed, and we were right last week to reply on negotiations."

Negotiations had not succeeded, but the government still hoped to persuade both sides in Santo to resume talks. "The French have considerable influence on Santo, and we will exercise with them to get both parties to cooperate," he said.

He told Mrs Dunwoody: "Military action is not necessarily going the solve the problem. The people in the New Hebrides have to live together in the future. We want to create a situation in which the basic problems are resolved." Mr Blaker said: "The right posture for us to adopt is one of caution but resolution. The dispatch of the troops shows our resolution."

He noted that the opposition was divided, after West Lothian MP Mr Tam Dalyell, chairman of Labour's backbench Foreign Affairs Committee, remarked that it was always more difficult to take troops out than to put them in. Some Labour MPs had "very grave doubts" about the government's action, said Mr Dalyell.

Mr Blaker said the object of sending the marines and gendarmerie in was "to provide stability on the island so that negotiations can better be resumed." He told Mr Paul Dean (conservative, Somerset North) that he hoped the presence of the troops would not necessarily be for long. The government's plan for the island was "to leave it in a condition where its people are prepared to live together with one another in peace."

Bolsover's Labour leftwinger Mr Dennis Skinner said the government's declared reasons for sending the troops in were "almost identical" to those used by the Soviet Union when invading Afghanistan. But Mr Blaker told him the troops were being sent in to create stability.

The marines and gendarmerie would work in co-operation and in the last resort come under the command of the resident commissioners, he said.

Mr James Kilfedder (Ulster Unionist, Country Down North) asked whether the government had protested to the U.S. Government over the activities of an "American organisation which has been fomenting the rebellion" on the island.

Mr Blaker said they had been in touch with the U.S. Government, who had said that if they could obtain the necessary evidence, they would prosecute the individuals concerned.

Asked by Labour's Mr Stan Newens (Harlow) to confirm that the French settlers bore "considerable responsibility" for the revolt, Mr Blaker replied it was true that some French settlers had been co-operating with Jimmy Stevens--the secessionist leader on Espiritu Santo. But he insisted the French Government was resolved to restore the integrity of the New Hebrides and solve the problem of Santo.

Plans Operative Despite French Withdrawal

LD121318 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1059 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Paul Harris, PA staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Marine commandos on standby to go anywhere in the world were today set to fly out to the trouble-torn New Hebrides.

A company from the current "Spearhead" battalion will go some time this afternoon, following the bow and arrow rebellion on the island of Espiritu Santo.

It was announced in the Commons yesterday that the marines would be sent to restore law and order.

And according to the barracks at Bickleigh, Plymouth, the 170 men of the 42 Commando, Royal Marines, are "just waiting for the word to move".

The marines' operation will continue despite reports that the French were withdrawing their 55-strong para-military force of "Garde Mobile" from Vila less than 24 hours after it landed. A Defence Ministry spokesman, commenting on the reports from the New Hebrides, said: "There is no change in our plans. Our operation will continue."

The French Government has told the New Hebrides Government that the situation there was calm and the force, which had flown in from New Caledonia, was no longer needed. The marines had intended to work closely with the gendarmes.

KUWAITI PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH THATCHER

LD121533 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jun 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Shaykh Sa'd Meets Thatcher"]

[Text] London--Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah held a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher before noon yesterday during which he discussed relations between the two countries and the situation in the area.

The meeting, which was held at 10 Downing Street, was attended by the Kuwaiti ambassador in London, Shaykh Sa'ud an-Nasir and lasted 20 minutes. Following the meeting the Kuwaiti crown prince made a statement in which he pointed out British role at the present stage. He said: The visit was useful and constructive. We have discussed relations between the two countries and the situation in the area in general.

Shaykh Sa'd added: I came away with a good impression regarding the outcome of my talks with Mrs Thatcher. I am very pleased with the agreement we reached on a number of current issues.

The prime minister is on a private visit to London. He arrived from Kuwait yesterday afternoon.

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AS 'INHUMAN'

NC131015 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The U.S. Calculations...."]

[Excerpts] The electronic computer of the U.S. has failed, flashing an attack against the United States. An alert signal was given, the U.S. defense mechanism was set into operation and only a few minutes later it would have developed into an offensive operation. Finally, the fault was detected and a calamitous mistake was avoided.

Of course, U.S. officials are not famous for their successes. The Americans came out of World War II as saviors, liberators and defenders of the people's liberty. In a few decades, they have managed to be stigmatized by almost everyone as relentless opportunists who erect their economic trophies on the blood of innocent people.

U.S. foreign policy is completely bankrupt. The U.S. political-military allies in Europe and elsewhere no longer trust its ability to make the correct assessments and decisions. The Americans have failed everywhere.

What happened in Cyprus? When Carter, with his experience in marketing peanuts, assumed the office of President, he promised to implement principles in the Cyprus issue. He promised assistance. He promised to stand in favor of justice and the freedom of the Cypriot people and of Cyprus' territory. What has he done? Just the opposite. Instead of helping the victim of the invasion he helps the Turkish invader. Why? Because the Turk uses blackmail, for Turkey has common borders with the Soviet Union and the social revolution shaking Turkey could possibly bring Turkey closer to Moscow.

U.S. foreign policy is not based on true interests. Its appraisals are not made by human beings but by machines. Machines cannot find solutions to human problems; they give inhuman decisions.... Cyprus has been betrayed by the U.S. leaders, who have been misled by their computers and their interests. Cyprus has not been destroyed by imperialism as the leftist parties naively advocate. Cyprus has been destroyed mainly through its own mistakes and sins. There is no doubt, however, that the Americans have been rubbing their hands...and the Russians have been grinning....

It has always been the assessment of this column that Western quarters as well as the Americans are probably the only ones who can have and do have a true interest in solving the Cyprus problem. We do not know what their "electronic computers" say. We do not know if they have concluded that it doesn't matter to the Americans, if Cyprus becomes Turkish. If this is the conclusion, however, they will be led into new mistakes. Even though Cyprus is very small and weak, its unsolved problems may create new bankrupt situations for U.S. foreign policy. This is why now is the time for the United States to sincerely develop a new initiative for a just and workable Cyprus solution that is unrelated to its computers and that is based on a new mentality and on new, human U.S. approaches to the dramatic problems of weak people in general and of Cyprus in particular, which has been dealt so much injustice by what the United States has or has not done.

KIPRIANOU VISITS GDR, ATTENDS ACTIVITIES

For reportage on the visit to the GDR by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, see the GDR section of the 12 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TURKISH OFFICIAL RENOUNCES KIPRIANOU VISIT TO CSSR

TA121146 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Acting President of the Federated State Mr Korhan has said that Mr Kiprianou's visit to Czechoslovakis posing as the president of the Cyprus Republic is a violation of relevant UN resolutions and international agreements. In a letter to President Husak of Czechoslovakia, Mr Korhan said that any agreement signed in Czechoslovakia by Mr Kiprianou would not be binding on the autonomous Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Mr Korhan stressed that due to periodic armed onslaughts by the Greek Cypriot side on the Turkish Cypriot cofounder partner of the binational republic from 1963 to 1974, the constitutional machinery in the island had collapsed and the Greek Cypriots had no right to represent the Cyprus Republic or any of its legitimate organs in the absence of the Turkish cofounder partner. This fact, Mr Korhan added, was confirmed by the efforts of the UN secretary general aimed at having the Cyprus problem settled through the intercommunal negotiations on the agreed bases of reestablishing the binational government within the framework of a bizonal federal system.

I SIMERINI REPORTS AKEL PROMOTING NEW RIGHTWING PARTY

NC130815 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] According to our verified information, serious political undercurrents have been developing rapidly since the outbreak of the disagreement between AKEL and Kiprianou. Specifically, we have been informed that AKEL is encouraging the establishment of a new rightwing political party.

Basically this new party will be composed of persons who served as ministers during Makarios' rule, including Tasos Papadhopoulos.

As a counteraction to these moves, Spiros Kiprianou seems to be strengthening the line of Azinas, Al. Mikhailidhis and the archbishop, which will also be protrayed as a party following Makarios' line. According to indications, this line, which will aim at de-activating the AKEL attempt, will also be supported by Lissaridhis' EDEK party.

It has been assessed that AKEL does not seem to know exactly what the next step will be--which is why, in his latest speech at the Elevtheria square gathering, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou said a lot without actually mentioning what he would do about the president and his government.

LEADER, SECRETARY OF TURKISH OPPOSITION PARTY RESIGN

TA130600 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The leader of the Populist Party, Alper Orhon, and its Secretary General Ozer Savoglu have resigned from their duties. According to a report in the newspaper HALKIN SESI [THE PEOPLE'S VOICE], the party Administrative Council issued a statement on the subject and announced that Deputy Secretary General Advocate Suleyman Rifat will be acting secretary general and efforts will be made to convene the party congress as soon as possible. It was stated that Rifat will also be acting leader of the party.

PEREZ DEPARTS FOR UN 'FULLY SATISFIED' WITH CONTACTS

AT121508 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] UN Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Perez de Cuellar is fully satisfied with his meetings in Athens. Perez de Cuellar left Athens for New York at noon today. He said that during his talks here he gained the Greek Government's full support of UN efforts for resumption of inter-Cypriot talks. He added he will brief UN Secretary General Waldheim on results of his visits to Nicosia, Ankara and Athens.

TURKISH VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE DURING MANEUVERS TO BE 'REPULSED'

AT121412 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] An impenetrable wall has been set up by the Greek Air Force along the 10-mile limit of national airspace over the Aegean in order to stop every attempt at violation of our sovereign rights. As reported, Greek jet fighters have received clear instructions to approach, identify and repulse every Turkish aircraft which approaches Greek airspace during the large scale maneuvers being conducted by Ankara since yesterday. These orders, as stressed by majority opposition leader A. Papandreou yesterday echo "the will of the entire Greek nation."

According to reports from official sources, the Turkish air and naval maneuvers, codenamed "Seawolf" are being conducted between Khios and Andhros and between Limnos and Lesvos.

Analytically, these maneuvers (which are being staged at approximately the same time every year) will be developed in the Khios-Andhros area and on Sunday and Monday in the Limnos-Lesvos area with increased air activity in both instances.

Until last night, reportedly, Turkey had not submitted any aircraft flight plans thus supporting its well-known position that, in accordance with the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] agreement, there is no need to submit flight plans for military aircraft.

The Greek position on the issue is completely contrary and it is based on domestic law [esoterikon dhikeon] to which the ICAO agreement refers itself.

Turkey, in any case, announced to the civil aviation service details of the flights of its aircraft by informing Greece that it intends to use an area beyond the 1 nautical mile limit in international waters which is also usually used by Greek aircraft for training purposes.

The Greek side accepted the request because any refusal would be contrary to international regulations.

At the same time, however, one cannot exclude the possibility of attempted overflights by Turkish aircraft at distances closer than 10 miles, something which was attempted during past air and naval maneuvers in an effort to question these zones.

The Dangerous Zones

According to I KATHIMERINI information, these maneuvers will affect the air traffic control zone of the Limnos air corridor. Different phases of the maneuvers have been planned to take place at distances of 8.5 miles off the south end of Khios, 7.5 miles off the northwest point of Ikaria and 8.5 miles from the north end of Samos.

At the same time these maneuvers will also affect certain corridors used by civil air transport.

In conclusion another sector of the maneuvers encroaches by half into the Andhros danger area, specified as such because Greek artillery exercises are held there. The Turks have even announced plans for their maneuvers in this area at the same time as the Greek exercises.

As announced by the same authoritative sources, the Greek side will continually conduct surveillance of Turkish air and naval activity. Should there be any violation of the 10-mile limit by Turkish aircraft then Greek jet fighters will approach, identify and force them to return to their own area. With this identification and close surveillance our country will assert its position on the 10-mile limit and the obligation of foreign aircraft to submit their flight plan for their entry into the Greek FIR.

The Papandreou Statement

A. Papandreou made the following statement: "With its provocative maneuvers in the Aegean--in the area between Skiros and Evvoia, Tinos and Andhros--the Turkish Government is attempting to question Greek sovereign rights. Specifically it intends to question its obligation to submit flight plans for its military aircraft over the Athens FIR as well as the 10 nautical mile Greek national airspace. It is imperative to the defense of our territorial sovereignty that Turkey is 'informed' that we are not prepared to tolerate any violation of our sovereign rights in the Aegean. The planned interception by the Greek Air Force is an effort to prevent Turkish provocations and it echoes the will of the entire Greek nation."

PAPANDREOU, AVEROF CLASH OVER NATO TIES, TURKISH MILITARY AID

AT121513 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Severance of our country's ties with NATO would affect exercise of control over Aegean international airspace. This was the reply yesterday by National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof to a statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou with which he requested severance of negotiations for our return to NATO's military wing following confirmation of reports that West Germany will supply Turkey with increased military aid within the framework of and with the encouragement of NATO. As reported, Bonn will give Ankara DM600 million in military aid in violation of the principle for the preservation of Aegean balance of power at a ratio of three to five (three for Greece and five for Turkey.)

Papandreou made the following statement: "There has been full confirmation of the report that the vast West German aid--military aid which decisively overthrows the balance of power in the Aegean in favor of Turkey--is for the implementation of a relevant NATO decision. As a result, it is incomprehensible why, under such conditions the Greek Government continues its negotiations for our country's reattachment to the military wing of the Atlantic Alliance."

Averof's Reply

E. Averof made the following response: "A. Papandreou's slogans are usually useful for party consumption. On a national level they are useless and dangerous. By severing all our ties with the Atlantic Alliance--apart from many other disadvantages--we would also have to face a possible revision of control over Aegean international airspace (international under the legal interpretation given to it by all) by some member of the Alliance. I am certain that the Greek people in no way wish for such a development which would complicate many things."

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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONCLUDES DISCUSSION OF IRAN ISSUE

SPD's Wischnewski Interview

DW131347 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts from reporter Lenz interview with Hans Juergen Wischnewski, deputy SPD party chairman, in Oslo; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Prior to the beginning of the 2-day discussions of the Socialist International bureau in Oslo, the members of the Socialist International presidium had an opportunity yesterday in Oslo to talk to Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. One of the issues was the fate of the American hostages. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, has made cautiously optimistic statements. Bruno Kreisky even spoke of realistic hopes. Did the meeting with Qotbzadeh indicate that this optimism was warranted?

[Answer] Willy Brandt and I this morning had another special talk with the foreign minister. I would say that optimism is justified. But that does not say anything about the time involved. In other words, I am not in a position to say something about the time involved, but otherwise I would consider cautious, very cautious optimism as justified.

[Question] On what is this optimism based?

[Answer] Well, we had extensive talks, naturally not only on this issue. The Iranian foreign minister naturally considered it important to inform us on a number of matters involving the Iranian Revolution as a whole. But this [the U.S. hostages] was a very important point in the talk. We learned a number of details in this connection. I do not feel authorized to state them here in this context. The foreign minister himself will probably hold a press conference today in Oslo. He will decide what he will announce in this connection and what not to announce. But taking all these points together, it seems to me that very cautious optimism is warranted. The problem involves, among other things, whether good offices can be rendered to further develop these matters. I do not mean mediation actions, but good offices in general in order to settle a most important issue. I do not think that it would serve the interests of the cause if all details were publicly discussed. At any rate, the conference took place in an atmosphere that permits cautious hopes.

[Question] Qotbzadeh himself came to Oslo hoping to create more understanding for Iran. Did he succeed?

[Answer] He tried to explain from his point of view developments in Iran after the decisive political changes had taken place. Indeed, we learned a number of things which we naturally did not know to this extent before. We must deal with them intensively now; I consider this to be urgently necessary. It is, by the way, quite clear and obvious that Iran is not interested in being isolated from the world. On the other hand, Iran knows very well that a most decisive point in this respect is the solution of the hostage problem.

[Question] It is a matter demanded by the Western side. Iran demands recognition of the crimes of the overthrown shah and the United States, which was involved.

[Answer] We did not discuss the condemnation of others here. We have not demanded anything for which we would not be able to bear responsibility. I want to say this most clearly here. We have not taken any dubious stance in this matter. We are interested in seeing this problem settled in the interest of those involved, in the interest of international law. Quite a bit of patience will certainly be needed in this respect. But on the basis of these talks, I consider this problem to be solvable.

Qotbzadeh Remarks

LD131432 Oslo International Service in Norwegian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke at the Socialist International meeting in Oslo this morning. In his speech Qotbzadeh alluded to the hostage affair and said that the matter must be solved in a dignified manner. The Socialist International in Oslo is today considering the situation in Iran and the political crisis in relations between Iran and the United States. In his speech, Qotbzadeh gave an optimistic picture of conditions in Iran under Khomeyni. This is in sharp contrast to reports coming from Tehran today.

KREISKY PROPOSES EFTA-EC SKELETON AGREEMENT

AU131214 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Saltsjobaden (AZ)--on the occasion of EFTA's 20th anniversary, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky proposed in Sweden a multilateral skelton agreement between the EC and EFTA. The aim of his initiative is a revival of the discussion on West European integration. In the past few years, the discussion about this integration has died down more and more. Now Kreisky has again broached his old plan, which has not lost any of its topicality. According to Kreisky, every EFTA partner should seek--through bilateral additional agreements with the EC--that form of closer relations with the EC which is suitable for it.

Thus the EC would retain the leading role in European integration and its trend toward a supranational state structure would not be affected by the agreements, which would be exclusively of an economic nature. Thus every EFTA country could itself determine its closer relations with the EC, Kreisky declared. He called for intensified cooperation within EFTA.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS END

TA131108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Political Committee meetings of the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly ended in Antalya today. In a statement to a TRT correspondent, Political Committee Chairman British Deputy Thomas Urwin said that discussions concerning the Conference on European Security and Cooperation to be convened in Madrid in November were held during the committee meetings. Urwin noted that the subcommittee dealing with the Middle East conflict and the situation in Lebanon and Syria was reestablished. Pointing out that the terrorist incidents in Europe were discussed in detail, Urwin said that the invasion of Afghanistan and the European approaches toward detente were also reviewed.

WIENER ZEITUNG SEES 'NO PROGRESS' AT MBFR TALKS

AU131325 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Forces Reduction: No Progress"]

[Text] A report recently published in the New York HERALD TRIBUNE, which claimed that the Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe have been substantially reinforced, was called an "imputation designed to gloss over certain NATO preparations and to justify the enormous armament expenses" by the CSSR press spokesman at the Vienna forces reduction talks. The press spokesman went on to say that the CSSR chief delegate, Ambassador Emil Keblusek--the only speaker at yesterday's plenary session--pointed out that the West still was not ready to adopt any binding commitments regarding reductions in an envisaged second phase.

A NATO spokesman again underscored the importance of the latest Western proposals of December 1979, pointing out that in these proposals Eastern objections had been taken into consideration and certain concessions had been made to the Warsaw Pact countries.

SUMMIT MEETING CONCLUDES; LEADERS COMMENT ON MIDEAST CRISES

Text of Middle East Statement

WA131537 London REUTER in English 1512 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 13, REUTER--Following is the full text of today's European Economic Community statement on the Middle East:

1. The heads of state and government and the ministers of foreign affairs held a comprehensive exchange of views on all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East, including the state of negotiations resulting from the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel in March 1979. They agreed that growing tensions affecting this region constitute a serious danger and render a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever.

2. The nine member states of the European Community consider that the traditional ties and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East oblige them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace.

3. In this regard, the nine countries of the Community base themselves on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the positions which they have expressed on several occasions, notably in their declarations of 29 June 1977, 19 September 1978, 26 March and 18 June 1979, as well as in the speech made on their behalf on 25 September 1979 by the Irish minister of foreign affairs at the 34th United Nations General Assembly.

4. On the bases thus set out, the time has come to promote the recognition and implementation of the two principles universally accepted by the international community: the right to existence and to security of all the states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

5. All of the countries in the area are entitled to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders. The necessary guarantees for a peace settlement should be provided by the U.N. by a decision of the Security Council and, if necessary, on the basis of other mutually agreed procedures. The Nine declare that they are prepared to participate within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees, including (guarantees) on the ground.

6. A just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees. The Palestinian people, which is conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination.

7. The achievement of these objectives requires the involvement and support of all the parties concerned in the peace settlement which the Nine are endeavoring to promote in keeping with the principles formulated in the declaration referred to above. These principles apply to all the parties concerned, and thus the Palestinian people, and to the PLO, which will have to associated with the negotiations.

8. The Nine recognize the special importance of the role played by the question of Jerusalem for all the parties concerned. The Nine stress that they will not accept any unilateral initiative designed to change the status of Jerusalem and that any agreement on the city's status should guarantee freedom of access for everyone to the holy places.

10. [number as received] Concerned as they are to put an end to violence, the Nine consider that only the renunciation of force or the threatened use of force by all the parties can create a climate of confidence in the area, and constitute a basic element for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

11. The Nine have decided to make the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned. The objective of these contacts would be to ascertain the position of the various parties with respect to the principles set out in this declaration and in the light of the results of this consultation process to determine the form which such an initiative on their party could take.

Declaration on Afghanistan

WA131532 London REUTER in English 1522 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, Italy, June 13, REUTER--European Common Market leaders today expressed deep concern about "intensification of the military operations conducted by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan."

In a declaration at the end of a two-day summit meeting, the nine leaders reiterated their readiness to support any "meaningful initiative designed to promote a solution of the Afghan crisis."

The declaration said the dramatic development of Soviet operations in Afghanistan increased the sufferings of the Afghan people.

"They emphasized the genuinely national nature of the resistance offered by an entire people. They threaten to jeopardize the climate of international relations for a long time to come," the declaration said.

It reiterated the European Community proposal that Afghanistan be made neutral and nonaligned in return for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The declaration called for the free exercise by the Afghan people of the right to determine their own future.

It reiterated that neighboring statesshould agree to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan. They should also refrain from any interference in its internal affairs and "renounce any stationing oftroops on its soil or any form of military association with it."

The neighboring states are the Soviet Union, Pakistan, China and Iran.

The declaration shared the concern expressed by the recent conference of Islamic states in Islamabad about the continued Sovietmilitary presence. It noted "with great interest the creation by this conference of a committee to seek ways and means for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in respect to Afghanistan."

Giscard, PLO View Outcome

LD131905 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Middle East, Afghanistan and the future of Europe--these are the three main themes emerging from the communique issued at the end of the Venice summit. For the first time the Nine have demanded that the PLO be associated with the peace negotiations in the Middle East. At the same time, the Europeans have reasserted Israel's right to existence and security. Here now is Valery Giscard d'Estaing's comment on this European attitude:

[Begin Giscard recording] To begin with, the text is clear on this difficult problem. Next, it is a text which endeavors to show that France and Europe have a just and balanced position on this problem, inasmuch as it takes into account, naturally, the whole of the rights and interests of the parties in question--the right of security of the people of Israel and the right of existence of the Palestinian people. The third point about this declaration is that it comprises a followup, a process. It is not only a matter of describing the attitude or the judgement of the European Community, but also of indicating that contacts will be made with all the parties in question in order, should the case arise, to be able to take an initiative aimed at solving this problem. [end recording]

Several reactions have already been forthcoming after this European Council meeting. On the American side it is considered that it could have been worse. This is what Jimmy Carter stated after perusing the contents of the Venice statement on the Middle East. And now I have just been informed that U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie this very day has proposed that the PLO should play a part in the Middle East peace negotiations on condition that the PLO renounces its pledge to destroy Israel. This is therefore an important element.

Another reaction, in fact preceding the final communique issued by the European summit, has come from Mr Begin. In an interview which he gave to FIGARO magazine, well before the European position could be known, the Israeli prime minister condemned what he called a shameful initiative.

Obviously, for the Palestinian side the position of the Nine, while not constituting a recognition of the PLO, is nevertheless an interesting step. Alain Chalvron in Beirut has questioned one of Yasir 'Arafat's advisers, (Adib Fathi).

[Begin (Fathi) recording] There are several positive elements, the first being Europe's awareness that the conflict in the Middle East is a regional conflict which constantly risks spilling over from its local frame. A second point is that for the first time the PLO is mentioned as an essential party to the settlement of the question. Unfortunately, we are surprised that recognition as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinians was not mentioned explicitly. I would like to hope that our right to return be mentioned, as well as our undeniable right to national sovereignty and state independence. Speaking of self-determination represents a step forward compared with the formulation adopted in the Camp David framework; and I would like to hope--as our people have manifested on many occasions--that self-determination may also be followed by a sovereign and independent state. [end recording]

The president of the republic, in any case, at the end of this summit expressed his satisfaction with the way the proceedings unfolded. The Council, he said, has once again found its rank and its character.

ISRAELI EMBASSY SPOKESMAN ATTACKS KREISKY REMARKS

AU131153 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Yesterday an Israeli Embassy spokesman in Vienna described Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's remarks on 11 June about Israel as "insulting attacks on the Israeli Government and especially on government chief, Begin." Kreisky's statements had acquired proportions "which one would not think possible in a democratic society 35 years after World War II," the embassy spokesman declared.

On Wednesday the chancellor had stated in his press conference before his departure for Oslo that the Begin regime was obviously sinking and that he hoped for a change in Israel's political leadership, bringing people to power who would better understand the signs of the times. Kreisky had described the expulsion of freely elected West Bank mayors as disgraceful and incomprehensible.

KREISKY FORESEES NO NEO-NAZI DANGER

AU121158 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Report on Chancellor Kreisky's 11 June Vienna press conference]

[Excerpt] A Soviet correspondent again broached the topic of neofascism. In his reply the chancellor determinedly declared that no neo-Nazi danger exists in Austria. However, he said, it is necessary to be vigilant against these ideas. Regarding the voters who supported [National-Democratic Party Chairman Norbert] Burger [in the recent presidential elections], Kreisky declared that they consisted first, of the rest of the old Nazis who originally did not want to vote but were dragged out of their last holes by Burger's candidacy; second, of extremely rightist People's Party supporters who did not like the idea that their party indirectly supported the Socialist candidate; third, of young people holding the view that one can be German-nationalist even as an Austrian. Kreisky went on to say that he did not think much of bans. At the time when their party was banned [before 1938] the Nazis virtually mushroomed in Austria, for it is tempting particularly for young people to do something that is forbidden without being criminal, Kreisky said. He added that he was not very happy about the fact that the predominant role in rallies against neo-Nazis was played by the Communists, because they are not credible champions of democracy. On the other hand, Kreisky declared, he regarded it as right to tell the young people who the Nazis were, and to show them Mauthausen.

BRIEFS

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR--Franciszek Adamkiewicz, newly appointed Polish ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 11 June 1980. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jun 80 p 1 AU]

SCHMIDT RECEIVES CARTER LETTER ON UPCOMING MOSCOW VISIT

LD151912 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has received a private letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter on his forthcoming trip to Moscow. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling confirmed this tonight in Bonn. Earlier, the Hamburg magazine STERN said, in a prerelease of its next issue, that Carter had, in the letter on Friday, warned Schmidt against making an agreement in Moscow which would jeopardize the planned stationing of new medium-range weapons in the Federal Republic or Western Europe.

Boelling said that there was no difference of opinion of any kind between the chancellor and the U.S. President regarding the necessity for all the NATO partners to stand by the counterarmament decision of 12 December 1979. It was, therefore, wrong to speak of a warning. The U.S. Government was very well acquainted with the chancellor's ideas, including Schmidt's repeated point that the Soviet Union's buildup of medium-range missiles could not be accepted and that the USSR had to be strongly urged in the future to accept NATO's December 1979 offer of negotiations. The government spokesman gave no further details of the letter's contents.

Boelling added that the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, Walter Stoessel, had correctly stated on Sunday that the Americans had no misgivings of any kind about the chancellor's talks in Moscow. On the contrary, the American leadership assumed that while in Moscow the chancellor would state the Western position with good arguments and with the weight of his authority.

SCHMIDT REASSURES U.S. SENATOR OF FRG RELIABILITY

DW160910 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Rmc.: "Solid Factor"]

[Text] The blitz visit by U.S. Senator Biden to Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn makes it plain that Germans are gravely concerned about U.S. foreign policy made in the dualism between the White House and Capitol Hill. The chancellor made it clear to the ambitious young senator that the Federal Republic stands by the side of the United States more reliably than anybody else in Europe and that this will remain so. There is indeed no reason to have doubts about "Atlantic advocate" Helmut Schmidt, not even on the eve of his visit to Moscow.

Schmidt also told Biden that the Senate should ratify the SALT II treaty even though Carter shelved it after the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. Schmidt's argument is that U.S. policy must remain predictable even in the face of, and despite, Soviet escapades.

REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND SPORTS CONFERENCES IN MOSCOW

LD150900 Hamburg DPA in German 0836 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The lower house sports committee deems it basically necessary for German interests to be represented at conferences of international sports associations during the Olympic games in Moscow.

The lower house press office said that the committee nevertheless proceeds from the premise that the visit by German officials "will be limited to the necessary tasks" in solidarity with the nonparticipating sportsmen.

SPOKESMAN ON VENICE EC SUMMIT, SCHMIDT MOSCOW TRIP

DW131336 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0816 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Correspondent Gilles interview with Deputy Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Some news reports say that the Federal Government intends to urge a discussion of the controversial questions which continue to exist, or have newly arisen in the EC even after the compromise on reducing British contributions, and to urge at least a preliminary clarification of potential solutions. Does this mean that the compromise will not be advocated in its present form but that other options for solutions will be sought?

[Answer] No, it does not mean that at all. The Federal Cabinet, after a thorough discussion which was not easy in view of the financial effects in this country, approved the compromise and informed our partners accordingly. There will be no shilly-shallying about that, and it will not be changed one iota. What matters to us is that, on principle, we are agreed with our partners that this Brussels compromise on the matter of Great Britain's membership contributions on agricultural prices, mutton and so forth, has not solved the fundamental problem of surplus production of agricultural produce. Now it is necessary to ponder methods of preventing the European agricultural market from simply becoming a bottomless pit.

[Question] Does this not tend to weaken the position of the chancellor because he cannot--let me put this in quotation marks--appear as the strong man anymore since lately he has not had the support in the Federal Republic which he perhaps had anticipated?

[Answer] I believe that there is ample support in the Federal Republic for the European policy of the Federal Government. You cannot expect a government to say that, if we fail to attain results in the negotiations with the laender on the distribution of the turnover tax revenues, we will unfortunately be forced to jack up oil and liquor taxes and have the Federal Government receive acclamation from everybody right away. Nobody expected anything of the sort. What merely matters now is that this will be borne because it is necessary. It has never been the chancellor's style to appear as the one man in Europe, this is out of the question if only because, politically speaking, the EC involves a community of nine equal partners.

[Question] Does this also hold true for the predominant position of French President Giscard d'Estaing, perhaps with respect to the negotiations with the East? Some criticism has been voiced concerning his trip to Poland. Will the chancellor coordinate his Moscow visit with the Allies, with the other European partners?

[Answer] The chancellor will not ask for any negotiating mandates. It would be absolutely wrong to believe that he would negotiate on behalf of the European Community or on behalf of NATO. But he will be perfectly aware of what our closest allies and partners think about world issues. To this extent, an additional reassurance for our partners is that they will have another chance to tell the chancellor prior to his Moscow visit what their stance on world issues is.

[Question] Perhaps they will also tell him what our partners think about the attitude of the French president toward EC accession by Spain and Portugal.

[Answer] I would not be surprised if this became a point of question and answer at the Venice meeting of the European Council. It may not be a point of discussion, but surely this will be an opportunity for some of them to ask the French president personally about it and to hear what he meant by his remarks.

[Question] Does the Federal Government advocate the accession of these countries?

[Answer] We favor their membership. I do not know of any remarks by the French president which would perhaps indicate the opposite, say, that the French president opposes the accession of these two countries.

GENSCHER ADDRESSES FDP CONGRESS 6 JUN IN FREIBURG

DW121435 Bonn FDP Special Bulletin in German 6 Jun 80

[Speech by Foreign Minister and FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the FDP congress in Freiburg on 6 June]

[Excerpts] My fellow party members, we begin the Bundestag election campaign from the bottom of the valley. This will be the most difficult election campaign in our history. It will tax us to the limit, to the limit of action on the part of all our members, and to the limit of clarity of our goals, our political position and our relationship with the coalition and the opposition.

Tactical games, slyness and gray areas on objective issues and questions concerning the coalition, which only confuse the voters, are bad even in good times; at this time they are dangerous to our existence.

It is the mission of this party congress to establish clarity. The scars which we have contracted in the past several years are obvious. The consolidation which we received from many citizens after the North Rhine-Westphalian election is naturally an encouragement. But let us not deceive ourselves; the road to 5 October 1980 is long and much will be forgotten if we do not continually remind ourselves. And sympathy is not a motivation to vote for us. So let us not lull ourselves to sleep with the sweet poison of the illusion that the voter will indeed set things right. We must set things right, and nobody else!

Let us not lie to ourselves by saying that it is almost a blessing with regard to the Bundestag elections that we lost in North Rhine-Westphalia. Clarity in objective matters and in coalition questions alone will bring success. For this reason nothing on objective issues must be diluted; there must be no faltering on the coalition issue.

Anyone who wants a social-liberal policy will prefer to put up with an absolute SPD majority than to have Franz Josef Strauss as chancellor if the FDP displays an unclear attitude. Former CDU voters who do not want Strauss will hardly vote for an FDP which represents itself as an ersatz CDU without Strauss.

Let us make the significance of 5 October absolutely clear: On that date the FDP will not only be up for election, like the SPD and the Union parties; no, the FDP will be subject to a poll, to a decision. This time it really is true that things are on a razor's edge. What is at stake is the liberal party in Germany. What is at stake is the party system in our country. What is at stake is the three-party system. This structure of parties that has emerged, too, is subject to a poll. What is important is to keep the door open for progress in freedom.

Our country needs the social-liberal coalition because this coalition alone can continue our policy of active safeguarding of peace, because this coalition alone provides capabilities for reform.

My fellow party members, the tasks ahead of us; the determination to make the liberal goals of our election platform prevail; long years of good experiences in cooperating in partnership; the will to continue, as chairman of the Free Democratic Party, the

social-liberal policy with Helmut Schmidt as chancellor--a policy which has ensured for our country a liberal order, political and economic stability, social progress and social peace in the middle of a world which is seriously struggling with political and economic problems; the necessity to ensure peace for our divided country through the continuation of our policy of detente and the conciliation of interests--all this causes me to ask your approval of the following statement:

May the party congress adopt the following decision:

"The Free Democratic Party declares its will to continue the social-liberal coalition for the next legislative period. It is determined to make the coalition a further joint success for our country while implementing as great a liberal policy as possible."

In this connection, as far as we liberals are concerned, it goes without saying that the basis of the decision is this: Coalition means that no party has the absolute majority.

We do not deprive the Social Democratic Party of the chancellor if and when we say that anyone voting for the FDP guarantees that Helmut Schmidt will remain chancellor, and will decide once and for all that Franz Josef Strauss cannot become the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. In this respect, too, the voter should know what to make of the Free Democratic Party--without any ifs or buts.

We want to continue the social-liberal coalition as reliable and fair partners, and in doing so we simultaneously are the guarantors of this cooperation in partnership. Our decision is the decision on the continuation of the coalition. This is the first time that the social-liberal coalition is being threatened from two sides: from the right, Franz Josef Strauss and the Union once again set out in the old formation; from the left, the demand from influential SPD groups that the SPD govern alone, a demand which means the end of the social-liberal policy. It is therefore the state political task of the FDP to make progress in freedom possible through social-liberal policy in the coalition with the SPD in the future as well.

My fellow party members, we are always ready to examine new dangers to the liberal character of our state as they emerge, and to call decisions into question which have been made earlier. Ultimately the liberal party must prove its worth as the impetus-giving party where determination and readiness for reform are concerned. What we need, and I am no exception in this respect, is more reflection even where we are up against seemingly unalterable, ironclad views and positions.

If liberalism means more freedom for as many as possible, then it means more freedom for every individual among these many. We must be the ones for whom the destiny of the individual alone is decisive. We must not tolerate the law of the majority deciding on whether a problem is a problem. He who appeals to the mature citizen must also ensure that the citizen is able to use his maturity by sharing in the decision on how things stand.

When this mature citizen is pushed back, when his readiness to assume responsibility and responsibly exercise his freedom cannot evolve, anonymity, hopelessness and isolation ensue. This makes people ripe for resigning.

It is indeed our great task to develop our society and state in such a way that the will for freedom and responsibility can develop much more strongly. All this applies to the younger generation particularly, but not just to them.

Our economic policy also serves to expand freedom and protect the individual. We determinedly advocate the view that it must not just be the big ones who are able to survive. Big companies are not always the paragons of flexibility and adaptability. As you know, problems of red tape exist not only in the state; you can also find them in business firms.

It is not that we therefore pursue a narrowminded policy of interests if we give small companies, commerce, the artisans and the independent professions the air they need to breathe. If they suffocate, a great expanse of freedom will perish with them. Then a many important impulses for our economic efficiency will be lost.

Economic decisions are expressive of economic power and what we want is not power in a concentrated form. We want power to be distributed. If trusts and trade unions remain the only ones exercising economic power, then many will lose freedom and just a few will gain power. I expressly want to thank [Economics Minister] Lambsdorff for repeatedly advocating competitiveness, with small companies having opportunities within this competition.

Our society must finally cease to consider only size as a seal of quality. Bigger does not always mean better. Market economy as we understand it is not just the businessman's economy. It is also an economy of white collar and other workers who we would like to see participate more and have more self-determination in their jobs. We are aware that we may well be facing economically difficult times.

We do not lead people to believe that our private and public prosperity will continue to increase as before. We simply state that no progress will be attained without the determination and readiness to perform and that, therefore, performance must be rewarded and not punished. Let us muster the strength to say that enormous problems will await solutions in the eighties. Not even a beginning has been made in really integrating foreigners, especially those of the second generation, and we are honest enough to say that we do not yet have a comprehensive concept to this end.

But the fuse is burning, and this bomb consists of the accumulation of millions of individual fates, people whom we must not leave alone with their problems.

It will be necessary to reduce the level of one's own claims and to deny new requirements more often than before. Especially in such a situation it is necessary to draw a sharp borderline on state influence. Nobody should believe that the danger emanates from the dogmatic left alone.

One can only shake one's head about how undogmatic the guardians of market economy can be once subsidies or support payments are in the offing. Some of them have sunk willingly onto the dissoluted bed of subsidies, holding in the left hand a state check and in the right hand an enlightening CDU pamphlet on models of socialism by the Jusos [Young Socialists] and the Judos [Young Democrats], while uttering the pious statement that Franz Josef should save the market economy.

But he will not come; he is angry at the economy since Lambsdorff and Schmidt are considered the better business partners.

It is also our task to tell the people frankly that the limits of reshuffling taxes and social payments have been achieved as have the limits to which the people can be burdened. Financing at the expense of the future through an increase in state debts would be irresponsible. We are not prepared to do this, but we are determined to make cuts in the fields which will produce financial effects where expenditures cannot or can no longer be made. The situation concerning public finances and the increasing demands from within and from without will call for much steadfastness on our part in the years to come. Hoppe pointed out very early that we will not permit the solidity of finance policy to be shaken.

Ladies and gentlemen, we Free Democrats were the first to face the ecological challenge. We said here in Freiburg 9 years ago: Priority must be given to environmental protection rather than profits and personal benefit.

One cannot say often enough that this was put down in the Freiburg theses, not in some Green manifesto. In matters of environmental policy we have been betting on reason and insight; and we have also been promoting this reason. Ecological awareness has become an indentification mark, a quality mark of liberal policy.

My fellow party members, there is fear among the people--fear for peace, fear that conflicts in other parts of the world could spread to Europe. Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East, Africa and even Southeast Asia for our fellow citizens are not faraway regions--and rightly so--but parts of the world in which we live. There is fear of a new arms race, of arms whose destructive power goes beyond our human understanding. Our people want to hear an answer from us regarding the challenge this contains. They ask us because in matters of detente, safeguarding peace and disarmament we follow in the committed tradition of Pfleiderer, Dehler, Flach and Ungeheuer.

The Union parties, charging that detente policy has not made peace more secure, cannot or do not want to see that this time it was not Europe from which a crisis emanated and that, so far, the crisis has not spread to Europe.

The treaties and agreements within the framework of detente policy as not unilateral concessions made in advance by one side or the other, but balanced treaties in whose continued existence both sides are interested. This is becoming evident right now. We will therefore defend tooth and nail what we have achieved through detente policy; we will therefore do everything to create the prerequisites for further progress.

Let us never forget that no people would suffer more from a relapse into cold war than the German people. No conflict in other parts of the world would come one step closer to its solution if we willfully brought cold war to Europe. The reverse is necessary. Europe, which has so often in the past been the theater of bloody wars from which conflicts in other parts of the world have so often emanated, this Europe must preserve peace here through a policy of actively safeguarding peace, and it must promote peaceful solutions in all parts of the world.

We will act against those who now see a chance to undo the policy of the past 10 years. We must see how this policy can be implemented worldwide, beyond Europe.

This also includes the determination to have talks. He who criticizes the variety of West-East contacts these past weeks and the Moscow visit the federal chancellor and I will make, he who interprets this trip as weakness and tries to defame it by calling it a pilgrimage, denies the necessity of talks and considers public polemics to be policy; for him, verbal sharpness is the expression of steadfastness and the ability to prevail in safeguarding peace. This is not our approach to foreign policy. How will the Union justify its claim to form the government if it cannot even muster a uniform approach with regard to the Moscow visit?

Strauss favored it as long as he himself hoped for a Moscow invitation. Others are still for it, still others and more important persons are against it. Some even say that the day of the visit will be a black day for our country.

It would be a black day for our country if on 5 October 1980 people took over the government who do not want to have talks under such conditions. Peace cannot be achieved by keeping quiet or by indulging in polemics; it must be preserved day by day, it must be safeguarded daily, and it must be molded anew every day.

He who twaddles about possible action by German soldiers in the Gulf region as a contribution to overcoming the Afghanistan crisis must know that our demand for such action by German soldiers has been fulfilled once and for all--that is out.

And he who states that the Russians would not have marched into Afghanistan if there had been a CDU government is engaging in dangerous political swindle. This reflects not merely on the one who says it, but also on those who applaud him for saying it. He who looked on while he was in government as Soviet troops intervened in Budapest and Prague, as the wall was built in Berlin, should not act now as if he were the Cassius Clay of world politics.

We, the liberals, are called upon to continue making our contribution to the peace strategy of the eighties for security and detente in Europe and everywhere in the world. This peace strategy must recognize the reasons and not merely the effects of the crises. It must be a worldwide policy, because in the world we live in which is becoming more and more interdependent; there can be no island of happiness.

The basis of our detente, security and arms control policies is and remains our membership in the European Community and in the Western defense alliance. They are based on the same ideas regarding values and the resulting commong interests. We will not permit one or the other to be shaken.

Our claim to take part in the decisions of both communities corresponds to our interests and contributions. With extraordinary effort we have just made a contribution to the European Community in order to avoid a fatal crisis. It will ask much of our citizens. Our financial means cannot be extended indiscriminately. We may expect our European partners to implement the necessary reforms together with us so that the Community will not become a bottomless pit. We expect tangible steps to be taken toward a European energy policy. We expect all member states to show they are prepared to reform the structures of expenditures. Most of all, we want to achieve a reform of the European agricultural policy.

The European idea must not be discredited because of the state it is in at present. Those who demand the reform of the agricultural policy together with us should also help Josef Ertl implement this reform in the Community. But please let us not pretend that one could, if need be, do without the European agricultural market. Those who would end the Common Agricultural Policy would also contribute to ending the Common Market as a whole. If customs barriers are lowered again in Europe, many factories will have to close down in our country. I warn against such experiments.

Those who take part in political discussions in our country must not renounce Europe as a garbage can supported by German welfare. More than 50 percent of our foreign trade goes to the Common Market. If this market stops functioning it would mean mass unemployment for our country.

We expect all member states to be prepared to act politically. If the Community perishes Europe will no longer play a part in world politics. Then Europe will be at the mercy of the international politics. Active detente policy, a policy of safeguarding peace on a worldwide scale, is possible only in and with the European Community. We must not deprive it of its foundation.

Our role in the Western defense alliance is just as inalienable as is our affiliation with the European Community. Our contribution to this alliance and thus to common security is considerable.

Solidarity, listening to and heeding arguments is not an American-European one-way street to us, but a matter of mutuality. We are not prepared to abet cheap anti-Americanism which means something other than what it says. We are aware that European-American cooperation is vital. But because we are aware of this we also claim the right to state frankly among friends in the United States and the other alliance states what we consider right and what we do not. This, too, is solidarity--solidarity through sincerity. It may be that Europe's voice would be better heard in Washington if our Europe would speak more clearly with one voice and act in concert with more determination.

The chance to make the eighties a decade of disarmament is not yet lost, even if the developments of the past few months have not particularly improved the prospects. What matters especially at this time is to prevent another arms race. Each day lost makes this difficult.

Disarmament becomes the question of existence of man, disarmament for the purpose of safeguarding peace, disarmament for finally releasing the funds for effectively counteracting hunger and misery in the world. This is the common task of all industrial states, democratic and communist alike.

Distrust is the enemy of every understanding. Confidence-building measures, openness and frankness are required, particularly in military matters. They create more predictability for the other side. But even if more openness also offers more predictability, we must also create a balance in predictability. Balance is also what matters in the nuclear sphere.

SALT II must be ratified. Both superpowers should abide by the agreements made even prior to ratification. We call on the Soviet Union to enter into negotiations on the medium-range missiles at long last so that the period pending the first deployment of the new Western missiles can be utilized fully for negotiations. Any time loss makes negotiations more difficult as a consequence of the progressive missile increases in the East.

We must now concentrate on preparing for the CSCE followup conference in Madrid. It must be held on the foreign ministerial level. We endorse the French proposal concerning a European disarmament conference. We will constructively examine the corresponding proposals of the Warsaw Pact.

It is necessary to give more emphasis to the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe. All negotiations and talks should be conducted with the will to see the interests of the other side as well--its problems, its anxieties and its prejudices. They are, after all, components of the decisionmaking process. Seeking unilateral advantages by means of disarmament has nothing in common with constructive detente and disarmament policy.

It is only disarmament proposals which seek balance--and that on a lower level of armaments--which stand a chance of success and durability, and thus of building confidence as a prerequisite for further steps.

Many people, also in our country, have the fatal inclination of not being able to put themselves in the shoes of the other side. The Soviet Union, too, has legitimate security interests; we are aware of them, just as we expect ours to be seen.

The extension of cooperation to as many fields as possible preserves the dynamics for detente and for the stabilization of East-West relations--in relations with the Soviet Union, with other states of Eastern Europe and with the GDR. Our citizens concern for peace does not stop at the line of demarcation through Germany. The concern for peace and the hopes for preserving it are in no way different from ours in the homes, factories, canteens and schools of the GDR.

What this means for us is this--preserve peace and ensure what has been accomplished up to now for the cohesion of the nation. The situation in divided Germany is and remains our topic of discussion. In essential elements the basic treaty followed the proposals of the FDP. What matters now is to keep on working patiently on this basis. The options for cooperation between the two German states have by far not been exhausted yet. The durability of the bases created shows that headway is possible, particularly in this critical development. Any new, long-term project jointly ventured with the GDR creates new, common interests in the improvement and enhancement of relations. Time and again we measure the state of these relations by the situation of the people in both parts of our country.

We are indeed aware of the great and unsolved problems, yet they do not constitute arguments against our policy. Those who advance such arguments must tolerate being asked whether they wish to go back to the times when relations between the two parts of Germany were retrogressive.

The Hallstein doctrine cost us a lot of money on a worldwide scale; it delayed the beginning of a constructive policy on Germany for many long years, yet it failed to unite even one separated family in Germany. It failed to alleviate the situation in divided Germany.

The president of the GDR Volkskammer, Horst Sindermann, stated earlier this week that, as far as the GDR is concerned, its relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany is of special significance and that they intensified relations during the past few months on purpose, especially because the international situation is very complicated. I am expressly referring to this statement because it is this realization which governs our actions, too. For this reason we want to do everything to utilize this harmony of views for safeguarding peace and for improving the situation in divided Germany.

Detente on the basis of equal rights and balance is one of the pillars of a world order in which states ensure the future of peace with common responsibility. Cooperation in partnership between industrial states and developing countries makes up the other pillar.

In the Third World the determining forces are the will for independence and sovereignty, the pursuit of the realization of their own identities, and the pursuit of economic development. A Third World policy oriented toward the future can be made only with, and not against, these. Whoever denies legitimate claims such as the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people or for Namibia, whoever opposes the overcoming of racism in southern Africa cannot be a partner to the Third World.

For the opposition to demand that we, similar to Soviet power policy, also pursue goals of power policy and influence in our policy toward the Third World shows that we are worlds apart. Anyone transposing the East-West conflict from himself to the Third World is exporting conflict instead of a conciliation of interests. Anybody denouncing and rebuffing any liberation movement as a fifth column of the Kremlin must not be surprised if they really knock on Moscow's door. If we allow ourselves to be misused as the protector of obsolete structure, then we will have to gain the confidence of the peoples all over again. Developments in Central America will be a test of whether we need this realization.

The shah was not a page of glory in Western partnership. South Korea is not either. The dictator in the south does not look better because there is an even worse dictator in the north.

It is hoped that people will eventually realize that only a system supported by the will of the people is a convincing alternative to communist rule. The nonaligned movement is carrying more and more weight in international politics. Let us beware of viewing that great group of states in a generalizing way. Its diversity is not its weakness but its strength. The will with regard to independence vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is becoming stronger and stronger. But nobody should imagine that these countries therefore want to become dependent on us.

Worldwide peace policy means renouncing the attempt to export to the Third World one's own political, social and economic ideas within a certain system. This world will find its peace in plurality and diversity, without predominance. And with regard to our foreign policy, we must always bear in mind our liberal principles.

Human dignity and human rights for the individual and people's right to self-determination are fundamental liberal postulates. They demand our worldwide engagement. Overcoming famine and need is a dictate of an active human rights policy.

Wherever development assistance deteriorates into an instrument of the East-West dispute, not only its normal principles will be lost, but also its effects, which safeguard peace. If development assistance is a moral task, it is deeply immoral to let the people of a country continue to go hungry because the state president is a Marxist and because he goes to Moscow to make a state visit.

Hundreds of thousands of people are starving in Kampuchea, and next to them stand most modern arms on which much money has been spent instead of on food. It is intolerable to live with such a vision.

When will the United Nations obtain the right to drop food from planes in an emergency, drop it there as well as in other countries where people die of famine if the food cannot be brought in some other way? Hopefully the noble donors will tolerate a communist eating their bread.

Help for bitter need must not know any barriers. This pertains also to development aid. Our development policy program underscores our will regarding cooperation as a partners instead of economic tutors of developing countries.

Cooperation means for us joint undertakings for peace. He who wants to have detente in Europe must agree to our following demand: Make an end to the military armament of the Third World. The Third World need economic and social armament. Developing countries do not need arms, they need schools and hospitals, they need tractors and lathes so that elementary human rights will eventually be implemented everywhere.

Worldwide renunciation of force must take place in line with efforts armed at solving conflicts peacefully. This applies to such cases as Afghanistan, the Middle East and Namibia.

The occupation of Afghanistan is and remains unacceptable for us. But we would not overcome this crisis if we were to arm this region militarily. Making the region less susceptible to crisis through economic cooperation would be a significant contribution to stabilization. Stability also creates security against new violations.

Negotiations on the withdrawal of Soviet troops are necessary. The suggestion of the Islamic Conference is of great importance. We are also seriously examining the seven-point proposal by Kabul. The suggestion of the European foreign ministers of 19 February lies unchanged on the table.

With these as well as with the proposals on the Middle East issue and the Namibia initiative we want to make our contribution to the worldwide safeguarding of peace. Those who do not want to shoot will have to talk and negotiate. This also holds true here.

Dear fellow party members, the peace strategy for the eighties is intended not only to spare our country from war, but to safeguard peace. It is to be our contribution to the safeguarding of peace in the whole world.

To this end it is indispensable that our foreign policy be circumspect, clear and predictable. The nations of the world must know that we Germans have learned our lesson from history. Never again must a war start from German soil, but works of peace should. People in our country want nothing but to live in peace and work in peace. We still have many unsolved problems, but I am deeply convinced that our generation is faced with a really historic task: We must employ all our efforts for sparing our children and grandchildren the horrors of war which we experienced in our own youth. It is with this awareness that we accept our responsibility for peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ATTACK ON EMBASSY IN LIBERIA

LD150942 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Quai d'Orsay has just reacted to the invasion of the premises of the French Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, yesterday evening. For the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs this represents a flagrant and unacceptable violation of the status of diplomatic missions. The protest was transmitted to the new Liberian Government by the French ambassador.

Ambassador Protests Violation

AB151210 Paris AFP in French 1015 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Jun (AFP)--The French ambassador in Monrovia has protested against the intrusion into his residence on Saturday by Liberian military men to kidnap the son of the former president of Liberia, who had sought refuge there.

A communique issued on Sunday by the French Foreign Affairs Ministry stated that the head of the French diplomatic mission made a sharp protest against what constitutes a flagrant and inadmissible violation of the Vienna Convention and international rules on the status of diplomatic missions. Mr Tolbert, the French Foreign Office added, came to our embassy soon after the events in which his father lost his life. Due to the extreme seriousness of the situation in Monrovia, and for purely humanitarian reasons, the French representative accepted him while waiting for an appropriate solution to be found within the African context.

The French community in Liberia, which under normal circumstances numbers about 300 people, is reduced during the summer to about 150-200 people, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated. Meanwhile, the French in Liberia are not threatened, it noted.

Tolbert's Son Received for 'Humanitarian Reasons'

NC151326 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Paris, June 15, (AFP)--The French ambassador in Monrovia has accused Liberia of committing a "flagrant and unacceptable violation" of diplomatic custom by sending troops into the embassy to arrest Adolphus Tolbert, the elder son of the murdered Liberian president.

The French Foreign Ministry said here today that Ambassador Louis Dollot had made this protest to the Liberian authorities yesterday when they told him their men were going to enter the embassy. The Foreign Ministry statement said that Mr. Dollot had "raised a vigorous protest against what constituted a flagrant and unacceptable violation of the status of diplomatic missions as this status arises from the Vienna Convention and international custom".

The ministry said that Mr. Tolbert had come to the French Embassy shortly after the Liberian military coup of April 12 that overthrew and killed his father and had been received "because of the extreme seriousness of the situation in Monrovia and for humanitarian reasons". The ministry said that the embassy had taken in Mr. Tolbert, who is married to a niece of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, "pending the finding of an appropriate solution in an African context".

There were no diplomats at the embassy when the Liberian soldiers moved in, but a well-informed source said in Paris today that Mr. Dollot was back in the embassy today and that it was not occupied.

Another source in Paris said that French nationals in Liberia appeared to be in no danger. The source said that there were between 150 and 200 French people in the country at present.

Liberians Request Envoy Recall

LD152319 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] There is a break between France and Liberia at present. The Liberian Government has asked France to recall its ambassador in Monrovia, Mr Louis Dollot. The Quai d'Orsay says it has not been notified so far about this demand to recall the ambassador announced tonight by the foreign minister of Liberia.

GISCARD INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN, INTERNATIONAL ROLES

LD131507 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 2 Jun 80 p 23

[Lauri Karen interview with President Giscard d'Estaing: "Finland Has Important Position in Europe"--date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] French foreign policy shows an obvious desire on France's part to take an active part in the world. What precisely is France's role in your opinion?

[Answer] France, because of its history, traditions and character, has its own place and plays an active role in the world. France pursues an independent policy, remains faithful to its principles governing relations between states and guaranteeing respect for human rights, takes an open stand on the hopes of nations that have gained independence, and promotes extensive dialogue and cooperation. Thus France enjoys acknowledged international esteem and has numerous different friends in the world.

In addition, because France is not a superpower, has no aspirations to be a superpower and does not strive to make any political or territorial demands, its aims are above suspicion.

Thus France's role is, through its moral and political authority and its international experience, to ease tension and to bring about a more just state of affairs in the world, founded on cooperation and progress and the defense of human rights where these are ignored or trampled upon.

[Question] The present state of world affairs makes it difficult for states to follow a neutral or nonaligned policy or any policy which deviates from the superpowers' established lines. What is the future of a policy of neutrality or nonalignment in a world where political, economic and military pressures are growing all the time?

[Answer] Neutrality and nonalignment are completely different concepts. Despite this, they are both expressions of the desire of the nations in question to remain outside superpower rivalry. This desire can only be fulfilled if the rivalry between the blocs does not impose its conditions on others, if the confrontation between the superpowers does not determine all international relations.

The respect for policies of neutrality and nonalignment is thus bound up with East-West relations. For this reason it is imperative that the balance between East and West be preserved. It is also imperative that a superpower should not try to gain one-sided advantages through acts of violence, in contempt of those principles on which the international community is founded. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, neutral and nonaligned states are affected by the crises that endanger the international balance and the spirit of detente and they must make their voices heard so they can bring about the reestablishment of such relations that guarantee their identity.

[Question] What are the real political possibilities of detente? From another perspective, France proclaims on behalf of the other nations in the European Economic Community that detente must be a worldwide concept and that it cannot be limited to Europe. What are the practical consequences of this view, for the meeting in Madrid for example?

[Answer] The policy of detente, in the initial stages of which France played a significant part, is founded on the principles governing international relations, the known balance of power and trust. If these basic elements of detente are called into question, detente itself is endangered. This does not mean that detente is becoming less important; on the contrary, it has become a much more serious consideration. In such circumstances initiatives are needed which when taken are the very prerequisites of detente, especially where it has been endangered.

France, like its EEC associates and numerous other nations, firmly believes that the concept of detente is worldwide. We cannot accept anything that is reduced, diminished or limited to any one region, for in our view that would not be real detente. This view governs France's attitude to the imminent meeting in Madrid. It would be useless to try to hide the fact that the international situation weighs heavily on this meeting. We for our part hope that a positive intermediate stage will come from the Madrid meeting, and we are making active preparations for the meeting with this in mind.

[Question] At the moment, firm ties between Western Europe and the nations that produce energy and raw materials are being considered. Does this scheme not involve the danger that Europe will become the hostage of governments that are either unstable or which pursue their own political ends?

[Answer] International cooperation is founded on the fact that states show solidarity with one another and complement each other. Lack of cooperation is a factor that causes tension and by no means strengthens relations.

Thus I am convinced that the creation of stable relations with countries which produce energy and raw material, be they industrialized or developing countries, is a factor which creates balance in international relations. It reinforces mutual confidence and leads to a better understanding of the anxieties and strengths on all sides.

This is the goal of France's proposed trilogue, whose intention is to give positive and dynamic content to relations with Africa, the Arab world and Europe through friendly ties.

[Question] If the EEC wishes the superpowers to take it seriously, can a political and above all military unit develop from it?

[Answer] The European organization, which has been in the process of development for 30 years already, strives above all to replace relations based on power between states with relations based on agreements, which in turn are based on solidarity and the fact that the resources of various nations can complement each other. This is shown in the EEC'S agreements, which offer a basis for growing interdependence between the Nine in the economic field.

The European organization is characterized by the fact that the nine member nations share the same fate but that, at the same time, the right of each member nation to self-determination is respected, it also manifests itself in political unity which leads to joint action on the political stage. There Europe often speaks with one voice and is given a hearing.

It has also become the custom of the nine member nations in our economic community to concentrate their activities, to make their views known to each other, and, when the opportunity arises, to present proposals for action, whether on the situation in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan or relations with Africa or Latin America or the United Nations, or the preparations for the Madrid meeting. And the Nine's views are given a hearing.

There can be no doubt that Europe is taken seriously. Many place their hopes for the building of a more just and safer world in Europe.

[Question] Western Europe strives to avoid situations in which the superpowers make decisions affecting Western Europe without Western Europe having any knowledge of them. Does France see the initiatives on disarmament that affect Europe in this light? How have these plans developed?

[Answer] I want first to remedy the negative impression that your question could give. France considers it extremely desirable that the superpowers negotiate on the limitation and hopefully the reduction of nuclear arms, which have grown out of all proportion. The nuclear arms race is between the United States and the Soviet Union. Therefore it is they who must put an end to it.

In this spirit France welcomes with pleasure the signing of the SALT II agreement and hopes that the agreement will be able to come into force as soon as possible.

The objective of these French initiatives which you refer to is different, although complementary. They concern Europe as a geographical unit and have as their goal the limitation of conventional arms. The growth of the numbers of these arms and their uneven distribution is a threat to the security of Europe.

It is obvious that in this field, which directly concerns the countries of Europe, they must take their own initiatives. France is proposing a European disarmament conference and hopes that agreement on such a conference will be reached in Madrid. We would initially strive to create a spectrum of measures to increase confidence which have indirect importance for security and which in the second phase would create a basis for a study of the limitation and reduction of conventional arms.

We hope that it will be possible at the Madrid meeting to approve a mandate for a European disarmament conference. We have expressed this hope with the support of both the EEC countries, the NATO countries and numerous other European countries; a number of neutral and nonaligned nations also added their voices to the announcement made by the European Council on 22 November 1979 and 10 April 1980, in which it repeated in essence the proposal that I have just told you about. At the moment France is promoting talks with all the nations which signed the CSCE Final Act.

France attaches great importance to the maintenance of relations with the neutral countries and especially to the maintenance of ties with Finland.

[Question] How do you evaluate the present state of relations between France and Finland and what importance do you attach to your Finnish visit?

[Answer] My trip to Finland is a return visit after President Kekkonen's visit in 1962. This visit has been delayed too long.

I consider my Finnish visit to be particularly important, because I feel that relations between our two countries are not as close as they could be.

In France there is a great appreciation of Finland and the Finnish people, who throughout history have shown in the midst of trials and adversity their desire to preserve their identity and to be masters of their own fate. Finland has an important position in Europe. It has made useful initiatives to promote dialogue and cooperation on our continent, particularly by hosting the European security and cooperation meeting.

I am glad that I am now able to meet President Kekkonen, who has guided Finland's fortunes for over 20 years. In the present international situation our countries, each of which has its own particular characteristics and its own experiences, must enlarge their dialogue. I have no doubts that from this dialogue will come topics of common interest and that it will benefit both states in their own work and their own areas of responsibility on the international stage.

I also hope that this visit will have positive effects on the ties between our countries. Better knowledge on both sides is bound to promote our trade and industrial cooperation, as well as our cooperation in the fields of science and technology. We must broaden these areas of intercourse as far as we are able. In such a way we can develop and maintain a habitual dialogue, founded on mutual understanding and the common interests of our peoples.

FRANCOIS-PONCET: GOVERNMENT STILL FAVORS EEC EXPANSION

LD131053 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "The Government's Position Has Not Changed"]

[Excerpt] "The government's position on expanding the Common Market to Spain and Portugal has not changed," Jean Francois-Poncet said in the National Assembly on Wednesday, 11 June. The foreign minister was answering a question from Mr Roger Chinaud (Union for French Democracy, Paris), chairman of the Union for French Democracy group in the National Assembly, about the statements made by Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing on 5 June.

The government, Mr Francois-Poncet specified, "is still in favor of expansion for fundamental reasons." Mentioning the agreement concluded with Britain in Brussels on the financial rules in the Treaty of Rome which reduces the British contribution for 2 years, the minister said that after this period "either Britain will revert to the general rules and there will be no problems in drawing up the rules for admitting Spain and Portugal or Britain will demand a permanent reduction in its contribution and the Community rules will have to be altered; financial solidarity will remain but we will have to lower deficits and surpluses. Until these rules have been drawn up it will be extremely difficult to carry out negotiations with Spain and Portugal."

Mr Francois-Poncet was questioned on the same subject by Mr Bernard Deschamps, PCF deputy for Gard. He told him that "expansion is still in the interest of France and Europe...."

GOVERNMENT DISAPPROVES OF UK MARINES IN NEW HEBRIDES

LD141810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The French Government disapproves of the dispatch of British Marines for the restoration of order in the New Hebrides. For this reason, the 200 marines who are due to arrive from Britain tomorrow will be employed only by joint agreement of the two resident commissioners. France wants above all a political settlement in the New Hebrides, where the second island of the archipelago, Espiritu Santo, has been under the control of rebels for the past 10 days who have unilaterally proclaimed an independent republic.

ROME POLICE BAN DEMONSTRATIONS FOR CARTER VISIT

AU151905 Rome ANSA in English 1850 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 15 (ANSA)--The Rome Police Department has banned demonstrations in the capital for the three days this week that United States President Jimmy Carter will be in the city. Carter will be making a state visit to Italy June 19, 20 and 21 before going on to Venice for the June 22-23 round of summit talks between the leaders of the West's seven most industrialized nations (the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy).

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST, EUROPEAN POSITION

LD121652 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo returns this morning from his Washington visit. During his talks with U.S. President Carter. he concentrated on the U.S. concern for a strengthening of the unity of Western countries. The talks also dealt with the Middle East crisis. Our Washington correspondent, Antonello Marescalchi, asked Minister Colombo during a press conference about Italy's attitude on the summit of the seven most industrialized Western countries:

[Begin Colombo recording] We are a European country. We cooperate with the other European countries not only within the framework of the Economic Community but also in political matters. Therefore, we have the [word indistinct] of our European positions. But these European positions concerning the Middle East do not represent an attitude of contradiction or split vis-a-vis Camp David. We have greeted with pleasure these last few days the resumption of the (?talks) and the concrete hope of a resumption of the (?spirit) of the Camp David negotiations. We have always regarded Camp David as a step, as the prospect of arriving at a [word indistinct] solution. We shall conform at the Venice summit to this European position. [end recording]

BERLINGUER: PCI MAY SOFTEN OPPOSITION TO ROME GOVERNMENT

AU160830 Rome ANSA in English 0827 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 16 (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party [PCI] Secretary Enrico Berlinguer has given a signal that, under the right circumstances, his party would be willing to soften its opposition to the Rome government.

The message was launched in an interview in the party's L'UNITA daily Sunday just as the nation's political parties were coming to grips with the results of last week's local elections in Italy and the effect they will have on regional, provincial and municipal governments up and down the peninsula.

Berlinguer stressed the importance of the June 8-9 poll for the country and for his party insofar as it helped reveal the key role that local administrations played in the daily life of the population.

Noting that the parties giving Premier Francesco Cossiga's government its majority support garnered 52 percent of the vote, enhancing their previous majority standing of 51 percent by one point, Berlinguer stated:

"In such dramatic times as these, you can't govern with 52 percent, especially if you have the backbone of the working classes against you. The present government can just about get along but it can't govern. Then we talk about 'governability', we're not just talking about the numerical sum of parliamentarians....

"We mean the substance (of leadership), the proposals for solving problems and the practical moves of ministers in all fields. And it is on this point that we stepped up our opposition".

Elaborating on the nature of his party's opposition, Berlinguer denied that the "PCI" was tightening up for a lurch against the government. On the contrary, Berlinguer commented, insisting that his party had not given up the idea of taking government responsibility along with the rest of the Italian left in a line-up that truly expressed popular interests.

"Never in our history have we conducted a blind or prejudicial opposition", he stated. Berlinguer went on to say that it was "evident" that the "PCI" would adapt its opposition to the quality of rule that was wielded by Rome.

"If this or any other government took more appropriate steps to meet the nation's needs, we'll react accordingly, encouraging it to follow that direction and therefore adjusting our opposition struggle to the circumstances", he said.

In other points, the "PCI" leader said that the ruling Christian Democrat Party (DC) had "big internal problems" and noted that, while "the Communists had a problem in the south of Italy", the "DC" had one that was just as big in the more industrialized center and north of the peninsula.

Concluding the interview, Berlinguer stressed that Italy will never solve its problems if it does not take care of the underdeveloped south. "And the 'Italian problem', including the south, can be solved only by changing the type and quality of national economic, social and civil development," he said, adding, "and by changing the country's political leadership".

One of the first reactions to Berlinguer's interview came from Justice Minister Tomasso Morlino, a Christian Democrat, who welcomed the "PCI" leader's statement as "a major constructive development". Morlino particularly singled out the possibility that Berlinguer indicated of "a more constructive opposition" as opposed to what he termed the "PCI's peremptory demand for the immediate ouster of the government during the electoral campaign".

That possibility, the justice minister sent on, could be promoted "just by carrying through this government's platform and by intensifying its activity in this pre-vacation period".

According to Morlino, the important thing is that a dialogue be resumed and that "political developments stem out of constructive confrontations instead of hasty operations".

Republican Party (PRI) Secretary Giovanni Spadolini called attention to the "important and urgent deadlines that the government has to meet" following a round of elections whose "exasperated tone" made everything harder in a speech delivered in Milan yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Proletarian Unity (PDUP) party holds a leadership meeting today to evaluate the results of the recent elections.

The Social Democrat Party (PSDI) will be holding its meeting tomorrow while the Socialist Party (PSI), the party which made the biggest gains in the poll, will be gathered on Friday after its regional and provincial party leaders hold their convention in Rome Wednesday and Thursday.

The "DC", "PCI", "PRI" and Liberal Party (PLI) leaderships held meetings last week to scrutinize the results of the poll.

LAST LINE

PCI'S MINUCCI CITES COMMUNIST 'RECOVERY' IN ELECTIONS

LD130849 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by PCI Secretariat member Adalberto Minucci: "1975 Swing Consolidated"]

[Text] The latest provincial and municipal election results confirm, and in some cases accentuate, the first impressions of a considerable Communist recovery in the major urban areaa administrated by leftwing forces over the past 5 years, some of which rank--on account of their stability, if not yet the degree of consensus--with the traditional "Red" cities and regions of Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Umbria. In the major cities the PCI's recovery in terms of votes and percentages over last year's general elections is considerable and in certain particularly significant cases, such as Turin and Naples, borders on and even surpasses the record results of 1975.

The swing which took place 5 years ago, marked by the good government and clean hands of so many local administrations, has therefore left deep impressions in public opinion and has been consolidated almost everywhere. The Communists gain strength above all where people know them and see them at work, in a direct relationship which weakens the effect of the ideological and propagandist manipulations of anticommunism. Furthermore, it is very significant that the Socialists' success is also greatest where they are allied with Communists in local government.

The stakes in these elections were particularly high in the major cities and in the country's most highly developed regions, since it is precisely here that the moderate and conservative forces mounted their most acute offensive aimed at eliminating or at least reducing the "Italian case," viewed primarily as the Communists' presence and capacity for government in the most modern and dynamic sectors of Italian society. Furthermore, it was precisely in these areas and in the provincial and municipal elections that the Christian Democratic Party [DC] confirmed its general setbacks compared to last year's elections, having emerged defeated from each of the ferocious duels that it started with the leftwing administrations.

Nevertheless, the elections have not resolved certain very acute problems not only for us Communists but also for Italian democracy as a whole. The politico-electoral disparity between northern and central Italy and southern Italy is widening. Throughout most of the south the PCI and the progressive forces are standing still or losing even more ground, while the DC continues to consolidate its position by means of corrupt methods and a power system which drain the energies and prospects for regeneration of the southern regions. This contradiction increases the pressing need for the entire party to embark on a new phase in the battle for southern Italy.

Another very worrying aspect is the rejection of the right to vote by a minority--but a growing minority--of the voters. There is no question of a "new party," as some people would have us believe, but a very heterogeneous combination of protests, anxieties and lack of confidence in democratic life, motivated primarily by DC misgovernment and the DC's obstacles to change and regeneration in the country's political leadership.

Our party's initiative must be stepped up in this area too, by extending our relations with the masses and developing an increasingly effective opposition battle against the present government and the DC's power system with a view to resolving people's most acute problems and bringing a political turning point nearer.

OREJA: GOVERNMENT TO APPLY FOR ENTRY INTO NATO

LD150718 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] In an exclusive interview published today in the Madrid daily EL PAIS, Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja announces the government's intention to apply for entry into NATO next fall to coincide with the renewal of the bilateral agreements with the United States. The two premises underlying this integration are, according to Minister Oreja, the maintenance of the process of Spanish integration into the EEC and the negotiations for the recovery of sovereignty over Gibraltar.

Comments on EC, Afghanistan

LD150847 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] On the subject of NATO, the minister of foreign affairs said in a statement to the Madrid daily EL PAIS that the question of Spain's entry into NATO should not be submitted to a referendum but should be approved by a parliamentary majority. Oreja insisted on the need for incorporation soon and said that the content of the new agreements with the U.S. will be negotiated on the basis of technological compensation, thus rejecting for the first time the economic remuneration or grants of earlier treaties. On the subject of Europe, the minister said that France's desire to block Spain's entry into the Community of the Nine has been successfully thwarted, adding that had this turned out otherwise Spain's position in the world could have been affected. Further on in the exclusive interview given to EL PAIS, the Spanish foreign minister referred to the sparse cooperation between Spain and France on international matters, and particularly on the question of the struggle against terrorism. For Minister Oreja, many of the crimes committed by the terrorist organization ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] are prepared on French territory. The minister of foreign affairs also announced another meeting with Lord Carrington to discuss the negotiations over Gibraltar. Finally, Marcelino Oreja acknowledged that there has been a cooling of relations with the Soviet Union in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan, criticized the Camp David accords--accords promoted by the United States--and announced that Spain will recognize Israel if UN Resolution 242 is revised.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIALS STUDY VENICE SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

LD132048 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] At the end of this afternoon's Cabinet meeting, which ended at 1730, the government's Foreign Affairs Commission held a meeting in the Moncloa Palace chaired by Adolfo Suarez. At the meeting, attended by the ministers whose departments are responsible for foreign affairs, the documents issued in Venice at the end of the meeting of EEC heads of state or government were analyzed. The minister for relations with the European Community, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, held a press conference at 2000 this evening in which he expressed the Spanish Government's attitude to the decisions adopted at the Venice summit: [begin recording] A week ago, at a press conference in this same place, I told you that the situation regarding Spanish-Community negotiations was serious. Today, with the meeting of the European Council in Venice just over, I can tell you that (?this is no longer the case). A week ago I was concerned that the negotiations could be interrupted, that there might be a pause. Today I can say that the negotiations are still on, that there is to be no interruption, and no pause. The question of Spain was not formally raised at the Venice meeting. [end recording] Meanwhile, government sources said that Spain views with satisfaction the fact that the Venice document totally reflects the Spanish position on the Middle East problem. Among the points mentioned in the Community document which Spain has previously put forward is the recognition of the right of the self-determination of the Palestinian people and the right of Israel to exist within secure frontiers.

DENMARK

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA ARRIVES

NC160855 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Copenhagen, June 16 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here today for a three-day visit at the invitation of his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen. Mr Huang is on the third leg of a Scandinavian tour that has taken him to Oslo and Stockholm. He announced this morning that he had added a two or three day trip to Bonn to his schedule. The minister was met on his arrival here by Mr Olesen and Chinese Ambassador in Copenhagen Qin Jialin. His visit is the first to Denmark by a Chinese minister since the kingdom recognised the People's Republic in 1950.

AKTUELT VIEWS DISPUTE OVER FISHING ZONE

LD121355 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 10 Jun 80 p 13

[Unattributed report: "War of Notes Between Denmark and Norway"]

[Text] Danish-Norwegian disagreement on the fishing limits between east Greenland and the small uninhabited island of Jan Mayen north of Iceland has assumed the character of a war of notes.

It began when Norway, after enlarging the fishing zone round Jan Mayen to 200 nautical miles, informed Denmark in a note that Norway would uphold its control of fishing in all of the new zone round Jan Mayen and has also fixed a mid-line between its own zone and Denmark's. Denmark had originally decided to maintain control only as far as the mid-line and not to enter the disputed "gray zone" in the areas where the Danish and Norwegian fishing limits overlap. Because of recent developments and the Norwegian decision, Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen has informed the Norwegian Embassy in Copenhagen in a note that Denmark will reconsider its attitude to its fishery jurisdiction over the full range of the 200-mile zone off Greenland. The gray zone, on which the two countries cannot reach agreement, comprises an area of 80,000 square kilometers.

FINLAND

VAYRYNEN ELECTED CENTER PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD141556 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Summary] Foreign Minister Paavo Varynen has been elected chairman of the Center Party at the party congress in Turku. He gained 1,737 votes and the former chairman, Diet Speaker Johannes Virolainen, 1,611 votes. Virolainen had been chairman of the Center Party for 16 years. After the election Vayrynen said he was convinced that there would be excellent cooperation within the party. He also said he would continue the present party line.

BORDER TRADE WITH USSR INCREASING

LD140220 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Finnish-Soviet border trade, which has been quiet during the past few years, is again increasing. Last year border trade increased by 13 percent, and there was clearly more trading during the early part of this year, too, than in the early part of 1979. This was noted at the third joint meeting of the Finnish-Soviet border trade working group in Riga.

This year, for instance, saw the start of the export of agricultural products from Finland to Murmansk. The deliveries are paid with electricity imports to Finland. The talks also expressed the desire to establish the regional development fund as a Finnish coordinating body in the border trade. The payments system of the border trade is to be changed. The payment for the foreign parts, delivered by Finland in connection with machinery supplies, will in future take place in the form of products which Finland can export to third countries. Until now these parts have been paid for in Western currency.

The chairman of the Finnish section of the border trade working group is Under Secretary of State Paavo Rantanen from the Foreign Ministry and the chairman of the Soviet section is Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.G. Osipov.

SWEDEN

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH ARRIVES FOR 'BRIEF' VISIT

WA132253 London REUTER in English 2226 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Stockholm, June 13, REUTER--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrived here tonight for a brief visit to Sweden, during which he will meet Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. Mr Qotbzadeh, who had been in Oslo attending a meeting of the Socialist International, is expected to return to Tehran tomorrow afternoon, according to Social Demoorat sources.

Meets With Ullsten, Palme

LD141722 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] [Announcer] First we shall review today's great political visit, the visit of the Iranian Foreign Minister Sadéq Qotbzadeh. Qotbzadeh has, among other things, had discussions with representatives of Swedish industry, with Olof Palme and with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. Our reporter has been following the visit:

[Unidentified reporter] Qotbzadeh met Swedish and foreign journalists at the (Runeberga Manor) on Lidingoe, near the Iranian ambassador's residence. He had by then already met representatives of Swedish enterprises, but he only remembered the Johnson concern and Volvo. He said that he was interested in an expansion of trade with Sweden. Qotbzadeh wants to create understanding for the Iranian Revolution, but he is greeted all the time by the question: When will the hostages be freed? [begin Qotbzadeh recording in English, fading into Swedish translation] I believe very firmly that this problem should be resolved as soon as possible in a peaceful and honorable manner, and by honor I mean that it should not be separated from the 25 years of American domination of Iran. [end recording]

[Reporter] After the press conference, the Iranians flew to Haga Castle for lunch and talks with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, who said the following after the meeting: [begin recording] [Ullsten] I have tried to explain that while we can understand the feelings existing in Iran toward the shah's regime and the American role then, though we can well understand that, we cannot accept the holding of diplomatic personnel as hostages. There are two reasons for this: It is an offense against international law and it means that the already fairly difficult international situation will be further worsened. Nor is it right from the humanitarian point of view, which is not the least important point.

[Question] Olof Palme has stressed the importance of not isolating Iran, and he has expressed fairly positive views about the Iranian Revolution. Do you see any reason for criticizing conditions in Iran, apart from the hostages problem?

[Answer] Yes, I have emphasized that we view seriously the summary trials and death sentences and the Kurdish situation. One must have the right to do that, otherwise such talks would be meaningless, perhaps even counterproductive if one does not express (?clear views). [end recording]

[Reporter] Olof Palme said that he had told Qotbzadeh sharply that the hostage affair is an offense against international law, but when we condemn Iran, we must remember that the country is living in a revolutionary situation. Palme wanted to reduce the threat against world peace by starting a dialogue with Iran. He does not want to miss the chance of making this contribution. Why is it just him, Olof Palme, who has the opportunity? [begin Palme recording] [Words indistinct] the country one lives in is Sweden, which has a nonaligned position, and the party one belongs to is part of social democracy, which has a tremendous standing in the world. This is the basis which exists, and this is quite decisive in being able to achieve anything. [end recording]

[Reporter] What then seems to be the result of Palme's efforts? What have the visits to Norway and Sweden yielded, in fact? Well, those who perhaps hoped for a concrete answer to what is going to happen to the American hostages in Iran have been disappointed. Qotbzadeh has not said anything different from what he said in Iran earlier, even though [words indistinct] said clearly that he would like to see a quick end to the hostage crisis. He shares this attitude with several Iranian leaders, including President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Iran has, despite everything, reason to consider its international reputation. Moreover, the country has great internal problems, which also demand more attention.

During his Nordic tour Qotbzadeh has obviously met with a considerable amount of sympathy for his views on Iran's conflict with the United States. At the same time, he has been reminded that the taking of the hostages was a flagrant violation of international law. But the question is whether it is of any importance to the solution of the hostage crisis if Qotbzadeh himself is prepared to adopt a somewhat milder attitude. It is known that the Iranian Government is fairly powerless in comparison with the religious leaders possessing considerably harder attitudes, who dominate the Iranian parliament, and as compared with the students who, with Ayatollah Khomeyni's support, are holding the Americans prisoners.

The Iranian foreign minister says that the purpose of the visits to Norway and Sweden is clearly to create understanding for the Iranian Revolution, but certainly also to advertise himself, not least for home use. Whether the dialogue which Palme and others are working for will have any effect on other power groupings in Iran is still quite uncertain. Thus, we know nothing more about a solution of the hostage problem today than before Qotbzadeh began his sensational tour of the north.

[Announcer] And now the tour is at an end, for tomorrow Qotbzadeh will leave for home again. This report was by (Kerstin Bodell) and (Arvid Lagercrantz).

Leaves for 'Undisclosed Destination'

NC150853 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Stockholm, June 15, (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh left here today for an undisclosed destination after two days here as guest of the Swedish Social Democrat Party, informed sources said. During his stay he met his Swedish counterpart Ola Ullsten, Socialist party leader Olof Palme, and local industrialists. From Wednesday to Friday Mr. Qotbzadeh was in Oslo to attend a bureau meeting of the Socialist International. No progress was reported in talks he had with Social Democrats here concerning the United States Embassy hostages held in Iran since November 4, the sources said.

HEAD OF LIBYAN MISSION IN LONDON EXPELLED

LD131218 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1056 GMT 13 Jun 80

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Excerpts] The head of the Libyan mission in London is bieng expelled from Britain, Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour told MP's today.

Mr Musa Kousa's expulsion follows his reported comments in today's TIMES saying the Libyan revolutionary committees had decided last night to kill two more people in the UK. Mr Musa Kousa, chief of the Libyan "People's Bureau", formerly the embassy, was quoted as saying "I approve of this."

The latest threats to kill follow reports that Libya's president, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, has abandoned his "death list" of exiled opponents, with some exceptions.

Sir Ian said the government had declared last month that it wished to maintain good relations with Libya. "That remins our position, but we are making clear that the Libyan authorities must understand what can and cannot be done under the law of the United Kingdom, and that criminal actions in the United Kingdom must cease.

Mr Shore said the opposition would "whole heartedly endorse" the action taken. Quoting Mr Musa Kousa's "I approve this" comment, Mr Shore said: "We don't approve of Mr Musa Kousa and I am very glad indeed you have taken the action you have." It was later disclosed that the government was tightening up on Libyan representatives in the UK, writes a PA diplomatic correspondent.

The Libyan authorities have been told that its so-called people's bureau in London will from now on be treated as a diplomatic mission. This means that the mission will be required to give a list of individuals attached to the mission and in general, what their functions are.

The status of the people's bureau and the Libyans who worked there has been in some doubt. The mission will now be expected to conform to normal diplomatic procedure and the secretary of the bureau will be regarded by the British Government as fulfilling the functions of a head of a mission. The note setting out Britain's new stance was delivered to the Libyan authorities yesterday and was apparently unconnected with today's expulsion.

In the Lords, government spokesman Lord Trefgarne said all personnel at the Libyan People's Bureau were being screened and their right to diplomatic accreditation checked. "The number of diplomats at the peoples' bureau is uncertain," he told opposition foreign affairs spokesman Lord Goronwy-Roberts. "We are in the process of going through the names and accrediting those who appead to justify that."

"In the case of some personnel there appears to be some doubt as to their precise status, but we are working to resolve that doubt. We shall only accredit those entitled to be accredited," Lord Trefgarne said.

Later, Lord Trefgarne said the "revolutionary committees" described by the expelled diplomat as responsible for the elimination of dissidents in England would be investigated.

Labour's legal affairs spokesman Lord Elwyn Jones had pointed to references to the committees by Mr Kousa, and demanded a "searching inquiry."

Envoy Reiterates Death Threats

LD131630 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1601 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Arab vendetta killings will continue on the streets of Britain, a Libyan diplomat vowed shortly after being ordered to leave the country.

Mr Musa Kousa, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, was today given 48 hours to quit Britain by Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour. The Foreign Office called him at 6 pm on Thursday and asked him to the showdown meeting at 11.00 a.m. today. Mr Kousa said he was not told why he was being ordered out and he did not ask. On Thursday he announced from the steps of the Libyan People's Bureau, formerly the Libyan Embassy, in St James Square, London that hit squads were out to kill two men. Today he repeated that the killings would not stop. He said: "The British authorities believe that if they close this bureau, everything will be finished. I am willing to say here strongly they are mistaken. It will continue."

Police chiefs have believed for some time that the bureau is a centre of terrorist activity. Two Libyans, opponents of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, were shot dead in London earlier this year. But Mr Kousa denied the raids were planned from the four-storey building. "The British Government thinks wrongly that the Libyan People's Bureau is organised for assassination and to kill people here. They believe that the facilities of this bureau are used in this manner but they are mistaken about this."

A revolutionary committee, spread throughout Britain, planned the attacks, he claimed. "The committee isn't here, in this building, or in this bureau. Its members are all over the UK and they are not only Libyans but there are some Arabs and some black Britons."

Wearing a smart black pinstripe suit and multi-coloured shirt, he gave his statement from his large, oak desk in a first floor office. The building was covered with portraits of Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Mr Kousa said he was happy to go back home. He plans to continue his studies as a sociology student in Tripoli.

"I hesitate to stay here in this country because I hate this kind of bureaucracy. I am a man, I am not a politician and I am not a diplomat. I classify myself as a revolutionary. I cannot deal with this bureaucracy. I like to live with the people and study with the people."

He went on to warn that the Libyans would help the IRA if the British Government continued to support opponents of the Arab regime. Referring to Libyan exiles, he called them "criminals." He said: "There are many criminals here in London. We believe strongly that the British Government supports them by all means, giving them security, by giving them hiding places, and giving them cars. If the British authorities keep taking action against the Revolutionary Council and help the other side, I expect they will help the IRA again." He added: "We believe the IRA is the British liberation movement, so, according to this principle, we have the right to support them. We don't need British public opinion. We are a revolution and we have our laws."

The tall Libyan denied diplomatic bags were used to smuggle guns into Britain. He said a gun cost 40 pounds on the British black market--cheaper than it could be bought in Libya. When asked how he knew this, he would only say: "That's not the problem."

He said he did not know the names of the two men under threat of death, but added: "They will know who they are." The two, formerly Libyan Government employees, are now being guarded by police. Mr Kousa said Britain was free to convict in court anyone found breaking the law and Libyan assassins expected life imprisonment.

SPOKESMAN CITES TURKISH MINISTER'S STATEMENT AS 'PROVOCATION'

NC131130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text of Cyprus Government spokesman's statement in reply to "recent remarks" by Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen]

[Text] While UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's mission was in progress, we refrained from making any comment on Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen's statement in which he said that bizonality and the security of the Turkish Cypriots, as defined by the Turkish side, were not negotiable.

Mr Erkmen's statement constitutes a provocation and strengthens the creation of a negative climate for resuming the talks and the auspicious outcome of the UN secretary general's initiatives. Mr Erkmen's statement reaffirms that the Turkish side refuses negotiations and that it would be ready for talks only after securing advance commitments that would prejudge the content of the partitionist solution desired by Turkey. It becomes obvious from Mr Erkmen's statement that the Turkish demands are not a question of words but clearly one of imposing a Turkish solution. The views of the Greek Cypriot side are well known to everyone and we reiterate them. We are ready to go to the talks and let any suggestions, views, proposals or matters be raised at the negotiating table. Within this framework, we are continuing our support for the UN secretary general's initiatives.

KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM VISITS TO CSSR, GDR

NC142112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has returned from his official visits to Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The president was met at Larnaca Airport by House President Mikhailidhis who was acting president of the republic during President Kiprianou's absence; members of the Council of Ministers; the charges d'affaires of Czechoslovakia and the GDR; House members; the National Guard and the police chiefs; and metropolitan and other officials. A National Guard detachment presented arms during the president's arrival. Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who accompanied the president during his state visits, returned to Cyprus with President Kiprianou.

Airport Arrival Statement

NC150640 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a statement at Larnaca Airport, the president of the republic expressed his full satisfaction with his visits. He stressed: These visits have been successful from every aspect and I sincerely believe that they were a landmark in the further development of relations and cooperation between Cyprus and these countries. He added: I not only met friendship and understanding everywhere, but the leaders, other officials and the people of the GDR and Czechoslovakia manifested their support for and solidarity with our people's struggle for freedom and vindication. The talks I had with President Husak in Prague and President Honecker in Berlin were exceptionally useful. I had the opportunity to brief them on the Cyprus issue in full detail. There has been complete understanding and full support for the line which we follow; this is also apparent in the joint communiques issued. There is a true intention to strengthen Cyprus in its struggle for freedom and the implementation of the UN resolutions.

On bilateral relations, the president of the republic expressed the conviction that his visits would prove very useful in broadening them and strengthening friendship and cooperation in all fields--not only in the political field, but in the cultural, economic and trade fields as well.

He stressed: is proven by the GDR's satisfaction of our demand in the field of trade exchanges--specifically on the issue of potato exports--a fact that is of particular interest. I would like to underline that these visits have been useful in various aspects. Of course, we had the opportunity to discuss the present international situation and I have established these states' strong interest and concern for it. Their strong interest lies in again securing a tempo of detente that would result in resolving world problems with world peace as the objective, something we also share completely. We also pursue--and they support it--a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions. They support the implementation of the UN resolutions and charter and the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act that concerns the Cyprus issue. They support the dialogue, but they very clearly see our position that such a dialogue must be conducted on the basis of what has been agreed upon and without advance commitments that would have terrible repercussions on developments. This is particularly stressed in the communique on the talks with President Honecker, which was issued after the statement by Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen, who was already given the proper reply by the Cyprus Government. Therefore, in the Cyprus problem, there is absolute understanding, support and solidarity.

President Kiprianou went on: In the international field, our positions basically coincide. Concerning bilateral relations, I believe that they will develop to the greatest degree possible. As I stated to President Husak and President Honecker, on our part--on the government's part--we will do everything possible not only to safeguard the existing good and friendly relations and cooperation among our countries, but also to strenghten them even further to our mutual benefit. The president of the republic concluded: I sincerely believe that these visits have been and will prove useful to Cyprus from every respect.

TA NEA NAMES POSSIBLE FOUNDERS OF NEW RIGHTWING PARTY

NC140918 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Consultations aimed at establishing a new political faction have been in full swing in the rightwing. According to some reports, which have not been confirmed by the pioneers of the new rightwing political movement, this new faction will attempt--with what is described as a "hard" wedge within DIKO, [Democratic Party]--to cause a sensation by involving well-known names and, moreover, by forming a parliamentary group within the present House of Representatives that will consist of a team of deputies who will desert DIKO. At the same time, it is considered certain that the three independent deputies will join the new government.

Tasos Papadhopoulos is said to be one of the pioneers of the new movement, and it is almost certain that he will be the leader and will also head the parliamentary group, which will joined by the other two independent deputies:

--Khr Khristofidhis, Larnaca.

--L. Ierodhiakonou, Nicosia.

It is also considered certain that DIKO Deputy Khristos Vakis will joint the group, while there is persistent talk about Alexis Galanos and at least two deputies from the so-called "pro-Azinas team," as manifested in the latest House of Representatives session. At the same time, it has been learned that former Commerce Minister Mikh. Kilokassidhis is to be one of the basic elements in the new movement while Andreas Khristofidhis, director general of RIK [Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation], as well as Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis have also been mentioned persistently.

In any event, the entire issue is expected to be clarified soon as various contacts are in the final stages, after which the establishment of the new rightwing movement will be announced.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS U.S. BASES AGREEMENT SEEMS 'CLOSE'

AT131444 Athens NEWS in English 13 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Agreement between Greece and the United States on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece appears to be close, Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis said Thursday.

But even so, peace in the Mediterranean and the stability of the NATO alliance in this strategic part of the world will remain undermined until Greece and Turkey resolve their differences, Rallis said yesterday.

"Until Greek-Turkish relations are settled, Turkey's value to the Alliance is incomplete," said the 62-year-old premier who succeeded Konstandinos Karamanlis in May.

"Greece is an avenue between European countries and Turkey and Yugoslavia," Rallis said.

Greece, a NATO member, pulled out of its military system in 1974 in frustration at the Alliance's failures to prevent the military invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, also a NATO member.

"We have publicly declared our willingness to resume Greece's cooperation within the integrated NATO military system," Rallis said.

"We want to re-enter NATO, but not on any condition. Only on conditions that will not be harmful to Greece."

Further on Bases, Cyprus, Aegean

AT141310 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Greece does not feel that it should have to give anything in return in order to feel secure within its own borders and to obtain the respect of its allies for its rights of sovereignty. Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis stressed this in an exclusive interview with the vice president of the UPI news agency [for Europe, Middle East and Africa] Julius Humi.

Outlining the general lines of our country's foreign policy, the prime minister expounded on Greece's positions on the most important problems. On the issue of return to the NATO military wing, Rallis stressed that it is still open and underlined that we are prepared to discuss proposals, provided that they fully cover Greece's defense needs. We believe, he added, that the value of Greece's participation in its allies defense and the significance of the restoration of the cohesion of the southeastern wing will be correctly assessed and thus a satisfactory solution will become possible.

On the issue of the U.S. bases, Rallis said that the effects of U.S.-Turkish agreement should be taken into consideration in any agreement that becomes the object of negotiations between Greece and the United States. The maintenance of a balance, the prime minister stressed, in this area is a significant prerequisite not only from the military viewpoint but also from the political one.

On the Cyprus problem, Rallis said that a solution must be sought within the UN framework and added that in this spirit we fully support Secretary General Waldheim's efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

On Greek-Turkish relations, the prime minister stressed that, unfortunately, the dialogue which has been going on for years has not produced specific results. However, we are ready, he said, to continue these efforts.

Specifically on the issue of the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, he stressed the need for the issue to be jointly submitted to the International Court or to a court of arbitration and expressed the hope that the Turkish Government, which so far has maintained a negative position on this issue, will recognize the advantages of such an approach to the problem.

KKE (Interior) Criticism

AT141318 Athens I AVYI in Greek 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The KKE (Interior) Press Office has announced:

In connection with Prime Minister Rallis' interview, which touches on many issues, we single out those concerning the government's persistence in returning to military NATO and on the bases agreement.

That is, it should be stressed that in the current circumstances of deteriorating international relations, these issues have acquired a new dimension and the dangers to our country from these agreements are becoming more tangible, immediate and specific because they unequivocally involve it in the aggressive plans of the U.S. for the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and turn it into a supply area and a launching pad with incalculable consequences for the country's international position and its existence.

What the people want and what is imperative is to disengage the country from this policy.

TO VIMA REPORTS U.S. ASSURANCES ON AEGEAN BALANCE

AT151740 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 15 Jun 80 p 8

[Report by New York correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York, 14 June--U.S. Under Secretary of State Nimetz, who is due in Athens next week, will explain more general U.S. policy in the eastern Mediterranean area to the Greek Government and "will give assurances" that this policy is not aimed at overthrowing an Aegean balance in favor of Turkey but at "strengthening an Allied country within the framework of strengthening NATO in a particularly sensitive area of the Alliance."

Nimetz, who recently has concentrated on the problem of the area, will also explain U.S. views on the question of Greece's return to NATO and on the Greek-U.S. bases agreement and so forth, in the promotion of which Washington is particularly interested today.

Nimetz is authorized to convince his Greek interlocutors that there is a "bad interpretation in Athens" of the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement and that Washington's sole aim is to create "those permanent conditions in Turkey which will guarantee the political and economic viability of the country as well as its military strength exclusively within the framework and general interests of NATO."

At the Department of State, where at this moment the "Nimetz mission" is in the stage of "careful preparation," well-informed sources added that "there is no reason" for Greece to be irritated and concerned with the creation of a Turkish war industry and of the necessary economic-technological substructure since Greece has already organized its own "national war industry and substructure," and this not always with the assistance of NATO countries. The same sources added that if anyone should be irritated then this should have been the Turks who "in fact never looked positively" on the development of a Greek war industry.

Naturally it is not known whether Nimetz will use this argument in Athens which, however, is being presented by many in Washington. Nimetz will emphasize that the intention of the U.S. administration always remains not to overthrow Aegean balance but he will make it clear that he is only speaking on behalf of the U.S.administration and that he can "guarantee nothing at all" with respect to military-economic aid which other NATO member states will give or are giving to Turkey, which in conjunction with U.S. aid, "could be considered as refuting today's facts of Aegean balance"--according to the definition of a well-informed government official in Washington.

The U.S. under secretary will also attempt to explain to Athens the U.S. views on the question of Greece's return to NATO and the bipartite Greek-U.S. agreement on bases and so forth.

Nimetz is authorized "to stress emphatically" to his Greek interlocutors that the U.S. administration does not agree with the Greek position of "connecting" the two issues and that, on the contrary, it considers them to be "absolutely independent of each other." According to Washington, the Greek Government should start to push the question of the bipartite agreement on U.S. bases immediately, irrespective of developments on the question of Greece's return to NATO. As well-informed circles state, Nimetz will also attempt to "explain" to the Greek Government that it would be in the interest of Greece "to immediately proceed to negotiations on the bases because this would strengthen and assist its position on the question of its return to NATO."

Nimetz will naturally try to avoid a misinterpretation of these views in Athens as blackmail against the Greek Government. In other words, "unless you proceed on the question of the agreement on bases you must not hope for a return to NATO under the conditions you want..." Washington, however, is not too sure that such a misunderstanding can be avoided.

As informed sources at the State Department stressed, the U.S. under secretary will avoid any dialogue with members of the Greek Government he might meet because, as finally stressed, his mission is in some way supplementary to that of Secretary of State Muskie at the NATO ministerial conference in Ankara. Specifically he is limited to informing Athens of the U.S. views on questions of interest to Greece which have raised "understandable Greek questions" and, at the same time, to be informed of Greek views and issues "which could be discussed between Muskie and Mitsotakis on the sidelines of the NATO conference in Ankara."

AKROPOLIS WARNS FRG AGAINST EXCESSIVE SUPPORT FOR TURKEY

AT131357 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 13 Jun 80 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "Bonn and Ankara"]

[Text] It is difficult for us to understand the logic of Bonn's policy recent toward Ankara. On what assessments did Bonn rely for its decision to open the taps of special military aid to Turkey? What current situations or what prospects encouraged it? What good does it expect to emerge from the military strengthening of our neighboring country? We admit that we do not see the interests of the Western system of defense nor even those of Western Germany nor even the well-meant interests of Turkey itself being served. On the contrary, we see the road being opened to possible bleak situations.

First, certainly Turkey needs economic help to avoid economic collapse and to confront its oppressive social problems. However, when military aid is given to a country with such problems, a country that is on the verge of an internecine strife, nobody knows how it is going to use this aid. In its desperation, it may seek ways out through external adventures and adventurism which may create an exceptionally dangerous situation in the Aegean and more generally in the eastern Mediterranean. Certainly it will be encouraged in such adventurism by a feeling of military superiority.

Second, the arguments of the Marxist-left in Greece will be strengthened, especially those of Papandreou, who claims that the Western allies are using Turkey as the basic mainstay of their policy in the area and are demanding that Greece pay the price by mutilating its sovereign rights in the Aegean. The military reinforcement of Turkey by Bonn comes as manna from heaven for the Greek opposition. It affords it the chance to strengthen anti-Western and centrifugal tendencies in the country and it may possibly rekindle anti-German feelings among the Greek people, poison Greek-German relations and perhaps even provoke the restriction of West German commercial and entrepreneurial activity in Greece because it is quite possible that, in a strong reaction to Bonn's military reinforcement of Turkey, Greek consumers may boycott German products. Turkey represents a direct and serious threat to our country and whoever strengthens this threat of course cannot enjoy the sympathy and friendship of the Greek people.

I KATHIMERINI WARNS OF FOREIGN POLICY SHIFT DUE TO TURKISH AID

AT141357 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Need for Frankness"]

[Text] We do not belong to that group of people who become excited, dramatize situations and lose their sense of values and of possibilities at a certain juncture. Also we do not belong to the group of "merchants of crises", that is, those people who aim do cause uneasiness and create certain impressions in order to gain benefits, commercial (usually), electoral or other. For this reason--after continuing the subject we noted yesterday--we shall attempt a sober and coolheaded evaluation of at least some of the elements of the situation which is shaping up in our area through the massive supply of military and economic aid to Turkey by some of the strong Westerners--without the reaction and without even the expression of displeasure (quite the contrary, actually) of the Eastern superpower.

The phenomenon of this massive aid should not have surprised anyone because it loomed on the horizon long ago. It is the result of a certain "perspective" and viewpoint, which--although both proved erroneous and brought about failures and results contrary to those sought in many instances and areas of the world--the stronger factors of the Western world insist upon. Early in 1979 and before the collapse of the regime of the shah in Iran--which had appeared secure--we had already noted that the new situation in the area east of Turkey would result (even in the short term) in an increase in the importance of the Turkish factor in the eyes of the well-known complex of forces and interests which act in the area and would lead to granting munificences to Turkey "that would go well beyond massive economic aid." Not only has this prospect been confirmed but the phenomenon has become more extensive and has been accelerated because of the events in Afghanistan on the one hand and the rapid deterioration of the internal socioeconomic situation in Turkey on the other.

We do not nurture the preposterous demand that others conduct their policies in accordance with our interests and that they support us only because right is legally and morally on our side. Everyone is entitled to conduct one's policies in accordance with one's (correct or erroneous) assessments regarding one's own (true or assumed) interests. However, one is obligated to be frank--especially when one addresses one's self to countries which one wants to see as allied and friendly--in one's claims about one's goals.

The consolidation of Turkey (as "the West's bastion" in a sensitive area) and of the southeast wing of the Altantic Alliance is proposed as the aim of the mass economic and military aid to Turkey but neither the one nor the other can be achieved as long as Turkey is in dispute with Greece because of its expansionist and hegemonistic designs against our country and Cyprus. When the main portion of the Turkish Armed Forces is deployed against the Greek area and is used for the occupation of 40 percent of Cyprus, of what use are they to the aims for which the aid is allegedly given? And when this aid causes tension and a deepening of the dispute with Greece--because of the escalation of Turkish provocativeness against Greece and Cyprus as has been recently noted--is the aid really being used for what it is allegedly intended or are its results contrary to those which are being sought? If those giving the aid are truly concerned about the southeast wing of the Atlantic Alliance and about everything else which they claim concerns them, how can they disregard the fact that the potentials of both Greece and Turkey for the Alliance are neutralized since these potentials are directed against each other? And why do they not set as a condition for aid the removal of the Turkish military presence in Cyprus and of Ankara's expansionist designs against Greece--thus utilizing the truly unique opportunity being offered them to eliminate the entire crisis in the area of the eastern Mediterranean?

The peoples of Greece and Turkey share the same geographical area and have every interest in coexisting peacefully and constructively. After all, such coexistence is the only guarantee of stability and security in this critical and sensitive area of the world. However, this coexistence must be based on mutual respect. Adventurist compromises not only are unrealistic but will be to the detriment of their agents or of those who support or tolerate them. When the giving of unconditional aid is tantamount to financing Turkey's designs against Greece and Turkish military occupation in Cyprus, those giving the aid assume the responsibility of the consequences and ramifications which include the possibility of an involuntary turn or chance in Greece's entire international position wrought by the independent forces of the state of affairs....

DHROSOS DEFENDS INFORMATION COLLECTION BY EMBASSIES

AT131428 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 13 Jun 80 p 6

[The "Political Issues" column by G.N. Dhrosos: "Agents and Spies"]

[Text] Iran's prime minister, who if not very powerful certainly has a lot of brains, in an interview explained the reasons why a possible trial of the U.S. hostages as spies, regardless of how it was conducted, would be Iran's detriment. Bani-Sadr, who has lived for many years in Western countries, regardless of how fanatic a muslim he is, knows how foreigners think and the arguments which, in any case, will finally prevail.

In addition to everything the Iranian leader has said, the issue which is inevitably posed in the ultimate analysis is who is a spy and what is the meaning of "spying," because the passing of information to a country by its representatives in another country concerning the situation and prospects there is, of course, not spying. This has always occurred everywhere and is the principal reason why every country accredits its representatives in other countries. Specifically, the great countries which deal with international interests in every area of the world want to be informed of what is happening or may happen in those areas.

Some time ago a report appeared here in Greece which gave the impression of a scandal in the way it was presented because some U.S. service has been collecting information about various political organizations and personalities in Greece. This is the principal duty of that service and other great powers, perhaps not only the great ones, do the same. We certainly do the same in certain other neighboring countries in which we have special interests.

Consequently, the fact that "dossiers" are opened on personalities and organizations by great foreign powers is something most natural. For instance, elections are held and the great foreign country which has interests in our area wants to know what the opposing parties advocate, what is the ideological line of the various parties and what are the personal tendencies and convictions of the various personalities which will compose the new government or will lead the opposition. For instance, Rallis becomes the prime minister in Greece. Do not the U.S. and Soviet governments want and should they not want to learn what his background is and what his tendencies and his preferences are? Even if the governments of the great foreign countries do not ask for this information their services here will hasten to supply it because their job is precisely this. The description that the military attaches of a country are that country's officials spies in another country is well known and internationally established. However, things get complicated sometimes at this point because we touch upon the sector of military secrets and in this case things take the form of true spying after a certain point. In this instance, however, it concerns a purely informative sector which has absolutely no relation to the defense organization and the military secrets of a country.

In Iran a change in regime took place and suddenly a profusion of political or religious organizations sprang up to claim power or a percentage of it. Is it not natural for the Americans, who had huge interests in that country, to want to learn what each of these organizations represents, what power it has and what and how many opportunities it has to influence the future political directions of the new regime? Is it not natural for them to want to learn the possibilities of each organization, what circles it influences and what weapons it has?

In this instance there are a number of parties and organizations, the power of which escalates from almost zero to a high percentage. When foreigners--Russians or Americans--see the signature of an organization under a text or a declaration is it not natural for them to want to know from the outset what this organization is and what it represents? Or when a new magazine or newspaper is published is it not logical that they will instruct their people to learn who the publishers are, who finances it, whose views it represents and why the effort is taking place? Consequently they will instruct their people to ask certain people who know about such things and a dossier will be opened to be supplemented periodically as new facts are collected.

It is possible for this new group or new publication to have clearly hostile intentions against this or that great power. It is absolutely natural that this great power will want to know of it.

After all it does not concern a state secret. The simple monitoring of reports or of the policy of that new movement may prove sufficient. If, in addition, these facts are confirmed by certain people who know persons and things, essentially nothing changes.

Therefore, certainly some of the U.S. hostages used to do this in Iran and many of the employees of the various U.S. services here do the same. After all, do the Soviets do anything else? It just so happens that they have not been discovered or that the evidence which has been revealed has not been considered worth publishing.

It is not necessary for one either to reveal all these things or to prove them. They are common sense and therefore no trial is needed in Tehran nor statements by politicians in Athens. Actually, perhaps in certain cases the directly concerned people and the people about whom the "revelations" were made themselves wanted the opportunity to correct possibly wrong information that had been collected regarding their organizations and their personalities by various foreign "agents" and "spies" around whom such an effort is being made to incite the imagination and to fanaticize public opinion.

ERKMEN CITES ROLE AS LINK BETWEEN EUROPE, ISLAMIC WORLD

TA141753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said: Turkey is a country that must be a link between Europe on the one hand and the Middle East and the Islamic world on the other. Akajans [Mediterranean News Agency]--reports that in a statement to a foreign newspaper, Foreign Minister Erkmen pointed out that Turkey attaches great importance to equality and human rights. Recalling that Turkey has bilateral and multilateral relations with European, Middle Eastern and Asian countries, Erkmen said: The establishment of peace and security in the Balkans, the Middle East and Western Asia is closely connected with Turkey's security requirements. Commenting on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Erkmen said the region's countries must have closer relations in order to deal with developments that might threaten world peace.

RPP TO SUBMIT INTERPELLATION PROPOSAL ON GOVERNMENT

TA121644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The RPP General Administrative Council has decided that an interpellation proposal should be submitted concerning the government. The discussions held during yesterday's RPP joint parliamentary group meeting were assessed at the RPP General Administrative Council meeting, which began at 1100 and lasted 3 and 1/2 hours. In a statement at the end of the meeting, RPP Deputy Secretary General Altan Oymen said: The RPP General Administrative Council has unanimously decided that it is necessary to submit an interpellation proposal concerning the government. The Administrative Councils of the RPP Assembly and Senate groups will meet at 0930 tomorrow and discuss this subject, which was submitted by the General Administrative Council as a recommendation.

RPP Parliamentary Groups' Approval

TA131846 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Administrative Councils of the RPP Senate and National Assembly groups have decided to submit an interpellation to overthrow the government. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit disclosed the decision by the groups' Administrative Councils at a news conference at the parliament today. Ecevit said that the country was rapidly being dragged into an economic calamity, as well as the crisis in domestic security and the regime, because of the government's attitude and administration.

Noting that the Administrative Councils of the groups had unanimously agreed on the necessity of submitting an interpellation to overthrow the government, Ecevit added that various group members had certain misgivings on the issue and that, therefore, the issue would be taken up at the group meeting on Monday. Ecevit said that if this opportunity--though not decisive--to overthrow the government was not exploited, the RPP would be held responsible by the nation and history.

Noting that great difficulties will be faced if the responsibility of forming a government falls to them after the current government is overthrown, Ecevit added: However, the important issue is that there are no problems within the RPP.

It is very beneficial for us to clearly assess whether or not, and if so to what extent, the misgivings expressed in our recent group meeting will constitute an obstacle and a problem to our shouldering this burden. Therefore, if our groups feel it is necessary, the issue will once more be taken up at the group meeting to be held on Monday. If we are convinced that these misgivings will not be a source of concern in the future, the interpellation will be submitted to the Assembly chairmanship. Ecevit concluded by saying that a binding decision will not be made on the voting for the interpellation at the Assembly to enable the group to fully and freely express its willpower and unity.

DEMIREL ACCUSES ECEVIT OF INVOLVING ARMY IN POLITICS

TA141053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel said that it is meaningless to involve the army in political arguments. In a written statement issued today Demirel said: I saw a statement by RPP leader Ecevit in today's press which said: I heard of certain plans that will inflict great damage on the army unless the government falls by August. If this statement is correct, it displays once more how irresponsible and far from serious Mr Ecevit is. I do not know what made Mr Ecevit, who is trying to create a government crisis, think of involving the army in this matter. Let him do whatever he wishes in connection with the government. However, it is meaningless to needlessly and unjustly involve the army in political arguments. The army is fulfilling its duty within the circle of its own command, in the place stipulated by the Constitution and with the seriousness and soberness of fulfilling the duties envisaged by the Constitution and the laws.

Demirel continued: It does not occur to anyone to inflict damage on the army. Mr Ecevit is obliged to reveal the source and contents of the plans that he has heard. Otherwise, his action would be tantamount to destructiveness and not opposition. Talking haphazardly on such serious subjects and basing this on imagination cannot be interpreted in any other way. The government is concerned only about assisting our armed forces in fulfilling their duty in tranquillity.

Mr Ecevit divided the police force of the republic, its teachers and its students and he also divided the people through secterian provocations in various places. Let him, at least, leave the army alone. In whatever capacity, we will always continue to oppose such schemes and provocations, like the ones staged by Mr Ecevit.

Ecevit Response

TA141740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said: Based on a report incorrectly leaked to a newspaper from a private conversation I held, Prime Minister Demirel leveled grave and unjust accusations against me today.

Commenting on a statement by Prime Minister Demirel, Ecevit said: At my meeting with the independent deputies, I expressed my concern about the (?promotion) procedures to be carried out in the armed forces in August. I expressed my concern in the same way and to the same extent that I expressed my concern in public statements and meetings. I did not say anything more or less. I did not say anything about having heard about certain plans. I only mentioned my concern as I have expressed it publicly.

Ecevit added: There are two reasons for my concern. The first is that certain circles which support the government are nervous about the martial law's impartial attitude and about its operations that remain loyal to a democratic state of law.

The second is that during his previous terms as prime minister, Mr Demirel made certain moves that ran counter to the armed forces' sound rules and traditions about promotions and appointments. I hope that Mr Demirel will not add new examples to those moves at this time of crisis. Loyalty to the armed forces' legal and traditional rules is a guarantee both for our state as well as for the democratic system. We are not trying to divide the armed forces; on the contrary, we are trying to prevent intentions and tendencies to divide the armed forces. In fact, we do not believe that anybody has the power to divide the armed forces anyway.

In conclusion, Ecevit said: It has always been Mr Demirel's basic strategy to provoke enmity in order to divide not only a particular class or organization, but the entire nation. Mr Demirel discriminates even among terrorists; he has not publicly condemned even once the terrorists who support him. In the light of all this Mr Demirel has no right to accuse us of causing division. If the Turkish nation's unity has been protected to a great extent against a politician like Mr Demirel--who tried to divide our nation into fronts by establishing a [nationalist] "front" governments--it is thanks to the contributions of the RPP which advanced Ataturkist nationalism is this country and which cherishes that nationalism in its banner and conscience.

TURKES ACCUSATION

TA151755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes said that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit is exploiting the Turkish Armed Forces for his own interests. Speaking at the Marmara regional meeting organized by his party, Turkes said that the functioning of the armed forces outside and above politics while preserving its unity within its chain of command was a principle of vital importance. Noting that this principle was introduced to the armed forces by Ataturk, Turkes added: Now Ecevit has trampled upon this Ataturkist principle of keeping the armed forces outside daily political arguments and has attempted to involve the armed forces of the republic in politics in order to divert public attention elsewhere with the aim of serving his greedy interests and preserving his party leadership, which is being threatened.

Calling on Ecevit to make public all the information he possesses on the issue, Turkes continued: Ecevit should explain his statement, which created suspicion and concern with regard to the armed forces. He should make public all he knows about what is going on within the armed forces. He should also expose the documents on the issue, if he has any. Otherwise he should not exploit the Turkish Armed Forces, which is the apple of the nation's eye and its sole guarantee. Turkes concluded by saying that the country needed unity and solidarity more than ever to solve the current crises.

TURKES BLAMES ECEVIT FOR CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

TA141920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes has said that his party is waging a struggle to establish a new administration that is based on love of mankind and respect for human dignity. Addressing an open air rally organized by his party in Bursa, Turkes said that with feelings of brotherhood the NAP was struggling against injustices and against the practice of blaming all the problems and placing all the burden on one segment of the nation. Turkes said: We consider man's labor to be holy and honorable. We are a new power, a new movement, which, before everything else, believes that the country will be happier by working and saving, which considers it its aim to protect labor from all kinds of injustices and which takes its (?inspiration) from the Turkish nation.

Turkes said that he was determined to eradicate bribery and usury in the country. He added: That is why the traitors and divisionists and their collaborators, and mostly, the Babrak Karmal candidate Ecevit, are enemies of our party.

Turkes stressed that his party would not fall into the trap of those who wanted to divide the nation and drag the nation into a civil war. He added that the NAP would trust the common sense of the nation and continue to struggle for its cause. He said: We consider the Turkish nation to be an indivisible and sacred entity from Edirne to Kars, from Sinop to Mersin, regardless of regional, sectarian or party differences. We are determined to protect this indivisible whole in spite of everything.

In his speech, the NAP leader alleged that RPP leader Ecevit and his collaborators were the main ones responsible for the present situation in the country. Turkes said: An awakening has started within the RPP as well. There are movements within the higher echelons of the party against Ecevit's leadership. Ecevit is scared and in panic. He is trying to divert the attention of the conscientious and patriotic RPP members who want to get rid of his leadership and to keep them behind him by creating enmities outside the party. That is the real reason why he submitted a motion for an interpellation, why he is trying to topple the present government and why he is talking about his dream of coming to power again. I am convinced that conscientious RPP members will not fall into his trap.

DEMIREL: GOVERNMENT TO ASK ASSEMBLY FOR MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION

TA131951 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the increasing political arguments have made it impossible to deal with the future of the country. Demirel held his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. He replied to reporters' questions as he was emerging from the Cankaya Mansion. Noting that the government was trying to correct what has gone wrong, Demirel said that the government has made very important decisions since it received a vote of confidence 6 and 1/2 months ago, especially since 24 January. He expressed the belief that the policy pursued in combating anarchy and inflation will be successful.

Demirel added that he will hold a meeting with the martial law commanders on 16 June and that the National Security Council will convene on 17 June. He noted that the government will ask the Grand National Assembly on 18 June to extend martial law. We are in control of all of Turkey's problems. We are trying to serve our nation and our country with determination and enthusiasm.

A reporter recalled claims that the government was acting in accordance with the requests of domestic and foreign interest circles. In reply to this question, Demirel said that a government based on the majority of the nation cannot collaborate with interest circles.

Noting that the $1.65 billion loan to be extended to Turkey will be endorsed by the IMF on 18 June, Demirel said that $250 million of this amount will be available as of 20 June. In reply to another question, Demirel said that curbing the rate of inflation was the primary economic problem and that inflation could disrupt not only the economy but also law and order.

A reporter told Demirel that the presidential election has become secondary and that the primary issue has become the government issue. Demirel said that the presidential election was the most important issue but that the RPP had failed to nominate a candidate for the past week. He added that the RPP was not participating in the voting to elect a president. He said: A month has gone by since we first proposed to resort to the nation. Had they acted in accordance with our wish we would have elected a president by Sunday.

Noting that RPP was trying to shift political discussions toward another issue, Demirel said: However, the presidential election cannot be treated as a secondary problem. It is the most important problem. Was it not he [RPP leader Elevit] who claimed that the acting president cannot appoint senators? If they create a government crisis tomorrow how are we to solve this crisis? How will an acting president, who cannot appoint senators, appoint a prime minister? Demirel said that the letter of requests submitted by the National Salvation Party will be answered on Monday.

MARTIAL LAW FORCES KILL FIVE STUDENTS IN ISMIR DORMITORY

TA131834 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Five students were killed in an incident at the Inciralti Ataturk Student Dormitory in Izmir last night. The press and public relations office of the Aegean Army and the Izmir Martial Law Command has issued the following statement on the issue:

In accordance with previous arrangements, students who arrived in Izmir to take the universities entrance exam were accommodated at student dormitories. An incident occurred at 2100 when security forces tried to prevent a meeting--on grounds that it was contrary to martial law regulations--organized by the dormitory students and those who arrived for the entrance exams on the night of 12 June. Ismail Baytok, Huseyin Akdag, Mehmet Ali Arin, Mustafa Uslu and Ali Ihsan Tan were shot to death. Murat Calikusu Hakan Eren, Omer Saritoprak, Mahmut Caliskan. Mehmet Caliskan, Ahmet Kamil Utkan and Hasan Nergis were wounded. The wounded are being treated. Various students who were slightly injured were treated on the spot and released. A legal investigation is continuing. We regretfully announce this to the public.

FINANCE MINISTER SEZGIN COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, HOPES FOR AID

NC160926 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Exclusive interview granted by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin to TERCUMAN correspondent Yavuz Donat in Ankara--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Will there be another rate adjustment?

Answer: The Central Bank occasionally carries out cross rate adjustments. However, no such adjustment is being considered at the moment.

Question: Are you considering a devaluation?

Answer: A devaluation is definitely out of the question. As a matter of fact, there is no economic reason that would necessitate the devaluation of our currency.

Question: Do early elections affect the stability program?

Answer: We are fulfilling our task in a spirit of great responsibility without thinking of elections at all.

Question: Will there be any more price increases?

Answer: Price increases in goods and services apart from the essential commodities will be within the power of the producing organization, not of the government. No increase in the price of essential commodities and services is envisaged.

Question: You went to Saudi Arabia twice. Prime Ministry Secretary General Turgut Ozal visited the same country once. But there has been no development in obtaining credits from Saudi Arabia. Why?

Answer: I hope that we shall sign a credit agreement with Saudi Arabia by the end of the current month.

Question: Will the money shortage in the market continue?

Answer: Yes, it will. We will continue to implement our money and credit policy. We have no other choice. However, bank credits will be shifted to productive fields. Our aim is to increase production and we are taking the necessary steps in this direction.

Question: How much credit shall we receive this year?

Answer: The IMF Administrative Council is meeting on 18 June. Aid of $1.65 billion is envisaged for the next 3 years. We have already used $650 million of this amount. We are going to use another $250 million after 20 June.

'SEAWOLF' NAVAL MANEUVERS CONTINUING IN THE AEGEAN

TA131828 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The second part of the Seawolf maneuvers began in Izmir today. Some of the warships belonging to the fleet that arrived at Izmir after successfully completing the first part of the maneuver left the port at 1600. The remaining ships will leave for the maneuver area tomorrow.

The second part of the Seawolf-80 maneuvers, to be conducted in the Aegean Sea and international waters will end in Golcuk on Wednesday, 18 June. Various training exercises and coordination training exercises among the ground, air and naval forces are being conducted in the second part of the Seawolf maneuvers commanded by Admiral Nejat Sumer.

Naval Forces Commander Adm Bulet Ulusu, who attended the first part of the maneuvers in the Marmara and the Aegean seas, arrived in Izmir yesterday. Admiral Ulusu returned to Ankara today.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank Board of Directors has approved a $51 million loan to Turkey for a project to develop livestock breeding. According to TRT Washington correspondent Berna Kulac, the loan, which will be extended to the Agricultural Bank and the Meat and Fish Association, will be used to develop livestock breeding and fodder production. The loan will be repaid over 17 years at 8.25 percent interest. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80 TA]

SENATORIAL MANDATE ENDS--The mandate of five presidentially elected senators will end today at midnight. The five senators from the Presidential Quota Group whose mandate ends today are Sadi Irmak, Zeyyat Baykara, Muhsin Batur, Husamettin Celebi and Serif Tuten. The Constitution stipulates the appointment of five new senators by the president within a month after the mandate of the old senators ends. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 8 Jun 80 TA]

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KREISKY VIEWS MIDEAST, SOUTHWEST ASIAN CRISES AFTER OSLO MEETING

AU161453 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service at 2045 GMT on 15 June carries 45 minutes of recorded excerpts from Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's speech at a Vienna Austrian Socialist Party rally on 14 June, in which he extensively discussed the Middle East, Iran and Afghanistan problems.

Speaking about the Middle East problem Kreisky reiterates his recent criticism of Israel's current policy, stressing his opinion that, if that policy were tolerated, Israel would ultimately disappear from the map because in the long run it can exist only in a peaceful environment--and that environment is an Arab one. He strongly pleads for the Palestinians' right to a state of their own and argues that their position and that of the "most reasonable Israeli, future Prime Minister Peres" are not so far apart that the gap could not be bridged by thorough negotiations. Failing that, however, Kreisky says a new radicalization in that part of the world is inevitable.

As regards Iran, Kreisky says the overthrow of the shah's regime with its excellently organized "Gestapo-type police" and a "loyal army" had been possible only because of the strength of religious beliefs. But now, in the second phase of the revolution, the religious leaders are being confronted with the country's big social problems of starvation, need and unemployment, he says, expressing doubt that the Koran would provide the answers to those questions.

"And on the strength of what we have seen in Iran I have come to the conclusion that this revolution is far from being over, and that the power centers existing there are still far from being in actual control, that they are struggling against one another--and you see, comrades, the hostages affair is nothing else but an expression of this struggle among the various power centers. One of them--which is represented by the Iranian foreign minister, who yesterday, or rather for 2 days, visited the Socialist International [SI]--that group is very well aware of the fact that sooner or later this problem will have to be solved if there is to be another opening toward the Western world, primarily toward democratic Europe. And the other group is also aware of this--only, it does not want such an opening, because of course many followers of Islamic fundamentalism feel that such an opening would interfere with the implementation of their own ideas."

Kreisky adds that this is what makes the problem so complicated, and that neither Palme, Gonzalez nor he himself would have understood the correlations without having gone to Tehran. We are now dealing with a revolution which no one knows where it will end, Kreisky says, but at least no one will be able to reproach the SI later on for having remained inactive. He describes the SI delegations's approach at the talks with Iranian representatives in Tehran: to display interest in all aspects of the revolution without broaching the problem of the hostages, but wait for the Iranian side to bring it up, which it did right away. He hailed as a success the Iranian leaders' decision to dispatch Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh to Oslo and said in this context: "Only fools or impatient journalists always expect us to solve at such meetings as if by magic everything that has been messed up and ruined for weeks, months and years. That requires a process, a new opinion-forming process."

Recalling in this context the hostility and difficulties he encountered in Arab countries on his first SI fact-finding mission, Kreisky goes on to say: "It took a long time before they (in the Arab world) talked differently with us--months and years. But today the SI carries some weight in the Arab world--and there have even been rather worried voices in the Soviet Union expressing concern that we have too much influence in the Arab countries. And, comrades, naturally there are also others who do not like to see us talk with the Iranians and tell them much more than we are willing to announce publicly.

"But yesterday he [Qotbzadeh] left the SI bureau session with the feeling: Here are people who did not ask us for oil, who did not demand that we pay our debts, people who have no divisions that threaten us--here are men and women who are freely elected representatives of many millions of democratic socialists from Europe and other parts of the world--and that is certainly a moral force which should not be ignored. Of course, those who do not want to have anything to do with this force because it seems dangerous to them will not be impressed. And thus we will have to wait and see how the discussion develops and above all we must take part in it as long as they let us."

Kreisky continues: "I am convinced that if this discussion can be continued in the same way, then we will also come to the release of the hostages. And whatever they maybe charged with--of course we know all about the fact that diplomats are not always just diplomats, that there are crosscurrents, conspiracies that are being encouraged, and all that sort of thing--but since we have agreed that whoever holds a diplomatic passport must be expelled from a country if he has done something wrong and cannot be taken hostage, and because that is a practice that has been observed for thousands of years--a practice which, by the way, is also laid down in the Koran--it must be respected. However, this cannot prevent us from telling the Americans plainly where we believe that they have blundered. It cannot prevent us from telling them that this is another example showing what a delusion it is to hope that one's cause is safe in the hands of a military dictatorship."

The Afghanistan problem is described by Kreisky as the most difficult because one of the big powers was already directly involved, and the Russians had been just as wrong in their assessment of what was in store for them in Afghanistan as the Americans had been in the case of Iran. Describing the views of the two sides, Kreisky says things were "looking pretty bad at the moment," he notes that there are other powers behind the rebels, adding that if this war should drag on it might kindle numerous other wars in that region--and that would be bound to lead to a tremendous confrontation of the superpowers. "Hence it is necessary to keep the three hotbeds of crisis apart, to prevent them from becoming intertwined, merged into one big hotbed of crisis that can no longer be controlled." He goes on to say that it is still possible to seek peaceful compromises in that region, and that it is everyone's task to work wherever he can to ease tensions and bring back such a situation as existed a year ago, when SALT II was signed and there was hope for an early start to the SALT III talks, for progress at the MBFR, and for the success of the Madrid conference.

'Begin Must Go'

NC161236 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 16 (AFP)--The solution of the Palestine problem lies in recognition of the right to an independent state, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told the newspaper AS-SAFIR in an interview published here today. "Israel, with its army of 30,000 men is one of the best equipped and trained in the world and would have nothing to fear from a Palestinian state led by the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)," Chancellor Kreisky said. The PLO was the sole representative of the Palestinian people and the United Nations' resolutions should be "amended and completed" to detail their rights. He praised the "sincere efforts" of President Jimmy Carter and Anwar as-Sadat to search for peace, but declared the Camp David Peace process between Egypt and Israel had failed.

Mr. Kreisky kept his strongest attack for Israel's prime minister, Menahem Begin, describing him as "an extreme chauvinist." "The resignations of Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman as foreign minister and minister of defense confirmed my view," he said. "As long as Mr. Begin stays he will do nothing. Therefore he must go."

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU161526 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] On 13 June President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is paying an official visit to Austria. The reception was also attended by Ali Kaisar Hasan Morshed, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in Austria, and Ambassador Friedrich Froehlichsthal, chief of protocol.

Talks With Pahr

AU171130 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh, paid an official visit to Austria 12-14 June.

Their working talks, marked by an openminded and friendly climate, were also attended by A.K.H. Morshed, ambassador of Bangladesh to Austria; M.R. Osmany, director general of the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry; and on Austria's side by Ambassador Alois Reitbauer, secretary general for foreign affairs, as well as by high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials. In the working talks, bilateral and international questions of mutual interest were discussed. In the assessment of many international questions a similarity of views was noted. The two sides agreed to intensify their bilateral relations. At the conclusion of the working talks Bangladesh Foreign Minister Haq invited Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr to pay a visit to Bangladesh. Pahr accepted this invitation with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The Bangladesh foreign minister visited President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and conveyed to him an invitation from Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman to pay a visit to Bangladesh, which was accepted with thanks. The Bangladesh foreign minister also called on State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer. The Austrian Government representatives displayed interest in economic cooperation with Bangladesh in connection with the implementation of Bangladesh's second 5-year plan. Professor Haq invited State Secretary Nussbaumer to pay a visit to Bangladesh. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

BRIEFS

MORE REFUGEES--In May 1980, 444 persons requested political asylum in Austria as against 251 in May 1979. At the same time, asylum proceedings were concluded in 318 cases: 246 persons were recognized as refugees under the provisions of the Geneva Convention (as against 107 persons in May 1979), and the remaining 72 persons who had requested political asylum were permitted to stay in Austria. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

HUNGARY BOOSTS EXPORTS--In the period January-April 1980, Hungary boosted its exports to Austria by 65.5 percent to 1.39 billion schillings, while Austrian exports to Hungary went up only 1.4 percent to 1.48 billion schillings. The slight Austrian trade surplus will be far overcompensated by proceeds from tourist trade, since the number of Austrian tourists visiting Hungary has soared since the abolution of visas. Austrian economic experts welcome this development, which has put an end to the longstanding Hungarian problem of large deficits in trade with Austria, and hope that the new situation will result in new Hungarian orders for Austrian exporters. [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Jun 80 p 9 AU]

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EUROMISSILES, DETENTE, ARMS SALES

1D161251 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Jun 80 p 2

[Francis Unwin interview with Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb on 10 June; place not given: "No Belgian Decision on the Missiles"]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, Mr Simonet, your predecessor, granted us an interview on 28 November last year. He began by stating that "Belgium exists too.... If it seems to the rest of the world that Belgium did not exist why," he said, "do you think that our opinion would still be asked?" Mr Nothomb, do you think that our partners still care about Belgium's opinion? Moreover do our laborious Community compromises not prevent us from forming such an opinion?

[Answer] I find that foreign countries attach importance to our opinion on European affairs and in defense matters. Therefore we must be a credible country outside our own dimension. Our opinion is only important if we assume the corresponding responsibilities. Ultimately a big country can have successive conflicting positions. If we are to have a say we must be a serious partner for our opinion to be considered. Otherwise the temptation is to consider only the country's influence. I will add that it is also useful for the big groups to which we belong to contain small countries which can express their views at a given moment.

[Question] We were recently prompted to write that "indecision" had become a "Belgian speciality." While Belgium should in principle have given a decision on the deployment of cruise missiles in our country in 1983 at the Atlantic Alliance meeting in December 1979, we decided to give ourselves a 6-month period to determine whether detente could be continued. This period was decided upon in fact to hide differences of opinion within the Martens II government. The Martens III Cabinet's governmental statement says that no decision will be taken before the foreign minister has made the "necessary contacts." In other words we are discreetly giving ourselves another period for consideration of at least 6 months and this will have to be announced to our Atlantic partners at the Alliance's spring ministerial session in Ankara on 25 and 26 June. Do you think we could do this while preserving what remains of our credibility? Especially since there has meanwhile been the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] The Martens III government has observed that all the contacts which should have been made could not be carried through successfully because of the government crisis. The Ankara meeting is a little too close for the new government to be able to complete these investigations. Hence in Ankara we will merely explain our position which can be explained by events in domestic politics. Nonetheless the Belgian Government is taking its decisions in the light of 1980. Russian intervention in Afghanistan, considerable arms effort--one SS-20 missile deployed each week--while also taking account of the weakening of transatlantic relations. It is in this context that we will have to carry out the talks which will enable us to decide our stance.

[Question] When in opposition the Liberals were resolutely in favor of an immediate decision in favor of the deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium. All the indications are that they have not changed their minds now that they are in government....

[Answer] I refer you to the government declaration which the Liberals backed. To return to the vital investigations, it must be pointed out that we are not carrying out this work alone. The United States has twice proposed negotiations to the USSR and the reply has twice been negative. Chancellor Schmidt is expected in Moscow at the end of the month (to try to persuade Mr Brezhnev to finally start discussions on the Soviet SS-20 missiles on the one hand and on the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the other--LE SOIR editor's note).

Mr Schmidt's approach is similar to the approach which the Belgian Government wants to make. Therefore we are not taking any decision until we see how his visit to Moscow goes. The ideal solution would have been to follow, as [former Belgian Foreign Minister] Harmel did, a voluntary detente policy toward Eastern Europe based on the credibility of our defense system. However, our relations with the East have now seriously deteriorated. Furthermore our relations with the United States are not as good as they might be.

[Question] Your predecessor did not hide the fact that the United States can be a difficult ally. It showed this, he said, especially in the disarmament sphere by making unilateral concessions to the USSR. Furthermore in the Iranian and Afghan crises everybody agrees that the United States did not always act with all the diplomacy necessary to obtain equally necessary solidarity from its allies. Do you believe that the United States is in fact a "difficult ally"?

[Answer] Any alliance is difficult. Any political alliance is something which has to be handled with care. This alliance with the United States is vital. We have inescapable ties with the United States but also different sensitive areas which call for a constant effort at reciprocal contact and understanding. Moreover this can also be done discreetly.

[Question] After announcing Europe's intention to launch a spectacular initiative to take over from the "pax Americana" in the Middle East, are the Nine not likely to show at their meeting in Venice this Thursday that their intentions carry little weight when Washington does not share their opinions? Indeed there is no longer any question of a European initiative but simply of a declaration.

[Answer] It is obvious that Europe should be concerned with peace in the Middle East. This search should take place in line with the Camp David process. It is clear that a joint European declaration drawn up in Venice would constitute a positive factor, for the Europeans among others.

[Question] How do you view the development of our relations with Zaire and with the whole Third World?

[Answer] The government declaration makes provision for continuing to give special aid to Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi. For Belgium this is a huge task but we must nonetheless try to make efforts to aid the poorest Third World countries.

[Question] From time to time affairs concerning the sale of arms to foreign countries cause a stir in Belgian public opinion. It seems that the foreign minister has very considerable powers in this sphere and that Parliament cannot fully exercise its monitoring mission. What is your opinion on this question?

[Answer] It is true that Belgium has a tradition in the arms production sphere, specializing in the manufacture of light weapons, and this tradition goes back to the last century. This production, like any other, is also important from the viewpoint of employment. Nobody disputes our country's right to produce the arms it needs. That is true of our own country and of the alliance to which we belong. I would also like to stress that Belgium is a net importer of arms. Having said that, it is true that there are problems of political appropriateness and that the minister has a tricky responsibility because it is he who gives the verdict on this appropriateness. Every decision he has to take must take account of a whole series of frequently conflicting factors. It can be said that no choice can be completely satisfactory unless we decided not to produce any more weapons. We started our efforts to provide information at the parliamentary level last week and we are going to have a discussion on this problem. I obviously want to give as much information to the houses of Parliament as possible and to discuss the general interests on which my decisions should be based. However it is important to realize that there will never be any simple decision in this sphere. In any case it is not the foreign minister who decides arms sales. However, it is the foreign minister's job to decide any ban for reasons of political inappropriateness.

BOELLING DISCUSSES CARTER LETTER TO SCHMIDT, MOSCOW VISIT

DW161202 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0549 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Reporter Kroenig interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Press and Information Office; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] It is a fact that U.S. President Carter has written a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The sender's motives and the tone of the letter, however, are unclear. According to reports of the magazine STERN, the letter was written in a rough tone, warning the federal chancellor prior to his Moscow visit against making an agreement that could call into question the planned stationing of new medium-range missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic or elsewhere in Europe.

Regardless of the tone--rough or not--a letter at this time seems to be some sort of warning shot from Washington.

[Answer] I do not know what you base that impression on except the STERN report. It is my impression that STERN has gotten a story from somebody who might be pursuing his own interests.

The letter from the U.S. President is factual, friendly, like all the letters that have been exchanged over the years between any German chancellor and the leader of the United States. The President describes, for example, the common Western position on the so-called decision to close the arms gap of December last year. There is not even a trace of differences of opinion.

You may remember that the federal chancellor described the position of the Federal Government at the SPD congress in Essen in such a way that there can be no doubts that we back the decision to close the arms gap and that we consider the balancing element of this decision, as before, to be very important, as the chancellor has repeatedly said. This balancing element is the offer on negotiations made to the Soviet Union, since the USSR has upset the balance by its stepped-up armament in the field of medium-range missiles. The chancellor, in going to Moscow at this time--and he has the explicit agreement of the American President--will naturally discuss this issue. This will also serve the interests of the United States as our most important Alliance partner.

I have seen nothing of a rough tone in this letter. It is a factual letter, depicting the arguments of the Alliance.

[Question] But perhaps there are still differences of opinion, and I do not mean just since yesterday, with regard to NATO's double decision of last December which you mentioned--namely, the decision to close the arms gap and the simultaneous offer to hold negotiations. It seems to me that the Americans give much more weight to the decision to close the arms gap and that they believe that the negotiating offer does not at all carry the same political weight.

[Answer] This interpretation was heard occasionally last year but we, the Federal Government, believe that this impression is wrong. When Vance was still secretary of state the United States urged the Soviet Union several times to take up the second element--the arms limitation element--in the decision, exactly as the federal chancellor has done in many speeches.

[Question] Does this mean that the federal chancellor will probably bring back from Moscow the interest of the Soviet Government, its agreement with regard to arms control talks?

[Answer] Well, that remains to be seen. You just cannot predict 2 weeks prior to such a visit what the other side wishes to tell us concerning this important point. But you will recall that the Soviet Union expressly said when Leonid Brezhnev was here in Bonn in 1978 that neither side should aspire to military superiority over the other--and that was one of the most important parts of the joint Soviet-German statement. I think that the chancellor will recall this extremely important principle in his Moscow talks.

[Question] It is striking that Herbert Wehner, the SPD floorleader in the Bundestag, said the other day that he sees slight changes in Moscow which could lead to the conclusion that there is receptiveness to negotiations on medium-range missile armament in Europe.

[Answer] It would be in the interest of the Federal Republic, in the interest of the entire Western alliance and, we believe, in the well understood interest of the Soviet Union if this assessment by the SPD floorleader were to be confirmed in Moscow.

[Question] Don't you have similar information?

[Answer] I don't want to get involved in speculation just prior to this trip.

[Question] In any event, would emphasis on, a repetition of, the statement in Moscow which you just mentioned, namely, the statement issued when Brezhnev was here about not seeking military superiority, be indirect circumstantial evidence for the potential readiness of the Soviets to talk about medium-range missiles?

[Answer] This, too, is speculative. I believe we can assume that the Soviet leadership is even better aware of how important it is to finally open negotiations on the issue of medium-range weapons.

[Question] And the Americans would be happy about it, too, would they not?

[Answer] But of course.

[Question] And Washington circles--for example, around security adviser Brzezinski--do not harbor any skepticism with regard to FRG foreign policy in general and Ostpolitik in particular?

[Answer] During this interview this morning, let me say this with great emphasis: We, at any rate, have not given any cause for skepticism or doubts as a result of our actions. And people voicing such skepticism here and there probably have something other than objective goals in mind.

[Question] Meaning that, in this case, you also have in mind Washington circles?

[Answer] Yes, Washington circles. You know, there are journalists, there are members of parliament who sometimes suspect this or that owing to their inadequate familiarity with German policies. It is probably better to ignore them and proceed with business as usual even if the opposition has occasionally deemed it necessary, and probably will deem it necessary each day in the future, to listen to such voices, anonymous voices, and to exploit them. That's life.

ZIMMERMANN: CARTER LETTER REFLECTS 'DEEP CRISIS' IN ALLIANCE

LD161248 Hamburg DPA in German 1141 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Friedrich Zimmermann, chairman of the CSU laender group in the Bundestag, sees Carter's letter to Schmidt as confirmation of the "deep crisis" into which the chancellor has cast the Western alliance with his plans for negotiations in Moscow.

Zimmermann said in Bonn today that the views of the governments in Bonn and Washington were divided despite their mutual concern--conditioned by the election campaign--to put forward a common assessment regarding security. Schmidt is ready to put the NATO counter-armament decision on ice in Moscow and to help guarantee the USSR's immense superiority. It was against this that Carter was directing his "veto," and it is this that the CDU-CSU feared, Zimmerman claimed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. RESENTMENT TOWARD EUROPE

DW161450 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Jun 80 p 6

[Peter Boenisch editorial: "Bad Friends"]

[Text] "Well," many Europeans are saying, "it has been inflated by the press." President Carter said himself that he is content with the European allies.

Maybe Carter believes what we would so much like to have happen. It is more likely, however, that he speaks of agreement in the Alliance because he fears that the voters could hold him responsible for dissonance within it. This President cannot afford to be involved in failures of any kind.

But he who does not listen to the President but to what Americans say in private, both here and overseas, will notice very quickly that the resentment of the Americans with regard to Europe is deep. They feel abandoned and are deeply worried by the course the Europeans are taking.

It does not help the Germans very much by being the least bad friends among the bad friends of the Americans. It is felt we should be taking a leading role but are not; our political influence and economic strength are overrated. Since Bonn gives the appearance of being so high-handed and capable, it must also do more.

The result of this assessment is that we are not better off than others with regard to U.S. public opinion, but worse. Traditional feelings may be involved also. Even if the British are weak helpers in matters of sanctions, they still remain Anglo-Saxon brothers. If the French undertake self-willed action, they remain an old love from the Revolutionary War. Egocentric action by Anglo-Saxons and Gauls is accepted--not ours. Steuben is just not Lafayette.

What older people would rather not hear about is being ignored by youth even more, the youth who have no sense of history. They seem to have forgotten that the Germans and Americans are just postwar friends and that they were enemies in a genocidal war begun by us. Our crimes live not merely in the memory of the Jews, and often, only too often, one of the "Krauts" runs in a Third Reich uniform across the screens of U.S. television: a symbol of evil.

Friendship, which is a tender plant, needs special care on that soil. The postwar generation on both sides knew it and worked on it. Common suffering (public revolts crushed by Soviet tanks in 1953, 1956 and 1968) and common struggles (blockade, division of Berlin and the building of the wall) made many Germans and Americans rally together.

Pampered with care packages, helped by the Marshall Plan to rebuild the country, and having experienced the Berlin airlift which helped to save half the city from Stalin's grabbing, a postwar generation grew up which has been rightly called by Gerd Bucerious of DIE ZEIT as being pro-American.

Now a young leftwinger wonders: "Why should I be pro-American? After all, I do not ask the Americans to be pro-German, either." Thus an alliance as a cool transaction on the basis of mutuality. The chancellor, who likes so much to press cool formulas through his teeth, has found dangerous emulators here--dangerous, because they are far less loyal to the Alliance than he is.

But on the other side of the Atlantic, too, the keepers of the seal of U.S.-German friendship are no longer in office. Tough and domestically entrenched figures such as Carter's adviser, Hamilton Jordan, are calling the shots. And sometimes one gains the impression that Henry Kissinger has taken Washington's foreign policy along with him into his private life.

But whatever we may lament as mistakes of the United States--inadequate consultation and lack of conscription--these mistakes, after all, are no reason to deny friendship.

The behavior of Europe toward the United States is not only ungrateful but foolish. The protection of the old world by the new world just cannot be measured by missiles and soldiers alone. What is decisive is the will and readiness of the American people to come to our aid. Particularly anyone seeing the bipolar world of the superpowers drawing to an end, particularly anyone seeing new powers growing and refusing to be the mere object of negotiations, rather wishing to have a say about and determine their destinies themselves need the protection and confidence of their partners more than ever.

The way Europe is behaving now is paradoxical. When security is at stake the people in government in East and West hang onto their respective big brothers. Without the Russians in the East they would have to fear for their rule; in the West they would have to fear for their freedom and prosperity without the Americans. Still, the small ones are always peeking from behind the legs of the two big ones to ascertain whether or not playing with each other is possible.

This lust for getting together, which produces new formulas for conjuring up detente, cannot be explained only by fear of war, longing for peace, and a resultant neo-Chamberlainism. European attempts to test this situation reveal that European partition will not work in the long run. The people of this continent want to jointly climb over the wall of concrete and the barbed wire of ideology. What is absolutely necessary in this respect is that politicians who join these dreams of their peoples do not neglect national security. Neither defense readiness nor force of deterrence must become questionable, otherwise, there could be unity some day, albeit a unity without freedom.

As good as it is for Willy Brandt to call the SPD a "party of the West," it is equally regrettable that something like that is necessary in a divided country with a divided capital, and that after 35 years of experience with barbed wire and tanks from the East.

PAPER QUESTIONS CARTER BELIEF IN U.S.-EUROPE 'HARMONY'

DW1314444 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Werner Holzer editorial: "The Competition From Overseas"]

[Text] If what some European journalists now report from Washington is true, the U.S. President is convinced that there is really no such thing as "great disharmony" between the United States and its allies. According to Jimmy Carter these are exclusively products of the imagination of the press. If it contributed to the internal peace of the Western alliance journalists on both sides of the Atlantic would probably take this accusation without too much of a contradiction. After all, they are used to being made the scapegoats by politicians.

The problem is that this optimism on the part of President Carter comes too much as a surprise. Just a few days ago he threatened the Europeans with a U.S. veto in the UN Security Council if they develop activities on their own in connection with the Middle East conflict, and he now flatly maintains that the Western alliance is stronger today and more in harmony than ever before.

Naturally this could also be the product of journalistic imagination, theoretically. Much rather, though, we cannot but assume that it is only political tactics that hide behind these friendly words. Probably we come closest to reality in the U.S.-European relationship if we neither take Jimmy Carter's new optimism at face value nor the croaking on both sides of the Atlantic heralding the gradual ruin of the Alliance. No doubt a growing displeasure has spread among the U.S. public because these Europeans have lately been developing concepts of how to deal with international problems which are too individualistic. It is a displeasure which has been born from a mixture of irritation over the ingratitude of the Alliance partners and a poorly defined mistrust regarding their reliability, but also from lack of understanding for the structure of an alliance of sovereign partners.

In Venice, where the summit meeting of the European heads of state and government has just begun, there is ample cause, anyway, for particularly pondering the phenomena of alienation between the United States and its partners. As much as the Europeans would have reason to debate their own, often pussillanimous controversies, it is just as definite, on the other hand, that broad segments of the debate will be commanded by a topic in which strong differences of opinion do indeed exist between Washington and the European capitals.

What is meant here above all is the intention of the Europeans to again state their views about the Israeli-Arab conflict in a statement of their own. If the relationship within the Western alliance were as untroubled as Jimmy Carter now describes it, this difference of opinion would have been superfluous.

Most European governments never wanted to try to torpedo the U.S. Middle East initiative and turn themselves into peacemakers. Hardly anyone in Western Europe is so unrealistic as to fail to see how little power is behind European statements concerning any conflicts. On the other hand, people in Europe have been convinced for quite some time that the negotiations in the Middle East, which have been made possible by the Camp David agreements, have been stalemated for some time. Their initiative was intended to provide new impulses in this situation and make Europe's position clear to all parties involved--though not to the United States.

But suspicious as people now are in the United States, Washington saw nothing but cunning competition in the intention of the Europeans. From quarters very close to the U.S. President, blunt statements could be heard as to why this is so. Jimmy Carter, they said, would not dream of letting others seemingly pass him by as a creator of peace. The situation of Egypt's President as-Sadat, they say, who likewise cannot allow the Europeans to overtake the Camp David agreements to the advantage of the Palestinians, is similar.

These are understandable motives. Still, it is oppressing when even in such a dangerous crisis situation it becomes clear how much the foreign policy of a great country can be overshadowed by domestic political debates. It remains profoundly regrettable that Europeans and Americans are obviously incapable of coming to terms on decisive issues in good time.

GENSCHER TALKS WITH KISSINGER, COMMENTS ON WESTERN SOLIDARITY

LD161206 Hamburg DPA in German 1122 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today called for the "closest possible" cooperation between Bonn and Washington. During an extensive exchange of views with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Genscher underlined that this would be "unrenounceable support" for European-American cooperation in the Western alliance.

According to Genscher it is important that Europeans and Americans, with common interests, jointly face major challenges. It is one of the great assets of Western politics that close cooperation with America is firmly anchored in the consciousness of the FRG population. German-American relations are based on self-reliance and mutual trust, the foreign minister said.

Further Remarks

LD151111 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a statement marking 17 June, has called Bonn's membership in the European Community and the Western defense alliance as indispensible for any realistic policy of detente and balance, as well as for the security of the Federal Republic. In a statement published in Bonn on Sunday, Genscher added that without the Western alliance and German-American friendship there would be in Europe neither political nor military equilibrium as a precondition for detente and security.

The FDP politician underlined the support given by the United States, France and Great Britain and the other Western allies concerning the German national question. The responsibilities taken on by the Allies and their solidarity with Germany and Berlin, shown and proven over decades, have disproved "irresponsible talk" of alleged contradictory interests between the German question and European unification, as well as between German interests and cooperation and friendship within the Alliance and with the United States.

In particular, during difficult times everything had to be done, Genscher went on to say, to safeguard what has been achieved so far in establishing cohesion in the West and to take steps that will lead to closer union. He demanded positive action to safeguard peace in Europe, to overcome German division, and to strengthen the ties between the Germans in West and East.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON VENICE EC SUMMIT RESULTS

DW161112 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Rudolf Radtke interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Venice; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, what is the message that the heads of state and government wish to convey to Europe from this monastic seclusion? Specifically, is Europe better capable of acting after this summit meeting than it seemed to be after the two preceding summit meetings?

[Answer] I believe that this question can be answered in the affirmative without any reservations. The danger to the ability of the European Community to act lies in its internal financial difficulties. These were eliminated in Brussels a month and a half ago, that is to say, with the required approval of the governments.

This approval was granted last week by our government as well. Consequently, it was no longer necessary to grapple here again with problems which had become chronic following the Dublin summit. Consequently--in keeping with the mission of the European Council--we were able to concentrate on a general exchange of views concerning economic and financial issues, on the one hand, and concerning the world political, the international situation on the other. I am extremely satisfied with these two exchanges of views because, first, I have learned some things and, second, a rather considerable degree of internal conformity of views among the nine governments has emerged.

[Question] You advocated the view here quite expressly that you will demand a restructuring of the financial mechanisms of the European Community next year. What is your aim in this regard?

[Answer] I am not the only one advocating this although I emphasized this point with particular clarity. I think all nine heads of government have come to realize that the over-proportional increase in agricultural expenditures within the Community's overall budget just cannot be allowed to continue. They also agree that, in general, it is necessary to ensure more balance in the Community budget but also a better balance with respect to the three states which make large net payments to the Community and the six states which, in sum total, receive more from the Community than they contribute. I was the one who said that quite plainly. There is also agreement with respect to the Community's intention to adhere to the ceiling, that is to say, the provision that the Community should not receive more than 1 percent of the computation basis of the value added tax in all nine states.

[Question] At this summit, too, the nine states issued a statement on the Middle East problem, a statement which must be considered particularly significant since it comes from this body. What does it mean? In this statement the right to self-determination was stressed once again.

[Answer] Correct.

[Question] What does it mean for future U.S. treatment in the United Nations?

[Answer] It is a joint description of position by nine states. It is in line with what Irish Foreign Minister O'Kennedy stated a year ago in the United Nations on behalf of the then incumbent presidency of the European Community. This joint commitment by nine states will have its effects in many spheres, surely also in the United Nations which was not specifically mentioned therein, however. An important point is that exploratory talks and the establishment of contacts are envisaged by the European Community with the eligible states, the parties, in the Middle East.

[Question] Is there any common assessment among the heads of state and government with respect to the role of the PLO?

[Answer] That is the case, yes.

[Question] The PLO is accepted as a negotiating partner?

[Answer] It will be included in necessary exploratory talks.

On PLO Role, Moscow Talks

DW161113 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0507 GMT 14 Jun 80

[H.J. Stehle interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the EC Venice summit date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] May we proceed from the assumption that the Community has thereby recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization?

[Answer] No, you may not proceed from that premise at all. What the Community has said is that the Palestinian people and also the PLO must be included in the exploratory talks and in the establishment of contacts which we are planning.

[Question] But talking with this organization at least means de facto recognition.

[Answer] No, this is an error! You would not get confirmation of that from any diplomat.

[Question] Just like the federal foreign minister you reported here on your planned trip to Moscow. Did you meet here with the approval of your interlocutors for the plans you have for your talks in Moscow?

[Answer] We did not ask for approval, nor was this a subject to be discussed here. We discussed rather the contents of the talks, and in that respect we did find broad consensus indeed. To begin with, President Giscard d'Estaing reported on the contents of his talks with General Secretary Brezhnev. An extended discussion on this followed and it was only natural that ideas came up in this discussion which Mr Genscher and I plan to advance in Moscow in the near future. Especially with regard to Afghanistan we may, in so doing, fully follow in the footsteps which began in the exchange between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Soviet leadership.

[Question] Will you advocate in Moscow a moratorium on the stationing of medium-range missiles?

[Answer] Not at all.

[Question] You will not. May I, in conclusion, return once more to the European Community? On 1 January next year the European Community will add Greece. It is planned to admit Spain and Portugal. Do you personally stand by this enlargement?

[Answer] Not only I personally but the Federal Government supports it. But I do believe that the restructuring of the financial mechanisms within the European Community is a highly necessary prerequisite for this enlargement. And this restructuring is to be started soon--the instruction to the Commission says that proposals must be submitted by next June. There will be extended transition periods for the new members; this is already in effect for Greece, which will become a member on 1 January. The transition member for Spain and Portugal will have to comprise a greater number of years as well.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES SPAIN'S DESIRE TO JOIN NATO

LD161412 Hamburg DPA in German 1343 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government today welcomed Spain's wish to join NATO. Juergen Sudhoff, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said in Bonn that the government viewed Spain's wish to join the Western defense alliance as a direct continuation of Madrid's entry into the community of Western democracies.

During his last visit to Madrid Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had already emphasized that Spain could depend on the Federal Republic's support if it decided to take such a step at its own initiative.

Willi Weiskirch, the CDU's defense expert, also welcomed Spain's wish to join the Alliance.

STRAUSS CRITICIZES EUROPEAN MIDEAST DECLARATION

LD151411 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Franz Josef Strauss, the CDU's candidate for chancellor, has criticized the Middle East statement by the EC. In an interview with Second German Television, Strauss said on Sunday that this represented a "desperate attempt to try with verbal tricks to appear on the one hand to meet Arab wishes and, on the other, not to cross the Americans' plans." However, the hour of truth will come when the Europeans will have to admit "that they are not in a position politically to implement in practice promises and expectations produced earlier." The Europeans would be taking on too much in the attempt to play international politics in the Middle East, Strauss thought.

PRESS DISCUSSES EC MIDDLE EAST DECLARATION

DW161225 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states: The European Community chiefs have pulled themselves together to produce a Middle East statement which is a clear product of their halfheartedness, resulting from the lack of a common security policy foundation. For the Israelis and Jimmy Carter the statement goes too far because it not only condemns Israeli settlement policy in Arab areas, but wants to "associate" the PLO with peace negotiations. For the Arabs it does not go far enough because it avoids the full recognition of the PLO. The fact that the nine states also announce a forthcoming initiative in case the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace negotiations fail is nothing less than an attempt to save face on the part of the West Europeans after having created great hopes in the Arab world. Despite the fact that an initiative of the nine states would have offered an opportunity for the North-South dialogue to develop and for the European Community and its leading role in development policy matters to become an effective world political element between the two big powers, the European Community's government chiefs missed this chance as well in Venice.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch writes: Initial reactions demonstrate that the formulation artists in Venice did not, in issuing their paper, succeed in avoiding irritating the Americans, in satisfying the Arabs or in creating understanding on the part of Israel. Prime Minister Begin probably does not speak for all of his compatriots in terming the Venice statement as a second Munich agreement, but they will share his mocking aversion to a European guarantee. Only As-Sadat stated clear satisfaction; he needs help and he can use the pressure of the Europeans for a global solution as a means of making the Israelis show some rapprochement.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund notes: Reasonable considerations seem to have no effect in a dispute dominated by fear and hatred. The extreme reaction of Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the declaration of the European Community, charging the Europeans with preparing the soil for neo-Nazism in the form of the PLO, demonstrates this as clearly as the dogged indication of PLO leader 'Arafat with regard to the power of terror gangs. In view of this situation, together with Washington's not particularly friendly reactions, the chances for the Europeans are not very good to render effective aid in the Middle East. With an extraordinarily emotional thrust Egyptian President as-Sadat once created a small breach in the hardline front, but even that road seems at present to be ending in a blind alley. The European attempt contains only an appeal to reason which those involved obviously do not want to hear.

The editorial of the Oldenburg NORDWEST-ZEITUNG, in contrast, has this to say: Especially the negative reaction from the PLO in Damascus makes it clear that the EC states have managed to make everybody unhappy by their attempts to exert a decisive influence on the turn of events in the Middle East. Israel, too, is embittered. Jerusalem even feels betrayed by the EC even though the Middle East statement expressly demands the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist. Thus it turns out that, through its fundamentally well-meant Middle East statement, the EC has only caused more confusion instead of peace in a highly explosive region. By its rash demand for PLO participation it has also aggravated for the time being the efforts of Jimmy Carter toward gradually including Jordan's King Husayn in the peace process and thus simultaneously forcing Israeli concessions on the Palestinian issue.

BERLINER MORGENPOST stresses this point: Nevertheless, we may proceed from the assumption that the Venetian Middle East maneuver by the EC did not constitute a contribution toward American comfort. Naturally President Carter at the moment is not interested in looking for additional disharmony in the Euro-American sphere. He probably has had plenty of that. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie has noted that, for him, the effectiveness of the PLO for peace negotiations is unclear as long as it denies Israel's right to exist. Hence, we must term it careless for the Europe of the Nine to advocate a hurried general solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict. Have the gentlemen really comprehended that thereby they not only become carelessly involved in the conflict region which is excessively burdened anyway, but even provide access for the Soviet Union?

VAN WELL'S MOSCOW TRIP SHOWS CHANCES FOR MISSILE TALKS

DW161355 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Jun 80 p 14

[Unattributed article: "A Hint From Wehner"]

[Text] Nervousness is increasing in Bonn just prior to the Moscow visit by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Last week the chancellor's office and the Foreign Ministry endeavored to tone down expectations for the visit. Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenther van Well said upon his return from his assessment mission to Moscow: "Some more talks are necessary."

SPD Bundestag floorleader Herbert Wehner, in contrast, disseminates cautious optimism. Wehner said he sees "a slight change" in the "most recent past." The Soviet Union, he said, "under certain condition" is now prepared after all to negotiate with the West on a limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles.

Wehner interprets the dual NATO decision of last December--the stationing of new missiles and cruise missiles with U.S. troops in Western Europe was linked with an offer of negotiations to Moscow--thusly: "It also includes the option that a moratorium will be achieved."

Wehner's reference to a moratorium, a limited suspension of the stationing of new medium-range weapons in East and West, is obviously intended as a signal to the Soviets who had demanded that the NATO decision be suspended prior to the opening of negotiations.

It was rather displeasure which Wehner's initiative elicited from Schmidt and Genscher. An aide to the chancellor said "this was not good." Washington and Moscow might now feel supported in their impression that Bonn gradually wants to soften up the NATO decision. [paragraph continues]

A Genscher confidant endorsed this by saying that such words are dangerous. The Soviet Union will be prepared to negotiate on medium-range weapons only when it realizes that the West is serious about its intention to arm.

The internal report by Moscow traveler Van Well shows that the chances for negotiations are not bad. High-ranking officials unofficially hinted to the diplomat that Moscow is interested in negotiating on medium-range weapons. In this connection it is necessary, however, to take into consideration all nuclear weapons regardless of range, as well as the potentials of China, France and Great Britain.

Van Well's most important interlocutors, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his deputy, Viktor Maltsev, refused to be committed. But they did declare their unrestricted agreement with the list of topics presented by Bonn for the Schmidt visit.

Besides, Gromyko promised that in phrasing the communique the Soviet side will be flexible and take Bonn's wishes into account as much as possible, said Gromyko to Van Well: Moscow, too, is interested in a "positive result" from the visit.

BUNDESTAG UNION OFFICIAL CRITICIZES 'YARDSTICK' FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LD161152 Hamburg DPA in German 1016 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling today again denied any difference of opinion between the governments of Washington and Bonn with regard to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Moscow.

In radio interviews (WDR and Deutschlandfunk) Boelling said that in his letter, which was made public on Sunday, American President Jimmy Carter had come to the conclusion that both governments' positions on the implementation of the NATO decision to station new nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe were identical. There could be no question of differences of opinion or tensions.

Philipp Jenninger, parliamentary manager in the Bundestag, called on the chancellor today, on behalf of the CDU-CSU, to make public the contents of Carter's letter. Writing in the CDU's press service, Jenninger contended that Schmidt should not represent the interests of only the SPD during his Moscow visit but should make the FRG's interests as partner of the Western alliance the yardstick for his negotiations.

The Union politician added that only a few months ago the Federal Government had said the chancellor's Moscow trip would only come about under certain conditions and if specific results were assured. Now the trip was being viewed as being "of value for its own sake." The U.S. Government quite clearly shared CDU/CSU fears that the "yardstick" for the Moscow trip was continuously being adjusted downward. Should this be the case it would mark the beginning of the end of the NATO Decision, Jenninger claimed.

SAUDI KING KHALID ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL 4-DAY VISIT

Exchange With Carstens

LD160002 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia arrived in the Federal Republic on Monday for a 4-day state visit. He was welcomed at Cologne-Bonn Airport by Federal President Karl Carstens. A guard of honor fired a 21-gun salute.

Carstens and the Arab monarch drove to the official Bonn residence of the president, Villa Hammerschmidt, where the official welcoming ceremony with military honors and the playing of the national anthems took place. Next on the agenda is a first exchange of views between Carstens and the 67-year-old king.

Military Training Aid Offered

LD161718 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--A German Defense Ministry spokesman said after today's talks between Apel and the Saudi defense minister that the federal defense minister had offered to his Saudi colleague cooperation in military training. Both ministers also discussed East-West relations.

TECHNOLOGICAL 'LEAP' IN NEUTRON BOMB REPORTED

WA161300 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 7/8 Jun 80 p 9

[Jean-Francois Mangibeaux report: "Neutron Superbomb Will Have a Range of 30 km"]

[Text] France is at the point of mastering the technology necessary for the manufacture of a very high yield neutron bomb, that is, of strategic capacity. These disclosures that come to us from an authorized source are occurring at a time when experimentation on the tactical neutron bomb has practically reached its end. In the course of these tests, carried out in the Pacific, French research scientists have concluded that the era of the third nuclear generation is well on its way. What it means is that France will be in a position, in the relatively near future, to exploit, militarily or non-militarily, one or the other effects of a nuclear explosion of the hydrogen bomb: the heat, the blast, or the radiation.

It is estimated that at an early date, when there is radiation control, it will be possible to produce a new weapon capable of scattering neutrons over an area of some 30 km in diameter, which means a weapon of strategic orientation and no longer just tactical. It also means a technological "leap" capable of upsetting the modernization choices for our nuclear arsenal.

The defense debate going on for several weeks in France revolves around two or three central themes. Among these, the neutron bomb occupies a privileged position. Should this weapon be produced or not, this weapon that the experts prefer to call an intensified radiation bomb? This question is constantly open to discussion in the highest political and military realms. Now according to the information that has been confirmed for us by specialist circles close to the research programs, the experimenting carried out in the Pacific opens new perspectives today that can be described as revolutionary. In fact, while the tests relative to the bomb are practically finished, permitting the mass production of this device, the research scientists have come to conclusions that allow them to affirm: "France will soon be able to pass into the third nuclear generation." This does not exclude the possibility of manufacturing a neutron device with a yield bearing no possible comparison with that which is already known.

From the A-Bomb to the H-Bomb

To get a good measure of the importance of this disclosure which has obvious political and military implications, it is necessary to place it in its scientific context.

France is currently in the second nuclear generation. The first generation corresponded to what is known as the atomic bomb. At this initial stage energy is released by atomic fission. It should be noted that present-day nuclear power plants always operate by the fission of an atomic core. Now some 10 years ago, practically at the same time as the United States, France passed into the second generation, namely, that of fusion. The H or thermonuclear bomb was born. Of what does it consist? Very simply, of an A-bomb surrounded by a bubble--liquid or gaseous--of lithium and deuterium. The explosion of the central atomic bomb causes the fusion of the atoms of deuterium and lithium. Result: the releasing of energy under the form of heat, blast, or radiation. These automatic diffusions cannot be controlled with the present level of knowledge. Under these conditions, one can count on an average of only 10 or 15 percent of the emission of various particles conveyed by the neutrons and composed in part of gamma rays.

The "Fratricide" Effect

At that time, Western scientists were of the opinion that they had reached the ne plus ultra of the utilization of the atom, particularly for its military purposes. The era of the H-bomb--that effectively equips the components of the nuclear deterrent forces--should be, save for unforeseen circumstances, a definitive era. It remains to perfect, to fine-tune, the charges.

That was to be done in three directions: their miniaturization, their hardening, and their precisioning. It is in these three areas that essential research has been carried out in the past few years. Without emphasizing the miniaturization and precisioning of thermonuclear devices, points on which French research scientists have attained considerable results, the research on the matter of hardening has culminated, surprisingly, in original discoveries. We return there to a subject that concerns us. The hardening of a nuclear device involves its resistance to hostile countermeasures. In fact, to simplify a highly technical subject to the extreme: The country against which a thermonuclear bomb is launched has the capability of defusing it in flight--what the experts call the "fratricide effect"--particularly by means of a cloud of neutrons that will neutralize the device. A parry: the preliminary emission of neutrons by the device itself that literally drowns the enemy neutrons! It was then necessary to work on the capability of releasing "on command" a certain quantity of neutrons. Clearly it was necessary to control the process of nuclear fusion scientifically in order to obtain at will a neutron flux as well, even before the emissions of heat and the blast. It is while working on this program that the concept of the intensified radiation bomb, better known as the neutron bomb, was born.

But at this stage, for unknown reasons, the scientists, for whom advancing remained empirical, it is true, "stumbled" upon an obstacle: the impossibility of controlling the fusion process beyond a charge of around 1 kiloton. Thus, research proceeded on relatively weak charges (the Hiroshima bomb amounted to about 20 kilotons), and ended recently, making France, with the United States and undoubtedly the Soviet Union, a power capable of producing the famous neutron bomb.

Death for 30 km

Matters officially stood there, feeding, as is known, the "platonic" debate over the adoption--or not--of this new weapon. The disclosures that we are in a position to make today fundamentally alter this debate. A fantastic technological "leap," with the prospect of rounding the famous cape of 1 kiloton, opens up the possibility of entering a third nuclear era: that of the megaton neutron bomb, or M-bomb. This bomb would have a considerable range--up to 30 km of territory affected by the radiation flux--but also an enormous yield, being capable of releasing tens of millions of neutrons. To get an idea of these achievements, we emphasize that the maximum tactical neutron bomb of the future that can be manufactured today has a range of only 600 meters and, according to the latest secret estimates, would release some 25 million neutrons. Improved further, the M bomb could be brought to a yield of 75, 150, even 200 kilotons, which means a strategic charge that enters straight into the deterrent realm.

Finally, according to the exclusive information at our disposal, this weapon would be exceptionally economical, 150 kilotons being capable of corresponding to the yield of 1 megaton released by an H-bomb.

These new capabilities, it must be made clear, open up an infinite field for utilization of nuclear fusion because they are only the premises for control of the heat and blast effects of a classic H-bomb. Hence the affirmation that we can soon--a matter of several years--have the third nuclear generation at our disposal.

Obviously, in order to do this research must continue at Mumuroa and in the Atomic Energy Commission. It can even be expanded if the political decisions are made to do so.

The experts whom we have consulted are of the opinion that this is a gateway to the future, as much strategic as energy related, and that, at this stage, it would be criminal to close this gateway that could assure us, on the horizon of the year 2000, of a deterrent force many times multiplied, as well as energy potentialities at a lower cost and with complete security.

'Political Debate' on Defense Affected

WA161200 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 7/8 Jun 80 p 1

[Philippe Marcovici commentary]

[Text] The disclosures that we are in a position to make today regarding France's capacity to equip itself with a neutron superbomb of strategic range entirely upset the facts in the political debate opened up on the defense of France.

This debate was natural and necessary because on the question of armaments, which can amount to the question of the survival of the nation, the decision is political or it is not. This is why, in short, it is the chief of state and he alone who will settle it once and for all.

What can be said, however, from today on is that the controversy over the necessity of equipping France with the neutron "bomb" began on erroneous grounds because those who led it did not practice the virtue of patience which would bring them to settle it once and for all in full knowledge of the case, that is to say, in possession of all the information indispensable to the choice. Once again, and as is very often the case in anything that closely or distantly concerns defense, polemics triumphed over cold reason.

The essential element that we bring to bear today on the record of the neutron "bomb" is that it was only tactical because human science did not know how to make it strategic. Those days are now over. The neutron weapon is revealed to be a weapon that is anti-cities, and anti-concentrations on earth and sea. Thus, it joins the panoply of our deterrent force, rendering fruitless the whole debate on the "forward line battle," or rather bringing it back to its true extent, which is that of political choice.

Yesterday, there were "Plutons," that is, the possibility of a flexible response, in proportion to the threat or aggression sustained; there were strategic missiles, that is, a deterrent by terror, implying that the price to be paid would be, for any aggressor, disproportionate with respect to the gains from his aggression.

Nothing has changed today, at least fundamentally, and the possession of the neutron bomb would leave all possibilities of choice open: "forward line battle" as well as the lightning flash of final destruction.

Reasoning in a cynical fashion, one could say that the neutron "bomb" preserves intact the virtues of France's shield forces, but that it preserves them at a lesser price because it is that of weapons less expensive than others. Why not say it?

L'HUMANITE Reaction

LD161327 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Louis Baillot article: "Acceptable War?"]

[Text] As I am writing Giscard d'Estaing has just presided over a Defense Council meeting at the Elysee Palace devoted to, among other things, adopting new kinds of nuclear weapons.

It is within this context that a formidable campaign of misinformation has been orchestrated with the aid of all the mass media to secure public acceptance of the neutron bomb, which it would be more correct to call the neutron weapon or missile.

All arguments are being used, particularly the ones about the "clean bomb" or the "Christian bomb," according to one of its American inventors Samuel Cohen, on the pretext that the damage that it would cause would be allegedly restricted to human lives.

The latest of these arguments stems from a report published Saturday by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, according to which a strategic "neutron superbomb" has been tested at Mururoa. This new missile would be added to the range of deterrent weapons on the pretext of the "uncertainty" that its use would cause.

Hitherto the neutron missile has been presented, primarily by the people who created it, as an essentially tactical weapon. This is why the partisans of strategic deterrence oppose its deployment and manufacture.

By presenting the neutron missile as a "neutron superbomb," its partisans hope to remove the major obstacle to its manufacture.

How indeed could the partisans of deterrence still oppose a weapon both strategic and tactical?

But it is a clumsy maneuver.

Indeed, what would be the purpose of having a "strategic neutron superbomb"? Nuclear and thermonuclear devices already have considerable destructive power and the manufacture of a "neutron superbomb" would contribute nothing more except--and this is the essential point--to facilitate the arms race.

On the other hand, its strategic deployment is another matter entirely.

The document prepared by the French Democratic Union, the party of the president of the republic, which speaks out definitely for deploying the neutron missile, explains as follows:

"The choice is therefore clear: The organization of European defense must be conceived with a view to engaging battle with the support of numerous tactical nuclear weapons."

And within the framework of "forward battle" as defined in 1976 by the president of the republic and General Mery, the neutron missile gains its full significance. It implies abandoning the strategy of deterrence, that is, rejecting war for the sake of a conflict which the public must be made to accept at all costs.

The Communists, who reassert their desire to equip France with a real national defense, refuse to allow their country to be dragged along the path of the arms race behind Carter and NATO on the pretext of modernizing nuclear weaponry. They also reject the U.S. strategy which, with "neutron bombs," Pershing missiles and medium-range cruise missiles, aims to make Western Europe the future battlefield, thus once again excluding U.S. territory from the destruction.

To struggle for peace and disarmament and to work for real national defense are not conflicting tasks. They are the Communists' objectives.

LIBERIAN REQUEST TO RECALL ENVOY STILL NOT RECEIVED

AB161325 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Jun (AFP)--So far, the Liberian authorities have not officially notified France to recall its ambassador to Monrovia, Mr Louis Dollot, authorized sources announced on Monday in Paris. The request to recall the French ambassador was announced during a television address made by the Liberian foreign minister, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, on Sunday night. The move was a consequence of the intrusion of the Liberian Army into the French Embassy, on Saturday, to arrest the son of the late President Tolbert.

IRAQ'S HAMMADI ON EUROPEAN MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD160915 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi Believes That The Development of European Policy in the Near East Is 'Encouraging'"]

[Excerpt] On leaving the Elysee on 11 June, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi confirmed that Mr Giscard d'Estaing will visit Iraq "next fall."

Following a talk with Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the minister further stated that they discussed "the situation in the Arab region, Iran and North Africa, the Afghan problem and bilateral relations."

He explained that he had asked the French president for additional information on the statement which the Nine intend to adopt in Venice. "We discussed this subject at great length," he said.

During a press conference held before his visit to the Elysee, the Iraqi foreign minister described the development of European policy with respect to the Near East as "encouraging" and paid special tribute to France, which " has made this development possible." Referring to bilateral Baghdad-Paris relations, he stated that his country is prepared to proceed further in this sphere with France, "especially as far as energy and oil are concerned." "There is no fundamental obstacle on the path of cooperation between our two countries," he stated. Mr Hammadi expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the "French Government has agreed that any European-Arab dialogue should henceforth deal with political problems as well."

Furthermore, the Iraqi foreign minister criticized Prince Fahd's recent statements which suggested that under certain conditions Saudi Arabia could participate in the Camp David process. "Such statements," he said, "are untimely and unwise." As for Iraq, it strictly abides by the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit which, he added, "made a big contribution to the failure of the Camp David accords." In conclusion, Mr Hammadi entirely blamed the Tehran regime's "expansionist policy" for the deterioration in his country's relations with Iran. He added, however, that Baghdad will not let any members of the Iranian opposition use "Iraqi national territory" as a springboard for any possible military intervention in Iran.

DEFENSE INDUSTRY MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH SPAIN

LD161928 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid--Italian Minister of Defense Lelio Lagorio and Spanish Minister of Defense Agustin Shahagun Rodriguez signed a memorandum of understanding governing cooperation between the industries of the two countries for the development of purchases and sales in the military field.

PSI OFFICIAL URGES U.S.-EUROPEAN COOPERATION ON MIDEAST

LD161257 Rome AVANTI in Italian 5 Jun 80 p 16

[Article by Italian Socialist Party Foreign Section Deputy Chief Giuseppe Scanni: "Serious Coordination Between Carter and Europeans for Mideast Peace"]

[Excerpts] The United States has, through President Carter, determinedly rejected the hypothesis of a European intervention in the Mideast crisis. This assumes a twofold significance in view of the imminence of the Venice summit: defense of the Camp David agreements and a renewed thrust--in the present crisis of relations within NATO--to a very active role for the United States which is, at the same time, confirming its desire not to "punish" the Allies by reducing its military contingent in continental Europe.

It would now seem opportune to analyze in greater detail the former point, namely the problem connected with the developments of the so-called Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel.

European states as a whole have always been doubtful about the results of the spectacular agreement and they are convinced of the international range of the conflict--with some justification, in view of the fact that the State of Israel was created on the basis of a UN decision on Arab territory, but under the British protectorate. Frustrated by the (diplomatic) error of the U.S. failure to back Britain and France during the 1956 Suez crisis, which, by offending their prestige, forced those two powers to adopt a subordinate role in the area while the suspension of financing to Egypt for construction of the Aswan Dam drove An-Nasir to accentuate his pro-Soviet policy, the Europeans have always regarded U.S. policy in the region with suspicion.

Until 1973 the guarantee of oil supplies given by the major U.S. companies nevertheless permitted a lull in Western diplomatic activity, despite France's 1969 proposal.

Following the Yom Kippur War, rocketing oil prices, the growing balance of payments gap and the need for the Western states to recycle petrodollars with massive investments in the area, not to mention the need to continue enjoying oil supplies--still under consideration, thanks to a patient policy on the Arabs' part--made it necessary for the European states to become direct interlocutors in the conflict, being encouraged in this by the Arab states themselves.

Palestinian Issue the Focal Point

Furthermore, the forces of the European left have always regarded the Palestinian issue as the focal point for a solution to the conflict.

On the one hand invoking the "locality" of the conflict and on the other pointing out--fairly effectively--that the United States has shown itself to be the only credible mediator, since it is recognized as such by both Israel and Egypt, the Americans are continuing with their small-steps policy and reply that although Camp David has led to a separate peace, it does not however rule out an extension of the peace process, and they are the only power that has managed to make Israel return occupied territories.

If in fact the United States did accept a European mediation it would also be forced to accept an extension of the negotiations to the Soviet Union, which is something that it cannot do because of As-Sadat--who has proved to be a very subtle politician and a skillful diplomat--and because of the fears of Israel, which borders pro-Soviet Syria and the Palestinian "refugee camps" and which wants, by means of Begin's extremist policy, to maintain the peace which has been secured as a separate peace between Israel and Egypt, thus avoiding--for the sake of a broader peace--having to yield further territories to Jordan and Syria since, furthermore, it does not want a Palestinian state to be formed on its borders.

If under these conditions an extension of the mediation created a crisis in the agreement reached at Camp David, the United States would have to acknowledge the impossibility of achieving the U.S. political "primacy" which is often confirmed in intentions and proposals and which within the (Kissinger) concept of nuclear and strategic arms parity is considered to be the basis for the bipolar detente process.

The Europeans, on the other hand, stress that without Soviet involvement the USSR would intensify relations with certain Arab states,to regain the parity in the region which it has lost since 1973 by opposing the opening of naval bases, especially in Algeria and Libya, thus rendering the military situation even more precarious in the Mediterranean, which is being progressively transformed into a vast powder keg.

The Americans reproach the Europeans for refusing to commit themselves fully to their policy of a global "confrontation" with the USSR and of helping the latter power by presenting it with the spectacle of a lack of coordination in connection with the Western initiatives proposed by the Americans (the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, the Olympic boycott and economic sanctions on Iran). The Europeans retort to the Americans by pointing out the Alliance's regional commitments; the preeminent interests on the strategic and economic plane of East-West accords, especially with the Soviet Union; and the need to intervene in the Middle East in order to defend the energy requirements of the individual economies. A balance of interests must therefore be reestablished by means of new coordination between the European and American allies.

EEC and Unitary Foreign Policy

As for Europe, it would be opportune to define a unitary foreign policy and not to delegate responsibility for shared interests to a presumed French-German leadership--primarily because in the delicate time in which we are living, of transition from economic to greater political unity, the interests of individual states must not be sacrificed to the national policies of certain partners; second, because no individual European state has a credible mediation capacity in the eyes of both superpowers; and third, because the Arabs themselves would play on the diversity of European interests (as shown by Giscard's recent visit to the Arab world). Furthermore, Europe should guarantee to the State of Israel its unflinching determination to defend its existence and security and it should guarantee to the United States its equally unflinching determination not to involve the Soviet Union in the international mediation.

The United States should understand the pressure under which the Europeans are acting. A further absence from Mideast initiative could damage their international prestige even more, thus negatively modifying what they have gained in economic terms over the past 7 years and threatening to extend still further the area of strategic-military "insecurity" with a possible greater Soviet involvement in the Mediterranean, thus--in the final analysis--restricting their autonomy and increasing their dependence on the United States.

The United States should use its own diplomatic resources to secure recognition of the Palestinians' right to their own sovereign state and the Europeans should press for the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to existence and security.

The European left--not all of it though, and despite many differences in the socialist camp--tends to favor a theory of "fluctuation" in U.S. foreign policy, which is, however, sufficiently consistent in its underlying aims despite the succession of differing administrations, and the left is tempted to ideologize the Mideast conflict, confusing the interests of the individual working classes--energy, industry, employment--with the Palestinians' irredentist struggle and forgetting Israel's equally legitimate interests.

Consequences of Afghan Invasion

This means deliberately forgetting the significance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Islamic fundamentalism--the basis of the Iran Revolution--in its collateral effects on the world balance and on the policy of the other Arab countries. Furthermore, it implies forgetting the past and present importance of some Arab countries, starting with South Yemen, in arming and training European terrorists, in collaboration with the extremist Palestinian fringes.

One's own interests are not always immediately apparent and in foreign policy mirages often assume momentary form and substance, and while Europe legitimately aspires to a leading role this role should be coordinated honestly and steadfastly with the United States. If the European left rightly wants to insure that its peace struggle is not merely diplomatic but that it observes the peoples' human destinies, it must tackle the problem of not uncritically espousing theses; of transcending the old (Leninist) concept of imperialism as the final phase of capitalism and therefore--since the United States is the world's greatest capitalist power--of making the United States the only subject of the anti-imperialist struggle; and of transcending the traditional concept of Zionism and facilitating the work of Israel's labor and socialist forces (the Israeli Workers Party and the United Workers Party.)

To this end the initiatives of the individual parties or representatives of the European and Italian left are not only lacking in humility, but also threaten to do damage to their generic improvisation.

So much for the trial of the United States: The danger is that the left will be put on trial. So let the government undertake--especially with a view to the bilateral meetings with Carter and the Venice summit--to open the way to serious coordination among the Allies and the forces wanting peace in the Middle East.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD170951 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda has begun an official visit to Madrid. On his arrival the Mexican minister said that he has not come to sign any agreements with the Spanish Government although the oil question will obviously figure in talks. During his stay in Spain, the Mexican minister will be received by King Juan Carlos and the prime minister.

VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER MEETS WITH SUAREZ

PA132321 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Venezuela is not a national petroleum enterprise but a petroleum state, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has said in Madrid. Calderon Berti arrived in the Spanish capital from Algiers, where the 57th ordinary conference of OPEC was held.

The Venezuelan minister met with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez at Moncloa Palace. Calderon Berti reiterated Venezuela's willingness to maintain good relations as well as to provide energy assistance to Spain. He said that solid and traditional ties of friendship unite Spain and Venezuela.

Calderon Berti and Adolfo Suarez discussed subjects related to the world energy situation, particularly the new course of Venezuela's oil policy. After his meeting with Suarez the Venezuelan minister told newsmen: I stressed the new models that our country is testing in the process of [word indistinct] the commercial value which the petroleum trade has meant until now.

PCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE REJECTING ENTRY INTO NATO

LD170044 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] After the meeting of its Central Committee the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] issued a communique in which it makes a vigorous protest against the statements by Foreign Minister Oreja Aguirre [on Spain's entry into NATO] which it calls irresponsible. According to the communique, the PCE reiterates its well-known attitude opposing Spain's entry into NATO, (?a position) which, in the opinion of the Communists, would have the most negative [word indistinct] in every sense for our country. It would mean breaking with a tradition of almost two centuries of a neutrality policy as a result of which Spain did not take part in the two world wars.

SOVIET DISENCHANTMENT WITH OREJA CITED

LD170046 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] In Moscow top Soviet officials told EFE how surprised and disenchanted they were with the statements made by the Spanish foreign minister. Although none of the Soviet media reported the news, in official Moscow circles the news produced great impact because of the importance of a decision which, according to these media, could upset the balance of East-West relations.

DENMARK

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER RAPS USSR IN TALKS WITH OLESEN

OW170548 Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Copenhagen, June 16 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today fiercely attacked Soviet policies towards Afghanistan and Cambodia during a four-hour-long meeting here with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, sources said. They added that the two ministers also discussed Sino-Soviet relations, North-South dialogue and relations between China and the nine-national European Community.

Mr.Huang warned that nations opposing Soviet policies toward Cambodia and Afghanistan must be more resolute, the sources said, adding that the minister warned that if the Soviet Union was given a little finger, it would grab the whole hand. Meanwhile, Mr. Olesen told Mr. Huang that the only acceptable means of resolving the crises was through a political solution, adding that it was possible to work for detente without showing signs of weakness, the sources said.

Mr. Huang, the first Chinese minister to visit Denmark, also said that industrialized countries must do more to aid developing nations. But Mr. Olesen said that the issue was complicated by the politics of oil-producing nations and indicated that the Soviet Union was making only a small contribution to developing countries.

The talks came on the first day of Mr. Huang's three-day official visit to Denmark and follows his stops in Norway and Sweden. His spokesman has said he will go to West Germany Thursday for a visit of two or three days and talks with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

UAE MINISTER CRITICIZES OPEC PRICING IN OIL TALKS

LD161015 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Nielson Discusses New Oil Deal"]

[Text] United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah arrived in Copenhagen Wednesday afternoon for meetings with Energy Minister Poul Nielson for discussions of a possible interstate oil deal between the Emirates and Denmark.

The visit will last 3 days and is a response to Poul Nielson's visit to the United Arab Emirates during his tour of the Middle East some 6 weeks ago.

Dr al-'Utaybah came directly from Algeria, where the OPEC nations' meeting ended on Wednesday morning. The oil minister is dissatisfied with the new joint oil prices, which allow the possibility of prices rising to $32-$37 a barrel of crude.

"We still want to keep the price at $28 a barrel. We are not interested in increasing prices which create greater tension on the market. We would rather see the gap between supply and demand narrowed somewhat," the oil minister said at a meeting with the press at Copenhagen Airport.

Dr al-'Utaybah expressed his interest in interstate oil trade with Denmark and other peaceable European countries. He believes that the international oil companies are a link in the chain of supply that forces up oil prices and that in the longer term they can be eliminated.

Dr al-'Utaybah did not want to say anything at present about the size of possible state oil supplies to Denmark. It is one of the "details" that he and Poul Nielson will discuss now and at future meetings. He did, however, state that if a direct state deal did come about, it would be under the terms of standard contracts which do not contain special political clauses.

In 1980 Denmark will consume 16 million tons of crude oil, and only a fraction of this comes from the United Arab Emirates.

ICELAND

VIGDIS FINNBOGADOTTIR CONTINUES TO LEAD IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

WA171945 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 1 Jun 80 p 32

[Jorma Korhonen report: "Will Iceland Have A Woman President?"]

[Excerpts] Regarded by conservative voters as a completely impossible candidate, a divorced, self-supporting woman leads in the race for the June presidential election. And Vigdis Finnbogadottir continues to win favor.

Kristjan Eldjarn, who has piloted the country for 12 years, is leaving office for retirement and his former activities as a scholar. Alongside three men running for president is a tenacious woman, Vigdis Finnbogadottir. She is leading in the most recent poll, and it is estimated that her favor with the voters will continue to grow.

The Icelanders will elect a new president by direct vote on 29 June. The president's 4-year term begins on 1 August.

The new president will be the fourth since the birth of the republic in 1944.

The President Must Understand the People and Culture

The June presidential race will be carried on among four candidates. Many believe the most competent is Iceland's ambassador to the PRC, Japan and other countries in the Far East, Petur Thorsteinsson. Previously he has been ambassador to Moscow and Washington.

But although Thorsteinsson's performance as a diplomat indicates that he would be a competent president, his chances of becoming president are considered small. "He understands ethics, but not sufficiently Icelandic people and culture," said a Reykjavik observer.

Nor are the chances of Albert Gudmundsson considered good for moving from the Althing to the presidency, although he also has had many careers and has support from many areas. Aside from being an experienced politician and the twenty-first honorary mayor of Nice, Gudmundsson is Iceland's first professional soccer player. The London Arsenals plan to come this summer to his village to play a match against the Iceland national team in his honour.

Gudlaugur Thorvaldsson, national labor mediator, enjoys favor in wide circles, but the youth are not his unreserved supporters. According to them Thorvadlsson already has a high post--he is quite simply the highest ranking civil servant: "What would we do with a man of the system as president?"

Thorvaldsson and Gudmundsson are conducting their election campaigns openly and, in the American style, with their spouses along. For some reason many Icelanders want their president to again be a cultural personality, as well as someone politically deserving.

The director of the Reykjavik Municipal Theatre, Vigdis Finnbogadottir, is the youngest of the candidates, just 50. In the opinion of conservatives, Vigdis Finnbogadottir is completely impossible for the office of president: She is a woman, even divorced and self-supporting. She lacks the necessary support of a husband.

Someone once tested her by asking who would sit at the other head of the banquet table at Bessastadir (the presidential residence). Without blinking an eyelash, Vigdis Finnbogadottir answered:" I'll have a round table there."

Eldjarn, Vigdis Finnbogadottir has never belonged to any political party. Both of their world views are liberal, somewhat a little to the left of center.

The nonpolitical nature of Icelandic presidential races means that support for candidates dissolves all party boundaries.

Backing labor mediator Thorvaldsson are the chairman of the conservative Independence Party, the chairman of the communist People's Alliance, a former Progressive Party minister, etc.

Member of Althing Gudmundsson's supporters are traditional business circles and the national labor union's communist chairman.

Writer Halldor Laxness supports Ambassador Thorsteinsson. Additionally among his supporters are the chairman of the chamber of commerce and the vice chairman of the communists [People Alliance].

Among the supporters of Vigdis Finnbogadottir are many womens' organization leaders, wives of rural clergy, farmers and teachers. She is supported by the young voters and the preponderant element of the intellectuals. In this situation Iceland's largest newspaper, the conservative MORGUNBLADID has not come out decisively for any candidate. However, the Icelanders are enthusiastic about the presidential election. Judging from experience of earlier elections the younger voters will have a decisive role in the election. At the same time it is recognized that Reykjavik can not alone elect a president, although 84,000 of Iceland's 220,000 inhabitants live in the capital. The provinces are an open question as to the vote. The most recent opinion polls show that 30 percent of the voters have not yet decided whom to support in the presidential race. In this poll Vigdis Finnbogadottir received the largest support, with labor mediator Thorvaldsson second.

Bitter Criticism Over Finnbogadottir

Vigdis Finnbogadottir is astonished at how in the course of the campaign her person has given rise to such bitter criticism. "My rival candidates are not at all subjected to the kinds of questions in public I am subjected to."

Naturally Vigdis Finnbogadottir also speaks on the position of women and deplores the fact that in the country's parliament women are represented very poorly.

Vigdis Finnbogadottir's opponents have tried to brand her as a communist at every opportunity. She rejects the charge by asserting that the Icelanders generally call anyone who behaves differently than others and regards matters in a way which is deviating by that name.

If Vigdis Finnbogadottir does not become president of Iceland, she will become unemployed in the fall. Her term as director of the Reykjavik Municipal Theatre is ending. Regulations specify that the theatre director be elected for 4 years and the contract can be renewed only once. Finnbogadottir has now completed 8 years.

NORWAY

AFGHANISTAN 'PROBABLY' DISCUSSED BY QOTBZADEH, HUANG HUA

LD161439 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Morten Fyhn report: "Hostage Crisis Still Unresolved"]

[Excerpt] The hostage crisis in Tehran is still no nearer a solution after Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's visit to Oslo. There is no question of release before the United States shows willingness to understand Iran and examines its actions in the country under the shah. He had also an unexpected secret meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at which the invasion of Afghanistan was probably the main topic for discussion.

Earlier in the day in coarse words Qotbzadeh expressed strong criticism of the Soviet Union because of the invasion of Afghanistan. The Iranian foreign minister urged the West to aid the Afghan guerrilla forces, or "freedom fighters" as he called them. He stated that the Iranian Government is actively considering giving direct military help to the guerrilla forces. Qotbzadeh compared the Soviet Union's position in Afghanistan with that of the United States in Vietnam and said that the behavior of both the superpowers was equally reprehensible. "We cannot tolerate the domination of one country by another," declared Qotbzadeh, who also drew a parallel with U.S. activities in Iran under the shah.

After the meeting at Parkveien 45, the government hospitality apartment, the Chinese foreign minister was only prepared to tell AFTENPOSTEN that the two foreign ministers had talked about the international situation. In light of the hardline Chinese attitude toward the Soviet Union there is every reason to suppose that they devoted their attention to Afghanistan. It is probable that the meeting was mediated by Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund who earlier in the day welcomed both his Chinese guests at Fornebu [Oslo airport] and had a further meeting with Qotbzadeh at the Scandinavia Hotel.

NORDLI TALKS WITH PRC'S HUANG HUA CENTER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD161451 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Huang Hua Warns Norway of Soviet Union and Vietnam"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua put foward Beijing's views on a number of foreign policy problems in talks with his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund that lasted 2 hours and 10 minutes. The topics which dominated the discussions were Afghanistan, Korea and Vietnam--plus the Soviet Union's role in these areas of conflict.

In agreement with international etiquette it was principally the guest who spoke at this the first round of talks. Frydenlund's turn will come Saturday morning when the talks will continue at the Hefye Villa at Frognersetaren. There is reason to believe that the talks will not be completed before lunch, for which Oslo City Chairman Albert Nordengen is host, so that some hours in the afternoon will also be necessary.

It is expected that the situations in Europe and the Middle East will be discussed during tomorrow's conversations.

Because Vice Premier Kang Shien was in Norway last week and discussed a large number of joint projects between China and Norway the two foreign ministers will concentrate on the international situation. Huang warned Norway of the Soviet Union even before he left Beijing, and there can be no doubt that he is taking the opportunity to repeat his warnings. In China's estimation the Soviet Union wants to use Afghanistan and Vietnam as springboards for new military actions.

After a morning audience at the Royal Palace earlier in the day Foreign Minister Huang had a half-hour meeting with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, who is to visit China in the fall, at the prime minister's office in the government quarter.

Time was so short that the traditional visit to the government building's roof to look at the view and for photographs was dispensed with and the two leaders sat down to talks immediately.

The talks chiefly concerned the situation in Afghanistan. Huang gave a briefing on Beijing's view on the motives behind and the objectives of the Soviet Afghanistan invasion, which he linked to the Soviet presence in Vietnam and the Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia.

China's leaders hold the view that while the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan represents a push towards the strategically extremely important Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Vietnamese power politics in Southeast Asia amount to a comparable threat to the Straits of Malacca. Thus, in the Chinese view, two transport routes of the greatest importance for the world economy are endangered.

Norway is possibly more cautious in drawing conclusions from its analyses of events in Afghanistan. But Prime Minister Nordli told his guest that Norway finds the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan completely unacceptable and that Norway does not want to take any steps that--directly or indirectly--could contribute to the legalization of the Soviet action.

SWEDEN

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT PRC 'THIS WINTER'

LD161003 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Jun 80 p 8

[Kaa Eneberg report: "Falldin for China This Winter"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin (Center Party) will visit China this winter, according to information received by DAGENS NYHETER. Falldin has already received an invitation from Beijing. It was renewed on Tuesday by visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and has been described by Swedish sources as timely.

This means that Falldin's advisors will now set to work to try to fit plans for a visit to China into his bulging timetable. Falldin's party colleagues, Karin Soder, the then foreign minister, and industry minister Nils Asling have paid earlier visits to China.

Huang Hua had an hour-long consultation on Tuesday with Thorbjorn Falldin in the chancellery chiefly on questions of economic and industrial policy. According to information received by DAGENS NYHETER Huang Hua stressed that this exchange ought to be supplemented by more cultural and sporting exchanges.

Security policy was discussed only briefly. Falldin chose to take the opportunity to stress the party political agreement that exists with regard to the Swedish policy of neutrality. Questions of security policy had dominated the first day's deliberations on Monday when Huang Hua discussed the question in greater detail with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten.

LORD CARRINGTON COMMENTS ON EC ISSUES

LD160957 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Marc Rozen interview with Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington in London "48 hours before the European Council meeting in Venice": "Europe Cannot Sit Back While the Situation Is So Serious in the Middle East and in Afghanistan"]

[Text] [Question] The question of EEC expansion will be raised at the forthcoming European Council meeting in Venice. However, last week President Giscard d'Estaing proposed a "pause" in the process of expanding the Community to include Spain and Portugal. Chancellor Schmidt echoed these concerns on Monday. Are we moving toward a new European crisis on this question?

[Answer] On the political plane the Europeans have all welcomed the return of Spain, Portugal and Greece to parliamentary democracy. The general feeling which prevailed in Europe was that these countries, sharing the same ideals as ours, should be encouraged to become full members of the Community. Politically speaking there was no doubt that we would all be prepared to welcome Spain and Portugal. I do not think that President Giscard d'Estaing, and certainly not Chancellor Schmidt, disputes this point.

However, expansion causes an economic problem, especially Spain's entry, for French farmers which will not affect British farmers. Under the terms of the Brussels agreement France is worried about having to pay a substantial net contribution to the Community budget for the first time and West Germany is worried at seeing its share considerably increased. Furthermore, the ceiling of 1 percent of the value added tax product could be exceeded as early as next year. Hence, Bonn and Paris think it is necessary, and it is easy to understand them, to review the structures of the Community budget and its whole financial administration. In our opinion this is the most important section of the Brussels agreement.

[Question] Does Britain still hope that Spain and Portugal might be able to join the Community by 1983?

[Answer] This should not pose any problem since there is no proposal advocating that these countries should join before 1983. However, we have pledged to restructure budgetary mechanisms by 1981. During these talks we will obviously take account of the financial consequences of expansion. In my opinion the timetable for negotiations should be respected.

The "Brussels Compromise"

[Question] Let us return to the Brussels agreement. Many people think that it is an outright victory for the British ideas.

[Answer] This problem should certainly not be considered in terms of a triumph for Britain or disaster for the European partners. It is a reasonable compromise. Indeed everybody made concessions. Britain has made concessions by becoming the second largest net contributor, well ahead of France, although it is still the third poorest country in the EEC, and our partners by accepting an increase in their share of the contributions. It is in this spirit that Europe should function.

[Question] Some newspapers have stated that Mrs Thatcher wanted to reject the Brussels compromise and that you persuaded her to accept it.

[Answer] We carefully examined the Brussels proposals which did not fully correspond to our demands. However, the prime minister and the Cabinet considered that it was time to accept a compromise. However, it is important not to think that becoming the second largest contributor is a good deal.

[Question] There is a strong nationalist and anti-Community upsurge in Britain at the moment. Is Mrs Thatcher not responsible to some extent for this state of mind by her intransigent attitude in the budget affair?

[Answer] Suggesting that the government is partly responsible for this current of opinion would be putting the cart before the horse. The public rightly thought that our partners were not behaving very fairly toward us. Just compare the Brussels figures--which France and Germany already regard as heavy burdens--with the amount of our net contribution before the compromise. For instance, we were forced to reduce our aid to the Third World following the reduction of public spending. This year our development aid budget was far lower than the net contribution we were making to industrialized countries which are richer than us. In the public's view that was certainly not a fair way of administering a Community which claims to be fraternal.

This feeling of injustice was strengthened at the European Council meeting in Strasbourg a year ago when our partners refused even to contemplate that there was a British budget problem. In Dublin their offer seemed derisory. The proposals made by our partners at the Luxembourg summit in April made it possible to considerably reconcile different viewpoints. Now that the problem has been settled and even if some people are not fully satisfied I hope that a new attitude will develop in Britain toward the EEC.

North Sea Oil

[Question] Nonetheless the partners are now demanding concessions in other outstanding spheres such as energy, which Britain has so far refused to make.

[Answer] None of our partners has ever suggested that a resource belonging to a member country be sold to the Community at less than market price. What some of them would like to see is a promise on our part to sell them our oil as a priority. However, it is vital not to cherish illusions; North Sea oil is a drop in the ocean compared with European energy needs. The European Community, which already absorbs more than 50 percent of our oil exports, benefits from the principle of Community preference. One thing is certain: In case of emergency we will try to help our partners as much as we can.

[Question] All the indications are that there will be no real European initiative on the Middle East at the European Council meeting in Venice but rather a statement of principle by the Nine. What positive contribution can such an approach make in reviving tripartite negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians?

[Answer] First, it is important to know what is meant by "initiative." In my opinion it is not very likely that the Community will submit a draft resolution to the United Nations. Indeed, the United States has hinted that it would use its veto and that would considerably reduce the scope of such an approach. We want to avoid undermining or complicating the American efforts at all costs. The EEC's objective is to encourage the peace process and not to put wrenches in the U.S. works.

I do not think that a resolution or statement of principle is the only possibility which can be envisaged. Let us wait and see what emerges from the European Council meeting in Venice. [paragraph continues]

However, the situation in the region is too serious for us to be able to sit back and do nothing. If there is any way in which Europe can help to defuse the situation and find a solution it is worth trying. I repeat that right from the start there was no question of launching an initiative like a rocket to the moon but of acting at a time when the Americans are experiencing political difficulties owing to the presidential elections.

Afghanistan

[Question] Were you behind the European proposal for Afghanistan's neutralization and nonalignment?

[Answer] Not neutralization, neutrality....

[Question] What is the difference?

[Answer] The concept of neutralization implies coercion whereas neutrality is based on free choice.

[Question] I concede that point. However, how can this idea be put into practice given the lack of progress on the diplomatic plane and the continuation of the Soviet occupation?

[Answer] Nobody ever thought that the situation would be settled overnight. However, the idea of a neutral and nonaligned Afghanistan is progressing, especially in the Third World and the Muslim countries. Indeed, it is important that the USSR realizes that it is the whole world and not just the West which is condemning the invasion of Afghanistan, as was shown by the vote of the 104 countries which condemned this attack at the UN General Assembly.

Progress is possible but we must be patient. The advantages of the solution of neutrality and nonalignment will become more obvious to the USSR as the problems facing the Soviets in Afghanistan increase.

[Question] Westminster's rejection of retroactive sanctions against Iran was regarded by the eight as a lack of European solidarity toward an ally in difficulties.

[Answer] The House of Commons' refusal is an unfortunate incident. However, our country is a parliamentary democracy and under our legal system the concept of retroactivity is very unpopular aside from exceptional cases. The psychological effect of this vote was negative but in practice it makes little difference. Only one major contract was concerned.

[Question] Despite the settlement of the British budget question and substantial progress made on the plane of political solidarity, the European Community does not really seem to have emerged from the atmosphere of constant crisis. Would it not be better, as some people advocate, to set up a two-speed confederal system in which Britain could refrain from taking part in the Common Agricultural Policy?

[Answer] If Britain were to withdraw from Green Europe the other partners would have to divide the equivalent of our share and that would certainly complicate the Community's present financial imbroglio. Even after the Brussels agreement our net contribution will amount to over 600 million units of account, of which more than two-thirds will go to finance the Common Agricultural Policy. Would it not be wiser to review the consequences of the development of Green Europe without damaging its principles? It is possible to ask, without risk of being accused of being anti-Community, whether it is appropriate to spend precious public funds for subsidize products which nobody wants and which are then sold at a loss to the Soviets.

The problem will remain with or without the British so it is better to tackle it now and build a more rational policy in the future.

OBJECTIVES OF CARTER'S EUROPE VISIT PREVIEWED

LD170943 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Richard Beeston dispatch: "Carter's Mission to Reunite Allies"]

[Text] Washington--President Carter is making final preparations for his Thursday trip to Europe, where he hopes to restore unity to the Western alliance under his leadership.

The mission might prove crucial to his chances of re-election.

Highlight of his eight-day visit will be the seven-nation free world "summit" in Venice, a conference reserved in the past for economic matters but this time heavily involved in political issues as well.

Despite Allied disarray on a variety of issues, including Iranian sanctions, the Moscow Olympics, and relations with Russia after the Afghanistan invasion, Mr Carter believes the face-to-face talks will help to clear the air, say American officials.

The seven nations taking part are the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany.

A major American objective at the "summit," says the State Department is to "re-assert Allied solidarity" against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

But the Carter administration is acutely aware of Allied unhappiness over Mr Carter's leadership during the past six months and in particular over his handling of the issue of the Americans held captive in Iran.

At the same time there is a considerable feeling of relief in Washington over what Mr Muskie, secretary of state, called the "restraint" shown last week by the EEC in its statement on the Middle East.

Middle East peace efforts will be one of the big issues at the "summit" and the Americans are bracing themselves for demands by the European allies for a policy-making role.

Mr Carter will also be seeing the pope in Rome, will try to make amends for not appearing at President Tito's funeral by placing a belated wreath on Tito's grave in Belgrade, and will visit Madrid and Lisbon before returning home next week.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS, MET BY CARRINGTON

LD161212 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1105 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh arrived today for a three-day official visit to Britain--the first visit by the Bangladesh head of state since the uprising against Pakistan in 1971. He was greeted at Heathrow by more than 200 cheering supporters.

The president, whose visit is designed to strengthen political and economic ties with Britain, will be having talks with Mrs Thatcher and an audience with the queen. He was met by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who said he hoped the meeting with Mrs Thatcher would prove "useful and fruitful".

BARBADOS' FORDE HOLDS AID TALKS WITH MINISTERS

FL131405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados' minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde yesterday lunched in London with British minister for overseas development, Mr. Neil Marten and discussed matters of mutual interest including British assistance to Barbados. They reviewed the progress being made with training of personnel of Royal Barbados Police Force and British aid for building and equipping of a new regional police training college and a new police force headquarters. They also discussed the provision of British expertise and British investments in Barbados particularly in agriculture and tourism.

Later in the day Mr. Forde met with Mr. Nicholas R. Ridley, Britain's minister of state in foreign and Commonwealth office, at the latter's request to review British-Barbados relations. Mr. Forde took the opportunity to exchange views on current world political events including constitutional and other developments in the Commonwealth Caribbean and Latin America. The Barbados minister was accompanied by head of the Foreign Service, Mr. Brazane Babb, the Barbados high commissioner to the UK, Mr. Algy Symmonds, and director of finance and planning, Mr. Steve Emtage.

LEFTWING OF LABOR PARTY SCORES 'VICTORIES' OVER CALLAGHAN

LD161103 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jun 80 p 1

[James Wightman reports: "Callaghan Suffers Twin Blow"]

[Excerpt] Labour's left wing scored two important victories over Mr Callaghan at the party's special commission of inquiry yesterday.

He was forced to concede that the party's leader in future should be chosen by an electoral college, rather than by the parliamentary Labour Party as at present. And he lost his fight against the left-wing campaign for the mandatory re-selection of Labour MPs. But the left failed for the time being in its attempt to have the National Executive Committee compile the party's general election manifesto.

It is not yet clear what the proposed reform in the leadership elections will have in the contest to succeed 68-year-old Mr Callaghan, who is not saying when he will retire. The present system, with only Labour MPs voting, is likely to benefit Mr Healey, shadow chancellor. But a new electoral college system could be to the advantage of a left-wing candidate, particularly Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was one of Mr Callaghan's principal foes at the weekend commission.

The proposed reform would have to be ratified by the party's annual conference--which has twice already voted against it--so the next immediate Labour leader could be chosen under the present system.

Mr Foot, deputy leader, and Mr Callaghan argued yesterday in favour of the present system being maintained. But they were heavily out-voted.

Later Mr Foot and Mr Callaghan conceded the principle of an electoral college when they voted for a motion proposing that a college should consist of 50 percent, drawn from the parliamentary Labour Party, 25 percent from the affiliated unions, 20 percent from the constituency Labour parties, and five percent from other affiliated bodies. But Mr Callaghan and his allies complicated the issue by inserting in the motion that the "rolling manifesto"--pushed by the left wing--should be subject to the endorsement of the electoral college.

Constitutional Problems Foreseen

LD171033 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Jun 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Near the Rubicon"]

[Text] It is not news that two opposite views of the British Constitution exist side by side to the Labour Party. According to one, the leader of that party, whether in office or in opposition, is chiefly responsible not to the Commons but to the Labour movement as embodied in the party conference and its organ, the National Executive. Similarly, Labour MP's are chiefly responsible to their constituency parties rather than to the whole body of the electorates which return them. According to the other, a Labour prime minister, like any other, is answerable to the Commons, and Labour MP's, like the rest, are the trustees of the legitimate interests of all their constituents. Labour's success in achieving recognition as a regular and respectable part of the British political system has been due mainly to the success of a series of Labour leaders in making the second constitutional theory prevail.

In recent years, it is true, this has been achieved by a highly dangerous tactic--that of keeping the left relatively quiescent over constitutional matters by conceding to it substantially on all others. Nevertheless, by maintaining the theoretical supremacy of the party leader and the parliamentary party, Labour governments have been able from time to time to pay some important tributes to reality--accepting for example International Monetary Fund money in order to stave off national bankruptcy. What now seems certain is that the left is more determined than ever before to carry its victories into the constitutional field; that is to say, to alter fundamentally and permanently the methods by which party policy is formulated.

If Mr Callaghan's rearguard action fails (and at Bishop's Storford he was plainly forced to take two steps backwards), the sober truth is that Britain and not just the Labour Party could prove to have crossed a constitutional Rubicon. Already, the left's mind is dwelling on means of perpetuating its triumph, ranging from the abolition of the Lords to the diverting of public money to the support of party funds. It is time the Tories took seriously Lord Hailsham's thoughts on the need for safeguards against elective dictatorship.

KIPRIANOU AGREES TO MEET WITH DENKTAS IN LIBYA IF 'USEFUL'

NC171206 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text of President Kiprianou's statement on Denktas' proposal to meet in Libya--read by announcer]

[Text] Based on our experience concerning the agreements of the late Ethnarch Makarios with Denktas on 12 February 1977, as well as from the 19 May 1979 agreement, and in light of the continuing Turkish intransigence--which reached its peak during Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit to Cyprus and can be seen in Mr Denktas' stand and statements as well as those of the Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen--there is no justification for a meeting with Mr Denktas. However, if the UN secretary general deems that such a meeting would be useful at this stage, I am ready to meet Mr Denktas in the framework of the good services and under the auspices of Mr Waldheim, at any time and without advance commitments in order to lift the deadlock and resume the inter-Cypriot talks. Such a meeting must be within the 19 May 1979 agreement--which, among other things, includes the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the UN resolutions--and should seek to implement this agreement by holding a constructive and substantive inter-Cypriot dialogue.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

For reportage of President Denktas' visit to Libya and his talks with Libyan officials, see the 16 June issue of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

AKEL, FOREIGN MINISTER DENY REPORTS OF ROLE IN NEW PARTY

AKEL Statement

NC140917 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] When asked to comment on a report in yesterday's I SIMERINI that AKEL was said "to be encouraging the establishment of a rightwing party," an AKEL spokesman made the following statement:

"The press report does not even deserve a mere denial simply because it is completely unfounded and fabricated.

"AKEL has never encouraged the establishment of another party and, moreover, of a rightwing party. This is absolutely outside its principles and jurdiction."

Rolandhis Denial

NC170637 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday Foreign Minister Rolandhis made the following statement: "The report concerning my alleged involvement in creating a new political movement is absolutely untrue. I have neither been approached about nor am I interested in such a matter."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR--Cypriot Ambassador to the United States Iakovidhis has also been accredited to Ecuador. Receiving Mr Iakovidhis' credentials, President Roldos of Ecuador gave the assurance that the government of his country will continue and will increase its support for a fair Cyprus solution based on the UN Charter and resolutions as well as on the principles in which both countries jointly believe. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 14 Jun 80 NC]

KARAMANLIS LEAVES FOR GENEVA TO ADDRESS ILO CONFERENCE

AT161428 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Taking his first foreign visit after his election as president of the republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis leaves for Geneva today. Tomorrow he will address the ILO conference as an honorary speaker. In his address Karamanlis will refer to the great international problems and to the important role of the ILO. The president of the republic departed at 1130 today for Geneva accompanied by the secretary general to the presidency, Ambassador Moliviatis.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO PAPANDREOU, DENIES REPORTS ON BASES

AT161524 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] "Nimetz [U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs] has neither the intention nor the potential to exert pressure or to blackmail Greece," stressed the government spokesman yesterday in answer to a statement by A. Papandreou. The government spokesman added: "What the chairman of PASOK stated about promises given by a prominent member of the government in reference to the U.S. bases in Greece has been officially denied."

Yesterday's Papandreou statement is based upon reports in two morning newspapers according to which:

1--The U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs has been authorized by the Department of State to stress to his interlocutors in Athens (23 June) that Washington sets the immediate signing of the Greek-U.S. defense agreement and the guaranteed operation of U.S. bases in Greece as prerequisites for U.S. "support" of the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing.

2--The U.S. base at Ellinikon has been converted into an espionage base against the Soviet Union and Iran as well as a transport station for nuclear warheads.

Papandreou

In his statement the chairman of PASOK (based upon the above two publications) stressed, among other things:

--The attempt of the United States to blackmail Greece is based upon promises made in the past by a prominent member of the government to the Americans to the effect that, whether or not Greece does or does not return to NATO's military wing, the U.S. bases in our country will be maintained.

--Through its tolerance the government endangers not only Greek relations with friendly and neighboring countries but also the country's very survival in the event of a nuclear confrontation between the two superpowers.

--The government has a duty to state to Nimetz without reservations that Greek territory is not available for U.S. cold war adventurism.

In conclusion, Papandreou reiterated (he had also mentioned this in the chamber of deputies during the policy statement debate) that he is at the prime minister's disposal in order to reveal his sources of information.

The Government

The full text of the government spokesman's reply is as follows:

"Nimetz has neither the intention nor the potential to exercise pressure or to blackmail Greece.

"The position of the Greek Government on the return to NATO is well known. In reference to the statements made by the chairman of PASOK during the presentation of the government's policy statement about promises made by a prominent member of the government on U.S. bases, this was officially denied in the chamber."

Late last night PASOK's press office reiterated in a statement that Papandreou's offer to the prime minister (to prove to him that a prominent member of the government promises that the bases will remain irrespective of the country's return to NATO) remains in effect.

In reference to press reports on conversion of the military base at Ellinikon (by the Americans) into a base for espionage activities, the Ministry of National Defense emphatically denied these reports:

It is stressed in a ministry statement that primarily "published reports that nuclear warheads are being transported through Ellinikon and are being stored in the nearby U.S. base are far from the truth." It then added:

"Consequently there is absolutely no accuracy to the reports that there are sections at the U.S. base of Ellinikon to which access is even denied to the Greek commander, given the fact that this base as well as the others happen to be under Greek command and sovereignty.

"It is stressed that all activities originating at Greek airports are conducted under existing agreements, the future of which will depend upon the expected negotiations."

PASOK CHAIRMAN PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED BY TA NEA

For excerpts of a TA NEA interview with PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou on domestic and international affairs, see JPRS West Europe Report No 1588, JPRS No 75868, 12 June 1980, pages 74-80.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--President of the Republic Karamanlis today successively received the credentials of these new ambassadors: Enrique Melkonian of Chile; (Marshall Johnston) of Australia; and the Vatican's Apostolic Pro-Nuncio Monsignor Mariani. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was present at the ceremonies. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80 AT]

ENVOYS VISIT CHAMBER CHAIRMAN--Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou was today successively visited by Jordanian Ambassador Khalid al-Matada and Yugoslav Ambassador Radko Mocivnik. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80 AT]

FAREWELL FOR CHINESE ENVOY--At noon today Foreign Minister Mitsotakis gave a farewell luncheon in honor of departing Chinese Ambassador He Yang. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80 AT]

PROTOCOL VISITS--Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis today received the protocol visits of Israeli diplomatic representative Nisim Yosha' and later the USSR Charge d'Affaires Panov. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Jun 80 AT]

JORDANIAN TRADE MINISTER AN-NUSUR ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA141800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Jordanian Trade Minister 'Ali an-Nusur has arrived in Ankara for talks on economic and commercial issues. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Trade Minister Halil Basol who told reporters that the two countries' commercial relations were rapidly developing in accordance with the trade agreement signed in 1966. Basol expressed the hope that positive results would be achieved for both countries at the end of the 2 days of talks. Basol noted that trade worth $24 million was made between Turkey and Jordan during the first 3 months of this year. He added that the volume of trade would reach $100 million by the end of 1980. In a statement, 'Ali an-Nusur expressed the belief that Turkish-Jordanian relations would develop further as a result of the talks to be held in Ankara. The talks between the Turkish and Jordanian trade delegations will begin on Monday. Our correspondent has learned that a trade protocol will be signed at the end of the talks.

Discussion of Commercial Protocol

TA161119 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The talks on increasing the commercial relations between Turkey and Jordan began in Ankara today. In a statement before the meeting, the head of the Turkish delegation, Commerce Minister Halil Basol, expressed the belief that the new agreement to be signed between the two countries will contribute positively to the relations between Turkey and Jordan. Noting that Turkey is determined to supply the products needed by Jordan and to support future joint investments, Basol said that a Jordanian commercial representation to be opened in Ankara would assist in the development of relations. Basol added that Turkey welcomed Jordan's decision to participate in the international Izmir fair this year.

In his statement, Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade 'Ali an-Nusur said that there is great potential for increased cooperation between the two countries in the technical and economic fields. Pointing out that Jordan will exert efforts to vary the products to be traded, An-Nusur noted that his country wishes to open the commercial representation to deal with this subject in Ankara in the near future. He added that this year's [trade] figures are very encouraging for the development of commercial relations between Turkey and Jordan. The new trake protocol between Turkey and Jordan will be signed tomorrow.

ECEVIT SUBMITS RPP INTERPELLATION AGAINST DEMIREL GOVERNMENT

TA161819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] An interpellation has been submitted against the Demirel government. The interpellation signed by Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit and his colleagues was submitted to the National Assembly chairman's office today. Its contents will be disclosed tomorrow. Ecevit proposed the establishment of a broad-based 1-year restoration government to eliminate the extreme polarization of the nation.

The issue of the interpellation, which is aimed at toppling the government, was discussed at the 5 ½-hour joint meeting of the RPP Senate and National Assembly groups today. The meeting began at 1000. There was a break at 1400 when the Administrative Councils of the RPP Senate and National Assembly groups convened and made a general assessment. The joint group reconvened at 1600 until 1730. Addressing the joint group, leader Bulent Ecevit said that efforts were being made in the country to change not only the regime but the system as well. He said: I do not know whether the regime can remain intact if we wait for this government to become weaker, for the people to suffer more and for the RPP to score more points in opposition.

Ecevit said he was doubtful whether safe elections could then be held.

The RPP leader pointed out that all the brakes on the economy were removed when all the controls on prices and the rate of interest were lifted. He added the aim behind that move was to take Turkey to a point of no return.

Noting that it was impossible for the RPP to come to power alone and to implement its program after the present government was toppled, Ecevit said: If we have the opportunity to establish a new government or to contribute to the establishment of a new government, I cannot guarantee that it will be more successful than the government that was in power for 21 months in 1978 and 1979. The conditions that can enable me to guarantee that realistically and sincerely do not exist in Turkey today. Knowing this and accepting it, are we going to try to establish a new government with our contributions or participation? Those who say yes to that will vote in favor of the interpellation at the Assembly. Those who cannot say yes, those who do not feel it is necessary, will not vote.

Bulent Ecevit stressed that he was not concerned about party leadership or the premiership. He explained that given the present situation in Turkey, no one had the right to think only of himself, of his election and, after a certain point, of his party. Ecevit said: It is true that once we submit the interpellation and topple the government we will be faced with certain problems, the solutions of which we cannot know yet. However, the present situation is known clearly and where it is taking Turkey is also known clearly. Should certain risks be taken in order to save the country from the present situation? The issue is to decide on this point.

Ecevit said that he had never claimed the problems would be solved once the RPP came to power again. He added that what was important was to move step by step toward solving the problems and to choose between the exacerbation of the problems and the destruction of democracy.

Ecevit said that he was proposing a restoration government that would eliminate the extreme polarization of the nation. He added: I am aware that we cannot implement our program in such a government, but we can at least have the opportunity, to a large extent, to prevent others from implementing their programs and policies that are dragging the country and the system toward a disaster.

Ecevit said: Can we fall into Demirel's trap of early elections? It is not only up to us whether we can or not. The conditions which will arise after this government is toppled might lead us to consider early elections too one day, even if we do not think it is right. Even if we do not make the move we are thinking of making today [submitting interpellation], the National Salvation Party might agree to early elections if it is offered a government formula that gives it more guarantees than it has at present. If early elections cannot be prevented there are two alternatives: Either early elections with a government which will be established with our contributions and which will certainly ensure more security than is insured today, or early elections with a government to be established completely outside us and capable of causing great harm. We must take those points into consideration too. If you ask me what my personal choice is, it is not early elections.

It is not early elections because early elections might delay efforts to solve Turkey's problems for 2 or 3 months and thus exacerbate them. My choice and proposal is the one I announced at the minicongress: if possible, a broad-based 1-year restoration government.

Bulent Ecevit pointed out that the RPP had to take a very difficult decision, keeping in mind certain unknown factors. He said that he did not think he had the right to force any member to take such a decision and therefore was leaving the members free to decide during the voting on the interpellation.

The RPP Senate and National Assembly groups' Administrative Councils convened under Ecevit's after the joint meeting of the groups ended. In a statement he made following the Administrative Councils' meeting, Ecevit said that they had decided that the hesitations within the joint group were not of a dimension that would prevent the submission of an interpellation and that therefore they had decided to submit the interpellation. He added that the contents of the interpellation would be disclosed to the public tomorrow. He said: We hope that this interpellation will be an encourating step in the process to save our country from the great dangers that are worrying the majority of our citizens and that it will open a new era in which Turkey's problems will be solved within the democratic system. Ecevit noted that it was the duty of all the political parties to restore security of life in the country as soon as possible, to guarantee the democratic system and to save Turkey from the present crises in a way the people yearn for.

Ecevit concluded by saying: If this interpellation yields the results we expect, we hope that all the political parties and legislators loyal to democracy will exert efforts unanimously to solve our country's problems within the democratic system and within democratic rules and that a new period in our country will begin in which the present problems of the Turkish nation will be eliminated and our national unity strengthened. We will give the interpellation to the National Assembly president with these wishes.

Following Ecevit's statement, Metin Tuzum and Coskun Karagozoglu, deputy leaders of the RPP National Assembly Group, submitted the interpellation to National Assembly President Cahit Karakas at 1815. Karakas said that he would convene the Consultative Council tomorrow to fix the date of the debates to determine whether the interpellation is placed on the agenda or not.

According to the Constitution, these debates must be held in one of the three sessions that follow the submission of the interpellation. If the Assembly decides to place it on the agenda it must also decide the date on which the interpellation will be held--which must be at least 2 days after the decision is taken, but not later than 7 days. During the interpellation debates the legislators can submit a motion of no confidence in the government or the Council of Ministers can apply for a vote of confidence. In that case, a vote of confidence is held 1 full day after the motion of no-confidence is submitted. The Council of Ministers or one of the ministers can be toppled through an interpellation with a simple majority.

CUMHURIYET BLAMES UNSTABLE DEMIREL GOVERNMENT ON IMF

NC160831 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 9

["The Truth Behind the Events" column: "IMF: The Machine That Devours Governments"]

[Excerpts] An interpellation is being drafted in the parliament. The main opposition party is trying to topple the government. Following the recent decisions of the National Salvation Party the government is now in suspense. Its fall in the near future would not be unexpected.

We wish, however, to emphasize that the factor that will truly cause the government to fall is neither the withdrawal of the National Salvation Party's support nor the Republican People's Party's interpellation. These are merely the outward signs. All the examples of our recent history and daily life have proved that governments trying to implement the prescriptions of IMF have fallen in a short time. In the developing countries, there are those who turn to "military coups" as a remedy against "instability." In many underdeveloped countries, which seek to surmount economic crisis through IMF methods, military juntas replace governments so that the IMF prescriptions can be implemented without the fear of the government being overthrown.

The minority government in Turkey has identified itself with the formula of "continual price increases, continual devaluation" and has devalued the currency twice in 6 months, overburdening the public with price increases unprecedented in the history of our republic. It is impossible for such a government to survive in a multiparty system.

We hope that Prime Minister Demirel has learned that rules of the game by now, for he is experienced in this respect. After the 1970 devaluation, when Demirel tried to implement the IMF program, he was removed from office through the 12 March memorandum. This did not bring him or his party any credit and it harmed our democracy in many ways.

Turkey's Office of the Prime Minister, which has been in the grip of the IMF since 1977, is preparing to change hands for the fourth time. This cannot be considered a coincidence.

INCIDENTS DISCUSSED AT MARTIAL LAW COORDINATION MEETING

TA161839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The expanded martial law coordination meeting has ended. The meeting, held at the office of the chief of the General Staff, began at 0930 and lasted about 7 hours. The participants were briefed about the incidents that occurred in the martial law areas and other regions during the past 2 months. A general assessment of the incidents was made, and measures to be taken and the martial law command's suggestions and needs were discussed at the meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren; concerned state ministers; the ministers of justice, national defense, interior, foreign affairs, finance, public works, customs and monopolies, communications, labor, industry and technology, energy and natural resources, youth and sports; air, ground and navy commanders; and the gendarme commander attended. The National Security Council secretary general, the deputy chief of the General Staff, National Defense Ministry under secretary and other officials and martial law commanders attended the meeting as well.

The National Security Council will convene under Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil tomorrow. A recommendation will be taken at the meeting on whether or not to extend the martial law in effect in 20 provinces.

LEFTISTS KILL TWO SOLDIERS, WOUND FOUR IN ISTANBUL INCIDENT

TA152036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A lieutenant and a private have been killed and four privates and four civilians have been wounded in an incident in Istanbul's Kartal District. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from officials, the martial law command security forces were tipped that a leftist group of some 40-50 persons was holding an illegal meeting in a coffeehouse in Kartal's Kazlik Subdistrict. Acting on the tip, a security force team went to the coffeehouse around 16:0. Shots were fired at the team as it was approaching the coffeehouse. A fight developed when the military team returned the fire. The leader of the team, Lt Harun Haydaroglu, who was wounded in the incudent, died in the hospital. Pvt Cahit Kocan died on the way to the hospital. Of the privates who are being treated, Ibrahim Simsek and Ramazan Yigit are reported to be in serious condition. The conditions of Kemal Kartal and Salih Bozkurt, also privates, are no cause for concern.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLO, EUROPEAN GROUP SCHEDULE ROME CONFERENCE FOR 19 JUN

AU161545 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 16 (ANSA)--The European federalist movement and the Palestine Liberation Organization are scheduled to sponsor a conference in Rome on Thursday to promote European initiatives for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East and foster the international detente process. A communique released today by the European federalist movement also disclosed that the conference will mark the beginning of a petition drive aimed at gathering consensus among the member of the European Parliament for the creation of a Palestinian state. Among the speakers on the program for Thursday are Claudio Signorile, the deputy secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Antonio Rubbi of the Italian Communist Party, Christian Democrat Party Official Luigi Granelli, Luciana Castellina of the Proletarian Unity Party and PLO official [Nemer Hammad].

PORTUGAL

SA CARNEIRO TO VISIT THE HAGUE, BRUSSELS, PARIS

LD161328 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro is going on a tour of several EEC capitals. Tomorrow he will be leaving for The Hague, and thence to Brussels. It has also been announced that he will pay a visit to Paris on 1 July at the invitation of French Premier Raymond Barre. On that occasion he will be received by President Giscard d'Estaing. This visit acquires particular importance in view of the French president's recent statements openly favoring an internal in the admission of new members into the EEC--specifically the admission of Spain, Greece and Portugal.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN DEVALUATION RATE

LD170136 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Democratic Alliance government yesterday announced changes in the gradual devaluation rate of the escudo through Finance Minister Cavaco e Silva. [Begin Cavaco e Silva recording] In the first 4 months of 1980, the rate of price increases in Portugal was lower than the average rate both in the OECD and the Common Market and only nine countries recorded lower rates than ours. In April the rate of price increases in Portugal was half the average rate for OECD countries and only 6 countries out of 24 recorded lower rates. In May the rate of price increases in Portugal must have been the lowest throughout the OECD countries. In effect, the consumer price index in Portugal in May recorded a negative growth rate of minus 0.2 percent, that is to say, prices fell in May. In view of these results, which bear out a strong drop in the rate of price increases in the first 5 months of the year, it has been decided to lower the rate of devaluation of the escudo to 0.5 percent per month to take immediate effect in June. [end recording]

The value of the country's foreign exchange reserves was another valuable piece of information which Minister Cavaco e Silva gave. He said non-liquid reserves, with the gold valued at the Bank of Portugal's price-fixing system, amounted to $7.3 billion. He further said: [begin Cavaco e Silva recording] From the beginning of the year the country repaid $180.5 million in external loans acquired in 1975 and up to 1977 with gold security. Thus, today, 16 June, the part of the Bank of Portugal's gold reserves standing as security against external loans represented only 4 percent of the total, as opposed to 9.3 percent on 31 December 1979. [end recording]

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COSTA RICA'S CARAZO URGES CLOSER EUROPE-LATIN AMERICA TIES

ID171519 Brussels LE SOIR in French 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Jean-Paul Marthoz report: "President Carazo Asks Europe To Support Democracy in Central America"]

[Text] "Cuban activism in the Caribbean islands? Are you referring to the activities of Cuban refugees?" Skillful in defusing questions inconsistent with diplomatic usage, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who is now paying an official visit to Belgium, is like the country which he governs--quiet, conciliatory and self-assured.

In fact, the Costa Rican Republic is one of the rare exceptions to the rule of Latin American dictatorships. Grafted onto a Central American which is either tending its wounds or preparing for civil war, the country of the "Ticos" [diminutive] is one of the few countries in the area where a Western-type democratic system prevails. Since the 1948 civil war social democrats have alternated with moderate conservatives and vice versa.

Even though social inequalities are still extant they have been cushioned by the importance of the middle class, and even though trade unionism is hardly approved of by the government's most rightist elements, the country's democratic institutions are strong, the press is free and political alternation is unchallenged.

This country, which is proud of its pluralism, its social security system, its public education system and the political circumspection of its national guard, has long been one of the most overcrowded places of refuge throughout the Latin American continent. Anti-Castro Cubans, Chilean Socialists and Argentinian Peronists jostle in San Jose "sodas" (cafes). "Peace and security cannot be exclusive prerogatives of one nation," Mr Carazo told us. "We have the duty to offer them to those who need them at a given moment."

The political uncertainties hovering over Central America have been the main topic of the talks which Mr Carazo has had in Brussels with King Baudouin , Messrs Martens, Nothomb and Eyskens and representatives of the EC Commission.

In fact, the Costa Rican head of state, who recalled the "political, cultural and romantic ties" between Europe and Latin America, would like to see Community countries--and Spain--strengthen their presence in the new Latin American world. "Europe could play the role of mediator there. Any triangular relationship makes it possible to eliminate polarization which reveals the big powers' desire for hegemony." Even though Costa Rica is a pro-Western country, it claims to be nonaligned and, furthermore, "nonaligned on nonaligned countries."

"We are opposed to anything that helps to increase tension in the world," Mr Carazo explained. "And this is why we have advised President Carter not to organize naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea."

And the Costa Rican president, who delivered the opening speech at the UNESCO conference on disarmament in Paris, added: "I cannot agree to our region being used by the big powers for settling their quarrels."

Mr Carazo does not conceal his dislikes--"Cuba has long been represented as paradise on earth. Since 100,000 Cubans have left their country, this picture should be reconsidered." And he added with a mischievous glint in his eyes: "If a certain inhabitant of Cuba were to leave the country, 10 million Cubans would not think about leaving their fatherland."

In the present conflict between the Salvadoran junta and the leftist opposition, the Costa Rican president has openly chosen one side: "We maintain very close relations with the junta, which represents the only possible alternative," he said, "and we will ensure that our territory is not used as a transit route for arms taken into that country." A statement which indeed shows that Mr Carazo's government has no intention of playing into the hands of the Salvadoran revolutionaries, whereas 1 year earlier it supported the Nicaraguan insurgents in their struggle against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship.

President Carazo, who presides over a coalition government composed of social Christians and conservatives, knows that the hands of the clock are moving and that the economic crisis and the social changes introduced as a result of the country's modernization could well eventually undermine the bases of Costa Rican democracy. Economic growth is of essential importance for propping up the regime.

It is in this context that Mr Carazo's talks with Messrs Jenkins and Haferkamp have taken place. Costa Rica, which would like to become Central America's spokesman as far as the EEC is concerned, does not expect Europe to reconsider its relations with its former colonies since "everything that promotes Europe's relations with developing countries is a good thing." In fact the Costa Rican president hopes to ensure for Central America terms similar to those granted to the Andean Pact countries which are now negotiation an economic cooperation agreement with the EEC. An increase in exports to the Common Market is thus seen as the key to Costa Rica's economic revival and as a guarantee for the stability of its democracy.

BUNDESTAG MEETS ON GERMAN UNITY DAY; EC ISSUES, OSTPOLITIK REVIEWED

Government Statement

DW170830 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 0700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Government statement to the Bundestag in Bonn by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, let me say a word about German Unity Day before I report on the European Council meeting in Venice and discuss forthcoming meetings.

There have been many attempts in German history to break away from economic and political compulsion, and to obtain more freedom and more justice. The great attempted revolution of 1848 failed, and the German democracy of 1919 was lost after more than a dozen years. Yet a people's revolt never remains without effect.

The 17th of June 1953 was a revolt against economic and political compulsion. At first it was a labor conflict; then it was a spontaneous manifestation of the German people's will to be citizens who make their own decisions. We observe German Unity Day each year to commemorate this in the Federal Republic. But I hope we do so not so much in the spirit of a day which is on the calendar to mark a day (?of destiny) and a holiday, but in the spirit of a day of reflection.

Walter Scheel, in an important speech given here 2 years ago, said that the pursuit of unity is not obsolete Reich romanticism turned backwards; rather unity is a goal of peace directed toward the future. We want unity in order to serve world peace as an equal member in a unified Europe. This is how it is written in our basic law. But we cannot wait to serve peace until German unity has been completed because peace in Europe is also the prerequisite for our people's achievement of unity with free self-determination. We Germans need peace, we want peace, and we are capable of attaining peace.

It has become undeniable and clear to everyone during the crisis of the past 6 months how important the will and capability for peace are, not only for the Germans but for the community of nations as a whole. This is why we will do everything in our power to live up to our special responsibility for peace as Germans, with all our hearts and with prudent circumspection.

Last December Erich Honecker, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic and I said in Berlin, independent of each other and with the same words, that never again must war emanate from German soil. [applause] This avowal had already been included in one of Kassel's 20 points issued 10 years ago today--the German policy program of the social-liberal coalition whose implementation I accounted for to the Bundestag earlier this year in the annual report on the state of the nation.

June 17th at that time, 27 years ago, not only made visible the will for freedom, justice and unity, but also showed painfully and quite clearly to everybody the limits of our action in divided Germany, the limits for the people and governments over there in the German Democratic Republic and here in the Federal Republic of Germany. The realization of a limited ability to act did not lead us into resignation, but we did comprehend that German unity cannot be enforced by means of a revolt against existing power conditions. This is the reality on which our policy on Germany is based, with which today the cohesion of the Germans is preserved, the hardships of partition are reduced, and the cooperation between the Germans on both sides is consolidated and enhanced. Those coming after us will still have to work on the task of making the unity and freedom of Germany complete, as the basic law prescribes. For this reason, too, it is important to impart historical knowledge to the youth, knowledge which will not end between the Werra and Elbe rivers. We Germans, after all, have special cause to digest history critically and to establish a proper relationship with it, not with a downcast glance but with eyes alert to the present and the future. As Gustav Heinemann put it, we Germans have been born into a difficult fatherland. Preserving peace despite German difficulties is a particular requirement for us.

At the moment we are experiencing a serious phase in international relations. The 17th European Council meeting in Venice provided the heads of government and the foreign ministers of the EC states an opportunity for an extremely profitable exchange of ideas about the situation of the Community, and the situation of its member states in a world of serious political and economic convulsions. We succeeded in drawing nearer to the original mission of the European Council again, namely, to jointly clarify, without long papers and without the pressure of detailed decisions, in trustful discussion what is at stake for Europe and for the member states and what must be done.

At this point I would like to thank Italian Prime Minister Cossiga and Italian Foreign Minister Colombo who, with extraordinary efforts and with great circumspection, successfully steered the European Community through a particularly difficult half year in their capacity of the so-called presidency. [applause]

The result of Venice was that we were agreed, and I quote from the German-French statement of February early this year, that the European powers, under present circumstances, must assume special responsibilities. What matters in the Community is to ensure the internal and external ability to act through the indispensable adaptation of agricultural policy and through a more balanced distribution of financial burdens.

What matters in world economy is to find a new world economic balance--following profound disturbances as a result of the oil price explosions and their consequences--through joint efforts by the industrial countries including those of the East, the oil-producing countries, and the developing, non oil-producing countries.

What matters in world politics is an appropriate European contribution by the Community and its member states toward a common Western policy of containing and managing crises which have been acutely jeopardizing the world political balance and peace especially since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The quarrel over the amount of the British contribution to the European budget over the past several months increasingly paralyzed the Community and threatened its internal and external ability to act. The settlement of this quarrel thus became an urgent foreign policy and an urgent security policy task. The preservation of the European balance and the strengthening of Europe's role in safeguarding peace in the world made a compromise to the advantage of Great Britain necessary. This compromise was imperative also because the fixing of the agricultural prices for the 1980-81 economic year, the safeguarding of trade in mutton, the establishment of guidelines for joint fishing policy, and so forth, depended on the solution of the budget problem.

For all these reasons, but above all for the reason first mentioned, namely, the need to preserve the external ability to act on the part of the Community and the need to preserve the European balance, the Federal Government approved the package that was negotiated. I welcome the fact that the leadership of the opposition, too, whom we have kept posted on these negotiations in the course of the past half year, has shown understanding for this necessary decision which, however, was not easy for us to make. It was not easy.

In 1980 and 1981 Great Britain's payments to the Community will be cut by a total of DM6.5 billion. The inevitable consequence is a greater burden on the rest of the member states, on the German share, automatically resulting from the financing system of the Community which has been in force for the past 9 years now. According to present Brussels estimates this means that our share in this additional financial contribution for the benefit of relieving the British budget in 1980-81 will be DM2.5 billion in 1980 and 1981; the French contribution will be almost DM2 billion, and the Italian one almost DM1 billion, just to name the largest contributors.

These additional burdens resulting from the decisions of the Community were not previously envisaged. Therefore they are not fully covered by the 1980 federal budget and even less by the medium-term financial planning for 1981. The Federal Government made the necessary decisions for covering this sum early this month. The resulting additional burdens on the federal budget in 1981 will amount, from today's point of view, to about DM1.8 billion. About DM0.5 billion will result from our payments to Great Britain postponed from 1980 to the first quarter of 1981.

These additional payments are just as necessary and unavoidable in the general interests of the FRG as the increase in our defense expenditures of 3 percent in real terms, decided on in 1980; they are just as necessary as the defense aid for Turkey and Greece, and as the enormous increase in developmental assistance. Thus the overproportional increase in international tasks and commitments and supranational expenditures for the FRG continues. In this field, by the way, also belong expenditures within the framework of the policy on Germany, particularly expenditures connected with assistance to Berlin.

All these rapidly increasing expenditures involve only the federal budget and not the laender and communities. Moreover, the federal budget must bear the main burden of economic and structural policy. This development was not envisaged in 1969 or when the financial constitution [as heard] was passed in 1970. Now the laender must make their contributions to solid financing of the German contribution so as to maintain and strengthen the European ability to act. [applause]

The Federal Government therefore calls upon the laender to agree to a proper distribution of the turnover tax revenue to the advantage of the Federal Government as of 1 January 1981, thus eventually taking into consideration article 106 of the basic law, a demand of the Constitution. [shouts, applause]

Stable financial policy is a cornerstone of our responsibility for peace in Europe. [applause] Reestablishment of a financial balance between the government and the laender is part of a stable financial policy. [applause, shouts] Everyone must approve this. In contrast with those who are shouting, I have seen statements indicating agreement from a number of CDU minister presidents, ladies and gentlemen. Everyone who bears political responsibility for safeguarding the central state's ability to act must approve this. [applause]

Naturally one must also discuss in this connection the current mixed financial procedures and the division of tasks. If the laender should refuse to do so, the Federal Government, immediately after the convocation of the newly elected Bundestag, will present a draft safeguarding the financing of additional burdens resulting from the Brussels decision, financing them by increasing the oil tax and the alcohol tax and by altering the assistance for farmers with regard to retroactive payment. [shouts]

Ladies and gentlemen, the quarrel about the British budget contribution has made it clear that imbalances in the budget of the Community--I do not understand the unrest; if this is supposed to be a parliamentary workday then there ought to be talk about the actual work of parliament. [applause] I speak of the tasks of the future parliament, and I think you ought to listen carefully so that you will be able to come up with an answer later on, ladies and gentlemen of the CDU/CSU. [applause]

The quarrel about the British budget contribution has made it clear that the imbalances in the budget of the Community can be corrected only by structural adaptations. Agreement exists in the European Council in this respect. The Community has gained time through the Brussels decisions to permanently eliminate the imbalances.

The Brussels commission will present suggestions by mid-1981, that is, 12 months from now. In agreement with the Bundestag the Federal Government maintains its position that, in the future, the value added tax revenue passed to the Community should not exceed 1 percent of the basis of valuation. [applause]. This results in the need to curtail the increase in the European Community's agricultural expenditures because, otherwise, in a short time the agricultural expenditures would amount to the total of the Community's income, and later on even surpass it.

In 1980 and 1981 our state will be the largest net payer into the Community by far. The German national economy will contribute DM4.8 billion more than we get back in 1980; in 1981 this net sum will even amount to DM5 billion. Besides us, only Great Britain and France will have a negative net balance.

I made it very clear in Venice that there are limits to the financial strain to which the FRG can be subjected. [applause]. Other states of the Community with per capita incomes that are as high or almost as high as ours are at present net recipients to a great extent. If the planned structural adaptations do not suffice to avoid the appearance of new unacceptable net payment positions for individual member states, the question will arise as to whether the establishment of a ceiling for the net payments of a member state will be generalized, and whether a similar principle should be set up also for those member states which are net recipients.

I found quite a bit of understanding for this approach in Venice, an approach which, by the way, is maintained not only by the FRG. It is indispensable that the reasons for the existing imbalances in the Community be eliminated by 1982.

We also owe this to such future partners as Greece, Portugal and Spain. We can be successful in this great political task of extending the Community, which we have taken upon ourselves in order to strengthen democracy in Europe--and we are determined to do it--only if the Community itself is strong and secure, and if the already difficult and complicated adaptation processes are not burdened with unsolved internal structural Community problems. [applause] The Federal Government, at any rate, has no intention of again supporting a decision 2 years from now which follows the pattern of the Brussels decisions.

The European Council also offered an opportunity to discuss questions which will be on the agenda next week at the conference of the seven biggest industrial states of the Western world which, it happens, will take place in Venice as well. The major points of our preparatory discussion were inflation, the energy problem, and the world economic situation at large, especially North-South relations. The nine heads of government consider the latest oil price hikes unjust. In any event, they will even intensify the inflationary tendencies in the world. But world political topics commanded more attention during these talks than they did at the previous meetings of the European Council. This will be the case again in Venice next week.

We are agreed that a special danger consists in the possibility of the crises in Afghanistan, in U.S.-Iranian relations and in Arab-Israeli relations merging into a single conflict. As a result, a direct threat also increases toward Europe. Our citizens, our friends and our allies--especially the United States--but also the states of the region I am talking about and the Soviet Union and its allies must know what the European governments think in this situation and how they propose to contribute toward the containment and management of this dangerous complex, crisis.

Part of our discussions, therefore, were distilled into statements in which the common positions of the European states have been adjusted to the current status. Concerning Afghanistan, the EC states on 19 February took an initiative for an independent, non-aligned Afghanistan and outlined a political solution designed to do justice to the wishes of the Afghan people and to the interests of Afghanistan's neighbors.

On the basis of this common stance we have now dealt with the 11th foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic states in Islamabad and declared our readiness to support corresponding initiatives toward a solution.

As for the Middle East, the European positions were continued on the basis of former statements which refer to Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338--amendments of which the EC states have not proposed, contrary to some assumptions voiced in public--as well as to the current Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. By their avowal of the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people, the EC states underscore their conviction that the solution of the Palestinian problem is a central factor in the Middle East peace process. The nine EC states will elucidate their position and their proposal concerning a renunciation of force for all parties involved and, in light of these contacts and consultations, they will determine their further course of action. In this respect the European-Arab dialogue will also play an important part.

At this point I would like to insert a personal remark: It is my impression that this very balanced statement by the Europeans will have a helpful effect on the complex endeavors for peace in the Middle East. I am gratified to note that the U.S. and Egyptian governments also shared this assessment. Our Israeli friends will be assured that we understand their anxieties and predicaments as they were described to me shortly before Venice by the president of the Knesset and his delegation. We included them in our discussions.

An essential part of the confidential exchange of ideas of the heads of government naturally dealt with East-West relations. President Giscard d'Estaing reported in detail on his talks with Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev. It was important to me to consult our European friends prior to the talks which Foreign Minister Genscher and I will conduct in Moscow in the near future--in the near future meaning after the meeting with President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Muskie next weekend.

It goes without saying that we will be able to talk with the Soviet leadership only on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany. Yet we will do so along lines we have thoroughly coordinated and deepened jointly with our friends and allies. We know we enjoy support.

During our working visit in Moscow we will continue bilateral consultations on a high level. After the meetings in Belgrade, in Vienna and in Warsaw we want to make our contribution toward the East and West continuing their dialogue, especially in times of crisis. [applause] We will speak clearly and in no uncertain terms about the dangers to world peace and their causes, naturally about Afghanistan but also especially with regard to Soviet Eurostrategic missile armament.

In a good and frank discussion with Soviet Deputy Premier Tikhonov, who recently headed the Soviet delegation at the meeting of the German-Soviet economic commission here in Bonn, both sides were aware that the chances for further intensification of economic cooperation depend on whether a defusing of international crises is possible. What matters above all is to find out how roads can be cleared toward solving these crises.

I do not know whether this will be possible in the forthcoming talks. But I do know that all Germans would have to suffer like no other people in Europe if international tensions were aggravated. [applause] For this reason I am sure that the Federl Government is obligated to exploit any change to make its contribution toward safeguarding peace. [applause]

Kohl Response

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[Speech by CDU Chairman and Bundestag Deputy Dr Helmut Kohl in the Bundestag debate in Bonn following the 17 June government statement--live]

[Excerpts] To begin, let me say a word about your statements on the Venice EC summit. Mr Federal Chancellor, the summit meeting of the European heads of government has obviously aggravated European-American disagreement and has not really made preparedness for understanding within the European Community easier. Regrettably we must state that summit meetings of the European heads of government have been merely routine affairs for years. Steps advancing closer cooperation in Europe have remained lipservice. Important issues on which no agreement can be reached in the meetings of the ministerial council are postponed for the next summit where they are discussed and then, after nothing has been agreed on or resolved formally, they are returned to the consultative bodies. The documents which are submitted regularly to the summit meetings are convincing proof of this thesis.

Ladies and gentlemen, the crisis of the European Community therefore is not primarily a crisis of the agricultural market or of the European budget. The real reason for the paralysis of the Community lies primarily in the fact that the European institutions have proved unable to equip Europe with a functioning decision mechanism. That is Europe's problem. [applause]

Whenever the European heads of government are supposed to grant the European Parliament more codetermination, they back out. Strictly speaking, ladies and gentlemen, it ought to be a concern of all parties in the Bundestag that 1 year following the election of the first freely elected European Parliament we jointly support the demands of our colleagues in the European Parliament for more codetermination in this freely elected European Parliament. This ought to be the tradition of the German parliament. [applause] Cooperation for achieving the common goals of economic, financial, budget and monetary policies, which has been overdue for years, now--like so often before--again culminates in the urgent appeal to make inflation, which is rising in the countries of the Community, the main target of the common struggle. Mr Federal Chancellor, I would have liked to have seen you make those magical statements there which you made again today on the relationship between the Federal Government and the laender governments as a result of your misunderstanding of the federal state structure. [applause]

A common energy policy as a challenge to the worldwide crisis has manifested itself in the grave concern expressed by the heads of government over the recent oil price decisions by the OPEC countries as well as in the expectation that it will have to be discussed at the world economic summit. If I understand it correctly, Mr Federal Chancellor, the chance was left unused to develop, together with the developing countries which are particularly affected, a common European strategy and policy toward the OPEC states.

The common agricultural market as a link for cooperation in trade policy and the basis for financing the EC budget is open for discussion through a reform of the EC agricultural policy and financing. But the truth is, ladies and gentlemen, that for election reasons initiatives in this direction will not be taken at present, because the voters must not be alarmed by future events. Mr Federal Chancellor, I agree and I appreciate it that after years of inactivity you have realized now that the pent-up problems in the agricultural budget necessitate a decisive policy. We, the CDU/CSU, are also convinced that the existing imbalance in the EC budget should be revised and structural improvements in the agricultural market effected in order not to undermine the tested principle of the common agricultural market as a link for European integration and in order to guarantee a relatively balanced development of the EC states, as difficult as that will be.

In discussions we had prior to and following the compromise, we as the opposition signaled to you and the Federal Government, Mr Federal Chancellor, that on this point we agree on principle, that we are prepared to share in the responsibility to enable you to finally overcome your paralyzing quarrel over Alliance commitments, solidarity statements, EC agricultural prices and budget financing problems. I also am particularly grateful for the work and negotiating skill of our friend, the acting president of the Council, Emilio Colombo. [applause]

Now a word, Mr Federal Chancellor, about the second part: your government statement on the EC Middle East declaration. First, international reaction to the European Council's Middle East declaration has called the wisdom of the timing and the contents of this diplomatic initiative into question. The EC initiative is rejected definitely and toughly by Israel. It is termed halfhearted by the Arab states and it is observed by the U.S. ally with obvious distrust and even disapproval. I ask myself, Mr Federal Chancellor, where is the wisdom in this declaration? The nine EC states have declared their willingness, I quote, to participate within the framework of a comprehensive solution in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees--and now comes the important phrase--including those in the area [zu lande].

Mr Federal Chancellor, you owe us an explanation. What does it mean, guarantees in the area? Does it mean German soldiers, Mr Federal Chancellor? Your political friends in the past weeks made cheap policy by distorting quotations. [applause] I asked a question about the guarantees in the area. You should answer the question, Mr Federal Chancellor, of whether it could mean that German troops will be stationed shortly on the Arab-Israeli borders. What qualifications do the EC states have at all to be able to give concrete guarantees for peace in the Middle East? Given the deplorable state of the Europeans in the past 6 months, does anyone really believe that we, the Europeans in our present state, can give any concrete, credible guarantees?

Ladies and gentlemen, isn't the security of Israel and today also of Egypt really based above all and perhaps even exclusively on the guarantees by the United States? It was so in the past, by the way, and I think this also holds true for the future. But, Mr Federal Chancellor, if this is so, we Europeans should be very much concerned about strengthening U.S. peace policy in the Middle East [applause] and not to weaken it through initiatives of our own at the wrong time--through problematic promises and against the warnings, wishes and lectures by the U.S. Government.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me return to the main part of what we must discuss here today, the day of German unity. The point was and still is that we Germans in the free part of our fatherland, who fortunately live on the sunny side of German history, remain aware of the obligation to work for the freedom and unity of all Germans. [applause] This is and remains the essence of every Germany policy. To some it is a matter of course; somehave long banished it from their memory. But I call it to mind above all because the relations which have developed between the two German states must not divert our attention from the proper concern of our Germany policy.

Negotiations are conducted. They have led to improvements in the fields of traffic, water protection and in other fields. I say expressly: That's all right. Who would be against it, even though the financial contributions by the Federal Republic are rising higher and higher. Ministers of both governments meet and talk about the extraordinarily good phase of relations and about the GDR's interest in advancing the policy of detente. It was almost with euphoria that a member of the Federal Government said recently that the relationship between both German states had become an important pillar for the preservation of peace between East and West.

All this conveys a picture of relations intended to make us believe that the world is in order. But, ladies and gentlemen, they only mirror part of the reality, because reality in Germany still means the refusal of human rights in the GDR [applause]. It still means the continual perfecting of border installations and shooting devices which can only be aimed at killing those who try to flee. Those, ladies and gentlemen, who state this fact are not cold warriors, but only are doing their duty to tell the truth in the German parliament. [applause] We do not take pleasure in having to state this negative finding, but we refuse to submit to the opportunist zeitgeist which has never done any good in the history of nations. [applause]

I will mention another reality. Up to now the GDR has not been willing to lower the age limit for visitors to the West by 3 or 5 years. We all know that our list of wishes could be enlarged indefinitely. Ladies and gentlemen, relations cannot be accepted by us as normal as long as there is no progress for the people concerned. Therefore, Mr Chancellor, we see with growing concern that more and more often you term talks you announce as a value per se, thus signaling from the beginning to the other side, be it Moscow or East Berlin, that concessions do not have to be made because you do not expect any concessions yourself. [applause] But you cannot say or have your spokesman state, as you did on 24 January, that talks with the GDR at the top government level will have to bring substantial progress and then, when the date of the talks is forthcoming, you forget this prerequisite. Ladies and gentlemen, the gauge of normal relations is and remains the extent of alleviations achieved for the people in the GDR, and nothing else. But the substance of this memorial day reaches beyond this very topical and very urgent obligation.

What do we do, ladies and gentlemen, to recognize and implement the vital interests of the Germans and the German nation? It is the task of a politician to recognize and work for the vital interests of the nation. This requires a sense of proportion, knowledge of the world situation, the ability to act realistically, a sense of moral qualities and of the connection between the orientation of our policy toward Atlantic partnership and the free bases of our body politic.

The way German interests are to be defined is obviously an open question not only in the federal chancellor's office. It is discussed within the SPD as if it were not the Godesberg program which is on the agenda but again the Atlantic community, the integration of the West, the ties with the United States and the question of rearmament. This has been your contribution to this discussion in these months.

You see, Mr Federal Chancellor, this is your foundation which is so fragile in terms of domestic policy, and it is in this situation that you go to Moscow. It is correct and we agree that talks with the Soviet Union must go on. But, ladies and gentlemen, --and this is important, Mr Wehner--what matters is the timing and the content of the talks, because it is even more important than the trip per se that this trip be made under clear Alliance policy and domestic policy conditions. A trip as an end in itself or as a shopping trip for statesmanship cannot be repeated at will. [commotion, applause].

Too many hopes are set on this trip, and even if it ends without any result it will have consequences. I say clearly: Such a trip as an end in itself is unthinkable for us. You see, Mr Federal Chancellor, I should be permitted to address you in your own words. I remind you of the joint statement you signed together with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, in Bonn on 6 May 1978. It says, first of all, and I quote: With respect to the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world they--the signatories--will use their political and economic possibilities for this goal--meaning detente--unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan is clearly at variance with this statement. The Soviet Union talks about detente and disarmament in Europe and wages a hot war in Afghanistan. It is a scandal that it has been accepted almost like a command we had been looking for that we talk about everything except human rights solidarity with a poor country which at present is being invaded with extreme determination by the Soviet Union [applause]. Those who put up with this will make peace, detente and security dievisible. It was the premise of German policy in this house for many years, recognized by all at least verbally, that peace, detente and security are indivisible.

The statement says, secondly, and I quote: Both sides consider it important that no one strive for military superiority. They assume that an approximate balance and parity are sufficient for guaranteeing defense. Since this statement, Mr Federal Chancellor, the Soviet Union has produced and stationed new medium-range missiles every month. It has thereby incontestably changed the balance and parity in Europe to its advantage. Moreover, it demands, I quote PRAVDA of 13 June, that NATO suspend or at least postpone the implementation of its measures for the restoration of the balance, its decision on the production and stationing of new U.S. nuclear missile systems.

The NATO decision can only be implemented in 3 years because of the time needed for production. So there is enough time for negotiations on the reduction or renunciation of medium-range missiles. But the Soviet Union, ladies and gentlemen, not only steps up armament, it has also rejected all negotiations. At this point and in this situation you, Mr Federal Chancellor, and colleague Wehner proposed a moratorium. In your speeches in Hamburg and Essen you deliberately failed to mention a time limit for such a moratorium, and Mr Wehner repeated it in an interview on 13 June. You, Mr Federal Chancellor, announced this proposal evidently without prior consultation with your foreign minister and our NATO allies. You reprimanded every critic of this policy in an extremely rude form unprecedented in the history of the Federal Republic [applause]. I am afraid it was not your insight but the reaction by our Western allies which forced you to return, verbally at least, to the common NATO policy.

You gave the impression to the Soviet Union that the Federal Republic might be prepared to reconsider the NATO decision, thereby doing harm to the security policy of the West. [applause] If the Soviet Union is really interested in disarmament, balance and parity, it must first of all give up its negative attitude to the negotiating offer by NATO. Mr Wehner, who has a specially sensitive understanding of these things, already noted a small change in the Soviet attitude--I quote him verbatim. I state if the Soviet Union is not prepared to make concrete arrangements within the next 3 years, our security and peace in Europe will require the stationing of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and also in the Federal Republic.

The statement says thirdly, and I quote: Both sides confirm the goal of the Vienna talks to arrive at a more stable state of their military level, on the basis of undiminished security of the parties concerned. Several days ago the Soviet Union decisively and resolutely rejected all Western proposals on troop reductions in Central Europe.

Mr Federal Chancellor, I have given only three examples from this statement signed 2 years ago. We expect you to remind Mr Brezhnev in Moscow of his signature on this joint statement and to demand the implementation of this statement. Then there would be some sense in your Moscow trip [applause]. I say this so clearly because Mr Wehner has already taken preventive measures. He agrees that if it comes to a confirmation of this statement again, what is the paper worth at all if the Soviets do not adhere to it? This must be said on the eve of this trip.

We expect you to also talk about a fourth topic in Moscow: the topic of human rights. I am optimistic that you understand it. I noted with great interest when the Argentinian foreign minister was here in Bonn that all government authorities hurried to announce to the public that they had duscussed with him the question of human rights in his country. I agree with that. But, ladies and gentlemen, they should be able to see not only out of the right but also out of the left eye. [applause] When you discuss human rights with representatives of South American governments we fully back you, and we also have the desire, for the sake of the credibility of your statements, that you have equally clear talks with Soviet politicians, politicians from the GDR, Poland, the CSSR and other countries. In the eulogy of Mr Hauff on the occasion of his visit to the GDR I heard nothing of the kind. [applause]

There is one more subject that must be discussed in this house on the day of German unity. Mr Federal Chancellor, I speak of the depressing figures signaling the decline of family reunifications among people from the Soviet Union. I think that in your Moscow talks with Soviet leaders you should make this question an essential point, not only for human rights reasons, but above all for philanthropic reasons.

In summary I would say that we agree to trips, but only if the terms are clarified--if they are all right, as it were. But these terms have been interpreted to the extent that almost nobody understands them any more, with many of your SPD members having completely lost sight of the priorities of German policy. In domestic policy in particular much has gone downhill. Because of too much hope for detente, the reality of detente, the reality of the Soviet Union stepping up armament beyond all proportion and its preparedness to use this superiority as an instrument of blackmail and even attack has largely been forgotten.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Soviet Union today much more than 30 years ago has the opportunity to drive a wedge between the countries of the West because it operates extremely successfully with the carrot of detente and the stick of its tank divisions, because it offers trade agreements and at the same time nurtures hopes that he who does business well will also act moderately and sensibly. Those calling the bases of the Alliance into question, those calling our partnership with the United States into question--as large sections of German Social Democracy do to a growing extent--and those calling the vital interests of our country into question, offer no solid bases for your travel diplomacy, Mr Federal Chancellor. Those considering it wiser to spare the citizens the inconveniences of international politics, in order not to shock them on the eve of the elections, may act cunningly at present, but do not act wisely in terms of statemanship.

Genscher Speech

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[Speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Bundestag debate following the 17 June government statement--live]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, 17 June must be a cause every year for all of us to again assess developments in divided Germany, considering it a standard for measuring our policy by, and drawing the consequences from this for further policy. Indeed, our fellow citizens in the GDR as well as our citizens here in the FRG look to the discussion in the Bundestag with the expectation that the parties in the Bundestag and the Federal Government will outline their ideas as to how we can act to bring about something in our divided country that will benefit the citizens on this as well as the other side. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, we must have a frank discussion about the right ways to do things and about possibilities. This year has seen every fellow citizen become more concerned about peace on our continent than has been the case in the past. This is due to events in other parts of the world. And we know that this concern does not stop at the dividing line running through Germany. In apartments, plants, canteens and schools in the GDR the concern for peace and hopes for preserving it are no different than ours. [applause] Our fellow citizens, therefore, expect this debate to provide information on what we want to do to safeguard peace in divided Germany, in divided Europe and in the whole world.

June 17 1953 is the day of one German nation which is indivisible. The continuing division, the continuing demand for self-determination, for human rights for all Germans and the continuing dangers to world peace do not permit us to devote this day only to retrospection. It is particularly in difficult times that everything must be done to preserve what has been achieved for the cohesion of the nation and to look for possibilities to take new steps for the benefit of our divided nation. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, activity is demanded now for safeguarding peace in Europe which is indivisibly linked with peace in the world. Activity is demanded for overcoming the partition, for strengthening the ties between the Germans in the West and in the East. Every one of these aims, like the letter on German unity, is documented by and embedded in our detente policy. Therefore none of these aims can be denounced as being directed against the targets of detente. This also pertains to the commemoration of 17 June 1973. [as heard]

If it is correct that we as Germans--and that is our common aim--want to act for a state of peace in Europe, in which the German nation with free self-determination will be able to decide on on its unity, then peace policy in a far-reaching sense will be the topic of this day. It was correct, therefore, for the federal chancellor to report here on an important conference of the European Community where new prerequisites were created to enable a united Europe to act in political matters. [applause]

It was therefore necessary for him to give a preview with regard to a meeting of the seven most important industrial nations in the world, where not only economic but also political problems will be discussed. Safeguarding peace is the world in a contribution to overcoming the problems weighing on our nation. One must, therefore, talk about the forthcoming NATO ministerial meeting in Ankara where prerequisites for our security and our defense will be discussed together with disarmament and arms control policy.

Ladies and gentlemen, none of the goals set for us, the Federal Republic of Germany, can be achieved by us alone. Our affiliation with the European Community and the Western defense alliance is required for any realistic policy of detente and conciliation of interests; it is required for our security.

Without the European Community, without the Western alliance, without German-American friendship there would be no balance in Europe either politically or militarily, and without this balance in turn there would be no detente or security either.

In this connection we must keep in mind, and this needs to be said on 17 June, that all progress in divided Germany has been possible and will be possible only together with our partners and allies. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it was a few days ago, in May of this year, that we observed the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the treaty on Germany. In this treaty the three powers--the United States, France and the United Kingdom--identify themselves with the objectives of our policy on Germany and set forth their responsibilities. Many documents of the Alliance in the subsequent period have supported this very task.

Being aware of this inclusion of our national goals in the policy of our partners in the European Community and in the Western Alliance, we will have to decide what steps we propose to take in the future in the divided country. On a day like 17 June, ladies and gentlemen, we must answer the question of whether detente policy as initiated during the past decade was a correct decision or not. Today, looking back on more than a decade of social-liberal detente policy, we can say that we answer this question in the affirmative without any reservations. [applause]

Detente policy has made an essential contribution toward mitigating the causes of conflict in Europe, toward localizing conflicts and also toward strengthening East-West contacts. The treaty policy of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin, the Helsinki Final Act, the basic treaty which today should actually be a central topic for our country, what with its options, are visible proof of the fact, after all, that important and durable results have been achieved in this respect. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, we also know that nowhere in the world will any conflict be brought closer to solution if we on our part maliciously start up a cold war again here in Europe. [shouts, applause] Anyone who approves can make it known here, I am not saying that you want cold war. Still, ladies and gentlemen, Europe and detente policy here on this continent will have a durable basis only if the will for a peaceful conciliation of interests proves its worth in other parts of the world as well. This is what we understand by the significant statement in the German-Soviet declaration of 6 May 1978 which referred to the respect for the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world. This is the introduction of the principle of the indivisibility of detente policy into the East-West relationship. This declaration has a great significance similar to the concept of equal security, to the requirement that nobody should aspire to military superiority. What now matters is that, proceeding from these principles, we endeavor to implement also for other parts of the world what we have accomplished in Europe.

Ladies and gentlemen, if we preserve peace in Europe we also create the preconditions for our contributions toward the peaceful solution of conflicts in other parts of the world. And in this connection it is, after all, absolutely incontestable that to this day the crisis existing worldwide has not had its effect on Central Europe or on the inter-German relationship. This is indeed indicative of the durability of the agreements that have been concluded and does not speak against them. [applause]

Now, if this is true, then this constitutes a demand on those responsible for political action in this country to continue on this course. It is a demand to create new, durable agreements in parts of other fields so that the network will become more tightly knit, preserving a bit of cooperation at least in this small part of the world, in a divided country, even if the weather outside is stormy. [applause]

Treaties and agreements within the framework of detente policy, it turns out in the present periods, are not unilateral advance concessions by one side or the other, but balanced treaties in whose continued existence both sides are interested even in critical times. This is why we must defend with tooth and nail what has been accomplished through detente policy and, for this reason, we intend to do everything to create the preconditions for making further headway.

In this connection we must never forget that no people would suffer more from a relapse into cold war than the German people. Europe, which in the past so often was the starting point and the theater of bloody wars, this Europe must preserve the course here and promote peaceful solutions in other parts of the world through a policy of actively safeguarding peace.

This means for us, first of all, preserving peace and safeguarding all that has been achieved to date for the cohesion of the nation. This means, ladies and gentlemen, that we make our contribution in the Western alliance toward the security of Europe, toward the security of the member states of this alliance, that jointly with out Alliance partners and with our partners in the European Community we do everything in our power to overcome conflicts in other parts of the world as well.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, this is why this meeting of the European Council, concluded in Venice a few days ago, was so highly significant. This European Council dealt with the difficult problem for international security and for detente policy resulting from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The statement of the European Council has taken note of the intensified military operations of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. These dramatic events ever increase the suffering of the Afghan populace. They stress the truly national character of the resistance of an entire nation. They threaten to endanger the climate of international relations in the long run.

But the European Council did not limit its activity to issuing a statement, to criticizing and complaining. The Council much rather stressed once again its ideas that we should cooperate with regard to an independent and nonaligned status for Afghanistan. It is even more important that the European Council has backed the conclusions made by the foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic states. They want to act for a withdrawal of Soviet troops in accordance with our aims and in accordance with the aims of 104 states in the United Nations.

Ladies and gentlemen, from the very beginning the Federal Government has upheld the position in the Bundestag that we may not intentionally make the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan just a West-East problem. We must much rather recognize the grave East-South character of this conflict. The nonaligned states, the Islamic states, are trying by making an active contribution to safeguarding peace to overcome this grave crisis. They are worthy of our support, and the more this is discussed here in the Bundestag, the greater will be the weight carried by the support of the Federal Government in favor of peacefully overcoming the grave international crisis. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, since the European Council is making its contribution here with an active political decision, and because it wants to make this contribution also in the future with regard to overcoming the crisis which weighs all of us down, a crisis emanating from Afghanistan, I find that it is not justified to charge that the European Community is unable to act.

Ladies and gentlemen, what in this world is free of problems? But despite the problems we have in the European Community we will not forget that this European Community has become more and more an instrument of joint foreign policy action by all the European partner states. [applause]

This is something we as Germans must state over and over again in a special way, because how should we have implemented our efforts aimed at detente, at improving the situation in Germany, if we could not trust in every phase to the agreement of the European states regarding the necessity of pursuing the course and the aims of our policy of detente and conciliation of interests. Thus we did not have to take steps alone and in isolation. We could take these steps within the framework of the European Community, within the framework of the Western defense alliance, thus being certain of the support of the United States.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the same applies to the efforts of the European Council to make a contribution toward solving the grave crisis in the Middle East. The Middle East is not a distant region for us Europeans. The Middle East is a neighboring area, and one can say with good reason that peace in the Middle East is also our peace.

As Germans our relations with Israel will always be of special importance in all discussions on solving Middle Eastern problem. In connection with our responsibility for safeguarding peace everywhere in the world, we have made suggestions together with our European partners in the final communique of the European Council that we believe will bring into accord the right of Israel to exist within secure borders along with the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Colleague Kohl has asked the Federal Government here how the sentence about international guarantees should be understood. He asked in this connection whether the Federal Government intends to appoint German soldiers to safeguard peace in the Middle East. This question can and must be fully answered with a no. This is not our intention. [shouts]

I would first like to have the official translation of the document, Colleague Kohl, because it differs somewhat from the quotation you have obviously taken from a tentative translation: The Nine state their preparedness to take part in the framework of a far-reaching settlement in a concrete and binding system of international guarantees, including those on the spot [an ort und stelle].

Ladies and gentlemen, these international guarantees are not inventions of the last session of the European Council. These international guarantees can be found much rather in Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council. It is quite obvious that the Federal Republic of Germany not only at present but also in the past has taken part in a number of UN actions aimed at safeguarding peace. This did not mean that German soldiers would be appointed to act on the spot, it meant that we have facilitated with financial means, for example, in difficult crisis zones of this world the taking of measures aimed at safeguarding peace--control measures, measures aimed at creating confidence. That was not only our right, it was our duty. And we must also fulfill that duty in the Middle East. [applause]

[Bundestag president] Mr Federal Minister, will you permit a question from Deputy Dr Kohl?

[Genscher] Yes.

[Kohl] Mr Federal Foreign Minister, the sentence reads: The Nine state that they are prepared, within the framework of a far-reaching solution, to take part in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees, including such guarantees on the ground--you interpret it as saying "on the spot." I fail to see the difference. My first question is: Don't you think it would have made sense if the government chief in his government statement on this matter had interpreted that somewhat unusual suggestion? Second, Mr Federal Foreign Minister, why did you as one of the Nine make that statement--I agree with the statement very much otherwise--if you now dissociate yourself from the statement you made there? I do not understand that. [applause]

[Genscher] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, it is hard to understand how somebody would be dissociating himself from this statement if he outlines various possibilities regarding taking part in actions aimed at safeguarding peace--in this case in international guarantees. I want to say again: As a member of the United Nations we have made financial contributions and assisted in other ways on a number of UN measures aimed at safeguarding peace without a German soldier ever having to appear in such a region. It will remain like that in the future as well. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot rule out, however, that there may be individual states among the Nine which, because of their completely different international position, might be prepared to take part in such actions with soldiers.

It was during the first discussion here in the Bundestag after the Afghanistan crisis that we, under the aspect of the division of labor in the Alliance, talked about the sundry options states of the Western alliance had. And here, with respect to a statement by the European Council, an explanation by the chancellor was really not required. It would have been required if such a statement had been issued by the Western alliance. But, ladies and gentlemen, the European Community is not a defense alliance, it is not a military alliance but a political and economic community. When it acts as a whole it always acts only politically and economically. [applause]

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, [Bundestag president interrupts] Will you permit another question from Deputy Dr Kohl?

[Genscher] Go ahead please.

[Kohl] Mr Federal Foreign Minister, if it is true that the Nine are not competent, as you have said, why did they put it in? [laughter, applause]

[Genscher] Colleague Kohl, I think that all those who listened to me failed to hear the phrase about not being competent. But possibly your misunderstanding and error is based on the fact that whenever you talk of security you can only think in military categories and not in political and economic categories. [commotion, applause]

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, if we wish to make our contribution toward solving hotbeds of conflict in this world in the awareness that peace in Europe is indivisible and in the awareness that peace in the world is indivisible and that, therefore, detente policy is indivisible as well, then we also make a contribution toward establishing conditions of peace in Europe in which we hope to some day exercise our right to self-determination as Germans in toto. For this reason, all aspects of international policy for safeguarding peace constitute a topic for 17 June and for a debate on the options of our policy for the solution of the German problem and for the mitigation of misery during partition.

Such a reflection should also include our chance, as Germans, to contribute toward a stabilization in the Third World beyond the topical hotbeds of crisis--the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan, southern Africa. The West would make a mistake if it replied to a Soviet policy aimed at expanding power with a policy constituting a reflection of the same. No, the Western democracies should be partners in the Third World for a policy of independence and sovereignty for the states of the Third World. We should contribute toward the political stability in these states through economic and social development. We should give them an opportunity to realize their own identities. The better they are enabled to do just that the more immune they will grow to concepts and political efforts which seek to create new kinds of dependencies.

For this reason our policy toward the Third World not only is a policy of moral responsibility but also a worldwide peace policy, a worldwide policy of safeguarding peace. Hence, we as Western states must see all the more strongly the role of the nonaligned movement which, having overcome the colonial phase, is coming to realize more and more that the maintenance and security of their independence is of essential significance for world peace.

Somebody shouted Fidel Castro here. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I would have wished that all of us had much more strongly emphasized the role which the late Yugoslav President Tito played at the last summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana when he defended for the nonaligned countries the independent character of this movement against forces which want to make the movement a natural partner of the Soviet Union. [applause]

But we can be a credible partner for these countries only if we do not immediately suspect as a fellow traveler with the Soviet Union and the other communist countries anyone who does not directly and loudly avow our social and political ideas. [applause]

All I can say is that I wish we could also finally achieve a conformity of views about our policy toward the Third World here in the Bundestag. When the Federal Government is accused of supporting pro-Soviet terrorist liberation movements throughout the world, and when criticism is voiced that the Foreign Ministry received the secretary general of the ANC, [African National Congress] a liberation movement in South Africa which is termed here a communist terror organization, of course, then I must say, ladies and gentlemen, that we have heard the same designations given to Robert Mugabe who today is the freely elected prime minister of Zimbabwe and with whose country we seek good, reasonable, and peace-ensuring relations. [applause]

Sometimes I have the feeling that bias on the part of the West, the rejection of people seeking a new orientation, contributes more to the shift of movements in the Third World toward the Soviet Union than the original will of these forces which fight for and advocate their national independence. [applause]

Thus, ladies and gentlemen, it is necessary for us to act in close harmony and concert with our partners in the European Community and in the Western defense alliance in all fields of our policy--in detente policy, in security policy and in our policy toward the Third World. It will also be in this close harmony and the awareness of the decisions jointly made that we while in Moscow will seek to utilize the options, also in a difficult international situation, to make our contribution to the safeguarding of peace, and thus also seek to utilize the options for new, constructive steps in the German problem and between the two German states.

And because this Federal Republic of Germany has supported all important decisions of the Western defense alliance from the very day of its accession up to the most recent period--let me just refer to the dual decision on closing the arms gap and extending an offer of negotiations--and because this is so, nobody in our country and elsewhere need worry that the chancellor and I will not advocate these positions of the Alliance with clarity and firmness. Ladies and gentlemen, it is necessary, however, to urge in talks with the other side the opening of negotiations on the medium-range weapons at long last, lest the world be plunged into another arms race. In this respect we continue to advocate the view that person-to-person talks are better and more effective than mere statements via television, radio and newspapers, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

[Bundestag president] Will you permit a question?

[Genscher] Why, of course; gladly.

[CDU Deputy Woerner] Mr Minister, does your pledge mean that in your Moscow talks you will in no form--I repeat, in no form--accept the ideas of the Soviet Union regarding the consolidation of the nuclear and conventional imbalance in Europe?

[Genscher] Yes. Ladies and gentlemen, the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world means that on the basis of the Western alliance and the European Community we make efforts for further steps in detente, we make efforts to achieve progress in arms control and disarmament. This applies not only to the field of medium-range weapons; it equally applies to the preparation of the Madrid CSCE followup conference, it applies to the necessity of convoking a European disarmament confidence-building measures in all of Europe--meaning to the Urals--beyond the scope of the measures agreed upon, because distrust in the enemy of all understanding.

Therefore, the building of confidence through concrete measures is a decisive step toward reducing such distrust. [unintelligible comment from the floor]

My God, Colleague Damm, in my policy I have always aimed to try and carry out the ideas we consider correct, and I am fully aware of the fact that I need the other side. But I am not prepared to remain inactive and passive in the expectation that the other side will reject a proposal. That would be the end of every foreign policy. [applause] We hold the view that we must make every effort, that we can make progress also in this field.

So these matters are interdependent: efforts for new and further accords between the FRG and the GDR; efforts for the continuation of the CSCE process; efforts for arms control and disarmament; our determination to safeguard the balance in the field of defense through necessary measures and not to accept superiority of the other side, and, with the awareness of the indivisibility of detente policy, our will to contribute to overcoming hotbeds of crisis in other parts of the world. All these are contributions toward preserving and safeguarding peace in Europe. They are steps toward a state of peace in Europe through which we want and wish to give our people the possibility of deciding in free self-determination on their unity and their fate as a nation.

All this should be discussed and must be discussed on 17 June. Here the government and Bundestag parties have to expound their goals and their contributions toward achieving the common goal of this state of peace in Europe. Here we have to answer the questions asked by Germans in the FRG and the GDR, questions about safeguarding peace, overcoming the division and about concrete steps to bring people more closely together as long as the division cannot be overcome. If we give concrete answers to these questions, if we confirm the conviction of our citizens here and in the GDR that we are doing everything in our power to come closer to these goals, we fulfill the obligation assigned to us by those who on 17 June 1953 rose up for freedom and unity. Thank you. [applause]

DER SPIEGEL SEES TRADE WITH GDR AS DEVELOPING BRISKLY

DW180858 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Jun 80 pp 55-58

[Text] Inter-German trade is developing better than ever before--on both sides.

When business was growing worse and worse last year and debts increased, the East German trade experts recalled a good old capitalist custom: They spent more money on advertising. The GDR presented itself in FRG newspapers as a "strong and reliable trade partner." Full-page advertisements said that peace and trade belong together; "They are one and flourish best in a climate of mutual trust and security."

But business flourished probably only as peace became less safe: Inter-German trade has been flourishing to the satisfaction of both sides since the beginning of 1980.

During the first 4 months the inter-German trade increased by almost DM1 billion to a total of DM3.5 billion in comparison to the same period of the preceding year. The Federal Republic increased its deliveries to the East by roughly 1/3, while the GDR raised its Western sales by nearly ½.

By way of explaining the boom which so suddenly came along with the crisis, the experts peddle political run of the mill wisdom. The GDR, says Klaus Bolz, the expert on trade with the East in the HWWA (Institute for Economic Research in Hamburg), after Afghanistan "has been demonstratively intent on a good climate with the Federal Republic."

"Now they are pushing anything that can be pushed," said Bolz, even if "will and capability are still far apart."

Not once in the past decade have the East Berlin foreign exchanges succeeded in selling as much in the West as they bought there.

By the end of 1979 the "cumulative passive balance for the GDR," as experts paraphrase the accumulated deficits, finally went up to DM3.9 billion.

Horst Lambrecht of the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin primarily held "the discrimination against goods from the East" responsible for "this problem of latent deficits." Some GDR products continue to be hard to sell in the West.

This may be due to their quality but is, above all, attributable to the type of goods the GDR can deliver. During the first quarter of 1980 the following goods, among others, were shipped to the Federal Republic: 3,855 coal stoves, 8,358 doll buggies, 65,360 shovels, 113,200 shaving brushes and 481,709 rolls of wallpaper.

These are predominantly plain articles whose origin is hard to determine. "Often they smell funny," a department store buyer claims. "If they were to bear the seal 'made in the GDR' to boot, I might as well send half the shipment back again."

The trade is being slowed down on the West German side: The import of many goods has been limited by quantity and value for the protection of agriculture, the steel industry and the textile industry.

Consequently, the GDR has only one field left in which it can considerably step up its exports to the West: Basic materials such as wood, rock, metals or chemical products are in demand in the West. As a result, these products account for more than 50 percent of all the goods delivered.

Foreign trade strategists in East Berlin have now discovered their best source of income in this sector: They deliver oil products even though their republic has no real surplus of it.

In 1980 some 2.5 million tons of gasoline, diesel fuel and fuel oil will flow from the GDR to the West, mostly to West Berlin. Every other West Berliner refuels his automobile with Eastern gasoline or feeds his furnace with Eastern oil.

However, this business cannot be done totally without fraternal aid. Of the crude oil refined in the GDR, 50 percent is supplied by the Federal Republic from its imports; the other 50 percent is supplied by the Soviet Union.

Franz Roesch, the head of the supervisory agency for interzonal trade, is satisfied with the miraculous oil increase: "We deliver 1 ton and receive 2 in return--this happens nowhere else in the world."

The result is that since the delivery quantities as well as the world market prices for oil products are heavily increasing, the GDR scores tangible gains.

The oil business, showing a surplus of more than 100 percent, is proceeding so well at the moment that the GDR has reversed the trend in inter-German trade: For the first time since 1968 it has succeeded in scoring a surplus this year.

This amounted to as much as DM204 million during the first 4 months of the year. Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker welcomed the success with subdued pride. "Small, but nice."

TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DECLARES DISSOLUTION, JOINS RAF

DW131458 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Anonymous letter to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU by the "2 June Movement"]

[Text] After 10 years of armed struggle we want to critically review our history and explain why today we are saying: We dissolve the 2 June Movement as an organization and continue the anti-imperialist struggle in the RAF [Red Army Faction] as part of the RAF. The 2 June Movement was founded in opposition to the RAF with the unclear mission of making "spontaneous proletarian policy." We deemed revolutionary theory to be unimportant--from which only the strategy and tactics, the continuity and the prospects of the struggle can be developed--and "fought on" with the goal of inspiring young people. Thus our methods were determined by the question of what inspires people and not by the question of where the real conflicts and frictions in the imperialist strategy lie, which we must attack.

The movement was a putative alternative to the RAF as an option for those comrades who felt the uncompromising struggle was going too far.

For 10 years this produced splits, competition and disorientation among the leftists and among the guerrillas and also impeded our own revolutionary process. Consequently, we operated along a populistic line in our actions without providing political orientation, without creating a mobilization against the strategy of the pigs.

The task of the guerrilla is to never yield to the people in order to obtain their acclamation, but--in a country in which Nazi fascism and the Social Democracy, which is wrapped up by U.S. imperialism, have deprived the working class of any proletarian organization--to be the foremost front, and to escalate the central political contradictions by means of armed attack so as to drive the state into political crisis.

What the guerrilla can be in the metropolis is this: the political explosive in the imperialist structure and the attack which develops the rift between state and society into disruption--meaning developing revolutionary policy--by means of mobilization which becomes proletarian, anti-imperialist organization and a shift of the political power ratio to our advantage.

Political attack, brought about by the weapon, always remains a victory even where the operation is militarily defeated, because it anticipates and initiates this process. The continuity of the guerrilla is to be found in his strategy, despite serious military defeats. This also constitutes the difference between Schleyer and Lorenz. Today we may safely criticize our most important action. It reflects all the mistakes which we have made in 10 years and from which we have learned our lesson.

The '75 liberation action in Berlin took place in a politically aggravated situation. The struggle of the Stammheim comrades had created a national and international mobilization which had been brought to a climax by the HS [expansion unknown, possibly meaning "hochschulstreik", the lecture boycott at FRG universities]--and which Schmidt could hardly digest. We not only completely ignored this situation, but also politically fouled it up by our choice of prisoners.

The calculation, instead of a strategy, consisted of this and the method--of a party that is only of secondary importance to the imperialist strategy. [sentence as published] In our propagandistic work and after PL [expansion unknown, possibly Peter Lorenz kidnapping]--the achievement of our short-term victory--the consummable ritual--was more important to us than achieving a political-military level that would break imperialist strategy. In this one can also find the root of the perverted fun guerrilla actions [spassguerilla] of Reinders, Teufel and so on. The offensive of RAF 77 and the reaction of the state eventually made us face the problem of political strategy again.

RAF 77 is of decisive importance for developing a strategy regarding imperialists as well as for determining the aims of metropolitan guerrillas. Since the massacres in Mogadishu and Stammheim, Schmidt has set the following political target for Western Europe, with the leading role being played by the FRG:

To be a project and model of imperialism in the crisis of liberation struggles in the Third World and in the metropolis--Western Europe. The unconditional inclusion of Western Europe in U.S. military strategy and the inner militarization of metropolitan states via a tendentiously uniform apparatus is the reaction of the imperialists to the increasing simultaneousness of worldwide revolutionary struggles.

Revolutionary strategy is becoming internationalized, with the anti-imperialist groups recognizing the United States and the Western European project as the main enemy. The United States and its accomplices know that their next strategic defeat in some region of the world will bring them to the track of final defeat.

The "post-Vietnam era"--the attempt to formulate a political-economic strategy from a defensive posture which was a result of the political-military defeat of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam--has collapsed following the chain of events leading from Angola to Kampuchea. Imperialist policy is looking now for a military solution it cannot achieve, thus coming to the bare conception of its contents in preparation for total annihilation. The new and then probably last strategic-military defeat in the Third World is supposed to be prevented by unleashing a war in Europe, which is from the very beginning planned to be a nuclear war. The theory of "limited war" in this perversion receives a new variant.

The war preparations do not plan for a division of the world among the contracting imperialist parties. It includes a revolution or counterrevolution--and thus the confrontation phase in which the decisions will be made.

This decision in the international confrontation will eventually take place in the metropolises, because the victorious Third World liberation movements which have formed states must necessarily consolidate within the East-West antagonism as long as the imperialist headquarters can blackmail them militarily and via their dependence on the world market.

It is the contents of the entire world revolutionary process--destruction of the state, self-determination, identity--which have achieved their special ripeness and explosiveness during the past years of fighting in the metropolises for communism; they will materialize now or never.

This is the question to be put to the entire left in Western Europe, namely, whether, in this escalated situation in which a decision will be made one way or another, it will live up to its historical task or betray it.

Unity in the anti-imperialist armed fight. 2 June 1980.

For the last time: 2 June Movement.

LIBERIA NOT EXPECTED TO CONFIRM REQUEST FOR ENVOY RECALL

AB171611 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] It was confirmed by official sources in Paris on Tuesday that France has not received written notice from the Liberian authorities demanding the recall of the French ambassador in Monrovia, Mr Louis Dollot.

The French Government also considers that it is likely that the meetings between France and Liberia will resume in a more serene atmosphere and that the demand for the recall of the ambassador will not be confirmed.

The Liberian minister of foreign affairs announced Sunday evening in a televised speech that the French Government had been asked to withdraw its ambassador because the French Embassy had sheltered the son of ex-President Tolbert, Mr Adolphus Tolbert, who sought refuge there 3 days after the coup d'etat in April during which his father was killed.

MARCHAIS OPPOSES EEC ENLARGEMENT, HITS GISCARD 'BLUFF'

LD171245 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Georges Marchais article: "We Must Say 'No'"]

[Text] Last Thursday Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated that he would like to see a "pause" observed in negotiations over the enlargement of the Common Market with a view to including Greece, Spain and Portugal. This immediately created a big stir in the politicians' small world. An "upheaval," a "volte-face" and an "agonizing reappraisal" of the president's position have been mentioned.

What are the facts?

Is it a question of stopping any preparations for the enlargement of the Community? Have any concrete decisions been made to stop it or at least slow it down? Absolutely not.

Greece's membership, which Mr Giscard d'Estaing personally supported by visiting Athens last year, will become effective as early as July. No time was lost in official circles in confirming that the president's statements would in no way alter this timetable.

As for Spain and Portugal, the date for their joining the Common Market has not yet been officially determined. In any case, this will not occur for several years. Talking in these conditions of a "pause" or "time lag" is merely an attempt to present as a political decision something which is only a continuation of efforts to enlarge the Common Market which, in any case, is to be enlarged only in the medium term, that is, after the presidential election.

All these factors reduce Mr Giscard d'Estaing's resounding statement to its true proportions--it is merely a piece of bluff.

In any case, if this remained to be proved it would be sufficient to study the reactions which these statements have aroused among advocates of an enlarged Europe.

Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic [RPR], which had been calling for "Greece's, Spain's and Portugal's immediate acceptance as members of the European Council," has now expressed its satisfaction at the president's "clearsightedness." [paragraph continues]

The Socialist Party, whose First Secretary Francois Mitterrand asserted that "the Socialist Party intends and is determined to contribute toward the enlargement of the EEC," is pleased with the "caution" which Mr Giscard d'Estaing has "at last" shown. As for the ultra-Europeans, Bonn's and Washington's fanatical supporters--that is, Lecanuet's "centrists"--they have maintained an Olympian calm. During a meeting which they held last Saturday they called in question "neither their membership of the majority nor their support for Mr Giscard d'Estaing," quite simply because they know that the president's speeches are one thing and his political practices are something else.

They have especially good reasons for trusting him because, by signing an act of unconditional surrender to Mrs Thatcher a few days before he made his statements, Mr Giscard d'Estaing clearly showed his real intentions and made clear his real policy: sacrificing France's interests on the altar of European integration as he has always done since the beginning of his 7-year term of office.

Therefore, the president's initiative must be exposed--it is a political operation aimed at catching votes and hoodwinking the French people once again. Mr Giscard d'Estaing has realized that the tireless efforts made by our party--the only party as such to make such efforts--to throw light on the immense dangers inherent in an enlargement have now borne fruit. At a time when the Common Market is creating an increasingly disastrous situation, many French people say that our country and our economy would have not found themselves in this kind of situation if the Commonists had been heeded either when the EEC was being created or when it was enlarged to include Britain. Mr Giscard d'Estaing is aware of all this. The only aim of his little maneuver is to try to defuse the worker and peasant world's growing protest while preserving his electoral position as far as possible. However, the intention sticks out like a sore thumb, as they say.

The French people have had their fill of promises, solemn undertakings, delays and warnings not only on Mr Giscard d'Estaing's part. And when it is a question of a problem as grave and as fraught with consequences as that of the enlargement of the Common Market there can be no "yes, if...," "yes, but...," or "yes, later...." It must be "no."

We must say "no!" because the aim of this plan is to reduce the French workers' purchasing power even further by aligning it with that of the people of candidate countries.

We must say "no!" because the plan's aim is to transfer more capital abroad and make new cuts in agricultural and industrial production.

We must say "no!" because it is a question of sacrificing hundreds of thousands of jobs in industry and tens of thousands of farms and destroying whole regions of our country.

This is our party's firm and unambiguous attitude. In a way, this Giscardian venture has revealed the growing scale of the people's opposition to our country's integration in an enlarged Europe. The Communists can only find in it additional reasons for continuing and intensifying their struggle for a definitive rejection of this plan. As for the workers and peasants who are firmly opposed to an enlargements of the EEC to include Greece, Portugal and Spain, they have no choice--they must resolutely support the PCF's action.

L'HUMANITE: EC MIDEAST INITIATIVE 'DISAPPOINTING'

LD171225 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jun 80 p 9

[Yves Moreau commentary: "Abortive Initiative"]

[Text] After all the uproar in recent weeks about a possible "European initiative" for a Near East peace settlement, the statement adopted by the Venice summit seems extraordinarily disappointing.

In fact this document merely restates the principles accepted by everyone apart from the present Israeli Government--the right to exist and to security of all states in the region, justice for all the peoples and therefore for the Palestinian people's self-determination.

We learn that in Venice the Nine discussed whether the PLO should be participants in negotiations for a settlement. In fact all they granted was that the PLO should be "associated" with them, which is the very least they could say, since on 25 September 1979 a speech delivered on the Nine's behalf to the UN General Assembly specifically recognized the PLO as one of the parties concerned in a peaceful settlement.

The Venice summit declined to specify that the Palestinians have the right to build their own independent national state.

In this connection the Venice statement backtracks on the statement issued by the European Council on 29 June 1977 and also the recommendation adopted in Paris on 3 June this year by the Assembly of the Western European Union, which voiced the need to "guarantee the Palestinians their inalienable right to self-determination on the West Bank and Gaza to establish their own homeland there."

Finally and above all, not only did the European summit fail to take absolutely any initiative but it did no more than conditionally refer to the possibility of one, subordinating it to "contacts" aimed at "securing information" (sic) with a view to be in a position eventually "to determine the form" of action that might be envisaged.

The explanation is obvious. Before lifting a finger Giscard d'Estaing, it will be remembered, sent his foreign minister to Washington to seek the U.S. administration's approval. The latter's reply was a brusque and public veto from Mr Carter. The Common Market countries bowed their heads and so too did Giscard d'Estaing.

The lamentable spectacle which they have just provided in Venice emphasizes the heavy pressures which govern French diplomacy, thanks to Giscard's form of government.

U.S. pressures: Why seek prior U.S. approval?

European pressures: Thanks to an excessive desire that Europe speak "with a single voice," it has been condemned to silence.

In the name of the mythical "independent Europe," Mr Carter's injunctions have been obeyed and Carter now openly congratulates himself on having managed to prevent Europe from acting.

However praiseworthy and legitimate the quest for other countries' agreement with French initiatives, it is equally damaging to make our diplomats' decisions dependent on such agreement and such authorization. It implies diminishing France's freedom of action. [paragraph continues]

It means preventing it from performing the major world role that it should perform.

Thus the much-discussed Near East initiative has remained in the realm of vague hopes. In any case it has been extremely vague from the outset. So much so that yesterday Mr Cossiga did not hesitate to describe it at a press conference as a "parallel" effort to the Camp David agreement, that is as an effort that turns its back on a global peace settlement.

Following the Venice summit specific and independent initiatives are still needed to extinguish the flames of war in the Near East and to make the national rights and security of all peoples of the region prevail. But undoubtedly it is essential that public pressure on the Giscard government increase to make it turn vague aspirations into an independent determination.

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION MEETS WITH PCF OFFICIALS

LD171043 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "South Yemen Delegation in Paris"]

[Text] The Yemen Socialist Party study delegation which is at present visiting Paris was received at PCF Central Committee headquarters on Thursday by Central Committee member Gerard Streiff. Their talks related to the international situation, the Middle East problem and the Palestinian problem. The delegation was also received by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, who stressed the French Communists' interest in the devlopment of the socialist experiment in South Yemen and reaffirmed PCF solidarity with the Yemen Socialist Party.

EGYPTIAN VICE ADMIRAL ARRIVES FOR 1-WEEK VISIT

NC152130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 15 June--Vice Admiral Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad, commander of the Egyptian Naval Forces, arrives in Paris this evening on an official 1-week visit at the invitation of the commander of the French Naval Forces.

ITINERARY, SECURITY PLANS FINALIZED FOR CARTER VISIT

AU171955 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 17 (ANSA)--The final touches are being put on tight security measures and the general organization of the itinerary for the visit to Italy of United States President Jimmy Carter, scheduled to arrive in Rome Thursday evening accompanied by his wife and a large government delegation. During their visit to Rome, until the weekend, America's first couple will stay in the Quirinale Presidential Palace. The president will confer with Italian head of state Sandro Pertini and Premier Francesco Cossiga, who will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

On Saturday, Carter will be received in the Vatican by Pope John Paul II in private audience and in the afternoon the chief executive and his delegation will travel on to Venice for the Sunday and Monday economic summit of the heads of state and government from the world's seven most industrialized nations. The Italian weekly, IL MONDO, is scheduled to publish in its next issue a draft of the Venice summit final document which contains an agreement on cutting back the seven's dependence on petroleum for their overall energy requirements from 53 percent to 40 percent. According to the IL MONDO account, the heads of state and government from the United States, Canada, Japan, Great Britain, West Germany, France and Italy will also discuss a compromise proposal for earmarking International Monetary Fund resources for affecting "structural adjustments" in those countries reporting heavy balance of payments deficits.

PSI OFFICIALS COMMENT ON REGIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

LD171013 Rome AVANTI in Italian 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report: "Results Confirm Italian Socialist Party's (PSI) Policy"]

[Text] PSI Secretary Comrade Craxi has released the following statement on the election results:

"The strong Socialist success in the regional elections is confirmed by an equally significant success in the municipal and provincial elections. The PSI lists have achieved significant successes everywhere--in the north, center and south of the country.

"Our votes, our seats and our political influence have increased. We are advancing and gaining seats in the major cities and in several provinces we have gained quite extraordinary results in many smaller municipalities.

"The Socialist administrators' contribution to public life and good government by the local administrations has been judged very positively by the voters. Our general line of conduct, its clearly socialist and independent inspiration and its sense of responsibility to the institutions and requirements of democratic life and of the labor world have secured the electoral confirmation which they needed.

"In southern Italy, the Socialist Party has gained very significant results which were echoed in the north by the great victory of the Milan comrades, who have restored greater representative strength to one of Italian socialism's most noble traditions."

Comments and statements have been released by several other representatives of our party.

Comrade Mancini has said: "The election results indicate a general success for the Socialist Party which, in the south, especially in Calabria, gains a significant dimension from both the numerical and the political viewpoint. In Calabria the PSI's results are clearly and definitely above the national average. The Socialists' election campaign was based on a policy of vigorous polemics with respect to the Christian Democratic Party [DC], on a strong commitment to the south, on an attempt to surmount the causes of conflict within the left and, therefore, on the defense of the leftwing councils, and on a challenge to DC hegemony. The Socialists' success in Calabria and more generally in the south does not provide a pointer in the direction of immobility and conservation, still less in the direction of accepting recent government actions or shelving the disturbing issues raised a few days before the elections. Within the government the Socialist component has been strengthened and is thus authorized to undertake the correction of erroneous actions and to urge political and program interventions which reflect the needs and problems for which they party is spokesman.

"The PSI must take into account the dynamic components which contribute to its major success and must also bear in mind that its success reflects--in contrast to some current interpretations--a major demand for change and regeneration. The PSI's success must not be swallowed up by the thesis of those who maintain that nothing must change on the political level."

Scientific Research Minister Vincenzo Balzamo has released a comment on the election results for CRITICA SOCIALE in which he says that "the first political consideration that emerges from these results is that the voters took up the appeal which the PSI made during the election campaign for a vote aimed in the direction of the country's stability and governability.

"If, therefore," Balzamo continues, "as the Communists and oppositionists wanted, the election results were to be interpreted as a referendum for or against the government, we would have to deduce that a strengthened government emerges from the election test and it can now apply itself more calmly to continuing the work that it has undertaken." Having replied to the verdict of some Communist leaders that there has been a rightwing shift to the political axis, Balzamo concludes by stressing that the PSI's increased strength "should not be kept in cold storage but used to guarantee the governability of municipalities, provinces and regions on the basis of programs and commitments reflecting the citizens' real needs."

The fidelity to the commitments made by the PSI during the election campaign was also confirmed by party Directorate member Comrade Claudio Martelli in a statement to Television Newsreel 1. He spoke of the "not automatic extension of the national formula to the periphery" and of the "preference shown for bringing back leftwing administrations where they have worked well--and," he added,"this applies to the majority of cases." "We must," he said,"eliminate the factious approach to the election campaign with respect to both the PSI and the other secular forces."

Directorate press and propaganda section chief Comrade Francesco Tempestini said in an interview granted to Television Newsreel 2 that "it is opportune to proceed from assessments made during the election campaign--a positive verdict on the work of councils including the PSI and the objective confirmation of a political will aimed at confirming the commitment made during the previous legislature. In some cases, however, there is an objective numerical factor which seems difficult to improve upon. The vote consolidates and strengthens the government and the Socialists' experience, but one cannot expect from the PSI any automatic transfers of national formulas to the local level.

Commenting on the election results, PSI Directorate member Comrade Covatta said: "The voters have quite clearly backed the PSI policy line which was offered for their judgement--the defense and development of leftwing councils in local government and commitments against radicalization and for the resumption of democratic solidarity within the national political framework.

"In this way the PSI's autonomous role within the left has been encouraged, while it is entirely unjustified for the DC to appropriate the Socialists' success as if to compensate for the mass consensus for the preamble line which failed to materialize. Following the elections, the government balance can only be consolidated on the PSI's stances, that is, by developing in the most frank and open manner the dialogue among the political forces with a view to solidarity.

"As for the PCI," Covatta continued, "it should correct certain hasty assessments of the alleged rightward shift in the country's political order and take note that its crisis of strategic orientation, due to the exhaustion of the historical compromise strategy, can only be resolved by resuming the dialogue with the PSI."

"The country's governability," [PSI Directorate member] Comrade Capria said, "has emerged strengthened by the elections and the great Socialist success helps to further characterize the present political framework as a balance open to a broader form of convergence on the major problems, in the spirit of national solidarity.

"The plan of those who were making insinuations about the PSI's internal crisis is therefore thwarted. It is now up to those aiming at the country's immediate ungovernability, especially the PCI, to clarify their strategic plan in light of the election results."

"The election results," Comrade Valdo Spini said, "reward the election campaign conducted by the PSI which, despite the harsh attack unleashed by the PCI over the issue of the government, clearly confirmed its stances on the subject of the leftwing councils.

"This factor, together with the PCI's disappointing returns, demonstrates that there is no Communist veto of the Socialist options. This is a very important factor for those who, in the wake of the Turin congress, believe that a strategic plan for an alternative cannot stem from Socialist subordination to the historical compromise policy, but only from a central and decisive role for the PSI in the political alignment."

ADDITIONAL ARREST WARRANT ISSUED FOR YOUNG DONAT-CATTIN

AU130926 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Florence, June 13 (ANSA)--A third arrest warrant was issued Thursday against Marco Donat-Cattin, 28-year old son of the former deputy secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Carlo Donat-Cattin. The younger Donat-Cattin, suspected member of the Front Line urban guerrilla organization, is wanted by police in Turin and Milan on charges ranging from homicide to membership in an armed gang.

The Florence arrest warrant, issued also against suspected Front Line members Nicola Solimano and Maurice Bignami, is on charges of armed robbery at the Pisa Savings Bank. Investigations into the Pisa robbery are linked to the attempted assault on Florence's Murate Prison in January 1978 for which ten arrest warrants have already been issued. One was against Nicola Solimano.

UCD SCORES PCE'S STANCE ON NATO APPLICATION

LD171552 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The statement made by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja to EL PAIS, in which he affirms that Spain will join NATO by 1983 and that it will make its application in 1981, has already provoked political reactions both at home and abroad. The first adverse reactions to the government's timetable for joining the Atlantic bloc have come from the PSOE and the PCE, parties which have both declared their indignation at this policy announcement.

Yesterday evening the Union of Democratic Center [UCD] issued a note in which it contests a resolution adopted yesterday by the PCE Central Committee in connection with Minister Oreja's statements, which the Communists yesterday described as "irresponsible". The UCD maintains that these statements were made within the framework of what is permitted by the Constitution and in full accordance with the intentions expressed by the UCD in its election program. By its attitude, which in its reasoning and consequences follows so faithfully the interests of the Soviet Union, the UCD note continues, the PCE is demonstrating once again its scorn for the most elementary democratic norms, and its ardent wish that Spain should not play its part as a member with full rights in the community of free and democratic nations to which the Spanish people belong.

The UCD response points out further that the Communist Party is forgetting the urgent need to overcome the isolation brought on by Francoist foreign policy. It is also forgetting the imbalance in our present relations with the United States and the need to redress this through our presence in NATO. Further still, the UCD note points out that the Communist Party is faithfully repeating Soviet arguments about an alleged disturbance of the balance should we join the Atlantic Alliance and is churning out a whole string of misconceptions which Moscow propaganda has drummed into us in order to dissuade us from an option which would have only favorable effects for the real interests and needs of the Spanish people.

Having said that the PCE is arrogating to itself [word indistinct] the right to describe matters as important or unimportant in an attempt to demand qualified majorities or referenda, thereby distorting the basic rules of democracy, the UCD note concludes: It is fitting and laudable that the government, through its foreign minister, should have raised the subject of NATO in the manner in which it has done so, even if this were only to get the Spanish Communist Party to discard its mask and display its real face of continuing obedience to foreign interests wholly at variance with those of the Spanish people.

Constitutional Issues Involved

LD171005 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The war between the government party and the opposition groups--basically the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]--over the pace and negotiations for our joining the European Community and the confirmation that the Suarez government wants to submit Spain's application for NATO membership next year are injecting more tension than usual into Spain's foreign relations and are having repercussions on the political balance at home. This comes down to battles over questions of principle--membership in NATO--and over questions of form--whether this should be decided by referendum or by a simple majority in the Cortes. Following the meeting of the PCE Central Committee, Simon Sanchez Montero [of the party's Executive Committee] gave us his view of the spirit of the Constitution on such matters:

[Begin Sanchez recording] Article 92-1 of the Constitution says that political decisions of exceptional importance may be put to a consultative referendum of all citizens. When we call for a referendum as the only way of authorizing a decision to be taken, this is in keeping with democracy and in keeping with our Constitution. [end recording]

The counterplay of ideas among the parties goes on, for instance, as Luis Yanez, secretary for foreign relations on the PSOE Federal Executive Committee, says the debate and decision on whether Spain should join NATO cannot be reduced to the parliamentary level and certainly should not be taken on the basis of a simple majority. This is a matter of such importance, Yanez said, that what is needed is a broad national debate followed by a referendum.

MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH ITALY SIGNED

LD171750 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement on military industrial cooperation with special emphasis on military electronics was signed yesterday between the Spanish and Italian defense ministers, Rodriguez Sahagun and Lelio Lagorio. At a ceremony at the Ministry of Defense, the two ministers made speeches in which they hailed the importance of this framework agreement, the first of its type between the two countries. Spanish Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun said conditions exist for intensive cooperation with Italy, and that this agreement will make it possible to be more ambitious in the future in the sphere of military industry, especially in the area of joint manufacturing. For his part, Lelio Lagorio spoke of the importance of this agreement in connection with a Spanish-Italian joint effort vis-a-vis third countries.

URUGUAYAN REFUGEES START FAST TO DEMAND AMNESTY

PY170254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid, 13 June (AFP)--Several dozen Uruguayan refugees who live in Spain today started in Madrid and Barcelona self-isolation and fasting, answering the call issued by the single Uruguayan Workers Union to demand amnesty in Uruguay. It was reported that the call is being obeyed in 29 cities in 19 countries throughout Europe and America. It was further reported that those who have isolated themselves also demand the release of the 30,000 political prisoners in Uruguay, the reappearance of those who are missing, the restoration of political and union freedoms and the return of refugees.

During a press conference in Barcelona, Felix Diaz, leader of the Uruguayan National Workers Convention, expressed his satisfaction with the support he found in Spain for the Uruguayan refugee movement. He stated: "To get rid of the dictatorship we will need three things: the struggle of the people, the unity of all antifascists and international solidarity." Representatives of political parties, unions and cultural sectors signed a declaration in support of the demands of those who are in self-isolation.

CIVIL GUARD, POLICE TO MERGE; DIRECTOR APPOINTED

LD141015 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers agreed yesterday to unify the commands of the civil guard and the national police under a new secretariat of state, coming under the Ministry of the Interior. Francisco Laina, until now the civil governor of Zaragoza, has been appointed to the post.

NORWAY

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH FRYDENLUND, PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD180921 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jun 80 p 8

[Bjarte Botnen report: "Huang Hua: Very Good Relations Between Norway and China"]

[Text] Relations and cooperation between China and Norway have undergone extremely positive developments since Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund visited China 2 years ago. This was the assertion made by Foreign Minister Huang Hua yesterday morning in his talks with his Norwegian counterpart, and he repeated it when he met with the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee later in the day. The atmosphere during the talks has been most cordial and the first visit by a Chinese foreign minister has been described as a great success.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund opened the meeting yesterday by presenting the Norwegian view of the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia. It is safe to assume that the Norwegian decision to reduce development aid to Vietnam by the end of 1981 was received with satisfaction by the Chinese delegation.

Frydenlund also mentioned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which he described as a serious backward step in relations between East and West. Frydenlund made it clear that Norway, together with other Western European nations, is following a dual policy: At the same time that a firm stand against Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has been adopted, efforts are being made to see that the doors to negotiation are left ajar.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua's meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was not mentioned, but in the summing-up the hostage crisis in Tehran was mentioned as one of the problems that must now be solved.

To the Storting Foreign Affairs Committee, with whom Huang Hua met after a short conversation with Storting President Guttorm Hansen, the guest from Beijing gave an account of China's foreign policy. Huang Hua placed a considerable part of the responsibility for the deterioration in the international situation on the Soviet Union, but the attacks were not particularly strident, committee Chairman Arvid Johanson told AFTENPOSTEN.

The foreign minister will travel today to Bergen and after a day of rest in Oslo he will travel to Copenhagen on Monday. On 19 June he will begin talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn. The announcement of the visit to West Germany was unexpected, and is especially interesting since it takes place barely a fortnight before Federal Chancellor Schmidt travels to Moscow for talks with President Leonid Brezhnev.

SWEDEN

QOTBZADEH CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Meets Industrialists

LD180915 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Jun 80 p 5

[Dick Ljungberg report: "Qotbzadeh Praises Swedish Companies; Good Prospects for Increased Trade"]

[Text] "Sweden is not participating in the hostile trade sanctions against Iran and the Swedish companies in Iran have acted honorably during the revolution. [paragraph continues]

"They have not withdrawn their money like other European and American companies. Therefore there are good prospects for increased trade between our countries."

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said this at a press conference at Roenneberga Manor on Saturday. At the Iranian ambassador's home, a few kilometers from Roenneberga on Lidingoe, he had met in the morning with representatives of Swedish industry, among them the Johnson Concern (Nynaes) and Volvo.

Before the press conference he had also had a further hour of talks with Olof Palme, his his host.

It became clear that the two discussed the situation of the Kurds in Iran. Outside the police barriers around Roenneberga around 25 Kurdish demonstrators had gathered.

They were proteting against Sweden's warm welcome for Qotbzadeh, which could be interpreted as approval of the massacre of Kurds in Iran.

Qotbzadeh denied that his regime is guilty of massacring Kurds.

In an Italian television interview on Friday evening President Jimmy Carter said that he is not considering any military action against Iran or any new attempt to rescue the hostages.

"This is a welcome statement," Qotbzadeh said. "Now we must wait and see what it means in practice."

"My own personal view is that the question must be solved as soon as possible, but this must be done in an honorable way. You must also take into consideration the fact that Iran has been subject to 25 years of American domination," Qotbzadeh said.

Olof Palme explained that the Swedish Social Democratic Party feels sympathy with the Iranian Revolution because it put an end to the brutal and corrupt regime of the shah.

It also feels sympathy for the Iranian Revolution's attempts to win international understanding for an independent policy.

"But this is not to say that we agree with everything that has happened in Iran. I have said that the holding of hostages is against international law, and it is especially important for small- and medium-sized states that such laws are kept. But the hostages must not be allowed to overshadow the legitimacy of the Iranian Revolution," Palme said. "This is why we must keep a dialogue going and not isolate Iran."

Qotbzadeh and his companions were then taken by police helicopter to Haga Palace for lunch with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and, later, talks.

Ullsten stated that Sweden cannot accept the holding of diplomatic personnel as hostages. It is easy to understand the Iranians' feelings against the shah's regime and the U.S. role at that time, but holding hostages goes against international law and jeopardizes world peace.

Ullsten also raised the question of the summary trials and death sentences in Iran, as well as the situation of the Kurds.

Talks With Ullsten

LD180911 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Per Forslind report: "Ullsten Tells Iranian Foreign Minister: 'Hostage Problem Contributes to Worsening World Situation'"]

[Text] And so he came to Stockholm, the Iranian foreign minister, who in the last few days had flown round Europe at full tilt seemingly without a planned itinerary.

He arrived in Haga Park, filled with sunbathers with picnic baskets, by helicopter and disappeared into Haga Palace where Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten was waiting with lunch.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the Swedish foreign minister were together for 3 hours. Ullsten, who has been criticized from various quarters in the nonsocialist camp for receiving a government representative of Tehran's revolutionary hierarchy, was careful with his words and reticent when reporting what had been discussed.

The two foreign ministers were able to find a more or less common denominator in their views of what is happening in Afghanistan, but that seems to have been about as far as their agreement went.

Even though the Swedish Government shows sympathy with the Iranian Revolution and the attitude which the Iranians today display towards the United States, it does not accept that human beings should be held hostage.

Ola Ullsten took a firm stand on the view that the taking of hostages cannot be excused. It is clearly a crime against international law and destroys the foundations of diplomatic intercourse. For this reason the hostages must be released.

The hostage problem--like the war in Afghanistan--also contributes to the worsening of the international situation. Sweden also put forward the view that it would like to see the United Nations once again playing a major role in the Iranian conflict with the United States.

The role of the United Nations has been overshadowed during the talks which Qotbzadeh has had in Oslo and Stockholm in the last few days. The Socialist International often voices the view that the world organization has now grown too cumbersome and in addition runs the risk of being paralyzed by veto decisions. Therefore they see the International as a new instrument through which to bring about dialogues in badly deadlocked conflict situations.

At the talks at Haga, Swedish-Iranian trade contacts were also discussed. But rather than discussing future trade, Ola Ullsten seems to have attached greater importance to reminding his Iranian guest that there are a number of Swedish companies that have outstanding claims in Iran and this is a problem that needs a swift solution.

Earlier in the day the Iranian foreign minister met with representatives of Swedish companies active in Iran. Some 18 Swedish industrialists were said to have taken part in these talks, which had been arranged by the Argentinian lawyer Hector Villalon.

The Argentinian seems today to be Iran's chief mediator in international contacts. He has been an important but anonymous link in contacts between the United States and revolutionary Iran. He works quietly in the wings and very little is known about him.

He was also present when the Socialist International held its meeting in Oslo, and there he arranged a lunch for Qotbzadeh with all the ambassadors from Latin America present in the Norwegian capital.

According to Hector Villalon, Iran is interesting in importing Swedish goods throughout the whole of the technical sector.

Swedish businessmen already established in Iran, however, should at present be more interested in information on the prospects of normal conditions returning to Iran so that work can be resumed. Frozen assets were also discussed in this context.

Before Qotbzadeh met with Swedish industrialists he had a lengthy private talk with Olof Palme. The two have already had many opportunities for lengthy talks in private. For this reason it was possible for Palme to give a more detailed description of how Sweden sees the Iranian Revolution.

Olof Palme has a more positive view of what is happening in Iran today than Ola Ullsten. But he too now had the opportunity to offer some criticism. It concerned chiefly the Kurdish question and the persecution of other minorities, and the way in which justice is done in Iran today.

And Qotbzadeh was given a clear reminder of the Kurdish problem when he arrived at and left Roenneberga Manor. Outside the barriers Kurds were demonstrating against the Iranian minister.

Qotbzadeh himself did not seem to be affected to any great extent. At a press conference he accused the Kurdish guerrillas and neighboring Iraq of being responsible for the bloodshed in Kordestan.

PARLIAMENT DECIDES TO PHASE OUT NUCLEAR POWER BY 2010

LD101900 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Nuclear power is to be phased out in Sweden by the year 2010 at the latest. This was decided by the Riksdag today in its decision on energy policy. The Riksdag rejected by 307 votes to 20 the proposal of the party of the left (Communists) that reactors Nos 11 and 12 should not be built and that the nuclear powerplant in Barsebaeck be closed. Today's decision therefore means that 12 reactors are to be built and used, but it also means that so-called breeder reactors and small thermal reactors for producing district heating are not to be used in Sweden. The Riksdag rejected a Center Party proposal to oppose the plan to transfer hot water from nuclear powerplants to the district heating networks of big cities. Hot water pipes must be considered, according to the Riksdag decision.

PYM STATEMENT ON STATIONING OF CRUISE MISSILES

LD171536 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1504 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By PA parliamentary staff]

[Text] The 160 cruise missiles to be sited in Britain will be at Greenham Common, the U.S. standby base in Berkshire and at Molesworth, a disused RAF airfield in Cambridgeshire defence secretary, Mr Francis Pym announced today.

In a Commons statement he said Greenham Common would be the main operating base, with six flights of missiles, and there would be four at Moesworth.

But he made it clear that no live missiles or warheads would be carried on exercises and no missile test flying would take place in Britain.

Shadow defence minister, Mr William Rodgers, said there would be natural anxiety about the decision, and urged the government use the period up to 1983--when the first missiles will be deployed--for further arms control negotiations.

Mr Rodgers also wanted assurances on responsibility for the security and control of the missiles.

Mr Pym told him that on security the responsibility would lie with the United States, but when it came to deployment this would require a joint decision by the two governments.

And he said that it was necessary to go into any negotiations from a position of strength, because "there is now one new SS20 with three warheads coming into service (in Russia) every week."

In his statement Mr Pym said factors affecting the decision on deployment stemmed from th. need to bring the first missiles into service as soon as possible.

He pledged: "No live missiles or warheads will be carried on exercises at any time and no missile test-flying will take place in this country."

The missiles would be stored in purpose-built shelters, and "as part of the security arrangements, we shall be contributing 200 British personnel towards the guard forces for the bases and dispersal deployments."

Mr Pym said the total cost to the UK of the whole modernisation programme throughout the Alliance would be about found sterling 16 million.

The 160 cruise missiles to be based in the United Kingdom are an integral part of a programme to deploy 371 U.S. missiles in a number of European countries. Mr Pym said: "The Alliance-wide support for the new system and its widely-spread deployment throughout Europe is a clear expression of the determination of NATO as a whole to preserve its security.

"The Soviet Union has developed a large and expanding capability in long-range theatre nuclear forces which directly threatens the whole of Western Europe.

"In view of the markedly increasing threat we face, the Alliance has decided that it is essential to modernise its own theatre nuclear forces which are ageing and becoming increasingly vulnerable."

Mr Pym added: "The Soviet Union has rejected repeated offers by the United States to negotiate, and has maintained its obviously unacceptable demand that NATO should abandon its modernisation programme as a precondition for negotiation.

"However, we shall continue to try and persuade the Russians to come to the table and play their part in a genuine negotiation."

FOREIGN OFFICE PROTESTS 'HARASSMENT' OF VISITORS TO USSR

LD171241 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1220 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By PA diplomatic correspondent Tom McMullan]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Mr Nikolay Lunkov was called to the Foreign Office today to be told of Britain's "deep concern" at incidents involving British citizens visiting the Soviet Union, including assault, intimidation and harassment.

Details of at least 10 cases since last November were given to the ambassador. The Foreign Office chose to release details of the meeting only two hours before Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was making a last-minute appeal to British Olympic officials not to send a team to the Moscow Olympics.

Observers saw this as an attempt to strengthen the pressure on the officials and to warn British citizens about visiting Moscow for the games. But the Foreign Office said: "We are not offering any formal advice to British citizens."

Mr Lunkov saw Foreign Office Minister Mr Peter Blaker, who referred to physical assaults on four British tourists since the beginning of this year. Mr Blaker said the incidents took place "in circumstances which suggested that the assaults were not unplanned."

According to the Foreign Office Mr Blaker referred to "the growing number of incidents of intimidation and harassment of British visitors, who on arrival and departure have been searched and interrogated, and sometimes photographed". Mr Blaker said that such incidents seemed to have occurred in particular to British visitors who had met Soviet citizens during their stay. And he said the government deplored the incidents and hoped that they would be fully investigated by the Soviet authorities.

According to the Foreign Office some of those involved were women, but it declined to give any details of their background or why they were visiting the Soviet Union. A spokesman said most of the incidents were at airports. The first was in November last year and the most recent was in May. Details of about 10 incidents were given to Mr Lunkov. The spokesman felt that they might be due to Britain's uneasy relationship with the Soviet Union over the Afghanistan invasion and the attempt to persuade athletes not to go to Moscow.

LIBYAN ENVOY DENIES TURKISH REPORTS OF AID, COOPERATION

NC171243 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Libyan charge d'affaires in Nicosia, Mr az-Zabi, has denied Turkish Cypriot press reports that his country's government will sign an aid and cooperation protocol with the so-called Turkish Cypriot state. He also denied that Mr Denktas is being hosted in Libya in the capacity as president of the so-called Turkish Cypriot state.

According to a government spokesman's statement, the Libyan charge d'affaires has given these assurances to the foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, who asked for an explanation after this information was reported. Mr az-Zabi told Mr Rolandhis that Libya does not intend to grant a $3 million loan to the so-called Turkish Cypriot state as the Turkish Cypriot press reports. He also stated that Mr Denktas was not received as president of the so-called Turkish Cypriot state but only as a representative of the Turkish Cypriot community. Finally, Mr az-Zabi has denied that any aid and cooperation protocol will be signed between Libya and the so-called Turkish Cypriot state.

UN SPECIAL ADVISER SHERRY, OTHERS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

NC180841 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 18 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Larnaca, 17 June--Mr George Sherry, UN secretary general's special political adviser, arrived this evening in Cyprus. Mr Sherry was accompanied by three other members of the UN Secretariat. Mr Gorge and other members of the UN Secretariat in Cyprus met him at Larnaca Airport. In the meantime, another senior official of the UN Secretariat in New York was expected to arrive, via London, last night. It is not known whether these visits are private or are directly connected with the efforts being exerted to resume the dialogue.

KIPRIANOU TO ADDRESS DIKO CONFERENCE 29 JUN

NC171816 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A statement issued by the Democratic Party [DIKO] says that a joint meeting of the party district committees and the party youth was held in Nicosia today under the chairmanship of President of the Republic and DIKO Chairman Kiprianou. The statement also says that the meeting gave emphasis to the pan-Cypriot conference of DIKO, which will take place in Nicosia on 29 June and which will be addressed by President Kiprianou.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA--The high commissioner of Cyprus in Australia, Mr Mousioutas, presented his credentials to the governor general of Papua New Guinea, Sir Tore Lokoloko, and had meetings with the prime minister, Sir Julius Chan, the minister of foreign affairs and trade, Mr Levi, and other officials. In his meetings, the high commissioner conveyed the good wishes of President Kiprianou and thanked on his behalf the Government of Papua New Guinea for its support in the United Nations. He also underlined the need for strengthening the bond of friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1620 GMT 13 Jun 80 NC]

GDR MINISTER BEIL SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT DURING VISIT

AT171840 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A message from the prime minister of the German Democratic Republic to Prime Minister Rallis will be handed over by State Secretary and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil, who arrived in Athens this afternoon on a 2-day official visit. At Ellinikon Airport Beil was welcomed by Deputy Trade Minister Tataridhis and East German Ambassador to Greece Kubbe. This visit, the foreign guest told the Armed Forces Radio Network, is aimed at promoting trade exchanges between our two countries and at establishing further relations to the mutual interest of the two peoples.

On his arrival the East German official visited the Ministry of Trade where he conferred with Trade Minister Dhimas. The meeting, which was also attended by Deputy Minister Tataridhis, East German Ambassador Kubbe and other officials, examined development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and the prospects opening up after abolition of the clearing system in force today. The Greek side stressed the need for expansion of the export of traditional products purchased by East Germany to include other products such as industrial, handicraft and metal industry products. This evening Beil visited the Coordination Ministry where, on behalf of his country, he signed the interstate agreement for economic, industrial and technical cooperation with Greece. Minister Without Portfolio Paleokrasas signed the agreement on behalf of the Greek Government.

AVEROF ATTACKS PASOK'S INCONSISTENCY, ECONOMIC POLICY

AT161618 Athens APOYEVMATINI in Greek 16 Jun 80 p 16

[Text] Severe charges were leveled against PASOK by Evangelos Averof in his address yesterday to the seventh "New Democracy" congress. Averof leveled burning questions about inconsistencies in the declarations and policies of Papandreou.

In a speech which was impressive in its content and arguments and was enthusiastically applauded by the congress, the minister of national defense first reviewed at length the progress of the nation and then referred with convincing arguments to the nation's development "into a primarily concerted, unified and homogeneous nation in today's Greece". He stressed: "I have dealt with developments. I have not resorted to empty words and big-mouthed statements on the virtues of the Greeks. We want calm because without calm there can be no progress in our country. Within the established and healthy positions of the greatest majority of Greeks," he added, "there are now new opposition views which could endanger the calm which prevails in our fatherland."

Analyzing the meaning of his observation, Averof explained that he was referring to opposing views which emerge from the two larger parties of the opposition: PASOK and the KKE. Concentrating his criticism on PASOK, Averof continued that this party "confuses things so that it can appear to be both on one side and on the other. Is it a Marxist party or is it not?" he asked.

"Is it a party which aims for the cooperation of the greatest majority of Greeks or is it a party which looks to a continual, severe struggle between classes until it is able to enforce its own views which, in any case, are not so clear? Is it a party which wants a multiparty parliamentary democracy--as it recently declared--or is it a party which wants a one-party regime based upon a single class and upon militantly organized groups, as previously stated by its leader and as proved by its proclaimed close ties with foreign one-party regimes? Is it a strongly nationalistic party, nearly chauvinist, or does it endanger the fate of the nation through its proclamations on foreign policy? The questions are legitimate".

Militant Mobilizations

Averof then stressed: "In an effort to limit myself to one or two characteristic depictions I will state that the resolutions of PASOK's Central Committee, approved by panhellenic congresses, define militant mass mobilization and continual, yes, continual strike action as methods of operation.

"1--Where? In a country where there is a proper operation of parliamentarianism, through which nations express themselves; in a country where the press is free to write whatever it wants; and in a country where there is absolutely no need for militant mass mobilizations in order to have the peoples' will expressed.

"2--When? At a time when even the richest of countries are shaken by economic crises; at a time when our country is passing through a crisis with unknown consequences; and at a time when only work and law and order can save the Greek nation from deep economic rumblings.

"No, gentlemen of PASOK. You cannot tell us that you are a normal, smooth-functioning parliamentary party and at the same time declare the economy of this country--which has a difficult economic life as it is--must deteriorate further, perhaps incurably, in order to satisfy your political games. What can one expect, however, from a party within which its greatest majority believes that the picture of the great Ethnarch Elevtherios Venizelos ought to be replaced by that of Aris Veloukhiotis? [Communist leader during the civil war]

"Gentlemen of PASOK, you should not be in such haste. You should not prepare his pictures. Leave them hidden in your desk drawers. We stand here determined and we will win. We are the strong, we are the majority and we will win. These questions, however, are not sufficient. The situation has become extremely dangerous. From this important rostrum I am obliged to tell friends at this congress: Once more it is time for the majority to wake up; it must devote itself to a vital struggle for the restoration of the country through hard work and with economy by limiting imports. It must devote itself to an intensive struggle for education and it must undertake a vital political struggle." Averof then observed that the main political facts in our country have radically changed and they have become threatening. The time of 15 years ago when a communist minority was outside the regime within which two parties alternated but in which the foundations of the social and political life remained firm is gone. Today the facts have changed.

Referring specifically to PASOK, Averof said this party has presented changes in form which no other party in Greece, and, perhaps, in any other country in Europe, has ever presented. "We have a right to believe," he said, "that every move by PASOK is a trick so that it can approach authority. If the question of a political succession to 'New Democracy' presents itself today, this succession could be--and this is the least we can say--an indefinite semi-Marxist and possibly antidemocratic regime, with or without the picture of Aris Veloukhiotis. The danger is great and obvious. This danger will be dealt with through democratic means. The means with which we will deal with the great threatening danger is faithful implementation of democratic and parliamentary rules by drawing inexaustible strength from the will of the people. Thanks to the virtue of our people, thanks to our own faith and fighting spirit, I am certain that we shall win. We are the strongest."

Averof then concluded: "We must all work at educating those who have gone astray, in order to convince those who have been swept away by trickery and the confusing words of PASOK. If we conscript our fighting spirit and if we unfurl the banners of our political beliefs we will always win and we will march speedily toward our healthy, democratic and national visions."

GREEK AEGEAN POLICY CRITICIZED AS 'HOSTILE'

NC171116 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Zafer Atay: "A Tempest in a Teapot"]

[Excerpt] Using the Seawolf exercises--which the Turkish Armed Forces have been carrying out for years in the Aegean--as subterfuge, Greece has begun to create an air of panic with various statements, speeches, threats and irresponsible newspaper headlines.... Will this do anyone any good? What does Greece stand to gain from this tumult? All it can do is satisfy, to some extent, the unending spite in the hearts of some malicious groups.

No one can argue that Turkey is not demonstrating good will toward the peaceful settlement of the Aegean dispute. The Ankara government has proved its good will by lifting the Notam--imposed in 1974--which restricted certain flights over the Aegean. The desire for the revival of the dialogue between the two countries emanates from Turkey. But Athens continually escalates the tension. Greece has recently brought up the issue of extending its airspace to 10 miles. In seas like the Aegean, which have special characteristics, neither the airspace nor the territorial waters can be arbitrarily determined. Every step in the Aegean should have the approval of both Greece and Turkey, which adjoin the Aegean. Otherwise, expanding the airspace to 10 miles and the territorial waters to 12 miles amounts to demolishing all lines of communication.

On the Aegean question, Turkey is open and straightforward. If Greece depends on either the Soviet Union or the United States for support and extends its territorial waters to 12 miles, Ankara will consider this a reason to go to war and will act accordingly.

Turkey has rejected Greece's decision to expand its airspace to 10 miles. Currently, Greece's airspace over the Aegean is only 6 miles. During the joint NATO exercises recently held over the Aegean, Greek jets interfered with Turkish planes. Thanks to the calm reaction of the Turkish pilots, unpleasant incidents were avoided. Before the Seawolf exercises began Turkey sent a warning note to the United States and NATO, stating that it would not be responsible for any incidents that might occur in the future if Greek jets interfered with Turkish planes.

Greek Government officials realize that the Aegean is neither a Greek nor a Turkish lake. Both nations possess equal rights in the Aegean. Closing the Aegean to each other by unilateral decisions are hostile actions. This is how Greece has been behaving, both in the air and at sea, for a long time.

JORDAN SIGNS COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT ON COMMODITIES, AIR SERVICE

TA171521 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A commercial agreement has been signed between Turkey and Jordan in Ankara. The agreement was signed by Commerce Minister Halil Basol on behalf of Turkey and by Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade 'Ali an-Nusur on behalf of Jordan.

In a speech after the agreement was signed, Halil Basol said:

[Begin Basol recording] We have signed a new commercial agreement with Jordan. Under this agreement our commercial relations with Jordan will develop further and will be diversified. The two countries have indicated in the lists appended to the agreement that they will buy and sell agricultural goods and foodstuffs as well as industrial and metallurgical products.

The lists envisage a barter of goods which consider the needs of the two countries and which complement their economies. Along with the commercial exchange of the goods envisaged in the agreement, work will be conducted continuously between the two countries both at the commercial and governmental levels. Efforts will be made to increase the trade volume of the goods listed in the agreement. [end recording]

The Jordanian minister replied:

[Begin An-Nusur recording in English with a Turkish translation superimposed] The lists, as his excellency pointed out, are short, but I am pleased to say they are only indicative. Both countries, I hope, will go beyond these lists. As I pointed out in my previous remarks, the trade volume was modest until 1979. Now 1980 shows very promising figures and I hope the 1980s will witness a very large volume of trade between Turkey and Jordan. I hope that in the very near future we shall see the Turkish Airlines landing in Jordan and the Alia Airline of Jordan also landing in Turkey. [end recording]

Details of Agreement

TA171728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement and auxilary protocols envisaging the development of commercial relations between Turkey and Jordan were signed in Ankara today. They were signed by Commerce Minister Halil Basol in behalf of Turkey and by Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade 'Ali an-Nusur on behalf of Jordan.

Speaking during the signing ceremony, Basol said that the 3-year agreement would diversify and develop the trade between the two countries. The Jordanian minister said that along with the agreement, Turkey and Jordan should promote economic and technical cooperation.

Under the 1 year trade protocol drawn up within the framework of the agreement, Turkey will sell 75,000 tons of wheat and approximately 20,000 tons of flour to Jordan. It will also export certain agricultural goods, meat and livestock. In return, it will buy from Jordan 500,000 tons of phosphate rock--raw material for fertilizer--in 1981 and 600,000 tons in 1982. The agreement also envisages mutual air services between Turkey and Jordan.

The visiting Jordanian minister called on Minister of Industry and Technology Nuri Bayar before signing the commercial agreement.

MARTIAL LAW MAY BE EXTENDED FOR 2 MONTHS IN 20 PROVINCES

Security Council Recommendation

TA171336 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The National Security Council has decided to recommend the extension of martial law now in effect in 20 provinces by another 2 months in order to ensure peace and security.

The National Security Council met under the chairmanship of Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Cankaya Mansion for 4 hours today. The council's Secretariat General then announced that the public order situation, the activities in the martial law regions, the measures taken and to be taken were reviewed and assessed at the meeting. A written statement issued by the Secretariat General in connection with the meeting says: The merciless and effective struggle being waged to prevent anarchy, terrorism, divisionism and robberies--that aim at the states's integrity and unity, at national unity and solidarity, at the country's peace and security, the citizens' security of life and property--and to uncover the organizations that perpetrate these acts will continue without interruption. The National Security Council assesses this situation within the country as a state of emergency and it considers it necessary to have all the relevant laws enacted as soon as possible both in connection with this situation as well as to facilitate the martial law security forces' discharge of their duties.

The statement concludes: The National Security Council has decided to recommend to the government the extension of the martial law--now in effect in 20 provinces--by another 2 months in order to ensure peace and security in the country by continuing to take effective measures against all kinds of illegal activities that are aimed against the free democratic system--stipulated by our Constitution--and against the unity of the country and the state.

The National Security Council meeting was attended by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, the ministers who are members of the council, the air, ground and navy commanders and the National Security Council secretary general. The Council of Ministers will meet at 1800 to discuss the National Security Council recommendation.

Council of Ministers' Approval

TA171814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1830. A statement issued after the meeting, which lasted about 30 minutes, says that the Council of Ministers approved the recommendation to extend the martial law now in effect in 20 provinces by another 2 months. The statement says:

It has been decided to extend by 2 months the martial law in effect in Agri, Kars, Erzurum, Hakkari, Bingol, Mus, Diyarbakir, Elazig, Kahramanmaras, Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Izmir, Malatya, Mardin, Siirt, Tunceli, Urfa and Ankara as of 20 June 1980 and to apply for the approval of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The prime minister's memorandum concerning the extension of the martial law by 2 months was submitted to parliament this evening. The issue will be discussed and decided upon at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly tomorrow.

MINISTRY COMMENTS ON AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL TORTURE CHARGES

TA171818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A statement issued by the Interior Ministry says that Turkey is one of the rare countries that really respects human rights and that the Turkish Constitution and law absolutely prohibits torture. The ministry issued this statement following the allegations by Amnesty International that there is torture in Turkey.

The Interior Ministry statement says: Despite terrorist activities, Turkey is determined to protect democracy, which is the system most befitting human dignity, to continue with the struggle--without deviating from the principles of the democratic state of law and without making concessions--against terrorist activities which directly attack the spirit and substance of the democratic system and to find a legitimate solution through legitimate ways and means. Consequently, these allegations about the violation of the Constitution or the law will be considered as reports and referred to the independent Turkish judiciary so that the truth will be revealed by the investigations to be conducted by the independent judiciary.

BENELUX

BELGIAN NUCLEAR POWER STATION TEMPORARILY SHUT DOWN

LD161750 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] There was a steam leak in the conventional section of the Doel II nuclear power station this morning. According to the Belgian Electrical Enterprises Union, a valve opened accidentally during maintenance work. The station was shut down and the leak was stopped after about 1 hour. The Electrical Enterprises Union said the steam leak had no effect on the staff or on the environment.

As a precaution, work at the Doel II site was temporarily interrupted. Doel II will resume operations after the necessary repairs and checks have been made. Doel I is functioning normally.

PORTUGAL

SA CARNEIRO BEGINS TRIP CONNECTED WITH EEC BID

LD171550 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro left today for The Hague and will be in Brussels tomorrow on a trip connected with Portugal's bid for EEC membership. Speaking at Lisbon airport, the prime minister explained: [begin Sa Carneiro recording] It is a question of maintaining our negotiating position as advantageously as possible with a view to membership, which must come as early as possible for the sake of the defense of our country's interests. We are not unaware of the EEC's institutional and budgetary problems, which are largely but not solely a consequence of the international crisis. To the extent that it may be deemed necessary by our partners and advisable by the Portuguese Government, we are prepared to cooperate in the resolution of such institutional problems so that the enlargement of the EEC may be effected with sufficient soundness but without prejudice to the celerity that we all desire. [end recording]

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SCHMIDT 'ANNOYED' AT CARTER'S LETTER ON NATO SECURITY

LD181804 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn/Washington--President Carter's letter to Chancellor Schmidt on NATO security policy has obviously, in contrast to official versions in Bonn and Washington, led to a souring of the atmosphere in relations between the two governments on the eve of Schmidt's Moscow visit. According to information in Bonn, the chancellor was most annoyed at Carter's letter in which, with a warning undertone, he stated his views with regard to adherence to the NATO decision on the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The chancellor has replied to the President's letter, it was learned in Bonn today. He suggested that Carter and he should have a face-to-face talk on the topics of their correspondence when they meet at the Western economic summit in Venice in a few days' time. Schmidt's displeasure is understood to be due to the impression of U.S. mistrust about the chancellor's Moscow talks created by Carter's letter. In the Federal Government it is conceded that Carter's letter could be construed as a warning to the chancellor that his proposal for a 3-year moratorium on the deployment by East and West of new nuclear missiles in Europe could place a question mark over the introduction of these weapons.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling and U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, referring to press reports about the "harsh" tone of the President's letter, have denied any differences between Carter and Schmidt about the validity of the NATO decision: The chancellor told the Bundestag yesterday that he and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher would conduct their talks with the Soviet leaders on 30 June and 1 July along the lines discussed with their Allies whose support they enjoyed.

Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn today that Carter's letter was discussed by the Federal Cabinet today because some Cabinet members had asked the chancellor about it. He gave no details but referred to the chancellor's denial of press reports that Carter's "warning" had been harsh in tone.

When Carter's letter was first reported the President's move--coming shortly before the two men were due to meet in Venice--was not well received within the Bonn government and was described as "redundant." Since Schmidt had adopted a clear stand on the validity of the NATO decision, there appeared to be no reason for such a letter. In Bonn it is assumed that Carter's letter was initiated by his security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is thought to be suspicious of the Federal Government's policy, particularly in relation to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. President's letter has evidently strengthened the Federal Government's impression that the U.S. leaders attach more importance to that part of the NATO decision which provides for the production and deployment of modern nuclear medium-range missiles than to its offer to the Soviet Union to negotiate on the limitation of these weapons. The Federal Government has repeatedly stressed that both elements of the NATO decision carry equal weight.

Bonn's difficulty in understanding Carter's letter is also due to the fact that U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Walter Stoessel in an extended conversation with the chancellor before the President's letter was sent, had discussed NATO'S security policy and the chancellor's journey to Moscow and that the ambassador had afterward spoken very positively about the Federal Government's policy. It is surmised that Carter was unaware of Stoessel's report when he wrote his letter. It was also said that the Federal Government had sent the government in Washington all the texts concerning Schmidt's proposals for a limited deployment moratorium by East and West, including his speech to the SPD congress in Essen.

Washington press reports today speak of a clear rejection by Carter of Schmidt's proposal. A State Department spokesman is quoted as commenting that putting the NATO decision on ice would perpetuate the Soviet lead in medium-range weapons in Europe. By contrast, the Federal Government has repeatedly said that the chancellor's proposal did not alter the NATO concept since the proposal was aimed at utilizing for negotiations the time needed by the Western alliance until its new weapons were ready for deployment.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said that he would be very surprised if there had been a warning letter from the President to Schmidt. As far as he knew, no warnings had been uttered. "They would also be misplaced."

Spokesman Denies Differences

DW181118 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1515 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts from 16 June press conference by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Federal Government today once again refuted the impression of differences of opinion between Bonn and Washington over the chancellor's trip to Moscow. According to Government Spokesman Boelling, there is not even a hint of differences in the question concerning the closure of the arms gap by NATO through medium-range missiles. Boelling stressed that the American side is not raising any objections whatsoever to the Moscow trip, nor does President Carter's letter to Chancellor Schmidt constitute anything out of the ordinary.

[Boelling] Indeed, this is a development which goes without saying and which has many parallels in the period leading up to a trip such as the one on which the chancellor and the foreign minister will embark 2 weeks from now. As a matter of course the chancellor had asked that, for the purpose of forming a judgment by the President and his aides, the passages of his Essen speech that would be important for President Carter be passed on to the ambassador. It has been pointed out on several occasions--and we also discussed this here--that we have been exchanging ideas for quite some time in which the chancellor's trip also plays an important part.

More on Spokesman's Remarks

DW181120 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt from 16 June press conference by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn on President Carter's letter to Chancellor Schmidt--recorded]

[Text] [Boelling] All I can do is repeat that none of us noted anything of a tough tone. Tough is good, but in this particular case there was no such thing as toughness. Since the U.S. President as well as the entire U.S. Government sanctions this trip and are perfectly aware of the chancellor's intentions, I can only assume that the U.S. political leadership approves of these intentions and properly appreciates the motives for the trip.

U.S. 'Belief' in Ambassador Doubted

DW181045 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Why Does Carter Not Believe His Ambassador in Bonn?"]

[Text] (DW) Bonn--Irritation by the "hot and cold attitude from Washington" is increasing in circles around Chancellor Schmidt and also in the Foreign Ministry. Even though the Allies have been "kept posted on each phase" of Schmidt's Moscow visit, certain suspicions about the German position will not cease.

Bonn is wondering whether Washington fails to read the reports of its Ambassador Walter Stoessel or does not believe him. In an interview published by the paper BILD on Monday, Stoessel had answered the question "is there any crisis between the United States and the Federal Republic?" With a clear no, he added: "I am satisfied with the good state of relations between our two countries."

Stoessel also answered negatively to three other BILD questions:

1. President Carter has no objection to the chancellor's Moscow trip.

2. The ambassador is not afraid that it is intended to separate the Federal Republic from the United States and that it seeks neutrality. ("I do not know any responsible politician in the Federal Republic of Germany who thinks that way.")

3. The foreign policy of the United States--especially concerning Europe--will not change after the presidential elections, no matter who is President.

Stoessel's reply was just as unequivocal with regard to the Honecker-Schmidt meeting. ("There are no problems whatsoever in that respect. These contacts are particularly important for stability in Europe.")

Bonn quarters also noted gratefully that Stoessel reaffirmed the American guarantee for Berlin and that he drew attention to the identical assessment of the situation in Iran and in Afghanistan by Bonn and Washington.

Therefore, Bonn quarters are all the more irritated by the Carter letter to Schmidt which--be its tone "tough" or "businesslike"--by its existence alone reveals a certain distrust for the German negotiating position. Besides, rumors are being spread that the CIA has "other disquieting information" about the true intentions of the Federal Government for its talks with the Soviets. Just like some years ago when a feared "self-Finlandization" of Europe was involved, the Socialist International is again named as one of the sources.

Stoessel, in contrast, said: "We are conducting very close talks on the chancellor's Moscow trip in order to prepare it carefully." Yet, despite the "very close talks," one man seems to remain suspicious: Carter's security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Cause of Letter: Bonn 'Carelessness'

DW181055 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Jun 80 p 12

[Commentary signed R.H.: "The Letter"]

[Text] Regardless of how Bonn handles it, the suspicion that communications between the White House and the federal chancellor's office are not the very best has been confirmed by the intentional indiscretion regarding the letter from the American President to Helmut Schmidt. The irritation thus provided is probably a retaliation for the surprise created by the federal chancellor for the Americans some weeks ago when he made his ambiguous remarks on the decision to close the arms gap with regard to missile deployment, remarks the White House learned about from the press and radio. Both sides ought to consider such things as blunders from which one can learn. Quickness is necessary because transatlantic confidence has been called into question. Reports on this issue indicate that an exchange of ideas is already taking place on several levels. [paragraph continues]

The letter by the American President, along with its publication, must also be considered as a so-called "guard alert" ["vergatterung"] in military language: A reminder to be vigilant. The German Government will consider this uncouth and plain gesture to not be very nice, but the government itself caused it due to careless moves and negligence about the image it presents.

CARTER PROSPECTS FOR LEADERSHIP IN VENICE QUESTIONED

DW181135 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Klaus Arnsperger Washington dispatch: "Jimmy Carter--Weak and Strong"]

[Text] President Carter's trip to Europe does not have favorable auspices. Today the power and role of the United States are more controversial among the Allies than ever before. It is especially the manner in which Jimmy Carter is governing his country that has essentially contributed to this development. The President appears to be a politically very shaken man in the circle of his most important allies who will gather in Venice next weekend to hold their annual conference on vital economic issues. Since the last summit meeting, which took place in Tokyo a year ago, the prestige of the United States abroad as well as its economic situation have worsened impressively: The effects of the crisis in Iran and in Afghanistan have heavily impaired the solidity of the Western alliance, especially the credibility of the U.S. claim to leadership. At the same time, the United States is on the threshold of a serious recession.

Viewed from the American angle, world political developments last year greatly amplified the centrifugal forces in the Atlantic Alliance. Carter's latest letter to Chancellor Schmidt is indicative of growing displeasure and even suspicion on the part of many Americans toward their European allies. By all appearances, the reason for this new attitude on the part of Washington is not so much the fact that it distrusted greater activity by its West European friends in the dual crisis from the outset, but that the President feels there is a lack of early and continuing coordination among the European capitals. But the Americans are even less inclined to give up their claim to leadership in the Alliance. Henry Kissinger's thesis that Europe must play a role which is predominantly determined by its regional interests continues to be topical.

It is this contradiction between Carter's claim to leadership and his inability to lead the Europeans under present circumstances from which the growing displeasure in the Alliance stems. A strong Europe would still be welcome to the United States today, but in no case a Europe which makes its will for political independence more and more manifest. The American objections go far beyond military considerations which seem to command the foreground today. What worries Washington most is the potential amplification of West European neutralist thinking, the feared extension of Russian influence over the entire Eurasian continent. The bilateral dialogues of West European governments with Moscow, therefore, make Washington more and more suspicious. The American refusal to postpone NATO'S closing of the nuclear arms gap is based on the consideration that only U.S. nuclear parity with the Soviet Union is maintaining the confidence of West Europe in the United States.

Washington is aware of the danger that continuous public criticism of the European allies' stance will only promote their trend toward independence. Official American reaction to the European Community's statement on a Middle Eastern peace settlement, for example, has been outstandingly reserved although this statement basically contradicts Washington's ideas. Carter also firmly believes that decisive East-West talks can be held solely between the Soviet Union and the United States; from this point of view Schmidt's visit to Moscow is more irritating than useful.

Behind this attitude is the conviction of the American Carter that the West Europeans basically do not merely lack a common line, but--even if they had it--would lack the means to conduct and maintain a common European policy independent of the United States. The dominant issue of the forthcoming Venice summit is plain evidence, from the White House's point of view; it demonstrates that again, as 1 year ago in Tokyo, the energy policy of the industrial countries will be the red thread running through the debate. The U.S. Congress has just inflicted a severe defeat on the President by categorically rejecting a special tax on imported oil, as suggested by Carter, but Carter still represents the most powerful industrial power of the world which, although weakened, if necessary can be self-sufficient.

Carter's weak position will become much more obvious during this European tour than ever before in an international conference. Four months prior to the elections it is absolutely uncertain whether his presidency will be renewed by the Americans. The undecided economic, monetary and financial policies of the President have contributed to the beginning of a recession in the country. This recession will probably be more grave and last longer than Carter had originally anticipated, and it will bring influence to bear on all other big industrial and trade countries of the world. The dollar did not improve its value last year. Inflation and unemployment in the United States have increased, and the productivity of American industry has decreased again. In view of these developments Carter will find it difficult in Venice to make the assembled Allies again follow in the footsteps of the United States.

GENSCHER, KHALID HOLD TALKS; ECONOMIC MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD181406 Hamburg DPA in German 1057 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--On the third day of his state visit to Bonn, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia had a 1-hour meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on current world political problems. The talk at Gymnich Castle near Bonn was to be followed by a 3-hour boat trip along the romantic Rhine Valley between Bingen and Coblenz.

The Saudi side has described the recent Middle East statement by the EC heads of states and governments, which was explained in detail by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as "a positive step in the right direction." Between Bonn and Riyadh, which is concerned about security and stability in the Gulf region, there has been agreement in the talks so far that every effort must be made to guarantee the independence of Third World states. In his talk with King Khalid, Genscher reaffirmed German support for the initiative of the Islamic states for a complete Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Along the concrete path for expansion of German-Saudi cooperation is the offer by Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel to his Saudi counterpart, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to provide German instructors for the Saudi Armed Forces. Possibilities for deepened economic cooperation were the main topic of a talk between Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff and Saudi Minister of Finance and Economy Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, and Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, this afternoon.

Genscher and his Saudi counterpart, His Royal Highness Sau'd al-Faysal, will give a joint press conference on the results of the talks tomorrow morning. King Khalid who, after a visit to West Berlin will give a gala dinner this evening to honor Federal President Karl Carstens, will have a further meeting with Chancellor Schmidt at Cologne-Bonn Airport before flying home.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI MEETS WITH GISCARD EN ROUTE TO SPRY

NC182232 Paris AFP in English 2227 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 18 (AFP)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met briefly with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing after arriving here today from London, Foreign Ministry sources said.

They said Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will meet with Mr. Shahi tomorrow morning.

Mr. Shahi is on the three-member panel appointed by the Islamic Conference to look into the possible solutions to the crisis in Afghanistan. The two other members are Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, and Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

After his official visit (here) Mr. Shahi is to travel to Yugoslavia.

DIJOUD STRESSES NEED FOR PRESENCE IN NEW HEBRIDES

OW181335 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 18 (AFP)--French Secretary of State for Overseas Territories Paul Dijoud today "stressed the need to maintain a French presence" in the New Hebrides, when he briefed the Cabinet on the situation in the South Pacific archipelago, French presidential spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier said here.

This presence, Mr Poirier said, could make itself evident from New Caledonia, 800 kilometers (500 miles) away. A force of 55 gendarmes is stationed there.

He added that Mr Dijoud told the Cabinet that this presence must be maintained until the island's independence from joint administrators France and Britain, scheduled for July 31, "so that everything proceeds under the best possible conditions, without giving the impression of lowering the flag or practising neocolonialist policies."

MICHEL TATU CONTRASTS PARTY VIEWS ON NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

LD181509 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 15

[Michel Tatu article: "Battle or Not?"]

[Text] Battle or no battle? "Forward" or "in support"? Priority to conventional or nuclear weapons? Priority to the super Pluton or to the neutron weapon? An army of technicians or of big battalions? All these questions will continue to be debated before the choices which the government has to take on defense programs this summer and following the program documents recently published by the two main majority parties.

Indeed there has been no attempt to radically alter the main lines laid down by General de Gaulle after France's withdrawal from the Atlantic military organization in 1966. It is appropriate simply not to dwell on the "omnidirectional" doctrine proclaimed at that time: It was clear during that period that the only remotely possible aggressor was the USSR, but this is more readily discussed now after the spectacular strengthening of the Soviet potential. [paragraph continues]

We can also leave aside the need to face indirect attacks (threats to oil supplies, maritime communications and so forth) which has become more probable and in the face of which everybody seems agreed on increasing long-range intervention capabilities. On the other hand, with regard to the less probable but more fundamental danger of a war in Europe, only two major hypotheses still seem possible:

1--The seizure of some security: A limited Soviet military operation waged without nuclear weapons and aimed at taking control of a neutral country (Finland, Austria, Yugoslavia) or part of a NATO country--northern Norway for instance, the Turkish Straits or even Hamburg....

In this case the Kremlin would act as quickly as possible to create a fait accompli and start negotiations from a position of strength. This is an adventure, therefore, a game of "brinkmanship," but the very limited nature of the objectives revealed rules out the use of the ultimate weapons in both camps, at least at the start.

2--A general attack on Western Europe with the Soviet leaders considering, rightly or wrongly, that the situation was in their favor and that the United States would limit its response to the use of the troops and means it has in Europe and launching an all-out attack on NATO's whole defense system with the intention of stopping only at the North Sea or the Atlantic. Opinions may differ but it seems much more plausible to think, like General Gallois, that in this case they would use their so-called "tactical" nuclear weapons from the start. There seems to be no reason why they would give the Americans--who would be even more tempted to use such weapons on the old continent, which is a distant theater for them--the advantage of initiative in this sphere. What was true 20 years ago is even truer now that the SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers, which are more accurate than their predecessors, make it possible to "disarm" the Atlantic armies even more effectively by a previous strike against military targets.

Without explicitly expressing it, General de Gaulle made his choice. Under the first hypothesis France would take a full part in operations, play its role fully in the Alliance and, of course, be associated in the settlement which was to follow. Under the second hypothesis it would cautiously pull back its forces and withdraw into a national territory previously "sanctuarized" by the threat of the broadest possible reprisals against Soviet cities.

Finlandization or Sovietization

In short, the hurricane would sweep over Germany and the North Sea but, it was thought, Paris had a chance of containing it on the Rhine by threatening the USSR with damage which was unacceptable in relation to the stakes and new for the USSR. France would find itself in the position which Spain occupied in World War II: Hardly an enviable situation in a ravaged Europe with the Red Army at its door but, after all, neutralization or even Finlandization is better than Sovietization....

This plan sends shudders through the Atlantic capitals as much today as it did before and its neutralist not to say egotistical or cynical odor is denounced. However, it cannot be rejected simply on the grounds that French interests would be dramatically affected if Germany were occupied by a hostile power. Everybody accepts that, but the only question is what France could do to survive in this extreme case after U.S. deterrence had failed. Nor is it possible to see how Paris could meanwhile strengthen the U.S. umbrella held over its European allies. If the United States with its formidable power cannot manage to be credible, why should France be credible at the risk of weakening its own deterrent?

That is the main weakness of the theory drawn up by Mr Giscard d'Estaing since 1976 and strengthened last month by the Union for French Democracy [UDF] program on the role of the "battle" in Europe. The political party which is closest to the president is extremely clear on this point. In its view the battle and the means with which we equip ourselves for waging it "become the elements of deterrence." To the extent that "French security would be decided right in the first battle in Europe" participation by French forces "could not be in doubt"; it should be defined "without reservations," the only margin for maneuver left to the French president relating to the choice of timing and whether or not to use the tactical nuclear weapons.

However, the prospect of a battle is no real deterrent for a power--the USSR--which is armed to the teeth, which knows that in the event of war in Europe its troops will suffer considerable losses in any case when faced with the U.S. and West German forces but hopes that the battle will take place well outside its territory and that the stakes will therefore be higher than the risks run.

A Paltry Contribution

The use of tactical nuclear weapons in no way alters these facts. As has been said, it is difficult to see why the USSR should not take the initiative in support of a general attack. It is even more difficult to see how France's paltry additional contribution in this sphere (be it the super Pluton or the neutron bomb, we will only add a few dozen bombs to the 6,000 American warheads) would frighten the Soviets: Even if France were to use these weapons first--and it would be a miracle if neither the Soviets nor the Americans used them before us--the Kremlin would have no reason to falter; the French "stop-hit" would be inadequate quantitatively and too far from home. All this does not prevent the UDF from asserting: "The decision to send in our forces alongside our allies will show the enemy that he will encounter considerable nuclear firepower."

In refusing this battle, therefore, the Rally for the Republic [RPR] is much closer both to the facts and to General de Gaulle's line. It goes even further by advocating in the event of conflict in Europe, a participation which is limited in advance: There is only a question of acting "second," with "a limited volume of forces," so as to "take part in settling a crisis not directly affecting our country." The conventional forces' role can only be to "prepare for bringing nuclear weapons into play" and this use has nothing to do with the battle itself; it only serves to announce the determination to resort to strategic weapons against Soviet territory proper in the context of a strategy of "escalating to extremes."

The only nuance introduced into the original plan is that countercity deterrence is now extended to the enemy's "decision-making centers and economic and industrial capacities." However, the aim is still to maintain deterrence "by the weak of the strong" by using the "atom's equalizing power." The weak country deters the strong one by not copying it; the former refuses battle and simply threatens to punish the latter in its own way by dealing a series of unacceptable blows to its nerve centers. Although this is not specified the United States plays its role in this plan without having anything to do; the damage done to the USSR will strike it as even less acceptable since the USSR would be very seriously damaged in the face of a more or less intact United States.

The arguments put forward against this doctrine are impressive but only on the surface: The first objection is that the French president who would press that button would call down terrible reprisals on our country leading to its "vitrification." The French are so convinced of this that, according to an IFOP-LE POINT opinion poll, half of them think that Mr Giscard d'Estaing would not press the button for this reason. [paragraph continues]

Nonetheless it is vital to realize that the important thing in deterrence is what is first going through the mind of the supposed aggressor. In other words, it is primarily up to Mr Brezhnev and [Soviet Defense Minister] Ustinov to decide whether the possession of France "is worth" the destruction of some 50 Soviet cities. Furthermore, people forget that the dilemma is posed in exactly the same terms for any nuclear power whether it be Mr Carter or the Chinese leaders. The scale varies from country to country but this is the price of sanctuarizing any territory.

At the expert level it is often pointed out that the "fashion"--prompted by technology--has changed, that the superpowers' move to a counterforce strategy makes France's obstinacy in pursuing a countercity strategy "outmoded." In fact the new accuracy of Soviet weapons is leading to constant new precautions to ensure the invulnerability of France's deterrent. However, this does not make it necessary to join the superpowers' game and "chase" a multitude of unattainable objectives; in this sphere the most effective thing is the one which hurts most. Furthermore, France does not have the same problems as the United States, which has not only to "sanctuarize" its territory--and it is doing this in essentially the same way as France--but also to provide a clearly much less credible protection for its allies.

The only new objection which can be made to the RPR's deterrent theory stems from the future deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. These Euro-strategic weapons will strengthen the U.S. umbrella by threatening Soviet territory with reprisals but they will indirectly weaken the French deterrent force precisely to the extent that they copy it. If the Soviets disregard this new NATO deterrent it will cost them less to disregard the French deterrent which promises them comparable damage. Nonetheless this is not reason enough for France to rally to the idea of a "forward battle."

Where does the idea of a European defense system come into all this? Mr Aurillac, author of the RPR's "Reflections on Defense," admits that "the stronger and more respected the French deterrent is, the more we will increase the impossibility of a war in Europe. In this respect," he concludes, "we are good Europeans." He goes no further than this, which must seem paltry to those who dream of a "European" Europe taking over the burdens and responsibilities of Europe's defense. However, it is not by wishing to take part in an "Atlantic battle" undertaken in dubious conditions or by wanting to please everybody that you will prove to be a better European.

COSSIGA HOLDS PRESUMMIT MEETING WITH PARTY SECRETARIES

LD182244 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The international situation and Italy's position at the forthcoming Venice summit were examined at a meeting between Prime Minister Cossiga and the secretaries of the three parties of the government majority. Here is a report from Montecitorio by Angelo (Ada): [passage indistinct

Another topic on the agenda is the energy problem and economic policy, but only from the point of view of the Western allies, in order to emphasize the commitment that the Venice summit will have to demonstrate--regarding the problem of inflation and the need to solve it--by encouraging or halting the effects of rising oil prices in countries which have economies in transformation, such as Italy.

As regards domestic policy, the summit has effectively postponed--until a later ministerial-level meeting--the examination of measures to be adopted in order to combat the troubling inflationary spiral. There is talk of new taxes, of new increases in the price of gasoline, of fresh budget cuts so as to encourage intervention in favor of industry, that is to say, to guarantee employment.

Republican Secretary Spadolini, at the end of the meeting, showed his own satisfaction with the freshly affirmed line of Atlantic solidarity. Spadolini [Republican], Craxi [Socialist] and Piccoli [Christian Democrat], the semiofficial note says, viewed with satisfaction the excellent state of the government coalition with regard to the recent elections. The three secretaries, without the participation of the prime minister, also dealt with the problem of local councils, a problem which will be dealt with in depth at other [word indistinct] meetings.

BERLINGUER ON PCI'S OPPOSITION STANCE, POSTELECTION SCENE

LD190729 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Ugo Baduel interview in Rome with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "Berlinguer Interview on Vote"; date not given]

[Excerpts] Rome--[Question] Let us talk about opposition: How do you assess the consequences and prospects of our opposition stance at the national level?

[Answer] In January 1979 we told the workers and masses that they would have gained no benefit from the indefinite protraction--which is what the DC and other parties demanded--of our stay on the rungs of the parliamentary majority without ever crossing the government threshold with equal status. In view of the DC's stubbornness and political shortsightedness and the Italian Socialist Party's [PSI] indulgent weakness, we responded quite clearly with the following choice: "either in government or in opposition." But even though in opposition we have fought to wrest results and help provide a positive solution to our country's and people's problems. In the regional and local councils, where we are a governing force, we have shown that we can do the things that we could also do on the national plane in central government, although of course this would imply tackling problems very different in scale and quality. Both stances and positions have the same aim: to transform and regenerate the life of people and society, public life and government methods. So in both cases we have once again distinctively characterized the party's image, identity and characteristics--and this has benefited us. Indeed, I believe that if our image had penetrated further we would have gained better results everywhere, including the south and the islands.

In many areas we have not managed to completely eliminate the vestiges of the idea of a submissive and indulgent PCI which gained ground in 1976-79 and which lost us many votes at last year's general elections. These vestiges can also be seen by examining the different gains and losses in areas where perhaps, on the whole, we have progressed.

[Question] So what you were saying about struggle objectives and new contents with regard to the south and individual local situations is also valid on a national scale?

[Answer] Precisely. A government program or plan formulated by us must reflect such a quality. Even when we are in opposition the postive nature of our struggle must be apparent.

What We Mean by Governability

[Question] It has been said, however, that the elections have rewarded the present government, which does not intend to budge, so our prospects....

[Answer] Let us look at the facts. This government is the result of the 1979 general elections, not of the 1975 administrative and local elections. So it is in relation to the 1979 results that we must assess the votes gained by present governing parties as a whole. The three majority parties have risen from 51 to 52 percent. I do not regard this as politically very significant. Be that as it may, it is a fact that this Italy--with its economic crisis, whose most serious phase is yet to come, with the present state of the public administrations and structures and such a tense and dramatic international situation--cannot be governed with 52 percent of the votes and, above all, with the opposition of the backbone of the working class and workers masses. So with the present government it might be possible to struggle along (as we are doing in relations with the United States, in Europe and with regard to inflation) but not to govern. When we talk about governability we do not mean--as some people do--the numerical total of parliamentarians belonging to certain parties or a formula composed of party initials on paper. We mean substance, proposed solutions to problems, specific actions by ministers in all fields. And it is on this point that we have stepped up our opposition, in connection with specific actions and the complete absence of any blueprint or overall plan equal to the problems.

[Question] But, as you know, this has prompted charges of PCI "entrenchment."

[Answer] There is neither entrenchment nor refusal to shoulder government responsibilities, together with the left as a whole, with an alignment truly reflecting the interests of the masses. But today the struggle to resolve the country's problems demands that the Communists remain in opposition and that they avoid seeming to be involved in any way with government decisions and practices such as the ones we are witnessing.

[Question] Does this mean opposition even to a government different from this one, but which still excluded the PCI?

[Answer] Never in our history have we conducted a predetermined, blind opposition. It seems obvious to me that if this or another government took steps in a different direction more in line with the demands of the moment and country, we would certainly take this into account and push them and encourage them in those directions, even perhaps varying the nature of our opposition struggle. However, I do not believe this applies to the present government on account of both its political origins and structure and the actions it has already carried out. As long as it survives we will not cease to struggle for the objectives which we have frequently mentioned.

[Question] Let us talk about the PSI now, about this postelection PSI. Mancini has said in an interview: "I am worried by the fact that my party has gained consensus both where it presented itself as pro-Craxi and pro-government and where it presented itself with a critical image."

PSI Result

[Answer] Yes, this PSI is undoubtedly a new one compared to the one we have known. It has presented itself in various, often entirely contradictory guises and therefore ended up seeming like a catchall. Look at the Radicals' votes. [Radical Party Secretary] Pannella is still brandishing them as a threat, implying that he has "lent" them to the PSI. What does this mean? Will this affect the PSI's future conduct? On the other hand, in cities and regions where it has governed with us, the PSI has defended the leftwing councils and it gained votes on the basis of this stance.

How will it behave now? I hope that some uncertainties regarding the councils will disappear, because the PSI cannot be unaware that those who voted for it because of the way it has governed with the PCI did not intend to do so for the way it would have governed with the DC.

[Question] But the problem of leftwing unity, of a "government left" and even, according to some people, of the prospect of a "joint program" for the left does exist.

[Answer] Of course. It is likely that the time will come when a joint plan will be opportune. What I cannot share, however, is the illuministic approach of some people who talk about a joint plan as a kind of cure-all, a remedy to be administered from above, on the basis of agreements on paper between chiefs of staff. This is an idea that has always existed in Italian political life and which has a tradition which survived in La Malfa, but we have never espoused it. Leftwing unity must be a unity of the masses and must emerge and grow simultaneously in the country, in society, in people's minds, and must become established and grow among party members and workers. And--another essential point--it must not be an operation to dilute the characteristics of each party. On the contrary. Unity demands the utmost respect for everyone's identity and, therefore, the utmost emphasis on each party's own characteristics without submission or compromise on any side.

[Question] What is your verdict on the postelection situation as far as the DC is concerned?

[Answer] I believe that a major problem cannot fail to emerge within that party; I believe we have already seen the first signs of it. As I have said, we have a problem in the south, but the DC has an equally big problem in the country's highly developed areas. The DC, within its own party, must not evade calling into question the line which emerged victorious at its latest congress. To return to party images, the increasingly prevalent picture now is of an old DC, the party as election machine, dispenser of favors and center of corrupt practices (although of course it has managed to adapt and modernize its techniques and tools for handling power, even in the south).

DENMARK

HUANG HUA TALKS TO PRESS BEFORE LEAVING COPENHAGEN

OW191039 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Copenhagen, June 19 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today ended an 11-day visit to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark with a firm warning that any negotiations with Moscow to end the Afghan crisis would be meaningless as long as Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan.

Speaking at the airport here before leaving for West Germany on the next stage of a European tour, Mr Huang Hua told reporters: "To negotiate with the Soviet Union at the present time, while its troops are still in Afghanistan, would be tantamount to accepting Afghanistan as a zone of Soviet influence." Mr Huang Hua said a coordinated international policy towards the Soviet Union was required if a settlement of the Afghan crisis was to be achieved. He also warned Western nations against what he said was a policy of worldwide aggression on the part of the Soviet Union, which could lead to a world war if not checked.

Mr Huang Hua also called for the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories, and voiced support for Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Huang Hua, who flew to Duesseldorf, will spend two days in West Germany, followed by a stop-over in Paris on Saturday for talks with French Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncet.

PRC Distrust of Detente Noted

OW190734 Hong Kong AFP in English 0726 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Copenhagen, June 19 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's 11-day tour of Scandinavian capitals ending today amounted to repeated disagreement over detente with the Soviet Union. Sweden, Norway and Denmark hope detente can be revived. But People's China does not believe detente is possible.

The Swedish, Norwegian and Danish foreign ministers in turn reportedly told Mr Huang Hua they felt it was necessary to work for a political solution in Afghanistan to increase detente. But Mr Huang Hua did not mention the word detente once in his statements to newsmen, and probably did not in his talks with the ministers either.

A few hours from the end of his stay in Denmark today, he told Danish television that Moscow, far from being willing to withdraw from Afghanistan, wants to go all the way to the shores of the oil-rich Gulf and even farther. The Chinese minister made similar remarks in Sweden and Norway. So one can deduce he will say the same thing in West Germany when he starts a visit there today. He will probably be still more insistant than in Scandinavia since German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will soon go to Moscow.

Though Sweden is neutral, while Norway and Denmark are members of the Atlantic Alliance and Denmark also belongs to the European Economic Community (EEC), Mr Huang Hua found that all three consider the international situation grave but believe a political solution is possible or at least that it is possible to try for such a solution.

During his journey to this strategically-important area, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA warned the three Scandinavian countries that invited Mr Huang Hua to beware of "Chinese hegemonism and risk-taking policy."

Meanwhile, a Chinese delegation also visited the European Parliament for three days, Poul Moeller, head of Danish conservatives in the Parliament, said on radio this morning that the delegation outspokenly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But he stressed the nine EEC countries should be friends of China not only for the sake of their trade, but also to be more numerous in opposing Soviet Afghan policy.

VISITING UAE MINISTER ON OIL PRICES, SUPPLY, COOPERATION

LD181313 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Spanish 14 Jun 80 pt 1 p 2

[Civi report: "Oil Companies' Power From Arab Countries; Interstate Deals Are the Future, Says Oil Minister"]

[Excerpt] On bidding farewell yesterday to Denmark and Energy Minister Poul Nielson, United Arab Emigrates Oil Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah stressed that he is not an oil merchant and does not sell oil and therefore did not have a contract with him in his briefcase when he came to Denmark.

"Talks on oil deals must continue between our state selling and purchasing companies," the emirate's oil minister said, adding that after the Danish energy minister's visit to the United Emirates friendly ties had been established which ought to be developed further with a view to closer trade ties.

Oil Minister Dr al-'Utaybah announced that the United Emirates do not wish to use their oil as some sort of weapon in trade contracts containing political conditions. For this reason Dr al-'Utaybah assumed that other countries do not make political conditions in their contracts for the supply of oil. The United Emrites otherwise are expecting a moderate rise in oil prices in step with what the world economy can stand. In his opinion, oil prices will remain fairly steady in coming months.

"The multinational oil companies' domination of the oil market is waning, and we will finally reach a situation in which, as far as the Arab world is concerned, they will be suppliers of knowhow while we dominate oil production and sales. Denmark can buy directly from us. Other countries do, and this is in the best interests of the consumers, Dr al-'Utaybah said.

The next step will be the setting up between the United Emirates and Denmark of a so-called joint commission which will negotiate further trade ties, part of which will be Danish oil purchases.

Oil Minister Dr al-'Utaybah said that at the moment there is a surplus of oil in the world because of the Western nations' energy savings, but already next year a balance between supply and demand could become necessary; from 1984 there will be an oil shortage. For this reason the United Emirates are interested in expanding contacts and entering into contracts with a number of countries on joint problems connected with the marketing and use of oil.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EC MIDEAST DECISION, PLO STATUS

LD181309 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Jun 80 pt 1 p 5

[Jens Thomsen report: "Yes to PLO But No Recognition"]

[Excerpt] The Palestinian terrorist organization, the PLO, can establish an information bureau in Denmark as a private undertaking, provided that the PLO does not contravene Danish laws through its activities.

"This does not amount to recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as such," Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen told me in connection with the EEC summit's statement in Venice that the PLO must be "associated" with the negotiations on a final peace settlement in the Middle East without the PLO, however, being considered the only representative of the Palestinians.

"The EEC statement in Venice reflects the Danish view, without containing any recognition of the PLO. During the latest foreign policy debate in the Folketing I said that the Palestinians themselves must decide who is to represent them. But we cannot get away from the fact that no individual, organization or party today can be considered more representative of the Palestinians than the PLO. Former Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy, as chairman of the EEC Council Ministers, said on behalf of the EEC nations in the United Nations that the Palestinians themselves have the right to decide their own future and stressed in this connection that the PLO is part of them."

[Question] Yesterday the United States refused to negotiate with the PLO.

[Answer] Yes, I saw that. The most important thing about the Venice resolution was what we had hoped for, namely, that there is no mention of a final initiative as in UN Security Resolution 242. Instead, it takes the form of an expectation of a move which would mean that the UN Security Council would propose an addition to Resolution 242 incorporating the EEC nations' attitude, as it were--that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination --whereas 242 only talks about refugees. Our task in the EEC must be to push things along in the right direction. And, so, the most important thing about the resolution is that we will now make contact with all the parties concerned and elicit their views. This means the Arab countries, Israel--and the PLO. In this way we will be able to set forth a basis for evaluating the situation.

NORWAY

CONTENT OF TALKS WITH SAUDI OIL MINISTER DETAILED

LD191013 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Svenn R. Helskog report: "Reciprocal Information Important"]

[Text] "The question of Norwegian membership in OPEC is not under consideration at the moment. But it is of great importance to exchange experiences with so outstanding a person as [Saudi Petroleum Minister] Shaykh Yamani. His visit to Norway reciprocates my visit to Saudi Arabia in the spring of last year. I do not really expect definite results from our talks, apart from the fact that we will both have the opportunity to inform each other of our views on developments in the oil and energy sector," Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde has told AFTENPOSTEN.

So far, Yamani has given Oil and Energy Minister Gjerde a general briefing on his views of the oil market, based on what happened at the latest OPEC meeting in Algeria and on his own judgments.

As far as AFTENPOSTEN has been able to ascertain, the Saudi oil minister believes that we are now entering a period of oil surplus. A period of less consumption and possibly also lower prices is predicted.

Nevertheless, there is no reason to expect dramatic changes, either in oil production or in prices. The pressure will be felt first by those countries posting the highest oil prices. Yamani has said in the past that Saudi Arabia does not want to increase the price above $28, that is, the price today, even though the OPEC meeting reached a sort of agreement on a $32 per barrel ceiling.

"We would like to keep in close contact with Saudi Arabia, not least because the country's leading representatives are in a position to influence others. We also notice that Shaykh Yamani said in his speech at a luncheon today that Norway can play an important role in the international context," Gjerde said. "But he made it clear that Norway has not been viewed as a mediator, nor can it fulfill such a role, in relations with the International Energy Agency, for example. There is no situation at present that requires mediation," Gjerde said.

Minister Gjerde said that the Norwegians had given a briefing on Norwegian oil activities. Norway for its part is interested in developments in Saudi Arabia, and is also interested in a more detailed account of the long-term strategy the OPEC nations are seeking to formulate.

The days's meeting at the Oil and Energy Ministry lasted for 2 hours. Part of the time was taken up in planning the rest of the program for Shaykh Yamani's visit, but the question of relations between the oil-producing and industrialized nations and the Third World was also discussed. The question of the attitude of oil-producing countries toward the dollar as means of payment, which has repeatedly been the subject of discussion within OPEC, was not raised at the meeting yesterday.

In the past Saudi Arabia has shown great interest in the Norwegian norm-price system. About a year ago a delegation from Saudi Arabia visited Norway with the express purpose of studying this system, and it is probable that the question will be discussed again.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani will call on Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund Tuesday [17 June] before an audience with King Olav. The talks with Minister Gjerde will continue later in the day.

On Tuesday [as published] Yamani will have talks with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli before he and his party set out for northern Norway. On Thursday Yamani will visit Statoil in Stavanger.

On Friday representatives of OAPEC [Organization of Arab Oil-Exporting Countries] and representatives of the Norwegian authorities and oil industry will meet in Oslo. This meeting is not connected with Yamani's visit. Statoil Administrative Director Arve Johnsen is the chairman of this committee. The questions to be discussed concern cooperation in the training sector and certain questions on shipping.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON UN ADVISER'S VISIT, WALDHEIM INITIATIVE

NC190646 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] A government spokesman states yesterday that Mr George Sherry, the UN secretary general's senior special political adviser, came only to study UNIFICYP economic problems. The spokesman said that Mr Sherry's visit has no connection with our political problem. Mr George Sherry arrived in Cyprus 17 June.

Interview With Ioannidhis

LD181225 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 16 Jun 80 p 18

[Salih Qallab interview with Minister to the President Yeorios Ioannidhis in Nicosia, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Many questions are being asked about the UN secretary general's new initiative in terms of its success or failure and the attitude of all the parties toward it.

[Answer] So far there have been no specific results from the UN secretary general's initiative, which was preceded by contacts and moves involving the two basic parties to the Cyprus problem and several other parties. The mission undertaken by the UN secretary general's envoy concentrated on a single issue, namely, the need to resume the negotiations which have been interrupted since last year because of the Turkish side's hard line and its demand for impossible conditions which we cannot accept.

Of course, the resumption of negotiations never indicates that the Cyprus problem has taken a step on the road to a solution. We have no evidence indicating that the Turkish side has given up its hardline stand and has become convinced of the need to enter into serious negotiations with us on the basis of the UN resolutions and the agreements concluded between the Turkish and Greek communities.

This time, like all the previous times, the impossible conditions which the Turkish community leaders put to the UN secretary general's envoy aborted this international initiative at an early stage just as they aborted previous similar initiatives.

Denktas and other Turkish officials insisted on us accepting their conditions before beginning negotiations and demanded that we should recognize the existence of two states on the island of Cyprus linked together only by flimsy ties. They also demanded the need to recognize the Turkish Army's occupation of 40 percent of the island. When I speak about the Turkish community leaders I in fact mean the Turkish Government because the Turkish community leaders' stand depends on the stand of the Turkish Goverment and the Turkish Army command on the island.

As far as we are concerned, we have declared our stand to everybody and we conveyed this stand to the secretary general's envoy: We favor negotiations without preconditions and for a solution on the basis of the UN resolutions and the agreements concluded between the Cypriot Government and leaders of the Turkish community. We favor the unity of the island within the framework of a federal state and for the departure of all foreign forces from it.

[Question] Did you discuss with the secretary general's envoy the details or just general lines?

[Answer] The UN secretary general's new initiative is based on the May 1979 agreement between President Kiprianou and Turkish community leader Denktas. The initiative aims at the resumption of negotiations on this basis because the United Nations considers the agreement in question and the February 1977 agreement still suitable for solving the Cypriot problem. The two agreements envisage that the basis for the solution is to establish a federal state consisting of a Turkish sector and a Greek sector that is fully sovereign, nonaligned, and demilitarized.

[Question] Is that all?

[Answer] Of course not. There are more detailed things. We want to go to the negotiating table without preconditions in order to discuss the area of each sector, the powers of the central government, and the quarters to be entrusted with looking after the security situation.

Therefore, we told the secretary general's envoy that we reject the Turkish side's preconditions which insist that the state should be a confederation or two separate states, despite the lapse of several years since the agreements in question.

[Question] Is Cyprus satisfied with the Arab countries' attitude toward your problem?

[Answer] First and foremost I must emphasize the depth of the historical relations between Cyprus and the Arab area. We are linked to the Arabs by common cultures which alternated in our island and in the Arab area. We also have objectives and aspirations in common with the Arabs.

Cyprus may be classified as a European country, but if you tour the island you will discover traces of the common culture and common history that tie the Arab area to Cyprus.

We are one with the Arab cause and consider the Arabs our brothers. Here I must point to our government's distinguished attitude toward the Palestinian problem. On this occasion I would like you to convey to the PLO leader and leader of the Palestinian people Yasir 'Arafat my warm greetings and the greetings of the Cypriot people.

On behalf of the Cypriot people I wish to express many thanks to the Palestinian people and the PLO for their support of our people's struggle and our cause. In fact, we consider the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Cypriot people as one common struggle. We face the same challenges and have the same objectives.

KIPRIANOU TO LEAVE FOR ATHENS 23 JUN

NC1181101 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] It was officially announced today that President Kiprianou will go to Athens on Monday [23 June], where he will conduct talks with Greek President Karamanlis and officials of the Greek Government. Mr Kiprianou will return to Cyprus on Thursday, 26 June.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON PLANNED TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

I KATHIMERINI Editorial

AT181414 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Clarifications...."]

[Text] The days to come will be interesting with regard to developments on national issues. In fact U.S. Assistant Secretary Nimetz, who is responsible for issues in our area and the new Commander of Allied Forces in South Europe U.S. Adm William Crowe are expected in Athens. Finally, the Greek foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state will meet in Ankara next week within the framework of the meeting of the Council of the Atlantic Alliance.

Of course the object of Nimetz's talks with the Greek Government will be the issue of our country's position in the Atlantic Alliance and its well-known connections, the balance of forces between Greece and Turkey in light of the abundant economic and military aid that is being given to Turkey, the outstanding issue of a Greek-U.S. defense agreement which is directly connected with the existence and status of foreign bases in our country, and so forth.

We suppose the same issues will be the subject of the talks to be held in Ankara between the Greek foreign minister and his U.S. counterpart. With regard to Admiral Crowe's visit this is officially described as "ceremonial" but there is no doubt that the well-known burning issues will be discussed during the U.S. admiral's meetings with the Greek officials.

We do not know what course the talks will take and we cannot prejudge their long- or short-term results. However, we do not doubt that during the talks and contacts in the days to come the Greek side will put forth certain truths to our interlocutors and once again Greek positions on the critical issues we mentioned before will be made clear.

What we suppose will be stressed to our visitors and interlocutors is the fact that Greece's policy should not be "taken for granted," as Prime Minister G. Rallis himself stressed in his policy statement to the chamber. Greece's policy is connected with the country's vital interests and related needs.

Our country's basic direction and fundamental choices are well known and are dictated by the overall evaluation of its fixed interests, but they do not imply the acceptance of situations which run contrary to Greece's acquired rights and vital interests.

As we have stressed in the past, the purpose of an alliance is to guarantee the integrity, independence and national security of the partners. If an alliance, instead of serving this purpose, runs contrary to it with regard to one of its members then it has no reason to exist for that member because the situation becomes incongruous.

Consequently, Greece can return to the military wing of the Atlantic Alliance only under the well-known conditions proposed by Greece which guarantee its security and its sovereign rights in its national area without running contrary--quite the opposite--to the (proven at least) aims of the Alliance.

On the specific issue of the foreign bases, their significance is truly important and multilateral. This issue has many connections and the bases are one of the most important negotiating "trump cards" our country has and they are related to all our national issues.

The U.S. side's goal for an immediate settlement of the issue, in accordance with its aims, is easily understood, but the Greek side's prudence is even more easily understood because it does not intend to relinquish any of the country's "trump cards" or accept hasty settlements that will not fully serve the country's interests.

In reply to reports about Nimetz's intention to exert pressure on this issue in conjuction with the issue of Greece's return to the Alliance's military wing, the government spokesman stated that Nimetz "does not have the intention or the potential to exert pressure and blackmail Greece." We do not know if he has the intention but certainly he does not have the potential. The country's responsible leadership and the majority of Greek people are not gripped by any barren or preestablished "anti-American" or "anti-Atlantic" feeling. Quite the contrary. But the era of docility and of exclusive dependence to the extent of subjugation has definitely ended.

The supp and strengthening of those who chauvinistically have unjustifiable designs on Greece its area produces and breeds negative processes among the Greek people and, in any case, the Greek Government will never agree to anything that will constitute even a possible or "forceful" design on Greece's legal and acquired rights, security and sovereignty in its national area or on the existence of large-scale Hellenism.

Likewise, Greece will not become involved directly or indirectly in aims or confrontations that are foreign and unrelated (at least) to its specific interests and its geographical area. When powers with international prestige avoid such involvements it would be inconceivable for our country to become involved in any way.

I AVYI Column on Nimetz

AT171940 Athens I AVYI in Greek 17 Jun 80 p 5

[From the "I AVYI" column: "The Only Correct Viewpoint"]

[Text] In reference to the imminent visit by the U.S. Assistant Secretary Nimetz, the government spokesman hastened to assure us that the American visitor does not have "the intention or the potential" to exert pressure upon Greece and to blackmail it. We have no idea how the government is so sure about the intentions of Nimetz. Converging reports from Washington, already published in the press, indicate the exact opposite. At the same time, the policy of the United States to date does not indicate that the Nimetz visit will be a visit of "politeness."

What does the United States want of Greece at this moment? It asks--and apparently it is on this that Nimetz will insist--that the Greek-U.S. agreement on bases be signed as soon as possible, separating this issue from the problem of our country's relations with the military wing of NATO. At the same time it "offers" its promise it will not overthrow the balance of power between Greece and Turkey and also that the agreement on bases will facilitate our country's return to NATO's military wing. In other words, if one carefully reexamines things, the United States only makes demands. In the end it demands only one thing: That all Greek opposition to its policy should cease and that our country should give in without objections to its more general plans in the area of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. This is because both the return to NATO's military wing as well as the notorious balance of power with Turkey within military NATO operate only for U.S.-NATO interests.

A few days ago Prime Minister Rallis stressed that NATO does not protect its members from an attack initiated by a member of the Alliance. He then reached the conclusion that it is for this very reason we must strive for the preservation of the balance of power between Greece and Turkey. [paragraph continues]

In this way the issue of this balance of power becomes the central theme of Greek foreign policy. We, without underestimating the importance of strengthening the defense ability of the country, consider that such a view on the protection of our national interests is myopic to say the least. This is because the pressure which is at this moment being exerted against our sovereign rights in the Aegean does not originate only with Turkey and its armed forces. It is a multifaceted and multipurpose pressure which is primarily exerted through NATO and U.S. policy. Without these elements which are hostilely disposed toward Greece, any Turkish aggressiveness would have been virtually impossible in the form that we have known it from 1974 to date. If things are like this, however--and nobody has any doubt that they are--then the more we align ourselves with U.S.-NATO strategy (and such an alignment is represented by our return to NATO's military wing and the agreement on U.S. bases) then the more we will be pushed into situations which we could possibly control or deal with.

This then is the reason why dealing with Turkish aggressiveness is not exclusively and primarily limited to a military problem. Today's Turkey will continue to be armed "legally" or "illegally" by the United States and NATO "to the teeth." It has already been reported that the goal is that Turkey should replace the Iran of the shah with the "fifth strongest army in the world." Will our country enter such a race for the "balance of armaments?" The United States would have absolutely no difficulty in offering us such a prospect provided that we returned to NATO's military wing and we cede to it the bases it wants. In this way they would get two birds with one stone. Let us not forget that the strength of a nation is not counted only in tanks and rockets but--and primarily--with the stability of its home front. To the degree that the United States manages to overcome resistance to its policy today it is to this degree that it will manage to open up a great rift in the nation's home front. This is what U.S. estimates are based upon, estimates which do not stop at today and which do not underestimate the reserves at their disposal within the rightwing in our country.

The problem, therefore, does not consist primarily of negotiating over a certain--and also unattainable--balance of armaments with Turkey. The problem is primarily political and it cannot be correctly solved as long as the government refuses to identify the deeper and more permanent elements which feed the threats against our national interests--but also against democracy, we would add--as long as the government is not firmly oriented toward a new viewpoint on problems of our national defense against undermining U.S. and NATO activities and as long as it does not proceed to a direct severance of all negotiations for a return to NATO's military wing and for closing U.S. bases on Greek territory. This is the only correct and realistic viewpoint for handling our national interests today. It is from this viewpoint that both ourselves and the greatest majority of the Greek people will judge the position of the government during its imminent talks with Nimetz.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN INSURANCE ACCORD--Deputy Minister for Social Services Apostolatos and Norwegian Ambassador in Athens Rindal today signed a Greek-Norwegian social insurance agreement which provides for equal treatment of their nationals working in the two countries and settles various other insurance issues. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80 AT]

OZAL LEAVES FOR OECD MEETING, COMMENTS ON IMF FUNDING

TA181224 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Ministry Under Secretary and State Planning Organization Deputy Under Secretary Turgat Ozal has said that Turkey's debts of some $2.6 billion are expected to be postponed following meetings that began in Paris yesterday. Ozal left for Paris today to attend the meeting on the deferral of Turkey's debts within the framework of OECD.

In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Ozal said that there have been positive developments concerning the 12-year deferral of Turkey's $2.5 billion debt--with a 5-year grace period. Pointing out that the additional deferral of Turkey's debts, which were briefly deferred in 1978 and 1979, will also be discussed during the talks. Ozal announced that approximately $7 billion in economic support has been secured from international organizations this year.

Recalling that today the IMF board of directors will discuss the standby [last word in English] agreements which are to be signed between Turkey and the IMF, Ozal reiterated that this agreement will provide a credit of $1.625 billion for Turkey. Ozal noted that this is proof that the economic measures taken by Turkey on 24 January are supported by international organizations as well. He said: It is necessary to make great efforts and sacrifices for a minimum of 3 or 4 years in order to overcome the existing situation and again become a strong Turkey. I declare that I view the uninterrupted implementation of this new economic program--which will demonstrate the power of our people and which will rapidly bring [word indistinct] civilization to Turkey--essential for the noble interests of our country.

Ozal explained that shortages and black markets have been eliminated and the rate of inflation has been brought under control as a result of the economic measures and that serious work is underway both inside and outside the country in a bid to restore the economy.

Ozal then replied to journalists' questions. He said that there is nothing secret in the letter of intent to the IMF and that it is based on the economic measures implemented on 24 January. Ozal added that the decontrol of interest rates for deposits and loans and the policy of flexible exchange rates are also included in the letter of intent.

$1.6 Billion IMF Agreement Approved

TA190732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin has announced that during its meeting in Washington the IMF executive board approved the new 3-year standby [last word in English] agreement drawn up between Turkey and the Fund. In a statement to the TRT, Sezgin said that under the agreement Turkey should draw $1.6 billion from the Fund's resources over a 3-year period.

Noting that he met the Turkish officials in Washington, Sezgin went on to say that the economic measures taken by Turkey were approved at the IMF meeting and that the necessity of aiding Turkey from sources other than the Fund was also discussed. The finance minister announced that Turkey would use its right to make an initial withdrawal from the IMF this week.

Sezgin also said that the talks in Paris to defer Turkey's debts within the framework of the OECD were developing positively.

SEAWOLF-80 NAVAL MANEUVERS END IN MARMARA, AEGEAN SEAS

TA181944 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Seawolf-80 maneuvers have ended. It is reported that the maneuvers, which began on 9 June under the command of Adm Nejat Sumer, were successful. Naval and air force units performed joint training and firing exercises in the Marmara and Aegean seas. It is also reported that contemporary naval warfare tactics were implemented in the best possible manner.

RPP LEADER KILLED IN NEVSEHIR; FUNERAL DISRUPTED BY VIOLENCE

Attack on Provincial Leader Tekiner

TA172029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The RPP leader for Nevsehir Province, Zeki Tekiner, was killed by armed terrorists. Our correspondent has learned from Nevsehir Security Director Haydar Tek that two terrorists fired at an office where Zeki Tekiner was sitting at 1730 today. Tekiner was seriously wounded and died in the hospital. Yavuz Yukselbaba, a citizen who was in the office, was also killed in the incident. The police have a description of the murderers and have taken extensive measures to apprehend them.

RPP Parliamentarians Injured at Funeral

TA181445 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] RPP Nevsehir provincial leader Zeki Tekiner was killed by terrorists last night. Incidents broke out at Tekiner's funeral today. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and over 100 RPP parliamentarians were present at the funeral in Nevsehir. A group attacked those participating in the funeral. The seurity forces prevented the incident from spreading. RPP Deputy Secretary General Erol Tuncer said that RPP Senator from Tekirdag Hayri Mumcuoglu, Deputy from Nigde Burhan Egemis, Deputy from Mus Garip Sanli and Deputy from Konya Yucel Akinci were slightly injured in the incident. Nevsehir Governor Fevzi Alaloglu said that the security forces have taken the necessary measures and that the situation is calm in the province. He added that a curfew has not been imposed.

Ecevit Denunciation of Incident

TA181848 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Incidents occurred at the funeral of Zeki Tekiner, the RPP leader for Nevsehir Province and former deputy, in Nevsehir today. Four RPP parliamentarians and a member of the Central Administrative Council of the youth branch were injured in the incident. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and some 100 RPP parliamentarians were in attendance of the funeral in Nevsehir. Speaking at a ceremony held while the body was being moved from the hospital, Ecevit said that the real aim of those who kill RPP members is to strengthen and consolidate the system of exploitation in Turkey. Recalling that Adana provincial leader Ahmet Albay and Kayseri provincial leader Mustafa Kulkuloglu had been killed before Tekiner, Ecevit said that a relentless campaign of enmity was being waged against RPP members in many parts of the country despite the fact that no RPP member has ever been involved in armed clashes.

Noting that the real target was not Tekiner and other RPP members, Ecevit continued: The real goal is to strengthen and consolidate the system of exploitation in Turkey. Therefore, they intend to destroy democracy and abolish social rights, political freedoms and the freedom of belief.

The aim is to weaken the people through exploitation and to reduce them to a position from which they cannot defend their rights. This is the real goal. We, the RPP, are the people's organized obstacle in front of this real goal. RPP members are individual living obstacles to this goal. We are the living obstacles facing the bullets. Ecevit added that they will continue to the end their peaceful struggle for rights, freedom and peace and that they will defeat fascism. Ecevit noted that despite their peaceful struggle new bloody wounds were being opened in the public. He said: No one can win in the strife which is dividing the nation. No one can emerge the victor from such strife. However, all of us as a nation will be the losers. The time has come to unite in our love for the nation and humanity instead of crying individually over our dead.

The public and the state have reached a point where it is very difficult for any party to save the country by itself. Those who want peace, those who are in favor of democracy and those who can realize that there is no alternative but democracy for the Turkish people--though they themselves have not digested democracy--should unite.

After the incident Ecevit called Ankara and talked with Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Chief of the General Staff Kenan Evren. Ecevit said that the security measures in the city are insufficient and that he will not leave Nevsehir until the security of citizens lives are ensured.

Replying to reporters' questions at the parliament regarding the Nevsehir incidents, Demirel said: Incidents have occurred in Nevsehir. I talked on the phone with the Nevsehir governor and with Mr Ecevit. The state is trying to restore tranquillity. I also talked with the chief of the general staff and the gendarme commander. I ask our Nevsehir citizens to not be provoked. TRT correspondents in Nevsehir have reported that incidents have been prevented and that calm reigns in the city.

Reinforcements Arrive From Kayseri

TA181920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] It is reported that the situation is calm in Nevsehir following incidents which broke out at the funeral of RPP leader for Nevsehir Province Zeki Tekiner today. A military unit sent as reinforcements from Kayseri arrived in Nevsehir this evening. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, who was in Nevsehir to attend the funeral, left for Ankara after the arrival of the reinforcements.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES EXTENSION OF MARTIAL LAW

TA181812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Office of Prime Minister memorandum on extending by 2 months the martial law in effect in 20 provinces is being discussed at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly.

Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil was the first to address the meeting, which began at 1500 under the chairmanship of Deputy Assembly President Memduh Eksi. Explaining the reasons for the extension of the martial law, Gulcugil said that the struggle being waged against terror and anarchy was continuing without any concessions. Noting that 3,347 incidents occurred and that 339 persons were killed in martial law areas in the last 2 months, Gulcugil added that 875 persons were injured, 6,106 were detained and 1,135 were arrested during the same period. Noting that the time had come to refrain from exploiting for political reasons incidents which threaten the country and the state, Gulcugil concluded by saying that it is necessary to extend by 2 months the martial law which is in effect in 20 provinces.

Istanbul Deputy Orhan Birgit, who expressed the views of the RPP Group, criticized the fact that the interior minister did not refer to the incident in Nevsehir today in which an RPP senator and three RPP deputies were injured. Noting that either the Nevsehir governor did not inform the interior minister of the incident or that he gave false information, Birgit added that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit tried to contact Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel from Nevsehir, but that the prime minister's private secretary did not transfer the call. He noted that Nevsehir PTT [Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration] officials tried to prevent any contact with the city. Birgit said that these officials should be removed from office.

Speaking on behalf of the Turkish Unity Party, Senator for Life Suphi Karaman said that the view that martial law is not a remedy was gaining strength within the public and that this view strengthened suspicions concerning the future of the democratic regime. The steadily increasing violent acts, which aim at abolishing the democratic system and basic rights and freedoms, have engulfed the country and people. He concluded by saying that the impartial attitude of the armed forces in the face of all sorts of armed acts should be preserved.

Expressing the views of the Nationalist Action Party, Konya Deputy Agah Oktay Guner said that anarchy was increasing despite martial law, but that the statistical figures concerning anarchy did not reflect the essence of the problem. Reiterating that his party was opposed to both fascism and communism, Guner added that the RPP winked at the incidents and that it assessed them subjectively. Recalling that great duties befall the government concerning anarchy, Gune called on all constitutional establishments to unite against anarchy.

Speaking on behalf of the Justice Party Group, Trabzon Deputy Ibrahim Vecdi Aksakal called on the political parties to support the government on measures to be taken to increase the effectiveness of the state against acts of terror. Aksakal added that especially the RPP should establish a sincere dialogue without any delay in bills concerning martial law, the state of emergency, state security courts, special security forces and residence. Aksakal noted that, if necessary, the state should be made--through a normal functioning--to threaten its enemy and to inspire confidence and security in the people.

Ankara Deputy Oguzhan Asilturk expressed the views of the National Salvation Party [NSP], noting that the two most important problems, namely anarchy and economy, were still on the agenda. Asilturk said that the government has not been sufficiently active, especially on the issue of preventing anarchy. He concluded by expressing the NSP view that religious officials should be recruited and that impartiality should be secured within the administration in order to uproot anarchy and to produce loyal to moral and spiritual values.

Speaking after Asilturk, Gulcugil gave information in connection with the incidents which occurred in Nevsehir. He said that a deputy who was in the funeral procession of the RPP leader for Nevsehir Province, who was killed yesterday, fired a shot. He added that the fire was returned by unidentified persons. He noted that security forces intervened with tear gas, thus preventing further incidents. Gulcugil noted that RPP Deputy from Nigoe Burhan Ecemis was shot in the hand, that Deputy from Konya Yucel Akinci was injured, and that a member of the youth branch was wounded in the foot. Noting that the security forces were in control of the situation, Gulcugil added that Ecevit was still in Nevsehir and that the body of the provincial leader has been sent to Ankara.

The chairman later allowed an aggressive deputy, who asked for the right to speak, to take the rostrum. This deputy was speaking at the time this news bulletin was being prepared.

Assembly Approval

TA181620 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1615 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to information given by TRT parliamentary correspondents, the Office of the Prime Minister's memorandum on extending by 2 months the martial law in effect in 20 provinces has been approved at the joint session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

DEMIREL SAYS JP GOVERNMENT DEPENDENT UPON NSP SUPPORT

TA181924 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Justice Party [JP] leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that if the National Salvation Party [NSP] abstains or if it unites with the RPP then, naturally, the JP government cannot remain in power. He was speaking to the JP [Senate and National Assembly] Group. He said that those who are creating a government crisis will shoulder the responsibility for this crisis.

Noting that yesterday's National Assembly meeting was opened without a quorum, Demirel described this as a plot. He noted that those who staged this plot were trying to seize the government for the second time. Describing the incident as a coup and a raid, Demirel noted that if the RPP becomes the government again then Turkey will regress to its position of November 1979.

Demirel said that the JP was not intimidated by the interpellation and that it was not afraid to give an account of its deeds at the assemblies. He added: If they cannot form a government after having created a government crisis, then Turkey's administration by a government which has not received a vote of confidence is inconvenient and dangerous. This should not be considered. Those who are trying to create a crisis should explain what they intend to do and how. Noting that Turkey's problems will be solved if the JP government remains in power, Demirel added: If they do not let us govern and if they avoid resorting to the nation, then they will be held responsible.

RPP DISCLOSES REASONS FOR INTERPELLATION

TA171313 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The reasons for the interpellation submitted against the Demirel government by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and his colleagues have been disclosed. The interpellation states: So long as this government remains in power the foundations of the state, the essence of democracy and the people's concept of values will be destroyed, the moral crisis will be exacerbated, Turkey's healthy and peaceful development will be prevented, our independence will be damaged and security of life will be totally destroyed.

The reasons for the interpellation were disclosed at a news conference held by RPP National Assembly Group Deputy Chairmen Metin Tuzun and Coskun Karagozoglu. The interpellation notes that the government has failed to fulfill any of its promises and that it has acted contrary to its promises. The interpellation expresses the following views: Individual or organized terror has been transformed into widespread mass terror by oppressors who have seized and enjoy the support of the administration. The number of persons killed in acts daily of terror has quadrupled. Not only streets and quarters but cities and many state establishments are also becoming "liberated areas" and are being occupied by the oppressors.

The interpellation says that by imposing curfews to combat terror the government is achieving nothing other than halting daily life. Pointing out that the government is blocking the path to conciliation both in the parliament and within the society, preventing parliamentary activities and exerting efforts toward a constitutional amendment which will introduce a system contrary to democracy, the interpellation adds: Anarchy in the economy and the administration is exacerbating street anarchy. The rate of inflation has reached unprecedented dimensions and the cost of living has reached a stage where it poses a danger to public welfare. Noting that continuous and high-rate devaluations have undermined the value of the Turkish lira and that economic anarchy has reached an explosive point, the interpellation adds that all sorts of concessions are being made in order to obtain loans from Western countries.

The following views were expressed in the last section of the interpellation: The government is collaborating with various foreign forces, domestic circles of exploitation and various oppressors in order to introduce by force an economic model which is incompatible with the realities of the Turkish society, the desires of the Turkish people and the requisites of our democracy and Constitution. With the help of various foreign financial and political forces the future of Turkey is being mortgaged in order to firmly establish this model.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly Consultative Council, which convened in order to fix the date of the debates to determine whether or not the interpellation will be included on the agenda, could not reach a decision.

Discussion Planned for 19 Jun

TA171616 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] It has been decided to hold the debates on whether or not to place the interpellation against the Demirel government on the agenda during the National Assembly session on Thursday, 19 June. The motion for the interpellation was read at the National Assembly today. After the National Assembly Consultative Council failed this morning to determine the date on which the debates would be held, National Assembly President Cahit Karakas proposed the date of 19 June. This proposal was approved by the National Assembly. If the deputies agree to place the interpellation on the agenda, they will have to decide the date on which the interpellation will be held.

UNSUCCESSFUL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CONTINUE IN ASSEMBLY

WA171134 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish on 12, 16 and 18 June broadcasts the voting results for the presidential election being held in the joint Senate and National Assembly meetings. On 12 June, 335 ballots were cast in the 103d round of voting, of which Justice Party Deputy Faik Turun received 199 votes and 126 ballots were blank. There was no quorum for the 104th round. There was no quorum for the 105th round on 16 June or the 106th round on 18 June.

BRIEFS

EVREN RETURN FROM FRANCE--Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren returned to Ankara at 1800 today after completing his official visit to France. In Paris the met the French chief of staff and the French defense minister. He then toured various military establishments in France. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80 TA]

FRG BUSINESSMEN'S DELEGATION--Turkish Industry and Technology Minister Nuri Bayar held a joint news conference with the Bavarian economy minister, who is heading a delegation of West German businessmen and industrialists to Turkey. Bayar said agreement in principle was reached to develop economic relations between Turkey and the FRG and that various investment projects are being discussed. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80 TA]

AUSTRIA

POLISH PREMIER BABIUCH TO VISIT 25-26 JUN

AU181220 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit From Poland"]

[Text] At the invitation of Chancellor Kreisky Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, will pay an official visit to Austria on 25-26 June 1980.

The distinguished guest will be accompanied by his wife, lecturer Dr Lidia Babiuch, Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, minister of power industry and atomic energy, and Jozef Czyrek, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and high-ranking officials. The program of the first day of the visit provides for a reception by the Austrian president, a visit to the chancellor, and working talks at the Chancellery. The president and the chancellor will give banquets in honor of the Polish guests. On Thursday, 26 June, Premier Babiuch will inspect the Linz plant of the Voest-Alpine and will leave Austria by air in the evening of the same day.

CANADA

TRUDEAU VIEWS 'SEPARATIST' ISSUES, GISCARD-BREZHNEV SUMMIT

LD191029 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Trudeau Criticizes Lack of Consultations Before Giscard d'Estaing's Meeting With Brezhnev"]

[Text] Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who was the guest of Europe 1 Press Club the evening of Sunday, 15 June, commented on the defeat of the separatists in the 20 May Quebec referendum on "sovereignty-association." "What was demonstrated," the Canadian prime minister asserted, "is that even the separatist party which runs the Quebec government did not dare to ask the citizens of Quebec 'do you or do you not want to leave Canada?' Because it knew that this question would be rejected by a very large majority. To the ambiguous question 'do you want to leave Canada and remain in it at the same time'... the inhabitants of Quebec replied: No." Mr Trudeau expressed the view that on this occasion a "historic turning point" was "missed" and that a blunt question on independence "might have settled the question once and for all."

The Canadian prime minister did not rule out the idea of resorting to a referendum for the whole country on the constitutional question. "Since the Quebec government was able to appeal to the Quebec people to remove Quebec from Canada, why should we not ask the Canadian people to separate the Canadian Constitution from Britain," he said. Indeed, the text which forms Canada's constitution is an act of Parliament passed in London in 1967 (LE MONDE editor's note) [as published].

Mr Trudeau also criticized the meeting between Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev in Warsaw. "If it had succeeded President Giscard d'Estaing would have been a hero. Since it did not succeed he is an antihero." The Canadian prime minister also regretted, "without making a song and dance about it," that the French president took this initiative "without any consultation." While reaffirming his country's decision to boycott the Moscow Olympic games Mr Trudeau stated that he could "see no military or political strategy which would enable the West to win a war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan."

PORTUGAL

DO AMARAL CITED ON EEC ACCESSION ISSUES

LD180933 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jun 80 p 4

[Jose Rebello 12 June Lisbon interview with Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral: "The Community's Internal Problems Must Not Hinder Its Enlargement"]

[Text] Lisbon--Receiving us on the eve of the conclusion of the European Council meeting in Venice, Portuguese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral told us that he expected "a positive clarification of France's attitude toward us," from this meeting. According to him, EEC member states should reach the conclusion that "the Community's internal problems must not hinder its enlargement."

The minister hastened to explain that, according to official explanations given by Paris, "Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statements on enlargement were not aimed at interrupting negotiations. For the French president it was rather a question of getting the EEC countries to jointly consider the problems now existing within the EEC prior to the entry of new members. We hope that it will not take them too long to consider these problems and that it will be possible to conclude negotiations in accordance with the timetable originally agreed upon." Mr Freitas do Amaral hopes that the discussions which will take place in Paris at the beginning of July--that is, during Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro's visit--will make it possible to reconcile the two countries' interests. "Otherwise," he added, "we would have to reconsider many things and take all necessary measures to protect Portugal's interests."

The minister declined to interpret Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statements in the light of French domestic politics. He explained, however, that "the French people in general and farmers in the south in particular have nothing to fear from Portugal's integration in the Common Market because Portugal's economic dimensions and structures are unlikely to create any serious problems with respect to competition. Portugal's specific case in the context of candidacy for membership is probably not sufficiently well known. It is necessary to make an effort to clarify this point." Nor should general political objectives be overlooked--"a rejection of the Portuguese request would have harmful consequences for the future of democracy in Portugal. No EEC country--and France especially--would dare to assume responsibility for this."

Asked about the optimistic statements made by Mr Sa Carneiro, according to whom the transition period should last no longer than 5 years and the clauses of the Treaty of Rome relating to free circulation of workers should be brought into operation immediately after the document is signed, Mr Freitas do Amaral stated:

"This was merely a starting point for negotiations. However, the optimum does not always coincide with what is possible. We believe that it necessary to choose between two philosophies--the first stems from the country's economic backwardness and would require very long transition periods while the second takes the Portuguese people's temperament into account and advocates the adoption of short periods. Observed from a distance, problems do not mobilize our people, who always wait until the last moment before they face up to problems. Therefore, we are rather in favor of adopting short periods, maybe making an exception for agriculture."

In conclusion the minister confirmed his opposition to any "globalization" of Spanish and Portuguese candidacies.

"Portugal and Spain," he stated, "are two different countries. The degrees of development of their economies are not the same and Spain has not suffered the kind of structural upheavals to which Portugal was subjected after its revolution. Therefore it would be pointless to consider the two countries jointly. However, this does not mean that Portugal demands to be accepted as a member by the Community before Spain. If the study of the two Iberian countries' files were concluded at the same time we would see no objection to their simultaneous admission. But any possible problems which Spain's admission could create should not affect us. The date for Portugal's admission should not be dependent on Spain's admission."

SPAIN

FRANCE WARNED OVER DISRUPTIONS TO MOVEMENT OF PRODUCE

LD182130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Diplomatic Press Office of the Foreign Ministry has issued the following note:

In view of the most serious situation that has arisen--the prevention of the transit of Spanish produce through France--the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has summoned the French ambassador to express to him in the most energetic terms our protest over these unspeakable attacks, and to ask for immediate measures to prevent their repetition. The ambassador conveyed the French Government's regret over what had happened and gave all kinds of assurances that Spanish tructs will be adequately protected by the French security forces.

In view of the attack last night in the station at Tarascon on the railroad cars of a train carrying Spanish agricultural produce, our protest has been made again both in Paris and Madrid and a warning has been given that if events of this kind recur, a situation will arise that will oblige the Spanish authorities to take energetic measures to defend our interests.

The French Embassy has given assurances that the protection measures will be extended to railroad transportation. The French Government has also been asked to speed up compensation procedures to the highest degree.

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA--Jose Luis Alvarez, minister of transport and communications, returned to Madrid at midday today after his official visit to Angola, where he signed the first fishing agreement between the two countries. The minister said that Spain will be able to fish 12,000 tons of (?tuna), 18,000 tons of shellfish and12,000 tons of hake; and that research will shortly begin on the fishing of cephalopods. He also said that the agreement signed benefits all Spanish fishing regions. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Jun 80 LD]

GENERAL STAFF ABOLISHED--The official state gazette today publishes a law recently passed by the Cortes which abolishes the General Staff of the Armed Forces and transfers its functions to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other top defense bodies. The function of the chief of General Staff will be taken on by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Finance Ministry will transfer the General Staff's budgetary credits to the Defense Ministry. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80 LD]

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CONGRESS ON EEC-LATIN AMERICA ECONOMIC COOPERATION OPENS

AU191022 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 19 (ANSA)--The dialogue between the European Economic Community and Latin American countries will be resumed today with the opening in Rome of a three-day congress sponsored by the Italo-Latin American Institute with the cooperation of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Italian Foreign Ministry.

The theme of the congress is the search for new and more effective forms of economic cooperation between the Community and the Latin American countries, which count a total population of 320 million on the continent including 150 million who live in substandard economic and social conditions.

The keynote speakers on the program for today's inaugural session are the OAS secretary general, Alejandro Orfila, the president of the Italo-Latin American Institute, Ambassador Augusto Gomez Villanueva of Mexico, and Italian Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi. The three will address the congress on the role of Europe in the development of Latin American nations.

The OAS secretary general will present documents on the gap between the requirements of the Latin American nations in the area of cooperation and the European attitude towards the development of these nations.

Another document scheduled for delivery today by Orfila takes up "the indifference manifested in European cooperation policies towards the special problems of the Latin American area".

Following discussion on the general issues connected to cooperation in the development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, the participants will move on to the specific points of technical and financial aspects of cooperation, EEC and OAS activities in the field, private financing, the transfer of technology and the like.

Present for the congress are delegations from the Latin American countries and all nine of the EEC member nations, from the OAS, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Fund for the Development of Agriculture, the European Investment Bank and [word indistinct] from the regional organizations, including the Latin American Economic Commission, the Interamerican Bank for Development and the Andean Pact.

The secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Rene Ortiz, is also expected to attend the congress.

TALKS ON TURKEY'S DEBTS TO OECD SUSPENDED UNTIL JULY

TA200656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The talks being held in Paris on the deferral of Turkey's debts to OECD countries have been suspended for technical reasons. The talks will reportedly resume in the early part of July. During the talks, with the Turkish delegation headed by Prime Ministry Under Secretary and State Planning Organization Deputy Under Secretary Turgut Ozal, Turkey is asking the OECD countries to defer its debts by 10 years, with a 4-year grace period.

AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT SIGNED

WA192004 London REUTER in English 1957 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 19, REUTER--Austria and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement to cooperate in building components for nuclear power plants and in selling power plant equipment to third countries.

Victor Korotov, Soviet minister for energy equipment construction, signed the agreement in Vienna today with Austriatom, a nuclear energy consortium belonging to four major Austrian firms.

According to the Austrian firms involved, the planned deals included construction of a turbine factory in Leningrad and delivery of Austrian components for a Soviet nuclear project in Libya.

An Austrian delegation will discuss project plans with Soviet specialists in Moscow this autumn, an Austriatom spokesman said.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH ROESCH, MILITARY

AU190916 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Thorvald Stoltenberg, defense minister of the Kingdom of Norway, paid the Austrian Army an official visit from 16-18 June. The Norwegian delegation included Maj Gen Rolv Elos, inspector general of the Norwegian Army, Deputy Ministerial Director Ole Martin Engh and Lt Col Tore Naess, aide to the defense minister. Brigadier Leif Schanche, Norwegian defense attache, and General Staff Colonel Johann Boehm, Austrian military and air attache, also participated in the program of the delegation's visit.

During his visit the Norwegian defense minister, among other things, inspected the National Defense Academy in Vienna and the Theresian Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt. He had talks with his Austrian opposite number, Defense Minister Otto Roesch, and with Infantry General Hubert Wingelbauer, inspector general of the Austrian Army. The talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere. Both sides agreed that it would be useful to further expand existing contacts between the Norwegian and Austrian armies.

BRIEFS

UNEXPLOITED BROWN COAL DEPOSIT--In the Zillingdorf-Neufeld region near Wiener Neustadt there is a large unexploited brown coal deposit. Trial borings have shown that this deposit, estimated to contain about 37 million tons, extends over an area of about 30 square kms at a depth of about 200 meters. If this coal were used for the production of electric power, it would also be possible to produce some uranium from the ashes. Chemical tests have shown that about 100 grams of uranium could be extracted per ton of ash. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 19 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS--Dr Franz Weidinger, Austrian ambassador to Japan since 1976, has been appointed ambassador to the Netherlands. The Netherlands Government has acknowledged the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

THE NETHERLANDS

JOOP DEN UYL CITED ON TALKS WITH QOTBZADEH

LD190917 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Rob Meines report: "Den Uyl: Talks in West Strengthen Qotbzadeh's Position"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 13 June--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh is busily pursuing a strategy to get the other centers of power in his country to release the American hostages. He is trying to demonstrate that Iran is not alone in the world and that it really is finding a sympathetic ear for the grievances which the country accumulated during the shah's U.S.-backed regime.

This picture was given by Labor Party [PVDA] leader Joop den Uyl who, together with other Socialist leaders, had talks with Qotbzadeh in Oslo during the past few days. The Iranian minister himself requested these talks. It was not only the Socialist International which satisfied this need to find understanding in the world. In Oslo Qotbzadeh also had "secret" talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who happened to be there on a 4-day official visit. Today Qotbzadeh is returning to Sweden to have talks with the Swedish Government.

Den Uyl gained the impression from the talks with Qotbzadeh that the hostage problem could be solved if the Iranian people come to feel that the world does not consist entirely of enemies. That is precisely the reason behind the socialist leaders' determined intentions to pursue this goal.

These talks confirmed the impression which Olaf Palme (Sweden), Bruno Kreisky (Austria) and Felipe Gonzalez (Spain) obtained in Tehran at the end of May when they had talks with the Iranian leaders on behalf of the Socialist International. "At that time I was somewhat surprised that Kreisky and the others said after their return that there was no point in exerting further pressure on Iran at the moment. After the talks with Qotbzadeh I can understand their statements", Den Uyl told us yesterday.

"Qotbzadeh outlined the whole Iranian situation to us. He explained his policy which is very anti-American and equally anti-Russian. He had a great, and we think authentic, need to talk and to find somebody to listen to the Iranian people's grievances," Den Uyl said. In addition Qotbzadeh showed himself to be clearly in favor of a prompt solution to the hostage question.

The PVDA leader thinks that Iran's position in the world has been weakened to an extraordinary extent by the hostage affair. "The world is concentrating entirely on the 53 hostages and is no longer talking about the 35 years or so in which the shah, with U.S. backing, oppressed the country and tortured its subjects. In the Western world people are now saying: First release the hostages and then we will talk. The Iranians are saying: Talk first and then we will release the hostages."

Den Uyl emphasized that Qotbzadeh did not go to Oslo without consulting and obtaining agreement from the Revolution Council and that he was talking in his capacity as foreign minister, not privately. The Socialist International, for its part, had first had contact with "U.S. administration officials at the highest level," as Chairman Willy Brandt (West Germany) said in Oslo yesterday.

Brandt added that the Americans also think that this form of open dialogue with Iran could be useful. The Americans were also informed of the visit to Tehran by Kreisky, Palme and Gonzalez.

According to Den Uyl, Qotbzadeh's position in his country is strengthened when important organizations such as the Socialist International have talks with him. Den Uyl said that at no time during the talks did he feel the same as during negotiations on hostage affairs with the South Moluccans when he was prime minister. "We did not have to convince Qotbzadeh that the hostages must be released," Den Uyl said.

After yesterday's talks Qotbzadeh gave a press conference in which he repeated his usual statement that the hostage affair can only be solved in a broader perspective and that Iran must have the opportunity to express its grievances over the shah's regime in an international forum.

EGYPT'S GHALI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER OFFICIAL TALKS

NC182051 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Egyptian delegation headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held two working sessions with the Netherlands side, headed by the Netherlands foreign minister. During the two sessions the two sides discussed the Middle East crisis and the role which Europe can play in solving the problem, European-Egyptian cooperation in Africa and bilateral economic and social issues.

Dr Butrus Ghali also met with the speaker of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the evening Dr Ghali was received by the queen, with whom he had a 1 hour meeting.

Following the second working session Dr Ghali held a press conference in the Netherlands Foreign Ministry. The conference was attended by representatives of the Netherlands and foreign press.

During the press conference Dr Ghali stressed the following points:

1. The role of mediation which Europe can play in the Middle East dispute and the influence it can exercise on the United States and Israel.

2. The meeting which will be held in early July in Washington to study the obstacles which led to the suspension of the tripartite negotiations.

3. The measures which Israel must take in order to ease the suffering of the Palestinian people, according to the Egyptian memorandum of 6 October 1978.

4. Egypt does not oppose any direct or indirect contacts between the PLO and the European states.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

Welcomed by Genscher

LD191019 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived today on a 2-day working visit to Bonn where he was welcomed by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The first talks between them are due to take place this afternoon. The most important topics will be the world political situation, especially the situations in the Middle East and Asia.

Genscher Hosts Dinner

LD191716 Hamburg DPA in German 1725 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed today in Bonn the good and positive development of relations between the Federal Republic and China. During a dinner for Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Genscher said this applies to political relations as well as economic and cultural cooperation.

The Chinese foreign minister arrived this morning for a 2-day working visit in Bonn. The visit is taking place 2 weeks before the trip by Helmut Schmidt and Genscher to Moscow, which should be of great interest to Beijing. Any connection between the two visits is being officially denied.

After his initial exchange of views with Genscher, Huang Hua talked with CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the SPD. On Friday he is to have an exchange of views with the chancellor and Federal President Karl Carstens.

During his dinner speech Genscher expressed the conviction that the serious Afghanistan crisis could only be overcome by a Soviet withdrawal of troops. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a great international threat. He said: "We fear that a continuation of this situation cannot but have an effect on Europe, for detente is and remains indivisible."

On the situation in Southeast Asia Genscher said that Bonn welcomed any endeavours to find a political solution to the Kampuchean question. The Federal Government sympathizes with the Kampuchean people and their endless suffering, and with the countless refugees in Southeast Asia.

Huang Hua Attacks 'Hegemonism'

LD192128 Hamburg DPA in German 2045 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, sharply condemned any form of international hegemonism in Bonn on Thursday. Without directly mentioning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Huang Hua said the tense situation in Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf confirmed the Chinese premier's statement that the world situation would become even more tense and unstable in the eighties as a result of the expansion and aggression of hegemonists. This is why it was important for China and the Federal Republic to exchange opinions on international questions and to expand their cooperation in the joint cause of maintaining world peace.

Huang Hua expressed these views during a dinner given for him by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

INTERIOR MINISTER BAUM INVITED TO PRC

LD191759 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Interior Minister Gerhart Baum has been invited to visit the People's Republic of China. The invitation was issued by Zhao Cangbi, Chinese minister for public security, who ended a 1-week fact-finding trip to the FRG on Thursday.

Baum was in Beijing late last year. Both ministers want to continue their exchange of information about questions on police matters.

KING KHALID DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR RIYADH

Discussion of EC Statement

LD191111 Hamburg DPA in German 0947 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--There is far-reaching agreement between the Federal Republic and Saudi Arabia in the assessment of world political problems and international economic questions. This was underlined today by both Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, at the end of the 4-day state visit to Bonn by King Khalid. King Khalid earlier took his leave of Federal President Karl Carstens before departing on a visit of several hours to Berlin.

Genscher listed as examples of agreement the joint belief that the Afghanistan crisis could only be overcome through the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and that the independence of the countries of the Third World must be safeguarded.

According to Prince Sa'ud, the Saudi guests were comprehensively briefed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher about the latest Middle East declaration by the EC which, though in Riyadh's eyes it represents an important fundamental step, does not fully correspond with "our hopes and expectations." Saudi Arabia had especially hoped for a concrete standpoint concerning an Arab jurisdiction over Jerusalem and the role of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. Prince Sa'ud described as "positive aspects" the condemnation of the Israeli settlements policy and the first ever mention of the central Jerusalem problem in an EC declaration.

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, concerning the recognition of the PLO desired by the Arab side, stressed that the Palestinian people themselves must decide who are to represent them. Concerning Bonn's standpoint on the separate peace endeavors between Cairo and Jerusalem, Genscher said that the European Community, just as the United States, Egypt and Israel, desires a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. The Camp David agreement serves this aim; therefore, such endeavors should be supported.

Both ministers agreed that the state visit has contributed to the deepening of the already existing "very good and friendly relations" between Bonn and Riyadh. This good bilateral relationship could also have a positive effect in other spheres. Prince Sa'ud pointed out that new areas of cooperation had been opened up back in 1976 following the visit of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He hoped that the present visit would have similar consequences.

Khalid Visits West Berlin

LD191715 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--During a visit of several hous to Berlin today King Khalid of Saudi Arabia described the town as a "fortress of freedom" which prevails against destructive currents. While putting his entry into the town's golden book, Khalid expressed the hope that Berlin, once so powerful and great, will be reincorporated in the future in to the entire territory of Germany, just as Jerusalem would like to be reincorporated to Arab Palestinian territory.

A reception was held for the king in Charlottenburg Castle by the Berlin Senat and the House of Representatives.

Dietrich Stobbe, mayor of Berlin, thanked the king for including Berlin in his visit to the Federal Republic. Berlin is a good example of the fact that crises may be alleviated and an accomodation of interests reached. Afterward a conversation took place between King Khalid and Stobbe, during which the latter informed his guest about the problem of a divided Berlin and a divided Germany.

Khalid went into the town in the afternoon. At the Reichstag building, not far from the Brandenburg Gate at the Berlin Wall, the king was received by Richard von Weizsaecker, vice president of the Bundestag. After the 4-hour Berlin visit, the king flwe to Bonn where he was scheduled to have a final conversation with Helmut Schmidt. He is to fly home in the evening.

Departure for Home

LD191716 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--At the end of his 4-day state visit to the Federal Republic, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia left for Riyadh on Thursday evening. The king's Boeing-747 left Cologne-Bonn Airport on schedule.

Just before his departure the Arab monarch had a final conversation with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The latter had gone to the airport.

The king had his last conversation with his host, Karl Carstens, in the morning. After their 30-minute conversation Carstens gave his guest a traditional military departure ceremony. In the afternoon, Khalid visited Berlin.

Press Comment

DW200827 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Text] KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes: Lately only bad news had come from the countries which produce crude oil. Viewed against this background, the visit by Saudi Arabia's king and his entourage is a bright spot. The Federal Republic's biggest oil supplier is prepared to send even more oil in case of emergency. What is more important, however, is that the Saudis obviously intend to stick to their moderate price and quantity policy. As far as the world economy is concerned, this constitutes a stabilizing factor which cannot be rated highly enough.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST has this to say: If so desired, the black gold will flow in even richer streams into the tanks of German consumers in the future. Khalid's visit would have been worthwhile if it had been concluded with that alone. But it would be absurd to speak of a German kowtow to the king from the Orient.

It is necessary to recall this, too: Saudi Arabia is one of those states in the Near and Middle East which has remained responsive to the Western world. There are but few of them. Through their moderate policy, states like Saudi Arabia make it possible for the Western world, and thus for the Federal Republic, to live up even halfway to its moral commitments--which, as a rule, are tantamount to financial burdens--toward states of the Third and Fourth Worlds and toward a country like Israel.

HESSISCH-NEIDERSAECHSICHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel writes: The Bonn protocol saw no reason for restraint. After all, Saudi Arabia is lending us billions; it is prepared to supply even more oil if necessary, and it is the most important trade partner in this region and the last Western bastion in the Gulf. The fact that King Khalid has called Berlin a "fortress of freedom" may have turned the feeling of satisfaction into applause. His comparison with Jerusalem, however, could be mastered only with utter diplomacy. The king wants to win it back as the holy town of Islam while the Israelis continue to claim it as their capital. Even the Europeans would not succeed in mediating there although they are skillful when it comes to dancing on eggs.

The daily DIE WELT stresses: The state visit of the king of Saudi Arabia to Bonn certainly is one of the more pleasant political events of these months. Traditional relations between the Germans and Arabs and the Western orientation of Saudi Arabia were obvious. But what is called the Near Eastern problem still remains: the problems of the State of Israel to which the Germans cannot but remain particularly attentive. And there is the Palestinian problem which the Germans must handle even more carefully than the other states of the West. Even though "wisdom" and commonsense seem to dictate it, the PLO is not acceptable. This comprises the German-Arab dissent.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch notes: There is talk of "far-reaching agreement on all important problems" which would be correct only if King Khalid either would not always consider the Near Eastern problem as the no 1 problem, or if Bonn would switch "to a great extent" to hostility vis-a-vis Israel-Egyptian peace. The one cannot and the other may not. So one can hope that this was just another social-liberal effort to appear to the voters as the darling of the world--and that it was not an attempt to play up to Israel's enemies.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION CONTINUES OVER CARTER LETTER TO SCHMIDT

DW200928 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Thomas Kielinger Washington dispatch: "Carter Letter 'Brusque to the Point of Rudeness,' Genscher Complained to Muskie"]

[Text] According to confidential information, Zbigniew Brzezinski, presidential adviser on national security, is in the center of the latest irritation between Bonn and Washington caused by President Carter's letter to Helmut Schmidt. The letter to the chancellor, inspired and drafted by Brzezinski according to research done by DIE WELT, had not been cleared with the highest authority in the State Department, that is, with Secretary of State Muskie.

This development not only elicited maximum displeasure in Bonn (Cabinet opinion: "After all, we are the best allies of the United States"), but has also continued to occupy official Washington. Once again it has brought to light the old controversy between the Security Council and the State Department over the direction of U.S. foreign policy.

State Department medium-level officials were given a draft letter to read when it had not yet been clear when, in what form, and whether or not the letter would be dispatched. The letter contains a censorious instruction to Helmut Schmidt on the topic of tactical nuclear weapons [TNF] in Central Europe.

The German chancellor was reminded that the NATO decision on the so-called TNF weapons is unshakable and that it cannot be up to the Germans or to anybody else to revive the subject. Such attempts could only arouse new suspicion about the position of the Federal Republic.

DIE WELT learned the following details from an official of the administration who saw the draft and the final version of the letter:

By his own hand President Carter toned down several passages of the original text. At two points he also corrected the grammar of the Brzezinski draft. But despite the amendments, what this involves is a "rather bad" letter whose tone is "brusque to the point of rudeness." The tenor was "dictatorial, suspicious," and obviously did not even contain the minimum of polite phrases otherwise customary between business partners: "This obviously was not a letter to a friend," we were told.

People in the State Department understand the vehement reaction from Bonn which "predictably" followed the letter. This reaction passed through the following stages:

On Friday morning, Bonn time, Foreign Minister Genscher immediately made a telephone call to his U.S. counterpart, Edmund Muskie, to let him know, in a rather agitated frame of mind, that such letters "can only do harm."

Muskie tried to calm Genscher down but he probably did not fully succeed. After all, it must have been an effort for Muskie to digest this most recent move of Zbigniew Brzezinski and not to show his own indignation too much.

After the talk with Genscher Edmund Muskie wrote a memorandum to the President to inform Carter exactly about the excitement of his German partner. Thereafter, the White House and chancellor's office exchanged a few cables which were all tailored to take the edge out of the newest German-American dispute.

Chances for keeping the family quarrel covered up disappeared, however, when Monday's STERN carried the news of the Carter letter, due to an international indiscretion (the Americans said: "It did not come from us").

It is being assumed in Washington that Bonn, which is still highly indignant by the letter from the White House, tried to retaliate through the indiscretion. The "sinner" Brzezinski was supposed to be exposed because Bonn is quite certain that he was the originator of the letter. According to information gathered here in Washington, Bonn has fully succeeded.

Zbigniew Brzezinski presently stands on uncertain ground as regards the degree and extent of his influence. He has been pushed into the background of public attention by the new Secretary of State Muskie, who is aware of publicity. The time has passed when he dealt with just a polite, reserved colleague like Cyrus Vance. The opportunity to gain some ground in his very own field, security policy, was offered to him when irritation increased in Washington due to Helmut Schmidt's public statements on the TNF problem. Since there exists basic agreement between the Security Council and the State Department on this matter, Brzezinski obviously felt encouraged to act strongly.

In the form and content, however, he went too far so that he created not only an avoidable quarrel between Bonn and Washington, but even undermined his own position in the administration. If there exists a majority opinion in the State Department today, it would be: Brzezinski is a bad influence; he is impertinent, inconsequent and willful; his policies lack "profoundness".

And in the Bonn Foreign Office, which cooperates very well and "very closely" with the Americans as U.S. Ambassador Stoessel said, nonaligned professional diplomats are shaking their heads and saying: "Our Polish friend in Washington mistrusts us more than our Polish adversaries in Warsaw."

Press Review

DW191015 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Text] The Dortmund RUHR-NACHRICHTEN writes: A letter from Carter to Schmidt just a few days prior to the latter's Moscow trip was bound to elicit speculation about divergent views between Bonn and Washington. It has been impossible to refute these speculations with the subsequent official statements on this side and across the Atlantic. In the event of full conformity of political positions, careful governments would have refrained from taking such a spectacular step. If its only purpose was to recall common negotiating positions--which is the official stance in Bonn and Washington--the Venice world economic summit would have been the ideal place for such talks.

The editorial in the Ludwigshafen DIE RHEINPFALZ says in part: By his epistle to Helmut Schmidt President Jimmy Carter has continued his series of unusual interventions in European affairs. The idea that the Europeans might venture a foreign policy on their own is an obsession which bothers the National Security Council staff in the White House. Carter's letter to Schmidt, last but not least, was very emotional because the White House would like to reserve for itself the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe as an instrument of negotiation with the Soviets. The people in the National Security Council, who are planning on a long-term basis, are now afraid that Schmidt, with the support of Giscard d'Estaing, will use this hand of cards to introduce a separate European initiative vis-a-vis the East.

In this connection NEUE HANNOVERSCHE raises the following question: Does the chancellor need any prompting just before his Moscow trip? Things are not at their best with the Western alliance--though in a sense different from what the opposition in this country seeks to make people believe. The ailment that needs to be cured is not a lack of allegiance but the weakness in leadership of a world power whose top politicians dangerously seek salvation in an undifferentiated policy of strength--no matter whether they do so out of conviction or out of tactical election considerations. Can the chancellor's Moscow trip reap any success under such circumstances? The fact alone that dialogue is taking place must not be underrated. Still, in the long run this will not be sufficient for a relaxation of tensions in East-West relations.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN argues: The Americans believe they have reason to warn the chancellor against performing a solo act in Moscow. That must sound like mockery in the ears of a partner who has strongly supported the NATO decision to close the arms gap, a decision made in Brussels. Schmidt has caused some irritation with untactful statements, but once the matter was clarified Washington should consider the blunder--and it was not more than that--as having been ironed out.

MUENCHNER MERKUR is of a different opinion: The SPD chairman confirms how right Carter was to send his letter. He announced in a loud-mouthed way that such an important state as the Federal Republic must look after its own interests. The American warnings therefore were said to be out of place. It could not be more informative and revealing; it could not be more discrediting to Schmidt either.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes: The American President is disquieted by Schmidt's visit to Moscow, regardless of which diplomatic formulations he may use to express it. This is not shadowboxing, it is reality--estrangement is increasing. Is the chancellor running that risk in order to bring back from Moscow rhetorical answers to rhetorical questions?

DIE WELT writes: It seems that for the Kremlin the mere fact that the federal chancellor will visit Moscow is a success. Obviously, Moscow, following the Afghanistan invasion which was considered a "faux pas" not only by the West, seems to be looking for ways to continue its foreign policy which has been discredited by this invasion.

Brezhnev does not want to discuss Afghanistan, but rather detente--this is how the Russians are baiting Bonn with "signals". They hint that Schmidt will indeed achieve something. But he who wants to restore detente must naturally also discuss disarmament. In this respect Schmidt will stand on thin ice in Moscow.

LAW OF THE SEAS QUARREL EXPECTED BETWEEN BONN, WASHINGTON

DW200852 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 20/21 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent dispatch signed Wff.: "Bonn Against U.S. Policy"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 June 1980--A quarrel over the law of the seas negotiations that have been in progress for years is taking shape between the United States and the Federal Republic. It has been learned in Bonn after a dialogue between President Carter's special commissioner for law of the seas questions, Richardson, and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff that the Americans lately have been urging the passage of the existing text for a convention even though, viewed from the Federal Republic's view, this would create the long-term danger of having access to the seabed deposits being blocked to private enterprises. What this primarily involves is the draft of a revision clause under which, with the majority of the member states--meaning the developing countries--amendements can be railroaded through. The financing of the envisaged international seabed authority by means of dues payments is meeting with Bonn objections because of its prejudicial character.

The Bundestag Economics Committee has unanimously adopted an interim bill on deep-sea mining. This is intended to safeguard the activities of German enterprises in deep-sea mining for as long as no international agreement exists. A similar law is awaiting presidential signature in the United States.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: CEMA MEETING REVEALS BOYCOTT IMPACT

DW200951 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 20 Jun 80 p 4

[Josef Riedmiller article: "Carter Hit Moscow After All"]

[Text] The 34th annual meeting of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA) came to a close in Prague 2 days prior to the opening of the summit meeting of the Western industrial states in Venice. The problems which the Eastern economic bloc finds itself facing most likely are in many respects similar to those with which the Western world must cope. [paragraph continues]

The increasing scarcity of energy and raw materials which entails higher prices and an upward surge of amounts of investment for obtaining new sources--they are phenomena which countries in the East and West alike are suffering. Neither side has any patent medicine for evading the shortage, except the remedies already known: saving, substituting, researching, and exploring.

And yet we will hear from Prague that the socialist countries, due to their better social and economic system, are better capable of mastering these problems than are the capitalist countries. There may even be something to that, for in the East bloc the instruments for controlling the shortage and the dexterity of the people to live with it are incomparably more manifest than in the West. They are, in fact, the basis of the system. But these "advantages" cannot balance the disadvantages and impediments resulting from an economy which is planned and bureaucratized from beginning to end: the lack of flexibility and innovating force, a low rate of labor productivity, and a high input of energy and raw materials in the production process.

The CEMA countries, led by the Soviet Union, have tried in the past 10 years to overcome these weaknesses with the help of intensified technology transfer from the West; they have even been successful in some fields although at the expense of high indebtedness. Slower production increases in the industrial field, necessitating reduced production targets, indicate that socialism also has its limits. The U.S. trade embargo, caused by the Red Army invasion of Afghanistan, seems to have had some effect in this respect. Soviet Government chief Kosygin did not deny it in Prague, but he denied that the "economic pressure" will work to the political benefit of the United States.

News coming from unofficial Soviet sources, however, indicate somewhat more. It seems that the Soviet Union achieved some substitute for the canceled American grain supplies, but this obviously could not keep the slaughtering or "adaptation" of livestock reserves to the existing fodder means, as happened already 4 years ago. The meat reserves created that way have been used up in the meantime, and livestock is again being cared for to provide for the consumption of tourists who will come to see the Olympics--so that reports on poor food supplies for Soviet citizens sound rather credible, particularly in the provinces. In the meantime, Moscow has denied that there have been worker strikes in the Togliatti and Gorkiy automobile plants. There exists no firm evidence to support one statement or the other although some things support the assumption that there are limits to becoming accustomed to shortcomings. It is puzzling why Politburo member Kirilenko is now visiting the personnel of another enormous automobile factory on the Kama. There is a simple explanation, however, for why the respective authorities apply tougher measures against attempts to set up trade unions which will be independent of the state, tougher measures than "normal" means applied against the dissident movement. There are very many workers and not all of them are content.

President Carter's embargo policy has hit the Soviet Union at a sensitive spot, but it simultaneously increased Moscow's intention to become as independent as possible. The Russians never liked to be dependent on the West; they did not like it at the time of the tsars either. Carter's selective embargo has strengthened their deeprooted mistrust of everything external. Brezhnev's policy of "opening toward the West," conceived under the pressure of having to catch up, was never fully accepted by the higher leadership organs. The advocates of self-sufficiency have gained some ground in past months. The Prague decisions also indicate that coordination of the 1980-1985 5-year plan with regard to energy, raw materials transport and equipment, is aimed at curtailing as much as possible the East bloc countries' dependence on the West. The inclusion of small CEMA countries in this Moscow plan must further curtail their economic and political leeway.

A third element of future CEMA policy, which has become more evident in Prague than before, consists in the attempt to link the countries of the Third World to the economy of the East bloc. Some states of that region which have had close, friendly relations with Moscow, have dispatched observers to Prague. Kosygin said that politically liberated countries can achieve their economic independence only with the help of socialist countries. But some raw materials are more easily accessible in the Third World than they are in Siberia.

SPD DEPUTIES REVOLT AGAINST AID TO TURKEY

DW191108 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Rolf Dietrich Schwartz dispatch: "Displeasure in the SPD About Aid to Turkey"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 June--Vehement displeasure has been voiced in parts of the SPD Bundestag faction about the Federal Government's aid to Turkey on which the Bundestag will make a decision this Thursday within the framework of the 1980 supplementary budget.

The Federal Republic's financial aid to Turkey within the framework of the Alliance met with determined criticism in parts of the SPD faction. In a special faction meeting Wednesday, which was convoked on short notice, some voices even urged a rejection of the 1980 supplementary budget which will be subject to a vote in the Bundestag this Thursday and in which approximately DM100 million are earmarked for additional military assistance for Ankara.

Thus displeasure over the increasing foreign burdens on the federal budget again erupted in the larger of the two coalition factions, a displeasure which had already become evident following the EC compromise to the advantage of Great Britain a few weeks ago. Critics of the financial aid to Turkey, especially of the military arms assistance, justify their position with the constant violation of human rights in the southeastern NATO state.

Deputies Manfred Coppik, Norbert Gansel and others in the special faction meeting advocated a Bundestag resolution in which the clear expectation should be voiced on the occasion of the adoption of the supplementary budget that the Ankara government will pay special attention to human rights, use the foreign economic aid primarily for improving the standard of living of a broad strata of people, and reserve the military aid exclusively for NATO commitments.

The critics were joined by other deputies who maintained that the formation of an in-depth opinion had been prevented in the special faction session. Instead, a compromise was agreed upon envisaging that faction and party spokesmen should express in separate statements the contents of the Bundestag resolution which would then make the resolution superfluous. It was not yet certain even after the special session on Wednesday night whether the critics of the supplementary budget would support it on 19 June if there were no such Turkey resolution. Agreement existed in the faction on the justification of the contents of such a resolution, but the majority maintained that a completion of the supplementary budget in this form would not make sense.

Observers expect that on 18 June the CDU/CSU faction will agree to the supplementary budget, particularly because of the aid to Turkey. It will, therefore, probably not be endangered even if some SPD Bundestag deputies were to reject it.

AGHA SHAHI COMMENTS ON AFGHAN COMMITTEE PROSPECTS

NC191515 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 19 (AFP)--French officials informed Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today that the establishment of a three-man committee by the Islamic Conference to find a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis was a "useful and positive" move, an authoriative source said here.

French support for the committee's efforts was indicated when Mr. Shahi conferred with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. Mr. Shahi, who arrived here yesterday and who met earlier today with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, said that his conversations here had been "most constructive and productive."

The Pakistani official is expected to go to Belgrade tomorrow and then participate in a meeting of the Islamic Conference committee Saturday in Geneva.

Mr. Shahi said that he though that a solution could be found to the Afghan situation that would be acceptable to all parties involved. Such a solution, he said, would "reconcile the fundamental rights of the Afghan people, the Soviet interests and the security concerns of Iran and Pakistan."

Mr. Shahi added that the committee wanted to "give an honorable way out for all parties. Nobody wants to humiliate the Soviet Union but we don't want to be intimidated because the Soviet Union is a superpower."

The other members of the committee are Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

Mr. Shahi said that it was "regrettable" that the Kabul government had refused to send a delegation to the committee's meeting in Geneva. Only the Afghan rebels will be represented. He added that the committee had never expected the Soviet Union to send delegates.

The Pakistan official said the group would first seek to halt the fighting in Afghanistan and then to persuade Moscow to remove its troops. The next step, he said, would be to arrange for a "national government representative of all political tendencies in Afghanistan with an independent leader, which would follow a friendly policy towards the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shahi said that he had been "encouraged" by the reactions of the European governments with which he has had talks. He visited London, Bonn, Vienna and Bucharest before coming to Paris.

LE MONDE SUPPORTS EC MIDEAST STATEMENT

LD181021 Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Step"]

[Text] The Nine's statement on the Middle East has turned out to be better than might have been feared. This document certainly does not constitute a great "step forward" as regards the French position but is that necessarily a bad thing? Just because the Nine had decided to compare their viewpoints why should they have aligned with the most advanced theories, in other words those held by Paris? Is it not more important that, after many tentative efforts and laborious negotiations, they have succeeded in reaching agreement on a "common core?"

Two elements in the statement are particularly striking: This is the first time that the Nine have come out clearly in favor of involving the PLO in negotiations on an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East, and it is also the first time that the EEC member countries have promised to guarantee a possible solution "specifically and bindingly, including on the spot," in other words by sending contingents to monitor the security of Israeli borders.

The Nine's key idea--is it really new?--is to simultaneously obtain Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders and Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. This is an enormous task; it implies a very strong political will to succeed not only from the Europeans but also from Washington and probably Moscow. It is possibly at this level that the shoe pinches: Do the European leaders really have this determination? Or are they simply trying to move away from Washington, which is paralyzed by the presidential campaign, and from Jerusalem, which is becoming increasingly set in a policy of obstinacy--not to say provocation?

The only thing which can be done to obtain clarification is to wait now until the EEC presidency--Italy today, Luxembourg as from July--establishes the "contacts" with all parties concerned for which the Nine's statement makes provision. In principle it is only after seeing the results of this consultation that the Community will take a diplomatic initiative either in the UN General Assembly or even in the Security Council (where the United States could modify its attitude once the election campaign is over and the failure of the Camp David process is definite) or at a specific regional conference or even at a conference among the great powers. In any case it is clear that, to succeed, any initiative will need some U.S. support if only because only the United States has the means--if any country has--of convincing Israel.

This statement by the Nine would however have been more convincing if it had come in a different European climate: It has to be pointed out that this step--which nonetheless represents a diplomatic victory for Mr 'Arafat--has been taken by the Community at a time when it is passing through one of the most serious crises in its history. It is as if the aim was precisely to gloss over this crisis whose solution will require not only time but major sacrifices from several countries, especially France and the FRG. It has to be noted that while nobody in Venice denied the existence of this European crisis, everybody agreed to discuss it later. For instance when the election dates facing Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt are over....

SCHMIDT POSITION ON ARMS DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

LD191623 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Schmidt and the Euromissiles"]

[Text] Try as he will to take every precaution, Chancellor Schmidt's upcoming trip to Moscow still seems to be worrying his American partners. Both Bonn and Washington have taken pains to deny that the letters recently exchanged between the two capitals on the subject of this trip (a letter from the U.S. President to the chancellor was followed by an exchange between Mr Genscher and Mr Muskie, the two countries' respective chiefs of diplomacy) constituted a warning from the United States calling on Germany not to undermine the decision on Euromissiles taken by NATO last December. However, there is reason to wonder what the point of this correspondence could have been--it has been confirmed that it related mainly to the theater weapons--if the two sides were in complete harmony on this subject.

It is true that the chancellor has moderated his line somewhat. His latest statements seem completely aligned with the NATO stance whose two aspects he merely specified: the decision to deploy 572 medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles in West Europe from the end of 1983 but, at the same time, an offer of negotiations to the USSR on monitoring and limiting these weapons. He will probably go no further than this in his talks in Moscow and will take care not to make any other specific proposal. Nonetheless nobody has forgotten the suggestion he made in April, aimed at taking advantage of the 3-year period required for the deployment of the Western theater weapons, to freeze these arms systems in the two camps.

By asserting now that this freeze could last no longer than 3 years Mr Schmidt is behaving like the Atlantic class' model pupil; indeed the Soviets should stop the deployment of their SS-20 missiles now--deployment which was recently speeded up and is now being carried out at the rate of more than one missile per week--while the West would continue to prepare for the deployment of their missiles in 1983.

This suggestion still worries the Americans. "A freeze at the present time," the State Department spokesman said on 16 June, "would jeopardize a decision which was laboriously worked out by NATO and would leave untouched the very situation which this decision was supposed to rectify, namely a major Soviet advantage in the sphere of theater nuclear weapons." As British Defense Secretary Pym has just recalled in support of his government's decision to accept 160 American cruise missiles on two British bases, the USSR, which has not dismantled its former "Eurostrategic" systems, now has 930 medium-range missiles; in other words a four-to-one advantage over NATO. Even the deployment of the 572 American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles officially planned will therefore not be enough to restore the West's numerical superiority.

The debate is still academic at present since the Soviets will not countenance either negotiations, unless NATO cancels or suspends its deployment decision, or even a freeze. According to them, their new missiles are only there to match their partners' existing weapons.

However, this unreasonable attitude may not be definitive. It is conceivable that the Kremlin will accept or even propose a freeze in 1 or 2 years' time when its arsenal is complete. Pressure will then be very strong in Europe to revoke the NATO decision, particularly on the leftwing of Mr Schmidt's own party which he increasingly has to take into account.

LE MONDE EXAMINES 'CHILLY' RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

LD191255 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Chilly Atmosphere Between Paris and Madrid"]

[Text] The very serious disquiet caused in Lisbon and Madrid by Giscard d'Estaing's recent statements on the need for a "pause" in the process of expanding the Common Market is likely to turn quickly into an outright crisis in France's relations with Portugal and Spain. Worried by an about-face which they are tending to explain by "election" considerations, the Lisbon and Madrid governments quickly counterattacked.

Portuguese Government chief Sa Carneiro, who is due to make an official visit to France on 1 July, intends to plead the cause of his country's entry into the common market in The Hague and Brussels this week. He intends to ask that the timetable drawn up for negotiations be strictly respected. Once these assurances have been obtained he will remind the French leaders of the solemn promises made last fall by Barre and Mr Giscard d'Estaing who stated at that time that they "wanted to make every effort to facilitate Portugal's entry."

At present Mr Sa Carneiro is pretending to believe that the halt recommended by Mr Giscard d'Estaing does not really concern his country. Madrid is not cherishing the same illusion, and press reactions there have once again shown just how easily the atmosphere in Franco-Spanish relations could become angry. This is a new and serious chill in the stormy relations which France and Spain have had for the past 40 years.

The serious incidents which took place in the eastern Pyrenees on Monday, 16 June, will clearly not improve matters. The destruction by a squad of French farmers of some 10 Spanish trucks loaded with fruits and various goods sparked off an immediate response from Spanish truckers who decided to block the roads into Catalonia, and did so successfully. The first incident of this type was reported 6 May, but the scope of Monday's incident and the context in which it took place are likely to stir up a new anti-French campaign on the other side of the Pyreness, while ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] the Basque separatist organization, already seems intent on reviving its "vacation war" of summer 1979, taking French interests in Spain as its main target.

Monday evening Paris assured Adolfo Suarez's government that "the appropriate measures would be taken to avoid any repetition of these incidents." However, it is difficult to imagine convoys of Spanish trucks being permanently protected on French roads by the Republican security companies and helicopters, especially since the French farmers' organizations seem determined to pursue their action vigorously.

Already affected by a difficult winter and obtaining lower prices than last year, French fruit and vegetable producers seem once again very sensitive to Spanish competition. Relatively low wages and even lower employers' social security contributions enable the Spanish producers to produce at a much lower cost than those in the south of France.

"There is no longer any malaise between France and Spain," Mr Adolfo Suarez stated in Paris during his official visit last November. It is true that at that time Mr Giscard d'Estaing was proclaiming with equal conviction that "Spain's entry into the Common Market is not only a legitimate aspiration but is only natural." Paris and Madrid must once again face a serious review of their relations.

GISCARD D'ESTAING LEAVES FOR VENICE SUMMIT

LD201142 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Giscard d'Estaing will leave Paris this afternoon for Venice, where he is to attend the summit of industrialized countries. This was announced by the Elysee Palace. The head of state, says the Elysee spokesman, will leave Paris, as plans stand, at about 1730 for personal, private reasons.

CARTER VISITS WITH PRESIDENT PERTINI, PRIME MINISTER IN ROME

Talks With Pertini

LD200822 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Talks are under way between American President Carter, who arrived in Rome last night and President of the Republic Sandro Pertini. After a brief meeting the two heads of state joined the official delegations of the two countries. Toward the end of the morning Carter will hold a meeting with Prime Minister Cossiga.

Delegations Join Meeting

LD200918 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Talks are under way at the Quirinale [Palace] between President Pertini and the American delegation composed of President Carter, his adviser Brzezinski and Secretary of State Muskie. The Italian delegation also includes Foreign Minister Colombo. A meeting with Prime Minister Cossiga will be held later this morning. After meeting the pope at the Vatican tomorrow morning, Carter will leave for Venice where he will meet German Chancellor Schmidt on the eve of the summit of the most industrialized Western countries.

Conclusion of Talks

LD201016 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Talks between Presidents Carter and Pertini at the Quirinale have ended. Foreign Ministers Muskie and Colombo were present at the talks. Soon there will be a meeting and a working lunch with Premier Cossiga. Today's program includes a visit to the Forum, placing a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and an official reception in the evening.

Topics of 'Cordial' Talks Noted

LD201152 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a report by Claudio Angelini on President Carter's talks with President Pertini:

Great cordiality, exceptional friendship and perfect identity of views: the spokesmen of the Quirinale and the Farnesina [Foreign Ministry] have seldom used such clear and enthusiastic words in commenting on talks between the two heads of state but the climate created by Carter and Pertini has, it seems, overwhelmed traditional diplomatic prudence. There were great smiles before and after the meeting and jokes during the work. Thus Carter informed our president that last night he jogged 10 kms in the gardens of the Quirinale, Pertini replied that he cycled for at least 15 kms. And when the American head of state, referring to his conspicuous entourage, said "we have invaded the Quirinale," our president replied "you and your associates are always welcome".

However, let us have a look at the themes dealt with during the meetings, that is during the talks between Carter and Pertini on their own and at the successive enlarged session which included Foreign Minister Colombo, Secretary of State Muskie, Ambassadors Gardener and Pansa Cedranio, (Abbenvisti), Roenschler, Secretary General Maccanico and Farnesina experts.

The main topic was NATO and its strengthening. The specific problems included Afghanistan, Iran, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and bilateral relations. Carter said that Pertini was the first and only Western head of state to send a letter of protest to Khomeyni after the seizure of American diplomats in Tehran. He added that the great friendship between Italy and the United States was demonstrated in all international forums, including the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He then paid tribute to our country for the activity carried out during the Italian presidency of the EEC. Pertini praised Carter for the clarity of the U.S. stands on the main problems of the present international situation. Explaining the European attitude toward the Middle East, Colombo said there was no conflict between the Community's agreement on the Palestinians and the Camp David agreements.

The talks lasted 40 minutes longer than envisaged and this, too, represented a confirmation of their importance and cordiality demonstrated by the two sides. At the end, Carter left the Quirinale and arrived at the Villa Madama [prime minister's office] by helicopter to meet President of the Council of Ministers Cossiga.

Meeting with Cossiga

LD201214 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1110 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] For the last 15 minutes, Carter has been talking to Prime Minister Cossiga at the prime minister's office. Here is a report by Angelo Haver:

The political themes already taken up during the first meeting at the presidential palace this morning are being dealt with more thoroughly during the talks which are now underway between Carter and Prime Minister Cossiga. They are examining problems which obviously could not have been taken up by our president of the republic because of his different juridical-constitutional powers in relation to the executive. This is not so for Carter who is, as we know, the head of both state and government. It is already well known what these topics are. Washington correspondents of the Italian newspapers recounted them this morning: relations with the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan; the Iranian question--which is still far from being solved; and the economic and especially energy crisis of the Western countries. Apart from the future of these problems, the question which perhaps worries Carter even more is the hegemonist role of the United States in the Western world, which some recent European initiatives seem to put into question. We shall see in the evening when the seat of government announces the results of the talks whether there is room for optimism and how to achieve the solution of these problems.

Visit's Effect on City

LD201342 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Carter is to begin a brief tour this afternoon. In the morning he first had talks with Pertini and then with Cossiga at the Villa Madama. This afternoon he will visit the Forum and perhaps the historic center. Then he will have a meeting at the Villa Taverna, the residence of the U.S. ambassador, with American diplomats in Italy. In the evening, there will be dinner at the Quirinale which will be attended by 250 guests, including party secretaries. Because of security measures there was traffic chaos in the center of the capital this morning, motorists who had not been warned about the itineraries of the official motorcades became angry. There were incidents between Italian and American journalists at the Villa Madama at the beginning of the Carter-Cossiga meeting. An American female journalist was manhandled.

Press Comment

AU191603 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 19 (ANSA)--United States President Jimmy Carter will not be leaving his campaign for re-election behind when he arrives here tonight for a state visit to Italy, according to editorial curtain-raisers on the visit in leading Italian dailies today. Many commentators reckoned that the incumbent President will be keeping an eye out for Italian-American and Catholic votes when he is not tied down with the business of foreign affairs, energy, NATO and bilateral relations between Washington and Rome.

"Visits to foreign countries are a major resource that incombent chief executives have over their rivals," the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA pointed out.

Milan's IL GIORNO daily also dwelt on the electoral interests characterizing Carter's visit, the first visit by an American President to Italy in five years: "A photograph (of Carter) standing next to Pope John Paul II, between (his wife) Rosalynn and (daughter) Amy, is worth much more than an official statement on 'Euro-missiles' for getting the votes of 49 million American Catholics, the paper said.

The Vatican announced yesterday that Carter and his family will be having a private audience with the pope Saturday.

Although Carter appears to have the Democratic nomination wrapped up, IL GIORNO said, his chances for success against his Republican Party rival, Ronald Reagan, are not bright, at least at this point in the campaign. The Milan daily estimated that Reagan would beat Carter by three to four percentage points if the elections were to be held today.

Rome's wide-circulation IL MESSAGGERO dwelt on the internal strife within the administration blotting Carter's visit. The daily reported that Energy Secretary Charles Duncan and Treasury Secretary William Miller "were not invited aboard the presidential jet". Carter's mission, the paper said, "already impugned with reservations about (Carter's) authority...and (his) electoral considerations", could not have gotten off to a worse start. The outbreak of personal friction and political dissent between Carter's major advisor and aides right before his departure for Rome was not expected to brighten the prospects of the visit, according to IL MESSAGGERO.

Many dailies turned their focus from the American to the Italian domestic scene in commenting today on relations between Washington and "its staunchest ally". "

"IL GIORNO suggested that Carter's three days in Rome will provide him with a good dose of loyalty before going on to Venice to face French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at summit talks between the leaders of the West's seven most industrialized states.

Turin's LA STAMPA daily printed the headline "Carter Comes to Rome Tonight To Strengthen the Alliance" while Florence's LA NAZIONE devoted a lengthy editorial to the growingly important role that Italy is playing in the Atlantic Alliance. According to LA NAZIONE, Italy's role (in the Alliance) grew when the focal points of world tensions switched from Central Europe to Central Asia and the Middle East.

Italy's undying loyalty to the United States was confirmed today in the ruling Christian Democrat Party (DC) organ's commentary on Carter's visit, which stated in part: "Carter will realize without a shadow of doubt that he has come to a friendly country, which has known how to keep up respectful, mutually-trustworthy, cooperative and alliance relations with the great American democracy. A cooperation based on intense trade...but even more so of frank and open relations marked by (Italy's) awareness of our security, independence and autonomy that necessarily need close... European and Western solidarity.

Rome's pro-Communist PAESE SERA took offense today at Carter's way of flaunting his sureness of success in Italy. According to the daily, Carter's visit will undoubtedly be a "sure success" but the U.S. President's self-assured statements to that effect "do not flatter us. All Italians should be indignant about that statement", the daily raged, stating in part: "Why should...the head of the major capitalist country of the West come to his first appointment with his Italian ally on Italian soil in such a clumsy manner... (Why should he) take it for granted ahead of time that he will get a blanket and easy agreement (from Italian leaders) on the key issues which have been fueling controversy and dissent between the United States and its friends and allies?"

Rome's rightwing IL TEMPO daily did not think it possible today to expect any "totally new or spectacular" stands to emerge from the Venice summit. The only think that can be expected the daily said, was "a clarity of judgement and intent", a confirmation of the West's political and economic stands and some "self-criticism about the mistakes that have been made."

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO REPORTS ON VENICE TOPICS, MIDEAST

Address to Chamber Committee

AU191937 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 19 JUN 80

[Text] Rome, June 19 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today reiterated that both Israel and Arabs must mutually recognize the others right to existence and security and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must also be recognized. Colombo made the statement as he addressed the lower house Foreign Affairs Committee on last week's European Economic Community (EEC) summit and this weekend's summit of the West's seven most industrialized nations.

Speaking of the EEC Middle East policy statement, Colombo said that it reiterated "a position aimed at consolidating the positive steps made so far, thanks also to the Camp David accords." He said that this position "is not competitive with the 1978 agreements."

With respect to a comprehensive settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, the foreign minister said that it is necessary that "the right to existence and security be mutually recognized by all the parties concerned, by Israel as well as by Arabs. "A premise for respect of this condition is justice for all people, therefore also recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, for which in the Nine's view there must be an appropriate process of self-determination." Colombo also reiterated that an EEC fact-finding mission will make contacts with all the parties concerned.

The Italian diplomatic chief also spoke of the problem of Jerusalem which he said is "a serious hurdle in the talks between Egypt and Israel", adding that "no unilateral initiative aimed at changing the city's status is acceptable, while any form of agreement will have to guarantee free access for everyone to the holy places."

Speaking about the more recent developments in the Afghan crisis, Colombo said the EEC summit acknowledged "that it is increasingly clear that the popular resistance is authentically national and reiterated its call for an end to the Soviet military intervention" in the Asian nation.

Speaking of the upcoming Venice seven industrialized nations' summit, Colombo said one of its objectives will be to establish "specific orientations for the development of energy policies to reduce oil consumption before the end of this decade."

In conclusion, the foreign minister said that since development of the Third World "is essential for peace and to maintain well-being in industrialized nations, the economic summit should deal with the need to give new impetus to bilateral and international aid programs for energy projects in developing nations and to abolish hunger in the world."

Cabinet Discussion

ID191809 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The government has examined the Italian attitude to the topics on the agenda of the forthcoming world summit. Here is a report by Angelo Haver from the Palazzo Chigi:

On the eve of Carter's talks with head of state Pertini and Prime Minister Cossiga and in view of the world summit on Saturday to examine the international problems on the basis of a report by Minister Emilio Colombo. Minister Colombo had already presented this morning to the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee an essential outline of his report. He had referred to the recent European summit in Venice and had underlined the problem of the relations between Europe and the United States as a result of the developments of the Palestinian situation and of the reaffirmed necessity to obtain a solution through contacts with all the interested sides and, therefore, also with the PLO.

Colombo's speech draws attention to the economic topics which will be at the center of the coming discussions in Venice. These topics will of necessity have repercussions inside our country particularly as regards the package of painful anti-inflationary measures which the government is preparing to launch. In Venice, the seven most industrialized countries of the world, Colombo said, will seek to orient themselves on the development of energy policies aimed at reducing the consumption of oil in the eighties. Moreover, he added, the immediate priority of the right against inflation at the international level will have to be reaffirmed, acting at the same time on containing demand and the expansion and rationalization of supply. The hopes of all of us, it is hardly necessary to say, are pinned on the happy outcome of these discussions which will come face to face with a very complex reality which will be difficult to control.

ROME RADIO COMMENTS ON HOPES FOR SUMMIT IN VENICE

ID201126 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Untego Clemazia) commentary "Discussion Among the Allies]

[Text] The fact that our country is a border zone of the Western alliance and that, as such, it is the subject of a particular relationship with the leading NATO superpower represents something traditional which accompanies official meetings between the United States and Italy.

If this image is a short cut to the description of the most complex relationship tested by the Italian political evolution--which today really constitutes an impediment to the (?development) of bilateral relations in real terms--it is confirmed by the objective interest which the United States and Italy have at this moment, as partners in the Alliance, in defining the terms by which a group of allied countries can move in harmony without hegemony and isolated [word indistinct] flights.

Our alliance is based on understanding and not on submission, Carter said before leaving for Italy, and the hotbeds of international crisis--from strategic armaments to Afghanistan, from the U.S. hostages in Iran to the peace process in the Middle East and to the suspended detente with the Soviet Union--oblige the Atlantic countries to hold a profound debate in which everyone seeks to update the terms of his alliance. This is being done by Schmidt's Germany, by Giscard d'Estaing's France and by ourselves, and aims at a European diplomatic initiative which is not in opposition to the United States' tasks emanating from the international power relationship but which, so to speak, leads to a division of labor. Loyalty and fundamental principles are important inside free alliances which are founded on consensus, especially at the moment of crisis. In this sense, Carter will be able to (?gather) new elements which will allow him to clarify the picture of (?chosen) solidarity to the Atlantic Alliance.

This [words indistinct] will be followed on Sunday and Monday by the summit meeting in Venice of the heads of state and government of the most industrialized democracies in the world. With that prospect, Carter and those in charge of Italian politics will be able to assess (?in detail) the economic crisis which effects the most industrialized countries--each one in a different way--with heavy penalties and troubles. In fact, this very diversity of penalties--which means recession for one country, inflation or unemployment for another and all of these together for many countries--may result, in Venice and already during the bilateral talks in Rome, in a tendency to take a coordinated initiative in the economic field, including a new and useful united strategy towards the OPEC countries, which is a most topical problem in the present crisis.

Four days of talks in Rome and Venice on these problems may not be sufficient but they will serve to verify the degree of unity existing between the partners in the meeting. For this reason too, good wishes to the leaders in their work are also good wishes for our own future.

SIGNATURES OBTAINED TO REOPEN DONAT-CATTIN AFFAIR

AU200820 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 20 (ANSA)--The required number of signatures have been collected to reopen the Donat-Cattin affair and to bring Premier Francesco Cossiga once again before a parliamentary commission to answer charges that he helped a suspected terrorist elude arrest.

The commission had already shelved the case when the majority of its members found the charges against the premier "manifestly unfounded". However, the case could be reopened if the signatures of at least one-third of the members of the two houses of Parliament were collected to demand an investigation before a joint session of the lower house and the Senate.

Last night the duty chairman of the house, Pierluigi Romita, officially announced that 394 parliamentarians had signed. The minimum number of signatures necessary was 318.

The investigating commission now has six months to draw up a report on the case to be presented to the two branches of the Parliament.

The crux of the allegations against Cossiga was that he tipped off Carlo Donat-Cattin, former deputy secretary of his own Christian Democrat Party, so that Donat-Cattin's 28-year-old son, Marco, could escape arrest. Marco Donat-Cattin is sought by police on charges of terrorism and in connection with political slayings as well. Both Cossiga and Donat-Cattin have adamantly denied these charges.

The parliament will eventually have to rule either to shut the case once and for all or to call for further investigation in which case the commission will have another 3 months to pursue its inquiries.

LCY DELEGATION MEETS WITH BERLINGUER, PCI AIDES

ID191311 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "PCI-League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Meetings"]

[Text] Rome--LCY Central Committee Presidium member Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov was received yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters by PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer. During the cordial and friendly conversation there was a broad exchange of opinions on the situation in the respective countries and on certain issues concerning the international situation and the development of relations within the international workers movement.

During the conversation emphasis was placed on the need to work in every way to facilitate negotiated solutions to the unresolved conflicts in various areas of the world, to impart a new thrust to the defense and disarmament negotiations and to develop international cooperation.

Comrades Berlinguer and Grlickov expressed both parties' desire to further develop their close relations and the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between Italy and Yugoslavia in the interests of both countries and both peoples.

Previously Comrade Grlickov and Comrade Borislav Milosevic, deputy director of the LCY Presidium's Department of International Relations, who arrived in Rome Friday, where they were met at Fiumicino Airport by Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta, had a lengthy conversation with the following comrades: Directorate member and foreign affairs department chief Gian Carlo Pajetta; Directorate member and Chairman of the Central Committee Foreign Commission Paolo Bufalini and foreign section chief and deputy chief Antonio Rubbi and Rodolfo Mechini.

Yesterday Yugoslav Ambassador Marco Kosin gave a luncheon attended by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer and the Italian delegation. The guests left for Belgrade yesterday evening.

PCI OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR OPPOSITIONISTS

ID170843 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 14 Jun 80 p 18

[Unattributed report on Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador delegation Rome meeting with PCI leaders: "PCI's Commitment to Solidarity"]

[Text] Rome--Within the framework of the international initiative which the popular forces of El Salvador are carrying out in South America, the United States and Europe to inform world public opinion of the situation in their country, a delegation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, composed of Oscar Acevedo, Rafael Guidos Vejar, Mario C. Marti, Mauricio Silva and Ruben Zamora, has met with PCI Directorate member and foreign affairs department chief Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta and Comrade Renato Sandri of the PCI foreign section.

Since the assassination of the bishop of San Salvador, Arnulfo Romero, repression in El Salvador has become increasingly barbaric and generalized, with a daily average of over 40 people massacred by criminal gangs either in uniform or paid by the landowners to defend the iniquitous agricultural order and the privileges and profits of domestic capitalism and the multinationals.

The military government, which includes some Christian Democrats (and which enjoys economic aid, arms supplies and the presence of several dozen U.S. military advisers) is opposed by a range of political forces--which embraces the entire democratic alignment as well as all the trade union organizations.

The ruling right wants to plunge the country into civil war crushing the popular movement before its unitary advance becomes inexorable. The Front representatives asked that information and solidarity be developed in our country in support of their battle and against the reactionary upsurge which is threatening the entire Central American region. They indicated that while all EEC ambassadors have left El Salvador, the only diplomat to have remained in the capital to legitimize the ruling junta with his presence is the ambassador of the Italian Republic.

The PCI representatives assured the Front delegation that in both political and parliamentary forums, both at a national level and within the EEC, the Italian Communists are committed to multiplying their efforts to insure that the broadest understanding among all the democratic and antifascist forces can help defeat the raging repression in El Salvador and resolve, through profound regeneration and peace, the grave problems which afflict that country and Central America.

PCI DIRECTORATE HAILS POLL RESULTS, BACKS JOINT LEFT COUNCILS

ID200741 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Apparent text of 14 June PCI Directorate Communique: "PCI Proposes Prompt Consultations for Councils"]

[Text] The 8-9 June elections have confirmed the PCI's great strength. It is important and positive that in such an extremely difficult test we have halted and in large areas of the country reversed the 1978-79 trend toward a decrease in votes for the RCI--a decisive force in safeguarding and developing democracy and transforming the country.

We have thwarted the Christian Democratic Party [DC] attempt to overthrow the major positive experiences of the leftwing democratic councils. The confirmation of the PCI's strength and the positive result achieved by the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] keep open the possibility of consolidating and extending the 1975 swing in regional, provincial and municipal administrations.

The voting reveals great complexity. The PCI's significant recovery in the major urban areas from Turin to Naples and Taranto and throughout central northern Italy has been accompanied by internal differences and the aggravation of worrying difficulties in the south. The DC, while gaining over its 1975 results, has suffered considerable losses from last year's elections and has suffered a further decline in the major cities. The PSI has made general progress while benefiting, however, from very varied, and to some extent conflicting, elements.

Though the percentage of the electorate that voted was very high, the proportion of abstentions and blank and spoiled ballots was politically significant and extended far beyond the irresponsible campaigns encouraging people not to use their votes or to render them invalid. This phenomenon reflects not so much a protest as worrying signs of detachment and mistrust of the representative institutions. It is up to all the democratic forces to reestablish--especially in the eyes of the new generations--a clean, correct and efficient image of democracy. It is the Communists' task to disprove the irresponsible lie that all the parties are the same by politically reasserting the PCI's distinct political and ideological nature.

Following the elections there remain arduous problems to be resolved in the field of foreign, economic and domestic policy. The test of actions has shown that the present government is pursuing erroneous and dangerous approaches. The PCI will continue its opposition battle in the most steadfast and rigorous manner and will use all its resources in tackling the country's fundamental needs. Foremost among these is the need for a policy of detente, balanced disarmament and international cooperation. At the same time there must be a full mobilization to deal with a worrying economic situation characterized by inflation, in the direction of development and social justice. Another enduring fundamental task is to continue and win the antiterrorist battle. There must be an increased commitment to the democratic regeneration of the state with full recognition and the completion of the system of autonomies. The civil rights laid down in the Constitution must be implemented more thoroughly and securely and an answer must be given to the demand for cultural improvement and a more civilized life. These are the objectives of the Communists' struggle for a change in the country's political leadership.

The PCI Directorate confirms the line aimed at building leftwing democratic councils in the regions, provinces and municipalities, since these solutions have proved that they meet the citizens' interests and the need for regeneration in the theory and practice of the administration of public affairs. The election results enable the democratic councils to be consolidated and expanded. The differing political and parliamentary positions of the leftwing forces must not hinder the possibilities of convergences, understanding and cooperation in the councils, provinces, cities and regions of decisive importance, or the quest for a broader unitary effort to regenerate Italian society.

On the basis of the local institutions' autonomy, which is a fixed point in the constitutional order, the Communists urge the promptest possible consultations with the PSI and the other leftwing and democratic forces--the Italian Social Democratic Party, the Italian Republican Party and the Proletarian Unity Party--to create, on the basis of specific programs and within the context of observance of the equal status of all political forces, the largest number of leftwing majorities and democratic councils.

Where such solutions prove impossible, the PCI will exercise its own opposition on the basis of program platforms based on specific proposals to resolve the local communities' problems, regenerate government methods, combat corruption and immorality and increase the citizens' participation.

In both cases the process of forming the majorities and councils must take place as a major political event in which the workers, citizens and public opinion must be urged to participate.

The PCI Directorate extends its warmest thanks to all voters who have expressed their confidence in the Communist policy and candidates and to all the organizations and party members who worked so hard and enthusiastically in the election campaign.

The results achieved must be examined most carefully in all areas so as to immediately take the necessary initiatives in political terms and in terms of strengthened organization, partly by imparting a new thrust to the campaign to recruit new members to the party and to the Italian Communist Youth Federation. Special attention must be given to the Communists' policy and presence in the south. Within the framework of the necessary examination of our capacity to implement a just policy of social alliances on a national scale--an assessment in which the entire party must feel involved--there is a pressing need for a reassessment of the party's action and platform for the south, the real extent of its links with the masses in the south, of its approaches in organizational work and of the party's necessary aspect as a force promoting a new political and social process, a new leadership class and a broad democratic mass fabric.

The party's debate throughout the country must stimulate action with respect to the most serious problems most closely affecting the masses. To this end the most immediate opportunity for mobilizing and holding a dialogue with the citizens is the campaign for the communist press.

The PCI Directorate has decided to convene the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission on 24 June.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAUDI ARABIA; PLO RECOGNIZED

LD191153 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Diplomatic relations between Portugal and Saudi Arabia were established, coming into effect yesterday. A statement from the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry announcing this said that the governments of Portugal and Saudi Arabia, desirous of giving due expression to the valuable historic, political, economic and cultural tradition common to the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The contents of this statement were read by the secretary of state for foreign affairs at a news conference chaired by Pinto Balsemao, assistant minister to the prime minister. Azevedo Coutinho said that the Portuguese Government is in favor of the Palestine Liberation Organization opening an office in Lisbon. The two government members stated that throughout the negotiations on establishing diplomatic relations, Saudi Arabia never made Portugal's attitude to the PLO a bargaining point. The matter was not even broached, according to Pinto Balsemao, who defined the Portuguese Government's stance on the PLO as one of recognizing the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and their right to nationhood.

Pinto Balsemao said that the negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations had been successful because of the Saudi Government's approval of the economic and social system ensured for the Portuguese people by the Democratic Alliance government. The minister also laid stress on the commercial benefits of what he termed as this latest diplomatic link of Lisbon, recalling the high profitability to which the link will lead.

Answering questions on the plight of the Portuguese fishermen held by the POLISARIO Front, the minister said that the Portuguese Government does not recognize the Front as a state; hence it is impossible to resolve the issue at the interstate level. The secretary of state for foreign affairs said that the government is dealing with the issue through various diplomatic channels.

The news conference was told that Prime Minister Sa Carneiro and Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral will be visiting Saudi Arabia before the end of the year.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON EEC ENTRY NEGOTIATIONS, FRENCH STANCE

LD200915 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 Jun 80 pp 3-4

[Unattributed report on 12 June press conference in Madrid given by Spanish Minister of Relations with the EEC Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo: "We Have Parried the Blow"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 12 June--"A week ago I said that the situation was grave, after hearing French President Giscard d'Estaing's remarks. Now I can state that we have parried this blow." This was stated by Minister of Relations with the EEC Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo at a press conference following the Council of Ministers meeting this afternoon which analyzed the final document of the European summit in Venice.

Calvo-Sotelo stated that it was feared a week ago that the negotiations would be interrupted. "But the negotiations are continuing," he said, "with no interruption or pause. It is true that the EEC has internal problems and that it must resolve them, but it can and should simultaneously resolve its problems and negotiate with Spain."

The minister also said that it would be rash to assert that the timetable which has been laid down will be adhered to, but it would also be rash to say that the negotiations will be delayed for a year, "because that would be taking for granted what is not likely today, although possible."

Answering some questions put by journalists, Calvo-Sotelo emphasized: "It is true that I cannot reply as clearly as a few months ago, because it would be rash not to take into account the events which have occurred, but I can tell you quite confidently that the negotiations are continuing without interruption and that the issue of Spain was not discussed in Venice, because, according to the document on the meeting, no new development has occurred. I said a few months ago that the negotiations with the EEC would be lengthy and that Europe required considerable patience but was a definite goal, and today I repeat the same words."

Continuing with the issue of Europe, the minister was asked whether he is "expecting other blows," after the one he says he has parried. "These are lengthy and difficult negotiations, and there could be others, but the fact that this issue was not formally raised in Venice must be assessed positively. The Elysee Palace stated a few days ago that France would not take the issue to Venice if it did not have other countries' support. France has not had that support, and the matter has rested there. But I cannot forget that statements have been made, which have perhaps been interpreted in an exaggerated manner here, and it must be borne in mind that the EEC Council of Ministers will meet again on 30 June and that further problems could arise, although I also hope that they will not be conspicuous or significant."

"Nobody Has Aligned Himself With Giscard"

The minister was also asked about the possibility of Belgium and Germany supporting Giscard's stance, and he replied that "none of the other eight countries has aligned itself with Giscard. What we know is that they have expressed their surprise and displeasure at those statements, and that they have expressed this with nuances of various degrees. I realize that the EEC countries cannot bring their disagreements to light."

OREJA COMMENTS ON NATO MEMBERSHIP PROMPT REACTIONS

LD200903 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Spanish Parliamentary Left Calls for Referendum on Atlantic Alliance Membership"]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja's remarks to EL PAIS forecasting Spain's NATO membership before 1983 and the raising of the issue in 1981 have prompted a chain of political reactions both inside and outside Spain, their common denominator being general surprise, which extended even to the higher echelons of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD].

As for reactions within Spain, emphasis must be placed on the general surprise affecting even the governing UCD. High-ranking representatives of the party and the administration itself were taken by surprise by Oreja's remarks. On the right, the Popular Alliance and New Force were pleased with the statements. On the left, the initial reaction was indignation and opposition to the Atlantic option and to the government's desire to secure this simply by means of a parliamentary majority.

In the absence of Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, Political Relations Secretary Enrique Mugica told EL PAIS that "Marcelino Oreja's remarks about Spain's NATO membership are a demonstration of frivolity and irresponsibility. To link the issues of EEC and NATO membership implies acknowledging that negotiations with the EEC have not been conducted vigorously enough, and now the intention is to pay the price of this failure by joining NATO by means of a simple majority in the Congress of Deputies. We demand a referendum.

"Such an important decision taken by such a fragile majority would prompt a deep split in public opinion. We do not see why Spain's NATO membership should secure a more lenient attitude from France on the EEC issue when it is the very country least tied to NATO.

"Marcelino Oreja is making these remarks just a few days after Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun said that the process of moving nearer to NATO should be carried out cautiously. It is also curious that the subject of NATO membership is being raised when one of the NATO countries, Britain, still has the colony of Gibraltar."

Rightwing leaders Manuel Fraga and Blas Pinar expressed their clear approval of NATO membership.

FRENCH PREMIER BARRE TO VISIT 3 JUL

LD191746 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office has officially announced that the French premier, Raymond Barre, will visit Spain on 3 July at the invitation of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. On this working visit Mr Barre will be accompanied by Minister of Agriculture Mehaignerie, Minister of Industry Giraud, Minister of Foreign Trade Deniau, and the secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bernard-Raymond.

DENMARK

HUANG HUA HAS TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WITH OLESEN

LD191503 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 17 Jun 80 p 8

[RITZAUS BUREAU report: "Kjeld Olesen Tells Chinese Foreign Minister: Great European Involvement in Middle East Desirable"]

[Text] Copenhagen--Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen expressed Danish concern Monday over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

At a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who on Monday began a 3-day visit to Denmark, Kjeld Olesen said, according to Foreign Ministry officials, that it is necessary to show resolve in the Afghanistan crisis but at the same time to work toward a political solution.

The Chinese foreign minister was sharply critical of Soviet foreign policy at the almost 4-hour meeting. He mentioned Kampuchea and Afghanistan as examples of the aggressive policy, which will spread if it is not stopped.

The Chinese delegation showed interest in the EEC proposal for a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. At the same time the Chinese foreign minister gave indications of a positive attitude towards the results of the Islamic conference in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, where the Islamic nations proposed the establishment of a politically independent Afghanistan.

The meeting between the two foreign ministers was characterized by the tense international situation. According to RITZAUS BUREAU the Danish foreign minister expressed the view that greater European involvement in the Middle East would be desirable, especially with regard to the problems connected with the establishment of an autonomous Palestinian state.

The Chinese delegation stressed at the meeting the need for great economic support from the industrialized countries for the developing countries. Kjeld Olesen voiced his agreement with this view, but pointed to oil price rises in recent years as a factor which has further complicated the relationship between the two groups. At the same time the Danish foreign minister pointed out that Denmark is one of the countries that has lived up to the UN goal of aid contributions to the developing countries of 0.7 percent of GNP.

At the request of the Chinese, Kjeld Olesen gave an account of the decision to deploy 572 medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads on European soil. The Danish foreign minister said that he agreed with the NATO decision but suggested that the missiles ought to be used in disarmament talks with the Warsaw Pact countries. The foreign minister also expressed his concern over the presence of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe.

Huang Hua stressed the positive value of trade agreements with the EEC and expressed hopes for further trade cooperation in the future.

At the Foreign Ministry dinner at the Langelinie Pavilion in Copenhagen on Monday evening the Chinese foreign minister's speech of thanks was also marked by the tense international situation. "The Chinese and Danish people are peace-loving, but we must not forget that black clouds are at this moment hanging over the globe. An important Chinese objective is to counter these aggressions and at the same time to defend world peace," the Chinese foreign minister said.

Huang Hua also voiced hopes for closer trade cooperation between Denmark and China. "The Chinese people are working hard to modernize the country. For this reason we must learn from other countries like Denmark with advanced science and technology," Huang Hua said in his speech of thanks to Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen.

In addition the Chinese foreign minister yesterday made the surprising announcement that immediately after his official visit to Denmark he would travel to the FRG for an unplanned visit. Both Beijing and Bonn emphasize that Huang Hua's visit is to be seen as part of the normal routine of consultations between the two governments, but observers in Bonn are making much of the fact that Huang Hua's visit is taking place only a few days before West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sets off for Moscow for talks with Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. It is thought that Huang Hua will seek to familiarize himself with the West German position before the German-Soviet summit and that the Chinese Government will seize the opportunity to warn the most important Western European nation of the danger the Chinese see in Soviet foreign policy.

POLISH LANDING CRAFT EXPELLED FROM NATIONAL WATERS

LD180959 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Mogens Auning report: "Polish Landing Craft Turned Away by Danish Naval Unit"]

[Text] A roughly 1,000-ton Polish landing craft of the so-called "Polnochniy" class was turned away by Danish naval units when it entered Danish territorial waters between North Sjaelland and Hesseloe. The episode took place on Wednesday evening around 1800 hours. The Polish ship was engaged in one of the exercises involving the circumnavigation of Sjaelland that the Warsaw Pact nations hold intermittently.

When the landing craft wanted to pass north of Sjaelland it violated the Danish state's regulations on the passage of foreign ships through Danish waters. According to these, foreign warships must pass north of Hesseloe, but the Polish captain set a course south of the island to emerge into the Samsoe belt north of the Sjaelland bar. Danish frigates, torpedo boats and minelayers were operating in the area on Wednesday as part of the major annual "Danex" naval exercise. When it became clear that a ship from an Eastern power was on Danish territory, the missile frigate Peder Skram approached the landing craft and pointed out the territorial violation. The Polish ship had by this time almost reached the Sjaelland bar and with an escort of Danish ships was forced to continue on its way out into international waters in the great belt.

Ships of the "Polnochniy" class are the largest landing craft in Poland's large navy. They can carry six tanks and are themselves armed with both guns and missile-firing equipment.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN, GLOBAL ISSUES

LD181007 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Alain Debove interview in Stockholm with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten: "The European States Should Adopt a 'More Independent Approach'"; date not given]

[Text] [Question] How does a neutral country like Sweden view the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops?

[Answer] We are very critical. During the talks which I had with Mr Gromyko in Moscow at the end of May, I emphasized four points:

1--We do not think there is any reliable information indicating that there was foreign intervention in Afghanistan before the Russians entered the country;

2--There can be no solution to the Afghan crisis before the Soviets' unconditional withdrawal;

3--Afghanistan's future should be defined and established by an independent and nonaligned government;

4--Finally, the conflict can only be solved politically, and we hope that it will be possible to find a solution. I think that the Russians made an error of judgment. They are in danger of becoming bogged down in Afghanistan. They do not have the population's support and are having to face a fairly strong resistance which will probably cause problems for them.

[Question] What political solution could be envisaged?

[Answer] A solution which would contain, for instance, a clause guaranteeing the principle of noninterference by foreign countries in Afghanistan. Such a clause is not necessary per se but could be envisaged if the Soviets promise to withdraw immediately in exchange. Moscow's present stance of trying to obtain guarantees first is quite unacceptable.

[Question] Is it possible to hold the view that this invasion should have no effect on the situation in Europe?

[Answer] It is clear that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan affects the situation in Europe since the international climate and relations between the great powers have deteriorated. This is the first time since World War II that the Soviets have moved their positions forward using their own troops and hence extending their zone of power. We have witnessed a radical change: We have moved from a period of detente into a period of a harsh and cold propaganda war which has notably put an end to a series of negotiations on disarmament. The intervention in Afghanistan jeopardizes and threatens to ruin the results of detente and especially its main result: the normalization of relations between Eastern and Western Europe. In addition we think it important for the Europeans themselves to take initiatives in the disarmament sphere; however, that presupposes the superpowers' agreement, and if they are no longer in a position to conduct a dialogue the chances of achieving results are reduced. In our view the question of disarmament in Europe is extremely important. The present level of military arsenals is unacceptable.

[Question] In this connection what do you think of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent proposals for freezing the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles during the period preceeding the deployment of the new NATO missiles in Europe?

[Answer] This is a good initiative which we fully support. We cannot accept the Soviet viewpoint in asking NATO to revoke these decisions without stopping deployment of the SS-20's. We are not bound to any bloc but we do not think it is possible to discuss such bases. It is unrealistic. Mr Schmidt's proposals, however, strike me as reasonable and the Soviets should be able to consider them. What interests us Swedes is for negotiations to start between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which would initially make it possible to limit the number of medium-range missiles to the present level.

[Question] Does Sweden think there is still a balance between the Soviet Union and the United States in the world and in Europe?

[Answer] I do not think anybody can answer that question with any certainty. The mechanism of the arms race has created its own balance but at an even higher level so that it threatens peace more than it safeguards it. This is primarily true of Europe, but the world today is so small that confrontations on our continent would have repercussions on the rest of the world and vice versa. As regards Europe, I would like to point out that the CSCE made it possible to establish a kind of gentlemen's agreement between the superpowers on the behavior to follow on this continent. It would be desirable to define a similar code for other regions of the world. The Third World countries should not, as at present, be subjected to constant pressure and be the victims of rivalry between the superpowers. This code of conduct does in fact exist in the UN Charter but nobody pays any attention to it.

For a European Conference on Disarmament

[Question] What hopes do you place in the Madrid conference?

[Answer] First we hope it will take place--and I think it will because nobody would dare to take the responsibility for canceling it. Of course there is a danger that the conference will be limited to speeches and to a propaganda war without constructive results. This danger exists and in this context a more independent line by the European states toward the superpowers would be welcome. It would be a good thing for the Madrid meeting--this would at least be a specific and important result--to recommend organizing a European conference on disarmament.

On this point France and Sweden have common interests, and I think it is possible to move our respective positions even closer. Our two countries think that such a conference should be carefully planned and produce results. In our opinion the timetable proposed by the Soviet Union, which wanted such a conference to take place before Madrid, would lead to failure. We must not be in too much of a hurry. I think that a country like France, which does of course belong to a bloc but enjoys a relatively independent position within that bloc, and we Swedes, who are neutral but deeply committed on disarmament questions, could together with other states, make a constructive contribution. France has proposed that the conference be held in Paris. We are prepared to welcome it in Stockholm. The essential thing is that it should take place but holding it in a neutral capital would have definite advantages.

[Question] On Saturday, 14 June, you had a long conversation in Stockholm with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, who was the Swedish Social Democratic Party's guest. How do you view the situation in Iran?

[Answer] We understand the Iranians' feelings about the shah's regime and the role played by the Americans during that period. However, we certainly cannot excuse the seizure of hostages, which is a violation of international conventions and is helping to aggravate an already tense situation. Nor can we accept the executions which are still being carried out in Iran. We are closely following the course of events and trying to play an active role encouraging a settlement of the crisis which threatens to turn into a dangerous East-West conflict. The United States is undoubtedly in a difficult and delicate situation. I can understand its reaction, such as economic sanctions and the attempt to release the hostages, but I find it hard to justify them.

ROLANDHIS: KIPRIANOU-DENKTAS MEETING AWAITS WALDHEIM'S VIEWS

NC192017 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2C00 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that the question of the president of the republic meeting with Mr Denktas remains exactly as outlined by President Kiprianou in his recent statement: That is, Mr Kiprianou will await the UN secretary general's views on the issue. Mr Rolandhis recalled in this connection that if such a meeting is held in Libya it will be under the auspices of the UN secretary general. Mr Rolandhis expressed the government's thanks for Libya's interest in Cyprus. Libyan Foreign Minister at-Turayki has stated that Mr Rolandhis had informed him that President Kiprianou is ready to meet with Mr Denktas in Libya within the UN framework and under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER AT-TURAYKI EXPECTED TO VISIT

NC200906 Paris AFP in English 0819 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Nicosia, June 20 (AFP)--Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki is expected here ealry next month to try to mediate between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, an official source here said today. He is expected to arrive around July 10.

WEEKLY REPORTS THREAT AGAINST KIPRIANOU'S LIFE DURING TRAVELS

NC200642 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY in English 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpts] It can now be revealed that President Kiprianou lived under constant threat against his life during his recent visits to Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The threats came from people demanding the release of two Iraqi Palestinians, Samir Khadir and Zayid al-'Ali, who are serving life sentences in Nicosia's central prison for murder.

The governments of the two host countries were informed about the threats, it is reliably learned. Extra security precautions were enforced at Prague Castle and the Niederschoenhausen Palace in Berlin where the president and his party stayed during the visits.

An official source said in Nicosia yesterday: "As far as we know, the danger remains."

And a police spokesman told THE CYPRUS WEEKLY: "We are taking all precautionary measures following some information received."

"The police will not allow any kind of blackmail," the spokesman added.

The two convicted men have been in prison since February 1978--the day after Yusur as-Siba'i, an Egyptian politician and newspaper editor and a close friend of President as-Sadat, was assassinated in a corridor of the Cyprus Hilton. Their lawyer, Mr Levkos Kliridhis, has been seeing the two convicted men regularly in prison.

He said yesterday: "I am making every possible effort to secure their release. I am negotiating and consulting with all the appropriate authorities."

Other sources in Nicosia said that the consultations were at an advanced stage and that arrangements were already being made for the release of the two men, but this was denied by a government source.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in Nicosia yesterday discounted the possibility that any Palestinian groups might be behind the threat. "The PLO has excellent relations with the Cyprus Government and so do all the other Palestinian groups," he told THE CYPRUS WEEKLY.

Confirmation By Spokesman

NC201115 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Replying to a question in connection with today's report in THE CYPRUS WEEKLY about threats on President Kiprianou's life and that security measures were taken during the president's recent visit to Czechoslovakia, the government spokesman said that indeed a report had been received that an Iraqi organization might proceed with some action connected with the detention of the two Palestinians. The spokesman added that following this report suitable security and precautionary measures are being taken. Responding to a question on the House debate on the purge, the spokesman said that when the House debate is concluded the president will make a statement.

KIPRIANOU ADVISES MINISTERS TO BE FRUGAL, ECONOMIZING

NC201133 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has instructed the members of the Council of Ministers to show frugality and prudent administration and to more effectively serve the people. An official statement to this effect says the following: Within the framework of the desired frugality and prudent administration, President Kiprianou has instructed the members of the Council of Ministers to do everything possible to curtail the number of trips outside Cyprus to those absolutely necessary and to intensify efforts to better and more effectively serve and resolve people's problems. The same applies for the officers of the ministries as well as for all state services.

Within the framework of this policy the president expressed to the members of the Council of Ministers his wish that his arrival and departure ceremonies from Cyprus be attended by members of the Council of Ministers in rotation, and only by necessary state officials so that fuel can be saved. Furthermore, both the ministries and the various government departments will then be able to serve the people without interruption. The president has given instructions that the same policy be followed in the case of trips by ministers outside Cyprus.

Finally, the statement says that the president has abolished the inspection of the honor guard when he leaves or returns to Cyprus, except for official visits or when this is dictated by the protocol of the country which the president visits.

PAPAIOANNOU CONTINUES CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

NC191140 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Speech by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou in Limassol on the evening of 18 June]

[Excerpts] Cyprus is at the most crucial period in its long history. As a people we are at the crossroads. Our future will depend on the road we will choose. Internationally the political atmosphere is heavy.

The titanic struggle that the unsubmitting Cypriot people have been waging for years is inseparably connected with the struggle of all the other people for freedom, peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

Why So Much Importance To the Line

AKEL has never claimed that it can save Cyprus by itself. It has always stressed that Cyprus' salvation will be the result of the rallying together and of the united struggle of all the patriotic, democratic forces of the people based on the line and tactics approved by the National-Ministerial Council under Makarios' chairmanship.

International Conference

AKEL has always maintained that the international aspect of the Cyprus problem will be resolved at an international conference within the UN framework. At such a conference we shall demand the abolition of the treaty of establishment signed with Britain. On the basis of this treaty the British imperialists have acquired their "sovereign" bases. We shall also demand the abolition of the treaties of alliance under which Turkey and Greece have acquired the right to keep military contingents in Cyprus, with the right to intervene under certain circumstances.

We shall demand the abolition of the British bases and the removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus territory without exception. We shall demand the replacement of the treaties of guarantee and alliance with guarantees from the Security Council.

But do not believe it will be easy to hold an international conference within the UN framework. Many great efforts as well as struggles will be needed in order to convince the United Nations to agree to hold such a conference, particularly when it is well known that Turkey and the NATO countries are hostile toward such a conference.

Internal Aspect of the Cyprus Problem

However, we shall not resolve the internal aspects of the Cyprus problem either at an international conference or at a five-party conference or at a Camp David-type conference. We object to the interference of foreigners--and what is more of imperialists--in the solution of the internal aspects of our problem. We, Greeks and Turks alike, will resolve this aspect of our problem at the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

Why did the plenum of the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee decide to disassociate their responsibilities from those of the president of the republic and his government? This is so because after 3 years of bitter experience with President Spiros Kiprianou, AKEL became convinced that this is what it should have done.

AKEL does not ascribe to President Kiprianou the same responsibilities that it ascribes to imperialism, NATO, the Turkish Government, the chauvinistic circles of Turkey, and the reactionary Turkish Cypriot leadership headed by Rauf Denktas. AKEL has never equated the responsibilities of President Kiprianou with the responsibilities of those individuals we have mentioned and who are mainly responsible for the continuing deadlock and for the fact that no constructive intercommunal talks have resumed.
Imperialism, and particularly American-British imperialism, and NATO, does not want to see the Cypriots--Greeks and Turks--resolve by themselves the Cyprus problem under the auspices of the UN secretary general because they want to solve it behind the dark scenes of NATO orat at a conference similar to Camp David. And the solution that imperialism favors for the Cyprus problem is a NATO solution--a solution that would partition Cyprus and convert it into a strong bridgehead for NATO; a solution that would bring to power the rightwing fascist reaction that will strike at AKEL and the progressive, democratic forces of the people; a solution that would be imperialist, reactionary and anti-Cypriot.

President Kiprianou applies, internationally, a nonaligned foreign policy and we not only agree with this policy but, in our opinion, it is imperative that this policy be as anti-imperialist in content as possible. However, his inconsistency on the line that he is taking toward the Cyprus solution as well as the other Cyprus domestic problems leads inescapably to an anti-Cypriot solution and consequently to the nullifying of our nonaligned foreign policy. Therefore, the president's policy should not be examined from one aspect only, but from all aspects.

These are the exact reasons why AKEL, on the basis of its policy statement, decided to disassociate itself from its responsibilities once it was convinced that the president and his government were inconsistent not only toward the Cyprus issue but also toward other serious problems of the people.

With regard to the economic and other problems of the people, the president and his government not only failed to implement their promises for a more popular policy but, moreover, the president's policy made the rich richer and the poor poorer. The president and his government speak about "moderation," but the only ones that are forced to carry out political moderation are the poor working classes of the community. The rich spend in a night of entertainment as much as a poor family earns in practically 1 year. And where are the examples that the government should give?

Who Cooperated With Democratic Rally [DISI]

AKEL has not had and does not intend to have any cooperation with DISI. There are some circles, however, who pretend that they see no difference between AKEL and DISI on the issue of the line of cooperation with DISI at the 1979 village elections. These circles are not AKEL but the leaders of EDEK and DIKO [Democratic Party]. More specifically, in a village where AKEL, because of the support of a great majority, contested the office of a village headman we had DISI-DIKO-EDEK cooperation against AKEL. However, EDEK cooperated many times with DISI against both AKEL and DIKO. AKEL's slanderers must remember that AKEL will never cooperate with DISI. However, there is no guarantee whatsoever that both the EDEK and DIKO leadership will not repeat again in the future what they have done during the 1979 village elections.

Against the Makarios Line

The EDEK leadership has been fighting the Makarios line from the time that the National-Ministerial Council under Makarios' chairmanship worked out this line and tactics. EDEK slogans saying that biregional federation is equal to treachery can still be seen painted on some buildings. They have even called Makarios a traitor and said that he has been deceived by Clifford.

Thus, it is obvious that AKEL cannot possibly cooperate with such leaders and such a line.

AKEL maintains that the key to the resumption and the successful holding of the intercommunal talks is in the rapprochement of Greek and Turkish Cypriots. AKEL believes that the line for rapprochement is truly a line based on anti-imperialism and genuine liberation becuase it isolates imperialism and foils its plans; because it unites Greeks and Turks against the common enemy--imperialism and foreign occupation; and because our struggle is not waged against the Turkish Cypriots but against imperialism and occupation and for liberation.

However, some circles including the EDEK leadership do not agree that the Turkish Cypriots are waging an anti-imperialist and liberation struggle. But when Ozgur's Republican Turkish Party [RTP] appeals to the Turkish Cypriot soldiers--as it has recently done--to meet their Greek Cypriot counterparts with flowers, what else is it doing other than a revolutionary struggle against occupation and imperialism?

We hail the courage, heroism and patritism of the RTP and extend a brotherly hand over the lines of confrontation and reply: We are ready for the anti-imperialist fraternization included in the message of the RTP; we are ready for a joint struggle to shake off imperialism and the foreign Turkish occupation.

But it is important that the government prove by deeds how it views rapprochement. Until today the government has done nothing to implement the measures for rapprochement. It has not yet worked out a comprehensive program for rapprochement that will simultaneously serve as a program for joint Greek-Turkish Cypriot struggle.

Not Also Responsible

It is for all these reasons that AKEL decided that it cannot also be held responsible for a course that leads to catastrophe. It is because of the insufficiency and inconsistency of the policy of the president and his government on all the country's basic problems that after 3 years--3 years during which AKEL supported the president and his government with the expectation that they would fulfill their promises--it regrets to note that both the president and his government have disappointed both the people and AKEL.

Some circles believe that the existing differences can be easily bridged. We pray that this were so but unfortunately these are substantive differences and they concern the line and tactics, and the whole approach of the question of purge, as well as of the economic and other problems.

Radical Change

AKEL believes that because of the way things stand today only a radical and qualitative change in the whole situation can lead us out of the stalemate. And we are in a stalemate not only in the case of the Cyprus problem but also in the case of other problems of the country. The government machinery has never been in as bad a condition as it is today. The people face hardships even for the most insignificant issue. The state of affairs is such that the people wonder whether the state is in a state of dissolution. There is general indifference and sluggishness in the state machinery, as if the state has been paralyzed. Fresh inspiration and fresh breezes are needed. There is need for radical, qualitative change.

And this change will not be brought about by the reactionary forces of the Rally [DISI] but by the consistent action of the patriotic and democratic forces. Some circles pretend that they do not understand what we mean by the phrase: Rallying all the patriotic and democratic forces of the people wherever they may be. The pro-DISI paper I SIMERINI has even said that we encourage the formation of a new rightwing party: But it is not within the principles or the competencies of the working people's party--AKEL--to encourage the formation of any new party and particularly of a rightwing party.

We mean what we say. AKEL has always been ready to cooperate with all the patriotic and democratic forces of the people but always on the basis of the line and tactics for a Cyprus solution in accordance with the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the 10 points of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. But AKEL wants deeds not words because this is precisely what the people want. The people are fed up with words, each one is judged from his deeds. "Deeds are stronger than words," said a philosopher.

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES FRG AID TO TURKEY

DW200713 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1615 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Correspondent Von Huebenet interview with Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The military intervention of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the developments in Iran and in the Middle East have considerably increased the strategic importance of Turkey for NATO, thus, involuntarily--at least for the time being--thrusting the solution of bilateral problems between Greece and Turkey somewhat into the background. How do you, Mr Foreign Minister, assess the intention of some NATO countries for this reason to intensify the economic and military aid for Turkey?

[Answer] It is evident that the recent international events have emphasized the importance of Turkey. Two facts, however, must not be forgotten: First, important international events are not only taking place in the Middle East, but also in the Balkan area, events which will be of great long-term importance and which will also emphasize the role of Greece. Second, you must view the area of Turkey and Greece as a geographic entity because the defense of Turkey would be inconceivable without Greek territory. Therefore it would be shortsighted to see Turkey's defense alone and ignore the concomitant Greek factor. As far as economic aid to Turkey is concerned, we have made it clear more often than not that it is definitely not in Greece's interest to see the social and economic system of Turkey collapse. Yet, at the same time, it is necessary to keep in mind that the shift in military balance between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean Sea, through either excessive arms aid or indirectly through economic assistance--which is the same since the latter could be misused for military purposes--creates dangers to which we are particularly sensitive.

[Question] The Greek public criticizes the intention of the Federal Republic to set aside DM540 million in military aid for Turkey over the next 3 years while Bonn, at the same time, will grant Athens military assistance of only DM60 million. Can this intention negatively affect relations between Bonn and Athens?

[Answer] It is true that the Greek public has reacted very critically to the news that the Federal Republic plans to grant Turkey special military aid which amounts to a proportion of nine to one compared with the corresponding aid to Greece. In a democratic country where the voice of the people is heeded it is particularly significant when I say that the Greeks feel profoundly disappointed by the decision of the Federal Republic. It should not be surprising that German-Greek relations will suffer as a result. People will probably tell us that our accession to the European Community has gained us so many advantages that it would only be appropriate now to balance these advantages with corresponding concessions to Turkey. I just cannot follow this train of thought. Greece's entry into the Community, definitely aided by the Federal Republic, will surely bring advantages; but, by the same token, it will face a number of commitments and burdens. Our accession is not a present given to us but a mutually balanced transaction. It is inconceivable for this accession to be held against us just to create a situation which may well impair the security of our country.

VIGILANCE AGAINST GREAT POWER 'PLOTS' ON CYPRUS URGED

AT171755 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Report by Khristos Filippidhis on the "Political Profiles" program]

[Excerpts] The Greek character of Cyprus has never been challenged by anyone since ancient times. It has been the harsh fate of Hellenism that the Greek character of Cyprus has been challenged in our own century. In other words, the word "fate" is a form of speech. This fate is primarily the result of eternal division among the Greeks themselves.

Unthinkable mistakes in tactics and unbelievable mistakes in politics and diplomacy both on the part of the Greeks on mainland Greece and also of the Cypriots themselves, led to the present outrageous situation--in other words, that the Turks, the last element one could expect, now appear as coowners of the island.

The Greek Cypriots started the heroic struggle against colonialism which prepared the ground for the island's self-determination. Suddenly, without anyone realizing how, the Turks later became the regulators of the fate of Cyprus.

Once again Greek policy became the tool of the plots of the great powers in the area. From then on Attila was only one step away. It was only a matter of time and opportunity.

However, we have not learned from our mistakes. We continue to fall into the traps set for us--for the sake of the great powers--by the United Nations organization. The ridiculous farce of the alleged intercommunal talks has continued for 6 years while it is obvious that this process is aimed at four goals, none of which serve Greece:

Goal 1--To help President Carter submit his obligatory bimonthly report to Congress, in other words, to help his allegation that a solution to the Cyprus issue is being promoted so that U.S. military aid to Turkey need not stop. This is an American goal.

Goal 2--This is a Russian goal. Perpetuation of the intercommunal talks which do not have and cannot have any result is also of interest to Moscow. In this way the division within the southeast wing of NATO continues and, at the same time, Russia can play the game of more easily approaching both the Greeks and Turks due to the open rift between them.

Goal 3--This is a Turkish goal. By perpetuating intercommunal talks forever the Turks gain valuable time and strengthen their de facto occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory while at the same time they appear as the legal claimants to the whole island.

Goal 4--This is once again an American goal. For reasons of more general strategy in the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus must be neutralized as an individual state entity so that there is no danger of it creating problems in the sensitive triangle of the U.S. bridgehead of Israel, NATO Turkey and pro-U.S. Egypt.

This last strategy, however, has never been a secret. Only those who did not want to see it failed to do so. Kissinger, at the time of Makarios, once described Cyprus as a candidate for being the Cuba of the Mediterranean. The message was clear. Perhaps even Makarios himself failed to understand it.

In the summer of 1973 I met Denktas in the Turkish zone of Nicosia and we chatted for awhile. He was emphatic. We will never permit the union of Cyprus with Greece, he said. He also expressed the view that Makarios and Grivas were role-playing by appearing as enemies in order to promote a united Enosis more easily.

How wrong Denktas was. On that very same night in the archbishop's palace, Makarios told me: Grivas has sworn my personal eradication.

Perhaps the Turks thought the Greeks were deceiving them. The Greeks, however, with their eternal division, virtually provided grist for the Turkish mill. In 1974 we had the paranoic as well as the certainly criminal climax of this division. Whether they were influenced by foreign agents or whether they were influenced by their won passion, those who perpetrated the 1974 coup should have imagined the consequences.

Everyone hastened to reap the benefits: the Americans, in order to neutralize independent Cyprus through virtual partition; the Russians, in order to create a rift within the Atlantic Alliance--and this is why they did not intervene just as in 1956 during the occupation of Suez by the British and French, and the Turks, naturally, in order to promote their expansionist plans.

This series of mistakes naturally had begun much earlier, at the time when many Cypriots did not want a united Enosis, some because Greece belonged to NATO, others because they would lose positions and offices if Cyprus simply became a Greek province, and still others because their business activities would be more profitable in a small, independent, neutral country.

The blood of the brave ones in the Cyprus struggle opened the way toward Cypriot self-determination but only the Turks benefited, finding themselves suddenly as co-owners of the island without ever having dreamed of such a thing. Perhaps such a mistake has never been committed ever before in the ages of Greek history.

Let us hope, however, that the new examples of division which are once again appearing in Cyprus will be overcome in time. The Greeks in Cyprus and in Greece, irrespective of political beliefs, must cease to be influenced by all kinds of foreigners who directly or indirectly promote only their own interests. They must at long last unite and Cyprus must be saved, even if only at the last moment.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CALLS KILLING OF CITIZENS BY IRAQ 'SAVAGE'

TA191631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the shooting of 10 Turkish citizens by Iraqi soldiers at the Iraqi border region on 1 June can only be described as a savage incident. Iraqi Ambassador to Ankara Taha 'Aziz (Hassan) was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today due to certain claims he made on the subject during a news conference today. According to a statement issued by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Savlet Aktug, the Iraqi ambassador was reminded that the shooting of Turks who crossed the border is not a legal right as he claimed. The Iraqi ambassador was informed that this act violates international laws as well as the agreements between the two countries.

Details Released

TA191943 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Savlet Aktug said that the Iraqis had claimed that it was impossible for the Iraqis to have known the nationality of the persons they killed and that those who crossed the border were the first to start firing. He added that not being able to determine the nationality and identity of those who crossed the border could not be sufficient reason to kill them. Aktug added that it was definitely determined that the Turkish citizens who crossed the border were not carrying arms and that shots were fired at them from a helicopter.

Noting that one person was killed as a result of this, Aktug said that Iraqi soldiers who came out of the helicopter which landed made the Turkish citizens kneel down and shot nine persons, sparing three children. Aktug continued: The Foreign Ministry strongly denounced the statement made by the Iraqi ambassador which sounds like interference in Turkey's domestic affairs and in the duties of the Turkish Armed Forces. There is no doubt that Turkey would not want to create an opportunity for anyone to damage Turkish-Iraqi relations. However, it is clear that statements such as the one made by the ambassador might damage relations between the two countries when a decision has been reached to conduct a joint investigation. In addition, an ambassador and the authorities he represents should know that expressing views on the administration of the country he is accredited to is not compatible with the status of an ambassador.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON TIES WITH PALESTINIANS

NC200807 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Report on statement by PLO representative Abu Firas in Istanbul; date not given]

[Text] Abu Firas, PLO representative in Turkey, made an exclusive statement to HURRIYET in Istanbul in which he said: "Israel has a finger in the terroristic acts in Turkey." He went on to say: "However, the Turkish nation will soon realize who their enemies are. You cannot darken the sun for a long time." The PLO representative in Turkey then stated that the Palestinians expected greater understanding from the Turkish public for their cause. He said: "We cannot part with each other. Can you separate the arm from the body? Turkey is the body in the Middle East and we are the arms."

Addressing a gathering in Istanbul, Abu Firas further said: "The world Zionism tried to establish a Jewish state in Palestine during the Ottoman era, but it failed.

But during the period that followed the occupation of Palestine by Israel, the royal regimes--particularly those in Iraq, Egypt and Jordan--collaborated with Israel in silencing the Palestinian people. However, the Palestinian revolution, which immortial leader 'Abd an-Nasir had described as "the most honorable image in contemporary Arab history," has emerged stronger from every struggle it has waged. In 1967 we waited in vain for a telephone call from 'Abd an-Nasir to say that Cairo had surrendered. But years later, it was Anwar Sadat who not only ran to Begin, but also personally handed Cairo's golden key to the Israeli leader.

DEMIREL, ERBAKAN DISCUSS NSP DEMAND: FUTURE MEETING PLANNED

TA191206 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel and National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan held a meeting that lasted 2 1/4 hours today. During the meeting, which was held in parliament, Demirel spoke to Erbakan about the reply the government sent to the NSP [in connection with the latter's demands]. In statements after the meeting, Demiral and Erbakan said that the discussion was not completed and that they would meet again at 1030 on Monday.

JUSTICE PARTY TO BOYCOTT ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

TA191326 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] In its meeting today, the Justice Party [JP] Joint Assembly Group decided not to attend the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly or the National Assembly meeting today. The statement issued by the joint assembly group noted that the decision was unanimous. The statement noted: Our groups have unanimously decided not to attend the joint Grand National Assembly meeting and the National Assembly meeting to be held on 19 June 1980 on the grounds that a shadow was cast on the will of the National Assembly on 17 June 1980 when a parliamentary debate was conducted without holding a roll call as though there was a majority, thus attacking the national will. The public is respectfully informed.

NEVSEHIR GOVERNOR ACCUSES RPP OF STARTING FUNERAL INCIDENT

TA191708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Nevsehir Governor Fevzi Alaloglu said that RPP legislators acted irresponsibly during incidents which occured at the funeral of RPP provincial leader Zeki Tekiner in Nevsehir yesterday. Pointing out that all the necessary measures were taken on occasion of the funeral ceremony, Alaloglu said: The funeral ceremony was organized by the party and accordingly measures were taken by us. However, this regretable situation was created when deputies reacted to various attempts to pick a quarrel by personally firing shots.

In statements to the HURRIYET and Mediterrean news agencies, Alaloglu said that, according to initial information and intelligence reports, three RPP deputies were among the first to shoot and that one of these was even warned by a gendarme captain. Alaloglu also noted that there was no sign indicating the shots were fired at the crowd attending the funeral from a building site.

BRIEFS

ROK AMBASSADOR ACCREDITED--Today Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received the new South Korea ambassador to Ankara, (Yong Pak), who presented his credentials to Caclayangil. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 18 Jun 80 TA]

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HEADS OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS CONFER IN VENICE

Schmidt, Carter Meet

LD211828 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Venice--Before the actual summit talk, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Jimmy Carter met for an exchange of views in Venice on Saturday evening. The chancellor, at whose suggestion the talk took place, went to see the U.S. President at his hotel on La Giudecca. The talk was attended by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The chancellor has also planned to have dinner with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The reason for the talk between Schmidt and Carter was the letter which the U.S. President sent to the chancellor at the end of last week in connection with the latter's trip to Moscow.

Schmidt, Carter Comments

LD211958 Hamburg DPA in German 1939 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Venice--There appear to be no unbridgeable differences of opinion between Bonn and Washington on the central foreign and defense policy issues of the Western alliance. U.S. President Jimmy Carter reached this conclusion on Saturday evening after a 90-minute talk with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Venice.

Carter, who only last week had reminded Schmidt in a letter about the NATO position on medium-range missiles in Europe, told journalists after the talks: "I am convinced that the Federal Republic stands fully behind the NATO decision." According to Carter the two partners also agreed on a position on the Afghanistan question, according to which all USSR troops must be withdrawan from the occupied country.

Schmidt, after the meeting with the President, which was extended by 30 minutes beyond the originally planned time, said "I have nothing to add to the President's statement."

The two statesmen also discussed in the U.S. President's hotel on La Giudecca the chancellor's trip to Moscow, planned for the end of this month. Details were not given by the two politicians.

Spokesman: 'Open' Carter-Schmidt Talks

LD212124 Hamburg DPA in German 2050 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Venice--Following the talks between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told newsmen that "the really good, open talk among friends who can rely on each other," had shown that even an "identity of views" existed between the two governments.

The 'irritation' concerning Carter's letter had been (?discussed) in an "open and friendly manner." This letter would not have come about, Boelling said, if Schmidt's remarks at the Essen SPD Party Congress had been known in Washington. The chancellor had then made absolutely clear that he would not consider "a moratorium" on the implementation of the NATO decision made in Brussels in December. Thus, there had "actually been no call for that letter."

Schmidt and Genscher had informed Carter and Muskie in detail about the purpose of the Moscow trip, Boelling said. There had been "no critical remarks" from the American side,

either from (?Carter) or (?from) Muskie. Genscher and the U.S. secretary of state will be meeting for a further talk in Venice, the time for which has not yet been set. All sides regarded the meeting as "really worthwhile," Boelling said.

Giscard Meets With Schmidt

LD221314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Before lunch in Venice today, Valery Giscard d'Estaing had a private meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Late this afternoon the president of the republic is to meet Jimmy Carter for a private conversation.

Japanese Delegates Meet Press

OW211259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Venice June 21 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said here Saturday he did not foresee an agreement on sanctions against Moscow for its invasion of Afghanistan coming out of the seven-nation summit opening Sunday. Speaking to Japanese reporters, he said no such agreement was likely, although the summit of seven industrial democracies would renew a call for Soviet troops to pull out from Afghanistan.

Okita, who is filling the place of the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira as Japan's chief delegate, arrived in the morning with Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Yoshitake Sasaki, minister of international trade and industry. The Japanese foreign minister also saw it unlikely that the summit leaders would delve into the question of Mideast peace.

Takeshita said he was not considering easing the current demand control measures against inflation. "We'll stick to this position at the summit," he said.

Sasaki said the question of Japanese car exports to the United States had already been settled between the two countries and was not fit to be taken up at the summit conference. Okita said, however, the car export issue will have to be discussed if U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie brings it up during a planned tete-a-tete with him.

Paris on USSR Letter, Giscard-Carter Talks

LD211852 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Paris yesterday afternoon asked to be received by the president of the republic in order to give him an important communication from his government.

President Giscard d'Estaing had already left for Venice to attend the industrialized countries' summit, so Mr Chervonenko was received by the secretary general of the presidency of the republic, Jacques Wahl, who reported the contents of the Soviet message to President Giscard as soon as he arrived in Venice. This message is a sequel to the Warsaw talks and is concerned with the level of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan.

The Carter-Giscard talks which take place tomorrow following the unexpected Warsaw meeting between the French president and Mr Brezhnev will not be without interest. We have asked Dominique Souchier, who is one of our special correspondents in Venice, whether he can supply us with further information:

The fact that there has been, on the eve of this summit in Venice, a message from the Soviets is not surprising in itself. After all, when two people get together to speak about a third, it is normal that the third person should make his presence felt, one way or another. As you know, Europe and the United States want to seize the opportunity of this new summit of the industrialized countries to discuss politics, East-West relations and Afghanistan.

This, in fact, is the reason for the message since it concerns the number of troops stationed in Afghanistan.

Nor is the choice of addressee surprising--Valery Giscard d'Estaing is the only head of state taking part in this summit who has seen Leonid Brezhnev since the Soviet intervention. You will remember his visit to Warsaw; France, the president explained on that occasion, must be the interlucutor of the superpowers. Valery Giscard d'Estaing will be meeting Jimmy Carter tomorrow, and this will be the first meeting between the two for more than a year.

Letter on Troop Withdrawals

LD221020 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] It has just been learned that, at the luncheon of Western heads of state and government who attend the Venice summit, the president of the republic will inform the summit's participants of the content of the message Leonid Brezhnev sent to him on Friday night. Elysee spokesman Jacques Blot has just announced this, adding that this Soviet message to France concerned the withdrawal of military units stationed in Afghanistan and gave more detailed information than the communique published by TASS this morning.

The Elysee spokesman said a short time ago that there is a link between the transmission of this message to France and the Giscard d'Estaing-Brezhnev meeting on 19 May in Warsaw. One can see in this the proof that communications between the Soviet Union and the Western world continue to function after this meeting.

No Immediate Comment on Letter

WA220800 London REUTER in English 0748 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Venice, June 22, REUTER--President Carter and leaders of the main non-communist industrial democracies opened an economic summit today a few hours after Moscow's announcement that some Soviet units were being withdrawan from Afghanistan.

There was no immediate comment on the brief Soviet announcement as the leaders of the United States, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan met on a heavily guarded Venetian island. But Western officials noted that the announcement did not say how many of the estimated 80,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan would be withdrawn.

Informed Western sources reported during the past few weeks that the Soviet Union was increasing the strength of its forces in Afghanistan. The sources noted that the Moscow announcement coincided with the start of the economic summit here and a meeting in Switzerland of a three-member committee of the Islamic Conference. The recent Moslem conference in Islamabad strongly attacked the Soviet action in Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of Moscow's forces.

The first indication of the withdrawal of an unspecified number of Soviet troops to reach the West appears to have been a message from President Leonid Brezhnev to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing which reached Paris on Friday, informed sources said.

Statement on Pullout From Afghanistan

NC221747 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 22, (AFP)--The summit of the major Western powers here today condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and called for the Moscow-announced withdrawal of troops from that country to be "permanent" and "complete."

The demand came in a separate statement by the leaders of the seven most industrialised non-communist countries on the first day of their two-day summit. It was released to a news conference here by Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga.

Countries attending the summit are the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. The "seven" said the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was "incompatible with the will of the Afghan people for national independence, as demonstrated by their courageous resistance, and with the security of the states of the region".

It was also "incompatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with efforts to maintain genuine detente. It undermines the very fundations of peace, both in the region and in the world at large".

The "seven" fully endorsed the United Nations General Assembly resolution adopted last January and the views expressed by the Islamic Conference "at both its recent sessions" the text said.

"Afghanistan should be enabled to regain the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character it once enjoyed. We therefore call for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and for the Afghan people to be left free again to determine their own future".

The statement added: "We have taken note of today's announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In order to make a useful contribution to the solution of the Afghan crisis, this withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Only thus will it be possible to re-establish a situation compatible with peace and the rule of law and thereby with the interests of (?all nations.) We are resolved to do everything in our power to achieve this objective. We are also ready to support any initiative to this end, such as that of the Islamic Conference. And we shall support every effort designed to contribute to the political independence and to the security of the states of the region.

"Those governments represented at this meeting which have taken a position against attendance at the Olympic games vigorously reaffirm their position," it added.

Hostage Taking Condemned

NC221948 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 22 (AFP)--The seven-nation Western summit here tonight implicitly condemned the holding of U.S. diplomatic personnel as hostages in Iran in a joint statement issued here.

The statement, without explicitly referring to the about 53 Americans held in Iran, said heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan "vigorously condemn the taking of hostages and the seizure of diplomatic and consular premises and personnel in contravention of the basic norms of international law and practice".

They urged all governments to "take appropriate measures to deny terrorists any benefits from such criminal acts". They agreed to "provide to one another's diplomatic and consular missions support and assistance in situations involving the seizure of diplomatic and consular establishments or personnel".

The seven leaders said they were determined to "deter and combat" the taking of hostages and attacks on diplomatic premises and personnel. They recalled that "every state has the duty under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another state or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, and deplore in the strongest terms any breach of this duty".

In a separate statement, the "seven" said that "hijacking remains a threat to international civil aviation and that there can be no relaxation of efforts to combat this threat". They said they "look forward to continuing cooperation with all other governments" towards this end.

The "seven" voiced satisfaction at "the broad support of the international community for the principles set out in the Bonn declaration of July 1978 as well as in the international conventions dealing with unlawful interference with civil aviation. The increasing adherence to these conventions and the responsible attitude taken by states with respect to air hijacking reflect the fact that these principles are being accepted by the international community as a whole", they said.

Statement on Refugee Problem

NC222046 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 22 , (AFP)--The seven-nation Venice summit tonight issued a vigorous appeal to governments in Indochina, Cuba and Afghanistan to cease pursuing "policies which drive large numbers of their people from their own countries."

In a joint statement on the worldwide problem of refugees, the "seven" said: "However great the effort of the international community, it will be difficult to sustain it indefinitely. The problem of refugees has to be attacked at its root. The heads of state and government therefore make a vigorous appeal to the governments responsible for it to remove the causes of this widespread human tragedy and not to pursue policies which drive large numbers of their people from their own countries."

Expressing their "deep concern" at the plight of the ever-increasing number of refugees throughout the world, the "seven" noted that "hundreds of thousands have already left the Indochinese peninsula and Cuba, many of them taking the risk of fleeing across the open seas." The leaders recalled that Pakistan and Iran had taken in "almost one million refugees from Afghanistan," and said there were "several million" refugees in Africa.

"The heads of state and government note with great regret that the refugee population continues to grow and that, despite major international relief efforts, their suffering continues," the statement added.

"They pay tribute to the generosity and forebearance with which countries in the regions affected have received refugees. For their part, the countries represented at this summit have already responded substantially to appeals for assistance to and resettlement of refugees.

"They will continue to do so, but their resources are not unlimited. They appeal to others to join with them in helping to relieve this suffering".

Schmidt on World Crises

LD221945 Hamburg DPA in German 1859 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Venice--The seven leading Western industrial nations have this evening in Venice again condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and have called on Moscow for a complete withdrawal from this country. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had drawn the attention of those taking part in the conference to the complex connection which, in his view, exists between the crises in Afghanistan, in Iran and developments in the Middle East. There is the danger that these crises "could merge into a single large-scale crisis." The chancellor underlined the particular importance of the Islamic countries in overcoming the present world problems. Government Spokesman Boelling said that Schmidt received from the other heads of government "the Allies' full backing" for his trip to Moscow planned for the end of the month. The chancellor had set out to the summit the aims of his Moscow visit [words indistinct].

Discussion of Oil Supplies

LD231145 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Andreas Whittam Smith dispatch: "Venice Move for Summit With Oil Producers"]

[Text] Venice--The industrialised nations of the West are considering whether to engage in direct negotiations with oil producing countries about oil supplies. This idea was taken up by each of the heads of government attending the economic summit meeting being held in Venice but Mrs Thatcher appears to be cautious about the proposals.

The leaders were meeting under the chairmanship of the prime minister of Italy, Francesco Cossiga. They included President Carter, Giscard d'Estaing of France, the German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, the Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau and Japanese ministers.

The plan being discussed is that a summit meeting be arranged between three parties, the industrialised countries, the oil producers and the lesser developed countries. They would consider the price of oil and its availability. There is French support for the idea that communist governments be represented.

Mrs Thatcher told the Venice meeting that the world had to grapple with the continuing rise in oil prices. This would require massive investment in energy resources, though the task was made difficult by the onset of recession. Referring to the huge balance of payments surpluses achieved by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the prime minister said she was concerned by the redistribution of power as well as of money that was taking place. The question, Mrs Thatcher agreed, was "how to get alongside the oil producers."

She made it plain that she did not favour encouraging communist nations to give more aid to poorer countries in view of the political requirements that were attached to such help. Apart from the traditional British scepticism towards summit meetings, this is one reason why the prime minister was notably cool about the establishment of a summit involving oil producers, industrial nations and possibly the Soviet bloc.

The seven leaders spent Sunday morning discussing economic problems before turning to political questions. Concern about the effects that non-stop increases in oil prices were having, both in terms of inflation and recession, was the dominating issue.

President Giscard proposed setting new energy targets for the seven participants on the grounds that the figures agreed at the Tokyo summit last year for 1980-85 had been too lax because of world recession. He said that stricter targets should be set for the period running up to 1990. By then the seven nations should have managed to save the equivalent of 20 million barrels of oil per day--that is about two-thirds of OPEC's present production. The president also wanted a monitoring group to be set up to supervise achievement of the new targets.

As well as looking at political measures, the seven leaders were outspokenly critical of recent OPEC price decisions. Chancellor Schmidt said that the oil producers should be reminded of their "grave responsibility." OPEC should either give grants to poorer countries or sell oil at a reduced price. He said that some nations were using their entire export earnings just to meet recent increases in oil prices. The German chancellor added that it was unacceptable for the West to provide 90 per cent of the aid going to lesser developing countries and get most of the blame for their problems. In the afternoon finance ministers and energy ministers, who had listened but not contributed to the morning session, were set to work completing the drafting of the economic sections of the communique due to be published tonight.

Cossiga Address on Energy

LD222205 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Giuseppe Chisari report from Venice]

[Excerpts] The answer of the seven heads of state and government to the TASS announcement of a forthcoming withdrawal from Afghanistan will surely not be kindly received in Moscow. The announcement does not give a clear picture of the Soviet contingents involved. In a joint declaration read to the journalists by Cossiga, as chairman of this summit, the Western attitude has been forcefully reaffirmed: The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable either today or in the future, and it is incompatible with the will for national independence of the Afghan people.

Having overcore the Afghan hurdle without internal arguments or polemics, the summit sessions are returning to the usual topics of the summit, which is not for nothing termed economic. The introduction was made this morning by Prime Minister Cossiga, who indicated in the energy session the crucial problem for everyone: There is need to reduce consumption, he said, and turn to alternative sources. But in the politics of energy there is a limit to the attitude of the producing countries. Cossiga criticized the recent increase in the price of crude oil decided in Algiers. That decision, he said, continues to create a climate of uncertainty and instability in the entire world economy. The entire package of main economic problems will be reexamined tomorrow.

Draft Final Declaration

NC230630 Paris AFP in English 0618 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 23 (AFP)--The seven highly industrialized nations currently holding a summit meeting in Venice are appealing for greater use of coal and nuclear energy to make up for the oil shortage they foresee for the beginning of the 1990's. The text of the draft final declaration of the summit gathering, as obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, is likely to undergo only minor changes during today's sessions. The document says that the seven nations taking part in the summit--the United States, France, Canada, Japan, West Germany, Italy and Britain--"underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy must be increased if world energy needs are to be met."

The chiefs of state and government meeting here say that "we will continue to give our highest priority to insuring the health and safety of the public and to perfecting methods for dealing with accumulation of spent fuel, disposal of nuclear waste, and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation..." And they add that "together we intend to double coal production and use by the early 1990's."

The leaders of industrialized nations believe that during the next 10 years, they will be able to produce the equivalent of 15 to 20 million barrels a day of oil in the form of other energy sources. Reliable sources here stressed today that half of this cut in oil consumption will come from greater use of coal, a third from growth in nuclear power, and the rest from renewable energies--especially the sun.

The seven participating nations also agree to:

--Ban construction of new oil-burning power stations except under exceptional circumstances.

--Increase tax provisions aimed at reducing oil use in industry.

--Encourage investments making it possible to economize on energy in housing and commercial buildings.

--Speed up the establishment and use of norms to reduce autonobile gasoline consumption and to adopt pricing decisions on gasoline with such reduction in view.

The seven countries also stated that the price of oil taken from their territories must be based on world prices.

"The centerpiece of our discussion has been energy," the joint statement said. "It is only one of many problems facing the world, but without a solution to it, we cannot deal with inflation, unemployment, protectionism, monetary instability and the threat of stagnation.... All these problems are interrelated, but reducing our demand for oil is necessary to success in other areas, particularly in controlling inflation." The battle against inflation remains "the top priority" of the seven nations at the summit, they said. They also endorsed the resolution adopted by the countries of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) last month.

Taking up the conclusions of the meeting of the International Energy Agency last month in Paris, the "seven" said that the role of oil in their energy needs will go from 53 per cent today to 40 per cent in 1990.

Concerning the problems of developing countries, the "seven said all industrialized countries, including communist ones and oil producing countries," are responsible for assuring that the Third World has the means for economic growth and social progress. The "seven" said communist countries have made an "inadequate contribution" to world development. The "seven" demanded that industrialized nations, including oil exporting nations, do everything to increase their aid.

In the statement they welcomed the Brandt commission report and said its suggestion of a North-South summit could be useful--at a suitable time.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SOVIET TROOP PULLOUT ANNOUNCEMENT

DW230741 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Text] MANNHEIMER MORGEN stresses the following point: If Brezhnev had not set off his surprise bombshell just prior to the Western summit meeting in Venice, his message to President Giscard d'Estaing on the withdrawal of some units of the Soviet occupation army from Afghanistan perhaps would have really conveyed the impression that the Kremlin is now preparing the complete pullout to avoid irking the West any further. But it is quite obvious that this time it is just a disturbing maneuver.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG adopts a similar attitude toward this development: Had Moscow indicated its readiness for a partial pullout from Afghanistan essentially earlier, such a signal possibly would have had some effect in the West, for the West had been waiting for quite some time, veritably longing for a signal that might have served as a starting point for defusing the crisis. The unexpected announcement now that it is intended to withdraw several Soviet troop components from Afghanistan will hardly have this effect.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG stresses this facet: The heads of government gathered in Venice have received the signal from Moscow with due skepticism and caution. The timing of the Soviet announcement on the partial withdrawal of the invasion army from Afghanistan makes it obvious that this must not be taken immediately as a significant change of attitude in the Kremlin. Perhaps more units are still in Afghanistan than are required for quelling the resistance against the foreign occupiers. These facts must not be ignored in the assessment and judgement of Soviet intentions.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE notes: The partial withdrawal from Afghanistan promised by the Kremlin is a cheap move for the Soviet Union. Nothing will change the power conditions in the occupied Central Asian country, and yet the Moscow initiative is not completely insignificant politically. This is the first time that the Kremlin has indicated a step toward evacuating Afghanistan without raising any preconditions, thereby signaling that it does not uncompromisingly insist on its maximum demands in this problem.

Duesseldorf's RHEINISCHE POST writes: The direct dialogue which Moscow seeks with European countries while bypassing the leading U.S. power definitely may be interpreted as an attempt to cause dissension in the Western camp. But beyond that the Soviets obviously do not see in Carter a suitable interlocutor with whom one might debate issues of world politics. It is therefore not surprising that the U.S. President in Venice is pulling all stops to consolidate the confidence of the Europeans again. We cannot but wish him success in this respect. The states of the free world must counteract the military preponderance of the Soviet Union.

PRESS DISCUSSES SCHMIDT-CARTER MEETING IN VENICE

23 Jun Press Review

DW230805 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG writes: The most remarkable role in the discord of the West is played by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Some 2 days before he talked to U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Venice he had strongly criticized him in a Washington POST interview. Yet the reprimanded Carter took the chancellor by the hand in Venice. Maybe he thought the following: If the German chancellor goes to Moscow, he must bring back something tangible to impress his voters for the October elections. Maybe he will nevertheless dissociate himself from the decision to close the arms gap. This cannot be ruled out.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes: It was high time that the U.S. President and the German federal chancellor met and talked to each other, as a prelude of the Venice summit, so to speak. If all misunderstandings have been eliminated, as the German Government spokesman said, one must ask oneself: Was all that necessary? It was known for weeks that they would meet in Venice this weekend and that Helmut Schmidt would go to Moscow only afterwards.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN maintains: The matter was indeed astonishing. The Europeans do not at all feel like recipients of orders anymore, but as partners with equal rights. The U.S. administration ought to have understood that long ago. But, as regards Carter, and particularly his adviser Brzezinski, this does not seem to have been the case prior to Venice. The talk was therefore most necessary.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Essen states: It is obvious that ways of thinking are different on this side of the Atlantic and on the other. They correspond to the different exposures to danger. Washington emphasizes closing the arms gap while Bonn emphasizes suggestions of negotiation linked to it. The chancellor's ideas were supposed to create leeway in this respect; it was supposed to make it easier for the Soviets to save face. This leeway has been curtailed now. Schmidt's task during his Moscow visit has not become easier.

Reconciliation Doubted

DW230902 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 23 Jun 80 p 4

[Commentary signed: th.: "Summit of Tutorage"]

[Text] The President and chancellor sat down at the Venetian discussion table even prior to the opening of the world economic summit. This reflected the urgency of the exchange of ideas as well as the superfluousness of an epistilary controversy, especially when they get together a few days later anyway. But in any event, Carter's pencil obviously had been beguiled less by the intention of friendly consultation than by security advisor Brzezinski who obviously also wanted to show to America's new Secretary of State Muskie, too, who is calling the shots in the White House. How else could the U.S. ambassador in Bonn shortly before describe the state of German-American relations entirely differently--surely not without coordination with the State Department?

It may also be this unpredictability of current U.S. policy which made Schmidt react so irritably and start out, first of all, with a half hour's tutorage for Carter in Venice, having earlier censored him in the Washington POST as an inexperienced newcomer on the world political stage. After all, the German side argues with a certain bitterness, was it not the chancellor who urgently pointed out during the SALT II talks between President Ford and party boss Brezhnev in Vladivostok that the Americans should not pay sole attention to the intercontinental missiles threatening the United States but also to the Soviet medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe?

Be that as it may, such mutual tutorage does not do much good. This discourages them, and it is doubtful whether the Carter-Schmidt dialogue really proceeded as well as the government spokesman dutifully averred.

After all, Schmidt is not the only one who feels insecure with respect to the observance of agreement by the Carter administration. Indeed Moscow knows why it wrote a letter to Giscard d'Estaing as an overture to the Venice summit meeting and why it disseminated news reports on the sending home of some units of the Red Army from Afghanistan.

Narrow 'Basis of Confidence'

DW230908 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Eberhard Wisdorf commentary: "Whitewash for the Cracks"]

[Text] The world economic summit did not begin under good auspices. It was only a dialogue between U.S. President Carter and Chancellor Schmidt which clarified the controversy or at least put whitewash over the crack that had emerged between Bonn and Washington as so often before during the terms of the two heads of government.

On the one hand, Schmidt deserves understanding for his displeasure. The erraticism of U.S. policy, permeated with preachy categories of morale and punishment and often determined by the hard line of security adviser Brzezinski, shows a lack of steadfastness from Bonn's view. But what is the picture like which the Europeans themselves offer? There has been no solid concepts at all on many questions concerning Western reaction to the Soviet invation of Afghanistan.

All reservations notwithstanding, the chancellor must live with Jimmy Carter as a partner, possibly for another 4 years. It is not just foreign policy which offers a broad field of differences. They may well emerge also in economic and energy policies as a result of further recessionist tendencies in the world economy, even though a chorus of harmony for general formulas will still predominate in Venice.

Once again, information gaps and the press had to take the blame in Venice. Meanwhile, this cannot gloss over the fact that the basis of confidence between Bonn and Washington, as well as between Europeans and Americans, is not very broad. In mutual regard, however, the Europeans must play the greater part. This emerges from the role of the United States as the nuclear protective power, and this is where limitations exist for manifestations of independence.

On 'Surprise' Schmidt Interview

DW230824 Mainz ZDF Television Service in German 1950 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Correspondent Albrecht dispatch from Venice]

[Excerpts] To go by all that had preceded the Schmidt-Carter meeting in the way of discord, misunderstandings, and surely also some concrete and genuine differences of opinion, this meeting was not just any get-together but a particularly critical station in U.S.-German dialogue.

And the rather frank interview of the chancellor with the Washington POST came like a bang this morning; it came as a surprise after the attempt of several days to play down the significance of the critical letter of President Carter.

In any event, the interview was the talk of the town on the eve of a conference whose expediency must not be taken for granted from the outset.

Interference in FRG Elections

DW230834 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk in German 1710 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts from Peter Bender commentary]

[Text] Carter's public admonishment of Schmidt to exercise loyalty to the Alliance means considerable aggravation of the chancellor's talks in Moscow we cannot but wonder whether this is what the White House intends to do. But this is not all. Admonishing Schmidt publicly to exercise loyalty to NATO also means having him appear in the Federal Republic as requiring such admonition, as being not quite reliable in his dealings with the East. Carter thereby alludes to Schmidt the same things that Kohl and Strauss insinuate. This means that the U.S. President is interfering in the election campaign to the advantage of the CDU/CSU. The personal relationship of the two will be burdened even more than it is already.

FRG-U.S. Politeness

DW230925 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jun 80 p 3

[Commentary by Venice correspondent signed RDS.: "Venetian Politeness"]

[Text] Once again German-American misunderstandings have been eliminated. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt used the Venice world economic conference for a frank talk with American President Jimmy Carter on the recent irritations among the Alliance partners. As early as in March both "friends" had eliminated some debris from mutual relations on the occasion of Schmidt's visit to Washington.

The cordial handshake in Venice reminded one again of the short-lived character of these demonstrations of unity. Government Spokesman Boelling characterized the discussion by saying that at no earlier meeting had they dealt with each other so frankly and unceremoniously as at this time when the friendly relations between Carter and Schmidt permitted such action. If this is so, this kind of Venetian politeness makes one hope for a longer duration of agreement.

This time it will be more necessary than ever. After all, it was not a coincidence that the Moscow letter to French state President Giscard d'Estaing on the possibility of Soviet troop reductions in Afghanistan had been delivered to the Elysee Palace on the eve of the Western summit.

The great seven will start their 2-day summit tour in Venice with economic and energy policy discussions, but the public can be certain that more explosive matters will be discussed behind closed doors than just economic prospects.

Venice offers the German Government chief 1 week prior to his Moscow visit, a most welcome opportunity to assure himself of the interests and the agreement of his government colleagues--even more so after the Moscow message to Paris. But this exchange of opinion demonstrates it clearly once again that the federal chancellor will not go as an emissary to the Soviet capital. His interests have other main points than those of his friend Giscard and others than those of his newly won "friend" Jimmy, even if he has issues in his goverment luggage in which the U.S. President is interested.

The timing of Moscow's recent letter diplomacy indicates that it has been aiming, last but not least, at the vanity of the Western big shots assembled in Venice. One of the main functions of the Venice meeting, which still is called the "world economic summit," will be to prevent the creation of new misunderstandings and to not hurt anybody's feelings.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SUMMIT EFFECTS ON SCHMIDT MOSCOW VISIT

DW230923 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Article signed Rm: "Venetian Mildness"]

[Text] The Venice meeting of the Western statesmen has been loaded with much ballast. An arrogant letter by Carter to Schmidt, an icy answer by Schmidt, both framed by the lush vines of indiscretion. And then, like the ringing in of the Venetian meeting, the talk of the chancellor with a paper, slated for the President. It is almost a duty for a Western citizen to hope that there will be some rapprochement between Carter and Schmidt. But only very small children will believe the Bonn assurances that everything is fine now after the talk in the hotel room in Venice.

Relations between the American and German government chiefs remain tense. It seems, however, that both have mustered restraint in order to avoid further aggravations. Schmidt told Carter that the Federal Government will stick with the NATO decision to close the arms gap. Carter will rely on this now, but will have to take Schmidt on his word. The American President now has accepted that Schmidt will go to Moscow. Nothing indicates even today that the visit will produce much good for the West. But audiences with Brezhnev in this world crisis seem to be something like some later anointing for great European statesmen. Giscard uses every opportunity to praise his surprise meeting with the Soviet party chief in Poland as something important and valuable. Even the unclear Moscow announcement that some units will be withdrawn from Afghanistan is now supposed to retroactively justify the dubious excursion which was supposed to impress people. In view of this, the German federal chancellor cannot be expected to renounce his visit to Moscow.

Schmidt could limit the disadvantage the visit creates for the West by talking to Brezhnev in the right way: indicating that the West cannot but make Moscow pay for the Afghanistan invasion until the troops have been withdrawn. But the Washington POST reports that the chancellor has joined Brandt's opinion that the West must not punish the Soviet Union for the occupation of Afghanistan, an occupation, however, which is unacceptable. What logic! If the West does not make Moscow pay for the occupation of Afghanistan, then it will have to accept it--and who knows what else.

DIE WELT VOICES SKEPTICISM ABOUT VENICE RESULTS

DW230914 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Jun 80 p 4

[Peter Gillies article: "The Search of the Seven for Cadence"]

[Excerpt] It is not only economic but also political bad weather clouds which are looming over the summit. The journal STERN reported that Schmidt was supposed to be called on the carpet. The forthcoming trips of the German chancellor to Moscow and to East Berlin, his statements concerning the closure of the arms gap, which are subject to interpretation, require mollifying enlightenment if Carter already feels induced to write letters in an allegedly "rough tone." Yet the political topics in Venice are much broader: security problems of the eighties, the Afghanistan invasion by the Soviets, the unsolved Iran crisis, the Middle East conflict, and the North-South dialogue.

After the last EC summit conference, also held in Venice 10 days ago, nobody can claim now that the European Community is speaking with one strong voice. [paragraph continues]

The internal financial problems with the agricultural market as well as the statement on the right to self-determination for the Palestinians contradict this. The EC rather presents itself with laborious formula compromises and without any energy and security policy of its own.

The laboriously patched-up truce of the Europeans and the present relationship with the United States must be viewed against the background of approaching elections. Giscard D'Estaing and Schmidt are faced with them as is Carter. The communiques, nationally supportive [staatstragend] albeit noncommittal, will be assessed as expressions of vigorously shaped world politics only by benevolent people.

PRC'S HUANG HUA TALKS WITH GENSCHER, SCHMIDT

LD2C1206 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met for an exchange of views in Bonn today. The most important subject was thought to be the international crisis situations in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. Earlier, Huang Hua continued his talks with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher. In the afternoon the visitor from Beijing will be received by Federal President Carstens.

The second day of Huang Hua's working visit to Bonn opened with an exchange of views with Zimmermann, head of the CSU Group in the Bundestag. Zimmermann said afterwards that the Chinese side takes a very sober, serious view of the world situation. He agreed with Huang Hua that the countries of the world must face the global Soviet offensive strategy with a long-term, well-coordinated concept. Regarding China's appeal that the countries of Europe, especially the Federal Republic, close ranks with the United States, the CSU politician said he hoped that the present Federal Government would act accordingly.

Details on Talks

LD201537 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Chancellor Schmidt and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua are agreed that the current crises in Afghanistan, the Middle East and Iran must be assessed in an overall political context. This was stated by the government spokesman in Bonn today at the end of a 2-hour intensive exchange of views between the chancellor and the guest from Beijing. Huang Hua was later received by Federal President Carstens.

The chancellor and the Chinese foreign minister called for equal partnership between Europe and the United States. Huang Hua welcomed the Middle East policy of the European Community and its cooperation with the Southeast Asian group, ASEAN. Both sides stressed their great interest in deepening German-Chinese consultation and cooperation.

In earlier talks with Huang Hua, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher referred to the Moscow visit which the federal chancellor will make in 10 days time and in which he will accompany Schmidt. According to the Foreign Ministry, reference to the Moscow visit was made in connection with explanations given by Genscher concerning the state of East-West relations and Bonn's efforts to achieve progress on arms control and subsequent equilibrium. Genscher accepted an invitation to visit China.

BARRE ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN, SUPPORTS REORGANIZED EEC

NC202203 Paris AFP in English 2146 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Trier, West Germany, June 20 (AFP)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre suggested in a speech here today that the European Economic Community (EEC) must change radically if it accepts new members.

"The Community is going to grow from nine to 12 members in the next few years," Mr Barre said. "It is difficult to see how it can function in the same manner as it did when it has six or nine members."

The French prime minister, speaking to the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said that the EEC would have to reorganize its financing so that some countries would not confront "intolerable" burdens while others reaped unfair benefits.

Mr Barre appeared to suggest that France favored a Europe "a la carte", where there would be room for greater differences among the member countries. He asked if all of the members should "be bound to do everything at the same time and in the same fashion."

The prime minister's comments were seen here as an endorsement of proposals by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the recent EEC summit meeting in Venice, Italy. Mr Schmidt suggested a reorganization of the EEC to spread more evenly the burdens and the benefits of the West European union among the member states.

In his speech today, Mr Barre said that both countries "should have that place in the construction of Europe that is reserved to them by history. This place is, in France's view, central."

But the prime minister said that "common sense" obliged the EEC members to "recognize that it is not possible to negotiate seriously with Spain and Portugal" because of the unsolved problem of the Common Market's financing.

Observers in Paris said that Mr Barre appeared to be following up President Giscard d'Estaing's "trial balloon" with another and that both signal a major French reappraisal of the nature of the EEC.

QOTBZADEH ARRIVES IN PARIS FROM GENEVA

NC220913 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 22 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrived here today by special plane from Geneva. Mr. Qotbzadeh has already visited Norway and Sweden during this current European trip and attended a meeting of Socialist International in Oslo earlier this month as an observer.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA BEGINS VISIT

LD211400 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Paris and Beijing are preparing the official visit Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay to China in October. Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua arrived in Paris this morning. He had a working luncheon at the Quai d'Orsay with Jean Francois-Poncet.

Discusses Afghanistan With Francois-Poncet

LD211654 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Afghanistan was discussed today by the French and Chinese. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had a 3-hour meeting in Paris with Jean Francois-Poncet. As he was leaving the Quai d'Orsay, the Chinese minister stated that he had spoken about the Soviet occupation of Kabul. In his opinion, the Soviet soldiers are there to stay. At the same time, in Beijing the press today--on the eve of the Venice summit--denounced a Western trend toward appeasement of the USSR.

Comment on Meeting

NC211704 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 21 (AFP)--Afghanistan was the main subject of a 3-hour meeting here today between Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Mr. Huang Hua confirmed. "We touched upon international problems of major importance, at the center of which is Afghanistan," Mr. Huang Hua said, as he left the Foreign Ministry building after the luncheon meeting. He said that he and Mr. Francois-Poncet also discussed the situation in the Indochinese peninsula and especially in Cambodia, as well as North and South Korea.

Mr. Huang said that he had no knowledge of the new China news service criticism of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the Soviet Union last month or of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's plans to go to Moscow on June 30. He added, however, that all those who have held, or plan to hold, talks with the Soviet leaders "have the same opinion: The USSR is not going to pull its troops out of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is now indulging in political blackmail."

According to an authoritative French source, Mr. Francois-Poncet did not regard Mr. Huang Hua's remarks as a criticism of France's desire to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union or of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw. The source added that the Chinese minister, on the contrary, was anxious to obtain information on the French and Soviet leaders' talks.

Observers here said that both France and China condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan although both countries differ as to the means of settling the problem. They also said that the Chinese attitude toward East-West detente had evolved since the visit of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng visit to West Europe last year. According to the observers, China is now less hostile to detente.

Mr. Huang Hua w s accompanied by Yao Guang, China's ambassador to Paris. Among those included in the alks on the French side were Gabriel Robin, the Foreign Ministry's director of political affairs.

EGYPTIAN ECONOMY MINISTER VISIT RESULTS IN FINANCIAL PROTOCOLS

NC211910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1413 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 21 June--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre received in his office today Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Planning Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated after the meeting that it had been very beneficial and that he was happy to have had the opportunity to meet with Mr Raymond Barre.

He added that during the meeting they discussed the results of his visit to France in the light of the number of protocols and agreements signed between Egypt and France. He said that the total value of the protocols which were signed during this visit was about 2 billion French francs. The protocols pertain to the financing of the Cairo subway project, the renovation of the telephone network, and other projects.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that these agreements symbolize the role which France is playing in the Middle East in general and in Egypt in particular. He said that the signing of these agreements gives us the hope that during the eighties the relations and solidarity between France and Egypt would be reinforced and made more effective in order to contribute to the improvement of the conditions not only in Egypt but in the Middle East as well.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that one of the important subjects he discussed with the French prime minister was France's contribution to making Alexandria a financial center for the Mediterranean area. He said that a study has actually been prepared in this respect. He expressed Egypt's desire to play a leading role in it.

PCF WEEKLY DEPUTY EDITOR RESIGNS OVER 'POLITICAL' DIFFERENCES

LD230919 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jun 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Mr Francois Hincker Leaves REVOLUTION"]

[Text] Mr Francois Hincker, deputy chief editor of the PCF weekly REVOLUTION, sent a letter to Mr Guy Hermier, editor of this publication and PCF Politburo member, on Tuesday, 17 June, in which he announced his resignation from all his duties on the publication.

The conflict is the result of Mr Hermier's refusal to publish a polemical article by Mr Hincker replying to a series of articles by Mr Lucien Marest on the PCF's cultural policy. Mr Hincker thinks that Mr Marest, who he says occupies "a quasi-official position in the intellectuals and culture section of the Central Committee," expressed in his articles positions which call into question the PCF's line on creative activity. "The subject of this conflict," Mr Hincker stressed in his letter of resignation, "is political not personal."

CARTER CONCLUDES VISITS WITH LEADERS, DEPARTS ROME

Banquet Hosted by Pertini

LD202128 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Claudio Angelini report from the Quirinale]

[Excerpt] A banquet given by the head of state in honor of the guest ended a short while ago. It proved to be an important event not only on the [words indistinct] plane but also an occasion for Pertini and Carter to address each other with the traditional exchange of greetings.

The two toasts, the two speeches were rich in content and provided a further exposition of the topics dealt with in today's meetings. Pertini said that Western solidarity must be translated into concerted and consistent attitudes. He expressed his keen solidarity with the United States on the question of the hostages in Tehran and condemned the intervention in Afghanistan. He spoke above all about Europe, criticizing those countries which [words indistinct] with reference to Germany and especially France. He thanked the United States for its support and protested against the countries that have carried out discrimination [words indistinct] role and importance.

Carter dealt with three topics: the invasion of Afghanistan as a strategic challenge to the vital interests of the West, the energy crisis and inflation, and the Atlantic Alliance. He said that the West did not wish to return to the cold war but could not hold back from condemning the Soviet invasion. He assured that he will work for the ratification, as soon as opportune, of SALT II.

Radical Leader Turned Away

AU211355 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 21 (ANSA)--The only party leader who was not present at the reception for United States President Jimmy Carter at the Quirinale Palace here yesterday evening was the Radical Party's Secretary Guiseppe Rippa. Like all the other party leaders--including Christian Democrat Party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli or Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, he received an invitation. But he got turned away for the writing on his brow: the words, "one percent". When the majordomo saw the words, Rippa was turned away. Rippa wrote the phrase on his forehead to remind the personalities present of the United Nations resolution requiring the industrialized nations to pay one percent of their income to help the struggle against world hunger.

The Radical Party is currently sponsoring a series of ten referendums in Italy on topics ranging from the banishment of crimes of opinion to the repeal of medieval articles in the penal code. The Radicals, primarily a vocal civil rights group, pointed out later that the writing on Rippa's brow was only "emblematic and in no way offensive to anyone".

Joint Statement

LD201858 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Carter's talks with President of the Republic Pertini and Prime Minister Cossiga have ended. Here is a report by Angelo Haver:

The political substance of the visit rests on the outcome of this morning's talks and is contained in a long joint press declaration by the U.S. and Italian sides.

The questions that were being asked before the summit in Venice--to be attended by seven of the most industrialized countries--and following the other Venice summit called the European summit concerned relations with the USSR after the invasion of Afghanistan, the economic and energy crisis of the Western countries and the Iranian crisis.

But, all these specific topics there was another question of basic importance, namely, the question of the United State's hegemonistic role in the Western world which certain recent European attitudes and unilateral initiatives on the part of France and Federal Germany seem to challenge. The tone and contents of the joint declaration provides answers which the journalists following Carter describe as reassuring. We shall now (?sum up) the essential points of the declaration.

The exchange of views has been described as fruitful. The meetings between Presidents Carter and Pertini and between Carter and Cossiga are regarded as constructive. These meetings were also attended by Secretary of State Muskie and Foreign Minister Colombo. The relations between the two countries are described as very close.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is deemed to be a serious threat to peace which requires a global strategy on the part of the West to convince the USSR of the need for a speedy and complete withdrawal of its troops.

The need has been recognized for a greater European commitment in the sphere of NATO in view of the U.S. effort for a security structure in the Persian Gulf and Southwestern Asia. There is mutual satisfaction with NATO's decisions in the realm of building adequate field nuclear forces, that is to say the Euromissiles.

Appreciation has been expressed for Italy's support for the international efforts to bring about the liberation of the hostages in Iran, a situation which is harming the restoration of the international prestige of that country. American pledges itself to bring about global peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David accords which, in Carter's opinion, form a valid structure for ending conflict in that part of the world.

Prime Minister Cossiga expressed full agreement with the objective of a global and lasting peace, which is just for all--for Israel as well as for the Arab countries and the Palestinian people. Both sides have agreed that detente can be achieved on the condition that its global and indivisible features be recognized as indispensable.

With regard to the serious economic and energy problems confronting the Western world and with reference to the Venice summit, it has been agreed to further increase the already close bilateral relations within the framework of a global strategy of peace and security and for combating hunger and injustice in the world. The decision of the two governments has been announced to cooperate in designing the biggest installation in the world for the conversion of solar energy into electric power. The plant will be installed in the Province of Puglie.

Press Comment

AU211600 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 21 (ANSA)--Italian papers focused today on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's current visit to Italy.

Turin's LA STAMPA said that Italy confirmed itself as a solid ally of the United States while remaining faithful, at the same time, to its commitments to the European Community. An independent Europe is not something that will occur tomorrow, the paper said, but remains a goal of prime importance. In the meantime, close ties with the West's biggest power becomes "a primordial condition of equilibrium", LA STAMPA said.

For IL MANIFESTO, the paper to the left of the Communist Party, Carter's Rome stopover served to draw up a joint strategy with the Italian Government for the Venice summit of industrialized nations which starts tomorrow. The impression the paper received was that Carter can count on Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga for support at the summit of the big seven: U.S.A., Canada, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

Milan's IL GIORNO said that the Carter-Cossiga talks seemed also to have dissolved the impression of a certain lack of harmony provoked by the statement on the Mideast issued by the Community Nine last week. The question was how much this counted economically and politically for both Italy and the United States, the daily said.

Rome's LA REPUBBLICA wrote that "after the visit of Jimmy Carter in Italy there is no doubt: Because of the role it plays in the Atlantic Alliance as well as in the framework of the EEC, the Cossiga government has come to be considered the United States' most loyal ally". More than once the French and the Germans have disappointed the Carter administration, the paper said, the former with their devil-may-care initiatives and the latter with their stubborn defense of their Ostpolitik's "fragile gains", the paper continued.

Rome's PAESE SERA, which is close to the Italian Communist Party, wrote in an ironic vein that it is a pity for Carter that all his government allies were not as loyal and attentive as the Italian Government. It was even more of a pity for Carter, however, that Italy has such a weak, not to say nonexistent foreign policy, the paper said. Together with Italy's fragility and instability this makes it pretty much an ally that is good for nothing, the daily concluded.

Rome's IL TEMPO said that the Italo-American alliance was bursting with health. The talks that Carter has had in Rome with head of state Sandro Pertini, Premier Frencesco Cossiga and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo have helped verify the role that Italy plans to take in the West's overall strategy, according to the daily. The visit also confirmed a link which on the eve of the U.S. presidential elections could prove useful to Carter, IL TEMPO reasoned.

The Communist Party daily L'UNITA spoke of the "ostentatious alignment" Italy showed towards the U.S. An alignment which was "even more alarming in that it represents a calculated blow to the back of the other European nations, equally allied to Italy and members of the same community, who have patiently and astutely sought to develop an autonomous initiative capable of interpreting Europe's own interests in the present international crisis". L'UNITA also saw this effusive show of solidarity as an inept attempt to paralyze the already difficult diplomatic mission that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is about to undertake in Moscow.

Commentary Stresses Accord

LD210958 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Untego Clemanzai commentary]

[Text] The problem of Atlantic solidarity in the light of the U.S. President's talks in Rome. Here in the studio is Untego Clemanzai:

The discussions and the initiatives and even the disagreements which shape the relations inside an alliance of free countries have been drawn together, which is a justification for being allies. This is the full meaning of the talks in Rome for the U.S. President and for those in charge of Italian policies. It is a positive result also on account of the fact that it was not taken for granted. It is easier now to rebuild the basic hypothesis of American foreign policy. It is also simpler now to evaluate the Italian capacity to express the needs of autonomous yet unitary contributions on the part of the Allies. This tendency, which constitutes the oustanding result of the present phase of discussions among the Allies, is confirmed by the flashpoints of international crisis.

Afghanistan is regarded as an unavoidable route to comprehensive and global detente, valid for all and everywhere, yet the emphasis being on the need for detente itself. Iran, with its problem of freeing the hostages, which is regarded as prejudicial, is a point of respect for international law, but at the same time emphasis is laid on the will to respect the comprehensive choices of the Iranian people.

As for the Mideast peace talks, emphasis is laid on the validity of the Camp David accords, but it is recognized that peace in the region must involve all the parties concerned and hence also the Palestinians in order to be effective for all concerned.

The new NATO strategic arms are regarded as essential for maintaining the balance of forces among the superpowers, but they are not sufficient in themselves to guarantee peace. In brief, there is agreement between Italy and the United States, but this agreement does not overcome the crisis points. However, it does strengthen global negotiations on the world scene.

There is one certainty. The greater the degree of consensus on national policies, the stronger the Alliance. Among the Allies, in brief, there is a scheme of no privileges and no penalties. In the present international balance of forces, this is by no means a marginal contribution to the strengthening of peaceful equilibria.

L'UNITA 18 Jun Commentary

LD230759 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Carter Too Proves Us Right"]

[Text] For the love of our country, we would like to imagine that the prime minister and the foreign and defense ministers felt embarrassed and irritated by the unacceptable coarseness of the references to the Italian situation made by the White House spokesman. And we would also like to imagine that they will be demanding an explanation from the authoritative guest who is about to arrive. One is prompted to wonder what might have happened if Brezhnev had publicly welcomed the Christian Democratic Party's electoral defeat in 1975. It would have been termed an affront to the nation--and rightly so.

But we will not pursue that argument any further. What is much more important is the substance, which is certainly no less coarse than the form. And the substance of the statement, intended to describe the purpose of the U.S. President's visit, lies in an imperialist and patronising view of international relations, especially relations with the Allies. Italy is good because it has fallen in line without complaining and because it has removed the Communists from the threshold of government. Italy is in fact very good because with a "steadfast stance" it has said "yes," without counterdemands or reservations, to missile rearmament. Italy is indeed exemplary because it places its "strategic position" at the service of U.S. strategy in the Mediterranean and with respect to the Middle East. It is not surprising that Eurocommunism is annoying to those who have such a view of Europe.

Grave, too, is the reference to Yugoslavia, grouped with the "good guys" because of its "resistance to Soviet pressure" and the future possibility that it might try to destabilize the Eastern bloc. What coarseness and short-sightedness!

Socialist Yugoslavia is nonaligned and independent and accepts "pressure" from nobody. Is it possible that Washington cannot see how much Eurocommunism there is in this?

Throughout the statement, the "bastion" Italy is viewed as nothing more than an unchanging pawn without any will of its own. Who encouraged the Americans to form such an idea of us? For having criticized the government's specific acts of foreign policy we have prompted charges of factiousness, pro-Sovietism, of wanting to injure solidarity, the Italian Socialist Party, and so forth. Well, here is further proof that we were right. The issue was not and is not a conflict between Westerners and non-Westerners; it was not and is not a matter of questioning alliances, but of questioning our position in the alliances, Europe's role, the policy being pursued and also national dignity, sovereignty and security. This will be the test bed for the orientation of every democratic force and especially every leftwing force.

Meeting With Pope

LD211532 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The major themes of respect for human rights, reconciliation in the Middle East, the control and reduction of armaments and the advancement of the developing nations were at the center of this morning's meeting in the Vatican between the President of the United States Jimmy Carter and the Holy Father John Paul II. President Carter, who was returning the visit paid to him by the pope at the White House on 6 October last year, arrived in the Vatican at 0950 on board the Marine One presidential helicopter and had a private conversation with John Paul II for an hour in the pope's library. Later, the two exchanged gifts in the presence of the members of the President's family and suite.

In his discourse, in reply to the greetings extended to him by the American President, John Paul II told him how greatly his visit was appreciated. I am pleased to see in it, he said, an indication of your country's profound respect and esteem for ethical and religious values. The pope then continued: All fields of human endeavor are enriched by true ethical values. There is no sphere of activity that does not benefit when religious values are actively pursued. The political, social and economic domains are authenticated and reinforced by the application of those moral standards that must be irrevocably incorporated into the tradition of every state. After stressing the church's collaboration in the protection and promotion of human rights, John Paul II said: Mr President, I wish to assure you of my deep interest in every effort aimed at the betterment of humanity and devoted to world peace. In a particular way the Middle East and the neighboring regions occupy our common attention, because of the immense importance they hold for international well-being. I offer my prayers that all worthy endeavors at reconciliation and cooperation may be crowned with success.

The question of Jerusalem (?is critical) to a just peace in those parts of the world, since this holy city embodies interests and aspirations that are shared by different peoples in different ways. It is my hope that a common monotheistic tradition of faith will help to promote harmony among all those who call upon God. I would renew my earnest plea that just attention be given to the issues affecting Lebanon and to the whole Palestinian problem. The pope then continued, in his own words:

[Begin John Paul II recording] The Hole See is aware of the worldwide aspects of the responsibility that falls to the United States. It is likewise conscious of the risks involved in facing this responsibility. But. despite all inconveniences and problems, despite human limitations, governments and good will must continue to work for peace and for international understanding in the control and reduction of armaments, in the promotion of the North-South dialogue and in furthering advancement of developing nations. [end recording]

Referring to his recent visit to Africa, the pope pointed out the need to safeguard and reinforce African stability, independence and rightful autonomy. John Paul II then concluded with the following words:

[Begin John Paul II recording] As I mentioned, my contacts with the people of the United States are vivid in my memory: enthusiasm and generosity, the will not to fall into (?enslaving) materialism, in the pursuit of the common good at home and in the international field, and for Christians the need to communicate justice and the peace of Christ--these are the forces that the Holy See encourages for the benefit of humanity. [end recording]

For his part, President Carter in his address expressed the deep admiration of the American people for the pope's efforts in favor of peace, the promotion of human rights and against hunger in the world. He also thanked him for his efforts on behalf of the 53 United States hostages in Tehran and gave his assurances that the American Government would do its utmost to avert the danger of nuclear destruction.

In his meeting with the American community in the Clementine Hall, Mr Carter praised the pope's moral leadership and concluded: As head of the United States and as a Christian, I am happy to present to you John Paul II, who works for peace and against violence, hunger and injustice. The pope in turn praised the heritage of the American people, but stressed that it incurs a responsibility. As a people, he said, you have a shared responsibility for preserving freedom and for purifying it.

Political Leaders Comment

LD211558 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1300 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter is going to Venice where he will take part in the summit of the seven most industrialized countries, which will open its sessions tomorrow. This morning after ending his state visit to Italy where he paid tribute to the memory of Aldo Moro, Carter had talks in the Vatican with John Paul II for over an hour.

Minister of Foreign Trade Manca has given an interview to L'EUROPEO dealing with Carter's talks in Rome and relations between Italy and the United States. The Socialist Party spokesman believes there is a need to reaffirm Italy's role as an Atlantic partner of the first rank and to reestablish with Washington an organic and loyal relationship without questioning the role the United States has to play in Europe. According to Spadolini, Secretary of the Republican Party, there cannot be a really autonomous political role for the European Community outside solidarity and close agreement between the Nine and the United States.

KIPRIANOU DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN ATHENS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC230744 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou left for Athens this morning where he will hold talks with Greek President Karamanlis and the Greek Government on the latest Cyprus developments and the handling of the issue in the future. President Kiprianou is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

In a statement prior to his departure, President Kiprianou stressed that he attaches particular importance to the talks he will have with Greek President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and his government because, he added, we have reached a stage of the Cyprus problem where we should examine together, in a general review of the latest developments, how the issue should be handled in the future. He also said that he will discuss with the Greek Government what steps should be taken next both with regard to the efforts to resume the inter-Cypriot dialogue and to other measures. These steps or methods of handling the issue have been made imperative by the latest developments.

The president of the republic pointed out that this is his first visit to Athens since Mr Karamanlis assumed the office of the Greek president and Mr Rallis the office of prime minister. Mr Kiprianou stressed that Cyprus, as always, places many hopes on the support and solidarity of Greece which constitutes the main prop of our struggle. He added: This support has thus far been indeed multifaceted and the Cypriot people are grateful for it.

The president of the republic was seen off at Larnaca Airport by House President Mikhailidhis, who will be acting for him during his absence; the commerce minister on behalf of the Council of Ministers; the Greek charge d'affaires, members of the House of Representatives, the National Guard and police chiefs and other officials.

Discusses Purpose of Visit

NC211920 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement to ATHENS NEWS AGENCY, President Kiprianou said that the purpose of his visit to Athens, scheduled for Monday, is to exchange views with Greek President Karamanlis and officials of the Greek Government on the latest developments concerning the Cyprus issue. President Kiprianou added that the talks will also deal with the deadlock regarding the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks. The deadlock, he stressed, is solely due to the negative Turkish stand. The president of the republic said that he gives special importance to the talks he will have in Athens and to their usefulness. The Cypriot people, he stressed, base their struggle on the multifaceted support of the Greek Government, the politicians, and all the Greek people.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS TO VISIT EEC'S JENKINS IN BRUSSELS

NC211448 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] It has officially been announced that Foreign Minister Rolandhis, after accompanying President Kiprianou to Athens and taking part in the talks with the Greek Government, will leave Athens for Brussels on Wednesday where he will meet with the president of the EEC Executive Committee, Mr Jenkins. The announcement adds that this meeting is deemed necessary in order to discuss issues pertaining to the second stage of the Cyprus-EEC association agreement, which will be put before the committee plenum at the beginning of July. The consultations regarding these issues are in an advanced stage. Meetings have been held on various levels over the past 8 months. Mr Rolandhis is expected to return to Cyprus on Thursday.

RIZOSPASTIS CLAIMS NIMETZ BRINGING 'EXTORTIONIST PROPOSALS'

AT211319 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Jun 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Nimetz's Mission "]

[Text] Beginning today U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nimetz will be an official visitor in Athens for 4 days and will have successive meetings and working sessions with top government personalities--as has been reported--to prepare for the meeting of our foreign minister, K. Mitsotakis, with his U.S. counterpart, Muskie, which will take place next week in Ankara within the framework and on the sidelines of the NATO meeting there. Nimetz's capacity or rather "speciality"--he is competent on issues of military "aid" and technology--and the prolongation of his stay in the Greek capital at the request of the U.S. Government confirm that his mission is much broader and the issues to be discussed are more serious than the details of a protocol for the meeting of two ministers. The Americans are in a hurry for our country's reconfinement within the NATO military wing, which the New Democracy government also desires, but the Americans link this with new, much heavier concessions, on the part of Greece so that their new cold war plans against the countries of the Middle and Near East can be absolutely served. The Americans demand exclusive control over a large part of the Aegean, the opportunity at any time to install bases on certain Greek islands, which they consider to be suitable as replacements for the aircraft carriers of the 6th Fleet, and the consolidation and expansion of the status of their other bases. The last thing on Washington's mind is our country's independence and its sovereign rights within its territory and the fate of our country's people in case the U.S. Pentagon's military adventurism makes our country the target of reprisals. For this reason, as the day of the NATO meeting in Ankara approaches, where the Americans believe--NATO Secretary General Luns expressed some optimism on this--that the solution will be found for Greece's return to the Atlantic Alliance's military structure, they are increasing their pressure and extortions against our country. Nimetz is the bearer of specific extortionist proposals from Washington, which wants to know first hand, before the Ankara meeting, the details of a possible Greek reaction so that there can be suitable preparation backstage at the Turkish capital. It is certain that as long as official Greece remains attached to the doctrine of "we belong to the West" and as long as it begs for return to NATO, the Americans will not give up their efforts to involve our country in their criminal plans. On the contrary, they will increase their machinations and extortions.

MITSOTAKIS: RETENTION OF U.S. BASES DEPENDS ON RETURN TO NATO

AT211400 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In a firm, realistic and blunt manner next week Greece will place before the West its responsibilities for the continuing crisis in the Alliance's southeastern wing and the more general danger of a possible upset in the balance of forces in the Aegean area.

Indicative of the Greek Government's determination is Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis' statement that "if Greece does not return to the NATO military wing, the retention of the U.S. bases (on Greek territory) will be very difficult because their presence here is based precisely on the prerequisite that Greece be a member of the Alliance."

It is foreseen that this categorical position--which is subject to absolutely no misinterpretation--wil be repeated by Mitsotakis to his U.S. counterpart Edmund Muskie, whom he will meet at 1600 on Tuesday, a few hours after their arrival in Ankara to participate in the Alliance's spring ministerial council on 25-26 June.

The issues of the U.S. bases and our country's return to the Alliance's military wing are predicted to be two of the principal issues the two ministers will discuss, of course, in addition to the full scope of Greek-U.S. relations, the situation in the area, and so forth.

Actually the Greek Government does not seem to be prepared to begin substantive talks with Washington--when the latter asks--on the new agreement for the bases if the issue of our return to NATO has not previously been resolved.

As authoritative sources have stressed, we are now ready only for preparatory or exploratory talks but not for talks on the substance of the issue.

AKROPOLIS CRITICIZES AID TO TURKEY DURING 'CRISIS'

AT201342 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 20 Jun 80 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "The West's Crisis"]

[Text] All these meetings and talks which have recently been taking place, with President Carter's tour of Europe the most significant among them, have a common denominator. They are intended to confront the manifold and multilateral crisis through which the Western world, specifically its defense organization, is passing because of a great deal of mistakes, omissions, negligence or bad handling. If we attempt even a desultory analysis of the causes which have provoked it, we would go very far. However, it is now commonly acknowledged that the older concord and unanimity among the countries of the West, especially between Europe and the United States, no longer exist. Differences have manifested themselves that are not so much due to economic reasons but to political ones and an atmosphere of mistrust, hesitation and doubt has been cultivated. In any case, the countries of the West understand that in this critical period which the world is passing through their survival depends on the restoration of their unity, the charting of a common policy and a more harmonious and effective coordination of their efforts to neutralize the dangers which threaten them. However, it appears that the achievement of this desirable goal is not so easy. Assessments of dubious correctness continue to be made and certain countries continue to make decisions that are incomprehensible to say the least. This is especially apparent in the southeastern wing of the Western defense system which is the most critical in the current international conditions. Instead of asking Turkey to face up to its responsibilities and bringing it in line, some countries have been entrapped by its selfish game. They cannot understand that this country does not give a hoot about the Alliance but simply exploits it, trying to suck as much as possible from it. After all, at the same time it profits from the Soviet Union; it has succeeded in becoming fourth on the list of countries aided by the latter, that is, it receives aid greater than that given even to certain countries of the Eastern bloc. Naturally, Moscow does not work on Turkey's behalf. It helps and encourages it in the game it is playing because its own aims in the Aegean and generally in the eastern Mediterranean are also served. True, it is Turkey which has paralyzed the southeastern wing of NATO and can create even more serious issues among the Western world with its chauvinistic policy. Yet certain states in the Alliance spend hundreds of millions of dollars to continue a policy that will be to the detriment of the West whereas with the same money they could put an end to and repair the damage which Ankara has caused to the southeastern sector of their defense.

ERKMEN ON UPCOMING NATO MEETING, TALKS WITH MITSOTAKIS

TA222025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the approach to be taken to the solution of the problems between Turkey and Greece will be discussed at the meeting he will hold with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who will arrive in Turkey to attend the NATO ministerial council meetings.

In a statement to the ANATOLIA News Agency, Erkmen said Turkey did not oppose Greece's return to the NATO military wing and that this was an issue concerning NATO and Greece. Erkmen reiterated that Turkey does not recognize Greece's claim to a 10-mile airspace over the Aegean.

Noting that aid to Turkey and Portugal will be discussed at the NATO ministerial council meetings to begin in Ankara on Wednesday, Erkmen said: We have said earlier and we are still saying that the aid to be extended to Turkey within the NATO framework is insufficient.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS GREEK AEGEAN AIRSPACE CLAIM

TA201629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey does not recognize the claim that Greece controls 10 miles of airspace over the Aegean. In a statement issued in Ankara, Foreign Ministry spokesman Savlet Aktug recalled that Greece has, for some time, been claiming that it controls 10 miles of airspace--extending from the shore--over the Aegean. Aktug noted that there were reports and commentaries in the Greek press that the Greek airspace, which is claimed to be 10 miles, was violated during the recent Seawolf-80 exercise conducted by the Turkish Armed Forces in the Aegean. Pointing out that Turkey certainly does not recognize Greece's claim of a 10-mile airspace, Aktug said: Greece's claim of a 10-mile airspace is tantamount to violating international airspace. During the recent Seawolf-80 exercise Turkey acted, as before, in accordance with the principle that the Greek airspace is 6 miles and will continue to conduct its future military exercises in the same manner.

RPP DISTRICT LEADER KILLED IN ISTANBUL; ECEVIT SENDS MESSAGE

TA221640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Istanbul Deputy Mayor and RPP Beyoglu District leader Bulent Demir has been killed by terrorists in Istanbul's Kasimpasa District. According to information obtained by TRT correspondents from security directorate officials, unidentified armed murderers attacked Demir while he was speaking with a friend at his father's grocery store on (Vatikani) Street. Officials said that Demir died instantly and that Gulsum Karademir, Mehmet Tarakci and Zeki Karakartal, who were at the scene of the incident during the attack, were wounded. The murderers, who escaped after the incident, are being sought.

RPP leader Bulent Ecevit sent messages of condolence to the victim's wife, Kamuran Demir, and to RPP Istanbul provincial leader Fikret Gundogan. In his telegram, Ecevit said that those who are trying, one by one, to eliminate RPP members, whom they see as the most powerful obstacle on the path to fascism, will not be victorious because the endless source of our strength is the loyalty of the Turkish people to democracy and its determination to keep democracy alive.

TERRORIST KILLS RPP DISTRICT MAYOR IN URFA

TA181705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Suat Karatsali, the mayor of Urfa's Siverek District and member of the RPP, was killed in an armed attack in his house today. According to information obtained from Siverek Public Prosecutor Zeki Cetin Atakan, an armed terrorist arrived at Karatasli's house around 1600 today. The terrorists shot and killed Karatasli. Officials said that an extensive operation is being conducted in the district in order to capture the terrorist, who has been identified.

RPP CITES NEVSEHIR INCIDENTS AS THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

Ecevit on Harassment

TA201507 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] RPP General Administrative Council met today and discussed the Nevsehir incidents. A statement was issued at the end of the meeting. Reading the statement to the press, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that the Nevsehir incidents constitute a new stage in the scheme to destroy democracy. Ecevit noted that the incidents were well-planned and well-timed attempts of a massacre and that they occurred before the eyes of reporters and public officials. Reading a part of the General Administrative Council statement, Ecevit said:

[Begin Ecevit recording] The Nevsehir incidents show once more whether elections can be held in a country where the leaders of the main opposition party--which has not been involved in any kind of terrorist incident--are being killed one after the other, where the opposition party's members of parliament are not able to attend a funeral without risking death; where policemen are not able to protect their own lives; where certain governors pretend not to hear the shots being fired near them; where one's telephone is cut off when one is calling the state forces; and where citizens are scared to go out into the streets and even sit inside their homes and shops. As long as those who propose to hold elections relying on the use of force and not on the people continue to remain in power, it is impossible to hold elections or ensure the survival of democracy. [end recording]

Secretary General Ustundag on 'Coverup'

TA222017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] RPP Secretary General Mustafa Ustundag has said that the Nevsehir incidents were a preplanned attempt to trap and massacre [RPP members]. Speaking at a news conference in Ankara, Ustundag said that those persons who ordered the RPP provincial leader killed also had the people and the RPP parliamentarians at the funeral procession shot at from surrounding buildings which were under construction.

Ustundag said: This incident was a bitter one for our democracy. Our people were deeply grieved because of this incident. The whole world was grieved. However, the head of the government, the interior minister and the Nevsehir governor are doing everything in their power to cover up the incident and to divert the people's attention away from apprehending the culprits of this treacherous, barbaric incident witnessed by thousands of persons and journalists. It seems as though they are encouraging murder gangs to repeat their attacks.

Ustundag described statements made by the interior minister and the Nevsehir governor on the incident as examples of unprecedented irresponsibility. He added that photographs of the incident proved that statements made by officials did not correspond to reality. Noting that the Nevsehir governor had usurped his office, Ustundag called for an investigation concerning the governor. He added: Our actual respondent on the issue will be the government and the prime minister. He concluded by saying that the Turkish people were aware of realities and that the day was close when it would ask for an account of the deeds performed by the government.

TURKES CRITICIZES ATTEMPTS TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

TA211758 Anakara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes has said that attempts to topple the government at a time when steps are being taken to resolve the economic crisis will again lead the country to an impasse. Addressing a meeting in Izmit today, Turkes said his party views the country as an entity within the borders of the Turkish Republic regardless of party or sect differences.

Turkes said there are movements aimed at destroying democracy by dividing Turkey from within and that these movements are originated by communists. Noting that the source of the existing anarchic situation in Turkey lies with the fact that RPP leader Ecevit is not well understood and that Ecevit and his colleagues are separate entities within the party, Turkes continued: Our citizens affiliated with the RPP are our brothers who want to keep alive the multiparty democracy which favors the unity of the Turkish nation. However, Ecevit and his colleagues are separate from the main body of the RPP. Pointing out that sensible and patriotic RPP members should save their party from invasion, Turkes said: If they cannot succeed in this, then they should abandon the invaders to their own fate and leave the party.

The NAP leader said the people were disappointed with the 7-month-old Demirel government. However, noting that the Demirel government was successful in many fields, that foreign loans are being extended and that Turkey's debts are to be postponed, Turkes said if Ecevit assumed power he would not be able to solve any of the country's problems. Turkes added that, therefore, his party will continue to support the government.

FACTORY WORKERS CLASH, OTHER INCIDENTS REPORTED IN KARAMAN

TA201716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] One worker was killed and four workers were wounded, two of them seriously, during an armed clash which broke out among the workers in a yarn and textile factory in Konya's Karaman District. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Karaman Public Prosecutor Mecmettin Biricen, factory workers Abdullah Demirci, Arif Avsar and Muammer Aslan received various wounds. Demirci died at the Karaman State Hospital. The other wounded workers were taken to the Konya Social Security Hospital.

Following reports on the incidents in the factory, a group of people partially destroyed certain shops in Karaman. A gendarme commando unit was brought from Konya when the workers prevented the security forces from entering the factory. The gendarme commando unit entered the factory and extensive security measures were also taken in the district.

AUSTRIA

ISRAEL'S YITZHAQ RABIN VISITS KREISKY

AU200925 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Vienna (GPE)--Yitzhaq Rabin, former Israeli prime minister and Labor Party official, arrived in Vienna on Thursday, 19 June, for a short visit to Chancellor Kreisky. The chancellery refused to comment on the contents of the talk. However, at his press conference last Wednesday, 11 June, Kreisky had referred to Rabin, among others, as "a political talent" in Israel. On the same occasion, Kreisky had spoken of Begin's regime as sinking, and expressed the hope for an early change in government. Kreisky has been trying for quite some time--also internationally--to work up sympathy for an Israeli Government led by the Labor Party.

PORTUGAL

GOVERNMENT DENIES ASKING NETHERLANDS TO MEDIATE WITH INDONESIA

LD222204 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text of communique from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Some news media have carried reports to the effect that the prime minister of the Netherlands supposedly told the Portuguese prime minister that his country is not prepared to act as an intermediary in any moves which might be undertaken with a view to a normalization of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Indonesia.

It is hereby made clear that such reports are unfounded and that neither the question of East Timor nor of any mediation between Portugal and Indonesia were raised at the meeting between the prime ministers of Portugal and the Netherlands or at the meeting between the Portuguese prime minister and the Dutch foreign minister.

UNITED KINGDOM

ENVOY TO BE ABSENT FROM MOSCOW DURING OLYMPICS

LD201337 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1245 GMT 20 Jun 80

[By Tom McMullen, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Curtis Keeble, will not be in Moscow for the Olympic games, Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd said today. Mr Hurd, who was answering a parliamentary question gave no official explanation, but Whitehall officials said Sr Curtis's absence would be in line with government policy which was against British participation in the games. He will be on leave during the games, but will remain in London afterwards for consultations, and then return to Moscow when they are all over.

Officials said that the embassy would provide normal consulate facilities in Moscow for British visitors encountering trouble with the Soviet authorities. But staff at the embassy have been advised not to attend any of the events in the Olympics. Officials said that the embassy would not be providing any social entertainment for British athletes taking part in the games.

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VENICE SUMMIT ISSUES FINAL DECLARATION, MEETING ENDS

Statement on Energy, Inflation

NC231421 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 23 (AFP)--The "big seven" non-communist industrial powers today sharply condemned successive large oil price increases by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The final "declaration" of the Venice summit said this had led to "even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession" in the West, and had "undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries." The statement said:

"We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil exporting countries. The fact is that the industrialised countries of the free world, the oil producing countries, and the developing countries without oil depend upon each other for the realisation of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind".

The "seven" said: "The economic message from this Venice summit is clear. The key to success in resolving the major economic challenges which the world faces is to achieve and maintain a balance between energy supply and demand at reasonable levels and at tolerable prices.

"The stability of the world economy, on which the prosperity of every individual country relies, depends upon all of the countries concerned, recognising their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities".

The declaration said dominating issues at the summit were "the price and supply of energy and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole".

"Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems", the "seven" said.

Other key points of the declaration were:

Inflation: "The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sectors of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is also needed for this purpose. We must retain effective international coordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and worldwide recession".

"We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. We will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear power in the medium-term, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels, in solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term".

"We underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy has to be increased if world energy needs are to be met.

"We continue to believe that international cooperation in energy is essential. All countries have a vital interest in a stable equilibrium between energy supply and demand. We would welcome a constructive dialogue on energy and related issues between producers and consumers in order to improve the coherence of their policies".

"We are deeply concerned about the impact of the oil price increases on the developing countries that have to import oil. The increase in oil prices...will...put at risk the whole basis of their economic growth and social progress unless something can be done to help them. We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new international development strategy. A major international effort to help these countries increase their energy production is required. We believe that this view is gaining ground among oil-exporting countries.

"We welcome the report of the Brandt commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

"The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: It must be equitably shared by the oil exporting countries and the industrialized communist countries."

Monetary problems: "We look to the international capitol market to continue to play the primary role in rechanneling the substantial oil surplus funds on the basis of sound lending standards. Private lending will need to be supplemented by an expanded role for international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"We reaffirm our commitment to stability in the foreign exchange markets. We note that the European Monetary System (EMS) has contributed to this end."

"We are resolved further to strengthen the open world trading system. We will resist pressures for protectionist actions, which can only be self-defeating and aggravate inflation. We endorse the positive conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations and commit ourselves to early and effective implementation. We urge the more advanced of our developing partners gradually to open their markets over the coming decade. We reaffirm our determination to avoid a harmful credit race."

GISCARD ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD231824 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] In Venice, where the summit of the seven richest Western countries has just ended, Mr Giscard d'Estaing duly noted the reports from Moscow on the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, reports which were firsthand since the French president had direct contact with the Kremlin chief:

[Begin Giscard recording] During the talks I had in Warsaw with Leonid Brezhnev, among the points we dealt with was the proposal I made to him on the establishment of a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. In fact, at the time of the Soviet authorities' first statements, they had indicated that their intention was not for these forces to remain there permanently, but the way for them to prove this was to establish a timetable involving the withdrawal of these forces in stages. We were thus forewarned on Friday evening that there would be a first withdrawal; this withdrawal applies to manpower of a certain size. [end recording]

Thatcher Assesses Results

LD232147 London BBC Television Network in English 2000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The discussions on the Olympics and the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan which dominated the first day of the Venice summit gave way today to the seven leaders' primary concern--the world economic order. They have set beating inflation as their top priority, and that can be done only by reducing their dependence on imported oil. A joint declaration from Britain, America and their five allies commits the industrialized nations to big cuts in consumption and there are positive moves to help them meet the targets. From Venice our economics correspondent Mark Rogerson reports:

That Mrs Thatcher was able to take time out for sightseeing perhaps shows that there was rather more agreements and rather less arguments at this summit than most. Her visit to the church of (Toccelo) charmed the locals as much as she was charmed by them.

As for the final session this afternoon, it was dominated by energy, as might have been expected, and all seven of the summit leaders expressed their concern at rising oil prices and their effect on the Third World. The Japanese summed it up: We are all in the same gondola.

Our political editor John Simpson took up with Mrs Thatcher the possibility of a summit meeting with the OPEC oil producers:

[Begin Thatcher recording] I think what we have to do is to bring home to some of the OPEC countries the seriousness of the action they are taking. After all, it is difficult enough for us, who are comparatively wealthy countries, to find enough to pay for the increased price of oil. It is even more difficult, you know, for the poverty-stricken countries to find enough to pay for oil. And it means that every single export they have has to go just for paying oil and sometimes they are still in debt. It is no good lending money to them. They cannot afford to pay the interest on it.

So I think we have to say to our OPEC friends: Look, it is putting the manufacturing countries in difficulty, but it is really meaning terrible privation for the developing countries and that is a fact that you must take into account. And, please, use some of the extra money you have got for putting back in grants and help to the developing countries. Some of them are already doing it, and what we are saying is please do more of it. [end recording]

On the political front the summit has had much greater significance. The friction between the United States on the one hand and the French and the Germans on the other has been greatly reduced, and certainly Mrs Thatcher believes that the Western alliance is in a much better state:

[Begin Thatcher recording] The Alliance is very, very together. I believe it has been much, much more together than public comment would admit. We've all of us recognized that we're the free democratic world and unless we stick together then things will be very difficult for all of us. And in everything we do we try to reach the greatest measure of agreement to support one another. So I am not in the least bit worried about that, indeed very heartened. [end recording]

Carrington Interview

LD240311 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Interview by correspondent Fred Emery with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in Venice on 23 June--carried on the "Panorama" program]

[Text] [Emery] I asked Lord Carrington a question that's uppermost in the Carter administration's mind--that if it's a national liberation struggle against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, shouldn't the West help arm what we now call the Afghan freedom fighters?

[Begin recording] [Carrington] (?That) will have to be considered in the future. But you will have noticed that the standing committee of the Islamic Conference issued a communique yesterday--(?not for us)--and also the resistance groups, the Afghans, issued a statement, both of which talk about the Afghan liberation movements. And there is no doubt about it that there is a Soviet Army of occupation, that there is a government in Afghanistan which is a Soviet puppet and which doesn't meet the wishes of the Afghan people. So we obviously have to think very carefully about what we do next.

[Question] Well, what should we do next?

[Answer] Well, I think we go on, first of all, on the basis of trying to get the neutral and nonaligned and independent Afghanistan--an idea incidentally which is catching on. It certainly caught on with the Islamic Conference; it's catching on with other countries in the Third World. I think in a situation like this in many ways the Third World is better placed to put pressure on the Soviet Union than we are. Our views, I suppose, in a sense are rather predictable. It is rather unusual for the Soviet Union to find themselves in the dock with the Third World opposed to them and this is what is happening. And I think that the pressure that can be brought upon the Soviet Union that way is something which is quite important. So let us see how (?it goes).

[Question] I would like to move you to what appeared to the outside--to the press outside watching this summit meeting--to be one of the missing subjects: What ever happened to Iran? I mean, that was a subject of some crisis in the Alliance only a few weeks ago and yet it appears barely to have been discussed here.

[Answer] Well, what we are doing at this summit is that--there was broadly speaking a sort of agenda in which Afghanistan obviously came up because it was relevant to a great many other things; it was relevant particularly to East-West relations and the cracks that you were talking about earlier on. And that was obviously something that had to be discussed. But apart from plenary sessions of the summit, when the leaders were there, we all have of course been talking to each other and there have been various groups of people having breakfast, lunch and dinner together. And, for example, foreign ministers have been having lunch and dinner together all these days and we have been talking about these sort of things informally at dinner. It doesn't appear in the communique but it's been discussed.

[Question] But do you now have guarantees, firm guarantees from the Americans that you will be consulted before the Americans do anything about, say, rescuing or even any sort of military (?operation)?

[Answer] Well, that was not what we were talking about, and then what we were talking about was the consultation procedures in the Alliance, (?something) not quite as easy as some people think. I would judge that there was a lot of consultations, that there were all sorts of different (?forums) in which everybody was consulted and nothing was ever followed up properly--but there were a lot of consultations. But I think that we've got to set that right--get the consultation procedures right. And I think that as a result of this summit and as a result of talks with the foreign ministers, there is a much clearer idea. At one point I remember Mr Muskie said last night: You know, the telephone is a useful instrument. And so it is.

[Question] (?Returning) to the beginning, I said: Had the summit done any more papering the cracks in the Alliance [words indistinct]? How would you characterize the state of alliance after the Venice summit?

[Answer] I don't think--well, you see you (?don't) talk about the Alliance in the same way (?I do) because you've got the Japanese here and we're not talking about the military alliance. But I think that there is a very much greater understanding as a result of this meeting of the problems of Europe and American problems. I mean, there has been a frank discussion about them. We are now going on--all foreign ministers are now going on tomorrow--to Ankara and there we really will talk about the Alliance. And Mr Muskie will be there, and we will all be there, and I think that this is a good prelude. And I hope that we shall have as good a meeting in NATO as we have had here.

[Question] But is the Western alliance--and not just NATO, the Western alliance--in much better shape after this or just a little better?

[Answer] I don't actually take the view that it is in as bad shape as you are making out. I think that there were some difficulties; I think that the difficulties are less as a result of this. [end recording]

Schmidt-Genscher Press Conference

DW231845 Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Venice--Following its conclusion, all countries participating in the economic summit of the seven most important Western industrial states, and also the EC Commission, stressed the foreign and economic political importance of the 2-day Venice summit.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who together with French President Giscard d'Estaing was the "inventor" of these annual top-level meetings, described the summit as a "successful event." He said that this was no "soft soap." It is not normally the purpose of these summits to make operational decisions, but it was important to reach a (?truly) common assessment on decisive world economic questions. This applies particularly to questions relating to energy problems and the North-South conflict.

Schmidt said that the oil bill has risen 15-20 times since the first oil price explosion in 1973-74. This has particularly affected the developing countries. It is in the common interest [word indistinct] to induce these countries to lean toward the West. Therefore, at the conference he pointed to the need for a "clear development strategy." He mentioned the "serious moral deficit" of the East bloc countries which, in view of oil price developments, have so far not been sufficiently involved in aid to poorer countries.

At the same press conference as Chancellor Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the Venice meeting was one of the seven's most important summit conferences with regard to foreign policy. The Afghanistan declaration in particular once again clarified in "concentrated form" the common standpoint of north Europe and North America, of the Federal Republic and the United States and also of the NATO Alliance. It was also made clear that there is not only a North-South problem with an East-West aspect, but also an East-South problem, as the Islamic Conference has already made clear.

The seven were united in their concern and made it unmistakably clear that "more and more states are tending to solve their internal political problems by driving out unpopular groups."

In reply to a question on the role played at this summit by Japan, which was represented by the foreign minister of a "government no longer in office," Chancellor Schmidt said in the ensuing discussion that he had been "impressed" with how the Japanese had continued the line of the late Japanese prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira, who had forged close contacts between Japan and Europe. The intention is to make these contacts even more "closely woven" in the future in order to do everything possible, from the European standpoint, to keep Tokyo "in the picture."

Schmidt on East-West Issues

LD232334 London BBC Television Network in English 1910 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Interview by correspondent Fred Emery with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Venice on 23 June--carried on the "Panorama" program]

[Text] [Emery] Well, last night's communique on Afghanistan--a hasty reaction here to the surprise announcement of Russian troop withdrawals--was designed to put an end to speculation that any differences persisted among the Allies. It was an unusually strong statement and it called for the first time for total Russian withdrawal and also joint Western support for Afghan national resistance. On the basis of this statement there wouldn't seem to be much room for discussion with the Russians until they've withdrawn all their troops. But next week the West German leader Helmut Schmidt is going ahead with his visit to Moscow. Early this evening I talked to him.

[Begin recording] [Schmidt] I wish I knew--it is not so easy to predict, but certainly it is very necessary that Mr Brezhnev gets the same set of messages by the Western alliance as a whole--by the seven summiteers in Venice, by the French President Giscard d'Estaing meeting Brezhnev 3 weeks ago in Warsaw, and by myself.

[Question] Can there be detente though when the Afghanistan fighting is going on, when the Olympics boycott is continuing?

[Answer] I think one has to bear in mind that at the time of the Vietnamese war reaching its peak, nevertheless, Americans and Soviets were negotiating SALT II. This is not unusual. It may not be called usual either but there are certain historic precedents. On the other hand, if Afghanistan is not going to be brought to an end, it would certainly overshadow not only West-East relations, but even more so, relations of the Soviet Union and the Third World, the 42 Islamic states, the more than 100 states of the nonaligned group of the developing countries. And it is not just that they run the risk of getting into some difficulties with us Westerners; they are running the risk of getting into difficulty with 100 states in the world, as has been shown at the United Nations in that vote that was taken earlier this year.

[Question] Do you feel that you now have President Carter's support in your approach to Mr Brezhnev?

[Answer] I am ascertained [as heard] that I have his support, but not only since today or yesterday. I have no doubt about it.

[Question] Why then were you reported to be astonished by the letter he sent to you?

[Answer] The letter had nothing to do with the Soviet Union. It had something to do with the conflicting press reports which the President had seen. And I think I am entitled now, after a long talk with President Carter and Secretary Muskie, Secretary Genscher and myself, I am entitled to say that the quarrel about that letter is meaningless, does not have any importance, and that there has never been doubt about the substantial agreement between the two governments.

[Question] Is there any difference in your position on cruise missiles?

[Answer] No.

[Question] And the American one?

[Answer] No. My position has been clear and publicly defined even earlier--a couple of years earlier than the American Government did so.

[Question] Yes, but since the NATO decision you have made it seem that we should use the next 3 years to negotiate or try to negotiate.

[Answer] Yes, and this is the common position of NATO as a whole, and not only use the next 3 years but start with those negotiations as early as possible. So far it is the Soviet side that has said they are not willing to negotiate. I have the feeling that they are in the process of coming round to be willing to negotiate a mutual limitation of Eurostrategic weapons, perhaps in the framework of the oncoming SALT III negotiations. I have to find out when I am in Moscow how far this process has matured in the meantime.

[Question] What differences are there between your view of dealing with the Soviet Union and those of the United States?

[Answer] I do not think that there are basic differences; there are differentiations as regards interests. You know the United States of America is not a divided nation, there are not 16 million Americans living in a place where the Soviet Union is present with a great army and another 2 million Americans living even more eastward. But this is true of the German nation. We have since 10 or 11 years strived for correct and normal relations with the Soviets because it is to the favor of the Germans living on the other side. It is also the favor of the Poles and the Hungarians and others. Of course, if the world lapses into more and more tension it will certainly make itself felt also in Europe. But right now, after the Russians have notified everybody that they withdraw something less than 10 percent of their troops out of Afghanistan, I don't think that one should be without any hope. If they stick to that decision, if it is being made permanent, if other steps into the same direction follow leading to a total withdrawal from Afghanistan, then there would be no obstacle at all in carrying on cooperation between West and East as has been the case after the Helsinki conference. [end recording]

Further Schmidt Remarks

LD231519 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Venice--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he was sure that success would be achieved in decoupling economic growth from energy consumption.

"There is a good chance of actually achieving the objective set for 1990," he said. The oil problem typified the present world economic situation. The chancellor also stressed that cooperation with the developing countries had been discussed in greater detail than at any previous economic summit. This topic would also be on the agenda of the next summit. Schmidt also spoke in favor of a North-South summit, with a limited number of participants, in which he offered to participate himself.

Touching on his planned visit to Moscow, the chancellor said he had not requested any mandate for it at the summit. The Federal Government would be speaking for itself in Moscow, but the agreement of all the participants had been achieved. "We have received the confirmation of our colleagues," the chancellor said.

Lambsdorff 'Satisfied' With Results

LD231533 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Venice--The saving of oil to gain energy, the combatting of inflation, the maintenance of free world trade and the strengthening of Third World countries are the most important aims which the participants in the summit meeting in Venice of the seven most important Western industrial nations have set themselves for the 1980's.

FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff appeared satisfied with the outcome of the summit. The Federal Republic's ideas had been taken into account. In addition, the minister viewed as a success the fact that the "seven" had for the first time dealt with energy policy in depth.

Italian Participants Comment

AU240906 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 24 (ANSA)--Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga told newsmen last evening that the seven nation summit talks conducted here Sunday and Monday were "dominated" by a sense of mutual confidence and an awareness of the responsibilities of the seven industrialized nations. Cossiga met the press flanked by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi and Industry Minister Antonio Bisaglia. In another reference to the general atmosphere prevailing during the talks, the premier reported that substantial unity emerged in discussions on the economic problems of the 1980's.

"It was aware of a general attitude of firmness," Cossiga added and explained, "but this attitude is not intended as an act of difiance. We did not renounce the goal of peace which we wish to pursue through detente."

In reply to some specific questions, the Italian head of government spoke of the trip to Moscow scheduled for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his talks with Kremlin leaders. "He will not say anything that couldn't be said by any of the other participants of the Venice summit," according to Cossiga. The West German stance on the modernization of the Atlantic Alliance missile system in Europe, a topic certain to be taken up in Schmidt's Moscow talks, has not changed in reference to the commitments undertaken earlier by the Bonn government, the premier said.

Fielding another question, Cossiga announced that the Italian Government will arrive at a number of decisions in the economic area in the near future and will take into consideration the guidelines agreed to in Venice.

The premier also told newsmen that the heads of state and government in Venice did not discuss the situation in the Middle East.

Bisaglia, who took part in the summit talks along with his colleagues in the Cabinet, said that as regards the switchover from petroleum to alternate energy sources like nuclear power, Italy is trawling the other industrialized nations. After referring to the desire of Italy's leaders to close this gap, the industry minister expressed the view that it will soon be possible to gather a huge consensus in Parliament on this problem.

Addressing himself to a question on the transfer of resources from the public to the private sector, the treasury minister said that the language in this area of the Venice final document is aimed at "reducing the share of capital utilized by the public sector... that is, a reduction in current expenditures". In practice, Pandolfi explained, the governments of the seven industrialized nations will shift some of the financial resources previously earmarked for public agencies into financing private initiatives to beat back the danger of a full-scale recession.

The foreign minister, in reply to a question on the NATO council scheduled for Wednesday in Ankara, said that as regards certain sectors the assembly can be considered a continuation of the Venice summit in NATO quarters and named as the overall objectives of the Atlantic Alliance the strengthening of the Western democracies, the defense of the Alliance, a study of the commitments made and the revival of detente.

Summit Ends; Leaders Depart

LD232016 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Western summit in Venice has ended.

Summing up the economic and political aspects of the summit, Prime Minister Cossiga said that the meeting had been dominated by a sense of reciprocal trust, and an attitude of united firmness had emerged in tackling the economic challenge of the 1980's.

The participants at the summit have already begun to leave Venice, with the exception of President Carter who tomorrow will be going to Belgrade for talks with the Yugoslav leaders, and Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau who, also tomorrow, will be going to Rome to meet with Cossiga.

PARIS TALKS ON TURKISH DEBTS TO OECD ADJOURNED TO 8 JUL

TA201233 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] It has been announced that the Paris talks on the postponement of Turkey's debts to the OECD countries were suspended until 8 July due to technical reasons. The head of the Turkish delegation at the talks, Turgot Ozer, who is the prime ministry under secretary and the state planning organization deputy under secretary, told TRT that the 3-day talks had been successful. He pointed out that the meeting was postponed until 8 July because the representatives of the OECD countries needed time to consult their respective governments in connection with the Turkish proposals.

LEADERS ARRIVE IN ANKARA FOR MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING

Luns Notes Significance of Location

TA222022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has arrived in Ankara to attend the NATO ministerial council meeting that will begin on Wednesday. At Esenboga Airport he was received by Foreign Ministry Joint Security Affairs General Director Nusret Kandemir. In a statement at the airport, Luns said holding the NATO spring meeting in Ankara was significant from the viewpoint of the Iranian and Afghan issues. He added that the Afghan problem was on the ministerial council agenda. He noted that international problems, East-West relations and the NATO scientific cooperation program will also be discussed during the ministerial council meetings. He concluded by saying that Turkey's economic situation and measures taken to solve current difficulties will also be reviewed.

Luns on Aid to Turkey

TA231100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has said that the military, economic and financial aid extended to Turkey by Western countries should be further increased. Luns, who is currently in Ankara for the NATO ministerial council spring meetings, which will begin on Wednesday, was replying to questions by a TRT correspondent.

Luns said that NATO is playing an encouraging role in securing aid to certain members of the Alliance. Pointing out that the wealthier countries within NATO also have economic problems, Luns noted that, despite this, it is important to increase the amount of aid which is currently being extended. Noting that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is highly detrimental to East-West relations and to global political detente, Luns said: NATO is ready to do everything possible in a bid to rescue what remains of detente. However, the Soviet Union should renounce its aggressive policies. Luns noted that Iran, Afghanistan and the Middle East are not included within NATO's sphere of responsibility and that the Alliance does not intend to broaden its sphere of influence in order to secure stability in those regions.

The NATO secretary general said that he welcomed Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen's statement that Turkey is not obstructing Greece's return to NATO's military flank. Luns noted that the settlement of the problems between Turkey and Greece and the latter's return to the military wing in order to fulfill its defense duty in NATO's southeastern flank would serve Turkey's interests as well. Luns added that the unofficial meetings on the subject of Greece's return to NATO's military wing, which were started some time ago but were stalled due to the presidential elections in Greece, will probably be resumed within the next few days.

Luns' Meeting With Erkmen

TA232103 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns who is in Ankara for the NATO ministerial council spring meetings called on Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at 1800 today. In a statement before the meeting, Luns said he thought that the preparations in Ankara for the spring meetings were sufficient. He also said that he was pleased the meetings are to be held in Turkey, a country that has always proved its loyalty to the organization.

In a statement to the press after the meetings, which lasted 90 minutes, Foreign Minister Erkmen said the secretary general had briefed him on the reports he would submit to the conference. Erkmen said that Luns would submit two reports, one on the lack of political consultations within the organization and another on the international political situation. The foreign minister pointed out that he and Luns had agreed on the reports. Erkmen then said that Turkey must be strong economically and politically if it is to fulfill its undertakings within the NATO framework.

Erkmen noted that they also discussed Greece's return to NATO's military wing. Replying to another question, Erkmen said Greece's return to NATO's military wing was an issue between the organization and itself. However, he added, Greece wants to return with a special and new agreement. We expressed our views on the issue. Recalling that during its December meeting in Brussels the NATO ministerial council had decided to extend military aid to Turkey, Greece and Portugal, Erkmen said that this aid must be extended to increase Turkey's military power and protect its economic balance. Asked to comment on Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' remarks that Greece wanted to eliminate the word "war" from Greece-Turkey relations, Erkman replied: We did not use the word "war". He who used it should eliminate it.

Muskie Arrival Statement

TA241025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Muskie arrived in Ankara at 1130 today. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Muskie said that West-East relations and Soviet occupation of Afghanistan will be discussed at the NATO meetings which are to begin in Ankara tomorrow. A reporter asked Muskie his view on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Muskie said that there is currently no sufficient reason to be optimistic regarding the Afghan issue and added: We are waiting for a full Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Many bilateral contacts will be held during the NATO ministerial council meetings. Some of these contacts have already been decided upon. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen will meet separately with the French, Greek and U.S. foreign ministers. Muskie is expected to be received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today. He will also confer with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis. The U.S., French, British and FRG foreign ministers are to hold a joint meeting this evening.

Schedule of Meetings

TA231825 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Thirteen of the foreign ministers who will attend the NATO ministerial council spring meeting which is to begin in Ankara on Wednesday, will arrive in Ankara tomorrow. The opening ceremony of the NATO ministerial council will be held in the conference hall of the Highways Directorate General on Wednesday morning. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns will deliver speeches during the ceremony. The foreign ministers will then go to the Turkish Standards Institute to begin their 2-day closed meeting.

During the meeting the foreign ministers will also hold bilateral contacts. An agreement in principle has been reached in connection with the meeting to be held between Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis. Foreign Minister Erkmen will also meet with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie. Muskie is expected to be received by Prime Minister Demirel. Meanwhile, the U.S., French, British and FRG foreign ministers will hold a quadrilateral meeting. NATO Secretary General Luns will hold two news conferences, one before and one after the NATO ministerial council meeting.

KREISKY ON MIDDLE EAST TALKS, CSCE MADRID FOLLOWUP

LD231409 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Jun 80 p 3

[Pol Mathil report: "'Time Is Against Detente,' Says Kreisky"]

[Text] "Contrary to what a Lebanese newspaper is claiming, I did not call Mr Begin an 'extremist chauvinist.' Despite this, nobody can deny that Mr Begin has not made too much of an effort to find a solution to the Palestinian question and that Mr as-Sadat has not yet found in Israel the partner that he deserved...."

Mr Bruno Kreisky was in Brussels last Tuesday [17 June] at the invitation of the "Enterprise of the Future" association to speak on the theme "no unemployment, no strikes, no inflation..." (in Austria, of course).

However, these problems occupied only the smallest part of the press conference given by the Austrian chancellor before his appearance in front on the economists, the journalists being more interested in the lack of a miracle in his diplomatic initiatives than in the Austrian economic miracle. Speaking on his stance in favor of the PLO and Mr 'Arafat, Mr Kreisky refused to present himself as "mediator," but stressed that, being the head of a neutral government and vice president of the Socialist International, people often ask him for his advice. The fact that Mr Begin is definitely not among the "askers" does not botner Mr Kreisky excessively: The "Nine's" Venice statement contains, he said, some "necessary truths revealed, unfortunately, 6 months too late." But, the chancellor said, "better late than never...."

Too late, since time, in Mr Kreisky's view, is against detente. Certainly, Europe at the moment has not yet transformed itself into a camp of confrontation, but Afghanistan is not a local problem and, in the long term, detente cannot remain "divisible." The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was badly calculated. Moscow has been surprised by the resistance on the spot, by the resistance of the Islamic world and by its own international isolation, particularly at the United Nations. Henceforth, any initiative toward a political solution must be encouraged. "I support the idea of Mr Schmidt's journey to Moscow. Moreover, if I were of another opinion, I would not tell you anyway...."

This note of caution and sincerity can only have given more weight to the chancellor's concern at prospects for the Conference on "Security and Cooperation" in Europe to be held this fall in Madrid. The chancellor is against the idea of a postponement, an idea which was circulating unofficially in Brussels some time ago. However, he does not know what to do to stop it from degenerating into a clash of polemics and a sterile settling of scores. An experienced tactician, Mr Kreisky is now proposing to divide this conference into several sessions at least one of which is to be held...after the American elections.

"We are a long way from the Soviet-American embraces in Vienna," the chancellor sighs nostalgically. "The spirit of Helsinki will not be enough for Madrid," he concluded, before proceeding to talk about a country with no unemployment, with no inflation and which, in 1979, experienced...66 seconds of strikes. In short, about Austria where, unlike on the international scene, miracles are still possible....

PAHR WELCOMES USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

AU231035 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE on 23 June 1980 carries on page 2 a 500-word roundup--attributed to REUTER, AFP and to the AUSTRIAN PRESS AGENCY--of international reaction to the USSR's announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, which contains the following passage: "In the first comment Foreign Minister Pahr spoke of a 'step undoubtedly taken in the right direction,' but he stressed that the withdrawal of some troop units is not an adequate basis for solving the problem."

NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

AU200955 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jun 80 p 7

[Summary] A cooperation agreement with the "Austriatom" nuclear engineering consortium, in which the Vew, Waagner-Biro, Andritz and SGP companies are represented, was signed at the Vienna Trade Ministry on 12 June by Viktor Krotov, USSR minister of power machine building. The Voest-Alpine Corporation is also a party to the agreement. "The agreement provides for technical-scientific cooperation in the building of nuclear power plant components, as well as for cooperation in conventional power plant construction and in the heavy diesel engine sector. Cooperation is also envisaged in third markets. In a short speech in the presence of Trade Minister Staribacher and the directors general of the "Austriatom" member firms the Soviet minister declared that the cooperation agreement was the basis for a concrete intensive cooperation. In the fall, an Austrian delegation of company representatives is to discuss concrete projects with Soviet specialists."

PORTUGAL'S FREITAS DO AMARAL PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU231347 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Portugal's Vice Premier in Vienna"]

[Summary] Yesterday, 20 June, President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received Diogo Pinto Freitas do Amaral, minister of foreign affairs and deputy prime minister of the Republic of Portugal, who is paying an official visit to Austria. Afterwards, Freitas do Amaral had a talk with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and met People's Party Chairman Alois Mock, chairman of the European-Democratic Union of which the Portuguese guest is deputy chairman. At noon, Freitas do Amaral attended an official luncheon given for him by Foreign Minister Pahr. Afterwards a Portuguese-Austrian air traffic agreement was signed, which will enable the two national airlines to expand their air routes in the future. Later in the afternoon, working talks lasting several hours were held at the Foreign Ministry. In the evening, the visitor gave a dinner at the Portuguese Embassy. Today, Saturday, Freitas do Amaral will proceed from Vienna to Alpbach, Tirol, where he will attend the Japanese-European dialogue.

Urges More NATO Solidarity

AU231348 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report on interview with Portuguese Foreign Minister Diogo Pinto Freitas do Amaral in Alpbach "last weekend"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--"I see the need for more cooperation and solidarity within NATO--but not only regarding the sectors that directly concern the Atlantic Alliance but also regarding issues that are outside the NATO realm. They include primarily questions of the policy vis-a-vis the Gulf countries." This was stated by Portuguese Foreign Minister Diogo Pinto Freitas do Amaral last weekend in a talk with DIE PRESSE. Freitas, who is also chief of the [Social] Democratic Center (CDS) and deputy prime minister, is at present in Alpbach, where he delivered the opening lecture at the symposium on European relations with Japan.

STRAUSS: VENICE HAS YIELDED NO 'SUBSTANTIVE DECISIONS'

LD232017 Hamburg DPA in German 1921 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Munich--According to Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for chancellorship, the Venice summit has yielded no decisions of substance. In a statement published in Munich this evening, the Bavarian premier and CSU chairman said that Venice has proved that such meetings "have to be held because they were held once before." Nothing was said that has not been already said many times.

Strauss said that Chancellor Schmidt has again signed statements which mean the opposite of what he does in political reality. He is pursuing neither the expansion of the coal-nuclear energy combination nor the fight against inflation.

Strauss said that the report of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a deliberate maneuver aimed at preventing a joint statement by the participants in the summit against the Soviet policy of conquest. It reinforces the certainty that the Soviet Union has no intention of giving up Afghanistan.

The letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Schmidt and the chancellor's "rude reaction" to it, and the chilly meeting the two of them had in Venice are proof that the "once so cordial" German-American relationship has become smashed to smithereens.

PRESS CONTINUES COMMENT ON VENICE SUMMIT

24 Jun Press Review

DW240821 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The editorial of MANNHEIMER MORGEN reads in part: A closer look at the partial goals of Venice will show how far apart desire and reality are. It is quite appropriate to step up the enhancement of nuclear energy. Only, what is this to be like if, for example in the Federal Republic, practically no new nuclear power plant could be ordered anymore for years? Another target: Coal extraction is to be doubled by 1990. This is an ambitious target; but how do they propose to attain it? We have known for quite some time that the mining capacities cannot be expanded easily from one day to the next, not even in 10 years, if alone because the most urgently needed skilled personnel is lacking. They decided on the intensified use of alternative energy sources, but which did they have in mind? New technologies that might tangibly relieve the oil account are not in sight. Big energy words have been uttered in Venice again, but ultimately they were just as hollow and noncommittal as at the preceding world economic summits. Thus far, MANNHEIMER MORGEN.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG notes: Rarely has a world economic summit been concluded with so few promises as has the Venice meeting of the seven. What is missing is the theatrical thunder of Bonn in 1978 when the Federal Republic promised to feed vigorous steam to the locomotive pulling the growth train. What is missing is the oil austerity protestations of Tokyo in 1979. Venice was the summit of clarity which has made this clear: Serious economic problems depress the most important industrial nations not only now--they will remain a determining factor for a long time to come. The West will not be able to digest the oil price shock of the early eighties as quickly as it coped with the effects of the oil crisis of 1973/74.

RHEINISCHE POST analyzes the summit as follows: At first glance the summit meeting of the seven greatest Western industrial nations seems to have ended successfully yesterday in Venice. Since an embarrassing conflict was apparently eliminated in connection with this conference, the seven could concentrate on what will really be facing them in the eighties.

A number of world, economic and energy policy problems must be solved. It seems that a foreign political answer to the challenges of the eighties was found more easily once Schmidt and Carter came to terms again. The West has not been mislead by the offer to partially withdraw the Soviet Armed Forces from Afghanistan. The West insists that the Soviets must fully withdraw from this country.

'New Beginning' Seen

DW240856 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Jun 80 p 8

[Peter Gillies article: "The Venetian Gondola"]

[Text] If politicians claim that all of us are sitting in one boat, then they believe that they are playing captain while the others must keep rowing hard. Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita was free of such cynicism when he subtly said in Venice: "All of us are sitting in the same gondola."

The "coxswainless boat of seven" not only demands strength from the powers but primarily unity. Their flow of movement in the weeks and months before the Venice world economic summit was alarmingly asynchronous. They quarreled and fought, and wrote angry letters instead of talking. The conference in the lagoon city did not eliminate all troubles, yet it has created the chance for a new beginning in stormy weather.

What was particularly impressive was some political clarifications, whereas the economic clarifications remained rather pale. The Soviet attempt to drive the West apart with an undefined promise of withdrawal from Afghanistan not only failed but had the opposite effect.

Moscow has welded the seven together, including Japan which is not even a member of NATO. The Soviet Union has made the mistake of overrating the discord in the Western camp. The bait from Moscow as answered clearly--surprisingly clearly even to some participants: Only complete withdrawal from Afghanistan is acceptable.

What was important for us and also for the Alliance was the tentative elimination of what we might nobly call German-American irritation. Carter and Schmidt talked intensively and insistently; what was then disseminated as the result of these talks was that the discord has been cleared up "once and for all." One would even be satisfied with slightly less than "once and for all." In Venice it was obvious that they wanted to make a clean sweep of things, that they intended to clearly follow the original basic line of Alliance policy without getting lost in a swamp of sidetracks.

Despite the credible formulas, experience shows that a pile of discords will accumulate easily and will be very hard to then eliminate, have the discords really been caused only by information gaps between Bonn and Washington? What remained here is a certain grey area, far from the American view it is indeed hard to understand that the Federal Republic has a special--and not just economic--interest in preventing a worsened climatic situation from influencing the European climatic zone. There is no such thing as "islands of detente." But Venice also showed this: Cohesion cannot be created by declarations but by experience and persistent talks.

The German chancellor obviously succeeded in dispelling the distrust that had arisen in connection with his Moscow trip. "The trip is out of the danger zone," commented a German diplomat. Well, we will see. The U.S. delegation basically has not yet really comprehended what the chancellor meant and intended by his interpretations of the decision on the closure of the arms gap. Here, too, residues are left which need to be clear away. Politicians use the improper auxiliary argument that all these bilateral warnings are due to the conflict-oriented international press. But journalists know how to live with the slogan "stop the presses." [as published]

World economy is world politics. A no less important topic than energy policy makes this more than plain. The seven heads of state and government talked, communicated, not via newspapers or interviews but directly with each other, at one table. In a world which is compressed by the computer into hamlet size, this obviously is constantly more important. Though it was pronounced in Venice only reluctantly, the topic was on the table: The most important Western industrial nations of the world are afraid of a worldwide recession.

Are they prepared for that? It is doubtful. Inflation trots on (without galloping) and unemployment remains tenacious and high (without turning into a crisis of democracy). Yet the arsenal for weathering another recession primarily consists of a strategy which is objectively consolidated and politically practicable. It was thanks to the chancellor, to whom 5 percent inflation once appeared to be less dangerous than 5 percent unemployment, that the following finding was pronounced as a maxim at the London summit: Inflation is not an instrument for combating unemployment but, on the contrary, one of its causes or, in other words, anyone tolerating "just a bit of inflation" in the hope of thereby creating jobs, in the end loses both--the stability of monetary value and full employment.

This time, too, some of the "great seven" were not free from temptation. Canada's Premier Trudeau, but also host Cossiga, cautiously said that it might perhaps be necessary in the fall to throw the switch, meaning to combat unemployment (while neglecting price stability). Mrs Thatcher, in contrast, frankly admitted that she has learned, albeit "late," that inflation is not an instrument for combating unemployment.

Several things were put on the table with refreshing frankness; for example, the OPEC cartel provokes the rich countries while leading the poor countries to and into the abyss. Unless something happens the Fourth World can never pay its debts. The seven states are granting 90 percent of all development aid, yet they constantly feel under indictment, President Giscard d'Estaing justly said. And the communist world supplies wholesome declarations and arms, stones instead of bread.

The "council of seven" in Venice a success? Did they just take a boat ride through lagoons of problems without mooring anywhere and settling anything? This way of looking at it is wrong, for anyone having expected little just cannot be disappointed. It is not the communique formulated long ago nor the speeches in the forest of flags that make a summit tour valuable, it is the realistic view of the valleys, the realization of what the participants must move and what they can move. The former is as alarmingly vast as the latter is alarmingly small.

ANALYST WARNS OF SOVIET INTENTIONS REGARDING SCHMIDT TRIP

DW230707 Munich Bayerischer Rundfunk Network in German 1630 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts from Karl Gustav Stroehm talk]

[Text] The German Chancellor will bear a considerable responsibility when he enters the Kremlin in the near future. He must be aware that the impression may well arise, albeit unintentionally, that he is playing down the serious and dangerous developments which are taking shape as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Soviet leaders, without exception very old yet having immense political experience and a good sense of the interrelations of power, are well aware of the political climate in Western Europe and in the Federal Republic. The East has minutely noted that leftist groups at the party congress of the SPD and the FDP exuded feelings of displeasure for the official foreign and social policies of the social-liberal Federal Government, policies which are oriented toward NATO. The incidents during the oath-taking ceremony of Bundeswehr recruits in Bremen surely were meticulously analyzed by the Kremlin. Consequently, the Soviets know that Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher in a way are going to the Soviet capital with the mortgage of their rather pacifist leftwings. What is more, neither the SPD chancellor nor the FDP chairman and federal foreign minister can afford a spectacular failure in Moscow because the Bundestag elections are just ahead.

It is a good question, anyway, whether it would not have been better in the interest of the cause involved to postpone the Moscow trip until after the elections instead of evoking even the mere suspicion that they are undertaking the trip for the sake of the domestic effect on the voters here, where the fateful practice of regarding foreign policy as a continuation of domestic policy, as an overture to the election campaign rather than as an art in its own right, is being continued.

Nobody can blame the German head of government for trying to make a good foreign policy showing just prior to a Bundestag election. The question remains whether Schmidt, in view of the objective situation prevailing between East and West just now, can bring back from Moscow anything else but a number of nice air balloons, long-term cooperation agreements between the FRG and Soviet economies, general declarations, perhaps a few Soviet sham concessions such as Brezhnev's offer of a tank pullout from the GDR--which, in the meantime, military experts say has turned out to be mere show.

Hence, does the Moscow venture not run the risk of turning into a sham action in which the results do not measure up to the expenditure? A German chancellor cannot save world peace, nor can he restore detente, as long as the Americans and Soviets have not drawn closer to each other again or come to terms. It would be highly dangerous,however, if the Bonn visitors in Moscow would even by a shade draw closer to the Soviet concept of the divisibility of detente.

Is it not already a strange sign that we and the Americans must constantly aver to each other how agreed we are? Has Western unity not slackened in many fields, imperceptibly at first but clearly tangibly? Does harmony still exist between Bonn and Washington--not to mention the other West European capitals--in the analysis of the ojectives and intentions of Soviet policy and in the replies which must be given in the long run? The objectives which Moscow pursues have not changed.

But the aim of the Soviet Union is and remains to seperate Western Europe from America and to gradually extend Moscow's hegemonial position in Eastern Europe to Western Europe also. In this connection a key role is played--from Moscow's point of view--by the Federal Republic as the strongest economic and probably political power in Western Europe.

If the Soviets succeeded in making Bonn give in just a bit, to seed just a trace of mistrust between the United States and the Federal Republic, it would be a first step toward a goal the Soviets have been aiming for as an ideal for a long time: Neutralization of the area between the Elbe and the Rhine and Western Europe's psychological softening vis-a-vis Soviet power policy.

The Soviets are wise enough to know that such a thing cannot be achieved with a frontal attack. And did they not achieve considerable success with their much more careful policy in the past years? The invasion in Afghanistan is still in full swing, so to speak, but it is actually not a reality any more for the West Europeans. Our leftists pretend already that all this has not really happened at all, and that it suffices to use magical peace policy formulas to achieve or obtain real peace.

One can speculate in many ways on what makes the Soviets further pursue their dynamic policy, whether it is their ideology, a continuation of the tradition of tsarist policy, the Russian national character, or what. But one cannot deny that the dynamic Soviet foreign policy has put the West on the defensive and that it has at least in part disarmed the West psychologically. But since the appetite grows while one is eating, and since the Kremlin's power policy knows no statics but only dynamics, one must expect the Soviets to continue in this direction as long as no other power will oppose it and reestablish the balance.

It will be difficult for the Union parties and the candidate for chancellor to argue against this general mood, and after the chancellor's return from Moscow it will probably become even more difficult than than it was before. But since this is the case, one must ask oneself the question: Did the Bonn coalition in all the past years outline an Ospolitik image,also with regard to German relations with the Soviet Union, that actually corresponds to realities? Did one not outline for domestic political reasons, and in order not to please the opposition, a European security picture vis-a-vis the superior Soviet power, a picture that is much too rosy? Has our awareness been reduced to considering the state as a social political distribution authority, and power policy as an irksome matter from which one ought to seperate as quickly as possible to pursue more important matters, narely to take a share from the social pie?

Maybe there will be a different Moscow some day, a Moscow with which one can get along as the Prussian kings did in the 19th century with the tsars in Petersburg. But nothing indicates that at present. Therefore, a German Government chief, regardless of what party he belongs to, must take along something of Konrad Adenauer's skeptical spirit in his luggage to Moscow..

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SAUDI KING KHALID'S VISIT

LD201915 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1553 GMT 19 Jun 80

["Text" of the Saudi-FRG joint communique on the visit to the FRG of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, from 16 to 19 June 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, paid an official visit to the FRG from 16 to 19 June 1980. He was accompanied by a delegation of senior officials including:

1--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general.

2--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

3--His Excellency Dr Rashad Fir'awn, the private adviser to his majesty.

4--His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy.

5--His Excellency Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity.

6--His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad an-Nuwaysir, head of the Cabinet Office.

7--His Excellency Amhad 'Abd al-Wahhab, head of royal protocol.

8--His Excellency Shaykh 'Abdallah 'Ali Rida, Foreign Ministry undersecretary for economic affairs.

9--His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim his majesty's ambassador to the FRG.

10--His Excellency Shaykh Ma'mun Khayri al-Qabbani, head of the Western department at the Foreign Ministry.

11--His Excellency Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Wuwayz, adviser at the Finance Ministry.

The visit has expressed the growth of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The two sides have given this visit a special importance not only as the first visit by a Saudi king to the FRG, but also in view of its important results in strengthening and cementing the ties of friendship and cooperation between their two countries and governments, following as it does the visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on 29-30 May 1976 and the visit to the FRG of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, on 21-23 June 1978, both of which contributed to opening new horizons for cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Intensive talks were held between His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the accompanying delegation, and FRG President Dr Karl Carstens and Chancellor Genscher [as received]. These talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and understanding, and embraced bilateral relations and international issues of interest to the two countries.

During this visit meetings were also held between His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, and FRG Minister of Defense Hans Apel; between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; between His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, and FRG Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, and between His Excellency Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity, and FRG Minister of Economy Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

The twin issues of the Middle East and Palestine were discussed at length and, in explaining the attitude of the European Community as declared in the statements of the European Council held in Venice, the German side affirmed the pressing need to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

The Saudi side hopes that the attitude of the European Community will crystallize much more clearly with regard to the essence of the issue and that the efforts of the European Community will lead to finding a just solution to the issues of the Middle East and the Palestinian people on the basis of the well-known Saudi stand and in accordance with the resolutions of the two Arab summit conferences held in Baghdad and Tunis.

The two sides expressed their concern with the prevailing situation in Afghanistan, denounced the Soviet occupation of this nonaligned Islamic country--a matter which threatens the safety and security of neighboring states and represents a grave danger to the international situation--and called on the Government of the Soviet Union, which has special obligations and responsibilities for safeguarding international peace and security, to withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally from Afghanistan, leaving the Afghan people to determine their own future.

The two sides underlined the importance of the Arab-European dialogue to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the European Community and the Arab world in the interest of both and of security and stability in their regions.

The two sides reviewed questions of international economic development and stressed the importance of accelerating economic growth in the developing states, a matter regarded by both sides to be the responsibility of the entire international community. They agreed to support existing international efforts aimed at increasing the flow of aid for development and at speeding up endeavors to transfer technology to the developing states in order to eliminate major disparities in the rate of development and achieve political stability.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the steady development of their bilateral relations in their respective fields of interest and their hope for the continued development of these relations. They also reviewed the work of the joint economic commission and expressed their satisfaction at achievements in the various economic and technical sectors between the two countries and their optimism as to the development of this cooperation in the interest of both. They agreed to expand the scope of the commission's work.

During his stay in Bonn, King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was received by its mayor and municipal council, and the king and his delegation also visited West Berlin. The king expressed his gratitude to the FRG president for the hospitality accorded to him and his delegation by the friendly government and people of the FRG. The king invited the FRG president to pay an official visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. The invitation was gratefully accepted and a date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

QOTBZADEH LEAVES, COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES

Unconditional Release 'Impossible'

LD231522 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh stopped off in Paris to pay a brief visit yesterday and this morning. He came from Geneva. He announced that the fate of the American hostages held there in Iran since last November could be decided by the parliament in 4 or 5 weeks' time. But Sadeq Qotbzadeh recalled that an unconditional release was impossible and that the release would have to be matched by political concessions on the part of the United States.

Parliament Action Possible in 4-5 Weeks

NC231351 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 23 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh left here today for Iran after a brief visit to the French capital aimed, he said, primarily at meeting European businessmen and industrialists.

The minister told newsmen that Iran's parliament would probably deal with the question of the American Embassy hostages in four or five weeks, and that he was convinced the militants holding them would abide by the parliament's decision. "They have already agreed to do so," he added.

JACQUES CHIRAC NOT TO ATTEND MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD231308 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, will not go to Moscow for the Olympic games. He had received an invitation from the City of Moscow.

TERRORISTS KILL ROME ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN SHOOTING ATTACK

AU231541 Rome ANSA in English 1528 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 23 (ANSA)--Assistant District Attorney Mario Amato was killed in Rome this morning as he stood waiting for a bus to go to work. He was shot down by two youths aboard a high powered motorcycle. Several eye witnesses took down the license number of the vehicle which proved not to have been stolen. However, the number is very similar to that of a motorcycle robbed by armed gunmen some days ago. Amato was involved in investigation into extreme rightwing terrorism. In recent years, he was given the files of all probes into the chief fascist subversive groups, from the popular Revolutionary Movement to the Revolutionary Armed Nuclei, which have launched attacks against the foreign ministry, the magistrate's high council, Regina Coeli prison and city hall. Later in the day both an extreme rightwing and an extreme leftwing urban guerrilla movement claimed responsibility for the murder. The Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR) group called a Rome daily while the leftwing Red Brigades called Genoa, Rome and Verona papers saying they organized the attack.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL DIES AFTER SHOOTING IN SOUTH

AU230950 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Paola, near Cosenza, June 22 (ANSA)--A Communist Party official in this small Calabrian town in the deep south of Italy was shot and gravely wounded at the weekend, dying of his wounds in hospital later. The official was identified as Giovanni Losardo and, according to investigations, he may have been shot for political reasons. Losardo is chief secretary in the state prosecutor's office in this seaside resort and is also in charge of education in the City Council of Cetraro a few kilometers away. According to the investigators, Losardo was shot by a young man Saturday night. The assailant used a pistol and was on a motorbike with an accomplice. In recent weeks, another Communist Party official was slain and some Communist activists wounded in Calabria in apparent Mafia-style attacks designed to discourage the formation of workers' cooperatives in the zone. But investigators made it clear that no clear link could be drawn between the slaying of Losardo and the previous attacks.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTEDLY LINKS CSSR WITH EXTREMISTS

AU211959 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 21 (ANSA)--Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni alleged the existence of links between Italian subversive gourps and Czechoslovakia during his testimony before the parliamentary commission investigating the kidnapping and slaying of Christian Democrat Party Chairman Aldo Moro two years ago, according to the news weekly PANORAMA. Quoting one version of Rognoni's still secret remarks, the weekly claimed the minister disclosed that the Czechoslovak auto manufacturer Skoda paid seventy million lire (about 82,000 dollars) to the extreme leftists of Workers' Autonomy. The presumed leaders of Workers' Autonomy have been in jail without trial since April last year after a Paduan judge charged them with being the brains behind the Red Brigades, Moro's slayers. The charges against figures such as political science professor Toni Negri and physicist Franco Piperno includes that of armed insurrection against the state. According to the PANORAMA story, Rognoni dropped his sibylline accusation in the midst of apparently unconnected remarks on the Moro affair. Only last month, Radical Party Deputy Leonardo Sciascia claimed that Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer had told him of Czechoslovakia's ties with Italian extremists. Berlinguer's immediate reaction was to issue a stern denial of the deputy's claims and start proceedings to sue him.

DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED DURING CARTER VISIT

LD202031 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The civil government of Madrid has confirmed that authorization will not be given for demonstrations during the visit to Spain by the U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, nor during the 2 days prior to, and after it. This measure is among those being taken for security reasons with regard to the American leader's visit. He will be in Madrid for 24 hours on 25 and 26 June.

OREJA ON SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL, NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD211940 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Spanish Diplomatic Information Office statement of 21 June]

[Text] On the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Oreja has said that it would mean an important and decisive step, since it would constitute one of the essential factors to return to Afghanistan its independence and its condition as a nonaligned country.

The Spanish Government's position with regard to this grave crisis is that its solution demands respect for the principles of noninterference and the independence and freedom of the Afghan people. To reach a solution, the exercise by the Afghan people of their free will and an international guarantee from both the (?various) powers and the countries in the area that this freedom will be respected are necessary in addition to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Finally Marcelino Oreja said that he trusts that the news on the Soviet withdrawal will be confirmed and that it will mean the return of independence and freedom for the Afghan people.

Intention To Join NATO Reiterated

LD230719 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 15

[Pablo Sebastian report: "Negotiations With United States Behind NATO Issue"]

[Text] The government wished to clarify now its stance in favor of joining NATO before 1983 because it is determined to complete this process soon and because it wishes, in view of the coming holding of the Madrid CSCE conference and the approaching opening of negotiations on the agreements with the United States, to make clear that Spanish foreign policy is not encumbered by this conference and that the new Spanish-U.S. agreements will be negotiated with the Atlantic perspective. These statements were made yesterday by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja during a luncheon with Spanish journalists at which he commented on his statements to EL PAIS last Sunday.

Minister Oreja stated that the government has decided to set this policy under way, now that the Spanish democratic process is developing rapidly. He emphasized that both the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the government have maintained from the outset the desire to take Spain into the Atlantic Alliance and that agreement on the opportuneness of this is currently complete. When a journalist reminded him that many UCD leaders and Prime Minister Suarez himself have publicly adopted ambiguous stances on the timetable for this option, the minister said that Prime Minister Suarez "now" has a very firm and clear stance on this matter in favor of joining the Alliance.

The minister, who emphasized that the government will raise the Atlantic issue in 1981, later said that the application to join NATO, the military agreements with the United States and the future of the Gibraltar base will be coordinated in the national defense plan which is currently being drafted by the government. He added that the publication of a White Paper on this topic is not discounted, and emphasized that the financial cost of membership will not be very high--about $8 million or $9 million per year, for instance, if we only subscribe to the Washington treaty, the minister said.

With respect to the criticisms leveled by the principal parties of the parliamentary left--the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the PCE--Minister Oreja said that both parties are full of contradictions on this matter, and recalled that both Enrique Mugica and Santiago Carrillo had expressed to him on several occasions their stance in favor of renewing the military agreements with the United States. The minister added: What are the basic differences between coordinating our defense with the West through the United States and doing so through NATO, in which the U.S. Government has considerable influence?

Gonzalez Opposition to NATO

LD222014 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The meeting of the Federal Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], chaired by the leader of the opposition, Felipe Gonzalez, has ended in Madrid. At this meeting the Socialist policy on emigration was discussed and it was decided that the party should broaden its activities in this respect. A resolution from the PSOE Canary Islands group demanding that the government take appropriate steps for the release of the fishermen of the Galgomar fishing boat was also passed. Finally, with regard to the incidents which occurred in the south of France this past week and those concerning Morocco in fishing matters, the Socialist Federal Committee passed a proposal warning that these events are not isolated, but the consequence of the hesitant policies of the government through a lack of initiative and response to the interests of the fishermen, farmers and transporters.

It must be pointed out that, in the course of the meeting of the Federal Committee of the PSOE, the secretary general of the party, Felipe Gonzalez, made a statement in his report warning of his intention to systematically oppose the policies of the centrist government of Adolfo Suarez and stressed the PSOE's opposition to Spain's entry into the Atlantic Alliance, a subject of greater importance at the moment than any other in foreign policy.

OREJA VIEWS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN EL PAIS INTERVIEW

LD201333 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Jun 80 pp 18-19

[Pablo Sebastian interview with Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja: "We Could Join NATO Soon"; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: France has imposed a considerable delay on the process of Spain's entry into the EEC, which was one of our foreign policy's foremost objectives. Is this not largely a result of the hasty manner in which this application was submitted in 1977 and of the confusion that a Spanish foreign policy which has so far been oscillating between Atlanticism and nonalignment seems to entail?

Answer: Our foreign policy's aims are based on the search for security and well-being for the Spanish people, and are aimed at strengthening peace in the world. Between 1977 and the present we have traveled a lengthy path of diplomatic normalization, and we are now in a period of enhancement and development of our foreign policy postures and of our stances on the most important international problems. We have a well-defined, coherent and coordinated foreign policy--a European, democratic and Western foreign policy.

Following the 1977 elections we were anxious, just as we are anxious now, to clarify Spain's position in the world, which has an essential goal--to place Spain in all the dimensions of a West Europe which must be united. Spain's application to join the EEC in 1977--which, in my opinion, was not hasty because I discussed it with the foreign ministers of the Nine before submitting it--was in keeping with this course. Moreover it must be added here that there were also other considerations of timing at that time, since a second enlargement of the Community was under way with the EEC country even urged us not to miss that opportunity, because internal difficulties within the Community itself were already beginning to emerge, and we were in danger of being disappointed. The agricultural problems caused by France were beginning to emerge strongly at that time, and there was even talk of a two-tier Europe, split into groups.

This resolute stance toward Europe refutes the accusations which have arisen about our foreign policy, which has sometimes been described as ambiguous and vacillating. The EEC was the only political blueprint which existed in Europe and, despite the difficulties which the process entailed, the government's desire was unequivocally to take part in it.

Question: We were apparently moving rather arbitrarily toward Europe, without assessing politically and economically what that meant for Spain or for the Community itself. In what Europe do we wish to take part, and when, now that the timetable sought by Spain seems to be falling through?

Answer: The government has always pointed out quite clearly the characteristics, the advantages and the difficulties of our progress toward final integration into Europe. Suarez told Callaghan in London in September 1977 without hesitation or vacillation that Spain wished to join a political Europe and not a free trade area, which was the model advocated by the British prime minister. During that European tour by the prime minister the topic of the timetable--the target of 1983--arose because, in view of the slowness of the Community machinery and the complexity of the problems, it was becoming urgent to set a working pace. We emphasized the need for keeping to dates which, even though not exactly the same as ours, should approximate them.

Question: And what is the government's stance now with respect to the halt imposed by France?

Answer: I believe that a "halt" to the "halt" occurred in Venice. However, the desire on the part of some European country to suspend this process could lead up to grave situations, with the danger of changing Spain's position in the world. At the same time it would cause enormous disenchantment among many Spanish people who in the past viewed Spain's entry into the EEC as the best encouragement to the democratic process. I do not believe that this delay will really occur, since this would imply that the Community politicans were conducting an irresponsible policy. It is possible that some country may attempt this, but the others should oppose it to prevent it. I believe that this is a good time for we Spanish people to know clearly who our friends really are. Moreover, as was seen in Venice Friday, the topic of Spain was not discussed by the Council of Ministers, and therefore the membership timetable still stands.

It is also worth recalling here the pro-Third World and centralist temptation on the part of many Spanish people, which could revive as a reaction to a rejection by the EEC. At several decisive moments in its history Spain has opted to be fully European. And one of those moments is now. Other countries on the old continent have no option but to be so. We, on the other hand, wish to be so consciously and responsibly. There is thus a danger that young people and many other Spanish people will decide under these circumstances to turn their backs on the European blueprint again, if Europe wishes to turn its back on us. We are certain that this will not happen and that Spain will be finally incorporated into the European institutions.

Question: Are France's reasons the European model, the economic problems and the . sidential elections?

Answer: I believe so. Europe is experiencing a crucial moment in its history, when it must choose between large-scale European political unity and De Gaulle's "Europe of the fatherlands." I believe that France still prefers the latter. France also seems concerned about the EEC'S agricultural and budgetary problems, as well as about the effects of Spain's entry. But this approach is incorrect. What must be done is to draw up the list of problems and negotiate on it, taking into account the transitional period which is envisaged as a buffer. Next there is the matter of the presidential elections, whose influence on the process seems legitimate provided that this does not have a grave significance such as Spain's removal from the EEC and the West European process of integration itself.

Question: Why this lack of solidarity on the part of France toward our young and independent democracy? Is there jealousy? Why does the issue of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] persist?

Answer: Despite certain local problems, such as fisheries, Spain and France should cooperate and reach agreement more on certain matters of common interest, such as many situations in the Mediterranean and the Near East. Well, this coordination is insufficient, perhaps because of the interpretation which France makes of its independence--which we understand and share, just as we practice our own--but it currently requires a greater degree of cooperation because our plans are ultimately quite in agreement.

The matter of Basque terrorism is one of the issues which I have very frequently had to discuss with the French authorities. And it is quite unacceptable that the French should not adopt stances of the utmost vigor on this problem, which requires international solutions, in order to combat the ETA terrorist organization's crimes. It is inconceivable that there could be vacillation in clarifying who are common law and not political criminals--common law criminals in the carrying out and preparation of many of these terrorist murders. It is clear that the preparation and the planning of these crimes take place in France. Certain crimes, such as the payment of the revolutionary tax--as Juan Alcorta's revealing letter has demonstrated--are also committed on French territory. France is aware of this situation and has always promised us cooperation. And it is true that there is police cooperation and that political refugee permits for terrorists have been stopped, but much remains to be done and this cooperation must be intensified, because this is a crucial matter.

Question: Another dimension of Spanish foreign policy is the Union of the Democratic Center [UDC] government's plan to join the process of Spain's entry into the EEC is suspended or delayed?

Answer: In principle, these are two different matters. However, I believe that Western solidarity underlies any participation by Spain in its defense system. Therefore a European stance lacking solidarity toward Spain would not make possible our country's participation in the Western defense organization. [paragraph continues]

How could one speak of coordination in defense if there is none in everything else? It would be absurd to believe that Spain could take part in organized defense with a Europe which is not in solidarity with it in matters vital to it.

However, this clarification having been made, I wish to make the government's stance on the Atlantic option very clear. The government is wholly in favor of Spain's rapid entry into the Atlantic Alliance. For this we must have two assurances and a procedure: the assurance that Spain's process of joining the EEC will continue and that the Spanish-British negotiations are under way and that the transferal of sovereignty over Gibraltar to Spain is in the process of being resolved. The procedure, apart from the natural invitation to join which should come from the Alliance, entails the analysis and negotiations which Spain should conduct with the organization to select the areas of military responsibility in which Spain would wish to take part. This is an aspect on which the government has still to decide. We must see which are the model and degree of military integration which suit Spain within the Alliance, in which there are various models of participation. For stance, it remains to be debated whether or not Spain is prepared to take part in the work of the NATO Defense Planning Committee.

Question: But when and how does the government intend to get this initiative under way? Before the general election, next year, coinciding with the negotiations on the agreements with the United States? With what popular support?

Answer: I believe that this initiative was not undertaken previously because Spain was engrossed in a complex and difficult process of internal democratization, to which it was not advisable to add this major foreign policy problem. Now we are in a different situation. The Constitution has now been approved and we are concluding its implementation; for this reason I believe that we could join the Atlantic Alliance soon--certainly before the 1983 elections. I believe that 1981 could be a good time for raising the issue, because the Spanish-U.S. negotiations on the bilateral treaty and its sections concerning defense in particular, must be concluded that year. The two issues--NATO and the treaty--should complement each other and not overlap. For this reason I believe that the agreements with the United States could have looseleaf pages which could be replaced in accordance with the level of Atlantic responsibilities which Spain decides to undertake. Our experts and the government will study carefully both issues, negotiations on which could be started simultaneously. Specifically, the negotiations with the United States will begin next fall and will be conducted by our ambassador in Washington, who will be assisted by an entire team of experts on the matter.

As far as popular support is concerned, I wish to say that it is possible that there is a certain lack of understanding among the public, and that it is largely our fault that this is so. This has given rise to the not always favorable results of certain opinion polls and to opinions which I do not deem correct, such as those subscribing to the idea that joining the Alliance will be very expensive for Spain or that the balance between the blocs--which, moreover, have existed since before 1955--will be upset by it. In my opinion, these two premises are false. What would be expensive is an isolated national defense, which, moreover, would be incomplete.

With respect to the majority required for taking this step, the government believes that a referendum is not necessary. The Constitution allows this, but does not require it. A majority in parliament will be sufficient.

Question: Won't this stance meet with tough resistance from the opposition?

Answer: The Socialists have evolved considerably with respect to this issue of defense. From an initial neutralism and even a pro-Third World stance and nonalignment, they have proceeded to speak of European defense and, at the same time, have accepted a defense linked with the agreements with the United States. From the viewpoint of political consistency, the neutralist stance seems to me clearer, although I do not share it. I believe that European defense is today an unattainable utopia which failed as far back as 1954. Moreover, it is incomprehensible that they should oppose NATO and say "yes" to agreements with the United States which, in isolation and as they stand, belong to the past.

Question: Could not this stance affect the Madrid CSCE conference, whose dates are already threatened by East-West tension and relations with the United States and the USSR, which have apparently been frozen recently? [as published]

Answer: Well, it is possible that some countries may be contemplating influencing matters peculiar to Spain on the occasion of the convening of the CSCE conference in Madrid. This is unacceptable. I do not believe that this conference will be affected either by this issue or by the international crisis. Rather, on the contrary, I believe that the dates initially envisaged--which were approved by everybody's agreement, can only be changed in the same way and constitute a perhaps unique opportunity for facilitating detente--should be adhered to.

We hope that the Soviet Union will attend this conference after making an effort aimed at resolving the Afghanistan crisis. This crisis is the cause of a certain cooling of relations between Madrid and Moscow, which were developing extensively in the last months prior to the Afghanistan issue with an exchange of important visits, which I do not believe will be repeated at other levels under the present circumstances.

Moving closer to the Alliance will cause no problem with the United States. It will complement an existing relationship. This topic and the renewal of the agreements will be discussed, among other important matters, on the occasion of President Carter's visit to Madrid, which is in keeping with the normal consultations which stimulate our relations. With respect to the agreements, it must be pointed out that this time they will have the Atlantic perspective and the new feature that, instead of the grants or financial compensation, Spain will seek specific technological and economic cooperation in compensation for the facilities which it offers the United States. Issues of the current international situation, such as the Iran and Near East crises which are of interest to Spain, will also be broached during this visit.

Question: The Near East and Iran are topics of the utmost topicality. What is Spain's stance on both of them?

Answer: On the Iranian issue, Spain maintains a clear and firm stance. We have requested the release of the U.S. hostages, and in Lisbon we joined in the political steps taken to this end by the EEC countries. The matter rested there, because the British stance prevented the Nine from jointly adopting economic measures. Then the U.S. military action also occurred. We are in favor of the immediate release of the hostages and opposed to any military solution to this crisis, which we believe should be resolved by peaceful means despite the difficulties which this entails.

On the Near East issue, Spain has taken initiatives in favor of the PLO and of amending UN Resolution 242. This latter initiative, which is aimed at the PLO's being recognized as the Palestinian people's sole representative and at including in the resolution that people's right to self-determination in their own territory, has been received with interest in many countries, and it is virtually the stance which the Community countries adopted in Venice. [paragraph continues]

We believe that it is essential to perfect Resolution 242 in order to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Near East problem, which remains blocked despite the Camp David agreements, which have displayed in the course of time their slight prospects of success.

At all events, I believe that both on the issue of Iran and on that of the Near East, Spain, which has an obligation to have a stance on these international issues, has never attempted to undertake a special leading role or the role of mediator. In Iran we took very active steps while our ambassador was the dean of the diplomatic corps. On the Arab-Israeli crisis, we have not confined ourselves to explaining our viewpoint to our friends and allies. We clearly told the United States that we disagree with its policy in the area and that it is ambiguous and vacillating. We have also insisted on the main guidelines of a comprehensive solution, in whose conclusions the United States and the Soviet Union should, of course, take part.

Question: Could Spain recognize Israel if UN Resolution 242 is amended in the way you have described?

Answer: Certainly, because this would represent the beginning of a comprehensive solution to the conflict, accepted by the UN Security Council, which would have to approve the matter without the Russians' or the Americans' veto. In the meantime, it must be pointed out that Spain is not opposed to Israel's existence or its right to have secure borders. Moreover, as is known, this is what the Union of the Democratic Center stated in its 1979 election program.

Question: Minister, speaking of Russians and Americans, do you not find it strange that only KGB agents and not CIA agents are being arrested in Spain? How do you interpret the official silence on the published report that the slanders leveled against the editor of EL PAIS came from the CIA?

Answer: Well, this matter which you mention seems to me absolutely incredible. The government has no evidence that it happened in this way, because it would otherwise have acted vigorously in light of a confirmation of an act of interference in a Spanish internal matter. With respect to the KGB incidents which have occurred, I can say that they were sufficiently proven cases.

Question: According to what you have said, one of the conditions for joining NATO is the starting of the negotiations on Gibraltar. Has not this process seemed frozen or stalled since the Lisbon declaration?

Answer: The topic of Gibraltar is the one which arouses the most passion among the Spanish public when foreign policy is discussed, and it has always been the only stumbling block in the historically good relations between Spain and Britain. I would like this issue to be dedramatized and for there to be no haste, after 270 years of waiting.

In Lisbon, thanks to Lord Carrington's pragmatism which had already been displayed with respect to Rhodesia, we succeeded in unblocking the issue by means of a declaration in which Britain pledged itself for the first time to negotiate on all aspects of the Gibraltar issue without exclusion and Spain pledged itself to suspend the implementation of article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht--that is, the measures concerning communications applied to the Rock. It was agreed to finalize the preparations before 1 June and this has not proved possible so far because Spain wants these pledges to be carried out simultaneously. What we have done so far is to hold technical talks on the procedure for opening communications, the setting up of customs houses, the physical elimination of the British fence and so forth. We are discussing matters which although minor do not exclude technical, political and legal difficulties. The process is under way and is continuing.

We expect soon the opening of communications and of the negotiations which will include the issues of sovereignty and of Gibraltar's autonomy within the framework of the Constitution, and the economic and cultural development of the area--where a bilingual university could be set up--and the military base, which will find its bilateral settlement within the NATO framework. It is envisaged that Lord Carrington and I will meet again over the next few weeks.

Question: Morocco has frequently sought to link the process of decolonizing Ceuta and Melilla with that of Gibraltar. What prospects are there of this occurring? And for the Canary Islands, with respect to the OAU?

Answer: Our stance on Ceuta and Melilla is very firm. The international status of Gibraltar and that of Ceuta and Melilla are very different for reasons of origin, title and international law. For Britain, Gibraltar has been a nonindependent territory since 1963. Ceuta and Melilla are an integral part of Spain. For this reason, they are very different and not comparable situations. The topic of the Canary Islands could arise again in the OAU at any time--just as it could have arisen on other occasions. and indeed has arisen--because it is sufficient for a country to argue that the islands, because they are close to the African Continent, should undergo a decolonization process for this to make possible the debate. This, with all the irresponsibility which it implies, could happen, and we must be prepared for this. The topic arose for the first time in Algiers in 1968, and since then has become a kind of silly season [recurring, inconsequential] story. We have always reacted to these initiatives and have conducted an extensive information policy in the African Continent with respect to this topic which, in the government's opinion, should not interfere with our policy of friendship and cooperation with Africa. The diplomatic efforts have so far been successful.

Question: Spain's relations with North Africa are not succeeding in finding their point of balance. Fisheries are now the POLISARIO's lever. Could Spain withdraw from the Saharan fishing waters and the Bu-Craa phosphates, completing Spain's withdrawal from the Sahara, which was enshrined in the 1975 Madrid agreements?

Answer: This is a difficult matter for Spain because it does not have many alternatives. The best solution would be for the United Nations to assume responsibility for it. This would have been the ideal solution during the crisis of November 1975, but it was rejected by Spain at the time. At all events, Spain has sought a policy of neutrality and balance in the area over the last few years, although we also do not intend to keep out of a matter which concerns us. We want Morocco and Algeria to reach agreement and we intend to maintain dialogue with all the parties concerned, including the POLISARIO. What we will never do is to accept pressures such as those which we have undergone with the seizure of our fishermen. This could only lead to the severing of this dialogue.

Question: Turning to another continent, three brief questions: Spain attended the nonaligned countries' Havana summit. Will it do so again? Do we have a date for Fidel Castro's visit to Spain? Will Suarez attend the Latin American summit in Quito?

Answer: Spain attended the nonaligned countries' summit because it was held in a Latin American country. There would have to be very powerful reasons for Spain's participation in a country in another area to be justified. At all events, this would be decided at the time. As far as Fidel Castro is concerned, All I can say is that we have no dates for the visit. However, I can announce that Prime Minister Suarez will travel to Quito this summer to attend the Andean Pact summit.

Question: Last, what are the prospects for foreign policy, with a view to 1983--the date of the new elections?

Answer: We intend to continue maintaining a coherent, realistic, dynamic and independent policy--a European, democratic and Western policy of upholding human rights and in favor of detente and peace; a policy based on the constant work of our diplomatic experts, who guarantee the suitability and the technical viability of the decisions we make. Our aims must be formulated and achieved within the horizon of 1983. It is not possible to review, judge or condemn a 4-year policy every month.

We must carry out those actions which will enable us to be unencumbered and close to friendly countries, with reactions to matters which concern us directly and issues of an international nature. We will maintain our European and Western dimension in all its spheres, including that of defense, with our membership in the Atlantic Alliance, as well as our process of joining the EEC. We also hope to develop the Latin American and Arab dimensions of our presence in the world, cooperating in the search for solutions to the conflicts which have arisen. Last, we intend to bring this state policy regularly before parliament, and hope to this end that the congress Foreign Affairs Committee will improve its functioning appreciably, which at present appears inadequate.

NEW CONTRACTS TO INCREASE IRANIAN OIL IMPORTS

LD232014 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian oil exports to Spain will increase dramatically when the new contracts signed last week between the Iranian oil corporation and several Spanish firms come into force. Exports of Iranian crude to Spain will rise from the current figure of 32,000 barrels a day to almost 90,000--in other words, almost a tripling of the amount.

GREEK SOCIALIST DELEGATION LED BY PAPANDREOU ARRIVES

LD231928 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the Greek socialist party [PASOK] headed by the leader of the country's parliamentary opposition Andreas Papandreou, arrived in Madrid this afternoon at the invitation of the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party]. During its stay in Madrid the delegation will have several meetings with Spanish Socialists to discuss matters relating to North-South relations, the Mediterranean, the spread of imperialism and the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

BASQUE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ETA'S THREATS TO TOURIST AREAS

LD231924 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] EFE has learned from reliable sources that Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson has been meeting constantly with members of the government and senior state security officials following the recent threats by ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] against Spanish tourist areas. Roson met yesterday morning with Luis Gamir, minister of trade and tourism, and with Ignacio Aguirre, secretary of state for tourism. Yesterday, the interior minister also spent the whole of the evening and into the early hours of this morning in a meeting with top state security officials. The Basque Government condemns the threats issued by ETA. Here is our correspondent in Bilbao: In a note issued this afternoon from the prime minister's office, the Basque Government says that the Basque Country should express its categorical rejection of the activities and methods of the ETA politic-military armed organization, and should in particular show its solidarity with those areas which might be specially affected. The Basque Government note goes on to affirm that, apart from those aspects which are implicitly to be condemned--by which it means the use of violence in pursuit of ends described as political--this latest action by ETA is specially reprehensible in view of the serious economic situation we are living through and the particularly damaging effect the action announced by ETA would have on certain areas if carried out.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS BY KIPRIANOU UPON DEPARTURE FOR GREECE

NC231127 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a statement before his departure from Cyprus, President Kiprianou stressed that he attaches particular importance to the talks he will have with Greek President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and his government.

The president of the republic also said that two of the basic prerequisites for the successful outcome of our struggle are: first, harmonious relations and cooperation between the governments of Greece and Cyprus. These in fact exist, he stressed, but our aim is to strengthen and safeguard them even more. The second prerequisite is unity among the Cypriot people.

Concerning the second prerequisite, he added, it is not a secret that various rifts are evident. President Kiprianou stressed that, as far as he is concerned, he will continue to exert every effort to ensure all the prerequisites for a united front of the Cypriot people in their struggle for survival. He added that everyone must conciously realize that everyone's primary goal and responsibility is the survival and salvation of Cyprus and the Cypriot people's vindication through a nationally acceptable solution. The president of the republic added: When I say a nationally acceptable solution, I absolutely rule out the legalization of the faits accomplis or any form of partitionist solution. We have accepted a biregional federation and we are ready to negotiate the internal structure of the Cypriot state on the basis of biregional federation. We are ready for talks without dangerous advance commitments that would prejudge the outcome of the talks and the developments in general. We are ready for talks on the basis of the 19 May 1979 agreement, which includes the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the UN resolutions, human rights, fundamental freedoms of the citizens, the Famagusta issue, the question of ruling out partition and other developments, the question of demilitarization and many other positive elements so that there will be the framework and basis for general and substantive negotiations.

President Kiprianou reiterated that, if substantive negotiations have not been conducted thus far, it is solely due to the intransigence of Turkey, which wants to prejudge the outcome of the talks and impose conditions on us in advance which may seem innocent to some, but which actually constitute a matter of substance.

EDEK LEADER LISSARIDHIS REJECTS ELECTION COALITION

NC210659 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, the leader of the socialist EDEK party, yesterday said he did not favour a "coalition ticket" for the general elections and indicated that he would prefer each party to contest elections by its own voting strength.

He was giving a press conference at which he outlined the deliberations of the party leadership after the latest developments in the light of the failure of the attempt for resumption of talks and the general situation at home.

Dr Lissaridhis said he favoured meaningful talks as stipulated in the UN resolutions and "not a travesty of talks which are being exploited only to consolidate the facts accomplished by the invasion and occupation."

He said that the stand of the AKEL and the Democratic Rally parties in blaming the Greek Cypriot side as eqaully responsible for the non-resumption of the talks is one of the worst "disservices" to the national cause.

"The policy of constant concessions could only lead to catastrophe", Dr Lissaridhis said.

He insisted that U.S. presidential envoy Mr Clifford had misled Makarios into making "painful concessions" on the promise that Turks would be pleased to respond else they would be publicly denounced but this was never done.

AKEL party has insisted that President Makarios had not been misled and that the proposals he had made in 1977 were the result of thoughtful consideration but Dr Lissaridhis said that Makarios did tell several people, including AKEL officials about his feelings for the Clifford attitude.

The fact that Makarios did not say this in public was that he did not wish to give more excuses to the Americans.

Instead, Archbishop Makarios proceeded to give his own interpretation of the guidelines, insisted on the return of refugees and refused to write-off any land, Dr Lissaridhis said.

The EDEK leader disagreed with the notion that "bizonality" should be accepted and its definition left later and said that since the Turks have given the term the meaning they want, its acceptance of occupation and leaving its definition later. [as published]

Dr Lissaridhis said that there was no question of his party supporting or withdrawing support from the president.

"We only express praise when an action is in line with our line of policy and we express our disagreement when we disagree with certain action", he said.

On the question of a possible meeting between President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Denktas, Dr Lissaridhis said that there must be preparatory work before such meeting could take place.

Dr Lissaridhis said he would issue the text of a message to the Turkish Cypriots explaining the party's views on the rapprochement.

He also said that he would give more details about his party's policies and plans will be given at the rally which the party is calling for July 15, which is the coup anniversary.

EDEK APPEALS FOR 'JOINT FRONT AGAINST IMPERIALISM' WITH TURKS

NC211127 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] In a message to the Turkish Cypriots, the EDEK Central Committee urges them to join a front against imperialism and occupation so that all foreign troops and bases can be removed from Cyprus and so that we can build a Cyprus where all citizens will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and live in harmony. The message stresses that the troops on Cyprus are being kept there by Turkey's ruling class and are essentially the proxy of the powers that seek separate communities, partition and the final enslavement of Cyprus to their goals and their guardianship.

The message also hails the struggle being waged by the Turkish Cypriot working masses against these plans as well as the rejection of Denktas' reference to bizonality by the Turkish Cypriot opposition parties and their refusal to endorse his proposals.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES TIES WITH ARAB NATIONS IN MILLIYET ARTICLE

NC230908 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Jun 80 p 3

[By Emin Colasan]

[Text] President Denktas has stated that Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou is making efforts to neutralize Islamic states with regard to the Cyprus issue, proposing to them that they mediate. Denktas added that these states would never allow themselves to be deceived.

Denktas, who came to Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan Government and had contacts with high-ranking Libyan officials, granted a special interview to MILLIYET, in which he said he would try to have a meeting with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in the near future and discuss with him the PLO's opposition to the Turkish cause. Denktas said:

"In order to neutralize Islamic countries in the Cyprus dispute and secure the withdrawal of their support from the Turkish Cypriot cause, Kiprianou has asked countries very close to us to mediate. He has also made the same suggestion to the Libyan Government. I have come to Tripoli in order to discuss this matter with the Libyan authorities. Meanwhile, we have taken up bilateral matters concerning the TFSC. We have signed an advance agreement covering the fields of culture, trade, economy and tourism. A Libyan delegation will arrive in the TFSC toward the end of July to study these matters. Here in Libya I found an opportunity to explain the Cyprus dispute to the Libyan foreign minister and other officials. To prove our good will, I have told them that I was prepared to meet Kiprianou in Tripoli and discuss matters that obstruct intercommunal talks."

In his statement to MILLIYET, Denktas stated that the Libyan Government is on the side of the Turkish Cypriots. He said: "Libya is on our side. It envisages an independent and nonaligned Cyprus where Turkish Cypriot rights are protected. Libya approves of the federated system we had agreed upon with Makarios."

Stating that national causes could not be referred to an arbitration committee, Denktas said: "The Greek Cypriot administration is trying to reduce us to a minority status. If Kiprianou comes to Libya and we succeed in reaching an agreement with him, there will be no need for going to an arbitration committee. The main difficulty lies in the summit. If we reach a summit agreement, the path to intercommunal negotations will be opened."

Answering a question concerning the reservations expressed by 11 Islamic countries at the recent Islamic conference held in Pakistan, Denktas stated that the PLO and Algeria led these countries and added that he was unable to comprehend this situation. Denktas further stated he would try to meet Yasir 'Arafat at the first opportunity, and added: "At first these 11 countries never supported the Turkish Cypriot cause. Now 11 countries express reservations. This is not regression. It is progress. Turkey, the TFSC and friendly Arab countries will have to make intensive efforts [to win the support] of these countries, for the Greek Cypriot propaganda is both ruthless and unethical. Algeria has always been against us. It is difficult to understand why. It is deplorable and thought provoking that the PLO is gradually turning against us and playing a role against us. The PLO is currently engaged in a struggle which we have waged and won. Such behavior is nothing but a blow from one Muslim country to another. I do not think that honorable 'Arafat is familar with all these facts. I wish to meet him at the earliest opportunity and discuss factual matters with him."

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS, NIMETZ DISCUSS 'ISSUES OF INTEREST'

Communique on Meeting

AT231820 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Issues of interest to Greece and the United States were discussed this morning by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Nimetz. The talk was preparatory to the meeting which Mitsotakis will have with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie in Ankara.

Today's meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador to Athens McCloskey; Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, and the Foreign Ministry Director for Political Affairs Ambassador Roussos. As reported, the talk covered all aspects of international, regional and bipartite relations.

The following joint communique was issued today on the Mitsotakis-Nimetz talks:

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nimetz visited Athens on 23 June. He conferred with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and consulted with Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoropoulos and other officials. Consultations covered international issues of general and regional interest to both sides and they were also a useful and sincere exchange of views on bipartite issues.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS

AT230915 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou arrived in Athens at 1030 today. He immediately proceeded to the political office where he started his talks with Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis.

The talks are being attended by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis; Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Khristos Zakarakis; Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis; Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Dhimos Hatzimiltis; and other officials.

During his stay in Athens Kiprianou will confer with President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis on latest developments of the Cyprus problem.

Comments on Resumption of Dialogue

AT231020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cyprus developments were discussed at a meeting at the political office at 1100 today between Cyprus President Kiprianou, Prime Minister Rallis, Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and other officials. Prior to the meeting, while speaking to representatives of the press, Kiprianou stressed that he attributes special importance to his talks with the Greek Government since they are taking place during an extremely delicate phase of the issue after failure of UN efforts for resumption of inter-Cypriot dialogue, a failure which is due to Turkish intransigence. He added that an exchange of views will take place with the Greek Government on the further handling of the issue.

In comments to the press Rallis described the failure of efforts toward resumption of dialogue as unpleasant and reiterated that the basic political goal is the effort for a solution through dialogue in good faith always to be conducted under the auspices of UN Secretary General Waldheim.

Purpose of Talks Reviewed

AT231545 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Latest developments in the Cyprus issue were discussed today at a political office meeting attended by Cyprus President Kiprianou; Greek Prime Minister Rallis; Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis; Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Hatzimiltis; Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakarakis; and other officials.

Prior to the meeting Kiprianou and Rallis made the following statements to representatives of the press:

[Begin Kiprianou video recording] I am extremely happy to be in Athens for talks with the Greek Government. I am completely certain that these talks will be useful from every aspect. It is not necessary for me to stress that the people of Cyprus consider Greece to be their main support in their struggle for survival and justification and that they are grateful for whatever support Greece offers to Cyprus.

This is the first time that I have visited Athens since Karamanlis took over the Office of President of the Republic and Rallis took over the Office of Prime Minister. I once again want to express my warmest congratulations.

I attribute special importance to these talks because they take place at quite a delicate stage in the Cyprus issue and particularly after the latest failure of the UN secretary general, the failure of his effort toward the resumption of dialogue. This failure is exclusively due to Turkish intransigence.

We, as we have always stated, are in favor of an honorable dialogue, in favor of a fundamental dialogue under the auspices of the UN secretary general. The Turkish side wants and insists upon forcing conditions upon us or coercing us into accepting advance obligations. This is a thing which can never happen because then this will not be a dialogue but a dictate of conditions.

What we have repeatedly stated is: Let dialogue begin on the basis of what has been agreed upon to date, on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979 which incorporates the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the UN decisions, the exclusion of partition, the demilitarization of Cyprus, the basic rights and freedoms of citizens and so forth. And then during negotiations particularly on whatever affects the constitutional and territorial issues, the Turkish side can naturally present any views it wants to at the table of negotiations in the same way that we will. This will be a free negotiation.

I have stressed many times that our side has demonstrated very great good will because, strictly speaking, from the very beginning we have had the right to state that we refuse to negotiate until Turkish forces depart. Our demand still remains that the Turkish troops should depart. However, despite all this we came to the dialogue. Many phases, throughout recent years, have always clashed against Turkish intransigence. This is where we are once again after the last failure of the latest effort.

Here we will see, we will exchange views with the Greek Government both with respect to efforts toward the resumption of intercommunal talks as well as possibly on other actions which we will or we must undertake. There will be a review and we will exchange views on additional handling of the issue. [end of video recording]

[Begin Rallis video recording] As the president of the republic has stated, the meeting and examination of the problem is taking place on the day after the rejection by the Turkish Cypriot side of the latest effort made by the UN secretary general for the resumption of dialogue.

After this unpleasant development we will conduct a review and we will examine what method should now be adopted and what method should be chosen and pursued by the independent government of Cyprus. The basic political goal, as you know, always remains the same. This is the effort to find a solution through a dialogue based on good faith and good will, a dialogue which will always be conducted under the auspices of Waldheim.

However, the method and the situation is always changing. This is what we will now examine and I believe that we will be able to at least convince the entire world that the Government of Cyprus does have the desire to proceed toward a solution and that this desire will be understood by all, even by those who pretend that there is some inability to start a dialogue, for which we are also to blame. This has absolutely no relationship to the truth. Over the past years, the Government of Cyprus has demonstrated good will and good faith and the other side must at long last understand that it is time for it to also demonstrate the same desire so that this problem can be solved, for it not only belabors Cyprus, but also the entire world. [end of video recording]

PAPANDREOU COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST CONTACT, DEPARTS FOR SPAIN

AT231830 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Opposition leader and Chairman of PASOK Andreas Papandreou is already in Madrid after an invitation from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]. Papandreou is accompanied by four leading personalities of his party. Shortly before his departure at noon today for Spain, Papandreou gave the following interview to ERT, Greek Radio and Television:

[Begin video recording] [Unidentified ERT correspondent] What type of contacts will you have in Madrid, and with whom, Mr Chairman?

[Papandreou] First of all, the delegation will immediately contact Felipe Gonzalez, first secretary of the PSOE. At the same time we will also meet Pierno Galvan, the mayor of Madrid. Later we will meet the chairman of the Cortes and the entire PSOE parliamentary group. We will also meet with (?Carrillo) and his aides.

[Question] What subjects will you discuss during your talks?

[Answer] The first and basic question will be the establishment of a basis for cooperation--close cooperation--between PASOK and the Spanish socialist party. At the same time we will jointly study the proposal made by Mediterranean socialists to PASOK for a close cooperation on Mediterranean problems and the handling of the problems which, as Mediterranean countries, we are facing within the framework of West Europe.

[Question] Does your visit to Madrid fall within these limits, in other words, the proposal for cooperation?

[Answer] Yes it does, but more generally for the expansion of our contacts with European socialist parties. And I would like to add that all our contacts today have in common a basic and objective goal, which is contribution to detente, to disarmament and to peace. [end video recording]

MILLIYET INTERVIEWS MITSOTAKIS ON TURKISH RELATIONS

NC240843 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

["Exclusive" interview by MILLIYET correspondent Mustafa Gursel with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in Athens--date not given]

[Text] Question: You are the first Greek foreign minister to visit Turkey for a long time. Although the main reason for your visit is to attend the NATO meeting, you will also meet with your Turkish counterpart in Ankara. What will the scope of this meeting be?

Answer: I have met Honorable Ekmen before, though only for a very short time, and had a brief conversation with him. I hope that our forthcoming meeting will afford us the opportunity to express our views most frankly on all outstanding issues between our two countries and to exchange views on them. As responsible statesmen it is our duty to work with good will and determination to resolve the disputes in question through peaceful methods. Despite all the difficulties existing at the moment, we must insist on our intention to develop good-neighborly relations.

Question: The Turkish-Greek dialogue on the Aegean dispute has yielded no result. In view of the fact that the technocrats have failed to reach agreement, don't you think that a summit meeting at the prime ministerial level might give the necessary political strength to such a dialogue? What could the next step be?

Answer: Whether or not they have disputes, the two neighboring countries should establish a dialogue at every possible level. If both sides are under the impression that these meetings will lead to positive results, we do not oppose such high-level talks.

Question: Why is Greece trying to take the Aegean continental shelf issue to an international tribunal or arbitration?

Answer: Greece has suggested for a long time that the issue of the Aegean continental shelf should be referred to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitration committee for the establishment of the legal situation. There are two main reasons for this. First, this dispute has a serious legal character. Moreover, similar disputes among other countries have been resolved through international legal methods. Our failure to reach a settlement on this matter so far indicates that we should try a new approach.

Question: Whenever military exercises are carried out in the Aegean some press organs talk of "new tension in the area". This has happened in recent weeks. Is there new tension between the two countries? If not, what should governments do to prevent the public from being misled?

Answer: As the Greek Government, we have issued official statements intended to correct wrong impressions which create anxiety in the minds of the Greek people. However, in an already sensitive area, military exercises should not include acts that tend to create new tensions. Calm action under such circumstances is important.

Question: In presenting the government program to the Parliament, Prime Minister Rallis chose to use a slogan of former Prime Minister Karamanlis which runs like this: "We hope for the settlement of the disputes through peaceful methods. However, if we are pushed into a war, we are not afraid of fighting." Ankara reacted to the use of the word "war". Since everybody in the Aegean wants peace can we possibly drop the word "war" from the political dictionary?

Answer: As a matter of fact, the basic meaning of the words the honorable prime minister and I used in the Parliament have exactly the same aim. Our intention is to stress the absurd situations which the absence of a meaningful dialogue and peaceful solutions can create. War or the threat of war is the most nonsensical method that can be used in international relations. We firmly believe that war creates more problems than it can resolve.

Question: You have recently been reacting negatively to aid extended to Turkey. Are you opposed to the economic and military aid being given to Turkey?

Answer: We understand the financial difficulties which Turkey currently faces. Moreover, we are not indifferent to the dangers which increasing economic and social unrest may create in a neighboring country. However, it is only natural that if peace is to maintained in our area, the military equilibrium between Turkey and Greece should be carefully preserved. I wish to remind you that in laying the foundations of peace and cooperation between the two countries, Venizelos and Ataturk took steps to prevent an arms race between Greece and Turkey. Both of them were aware of the fact that a military imbalance could lead to adverse developments in international relations.

Question: As one who has been watching Turkish-Greek relations from close quarters, I believe that most of the reasons for disputes facing both countries can be attributed to the lack of confidance between them. The continuation of these problems has an unwholesome and detrimental effect on the peoples of the area. What can be done to eliminate doubts and establish mutual confidence?

Answer: It is true that one of the main factors affecting Turkish-Greek relations is a mutual lack of confidence. Our press reacts strongly to certain undesirable official statements concerning our territorial integrity and sovereignty. The purpose of the suggestions made by former Prime Minister Karamanlis a few years ago, that the two countries should sign a nonaggression pact, which should be accompanied by confidence inspiring measures connected with arming and military exercises, was designed to eliminate this feeling of distrust. We are still hopefully awaiting Ankara's agreement to this suggestion.

I AVYI DISPUTES GOVERNMENT STAND ON BALANCE OF POWER, NATO

AT211346 Athens I AVYI in Greek 21 Jun 80 p8

[From the "I AVYI" column: "Disorienting Logic"]

[Text] We are currently passing through times which are characterized by intense consultations on the important problem of the country's return to the military wing of NATO and also the fate of the U.S. bases on Greek territory. These consultations are taking place under the blatant revelation of mass economic and military aid to Turkey by the United States and NATO on a scale that leaves no margin for any kind of hope for a "balance of forces" in the Agean or other solutions.

The government conferences which succeed one another reveal nothing about what has been finally agreed upon. Thus neither the parties nor the people know at this moment the position the government will maintain during the talks with both Admiral Crowe, commander of NATO forces in Southern Europe, who arrived in Athens yesterday and with U.S. assistant Secretary of State Nimetz, who will arrive today bringing--as several reports mention--U.S. demands against our country at this stage. In such a situation of "obscurity" we believe that it is necessary to stress certain things.

First we consider the furor which is being raised and the way it is being raised over the upset of the balance of forces between Greece and Turkey as disorienting, not because the issue is not serious but because the relevant furor is being raised in such a way by the government that the issue of restoring this balance is being put forth as a demand, the satisfaction of which will depend on some Greek "conciliatoriness" on the issues of the return to NATO and the U.S. bases. Seen from this perspective, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' statement made the day before yesterday that the "issue of the balance of forces in the Aegean would be downgraded if Greece could solve the issue of its return to the NATO military wing" is very characteristic. It concerns a position which, no more no less, presents the return to NATO as a "salvation" within the reality of the quick upset in the balance of forces in the Aegean, the result of the U.S.-NATO policy. In this instance it is obvious that we have before us the specific "fruit" of the U.S.-NATO pressures to which the government responds to by acknowledging even more the NATO logic.

In fact, Mitsotakis disputed Prime Minister Rallis' contention that NATO does not protect one of its members from the aggressive intentions of another member. For the foreign minister, the return to the military wing of NATO will blunt the dangers of an attack on Turkey's part. Once again we have before us the publicity of the myth that the return will allegedly contribute to the country's security and defense whereas life itself has painfully proven the opposite.

The truth is that the country's possible return to the military wing of NATO will mark the neutralization, to a great extent, of Greek resistance to the implementation of a very concrete U.S.-NATO strategy which, above all, relies on the Turkish factor and--on the basis of this choice--solves all the "petty issues" of Turkish expansionist demands and Greek-Turkish differences. Consequently, the issue of the balance of forces with Turkey in the Aegean will be truly downgraded becaue in such a case the problems of Greek-Turkish differences will be "resolved" at the NATO staff headquarters rather than between Greece and Turkey. Are these the prospects Mitsotakis had in mind?

We believe that the issue of the shift in the balance of forces in the Aegean should propel Greek foreign policy in a radically different direction than that which seeks the "restoration of the balance" through a closer link with the Alliance, because only the finalization of the withdrawal from the military NATO and the closure of the U.S. bases can build a truly effective policy of national defense by utilizing the balances and the possibilities which exist in the modern world. Only then will any Turkish military strength with U.S.-NATO arms not constitute a threat to Greece. Everything else which aims at how we should compete with Turkey for NATO arms in exchange for our attachment to the military NATO merely contributes to the country's essential disarament before the true dangers which threaten it.

DEMIREL, ERBAKAN COMMENT AFTER DISCUSSION OF NSP LETTER

TA231751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan today held a second meeting where they discussed the warning letter given by the NSP to the government and the latter's answers to that letter. The meeting was held in Erbakan's office in the parliament building. It began at 1030 and lasted 5 hours without a break. In a statement to the press after the meeting Demirel said:

[Begin Demirel recording] The aim was to better understand what we were saying to each other. I believe that we have clarified both what was meant in Mr Erbakan's letter and in ours. Now it is not up to us to think "what should we do now?"

We have been in the government for more than 7 months. It has not yet been 7 months since we received a vote of confidence but it has been 7 months since we established the government We established the government after investigating the meaning of the support promised to us by the political parties after the 14 October 1979 elections. Everybody knows that we did not have the majority in the Assembly to enable us to establish a government on our own. We wanted to solve the problems of the country rather than merely form a government. However, the road to that passed through forming a government.

The will of the nation led the Assembly to bestow the duty of establishing a government on us. We have been discharging that duty for about 7 months. God is our witness that we have been discharging our duty with loyalty, determination and sincerity. Naturally we cannot tell the parties supporting us: "You gave us your support; the rest is not of your concern. Why should you care?" It is impossible to say such a thing. The parties supporting us are not responsible for the execution of our policies. However, there are conditions for the support. The fact that they are not responsible for the execution of our policies does not eliminate these conditions. In other words, there is a difference between those who support us and those who do not. Consequently, it is very natural for the political parties who support us to inform us of their views, or to ask us for information or to criticize us about points to which they think our attention should be drawn.

Naturally we did not establish a government only to implement the programs of the parties that support us. However, we must be able to defend the way we execute our policies. We are always ready to defend that. Let me put it frankly: I am not looking for new support, nor am I seeking the continuation of already existing support. If the support continues, we continue to carry out our duties. If we reach a point where we can no longer stay in government we will not glue ourselves to the government seat. In other words, we will not continue to carry out our duties as the government unless we have a parliamentary power behind us. We will not remain in government if we do not have the necessary parliamentary power behind us. We exist to serve, not to become a government. That is why the next stage in this issue is outside us. [end recording]

In a statement after the meeting, NSP leader Erbakan said that if his party's leadership council concluded its assessment of the meeting at its session this evening, then tomorrow he would publicly disclose his party's decision whether or not to continue to support the government.

[Begin Erbakan recording] The aim of the meeting with Demirel was to discuss the reasons why we submitted our letter of warning to the government, the problems and sufferings of our nation and country. After that, the prime minister explained to us what this government did during the past 7 months, its actions and for what reason they were made. He explained this in detail. He also explained in detail what the government attitude will be, from now on, about the 16 demands we put forward.

The majority of the explanations were about the steps taken by the government, during the past 7 months, about anarachy and the economy. Furthermore, we clarified the letter of warning and the government's reply to it by talking about them and explaining them. We thus completed the spoken discussions about the issue. As we have already told our dear nation, this issue, including the spoken explanations, will be reviewed once again by the proper group within our party. After that, we will make the necessary announcement. Today we will try to complete our review of the issue. If we succeed, we will make the necessary announcement to our dear nation tomorrow. [end recording]

RPP'S ECEVIT REITERATES PROPOSAL FOR JP-RPP-NSP COALITION

TA211735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has reiterated his proposal to establish a 1-year coalition government with the participation of the RPP, the Justice Party [JP] and the National Salvation Party [NSP] under the premiership of a person without any party affiliation. Ecevit said JP leaders consistently pretend not to understand this appeal.

In a news conference in Ankara today, Ecevit said: We are not concerned about assuming power. We are concerned about the problems of the people and the country. Pointing out that a system which is unacceptable to the people is being forced on Turkey through international [economic] ties and that his party is concerned about preventing this, Ecevit continued: The concern of persons who live in an atmosphere of civil war in divided cities, of persons who are forced to emigrate due to a lack of security and of those who are being exported in their homes, shops and buses is also our concern.

We do not say that we want to come to power in place of the existing government. However, the replies we receive assume that we say this and they aim to conceal the truth. However, if there is no other solution and if we have the chance we would, of course, establish a government ourselves and shoulder the enormous burden which would be inherited from the current government. This is not our proposal. We propose to make peace among opposing sides, to end enmities and to save our economy through the strength of our own nation.

ECEVIT STATES RPP WILL ATTEMPT TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

TA231804 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that, as of tomorrow, the RPP legislators will do all they can to topple the government and elect a president. Ecevit was speaking at a ceremony organized to mark independent Deputy from Izmir Akin Simav's joining the RPP. Ecevit expressed the conviction that the RPP parliamentarians would do all they could to ensure the solution of the two problems. He called on all the RPP legislators to be present at the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Recalling that following the Nevsehir incidents, Bulent Demir, the RPP district leader for Beyoglu in Istanbul, had been killed yesterday, Ecevit said that the party had lost another valuable member in its struggle for democracy and peace. Ecevit said: culprits of the attacks carried out against RPP officials, the murderers of the RPP officials, have not been apprehended so far, nor is there the smallest sign that they will be. Wherever we went we saw that efforts are being made not to apprehend the culprits but to prevent their apprehension. The statement the interior minister made yesterday shows a much graver situation than that: It proves the government's direct responsibility for these incidents.

Ecevit stressed that the Nevsehir incidents had occurred before the eyes of many journalists who managed, with difficulty, to escape unharmed. Criticizing the attitude of the Nevehir governor during the incidents, Ecevit said: The governor, who is making certain allegations now, locked himself up in his office, together with the security director. This shows that he knew very well what was going to happen and he could do nothing about it except lock himself up. Ecevit pointed out that, while entering Nevesehir, stones were thrown at the RPP bus, smashing its windows.

Ecevit stressed that all these incidents showed that the government must resign or be toppled as soon as possible. He added: In a situation in which the lives of main opposition party officials are in danger and in which conditions are such that everyone has to look out for his own security, the government should voluntarily resign and pave the way for the peace and unity government we proposed. However, since the government seems to have no such intention, we will do all we can to obtain results from our interpellation. This week, as of tomorrow, the RPP legislators will do all we can to topple the government and obtain results from the presidential elections.

Bulent Ecevit stressed that despite all the difficulties and pressures, the RPP candidate had won the mayoralty elections in Dortyol, a district of Hatay. With the joining of independent deputy from Izmir, Akin Simav, the member of RPP seats at the National Assembly rose to 203.

RIGHT TO CARRY FIREARMS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE MORE OFFICIALS

TA221617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] A regulation broadening the right to carry firearms has gone into effect. In a press conference in Ankara, Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil said that the terrorist incidents increased the inclination of citizens and public servants to carry arms. He added that the changes in the country's general security conditions made it necessary for the regulation on carrying firearms to be rewritten. The interior minister pointed out that if a person planning to attack somebody knew that the other person was carrying a firearm he would think twice about shooting. He explained that the regulation was being changed because there were very few crimes which were committed with firearms issued on permit.

In accordance with the changes in the regulation, high-level officials in the government, university and academy administrators, inspectors and accountants will be able to carry firearms. Civil servants employed outside residential areas will also benefit from this right, as will the central and provincial leaders of political parties represented in parliament, mayors, mukhtars, members of provincial general councils, lawyers, journalists, notaries, bank directors, jewelers, drivers of interurban buses and trucks, retired judges and prosecutors and retired prison wardens.

The interior minister said that governors would decide whether or not to issue firearms to persons outside these categories. He also said that the permits would be issued for 2 years instead of 1.

On the Nevsehir incidents, Gulcugil said that all the necessary measures were taken for the funeral. He stressed that it had been definitely determined that no one had used arms except for RPP parliamentarians and security forces during the incident. Denying the allegations that shots were fired at the funeral procession from outside, the interior minister said that the wounded persons might have been wounded by shots fired at the ground from within the funeral procession.

On the incidents that occured in the Inciralti Ataturk student dormitories in Izmir, which resulted in the death of five students and the injury of a large number of students, the interior minister said the incidents erupted when the students prevented the security forces from conducting an identity check by firing at them.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE ON SPANISH MEMBERSHIP

LD232231 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brussels--A further session of the negotiating committee for Spanish membership in the European Community--the 11th to date--was held today. This meeting, at the deputy level, was the last one to be held under Italian chairmanship. The Spanish delegation, led by Ambassador Bassols, submitted a statement concerning the section on economic and financial matters, along with two supplementary statements on derived rights and provision for joint manufacturing.

For its part the Community delegation presented its attitude on the section on social affairs, one of the most important in the membership negotiations and one which comes in response to the Spanish stance as set out at the 14 March negotiating session. In its statement the European Community defines the field of application of Community regulations in the field of social affairs, with special reference to commitments of this type undertaken by the Community in respect of third countries. The European Community took note of Spain's wish to give priority to solving problems concerning the situation of Spanish workers at present resident in the Community. The Community delegation believes it necessary to apply transitional measures to ensure the total implementation of free movement of labor between Spain and the Community, according to a principle of their progressive introduction and of respect for existing bilateral arrangements relating to seasonal migration. Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, minister for relations with the European Community will come to Brussels on 7 July for a meeting with Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission.

PORTUGAL

AMARAL: USSR CRITICISM MEANS CORRECT FOREIGN POLICY

LD211910 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0300 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Here are some extracts from statements made just a few hours ago in Vienna to the Spanish news agency, EFE, by Freitas do Amaral, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. In connection with comments made in the Soviet press, Freitas do Amaral said: Soviet criticism of Portuguese foreign policy is good sign that Portugal is on the right course. He added: I am not surprised that the USSR is critical of our foreign policy, because our policy is against expansionism in any form.

Amaral stated that Portugal would welcome Spain's entry into NATO and added: We believe this would be a development to the advantage of the West's defensive organization and also to that of Portugal. However, this is a decision for Spain alone to make.

In Freitas do Amaral's opinion, Giscard d'Estaing's recent statements on the entry to new members into the EEC do not pose a real threat of a delay to Portugal's acceptance into the Community. Giscard is not against the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC. He advocates a restructuring of the entry mechanisms. Do Amaral continued: At the moment there is no sign that the entry negotiations may be delayed. We believe that our admission will take place within the scheduled timetable. Freitas do Amaral said that both he and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, with whom he has had talks, believe that the Western democracies should attend the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

NORDIC AFFAIRS

PENTAGON PLANS TO BASE U.S. TROOPS IN DENMARK NOTED

LD231215 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Jun 80 p 15

[Erik Liden report: "70,000 Elite Soldiers: United States Plans Base in Denmark"]

[Text] The United States is planning a drastic increase in its military resources in Europe. There are plans to base 70,000 soldiers in Denmark in peacetime.

The plans have been worked out in the Pentagon military headquarters without much contact with Denmark. The Pentagon's explanation is the unsettled situation between the two superpowers and the fact that the Marines, which in the past have been sent on emergency missions to foreign countries, can for political reasons no longer be used. Officers and politicians in the Pentagon want therefore to make the best use of the elite soldiers that form the major part of the Marine Corps. Today there are just over 400,000 U.S. soldiers in Western Europe.

There is no question of the immediate transport of 70,000 soldiers to Denmark. But the plans are ready if the need becomes pressing.

What surprises Danish observers most is the fact that the agreement with NATO normally prohibits the peacetime deployment of troops and equipment in Denmark. But foreign troops can be flown in if the situation around the Baltic requires it.

The American plans also pose the possibility of transporting 270 tanks and 370 armored trackled vehicles to Jutland. Some 52,000 men will comprise the Marine forces and 16,000 will be land-based to defend the islands around the Baelt and Oeresund.

The Swedish Government has no official comment on these new reports, but in Denmark the press debate is heated and negative. Many consider that Denmark should have been given advance warning of the plans.

SWITZERLAND

PRESIDENT RECEIVES JORDANIAN ENVOY; VIEWS PALESTINIAN ISSUE

JN231658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] 'Abdallah Salah presented his credentials in Berne today to his excellency the president of the Swiss Confederation as Jordan's ambassador plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

The Swiss president asked the ambassador to convey his greetings and best wishes to His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian people. He stressed that the Palestinian question is considered one of the basic elements that must be taken into consideration in any solution to the Middle East issue. He said that the Swiss Government's viewpoint is summed up in the establishment of a Palestinian entity, through which the Palestinian Arabs can prove their political and cultural identity, in agreement with the neighboring states.

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REPORTAGE ON MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING IN ANKARA

Mitsotakis Arrival

TA241323 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis arrived in Ankara at 1430. At Esenboga Airport he was received by Foreign Ministry officials and the Greek ambassador to Ankara. In a statement to journalists, Mitsotakis said that he was happy to make his first official visit as foreign minister to Turkey. He also expressed the hope that during his stay in Ankara he would hold beneficial talks with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen on issues concerning the two countries. Mitsotakis said: I believe that the talks will mark the beginning of a new phase in Turkish-Greek relations. He also noted that Greece viewed as a basic principle the development of friendly relations with Turkey.

Meanwhile, it is being reported that Muskie and Mitsotakis will hold a meeting today.

Luns News Conference

TA241838 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a news conference in Ankara today, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns explained the issues to be discussed by the NATO ministerial council.

In a statement during the news conference, Luns said that the efforts exerted to strengthen the southeastern flank of the Alliance are very important from the viewpoint of the existing tense atmosphere in the world. Pointing out that during the NATO summit meeting held in Washington in 1978, he was charged with following the program on assisting the economically less developed members of the Alliance, Luns said: This subject will be discussed in the light of the second article of the North Atlantic Treaty which aims to eliminate the economic differences among member countries. While handling this subject, special importance will be attached to Turkey.

Luns noted that the 5-year program, which aims to strengthen the scientific and technological opportunities of Greece, Portugal and Turkey, will also be reviewed by the ministerial council. Luns announced that the reports envisaging cooperation in the Mediterranean and in the field of military equipment will also be discussed during the ministerial council meeting.

Some of the foreign ministers who will attend the NATO ministerial council spring meetings have arrived in Ankara. U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the first to arrive in Ankara, was followed by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Later, the Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also arrived in Ankara. The Belgian foreign minister was expected to arrive in Ankara momentarily as this news report was being prepared.

Meanwhile, Mitsotakis and Muskie held a meeting at the residence of the U.S. ambassador. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Matthew Nimetz, Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Byron Theodhoropoulos and the two countries' ambassadors to Ankara also attended the meeting. No statement was issued in connection with the meeting.

Lord Carrington arrived in Ankara at 1800. In a statement at the airport, Carrington said the Ankara meeting is very important amid an international atmosphere of instability.

Pointing out that the issues of Iran and Afghanistan closely interest Turkey, Carrington expressed the hope that the stand of the industrialized countries' summit meeting in Venice on the issue of Afghanistan will be supported by the NATO ministerial council.

Genscher and the Luxembourg foreign minister arrived in Ankara at 1830.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen is holding a meeting with his French counterpart. The meeting, which began at the foreign minister's office at 1730, was still in session when this news bulletin was prepared. The U.S., French, British and West German foreign ministers will also hold a quadrilateral meeting this evening.

Erkmen Message

TA241215 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the events of the last 6 months, which have been taking place in regions close to NATO's southern flank and to Turkey and which could adversely affect world stability, have increased the significance of the NATO ministerial council meetings to be held in Ankara.

In a statement he issued on the occasion of the NATO ministerial council spring meetings to begin in Ankara tomorrow, Erkmen said: I believe that NATO, which has considered it its goal to implement and abide by the principles of countries' independence, human rights and respect for democracy and justice, will emerge from its ministerial council meeting having strengthened solidarity and cooperation among its members. Noting that the deterrent power of a strong NATO will also affect the regions outside NATO, Erkmen continued: NATO, which has not only ensured peace and stability in Europe but has also greatly contributed to the social and economic development of its member countries during the 31 years since its foundation, still maintains its importance. NATO continues to be the basic factor in insuring peace and security and in securing the prosperity of the peoples of the member countries, by developing its military power in order to thwart a possible attack and by exerting efforts to achieve a balance of power between the East and the West and to create the necessary atmosphere to base international relations on the principle of mutual trust and respect. Erkmen also wished that the Ankara meetings be auspicious to world peace and stability.

Council Meeting Begins

TA250817 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The NATO ministerial council spring meetings have begun with a ceremony in Ankara. The delegations of the NATO member countries participating in the meetings began to arrive at 0830 at the Highways Directorate General where the opening ceremony is being held. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel arrived at the Directorate General at 0900 and received the foreign ministers who are heading the delegations in a special room at the entrance of the directorate general. The NATO ministerial council spring meetings began with a ceremony at 0930. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns delivered a short speech and then invited Demirel to the rostrum.

In an opening statement Demirel said: During the 31 years since its foundation our Alliance has succeeded in securing peace and stability within the NATO region and has thus created the opportunity for the member countries to develop and strengthen their society and their economy despite the unrest, pain and change caused by violence in many regions in the world. The foreign ministers of the 15 NATO member countries will go to the Turkish Standards Institute after the opening ceremony and will begin their meetings in camera.

USSR DISSIDENT BORISOV ARRIVES AFTER DEPORTATION

AU231002 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Prominent Soviet civil rights fighter Vladimir Borisov, one of the cofounders of the so-called free trade unions, has been deported and brought to Vienna by Soviet authorities.

Borisov had been an active member of the dissidents' movement since 1968. He spent 9 months in psychiatric clinics. In June last year he was rearrested.

Yesterday he was taken by the authorities on board a plane, with his hands tied behind his back. He arrived in Vienna wearing prison clothing. As he himself declared, he was brutally pushed out of the plane by the policemen escorting him when he refused to leave the plane.

Borisov has left behind in the Soviet Union his wife and his 10-month-old daughter.

SOCIALISTS STRESS SOLIDARITY WITH CSSR'S BATTEK

AU231443 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 21 Jun 80 p 5

[SOCIALIST PRESS SERVICE report: "SPOe Solidarity With Arrested Battek"]

[Text] Vienna (SK)--The well-known Czechoslovak Social Democrat and civil rights fighter Rudolf Battek--who, as has been reported, was again arrested in Prague a few days ago--according to the prosecutor now is to be charged with "use of force against public officials," an offense punishable with up to 3 years imprisonment. An Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] press release states that Battek, in letters he exchanged with the SPOe, emphatically declared his adherence to the goals of democratic socialism but at the same time pointed out that he and his comrades in the CSSR always remain within the framework of the valid CSSR Constitution and the Helsinki Final Act.

On the occasion of Battek's rearrest, the SPOE again assures all fighters for democracy and human rights, in whichever country they may be, of his fraternal solidarity.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: NO DATE YET FOR KREISKY EGYPT VISIT

AU200926 Vienna KURIER in German 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Egypt's President as-Sadat declared at a political conference in Alexandria that Chancellor Kreisky would visit Cairo before the end of his month. The Austrian minister stated in this context that a Kreisky trip to Egypt was planned but that no date had been fixed yet.

BRIEFS

THAI AMBASSADOR LEAVES--On 19 June Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr gave a farewell reception for Wutthi Chuchom, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand, who has been recalled. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20 Jun 80 p 1 AU]

SCHMIDT, MINISTERS, PRESS COMMENT ON RESULTS OF VENICE SUMMIT

Schmidt on Moscow Visit Issue

DW241059 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Gerd H. Pelletier interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Venice; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have signed a very stern, distinctive statement on Afghanistan here. Do you consider that a usable ticket into the Kremlin which you will visit in 8 days?

[Answer] The common approach of the seven most important democratic, industrial states with regard to a number of current international issues--particularly the Afghanistan crisis--has nothing to do with the continuation of bilateral relations of individual states. We are particularly not concerned about producing some sort of ticket together with others. What we have jointly said about the refugee problem in the world, the problem of terrorism, the taking of hostages, and the Afghanistan crisis, really and clearly expresses our common attitude. No large amount of work was necessary to make these decisions. But we have spent many hours on carefully analyzing the international situation.

[Question] You have discussed your Moscow visit here and have enlightened the other government chiefs. Is there leeway, or have you found understanding regarding the fact that certain states need more leeway in matters of detente than others?

[Answer] I did not enlighten anybody because the other six government chiefs had been fully informed as a result of consultations with the Foreign Office and foreign minister in past weeks. It was, however, the final point of these consultations, so to speak. Everybody knows that we have not been seeking a mandate for our Moscow talks. We will act there and operate, however, in pursuance of our national interests, our German interests, on a fully coordinated and consultative basis. This has been confirmed here. The question with regard to leeway of action does not seem quite proper to me. I do not feel that the German federal chancellor's leeway has been curtailed, particularly not by the meeting here in Venice--on the contrary. Our intention and our report have been accepted here very positively.

[Question] This summit has not changed anything with regard to the issues to be discussed in Moscow?

[Answer] No, nothing has changed.

[Question] So you will have international topics on your list of issues?

[Answer] Naturally.

[Question] Prior to this summit we read that the success of Venice would depend on the arrangement to be made between President Carter and Federal Chancellor Schmidt. You certainly know best why this formulation was made. Was there a new and necessary arrangement between you and President Carter?

[Answer] You say that you read this. I assume that you read it either in the American or the German press. Not every paper described it in such a precise manner. You are hinting at the letter which nobody from the press knows about, but which I and the author of the letter know quite well. I can tell you that this letter has become irrelevant.

[Question] For the Americans, too?

[Answer] I can tell you that this letter has become irrelevant. And I would not say that if Jimmy Carter thought otherwise.

[Question] These meetings from Rambouillet to Tokyo have been called world economic summits. But now politics has been playing a big role. At the end of this summit, do you see any outstanding results in the economic sector?

[Answer] It is natural that in 1980, this year full of tension, a greater role than usual is being played by international politics. That must not always be the case. But the economic debates were very thorough. Personally I have been very much enriched by these discussions. The economic situation of developing countries, as before, has played a great part here in Venice--not only the problem of development assistance, but particularly the effects which the oil price explosion will have on these countries.

Oil prices have increased fifteenfold and twentyfold since the last oil price increase. The effect is bad for us, for the industrial countries, but the effect on developing countries is much worse. Many of them are no longer in a position to pay their oil bills. Many of them are forced to use all their export gains to import just the little oil they need to operate their means of transport, vehicles with which they want to transport food to the people. It has been jointly and strongly demanded for the first time here that the oil-exporting countries which have an enormous surplus at present--some $120 billion in 1 year--that these oil-exporting countries ought to make material contributions so that developing countries without oil do not face very extraordinary difficulties.

Schmidt on Character of Summit

DW241059 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Venice summit; date not given--recorded]

[Text] The creation of these summit meetings by President Giscard and myself--we suggested them 6 years ago--was never aimed at producing so-called tangible results--in marks and fpennigs with two digits behind the comma [as heard]. The purpose has always been to create opportunities for mutual talks. Sometimes operative results have been achieved; sometimes results have been achieved which have remained in effect for a long time in the future. This is particularly the case here in Venice. We have not met here to decide on some sort of new club contribution. Neither have we met to start some great operation. We have met in order to learn from each other and, in this regard, we have achieved excellent results.

Further Schmidt Remarks

DW241020 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Dieter Kronzucker and Friedhelm Ost interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Venice; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Does the Venice summit mark the end of misunderstanding in the Alliance?

[Answer] Actually there have been no broad misunderstandings in the Alliance. Nor is this summit a meeting of the Alliance. As you know, the Japanese are not affiliated with our Alliance. Rather, this is a meeting of the seven greatest democratic industrial states regardless of their alliance affiliations.

[Question] You will be going to Moscow next week. What influence did the talks here in Venice exert on the plans you have for your talks in Moscow?

[Answer] They did not exert any influence on our plans for Moscow. My colleagues gave me two or three requests to take along, asking that I try to clear these up on this occasion. I gladly complied. And it goes without saying that the general foreign policy discussion here in Venice has put an end to these consultations, as it were. Our dealing with this matter was not very time consuming; it took us maybe 20 or 25 minutes.

[Question] You are also reportedly to find out how serious the Soviets are about their withdrawal offer from Afghanistan, whether this pullout will be continued in stages. Will this be a topic of your talks?

[Answer] This is obvious, of course.

[Question] Great targets have again been defined here in Venice at the world economic summit. How can these targets be attained? Does this not mean that you and your colleagues must demand political sacrifices at home, that you must take new initiatives?

[Answer] I believe that the targets defined here do not constitute any new objectives as far as the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned. We are in the pleasant situation of having already made big advances in the fields of energy-source substitutions for oil, energy conservation in general, coal gasification, coal liquefaction, and so-called new energy sources. Surely we need not make any special sacrifices to attain these targets. We believe that these are realistic targets for us. I may say that what Germany has undertaken to do at earlier summit meetings--and I participated in all six of them, the seventh to be held in Canada next year--has been completely fulfilled; we can state that with a clear conscience. The German Federal Government, after all, is characterized by the fact that it does not rashly make commitments to something that is hard to accomplish. But once it has studied the matter and found that it can really make such a target attainable, it makes such commitments, and these commitments are also observed. Our balance of accounts, after all, is very good in that respect. Not all states can show an equally good balance sheet.

[Question] The Federal Republic too will also be tasked very much when the program on aid to the Third World discussed here will take effect.

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. But may I be allowed to point out that the Federal Republic of Germany has increased public development aid alone by 40 percent during the past 2 years. This is an unbelievable feat hardly paralleled anywhere in the world. Still--and you just heard the British prime minister praise this at the final press conference--we have retained a very solid monetary and financial situation. We have not disrupted it, and this has been veritably praised by others.

[Question] "Move away from oil" perhaps was the message of Venice, but this is not a particularly new message. Yet the oil problem overshadows the world economy, propels inflation, and creates unemployment. Do you see any chance after Venice to enter into a more intensive dialogue with the oil-extracting countries?

[Answer] We are conducting a broad, bilateral dialogue. You will recall that King Khalid of Saudi Arabia was in Germany for 3 days with many of his advisers and ministers. We accomplished a great deal during this visit. Our contacts with Saudi Arabia are very good and close anyway. We also maintain good contacts with other oil-exporting states, maintaining a constant exchange of ideas with them. But certainly the consensus which will emanate from this Venice meeting will be not to regard the so-called North-South problem--which the world public has once again become aware of due to the report of the Brandt commission--as a problem between democratic industrial states and developing countries. Rather, the problems requiring solution also necessitate contributions from the oil-surplus countries which amass gigantic surpluses--$120 billion this year alone--and from industrialized communist states which so far have done nothing at all in this field except to send arms, tanks and airplanes.

[Question] Would you welcome the cooperation of countries of the communist power sphere or would this spell political risk?

[Answer] Personally I would welcome it. There is but one world; it should not be divided into two. But I will concede that different views exist on this as well. I would very much welcome the industrialized communist states assuming part of the burden, which should be their moral duty.

Genscher Notes Accord

DW241149 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1930 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Feller interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Venice; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Did Brezhnev's message to Giscard touch off a discussion at that meeting?

[Answer] The concrete position of the states assembled here has been outlined. The Afghanistan crisis can be solved only by a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from this country, and by the complete reestablishment of its sovereignty and independence. This position was outlined very clearly in the communique.

[Question] But could this be the first step in a withdrawal of troops?

[Answer] I certainly believe that it is important in assessing the situation to know whether this is just a reduction, involving troops that are not needed anyway for the occupation, or whether this is a first step toward full withdrawal from the country. The Moscow visit will offer an opportunity to clarify this particular problem. By the way, it would also serve the interests of the countries assembled here.

[Question] What would be the result if full sovereignty is not returned to the Afghans, although this has been demanded at the meeting here?

[Answer] This is not merely an opinion outlined by the meeting here. It corresponds with the opinion of 104 states of the United Nations. It corresponds with the opinion of the states of the European Community. It corresponds with the opinion of the member states of the Islamic Conference--which is particularly important. I think that the Soviet Union, as a result of the statements of all these meetings, will realize that a solution of this very grave crisis will really only be possible with a complete withdrawal and reestablishment of sovereignty.

[Question] So there will be no East-West conflict but only a North-South conflict?

[Answer] A North-South conflict in addition to a West-East conflict. I believe that we should particularly not underrate the efforts of the Islamic Conference, the group of three which has been appointed by it, and those of the nonaligned movement. It seems to me that the significance of the political factor of the nonaligned movement is often being underrated in public. In the meantime, it has become an important factor in international politics, a factor no country can ignore, including the Soviet Union.

[Question] Has the dissonance been eliminated in the Atlantic Alliance?

[Answer] It has turned out that the intention of the Federal Government to show positive signs of German-American and European-American cooperation has been in line with the ideas of other participants, particularly the U.S. Government. A significant contribution in this respect was made as a result of the meetings with the American President and the U.S. secretary of state.

Broad discussion, are certainly very good now and again. This has been demonstrated here in Venice. The talks we have had here in the circle of seven showed that there is great accord with regard to basic positions of the countries assembled here. But these basic positions must be complemented and developed in view of progressive developments. That is the advantage of these meetings. Today we consider this kind of meeting as a matter of course. But this is not the case at all. The results, however, are significant for formulating general concepts of the West. These general concepts exist and significantly contribute to international stability.

[Question] What has the American President said about the recent Near East statement of the Nine?

[Answer] The U.S. secretary of state has commented on it in public. He maintained a positive approach like the Egyptian president. In other words, two countries that are involved in the Camp David process have assessed the statement positively. A great number of Arab states also see mostly positive elements in this statement. I think it can be helpful to promote efforts from all sides aimed at a just and far-reaching peaceful settlement.

More Genscher Remarks

DW241240 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Correspondent Burchardt interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Venice; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The foreign policy part of the summit meeting is practically wound up. How do you assess the results of Venice from the German point of view?

[Answer] To begin with, Venice is a significant sign of European-American and German-American cooperation and of the will to face the challenges of our time in close cohesion in the future. Beyond that, the political discussions and our public statements have showed that the countries gathered here have adopted a harmonious position on the most important issues. This is clear to anybody who sees our statement on Afghanistan in which it is clearly said that it is necessary to completely withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan in order to overcome this serious international crisis.

[Question] You and the chancellor will be going to Moscow a week from now with the full backing, as it was said here, of all the Western partners.

Will you bring up the Afghanistan issue in Moscow along the lines discussed here, and will you demand an answer from the Soviets as to whether this is a mere beginning or whether there will be a basic pullout?

[Answer] In the first place you correctly noted that we do have the full backing of the states present here, just as we had the full backing of our European partners even prior to Venice. This makes it clear that the Federal Government is also acting on the full basis of the common Western positions on this significant foreign policy issue and will be do so during our important visit to Moscow. Since Afghanistan will be one of the central topics in Moscow it is only natural that we find out within this framework as well what the announced troop pullout means, provided it takes place: whether it is a reduction of troops not needed for occupation of the territory anyway, or whether it is a serious step toward final pullout.

[Question] What is striking about this statement on Afghanistan is another statement on the Olympic boycott. This means that the governments which decided for a boycott aver once again. Suppose a pullout from Afghanistan were announced during your visit. Would this still influence the participation in the Olympic games by these states?

[Answer] I believe that the very clear statement made here--in which they expressly aver their attitude--does not invite any further interpretation or speculation.

[Question] A word about the irritation that occurred as a result of the Carter letter to Helmut Schmidt, irritation which reportedly has been cleared away now. Will the Germans in their discussion of the arms gap closure in Moscow advocate a position which is shared by all the other Western allies?

[Answer] The position of the Federal Government on the TNF issue is in harmony with the position of the Alliance as stipulated in December 1979. [Words indistinct] and it is on this basis that the talks will be conducted. It is my belief that the discussions here in general, and the U.S.-German meeting in particular, have shown that both sides are determined to cooperate closely and to weather the challenges of our times together. We are aware that the Federal Republic of Germany is a part of the West, and it is Europe, the United States, and Canada together which can maintain its freedom.

Lambsdorff on Economic Issues

DW250725 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0531 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Correspondent Bachhausen interview with Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Energy commanded the center of discussions on economic policy at the Venice summit meeting. Have the seven participating industrial countries come to terms on new austerity targets?

[Answer] No, nor do we have any intention of coming to terms on any new austerity targets, apart from the questions pertaining to 1990--that is, the share of the oil in the consumption of primary energy--and apart from the question concerning the so-called flexibility coefficient, which is the oil input in the increase of the gross national product. In that respect new targets have been set which we will try to attain. As for the rest, the objectives of Tokyo remain valid.

[Question] Did they also discuss ways of attaining these targets, of putting these austerity measures into practice?

[Answer] Yes. It is the essentially new premise of the communique, and it is characteristic of the discussions of Venice that this time we did not confine ourselves to the proclamation of targets but essentially agreed on the contents of energy policy. This is a position which the Federal Government has long been proposing and advocating. We are quite happy that we prevailed with this concept together with the others. We believe that it is important not to concentrate on the discussion of figures and targets--which are also important--but on an understanding about the best ways of attaining these targets through concerted action.

[Question] What is supposed to replace the oil that is to be saved--primarily nuclear energy or coal?

[Answer] Though we did not talk about priorities it was made clear that, apart from energy conservation which naturally plays a very important role, we cannot do without alternative energy sources, that is, the peaceful use of nuclear energy and increased utilization of coal. Both are necessary. Our energy problems cannot be solved any other way.

[Question] Why did the German delegation insist so strictly on the inclusion of a passage in the communique saying that countries having their own oil resources should adapt their domestic oil prices to world levels?

[Answer] We do not want to change the current oil and energy policy line which was worked out in Tokyo, for example, or in Bonn; it contains the same things we have again stressed here. If other countries, due to their national oil production, make this oil available to their industries on much lower price and cost levels, a deterioration in competition conditions would result, thus creating protectionist pressures which would negatively affect our economy and industry and create difficulties for all of us.

[Question] Do the Venice decisions mean that the Federal Government must initiate additional saving measures, that it must intensify its conservation policy?

[Answer] No, that is not the case.

[Question] Was the economic situation discussed in Venice, a situation that has developed very differently in the participating countries?

[Answer] Yes, inflation and unemployment problems were naturally discussed. It was realized that they have been caused to a great extent--but not only--by oil price increases. There are also self-made problems. We must try to jointly overcome them.

[Question] But the Federal Government was not asked, as it was 2 years ago, to take over a leading function and do more in stepping up economic developments?

[Answer] No, not a word was said about that.

[Question] What was achieved in Venice with regard to protectionism?

[Answer] We have confirmed the current trade policy line. That is not sensational, but it is particularly important because everybody knows that protectionist tendencies are strengthening. I want to mention just two things: entertainment electronics and the automobile industry. It seemed very important to me that the seven state and government chiefs agreed here again not to yield to such protectionist efforts.

[Question] Did Venice give some indication of the industrial countries entering into direct dialogue with CEMA countries on future world economic policy?

[Answer] Well, we have repeated the offer that has been made before. Further work will be done in this respect if possible. No doubts can exist with regard to our preparedness to enter such talks. CEMA knows it too. It is somewhat doubtful, however, that such talks will take place in the near future.

Strauss Skepticism

DW241115 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1935 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts from Rudolf Muehlfenzel interview with Franz Josef Strauss, chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, in the Munich ARD studio--apparently live]

[Text] [Question] What were the most noteworthy points [of the Venice summit] as far as you are concerned?

[Answer] You can forget nearly everything about this Venice summit except the commitment by President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau to increase oil prices in their countries to current world market levels within a specific period of time. Everything else is but foregone economic conclusions. We have read everything else long ago in all editorials on energy policy carried by the newspapers.

But what is particularly noteworthy to me is that Helmut Schmidt has now again declared in Venice, by his signature, the exact opposite of his actions at home. For, after all, he is the debt chancellor. He is building up a debt potential which has turned into a veritable inflation propellant. After all, our inflation is not 6 percent. They come up with the rate of 6 percent because they have selected the prices quite one-sidedly. If U.S. statistics were applied we would have an inflation rate of 10-12 percent in the Federal Republic.

Or if it is said in Venice that talk about consumption by public authorities should be curtailed to the advantage of future investments, exactly the opposite happens at home. Or if one says that state expenditures must be curtailed and private consumption activated, exactly the opposite has happened since Helmut Schmidt began running the government in 1974. Fine principles are always being announced at summit conferences, great words are being said, and fine commitments are being made. Later on, everything looks completely different.

[Question] How do you assess the spectacular Soviet announcement about the partial withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan?

[Answer] I warn against being deluded by this maneuver. This statement is similar to Brezhnev's speech in the GDR when he announced the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Nothing has really changed. Fatigued units are being exchanged for others. The West ought to be very careful in this matter.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Assessment

DW240957 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Jun 80 p 3

[Rolf-Dietrich Schwartz dispatch from Venice: "Bonn Air at the Summit"]

[Text] In the end, the Venice world economic summit became an economic summit after all. This is how the public sees it anyway. What it really looks like inside is nobody's business.

The seven great powers of the West, with striking quickness, reached agreement on determined statements concerning the hotbeds of crisis in foreign affairs. And they left nothing to be desired in the clarity of their resolutions on the occupation of Afghanistan and on the taking of hostages. Experience with earlier summits indicates that only later on do we see whether the road toward harmony on political issues was rougher than now described.

More complex indeed was the path on which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Jimmy Carter met. A private meeting set up for the U.S. President was required until the motives and objectives of the Moscow trip elucidated by Schmidt were openly recognized. In the end, Carter now stands as a man who is somewhat slow in grasping complicated interrelationships. This is not particularly becoming to the leadership role claimed.

The course of the discussion on economic and energy policy interrelations does not seem to have been very different. In this respect, too, the chancellor drew attention to the special situation of the Federal Republic with respect to the inflation rate and crude oil consumption. While the United States, despite adverse experience, set its sights on even more ambitious targets of austerity, the Bonn delegation urged qualitative, medium-term, general target figures in energy policy with practical implementation proposals. This is why the Venice final communique's section on energy policy clearly bears German handwriting.

The recommendations concerning a course "away from oil" adopted by the leaders of the seven most important Western industrial states are known in the Federal Republic without exception: The communique mentions the necessity of heat insulation in buildings just as it refers to measures for promoting automobiles with gasoline consumption [as published]. Particularly stressed was the change from oil-heated powerplants to other energy sources for power production. The Federal Government holds a clear lead in this field compared with other countries. By giving "highest priority" to nuclear energy, the German Government chief has achieved some backing in Venice for his discussions at home and in his own party.

The thing in the summit statement that so clearly sounds like a fierce belief in nuclear energy will cause quite some excitement in detailed, routine policy work. The same pertains to other promises in the communique. In Bonn, for example, the ministers and government parties quarrel about the unsolved rate of increase regarding German development assistance. The adoption of new development assistance principles, planned so long ago, still cannot take place because government factions want to act faster than some of their ministers.

North-South relations were discussed in detail, but that does not indicate anything with regard to practical consequences involving finance policy. It was completely different with regard to employment policy which was not discussed at all this time. Had not the Canadian Government chief pointed out the unsolved problem of world unemployment and the still threatening dangers of world recession, one would think, in reading about the Venice results, that the labor market was fully in order. [paragraph continues]

The decrease in state activities to the advantage of the private economic sector--which is considered an urgent matter--clearly demonstrates the conservative image of "the great seven." The belated and excessive expansion program outlined at the Bonn summit 2 years ago, and the present failure with regard to the dangers of recession, demonstrate that the summit stormers are not immune against exaggerations either.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Editorial

DW240935 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Jun 80 p 4

[Editorial by Venice correspondent Franz Thoma: "A Glance From the Summit to Afghanistan"]

[Text] None of the conference participants from the severn greatest industrial countries of the Western world wanted to say "well, well" when the state and government chiefs stated their economic principles which have become well known in the meantime. An exception was made by Edward Muskie in the library hall on San Giorgio Maggiore Island in the Venice lagoon, but in a negative way. The U.S. secretary of state, as a newcomer, was surprised at how "global" and not very detailed the negotiations here were. Nevertheless, the gondola in which Japanese Foreign Minister Okita saw the Western democracies of the eighties sitting was rocking somewhat less to and fro after the world economic summit than it was before.

That was mainly due to the political issues where the summit people showed far less success than in economic matters, as Canada's Trudeau stated with regret. The consultation prior to Schmidt's visit to Moscow was a main purpose and not a sideline of the summit meeting. The federal chancellor has outlined his intentions frankly and impressively; Carter agreed to that. The Soviet announcement of a partial withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan gave the meeting an additional meaning. It gave the seven an opportunity to show cohesion in a reaction that was not weak at all: The withdrawal--"if it will be confirmed"--must be continued until all Soviet troops have been withdrawn. A division of about 12,000 men is supposed to be on its way home. But the participants in the conference have no doubt that the Soviets want to keep Afghanistan in their sphere of influence, and the days of the Karmal regime are probably numbered.

France's President Giscard, the recipient of Moscow's announcement handed over by the Soviet ambassador to Paris and indicating a partial withdrawal of troops prior to the Olympic games--with the idea of changing the opinion of some teams which are not taking part--eventually pointed out to his partners the economic purpose of the meeting. But his draft of a communique, which some participants called a "non-paper" ("nicht-papier"), was not accepted because of its noncommittal and insufficient contents. The 40 points of the paper that was eventually accepted are not particularly exciting either. The atmosphere was good after the purging thunderstorm between Carter and Schmidt; the factual result, however, was meager and unproductive--this is the way in which the fifth world economic summit can be assessed, a summit which was excellently organized by the Italian hosts.

The value of such meetings lies, in any case, more in avoiding things than in actively shaping them. It remains a useful matter to act jointly and not against each other--although this time there were no commitments such as the ones made last year in Tokyo, when the energy policy aims were outlined to save energy, and in 1978 when economic policy guidelines were issued for every country in Bonn. [paragraph continues]

Acting against each other had touched off a world economic crisis in the thirties. Inflation and unemployment, growing trade balance deficits and a threatening relapse into protectionism are dangers for all the seven, and not only for them alone.

All are endangered today, with the exception of the lucky oil countries, and particularly endangered are the developing countries. Therefore, a dialogue between the groups of these countries becomes important. And therefore, energy policy clearly dominated the economic field in Venice. The final communique bears a German imprint, also upon an explicit request by Carter who wants to strengthen his weak position at home by setting as precise targets as possible. This quite relativizes something. Adapting local prices of oil products to the world market level is a hard matter, of course, for almost all consumer countries--but not at all for the Americans and the Canadians.

It is not a coincidence that the seven have voiced the intention to reduce oil as an overall energy source from the present 53 percent to about 40 percent until 1990. The federal chancellor in particular pointed out again in Venice--with his economic judgment that is respected in the circle of the seven--that the world finds it much harder to cope with the oil price increases of 1979 and 1980 than with the increases of 1973 and 1974. Deficit spending would not help avoid recessions and crises any more due to the almost intolerable monetary gains.

The fact that the seven have agreed to such an extent on these and similar problems (or pretend to have agreed), is a positive correction of earlier unfortunate experiences. And yet one must ask oneself whether such a monstrous meeting is necessary as an annual routine matter. Such summit conferences ought to be made dependent on the urgency of the subjects and not on the schedule of appointments because otherwise the spontaneity will be lost. Institutionalization has a crippling effect. Venice demonstrated it already.

BOELLING VIEWS USSR TRADE, SCHMIDT MOSCOW VISIT

LD241853 Hamburg DPA in German 1742 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Baden-Baden--In the view of Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling. trade between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union serves "not least the strengthening of political cooperation." The government spokesman stressed in an interview with the illustrated paper BUNTE that the aim of the cooperation is to make impossible a repetition of the horrors of the past two wars. Boelling said that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is not going to Moscow to negotiate agreements which would be entered into the history books. However, the chancellor is also not going to Moscow to have the PRAVDA editorial read to him. The Federal German delegation has its ideas on what the Soviet Union's contribution in various parts of the world should be in order to lessen acute tensions.

The interview was prereleased in an edited version.

PAPERS COMMENT ON CARTER VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

DW250757 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The AACHEN VOLKSZEITUNG writes: At the grave of the late Marshal Tito the U.S. President placed his hand over his heart.

This motion surely was not any embarrassed reflex or a cheap preacher's gesture. It was more a sign of veneration, the request for forgiveness, and an oath. And the President did have cause and occasion for doing this. The Yugoslavs had missed him in May 1980 when the supreme representatives from 120 states came to Belgrade for Tito's funeral. Peasant peoples particularly watch the guests attending a funeral, and Carter did have amends to make in that respect. The jubilation in Belgrade now showed that the people, too, have accepted this restitution by protocol. The U.S. President, however, had to make even more amends.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG stresses the following point: It is hard to say whether the displeasure of the Yugoslavs over Carter's failure to participate in the funeral ceremonies for Tito is now over. Yet by his official friendship visit the President has manifested good will to correct his earlier mistake. Even more, he has promised Belgrade unchanged support of independence and territorial integrity. These are decisive passages for which the leadership of the post-Tito era had been waiting and which also are noted with interest in Moscow. The anxiety is only too justified that the Kremlin might some day adopt a threatening attitude in this trouble corner from Austrian-Hungarian imperial times. So they would have to know whether Carter's words have the value of a guarantee declaration or whether this is but one promise among many.

Muenster's WESTFAELICHE NACHRICHTEN advocates the following view: Carter's visit to Belgrade yesterday not only was a belated condolence visit but was much more a political demonstration, albeit a late one. The new men on Save River can very well use such backing. Granted, at the moment nobody believes that the Soviet Union will soon follow up its Afghanistan adventure with another on the Balkan peninsula and launch a coup against Yugoslavia. Yet it is rather definite that it will try to gain influence over Belgrade's foreign policy and domestic development by means of pressure and interference. The West cannot afford at any cost to let neutral Yugoslavia drift away into the wake of Moscow some day. Not only a strategically important key position on Europe's doorstep is at stake. Equally important is the position which the country holds in the world-political parallelogram of forces.

SUEDKURIER of Konstanz points out: Carter is the first important foreign statesman to visit the new men of Yugoslavia. What the American President had to tell the heirs of Tito is much more than all the things that can be read occasionally in the verbose communiques after so-called summit meetings. Carter brought Yugoslavia a rather unambiguous security guarantee with three elements which must not be underrated. Stressing the American interest in Yugoslavia's integrity is not only limited to the borders of the strategically important multinational state, it also involves the independence and unity of Yugoslavia.

HESSISCHE-NIDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel notes: It is a fact since Tito's visit to the United States in 1978 that the independence and integrity of the communist multi-nation state is also a matter of the West and its leading power. The visitor to Belgrade has again confirmed this informal assistance pact. It does not lose its value due to the fact that Carter is the president for a limited period of time only. Another president would also [words indistinct] to be considered a no 1 security priority. After the Soviet attack on Afghanistan the determination has strengthened not to tolerate any further assaults, let alone make the Balkans a hotbed of crisis.

MITTERRAND OPENS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD241952 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Francois Mitterrand launched the presidential campaign in Paris this afternoon. His press conference, held 48 hours before Valery Giscard d'Estaing's, appeared to be the first skirmish in a duel in which candidate Mitterrand may oppose candidate Giscard d'Estaing in the 1981 presidential elections. The Socialist Party leader said nothing about his intentions regarding the presidency. However, he did present himself as a statesman, addressing himself to a broad review of international affairs and explaining what he called the categorical failure of the policy pursued by the president of the republic over the past 6 years. Leaving aside somewhat the current problems of the hour, the Socialist leader gave priority to the major international problems: those of defense and military alliances. Against the electorate's bad choice, he set the resolution to take the Socialist project to the state level. These were the words used by Francois Mitterrand who, in passing, bestowed the titles of "count of price rises," "duke of technocracy" and "prince of electoralism" on the head of state.

SOVIET WITHDRAWAL OF AFGHAN TROOPS REPRESENTS 'CONCESSION'

LD241251 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Surprise"]

[Text] According to the explanations given by the Soviet side, the withdrawal of "some units" of the Red Army from Afghanistan has been made possible by the "stabilization" of the situation in that country--however they are still not talking of "normalization"--and by the defeat of big "counterrevolutionary" units. These reasons do not tally with reports gathered in Afghanistan over the past few weeks: Almost all report increased fighting and a hardening of the resistance which has become an entire people's resistance. Furthermore, although the Soviet contingent does not seem to have increased since the beginning of the year, all the indications are that the losses it is suffering are severe and persistent. From the military viewpoint, therefore, the gesture is a surprise.

It is also a surprise from the viewpoint of the diplomatic strategy hitherto adopted by the Kremlin. The proposals put forward by the Kabul regime on 14 May and all the Soviet statements which followed maintained that a halt in foreign interference accompanied by guarantees provided to this end by the United States were the "sine qua non" of a political settlement. It was only after this settlement that a withdrawal of USSR forces could "begin." Are we to believe that the Moscow leaders now think this condition has been met? Obviously not. Even if the aid given by the West to the Afghan rebels has not increased to any considerable extent, it has not been reduced either and we are still as far as ever from a recognition of Mr Karmal's regime by the international community--a condition which the Kremlin nonetheless regards as vital before real negotiations can be opened.

We must therefore go beyong mere tactical motives to understand the USSR's gesture. It has probably struck a nice sensational "blow" coming as it did during the course of the Venice summit and giving Mr Giscard d'Estaing--confirmed as a privileged interlocutor--a "reward" for his meeting with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw.

However, the benefit is doubtful on this plane since the seven--unanimous in their moral condemnation in the absence of unanimity on sanctions to be applied--immediately adopted a particularly strong statement on Afghanistan. The Kremlin was scarcely more fortunate when it announced the withdrawal of 20,000 of its soldiers from East Germany while NATO was preparing to accept the deployment of the new U.S. missiles; the decision was nonetheless implemented a few weeks later.

There is nothing to stop us from thinking that the gesture will go no further: By giving no figures on the size of the units withdrawn or of the contingent remaining and abstaining from indicating whether the withdrawal is temporary or permanent, Moscow is providing plenty of arguments for the skeptics. Nonetheless, the USSR has taken a decision which does not tally with the situation in the field and represents a concession compared with its previous view of a possible settlement. It seems to be admitting now that the presence of its troops in Afghanistan constitutes a subject of legitimate concern in the world, that there should be negotiations on this point, and that it will have to make unilateral gestures to start such negotiations. However, further efforts will be needed from the Afghanistan resistance and the international community to consolidate what is still far from constituting a success.

LE MONDE VOICES 'SKEPTICISM' OVER VENICE RESULTS

LD240943 Paris LE MONDE in French 22-23 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Skepticism"]

[Text] Political problems for once occupy first place at a summit of the Western world's seven main industrial powers: Afghanistan and relations with the USSR, Iran, Israel and Palestine. The economic fields are apparently to be the object of the 2d day's work of the heads of state and government.

In truth, nobody expected much from this exchange of views. This is almost paradoxical in this 7th year of economic crisis, marked by a deep recession in the United Kingdom (a probable reduction of 3 percent in the British GNP), and a slowing down of activity in France, the FRG, Italy and even Japan, with the automatic worsening of unemployment which that entails: There are expected to be 23 million unemployed by the end of the year throughout the OECD, or an increase of 3 million in 1 year.

This depression, accompanied by a stagnation--or a drop--in the purchasing power of most of the West's citizens is for all that not making inflation yield. On the contrary, the cost of living indexes are beating all records everywhere. While international payments are a little more disorganized each year, the doubling of the price of oil in 1 year is going to increase the OPEC countries' annual revenue by $120 billion, 40 percent of which will be paid by the peoples of the Third World who are quite unable to face it.

In fact, experience has shown that the jointly adopted commitments to nonprotectionism have not prevented reciprocal "cheating" on free trade: national interests first. Just like the promises to reduce oil consumption have proved difficult to keep: Mr Carter, for example, has not succeeded in persuading his Congress to put a tax on crude oil imports. In an uncertain situation--economically, of course, but occasionally electorally, too--everyone steers a tight course without worrying too much about his neighbors' advice, only hoping that the end of other people's misfortunes will improve one's own export chances. You can never be sure of which is worse: If 1981 does not augur well, according to the OECD's experts, 1980 will perhaps not have been so bad as predicted.

It is thus easier to understand the fact that moderation, barely hidden by the solemn phrases of the final communique prepared by the various chancelleries, has been the rule in Venice: a renewal of earlier antiprotectionist oaths; the confirmation that priority has been given to the struggle against inflation; a new appeal to the North-South dialogue; an academic protest against "unjustified" oil price increases (while

the demand for crude oil stagnates); a common desire to reduce the share of hydrocarbons in the seven's energy balance from 55 percent to about 40 percent by the end of 1990 (but probably without each country making a definite commitment)...but nothing which may satisfy the West's trade unions who have recently made a joint demand for more resolute action against unemployment and inflation.

Could the seven do better, especially on the two subjects which broadly condition the others: the "recycling" of the tide of petrodollars primarily in the interest of the Third World, and a timetable for reviving lethargic economies to cancel out increasing underemployment? Past disappointments incline one toward skepticism. But can you ever be sure?...

LE MONDE: CEMA RESULTS IMPLY CLOSER INTEGRATION WITH USSR

LD241005 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "CEMA and the Crisis"]

[Text] A decidedly morose atmosphere prevailed at the 3-day meeting of CEMA countries' heads of government in Prague from 17 through 19 June. Beyond formal clauses about "success in the building of socialism and communism," the tone of the debates at this 34th session and of the final communique reflects the serious nature of the economic problems which the socialist countries are having to face. This gives some official confirmation to the crisis which the Eastern bloc is facing too.

It was above all the effects of oil price rises which worried the participants. The main objectives defined, especially by Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Baybakov, are the result of this: Savings must be made on raw materials and labor, the nuclear program stepped up, competitive technologies brought into operation and equipment with lower energy consumption introduced. To attain these objectives, a cooperation agreement--with joint investments in the oil industry and the production of drilling equipment--was signed.

The decisions taken in Prague could well mark a turning point in CEMA's history compared with the past decade, which was characterized by the development of each member state's relations with the Western countries. These decisions, born of necessity--the exit of currency must be curbed--imply a more accentuated overlapping between the economies of the people's democracies and that of the USSR.

This "integration" process, strongly desired by Moscow, does not arouse unanimous enthusiasm. Moreover the session's final communique cautiously indicates that coordination of plans for the 1981-1985 period was ensured "in principle." The reservations--some more explicit than others--can be explained mainly by the need for the East European countries (Hungary and Poland above all) to increase their exports to the West in order to restore their trade balance and pay their foreign debts.

In the short term they must continue to import Western technology and hence not upset the established channels. But how can they reduce imports and increase exports at the same time? These contradictions pose an obstacle to the definition of a new overall CEMA strategy.

Several of Moscow's allies do not intend to cure industrial modernization or, although they are discreet on this subject, to abandon the margin of political freedom which the growth of economic relations with the West gives them. However, in the present economic situation these considerations carry little weight. Furthermore a major agreement on specialization in the computer sphere has been signed; this sector is almost as vital as energy. Mr Kosygin must therefore have been heeded. On the first day of the session he expressed the hope that in establishing its national plans and fixing its trade policies each member of the socialist community would draw the "necessary conclusions" from the U.S. embargo measures.

The energy crisis could even be a godsend for Moscow. Having lost its preferential supply sources in Iran, Romania, for instance, is now forced to urge the USSR to supply it with the crude oil needed to maintain its petrochemicals industry. Bucharest is therefore forced to strengthen its ties with traditional allies and even hopes to be more closely associated in CEMA's industrial projects.

The economic crisis has come on top of the difficulties Bucharest is experiencing in not acknowledging the Kabul fait accompli, which Mr Ceausescu publicly repudiated once again a short time ago.

OLYMPIC PLANS OUTLINED; PARTICIPATION BY MILITARY UNCERTAIN

AU241626 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 24 (ANSA)--About 190 Italian athletes from twenty sports will take part in the Moscow Olympics on July 19-August 3, but they will not take part in the opening parade and they will have no flag or anthem, the chairman of the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) Franco Carraro told a press conference here today.

But he also warned that the Italian contingent could be slashed by about a third if the athletes who belong to the armed forces are officially banned from going to the games. "If the military are not allowed to take part in the games, we shall not make use of substitutions, Carraro said. "The team will be reduced." "But in some sports, this would create problems. For judo, for example, the whole team is military. Fencing would be cut in half. Then, two of the four members of the European champion team of the 4x100 meters relay are military and there would be problems with the modern pentathlon."

On May 20, CONI left it up to the athletes to decide whether to go to the games, but the Italian Government had earlier come out against participation. The total of 190 does not include the show-jumping team, which has already said it will not go to Moscow, and only three sailing crews will be present.

COSSIGA, TRUDEAU AGREE TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR COOPERATION

AU241632 Rome ANSA in English 1518 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 24 (ANSA)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau met here today with Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga for talks in which the two government leaders agreed to develop nuclear cooperation. Flanked by their delegations, Trudeau and Cossiga talked for about an hour and had an ample exchange of views on the seven-nation summit that ended in Venice yesterday.

After the meeting, Trudeau, his eight-year-old son Justin, and a retinue of eight persons went to a private audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican City.

In their talks, the two premiers agreed on the basic agreement between the two countries over the major international problems and their mutual interest in intense bilateral cooperation. Apart from the decision on nuclear cooperation, they agreed to promote the periodical exchange of economic and political missions and to rapidly conclude negotiations on an extradition treaty and a consular agreement.

In the fall, contacts will be resumed to review and extend bilateral cooperation on cultural affairs and an agreement on double taxation should come into force as soon as is feasible. Trudeau recalled his meetings with former Premier Giulio Andreotti in Ottawa in 1975 and 1977 and voiced appreciation for the contribution of Italian-born Canadians and Italians to the country's development. In the late morning, Trudeau lunched with head-of-state Sandro Pertini. The Canadian premier flies to London tomorrow.

PAJETTA REACTS TO NOVOYE VREMYA CRITICISM

LD241115 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report on statement by PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta: "Pajetta Replies to NOVOYE VREMYA"]

[Text] Rome--We asked Comrade Pajetta for an initial statement in connection with the NOVOYE VREMYA Article [published in the Western Europe section of the 19 June USSR DAILY REPORT, p G 4].

Comrade Pajetta, who did not rule out the possibility of himself or others returning to the arguments raised by the article and by the comments prompted by it in the Italian press, told us: "These are serious issues; our thought and steadfastness must be defended and maintained and this implies not remaining silent about an article which must have a meaning--but without dramatizing it and especially without superficial spitefulness, which would not facilitate an understanding of the real issues and stances.

"In a way, the NOVOYE VREMYA article proves this. The article seems strange indeed, containing, as it does, questions such as the following: 'The world is now the arena of a formidable struggle between progress and reaction, between the forces of socialism and the forces of imperialism. Well, on which side is Comrade Pajetta in this battle?' And NOVOYE VREMYA believes it is answering this question by stating that my interview indicates that I am not a 'champion of progress, socialism, detente and peace.' The verdict that it presumes to issue on the basis of an interview is certainly summary, or we could indeed say hasty and simplistic, but it does not prompt me to make any retrospective autobiographical considerations. Nor can the article, precisely because of its nature, now give an illustration of our party's international and internationalist policy. This time period has been defined by our party Central Committee and National Committee and announced publicly even in Beijing, at the press conference attended by 160 journalists including, of course, Soviet journalists as well.

"I will therefore limit myself to discussing the DER SPEIGEL interview, in which I made a very clear reply.

"'We want peace,' I told the journalist, who was trying to draw political conclusions--which I do not accept--about our condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Wanting peace and detente has meant proposing a moratorium on both sides on the issue of the missiles in Europe to start and advance negotiations on guaranteeing and controlling the balance so as to begin a gradual but as rapid as possible reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons.

"We did not go to Paris and we explained that to have done so would not, in our opinion, have increased our chances of making an effective contribution but would have provided adversaries with a pretext and worried possible allies in our country. This is why we said 'no' and why we also said 'no' to the way in which the meeting was presented almost in take-it-or-leave-it terms, without any useful prior discussions which, in our opinion, could have prompted us to attempt other more productive initiatives. 'But which side is Pajetta on?' For a start, on the side of the Communist deputies in the Italian Parliament who were not afraid to vote against accepting the missiles in Europe, just as they are now not afraid to say that we must negotiate at once: that the condemnation of the Brussels decision and the decision itself cannot be regarded as the end of a struggle or of a debate on disarmament which we want and must continue so as to reach very different conslusions.

"Apart from the polemical observations, which I would certainly not judge as unacceptable, although polemical observations (not only other people's) are not always apt, there are two other aspects.

"The first concerns the visit to China. Must we repeat something which I have already repeated to DER SPIEGEL, namely, that the visit was not directed against anyone else and did not imply approval of polemics and definitions, our disagreement of which we did not conceal from the Chinese Communists.

"In Beijing we discussed detente and peace. It would be ingenuous of NOVOYE VREMYA to believe that we praised the Chinese missiles: Ours was a visit of peace and could not have been otherwise. Are we perhaps ingenuous in persisting in the belief that war is not inevitable, even now that it threateningly does not seem impossible?

"We issued a positive verdict on our visit to China and on our talks there and we believe that its developments can also be positive--for peace, progress, and peaceful coexistence, including coexistence among socialist countries.

"The second and last issue concerns the possible, necessary and useful meetings with the other communist parties, even in countries where they govern. Can we hold such meetings even if we judged the Paris meeting to be inopportune? Of course--every time it seems necessary to ask my opinion or the party's opinion. It is merely a matter of looking at our party's policy and our work.

"Our internationalism and participation in international solidarity are unquestionable. Indeed, for the sake of greater precision we are willing to talk with everyone, to make and to seek contributions to socialist progress, peace and international solidarity. In recent weeks we have met with Yugoslav Communists, comrades from the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and comrades from the Polish United Workers Party. We are--as I thought the NOVOYE VREMYA comrades would know--about to meet with the CPSU.

"I had to answer and I have tried to do so without exacerbating the tone of a debate which could be useful and which is perhaps necessary. I would like to point out to CORRIERE DELLA SERA which, through I know not what kind of distortion, sees an obvious sarcasm in the fact that the Soviet magazine calls me 'Comrade Pajetta' every time, that there is not sarcasm on my part in calling the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial staff 'comrades.' The fact that we are comrades, however, does not mean that we will never write articles, even an article which certainly shows no desire for further reflection--not on my interview (which was in any case badly translated into Italian by TASS, which turns 'links' into 'chains' and ascribes to me assertions which are obvious and even ingenuous distortions) but not even on our policy and our links with the international movement."

OFFICIAL CLAIMS 'INTACT' EC SUPPORT FOR ENTRY

LD241547 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 80 p 3

[Cesar Faustino dispatch: "EC Maintains Support for Portugal's Entry"]

[Excerpts] Stockholm--"I am convinced that the frank support for its application for membership which Portugal has received from the outset from all the EC members remains intact, and I can see no signs of any of those countries having backed down from that initial stance." Portuguese Secretary of State for European Integration Dr Rui de Almeida Mendes, who headed Portugal's delegation to the EFTA Ministerial Council meeting which concluded yesterday in Stockholm, told Swedish National Radio.

Declaring himself absolutely convinced that Portugal's entry into the Common Market will become a reality, Almeida Mendes commented that the EC has always declared itself open to all European countries with democratic structures, continuing:

"I believe that this fact will remain intact in the future and that the EEC states will not back down from their already firmly undertaken pledges."

President Giscard d'Estaing's Statements

However--the interviewer interrupted--President Giscard d'Estaing's recent statements seem to have caused some disappointment to Portugal's aspirations. How do you interpret them?

"I believe that these statements by President Giscard should instead be interpreted as seeking to draw attention to the EC's internal problems, which must be resolved, and even before Portugal enters it. The EEC cannot undergo a crisis as great as this again over the next few years. Suffice it to emphasize that this is the first time that agricultural prices have been fixed since the campaign began and that the problem of the British contribution has still not been completely resolved. What was reached was a compromise. There are still certain clouds, certain points of indecision with respect to the future, and for this reason it is of the utmost importance for Portugal that the EC should resolve its internal difficulties, since we wish to enter an EEC which is strong and dynamic and not in a state of crisis. But I believe that this effort to resolve the Common Market's internal problems can be continued in conjunction with our negotiations without, therefore, having grounds for delaying Portuguese membership."

OREJA DISCUSSES ENTRY INTO NATO WITH CONGRESS

LD241800 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] This morning the minister of foreign affairs, Marcelino Oreja, addressed the congress' Foreign Affairs Committee to report on the government's position on the possible entry of Spain into NATO. The minister began his address by saying that the subject of national security could not be treated in isolation, but had to be approached in solidarity with those countries which share our own values. Oreja set forth the possibilities which Spain could theoretically adopt for its defense. He discounted the standpoint of nonalignment and neutrality and said he was in favor of an autonomous, European defense system although this, he said, is for the time being pure illusion. Finally, he said that the government advocates our entry into the Atlantic Alliance. We cannot, he said, identify ourselves with the West and yet want to have nothing to do with its security.

The minister of foreign affairs again stressed that our entry into NATO would only come about if the problem of Gibraltar was on the way to being resolved and if there was European solidarity towards Spain on entry into the EEC. Although they are different processes, he said, the absence of European solidarity on the subject of the Common Market would prevent our entry into NATO.

With regard to the parliamentary groups which then spoke, their standpoints were against entry into NATO, except that of the Democratic Coalition (CD). The government's position was accused of mortgaging the national independence and of raising the question at an inopportune time, given the fact that our country will host the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in a few months time. It was also said that our entry into the Atlantic Treaty could upset the balance between the two great blocs.

These points were refuted by the minister of foreign affairs, who, on the other hand, distinguished between our entry into NATO and our adherence to the Atlantic Treaty. The latter is almost a mere statement of principles by which, according to the minister, the signatory countries promise to consider an aggressive act towards one as an aggressive act toward them all. The former--entry into NATO--means participation in the military apparatus of the Atlantic organization, which would obviously have to be negotiated.

Finally, mention must be made of the announcement made by Mr Yanez, spokesman for the Socialist group, that if the decision to join NATO is made in parliament his party will revoke that decision when it has a parliamentary majority. If the decision is made by referendum, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] will respect the outcome and will not try to modify it afterwards. The PSOE spokesman emphasized that his party is against Spanish entry into NATO, although this does not mean that they are against NATO.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES NOTE ON ETA THREAT

LD241828 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry has issued a note on the measures to be adopted in the light of the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] politico-military wing's intention to explode bombs in Spanish tourist areas. The note announces special measures to be taken at airports, beaches, sports clubs and similar places and intensified action against terrorism. The government will transfer members of the ETA politico-military wing, whose names were included in the statement issued by the terrorist organisation, to jails away from the Basque Country. The note finally says that the Spanish Government has asked the French Government to adopt measures in the control of ETA politico-military wing leaders who enjoy freedom of movement on French territory.

Anti-ETA Reprisals Threatened

LD242308 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Summary] In a telephone call tonight to the Vizcaya daily DEIA, a person identifying himself as a spokesman of the Basque-Spanish Battalion announced that the group will plant bombs in the tourist areas of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa if the ETA politico-military wing carries out its announced campaign in the Levant [Mideastern Mediterranean coast] and Andalucia. The caller said they would warn the town halls in places where the bombs will be planted 1 hour before they explode. Basque journalist circles believe the communique to be authentic.

CARRILLO URGES COOPERATION WITH PSOE IN 16 JUN SPEECH

LD241531 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 17 Jun 80 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo 16 June address to PCE Central Committee meeting in Madrid: "National Alternative Based on Leftwing Unity"]

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo began his speech by explaining that he would be concentrating on certain essential aspects of the present political situation and would end with the issue of Spain's NATO membership, raised by Marcelino Oreja.

"The political debate in the Cortes," he said, "has shown three things clearly: On the one hand, the Suarez government's inability to deal with the fundamental problems of this phase; second, its minority position in the chamber of deputies and throughout the country, which increased in last Thursday's vote; and last, the need for another government and another policy."

"Basically," he pointed out, "these are assertions which our party has been making in one form or another at various times since the June 1977 elections. The entire process of change has suffered as a result of this government situation and the need to find a solution to it is now much more pressing."

Next he described how the Communist parliamentary group in May 1978 opposed within the Constitutional Committee the so-called constructive censure motion which now enables Suarez and his team to survive with great difficulty, though during the debate on the censure motion there was a majority against the government.

Suarez Lacks Willingness to Reflect

"Despite the apparently humble and self-critical tone with which Suarez promised to begin a period of reflection," the Communist leader said, "in fact we can see no willingness to keep this promise." He criticized the fact that at the Andalusian Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] congress the course laid down for autonomy in article 151 of the Constitution was blocked and that the idea of autonomies handed down from above was maintained, just as before the censure motion. The same stubbornness on the UCD's part was apparent in the voting on the referendum bill, which the government won by a single vote, "thanks to the blameworthy attitude of the Basque Nationalist Party."

Next he examined "what lies behind Suarez' obstinacy," indicating that the prime minister and his government act under the influence of an extraparliamentary power center composed of the vestiges of Francoism in the state apparatus, the economic apparatus and various forms of ideological apparatus, which are hindering the entire democratic process. [paragraph continues]

"As with other aspects of the transition," he said, "the aim is to carry out the least possible decentralization and to do so in such a way that this traditional power center will maintain intact all its positions within the state."

State of Autonomies

Therefore, the creation of a real democratic state of autonomies is needed which will satisfactorily embrace the real differences of the people which make up Spain and which will prevent not so much territorial division, but the country's political division into a welter of canton-oriented mutually exclusive positions, which is the real danger of the policy being pursued by the government and the right as a whole. The creation of this state of autonomies inevitably demands "a change of government and a change of policy," Santiago Carrillo stressed.

Economic Crisis

Apart from these, he listed other, no less serious, arguments. First, the gravity of the economic crisis, in which we are witnessing the reemergence of protectionist tendendies in the developed countries, which are even hindering Spain's Common Market membership. He called for a policy of greater clarity in EEC negotiations and responsible participation in all the national sectors affected. "Although," he said, "our entry into political Europe must take place as soon as possible, it must be carried out with all the necessary precautions and time to prevent it placing a further burden on our economy."

Next he pointed out how the national economic picture is still troubling, now that investments have reached their lowest ebb. Government measures theoretically designed to encourage investment have caused increased unemployment and a drop in earned income and therefore a further decline in demand. The crisis is eliminating the possibilities of foreign markets and this in turn is eliminating the incentives for investment.

Role of Public Enterprises

In Santiago Carrillo's opinion, the one thing that can break this vicious circle is public investment, which, however, is being suppressed because of the big businessmen's fear that public enterprise will end up playing a more decisive role, different from what it now plays in the Spanish economy.

Next he criticized the fact that traditional capitalist criteria are still being applied to what is not an ordinary cyclical crisis, through the course outlined by the workers statute, and the framework agreement could lead to Spain having 3 million unemployed by 1983. In fact only public enterprise, on the basis of planned criteria and objectives and even using foreign credit, can create jobs and achieve a degree of reactivation of the economy.

"We believe," he explained, "that the alternative that we are pressing for and at the same time formulating in increasingly specific terms on the problems of the crisis must have its strongest foundation in an understanding within the left, particularly between Socialists and Communists, which we should promote by studying these topics in a more coordinated way."

National Alternative

But, Santiago Carrillo said, the proposed alternative is not a leftwing, but a national alternative dictated by our specific position on the world economic scene and our true level of economic development. [paragraph continues]

He stressed that to deal with the crisis, the state, "embracing not only central administration but also the autonomous and municipal bodies, must play a much more prominent role in economic life."

For this alternative to be feasible the labor and cultural forces must take on a role which they do not now have in the leadership of society. "Our entire policy of democratic concentration," he pointed out, "was aimed at precisely this end." He recalled that this policy clashed with the opposition of the politicosocial right, but also with the incomprehension of the Spanish Socialist Workers Palrty [PSOE] comrades, who believed in a two-party system and that a solution could only be achieved by means of their government alternative.

PSOE-PCE Convergences

A new element in the present situation is the appearance in public opinion of Socialists and Communists who agree on a comprehensive approach to Spanish politics which has created a real hope of change. "It has become clear that a majority different from the present one is impossible without Communist participation."

The progressive forces apart from the PSOE and PCE which exist in our country can be won over by the evident failure of the right together with the acuteness of the sociopolitcal problems and also by the force of attraction that an understanding between Socialists and Communists would exert.

While indicating the risks that such an option might represent, however, Santiago Carrillo recalled the history of relations between Communists and Socialists, during which there have been periods of conflict and periods of unity. He also recalled the pressure which the Spanish right has exerted ever since the change began on the PSOE to discourage it from any kind of cooperation with the PCE.

He pointed out how throughout history we Communists have supported more than one government headed by the PSOE "and we are willing to do so again when the right conditions for it exist."

The present difference of strength between the PSOE and the PCE does not create any inferiority complex in the latter. "Our real strength," Carrillo pointed out, "lies in our firm roots in the most combative and dynamic sector of the working class, in the support of very powerful intellectual groups and in our attachment to the theory of revolutionary Marxism from a critical and creative stance."

He explained his confidence that the PSOE-PCE rapprochement will not lose either party any votes, but earn them more.

Within this unitary perspective, however, he pointed to the stance of the Socialists, who have not yet replied to the Communist proposal to jointly examine the situation and its possible developments.

Another area in which Socialists and Communists can advance together, he said, is the peace struggle.

Foreign Policy Convergences

"Both parties," he said, "are opposed to entry into NATO or any military bloc and in favor of eliminating the blocs policy.

"We oppose some countries' military intervention into other countries' affairs and therefore we oppose the Afghan occupation; we favor Common Market entry and the establishment of special relations with the Third World; a new world economic order; negotiations to relieve both sides of Europe of their nuclear weapons; a policy of peace in the Mediterranean and support for the POLISARIO Front, the PLO, and so forth. Both parties are convinced that a policy inspired by these principles can help Spain secure an important national position more favorable to its interests.

"Why," he asked, "are we Spanish Socialists and Communists unable--through no fault of our own--to take the initiative in this dialogue for which both our parties are in a better position than other European parties?"

Proposals to PSOE

"In fact," he said at another juncture, "our proposals to the PSOE at present could consist of comparing both parties' stances on the following topics:

1--How to develop political action with a new majority, by a new government and what form these will take in the coming months;

2--How to extricate the autonomy processes from the standstill which they have reached as a result of the Suarez government's attitude;

3--The possibilities of international action to facilitate dialogue among the parties of the European workers movement for the sake of peace and very specifically for the success of the CSCE conference due to be held in the fall in Madrid; and

4--Last--though on account of its scale, perhaps the foremost and most fundamental issue--what should our two parties do to mobilize public opinion and to prevent the government from implementing its plans to have Spain join NATO?

We cannot understand why the General Union of Workers opposes the workers' commissions' entry into the European Trade Union Confederation, to which the Italian General Confederation of Labor already belongs. This can only be conceived on the basis of a principle of sectarian narrowness which does no credit to those who uphold it.

Progressive Majority

"The existence of a joint strategy and an understanding is also essential to achieve broad and powerful mobilizations of the masses which will have a real influence on the country's orientation and which will be something more than the mobilization of a vanguard. But I would also like to add that a joint leftwing strategy, an advance toward positions more favorable to the workers at present, does not imply splitting the country into two blocs, one left and one right. Nothing could be further from our intentions than to create such a situation now; furthermore, it would definitely not favor the lift. A joint leftwing strategy can and must--as we see it--imply the creation of a progressive majority that will tackle the crisis on the basis of the principle of national solidarity, inspired not by the interests of the major oligarchical groups but by the interests of the popular and national sectors, ranging from the working class to businesses not dominated by the banks [no enfrentada en la banca]--a majority which will loyally implement the Constitution both with regard to the autonomy processes and with regard to respect for civil rights and a policy of really democratic public order which will determinedly undertake the reform of state administration and implement a foreign policy of peace and nonalignment.

"This would be an agreement for progress limited in time until the 1983 elections and in its objectives; in this agreement we would have to seek the cooperation of nationalist and regionalist sectors and also forces within the UCD. I will make no predictions regarding whether this would necessitate a split in the UCD. What I do believe is obvious is that the course presently being imposed by Prime Minister Suarez is incompatible with a policy of this kind.

"The government has suffered a major political and moral defeat, but it is still standing and we do not regard it as fallen. The opposition has made an arrogant show of its strength but has also revealed this strength's limits of duration. Unless the opposition surmounts its present weaknesses and devotes itself to formulating a realistic alternative and to securing broad popular support for it, if it merely concerns itself with temporary effects still undecisive in their scope, it can expect a counteroffensive from the government which would not be without risks."

NATO and Rightwing Counteroffensive

"Today," Carrillo said at another point, "we can already witness this counteroffensive taking shape in the Chamber of Deputies, because the initiative to make Spain join NATO in 1981 had been rumored but had never been asserted so definitely before. The attempt to portray the differences among this country's political forces not as they emerged from the parliamentary debate but in a different form--as between Atlanticists and non-Atlanticists--is, I believe, the beginning of Suarez' political counteroffensive. It is an attempt to break the agreements, the convergences that emerged during the debate and to create a different alignment for or against NATO.

"And this implies not only the danger of a policy of agreement with the democratic coalition and of a further rightward swing in the government's general policy: It also implies the dangers that some allies whom we have had in the political discussions and debate and who appeared to be possible allies for a change of policy will falter and backtrack as they embark on this new topic of Atlanticism and that this will effectively create a different correlation of political forces, another dynamic different from the one which generated the stance behind the censure motion."

In the final part of his speech the Communist leader stressed the topic of the party's political and organizational strengthening.

"In a society such as our present one," he said among other things, "which creates a bourgeois ideology and, more specifically--after 40 years of fascism--an anticommunist ideology, the process of building the Communist Party will not take place spontaneously, but only through a tenacious and steadfast struggle to which we must devote all our strength....In order for us to be a party of struggle and of government, which is how we describe ourselves, all our cadres must devote part of their attention to party training and internal work.

"We must remedy this situation if we want to contest the 1983 elections in such a way as to be able to take a leap forward in our parliamentary representation and to carry greater weight in the correlation of political forces."

BRIEFS

PRC AMBASSADOR LEAVING--Ma Muming, the PRC's ambassador to our country, is returning to Beijing after spending more than 3 years in Spain as diplomatic representative. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80 LD]

NORWAY

SAUDI ARABIA'S YAMANI HOLDS TALKS ON ENERGY

Sees Norwegian Role as 'Contact'

LD241019 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Svenn R. Helskog report: "Norway Could Be Good Contact With the Industrialized Nations"]

[Text] "I have a feeling that relations between Saudi Arabia and Norway could grow even stronger." Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani expressed himself in optimistic words when he began to talk about the role Norway could play, not only in relations between the two countries but also as a link between the oil-producing countries within OPEC and the industrialized nations.

Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde warned against the belief that Norway could play a dominant role in such a context.

"We have a foot in each camp and could pass on views to both sides, but I do not want people to be too optimistic about our ability to perform miracles in such a role," Minister Gjerde said.

On Monday evening Yamani met with representatives of Norwegian industry. There are no expectations of immediate concrete results from such meetings, but they do create contacts and understanding. On Tuesday, Yamani discussed a number of political questions with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. Even though there have been no official announcements about this meeting, there is every reason to believe that the situation in the Middle East was at the top of the agenda.

During his talks with Minister Gjerde, Yamani said that he was relatively well satisfied with the results that have been achieved in the West in terms of saving energy. As an energy producer Norway is not that important in the international context and there is no indication either that Yamani has given Gjerde any "mild reprimand," even though Norway lets the price of North Sea oil follow that of the most expensive North African oils.

When asked what he considers most important in discussions with the Norwegian authorities, Yamani replied that all matters are of equal importance. Both Yamani and Gjerde seem to attach great importance to the benefits derived from reciprocal information, but the Norwegian system of controls over the oil companies and the specifically Norwegian norm price system seem to be of interest to the Saudi Arabian oil minister.

On Wednesday Yamani will meet with Prime Minister Nordli before he travels to north Norway to look at the midnight sun and to fish with Ministers Gjerde and Evind Bolle. On Thursday morning he will travel on to Stavanger, where he will be Statoil's guest.

In Stavanger Yamani will have a closer look at the concrete legs and the deck of the Statfjord B platform. His visit to Norway will end Friday.

Meets With Nordli

LD241021 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Energy a Main Topic for Yamani and Nordli"]

[Text] The international energy situation and the relationship between the oil-exporting countries and the industrialized nations were the main topic during the meeting between Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Prime Minister Odvar Nordli Wednesday morning. "Both sides are coming more to an understanding that the energy crisis cannot be solved by confrontations," said Yamani, according to NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

Prime Minister Nordli pointed out that Norway is interested in playing a more active role in the work of starting a constructive dialogue between the oil producers, the oil consumers and the developing countries that do not produce any oil themselves.

Yamani said that he is more optimistic now than he was earlier about the prospects of cooperation between the OPEC nations and the industrialized countries.

He is also of the opinion that talks in the so-called North-South dialogue are now characterized by a much better atmosphere, NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA reports.

The talks with Nordli marked the end of Yamani's 3-day official visit to Norway. After lunch with Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde Yamani travelled to Stamsund in Lofoten for a private visit together with Gjerde and Fishery Minister Eivind Bolle.

Yamani, who is chairman of the committee within OPEC that is to work out a proposal for a long-term strategy for the organization, discussed this work, too, at his meeting with Nordli. The committee is planning a system of quarterly oil price adjustments dependent on price trends in the industrialized nations, variations in important rates of exchange and economic growth in the industrialized countries.

The committee has also discussed OPEC's attitude to those developing countries which have no oil and to the industrialized nations in the West.

During the talks the situation in the Middle East, affairs in Afghanistan and Iran and the present detente situation were also touched upon.

After the visit to Stamsund Yamani will travel to Stavanger on Thursday where he will be the guest of Statoil. His return to Saudi Arabia has been moved up forward from Friday to Thursday evening.

KING HUSAYN TOLDS TALKS WITH THATCHER ON MIDDLE EAST

JN241304 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn held talks in London today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations. His Majesty King Husayn arrived in London from the United States last Sunday on a private visit to Britain.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH VIEWS SUMMIT ISSUES

Scores France

LD231147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jun 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Kremlin Serenade"]

[Text] For the second time in half a year, we are bidden to welcome Soviet troop withdrawals. When Russian troops stationed in East Germany were moved to replace formations poised to attack Afghanistan, this newspaper courted abuse as a "cold warrior" from the left and its pseudo-liberal camp-followers by pointing out that, so long as some Soviet armies remained in their European satellites, partial withdrawal was wholly meaningless. Exactly the same holds good for Afghanistan. Six months ago, Russians invaded that country and imposed Soviet rule, using the most brutal methods. Until they withdraw, bag and baggage, taking their Afghan puppets with them, nothing will have changed. The leaders of the seven nations gathered at Venice are to be applauded for making this clear.

That Moscow should attempt to deceive world opinion is not novel. That the president of France should apparently have been taken in, even if only for a moment, deserves comment. The painful truth is that, apart from a post-war honeymoon, when France was largely governed by committed Europeans, French policy has been characterised by a form of national self-assertion which too often degenerated into ambiguity, perversity and sheer negativity, apparently to assuage deep-rooted complexes. Anything to harm the Americans and British (in that order), or to indicate France's power to thwart her Allies' schemes, seems to have become an objective in its own right for the Elysee and Quai d'Orsay.

In gratuitously stirring up trouble in Quebec and Mexico; in hindering military cooperation; in benevolence towards international terrorism; in helping to bring down the shah; in subtly undermining the Western stand against Soviet expansionism and in trying to damage American partnership with Europe--the French have been acting with short-sighted pettiness: For their own survival depends on a strong united West. If they succeed in tripping us up, they fall with us. We must hope that this has been brought home most strongly in Venice, braving the horror of a few Whitehall sycophants. The declaration on Afghanistan suggests that it may have been.

Areas of Disagreement Remain

LD240933 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jun 80 p 36

[Richard Beeston and Alan Osborn dispatch: "Summit Ignores Foreign Policy Differences"]

[Excerpts] Venice--In spite of broad agreement on inflation and energy, the Venice economic summit left some question marks over how successful President Carter had been in establishing his leadership of the Alliance.

The summit, seen as an opportunity for Mr Carter to assert his authority in his attempt for re-election this year, ended yesterday with a lengthy declaration on world economic problems and a strong denunication of the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan.

But these gains for Mr Carter were purchased at the cost of ignoring the existence of some basic differences in foreign policy between the Western countries.

The most conspicuous was the Middle East, which was not even discussed with any seriousness, because of the known divergence of views between America and Europe.

Moreover, the summit declaration of Afghanistan, while stronger than expected and praised warmly yesterday by Mrs Thatcher, will not have gone as far as the Americans would have liked ideally in that it had no mention of embargoes and contained no fresh language or commitment on an Olympic games boycott.

It also emerged at this seven-nation summit that there are differing views within the Alliance on how seriously to regard the Soviet troop withdrawal announcement from Afghanistan made at the weekend.

At the close of yesterday's meeting, Mrs Thatcher described the withdrawal as "small," but French President Giscard d'Estaing said it was "significant."

The decision of the summit not to discuss the Middle East follows hard on last week's agreement by the Common Market governments in Venice to bring the PLO into the future negotiations on a peace settlement.

This runs directly against Mr Carter's Camp David peace initiative and although initial American response, at least at official level, to the EEC move has been relatively restrained, it was clearly felt yesterday that to avoid a head-on clash, the delegates should ignore the Middle East issue.

In fact, it came up only at a dinner-time discussion.

A British source said: "The Middle East has not proved a problem. Nor is it a matter that has given rise to significant controversy."

Mrs Thatcher explained the absence of a Mideast debate on the fact that the conference was really an "economic summit"--despite the fact that it was dominated by the political issue of Afghanistan.

Moreover, other non-economic issues included hijacking and the American hostages in Iran, brought formal declarations. But they merely reiterated the known positions of the countries concerned and there was very little real debate on them.

KLIRIDHIS URGES GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION AT RALLY

NC250945 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 25 Jun 80 pp 5, 7

[Text of speech by Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis at 24 June Nicosia rally]

[Excerpts] Cypriot people: I asked to be given time on the radio and television in order to brief you on the really crucial situation facing our country. They refused to grant me this time. They thought that they would prevent the people from learning the truth. This is why we have called you to this rally.

First of all, however, I would like to warn you--and I do warn you with full awareness and sense of the dangers--that the final hour has come. We cannot afford any more time or tolerance as we slide toward catastrophe. I repeat that now is the final hour, that we must struggle to save or be saved. Now is the time for all of us to mobilize ourselves in order to turn from the brink of the abyss to which they have led us and into which we may fall.

Cypriot people: I warned you in the past and they insulted me. I know that they will also insult me now. Insults are used by those who do not have an argument. I will not be intimidated by threats and insults. I will not fail to carry out my duty. I place the salvation of the country above everything.

I have warned you, Cypriot people, that the government formed by Mr Kiprianou was impotent to handle the serious domestic and foreign problems of the country.

I ask you: Is there anybody today who can or dares to say that the Kirpianou government is capable and should not resign? Moreover, even the AKEL leadership, which promoted and supported Mr Kiprianou and his government, is compelled today to dissociate its responsibilities in order to avoid the people's wrath and outcry.

We do not merely dissociate our responsibilities in order to save our party interests. We undertake our responsibilities and declare a relentless struggle for the salvation of Cyprus. We call on all the people, irrespective of ideological or party affiliation, to join this historically imperative struggle.

--We will not let the impotent government become the gravedigger of Cyprus and its people. We will struggle for its resignation and removal.

--We will struggle for the election of a capable authority in a democratic manner and without suspicious backstage maneuvers.

--We will struggle for the dissolution of the inconsiderate house of the fictitious majority.

--We will struggle to foil new plots and machinations in the elections.

--We will struggle for meritocracy and the abolition of favoritism so that the principles of true democracy may prevail.

Cypriot people: You struggled in the past for the salvation of Cyprus. I know that you are also ready now to struggle democratically in order to save your country and forestall catastrophe. Cyprus is in danger of vanishing, not only from the power and intransigence of the conqueror; but it is also threatened by the weakness and confusion of an impotent leadership.

Thus, I call on the people to shout "halt!" to the government of mistakes, and to ask it to resign because this is the only service it can render to the people.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou of causing pointless unrest in the Cypriot people and diminishing the prestige of Cyprus both at home and abroad because he trumpeted nonexistent conspiracies, which had been conceived and turned over in his mind. But these conspiracies were dismissed later because there was nothing to substantiate them.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou of being powerless and impotent in implementing his own decisons when he himself diagnosed a weakness in his government and announced publicly that he would carry out a reshuffle.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou of allowing the government treasuries to be depleted and imposing ununbearable tax, which mainly hit the working classes, instead of applying a policy of frugality and austerity in his government.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou, with his indecisiveness and dilatoriness and probably for other reasons, of not taking the necessary measures to prevent and effectively resolve the scandal over the cooperative movement.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou of clumsily handling the national problem.

The Kiprianou government is burdened not only with its present failure, but it is also guilty of deceiving and misleading the people whose confidence it has lost.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou of not implementing the Makarios policy on the Cyprus issue as it was shaped by political decisions taken by the Cabinet and the National Council. Moreover, he has hidden from the public his disagreement with the line of Makarios, whom he used for the background of his preelection poster.

I accuse Mr Kiprianou of precipitous action in rejecting the Western plan, thus relieving the Turkish side of having to accept or reject it at a time when the Turks were asking for major economic aid. With this irresponsible handling, he deprived the Famagusta refugees of great possibilities for returning to their homes on the opening of the negotiations.

Cypriot people: The proven failure and imminent collapse of the Kiprianou Government has given rise and impetus to new backstage moves by persons--without any popular support--who aim to strangle the people's sovereignty by again offering them a put-up president.

I disclose and denounce that these backstage consultations are preparing a new electoral coup against the people.

More specifically, I disclose and announce that the Democratic Rally has also been approached twice by backstage elements:

--In the first case, we were invited to participate and collaborate in the formation of a "supernational council" from which the leftwing would be excluded. This council would constitute a sort of supergovernment. A third person, a member of this council, would be promoted as president of the republic and the council would actually act as his executive branch.

I categorically and unequivocally rejected this proposal; its aim was to abolish the democratic political organization and the people's sovereignty.

I now disclose that the second approach to the Democratic Rally was made last Tuesday. This is the proposal conveyed to us:

If the "pro-Makarios rightwing" collaborates and unites with the Democratic Rally, which is the strongest political party in addition to the leftwing, then:

1. Kiprianou will be forced to resign.

2. Presidential and parliamentary elections will be proclaimed simultaneously.

3. Mr Kliridhis will be elected president of the House of Representatives and a third person will assume the president's office for the rest of Kiprianou's term of office.

4. A government will be formed with equal participation by ministers from the Democratic Rally.

5. A protocol will be drawn up stating that Mr Kliridhis will be the candidate for the next presidential election.

These proposals were accompanied by the following threat:

If this compromise is not made then a third faction will seek and secure cooperation with AKEL, in which case we will again have a president put up by the leftwing with well-known, disastrous results.

I have an answer to these proposals which I will give in public: The Democratic Rally does not seek power through dark backstage activities because it knows that those who are elected by backstage activities are captives of the backstage. Those who rely on the backstage cannot serve the people's interests because it has been repeatedly proved that the interests of the backstage gentlemen clash with the people's interests.

I also disclose that 5 months ago I had a meeting with Mr Azinas [commissioner of the Cooperative Movement] at the house of a mutual friend. Mr Azinas informed me that the AKEL leaders would accept the interlocutor, Mr Ioannidhis, as a presidential candidate if he was promoted by PEK [Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus]. Mr Azinas asked to be informed about my views.

I answered then--and I am also answering now, publicly and categorically--that I refuse to support or become an accomplice in any action that would deprive the people of the right of free election and selection.

Cypriot people: For years I have been warning you that it was necessary for the two communities to conduct talks on the substance of the Cyprus problem. For years I have been warning you that the continuous preoccupation with procedural matters would assist the Turkish side in covering up its intransigence internationally. For years I have been warning you that the passage of time is working against us, because it leads to the consolidation of the de facto situation. For years I have been warning you that the "long-term struggle," whose main characteristics are slogans and the collection of resolutions, does not lead to a Cyprus solution.

We must promote our own formula for a Cyprus solution. This formula should enjoy the parallel support of the Western, Eastern and nonaligned quarters.

I analyzed in detail, during a recent speech in Athens, why the securing of such parallel support is possible. My speech in Athens has already been published in the Cypriot press and, therefore, I will not repeat my arguments today.

After securing such parallel support, we must appeal to the Security Council, on the basis of article 37 of the UN Charter, with the aim of having the Security Council make suggestions for a Cyprus solution.

The Turkish intransigence can only be changed when there is parallel pressure from the Western, Eastern and nonaligned worlds in the same direction; and only then will it be possible to conduct constructive and substantive talks to find a Cyprus solution.

Cypriot people:

--I warn you that no problem will be solved unless the Kiprianou government is removed. Every day we will be going from bad to worse.

--I warn you that you have to struggle if you do not want to vanish.

--I warn you that you must not tolerate any more sly backstage activities for electoral coups.

--I call on you not to tolerate a put-up president. You must vote for a capable president.

--I call on the people to undertake their role as a sovereign people and stop being dominated. The people must demand and restore their rights instead of sustaining the injustices, mistakes, scandals, favoritisms and spoils system.

--I call on the people to demand from Mr Kiprianou his immediate resignation; to demand from the House of Representatives its immediate dissolution.

--I call on the people to demand a general change with a capable leadership.

The Democratic Rally is ready to struggle together with everyone in order to save everyone and save the country from the present economic and political bankruptcy.

--Forward, then, in the relentless struggle for democracy, salvation and prosperity.

--Long live the sovereign people.

AKEL CONTINUES ATTACK ON KIPRIANOU POLICIES, OTHER PARTIES

NC240612 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] AKEL's deputy leader Mr Fandis in a speech at Larnaca last night more clearly than any other AKEL statement before said that the divergencies with the president "do not concern merely secondary and trifling matters" but refer to the "line and tactics of the struggle". Mr Fandis accused Mr Kiprianou of not working "consistently" for the resumption of the talks. He also claimed that President Kiprianou "remains orientated essentially to utopian and groundless solutions and is courting other forms of struggle for a Cyprus settlement."

Explaining why the AKEL party could not wait longer in "dissociating" itself from the president, Mr Fandis said that the "weakness, errors and omissions", as he called them, of the president were being exploited not only by the "imperialists" but also by the rightwing [Democratic] Rally "who are engaged in a campaign of destabilisation and anticommunism". Mr Fandis also accused the socialist EDEK party of Dr Lissaridhis of distorting the AKEL motives and intentions, and asserted that Dr Lissaridhis had supported the anticommunist struggle of General Grivas in 1955/59 at the time of the EOKA-B [National Organization of Cypriot Fighters] campaign against British rule. He concluded with a call for "radical qualitative changes" and said that AKEL would be ready for cooperation with "all forces which are prepared to follow consistently the line of the Cabinet and the National Council".

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS DEPARTS FOR ANKARA MEETINGS

AT241225 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis departed at 1250 today by special aircraft for Ankara where he will attend the NATO spring conference which starts in the Turkish capital tomorrow. During the conference, which ends Friday, Mitsotakis will confer with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie this afternoon; with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington tomorrow at noon; with West German Foreign Minister Genscher tomorrow afternoon and with Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen on Saturday. Mitsotakis is accompanied by Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Tsamadhos, in charge of NATO affairs; Ambassador Ikonomou, in charge of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and by Stoforopoulos, director of Mitsotakis' diplomatic staff.

I KATHIMERINI ON GOVERNMENT-U.S. TALKS ON NATO, BASES ISSUE

AT241500 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A meeting which will be critical for the entire range of Greek-U.S. relations will take place this afternoon in Ankara during the regular spring conference of the NATO council. The meeting will be between Greek Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis and U.S. Secretary of State Muskie.

The Greek Government remains firm on its positions which Mitsotakis will support today, giving priority to the question of our return to NATO's military wing. By contrast, as reported yesterday, the U.S. side appears to give prominence to a prior signing of the agreement on U.S. bases, thus circumventing the NATO issue. The first and preparatory exchange of views on the context of today's meeting was held yesterday during the talks between Mitsotakis and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nimetz, which was attended by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Theodhoropoulos.

Nimetz expressed the desire of his administration for an immediate commencement of negotiations on the bases. The very same desire will be reiterated today by Muskie.

Yesterday's talks, as well as the meetings which Mitsotakis conducted today in Ankara were discussed yesterday by the government committee which met under the leadership of Prime Minister Rallis. Earlier in the morning, Rallis was received by President of the Republic Karamanlis, whom he briefed on developments and the situation at home. According to existing reports on yesterday's talks with Nimetz, the Americans are in a hurry to promote the Greek-U.S. agreement, with their primary interest being the future of their bases in our country.

The same reports state that Nimetz raised the question of the immediate preparation of the defense agreement between the two countries which, according to him, could also be considered to be a confirmation of Greek good faith for our country's return to NATO so that the Alliance's southeastern flank might function smoothly since the bases will also operate within the NATO framework.

Nimetz let it be understood that the U.S. administration is interested in the immediate commencement of negotiations, which will run parallel to negotiations for the return of Greece to NATO's military wing.

Diplomatic circles observed that it is obvious that this U.S. interest stems from the prospect that the U.S. side would conceivably utilize progress in the base negotiations in order to influence the other issue in which the Greek side is so strongly interested.

As is already known, the Greek Government has completed its study of the U.S.-Turkish agreement and reached certain conclusions which--of necessity--are permitted by the unclassified documents available to it and which are made up of a main agreement, three executive agreements and 13 appendices on the 21 U.S. bases which are operating in Turkey.

In its negotiations with the U.S. administration, however, the Greek Government will also give consideration to its ignorance of and the fact it can only theorize the contents of the secret protocols included in the U.S.-Turkish agreement, as well as to certain facts which have become known to the Greek government about Turkish participation in the collection of information guaranteed to them under their new agreement with the United States. This collection of information could involve other areas, not only the north or even the nonfriendly countries of the broader Middle Eastern area.

The U.S. side apparently appears prepared to adjust, in collaboration with our own country, the 1977 defense agreement on the basis of the new facts of the agreement it has signed with Turkey.

The old Greek proposal for the signing of a nonaggression pact between Greece and Turkey was reiterated by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in yesterday's exclusive interview which he granted to the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET.

I VRADHINI SCORES FRG EMBASSY STATEMENT ON TURKISH AID

AT241530 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial from the "Evening" column: "Wrong Direction"]

[Text] The announcement of the German Embassy in Athens which attempts to justify the decision of the Bundestag to grant special military aid in the amount of 600 million marks to Turkey and 60 million marks to Greece, does not state things correctly.

Without a doubt the stabilization of NATO's southern flank is to the interest of all its members, including Greece and Turkey. We fail to understand, however, why this argument is directed against us. It is Ankara's objections which have so far prevented the reattachment of Greece to the unified military structure of the Alliance and the German recommendations about contributing to the stabilization of the southern flank should be directed toward Ankara.

At the same time we do not believe that Bonn thinks that it is truly facilitating a restoration of unity in this flank by granting special military aid to Turkey which is 10 times greater to that which it grants to our country. In contrast, such discrimination at the expense of Greece creates bitterness among the Greek public which makes every relevant effort only more difficult.

Nor is the argument that the special German military aid will be utilized only for fulfilling obligations within NATO limits anymore convincing. U.S. military materiel was supplied to Turkey under the very same prerequisites but this did not prevent our neighboring country from using it to invade, conquer and occupy 40 percent of the Cypriot territory, a fact which forced the U.S. Congress to enforce, even though for only 2 or 3 years , some type of "embargo" on the supply of U.S. weapons.

The conclusion, therefore, that the Federal Government and the Bundestag do not consider the balance of power between partners to be disturbed, has no foundation. Preservation of this balance of power was repeatedly accepted in the past by the Federal Government, the Bundestag, Chancellor Schmidt himself and all the other West German leaders. Even recently, West German Finance Minister Matthoefer assured us that Greek sensitivity toward this issue would be taken into consideration.

What happened to overcome all of this? The German announcement provides no answer to this understandable question of the Greek people who are curious,infuriated and wondering how it is possible for Bonn to evaluate Greek-German friendship and cooperation in such a way. The mistake , unfortunately, is particularily significant. Can we recommend that Bonn revise its position while there is still time?

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Discussion With Nimetz

NC241134 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis had an unscheduled meeting yesterday afternoon with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nimetz at the Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens. During the meeting, Mr Rolandhis briefed Mr Nimetz on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and, in particular,with regard to the UN Under Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's mission to Cyprus. this mission was undertaken in hopes of resuming the intercommunal talks, but it failed to bring about any positive results becuase Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas backed out.

Meeting With Mitsotakis

AT241255 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis and Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis met this morning and examined today's situation in Cyprus as well as prospects for future developments in the Cyprus issue. After the conference Mitsotakis said, in comments to the press, that today's meeting with Rolandhis was within the context of President Kiprianou's visit to Athens and added that during the meeting, which was conducted in a friendly, cordial and sincere atmoshere, they reviewed the Cyprus issue and exchanged views.

Rolandhis told the press he briefed Mitsotakis on various aspects of the Cyprus issue as well as on his visit to Brussels tomorrow for talks with Chairman of the EEC Executive Commission Jenkins. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Fridhas, director of political affairs at the Greek Foreign Ministry, Greek Ambassador to Nicosia Zakarakis; and Cypriot Ambassador to Athens Hatzimiltis.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES PRESS

AT241854 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 Jun 80

At a press conference luncheon given in his honor at the King's Palace Hotel today by the Foreign Press Union Cypriot President Kiprianou explained the views of the Cyprus Government on the current status of the Cyprus issue. Kiprianou was introduced by the chairman of the Foreign Press Union, Tsatsaronis, who presented a personality sketch of the Cypriot president.

Prior to answering question by members of the foreign and the Greek press, Kiprianou made an opening statement in which he explained the Cyprus problem:

[Begin Kiprianou recording] The Cyprus problem is not a difference between the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus. Naturally there is the domestic problem of Cyprus in reference to the internal structure and organization. Basically, however, the problem of Cyprus is a problem of occupation and invasion.

We are in the 6th year of the occupation of 40 percent of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish forces. We are in the 6th year in which one-third of our population has been forced to live in the free areas after having been uprooted by the invader from their ancestral hearths. We are in the 5th year and yet we are still seeking to learn the fate of nearly 2,000 missing persons.

I would now like to stress that even on this purely humanitarian issue there has been absolutely no desire demonstrated by the Turkish side for cooperation so that we might establish the fate of these nearly 2,000 missing persons.

Repeated UN resolutions during these past 6 years, both from the UN General Assembly and from the Security Council, have been completely ignored by Turkey. Despite these resolutions the Turkish position has remained unmoved, and intransigent. At this point I would like to mention parenthetically that some time ago we were told that after the lifting of the U.S. embargo the Turkish position would be more conciliatory. I can assure you that the Turkish position has, if anything, become even more intransigent than what it was before the lifting of the embargo. This can be clearly proved by developments.

Repeated efforts for an inter-Cypriot dialogue have been made. Cyprus could very well have had the right, both as an independent country, a member of the United Nations, and as a government, to take the position that we refuse to participate in any negotiations prior to the evacuation of the occupation troops from Cyprus.

Despite all this, the Government of Cyprus has not followed this course. From 1974 to date it has truly fought to guarantee the prerequisites for an honorable dialogue. I do not say that it is only Turkey which is responsible for the nonimplementation of the UN resolutions. There are also those who had the opportunity and the obligation to support Cyprus and the ability to push for the implementation of the UN resolutions. [end recording]

Kiprianou then referred to the history of efforts and of inter-Cypriot negotiations which, as he said, despite the negative position of Turkey and its intransigence, were accepted by President Makarios. At that time Makarios met Denktas and reached a four-point agreement.

Kiprianou said that on the basis of this four-point agreement, President Makarios submitted specific proposals on both the territorial and the constitutional aspects, of the issue, under the presupposition that there would be proposals from the Turkish side such that a basic dialogue would commence.

One year later, after the death of Archbishop Makarios, the Turkish proposals were submitted, but only on the constitutional aspect of the issue. This, as Kiprianou stressed, is tantamount to the creation of two separate states. Kiprianou then referred to the new impasse and to the agreement of May 1979, which at that time showed that we were entering a better period. Denktas, however, started to undermine the agreement in his statements. During the following month the negotiations lasted for a few days. They were then postponed for a few weeks. An entire year has, however, passed and they have yet to be resumed. Kiprianou then personally explained why these negotiations were not resumed.

[Begin Kiprianou recording] The negotiations have not been resumed because instead of the Turkish side being willing to return to the negotiating table for the purpose of continuing the dialogue on the basis of the 19 May agreement, it sets conditions and asks us to accept advance obligations before negotiations can be resumed. It is impossible for us to accept advance conditions. What meaning is there in negotiations if one accepts advance obligations, particularly of the type suggested by the Turkish side?

Because the impression exists that the Turkish side is simply recommending verbal conditions, I wish to disperse this impression. This is not a case of words. What the Turkish side uses as conditions are not just words. This is a case of meanings because here we are concerned with the essence of the words. [end recording]

On the position of the Government of Cyprus on these negotiations, Kiprianou added: [Begin Kiprianou recording] I emphatically want to state that we have not allowed a single opportunity for resuming the dialogue to escape. We have been absolutely conscientious. [end recording]

AVEROF DENIES REPORTS OF POLITICAL DISLOYALTY

AT211407 Athens I AVYI in Greek 21 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Yesterday Averof denied reports in two publications: The Greek O TAKHIDROMOS and the British NEW STATESMAN AND NATION. The denial ofthe O TAKHIDROMOS report was made by a government spokesman who said that Averof had never made the statement attributed to him: "I do not intend to be active as a politician under Rallis." "After all," the government spokesman added,"their cooperation (between Rallis and Averof) practically proves the opposite."

The denial of the British periodical was made by Averof himself: "During the 25 years that Karamanlis was my political leader I never concealed the slightest thing from him and I have always been absolutely faithful to him.

NEW STATESMAN AND NATION had published an "unconfirmed report" (as it described it) that although Averof knew that the recent U.S.-Turkish agreement on the bases contained secret provisions permitting Turkey to monitor the military movements of Greece, Iran and Syria he had concealed this information from Karamanlis. The same periodical mentioned that Averof had assured the Americans that through his own actions he would guarantee the country's return to the military NATO. According to the British review, this concealment infuriated Karamanlis and cost Averof the Office of the Prime Minister.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF COMMUNIST LEADER--Dhimitrios Partsalidhis, veteran communist leader and a one-time premier of the communist insurgent movement during the Greek civil war died Sunday of a heart attack at the age of 79, a spokesman for the Interior Communist Party [KKE] said Monday. [Excerpt] [Athens NEWS in English 24 Jun 80 p 1 AT]

ISRAELI TOURIST AGREEMENT--An agreement for tourist cooperation between Greece and Israel was signed in Jerusalem. This is the first Greek-Israeli agreement on the tourist sector. As stressed by the Israeli minister of industry, commerce and tourism, Greece and Israel are the most developed countries for tourism in the area. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Jun 80 AT]

DEMIREL, ERKMEN DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES WITH MUSKIE

TA241501 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who arrived in Ankara today, was received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1330. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen also attended the meeting. Muskie made a statement at the end of the meeting, which lasted more than an hour.

[Begin Muskie recording in English, fading into Turkish translation] We held a very positive meeting with the prime minister and the foreign minister. We discussed our mutual relations. Our mutual defense cooperation as members of NATO, the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the U.S. hostages in Iran are among the issues we discussed. In addition, we will deal with all the issues concerning NATO during the meeting beginning tomorrow. [end recording]

In reply to a journalist's question on whether or not Turkey's economic problems were discussed during the meeting, Muskie said:

[Begin Muskie recording in English, fading into Turkish translation] Yes, we did discuss them. The United States supports Turkey's program to strengthen its economy and its defense. We are taking steps regarding the aid program. We are in favor of a Turkey with a strong economy and defense. We can help in every field and we will do so. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY DECIDES TO CONDUCT INTERPELLATION OF GOVERNMENT

TA241822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The National Assembly decided today to place on the agenda the interpellation proposed by RPP leader, Deputy from Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit and his colleagues. A roll call vote was held and 413 deputies participated in the voting. The placing of the interpellation on the agenda was approved by 407 votes against 6 votes. According to a proposal submitted by the leadership council and approved by the Assembly, the interpellation debates will be held on Monday, 30 June.

During today's discussions, which began at 1600 under the chairmanship of Deputy Assembly President Muhsin Gorentas, RPP deputy group leader and Deputy from Izmir Coskun Karagozoglu and Nationalist Action Party [NAP] Deputy from Erzurum Nevzat Kosoglu expressed the views of their parties. Deputy from Malatya Recai Kutan spoke on behalf of the National Salvation Party and Justice Party deputy group leader, Deputy from Ankara Oguz Aygun addressed the Assembly on behalf of his party. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to the criticisms. During an open roll call vote, which was held after the debate, the Assembly decided to include the interpellation on the agenda and it was decided to conduct it on Monday. Four JP members and two NAP members voted against the proposal. Proposals to hold a vote of confidence, which the deputies can submit during the interpellation, or a Council of Ministers request for a vote of confidence, will be submitted to a vote after 24 hours pass. A simple majority of 226 ballots is necessary in order to topple the government.

NSP ABANDONS OBLIGATION TO SUPPORT DEMIREL GOVERNMENT

TA241144 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that his party has renounced its obligation to support the government and that as of today it can topple the government any moment, provided the conditions call for it. Noting that this decision does not mean that they will topple the government, Erbakan said: We do not share the moral responsibility for the current course of events. We now consider ourselves to be free.

Speaking at a news conference in parliament today, Erbakan announced the decision made by the NSP Leadership Council, following the meeting he held with Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel on the warning letter submitted to the government and the government's written reply to it. Erbakan said that the NSP Leadership Council assessed the written reply as well as Demirel's verbal reply to the 16-article warning letter expressing NSP demands. Erbakan said: We have come to the conclusion that the replies given by the government can be summed up as follows: The 7-month administration is in line with the Justice Party philosophy. The Justice Party [JP] is responsible for the administration's actions and policies. If we remain in power, we will continue our actions in line with the JP philosophy. Therefore, it is impossible to reply positively to your 16 demands. For example, we cannot renounce the agreement reached with the IMF. We cannot cancel the decree concerning interest rates. We cannot enact the tax bill concerning minimum wages without levying new taxes.

In view of this situation the NSP decision, which we announced earlier, will go into effect as of today. In other words, we do not share the moral responsibility for the current critical course of events. The NSP now considers itself free.

Noting that the government does not have to resign as a result of the NSP decision, Erbakan said: A government has the right to resign whenever it wishes to do so. This is a decision for the government. Erbakan also noted that a government which has received a vote of confidence is still in power. He added that it is possible to topple this government with the casting of 226 votes of no-confidence in the parliament. Noting that the debate on whether or not the interpellation against the government will be included on the agenda will be held today, Erbakan added that his party's stand on the issue will be determined at the NSP parliamentary group meeting to be held prior to the National Assembly meeting today. He said that the decision on the issue will be announced to the public.

In the last part of the news conference, Erbakan said that it has become evident that the nation will be freed from its sufferings when the national view [upheld by NSP] assumes power. In reply to a question, Erbakan said that Turkey has entered a new phase and added: We are trying to solve Turkey's problems. Just as we did not support the government blindly, we will not topple it blindly. Turkey's problems need to be solved. The current situation cannot continue as it is. A solution should be proposed and should be implemented.

NAP LEADER, WIFE, DAUGHTER KILLED BY TERRORISTS

TA241654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader of Istanbul's Gaziosmanpasa District, Ali Riza Altinok, and his wife Fahriye Altinok, who is the NAP women's branch leader in the same district, were killed by terrorists today. Altinok's daughter Nilgun was also killed during the armed attack at Altinok's house in Eyub. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from eyewitnesses and Security Directorate officials, the terrorists, who arrived at the house of Altinok at 1330, started firing shots as soon as the door was opened. Ali Riza Altinok, a retired officer, his wife and daughter were killed instantly by the terrorists, who are believed to be two in number. The murderers escaped in a car. Nine empty cartridges and one spent round, which were fired from two weapons, were found during a search at the scene of the incident. An extensive search was organized in the vicinity following the incident. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sent a message to NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes and expressed his grief over the incident.

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MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Opening Ceremony

TA251123 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Addressing the opening ceremony of the NATO ministerial council spring meeting, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said: It has been observed that NATO, during the 31 years since its creation, has expanded its area of operation in a bid to intensify its search for more stable relations between the East and the West. Demirel added that the speedily developing events since 1949, which have yielded very important results, have also paved the way to important developments in East-West relations. Demirel later continued: Despite the encouraging developments in Europe within the last 10 years, one cannot ignore the disturbing international picture in other parts of the world. It would not be wrong to say that the recent developments in Southwest Asia at a time when the Middle East dispute has not yet been solved have again brought the world to the brink of a cold war.

Demirel recalled that detente cannot be divided and that detente in Europe cannot be continued without taking into consideration developments in other regions in the world. He added: The invasion of Afghanistan is not compatible with UN principles and does not secure detente. Our security, our prosperity and the recent developments in our region which have a vital importance from the viewpoint of the steadily increasing complexity of international relations further increase the inalienable role of our alliance in ensuring peace and security. Now more than ever we need the determination and will of the member countries to stand against any kind of threat and to serve the cause of peace.

Unity and cooperation within the Alliance will be a most effective way of detering any foreign intervention in the Gulf region. Pointing out that the recent developments in Southwest Asia further increased the strategic importance of the Alliance's southern flank, Demirel said that a special interest should be shown concerning the needs of the southern flank within the framework of defense efforts in order to increase NATO's deterrent power. Demirel concluded his speech as follows: In conclusion, I would like to stress my belief that our Alliance will continue to serve the unrenouncable factor of peace and security with the same enthusiasm and determination. I am confident that the Ankara meetings will further strengthen the unity, friendship, cooperation and mutual trust among the members and secure joint interests.

After Demirel, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie addressed the meeting. Muskie said that Turkey, which is overcoming many difficulties through courage and its loyalty to democracy, is a valuable friend and a vital ally. Muskie added: Through these characteristics Turkey has not only earned the respect of its allies, but also their cooperation and strong support. Noting that there might be differences of views within the Alliance from time to time, Muskie said that these differences in view should not adversely affect solidarity within the Alliance, because NATO will face many more international problems in the future. Muskie noted that the increasing Soviet military existence in the last 10 years and the Soviet inclination to violate the independence and sovereignty of other nations created the necessity for NATO to react in a united manner. Pointing out that the aim of the Alliance was to secure the continuation of the detente in the world and not to create disputes, Muskie said that while this policy was being implemented it was necessary to secure a military balance in Europe and to fully implement the Alliance's decisions on defense matters. Muskie said that after the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, they will support an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan with the Afghan people determining the administration.

NATO Secretary General Luns delivered the final speech at the opening ceremony. Luns said that the world was emerging from a [word indistinct] period of stability and entering a period in which the future is viewed with suspicion. Luns added that important duties befall NATO in securing political detente in a bid to eliminate the tense atmosphere in international relations. Noting that the most concrete expression of NATO's solidarity was the political solidarity mechanism within the Alliance, Luns added that this process has been tested in the last few months, but that the results have not been as successful as one would have desired. Luns concluded by saying that expanding the areas of consultation and freeing it from bureaucratic obstacles in a bid to achieve results on time will contribute to NATO interests as well as to eliminating international tension.

The opening ceremony ended after Luns' speech. The delegation then left the conference hall of the Highways Directorate General and went to the Turkish Standards Institute where the meetings will continue in camera. The first session at the Turkish Standards Institute meeting ended at 1240. The afternoon session will begin at 1430. The NATO ministerial council spring meetings will end tomorrow.

Erkmen Address

TA251430 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The NATO ministerial council resumed its spring meeting at 1430, after a short interval at 1300, today. In a statement he made during the interval, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen explained the subjects discussed at the ministerial council meeting this morning. Pointing out that speeches were delivered by eight foreign ministers during the morning session, Erkmen said that in his speech, Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis expressed the hope that an atmosphere of complete peace will prevail in the region and that Greece is ready to make efforts to this end.

Noting that East-West relations as well as the political proposal on the Afghanistan issue were discussed during the meetings tomorrow. Erkmen added that Turkey does not have a specific expectation from or a proposal for the ministerial council.

Erkmen on Mideast, Afghanistan

TA251648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen spoke to journalists at the end of NATO ministerial council meetings today. Erkmen explained that East-West relations, the international political situation, disarmament and the implementation of the principles in the European Security and Cooperation Conference final document were discussed during the morning and afternoon sessions today.

Pointing out that the Afghanistan issue was given priority when assessing the political situation in the world, Erkmen said that the speakers stressed that the situation in Afghanistan and the Middle East is becoming increasingly more sensitive. Erkmen added that certain speakers noted that despite the fact that the global political detente was damaged as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it is necessary to leave the door open for negotiations with the Soviet Union in a bid to maintain this process.

Erkmen noted that, while expressing his views concerning various global issues during his speech at the afternoon session, he referred to the Middle East issue as well. Erkmen said that when they assess the Middle East issue, Western countries should handle the matter from two sides. The foreign minister also explained that, in his speech, he expressed his views regarding the developments at the various Islamic conferences.

The foreign ministers of the NATO countries are holding bilateral contacts in Ankara. Erkmen held a meeting today with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, Erkmen will hold bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of the FRG, Britain and Italy tomorrow. The foreign minister will also meet with his Greek counterpart, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, on Saturday morning and exchange views on the issues between the two countries. The foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries will be received together by Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Cankaya Mansion this evening. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel will give a dinner for the foreign ministers at the Grand National Assembly tonight. The NATO ministerial council spring meetings are expected to end by noon tomorrow.

Genscher on Turkish Aid

LD252218 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Ankara--The Federal Government fully supports efforts to reintegrate Greece in NATO's military command, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis in separate talks which were held today during the NATO conference in Ankara. Greece left the NATO integrated command in protest of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Genscher explained to the Greek foreign minister the motives for the Federal Republic's aid scheme for Turkey. He took note of the fact that Greece does not need special arms aid. Mitsotakis thanked the Federal Government for its efforts to bring the negotiations on Greek entry into the EC to a successful conclusion. Bonn delegation sources said that the ministerial talks at the NATO meeting have already on the first day shown a large measure of agreement and a clear determination to pursue common objectives. Genscher's speech has been praised as an outstanding contribution to the discussion, with regards to both his presentation of the issues facing the Alliance and his account of the prospects of the German chancellor's and foreign minister's impending visit to Moscow.

Demirel Hosts Dinner

TA252031 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that it was seen that the economic measures taken by Turkey to curb inflation will be successful. Demirel gave a dinner at the Turkish Grand National Assembly tonight in honor of the NATO foreign ministers, who are currently in Ankara for the ministerial council spring meetings. In a speech during the dinner, Demirel pointed out that Turkey is optimistic about the solution of its economic problems and said: We believe that we can give our economy the dynamism necessary to insure a better defense capability. We trust that our Allies' valuable assistance to be added to these efforts will contribute to the solution of the existing crisis in our country. Demirel noted that, through the aid to be extended by its allies, Turkey will better fulfill its duty within the Alliance and will play a more effective role in the deterrent factor of NATO. Pointing out that in the face of the complicated problems currently facing the world, NATO should be in a state of integrity, solidarity and unity, Demirel concluded: Since the reasons for the creation of NATO are still valid even after 30 years, the duty for us all is not only to maintain the strength of our Alliance but also to develop it. The foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries were received by Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Cankaya Mansion before the dinner given in their honor by the prime minister.

Hostages Release Demanded

TA261120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The NATO ministerial council spring meetings have ended in Ankara. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns announced that the defense aid envisaged for Turkey was approved during the ministerial council meetings. Luns was talking to journalists at the end of the meetings. He said that the council assessed East-West relations in the light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Pointing out that the situation of the less developed countries was also discussed, Luns noted that the final document of the Helsinki conference was also dealt with. Noting that the defense aids to be extended to Turkey, Greece and Portugal in December was also discussed during the meetings, Luns said that the ministers who attended the meeting agreed on strengthening Turkey's economic situation.

During their meetings, which began at 0930 yesterday and ended at 1200 today, the foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries discussed the political and economic aspects of international issues. The ministers expressed their views on international issues which could affect the Alliance, even if they emerged in areas outside the NATO region. TRT correspondents reported that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the development since the invasion were given priority during the assessment of the issues. Diplomatic circles note that the Afghanistan issue was assessed in the context of discussion on the effects of East-West relations on world political detente and the elimination of these effects.

It was reported that during speeches delivered at various sessions, views were expressed to the effect that it was the Soviet Union which had damaged world political detente by invading Afghanistan; however, if detente was to be continued, the door to detente with that country should not be closed completely.

The ministers also discussed the political developments in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Meanwhile, the necessity to strengthen the southeastern wing of NATO--which is situated in a critical region of the world--was also stressed during the meetings.

The foreign ministers expressed their views and proposals regarding the attitude to be adopted at the conference in Spain on the implementation of the final document on European security and cooperation.

The meetings also emphasized the importance of the functioning of the political consultative mechanism within the Alliance in a way to lead to a satisfactory result in order to insure the correct assessment of issues which concern NATO directly or indirectly.

Meanwhile, a statement separate from the joint communique to be issued at the end of the meetings was issued this morning while the NATO ministerial council meeting was still in session. The statement noted that the NATO ministerial council demands the immediate release--unharmed--of the U.S. Embassy personnel who are being held as hostages in Iran. The statement harshly condemned all incidents of terror--including the taking hostage of diplomatic officials and representatives. The statement, which noted the determination of the 15 NATO countries to continue the struggle against such incidents of terror, asked other countries to adopt the same attitude and determination. The statement also condemned acts of terror directed against diplomatic missions and diplomatic representatives' lives.

Officials are currently holding news conferences regarding the meetings of the NATO ministerial council. The joint communique on the meeting will be issued separately.

SCHMIDT TO DISCUSS EUROMISSILES, AFGHANISTAN IN MOSCOW

LD251238 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt departs for Moscow next Monday with obvious skepticism about the chances of achieving progress during his talks with the Soviet leadership on efforts to settle the international crises and start disarmament talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. A total of 6 hours of talks are planned with Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev during the 2-day "working visit" by Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; talks which in Bonn are being assessed as difficult.

Main topics of the talks, which are seen by the Federal Government as Bonn's contribution towards the revival of the East-West dialogue, are the crises in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East, as well as arms in the area of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons. Schmidt and Genscher reportedly see the purpose of their talks as an exploration of ways to solve the crises and of possibilities for disarmament talks in the sphere of nuclear arms. Schmidt recently told the Bundestag that it was doubtful whether these aims could be achieved during the visit.

It has been learned that despite American doubts, Schmidt will not give up his (?proposal) that the East and West should, in the interest of talks, delay for a period of 3 years the deployment of new nuclear medium-range weapons. The chancellor wants to learn the Soviet leadership's true position on this matter. He stressed to Carter in Venice the full validity of the NATO decision on the manufacture of such weapons as well as an offer for talks with the East, and at the same time made it clear that his proposal was in accord with the decision. There is clearly a certain amount of hope within the Federal Government that during the Schmidt-Genscher visit, Brezhnev could take a step towards the opening of talks in this area. Moscow (?demanded as a prerequisite for talks) that NATO rescind its decision or suspend its implementation.

Regarding the Afghanistan crisis, the chancellor, on the basis of the Venice declaration demanding a total withdrawal of Soviet troops, wants to explore the importance of the withdrawal of some troop units announced by Moscow. He will inform himself in general terms what long-term views the Soviet Union has in order to settle this conflict.

Schmidt has announced "very frank" words in Moscow on both the matter of the Soviet Eurostrategic weapons which are causing concern and on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan which has been repeatedly condemned by Bonn. It is assumed in Bonn that during the visit the differences between both governments will be expressed in statements outside an expected brief communique. The bilateral relations between both states will be in the background as a topic of the Moscow talks. The Schmidt visit is an opportunity for the signing of an already-negotiated agreement on a long-term program of industrial cooperation.

PAPERS VIEW CARTER EUROPEAN TOUR

SFRY Visit a 'Gain' for Europe

DW250915 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Harry Schleicher Belgrade dispatch: "Under the Star-Spangled Banner"]

[Text] For 24 hours the Yugoslav capital was marked by the American Star-Spangled Banner. [paragraph continues]

On his tour of some South European states U.S. President Carter obviously felt obligated to make up for what he had neglected to do 7 weeks ago on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies for the late Yugoslav chief of state and party Tito: to show the flag in Belgrade. Carter's belated bows to Tito's grave and his 3-hour talks with Tito's collective successors are of the highest political significance despite the political and protocol blunder of the time which the Belgrade hosts are polite enough to ignore. The relations between the Western world power and the nonaligned Balkan country, which on principle are good but which have not always been free of friction in the distant past, are supposed to be given new positive impulses.

Before Carter arrived in Belgrade from the world economic summit he had announced that the United States lately has had "perhaps the best relations with Yugoslavia in many years." This might rather be a mixture of wishful thinking and reality. Surely Tito's last visit to Washington in the spring of 1978 decisively contributed to the improvement in the relationship between the two states. Since U.S.-Yugoslav relations, besides, are considerably influenced by Belgrade's relationship with Moscow they have been soaring additionally since the Afghan crisis, a trend which Carter might utilize to his advantage with some diplomatic skill.

Viewed from Belgrade's angle this assessment must not be counteracted by either Carter's former erraticism in the relationship with Yugoslavia or the uncertainty of whether he will still be the man in the White House with whom one must deal. Years ago he announced as the presidential candidate that in the event of a Soviet attack on Yugoslavia he would not do anything. As the President he changed his mind and nearly issued a sort of guarantee declaration to Belgrade's advantage.

Even without dramatic statements, which are not always pleasant to hear for the new leaders of nonaligned Yugoslavia, the appearance of an American President in Belgrade is a gain for European policy. It is a visible recognition of Yugoslavia's significance as one of the leading states of the nonaligned movement. The West ought to consider an intensification of relations with this group of states because the nonaligned are playing an important role in connection with Afghanistan. The recent activities of the Yugoslav foreign minister were obvious, activities prior to the foreign ministers' conference of the nonaligned slated for early 1981 in New Delhi.

The leading Western power's good relations with Yugoslavia are a world-political long-term program particularly in view of an obviously greater preparedness of the Soviets to run risks. It certainly also involves consideration of how one could best adhere to Yugoslav wishes regarding the strengthening of its defense preparedness by purchasing certain Americans arms systems. But that is just an external aspect of Yugoslav security policy. The economic situation remains an almost more important problem, a situation which must be mastered primarily by Belgrade itself, while help from the West must not be underrated.

The United States as the most important financial partner of Yugoslavia has lately discovered a stronger and stronger interest in the Balkan country. Many things indicate that Carter's assurances will be given a solid material basis, assurances indicating that Washington wants to continue its policy aimed at preserving the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. The faster this is understood everywhere--and Carter's visit to Belgrade is a campaign for this understanding--the better for Europe.

Meetings With Tito's Heirs Hailed

DW250845 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Carl Gustav Stroehm article: "Indispensable to Belgrade"]

[Text] Better late than never: Jimmy Carter's visit to Belgrade which began yesterday is overshadowed by problems which either have nothing to do with Yugoslavia or, if so, only indirectly. The U.S. President is in the middle of his election campaign. His relations with the most important allies can at best be called unstable. At the same time Carter is the U.S. President in whose term it has become clear that the United States has lost its uncontested role as a leading world power and that it is debatable today, at least in the military sphere, whether the United States has already been surpassed by the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, Carter, who is not the first U.S. President to visit Yugoslavia since Nixon and Ford had visited Belgrade before him, is being received by Tito's successors very cordially and in a most friendly way. The Yugoslav press emphasizes how good and understanding the relations had been particularly between Carter and the late Tito. The people were called upon to welcome in Carter a guest who received Tito in Washington "with respect and esteem" at the time.

This retrospection, which also includes the placement of a wreath at Tito's grave in Dedinje, does not just have sentimental reasons. More than ever before the United States is important to Tito's successors. They cannot, and do not wish to, afford any anti-Americanism in view of the power situation in the world. The leading men in Belgrade would have to be blind if they failed to sense the subtle but tangible changes in the distribution of the world-political weight betwen East and West--changes which so far have had an effect that is advantageious to the Soviet Union and disadvantageous to the West and the United States.

As paradoxical as it may seem: The Yugoslavs had been much better able to afford sharp tones and even affronts toward the powerful United States of the fifties and sixties, for Yugoslavia's former position as a communist state not affiliated with the communist camp and as nonaligned can be maintained in Europe in the long run only if the balance is preserved. An excessively powerful Soviet Union and a Federal Republic skidding into pro-Soviet neutralism would expose Belgrade's situation to extreme danger.

On the other hand the Yugoslavs sense how Moscow's followers in the nonaligned movement--starting from Cuba, via Vietnam, and up to the new regime in Afghanistan--already are laying the mines intended to smash Belgrade's position in this movement and isolate if not exclude the Yugoslavs, banishing them to the ranks of the "reactionaries."

This, too, is a long-term process which is being played by the Eastern side with well-distributed roles: More or less noncommittal friendship assurances of Moscow on the one hand, then some sort of "respite" for the collective Belgrade government team--and on the other hand Cuban actions to outmaneuver the Yugoslavs.

Belgrade's foreign political situation is being complicated by the fact that Tito's authority is now missing. The names of the new leaders are hardly known. Who knows something about State President Mijatovic, who is Carter's official host? It is difficult for a collective leadership to develop authority particularly with regard to international problems, because authority is still linked rather with persons than institutions.

In addition Yugoslavia has been in a transitional phase since May 1980. The former "monarchist" style, which developed under Tito, will be replaced now by a rather "republican" government form which is based on the consenus of the six republics involved. A system is developing here that can be compared with no Western or Eastern state system.

It has to be welcomed that the American President obviously seems to have realized the geopolitical, strategic and ideological significance of Yugoslavia in Europe. Certainly, it is a comparatively small country with hardly 21 million inhabitants. But Yugoslavia was always a bridge between the East and the West. It has been a battlefield quite frequently as well. Today one must view this country in connection with the Mediterranean, the Near East and Central Africa and even Afghanistan which does not accidentaly concern the Yugoslavs more than most West Europeans.

In the transition zone in which Yugoslavia is located, many things are different from the West--although many other things again seem very familiar to the West. A wise Western and American policy ought to respect the differences and use the similarities and the points of contact. This does not at all mean identification with or even approval of the Yugoslav communist system. But we ought to ask ourselves self-critically what would be the current alternative to moderate Titoism which is being practiced by Tito's successors today. Yugoslavia needs quiet and stable development. So far it looks as if Tito's successors are interested in just that. The feared internal aggravation after Tito's death did not take place; on the contrary--there is a trace of domestic political detente in the country, despite the difficult economic situation. The West can only welcome it if Yugoslavia remains stable and develops further toward careful inner relaxation. A beginning is already visible.

The American President, regardless of whether his name will be Carter or Reagan, ought to pursue a continuous, predictable and reliable policy vis-a-vis this country with its key position in the southeast. Nothing would be worse than erraticism--particularly since the new leadership in Belgrade must first become accustomed to international work. The continuation of independent Yugoslavia is of vital importance for the West, because only in such a way can balance and peace be preserved in the southeast and the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN RELATIONS 'COMPLICATED' BY NATO ISSUES

DW260748 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Jun 80 p 10

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Europe is Complicated"]

[Text] President Carter is in Madrid, the NATO conference is taking place in Ankara: Both events provide an opportunity to think about the complicated relations joining the Western nations. The Spaniards link their NATO membership with their joining the European Community. They hope simultaneously to get Gibraltar back; this old sea fortress is particularly valuable as a collection point for convoys sailing the southern Atlantic route as long as the northern is not sufficiently protected against Soviet attacks. In addition, the increasing linkage between domestic and foreign policies is being stressed: Carter talked also with Gonzalez, the leader of the Spanish Socialists, whose party does not want NATO membership. In Greece the NATO policy aimed at a massive support of Turkey has a negative effect on domestic policy. Greece's joining the European Community and entering NATO as a full-fledged member will hardly be promoted by altering military assistance for Turkey and Greece, presently at a 5 to 2 ratio, to 10 to 1 to the advantage of Turkey.

This makes Greece's loyalty to NATO a position which will be hard to defend domestically. The Greek voters care more about the very old and continuing conflict with Turkey and naval rights in the Aegean, let alone Cyprus, than about the geostrategic assessment of Turkey as a NATO cornerstone, particularly since they believe that this cornerstone is not worth very much without their support. European integration is complicated from the Atlantic to the Aegean, not only in the agricultural field.

NEW NATO 'FORMULA' NEEDED AT ANKARA CONFERENCE

DW260838 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Ankara Formula"]

[Text] Ankara constitutes an important station in this summer of conferences. It is the first time in 20 years that the NATO foreign ministers have met in this spot which is so turbulent for the Alliance--and not one spring meeting too soon, to be sure. Turkey, the partner badly neglected at times, being on the eastern flank of the Western defense community is in direct contact with the center of the political earthquake caused by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It is here more clearly than anywhere else that the shortcomings as well as the information about what is necessary and possible in the realm of direct NATO action shift into focus. It may be that they will be more successful in their endeavors to find the political and military instruments without which it is impossible to cope with the challenge to the Atlantic pact as a result of the Soviet seizure in Southwest Asia. Moscow's readiness to take risks, which has been proven there and which had been largely underrated until December 1979, necessitates the consideration of a new formula, a new doctrine beyond the valid theses of the Alliance that involves its reaction, in concert and in division of labor, to the forcible application of Soviet power outside the NATO geographic area--an application which simultaneously is taken as an attack on the sphere of vital interests of the community. Above all it is a political formula, and it presupposes the rather painful realization that detente is not divisible. The Bosporus is a good place for learning.

OPINION POLL SHOWS LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN U.S.

LD201205 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Hamburg--According to an Infratest opinion poll, over 50 percent of the citizens of the Federal Republic no longer have any marked confidence in the leading Western power, the United States.

The Depesche information service of the economic magazine CAPITAL reported today that this emerged from the answers of 2,000 citizens. They showed that, of those asked, 46 percent had "not much" and 10 percent "very little" confidence in the United States. The proportion of those who had "very great" confidence in the United States was 9 percent while 35 percent still had a "fair amount" of confidence.

DIJOUD TO DISCUSS NEW HEBRIDES WITH UK

OW251205 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 25 (AFP)--French Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories Paul Dijoud left for London today for a further round of talks on the New Hebrides crisis with Foreign Office Minister of State Peter Blaker. The meeting will be their fourth since May 27 when Jimmy Stevens, leader of the French-speaking moderate faction on the New Hebridean isle of Espiritu Santo, rebelled against the New Hebridean Government at Port Vila, capital of the Anglo-French condominium, and set up a provisional government of his own.

The talks so far have gone very smoothly, French sources said, though neither side has any illusions about the complexity of the New Hebridean question and the uncertainty of achieving a settlement. High on the agenda of ticklish problems the French and British are faced with is organizing proper decentralization structures before the territory gets independence, guaranteeing the rights of the islands' traditional chieftains, and protecting the cultural identity of the French-speaking minority.

French sources said the refusal on Tuesday by New Hebridean Prime Minister Walter Lini to consider an eventual government coalition with the opposition French-speaking moderates was aimed at thwarting the conciliation efforts of Paris and London and would slow progress towards a solution.

In view of the situation's manifold complexities, the sources said, Mr Dijoud would be holding firm to the French position of not attempting to stampede the New Hebrides into independence, the July 30 date being seen as a goal and not an inflexible deadline. From the French viewpoint, it is worth in the circumstances putting up with several weeks' delay rather than hastily granting an independence that would instantly generate more intractable problems.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SUMMIT RESULTS, RAMIFICATIONS

LE MONDE Sees 'Contradictory' Analyses

LD251247 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Jacques Amalric commentary: "Contradictory Accounts"]

[Text] Venice--All's well that ends well: Everybody, be it President Carter, Chancellor Schmidt or Mr Giscard d'Estaing, left Venice very satisfied in principle. According to the prepared comments made by the seven at the end of their meeting, things are not going too badly in a world in crisis. The list of positive points mentioned by the various leaders would even be impressive if it were not contradictory: the German-U.S. misunderstanding has different aspects in Bonn and Washington [a ciels de Bonn et de Washington]--who agree to blame the quarrel on the press which allegedly misquoted Chancellor Schmidt's remarks; the Allies' unity has been strengthened even though Mr Carter and Mr Giscard d'Estaing agreed that the shortcomings of the existing system of consultation are so serious that they cannot be settled on the fringe of the summit; U.S. leadership is apparently undergoing a revival and the French ideas on the need to maintain contact with Moscow at the highest level would seem to have been justified by the first withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan....

So many reasons for satisfaction can, of course, only be explained by different analyses of the same facts. The Afghanistan affair, which will remain the major topic of this sixth industrialized countries' summit, illustrates these differences of approach and feeling perfectly.

During a short press conference on Monday afternoon Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not conceal his satisfaction. Revealing that he proposed a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops to Mr Brezhnev at the Warsaw meeting, the president of the republic hinted . new withdrawals are possible. Asked whether, in his oral message transmitted by the USSR ambassador in Paris, Mr Brezhnev spoke of a "first withdrawal," Mr Giscard d'Estaing replied by an affirmative nod. Previously he had stated that "the Warsaw meeting has, to some extent, paved the way for an initial reduction of Soviet forces." Without mentioning a specific figure the head of state nonetheless described the number of Soviet forces to be withdrawn as "significant" and said that it is wrong to claim that the Soviet contingent in Afghanistan has recently been increased.

False Enthusiasm

As can be seen Mr Giscard d'Estaing has picked out from these events those signs which support his theory. That is perfectly natural. The British and Americans have carried out the same exercise with, of course, opposite results: While the French are hinting that the Soviet withdrawal affects 10,000 men, a very reliable U.S. source maintains that it will only affect 5,000 men from surface-to-surface missile, artillery and heavy tank units which cannot be used in the Afghan guerrilla war. Rather than regarding this withdrawal as a consequence of the Warsaw meeting, its concomitance with the Venice summit and the proximity of the Olympic games are being stressed. It is also being stated that Red Army reinforcements definitely have been sent to Afghanistan recently and attention is drawn to the Soviet troops which are based on the Soviet border but are intervening increasingly frequently in the military operations carried out in Afghanistan. In short, without going so far as to talk of a Soviet "maneuver" the Americans are refusing to rule it out. The watchword seems to be something like: "Wait and see and no comment."

The same comments are to be heard from the British and Germans. Lord Carrington thinks it appropriate to be "more cautious than the French since Karmal can still ask for the return of the forces recalled to the USSR." The West German foreign minister stated: "It is still impossible to evaluate the importance of the Soviet decision."

Aside from this the Americans prefer to feign happy surprise in public. According to them they were certainly not expecting their partners to accept the text on Afghanistan which was published Sunday evening. Anybody might think that they did not know of the statement published by the Nine on the same subject 10 days earlier which states virtually the same thing.... Indeed this false enthusiasm can quite simply be explained by the American election situation: Mr Carter must at all costs return to the United States triumphant and as a clever reconciler in order to keep some chance of winning in November. He is prepared to seize any opportunity to do this. In Afghanistan's case this is hardly difficult: Very few Americans will remember the Nine's statement. On the other hand many remember the Nine's statement on the Middle East and this is probably why such a controversial subject was only raised in bilateral talks on the fringe of the summit, for example, at the Carter-Giscard d'Estaing meeting. The subject clearly does not lend itself well enough to the current fashion for unanimity. Moreover, Mr Carter made a discreet reference to this at his press conference on Monday evening, stating in particular: "President Giscard d'Estaing is calling for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories. It is easy to say this but it remains to be seen how it can be done."

During this press conference Mr Carter took his search for unanimity to the extent of caricature, not hesitating for good measure to describe the Warsaw meeting between Mr Brezhnev and Mr Giscard d'Estaing, which aroused little enthusiasm in Washington, as a "fruitful experiment." [paragraph continues]

It is true that the White House chief could not resist a passing dig at Mr Giscard d'Estaing, announcing that the president of the republic had informed him of the tenor of Mr Brezhnev's message on Friday before TASS had made its contents official but adding that he knew of the Soviet initiative before Mr Giscard d'Estaing notified him.

Mentioning a figure for the first time in public, Mr Carter said that the withdrawn forces constitute less than 10 percent of the 85,000 Soviets counted in Afghanistan. He specified that, according to U.S. intelligence, the troops withdrawn from Afghanistan will probably go to swell the troops already massed on the Soviet side of the border.

The most revealing part of Mr Carter's exercise concerns Chancellor Schmidt. In this case too there were a few fine words aimed at showing the U.S. voter just how his President excels in the art of smoothing over differences: Chancellor Schmidt's forthcoming trip to Moscow is, the U.S. President said, "a good thing." Having said this Mr Carter turned, as if by coincidence, to the sphere of mental restrictions: There is no doubt that Chancellor Schmidt will present the positions "without embellishing them" (it is a question, he recalled, of demanding the "complete and absolute withdrawal" of Soviet troops) and he would be "happy but surprised" if Mr Brezhnev rallies to the chancellor's plans regarding opening negotiations on the Euromissiles.

But what are the chancellor's plans? After the German-U.S. tension of recent weeks he is confined to a narrow path which can be defined as follows: He is free, if he wishes, to ask the Soviets to stop deploying their SS-20 missiles in western Russia in exchange for the opening of negotiations between NATO and the USSR on the Euromissiles. That is all. If he goes further than that he must realize that he will be repudiated by Mr Carter. The U.S. President could not have been clearer when he said, after announcing that the choice of sites for the Pershing-2 missiles would begin this summer: "I do not accept any freeze on our plans." There is reason to think that Mr Carter did not use the word "freeze" by chance; this was precisely the word which Chancellor Schmidt swears he never pronounced with regard to the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

In any case Mr Carter's fairly perfidious references were not necessary to stress the artificial nature of the German-U.S. "reconciliation": On Monday morning a top West German official partly confirmed the U.S. anxieties by announcing that Belgium will only give a final decision on the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles on its territory after being informed of the results of the trip which Chancellor Schmidt is to make to Moscow at the end of the month. Theoretically it is this week, at the NATO meeting in Ankara, that Brussels should have made its final decision known. Last December, when NATO took its decision on the deployment of the U.S. missiles, Belgium indeed promised to give a decision in 6 months.

Decisions Have 'Some Chance' of Success

LD251257 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Serge Maffert article: "Modest Results"]

[Text] In Venice, the Island of San Giorgio Maggiore has recovered its old-fashioned calm and age-old serenity. With the exception of Mr Carter, who is in Belgrade today, the heads of state and government of the seven "most important countries in the world" have returned to their capitals.

What will remain from this 1980 summit? Obviously all the participants stated that they were well pleased with it and, officially, asked for more of the same. And yet, as recently as last week, the idea of a meeting in Venice was arousing neither hope nor enthusiasm. Washington was even considering how such tedious tasks could be done away with in the future.

True, the Venice conference, which swooped on the old city with its statesmen and hundreds of officials, journalists and policemen, has not led to any very spectacular results. It has given birth to a few nice and you may wonder whether it was necessary to use so many means to endure their gestation.

However--let u be fair--everything went off better than expected. Even though the economic decisions, which usually justify the holding of such conclaves, are more limited than the decisions made in Japan last year, they are more concrete and will therefore have some chance of proving successful whereas the Tokyo decisions have remained a dead letter. In the political sphere we have witnessed genuine efforts being made to ensure the West's unanimity and solidarity. If the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan had not occurred, it would have been necessary to invent it since it has helped greatly to erase differences and asperities. It is true that several of the participants are involved in important election campaigns--Carter first of all, obviously, and also Schmidt and, less urgently, Giscard d'Estaing. A Japanese representative was there while parliamentary elections were taking place in his country.

Mr Carter arrived in Venice with the firm intention of achieving a diplomatic success which would improve his electoral chances. As far as this is concerned, he will be able to boast of a firm albeit slightly overelaborate statement by the seven on Afghanistan. He will also be able to bring to his public opinion's attention the fact that he has restored good relations with the federal chancellor and cordial relations with the French president. However, at this point we are undoubtedly entering the sphere of appearances so dear to politicians.

For Mr Giscard d'Estaing the results are also positive. The approach, as they say, to the energy problem by the seven has been consistent with France's wishes. Above all, however, it will be remembered that the French president was the first to hear from Brezhnev about the partial withdrawal from Afghanistan. When he went to Warsaw Giscard d'Estaing expected neither gestures no "tipoffs" on the part of the USSR. When world peace is at stake, any other attitude is inconceivable and, in any case, would be unrealistic. However, the president was able to show his colleagues that keeping the door open for dialogue does not rule out firmness, while making it possible to insure face-to-face a better understanding of profound realities. "My talks with Brezhnev," he was able to say, "have opened the way for a first withdrawal."

Transcending these observations, however, it is nonetheless necessary to consider the future of this kind of conference. Initially, the aim of summits involving the seven most highly industrialized countries was to jointly consider the world's major economic problems and to engage in consultations with a view to increasing the effectiveness of national activities in the energy and monetary spheres, in the struggle against inflation and so forth.

The nature of these conferences has changed and the Venice meeting was a political forum at least as much as a venue for economic discussions. In view of this, however, you may think that the conference's composition was perhaps neither the most appropriate not the most effective. It is conceivable that the richest and (at least, in principle) most developed countries should consult with one another with respect to spheres in which their wealth and development can be of use to the world community. It would be less acceptable to many other countries, which could also have some claims to put forward, if the seven were to set themselves up as a kind of world political directorate.

On the other hand, it could be useful to turn the group of seven into the main element of dialogue between the industrial countries and developing countries, that celebrated North-South dialogue in whose favor France has been preaching in the wilderness. As far as this is concerned, you will note the extreme brevity of the part of the final communique devoted to the Third World.

Energy Cooperation Going 'Smoothly'

LD251055 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "1980 Horizons"]

[Text] The seven have taken a new step in Venice which continues and extends the actions taken 1 year ago in Tokyo. At that time they decided to fix a ceiling for oil imports until 1985. The statistics show that in all probability the wager will be won at least for 1980. Aside from Canada, which buys very little oil, imports promise to be lower than the ceiling fixed.

This success--due partly to the economic crisis which is reducing energy needs--give some credibility to the pledges made in Venice. The seven are henceforth going beyond a purely defensive strategy and have decided to substantially increase their production of forms of energy other than oil--production which in 1990 is to be between 750 million and 1 billion tons of oil equivalent, which is a considerable amount. This is to be achieved essentially by doubling the seven's coal production--and to a lesser extent hydrocarbons production--and speeding up their nuclear programs.

The goal of this effort is to break the link between economic growth and oil consumption, to free themselves from OPEC's protection and to restore the public's hopes of expansion and hence of lower unemployment even given the unfortunately plausible hypothesis of a continued rise in hydrocarbons prices.

Of course the pledge is not very precise. The seven hope to reduce the share of oil in their energy consumption from 53 percent to 40 percent in 10 years; however, they are being careful not to say what they are promising and who will do what. Mr Giscard d'Estaing simply indicated that, for France, the objective is to reduce oil's share from 56 percent to 30 percent in 10 years. At this stage the main concern is to collectively mobilize the Western camp for a long period; to help the Carter administration in particular to finally convince U.S. public opinion and Congress of the need to act.

Between Tokyo and Venice the seven have jumped cheerfully from the 1985 outlook to the 1990 outlook. Of course this reflects the feeling that the current problems are by no means temporary, that the second "oil shock" has hardly any chance of being controlled as the first was.

Another observation is that cooperation between the seven, in other words between the United States, Europe and Japan, is developing smoothly. It is long since that Mr Jobert slammed the door in Washington's face because he suspected Mr Kissinger of using the oil crisis to neutralize the Community's independent inclinations.

To monitor the implementation of the "independence" program and give it a minimum specific basis the seven have decided, on France's initiative--which is significant--to set up a group at high level, in other words a "trilateral" administrative structure. In the past such an approach would have been treated as a betrayal in Paris. Nobody now concludes that the EC, or what is left of it, is likely to suffer.

While trilateral cooperation is developing smoothly its external initiatives remain limited. With regard to OPEC the seven gave the impression in Venice of vacillating between harsh criticism and making advances. Fortunately a call for dialogue finally won the day. As far as the developing countries are concerned the seven are not ready and admit it; the suggestions made in Venice are only partial. The seven have given themselves 1 year, until the next economic summit in Canada, to deal with this matter seriously.

POLICE CLAIM NAR 'DISSIDENTS' KILLED MAGISTRATE

AU241640 Rome ANSA in English 1557 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Rome, June 24 (ANSA)--Neither the leftwing urban guerrillas of the Red Brigades nor the extreme rightwingers of the Revolutionary Armed Nuclei (NAR) were responsible for yesterday's slaying of Rome magistrate Mario Amato, but some NAR dissidents [were], police sources said here today. The sources said this could be deduced from an apparently authentic leaflet found here today after the usual anonymous telephone call.

The sources said that the leaflet contained enough of the truth to be issued by the real slayers of the magistrate rather than to be the "fruit of macabre imagination." According to the leaflet, the aim of the slaying was to spark off a debate on direct action within the NAR and other rightwing subversive groups. The authenticity of the leaflet was judged by the fact that it gave a precise description of the weapon used and supplied data on the identity of the owner of the Honda motorbike from which the shots were fired. Most of the leaflet was devoted to the NAR's alleged inaction. "Too often people hide behind phrases like, 'we do not have any arms,' or 'we don't have money,' but there is money and arms lying the streets [as received] and even a knife is enough to start," the dissident extremists said.

"There is no need for hideouts or big organizations. Three trusted fascist comrades and good will are enough. And if you can't find three, two will do and don't tell us you can't find two." The leaflet said that "we have carried out the death sentence against Assistant District Attorney Mario Amato through whose hands passed all the trials against the fascist comrades." "Today, he ended his squalid existence full of lead, yet others will pay," it ended.

Magistrates Strike Over Lax Security

AU251623 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 25 (ANSA)--The magistrates at the state attorney's and investigating offices in Rome declared an indefinite strike on all court hearings today in order to obtain adequate security when carrying out their official duties. In Turin too, the magistrates downed pens for about an hour this morning to protest against the slaying of Rome Judge Mario Amato by neofascist hit-men on Monday.

Amato, who was the man in charge of all enquiries in Rome into extreme rightwing subversion, was the sixteenth judge to be hit by terrorists since 1974, when the Red Brigades kidnapped Genoa Judge Mario Sossi. He was the eleventh to be slain.

In a document sent to the higher council of the magistrature, the striking magistrates charged the state with "cynical inertia" in failing to take concrete measures to protect the personal safety of magistrates.

Amato who had repeatedly been threatened had asked for an escort and a bullet-proof official car but was told he did not need it. The slain magistrate also protested in vain that it was foolish to concentrate all investigations into neofascist violence into the easy target of a single man.

The striking magistrates pointed out that they had already advanced precise proposals for their safety in an assembly at the end of March. The document said that the "reiterated" threats against Amato, "which were brought to the notice of the competent authorities", were "such as to make the crime that then occurred both foreseeable and probable". According to the document, the boycott of court hearings would continue until concrete measures for the magistrates' safety are put into effect and until there is a strengthening of the police assigned to battling rightwing subversion.

The magistrates pointed out that Amato himself had always denounced the "absolute lack" of police forces tapped for this task. The document additionally asked the higher council to open an inquiry to ascertain whether there were any "specific omissions of relevance under the disciplinary aspect" in connection with Amato's death.

COSSUTTA URGES 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST DC AT PCI MEETING

AU250947 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 25 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) appeared to be sharpening its "aversion" to Premier Francesco Cossiga's rulling coalition as its Central Committee went into the second and final day of session here today. The PCI's decision-making body, like the leaderships of Italy's other major parties, is getting ready for the final round of negotiations that will decide the political makeup of regional, provincial and municipal governments up and down the peninsula. Local administrations in the country will be revised according to the results of the recent (June 8-9) elections as well as to the alliances that emerge from party negotiations. Communist Senator Armando Cossutta opened the PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome yesterday with a pitch for leftist unity between Communists and Socialists (PSI) and an attack against the Rome government and its leading component, the Christian Democrat Party (DC).

The "PSI", a partner to the Cossiga government, was the party that gained more votes for its relative standing as Italy's third largest party than any other single party in the recent poll. Badly split down the middle between Secretary Bettino Craxi's pro-government majority faction and a powerful leftist flank, the Socialists have a great deal of power in the Italian political line-up to sway the ideological composition of local administrations.

For its part, the Republican Party (PRI), the Rome government's third partner, has indicated its preference for re-producing the DC-PSI-PRI alliance on the local level but has also said that it would countenance other alliances for the sake of "local governability".

The opposition Social Democrats (PSDI) have been pushing for five party alliances between the DC, PSI, PSDI, PRI and (right of center) Liberal Party (PLI). After waging a strongly anti-communist campaign, however, the PSDI now appears willing to lend a helping hand to out-going leftist administrations between the PSI and PCI.

In his remarks to the PCI Central Committee, Cossutta noted that the Socialist Party's electoral gains "could become a success for the entire left", adding "or (they) could not". Cossutta also attacked the Cossiga government, whose "weakness", he said, "made it negative and dangerous". As for the DC, the PCI official called upon his party to sharpen its "aversion" to the ruling party's current "centrist majority" and to step up a "coherent and tenacious political and idealistic struggle" against its leadership. According to Cossutta, "advocates of a policy of dividing the ranks of the working and popular classes and of maintaining the DC's exclusive dominion over Italian society" held the reins of the ruling party at this time.

The DC's response to Cossutta's remarks did not take long in coming. The head of the party's leadership Secretariat, Antonio Gava, charged that Cossutta's speech to the PCI Central Committee yesterday testified to that party's "retrograde evolution". According to Gava, Cossutta confirmed the PCI's repudation of a policy of national solidarity between Italy's leading political forces both at the central and local levels. The DC official went on to say that the PCI's behavior lent validity to the moves that his own party has made since the elections to "tighten" ranks between the government parties and the Social Democrats and Liberals. This, according to Gava, is the only democratic path to take.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY U.S. PRESIDENT

Royal Welcome on Arrival

LD251348 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who arrived on an official visit to Spain at 1300 this afternoon, is now attending a luncheon at the royal palace being given by the king and queen of Spain.

The presidential aircraft arrived at Madrid's Barajas Airport from Belgrade, as we said, at 1300. The U.S. President and his wife Rosalyn were met by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia and, following military honors, they greeted the prime minister and members of his Cabinet, the presidents of the Congress and the Senate, and other dignitaries.

Finally we would add that President Carter's national security adviser Brzezinski, who is accompanying the U.S. leader on his trip to Madrid, will this afternoon hold an unscheduled meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. The meeting will be attended by: on the U.S. side, the State Department under secretary for political affairs and the U.S. ambassador in Madrid; on the Spanish side, the under secretary for foreign affairs, the director general for North American affairs and the Spanish ambassador in Washington.

King Hosts Luncheon

LD252331 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Madrid from Belgrade early this afternoon on an official 24-hour visit to Spain.

At the end of the luncheon held in the Palacio del Oriente, King Juan Carlos made a brief speech which he began by expressing his pleasure at the U.S. leader's presence in Spain. After referring to the fact that this year marks the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, King Juan Carlos stressed that the Spanish people, who have their own voice and have never accepted the role of being an echo of others' voices, choose their friends with freedom. History bears witness to the fact that they never abandon them because, the king said, we are a loyal people.

King Juan Carlos said: We Spaniards are a peace-loving people. Spain opposes threats, the use of force, all forms of violence, and intervention in the internal affairs of states. Consequently, we have adopted a clear and firm stand condemning these interventions, in solidarity with the countries of the Western world to which we belong. But, within this firmness, said King Juan Carlos, we are and will continue to be in favor of detente and are ready to make our contribution toward a dialogue between East and West which would bring about a return to trust and cooperation between two worlds which cannot live in confrontation or return to the rigid lines of the cold war.

Further in his speech King Juan Carlos referred to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid at the end of November: [Begin Juan Carlos recording] This is where we believe that the Madrid conference must play an important role in the bringing together of countries which need to safeguard and develop what was once christened the spirit of Helsinki. We believe that, together with the removal of tensions between East and West, great efforts must be made for us to become closer to the developing countries, for us all to build together a more just and humane international economic order in which less fortunate countries have the necessary possibilities for the development of their nations. [end recording]

Carrillo Describes Carter Talks

LD251915 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter, who is on an official visit to Spain, and Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo had an informal talk at the end of the official reception at the royal palace. Santiago Carrillo told EUROPA PRESS that they discussed trivial matters, such as Jimmy Carter's Spanish pronunciation or how nice Spain is. The important thing, he added, is that the U.S. President was interested in talking to me in front of the whole world, thus denying what had been said in certain parts of the news media on this matter.

Gonzalez on Meeting With Carter

LD251930 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[By Felipe Sahagun]

[Text] This afternoon Jimmy Carter received Secretary General of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Felipe Gonzalez for half an hour at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid. At the end of the meeting Mr Gonzalez, without getting out of his car, spoke to Spanish National Radio:

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] It was--it's always said but it's true--a cordial meeting, fundamentally centering on Middle Eastern affairs, with some review of international politics in Central America and with a desire to stimulate bilateral relations. These were the main points.

[Question] Did he say anything about NATO?

[Answer] No. President Carter already said during the luncheon that he considers, just as we do, that NATO is a question that strictly requires a Spanish decision and concerns Spanish sovereignty. Consequently, despite the fact that they have their own viewpoint, they respect the fact that this is an internal decision and they will have their say afterwards.

[Question] Any important agreement?

[Answer] No. We were not aiming at reaching an agreement. [end recording]

President Carter wanted detailed first-hand information about the recent trip by a group of the Socialist International to Tehran, in which Mr Gonzalez participated. He was also interested in getting to know the Socialist leader's view on the process of change in Central America which is costing so many lives. But, the content of the talks aside, the really important thing about this meeting from 1800 to 1630 at the U.S. Embassy on Serrano St, is what it represents. For the first time in the history of Spanish-U.S. relations a U.S. President has met with a leader of the Spanish socialist party. As Gonzalez said on his way out of the U.S. Embassy, the aim was not to reach any agreement but mutual recognition of what the two men represent.

Media Figures Protest Visit

LD252226 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with the U.S. President's visit to Spain a group of deputies, politicians and personalities from the worlds of Spanish culture and media have sent a letter to the foreign minister.

In the letter they accuse Carter of being responsible for the U.S. imperialist policy in Central and South America, for the escalation of the arms race, for the military aggression against the Iranian people, and for the attempt to nuclearize Europe. They also protest Carter's visit to Spain.

Youth Protests Outside Museum

LD252056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This afternoon President Carter spent an hour visiting the Prado Museum, accompanied by his wife and daughter. There was an incident outside the museum. A youth held up a placard which read: "Carter, jog back home." The youth was led away by the police. A reception was then held for Spanish political leaders at the U.S. Embassy.

Visit Ends

LD261046 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Summary] President Carter left Madrid at the end of his 24-hour visit to Spain. He had a 15-minute meeting with King Juan Carlos in a lounge at the airport.

"According to sources in the Spanish administration, no agreement was reached during the visit. It was confirmed during the talks that there is a great coincidence of views on the international crisis, specifically, or particularly, on the problems of Afghanistan and Iran. The prospects for a new Spanish-U.S. agreement on friendship and cooperation were previewed."

After the farewell ceremony Prime Minister Suarez met with some of his ministers.

Joint Communique Issued

LD261048 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The governments of Spain and the United States have issued a joint communique summing up the visit of the U.S. President to our country in which they express their pleasure with the good (?state) of economic and political relations between the two governments. President Carter repeated his congratulations on the Spanish democratization process and on the progress of negotiations concerning our country's entry into the EEC.

In the communique the two heads of state express hope that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be held in Madrid next fall, will serve as an impetus to international trust and facilitate progress along the path to world peace.

They demand the complete withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan in clear terms and judge terrorism to be the great threat to coexistence and democracy in the world at present.

New, 'Equal' Bilateral Relations

LD251835 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The arrival in Madrid of the President of the United States is the next to the last stage of Carter's trip to Europe, a trip which has aroused fears and hopes, misgivings and effective solidarity. That is the way of politics in a democratic setting where the scene is dominated by change and sometimes unease.

The U.S. President's visit to the Spanish capital is a reality and an acknowledgement of the change which has occurred in the life of Spain, of the political maturity of the people, and of its full acceptance on the international scene.

After 27 years of agreements between the two countries, relations between them now have to be viewed in a new way; they must be viewed on a strict, equal footing and given new substance in keeping with the requirements of the times. To be able to view these relations on a new level, without letting prejudice or complexes intervene, will be the key to a new understanding which can no longer be based on identical premises for both sides. It is not enough that the United States might look favorably on eventual Spanish membership in NATO or on its full membership in the Common Market. What is important is that these two possible developments fulfill Spanish interests and fully conform, at the same time, with solidarity on a worldwide scale and with bilateral relations. Behind the toasts, the cordiality and the courtesy there must be serious talking so as to at least to trace the outline of a new understanding and arrive at a suitable starting point from which it will later be possible to negotiate and reach agreements fully acceptable to both sides.

Spain is now displaying an attitude which is both receptive and outgoing. Its geographical position, its relationship with and knowledge of the Arab world, and its close ties of understanding with Latin America form a more than sufficient offering for us to bring to the Spanish-American dialogue so that it might affirm our freedom and hence our fundamental solidarity with the free world.

PCE RESOLUTION ON 'RADICAL OPPOSITION' TO NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD251045 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 5

[Apparent text of resolution on foreign policy approved at the 15-16 June PCE Central Committee meeting: "Radical Opposition to Spain's Entry Into NATO"]

[Text] The PCE Central Committee vigorously protests Minister Oreja's irresponsible statements in which--on the eve of President Carter's visit to Spain--he announces that the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] government intends to effect Spain's entry into NATO in 1981 by means of a simple majority vote in parliament.

1--The Communist Party reiterates its well-known stance of radical opposition to Spain's entry into NATO--a decision which would have the most detrimental consequences in all fields for our country.

It would mean breaking with a tradition of almost two centuries of a Spanish policy of neutrality, thanks to which our country did not take part in the two world wars despite the previous regime's relations with the Axis powers.

In the present situation, entry into NATO would entail handicapping the excellent prospects which Spain has, for historical and cultural reasons, for developing a simultaneously European and Mediterranean policy and privileged relations with the Arab world, Africa and Latin America. We could be a link, essential in international life today, between Europe and the Third World. This policy is also essential for tackling the serious energy problems.

No country has joined NATO for over a quarter of a century, and a certain balance of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which is one of the factors of coexistence and peace, has thus been created. The Spanish Communists' stance on the need to dissolve the military blocs is well known. But as long as this aim is not achieved, it is essential to avoid upsetting the present balance, as would happen with Spain's entry into NATO.

The dialectic of the blocs would be intensified at a time of extremely grave international tensions and of increasing dangers of war, and a new factor of exacerbation of the European and international situation would be created, encouraging the arms race and creating new obstacles on the path of negotiation, detente and peace.

To announce that Spain will enter NATO precisely at a time when a trend toward an independent policy which would help surmount the tensions between the blocs and bipolarity--a trend recently manifested in Venice--is beginning to assert itself in West Europe, is to set us against the current of what is making progress in Europe and to diminish Spain's prestige. And we could pay for this in all the negotiations which concern our country.

We also denounce the falsification which Oreja perpetrated in his statements by mixing the issue of entry into NATO with that of recovery of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar and entry into the Common Market. We point out that these are separate and independent negotiations. Mr Oreja himself acknowledged this in the recent debate on Gibraltar in the Congress Foreign Affairs Committee.

2--The policy pursued by the UCD government in North Africa--apart from some positive but isolated and discontinuous gestures--has not been able to break with the policy of subordination to Moroccan expansionism, manifested in the unfortunate Madrid agreements. The announcement that Spain will join NATO means very gravely harming Spain's interests and the cause of peace in that area. Are we going to facilitate the Canary Islands' becoming a NATO base off the coast of Africa and attract the two superpowers' military rivalry toward this region so close to our territory? The consequences of an irresponsible policy of this kind could be extremely grave, to the extent of creating grave dangers to the peace of the Canary Islands' people.

The PCE reaffirms its support for a peaceful and just solution in the West Sahara, based on the UN resolutions and independence and self-determination for the Saharan people, and its solidarity with the POLISARIO and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This is the only path which is in keeping with the interests of Spain and of peace and which takes objective reality into account. This is acknowledged by broad political and also military sectors in our country.

3--Oreja's announcement that Spain could recognize Israel with out the essential precondition that Israel end its aggression and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories means violating the stance defined by Spain to the United Nations in September last year. If carried out, this would entail very detrimental consequences for our relations in all fields with the Islamic world.

4--The way in which Minister Oreja made public a government decision of the utmost gravity for Spain runs absolutely counter to the government methods essential in a parliamentary system. It is a continuation of the former regime's practices of secrecy and cliquishness. Why was such an important matter kept silent during the recent parliamentary debate?

The Communist Party believes that, under the present conditions, there is a very urgent need for a Congress debate on Spain's foreign policy.

We address all political parties. We emphasize that, both for domestic policy reasons and because of the international situation, we are currently at the most inopportune moment for placing the issue of NATO at the center of Spanish politics. This would split public opinion when there are very urgent problems to be resolved. This would prevent a state foreign policy on issues vital for our country and on which broad agreement among the political forces is possible.

Because of all this, the PCE deems it essential that the issue of NATO remain frozen until a later time. This would make it possible to discuss within the constitutional framework and with the corresponding participation of parliament the renegotiation of the bilateral agreements with the United States, but separating the problem of NATO from this.

In any event, the PCE solemnly states that a majority vote in this parliament could in no way resolve an issue of such importance. As both the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and the PCE have repeatedly stated, a referendum would be essential for the country to express its opinion.

5--The Central Committee expresses its conviction that the coinciding stance on this matter which exists between the PSOE and the Communist Party will facilitate the development of an effective joint action, aimed at informing the country of the fateful consequences of joining NATO and at thus achieving a mobilization of public opinion which will help prevent this step which the UCD government is seeking to make.

6--The Central Committee emphasizes the crucial importance which the holding of the CSCE conference in Madrid next fall could have.

Despite the fact that Oreja's statements place Spain in a new situation, making it difficult for the present government to play the role of seeking initiatives and solutions and preparing positive results, the democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces in Europe rightly believe that this conference could represent a step toward surmounting present tensions and opening up paths of negotiation and peace. To this end the Communist Party will continue the efforts which it is making to ensure that the leftwing and progressive European forces define coinciding stances capable of mobilizing opinion and of contributing to the conference's success.

CARRILLO: UCD'S NATO STANCE USED FOR DOMESTIC POLICY AIMS

ID251417 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 19 Jun 80 p 9

[PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo commentary: "Domestic Policy Maneuver"]

[Text] A domestic policy maneuver--this is the only way to describe the surprising initiative of raising the issue of Spain's NATO entry now--an initiative which, prior to EL PAIS' publishing of Oreja's remarks was known only to Suarez and two ministers.

Later at the Viana Palace it was said that this was an attempt to force Giscard d'Estaing's hand, to prevent him from standing between Spain and the Common Market. If this was the reason Chancellor Schmidt has dealt a heavy blow to the Spanish Government by backing the idea of the "pause" proposed by the French president.

But that was not Suarez' intention. Feeling isolated in parliament following the Socialist censure motion, he tried to extricate himself from the difficulties surrounding him by "rushing forward." By shifting the political polemic from the field of the autonomies, the economic crisis, civil freedoms and security, Suarez believes that by placing it on another level--for or against joining NATO--he will recover enough support to enable him to continue governing until 1983. It is a coarse domestic policy move which demonstrates our government's provincialism and lack of political responsibility, which leads it to subordinate everything to retaining power, come what may.

Thus the Union of the Democratic Center presents itself as "the West's guardian against communism." The trouble is that this is an unpleasant reminder to us Spaniards of what we had time to soak up during the 40 years of the former regime.

Hitherto in this country no responsible political party had challenged the fact that Spain is situated in the Western area and connected to this area's defense through the agreements with the United States.

Within the left we Communists were perhaps the first to accept this situation, being concerned with a factor which has been very important in preserving peace: maintaining the strategic balance between the blocs until agreements are reached to eliminate them. And this, despite the fact that we do not like having foreign bases--U.S. or others-- on our territory, out of a sense of national dignity and not because Moscow tells us so. But we were willing to accept them until ever kind of base on both sides of Europe is eliminated and as long as they are not used to involve Spain in conflicts which the United States is waging in various parts of the world.

This being the case, there was a kind of tacit agreement between the government and opposition to shelve the NATO issue. And this tacit agreement was in line with the trend which is beginning to emerge in Europe, in favor of a European policy more autonomous from the two superpowers. Furthermore, it also granted Spain much more autonomy in its foreign policy, which is so important in the middle of the present crisis.

The government's present attitude was unnecessary from the objective viewpoint of Western interests and, unless it were a domestic policy maneuver, it would seem like servile compliance at a time when Giscard and Schmidt are disregarding us, the French are burning our trucks and the Moroccans seizing our fishing boats, that is, when a government worthy of the name should be taking other initiatives more consistent with Spain's dignity.

But even the domestic policy maneuver is short-sighted; it will create further serious problems for the country at a time when the existing ones are sufficiently worrying. By means of this inopportune topic the government could create a force of typically Third World tensions in Spain.

It is intolerable that such insanity and irresponsibility be displayed with the sole aim of clinging to power. Only those who have drunk from the Francoist troughs can accuse the PCE of being a tool in Moscow's hands, thus trying to turn the Communists once again into the scapegoat for their domestic policy maneuvers. They are as well aware as we of the falsity of this charge. So too are the editorial staff of DIARIO 16, to whose editorial yesterday we could reply: Whom do you serve? Certainly not Spain.

PSE'S MUGICA: NATO ENTRY NOT IN NATIONAL INTERESTS

LD260659 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 17

[Mary Merida interview with Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) leader Enrique Mugica: "From Viewpoint of Spanish Interests, It Is Not Advisable To Join NATO"--date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Our Possible Entry

[Question] Since you have mentioned capacity for independence, and bearing in mind that you have never said you favored Spain's entry into NATO, do you still maintain this same stance and viewpoint?

[Answer] I still believe that it is not advisable to join NATO from the viewpoint of our interests. These interests, as far as the Maghreb, the Sahara and the Canary Islands are concerned, are not covered in NATO; nor is the issue of Gibraltar or our entry into the EEC. So joining NATO would have important diplomatic repercussions for us. Important relations with Latin America, the Middle East and Asia could be handled through Spain, and NATO would exclude us from these possibilities. Moreover, there are habits and customs of nonalignment here, and Spain has been outside the most recent major world conflicts.

[Question] However, it seems that our final integration into the West should involve our entry into both NATO and the EEC. Is that not so?

[Answer] It is true that we belong to the West and to the defense of the democratic world, but not through NATO. Specifically, there are deep doubts about membership in this armed force. You need only refer to the recent opinion poll in the journal DEFENSA and the information obtained to this effect among the company officers and NCOs [officiales y suboficiales] which must be taken very much into account. Moreover, in a democracy you must take people's wishes into account, and I believe that most of the country does not want us to enter NATO. It wishes to be well defended, but not through NATO. Even the Union of the Democratic Center is aware of this.

Independent Defense

[Question] So what kind of defense should be maintained?

[Answer] A defense which will be independent. And let this independence be linked with the defense of the West.

[Question] As a small power in the international context, can we afford to be neutral?

[Answer] The problem is not one of neutrality. Spain cannot be neutral, but there are paths between neutrality and alignment which can be traveled.

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN COMMUNIQUE--At the conclusion of the official visit to Spain by the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Zaire, the Diplomatic Information Office has issued a joint communique stating that the foreign ministers of the two countries held talks during the visit in an atmosphere of cordiality, understanding and mutual trust. During the talks they reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the major problems of present-day Africa and international affairs. The foreign ministers agredd to set up a Spanish-Zairian mixed commission with the aim of promoting cooperation between the two countries and to study the possibilities of putting into effect existing agreements and of broadening this cooperation in other fields. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 21 Jun 80 LD]

USSR ART EXCHANGE--A protocol for the temporary exchange of works of art between the Spanish and Soviet states was signed early this afternoon at the Spanish Ministry of Culture. Under the protocol Spain undertakes to send an exhibition comprising 32 works from the Prado Museum to the Soviet Union in September. The Soviet Union will send Spain 25 works for exhibition beginning in April 1981, as well as seven Picasso pictures from Soviet state collections which will be shown in Madrid and Barcelona at a date still to be arranged. [Text] [Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 23 Jun 80 LD]

PRC MINISTER, OIL COMPANIES DISCUSS OFFSHORE EXPLORATION

OW260139 Hong Kong AFP in English 0039 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 26 (AFP)--Song Zhenming, the Chinese oil minister, has had a series of talks with British Petroleum (BP) and Shell in London over the past 10 days regarding offshore oil exploration in the Yellow Sea, it was revealed last night. The main subject of the discussions has been the year-long seismic survey by BP in the south Yellow Sea area over 30,000 square kilometers, where findings were understood to have been "encouraging," oil circles said. It is "too early" to think of China signing an oil exploratory contract with the two British companies, as the final report of the seismic survey is not expected to be completed for a few weeks, it is understood.

It has been "purely a fact-finding tour," according to BP. The Chinese minister has been looking at the different methods employed for offshore oil exploration, having visited North Sea oil installations and refineries. But the Chinese are known to be anxious to move to the exploratory stage, and oil sources believe that once the first studies have been completed, the next step will not be long delayed. Discussions have also taken place with the British oil companies concerning onshore cooperation, it was added. This could involve expanding new fields in China or providing expertise to develop existing sites. The minister, who leaves at the end of the week, was a member of the powerful trade mission headed by Vice Premier Kang Shien which toured Britain earlier this month.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH: SUMMIT 'JUSTIFIES' ITSELF

LD240935 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jun 80 p 18

[Editorial: "More Determination"]

[Text] This Venice summit has somehow contrived to justify itself, despite the odds that were given against it on the poor record of its predecessors. How did this happen? Only in part because of the rather wider range of perhaps a shade more convincing promissory undertakings to try harder. Bigger cuts in oil consumption over a longer period. No more oil-fired power stations (except exceptionally). More use of nuclear power (an impressive concerted lead to public opinions). The chorused exhortion to determined fiscal and monetary restraint should steel Mrs Thatcher and others who have to administer nasty medicine, although the recommended "dialogue among the social partners" is difficult with an opposition whose only interest is to thwart and thus destroy her. Good marks were also earned by abstention from populist lunacies, such as the proposed conferences with some or all of OPEC, the developing countries, the Russians and the United Nations. Dealing with OPEC as a whole from present weakness, as distinct from bilaterally with the more enlightened members, would have been an act of surrender. Bringing in the Russians would, if possible, be even more suicidal than soliciting their good offices in the Middle East.

But all this, after seven increasingly dangerous and extortionate years, still smacks, in the circumstances, of pussyfooting. Have the advanced industrialized nations not yet grasped that, unless they rouse themselves domestically and externally, it is a toss-up whether they become the helots of OPEC or the slaves of Moscow? A dawning hope that their representatives at Venice see this and are prepared to do more to prevent it--at the risk of unpopularity, or even sensing that public opinion would now respond to a strong lead--was the forthright declaration on Afghanistan. Their statement that all their plans for economic rescue and progress would be in vain unless the world was made safe against aggression of this kind must become an historic turning point from which there is no turning back. It gave, this time, that much more conviction to the economic litany. The leaders should have gone further and expressed their readiness to recognise a representative Afghan Government in exile.

RALLIS, KIPRIANOU DISCUSS CYPRUS PROBLEMS; NO DETAILS DISCLOSED

AT251848 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] President Kiprianou visited President of the Republic Karamanlis at noon and exchanged views with him on the situation and the prospects in Cyprus.

In addition, Kiprianou had another meeting at the Foreign Ministry with Prime Minister Rallis. After the meeting, in reply to questions from the press, the prime minister expressed satisfaction with his talks with Kiprianou and with the further dealings on the Cyprus problem. He added: We do not consider it necessary to make public, however, the next steps we have decided upon and the details of the policy we must follow. Publicizing these dealings may not harm things but it certainly does not help and, consequently, the prime minister stressed, it is better to make them known only when we decide to do so.

In reply to a question regarding our country's return to NATO the prime minister said that this issue is very broad and is being examined from all aspects. The discussion, Rallis said, is being held between Greece and the Alliance and we expect that the Alliance will agree to the proposals which we submitted 2 years ago and which were accepted in principle by the NATO Military Committee.

In reply to another question, the prime minister expressed the wish for unity in Cyprus so that the difficult, as he described them, problems could be dealt with without other factors intruding. What always helps in critical moments, he characteristically stressed, is unity.

In conclusion, the prime minister said that after the departure of Kiprianou on Friday he will make a statement which will be some sort of message to the Cyprus people.

Cyprus President Kiprianou said in reply to a relevant question that he absolutely agrees with Prime Minister Rallis. I am also satisfied, he stressed, with our talks. There has been agreement, he said, both in assessments regarding the review of the entire issue and in decisions concerning further dealings on the issue. There is an identity of views, Kiprianou concluded, and certain decisions have been made. I agree that this is not the proper time to reveal what methods we shall follow in our next steps.

Later, Kiprianou attended a luncheon given in his honor by Prime Minister Rallis. In the morning the Cyprus president met with former Prime Minister Kanellopoulos, KKE [Exterior] Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis and independent deputy from Athens Mavros. Tomorrow he will meet EDIK [Democratic Center Union] Chairman Zigdhis, KODISO [Party of Democratic Republic] Chairman Pesmazoglou and EDA [United Democratic Left] Chairman Iliou and with KKE (Interior) representative Kirkos.

Kiprianou will have a meeting on Friday with the leader of official opposition, PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou. On the same day Kiprianou will depart for Nicosia.

NAP LEADER TURKES URGES RPP TO REMOVE ECEVIT FROM LEADERSHIP

TA251758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes has said that the murderers of the NAP leader of Istanbul's Gaziosmanpasa District, his wife and daughter are enemies of the political system and want to divide the Turkish state and nation. At a press conference he held in Ankara, Turkes said that the communist and divisive murder gangs have reached such levels of monstrosity that they can raid a house and massacre an entire family. He said: Raiding a house in the middle of Istanbul in broad daylight and massacring the entire family--such savagery occurs only in wars--if at all. Criticizing RPP leader Bulent Ecevit's attitude regarding the political murders, Turkes said: Ecevit's provocations and his speeches that point to targets have played a great role in this loathsome family massacre.

Turkes said that the RPP members who are loyal to the unity of the state and nation and who believe in democracy have great duties regarding this issue. Turkes called on the RPP members to remove Ecevit and his friends from the party leadership. Stressing that the RPP was moving away from the Ataturkist line, the NAP leader said that if the Ecevit team is not removed from the party leadership then the party members who believe in democracy should resign from that party.

Turkes noted that the government was not taking any serious measures against the stepped-up attacks and murders against the NAP members. He called on the government to ensure the security of life of the party members by taking the necessary measures and to find the murderers. He said that the government should remember its promises of 7 months ago and purge the state from the communist and divisive militants. He added that the murders committed against the NAP members was strengthening the NAP's determination to fight communism.

PARTY LEADERS' STATEMENTS ON CONFIDENCE VOTE, INTERPELLATION

NSP Leader Erbakan

TA241518 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] In a second news conference he held at the parliament at 1500 today, National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan expressed his party's views regarding the proposed interpellation of the government. Erbakan announced that the NSP is in favor of conducting an interpellation at the National Assembly; however, the stand of the party regarding a vote of confidence will be determined at the end of the debate. Erbakan noted that the interpellation comprises the issues of anarchy and economy and that he views it beneficial to discuss these subjects at the Assembly.

JP Leader Demirel

TA241740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel has said: If we have the trust of the Assembly, we will continue to fulfill our duty. If not, we will not remain in power by force. In a speech during the JP National Assembly Group meeting today, Demirel asked the group members to vote in favor of placing the interpellation proposal submitted by the RPP on the agenda. Demirel continued: Let us vote in favor of including the interpellation proposal on the agenda. Let there be an interpellation. Let everyone say whatever they want. Let everyone reveal all they know. Then let us ask for a vote of confidence. If we have the confidence of the Assembly, then we will continue to fulfill our duty.

Demirel reiterated that his party is not seeking new support from anyone and that his government cannot implement the programs of the political parties which are supporting it. Demirel noted that his party assumed power in order to fulfill a duty. However, if it is not backed by parliamentary majority, then the government will not be able to continue in fulfilling this duty. Pointing out that it is (?erroneous) not to exert the necessary effort to maintain the government, Demirel said: We did make this effort. Noting that the government will either justify its criticized actions or amend them, Demirel added: Canceling the agreement with the IMF would be tantamount to facing shortages and difficulties again. We are not giving the IMF anything. The IMF is giving us a loan of $1.6 billion. In its agreement with the IMF, Turkey is by no means making any concessions on its prestige. The IMF is extending this loan to Turkey because it is a prestigious country. This is not something to be criticized. It should, on the contrary, constitute a positive factor.

RPP DESIGNATES KARAKAS AS NEW PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

TA251439 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The RPP joint parliamentary group decided during its meeting today to propose Deputy from Zonguldak Cahit Karakas as a presidential candidate. Replying to journalists' questions at the end of the joint parliamentary meeting, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said: The majority of our group favored Mr Karakas. The result in favor of Mr Karakas is equivalent to the result obtained for Mr Batur on 13 April both from the viewpoint of the number of ballots and the amount of participation. The number of votes cast for Mr Karakas is almost the same. Pointing out that he notified Karakas about the preference of the group, Ecevit added that Karakas will be proposed as presidential candidate at the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly tomorrow.

JP Refuses Support

TA252100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] National Assembly Deputy from Zonguldak Cahit Karakas, who will be proposed as a presidential candidate following the decision taken during the RPP joint parliamentary groups meeting today, has begun his meetings with the Assembly group leaders of the political parties. Karakas held his first meeting with Justice Party Assembly Group deputy leader Oguz Aygun today. According to ANATOLIA AGENCY, in a statement at the end of the meeting, Aygun pointed out that his party has its own presidential candidate and the rounds of voting for a president are continuing. Aygun said: Mr Karakas asked me to meet him and told me that he will be proposed as a presidential candidate as a result of the choice of the RPP group. As long as the candidacy of Faik Turun is still continuing, my colleagues and myself cannot promise Mr Karakas anything.

NO PRESIDENTIAL VOTING IN ASSEMBLY DUE TO LACK OF QUORUM

WA251845 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish reports that there was no presidential voting in the joint sessions of the Senate and National Assembly on 19, 24 and 25 June due to lack of a quorum.

LIBYAN NAVY COMMANDER SHAKSHUKI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL MEETINGS

TA251730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Libyan navy commander, 'Abd-al-Latif Ahmad Shakshuki, arrived in Turkey for an official visit. He was received at Esenboga Airport by Navy Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu. The Libyan navy commander will begin his official meetings this afternoon.

AUSTRIA

INTERIOR MINISTER BRIEFS CABINET ON HUNGARIAN BORDER INCIDENT

AU251418 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Report on 24 June Austrian Cabinet meeting]

[Excerpt] The minister of the interior reported on the 22d session of the Austrian-Hungarian commission for investigating incidents at the state border, which had been convened by the head of the Austrian delegation as a result of the incident that occurred on 30 May 1980 at the Klingenbach-Sopron border crossing point. The Hungarian delegation immediately accepted the invitation so that the investigating commission was able to investigate the incident on the same day, 30 May 1980. The investigating commission agreed that the use of firearms by the Hungarian side against the semitrailer tractor, or the persons who were in it at the time, did not result in any violation of Austrian territory, and that there was no indication whatever of Hungarian border guards having trespassed on Austrian territory.

On the strength of the testimony of the only eyewitnesses, however, the Austrian delegation maintained the view that there had been a border violation when Hungarian border guards, who were standing on Hungarian territory, compelled two of the three refugees to return to Hungary. The Hungarian delegation, on the other hand, declared that these two persons were flung out of the vehicle before it had reached Austrian territory, and that they surrendered to the Hungarian border officials. Since the eyewitnesses were no longer available for questioning by the investigating commission, and an inspection of the scene of the incident did not bring any clarification either, the investigating commission was unable to reach agreement as to whether or not a border violation was committed by the Hungarian side.

BENELUX

DUTCH MINISTER FREEZES STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH USSR

LD200819 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "No Students To Visit Soviet Union Next Year"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 14 June--No Dutch students will take part in the Russian summer school in Moscow and no Dutch students will study in the Soviet Union in the 1980-1981 academic year. [Education] Minister Pais has decided to freeze a number of exchange activities between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union. In so doing the minister is deviating from the Cabinet's official stance on relations with the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan and the arrest of dissidents. In the wake of these events the Cabinet decided to cut top-level relations with Russia, which means no ministerial contacts, no visits by the Bolshoi Ballet and so forth. However, individual contacts between Dutch and Soviet citizens are regarded as important.

PORTUGAL

PARTIES VOICE REACTIONS TO CARTER VISIT

LD252156 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Jimmy Carter of the United States is due in Lisbon tomorrow morning, accompanied by his wife and daughter, for a 7-hour visit at the invitation of President Ramalho Eanes.

Reaction to the visit from the Portuguese political parties has been diverse, there being approval and agreement, for instance, from the parties which make up the Democratic Alliance and also the Socialist Party, and expressions of disapproval from the Portuguese Communist Party and the Popular Democratic Union [UDP].

While a Social Democratic Party leader stressed that Carter's presence will naturally be welcome and is important in strengthening the relations between the two peoples in the defense of their common values, and while the secretary for international affairs of the Socialist Party declared that the presence of Carter will not fail to have significance for the democratic values of the Portuguese people, the Communists underline that the visit is not opportune at a time when the North American administration is intensifying its policy of confrontation, arms race and cold war, apart from multiplying its attempts at interfering in Portugal's internal affairs. For its part, the UDP, the party with a sole parliamentary deputy, labels Carter's visit to Lisbon as an act of provocation and insult.

NORDIC AFFAIRS

HUANG HUA DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN ON DEPARTING DENMARK

LD251057 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Jun 80 pt 1 p 4

[Unattributed report: "China: Major War From the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said on Thursday before his departure from Denmark that he does not expect a swift solution to the Afghanistan conflict. Huang Hua said that he does not think that international negotiations are realistic as long as Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. "To negotiate with the Soviet Union at the present time, while they have troops in the country, would be tantamount to accepting Afghanistan as a sphere of Soviet interest," he said. At the press conference at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport the Chinese foreign minister further said that there is a need for a coordinated international policy toward the Soviet Union if the Afghanistan crisis is to be solved.

FINLAND'S KEKKONEN TO PAY 'PRIVATE' VISIT TO MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD242340 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen will go on a private visit to the Moscow Olympic games. The exact date of the visit has not yet been confirmed, but it is possible that it will take place at the end of July when athletics events of special interest to Finns are taking place. The president's first aide, Col Lasse Wochter, said that the date and exact program of the visit will be published within a week of two. President Kekkonen's last visit to Moscow took place in 1977, when he made an official state visit. President Kekkonen made an unofficial visit to the Soviet Union in the autumn of 1978. During this visit to Kostamus and Soviet Karelia he met Premier Aleksey Kosygin among others.

CUBA, FINLAND HOLDING COOPERATION TALKS

FL252333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The fifth session of the Cuban-Finnish joint intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation is sitting in Helsinki. The Finnish side is headed by (Par Liopat), director for foreign trade at the Foreign Ministry. The Cuban side is headed by Raul Taladrid, director of the developed nonsocialist countries department at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

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MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ISSUES JOINT COMMUNIQUE

TA261428 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] A joint communique was issued about 90 minutes ago in connection with the spring term meeting of the NATO ministerial council in Ankara. The joint communique points out that the efforts being made to solve Turkey's economic difficulties are satisfactory but that time is needed for these efforts to yield results. The communique says that it is necessary to continue to aid Turkey for a few more years. It adds that the NATO member countries are completely loyal to article 2 of the North Atlantic agreement which stipulates that economic differences among the member countries must be eliminated.

According to the communique, the NATO ministerial council decided to implement a program that aims at strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of Turkey, Portugal and Greece. The communique also says that the NATO ministerial council was pleased to see that a Turkish-Greek dialogue was continuing and that it hopes that the problems between the two countries are resolved peacefully. The communique points out that the developments in Southwestern Asia prove once again that the Alliance must strengthen its southeastern wing.

On the problems in the Mediterranean, the communique says that the balance of power must be protected in this region. On the Middle East problem, the communique says the NATO ministers believe that a just and lasting solution must be found for the Arab-Israeli conflict. The communique also points out that the developments occurring in the world during the past 6 months have greatly upset world stability.

Stressing that the Soviet Union's reasons for invading Afghanistan are unacceptable, the communique calls for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. In the same section of the communique, the Soviet Union is called upon to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the Afghan people's self-determination right. The communique also says that the invasion of Afghanistan greatly damaged political detente in the world.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT END OF MEETING

ID261054 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 26 Jun 80

Genscher on East-West Relations

[Text] Ankara--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher can set off for Moscow in a few days time with the West's full "backing." This was stressed by Genscher today after the conclusion of the NATO conference in Ankara. "A comprehensive agreement" was reached with the partners at the EC summit, the Western economic summit in Venice and the Atlantic pact session. This means that the preparations for the meeting with the Soviet leadership were optimal.

Genscher emphasized that the question of Germany's right to peaceful reunification was linked with the recent pledges of support for Bonn's policy of treaties with the East. This showed that there was an understanding in the NATO Alliance for the questions concerning Germany's division.

The goals which the Ankara conference set were unequivocally reached, according to Genscher. The Alliance declared its determination to implement last December's double decision, which envisages a modernization of medium-range nuclear missiles and a simultaneous offer of negotiations to Moscow.

The East must not get the impression that the West was lacking in determination as regards the implementation of its double decision and that the aims could be reached even without negotiations, said the federal foreign minister. It would not be possible to get Moscow around a conference table that way. He hoped the period of "lachrymose and self-torturing mediation" in the Western lliance was over.

According to Genscher, the present development within NATO should lead to the presentation of the French proposal for the holding of an (?all-European disarmament) conference at the next European security conference in Madrid. The proposal's "main" element is the fact that this conference should include the whole of Europe as well as the European part of the Soviet Union. This could help strengthen trust-inducing measures. All aspects of the final act of Helsinki should be treated equally in Madrid.

Genscher thought it was apparent at the Ankara meeting that everyone recognized the need to work out a "peace strategy" for the eighties, to pursue all disarmament proposals and to closely observe events around the NATO sphere.

He thought that a high level of agreement had been reached in Ankara in assessing international developments. All NATO states had recognized that the Afghanistan conflict was not merely an East-West but also an East-South probelm and that a strengthening of the Third World would be of great importance for stabilizing the international situation. Of importance was an equal partnership and not the "drawing" of the Third World "to the West's side."

Report on Muskie Statements

TA261445 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Report by TRT correspondent Kadri (name indistinct) on U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's news conference in Ankara on 26 May--recorded]

[Text] Edmund Muskie began by saying that the discussions were held amid solidarity and mutual understanding and were very successful. He said that the foreign ministers who participated in the meeting unanimously condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He stressed that the Soviet Union must withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan. Only then could the United States and the USSR develop their relations, he said.

Pointing out that the Islamic Conference had also condemned the invasion, Muskie said that this was part of the international reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question, Muskie said that the NATO ministers did not discuss a direct aid to the Afghan resistance forces.

On the meeting to be held between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers on Saturday, Muskie said that the two sides were approaching the problems with good will and that he hoped the problems would be resolved.

Mitsotakis on Meeting With Muskie

AT261330 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] In a meeting with Greek journalists, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who is in Ankara attending the work of the NATO meeting, referred to the private bilateral meetings he had had with his counterparts from other countries.

Mitsotakis stated that he is very satisfied with the meeting he had yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, especially because Muskie accepted Greece's viewpoint that the two basic issues, the return to NATO and the bases, must be solved simultaneously.

As the Athens News Agency has reported, Mitsotakis stressed to both British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington and to his West German counterpart, Genscher, that the issue of Greece's return to military NATO is urgent and not subject to further delay.

Erkmen on Turkish-Greek Disputes

TA261316 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that the problems between Turkey and Greece should be solved through negotiations to be held at the political level from now on. Erkmen said that he will hold a meeting with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis on Saturday and that he will then put forward this proposal.

Erkmen held a news conference at the end of the NATO ministerial council spring meetings. Erkmen said that the approach to be adopted and the solutions to be sought for the problems between the two countries will be discussed at the meeting he will hold with Mitsotakis. He added that they will also try to eliminate the disagreements which occur from time to time, especially during military maneuvers.

Erkmen noted that Turkey is not opposed to Greece's return to the NATO military wing. He added that, on the contrary, Turkey believes that this return is necessary from the viewpoint of the strength of the Alliance. Erkmen said that this issue was not discussed during the meetings. Pointing out that the Cyprus issue did not directly concern Turkey or Greece, Erkmen said that the speedy solution of the Cyprus problem was important from the viewpoint of the Alliance as well as the interests of the two countries. Erkmen noted that he will participate in the EEC association council meeting to be held in Brussels at the beginning of next week and that Turkey will apply for full membership in the EEC before the end of this year.

CSU DEFENSE EXPERT SCORES GOVERNMENT FOR NATO 'CRISIS'

DW261206 Munich BAYERNKURIER in German 28 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Ekkhhard Voigt, CSU Bundestag deputy and land chairman of the CSU defense policy working circle: "The Fault of Helmut Schmidt"]

[Text] A crisis in NATO is a crisis for our security. The confidence in the Alliance has been considerably disturbed, that is to say, not only in the relations of the Americans with the Europeans in general but also, and particularly, in the relationship with the Federal Government in Bonn. Chancellor Schmidt and the SPD are culpable of this acute crisis. The exchange of letters between Schmidt and Carter shortly before they planned to get together in person anyway is reminiscent of the exchange of cables and notes between quarreling states rather than of deportment among allies. No question about it: Carter and the United States regard with open suspicion Bonn's lone actions and its advance concessions vis-a-vis Moscow. Washington obviously fears that Schmidt's proposals concerning the suspension for the time being of the deployment of the nuclear medium-rante missiles in East and West may well again shake up the laboriously attained consensus of the NATO states and fan the disturbing potential of the Soviets and their auxiliary troops in Europe against the closure of the arms gap.

This is all the more regrettable since Spain's intention to join NATO not later than 1983, which has come at just about the same time, on the whole must be assessed favorably. Spain in NATO--this idea also raises problems. What this would require in the first place is that the Spanish Government clearly prevails over the leftist cartel of the Spanish Socialists and Communists. Socialist leader Gonzalez has announced resistance already. Through experience we cannot expect his political godfather Willy Brandt or the Socialist International to exert influence on him for a NATO recommendation. Nor can we expect Chancellor Schmidt to persuade his friend Giscard d'Estaing to give up his brusque attitude toward Spain's EC membership. Spain's accession to NATO and to the EC would strengthen Europe. Spain's strategic significance owing to its hinterland and, above all, with a view to the Mediterranean, is evident. Furthermore, Spain veritably offers itself as a training ground for NATO exercises, including those of the Bundeswehr.

This is why the crisis of confidence in NATO triggered by Schmidt is all the more regrettable at this very time. Meanwhile, President Carter's attitude, at first denied and then confimred with audible lamentation by the Federal Government, is not surprising at all, considering the previous history of the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap. Was it not the Jusos [Young socialists' organization] who assailed the decision? And was it not the Berlin SPD party congress which made up its mind on a very conditional and reversible "yes" only after endless discussions?

No sooner had the Americans calmed down then Chancellor Schmidt sounded off as early as April that East and West should desist for several years from stationing additional medium-range missiles in Europe. Schmidt's letter to Carter after the abortive attempt to liberate the hostages probably played a role, at least a climatic one. This letter could have been taken only as an impudence, for apart from condolence for the victims it lacked any reference to concrete solidarity, for instance by the statement that the United States had been justified to undertake this operation.

Moreover, unnoticed by the public the Soviet Union has created in addition to the SS-20 missile and the backfire bomber a new, modernized generation of nuclear short-range and medium-range missiles which are expected to go into effect and to be delivered to the armed forces soon; the SS-21 and SS-23 missiles. NATO would have the potential to create a certain counterbalance against the SS-21 and SS-23 by modernizing its short-range arms, but with regard to the new SS-22 missile this possibility does not exist. It is as good as invulnerable because of its mobility; with its 500 kilotons it has the explosive effect of 30 Hiroshima bombs, and with its range of 1,000 kilometers it is tailored for nuclear war against the Federal Republic of Germany. Serial production and supply to the troops is slated for early 1981. No equivalent weapon exists so far in the West.

A new and enormous threat is growing here which will by far surpass the current preponderance of the Soviet Union--3:1 in the field of nuclear short-range arms and 4:1 in the field of medium-range arms.

This forbids all plans to discontinue NATO's modernization of medium-range arms or to slow it down, even if the Soviet Union were prepared to stop its SS-20 production or scrap some of these arms, although no chance exists in this respect anyway. And that even less because Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has envisaged a stop to NATO's modernization decision of December 1979 prior to his Moscow talks. Such a halt would be a final farewell to the arms balance principle and a continuation of the Soviet preponderance. This is already expressed in the SPD election campaign program, and it is being confirmed by Wehner's perverse-demagogical term "closing the arms gap spiral" ["Nachruestungsspirale"]: He believes he must warn the West against it. Without an arms balance Europe cannot be defended any more, and we will become exposed to political blackmail.

The London International Institute for Strategic Studies has just stated that the Soviet Union had planned the Afghanistan invasion "at least 4 months in advance," that the Soviet leadership demands further armament of its already enormously strong naval units, and that the Soviet Union's preponderance in the field of arms continues to grow dangerously.

The United States naturally closely observes the role played by the Bundeswehr in Germany. The events that have taken place in connection with recruits taking the oath on Bremen certainly will have had a psychological effect on the Americans. They will also be concerned by the book "Combat Field Central Europe, the Danger of Too Much Technology in the Armed Forces," written by Brig Gen Dr Franz Uhle-Wettler. The general proves that the current army structure with its concentration on highly technical mechanized units will lead to a tactical, logistic, financial, political and strategic blind alley. It must be said in this connection that all this is not the fault of our soldiers, but the result of the fact that they have either not been at all trained for these tasks or in an insufficient way. The faults lie with the training conception and not with the soldiers. This, too, is after all the fault of the Federal Government and its supporting parties.

The Federal Government is therefore asked to face the facts which obviously threaten our security. It is urged not to cover up the facts with a view to the forthcoming election campaign--because this does not fit the theory of detente--but to eliminate the shortcomings as quickly as possible.

This is the only way in which the shaky confidence between the Federal Government and President Carter can be reestablished, and this is the only way to master the NATO problems. He who does not do this will not only be acting in a grossly negligent way, he will much rather intentionally be putting the security of the people in the free world at stake.

PAPERS COMMENT ON GISCARD ANNOUNCEMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB

DW270901 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Press review on French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's 26 June press conference]

[Text] HANNOVERSCHE NEUE PRESSE notes: At first the bombshell went off only as a bit of news. It had been rumored for quite some time that Paris possessed the most vicious of all nuclear explosives, the neutron bomb. Ever since De Gaulle condemned the classical army to the single role of an extra, the French have build a nuclear strike force which might even scare the Russians. While heated discussions on the neutron weapon continue in the Federal Republic and in the United States, Paris has already developed, tested and built the weapon. This is no reason for France's friendly neighbors to express jubilation since a French retaliation strike would hit them the most, no matter what happens.

Dortmund's WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU argues as follows: The French president's cool hint is the latest card hand in the armament and disarmament poker game between East and West. At the moment the auspices are anything but favorable: The Soviets continue to produce their SS-20 missiles on the assembly line, and in the United States the wish seems to grow to meet this challenge head on and to force Moscow into swearing the pauper's oath by means of an arms race to the point of collapse.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN advocates this view: A new deepening of the cleft between the United States and Western Europe seems to be looming ahead. At a time when U.S. lack of concentration and leadership weakness are no longer denied in earnest, France and the Europeans, with the bomb foremost as a political weapon, gain a new weight of their own which can hardly be ignored in future disarmament negotiations.

The LEUTKIRCH SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG stresses the following points: By this fundamental decision France is probably the first Western nuclear power to make its nuclear arms arsenal more effective by means of neutron projectiles. Giscard d'Estaing's statement is addressed to Moscow as a warning that France may well decide on serial production soon. Giscard d'Estaing, too, is alarmed by the Soviet missile power. His anxiety is also reflected by the decision to develop a new, mobile means of delivery.

CARTER, MUSKIE TRIPS SHOW U.S. 'RESOLVE

DW270845 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2045 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt from Gerd Knoxelmann commentary]

[Text] Carter is showing interest in Europe: He has come in person instead of sending others. The timing of the trip makes sense. While Carter is in the West of Europe, his secretary of state has become an important factor for Western solidarity at the other end. At the NATO meeting in Ankara he moved into the foreground with his physically powerful appearance as a politician who proposes to heed principles of common-sense and moderation, who keeps doors open without giving his partners the feeling that he wants to duck out through these very doors.

The top U.S. politicians have managed to perform the feat of waging an election campaign as well as of making an impression on the Europeans. To consider the Americans irresolute in world politics would be a mistake; in fact, it would be foolish.

GISCARD ANNOUNCES NEUTRON BOMB TEST, VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES

NC261526 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 26 (AFP)-- France has carried out its first neutron bomb tests, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced here today. He told a news conference that a decision to produce the new weapon in its current form "may be taken from 1982-1983" with a decision two years later on a later design. The president also announced that the last meeting of the French Supreme Defence Council had decided to plan a mobile strategic nuclear launcher. Technical decisions for this might be made by the end of this year, he said.

26 June Press Conference

LD216456 Paris Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Press conference given by French President Giscard d'Estaing in the Elysee Palace in Paris--live]

[Excerpts] [Giscard] Ladies and gentlemen of the press, during this ninth press conference [words indistinct] I will reply to questions which you will be kind enough to ask me about current issues, and I will also review the principal trends of action, led by myself, so that these trends can be well understood, notwithstanding tumults and the diversity of events. I remind you that these trends--as far as external affairs are concerned--have to do with independence, peace and security, and in domestic affairs involve freedom, justice and the economy, as well as social progress. For the sake of clarity I will answer first questions concerning the international situation, next questions concerning defense issues, then questions concerning social and economic prospects, and, finally, questions concerning the political situation and the problems of our society and culture. This is how I intend to answer your questions. I think it is Mr (Fernbach) who would like to ask the first question.

[Question] Mr President, in asking the first question I am a little anxious, because I read this morning and I have just heard it said that you would answer all questions except one, which is in fact my question. To avoid this risk I shall quote you here: 6 years ago you told us the world was miserable because it did not know where it was going, and that if it did know where it would find out it was heading toward a catastrophe. A few weeks after meeting Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw, a few days after meeting Mr Carter in Venice and a few days before meeting Mr Schmidt in Germany, do you know where we are heading?

[Answer] France's diplomatic action is one which is aimed at dealing with current problems and answering the difficulties faced by the world. [Words indistinct] the character of this diplomatic action which often, deliberately or not, leads to a certain mixed judgement. First, of all France's foreign policy is independent, but it is neither neutral nor neutralist. It is independent, and this is well known. Moreover, I note that during recent events [passage indistinct]. France's foreign policy is not neutral, because we are part of an alliance and should the clauses of the Alliance be threatened it goes without saying that France will fulfill its obligations. It is not neutralist, because France is a democracy of freedom and it wants, everywhere in the world, to help the success and development of democracies and of freedom. Of course it does this through peaceful means.

A second element of our foreign policy is to try to correct an anomaly, and that anomaly is the decline of Europe's role in the world, an anomaly which has causes--essentially the inheritance of the last two world wars-- but you will find this concern everywhere that France should strive to manifest Europe's existence in the world.

Finally, our foreign policy starts off from the idea, Mr (Fernbach),--and this answers your question--that at the present time possible solutions do exist to the problems which arise. And this does not mean that at the present time the actions which are undertaken necessarily go toward these solutions. But as we believe that these solutions exist, we have a duty to propose them. I will reply to your questions in this matter on the various situations of conflict or tension in the world.

[Question] [name indistinct] Spanish news agency....

[Question--interrupting] Joseph Paletou, France INTER, speaking. Politicians of the majority and of the opposition are saying that France should help the Afghan resistance [passage indistinct] the Venice summit.

[Answer] While we are on Afghanistan, are there any other questions concerning Afghanistan?

[Question] (?What connection do you make) with regard to Afghanistan, your Warsaw summit and with the first withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan? I should also like to ask you if there was any discussion with Mr Brezhnev during the Warsaw summit of a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan?

[Question] Together with this question, allow me, [name indistinct] of the Polish press, LE VIE DE VARSOVIE, allow me, Mr President, to ask this question: How do you evaluate the usefulness of your recent meeting with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw?

[Question] (Bernard Edmonds), CBS News. Mr President of the Republic, what do you think of the proposal made in Belgrade by President Carter of finding a provisional arrangement to resolve the Afghan crisis? Does it resemble your ideas on the matter, and what needs to be done to settle the crisis?

[Answer] I will reply, if you don't mind, to this first round of questions on Afghanistan. There may be one or two additional questions concerning what I will say, to which I will reply at that time. Since the beginning, what has been our attitude and our analysis of the events in Afghanistan? First of all, our attitude is known to you: We consider that the intervention of Soviet armed forces in Afghanistan was unacceptable, and that it was therefore necessary to act in order to put an end to it. [words indistinct] Soviet Armed Forces from that country. From the start we thought that this intervention [words indistinct]. The first was the resistance of the Afghan people, a people with a tradition of independence and [words indistinct] during its history against external aggression wherever it came from.

The second reaction was the reaction of the international community, which was expressed--as you know--very widely, since in the United Nations 104 countries declared themselves opposed to the intervention, and twice in Islamabad almost all the Islamic countries repeatedly declared their condemnation of the intervention.

The third reaction was the effect of the intervention on the policy of detente. Here it was seen that there was already an initial consequence, which was that of the deferment of the ratification, nonetheless desired, of the SALT II agreement by the United States, and the pursuit of this intervention by bringing in a using military force would have made it (?even) more difficult to follow the policy of detente. This was our analysis from the beginning, and it was this analysis that I explained to Mr Leonid Brezhnev during our useful talks in Warsaw. These talks were brought about by an initiative from Mr Edward Gierek. We had exchanged a few thoughts between ourselves previously, and their principle aim was to do what must be done in a crisis, that is, to reestablish communication and open an exchange of views in depth on the situation among the main partners.

Thus I pointed out to Mr Brezhnev what our analysis of the situation was and what kind of reactions the Soviet Union was getting or would get. And I pointed out that there were two ways of acting to resolve this situation: On the one hand, to establish a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet armed forces and then to begin this withdrawal, particularly in the Kabul region, since the reason the Soviets were giving was that of infiltration on the borders, which did not justify the presence of large armed forces in the capital. Moreover, I indicated that the solution could only be political, and I indicated what I felt were the main lines on which this political solution should be sought.

So I will remind you what are for us the three facets of the political solution: This political solution must involve the total withdrawal of foreign armed forces from Afghanistan; it must enable the Afgnan people to choose their future themselves, including its political expression, like all peoples of the world and in particular like peoples who have a tradition of independence and the national pride of the Afghan people; and third, Afghanistan must be reestablished in its traditional historical position, which was that of a non-aligned country who cannot constitute a threat to its neighbors and cannot be used as a [word indistinct] base to create any such threats to its neighboring states.

We have (?learned) of the decision to withdraw certain armed elements from Afghanistan. This decision was communicated to us, as you know, on Friday evening, and in the communication reference was made exclusively to a followup of the Warsaw meeting. (?Now you can) judge this decision, regardless of its limited scope as regards numbers--although the number is nonetheless significant--as a gesture in the right direction, of answering requests made to the Soviet Union. [several words indistinct] The first consequence is the recognition by the Soviet Union that it is in Afghanistan that one must first act to put a stop to the deterioration of international relations, because [words indistinct] the wide publicity given to it clearly shows that the Soviet Union [words indistinct] intended to put a stop to this deterioration beginning with Afghanistan. Moreover, the fact that this decision was taken and given such wide publicity means that it would be very difficult and would entail heavy consequences to go back. And, consequently, this involves an option in the seeking of a political solution, because, given the level of those means that still remain in Afghanistan, it is clear that it is solely through political means that a solution can be found.

Well then, to answer first your question: Should a country like France give military aid to the Afghan rebellion? The answer is a negative one: France is in favor of a search for a political solution. Second: Is there a further timetable for the withdrawal of the Soviet Armed Forces? No, not as far as we know, but in the request which we presented to the Soviet authorities, we pointed out that what is essential is a timetable for a withdrawal, beginning with an initial gesture but leading on to a timetable.

The third question: What do we think about approaching a political solution? I would say to you that it seems to me that at the present time one must not seek a temporary political solution, I believe on the contrary that a definitive solution should be sought since I do not see how a temporary solution would be possible since--being temporary--it would necessarily involve allowing the maintenance of some Soviet forces in Afghanistan, and therefore the continuation of the resistance or fighting operations and thus maintaining tension in the region. On the contrary, a comprehensive solution should be sought. That comprehensive solution contains the elements which I indicated a short while ago and should lead to the total withdrawal of the Soviet Armed Forces and to Afghanistan's heterogeneity being acknowledged. It is a fact that at the present time the attitudes toward this political solution are still very far off; this has to be noted. But the fact that from now on an option is appearing of this political solution being sought is a situation which should be used and exploited and in which certain initiatives are possible.

[Question] [name indistinct] You have recently met Chancellor Schmidt. I think that he will meet Mr Brezhnev [words indistinct] and you yourself, do you agree with the initiatives he is (?expected) to take?

[Answer] First of all, I consider that it is quite normal for Chancellor Schmidt to go to Moscow and to do so within the framework of periodic consultations which now exists, as you know, between the FRG and the Soviet Union. I also think that this visit is useful since it will enable the Soviet leaders to get to know better the points of view of great European states and of the FRG on existing problems and situations; and finally I have every reason to have confidence in Chancellor Schmidt, to expect that he will explain and support ideas in accordance with the statements we have made in common, namely the French-German statement on Afghanistan made, let me remind you, at the last French-German summit.

[Question] Mr President, I am a Polish correspondent, from TRYBUNA LUDU. During the meeting in Warsaw there was much talk about the middle and small countries which, while remaining true to alliances in which they participate, can and should play a certain role in international life. I would like to ask you in this context what is your appreciation of Polish efforts to preserve peace, international dialogue and cooperation?

[Answer] We observe the great and good efforts made specifically by Poland to maintain close contacts between those who endeavor to seek solutions at present of the difficult problem of East-West relations, and more precisely extra-European relations. You know that as far as Europe is concerned we carry out a policy of the Community and unity of Europe, of which we are a part. But I want to say emphatically that there should be another European circle and that this circle [words indistinct] a part of Europe, and, of course, Poland. We shall have the opportunity to receive the Polish foreign minister in a few days' time. I am going on a working visit to Warsaw in September and this proves better than through words the importance attached by us to the role of Poland in the maintaining of an open dialogue between different parts of Europe.

[Question] [words indistinct] on recognition of the PLO, its participation in peace negotiations as a partner and its right to self-determination. These statements resounded around the world, and your formula was recently adopted at Venice. Mr President, we would like to know what major reasons have prevented you from carrying out an official and historic visit to Israel. Do you not think, Mr President of the Republic, that it is necessary and even of value to study on the spot the delicate and complicated problems which affect Israel's security?

[Answer] Are there any other questions on the Middle East?

[Question] (Guy Burel) of PANORAMA DE MEDECIN: Mr President of the Republic, a certain amount of feeling was aroused in France, in Israeli circles, not least in medical circles, following this visit and the statements you made. What do you think of these very strong feelings which were aroused in France?

[Question, from unidentified journalist] Mr President, on 20 June last the Paris HERALD-TRIBUNE published an article by Mr James Reston who said that he had paid you a visit and gave an account of this meeting, without quoting you however. What was striking about this to those who are interested in the problems of Franco-Israeli relations was notably when you were said to have told Mr Reston that Israel's inflation is extremly dangerous not only to the economy of Israel but also to world security [words indistinct].

[Question] (Ahmed Klibi) of Tunisian Radio and Television: The Arab world has noted with satisfaction the results of your diplomatic efforts since your last journey to the Middle East. It has also noted with satisfaction that at last there should be established in the European Community and in the free world a consensus concerning the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to a country and a state. However, it must be admitted, Mr President, that the Arab world remains in some doubt and it asks itself, and it asks you, how long must we wait for the diplomatic actions which are proper to bring to the Israeli Government the conviction that there can be no peace without talks and negotiations for peace, in the first place only between the two principal belligerents, the Palestinian people with at its head the PLO and the Israeli people with at its head the government that is installed there?

[Answer] Any other questions?

[Question] (Al-Ahaoui), of the paper AR-RIYAD: Will the Venice declaration be followed by a concrete initiative at the United Nations?

[Question] [name indistinct] of AN-NAHAR of Beirut: Mr President, what have been the points of convergence and of divergence on the Middle East question during your talks with President Carter in Venice?

[Answer] Well then, I shall reply to these questions. Are there any others on the Near East? It will enable me to reply at greater length. This is a very important issue which has a very strong emotional content for all parties concerned, as I was able to see during my trip in the region last year. And on this problem, as I said just now, we think there are solutions to the present problems but this does not mean that deeds are going in the direction of these solutions.

The solution to the Middle East problem lies in the reconciliation of two rights, both fundamental rights, and this is moreover what gives this problem all its emotive content. The first right is the right to security of the State of Israel, a right of security which exists for all states in the world but which naturally has a deeper sense and which responds to a more prudent sensibility among a people deprived of their homeland for two thousand years and which has just returned to its homeland and reconstituted its state since 1947. The other right is the right to existence of the Palestinian people, a right which is also universal. This people exists; it is a multitude, and at present as you know they are living in exile and deprivation far from home. They aspire to an existence as such, and this right must be recognized for them without any other restriction except that relating to the existence of recognized frontiers of neighboring states.

Thus we are in a position in which there are two rights to reconcile. Is the reconciliation of these two rights possible or not? I am convinced that it is possible. I am convinced that it is desirable. I am convinced that its present solution represents in fact a sort of race to the abyss, since time is not working in favor of the reconciliation of these two rights. And we are lucky at the moment that up to now the most modern weapons have not made their appearance in the region. They could be introduced at some time and would then give a tragic dimension to the confrontation of these two rights. Moreover at the moment we are witnessing a certain isolation [words indistinct] of the State of Israel [words indistinct] for a state which has just been reborn, but it is no longer a solution [word indistinct] thus a solution must be found [words indistinct] the search for this solution.

How, then, is one to approach this solution? In fact, regarding the approach to this solution, for several years now we have glided away from it. It is that supplied by Resolution 242. Curiously enough, while I was in the Middle East I was reproached by certain papers for not having quoted this resolution when in fact it is constantly referred to by France. It carries as its central point--and I come back to it--the evacuation of occupied territories.

In reality, the approach to the problem is through the evacuation of Arab lands occupied in 1967--territories which are truly Arab and I recall it here: There are at the moment 783,000 Palestinians in Transjordan. There is a total population in Ghaza--Ghaza and Transjordan--a population of 1,225,000 Palestinians, and there are in these same territories 14,000 Israelis. That is 1 percent. These are occupied Arab territories and they have to be evacuated. From the moment these territories are evacuated the problem of the organization of the Palestinian people can be treated in a positive manner, because they are a people who need organizing [words indistinct] next to internationally recognized borders, Israel's borders of 1967. [words indistinct] in that respect that when we speak of "secure" and "recognized" borders, internationally recognized borders, we cannot and shall never be able to include the occupied territories.

This means that in order to have the borders recognized, the evacuation of occupied territories must take place. Starting from this situation it then becomes possible to seek peaceful relations between the State of Israel and the neighboring states. Moreover, note that this is what happened in that part of the Camp David process which concerned relations between Egypt and Israel. What were the negotiations? They dealt with the pace of the evacuation of occupied territories and the reestablishment of normal diplomatic and political relations as the evacuation was being carried out. Thus, the part which is positive within this process and which enabled the settlement of the historic dispute between Egypt and Israel starts indeed from the evacuation of territories so that the problem can be settled. I add that we will not be able to solve such a problem unless one thrusts aside violence, extremist actions, the exclusives.

And this is where the stand of France and of the European Community emerges. What does France do? Everyone knows France has no interest, in the exact meaning of the term, in the region. Hints given here and there to the fact that our policy is supposed to be dictated by oil considerations are absurd. The oil regions are beyond this region and France has been concerned for a long time with the Middle East problem, long before any oil difficulties occurred. It is because France knows it is expressing a just stand regarding this topic. It is very important if one wants to avoid a race toward the abyss that there should be one or some who should express a just judgement or proposal. That is why we appreciated the unanimity reached together with our European partners in expressing this just stand. I point it out because it is important that this unanimity was reached without any difficulties. There was no need to impose the viewpoint of one party on another. Hence, the statements we made and which are included in our text: the right to security for Israel guarantees in which the EEC countries could possibly participate; the right of the Palestinian people to what we have called "full self-determination"; the totality of these provisions, and PLO participation in the negotiations we have reached [words indistinct] and reflecting a joint stand of the European countries.

So how is one to approach the problem now? It is necessary that thought be given to the evacuation of the occupied territories [words indistinct] the recognition that this evacuation must happen, negotiations later on the timetable for the withdrawal, and then notice to be taken of the aspiration of the Palestinian people to exist and to organize themselves. Reproaches are leveled at us sometimes concerning the patently obvious recognition of the fundamental and evident right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, like all peoples of the world. They tell us: But they do not recognize the existence of the neighboring state. I remind you that we have always said that this self-determination must be implemented within the context of a general peace settlement, which means that it should come at a time when the peace settlement consolidates the existence of all the states of the area, particularly, of course, Israel.

The third point is the need for Israel's security. I am well aware that in Israel people often ridicule the value of international guarantees, and refer to situations in the past.

I would warn them nevertheless of the fact that in the future the threats which might affect Israel's security are not necessarily threats relating to the particular drawing of a border or of a stream or a river, whose narrowness, moreover, I was able to measure myself, but relating much more to the introduction into the area of new weapons, highly powerful and of far greater range. I told you that in the past--I will not go any further today, but I have had the opportunity personally to make arrangements for opposing the introduction of such weapons in the area while negotiations or contracts are in force on this point, so these guarantees can exist.

And last, when this has been done, it will be possible to establish positive political relations among all the states of the area, to turn round the climate which has existed since 1947-1949, and to make it an area of progress and cooperation in the world. So that is our view on these four points. I could go on about the proposals which could be made, but I reserve it for our diplomatic actions. Nevertheless, there will be a followup to the Venice conference, that is the Presidency of the European Community, of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, will make contact with all the parties concerned to explore their views [words indistinct].

[Question] [name indistinct]: On the enlargement of the European Community you said at the beginning of the month when addressing the Chamber of Agriculture that you have proposed a time of reflection before opening the doors of Europe to Portugal and Spain--you did not exactly name Portugal and Spain but that was the general idea. This was interpreted as a pause, a pause in the enlargement of the Community. This pause in enlargement, did you also ask the Brussels Commission for this? And I also want to ask you, Mr President, what effect do you think this request for a pause will have on the relations between France and Spain. Finally, if you allow me, I would like to ask you whether you believe France is well prepared for Spain's admission into the Common Market?

[Answer] Are there any more questions on the enlargement of the Community?

[Question] [name indistinct] of EL PAIS: I would simply like to know if the pause will be useful. I also have a Franco-Spanish problem and this is the question I want to ask about it--it is about the Basque problem: For the first time ever, a member of the Spanish Government, that is the foreign minister, the other day denounced the permissive attitude of the French authorities regarding the ETA [Basque Fatherland & Liberty] members on French territory where, according to the Spanish minister, they are preparing their attacks on the Spanish Basque Country. Can you make a comment on these statements by the Spanish foreign minister?

[Question] Next Tuesday you will receive the Portuguese prime minister. Will you make it clear to him how long you think Portugal must wait until joining the Common Market and, on the other hand, can you indicate the contents of the talks you intend to have with him? Thank you.

[Question] Christine Claire, FIGARO magazine: Following your statements in favor of a pause in the enlargement of the European Community the Spanish Government asked for the integration of its country within NATO. Have you envisaged such a reaction and does this strengthening of Atlantic Europe worry you?

[Question] Apart from this problem of the pause, Mr Barre also mentioned the possibility of a grouping at various levels of the Eruopean countries which would allow progress at different rates. Can you now make it clear how you envisage in a more global manner the future of European construction?

[Question] [name indistinct] from Sud Radio: You have envisaged a pause before enlargement, before the admission of Spain and Portugal to the Common Market. What I would like to know is how long will this pause last, and will the South-West program be extended by the same length of time?

[Answer] So, I shall answer these questions and I shall start by answering the last one. The South-West program will be carried out independently of any timetable regarding the enlargement of the European Community. This is a 10-year program covering the period 1980-1990 and therefore will take place regardless of foreign events during this period. I return to the questions regarding enlargement.

I said something quite precise, a written text, and as I write my texts myself I know them well so I shall tell you what I said. I said this: I said at the talks which have just taken place in Brussels that there were consequences not yet noticed, and that these talks interfere with the talks regarding enlargement, and that it is not possible to make progress in the enlargement talks regarding points and topics on which uncertainty and instability has just been introduced in existing institutions. Thus, I did not speak of or suggest any "pause". I described an existing situation.

This existing situation is, moreover, so obvious that when we met in Venice the following week the problem of the enlargement--and I stress this point--was not raised by any of our partners. The statements I made did not result, at least in my presence, in any remark whatsoever. I said: In fact there are two difficult problems regarding the admission talks.

The first problem is to know how financial solidarity toward the new members will be carried out, because the new members--whether it is the case of Portugal as first candidate or Spain as second candidate--are countries whose living standards are below the Community norm. Therefore we imagine that they would wish the admission to result for them in a certain transfer of resources or financial aid from the European Economic Community. The second topic is that they are big agricultural countries producing Mediterranean crops [words indistinct] the existing market which supposes an organization of the market and therefore a consolidated and extended Common Agricultural Policy.

What happened a few days before in Luxembourg was that [words indistinct] that it had been decided to question certain regulations regarding the financing of the European Economic Community and in particular the functioning of our own resources. And secondly, questions were raised giving the Commission a mandate to reexamine certain aspects regarding the functioning of the agricultural Common Market. How is it possible in practice to conclude or to make negotiations progress on points where one of the interlectors is questioning the future of his own rules? Therefore, if I spoke of a pause, this is not part of the vocabulary I used on the occasion. You can refer to the text. I simply indicated that I could not see how it would be possible to make progress as long as these questions are not settled.

You have a very simple way of making the enlargement progress: This is that the whole Community of the Nine should announce starting today that as from 1982 they agree to the regulations of the financial policy as they are now and the regulations [passage indistinct]. France has said this, and so if our partners say so talks can proceed as they have begun. If, on the contrary, any of our partners indicates that we must alter the Community financial regulations or alter the regulations of the Common Agricultural Policy [passage indistinct] would apply to new members.

The French prime minister is also to visit Spain next week. We shall have talks with our interlocutors and we shall tell them that it is to the extent to which the uncertainties introduced by others are dispelled that we shall be able to reach progress in our negotiations. In the meantime, negotiations continue but they cannot reach progress on the points on which uncertainties currently remain. The French delegation will be instructed for the negotiating sessions to inquire what financial regulations are applicable as from 1982 and what principles of the Common Agricultural Policy are applicable from this date. This, I would say to the journalist from EL PAIS, has nothing to do with the situation inside the country, because you will recall I adopted a position--which I am sticking to--of principle, in favor of the European membership of Portugal and Spain. I did not do it at the time for electoral reasons.

My final point: I consider the violence directed at certain Spanish truck drivers in France as unacceptable. This is not in keeping with the idea, the image we have of our country. And so I am asking the prime minister to take the requisite steps to see that the persons affected receive fare compensation; and that steps are taken to prevent the repitition of unacceptable incidents of this kind. It does the cause of French agriculture no service to give this kind of picture of our way of applying, as far as we are concerned, regulations or of abiding by our own laws.

[Question] [Words indistinct] one word on the Basque problem.

[Answer] I have nothing to say on the Basque problem. The problem which you describe is a domestic Spanish problem. As far as France is concerned, we apply our own laws, that is to say that we punish the offenses which are committed according to our judicial procedures. We have always respected these procedures. We will continue to do so.

[Question] Mr President, (Olivier Mazerol), [interrupted by next questioner]

[Question] [Name indistinct] CBS News... [interrupted by Giscard]

[Giscard] This is a duet?

[Second questioner] [Name indistinct] French-American relations have been quite difficult in recent times. Has there been any change since the Venice summit, and did you speak frankly and achieve good results with President Carter?

[Question] Mr President, during your talks with President Carter in Venice was the participation of certain French athletes in the Olympic games discussed?

[Question] (Francois Sa'nte-Marie), Radio France International: Mr President, do you have the impression that the trilateral talks which you proposed many months ago between Europe, the Arab world and Africa could modify the consequences of the international economic crisis for the countries taking part?

[Question] Mr President, on 27 November you announced that you intended to submit a proposal to the Venice summit on the reconstruction of an international monetary system between the industrialized countries. Why did you give this up?

[Answer] Make that the last question. We will then turn to defense. Ladies and gentlemen, your questions dealt with French-American relations and the talks I had with President Carter. The talks which we hold periodically--the previous one was exactly a year ago in Tokyo--are talks at which we are in the habit of expressing ourselves in the most frank and complete fashion. Thus, there is no ambiguity in our positions. I reminded President Carter--who knows this--of the reasons why France's policy is and will remain independent. On the other hand, I pointed out to him our analysis of the East-West situation, particularly in the light of events in Afghanistan, and how we considered it necessary to act to put an end to them.

I observed that in the statements he made subsequently, President Carter seems to me to have noted a certain number of the facts I gave him in a positive way. Thus, we maintain relations which are trusting relations, of joint work in the sphere of international difficulties but in which France intends to conduct its own analysis and to present its proposals to its partners and allies, as well as to her other interlocutors. We did not discuss the issue of participation in the Olympic games in these talks.

As far as the three-way talks are concerned, the agenda was so full that it was not possible to discuss it under these circumstances, but we will continue our efforts with the three groups concerned--which are moreover not at all the same as the groups which were in Venice, because the United States, Canada and Japan were all together in Venice and they are not involved in the three-way talks. We shall have the opportunity to continue preparing the preparatory conference in the coming months.

Finally, an observer as shrewd as Mr Pierre Charpy had to note that there had been a massive increase in oil prices since 27 November, causing an increased balance of payments deficit of 110 billion dollars, about 70 billion dollars of that for OECD dollars and 40 billion dollars for developing countries. These are not circumstances in which one can make much progress with new proposals on putting the international monetary system in order. Only when a certain stability or at least an acceptable level of deficit has been reestablished will it be possible to make progress in reconstructing this system. This is why in the present circumstances we remain committed to the efficient working of the European monetary system, which certain people say will break apart and which is in excellent health more than a year after its implementation. We shall resume initiatives concerning the international monetary system when the effects, the first shock of this new oil price increase, are absorbed back into the international accounts balances. So now we turn to questions on defense.

[Question] [words indistinct] first question. Second question: The political parties, even in the majority, are calling for a reduction in national service. I should like to know what is the doctrine of the head of state and chief of the army?

[Answer] Thank you. We can perhaps separate, although there is a certain link, the nuclear questions and the conventional questions. Your second question is on conventional arms. On the nuclear question you have spoken of the neutron bomb. Are there any other questions?

[Question] Mr President, (Louis Margue) from French Television 1: I should like to ask if you think it possible to halt what you called just now the worsening of the international situation and to find with the Soviets a lessening of the crisis, while maintaining the NATO decision to install in Europe new nuclear missiles from 1983? Although this decision does not apply to France, I want to ask your analysis of this for the future and in particular in view of the coming talks between Mr Schmidt and Mr Brezhnev.

[Question] Mr President, can one continue indefinitely the studies of the neutron bomb without manufacturing it, and does the fact of deciding to supply France with it mean the renunciation of the strategy of deterrence?

[Question] Mr President, [name and designation indistinct]: Do you not think that nuclear deterrence loses all its credibility when it is rejected by the majority of the French people, who distrust, it seems, your determination to press the atomic button when the time comes? Is there a change in French military defense policy under your rule compared to General de Gaulle?

[Question] Mr President, (Reinhardt Uhman), German Television: Mr President, the French neutron bomb risks falling on Germany for the defense of France. Do you think that is why Franco-German military cooperation should be strengthened?

[Question] In more general terms, Mr President, Henri Tincq, LA CROIX: If we resume the political debate on defense, there is a choice between the national deterrent and/or European defense security. As far as you are concerned, what is the correct balance? What possible reconciliation is there between these two ideas? And with what means, what weapons?

[Question] Mr President, Guy (Marchand) of AGENCE MONDIALISTE DE PRESSE [Presumably WORLD INFORMATION AND PRESS AGENCY]: In New York you mentioned the need for satellite monitoring of disarmament. In order for this monitoring to be totally effective there will need to be on-the-spot supervision. The French Constitution permits this supervision, for the principle of limitation of sovereignty was maintained in it by General de Gaulle. Do you think, Mr President, that it would be useful to study the implementation of this (?article) in our Constitution with your country and Italy, Germany or [word indistinct] which have identical articles in their constitutions in order to (?bring detente) to the entire world?

[Question] Do you not think that in delivering 38 tons of uranium to India, Mr Carter is now taking risks in this part of the world in relation to this nonaligned country, especially at a time when the Vietnam war is starting again?

[Answer] We are replying to your questions on deterrence, on nuclear weapons, on the neutron bomb. Afterwards I will answer the question on the length of military service and other questions of this type if there are any. Firstly, a few thoughts on defense. Defense problems are among the most complex arising in today's world due to the power and variety of the equipment concerned, due to the diversity of the possible situations and the speed of reactions which they call for, due to the close overlapping of political decisions and military decisions in a time of crisis. This is why they cannot be simplified. This is why they cannot be dealt with lightly.

My second thought is that in the field of defense one cannot accept an impasse. There are a certain number of arguments or subjects where one can risk an impasse, but one cannot do so with defense. My third thought is that the defense effort of a country cannot be delegated to new weapons, to new weapons or to smart weapons, no more than it was not possible to delegate it to the cement of the Maginot Line. The defense effort is incorporated in the people's soul, as one notes moreover in the world today. This is why the defense effort necessarily concerns all French people.

I come back to our concept of deterrence and to our weapons in this field. Firstly what is deterrence? Nuclear deterrence is a collection of threats, a collection of risks directed toward the enemy, of which at least one is fatal. As for the use of the nuclear weapon there are (?various) kinds of possible situations and hypotheses; we need not list them here. However, there is a point which must be understood as central in our system. Its that any nuclear attack on French soil will automatically give rise to a strategic nuclear response. Those of you who are specialists in these matters will place this affirmation in its context.

At the moment we have strategic nuclear weapons relying on three components, and this structure will remain valid up to 1990-92. From 1984-85 multiple warhead ballistic missiles will be introduced on our submarines. From 1992 the problem will arise of replacing one or another of our strategic nuclear weapons. This is why the last defense council decided to begin the development of a mobile strategic launcher. The technical decisions concerning the characteristics of this launcher may be decided on before the end of this year.

The technical decisions concerning the characteristics of this launcher can be settled by the end of the year. As for the neutron bomb, in December 1976 I made the decision in the Defense Council to make a feasibility study of the neutron weapon.

These studies have resulted in the preparation (?of experiments), and the first experiments have been carried out. It will be possible to make a decision on production from the years 1982-1983 on the basis of the present structure of this weapon, 2 years later if a different structure is desired, and the decision made then will have to take into account the state of nuclear arms in Europe foreseeable at that time.

On the question put to me about the use of weapons, I remind you that there exists on the Western side at present 5,000 tactical nuclear weapons, so the particular question of the use of tactical nuclear weapons [passage indistinct] in our reflections on the use of this weapon we shall take account of the following proposition: France is directly concerned by the security of West European states. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] [Name indistinct] France INTER: Mr President, I should like you to explain what you meant when you said that France is directly concerned with the security of neighboring states in the nuclear field.

[Answer] Exactly, Madame, it is in the interest of this statement that it should remain as it is, for I shall have the opportunity to reply--in a way which I am looking for-- at greater length to all the reflections on the preoccupations of defense. Specialists know one cannot do that in 25 minutes to half an hour. But there are, in information on defense and particularily on the use of certain means, indications which should be given in a form which allows the possible questioner to put a certain number of questions to himself. [Passage as heard].

Concerning our conventional forces I will say this: The proposal to reduce the length of national service in the present state of world insecurity would be seen as abandonment or resignation France's part. And the government, which I consulted on this point, will not accept this abandonment nor this resignation. I remind you that at present the duration of service is as follows: 2-3 years in the Soviet Union, 15 months in Federal Germany, 7 months in Spain, (?12) months in Italy, 12 months in France. I add that this reduction [words indictinct] is, in addition, nonsense technically [words indistinct] and for this decision is irrevocable.

The problem concerning national service is first that of the training level of our forces. For 3 years we have made regular progress in the training level of our forces, and each time the young conscripts participate in active military life, they consider that their activity is useful for the security of the country.

And so the problem is to enrich the usefulness and the interest of national service for young people. That is why our defense budget will allocate growing funds for this usefulness and interest of national service for the young. But I remind you that we shall not agree either to the abandonment or to the resignation.

[Question] (?Are the muses silent when the arms speak)?

[Answer] No, when the nuclear weapon speaks, then there are no longer any muses.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN APPROACH TO MIDEAST PROBLEM

LD261519 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 23-29 Jun 80 p 6

[Interview granted to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in Venice--date not given]

[Text] Venice--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who chaired the foreign ministers' meetings during the European Council's conference on the Island of San Giorgio, believes that the European move regarding the Middle East crisis is not directed against Camp David but is complementary to it.

[Question] Not having broached Camp David either negatively or positively and having contented themselves with mentioning it in name only, was that in compliance with an American wish or was it an indication of their [the EC] having judged it as having failed?

[Answer] We did not view it as having failed, especially since the [EEC] declaration came a few days before it was agreed to resume [Israeli-Egyptian] contacts. Although it has not yet been decided to resume the [Egyptian-Israeli] negotiations, the contacts are to explore the possibility of resuming the negotiations. We are glad about this because reviving negotiations and reaching results is a positive sign.

In any case, the Europeans have constantly said that the implementation of Camp David must be within the framework of a comprehensive solution. The solution we are seeking is along this line--the line of a comprehensive solution.

[Question] Then you believe that the European move will be complementary to Camp David?

[Answer] Yes, in order to achieve a comprehensive solution to the area's [the Middle East] issue. Our position is clear. We do not want to do anything that could be interpreted as being in competition with another initiative, particularly Camp David. Europe supports every effort to establish peace. Through its move, Europe is moving parallel [with Camp David] with a view to unifying the efforts along the same path toward the achievement of a comprehensive solution which must be based on mutual confidence and on negotiations acceptable to all parties, including the Palestinian people and the PLO.

[Question] Will the contacts which the European Council intends to carry out at a later stage include the Palestinians who are at home or those who are abroad?

[Answer] We said the Palestinian people, that is, including the PLO.

[Question] In the statement on Lebanon, the word "initiative" was mentioned. Is the Council aware of a certain initiative and who will make it and when?

[Answer] The Europeans will support any initiative that will insure the restoration of peace. This does not mean that there is a European initiative in this direction. There has been no such initiative so far.

[Question] But do you not think that the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon necessitates a practical European move beyond the declaration of Europe's adherence to the general principles which it has so often repeated?

[Answer] We regard Lebanon as an important element for stability in the area. The best proof of our interest in the Lebanese issue are the efforts we make whenever there is an opportunity for us to do so, in addition to the sacrifices in men which the nine states are making, especially through their forces in southern Lebanon. All this confirms their determination and readiness now and in the future to contribute to the restoration and consolidation of peace in the area.

PERTINI REFUSES TO SIGN DECREE MODIFYING REFERENDUM

AU260900 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 26 (ANSA)--The decision of head-of-state Sandro Pertini not to sign a government decree modifying control norms for the request of repeal referendums was the major political event in Italy yesterday. The decree would have transferred verification of the referendum requests from the Supreme Court to local courts of appeal.

The Radical Party welcomed the president's move, accusing the government of trying to change the rules of the game even as the campaign for ten referendums ground to a halt Wednesday night. The Radicals issued a communique last night stating that it looked like at least five of the referendums had received enough valid signatures to get the official go-ahead. It was not yet clear whether the remaining five had gathered the necessary 500,000 names.

It seemed certain that referendums would be held against anti-terrorism legislation, against crimes of opinion, against military codes in time of peace, against the industrial application of nuclear energy and against hunting. Lagging behind were signatures calling into question life sentences, certain aspects of abortion legislation, the continued militarization of the finance guard, gun laws and the illegality of smoking hashish and marijuana.

L'UNITA, the official organ of the Italian Communist (PCI) Party, yesterday spoke of open violations of the law during signature gathering operations. Communist M.P.'s took the same tone in the Senate.

Radical Party leader Marco Pannella labeled "squalid" the reactions of L'UNITA and several "pseudo-communist" parliamentarians. The formation of local, regional, provincial, and communal administrations also riveted the attention of political leaders here.

After a meeting of Social Democratic officials, Alberto Ciampaglia said that this party looked to be extended to all the laic forces in open, clear and unequivocal negotiations.

The PCI Central Committee continued its work begun on June 24 with a wide-ranging report yesterday from Armando Cossucta, head of the party's local agencies office. Pietro Ingrao, former house speaker, urged Communist militants to reflect upon the changes that have occured within Italian realities, in the leftwing area, and in the political formations that respond to this area. He said that forms of organization existed today that did not correspond to the traditional notions of the historic parties of the Italian left. He spoke of the difficulties facing the European left faced with "a new historic stage."

Also last night, Premier Francesco Cossiga held a meeting with the secretaries of the three parties that make up his government: Giovanni Spadolini for the Republicans, Flaminio Piccoli for the Christian Democrats, and Bettino Craxi for the Socialists. Leaks from the top secret session claimed that the leaders discussed the Venice Summit of June 22-23 and government steps to combat the gloom surrounding Italy's automobile and chemical industries.

CARTER VISITS LEADERS, DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

President Eanes' Greeting

LD261550 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Speech by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes welcoming U.S. President Jimmy Carter on his arrival at Lisbon Airport on 26 June--recorded]

[Text] Mr President: On my behalf and that of my wife and in the name of the people of Portugal, I wish to convey to Your Excellency and to Mrs Carter our warm and sincere welcome.

Your Excellency is the first President of the United States to pay an official visit to Portugal since the restoration of our democracy. As your excellency has already acknowledged, the Prtuguese people have demostrated to the world their strong attachment to freedom and to the democratic way of life by toppling a dictatorial regime and by surmounting the obstacles which ensured. And they have secured these gains in a climate of freedom and pluralism, of which we are justly proud. These are sure proofs that we will know how to defend the only possible road for Portugal--the democratic road, the road which is in keeping with the will and profound interests of our people.

We can thus meet today as the representatives of countries holding the highest ideals: freedom, justice and human dignity. On the basis of these principles the long friendship between Portugal and the United States has grown stronger than ever before. In the light of this friendship and of its future projection, I wish to express in the name of the people of Portugal and in their name to salute the great and friendly American nation which your excellency so deservingly symbolizes and represents here.

Eanes' Speech at Luncheon

LD262222 [Editorial report] Lisbon Domestic Service at 1830 GMT on 26 June carries a recording of President Eanes' speech at a luncheon in honor of President Carter in Lisbon on 26 June. Reception is poor.

At one point, Eanes says: "The international crisis which currently exist in various parts of the world require a serene analysis of their causes and an increasingly greater effort to achieve cohesion." He goes on to say: "It would be serious if exacerbated nationalistic selfishness or alocfness were to prevail when any member of the international community, whether a big power or a small country, is in difficulty. For us solidarity is not an empty word and I would like to reiterate, Mr President, that we support you and the American people in the drama currently affecting the American hostages in Tehran who remain the victims of a deplorable violation of human rights, in outright disrespect for the most elementary rules of international life.

"In other areas generalized regional conflicts pose a threat to world peace and stifle the legitmate right of some peoples to decide their own destinies. At this moment, the situation in the Middle East and in Afghanistan is particulary serious. The events in Afghanistan have created a [words indistinct] situation, inasmuch as they represent an attempt against the peoples' right to express their sovereignty. We cannot fail, therefore, to support all efforts leading to a [word indistinct] and comprehensive solution to this [word indistinct] problem."

Sa Carneiro on Afghanistan Measures

LD262200 [Editorial Report] Lisbon domestic service in Portuguese at 1600 GMT On 26 June reports that immediately after President Carter's departure from Lisbon Airport, at around 1500 GMT, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro gave a press conference. The radio announcer then introduces a report on the press conference from Lisbon radio's reporter at the airport, who in mid-sentence cuts in with: "during which he [Sa Carneiro] said that concrete measures have been taken with regard to Afghanistan and that Portugal is to participate in these measures which are to be implemented in the event that the Soviet troops fail to withdraw from Afghanistan. The nature of such measures, however, has not yet been announced and awaits further developments in the area. There was also a convergence of views between Portugal and the United States about the present international instability. International issues took up most of the time in this morning's talks, but on the bilateral level one should highlight the intention to increase cooperation in the spheres of agriculture and fisheries. Another topic discussed was naturally that of relations between Portugal and the United States within NATO." The reporter then hands back to the studio announcer.

Summary of Communique

LD262006 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] A joint communique on President Carter's visit to Portugal released this afternoon points to very concrete targets. Special emphasis is laid on the present international situation and on the many ties linking the two countries. The communique notes with satisfaction the close relations between Lisbon and Washington, and points to new forms of cooperation aimed at strengthening security in the West as well as to consultations and coordination among Western countries.

Afghanistan and Iran are two issues referred to at length: Carter voices his satisfaction with the support expressed by Portugal (?in this connection). Concrete measures have already been agreed upon if the Soviet Union fails to pull out its troops from Afghanistan. These measures, however, will only be made public later, no doubt if it proves necessary to put them into practice.

East-West and North-South relations and Portugal's role within NATO were also topics discussed during the talks. The fact that both countries belong to NATO was also discussed, but there was no talk of the possible stationing of an aircraft carrier in Lisbon or even of nuclear missiles in Portugal--this, however, was stated by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro later on.

In brief, one could say that the communique expressed the Americans "thanks" for the support given by Portugal to the U.S. in the Iran and Afghanistan issues and points to a strengthening of bilateral relations [word indistinct] within NATO. Reference should also be made to increased U.S. assistance in the economic sphere: A U.S. delegation is to travel to Lisbon shortly in order to analyze the Portuguese situation.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF SPANISH-U.S. COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD261631 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] At midmorning today the Secretariat of State for information issued to the media the text of the joint Spanish-U.S. communique which was drafted following President Carter's visit to Madrid.

In the meeting between King Juan Carlos and Jimmy Carter, the communique says, both statesmen expressed their concern over the tension in several parts of the world and expressed their desire and intention to contribute to every effort which is made that leads toward the restoration of peace and stability in those areas. President Carter congratulated the king on the successful evolution of the Spanish democratic process and the Spanish side expressed its acknowledgement of the U.S. work in support of human rights and peace.

The joint communique said that it was once again noted that Western solidarity is one of the guiding lines of democratic Spain's foreign policy and that Spain will act jointly with other Western countries in search for peace and stability for all peoples. Carter and Suarez, continues the communique, expressed their hope that the outcome of the forthcoming Madrid conference on security would be favorable to world detente and peace and at the same time both leaders examined the ways of strengthening Western solidarity in the face of the serious threat which the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan entails. They repeated that only the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and guarantees of nonalignment of and respect for the free will of the Afghan people are the necessary elements for a final end to the conflict.

President Carter expressed his thanks for the Spanish steps toward the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran, while both leaders agreed on the need to respect the norms of international law in the development of international relations and in the solution of the current world crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTER OREJA PREVIEWS MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD261453 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 14

[EFE report: "Spain has Duty To Be Impartial and Nondiscriminatory"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 19 June--Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja appeared this morning before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee at an informational meeting to report on the preparation of the CSCE conference which is to be held soon in Madrid.

Following the preparatory meeting which will begin in Madrid 9 September, Mr Oreja said, the second CSCE meeting will begin in the Spanish capital 11 November, it being assumed that the Belgrade meeting was in fact the first, since the guidelines of what is termed the "CSCE process" were laid down at the Helsinki meeting.

"The Helsinki final act," he continued, "is the great code of detente--a concept which is defined more by what is excluded than by what is asserted. Detente is not peace, but neither is it cold war."

"The poor results achieved at the Belgrade conference," he added, "were due to the socialist countries' intention to center the dialogue primarily on the field of economic cooperation and on that of the environment; the Western countries believed that it should be effected on the basis of human rights. It was impossible to achieve a consensus on most of the issues."

With respect to our country's role as the host of the conference, Mr Oreja stated that the only responsibility that Spain has undertaken is that of ensuring perfect organization of the conference. "An interministerial committee has been operating for several months," he stated. "The executive secretary has been appointed and approved, the work of adapting the Madrid conference building has been virtually completed and all the necessary facilities are ready."

Shun All Leadership

The minister added that, as a result of its role as the host, Spain has a duty to be impartial and nondiscriminatory toward those taking part. "It is thus obliged to shun all leadership, although Spain, as a participant, has its own stance on each issue of the conference. We have national interests to defend, which are inherent in our position as a Western and democratic country."

"We are in favor," Mr Oreja stated, "of the conference opening and closing at the foreign ministerial level. With respect to the duration, Spain is inclined toward the viewpoint that a target date should be set. It is envisaged that the proceedings will last about 3 months, not counting the 5-week Christmas break."

"Reviewing Helsinki Final Act Should Not Be Sole Aim"

"Of all the procedural issues, the conference's agenda is the one with the greatest political significance and the one which will pose the greatest difficulties," he added. "The Western countries wish the emphasis of the meeting to be placed on reviewing the implementation of the Helsinki final act; the socialist countries are placing the emphasis on new proposals. Spain deems it appropriate that the review process should be conducted without omissions or exclusions, with the proper depth, but believes that this should not be the Madrid meeting's sole aim. With respect to the new proposals, they should be few, concise and realistic."

Afghanistan is "Grave Action"

"The unquestionable deterioration in detente and the current tension in relations between the two superpowers," he said, "have an important effect on the state of people's minds prior to the meeting." "Afghanistan is not an isolated incident," the minister asserted, "or a minor hitch on the path of detente; it is a grave act of force carried out in flagrant violation of the Helsinki final act. The trials of dissidents, arrests and internments are measures conflicting with the necessary respect for basic human rights and also carried out in flagrant violation of the Helsinki final act."

With respect to security, he stated that there is a unanimous feeling in favor of the need to secure the approval of a mandate at the Madrid conference for the subsequent holding of a disarmament conference, which, "although it is currently designated by this name, it will instead be a conference which will study not so much disarmament--properly speaking--as confidence-building measures which will make this possible at a later stage. Spain will support the efforts made in this direction, knowing that it is necessary beforehand to restore confidence by means of substantive, general and compulsory measures."

Human Rights

"The topics included in the so-called 'third basket' will be those which will create the greatest risks of confrontation in Madrid (less at the time of submitting new proposals than during the period of reviewing the observance of the final act by those taking part). The sense of balance which inspired the final act involves consideration of the humanitarian aspects of detente, together with those which are purely military." [paragraph continues]

"We have decided," he stated, "to attach primary importance to the humanitarian aspects of detente and our conduct at the Madrid meeting will be consistent with this approach. Human rights, in the way in which they are viewed in this 'basket,' are not a weapon for questioning a model of society but something that affects personal and family relations in the daily lives of the citizens of our continent."

The minister then proceeded to broach the subject of the Mediterranean, which concerns Spain in particular and should be handled separately at the Madrid conference. "Procedurally--with respect to the contributions which the adjoining countries not taking part in the conference could make as far as security in the Mediterranean region is concerned--and, finally, with respect to regional cooperation," he stated.

In conclusion, Mr Oreja explained that holding the Madrid conference in accordance with the envisaged timetable is more important than ever. "The duty of all states is to come to Madrid with the resolute political will to achieve tangible results which will make it clear that Europe is committed to a path of peace and detente. The Spanish delegation will exert itself to the utmost to uphold these ideas."

PSOE COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR REFERENDUM ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD261131 Madrid YA in Spanish 19 Jun 80 p 19

[EUROPEA PRESS report: "Official Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Stance: Request for Referendum on NATO Membership"]

[Text] The PSOE has released an official communique stating its position on Spain's possible entry into NATO, EUROPA PRESS reports. The document states that the PSOE "believes that Minister Oreja Aguirre's remarks are completely inopportune at the present time, when international circumstances would adivse greater prudence with regard to topics affecting not only Spanish foreign policy but international coexistence.

"The emphatic nature of the remarks and the setting of a timetable for Spain's entry into NATO constitute a heavy blow to hopes for a successful outcome to the CSCE conference, especially bearing in mind that Spain is the host country and regarded as nonaligned in the military blocs.

"It is unacceptable that the government try to mix together subjects as disparate as entry into NATO, our EEC membership, the Gibraltar issue and the bilateral negotiations with the United States. The attempt to play with something as serious and delicate as our defense system to gain returns in other fields in which the government's bargaining power is not apparent cannot be tolerated.

"The PSOE confirms its stances of clear opposition to any kind of NATO membership for Spain and stresses that it is contrary to the policy of military blocs. The PSOE will take every initiative it can the government's decision [as published] and stresses that will try in every way to insure that it is the popular will, through a referendum, which has the last word on the matter."

NORWAY

NORDLI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH EGYPT, ATTITUDE TO MIDEAST

LD261347 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Jun 80 p 5

[Interview granted by Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli to Salah ad-Din Hafiz in Oslo--date not given]

[Excerpts] Replying to my question on Norway's evaluation of the situation in the Middle East, Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said:

First I must say that Norway, with its 4 million population, is strengthening its ties with Egypt in order to achieve peace in the Middle East. We believe that Egypt, being an important Arab and African state, indeed represents the cornerstone of peace in the Middle East. Therefore, public opinion, those concerned with politics, the government and the parties in our country sincerely follow and encourage efforts to reach a just settlement for all the parties.

Quite frankly, a few years ago we were not deeply interested in, nor did we have a significant role to play in, the Middle East. We had no specific ideas about solutions to the conflict. But the situation today has changed, for peace in the Middle East means peace for us. There is a certain link between the two areas despite the distance between them.

[Question] How do you believe the Palestine problem should be solved?

[Nordli] We believe that the fundamental solution of the Palestine problem is one of the keys to a comprehensive settlement. This solution should be based on recognizing the Palestinian people's rights while recognizing Israel's security. Any efforts to be made must take into consideration the Palestinian people's rights and Israel's security. What is important in our country's opinion is to avoid heated clashes and to prevent a return once again to the whirlpool of destructive wars in the Middle East. We are interested not only in the Arab-Israeli conflict but also in the situation in Lebanon.

We are afraid lest the situation in Lebanon explode if the situation there reaches a point where the United Nations is no longer able to keep peace there with its forces, in which we participate. Therefore, we believe that there is a need to pay attention to the peace-keeping forces throughout the area and the need for these forces to continue under UN command. This is a very important matter because failure in this would mean the return of tension and, consequently, explosion.

I asked Nordli, head of the Norwegian Labor Government since 1976: What is your evaluation of the international situation between East and West in the light of the possibility of the return to a cold war?

[Answer] First of all there are some who imagine that we, as a state with a small population and a large area and being comparatively technologically advanced, live in isolation from the world's problems. This is not true. In any case we are part of the Western alliance and therefore part of the international strategy of this alliance. Therefore, we are not far from the world's thorny problems today, especially the problems in the Middle East and Western Asia.

Military conflict in the hotspots is a threat to us simply because it creates problems for us. As for the recent developments, we reject any military intervention under any pretext. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was a violation of several principles of world peace as a whole.

[Question] What about the other violations?

[Answer] When our attitude is such as I have just stated, it is important that we should frankly express our views to all parties. We must find the means for discussion, dialogue and contact between the opposing forces so as to negotiate on the basic problems. Once again I say that we believe that dialogue is the only practical way because the alternative is war. The world's problems will not be solved by such a destructive method.

Both the Western and Eastern camps have their own policies and objectives but both camps are governed by the policy of coexistence, by dialogue, and not by clashes because clashes would mean destruction for both sides and for all mankind. It is important that voices should be raised on both sides stressing the desire for calm dialogue so as to ensure the continuation of the world peace process. I would once again like to emphasize that this is our understanding that peace efforts in the Middle East should achieve the objectives of the conflicting parties.

[Question] In recent years, Norway rapidly acquired an important international status following the discovery of oil in the North Sea, which you share with Britain. As a result, Norway has become not only a technologically advanced state but also rich in the sense of oil. Do you believe that the newly found oil has caused changes in your concepts and policies toward others, particularly toward the poor countries on one hand and the industrial oil-consuming countries on the other?

[Answer] First of all we are happy with the oil wealth which we are trying to exploit rationally and calmly. Secondly, we will not, for example, join OPEC--at least not at present--despite out great advance in the field of production and export of oil and its byproducts. But at the same time, we look at international relations in oil matters differently. Nevertheless, we are anxious to maintain ties of cooperation with OPEC and its countries.

Norway, as a small country, must play a substantial role in the relations between the oil-producers and oil-consumers. We must settle the existing strong differences between them regarding prices, export quantities and so on.

[Question] A final question: What is your opinion in the Norwegian-Egyptian relations and how do you see the horizon of future cooperation?

[Answer] Once again I would reaffirm our desire to develop cooperation between Egypt, the cornerstone of peace and progress in the Middle East, and Norway. I believe that we are passing through a phase of strengthening cooperation ties in the economic and technological field. In principle we have a general agreement on this but we must go deeper into discussing specific cooperation projects. Quite frankly, this is our problem with you. We have and you have too many "principles of cooperation" but both of us must define the cooperation projects more precisely so as to actually implement the principles.

SWEDEN

ULLSTEN ASSUMES ADDITIONAL POST IN GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

LD261350 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with today's government reshuffle, the post of deputy premier has been reintroduced. This post was abolished in 1978 when the first Faelldin government fell. Now Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten will be also deputy premier. Otherwise the reshuffle means that Budget Minister Ingemar Mundebo will be succeeded by Minister of Labor Rolf Wirten. The new minister of labor will be Secretary of State Ingemar Eliasson.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON RPP CANDIDATE, IRAQI BORDER KILLING

TA261554 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The joint session of the Senate and National Assembly, which was to convene at 1300 today, could not be held due to lack of quorum. Meanwhile, speaking to journalists after the Council of Ministers meeting today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel also referred to the candidacy of National Assembly President Cahit Karakas.

[Begin Demirel recording] Why should the Justice Party [JP] support another candidate while it has its own candidate? While we have an extraordinarily honorable candidate from the JP? No JP member will vote in favor of a candidate from another party. Is this possible? Mr Karakas wanted to meet me. Of course, we can hold a meeting. I am ready to meet with everyone who wishes to confer with me. Does this mean that we will support his candidacy? Does a meeting have such a connotation? Must I refuse to meet him thinking that it might be interpreted in this manner? [end recording]

After the Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1130 and lasted for 3 hours, Demirel said that the recent statements made by Iraqi authorities in connection with the killing of 10 Turkish citizens on the Turkish-Iraqi border had not yet officially reached the government.

[Begin Demirel recording] We are continuing to seek the rights of our 10 citizens who were shot in the back for having crossed the border in Hakkari. It is the duty of the Government of the Turkish Republic to secure the rights of not only these citizens who died but of all our citizens. We will fulfill our duty in the best possible way. We are right on this issue. Those who did the killing are wrong. The issue concerns the killing of 10 Turkish citizens. This act is not compatible with humanity, friendship, neighborliness, fraternity or Islam. There was no need to shoot our citizens just because they crossed the border.

This issue cannot remain as it is. I am stating this very clearly. We have submitted a note. They have answered our note. In our note we requested that those who committed this act should be punished. They were the ones who proposed a joint investigation. The Turkish Republic is a great state. We will pursue this matter in a manner befitting a great state. We shall pursue the issue with a cool head and with dignity. [end recording]

APPEALS BOARD UPHOLDS CANCELLATION OF PALESTINIANS' SENTENCE

TA270538 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The General Board of the Military Court of Appeals has approved the decision of the court's fourth section which had ruled that the First Ankara Martial Law Tribunal has not authorized to try the Palestinian guerrillas who raided the Egyptian Embassy, killed two Turkish policemen and took the embassy personnel hostage. The fourth section had also cancelled the sentences passed by the First Ankara Martial Law Tribunal--death sentences to the four guerrillas and prison terms for their collaborators.

The General Board of the Military Court of Appeals discussed the issue today because the chief prosecutor of the Military Court of Appeals had objected to the decision of the court's fourth section. The General Board approved the decision of the fourth section and ruled that the Ankara martial law first tribunal was not authorized to deal with that trial.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY: PLO WILL NOT BE INVITED TO NEXT SI CONGRESS

AU261202 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Georg Possanner report on interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky: "After Damascus Resolutions: Kreisky-PLO Relations Cooling Off"; date, place not given]

[Text] Vienna--Relations between Chancellor Kreisky and the Palestinian Liberation Organization have cooled off noticeably since PLO chief 'Arafat reiterated at the recent Al-Fatah congress in Syria the intention to destroy Israel. In a talk with DIE PRESSE Kreisky declared in reply to the question whether the PLO would be invited to attend the next congress of the Socialist International [SI]: "I am not in favor of it after the latest resolutions adopted in Syria." These resolutions may have been adopted in a fit of anger over recent developments, but now "I cannot advocate an invitation." He added, however, that he would continue to take an interest in the cause of the Palestinians.

As far as his invitation to the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, (Kawasmah) and Milhim is concerned--they had been expelled by Israel and arrived in Vienna last night--Kreisky said he was not ready to tolerate anything like that. The two democratically elected mayors were prevented from exerting their function "against every democratic principle," and were taken out of the country, he said, adding that this was "regrettable and grotesque," because Israel is probably the only country where there are democratically elected Aray mayors. "You have got to hand that to Israel," but it makes the two mayors all the more legitimate. The question arises, with whom do the Israelis want to talk at all, Kreisky said. "Not with the PLO, not with the freely elected mayors--so, with whom? It is outrageous."

In reply to the question how he assessed the role of Jordan's King Husayn today, the chancellor declared: "He is playing an important role. He is a very important man, one of the most intelligent people in a very stable country, a very cool head." Does he believe that Husayn is in favor of a Palestinian state? "I believe that he is not against a Palestinian state." It could, after all, lead "to a federation." At any rate things are not as easy as some people believed who wanted to give back the occupied territories to him--Husayn feels bound by the Rabat resolutions of 1975, the chancellor said.

BENELUX

DUTCH GOVERNMENT SURVIVES PARLIAMENTARY CENSURE MOTION

Initial Loss

WA270331 London REUTER in English 0327 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The Hague, June 27 (Friday), REUTER--The Dutch Government lost a key parliamentary vote early today after refusing to implement a resolution calling for a unilateral oil boycott of South Africa. Seventy-nine of the 150 members of the lower house voted against the Cabinet despite a pledge by Prime Minister Andreas van Agt to launch new initiatives to bring about an international embargo because of South Africa's apartheid policy. The opposition Labor Party (PVDA) then introduced a separate motion requiring the government to step down. Voting on this resolution was due to take place following an adjournament requested by leaders of the governing Christian Democratic Party (CDA). Thirteen CDA dissidents voted against the government, which was supported by only 66 deputies. The other members of the Chamber either abstained or were absent.

Two-Vote Margin

WA270359 London REUTER in English 0357 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The Hague, June 27 (Friday), REUTER--The Dutch Government, by the margin of two votes, survived a parliamentary censure motion early today over its refusal to impose a unilateral oil boycott of South Africa. Some dissident members of the governing Christian Democratic Party (CDA), who had earlier backed a resolution demanding such an embargo, later voted against a motion which would have meant the downfall of the center-right Cabinet. A censure motion introduced by opposition Labor Party leader Joop den Uyl was supported by only 72 of the 150 lower house deputies. Seventy-four voted against it, with the remaining deputies absent or abstaining.

UNITED KINGDOM

TRUDEAU, THATCHER CONFER ON CONSTITUTION REVISION

WA251143 London REUTER in English 1110 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 26, REUTER--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau left by air today for Stockholm after talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Canada's plans to gain full control of its own Constitution from Britain. From Sweden Mr Trudeau will go on to Norway for a short visit, completing his European tour.

In his talks yesterday with Mrs Thatcher, Mr Trudeau put Canada's case for changes in the British North America Act (BNA), which serves as Canada's Constitution. This could end what Canadian officials called the anomaly whereby a sovereign Canada is obliged in certain cases to seek British parliamentary approval for constitutional change, since the BNA is an act of the British Parliament. The projected changes would involve key provisions covering the division of powers between the federal government and provinces. Mr Trudeau's commitment to constitutional change received new impetus in the recent Canadian referendum in effect rejecting separatist proposals on Canada's future.

CARRINGTON 'DEPLORES' VIETNAMESE ATTACK ON THAILAND

LD261330 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1225 GMT 26 Jun 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today deplored the "violation" by Vietnam of Thailand's territory and called for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The foreign secretary, who was flying back to London from the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Ankara, instructed the Foreign Office in London to issue his statement. It follows strong condemnation of the Vietnam military intervention in Thailand by American secretary of state, Mr Edmund Muskie.

Lord Carrington said: "The Vietnamese incursion into Thailand on June 23 and 24 marks a serious escalation in Vietnamese aggression against neighbouring countries." He added: "The British Government deplores this violation of Thailand's territory and the further suffering inflicted on the Thai and Cambodian civilian population. Apart from the human suffering involved, it is clear that such irresponsible action could have serious consequences for the stability of the area. The Vietnamese Government and those who support them must respect the resolution passed by a large majority of the General Assembly last year and withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia."

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FRG PAPER ON NATO MEETING, GREEK-TURKISH PROBLEMS

DW271158 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 27 Jun 80 p 12

[Report signed V.H.: "Athens and Ankara Are Problem Children"]

[Excerpt] Ankara--At the Ankara meeting of NATO foreign ministers, like in Venice at the European Community summit and the meeting of state and government chiefs of the most important industrial countries, there was talk of signals, determination to face the Soviet Union and of the changed strategic situation following the intervention of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

It was not merely the waiting of the NATO foreign ministers for a verbal signal from the Soviet Union that characterized the NATO meeting for the past 2 days, but also the inability to put the new geostrategic conception (division of work and distribution of new NATO tasks) on solid pillars to give the new NATO roof a strong foundation so as not to support it merely with signals. NATO's southern flank is involved in this effort. This flank consists only of Turkey, a militarily, socially and politically poorly organized alliance partner, and the intention of Greece to incorporate its armed forces into NATO's military sphere. NATO's task cannot consist only in the intention of preparing the Turks for possible dangers lurking in the Middle East and Iran.

Talks took place in Ankara on this subject between the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of Greece, the Federal Republic and Turkey. On Saturday the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey, Mitsotakis and Erkmen, will discuss bilaterally, so to speak, no longer under the protection of NATO, the possibility of Greece's returning to the military wing of NATO, as well as Turkey's veto in Ankara with regard to Greece's becoming a full-fledged NATO member again (Greece belongs only to the NATO political committee). Chances for a positive outcome of the Greek-Turkish meeting are not good. The unstable political situation in Turkey, from where NATO wants to strengthen its Middle East position, does not seem stable enough for Greece to make compromises involving Greece's sphere of security.

LUNS ADDRESSES ATLANTIC ORGANIZATION IN ISTANBUL

TA281736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns expressed the conviction that NATO might soon find a solution acceptable to both Turkey and Greece aimed at improving relations between the two countries. Luns was addressing a meeting organized by the Turkish Atlantic Agreement Organization in Istanbul. Luns briefed the meeting on world and NATO problems.

Noting that NATO is well aware of Turkey's difficulties, Luns said that the improvement of Turkish-Greek relations will be a factor in increasing the economic and military aid being extended to Turkey.

Pointing out that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was one of the most important issues concerning NATO, Luns said that NATO, despite all, discussed the issue with great understanding. [as heard]

TWO WEST BANK MAYORS MEET KREISKY, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

Meeting With Kreisky

AU271047 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 Jun 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "PLO Mayors in Vienna: Severe Charges Against Israel"]

[Text] Vienna (GPE)--Severe charges against Israel's occupation policy which climaxed in the statement that Israel has pushed the situation to the brink of war marked the statements made late on Wednesday evening [25 June] by the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, Al-Qawasimah and Milhim. They are in Vienna at the invitation of Chancellor Kreisky, together with the Islamic judge of Hebron, At-Tamimi, who has also been expelled.

In the course of an information tour, which has already taken them to the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands and France, they want to draw attention to the conditions existing in the occupied territories. "We, the elected and deported mayors, are suffering at the hands of the settlers and the government police, Al-Qawasimah complained after his arrival.

Who in Austria--he asks--knows anything about the fact that 500 persons have been arrested in Hebron since 2 May, that all telephone lines were interrupted for a long time, and that a curfew has been imposed?

Stressing that the PLO is the only representative of the Palestinians, the two mayors emphatically called for self-determination and for a sovereign Palestinian state. They denied any possibility that such a state might become dangerous for the Israelis: "They can actually gain security", Milhim said, "namely, through an independent, Palestinian state. That is the only guarantee for peace and security in the Middle East."

In reply to DIE PRESSE'S specific question whether they saw any possibility of coexistence between a Palestinian state and the Israeli state, Milhim said: "Yes, we can imagine living side by side."

The visitors enthusiastically praised their host, Kreisky, calling him a friend of the Palestinians and of 'Arafat, and a man of vision and ideas. Kreisky is to date the only government chief who has received the three expelled notables on their current trip.

Report on Press Conference

AU271325 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1040 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler report on press conference given by West Bank Mayors Al-Qawasimah of Hebron and Milhim of Halhul in Vienna on 27 June--with recorded excerpts, beginning in English, fading into summarized German translation by Hennerbichler]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the press conference has just ended. Its subject matter was frequently not very substantial, it was very moderate, marked by normal heat but never actually emotional or passionate. But let us get down to brass tacks. The democratically elected representatives of the Palestinian population of the Israeli-occupied West Bank say: Autonomy is not a solution for them, because it is not fair. To them, autonomy means a deadend. There will be no solution with Begin, the Israeli prime minister. Nor will there be a solution with the Israeli Labor Party, not even if it should come to power after Begin. The Labor Party's proposal to cede parts of the West Bank to the Kingdom of Jordan is also unacceptable, because in that case the Palestinians would again have no rights.

The mayors argue, moreover, that the Israeli Social Democrats were pursuing aims similar to those of the religious-conservatives in Israel surrounding Begin. It was indeed the Social Democrats who invented the settlement policy, and--like the religious-conservatives--they, too, denied the Palestinians their rights and oppressed them. Thus there can be no compromise with the Israeli Labor Party.

As far as the Americans are concerned they, too, are at present unable to bring any solution. The United Nations: At the moment there is no basis for a new UN solution. And as for Jordan: An agreement with Jordan is possible only after a fair Palestinian solution, but not before. The upshot: little optimism on the subject.

Then a psychological approach, following up what the mayors had earlier indicated--serious charges against the Israelis: They oppress the Palestinians, they want to wipe them out. Literally, the Israelis do not want peace, they want Palestinian land without Palestinians. Palestinians are treated as third-class people, like blacks. So much for these charges.

But then again an enormous optimism--Mayor Milhim of Halhul: [Begin recording] And I believe, all the time, that coexistence existed between the Jews and the Arabs before 1948, and this could be also--it could exist--after 1980. Jews and Arabs can coexist, whether in two different states or in one state.... [recording fades out]

He says he believes in a peaceful coexistence between the Jews and Arabs and with a nuance that did not come out very clearly in that excerpt: It would be possible in one common state as well as in two separate states, one for the Jews and the other for the Arabs.

And then, for the first time here in Vienna, there ensued at the press conference a little dispute with Israeli correspondents. (Marta Halquart), an Israeli correspondent, asked among other things whether one could rely on a Palestinian state actually being democratic rather than being remotely controlled by the PLO.

Milhim answered unequivocally that first the Israelis would have to withdraw their forces, but then the Palestinians would elect people's representatives in free elections and build up a completely independent democratic state.

Finally, on the prospects for the future, Mayor al-Qawasimah of Hebron: [Begin recording] There are no solutions without the PLO, there are no solution without self-determination of Palestinian land. This is [words indistinct] that must be understand. Anything else will be a temporary solution as Mayor Milhim says.... [recording fades out]

He says--let me sum up very briefly--there is no solution without the PLO. There will be no solution without the Palestinians' right to self-determination and this people's right to a country of its own. The only solution is to recognize the PLO. That has been done to date by over 100 states in the world. A solution can be found only in direct talks between Israelis and Palestinians. The Palestinians are ready for such talks. There must be an identity, a fatherland, a flag for the Palestinians. And then, in conclusion: All proposals submitted so far only amount to going around in circles. All this would break down very soon. However, the Palestinians could certainly wait for their solution, if necessary even for decades.

That ends my report from this press conference.

POLAND'S BABIUCH MAKES 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU261144 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Poland's Premier in Vienna"]

[Summary] On Wednesday [25 June] Polish Council of Ministers Chairman Edward Babiuch arrived in the early morning at Vienna-Schwechat for his official 2-day visit, accompanied by his wife Lidia, Foreign Trade Minister Ryszard Karski, Power Minister Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, Deputy Foreign Minister Joszef Czyrek and several high-ranking officials. The Polish guests were welcomed at the airport by Chancellor Kreisky and State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer.

The guests proceeded from the airport to their Vienna residence, the Imperial Hotel. President Kirchschlaeger gave a luncheon in Premier Babiuch's honor at the presidential office. Among those present--in addition to the Polish guests--were Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and several members of the Austrian Government, the floor leaders of the three political parties represented in Parliament, and high-ranking officials of the president's office, the Federal Chancellery, and the foreign and interior ministries. "In the afternoon, the talk scheduled with Chancellor Kreisky was held at the Chancellery."

"Following a discussion by experts, Trade Minister Staribacher and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Karski signed an agreement on Polish coal deliveries to Austria combined with an Austrian loan to Poland. This practically gave a green light to a 300 million dollar loan by a bank consortium headed by the Creditanstalt-Bankverein. The credit agreement is to be signed today at this bank. Because a Federal Treasury guarantee is required for the loan, a bill to this effect will have to be submitted immediately to the Nationalrat. According to Chancellor Kreisky, the bill could be passed in October."

In the evening, Chancellor Kreisky gave a dinner for the Polish guests at the Chancellery Congress Hall. Today Premier Babiuch will visit the Voest plant in Linz. He is scheduled to depart in the late afternoon from Vienna-Schwechat Airport.

Kreisky Hosts Dinner

AU271545 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Intensification of Relations: Official Visit of Polish Premier in Austria Ends"]

[Excerpts] The 2-day official visit of Polish Council of Ministers Chairman Edward Babiuch ended yesterday [26 June]. Early last night, Babiuch and his entourage left for home from Vienna-Schwechat Airport. Yesterday morning the Polish guests inspected the Voest plants in Linz and then returned to Vienna by special train. On Wednesday evening [25 June], Chancellor Kreisky on behalf of the Austrian Government gave a dinner at the Chancellery in honor of Premier Edward Babiuch.

In his dinner toast the chancellor referred to the substantial intensification of the cultural, economic and political relations between Austria and Poland, two countries whose peoples have been linked by mutual sympathy for centuries.

The chancellor expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Poland that was extended to him, and went on to say among other things: "If our bilateral relations are developing in a desirable way and have thus very clearly provided visible evidence of a workable coexistence between states with different social systems, then it should nevertheless not be overlooked how much the policy of detente has been strained in the past few months.

"The developments in the Middle East and in Afghanistan are causing us most serious concern, and we fear that unless an easing of tensions can be achieved in these regions the policy of detente, which has had such beneficial effects so far, could be endangered. Countries such as Austria and Poland, whose peoples have to such an extent been victims of numerous wars, especially value peace and security, and this is why we have paid special attention to these questions in our talks.

"We are aware of the real conditions of power in the world. Nevertheless we believe that states such as ours have the duty to speak up again and again and to prove primarily through their practical policy that a peaceful and constructive coexistence of states with different systems is workable."

In his reply Premier Babiuch gave thanks for the hospitality extended to him and his entourage in Austria and for the chancellor's manifestation of friendship vis-a-vis the Polish people. He said he was pleased to be able to visit Austria and his first visit abroad.

The frequent contacts and mutual visits have become a good tradition in Polish-Austrian relations, he said. They serve the cooperation between the two countries that is developing in a great variety of fields, and make a constructive contribution to peace, security and cooperation in Europe. Moreover, they constitute an essential factor in the pan-European endeavors for defending the process of detente in the current difficult international situation. As the exchange of opinions in Vienna has confirmed, Poland and Austria are taking a vivid interest in supporting the positive trends in international politics, he said.

Joint Communique Issued

AU281445 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 80 p 3

["Joint Communique on the Visit of the Polish Council of Ministers Chairman"]

[Text] At the invitation of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to Austria on 25 and 26 June. During this visit Council of Ministers Chairman Babiuch was received by the president of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

Within the framework of their talks, which were marked by a constructive and friendly atmosphere, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Council of Ministers Chairman Babiuch had an exchange of opinions on topical international questions as well as on the development of Austrian-Polish relations. The talks were attended on Austria's side by Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch; Willibald Pahr, minister for foreign affairs; Josef Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry; Guenter Haiden, minister for agriculture and forestry; Karl Lausecker; minister for transportation; and State Secretary Adolf Nussbaumer. On Poland's side, they were attended by Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade maritime economy; Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, minister of power industry and atomic energy; and Jozef Czyrek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present at the talks were Friedrich Zanetti, ambassador of the Republic of Austria in Poland, and Franciszek Adamkiewicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Austria.

The two government chiefs stressed the need to make resolute endeavors at all levels to prevent a further deterioration of the international situation and to strengthen detente with the aim of safeguarding world peace. They manifested their countries' determination to work in this sense within the scope of their possibilities.

Special attention was paid to the development of cooperation in Europe; here the implementation of all provisions of the Helsinki final act is of special importance. Both government chiefs agreed that the Madrid CSCE followup meeting will have an essential significance for international detente. They stressed the need for thoroughly preparing this meeting and advocated its convocation on the scheduled date.

Both sides emphasized the importance that could be acquired by the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the first phase of which should deal with confidence-building measures. They agreed that the confidence-building measures should be followed by effective disarmament steps. In this context they discussed the initiatives launched to date, including the Polish proposal to convene such a conference in Warsaw. The hope was expressed that, within the framework of balanced decisions by the Madrid meeting on all sectors of the CSCE final act, it will also be possible to achieve a decision on convening this conference.

The sides stressed the need for intensifying international endeavors to eliminate underdevelopment. In this respect, the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session will be of particular importance.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions on bilateral relations, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Council of Ministers Chairman Edward Babiuch noted with satisfaction that the multifaceted cooperation between Austria and Poland continues to develop satisfactorily. The relations between the two countries constitute a good example of the development of positive relations between countries with different social systems. The government chiefs advocated the further development of the dialogue and cooperation between the two countries, the more so as they are convinced that the continuing development of the relations between Austria and Poland also serves the process of detente in Europe and in the world. In this context they emphasized the importance of the exchange of visits at the political level as well as of the direct contacts between the peoples and people of the two countries.

The sides paid special attention to the present state and the prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries. On this occasion attention was drawn to the recent signing of the agreement on the expansion of economic, industrial and technical cooperation of small and medium enterprises of the two countries, the signing of the protocol on the deepening of industrial cooperation between Austrian and Polish enterprises in third country markets, and of the long-term agreement on grain deliveries. In this context the sides stressed the importance of these agreements for the further development of trade and economic cooperation both in the bilateral sector and in third markets.

Both sides emphasized their interest in a satisfactory development in the energy sector which at the same time must be regarded as an essential contribution toward deepening economic cooperation in Europe. The sides stressed the importance of the agreement--signed during the visit--between the Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Industry of the Republic of Austria and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy of the Polish People's Republic on the exportation of Polish bituminous coal, combined with the granting of a loan to Poland for the expansion of its coal mining capacity. It was also agreed to continue the talks for the further development of cooperation in the energy sector.

The sides welcomed the development of Austrian-Polish cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education, which contributes toward a better understanding between the people and peoples of the two countries, and advocated the further intensification of that cooperation. The new government agreement--signed on the occasion of the visit--on the implementation of the Austrian-Polish cultural agreement of 14 June 1972 also serves the same goal.

Both sides also paid tribute to the conclusion of the agreements on legal aid in criminal law cases and on extradition, which went into effect on 1 May 1980 and are aimed at facilitating legal exchange in criminal law cases and at insuring better legal protection for individual citizens.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Council of Ministers Chairman Edward Babiuch expressed their full satisfaction with the cordial atmosphere and the success of their talks, which constitute a useful contribution toward deepening the friendly relations between the two countries and toward European cooperation.

Council of Ministers Chairman Edward Babiuch has invited Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for an official visit to Poland. The invitation has been accepted with thanks; a date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

ARGENTINIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Kirchschlaeger

AU260942 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger yesterday met Carlos W. Pastor, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Argentina, who is paying an official visit to Austria. Also present at the reception were Francisco Jose Pulit, Argentinian ambassador to Austria, Gerhard Gmoser, Austrian ambassador in Argentina, and Ambassador Friedrich Froelichsthal, chief of protocol.

Attends Dinner Hosted by Pahr

AU271537 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] At a working dinner given for Argentinian Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor, who is paying an official visit to Austria, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr referred to his latest visit to Argentina and noted with satisfaction that relations between Austria and Argentina have developed favorably in the past few months. The two states have proved that, although situated far apart geographically and having different political systems, they can foster intensive bilateral relations to mutual advantage, Pahr said. He stressed that Austria is convinced of the increasing importance of the dialogue between Europe and South America and is pleased to note that the Argentinian foreign minister's visit also reflects Argentina's interest in this dialogue.

Pahr pointed out that it was absolutely necessary for the international community of states to move closer together and to make joint efforts for the preservation of peace as well as for respect of human rights, without which there can be no genuine peace. Thus Austria considers intensified contacts with Latin America and especially with Argentina as particularly important, Pahr said. He assessed the establishment of friendly relations between Argentina and Brazil as guarantors for the peaceful development of the South America subcontinent, adding that this also would have a positive effect on the respect for human rights.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH KPOE

AU260950 Vienna VOLKSTIMME in German 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna--On Wednesday evening [25 June] a delegation of the SED Central Committee arrived at Vienna-Schwechat Airport at the invitation of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Central Committee. The SED delegation is headed by Comrade Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

It also includes the Comrades Wolfgang Herger, SED Central Committee member and chief of the Central Committee Youth Affairs Department; Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; and Walter Brunner and Helmut Mueller, responsible staff workers of the SED Central Committee.

During its stay in Austria the delegation will have talks at the SED Central Committee and acquaint itself with the work of the KPOe. It will also visit the Donawitz plant of the Voest-Alpine Corporation.

The delegation was cordially welcomed at Vienna-Schwechat Airport, on the part of the KPOe by Chairman Franz Muhri and by Johann Steiner, chief of the KPOe Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and on the part of the GDR Embassy in Austria by Ambassador Gerhard Schramm and other embassy representatives.

Politburo Member Axen Meets Kreisky

AU271036 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] On Thursday [26 June] Chancellor Kreisky received [SED Politburo member] Hermann Axen for a talk. Hermann Axen is heading an SED delegation that is in Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe]. Both politicians agreed that intensified efforts by all forces interested in safeguarding peace are necessary to overcome the dangerious exacerbation of the international situation and to continue the process of detente in the spirit of Helsinki. In this context they stressed their states' readiness to make a constructive contribution to the success of the Madrid meeting.

Bruno Kreisky and Hermann Axen noted with satisfaction that the relations between Austria and the GDR are developing favorably in all fields. They drew attention to the importance of the forthcoming visit to Austria of Erich Honecker for deepening the cooperation between the two countries in the interest of their peoples and of peace in Europe.

KPOE TO WORK OUT NEW PARTY PROGRAM

AU260946 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] On 24 and 25 June the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] held its 17th plenum. In addition to discussing the most topical political questions and tasks of the party, proposals for the drafting of a new KPOe program were discussed. A program commission elected by the Central Committee will work out a draft program to be submitted to the Central Committee in the fall. Afterwards, the draft program will be presented to the 24th KPOe Congress and to the public for discussion. Only after the conclusion of this discussion will a special party congress adopt the program.

The Central Committee decided to convene the 24th party congress on 6-8 December 1980 in Vienna.

BRIEFS

AMBULANCES FOR SWISS ARMY--In the framework of its "1980 armament program" the Swiss Army will buy 240 million schillings worth of Austrian ambulances of the "Pinzgauer" type. A Swiss Government bill authorizing this purchase stipulates that the vehicles are to be completed in Switzerland and that the Swiss share in production costs must be 40 percent. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Jun 80 p 7 AU]

NORTH CAROLINA TRADE MISSION IN DUESSELDORF 'OCCUPIED'

LD301158 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Duesseldorf--A police report says that unknown persons today occupied the trade mission of the U.S. State of North Carolina in Duesseldorf. In a telephone call to DPA the occupiers said that it is a peaceful action intended to secure the immediate release of the 13 persons arrested on 18 May following the occupation of America house in Berlin. The trade mission had been chosen for occupation because it is a "branch of American imperialism." The number of occupiers is still unknown.

NETHERLANDS PREMIER MAKES PRIVATE VISIT

Arrives in Hamburg

LD291016 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Hamburg--The Netherlands Premier Dries van Agt arrived in Hamburg today for a talk lasting several hours for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Van Agt and his wife were welcomed at Fuhlsbuettel Airport by Schmidt and his wife. No further details were given about the visit, which is described as private. Van Agt will leave Hamburg this afternoon.

Meets Schmidt, Leaves for Home

LD291630 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Hamburg--The Netherlands Premier van Agt and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held talks lasting several hours in Hamburg today. No details were given regarding the visit, which both sides described as private.

Van Agt and his wife, who were welcomed at the airport by the Schmidts, flew back to the Netherlands this afternoon. Prior to the meeting in the chancellor's house in the Langenhorn district of the city, they made a short tour of the harbor.

STRAUSS 'WARNS' SCHMIDT ABOUT MOSCOW VISIT

LD271927 Hamburg DPA in German 1833 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Munich--The union's chancellorship candidate, Franz Josef Strauss, has warned Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "not to place at risk German, European and Atlantic interests" during his Moscow trip. Schmidt would have "to bring back home considerable results from his talks," if his trip is not to have a harmful effect on the future development of the Federal Republic, Europe and the Atlantic Alliance, Strauss said in a statement published by the Bavarian State Chancellery in Munich tonight.

According to Strauss the Kremlin will have to be induced to withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan and to reconstitute the full sovereignty of that country. The Soviet Union will also have to abolish completely its arsenal of nuclear medium-range missiles. While in Moscow Helmut Schmidt should not allow himself to be turned "for electioneering purposes and in order to retain power into a tool of Soviet westpolitik." Unless far-reaching concessions by the Soviet Union are obtained, "Schmidt's trip will have caused untold damage even before he has set off."

SPOKESMAN BOELLING DISCUSSES TOPICS FOR MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD271420 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--It is becoming increasingly clear that the efforts to begin negotiations quickly between East and West on the limitation of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will be one of the major items in the talks between Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher with the Soviet leadership due to start in Moscow on Monday. According to Bonn sources the chancellor will try to find out from Brezhnev, the Soviet state and party leader, whether Moscow is prepared to enter into such negotiations even without the ratification of the U.S.-Soviet Salt II agreement.

In Bonn emphasis is laid on the "great interest" of the West for such a clarification, and attention is drawn to the latest Western confirmation of NATO's decision to introduce new nuclear weapons as well as the offer to negotiate with the USSR. Government spokesman Boelling told a press conference in Bonn today that Schmidt will seek a positive reply from Brezhnev to this decision of the Western alliance which remains unaltered and valid in both its parts.

Bonn's aim, Boelling said, is to ensure that talks will be held as soon as possible, "preferably preliminary negotiations without preconditions."

So far the USSR has made negotiations on the Eurostrategic weapons dependent on the annulment or suspension of the NATO decision. Boelling spoke of a disquieting Soviet superiority in these weapons. The Federal Government regards the military equilibrium as a key problem which must be solved satisfactorily if peace is to be made durable. Regarding Bonn's "thorough consultations," especially with the United States, the government spokesman stressed that the views which the chancellor will put forward in Moscow are in complete accord with those of the allies. They not only know the (views) of the chancellor and foreign minister regarding their Moscow visit but have expressly endorsed them.

Alluding to the skeptical views about concrete results from the Moscow trip Boelling said that to ask what could be expected from it is a "slanted question". It is the duty especially of the Germans to seize any chance of talks with the Soviet leadership on possibilities of resolving the current crises. In Moscow, Schmidt and Genscher want to provide a stimulus for the continuation of the dialogue between the two great powers in which they have a vital interest because of the future of detente.

Concerning the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which has been repeatedly condemned by Bonn, the chancellor and foreign minister will put forward their views "with due clarity" on the basis of the Western declarations, the most recent being those of Venice and Ankara, Boelling said. Concerning the Iranian crisis, Boelling said, Moscow's attention will be drawn to the duty of all members of the international community of states to contribute to a positive solution of the hostage affair. As far as German-Soviet relations are concerned, Bonn sees no urgent questions. However, Boelling announced that the chancellor will raise the question of the drop in the number of persons who have left the USSR since 1978 under the family reunification program.

29 Jun Interview

LD291104 Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--According to government spokesman Klaus Boelling, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher intend to discuss with the Soviet leaders in Moscow "calmly, openly and in detail" the incursion into Afghanistan.

Boelling said on Sunday during the "Frankfurt Talks" on Hesse Radio that this refers especially also to the announcement by the Soviet leaders on the partial withdrawal of troops. The political value of this announcement could be assessed only after "pressing and detailed questions", Boelling said. He assumed that the Soviet Union was prepared for such questions, which would be asked by Schmidt and Genscher not only on behalf of the Federal Republic.

According to Boelling, no date has as yet been fixed for the chancellor's planned meeting with SED Chief Erich Honecker. The 29th of August and the venue of Rostock could not yet be confirmed, Boelling said. However, he stressed the Federal Government's interest in making this trip this summer "in the interest of our own citizens and those of the GDR."

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON 27 JUN MOSCOW VISIT

DW300740 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts from reporter Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher on the program "Report From Bonn"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Expectations, expectations that are too high are being linked with this new spectacular Moscow visit, expectations the German delegation will hardly be able to fulfill. This visit will obviously not be a normal working visit. Will it not also carry the additional burden of domestic political reflections?

[Answer] The visit will certainly be of special importance due to the international situation. But particularly in such difficult international developments it is important not to keep quiet. One would much rather speak with firmness and clarity to those to whom one wants to explain one's ideas. I believe it would be a black day for our country if some day the government refused to talk about peace and security.

[Question] How can this visit take place, contradicting as it does other interests--national interests and commitments vis-a-vis the alliance?

[Answer] This contradiction does not exist. It has just been confirmed once again at the Ankara NATO session that all our allies back the solution of the problems which weigh upon us in a special way because we are a divided nation. Seen in this way we will be entering the Moscow talks with full backing with regard to this problem. I think it will add special weight to what we have to outline there.

[Question] No problems involving trade and economy between the two countries. What could be done to improve bilateral relations, say with regard to the problem of resettlement affairs?

[Answer] Family reunification problems are an important matter which ought to be discussed against the background of the Helsinki followup conference slated to take place this fall in Madrid. The family reunification issue is a very important result of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER DEPART FOR MOSCOW

LD300712 Hamburg DPA in German 0640 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Hamburg--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Hamburg by air this morning for their 2-day visit to Moscow.

The talks with the Soviet leaders are scheduled to begin late this afternoon. The main topics will be the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the crisis in the Middle East, particularly the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Schmidt and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev will have a total of 6 hours of talks over the 2 days.

Regarding disarmament policy, Schmidt will press Brezhnev for Soviet readiness to enter into East-West negotiations on the so-called Eurostrategic weapons. With regard to Afghanistan, the chancellor wants to determine what long term solution the Soviet leaders have for the problem in the wake of the Soviet announcement of the withdrawal of some troops.

GENSCHER TO VISIT WASHINGTON FOLLOWING MOSCOW TRIP

LD281938 Hamburg DPA in German 1927 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Washington--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during a lightning visit to Washington, is to inform the U.S. Government next Wednesday on the outcome of talks by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Moscow, the German Embassy said on Friday in reply to an inquiry that the minister would remain in the U.S. capital only a few hours.

FOREIGN OFFICE CONDEMNS SRV ATTACKS ON THAI REFUGEE CAMPS

LD271528 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government sees in the outcome of the 13th conference of ASEAN foreign ministers "further proof for the stabilizing and peace-keeping role of this regional association of states." The Foreign Office today pointed to the Federal Government's concern about the military conflicts on the Thailand and Cambodian frontier area. It also condemned the Vietnamese attack on refugee camps and the violation of Thai areas by Vietnamese troops which seriously violated (?peace) in that whole region.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEW ON PCF POSITIONS, AIMS

AT291455 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Jun 80 p 3

[Exclusive interview with George Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party Central Committee--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Marchais, recently a number of new factors have appeared on the international scene, especially that of the extremist tendencies of the cold war which is dominating imperialism's policy. It is well known that you personally had a great number of meetings recently with distinguished personalities within the international revolutionary movement. Therefore, are you optimistic or pessimistic regarding developments and prospects on the international level?

George Marchais: It is true that recently I had the opportunity to meet a certain number of leaders of revolutionary and national liberation movements from many countries. All these meetings--and the events which have taken place since the meetings--confirm the analyses of our 23rd Congress, which took place in May 1979, concerning developments of the international situation.

We believe that the world in our time is undergoing a profound change. Huge forces have been drafted to defeat exploitation, oppression and war. They have achieved very great successes. In a few years the correlation of forces on the international scale has shifted noticeably in support of peace, independence of peoples and nations, socialism. The weight and the prestige of the socialist countries have increased; the working class and the other popular classes of the capitalist countries are waging strong fights specifically against the policy of austerity and unemployment; the people of the developing countries are being liberated from the obstacles of colonialism and neocolonialism and are rightfully claiming their complete independence and multilateral development.

In order to stop such a development and recover, if possible, lost ground, imperialism has started this blunt counterattack whose violence you have stressed. It is involving itself in the internal affairs of the peoples, as the piratical operation in Iran has shown. It is supporting the most reactionary regimes, as in Salvador, Uruguay, South Africa, South Korea. It is restarting the arms race, specifically increasing threats against the security of the European people by upsetting the balance of forces on our continent through the installation of many hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles on European territory. It is waging a true ideological war. It is increasingly relying on social democracy to strengthen or support and preserve its interests or achieve its aims. You ask me if I am optimistic or pessimistic. I reply unhesitatingly: I am optimistic. Conditions truly exist to thwart imperialism's aims. This is splendidly shown by the fiasco of the boycott of the Olympic games. The forces of peace and progress currently have all the prerequisites to achieve notable results through a determined action and the broader rally of popular classes in all countries. Many initiatives which were adopted by 14 democratic organizations will be implemented before the end of this month. After all, this orientation is acceptable to many peaceful forces and above all to the communist parties of Europe which recently had a meeting in Paris that was very positive on these issues and called the people to a struggle.

Question: Our country's bourgeois press supports the viewpoint that France supports a "third road", an independent road. How do you assess Giscard d'Estaing's current foreign policy?

George Marchais: Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy--like his domestic policy--is characterized by duplicity. Basically it concerns a policy of alignment with the Federal Republic of Germany and devotion to the United States.

Certainly Atlanticism is no longer as evident as during the 1950's. Its followers are obliged to take into consideration the correlation of forces on the international scale, imperialism's true possibilities and its contradictions. Within these conditions the strategy of the imperialist forces currently entails, together with devotion to the United States, some allocation of the work. After all, Chancellor Schmidt explained this publicly when he said that "within the framework of common goals everybody should focus on the thing for which one has aptitude and competency."

This is what Giscard d'Estaing is doing. At no point has he expressed the slightest reservation in connection with the decision to install new U.S. missiles in Europe, to increase the defense budgets of the NATO forces, to create a U.S. expeditionary corps of 100,000 men, to install bases in Turkey and elsewhere. Therefore, one cannot at all describe Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy as independent. Quite the contrary. The truth is that the existence in France of an active and influential Communist Party and our people's profound dedication to independence and peace lead the president of the republic to cloak his policy with certain precautions.

This explains the meeting of the leader of the French state with Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw--a meeting that we evaluated as positive. This also explains the fact that France was not able to boycott the Moscow Olympic games. Finally, this explains his preelection bluff on the issue of an "interval" in the procedure of the expansion of the Common Market.

Question: In Greece the defenders of the accession to the EEC have declared--at every opportunity--that our country's participation in the Common Market would bring significant benefits to Greek workers, working people, small and medium businesses. What is the experience you have from France's participation in the EEC regarding the consequences for French working people? Is there a conflict of interest between French and Greek farmers?

George Marchais: The "arguments" currently being made in Greece by the supporters of accession to the EEC are sometimes word for word the same as those made by the representatives of all the French political parties--with the exception of our party--to persuade France to join the Common Market when it was being established. If one had listened to them, full employment, social progress and democracy would have been guaranteed ever since!

Currently, however, everyone in our country can make the following report: a significant increase in unemployment and austerity for the working people; the disappearance--planned in cold blood--of entire sectors of our industry and of 1 million agricultural related businesses; an increase of autocracy in businesses and institutions; the reduction of the French Parliament's privileges in favor of the European supranational organs; hegemony of the strongest capitalist complexes, principally of West German complexes. Most simply, the Brussels committee usurps the right to decide the future of French production, specifies the size, the prices.... In a sector as vital as metallurgy, installations of great economic and technical value are being destroyed and thousands of workers dismissed. For 5 years the share of French metallurgy in the EEC has clearly dropped while the share of German metallurgy has increased. The same assessment can be made regarding other principal sectors like ship construction, weaving, coal and agriculture.

As for 1980, the European Community's predictions speak for themselves: This year the percentage of development will drop from 3.1 to 1.2; inflation will increase--on an average--from 6.8 to 11.3 percent and unemployment will increase from 5.2 to 6.4 percent for the working population. This is a brief summary of the Common Market report which will become worse because of the expansion.

This is the policy which our party fights, confronting the entire right and the social democrats who defend the same position. Our position has always been the same, without ambiguity. We do not want to hear of any conditions, intervals or precedents. We candidly say no to expansion.

By defending this position obviously we have in mind the interests of French workers and of France. But in what way would this fight against the businesses of large capital be contrary to the interests of the Greek people or of the other peoples? The adversary is the same: the multinational companies and the banks which dominate the EEC. Furthermore, we share with the KKE this national and class position. We even had the opportunity to express this together when my friend, Secretary General of the KKE [Exterior] Central Committee Kharilaos Florakis, visited Paris.

Question: It is well known that you are the chairman of the human rights committee in France and the international one. What are the reasons which prompted you to establish this committee and what are the first initiatives you have taken?

George Marchais: Ever since it was born 60 years ago our party has actively defended the freedoms and rights of man. It does this by fighting unemployment, exploitation, misery, attacks against the rights and dignity of the working people. It does this by working for disarmament and by supporting all the struggling people of the world.

We decided to establish this committee and put it under my chairmanship mainly for two reasons:

The first reason is that imperialism, the nature of which leads to the oppression of millions of people and to attacks against people, currently is waging a great campaign to cover up its crimes. It is thus generating a huge propaganda movement to deceive international public opinion on the issue of human rights. We considered it necessary to rebut this campaign. This is the first reason why we established this committee.

The second reason is that most of the people who claim that they defend human rights have a narrow and truncated concept of these rights. In our eyes human rights include--together with individual and collective freedoms--the rights to work, health, education, the right to life, to contribute to the development of a richer concept of human rights. This is what led us to our decision.

Although our committee is new, it has many initiatives to its credit that have met with great response. We have published, handed to the United Nations and have propagated en masse a document showing a report--aggravating for imperialism--of the slaughters and political or racial murders that have taken place in the world in the last 20 years.

We have also published a list of 13 men and women who are unjustly in prison for political reasons. We express our satisfaction that we have won for one of them, Paraguayan Professor (Virgilio Barrero) [as published]. In addition to this, we have visited the Directorate of the International Red Cross in Geneva and handed over--before publication--a document on flagrant violations of human rights in various areas of the world.

Furthermore, we have demanded the establishment of a committee in the European Parliament to investigate violations of human rights in the nine countries of the EEC.

At the same time, we have prepared and published a document which refers to attacks against the freedoms and social rights of working people in French businessess and of people in general.

Finally our committee intervenes daily to support the rights of men and women both in France and in the whole world.

In a few words: We speak and act in support of human freedoms and rights without restriction and discrimination. This is our principle.

Question: More than 2 years have passed since parliamentary elections were held and since the socialists abandoned the common program of the left. How do you think it is currently possible for one to rally the forces of the left in France in order to accomplish change?

George Marchais: We have drawn two main lessons from the division of unity by the Socialist Party and the failure of the left which followed in March 1978.

The first lesson is the following: In order for unity to endure, which is needed by the working people to impose the necessary changes and to defeat the class adversary, this unity must first become the concern of the working people themselves. Therefore, we must build at the base through the struggles themselves.

Regarding the second lesson we have drawn from experience, it is the decisive role played in implementing a strong and steady unity by the strength and influence of the Communist Party. Truly, the Socialist Party was able to break up the unity because the Communist Party was not strong enough to preserve it. The Socialist Party was able, at the decisive moment, to thwart the change because the Communist Party was not strong enough to overcome the pressure being exerted inside and outside the country by the reactionary and social democratic forces.

Thus our goal is to work for the strengthening of the Communist Party so that this unity can become the true concern of the working people, so that the agreements to be concluded at the top when the time comes can be truly respected and implemented.

Our people need this new unity so that the situation can truly change so that they can proceed with democracy on the road of socialism.

So that these conditions can be created, so that the unifying struggles at the base can develop, a great Communist Party is indispensable. We are devoting all our forces to this.

ROLAND LEROY REBUTS PS CRITICISM OF PCF AFGHAN COVERAGE

LD260841 Paris L'HUMANITE [illegible] French 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Roland Leroy editorial: "[illegible] None So Deaf...."]

[Text] The Socialist Party [illegible] weekly magazine [presumably L'UNITE]--devotes almost all its first page to one article this week. With what do you think it deals? The workers' demands! [paragraph continues]

The right to strike at the French electric company? The police intervention in Nancy, Little or Amiens? Peyrefitte's repressive plan? Rises in food prices, postal charges, gasoline prices?

It deals with none of these. Claude Estier's magazine, like Hersant's LE FIGARO, attacks the communists and the very idea of socialism.

Both launch into flights of fancy about "the Communist Party's alignment with Moscow." It is about the situation in Afghanistan that both vent their wrath. L'HUMANITE's readers have read Martine Monod's reports. They were not speculative articles like those of the press "correspondents" most frequently sent from Pakistan. Today another L'HUMANITE journalist arrives in Kabul and he will report what he sees in the capital and in the rest of the country.

Today I would merely like to dwell on three questions.

First, the Socialist Party newspaper quite shamelessly writes: "People are dying in Afghanistan today, many people, under the socialist soldiers' bullets." Let us repeat what nobody wanted the Soviet military intervention but, when it became necessary, many of us thought about what the French attitude ought to have been in helping the Spanish Republic in 1937, for instance. However, the essential point is that the Soviet Army intervened in Afghanistan against the feudalists and against the activity of foreign forces which were using Pakistan as a base. Let us note at this point the outrageous attitude taken by those with convenient memories. In France, communist militants were executed--for instance Jean Catelas on 24 September 1941--under the terms of the decree issued previously by Socialist Justice Minister Serol. In Algeria 15 years later Fernand Yveton was guillotined. The prime minister at that time was Socialist Party Secretary General Guy Mollet. Francois Mitterrand was justice minister.

Second, Claude Estier's and Robert Hersant's newspapers simultaneously criticize us for paying tribute to the socialist countries' positive record. We will return to this question in detail in our newspaper. I would simply like to recall what we said, what Georges Marchais said on our behlf at our last congress: "We will not leave any uncertainty on the question of the record of several decades spent building socialism for that would prevent us from giving a simple and clear reply to the only question which ultimately matters: Is it or is it not a good thing that the peoples concerned have built socialism or would it have been better if they had not? Our reply to this question is energetic and unambiguous: Yes, it is a good thing for them and for us."

Third, and finally, if we move for a moment beyond the language of the socialist newspapers--as it happens more American than the Americans--we must assess the possibilities of seeing a normal situation restored in Afghanistan. Is the withdrawal of Soviet troops possible? It can be carried out, the Afghan Government says, if an agreement establishing noninterference and the country's independence is concluded with Pakistan and Iran. Such an agreement could be guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States and by France, as Georges Marchais added on the radio 2 days ago.

There is none so deaf as he who will not hear. When questions of peace and peoples' independence are raised the Socialist newspaper and LE FIGARO hear nothing.

L'HUMANITE WARNS OF DANGERS POSED BY EUROMISSILES

LD261225 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Michel Naudy article: "The Consensus of Terror"]

[Text] In Matignon yesterday evening and in Brussels tomorrow similar delegations are following one after the other: People are coming tirelessly from all corners of France to demand a halt in the nuclear escalation in Europe. On 20 December last year 80,000 Parisians poured into the streets for a similar reason and many different forces united behind the communists with the one aim of preserving peace.

Nonetheless the danger was not averted. Under the U.S. stick, NATO is persisting in its decision to deploy 180 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe. In her haste to comply with the White House orders Mrs Thatcher has preceded all her partners by announcing that the sites for the U.S. nuclear missiles have already been chosen. Finally, according to the West German press, Mr Carter has personally warned Chancellor Schmidt "against a delay in deploying the medium-range missiles in Europe." All this is a prelude to a NATO meeting due to take place in Ankara on 24 June.

In other words, they are going full steam ahead and the United States is "forcing" matters so as to impose an inbalance of forces in Europe to its advantage.

This is the real point.

By forcing the NATO decision on 12 December last year with the determined support of the FRG Social Democratic leaders, the United States deliberately endangered the detente process.

Although the SALT II agreements crowning the strategic arms negotiations had been signed in Vienna only 6 months earlier, Mr Carter took the responsibility of destabilizing the whole structure and designating Europe as the future nuclear cemetery.

Of course there has been no lack of arguments to justify the capitulation to the Americans: Kampuchea, Africa and Vietnam (at that time they did not have Afghanistan to write about) have served as pretexts in turn. However, the main piece of deception is to be found in the assertion, as widespread as it is untrue, that the Soviets themselves had broken their promises by deploying their SS-20 missiles.

There is no answer to that, is there?

However, the SS-20's have existed since 1975. They are medium-range missiles which do not threaten U.S. territory and were accepted by the United States to such an extent that SALT II does not mention them....

President Carter himself in a fit of honesty confessed 2 months before the NATO decision that "nobody in the world surpasses our defense forces" and there is reason to think that the Soviets would find it very difficult to "surpass" this "superiority" in 60 days.

It is therefore a political decision. A dangerous decision too.

Indeed, the deployment of the U.S. missiles creates a new balance of forces in Europe and those who see the effects of Soviet "misinformation" everywhere would do well to refer to their own strategies in this sphere. For instance, the Italian General Pasti, who is a former top NATO official, bluntly admitted on 20 December that "the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles would substantially undermine a balance which has only just been attained."

The fact is that, contrary to one type of logic, one missile does not necessarily equal another. With their Pershing and cruise missiles the United States, which alone controls their use, is in fact capable of reaching Soviet territory. The Soviet Union is incapable of hitting U.S. territory with the SS-20 missiles which have a comparable range. This is an important nuance if you remember the loud protests which followed the plan to deploy Soviet missiles in Cuba....

This is a comparable situation but it is reversed.

Hence there is threefold danger.

First, since it is not very probable that the USSR will tolerate such a situation for very long, the U.S. decision will revive the arms race. It is ruinous for peace and also for development.

Second, it marks Europe as the future battlefield in a tactical nuclear war in which (as usual....) the United States would only be involved from a distance.

Finally, since most of the missiles will be concentrated in the FRG, that country is confirmed in its role as imperialist spearhead against the socialist countries.

However, some people are asking what France is doing in this affair? Is it unconcerned because it is not a member of the Atlantic Alliance military organization?

Indeed, the NATO leaders have not refrained from proclaiming that the deployment of the new missiles was unlikely to displease Mr Giscard d'Estaing and it is difficult to imagine the latter being indifferent to such a nuclear concentration on our borders.

Indeed, there are many ways of playing Washington's trump cards, from complete alignment to relative autonomy.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who has to take account of the achievements of some aspects of Gen de Gaulle's policy, of the strength of the workers' movement in his country and the interests of the French trusts, has chosen camouflage dress.

Therefore, although France has not been reintegrated into NATO, all efforts have been directed since 1974 toward the gradual abandonment of the deterrent strategy in favor of a doctrine which tends to implicate us in a European tactical nuclear conflict and make us reintegrate our bastion of defense into the "free world."

Despite appearances this is what is at stake in the current debate on the neutron bomb. Indeed this new projectile is designed for quasi-automatic use in a conflict and its technical characteristics mean that it can "vulgarize" nuclear fire and definitely remove from people's memories the "inopportune" pictures of Hiroshima.

It is true that the decision has not yet been taken. But everybody knows that the bases of a consensus of terror have been established. The armed forces chief of staff is in favor and so is the Union for French Democracy, the Rally for the Republic and the defense minister are not opposed to it and the Socialist Party, in keeping with its refusal to join the current demonstrations, has just rejected a motion opposing its manufacture. If you add to that the fact that a holy alliance has been formed in support of the U.S. missiles you will understand the extent of the danger.

This is one more reason for not accepting this situation.

UDF OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CONCEPT OF NEUTRON BOMB

DW271203 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Reporter Wickert Paris interview with Michel Pinton, manager of the Giscardists, the UDF, in French with superimposed translation; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] While the Gaullists fear that the concept of nuclear retaliation could be softened by the construction of the neutron bomb, the party of State President Giscard d'Estaing considers it a completion of deterrence measures.

[Answer] For us the neutron bomb is an additional weapon in the framework of deterrence policy. According to Giscard's party's defense doctrine, the neutron bomb is supposed to be used in Western Europe. It is supposed to be an excellent weapon for such use particularly. It would protect the population of the friendly country, and it would increase the losses of the enemy divisions. So it is a weapon that will deter the antagonist.

[Question] Suppose the neutron bomb will be used on German soil under your concept; will this not require some coordination?

[Answer] If this weapon is fired from German soil--and this would be terrible--this will require a minimum of coordination between the German and French governments. This is my personal opinion. For the decision rests exclusively with the president and solely is a matter of his conscience and remains his secret. But the weapon primarily serves the defense of French soil.

[Wickert concluding remarks] It is just for the benefit of the Gaullists that they say the bomb exclusively serves the defense of French's borders. Under the real concept, which is kept secret, however, the neutron bomb is to be used even before the tanks of the aggressor have advanced far into the territory of the Federal Republic. But this means that missiles would have to be fired from German soil.

BOFFA COMMENTS ON VENICE SUMMIT, FUTURE OF DETENTE

LD271455 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 16

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "Faultless Hospitality"]

[Text] Doubtless the world's most serious problems that were discussed in Venice over the past 2 days. Both political and economic problems--the former perhaps even more than the latter. Furthermore, the talks seem to have been anything but formal. As for the conclusions, leaving aside superficial shows of unity--which were inevitable but which seemed qualified already by the spokesmen for the individual delegations--only developments during the coming weeks will be able to show us their real importance.

The Afghan issue assumed a prominent place in the summit's proceedings, as was inevitable. It was influenced by the Soviet announcement of a partial withdrawal of troops. Yesterday Moscow sources also specified how many troops: a division of about 10,000 men and their tanks. Obviously this is not yet the solution to the problem and nobody pretends that it is. It is, however, a political gesture which, it is hoped, will be followed by others. A gesture not only to the seven governments represented at Venice but also to the Islamic and nonaligned countries which have tried recently to open the door to negotiations. The U.S. administration preferred to regard it as a worthless move. Other governments, including the French and German governments--the ones most committed to a resumption of the dialogue--preferred to devote more attention to it. Certainly not abandon the total withdrawal of troops that they all hope for, but to take note of its implications as an opening to a political solution of the problem.

In any case, the Afghan issue is part of broader issue which formed a backdrop to the entire Venice meeting from the preparatory stage on. This is the future of detente. The Americans, with the thesis that detente must be global, tried to block and annul its results in Europe; unfortunately they were followed along this path by the Italian Government. The Germans and French, who are aware that they represent a tendency common to other European states, preferred to defend the gains of detente on our continent, seeking a starting point here for extending its benefits elsewhere as well. They did not abandon this option in Venice. It augurs well for Schmidt's imminent visit to Moscow. It is something on which the U.S. administration (not to mention the Italian one) would do well to reflect on, without irritability or demagoguery.

There remain the economic problems, which rather lapsed into the background, though at least formally they constituted the first point on the agenda. These are discussed more fully in another report. However, the results do not seem satisfactory. In particular, the final communique contains no adequate reply to the trade unions' appeal to the summit to undertake a more committed struggle against the growing scourges of inflation and unemployment. Nor does it seem that any noteworthy progress was made with regard to the problems of the underdeveloped world, though some interesting ideas did circulate, especially under the stimulus imparted by the report from the Brandt commission--for instance, the idea of a broad world action involving the industrialized countries of both East and West, as well as the oil-producing countries, in a direct dialogue with the most underprivileged peoples. On this point too, however, it seems that there was clear U.S. and British opposition.

My final observations concerns Italy's presence. Italy provided the summit with the seductive setting of Venice and with a hospitality which seemed to us faultless, as well as a prime minister who, judging at least from the television pictures, seemed demoted to the rank of master of ceremonies. Unfortunately everyone could see that it was the others who discussed the serious matters. In fact you have to secure a prominent positions in these debates through the consistency of your ideas and your strength to defend them. Otherwise there is no point in complaining or you risk being excluded, whether or not formally is only important up to a point.

L'UNITA SEES CARTER-COSSIGA COMMUNIQUE AS 'GRAVE, WORRISOME'

ID271503 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Calculated Torpedo"]

[Text] Over the past 2 days the Italian Government has had a chance to speak directly to the foremost leader of the foremost world power, one of the two powers on which the future of world peace a large extent depends. It had recently claimed that it considered this opportunity for top-level dialogue very valuable. In the present international crisis its significance could and indeed should have been very great. But the communique released yesterday evening at the end of the talks tell us that this opportunity did not serve to make the U.S. administration heed our country's voice and aspirations but instead to give a public demonstration of willing alignment with U.S. stances, in obvious contrast with the specific reservations prompted by Washington's policy throughout the rest of Western Europe. The communique is therefore grave and worrisome.

This passive adherence to the U.S. policy line can be observed in connection with all the issues mentioned in the communique. It is particularly alarming with regard to the issue of weapons in Europe. The communique practically shuts the door on serious negotiations for their reduction. Indeed, there is no point in announcing that you intend to carry out at the same time ("simultaneously," the document says) both arms "limitation" and the deployment of new missiles. These two things cannot go hand in hand because, as the most elementary logic shows, they are mutually exclusive. Not even the slightest mention is made of the so-called "cancellation clause" (allowing the possibility of abandoning the new weapons in exchange for a similar renunciation by the Soviets, which Chancellor Schmidt has pushed so hard for). But, even more seriously, not a single word is said about the SALT treaty to which the Italian Government until yesterday claimed to attach great importance.

The same applies to all the other points. To Afghanistan, in connection with which not a word is said about the EC's latest proposal, call for the Soviet troops' withdrawal, but which also proposed a quest for guarantees capable of ensuring the country's neutrality and noninterference in its internal affairs: Nor indeed is there any mention of a political solution, to which not only other European leaders, but several representative of the nonaligned bloc including the Islamic countries are now committed. The same applies to Iran, mention being made only of the diplomatic prisoners' release, with not a word of sympathy for the country and its people. Last, the Middle East.

It is true that on this final topic Cossiga and Carter did introduce into the communique a slight hint of discrepancy in their stances. In any case one cannot see how our prime minister could avoid such an observation, having signed in Venice a few days ago a European communique which differs greatly with the theses which Carter came to support in Rome. [paragraph continues]

But in presenting his own line Cossiga moved radically away from the Venice European option, failing to mention precisely its two most decisive points: the Palestinian people's self-determination and the PLO's association in the negotiations. He has thus casually gone back on what he solemnly accepted a few days ago.

This flaunted alignment is all the more alarming inasmuch as it constitutes a calculated stab in the back for the other European countries, equally Italy's allies and members of the same community, which have sought with patient skill to develop an autonomous initiative capable of reflecting Europe's own interests in the present international crisis. It is in particular an attempt--a clumsy one, even--to paralyze in advance the difficult diplomatic mission that Chancellor Schmidt is about to undertake.

At this point we must ask ourselves how the political forces that make up the present government--and especially the Italian Socialist Party--can reconcile such an attitude with the very different stances on these same topics which their authoritative representatives have frequently stated in public.

In particular, we must ask how the Cossiga-Carter communique can be reconciled with their claimed Europeanism. It was not accidental that the document evaded even the ritual tribute to European unity, just as not the slightest reference is made to Europe's world role.

PLAN TO FREEZE WAGE INDEX SCALE ELICITS LABOR PROTEST

AU271057 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 27 (ANSA)--Organized labor was reported here today to be girding itself for battle against the government's widely-reported plans to revise the sliding cost-of-living scale which determines the size of inflation-compensation payments added to workers' wages initially. Two days of press leaks about the measures that will be forthcoming in the government's anti-crisis package stirred up a hornet's nest of reactions from the nation's leading trade union centrals. The pro-Communist "CGIL" labor organization had an "incredulous" reaction to the news and the most typical comment from its labor leaders was, "we can't believe that the government would agree to the measures announced in the press". If put into effect, the measures would amount to an unprecedented "attack" against the unions, "almost a coup".

But there was reason to doubt today that the whole government was in agreement with the measures, none of which have as yet been officially disclosed. For one, Labor Minister Franco Foschi told reporters at the Foreign Press Association yesterday that his stand was "very similar" to the one taken by the unions. Foschi stated in part: "I am not in a position to guess what the government's final decision will be...but I must say that my own view is that you cannot enact unilateral measures without the consent of organized labor".

The leaders of the "FIM" Metal Workers Union, the vanguard of the Italian labor movement, have urged the joint "CGIL-UIL-CISL" federation to consider extending the July 1 metal workers' strike to all categories. A formal call for a nationwide general strike also came yesterday from the "CISL" textile workers union. The "UIL" leadership issued a statement reiterating its opposition to "any move, even a partial one, tampering with the cost-of-living scale". The confederation (Socialist-Republic) demanded an immediate meeting with the government on the grounds that the unions "could hardly relate to press leaks".

In the wake of these reactions, a series of on-the-spot assemblies, debates and brief protest walkouts were staged yesterday in northern factories throughout Lombardy, Veneto and Piedmont. Shop union leaders of Fiat's Mirafiori autoworkers in Turin voiced their "indignation" about the government's plans to freeze the wage indexation scale.

From the world of politics, Proletarian Unity (PDUP) Secretary Lucio Magri went on record as branding the purported development "doubly serious" from the standpoint of "method and merit". But the other side considers the sliding inflation-compensation system "harmful to the whole economic system" as the president of the National Business Association (Confindustria), Vittorio Merloni, told television viewers last night. Dubbing the automatic wage adjustment scale "perverse" Merloni stressed that the "Confindustria" did not want to do away with it altogether, but merely wanted to "revise" it.

Foschi on Talk With Fiat Leader

AU271118 Rome ASNA in English 0845 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 27 (ANSA)--The Fiat automotive giant would not be justified in hacking a sizeable chunk of its labor force off the payroll, according to Italian Labor Minister Franco Foschi. The Rome government official came to that conclusion after hearing "Fiat" Vice President Umberto Agnelli's justification of threats of mass dismissals. Agnelli granted a controversial interview to a leading Rome daily this week in which he suggested a devaluation of the lira and mass firings in crisis-ridden factories.

Foschi gave the following rundown of a meeting he had in Rome yesterday with Agnelli: "I summoned Umberto Agnelli to my office to hear his assessment of the situation. The Fiat vice president briefed me on the international automobile industry crisis and the troubles his company is having, which would justify its recourse to dismissals.

"My reply to him was that such measures would not be justified. There are other measures to take to cope with the auto crisis, like the ones that will be included in a plan for the sector that the government is currently firming up. It shall look into all possible paths to prevent recourse to dismissals. It should be said, however, that the government should be free of psychological pressures while making its decisions".

Asked by a reporter to elaborate on the latter point, Foschi said that Agnelli's interview was "a bid to influence the government's decisions". Yesterday's meeting with Agnelli, Foschi disclosed, marked the start of a "confrontation" between the labor minister and Fiat, whose stands, he added, are "completely opposite".

Agnelli also paid a call yesterday on Budget Minister Giorgio La Malfa to display his views about the auto crisis and his company's fears of a decline in demand. La Malfa confirmed the government's "absolute determination" to protect the lira's exchange rate and assured Agnelli that the government was about to enact a series of measures to check inflation and boost the competitiveness of Italian exports.

PCI Opposition

LD272052 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] As has already been announced, the Council of Ministers will decide on Wednesday afternoon on the measures [words indistinct] economic crisis. This topic was discussed today at a meeting of the Christian Democratic Party and it was also dealt with by the various parties and their political spokesmen. Here is Angelo Haver, who also refers to the conclusions of the Communist Central Committee:

The situation of economic crisis which the government is preparing to deal with is now being examined by the parties, especially on the already announced trade union reactions. This morning there was a Christian Democrat meeting at Piazza del Gesu, with the participation of top party spokesmen.

The conclusive document of the Communist Central Committee also refers to the economic situation. The text of the document was published this afternoon, along with the text of the speech made by Berlinguer. The Communist Party, the document affirms, will lead the fight of opposition in order to counteract and combat all attempts to strike at the interests and basic gains of the workers, such as the cost of living index. The communists reaffirmed their critical view of the present government and its policy and confirmed their pledge to bring to life wherever possible regional, communal and provincial administrations based on agreement between communists, socialists and other left-wing and democratic forces.

In his speech to the Communist Party Central Committee, Enrico Berlinguer emphasized the pledge of opposition of his party to the government and the political doctrine it expresses. According to the secretary of the Italian Communist Party, there will be no turning back as regards the strategic line on an agreement which (?stems) from the historic forces belonging to the workers movement. Berlinguer said that there would be no retreat, even before the misery of Christian Democracy of the preamble [as heard], which in his opinion had received a harsh blow at the 8 June poll. Regarding the Socialists, Berlinguer said that attempts would be made to search for and pursue unity, but not the necessary [word indistinct], that is to say, taking into account that the present Directorate of the Socialist Party maintains, with Christian democracy of the preamble [as heard] a relationship and moves in a framework which objectively leads to division of the working masses.

FRONT LINE GUERILLAS STOP TRAIN, HAND OUT LEAFLETS

AU261548 Rome ANSA in English 1523 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Turin, June 26 (ANSA)--A seven-strong commando unit from Front Line, Italy's second most effective urban guerrilla organization after the Red Brigades, stopped a commuters' train near here today and handed out leaflets voicing support for the armed struggle.

The train was the 5:50 from Susa to this auto capital. The six men and a woman stopped the train at 0640 local (0440 GMT). The urban guerillas got away aboard a waiting car after disarming and tying up a guard.

The leaflet opened with a reference to the "hundreds of comrades arrested...thousands of sackings, people thrown out of their homes, mass layoffs". It also referred to the slaying of four Red Brigades members when anti-terrorist police under General Alberto Dalla Chiesa broke into an urban guerilla hideout in Genoa.

"The struggle against the bourgeois state is not a fact that regards the combatants alone, but also the whole practice of struggle produced by the proletariat over the years", the leaflet said. "No-one is authorized to speak of surrender when the anger and determination of the proletarian struggle are increasing". The leaflet which the commando forced some travelers to read under the threat of arms, concluded with a series of slogans, one of them pointing out that "factory and jail are two sides of the same coin".

The participants in the raid did not bother to hide their features and police are now trying to reconstruct their (?identity), apparently without much success.

SOARES CARNEIRO ANNOUNCES BID FOR PRESIDENCY

LD261509 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 80 pp 3, 11

[Unattributed report: "It Is Desirable for a Revision of Constitution To Represent Genuine National Agreement"]

[Excerpts] "Since it should correspond to the broadest possible majority, it will be desirable for the revision of the Constitution to represent a genuine national agreement, in which all the democratic parties in the country will take part," Gen Soares Carneiro said yesterday during the press conference at which he presented his formal candidacy for the presidency of the republic. And, enlarging on the idea which he had just mentioned, he added: "Otherwise, exceptional recourse to a referendum could be the only way to make it possible to break occurring deadlocks, and thus involving popular sovereignty in an act of genuine democratic legitimacy."

Soares Carneiro began by stating: "In light of an inexorable history, Portugal and the Portuguese people are experiencing, with a concern not devoid of anxiety, the desire for change."

"It is the future--which will undoubtedly be a difficult future--which constitutes our collective problem and the challenge which, by running, I have accepted."

"This candidacy is prompted by no desire to deepen or make irreversible regional, social or party rifts.

"The only rift which will concern me and which will be rigorously examined lies in the gap which exists between democratic and antidemocratic behavior.

"This is because it is believed that the establishment of political democracy--the basic and ultimately victorious intention of the 25 April revolution--is a definitive affirmation of collective maturity and constitutes the basis of our public law."

And Soares Carneiro continued: "However, the realization of democracy has not always been clear, nor has it ceased to oscillate with respect to basic options in the course of the revolutionary process and down to the present, specifically with respect to foreign policy, the economic and political system, membership in the European community and the Atlantic Alliance, and even in the field of citizens' basic rights and guarantees."

"My candidacy is aimed at asserting itself with a constant intention of clarification and a firm option, without compromises or ambiguities, on all the basic issues of collective life. And it is aimed at placing itself at the service of all of the people whom we constitute: in Portugal, among the emigrants, in Macao and in Timor.

"The presidential elections cannot be reduced to the oversimplification of seeking to confirm or invalidate in them the results of the legislative elections, which are indeed based on party differences."

And he later stated: "The greatest possible national consensus is not to be confused with an aim to achieve unanimity, but it concerns, in the opinion of most Portuguese people, irrespective of their political convictions, some basic rules of coexistence: the dignity of the human individual, the everlasting nature of the fatherland, the democratic nature of the system and the need for social reforms, progress and economic development."

"The country should know without room for doubt what each candidate advocates and what he firmly and clearly condemns.

"Representing the nation does not mean seeking to reconcile the irreconcilable or supporting mutually exclusive options, or even speaking in one way in order to be better able to do the opposite."

Referring in particular to the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], Soares Carneiro then asserted: "In a Western-type democracy, there is freedom to be a communist. We will live with this and bestow on noone the privilege of clandestinity. But the PCP, whose outlook is antidemocratic, and which has acquired in the state structure and in society itself an influence out of proportion to its electoral significance, poses a particular problem."

"Any citizen who, in adopting this--or any other--political option, acts as if democracy and the fatherland were only precarious and dispensable creations, will know that he will have to face a severe and constant democratic struggle which can only end with his political defeat.

"The existence in Portugal of a communist party clearly subordinate to other countries is a responsibility which rests with few people and of which many people belonging to it or supporting it are not even aware.

"As president of the republic, I will be absolutely firm: I will not agree to entering with it into explicit or tacit pacts or compromises such as those which over the last few years have enabled it to abuse freedoms, destabilize democracy or weaken our foreign policy, whether by preventing Portugal's socioeconomic adjustment to Europe or by subtly calling into question the country's membership of the Atlantic Alliance."

Referring next to the autonomous regions, the presidential candidate stated: "National unity and solidarity entail the acceleration of the development of the Azores and Madeira--regions in whose case the country's unity is the only limit to the full autonomy at which they are aiming."

"Within the framework of the fundamental solidarity which the nation does and must constitute, there are economic, political and social conflicts in Portuguese society which, since they are real, we should not conceal or suppress and, far less, imperatively seek to reconcile. On the contrary, it will be useful and beneficial for them to manifest themselves freely, since if they take place in accordance with the law and in a spirit of general responsibility for the country's destiny and prosperity, they will be a creative, powerful and irreplaceable force."

Gen Soares Carneiro continued: "Our European option requires that integration proceed methodically and firmly."

"But it will not merely be a matter for the Portuguese people of adjusting to European prerequisites, since we already have our own prerequisites. In the first place, the defense and protection of our territory, our citizens and our culture--none of which we agree to surrender. Second, national independence, which will not be exchanged for any material advantage. And last, our independence in decisionmaking and freedom to choose among the forms of political and social organization, to which only the sovereign people's freedoms and wishes will be accepted as a limit.

"In an international situation moving from crisis to crisis toward as yet unknown horizons, Europe itself, the community and each country comprising it are experiencing grave difficulties and are also changing.

"Ability to innovate and the strengthening of economic and defense potential could be a consequence of these transformations under way. Portugal will not join a static and immobilist Europe but a Europe whose history and deep-rooted traditions will enable it to be one of the richest sources of change and progress and to have its own influence on the major world problems."

"We need no restoration: Portugal is Portugal, and we are independent," he stated, and added: "We do need building and modernization--the building of a democratic state, creation of wealth, development of citizenship and the strengthening of society--in order to complete its process of liberation from the state. With the modernization of techniques and administration we will improve the Portuguese people's quality of life and well-being and educational and working conditions. There is much to be reformed, corrected and renovated.

"As far as the state is concerned, some noble and essential functions will rest with it: to strengthen national dignity, consolidate democracy, direct development and, above all, to protect the weak part of the social contract--the workers, the uneducated, those lacking bargaining power--specifically the retired and those seeking their first jobs--the underdeveloped regions and the backward economic sectors, such as agriculture.

"As far as citizens enterprise is concerned, it will be important to encourage all that is creative and modern in this and thus to revive the private sector--an essential basis for the country's development and an instrument for its rebuilding.

"Moreover, the modern and democratic state is incompatible with centralism and gigantism, with stifling bureaucracy and with this mutual distrust which has grown up between citizens and the authorities.

"The borders of democracy cannot be defined arbitrarily at the whim of temporary arrangements, because they do not allow freedoms to be despised or our collective life to be subordinated to foreign interests."

"Consistent with this, the political remedying of the errors and distortions of decolonization demands that none of its wounds be reopened. It will consist mainly of a fertile reorganization of relations between Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking countries. Of fundamental importance for preserving a distinct individuality within Europe and for strengthening our national independence, these relations demand from us much more than we have managed to give but must also give us rather more than we have received," he said, adding:

"Eliminating the opposite temptations of resentment and subservience, as well as feelings of superiority or guilt, they must be characterized by real reciprocity. Our amenability is complete and we hope for the same from peoples with whom we have spent a large part of our history.

"A constructive democratic stability is needed to resolve the problems inherent to our present life, all of which reflect ambiguity, anxiety and difficulty in realizing objectives.

"The pursuit of this real national objective demands that as far as the state bodies are concerned it constitutes the joint concern of the presidency of the republic, the government and the parliament majority which supports it in the Assembly of the Republic. This implies a normal institutional relationship among these state bodies and a political view of the objective to be achieved free from lasting conflicts or fundamental differences.

"It also demands that an attempt be made to prevent the threat of organized violence from exerting a direct or indirect effect on the citizens.

"In this connection I emphasize the need to prevent any political group from trying to instill its own reflection and image within the armed forces.

"Only if they are free from such threats or interferences can the Portuguese people feel safe in shouldering their most basic civic responsibilities and participating fully in collective life."

"The Constitution must be the instrument whereby the people govern themselves and decide their own destiny. Therefore, it must be a rule of life and never a rule of death. It neither embodies a particular point in time nor summarizes an ideology, but rather determines the future.

"Since it should correspond to the broadest possible majority, it will be desirable for the revision of the Constitution to represent a genuine national agreement, in which all the democratic parties in the country will take part. Otherwise, exceptional recourse to a referendum could be the only way to make it possible to break situations of deadlock, by involving popular sovereignty in an act of genuine democratic legitimacy."

"The challenge therefore lies in the Portuguese people asserting their hope in a progress which is only possible with them and which is impossible without them; and in the bodies to which the people entrust the exercise of their sovereignty exercising it with humility in their work, harmony in their objectives, dignity in their procedures and efficiency in their results.

"This is the significance of my candidacy for a post whose legitimacy only the Portuguese people can confer on me and which only the Portuguese people can refuse me."

Next Gen Soares Carneiro answered innumerable questions put to him by representatives of the media, both Portuguese and foreign, who were present. Many topics were discussed and in short it can be said that the presidential candidate did not evade any of the questions put to him. Nevertheless, sometimes he did diplomatically skirt round the difficult aspects of some questions.

The current president of the republic was also the subject of several questions put to Soares Carneiro. He said in this connection that in his opinion Ramalho Eanes should not run for reelection, adding that "this is the reason for my own candidacy." However, that was not all. Asked whether if elected he would keep Gen Eanes as chief of general staff of the armed forces he said: "I do not believe that would be either in General Ramalho Eanes' interests or in my own interests."

In the opinion of the Democratic Alliance's candidate, the Revolutionary Council "has a limited future," an opinion which, he said, seems to be held by almost all the Portuguese political forces. In any case, Soares Carneiro added, it is general knowledge that some Revolutionary Council members, specifically those covered by paragraph "E" [presumably of the Constitution] have already stated their lack of confidence in him. "If I am elected while the Revolutionary Council still stands," he said, "I believe that those members would not want me as chairman of the Revolutionary Council."

Expanding on his opinion of what being president of the republic means--"essentially a civilian post"--he added that if elected he would not accept the post of armed forces chief of general staff. The president of the republic, he said, must be "a spokesman for the people's suffering," adding that "the country's worst suffering is that which it suffers in [line apparently dropped in original] trade union or party demands."

Gen Soares Carneiro also discussed international topics, such as the possible stationing of a U.S. aircraft carrier on the Tagus River--"Portugal must accept the risks of NATO membership," he said--and detente. Furthermore, he added, the imminent Madrid conference, cited in one journalist's question, should be regarded as a continuation of the Helsinki conference, whose conclusions "died so soon." Be that as it may, the free world's action must be reflected on bearing in mind the risks of a possible Finlandization.

SOCIALIST ASSEMBLY DEPUTY QUESTIONS CONDUCT OF U.S. SECRET SERVICE

LD272250 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Antonio Garcia Miralles, a Spanish Socialist Workers Party deputy, has raised a question in the Legislative Assembly directed at the government on the conduct of the U.S. Secret Service in Madrid during the visit by Jimmy Carter. The U.S. Secret Service detained 2 days ago for a few moments a Spanish citizen who was carrying a sign which read: "Carter, go home and do your jogging there." The sign was torn and taken away from the citizen so that Carter would not see it. The socialist's question contains the following points: Whether it was Spanish or U.S. agents who carried out the action; whether the U.S. Secret Service took the initiative or only obeyed orders from the Spanish; and what explanation does the government give on this prevention of freedom of expression when a Spanish citizen attempted to protest against the Carter visit.

MADRID COMMENTS ON U.S.-SPANISH TALKS, JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD271512 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The joint communique issued at the conclusion of President Carter's visit to Madrid states that the United States fully supports the Spanish Government's efforts to join the EEC and views positively the possibility of Spanish entry into the Atlantic Alliance. The two principal subjects of Spanish foreign policy, that is, the EEC and NATO, are actively supported by President Carter, who, without denying the election motives of his European trip, fully confirmed the already deeply rooted bilateral relations and showed a cordial and thoughtful (?understanding) of the new democratic reality.

Apart from bilateral relations, Carter's trip has made up for Spain's absence from certain international forums, specifically the EEC, since the government was informed of the results of the Venice summit and, in general, of the major issues affecting the international community. In this area, Carter and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez expressed similar views on Soviet expansionism, and both attached great importance to the successful development of the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid. A common desire for peace and detente was expressed throughout their meetings, but at the same time there was clear agreement on the risks facing Western society [words indistinct] in this respect there was agreement on the need to bring about a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the opposition in Washington and in Madrid to the perpetuation of a situation which contradicts the free determination of the Afghan people. This indicates a global outlook which does not just apply to one area of the world but demonstrates an awareness of all the problems directly affecting the very existence and future of the world's peoples.

Carter's stay in Madrid has had positive results and could signal the complete consolidation of a real and sincere alliance which remains compatible with differences of opinion and which respects the wishes of each country.

ETA POLITICAL-MILITARY EXECUTIVE DETAINED

LD282326 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Summary] Resulting from the recent ETA bombing campaign, police have arrested 10 people in the Basque Country and five in Navarre. Another 36 people have been arrested in the past few days. One of the persons detained in today's roundup was a member of the executive board of Euskadiko Euzkerra, which is considered close to the ETA's political-military wing.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER SEEKS WESTERN SUPPORT

LD301149 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 30 Jun 80 p 6

[Robert Moss article: "Afghan Voice of Resistance"]

[Excerpts] One of the foremost Afghan resistance leaders is now in London, seeking to mobilise more effective Western support for his campaign against his country's Soviet invaders. He is Mr Sayed Ahmad Gailani, the 45-year-old chairman of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (NIFA), the largest of the half-dozen organisations that agreed late last year to unite in a loose coalition called the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

NIFA has recruited an impressive number of former Afghan ministers, government officials and diplomats. Western observers who have recently toured the fighting zones in eastern Afghanistan were impressed by the efficieny of NIFA's military committee and its potential for enlisting majority support inside the country.

Significantly, many of the officers and soldiers who have deserted the Afghan Army over the past year have joined up with NIFA. By Mr Gailani's estimate, some 30,000 Afghan troops (compared with an original army strength of only 60,000) have either deserted, surrendered to the resistance, or joined the guerrillas since the fighting began.

"I doubt whether the Afghan Army can be used to exist as an organised force today" he told me. He says that more than 5,000 Afghan troops have joined NIFA.

Last September, an entire brigade of the Afghan 8th Division, formerly based in Rishkour, transferred its allegiance to his movement. NIFA units in the field are commanded by former Afghan Army officers.

A man of quiet, aristocratic bearing, Mr Gailani told me that his movement could put up to 300,000 fighters into the field if the necessary weapons and equipment were made available. So far, he complained, Western governments have been more lavish with promises than with practical support.

The NIFA is desperately in need of anti-aircraft guns, surface-to-air missiles (it currently disposes of only live captured SAM-7s), anti-tank weapons, and ammunition for the 303 Enfield rifles with which most of its guerrilla fighters are armed.

Equally pressing is the need for field communications equipment. At present, contact between its tribally-based units in the field depends solely on runners.

The urgency is great because Mr Gailani foresees a major new Soviet offensive in the aftermath of the Moscow Olympics, in which the Russians may make more extensive use than so far of chemical and biological weapons.

In recent interviews, two Afghan doctors--Dr Omar Isar Nazar (formerly chief medical officer at the central prison in Kabul) and Dr Saifurrahman Maruf--described the condition of victims of Soviet gas attacks in Khugani Province.

"It is a tragedy," Mr Gailani told me, "if there is a will to fight the Russians, but the means are not available."

He is also seeking support to establish a mobile radio transmitter to broadcast to the Afghan people: a "Radio Free Afghanistan."

In the view of some Western observers, an even more effective (and low-cost) option for Western governments in responding to the Soviet invasion would be to support a programme of Russian-language broadcasts aimed at the Red Army divisions deployed in Afghanistan. It is remarkable, in view of the chorus of Western criticism of Soviet aggression that was again rehearsed at the Venice summit meeting, that no serious attempts to encourage Soviet troops to defect have so far been mounted.

A modest beginning has been made through the private initiative of a Russian emigre group; the NTS [expansion unknown] which recently produced Russian-language leaflets for distribution to the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. This is no substitute, however, for a programme of radio transmissions that might induce members of the Soviet invasion force to question their role in Afghanistan and would reassure them that they would receive a warm reception and a refuge in the West if they decided to change sides. The heavy casualties incurred by the Russians in recent fighting must have dampened the enthusiasm of many soldiers for continued operations.

An effective defection programme would also involve persuading the Afghan resistance groups to abandon their "no-prisoners" policy--a response to Soviet brutality--and inducing the Pakistani Government to agree to provide safe transit for Russians en route to the west. The Russians have steadily increased their pressure on President Ziaul Haq's regime to limit its support for the Afghan rebels, who rely on Pakistans as their base. The sophisticated and highly sociable KGB station chief in Islamabad, V.I. Gusgenev, has been notably active in seeking to persuade key Pakistani officials that an accommodation with Moscow is possible.

Mr Gailani warns that "the Pakistanis cannot afford to forget that is Afghanistan becomes a Soviet satellite, their country will be next."

DEFENSE SECRETARY REBUTS SOVIET MISSILE CHARGE

LD301147 London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Political correspondent's report: "Britain Rebuts Missile Charge"]

[Text] Britain and Russia clashed yesterday over the basing of cruise missiles in this country and mainland Europe. Mr Pym, defence secretary, accused Russia of "blustering" and dishonest propaganda after the Kremlin accused Britain of worsening the arms race.

The Soviet outburst against Britain in the military newspaper RED STAR will be seen as part of a drive to persuade Herr Schmidt, the West German chancellor, to drop his commitment to the NATO missile plan. He begins a two-day visit to Moscow tomorrow but has promised President Carter that he will stand by NATO policy.

In an exchange that will mark a further worsening of relations between the two countries, Mr Pym issued a statement sharply rebutting Soviet propaganda claims that the American-owned cruise missiles to be based at Greenham Common, Berks, and Molesworth, Cambs, would make Britain a primary target. "Our political, geographical and industrial importance would inevitably make us a target." Mr Pym retorted, "and basing cruise missiles here does not change that."

The Russians would be more helpful if they made a serious response to the Western offer to negotiate on limiting theatre nuclear forces instead of refusing to talk unless we abandon our own programme.

"Such blustering is all the more dishonest against the background of the accelerating deployments of Soviet SS-20 missiles at a rate of over one a week, while the cruise missile deployment will not be taking place for another three years."

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM TALKS IN ATHENS

Arrival Statement

NC271637 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Statement by President Kiprianou at Larnaca Airport on his return from Athens on 27 June--recorded]

[Text] I sincerely believe that the talks which I have had in the Greek capital have been very useful in all respects. I had a private meeting with Mr Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, in a most friendly and cordial atmosphere. We had a conference with Greek Prime Minister Rallis, the foreign minister, and their associates. We reviewed the latest Cyprus developments and views and information were exchanged. In general, I can say that both from the point of view of review and of information, the positions are identical [with regard to the Cyprus problem].

Further, both during the conference and the private meeting with Greek Prime Minister Rallis--these talks were also held in a very friendly atmosphere--we discussed the future handling of the national issue. We exchanged views, we arrived at a number of conclusions, and we drew the conclusion that the Cyprus Government rightly favors the inter-Cypriot dialogue provided that resumption of the talks will not be accompanied by preconditions or the imposition of terms. Besides, the fact that the Turkish side is so eagerly asking for this must definitely mean something, to say the least.

Thus, we agreed that the correct procedure is the inter-Cypriot dialogue based on the 19 May 1979 agreement which--as is well known--includes among other things the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the UN resolutions, demilitarization, the question of fundamental freedoms and human rights of citizens [of the Republic of Cyprus], the question of Famagusta as a question of priority and various other constructive elements. Therefore, we are ready for a dialogue based on this agreement, without preconditions or terms. The Greek Government fully agrees with this, while Prime Minister Rallis has also stated so publicly.

We also disucssed various other things pertaining to the handling of the question. As has been stated, it would not be advisable to announce them--at least at present--because they are matters of handling. It must be appreciated that many times such matters should not be disclosed, not because the people should not be informed about them, but because if disclosed the rival side would also learn about them.

To summarize, I wish to stress that I am totally pleased with my visit to Athens. There is interest, lively interest, in Cyprus. I have reasons to believe that Greece's role will become more effective in the course of time. There is support from all sides and in various forms. In general, the Cypriot people rightly consider Greece to be the basic mainstay of their struggle for survival and vindication. Just as we are, Greece--the government and the political parties--is also concerned about the preservation of the existence of Cyprus as a state, as it is internationally recognized, and about the termination of all undermining activities. Just as we are, the Greek Government and the Greek political parties are also concerned about the existence at all times of harmonious cooperation between Athens and Nicosia--a thing which we will safeguard and strengthen to the greatest possible extent, and this also applies to the unity of the Cypriot people because both of them [harmonious cooperation between Athens and Nicosia and the unity of Cypriot poeple] are indispensable, they are indispensable prerequisites, if you like it so, for the successful outcome of our struggle.

Regarding the unity of the Cypriot people, I repeat that for my part I will do everything humanly possible to achieve it. I appeal to everyone to consider the current, crucial efforts being made for the country, to abandon issues of secondary importance and to restrict themselves to the need for unity in order to promote our national cause and to claim justice.

I know that various things have been said during my absence--things which have been misleading and slanderous--in connection with my character. But I am not going to answer anything. My answer is a call to everyone to consider the crucial circumstances and to rally together in order to achieve what we must achieve, and which we owe to our people and our country. I repeat, for my part I will do everything possible. Undermining the existence of the state serves nothing. Only the Turkish side would benefit from this. Undermining the president of the republic serves nothing, only those who want to promote other things would benefit from this; and this is irrespective of who the president of the republic is because the question is not personal at all. I repeat that I am solely devoted to the national cause of Cyprus. I will carry on the struggle until we find a fair Cyprus solution that will do justice to the Cypriot people and will secure their survival and their rights.

In Athens I had the opportunity to meet--apart from the government--all the political leaders of the country. I had a long meeting with Mr Papandreou, leader of the main opposition party [PASOK]. I also met the leaders of all the other political parties and I bring unanimity over the handling of the national issue: I bring unanimity in connection with support; I bring the unanimity of all the political quarters--the government and the political parties--in connection with the need for unity of the Cypriot people in their struggle for freedom.

I believe that my visit to and talks in Athens have not only been useful but they have also further strengthened cooperation between the governments of Greece and Cyprus--cooperation which is one of the necessary prerequisites for the successful outcome of our struggle.

I return to Cyprus fully satisfied and I bring the Greek people's message of support and backing to the struggle for freedom.

KHARAVYI on Greeks' Role

NC291000 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Greater Responsibility"]

[Text] The president of the republic returned from Athens fully satisfied. Not knowing the goals of Mr Kiprianou's visit it is impossible to judge whether or not he has succeeded and thus understand why he is satisfied. However, it appears that one of the goals, perhaps the main one, was to secure in Greece--if only verbally--what is denied him in Cyprus: the trust and support of the politicians. Being aware of most of the statements made at the talks with Mr Kiprianou, we understand why he is satisfied. Flattering words were said about him, appeals to the Cypriot people to rally around him were made and accusations against those that criticize him were cast. The zenith of these statements was Mr Zigdhis', namely: Kiprianou is Cyprus. This exaggerated courtesy must obviously have fortified Mr Kiprianou's self-confidence to such a point that he described, on his return, all criticisms against his policy as having the aim of undermining the president of the republic and serving the anti-Cyprus circles. We believe that Mr Kiprianou had much more important things to discuss and much more important goals to achieve in Athens. First of all, the clarification of the positions of the Greek political parties' representatives on the essence of the Cyprus issue; on the line and tactics to resolve our problem, which cannot be any other than Makarios' lines. [paragraph continues]

The president had the duty to secure in Athens the clear support of the inter-Cyprus talks based on the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements and not to secure nice words for himself. The Cypriot people demand deeds and strict adherence to the correct line. If Mr Kiprianou bases his full satisfaction on these words, then his satisfaction is unjustified and so is his visit to Athens if it was made for this reason.

We expected greater responsibility from the Greek politicians. How can it be that almost all agree with Mr Kiprianou, but disagree among themselves, on what line to follow in the Cyprus issue? How can Mr Papandreou declare positions which are in complete opposition to those of the Greek Government and at the same time fully agree with the Cypriot president? Most of the political leaders spoke about the need for unity among the Cypriot people. However, they did not say on what basis this unity should be. Namely, they did not touch upon the core of the disunity, namely: the government's deviation from the Makarios line. These political leaders--who, from Athens, inconsiderately and frivolously criticize those who dissociate themselves from the government for exactly this deviation--encourage the complete derailment from the correct line and exacerbate the division within the domestic front. We expect exactly the opposite from them--to clearly and categorically support the Makarios line and using their influence over the Cypriot president so that he will remain faithful to it. Only in this way can they contribute to the unity of the Cypriot people in whom they are so interested. If they have nothing to say on this important issue, their silence would have been preferable to their nebulous statements.

I SIMERINI Criticism of Kiprianou

NC291400 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Undermines Whom...!"]

[Excerpts] We must praise the president's decision to stop the pompous ceremonies when he comes and goes. We have proved many times to the president that the ceremonious departures and returns were not serious things. Although late, he grasped it and took the decision to at least cut down on manifestations that only lower his prestige...

We will touch on two points in the presidential statements: unity and rallying around, and undermining the president and the state. Mr Kiprianou gives the impression that he lives in another country. Perhaps his frequent trips away from Cyprus have influenced him. Perhaps the luncheons, handshakes, receptions, contacts and formalities have removed him from reality and have taken him away from his country. What unity does Mr Kiprianou talk about? Who is going to unite with whom and on what issues? What rallying around does he hint at? Who is going to rally around? Around whom and for what reasons?

Definitely, Mr Kiprianou has not enough political portrayals on what is happening in this country. Otherwise he would not be talking the way he does in June 1980. Unity and rallying around him are as unlikely as the sun rising in the West tomorrow! Has he not realized yet that it is too late? A possibility may have existed in the past. Then the president, instead of creating unity with deeds, wasted efforts in tracking AKEL's intentions and wishes!... Instead of taking initiatives, as he should, he let himself swing inside the petty political expendiecies. At present unity does not exist and the popular front as the leader and political product is responsible for this!

Kiprianou calls AKEL for unity. Obviously, it is possible for this party to rally again... the party has shown so many inconsistencies, frivolities and ouside expediencies that anything can be expected from it. [paragraph continues]

But AKEL describes him as "impotent and inefficient." It tells him that "he has dug his own grave." How can it unite with him? How can it rally around him? And how can AKEL and EDEK rally around the president after all the utterances against each other. And how can "muddy" Kliridhis, the "underbidder," unite and rally around with the "patriots" and "democrats" of the popular front?

The president is out of the picture. Although he knows that today he is leading a hopeless insignificant minority, he speaks from the pulpit of authority with a strongly provocative paternal air. Although he knows that AKEL and EDEK are at loggerheads and abuse each other, he still speaks about political unity. Although daily he hears Kliridhis calling on him to resign, he speaks of rallying around him! How can one describe this presidential behavior?

It appears that Mr Kiprianou has not received the messages of the times. It appears that he has not realized that unity has been shattered by the moronic ambitions and the petty policy of the popular front's leadership. It appears that he has not yet realized that the state's existence and the president's prestige have been harmed by the presidential handlings, decisions and his undecisiveness.

Of what stature does the president speak when for over a year now he has been unable to change a minister? Of what presidential stature does he speak when he cannot achieve a government reshuffle? By his timidity and his fears he has destroyed his prestige. He can blame no one else. His ties with the popular front associates have totally damaged his own and the state's prestige. His latest statements on unity show once again that the president lives in another world. He does not see things as they are. He cannot find solutions. Unfortunately, the near future will be even more disheartening both for himself and the country.

I DHIMOKRATIKI LAUDS GREEK-TURKISH RAPPROCHEMENT

NC300837 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 30 June 80 p 2

[From the "Democratic Comments" column: "Greek-Turkish Affairs"]

[Text] It is definite that Greece and Turkey cannot resolve the Cyprus problem; this is not a dispute between Greece and Turkey. The Cyprus problem must be solved by the two communities of Cyprus. This is unquestionable and is precisely what Mr Mitsotakis has said.

However, it is also unquestionable that if differences between Greece and Turkey are resolved--then a Cyprus solution would definitely become easier or at least a better climate and more favorable conditions for a settlement would be created.

Therefore, every effort for a proper rapprochement of Greece and Turkey would contribute more positively to developments in Cyprus. However, with the words proper rapprochement we imply cooperation between the two people, who are not and must not be enemies. Enmity is being promoted and developed by circles outside the interests of the Greek and Turkish peoples.

Regardless of the fact that NATO is now becoming active, for the sake of its own goals and plans, in achieving "allied solutions," the truth is that every step toward a settlement, through peaceful means, of any disputes or problems reflects positively on the Cyprus problem as well--indirectly but really.

In this light, and beyond the NATOite intervention, it is gratifying that a dialogue has begun between the governments of Greece and Turkey; and in view of the fact that Greece has been emphatically stressing its well-known stand toward Cyprus, unorthodox interferences are ruled out.

KIPRIANOU REITERATES DECISION TO REMAIN AS PARTY CHAIRMAN

NC291213 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] A pan-Cypriot conference of Democratic Front cadres was held today in Nicosia. Speaking at the congress, Mr Kiprianou, the chairman of the party and president of the republic, has declared that he neither intends to resign nor to abandon his struggle. He stressed: For me, resignation would mean desertion.

Mr Kiprianou stressed that he would continue to lead the country with consistency, determination and daring until the people themselves decided otherwise in the next elections. He then called on all parties and factions to abandon their differences and turn their attention toward the national cause.

Mr Kiprianou said: I am ready for a dialogue with party leaders that would bring full unity to this country and that would mean the safeguarding of our national cause and not the betrayal of our people's rights.

Referring to the Cyprus problem, President Kiprianou said: We are seeking the implementation of UN resolutions. He added that the internationalization [of the Cyprus issue] would be continued until the prerequisites were created to put pressure on Turkey.

President Kiprianou said that the government was seeking an honorable dialogue without advance commitments for a biregional solution. What we do not accept, he stressed, is partition, the creation of two countries or the betrayal of the people's rights. No solution is conceivable without the withdrawal of Turkish troops and immigrants and without safeguarding the right of the refugees to return to their homes.

President Kiprianou also criticized the Turkish Cypriot side for not implementing its promises on the missing persons issue. He also said: We do not consider the Turkish Cypriots to be our rivals. He added that the government was not responsible for the delay in implementing the measures that it had declared for the Turkish Cypriots. Once these measures are implemented, he said, the government will announce other measures as long as they do not strengthen the occupation and partitionist solution. He said that the cooperative movement would be strengthened and safeguarded. Referring to the purge, he said that the issue of treachery and crimes against Cyprus had not been closed; at the appropriate time, the file would be opened to ascertain those who were responsible from the beginning.

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--An all-party parliamentary delegation headed by House President Mikhailidhis left on an official visit to Romania this afternoon at the invitation of Romanian National Assembly President Nicolae Giosan. In a statement prior to their departure, Mr Mikhailidhis said the delegation's visit falls within the framework of the efforts by the Cyprus House of Representatives to establish cooperative relations between Cyprus and Romania. He expressed the Cypriot people's thanks for Romania's support in their struggle and stressed the importance the Cypriot people attach to the continuation of this support. In conclusion, Mr Mikhailidhis expressed the conviction that the Cyprus delegation's visit will contribute to the broadening of relations between the two countries not only in the political but also in the commercial and other fields. Participating in the all-party parliamentary delegation are also Papadhimitriou, Toulouras, Kourtellaris and Khatzidhimitriou. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 29 Jun 80 NC]

RALLIS CONCLUDES MEETINGS WITH LEADERS, RETURNS TO CYPRUS

Conclusion of Kiprianou Talks

AT261525 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou has concluded his talks with the government in Athens. This evening he will have a meeting with EDA [United Democratic Left] Chairman Iliou and tomorrow morning he will have a talk with PASOK Chairman Papandreou. After the conclusion of his talks with Kiprianou, Prime Minister Rallis stated the following:

The recent effort of the UN secretary general for the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue has not produced results despite the constructive position of the Cyprus Government which responded positively to Dr Waldheim's proposals. In the light of this latest development and within the long established framework of our regular contact and cooperation with the Cyprus Government we met with President of the Republic of Cyprus Kiprianou. During our talks we exchanged views and assessments on the developments and prospects of the Cyprus problem and agreed on the next steps. Specifically we agreed that the dialogue should be free and not dependent on prior commitments of one of the participants to the benefit of the other because in such a case there would be no dialogue but submission to conditions. Also on this occasion we assured President Kiprianou that Greece's support for Cyprus Hellenism is undivided and firm.

Meeting With KKE'S [Exterior] Florakis

AT271250 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 27 Jun 80 pp 1,5

[Excerpt] President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou, who has completed a 4-day official visit to Athens, is due to leave for Nicosia today. Within the framework of contacts he had with political leaders here Kiprianou met Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE [Exterior] Central Committee on Wednesday afternoon.

After the meeting, which lasted for more than a half hour, Comrade Florakis made the following statement to representatives of the press and the Cyprus television service which filmed the meeting:

"The president was good enough to brief me on the present situation in Cyprus. He also briefed me on certain efforts which are being made for a just solution of the Cyprus problem. On my part I assured the president that the KKE [Exterior] will support every effort by the government and the people of Cyprus for a just solution of the Cyprus problem, for an independent, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus."

Referring to his meeting with Comrade Florakis, Cyprus President Kiprianou made the following statement:

"We have had an extremely useful conversation with Florakis. I had the opportunity to brief him on the developments of the Cyprus issue. We exchanged views and, as Florakis stated, his position is in support for all our efforts for a just solution to the Cyprus problem."

Final Meetings, Departure

AT271155 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Cyprus President Kiprianou today concluded his talks in Athens and departed for Nicosia by air at 1130. In a statement at Ellinikon Airport on his visit to Athens and the talks he had, Kiprianou said:

I wish to express my full satisfaction for the talks I have had with Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, and with Prime Minister Rallis. We conducted a broad review of the Cyprus issue and exchanged views on additional aspects of the issue. There was a complete concord of views. I wish to reiterate that Greek assistance to Cyprus is valuable. The support expressed both by the Greek Government as well as by political leaders and the Greek people to the struggle of the people of Cyprus for their natural continuity and survival are also well known.

Kiprianou added that he also briefed the leader of the majority opposition as well as the leaders of other political parties. He established that their support and assistance to Cyprus are generally unanimous.

The president of Cyprus was visited this morning at the Grande Bretagne Hotel by majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou, who had a long talk with him on the Cyprus issue and its developments. Speaking to the press after the meeting, Papandreou made the following statement:

I am particularly glad because I have had the opportunity to meet Cyprus President Kiprianou with whom we exchanged views on whatever affects recent developments in the Cyprus issue and on current prospects. We once again established a complete concord of views on offering a long militant course which will guarantee the unity of Cyprus, its demilitarization, and its nonaligned policy, a unified, free, independent and democratic Cyprus. We stressed to Kiprianou, Papandreou concluded, that we here will offer whatever we can to the struggle and we particularly stressed the importance of unity so that we will truly be able to act decisively and effectively.

At Ellinikon Airport the President of Cyprus was seen off by Ambassador Moliviatis, secretary general to the presidency who represented President Karamanlis; Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis; Cyprus Ambassador to Athens Hatzimiltis accompanied by senior embassy personnal and by other officials.

I AVYI Editorial

AT271310 Athens I AVYI in Greek 27 Jun 80 p 8

[From the "I Avyi" column: "Important Talks"]

[Text] The talks which Cyprus President Kiprianou had in Athens both with President of the Republic Karamanlis, Prime Minister Rallis and with the leaders of political parties, confirm the basic concord of views between the Cyprus Government and the political world of Greece. One point which was completely cleared up during these talks is that both the Government of Cyprus as well as the political world of Greece consider resumption of intercommunal talks under UN auspices to be essential. This resumption, however, cannot be undertaken under advance conditions and away from the joint foundations agreed upon to date. Turkish tactics on this point, with insistence to dictate advance conditions before commencement of the talks, are responsible for the failure of all efforts by UN Secretary General Waldheim to date. The concord of views on this point during the talks Kiprianou has had in Athens, has a special political significance because it better explains certain problems which came under discussion between political forces in Cyprus and it strengthens not only mutual understanding between Greece and Cyprus but also the efforts toward tightening the national front of all Cypriot patriots.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS MEETS DEMIREL, ERKMEN

Demirel Meeting

TA271737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that Turkish Government views the solution of the problems between Turkey and Greece through peaceful negotiations as a major policy. Demirel stated this after his meeting with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who arrived in Ankara to attend the NATO ministerial council spring meetings, at the prime minister's office at 1530 today. Noting that it was wrong to consider each problem between the two countries as a cause of enmity, Demirel added that it was in the interest of both countries to secure peace in the region. Pointing out that Turkey does not create conflicts with neighboring countries, Demirel said: We are loyal to great Ataturk's principle of securing peace, his principle of "peace at home and peace in the world," because this principle is both rational and beneficial to our country and nation.

Noting that efforts to solve the problems between the two countries through peaceful means to be continued, Demirel added that it was necessary to seek solutions to the problems through more frequent negotiations to be held at the political level. Demirel said that a strong Turkey that has solved its economic problems will be in the interests of the free world and Greece, and that the strengthening of Turkey will not harm anyone.

In reply to a question, Demirel said that Turkey was not opposed to Greece's return to the NATO military wing and that this issue was not discussed at the meeting. Demirel concluded by saying that this was an issue which concerned Greece and NATO, and not Greece and Turkey.

Mitsotakis said that his meeting with Demirel was beneficial. Mitsotakis will meet with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen tomorrow morning.

Foreign Ministers' Joint Statement

TA281728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Turkey and Greece have agreed to refrain from activities aimed at slandering the other side and to exert every effort to create an atmosphere conducive to solving the problems between the two countries. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis held a meeting in Ankara today to look for an approach to the problems between the two countries. The meeting, which began at the Foreign Ministry at 0900, lasted 3 hours. The Turkish and Greek foreign ministries' secretaries general as well as the officials concerned with the technical problems between the two countries attended part of the meeting.

In a statement to journalists after the meeting, Mitsotakis said that they decided to raise the dialogue between the two countries to a political level. Noting that Turkey and Greece, as friendly and neighboring countries, should solve the problems existing between them and should restore the positive atmosphere prevalent during the period of Ataturk and Venizelos, Mitsotakis said: I believe that we have embarked on a positive path.

Erkmen said that agreement has been reached to solve the problems between the two countries through peaceful negotiations and that it is impossible to think of any other alternative. Erkmen said: Aggression and use of force are not part of our language.

Noting that others should not come between the two countries with the aim of mediating or applying pressure, Erkmen said: We agree that the negotiations should be conducted in a positive atmosphere. This positive atmosphere can be achieved through mutual respect and by avoiding all sorts of activities aimed at negative propaganda. This is a requisite for good will and neighborliness.

A statement has been issued on the meeting between the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers in Ankara this morning. The statement says that the ministers have confirmed that neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between Turkey and Greece are requisites for mutual interests. The statement adds that the two ministers expressed the belief that the problems between the two countries should be solved through meaningful negotiations and that they stressed the necessity for good will and political will throughout the negotiations in order to achieve progress. The two ministers also decided to meet at regular intervals. Noting that the secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek foreign ministries will continue their dialogue within this framework, the last part of the statement says: The two ministers have agreed that the two sides should refrain from activities aimed at slandering the other side and should exert every effort to create an atmosphere conducive to solving the problems between the two countries.

Mitsotakis, who paid his respects at the Ataturk mausoleum after the meeting, left Turkey.

Ministers' Statements to Press

AT281740 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 28 June 80

[Excerpts] The Greek and Turkish foreign ministers recognized that good neighbor relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries are to their mutual interest. Consequently, they believe that problems between the two countries just be solved through basic talks. This was stressed in the joint statement issued at the end of today's talks between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers, Mitsotakis and Erkmen, held at the Turkish Foreign Ministry in Ankara. Talks were held in two stages: From 0900 to 1030 the two ministers had a private meeting and from 1030 to 1100 they were joined by their aides.

On the Greek side the talks were attended by Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoropoulos; Greek Ambassador to Ankara Pappoulias; Director of NATO Affairs at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Tsamadhos; First Counsellor to the Greek Embassy in Ankara Tsalikis and Director of the Minister's Bureau Stoforopoulos. On the Turkish side the talks were attended by the Secretary General of the Turkish Foreign Ministry [Ozdemir] Yigit; Turkish Ambassador to Athens Tezel and other officials. The two ministers then received representatives of the press to whom they made statements.

Mitsotakis made the following statement:

[Begin Mitsotakis videorecording] We have had the opportunity with my colleague Erkmen, whom I would now like to call a friend, to discuss the issues in two stages: First between us and then with our aides. Our discussion centered on problems between the two countries. We have had a very sincere exchange of views and we have agreed to proceed to search for solutions toward this end. We elevated the dialogue to a political level and we will continue it. We have jointly undertaken the responsibility of direct political dialogue but also of auxiliary and simultaneous dialogue at the technical level. We have both expressed our deepest belief, which is also the belief of our governments, to settle differences between us like good neighbors and friends and that we must return to the Elevtherios Venizelos-Kemal Ataturk spirit.

We have considered that there is great significance in improving the atmosphere between us. This is the first task and then there is the avoidance by both sides of every act which might disturb this atmosphere. Both countries must live in friendship, peace and in alliance because both are members of NATO. Both sides have confirmed their respect of today's frontiers and there is nothing which surrounds this issue. We are certain that existing differences can be solved within this spirit which will be a great step for our two peoples.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Turkish Government and to Erkmen for the hospitality accorded to us. Both I personally and my colleagues felt very comfortable and at ease during the days we stayed here. I have had the opportunity to meet old friends and I hope to make new ones. Personally I also have an obligation toward Turkey. During the dictatorship I escaped through Turkey and the Turkish authorities with the Turkish foreign minister of that time, Caglayanil, offered me every possible assistance. I am glad that now I have the opportunity to acknowledge this obligation. I am certain that we have entered into a good course and I hope that the result will be the one which both countries wish for. [end videorecording]

The Turkish foreign minister spoke after Mitsotakis and said:

[Begin Erkmen videorecording] We have had a fruitful and sincere discussion with my colleague Mitsotakis, whom I am pleased to call a friend. We discussed bipartite issues, as Mitsotakis stated and their examination was within the Ataturk-Venizelos spirit. I personally feel honored because I belong to the Ataturk generation. Mitsotakis, however, also belongs to the generation of Venizelos, with whose family he is related. The talks will be continued. The agreement we have reached is that we should solve issues between us in a peaceful way. This decision is final. There is no chance of us seeking different avenues for solving our differences and when I say other avenues, I mean the use of force. These words do not exist in our dictionary.

I further mean that there is no need for the intervention by third parties, either for mediation or for exerting pressure. Our views coincide in respect of continuation of talks in a positive way. This positive atmosphere will be achieved by avoiding all forms of propaganda by one side against the other. Mutual respect and avoiding mutual accusations are dictated by reasons of good will and neighborliness.

Within this spirit our talks will be continued after they are first prepared at the technical level. The secretaries general of our ministries will confer prior to the United Nations and they will submit their findings to us. Thus when we meet at the UN General Assembly we will have the opportunity to reexamine them. The NATO conference had positive results from many aspects. The primary one was that we met with Mitsotakis, that we became friends and that we discussed things. This friendship will help us solve our problems. [end videorecording]

The two ministers then answered questions from representatives of the press. [Begin videorecording] [Question to Erkmen] When you spoke about avoiding third parties as mediators or for exertion of pressure, were you referring to the United States of America?

[Answer] No, I simply expressed logical general principles. In other words it is preferable that we should discuss things sincerely and openly between us without third parties.

[Question to Erkmen] After assurances about the mutual respect of frontiers, do you continue to have the same views on the question of aid to Turkey and the balance of power in the Aegean?

[Answer] I do not understand what you mean exactly, but in any case all these issues will be raised and examined under a different light.

[Question to Mitsotakis] Do you insist on 10 and not 6 miles, as is the Turkish view, on airspace over territorial waters in the Aegean?

[Answer] There are differences. If there were none then we would have had no reason to sit down and discuss them.

[Question to Mitsotakis] Did you discuss the question of Greece's return to NATO?

[Answer] No, because both countries have agreed this is a question which affects Greece and NATO.

[Question to Erkmen] Will the secretaries general discuss specific issues prior to the UN session?

[Answer] No, they will have a general discussion of bipartite issues. Today we also touched upon certain issues which are totally unrelated to bipartite issues, such as the Cyprus issue, and we expressed the wish that dialogue should be resumed.

[Question to Erkmen] If there is disagreement on a serious issue do you exclude an appeal to an international organization as for example, The Hague [international court]?

[Answer] Certainly not. I do believe however, there will be no need for such an appeal.

[Question to Erkmen] Is today's meeting a preliminary step toward some higher summit conference which will confirm what has been agreed?

[Answer] Provided that the talks we started reach desirable levels then such a summit meeting could be held for the gala announcement of what was agreed upon.

[Question to Erkmen] Would Turkey accept a Greek return to NATO's military wing under the status which existed prior to its withdrawal?

[Answer] Every issue will be discussed within the framework for discussion. [end video recording]

HURRIYET Interviews Mitsotakis

N0270852 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 13

[Exclusive interview granted by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in Ankara to HURRIYET correspondent Gulsun Tokeri date not given]

[Text] Question: New foreign ministers are now in office in Ankara and Athens. Don't you think this situation can lead to a new era in Turkish-Greek relations?

Answer: I cannot say it can this would be unfair to the former foreign ministers. I am fully inspired by good will in the preparations for my first meeting with the Honorable Erkmen in the hope that it will be auspcious for both countries. I do not maintain that we will be able to resolve in one day all the issues that have accumulated over the years, but I hope that we will take a step forward toward establishing a good Turkish-Greek dialogue.

Question: There have been meetings at the prime ministerial level in Montreux and Washington, while the secretaries general have been holding abortive talks for years. To what do doyou attribute these failures? Do you think that a new high level meeting could yield positive results?

Answer: We have certain views that explain the reasons for such failures. I am certain that the Turkish side, too, has its own views. What is important now is not to apportion blame for the past but to cooperate for better days in the future. If we decide during our talks that a meeting of the prime ministers would be useful, then we, as the Greek side, can make the necessary move. However, we must not forget that meetings of this type should be meticulously prepared for.

Question: You have recently stated that the Cyprus issue concerns only the Turkish and Greek Cypriots. In fact, however, this issue has been affecting Turkish-Greek relations for the past 20 years. The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers produced the London and Zurich agreements in 1959-1960. Could similar efforts now take us nearer to a settlement?

Answer: I did not mean that the Cyprus issue concerns only the two communities. Cyprus is everybody's problem; it is the problem of the United Nations as well as of its neighbors...however, it should not be forgotten that Turkey and Greece cannot hold talks or make decisions about Cyprus, which is an independent state. The situation was totally different in 1959, for the Republic of Cyprus had not yet been established. As a matter of fact, Greece is not at all prepared to pressure the government of the Republic of Cyprus accept a settlement it does not approve of.

Question: There is obvious distrust between both countries. What do you think can be done to remove it?

Answer: There is no "magical solution" that would serve to create a new feeling of confidence in both countries. This feeling can be regained only through mutual efforts to understand each other better.

Question: Can a positive result be obtained at the current NATO ministerial council in connection with Greece's return to NATO's military flank?

Answer: This subject is not on the agenda of the NATO meeting in Ankara. This issue has not yet been resolved by the military flanks. Nevertheless, in view of its importance, it will be taken up at bilateral talks and meetings.

Question: Don't you believe that internal political skirmishes in both countries hinder the pursuit of more realistic policies?

Answer: The opposition parties in both countries have a right to express their views on the foreign policy which is being followed by the party in power. Though the views of the opposition sometimes disturbs the political atmosphere, we have to accept them as the ironies of political world. As far as the press is concerned, it is true that on several occasions it exaggerates misunderstandings and chooses to publish sensational news instead of dwelling more on points of compromise. That is why we have for some time been gratified to see efforts by the Turkish and Greek press to establish a dialogue. We hope that these efforts will continue. As the Greek Government, we have respect for the freedom of the press and are determined to support the dialogue between both sides. These efforts will help to create an atmosphere of understanding between both countries and eliminate endless disputes. Despite these difficulties and pressures from the press and politicians, we must not forget that foreign policies are formulated by governments.

ERKMEN LEAVES TO ATTEND EEC MEETING IN BRUSSELS

TA291617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen left Istanbul for Brussels by air at 1415 today to attend the Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting to be held there tomorrow. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Erkmen said that the revival of Turkey's relations with the community will be discussed in accordance with an earlier appeal. Noting that this year's first meeting of the association council was held on 5 February, Erkmen said that Turkey then called for the revival of Turkey's relations with the community, which were frozen at the time. He added that Turkey's decision to join the community was also disclosed at that meeting.

Noting that a new application is out of the question at tomorrow's meeting, Erkmen said that the meeting will constitute the second phase of the activities aimed at reviving the relations between Turkey and the community. Erkmen added that conditions concerning the increase of Turkey's agricultural exports will also be discussed. Noting that negotiations concerning the free movement of Turkish workers employed in Europe and in the community's member countries will be continued. Erkmen added that Turkey will insist on more rights for Turkish workers. Erkmen is expected to return to Turkey on 1 July.

Meanwhile, neogitations over the transition to the second stage of the association agreement between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the EEC will begin in Brussels on Tuesday. A Turkish Cypriot delegation left for Belgium to attend the meetings. The Turkish Cypriot respresentative to the EEC, Rustem Tatar, is heading the delegation.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON NATO MEETING, FRG VISA REQUIREMENT

TA271051 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the NATO ministerial council meeting which ended in Ankara yesterday showed that Turkey is not alone and that it has a place within a big alliance. He was speaking to reporters after his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. Pointing out that the last week witnessed intensive foreign policy talks, Demirel said that the foreign minister and himself had held important talks, separately, in connection with the joint defense system and bilateral relations. The prime minister said that the FRG decision to impose a visa requirement on Turkish citizens was not fair. Stressing that Turkey had extremely good relations with that country, Demirel said: I would like to hope that a situation that could damage these good relations does not emerge.

NSP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S STANCE AT NATO MEETING

TA271928 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] deputy leader Sevket Kazan has said that the government did not sufficiently stress the problems of the country and the Middle East at the NATO ministerial council meetings. Kazan said: Unfortunately, the opportunities created by these meetings in Turkey have been lost.

In a written statement in Ankara, Kazan said that the meetings did not bring solutions to imbalances within NATO and that problems outside NATO were not given serious consideration. Noting that the communique issued after the NATO meetings called for the solution of the Turkish-Greek conflicts through peaceful means, Kazan added that, despite this, it was apparent that Turkey was being kept under pressure backstage.

Kazan said: Furthermore, in the article which stated that Turkey's economic efforts would be supported, describing the economic decisions made by the Turkish government concerning the Turkish Nation--decisions whose validity is being debated by the Turkish public--as appropriate was very wrong, because the issue is outside the scope of an international military organization such as NATO and such a move can only upset the balance between the government and the opposition.

LIBYAN NAVAL COMMANDER MEETS MILITARY OFFICERS

TA251739 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The Libyan Navy commander, 'Abo-al-Latif Ahmad Shakshuki, has begun his official contacts in Ankara. At 1530 he visited the naval forces headquarters where he was received by Navy Commander Admr Bulent Ulusu with a military ceremony. Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren received the visiting navy commander at 1630 and conferred with him for some time. Shakshuki was then received by National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu. The ministry under secretary, Gen Celal Bulutlar, was also present at the meeting. The Libyan navy commander will continue with his contacts in Ankara tomorrow. He will leave Turkey on Friday after visiting Golcuk.

Departure Statement

TA281848 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The Libyan military delegation headed by the Libyan Navy commander, Staff Col 'Abd-al-Latif Ahmad Shakshuki, which was visiting Turkey as the guest of Naval Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu, left Istanbul by air at 1530. In a statement to the TRT before his departure, Staff Colonel Shakshuki expressed the belief that Turkish-Libyan relations, which have a long history, will further develop. Expressing satisfaction with his visit, the commander said that he held beneficial talks with responsible officials from the Turkish Armed Forces. During his stay in Turkey, Colonel Shakshuki visited various military installations in Izmit and Ankara and met with Libyan students studying at the Naval War College.

YUGOSLAV FINANCE MINISTER STOPS OVER ON WAY TO KUWAIT

TA271136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Yugoslav Finance Minister Petar Kostic stopped over at Ankara's Esenboga Airport on his way to Kuwait. He held a meeting with Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin at the airport. In a statement before the meeting, Kostic said that they would make efforts to further develop the relations between the two countries, Sezgin said that the Turkish-Yugoslav economic relations had been more active with the official visit Petar Kostic had paid to Turkey in 1979. Sezgin expressed the belief that a unity of views would be reached on the joint projects planned by the two countries.

DEMIREL CALLS FOR RESTRICTIONS ON PRICE HIKES

TA281106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel has sent a letter to the ministers asking them not to raise the prices of goods or services produced by the state without the knowledge of the Council of Ministers. The prime minister stressed that this was also valid for price hikes that did not require a decision by the Council of Ministers. Meanwhile, various news agencies report that Prime Minister Demirel has ordered the price hikes on domestic mail to be halted. The Transportation Ministry has issued the following announcement in connection with the issues: The Transportation Ministry has lifted the new price list in connection with letters, newspapers and parcels drawn up by the post, telephone and telegraph administration.

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WIENER ZEITUNG REPORTS ON 26 JUNE MBFR SESSION

AU271535 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Figures on Troop Strength Exchanges"]

[Text] At yesterday's plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of troops in central Europe the Hungarian chief delegate, Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, declared that with their proposal of December 1979 the NATO member-states departed from their original ideas regarding the removal of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles from central Europe. Fodor, the only speaker at the session, said that with the so-called "accompanying measures" the West wants to obtain a one-sided advantage for itself. In addition, there is a danger of a new round in the arms race.

In objecting to these arguments a NATO spokesman declared that the Western proposals of December 1979, on the contrary, should be regarded as a compromise because the earlier NATO proposals had not been accepted by the East. Following an Eastern proposal, the two sides have meanwhile exchanged new figures on the state of troop strength as of 1 January 1980. As has been learned, the new figures show increases of armed forces on both sides by an equal percentage. As the Western side has pointed out, there is still an imbalance in favor of the Warsaw Pact by about 150,000 men. The Eastern side claimed that the new figures indicated an essential increase to compare with Western ground and air forces.

The next plenary session of the 19 state delegations will be held next Thursday.

WEST EUROPEAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEES MEET IN PARIS

LD282226 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] There was a meeting in Paris this afternoon of the national Olympic committees of West European countries. Twenty days before the opening of the Moscow games, 19 European countries have reached agreement on a joint position regarding the formalities of participation.

Jean-Claude Collard, president of the French Olympic Committee gave an explanation to (Antoine Mercier): [Begin recording]

[Collard] The principle of Rome was confirmed by the national Olympic committees: no use of national flags, no use of national anthems and no participation of atheletes and officials at the opening ceremony.

[Question] How then, will this opening ceremony take place at the games?

[Answer] The delegations will be preceded by signs bearing the name of the national committee of the country concerned and not the indication of the country, and then it will be for most, for nearly all, the Olympic flag and in general with a standard-bearer who will be requested from the organizing committee.

[Question] No delegations--none?

[Answer] No delegations.

[Question] Do you not fear reactions after Moscow, in particular after the Baden-Baden congress meeting?

[Answer] Now listen, we have examined this problem and we have passed a motion of support. The final decision belongs to the IOC, but we have passed a motion of support for the Olympic Committee of Federal Germany and for the maintenance of the Olympic congress in Baden-Baden in 1981. [end recording]

DANISH PREMIER DISCUSSES EC'S EFFORTS TOWARD MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD010931 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 23-29 Jun 80 p 7

[Interview given to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen in Venice--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How will the principles contained in the European Council's statement be implemented in practice?

[Answer] There are no immediate practical steps to be taken during this present phase. What we will do is to try to step up contacts and exploratory efforts during the next phase.

[Question] What will be the task of the exploratory mission which is to visit the states in the area?

[Answer] What I can tell you is the prevailing view that the next council chairman (Luxembourg), which takes office on 1 July, will define the mission's task which includes visits, contacts and exploratory talks.

[Question] Does Denmark favor a new Security Council resolution to complement Resolution 242?

[Answer] No. Not in that form, and not so quickly.

[Question] Then what practical form does Denmark envisage for the implementation of the declaration of principles?

[Answer] The mere initiative of making a clear declaration of these principles is, in itself, a practical step. The adoption by the nine European states of a clear and defined stand against Israel's settlements policy constitutes a step in this direction and an important phase.

[Question] If Israel continues with its policy of settlements and terrorism against the inhabitants of the occupied territories, especially in the West Bank, what will be the attitude of Denmark in particular and the European Community in general?

[Answer] So far, there is no decision regarding this. But the previous step which the nine European states took at the United Nations on this subject can be repeated. Beside these contacts and steps, Denmakr is not considering others for the time being.

[Question] In Denmark's view, what is the best way to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East?

[Answer] I would like to say that the urgent and necessary thing is to get the negotiations started. When the principles are defined--principles that received the approval of the international community and which are as consistent as they should be--and when all the parties agree to start the negotiating process, then there will be hope of moving closer to a solution.

As for the practical steps which you have mentioned to pave the way for a solution, these must not be understood as steps directed against a certain side but as moves to achieve practical results that will benefit everybody.

[Question] What are Denmark's conditions for recognizing the PLO officially as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people?

[Answer] I cannot answer this question at the present time.

EXPELLED WEST BANK MAYORS SEEK SUPPORT FOR RETURN

AU301435 [Editorial Report] Several Vienna papers on 29 June carry reports of the 28 June Vienna press conference given by the expelled West Bank Mayors Fad al-Qawasimi of Hebron and Muhammad Milhim of Halhul, and by Islamic Judge Shayka at-Tamini of Hebron. According to WIENER ZEITUNG, they declared at the press conference that their expulsion was proof that "Israel does not want peace" and that it "fears peace more than war." The paper says among other things: "The Palestinians hope to obtain through their visit the support of Chancellor Kreisky and of the entire Austrian people for their demand to let them return to their homeland."

According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Mayor al-Qawasimi told the newsmen how the three of them were picked up from their houses at 1 am on 3 May and were put into a helicopter on the pretext that Defense Minister Weizmann wanted to see them in Tel Aviv, whereas they were actually taken to southern Lebanon. There they were told about their expulsion. As for the Israeli Labor Party, Al-Qawasimi is reported as saying that it did not recognize the Palestinians as a people, and differed from the Likud government only in its methods, not in its aims. The paper notes that the three deportees will fly from Vienna to Beirut and from there to Amman to await the decision of the Israeli Supreme Court expected on 6 July. Should this court annul their expulsion, they will return home. Otherwise, they will begin a trip through the Arab countries, the paper says.

On the same page, ARBEITER-ZEITUNG carries a report on a lecture given by Palestinian journalist Raymonda at-Tawil at the Vienna Karl Renner Institute on 26 June in the presence of Chancellor Kreisky. Speaking about the current situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, Mrs at-Tawil "directed a passionate appeal to the Austrians to support the peace movements of the Palestinians and of the Israelis," the paper says. It quotes Mrs at-Tawil as saying "we have no arms, we are civilians who want to live in peace. We respect Judaism and the Bible and are not waging a religious war. We only fight racism, expansionism through which they are trying to force us to emigrate." According to the paper, At-Tawil thanked Chancellor Kreisky for his endeavors to find the truth in this most involved aspect of the Middle East problem. She expressed the hope that Kreisky would not be disappointed by the Palestinians and Israelis and the extremists on both sides, because "the people in this region need help in a most difficult and dangerous situation."

KREISKY COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT STATEMENT ABOUT POSSIBLE VISIT

AU301145 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Philipp E. Gudenus report: "Uncertainty Regarding As-Sadat Trip to Salzburg in August"]

[Excerpt] Vienna--Uncertainty prevailed in Vienna on Sunday after Egyptian President as-Sadat's statement that he hoped to be able to visit Bavaria and Salzburg after the Ramadan fasting month. The date for Salzburg will depend, however, on the date of Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's long-planned visit to Egypt, As-Sadat declared before journalists after a talk with Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss in Cairo on Sunday [29 June]. This year Ramadan ends in mid-August.

In this context Kreisky told DIE PRESSE on Sunday: "At present, I have no plans regarding a visit to Egypt. I still have a lot to do in Austria." He added, however, that As-Sadat was of course cordially invited to come to Austria. Kreisky: "I have already let him know that, through friends." The chancellor declared, however, that he has not had any direct contact with the Egyptian president for quite some time.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR CONCLUDES VISIT

Stresses North-South Dialogue

AU301359 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28-29 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Vienna (GUD)--Today, Saturday [28 June], Argentina's Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor concludes his official visit to Austria. While the Argentine repeatedly stressed that his country advocated the "values of the Western world," Foreign Minister Pahr declared in a toast that the relations between the two countries "despite different political systems" were developing positively. Pastor's current trip to Austria is the first one by an Argentine foreign minister to West Europe since the military came to power.

At the talks between the two ministers primarily international questions were discussed: On this occasion, Pastor paid tribute to Pahr's trip to Nicaragua a few weeks ago, terming it particularly important since that Central American country in its present position needs the demonstrated confidence of the West.

In the Argentine's view the North-South dialogue is the central question of the future. The rich states of the North should not merely establish lucrative business relations with the South but should also open their own markets so as to give the South opportunities for exports to the North.

Ends Visit 28 Jun

AU301400 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattrib. a report: "Argentine Foreign Minister Departed]

[Text] Argentinian Foreign Minister Maj Gen Carlos W. Pastor concluded his 3-day official visit to Austria at midday Saturday. He was seen off at Schwechat Airport by his host, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, and proceeded to Paris.

During his visit the Argentinian foreign minister was also received by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

In view of the international situation, the endeavors for detente were discussed at the Vienna talks. Regarding the bilateral relations between Austria and Argentina it was noted that they continue to develop favorably. The sides thoroughly discussed the opportunities arising from the agreement, signed 6 months ago, on economic and industrial cooperation.

OCCUPATION OF NORTH CAROLINA TRADE MISSION ENDS

LD301512 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Duesseldorf--The occupation today of the trade mission of the U.S. State of North Carolina in Duesseldorf ended without incident after almost 4 hours. The approximately 10 young occupiers, whose action was aimed at bringing about the release of the 13 persons arrested on 18 May during an occupation of the America house in Berlin, left the building after the police had promised them they could depart freely without having their identities checked.

The youngsters had declared their occupation of the office on the third floor of a seven-story office building at about 1140. They allowed the employees to leave immediately, it was learned later. In a telephone conversation with DPA, they said that "this is a peaceful occupation without hostage-taking" intended to draw attention to their action.

After West German radio had broadcast an announcement about their occupation at noon, the occupiers, the number of whom was still not known at that time, conceded that their demand for "unfalsified reportage of our action in Westduetsche Rundfunk II's magazine" had been met and got in direct contact with the police by telephone to negotiate their withdrawal. The police said they had the impression that the people wanted to "end the affair" as quickly as possible and therefore agreed to negotiations. The authorities did not respond to the demand for the release of the Berlin detainees.

ARMED MAN TAKES HOSTAGES AT BANK ON U.S. AIRFIELD

LD301648 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] Wuerzburg--An armed man today took two Americans as hostages in an American bank at the U.S. military airfield in Wuerzburg. Late this afternoon, hours after the taking of the hostages, the situation became more tense without an end in sight.

In the early hours of this morning an unidentified man masked with a black scarf, according to U.S. Gen Robert L. Wetzel, seized a U.S. sergeant and an American civilian. The armed man demanded roughly DM2 million, which he said was to pay for an operation on his friend, an Indian, in his hometown. He also demanded a car to take him out of the American area. Armed U.S. patrols surrounded the building. The U.S. barracks were also under surveillance of the German police armed with machineguns.

The armed man had entered the bank at 0800, 5 minutes after opening time. It is believed that he was aware of the large sums of money on the premises since Monday is the military pay day. A German cashier assistant managed to creep out of the building and alert police. Members of the German police and antiterrorist specialists started telephone negotiations with the hostage-taker who has so far set two deadlines, 1000 and 1130, which have both passed.

Soldier Killed by Special Unit

LD010346 Hamburg DPA in German 0250 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Summary] Wuerzburg--A U.S. soldier who took two hostages at an American Express bank at the U.S. military airfield in Wuerzburg yesterday was shot dead tonight by members of a special German unit.

Nearly $600,000 out of a ransom of $1.4 million demanded by the soldier had been handed over to him last night and the remaining $800,000 had been placed in a getaway car he had also demanded. It was when he was approaching the getaway car with one of his hostages that the marksmen opened fire. The other hostage had been released minutes earlier.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER ARRIVE IN MOSCOW, MEET SOVIET OFFICIAL

For coverage of the official visit to the Soviet Union by FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, see the Western Europe section of the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPD'S BAHR INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW SUMMIT

DW010823 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0518 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Reporter Lenz interview with Egon Bahr, SPD Federal manager, place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Expectations in connection with the Federal chancellor's visit to Moscow are kept very low by the Federal Government and the coalition supporting it. They say that talking to each other is in itself a success if not the success of the visit. The opposition, however, expects the Soviet Union to scrap its generations of medium-range missiles and withdraw its troops from Afghanistan following the Federal Chancellor's talks with Brezhnev. Deputy CDU Chairman Alfred Dregger has just said that if real progress is not achieved, the Moscow talks would not merely be a failure, they would have weakened the alliance with the United States even more. The opposition has very high expectations. Does it have more confidence in the chancellor's skill to negotiate than the coalition?

[Answer] I have some doubts in this respect. One could say in viewing the opposition's commentaries on the Moscow visit that it is celebrating April Fool's Day on a continuous basis. Even Mr Dregger was in favor of the visit; now he is against it. Strauss was once against it, then for it and now he is against it again. We shouldn't take this too seriously. It is absolutely clear that the opposition is trying to burden the visit with so much baggage that nobody would be able to carry. The chancellor knows what he can do and what he cannot do, and he is well prepared for this visit.

[Question] Much history is being cited to explain things that are happening in the world. The Federal chancellor recalled 1941 when the nations slid into World War I without actually wanting to. The CDU/CSU union's defense expert Woerner sees a parallel to 1938 in connections with the chancellor's Moscow visit, comparing it to Chamberlain's meeting with Hitler.

[Answer] I must tell you that it does not pay to discuss this comparison by Woerner. We had a debate in the Bundestag about 10 days ago, and if one were to summarize all the problems the opposition brought up in connection with the chancellor's visit and the fear that he might give in and that our relations with America might collapse, well we will know all about it tomorrow night. We will know tomorrow night that the fears of the opposition were wrong and that confidence in the chancellor was right.

[Question] What is your opinion on present relations between Bonn and Washington? The union believes that the announced backing for the chancellor is pure declamation. Carter's recent letter to Helmut Schmidt indicated the concern that existed in the United States prior to the chancellor's visit. It was said that this was ironed out in Venice. Is that the right term for the feeling in the alliance with regard to the solidarity which is critical at present?

[Answer] I would not say critical solidarity. I much rather believe that there are no doubts concerning alliance partners as a whole and the identity of their security interests. One can sometimes have different opinions on individual paths in this respect. This just indicates that the United States naturally has worldwide, global interests, and that the Federal Republic of Germany, together with other partners, is more strongly linked to Europe and the pursuance of its interests in Europe. But both know that about each other.

[Question] Federal Foreign Minister Genscher announced he would make a Washington visit right after the Moscow visit to give a voluntary report. Does that not indicate that the union's thesis, namely, that Washington mistrusts the chancellor, is not all that unrealistic?

[Answer] No, I do not see it that way for the following reason: You must not forget that immediately after Giscard d'Estaing's talk with Brezhnev, the French foreign minister came here to inform us. It was not said that he came to report. Mr Genscher will be going to Paris and Washington because we are interested in having quick, good and direct information passed to our main ally in order to rule out misunderstandings.

[Question] Let me return to the small expectations the Federal Government has with regard to the Moscow visit. Expectations are kept so low that success for the visit is almost programed. Is that not too modest? Many people have the impression that the Federal chancellor knows how to get along with the Russians.

[Answer] The point is that we have a somewhat frozen situation, a situation that is not without danger. Going to Moscow at such a time is certainly important, and the talks to be held there will certainly not be simple. One cannot predict the outcome. Even the draft of a communique is not far enough along that one could say or know anything about the result. Moreover, when two men of their temperament meet, one can never be certain about the outcome.

Regarding the matter itself, aside from the fact that one must talk--and we have always maintained, together with the Federal chancellor, that more and not less talks should take place when matters become dangerous--there are a number of factual points to be negotiated and discussed, without a result being predictable. First, I believe that it will be important to find out whether the Soviet Union wants to continue its policy on the basis of the 1970 treaties and the joint statement of May 1978. It would mean continuity, predictability and stability with regard to relations between the two countries and other countries as well. It would be very important for Europe, and the Americans would like it too, for there to be a desire to avoid a new crisis in Europe.

Second, there is the problem of economic cooperation. We have made plans in this respect going beyond the year 2000. It remains to be seen whether they can be fulfilled.

And third, there is the missile problem. This is the problem of arms control; and disarmament will become the key problem in East-West relations for the years to come. Making some progress here, not in the sense of negotiations or agreements but with regard to an opening toward negotiations, is for me the key problem of the visit as a whole.

[Question] This is exactly the point where the quarrel begins. If one interprets the matter correctly, the United States fears economic egotism on the part of the Federal Republic together with the unreliability of the alliance, which means exchanging medium-range missiles for natural gas. The CDU/CSU union fears, as Alfred Dregger has said, that strategic goods will be delivered in exchange for gas from the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Well, we in Europe obtain gas from the Soviet Union, but so do a number of countries. Whether medium-range missiles will be stationed or not will depend on negotiations to take place between the United States and the Soviet Union. We do not have these missiles and therefore we cannot negotiate on them. What Mr Dregger has said is very obvious nonsense.

[Question] You doubt that this statement was made out of real and honest concern?

[Answer] Well, people will see within a very short time--with half a year or 1 year--that this was absolute nonsense.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT'S MOSCOW VISIT

DIE WELT Commentary

DW301126 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "A Matter of Nerves"]

[Text] A heavy day has begun in the political lives of Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The pressure to produce a success can hardly be avoided in connection with this Moscow visit. But it is also enormously precarious to define what would be considered a "success" tomorrow night in Bonn and in the capitals of the allies. Accord on economic cooperation or the pipe deal or gas can hardly be considered a political asset. It could much rather be compromising to the enterprise, depending on what else Schmidt and Genscher bring home.

A government has rarely before been so tightly committed in public about what it has to say in the talks with the masters of the Kremlin. Not even with regard to the beginning of Ostpolitik did the Federal Government have to take such verbose precautions against misinterpretations--unfortunately! And in the seventies the danger of missing the boat politically was nevertheless very great. NATO backing for the German chancellor and his foreign minister is not an unlimited authorization at all. The alliance confidence contains clearly defined limits which must not be overstepped. Schmidt and Genscher do not have a mandate from the alliance, but they will report to the alliance on every politically relevant word that will be said in the Kremlin that belongs to the underlying foundation of this business.

The difficulty in climbing this German-Soviet summit actually demonstrates how narrow the foreign policy leeway of the Federal Republic as a partner of the Western alliance is vis-a-vis Moscow. If it was the intention of Carter's letter, as must be assumed, to point out this consequence to the Federal chancellor, it has had an excellent result with regard to the several commitments on the part of the addressee. Since the positions in Moscow--with the exception of business, as had been said before--appear to be firmly antagonistic, and since surprising "gifts" from Brezhnev to Schmidt in matters of Afghanistan and arms control must be ruled out, the rest is a matter of nerves. The accurate scales are ready, and the losses or gains from this visit will be checked not merely in Bonn and Moscow.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE on Reasons for Trip

DW301127 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Article signed R.H.: "Sense of a Trip"]

[Text] We hardly dare to set forth out loud one of the motives for Schmidt's Moscow trip because it is so simple and banal: The Federal chancellor wants to see on the spot what is going on. What contributes considerably to his concern and that of the Western world is the fact that in the evening dusk of the Brezhnev epoch nobody outside the Kremlin can see exactly how decisions are made there. Nobody can say with certainty, for instance, how the more recent "geopolitical" expansion of the Soviet Union came about; who influenced whom, who convinced whom. Are the military men tempted by their technical means, and do they then exert the pressure of opinion on others? Who is eligible anyway to succeed Brezhnev: People who know the world better or less well than their predecessors, or even people who only act in the awareness of their own greatness and underestimate the outside world?

The answer will not be manifest in the brief moments in the Kremlin. But still, despite all other new means of conveying what is perceived, a curious person will gather additional impressions on the spot. The most typical trip of this kind was perhaps Kosygin's visit to Canada in 1972 where the Kremlin's number two man gathered so many impressions that they also determined future policy. On the one hand, Kosygin felt something of the spirit of North American technology, and on the other, he was strongly confronted with the Western understanding of freedom.

Thus, with a view to the Moscow trip, the value of which has been disputed up to the last moment, an argument justifying the visit could be seen in the effort to track down that which is imponderable in the circumstances surrounding the conflict. However, the visitor runs the risk of simply being confronted with the reason of state of an imperium--that wall of huge granite rock on which he knocks without even getting an audible echo. Will this perhaps be the true impression, apart from set scenes and pantomimes and the noncommittal content of the already negotiated communique? But which statesman would want to admit with regard to such a fateful expedition that he was guided by the adage: When somebody has been on a journey he can tell you a lot....

DIE WELT ON GDR CRITICISM OF NATO COMMUNIQUE

DW011031 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Jul 80 p 8

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Mixed"]

[Text] The Federal Republic is getting poor marks from East Berlin. Regardless of how polite the Kremlin masters may be to the visitors from the Rhine, the second German state bluntly criticizes Foreign Minister Genscher for having caused NATO to interfere grossly in the internal affairs of the "GDR." All papers are full of fury. But the fact that caused all the excitement was not mentioned--namely, the reference to German reunification contained in the Ankara NATO communique. The excitement is understandable because something was mentioned there after many years have passed which the SED would like to have one forget, doggedly but in vain, and because they fear that this kind of unseemly action might be noted most plainly by some people if Schmidt were to discuss internal German matters with Honecker on the German Baltic coast. Apropos NATO: Moscow certainly does not consider it "interference" when it warns Spain against upsetting detente by entering the alliance.

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS EEC ACCESSION

LD301816 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The Portuguese prime minister arrived in Paris half an hour ago. Francisco Sa Carneiro is coming to plead his country's case for entry into the Common Market to Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre.

LE MONDE WEIGHS GISCARD REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN, MIDEAST

LD301421 Paris LE MONDE in FRENCH 28 Jun 80

[Editorial: "Taking Risks"]

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing has made some points which deserve to be highlighted, with regard to both the Middle East and the Afghan crisis.

It was when discussing Afghanistan that the president of the republic took the greatest risks. In a way he put himself forward as the guarantor of Soviet good will. Rejecting the hypothesis of a mere diversionary maneuver, he backed the withdrawal of some Red Army units announced last Sunday. This withdrawal, which however should in no way weaken the USSR's military capabilities in Afghanistan, he said, constitutes "a gesture in the right direction responding to the demands made of the Soviet Union." According to the head of state, it indicates Moscow's intention to "halt the deterioration in international relations which started with Afghanistan."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing took the same opportunity to rule out any military aid for the Afghan resistance. This is good news for the Kremlin, because this decision contradicts the analyses made hitherto in high places including the Quai d'Orsay, where it was agreed that the essential factor in the evolution of the Afghan crisis was the degree of combativeness shown by the resistance.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who portrayed the withdrawal of an "already significant" number of Soviet soldiers as a personal success, also rejected the proposals for a "transitional" solution outlined by President Carter in Belgrade on Tuesday. He prefers a "definitive solution" of a political nature involving the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces, the Afghan people's right to self-determination and the country's return to its traditional nonalignment. The aim is particularly ambitious. With all due respect to the head of state, it is difficult to see how it could all be achieved at once. And how long would it take?

With regard to the Middle East, Mr Giscard d'Estaing took particular care to illustrate and defend a policy which is now well known. Denying that he has any ulterior motives connected with oil--that was not, however, the most spontaneous part of his performance --the head of state expounded the idea of two rights with great conviction: Israel's right to security and the Palestinian people's right to existence. Warning against the present "disaster course," Mr Giscard d'Estaing stressed the need for Israel to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967, because, he stressed, "secure and internationally recognized borders cannot and never could include occupied territories."

In Paris, in the presidential suite, the bluntness of these remarks was by no means shocking. The Israeli Government's blind inflexibility must, if possible, be bent. However, it would have been better if the president of the republic had not dodged the first question asked on the Middle East, which concerned the "major reasons" which "prevent" him "from making an official and historic visit to Israel," since any realistic approach to the Middle East tragedy requires sympathy and understanding toward all the protogonists.

LE MATIN EXAMINES MOTIVES BEHIND SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD261437 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "From Warsaw to Venice"]

[Text] A message from Leonid Brezhnev handed to Valery Giscard d'Estaing Friday night and four lines from TASS announcing the withdrawal of certain Soviet units have been sufficient to completely upset the atmosphere--if not the agenda--of the summit of seven Western countries in Venice. And yet, as soon as he arrived, Jimmy Carter firmly expressed the hope that Western industrialized countries would stand together in the face of Soviet expansionism. Does this mean that Moscow's two initiatives have changed the aspects of the problem and are signs of good will?

The Kremlin had at least three valid reasons for making a "detente" gesture toward the West. It is obvious that less than 1 month before the opening of Olympic games in Moscow, seduction diplomacy can encourage the last undecided to participate. Second, between now and the end of the month, some important meetings concerning defense problems are to take place. On the one hand, at a NATO meeting which opens in Ankara next Wednesday, Belgium and the Netherlands are expected to state their views on the installation of Pershing missiles on their soil. The Kremlin's initiative could now encourage them to postpone their decision. And on the other hand, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to meet Leonid Brezhnev on 30 June and what they are to discuss as a matter of priority is disarmament, not Afghanistan. And, finally, the Venice summit offered the Soviets an exceptional sounding board for their "gesture."

However, none of these reasons provides a key to Moscow's real intentions. Either it is a "piece of bluff" or the USSR is really preparing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in the medium term. If the former hypothesis proved right, the French head of state, who has clearly become the Soviet leader's chosen interlocutor, would appear as both the Western front's divider and Leonid Brezhnev's messenger. On 19 May, in Warsaw, Valery Giscard d'Estaing took a risk which could be fraught with disastrous consequences. Conversely, a withdrawal of the occupation troops would crown the French president's determination to keep at an equal distance from Washington and Moscow and be the two superpowers' "busybody." In view of the communique issued at the recent Franco-German summit, only a complete withdrawal of the Red Army would indicate a diplomatic victory by Valery Giscard d'Estaing. In fact, it is obvious that there can be no half measures in this sphere.

However, nothing in the Soviet Union's recent behavior indicates that things have been moving in this direction. By playing on their legitimate fear of war, feigning moderation and talking peace, Leonid Brezhnev may have put the Western leaders "in his pocket." His objective? As we have often pointed out in these columns, it is breaking the Yalta status quo and imposing a redistribution of influence zones in the world. A redistribution which would give an advantage to the most aggressive camp at the moment--the Soviet socialist camp.

L'HUMANITE ASSAILS MEDIA COVERAGE OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD271329 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Rumors and Facts"]

[Text] Judging from the reactions it has sparked off in every chancellery, the announcement of a partial withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is regarded as a very significant event.

However, the special envoys and commentators of French radio and television initially made every effort to present the news as a maneuver without any real significance, aimed essentially at upsetting the harmony of the Western heads of state holding a summit meeting in Venice.

In doing so they were in complete agreement with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie who had immediately shown his skepticism and irritation at such an incongruous initiative at a time when all Washington's efforts--which began, let us point out, well before the Afghanistan affair started--are aimed at rallying all its Western allies under its banner in a new arms race.

The French foreign minister was more circumspect and described the news as "important," while his Spanish counterpart saw it as "a positive step toward solving the Afghan conflict" and the Indian secretary of state as "a step in the right direction."

What seems certain is that the Soviet Government would not carry out a withdrawal of its troops, even a partial withdrawal, if the situation in Afghanistan was as apocalyptic as reporters were asserting by using the term "alleged" as a method of giving information, piously reporting any old gossip and presenting the stupidest rumors as "reliable."

What are their sources? A "traveler" arriving in New Delhi, a "teacher" from Kabul, an "Afghan rebel," all fierce opponents of the regime although courageously remaining anonymous. Who now dares report the incredible news of the imminent taking of the capital by the rebels or the suicide of President Karmal, saved at in the nick of time by his Soviet cook? Nobody. And yet a few days ago these reports were the delight of most "reporters."

Union for French Democracy Deputy Madelin, who has just returned from Afghanistan, let slip an unguarded admission on television. Speaking of the situation in Kabul, he said: "This calm hides a deep revolt." So, when we were told that the city had been put to fire and the sword and that hundreds of people were dead, it was all lies. Yes! Even this expert in anticommunism--he was a member of the "New Order" fascist organization--has been forced to admit it rather pathetically.

Our special envoy Jacques Coubard relates how he witnessed the departure of a Soviet armored regiment from Kabul yesterday morning. This would tend to prove--if proof were needed--not only that the Afghan capital runs no risk of being invaded by rebels but also that the "reports," widely published by the press, radio and television, on a strengthening of Soviet military forces were untrue. This is one more sign showing the level reached by the "deception" about the situation in Afghanistan.

Atlantic circles in Brussels yesterday expressed the view that the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops is "in complete contradiction with the military situation in the country." It is difficult to know whether to be surprised at this concern or amused at this disappointment. Indeed, it is simply that the campaign orchestrated by Atlantic circles on the military situation in Afghanistan which is largely in contradiction to the facts. On Saturday I expressed the hope that other evidence would help to restore the truth. Rene Mauries, in LA DEPECHE DU MIDI, reports the condemnatation by a leading figure in the French colony in Kabul of the "sensationalist reports" of some special envoys and in this connection he deplores what he calls "a dramatic degredation of professional conscience."

This proves that it is not necessary to share a viewpoint on Afghanistan to exercise the journalist's profession honestly.

JUDGE RULES U.S. AIRBASE WORKERS ENTITLED TO MORE PAY

AU281603 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Martina Franca (south Italy), June 28 (ANSA)--The lower court judge in this southern Italian port city today ordered American President Jimmy Carter, cited as the legal representatives of the United States, to shell out five million lire (nearly five thousand dollars) in court costs and recognize fifteen Italian workers as employees of the American Air Force base here. The lady judge, Carmila Santoro, found in favor of the maintenance workers, originally hired by a local firm, who filed suit in 1976 seeking job standing and pay benefits equal to those accorded the positions in the United States. The workers argued that they dealt exclusively with materials and equipment provided directly by the United States Air Force and that, therefore, "their production schedules and the real situation of the Italian subcontractor were a part of the American military administration". The attorney for the plaintiffs declared today that, "the Martina Franca sentence has immense implications for all the other American air bases in Italy".

PZPR'S WERBLAN MEETS WITH PCI OFFICIALS

LD260815 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jun 80 p 16

[unattributed report: "Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Leader Received at PCI Directorate Headquarters"]

[Text] Rome--PZPR Politburo Member Comrade Andrzej Werblan has met at the PCI International Affairs Department in Rome with the following comrades: Directorate member and International Affairs Department Chief Gian Carlo Pajetta, Directorate member and Chairman of the PCI International Commission Paolo Bufalini and Foreign Section Chief and Deputy Chief Antonion Rubbi and Rodolfo Mechini.

On behalf of the organizers of the Communist and Workers Parties April meeting in Paris, Comrade Werblan reported to them on the proceedings of the meeting and delivered the text of the appeal with which the meeting closed.

During the friendly and cordial conversation an exchange of opinions took place on the situation in Poland and Italy and on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries.

There was also a discussion of various topics connected with the international situation and action for peace, for a new thrust to the detente process, to facilitate disarmament negotiations and to develop cooperation.

PCI'S COSSUTTA CITES 'CONTRADICTIONS' IN PCI-PSI RELATIONS

LD271351 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 22 Jun 80 p 7

["F.D.V." Interview with PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta: "Cossiga: There Is a Stumbling Block Between Us and the Italian Socialist Party (PSI)"]

[Text] Question: Senator Cossutta, in its election campaign the PCI did not spare the socialists harsh criticism. Now it wants to resume the dialogue....

Answer: The dialogue with the PSI was never interrupted, apart from electioneering polemic which might have been particularly vigorous on occasions. Now it is objectively necessary to intensify relations in order to make it possible to rebuild unitary councils or to build them from scratch.

Question: Be that as it may, the impression is that the PCI attacks the socialists when they are in difficulty and proffers them its hand when they gain strength.

Answer: We have criticized the government and we remain convinced that it would do well to make way for a new political leadership. The polemic with the socialists must be viewed in this context. In any case the PSI's undoubtedly important electoral success stems from various elements, which are to an extent contradictory. The PSI asked for votes to guarantee governability with the DC and certainly it did gain some for this. It asked for and gained votes to consolidate the leftwing councils with the communists and other leftwing forces. It asked for and gained votes from part of the radical electorate, which is certainly not concerned with governability.

Question: You regard it as a contradiction on the PSI's part to be allied with thePCI in local government and with the DC in the national government. Is there not also a contradiction on the part of the PCI, the socialists' ally in the councils and its opposition with respect to the government?

Answer: I do not regard the PSI's contradiction to be an irremediable one. It is an objective contradiction, whereby it is important, despite the two parties' different positions in parliament, to guarantee unitary relations for as advanced a policy as possible. Specifically, the need for governability must be reflected also in a more specific choice of policies. As for the contradiction which you see in the PCI, I believe it is resolved by the fact that in any case we believe we must have unitary relations with the socialists for a specific policy of regeneration and progress.

Question: Greater unity between communists and socialists could be facilitated by increased PSI-DC conflict, albeit within the context of a government alliance. Should this not prompt the PCI to regard the possibility of a socialist premiership more favorably?

Answer: This is a hypothesis than can be discussed if the occasion arises. It should be quite clear that the PCI will remain in opposition with respect to any government without its direct participation. In any case we have already said that opposition is not always of the same kind and that it takes into account the government's composition and specific policy.

Question: Might not a socialist-led cabinet be the better kind of government which Berlinguer was talking about?

Answer: I repeat that we will take into account not only the government's composition and structure, but also its leadership and specific actions. But it is unthinkable that the PCI will abandon its opposition role until the prejudice against it lapses.

L'UNITA HITS PARTIES' ATTITUDES TOWARD PCI IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LD260903 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "No Favor to Us"]

[Text] The descriptions of us standing, if not kneeling, with bated breath waiting for this or that party to decide whether or not to form councils with us is stupid and it wrongs not only the PCI but people in general. Because it is people who are at stake--and what governments should be given to the people of Liguria, Latium, Piedmont, the Marches and so forth. [paragraph continues]

According to some papers and some politicasters (in this instance this is just the right word) it would seem that whether or not to form councils is something which exclusively concerns relations among the parties and their respective advantages. This is alarming. Is this how some people intend to play with people's interests and feelings?

If we have properly understood the inferences made by the press, there are two questions being discussed. First: Whether or not to generalize the three-party formula, perhaps extending it to other forces that are by chance in opposition on the national plane. Second: What extra price the communists should be made to pay in those places where councils are formed with them. Now we will certainly not take these inferences as a true representation of reality. We will keep to the parties' official stances and, if anything, we are concerned that these not be distorted by a certain political journalistic sector.

We would say this to the advocates of a generalized three-party formula: You are all entitled to form your councils (if you have a majority) but you must tell the people why, with what advantages and for what reasons. You will have to demonstrate the essential quality of this option. If, for instance, you opt for a centrist solution in the Marches you cannot simply say: What we need here is an alliance with the DC rather than with the PCI. You must clearly state that this implies preference for a particular bloc of interests, for a particular program, and you will have to explain it not to us (since in such an event we will be perfectly capable of doing our duty in opposition) but to the inhabitants of the Marches. The DC and the PCI are not interchangeable neutral factors: You support one to gain one thing and the other to gain another.

Furthermore, if--as yesterday's summit of the secretaries of the governing parties prompts us to fear--there is a return to a situation in which it is the seat of government which ends the "difficult councils," then it will have to be acknowledged, without any hypocrisy regarding respect for local self-government, that the road of homogenization from center to periphery has been embarked on. We do not believe that this extreme will be reached.

The same argument applies in situations where there is no alternative to an agreement with the communists. Some people say that such a tendency will be influenced by a "price hike" in terms of distributing posts (alleging that it all boils down to diminishing the number of communist mayors). We shall see. Meanwhile we will simply point out that just as in the "difficult councils" it is not a matter of doing the communists any favors, it is not a matter of punishing them in the "East councils." The essential point is quite different: the substance. Here there is a leftwing administration because the left has shown that it can govern better, because the left opts for certain interests and pursues certain objectives rather than others. This is the only kind of comparison that we are willing to undertake and that, let us remember, is in the interests of the workers and the people.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS ABROAD--Rome, 30 June, (ANSA)--Italy has named four new ambassadors to Beijing, Abidjan, Kuala Lumpur and Panama. They are: Beijing: Giulio Tamagnini; Abidjan: Giuseppe Scaglia; Kuala Lumpur: Marcello Spatafora; Panama: Graziella Simbolotti. These appointments have already been approved by the respective governments. [Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 1528 GMT 30 Jun 80 AU]

SA CARNEIRO ON EEC, ELECTION PROSPECTS

LD271445 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Sa Carneiro Confirms Desire To Join Common Market in Santarem"]

[Text] Prime Minister Francisco de Sa Carneiro stated yesterday that Portugal's desire to join the EEC remains. This statement was made during the visit by a government team to the national agricultural show in Santarem.

The prime minister, who was thus present at the conclusion of the event which was held from 5-15 June, also maintained that "the delay is one country's opinion and not the L stance," in connection with the fact that the Venice summit made no pronouncement on the enlargement of the Common Market--something which Sa Carneiro deemed positive.

Sa Carneiro also stressed that "the government will continue to implement its program; in particular, by intensifying the agricultural measures and continuing the handing over of land in the agrarian reform area to independent farmers."

"Some 350 procedures have now been completed," he said, "and 1,200 which were envisaged should be completed by the end of our term of office."

The informal statements by the FRG minister of agriculture, who was also present at the show and who told the news media that his country has always advocated Portugal's entry into the EEC, are worth recording. Josef Ertl also said that German farmers regard their Portuguese counterparts by no means as competitors but from a viewpoint of cooperation.

In an interview with the Oporto morning newspaper O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro maintained that "the only acceptable stance" for General Ramalho Eanes is not to run again for the presidency of the republic. He justified his opinion by asserting that the Communist Party "is leading the opposition to the government, and the Socialist Party [PS] is commanding the forces which are seeking General Eanes' reelection, with the PS' support."

In this interview, published yesterday, Sa Carneiro also expressed his conviction that "the Democratic Alliance will increase its parliamentary majority" in the coming legislative elctions, and, with respect to the presidential elections, he maintained that the candidates supported by the present majority coalition--General Soares Carneiro--will be elected, stressing that the "most likely outcome is that he will have an absolute majority in the first round."

The prime minister also acknowledged that "a systematic agreement between the Democratic Alliance and the PS which would enable the PS, while being in opposition and a possible alternative to the Democratic Alliance government from 1984 onward, to cooperate with the latter until then within the framework of the constitutional and presidential majority, would not be theoretically impossible."

"However," he commented, "the PS long ago rejected in statements any possibility of such a systematic agreement and confirmed this stance by the obstruction which, imitating and following the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], it has sought from the outset to create for the Democratic Alliance government."

Sa Carneiro also believes that the PS "has ceased to have a blueprint of its own" in joining the front which it has set up with the pro-Eanes forces as a whole, whose basic aim is General Eanes' reelection. He asserts that these forces include the PCP, "as is increasingly clear," and that this is sufficient "to preclude any possibility of agreement."

The prime minister stated that "what the communist forces are seeking is to recover the blueprint of a PS minority government, concealing the reality of the power of the Communist Party and of a certain military sector, whose continuation in political life the communists are seeking--all this against a background of military presidentialism, which I have denounced since 1977." In the prime minister's opinion, the Democratic Alliance's election victory had one essential feature: "For the first time since 25 April, the Communist Party ceased to be in power."

The Democratic Alliance leader also told O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO that "the conduct of foreign policy rests with the government, and with the government alone," and he believes it justified for his opponents to persist in denying this. "This," he said, "would be aimed at maintaining the line of ambiguity which characterized previous governments." In Sa Carneiro's opinion, this line helps the strategy of the Communist Party and of the Soviet Union, for which "it is essential that Portugal be controlled and, as far as possible, neutralized."

With respect to relations with the former colonies, he said "there are some things which should be avoided," specifically: "We should not attempt to take part in other countries' cooperation plans.... We should not view Angola or Mozambique as countries of Portuguese emigration and we should not attempt to affect in Europe and in the world an African stance, specifically with trespect to those two states, which we do not actually have."

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC; TRADE AGREEMENT EXPECTED

LD282336 Lisbon in Portugese to Africa 2000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation led by Minister of Commerce and Tourism Basilio Horta [as heard] left Lisbon today for an official 8-day visit to the People's Republic of China. Basilio Horta will also be paying a 2-day working visit to Macao. Speaking on his departure, Basilio Horta pointed out that this is the first official visit ever paid by a member of the Portuguese Government to the People's Republic of China. He added that he expected a trade agreement to be signed during his stay but gave no further details, stating that he would rather talk about the agreement upon his return home, after it has been signed. The government delegation is accompanied by a trade delegation led by the secretary general of the Portuguese-Chinese Chamber of Commerce and composed of representatives of nine enterprises from both the public and private sectors.

GOVERNMENTS TO CONTACT INDONESIA ON EAST TIMOR

BK271445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Jakarta, 27 Jun (AFP)--The Portuguese Government will shortly contact directly Indonesia and put forward to the Indonesian Government a proposal on "the East-Timorese people's right to self-determination," the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported tonight. Quoting a report from Lisbon by a correspondent of the Dutch daily TROUW, ANTARA said the proposal would be forwarded to the Indonesian Government (with which Lisbon severed relations four years ago) by Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral within two weeks.

According to the ANTARA'S report from The Hague the Portuguese foreign minister would notably request the Indonesian Government to allow a supervisory commission of the United Nations to enter East Timor. ANTARA said the TROUW correspondent noted that preparedness on the part of Portugal to directly contact Indonesia on the subject did not necessarily imply Portugal's recognition of the fact that East Timor has become for Jakarta part of Indonesia.

Direct contact between Portugal and Indonesia might be sought through the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague, or in the United Nations headquarters in New York, or through the Netherlands Embassy in Jakarta, the agency added.The Dutch Government, which has been looking after Portugal's interests in Indonesia since relations between the two countries were severed in 1976 following the integration of the former Portuguese colony by Indonesia, may offer its good offices, ANTARA said. The TROUW correspondent also noted the role to be played by the Dutch Government in a possible resumption of relations between Indonesia and Portugal, the ANTARA NEWS AGENCY added.

SOARES CARNEIRO DISCUSSES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

LD282354 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portugese 2200 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] General Soares Carneiro today told an ANOP reporter that--quote--I have pledged to myself and to the Democratic Alliance not to withdraw my candidacy even if the Alliance fails to win a parliamentary majority. At a news conference held at the hunting club in Matozhinhos, General Soares Carneiro further stated that the principles that will guide his action as president of the republic will be those of--quote--respect for the individual, for the dignity of the motherland and for the stability of the democratic regime. The presidential candidate stressed his intention to promote the free development of the democratic state through the introduction of economic and social reforms so as to end the situation of political indecision, with some pulling in one direction and others in the opposite one.

NEW SOCIALIST ELECTORAL ALLIANCE FORMED

LD010324 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] A new electoral alliance made up of the Socialist Party [IPS], the Association of Independent Social Democrats [ASD] and the Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left [UESD] was formally launched on Monday at a mews conference. The new alliance, the Republican Socialist Front [RSF] will operate until a new legislature is formed toward the end of October. "The main objectives of the front, according to a document released to journalists, are as follows: to promote the enlargement of the main bloc of support for the development and deepening of a political, economic and cultural democracy, to win the forthcoming legislative elections; and to defend the general principles shared by the members of the RSF with regard to the constitutional revision.

"Accordingly, the RSF will have common lists of election candidates, a single election program as well as a common government program, which is yet to be developed. It will (?put forward) a joint proposal for the revision of the fundamental law and also seek a common platform in its support for a common candidate for the presidency of the republic. The political orientation of the RSF will be entrusted to a coordinating committee chaired by Mario Soares and including Antonio Reis and Vitor Constancio of the PS, Sousa Franco and Magahaes Mota of the ASDI and Lopez Cardozo and Antonio Vitorino of the UESD. The coordinating committee has wide powers, including those of approving the final list of election candidates, stating its views on the Constitution of the government and proposing to the president of the republic a candidate for the post of prime minister in the event of a government being formed with the RSF'S support. The coordination committee also has the power to approve any pact with other political groups."

FOREIGN MINISTER OREJA AGUIRRE VISITS ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the visit to Romania by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, see the Romania section of the 30 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Returns Home

LD282328 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja Aguirre has returned to Madrid from Romania after a 3-day official visit.

In the area of bilateral relations, both sides expressed their intention of augmenting agreements and, over a 4-year period, of bringing trade between the two countries to the level of $500 million.

SPANISH, IRANIAN TRADE ON UPSWING

LD010859 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Jun 80 p 26

[EFE dispatch: "Big Increase in Spanish Exports to Iran"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 18 June--Negotiations on finalizing agreements for importing Spanish products have forged ahead considerably over the month since 17 May, when the EEC decreed economic sanctions against Iran. Generally well-informed sources have indicated that, if negotiations continue at the present rate, total Spanish exports this year could total $500 million, exceeding last year's figure by $130 million.

However, sources in the Iranian National Oil Company today declined to confirm the scale of increased oil sales to Spain via one of the three Spanish companies working with Iran in the oil field.

The same sources also declined to name the Spanish concern and the size of the possible increase in sales, though other sources reckon that the increase could be 30 percent of the total 32 barrels a day [as published] which Spain currently buys from Iran.

Despite the secrecy surrounding the new negotiations on both the Spanish and the Iranian sides, commercial activity in Tehran has been marked by the presence of an unusual number of Spanish businessmen over the past month. Spanish companies carrying out negotiations include some of the leaders in their fields, such as Ensidesa or Torres Hostench.

It seems that Iranian representatives have asked Ensidesa to supply 50,000 tons of steel "immediately." This quantity had to be reduced because of the Spanish company's inability to meet such a large order in the short time specified by Iran.

At least three Spanish companies have also been negotiating with Iranian customers on foodstuffs. There is no official information regarding agreements reached in this field.

But it is not only Spanish companies restricted to the peninsula that have increased their trading with Iran. The Iberia Airline is also experiencing a sharp rise in takings compared to the past 15 months, since the beginning of the Iranian revolution.

Spain is at present the only European country that does not demand entry visas from Iranian subjects, thanks to an agreement to this effect signed under the former shah's regime. Therefore, since all the EEC countries introduced major restrictions on granting visas to Iranian citizens, Iberia has seen a steady increase in the number of passengers traveling on its weekly Saturday morning flight from Tehran.

TA NEA: SAVAK AGENTS OPERATE IN CYPRUS FOR ISRAEL

NC010635 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 1 Jul 80 P 1

[Text] Agents of the Iranian secret service SAVAK have been operating in Cyprus on behalf of Israel. They are teams of agents who left Iran after the fall of the shah and have settled in Israel where they have been engaged in various activities. They have been used for missions, mainly abroad, on behalf of the Israeli secret services. SAVAK agents who are in the pay and employment of Israeli secret services have been noticed repeatedly in Nicosia, while persistent reports say that the authorities of the republic are greatly concerned about this issue. Three Iranians have already been ordered by the Cyprus police to leave Cyprus after verified reports established that one evening one of them had parked his car for many hours outside the office of Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Socialist party EDEK, at Konstandinos Palaiologos Street in Nicosia.

The three deported Iranians are 30 years old. They live in Israel but they hold Iranian passports. They came to Cyprus by boat from Israel and brought an Audi with them. Two of these Iranians stayed at a small hotel in Nicosia while the third was noticed spending many hours in his car which was parked outside the EDEK office. He claimed that he was there because he did not have any more money. However, all three Iranians later said they were planning to tour Cyprus.

In the meantime, as soon as they were noticed in Nicosia, and following the police decision to investigate the case and look for them, the three Iranians left for Limassol where they were noticed 2 days later by the security authorities. In Limassol the police detained the three Iranians for a 24-hour interrogation and then ordered them to leave Cyprus immediately. According to reliable reports, the three Iranians have already left.

Deportation of Three Iranians Confirmed

NC011054 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1032 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the authorities of the republic have deported three Iranians whose movements were considered suspicious by the police. The spokesman added, however, that there was no proof these persons had been involved in suspicious activities.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS SAMPSON'S RETURN TO SERVE SENTENCE

NC301051 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that last Saturday the government told the lawyers of Mr Nikos Sampson that he should return to Cyprus to serve the remaining part of his sentence in accordance with the committments that have been undertaken. The spokesman added that if Sampson refuses to return, the government will take the necessary action.

SPOKESMAN DENIES IOANNIDHIS TO RESIGN

NC301052 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that because of the continuing press reports on the status of the interlocutor, he has been authorized by President Kiprianou and by interlocutor Ioannidhis to repeat that there is no question of the interlocutor resigning.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS EXPLAINS POSITIONS ON NATO, TURKEY

AT271740 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Interview granted by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis to ERT (Greek Radio and Television) correspondent in Ankara Vangelis Papaevthimiou; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, now that the work of the NATO spring conference has ended and the cycle of your contacts has ended, with the exception of course of your meeting with Erkmen which will be tomorrow, we would like you to tell us, first of all, of your impressions from the conference.

[Answer] As you have correctly put it, the first cycle of my contacts here in Ankara has ended. In other words the NATO conference, which was also the purpose of my visit here, has ended. From now on we have the second cycle of contacts which I will have with Erkmen, but not only with him, with Demirel and probably with other personalities on bypartite Greek-Turkish relations. All this, however, will follow.

In reference to the first part of your question, I would like to tell you this: This year's spring conference of NATO, as it is called, took place at a time which is difficult for the world. It is a time of tension and dangers. I could make the general observation that NATO once again reaffirmed its dual approach to world problems in the sense that on the one hand it strengthens its defensive capabilities and on the other hand it clearly places itself in support of dialogue between the East and the West.

I would also like to tell you that the differences between NATO members, which are much-advertised and very often exaggerated in the press--both the Greek and the world press--proved during this conference to be not as great as they are presented. NATO once again reaffirmed its unity--its true unity. The problem of NATO's unity has a particularly Greek interest in whatever affects its southeast wing.

It is here, in fact, that the differences between Greece and Turkey create problems. It is a fact that the problem was dealt with, but not at the ministerial session--we did not discuss it publicly--but it was examined by all those present. There is also a reference in the communique which recommends the strengthening of this unity in the southeast wing. This was something which was and continues to be our own goal because the return of Greece, its reattachment rather in order to use a more exact term, with the military wing of NATO means strengthening of the defense potential of NATO in this area.

I would also like to tell you that NATO once again reaffirmed--and permit me to state this--its own unity. NATO is an acceptable reality on a worldwide scale by both those who are its members and by its opponents. It is not a coincidence that there are communist parties in West Europe which support NATO and that the other side--the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact--accept it as a reality which is useful both in the world balance as well as in world dialogue. This is what I would like to say in answer to your first question.

[Question] The conference gave you the opportunity to contact and confer with your colleagues from the other NATO members, can you refer to us who you met and then what are your conclusions from these talks?

[Answer] I have had contacts with the most basic personalities of NATO, the most basic ministers or, if you like me to put it in a different way, with those who are of greater interest to us.

I had a long conference which lasted for more than an hour with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie. I also had an easy going conference with Lord Carrington and I also had a long conference with Genscher, the West German foreign minister.

Apart from this, however--on the sidelines and in the corridors--I can say that I met all the ministers who attended, from my old friend the Italian foreign minister to the French, the Portugese and all the others who attended the conference.

Naturally, during the discussions I had with Muskie, Genscher, Lord Carrington and the others, the basic topic of discussion was the problem of the reattachment of Greece to the military wing of NATO. I stressed to all that Greece submitted to request despite the fact that Cyprus still continues to be under a partial occupation and that the reason which led us to withdraw from NATO has not yet been eradicated. Despite this we requested to return because we believe that in this way we better serve, we serve our national defense needs but we also serve a more general expediency and that we consider it unacceptable at this moment that other considerations should intervene and which prevent the return; the reattachment of Greece to the military wing of NATO.

I stressed to everyone that it is not logical that on the one hand Turkey should be helped, and correctly helped, to stand on its feet and that on the other hand Turkey should be given the right, and that the alliance should accept, that it could possibly block our return or reattachment to NATO.

I must tell you without any hestiation and without any desire to exaggerate things and particularly since the issue has not yet been solved, that there is absolute understanding, that even the Turkish side expressed itself clearly on the question of principle--that it has no objections. All the other conversations I had recognized the basic right of the Greek positions. I am certain that discussions will proceed.

Particularly with Muskie, I also discussed the question of U.S. bases. We have agreed, and this time it is an agreement, not simply the position of Greece, that the question of the reattachment of Greece to NATO is connected with that of the U.S. bases which, in any case, could only become acceptable and thinkable within the framework of NATO both by the Greek Government and by the Greek nation.

This was also a useful clarification of facts. In conclusion I would like to state that the question of the reattachment of Greece to the military wing is understood by the Alliance. I hope that our arguments--and I have every reason to believe this--were presented with clarity, with absolute honor, with absolute sincerity and in a very convincing way.

I can tell you that I hope that I have justified hopes and that things will proceed well.

RALLIS REBUTS PAPANDREOU CHARGES OF CONCESSIONS TO TURKEY

AT301433 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] All issues with Turkey on our relations with NATO were expounded in detail during the debate on the government's policy statement and consequently there is no reason to convene the chamber. This was stressed in a statement by Prime Minister Rallis who, in reply to everything PASOK Chairman Papandreou observed in a statement yesterday, specifically underlined that this is not the first time that a political dialogue is being held between Greece and Turkey. He said: Other dialogues have taken place but they failed to produce results in the past just as I fear that they will fail to produce them in the future if there is no response on Turkey's part. At this point Rallis noted that this is the first time that Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen did not categorically rule out the possibility of submitting the Greek-Turkish difference to the International Court at The Hague.

The prime minister then referred to the application for return to NATO in the form of a special relationship, observing that this application had been submitted in 1977. Regarding the Cyprus problem, the prime minister noted that the government has not abandoned the right of Cyprus because Greece supports Cyprus whole heartedly. Rallis then refuted Papandreou's claim that the Greek foreign minister has acknowledged Turkey's demands as legal and just, stressing that this in untrue. Then referring to the Turkish violations, the prime minister said that these are unrelated to the fact that the Turkish foreign minister does not dispute our borders in the Aegean. Finally, referring to the aid to Turkey, the prime minister stressed that the United States has accepted the ratio of 7 to 10 and is adhering to it. Unfortunately, however, West Germany, which had a ratio of 5 to 3 [as heard], did not adhere to it and Greece protested very vehemently, the Greek Foreign Minister conveying Greece's displeasure to his West German counterpart during their recent talks in Ankara.

Rallis concluded that in the talks regarding Greece's accession to the EEC, no conditions were put to us and he affirmed, regarding NATO, that the return must be based on the Haig-Davos agreement.

In a statement yesterday, PASOK Chairman Papandreou accused Foreign Minister Mitsotakis of having made unacceptable concessions during his talk with Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen. The PASOK chairman added that, should Prime Minister Rallis protect the foreign minister politically, he intended to ask for a special plenary session of the chamber.

RIZOSPASTIS DESCRIBES TURKISH DIALOGUE AS 'CAMP DAVID'

AT291352 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Camp David"]

[Text] What happened in Ankara?

Available evidence causes only uneasiness. The Western information media are revealing: Strong Western pressure on Greece and Turkey to give up "narrow national interests" and "agree" in the interest of Atlantic "common defense." "Indications of flexibility" and "positive" manifestations by both governments and suggestions, many suggestions, regarding what each side will pay and "receive" and, furthermore, what the Republic of Cyprus will pay. [sentence as published]

Everything indicates that the Greek-Turkish dialogue which began yesterday at the political level is not one that could lead to the just and peaceful solution of existent or nonexistent differences between the two countries. Essentially it is a tripartite negotiation with the United States in the role of arbitrator. It is the unconventional Greek-Turkish "Camp David."

This is where the government policy of Atlanticism had led with the "logic" that national interests can be guaranteed through "a balance of arms" in the Aegean that will hinge every time on U.S. needs and plans. The government's surrender even of its very few negotiations positions convincingly indicates how limited and without prospects its resistance was and how rotten its alleged intransigence.

The defense of the country's national independence, sovereign rights and pacific relations with the neighboring peoples cannot be reconciled with Atlanticism in any of its variations.

This is confirmed by the results of the talks in Ankara which, at the same time, necessitate the immediate and determined activation of democratic progressive forces, all patriots, for the immediate suspension of negotiations with NATO, for the country's complete disengagement from NATO and the implementation of a policy of national independence, peace and friendship with all peoples.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES RPP INTERPELLATION AGAINST GOVERNMENT

TA301651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The National Assembly is continuing to debate the interpellation against the government submitted by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and his colleagues. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has submitted a motion to the National Assembly leadership requesting a vote of confidence.

There was no quorum at the joint National Assembly and Senate meeting today. The National Assembly met at 1515. The National Assembly is being chaired by Deputy President Ali Fuat Eyuboglu. Deputy from Izmir Coskun Karagozoglu was the first to address the assembly on behalf of the RPP group. Noting that anarchy and inflation has doubled during the current administration, that life has become hellish and that the country is drowning in blood and tears, Karagozoglu requested that the government be removed from office. Pointing out that the cost-of-living has reached an unprecedented level, that the rate of inflation has reached three figures and that the people have been offered nothing but poverty during the JP's administration, Karagozoglu said:

Now only one thing remains to be done, to put an end to this course. Karagozoglu noted that anarchy and terror have become mass movements during the current administration, that cities have become liberated areas and that even the sick and the dead can no longer feel secure. Pointing out that there will be no end to the blood and tears shed as long as the current government remains in power, Karagozoglu concluded by saying that the parliament will put an end to this disastrous course and that the RPP will submit a motion of no confidence in the government as stipulated by the Constitution.

Expressing the views of the NSP group, Konya Deputy Necmettin Erbakan said: Come and let us remove the government from power. Let us form a parliamentary government. Noting that as long as this government remains in power anarchy cannot be prevented and nothing can be achieved in the economic field except price hikes, high interest rates and devaluations, Erbakan said that all the accusations pointed out in the interpellations were justified. Pointing out that the conditions in 1980 June were much worse than those existing in 1979 November, Erbakan added: Let us do the government a favor, let us remove it from office. Let the government we are going to form have five factors, namely brotherhood, restoration, parliament and a national solution. [as heard] Let it be a bridge for the coming 4 years. We have been supporting the government for the past 7 months. Now you support us in forming such a government or let your group free the parliament to form such a government.

Expressing the views of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] group, deputy from Erzurum Nevzat Kosoglu said that the government and the opposition agree that anarchy is the most important problem in Turkey today. Noting that governments that do not propose serious measures against increasing anarchy in Turkey and that those who do not have the right perspective to the issue cannot solve this problem, Kosoglu added that it was wrong to interpret anarchy within the framework of figures. Kosoglu said that the real aim of anarchy was to destroy the state and the regime. He said: The reason the RPP submitted the interpellation is that it is bothered by the points reached as a result of the necessary measures taken against anarchy. Another reason is that the RPP wishes to become even part of a government through pressure from the grassroots. No one has the right to criticize a political party which has been granted the right to form a government single-handed for not implementing the views of other parties. Kosoglu said that the NAP never criticized the JP government for not administering the country in accordance with the principles of the NAP and that the NAP will continue to support the government.

Later deputy from Ankara Oguz Aygun expressed the views of the JP group. The debate on the interpellation was continuing when this news bulletin was being prepared.

Conference Vote Scheduled 2 Jul

TA010614 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The National Assembly has completed the debates on the interpellation submitted by RPP Deputy from Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit and his colleagues. In a motion he submitted to the Assembly chairmanship, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel asked the National Assembly for its vote of confidence. Bulent Ecevit and his colleagues submitted a motion for a vote of no confidence against the government. Under the Constitution, the confidence vote will be held on Wednesday, 2 July.

The National Assembly session, which was held under the chairmanship of Acting Assembly President Ali Fuat Eyuboglu, began at 1515 and lasted 5 1/2 hours without any breaks.

Deputy from Ankara Oguz Aygun expressed the views of the JP. He said that the fact that inflation and anarchy were Turkey's most important problems was stated by the government while it was being established. He added that it was necessary to correctly diagnose the present anarchy in order to understand why it was still a disaster.

Aygun emphasized the timing of the interpellation motion. He said that there was a NATO ministerial council meeting in Ankara when the motion was submitted. He charged that the efforts to topple the government at such a time could be described as a plot of the Socialist International within Turkey.

Aygun said that the plans of a restoration government which were mentioned did not aim at repairing Turkey's problems, but at restoring [Ecevit's] authority within the RPP. He added that this clashed with the national needs of the government.

Aygun said that elections must be held in order to clarify to what extent the allegations in the interpellation were true. He added: We want early elections, not because of the power it will give the JP but because we see it as a solution to the political crisis. We also believe that unless they are held without further delay they will no longer offer a solution.

Speaking on behalf of the government, Suleyman Demirel noted that the interpellation was an important institution for toppling the government but that he was sad to see that Turkey's problems were not stressed sufficiently during the debates. Pointing out that a vote of confidence would be held on Wednesday, Demirel said: At the beginning of the session I submitted a motion to the assembly chairmanship asking for a vote of confidence in the government--in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution. If the assembly gives a vote of confidence we remain in power. Otherwise we go. It is very natural for governments to come and go. We must accept that.

Demirel reiterated that the country had several problems in November 1979 and that his government tried to solve them. He said: Do not think that these problems will be eliminated if we leave the government. They will become even worse.

Demirel charged that the interpellation debates showed that the RPP leader only wanted to come to power, not to solve Turkey's problems. He added: If you come to power how will you improve the economy? How will you prevent anarchy? How will you lower the prices of goods? How will you stop inflation? With what will you import the raw materials? Do you want to come to power or to practice magic? After the hot-air balloon you are now talking about a restoration dream? What will you restore with what?

Demirel also said that the RPP wanted to create a new crisis, not to come to power. [as heard] He added that if it came to power the RPP could give the country nothing but shortages, problems and suffering..

After the debates, the government's motion for a vote of confidence and the opposition's motion for a vote of no confidence were read at the National Assembly. Demirel's motion is as follows:

In accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, I request the lofty assembly give a vote of confidence in the government at the end of the interpellation debates, since it is impossible to solve the present difficult problems of the country with a government [whose merit] is the subject of daily arguments.

Ecevit's motion says: So long as the present government remains in power the state's foundations, the essence of democracy, the nation's values will continue to be destroyed, the moral crisis will continue to be exacerbated, Turkey's peaceful and stable development will be prevented and our independence is being damaged. The state forces are being replaced by other forces. Security of life is being totally eliminated. We request a vote of no confidence in this government since it is obvious that the Council of Ministers headed by Suleyman Demirel remaining in power runs counter to our national interests.

Under the Constitution, the vote of confidence will be held on Wednesday, 2 July.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS NEED FOR RESTORATION GOVERNMENT

Ecevit-Erbakan Discussion

TA281508 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and leader Necmettin Erbakan held a meeting today. The meeting, which was held at Erbakan's office in parliament, began at 1300 and lasted for 2 hours. In a statement after the meeting, Ecevit said that the two parties share the view that a new government to be formed should be a restoration government that will not aim at implementing the program of any party and will not bear the stamp of any party. Ecevit said: The new government to be formed should aim at restoring, at insuring security of life in general and peace during elections and at ending economic destruction. It should have defined goals and should remain in power a definite period. Erbakan said that he exchanged views with Ecevit on the situation in the country and on what kind of a restoration government can beformed to solve the current problems.

Erbakan on 'National Solution Government'

TA281915 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] NSP leader Erbakan has called on the political parties represented in parliament and on deputies to form a national solution government that will insue impartiality in the administration, that will safeguard national goals in foreign policy, that will not govern the country in accordance with IMF demands and that will aim at restoration. At a news conference at parliament, Erbakan criticized the 7-month government saying that, despite the letter of warning submitted by the NSP, anarchy has increased, the Turkish lira has been devalued upon IMF orders and banks and bankers have been encouraged toward an interest rate race by the recent decision to lift interest rate controls. Noting that the government was continuing its destructive foreign policy, Erbakan recalled that the foreign minister has reiterated that Turkey will apply for full membership in the Common Market before the end of this year. He noted that this step will be tantamount to melting Turkey in the Western Christian pot.

Noting that the NATO ministerial council session held in Ankara had not taken any serious steps toward establishing a balance between the pros and the cons, Erbakan said that the Turkish foreign minister held a meeting with his Greek counterpart today because NATO wished so.

Erbakan said that the JP group has not attended parliament since the debates concerning the interpellation began. He added that the JP wanted a recess of parliament and that it was not serious about its proposal for early elections. Recalling that the vote on the interpellation will be held on Wednesday, Erbakan noted that next week was a very important one and added: We have 4 more days before the vote on the interpellation, before the vote of confidence. Every hour every minute of this week is precious. We call on the RPP and the JP, we call on the parliament: Come and let us put an end to this Western destruction. Together let us form a national solution government. Let this government be formed with the (?respect) of the parliament. Let this government, as a restoration government, put aside party disputes and try to end this destruction in Turkey.

Noting that if the NSP proposal to form a national solution government is adopted the government can be toppled in a short time, Erbakan said that the NSP will neither blindly support the government nor will it topple the government without taking into consideration the possible threats such a move might create.

In reply to a question on whether the term national solution government meant the broad-based government--to be formed through an RPP, JP and NSP coalition--proposed by the RPP, Erbakan said: Arithmetic is necessary but not sufficient in parliament. The important issue in Turkey at the moment is not appearances and arithmetic but rather the mentality in power. We attach importance to mentality.

Turkes on NAP Participation

TA291803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes said that a government formed without the participation of the NAP cannot be called a national solution government. At a news conference in Ankara, Turkes said that, although the current government has various shortcomings which can be a source of criticism, it has also taken serious economic measures. Expressing his views on proposals regarding the formation of a national solution government excluding the NAP to replace the current government, Turkes said: The NAP is one of the four political parties represented in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. How can a national solution government be formed without taking this fact into account? You talk about a national solution and you exclude a party that has received a million votes. Then this government cannot be called national.

Noting that the Justice Party government was formed in accordance with the national will, Turkes described efforts exerted by RPP leader Bulent Ecevit to topple the current government and to come to power as attempts to crush the national will! Turkes added that attempts to create a government crisis while the nation was trying to overcome a period of crises can only be made by those who are trying to satisfy personal ambitions. He noted that the most suitable measure patriotic politicians can currently take is early elections.

RPP Agreement With NSP 'Solution'

TA301733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that by a national solution the NSP means a national foreign policy, respect for human rights and economic development brought about by national resources.

Ecevit added: These are principles which we cherish and which we were careful to abide by when we were in the government. Addressing the RPP joint group [of senators and deputies], Ecevit said that following the developments of last Saturday the chances of toppling the government had increased and that the ideas about the government to replace it had become clearer. Ecevit said that during his meeting with Erbakan they had agreed on the necessity and reasons for saving the country from the present government as soon as possible. He added that they also agreed on the aims of the government to be established. The RPP leader pointed out that during the meeting no unacceptable demand had been put forward as a condition.

DISK LEADER BASTURK RECEIVES SUPPORT AT CONGRESS

NATO, Economic Plans Denounced

TA261134 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], which began in Istanbul yesterday, continued today. Ankara Mayor Ali Dincer addressed today's session, attended by 468 delegates. Noting that the government was implementing a capitalist system through its 25 January decisions, Dincer said that this implementation is completely crushing small artisans and toilers. Pointing out that toilers' problems should be viewed as a whole and that the problems of municipal workers were part of this whole, Dincer added that the system chosen by the sovereign circles was a capitalist one and that many workers were being fired in accordance with this system. Dincer said that the aim of those who instigated terrorism in Turkey was to dismantle democratic organizations and to prevent the unity of the left.

The deputy secretaries general of the World Labor Union Federation, and the World Labor Confederation and other foreign unionists are attending the DISK congress headed by Ertal Andas, the secretary general of the Municipal Service Workers Union [Genel-Is], and being held at the state theater building.

The fact that the NATO ministerial council meetings were held in Ankara was denounced at the DISK congress today. A decision was also made to protest the NATO meetings and a telegram on the issue was sent to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. News concerning the DISK congress was debated and a decision was also made to protest the TRT at today's session.

Basturk Walks Out

TA291942 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Addressing the Seventh Congress of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], which is continuing in Istanbul, DISK leader Abdullah Basturk said that his duty as the confederation's leader has ended. The results of the vote held at this afternoon's session on an amendment to the confederation's rules and regulations were contrary to Basturk's views. In a statement after the vote, Basturk said that the result of the vote should be considered as a vote of no confidence in him and that at this point his duty as the leader has ended. He then walked out of the hall. The leadership council adjourned the meeting until tomorrow.

A decision was made to move DISK headquarters to Ankara at today's session. Replying to criticism of the working report at this morning's session, Basturk called on the RPP and the social democratic unions affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor to establish unity of action with DISK against fascism. Basturk said that fascism is becoming more organized in the country.

Noting that those who do not heed the call for unity of action against fascism will be held responsible in the fact of history, Basturk said that the only deterrent force against fascism was the organized power of the working class. Basturk noted that Turkey and the working class are faced with great dangers and that is the reason why the congress was convened 6 months in advance. The confederation's working report was unanimously approved at the congress.

Basturk Reelected

TA301656 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Abdullah Basturk has been reelected leader of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker. Unions [DISK]. A proposal submitted by the leaders of DISK unions to the congress this morning was unanimously approved and it was decided that the results of yesterday's voting did not indicate a lack of confidence in Basturk. It was also decided to refer the proposals for amending the rules and regulations to a committee. Meanwhile, the leaders of the DISK unions jointly nominated Basturk as candidate for DISK leader. After Basturk was informed of the situation he participated in the congress--from which he has been absent since yesterday--and announced that he accepted the nomination. Basturk received 416 votes of the 454 delegates who participated in the voting and was thus reelected as leader.

COUNCIL OF STATE REJECTS DECISION ON NATIONALIZED MINES

TA271820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The Council of State has decided to halt the implementation of the Council of Ministers decision to return nationalized mines to their original owners. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent, the Council of State Litigation Council, which discussed the issue following an appeal by the Turkish Mine Workers Union affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor, unanimously decided to halt the implementation of the decision. The Council of Ministers decided some time ago to return the Nationalized mines to their original owners.

ITANIAN EMBASSY SAYS STRUGGLE AGAINST SHAH CONTINUES

TA301731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Iranian Embassy in Ankara has issued a statement saying that Iran will continue to pursue the deposed shah. Recalling reports by various foreign news agencies that Ayatollah Khomeyni has announced that the struggle against the shah has ended, the statement adds that these reports do not reflect the reality of the situation.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN CHIEF OF STAFF VISIT--The Chief of the Norwegian General Staff Gen Sverre Hamre, has arrived in Ankara on an official visit. In an arrival statement, he said Norway wanted to help Turkey. The general will begin his official contacts on 23 June. During his stay in Ankara, he will meet the chief of the Turkish General Staff and the interior minister and will visit military installations in Trabzon, Izmir and Istanbul. He will leave Turkey on 27 June. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 80 TA]

AMBASSADOR TO SEOUL--Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received Ambassador Erbil Akay at 1600 on 19 June. Akay, who is accredited to Seoul, bid Caglayangil farewell. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80 TA]

VIGDIS FINNBOGADOTTIR ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ICELAND

WA300845 London REUTER in English 0702 GMT 30 Jun 80 [By Thorsteinn Thorarensen]

[Text] Reykjavik, June 30, REUTER--A woman was today elected president of Iceland. She is 50-year-old Vigdis Finnbogadottir, who narrowly beat a former university rector in the island's presidential poll.

Her election as head of state was assured when she won 41,423 votes, or 33.5 percent of the poll, with 95 percent of the returns declared.

Mrs Finnbogadottir, a divorcee who lives with an adopted daughter, is a leftist who is known to oppose NATO's presence in Iceland.

Her closest rival in the election, former University Rector Gudlaugur Thorvaldsson, conceded defeat after winning 40,029 votes, or 32.3 percent of the poll.

Mr Thorvaldsson, a strong NATO supporter who drew his support from the right, said: "I congratulate her, and I congratulate the nation with her."

In the early stages of vote counting, Mr Thorvaldsson jumped into the lead. But most of his votes came from the heavily populated areas around Reykjavik while Mrs Finnbogadottir's support was in rural areas.

The other two candidates were left trailing far behind. Former soccer star-turned-politician Albert Gudmundsson had won 25,000 votes or 20 percent of the poll and Iceland's former roving ambassador Petur Thorsteinsson 17,000 or 14 percent.

THATCHER, CARRINGTON PLAN EAST EUROPE VISITS

LD301145 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jun 80 p 32

[John Miller report: "Yugoslav Trip for Thatcher"]

[Text] Britain is poised to develop closer relations with East European communist countries and Mrs Thatcher is to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia in September.

Like President Carter last week, one of the prime minister's first actions will be to place a wreath on Tito's tomb and also publicly assure the new Yugoslav leadership of the West's continued support for its independent stand.

The government's heightened interest in Eastern Europe will be emphasised further in October when Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, is to go to Poland and Hungary, the two more "liberal" Warsaw Pact countries.

Whitehall is not expecting to be able dramatically to loosen the Soviet grip on its East European neighbours. But it has swung round to the view that Poland and Hungary should be encouraged to relax their systems, and develop as many contacts as possible with the West.

Mrs Thatcher was believed to have expressed interest in visiting Poland next year and despite the vicious propaganda attacks on her by the Soviet press, she would relish the opportunity to indulge in some frank talking with the Russian leadership.

But because of the Afghanistan situation it was not seriously thought there would be any high-level Anglo-Soviet contacts for a year or two.

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TURKISH-EEC ASSOCIATION COUNCIL MEETS IN BRUSSELS

TA301715 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The Turkish-EEC Association Council has met in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. Turkish proposals regarding the revival of relations between Turkey and the community are being discussed at the meeting which began at 1800 Turkish time. At the meeting efforts will be exerted to bridge the differences of view between the Turkish proposals and the community's counterproposals. Increasing the amount of Turkish agricultural exports to community member-countries will also be discussed at the meeting. Negotiations, which were started earlier, concerning the free movement of Turkish workers in community member-countries will also be continued. A Turkish delegation headed by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen is representing Turkey at the meeting.

Session Ends

TA010619 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting that began in Brussels yesterday evening has ended. The association council met in Brussels at 1800, Turkish time, yesterday to discuss the Turkish proposals regarding the revival of relations between Turkey and the community. It is reported that at the meeting, which continued into the night, efforts were exerted to bridge the differences of views between the Turkish proposals and the community's counterproposals.

According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Turkish officials in Brussels, the Turkish side found the community's counterproposals inadequate. The same officials said that work is being conducted toward conciliation regarding the proposals and counterproposals.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who attended the Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting, will return to Turkey today.

SA CARNEIRO ON PORTUGAL'S BID TO JOIN EEC IN 1983

LD010755 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Eduaro Tell dispatch on Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro 19 June Brussels press conference: "We Plan EEC Membership in First Half of 1983"]

[Text] Brussels--"We are planning to join in the first half of 1983," Sa Carneiro said yesterday in Brussels during a press conference at the end of his official visit to this city and to the European Commission.

During his stay in the Belgian capital the prime minister, accompanied by the deputy prime minister and the secretary of state for European integration, was received by King Baudouin, Prime Minister Martens and Foreign Minister Nothomb and later, within the EEC context, by President of the European Commission Roy Jenkins and Deputy President Lorenzo Natali; he also met with other EEC leaders.

Sa Carneiro told journalists that the EEC regards Portugal's membership as positive, wants to accelerate negotiations and is sticking to the timetable envisaged, and revealed that Roy Jenkins proposed "informally associating Portugal with the evolution of EEC regulations and maintaining exchanges of viewpoints in the political, energy and industrial fields--all of which we accept."

Referring to the French president's remarks on 3 June, the prime minister said that "reflection on EEC regulations was not a precondition for membership" and that therefore "It does not affect membership." Sa Carneiro recalled Roy Jenkins' remarks at the end of the European Council meeting in Venice, when he said that the revision of the EEC's objectives must not be a reason for postponing membership, since this revision must be carried out before 1982. This revision is necessary, Sa Carneiro said, and Portugal's membership is becoming increasingly necessary.

In a remark that surprised journalists, partly because of its significance and to an extent also because it coincides with a recent comment by the British magazine THE ECONOMIST that "Europe is not Portugal's only option," Sa Carneiro said that it is up to Portugal to define its position on the basis of the EEC's internal evolution and the modifications to EEC regulations and "to review its decision, if appropriate." "However," he added, "we will abide by our political decision in favor of membership."

The prime minister said that the EEC's internal difficulties were the result of the economic crisis and that the escalation of international tensions was prompting the EEC to feel the need for a "joint foreign policy," as shown by the decision on the Middle East adopted at the Venice meeting.

"World political problems demand a political response from Europe--it is impossible to resolve them solely by means of a Common Market; that is why the countries of southern Europe must be involved in this analysis."

During the question and answer session with journalists, Sa Carneiro said, explaining the scope and significance of his remark about "a possible reconsideration of the membership decision," that this was "a theoretical hypothesis" that might come about, for instance, in the event of modifications to EEC regulations leading to a monetary contribution unacceptable to Portugal, a country whose per capita income is about half Spain's and 60 percent of Greece's. But, he added, "following my visit to the Belgian and Dutch capitals and to the European Commission, I am sure that this will not be the case."

Answering a journalist, the prime minister said that, although Portugal is an underdeveloped country, it is not asking the EEC to adopt specific or exceptional regulations for its membership, "which would conflict with our need and desire for membership."

At another juncture, referring to the difficulties which could emerge with regard to agriculture, Sa Carneiro said that the prices granted to farmers were similar to the EEC's and that Portugal would present an "agricultural document" specifying Portugal's position with regard to integrating its agriculture into "green Europe" at the coming meeting of the negotiating teams.

Discussing Portugal's possible "alternative" in the event of the failure of the EEC membership negotiations, the prime minister replied, at the insistence of another journalist, that emphasis had been placed on relations with the Arab countries--"we have just established relations with Saudi Arabia"--and Latin America, explaining that the development of relations with countries in other areas of the world would have a beneficial effect on membership.

Sa Carneiro also said that there was no globalization or interdependence between the Portuguese and Spanish membership applications since they have been dealt with separately. Referring to recent remarks by the Spanish foreign minister relating Spain's NATO membership to its timetable for EEC membership, Sa Carneiro said that as an observer he was not "shocked" to see Spain associating its EEC membership with entry into NATO, which confirmed, he said his opinion that political and defense issues will become more and more interlinked. "We want to see Spain involved in both the EEC and NATO," he added.

NATO SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS LEAVES TURKEY

TA291643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpt] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who attended the NATO ministerial council spring meetings in Ankara, left Turkey by air at 1415 today. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Luns said that the NATO meeting in Ankara had been very successful. Luns noted that in Ankara the alliance once more stressed its determination to defend the democratic institutions of the Western world and its culture against any possible attack. Luns met with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at Yesilkoy Airport and conferred with him for some time.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR MORE CONSULTATIONS BY U.S.

LD011513 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 25 Jun 80 p 7

[DE VOLKSRANT correspondent's report: "United States Must Consult Europe More"]

[Excerpts] The Hague--Foreign Minister van der Klaauw is dissatisfied with the way in which the United States involves the European NATO partners in its decisions. The United States plays a leading role in the alliance but that does not mean that Europe has to follow anything, the minister said yesterday during the Second Chamber debate on East-West relations.

Van der Klaauw stressed that consultations among allies must be intensive enough to enable them to reach a united policy. This consultation is not frequently lacking, he noted. However, Van der Klaauw said, the United States also sees the need for better consultation.

Regarding the Dutch stance on the deterioration in East-West relations, the minister said he considers it extremely important to keep lines of communication open. Aside from contacts with the Soviet Union the minister sees more to be gained in contacts with the East European countries. We can try to find possibilities for building bridges between us and these countries. I intend to do this during the forthcoming visits to The Hague by my Polish and Hungarian counterparts, Van der Klaauw said.

The minister also expressed Dutch support for West German Chancellor Schmidt's mission to Moscow. Schmidt is considering a freeze on the December NATO decision to produce and deploy new nuclear weapons. By so doing he wants to give as much chance as possible to starting talks on arms limitation in the period before the weapons are deployed, in other words by the end of 1981. According to Van der Klaauw, Schmidt's idea is in keeping with the December decision itself.

BELGIUM'S POSWICK FAVORS 'ACTIVE' DEFENSE

LD260927 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Jun p 23

[Andres Garrigo interview in Brussels with Belgian Defense Minister Charles Poswick: "Need for Spain To Join NATO"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 18 Jun--Belgian Defense Minister Charles Poswick believes that Spain's future NATO membership "would not be a bad thing" since with a view to deterring a potential aggressor it would be useful to increase the number of allies contributing to the defense of shared objectives. Furthermore, membership of an alliance is cheaper than organizing independent national defense.

In exclusive remarks made to this writer, the defense minister of the country that hosts the NATO headquarters explained that in the alliance all decisions are collective and that the subject of Spain's membership has not yet been discussed by NATO bodies. [paragraph continues]

He assumes, however, that there will be no opposition from any of the 15 member-states since Spain is now considered "a bastion of Western civilization and democracy and its rapprochement to the defense area that embraces it would be very positive."

[Question] One of the arguments raised against Spain's membership of the alliance is its excessive cost. What is Belgium's experience in this regard?

[Answer] With regard to NATO membership? The policy of independence or neutrality is much more expensive. We experienced this in two world wars during which we tried--in vain but at very high cost--to maintain a neutral stance. Let the following fact suffice: When we were invaded by the Germans in May 1940 Belgium was spending 25-30 percent of its national budget on defense and maintained an army of 600,000 men. Our army now has only 95,000 men, including the auxiliary services, and defense accounts for only 6 percent of the overall budget. Even so, we feel more secure than in 1940 because we are members of an alliance. It seems to me, therefore, that the argument in favor of neutrality is now rather rash, to say the least.

[Question] Nevertheless, you have complained about the army's lack of resources and implied that you would even resign if the situation became untenable and your generals resigned, as has been stated.

[Answer] The situation is not yet that dramatic. Our military effort is not inconsiderable--over 80 billion francs a year for a country with a population of 9 million. The problem is that in view of the economic crisis every ministry is being asked to cut spending by 2.2 percent. The Defense Ministry is the one least able to make savings because it consumes more gasoline, which continues to rise in price, than any other. For the air force alone, fuel accounts for 60 percent of its budget. The justice, education and foreign ministries, and so forth, hardly have an energy problem.

[Question] Do you not think that one way of saving would be to abandon the army's professionalization (53 percent of its budget is spent on pay) and return to the draft, which would save thousands of young people from unemployment and enable its pilots to fly?

[Answer] The professionalization plan was adopted during my predecessors' time and it is now very difficult to turn back. Furthermore, the government agreement forbids exceeding the number of 95,000 men (and women) and extending the period of national service, which is 10 months in Belgium and 8 months with our troops in Germany. This agreement has the final objective, though without a fixed date, of just one soldier per family and 6 months' service. This could only be changed if the public's feelings change in view of the international tension.

[Question] Following the Afghan invasion there has been more and more talk about the threat of Soviet chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Assembly of the West European Union recommended a month ago that the NATO countries make an effort to achieve a balance in this field with the Warsaw Pact. There are also plans to build collective shelters for civilians, which would also serve as a deterrent against nuclear attack. How do you view the problem?

[Answer] It seems to me that active defense is always preferable to passive defense. There is one form of deterrence that is much cheaper than building expensive shelters which, I believe, will never be used. It is to deploy the new NATO missiles in response to the threat of the Soviet SS-20's.

[Question] But Belgium has not yet approved the deployment on its own territory of the 48 cruise missiles allocated to it. When will you make this decision?

[Answer] If it were up to me it would already have been made. My party (Liberal) is totally in favor of the "Euromissiles," which it considers essential to our security, but as you know the government is composed of six parties....

STRAUSS ATTACKS SCHMIDT ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD012038 Hamburg DPA in German 2019 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss has accused Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of having "over-reached" himself with his visit to Moscow. On the ARD television program "Report," he said tonight that if anyone could negotiate with the Soviets on a reduction of its medium-range rockets and on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, this could only be done by the great world power which is the United States. For the Federal Republic there was just the one interest: to go together with the allies, primarily with the Americans.

Strauss admitted that he himself would not have succeeded in coming back from Moscow with concrete results. But he had never tried for an invitation from the Soviets. Nor should Schmidt have gone to the Soviet Union. In polite terms, the whole visit looked like electoral support from Moscow.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU ON SCHMIDT'S TASK IN MOSCOW

DW011006 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Commentary by Moscow correspondent signed Yr.: "Like a State Visit"]

[Text] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Moscow has begun. The most varied expectations and sometimes fears, depending on the political position, go with him. This is the first time following the invasion by Soviet troops of Afghanistan that such a high-ranking Western statesman has come to the Soviet capital. This alone is a political event which has certain potential difficulties. The fact that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the occasion of his Warsaw meeting with Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev established initial new East-West contacts does not alter the fact that Schmidt will be facing a difficult task in Moscow.

This results from the fact that Schmidt will have to represent Western solidarity with the alliance in Moscow as well as German interests. On the other hand, however, his Soviet hosts ought to be greatly interested in torpedoing the current American policy toward the Soviet Union. This may look occasionally as if Moscow is using all its leverage to weaken the leading role of the United States by making offers to Western Europe. Moscow certainly pursues more than mere tactics in its attempt to save the detente process on the old continent despite the Afghanistan events. The greatest danger for world peace still emanates from a direct collision in Europe, where the greatest and most perfect military potentials in the world face each other.

The fact that aging and ailing Leonid Brezhnev decided to meet the Federal chancellor, who is lower in rank, at the airport indicates both aspects of Soviet policy: campaign and concern, simultaneously. Some offers will certainly be made in the course of the talks with regard to intensified German-Soviet economic cooperation. It will only be seen at the end of this visit, however, whether Schmidt will be able to bring home something concrete in the political field as well.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SCHMIDT STATEMENTS IN MOSCOW

DW011030 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Press review on Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to Moscow]

[Excerpt] AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE writes: Helmut Schmidt does not lack firmness but much rather the favourable moment which might be considered by the masters in the Kremlin to be opportune for choosing the chancellor of the Federal Republic as the receiver of an offer to the West. This is because distrust within the Western camp, particularly by Moscow's real interlocutor, the United States, regarding Schmidt's self-imposed mission may have a tempering effect on any possible concessions by the Kremlin.

The expectations of a possible success of the chancellor's visit should not be exaggerated, says BREMER NACHRICHTEN, adding: Spectacular successes are hardly possible anyway. Therefore, the statements made by opposition politicians must be termed almost careless which demand that the result of the chancellor's visit be the withdrawal of the Russians from Afghanistan as well as the end of the Soviet missile armament. Schmidt strives for both. He is aware of the fact that such a success is possible only at the end of a lengthy road of negotiations. Realists have no doubt that at this point East and West are still at the beginning of this road.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN states: The chancellor's speech in the Kremlin yesterday did not reveal anything that might justify the distrust of the opposition. Schmidt demanded with sufficient clarity that talks be held without preconditions on the issue of medium-range missiles as well as the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, as had been agreed with his alliance partners. This will now have to be discussed with the Kremlin leadership, and it would be advisable to wait with praise or criticism at least until the negotiations are ended. However, we will have to assume that the Bonn party camps are determined to stick to their respective prejudices.

The KASSEL HESSISCH/NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE writes: Although we are not doing justice to the great moment, the temptation is great to say it in the language of bowlers: Helmut Schmidt is knocking down all the pins. In direct and no uncertain terms he told his noble hosts why he had come to Moscow. He wants to have a double proof of their good will. The Soviet leadership is to agree, first, to a withdrawal from Afghanistan and, second, to negotiations without preconditions on medium-range missiles. This is precisely the line agreed upon by the Western allies at the Venice summit and at the Ankara NATO meeting.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER comments: What had already become manifest prior to this 2-day working visit seems to have been confirmed in the first few hours: The Soviets would like to discuss economic cooperation only. On the one hand this is in accordance with their material interests, but on the other probably also with the calculation that if a state like the Federal Republic were to hold talks in Moscow as if nothing had happened this would not fail to impress the world public.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED IN ANKARA ABOUT NATO MEETING

DW270933 Cologne Deutsche Welle in German to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Reporter Dieter Jepsen-Foege interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Ankara; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Foreign Minister Genscher, you said at the beginning of the conference that you expect a mood signaling determination and cohesion to emanate from Ankara. Was such signal given?

[Answer] Yes, absolutely. It was made obvious at Ankara that the Western alliance is determined to implement its decisions, and that the Western alliance is also determined to contribute toward stabilizing security and safeguarding peace in the world through a worldwide peace strategy.

[Question] What do you consider significant regarding Afghanistan? In particular, you have stressed that this is not merely a matter of East-West relations, but also a matter of East-South relations. Could you explain that as well as the reaction of your ministerial colleagues?

[Answer] The German approach, which we have put forward from the very beginning in many debates in the Bundestag, is that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is not merely a West-East problem, but also an East-South problem. In other words, it is a conflict between the Soviet Union and those states making up the Third World, particularly the nonaligned states. I believe that the reaction of the ASEAN states, the reaction of the Islamic conference in particular--states which were among the 104 countries that condemned the Soviet intervention in a UN General Assembly resolution--shows that they see this intervention as a challenge.

[Question] Do you believe, on the other hand, that the position of the West vis-a-vis the Third World has been strengthened?

[Answer] The West's relations with the Third World are in a new and positive developing stage. Relations between the nonaligned and the West have been furdened by the justified demand of the Third World for a fast decolonization process. This process has more or less come to an end. The main attention today is being given to cooperation as equal partners with the Third World, a policy that has been strongly pursued by the Federal Government. This cooperation is meant to contribute toward strengthening the independence and sovereignty of our partners in the Third World. Indeed, it results in a positive approach by the West. However, it does not mean that we expect these countries to take a pro-Western attitude, we respect their right to be independent.

[Question] Mr Minister, the result of the last NATO Council of Ministers conference in Brussels held in December was the so-called dual decision, meaning the decision on closing the arms gap and on the offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union. Has anything new developed in this respect in Ankara? Has this decision been confirmed or modified?

[Answer] This decision has been reaffirmed in all its parts. We are determined to do what is necessary for our security. We are determined to make every effort to achieve balance on as low as level as possible through negotiations. Now it is up to the soviet union to react at long last to this broad offer of negotiations dating back to December 1979.

[Question] You had talks with your Turkish and Greek counterparts which presumably also dealt with Greece's reintegration in NATO's military wing. Have you made any headway?

[Answer] These two ministers will be meeting Saturday. It is my impression that both ministers approach these talks with good will. They are aware of the great difficulties involved. This is why we must not overrate the potential results of such talks. Yet the fact that the two allies countries meet with great mutual respect and with the good will which I have mentioned should at least provide a ray of hope.

[Question] Your Greek counterpart was disappointed because Greece is supposed to receive from the Federal Republic only about one-tenth of the special military aid granted to Turkey.

[Answer] Well, I made it clear to my Greek colleague that strengthening Turkey's defence capability is in the interest of all alliance partners.

[Question] How did you, on the other hand, make it clear to you Turkish counterpart why--and this is an entirely different question--the Federal Republic will introduce visa requirements for Turkey, India and Bangladesh?

[Answer] We made a decision solely in the case of Turkey because this case, which involves a friendly ally and a country associated with the EC, requires a different approach than does that toward the two others. In this issue the Federal Government is guided by the objective of preventing our tested friendly relations for being burdened by a misuse of the right to asylum in our country.

[Question] Did you meet with understanding for this stance?

[Answer] The talks we had were quite friendly and much understanding was exhibited.

COMMENTARIES ON NATO MEETING HELD IN ANKARA

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on Arms Gap

OW261205 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Article signed HHG: "To Be Shelved?"]

[Text] If there had been any discord at all, everything is settled now between President Carter and Federal Chancellor Schmidt. This is the official approach.

As many other things in life, this is a matter of belief. But even in the best case the chancellor's very small leeway in the Moscow talks in medium-range arms has become even smaller.

At least the mistrust which the American President has shown to the German allies can be considered as having evaporated for lack of substance. But mistrust is not an American monopoly. NATO decided last year to counteract the Soviet superiority in the field of Medium-range arms with a new system; but the other part of the decisions, which is of equal value, mentioned negotiations of the United States with the Soviet Union on limiting the nuclear medium-range systems.

The former state minister in the chancellor's office, Wischnewski, said at that time together with many others that these negotiations must be handled by both sides in such a way that a "zero" solution should be possible; in other words: complete renunciation of these arms.

It was lucky for many people that the Soviets have refused until this day to enter these negotiations; nobody can say that the United States particularly will feel sorry about this Soviet refusal. The impression prevails much rather that the interest in the second part of the decision to close the arms gap is very small. Muskie had just said it again very clearly. The allies had decided to proceed smoothly with the agreed construction program. No special efforts of Washington can be seen to make the Soviets give up their resistance against the negotiations. Why else did Foreign Minister Genscher remind the people in Ankara of the two parts of the decision to close the arms gap?

The Federal chancellor has been suspected in past months to intend to water down the decision to close the arms gap. One must ask oneself how it should be called if an important part of a NATO decision is simply supposed to be shelved?

SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG on Unity

DW271114 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Schr.: "NATO Remains Hard"]

[Text] Following President Carter, the NATO foreign ministers have offered the Soviet Union negotiations. But they raised some conditions for these negotiations which the Soviets will hardly accept: withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan and NATO's adherence to the decision on closing the arms gap. Apart from individual talks with the Soviet leaders, such as those of the chancellor in Moscow, it is unlikely that there will be any East-West negotiations. Furthermore, these negotiations hardly depend on whether it is possible to find a quick formula (and the proper man in Kabul) for a political solution in Afghanistan or an incentive for persuading the Soviets to rescind their nyet to NATO's offer of disarmament talks; pending the U.S. elections not only Carter but even international politics is condemned to immobility.

And yet, the offers and declarations of will on the part of the Western powers are more than just obligatory gestures. They serve, first of all, to close their own ranks again. During this process it has come to light that, similar to the Warsaw Pact, the predominant power in the Western alliance has put and end to the attempts of the small partners to stay aloof from the conflict of the great powers. It is intended to make the wedge-driving business hard for Moscow. This also tends to create a framework for the chancellor's talks with Brezhnev.

However, at the same time, the Afghanistan issue remains on the agenda. The attempt by the Soviets to make it fade into the background by means of its gesture of a partial troop pullout has thus been foiled. Moscow's willfull interpretation of detente policy is not accepted, nor are its alleged security requirements. What remains unanswered is the question as to what Moscow really plans to do in Afghanistan and to what extent it is interested in breaking out of the isolation it brought on itself and which it has admitted in the meantime. For finding this out, however, this summer has been lost.

Weinstein on Meeting

DW301214 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jun 80 p 3

[Adalbert Weinstein commentary: "Genscher's Appearance in Ankara Produced Approval for Schmidt's Moscow Visit"]

[Excerpt] Ankara, 29 June--German foreign policy at present looks like the Tour de France. After the first leg, Ankara, it will now be Moscow; prior to that it was Venice and a dozen other conferences. No doubt can exist that Genscher won the yellow shirt [leader of the Tour de France race] in the Turkish capital. He dominated the political scene, and his appearance achieved for Bonn what was planned: agreement of all allies to a meeting between Schmidt and Brezhnev.

The smiling foreign minister's thoughts were already in the Kremlin when he interpreted the result of the meeting--"far-reaching agreement with regard to political and military strategy." He had not merely the Moscow ticket in his pocket; the allies had agreed in addition that the ostpolitik of their partner, the Federal Republic, contributed to "safeguarding peace." Nothing characterizes the euphoric mood of the German delegation better than the quick departure from Ankara. The matador hurried away, inspired over the next event.

But a departing person in anticipation of forthcoming events tends to forget what he has left behind. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie left the Atlantic conference not quite as content as Genscher. Muskie is a dynamic man, the senator an experienced politician who is not prim when it comes to action. He who has prevailed in American domestic politics is not afraid of any partner in foreign policy. In numerous talks with his Atlantic colleagues he found out quickly what direction the Europeans were tending toward: in the hostage affair to lip service; in matters of sanctions against Iran to restraint; in matters of Middle East problems they took up a position of their own which calls into question Carter's only foreign policy success--Camp David.

Muskie was also forced to realize that the European allies do not share American ideas about refusing to supply high technology items to the Soviets because of Afghanistan. In addition, Washington and its friends on the old continent do not always have the same opinion about the Madrid CSCE followup conference. Since there is no other Western suggestion to meet a Soviet disarmament proposal, they agreed in Ankara on the French plan for a "European disarmament conference," which is supposed to be prepared in the fall in Madrid. What is called "the creation of confidence-building measures," is thereafter to become a kind of duty.

However, America is in a completely different strategic mood than the Europeans. Washington wants to increase its armament and catch up militarity with what it has neglected for a long time. Therefore, the American Muskie meant "business" when he talked of strategic parity. However, the Europeans wanted to negotiate as much and as often as possible. So Muskie did not at all find a sound Atlantic world in Ankara. It was therefore probably not a coincidence that he mentioned to a discussion partner that there had once been a Mansfield in America. Mansfield was the senator who always threatened to withdraw troops from Europe whenever American-European relations were not the best. Muskie said that he had heard something recently in Congress about such sentiments.

The political mood of the Turkish hosts ought not be forgotten in connection with the new event, the German-Soviet meeting in Moscow. The Turkish problems have been handled politically only together with others. The conference offered an opportunity for talks between Ankara and America. But the Atlantic meeting offered to those who wanted to see it a view of Turkish realities. Seen militarily, this country is certainly a far advanced bastion of the West. It belongs to Asia. It thinks and acts differently. Turkey has "burning borders." The Turks must protect themselves against two states of the Warsaw Pact--the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. They are neighbors of Iran, and their special economic situation demands that this border be "left open." Ankara can never join sanctions against Tehran. National interests almost call for good contacts. Arrangements must also be made with Iraq and Syria. Therefore, Turkey can never pursue a Mideastern policy adjusted solely to American interests. This does not mean, however, that Ankara cannot be a good NATO partner. But the Turks must be granted a special status in the alliance. Ankara cannot complement the American strategic concentration in the Indian Ocean by supplying land bases. The Turks can make NATO bases available, but not increase the number of them, otherwise, they would lose their political freedom of action in their own strategic zone.

GENSCHER ARRIVES TO BRIEF FRANCOIS-PONCET ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD020724 Hamburg DPA in German 0653 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Paris--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Paris this morning to brief his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, on the results of his and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Moscow. Genscher and Francois-Poncet are to meet for about 1 hour at Orly Airport. The Federal foreign minister will then leave for Washington where he will report to the U.S. Government on the results of the Moscow talks.

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER 'CONFIDENT' OF EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD011424 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Following his talks at the Elysee with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, head of the Portuguese Government Francisco Sa Carneiro said he is very confident about his country's chances of joining the European Economic Community. He is even hopeful that Portugal will be able to enter the EEC in 1983.

LE MONDE EXAMINES U.S. 'TURNABOUT' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD011147 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Maurice Delarue dispatch: "The Attitude Newly Adopted by the President Has Caused Puzzlement in Washington]

[Text] Washington--Mr Carter's statement on Afghanistan in Belgrade has certainly caused some puzzlement here. Prior to the President's departure for Europe a firm tone was used in Washington: Mr Carter was going to call to order some Europeans who were excessively inclined to be either intimidated or captivated by the Soviets. Today he holds out--or almost holds out--his hand to the Kremlin. In any case, as soon as he made his statement his entourage started to issue many clarifications: What he said was not really anything new, he was making conciliatory statements back in February... and so forth. Clarifications have now become part of the American routine. Obliged to perform a tightrope act until the election, the President deems it necessary to correct daily the views which he expressed the previous day.... However, what is said is said.

In fact, the idea of a "transitional arrangement implemented along with a prompt withdrawal of all Soviet troops" and leading to the formation of a government acceptable to the Afghan people is not new, since Mr Giscard d'Estaing suggested it to Brezhnev in Warsaw. However, the U.S. President has never previously advocated any transitional arrangement in such precise terms.

Referring to this, the New York TIMES on 24 June published an editorial stating similar views which has attracted considerable attention. It emphasizes that a "genuine" Soviet withdrawal is bound to be "gradual" and expresses the hope that the Afghan "swamp" in which the USSR is getting bogged down will be conducive to negotiations rather than to "blind confrontation." While urging the Soviet Union to abide by rules of good behavior with respect to the West, the editorialist adds: "In return, the West in general and the White House in particular must let the Russians know three things: First, that the Americans will help to ensure Afghanistan's neutrality if Moscow forsakes the use of force; second, that the United States is willing to negotiate conditions for a mutual reduction in Soviet-American competition throughout the world; and, third, that negotiations on the control of nuclear arms and security in Europe could be resumed simultaneously with talks on the above-mentioned subjects."

Obviously--and Mr Carter is supported on this point by all his European allies--any "arrangement" can be "transitional" only if it forms an integral part of an overall solution including the total withdrawal of Soviet troops and not what a Washington POST cartoonist makes a huge bear terrorizing a tiny Afghan announce, namely a "total partial withdrawal." It would be up to any negotiators to agree on the various stages of a final solution.

What has prompted Mr Carter to make what, despite clarifications, has so far looked very much like yet another turnabout?

The unanimity which he found among the Europeans in Venice is undoubtedly partly responsible for this. As early as the beginning of the year the EEC Nine reached the conclusion at their meeting in Rome that it would be advisable to leave an honorable way out for the USSR in the form of a neutral Afghanistan. Furthermore, despite official denials, the Americans may have thought that the announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet units revealed a state of mind in the Kremlin which was worth investigating.

From the military viewpoint, this withdrawal is not taken seriously. Both the State Department and the Pentagon estimate the number of troops withdrawn from Afghanistan in the course of the week at 5,000-6,000 men. There are an estimated 30,000 Soviet troops concentrated on its border with Afghanistan. Even if the Soviets withdrew 108 tanks, as they say they did, seven or eight times as many tanks remain in Afghanistan. The Americans seem to believe that the Soviets have at the very most been withdrawing some heavy units in order to replace them with light units more suitable for guerrilla warfare. Politically, however, the publicity given to the withdrawal could indicate that the Kremlin is trying to appear as a victor with a view to negotiating a satisfactory arrangement. After all, this is not the first time that an army has proclaimed the battle won in order to be able to pack up in an orderly fashion. At any rate, this hypothesis is worth checking.

As for the results of the Venice summit on energy, they have so far caused less stir. However, the policy pursued by the President, who has shown consistency in this sphere, has come up against serious resistance.

At the very moment when Mr Carter, together with his six partners, was deciding to reduce oil consumption by developing coal production and nuclear energy, his supporters on the committee responsible for drafting the Democratic Party's platform embarked on a path leading in the opposite direction. Until then Mr Carter's friends on the committee had carried the day easily. However, when on Monday Senator Kennedy's friends seemed at the point of having a nuclear moratorium and the principle of the demolition of nuclear powerplants adopted, Mr Carter's supporters deemed it more prudent to negotiate a compromise which reads: "As alternative fuel becomes available, we will do away with reactors in an orderly manner." This formula is not very binding, but it nonetheless indicates that the nuclear path agreed on in Venice is not deemed electorally advantageous.

As for doubling coal production in 6 years, this has aroused much skepticism. "This is an old chestnut," the New York TIMES remarked on Monday, recalling that it dates from Mr Nixon's "independence project" which has remained a dead letter for years. Nonetheless, this objective is believed to be perfectly feasible technically as far as the United States is concerned, but many obstacles will have to be overcome in the economic and political spheres. Electrical companies will be unable to convert oil-fired powerplants; coal companies will try to take advantage of the situation to have legislation relating to mines and the use of coal modified, ecologists are afraid of pollution and so forth. [paragraph continues]

But Mrs Holmes, vice chairman of the coal producers' association, has nonetheless stated that "if the demand is really there, we will be able to double the production."

At present, American mining capacity amounts to 900 million tons per year, and production in 1980 will amount only to 800 million tons at most.

L'HUMANITE REBUTS MEDIA 'CAMPAIGN' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD011207 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Jun 80 p 9

[Max Zins article: "Afghanistan: Psychological Warfare and the Truth"]

[Text] The "operation Afghanistan" which has been organized by all the radio and television channels and continued by the printed press started precisely on 9 June.

Everything indicates that it has been a trumped-up operation without any verified or serious information on the actual situation in Afghanistan being obtained. In any case, this has been confirmed by the testimony provided by Jacques Coubard, L'HUMANITE's special correspondent in Kabul.

Most of the "news" has been announced in the conditional tense--a conditional tense which, after being repeated dozens of times without being contradicted, has consequently taken the place of assertions unsupported by evidence. Almost all sources quoted have been "travelers returning from Kabul," "information originating in New Delhi" and, mostly, seldom specified or authenticated and often "Western" "diplomatic sources."

The campaign itself has included some very wild contradictions. For instance, on 9 June (the first day of the operation) we were told that Kabul was on the point of falling into rebel hands. The situation, LE MATIN wrote on 9 June, appeared "catastrophic" for the Soviet Army and "fierce fighting" was apparently taking place "at Kabul's gates." "It seems," LE MONDE wrote on 10 June, that "something unthinkable is taking place and that Kabul is being threatened by a mass attack by the mojahedin." On the following day, the same press asserted exactly the opposite: "Some 20,000 Rebels Have Apparently Been Encircled by the Soviet Army" was the headline printed in LE MONDE on 11 June, for instance. Let us agree that history has seldom witnessed such spectacular military reversals....

Furthermore, the media as a whole have resorted to blatant lies. The American State Department itself later announced in Washington that the Soviet Army had not increased its manpower in Afghanistan in recent weeks. Therefore, on the strength of what sources was LE MATIN able to assert on 9 June that "the Soviet Union has summoned fresh troops which are daily arriving in Kabul..."? What entitled LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL to print the following headline on 11 June: "The Russians Are Sending 10,000 Men as Reinforcements to Kabul"? On the basis of what sources were the print and broadcast media--with the exception of L'HUMANITE and the communist press--able to assert that "20,000 rebels" threatened Kabul? Where did this figure come from? As early as 12 and 13 June it was confirmed--but this time on the basis of precisely stated evidence (a West German journalist referred to by name)--that this figure was completely false and even that no activity was taking place around Kabul which could justify such misleading information or the size of the figures quoted.

Why was "operation Afghanistan" started?

It is impossible not to compare the date when it was launched with the date of the renewal of the Afghan and Soviet governments' proposals for a negotiated political settlement.

At the beginning of June, these proposals were becoming increasingly widely known. For instance, on 5 June LE MONDE printed the following headline: "It Is Possible To Ensure a Settlement Through Negotiations," quoting statements by the Soviet foreign minister. On the previous day, France-Inter radio broadcast information on the subject in its morning news bulletin. Following the Indian foreign minister's visit to Moscow, the press had to report these proposals.

Furthermore, public opinion became increasingly aware of the diplomatic activities which were taking place. Countries which previously had some reservations with respect to the Government of the Afghan Republic readjusted their policy. On behalf of the nonaligned countries, Fidel Castro increased his efforts to achieve a political solution to the problem. Even the conference of ministers from Islamic countries adopted an attitude which marked a retreat from its attitude in January 1980--it agreed to meet representatives of the Afghan People's Democratic Party. If Kabul were on the point of "falling," as the pack of radio, television and print press (from LE MATIN to L'AURORE and including LE MONDE journalists) asserted without any proof, would Islamic countries hostile to Kabul have chosen that moment to engage in discussions with Kabul?

In fact, it seems that the warmongers are now facing an increasing number of difficulties, at a time when imperialism would like to hinder any move toward a political solution in Afghanistan. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons for a propaganda operation simultaneously carried out in France and other Western countries. "Lie, lie"--even with the grotesque aspect of the latest edition of PARIS-MATCH which saw in the Kabul bazaar soldiers from the Soviet contingent admiring..."products of the consumer society" (you had to think of it in one of the poorest countries in the world)--and some of your lies will always stick.... You know the proverb and realize its sinister implications.

True, once dismantled and analyzed, the "operation" is bound to lose its credibility. For the time being, however, it confuses and disturbs public opinion (because, among other things, of its contradictory aspects). This is what the public (radio and television) and the private media have recently been engaging in on a massive scale instead of performing their task of supplying information. And it is against this that we must remain vigilant, with a view to getting back to the root of the problem--seeking a political solution in Afghanistan based on a guaranteed halt to all external interference in the domestic affairs of the Afghan Democratic Republic, following which Soviet military aid to the Afghan Government could cease at that government's request.

LE MONDE WEIGHS PROSPECTS FOR UPCOMING EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

LD020819 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 80 p 6

[Michel Tatu dispatch: "The Western Countries Want Europe's Military Problems To Be Discussed as a Priority at the Madrid Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Ankara--Was the biannual NATO meeting which ended uneventfully in Ankara this Thursday, 26 June, not superfluous after the Venice meeting, which had already discussed major international policy questions? Why debate among 15 countries what has already been debated among 7 at a higher level? Although public interest was visibly blunted, these questions were scarcely raised by the diplomats at their 2-day meeting in the Turkish capital. Afghanistan has probably been at the center of many meetings in the past few weeks, but this was the first time that the Atlantic Council had met since the 27 December invasion. Furthermore, the Ankara meeting was the last before the start of the Madrid meeting, which is to continue the CSCE held in Helsinki 5 years ago. This East-West exercise falls within NATO's normal sphere of competence.

Although some countries, including France, raised the question a few months ago of whether there was any point in holding this Madrid meeting following the invasion of Afghanistan, everybody now seems agreed that it will take place. It will begin on 11 November, will take a break at Christmas and start again at the end of January 1981 after the possible inauguration of a new U.S. administration.

The Western countries also agree that the meeting should debate Europe's military problems as a priority. There can be no question, the French side is saying in particular, of giving the Soviets free reign to put forward proposals on disarmament which are as vague as they are ambitious. However, since the only plan existing in the West is the one put forward by Paris, this plan is being backed by Paris' partners "with renewed conviction," Mr Francois-Poncet was able to note.

Let us recall the broad outlines of this plan: The ultimate objective is to convene a conference on disarmament in Europe which would limit conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals. Since this is bound to be a long-term goal--the Eastern camp in particular wants to include nuclear armaments--the conference on disarmament in Europe should initially be given a limited objective which will be the subject of a "mandate" to be discussed in Madrid. The 35 member countries would agree on "confidence-building measures" intended to prevent surprise attacks (according to the plan's promoters, this is particularly necessary after what we have witnessed in Afghanistan). Such measures were mentioned in the Helsinki final act and were partially implemented: Observers from one camp witnessed some military exercises by the other, troop movements above a certain threshold were previously notified and so forth.

This time the conference will apparently be asked to go further; the confidence-building measures will apparently be more ambitious, their application obligatory and no longer voluntary, and finally they would apply to the whole of Europe--in other words as far as the Urals--whereas the USSR territory covered by the previous agreements does not go beyond a 250-km strip along its border. Moscow is expected to put up strong resistance to this point, but there seems to be a consensus in the Alliance on adopting this program. Only the Americans are still showing some reservations about stressing all this at a time when their public opinion is being asked to support a vast rearmament program. Mr Muskie raised this aspect of U.S. internal--and electoral--policy with his colleagues.

The new U.S. secretary of state, who was making his first appearance before his Atlantic peers, demonstrated the oratorical skills of the senator he once was. Speaking without notes, he spoke ironically about the problems of being a "superpower" and indirectly criticized his European interlocutors on two points: their refusal to stop transfers of technology to the USSR and their attempts to settle by declaration in the Middle East what, in his view, can only be settled by difficult negotiations. A partly forgotten threat was brandished in passing: That of the Mansfield Amendment, under which Senator Mansfield asked some 10 years ago for a large reduction in U.S. troops in Europe. Mr Muskie revealed that he has heard this idea raised again in the corridors of Congress.

For their part, the French preferred to stress areas of agreement among the allies--not to say points on which their partners have come round to their way of thinking. For instance, several participants portrayed the Afghan problem not only as an East-West quarrel but an East-South quarrel (between the communist bloc and the Muslim countries--an idea for which France had been reproached at the beginning of the year. Similarly, according to Mr Francois-Poncet everybody is now agreed that dialogue and a firm line can go hand in hand.

Can these areas of agreement result in increased consultation? Some people are thinking of developing the system of four-power meetings between the United States, France, FRG and Britain which has sometimes given rise to abortive plans (the meeting proposed by Bonn in January but rejected by France) and sometimes to fortuitous meetings (in Vienna last month, for the anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty) but which, in any case, is reflected at the "four-power dinner" held before each biannual NATO session, in principle to discuss problems facing Berlin and Germany. Could such informal meetings be held more often? This question seems to have been raised by some members, but no decision has yet been made.

EXTREMIST GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KIDNAPPING

LD301650 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] The kidnapping of Michel Maury-Laribiere, vice president of the French Employers' Federation, is reported to be a political kidnapping carried out by the French extremist group Direct Action. A member of his family was contacted on the telephone by the kidnappers this afternoon.

Michel Maury-Laribiere's son Manuel told the press that a member of the family had been contacted by a group called "27-28 March 80" which he believed was the same as Direct Action. The caller seemed to be claiming responsiblity for the kidnapping and cancelled the denial made to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE yesterday evening. The caller then hung up immediately without making any ransom demand or ultimatum.

TROTSKYIST ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD301654 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Summary] Alain Krivine has announced that he will be a candidate in the 1981 presidential election. He will represent the Trotskyist Communist Revolutionary League.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC--The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of Friday, 20 June, announces that appointment of Mr Jacques Humann, counsellor at the French Embassy in Austria, as ambassador to the Central African Republic. He will replace Mr Robert Picquet who has held that post since September 1976. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jun 80 p 8 LD]

GOVERNMENT TO UNVEIL 'ANTI-CRISIS' MEASURES; LABOR OPPOSITION

AU010950 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 1 (ANSA)--The Italian Government unveils its package of anti-crisis measures to business and labor leaders here today with the hope of gaining their crucial support for a tough and predictably unpopular drive to rescue a staggering economy from collapse. The measures, which have leaked out to the press, the most controversial of which would tone down the country's intricate inflation-compensation system for workers, have already stirred up a hornet's nest of reactions from organized labor. The country will find out just how effective labor's opposition to the reported moves was tomorrow when the government breaks the measures to the public.

The sliding cost-of-living index system, which adjusts wages to offset some of the effects of inflation, has been widely touted as one of the major conquests of Italy's powerful labor movement. Other items of the package, as reported by the press, would include:

--Cutting labor costs by letting the state take over a share of the expense of workers' benefit payments, a move that would take some five billion lire off the tax roll.

--Increasing or at least revising value added taxes to discourage some forms of consumption, cut back the foreign deficit and curb the lira's depreciation.

--Cracking down harder on tax evasion (tax authorities managed last year to get back about one thousand billion lire in unpaid taxes).

--Taking steps to promote exports and overhaul crisis-ridden industries, above all the automobile, [word indistinct] and home appliance fields.

Making a pitch for the measures, Republican Party (PRI) Secretary Giovanni Spadolini asserted last night in Turin that the government's new plan reflected "a serious and well-balanced effort" to cope with a mounting crisis. The crisis, the head of one of the three coalition parties said, was "undermining the lira's stability, affecting the competiveness of Italian exports and casting an ominous cloud over employment and prospects for developing the nation's backward south". Spadolini described the measures in store for the country as "a first step", indicating that there were more to come. This first step, he added, will indicate the direction that was to be taken and will not at all be "the utterance of a decalogue". A series of emergency measures will be taken to deal with the priorities laid down in the government's medium-term economic policy platform, the "PRI" leader explained. As for today's encounter with union leaders, Spadolini said that "it will be a crucial appointment for the labor movement".

As of last night, the unions were still going strong in their opposition to the measures as they have leaked out in the press in recent days. Agostino Marianetti, a leader of the pro-communist "CGIL" trade union central, issued a statement to reporters last night confirming plans to stage a nationwide general strike if the government pursued the measures that have emerged in the press. The "CGIL" official also voiced suspicions that the country's economic powers have engineered "an instrumental exaggeration" about the condition of the lira.

The economic measures were not the only subject for debate on the political scene this week as the deadline approaches for the formation of new regional provincial and municipal governments up and down the peninsula. Italian voters went to the polls June 8 and 9 for a round of local elections which did not upset, to any major degree, the balance of political power as it now stands.

The leaders of the ruling Christian Democrat Party (DC) have given assurances that they were not necessarily seeking to recreate the same DC-PRI-Socialist Party (PSI) combination they have in Rome on the local level. These assurances appeared to be addressed to the opposition Social Democrat (PSDI) and (right-of-center) Liberal (PLI) parties to allay any discriminatory fears. Observers were still waiting to see what the Socialist Party will do about the local governments in which they formerly ruled in coalition with the Communist Party (PCI). The PSI, the nation's third largest party after the DC and PCI and the one which made the biggest gains in the June elections, could conceivably opt for other political arrangements in some of these local areas. As observers have pointed out, delicate political implications are at stake which ever way the PSI turns, whether it be away from its traditional leftist ally (the PCI) or away from its new-found government partner (the DC).

FIAT PLANS WORKERS LAYOFF TO CUT PRODUCTION 30 PERCENT

AU020858 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Turin, July 2 (ANSA)--Fiat President Gianni Agnelli has confirmed plans to fire an undisclosed number of autoworkers as part of a production squeeze that would slash the company's output by thirty percent during the next six months. Agnelli confirmed reports that dismissals were in store for a portion of the automotive giant's labor force at a meeting with the press here last night following Fiat's annual shareholders' assembly. A suggestion that crisis-assailed industries in Italy lighten their payrolls with mass dismissals was made last month by Agnelli's brother Umberto, Fiat's managing director, in a controversial interview printed in a leading Rome daily.

The Fiat president told reporters last night that his company would have to roll back thirty percent of its production in order to unload unsold cars on the market. A production cutback will necessarily affect what he called "the labor factory", although the payroll slash will be to a "lesser degree". "Most likely", he stated, "there will be some (state subsidized) lay-offs and some dismissals". "I'm not in a position to give any more details," he added, "....because it all has to be negotiated with the union". "The reduction will regard everyone, from executives to workers," Agnelli specified.

The automobile magnate said that what his company needed right now was "less production and more productivity". In an apparent message to "CGIL" Secretary-General Luciano Lama, Agnelli claimed that dismissals were neither "unreasonable" nor "anti-labor" when they came in the midst of a market squeeze. "The facts are the facts and both we and the unions have to face up to them," he commented.

Pumped by reporters for his views about the lira, the Fiat president assured them that he was not asking for a devaluation of the currency, a move his brother recommended in last month's interview. "I do not ask for a devaluation. I do ask, however, that (?authorities) take into account the penalties (?that) have been suffered by industry in terms of exchange rates since Italy joined the European Monetary System (EMS)." "A penalty", he added, "that was in the neighborhood of 11 percent."

In his speech to Fiat shareholders earlier in the day, Agnelli charged that the government's ineffective economic policies raised "dangerous" monetary problems and admonished Rome authorities to flank their policies with "rigorous" measures to align the nation's economic trends with the outside world. "We simply can't go on with wage, monetary and budget practices that are inconsistent with those of other countries and expect the currency to maintain a steady rate," he charged. The whole debate about the lira's devaluation was branded "sterile" by the Fiat president because, as he put it, juggling the currency's exchange rate "would merely boil down to an official ratification of the deterioration in the general economic situation".

L'UNITA REPORTS ON SOVIET ENERGY TALKS, PROSPECTS

LD011219 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "USSR Offers Italy Energy It Lacks"]

[Excerpts] Rome--Yesterday saw the opening at the Industrial Reconstruction Institute [IRI] of the second Italian-Soviet energy conference. Speakers at the opening session included Vincenzo Corghi, chairman of the Italy-USSR Association, which organized the event in collaboration with the principal industrial corporations; IRI President Pietro Sette; the mayor of Rome; the USSR's ambassador in Italy; Nuclear Energy Commission Chairman Colombo; National Electric Power Agency [ENEL] Chairman Corbellini; Deputy Chairman of the National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI] Di Donna, and Rossi, manager of Fiat's energy branch. Reports were delivered by Under Secretary for Industry Maria Magnani-Noya and Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology First Deputy Chairman D.G. Zhimerin, who heads a substantial delegation of leaders and experts from his country's energy sector.

The dialogue began yesterday at the top level. The Soviet Union, Zhimerin said, is willing to cooperate with the West European countries in using its major energy resources "without establishing any prior or subsequent conditions, on the basis of mutual interest." In this connection he invoked the USSR's proposal of a European nuclear energy conference extended to the United States and Canada. On this basis the bilateral dialogue can progress: Two projects in particular--the new gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and the linkup between Italy's and the USSR'S electricity grids have already been mentioned.

With regard to the gas pipeline, the USSR is dealing with a West European consortium including the Italian National Oil Company, and there is talk of 40 billion cubic meters a year in new supplies. The electrical link is even more interesting. The time difference between Italy and the eastern regions of the USSR would permit the transfer of energy from one country to the other at certain times of day when the producing country's industry is "resting". Zhimerin cited a power savings of tens of millions of kilowatts installed, equivalent to 10 very large powerplants (larger than the Caorso nuclear powerplant, which produces 860,000 kilowatts, equivalent in cost to 10-15 trillion lire in investments.

ENEL President Corbi confirmed the intention to examine the possibility of a link between the Italian and USSR grids. The time needed to achieve this could be less than the time needed to build the first nuclear plant and could decisively help ENEL to avoid the prospect, which some people now consider imminent, of rationing. Under Secretary Magnani-Noya restricted herself to describing prospects of cooperation as "very topical and important" but avoided entering into the merits of the matter. With regard to the major topics of scientific development and exchanges, however, the government is leaving the leaders of the major economic and scientific bodies to proceed on their own. Di Donna pointed out that the gas pipeline with the USSR and the contract for 5 million tons of oil opened up, almost 20 years ago, a new phase in Italy's foreign economic relations as a whole. One could go further: Those contracts were decisive in safeguarding against the multinationals' attack what little element of antimonopolism there is in the ENI.

Nevertheless, symptoms are emerging of a profound political divergence between the government and economic leaders. According to British financial sources the Bank of Italy has announced the availability of $1 billion to refinance trade with the USSR but that this was blocked by the foreign minister, causing panic in certain major industrial groups. In the energy field, in which Italy depends on other countries for 80 percent of its requirements, this means full exposure to the oil-producing countries' blackmail. By blocking cooperation we are furnishing not the USSR but the Italian workers, driving the country toward a recession.

PASOK'S PAPANDREOU 'WARNS' SPAIN ABOUT ENTRY INTO NATO

AT271355 Athens I AVYI in Greek 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The chairman of PASOK yesterday warned that Spain's entry into NATO is not likely to offer the country any guarantees of its security or its territorial integrity and its democratic institutions. Papandreou issued his warning during a press conference yesterday at the close of his 3-day visit to the Spanish capital.

Referring particularly to Greek experiences within NATO the chairman of PASOK revealed that at the time he was minister to the prsideency under the government of the Union of the Center, Greek secret services received funds directly from the United States within the limits of NATO without being accountable to the Greek Government.

Papandreou also stressed that:

--The establishment of the dictatorship in Greece was undertaken on the basis of the "Promitheus" plan which was prepared by NATO with the cooperation of U.S. and Greek secret services.

--The coup against Archbishop Makarios in Cyprus was prepared according to the "Aphrodite" plan which was prepared in Athens and the plan "Attila" which was prepared in Ankara. These two plans were directly coordinated from Washington.

According to an ATHENS NEWS AGENCY report Papandreou stated that PASOK's deputies at the European Parliament will fully support Spanish accession to the EEC within the framework of this parliament.

PSOE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON FEDERAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD232225 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] PSOE leaders today held a press conference to publicize the results of the meeting of the party federal committee held over the weekend.

Guillermo Galeote, a member of the PSOE executive, said: We socialists will support the government in all measures it takes to counter terrorism. He repeated that his party is against negoating with the ETA terrorist organization.

On the question of decisions reached by the federal executive committee, Guillermo Galeote emphasized that there was agreement on the correctness of tabling the motion of censure against the government and that support was reaffirmed for the program of government offered by Felipe Gonzalez in the debate on the censure motion. The committee also deems it necessary to bring some sense to the political plan for the building of a state comprising autonomies, to reform public administration so as to democratize state structures, to promote democratic rights and freedoms, to fight against corruption and unemployment and to restore investment.

The committee assesses the results of the strategy followed by the UGT [General Workers' Union], criticizes the government's obstructionist policy in the field of municipal government and pledges itself to fight for the passing of the new law on local government.

On the subject of Spain's possible membership in NATO, Guillermo Galeote said that the federal committee reaffirms its stance of nonalignment with either of the two blocs, since it feels that any disturbance of this balance would provoke uncertainty and risks, and it therefore rejects the idea of Spain joining the Atlantic Alliance.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECIDES TO SET UP EMBASSY IN ZIMBABWE

LD260911 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Embassy in Salisbury"]

[Text] After much discussion the Foreign Ministry has decided to establish a Norwegian Embassy in Salisbury, capital of Zimbabwe. The discussions dealt with the problem of how Norway should strengthen its representation in East Africa, whether by setting up an embassy or by means of a roving ambassador. The decision to set up a permanent representation was probably influenced by requests from the four nonsocialist parties in the Storting.

AFTENPOSTEN ON REPORT ON SECURITY, FOREIGN POLICY IN 1980'S

LD010955 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Norway, EEC and United States"]

[Text] Recently Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund was presented with a report from the Norwegian European Movement on our security and European foreign policy in the 1980's. It is a though-provoking and useful study, obviously well suited for use as a foundation for an unprejudiced debate on Norway's relationship with the EEC, among other things.

It is as well to remember that the enlarged European Community is different from the one to which a popular majority said no in 1972, principally characterized by foreign policy coordination rather than by the supranational elements that so many people feared at that time.

This change in the community's development makes it more than necessary for Norway to seek to exploit ALL the possibilities of influencing and helping to create EEC foreign policy. On this point we are in agreement with the study group. For this reason we also support its recommendations on, for example, stable, formal and direct contacts between the Storting, the government and the EEC organs. They are completely in line with what we for our part thought important and essential for Norway even before the fateful referendum 8 years ago.

But the study group is of course right when it says that there are now new reasons for this view. To mention but two of them: our oil resources and our greatly enlarged territorial waters.

The group further points out that two main pillars in the Western world--one on each side of the Atlantic Ocean, the EEC and the United States--would on the whole increase the possibility of exercising control in international politics and at the same time improve Western nations' security. But the study group also emphasizes that a prerequisite for the success of such an arrangement is the maintenance of the sense of solidarity between North America and West Europe in major strategic questions where the nations of the Western world share common interests. The maintenance of the American nuclear umbrella is similarly, the group points out, a prerequisite of closer cooperation on security policy within the EEC.

We believe these judgements to be true, but we cannot refrain from drawing attention to the assumption on which they rest. For the foreseeable future Norwegian foreign aid and security policies will have to be built on our close contacts with the United States and on the defense gurantees that membership of NATO gives us. [paragraph continues]

The study group is obviously of the same opinion. Nevertheless its praiseworthy attempts at a rethinking could POSSIBLY mislead opponents of NATO and others into believing that what the group is advocating is a radical reorientation whereby the Atlantic perspective will be completely replaced by the European.

We do not read the report like that. There is no doubt that it is correct and necessary for Norway to attach greater importance than in the past to its relations with the EEC. However, our ties to the United States must not be weakened. They contain palpable realities whose practical political significance is comprehensible to our great eastern neighbor.

In the debate that ought in any event to be held on our future foreign and defense policies it would be advantageous to avoid obvious misunderstandings with reference to a Norwegian "choice" between the United States and the EEC. For there can be no either-or here. There will continue to be a both-and situation, to the extent that the EEC finds that we and it have common interests.

SWEDEN

SWEDISH, SWISS FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD010945 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Ullsten Met Swiss Counterpart"]

[Text] Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert had talks Monday with his Swedish counterpart, Ola Ullsten.

The two countries' foreign ministers have maintained regular contacts for some time. After a run through on the international situation the talks were principally devoted to preparations for the European security conference followup meeting in Madrid in the fall. The Swiss also expressed great interest in the plans for a European disarmament conference.

SWEDEN OFFERED NATURAL GAS SUPPLY BY USSR

LD261805 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered Sweden the possibility of buying natural gas. The offer was made by the Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade, Yuriy Brezhnev, who is on a visit to Sweden. The amount of natural gas offered corresponds to 7 percent of Swedish oil imports. Such offers have come before, but it is a long way from the promise to having the Russian gas here.

This offer mentions between 1.5 and 2 billion cubic meters of gas per year, and this corresponds to 1.5-2 million tons of oil. And it is oil that the gas can replace, not heavy heating oils, but lighter oil for heating homes, for example. The state-owned Swedegas has conducted market studies, and the result reached is that Sweden could use 5 billion cubic meters, over twice as much as offered by the Russians to us now, but that is according to today's prices. There have been signals from several gas-producing countries, such as Norway, Algeria and Libya, that prices are to be increased, and the Swedish market should perhaps not take so much. Regarding this Russian gas, the Ministry of Industry does not yet know what price will be charged nor how the gas is to be delivered. There are two main alternatives for delivery: either a pipeline across the Aaland Sea or an extension of the pipeline network from Eastern Europe. Sweden is no longer interested in the transportation of liquid gas, LNG, by ship. According to the Soviet Union the deliveries could begin in the mid-1980's. But at the beginning of the 1970's Sweden received a promise of three times as much gas as this time, but it was an offer which the Russians withdrew. It is not known why an offer is being made by the Soviet Union for the supply of natural gas just now. And before any Soviet gas really arrives in Sweden, many investigations will have been made and many rounds of negotiations conducted between Swedish and Soviet trade delegations.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON ROLANDHIS' EEC CONTACTS

NC261950 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has returned from Brussels where he had contacts with European Economic Community officials on the question of the implementation of the second stage of Cyprus' association with the EEC. According to an official statement, during his meetings Mr Rolandhis stressed Cyprus' goal--that after the expiration of the first stage of the association agreement, which has been extended until 31 December 1980, we enter stage two of the agreement which will result in the customs union with the community. This important decision has been postponed since 1977 when the first 5-year period of the association agreement expired.

The statement points out that Mr Rolandhis' contacts have been found necessary in view of the forthcoming decision by the European Commission on the contents of its proposals to the ministerial council in connection with this question. Based on the committee's proposals, the ministerial council will later this year make final decisions on shaping Cyprus' relations with the community. Therefore, the statement stresses, the importance of the committee proposals at this stage is obvious.

It is also pointed out that the question of entering stage two of the association agreement is of particular interest with regard to the export of Cyprus agricultural products, especially in view of the expected broadening of the common market through the admission of more members.

DENKTAS CONTINUES CONTACTS IN TOKYO, CONFERS WITH MUSLIMS

TA271440 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1330 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas, [of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus] who is continuing his contacts in Tokyo, yesterday received officials from the Japanese Islamic Center and conferred with them for some time. Denktas, who was briefed on the assistance extended by the Japanese Government to Muslims in the country, briefed the officials on the Cyprus issue and expressed the wish that Muslim brothers all over the world will act as honorary ambassadors representing the just cause.

Denktas attended a reception organized by the Japanese Islamic Congress last night. He addressed the reception attended by some 500 persons, stressing that duties befall to all to further strengthen the Turkish-Japanese friendship. Denktas added that the Turkish Cypriots were freeing themselves from the isolation caused by the Greek Cypriot aggression. He said: All those who have shown an interest in the Cyprus problem have seen the realities and have understood that the Turkish Cypriot community is struggling for a just cause.

POLISH UNDER SECRETARY ARRIVES, TO SIGN CONSULAR AGREEMENT

NC301058 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Josef Czyrek, first under secretary of state of the Polish Foreign Ministry, arrived in Cyprus today for a 4-day official visit. In a statement at Larnaca Airport, Mr Czyrek said that the two countries have had friendly relations for some time and expressed the belief that contacts between the two countries will be further broadened by the talks which he will have and the signing of a consular agreement. Mr Czyrek said he brings the warm and cordial greetings of the Polish foreign minister and the leadership, government and people of his country to the government and people of Cyprus.

The Polish official will be received by President Kiprianou and will have talks with Foreign Minister Rolandhis. He will also meet Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks. He was met at the airport by the director general of the Foreign Ministry and the Polish charge d'affaires.

Meets Kiprianou

NC011610 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] President Kiprianou today received Josef Czyrek, first under secretary of the Polish People's Republic, who is on a 4-day official visit to Cyprus. During the meeting Mr Czyrek reaffirmed the Polish Government's full support of the just Cyprus issue. He expressed the hope that Mr Kiprianou will visit Poland at the official invitation of Mr Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of Poland, at a time to be fixed by the leaders of the two countries.

In reply, Mr Kiprianou expressed the deep gratitude of both the government and the Cypriot people for Poland's steady and consistent support of the Cyprus issue. Mr Kiprianou added that he looks forward with pleasure to his visit to Poland.

Mr Czyrek also met with Mr Ioannidhis, representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, and with Mr Pelayis, Foreign Ministry director general.

AKEL LEADER CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU IN LONDON SPEECH

NC020651 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] "There is not the slightest possibility of an understanding with President Kiprianou", one of the AKEL leaders, Mr D. Konstandinou, declared in a speech before a gathering of Cypriots in London.

Mr Konstandinou in his speech sought to explain why AKEL considered Kiprianou as sharing responsibility for the non-pursuit of the intercommunal talks and hence the AKEL decision "to dissociate itself from responsibility".

The speaker reiterated AKEL charges that President Kiprianou was not following the Makarios policy because he had disagreed with the policy enunciated by the late president in a joint Cabinet and National Council session in March 1977.

President Kiprianou has acknowledged that he had disagreed at the meeting but after talks with President Makarios accepted his policy and has steadfastly pursued it ever since.

However Mr Konstandinou said that President Kiprianou had confessed to an AKEL party deputation that he believed Makarios was "deceived" by U.S. presidential envoy Mr Clifford into making the proposals he made and, that Kiprianou believed there could be a return to the situation prior to coup and invasion and to an improved version of the Zurich agreement.

These are utopian solutions and their pursuit could lead to adventures and double enosis, Mr Konstandinou said.

The AKEL speaker said Kiprianou's disagreement with the line of settlement naturally made the president wish to avoid the intercommunal talks.

Mr Konstandinou also claimed that the latest formula by Waldheim enunciated through Mr Perez de Cuellar for resumption of the talks was identical to earlier ones, although President Kiprianou said it differed substantially in that previous proposals demanded acceptance of advance conditions and commitments.

Reiterated

The speaker reiterated charges against President Kiprianou for alleged "inconsistency", and "indecision".

The AKEL party has nothing against President Kiprianou as a person and does not vie for power, but the party having regard to his policies for more than two years felt convinced that "there is not the slightest possibility of an understanding with the president", Mr Konstandinou said.

Among other things, the speaker mentioned the past attempts of President Kiprianou to reshuffle his cabinet "by chasing away democratic ministers," his delay in calling for municipal elections and democratisation of the political and social life in the country, his handling of the purge issue, and called for "radical qualitative change" and collaboration with "patriotic forces accepting the National Council line of 1977".

Mr Konstandinou also attacked the Rally Party of Mr Kliridhis and the socialist EDEK of Dr Lissaridhis for their approach, the former for allegedly supporting NATO solutions and the latter for following adventurist policies.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON GOALS

NC012017 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A Democratic Party [DIKO] statement says that this year it will honor the victims of the coup and invasion and will give proof of its decision to carry out its duty to prevent new betrayals and coups, whether political or not. The statement also declares DIKO's decision to struggle hard for Cyprus' liberation and the creation of a completely independent, sovereign, united, territorially integral and nonaligned state in which Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Latins and Maronites would unlimitedly enjoy their basic freedoms and human rights.

DIKO adds that it will struggle for a state that is completely demilitarized, free of foreign interference and with a biregional federation as its internal structure.

On solving the Cyprus problem, the statement says DIKO believes that this should be achieved through honorable, sincere and substantive negotiations without any preconditions or terms and based on the 19 May 1979 agreement.

The announcement says that the DIKO Political Bureau and parliamentary group met today in a joint session presided over by Mr Kiprianou, chairman of the party, and assessed the outcome of the pan-Cypriot conference of DIKO cadres last Sunday.

INDEPENDENT HOUSE MEMBER JOINS DEMOCRATIC RALLY PARTY

NC201112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] A joint statement released today by Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis and Independent House of Representatives member Ierodhiakonou says that Mr Ierodhiakonou has decided to join the Democratic Rally Party.

COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS TO GREECE TO RESUME

TA011540 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] It has been announced that the flights between Istanbul and Athens will resume as of Monday, 14 July.

According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Turkish Airlines General Directorate officials, both airlines will schedule Istanbul-Athens flights on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Officials reported that the DC-10 flights will leave Istanbul at 1115 on Mondays and Wednesdays and at 1700 on Fridays. The flights from Athens are scheduled to depart at 1315 on Mondays and Wednesdays and at 1900 on Fridays.

There have been no flights between Turkey and Greece since the Cyprus peace operation in 1974.

ERKMEN ON RESULTS OF BRUSSELS EEC TALKS

TA011545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] TRT correspondent Selma Berksoy talked to Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who returned from the Turkish-EEC Association Council meeting in Brussels.

[Begin recording] [Question] Turkey had submitted certain proposals to the EEC on the revival of our relations with the community. What steps were taken during this recent association council meeting to realize these proposals?

[Answer] An investigation into the matter had started following our request in February this year to revive our relations with the community. During this meeting, we discussed the outcome of these investigations. The work conducted centered on the agricultural sector, on agricultural products, on the social rights and possibilities of our workers [employed in EEC countries] as well as on technical and economic cooperation and financial aid.

Our discussions on agricultural products were satisfactory. The proposals were satisfactory. We did have certain small doubts and concerns and we brought them up. It is possible to summarize the agreement reached as follows: The tariff on the Turkish agricultural products exported to EEC countries will be annually reduced until it is totally eliminated at the end of 6 years.

[Question] In other words, the customs tariffs on Turkish agricultural products will be gradually reduced between 1981 and 1986 until it reaches zero.

[Answer] Yes, there will be an annual reduction. Products which are subject to 2 percent customs duty this year will be exempt from customs duty as of the new year. That is to say, the 2 percent will be reduced to zero and gradual reductions will be applied to the other products. Thus, almost all our products will be exempt from tariffs before the end of the 6 years.

[Question] Turkey had requested that the fourth financial protocol go into effect immediately and aid be extended to Turkey within this framework. What was discussed on this subject?

[Answer] The amount of the fourth financial protocol was determined. More correctly, we were informed about the amount, because this is not a subject for discussion. This is a one-sided procedure. The EEC countries are extending three-part aid.

The first part comes from the budgets of the community countries, the second part is a bank loan and the third part is a gift. This amount was fixed at 600 million monetary units--some $850 million. We said that we did not view this amount sufficient due to inflation, which exists in Europe as well. We claimed that it would be correct to increase this amount by the rate of inflation. Following discussions among themselves, the community countries said that this amount cannot be increased for the time being. [end recording]

UAE PAPER REPORTS MILITARY CONCESSIONS TO U.S.

GF281315 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Tamam al-Barazi dispatch from London]

[Excerpt] The United States has obtained new military concessions from Turkey allowing it to use its forces stationed in Turkey outside NATO's borders and in an area including the Gulf region.

In accordance with the military and economic cooperation agreement signed on 29 March 1980, Turkey has granted the United States the freedom to move its forces beyond NATO's borders so its aircraft can reach the Gulf and Arabian Sea areas. This follows the U.S. request to its NATO allies to strengthen NATO's military power in the Mediterranean so the United States can concentrate on its tasks in the Gulf region.

Informed sources say the Turkish Assembly, which ratified the treaty, saw only 9 out of 100 pages of the agreement. The assembly did not see the agreement's appendices that include details for transporting U.S. military power to areas beyond NATO's borders.

Informed military sources say the new U.S.-Turkish agreement will strengthen the U.S. ability to provide logistical support for any U.S. plans to intervene in the Gulf.

U.S. aircraft intended to deal with any crisis in the Gulf will fly over Iraq and Iran. However, there has been no official comment from Baghdad or Tehran. Iraq is currently supplying Turkey with 25 percent of its oil needs.

VOTCP SCORES NATO MEETING, JOINT COMMUNIQUE

TA280854 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The NATO Communique and its Aggressive Essence"]

[Text] NATO's Ankara meeting has ended. This meeting was another one of NATO's moves in line with its policy of undermining detente and of increasing tension and armament both in our region and in the world. The secret talks held during the meeting and the joint communique issued after it show NATO's aggressive essence.

The NATO leaders say that this meeting was held in the light of the Afghanistan developments. They are trying to conceal their warmongering policies, trying to portray as an invasion the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan--and aid extended in line with both the agreements between the two countries and international agreements.

However, on the days the NATO meeting was held, the Soviet Union took new [word indistinct] steps so that international problems could be resolved peacefully through negotiations in line with the desire of the Afghan Government. It withdrew a significant portion of its troops from there. However, as always, the NATOites tried to block the road for the political solution of the problems through negotiations.

With lies about a Soviet threat, the Demirel government and the reactionary circles are imposing the sovereignty of U.S. imperialism and of NATO on our country and people. There are large quantities of nuclear warheads, U.S. and NATO bases, U.S. troops in our country. If anything is an invasion, that is. Those who spread the lies of a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan or of a Soviet threat are really trying to cover up this imperialist invasion, the U.S. and NATO invasion of our country.

The NATO communique reveals once more that new nuclear missiles will be place in Western Europe. It is definitely known that NATO wants to place new nuclear weapons in Turkey as well. This issue was raised in the secret talks and agreements held during the NATO meeting. We cannot expect those who hide the slavery agreements they sign with U.S. imperialism from the people and from parliament to reveal their moves to drag Turkey into nuclear armament. They always commit their acts of treason against the people and the country behind closed doors.

All aspects of this policy of treason pursued by the Demirel government and the reactionary circles was revealed in the military attacks carried out by U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and in our region and in the use of Turkey as a tool in these military attacks. The plans of NATO's expansion over Turkey were reconfirmed during the NATO meetings in Ankara. This was overtly stated in the remarks to the effect that for NATO's eastern wing to discharge its duties better, first and foremost, Turkey must be armed.

Turkey's arament has nothing to do with national security. As several democratic and patriotic columnists point out, the United States, which is NATO's chief boss, has eyes for nothing but the Persian Gulf. With this armament, U.S. imperialists and natoites who have settled in our country will do more than they did until now.

Our country, the Incirlik Base, was used in the attack against Lebanon in 1958. U-2 spy planes were sent over the Soveit Union. Our country and our people wene used as tools in the American attack against Iran. Which one of these is related to the protection of our national security? On the contrary, the U.S. and NATO presence in our country threatens our national security, our people, the neighboring countries and brotherly people.

Why and under what conditions did the NATO leaders meet in Ankara? With the developments in Iran and Afghanistan the NATOites and U.S. imperialism lost important positions in the region. The national and social liberation struggles of the regional peoples have reached new levels. Our people's struggle for independence, peace, democracy and socialism is advancing with every passing day. The Demirel government is shaking at its roots. Consequently, the imperialists are afraid of losing their positions in Turkey which they consider an outpost.

The NATO leaders are talking about the possibility of a social explosion in Turkey. These are not mere words. Our people are struggling with great hatred against fascist terrorism, the laws of oppression, the bilateral slavery agreement, the U.S. bases, NATO, unemployment, inflation, the merciless exploitation and attacks by the monopolies and against the anti-people policies of the Demirel government.

The NATO leaders came to Turkey under these conditions, in order to keep the Demirel government in power, to insure the full support of the NATOites within the Turkish Army for this government and to consequently strengthen Turkey's dependence on imperialism.

They came to Ankara to ensure that the bilateral slavery agreement is ratified by the legislature. However, no matter what they do, NATO's imperialist bosses, the Demirel government and the fascist terrorists will not be able to save themselves from the anger and hatred our people feel against the present order of exploitation and oppression and against imperialist dependence. They will not be able to silence our people or frighten the patriots.

Today, all the patriots are shoulder throughout the country for national independence, against the U.S. bases, against Turkey's membership in NATO, against the bilateral slavery agreement, against this inauspicious and dishonorable dependence on imperialism.

The anti-imperialist unity of action of the communists, of the Turkish Labor Party, Turkish Socialist Workers Party, RPP members, of the Kurdish democrats, of all the progressive and revolutionary youth, of the non-party patriots will break the dependence on imperialism.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

TA271139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] It has been decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the Turkish Government and the Government of the Republic of Maldives. The Republic of Maldives is, islands southwest of India. According to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the Turkish ambassador to New Delhi, Ali Hikmet Alp, will also serve as ambassador to Male, the capital of the Maldives.

TWO DEPUTIES JOIN RPP; ECEVIT ON ASSUMING POWER

TA011229 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Independent deputies from Afyon, Mete Tan and Gunes Ongut have joined the RPP. With these deputies joining the party the number of RPP seats at the National Assembly has increased to 203.

Speaking at a ceremony held on the occasion at the parliament, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that his party called for a political armistice in order to restore peace in Turkey. Ecevit said: We do not aspire to form a government single-handedly. We are not involved in a power struggle. We are not calculating to overthrow the government in order to assume power. We are calling for peace and unity desired by the entire Turkish nation.

Noting that Turkey was being dragged to dangers worse than those existing in the end of 1977, Ecevit added: If we lose time in safeguarding our country and our democracy by foiling theplots being designed, it may be too late. Now we are maybe going to shoulder an even greater burden. There might be those who will claim that it is not the right time and that the conditions are too grave.

However, democracy is faced with increasing dangers in Turkey. If we are involved in calculations concerning the right time to assume the responsibility of becoming the government, then it might be too late to save Turkey, the Turkish people and Turkish democracy.

Ecevit also said that his party will shoulder every difficulty in order to save the people and democracy. Ecevit concluded by expressing the belief that there are hearts and consciences within the Justice Party--despite the hostile and prejudiced barriers being built--into which goodwilled humanitarian appeals might penetrate.

RRP TO VOTE AGAINST INTERPELLATION

TA021139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Republican Reliance Party [RRP] General Administrative Council has unanimously decided to reject the interpellation against the government. A statement issued by the council says that the only real national solution is Ataturkism. It says: The RPP has been cooperating with the extreme leftist and extreme rightist enemies of Ataturkism. We will reject the interpellation motion submitted following agreements with divisive militants and persons whose corruption has been proven.

The statement says that the RRP considers several of the present government's policies to be deficient. However, it adds, the RRP considers Ecevit and Erbakan to be irresponsible, provocative and destructive opposition and the government policies they are considering as dangerous.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN CORUM, SIVAS FOLLOWING INCIDENTS

TA021204 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Three persons were killed and 12 were wounded in the incidents that occurred in Corum last night. In the light of the tense atmosphere in the city the governor imposed a curfew as of 0600 today. According to the information received from Corum Public Prosecutor Ertem Turker, there were armed clashes among certain groups in various parts of the city. Meanwhile, 10 houses were set on fire and 2 vehicles were destroyed. Abdullah Sucu, Mustafa Ozdemir and an unidentified person were killed in the incidents. The acting governor of Corum, Yuksel Cavusoglu, has said that military units and the security forces are now in control of the situation and that 45 persons were detained in connection with the incidents.

The curfew imposed in Sivas yesterday morning is still in force. Sivas Governor Sukru Osan has said that the situation is now calm in the city. He said that the funeral for night watchman Riza Cetin, who was killed by armed terrorists while sitting in a police station early this morning, will be held in Sivas in the afternoon. The governor said that a military ceremony would be held for the night watchman.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN COMMANDER LEAVES--The Norwegian chief of staff, Gen Sverre Hamre, completed his official visit to Turkey and left the country. In a statement before his departure from Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, General Hamre said that the Turkish Armed Forces inspired confidence. He was seen off at Yesilkoy Airport by Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren, 1st Army Commander Gen Necdet Urug and high-ranking officers. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80 TA]

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ROMANIAN PLANE LANDS WITH 20 SEEKING ASYLUM

AU031118 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1000 GMT on 3 July reports that a Romanian plane with 20 passengers, including women, children, and a pilot on board has made an emergency landing in a field near the east Styrian district town of Feldbach. The Romanian citizens aboard the plane have applied for asylum. The aircraft, of the Antonov-2 type, allegedly started from Arad in eastern Romania. The refugees will now be taken to Traiskirchen Camp.

A Johannes Neumann dispatch in the same newscast from the scene adds that of the 10 children 8 are under 14 years of age, that the biplane was slightly damaged and that the pilot has also asked for asylum. The aircraft is of a type which is used in agriculture for the treatment of agricultural crops. The interrogation of the applicants for asylum is difficult because only one female passenger speaks some German.

PAHR OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY IN PARLIAMENT

AU021116 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on 1 July Austrian National debate on the government's 1979 foreign policy report]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Pahr declared that in the interest of Austria's security it was necessary to make active endeavors for solving conflicts all over the world. The foreign minister condemned the taking of hostages in Iran but added that in looking for a solution it is necessary to take into consideration the possibilities that actually exist. It must be considered that there has been a revolution in Iran which, however, has not yet led to any consolidation. Any step conducive to a consolidation would be a contribution to the liberation of the hostages, he said, adding that one should leave doors open to prevent a worldwide isolation of Iran. In this context the minister paid tribute to the fact-finding mission of the Socialist International under Kreisky's leadership.

Regarding the situation in Afghanistan the foreign minister said that a pro-Moscow regime had come to power there as early as in 1978. The Soviet invasion has caused a decisive change in the political balance. The condemnation--although actually justified--of the invasion alone is no more a solution than are retributive measures and sanctions. Until 1978, Afghanistan belonged to the nonaligned camp, and it must be primarily the task of the nonaligned nations to deal with this problem.

As far as the Middle East question is concerned, Pahr said Austria's position has remained unchanged: It must be accepted that Israel has a right to recognition as a state, that the Palestinian people has the same right, and that the Palestinian people is solely represented by the PLO.

According to Pahr, the opening of direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians would be the prerequisite for a lasting peace in the Middle East. In this respect, Austria has recognized many aspects of the problem earlier than other countries. Now various countries have adopted the Austrian views, which is evident for example in the Venice declaration of the Western countries.

Pahr described Austria's relations with its neighbor countries as excellent. He stressed the endeavors for European integration, noting, however, that there are still some problems facing Austria in the agricultural sector. He appreciated the role of EFTA [European Free Trade Association] but stressed the need for bilateral efforts, even beyond the EC, for cooperation and integration within the framework of neutrality.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON SED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO KPOE

AU011353 Vienna VOLKSTIMME in German 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Joint communique of the delegations of the SED and the Austrain Communist Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Central Committee an SED delegation visited Austria from 25 to 28 June. The delegation, which was headed by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, included: Wolfgang Herger, member of the Central Committee; Alfred Marter and Helmut Mueller, deputy department chiefs at the Central Committee; and Walter Brunner, political staff worker at the Central Committee. The SED delegation had a comprehensive, comradely exchange of opinions with a KPOe delegation headed by party Chairman Franz Muhri. The delegation included: Karl Reiter, Politburo member and chief of the Central Committee Secretariat; Franz Karger, Politburo member and chairman of the Vienna party leadership; and Hans Steiner, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the Foreign Relations Department.

The SED representatives visited the Vienna and Styrian branches of the KPOe. They informed themselves about the KPOe policy to implement the decisions of the 23d party congress and the manifold activities of the Austrian communists to safeguard jobs, defend and expand the sociopolitical achievements and democratic rights of the working people, and safeguard the Austrian people's national interests. The delegation had numerous contacts with representatives of Austria's political, economic and cultural life. It visited the Donawitz plant of the nationalized Voest-Alpine Corporation. The talks focused on topical questions of safeguarding and strengthening peace and detente that are regarded by the SED and the KPOe as a joint priority task of their struggle. It is their foremost goal to make peace the normal form of the peoples' life.

The delegations declared that the policy recently pursued by the most reactionary circles of the United States and other NATO countries, the policy of turning from detente to confrontation, has led to a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. The goal of the imperialist policy of threats and extortion, of strength and of hegemonism is to alter the existing military balance of power and obtain one-sided advantages. That purpose is especially served by intensified implementation of the NATO long-term armament program and the decision to produce and deply new American medium-range nuclear weapons delivery vehicles in some West European states.

The SED and the KPOe delegations emphatically condemn the attacks of the aggressive imperialist forces on detente and international cooperation. Both parties resolutely oppose the big power and hegemony policy of the Chinese leaders and their collusion with imperialism and with international reaction, which are directed against socialism, world peace and the peoples' struggle for national liberation and for social progress.

Both sides expressed their conviction that prerequisites exist for resolutely rebuffing the policy of confrontation and threats and for continuing the process of detente. In this context the representatives of both parties stressed the decisive role played by the Soviet Union and the states allied with it for peace, national independence and social progress of peoples. Their constant struggle for a peaceful world stems from the nature of socialism, whose main concern is the constant improvement of the working people's living conditions.

The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals of 15 May 1980 are supported by both parties as a constructive program, marked by realism and reason, a program for continuing the dialogue, for seeking agreement on progress in the interest of peace and thus in the interest of the peoples. Factors of growing importance in the struggle for peace and social progress are the people's movements for national and social liberation and the growing struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries.

Both delegations stressed that the successful struggle for halting the arms race and for disarmament requires an even stronger mobilization of peace-loving people. In this context they referred to the importance of the proposal contained in the appeal of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for joint actions by communists, socialists, social democrats and Christians. Both sides will continue their endeavors to that end.

To banish the danger of a nuclear war and to continue the policy of peaceful coexistence in the interest of the peoples, it is very urgently necessary to reduce the military confrontation in Europe. Tangible progress in military detente primarily requires the annulment or at least the suspension of the NATO decision to produce and deploy new American missiles in some West European countries.

Both parties stress the need to convene a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament as early as possible. The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe must lead to early constructive solutions. In the interest of the consistent and complete implementation of the Helsinki final act both sides call for positive, tangible results at the Madrid meeting.

The SED and the KPOe again reaffirm their solidarity with all peoples defending themselves against imperialist machinations, neocolonialism, racism and national oppression. Both parties support the measures to safeguard the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They pay tribute to the decision to withdraw some Soviet military units as an expression of the Soviet Union's and Afghanistan's desire to achieve a political settlement of the situation that has developed over Afghanistan. Now it is up to the United States and to the other countries that are supporting the counterrevolution to immediately end the undeclared war against Afghanistan and, in accordance with the Afghan Government's proposals, enter into negotiations so as to bring about reliable international guarantees for the security of the countries in that region.

The SED delegation reported on the successful implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and the manifold initiatives of the working people in preparing the 10th party congress. It paid tribute to the KPOe's struggle to rally all democratic forces against reactionary and neofascist machinations and stressed its untiring struggle on behalf of the interests of the workers class and all Austrian working people. On behalf of the SED Central Committee it thanked the KPOe for its constant endeavors to further develop relations between the Republic of Austria and the GDR in the economic, political, cultural, scientific-technical and sports fields, to the benefit of both peoples.

The KPOe delegation elucidated the activities and results achieved to date in implementing the decisions of the 23d party congress and reported on the preparations for the 24th party congress to be held in December 1980. It stressed the SED's successes in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, whose brilliance constitutes valuable support for the struggle of the Austrian workers movement. The KPOe representatives expressed their satisfaction with the forthcoming official visit to the Republic of Austria of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

As a result of their discussions the SED and KPOe delegations noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two parties are expanding and deepening on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

The creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of every country is regarded by both parties as reliable guidance in fulfilling the national tasks in the struggle for democracy and socialism and the joint internationalist goals of the working class. In this sense both parties will continue to work for the consolidation and strengthening of the international communist movement.

N E T H E R L A N D S

SECOND CHAMBER CALLS FOR OIL EMBARGO AGAINST S. AFRICA

LD021213 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Diplomatic correspondent report: "Chamber Behind Oil Boycott on South Africa"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 18 Jun--A fairly large majority of the Second Chamber this afternoon adopted the motion submitted by J.N. Scholten (Christian Democratic Appeal) [CDA] which calls on the government to impose an oil boycott on South Africa. In addition to members of opposition party groups, enough members of the CDA voted for the motion to produce a majority. CDA Deputy Scholten gave Van der Klaauw a few more days to explain how the government is going to act on the motion. In this time Van der Klaauw must convince the chamber of the claim he made yesterday evening that black leaders in South Africa are against this boycott. Van der Klaauw promised to do so.

During yesterday evening's debate in the chamber Van der Klaauw had described an oil boycott against South Africa as "extremely unwise." He said he has the greatest difficulty with the part of the Scholten motion calling for the boycott. This is not true of the second part, he said, which calls for a definite date for general elections in Namibia and for coordinated help from EC countries for the so-called frontline states.

Cabinet Disavows Self From Embargo

LD021215 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 26 Jun 80 p 1

[DE VOLKSKRANT correspondent report: "Government Defies CDA"]

[Excerpts] The Hague--Political circles in The Hague are expecting a strong confrontation between the government and the Second Chamber today. Parliament is extremely irritated at the way in which the government is treating it. The cabinet announced yesterday that it has nothing to say about the wish expressed by a majority of the chamber for an oil embargo against South Africa. The cabinet's abrupt line has aroused particular irritation in the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA], the largest government party.

The CDA is meeting this morning to discuss the situation. The party is very divided, and this raised the question of whether it will declare war on the cabinet--if need be at the price of a political crisis. A majority of the CDA last week came out in favor of imposing an oil embargo on South Africa. According to inside information at least 10 CDA deputies will maintain that stance even if the cabinet decides it is "unacceptable" and hence puts its existence at stake.

The cabinet's attitude on this oil embargo question and other issues has thrown the CDA, even the rightwing, into confusion. "The cabinet is beginning to blunder," a CDA member who is considered to be a rightwinger said yesterday evening. Even CDA leader Lubbers said he is surprised at the cabinet's abrupt attitude.

Nobody within The Hague's political circles believe there will be a crisis. However, there is some uncertainty. An atmosphere has arisen in which CDA deputies might be ready to spark off a crisis. Even the cabinet is nervous. Political observers point out that Van Agt and Wiegel are intent on staying in government. However, the members of the government are wondering whether they can survive the coming budget talks, politically speaking.

ARD TV CORRESPONDENT SAYS SCHMIDT'S ATTITUDE 'IRRITATED' SOVIETS

DW30708 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt from commentary by Moscow correspondent Klaus Bednarz]

[Text] The Soviets were not merely impressed, but irritated by the toughness with which Schmidt touched on the Afghanistan problem. I was told today by a very prominent Soviet discussion partner, whose name I am not permitted to mention, that with his attitude vis-a-vis Afghanistan Schmidt had violated the diplomatic rules in Moscow, acting improperly as a guest. He could have shown that tough approach in confidential talks with Brezhnev, but not more or less publicly in a toast given in the Soviet capital.

REUTER CITES CONTENTS OF SCHMIDT, BREZHNEV LETTER EXCHANGE

WA030336 London REUTER in English 0242 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, July 3 (Thursday), REUTER--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev blamed the United States for the present international tension in an exchange of letters with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt earlier this year, informed sources said today.

They said Mr Brezhnev made his accusation in a reply sent in March to a letter from Mr Schmidt, which expressed concern about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The sources disclosed the contents of the letters only one day after the chancellor's return from a two-day Moscow visit and only hours before a scheduled address to parliament on the results of his trip.

Mr Schmidt said in his letter to Mr Brezhnev that he could not disguise the worry with which West Germany viewed the situation facing the world in the 1980's.

He spoke of the U.S. Embassy personnel held hostage in Tehran and said, "the consequences that could arise if this illegal and inhuman situation continues, cannot be taken lightly by anyone."

But the chancellor reserved his greatest concern for the Soviet action in Afghanistan, which he said had created an international crisis. He pleaded with Mr Brezhnev not to close his mind to his anxiety, saying the insecurity that the military move was inflicting on the world was a high price that Moscow also had to pay.

In his reply, Mr Brezhnev said the chancellor's concern was understandable, but he added that the international situation took a turn for the worse long before the Afghanistan affair. The cause was the United States and NATO policy of forcing an arms race and safeguarding U.S. military supremacy, together with Washington's efforts to solve international problems from a position of strength, the Soviet leader said. He added that this had become abundantly clear with NATO's decision last year to modernize its European-based nuclear missile force.

Mr Brezhnev did not mention that the move was prompted by NATO fears about the new Soviet SS-20 multi-warhead missiles.

As for Afghanistan, Mr Brezhnev said he had repeatedly made clear that Moscow had merely responded to the Kabul government's appeal for help in fending off foreign attacks on the country's freedom and sovereignty. Moscow had also sent its troops into Afghanistan "after the Americans began to concentrate their naval forces near the southern borders of our country," he said.

He claimed the real reason for "slandering" the Soviet Union and whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States was to enable Washington to gain a firmer economic and military foothold in the Middle East. He added that the United States obviously had decided to include China in carrying out its plans and intentions. "The dangerous tendency to military adventures of the present leadership of China and the generally aggressive alignment of its policy are extensively known," Mr Brezhnev said.

Mr Brezhnev said NATO's missile decision in December, in which Bonn played a significant role, had disturbed the situation in Europe as well as Soviet-West German relations. He said if Bonn decided to join in U.S.-sponsored sanctions and boycotts against the Soviet Union, the European situation would be made even more difficult. According to the sources, Mr Brezhnev added, "we would not like to assume that you will take this slippery path."

He said he assumed the West realized the consequences of heeding boycott calls since West Germany itself had gained significant advantages from the establishment of normal relations with communist Eastern Europe. "It is more logical to think of all this now, instead of regretting the loss later," the Soviet leader added.

He went on to warn the West against any interference in Afghanistan. Moscow did not withdraw them until their reason for being there was removed. "And that must be clear," he said.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG REPORTS ON SOVIET MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD021914 Hamburg DPA in German 1827 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Hamburg--According to a report in SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Thursday edition), the Soviet Union is prepared to talk about a reduction of its SS-20 medium-range missiles and strategic Backfire bomber if the United States is prepared to negotiate on a reduction of its submarine-based Poseidon medium-range missiles. According to "reliable information," the Munich paper says, the Soviet leaders suggested to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe should be conducted by resuming the SALT II negotiations and annexing an agreement, if achieved, to the SALT II agreement.

Given such an arms limitation, the paper says, NATO arms modernization as a counterweight to the Soviet SS-20 missiles would be redundant. At the same time such an annex to SALT II could revive the debate in the United States on the ratification of this agreement. Such negotiations would anticipate SALT III, which is to limit nuclear weapons in Europe. According to the paper, the Soviet proposal is that only Moscow and Washington should negotiate on this issue. "It was the purpose of Genscher's trip to Washington to convey this proposal to the U.S. Government," the paper added.

SCHMIDT BRIEFS CABINET ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD021442 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The expectations placed on the visit to Moscow by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have been fulfilled.

This assurance was given by the Federal chancellor in Bonn today while briefing the cabinet in detail on his talks with the Soviet leadership. Schmidt said that he and Genscher were thoroughly satisfied with the exchange of views which had been characterized by great clarity and a businesslike manner, according to government spokesman Klaus Boelling.

The chancellor will report to the Bundestag tomorrow on the results of the discussions in a half-hour government statement. The Federal cabinet will meet for 1 hour prior to this to hear a report of the part of the exchange of views with the Soviets which dealt with the subject of nuclear medium-range missiles. According to Boelling, Schmidt expressed himself to the cabinet today as "cautiously optimistic" about the possibilities of talks on these missiles. The German side had indications that possibly "something might be set in motion."

According to Boelling, the chancellor and foreign minister assess their exchange of views with the Soviet leadership as "very useful" because it had "concrete substance," lasting altogether over 8 hours on all important bilateral and international topics and crisis situations. According to Schmidt, it had not been just "flowery talk". The chancellor also stressed to the cabinet that he had presented in Moscow the German and at the same time the joint positions of the EEC and Atlantic Alliance, from which the Federal Republic was not to be separated.

Schmidt also reported on how he had argued with regard to the upset in the military balance in Europe through the Soviet arms drive in medium-range equipment and given his assurance that Bonn would continue in future to make an active contribution to Western defense. According to the government spokesman, the chancellor described as an important political result the fact that the Supreme Soviet leadership had an opportunity to hear authentically what the West's views were.

According to Boelling, there are no plans to brief the opposition before the government statement. State Secretary Guenther van Well of the Foreign Ministry, who is accompanying Genscher to Washington, will brief the NATO council in Brussels tomorrow. All EEC partners would also be informed. Genscher would also certainly bring additional valuable information from the United States on the U.S. assessment of the visit.

SCHMIDT REPORTS TO BUNDESTAG ON VENICE, MOSCOW MEETINGS

DW030841 Cologne WESTDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK Network in German 0700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Government statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: I have already reported to the Bundestag on the meeting of the heads of state and government of the European Community in Venice. What I will do today is to report on the meeting of the heads of government and state of the seven leading democratic, industrial states of the entire world in Venice and on the talks which Mr Genscher and I conducted in Moscow on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

The talks in Venice and in Moscow which took place at the juncture of an extremely difficult situation with regard to political and economic conditions in the world, proved to be useful for peace and useful for our security. At the Venice conference on 22 and 23 June political topics of world significance were of greater weight this time than they had at earlier meetings of the seven heads of state and government. But the world economic topics were not pushed into the background as a result. Rather we confirmed our stance against protectionism in world trade and against the inflation of currencies. We emphasized the significane of insuring domestic bases for development so that developing countries can feed their populations. We appealed to the OPEC states as well as to the communist states to participate responsibly in development assistance. And for our own national economies we set a clear tone above all, with respect to what is not too precisely yet colloquially called disentanglement of energy consumption and economic growth. To put it more precisely: The consumption of energy per Dm1 of additional national product must be reduced. Or in other words, the proportion of the increase in energy consumption to the growth of the gross national product is to be decreased to 0.6 by 1990. We are convinced that we can manage to do that in our country.

I underscore what President Carter said in this context in the United States directly after his return from Venice, namely, what we need is more economic growth with less energy; we must exercise energy austerity; we must reduce oil imports to strengthen our independence. What this means for us, for the Federal Republic of Germany, is that we will consistently continue our policy of moving away from oil.

The meeting of the seven industrial states, in which the president of the EC Commission participates, has turned out in the course of the past 5 years to be an indispensable world political clearinghouse, even if it does not perhaps become directly evident to everybody how necessary and useful this confidential exchanges of opinion is. At this point I would like to emphasize especially the role of Japan in this circle.

Viewed from the angle of world politics, the result of Venice was a harmonious assessment of the situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and a reaffirmation of the determination of the United States and its European allies to cooperate closely on all topically important international issues. In my dialogue with President Carter in Venice as well as in the circle of the seven heads of state and government I explained in great detail our intentions with regard to our talks in Moscow, and Mr Genscher did so a few days later in the NATO council in Ankara.

We received the full support of our friends and partners. We did not ask anyone for a mandate because we intended to go to Moscow on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the interest of our country, in the interest of us Germans, meaning in the interest of peace. I repeat: Before we flew to Moscow our friends and partners were informed in detail; they knew that in Moscow we would be talking within the framework of the joint position of the West clearly defined in Venice. This was exactly what happened. Perhaps I should add here that on the eve of the Venice meeting a detailed exchange of ideas took place between President Carter, Secretary of State Muskie, Mr Genscher and myself. Continuing the close and constant German-American consultative process, President Carter and I found complete conformity of views on the matters at issue during this conference.

Immediately prior to departing for Moscow I had, in addition, an opportunity for a lenghty personal talk with the prime minister of the Netherlands, Mr van Agt, who visted me in Hamburg last Sunday. Aside from the discussion of bilateral and European issues, on which I will not touch today, an exchange of opinion naturally took place on the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. Agreement between our two governments in assessing the international situation was confirmed again on this occasion.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me deal now with the Moscow talks. In my government statement on 17 January this year I pointed out the urgent international task of avoiding an extension of the crises and of defusing them. I added at that time, and quote: We know in this connection that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a big power, but we are involved within the framework of our possibilities, and they are not small.

I also stated my preparedness on 17 January from this podium to meet the Soviet general secretary.

Since then the Federal Government has represented its clear political line in numerous international meetings. It has contributed significantly to the fact that the international dialogue has gotten going again as of about 2 months ago and that the phase of absence of talking with one another has been overcome. [applause]

In discussions, particularly with France--I have in mind here most of all my meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing and the German-French statement of 5 February--and with the Americans--I have particularly in mind my talks with President Carter and the German-American statement of 5 March--we have outlined our ideas with regard to a Western answer to Afghanistan and to defusing international crises as a whole. We have worked actively and insistently on the resumption of international talks.

We have especially taken part in East-West meetings, meetings which have slowly gotten going again, thank God, since the funeral for President Tito in Belgrade and since the meetings on the occasion of the festivities surrounding the 25th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty in Vienna.

I myself talked in early May in Belgrade with Mr Gierek as well as Mr Honecker. Mr Genscher talked to Mr Gromyko in mid-May in Vienna. Mr Gromyko on his part talked there with his American colleague, Muskie. The talks of the French president on 19 May in Warsaw with General Secretary Brezhnev and First Secretary Gierek, talk whose significance became very clear in our Moscow talks the day before yesterday, were an important additional step toward the resumption of contacts between the leading statesmen of the West and of the East. These were talks and contacts which are absolutely necessary in difficult times in order to keep crises under control. [applause]

Our visit to Moscow followed a clear common line. The Federal Government has demanded a resumption of international talks since the beginning of this year. This has been implemented with our assistance. This is why Minister Genscher and I accepted the invitation to go to Moscow, an invitation which was issued again last spring by the Soviet leadership.

The aim of this visit has been achieved. It has turned out that direct talks in a world situation which, as before, is characterized by a number of grave crises are not merely necessary but also useful. [applause]

The most important aim of our visit was to point out directly to the Soviet leadership our view of the present world situation and of the reasons for it. We wanted to give the Soviet leadership a direct impression of our grave concern and to learn in detail about the Soviet approaches. It was clear from the very beginning that these would not be negotiations in the technical sense aimed at concrete decisions.

We had to very intense meetings with General Secretary Brezhnev, with Premier Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko. At my request there was also a discussion with Defense Minister Ustinov and his chief of General Staff, Marshal Ogarkov. In our exchange of opinion on international problems I again outlined to the Soviet leadership the principles of our foreign policy--the inclusion of our policy in the European Community and the Western alliance. In doing this I was able to make a positive reference to a statement made by Mr Gromyko to minister Genscher in Vienna, saying that the Soviet Union does not intend to drive a wedge between the Federal Republic and its European and Atlantic Alliance partners. [shouts]

I considered this expressly as a confirmation of the fact that the Soviet leadership knows that we cannot be separated from our Western partners. [applause]

Our Soviet discussion partners touched in the course of the meetings on their known criticism of the policy of the United States. We firmly contradicted this approach.

The origins of the Afghanistan crisis and the conclusion to be drawn from it were outlined by both sides very factually and without diplomatic niceties. This discussion was not simple. I have expressly referred to the contents of the German-French statement of February, the statements of the Nine, the statements of th Venice summit of seven and the communique of the Ankara foreign ministers conference last week.

The Soviet leadership knows that we believe that the intervention in Afghanistan must be ended and that the balance must be reestablished in that region. [applause] In order to achieve that, full withdrawal of Soviet troops is necessary and the granting of the right to self-determination. [applause]

We recommended to the Soviet leadership that they accept the exploratory initiative of the Islamic states, as initiated after the second Islamabad conference, because it is in line with the will of the vast majority of the states of the Third World who feel directly involved as a result of the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

The Soviet side has pointed out that it has withdrawn some troops from Afghanistan.

We termed this a step which would be in the proper direction when such a pullout is the beginning of a continuous movement maintained until complete withdrawal. [loud applause] We advocated the view that it is necessary to contemplate a timetable for a political solution. [commotion] The differences of opinion between the Federal Government and the Soviet leadership on the Afghanistan issue were not bridged the day before yesterday.

However, we are convinced that the people in Moscow clearly realize that the Afghanistan problem must be brought to a political solution. [commotion] In the communique we jointly advocated a political settlement; both sides said that such a settlement must not be procrastinated but must be achieved as quickly as possible. I consider this a small step forward along a road we all know will be extremely difficult. Afghanistan is a world problem. The Federal Republic of Germany can merely contribute to the solution of the problem. The solution must be found by the parties directly involved. [applause]

We also exchanged our views in great seriousness on the taking of hostages in Tehran. General Secretary Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko expressly referred to earlier remarks by the Soviet Government in which the taking of hostages was termed at odds with international law, and condemned as such. We stated that this act at odds with international law must be ended. [applause]

We discussed in detail the questions concerning security and cooperation between East and West. I underscored that military balance is an inalienable precondition for cooperation and for peace in Europe and in the world. The Federal Government time and again advocates the view that this balance must be attained on as low a level as possible. This is why we want concrete results in arms control and arms limitation. Yet, and this I also emphasized expressly, as in the past the Federal Republic of Germany within the framework of the Western alliance, will muster its defense contribution toward the military balance in Europe. [applause]

At this point I would like to insert a remark concerning the military balance in Europe which is not connected with my report on Moscow.

President Giscard d'Estaing in his press conference on 26 June, last Thursday, announced a decision which in my opinion serves the preservation of the balance just as the NATO decision of 12 December 1979, the so-called dual decision. And I share the view of President Giscard d'Estaing that military balance is an inalienable condition for cooperation and security in Europe. [applause]

Our Soviet interlocutors underscored the fundamental significance of the SALT II treaty for limiting strategic potentials, as well as its significance for the relationship between Moscow and Washington. The Soviet interlocutors know, just as our American friends do, that we expressly advocate the ratification and enactment of SALT II. [applause]

I also pointed out in Moscow that President Carter quite clearly adheres to SALT II. The U.S. President had asked me in this connection to convey two questions to the Soviet leadership. This was done. Mr Genscher in the meantime has delivered the answers to Mr Carter.

A detailed, very intensive exchange of ideas was carried out on nuclear medium-range weapons, on Eurostrategic weapons at large. Once again I expounded our profound concern about the growth of the Soviet medium-range potential. I said that it is especially the rapid increase in SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers which affects the balance in a field which, as far as we in Europe are concerned, is a strategic field. From our talks with Mr Brezhnev 2 years ago, in May 1978, here in Bonn and later on with other Politburo members, the Soviet leadership knew that the Federal Republic and the other partners in the Atlantic Alliance just could not remain idle in the face of this development. It was in keeping with this state of affairs that the balance dual decision of NATO was made on 12 December 1979, a decision to which we made a basic contribution.

I further explained that all alliance partners are determined to support the arms gap closing measures for a limited number of U.S. medium-range weapons as well as to systematically pursue the arms limitation proposal. We advocate the view that negotiations without preconditions be opened now at long last without any preconditions. [applause]

The Soviet side, General Secretary Brezhnev as well as Defense Minister Ustinov, advocated the view that there is no such thing as a change in the balance. They argued that the addition of the SS-20 missile increases neither the number of missiles nor the overall explosive force of this arms category. I drew attention to the extreme military improvement of the Soviet capacity through the SS-20 missile, saying that we are particularly threatened by the large increase in the number of warheads of this arsenal, which more than doubled between 1970 and 1980.

The general secretary defined in detail his stand on the option of the contractual limitation of this arms category. He stated that the Soviet Union cannot be prepared to open negotiations on SALT III before it has gained clarity about the destiny of SALT II. The Soviet Union, he said, continues to insist that its negotiating offer of 6 October 1979--that was the speech which the general secretary gave in East Berlin--stands only if the implementation of NATO's December decision is suspended. And, furthermore, in third place, he said that the Soviet Union is not prepared to accept unilateral limitations of its potentials, not even for a limited period of time.

The Soviet leadership rejected the corresponding idea on my part, which I advanced in public this spring, as being--I quote--in their view and for them unjust--end of quotation. Yet, in fourth place, the general secretary at this point advanced a new, constructive proposal.

The Soviet leadership declared its preparedness to enter bilateral talks with the United States prior to the ratification of SALT II on the limitation of nuclear arms. In these talks bilateral medium-range arms should be discussed and all factors bringing influence to bear on the strategic situation in this field considered. He pointed out that in this connection the so-called "forward-based systems" ought to be included. Please excuse me for using this international term of experts. I will translate it: It means those American nuclear arms which have already been stationed in Europe and which can reach the Soviet Union. He added that the agreements resulting from such talks, however, could be implemented only--that is what he, the general secretary said--after the ratification and implementation of SALT II.

I pointed out in this connection that the Federal Republic of Germany as a nonnuclear power will not take part in such talks and negotiatons, but that it is naturally greatly interested in such talks and negotiations. Due to this interest I ventured the remark that in such a case corresponding Soviet arms should also be included in the talks. I simultaneously stressed the significance of this new Soviet proposal and said that it would be passed immediately to President Carter. I said that I was certain that the proposal would be carefully examined. Mr Genscher personally informed the American President 1 day later, that was yesterday.

After the talk with the President and Secretary of State Muskie, the latter said last night to the U.S. press that the Soviet negotiating proposals will have to be carefully examined by the alliance in a constructive spirit. I will add that this is also in line with the approach of the Federal Government. [applause]

It seems important to me that a new situation has thus been created. The demand to suspend the NATO decision no longer hinders these talks on the mutual limitation of medium-range weapons from beginning. [loud applause]

The normal process preceding negotiations has now been initiated. A suggestion by the United States and its allies to the Soviet Union has received an answer which contains a qualification.

I do not yet consider this a breakthrough, because the success of such talks, which will last a long time, is not yet in the offing. But it seems to me that an opportunity to avoid an uncontrolled arms race in this field has been opened up. In this connection I want to expressly agree with my Moscow host. General Secretary Brezhnev said that even the beginning of such talks can serve the stabilization of the world situation.

Also I want to add that I was particularly impressed on this point by the great seriousness, objectivity and matter-of-factness of the Soviet discussion partners. [applause]

I feel that the Soviet suggestion supports my opinion that talks on the limitation of nuclear medium-range arms are not merely necessary but also possible. Naturally the talks and negotiations will be difficult and long. It was therefore correct to give equal weight to both parts of NATO's December decision: closing the arms gap and limiting armament. We will stick to both parts. [applause]

We also discussed explicitly the continuation of the CSCE process with the Soviet leadership. The communique says in this context that all participants ought to try to contribute to the success of the followup conference planned for Madrid this fall. We made it clear that in order to achieve success, confidence is necessary in the policies of all participants in the conference. So there is a connection between the further development of the international situation and the success of the Madrid meeting.

Both sides expressed their great interest in the fact that the Vienna MBFR negotiations, after 7 years of negotiating, ought to lead to initial concrete results. [applause] Mr Genscher and I stressed the importance of the data issue, pointing out the December suggestion by NATO with regard to an interim result.

The Soviet side indicated that it plans in the near future to make new suggestions in Vienna concentrating on the armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, suggestions which are supposed to be an improvement on earlier ones. We will carefully examine these suggestions together with our allies in due time.

Ladies and gentlemen, in addition to this detailed exchange of ideas on international problems, we naturally talked with the Soviet side about the development of bilateral relations. There was agreement that the bilateral treaties and agreements, particularly the treaty of 12 August 1970 and the joint statement of 6 May 1978 will continue to form the basis of our bilateral relations. Both sides again supported strict adherance and full adaptation to the quadripartite agreement of September 1971, which has contributed to calming down the situation in and around Berlin. [applause]

I stressed our interest in further developing relations with the German Democratic Republic. In doing this I pointed out that simplification and extension of visits from the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany would serve detente between West and East. [applause]

Moreover I supported the cause of those Germans who want to leave the Soviet Union for the Federal Republic of Germany. I particularly stressed the many wishes with regard to family reunification. The Soviet side will benevolently examine this matter. [applause]

In the course of our stay in Moscow and during our talks in Moscow our ambassadors signed the implementation agreement on the long-term economic agreement of 6 May 1978. In doing this we continue our policy of implementing existing treaties. We believe that economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which serves the mutual interests of our countries, is also of particular political significance. [applause]

We reminded the Soviet leadership, by the way, that we will continue to abide by the agreements in the OECD and COCOM. We also discussed with the Soviet leadership our views concerning the pressing questions raised by the 15-fold increase in the oil price, especially for those developing countries which do not have any domestic oil resources. We drew attention to the role which the industrialized countries of Eastern Europe, too, must play in coping with these problems. The Soviet side recognized this, and this is expressed in the joint communique.

In the view of both sides our cooperation, the German-Soviet cooperation, in the energy sector deserves special significance. We agreed that advance negotiations would take place in the near future between a European consortium, a West European consortium, with the pertinent Soviet authorities on a large scale natural gas project.

May I be allowed to say something in the way of an assessment, ladies and gentlemen. We conducted difficult talks in a difficult international situation. In some important issues the positions were incompatible. You will also find this in the communique. Yet I have no doubt that the Soviet side has now better understood the positions of the Federal Government, which on all essential issues are common positions with our friends and partners. The general secretary expressly said at the conclusion of the talks that in the fields in which we differ, he and his Politburo colleagues intend to consider what we advanced. We, too, will carefully take the views of the other side into consideration also in the future.

All this was part of the objective of our visit. In the opinion of Mr Genscher and in my opinion this objective has been fully met. [applause]

Beyond that in several issues, especially in the difficult problem of the nuclear medium-range weapons, we obtained findings and received hints which might form some beginnings for new solutions. In other fields, too, we listened quite attentively to the Soviet explanations. [commotion] We will carefully and in detain consider the Soviet explanations jointly with our friends and allies. [applause]

The international situation, and especially East-West relations, remains difficult, ladies and gentlemen. The contribution toward solving the existing crises which the Federal Government could and had to make has in fact been made. [applause]

The attitude of the Federal Government in the consultations with our allies and during the talks in Moscow was precisely in keeping with the basic lines of our foreign policy which I have expounded time and again. Our policy is realistic, it is unequivocal, and therefore it is also predictable for others. [loud applause]

Our policy is aimed at peace and security and at the preservation of the interests of all Germans. [applause] May I be allowed to repeat verbatim what I told our Soviet hosts in Moscow on Monday--the three pillars of our policy are as follows:

First, the solid inclusion of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community, realizing the common basic values and interests with the United States and our other allies; [applause]

Second, the policy of cooperation and detente vis-a-vis our Eastern neighbors; [applause]

Third, the policy of equal partnership with the states of the Third World. [applause]

I also want to repeat what I stated at the United Nations in May 1978 on international crisis management, namely, that it requires the political will for, first, avoiding provocations; second, unmistakably expounding to others our own options; third, defusing dangerous situations through a readiness to compromise; and fourth, making it possible for the parties involved to save face. [applause]

These explanations at the time--it was 2 years ago, long before Afghanistan--generally met with approval in the UN General Assembly as a theoretical concept. What matters is to convert such a concept into the actual practice of states. [applause]

This, ladies and gentlemen, is what the Federal Government is doing, not with big words but with circumspect action. [applause]

Our security, peace are not preserved by means of big speeches but solely by means of persistent hard work. [loud applause]

'AUTHORITIES' SEE SCHMIDT MOSCOW VISIT AS 'POSITIVE'

LD031154 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The first official reaction recorded in France since Chancellor Schmidt's trip to Moscow: The French authorities call this trip positive and stress that it has contributed to maintaining and extending possibilities of communication between East and West--something which France has always considered to be essential, particularly in times of international tension.

FRANCOIS-PONCET SUPPORTS UN GUARANTEES FOR AFGHAN SOVEREIGNTY

LD030739 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28-29 Jun 80 p 3

[Olivier Pognon report: "Our Policy Will be Strong and Active"]

[Excerpt] [French Foreign Minister] Jean Francois-Poncet mentioned the various "crises" now facing the world in a speech to the Senate yesterday. In face of the Afghanistan crisis, which is "the most serious," French policy "can neither be one of complacency or tone of alignment; it will be strong and active," he stated.

He stressed that it is important to make the Soviet Union understand this language by giving it "its full weight via a direct meeting between the highest officials." "That is why everybody now recognizes, as the U.S. President did in Venice, that the Warsaw meeting was necessary and useful."

The foreign minister expressed the view that "it is not up to Afghanistan to remove outside obstacles because Afghanistan is the victim of them." "It is up to the states which, because they are neighbors or because of their power, are in a position to influence that country's future, to impose the necessary constraints." "They must promise to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty, give up trying to draw it into some form of military association and hence, more importantly, stop sending their own forces into that country."

"The United Nations would probably be useful in giving these pledges the required solemnity and guarantees," Mr Francois-Poncet continued. Furthermore he added that the withdrawal of a number of "Soviet military units represents a new element which will only have a really positive meaning if other withdrawals follow until all the troops have been pulled out." Mr Francois-Poncet also welcomed the "balanced" nature of the declaration on the Middle East adopted by the European Council on 13 June which is "very largely inspired by French ideas."

Regarding the Middle East, Afghanistan and the U.S. hostages in Iran, "Europe is emerging and asserting itself," he said. "This emergence is sparking off impatience and criticism from those it annoys but it is welcomed with hope by the vast majority of countries which see Europe's voice as a voice of peace, progress and disinterest."

MARCHAIS CLAIMS COLLAPSE OF MEDIA'S AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN

LD021453 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jun 80 p 7

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at a rally in Denain on 20 June: "12,000 People Assembled in Denain"]

[Excerpt] Georges Marchais discussed the political situation and notably the press campaign about events in Afghanistan.

For some 10 days, he stated, all the television channels, radio stations and most newspapers--from LE MATIN DE PARIS to L'AURORE and including Jacques Fauvet's LE MONDE--have acted in collusion in spreading the most alarming rumors about the situation in the Afghan capital.

"The situation is disastrous for the Soviet Army," according to one headline. "Kabul Is Falling to the Rebels," another announced. "The city's outskirts have been put to fire and the sword," according to a third.

Some of these unscrupulous heralds of doom have not hesitated--in order to make their imaginings credible--to follow through on their lies. Indeed, according to them they were actually in the Kabul inferno; they were eyewitnesses to the city's encirclement; they saw everything with their own eyes. All the French people could do was to believe what they said.

We communists however said: Take care! Those people have lied shamefully to our people too often in the recent past for their word to be believed now. These are the people who claimed that Giscard and Barre would end unemployment, raise purchasing power, promote liberalism and ensure France's independence.

What do we now see? Unemployment has trebled in 6 years; the purchasing power of working class families has declined; brutal repression has been used against struggling workers; our regions' heritage has been destroyed and the government is aligning with Germany and showing allegiance to the United States.

Remember that it was the same sections of the media which just a few months ago waged bitter campaigns against the Cuban people and against Vietnam and Kampuchea, those heroic martyrs of imperialism

Today evidence is pouring in from all sides to confirm that in this case too they are waging a malicious and totally untrue propaganda campaign.

So, as you see, friends and comrades, there are people who stop at nothing to try to deceive you. Whether it be related to the specific facts of your daily life or to the international situation, the only thing which matters in their eyes is to harm the forces of socialism, harm the peoples who are fighting for liberation and harm the struggling workers. In a word, their aim is to destroy anything which is moving in the right direction in France and in the world.

That is why our newspaper, L'HUMANITE, decided to find out the truth about events in Afghanistan. Rather than take the class enemy's so-called "reports" at face value we sent to Kabul (as we did a few months ago with Martine Monod), Jacques Coubard, one of our best journalists whose honesty and ability have long been established and cannot be questioned.

What has Jacques Coubard told us in the past 48 hours?

--First, that Kabul is not encircled either by the Soviet Army or the rebels.

--Second, that he has seen nothing in the Afghan capital to suggest that it is a city under siege.

Of course, L'HUMANITE's journalist writes, that does not mean that the activity of reactionary groups is not posing any problem and that everything is going as well as it might be. However, Coubard concludes, everything that is being published in Paris is light years from the truth.

This is the situation in the Afghan capital at the moment as experienced personally by an eyewitness.

Since the publication of these reports by L'HUMANITE'S journalist, the solid wall of lies has started to crack. This is why the prophets of doom who were beginning to take their wishes for facts are now losing their cool. Their cool and their dignity.

Of these prophets of doom Radio Luxembourg commentator Jean Ferniot takes the prize for shame. He pours insults on our newspaper L'HUMANITE which are reminiscent of another age--insults which destroy any respect for their author and dishonor his position.

After having mutilated, distorted and caricatured our Comrade Jacques Coubard's statements, Jean Ferniot dares to assert that our newspaper is not really French in some way but is above all intended to be read in Moscow!

He gets carried away and adds that a journalist now has to have a Communist Party card in his pocket to be able to go to Kabul.

Unfortunately for Mr Ferniot and for all those who for the past 10 days have merely stormed against Afghanistan, witnesses who could not be suspected of nurturing pro-PCF sympathies have just confirmed the observations made by L'HUMANITE's journalists. For instance, German journalist Reiner Wolfgramm has just stated, on his return from Kabul, that he is--and I quote--"skeptical about the existence of violent fighting near the Afghan capital."

At the same time THE FINANCIAL TIMES, citing a journalist from the French magazine L'EXPRESS, published this important admission which I give you as it stands: First with regard to an Afghan region where the bourgeois press believed there was violent fighting--I quote THE FINANCIAL TIMES--"the Western reports on a major battle seem to be unfounded."

Regarding the situation in Kabul itself--still quoting THE FINANCIAL TIMES--"Diplomats describe as whimsical rumors that the rebels had planned an attack on Kabul."

As you see, friends and comrades, their face has collapsed once again. Once again the truth is gradually coming to the fore. Basically there is an initial lesson which can be learned from this experience: After making every effort to prevent the Afghan people from successfully carrying out the progressive changes in which they have been involved for more than 2 years, imperialism is using the development of the situation in Afghanistan in a shameful way to restrospectively justify the revival of the arms race already decided on an to retrospectively try to ensure the success of the previously launched Olympic boycott campaign. Finally, in a more general way imperialism's aim is to discredit socialism and preserve its system of exploitation and oppression.

L'HUMANITE Editorial

LD021319 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "An Initial Withdrawal"]

[Text] A "surprise," a "political maneuver," a "piece of bluff"--this is all the commentators can say, embarrassed as they are by the withdrawal of Soviet units from Afghanistan. This withdrawal in effect does not fit in well with the campaign which has been waged in recent weeks according to which everything was going from bad to worse in Kabul.

In the light of this,it could in fact be a matter of no more than an "alleged withdrawal," according to both FRANCE-SOIR and the West German newspaper DIE WELT. The same is being said at NATO headquarters in Brussels, too. "According to the information we have," they said there yesterday, "the Soviet troops are being confronted with increased pressure from the Afghan resistance fighters, and under these circumstances it is difficult to imagine how troops can be withdrawn in any significant manner."

The fact is that Western propaganda is prey to its own imagination.

But Giscard d'Estaing himself acknowledged yesterday in Venice that, contrary to all the rumors in circulation, there had been no reinforcement of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan recently. And the French head of state regards the planned withdrawal as "significant."

How can one deny that it is significant, when a whole division and 100 tanks are involved?

So light is beginning to be shed on the reality of the situation in Afghanistan. The reality is just as Jacques Coubard has described it in his reports, which have aroused so much righteous indignation because they told the truth.

Today the "bluffers"--the real ones--have no other recourse than to admit themselves "surprised."

But they are not abandoning their undertaking and are shouting about a "political maneuver" in connection with the withdrawal.

How many such maneuvers do they have to carry out on their side?

Why will Carter not give the order to repatriate some of the considerable number of personnel which the United States maintains at foreign bases? Why for example will he not evacuate Guantanamo, as the Cuban Government requests? Why will he not keep his own promises to end the U.S. occupation in South Korea? Why will he not withdraw the formidable armada concentrated in the Indian Ocean?

The U.S. general staff permanently maintains about 500,000 men outside the United States, sometimes against the wishes of the government concerned, often to perpetuate dictatorial regimes. Often, too, to maintain tensions which are a danger to peace.

This must be remembered in order to assess properly the declaration on Afghanistan for which Carter obtained approval at the Venice summit and which regrettably Giscard d'Estaing signed.

At the time when the withdrawal of a division from Afghanistan affirms the temporary nature of the mission assigned to the Soviet contingent in the country, all efforts should be directed not to poisoning the international situation but on the contrary to promoting a political settlement in Afghanistan.

The foundations for such a settlement exist. They can be found in the Afghan Government's proposals. Essentially it would be a matter of providing that country with the assurances it needs against all external interference. Commitments in this sphere undertaken by its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, would be guaranteed by the United States and the USSR. France could also probably be involved in this. Thus Afghanistan would be allowed to be a nonaligned state as it wishes.

This settlement would obviously remove the causes which made the Soviet Union send troops into Afghanistan.

It is obvious that such a solution is desired in Moscow. This is why Brezhnev in his recent message to Giscard d'Estaing says that the USSR Government's decision involves an "initial withdrawal."

LE MONDE SEES 'ENCOURAGEMENT' FOR CARTER FROM EUROPE TRIP

LD021509 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Carter in Southern Europe"]

[Text] President Carter's European tour which ends this Thursday, 26 June, will have taken him after the Venice summit to Belgrade, Madrid and Lisbon successively. Its full importance can be seen in the light of the Afghan crisis and the ideas this has inspired in the U.S. Government chief. The Soviet Union's brutal intervention in Afghanistan found U.S. democracy disarmed, both literally and figuratively. In any case it proved powerless to "deter" Moscow from extending its zone of direct domination. Therefore Washington had to react by consolidating its positions in southern Europe.

The Belgrade visit enabled Mr Carter to sign a joint statement with the Yugoslav leaders on the international situation, showing their agreement on current problems. In addition he reaffirmed U.S. attachment to a "strong and independent" Yugoslavia--a statement which, without involving an official guarantee of its territorial integrity, is close enough to this to be clearly understood by the Kremlin. How these assurances would be expressed in case of foreign pressure or internal subversion could naturally not be included in an official document. These eventualities are possibly no more clearly defined in Washington's own "policy planning," since the collapse of Iran had not been foreseen.

In Madrid Mr Carter was bound to welcome Spain's return to democracy, promise to support its candidacy for membership of the Atlantic pact and hope that it enters the Common Market. NATO membership--which, according to Mr Suarez' government, will not be on the agenda before 1983--poses a tricky problem. The socialists have come out against it, maintaining that it is enough for their country to remain linked to the United States by the existing treaty of friendship and cooperation which gives four military bases in exchange for military and economic aid.

This treaty is due to be renegotiated next year. Madrid intends to take this opportunity to raise the question of Spain's becoming a full partner in the Western defense system. President Carter, who had talks with Socialist Party leader Felipe Gonzalez, will probably have assessed that party's objections to Mr Suarez' "Atlantic" intentions. In any case Mr Carter's visit to Madrid completes the new Spain's reintegration into the U.S. partners of the first rank. In Portugal, a founder member of the Atlantic Alliance, Mr Carter found interlocutors prepared to make another step in solidarity. Mr Sa Carneiro's government is apparently prepared to grant even more advantageous conditions than now exist for the location of the U.S. Beja and Lagues bases in the Azores. The government is apparently also contemplating the provision of permanent anchorage facilities for a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier in Portuguese waters which would considerably increase the U.S. strike power in the European and even the Middle East theaters.

Although the visits made by Mr Carter on his way back to Washington cannot be described as a "success" any more than a failure, it has to be admitted that each stop has given him encouragement. While the United States, both in the White House and among the public, is passing through a phase of disenchantment with regard to the European Nine, regarded as both recalcitrant and too impulsive, he discovered on his journey a different Europe more "colored," more lively perhaps and more constant, from his viewpoint, than the Europe of great capitals pitying the American decline.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT'S LONGO REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S VIEWS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD021904 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Pietro Longo, the secretary of the Italian Social-Democratic Party, returned to Rome today from Bucharest where he paid an official 2-day visit to Romania. Speaking of his meeting with President Ceausescu, Longo recalled the worries of the Romanian representatives over Afghanistan. Though showing great anxiety for the state of international relations, Ceausescu believes that the worst part of the crisis is now over. The conviction of the Romanian leader, Longo said, stems from a series of talks Ceausescu had in Warsaw recently with representatives of the USSR and other Eastern countries.

GOVERNMENT UNVEILS ANTI-INFLATION PLAN INCLUDING TAX CLAMP DOWN

Cossiga Statement

AU030840 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 3 (ANSA)--Premier Francesco Cossiga went on Italian television last night to outline the thrust of economic and tax policies approved by the government in a lengthy cabinet meeting that went on into the wee hours of the night. Cossiga recalled that at the time the government was formed it pledged to draw up a medium-term economic package to be debated with business leaders, organized labor and the regional governments. He said that the cabinet attached special political importance to the packet which was seen as a way to cope with the country's economic ills in a reasonable, concrete and decisive manner.

The premier noted that prices in Italy were rising at a rate of around 20 percent a year. Inflation lowered the competitiveness of Italian products and threatened job levels, he said. Italy's foreign accounts were also in trouble. On the basis of data over the first half of this year it looked like the country's balance of payments would chalk up a deficit of around 8,000 billion lire by December. Oil hikes have also taken their toll and energy policies being implemented to combat this problem will take some time before their effects are felt, he said. Added to this picture were increases in the cost of raw material which Italy, as primarily a transformation economy, is obliged to import.

Cossiga also spoke of the excessive consumption of certain sectors of the population compared to the country's production capacities. All of these factors, plus the grave economic crisis effecting all of the industrialized nations made it imperative that the government stepped in with the effective measures before problems began to arise with regard to the Italian currency, which could force the cabinet to take steps which would leave unaltered and possibly worsen the causes of inflation, he said. In this spirit, Cossiga continued, the government met with business and labor leaders yesterday. He made an appeal to these forces to negotiate direct measures to contain the cost of labor per product unit, to foster worker mobility and to review the January 25, 1975, accord regarding the mechanism linking wage hikes to the cost of living. Cossiga lauded the government's get-tough attitude to tax evasion and said that steps would be taken to equitably share out the financial burden of pension and health benefits.

Details of Plan

AU030858 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 3 (ANSA)--The government last night unveiled its economic packet to combat inflation and defend the purchasing power of the lira.

The measures include an extention of the system of tax receipts to additional categories of self-employed workers, modifications of the value-added tax, control over cash register receipts, innovations in warehouse accounting, full deduction from income tax of medical expenses and tax exemption for a company's expenditures for research and study. The packet aims at clamping down hard on tax evasion, control over internal demand, support for exports and research, and guidelines and incentives for investments.

On the basis of measures approved by the cabinet last night the state is expected to recover 1,000 billion lire from tax evaders; 650 billion more in revenue from the value-added tax; 120 billion from changes in the gasoline manufacturing tax; 800 billion more for the register tax; 350 billion more for pension and health benefit payments paid by self-employed workers; and 330 billion more for the alcohol manufacturing tax. Altogether the state coffers should receive an additional 3250 billion lire.

The government also sought to distribute fairly the financial burden of pension and health benefits. The value-added-tax and alcohol and gasoline taxes have also been shifted to all consumers, including foreigners in Italy. In fact, the interministerial price committee last night, in accordance with a government proposal, upped the price of a liter of gasoline by 50 lire. The Finance Ministry said that the hike was determined by the increase in the value-added-tax (38 lire) and the manufacturing tax (12 lire). The sale price of super is now 750 lire a liter (88 cents). The modifications made in the value-added-tax are expected to have only a limited effect on the general price level as the recovery of the basic annual yield corresponds to less than 0.5 percent of internal consumption. The measures also aimed at bolstering exports.

The entire packet is to be seen in the context of budget policies aimed at cutting public spending (by 2,800 billion lire) and swelling revenues (by 3,200 billion). To this must be added interventions for specific spending (3300 billion) such as contributions for pension and health benefits, investments in southern Italy, and aid to crisis-ridden industries. The overall needs of the public sector will drop from 40,750 billion to 38,000 billion.

The cabinet last night also set up a special investment fund to be created by dipping 0.5 percent into workers' pay packets annually. This fund will be run by a special section of "IMI" (the Italian Institute for Financing Personal and Real Property) and workers' representatives. The contribution will be made by workers effective July 1 of this year. This innovation is expected to bring in 400 billion lire over the first six months. Labor Minister Franco Foschi told newsmen that the fund would be used in its first year of life for interventions to support employment levels in southern Italy. Upon leaving Chigi Palace where the cabinet meeting was held, Budget Minister Giorgio La Malfa last night voiced his satisfaction over the economic packet adopted by the government. He said that the cabinet stood solidly and unitedly behind the measures. He also announced that at noon today Italy's three financial ministers (La Malfa, Filippo Pandolfi and Franco Reviglio) would hold a press conference at the Treasury on the medium-term program and measures adopted.

PCI'S COSSUTTA COMMENTS ON DC, LEFTWING LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

LD021511 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jun 80 pp 8-9

[PCI Directorate member Armando Cossutta 24 June report to PCI Central Committee: "Unitary PCI Proposal for Leftwing Democratic Majorities in the Regional and Local Administrations"]

[Excerpts] I believe that the proposal that we have made cannot be faulted. We have said: The need for a political leadership in which both parties of the workers movement are represented remains unchanged; the evolution of Italian and international affairs could provide no more convincing confirmation of this government solution which we have proposed.

But, if a solution were still to prove unfeasible either through the stupidity, blindness and arrogance of the DC as it now is, encouraged by the socialist comrades' lack of resolution, or because we communists judged the structural and program conditions to be inadequate to persuade us to enter the government, it is not true that the only remaining alternative would be another early dissolution of parliament and another general election. Such an eventuality, to which we are opposed, must be and can be averted. It must therefore not be used as blackmail against us or as a sword of Damocles weakening any influence over the DC.

It is by no means to be taken for granted that a vigorous democratic recovery and especially the resumption of a strong unity of conduct between the PSI and the PCI could not lead to a different kind of government which, although the PCI would still be in opposition, could have a less negative political quality and could at last introduce a responsible economic and social policy, a morally cleaner and administratively more efficient state policy and above all a foreign policy which, having--at least as much as the other European countries belonging to the Atlantic pact--a greater margin of autonomy, could act more decisively in support of the detente and peace policy.

We have said this. But we would like to add another idea concerning political methods.

Those who object that we should not have demanded another government because there was not yet one ready or because a solution involving a more advanced, more leftwing, fork of regeneration was impractical probably believe--falling into a typical intellectualist and elitist error--that such a new solution can be prepared at the negotiating table, essentially or solely by means of meetings, exchange of proposals, negotiations and accords or perhaps roundtable discussions among the party "chiefs of staff" rather than principally through the conscious and enthusiastic mobilization of the masses, by altering the balance of forces in society and winning over people's minds. But none of this would ever be possible--and indeed instead of achieving an encouragement of the masses' intervention, they would be frustrated--if our opposition battle revealed reservations or restraints, hesitations or apprehensions in asserting, whenever appropriate, the need to change the government.

Let us come to another decisive political point: Relations with the DC. I do not believe there are any doubts among us that we must address our clearest and most determined opposition to the present majority of that party, which determines its policy and its conduct, and that we must wage a consistent and steadfast struggle against it.

The people who now steer the DC advocate a policy of splitting the workers and peoples masses, of exclusively defending all the positions of domination and power that the DC occupies in society and within the state and therefore of basically preserving the status quo in all fields. Therefore, although not all the DC is unanimously aligned with this stubborn and negative policy, the fact remains that in view of the currently prevalent attitude within it it is impossible to believe that there can be any cooperation with the DC at the local or national levels. Therefore, we are in clear conflict with the DC. Any form of cooperation with it is ruled out. As a result questions have emerged and are still emerging concerning the political outlook and our very strategy. Let us discuss this by all means.

It seems to me that it is not a matter of altering our general line. Our general--strategic--line derives from our analysis of the forces and this historical, political and social progresses that have emerged since the birth of the unitary state and of the workers movement and has led us to identify the bloc and social and political forces by organizing which the working class--the new ruling class--can lead and progressively realize the revolution in Italy (and Western Europe). [paragraph continues]

To change this strategy would imply not keeping abreast of the times but turning back.

This strategy--which is based on the meeting of the three major political and ideological components of the Italian workers and peoples movement--socialist, communist and Christian--has been conceived and pursued to make it possible--in the conditions in which Italian capitalist society historically finds itself now--to carry out, within a democratic framework and with respect for freedom, all the thorough transformations which have become essential to prevent the country from declining inexorably; to further develop democracy, salvaging it from the corporative disintegration to which capitalism is leading it; and to open the road to socialist building in Italy.

Nor must it be forgotten (as has in fact been done) that it is a strategy for transforming and regenerating not only the economic, social and state reality, but also to transform and regenerate the political reality, the political world and political relations. It is therefore clear that, contrary to what people have commonly been told and led to believe, our strategy is not something designed for "getting along with the DC."

What I would like to stress is that we have failed, both in theory and in practice, to draw a very important--indeed, decisive--distinction so as to clarify our conduct, certain errors and how to correct them--a distinction that has already been drawn on more than one occasion but which has not been sufficiently borne in mind in our own and other people's assessments and particularly in our specific conduct.

Our general line is not reflected solely, does not boil down to, is not restricted to and above all cannot be identified with (or, as the current saying goes, "lumped together with") the policy of democratic solidarity or even--if and when it is formed--the government of national unity including the PCI. These are aspects and tools for satisfactorily tackling the emergency situation, for extricating the country from the vise of the very grave crisis that is squeezing it; of course they belong to and are embraced within this strategy, but they do not themselves contain it in its entirety and, therefore, must not be confused with it.

In short, the strategic sphere and the tactical sphere are quite separate; while it is true that the former must not boil down to the latter, neither must the tactical sphere conflict with the strategic sphere. Our experiences in 1976-78 (our abstention and participation in the democratic solidarity majority) belonged to the tactical sphere, that is, they were ways of gradually implementing our strategy in the successive situations that came about.

They had to remain separate from our strategy, although in harmony with it and maintaining a relationship and consistency with it. And indeed this is how they were initially conceived: Their objective was not--I repeat--unity for unity's sake nor to reach agreement with the DC, come what may. The objective was to insure that both parties of the workers movement, with our own party in the forefront, could act in the representative assemblies, in society and throughout the country to bring forth the popular forces which are present within the DC but encapsulated within its moderate policy and at the same time to advance a program of reform and regeneration, starting with the things for which there is now a pressing need, so as to extricate the country from the mire, from corruption, from inefficiency, from terrorism, from the depletion of its resources and assets, from mistrust and from fear of the future.

This objective was correct and remains correct. It is therefore right that the united workers movement--the PCI and PSI--within respect for mutual autonomy, close ranks with its own program, among other things, to better develop its own initiative with respect to the DC. The PCI and the PSI, in short, can and must perform a political action, without abandoning their revolutionary outlook, that will create one of the preconditions

for the political transition--or leap forward--that will guarantee the building of a new kind of society.

If this fails to happen, however, and if instead there is merely a form of cooperation sought and accepted by the workers movement, by one or both of its parties, without the desire and awareness of the need to shift, to change and to regenerate the DC's government conduct--of course this would also imply who knows what kinds of conflicts, crises and splits in that party--then this cooperation would inevitably become subordinate and could not fail to prove damaging to both the country and the workers movement--the PCI and the PSI--whose goals, attitudes and very image it would in fact obscure.

Coming to the present, the experience of the PSI's cooperation with the DC has revealed a weak point which also constitutes the source of our concern and criticism in respect to the PSI, although we do intend to keep alive and as strong as possible our relations with the socialist comrades, despite the fact that the PSI is in government and the PCI is in opposition.

The weak point is that to guarantee so-called "governability," I would say, the PSI is in fact neglecting not all class awareness, but more simply the necessary substance for a form of government action that is in the least dignified. Therefore, in the long-term, the country's governability is not being guaranteed but in fact its crisis and therefore its real governability are being aggravated. This stance can objectively lead to a split in the worker masses and to even greater power arrogance from the DC.

The self-criticism which we communists have performed and must continue to perform is that during the experiences of the 1976-78 period the PCI's action with respect to the DC did not achieve its predetermined objective and indeed that it helped create a number of doubts and disappointments with respect to our own party--even doubts concerning our strategic line--on the part of its fundamental masses. This was an error. It is an error that we will never repeat.

But, while those experiences have been subjected to a necessary and constructive criticism so they will not be repeated, this must not lead to the criticism being extended or, worse, to a summary sentence being pronounced against the party's strategy, to demands for the abolition of its long-term unitary policy for revolutionary objectives.

In other words, when all the wealth, the innovative potential, the aspects of transformation and the scope for the future inherent in our general line are completely subordinated and leveled out in our ordinary (though necessary) everyday activities, we inevitably make the error of limiting ourselves to and lapsing into the shortsighted and short-winded game of a pragmatism without fundamental principles and objectives and remain constantly undecided and hesitant; then the major goal of transformation and regeneration fades into the mists of the future--as it did for the Social Democrats.

But if, on the other hand, we relied solely on a formalistic loyalty to a reiterated proclamation of our strategic line, of its revolutionary lynchpins and its final goals, without adjusting it and correlating it to consistent political action which will, step by step, advance things toward the general outlook we are aiming at, it would mean reducing ourselves to drum beating but disarmed prophets and therefore--as was the case with the old Bordiguism--to waiting passively for a future which would also fade into the mists.

Following the recent election results leftwing democratic administration were returned in almost all the places where they already existed and others can be built on the basis of the results of the vote. Of course this does not depend solely on ourselves. It depends also on the attitude of the socialist comrades and of the other democratic and leftwing parties. We urge these parties to permit their prompt formation on the basis of clear agreements on methods and policy. Such agreements can only be local, since they must reflect the real balance of forces, the specific attitudes of the various political groups and the contents of the program. There must be no attempts to hegemonize local government formulas from above; government intervention and interference is absolutely unacceptable.

At present, of course, attention is centering on options concerning the formation of local administrations. Our option is clear. We hope the same applies to the other parties. The striking thing about the polemics in the press over the past few days is that some people maintain that they can form administrations with or without the communists, without distinction.

Leftwing democratic administrations are not the same as center-left, three-party or the so-called secular ones. It is another matter if there are insufficient votes and seats to form government agreements with the PCI. But, in fact there are very few cases of this kind, compared to the existing leftwing democratic administrations. So, if the votes and seats are there, why should they not be formed? In other words we should be told the political, program and methodological reasons which make center-left agreements, for instance, preferable to leftwing ones. That is to say, it should be explained why votes were sought and gained to consolidate the leftwing administrations only to leave them unconsolidated.

Problems of governability? No, at least not in any of the cases we are talking about, because if the PSI really does want to form leftwing democratic administrations there would be no possibility of governability anywhere without such administrations. We are not talking about administrations limited to unitary relations between the PCI and PSI, but ones open to participation on an equal footing with other democratic parties. It must be made clear that our proposal to the PSDI and PRI is not in the least restricted to cooperation in the so-called "difficult administrations." Problems of content? Perhaps. But in that case this must be discussed and it must be shown specifically that a policy of regeneration can be better implemented with the DC than with the PCI. It must also be clear--with no possible misunderstandings--that if the PCI is not in the council it will obviously be in opposition.

It is a fact that the election campaign has highlighted the existence of a combination of problems--some not new, others that have become more acute--such as the problems concerning party structure, the role of the sections as centers of democratic life and initiative and what kind of relationship the federations can establish with them, the cadres policy and the training and development of the leadership groups.

There is also some cause for concern with certain instances. Though not major, of personalistic behavior and, on the other hand, a kind of depersonalization of the party. We absolutely must not lose any of our ideas or customs, but we must also react against any tendency to make the party a rather anonymous and mechnical entity. The party must be a living and human reality. More than ever we need leaders with the characteristics of popular leaders, whose personalities are outstanding for their competence, political skill and cultural qualities but also for their relations with the broad masses of workers and citizens.

The election result once again indicates the need but also the opportunity to impart most clearly to the party the mass character which we consider essential. With regard to renewing membership cards, this means not only making every effort to achieve 100 percent success in the federations where this goal has not yet been reached, but also to go beyond it where it has and thus seize every opportunity where the election results have been positive, starting with the major cities, ranging from Turin to Naples and Rome, where the proportion of members to voters is still very unsatisfactory--but also where the results have shown that we really are at a "high water mark," as a result of a decisive increase in the party's organized strength.

ANSA: STRAIN SEEN EMERGING AMONG LEFTISTS IN LABOR UNIONS

AU030845 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 3 (ANSA)--The political and union world was still in a flurry today over the row at a rally of CGIL-CISL-UIL [Italian Federation of Trade Unions-Italian Confederation of Labor Unions-Italian Union of Labor] union leaders in Milan Monday. The secretary-general of the (Socialist-Republican) "UIL" trade union central, Giorgio Benvenuto, was hooted down by "CGIL" (pro-communist) union members at the meeting.

In an interview to the Milan daily IL GIORNO, Benvenuto warned of the growing conflict between socialists and communists and said that if things went on like this this prospects looked dim. What purpose was there in reproposing the French scheme of rupture between the two leftwing parties, he asked.

The "CGIL" last night issued a note condemning the "episode of intolerance" and voicing the hope that it would not in any way compromise the unitary atmosphere within the CGIL-CISL-UIL federation. Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna, deputy speaker in the house said that France was being used as a model. "The communists cannot digest the socialist growth", he said. Liberal Party Deputy Secretary Antonio Patuelli sent Benvenuto a note stating that an attempt has been made to intimidate a laic union force like "UIL" because it expresses a line which is not under the sway of, or secondary to, that of the PCI.

IL POPOLO, the official organ of the Christian Democrat Party took a similar view. An article signed by Editor-in-Chief Luciano Radi said that the gravity of the episode lay in its connection with the tough and strident campaign that the PCI has been waging against the socialists for months.

UNIONS ANNOUNCE DAILY 4 HOUR AIRPORT CONTROLLERS STRIKE

AU022030 Rome ANSA in English 1949 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 2 (ANSA)--Traffic operations at Italian airports will be unmanned for four-hours a day from July 8 to 15 as a result of an airport strike staged by members of the "CGIL" [Italian Federation of Trade Unions], "CISL" [Italian Confederation of Labor Unions] and "UIL" [Italian Union of Labor] labor confederations.

The nationwide walkout of tower control and traffic operators was announced by the unions today to protest the government's failure to live up to its legislative commitment to revamp the job statuses of the striking categories. The coordinating committee of the three organizations dispatched (?telegrams) today to the Transportation Ministry, the commissioner for civilian flight assistance and the aeronautics department of the Defense Ministry.

DENMARK

DENMARK ADVOCATES COMMENCEMENT OF SALT III NEGOTIATIONS

LD010817 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 26 Jun 80 p 8

[Connie Pedersen report: "Denmark Proposes NATO Talks With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Ankara--Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, in his speech at the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Ankara yesterday, advocated that NATO offer the Soviet Union real negotiations on limiting the numbers of medium-range missiles in Europe.

"There must be no doubt that Denmark supports real negotiations," the foreign minister said at the meeting, which is expected to be dominated by the missile question and the Afghanistan crisis.

The Danish move, which will hardly please the United States, intends that negotiations can be started even though the SALT II agreement is not approved by the Senate in Washington.

When in December the NATO nations reached their decision on the deployment of the 572 American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, they proposed that negotiations on European strategic arms would take place within the framework of a SALT III agreement. The Danish Government's view is that this can no longer be expected.

West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's proposal of a 3-year freeze on the production of medium-range nuclear missiles in both East and West is seen by Kjeld Olesen as a call to negotiations within the 3 years before the missiles are deployed in Europe.

Sources in the minister's delegation do not think that Jimmy Carter's controversial letter to the West German Federal chancellor is connected with Schmidt's proposal for a freeze; it is rather an expression of general American dissatisfaction with Schmidt's visit to Moscow on 30 June, they say.

However, they expect that Helmut Schmidt will reiterate to the Russians NATO's determination on medium-range missiles and on Afghanistan.

Kjeld Olesen does not regard the partial Soviet withdrawal announced this week as the withdrawal that the West is demanding. It is rather a regrouping. But it does show something of the pressure to which the Soviet Union is being subjected, he said.

FINLAND

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN HELSINKI

LD012240 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet Union minister of foreign trade, N.S. Patolichev, has described as a very significant step the 23rd joint meeting of the Finnish-Soviet intergovernmental cooperation commission opening in Helsinki. Minister Patolichev arrived in Helsinki a short while ago. Patolichev stressed the unique character of the Finnish-Soviet trade and economic relations and indicated that a clear activity and awareness of the goals have helped the continuous development of the economic contacts.

Minister Patolichev was met at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola and the chairman of the Finnish section of the cooperation commission, Ahti Karjalainen, among others. Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev will attend the meeting of the economic cooperation commission opening tomorrow.

MITSOTAKIS RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT ON TALKS

AT021055 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Rallis was visited by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who returned to Athens this afternoon and who briefed the prime minister on the results of his visit. As known, after attending the NATO spring foreign ministers conference, the foreign minister visited Munich where he spoke at the university of the Bavarian capital on current problems of Greek foreign policy.

In a statement Mitsotakis, among other things, mentioned the following:

"I can tell you that I am returning generally satisfied from my visit. The NATO foreign minister's conference was a success. The talks I have had with the foreign ministers of the countries which interest us, that is the United States, West Germany, Britain and with other colleagues were useful."

I AVYI Comments on Statement

AT021200 Athens I AVYI in Greek 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] In an obvious attempt to create a climate of euphoria around his visits to Ankara and Munich--which he returned from yesterday afternoon--Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis delivered a long statement which caused sensation among political observers because, on the basis of completely new terminology, it is couched in terms totally different from those which Greek foreign policy has maneuvered with from 1974 to date.

"Naturally we concluded no agreement but the establishment of an atmosphere and a lessening of a negative disposition which existed on both sides does establish prerequisits for dialogue," Mitsotakis said, thus in his capacity as foreign minister, appearing to argue that there was also a Greek "negative disposition" toward Turkey. It is stressed that this is toward the Turkey which questions our national airspace and the continental shelf of our islands and demands that we cede over our soverign rights in the Aegean, while it continues to occupy 40 percent of Cyprus territory.

Referring particularly to the "extremely useful"--as he described them--talks with Turkish leaders, Mitsotakis stated, "We resolved to activate dialogue and to attempt, with good will and in good faith on both sides, to find solutions to the differences which separate us."

Always moving within this same tone he also said:

--"I believe that dialogue is the only way for us to reach solutions to certain of our differences.

--"I believe that there can be no second opinion on the principle of Greek-Turkish friendship, on its usefulness to both countries and on the usefulness of solving our differences, if they can be solved.

--"A sound step forward was taken in this direction. More will follow. I do not wish to forecast the result but I can state that I return much more at ease than when I departed."

Placing special emphasis on the fact that it was resolved that dialogue should be continued "primarily at the political level," Mitsotakis announced that his next meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen will take place on 10 September at the United Nations where dialogue will continue.

Referring to his visit to Munich, Mitsotakis said he expressed Greek views to his German interlocutors but without any result.

"I cannot tell you that I changed German policy," he said. "The decision was made and it is final. I do believe, however, that I made our friends the Germans understand the positions of Greece and this is a positive prerequisite for the further continuation and even development of friendly relations between the two countries."

A particularly special sensation, on the other hand, was created among political observers by the euphoria demonstrated by Mitsotakis over the results of the NATO conference on which he added: "I believe that I have advanced the question of our reattachment to NATO's military wing and I believe that I have greatly helped our allies understand the position of Greece and this is particularly important."

Political observers specifically commenting on this portion of the Mitsotakis statement underlined that: The new foreign minister is attempting an extremely delicate effort to separate his position from that of his predecessor and current Prime Minister G. Rallis by permitting the creation of the impression that with his first visit overseas he achieved things which his predecessors had not managed to achieve.

At the same time Mitsotakis also separates his position politically from the foreign policy line pursued to date with respect to positions toward NATO and particularly with the position expressed by Karamanlis, which was recently reiterated by Rallis as the country's prime minister, that is "Greece is in a hurry to return to NATO."

In conclusion, there is a general impression that yesterday's enthusiastic statements by Mitsotakis are couched in tones which are clearly different to those used, even only the other day by Prime Minister Rallis, in reference to prospects for our reattachment to the military wing of NATO.

KKE (INTERIOR) DEMANDS PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE OF NATO ISSUE

AT011227 Athens I AVYI in Greek 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Statement by the KKE (Interior) Press Office]

[Text] The KKE (Interior) considers it necessary that the country's political leadership and Parliament be informed about the content and results of the NATO meeting in Ankara both because the meeting has been linked with Washington's effort to drag its allies, and consequently our country, into its adventurist activities in the broader area of the Middle East and of Africa by extending the activities of NATO into the area of CENTO, which has been dissolved through the struggle of the Middle Eastern people, and because the New Democracy government is "listening favorably" to the steadfast U.S. aim of reconfining our country in the military wing of NATO and compelling it to sign the bases agreement very soon. After all, the Rallis government is reiterating the position of the previous New Democracy government that it agrees with these things, provided that they are done on the basis of the Haig-Davos agreement, an agreement that is unknown to the chamber and the political leadership, which worries our people most profoundly.

The KKE (Interior) believes that all these things are directed against the national interests, the Cyprus issue and our country's international position.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TA021511 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The government has received a vote of confidence with 227 votes against 214 votes at the National Assembly voting today. Our correspondent Metin Aksoy reports the following from the parliament.

[Begin Aksoy recording] The voting which began at 1540 lasted 45 minutes. The JP, the NSP and the NAP groups, a deputy from the Republican Reliance Party [RRP], a deputy from the National Order Party [MNP] and 10 independent deputies voted in favor of the government. The RPP group, an independent deputy and a deputy from the Turkish Unity Party [TUP] voted against the government. The Senate and the National Assembly met under Assembly President Cahit Karakas at 1500. The 108th round of voting to elect a president was held. However the votes were not counted as there was no quorum. Karakas then adjourned the meeting. The National Assembly met following the joint session with the Senate and the National Assembly. [end recording]

[Begin Karakas recording] I am opening the 104th session of the National Assembly. We have a quorum. We proceed with the agenda. We are going to vote for the motions of confidence and no confidence submitted to the 102nd session of the National Assembly held on 30 June 1980. Concerning the Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. Honorable deputies, I would like to make a statement concerning the voting. The two motions were submitted in accordance with the same article of the Constitution, in other words in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution. Since the results of the voting will be the same the two motions will be put to vote together. Now let me explain the meaning of the votes to be cast. A positive vote means a vote of confidence for the Council of Ministers and a negative vote means a vote of no confidence. The last paragraph of Article 89 of the Constitution stipulates that a simple majority, in other words at least 226 votes, is necessary to topple the government. [end recording]

[Begin Aksoy recording] Dear listeners, the voting was held following Karakas' statement. The voting lasted 45 minutes. After the voting Karakas announced the results as follows: [end recording]

[Begin Karakas recording] Four hundred forty-one deputies participated in the voting with 227 votes in favor and 214 against the government. According to this result and in accordance with article 89 of the Constitution the government has received a vote of confidence from the simple majority. A vote on no confidence in the government is out of the question according to this result. [end recording]

[Begin Aksoy recording] Dear listeners, I would like to make a correction. In the beginning of our program I stated that 10 independent deputies voted in favor of the government. However, these 10 independent deputies voted against the government, while one independent deputy abstained. JP, NSP and NAP deputies, a deputy from the MNP, a deputy from the RRP and an independent deputy voted in favor. The RPP group, 10 independent deputies and a deputy from TUP voted against. Later Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel came to the rostrum and thanked the National Assembly. [end recording]

[Begin Demirel recording] Mr President, honorable deputies, I greet you with respect. You have expressed your confidence in our government. The government has received the confidence of the lofty assembly. I thank you. We will continue to work wholeheartedly in order to deserve your confidence. The almighty God will help us. I express my respects to you all. [end recording]

Erbakan on Restoration Government

TA021135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that if his party comes to believe that a national-solution restoration government can indeed be established, then his party will vote to topple the present government. At a news conference he held today in parliament, Erbakan said that the present government must be toppled immediately and a new government established. He pointed out that the new government to be established must be a national-solution restoration government. He said: The NSP does not support governments blindly, nor does it topple them blindly. We do not want to add another crisis to the present ones.

Erbakan stressed that in June 1980 Turkey was worse off than in November 1979 [the time the present government assumed power]. He added that it was impossible for the Justice Party to solve the present problems. He said that nothing could be expected other than bloodshed, tears and suffering as long as this government remained in power. Erbakan added that if the present government left the disaster would end and restoration would begin.

On the characteristics the new government should have, Erbakan said: It must be a government of brotherhood, of restoration, of parliament. It must be, above all, not a government ordered about by the West, but a government pursuing policies of national solution so that further damage is not caused. It must be a connective bridge government so that a stable period can begin after the elections.

Erbakan said that the minute he believed that such a government would be established he would topple the present government. He stressed that the Turkish parliament was mature enough not to take steps before seeing what was going to happen. He said: Four hours from now, it might be the point where disaster ends and salvation begins.

Replying to journalists' questions, Erbakan said that his premiership was not basic to him beliving that a national-solution restoration government would indeed be established.

A reporter asked him whether the NSP deputies would attend today's session of the National Assembly if the RPP asked for a meeting with a view to establishing a new government and if the meeting lasted a long time. Erbakan replied: It would be useful to spend time, if time is necessary, in order to bring about a solution.

Asked whether the NSP would give a vote of confidence in the government if a new government formula was not found until the assembly session today, Erbakan said: Convincing and clear developments can still occur before the assembly session. If they do not occur it is not the end of the world. We are always ready for this solution and we are waiting. However, we do not think it would be right, without seeing the solution, to add another crisis to the already many crises of the country. I wish we had elected a president first. I wish this would have been clarified before the interpellation was submitted. The fact that these solutions were not clarified so far does not mean that they cannot be clarified during the next 4 hours or at a later stage. The minute they are clarified the nation will be saved from the disaster. That is what we believe.

NO PRESIDENTIAL VOTING DUE TO LACK OF QUORUM

WA031420 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish on 27 June and 1 July reports that there was no presidential voting in the Assembly on those days due to the lack of a quorum.

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GENSCHER ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG ON MOSCOW TRIP

DW031257 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0927 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher following the government statement by Chancellor Schmidt in the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: The subject of our debate today is the government statement on the Venice meeting of the seven chiefs of state and government and on the talks the Federal chancellor and the Federal foreign minister had in Moscow. I will refrain from commenting on the polemics by the minister president of the free state of Bavaria, but I would like to ask you, Mr Minister President, to take the floor again and tell us which of our partners in the Western alliance you meant when you said that they could count on the tacit or open approval of the action taken by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Nothing should be obscure in this respect. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the subject is an assessment of the results of the Venice meeting, of the results of our Moscow visit and the contributions the FRG is making towards safeguarding the balance in Europe, the solution of conflicts in the whole world, the strengthening of ties in divided Germany as well as our contribution toward overcoming the serious crisis in Afghanistan resulting from the country's continuing occupation by Soviet troops. In this respect, ladies and gentlemen, it is not sufficient to criticize the Federal Government, nor is it sufficient to say with regard to Afghanistan that the Alliance must be in agreement and the CDU must govern--then the Russians would not have marched into Afghanistan. This is an inadmissible belittlement of the challenge the West is confronted with and the nations of the Third World are confronted with. The Federal chancellor reported on our Moscow visit which took place following most thorough preparations with all our partners. I had an opportunity in Paris yesterday to brief the French foreign minister and subsequently the U.S. President and the U.S. Government. We considered it important to inform the French Government as quickly and as comprehensively as it did following the meeting of the French president with the Soviet leadership in Warsaw, and we also considered it important to immediately convey to the U.S. Government the answers to questions which the U.S. President had asked the Federal chancellor to clarify. This shows that the U.S. Government was not against our Moscow visit, but expected to derive some benefit from it. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, the U.S. President stated at the end of our talks yesterday that the American nation followed our Moscow trip with great interest. As he, the U.S. President, had said earlier in Venice, this Moscow trip was a good and constructive step. In the light of these statements it is untenable to claim that the Federal Government took a unilateral action against the will or against the distrust of its partners. [applause] The U.S. President then added that the Federal chancellor in Moscow had excellently represented not only the cause of the FRG but also the cause of the United States and of the other allies. He, the President, highly assessed the firmness and clarity of the attitude we adopted in Moscow, for which he expressed his admiration and appreciation. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, we agreed with the U.S. Government that the Soviet reaction to the negotiation proposal made by the Western alliance on nuclear medium-range systems in Europe must be studied carefully and in a constructive spirit within the Alliance. This shows that neither the Federal Government nor the U.S. Government will be led to assume rashly and precipitately that this Soviet proposal is aimed at undermining NATO's decision to close the arms gap. This shows, on the contrary, that the firm attitude adopted by the Federal Government from the start, namely, advocating the arms gap closure decision and also emphatically advocating negotiations, has paid off, because the other side is now also prepared to hold negotiations. Therefore, it is necessary to study in a business-like, careful and constructive way the possibilities resulting from this Soviet reaction to our proposals on arms control in Europe.

From the outset we meant both things seriously: arms gap closure and negotiations. Negotiations are to us an equal part of the joint decision by the alliance. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, the interest of our Western partners in the results of our trip is also indicated by the fact that a meeting of the European foreign ministers, which was convened at the suggestion of Foreign Minister Thorn, will be held in Luxembourg this afternoon. I want to stress above all that political cooperation between the European Community members and Japan has recently further developed satisfactorily. This manifested itself in Venice both at the European Council meeting and at the conference of the seven. The close schedule of consultations with our allies and partners mirrors the extent of the common interests and the determination for common action by the Western community of states.

Apart from the questions which the U.S. President had asked the chancellor to discuss, the Federal chancellor in Moscow also complied with a wish of the ASEAN foreign ministers who met in Kuala Lumpur last week and who had asked the Federal chancellor to report the great concern this group of states has over the critical situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border and in Kampuchea. You see, ladies and gentlemen, that the significance, the opportunities, the benefits of this trip have been seen not only by our own government, but by our partners in the European Community and by the Western alliance. Such an important group of states as the ASEAN states which are bound up with us politically also considered it important that we use this visit to explain their concerns and their problems to the Soviet leadership. [applause] Therefore, I think that an objective assessment of the visit and its results is called for.

I believe also that it would have been proper--and I hope that this will still take place in the debate--for the representatives of the opposition to comment on the speech by the Federal chancellor in Moscow. That speech was a most far-reaching expression not only of the position of the Federal Republic of Germany, but also of the positions of our Western partners. It was a speech whose ideas and thoughts were deepened in confidential talks. It would be a significant step toward a factual discussion in the Bundestag if the opposition could say here whether the speech by the Federal chancellor in Moscow contained points it agreed with and whether there are points where there is no agreement. We ought to assess the visit in this way. [applause] That could then become the basis for a constructive debate which would be more than just polemical criticism with an eye to the election campaign. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, we consider the Moscow visit as necessary and useful. It was necessary because the way the international situation has developed demands that influence be exerted through direct talks on the actions of this world power, because developments depend to a great extent on these actions. Influence ought to be exerted through direct talks. I noted with great interest and satisfaction that right after the new U.S. secretary of state took over, he used his presence in Vienna to meet Mr Gromyko and to point out to him the common positions of the alliance. This was certainly not an intention to play down the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but to clearly and frankly express the approach taken by the Western alliance. The same applies to the meeting between the French president and the Soviet leadership. The visit was and could be useful because we were able to speak and act on the firm basis of carefully coordinated Western positions. Following the meeting of the Nine and the meeting of the seven in Venice, the Western alliance outlined its ideas very clearly and extensively at the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Ankara.

I would like to stress particularly the statements of the Council of Ministers on Afghanistan, arms control and disarmament problems--particularly medium-range arms --the forthcoming CSCE followup conference in Madrid, as well as Germany and Berlin. Ladies and gentlemen, the ministers of the alliance repeated in Ankara their readiness to work on an improvement of East-West relations and to maintain talks and contacts between East and West so as to

point out their stances, to avoid misunderstandings, to facilitate a solution of the current crisis and to promote constructive cooperation as much as possible under the existing conditions. That is the original text of the NATO joint communique. We acted in Moscow according to the aims we formulated together. It means that we acted in accordance with these aims. [applause] In view of the clear, firm and predictable approach on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany, predictable for the Soviet leadership and all other states of the world, the Soviet leadership realized that we really did not come to Moscow to be separated from the alliance. Our approach was confirmed there: Namely, that the Soviet Union, in its own interest, attributes the greatest significance to relations with the United States with regard to future developments in the world.

We know that it is not right for Moscow--and we tried to accomplish some enlightment in this context--to believe that Washington is responsible for the deterioration of relations and to therefore expect that the initiative for an improvement must also come from Washington. We felt the bitterness over the upset relations with the other world power. Those responsible in Moscow still find it hard to realize that this is the consequence of their own actions. It is necessary to strengthen this insight regarding the effect Soviet actions are having on East-West relations by using clear languages in Moscow and also through direct, personal contacts. Our discussion partners were able to convince themselves that Western unity is unshakeable with regard to all problems involving us. It turned out in the course of the visit that our voice carries some weight because one knows that the Federal Republic of Germany is a firm and predictable factor in Western solidarity. Western determination with regard to defense and Western preparedness to negotiate--as has been demonstrated by all the decisions during the entire time we have been a member of the alliance. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, regarding the Afghanistan problem, it was to be expected that the Soviet Union did not indicate a change in its approach. I think it was not decent to insinuate that the Federal chancellor said something different, or that he considers the announced withdrawal of Soviet troops to be some progress. May I quote something from the speech he just gave here: We have termed this--namely the withdrawal of troops--as a step which would lead in the right direction if such a withdrawal were the beginning of a continuous movement which will be continued until full withdrawal has been achieved. That is the demand; namely, to solve the problem through complete withdrawal. [applause] The Federal chancellor added that one ought to give some thought to a timetable for a political solution.

Ladies and gentlemen, no doubts exist with regard to the Western position. We will not accept faits accomplis. There will be no becoming accustomed to Afghanistan. In Moscow we greatly supported the efforts of Afghanistan's neighbors, that is Iran and Pakistan, whose foreign ministers tried to make a beginning for a solution in the commission formed by the Islamic conference in Islamabad together with the secretary general of this commission. We have the impression that a steady continuation of these efforts may very well show some effect. The approach by the Islamic conference shows that the obvious conflict created by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is not merely an East-West problem, but that it is very much an East-South problem. And it is therefore so necessary that we must point out in a clearly supporting way our approach to the aims and intentions of the Islamic conference.

Regarding medium-range arms, the NATO communique of Ankara once more urged the Soviet Union to negotiate immediately and positively on the American proposals, and to begin prior to the ratification of SALT II with a preparatory exchange of opinion without prerequisites. The reaction by the West, the reaction which the chancellor has explained here, shows that this appeal also had public and political effects to which the Soviet Union believed it had to respond. This is why we will examine this reaction carefully and in a constructive spirit, jointly with all partners in the Western alliance. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is inherent in the logic of Western policy to do what is necessary for our own security and defense, on the one hand, and not to neglect any chance to achieve a balance on as low a level of armament as possible on the other. The efforts toward developing militarily significant confidence-building measures will especially deserve special significance after Afghanistan, measures which will be applied on the entire continent; on the entire European continent means including the European part of the Soviet Union. Ladies and gentlemen, jointly with our alliance partners we said concerning this in Ankara that this geographical area of validity of these measures as far as we are concerned is of central significance for the arrangement of this European disarmament conference on the occasion of the Madrid meeting. This concept is based on the finding that successes in arms limitation and disarmament require confidence, that the openness and predictability of the military potentials of both sides form the basis on which successful arms control negotiations are possible at all. The area of application extending to all of Europe is necessary if these arms control negotiations are to attain their end, namely, the establishment of military stability in Europe, meaning the establishment of a state in which neither side needs to fear a surprise attack by the other side. And this, after all, has grown even more urgent following Afghanistan.

We are aware that great efforts will yet be required to enforce this area of application. The Soviet Union, to which we expounded our concept in Moscow, could well give a positive signal by refraining from opposing any accord on this important issue. [applause] In this connection, ladies and gentlemen, it is necessary for the whole Bundestag to support the Federal Government on such a constructive proposal concerning the building of confidence and thus concerning more security in highly armed Europe. [applause]

[Bundestag president] Mr Minister, will you allow a question from Deputy Dr Marx?

[Genscher] Yes, indeed.

[Marx] Mr Minister, since the Bundestag supports the Federal Government whenever constructive proposals are advanced, the precondition is that you tell us what Mr Brezhnev replied to these proposals.

[Genscher] Colleague Marx, I explained to you that the Federal Government explained the stance of the alliance as publicized in Ankara. The fact that I did not rule out the possibility of an accord may show you, on the one hand, that a final result has not been attained but that, on the other hand, I do not rule out the holding of a European disarmament conference with this area of validity of confidence-building measures. However, we will attain this only if we exploit the coming months for bilateral consultations, also with the East European states so as to prepare for the Madrid conference. I ask you not to interpret it as a tacit tolerance of the intervention in Afghanistan if additional meetings are held with other politically responsible people in Eastern Europe. [applause]

[Bundestag president] Will you allow another question by Deputy Marx?

[Genscher] Yes.

[Marx] Mr Minister, would you then give us more than just a hint as to the basis for your assumption that progress is possible and that the Soviet side will react favorably to the proposals?

[Genscher] Even if an exchange of letters were read here, letters which the Federal Government did not publicize, I would like to refrain from violating the confidential character of talks by describing the attitude of the other side. But I am prepared indeed, Mr Deputy, to answer your question in the Foreign Affairs Committee. You know that [passage indistinct]. [applause]

Mr Deputy, even though parliamentary work is drawing to a close, we should be able to find a way to inform objectively about this part of the talks.

Ladies and gentlemen, in Ankara the alliance once again endorsed its position on Germany and Berlin, and it paid tribute to the calm situation in Berlin and to the conclusion of the inter-German agreements dated 30 April 1980. This statement by our allies is particularly valuable at this very time as it proves the common position of the Federal Republic of Germany, the three powers and the rest of the allies toward our national concern, and as it underscores the fact that our national interests are not at odds with our membership in the Western alliance, but that parallel interests exist. To us, ladies and gentlemen, this ought to be important encouragement to continue our treaty policy. I think that the fact that our partners have appreciated the basic treaty with the GDR as an important contribution toward improving the situation in Europe should also be an occasion for many a critic of this basic treaty in our country to review his opinion on this issue.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, all of us are aware that a peace strategy for the eighties must not be limited to insuring peace only in the East-West area. Peace policy in our world means working toward the peaceful solution of conflicts in the Third World. Peace policy today means contributing with all our strength toward overcoming hunger and misery in the Third World and toward extending assistance to the developing countries in bringing about stability and decent living conditions. [applause] And finally, peace policy also means that we do what we can to keep the East-West conflict out of the Third World. [applause] At this point West-East policy and North-South policy interlock. It is decisive for the further development of the East-West relationship that the principles of detente apply in all regions of the world. This means that the principles of the indivisibility of detente must be implemented. At the same time success in this respect forms the precondition for the possibility of an independent development of the Third World in peace and stability. Conflicts fanned and fed from outside and artifically transferred to the Third World are a decisive impediment to economic and social development in these countries.

The basis of our policy toward the Third World is the respect for and the support of the independence and self-determination of the countries of the Third World. What we want is not to establish zones of influence or export our own concepts of economic and political systems to the Third World, but to establish a relationship of equal partnership with the states of the Third World and to respect their organizing their own system on the basis of their own concepts. In adopting this attitude we know that it is this policy alone to which the future belongs. Ladies and gentlemen, while political and ideological hegemony aspirations are increasingly at odds with the interests of the Third World, new options for cooperation emerge for us from our avowal of independence and plurality.

This also applies to relations between the West and the nonaligned states, relations which have achieved a new and positive level of development. These relations were burdened well into the seventies by the decolonization process and would still be burdened had we followed the advice that can also occasionally be heard here with regard to our relations toward certain groups and states in the Third World, particularly in Africa. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, the decolonization process has been more or less concluded. The main aim of the countries of the Third World is the preservation of their independence and the implementation of equal political and economic rights in international relations. We can approve of these aims for good reason and not out of opportunism because they are in line with our own convictions and ideals. Therefore, we stand here on the side of progress. This policy is part of our strategy of safeguarding peace worldwide. World peace, peace and economic welfare for one's own country can be safeguarded only if one succeeds in setting up a system of equal rights for all states.

The Soviet Union will have to ask itself whether in the long run participation in such a policy of cooperation with equal rights will not offer more advantages to it than its present activity in the Third World, as expressed by the intervention in Afghanistan. Ladies and gentlemen, it is decisive for mankind, which will number 6 billion people in the year 2000, to have food and jobs, to achieve a smooth transition from the age of oil to the age of new forms of energy, and last but not least to preserve the ecological living conditions on our planet, a planet which has become small. That is an enormous challenge we have to face. We will be viewed with regard to our political action as to whether we have made our contribution to stability, social progress and justice in the Third World.

Ladies and gentlemen, such a discussion dealing with serious problems of our time, with great challenges, must also produce an answer regarding the individual approach of every one of us to these challenges and regarding what contribution the Federal Republic of Germany--the various parties in this chamber--can make to a peace strategy based on the fact that we here in Europe as partners of the European Community will make our contribution to the stability of a democratic and liberal Western Europe. We must make our contribution to Western security, but also to the reduction of tensions between West and East as well; we must make our contribution to security and stability, to the independence of the states of the Third World which in view of the intervention in Afghanistan look with expectation at the approach, determination and unity of the Western alliance. [applause] In order to achieve that, more is necessary than just polemics and insinuations.

The visit by the Federal chancellor to Moscow, our visit there, has been viewed by various standards. Nothing would be more self-righteous than using a standard we set ourselves in assessing the visit. Colleague Kohl stated the following in a BILD ZEITUNG interview on 14 June 1980: The standard by which such a visit must be measured is that it must produce something for peace. Our important demands are: First, the Federal chancellor must firmly demand the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. I think that those who read the toast of the Federal chancellor will agree that point one of these demands has at least been fulfilled. [applause]

Second, the figures in connection with family reunification have strongly deteriorated. The Soviet Union must again permit more people to leave in order to join their relatives in the Federal Republic of Germany--a demand we have fully supported. Let us see how matters will develop in the coming months and whether this demand was firmly represented in Moscow. [applause]

Third, the Soviet Union must be prepared to discuss its medium-range missile rearmament and to give up its present veto regarding NATO's suggestions to negotiate. Let us take up the suggestion of the other side, its reaction, and let us examine whether the answer is constructive or not, as has been demanded. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, fourth, the Soviet Union must give up its resistance in the Vienna negotiations on troops reductions in Europe. The Federal chancellor has said here that the Soviets have announced that they will make a new suggestion for the Vienna negotiations. Let us please assess it together.

I think that measured by these four demands, the result of the visit is presentable. [applause]

We have noted with satisfaction that public opinion in the world has taken an absolutely positive approach to the statements contained in the speech by the Federal chancellor. We have noted with satisfaction that the American President, the head of state of our most important ally, has assessed our visit and its results positively. In this debate today we face the judgement of the Bundestag and the German public with optimism. Thank you. [applause]

NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH LIBYA TO BE RESUMED

NC041821 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 4 (AFP)--Arrangements between France and Libya for resumption of normal diplomatic relations are "well underway " it was officially revealed here today.

Confirmation of the news followed a report today by Egypt's MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY that French Ambassador Charles Maillot would soon return to his post in the Libyan capital. The necessary steps for resumption were agreed on last March following February's sacking of the French Embassy in Tripoli, sources here added.

The sources specified that under the agreement the French Chancery would be put in working order, with the Libyan Government paying for all damage.

GISCARD REITERATES 'INDEPENDENT' FOREIGN POLICY

LD060740 Hamburg DPA in German 0033 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Paris--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has once again stressed France's independent role in world politics, pointing out at the same time that this had nothing to do with lack of solidarity vis-a-vis the West. In an interview with the Paris correspondent of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, prereleased to DPA, the president said on the eve of his state visit to the Federal Republic that solidarity was not for him a synonym for subservience.

"France leaves no doubt as to which camp it belongs to. It is neither neutral nor neutralist. If it came to the point it would be meeting its obligations without weakness," the president said. In the interview, he paid tribute to the development of German-French relations, which had attained a quality surpassing everything one could have hoped for at the time of the signing of the friendship treaty. In the interview, he denied wanting to visit the GDR. "I have no plans to visit the GDR."

Concerning the topical question of environmental protection, above all on the German-French border in connection with the French nuclear program, the president said that his country was determined to continue the fight against environmental pollution. However, this should not be allowed to put the brakes on French nuclear energy plans, which were vital for an independent energy policy.

BARRE RETURNS TO PARIS FROM MADRID

LD032214 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Raymond Barre is back in Paris after a 10-hour visit to Spain. The French prime minister had a series of talks with King Juan Carlos and with the head of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez. Raymond Barre endeavored to dispel all the clouds between Paris and Madrid.

BRIEFS

AID TO UGANDA--France is to give aid to Uganda, a country which has been hit by famine. A French delegation has just signed agreements in Kampala which provide for the payment of $26 million to be used for repair of the rail network and the purchase of ambulances. A mission of French experts will go to the country to advise Uganda. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 3 Jul 80 LD]

PCI DELEGATION POSTPONES DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW; NO REASON GIVEN

AU031955 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 3 (ANSA)--An Italian Communist Party delegation led by Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini will not be leaving for Moscow tomorrow as planned. No reason was given for the change. Observers noted, however, that the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES had lashed out at Pajetta on June 18 for statements he had made during a visit to China by a PCI delegation of which he was a member. The PCI responded to the magazine in a conciliatory tone and Pajetta later confirmed his plans to head the delegation then scheduled to leave for the USSR on July 4.

DEFENSE MINISTER BARS SERVICEMEN FROM MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD031955 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lagorio, the minister of defense, has confirmed to the president of CONI [Italian National Olympic Committee] that athletes who are doing their military service cannot participate in the Olympic games.

LONGO: CEAUSESCU SAYS USSR RECOGNIZES AFGHANISTAN 'BLUNDER'

AU041530 Rome ANSA in English 0930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 4 (ANSA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu believes that the Soviets realize that they made a colossal political blunder when they invaded Afghanistan and therefore must be helped to find a political way out of the impasse, according to Pietro Longo today. In an article appearing in HUMANITA, the Social Democratic Party (PSDI) secretary said that the Russians are already looking for a political solution that would allow them to withdraw all of their troops from the West Asian nation. according to Ceausescu. Longo, who recently had talks with the Romanian head of state, said that the boycott of the Moscow Olympics had not caused the Soviets to take a more rigid stance. On the contrary, the boycott helped them understand the grossness of their error and look for ways to remedy things, he continued. Longo claimed that it was therefore "indecent" that the Italian Parliament has not as yet debated a "PSDI" motion in support of the boycott.

COLOMBO NOTES WEST'S RESPONSE TO INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Italy's 6-Month Leadership

AU051345 Rome ANSA in English 0915 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 5 (ANSA)--The European Nine and Western nations in general succeeded in pulling themselves together during the trying six-month period that Italy was deputy chairman of the Brussels-based European Economic Community (EEC), according to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. "It wasn't a period of normal administrations," Colombo told the European Journalists' Associations in Rome yesterday. He said that "problems of crucial importance" were ironed out during the Italian Government's term as leader of the EEC's decision-making councils. The Nine and the West regained the kind of "solid" unity that enabled them to "speak out clearly" at two rounds of summit talks in Venice last month, one between EEC state and government leaders and another between the leaders of the West seven most industrialized states. Their regaining unity, Colombo added, made West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to Moscow this week much easier than it would have been otherwise.

The Italian diplomatic chief took credit on behalf of the Rome government for having lead the nine back to a unified path during the past six months. He took umbrage at critics who spewed "easy slogans" against the Italian Government's alleged subservience to the United States and cited Iran and the Middle East as proof of Europe's and Italy's talent for taking "original" stands. "The Italian Government played a key role in these achievements", Colombo asserted, even though that role was often carried out behind the scenes. Angered by insistent insinuations that Italian foreign policy was deferential to Washington's authority, Colombo snapped "you don't make foreign policy with slogans".

The Italian diplomatic chief defended all of the moves that the Rome government, under Premier Francesco Cossiga's leadership, has made on the European and international scene. Whatever form they took, he stressed, these moves were aimed at achieving the same things that other European governments are after, "a revival of detente and the strengthening of peace."

Denial of Western Discord

LD031423 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 30 Jun-6 Jul 80 p 9

[Interview granted by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI on the Island of San Giorgio--date not given]

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has described the Soviet decision to withdraw some of its forces from Afghanistan as "positive, provided it is confirmed and leads to complete withdrawal." The Italian minister said this in an interview he granted to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI on the Island of San Giorgio.

[Question] How do you view the Soviet decision to withdraw some of its units from Afghanistan?

[Answer] We have to wait. The best expression we can use is the English "wait and see."

[Question] What is the political dimension of the decision and what is the Western response to it?

[Answer] A comprehensive political assessment of the Soviet decision has been made. The statement issued by the seven Western industrialized states confirms our attitude to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

We regard the decision to withdraw some units as positive provided it is confirmed. We believe that withdrawal must continue until Afghanistan is completely liberated and independence and sovereignty is restored to it.

[Question] It has been said that the Soviet Union, by its decision, tried to sow division and discord within the Western ranks.

[Answer] If that was its wish and desire, it did not succeed. Indeed, it failed, because seven states' response came in their united stand, whether in their view or in their denunciation of the occupation and demand for complete withdrawal.

[Question] What practical measures will be taken to consolidate the dialogue between the Western industrialized states and the oil-producing states?

[Answer] We have one possible avenue--the European-Arab dialogue, which we discussed elaborately about a week ago.

[Question] But it is still in its theoretical stage, on the level of principles.

[Answer] This is true. For this reason we have to do something that will help to make the dialogue more constructive. Regrettably, no initiative has yet been taken in this sphere.

[Question] Was the Middle East issue, particularly the recent European declaration, raised during the seven states' meetings?

[Answer] No. It was not discussed at the heads of state level, but it was raised in a general manner during the foreign ministers' meeting.

[Question] With regard to Iran, the issue of the American hostages was not mentioned by name?

[Answer] The statement on Iran was general and it dealt with the issue of the hostages in a general manner. But, although we did not refer to the subject of the hostages in Iran in a direct manner, the meaning was clear.

L'UNITA CITES PCI DEPUTIES CRITICISM OF DEFENSE POLICY

LD041003 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Jun 80 p 2

["S.P." report: "Lower House Debate Begins: More Criticism Than Consensus for Government's Military Policy"]

[Excerpt] Rome--Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio's report on the government's military policy has prompted more criticisms and bewilderment than consensus. This is what emerged from the lower house defense committee debate, due to end this morning with a reply from the minister. Speakers during yesterday's two sessions, attended by the defense chief of general staff and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the armed forces, included the communists Baracetti, Bernini, Cerquetti and Vito Angelini.

"The report presented by Lagorio on the government's behalf," Baracetti said, "reflects a foreign and military policy aimed at special relations and links with the Carter administration's current policy. This is a line which isolates Italy and dissociates it from its principal European partners and from broad socialist and Christian currents of ideology and opinion on our continent." We hope, Baracetti added, that some of the demagoguery present in the report was not inserted "as this government's visiting card with respect to the U.S. administration with a view to securing a certificate of absolute loyalty and teacher's pet."

Next Baracetti criticized Lagorio's approach to the structural problems and to the conditions of personnel, stressing that the human aspect "is essential for the efficiency and unity of the armed forces."

The total absence in the defense minister's report of any reference to Europe's role within NATO was severely criticized by Comrade Bruno Bernini. This role, he said, has been acquiring particular prominence with the change in the strategy of the United States and the Atlantic Alliance and the transition from the "strategy of the global response" to the strategy of the "flexible response" which, by increasing the chances of limited local wars waged with tactical nuclear or conventional weapons, is increasing the danger of a conflict in Europe and therefore cannot fail to increase its responsibility in determining NATO's policies so as to assert within it its own inalienable interests with regard to security and the future.

ANGOLAN ENVOY ON CUBAN TROOPS, RELATIONS WITH WEST

NC041415 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Lisbon, July 4, (AFP)--Angola will request aid from Cuban troops already stationed in Angola or from "other countries" if South Africa continues its invasion of that country, Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, the Angolan diplomat said that his government had not yet appealed for help but could find itself obliged to do so.

Mr Sebastiao also said that Luanda should review its relations with certain Western governments which were not supporting Angola's position following the South African invasion.

"We demand that these countries, which call themselves friends of Angola, clearly define their position with regard to respecting the sovereignty of an independent state," he said.

GOVERNMENT TO EXAMINE S. AFRICAN AGGRESSIONS IN ANGOLA

LD051526 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The invasion of the People's Republic of Angola by South African forces is to be analyzed by the Portuguese Government. Although Portugal has already condemned the South African incursions into Angola, the government is to examine the issue again, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Freitas do Amaral said on his arrival from Brussels.

This issue follows statements made by the Angolan ambassador to Lisbon, who expressed his concern at the silence maintained by the Portuguese Government.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS REFUSED ENTRY VISAS

LD0[illegible]234 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The Portuguese Government has refused entry visas to reporters of the periodicals PRAVDA and PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM who were coming to the festival of the Portuguese Communist Party's official newspaper AVANTE.

The refusal is a consequence of the cooling of relations between Portugal and the USSR over the crisis in Afghanistan.

PCI DELEGATION STUDIES WORKERS CONTROL PROJECTS

LD041345 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "PCI Delegation Visits Portugal"]

[Excerpts] A PCI study delegation visited our country from 16 through 20 June at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee for an exchange of experiences in the field of worker control. The delegation was composed of PCI Central Committee member and Economic Policy Studies Center Secretary Silvano Adriani and Mario Rodriguez, member of the PCI Lombardy regional directorate and editor in chief of the Milan staff of the PCI weekly RINASCITA. The PCI delegation's visit provided firsthand familiarization with the PCP's experiences and activities and with aspects of the Portuguese social and economic situation.

FRENCH PREMIER RAYMOND BARRE VISITS MADRID

Arrives 3 Jul

LD030926 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Hector Arenas report from Madrid's Barajas Airport]

[Excerpts] Just a few minutes ago Prime Minister Suarez welcomed French Premier Raymond Barre here with a greeting and a cordial handshake, as he arrived on an official visit.

Barre, who is accompanied by the ministers of industry, agriculture and foreign trade, and the secretary of state for foreign affairs, will be staying for about 11 hours.

He will discuss bilateral problems, and in particular he will speak officially for the first time about France's stand on imposing terms for Spanish membership into the EEC in the light of the Community's agricultural and financial problems.

It is also hoped that this visit will produce explanations from the French Government on recent incidents directed against Spanish trucks in France and against Spanish fishing vessels, as well as discussions on ETA terrorist actions being planned from French territory. Another subject for discussion will be the situation of Spanish workers and their families in France.

After the arrival ceremony the two heads of government, Suarez and Barre left by helicopter for the Zarzuela Palace where the first round of talks are now beginning.

Talks With Suarez

LD031400 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Report by unidentified correspondent from Moncloa Palace]

[Excerpts] The first meeting between Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and French Premier Raymond Barre lasted just over 2 hours. Only two other persons were present: Mr Barre's interpreter and on the Spanish side Alberto Aza, chief of the prime minister's staff, who was also acting as an interpreter.

At the meeting the French premier gave a long exposition on the problems currently affecting the European Economic Community.

Suarez for his part said that the Community's internal problems should not get in the way of Spain's right to join the Community. Suarez put to the French prime minister the need for Spain and the Community to engage in a process of keeping each other informed on political matters.

For his part Raymond Barre was very careful to point out that it is not France's intention to paralyze the negotiations for Spanish accession and that these negotiations should proceed aside from any internal problems.

Adolfo Suarez repeated that this is precisely what Spain is asking for: that the agreed timetable should be adhered to and that any reforms needed in the Community should be made as soon as possible but without being tied to Spanish entry or nonentry into the Common Market.

Another matter raised at the meeting was that of terrorism, and considerable time was spent on this. The Spanish side made clear the absolute need for international cooperation in the matter of dealing with terrorism, and French cooperation was specifically requested to deal with the ETA.

A further matter raised was that of the transport of Spanish fruit on French roads, though this was also dealt with at meetings between other members of the delegations.

It should be added that while Adolfo Suarez and Raymond Barre were meeting at Moncloa Palace, the French ministers of agriculture, foreign trade and industry and the secretary of state for foreign affairs were meeting their Spanish counterparts.

At this moment the prime minister is hosting a luncheon at the Viana Palace for the French delegation. Later, Adolfo Suarez is due to accompany the French premier to an audience with the king, and at 1630 there will be a meeting of the two delegations at Moncloa Palace.

Paris Report on Talks

LD031810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Twelve hours in which to convince his interlocutors: This is the duration of Raymond Barre's talks in Madrid with Spanish officials, including Adolfo Suarez, his counterpart. Two important issues: the war on the holiday resorts waged by the ETA, some of whose men are reported to have been trained in France, and Spain's admission into the Common Market, two issues which at the moment are straining relations between Paris and Madrid. Here is our permanent correspondent (Georges Tourlet):

There is no question of interrupting the talks on Spain's admission, but one must be realistic after the problems raised by the British budget contributions. Nothing can be done before the financial problems of the Community are settled once and for all. This is the explanation given just now by Raymond Barre to his Spanish counterpart during an exceptional tete-a-tete which lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours. During this tete-a-tete, Adolfo Suarez endeavored to tone down the criticism which he deems excessive and even violent addressed for more than a month now against France.

But it was above all the Basque problem which seems to have represented the lion's share in these nonstop negotiations of almost 8 hours and, without any preamble, Raymond Barre said he was shocked by the recent accusations levelled by the Spanish interior minister according to which France unashamedly sheltered ETA terrorists. France condemns terrorism from any country whatsoever, Barre stated forcefully. Therefore it is out of the question that it should encourage or favor it. He added that the struggle against this plague is within the context of the laws and regulations regarding public order in our country. Meaning, it would be unrealistic to believe that French police would substitute Spanish police to settle this problem.

In the afternoon, at the moment when Raymond Barre was leaving after an audience given him by King Juan Carlos, ETA issued a new warning: a bomb would explode tonight in Malaga Province.

Barre Holds Second Round of Talks

LD032208 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and French Premier Raymond Barre had a second round of talks this afternoon in the Moncloa Palace renewing the subjects of their talks this morning.

According to sources close to the meeting, this afternoon was dedicated to international problems--the Middle East, Afghanistan and the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid. On the Madrid conference, the French premier spoke of the need for detente and expressed the hope that this conference would be a success and that it would lead to a conference on disarmament. With regard to the Middle East, Raymond Barre told the Spanish prime minister that at the Venice summit there was clear progress along the lines advocated by Spain regarding the Middle East, as the Spanish prime minister--according to Raymond Barre--had presented to the French during his visit to Paris in November. On the subjects of Afghanistan and the Middle East, the two agreed that Europe should play a more active role.

Holds Press Conference

LD032212 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Raymond Barre's last act in Madrid was a press conference with some representatives of the media.

Barre described the talks he held with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and other members of the Spanish Government as frank, cordial and useful. During the press conference, replying to questions from Spanish and French journalists, Barre pointed out that France is in favor of Spanish entry into the EEC, and he recalled France's role at other times when Spanish entry was first put on the agenda. He also insisted that France has never said that negotiations for Spain's entry into the EEC should stop. But, he also said that they should be subordinated to the thinking going on inside the Community about the budgetary program, which England has raised, and about the common agricultural policy. For the future, he said that Spain should be associated in some way with the decisions made inside the Community on policy changes. But he did not outline how this should come about. Spain, Barre summed up, should not enter a noncommunity, it should enter the EEC.

He concluded his summing up by saying that relations between Spain and France are, at bottom, good and that one should not be mistakenly influenced by certain momentary shifts of opinion.

Communique on Visit

LD030340 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] At 2345 the official press communique from the Secretariat of State for Information arrived on our news desk--that is the official Spanish version of the visit by French Premier Raymond Barre to Spain. It reads as follows:

The visit to Madrid by the French premier comes under the framework of the bilateral meetings decided upon in Paris during the visit by the Spanish prime minister last November, although it is of particular interest in the present circumstances because of the difficulties which have arisen lately between the two countries. During the talks between the Spanish prime minister and the French premier, the subjects which have clouded relations between the two countries were examined with frankness and with tough realism. Prime Minister Suarez asked for an explanation on the French position regarding the negotiations over Spain's entry into the EEC. The French premier explained that his country's decision on Spain's entry had not changed, and that it is not France's intention to block Spanish entry into the EEC. The French Government supports Spain's right to become part of the Community and believes that our country should occupy an important place within it.

He also stressed that the French authorities had not suggested an interruption in the negotiations. They did no more than stress the importance of the changes being studied at the moment on agricultural and financial policies, and the need to clarify definitively the internal situation of the Community in order to be able to successfully conclude its second stage of enlargement. Without glossing over the importance of its difficulties he said that the Community itself is as interested as Spain is in resolving them as soon as possible.

Prime Minister Suarez, the official Spanish version continues, repeated Spain's desire and its right to cooperate within the Community in the construction of a united Europe and expressed his firm conviction that the need to reform certain of the Community's policies is perfectly compatible with the parallel development of the negotiations. Prime Minister Suarez expressed his desire that these reforms should be carried out within the perspective of a 12-member Community and therefore in consultation with Spain. The French premier gave his agreement to periodically hold information meetings to this end. The French premier expressed his regret at the attacks on Spanish trucks in France and repeated his government's decision to take the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of these incidents and to ensure that the victims of these attacks should be adequately compensated.

In connection with fishing problems, Spain proposed a series of new talks in Brussels and in Paris. Spain insisted on the need to establish a system of juridical guarantees to be applied equitably which would allow the Spanish fishermen to carry out their work in satisfactory conditions.

Prime Minister Suarez dedicated a large part of the talks to terrorist actions and he insisted on the need for a greater international cooperation in order to effectively counter such actions. In this sense he insisted on the need for a more active and closer collaboration between the Spanish and French authorities to bring about the eradication of terrorism for the benefit of the two countries. Premier Barre shared the concern of Adolfo Suarez and assured him that France condemns and will condemn all terrorist activity, and in this sense he stressed that his country will collaborate in the struggle against any kind of terrorist activity and in the application of the law. The two premiers, the note concludes, also examined the international situation and especially the subjects of the Middle East, Afghanistan, East-West relations, and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and on disarmament.

PCE, PCP ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS

LD041031 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 24 Jun 80 p 2

[PCE-Portuguese Communist Party (PCI) joint communique]

[Text] Talks took place in Madrid from 20 Through 22 June between PCP and PCE delegations. The Portuguese delegation was composed of Comrade Domingo Abrantes, member of the PCP Central Committee Secretariat and Political Commission; Political Commission member Jose Casanova; and Central Committee member Agostino Lopes. The PCE was represented by Executive Committee members Comrades Simon Sanchez Montero and Santiago Alvarez and Central Committee member Comrade Jose Coronas.

The PCP delegation had a very cordial conversation with Comrade Santiago Carrillo.

During its stay in our country it visited Toledo, spent 2 days in Extremadura, where it had talks with the PCE leadership of that region, and visited Merida, Montijo, Alburquerque and Caceres, gaining direct acquaintance with some aspects of the Spanish situation and the PCE's activities. In an atmosphere of cordial friendship and comradeliness, the two delegations exchanged information on the situation in their respective countries. They also put forward their viewpoints on the international situation. Both delegations gave a positive assessment of the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the PCP and PCE, expressing their shared desire to extend them.

FINLAND

SOVIET TRADE MINISTER MEETS KEKKONEN, SIGNS PROTOCOL

Meets Kekkonen

LD031420 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1830 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen received Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev at Kultaranta [president's summer residence in Naantal] today. Minister Patolichev is taking part in the Finnish-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission meeting which ends tomorrow. After the signing of the meeting's protocol Minister Patolichev will return to the Soviet Union.

Patolichev, Rekola Sign Protocol

LD041215 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The protocol of the Finnish-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission, which was signed this morning by Foreign Trade Ministers N.S. Patolichev and Esko Rekola, emphasizes several new objectives of cooperation and the continuing development of existing ones. It was noted that of the current projects the construction work at Kostamus and Svetogorsk is proceeding on schedule. The goal is for the commercial tenders concerning the second and third stages of Kostamus to be submitted to customers next October. The commission recommended that possibilities for cooperation be studied in connection with the construction of a new harbor in Tallinn, the modernization of the wood-processing industry in the northwest of the Soviet Union and energy development in Finland. Among possible new projects is also the construction of an equipment and repairs center for railway cars using Finnish labor in the Soviet Union. During the meeting the commission also discussed cooperation by the two countries with third countries. Trade agreements totalling fm2.4 billion concerning deliveries by Finnish enterprises to the Soviet Union were signed during the meeting.

An agreement concerning the building of the planned tourist hotel in Vlipuri was also signed today. According to the agreement, Perushyhtymae is to begin construction work next October, and the hotel is to be completed in February 1982. The value of the contract, including Soviet deliveries, is about FM60 million.

The meeting also prepared a draft for the continuation of the 15-year Finnish-Soviet cooperation agreement to 1995, according to the chairman of the commission, Ahti Karjalainen. The commission endorsed a protocol prepared by a working group and decided to submit it to the governments of both countries for further negotiations.

NORWAY

FRANCE'S FRANCOIS-PONCET PAYS 2-DAY VISIT

LD061626 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, left Oslo today at the end of a 2-day visit to Norway at the invitation of his Norwegian counterpart, Knut Frydenlund. The discussions between the two ministers revealed a wide convergence of views on the main problems of international affairs, especially Afghanistan.

According to Francois-Poncet, Oslo and Paris take the view that firmness aimed at obtaining the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan must not exclude dialogue.

Knut Frydenlund will be visiting Moscow in the autumn.

SWEDEN

CANADA'S TRUDEAU HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 27 Jun

LD031007 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Trudeau: Inflation, the West's Biggest Problem"]

[Text] Thursday's news that France has tested a neutron bomb came as a surprise to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during his 3-day visit to Sweden. At a press conference on Friday he said that news reports about the neutron bomb were really surprising. He did not wish to make any comment on the reports until he had them confirmed.

"Canada has always been an advocate of disarmament. It is our country's duty to try to solve different international problems," he said.

The prime minister was impressed by the extent of Swedish aid to the developing countries and said that Sweden was an example to all.

"Canada ought to give more in aid to the developing countries, but we are doing better than several other nations."

He considers the biggest problem for the Western nations to be inflation. And unemployment is also a great problem.

On Thursday Pierre Trudeau breakfasted for an hour with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten at Haga Palace. The two Liberal Party leaders primarily discussed foreign policy questions.

After lunch on Friday with the king, Trudeau traveled with Prime Minister Falldin to the mountains in northern Sweden and spent the night in Tarfala, near Kebnekajse.

GOVERNMENT UNDERGOES RESHUFFLE

LD261350 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with today's government reshuffle, the post of deputy premier has been reintroduced. This post was abolished in 1978 when the first Faelldin government fell. Now Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten will be also deputy premier.

Otherwise the reshuffle means that Budget Minister Ingemar Mundebo will be succeeded by Minister of Labor Rolf Wirten. The new minister of labor will be Secretary of State Ingemar Eliasson.

BRIEFS

NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR, EMBASSIES--The president of the republic today appointed a new ambassador to the Romanian capital, Bucharest. The present ambassador, Matti Hakanen, was appointed negotiating official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs effective at the beginning of October. The new ambassador in Bucharest will be negotiating official Olli Bergman. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 27 Jun 80 LD]--FINLAND will have two new embassies starting at the beginning of July. Independent embassies will be set up, under a decree issued today, in the Cuban capital, Havana, and in Kuwait. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 27 Jun 80 LD]

HOUSE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA

NC051700 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] House of Representatives President Mikhailidhis and the all-party parliamentary delegation have returned from Romania following an official visit at the invitation of Mr Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, Mr Mikhailidhis said the visit of the delegation had positive results and on behalf of all the members of the delegation he expressed warm thanks to the chairman and the members of the Romanian Grand National Assembly for the excellent hospitality accorded to them. This hospitality, he said, is an example of the Romanian people's friendship for the people of Cyprus.

Referring to the meeting of the delegation with Romanian President Ceausescu yesterday, Mr Mikhailidhis said that a climate of cordiality prevailed during the meeting. He said the Romanian position of firm support for safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Cyprus Republic was reaffirmed.

Mr Mikhailidhis added: For our part, we again explained our firm position that we support all the efforts by the UN secretary general for the opening of a substantive dialogue that will lead to a lasting and viable Cyprus solution. However, we have stressed that these efforts have failed to produce results because the Turkish side always creates obstacles.

Mr Mikhailidhis said that during the talks with the chairman and other representatives of the Romanian Grand National Assembly it was decided to establish close ties of cooperation between the two parliaments. He also said that during the meeting with the Romanian ministers of foreign trade the members of the delegation expressed Cyprus' wish for consideration of all possibilities to further develop Cyprus' economic relations with Romania. Mr Mikhailidhis expressed the hope that Mr Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and a parliamentary delegation will soon visit Cyprus; such a visit would be another step in furthering the cooperation and development of close relations between the two parliaments.

The house president was met at Larnaca Airport by the Romanian charge d'affaires, house members and other officials. The other members of the delegation were Papadhimitriou, Toulduras, Kourtellaris and Khatzidhimitriou.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS RETURN FROM JAPAN

TA021300 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol, and the minister of trade, industry and cooperatives, Taskent Atasayn, returned to the island last night after completing a visit to Japan. This morning Atakol briefed the Council of Ministers on the visit to Japan. He later told Bayrak Radio that during their visit to Japan, the delegation received great understanding from businessmen, investors, tourism officials and political personalities. Atakol said the chairman of the Japanese Islamic Congress, Dr (Hutaki), would be the honorary representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in Japan. Atakol expressed the hope that the trade, tourism and investment relations between the two countries would develop following their visit to Japan.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO THAILAND, MALAYSIA--The Council of Ministers has appointed the high commissioner of the republic in India, Mr Nikolaidhis, as ambassador also in Thailand and the Cyprus high commissioner in Malaysia. The governments of the two countries have given their consent for the accreditation. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1620 GMT 20 Jun 80 NC]

KKE (INTERIOR) FILES PARLIAMENTARY INTERPELLATION ON U.S. BASES

AT041330 Athens I AVYI in Greek 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The KKe (Interior) filed the following interpellation [in parliament] on the increase of U.S. bases in Greece:

"The confidential report of the group of U.S. senators, who visited Greece, to the U.S. Senate on the current situation in Greece is extremely revealing on the extent of U.S. bases and the strehgth of U.S. personnel with which they are staffed and, consequently, on the calamitous consequences to our country's independence and our international relations. It is specifically revealed that there is a total of 16 bases (four major ones and 12 auxiliary) manned by 4,000 Americans and an equivalent number of auxiliary personnel. According to the report, these bases, which are strewn throughout the country, have a mission to facilitate strategic moves, naval operations and communications and to store war material and ammunition over and above their training purposes. In addition installations in Greece facilitate the conducting of reconnaissance flights and navel patrols in the eastern Mediterranean.

"Consequently, under today's conditions of deterioration in the international situation and intense U.S. military activity in the area of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, the dangers to our country are self-evident. As a result the problem does not concern renegotiations but the commencement of the process for completely getting rid of these bases.

"The appropriate ministers are requested to inform Parliament on whether the government will insist upon the very same policy or whether in the face of international developments it will at some time resolve to proceed toward a policy of independence and equality with all countries."

I AVYI REJECTS 'SECRET DIPLOMACY' IN ANKARA TALKS

AT021230 Athens I AVYI in Greek 1 Jul 80 p 8

[From the "I Avyi" column: "The Moment of Truth"]

[Text] What the Greek people have learned from government sources and the state television regarding exactly what happened in Ankara is so limited and so confusing that nobody can reach definite conclusions about anything except for the fact that Mitsotakis and his Turkish counterpart Erkmen have become "personal friends" within the framework of the "Venizelos-Atatruk spirit." However, if we remember correctly, the "Venizelos-Ataturk spirit" was born and blossomed when Greeck recognized the reality which the Asia Minor catastrophe created. On the recognition of what reality is the rebirth of that "spirit" now based when 40 percent of Cyprus is occupied by Turkish troops and when Turkish demands in the Aegean are very clear?

We are not saying these things because we purportedly oppose a friendly and honest discussion with Turkey of all problems separating the two countries. However, we do not believe that delusions should be cultivated among the people by implementing methods of "secret diplomacy" which prepare faits accomplis. And unfortunately, within the euphoria of the "reborn Greek-Turkish friendship" there are some most disquieting indications.

Speaking about Greek-Turkish relations, Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen said that "intervention by third parties, either for mediation or for exertion of pressure, is not needed." This observation is very correct, but the Greek-Turkish dialogue in Ankara took place due to the mediation ("arbitration" we would say) of U.S. Secretary of State Muskie who,

without remembering either Venizelos or Ataturk (it is doubtful that he even knows them,) described things much more simply: Greece must return to the military wing of NATO as soon as possible for the sake of the alliance's southeastern flank and so that U.S. bases on Greek territory can be guaranteed. Greeks and Turks must agree by holding the necessary talks, amid this spirit, so that the Turkish "veto" can be eliminated. After all, the solution of differences in the Aegean concerns certain "details" which General Rogers will elaborate on.

Consequently, the current Greek-Turkish dialogue is developing within the "Muskie spirit" rather than within the "Venizelos-Ataturk spirit". Reports from Brussels which mention that Rogers is preparing to propose the Italians as the commanders of the "allied" control zone in the Aegean (which will include almost the entire area of the Greek Aegean islands) indicate most clearly the direction toward which the "good officers" of NATO are moving for the solution of Greek-Turkish differences.

Consequently, we do not object to a Greek-Turkish dialogue without "arbitration," mediation or pressure by third parties, especially by the United States. However, the dialogue which has begun in Ankara is not of this nature at all. And if we take into consideration the U.S. haste to "resolve" the issue of our country's return to the military wing of NATO before the coming into force of the agreement for accession to the EEC--that is, before January 1981--it is easy to understand the compulsive tone of the discussions in Ankara that were inaugurated with such warm words about "Greek-Turkish friendship".

It seems that the "moment of truth" has arrived. All those things about a "balance of forces" with Turkey which constituted the axis of the government's "grand policy" will be swept aside like playing cards. Our country is being pressured to answer "yes or no" and, in fact, without delay or "tricks." This is the language with which it is addressed. What will it reply?

We are afraid that the Rallis government does not yet understand that "petty cunning" is unsuccessful in dealing with the kind of people it has become involved with. We are afraid it has not prepared itself for possible borderline situations that are now developing and that it has not oriented itself toward great, but uniquely correct decisions for the protection of national interests because these issues do not lie within the search for "acceptable conditions" for a return to the military wing of NATO. By presenting the problem in this way, the road for sad concessions is already laid. This concerns a radically wrong choice for both the immediate and the future interests of the nation.

We propose the one and only reply that will simultaneously open the road for frank Greek-Turkish relations: Suspension of any discussion for a return to the military wing of NATO and closure of the U.S. bases. From then on, everything can be truly "examined under a new light," if we want to borrow Mitsotakis' expression in reply to a question by reporters in Ankara.

As long as this uniquely correct reply is not placed within the quiver of the Rallis government--not as a vague possibility but as an immediate need--embraces with Erkmen will bring to mind the "granting of honors" to the Greek flag at NATO headquarters in Izmir in 1956 at a time when thousands of Greeks--victims of the terrible pogrom of the autumn 1955--were abandoning Constantinople, naked and driven out forever. Unfortunately, it is not only Constantinople which is the only concern, but the future of Greece itself.

BRIEFS

NEW SAUDI, IRAQI AMBASSADORS--The President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis today received credentials of the new ambassadors of Iraq, Husayn 'Abd al-Aziz al-'Ali and of Saudi Arabia Shaykh Abdullah al-Malhuq. The ceremonies were attended by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80 AT]

ECEVIT, DEMIREL ON PRIOR APPROVAL FOR U-2 FLIGHTS

TA041701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] In its broadcasts this morning the BBC carried a report that Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel told a group of U.S. senators that the Turkish Government does not require the approval of the Soviet Union for the U-2 planes which will conduct reconnaissance flights at the Soviet border. Following this report, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and RPP leader Bulent Ecevit made statements.

In a news conference this morning, Ecevit recalled the BBC report and said that he expects the prime minister to either confirm or deny the report by noon tomorrow. Ecevit recalled that the goal of the U.S. U-2 flights is to supervise whether the Soviet Union is violating the SALT treaty. Ecevit explained that during his government it was noted that these flights would not be permitted without the consent of the Soviet Union. Pointing out that the United States submitted such a request to the Turkish Government during his term in office, Ecevit recalled that he replied to the United States that both the Soviet Union and the United States--the two sides of the treaty--should agree before Turkey could be expected to do such a thing. Noting that Demirel, who was in the opposition at that time, said that in the event of a clash these flights would greatly endanger Turkey, Ecevit said: I would not like to believe that after becoming the prime minister Mr Demirel would knowingly accept endangering Turkey.

A journalist alluded to the BBC report this morning and asked the views of Demirel, who was talking to journalists after his weekly meeting with Acting President Ishan Sabri Caglayangil today. Demirel replied: My view is very clear. I expressed my view when this subject was brought up. You either say yes or you say no. If Turkey's reply were to be determined after consulting another country, then we would damage our own sovereignty. Pointing out that the government which was in power at that time wanted to consult the Soviet Union on the subject, Demirel said: I criticized that method of approach. I told the senators exactly the same thing that I told the public that day. In other words, I did not say: No, he should not have consulted, he should permitted it. I did say: He should not have consulted anyone, he should have given his own reply. If you ask me the same question a century later, you will receive the same reply. Was permission given for the U-2 flights? What permission? No one asked us for any permission!

Ecevit on Assembly's Role

TA051708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the next time the United States asks Turkish authorities to allow U.S. military aircraft to use Turkish airspace for checking on the implementation of the strategic arms limitation agreement, the government must consult the Turkish Grand National Assembly before making a decision on the matter.

In a written statement issued in Ankara, Ecevit said that when the RPP was in power the United States had asked it to allow flights necessary for observing Soviet land and airspace. Ecevit recalled that he had replied at the time that Turkey was not a party to the strategic arms limitation agreement but that if a Turkish contribution to the agreement was expected--an agreement that carries great importance for world peace--then the countries that are parties to the agreement should first agree on a Turkish contribution. Ecevit added that his government had also informed the United States that if the United States and the Soviet Union would agree on a Turkish contribution then the authorized bodies of the Turkish state would have to decide whether or not U.S. military aircraft would be allowed to use Turkish airspace.

The RPP leader noted that it was understood from a report submitted to the U.S. Senate that the Demirel government is pursuing a policy different from that of the RPP. Ecevit said: This different attitude was confirmed by Prime Minister Demirel. We are concerned about this.

Ecevit then said: The United States asked our government to allow the flights, but Mr Demirel said at the time that the flights should not be permitted and that, if we agreed to them, Turkey would be placed in front of a cannon.

Ecevit said that the next time the United States asks Turkish authorities to allow U.S. military aircraft to use Turkish airspace, the issue should be discussed in the Turkish Grand National Assembly because the decision to be taken on the issue, if not taken carefully, might place Turkey in front of a cannon, in the terms used by Mr Demirel himself last year.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON AGREEMENT WITH U.S., INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

TA041759 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Replying to questions by journalists after his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel recalled that the defense cooperation agreement between Turkey and the United States is in effect and said that his government does not intend to conceal the agreement from the nation or from the nation's representatives. Demirel said: The agreement serves the interests of Turkey. The Turkish Grand National Assembly will receive the defense cooperation agreement with understanding.

In reply to a question on Turkey's full membership in the EEC, Demirel said: The EEC issue is an important subject for Turkey. I wish Turkey could join the EEC tomorrow and adapt itself to the economic system of the EEC. However, Turkey should not be left outside the EEC system, which is an economic and commercial system. It currently has relations with the EEC as an associate member. Even if it is not a member Turkey would, nevertheless, conduct the maximum trade with EEC countries. This is necessitated by Turkey's location in the world. However, if, while doing this, Turkey is able to secure certain possibilities for its development and establish a competitive economy, then it would be very beneficial for Turkey.

Replying to another question, Demirel said that it would be very erroneous to say that production in Turkey has dropped on the basis of the figures for the first 4 months of 1980. He said the figures at the end of the year would reflect very satisfactory results.

Demirel added that he received the impression from his meeting with the Greek foreign minister and from messages he received from Greek President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Rallis that Turkey and Greece are determined to solve their problems in a manner in line with good-neighborliness, with understanding and in a cool-headed and intelligent manner.

SUDANESE COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON ECONOMIC TIES

TA032024 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A Sudanese trade delegation headed by the minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, Faruq al-Maqbul, arrived in Ankara for official contacts today. The delegation was received at Ankara Esenboga Airport by Commerce Minister Halil Basol who pointed out that this was the first time a visit at the ministerial level was being carried out between Turkey and Sudan.

He stressed that the visit was thus especially significant. He expressed the belief that this visit would make important contributions to the further development of the trade relations between the two countries. The Sudanese minister discussed the importance of the historic and religious ties between Turkey and Sudan. He said that his country was ready for all kinds of cooperation to develop and expand its relations with Turkey. The official talks between the Turkish and Sudanese delegations begin tomorrow. A commercial agreement is expected to be signed at the end of the 2 days of talks.

Talks Begin

TA041239 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Talks have begun in Ankara on increasing the economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Sudan. The Turkish delegation is headed by Commerce Minister Halil Basol and the Sudanese delegation by the minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, Faruq al-Maqbul, who arrived in Ankara yesterday. In a speech before the talks, Halil Basol said that Turkey and Sudan, which are developing countries, will complement each other economically and contribute to each other's development efforts. Basol pointed out that despite the historic and religious ties between the two countries, their trade relations were not at the desired level. He added that this visit would be a leap in the relations. The Sudanese minister of cooperation, commerce and supply said that it was interesting that the commercial and economic relations between the two countries, which had strong historic and religious ties, were extremely insufficient. He pointed out that the ways in which Turkey and Sudan could contribute to each other's development efforts would be discussed at the talks. He stressed that the commercial agreement to be signed would constitute an important start in the relations. The Turkish-Sudanese talks will end tomorrow. The agreement, which will organize the commercial relations between the two countries, is expected to be signed tomorrow.

Trade Agreement Signed

TA051113 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The first Turkish-Sudanese trade agreement has been signed in Ankara. The agreement was signed by Minister of Commerce Halil Basol and by the Sudanese minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, Faruq al-Maqbul. In a statement after the signing ceremony, Basol said that the first Turkish-Sudanese trade agreement will contribute to relations between the two countries. Al-Maqbul said that the agreement will increase the rapprochement between the two countries and will contribute to developing Turkish-Sudanese relations. According to the agreement, Turkey will export construction material, light industry goods and chemicals to Sudan. Turkey will import fuel oil, leather and long-fiber cotton.

DEMIREL, ERKMEN RECEIVE VISITING ISLAMIC MAYORS

TA032127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkihs 2000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The mayors of the capitals of several Islamic countries who are in Ankara for the meetings of the administrative council of their municipalities' union are continuing with their contacts. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen received them this morning. They were received by National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan at 1800. Erbakan said relations between Turkey and the Islamic countries must be further developed. He added that the Islamic countries must establish their own Islamic cultural union. The mayors visited RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at 1900. Ecevit said that cooperation among the developing countries must be further developed so that they can struggle more effectively in the international arena. During these meetings, the visiting mayors stressed that the economic and social relations among the Islamic countries must be rapidly developed.

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN ON ECONOMIC AID, NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

LD030955 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Jun-6 Jul 80 pp 27, 28

[Interview granted by Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen to Zahi 'Azar in Paris--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Turkey is now pursuing an economic policy which was defined in the 5-year plan which was approved in 1978 and aims at reducing the budget deficit by one-third, that is by about $2 billion by 1983. How do you view the progress of this plan today after the recent rise in oil prices?

[Answer] The rise in oil prices will of course affect our plan, but it is not the only factor. Oil purchases and price rises are crises to be added to other crises.

The recent rise in oil prices has placed us in a difficult situation. Two years ago we were paying about $1.5 billion [presumably annually] while today we pay $3.5 billion. That is an increase of $2.0 billion. This is a large figure if compared with our payments. Therefore, the oil price increase affects us.

On the other hand, we understand that the oil-exporting countries need to calculate their profits and do not wish for those profits to be reduced. We cannot complain because those countries want to maintain the level of their profits; but if they arbitrarily decide to increase profits and the matter becomes one of competition among them, then their position is no longer defensible.

It will be difficult to maintain a balanced budget and the deficit in payments will definitely be affected. But the pressure caused by the increase in oil prices, which will increase the deficit, can be reduced if it is coupled with an equivalent increase in the price of the raw material we export. We hope that the wheat price will increase a little more than we estimated, in which case the rate of deficit will be reduced.

[Question] Does Turkey, by virture of its OECD membership, hope that the organization member states will play some part in mitigating the effect of the oil price increase on it?

[Answer] There is no clear solution to this matter yet, but there is an inclination to contact the oil-exporting countries and ask them to reduce this increase so that the various countries can, first, afford to buy the oil and, second, be able to balance their budgets to some degree.

We can say that this is beginning to have some effect in persuading exporting countries to "trim" their prices.

[Question] The OECD countries have worked out a program to help Turkey. Probably the largest amount that the organization has given to a member was the recent $1 billion. How do you evaluate the volume of this aid and is it attached to political obligations on your part?

[Answer] One of the objectives of this organization is to give aid to member states to alleviate economic difficulties. Talks began 2 months ago between the organization and the Turkish Government. The talks resulted in a decision to allocate aid to Turkey, the burden of which will be shared by the various member states. Bilateral agreements will be concluded between Turkey and these countries. We have so far concluded agreements with three or four of these countries.

I can say that we have been understood. I do not wish to discuss the volume of aid because it has already been finally approved. Had they given us more: We would certainly have accepted it gladly.

[Question] Is there any relation between this and the improvement of your relations with the United States, in the light of new developments towards a solution to the Cyprus problem?

[Answer] There is, of course, some development on this level. We do not consider the Cyprus question as causing a crisis between the United States and Turkey. The Cyprus war was, of course, considered a major event between Turkey and the United States, which imposed a ban on the purchase of some arms. Today we maintain our previous attitude to the Cyprus problem; it is a principled attitude. We demand that the two countries come together to agree on the regime or form of government they want for Cyprus. We propose a federation as a reasonable solution to this problem because we are still opposed to the restoration of the unitary state in Cyprus, in view of the existence of two communities on the island. Now we are waiting for the talks between the two sides to begin. The problem today is in the hands of the UN secretary general, who is at present proposing the beginning of discussions, starting from the issues on which the two sides agree.

Makarios and Denktas began these talks several years ago and agreed on several points and afterwards there were some contacts between Denktas and Kyprianou. What is important is to consider all proposals, after which discussion between the two communities would be frutiful. But we note on the other hand that the Greek Cypriot community is always expressing objections to beginning such discussions.

We always hope that the Greek Cypriots will agree to begin dialogue, because it is only through this method that a solution can be reached. To this day the Greek Cypriots have refused all proposals submitted by the Turkish Cypriots, without accepting any discussion of them.

[Question] Recently you participated in the Islamabad Islamic summit and the conference participants adopted several resolutions. How do you view the impact of implementing these resolutions on your area within the context of the general world situation today?

[Answer] Today we are generally satisfied with the Islamabad Islamic summit resolutions. What is more important to us today is the question of Afghanistan. We consider that the conditions which that country is experiencing today must be the concern of the entire world. On this the countries taking part in the Islamic summit agreed unanimously. But a number of these countries did not see the real importance and significance of this problem.

[Question] Do you mean by these... [as published]

[Answer] Yes. But in any case their stand did not go beyond expressing certain reservations. It was generally agreed to take the side of the Afghan rebels.

On the other hand the Islamic summit resolutions included a clause on the Cyprus problem. The participating countries expressed the hope that tension between the two communities would disappear and that direct negotiations for self-determination begin.

Here again, certain countries expressed reservations on this subject, but the majority agreed.

[Question] Following the Iranian revolution the area has been witnessing community and political unrest. Disturbances have taken place in many parts of Turkey and many political assassinations have occurred. Do you expect an improvement in the situation to follow the expected improvement in the economic situation?

[Answer] We consider the Iranian revolution to be an internal matter and we have no right to interfere in it. I do not believe that they want to expand their revolution and export it to neighboring countries.

It is up to Iranian officials to ensure that their achievements are not exported abroad. Such an attitude would mark their adherence to noninterference in the affairs of neighboring countries. Although some of them try to depart from this norm, we hope that all the outstanding problems will be solved peacefully. Our policy is to advocate the maintenance of good-neighborly relations with all the neighboring and Islamic countries and hope that there will be no reasons for the creation of differences between us. There is nothing in our foreign policy that might contradict our neighbors' policy, particularly with regard to the Palestine problem. I believe that we have this feeling in common with the other countries of the area, and we have come to this conclusion during the Islamabad summit and the bilateral contacts we have had with the Arab and other parties.

With regard to disturbances in Turkey, like everybody else we have a number of terrorists. We are trying to make them see the logic of law and national legality.

[Question] How do you view the development of relations between Turkey and the Arab countries in general following the improvement of relations with the PLO?

[Answer] We have had a PLO representative for a year now. Our relations are generally good, and we are trying to understand the Palestinian Arab demand for the establishment of a Palestinian state. We believe that it is a natural right for them and we hope that one day they will obtain a land on which to build their awaited state.

Our relations with the Arab countries are good and all we hope for is that the Arabs will end their differences and devote themselves to the future.

TRUCKS BEGIN TO CROSS BORDER TO IRAN; SECURITY ASSURED

TA021610 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] truck drivers, who have been waiting with their trucks at the Gurbulak border crossing for the last 4 days, have begun to cross over to Iran as of 0930 this morning after having been given assurances by Iranian officials regarding the security of their lives and property. According to information obtained from Gurbulak Security Directorate officials, the talks between Turkish and Iranian authorities which began in Gurbulak yesterday later continued in Bazargan. During the talks Iranian officials gave assurances regarding the security of life and property of Turkish TIR drivers. Officials said that following the assurances of the Iranian authorities, TIR trucks waiting at the Gurbulak border crossing have begun to cross over to Iran.

Protest March Against Mistreatment

TA032105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A protest march was held in Gumushane today to protest the attacks in Iran to which Turkish truck drivers are being subjected. The march, which began at 1100, was held on the Turkey-Iran transit highway and ended in Yeniyol village where driver Husayn (Artin), who was recently killed in Iran, is buried. The march lasted about 3 hours. More than 200 drivers participated with their trucks. There were no incidents.

DEMIREL CRITICIZES RPP INTERPELLATION OF GOVERNMENT

TA031847 Ankara Domestic Service in Tirkish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that the interpellation submitted by the RPP created the impression that the government was on its way out and that this greatly upset the balance established by the government. Demirel said: The government is now at the most sensitive part of its duties. However, our citizens may have peace of mind: We will save Turkey from the present conditions. The Council of Ministers convened under Demirel at 1130. At the end of the meeting, which lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours, Demirel said the Council of Ministers made a general assessment of the situation and that it would reconvene at 2200.

On the interpellation submitted against the government, Demirel said: As a result of the impression created in the country that the government would fall, people became uneasy and there is a rush to buy goods. Now we must again put things in order and overcome this hysteria. I request our citizens not to be carried away by provocations. As long as we hold office we will perform our tasks in full accord with the laws of the Turkish Republic. The state has the power to overcome excessive acts and we have enough sense of duty and courage to exercise this power. This sense of uneasiness is the cause of the incidents that are occurring in various parts of the country. Certain types of anarchy, motivated by the feeling that the government would fall, have been encouraged and have caused trouble in various places. Within a few days disturbances have occurred in Corum, Sivas and Ordu. However, I am hopeful that we will overcome all these troubles and restore full peace in the country.

Prime Minister Demirel added that the country would not experience any shortages of goods in 1980 and called on the citizens not to rush to buy goods. Demirel said that as long as his government remained in power there would be no shortages of gasoline, diesel oil, natural gas, sugar, medicine and fertilizer.

Replying to reporters' questions, Demirel said his party would exert efforts to secure the early election of the new president. He added that there was no question of his party changing its presidential candidate.

In reply to another question, Demirel said that there was enough foreign exchange in the central bank and that Turkey's foreign exchange needs for 1980 had been completely met. He added that the creditor countries had accepted in principle the deferral of debt payments totaling $789 million which would become due during the current year. Demirel said the production situation was improving and better results would be obtained in the months to come. He declared: Let no one feel concerned; Turkey will import goods, including oil, worth nearly $8 billion. Demirel said that government efforts to reduce the rate of price rises have also begun to produce positive results and that figures for the month of June were encouraging. He said price rises had dropped from 10 percent a month to 2.5 to 3 percent. He said: If Turkey can maintain this percentage during July and August, this will be a good sign in combating inflation. Demirel concluded by saying that the government would use various democratic measures in a bid to increase investments and production to the highest possible level.

ECEVIT: ERBAKAN INSISTED ON PREMIERSHIP BEFORE CONFIDENCE VOTE

TA041028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that during his contacts with the NSP prior to the vote of confidence held yesterday, NSP leader Erbakan's premiership was proposed as a definite condition. Revealing that he did not accept this condition, Ecevit said: I was very surprised to hear Mr Erbakan deny this yesterday. At a news conference he held in parliament, Ecevit said that he had received the impression that there were no differences of opinion between the RPP and NSP about the aim and functions of the national solution restoration government they had talked about. Ecevit added: However, the issue reached a standstill when Mr Erbakan insisted on becoming the prime minister of that government. We said that even the largest party in the National Assembly should not assume the premiership of such a restoration, unity and peace government. So we could not have allowed the premiership to be assumed by a member of a 22-member party. The proposal to make Mr Erbakan the prime minister was first made during the weekend. We said it was impossible. Nothing more was said about that until 2 days ago when the NSP said that this was a condition. This ran counter to the government formula we had been promoting. The NSP seemed to approve of the idea of that government formula on the one hand and to propose a condition that made the establishment of such a government impossible on the other. Naturally, we could not accept their proposal.

Erbakan Denial

TA041034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan said that his party did not cast a vote of confidence in the government but that it cast a white vote on the interpellation.
The real meaning of the results of the voting was that the minute the work on the establishment of a new government is concluded the present government will be toppled by 236 red votes.

At a news conference he held in parliament, Erbakan said that before the vote of confidence he had not received any convincing or clear answers from the concerned parties and from parliament on the establishment of a national solution restoration government. He said: We waited for that until the last minute. The answers to these two questions were not given to us: Why an independent prime minister and not a party-member minister? And if it is going to be a non-party prime minister who is that non-party prime minister who will carry out the national solution? They said: "Let us first topple this government, we will think about the issue of a prime minister later." No, we could not accept that. Under these conditions, Erbakan said, the NSP deputies had cast white votes to prevent a government crisis. He added: That is the real meaning of the vote of confidence held yesterday. In reality, 236 members of parliament believe that this government can do no good for the country. The reason that this reality was reflected as 227 votes in favor and 214 against is that the work on the establishment of the new government is not yet completed.

The NSP leader stressed that nothing was lost following yesterday's vote and that the work on the establishment of a new government would continue. He added that the minute this work was completed, if necessary, the NSP itself would submit an interpellation against the present government. Asked whether the NSP had set a condition that the prime minister of the new government would have to be an NSP member, Erbakan replied: We want a national solution government. It is very natural for the prime minister to be from the NSP. However, we are not setting this as a condition. We are ready to accept a prime minister from another party or an independent if we are convinced that he can carry out a national solution, that he will restore and not destroy. We are ready to accept such a prime minister if we are convinced.

ECEVIT OPPOSES APPOINEMENT OF SENATORS BY ACTING PRESIDENT

TA041851 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that he does not consider it possible that any citizen who respects parliamentary democracy would accept an appointment as senator by an acting president. Ecevit expressed this view during a news conference today after the ceremony for independent Deputies Hilmi Isguzar, Tuncay Mataraci and Hasan Korkut, who joined the RPP.

Ecevit said that he still considers Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's statement in the beginning of June, on the subject of the appointment of senators by an acting president, to be valid. He said, however, that if at the end of 1 month the view still exists that the acting president should appoint new senators, his party cannot accept this view. Noting that his party cannot accept the fact that the acting president feels obliged to appoint the five senators because of the 1 month limit in the Constitution, Ecevit continued:

In the softest terms, this would be a very shadowy appointment. If this appointment is made by the honorable acting president, who is a member of the JP, new interpretations and explanations would be attributed to the current hindrances by the JP in a bid to obstruct the election of a president. It would be concluded that the JP is obstructing the election of a president in a bid to obtain--without any right--five senatorial seats.

Ecevit noted that it was clear from the beginning that a president could not be elected without an interparty conciliation. Noting that Demirel had rejected his party's appeals for a conciliation for the past 4 months, Ecevit continued: Our appeals concerning the presidential election are still valid and will always be valid. However, the JP government is obviously not disturbed by a state without a president, because it is a government which can survive only by obstructing the functioning of the parliament.

Ecevit recalled that, in his statement yesterday National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan announced that he would not insist on a premiership in a government to be established if the current government is toppled. Ecevit said: This is a positive and hopeful development. I hope that this attitude will continue in the future as well.

In reply to a question on whether his party is considering cooperation with socialist parties which are not represented in the parliament in the struggle against fascism, Ecevit said that the RPP is opposed to polarization. Ecevit noted: In defending democracy, there should not be a separation between left and right. In its real meaning, democracy constitutes a guarantee for the sound and free existence of both the right and the left.

Ecevit pointed out that Demirel attributed the shortages, the shaky situation of his administration and the attacks in certain circles to the interpellation. He said: In my view, the reason for Demirel connecting these recent attacks to the interpellation motion submitted by us is clear. This connection carries the following threat: If you attempt to topple this government, then we cannot control or stop certain persons. The houses of RPP supporters could be destroyed, their quarters could be burned and they could be killed. You--RPP leaders and legislators--could also be killed.

JP Supports Appointment

TA041922 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A statement issued by the Justice Party [JP] leadership council called on the RPP to hold early elections. JP deputy leader Yigit Koker announced the statement in a news conference today.

Koker recalled that Senate President Ibrahim Sevkitasagun became acting president when President Cemal Gursel was taken ill on 14 March 1966 and appointed Cevdet Sunay as senator during his term as acting president. Koker said: RPP leader Bulent Ecevit's statement that honorable Caglayangil will not appoint senators, as the Constitution stipulates, is merely ridiculous. There is no procedure more natural and more constitutional than the appointment of senators within the time stipulated by the Constitution by honorable Caglayangil, who would have been requested to appoint the new prime minister and the Council of Ministers if the interpellation, which was submitted by Ecevit and his colleagues and which was rejected by the National Assembly the other day, was approved. Ecevit's claims to the contrary are unconstitutional and aim to create a tempest in a teacup and deceive the public.

DEMIREL, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS SITUATION IN CORUM

Demirel Statement

TA051836 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers convened at 1930 to discuss the incidents that occurred in Corum. In a statement to the press before the meeting Prime Minister Demirel said the situation was now calm in Corum and that the measures already taken and to be taken would be discussed by the Council of Ministers. Demirel said: The state is in control of everything. The state forces have made great efforts and protected the public order and they continue to protect it.

Pointing out that 15 citizens were killed during the incidents, Demirel said: The provocations, enmities, hatred and grudges that turn the citizens against each other cannot be easily prevented.

I ask citizens every day: What good does it do to go after each other's throat? Why are you killing each other when there is so much to do in the country? I am telling everyone once again: Turkish citizens must be left alone. There are forces that want Turkey to collapse. I am telling everyone outside these forces: We will destroy the forces that want Turkey to collapse. Do not ask us when. This is a struggle. However, everybody must help the state. You ask me how you can help the state, I will say by not being carried away by provocations, by not doing wrong things and by trusting the state and the state's security forces. Replying to a question, Demirel said that martial law would not be imposed in the province of Corum.

Council of Ministers Statement

TA052037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] This evening the Council of Ministers meeting lasted 90 minutes. A written statement issued after the meeting says that the Council of Ministers was briefed by Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil, Health and Social Welfare Minister Munis Islamoglu, Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun and Security Director General Ismail Dokuzoglu, who returned to Ankara from Corum today. The statement then says: The Council of Ministers was grieved to see that, despite all the measures taken by the state to ensure peace and calm, the members of a nation who have lived together through suffering and happiness for centuries were carried away by provocations, thus causing bloodshed among brothers and damaging national property.

The statement says that the state has sent a sufficient number of security forces to the site of the incidents to ensure the supremacy of law and public order and that it will continue to take all measures to ensure absolute calm. The Council of Ministers called on the citizens not to be carried away by provocations, to refrain from shedding the blood of their brothers and to help the state in its efforts to ensure peace and calm.

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FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD070926 Hamburg DPA in German 0910 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Monday arrived on his first state visit to the Federal Republic. Giscard was welcomed with military honors by Federal President Karl Carstens in front of the Villa Hammerschmidt, his official residence in Bonn.

Giscard, Schmidt Talks

LD071616 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Valery Giscard d'Estaing began his first round of talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn a short time ago. The two men are discussing the Afghan crisis, East-West relations and, naturally, problems of security in Europe.

Genscher-Francois-Poncet Talks

LD071820 Hamburg DPA in German 1620 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--In a 1-hour special exchange of views with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, gave an assessment of his trip to Moscow. This was announced by a Foreign Office spokesman. They also discussed the developments in the Middle East.

No official information was given about the subject of the discussions between Schmidt and Giscard which probably also dealt with the visit to Moscow. Giscard had a meeting in May with the Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw.

Giscard Dinner Speech

LD071920 Hamburg DPA in German 1837 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--During a dinner tonight at Schloss Falkenlust, French President Giscard again stressed his expectations that together the reconciled and friendly peoples of France and the Federal Republic will succeed in initiating the rebirth of an influential Europe.

The French president said in his dinner speech that it is the duty of both nations "to preserve Europe through their united forces from the shadowy existence threatening it and to provide it again with the power and influence in the world which it deserves," for a strong and independent Europe is in the interests of peace and the balance of forces in the world. According to Giscard, French and FRG membership in the Western NATO defense alliance in no way forms an obstacle to such an "independent and self-assured Europe."

Giscard-Genscher Talks

LD080834 Hamburg DPA in German 0653 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received Federal Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher for a political exchange of views at Gymnich Castle near Bonn this morning. An important subject at the meeting was the recent talks of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Genscher in Moscow.

After the meeting with Genscher, Giscard will travel to Baden-Wuerttemberg. In Baden-Baden, he and Helmut Schmidt will view a German-French parade at the French Army headquarters. The Baden-Wuerttemberg Land Government, headed by Minister President Lothar Spaeth, will then give a luncheon in honor of the French president and his wife at the Parkhotel in Baden-Baden.

BONN DENIES SUPPLYING ANTITANK MISSILES TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD071708 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today once again strongly refuted a report in PRAVDA over the weekend accusing the Federal Republic of supplying antitank missiles to Muslim resistance forces in Afghanistan.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told the press in Bonn that there is "absolutely nothing in" this story. It has, on the contrary, been "invented."

According to the PRAVDA report, the United States is said to be supplying the Afghan rebels with weapons, and the Federal Republic, as well as Japan, is involved in this.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW VISIT

DW071155 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Jul 80 pp 25-31

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by editors Rudolf Augstein, Paul Lersch and Erich Boehme in the chancellor's office in Bonn]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Chancellor, your visit to Moscow has been disappointing to many people because you brought back more than they expected. On the other hand, other people were disappointed because they thought you could have achieved more. How do you assess the result of your Moscow visit, and what have you actually achieved?

Schmidt: One cannot assess the overall international situation in any other way than by saying that it is tense and dangerously aggravated on several points. There is the intervention in Afghanistan, the hostage situation and the Persian Gulf, the Palestinian hotbed of tension, Jerusalem, the rights of the Israelis, the rights of the Palestinians and so forth. There is the danger that the West and the East could relapse into an uncontrolled arms race in the field of Eurostrategic nuclear arms.

As regards the first three situations, we have brought about a situation whereby the Soviet leadership, which was numerically very heavily represented in our talks, has taken cognizance of an intensified representation of our analyses. We based our treatment of the Afghanistan situation on our consultations in the European Community, NATO, the Venice meeting and particularly on the two conferences of the Islamic states in Islamabad. We strongly urged the Soviets to give attention to the exploratory delegation which emerged from the Islamabad conference.

SPIEGEL: Did you discuss concrete possibilities of a solution?

Schmidt: I think we added a few drops with regard to this situation--and many drops will wear away a stone--adding to the impression on the Soviet side that a political solution, a political end to the intervention in Afghanistan is necessary to overcome this crisis.

This also applies in a similar but different way to the situation of the hostages taken in Tehran and to the situation in the Persian Gulf. The Soviet leadership said very clearly that it condemns the taking of hostages, but most of our time was spent on such issues as Afghanistan and Eurostrategic arms.

SPIEGEL: Assuming that you have not brought along anything else, would you still consider such a discussion necessary and useful in view of the dangers you have described?

Schmidt: Yes, I believe so. I have been saying for many years that one must talk with each other in critical times and that one must listen to what the other is saying so that crises will be defused and not aggravated.

But one cannot say that we have not brought anything with us. The Soviet leadership understands that there is no chance of separating the Federal Republic of Germany from NATO's two-part decision. I told the leadership that I not only deny that the Americans compelled me to stand by the decision, but I pointed out that I was one of the originators of the decision, and that this is why it is absolutely out of the question for me to dissociate myself from it. But the Soviet Union sees the danger of the arms race as much as we do. General Secretary Brezhnev, Mr Kosygin and the other gentlemen are not adventurers. They are as worried about warlike events as any reasonable person.

SPIEGEL: Chancellor candidate Strauss said in the Bundestag that the present situation cannot be compared with that of 1914, as you have recently done, but much rather with 1939.

Schmidt: I consider the latter to be nonsense.

But let me get back to Moscow: Brezhnev and his colleagues in the Soviet leadership are as afraid of war as we are here. They do not want to run the risk of a war, and they know that an arms race can exacerbate the situation. This is why I predicted last year that the Russians would be prepared to negotiate; but I could not say when or under what conditions. It has turned out that the effect of these many efforts is that they are prepared to negotiate and they are even prepared to have immediate talks.

I consider this indeed to be an important point, namely, that the stagnation existing for half a year has been overcome.

SPIEGEL: May we stay for just a moment with Afghanistan. Both sides again outlined their known standpoints without any movement on the matter. You said that both sides have learned something from the intense talks. Can you tell us what?

Schmidt: I hesitate to answer that because one does not discuss confidential diplomatic talks. But I will give you an example: I believe that the announcement of a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a consequence of the urgent statements made to the Soviet leadership by Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw. I do not rule it out therefore that such talks could have later consequences. Brezhnev concluded the negotiations with the remark that what the German side had said also with regard to those points where there was no agreement would be carefully considered. I do not believe that this was merely diplomatic politeness. I made a similar remark.

The decisive thing is that one speaks and listensin a crisis instead of making impressive and threatening gestures to each other, instead of engaging in gestures involving prestige which grow in a spiraling fashion which some day could make parallels to July 1914 not seem so farfetched.

SPIEGEL: The opposition charges that with your visit to Moscow you have helped the Soviet Union escape its international isolation, without having pressed it to make any other step toward withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Schmidt: Well, what the opposition leader says must not necessarily...

SPIEGEL: Who is it, by the way?

Schmidt: You must ask the CDU/CSU yourself about that. But Strauss is undoubtedly the present opposition leader. He seems to believe that the world can be made more peaceful by isolating the Soviet Union and driving it into isolationism. That is wrong. The Soviet Union is a powerful state, it has allies; as a whole it has a great economic potential and particularly a very great military potential, and, due to these two facts, also a great political potential. It is obvious that the West does not have any means of power nor would it be prepared to use military means of power to oust the Soviets by force from Afghanistan. Not even some German opposition speaker is that blind.

This results in the inevitable consequence that a policy is necessary which will prompt the Soviet Union to decide on its own to leave Afghanistan. We must facilitate this and make it easier for it to embark on this path.

We discussed, for example, what countries could guarantee that no foreign troops would move into Afghanistan once the Soviet leadership withdrew its troops.

SPIEGEL: What was the answer?

Schmidt: I have said before that I do not intend to outline details of these talks. But a talk was naturally very useful on who would benefit from the guarantees, who would have to be the recipient of such guarantees and what would have to be put down in the guarantees. Such talks naturally cannot lead in 2 days to a written result that would have to be ratified in the near future. This is, much rather, the promotion of a process of thinking which will take a number of months, I assume.

SPIEGEL: You mean the power polic, instrument of isolating the Soviet Union has less weight than, say, the campaign mounted by Helmut Schmidt to convince and achieve understanding?

Schmidt: The attempt to isolate a world power seems to me to be very adventurous. Somebody must have failed to study the state of affairs on the map correctly.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean the Americans?

Schmidt: No, I mean the one in whose position you placed yourself here during your last three or four questions.

SPIEGEL: But did you get the impression that Brezhnev can consider at all the withdrawal of all troops demanded by the West as long as the situation in Afghanistan continues to be so instable, as seen from the Soviet point of view?

Schmidt: The catchword "political solution" naturally also implies an effort to imagine in which way a domestic policy situation can be brought about in Afghanistan allowing the 1 million refugees to come back from Iran and Pakistan without being exposed to abuse at home, and subsequently in which way civil war can be prevented in that country. All these are very delicate and difficult topics, because at the same time part of the political solution must be that Afghanistan's independence, nonalignment and sovereignty not be restricted from outside.

I have no doubt that the Soviets reflect on all such things; my friend Giscard d'Estaing did not doubt this either following his talks in Warsaw. Just before you came in Giscard d'Estaing and I exchanged our impressions again.

SPIEGEL: PRAVDA has made it plain again that there can be no solution of whatever kind which does not guarantee a government acceptable to Moscow. How does this statement square with the Western ideas of a neutral, nonaligned Afghanistan?

Schmidt: Political declarations of intent are not determined for eternity, even if they are printed by PRAVDA. There are opening positions, then there are intermediate positions, renegotiations, finally there are hopefully final positions, meaning agreement. That is something absolutely normal.

SPIEGEL: Naturally there will never be a solution that Moscow does not approve of.

Schmidt: That is what I said. The solution will come only if the Soviet leadership itself makes a decision in this respect. Therefore, it must be helped to embark on the road toward such a decision.

SPIEGEL: And nonalignment and communism are not mutually exclusive?

Schmidt: Yugoslavia is a nonaligned communist state. There are such examples. But a political solution does not at all have to imply that Afghanistan is bound to be a communist state!

SPIEGEL: Now let us discuss the arms control issue regarding which, as you said yourself, you have come back with a tangible positive result. Undoubtedly you succeeded in making the Soviet Union abandon two prerequisites for resuming negotiations on the control of Eurostrategic arms: The one was the demand for the suspension of NATO's decision to close the arms gap, the other the demand for prior ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States which, on its part, does not want to ratify as long as the Soviet Union is in Afghanistan. In this respect you were able to do away with the mutual blocking of the two superpowers.

Schmidt: I agree with your analysis.

SPIEGEL: This has created the possibility of holding preliminary negotiations.

Schmidt: Yes.

SPIEGEL: But at the same time the Soviet Union has built up two new obstacles. It says that negotiations can be held, but a result cannot come into force unless SALT II has been ratified. And in such negotiations more has to be discussed than just the Eurostrategic arms which matter at this point, that is to say, more than just the SS-20 missiles and the "Backfire" bombers on the Soviet side and the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the American side.

Schmidt: These are not new obstacles. As for SALT II, I understand the position of the Soviet Union. If you have negotiated for 6 or 7 years with the other world power on a treaty on the limitation of lethal nuclear weapons which are termed strategic because they can totally wipe out the Soviet Union, on the one hand, or the United States, on the other, then importance must be placed on this treaty becoming effective. President Carter does. Even such states as the Federal Republic which did not participate in the negotiations consider this very urgent.

Regarding the second point I must tell you that I expect that the Soviet Union would demand that all weapons capable of reaching parts of Soviet territory and not necessarily all of the Soviet Union be included in a round of talks or negotiations on Eurostrategic arms. We use for them the English term "forward based systems" or FBS. This seems to me to be very logical.

At this point I told the Soviet delegations that as a representative of a state which has a vital interest in the resumption of such talks, I would take the libery to state that if the FBS were to be included in the talks on Eurostrategic arms to meet the Soviet's interests, then naturally the corresponding Soviet systems would also have to be included.

SPIEGEL: You mean those weapons which technically are less developed than the SS-20?

Schmidt: Not only technically but also with regard to their range.

SPIEGEL: And which are already installed?

Schmidt: Yes, yes, and which may possibly yet be installed.

SPIEGEL: Does this also include the neutron weapon developed by your friend Giscard d'Estaing?

Schmidt: The answer is no for two reasons: First, because both the Soviets and the North Atlantic Alliance hold the view that negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons must be conducted by the Soviet Union and the United States and not by other. Therefore, no decision can be made on others.

SPIEGEL: That is not logical.

Schmidt: It is historically correct and it also is logical. The Soviet Union also confirmed in Moscow that they are not talking about other nuclear powers now, not about France, but only about the United States and its weapons. They are prepared to resume talks on them without any preconditions.

The second reason is that if France were to decide in a few years to produce neutron weapons they would not be used in Eurostrategic arms systems, if I understand it correctly, but only in theater arms systems, meaning for very short ranges. This second point is another reason why the problem of French neutron weapons is not involved.

SPIEGEL: The United States, too, has talked about neutron weapons again recently. Don't you anticipate new complications in this context?

Schmidt: The problem of neutron weapons, gentlemen, at this point and at present has nothing at all to do with the problem of Eurostrategic arms, not even in the view of the Soviets.

SPIEGEL: In developing their neutron weapons, do the Americans think of theater weapons only?

Schmidt: I am not a military information office. I just said what I think about this.

SPIEGEL: Your critics say that by including other weapons systems in the package of preliminary negotiations or negotiations, the Soviet Union might succeed in dragging the talks out indefinitely and, second, the Soviet Union might succeed through its announced readiness to negotiate in causing the hesitant NATO partners to abandon the NATO decision by granting minor concessions.

Schmidt: I have not heard such a criticism. It seems very stupid to me. You are probably trying to place yourselves in the position of those who are stunned and speechless at this point and do not really know what to say.

SPIEGEL: An argument need not be wrong because it comes from the opposition. It is logical that if more weapons systems are discussed, talks will be longer and more complicated.

Schmidt: If someone were to believe that the matter would be simple, he would not be a useful discussion partner. It is clear so far that at least three systems would have to be included on the Soviet side, namely, the SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. In addition, there would be the "Backfire" bomber. Together these are at least four systems. And I stress the words "at least." It is also clear that several systems must be included on the Western side.

None of the experts on the Western side has doubted that when the talks on Eurostrategic arms begin, the Soviet Union because of its security interests will demand the incorporation of the FBS. All of this is not new. I cannot take somebody seriously who says this is too complicated for me or that it lasts too long--sorry.

SPIEGEL: How about the argument that by opening the door to such negotiations one would be encouraging NATO not to take its decision to close the arms gap too seriously?

Schmidt: If there are people who argue like that--I have not heard anything like that from German politicians so far, but it is possible that there are people in other countries who argue in this way--they would be ignoring the fact that our recent Moscow talks have achieved a confirmation of a fundamental political realization on this particular point, namely: If one wants an opponent in noeotiations to renounce his capability of inflicting damage on oneself, then the opponent will be more prepared to renounce that capability if he must take into consideration the fact that the other party is able to inflict similar damage or can gain the capability of inflicting such similar damage.

As long as one does not have that capability, or if one states explicitly that one does not intend to achieve that capability, the incentive for the opponent to give up his superiority will remain very small.

That was the meaning behind NATO's so-called double decision: Saying on the one hand that we will obtain the capability which you, the Soviets, already have and which we do not yet have, on the other hand, however, stating that we are prepared to negotiate on mutual numerical limitations. The second part of the decision is as important as the first.

SPIEGEL: So this would mean in practice that the Soviet Union would just have to keep negotiating until after 1983 to undo the NATO decision.

Schmidt: There is no deadline in 1983, there is just the technical inevitability that the United States is technically not capable before the fall of 1983 of deploying American Eurostrategic arms, which do not exist at present and which must first be developed and produced. There is no political deadline.

SPIEGEL: Does this allow the conclusion that if negotiations with the Soviet Union are in a promising state in 1983, one will not begin to deploy the Pershing-2?

Schmidt: I must say three things in this connection: First, basically I do not like to answer hypothetical questions in politics. Second, once negotiations are being seriously conducted, it is very hard to imagine that it would make sense to eliminate an important prerequisite at the end of negotiations, a prerequisite that caused the other side's willingness to negotiate. I would not indulge in such speculation. Third, one of the purposes of the negotiations is to achieve a decrease in the existing Soviet systems and the systems which are being produced. The Western alliance has explicitly stated in the NATO decision of December 1979 that it will make the number of their own deployments dependent on the result of the negotiations.

SPIEGEL: The impression exists that the United States in its present government situation will not take the second part of the NATO decision as seriously as the first.

Schmidt: Since there are people who have gained such an impression and in order to thoroughly oppose this impression I explicitly asked the American President about this point about 14 days ago in Venice. His answer was nothing new for me, but it gives me the opportunity to quote Jimmy Carter's answer in this discussion today: No doubts at all exist for the American side that both parts of NATO decision are of equal importance for the United States as well.

SPIEGEL: Will the United States enter the arms control negotiations--which it will conduct alone--in such a way and with as much energy as you would like to see?

Schmidt: I am not clairvoyant. But the U.S. Government has stated that it will discuss the new Soviet position "in a constructive spirit" in the North Atlantic Alliance. In other words, the usual NATO consultation process will take place in this matter. I hope it will end with a positive result, namely, a recommendation to our Alliance partner, the United States, to enter such preparatory talks with the Soviet Union.

I do not rule out that certain directives could be taken into consideration in this context, such as what ought to be given priority and what not; what is indispensable and what could possibly be negotiated. But such guidelines could be inserted at a later stage of the talks and negotiations.

SPIEGEL: Will such a NATO consultation take place once the American election campaign has come to an end?

Schmidt: No, I would consider that wrong. I assume that consultations will begin in the Alliance in the near future.

SPIEGEL: How do you assess the chances of positive outcome from such consultations if you face another government after the U.S. elections in November?

Schmidt: Not less than if President Carter formed the next government.

SPIEGEL: One of your consultation requests in Moscow was a talk with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov. What is your impression of the man, what is your impression of the leadership of the Soviet Union's military apparatus?

Schmidt: I was very curious to meet Minister Ustinov. He is a top-grade expert--that could be seen in the talks which lasted 2 hours--who remembers every fact and relationship. The same applies, by the way, to his deputy, Chief of General Staff Marshal Ogarkov.

The second reason for wanting to see him during this visit was to find out how the Soviet side justifies the fact that it has achieved such alead in the field of Eurostrategic arms through great armament efforts in the past years.

SPIEGEL: Did you succeed in making it clear to Mr Ustinov that his idea is obsolete that NATO is superior to the Soviet Union in the field of territorial defense and that the Soviet Union must keep rearming with SS-20 missiles?

Schmidt: Well, these are terms I would not use and I would not insinuate that Mr Ustinov would. I have told you already that he is obviously somebody who has a clear picture of the problems to be negotiated and who understands them. Military men in the whole world think similarly with regard to one point: If worse comes to worse, they want to be stronger than the other. It is the same with Western generals and admirals as well as with Marshals Ustinov or Ogarkov or Admiral Gorshkov.

SPIEGEL: Could understanding be achieved with Ustinov at least to the effect that the quality of the Soviet potential is continually increasing with the weekly deployment of one additional SS-20 missile, while NATO's potential will remain fixed until 1983?

Schmidt: He did not contradict my statement that the Soviet quality is increasing. But he vigorously pointed out that the quantity of explosive strength is not increasing as a whole because they are scrapping old missiles.

He did not contradict what I then insistently pointed out, namely, that it is not so much a matter of how many megatons of explosives one is operating with as a whole, but that the number of Soviet warheads has doubled in the course of 10 years in this field and that it could hit twice as many targets with maybe a bit less explosive strength for each individual target.

SPIEGEL: Maybe he was not able to contradict this.

Schmidt: I do not want to go into further detail here because it would not be proper. What is decisive is the Soviet offer of negotiations which indicates that the Soviet Union, too, sees that there are antagonistic interests which must be brought into accord. Otherwise they would not be prepared to negotiate.

SPIEGEL: Was the idea you developed some time ago discussed at all, namely, that the Soviet Union, immediately or within a certain period of time, should stop the deployment of further SS-20 missiles?

Schmidt: The Soviet leadership rejected that on the second day of our talks with the remark that it was unacceptable because it is unjust for the Soviets. In doing this they would be renouncing something unilaterally. The Soviet leadership understood it better than the honorable strategists of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

SPIEGEL: There is a certain basic mood here, justified or not, that the Soviet side is trying to separate the Europeans from the Americans. It is also true that many people in Europe believe that they have already succeeded somewhat in doing this.

Schmidt: The Soviet leadership does not foster such delusions as are being disseminated here in Germany by the candidate for chancellor. The Soviet leadership has not doubted at any time that we cannot be separated from our partners in the North Atlantic Alliance or in the European Community. Mr Gromyko, for example, said so just a few weeks ago to Mr Genscher in Vienna. The remarks you cite stem from the Federal German election campaign and from some persons in other European countries who otherwise have not earned much glory with regard to firmness vis-a-vis Eastern partners.

SPIEGEL: They stem also from the American election campaign.

Schmidt: That is quite possible.

SPIEGEL: And not everything that is said in an election campaign is necessarily wrong.

Schmidt: Some correct things are also said in election campaigns....

SPIEGEL: ...provided you say them?

Schmidt: At my election meetings we come to the point.

SPIEGEL: We see, but it was you who always made it quite plain that Europeans and also the Federal Republic have to represent their own interests, if necessary, even interests different than those of the United States.

Schmidt: I did not say it that way, but in the United States, in talks with President Carter and his secretaries as well as among the American public I have pointed out in public speeches that our interest in East-West cooperation in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki joint declaration of intent is of much larger importance to our people, because 25 percent of all Germans live east of the FRG--of far greater interest than to the Canadians, for instance, or the North Americans on the whole or the United States.

I have also always stressed that for this reason our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is of greater importance to Germans than to Americans, also of greater political importance than to the Americans.

We are interested in having neighborly relations with our Eastern neighbors which rule out a repetition of the horrors of World War II. And we live here on the potential battlefield of world war III. The potential battlefield would not be in Canada or in North America, but here. Therefore, the concerns we sometimes have are different from those others have. It does not mean that our interests have to be different, but there are certain things which concern us more than others.

SPIEGEL: The irritation may stem from a new distribution of weight within the Alliance, from the fact that the superpower United States has had to realize that its allies have gained more weight than they have had up to now.

Schmidt: I do not intend to discuss such rumors. I will simply make a statement: Somebody in the United States who wants to step on the toes of the incumbent President Jimmy Carter is allowed to expound or distort alleged or real nuances in the assessment of problems. Somebody who for domestic political reasons wants to step on the toes of the German federal chancellor in the 1980 election dampaign year is naturally interested--we heard Mr Strauss do it in the Bundestag on Thursday--in blowing up certain nuances in the assessment of some problems like a balloon so as to totally obscure reality. This is normal in election campaign years. Regrettably, it is normal.

SPIEGEL: You have returned from the Soviet Union following difficult but certainly not unpleasant or ugly negotiations 18 days before the Olympic games begin in Moscow in which a German team will not participate because it adopted the U.S. boycott decision in the sense of the U.S. punishment policy pursued to date. Would you still approve of such a boycott decision today? Would you today again recommend to German sportsmen and their officials that they not go to Moscow to the Olympics?

Schmidt: I hope you don't mind if I criticize the formulation of your question in two respects. I never used the term "boycott"....

SPIEGEL: ...But what else is it but a boycott?

Schmidt: ...I never used the term and I will not use it now, because it is not correct. Nor is it correct to say that we joined in an American decision. The truth is that the Federal Government following prior consultation said in the Bundestag in a government statement earlier this year that in case of a continuing intervention in Afghanistan the Federal Government could not recommend the participation of German sportsmen in the summer Olympics intended to serve peace and international understanding. It was up to the Soviet Union, however, to bring about a situation in Afghanistan enabling the teams of all states to participate in the summer games. Such a situation has not been brought about in Afghanistan up to the advent of the summer games, and as long as such a situation has not been brought about I would always make the same recommendation.

SPIEGEL: Mr Federal Chancellor, however credible you are in this country--and the degree of your credibility has been proved to be very high--people naturally do not believe you in this respect. And you can say nothing against our not believing you. We know very well that the United States did exert pressure, and we also know that you personally yielded with reluctance. We do not find it right if the public is told that the Federal Government made this decision on its own initiative. You would never have done it.

Schmidt: If this were a question I would have to think about whether I should answer it. But since it is not a question but an editorial comment I would recommend that you place it beside the interview in a box.

SPIEGEL: Mr Federal Chancellor, we thank you for this talk.

DIE WELT REVEALS 'SECRET' DETAILS OF USSR-FRG MOSCOW TALKS

DW080713 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Heinz Vielain article: "The Secret Details of the Moscow Talks"]

[Text] Several days after the federal chancellor came back from Moscow, the secret details of the secret talks Helmut Schmidt held with Leonid Brezhnev on problems of nuclear disarmament have now become known to DIE WELT.

Two important aspects of the Moscow talks have thus far not been mentioned in public:

1. Moscow's emphasis that on the West's part only the existing and planned medium-range capabilities of the Americans are to be included in the proposed talks:

According to the available protocol notes, the federal chancellor raised the question as to why the Soviets did not mention the French, British and Chinese medium-range missiles in the context of the conditions for their readiness for talks. He was told by Brezhnev as well as by Premier Kosygin and especially by Foreign Minister Gromyko that the USSR was now solely interested in including the U.S. arms systems that can reach the Soviet Union which are already stationed in Europe. The arms systems of the British and the French were of no interest to them at this point, so only U.S. weapons were involved. All medium-range weapons would have to be discussed in SALT III. But at this point only a "minor scope" was involved.

2. Moscow's opposition to an expansion of NATO through adding new members:

The protocol notes indicate that Brezhnev emphatically warned the federal chancellor about attempts by NATO to enlarge its sphere of action. Spain's NATO membership, which was pursued above all by the United States, would complicate the future situation on the continent. Brezhnev warned verbatim: "You, Mr Federal Chancellor, should carefully consider the consequences of such a step."

An important subject of the talks also was SALT II, according to the protocol notes at hand. The Soviets see their offer to start bilateral talks with the United States on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms prior to the ratification of SALT II as being in "close connection" with the simultaneous demand that the U.S. nuclear weapons stationed in Europe be given priority in the talks. According to the protocol notes, Brezhnev submitted his proposal as follows: Problems related to arms and missiles of medium range could be discussed immediately without waiting for the ratification of SALT II. It was necessary, however, to include all problems related to medium-range arms. He said that he meant by this concretely that the nuclear arms of the so-called forward based systems were also to be discussed. "These will have to be discussed simultaneously in an inner and inseparable connection [in einem inneren und unaufloesbaren zusammenhang]. That is our firm view."

"In a word: NATO Has More Than We Have. That Is the Reality."

According to the protocol notes, Brezhnev said that he was now going to answer the questions the federal chancellor had asked the previous day on behalf of U.S. President Carter. The first question was whether the Soviets would observe the terms of the SALT II treaty even without ratification. The U.S. Government had already been given an answer to this question. "We confirm anew that the stipulations of this treaty are by no means binding on us as long as the treaty has not actually come into force." This was in accordance with normal international law.

"The present situation of SALT II arouses our most serious concern." The fate of this document which was of broad importance was now jeopardized. In Washington the treaty had been shelved. "They say there that it has not been ratified because of Afghanistan, but this excuse is not correct." Delays in the ratification by the United States had started immediately after the treaty was signed. Brezhnev pointed out that a lot of work had been expended on the process of the negotiations between the Soviet and the U.S. delegations. The road, however, for continuing everything in a good manner was now blocked. "I call this a dangerous policy." The United States bore the sole responsibility for halting the entire SALT process. "But I also must mention a number of NATO countries, including the Federal Republic."

Brezhnev said that the statements made by the federal chancellor were known in which he advocated ratification of the SALT II treaty. "Nevertheless too little is being done to really stimulate the U.S. Government to intensively pursue its ratification."

The second question posed was about the possibility of holding so-called preliminary talks on SALT III without waiting for the ratification of SALT II. Brezhnev said that the Soviets were considering the prospects of negotiations on arms limitations, but they asked themselves whether it would really be worthwhile to resume talks on SALT III without knowing how things would go with SALT II. "We have come to the conclusion that it is of no use to us."

On the contrary, it would further diminish the chances for a ratification of SALT II and much uncertainty would loom over any form of SALT III negotiations. But he would eventually discuss the aspects of this problem.

The Soviet general secretary said that an analysis of the consequences of the decision made by NATO to close the arms gap made it plain to Moscow that this decision constituted a dogged attempt to destroy the whole strategic balance. It was known that the United States had expressly recognized the existence of such a strategic balance. President Carter had also said so in Vienna. "That is known. It is the same balance which you, Mr Federal Chancellor, during our previous talks also said in all seriousness exists."

Brezhnev stated that he wanted to come directly to the point: "The NATO decision was not simply pressed upon you by the United States, but you also--the Federal Government--cleared the way for such a dangerous decision, working in this sense on other NATO members also and bringing influence to bear on them."

The impression had been gained in the Soviet Union that particularly an increase in the nuclear potential was involved. In connection with all this the well-known theses of a Soviet threat had been used as a justification for NATO plans. The danger brought about by the existence of the so-called SS-20 missiles had been "very greatly inflated."

In this connection he wanted to stress most firmly that the stationing of such so-called medium-range missiles in the Western parts of the USSR was just a "substitute" for older missiles. Nobody could say that this represented a new situation. These were indeed more modern missiles than the earlier ones, but one could not say that this was a weapon which did not exist before. Moreover, these missiles did not mean an addition of nuclear explosives. It had been stated publicly that there was even a decrease.

There were a greater number of launchers for nuclear warheads threatening the Soviets and their allies than launchers with charges on the Soviet side which could reach NATO countries. "In short: NATO has more than we do. This is what reality looks like."

Everybody ought to realize that approximate military equality existed between West and East. The Soviet Union did not strive for military superiority with first strike capabilities. In the fall of 1979 the USSR publicly suggested negotiations on the reduction of such medium-range missiles. At that time preparedness to withdraw nuclear arms from the Western part of the USSR was declared. One assumed at that time that additional nuclear arms would not be stationed in Western Europe.

Today one had to ask oneself in the Soviet Union whether the leaders of the European states of the NATO system realized the consequences emanating from their decision to station U.S. missiles in Europe. The basis for that decision was the Americans' figuring on eventually gaining military superiority. If such American arms were stationed in Europe, it would be aggressive armament of high strategic value.

The Americans figured, and the German federal chancellor ought to view this with attention, that in case of nuclear war they would be on the other side of the ocean. The fate of their European allies would leave them completely unconcerned. In this way the United States could after all achieve unilateral superiority. "I assure you with all certainty that in case such American missiles should be stationed in Western Europe, the USSR and its allies will take those measures which will reestablish the balance."

Brezhnev said he very much doubted whether the Federal Republic really wanted this kind of a development.

Brezhnev said it would be much better if negotiations began soon on medium-range missiles, negotations the Soviet side had suggested repeatedly. He repeated: The situation must be reestablished that existed in Europe prior to the NATO decision of last December. "You are aware of this suggestion. It will remain as we have put it."

Out of consideration for opinions existing in NATO, the Soviets would be prepared for a variant of these considerations. The USSR had announced that the problem of medium-range missiles could not be discussed in separate talks, but only within the framework of future negotiations called SALT III. It had to be considered in this connection, however, that there were many forces bringing influence to bear on a strategic situation and shaping it. No objections existed with regard to such a plan, as had been heard. But the way in this direction was blocked because the United States did not do anything for the ratification of SALT II; it would probably neglect it completely.

On the contrary, said Brezhnev, the production and stationing of medium-range missiles is being greatly increased. "This is the actual situation. It is like this." It was really very difficult to avoid gaining the impression that the NATO states are not working on a solution of the problem at all.

Brezhnev said it is possible that the West might now cite the suggestion about renouncing the stationing of medium-range missiles in Europe. "We have studied that." But since this involves only the Soviet Union, everybody would understand that this is a completely different handling of the problem. "Naturally we do not agree to that." He did not want to add any details, but just stressed that one must not lose sight of the far-reaching interests of peace and security.

Then Brezhnev told the chancellor that a new suggestion had been thought of which up to that moment had not been outlined to anybody. He meant the following: The treatment of problems connected with such arms and medium-range missiles could begin immediately, without any delay. So it meant that one could start handling these problems immediately, without waiting for the ratification of SALT II. In doing this, however, it would be necessary to include all questions involved pertaining to medium-range arms. In doing this one ought to discuss all sides of the problem and also solve them.

"In saying this I mean concretely that we ought to not only discuss medium-range missiles, but also those nuclear arms involving the so-called forward based systems [FBS]. They must be handled simultaneously in an "inner and inseparable connection. That is our firm opinion."

On this point Schmidt turned to Gromyko, requesting an explanation. The chancellor wanted to know why Brezhnev "Did not mention the English, French and Chinese medium-range arms." Schmidt: "Does it mean that these (the non-American medium-range arms, editorial board) will have no bearing on the described situation?"

Gromyko answered in Russian that Moscow was concerned exclusively with the American FBS. "The instruments of the others do not interest us here." Only in connection with SALT III did one want to discuss the medium-range arms of all. At the moment one had a "smaller framework" in mind.

Brezhnev confirmed: "These are our thoughts. I wanted to say this to you and you ought to pass it on to President Carter in the same way," so the federal chancellor could see that the USSR wants to have contractual agreements. If the Federal Republic of Germany itself remained interested in halting the dangers of military conflicts which had grown, it could now play a "significant role" by aiming for "all-round, just solutions."

Brezhnev stressed that he also wanted to touch on another issue: it was obvious that NATO was trying to extend the area of its activity as well as its functions, and that it was trying to recruit new members. "That can be clearly seen with regard to the Spanish case." But it is clear that including Spain in NATO, which the United States is aiming for particularly, would complicate the future situation on the continent. "You, Mr Federal Chancellor, ought to consider most carefully the consequences of such a step."

Brezhnev stated that the socialist states had repeatedly suggested another method, namely, the "nonexpansion of military pacts." It was the Soviet standpoint that no further steps should be made with regard to the establishment of blocs. It would be detrimental to detente.

"We Do Not Want Nuclear Arms--I Am Just a Messenger"

According to the protocol notes, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt first expressed thanks for the important answer to the question of President Carter. He stated that he was "just a messenger in both directions." The Federal Republic of Germany had no nuclear arms and "does not want to have any in the future. To that extend I am not a negotiating partner." Yet he wanted to make two remarks.

The Federal Republic of Germany, as could be imagined, had a basic and profound interest in the further development of arms control and arms limitation. Its territory served, on the one hand, as a place for stationing nuclear arms, while, on the other hand, it would thus become a target for possible military conflicts.

His first remark was that what was said about responsibility for the delay in SALT II ratification with regard to the point where the Soviet side talked about the Federal Republic sharing this responsibility was not correct. He himself suported ratification while in the United States in such a frank way that the administration over there considered it almost an insult. "The problem is that the government over there cannot give orders to the Senate."

Schmidt reminded Brezhnev that a two-thirds majority in the Senate is necessary to gain ratification, but it did not exist at present. It was part of the democratic process in America that the administration must strive for the approval of the Senate. One must have a feeling for this in order to overcome the difficulties that might come up in this connection.

The chancellor said further in this connection that there was no contradiction in the system. In saying this he meant that a majority of senators support SALT II now, but that there was no two-thirds majority necessary for ratification. If he had understood President Carter correctly, he had disrupted ratification procedures because otherwise he would have reason to fear another defeat in the Senate.

The chancellor assured Brezhnev that he was under the impression that the U.S. administration now and in the future would remain interested in ratification. Had Carter suffered a defeat on SALT II, a provisional application of the treaty would have been impossible. "I will naturally pass your suggestion to President Carter. It seems very interesting to me."

Then the chancellor stated that he wanted to repeat Brezhnev's suggestion in a summarized form.

First, immediate beginning of talks on medium-range missiles, without waiting for SALT II ratification. (Brezhnev agrees.)

Second, the Soviets demanded that all elements of the strategic situation ought to be considered, particularly the American FBS. (Gromyko adds: not particularly but due to the internal connection with FBS.)

Third, the USSR suggested that these should be bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Fourth, Brezhnev assumed that if an agreement were achieved it would become effective only once SALT II had been ratified.

Schmidt added the following remark after stating that he could not say this as a representative of one of the negotiating sides, but only due to his special interest in the problems. It seemed to him that FBS would be considered and that "it will not be forgotten to include your SS-5, SS-20 and the Backfire bomber in the negotiations." (Kosygin: "so this is your proposal now.") Gromyko whispers to Brezhnev. Brezhnev states: "It is said that the appetite comes from eating." Kosygin to the chancellor: "So that is your proposal now?" Schmidt: "It was just a remark I ventured to make."

Then the chancellor said that he wanted to return to another remark addressed to the German side. Schmidt recalled the talks with Brezhnev at Gymnich Castle near Bonn - (1978; editorial board), with Kosygin and Gromyko 1 year ago at the Moscow airport, and with Gromyko once more in November last year, and that he pointed out on all occasions his "persisting concern" with regard to the topic being discussed now. He had said 2 years ago that the possibility was very close of speaking about the existence of an "approximate balance" and of an "approximate parity" of armament.

"I foresaw at that time that the balance would experience a change due to the Soviet SS-20 and the Backfire." He said that he must state today that he felt "considerable concern" with regard to that change. "The Soviet Union in the past 2 years had deployed a new SS-20 system every week." The SS-20 missiles have three warheads. The old SS-4 and SS-5 had just one warhead.

Schmidt outlined to Brezhnev that in 1970 Soviet medium-range missiles were equipped with some 600 warheads while today there were 1,350 warheads. "Moreover your new system is mobile," that is, without fixed positions. "They can be reloaded," and the range could also be increased.

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN SCORES SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD041145 Hamburg DPA in German 1025 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Manfred Woerner, opposition security policy spokesman, in Bonn stated today that the Soviet proposal, announced by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, that talks on medium-range nuclear weapons be started before ratification of the SALT-II treaty, makes it certain that there will be another German-American dispute. He said that in the future the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union, in an unholy alliance, will demand the ratification of SALT II. If this does not happen, it then will be stated that implementation of the NATO decision on counterarming will not be possible because the United States had not fulfilled the conditions. Woerner stated that thus "the Soviet proposal is deeply and above all anti-American."

Woerner stated that the Soviet proposal shifts responsibility for the continuation of the arms limitation talks onto the United States. In the event of failure the Americans would then get the blame. The NATO counterarming decision thus is craftily turned into a conditional matter. The extension of the talks to include all nuclear systems in the field of medium-range weapons and forward-based systems makes successful arms limitation as good as insoluble.

Woerner described the Federal Government's reaction to the Soviet offer on talks as naive. He said that this and a predominantly uncritical attitude by the press, suggests that the Soviets have achieved their objective.

GISCARD INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW070949 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Paris correspondent Lutz Krusche undated interview in Paris with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: Your visit to Germany will be the first official visit of a French chief of state since that of General de Gaulle in 1962. What basic differences exist in French-German relations today compared with De Gaulle's times ?

Giscard d'Estaing: The visit by General de Gaulle to Germany some 17 years ago marked a change in the history of our two people. It symbolized their will for reconciliation which was confirmed 1 year later by the signing of the "Elysee Treaty" on 22 January 1963. Reconciliation is an established fact today. It was the necessary basis for strong future common action based on our feeling of solidarity on the European continent as well as on our relations with the rest of the world, where our common efforts must strengthen the role of Europe. French-German relations have developed on all levels and in all fields. They have experienced an upswing and achieved a quality surpassing everything one could have hoped for in 1962. My visit is a confirmation of this reality and the solidity of French-German cooperation. It is evidence of the significance of this cooperation with regard to the action of our states and the basic dimension it represents.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: Your visit will take place 3 months prior to the elections in the Federal Republic, and it is certainly not without domestic political significance. How are your relations with "Anglophile" Federal Chancellor Schmidt, and to what extent does this influence cooperation between our two states?

Giscard d'Estaing: My relations with Chancellor Schmidt are based on friendship and confidence. If they have contributed something to the quality of relations between our two states, then I am happy about it. But I believe that they are primarily based on the feeling of our solidity on the European continent, a feeling shared by the French and the Germans. Since this is so, it is important that the responsible people of the two countries exchange opinions frankly and trustfully, discuss difficult and complex problems and seek reasonable answers together. Our action becomes more effective in this way. This is to the benefit of French-German cooperation, but also to the benefit of Europe as a whole, for which it is significant element.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: You are the president of all Frenchmen, including the 50 percent who are leftists. Why is a great part of the French leftists so "anti-Federal Republic"? Do you think they would like it if you visited the GDR? Have you considered that possibility?

Giscard d'Estaing: Permit me first of all to dissociate myself from the difference you mention with regard to the feelings of a certain category of Frenchmen toward the Federal Republic. Reconciliation between our two countries, sincere cooperation, seem to me to be obviously in accordance with the feelings of all Frenchmen as well as Germans. We would not be where we are if this were different. Since you have mentioned our relations with the German Democratic Republic, I remind you that we established diplomatic relations 7 years ago, and respect the rights and responsibilities of France with regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole. Since then our relations have developed in several fields and with other East European countries as well. Contacts have been established at the government level. This was just a clarification, but I do not intend to visit the GDR. If I were to go there some day--and I remind you that there are a number of other states in Europe with which we have maintained relations for a longer time and which I have not yet visited--my decision will not be based on the considerations you have just mentioned.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: Mr President, you are under constant pressure to pursue a national and independent foreign policy. Recent examples are the Olympic boycott and the Warsaw summit with Leonid Brezhnev. Your action is being assessed in this light, particularly by the Gaullists and the Communists. Where are the limits for you between Western solidarity, on the one hand, and consultations with Bonn, on the other?

Giscard d'Estaing: For France independence is a natural reality based on history; it is a matter of course for a vast majority of the French. It is not the result of some sort of pressure as you seem to assume. In your question you juxtapose independence and solidarity as if one thing ruled out the other. Solidarity is not a synonym for subordination; in no case is this meaning we attribute to it. In an alliance of sovereign states and free nations, such as the Western countries, solidarity is based on common principles. It calls for coordination and consultation with regard to acation, not for subordination, so the problem you have construed seems artificial to me. France leaves no doubt with regard to the camp it belongs to. It is neither neutral nor neutralistic. If need be, it would meet its commitments without any weakness. France attributes the greatest significance to the consultations with its allies, particularly with Bonn. When France takes a position or an initiative, it does so in such a way that its action will be in accord with the common interests of the West. But France does it on the basis of its own analyses and its own convictions. It makes its own decisions and it takes full responsibility for them: This is independence.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: Mr President, German-French consultation seems not to function at all in one field: Do you know that many Germans are afraid of the establishment of French nuclear centers and other sources of environmental pollution along the border?

Giscard d'Estaing: Relations between the authorities responsible for nuclear safety, the CEA [French Atomic Energy Commission] on the one hand and the Federal Research Ministry and the Karlsruhe Study Center on the other, are close, full of trust and productive. This also applies to the centers located in the border areas. Frequent contacts take place between those responsible and the experts of the Commission for Nuclear Safety or--particularly--the border commissions. Administration authorities on both sides maintain close contact and inform each other on the functioning of the installations. These contacts have confirmed that the French and German centers have a comparable safety level which is most extraordinary.

There is also coordination on other kinds of pollution, particularly in the international Mosel Commission. This coordination permits studies to be made and effective programs to be established. Important progress has been achieved here or is in the offing. Results are already remarkable with regard to the Rossel, a tributary of the Saar, running through the Lotringan industrial area; ammonia pollution has been reduced 50 percent since 1977.

So it would contradict the truth to say that two different languages are being spoken in this field. We are coordinating our efforts to do justice to the needs of environmental protection and thus to the questions of concern to public opinion. We are determined to continue energetically the fight against environmental pollution, particularly against pollution, particularly against pollution involving our neighbor country. These efforts in the realm of good-neighborly relations, however, cannot be allowed to slow down a nuclear program which is indispensable for our future energy police independence and from which we will not deviate.

USSR AMBASSADOR BRIEFS GISCARD AIDE ON SCHMIDT MOSCOW TALKS

LD080831 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Jul 80 p 22

[Unattributed report: "USSR Ambassador in France Has Informed the Elysee of the Result of Talks Between Mr Schmidt and Mr Brezhnev"]

[Text] USSR Ambassador to France Chervonenko was received this Saturday, 5 July, by Presidency of the Republic Secretary General Jacques Wahl. He had come to inform his interlocutor, at Mr Brezhnev's request, of the content of the talks held in Moscow at the beginning of the week between Chancellor Schmidt and the Soviet leaders, the Elysee states.

Mr Wahl immediately reported this conversation--which lasted 1 hour--to Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who is resting at Le Fort de Brégançon. It has been pointed out that the result of Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow will be the subject of the first meeting which the president of the republic will have with the West German Chancellor in Bonn on Monday, 7 July--the first day of his official visit to the FRG.

LE MONDE: 'UNCERTAINTIES' RESULT OF SCHMIDT USSR TRIP

LD041207 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Uncertainties"]

[Text] The detente policy and attempts to maintain or revive it have always been ambiguous. Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow and the relatively optimistic remarks he made on his departure are no exception to the rule. They do not reveal whether the Soviet Union has lifted all preconditions to the opening of East-West negotiations on limiting the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe (known as Euromissiles, since Europeans would be the target) or whether Bonn and Moscow are simply agreed on breaking the deadlock in which East and West are locked, each waiting for the other to take the first step.

If the first hypothesis were true the chancellor would have achieved a major victory for detente in Europe; if the second were true he would merely have successfully carried out a difficult exercise whose scope nonetheless remains uncertain.

Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow was being monitored both by the Americans, annoyed that their most faithful ally should go regild the USSR's diplomatic image which was tarnished by the Kabul coup, and worried about the concessions into which they were in danger of being drawn in the arms sphere; and by a Christian Democratic opposition ready to exploit Mr Schmidt's slightest mistake in the election campaign. Mr Strauss, a candidate to succeed Mr Schmidt, did not wait to hear the results of the Moscow visit to make one of his usual sarcastic remarks: "Mr Schmidt has never needed to lay an egg," he said, "to cluck a great deal."

Therefore the chancellor took care to make constant references to the joint positions held by his allies and partners and he did not fail to deliver his Kremlin speech in the clear and firm language to which he is accustomed but which the Soviets are not used to hearing in public.

Let us not dwell on Afghanistan. Mr Schmidt obtained nothing except...an opportunity to talk about it which the diplomats, who are frequently pleased with very little, regard as a success since the USSR officially asserts that the matter is closed.

However, this "success" has another side inasmuch as the Afghan affair does not prevent the Westerners from discussing with Moscow the means of reviving detente in Europe (although they would like detente to be universal and indivisible) and possible negotiations on the Euromissiles.

In this respect a show of mutual goodwill would not be surprising. The Soviets might think that the revival of the arms race is not being welcomed with unanimous enthusiasm. Mr Schmidt, among others, is convinced that the Soviet economy would not be able to face this. Moreover the FRG has everything to gain from opening negotiations. For several years the chancellor has issued repeated warnings on the dangers, for his country especially, of the deployment of the new Soviet SS-20 missiles in East Europe.

This mutual interest might prompt Mr Schmidt and Mr Brezhnev to break the vicious circle of preconditions. In addition to this the West Germans and the Soviets, who are leading trade partners, are anxious to extend a cooperation which would be damaged by a resumption of the cold war.

Nonetheless, since the only real agreements are those on ulterior motives, as Paul Valery said, the results of Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow can only be assessed from the implementation and action which ensues.

POLAND'S WOJTASZEK CONSULTS WITH GISCARD, FRANCOIS-PONCET

LD071417 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "End of Polish Foreign Minister's Official Visit to Paris"]

[Text] The official part of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek's visit to France ended on Thursday, 3 July. Afghanistan, preparations for the Madrid conference, disarmament and bilateral relations were the main subjects discussed by the chief of Polish diplomacy in his talks with Mr Giscard d'Estaing--who will make a working visit to Poland in the second half of September--and later with his French counterpart.

Mr Francois-Poncet recalled the French stance on Afghanistan and stressed that detente is, of necessity, indivisible. He compared the consequences of the Afghan crisis with the "contents of an inkwell spreading in a glass of water." The Polish minister replied, in particular, that the Vietnam war had not hindered the negotiations which led to the Helsinki CSCE meeting.

Since France and Poland have decided to make joint proposals at the Madrid conference, the Polish minister made suggestions regarding the economic sphere. With regard to disarmament, Mr Francois-Poncet stressed that the French proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe had become a Western proposal since the last NATO Council meeting. Finally, Mr Wojtaszek asked about the European Council's Venice discussions on the Middle East and the significance of the statement which had been adopted by the Nine.

BOURGES 'MOVED' BY QUALITY OF RECEPTION DURING POLISH VISIT

LD041001 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Jun 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte report: "Yvon Bourges in Poland: Trustful Talks"]

[Text] "My visit"--National Defense Minister Yvon Bourges said Sunday [29 June]--at the end of a 4-day visit to Poland--"has been an additional indication of the trustful relations which exist between the two countries at all levels."

Bourges added that he had been moved by the quality of the welcome given to the first French defense minister to visit Poland--a quality reflected both by the high level of the military displays staged and by the "extremely friendly atmosphere" which prevailed during the talks.

After visiting Gdansk and Krakow the minister was received Saturday by the new Prime Minister Mr Babiuch and then by Gierek himself. The minister attended an impressive naval review at Gdansk in which 18 ships took part. "I saw 17 of them," the minister explained jokingly, "but I was assured that there was also a submarine which, by definition, I could not see."

A very fine demonstration by an aircraft unit was staged in Krakow and, according to Colonel Dujon, French military attache to Poland, an exercise of this quality has never been staged for Westerners in that country. An MI-24 assault helicopter with 30 gun [as published], missile and electronic equipment took part in the operation, although nobody thought that the Polish Army had even a few models of this latest product of the Soviet military industry.

The two sides agreed that new efforts will be made to extend relations between the military in the two countries (notably between schools and medical corps). Polish Defense Minister Jaruzelski was invited to visit France and accepted the invitation.

Yvon Bourges said he was struck by the fact that the Poles were anxious to give the talks a strictly bilateral character. At no time were France's relations with NATO or Poland's position in the Warsaw Pact raised. It is also worth pointing out that at no time did the Poles made any allusion to President Giscard d'Estaing's revelations about the French neutron bomb. The only strategic question was raised by Jaruzelski who asked why France had apparently abandoned the Gaullist view of multidirectional defense. Bourges answered, with a smile, that that was a misunderstanding and that "France continues to organize its defense in all directions, and since its military capability has increased in recent years it is even organizing it in more directions than before."

WEST BANK DEPORTEES SEEK GOVERNMENT INTERCESSION

LD031429 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Two West Bank Mayors Expelled by the Israeli Authorities Received at the Quai d'Orsay"]

[Text] The two mayors expelled from the West Bank last May, Fahd al-Qawasimah and Muhammad Milhim, are continuing their worldwide publicity mission "to mobilize international opinion against the injustice of the steps taken against them by the Israeli authorities and to draw attention to the situation on the West Bank." Accompanied by Shaykh Tamimi, Islamic judge in Hebron who has also been expelled, they have just completed a tour of the United States, Britain, Switzerland and the Netherlands and are due in Vienna on Friday to meet Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

In Paris, where they have been for a few days, the two mayors were received on Tuesday at the Quai d'Orsay by Serge Boisdevaix, director of the North African and Near East Office, in company with Ibrahim as-Sus, PLO representative in Paris. In this connection, As-Sus declared that the meeting had been "constructive."

"We had the clear impression," he said at a press conference held on Tuesday evening in company with the three West Bank figures, that "the French Government is firmly opposed to any change in the territories, that it considers that the 1949 Geneva Convention should be scrupulously respected and that any solution to the problem should begin with the total evacuation of the occupied territories and should be founded on respect for the principle of self-dtermination." The three West Bank figures for their part stated that they asked their French interlocutors to intervene in their favor with the Israeli authorities so that they can return to their country. They also asked that France recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On Monday afternoon, the three West Bank deportees were received by Mitterrand, first secretary of the Socialist Party, who promised them to do all he could to enable them to return home. For his part Georges Marchais, secretary of the PCF, after meeting with the three West Bank figures sent a letter on Tuesday to the president of the republic to ask him to intervene with the Israeli authorities.

Meeting With PCF

LD071349 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Georges Marchais Meets With the Expelled West Bank Mayors; an Appeal by the Committee for the Defense of Liberties for the Return of the Two Representatives" under the rubric: "Solidarity With the Palestinian People"]

[Text] The two West Bank mayors who were expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities at the beginning of last May were received yesterday at the premises of the PCF Central Committee by Georges Marchais, secretary general, and Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

During a very cordial conversation which lasted almost 2 hours, Georges Marchais expressed the French Communists' total solidarity with the Palestinian people and the struggles of the PLO and with all democratic forces in Israel and in the region which demand the evacuation of the occupied territories, the recognition of the Palestinians' rights to establish an independent state and the all-embacing settlement of the Near East problem. For us, he said, it is a task of primary importance.

The PCF secretary general told the two expelled mayors that he was sending a letter that very day to Giscard d'Estaing, to ask him to approach the Israeli Government to get the illegal expulsion order annulled.

The two West Bank representatives, Fahd al-Qawasimah, mayor of Hebron and Muhammad Milhim, have been in Paris since the end of last week after a stay in the United States and a series of talks at the United Nations (the United Nations has adopted a resolution condemning the arbitrary expulsion). They explained that the Begin government decision is a reaction to the wide popular support that the two elected councils obtained by proclaiming themselves against the occupation any by maintaining cordial relations with the progressive Israeli parties or organizations which favor recognition of the Palestinians' rights and the establishment of the Palestinians' rights and the establishment of peace. It is this attitude to and solidarity with the two mayors who are known as "moderates" which frightened the ultras in Tel Aviv. It has been clearly seen how it, is only a step from expulsion to the fascist outrage to which two other mayors have been victim.

Georges Marchais and Maxime Gremetz recalled some of the actions taken by the PCF on its initiative--overtures to the French Government, delegations to the Israeli Embassy, a mass demonstration--and confirmed that the Palestinian people had our complete solidarity and in the case of the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, solidarity for their return to their country and their jobs. [paragraph continues]

Israel's Supreme Court which on 6 July is to give its verdict on the "legality" of the expulsion decision will be informed of French democrats' opinion.

There are an increasing number of democrats who criticize the ambiguity of the Giscard government stances and who demand that the Elysee and the other political parties such as the Socialist Party bring their action into line with their words.

Marchais Letter to Giscard

LD071351 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "For the Return of the West Bank Mayors: Letter From Georges Marchais to Giscard d'Estaing"]

[Excerpt] As announced in our Tuesday edition, Georges Marchais sent a letter on Monday to the present of the republic asking him to take steps to ensure the return home of the two mayors and of Shaykh at-Tamimi, who were expelled from the West Bank the beginning of May.

Here is the text of this message:

"On 6 July 1980, the Israeli high court will give its verdict on the appeal made by the threee figures of Al-Khalil (Hebron) and of Halhul against their expulsion.

This date may determine whether Al-Qawasimah, Milhim and Shaykh at-Tamimi return to their country, their mandates and their families.

France has advocated the return of these three figures twice in the UN Security Council. The foreign minister has confirmed this stance.

On the eve of the 6 July deadline, it seems important to me that our country's voice make itself heard more loudly so that the adopted resolutions do not remain a dead letter but are followed up with concrete steps. It is a question of justice and liberty, of an elementary human right: the right to live in one's own country. The expulsion of regularly elected people whose only crime is opposing the foreign occupation and advocating the right of their people to independence and liberty, is unacceptable.

So I ask, Mister President of the Republic, what steps you intend to take in order to bring about the implementation of the Security Council decisions to ensure the return to their country of the three deportees.

Yours sincerely, etc."

ADMIRAL RULES OUT 'DIVISION OF LABOR' WITH NATO ALLIES

LD041023 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jul 80 p 8

[Own correspondant H.B. report: "Real Admiral Lejeune: There Is No Question at Present of a Division of Labor With the United States"]

[Text] Saint-Denis de la Reunion--At the end of his first tour of inspection, at Saint-Denis de la Reunion, Rear Admiral Philippe Lejeune, supreme commander of French Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean, speaking on 28 June of a possible "division of labor" among the Allies--as proposed by Harold Brown, the U.S.defense secretary, last autumn (LE MONDE, 13 September 1979)--for communal protection of the vital supply lines of the industrialized countries, declared: [paragraph continues]

"We share common interests with our allies, which include the United States. But for 14 years now we have no longer been part of the integrated organization of the Atlantic Alliance. This showed that France has an international policy and in particular a defense policy which is independent of U.S. policy. There is no question at present of a division of labor, because we do not have any organization which presupposes division."

"Nevertheless," the rear admiral added, "we share a common interest which concerns vital maritime traffic just as much for Europe as for Japan or the United States. If there were some threat to this traffic, it is conceivable for our governments at that time to determine some coordinated action. For the moment this is a purely intellectual hypothesis."

The rear admiral considered that "France is justified in having military resources in this area" since there are "vital interests for the country" there and it "is a landowner in a territory which has always been French: La Reunion."

PREMIER BARRE COMMENTS ON ECONOMY IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD041039 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 80 p 44

[Unattributed report: "Barre in the National Assembly: '1980 and 1981 Will Be Even More Difficult Years for France'"]

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, 25 June, Raymond Barre was questioned in the National Assembly by Jean Falala (Rally for the Republic [RPR], Marne) on the economic and social situation and the 27 schemes elaborated by the plan commission. Replying to the RPR deputy, who fears that "pursuing an intangible policy leads to risks of economic and social ruptures," Barre said that "1980 and 1981 even more are and will be difficult years for France and for the rest of the world. But France is better armed to face up to the second oil shock. Our currency's stability, which has been obtained neither through magic nor wiles, and the strength of our industry are the living proof of this."

After recalling the main directions of his policy, Barre declared: "The government will not put deflationary policy into operation. But it will maintain a policy of support for economic activity; yesterday with the minister for the environment and living conditions I drew up a whole series of measures which will enable construction activity to maintain a satisfactory rhythm in the coming months."

The prime minister then turned his attention to the work of the general plan commission. As far as the foreign debt goes, if they intimate "that a foreign payements balance must not be sought by means of recession and unemployment and that for a certain time we must resort to foreign debt, then I am quite ready to subscribe to this conclusion," he declared. "It is what the government did at the end of 1976, and in 1977 and partially in 1979. It is what it will do this year. But let us beware: One does not settle on such or such a balance of payments deficit as a medium-term objective. One does not program France's foreign debt for a 5-year period. Do not let us resume, following this advice, the Republican Front government's policy in 1956, which led us in 1957 and then in 1958 to the situation of external collapse in which we landed."

MITTERRAND PRESS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN POLICY, PRESIDENCY

LD040929 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 pp 8, 9

[Unattributed report on 24 June Paris press conference by French Socialist Party (PS) First Secretary Francois Mitterrand: "Mitterrand Talks Like a Candidate and Draws Up a Charge"]

[Excerpt] Mitterrand traced the main lines for French foreign policy as he conceives it:

"1--France must retain freedom of decision in the framework of the agreements which it freely undertakes, that is, the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community;

"2--As a European continental power, France is bound to be the partner of Germany and Russia;

"3--As a Mediterranean power, France must take the initiative in a regional conference to broach the problems connected with this area;

"4--France, which is more than a regional power, must ensure its presence wherever its interests lie, wherever the world balance of power is in jeopardy, wherever it can help establish an international community of right;

"5--It is not only a matter of East and West, of North and South but also of borders between free and oppressive regimes; France must bear witness and if necessary act wherever human rights and the peoples' right to self-determination are violated."

The PS first secretary then reasserted the constant aims of socialism: arbitration, security and disarmament. Priority must be given, in his opinion, to preparation for the Madrid conference. Mitterrand moreover renewed the PS demand for a European conference on the reduction of forces and tension at which, in particular, "reciprocal confidence-building and information measures" necessary for the defense of peace would be debated.

"I do not know half of the French ministers. I know them less well than the members of the teams for the next Tour de France. That amounts to a deterioration of the executive," the first secretary declared, before recalling that he is disposed toward reducing the presidential term to 5 years.

The PS first secretary took up a theme which he has elaborated persistently, especially since last April's PS national convention devoted to international questions: the idea that the scope and limits of the Atlantic Alliance are in need of urgent redefinition, as too are its mechanisms and its members' mutual obligations.

Mitterrand reasserted that he rejects "all forms, direct or indirect, of neutrality" and that there can be no question of "paying for France's security by means of neutrality."

Concerning the neutron weapon, Mitterrand rejected the idea of a weapon which, if mass-produced, is likely to transform French strategy; but he added: "This weapon must remain in reserve among French techological resources."

Concerning the USSR's announcement about a partial withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, Mitterrand pointed out: "I await further steps from the Soviet Union before I will believe that what was not possible yesterday has become so today.... When we know what becomes of the Soviet troop withdrawal, we will be able to draw conclusions. It is still too early." The first secretary demanded unconditional withdrawal of these troops; he thus rejected all idea of a staggered evacuation, since a timetable would allow Brezhnev to talk about other matters, in particular the NATO deployment of new missiles in Europe.

Mitterrand sketched the following hypothesis: According to him, Moscow fears a new arms race and is striving through the events in Afghanistan to prevent the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. If this is in fact Brezhnev's aim, the first secretary explained, it is proper to negotiate with him on this issue, bearing in mind that the socialists only entertain the idea of this negotiation if it also covers the question of the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers.

Recognizing the Afghan Resistance

Mitterrand, however, did not discount the possibility that the USSR may have strategic designs on the oil-producing countries. Nor can it be discounted that it may seek to consolidate the territorial advance which the occupation of Afghanistan represents for it. On this point, the socialist leader considered that "any definite comment like that of Giscard d'Estaing, who is concerned above all in justifying his Warsaw conversation, entails a danger of misleading public opinion." He considered that France's role in this affair must be "clarified." According to him, the question is still unresolved as to whether Moscow considers Giscard d'Estaing "the most pliant or the weakest possible partner." Mitterrand also declared that maintaining a war situation in Afghanistan must lead to international recognition of the Afghan resistance, if it manages to unite.

Despite its weaponry, France is not in a position, in his opinion, to conduct a credible deterrence policy. "If the probable antagonist has doubts not about the quality of our arms but about the character of the man who is to use them in the country's name, then there is no deterrent.... The way our foreign policy is conducted and even certain aspects of our military policy give rise to the idea that not everything is being done to put France in a position to ensure its own deterrent."

During this meeting with the press, Mitterrand also denounced "the discrepancies in the president's speech" concerning the expansion of the Common Market to include Spain and Portugal.

These "discrepancies," as also "the contradiction between the speech and actual policy being adhered to" can, in his opinion, only damage France's credibility and French farmers.

Referring to the statement made by the head of state on this topic on 5 June--"It is fitting that the Community give priority rather to completing the first stage of expansion before it is capable of undertaking the next"--Mitterrand wondered why under these conditions France does not propose a project for European regulations for fruit and vegetables during this crisis period. "Why," he added, "if the French Government really wants a pause in the negotiations for expansion, does it not let the EC Commission know? The Commission is continuing negotiations as if the president of the republic had said nothing."

The PS first secretary referred to the social crisis, underlining that negotiations between social partners today should aim at two priorities: raising low wages and reducing working hours. He demanded that the government urge Parliament to vote on a law to generalize a fifth week of paid annual leave.

No Negotiations on the Left

Mitterrand then broached the question of the presidential term. "I could today solemnly call once more for a single candidacy from the left," he said. "I do not renounce this without regret; but what would be the good of persisting." After recalling that the PCF, the PSU [United Socialist Party] and the Left Radical Movement (MRG) have already chosen their own candidates for the 1981 election, the first secretary asserted that the socialist candidate "will express" the PS blueprint. He added: "This candidate will not negotiate for the rallying of groups or people who wish to present a candidate; there will be no negotiations, just the nomination of a common candidate. The socialist candidate will strive to represent the left in the second round of voting."

Talking of the possibility of his own candidacy, Mitterrand recalled that the process for nominating the socialist candidate is due to begin on 19 October. "It is a good thing that the PS has several people capable of governing France," he pointed out, before asserting that he is not "in the position of candidate" and that "it is the choice of socialists and the movement itself stemming from the PS" which will decide. He recalled that as first secretary he was "competent to intervene, to make proposals in all circumstances." "In the same way," he added, "the first secretary will still be competent in this respect when he is nominated as candidate: There will not be two authorities at the heart of the PS; there will be a doubled competence." Referring to the "serious hypothesis" that the candidate would not be himself, he said he would be the first to "show solidarity."

Mitterrand specified that, "when I say that I am not a candidate, it is because I do not need to be one in order to speak or to embody socialist ideas in France.... I remain at the disposal of the choice which the PS will make.... My wish is to be able to maintain for a little longer the authority which will allow the PS to cross the next passes, to bring its blueprint to the state level and to rally the French people."

After indicating that he will deal with this topic "at the appropriate time," Mitterrand recalled the conditions under which in 1965 he had "issued an impossible challenge" to General de Gaulle, and then in 1974 threatened Giscard d'Estaing. "I would not like to be seen as someone who is always running for election." He added: "The problem which confronts me is falsified by public opinion polls. But in the face of that there remains resolution. I will certainly show you this one day."

L'HUMANITE Criticism

LD040939 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Glaring Atlanticism"]

[Text] The striking part about F. Mitterrand's press conference was not his veiled revelations about his candidacy in the presidential election--he is "ready to act on the Socialist Party's [PS] choice"--nor his fairly short summary of his social objectives--he has abandoned the demand for retirement at 60 and seems very circumspect about the generalization of the 35 hour week demanded by the trade unions--but above all what he said about defense and major international issues.

In this sphere he was not afraid of taking up a position to the right of the presidential majority--his analysis of dictatorships and free countries seemed modeled on recent remarks made by [Union for French Democracy President] Lecanuet--and the only real criticism he leveled at Mr Giscard d'Estaing is that he has been too "flexible" or too "weak" toward the Soviet Union.

It is also significant that he stressed not the need to move toward disarmament and to condemn the policy of military blocs but to redefine and consolidate the Atlantic's mechanisms. After that his assertion that France must "remain free to make its own decisions in all circumstances" looks like wishful thinking and our country's freedom of action is likely to be reduced to almost complete approval of U.S. decisions.

It is clear that in foreign policy the PS stance is increasingly based on glaring Atlanticism, deliberately turning away from the joint program policies which were aimed at ensuring national independence within the framework of a policy of peace and nonalignment.

Although he did not definitively come out in support of the neutron bomb, specifying that the question is under discussion in his party, F. Mitterrand took care not to come out against a weapon whose adoption, whatever he says, would mean an abandonment of the deterrent strategy in favor of the graduated response and "forward battle" strategy. In this sphere, too, his thinking is that of the Pentagon and the U.S. leaders.

With regard to Europe he came out once again in favor of expanding the Community, clearly regretting that Giscard d'Estaing bowed to farmers' protests and recently gave the impression that he was hesitant to speed up the process started.

However, it is perhaps on Afghanistan that the PS first secretary demonstrated that he is anxious to somehow be in the vanguard of this forward battle against the socialist countries.

Not content to justify once again the decision to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe--a decision which, it should be recalled, predated the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--he expressed the view that Giscard d'Estaing should not have "maintained public relations with the USSR" and accused him of weakness.

He rejected the idea of a timetable for the withdrawal of the troops which, according to him, means accepting a fait accompli. "The reply we must give," he said, "is first a condemnation of the occupation of a free country by a more powerful country and second, when the question of withdrawing is raised, we must ensure that this withdrawal is considered without conditions right from the start."

This calls for at least two remarks. The first is that F. Mitterrand refuses to envisage any political solution to the Afghan problem. The second is that when he condemns the occupation of a free country by a more powerful ounntry and mentions the need to defend the "peoples' right to determine their own future" there is reason to regret that he did not put these noble principles into practice himself when, as a French Government minister, he stated in 1954: "All those who uphold national demands in Algeria are enemies against whom we must wage war."

The difference is that the Soviets did not intervene in Afghanistan to preserve a colonial system but to support a revolutionary government.

COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS ARGUE OVER ECONOMIC PACKAGE

AU070910 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 7 (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party's (PCI) staunch opposition to the Rome government's new anticrisis measures has rekindled rival passions between the PCI and the Socialist Party (PSI). The PCI, the biggest party in the Italian political line-up that has come out against the package of economic measures, stepped up its attack this weekend and many observers saw Socialist Party coalition partners as indirectly getting the brunt of the offensive.

PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer stressed over the weekend that this party was not hostile to the economic package just because it was on the opposition, but because "the measures are useless and harmful. They don't halt prices, they don't assure a pick-up in production and employment and basically", Berlinguer charged, "they leave the country right where it was in the grip of inflation and recession".

The PSI was well in the reach of the Communist fire since it was one of the sponsors of the economic measures enacted last week by the Christian Democrat (DC), Republican (PRI) and Socialist Party coalition in Rome. Its response was immediate. It came from one of the PSI's so-called "young lions", Claudio Martelli, a close aide to party secretary Bettino Craxi. Martelli accused Berlinguer of "overheating the political debate" and of conducting "an antisocialist campaign" in "Prague worker's militia style". The latter was an apparent reference to an incident that occurred in Milan last Tuesday, when a leading Socialist labor official was heckled and manhandled by angry Communist workers at a rally held in conjunction with a four-hour factory strike. Martelli went on to sneer at Berlinguer's alleged about-face after the PCI's three-year experience in a "national solidarity" arrangement in which the Rome government had the broadest parliamentary support it ever had (including Communist support). "Berlinguer tried to make the unions the firemen of the crisis during 'national solidarity'", Martelli charged, "now he wants to make arsonists out of them".

For State Holdings Minister Gianni De Michelis, a Socialist, "the Communists are to blame if the left is split".

The PCI mouthpiece, L'UNITA, dismissed Martelli's remarks in a brief and sardonic editorial yesterday, calling on its readers to "judge for themselves the seriousness and objectivity" of Craxi's young follower. The Communist daily spent much more print Sunday on an effort to squelch widespread reports of a split between the PCI leadership and the head of the powerful pro-Communist "CGIL" [Italian Confederation of Labor] labor confederation, Luciano Lama. The "completely groundless" allegation was said to be the workings of a speculative anticommunist smear campaign. L'UNITA detected "an odor of regime" and asserted that there was reason to fear for the nation's freedom.

In other developments this weekend, Italy's leading labor organizations received a round of applause from Labor Minister Franco Foschi, who commended them for supporting the economic package. "(The unions) showed their ability to take part in an active solidarity plan, enhancing their independent political role as advocates of a social transformation that is compatible with democracy and a market economy" Foschi said.

DC Secretary Flamino Piccoli also remarked over the weekend about how the government's anti-inflationary move had shown that "it was possible to come to an understanding with the unions". "....serious and effective proposals for fighting Italy's economic evils" were, according to Piccoli, the meeting-ground for the government and organized labor.

SOCIALISTS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FORM FRONT

LD021230 Lisbon in English to Europe 2030 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Socialist Party, the Independent Social Democratic Association and the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy have set up the Republican Socialist Front. This was formally announced yesterday in Lisbon.

In its political manifesto, the new front strongly opposes the instituting of a referendum as a means of revising the constitution, stating that this would be tantamount to a severe blow dealt against democracy.

The parties forming the coalition describe the front as an alternative to the polarization of the Portuguese society. This, they say, would merely serve either the ruling Democratic Alliance or the Communist Party. On the contrary the leaders of the front say that their chief aim is to create in Portugal a situation of dialogue and consensus which would help the country to modernize itself in a climate of peace.

At one point, the secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Dr Mario Soares, called for the resignation of Dr Sa Carneiro's government, saying that it no longer has the support of the majority. Dr Soares was referring to the fact that the reformists who make up the parliamentary majority have recently been withdrawing their support from the government on several matters.

Dr Soares said that the Republican Socialist Front is an ambitious project whose aim is to change Portugal and to set up a center-left majority which would concretize the hopes of 25 April 1974. He said one of the chief short-term goals is to win the legislative elections, to form a democratic and progressive government and to support a presidential candidate who embodies the hopes of the new regime that had emerged from the April Revolution.

For his part, the leader of the Independent Social Democratic Association, Mr Sousa Franco, said that his association has always fought for the challenge of a central bloc. Mr Sousa Franco added that the newly created front after an eventual enlargement should serve as a central bloc as advocated by General Ramalho Eanes. The Independent Social Democrat said that this is the first time in Portugal that the socialists and social democrats had reached an accord.

With regard to the presidential election, Dr Soares told reporters that talks are going on with General Ramalho Eanes, at the end of which the parties forming the Republican Socialist Front will decide on the candidate that they will support.

HAUGHEY CONSIDERS REMOVING ANTI-IRA ENVOY TO U.S.

LD071137 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 26

[James Allan report: "Anti-IRA Envoy May Be Moved"]

[Text] Eire's prime minister, Mr Haughey, wants to move his country's ambassador to Washington, Mr Sean Donlon, who has taken a strong stand against Irish-American groups who provide funds for the Provisional IRA.

Mr Haughey plans to see Cabinet approval to switch Mr Donlon to the United Nations at a meeting in Dublin tomorrow or Thursday.

Dr Eamon Kennedy, Irish ambassador in London since Nov 1978, is tipped as a possible replacement in a move seen as much a part of Mr Haughey's determination to rid his government of people associated with his predecessor, Mr Jack Lynch, as a reflection of his hard-line attitude on the future of Ulster.

Mr Donlon, 39, is believed to have played an instrumental role in persuading Mr Thomas 'Tip' O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, to block congressional hearings on the Ulster problem.

Mr Haughey is anxious to maintain international pressure--particularly American--on Britain to involve Dublin in any solution aimed at securing peace in Northern Ireland.

He favors congressional hearings in America, even if it means embarrassing Britain.

Mr Donlon, on instructions from Mr Lynch--who was forced to stand down as prime minister last December under pressure from the hard-liners in his Fianna Fail Party--worked hard to undermine the IRA's supporters in America.

He consistently attacked the Irish National Caucus and the Irish Northern Aid Committee, both seen as front organisations and fund-raisers in America for the Provisionals.

The caucus has been campaigning for Congress to investigate Britain's policies in Northern Ireland and to examine the refusal of the State Department to allow IRA leaders to tour American cities on fund-raising visits.

America has been the IRA's most important source of funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

Because of his strong anti-IRA stance, the ambassador came in for severe criticism from Mr Neil Blaney, a former Eire Government minister, who claims to have helped found the Provisional IRA.

Mr Blaney, an independent MP in the European Parliament, called on Mr Haughey to dismiss Mr Donlon. So severe was his attack that Mr Lynch felt forced to make a public statement pointing out that the ambassador in Washington had been acting on his--Mr Lynch's--instructions.

Mr Blaney was dismissed by Mr Lynch in 1970 along with Mr Haughey at the time of the arms scandal. Both men were charged but cleared in court of conspiring to import arms for the IRA.

Since his appointment as prime minister seven months ago Mr Haughey has gradually sought to remove Lynch appointees or weaken their influence in Ireland's administration, and in the Fianna Fail Party.

The line being pressed by the Irish Government is that Mr Donlon's move is not demotion, but promotion to the United Nations.

Political observers in Dublin however, tend to regard the UN post as less important than the Washington one.

The Irish consul in Washington, Mr Frank Sheridan, yesterday described reports that Mr Donlon was to be moved as "unconfirmed rumours."

Mr Donlon, who has been in Washington for two years and was his country's youngest-ever appointment there, was away for the weekend and could not be reached, said Mr Sheridan.

There has been speculation in the American capital that Mr Donlon might shortly be recalled, but nothing official has yet been announced. Such a move requires the Irish Cabinet's approval.

Richard Beeston, in Washington, writes: Mr Donlon, Ireland's exceptionally able ambassador to Washington, was once described by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr "Tip" O'Neill, as having pulled off "one of the finest pieces of diplomacy I have ever seen on Capitol Hill."

Mr O'Neill was referring to the success that Mr Donlon achieved in enlisting the four top Irish-American leaders to discourage Americans providing aid to IRA cover organisations in the United States.

By persuading Senators Edward Kennedy and Daniel Moynihan, Governor Hugh Carey, of New York, and Representative O'Neill to unite publicly against aid for the IRA, Mr Conlon succeeded in reducing massively the amount of money reaching the IRA.

Diplomats in Washington are not surprised at reports of Mr Donlon's impending "purge."

Although a career diplomat, he was in a sense a political choice of the former Eire premier, Mr Lynch, who decided to get rid of the old-world Edwardian image of the Irish Foreign Service and appoint a man in his mid-thirties to the top diplomatic post.

Mr Donlon's problem, his diplomatic colleagues say, is that he is "not all that close" to Mr Haughey, although there was nothing in the way he handled his post that would conflict with the policies of the present Irish Government.

He is, however, too identified with the Lynch government and perhaps takes a tougher public attitude towards the IRA than the new administration likes.

In a Washington speech he said: "A great deal of support for the IRA has drifted away in the north and they needed a point somewhere else for the moral basis of their campaign.

"The obvious place to look was Irish Americans. Support in America creates for the Provos the impression that they have friends outside Ireland, even they they don't have friends at home."

Mr Donlon developed extremely good relations with Irish-American leaders.

He is also one of the most popular diplomats in Washington, a good pianist and a man who, say his colleagues, has enlivened the diplomatic scene during the past two years.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN DENKTAS VISIT

NC041111 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Japanese Embassy in Beirut has officially informed the Foreign Ministry of the republic that the Japanese Government was not involved in any way whatsoever in the recent visit to Japan by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. This is mentioned in a Cyprus Foreign Ministry statement today on the inaccurate and misleading reports in the Turkish Cypriot press on Denktas' visit. The statement adds: The Japanese Embassy has also noted that during Denktas' stay in Japan he was not received by any Japanese official and his visit to Japan took place at the invitation of the Japanese Islamic Center. The Foreign Ministry statement concludes: It is obvious that this visit by Denktas falls within the framework of his efforts to exploit Islamic feeling and mislead world public opinion with the aim of strengthening his unlawful objectives and pursuits.

CONSULAR AGREEMENT SIGNED BY VISITING POLISH OFFICIAL CZYREK

NC031234 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A consular agreement between Cyprus and Poland was signed today at the Foreign Ministry. It was signed on behalf of Cyprus by Mr Pelayias, director general of the Foreign Ministry, and on behalf of the Polish People's Republic by Mr Czyrek, first under secretary of state at the Polish Foreign Ministry.

Following the signing of the agreement, the Polish official reaffirmed his country's firm support for a just solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions, without foreign intervention--a solution that would safeguard the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the Cyprus Republic. He particularly stressed the need for the demilitarization of Cyprus. Mr Czyrek discussed Poland's consistent position on the Cyprus issue and stressed that his country supports the policy followed by the Cyprus Government concerning the promotion of the appropriate solution of the Cyprus problem. In conclusion, the Polish official referred to the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between Cyprus and Poland and expressed his satisfaction over the positive development of friendly relations between the two countries both in the bilateral field and concerning their cooperation in the international field.

Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Mr Pelayias stressed that Cyprus looks forward to the signing of more agreements between the two countries, because they would contribute to the further consolidation of the already-existing close bonds of friendship and cooperation. Mr Palayias also expressed the thanks and gratitude of the president of the republic and the Cypriot people for the stand which Poland has taken and continues to maintain toward the Cyprus cause.

Czyrek's Departure

NC031732 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Jozef Czyrek, first under secretary of state at the Polish Foreign Ministry, has completed a 4-day official visit in Cyprus and left for Poland this afternoon. Mr Czyrek was seen off at Larnaca airport by Mr Pelayias, Foreign Ministry director general, and Mr Wieczerek, Polish charge d'affaires in Cyprus.

PAPANDREOU REPEATS DEMAND FOR MEETING ON TURKISH CONCESSIONS

AT051145 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] "We call upon the prime minister to reconsider his responsibilities and to consent to the immediate convocation of our parliament," stressed the leader of the majority opposition party and PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou yesterday in a statement to EXORMISI.

During one week, A. Papandreou publicly called upon Rallis, the country's prime minister, for the second time "to reconsider his responsibilities" and to agree to the immediate convocation of the chamber of deputies at this very critical moment for our country.

"At a time when the country's territorial integrity is in jeopardy, at a time when national sovereign rights established under the law and history are being questioned, then secret diplomacy is unacceptable."

The chairman of PASOK asked for an immediate convocation of the chamber of deputies for the first time last Sunday, (29 June 80) in a long statement which the government did not allow to be broadcast over ERT, national radio and television.

Late last Sunday night, Prime Minister Rallis replied to Papandreou and stated:

"There is no reason to convene the chamber of deputies and everything--whatever affects our national issues--has already been exhaustively dealt with during discussions on the government's policy statement."

The insistence, however, of the chairman of PASOK--over a period of barely 5 days--for a special convocation of the chamber of deputies gives a special weight to the concern of the leader of the majority opposition party. This fact--as it was natural--caused various but basically pessimistic comments within the broader range of the opposition in relation to progress in our national affairs after the NATO conference in Ankara and the consultations which the Greek foreign minister had.

The same circles further stressed that the extremely heavy charges leveled by A. Papandreou--in his first statement--against Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, that "the Greek foreign minister proceeded to nationally unacceptable concessions," must be the key to the concern expressed for the second time today by the leader of the majority opposition party.

In addition, political circles in Athens also stressed that these statements by the chairman of PASOK must certainly indicate a hardening of the majority opposition party toward the "new" government of "New Democracy" and that PASOK will not accept any handling or manipulation of our national affairs without a prior briefing of the chamber and the people.

In yesterday's statement the chairman of PASOK stressed:

"In my statement on 29 June I underlined that the Greek foreign minister proceeded to nationally unacceptable concessions in Ankara. The 'change of climate' in Greek-Turkish relations to which the foreign minister referred after his return from Ankara is only due to the fact that the Greek side clearly placed the interests of the Atlantic Alliance over and above our own national interests."

Briefing of the Chamber and the People

"In that same statement I called upon the prime minister to state whether he does or does not cover the foreign minister politically. The prime minister fully covered him.

"It is in reference to this instance of the political coverup of the actions and positions of the foreign minister by the prime minister of the country that we requested the immediate convocation of the plenum of the chamber of deputies so that both the representatives of the nation as well as the people may be informed about the handling of such delicate issues.

"The prime minister, however, rejected our request. In this way he fully shoulders the responsibility for any alteration of the status of the Aegean, a status which is internationally accepted under treaties and agreements.

Warning

"We remind the prime minister that he can undertake no commitment toward the United States and NATO or toward Turkey without the approval of the national representative body which is the only appropriate authority under the 1975 Constitution.

"At a time that the country's territorial integrity is in jeopardy, at a time when national sovereign rights established by law and history are questioned then secret diplomacy is unacceptable. For this reason we once again call upon the prime minister to reconsider his responsibilities and to consent to the immediate convocation of the chamber of deputies.

Nationally Unacceptable Concessions

In his first statement--which was not broadcast by ERT--the chairman of PASOK pointed out and condemned six points of the policy followed by the government's foreign minister in Ankara.

The test of A. Papandreou's 29 June 80 statement is as follows:

Due to the determined pressure of the United States and the other "allies"--pressures which were stressed by all the European news agencies--the Greek foreign minister made nationally unacceptable concessions in Ankara.

1. For the first time Greece accepts that Greek-Turkish dialogue should be raised to a political level. All Turkish governments, without exception, had attempted this in the past. Until now the Greek side has insisted on negotiations at the level of experts. The difference is considerable.

Dialogue at the expert level does not directly question the legal status of the Aegean. Dialogue at the political level is not confined within the limits of the legal status now in force--but on the contrary it provides the opportunity for introduction of new arrangements. This, in fact, has always been Ankara's basic goal.

2. In his interview with ERT, the Greek foreign minister stated clearly that, although the reasons which led Greece to withdraw from the military wing of NATO have not been eradicated (attila), Greece wishes to return "because we also serve a more general expediency and we consider it unacceptable that other considerations should intervene at this moment, considerations which might prevent its attachment to the military wing of NATO." Thus for the Greek foreign minister, the occupation of 40 percent of Cyprus by Attila and the 200,000 thousand Greek Cypriot refugees fall under these "other considerations" which should not prevent the strengthening of NATO's southeastern flank. In order to make the Greek position on the Cyprus issue even more lucid, the foreign minister assured his Turkish colleague that Greece seeks the development of neighborly and friendly relations with Turkey within the limits laid down by Venizelos and Ataturk.

The foreign minister forgets that Elevtherios Venizelos never sold out national sovereign rights to Turkey but that, on the contrary, he strengthened our national sovereignty over the Aegean.

"Legal Differences"

The Greek foreign minister accepted the existence of "legal differences" between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean. In this way the aggressor and the defender in the Aegean are placed on the same level and the illicit Turkish claims in the Aegean are established.

4. According to the foreign minister, Turkey is not questioning our frontiers in the Aegean, despite the frequent and provocative violation of our national airspace, despite Turkey's insistence that our airspace is 6 and not 10 miles, despite its provocative warning that it will not tolerate extention of our national sea and airspace to 12 nautical miles, an extension which is an inalienable right of our country.

Over and above the critical question of airspace, however, there is also the unacceptable violation of the Greek continental shelf in the Aegean, the active violation of the Athens FIR, Turkey's insistence that it should be given--within the limits of NATO--the control and command of the east Aegean. It is more evident than the sun that Turkey is pursuing the overthrow of the status of the Aegean--as it is established by international treaties and agreements, that Turkey questions our air, sea and undersea frontiers.

It is an unavoidable conclusion that the Greek foreign minister is distorting reality so that he can facilitate the country's return to NATO's military wing and the signing of the Greek-U.S. agreement on bases.

"Aid" to Turkey

5. According to the statements of Luns, the NATO ministerial council has agreed "on the need to furnish larger aid from NATO countries to Turkey." It is truly unthinkable that the Greek foreign minister should also agree. At a time when the mass military aid supplied by the United States and West Germany to Turkey truly destroys the balance in the Aegean, then how is it permissible for the representative of Greece to agree to a further increase in this aid?

6. According to Muskie's statement, Greece will return to NATO's military wing and the Greek-U.S. agreement on bases will be signed before the end of 1980--in other words before Greece becomes an EEC member. This is a clear confirmation of our argument that the price for our accession to the EEC is our country's reenslavement within NATO and the solution of our "differences" with Turkey within the limits of a "basic" dialogue. Should we once again stress that a basic dialogue with Turkey can only produce results when and if Greece makes concessions on its national sovereign rights? In the meantime Turkey continues to make claims--it is claiming half the Aegean.

Ankara is a milestone in the progress of both the Cyprus as well as the Aegean issues. It systematically undermines the struggle for a united, independent and demilitarized Cyprus. It also determinedly undermines the struggle for the defense of the territorial integrity of our fatherland in the Aegean.

We expect a statement from the prime minister which states whether he does or does not cover the foreign minister politically. In case of an affirmative answer, it is our intention to demand the convocation of the chamber of deputies plenum so that the national representative body and the Greek people may be informed and so that everyone can shoulder his own responsibility in the face of history and the nation.

ERKMEN COMMENTS ON MIDEAST, IRAN AT ATLANTIC TREATY MEETING

TA042116 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkman said that in the current atmosphere of international tensions, NATO should implement its long-term and short-term defense plans in a more rapid and effective manner. Delivering the opening speech at the meeting on the Middle East and NATO organized by the Turkish Atlantic Treaty Association in Istanbul today, Erkmen said that Israel's hard and intransigent attitude toward issues concerning the Middle East problem is regarded as the primary obstacle to peace in the region. Erkmen also noted that the agreement reached at the Camp David summit also created a division among Arab states, which is difficult to restore. Erkmen added that Turkey attached importance to the maintenance of Iran's territorial and national integrity from the viewpoint of bilateral relations as well as from the viewpoint of insuring security and stability in the region.

FIRE ON PIPELINE TO IRAQ EXTINGUISHED; CAUSE UNKNOWN

TA081108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A fire that broke out at 0130 today on the Turkish-Iraqi crude oil pipeline has been completely extinguished. According to information from Mardin Governor Ozdemir Hanoglu, a fire broke out on the Turkish-Iraqi oil pipeline between Cizre and Silopi. The cause of the fire is not known. The fire was completely extinguished today at 1100 with the help of the Mardin fire brigade as well as other fire brigades. Hanoglu added that an investigation into the incident was in progress and that work on assessing the damage was under way.

TIR TRUCKS ENTER IRAN AFTER PROTOCOL SIGNING

TA031729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] It has been announced that following talks Turkish and Iranian officials have signed a protocol for the protection of the personal and property security of the Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] truck drivers. Agri Governor Enver Kazanoglu has said that with this protocol the Iranian authorities agree to protect the security of the Turkish TIR trucks that enter and leave Iran. Kazanoglu also said the entries and exists through the Gurbulak border crossing point are now back to normal and that all of the TIR trucks which waited at the border for 4 days have now crossed into Iran.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS EEC ENTRY DURING STOPOVER

TA050538 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja said that as countries governed by democratic regimes, Turkey, Spain and Portugal should be admitted to the EEC. Oreja stopped over in Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport en route to Spain from the funeral in Amman of the Jordanian prime minister and met with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. Replying to journalists' questions at the airport, Oreja said that the expansion of the EEC through the addition of new members is, in essence, a political issue. Pointing out that the EEC is primarily a community whose members are governed by democracy, Oreja said: After discussing economic issues, the EEC should go beyond them and countries governed by democratic regimes should be allowed to join the EEC. In his statement, Erkmen said that the preparations for the international meeting to be held in Madrid on the implementation of the final document of the European security and cooperation conference were discussed during the meeting with the Spanish foreign minister. Oreja left Istanbul by air for Spain after meeting with Erkmen.

TERCUMAN SUPPORTS U-2 FLIGHTS WHICH SERVE NATIONAL INTERESTS

NC080312 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 7 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Zafer Atay: "The U-2 Discussion Has Flared Up Again"]

[Excerpts] When in 1961 a U-2 plane, which took off from the American base in Adana under the control of pilot Gary Powers, was shot down by Soviet missiles, all hell broke loose. At first, the United States denied any knowledge of the plane. But when Khrushchev showed the foreign journalists parts of the plane and the materials seized from it, Washington had to admit the existence of the U-2. In the meantime, the country most embarrassed was Turkey. While Moscow persistently argued that the plane had taken off from Adana, Ankara was saying, "we are not aware of such a take-off." Then Powers' flight maps were exposed and this resulted in a commotion.

The U-2 issue was revived again last year. President Carter and Soviet leader Brezhnev met in Vienna and signed the Salt II agreement on strategic arms limitations. This agreement entitled both countries to establish a system whereby they could monitor the implementation of their pledges.

Just at that time, the shah was ousted from Iran and very important U.S. monitoring stations there were shut down. Washington then turned to Turkey. At that time the fate of the joint defense agreement was not yet clear. The only air control clearance possibility was for the U-2's to use Turkish air space. The United States received a strange reply from the Ecevit government on this matter. Prime Minister Ecevit had stated that Turkey would not allow the use of Turkish air space without first knowing all the details of the SALT II agreement and before the United States and the Soviet Union had reached full accord on the system of control. Moreover, the Ecevit administration made the flights conditional on Moscow's consent.

Turkey's attitude terribly annoyed some American senators who had never fully identified themselves with SALT II and who had stated that they would not approve of the agreement unless the United States had full guarantees. The invasion of Afghanistan intervened and both the SALT II and U-2 issues were shelved.

When the report prepared by a U.S. Senate committee headed by Senator Biden--which had come to Ankara last April to examine the situation on the spot--was disclosed, the U-2 affair rebounded on Turkey once again. It was stated in the report submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Turkey had abandoned the policy of seeking the Soviet Union's consent before allowing U-2 planes to take off from Turkey. The Senate committee stated in the report that Prime Minister Demirel had disclosed this to them. The U-2 affair came into the limelight in Turkey--which has for months been in the grip of so much trouble--only after the report in question was carried by foreign news agencies.

We believe that discussions on this subject between the government and the opposition will continue for some time.

SALT II is not an issue which concerns only the Soviet Union and the United States. This is an agreement which, if properly implemented, will be able to impede the arms race insanity and to avert the disasters of war in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. SALT II is particularly important for a country like Turkey, which is an ally of the United States within NATO and a neighbor of the Soviet Union.

Naturally all this does not necessarily mean that Turkey should plunge headlong into assisting the U-2 spy planes. If it serves our national interests, U-2 planes may be permitted to take off. However, measures should be taken to prevent the repetition of the "Adana scandal." On a subject which concerns our national interests so much, Turkey, as an independent country, cannot be expected to depend on "Soviet consent."

From this point of view, the change of policy in connection with U-2 is a positive development.

TCP SECRETARY GENERAL CRITICIZES NATO MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

TA031359 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen replies to questions from the Voice of Turkish Communist Party; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] The NATO ministerial council met in Ankara. Why in Ankara? What, in your view, is the real reason for this?

[Answer] Only 1 month prior to this Ankara meeting, the NATO council had convened at its headquarters in Brussels. As is known, the United States--the chief boss of NATO--pressured its other partners to deploy 573 new, heavier medium-range missiles in the heart of Europe. It insisted on the immediate implementation of this. The Ankara meeting is an extension of this attempt to intensify this aggression and tension. The meeting lasted 2 days and was held behind closed doors.

This is not all. The Pentagon is pressuring and ordering. However, its partners are approaching the nuclear hell designed by Carter very reluctantly. The plans to deploy the missiles are provoking extensive reaction from public opinion in Europe and in the world. This is one of the reasons for the Ankara meeting. Washington is trying to insure the implementation of the decisions taken in Brussels without losing time.

The other reasons for holding the meeting in Ankara are even more interesting. At every opportunity the United States and the ringleaders of NATO are stressing the special importance which they attach to Turkey for various reasons. Furthermore, the events in Turkey are not developing to the satisfaction of Carter, Luns, Muskie and Demirel. There is an increasingly expanding resistance against NATO which is spreading to the masses. This resistance is merged with the resistance against the antipeople government, against the bloody fascist terrorism, against martial law and against this tyranny based on NATO. This is clearly reflected in the continuous strikes involving tens of thousands of workers. During the NATO meetings in Ankara, there were demonstrations in various parts of the country against the harsh pressures by martial law enforcers, against NATO, and against the prolonged bilateral slavery agreements. All progressive forces as well as patriotic deputies from the left wing of the RPP participated in this campaign. The bloodstained Demirel government is shaky. Washington wishes to stop this shaking and the beginning of disintegration. The U.S. imperialists want to have at their disposal the likes of Demirel, Ozal and fascist Turkes, who act as their lackeys. The collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie are in a difficult position. It is taking new steps in monopolization. It is pursuing big profits. Besides the working class, the large toiling masses in the cities and villages, the middle classes which are being more and more influenced, the non-monopolistic sector of the bourgeoisie and the sectors which are opposed to imperialism and foreign capitalists are also joining the resistance.

The NATO Ankara meeting was held in this atmosphere. How was it held? The martial law command took extraordinary measures in Ankara.

One division equipped with tanks, jets and helicopters blocked the roads and crossroads in Ankara. This single incident is sufficient to describe the situation. This (?meeting) was intended to intimidate the people. However, it exposes the fears of the NATOites, pro-Americans and the enemies of peace and freedom.

[Question] What are the other reasons for the meeting?

[Answer] There are conflicts, tensions and internal clashes within NATO itself. These conflicts and internal problems were displayed in the agenda of the meeting and in the speeches by Luns and the others. They talked about strengthening the southeast wing of NATO. Greece also attended the meeting. Greece has withdrawn from the military side of NATO. The expansionist U.S. circles wish to draw Greece back into it. This is why they want to eliminate the cold atmosphere and conflicts between Greece and Turkey, which they actually created by themselves. The U.S. imperialists are, at times, creating strife between their small partners within NATO and, at other times, they are trying to make peace between them in a bid to insure a stronger dependence and to be able to manipulate them. The U.S. imperialists are applying these tactics vis-a-vis Turkey and Greece as well.

[Question] The eastern Mediterranean area was discussed extensively during the NATO meetings in Ankara. Can you comment on that?

[Answer] These issues, the real facts, must be revealed to the public and the masses must be warned. It is the inalienable and specific duty of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] and the communists to do that. The TRT, the sensationalist, pro-American and pro-NATO press, the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeois newspapers and propagandists are turning developments upside down and deceiving the public opinion. They are using anti-Sovietism and anticommunism for that purpose. They are trying to hide from the public the aggression of imperialism and expansionist U.S. circles and their efforts to increase tension, to speed up the arms race and to undermine peace. However, it is all in vain. The spear will not go into the hide. No matter what they do, the imperialist expansionists will not be able to hide their aggression or the plans which they are implementing against the peoples of the Near East and Middle East and against national liberation movements. The U.S. imperialists' plans have been written in blood but they smell of oil. They are plans calling for profiteering and looting. That is what they are doing against Iran. Their attempt at a military attack and their embargo were barbarous.

They are seeking revenge from the Iranian people who toppled the shah. After losing its positions, support and aggressive bases in Iran, Washington went crazy. Since then it has been trying to regain its old positions. Washington is now showing Ankara both a lead-tipped whip and dollars in order to set up new bases and new aggressive blocs and to drag Turkey into that. This was revealed once again at the NATO meeting in Ankara.

As for the discussion of the Afghanistan question at the Ankara meeting, what I have to say is short and definite. Washington, Beijing, all the reactionary forces that are the enemies of peace and national independence received a very harsh slap that stunned them. Their desire for vengeance does not let them alone.

During the recent CPSU plenum, Comrade Brezhnev talked about the situation in Afghanistan very clearly. He said: the situation in Afghanistan is returning to normal. The domestic reactionary forces and most of the big counterrevolutionary bands have been crushed, defeated. The efforts to intervene from outside were strongly defeated. Under these conditions, we have decided to withdraw part of our army troops from Afghanistan. Furthermore, Comrade Brezhnev added that the Soviet Union would continue to help Afghanistan for the survival and development of the Afghan revolution.

The Soviet Union ran to the aid of the Afghan people. It defended the Afghan revolution and that country's sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity. By doing that, it defended peace. The TCP has always supported and will continue to support the Soviet Union's Leninist policies and its efforts to insure long-lasting peace and security in the world and in our region and its efforts for detente and disarmament.

Our party will never renounce its policy of leading our people to a more active and continuous struggle against NATO, the bilateral slavery agreement, the bases and nuclear arsenals and against imperialism's moves to increase armament and the tension.

VOTCP ATTRIBUTES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO 'IMPERIALISTS'

TA031345 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Unattributed and untitled commentary on the vote of confidence for the government]

[Excerpts] The National Assembly has voted on the interpellation proposed by the RPP. Through the support of the NSP, the government has temporarily been saved from toppling. This was not an unexpected result.

The developments since the proposal for the interpellation have demonstrated that, in actual fact, the parliamentary majority needed to topple the Demirel government is emerging. Despite all their internal strife and the differences of opinion between them, the views of the RPP and the NSP are becoming increasingly closer on the issue of toppling the government. The voting on the interpellation does not change this fact.

Why was the Demirel government, which is detested by the people and which is dragging the country toward an abyss and utters threats of civil war, not toppled by the parliament? It would be enlightening to ponder over the reasons for this. The NATO ministerial council meeting was being held in Ankara when the interpellation motion for the government was placed on the agenda of the assembly. It is evident that NATO chiefs discussed during this meeting the measures necessary to have Turkey adjust its political stance to their own satisfaction.

Primarily U.S. and West German monopolies have always supported the Demirel government. The fact that Demirel gave assurances that the government would not be toppled--during his meeting with the Carter administration's Muskie--constitutes proof that U.S. circles want the government to stay in power. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 2 days ago expressed the views of the West German monopolies, when it reported that the Schmidt administration was hoping that a government including the RPP would replace the Demirel government. The paper noted that it regards this to be contrary to the interests of the FRG.

It is clear that imperialist countries expressed their support for the Demirel government before the interpellation and this was reflected in the votes cast in the parliament. However, this result is not connected with the pressures of NATO alone. Both the leaders of the RPP and the NSP were, no doubt, aware that such pressures would be applied. When they proposed the interpellation, they did not really exert serious efforts to topple the government.

As is known, the indecision of the RPP administration on this subject was displayed even when the interpellation was being discussed during the RPP parliamentary group meetings. The interpellation became a subject of conflict among the RPP factions. A large section regarded the motion as untimely and feared a government crisis. Moreover, the aim of the motion was not clear. Ecevit refrained from making definite statements concerning the kind of solution envisaged in the wake of the interpellation.

Parliamentary calculations showed that the interpellation could not yield any results without the support of the NSP. However, apart from a few so-called moves, the RPP administrators did not exert serious efforts in a bid to insure NSP's support for the motion.

Speaking after the voting which followed the interpellation, Prime Minister Demirel announced that the parliament has confidence in the government. Does this confidence really exist? NSP leaders have, for days, been declaring that they do not have confidence in the government. If so, how did the government receive a vote of confidence from the parliament? The contradictory fact behind this is that the Demirel government is not based on the parliament. In reality, the Demirel government is based on forces outside the parliament--on the most pro-American and militarist circles within the army, on NATO and on the armed terrorist organizations of the fascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP]. The parliament is under the definite pressure of these forces. The fear of actually toppling the government originates from this. Both the leaders of the NSP and the RPP are afraid of the shadow cast by fascism. This is one of the reasons why they cannot risk the government crisis which will ensue.

Dear listeners: The current balance of power does not and will not allow the anti-government majority within the parliament to play a decisive role. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to halt the existing antipeople course of events without opposing the reactionary fascist forces through the people's democratic and revolutionary forces in the streets, in the factories, in the market places and in the cities and villages and without realizing the democratic unity of action of millions of people, including all the members of the RPP and the NSP. This is why, as noted in the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee statement of 19 June, the real situation should be clearly explained to the masses. Organized struggle is the only key to salvation. All the national democratic forces should unite against the antipeople policy of the Demirel government.

NSP LEADER ERBAKAN CITES NEED FOR EARLY ELECTIONS

TA0618341 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] National Salvation Party leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that early elections in October would be imperative unless during the next 5 weeks the president is elected, preparations regarding the formation of a national solution restoration government are concluded and bills on social issues are passed. In a press conference in Gaziantep, Erbakan said: The parliament should not take a [summer] recess under the circumstances. It should work day and night in the next 5 weeks in order to perform the following three tasks: Elect a president who believes in a national solution government, conclude preparations for the establishment of a national solution restoration government and all bills concerning social problems should be immediately passed by parliament. If these three important issues are not resolved during the next 5 weeks, then, it will be imperative to hold early elections on 15 October.

Erbakan noted that encouraged by the partisan stand of the Justice Party administrators, violence was escalating and the damage was increasing after the government secured a confidence vote. Recalling that incidents in Corum were the result of provocations, Erbakan said that the necessary lessons should be taken from these grave incidents. Erbakan added that the Corum incidents were proof of how a Justice Party government would lead the country to disaster.

Reiterating the significance of the next 5-week period, Erbakan said that the parliament should act in a responsible way to prevent the grave incidents occurring in the country from leading to a social explosion. Erbakan concluded by saying that the excessive printing of money by the government was the cause of the high cost of living and that interest charged to small shopowners, industrialists and businessmen for loans was exorbitant compared with other countries.

CAGLAYANGIL, ECEVIT MEET TO DISCUSS APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS

TA071751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil has met with RPP leader Bulent Ecevit for an hour and 20 minutes. In a statement after the meeting, Ecevit said that he had requested the meeting. Noting that the nonappointment of the senators from the Presidential Quota Group cannot be considered a violation of the Constitution, Ecevit added that he had requested that Caglayangil not make the appointments in question in a bid to avoid new crises. Ecevit said that he had informed Caglayangil of his concern regarding the 4-month failure to elect a president and that he had asked him to find grounds for conciliation among the political parties. Ecevit added that he had also told Caglayangil that if he intends to make such a move it would be more democratic to make it before appointing the senators.

According to the statement made by Ecevit, Caglayangil replied as follows: I will refrain from making a move which might create the impression that an acting president can exercise certain presidential authorities while he cannot exercise others. Even if not appointing the senators from the Presidential Quota Group is not a violation of the Constitution, appointing them is more suitable for a president. However, while fulfilling this duty I will express sensitivity and care and not fanaticism.

POLITICAL PARTIES, GOVERNMENT EXCHANGE CHARGES OVER CORUM

RPP Statement

TA051749 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] An RPP delegation has gone to Corum to investigate the incidents there. An announcement by the RPP leadership says: We will announce our views on the developments after obtaining information and making on the spot observations.

The statement says that the main reason behind the Corum incidents is the provocations being made throughout the country with a view to making the people fight each other. It points out that even though the incidents began several days ago, the state has not yet established the necessary effectiveness or brought the situation under control. The statement says: The fact that the prime minister said there was a connection between the interpellation and the incidents in Corum and Sivas is the greatest provocation of them all. By talking about such a connection, the prime minister has clearly implied that if there are efforts to topple the government then the actions of the militants supporting the government will not be able to be prevented. The prime minister thus absolved the militants of any crimes.

The RPP leadership statement calls on all citizens both in Corum and in the rest of the country not to be carried away by the provocations of those who want to divide and destroy the nation.

Erbakan Cable to Demirel

TA051750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the incidents in Corum must be handled with determination. In a cable he sent to Prime Minister Demirel, Erbakan said measures must be taken impartially to prevent the incidents from reaching graver dimensions.

Ecevit Accusation of Partiality

TA071754 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said that the government was biased regarding the Corum incidents, that it sided with one of the parties and that it tried to conceal the offenses committed by that party. At a news conference in parliament, Ecevit said that adequate measures were not taken in Corum despite the fact that the incidents were expected and that there was no excuse for the inadequate state measures. Noting that the incidents erupted with a provocation based on religious exploitation and that it was the result of a premeditated plot, Ecevit added that the state was impotent in Corum until the military units intervened. Pointing out that the assailants not only wounded and murdered people, but they also subjected them to incredible tortures, Ecevit said: Although it is a known fact that rightist militants started the incidents and that they were the perpetrators of provocative rumors, the spokesmen of the ruling party insistently ignored this fact and concealed it from the public. They are trying to conceal the realities under the pretext of a communist danger.

Ecevit said that various statements made by the prime minister were provocative. Noting that an inexperienced acting governor was appointed to Corum despite the awareness of the complexity of the situation, Ecevit added that many of the policemen in the region are politicized. He added: It is apparent that certain circles that wish to conceal their obscure aims under the guise of nationalism or religion are exerting efforts to transform Turkey into another Vietnam, Korea or Yemen and are also involved--consciously or unconsciously--in certain foreign plots. Noting that for some time the Middle East has become the target of multilateral divisionist efforts and that sectarian and ethnic secessionism is being instigated by various circles, Ecevit said: Such provocations in Turkey, especially due to various political calculations, reflect a very irresponsible attitude. Sowing seeds of enmity among the citizens, spreading provocative rumors and instigating them to massacre at a time when we most need national unity and peace is incompatible with nationalism and religion.

Ecevit said that the nation was facing civil war and secessionism. Pointing out that the commonsense of the people and its resistance to provocation would deal with the danger we are facing, Ecevit concluded by saying: The people are not responsible for the incidents in Corum. Various provocateurs with obscure aims are responsible for the incidents. The RPP will continue to closely follow the developments in Corum and will exert every effort to secure and strengthen national unity in Corum and in the whole country and to restore domestic peace in Turkey.

JP Deputy's Response

TA071808 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] JP deputy leader Yigit Koker said that the Corum incidents are being investigated by independent judicial organs and that it is erroneous to express views on the issue. In a written statement in Ankara, Koker criticized the fact that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit expressed his views on the Corum incidents at a news conference today. Koker said that RPP parliamentarians were discriminating against Turkish citizens by identifying them as progressives or reactionaries, that they were instigating sectarian discrimination at assembly rostrums through their group spokesman and that they were supporting anarchists and communists. He added: Ecevit, who instigates fraternal strife among citizens while talking about genocide, who released street bandits condemned by independent judicial organs through the amnesty bill he enacted in 1974, who in 1979 claimed that no one could any longer talk about anarchy and terror and who currently complains about anarchy and terror, has no right to complain about anyone else. Turkey will not become another Vietnam, Korea or Yemen as Ecevit claims. Koker concluded by saying that the Turkish Republic, the borders of which were drawn in accordance with the national pact, will live forever.

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LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU081319 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Summary] Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese foreign minister and deputy prime minister, arrived in Vienna for an official visit on 7 July, accompanied by his wife and high-ranking diplomats. The guests were welcomed at Vienna-Schwechat Airport by Foreign Minister Pahr.

In the afternoon there were working talks with Chancellor Kreisky at the chancellery. In the evening Foreign Minister Pahr gave a dinner for the guests at Pallavicini Palace.

Butrus Interview

AU080945 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0520 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Harry Sichrowsky interview with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in Vienna on 7 July 1980--recorded; answers in English with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is the purpose of your visit to Vienna, and what were the main points of your talks with Chancellor Kreisky?

[Answer] My visit to Vienna is in the framework of my endeavors to acquaint myself with the views of foreign statesmen about the Middle East crisis and its effect on Lebanon, and to find out what can be done to come closer to a solution. My talk with the chancellor is part of these efforts, and I found that Dr Kreisky is aware of the difficult situation prevailing in our region, and especially of the circumstances in which the Palestinian people have suffered injustice. The chancellor was highly interested in hearing about the progress of the endeavors with the aid of the PLO to provide a homeland for the Palestinians, and he was also interested in learning exactly what's happening in Lebanon, whose problems are linked to the crisis of the Middle East.

[Question] What exactly is your government's position on the Palestine-Israel question, on the autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt, and on the PLO's role?

[Answer] You know that Lebanon attended the summit meeting in Bagdad after the opening of the Camp David talks and that Lebanon objected to the talks because we are of the opinion that they are not appropriate to bring about a solution of the problem of the Palestinians. We maintain this position, and we also feel that since the Rabat meeting and summit that the PLO is entitled to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people.

[Question] What can you tell us about the situation in you own country, in Lebanon?

[Answer] As you know, the situation in Lebanon has been very difficult for about the past 5 years, as a result of many factors: the Middle East crisis, the Israeli attacks on Lebanon, the presence of a large number of armed Palestinians, and other confrontations within Lebanon which are caused by differences of opinion within the Arab camp, as well as differences and power interests of the big powers in this region. So the situation in Lebanon is not very stable although it has recently improved very much. Sometimes there are some clashes here and there, but they are limited and authorities and parties in Lebanon are taking many steps to improve the situation in the future.

[Question] What possibility do you see for solving the problem of the Christian state within a state under Major Haddad?

[Answer] The idea of a state in south Lebanon under Major Haddad is nonsense. It is something not even worth discussing.

BELGIUM

POSSIBLE SUPPLIES OF SOVIET NATURAL GAS FROM 1985

LD041343 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jun 80 p 2

[F.D.B. report: "Belgium May Receive Soviet Gas in 1985"]

[Text] As from 1985 Belgium could receive 5 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas. Indeed contacts were set up some time ago between Distrigaz and Soyuzgazeksport, which already has a contract with a European consortium led by the German Ruhrgas Company.

At present the USSR supplies 25 billion cubic meters of gas per year to the FRG, Austria, France and Italy. This amount could be increased to 65 billion cubic meters and hence, thanks to an extension of the gas pipeline network, would be able to supply Belgium and the Netherlands. The operation headed by Ruhrgas, whose network carries the Soviet gas, would give rise to a vast East-West trade contract and to infrastructure investments for which European technology would be used. Final negotiations on doubling Soviet supplies are expected to start during Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow.

For Distrigaz, the possible purchase of Russian gas is part of attempts to diversify and extend its supply sources. This is being done with a view to replacing Dutch gas, which covers 85 percent of our needs and supplies of which will end in 1992. The mixed company which has the monopoly of natural gas purchases can, of course, count on the 2.7 billion cubic meters of Ekofisk gas which have been supplied since 1978, on the 5 billion cubic meters of Algerian gas which should be imported from 1983 and perhaps on 1 billion cubic meters of Nigerian gas, whose purchase has already been agreed in a draft agreement within the framework of an international consortium; but it still has to fill the gap left by the loss of 10 billion cubic meters of Dutch gas in the next decade. The signing of a 20-year contract with the USSR is therefore naturally part of Distrigaz' hopes and it will be involved in the negotiations carried out by its European partners with the Soviet authorities.

SOCIALIST LEADER ON EUROMISSILES, NEED FOR TALKS WITH USSR

LD041431 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Jacques van Hoorebeke interview with Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish Speaking) President Karel van Miert: "Loyal but Not Servile Partner"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] A few months ago Belgian Socialist Party (Flemish Speaking) [BSP] President Karel van Miert came out strongly against the government's decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Belgium. Despite events in Afghanistan and criticism from NATO and our alliance partners, the BSP president is, as can be seen from the following, still standing strongly by his stance and ruling out any possibility of a government with BSP support in the near future.

[Question] Do you still think that the deployment of Eurostrategic weapons on Benelux territory is harmful to what remains of the spirit of detente?

[Answer] I still have very good reasons for continuing to exert pressure for a return not only to the spirit but also the practice of detente, which formerly led to the SALT I and II agreements. In this connection I have just read a recent statement Cyrus Vance made in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The former U.S. secretary of state clearly said that his country should still ratify the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union this year and that it is vital to resume the interrupted negotiations, otherwise there is a serious danger that the world will be even less secure than it now is by the nineties. I was very struck by these remarks, which are a cry from the heart. Moreover I observe the same state of mind in Chancellor Schmidt's recent reactions.

[Question] So you still believe that before taking any decision on this subject we must sit down with the Soviets, "without daggers drawn" as you said last November?

[Answer] Yes, I am still of that opinion. Moreover it is an illusion to think that there would be no reaction from the other side if we make a decision. The root of the problem must be discussed seriously instead of launching into a dangerous confrontation which is bound to lead to a mad nuclear race. Our position, however, does not prevent us from responding energetically to the Soviet Union when it talks of deploying its SS-20 missiles and the new weapons it envisages deploying in the satellite countries. We want to prevent an escalation in armaments at any cost.

[Question] Might you go so far as to advocate that Belgium should leave the Atlantic alliance?

[Answer] Contrary to what some people claim, notably in the French-speaking press, we have never called the Atlantic alliance into question. However, as a sovereign country we also demand the right to say what we think for all to hear. It is possible to be a loyal partner without being servile.

[Question] Haven't events in Afghanistan led you to change your attitude?

[Answer] It is essential to draw a distinction here as Bruno Kreisky recently did. The Russians' coup in Afghanistan dates from 2 years ago. It was then that the country fell into the Soviet sphere of influence and at that time there was virtually no reaction. In saying that, I do not wish to justify the Soviet Union's attitude, which is absolutely indefensible. The USSR has demonstrated deep immorality and imperialist designs. Its brutal intervention has probably jeopardized many things. However, that should not prevent us from exerting a number of pressures. I personally refuse to visit the Soviet Union while the Russians remain in Afghanistan. I was invited to go there just a few weeks ago. Schmidt's trip takes place at the end of this month. After that meeting I will meet with the SPD leaders in Bonn. After that there is the Madrid conference in the fall.

[Question] Practically speaking, what means do you have at your disposal for exerting the pressure you mention?

[Answer] We have not been able to prevent NATO building the missiles. There are only two countries which have not yet agreed to deploy them. The Belgian Government has until the end of 1981 to take a decision. However, there is one thing which we cannot tolerate: Luns' approach to the prime minister. This is clearly interference in a country's internal affairs. This is not very correct behavior, especially since Belgium has made considerable efforts in the armaments sphere. Our country has no need to be ashamed on this score. Luns' approaches are unacceptable. They are provocations.

Since we have until the end of 1981 let us use this time to evaluate, in particular, the results of Schmidt's visit, the results of the Madrid conference, the Belgian Government's own investigations and other initiatives. We should review the whole question. Just suppose SALT II were meanwhile ratified and the Afghanistan affair on the way to a solution. In that case it would be easier to reopen real negotiations.

DENMARK

ZAMBIAN PREMIER DISCUSSES COOPERATION AT COPENHAGEN TALKS

LD081019 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 1 Jul 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Possible Danish Investment in Zambian Coal"]

[Text] Denmark is to look into the possibilities of investing in coal-mining activities in Zambia.

This was announced by Prime Minister Anker Joergensen on Monday after a meeting at Marienborg with Zambian Prime Minister Daniel W. Lisulo.

Anker Joergensen said that Zambia has offered Denmark coal, if Denmark is interested in taking part in investment in an expansion program.

However, at the moment there are considerable difficulties in transporting not only coal but also other goods out of Zambia, since the only operative railroad to coastal ports goes south through Zimbabwe to South Africa.

In the past Denmark has given 10 million kroner toward the improvement of the Zambian transportation system.

This inadequate transportation system was one of the problems that the Zambian prime minister pointed to as one of the most urgent after the Marienborg meeting on Monday.

At the meeting between Daniel W. Lisulo, Prime Minister Anker Joergensen and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, South Africa, the North-South dialogue and the bilateral aid cooperation between Denmark and Zambia were discussed.

The Zambian prime minister arrived in Copenhagen on Monday and will tour Jutland in the next 3 days.

NETHERLANDS

REPORT OF FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION ACTION IN SURINAME REFUTED

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Frans van Klaveren report]

[Text] Paramaribo, 3 July--Less than 2 months ago Dutch and French authorities agreed that in case of an unexpected emergency situation in Suriname the French Foreign Legion, stationed in French Guyana, with the help of helicopters would come to the rescue of the several thousand Dutchmen in Suriname. This information originated in the entourage of Minister Without Portfolio for Foreign Aid Jan de Koning.

According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman in The Hague, the report is "utter nonsense": 3,851 Dutchmen are still in Suriname, 2,826 of them in Paramaribo. "It is unthinkable that we should ask a foreign government to cross the border into Suriname to protect Dutch citizens," said the spokesman.

GISCARD VISIT CONTINUES; FURTHER TALKS HELD

LD081036 Hamburg DPA in German 1005 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Baden-Baden--On the 2nd day of his state visit, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the French troop training area of Puysegur near Rastatt, where they watched a parade of French troops. They then drove to the headquarters of the French forces in Germany in Baden-Baden to review a parade of German and French troops. Giscard had a confidential political talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this morning. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that they had discussed questions of European unity and the state of East-West relations. Observers assume that Genscher briefed Giscard on the talks with the Moscow leadership.

Giscard, Schmidt Stress Friendship

LD081252 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Baden-Baden--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt underlined the importance of French-German friendship by reviewing a parade of German and French troops in Baden-Baden today. Before this, in an appeal to youth, Giscard had said that the parade of German and French troops testified to the trusting and friendly cooperation which is taking place between the lower ranks as well as between the commanders of the two armed forces. Chancellor Schmidt emphasized that Germans and Frenchmen, each in their own way, are making their contribution to the military balance between West and East as an indispensable condition for cooperation and peace in Europe. "Our cooperation in the sphere of defense is part of the much wider-ranging French-German cooperation as set out in the Elysee treaty." Important advances for European contributions to peace, security and prosperity in the world have emanated from the cooperation between the two countries. "This will also be the case in the future," Schmidt added.

To general surprise, the chancellor then addressed the soldiers in French, expressing his conference that this friendship would continue to be fruitful for Europe and the world. After these final words, which were spoken with a slight English accent, Giscard smiled at the chancellor, obviously pleased that not only he but Schmidt, too, had learned the other's language.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES DIE WELT REPORT ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD071510 Hamburg DPA in German 1400 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government sees a "dishonest intention" behind the publication in the daily DIE WELT of allegedly secret details of the talks held in Moscow by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling today told journalists that the minutes published by the paper were not the "official valid protocols of the German delegation." The Federal Government has already conducted "very thorough investigations" as to the source of the report and will do everything to clear up the indiscretion which was only designed to harm the Federal Government's reputation.

The government spokesman emphasized strongly that the (?government) did not have the slighest reason to "suppress anything." Before their Moscow trip the chancellor and the foreign minister had clearly set out the German position and afterward informed the German public as well as the Allies of all the essential points of the Moscow talks. Moreover, Foreign Minister Genscher was prepared to give additional information to the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee.

STRAUSS RESPONSE TO GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON USSR TRIP

DW031625 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0742 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Speech by Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU chancellor candidate and Bavarian minister-president, to the Bundestag in Bonn in the debate following the government statement by Chancellor Schmidt--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President, esteemed ladies and gentlemen: The chancellor at the end of his speech came out with the subjective statement that in his and the foreign minister's view the objective of the trip [to Moscow] was met. It is hard for me to imagine, in view of the previous history of this visit to boot, that he could have made a statement to the contrary. [applause]

But there will be many thoughtful people and people aware of history in our country, in the countries of our alliance partners and in other countries who will not agree with this finding. But it is difficult indeed to define the objective of the trip, for originally it was justified with the intention to enter into the dialogue again, to wring from the Soviet Union the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, to achieve the beginning of the solution of problems through Soviet concessions on the basis of one's own proposals on the issue of the arms balance, on the issue of medium-range missiles.

All that is left of this is that it was a good thing to have talked with each other, because in this context one cannot talk of any treatment of the issues. Having heard this statement I cannot but wonder why we heard those cryptic hints Tuesday night about sensational proposals from the Soviet side in connection with medium-range missiles, proposals which allegedly were so secret that they first had to be conveyed to the Allies through special courier Hans-Dietrich Genscher before they could be released to the amazed public. To go by what we have now heard from the chancellor about the Soviet return offer concerning his proposal, all I can say is that one need not be an expert to state that this is old hat. [applause, commotion]

Colleague Wehner says that we should wait for the answer from the United States. Well, it is not the practice in the alliance to come out with a deprecatory assessment of the reports of an alliance partner following a visit which least of all had been welcomed by the Americans and their political leadership. I have never heard any international suggestions for which the response was not that it was constructive and that it would be examined with due care. After all, this is but part of the ceremony putting some sense into the nonsensical but not too serious political disputes. [applause]

If the chancellor meant to say that no direct harm was done, then I would agree with him. Yet what matters is not just direct, recognizable harm on the surface; what matters is the long-term psychological and political effects of such developments.

The government statement was just as poor as the treatment of the problems indicated therein was superficial. I cannot but wonder why it was not possible to make the contents of this government statement available to us at least 1 hour in advance. We heard yesterday that continuous consultations with the Allies were in progress. This morning a conference was reportedly scheduled for 0800 at which the last touches were to be put on the government statement. It is remarkable for the working style and the mutual confidence within this Cabinet that these platitudes, these superficial utterances, had to be announced to the amazed Cabinet members this morning at 0800. [applause]

If the chancellor says that circumspect action is indicated, then who would object? But did Chamberlain and Daladier at the time not claim circumspect action for themselves? [applause]

I do not want to directly liken Helmut Schmidt's role in Moscow to that of Chamberlain and Daladier in Munich. I do not use false historical comparisons such as that in 1980 we are in a situation similar to that in 1914 shortly before the outbreak of World War I. All I can say, Mr Chancellor, is that I do not deny you the desire to be circumspect. [laughter] Yet I do deny that you have the instinct to comprehend what course of action would be required by circumspectness at the proper time. [applause]

Allow me to make a comparison in connection with this journey. [commotion] There are two trips by incumbent German chancellors to Moscow which have elicited special attention, met with worldwide attention and were watched with special care. One of them was the Moscow trip of Konrad Adenauer which was sensational under the then prevailing circumstances in 1955, the other was that undertaken by incumbent Chancellor Schmidt in 1980. Adenauer's visit, and I would like to devote only a brief passage to it, may be considered necessary and proper. He had railroaded through with his parliamentary majority incorporation into the party the entry of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Bundeswehr [as heard], and then came the purposeful, careful, gentle arrangement of relations with Moscow: gentle, circumspect, careful and purposeful. The result was the establishment of diplomatic relations, the release of prisoners of war. Adenauer's trip was just as necessary and useful as Schmidt's trip was superfluous and dangerous. [applause, shouts]

Schmidt's trip in 1980 was undertaken against the background of an endangered alliance, as a unilateral action and without a mandate from the alliance partners. [commotion] And if I take the liberty of passing critical judgment on this visit by the criteria of concept, previous history, background, stage setting and timing, then I do so, last but not least, because the timing of this trip was just as devoid of instinct as was the visit by the same politician to Prague on 21 August 1969, a year after the invasion of Prague by the Warsaw Pact troops. [applause] At that time it took 1 year. In the meantime, half a year is enough between the invasion of Afghanistan by the Russian troops with its brutal consequences of genocide in entire regions and the stage setting for this journey and its poor results.

A world crisis is the scene in which this trip took place. The world crisis did not occur as a crisis which cannot be prevented by human force and therefore was triggered by superior powers. The world crisis is not a world crisis but an act of brutal Soviet power policy, an expansion of Soviet control making the internal system toe the line in a country which to claim constituted a threat to the Soviet Union is an insult to the world and to contemporary history. [applause]

Let us not gloss over the fact that at the time of the Adenauer trip the alliance was in a state of consolidation, progress and full working capability, that the alliance this year, and not without the essential fault of European statesmen headed by Helmut Schmidt--if I may be allowed to use this designation as expressive of a post--s in a state which neutral quarters call decaying. The question is not whether verbal avowals of the alliance are made, whether one stresses allegiance to the alliance, confidence in one's partners, readiness to live up to the alliance commitments, outraged rejection about showing any lack of solidarity. This is not decisive. No alliance is stronger than the confidence of the alliance partners in each other and the psychological and political readiness to assume all burdens and consequences from this alliance and not just to claim its advantages. In that respect things look different, unfortunately. [applause]

It was to be expected that every official government beautician would be busy day and night turning this trip into a success. But this does not withstand critical judgment. The trip was premature, to say the least, as long as Moscow did not give the least honest signal concerning the settlement of the Afghanistan conflict. [applause]

The trip also weakened the West's will for resistance and its cohesion owing to the fact that it did take place and because of the timing as well as owing to the initiative by one alliance partner whom this role would not have been assigned to and who was allowed to claim it. The trip also encourages Moscow to retain the gains it achieved in its position. [appaluse] The trip and the moratorium offers made by Helmut Schmidt regarding the implementation of the arms gap closure decision were plainly rejected in Moscow despite their weakness and despite the unilateral preference they give to the Soviet position. This is a provisional assessment.

Who gave birth to the term "difference of interests," substantiating it with dangerous arguments? It was Helmut Schmidt and nobody else. He said in America that there are 16 million hostages in Germany which have to be considered--well, the GDR has 17 million inhabitants--they are not 17 million hostages but 17 million accusers stating that the spirit of Helsinki has not yet reached the communist sphere of power. [applause]

The U.S. President had no alternative in this situation, in view of Helmut Schmidt's dinner speech about which the Soviet people were not informed due to censorship, but to give his okay to this trip which he did not want to take place, for which he did not give his mandate, which he and his advisors assessed very sceptically [shouts, commotion]. You are so disoriented that you do not even agree when I repeat what your chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, himself said in Venice about his trip. [applause] May I repeat that here or there in the West and in the United States one was prepared for worse. That did not happen, but the purpose for a trip is not that the worst did not happen. The proposals he brought with him, which I will discuss later, have been long known in the United States. They are the known tricks in which parts that do not belong together are to be tied together in a negotiation package at disarmament talks, aimed at codifying internationally the Soviet goal of preserving and safeguarding Soviet strategic superiority on European territory. [applause]

The bad thing is that you as the government party in your election campaign obsession do not have the intellectual ability any more to view such things with the necessary criticism in such a situation. [applause, shouts] It is pure naivete, even if it was uttered by a former federal chancellor. [shouts]

TIME carried an article which was termed in a NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG report a Capuchin sermon which was a clear description of the problem. It reads: Washington was certainly wrong in having all their suspicions with regard to the medium-range missiles affair. But the West Europe policy since Afghanistan has been aimed at calming down the Soviets, which for some Americans is appeasement policy, a policy of adaption and calming down. This has nothing to do with what the Europeans owe to the Americans, it was said there and that is correct. One should not discuss that at all, it was said there. It is a matter of what Europe owes itself.

Part of that diction is the shameful tug-of-war, the miserable and shameful dance of the veils, the yes or no with regard to participation in the Olympic games.

I was always against hiding behind the back of the Americans--as was Colleague Helmut Kohl--and against speaking of a pact of solidarity of friendship. We must have our own moral values. He who speaks of human rights, who acts and talks like that with regard to participation in the Moscow Olympics, demonstrates that he has a split moral code. [applause, shouts of phooey]

And it further says: The question is whether this will serve the properly assessed interests of Europe, and it goes on: No, this is certainly not the case.

What you have done does not serve the properly assessed interests of Europe. It serves election policy advantages and the short-term pseudo gains you wanted to achieve and not long-term advantages. [applause]

It ought to be taken seriously if as it says in the same publication: If the policy continues in this direction, America might feel in the mood to say: To hell with them. American isolationism which has been gone for a long time may indeed some day come to the surface again. There are some signs already indicating this development.

President Carter's security adviser said in connection with this visit: Schmidt does not seriously want to discuss in the Kremlin the aftereffects of Afghanistan nor a real balance of armament between the two military blocs. Schmidt's conviction that detente is divisible seems to be definite, despite our appeal. Schmidt wants to achieve a conciliation of interests between Europe and the Soviet Union which seems imaginary to us.

This is the problem. It is not a matter of conciliation of interests, be it with regard to Afghanistan or the arms balance between Europe and the Soviet Union. Involved is a conciliation of interests between the two big powers. Involved is the fact that the security interests of the European part of NATO--separated by the Atlantic from America--must not be detached. This and nothing else is involved. [applause]

You know that your and our common old friend, Henry Kissinger, has voiced a more and more critical opinion on this in the past weeks and months. You have said that Mr Genscher has learned from Mr Gromyko in Vienna that one does not plan to separate the European allies, the Europeans, from the Americans. Ladies and gentlemen, can you imagine that the Russian foreign minister could have said the opposite? Can one imagine that he would use his language to express his real opinion or intentions? He who believes such statements demonstrates a naive and simple judgement which becomes the more dangerous, the higher the rank and the power position of the one who accepted these naive structures of thinking. [applause]

On 31 January you wrote a letter to Brezhnev. I don't know how, but when I was watching the television program yesterday, I noted that the letters which so far have been kept from us, which have been treated as state secrets, have been carried now in the form of excerpts in a television program and that some news agencies obviously have gotten hold of them.

So I know the text of the letter you have written to General Secretary Brezhnev. I do not demand that you, Mr Federal Chancellor, although the Afghanistan events had begun 5 weeks ago at that time and although brutal developments were in full swing--which they still are--that you should violate the rules of international language, formulating the letter in the proper terms of moral disgust. I do not demand that. You have repeated your greetings and your good wishes which your ambassador had extended. That belongs to the international code.

Much more informative is Mr Brezhnev's answer. I will abstain from commenting on it. I ask you just to assess the text which the agencies obviously have now. Brezhnev said in his answer to the letter of 31 January--which arrived in March--that our opinions on the present situation are different in many ways. I had reason enough repeatedly--he writes--to comment on the true reasons that presently complicate the international situation and the breakdowns hampering the functioning of the detente mechanism. You know yourself that they did not begin with the Afghanistan events but much earlier, namely, when the line followed by the American Government and the NATO allies of the United States became more and more obvious, a line aimed at increasing the arms race and safeguarding the military superiority of the United States in the world, as well as Washington's intention to solve international problems from the position of a policy of strength....

This change has been expressed already in the NATO decision on the stationing of new American missiles in Western Europe, missiles to be aimed at the USSR and its allies. Such a policy--writes Brezhnev--undermines international confidence, create insecurity among the people with regard to the near future and leads to a considerable deterioration of the situation in the world.

The destructive principles currently determining the U.S. line in international affairs also threaten the situation in Europe with fatal consequences. The NATO decision of December...

[Interjection by SPD floorleader Wehner] This is still Brezhnev, is it?

[Straus] You ought to recognize this directly by the phraseology, Mr Wehner. ...In whose achievement the Federal Republic of Germany played an active part has aggravated the situation in Europe tangibly and also burdened our bilateral relations seriously. If the Federal Republic of Germany joined the various sanctions of which the United States is currently trying hard to persuade its NATO allies, then this would only further aggravate the situation. We do not want to assume that you will skid onto this course.

Then the letter goes on to say in the next paragraph: It is more logical to think of all this now rather than crying over spilled milk later.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, this is what Mr Brezhnev's letter in answer to the chancellor says which I quoted in excerpts, as otherwise I would have had to do some longer reading. And this against the background of the UN resolution in which an overwhelming majority of the United Nations, namely 104 states against 18 states and some others which abstained from voting or did not participate, termed the brutal attack on Afghanistan what it must be called on the basis of the facts, all criteria of value, and with a minimum of honesty.

What is interesting to note, however, is who voted against this resolution: Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Angola, Belorussia, Bulgaria, the GDR, Grenada, South Yemen, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Hungary, and Vietnam. In this voting behavior alone the whole Soviet power belt becomes directly evident which has been set up despite the protestations of detente, despite Helsinki, despite all bilateral and multilateral statements in the seventies, under misuse of this detente policy, from north to south clear across Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and into Africa, up to the borders of South Africa.

But, Mr Chancellor, if I were in your shoes I would deem it an insult if the chief of another state being on the same level--if I may suggest this in your case--and of equal rank would dare offer you this standard lie about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a serious argument. [applause]

I hope, Mr Chancellor, that you have shown this letter to the U.S. President, though he probably was not surprised since the misrepresentations, misinterpretations, and intentional untruths contained in this letter have long been known from all the Soviet statements on the developments in Afghanistan.

What matters in the case of Afghanistan is not to rectify a thoughtless prank, which the Soviet leadership committed perhaps out of some motives of loss of temper or loss of controo, with all parties involved saving face.

It is not important whether the Russians eventually will withdraw troops from Afghanistan. But it is essential that the population, the majority of which believes in Islam, not be eradicated and a deadly quiet a la pax Sovietica imposed upon this country. That is decisive.

What is decisive is that the Soviet Union will comb and smash the country to a point where its puppet system will no longer meet with internal political resistance. What is decisive is that the substance of the Afghan people, the many tribes, the freedom of this nation, the freedom of Islamic culture, the freedom of Islamic man be preserved in Afghanistan also in the future, that the people be given an opportunity to choose the government which they wish and which they support. [applause]

Therefore I also am opposed to any foul attempts to interpret the release of Afghanistan as the country's nonalignment, for instance, with the strategic military control by the Soviet Union. That would not be freedom, that would not be nonalignment, that would not be independence. When there is talk about the interference of foreign forces, what does it mean? The Soviet Union has for a long time pursued a systematic shift of power in the direction of Afghanistan. What allegedly is foreign interference is nothing but the freedom struggle of the Afghan mountain tribes which receive humanitarian and military aid partly from outside.

The invasion in Afghanistan naturally means that the Soviet troops have encircled 50 percent of the Iranian border. In other words: They can take Azerbaijan--an old target dating back to 1946 when they had to withdraw from there--and they can also exert control over Baluchistan. They can be in Iran at any time and faster than the Americans ever could, who do not want to go there in contrast to the Soviet Union. This means the intimidation of Pakistan, a warning to the People's Republic of China, increasing influence with regard to India; it means to have come within a distance of 500 kilometers to the warm sea, the Indian Ocean.

What does Mr Brezhnev mean in saying that the American naval units--there are certainly also French units--in the Strait of Hormuz represent a concentration of naval forces at the southern border of the Soviet Union? A strange geographic idea with regard to the future borders of the Soviet Union! [applause]

The trend to the warm sea, the Horn of Africa, the Arab Peninsula, the leap over Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique, which was pointed out here several times in the seventies by us and last but not least by me in the form of strong warnings, has met with the same laughter, mockery and scorn. Now we have come to the next chapter. But the federal chancellor and his followers obviously still do not want to realize what is involved. The government statement this morning was the best evidence in this respect. [applause, shouts]

I have said numerous times and twice here in the Bundestag: Soviet armament must be judged by three criteria. The first criterion is the current intentions of the Soviet leadership. I have added in this respect: They are not aimed at World War III. How long these intentions will prevail is a question we will also have to answer. The stronger and the more credible the alliance is, the longer the peaceful intentions will prevail--to eternity. [applause]

The second criterion I have mentioned is the Soviet potential. I do not want to lose time here by describing it in detail. All I want to say is the following: It has developed so much in the seventies that it can supply the necessary instruments for all military options, regardless where, when, or to what extent.

The third criterion is the long-term strategic aims of the Soviet Union. I have never kept my opinion a secret in this respect. I do not blame the Soviet Union, I just quote facts: The long-term strategic aims are a mixture of world revolutionary aims of traditional Russian imperialism, such as the developments in Africa, the export of revolutionary ideologies and development aid in the form of arms supplies for unleashing civil wars or so-called liberation wars.

Therefore, too, the military setup in South Yemen, therefore the increasing intimidation of Pakistan and India as well as the Arab countries, most of all on the Arab Peninsula, and therefore the leap to the southern borders of Afghanistan.

It is, after all, absolutely clear that the advance to the southern border of Afghanistan also is intended primarily to shake the stability of the monarchic-feudalist regimes on the Arab Peninsula. The fact that they simultaneously are the principal oil producers and suppliers just fits the picture. Part of this scheme is the power belt which today extends from Afghanistan's southern border to the southern border of South Africa. Part of this scheme is the discernible effort toward preserving the strategic control over the areas of energy extraction and raw material production on which the Europeans are dependent. And part of this scheme, finally, is the demand of a geostrategic and geopolitical redistribution of the world. These are the 12 points. This is what should have been discussed in Moscow--surely with due politeness and caution but also with due plainness--and not the Afghanistan mishap. [applause]

One of your interlocutors, Mr Chancellor, namely Mr Dimitriy Ustinov, the Soviet war minister or defense minister, said the other day: Lust for conquest is alien to the Soviet Union, which is a socialist country. Well, in this particular instance the language is not the expression of the real intentions; by its dialectical use the language rather is the opposite of what is actually being pursued. It was Gromyko who said that it is not the invasion of Afghanistan that threatens world peace but the missile decision for Europe by NATO.

Therefore the politically responsible people in this country really ought to achieve a sober analysis of the concept and the reality of detente policy. After all, one cannot with this coarseness purposively denounce some people as detente opponents and thus as adversaries to peace and peaceful coexistence--last not least for purposes of election politics--and then put on these plastic wings of peace so as to hover over the landscape of reality as an angel of unreality.

Detente does not spell the end of the conflict but is a means of waging it. Detente, as far as we are concerned, is a principle but not a dogma, it is a realistic objective and not sheer folly; it is a means to an end and not an end in itself. As far as we are concerned it is a reason of state and not psychotherapy for differentiating mankind, for qualification or disqualification. Mr Schmidt obviously believes that detente is divisible but not interruptible. Just think whether it would not be better to consider detente indivisible but temporarily interruptible, unfortunately, as a result of measures taken by the other side. This point deserves pondering. [applause]

What detente should be is this: Mitigation of fundamental differences; emphasis on common interests and dangers; balance of forces; accord in individual questions; reduction of the military potentials and mitigation of military thinking. Detente can never be one-sidedly effective. People should also comprehend that coexistence and detente, disarmament, arms limitation, and arms control are to the Soviet Union psychological weapons for "intimidating the other side, for mesmerizing the strategic adversary and for systematically narrowing down his leeway of action.

Keeping this in mind it is possible to pursue detente policy. Then people will no longer fall for a dogma or a bright neon light but regard detente policy as a bitterly necessary reality which, regrettably enough, is feasible only within narrow bounds. [applause]

It stands to reason that it cannot be dictated by one side. It stands to reason that it requires defense readiness and a balance of forces. It stands to reason that it must be indivisible. Any momentary weakness of will--as shown by the West in the seventies--abets the hegemonic tendencies of the other side.

We should comprehend that the Soviet Union surely does not have any ice-cold power conquest plan with a definite schedule--this must be achieved by 1980, the next goal by 1985, the one after next by 1990--yet it does have its global, secular strategy and exploits every chance that offers itself on its periphery or beyond that periphery for taking the next step in the overall global, secular strategy wherever the weakness of will on the part of the adversary, the confusion in the alliance, the disunity in the Atlantic alliance makes it possible. This has always been true to this day.

The government parties after 1969 believed that the Soviet Union's shirking of risks has increased. Afghanistan, unfortunately, proved the opposite to be true. The West, too, is culpable of this development. The West had believed that the Soviet Union is receptive to cooperative crisis managment with self-restraint, and therefore it also believed in an evolutionary reform of the Soviet system.

Ladies and gentlemen, detente policy is possible only if one knows that the Soviet Union exploits every opportunity--perhaps also for domestic reasons--to plunge ahead, that it brings about, or exploits, international crisis for the purpose of gaining control over energy and raw materials and geostrategic advantages. If you, Mr Chancellor, do not want to hear the argument that the timing and the political environment, the background and the stage setting of your trip were wrong--and the forced compliment by the U.S. President does not change anything in that respect--then you should seriously ponder the question as to what would be necessary. What would have been necessary was to achieve a harmonious assessment of the situation in the West before prominent political leaders from the alliance area went calling in Moscow. After all, there is not the least doubt that President Carter and you do not agree indeed in the assessment of the situation, apart from some supericialities, platitudes, and foregone conclusions.

What the West needs is an overall political concept. If you rate the role of the Federal Republic therein so highly--I would rate it a bit lower but you might as well rate it very highly in keeping with your idea of your own importance--then you should use this significance to establish an overall Western political concept rather than for a lone action in going to Moscow. [applause]

It is absolutely necessary to make clear to the leadership of the Soviet Union in good time the marginal benefits [grenznutzen] of its power expansion, and Afghanistan is such a marginal benefit. The fact that you did not mention this marginal benefit, or better yet, this marginal risk, in Moscow but instead welcomed the partial pullout and referred to a schedule for the withdrawal of the remainder, proves that you are in a ghastly illusion vis-a-vis the real world political power developments and their tendencies to shift.

The Soviet side, PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, have pointed out for good reason that the political leeway of the West in matters of detente policy has decreased considerably, adding that those matters which in the seventies have led to such great progress ought to be developed in the eighties. What does this mean?

A motive for your visit was also appeasement of the leftists in your own party. Vis-a-vis President Carter you may have appeared as an honorable and serious partner able to make pert formulations. It would be much more important, however, to end eventually the endless series of anti-American agitation speeches, anti-American propaganda speeches, the obviously creeping virulent fanning of an anti-American psychosis [shouts] in your own ranks, in your Moscow faction which does not consist of only young people. That would be important. [applause]

Some of your leading party friends have mentioned your anger towards the Americans because President Carter forced the Federal Republic not to take part in the Moscow Olympic games. Why don't you contradict this?

What happened at the meeting of the young socialists with the so-called Free Democratic Youth Organization, the Communist state youth, a short time ago here on the territory of the Federal Republic? What happened? Lack of time keeps me from quoting interesting details. [shouts] Some literature was exchanged there, one has given anti-Strauss books to the other side while receiving SED propaganda literature in return.

If I think of the fifties and sixties when we had really fierce fights with each other, I ask myself: What has happened to the SPD? What has happened to the political youth of the SPD? A sympathy demonstration for either Washington or Moscow today would end in a clear victory for Moscow. That is a fact. [applause]

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, You particularly, Colleague Brandt, have lectured and tutored the Americans in a number of statements. I have read in a Munich paper the following, I quote you: Despite all the respect for the cowboy in Texas--you have probably mixed up Texas and Georgia--who has his problems, we cannot expect him to observe the problems of divided Germany, of human relations, the Berlin problem and the access roads as closely as we do. This is what the SPD chief said in a "TZ" interview on 25 April 1980. Another member of your faction stated: Carter should remain president, for otherwise Helmut Schmidt would have to break in a new one. [shouts] Such statements are not suitable for strengthening the often reiterated friendship, for preserving confidence or reestablishing it.

Mr Federal Chancellor, you know the facts and connections, so that you cannot seriously mean what you have suggested. If the Soviet Union now suggests including the forward based systems--pardon me for repeating this term--I ask you: What are these forward based systems? A few Phantoms stationed with the 6th Fleet; they can reach the border areas of the Soviet Union under good weather conditions, that means with a rear wind. There are a few F-111s whose range includes the western regions of the Soviet Union. The Soviets also reckon with the Pershing-1, with a range of 900 kilometers. That is not sufficient at all to get even to the border of the Soviet Union.

It seems that the Poseidon has been included, a submarine missile. It is characteristic of submarine missiles that their lack of accuracy rules them out from hitting pinpointed targets; they can be used only in a war aimed at total destruction. These arms can be used only against real targets such as big cities or industrial complexes.

Assuming a moratorium was achieved and the Russians offer the following: We will keep what we have, but will not produce any more, and you will discontinue your plans. It would mean that the East would have 200 missiles with quadruple warheads, range 5,000 kilometers, every one of them with pinpointed accuracy, this being able to reach and destroy over a distance of 5,000 kilometers every square meter of West European territory. Just imagine: Some 800 targets would be attacked with warheads having six or seven times the effect of the Hiroshima bomb. That would be the end of European culture, the end of civilization, the end of humanity in this part of the world.

The decision to close the arms gap was made to evade the possibility of being blackmailed by such a one-sided situation; a situation was supposed to be preserved for the Americans whereby they could maintain their nuclear guarantee.

Mr Federal Chancellor, what you have said here, if you have spoken the full truth and if you have let everything out of the sack, has been realized by us on the basis of information 5 years ago. This is nothing new. It is just an attempt by the Soviet Union to preserve its superiority in the field of medium-range missiles by including arms systems of the other side which do not belong here and which cannot be quoted in this connection, to preserve its superiority and develop it with Western permission.

I admit that even if you had returned with the moratorium I would have said that this is not acceptable; for with 200 missile systems with 800 warheads and nothing on the Western side in the event of a halt on both sides, this no longer solves the problem. Yet what you have brought home is even worse than what your moratorium contained in the way of misuses and dangers. [applause]

The alternative of war or peace is no longer applicable to Europe, as there is only the alternative of preservation or total destruction of all powers involved, their biological, cultural, and technical substance. No Soviet leadership will ever accept this alternative. This is why we must not allow ourselves, blinded by this false alternative, to be induced to tolerate the developments along the flank ofthe Europeans and along NATO's flank, in the southern Atlantic, in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean, in Afghanistan, and the stormy enhancement of the Soviet offensive armament, just because we say: Dialogue, then everything is alright.

There is no such thing in Europe as the alternative of war or peace. Something entirely different is at stake in Europe. What matters is to preserve the alliance community in such a way that it can retain on the whole its worldwide function even if this function is limited to its geographic sphere of interest. What you have done is rendered an ill service to this end.

What the Soviet Union gained from this visit was, first, the destruction of its isolation from the community of nations which had been caused by its brutal deportment in Afghanistan. Just as you did on 21 August 1969, you now destroyed this isolation. Secondly, the Soviet Union can continue its Afghanistan policy with the open or tacit agreement of various partners of the alliance.

With this sham offer of arms negotiations the Soviet Union has started a successful attack against the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap. It can continue its detente policy as if nothing happened. From this it can derive that it will have a free hand in the future for further actions whenever the circumstances so allow. It can note that the distrust between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany--including the imminent danger of not only the confusion but also the dissociation of certain parts within NATO--has now been attained through its policy. All the fine statements indeed are to no avail here.

The Soviet Union can note the further narrowing of the political leeway of the West in general and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular. It can also chalk up in the assets column of its balance sheet the splitting of the political forces in the Federal Republic of Germany.

What I have said many times here in the Bundestag as well, is this: What worries us is not the circumstance that the Federal Republic of Germany perhaps might lose its security, its freedom, or even its cultural, civilized substance as a result of a military attack on Europe. I have often said that what worries us is not a revolutionary act which would destroy our social system, its ideal of liberty, its legal system through the prevalence of leftist radical, communist, pro-Moscow forces. No, what worries us is a long-term psychological-political process devised for many years in which the eating away at NATO, the dissociation of the Europeans from their main protective power, the Americans, is psychologically prepared and politically supported, and finally becomes manifest in an erosion, in a collapse of the system. This may take years, which is only a short period, it may take decades.

The Soviet Union has started a process going whose primary objective is to foil NATO's decision on the closure of the arms gap for reasons well known to all of us.

Secondly, the Soviet Union pursues the goal on a medium-term basis of dissociating the security interests of the West Europeans from those of the Americans for technical and strategic reasons.

The Soviet Union's policy, thirdly, is aimed at stripping the alliance of its effectiveness, even while maintaining the formalities of an alliance, and initiating the process of Western Europe's political neutralization. More alliances have already perished through internal erosion than through external abolition. This is the concern which we hold today about the state of NATO, the future of the Western community, and about the options of preserving peace and freedom.

It would have been your task, Mr Chancellor, to pick up this point of rupture [bruckpunkt--attributed to a Bismarck quotation] and to set the witches in the direction of our common past and of the necessities of a common future. This has not been done, for short-sighted and highly opportunistic reasons and for reasons adapted to election campaign needs. Hence: Counted and weighed, but deemed too light in Moscow. [long, strong applause, shouts]

Reiterates Criticism

LD051012 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Munich--Franz Josef Strauss, CSU candidate for the chancellorship, has again sharply criticized the federal chancellor's Moscow trip. Addressing the military-political congress of the CSU in Munich today, Strauss said Helmut Schmidt should have taken with him a few competent German generals if he had felt the desire to speak with Soviet marshals. "Then he would not have fallen for this worthless offer." Strauss was referring to the Soviet Union's offer concerning disarmament negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles and their military mode of calculation.

Strauss expressed the fear that "this worthless offer" could be the start of a number of European states abandoning NATO's counterarming decision in view of their domestic problems.

Strauss asked the Federal Government why there was today talk of war and fear of war if peace was being made safer day by day, as claimed by the SPD. The policy of detente could function only if at the very least military equilibrium was established. Strauss was not saying "no" to the policy of detente, but he was saying "no to a policy of detente which ended in a "concentration camp of utopia." The question was whether peace means peace in freedom or peace "in gradual capitulation." The Soviet Union's policy of detente aims at a geopolitical redistribution, something it has already partially achieved.

COLUMNIST PRAISES GOVERNMENT REPORT TO BUNDESTAG

DW041115 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial by Bonn correspondent Eghard Moerbitz: "The Value of a Trip"]

[Text] The chancellor and the foreign minister on Thursday informed parliament in detail on the actual results of their Moscow probe talks. The public learned in this way about the tangible success of this visit, which in the meantime has been considered a useful enterprise not merely by the Federal Government, but also by the United States.

The government statement made it clear why Hans-Dietrich Genscher undertook the strenuous visits to Paris and Washington, and why he wanted to give firsthand information to the European Community's foreign ministers at a special conference in Luxembourg. That was not blind action or a political show a la Kissinger, but an attempt to give far-reaching information to the Allies in order to avoid from the very beginning some misinterpretation of the Moscow results.

It pertains particularly to the United States, which is urged to deal with the results of the Moscow visit not only because Genscher brought along answers to two questions which were not described in detail, questions Jimmy Carter had channelled through his "special envoy" Helmut Schmidt directly to Brezhnev.

The chancellor explained the value of the Moscow probe talks with pleasant realism to the Bundestag. Leonid Brezhnev is prepared under two conditions to discuss prior to the ratification of SALT II on intercontinental strategic arms the limitation of nuclear medium-range arms in Europe: 1. The United States must include also those U.S. nuclear arms which are stationed in Europe and which can reach Soviet territory; 2. An agreement on Eurostrategic arms can be implemented only once SALT II has been ratified by the United States.

Schmidt and Genscher have complemented Brezhnev's suggestion with the demand that the Soviet Eurostrategic arms, which are not less dangerous, must be incorporated in the negotiations; that was more than logical due to the existing threat emanating from Soviet nuclear arms for all of Western Europe. The foreign minister hid an equally significant result of the Moscow talks in his contribution to the debate. He considers it possible that a new all-European disarmament conference will be installed in connection with the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, with measures against surprise attacks involving the "whole European Continent."

The chancellor and the foreign minister commented on the results with the proper sobriety. Schmidt said himself that he does not consider the substance a "breakthrough." And indeed no beginning is in sight with regard to concrete negotiations on medium-range arms in Europe. In view of this difficult matter, no treaties can be expected prior to 1983, even if negotiations take place immediately after the U.S. presidential elections, which is not very likely. But it would be positive after all if the USSR actually gave up making the postponement of NATO's two-part decision a prerequisite. The chancellor assumes this and therefore he mentioned a "new situation." One will see whether the events prove him right after the elections in the Federal Republic and the United States this fall.

In order to achieve a real breakthrough to stop the uncontrolled arms race eventually, not just more hard work will be necessary, but also the willingness to negotiate by all who are involved in European peace. Nothing will work without the two world powers, the United States and the USSR, and nothing will work without France either, whose President Valery Giscard d'Estaing must face elections next year. Nothing will work without their understanding for tactical necessities in negotiations with the Soviet Union, which produces the best chess players in the world.

One can forget what candidate for chancellor Franz Josef Strauss dared to offer with regard to the statements of the Federal Government. He did not want to miss the chance of appearing once again in the eighth Bundestag next to Helmut Schmidt on the television screen. He used that chance poorly, although he talked almost three times as long--a painful 110 minutes instead of 40, as did the chancellor. Strauss has maneuvered himself into a political offside position with his reply. He had nothing significant to add to the issue of the day, something that would permit the observer to speak of a last parliamentary duel between the chancellor and his challenger. What he said about the chancellor applies to himself--weighed, but found too light.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD071227 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn/Cologne--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the FDP and federal foreign minister, has come out in favor of a purposeful improvement in intra-German relations on the path of improved cooperation.

Speaking to his party's presidium he stressed that Bonn and East Berlin could contribute by their attitude to stabilization in Europe. The recent remarks by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker show that the GDR leadership is also aware of the importance of the intra-German relationship for European development. Genscher said that above and beyond technical agreements, however, further humanitarian measures between the two German states are indispensable. According to a statement by party spokesman Josef Gerwald, Genscher said: "The more detente is experienced and felt by the individual in the divided country, the more reliable and lasting it will be." Every additional opportunity to travel from East to West could create a piece of fresh reality in the spirit of the Helsinki final act. In Genscher's view an improvement in relations with the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact can, however, only be achieved by "patient efforts" and a readiness to talk. Polemics conditioned by the election campaign and suspicions cast on those making efforts in this direction are senseless and only harm German interests.

Notes Correctness of NATO Policy

LD051426 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview with Bremen Radio that his conviction is that the Soviet reaction to the West's negotiating offer shows that NATO's position, which is substantially influenced by the Federal Republic, is correct, that is to implement the counterarming decision and to try uncompromisingly for negotiations. All those who pleaded for the counterarming decision to be reversed have been proved wrong. Genscher emphasized that in order to judge the Soviet preparedness to negotiate finally, it is still necessary for the Soviet side to specify in detail what it has in mind. Concerning newspaper reports about an alleged skeptical attitude in the United States Genscher said he relied on what U.S. President Carter and the American secretary of state and security adviser told him: that the Soviet reaction would be carefully and constructively examined. The text of the interview was prereleased by the Foreign Ministry.

To Visit SFRY

LD090805 Hamburg DPA in German 0729 9 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to pay a 20-day official visit to Yugoslavia on 17 July. Genscher has been invited by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec. The Foreign Ministry stressed today that the federal foreign minister is thus carrying on the continuous exchange of views with the Yugoslav Government. Topics of the Belgrade talks will be international and bilateral issues.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER POLITICAL SITUATION IN ROK

LD081835 Hamburg DPA in German 1714 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed to the South Korean ambassador in Bonn, Yi Chang-hui [as received] the "deep concern" of the Federal Government and the parties in the Bundestag over political developments in his country. It was learned tonight that the ambassador was summoned by the federal foreign minister for a talk in the Foreign Office. According to the Foreign Office, Genscher expressed his great concern over the fate of South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and of his political associates and over the abrogation of the democratic rule in South Korea. He asked the ambassador to convey to his government the Federal Government's request to end the persecution of opposition politicians and to make unhampered political activity possible.

GOVERNMENT 'WOULD NOT BE HOSTILE' TO EUROMISSILES TALKS

LD081529 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "France Would Not Be Hostile to Negotiations Connected With Salt III"]

[Text] There has been no comment on the talks which French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and German Foreign Minister Genscher had at Orly on Wednesday, 2 July, on the subject of Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow. The French side is even less willing to give an opinion on the possibility of negotiations on the Euromissiles linked with negotiations on a SALT III treaty.

The French Government has, however, deemed the conclusion of the SALT II treaty and the possibility of a SALT III treaty to be positive provided France is not involved in limiting its nuclear armaments until the superpowers have made significant reductions in their arsenals.

It seems, therefore, that the French Government, which has always refused to comment on the deployment of the Euromissiles, stressing that its forces are not integrated into NATO, would not be hostile to a U.S.-Soviet negotiation on this type of weapon, the result of which would be linked with the implementation of the SALT agreements.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON AFGHAN ASSISTANCE, ALLEGATIONS OF INTERFERENCE

LD081615 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Resistance Movements Waging National Liberation War"]

[Excerpt] "The Afghan resistance movements are waging a national liberation war," Jean Francois-Poncet told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission for the first time Wednesday, 2 July. The foreign minister confirmed that the Afghan resistance movements do not have modern weapons and added: "That largely dispenses with the allegations of foreign interference."

Mentioning the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan, the minister said that this is a new factor constituting a step in the right direction but that it is still too soon to try to draw a long-term inference from it. "To be significant, the withdrawal should be definitive and followed by new withdrawals leading to general evacuation; the Soviet announcement has so far not been accompanied by any modification of Moscow's stance," the commission communique indicated.

AFGHAN REFUGEES SEEKING ASYLUM EXPELLED

LD081525 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Jul 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Afghan Refugees Expelled"]

[Text] Four Afghan refugees who had been waiting at Orly Airport since Saturday for permission to enter France where they were requesting political asylum were expelled yesterday by the French authorities and placed on a German Lufthansa flight going to Frankfurt. Last week the German authorities had refused them permission to land, as had the authorities in Thailand where they had attempted to go.

GISCARD REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN, DETERRENCE QUESTIONED

LD041009 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 80 pp 1,3

[Michel Tatu article: "Three Remarks"]

[Text] During his 2 days of talks with Mr Brezhnev in Moscow Chancellor Schmidt talked mainly about Afghanistan and nuclear arms in Europe. Last week Mr Giscard d'Estaing recalled or explained his stance on these subjects. Three remarks made during his press conference on 26 June provide the key to the head of state's thinking. However, they also show how a leader can influence the "perception" which his partners and adversaries have of his intentions without all their implications being fully taken into account.

The first remark is: "Should a country like France give military aid to the Afghan rebellion? My answer is no; France is in favor of seeking a political solution." As far as we know Mr Giscard d'Estaing is the only leader of a Western or nonaligned country who has made such a remark, not that all those who, like him, regard the Red Army's occupation of Afghanistan as "unacceptable" are really giving aid to what would, moreover, more correctly be called the Afghan "resistance." However, both those who are acting and those who are doing nothing are taking care not to say so. One would like to think that France is at least giving economic aid to this resistance but, why, by officially ruling out military aid, give Mr Brezhnev in advance a gift which he has certainly never offered in similar circumstances?

It is true that this subject should be approached cautiously. The idea of making Pakistan the "Afghan resistance's North Vietnam" by supplying it with all the heavy equipment which the communist block gave to Hanoi during the Indochina war is easier said than done. It comes up against the uncertainty felt by Pakistan, which is not anxious to be exposed to reprisals in the framework of the right to pursuit which the USSR would assume and to the vacillation of the United States itself which, although supplying aid, refuses to do so publicly and prefers not to be "caught redhanded." However, everybody, including Paris, admits that it is above all in the field that the matter will be settled; the "gesture" which the Kremlin has just made by announcing a partial withdrawal of its troops is due as much to the Afghan resistance's courage as to international condemnation or to the "gesture" which Mr Giscard d'Estaing felt obliged to make by going to Warsaw. In any case, there was no need for this French concession.

The argument invoked by the president of the republic is even stranger. Even if you are quite legitimately seeking a political solution to the Afghan crisis, it is difficult to see how this could be obtained from a partner who has used arms on a large scale by assuring him that his efforts will not be opposed, in other words by refusing to give his victim the means of defending himself against an intrusion you yourself deem unacceptable. Husak is demonstrating every day in Czechoslovakia what a "political solution" obtained under these conditions can look like. Does Mr Giscard d'Estaing hope that international condemnation will reach such heights that it will replace the effort being made by the Afghans in the field and exert sufficient pressure on Moscow? For that you would at least have to advocate "multidirectional" sanctions, in economic and other spheres, against the USSR. This is, to say the least, not what the French president is doing.

Another remark which it would have been better not to make is the following: "Any nuclear attak on French territory would automatically spark off a strategic nuclear response." [paragraph continues]

Mr Giscard d'Estaing's motives are understandable: The president of the republic, sensitive to insinuations--strengthened by a recent IFOP-LE POINT opinion poll--that he would never dare to press the nuclear button, has specified in what circumstances he would do it: in a direct attack with nuclear weapons against national territory. This is, indeed, one of the hypothetical situations in which the deterrent force is to be put into action. However, a potential adversary will read something different into this remark: An attack on France using conventional weapons will not spark off a nuclear response; at least, this response will not be "automatic," which is one way of saying that it is rather improbable.

In this sphere it is only natural that the risks run should preserve some degree of uncertainty. Nobody now expects the leader of any nuclear power to expressly define all the bases in which his force will be used. However, it is better to avoid giving details which seem to rule out a number of hypotheses.

The French deterrent force was set up to avoid not only nuclear war but any kind of war; its aim is to ensure France's independence at least as much as its citizens' survival. It is because a medium-sized European country does not have much chance of withstanding the 175 Soviet divisions that the possibility of resorting to the ultimate weapon has been maintained in the framework of deterrence "by the weak against the strong." For the same reasons, the Western powers and France in particular have always rejected Soviet proposals aimed at concluding treaties banning the "first use" of nuclear weapons: The Americans themselves--even though their position has become less credible over the years--have always intended to keep the principle of resorting to the ultimate weapon to counterbalance the Warsaw Pact's superiority in the conventional sphere.

Ultimately, moreover, if it was simply a question of preventing a nuclear attack it would be better to abandon all such weapons and announce that you will never house any on your territory. The USSR has said that it is prepared to conclude treaties with nonnuclear countries promising not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against it. The maintenance of USSR conventional superiority explains the weak response these proposals have produced. In any case France has taken an entirely different path not only by equipping itself with a nuclear force but by protecting its Albion Plateau missiles in such a way that they could only be destroyed by nuclear fire; in so doing the intention was to force the aggressor to "reveal" himself by "signing" his attack. In this case, too, escalation to the ultimate weapon is provoked the better to deter any general aggression, whether nuclear or not. Finally, is there any need to recall that French deterrence is still based on a "multidirectional" line in that it provides security against a hypothetical resurgence of German aggressiveness? All these are, therefore, reasons for not ruling out any possibility a priori.

Ambiguity, Fortunately

On the other hand the head of state's third remark contains skillful ambiguity: "France is directly concerned by the security of neighboring European states." This fact is not disputed by anybody, but it can help to dispel the unfortunate impression of neutralism or even isolationism which is given by French deterrence doctrine, especially in its "orthodox" version. It is clear that any "Finlandization" and more especially any Sovietization of the FRG would have tragic consequences for France. The only question is what Paris could most usefully do to prevent this eventuality. One option is to assert an unswerving political solidarity by proclaiming guaranteed participation in any "battle for Germany" alongside the Americans and the other allies; the main objection to this idea is that it hardly makes any difference to the military conditions of this confrontation and hence that it does not make it any more or less probable, while requiring a much greater defense effort on the conventional and tactical nuclear planes.

The other option consists in strengthening the French strategic deterrent in such a way that the umbrella thus created gradually extends beyond the national territory to cover our neighbors. This effort can be made alone and nonetheless ought not to close the door to cooperation. An opportunity arose--and was missed, as we saw--with the debate on the U.S. Euromissiles: The deployment of similar missiles in the FRG, built jointly by Paris and Bonn, whose use would be subject to a French and German "dual key" system, would have confirmed this extension of the French deterrent without there being any need to ask Germany to abandon its integration in NATO.

Despite the support shown by his political friends for the first option, Mr Giscard d'Estaing has taken care not to choose. He will probably be forced to explain his views when making the decisions on defense policy which he is planning to take this summer. Meanwhile, however, he prefers to cultivate some uncertainty which would have been appropriate in the second remark. As he says himself, some indications on defense "should be given in away which enables the interlocutor to ask himself a number of questions."

PCF ISSUES RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

LD041131 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] A formidable Giscardian propaganda campaign, to which the Socialist Party [PS] is contributing, is trying to make people believe that the dangers of war have considerably increased. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries, openly portrayed as France's only enemies, are held responsible for the deterioration in the climate of detente. The aim is to justify the deployment of the Euromissiles and the revival of the arms race decided on by NATO in Washington in spring 1978. In this political context defense problems are in the forefront.

On the pretext of modernizing French nuclear weapons and adapting military strategy to the present-day world, Giscard d'Estaing has announced the manufacture of the neutron bomb and is preparing to "give battle" in Europe in the context of Atlantic strategy and against the socialist countries.

This directly calls into question the deterrence strategy which is aimed at preventing war. At the same time this places on our country the weighty responsibility for an escalation in the arms race with new weapons whose manufacture had hitherto been prevented by the action of international public opinion.

The Communists' analysis is entirely different. The balance of forces in favor of the national, social and human liberation forces is forcing imperialism to back down and no longer allows it to decide on war and peace as it would like.

The USSR and the socialist countries,by their policy and their initiatives, are constantly confirming that socialism means peace.

On the other hand it is imperialism which, facing the crisis in its system and the growth of people's struggles for progress and peace, is reviving a ruinous and dangerous arms race.

The PCF is in favor of a great policy of peace and national independence. The initiatives which France could take in favor of disarmament and cooperation would not only increase its international authority but would provide it with the best possible conditions for ensuring its independence and guaranteeing its sovereignty.

In the current international political context France's security necessarily requires that it should have a real defense system and take consistent and persistent action in favor of disarmament. The PCF is clearly in favor of an authentically national defense policy.

In May 1977, in view of the situation of the conventional and nuclear armed forces at the time, the PCF advocated the "maintenance," is other words maintaining in an operational state, of French nuclear weapons and a multidirectional deterrence strategy.

Today it confirms this choice which means preserving the credibility of our nuclear force, and this implies its maintenance and the incorporation of scientific and technical progress at a quantitative level defined only by the requirements of the country's security and independence.

This PCF position excludes any French participation in the arms race whether it be the manufacture of the neutron bomb and its use in "forward battle" or the production of new nuclear missile-launching submarines. With six nuclear submarines the naval nuclear force is credible, and only if the first submarine were to be withdrawn from service could the construction of a new submarine be justified.

At a time when the draft is under attack from many different quarters in favor of a professional force under the name of a volunteer army, the PCF reaffirms that it is in favor of a democratized conscripted army and of a 1-year term of military service.

The bad conditions in which military service is performed and the feeling of futility and wasted time which the draftees have make them reject the army. The Rally for the Republic intends to exploit this via its demagogic and electioneering proposal for a 4-month term of service aimed at establishing a professional army isolated from the nation. What is at stake today is not the length of the term of service. What we must do is improve the military and combat training of soldiers, sailors and air force personnel while enabling them to obtain better professional, cultural and sports training. The democratization of all aspects of military life will also give the army a popular content which alone can ensure real national defense.

The PCF reaffirms that only national arms production can ensure an effective and independent French defense system. By manufacturing European weapons or weapons jointly with the FRG (French-German tank, French-German-British fighter plane) the government is going against an independent defense system. That is why the PCF once again advocates the nationalization of the whole arms industry and giving state arsenals, manufacturers and establishments the vital place they must have in this sphere.

To ensure France's defense it is necessary to have a defense budget in keeping with the country's economic potential and which would no longer give the armaments multinationals large profits. Everything proves that with around 3 percent of the gross national product national defense can be run properly.

Promoting peace and disarmament and ensuring national defense are two inseparable objectives of a great French policy. The PCF calls on all men and women of goodwill, especially young people, and all peaceful and patriotic forces to rally and take action to achieve this.

For its part the PCF is not and will not spare its efforts in this vital battle for peace, disarmament and national independence.

Paris, 27 June 1980.

[Signed] PCF Central Committee

BERLINGUER ADDRESSES PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON VENICE SUMMIT

LD081517 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 27 June speech at PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome: "The Lynchpins of Our Policy"]

[Excerpts] The events of the past 3 weeks are punctuated by a number of factors, all of which move in the direction of an exacerbation of the tensions and in the light of which the present government's complete inadequacy is becoming increasingly apparent. President Carter's meetings with members of the Italian Government have highlighted more than ever the subordination of the Italian Government's foreign, economic and military policy to even those aspects of U.S. policy which conflict both with the need for international detente and with Italy's fundamental interests. L'UNITA has rightly stated that the Carter-Cossiga communique was a torpedo fired at the forces, countries and governments of Western Europe and those within the Atlantic Alliance itself which are making efforts to reestablish negotiations with the Eastern Bloc, despite the knowledge that this displeases Brzezinski.

At the Venice summit, although enjoying the position of chairman of that meeting, the Italian Government played a bit part. It neither said nor did anything that could constitute even a conditioning of the current U.S. strategy.

The Venice talks on economic policy essentially revealed Italy's acceptance of a line driving determinedly toward a recession while, as far as specific energy issues are concerned, the country is tied to approaches which fail to take into account the particular requirements of its relatively weak and fragile economic structure, compared to that of other developed capitalist countries, and which, above all, fail to take into account Italy's own opportunities of developing fruitful economic and political relations with the oil producing countries, such as Iran, and more generally with the Middle Eastern and Third World countries. It is extremely frustrating to see how opportunities for our country to take and initiative in these directions are being wasted for no other reason than to back U.S. policy and interests.

As for defense policy, it is not clear, even following Minister Lagorio's latest statements, whether or not Italy will yield to the demand for a substantial increase in military spending, which would serve above all to enable the United States to deploy a more sizeable strike force in the Persian Gulf zone and the Middle East; and it is not clear yet whether or not Italy accepts the proposals made cautiously but clearly enough by the FRG Government regarding a moratorium on medium-range missiles. In this connection surely nobody can believe that the FRG has made and is making this proposal because it wants to reduce the West's security and to achieve an imbalance of forces with the Warsaw Pact. Comrade Natta referred to Minister Lagorio's latest remarks but it does not seem that they reflect the Italian Government's stance; indeed, until yesterday the contrary seemed true.

Of course, we would like the Socialist comrades, with their own identity and initiative, to participate actively in our quest for the initiatives and means to facilitate the encounter and understanding with all the Catholic peoples forces, in the stimutaneous action aimed specifically at the DC, with a view to shifting it and altering its stances as far as possible, and especially in the struggle that must now be waged against the "preamble" line. This should be one of the aims of the quest for unity between the PCI and PSI with a view to a more effective struggle against the DC rightwing. I do agree, however, with whoever said that we must not be naive in this field and fail to see that the PSI's present leadership is not moving in this direction and that, indeed, it has at least shown acquiescence to the "preamble" DC by admittedly embarking on a dialectical and competitive relationship with it, but within a framework leading objectively to the division of the workers masses, which the present DC leaders are trying to force to break away from the Communist party.

We must bear this objective fact in mind and refrain now from committing toward the Socialist Party the errors which we have committed before toward the DC, when at certain moments and on certain issues we have sought agreement with it for agreement's sake. Of course as far as we are concerned we will not overlook any possible meetings and forms of cooperation with the PSI (and there are very major opportunities for this at the local level, and also at the national level). But we must never abandon our differences, our criticism and, when necessary, our ideological political battle: Otherwise we would eventually surrender our own specific autonomous role. And this would not aid the cause of the unity of the workers and peoples movement.

The specific political problem now emerging above any other is how to smash the present political framework and the political alliances on which it is based and how to counter the political outlook inherent in these alliances, which is reflected in the present government coalition and its continued existence. This is why we must keep alive the demand for the government to step down which we made during the election campaign. It has been said that it was incorrect to raise such an issue because we were unable to propose a government involving our participation in the short term. But, if we accepted this logic it would mean that until this is possible, that is until such a governmental solution seems reasonable and feasible, and until the conditions exist for forming a government with us, we should agree to the existing government remaining in office, even if it performs some actions which are ruinous for the country. In that case what would the opposition's function be? Merely to wait to join the government? And if it did just when would it ever join? Opposition, it is true, is exercised primarily by organizing a struggle against negative government actions to prevent these actions from being performed and to wrest even partial results in a positive direction. But opposition would be incomplete, and I am talking not in general terms but of the opposition that must be performed in the present situation, if we failed to create a crisis in a government solution whose continued existence, it is now clear, is merely worsening the country's general situation and diminishing the prospects of a government capable of tackling this situation. So the fight to change this government is now a precondition for smashing the political operation from which the government itself stemmed, which has characterized its specific actions and which it intends to continue through the government's own continued existence.

PAJETTA REFUSES TO EQUATE AFGHANISTAN WITH VIETNAM

LD041025 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 29 Jun 80 pp 7-12

[Lucio Colletti interview with PCI Directorate Member Giancarlo Pajetta: "Comrades, Who Are We and Where Are We Going?"]

[Excerpt] Colletti: Listen, Pajetta, in 1966 you announced that if the Hanoi government had asked you to, your party would have even been prepared to send volunteers; in any case medical supplies and provisions were sent. The PCI mobilized public opinion with rallies, marches and appeals. But would Berlinguer now send a brigade to Afghanistan? If so, to fight on which side?

Pajetta: We would certainly not send a brigade to help the Soviet Army. We deplore its intervention. As far as the rebels are concerned....

Colletti: Why do you call them rebels? You did not call the Vietnamese rebels. You called them partisans.

Pajetta: For a communist who joined the movement in 1925 the word "rebel" does not have a pejorative meaning. If you consult the Rigutini and Fanfani dictionary you can see for yourself that "brigand" means one thing, "bandit" another and "rebel" something else again. A rebel is someone who opposes the legally recognized government. Since the present Kabul government is recognized by the United Nations, I feel the term is correct.

Colletti: What difference do you see between the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the Soviet one in Afghanistan?

Pajetta: I have known the Vietnamese communists since 1931. I do not know the Afghan communists or rebels, however, and I certainly cannot rush to fight with people I do not know. I am not acquainted with the present situation in Afghanistan. I only know that the people who formed the communists' vanguards in that country governed in such a way as to prompt broad forms of opposition and have split even among themselves. More than that I do not know.

Colletti: Pardon me if I persist with this point, Mr Pajetta. You cannot form a verdict on such a serious situation merely on the basis of the behavior of local communists or of your personal acquaintances gained in 1931 or subsequently.

Pajetta: Agreed. I cannot form a verdict. For this very reason I do not understand why you want to send me as a volunteer on one side or another when I do not feel I can identify with either.

Colletti: I did not know the Vietnamese guerrillas. But I did take a stance, I demonstrated and did what I could, like many other people. I do not know the Afghan guerrillas; I am probably not well informed. However, it seems to me that there is one factor common to both situations: the intervention of a major power in the Third World; plus, in Afghanistan's case, the USSR's military occupation of the territory.

Pajetta: And we have condemned this occupation, although we refuse to form the first anti-Soviet international brigade, while neither [Italian Socialist Party Directorate member] Martelli nor [Christian Democratic Party Secretary] Flaminio Piccoli have considered doing so. Not even the Islamic states have recognized these rebel groups and the politicians who represent them. Should we behave as teacher's pets? Declare war on Russia? We would be stopped by every worker with any commonsense and by every communist with any common sense, which is how I regard myself, for instance.

Colletti: We were not talking about war but about mobilizing the masses.

Pajetta: We are in favor of mobilizing the masses with a view to demanding not idiotic actions such as the Olympic boycott, but work to restore peace in those areas.

Colletti: So you condemn, but you do not take sides.

Pajetta: Just as we did not take sides with the Czechoslovak opposition.

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES MORE ARMED FORCES MODERNIZATION FUNDS

LD041007 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 29 Jun 80 pp 14-15

[Guido Guaranta undated interview in Rome with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "Eyes Left"]

[Excerpts] Rome--Question: Why are you dissatisfied with the armed forces' standard of efficiency?

Answer: We now have two armies, one first rate and the other second rate: 30 percent of our armed forces personnel are unqualified. Every soldier must know how to soldier and not spend his time in the barracks reading comic books and doing crosswords. If one day, by mischance, a war broke out, the money we are spending would be wasted.

Question: With regard to money, you are asking for more funds for your ministry's budget: Is this really necessary?

Answer: The funds established by parliament in 1975 for modernizing the armed forces are insufficient, owing to inflation. In my opinion the 1980 budget, which is projected to be 6 trillion lire, must be increased at least 3 percent. This is not much if you bear in mind that we are the only West European country spending as little as $127 a head on military organization; the others spend $300-500. Not to mention Eastern Europe.

Question: What kind of army are you aiming at?

Answer: An efficient, modern army that will meet the country's needs and effectively maintain peace. That is all. My objective is to have armed forces that will, within the context of our alliance and integrated with those of other countries with a solid democratic tradition, help form a deterrent force.

Question: You suggest that from now on the armed forces publicize abroad the goods produced by Italian industries working in the armaments field. Do you want to turn the army into an advertising agency?

Answer: It seems right to me that our military experts should publicize abroad the electronic equipment for protecting tanks, ships and aircraft which is produced by factories in our country and that they should also publicize all the other electronics instruments of a defensive nature that cannot be absorbed by the domestic market. Or do we want these factories to close down?

TANJUG CITES SLOVENE LEADER'S DEMAND FOR 'NATIONAL RIGHTS'

LD021440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Trieste, July 2 (TANJUG)--Bocis Race, president of the Slovene cultural and economic alliance in Italy, has reiterated the demand that national rights be recognized to ethnic Slovenes in the thirty-five municipalities in which they live in Italy, irrespective of their strength in numbers. Ethnic Slovenes cannot accept a division into broader and narrower areas in which they live, with differing rights to the use of the Slovene language in public administration.

Also unacceptable is the rejection of their demand that ethnic Slovenes administer their national schools for themselves and they refuse that such economic policy be conducted which would not take the interests of ethnic Slovenes in Italy into account. Race refused that the question of setting up a mixed and industrial zone at the Yugoslav-Italian border be settled by a referendum for supposed ecological reasons, behind which to be found is, in fact, resistance to any border cooperation between the peoples in Yugoslavia and Italy.

SA CARNEIRO INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD041325 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Marianne Lohse interview with Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco sa Carneiro: "Emerging From Isolation"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: Mr Prime Minister, you have made Portugal's membership of the European Community "the priority of priorities." Aren't you disappointed by President Giscard d'Estaing's statements and the tendency to lump your country with Spain? What arguments do you intend to put forward?

Answer: Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statements clearly sparked off quite a stir. However, I have encountered everywhere--from Bonn to Brussels--complete support for Portugal's entry within the timetable laid down. The president of the republic explained the French position in his press conference: there is no question of postponing entry but of ensuring that the new members are fully aware of possible new rules.

This is especially the case as regards the common agricultural policy. This will not necessarily delay our entry. Our case is separate from Spain's. The negotiations are separate. In any case the Community Council of Ministers' decision has not been altered. France did not even raise the issue in Venice. I think, therefore, that negotiations will be continued.

Question: How do you envisage your contribution?

Answer: We regard it as a fundamental plan, and not a "sprint." We are experiencing an international political crisis which increases Europe's need to strengthen its defense system. This defense, however, can only be completely guaranteed with Portugal's participation, and not just at strategic level. We must have a common foreign policy and a common energy policy. Although Portugal is small and weak economically speaking, it can make a very valuable contribution. There are other aspects: our African experience, our ties with former colonies, Latin America....

Question: A propos, it seems that your political relations with Angola are deteriorating and that your position in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde is principally strengthened by the personal contacts which some Portuguese leaders have with some African leaders....

Answer: I would not say that. We trebled our trade with Angola in the first quarter of this year. It is no exaggeration to say that relations are not bad. We have strengthened our political and economic cooperation in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. However, we must not attribute too much importance to our contribution at this level. France has a much better developed and structured African policy....

Question: You have just met with President Carter. The strengthening of your relations with the United States is sometimes portrayed in Portugal as an "alternative scenario." What form could it take? For instance, what is the position on the proposals to install U.S. naval bases on Tage or in the port of Sines?

Answer: The strengthening of our government's relations with the United States is a fact. It is not an alternative scenario. It is important for Europe that Portugal should have these complementary ties. During my talks with President Carter I observed that the strong tone of the Venice final communique was not just a tactical maneuver but a fundamental strategy which is to be maintained for years, for as long as it takes to counter Soviet influence. The Madrid conference will be very important (this question was also discussed on my initiative). New concepts of deterrence and detente will dominate the meeting. Portugal is prepared to examine requests wh h the United States and other NATO countries might make to strengthen Europe's military defense. The risks and advantages of this must be assessed. [paragraph continues]

The United States is now studying the possibility of bases for its aircraft carriers in several European countries. We are still very much at the preliminary stage.

Putting an End to Military Power

Question: The constant guerrilla warfare between the prime minister's department and the presidency of the republic, the prospect of elections and of revising the constitution seem to be complicating Portuguese political life to the utmost. Moreover the Democratic Alliance is putting forward General Soares Carneiro as its own candidate in the presidential elections. Can you explain your position to us?

Answer: There are tensions. It is important to remember that our regime is not the same as the French regime. Only the government has executive power. A majority government has only been exercising this powerfullly for a short time, without handing it over to the president of the republic or to other bodies as previously happened due to a certain vacuum and a degree of instability. It is mainly with the Revolution Council chaired by the president of the republic that problems exist. The moves to revise the monopoly held by branches of the public sector, and the possibility of private investment in all sectors have been approved by the constitutional committee. However, they have been rejected by the Revolution Council for political reasons. This is the most important confrontation. Clearly, since the president of the republic chairs the Revolution Council, this reveals what some of our European friends think: Portugal is not a full democracy. It is still subject to some military control. The constitution must be revised (this will only be possible after the election) because it is important to make it more open, less dogmatic and more programmatic. However, this must also be done because we must dissolve the Revolution Council. My government has no power--this is the only exception--over the armed forces which are dependent on the Revolution Council and the chiefs of staff.

Question: However, you are supporting a military candidate....

Answer: Soares Carneiro has stated that he would not be president of the republic and chief of staff at the same time, as is the case with General Eanes who fills both posts. I am happy to stress that the Portuguese Armed Forces as a whole are prepared to recognize the civilian political government. Soares Carneiro has been chosen for his abilities. He is an intelligent man completely involved in the democratic process.

Question: Do you feel you have partly made up some lost ground in the economic sphere?

Answer: After 5 and 1/2 months in government inflation has fallen from 25 percent last year to almost 15 percent. This has been achieved by very strict public spending controls, strict price controls and a constant call to increase productivity. This year wages will increase in real terms. As far as the fight against unemployment is concerned, it depended largely on private investment. There is enormous interest on the part of foreign investors. The key to recovery, as I have said, as the revision of the limits for public and private sectors. The Revolution Council has rejected it. Therefore we must await the elections. We have a plan and possibilities of bridging by our work the gap which separates us from other European countries. Portugal's per capita production is half that of Spain and 65 percent that of Greece. However, I think that the Portuguese now feel a great deal has to be done and can be done. In this sense the revaluation of the escudo is symbolic: it shows that we are not resigned to deterioration.

AMBASSADOR TO CSCE PREVIEWS MADRID FOLLOWUP MEETING

ID090903 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 9

[Jose Luis Martinez 3 July interview in Madrid with Spanish Ambassador to the CSCE Javier Ruperez: "NATO Issue Cannot, Must Not Affect Conference"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 3 July--"The subject of NATO membership cannot and must not affect the CSCE." This was said in exclusive remarks granted to LA VANGUARDIA by Javier Ruperez, appointed Spain's ambassador to the CSCE at the latest Council of Ministers meeting. "I must add that one of the articles in the Helsinki Final Act states that member states of this body can either belong or not belong to military pacts. The conference is not the exclusive birthright of the neutral or nonaligned countries and the choice of Madrid as the venue for the conference was made without any kind of preconditions regarding our future options."

[Question] Mr Ruperez, during the past few months some prominent European politicians have advocated postponing the Madrid conference. What is your opinion of this?

No Indications That We Should Postpone

[Answer] If present circumstances continue, the conference will be held on the dates planned: on 9 September the preparatory conference (when the ambassadors to the conference will meet), and on 11 November the inauguration of the actual conference. There are no indications that lead us to conclude that the conference will be postponed. The conference has no standing bodies and therefore can only be guided by the decisions of all the permanent participant states. The dates I mentioned were decided in Belgrade and they cannot be changed.

[Question] What are the plans for Spain's participation?

Spanish Strategy Not Yet Decided

[Answer] I would like to impart to our participation a political significance of comprehension of what is happening in Europe, and in this sense I will not be pursuing a strictly party policy, but a government policy related to the major themes of our foreign policy. At present, however, it is difficult to make plans for the Spanish delegation's specific activity since the conference has its own dynamics, which is difficult to forecast. It is a body of 35 countries which functions by consensus, and this necessitates agreement. My approach is that the conference is coming to Madrid at a time that Spanish foreign policy is clear: the lines of action in foreign policy based on total integration into the West have been defined, but they have not yet been implemented; we are not in the Common Market or in NATO.

[Question] Will the conference therefore be used as a negotiating forum to achieve Spain's "westernization?"

[Answer] No, the conference is an ideal platform for seeing and analyzing what is happening in the world. Hitherto we have been detached from the coordination of groups (the Warsaw Pact, the Common Market, the neutral and nonaligned countries...) and the holding of the conference will help us to enter into more direct relations with these groups. It is a test of what could be a form of full cooperation with the Western countries. This does not mean that the conference will be a game between friends and enemies. Nor do I mean that we will not take advantage of our remaining scope for independence to work for a good result for the conference.

[Question] But the conference is taking place at a delicate moment in the international situation, as evinced for instance, by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which could prevent positive results from being achieved in Madrid.

[Answer] It is true that the conference is taking place at a bad and critical moment. The Afghan affair has meant a major decrease in the potential of the conference, which cannot now be held as if nothing had happened. But it is also true that the point of maximum tension and crisis has passed, although the causes of the crisis persist. Both sides can see that new forms of understanding must be sought and the conference can play an important role--on the one hand by further examining the provisions of the final act (technical, political and human cooperation among the signing states), and on the other hand by facilitating further negotiations and initiatives among the members of the conference.

Delicate Topics

[Question] What might be the greatest obstacles to the normal running of the conference?

[Answer] The conference is not the cause, but the effect, of detente and therefore the obstacles do not stem from the conference itself but reflect the outside situation. This is also useful. There is a basic obstacle in the conference's composition, namely, the existence within it of two opposed blocs. Further obstacles will emerge later when the time comes for both sides to assess the implementation and observance of the Helsinki acts, especially with regard to the exercise of human rights. Other controversial elements of foreign policy will also be discussed: the Afghan intervention, the Cuban and Soviet interventions in Africa and in general the elements which have prompted the deterioration of the idyllic atmosphere of detente that existed in the early seventies.

Political and Economic Cooperation

[Question] What benefits could Spain derive from the conference?

[Answer] First, it is beneficial to be represented on an equal footing of participation in international life. Second, as the host country, it is important to give the conference every technical and material opportunity to satisfactorily proceed. If the conference proceeds at all well we will all gain in levels of understanding and detente, not forgetting that the conference has important aspects of political and economic cooperation.

[Question] What are the first preparatory steps that you have planned, as Spain's ambassador?

[Answer] I am at present selecting the Spanish delegation, which will be operatively limited, small. It will include the necessary personnel, basically diplomats, who have already been studying the subject for months. Within the delegation I hope there will be a military representation, which will have to be appointed by the Defense Ministry. This delegation will also be open to include various advisers who can contribute their knowledge or defend our theses on specific topics.

PCE CHIEF CARRILLO TO VISIT PRC 'IN NEXT FEW MONTHS'

LD091131 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 18

[Unattributed report: "Carrillo To Visit China in Next Few Months"]

[Text] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo is to visit China in the next few months at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee. In preparation for Carrillo's Beijing visit two members of the PCE leadership will visit the Chinese capital in the next few weeks.

This will be the first important meeting between the Spanish and Chinese Communist Parties. It seems that preparations for it were encouraged by PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, who was in Beijing a couple of months ago at the invitation of the top CCP leaders. The distance between the stances of the Eurocommunist parties and the CPSU has facilitated the rapprochement between the PCE and the Chinese communists.

LINK SEEN BETWEEN GISCARD-BREZHNEV TALKS, SPANISH EEC ENTRY

LD091320 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suarez thinks that the French position on the question of Spanish membership in the Common Market could be tied up with the Soviet Union's interest in preventing at all costs the possibility of our joining NATO. This is what is being said in Western diplomatic circles in Madrid and it is an opinion to which considerably plausibility is being attached, DIARIO-16 writes today.

In talks with some of his advisers and other people of importance in various fields, the Spanish prime minister has linked Giscard's slamming the door directly to the meeting which Giscard had with Brezhnev in Poland just before. The version of events which is going around has it that the terms of the deal between Giscard and Brezhnev may have included a promise from Moscow that the French Communist Party would take a quiet line when it comes to next year's presidential elections, the newspaper continues.

The Spanish prime minister is of the opinion that Soviet pressure to keep Spain out of NATO would be assisted if our membership in the EEC were delayed, since, as Foreign Minister Oreja has said, Spain would not contemplate being part of the Western defense system without also being integrated into the West's economic system.

PCE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITICAL RESOLUTION

LD261155 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Apparent text of political resolution approved at 15-16 June PCE Central Committee meeting: "PCE in Favor of Democratic Majority Alternatives"]

[Text] At the conclusion of the debate on the political situation created in Spain as a result of the motion of censure against the government submitted by the PSOE to the Congress of Deputies, the central committee resolves:

1. To approve the stance adopted by the standing committee and the communist group during the parliamentary debate.

2. Public opinion now expects that this motion will not remain a mere testimonial gesture and will be followed by political action on various levels to really achieve a change of government and a change of policy.

The unblocking of the autonomy process, an approach to the problems of the economic crisis with criteria of solidarity and progress, the defense of public freedoms and human rights, the eradication of terrorism and the guaranteeing of public safety and, together with this, the need for a peaceful, independent and nonaligned foreign policy, imperatively require such a change of government and of policy.

3. The Suarez-Abril Martorell tandem have already amply demonstrated their inability and exhaustion in directing national policy. Citizens were able to ascertain this through radio and television, which broadcast the debate in the Cortes. At the same time, hope for the possibility of a change has been created. In order not to disappoint that hope, the central committee deems it necessary for the forces which supported the censure; in particular the PSOE and the PCE, to take political initiatives aimed at formulating a government alternative which will be possible in this chamber, since it is inconceivable that the present government, which is in a clear minority, should remain so until the 1983 elections, and an early dissolution of the Cortes would not be desirable for democracy and the economy.

A government capable of achieving that majority would have to be based on a leftwing agreement, the nationalist groups and sectors located in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. This does not necessarily imply a split in the UCD: it would be possible as soon as a more open and progressive option that that embodied today by Suarez and Abril prevails in it.

Only an agreement of this kind would make it possible for a new majority to take shape in the present Cortes. If the will to achieve that agreement does not manifest itself, any further submitting of motions of censure would be pointless.

4. In view of this situation, the PCE Central Committee addresses the PSOE, proposing to it that a comparison be made of the two parties' stances on the following topics:

A. How to conduct the action for a new majority, and policies on which this could be based;

B. How to break the deadlock in which the present government's policy has placed the autonomy problems;

C. What is to be done to keep the issue of NATO frozen during this legislative period, and, if the government raises it, to force a situation whereby a decision of this kind would not be made by a simple majority in this Cortes but would be submitted to a national referendum.

In this exchange of views which we propose between the PSOE and the PCE these topics are certainly not exhaustive; the progress of the municipal councils controlled by a left-wing majority and other topics would be included in the agenda we propose.

5. In examining the problems of the economic crisis and its special characteristics, which indicate that it will be protracted, the central committee deemed that the experience of this period demonstrates that the government's economic policy is incapable of extricating the country from stagnation and has caused an increase in unemployment, which at this rate is endangering the development of the democratic process itself.

The traditional liberal bourgeois idea that by increasing productivity, reducing personnel, curbing earnings and reducing taxes you increase the profit margin of employers, who in turn invest, expand their enterprises, create new jobs and restore an upward trend in the business cycle with the pull of the market, is ineffective in this crisis and with its characteristics in Spain.

We are seeing how unemployment is increasing, domestic demand is falling, foreign markets are closing and private investment is inevitably being reduced without prospects of profits.

The implementation of a medium-term economic plan, which will create employment, revive the economy and stimulate demand, by using public funds, private credit and even foreign credit, is the means which we deem most effective for reversing the trend.

But only the state, including in this term not only the central administration but also the autonomous institutions and the municipal councils, can do this. In view of the characteristics of Spanish enterprises, with weak structures--which in many instances need radical reorganization--there are no private capitalist groups capable of being the driving force behind an economic recovery. And we are not questioning here the role of entrepreneurs or of the laws of the market but noting a situation which is as it is and in which, if the state does not resolutely undertake that role, we could change, in the course of the crisis, from being a developing country to being an underdeveloped country.

Certainly, it is necessary to reorganize and democratize public enterprise and reform the administration for the state to be able to undertake that role effectively. Efficient planning and an accumulation and rational distribution of the maximum amount of resources are essntial.

And this option is not determined by preferences for one economic model or another; it is a matter of following the only possible path for reviving the national economy, preserving the interests of the broadest social and economic sectors.

Without prejeudice to certain differences in the PSOE's economic program and in the alternatives advocated by the PCE, there are underlying fundamental points of agreement.

The central committee advises the committee appointed by the executive committee to finalize its economic alternatives to speed up its work, so that a process of consultations and exchanges with other political and social forces in order to seek the broadest possible agreement on these topics can be started in the immediate future.

6. The urgent need for a medium-term plan is clearer when we are witnessing the development of protectionist trends in developed capitalist countries, constant increases in the price of crude and crisis phenomena in the processes of European economic integration, as is indicated by the situation posed for the EEC by Britain, Giscard d'Estaing's statements and the ambiguities of the Venice meeting.

Under these circumstances, a change in the style of Spain's negotiations with the EEC is essential, making them far more open and guaranteeing parliamentary control over them and active participation by the economic and trade union sectors concerned.

It is important for us to enter Europe, but guaranteeing that Spain's interests will not be harmed.

7. Finally, the central committee decided at its plenum to promote the implementation of the decisions made at the meeting of secretaries general of party organizations with a view to revitalizing the party's activity, especially that of its grassroots organizations, and to extending it throughout the country, filling the gaps currently existing, and to all sectors of the people.

The political and organizational strengthening of the party, of its democratic internal life and of its unity in action is essential for accelerating the creation of conditions favorable to unity among the left and the broadest forces and to the attainment of a genuine policy of progress.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS EUROPEAN QUESTIONS

LD080827 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Jul 80 p 8

[Elisabeth Holte report: "Possible Opening for Talks"]

[Text] "After Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Moscow we can now glimpse certain possibilities for starting missile talks between East and West," a cautiously optimistic Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said at his summer press conference yesterday, before beginning his vacation next week. Frydenlund pointed out that the frequent East-West contacts in recent weeks, in Vienna, Warsaw and Moscow, show that there is once again movement in the difficult international situation. But he did not want to go so far as to call it a turning point. Frydenlund's press conference was otherwise dominated by the question of contingency stockpiling of Allied military equipment in northern Norway and his approaching Moscow visit. The foreign minister also announced at the press conference that the Norwegian ambassador in Tel Aviv had informed him that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has urged Maj Sa'ad Haddad, leader of the Christian Phalangist forces, to improve relations with the UN force in southern Lebanon. Some improvement has already been noted in the UN area, after a long period in which there have been considerable problems with Haddad, who has claimed for example that UN soldiers are collaborating with the Palestinians in the area.

As far as the foreign minister's visit to Moscow is concerned, a final date has not yet been set, but Frydenlund will try to have the trip arranged for September. There have been no new signals from Moscow on the unresolved negotiations on the Barents Sea since Ambassador Jens Evensen's visit to Moscow in April of this year. Frydenlund said that it would be natural to bring up the question of Allied contingency stockpiling in northern Norway during his talks in Moscow and he intended to give a full account of the Norwegian view that such stockpiling does not represent any break with traditional Norwegian base policy. It is on the contrary a prerequisite of the policy's credibility, he said. Frydenlund stressed that such stockpiles have become necessary because of the buildup of forces in the seas around northern Norway and that Norway has clearly stated the terms governing such stockpiles--including Norwegian control and Norwegian personnel. He said that they could not be considered a threat to any neighbor, either in size or location. Earlier in the day Frydenlund was in contact with Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, who is on an official visit to the United States. He was told that Stoltenberg did not have the least impression of American pressure or impatience, because Norway has not yet decided exactly what it wants in this regard.

Under no circumstances can the new NATO missiles be deployed in Western Europe before 1983 and Frydenlund expressed the hope that forthcoming talks would reach a so-called zero option--that the talks will make it unnecessary to deploy new missiles either in the East or the West. However, there can be no doubt that the Labor Party has considerable internal problems regarding contingency stockpiling. When asked if stockpiling would not be as great an internal problem for the Labor Party as the modernization of NATO's European missiles, Frydenlund said that the problem then was that there was not enough time for advance internal discussion of the problem. By ensuring that the government does not reach a decision before the committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of State Bjorn Bruland presents its report in January next year, the Labor Party will this time have the necessary time for an internal settlement. When asked whether it would not be better to wait until after the National Party congress next March to reach a decision on the matter, the foreign minister pointed out that the question has already been discussed in the Storting and other affected bodies. Frydenlund was, however, put under considerable pressure on the question of contingency stockpiling, so that he finally asked sarcastically if this was going to be "the summer's popular song."

The foreign minister is of the opinion that there are a number of important matters which greatly need the pause for thought that the summer holiday represents: The situation in Europe, relations with the Soviet Union, new economic trends in the world, the new missiles in Europe, and Middle East problems. He also said, as a contribution from the public relations department, as he himself put it, that Norway's role has become more interesting recently, first and foremost because of oil. "Norway has a reasonably good reputation in the world, even though I would personally warn against exaggerating the importance Norway can have in an international context," Frydenlund said, commenting on the many eminent foreign leaders who have recently visited Norway.

On the subject of Norway's relations with the EEC countries, which are achieving ever greater integration of their foreign policy, Frydenlund said that it is important to try to prevent a gulf from arising between Norway and the small nations inside the EEC. He believes that an "adjustment" is needed in international cooperation, so that Europe's economic and political strength is better reflected--but without meaning that there is any intention of reducing the U.S. role in the process.

On the future Norwegian line on the question of boycotting South Africa, Frydenlund said that a Dutch proposal including an oil boycott is coming, but that he did not know the details at the moment. He said, however, that it would be natural for the Scandinavian countries to discuss the Dutch move at their foreign ministers' meeting in Oslo at the end of August.

EEC'S JENKINS COMMENTS ON TALKS IN OSLO

LD090909 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Jul 80 p 32

[Unattributed report: "EEC Contact With Scandinavia Strengthened"]

[Text] "I have gained the impression that there is great interest in Norway about the imminent expansion of the EEC. Many have asked if the community is being turned toward the south when first Greece and then Spain and Portugal are joining," EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins said at a press conference to mark the end of his official visit to Oslo. "I can answer that the EEC in the future, too, will strike a balance which is centered on central Europe. The EEC intends to broaden contacts with the nonmembers in Scandinavia. The expansion of the Community will not be allowed to take place at the expense of countries like Norway." Jenkins stated that the Community's expansion and future trade between Norway and the Community were the two most important questions discussed in his talks with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, Foreign Minister Frydenlund andother Norwegian Government members. He said that even though the present free trade between the EEC and Norway seems good, there is a desire on both sides for greater cooperation. Shipping, foreign exchange policy and energy are areas where further cooperation is possible.

In reply to a question about the EEC's foreign policy cooperation, Roy Jenkins said that he had been led to understand that there was some interest in Norway for some sort of formal Norwegian connection, but the question was not raised by the Norwegians during the talks in Oslo. "The Norwegian Government would like to be kept informed of the EEC's foreign policy cooperation and of the attitudes of the individual member nations, but I think that we both had the view that such information can best be acquired through bilateral contacts with the different member nations." The EEC president was received at an audience with the king on Friday. After the end of the official visit Jenkins and his wife traveled to the Norwegian mountains for a few days holiday before they return to Brussels.

EGYPT'S 'ALI HOLDS 'EXTREMELY CORDIAL' TALK WITH CARRINGTON

NC082040 Cairo MENA in English 2005 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] London, July 8--(MENA)--Egyptian Deputy-Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali conferred here today with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington for about one hour. The meeting, the first between the two men and the first high-level encounter between officials of the two countries since the Venice declaration on the Middle East situation on June 13, was described by well-informed sources here as "extremely cordial". During the meeting, Lord Carrington assured 'Ali that Britain and the European states were keen on providing any help in the interest of peace in the Middle East and that the European initiative did not contradict the Camp David accords or the U.S. efforts to bring about peace in the area.

'Ali exchanged views with Lord Carrington on the latest Middle East developments in the light of the agreement that was reached recently in Washington on the resumption of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it was learned. 'Ali briefed the British foreign secretary on the reasons that had led to the suspension of the negotiations in May, as well as on the outcome of his recent talks in Washington with American officials. He also briefed Lord Carrington on Egypt's viewpoint on the current Mideast developments and its stance on the Venice declaration.

Lord Carrington, on his part, briefed the Egyptian high-ranking official on the assignment of the EEC mission which will shortly tour a number of Middle East capitals to contact the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict. The findings of the mission would help forge the EEC's future initiative.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL

LD080847 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jul 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report]

[Excerpt] London--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the PLO representative in Britain, Nabil ar-Ramlawi for the first time yesterday held an official meeting with a British Foreign Office official inside Foreign Office premises. An Arab diplomatic source described the meeting as a "step forward" in the British official stand. Ar-Ramlawi had gone to the Foreign Office where he met with Mr Miles, the official in charge of the Near East and North Africa section, and discussed with him the latest developments in the Middle East and Palestinian-British relations.

Ar-Ramlawi told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he informed the British official that the PLO considers the Venice European summit declaration a "step forward" on the Palestine problem and the PLO but that, at the same time, the PLO believes that the European stand does not yet measure up to the desired initiative that would deal with all the facts in the area. He also told him that the statement was not comprehensive and did not deal with all the fundamentals of the problem. Nor did the statement refer to the question of recognizing the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to return and to establish their own independent state, which are basic factors in any just and lasting peace in the area.

For his part the British official explained his country's attitude and the European stand, saying that it represents a first step toward comprehensive peace.

It was learned yesterday that the fact-finding mission which the Venice summit decided to send to the Middle East will begin its mission at the end of July under the chairmanship of Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn. Ar-Ramlawi said that the PLO will meet the mission if it is asked to meet it officially and publicly.

GOVERNMENT TO CHECK REPORTS OF NATO BASES IN NORTH

NC080640 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Asked to comment on Mr Ozgur's statement that NATO military installations have been built at the occupied area of Kyrenia, the government spokesman has said that the government authorities have no such information. However, he added, it is natural for the government to follow up and investigate such reports.

PLO ENVOY DELIVERS 'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO KIPRIANOU

NC071123 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Abu as-Sa'id Qirawiyah, PLO representative in Nicosia, was received today by President Kiprianou to whom he conveyed a personal message from the leader of the organization, Mr 'Arafat. 'Arafat's message analyzes the latest developments in the region, conveys his thanks on Cyprus' support to the Palestinian people's struggle and expresses the wish for a truly independent and united Cyprus.

SPOKESMAN DENIES TURKEY PROMISED TO RETURN FAMAGUSTA

NC071140 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 July 80

[Text] In reference to a press report yesterday that Turkey had promised to return Famagusta to its citizens but had failed to keep its promise after Cyprus' rejection of the American plan to resolve the Cyprus issue, the government spokesman stated that the content of the report is misleading. He stressed: No promise by Turkey on the return of Famagusta to its Greek Cypriot citizens has been mentioned to the Cyprus Government. On the contrary, he added, in his contacts with the Cyprus Government the American side's representative has continuously stated that the Turkish side had never promised that Famagusta would be returned. Moreover, the government spokesman concluded, the Turkish side's main argument in rejecting the American plan was based on the plan's provision on Famagusta.

KIPRIANOU CITES NEED FOR DIALOGUE WITH TURKEY

NC061236 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has stressed: If the Turks are ready for an honorable dialogue to find a Cyprus solution that is based on a biregional federation, then we are ready to sit at the negotiating table and seriously negotiate.

President Kiprianou was speaking in Limassol last night at a gathering of DIKO [Democratic Party] leading members in Limassol and its suburbs. He added: If the Turks are not ready for such a dialogue, then our struggle will continue until they are. At the same time, he said, we will strengthen our domestic front by consciously realizing the crucial state of the times and our responsibilities and we will continue and intensify our crusade internationally. He stressed: Only through constant internationalization [of the Cyprus issue] and world pressure will Turkey abandon its unacceptable positions. President Kiprianou went on: We have systematically knocked on all doors and will continue to do so even more intensively whether in the West, the East or in the nonaligned area. We will always keep the Cyprus issue within the United Nations, having as a target the implementation of the UN resolutions, which contain all the essential prerequisites for a just and lasting solution that would safeguard the prosperity of all Cypriot people, both Greeks and Turks alike, and security in the area.

Mr Kiprianou then referred to the need for unity of the state and people. He said: I do not oppose anyone and I call on everyone to join in a democratic dialogue in order to ascertain our points of disagreement and whether we can restore general unity on the national issue. He stressed: I am ready to discuss the line and tactics of the struggle, both inside and outside the national council, with anyone who holds a responsible position. However, until the people's unity is attained, it is imperative to strengthen DIKO's ranks so that it may play its decisive role in correctly promoting the national issue and strengthening the country's leadership. He added: Of course, in this unity I do not include the unrepentent coupists.

President Kiprianou went on to say that, in the present circumstances, it is impermissible for the criteria for promoting the national issue to be personal or partisan. He stressed: It is absolutely impermissible and inconceivable that parties, for strictly partisan reasons, will not be participating in the rally to protest the Turkish invasion. I am confident that Eleftheria Square will be flooded with people on 21 July. He added: Those who portray themselves as defenders of the line and name of Makarios have forgotten that Makarios, together with the organizations, established this annual rally [marking the sixth anniversary of the Turkish invasion] as a show of resistance against the Turkish invasion. President Kiprianou called on the parties to revise their stand on the rally, which, he said, was of a nonpartisan nature.

Comments on Makarios Policy

NC081849 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Today President Kiprianou stressed: We are ready for an honorable dialogue on the basis of the 19 May agreement, but we will simultaneously and systematically mobilize ourselves even more in the international field to create the suitable prerequisites so that Turkey can be pressured to abandon its expansionist policy and finally accept a reasonable and nationally acceptable Cyprus solution. President Kiprianou was speaking today at a meeting of leading members of the Democratic Party [DIKO] of Nicosia Town and District. He also stressed: We are not intransigent, as some people try to depict us. We do not lack courage, as some people try to depict us. We have the courage to agree to an acceptable solution, but we also have the courage to reject an unacceptable solution.

The president of the republic also declared that the policy being followed was charted by the late President Makarios and was aimed at a truly independent, free, integral, sovereign, nonaligned and demilitarized state. President Kiprianou stressed: It is a policy that aims at safeguarding, not selling out, the people's rights. He added: Makarios accepted federation and moreover, biregional federation. I repeat that this is the position we also accept. However, Makarios never agreed to sell out the people's rights, nor did he accept any form of confederation or any partitionist solution. The president of the republic stressed: I categorically state that the leadership of this country will never accept a partitionist solution, because this would be tantamount to Cyprus' committing suicide and thus its final destruction.

President Kiprianou again called on the responsible representatives of the people to weigh their duties so that a dialogue might start and the correct line be established--the line of Cyprus' salvation, the line of an honorable solution--to utilize Makarios' line as he himself conceived it and repeatedly explained it. President Kiprianou said: Party disagreements may exist and are permissible on other issues, but on the national issue the people must be united in targets, aims and line so that the Turkish side will stop hoping for the possibility that our front will collapse because of our own conflict, as was also the case to a certain extent in the past. In conclusion, the president of the republic called on everyone to be present at the 21 July rally on Eleftheria Square so that the indomitable Cypriot people can once again demonstrate their determination to continue the struggle for the country's salvation and vindication.

PURGE ISSUE PROMPTS HOUSE RESOLUTION, GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

House Resolution

NC032006 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives concluded tonight its debate on the purge issue, submitted by Deputy Papaioannou, with the approval of a resolution submitted jointly by the Democratic Party and AKEL. This resolution states that the issue of the purge remains open. The resolution was approved with 19 votes in favor and 5 abstentions.

The resolution adds that, guided by the national interest and for the service of the Cyprus struggle, the house urges the government to take, as soon as possible, all the necessary measures for the return to Cyprus of the archcoupist Sampson so that he may complete the rest of his sentence. The resolution further calls on the government to bring to court, as soon as possible, the ministers of the coupist government of Sampson for taking part in the coup and to take all the necessary measures to insure that those responsible for crimes before, during and after the junta-fascist coup are arrested and brought to justice to pay the consequences of their crimes. Finally, the resolution asks the government to implement without further delay or loss of time the measures that the president of the republic announced in 1978 regarding those who illegally possess arms and to punish as an example those who commit illegal acts.

Official Government Statement

NC041612 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 4 Jul 80

[Press release of 4 July 1980 official government statement on purge]

[Text] On account of the discussion of the question of the purge in the House of Representatives and the adoption of a relevant resolution, the government wishes to repeat its position on this matter. The government regards the enormous question of treachery and of apportioning of responsibilities to those mainly responsible for the calamity of our country as open. This question will be closed only when the file of treachery is opened and all those who are in any way involved in or contributed to the hideous crime against our country are punished. This position was declared very recently by the president of the republic, who said: "The question of the treachery has not been closed nor has the file of Cyprus. At the right moment the file will be opened and the responsibilities of those mainly responsible will be established."

As regards the purge in the public service, it is stressed that there has been no deviation from the procedures envisaged in the relevant legislation approved by the House of Representatives. The charges made in this connection against the president and the government in the House of Representatives yesterday are, to say the least, unfair and objectively unfounded.

It would be advisable to recall the objective difficulties which appeared in the implementation of this legislation. As previously stated, the evidence given to the disciplinary boards in several cases was far from giving a complete picture of the activities of the accused, at least as these emerged from the original complaints. The unwillingness of several prosecution witnesses, including present critics of the government, to state all they knew about the activities of the accused and the change of initial statements by witnesses made it impossible for the competent organs to establish the real truth regarding the guilt or the degree of responsibility of each accused person. Moreover, persons who at first appeared as accusers of coupists later turned into their defenders or gave vague

and evasive replies. The result was that some of the accused against whom there were complaints about serious acts or omissions aimed at the consolidation of the coup, were acquitted of the charges against them or were found guilty of secondary disciplinary offences. Also, it should not escape our attention that under the legislation the purge would cover only the cases of civil servants who involved themselves in the coup, and as regards the nongovernment sector, the cases of unrepentent persons.

Speaking in this spirit in the House of Representatives on October 30, 1975, the AKEL deputy Mr A Ziartidhis said: "Our party, which believed that the purge had to be carried out one day and punishment had to be meted out--did not encourage--and I repeat this--this popular demand. Nor did it foster it. We were aware of the existing difficulties and these difficulties were very great. Far from encouraging and fostering among the people the demand for punishment and purge, we were among those who warmly supported the policy of oblivion and amnesty. I know his beatitude did not need our encouragement to declare the policy of oblivion--the decision was his but if he needed encouragement at the time we would give it to him because we believe that that was the right policy at the time."

The government in its desire to expedite the implementation of the purge procedure made use also of the powers vested in it by the relevant law and removed immediately from their posts, in the public interest, a number of persons who served in the public service, the educational service and the security forces. It should be repeated that no compensation has been paid to dismissed employees. Regarding any pension rights, the matter has been left to be settled after their recourses to the supreme court have been tried.

Concerning the Sampson question, the government's decision to temporarily suspend his sentence and allow him to go abroad for medical treatment was based on recommendations by medical boards, which included specialists invited from abroad, and on the advice of the attorney general of the republic. Furthermore, regarding the suspension of Sampson's sentence, the president of the republic had in good time briefed all the political parties, which did not react. As already announced, the government is taking the necessary measures for Sampson's return to Cyprus to serve the remainder of his sentence. The government is taking all necessary measures and the appropriate services are examining the files of the person who may be involved in the perpetration of murders during the coup, with a view to bringing them before justice. Finally, it stated that the government will consider very carefully yesterday's resolution by the House of Representatives and will take the necessary decisions.

AKEL Statement

NC050738 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 5 Jul 80 p 8

[Text of 4 July AKEL spokesman's statement on official government statement on purge]

[Text] With its statement, the government has most shamefully misrepresented and distorted the clear stance taken by the AKEL-leftwing parliamentary group in October 1975 on the purge issue. The government excerpted a paragraph from the speech made by Deputy A. Ziartidhis during the debate on the relevant bill. The obvious intention of this malevolent distortion was to portray the AKEL-leftwing parliamentary group as opposing the purge. The dimensions of the distortion in the government statement become apparent by merely reading the minutes of the relevant house session at which the leftwing parliamentary group, through a special resolution and explicit speeches by its members, demanded a complete purge and exemplary punishment of the coupists. For the sake of truth, the relevant minutes of the house session, which the government, through the public information office, has invoked in its shameful attempt at distortion, will be released tomorrow, Saturday.

OLYMPIC TEAM TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW CEREMONIES

AT081417 Athens I AVYI in Greek 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The plenum of the Greek Olympic Committee yesterday decided that Greek participation in the Moscow Olympics will take place in the same manner as past Greek participation in the Olympic games.

A terse statement issued after the conclusion of the Greek Olympic Committee meeting noted that Greece will remain faithful to the true tradition of the Olympic games: The Greek team will lead the way with its name and flag during the parade which has been established as a tribute of honor to Greece.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VARGAS VISITS GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Arrival in Athens

AT071908 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] This evening Colombian Foreign Minister Vargas arrived in Athens for a 5-day official [as heard] visit. The Colombian minister will hold talks with Prime Minister Rallis and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during his stay in Athens.

Meetings With Rallis, Mitsotakis

AT081723 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis received Colombian Foreign Minister Vargas at the political office and discussed various issues with him. Earlier, Vargas, who has been in Athens since yesterday on an unofficial [as heard] visit, had a talk with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. During this meeting the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the good relations between Greece and Colombia. Mitsotakis accepted an invitation by Vargas to pay an official visit to Colombia. The two ministers also agreed that a mission of Greek experts will visit Colombia to study issues of economic cooperation and, specifically, possibilities of purchasing Colombian coal for Greek energy program needs.

I AVYI REPORTS RESIGNATION OF EDIK SECRETARY GENERAL

AT081533 Athens I AVYI in Greek 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] I AVYI has learned that about a month ago the secretary general of EDIK, Kostas Tsirimokos, submitted his resignation to chairman of the party I. Zigdhis.

As of yesterday EDIK had not made any statement. However, certain reports mention that Tsirimokos' resignation is not unconnected with consultations which are taking place among centrist forces, especially with efforts for their reunification.

Tsirimokos had dropped the idea of reunifying the centrist forces under a collective leadership. Zigdhis did not reject that idea; actually he showed that in principle he agreed with it. But he avoided undertaking an effective initiative which, according to Tsirimokos, could have led to implementation of the idea.

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN DEPARTS FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO BULGARIA

TA090913 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen left today for an official visit to Bulgaria. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Erkmen said that during his visit beneficial talks would be held on the subject of further promoting relations between the two countries. Recalling that the declaration of neighborly relations signed between Turkey and Bulgaria in 1975 was being fully implemented, Erkmen said bilateral agreements in the fields of cultural relations, transportation and foreign trade between the two countries were still in effect. Erkmen said that work would be conducted for the orderly implementation of the agreements existing between Turkey and Bulgaria. Erkmen's visit to Bulgaria will last 3 days.

Romanian Visit Planned

TA070930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] It has been announced that Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen will pay an official visit to Romania from 15 to [illegible] July. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directo[illegible]e General, Erkmen will be the official guest of Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei. Erkmen will also visit Bulgaria from 9 to 11 July.

DEMIREL SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO NEW JORDANIAN PREMIER

TA081714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has expressed the belief that the close and friendly relations between Turkey and Jordan will be further developed to benefit both countries. Demirel sent a congratulatory message to Qasim ar-Rimawi, who was appointed the the new Jordanian prime minister following the death of Ash Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. In his message to the new Jordanian prime minister, Demirel expressed his good wishes.

ISLAMIC MAYORS DISCUSSION OF COOPERATION, JERUSALEM ISSUE

TA031157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The mayors of Islamic countries' capitals, who are currently in Ankara for the administration council meeting of the union of their municipalities, were received separately by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen today. Demirel received the mayors at the prime minister's office at 1100. The mayors of Riyadh, Kuala Lumpur, Jerusalem [as heard], Conakry, Islamabad, Amman, Mecca, Baghdad and Ankara attended the meeting. Before that, the Islamic mayors were received by Erkmen.

In a statement during the meeting, Erkmen stressed the importance of the Islamic Conference decisions determining the Islamic character of the Arab territories occupied by Israel and especially of Jerusalem. Erkmen noted that the close cooperation among Islamic countries should be strengthened by governments and municipalities as well as by the people. Ankara Mayor Ali Dincer briefed Erkmen on the meetings of the union. Dincer said that Israel's moves to make Jerusalem its capital and the attacks against certain Arab mayors in the occupied territories were denounced during the administrative council meeting. Dincer also announced that a research group was being formed to deal with the problems of Islamic capitals' municipalities and that the municipalities would hold joint symposiums, seminars and education meetings.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CORUM INCIDENTS CONTINUE

Interior Minister's Briefing for Caglayangil

TA071732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil at the Cankaya Mansion at 1200 today. The meeting was held at the invitation of the acting president. The interior minister briefed him on the incidents that had occurred and the measures which were taken in Corum. Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun and Security Director General Ismail Dokuzoglu were also present at the meeting.

'Sensitive Areas Meeting'

TA072032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in Ankara to discuss the situation in areas where, to prevent anarchy, state forces must be kept ready to intervene more effectively and quickly.

In a statement before the "sensitive areas meeting," Demirel said that a general assessment will be made on anarchy, destructiveness and secessionism and that the steps taken in this struggle will be reviewed. In reply to a question, Demirel said that meetings were held on the Corum incidents the day before yesterday and yesterday and that the issue might again be discussed at the meeting. The meeting which began at the prime minister's office at 1830 lasted 3 hours. No statement was issued after the meeting. Ministers of State Orhan Eren and Ekrem Ceyhun, Justice Minister Omer Ucuzal, Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil and Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun participated in the "sensitive areas meeting," in which all aspects of the situation were assessed and efforts to fight anarchy were reviewed. The National Intelligence Organization under secretary, the chairman of the Martial Law Coordination Council, the Interior Ministry under secretary and the security director general were also present at the meeting.

Military Commanders' Visit

TA081148 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Investigation is continuing into the Corum incidents of last Friday in which 22 persons were killed and 36 others wounded. Corum Prosecutor Ertem Turker said that the situation was calm in the city and that the security forces were continuing their operations. Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Gendarme Commander Gen Sedat Celasun went to Corum today. A statement by the Office of the Chief of the General Staff says that General Evren and the commanders accompanying him will proceed from Corum to Amasya, Samsun and Ordu for inspections. The chief of the general staff and the commanders accompanying him will return to Ankara tomorrow.

NSP Leader on Government Partiality

TA081643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] National Salvation Party deputy leader Suleyman Arif Emre has expressed the view that the Corum incidents occurred as a result of government partiality. Emre has said: This fire can only be extinguished by a peaceful and impartial administration.

In a written statement issued in Ankara today, Emre said the party leaders, who are taking sides regarding anarchic incidents and who have made enmity a basis for their policy, are responsible for the current situation in the country. Pointing out that the political party leaders should cease accusing each other at a time when citizens are shedding each other's blood, Emre called on the party leaders to display a peaceful and fraternal attitude and unite against anarchy. Noting that it is now evident that biased parties cannot govern the country, Emre said: Unless these parties withdraw and yield the power to National Salvation, there will not be a just and impartial administration in the country and the situation will worsen daily.

VOTCP Accusations

TA081101 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The death toll in last Friday's Corum incidents, which were provoked by the Demirel government, the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] fascists, the Corum governor and the Corum security director, has risen to 21. More than 40 persons were also seriously injured. It has been ascertained that this mass murder, reminiscent of that which occurred in Kahramanmaras, was carried out by fascist murderers trained at the Karabaglar NAP Camp, in Izmir. In Corum the fascists also destroyed the houses and shops of persons affiliated with the RPP and known as progressives.

Reports published in newspapers on Sunday and Monday claim that the death toll is much higher than the official figure. They point out that most of the murdered citizens were Alawites and that most of them had suffered atrocious torture before being killed by the fascists. Both HURRIYET and CUMHURIYET report that the fascists used the social security hospital building in Corum as their headquarters, transforming its basement into an arsenal and using it to torture their victims. The report adds that police forces were on guard around the hospital in accordance with the request of a hospital official. Efforts were made to keep the soldiers away from the hospital. Cries of "death to those who defend the communists" were heard from the hospital when the soldiers tried to protect the people.

It has been ascertained that the mass murder in Corum was planned and perpetrated by the fascist NAP. Members of the ETKO [Army for the Liberation of Enslaved Turks], the clandestine terrorist organization affiliated with the NAP and trained at the Karabaglar Camp, were brought to Corum from Izmir in a big red truck 24 hours before the bloody incidents. Acting on a tip from a news agency, the Izmir forces raided the Karabaglar Camp, where 350 persons between the ages of 14 and 22 belonging to the NAP or the idealist clubs were being trained for mass murders by a number of retired officers belonging to NAP. It was these youngsters who were transported from the camp to Corum in a red Ford truck on Thursday, a day before the incidents. The Izmir security forces which raided the camp on Friday discovered that the camp had already been evacuated.

INDEPENDENT DEPUTY JOINS RPP; ECEVIT COMMENTS

TA081136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Serafettin Elci, an independent from Mardin, has joined the RPP. As a result the number of RPP seats in the National Assembly has risen to 209. In a statement at the ceremony held at the parliament building on this occasion, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit warned that the fascist danger has reappeared in Turkey in larger proportions. Ecevit added that the Turkish people's firm belief in the democratic system would deal with this threat.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

ID031416 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Parliamentarians of the Council of Europe, who are meeting in Madrid, this morning agreed on a resolution which says that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan compromises and destroys the spirit of Helsinki. The Italian delegate abstained from voting on the resolution.

The most important matter at this morning's session was the subject of European security and cooperation. On this point the contribution which captured most interest was that made by the political affairs committee, whose report was drawn up by Spanish Senator Jose Luis Lopez Henares.

In his report Lopez Henares said that the invasion of Afghanistan and the detention of Sakharov have damaged the policy of detente and have led to a deterioration in East-West relations, particularly between the United States and the USSR. In this situation, the Spanish senator said, the specter of the cold war rises again and will hang over the Madrid conference.

WIENER ZEITUNG: NEW EASTERN MBFR INITIATIVE EXPECTED

AU100916 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Jul 80 p 2

[APA report: "New Eastern Initiative at Forces Reduction Talks?"]

[Text] In the wake of the recent talks between Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Soviet Union will today present a new proposal at the Vienna negotiations on reduction of troops in Central Europe which aims at "bringing the talks out of the current impasse." This was said by informed conference circles on Wednesday. For the time being no details were revealed about the contents of this initiative, but it was said that with this step the Eastern side intends to accomodate certain Western ideas regarding the reduction procedure.

The NATO states have repeatedly pointed out that the greatest difficulty for a reduction agreement is the numerical superiority, existing according to Western information, by about 150,000 men of the Eastern armed forces in the Central European region. The Eastern side, on the other hand, stresses that there is an approximate military balance in Central Europe, and that the main stumbling block at the negotiations is the Western refusal to stipulate as early as in the first phrase, which is to affect only the armed forces of the Soviet Union and of the United States, fixed reduction quotas for the other states concerned as well.

EUROPARLIAMENT COMMISSION DEBATE ON MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE

LD080841 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 4

[M.S. report: "The European Parliament Political Commission Advocates Participation in the Madrid Conference"]

[Text] Brussels--The European Parliament Political Commission organized a public debate on 23-24 June in Brussels on the preparation for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which is to begin on 11 November in Madrid. The 2-day session will culminate in the compilation of a report which will be submitted to the vote of the Strasbourg assembly at its October session. The European representatives should recommend to the national governments of the EEC to go to the Spanish capital determined to make the Soviet Union respect its obligations on human rights enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. This is the common stance which has become clear during the Brussels discussions.

Only the French Communists, contesting the choice of international experts who were invited to speak, rejected solidarity with their colleagues. Denis left the hall right at the beginning of the meeting after declaring that the political commission's initiative is a "cold war operation."

"The Community and its Western partners must not renew the error of Helsinki and Belgrade. The Nine can no longer allow themselves to be carried onto the ground which interests the Soviets, namely, economic cooperation, without demanding something in return in the other areas of cooperation, namely, security and human rights."

This was how Estier, (French Socialist), vice president of the political commission, summed up the debates.

All the speeches went in the same direction: the three facets of the CSCE, namely, security, economy and trade and human rights, must be closely linked. But despite Afghanistan, despite the fate reserved for dissidents in the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc countries, there has never been any question of advocating a boycott of the Madrid conference. Only Vladimir Bukovskiy considered it necessary to set a preliminary condition. According to the Soviet writer, "before going to Madrid, the Western countries must require the Kremlin to honor in their entirety the eight points on human rights included in the Helsinki act."

EEC TO REVITALIZE TIES WITH TURKEY AFTER BRUSSELS TALKS

LD041527 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Own correspondent Philippe Lemaitre report: "Cooperation With Turkey Resumed]

[Excerpt] Brussels (European Communities)--Cooperation between the EEC and Turkey, which has been in a state of limbo for several years now, is going to be somewhat resumed. In particular, financial aid provided by the Community will increase palpably over the coming years. An effort will also be made to facilitate Turkish agricultural produce entering the markets of the Nine. These are the results of the association council which met on 30 June in Brussels. Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen on this occasion repeated this country's intention to submit a formal demand for membership of the EEC in the coming months.

USSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

AU081315 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Summary] On Monday, 7 July, an eight-member Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived at Vienna-Schwechat Airport for a 1-week visit to Austria. It includes Ivan Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Konstantin Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production. The Soviet guests had a talk with Nationalrat and Bundesrat deputies on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday and Wednesday they will visit several enterprises in Styria and Carinthia, and on Thursday they will return to Vienna, where some more talks and visits are scheduled.

LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

AU100810 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "L.M."]

[Text] Vienna--After a second, shorter talk with Foreign Minister Pahr and a reception by President Kirchschlaeger, Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, concluded his official 3-day visit to Austria and flew back to Beirut on Wednesday afternoon.

In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Butrus confirmed that he had discussed with his Austrian opposite number primarily the Middle East problem and the prospects of solving the Palestinian question, taking into consideration the rights of the Palestinians. According to Butrus, he and Pahr also discussed possibilities for solving the Lebanon problem in the framework of the Middle East crisis, as well as the need for Lebanon's survival despite the crisis. The talks did not touch on economic questions.

At a dinner given in his honor Butrus expressed the conviction that the difficulties in Lebanon could be overcome once the Palestinian problem is solved. In reply to the question whether the establishment of a Palestinian state would ease the Palestinian problem in Lebanon, Butrus replied that this depended on where this state would be established, and whether this would be done with the consent of the Palestinians and the Arab states. If so, this would indeed ease the situation in Lebanon, since in that case the Palestinians would no longer be refugees even if they were to stay in the country, and they would no longer have any reason to fight for a homeland.

As far as the Syrian troops in Lebanon are concerned, he said, it is true that they have not reached all the goals they had set for themselves. Meanwhile they have been regrouped, but the present situation in the country does not permit their withdrawal. He said he hopes that the domestic political development and the Lebanese Army's recovery of its strength at a later time would make possible a withdrawal of the Syrians.

As far as the PLO is concerned, he declared, his country has recognized it--taking into consideration the realities--as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The Camp David agreement was rejected by his government, together with the other Arab states, at the Baghdad conference.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON EUROMISSILES, MADRID CONFERENCE

LD071527 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29-30 Jun 80 p 3

[Francis Unwin report: "Nothomb and the Euromissiles: Preserving Our Prestige or Making Speeches"]

[Text] On his return from Ankara Foreign Minister Nothomb drew certain conclusions from the 25-26 June NATO ministerial session. In particular he was pleased at the understanding for the Belgian viewpoint which gave priority to the negotiation element in the 12 December declaration (the decision to equip with Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles; offer of negotiations to the USSR). He recalled what for him must be the main aim of our diplomacy at the moment: preserving Belgium's credibility. Which implies, although the minister did not say so explicitly, that the Belgian decision to deploy 48 cruise missiles by 1983 cannot be deferred indefinitely.

The minister expressed pleasure at the statement made in Ankara by his German counterpart, Genscher, who virtually urged those colleagues who would find it useful to also make an "exploratory trip" to Moscow. But he considered it impossible for Belgium, on pain of losing all prestige, to at least await (as Van Miert proposes) the results of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at the end of the year before making known its decision on deploying cruise missiles.

"It is a question," he said, "of choosing between a stance that is definite and one that is not. It is easy to make speeches on disarmament at Habay-la-Neuve but we might question their practical use."

And he dwelt, in the light of this, on the final paragraph of the Ankara communique, which emphasizes that NATO's needs in terms of Euromissiles "will be examined in the light of the concrete results obtained by negotiation."

On the subject of the Madrid conference, he noted that this communique took up the French proposal already formulated in December 1979 in Brussels on seeking a mandate for further negotiations, still under the aegis of the CSCE, on "measures of confidence, significant on the military level (that is going beyond the framework of simple notification of maneuvers), able to be verified and applicable to the whole of the European Continent, that is notably to the entire European part of the Soviet Union."

But the implication is still that conducting this further conference will depend on the results obtained in Madrid, and that one cannot really imagine the USSR accepting the principle of these "verifiable" measures.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

LD081149 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Christine Clerc and Jean-Paul Picaper interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt: "Helmut Schmidt: Unity of Views With France"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Is it now possible to talk of "Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing" in the same way as people once spoke of "Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer?"

Answer: I think it is. This is a continuity which it is important to stress. Since the Elysee Treaty, which is associated with the names of Adenauer and De Gaulle, French-German cooperation has been substantially developed and this is not solely dependent on the friendship which binds President Giscard d'Estaing and myself; this cooperation now covers vast spheres of French and German policy, the French and German economies and also the two countries' cultural life. The fact that a political book written by Valery Giscard d'Estaing has been translated into German and published here although it only deals with French politics is significant and shows the interest Germany has in France, and it is equally significant that the modest work I wrote (note 1: "The Desire for Peace") should be published in France. I believe it is possible to say that the desire for cooperation has never before been so great in European history. Since you are making the comparison with De Gaulle and Adenauer I would add that this is especially the case in the foreign policy sphere.

Question: Do the French overestimate German power?

Answer: The French know that France and Germany have different influences according to the sphere in question. The German nation is divided and that constitutes not only a serious handicap in foreign policy but also a wound in the German nation's soul--a wound which cannot be healed in the short term. On that score France has no problems.

On the other hand in the economic sphere Germany might seem particularly well placed to some French people. However, the French should not forget that they have an extremely rich economy and that their technology is a world leader. The nuclear power stations, computers and also traditional industries such as automobile manufacturing and ship building bear witness to that. France is a leading industrialized nation just like Germany, both suffering from the serious handicap of having no raw materials of their own. Both are forced to feed themselves by their intelligence and their work.

There are three significant differences in France's favor. France is a military nuclear power, Germany is not, does not want to become one and should not become one in the view of all our European partners, including France.

Second--Even if this point is less important--France has the right of veto in the Security Council where we have neither a permanent seat nor the right of veto.

Third--and this is much more important--we Germans depend on the guarantee of other states, namely France, the United States and Britain, for Berlin's freedom. You give a guarantee, therefore, and we receive it. I think that the Germans are well aware of all that.

In addition, I would like to stress that our conventional army is, of course, very sound and we cooperate within the same defensive alliance, but since France has moved away from the alliance somewhat on the military integration plane since the General's days, it is only natural that Germany should have more influence within that alliance although it is a nonnuclear power. On the other hand France has more freedom to maneuver than us.

What we must point out to the Germans and to the French is their consensus on central - strategic questions: First on the desire for close cooperation between France and Germany after the Elysee Treaty; second, on the desire to give the European Community its own identity; third on the desire to belong to the Atlantic alliance for similar reasons, namely the common conviction that in face of the Soviet Union's vast military and political power we need an adequate Western counterbalance in Europe. When I read, for instance, what President Giscard d'Estaing said 2 weeks ago on the decision France is going to make in the nuclear armaments sphere, the reasons involved by the president of the republic seem to me to be very similar to the reasons which have led us to place German territory at the disposal of U.S. nuclear arms.

We both want to maintain a balance in Europe in face of the Soviets' vast power. I am anxious to stress this.

There is another point of agreement which I would like to emphasize: the mutual desire to cooperate with the Soviet Union and the East European states on the basis of this balance, in other words to practise what is known as the detente policy. In view of the military intervention in Afghanistan, President Giscard d'Estaing and I published a joint statement last February, which I regard as fundamental, in which we told the whole world and the Soviet Union that the intervention in Afghanistan jeopardizes that detente.

We agree on that point too. We are also agreed on the tone which the French president took with the Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev in Warsaw 3 weeks ago and the tone which I also took with the Soviet general secretary in Moscow last week We could not be closer to each other and nobody can be more aware of this than the Soviet general secretary. It would be a good thing for all German and French people to realize it too.

The German Nation Is Particularly Exposed

Question: Would you hope that France might be prepared to fight a "forward battle" to protect Germany?

Answer: There are joint NATO deployment plans in which the French Army is not included since France adheres to the treaty but does not take part in military integration. That is a distinction which European newspapers frequently disregard. However, France maintains forces to the east of its border on German territory and I have no doubt at all that those forces would really fight in an emergency. I am sure that France will not withdraw its troops at the very moment when they are needed. Otherwise their presence on German territory would be pointless. Our mutual understanding is such that I am fully confident.

As regards the neutron bomb, this is how I understood what the president of the republic announced: France has revealed that it is technically capable of developing such weapons and that it is on the point of doing so. However, it announced at the same time that the real decision to put these weapons into mass production and introduce them into the French Army would be made at a later date. I have nothing to add. It is a very natural option.

What struck me as more important in the president's press conference 2 weeks ago is that it clearly reflects the intention to modernize not only neutron tactical weapons [as published] but also the entire deterrent force. [paragraph continues]

This intention to modernize is based on the same reasons as the decision taken by the NATO council last December. I find this logical and necessary and I conclude that the French and German leaders have the same views on this question too.

It is naturally in Germany's interest for negotiations to take place and for limitations to be effectively agreed since German territory is clearly one of the main targets for such weapons and hence the German nation is particularly exposed. That is one of the reasons why I advocated opening dialogue on mutual limitations between the Soviet Union and the United States when I was in Moscow last week.

As for the question of a joint French-German defense system, I think I have already answered it implicitly.

"Brezhnev Does Not Intend To Deceive Me"

Question: Following your visit to Moscow and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Warsaw, French public opinion is wondering whether Brezhnev did not deceive you both? Is he not pretending to grant concessions in order to consolidate Soviet nuclear superiority? Is he not using all possible means to prevent the deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles in Europe?

Answer: President Giscard d'Estaing is much too shrewd to be deceived by anybody in international affairs. I am guilty of believing that the same is true of me. I would add that Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet leaders are also much too shrewd to think that they could deceive Giscard or Schmidt. Nor will they cherish the illusion that they can isolate France or Germany from the Western Alliance. Furthermore they will not believe that they can prevent France from modernizing its nuclear weapons or prevent Germany from implementing the modernization decision taken by NATO last December.

The Soviet leaders are all capable of seeing the clarity, determination and unanimity with which France and Germany have acted in this sphere not only in the last 4 weeks but in recent decades. The Soviets are not under any illusions. Anybody in France who reads the speech I made in the Kremlin on Monday evening cannot doubt that nobody could deceive me.

Neither France nor Germany believes it is a good thing to insult a world power which, like the Soviet Union, values its respectability. Although we speak firmly and clearly we remain polite. We are dealing with a power which knows that we would have to draw conclusions from the maintenance of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and that we are on the point of drawing conclusions if the Soviets' Eurostrategic weapons are not limited by negotiations.

Reunification: The Task of the Next Century

Question: Some people fear that Germany will try to bring about its reunification at the price of neutrality.

Answer: I told you at the beginning: The split in the German nation will be a painful wound as long as it lasts. Germans of both East and West are striving to heal this wound. At present it does not seem possible to me. And I think it probable that this is a task for the next century. I cannot see so far ahead. I am neither a prophet nor a meterologist.

But one thing is certain: The Germans will not abandon their desire to live under one and the same roof. If France were divided, no French person would abandon this desire. I do not think that in the long term this striving can be satisfied by paying a price, as you put it. I believe rather that there will be progress in cooperation in the whole of Europe, which will make the present division of Germany gradually less perceptible.

Naturally we touched on these questions in the Kremlin. But both of us knew that these are problems belonging to a more remote future for which there is no possibility of a solution at present. Present relations between the two German states were also touched on in Moscow, but this is not a question to be dealt with in any third country.

In these relations between the two German states and among the people who live there, we have made some considerable progress. But this progress cannot satisfy us. For us, the most important thing would be for the Germans of the GDR to have permission to come and see us and then be able to return home; this would allow contact between families, friends, fiances--in short, between Germans--to be maintained. This is the sphere where I hope for substantial improvements in the eighties. And this will doubtless be one of the topics I will have to examine with Honecker at our next meeting.

Question: In your book "The Desire for Peace," you repeatedly speak in praise of compromise. For French people, who are used to hearing the spirit of resistance extolled, this is surprising and even shocking. Do you really believe in the virtues of compromise or are you afraid to intimidate people?

Answer: For many Germans, too, the virtue of compromise is a shocking thesis. Older Germans whose education still bore the traces of the Wilhelmian spirit as well as those who were brought up at the time of Hitler have a tendency to regard it as a virtue to defend both their individual convictions and national interests intransigently. When they hear, or pronounce, the term compromise, Germans sometimes tend to regard it as a dirty word.

I am convinced that nations and states must learn to effect compromises with other states. I am trying to make my people understand that compromise, for example with neighbors, is absolutely necessary for good-neighborliness and peace. Moreover, I think that at the heart of a democratic society and state, compromise is a necessary category. In a democracy, the majority must not purely and simply crush the minority in questions which are fundamental for the minority on the human or moral plane.

Thus I am convinced that we need to cultivate the art of compromise with regard to neighbors, adversaries and allies, even inside our own society, our own parliament and our own party, just as within the family and between a couple. But I do know too that there are naturally some compromises which have a rotten flavor and which must not be accepted under any circumstances. There are many compromises in the world with which I would not like to be associated because they have a rotten flavor either morally or politically. So what is necessary is to decide in each case, with political judgment and in all conscience, if a compromise is necessary, if there are the right indications for it and if it is honorable.

Question: Your office is decorated with several bouquets of red roses, which in France are the symbol of the Socialist Party. Do you really consider yourself a socialist?

Answer: In Germany the flower of the left is not the red rose but the red carnation. It is pure chance that there are red roses here. Everyday I have different flowers. Perhaps there will be yellow roses on Monday. But to reply to your question: Yes I am a man of the democratic left in Germary, but not very leftwing: fairly near the center of German political life.

GISCARD SPEAKS ON FRENCH-GERMAN TIES IN LUEBECK

ID092018 Hamburg DPA in German 1810 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Luebeck/Hamburg--In Luebeck today, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing reemphasized the friendship and solidarity between the Federal Republic and France.

At a reception held in the audience hall of Luebeck's historic town hall tonight, he said that this friendship has a "secure value for Europe and the world today."

In the presence of Prime Minister Stoltenberg of Schleswig-Holstein and Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, Giscard delivered a speech in German, in which he said: "If we gather around our countries all the imagination, wisdom and generosity available on our continent," Europe will regain its influence in the world. Stoltenberg said that he and the citizens of the republic's northernmost state are pleased that Giscard had chosen the Hanseatic city of Luebeck, with its proud traditions, for his only excursion to the north.

Earlier today, Giscard met Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss in Wuerzburg. The French president reiterated the need for Europe to share a leading role in world politics. Strauss said that the French-German community is the core for the crystalization of growing cooperation in economic, foreign and security policy. It is not directed against the United States.

Giscard d'Estaing and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet in Bonn tomorrow to start 2-day consultations. Their talks wich Leonid Brezhnev will be the most important topic of discussion.

Return to Bonn

LD100958 Hamburg DPA in German 0830 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Summary] Luebeck--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ended his visit to Luebeck this morning and returned to Bonn where 2-day German-French talks are due to begin this afternoon. He was seen off at Luebeck-Blankensee by Schleswig-Holstein Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg.

Press Comment on Visit

DW091220 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Press review on French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the FRG]

[Text] The French visitor was in Baden-Baden yesterday where he stressed again the special responsibility of the two neighboring countries for Europe. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes in this respect: The visit by the French president to the Federal Republic just could not have been more pleasant. Giscard d'Estaing has seen how much people here are interested in France, how much sympathy they have for his country and he will certainly see that some eulogies are attributable to the Germans' propensity for exaggeration. As long as it does not do any harm there is no need to worry. But the French visitor pointed beyond the two neighboring countries to Europe, which he wants to be a factor in world politics. Who would not like to follow him in this respect? Only, the Europeans have failed thus far to become a world political force. Who but they are responsible for the fact that they have been unable to date to protect themselves even halfway against the Soviet military machinery? The joint appeal of German and French troops in Baden-Baden is to us a welcome signal: The Federal Republic wants to have as many units of the French Army on its soil as possible; it wants the French contribution to our joint defense to be as large and as close as possible. But without the United States our continent cannot be protected against Soviet blackmail, says FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG stresses: During his visit to the Federal Republic, French President Giscard d'Estaing leaves no chance unused to confront his hosts with the message which is the real subject of his trip, namely that Germany and France should cooperate even more closely to enable an independent and strong Europe to play a more important role in the world. In this respect Giscard d'Estaing broaches a subject which is of utmost delicacy to Bonn at this very point, because it involves the basic orientation of German foreign policy which has tried thus far to strictly keep Atlantic commitments and European interests in balance. But rarely before has it been more obvious than in recent months that these goals may become incompatible, especially if and when a more decided emphasis on Europe's political intensity coincides with a U.S. weakness in leadership. However, unlike Paris, Bonn has to take into account its loyalty to and dependence on Washington. This checks its preparedness to follow the French president's visions unconditionally.

The Kassel HESSISCHE ALLGEMEINE notes: France and Germany have concluded the reconciliation phase and are in a phase of friendly relations. But they have yet to learn the role of joint action in world politics, because the cordial welcome for the French president in some German federal laender cannot obscure the fact that there are still many rocks on the road to a supranational policy. Yet it is no exaggeration to talk about special relations today, not only of the governments but also fo the people. Giscard d'Estaing's visit has again made us aware of them.

The Hanover NEUE PRESSE writes: Although Bonn and Paris have good relations, Europe is far from being perfect. On the contrary, too strong an axis across the Rhine may also block its unification. In addition, the former sworn enemies, Germany and France, which have obviously become friends, may agree on a general line, but they are very far away from agreeing on how these problems should be solved in detail. Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt are by no means the dynamic duo of world politics, but their friendship and that of their countries is certainly a stabilizing factor in a troubled world. Europe can profit from this if it bewares of euphoria and arrogance.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE states: Really practicing European cooperation is more than just declaring it desirable in solemn speeches. We should also not forget in all those praiseworthy European wishful dreams that the security of Western Europe is only guaranteed by the Atlantic alliance with the United States, no matter how much self-confidence Europe displays.

REACTIONS TO NEW SOVIET DISARMAMENT OFFER REPORTED

DW091318 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Article signed Ban.: "Moscow's Demand Complicates Talks"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 July--The Soviet view which became known in the course of Chancellor Schmidt's Moscow visit, that in further talks on arms control measures the "forward based systems" should be included, in Bonn's opinion is not a prerequisite for negotiations but an expansion of the issue to be discussed. However, the Moscow demand would complicate and possibly delay the talks. Diplomatic circles point out that the Soviet side, too, has not yet explained definitely which weapons fall within this category. The only thing that was clear is the fact that they are systems which are not based in the United States and are able to reach Soviet territory and fly back to their bases. This Soviet definition in any case contains the F-111 aircraft with a range of roughly 2,000 kilometers.

In the exploratory talks that the Western alliance would have to hold the question would have to be discussed as to whether such weapons should only be decided on in future negotiations or whether their number should also be limited. [paragraph continues]

It was said in Bonn that the national positions within NATO would be determined by September. The United States has made it clear that they would study the Soviet "reaction" to the West's negotiating offers in an openminded and "constructive spirit." It was pointed out that prior to further NATO consultations in the autumn, talks would be held between Washington and Moscow in order to definitely clarify the subject of the negotiations.

It was stressed in Bonn that Moscow no longer insisted on its conditions (suspension of the decision to close the arms gap and ratification of SALT II) for the resumption of talks. However, the Soviets demanded the ratification of SALT II before a SALT III treaty on medium-range weapons could be signed.

The program of the NATO decision to close the arms gap would continue during the negotiations. If the talks were to extend beyond the year 1983 when NATO will be in a position to station medium-range weapons in Western Europe, the extent of their deployment could depend on the stage of the talks. There were doubts at this point as to whether the new Soviet SS-20 missiles with a range of roughly 1,000 kilometers should be included in the talks, because NATO kept to the idea of parity and balance of forces. Reports were also confirmed that the French, British and Chinese missile capabilities should not be considered in the preliminary talks. This would, however, be different if agreement were to be reached on SALT III.

SPD Manager Bahr

LD051022 Hamburg DPA in German 1001 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--In the opinion of SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr, new possibilities and promises regarding disarmament talks in the nuclear medium-range missile sector were found during Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Moscow trip. Bahr said on South-West Radio today that Washington was aware of this. Although the Soviet Union's offer of talks on disarmament in the medium-range missile sector without the precondition of a ratified SALT II agreement is not yet a guarantee for the success of negotiations, the "deadpoint" has nevertheless been overcome.

On German-Soviet relations, Bahr said a dimension of reliable continuity has now been achieved. The Federal Government made plain in Moscow its firm, long-term intention to deepen detente within the framework of its alliance. Both sides could now adjust to this, the SPD politician emphasized.

The text of Bahr's remarks was prereleased by the SPD in Bonn.

Bundeswehr Inspector General

LD041419 Hamburg DPA in German 1256 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Vienna--The inspector general of the Bundeswehr, Gen Juergen Brandt, sees in Moscow's readiness for negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles a chance to move again towards an East-West balance. Brandt said this at a press conference in Vienna today at the end of a 5-day visit with Austrian Army officials. Brandt replied in the negative to a question on whether the development of the neutron bomb in France would alter NATO's strategy.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW100847 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Jul 80 p 6

[Commentary signed W.H.-E.: "Unanimously"]

[Text] The choir singing in America about the results of the chancellor's visit to Moscow is confusing with its many voices. Therefore, one must be all the more grateful to U.S. Ambassador Stoessel for creating clarity in his Bitburg speech with regard to the official American assessment.

Stoessel sings the high song of NATO, its cohesion and determination to hold firmly to its decision to close the arms gap. His statement fits into this tenor, namely that Washington attributes great significance to arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union as "one" method to achieve a stable security balance in Europe. The other method, which is not described in detail, is the agreed on closing of the arms gap by the alliance in Europe, which must be seen in context with the American rearmament program, for which the Senate has alotted $52 billion. Washington obviously expects something to come from arms control negotiations only if its rearmament prompts the Soviet Union to make concessions.

It corresponds to this perspective that Stoessel coolly termed Brezhnev's offer for talks as "a hint the federal chancellor had brought along from his Moscow visit." Even if Stoessel termed this hint "important," the reserved selection of words is obvious. Regardless of when the Americans sit down together with the Soviets at the negotiating table, the main thing is that Brezhnev will not succeed in separating the Americans from the Europeans.

DEFENSE MINISTER APEL STRESSES NATO SOLIDARITY

LD041654 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn/Bremen--America, in the opinion of Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, must take its European NATO partners' interests into account when making judgments and decisions. "Solidarity is not a one-way street," Apel said in an interview with WESER-KURIER of Bremen. This solidarity demands that the interests of the little as well as the big alliance partners be taken into account. In this connection, the minister also warned against the formation of groups within NATO. "The power and solidarity of the Atlantic alliance are derived from the participation of all on equal terms," he emphasized. Asked about the division of labor within the defense alliance, Apel explained that the Europeans could well have to accept additional tasks in the Atlantic should the United States have to withdraw ships for deployment in other ocean areas. "Given the present situation, I cannot imagine that the Americans are going to withdraw troops from Europe," he said.

CDU/CSU PROGRAM CALLS FOR EXPANDING NATO RESPONSIBILITIES

DW081205 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Ruediger Moniac article: "CDU/CSU: NATO To Be Expanded"]

[Text] The CDU/CSU security policy experts are saying publicly what is being discussed within responsible circles of the Federal Government only behind closed doors and among confidants: They advocate an expansion of NATO responsibility in terms of security beyond the traditional borders of the alliance. They also call for using the political unification process for harmonizing military defense efforts within Europe and developing the core of a European nuclear strike force, which exists in the form of a British and French nuclear arms, into a strategic nuclear potential for Europe in close coordination with the United States.

These ideas are contained in a security policy draft program developed by the CDU/CSU which is to be adopted and presented in the next few weeks by the responsible party bodies. In the light of the explosive nature of the Union's ideas, German domestic policy will be faced in the federal election campaign with a large controversy about the course of Bonn's foreign and security policy.

In the part of the program which deals with NATO, the CDU/CSU very plainly calls for developing the cooperation of the alliance states beyond military planning and into a coordinated joint political action. It says in the draft program that NATO needs to have a "coordinated general concept regarding the policy of the West for a measured use of all economic, technical, financial and other power instruments to make the Soviet Union pursue a policy of worldwide restraint and peace-promoting readiness to cooperate."

The Union considers one of the central tasks of NATO to be safeguarding of the energy and raw material supplies of the Western world. It is impossible to fulfill this task without an expansion of "the geographical scope and the limited range of action (of NATO)." However, it does not mean, as Bundestag Deputy Manfred Woerner said recently, that Bundeswehr soldiers are to be dispatched to the Persian Gulf.

In the view of the Union parties, the military element must no longer be repressed in Europe's political unification. The program calls for "European defense policy cooperation" (EVZ) in which nuclear issues are to be discussed as well. CSU Bundestag Deputy Ekkehard Voigt said in this respect that this goal was of a long-term nature, but a European federal state was unthinkable without strategic nuclear weapons, but only in close cooperation with the United States, however.

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES MIDEAST PEACE SETTLEMENT ISSUES

LD081544 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn/Amsterdam--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reaffirmed the will of the Federal Government to assist in a just peace settlement in the Middle East. On Tuesday evening, at the celebration by the World Jewish Congress in Amsterdam of the 85th birthday of Nahum Goldmann, who was the president of the congress for many years, Schmidt said that the Federal Republic's good relations with Israel and the Arab countries serve above all the aim of "helping toward a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East."

Schmidt said that the Federal Republic's relations with Israel have a "special moral quality." It was and will remain one of the German principles for any peace settlement in the Middle East that Israel--like all other states in the region--has a right which should be recognized by all to live within secure borders and in peace. He named as a further pillar of Bonn's Middle East policy good relations with the Arab states. "For the sake of peace we also support justice here, and also the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to freely determine their affairs themselves within the framework of an order acceptable to all," Schmidt said.

Schmidt agreed that a peaceful and just Middle East solution is an extremely difficult task: "But I refuse to believe--also in view of our own experiences--that it cannot be mastered." It has to be possible, among Jews, Christians and Muslims, to find the path to peace in the Middle East. "You can rely on the fact that the EC countries want to help in this," he said. The Egyptians and the Israelis have shown that it is possible to create a climate of trust in the Middle East, too.

The chancellor conveyed to Nahum Goldmann the birthday greetings of the Federal Government and of, as he put it, many friends in Germany and the millions of his fellowcountrymen who are extremely grateful for everything that Goldmann has done for reconciliation between the two peoples after the period of the murder of the Jews by the Nazi regime.

STRAUSS COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST, WEST BANK

LD041028 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Franz Josef Stauss, CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, said following his visits to Israel and Egypt that he does not regard the contradictions between the two states as in any way unbridgeable. In the Union press service today he writes that Jerusalem and Cairo expect the Europeans to support the solution outlined at Camp David, which alone could make possible in the foreseeable future a permanent Middle East peace without the danger of fresh military hostilities. "I gained the impression that the Israelis and the Egyptians do not regard it as helpful when the Europeans differ from the Americans in their Near and Middle East policy, and when America and Europe are pulling in different directions."

Strauss said that the Egyptians link the fulfilling of the Camp David agreement with the demand for full self-administration and full autonomy for the population of the West Bank of Jordan. They are obviously not calling for allowing military armed forces, but rather for setting up a security policy from among the population of this region. The Israelis want to safeguard their military security and presence in this region with their own forces. However, the contradiction is not so great that it could permanently stand in the way of a reasonable solution.

Strauss said he believes that the region should not become either a part of the State of Israel or an area of mobilization for the destruction of this state. He again described the demand of the Europeans for the Israelis' right to exist within secure borders together with simultaneous full military sovereignty for a Palestinian state on the West Bank of Jordan as a foolish formulation. He said he had stated these views in Israel and Egypt and that the partners in his talks agreed with him.

On Visit to Egypt, Israel

DW021648 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Interview by Cairo correspondent Peter Schmalz with Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor and minister-president of Bavaria; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] Welt: Mr Minister-President, you are the only German politician to visit Israel and Egypt in a short interval lately. Where lie the differences of opinion between the two countries according to your current experience?

Strauss: The Egyptians and their state president demand, under the key Camp David agreement, full autonomy for the populace on the West Bank of the Jordan, but obviously not the admittance of armed forces. They demand the establishment of a security police from the ranks of the populace of this area. The Egyptians are going much farther in their ideas than Begin seems prepared to go.

Welt: And the Israelis?

Strauss: The Israelis want to safeguard with their own strength their military security and military presence in this area. The Egyptians have some sort of military security posts in mind. The antagonism between the two is not too great to be bridged. But none of the two sides must make demands or establish facts that would create insurmountable obstacles for a reasonable solution, which in turn would be the prerequisite for a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

WELT: You have repeatedly mentioned stumbling blocks in Cairo. What obstacles do you see?

Strauss: I have mentioned this in Israel. It have warned against giving so much priority to the settlement policy that it would block the way to an agreement. It is not our task here to go into detail, that must be left to the two countries and their negotiating delegations.

WELT: How would you term the situation in which these two countries are at present?

Strauss: On the one hand in a state of hope and expectation, while on the other hand in a state of uncertainty and disappointment. But that is typical for the floating situation that occurs over and over again in disrupted negotiations.

WELT: You have said much in your meetings about the situation of the Europeans with a view to the Middle East. What do the Egyptians expect from the Europeans and particularly from the Federal Republic?

Strauss: The Egyptians do not expect the Near and Middle East policies of the Europeans to be different from that of the Americans, that America and Europe pull on two different ropes. The Egyptians expect the Europeans not to agree to an annexation of the area west of the Jordan by the State of Israel. Naturally the Egyptians expect the Europeans to support their demands, which go farther than Israel's preparedness to meet them. On the other hand, however, the Israelis expect the same. The Egyptians indicate that the elections in the United States and probably also in Israel will be over before one will get on more firm ground, before some land will be in sight. Eventually they expect the Europeans to show more world-political responsibility vis-a-vis the Soviet expansion in Africa, the Maghreb, North Africa and the Middle East; they expect them to show more vigilance and preparedness to take over responsibility.

WELT: This is the political part, but the Egyptians also have economic hopes.

Strauff: Egypt has grave economic problems. They have been caused in part by the damage and losses suffered in many wars. They lie in the fast growth of the populace and they lie in still high military burdens. Vigilance exists less with regard to an Israeli aggression, which is not feared at all. It exists with regard to military developments in Soviet-armed Libya which is in part supported by Soviet-Cuban and East German experts. But some things must also change here in the country. On the one hand As-Sadat is fighting a hard fight against certain traditions, while on the other hand he is fighting certain habits and a certain way of acting whcih are not in accord with the demands of a modern and dynamic economy. But that is an educational process that cannot be mastered all at once with dictatorial force.

WELT: Will you bring some concrete suggestions back home to be discussed with Bavarian firms in Munich--such as MBB (Messerschmidtt-Boelkow-Blohm) or Siemens?

Strauss: The Egyptian side has the explicit wish to set up a firm named Siemens Egypt as a joint venture. The establishment of a modern technical aviation center by MBB was brought up for care and maintenance as well as spare parts, production an training.

WELT: Did you have to talk in another tongue in Egypt than you did in Israel?

Strauss: It is always difficult to express oneself in complicated matters so that one's formulations will not be misunderstood. Although I have objected to setting up one more Arab state with military sovereignty, one cannot say that I am against autonomy and the right to self-determination. But sometimes there is a collision of two principles. In such a case no side ought to stick to a principle doggedly or establish facts which would lead to an insurmountable hindrance obstructing a further step which in this case would be a very far-reaching step.

WELT: Would it not then be better for a German politician to avoid these areas?

Strauss: That would also be a solution. It would presuppose, however, that one joined an order of Greek monks and withdrew to the Athos Mountain.

FRG PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS IN IRAN REPORTEDLY 'EXPROPRIATED'

LD091206 Hamburg DPA in German 1110 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Frankfurt--According to the Federal Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry, the Iranian Government has expropriated German pharmaceutical firms in Iran. This announcement, which was made public in Frankfurt today, reports measures by the Iranian Government which "are in the nature of expropriation and flagrantly violate the still valid German-Iranian agreement on the promotion and reciprocal protection of capital investments."

The German directors of the firms have been forcibly replaced effective immediately with Iranian citizens with the permission of the appropriate ministry. Authority over bank accounts and deposits has been withdrawn from the German firm directors, according to the pharmaceutical association. In some cases, German staff have been forbidden to enter the firms' premises.

According to information, during the past few days the German heads of firms were contacted by persons with power of attorney from Iranian ministries under which the directors' and managers' authority over the firms was withdrawn without a reason being given. "When the firms' directors pointed out the possible illegality of these measures, it was described by the Iranian side as an 'insult to the Islamic revolution,'" said the announcement.

The Federal Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry said it has requested the Foreign Ministry and the Federal Economics Ministry to "intervene, as far as existing possibilities allow, to secure the investments of German firms."

ENVOY UN TO DISCUSS EEC MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD090647 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 30 Jun-6 Jul 80 pp 28-29

[Interview granted to Raghidah Durgham by West German UN Representative Baron Rudigar von Wechmar in New York--date not given]

[Excerpts] New York--[Question] The Venice summit statement has been opposed by Israel and considered insufficient by the PLO. Is the statement regarded as a prelude to a European initiative or is it an initiative in itself?

[Answer] I regard it as both an initiative and a prelude to an initiative. The statement defines our stand and suggests that some or all of us send a mission to the area to talk to the parties concerned, to ascertain the facts and to search for a solution to the Middle East problem. In our view, such a solution goes beyond the current direct discussions between Israel, Egypt and the United States. What is meant by listening to the other parties is that the PLO should be associated in the process of finding a solution. The statement has been subjected to criticism for various reasons, but this did not prevent us from trying to adopt a stand that is independent of some of the forces that have been active so far. We did not expect applause for the statement, and although it has been welcomed by a certain party, we have been accused of adopting a stand biased toward one side against the other.

[Question] The Community's statement is tantamount to an annex to, and not an amendment of Resolution 242. Thus, you confirmed the effectiveness of the resolution and added two points to it: the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need to take the PLO into consideration as a party which could participate in the negotiations in the future. If these points as contained in the Venice statement had been presented in a draft resolution to the Security Council, would the European Community have supported it?

[Answer] The question is who would present such a draft resolution to the Security Council? The Nine states would not do that. We have previously said that we do not intend to present a request to amend Resolution 242 in the Security Council. I can see a Security Council session convening on this subject if another party "snatches" these points. Does any party intend to snatch these points and present them to the Security Council in the form of a draft resolution?

[Question] If a certain party snatches these points, would it not be difficult for the Western states to oppose them once they appear in a draft resolution?

[Answer] I do not see any difficulty in ratifying or approving them as a draft resolution in the Security Council as long as the proposed paper reflects the Venice statement to the letter. I repeat that I cannot imagine any of the European Community states opposing a draft resolution that reflects to the letter the statement that has been approved by the heads of states.

[Question] Should the United States announce in advance that it would veto such a resolution, as President Carter has done previously, would the European Community vote for the resolution?

[Answer] We must differentiate between what President Carter said about the Venice statement and Washington's attitude after the statement, which it considered useful. I cannot imagine the statement as it is being "snatched" and presented to theSecurity Council. Both sides have criticized it. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine that an Arab state or the PLO will adopt a draft resolution such as this and present it to the Security Council. I believe that whoever tries to use this document will seek to amend it, expand on it or introduce amendments to it. In such an event, it would be a totally different subject.

[Question] Can you not influence Israel to make it halt its attacks and stop killing hundreds of people and displacing thousands of others? You cannot influence it to halt its direct interference in Lebanese affairs and to leave the Lebanese alone to remedy their problems and build their country?

[Answer] We are doing this but to no avail, as you know. Our hands are tied because Israel is convinced that its actions are justified and it does not want to listen to the advice of others. What can we do? Should we attack and occupy Israel?

[Question] But you claim to be an independent power. All of you are helping Israel, especially in the economic field. Can you not influence it?

[Answer] We are using all means of diplomatic and political contacts to convince Israel that this policy of hers does not lead to calming the situation in southern Lebanon.

[Question] But you have failed, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] Perhaps we have failed, or at least we have not been able to achieve tangible progress so far. But this does not mean that we are not continuing our attempts to influence the Israeli Government and to persuade it that it is in everybody's interest to help the UN forces in implementing their task so as to enable the Lebanese Government to restore order and security to Lebanon.

[Question] We are in a funny situation. The Europeans cannot influence Israel over a clear subject such as southern Lebanon, so why do they claim to be able to play a role in a subject that is more complicated, such as that of the Middle East?

[Answer] There is a parallel situation to what you term our failure with regard to southern Lebanon. In its relationship with Israel, even the giant--the United States--could not persuade it to halt its policy in southern Lebanon. Perhaps we have failed, as you say, but the United States has also failed. But this should not prevent us from continuing our search for a solution to the problem of southern Lebanon and the Middle East problem as a whole.

[Question] Do you not believe that failure is due to your refusal to take the necessary steps?

[Answer] No. I believe that we must take things step by step. We must deal with facts.

[Question] You oppose the policy of settlements and regard the existing settlements as illegal. Are you prepared to take economic measures against Israel if it decides to build new settlements?

[Answer] Certainly we will not do so at the present time. We must avoid resorting to threats, boycotts or economic sanctions. The heads of the nine states agree on this. I believe in negotiations and persuasion.

[Question] So principles, condemnation and denunciation are one thing and the application of principles is another. Is this not--forgive me for using this rude word--a policy of hypocricy?

[Answer] Do you think that the measures you are talking about will make the Israeli Government stop building new settlements?

[Question] Economic sanctions might succeed here?

[Answer] I doubt it.

[Question] Then why did the European states impose sanctions on Iran, knowing that they would not lead to the release of the American hostages?

[Answer] This is a vivid example of what I have already said.

[Question] Then was the decision to impose sanctions against Iran wrong?

[Answer] If the sanctions have not led to any result, as you have said, and if the same idea is to apply to sanctions against Israel--that is, the hostages will not be released and Israel will not stop building settlements--this proves that we cannot achieve anything worth mentioning.

[Question] Were the European states wrong in the decision to impose sanctions on Iran?

[Answer] I am not saying that they were wrong but the recognized fact is that the hostages have not yet been released.

[Question] The problem of the hostages is 250 days old, whereas the settlements problem is over 10 years old. Why have the Europeans taken practical measures over the hostages issue and avoided even talking about measures over the settlements issue?

[Answer] You yourself have said that the hostages have not been released. Therefore, sanctions have not created a situation leading to the release of the hostages. I do not see that any Israeli Government, now or in the future, can be forced into abandoning a certain policy through sanctions.

[Question] You do not think that the European states are likely to adopt any sanctions against Israel over the settlements issue?

[Answer] I hesitate to answer this question with an absolute yes or absolute no. We will cross that bridge when we come to it.

[Question] How do you assess the U.S. attitude regarding the subject of Jerusalem?

[Answer] I am at a loss. I do not actually know the official U.S. stance over the Jerusalem issue. Following President Carter's retraction of the U.S. vote at the Security Council because of the reference to Jerusalem, I began to wonder if there was a definite official U.S. stand on Jerusalem. I believe that there is a stand but I am not aware of it.

[Question] Chancellor Schmidt will go to the Soviet Union at the end of this month. What are the priorities of his discussions there?

[Answer] There are two main subjects: the current international situation--Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East--and the decision made by the NATO states last December. He will also discuss in Madrid conference which is expected to be held in November on peace and European cooperation and which will be tantamount to a continuation of the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences, and the possibility of convening the East-West European conference on disarmament in 1981.

[Question] West Germany is being accused of deviating from U.S. policy?

[Answer] Let me tell you very frankly that this is a myth. We consider ourselves serious allies of the United States. We have not deviated from this. At the same time, we believe that in the disputes the world is witnessing, the means of communications must be kept open. It is useless for the two superpowers to adopt hostile stands. We Europeans, both Eastern and Western, believe that it is our duty to bring the two superpowers to the same table, such as the meeting that took place between Gromyko and Muskie last month.

[Question] In the wake of the European summit statement, are the West German officials prepared to receive the leaders of the PLO, particularly Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] I do not believe that we have reached this stage yet. We have spoken with PLO officials. I personally speak with the PLO's UN representative, Zuhdi at-Tarazi, but not at an official level. It must first be established that the PLO is a party to the negotiations. So far, we have said that the PLO's participation is necessary but it is not yet a party. The decision to have the PLO participate is being made through a process of negotiations that could lead to this.

[Question] Logically speaking, I would expect the European fact-finding committee to contact the PLO when it starts its task in the area?

[Answer] Logically speaking, I expect this too.

DER SPIEGEL SPECULATES ON GDR CURRENCY REFORM

DW091314 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Jul 80 p 16

[Unattributed article: "GDR Currency Reform?"]

[Text] Despite a strong denial in the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, high GDR officials do not rule out a currency reform of the Eastmark "in the longer run." East German financial experts fear that the GDR might be forced to reorganize its currency, because GDR money increasingly flows to the West--not only as a result of the fact that for years East German industrial enterprises have bought the urgently necessary foreign exchange at floating rates from Western banks. Other Eastern bloc states, above all Hungary and Poland, also sell GDR marks brought into the countries by the growing flood of East German tourists in capitalist money markets via the Vienna "Central-Wechsel-Und Creditbank Actiengesellschaft," for instance. Since 1918 this bank has been in the possession of the Hungarian National Bank.

EPPLER TO QUIT AS WUERTTEMBERG SPD LAND CHAIRMAN

DW100900 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Article signed H.B.: "Pressure of Thought"]

[Excerpt] Erhard Eppler, the land chairman of the Baden-Wuerttemberg SPD organization, will not run as candidate for this office in 1981. Following the election defeat of 16 March he renounced the leadership of the faction in Stuttgart; with his announcement he will be saying a final farewell to land policy, exchanging a piece of influence for a piece of freedom, as he put it.

ELYSEE SPOKESMAN ON PORTUGUESE EC MEMBERSHIP

LD090947 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Giscard d'Estaing Has Confirmed that France Is 'Favorably Disposed to Portugal's European Vocation'"]

[Text] Elysee spokesman Blot made the following statement on 1 July after the meeting between Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro and the president of the republic:

"1. France long ago adopted a favorable position of principle toward Portugal's European vocation. The president of the republic confirmed this position of principle to Sa Carneiro;

"2. France states that in two fundamental spheres, namely, the Common Agricultural Policy and financial solidarity, the negotiations concerning the British contribution had led some of France's partners to again question some of the Community rules. So these points must receive the necessary clarification before it is possible to discuss them with prospective members.

"3. Negotiations for Portugal's membership have begun. They will continue and can make progress in all spheres of Community matters whose rules are not in question."

While entertaining Sa Carneiro to dinner, Barre expressed the wish that the negotiations continue "lucidly" so as to avoid "pretenses" and to forestall "future causes of misunderstanding, irritation and conflict."

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS PARIS

LD090745 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Argentine Foreign Minister Has Made a Visit to Paris"]

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor made a discreet visit to Paris from Saturday, 28 June through Wednesday, 2 July. During his talks Pastor apparently discussed the nuclear energy problem and the question of French arms sales to Argentina. In May Argentine Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz also visited the French capital and mentioned the possibility of nuclear cooperation between the two countries. Argentina is planning to build six power stations by the end of the century and has major uranium deposits.

Pastor's visit to Paris follows a series of official talks he had in Vienna and is part of a diplomatic offensive launched by the Argentinian Government in Europe. Pastor left for Madrid Wednesday, 2 July and will then go to London, the last stage on his trip.

PRESS VIEWS GISCARD STATEMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB

L'HUMANITE Criticism

LD090843 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "Nato Rejoices"]

[Text] The aspect of the Elysee press conference which DPA highlighted with evident satisfaction on Thursday evening was Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statement on the neutron bomb.

As is known, these statements revealed that the development of the neutron bomb was undertaken at the end of 1976, that the first tests have been carried out and that the decision to produce this weapon could be taken by 1982 or 1983.

NATO is rejoicing. "Very good news," the Atlantic organization Secretary General Joseph Luns exclaimed, adding: "All the Allies are pleased, especially the Americans."

In Washington the State Department merely said: "The news does not really surprise us." In other words we were expecting it.

Indeed it must be remembered that 3 years ago the United States was preparing to produce the neutron bomb too. Mr Carter was forced to back down in face of the general indignation aroused throughout the world by these preparations. In April 1978 he had resigned himself to announcing that he was postponing his decision on this question.

This was a postponement but not a final abandonment. If France, a member of the Atlantic alliance, were to assume a responsibility which the United States deemed temporarily inopportune, Washington and NATO would be open once again for the neutron bomb.

This is a frightening responsibility, since it would not simply be one more weapon but the emergence of a new generation of nuclear devices. The neutron bomb, which is minaturized, extremely maneuverable and only requires small vehicles, spares buildings and industrial installations but acts like a "death ray" wiping out all life. It causes little damage but it kills.

It is a "clean" bomb and it is so easy to use that it is dangerously tempting. Indeed such a weapon would lower the nuclear threshold to such an extent and increase the probability of a nuclear war so much that its introduction into arsenals would increase the chances of the irreversible step being taken quickly.

For the U.S. strategists the neutron bomb provides an additonal advantage. Like the pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the neutron bomb would be transported by a medium-range device; it would therefore be intended for use on a possible European battlefield--the United States being spared and hence waging war by putting other people's lives at risk.

It is not a deterrent weapon, in other words one which aims to rule out the possibility of a conflict; quite the reverse. It is a weapon which perfectly suits the so-called "forward battle" Atlantic strategy.

London's THE GUARDIAN rightly points out, moreover, that the remarks made by Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Thursday "confirm his departure" from General de Gaulle's views in the defense sphere.

[Union for French Democracy leader] Lecanuet made significant admissions in this connection on Europe 1 yesterday morning, saying out loud what the head of state secretly thinks. Naming the Soviet Union as the "only" possible "adversary," he did not hesitate to state that France should be prepared to be first to use nuclear weapons, and more precisely the neutron bomb.

Like FRANKFURTHER ALLEGEMEINE ZEITUNG and other West German newspapers, he stressed Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statement that "France is directly concerned by the security of neighboring European states." According to Mr Lecanuet, this is "a key sentence" which he spelled out in the following way: France should "move its military means forward onto our partners' territory to protect them should the need arise." In other words wage war for the king of Prussia...

In any case this is no longer national defense. Moreover Mr Lecanuet prides himself on still advocating " a European defense policy or even a European army of the European defense community type which was rejected by the French Parliament a long time ago."

In these circumstances the seal of approval which Mr Lecanuet awards to Francois Mitterrand is seen for its true value. "Mr Mitterrand's Atlanticism, as reflected in his recent press conference," he rejoices, "marks a great evolution on his part and accentuates the divorce between the foreign policy desired by the PS and that desired by the PCF."

Indeed the PCF is fighting for national independence and peace. The neutron bomb would bind France even more closely to the United States and Bonn and at the same time would raise the arms race to a particularly dangerous level. The implementation of this plan must be prevented and instead we must demand that our country take initiatives to avert the dangers, for instance by proposing an agreement by which all states would henceforth agree to ban the development and production of new mass extermination weapons.

LE MONDE Commentary

LD070731 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jun 80 pp 1, 10

[Jacques Isnard commentary: "An Open Strategic View"]

[Text] As he sat under the Elysee's ceilings, the head of state only really came alive when explaining his defense policy. In a firm and almost dogmatic tone he hammered out principles--more than expounding them--and lashed out at those who speak lightly on complex problems or who cast doubt on his aptitude, as armed forces chief elected by the nation, to brandish the nuclear thunderbolt against a possible aggressor.

However, it is necessary to go beyond this show which might impress those who probably needed reassurance, to eventually find the essence of the message which Mr Giscard d'Estaing probably wanted to put across: As far as defense is concerned there can be no impasse if by impasse you mean basing defense on a system covering a number of hypotheses but not guaranteeing them all.

In fact this is the second time in his 7-year term that the president of the republic has used this truism to cover this defense policy line. He did so in June 1976 when speaking to the Higher National Defense Studies Institute.

The invocation has one meaning: It affirms that there is no defense policy without constant efforts to update and develop all military means which express and underlie this defense policy. It is revealing that the head of state should have explained his views at length on the types of weapons regarded as vital before the end of the centruy, aside from a short--but striking--digression on the need to maintain some ambiguity on the timing and conditions for French participation in Europe's collective security.

Speaking to invited journalists Mr Giscard d'Estaing gave the impression of expressing himself as how he hears chiefs of staff or military exprets called on to explain a particular subject expressing themselves in the Defense Council meetings he chairs. However, unlike them, the head of state went straight to the conclusions to be drawn without bothering to explain the ins and outs of the choice.

This can be noted with the two decisions he echoed: First, the initiative taken last week to plan before the end of this year the characteristics and performances of the mobile strategic launcher which will complement the missile-launching nuclear submarine force after 1992, and, second, the "irrevocable" refusal to alter the draft term.

Of all the president's revelations in the defense sphere, the announcement that France will start designing a mobile strategic missile is probably the most important.

We already knew the favorable viewpoint held by the general staffs who intend to protect the nuclear retaliation means deployed on national territory from any detection or preemptive destruction by making them mobile and constantly moving them on an articulated vehicle, a railroad convoy or transport plane according to the technical option to be chosen in a few months. However, it was not hitherto known that Mr Giscard d'Estaing had adopted this principle which the United States recently adopted and which the Soviets have implemented with their tracked batteries of SS-20 missiles in Europe.

Therefore France should not accept any impasse in strategy since the plan is henceforth to continue diversifying the panorly with mobile strategic launchers. The nuclear submarines will not be the only arsenal of national deterrence by the year 2000.

The other confirmation given by the president of the republic, namely maintaining military service at 1 year, also corresponds to the long-established philosophy of the general staffs.

Skill

On this point Mr Giscard d'Estaing helped to strengthen the military chiefs' conviction that a short term of service makes it possible to train a soldier but not an army capable of fighting. In fact this argument is not directly addressed to the leaders of political parties such as the Socialist Party and Rally for the Republic which recently advocated altering the period spent in the army. These two political parties proposed an extension of the term of military service in technical or front-line units and a shorter period for recruits who served in regional or territorial defense corps.

The accusations which Mr Giscard d'Estaing leveled at those who advocate a different formula from the current organization of military service, accusing them of wanting to "demolish" the French Army, bring about France's "abandonment" or "resignation" and of talking "technical nonesense," are not only pointlessly harsh but are in fact excessive; they may conceal the military hierarchy's inability to think up reforms, to show imagination with regard to a system which, while not being the worst possible, is nonetheless certainly not satisfactory.

It could be of course that these remarks are aimed at reassuring officers about their raison d'etre and the meaning of their mission in the army which, for years,has, by tolerating an increasingly selective service, turned its back on the principle of universal conscription.

As far as other points were concerned, in other words the neutron bomb, the president of the republic merely recalled--but with the influence inherent in his position-along the lines of his Defense Minister Yvon Bourges and his Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Guy Mery, that France would be wrong to deprive itself of an enhanced-radiation tactical weapon if its scientists and engineers succeeded in developing it.

The general staffs and the CEA [French Atomic Energy commission] say they are confident and ready to move from nuclear physics experiments carried out in the vast laboratory formed by the Murora underground test center, to the "militarization" of a neutron device for operational purposes. The head of state is giving them another 3 to 5 years before his final decision to mass produce the weapons in a given form. This will leave time to allow the 1981 presidential election to define the French political scene more clearly and time also to register the acquisition of the Euromissiles by the United States and their NATO allies countering the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing gave no further details. Like Mr Bourges and General Mery he succeeded in avoiding questions on the place and role of the neutron weapon in the national deterrent and on the circumstances in which it would be used--for which, nonetheless, he would be responsible.

It is the epitome of skill to allow the technical and military debate to go on in public the better to disguise the strategic thinking behind deliberately maintained ambiguities.

RESUMPTION OF U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS HYPOTHESIZED

LD081009 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Theater Nuclear Weapons: The Real Stake in the U.S.-USSR Negotiations"]

[Excerpt] What in fact is the real significance--strategic and political--of the Soviet reactivation of negotiations?

The Western countries have one aim: to stop and if possible to reduce the deployment of SS-20's, which make their forces in Europe very vulnerable and render NATO's traditional strategy completely outdated.

The USSR wants to preserve its armaments system and to prevent the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, not so much because it fears their effectiveness, which is very relative, but so as not to have to deploy other armaments systems in retaliation, for example an air defense system against cruise missiles. The gap between the two camps' aims is great and an agreement would not be easy.

But the negotiations themselves would be of important political significance. It would mean that even if disagreements and confrontation are going to continue on Afghanistan, attempts could be made to make progress in other spheres. This is what Chancellor Schmidt wished from the first and it is what experience of international relations suggests: Detente has never been universal, it is possible for it to concern some parts of the world while rivalries and struggles go on elsewhere: This was evident during the Vietnam war.

But this was obviously not the wish of the U.S. Government, which wanted to respond to the Russian intervention in Kabul with economic, psychological, and political sanctions: The failure of these will perhaps lead it to change direction. It is true that most observers were expecting this, but only after the presidential elections in November.

Finally, France will remain apart. There is little doubt that it will support any resumption of negotiations between the NATO countries, in particular the United States, and the USSR because this is in accordance with its policy. But it will certainly not allow its nuclear devices, part of which can be classed as medium-range weapons, to be included in a U.S.-Soviet arrangement when, by their capacity to strike at the heart of the enemy, they are all part of a "central system" defending France itself.

PREMIER BARRE GIVES INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY

LD100847 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jul 80 p 8

[Unattributed report on 7 July French television Channel 2 interview with French Premier Raymond Barre: "Mr Barre Asserts That the 1981 Budget Will Not be Inspired by 'Election Considerations'"]

[Excerpts] The prime minister answered questions on the economic and social situation, stating in particular:

"I understand why the French people are worried.... At the moment some anxiety is fully justified in view of the international situation.... Despite this legitimate feeling of anxiety we must not give way to discouragement because, especially as far as France is concerned, there are many reasons for thinking that we are capable of coming through this dangerous period. It will not be easy. I would be the last to say that the coming years will be easy and I think that all those who fail to tell the French people this are sending them down paths which will lead to mistakes should these people be heeded. We must realize that the coming years will be difficult.... I may have been the only person saying this for the past 4 years but I have never stopped saying it.... I repeat it now because I am convinced that there is no other tone I can take and also because I am convinced that the French people are capable not only of understanding it but also of assessing their own capabilities. What I find striking are the French people's capabilities, everything they are doing in numerous spheres. Despite the difficulties, and it is that which may enable us to 'see the light at the end of the tunnel,' To cite the well-known expression, or more precisely to spend the next few years in conditions which are relatively better than could be expected."

Citing several passages from the OECD report on the development of the French economic situation, Mr Barre said he thinks that the international experts' predictions are not particularly pessimistic and he indicated that the government "will not launch into hasty action": "I am thinking," he explained, "of all the proposals from various quarters for stimulating economic activity and for a 5 percent or 6 percent growth rate. I would like to point out," he added, "that since I have been prime minister I have had no recession in economic activity to my credit but I have had--nobody can deny it--a growth rate which has never fallen below 3 percent and which, last year, rose above 3.5 percent, depite statistics which must be interpreted in a certain way. This is a lasting and balanced revival of the French economy. Next year the situation will be difficult because if the recession in the United States takes shape, as unfortunately seems likely, and if, in addition, we observe a slackening of economic activity in the FRG... we will have to make a great effort to achieve an adequate growth rate. However, I hope that the French economy will be able to achieve a satisfactory growth rate since the government is going to support investment. In the next budget I intend to introduce measures to encourage investment so that the favorable investment trend which we are now seeing can be continued throughout 1980.... In the 1981 finance law there will be tax incentives for productive investment."

"My Heart Stops Beating"

Paying tribute to "the French people's effort," the government chief replied, without mentioning his name, to the criticisms recently made by Mr Pierre Juillet, former adviser to Georges Pompidou and Jacques Chirac, about the way in which the head of state and the prime minister are running the country's affairs (Note 1). (In his letter to the "companions" dated 21 June, Mr Juillet wrote in particular: "Poor Gaullists, ill-at-ease in your black suits, you piously celebrate the 18 June appeal but you keep quiet while France sleeps and do nothing while it drowns"): "When I hear or read some statement about France sleeping my heart nearly stops beating, for who can believe that France has slept during the past 3 years? Unfortunately, it has had to face not only the legacy of the past but the major problems caused by the international economic situation. Far from falling asleep France has worked and when you see our farmers, our business chiefs, our wage earners, our cadres and our engineers carrying on their activities not only in France but on foreign markets..I think it is scandalous to say, for purely political motives, that France is sleeping."

Mentioning the preparation of the 1981 draft budget and the forthcoming presidential election, Mr Barre said: "It is unbecoming to claim that the president of the republic, the prime minister and the government members might be tempted, out of election considerations, to deviate from the path to be followed. Do you think for a moment that I would join such a maneuver? [paragraph continues]

Do you think the president of the republic would agree to destroy or allow others to destroy what has been achieved in France, by French people's work, putting France back on its feet? Do you think that just because, for political reasons, the people I mentioned before say anything that comes into their heads, they have to be believed? The 1981 budget will be drawn up in such a way that France's budgetary administration follows the same lines as it has over recent years, in other words, prudent management of public finances."

After evading questions on the possibility of a forthcoming ministerial reshuffle and his personal role during the 1981 presidential election campaign, Mr Barre said, when questioned on Mr Michel Debre's candidacy and the appeals for a "national upsurge" by the former prime minister: "Much good may it do him!...This is no news to me. He has always said that. He makes a speech along these lines to the National Assembly once a year. I sit on the ministerial benches, listen to him, reply and so it goes on."

In conclusion, the prime minister stressed: "If I were not sure of the policy I am pursuing I would not be worthy to be prime minister. I cannot hesitate like Buridan's donkey (Note). (Jean Buridan was rector of University of Paris in 1327. Larousse recalls, "he is said to have been responsible for what is known as the "Buridan's donkey" argument, which illustrates the position of a man pulled in two directions who is unable to choose: Would a donkey which is equally thirsty and hungry and is equidistant from a bucket of water and a feed of oats start with the water or the oats?") At a given moment you have to choose and stand by your choice. That is what I do. I do so under the president's authority....I am not boasting, as has been alleged, when I say that there is no alternative policy. Moreover, all reasonable people at national and international levels know this."

Would [Socialist Party First Secretary] Francois Mitterrand, for instance, be "forced to implement the same policy" if he were in power? To this question Mr Barre replied: "He might follow a different policy but I would give him less than 1 year in which to assess the consequences of his policy and the French people would then see....Such policies lead straight to disaster."

MARCHAIS SCORES GISCARD, MITTERRAND AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081105 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jun 80 pp 5-6

[Apparent text of report presented to PCF Central Committee by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais on 27 June: "Extent of Struggles Demonstrates Aspiration for Change"]

[Excerpts] In the press conference which he held yesterday [26 June] the president of the republic, discussing the economic and social situation, once again resorted to a crude smokescreen. In his view the situation is improving. He maintains this while, in reality, economic activity has been stagnating since November. The industrial production index is virtually static. Stocks are tending to mount up even further. Production looks as though it will decline: The recession is getting started in France.

At the same time inflation remains steady at record levels: more than 6.4 percent from January to May according to the official index, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.3 percent.

Similarly the overall employment situation is still deteriorating: 2.3 percent more [presumably, unemployed people] in 1 month, 8 percent more since the beginning of the year. Last year 3 million wage earners were unemployed at some time.

Finally, the deterioration in foreign trade is reaching worrysome proportions: FR28 billion deficit since the beginning to the year; FR7 billion in May alone.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing is fully aware of all this. That is why he has revived the old excuse of oil to explain the cause of our problems, although it is becoming increasingly clear that the cause of the crisis should be sought in the profit race with the monstrous confusion and waste it involves. Moreover the president of the republic took care to evade a question asked by a journalist from LIBERTE on the coal issue, although in Venice just a few days ago he supported a policy of increasing coal production in the United States and the FRG, which ultimately means giving France a "coal bill." Moreover Mr Giscard d'Estaing took pains to justify the violation of freedoms.

Alignment With Washington and Bonn

Similarly, his foreign policy stances demonstrate the capitalist regime's need to maneuver and scheme while pursuing a policy contrary to the interests of national independence and sovereignty. As we have said, the president of the republic has to take account of our people's attachment to national independence and of the extent of the struggles to promote peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament waged by our party and other peace-loving forces. In addition there are clashes of interests among the imperialist countries. All this leads Mr Giscard d'Estaing to take initiatives such as the Warsaw meeting, participation in the Olympic games or the stance he took yesterday in favor of a political solution to the Afghan affair. However, this can in no way disguise the fundamental nature of his line: Giscardian policy is more than ever before--as yesterday's press conference demonstrated--a pro-Atlantic policy, a policy of European integration and a policy which ties France ever closer to the United States and the FRG.

What did the president of the republic actually say yesterday?

Not one word on the disarmament question.

Not one word on the new U.S. nuclear missiles which NATO intends to deploy in Europe. On the other hand, however, the president of the republic used the situation in Afghanistan as a pretext to justify the revival of the arms race and the U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II agreements, although everybody knows that this decision was taken before [the events in Afghanistan]. Finally, Mr Giscard d'Estaing delivered an outright plea in favor of the neutron bomb. In other words the president of the republic to some extent gave an official blessing to the abandonment of the deterrence strategy in favor of a policy which tends to tie our country increasingly to the U.S. adventurist policy and make it accept the arms race at the risk of being drawn into a conflict on the European Continent.

At the same time Mr Giscard d'Estaing reaffirmed his desire to see Europe enlarged as quickly as possible to include Spain and Portugal, which confirms, as I wrote in L'HUMANITE, that his statement on a so-called "pause" in the expansion process was merely a bluff--a little petty political, electioneering ploy.

Finally, as regards the Middle East problem, the president of the republic hid, as usual, behind a smokescreen, refusing in particular to take a clear position on the question of the Palestinian people's right to a state and a homeland and on clear recognition of the PLO which would take the specific form of officially inviting Yasir 'Arafat to visit France.

Petty political maneuvers and duplicity, therefore, continue to characterize the president of the republic's foreign policy.

It is, above all, the Socialist Party's [PS] current attitude, its now complete abandonment of the union and of change, which is providing Mr Giscard d'Estaing's government with its most valuable trump cards.

What is the PS' present situation?

It is encountering very serious problems. The rightwing line which Francois Mitterrand has imprinted on it since 1977 has driven it into a deadlock. This situation is increasingly forcing it to come out into the open and present its social democratic policy in its true light. Many PS members are now discovering the consequences of abandoning the joint program. We are beginning to receive evidence of this.

Of course this process is not without vacillations and contradictions. The Socialist leaders have not given up trying to cover their line with a leftwing veil and this leads PS organizations in some cases to propose joint action with our organizations. However, at the same time--and this is the essential point--the PS is in all spheres openly following a policy which completely turns its back on previous PS pledges for union and change.

From this viewpoint Francois Mitterrand's press conference last Tuesday [24 June] is particularly revealing.

Open Abandonment of Joint Program

What did Francois Mitterrand actually say?

For somebody who, to quote the press, made a "broad survey," he showed exemplary discretion on social questions. His statements contain virtually no trace of the social objectives included in the joint program.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, Francois Mitterrand excelled himself in Atlanticism and pro-American stances in all spheres. What did he say about Afghanistan? He said that the withdrawal of Soviet forces is due to "the deterioration of the economic situation in the USSR"; the root of the problem is "the new (Soviet) territorial thrust forward which the occupation of Afghanistan constitutes"; the Afghan rebels must be "recognized at the international level." What did he have to say about the expansion of the Common Market? He is in favor of it. The neutron bomb? The "French arsenal" must not be deprived of this weapon. And so forth....

Finally, as regards the sphere of democracy, Francois Mitterrand did not say a word about the strengthening of Giscardian authoritariansim. Quite the reverse: At a time when, as I have shown, the government and employers are hitting out harder and stronger against the people's movement, Francois Mitterrand was at pains to label Mr Giscard d'Estaing as a perfect democrat. "France," he stressed, "is one of the few countries in which democracy governs civilian life." In short, Francois Mitterrand is pleased with Mr Giscard d'Estaing. He said so himself. I quote: "Things are not going badly in France...."

Francois Mitterrand Has Closed All Doors to Union

This therefore demonstrates the increasingly close convergence between Francois Mitterrand and Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Consequently he has carefully closed all doors to union.

During its national convention the PS had already rejected any joint action with us even on specific and limited objectives. Last Tuesday Francois Mitterrand deliberately made this refusal of any action or discussion a key aspect of PS policy for the coming period. As the Socialist newspaper LE MATIN points out, "He repeated several times that the PS would not negotiate with its leftwing partners." Francois Mitterrand had probably never since 1977 so clearly and openly demonstrated his jubilation at having completely closed the leftwing-union chapter.

Ultimately if we were to pick just one aspect of the main PS leader's press conference it would be this: This complete and avowed rejection of the union and of change. As another daily newspaper writes quite correctly, Francois Mitterrand "is now trying to glean votes on his right after seeking them on the left." All the signs are that he has now adopted the policy and practices of the old French section of the Workers International, and everybody knows where they led some 11 years ago....

Pursuing Implementation of 23rd Congress

What must be done in these circumstances?

We must continue to implement the 23rd Congress strategy with ever more courage, initiative and tenacity.

At our congress we defined four major areas of action to enable us to remove the obstacles which the joint program experience had brought to light and to progress, through democracy, toward change and socialism. We must abide by these areas of activity. This is the only way to succeed.

First, we must continue to be present and active in all the struggles which the workers are waging at the grassroots level. As I said at the beginning of this report: Life is hard, much too hard today for millions of people. All those people need us. We must stand by them, defend them, help unite them in action and support their struggles until their demands are met. Moreover in addition to the most severely exploited people, millions of other workers, farmers and intellectuals are taking or can take the path of struggle. Major regional and national problems require our intervention. We must be present on all fields of struggle. Far-reaching action can and must be taken even during the summer vacation period now starting.

Second, we must promote the truth, wage the ideological struggle and continue the political debate in all circumstances. We Communists have a clear outlook: We want to extend the people's movement through struggles; we want to defeat the right, defeat Giscard d'Estaing; we want to bring about radical democratic changes making it possible to destroy capital's domination; we want to move along the democratic path toward a socialism which has no model anywhere else--a French brand of socialism. This revolutionary outlook of ours must be constantly explained and put across, taking care to clarify the conditions for solving the crisis and the real stances adopted by the various political parties.

As we have already said, it is the question "to change or not to change" which determines the whole political debate. It is this essential fact which explains why the question of change and of socialism--and, of course, of the socialism which is being built in the world--is at the heart of the ideological struggle. The pressure exerted by the class adversary on this question is considerable. All commentators, sections of the media and political circles from right to left are unanimous in saying that the socialist countries constitute the apocalypse. The complete monolithism of the predominant tone on this subject is frightening.

Nonetheless we must not allow ourselves to be daunted. Of course, we do not have the vast propaganda facilities of our adversaries. However, we have on our side one weapon which they cannot tolerate: the truth. We do not say that socialism is paradise in answer to those who portray it as hell on earth. We reveal the truth about those countries--the truth as it stands without disguising flaws but also without disregarding the vast positive achievements.

We can win this great battle. We can defeat this frenzied campaign of lies and stupidities which is being unleashed from all sides. Our own battle, but also that of democracy and the quality of the political debate in France, depend on this.

Union Must Be Workers' Concern

Third, we must continue to take resolute steps to ensure that the union becomes more the concern of the workers themselves. Francois Mitterrand's latest remarks show that meetings between officials, compromises between leaders and statements from the top certainly cannot lead the people's movement to success. The union which we want--the union of all victims of capital's policy, the union of the people's forces, the union of the left for democratic change--can only be built by extending and increasing the awareness of the people's movement. This is the goal to which we are devoting all our forces. There is no other way.

PCF'S GREMETZ ADDRESSES 'MEDITERRANEAN 80' CONFERENCE

LD080843 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jun 80 p 9

[Robert Decombe dispatch: "Security in the Mediterranean"]

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 June--The "Mediterranean 80" roundtable meeting which opened in Dubrovnik this morning is being attended by political forces from the various Mediterranean countries. The meeting's objective is to help prepare for the Madrid CSCE meeting.

After paying tribute to Tito, League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Presidency member Aleksandr Grlickov opened the debate. PLO Representative Hammud (Hidi) made a speech in which he stressed in particular that one of the conditions for security in the Mediterranean lies in the settlement of the Palestinian problem which presupposes recognition of the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to build their own state.

PCF Central Committee secretary and Politburo member Maxime Gremetz made a speech in the afternoon. He stressed in particular that the Mediterranean, cradle of civilization, area of contacts and trade, is also a strategic region. Forming the intersection between several continents, it brings industrialized and underdeveloped countries face to face. It represents an area of confrontation between imperialism and the forces of socialism, democracy and national liberation. It is experiencing several conflicts, of which the most dangerous is the Middle East. It constitutes a major area for the accumulation of conventional and nuclear military forces.

Maxime Gremetz stressed the importance which should be attached to the question of Mediterranean security at the Madrid conference.

"The Mediterranean's character has been modified with peoples' access to independence and the fall of the fascist regimes in Spain, Portugal and Greece," he stated, "but imperialism has not given up. The decision to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe is aggravating tension. NATO, whose main force is the U.S. 6th Fleet, is maintaining its pressure on Europe's southern flank and wants to limit the thrust of socialism and the workers movement and to interfere with the liberation movements. In addition to the desire to integrate Spain into NATO and to the role which has fallen to Turkey after the overthrow of the shah of Iran, French, British and Italian forces are being redeployed. While the French Government has to take account of the national and international situations, it nonetheless has a specific role. Hence the redirection of its naval forces from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. In addition it is becoming involved in the production of the neutron bomb. France is moving from the deterrence strategy to the 'forward battle' strategy, the enemy being designated as the USSR." [paragraph continues]

Maxime Gremetz pointed out: "While the United States is redeploying its forces in the Indian Ocean, Europe is being given the job of redeploying its forces in the Mediterranean. It is easy to see," he added, "how illusory the ideas of a Europe which is independent of the United States are. In order to make the Mediterranean a lake of peace and a zone of security, the forces of peace and progress must deploy their action," he said, "in two complementary directions: the solution of conflicts, especially the Middle East conflict, and the start of real disarmament throughout the region."

After quickly presenting the conclusions of the Paris communist and workers parties' conference, Mr Gremetz recalled that the PCF advocates a number of interim measures: "Extension of the military confidence-building measures adopted in Helsinki to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean; banning nuclear-armed ships and submarines; signing of the nonproliferation treaty (and all the international treaties) by all the Mediterranean states; ban on the introduction of new weapons; limits on foreign fleets; dismantling of foreign military bases."

Another aspect should be broadly considered for this region: Economic relations and the need to end the inequalities maintained by neocolonialism. Maxime Gremetz recalled the PCF's proposals for establishing a new world economic system.

DISSENSION DEVELOPS WITHIN PCF PARIS BUREAU, NEWSPAPER STAFFS

Paris Federation Bureau

LD071109 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Alex Liebaert report: "PCF: Fiszbin's Friends Penalized"]

[Text] There is a new development in the crisis affecting the PCF Paris Federation: During a federal committee meeting Monday night, [PCF Politburo member]--Paul Laurent made a blistering attack against former Federation First Secretary Henri Fiszbin, who had demanded that a discussion be opened among militants on the PCF's presidential campaign. However, what was even more important was that, despite opposition by a numerically important minority, the federal committee decided to reduce by four the number of federation bureau members. Three of the leaders thus dismissed from this body are Henri Fiszbin's political friends.

Far from being resolved, the sometimes insidious and sometimes open crisis which has affected the PCF Paris Federation for more than 1 year has now reached a new stage.

On Monday night, the Paris Federation Committee discussed at great length the publication of an interview by one of its members (former Federation First Secretary Henri Fiszbin) in LE MONDE on 12 June. The former Paris leader demanded that Communist Party members be directly associated with preparations for their party's presidential campaign, in particular by opening discussion tribunes in the party press. Georges Marchais' reply on France Inter Radio the same day was a categorical "no."

On Monday night, PCF Secretary member Paul Laurent returned to the charge during a federation committee meeting. According to him, Henri Fiszbin's statements were "a direct attack against the PCF leadership aimed at undermining the principles of party organization, especially democratic centralism. This is unacceptable.

However, apart from these polemics, the federation committee meeting was marked by a much more significant event. Following a proposal aimed at reducing the federation bureau's personnel, deemed too numerous, the federation committee decided to reduce its membership by four. The first abolition concerns an official who asked to be relieved of his functions "for professional reasons," but this does not apply to the other three leaders "withdrawn" from the bureau.

Now these three men, Jean Gager, Andre Reau and Bernard Gibaud, were all members of the Paris Federation leadership at the time when Henri Fiszbin was its first secretary. They openly expressed their solidarity with their leader by resigning one after another from the Paris Federation Secretariat. What is more, one of them, Jean Gager, released the text of an especially tough letter to the PCF secretary general in which he protested against the accusations leveled against the Paris Federation leadership.

It seems, therefore, that the PCF has decided to try to settle the questions stemming from the "Fiszbin affair" once and for all by relieving the former first secretary's supporters in the federation bureau of their responsibilities, on the pretext of reducing the membership of that body.

However, the fact that this decision was adopted by 60 votes against the 15 votes cast by federal committee members who opposed this measure, with 1 abstention, shows that opposition exists within the federation committee which is not afraid of asserting itself openly. In March 1980, the federation committee adopted a document after 8 hours of discussion in which it expressed its disagreement with a book ("Les Bouches S'Ouvrent") ["Mouths Are Opening"] in which Henri Fiszbin explained his disagreements with the PCF leadership. This document was adopted by 72 votes against 14, with 1 abstention. Obviously, internal opposition within the Paris Federation has not crumbled, despite pressures by the party leadership.

Editorial Staffs

CONTINUING TREND TOWARD 'DISSIDENCE' AMONG PCF JOURNALISTS SEEN

LD040957 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MATIN in French on 27 June 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word unattributed report on the resignation of L'HUMANITE Economic Service Chief Jean-Pierre Gaudard because of his "deep and virtually complete disagreement with the party's current policy." The rest of the report consists of an article by a PCF official writing under the pseudonym Marc Ribas commenting on this resignation and that of revolution journalist Francois Hinckler which "demonstrates the growing malaise among communist journalists." Ribas discusses the history of this "malaise" which, he claims, goes back to the April 1978 post-election period. Ribas adds: "It can be estimated that after the party leadership's intolerable stances in the Boulin affair, the Fiszbin affair and the Afghan question more than half of L'HUMANITE's and L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE's editorial staff have joined the 'dissident' ranks in the past few months." He concludes that this trend will continue.

VANBREMEERSCH REPLACES MERY AS ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF

LD081647 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Pascal Krop report: "Giscard Chooses New Armed Forces Chief of Staff"]

[Excerpt] Army General Claude Vanbremeersch was yesterday appointed armed forces chief of staff by a cabinet decision. He will replace Guy Mery, who asked to be relieved of his post. This general officer [Vanbremeersch], who had been the First Army's commanding officer and governor of Strasbourg since July 1979, is close to Valery Giscard d'Estaing and was his private chief of staff from June 1975 through June 1979. In addition, reliable circles reveal that Army Chief of Staff Gen Jean Lagarde does not intend to leave his post in the near future, as had been announced.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER CONCLUDES TALKS WITH COSSIGA, DEPARTS

AU100904 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 10 (ANSA)--Portuguese Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro has said here that he is convinced that 1983 will be the year of Portugal's entrance into the European Economic Community. In a press conference here at the end of his visit to Rome this week, Sa Carneiro said that he had found great understanding towards his nation in all of the European capitals he went to. The premier said that certain matters regarding the EEC's farm policies and the joint budget may have to be re-discussed in connection with Portuguese entry into the Common Market. Sa Carneiro came to Rome at the invitation of Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga. He left the Italian capital yesterday for Athens.

The Italian Government said that it saw no justification for any delay in Portugal's inclusion in the Common Market. In talks that Sa Carneiro had here with Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga the latter stressed that Italy saw no reason not to keep to the timetable set up two years ago when Lisbon first requested admission into the Community. Italy considers Portuguese membership an important political step, despite the objective economic problems it poses. Cossiga said that membership could help consolidate the pluralistic structures of the young Portuguese democracy.

The talks here showed that Rome and Lisbon are in substantial agreement on all of the big international issues of the day. Cossiga and Sa Carneiro discussed Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East, East-West ties, and detente. Official sources stressed Portugal's total alignment with the joint positions voiced by the EEC in the field of foreign policy. Sa Carneiro also showed great interest in the economic, fiscal and financial measures just launched by the Italian Government to combat inflation and bolster the lira. Both sides expressed satisfaction with bilateral relations, whose development is also demonstrated by ever more frequent contacts at the highest level. Just last May Portugal's head-of-state Antonio Ramalho Eanes paid a visit to Rome.

PAJETTA ADDRESSES DUBROVNIK MEDITERRANEAN 80 CONFERENCE

LD080845 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 30 Jun 80 p 5

[Silvio Trevisani dispatch: "Pajetta Tells Dubrovnik Conference on Regional Issues: Mediterranean Is Nobody's Private Estate"]

[Excerpt] Dubrovnik--There is a storm in the Mediterranean and its waters are disturbed. Europe is indecisive, for it says and does some things but fails to say and do others. It knows that it cannot continue acting like the puzzled tourist for long, but it is hesitant. The next appointment is in Madrid, at the CSCE conference, on which depend many of the hopes of a world which wants change and is calling for detente and peace; but one of the places at Madrid, which is on a par with the rest, will be reserved for the Mediterranean, with its problems, its tensions and its conflicts. Without this presence, which must be real and united, the expression "European security" will be meaningless.

Precisely this was the subject of discussion at the "Mediterranean 80" roundtable in Dubrovnik, which was organized by the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia. The political figures and scholars who came from all the Mediterranean countries said and repeated: The Mediterranean as a sea of peace is a vital issue for Europe. This is not difficult to understand: In this region the problems of the four points of the compass, north, east, south and west, are all involved. It is here that the two superpowers' military and political blocs touch and ancient civilizations and great cultures and religions which are difficult to reconcile contend.

"The world is in crisis," PCI directorate member Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta said during the debate. "One of the causes is the crisis in the bipolar management of detente. The time for disputing which of the major powers should be stronger is over and so too is the time when 'realism' could be interpreted as the acceptance of the superpowers' domination. A new balance must be born: The major powers exist and are part of the world; they are also in this sea and we cannot ignore their strength, but they in turn must not ignore their duties and responsibilities."

The Mediterranean, Pajetta added, "is nobody's private estate and the balance that must be reestablished must be among everyone and not just bilateral. This seemed to be the possible means of action in the Middle East when it was decided to hold the Geneva Conference, but then came Camp David and one side decided to act against the others. The balance was broken and it was considered possible to exclude other legitimate protagonists."

Now the situation is difficult: There is the Palestinian problem, for without a solution accepted by the Palestinians there can be no peace. The Arab world is split and Europe is only just now beginning to understand that such issues cannot be disregarded. "Therefore," Pajetta continued, "everyone must make their contribution. There must be recognition of the reality of a historical process which is still under way: Israel's existence and the Palestinians' right to a state. The policy of obstinate refusal is no longer an element of unity in the Arab world. The recognition of both realities would be a new factor that would facilitate a detente process and respect for everyone's legitimate rights. The world demands tolerance; to search for it and guarantee it will be an essential contribution to peace. Europe can do a great deal in this direction and it needs it in order to guarantee its own security and stability."

But, Pajetta concluded, there are other major problems as well, and not only the decisive one of relations between the old continent and the oil-producing countries, between development and underdevelopment. "We must work to ensure the victory of understanding and cooperation among differing cultures and histories, religions and ideologies. This is an essential element in building a new balance, a new international economic order, which is indispensable for coexistence and cooperation."

INTERIOR MINISTRY ORDERS EXPULSION OF LIBYAN

LD041622 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1530 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Genoa--The local magistrate has expelled a young Libyan accused of having given a false identity. He was suspected of being a henchman sent to Italy to kill fellow nationals who do not want to return to Libya. The Ministry of the Interior has ordered the young man to be expelled (?without delay).

TRUDEAU DISCUSSES NATO STOCKPILING, ALLIED TIES IN NORWAY

LD041045 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Trudeau: NATO Stockpiles Delicate Question for Norway"]

[Text] The question of the contingency stockpiling of allied military equipment in Norway and the security problems on NATO's northern flank were the main topics at the talks Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli before ending his visit to Norway.

At a meeting with the press before his departure Trudeau said that stockpiling heavy allied equipment on Norwegian soil in peacetime is a delicate question for Norway, which must take several matters into consideration because of its proximity to the Soviet Union. The Norwegians must consider the possiblity that such contingency stockpiling can give rise to concern in the Soviet Union and perhaps lead to a further increase in the Soviet military presence in the north.

Canada alone among Norway's NATO partners has earmarked a force for deployment in Norway should the need arise. The force consists of over 4,000 men, and Trudeau said that the main reason for his visit was to take a closer look at the areas in northern Norway where Canadian forces may possibly be deployed, and to be briefed on various defense problems there.

On the question of the contingency stockpiling in Norway of equipment for this force, Canada cannot make any decision until Norway has made up its mind. The question is at present being analyzed by the Norwegian authorities, and only when Norway has come to a decision and perhaps expressed its wishes can the Canadian Government take up the matter, Trudeau said, adding that this stockpiling could involve considerable expense. Canada has committed itself to increasing its defense expenditure by 3 percent per year in real terms, and any possible expenditure on contingency stockpiling in Norway will have to be found within this margin.

The Canadian prime minister informed the press that according to military experts it would now take around 20 days to transport the Canadian force and all its equipment to Norway, whereas with contingency stockpiling it would only take 24 to 48 hours to have the force in position and ready for action in northern Norway.

The two prime ministers also discussed the situation following the invasion of Afghanistan, and in this connection the European security conference (CSCE) scheduled for Madrid in the fall.

"I think that now, in the light of the experience we have gained since the invasion, there is a growing feeling that the NATO countries must consult each other to a much greater extent so that we stand more united, for example, at the conference in Madrid, in the United Nations and in other places where Afghanistan is discussed," Trudeau said. He also mentioned that Norway's role as a bridge between OPEC and the industrialized nations was discussed during the talks. Norway, which is both an industrialized country and an oil producer, can play an important role in drawing the OPEC countries further into the work on the so-called North-South problem.

Trudeau also advocated broader cooperation between Canada and Norway to combat acid rain, which could become a great problem in Canada as the United States begins to use more and more coal-fired power stations.

PRC TO MODERNIZE FIGHTER PLANES USING UK EQUIPMENT

OW092209 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] London, July 9 (AFP)--China is to modernize its fleet of fighter planes with the know-how and equipment of at least two British firms, it was learned in aeronautical quarters today. A first order worth 40,000,000 pounds sterling (about 95,000,000 dollars) has just been placed with the Marconi Avionics Company after 18 months of discussions. It specializes in the manufacture of electronic equipment. A second order--believed to concern arms for aircraft--is now being negotiated with the "Dynamics" division of British Aerospace, the big nationalized aeronautical company. That division makes guided missiles.

Marconi Avionics, a subsidiary of the General Electric Company, refuses to reveal the nature of the material ordered. But observers believe that it consists of various electronic instruments which help pilots to pinpoint targets and to attack them. The equipment would be fitted in particular to Soviet MiG-19 and MiG-21 planes still in the Chinese Air Force. Marconi says only that the five-year contract concerns delivery of part of the equipment, manufacture of another part in China under license, training of Chinese personnel and after-sale services. The company is to open an office in Beijing soon with a staff of about a dozen to help to carry out the order.

Payment will probably be made through the credit of 1,200 million dollars which British banks placed at China's disposal two years ago and which has scarcely been used.

UGANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON AMIN, BINAISA, OLYMPICS

LD092054 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1822 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Uganda sees no threat from ex-President Amin, now living in Saudi Arabia, Ugandan Foreign Minister Mr Erifasi Otema Alimadi said in London today. He told a press conference: "We have not asked Saudi Arabia for his return to face trial. He is not a threat. He can only walk into prison in Uganda if he comes back."

Mr Otema Alimadi, in talks with Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office, was told that the promised British aid of 5 million pounds for 1980/81 was still available.

Mr Otema Alimadi also raised the question of Commonwealth observers visiting Uganda to see that the elections scheduled for September were "free and fair."

According to the Foreign Office, Lord Carrington expressed sympathy for this nation operating under the auspices of the Commonwealth. He promised to keep in touch with the Commonwealth secretary on the possibility.

Mr Otema Alimadi confirmed that ex-President Binaisa was now under house arrest in Uganda. "He is being well treated and well fed. We are restraining ourselves in not talking about him. I am not able to reveal what I know about him," he said.

He confirmed that the commission now running the country had reversed the decision of ex-President Binaisa and would now send a team to the Moscow Olympics. Asked to explain the reversal he said: "You should ask Binaisa. It is not for the British to talk to us about politics in sport. Your rugby team is now touring South Africa."

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS ON DIALOGUE

NC091917 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[From the "Echo of Events" program]

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou delivered a speech this afternoon at the Filoxenia Hotel during a gathering of national guard officers. At the beginning of his speech, President Kiprianou congratulated the national guard officers for the excellent work they are doing and said efforts will be made to strengthen their force for the fullest defensive protection shield. The president of the republic further reviewed the developments that have taken place since 15 July 1974.

President Kiprianou also stressed that the dialogue which began as a result of the 19 May agreement has broken off exclusively because of the Turkish stand. He went on:

[Begin recording] I want to stress that we are not unreasonable nor intransigent. At the same time, however, we are determined not to accept the faits accomplis. We are determined not to accept anything which, sooner or later, would result in the partition of Cyprus or would mean the consolidation or legalization of the faits accomplis. We are willing to discuss a solution for biregional federation under the basic provision that it will be a question of federation and not confederation, namely, a camouflaged partition. We are ready for a reasonable solution that would sell out neither the rights of the state--the independent Cyprus state--nor the rights of citizens. [end recording]

Further on, President Kiprianou described Turkey's policy in the Cyprus issue as expansionist, and continued:

[Begin recording] We will continue our peaceful efforts for an honorable dialogue. I repeat, we accept the biregional federation as elucidated by Archbishop Makarios himself, who never stated that he was prepared to accept the selling out of the rights of the Cypriot citizens. [end recording]

In conclusion, Mr Kiprianou said:

[Begin recording] Concerning the national guard, I would like to express my satisfaction once again with the work being done. A very significant job has really been done and the government will continue to strengthen you. Do not allow anyone to slip away from the path of duty and become involved in other things which are unrelated to the soldier. Soldiers should not be involved in politics,nor, moreover, in any form of subversive groups. Discord has already brought many evils to this country. Some time ago, Ismet Inonu, former Turkish prime minister and predecessor to Ecevit, replied that he had no reason to accept any proposal when UN mediator Galo Plaza submitted his well-known proposals to Ankara and Inonu rejected them. Galo Plaza told him: I do not think there will be a better opportunity for the Turkish side for an honorable [Cyprus] solution. Inonu replied: The Greeks will solve the problem for us.

The disaster has already occurred because of Greeks, let the catastrophe not be completed because of Greeks. On the contrary, we must consciously realize the harm that has been done, we must put aside passions and hatred, stop any attempt to undermine the state, stop any attempt by anyone to become involved in areas outside his responsibility. The armed forces have the concrete duty to defend the homeland. Do not allow anyone to slip away from his goal; his destination is one and only one: To strengthen the country's defense shield. This is all I wanted to tell at this gathering today; this is the message I wanted to convey to you and, with it, to convey to you something else: There will be many difficulties. However, I firmly believe in the power of justice and I believe that, no matter how small we are numerically, we have the power of justice and faith in the future of this country. I believe that, sooner or later, the people will be vindicated. I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin and National Guard Commander General Komninos were also present at the national guard officers gathering.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON ROMANIAN RELATIONS

AU032041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3 July 1980--Cyprus considers the results of the summit Romanian-Cypriot dialogue of last year to have favoured the materialization of the determination to promote our relations with friendly Romania in all domains, stated the Cypriot minister of foreign affairs in an interview granted to the Bucharest weekly LUMEA. Stressing the special interest evinced by his government and people in the intensification or the Cypriot-Romanian political dialogue at all levels, Nikolaos Rolandhis expressed the hope that President Nicolae Ceausescu would visit Cyprus. The continuation of contacts at various echelons, just as the exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues, based on the joint solemn declaration signed last year by the presidents of the two countries will influence in the positive the evolution of the Cypriot-Romanian relations, stated the Cypriot foreign minister.

Summing up the main foreign policy orientations of his country and defining peaceful coexistence as the fundamental goal of the foreign policy promoted by Cyprus, N. Rolandhis said inter alia: Cyprus' foreign policy is flatly directed toward non-alignment. Such a policy ensures Cyprus' real independence and the freedom to make its choice. We aspire after a world in which all states, even the small ones, may enjoy real sovereignty. Cyprus, a victim of the policy of strength, declares for noninterference and brands the use of force in the settlement of disputed issues.

The Cypriot minister declared for an adequate preparation of the Madrid meeting.

Approaching objectives of Balkan collaboration, the minister considered the Balkan collaboration to be an essential condition and a positive contribution to the achievement of European security, as the continent's peace and security are indivisible.

ATAKOL REJECTS CONCESSIONS ON SECURITY, BIZONALITY

TA091645 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol has said that the issues of bizonality [last word in English] and security carry vital importance for the Turkish Cypriot community and no concessions can be made on these issues. In a statement to the Turkish News Agency, Atakol commented on a statement made by the Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis to the effect that the words "bizonality" and "security" were hindering the resumption of the talks, that the impasse would continue so long as these words existed and that they should be eliminated.

Noting that at least Rolandhis was open about his views regarding the Turkish Cypriots, Atakol said that with this statement Rolandhis has made it clear that the Greek Cypriots wish to grant no rights to the Turkish Cypriots other than the basic rights granted to minority communities, to treat Turkish Cypriots as second and even third class citizens and to lave the security of the Turkish Cypriots to the mercy of the Greek Cypriot police. Recalling Rolandhis' remark that the Turkkish Cypriots would have the freedom of movement and would be free to engage in trade, agriculture and tourism depending upon the wishes of the Greek Cypriot leadership, Atakol added: Rolandhis has said all this openly and with ease. Thus, the issues of bizonality and security are of vital importance and we cannot make concessions on these issues. In reply to a question, Atakol said: The only obstacle to the resumption of the intercommunal talks is the fact that the Greek Cypriot leadership does not see the realities of Cyprus, that it considers the island a Greek one and that it denies the Turkish Cypriot right to equal citizenship.

PORTUGAL PREMIER SA CARNEIRO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT091305 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro arrived a short while ago in Athens from Rome on a 3-day official visit on an invitation from Prime Minister Rallis. At the airport the Portuguese prime minister was welcomed by Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, the Greek ambassador to Portugal and the Portuguese ambassador to Greece and other officials. Sa Carneiro is accompanied by Portuguese Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral and by Secretary of State for European Integration Rui Almeida Mendes.

At 1800 today Carneiro will confer with Mitsotakis and at 2100 he will attend a dinner in his honor by Prime Minister Rallis at Maximos Palace. The talks will be continued tomorrow and will conclude with the signing of a cultural agreement between Greece and Portugal. At 1100 tomorrow morning and after the signing of the agreement, Carneiro will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis and at 1330 he will give a luncheon for Rallis at the Portuguese Embassy. At 1700 tomorrow Carneiro will hold a press conference for Greek and foreign press correspondents. Carneiro will depart Athens on Friday morning.

Talks With Rallis, Others

AT100800 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Greek-Portuguese talks started at 1800 today at the Foreign Ministry. The talks will be continued and will end tomorrow morning with the signing of a Greek-Portuguese cultural agreement. On the Greek side the talks were attended by Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Minister on Relations With the EC Kondoyioryis, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, Greek Ambassador to Lisbon Mouzos and other Foreign Ministry officials. On the Portuguese side the talks were attended by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Do Amaral, Secretary of State for European Integration Mendes, Portuguese Ambassador to Athens Cunha and the other members of the entourage of the Portuguese prime minister. This evening Rallis will give a dinner in honor of his foreign guests.

On his arrival and after inspecting the guard of honor at Hellinikon Airport the Portuguese prime minister made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Sa Carneiro recording in English with Greek translation superimposed] I am happy for my visit to Greece which is the first visit by a Portuguese prime minister. We will discuss with Rallis bipartite and international issues. As it is known, as of next year Greece will be the 10th member of the European Economic Community and it will take an active part in decision making. My government has commenced negotiations for my country's accession to the Community and we hope that Greece will support us. The experience of Greece in such negotiations will decisively help us toward attaining our goal. I am also certain that my visit will contribute to the tightening of the already good relations between Greece and Portugal and, in conclusion, I would like you to pass on to the Greek people our best wishes and my appreciation. [end recording]

Dinner Toasts

AT100900 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Warm toasts were exchanged between the Greek and Portuguese prime ministers during a dinner last night.

Addressing Sa Carneiro, Prime Minister Rallis said, among other things: The reasons we are happy with your visit to Greece are threefold: 1) Because this is the first contact between our two countries at the highest political level during the past 35 years; 2) because of the recent restoration of democracy for the peoples of the two countries; and 3) because the two countries are situated at two extreme positions in South Europe and they are faced with a great number of problems.

After referring to the world economic crisis, to the energy problem, to inflation and unemployment, the prime minister stressed that Greece is deeply dedicated to theprinciples of respect for international law and the UN Charter and it sincerely wants to preserve peace. We cultivate good-neighborly relations with all countries, Rallis stressed, and we seek solutions to our bipartite differences through peaceful means, a dialogue and the processes provided under international law. On the tragic, as he described it, problem of Cyprus, Rallis said Greece supports its solution within the framework and in accordance to UN resolutions.

Continuing, Rallis referred to the accession of Greece to the European Community and characteristically stressed: Our accession is not aimed at guaranteeing for ourselves any material benefits because participation in the European Community presupposes a great and often hard effort. Instead, this has to do with the contribution of our forces, no matter how small they may be, to the forces of the other countries of the community so that the difficult but promising goal of a united Europe may be achieved. Rallis then referred to the Portuguese desire to join the EEC and concluded: For my aides and I our talks have been a source of happiness and satisfaction. I am convinced they mean the start of an ever tightening cooperation between the two countries both within the bipartite and the European framework.

In his reply, Sa Carneiro said, among other things, that his visit to Greece is more than a formal gesture. On the one hand there is his desire to better know a country which will become a member of the EEC and on the other hand his desire to gain from the experience which Greece has already acquired from its negotiations with the community. The cultural agreement we will sign tomorrow, Sa Carneiro stressed, is an example of the new phase into which we want our bipartite relations to enter. After the so many common ties we have, we cannot live so far apart from one another.

During this first visit of a Portuguese prime minister to Greece, Sa Carneiro concluded, we will exchange views on domestic problems and discuss international issues and exchange details related to the process of negotiations and accessions to the EEC, which has such peculiar and detailed aspects.

EXORMISI REPORTS MILITARY REJECTION OF AEGEAN CHANGES

AT051235 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 5 Jul 80 p 14

[Text] "The country's established defense system in the land, sea and airspace territorial sectors cannot tolerate new arrangements or revisions which may arise from any active questioning of the operational responsibility of the Greek Armed Forces in the Aegean area."

This passage is, among others, included in a memorandum submitted by the supreme military command to the government and which, according to our information, was personally requested by Prime Minister Rallis during a large-scale briefing conference that was held 20 days ago at the national defense general staff.

It is specifically mentioned in our report that this memorandum, which has already been handed to the prime minister, basically defines the developing dangers to our national security and specifically, to the integrity of the eastern islands complex in case of an overthrow or even a limited change to the current status in the Aegean.

In general, this memorandum from the Supreme Military Command to the prime minister first lets it be clearly understood that the Greek Armed Forces, in their capacity as responsible defenders of the entire national territory, reject every new U.S.-NATO concoction related to a limitation of airspace from 10 miles, established by the international treaty, to six miles, a fact which would have immediate effects on the equivalent sea territory under Greek sovereignty.

This sensitivity demonstrated by the Supreme Military Command on national sovereignty over the Aegean, which also coincides with the obvious concern of Greek public opinion, has a special importance today as a result of the "pessimism" demonstrated by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis after the end of the spring NATO ministerial conference held in Ankara.

Foreign sources in Athens and in Ankara confirmed that the first step of the Greek-Turkish rapproachment, about which Mitsotakis spoke, was taken silently with the joint acceptance of the abolition of control over the flights by NATO military aircraft, including Turkish aircraft, within the zone of the "Athens FIR," for which it was obligatory, until now to submit flight plans to the appropriate Greek authorities.

This measure, which was fundamentally abolished during the latest Turkish air maneuvers, opens up new prospects for the permanent goals of the Turkish staff on Greek airspace as well as the sea perimeter around the Greek islands.

From this viewpoint, foreign observers in Athens were also surprised over the reply of Prime Minister Rallis to the latest charges by Papandreou in which Rallis shared the unjustified optimism of Mitsotakis but on the other hand hinted that such dialogues produced nothing in the past and that in the same way they will produce nothing in the future.

In the meantime, a French political observer in Ankara commenting on the alleged protest by Mitsotakis to Genscher over the gigantic West German aid to Turkey, mentioned that a severe diplomatic note from the Greek Government to Bonn would have been more preferable to its participation in the NATO conference, where Greek positions were not on the daily agenda while the pressure of the Allies against Greece for the arrangements which must be undertaken through our country's realignment to the military wing.

COMMERCE MINISTER MEETS WITH ARAB ENVOYS

AT081926 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Summary] Greece will serve as the bridge linking the Arab world with the EEC. This role will be granted to our country by its linkage with the EEC on 1 January 1981. This was stressed in a meeting held today between Minister of Commerce Dhimas and ambassadors of Arab countries in Athens. Both sides also expressed interest in more substantive cooperation in the commercial, industrial, investment and cultural fields. The meeting of the Arab ambassadors with the minister of commerce took place on the occasion of completion of the operating charter of the newly-established Greek-Arab Chamber of Commerce. Both Minister Dhimas and Deputy Pavlos Vardhinoyiannis, who attended the meeting as chairman of the parliamentary committee for the Arab world, recommended that a dialogue should begin to promote relevant Greek-Arab issues.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ANGOLA

TA091115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Effective today diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level have been established between Turkey and the People's Republic of Angola. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's Information Office says diplomatic relations between the two countries are aimed at the creation of friendship and cooperation based on mutual respect of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and equality. The statement adds that the Turkish ambassador to Lagos will also serve as Turkey's ambassador to Angola.

ACTING PRESIDENT CAGLAYANGIL MEETS WITH ECEVIT, DEMIREL

TA091849 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1809 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil has started his work on seeking an atmosphere of rapprochement among political parties and parliamentary groups regarding the presidential elections. Caglayangil first received Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and RPP leader Bulent Ecevit together at the Cankaya Mansion today.

In a statement after the meeting, which began at 1700 and lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes, Ecevit said that they discussed their views on the presidential elections with the acting president. He said that he and Demirel also replied to questions from the acting president and said that Caglayangil will hold meetings with the leaders of the other parties and groups represented at the assembly. Ecevit noted that Caglayangil will hold a meeting with all the leaders of the parties and groups together after concluding the individual meetings with these leaders and that it was decided that the leaders attending the meeting not make any statements before all the meetings are concluded. Ecevit added that the acting president will probably make a statement concerning all the meetings.

In his statement, Demirel said that the acting president is seeking a solution to the presidential election [stalemate]. Demirel said that, during the meeting, he conveyed his views regarding the presidential elections to Caglayangil and that the acting president will assess the various views at the end of his meetings with the representatives of the other parties and parliamentary groups.

ECEVIT REVIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION AT RPP PARTY MEETING

TA091741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the most valid stance the left, the democratic forces and his party can adopt in the face of the front being formed by the right is to directly oppose the concept of polarization and save the people from it.

Speaking at the RPP joint assembly group meeting which began at 1100 today and lasted 4 hours, Ecevit said that the most effective way of combating polarization is to secure a unifying nationalism and free democracy. Noting that fascism is trying to spread in the country in the fashion of a tyrannical invading state, that the division of provinces has followed the division of quarters and that domestic migration has begun, Ecevit added that the democratic regime is no longer functioning as it should. Pointing out that the parliament has not been able to function for months due to the government's hindrances, Ecevit said: It has become clear that they will recess the assemblies. They want to govern the country without the assemblies, a president, a constitution, the laws, supervision and even without a state. The state has been replaced by big capital in economy and by oppressors in the streets.

Noting that the RPP was affected by the country's problems and that it gave the impression that it was trapped in the vicious circle of its internal disagreements, Ecevit said that the party should break away from this vicious circle and assess the party's situation within the framework of the country's and the world's problems. Pointing out that the RPP was becoming an alternative, on the one hand, to exploitation, and on the other, to fascism and communism, Ecevit continued: The RPP stand and struggle is aimed at ending exploitation and fascism in the country and Turkey's dependence on the outside world has, for certain powerful domestic and foreign circles, made the RPP an obstacle to be surmounted or, if this cannot be achieved, to be destroyed. Various (?Marxist) leftist circles view the RPP to be an obstacle hindering their area of development. Ecevit noted that the left and the right are waging a psychological war against the RPP in a bid to overcome this obstacle and that there have been attempts to make his party the major target of rightist militant circles through allegations that the RPP is protecting communists. Ecevit added that his party does not support fake nationalism that divides the nation to fronts, but rather the unifying nationalism of Ataturk.

Noting that Turkey is currently going through a grave crisis, Ecevit said: Now the only solution is to make the RPP, that is, the biggest political power and a real democratic mass organization, the support and hope of the people. How can we realize this? By restoring confidence in the RPP. Our voters of 1979 have not gone anywhere. They are waiting for us. We will first pull ourselves together and we shall be confident. Then the people's confidence and trust in us will be restored and will increase. We should assess ourselves fairly in order to believe in our party and we should not let intraparty opposition become a race aimed at slandering and weakening the party if we are to restore the people's trust in the RPP.

Ecevit said that the RPP calls for the establishment of a restoration government and the election of a president have remained unanswered. He said: We shall emerge without binding ourselves with these attempts to achieve good will. Noting that Turkey was forced to wage an arduous struggle against many sovereign forces in Turkey and in the world, Ecevit added: This will be a challenging struggle that will last for 11 months. Noting that the aim of this struggle will be elections, Ecevit said that priority will be given to organization in a bid to secure their rights during the elections. Ecevit added: We will convince our people that the only salvation is to bring the RPP to power in 1981. We shall trust our people and we will inspire confidence in them. The shortcomings of the party will be overcome--within the limits of our ability and organization--during the party congress to convene on 20 December.

Ecevit said that he did not want to engage in arguments again concerning the interpellation against the government at a time when the country is faced with so many problems. He added that, however, the issue of Necmettin Erbakan becoming the prime minister had not been discussed during his early meetings with the NSP and that it had come up in the last 2 days [of the negotiations]. Ecevit said that various party parliamentarians [presumably RPP] had gone to the NSP and suggested that this condition be proposed. Noting that he had not been consulted on the issue, Ecevit said: Now I would like to learn the reasons. The RPP joint group will continue to discuss the recent political developments tomorrow.

ERBAKAN MEETS WITH NATIONAL UNITY PARTY LEADER TIMISI

TA091721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan held a meeting with Turkish Unity Party leader Mustafa Timisi at the NSP headquarters today. In a statement after the meeting, Timisi said that his party considers it beneficial that a new government be established and the NSP assume responsibilities in the new government.

In his statement, Erbakan said that the views that secterian differences constitute the basis of anarchic incidents do not reflect the reality and that his party regrets such statements. Erbakan said that the real reason for anarchic incidents is political and that the provocations by certain groups play an important role in this matter. He added that an impartial administration and the national view will save the country from its current problems and from anarchic incidents.

VOTCP CALLS FOR 'COORDINATED ACTION' AGAINST 'FASCIST TERROR'

TA091527 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Decisive, Mass and Antifascist Struggle Against Fascist Terror"]

[Excerpts] The cruel and bloody incidents in Corum have proved once more that cooperation between the antipeople Demirel government and the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] has reached proportions that can cause bloodshed in the country at large. The Demirel government is currently busy holding meetings to discuss the situation in sensitive areas. These meetings are being held behind closed doors. In fact, these meetings are closed to all patriotic, democratic and antifacist persons, but open to all fascist NAP members which have infiltrated into key state positions and MIT [National Intelligence Agency], as well as the members of the counterguerrilla organization and the CIA agents. It is closed to the people and open to the enemies of the people, open to those who have been involved in mass murders in Kahramanmaras, Corum, Sivas, Elazig and other cities. The aim of such meetings is probably to plan new mass murder incidents.

However, let the followers of Demirel, Turkes and men such as Koc, Sabanci, Narin, Ozal and the bloodstained and monopolist bosses grasp this clearly: Every drop of blood they shed will only serve to speedily destroy the foundations of their domination which is based on exploitation and oppression. Whoever resorts to arms is defeated by arms. The fascist terror, which is burning and destroying the cities and mercilessly massacring people without sparing anyone, can only be halted through mass demonstrations and coordinated action and through the firm and antifacist struggle of all those who are threatened by fascist bullets and are opposed to terror, irrespective of their views and party affiliations.

ASSEMBLY CONTINUES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WITHOUT RESULTS

WA101137 [Editorial Report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish on 3 July broadcast the results from the 109th and 110th rounds of presidential voting in the joint session of the Senate and National Assembly. The only candidate, Justice Party Deputy from Manisa Faik Turun, received 246 of the 393 votes cast while 40 votes were cast for other members of the assembly. There was no quorum for the 110th round. On 4 July there was no voting due to the lack of a quorum.

SUDANESE COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES AT END OF TALKS

TA092025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The Sudanese cooperation, commerce and supply minister, Faruq al-Maqbul, who has been visiting Turkey for some time as the official guest of Commerce Minister Halil Basol, returned to Sudan this evening. In a statement to a TRT correspondent at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, the Sudanese minister said that he held positive meetings with government officials in Ankara. Recalling that an agreement aiming to develop the commercial relations between Turkey and Sudan was also signed during these meetings, Al-Maqbul said that this agreement constitutes a good beginning to benefit both countries.

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DPA: USSR TO WITHDRAW MORE TROOPS FROM CENTRAL EUROPE

LD101234 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna--The Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw another 20,000 troops from Central Europe in addition to the 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. Moscow expects the Americans to withdraw 13,000 of their troops stationed in Europe. This was proposed by the Eastern side today in Vienna during the troop reduction talks between East and West.

An Eastern spokesman described this new proposal as a result of the recent talks between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. He emphasized that the socialist countries are prepared for this troop reduction regardless of the as yet clearly not completed withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops from the GDR.

The Warsaw Pact spokesman said that with this proposal, the Eastern alliance wants to bring movement into the Vienna talks, which have been stagnating for 6 years. The East is also prepared to negotiate now that individual member states of both military alliances can individually increase their troop contingents within the framework of a yet-to-be determined common total strength (collective maximum limit). Western circles proceed from the premise that the ban on a nonincrease (pushed by the East) is mainly directed against the Federal Republic as the strongest NATO partner.

A NATO spokesman told journalists that the latest Eastern proposals will be most carefully examined in all aspects. They are, however, not comprehensive, as the problem of the real total strength of the Eastern bloc has still not been solved because the West proceeds from the premise that the Warsaw Pact has roughly 150,000 more men under arms than the West.

The East, in contrast, spoke of an approximate equilibrium in the troop strength of the two military alliances. The Western spokesman faced sharp Eastern criticism when he said that the troop reduction now proposed by the East is one-third less than proposed earlier by them. His Eastern partner replied that the West does not have the right to describe the new troop reduction proposal as negligible in light of the unilateral troop reduction in the GDR.

DPA: NO CONFIRMATION OF SOVIET MANEUVERS IN GDR

LD101630 Hamburg DPA in German 1527 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--No confirmation was available either in East or West Berlin today that the Soviet maneuvers scheduled in the GDR have started. On 20 June TASS reported under a Moscow dateline that the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany would stage exercises from 10 to 16 July.

A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin merely told DPA on enquiry that the maneuvers will take place as announced by TASS. Quarters connected with the Western allies in West Berlin have no information so far whether the maneuvers have in fact started.

LUXEMBOURG

FOREIGN MINISTER THORN VIEWS SPANISH EEC MEMBERSHIP ISSUE

LD101525 Madrid ABC in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 11

[Angel Marcos report on Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn 1 July Luxembourg press conference: "Freezing Negotiations With Spain Will Not Resolve EEC's Problems"]

[Excerpt] Luxembourg--[Question] With regard to expanding the EEC, as from this July Luxembourg will be presiding over EC Council meetings. According to Giscard d'Estaing, the possibility has recently emerged of a "pause" in this expansion. Do you believe that during your term as European Commission chairman this problem can be resolved and the established timetables observed?

[Answer] I believe there have been many misunderstandings in this connection. I am not the interpreter of anyone's thoughts, least of all of the thoughts of a head of state, and therefore I must not interpret the remarks made by the president of the French Republic, since he is the one best equipped to do this. I will merely give you my opinion. There are no particularly major or insuperable problems stemming from Spain's membership application; it is simply that the problems which existed in a community of 6, which was extended to a community of 9, have taken on a new dimension at the time when the community is to be extended to 10, 11 or 12. Therefore it is not that Spain is presenting new problems but that perhaps Spain is making certain problems more tangible through its membership application. Now our task is to resolve them.

Personally, I believe that there are two approaches: one, to continue negotiations with Spain and Portugal and to examine these membership applications on their merits, as you have wished and as the government of the EEC countries have also wished. Parallel to this there are a number of problems which we should already have resolved before Britain joined and which demand a solution more than ever since Britain joined and which must be resolved before the 12 or 13 of us--I do not know how many--plunge into the unknown. But all this must be done simultaneously unless at any time we meet and decide before that this or that problem must be resolved.

But I don't believe that shelving negotiations with Spain until our problems are resolved will resolve them. And I believe that we must negotiate with Spain and at the same time resolve these problems, which have existed for many years. The two negotiations can proceed together and in any case I believe that the issues must not be dramatized. Be that as it may, I do not believe that this will significantly delay Spain's EEC membership, but that this must encourage the present nine members to work rather more diligently on resolving problems which, I repeat, we should have resolved many years ago.

[Question] Could you tell us what Spain's future in Europe is?

[Answer] It is difficult to describe in detail the role that Spain will play. For a long time we have suffered as a result of an EEC oriented too much toward the north. It is true that France and Italy imparted a Latin-Mediterranean dimension to it, though through Italy it had a somewhat national nature. The membership of Greece, on the one hand, and tomorrow Spain will impart another dimension and composition to the EEC. It will no longer be an essentially northern community but a very balanced community with more than one "foot" in the Mediterranean.

Second, each member contributes its own personality and characteristics, and hispanicism is something very important. Therefore you are opening the door to the part of the world which we, through the history of France, Germany or Britain, had neglected, namely South America and Central America. I believe that in this way you will multiply the opportunities of a future Community and, like the Benelux countries--though we are smaller--will try to make people forget that Europe is not only a dialogue between France and Germany, but something more. And this being the case, you will at the same time be facilitating the French-German dialogue, as we are trying to do.

NETHERLANDS

VAN AGT COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT USSR VISIT

LD110835 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Political correspondent report: "Reserved Van Agt Reaction to Schmidt Visit"]

[Text] The Hague, 5 July--Prime Minister Van Agt showed great restraint in his optimism over the results of West German Federal Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow.

After Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw had briefed the cabinet meeting yesterday on the European report that his West German counterpart Genscher had earlier given to the foreign ministers of the Nine, Van Agt called Schmidt's visit "a good affair without spectacular results; but who had expected any?"

The Russian declaration of readiness to talk with the United States on Eurostrategic weapons without waiting for the ratification of SALT II does not mean all that much, according to Van Agt. In fact the Russians would only be willing to implement the eventual results of negotiations after the ratification of the treaty. Moreover, Schmidt's success in Moscow did not include an announcement that negotiations would actually take place.

According to Van Agt, the decision on the deployment of the new nuclear weapons on Dutch territory is a matter for "those who will have power and responsibility in December 1981." For him it is clear that if possible talks with the Soviet Union before December 1983 have not yielded any results, deployment in the Netherlands must go ahead. According to Van Agt this is in accordance with the Dutch reservations expressed at the NATO meeting of 12 December 1979.

SCHMIDT, GISCARD CONTINUE TALKS IN BONN 10 JULY

LD101348 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met in Bonn this afternoon for a political exchange of views. In the focus were the recent meetings between Giscard and Schmidt with the Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev as well as the international crisis points of Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the other ministers attending the summit had separate talks with their counterparts on their respective portfolios.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FIRMS IN IRAN

LD101906 Hamburg DPA in German 1658 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg--The German pharmaceutical firms voiced concern today at the measures taken by Iranian quarters against their plants in Iran but did not describe what has happened as expropriation. This was stated by a spokesman of the Federal Economics Ministry after a talk by representatives of German firms with senior officials of the Economics Ministry and the Foreign Ministry.

A spokesman of Hoechst AG said on enquiry that the use of the term "expropriation" in press reports was unfortunate. All that happened at the Hoechst Iranian plant was that three gentlemen called presenting a letter from the government appointing a new production manager. The previous Hoechst production manager was advised not to enter the plant again for "security" reasons. Managers at other firms on the other hand were asked to remain as advisers. Hoechst was unable to confirm that accounts and stores have been seized.

Industrial quarters surmised today that the Iranian measures are a reply to the economic sanctions against Iran agreed on by the EEC foreign ministers in Naples last May.

During the talks between the representatives of the various firms and the Bonn officials it was agreed that the six enterprises and the Federal Government should seek talks with the Iranian Government with a view to persuading it to rescind the measures. The impression of the representatives of the firms was that the Iranian authorities have not acted uniformly. Pharmaceutical firms of other countries have also been affected. According to these accounts, production by these firms is continuing but the German management is in effect no longer in charge. At the moment it is impossible to make a final assessment of the situation.

Before the Bonn talks, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said in a Deutschlandfunk interview that it is impossible to say at the moment what possibilities are open to Bonn to assert its rights under the agreement with Iran on the protection of German industrialists: "Anyone who takes hostages will not observe international law applying to economic agreements." He did not expect his fears to be borne out so soon.

Iranian Embassy Statement

LD101714 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Hamburg--The Iranian Embassy in Bonn this afternoon "emphatically denied" that German pharmaceutical enterprises in Iran have been expropriated. In reply to a DPA enquiry the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, Mahdi Naveh, said: "This report is in line with the series of provocative reports which are aimed at worsening German-Iranian relations."

LAMBSDORFF REPORTS ON TOKYO MEETING WITH CARTER, MUSKIE

LD101842 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, U.S. President Carter and Secretary of State Muskie, during talks with him in Tokyo, described Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher's Moscow talks as a "successful" visit. Lambsdorff, who represented the Federal Government at the funeral of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, reported on his talks with the U.S. representatives in a Deutschlandfunk broadcast following his return today.

Lambsdorff emphasized that the views of the Federal Government and the U.S. leadership were identical. It was now a question of discovering the real intensions of the Soviets.

From his talks with U.S. security adviser Brzezinski, which also took place on the sidelines of the memorial ceremony, Lambsdorff draws the conclusion that the indiscretion over the minutes of the Moscow talks has not marred German-U.S. relations. Anyone who intended to achieve this has "achieved the opposite."

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE COMMENTS ON CARTER-HUA TALKS

DW110815 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Jul 80 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.: "A Signal"]

[Text] Carter and Hua met in Tokyo on the occasion of Ohira's burial for a discussion. The Chinese as well as the Americans were concerned about political tactfulness. They tried to avoid having the host country become the platform for a demonstration against the Soviet Union. Despite Afghanistan and despite the strategic concentration of the Soviet Union in the Far East, Japan as an industrial state does not want to strain relations with the Soviet Union as a trade partner more than absolutely necessary. Carter and Hua showed understanding for this. This time the Chinese were more concerned about talking to the American President than challenging the Kremlin with words. Observers are convinced that it was particularly Hua who sought the exchange of opinion. Beijing decided to make the trip once it was certain that Carter would come. Both statesmen certainly also discussed the most recent event occupying the Far East: India's recognition of Heng Samrin, who was appointed by the North Vietnamese in Kampuchea. Thereby New Delhi, which is of strategic proximity to China, has joined the Russian line. But most of all Hua was said to have been interested in testing America's approach to China. Beijing has registered with concern that Carter's challenger Reagan is skeptical about the Chinese-American rapprochement. The possible Republican candidate for president does not want to see Taiwan abandoned. Maybe Hua wanted to give out a signal in Tokyo.

PROMISE SEEN IN EASTERN MBFR PROPOSAL

DW111020 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Commentary signed Mac: "Concessions"]

[Text] Some movement is going to take place in the Vienna negotiations on arms and troop reductions in Central Europe (MBFR), talks which have been dragging on for years and which have had a difficult time of it. The recent Warsaw Pact suggestion, offering in addition to the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers from the GDR another withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the Central European MBFR reduction area if the United States in exchange withdraws 13,000 men, goes further than anything that has been heard so far in Vienna.

The suggestion primarily contains two concessions, although it has not been put that way: First, it can be concluded that the Warsaw Pact indirectly admits its officially contested numerical superiority in soldiers in Central Europe and intends to decrease that superiority; second, the Eastern side is prepared to drop the demand for an equal decrease in troop strengths on both sides. Naturally some eager beavers will consider this move a maneuver to distract attention from Afghanistan. They may have played a part in it, but it is no reason not to forcefully promote an initial MBFR agreement which shows promise.

PAPER VIEWS SOVIET ARMS OFFER TO U.S.

DW040955 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Article signed R.H.: "The Gift"]

[Text] A statesman who has just come back from a delicate visit cannot say before parliament that he has heard some of his host's statement with distrust. This is left to us. The Soviets gave Schmidt something for his trip back: the Soviet preparedness to start negotiations on medium-range weapons even without suspension of the decision to close the arms gap. This is now being considered almost a great concession, although the "crisis"--an ambiguous term--is a result of the fact that the Soviets had made the Americans believe that the SALT agreement settled all essential points, although it did not include the allegedly "tactical nuclear arms." Meanwhile the Soviets surprised the West with their SS-20 missile, which is a medium-range missile threatening all of Europe, however, by its range of action and thus is considered by Europe to be a strategic weapon. Following many years of urging by the federal chancellor, NATO made the decision to close the arms gap, whereupon the Soviets produced the "crisis." Moscow sees a chance also in the future to enhance differences in the West, both domestic policy differences and differences between Bonn and Washington.

The Federal Government would like to see it differently, but a fundamental German-American difference has not yet been eliminated. A large part of the Americans follow an old principle, namely not to negotiate if one has nothing in one's hand. Therefore the negotiation offer from Moscow is not at all welcome to every strategist in Washington, because Moscow's very wish to include other arms systems in the deal, of which at least the Poseidon missiles are strategic, confirms that the Soviets have fooled the Americans with the allegedly nonstrategic SS-20 and that the "dirty trick" is to be repeated. It is the Soviets who want to continue negotiations. Only, they have to appear to be prudish, because if they are to make concessions eventually, they probably would expect something else to come out of it: the halt of the neutron weapons and the cruise missiles which start giving them trouble. True, Schmidt has not brought back a Trojan horse, but the gift will be studied critically in Washington for a long time yet. Agreement exists only on the necessity of SALT II.

MINISTER DEFINES DEVELOPMENT AID POLICY

DW100855 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1110 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts from reporter Lenz interview with Rainer Offergeld, federal minister for economic cooperation, presumably in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Does the Federal Government intend to link in some way or other development aid with political good conduct by the recipients?

[Answer] Well, the main aim--and agreement exists in the Federal Government on this--is to fight absolute poverty. In other words, we want to help the poorest strata of the populace wherever possible in the Third World, regardless of the form of government. There is no question at all that there is also a legitimate interest of our own, a general political interest, in stabilizing countries by promoting reasonable economic development. It is correct that we will support such countries particularly which are undergoing extraordinarily dangerous developments, such as Turkey. This will continue in the future.

[Question] Does the support of liberation movements play any part?

[Answer] Naturally. We have made it clear that we will give special support to all political movements striving for more social justice. Naturally this is also valid wherever liberation movements are fighting regimes pursuing racial injustice. We will continue to support these liberation movements as long as peaceful development is involved, support them as we have supported them in the past.

[Question] With the reservation: As long as these are peaceful developments.

[Answer] Yes, peaceful developments. We Germans act on the basis of special historical experience with regard to political violence and wars. I think it is correct that we limit our support to peaceful developments. One can do quite a lot to support the liberation movements without supplying them with arms.

[Question] Yes, but development aid is not identical with the supply of arms. Do you think, does the Federal Government believe, that the concept you have described will do justice to liberation movements and situations in some states, even if these states believe occasionally that they ought to take up arms?

[Answer] No, I can imagine that there might be historic situations where the application of force will be the last possibility in the fight against an unjust regime. We have experienced such situations ourselves. I would remind you of the resistance against Hitler. One cannot condemn someone who says after a thorough examination and consideration of all moral aspects: Only force can help now. One cannot rule out the existence of such situations. There are certainly regimes where one could tend to say that only force will help if one wants to achieve something.

It is another problem, however, whether of all people we Germans, with our special experience regarding the handling of force in the past decades of our recent history, whether we ought to support violent conflicts. That is the second question; and I say no. We ought to concentrate on preparations for peaceful developments. We have done so in practice with regard to the Rhodesian example. We supported the liberation movement, which is now supporting the government chief, not with arms supplies but through training people who will be able to help build the country as skilled workers and as very urgently needed experts.

PREMIER BARRE LEAVES FOR SUMMIT TALKS IN BONN

LD101428 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Raymond Barre has left for Bonn where he will attend the 36th French-German summit. Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Bonn late this morning at the end of his official visit to West Germany. Valery Giscard d'Estaing will meet with Helmut Schmidt in Bonn.

LE FIGARO SKEPTICAL OF GISCARD, SCHMIDT VIEW OF USSR

LD090741 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Jul 80 pp 1 3

[Max Clos editorial: "Brezhnev and the West: Simple Questions"]

[Text] Western statesmen are delighted with Brezhnev. The talks they have with him always bring positive results. Giscard d'Estaing is pleased that after the Warsaw meeting the Soviets announced a withdrawal of troops engaged in Afghanistan. After the Moscow meeting, Helmut Schmidt has "reason to believe that the Western countries and the USSR are getting round to negotiations on Eurostrategic missiles."

Fine, although all this leaves us perplexed and skeptical. In Europe's foreign policy there is a sort of blur, an alienation, almost a divorce between the official announcements and the apparent or real facts which we know. Is this forced optimism or is it based on something solid?

This concern makes us ask three questions.

The president of the republic informed us that France would not help the Afghan "rebellion". The Soviets made it known to Schmidt that the troop withdrawals announced were more than sufficient, that the topic was exhausted and that the time had come to talk of something else.

Moscow's reckoning seems quite clear to us. It is a matter of gaining enough time for the Soviet expeditionary corps to crush what we, for our part, will call the Afghan "resistance", following which they will be able to establish a political regime completely faithful to the Soviet Union in Kabul without opposition.

Question: When a "political solution" for Afghanistan is mentioned, must we infer from now on that Europe has resigned itself to a fait accompli? Are to understand that in particular the Russians are being asked to wind up their mopping-up operations as rapidly as possible so that we hear no more about a show of force or about resistance?

In Europe the SS-20 missiles constitute an indisputable menace directed against it and they confer on the USSR an overwhelming military superiority. But Moscow will not suffer Europe to ensure its own defense. The deployment within the next 2 years of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles is regarded as a typical act of aggression.

Question: Is the correlation of forces already so formidably in Moscow's favor that Europe has not other choice than to bend before the diktat, or do the Western heads of state in fact consider that no serious danger exists?

The USSR is for detente and is fighting for peace. We are convinced that it does not in fact want war. But it has by no means abandoned its permanent aims which are to gradually take control of Europe by peaceful means, that is on the cheap, without the risks and sufferings implied by an armed conflict.

Question: Has Europe--tired, divided, irrational and garrulous--become so weak that it is ready in order to save detente to give in to all Soviet blackmail, content to merely call it "unacceptable"?

These are three simple questions.

It would be nice to receive convincing replies to them.

LE MONDE ON SOVIET MISSILE OFFER, U.S. REACTION

LD101045 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward A Dialogue on the Euromissiles"]

[Text] The details given in Moscow and in Bonn on the Schmidt-Brezhnev talks confirm that the Soviets made concessions to the chancellor on the Euromissiles which, in keeping with their guest's wishes, will make it possible to open negotiations on this subject. Giving some satisfaction, even if only symbolic, seemed necessary to them to promote the dialogue they want with Western Europe.

However, just as the withdrawal of one division and some 100 tanks from Afghanistan was a restructuring of the Soviet contingent rather than a real disengagement, the opening of negotiations on the Euromissiles in no way implies a halt in the deployment of the SS-20 missiles targeted on West Europe which is proceeding at the rate of one missile every 5 days. Just because the USSR shifts the helm by a few centimeters does not mean it is changing course.

The limits of the approach made to Mr Schmidt are clearly set out by PRAVDA's editorial on 8 July. The USSR has not withdrawn its previous proposals and has not officially abandoned the demands it made at the beginning of the year: suspension by NATO of its decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. It has simply stopped posing them as a precondition for opening preliminary talks.

The interlocutor to whom this concession was made was well chosen: The reason Mr Schmidt laid more emphasis than anybody on the dual nature of the allies' December decision--deployment of the missiles but a request for negotiations with the East at the same time--is because he thought that the United States was, at present, only interested in the first point. The USSR is returning the proposal and, although the chancellor wants merely to act as "mailman" between Moscow and Washington, he is being forced whether he likes it or not to defend the Soviet positions to Mr Carter.

In addition to this the Kremlin has given its interlocutor another mission: that of opposing Spain's entry into NATO. The Soviet leaders were known to be very anxious to prevent an expansion of the Atlantic alliance but this is the first time that a major member of the Western defense system has been singled out to receive a "warning" on this subject.

So far U.S. reactions to the proposals on the Euromissiles have been cautious. Mr Carter and Mr Muskie have said they are prepared to "use them in a constructive spirit," but they have not given any verdict on the lines the negotiation might take. The Soviet demand to include all U.S. "forward systems" is not surprising: Moscow has long been demanding negotiations on all armaments deployed in Europe and capable of reaching the USSR.

Mr Gromyko's desire to leave aside the French, British and Chinese nuclear forces is newer. Is this another concession to France which has always stated that it is not interested in such a dialogue unless the superpowers make a significant reduction in their nuclear potential? However, the Kremlin is not burying its former demands on this point either; it is waiting to formulate them again in the framework of a future--and still hypothetical--SALT III negotiation.

SOVIETS PROPOSE ENERGY 'COLLABORATION' AT SYMPOSIUM

LD101539 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Jun 80 p 18

[Unattributed report: "USSR Proposal to Italy for General Agreement on Energy"]

[Text] Rome--The Soviets are proposing to Italy an intergovernmental agreement on general collaboration in the sphere of energy sources. This is the main point made in the 14-point memorandum approved by the participants in the Italian-Soviet symposium on energy sources which ended yesterday at the National Research Council. The meeting was organized by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and, on the Italian side, by the Italy-USSR society, in collaboration with the major state bodies (the National Electric Power Agency [ENEL], the National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI], the Industrial Reconstruction Institute and the National Nuclear Energy Commission) and the General Confederation of Italian Industry.

At the very start of the meeting, which opened on Monday, Soviet keynote speaker Prof Zhimerin indicated that collaboration, which is feasible across the entire range of energy sources, could be particularly prominent in spheres such as the interlinking of power grids, which would enable electricity to be exported to Italy just like coal, and the utilization of Siberian gas in West Europe. Gaining access to these sources requires scientific and industrial efforts but above all huge investments. Anyone who wants energy must take part in efforts to produce it.

The ENEL announced its willingness to study the construction of the USSR-Italy power link. The mechanical engineering finance corporation, Ansaldo and the Nuclear Energy Commission are proposing to take part in the USSR's planned program of 60 nuclear power stations. The ENI, with other West European bodies, is taking part in talks about gas. But in the working groups, which met separately in Pisa, where the ENEL is experimenting with power transmission at 1 million volts, at Ansaldo headquarters in Genoa, at Fiat in Turin and at ENI headquarters in Milan, a much broader and clearer view emerged of the opportunities for collaboration. Exchange is already possible in substantial amounts on the basis of existing industrial capacity and resources, but that is not the entire story. Despite its enormous hydrocarbons and coal reserves, the USSR itself is aiming toward a very wide diversification of energy sources (solar, wind, geothermal, nuclear fusion and so forth) and hence toward a relative broadening of the scientific and technical base.

The approved memorandum lists spheres of collaboration under 14 headings. Industry, research centers and economic and technical "circles" are invited to participate in a collaboration project of vast dimensions. The intergovernmental agreement on energy which is being sought by the Soviets clearly aims to collate these developments within a definite framework of political relations between the two countries.

Industry Minister Antonio Bisaglia made a concluding speech at the symposium. He referred to the Venice "summit," which raised the problem of reducing dependence on oil and demanded that "differences of stance be overcome so that both Western and socialist countries can confront a crisis which has a long way to go yet." As to bilateral relations, Bisaglia confined himself to the generalized wish for "further advantageous developments."

PSOE LEADER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD101457 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Jun 80 pp 18-19

[Pablo Sebastian interview with Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez: "Spain Must Be Permanent Observer Within Nonaligned Countries Group"--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: With its announcement of the timetable for Spain's entry into NATO, the government has sparked off a broad debate on foreign policy. What are the main outlines of this policy from the PSOE's viewpoint?

Answer: Leaving aside bookish schemes, which not infrequently lead to Manichaean attitudes, I can state that the PSOE's foreign policy has a clear-cut active neutralist inspiration, without this implying that we contradict what everyone considers the major vectors of Spain's foreign policy as a nation, which include our European and Western dimensions. Countries such as Austria and Sweden practice neutral formulas and nobody regards them as third-world oriented. Furthermore, both those countries are in fact under the Western defense umbrella.

In our opinion Spain is intimately linked to the processes of European integration and must participate in all of them, both within the EEC and within the Council of Europe and other bodies. We also believe that relations with Latin America and the Arab world are also priority considerations in our foreign policy.

Finally, we recognize our integration in the Western world and its defense. Of course Spain is included in Western defense, but this does not mean that the degree and nature of our commitments to it are the same as, or similar to, those of other countries in real terms, much less so in terms of our historical situation. And it is precisely on the basis of this historical situation that we socialists defend Spain's present kind or degree of commitment with respect to the blocs, passing our aspiration to active neutralism through the sieve of this moment in history. And therefore we radically oppose any change in the present state of affairs, I have outlined, such as the government intends to carry out on the road to NATO.

In other words Spain's entry into NATO constitutes the central point of divergence between the foreign policy of the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] and the PSOE, which have many other points in common, such as Europe, Latin America and the Arab world, though here admittedly there are also major differences concerning the opportuneness of and mode of execution of the various forms of action affecting these areas. We deeply regret this pro-NATO departure by the government because it will seriously affect the unity of foreign action, which the Spanish political forces must preserve so as to strengthen our presence in the world with a clear state awareness.

Question: The first vector is integration into Europe. At present France and the FRG are talking about reforming various EEC policies before any new memberships. What is your position on the present EEC process?

Answer: As far as the EEC situation is concerned, it is worth considering whether the EEC is merely experiencing a temporary crisis or, worse, a structural crisis due to the emergence within it of the rebirth of European nationalisms nurtured by the world economic crisis. This presents the EEC with two possible alternatives: one, conservative, that advocates the idea of first setting its own house in order and later admitting new tenants; and the other, progressive, which would consist of a global reassessment of the issue of European building and of the present difficulties that it entails. [paragraph continues]

I fear that the conservative attitude has been chosen instead of the progressive one (to which Spain, as an interested party, could be associated) and this implies many dangers. One of them will be the EEC's loss of credibility in the North-South dialogue, due to its inability to pursue such a policy even within Europe itself, and another danger, which would be disappointing and unacceptable to Spain, would be the feeling created by the knowledge that European politicians concluded their electioneering speeches in Franco's time by saying that Spain would join the EEC when democracy arrived and that now election campaigns are conducted in some countries with exactly the opposite assertion.

"No to EEC Hand-in-Hand With NATO"

Question: What is your attitude to the lull in negotiations and the government's EEC policy?

Answer: As far as the Spanish Government's attitude is concerned, I must say that it does not seem to have understood the European issue. It lacks sensitivity to these issues, just as it lacks sensitivity to the progressive loss of freedoms in our country. The government took advantage of the link established between the words "Europe" and "democracy" and merely tried to wrest the European flag from the anti-Francoist opposition to gain democratic credibility at home, and it is satisfied with that.

Application for EEC membership took place rather hurriedly, without the government's having assessed the costs and advantages of membership and without the slightest analysis or planning. A similar attitude was adopted to the negotiations, in which the ministers directly and actively affected (much less the socioeconomic sectors also affected) are not participating, but which are being conducted by a new department, which implies a basically political rather than technical or economic initiative, these latter being the kind that could provide the real answer to the problems of EEC membership.

The government has hitherto adopted a political and somewhat electioneering attitude, and one good example of this is its insistence on completing negotiations in early 1983 (neither before nor after), on the eve of the Spanish general elections. This being the case, it is difficult to level a charge of electioneering at Giscard d'Estaing, whose remarks were open to use for domestic consumption.

As for what attitude to adopt now to the real pause imparted to the negotiations and which the government is unwilling to acknowledge to the public, but is willing to use against the Ministry of Relations With the EEC, the PSOE proposes a steadfast stance in favor of integration as Spain's right and not with embarrassed mendicancy (as has been the case.)

The fact that this matter has been linked with the NATO issue indicates another over-complicated and weak attitude on the government's part with respect to Europe, a form of conduct which, as long as it continues, will prevent us from supporting this procedure of approaching the EEC hand-in-hand with NATO. We regard the EEC as a necessity, and in view of the present situation and difficulties, without ceasing to insist on EEC membership, we propose that the other two priority areas of our foreign action be strengthened, namely, relations with the Latin American countries and the countries of the Arab world. This should have been done from the outset, when an EEC ministry was formed, without questioning the importance of both areas of foreign action.

Question: There are two topical issues relevant to Europe: the Basque homeland and freedom in France and Gibraltar. What is your party's stance on these issues?

Answer: In the antiterrorist struggle there has hitherto been no international solidarity with Spain through the intelligence services and special security bodies. Measures have only been taken in this direction when they were aimed at defending the individual interests of the countries taking them, that is, there has been no progress in solidarity since Franco, because the same happened under Franco.

Underlying this issue there is a problem of image, basically the cost of reform instead of a clear break. This is the image that could be given, for instance, by an ambassador of the former era who still holds the same post and who has not been consulted by a democratic government for years and who must be consulted now. This example (with due respect to the good work done by diplomats), which is also applicable to the European issue, somewhat oversimplifies the basic problem with regard to receiving foreign solidarity. What we cannot analyze here is what answer should be given to a country which not only does not want to cooperate but which is sometimes indulgent. I feel it is right for Minister Oreja to speak clearly about France now; this should have been done before, and it is not enough. What the majority of countries do in such circumstances is issue a serious reply. I believe that in this case France should have been made to see that it, too, has specific problems which could be compared with those facing Spain.

Be that as it may, the background to this problem reflects a lack of authority on the government's part in gaining respect abroad, similar to the lack of authority we are experiencing within the state.

As for the Gibraltar issue, I still believe it is a serious mistake to link it to the NATO issue, as the government has done. We will not back this policy, though we will continue to act in favor of reestablishing Gibraltar's sovereignty. In our talks with British Labor Party leaders we have discussed these topics many times. But sovereignty over our own territory cannot be exchanged for NATO membership

"We Will Leave NATO By a Straight Majority"

Question: Let us discuss the NATO issue. The government already has a timetable and the decision to take Spain into NATO by a straight majority in parliament. There has been talk of likewarm PSOE opposition on the Atlantic issue. What truth is there in this and what is your position on this crucial aspect of foreign policy?

Answer: First, I would like to say that theoretically the government would find it easy to achieve NATO membership in the way you mentioned. We have seen the Atlantic countries' favorable reaction to the government's statement. These reactions are understandable because the NATO issue with regard to Spain is not so much a question of defense as a question of the confrontation between blocs in the political field, so that the present mobility of the Spanish state would favor one or other of the two blocs. Now we must reply to the government's plans by saying that if we do join NATO by a straight parliamentary majority we will leave NATO by a straight parliamentary majority and decision. And if anyone is willing to think about it he should, because this could be a very serious matter. A straight majority would work both for joining and for leaving NATO and this must prompt the government and the NATO countries to reflect, because the parliamentary majority will not always be the same as it is now.

Furthermore, I regard the government's timing in raising the issue as disastrous. It coincides with the consolidation of the democratic process, has been linked with other issues such as the EEC and has been turned into a distraction from the grave domestic problems that we are experiencing as well as a field of personal battles within the government. There is a danger of splitting the Spanish people over the NATO issue, and from a dangerous and false perspective, because there is an attempt to align those in favor on the right and those against on the left. Whereas in fact the problem is how to find out which citizens believe that Spain's security and defense and its role in the world depend on NATO and which do not. Or to put it more bluntly, how to discover which citizens agree with deploying a nuclear missile 100 km from Madrid in the knowledge that an SS-20 can be deployed at the same distance from Moscow, but targeted on Spain. This must be borne very much in mind when discussing the citizens' security and well-being, which is the basic issue. I am not against NATO; what I am against is Spain's joining NATO, which is quite different. I might be against NATO in the same way as I am against the Warsaw pact, because what I want is the elimination of military blocs. [paragraph continues]

In other words, "no" to Spain's entry into NATO and "no" to the simplistic argument of being for or against NATO. Therefore I would like to say that we do not intend to participate in the so-called anti-NATO committees financed by strange organizations. We will, however, carry out a campaign of explanation with respect to the public.

I fear, however, that this debate will not be approached responsibly in defense of the Spanish citizens' real interests and security. Furthermore, I believe that this debate of supranational scope--though its decisionmaking context is national--will be affected by many international political and economic interests with the intention of influencing the Spanish people's decision. All this while we are at present suffering a major economic and social crisis and carrying out a transformation from an authoritarian and centralist state to a democratic state of autonomies.

In this connection, if the government persists with its irrational haste a broad parliamentary debate must be started and addressed to the public, such as the one that took place on domestic policy issues. It seems to me that the announcement of the government's NATO timetable in an interview a few days after this debate, in which the UCD refused to discuss foreign policy, is a demonstration of contempt for the Spanish democratic institutions. The debate must culminate in a popular consultation.

It must also be emphasized that this debate must also embrace many political and technical subjects of great importance, such as the fact that the greatest dangers facing Spain in its defense come from its southern flank, which is not covered at all by NATO. Another important point to be borne in mind when discussing NATO and identifying it with the West and democracy, is that Portugal was in NATO while dominated by the Salazar dictatorship, as were the Greek colonels who overthrew King Constantine's monarchy.

"Socialists Will Not Defend Foreign Bases in Spain"

Question: The government and many observers find it difficult to understand how the pace can support the presence of U.S. bases in Spain and at the same time oppose NATO membership.

Question: Well, in my opinion this is one of the major errors or manipulations of the government. It should never have connected the issue of bilateral relations with the United States with the NATO issue. There are many things that need clarifying here. We are accused of wanting to maintain bilateral relations with Washington within the present foreign policy framework that we defend and we are told that mutilateral Atlantic relations are much more advantageous. It seems clear at present that the government wants to maintain both kinds of relations, mutilateral and bilateral, and if this is not the case, then it must make this clear. There is no choice of multilateral relations in exchange for bilateral relations, just the obligation to accept both.

Furthermore, there has been an interesting evolution in bilateral relations in recent years, including the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from our territory, which could in itself form a basis for improving the contents of future agreements. And I wonder: Will Spain's denuclearization be accepted by the other NATO allied countries if Spain joins? This, too, must be clarified to the public, because just a few months ago Prime Minister Suarez was welcoming in Brussels the Atlantic countries' decision to deploy Pershing missiles on their territory. This reflects a clear intention on Mr Suarez' part, if he is consistent with is assertions.

As far as we are concerned, the important thing is for Spain to be as independent and neutral as possible and to become increasingly so. The agreement with the United States has improved somewhat in recent years and can be much further improved in our country's favor in future negotiations.

Now if this agreement is linked with the NATO issue as the government has done, it encourages a popular attitude whose first deduction is that the two issues are linked and must remain so. This could lead to an attitude of questioning the bilateral treaty, and of course if that happens the socialists will not be the ones to defend foreign bases in Spain. This is clear. Our position is to maintain the present situation--I repeat--and not now to create a polemic in this connection which could have broad repercussions among the people and create unforseen tensions, because as we have said many times and are willing to repeat, there is an awareness in this country that the United States made it possible for Francoism to survive for 30 years. In other words, let the government not complicate things more through its own clumsiness, and if it does not want to abandon the NATO plan, at least let it wait until the comparison of stances can tak place within a more consolidated democracy.

Spain Must Defend Ceuta and Melilla

Question: We have discussed the weakness of the southern flank. Herein lies the problem of the Sahara and of Spain's relations with the Maghreb countries. What is your position on this subject?

Answer: Our position is well known as being in favor of the Saharan people's self-determination. In this conflict I believe it is important that Spain maintain good-neighborly relations with Morocco and Algeria, without this implying that we must turn our backs on a historical responsibility like the Sahara. And I am not thereby proposing an impossible and unnecessary turnabout. How can you say that we have nothing to do with the Sahara? Of course we do--and very much so--and particularly because this problem is part of our history. Let us not forget that Spain created only the administration, not the sovereignty, of the Saharan territory. You cannot make sudden changes of course, especially in foreign policy.

Question: But in this matter the fact is that all the sides concerned in the conflict are using Spain as the object of their blackmail. It is enough to consider the issues of fishing and the export of Moroccan oranges to Spain--both issues are linked in a document which we have managed to see--and the future of Ceuta and Melilla. What can we do now: Withdraw from the fishing grounds to avoid problems?

Answer: There is little I can say about the interrelation between the problems of fishing and land transport. It seems incredible that journalists have access to government documents which we parliamentarians have asked, but been unable, to see, because the government refuses to hand them over. These are the so-called interim agreements which replace the February 1978 fishing agreement which the government undertook to have approved by the Spanish parliament, despite our opposition, and which then proved pointless because the Moroccan assembly refused to ratify it.

I do not see sufficient reason for us to stop fishing, partly because Morocco was not instructed to administer the entire Sahara. There is the Tiris el Garbia area, which Mauritania used to administer and then abandoned. And this must be borne firmly in mind in the negotiations. Let us not forget that Russian and Japanese ships also fish in these waters without any problem. Why? It must be understood that in international negotiations of this kind many aspects and dimensions must be skillfully embraced without losing sight of, or hiding, Spain's responsibility with regard to the Sahara. Unless this happens the most that can be achieved is to shelve a problem which exists and must emerge again.

As for Ceuta and Melilla, we believe that the fact that Ceuta and Melilla belong to Spain must be defended responsibly and realistically. It must not be forgotten that hitherto this topic has never been seriously approached in international forums such as the United Nations and that there are a multitude of international instances such as this.

Question: Other areas of special interest to Spain and also to the Arab world are the Iranian and Mideast conflicts, to which you have devoted special attention in recent months, as Suarez has. Furthermore, the PSOE has used--as it seems to be doing increasingly--the channel of the Socialist International to approach these areas. How do you view these topics and how is your foreign action in connection with them to be viewed?

Answer: I repeat that we are in favor of foreign policy consisting of state action having the broadest possible basis of support. But we also have an obligation and responsibility to maintain our presence abroad on topics of general interest and topics of interest to the party, particularly now that the government has caused a serious split in this policy over the NATO issue. We also believe that the political parties must--as is the case with many European parties of the Socialist International that govern in their respective countries--adopt more progressive stances and maintain a political projection that the states cannot achieve because of understandable domestic or foreign pressures. This is how the state's action is balanced.

It is true that our presence in the Socialist International has been stepped up recently. This is due to the fact that our real influence within the organization has grown over the past 2 years and that the International has undergone a reawakening in recent years, especially since Willy Brandt became chairman in 1976. It has emerged from its Euro-centrism and projected itself into other areas of the world, such as the Arab countries and Latin America, where we Spaniards have a great deal to say.

As for the Middle East, I must say first, that we defend and support the Palestinian people's cause, their self-determination and their right to their own state. Of course there is also the matter of Israel's recognition, which was accepted under historical conditions different from the present ones by the majority of Western and Eastern countries. Now apart from the original problem there is the problem of the territories occupied during the past two wars. This makes it difficult for the Spanish democracy to find an immediate solution for this issue and therefore the aspects of the present situation and the greatest possible unity in our foreign activity play an important role here. In other words on this issue we coincide with the government's policy on strengthening the Palestinian people's positions. Nevertheless, we wish to emphasize that despite this special and temporary situation, our party is in favor of Spain maintaining diplomatic relations with all states as far as possible.

With regard to Iran, the important thing at present is to understand the Iranian revolutionary process and the Western, particularly the European, countries must make a great effort in this connection. We are in favor of the release of the U.S. hostages but first there must be an examination of what the shah did in that country during his dictatorship with U.S. backing. We have gone into this topic partly because through very varied channels we have received important information through our Panamanian friends and within the framework of the Socialist International, within which Kreisky, Palme and myself agree on the idea of taking the initiative of contacting the Iranian Government.

In both issues Spain can play a role, as Carter himself acknowledged in his speech and as he also told me in private. It would not be exactly a mediating role, but action with specific demarches.

Question: Latin America is another of the key points in our foreign policy. How do you view this aspect? What can you say about Nicaragua and South America--opposite poles of revolution and dictatorship?

Answer: Spain's foreign policy in this part of the world remains to be developed, deserves greater attention and must be approached from bilateral and global angles. On the bilateral plane, for instance, Spain should extend its relations with Mexico and Venezuela, to name two qualitatively and qualitatively important cases. [paragraph continues]

As for Central America, and more specifically Nicaragua, the pressing need is for unconditional solidarity. This was another subject of my conversation with Carter, and we have also told the Spanish Government that in my opinion it has not done all it could to help that country. I believe that the Nicaraguan revolution has been an exemplary process, partly because there has been no revanchist bloodshed, though there are obvious risks to the entire revolutionary process, which people are trying to isolate.

The situation in South America is very different. There dictatorships rule with a certain regional solidarity, despite the fact that they are very different from each other. In Chile there is a democratic tradition crushed by the dictatorship, while in Argentina there is not the same tradition, but a process of systematic physical and political elimination, despite the trade union mass movements with traditions in that country. Spain must try to facilitate a democratic way out of those systems, without going as far as to force a break in diplomatic relations. What it must do prevent the sale of weapons which could be used by the dictators for repression.

"Spain As a Permanent Observer Among Nonaligned"

Question: The Near East and Latin America are two areas where the nonaligned countries have great influence. What is the PSOE's position on Spain's possible participation in this forum?

Answer: I believe that Spain must participate in the nonaligned organization as a permanent observer. It could not to do as a full member because of a legal impediment in the organization's regulations, though it does embrace countries much more committed than Spain to alignment with the superpowers. I believe that our presence here benefits us and that we are the only European country that could gain this advantage without losing its European and Western profile. Be that as it may, Spain's association with the nonaligned countries' proceedings as a permament observer, which might later enable us to propose a change in the regulations, conflicts with NATO membership.

Question: Finally, how do you view political and administrative unity in foreign policy. Are you in favor of political ambassadors?

Answer: In the past 3 years Spain has lost part of the advantage it gained through its democratic change in its action abroad. We have a good reputation and a good image in the world, which was very important, and this is being squandered by the government. To cap it all, remarks such as those made a fortnight ago by Minister Oreja can only have served to cause a regression on the short and timid progress that has been made, by shattering the central points of agreement between government and opposition on unity of foreign action.

But there is also a fundamental structural problem. Here, too, we have regressed instead of progressed. The Foreign Ministry's areas of responsibility have been fragmented and this ministry now seems to be less able than it was 3 years ago. Even topics such as Equatorial Guinea--which has been transferred to another department--have been split up. Nor has any initiative been taken to modernize the foreign service by introducing major measures, as France has done and other countries are doing. Nor has there been any modernization or adaptation to democratic Spain's needs for a modern diplomacy, nor are there any prospects of this happening.

There remain some incredible problems, such as the ones affecting contract personnel, who still receive no welfare benefits even after many years' service, and so forth. In other words, the foreign service must be revised on the basis of greater efficiency, more staff and greater responsibility.

As for the political ambassador, in the broad sense, I believe they should exist because they are necessary and even essential in many countries, because they would give a different image of us, of great efficiency and understanding, which Spain very much needs. In Spain there are some very well trained people capable of representing Spain very well and of defending our interests, which in many cases require the presence of experts, even if they are not diplomats.

DENMARK

FOREIGN MINISTER OLESEN EXPLAINS DEFENSE POLICY

LD101547 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Jul 80 pt 1 p 8

[Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen article: "We Must Not Dissemble To Avoid Criticism"]

[Text] According to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, "Denmarkization" is a new concept that the Germans are supposed to have coined to apply to countries that want the protection of the United States without wishing to share the risks themselves or pay the bill. The definition is supposed to derive from THE SUNDAY TIMES of 29 June. In FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE of 13 June, however, the provenance of the term is ascribed to former Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. And this at a time when Belgium is planning considerable savings in defense.

The Danish Government's draft of a new defense bill intends to reintroduce the savings of 100 million Danish kroner, made in 1979, and then to continue with an unchanged budget, but with full regulation for wage and price rises, something that is not the case with all NATO members. If we compare ourselves with other countries in respect of defense spending as a percentage of the national product and as the amount spent per inhabitant, we are neither the first nor the last. We lie in 11th and 7th places respectively of the 14 member nations, for Iceland, as is well known, has no defense force. For this reason, I think that "Denmarkization" has to do with something else. It is true that Denmark has often been active in the debate within NATO. We are one of the countries that finds the debate very necessary and on various occasions we have asked questions and expressed our views when others have chosen to remain silent.

This can be a cause of irritation for some, even some people in Denmark, as was recently made plain in an editorial in BERLINGSKE TIDENTE. I also see that Niels Joergen Haagerup writes in a commentary that what is important is not what we think ourselves but what the view is that others have of us. I do not agree. To be conformist and avoid criticism can often seem extremely tempting, but it neither helps NATO as such nor those nations that we are not always in agreement with.

I am glad that Niels Joergen Haagerup describes "Denmarkization" as a gross oversimplification. I agree with him that we must not be insulted because of this, but neither must we bow our heads and try to satisfy others by dissembling. Danish defense policy will continue to be firmly anchored in NATO; there must be no doubt about this. We will make our contribution and shoulder our share of the responsibility in the military alliance.

Denmark expressed its reservations when the resolution on a 3 percent increase in the defense budget was adopted. We are bound to see in the future that there are countries which will not be able to live up to this goal, or, as we are already seeing, will have to make direct cuts. The latter will certainly not be done by Denmark, and I think that this, in the longer term, will give rise to greater respect for us, because there is sufficient agreement between what we say and what we do.

If the term "Denmarkization" is to be used correctly as a description of the policy of the Danish Government, as firmly based on our membership of NATO, then it must be used to mean the view that the West must not think only along the lines of power politics and strategy and that we will only achieve a more peaceful world through coming to understand interrelationships and the importance of nuances in the analyses, that the Western world uses as a basis for its policies.

NORWAY

PAPER URGES HALT TO NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD110927 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 Jul 80 p 4

[Editorial: "How Many Missiles?"]

[Text] The foreign minister has a secret hope that the worst of the cold is beginning to recede as he goes off on his summer vacation. His optimism is based particularly on the West German federal chancellor's visit to Moscow.

Even though a man like Franz Josef Strauss thinks that Helmut Schmidt is not big enough for either the hat or the boots he had put on, neither he nor other opponents of the Social Democratic federal chancellor can deny that the talks between Brezhnev and Schmidt have at least made the small breach in the wall which is necessary for the initiation of negotiations on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The ball is now in the Americans' court, for it is they who will lead negotiations for the West.

Moscow's concession is that it is prepared to enter into negotiations on a reciprocal reduction even though SALT II has not been ratified, but even though negotiations can begin now, they will have to be completed as part of SALT II. But as Knut Frydenlund emphasized at his summer press conference, if the European situation is dealt with as a top priority, the time factor itself is of lesser importance. The NATO decision of last December, which provides both for negotiations and the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles, means that there will be no deployment before 1983. This is time enough, according to the foreign minister.

What summer reflections will Knut Frydenlund be making? He will have both the contingency stockpiling of American military equipment to think about and his Moscow visit, probably in September, must be planned. [sentenced as published] A natural subject for contemplation will be the Norwegian approach to the missile question.

The Norwegian Government decision to support the controversial NATO plans gave rise to deep divisions on defense and security policies. The opposition to nuclear plans, especially in the Labor Party, came as a surprise both to the foreign minister and the government. It turned out that the opposition could not be dismissed as traditional anti-NATO hostility. Supporters of Norwegian membership in the Alliance stood up in one local party branch after another to say that the madness had to stop. We agree to NATO, but not the lunatic race for the greatest number of nuclear arms.

The government and the party had to swiftly look around for a way of solving the problem. On behalf of the government, Prime Minister Odvar Nordli went off to see President Jimmy Carter and the Labor Party sent its chairman, Reiulf Steen, to Moscow. There was much drama in the air.

There is good reason to remember the party chairman's message after his return from the Kremlin. He told a skeptical Norwegian public more or less the same as Helmut Schmidt now has told the West German Bundestag. Steen was also able to report a positive desire to negotiate on the part of the Soviet leaders. They were interested in measures that could lead to detente, with a particular emphasis on the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe. The Russians had little desire to continue competing in the arms race.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan pulled the carpet out from under the feet of those who were working on definite plans for detente. For the Soviet Union, Afghanistan has become a costly affair. Throughout the last 6 months, however, many people have maintained that the channels for contact must not be closed. The Norwegian foreign minister among others took upon himself the role of spokesman for such a view. And it looks as if the bases for contacts have now been rebuilt.

So what can the Norwegian contribution be when negotiations on nuclear arms limitation, in Europe above all, begin?

First, the Norwegian Government ought to be able to urge the American President to raise again the question of U.S. ratification of SALT II as a visible proof of U.S. willingness to talk in the new situation--despite the presidential election.

The second contribution should be a Norwegian demand that no new missiles be deployed. Even a reduced number of new medium-range missiles amounts to arms escalation. No new missiles is not disarmament either, but does at least represent a halt. The Norwegian debate last year gives good support for a Norwegian zero-growth approach.

We see that NATO's secretary general has had to kick the shins of the countries which did not agree with NATO's December resolution. They are now sitting back in confusion, says Luns. At the same time he made an unambiguous appeal to Belgium and the Netherlands to allow the deployment of missiles there.

Perhaps the secretary general could also be informed that Norway, could easily adopt a no-missile stance even if we do not allow them to be deployed on our territory either. [sentence as published]

JOSHUA NKOMO ARRIVES ON 'MYSTERY' VISIT

LD101634 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1411 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpt] Mr Joshua Nkomo, Zimbabwe's home affairs minister, was the center of a mystery in London today. Mr Nkomo, who arrived today, was said to be on "a private visit." He is expected to stay for about two days.

Foreign Office officials contacted Mr Nkomo at his hotel shortly after his arrival. But afterwards a British spokesman said: "No meetings with ministers are planned."

Mr Nkomo, to reporters, tended to dismiss reports of dissension between himself and the ruling majority of the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in the Zimbabwe Government.

IAN GILMOUR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

LD101001 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 4 Jul 80 pp 30-32

[Interview given to Muhammad Sa'id al-Junaydi by British Deputy Foreign Secretary Ian Gilmour--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: In your book "Inside the Right," you say that the right bases its concepts on human nature and facts. Let us see how the Conservative Party has applied these ideas to a particular part of the world; I mean the Middle East. Your relations with the Arab states, particularly the Saudi Kingdom, Libya and Iraq are on the whole bad. Is that a policy based on facts and human nature?

Ian Gilmour: Well, I do not think that this is completely true. I agree with you that we have problems with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. This has nothing to do with the theories of the Conservative Party because what happened was the result of Saudi reaction to the television film "Death of a Princess." As for Libya, I am not sure how bad our relations with it have become. People have been killed in London streets. No government is prepared to tolerate this. I summoned Musa Kusa less than a week ago, after he had announced that there were two persons to be liquidated and that he approves of the murder operation--a matter which we could not tolerate at all. I told him that he must leave Britain. But this has no connection with our relations in general with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. We would like these relations to remain good and hope they will. As for Iraq, there is a certain level of commercial relations naturally; however, the imprisonment of two British businessmen has rendered our relations more "difficult" than before.

AL-HAWADITH: But the Arabs view their external relations in a different way. It is believed that Arab-British relations began to deteriorate when you started supporting American policy in the Middle East?

Ian Gilmour: No. I do not think this is true. I rather believe that our relations with the Arabs are basically good. They think our policy is conducive to reaching an acceptable agreement.

AL-HAWADITH: But your support for the American policy in the Middle East is no secret?

Ian Gilmour: Yes. This is true. I repeat however that it has nothing to do with the difficulties we are facing in our relations with the Arab world or with supporting the American view. [paragraph continues]

Anyway, when Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington returned from his trip to the Arab world after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he said that we must exert efforts to achieve a settlement to the "Palestinian problem," because a large number of the area's states equate the Israeli occupation of Palestine with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This is our view in all clarity and it continues to be so. This has been corroborated by the statement which was issued by the summit conference in Venice and which was violently attacked by Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Did the "Zionist lobby" and Israel try to exert pressure on the government?

Ian Gilmour: I do not know. There is no doubt that they have demonstrated their stand by rejecting the statement. But, as I have told you, this is the situation. They rejected the statement and Menahem Begin used violent language in criticizing it.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your real position regarding the amendment of Resolution 242?

Ian Gilmour: We support the resolution. It was first drafted by the British Labor government which pushed it until it was finally approved.

AL-HAWADITH: Will you continue to support the rest of the Common Market states in having the resolution amended to coincide with the Arab view?

Ian Gilmour: The Market states are not insisting on "amendment" for the time being, at least. But, as I have said, the importance of the resolution should not be exaggerated.

AL-HAWADITH: There are undoubtedly differences among the Market states with regard to the peace talks. But let us suppose that France recognizes the "PLO," will Britain follow suit?

Ian Gilmour: In any case, we recognize states, not governments. And even if we recognized governments the "PLO" is not a government. For this reason we will not be able to recognize it. And I do not believe that France will do so.

AL-HAWADITH: Let me ask you your opinion on the status of the city of Jerusalem. In 1975 you and your colleague MP Dennis Walters published an article in the London TIMES in which you emphasized the need for Arab Jerusalem and the West Bank to be returned to the Arabs. Are you still of the same opinion?

Ian Gilmour: Yes. I hate to see the city divided just as I hope that Jerusalem will be Arab, under Arab control at least. However, I agree with the view that the holy city should not be divided again because Jerusalem must be a city of peace and open to all states. This, I believe, was the fundamental thing in the UN resolution.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you support King Husayn's view on this point--that Israel must give up Arab Jerusalem which it occupied in the June 1967 war?

Ian Gilmour: I believe that Jerusalem is an enormous problem, and it was so under the former government. It will be the most serious obstacle to peace.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back to the question of your relations with Iraq. Iraqi official circles say that when Lord Carrington visited Baghdad, he promised the Iraqi officials that the British Government would retreat from its position which, at the time, was in support of the Camp David agreements and would support the establishment of "a Palestinian state." You have, however, retreated from this promise?

Ian Gilmour: I believe that what Lord Carrington said at the time is exaggerated. However, the recent European statement is in favor of freedom of self-determination for the Palestinians.

AL-HAWADITH: Why did Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi postpone his visit to Britain?

Ian Gilmour: I believe he might come to London in the fall. I do not know exactly.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the postponement of the visit not connected with the promises Lord Carrington made when in Baghdad?

Ian Gilmour: No.

AL-HAWADITH: It appears that the same thing applies to your relations with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, when Lord Carrington promised that his government would do everything in its power to halt the campaigns against Saudi Arabia in the information media. The Saudi officials say that these campaigns have not stopped. Proof of this is that the film "Death of a Princess" is now being videotaped in Britain and exported to the Middle East.

Ian Gilmour: Well, a large number of Arabs are making such (videotape) films. We cannot stop them. This is a free country, as you know. I have criticized the film vehemently. I am afraid there are many copies of the film in the Middle East now, many of which have been made in Beirut and Cairo. The film is very bad but the noise made about it has given it value. I believe that the Saudis were right to complain.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that such cases will not recur in the future?

Ian Gilmour: Our information media are free. We cannot control our press or television but I do not believe that such a thing will happen again.

AL-HAWADITH: It appears that there are similar cases which the press and television can take up and develop into campaigns. For example, the case of the English girl found dead in Jidda. It was said at the time that she had fallen from a window. Her father, who is an ex-policeman, went to Jidda and investigated the matter personally. He then claimed that the British Foreign Office confiscated the file he had prepared on the death of his daughter who was said to have been at a private party at the house of a British doctor who is now being held pending investigations. Now, we see that the information media have begun to escalate the case to the level of campaigns and slander.

Ian Gilmour: The Foreign Office has not confiscated such a file. This is not true. I cannot discuss this subject now.

MP CALLS FOR RADIO BROADCASTS TO SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD102252 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1506 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By Andy Webb, PA staff reporter in Strasbourg]

[Text] The BBC and the British Government should provide radio facilities for broadcasts calling on Russian soldiers in Afghanistan to desert, Lord Bethell, a Conservative Euro MP said today.

He said he was putting pressure on the government to broadcast in both Persian and Russian to Afghanistan from the relay station in Oman. This was now being considered by the authorities and he had a question down in the House of Lords on the issue, he added.

"I would like to see the BBC make these broadcasts, to give the voice of Britain, and if possible make radio facilities available to the Afghan rebels to appeal to Russian soldiers there to encourage them not to fight a war which they are finding more and more unpopular and unjust."

Russians who did desert should then be allowed to broadcast their views back to the Soviet Union, he said.

Lord Bethell today chaired a press conference at the Parliament for Mr Said Ahmad Gailani, chairman of the Afghanistan Islamic National Council.

A radio station for use by the rebels was one of the ways the West could help the Afghan resistance movement, Mr Gailani said. Mr Gailani, who has had talks with government leaders in London, Paris and Bonn, also appealed for arms from the West. He said the rebels needed anti-tank guns and guns to use against helicopters.

"The Afghan people at present are fighting against the greatest military power in the world almost barehanded and on empty stomachs," he said.

"But despite this we have had great victories."

DUBLIN AMBASSADOR TO U.S. TO MAINTAIN POST

LD101035 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Jul 80

[Kenneth Clarke report: "Eire's U.S. Envoy To Keep Job"]

[Excerpt] Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister, yesterday yielded to pressure and reversed his earlier decision to move Dublin's ambassador in Washington, Mr Sean Donlon, who has taken a firm stand against Irish-American groups providing funds for the Provisional IRA.

The proposal to transfer Mr Donlon to the United Nations was abandoned in an effort to halt criticism from opposition politicians in Dublin and avert the threat of a split between the Government of Eire and leading Irish-American politicians, including Senator Edward Kennedy.

A statement issued in Dublin after a Cabinet meeting yesterday said: "Press speculation over recent days that the Irish ambassador to the United States is to be moved because of a change in government policy over Northern Ireland is entirely without foundation. The government has complete confidence in Mr Donlon."

The statement was issued on the instructions of Mr Haughey who is anxious to maintain international pressure on Britain--especially from the United States--to involve Dublin in any solution to the Ulster crisis.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER COMMENTS ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT END OF VISIT

Cultural Agreement Signing

AT101220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis received Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro at 1030 today at the presidential palace. Sa Carneiro was accompanied by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Earlier Sa Carneiro laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

At 1000 the Greek and Portuguese Foreign Ministers, Mitsotakis and Do Amaral, signed a Greek-Portuguese cultural agreement at the Foreign Ministry during a special ceremony. Attending the ceremony were Greek Minister for Culture and Science Andhrianopoulos; Greek ambassador to Lisbon Mouzas and Portuguese Ambassador to Athens Cunha.

After the signing of the agreement Do Amaral expressed his satisfaction over the cultural agreement, which he described as being of particular importance to Portugal. He also referred to the common cultural roots of the two peoples.

Mitsotakis described the agreement as the foundation stone of the effort to tighten ties between the peoples of Greece and Portugal. He added the agreement reaffirms the determination of the two governments to proceed to a further development of Greek-Portuguese relations.

The ministers of the two countries responsible for European Community affairs, Kondoyioryis and Mendes, today continued their talks on the accession of Portugal to the Community.

Press Conference

AT101855 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1820 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ending his official visit to Greece and prior to his departure for the island of Ydra where he will spend the night, Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro held a press conference at 1700 at the Grande Bretagne hotel during which he also replied to many questions.

In his introductory statement the Portugese prime minister stated: [Begin recording; in French with superimposed Greek translation]

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much both on my behalf as well as on the behalf of the entire Portuguese delegation for your presence here. I want to tell you how happy we are as a result of this visit. I do not speak to you only as the prime minister of Portugal but also as a representative of Portugal, more generally, who addresses his candidacy to the 10th member of the Common Market.

I must state that Greece has been the forerunner for EEC expansion and the discussions we have had will facilitate the entry of Portugal and they have allowed us to establish that we enjoy the full support of Greece for the candidacy submitted by Portugal to become a member of the Common Market, allowing us at the same time to take advantage of the experience of Greece both in the negotiations as well as in the general operations of the Common Market.

We were able to exchange views both with Karamanlis as well as with Rallis and the other members of the Greek Government on the international situation. We referred to the economic crisis and to the more general international political situation and we discussed the future of the Common Market and the Western world.

We also discussed the question of NATO and on how the Western world needs the return of Greek Armed Forces to NATO. These, in a few words, were the issues which we discussed and over which we are extremely satisfied. We believe that we were allowed to tighten relations between Portugal and Greece.

The deputy prime minister of the Portuguese Government and the Greek foreign minister also signed an agreement on cultural cooperation. We plan to improve both our cultural and our economic relations and to also strengthen our political cooperation because we have agreed that two countries such as ours, which are small countries, have much more to offer both to the world as well as the Common Market because perhaps the views which they present do not represent as large scale interests as the great powers and they can contribute to the future of the Western World and to allow us to solve the existing crisis which, in our opinion is a development crisis of the Common Market.

It is a challenge which allows us to build, apart from a political Europe as well as an economic Europe, and to find a new way toward a development which will depend less upon oil. At the Venice conference we had agreed that there ought to be less relationship between economic development and consumption of oil.

This was the general framework within which we held our discussions. When one speaks of politics one must be short, and therefore, I would like to tell you once again that I am very pleased that we were able to improve and tighten our relations between the Greek and Portuguese Governments. I believe these relations are extremely friendly. I am now at your disposal for questions.

The Portuguese prime minister then replied to questions and said, among other things, that the presence of Greek Armed Forces within NATO is very important to the alliance and that Portugal will offer every possible support for Greek views through diplomatic channels. He said he has established that the basic obstacle to Greece's return to NATO is the situation created in Cyprus after the Turkish intervention and that the Portuguese Government will contribute every possible effort to eradicating this obstacle. He said that during his recent visit to Paris, he established that France agrees with the accession of Portugal to the EEC as well as with the continuation of negotiations in this direction and that he hopes that Portugal will be ready for accession to the Community in 1983.

He said that there must be a speedy and just solution to the problem of Cyprus and that he believes that direct talks between the Greek and Turkish Governments will play a decisive role in this direction.

He said that his visits to the capitals of EEC countries have been extremely useful since his government gives first priority to Portuguese accession to the Communtiy. In conclusion he said he believes that the two greatest dangers in the world at this moment are the expansionist trend of the Soviet Union and the economic recess on which now exists.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS VISITS QUAKE AREA

AT100920 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis arrived by helicopter at Almiros this morning accompanied by Minister of Public Works Tzanetakis. On being briefed by Major General Saganas, the commander of the army division detailed to supervise work in the area, Rallis immediately started a tour of towns and villages affected by yesterday's tremors. Rallis will return to Athens within the day.

PAPANDREOU REPORTEDLY DISILLUSIONED WITH CURRENT SOCIALISM

AT051255 Athens NEA PORIA in Greek 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] None of the "socialist models" which exist in today's world satisfy A. Papandreou. None of them fit his measurements. Now he even rejects the "socialist models" of the Third World.

This also applies to "existential socialism." He said so clearly while addressing the international seminar on "Transition to Socialism" on 30 June at the Pantios Technical Academy.

"We who believe in socialism must admit that we are not satisfied with existential socialism, with the examples which exist to date. Basically there are two areas which one could connect to socialism. One is the area covered by the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc. The other...has to do with the numerous countries of the Third World...."

Since "existential socialism" does not fit him then which socialism does? Obviously only non-existent socialism fits him.

Basis for Statement

AT051300 Athens NEA PORIA in Greek 5 Jul 80 p 3

[From the "Past Week" column: "The People Fear PASOK"]

[Text] This week's developments also include the speech by Papandreou at the seminar organized by the Center for Mediterranean Studies on the subject: "Transition to Socialism." PASOK's chairman was very revealing in his speech on the prospects of applying socialism in Greece since he admitted that: Socialism is a question of decades and consequently it cannot happen overnight or in one day. He further admitted that the changes propagated by his party cannot be carried out without the peoples' consent.

In practice this means that PASOK "is cutting down the rate" with which at one time it said it would implement institutional changes. Perhaps this new Papandreou position is the result of his party's evaluation that the Greek people are frightened by the idea that one day they could be governed by PASOK.

CUMHURIYET DISCUSSES DEMIREL STATEMENT ON U-2 FLIGHTS

NC110849 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 10 Jul 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "The U-2's and Sovereignty"]

[Excerpts] The question of the U-2's, which seemed to have been forgotten during the past year, has again come into the limelight following the statement which Suleyman Demirel made to the U.S. senators.

Demirel told the U.S. senators that he would not seek the Soviet Union's permission on this matter. It would, however, be unreasonable to interpret this as meaning that the U-2 flights would immediately be permitted without consulting the Soviet Union. But neither did the prime minister say he would adopt a negative attitude toward this issue. What is more, during the past year there have been developments indicating a shift from detente to tension in international politics. Under the circumstances, Demirel was expected to state unequivocally that these flights would be objectionable from Turkey's standpoint. The prime minister has failed to do this. Instead, he again chose to resort to his common demogogic method by arguing that consulting the Soviet Union on the subject of the U-2 flights would damage Turkey's sovereign rights.

There is a certain amount of truth to Demirel's statement. But unfortunately, when these words are uttered by Demirel they lose their value. Isn't Demirel the one who has entrusted the fascists with our internal policy and our security? Isn't Demirel the one who has entrusted IMF with a host of economic issues? Isn't Demirel the one who complied with the U.S. call not to participate in the Moscow Olympic games?

Demirel is on record as having said: "Do you want the Americans to go so that the Russians may come?" No one is in doubt as to what Demirel's notion of sovereignty is. How is it possible for anyone not to see the worrisome indications behind Demirel's words: "We can make decisions without consulting the Soviet Union."

Don't all these facts show that Demirel has to be very cautious when he talks?

It is easy to criticize Ecevit. The leader of the RPP has occasionally been criticized by this paper and in this column for certain stands he has adopted both as a leader of his party and as prime minister of Turkey. But it is inconceivable and unreasonable that Demirel, who was once nicknamed Morrison Suleyman, should attempt to lecture Ecevit on independence and sovereignty, knowing as we all do that it was Ecevit who permitted the cultivation of the opium poppy despite opposition from the United States and who also exercised our treaty rights over Cyprus.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC MEETING IN AMMAN

TA101736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Islamic countries will meet for an extraordinary session in Amman tomorrow to discuss the recent Israeli measures in Jerusalem and the West Bank. A delegation headed by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Ozdemir Yigit will represent Turkey at the meeting, which will last 2 days. The delegation headed by Yigit left for Amman today.

It was reported that Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas will also attend the meeting.

ACTING PRESIDENT CONTINUES CONTACTS WITH PARTY LEADERS

TA101205 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil is continuing his efforts to create an atmosphere of rapprochement among political parties and parliamentary groups concerning the presential election. Today, Caglayangil received NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan at 1000, Nationalist Action Party [NAP] leader Alpaslan Turkes at 1100 and the Senate National Unity Group leader Fahri Ozdilek at 1200.

In a statement after the meeting at the Cankaya presidential mansion, which lasted about 1 hour, Erbakan said that he briefed Caglayangil on his party's views regarding presidential elections. Recalling that the country was already experiencing a grave crisis in the sphere of public law and order as well as in the economic sphere, Erbakan said that his party was opposed to adding to these the issue of the presidential election as well. Reiterating that the NSP wanted the early election of a new president, the formation of a new government and the early enactment of social bills, Erbakan said that if these problems were not settled until 15 August then the solution would be to hold early elections. Erbakan called on the parliament to solve all of these problems. Pointing out that the NSP wanted and supported an early election more than any other party, Erbakan said that the issue of security during the elections was the main issue which caused concern.

The acting president received NAP leader Turkes at 1100. The meeting lasted 35 minutes. Turkes refused to comment on his talks after the meeting. The Senate National Unity Group leader Ozdilek visited Caglayangil at 1200. In a statement following the 40-minute meeting, Ozdilek said that a meeting of all those who visited the acting president was scheduled for tomorrow. He added that reaching a solution on the issue of the presidential election would be discussed at the meeting. Caglayangil will continue his contacts on the subject in the afternoon.

PARTIES EXCHANGE CHARGES OVER CORUM INCIDENTS

Demirel Accusation Against RPP

TA101654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In a statement to journalists at the end of a council of ministers meeting today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel referred to the Corum incidents and said: The citizens in Corum are being instigated to fight each other. This instigation is being supported and protected by the RPP. This instigation was supported and protected in other parts of Turkey as well. If this instigation is not supported by the RPP, the state can extinguish it in a very short time. Demirel said that the current RPP administration is actually making the task of the state forces more difficult and provoking more incidents.

RPP Charges Against Government

TA101746 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The statement issued by the RPP joint parliamentary group on the Corum incidents said: Our group will start the necessary procedures both from the political and punitive viewpoints against the Demirel government, which is responsible for these incidents. The statement noted that the Corum incidents proved the extent to which the Demirel government transformed the state into a divisive and ineffective state. Pointing out that these incidents constitute a very worrysome stage in the process Turkey is currently going through, the statement said that another aim of the perpetrators of the incidents was to intimidate the citizens affiliated with the RPP.

The statement continued: It is evident that the inciderts were started by the rightist militants, on whom Demirel and the Justice Party government base their strength and support. The fact that the prime minister is presenting the matter as a secterian clash despite this reality is merely an attempt to conceal the political calculations and the aim of exploitation. By distorting the realities, the prime minister has personally assumed the role of provoking secterian clashes.

Expressing the view that during the incidents certain policemen discriminated between citizens in accordance with their political affiliations, the statement called irresponsible the fact that martial law was not imposed in Corum following the incidents.

The statement noted that the RPP joint group trusts the people's preference for peace and their awareness of national unity against provocations and schemes directed against the integrity of the country, the national unity, the Ataturk nationalism and secularism. In the statement, the RPP group expressed the belief that the persons responsible for the incidents will, sooner or later, account for their deeds before the judiciary.

The RPP joint parliamentary group continued to discuss the recent political developments during its meeting today.

Unity Party Condemnation

TA101320 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Turkish Unity Party deputy leader Ali Haydar Veziroglu has said that last Friday's Corum incidents were the result of premeditated imperialist plots to which the government had remained a passive observer. Speaking at a news conference in the parliament, Veziroglu quoted the report prepared by a party delegation in Corum in connection with the incidents there. Pointing out that the incidents were organized by fascist elements, Veziroglu said that the security forces did not act impartially during the incidents. He added that his party's members were also attacked during the incidents and that great tasks befell the RPP in particular in the face of the destructive and divisive movements.

NAP, RPP MEMBERS ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS

TA022115 [Editorial report] Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 2000 GMT on 30 June reported that Hasan Aydin, a member of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] District Administrative Council in Bursa's Inegol District, was killed in an armed attack on the evening of 30 June. According to reports two armed persons fired at the pharmacy owned by RPP provincial leader from Icel Sabahattin Arikan. Arikan threw himself on the floor and was therefore not wounded. Muzaffer Gokulu, a relative of Arikan working at the pharmacy, and Mustafa Sargin, a worker who happened to be in the shop at the time, were killed. The armed assailants fled after the incident.

BRIEFS

SOMALI AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Today Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received the Somali Ambassador to Ankara Abdul Hashi Farah, who bid him farewell because he is being posted elsewhere. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 80 TA]

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR--Acting Presidnet Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil received the new Romanian ambassador at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 today. The ambassador, Vasile Patilinet, presented his credentials at a cermony which Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen also attended. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80 TA]

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VIENNA PAPER REPORTS ON SOVIET MBFR PROPOSAL

AU111207 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Reduction by 40,000 Men? New Proposal by the East at Forces Reduction Talks"]

[Text] Yesterday at the 243d plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on a reduction of forces in Central Europe Soviet delegate Nikolay Tarasov, as expected, presented new proposals on behalf of the Eastern side. They are aimed at achieving, in the first phase, a reduction of the Soviet forces by 20,000 men and of the U.S. forces by 13,000 men, while not including in the Vienna negotiations the planned withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks.

An Eastern spokesman, moreover, declared that it has been proposed to permit individual states to increase their troop strengths within the framework of a common troops strength ceiling of the two pact systems, "but some of them are not to be permitted to do so," he said, adding that a concession has thus been made to Western thinking.

In the past, the NATO states have insisted that it must be left to the alliance to determine for itself the troop strength of the individual countries within the framework of a collective ceiling. A NATO spokesman stated the day before yesterday that the new Eastern proposal would be "examined very carefully in all its aspects." He added, however, that the new initiative "applies only to specific questions, and is not comprehensive."

Tarasov further declared that with its new proposal the East, in the wake of the latest talks between Soviet state and party chief Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor Schmidt, is now virtually ready to reduce its troop strength in Central Europe by 40,000 men (20,000 in a first reduction phase, and 20,000 to be withdrawn from the GDR.) The proposals now submitted are a logical continuation of the proposals submitted as early as 1978 and 1979, or supplement these earlier proposals, he said.

Tarasov Statement

AU111208 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Jul 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "MBFR: New Eastern Initiative; Further Troop Withdrawals From Europe"]

[Excerpts] Vienna (EKOE)--In reply to the question whether the soldiers being withdrawn from the GDR and those earmarked for the reduction in Central Europe would be transferred Hungary, Soviet delegate Nirolay Tarasov declared that reports to that effect were not true. The soldiers would actually be transferred to the European part of the USSR.

On the Western side it was stressed that the solution of the unresolved figures problem regarding the troop strength of the two pact systems is the prerequisite for a proper assessment of troop strength and for reaching an agreement.

SCHMIDT, GISCARD DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, MIDEAST POLICY

LD111628 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] During their consultations in which a number of ministers, including Foreign Ministers Genscher and Francois-Poncet, took part, Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing emphasized once again that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was completely unacceptable and that Moscow must withdraw its troops.

Another important subject was the situation in the Middle East. Here the two sides agreed that at the forthcoming special meeting of the United Nations on the Middle East, the European Community should adopt a common position and contribute a "moderating element." The recent Middle East declaration of the EEC summit should serve as a basis for this. The new acting president of the European Community Council, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, should likewise act in this spirit during his proposed Middle East tour.

In the bilateral sphere, the principal subjects were the joint development of a TV satellite and a battle tank, as well as an improved system for the exchange of information concerning nuclear power stations close to the border between the two countries. Giscard called for still better coordination of the economic policies of the two countries. He agreed with Schmidt that German and French knowledge of each other must be further deepened.

Concluding Statements

LD111315 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing today stressed the importance of a strong West Europe for military parity in the world. In their statements at the conclusion of Giscard's 5-day state visit to the Federal Republic, both politicians emphasized their common security interests even though their countries play different roles in the Western alliance.

Schmidt affirmed that, unlike France, the Federal Republic was not a nuclear power and did not wish to be one, but that it would fulfill its specific tasks within the alliance. The chancellor welcomed Paris' plans to modernize the French nuclear deterrent, saying it was just as significant as NATO's decisions to counterarm in the field of medium-range weapons.

Giscard made it clear that, as an independent nuclear power, France was not affected by NATO's twin decision of last December or by Moscow's latest offer of talks in reaction to this, and France would not therefore take part in negotiations on SALT III covering nuclear medium-range missiles. Nonetheless, France welcomed all efforts designed to achieve a "global strategic equilibrium."

LIBYA RELEASES DETAINED GEOLOGISTS

WA130015 London REUTER in English 2306 GMT 12 Jul 80

Bonn, July 12, REUTER--Libya today released six West German geologists it had held captive for four months, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman announced. He said they were flying home accompanied by the West German ambassador to Libya and several Bonn officials.

The scientists, who work for a West German research institute, were detained with a Sudanese colleague and two Egyptian drivers March 3 while charting a geological map in an area bordered by Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. They were accused of violating Libyan territory, but were never formally charged.

PHARMACEUTICAL OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ENTERPRISES IN IRAN

LD111335 Hamburg DPA in German 1231 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt-Bonn--The German Federation of the Pharmaceutial Industry has described as worthless yesterday's denial by the Iran Embassy in Bonn that German pharmaceutical enterprises in Iran have been expropriated. The Federation itself never spoke of nationalization, nor was the Iranian Foreign Ministry and thus the embassy in Bonn informed of events in Iran. The deputy secretary of the federation, Teichner, told DPA in Frankfurt today.

The federation, however, stands by its statement that the German pharmaceutical firms in Iran have been "deprived of control of their undertakings without any valid reasons having been given." This "measure resembling expropriation" must be regarded as a first step toward the nationalization of German pharmaceutical enterprises. It also is a fact that the firms have been deprived of control over the accounts of manufacturing companies. They still have access to the accounts of trading companies of the German pharmaceutical firms. Complete clarity can be established only within the next few working days since yesterday and today were nonworking days in Iran.

Teichner added that talks between the German Embassy and the (Iranian) Foreign Ministry have been arranged in Tehran for tomorrow. If it were to become clear at this meeting that the Iranian Government fully supports the measures taken and that "an act amounting to expropriation" took place, there could be "tough reactions" from the Federal Government. A binding assurance to this effect has been given by representatives of the Federal Government to the pharmaceutical industry.

Embassy To Seek 'Moderation'

LD121704 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran--The FRG Embassy in Tehran intends at the beginning of next week to try to get the Iranian Government either to annul or at least moderate the expropriation of German pharmaceutical firms. It was learned in the Iranian capital that a talk planned for Saturday between members of the embassy and government representatives did not take place "because no time was given." However, they will meet on Monday "at all events" in the prime minister's office.

Last Wednesday the embassy negotiated with Industries Minister Ahmadzadeh and on Thursday "tapped" other channels but so far without concrete results.

In the view of well-informed observers, despite an Iranian denial, the measures which the pharmaceuticals industry described as resembling expropriation amounts to "bold expropriation when one sees the practical effects." The chances of a restoration of the situation, however, are viewed in Tehran somewhat skeptically.

The Iranians have based their measures on a law adopted by the Revolution Council according to which the industries minister can appoint a new board of management in those firms where there has been a drop in production. On the basis of this law three Iranians have now been appointed in pharmaceutical firms as members of the board of management.

It was said in Tehran: "These people are now of course trying to make use of their powers...going as far as blocking bank accounts and sealing the warehouses storing raw materials."

During their talks the German side now wants to set in motion an "internal discussion in Iranian circles aimed at resulting in letters of authorization by the industries minister in cases not covered by the Revolution Council's law." Otherwise, it is feared in Tehran, the present development could also have effects on other branches of FRG industry still operating in Iran.

LAMBSDORFF ON IRAN TIES, TOKYO TALKS

DW111136 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts from reporter Krawitz interview with Federal Minister of Economics Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, presumably in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You returned from Tokyo this morning and found the reports from Iran about Iranian expropriation [of an FRG firm] on your desk. How will the Federal Ministry of Economics and the Federal Government react to the measures taken in Iran?

[Answer] One must view such extroardinary situations with a cool head. We hope all this is not as rigid as it seems. But if what the papers have written this morning and what initial reports say are true, the Federal Government will have to point out its stance very clearly in Tehran.

[Question] A treaty has existed for 15 years between Iran and the Federal Republic on the protection of investments. What possibilities do you have to press for adherence to this treaty?

[Answer] I cannot say at the moment. One can adhere to treaties only if one is dealing with somebody who is prepared to adhere to the norms of international law. I would like to remind you in this connection that I have pointed out repeatedly to German economic circles that a country that takes hostages will also not adhere to treaties that are valid under international law and trade policy standards. I did not expect, however, that my predictions and fears would materialize so quickly.

[Question] Let me ask you again about your stay in Tokyo. You met the top echelon of the American leadership there. Foreign Minister Genscher had informed Carter immediately after his Moscow visit. A number of indiscretions have taken place in the Federal Republic in the meantime involving the contents of the Moscow talks. The American have probably not missed that?

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. Last night I met for a short talk with the American President, with Secretary of State Muskie and security adviser Brzezinski, and we naturally touched briefly on the results of the Moscow visit. I will repeat once more the reactions of the President and of the secretary of state: This was a successful visit. The concession by the Soviet Union is interesting. Secretary of State Muskie said: The procedural concession must be filled now with substance; we must find out and we want to find out what the Soviets really want. That is in accordance with the attitude of the Federal Government. It was made very clear once more that the American side views the results of the Moscow visit with interest and agreement.

I then asked the security adviser, Mr Brzezinski: What do you think of the indiscretions and the protocols that have been published, have you read them? That was naturally the case.

And it was confirmed to me, as I had expected, that the protocols show particularly how clearly and unambiguously the federal chancellor and the federal foreign minister negotiated in Moscow. Those who arranged these indiscretions to perhaps cast a shadow on German-American relations have achieved exactly the opposite as far as I can tell from the impressions I gained in yesterday's talks.

[Question] Did you gain any further indications that the signals given by the Soviet side after the Moscow talks have been accepted and responded to by the United States?

[Answer] No, and that would probably have been asking too much. The American side at the moment cannot say more than: We consider this suggestion interesting. We believe that the concession consists in not waiting for the ratification of SALT II and the abolition of the decision to close the arms gap prior to engaging in arms control negotiations pertaining to European medium-range missiles. One cannot expect more than what the Americans have said--as we did also--namely, that this is primarily a concession. They must get together now and ask as well as listen to what can be done with regard to the substance of the matter--the medium-range missile problem. The mere concession--and none of us has assumed so either--would not cause the removal of one single SS-20 missile or the mothballing of one Backfire bomber.

[Question] Japan is far away, but its high-quality products can be found in our country, particularly products of the automobile and electronics industries. The European Community Commission wants to press for voluntary export restrictions by the Japanese in these fields; this was decided yesterday in Brussels. Did you notice anything in your talks with Japanese partners to the effect that they will be prepared to make voluntary export restrictions with regard to Europe?

[Answer] That was the main subject of my talks with the responsible Japanese politicians. The Japanese know about the problems we have in Europe. We have discussed the problem of wise self-restriction with regard to exports, particularly in the field of entertainment electronics where the situation is much more difficult than it is with regard to automobiles.

I think the arguments I outlined quite clearly to them on how we do not want protectionism, that the Federal Government does not want to be forced to issue import-restricting measures because we know that in the long run it would backfire on us--were listened to by the Japanese. They are also interested in keeping the world markets open.

They know that pressure can be created in our country by plants, trade unions and public opinion--and not just in the Federal Republic but in all partner countries of the European Community--pressure leading to political reactions not really intended by any side. Such results should not be broughtabout, they should much rather be avoided through reasonable talks and through cooperation.

[Question] In the long run you do not want to bring influence to bear on trade with import restrictions. But if the situation continues as it is, namely, the electronics industry being fully in the hands of the Japanese, would you be prepared to introduce short-term import restrictions?

[Answer] No, we are not prepared to introduce import restrictions. So far we have rejected everything resembling import quotas or self-restriction agreements. Fortunately the European Commission shows the same approach. We do not want to introduce such methods. We--the seven of us and also the European Community--committed ourselves once again in Venice not to take any protectionist measures, and that is how it must remain.

I must add that we--also here in the Federal Republic--must make enormous efforts to face the Japanese competitors in the long run. They are working hard over there, the technical level is high. Pay is not bad at all, wages are not at all lower than in our country, but productivity is higher. We will have to spit in our hands and go to work.

CARSTENS, GENSCHER RECEIVE JOHN ANDERSON

LD140840 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal President Karl Carstens received today in Bonn independent American presidential candidate John Anderson for an exchange of political views. The spokesman for the federal president's office stated in conclusion that there was in particular discussion of Europe's role in the East-West relationship and within the NATO alliance. Carstens and Anderson also spoke about the Middle East which the presidential candidate had visited before coming to Berlin and Bonn.

Following his talk with Carstens, Anderson met with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The topics for discussion were the visit recently made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Genscher to Moscow, and also disarmament issues as well as the situations in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. In Berlin on Sunday Anderson spoke in favor of strengthening the dialogue between East and West.

GENSCHER FAVORS EARLY SPANISH, PORTUGUESE EEC MEMBERSHIP

LD121130 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has underlined the Federal Government's determination to conclude as quickly as possible the entry negotiations between the European Community EEC and Protugal and Spain.

In an interview with the Lisbon-published weekly EXPRESSO Genscher, who will be accompanying Federal President Karl Carstens on his state visit to Protugal on Monday, said the Federal Government saw no reason to depart from the schedule laid down for the entry negotiations. Bonn favors that these negotiations "and the work on adapting the EEC's internal structure should be carried out concurrently."

Genscher thus answered the question whether the Federal Republic shares France's concern about the early entry of Spain and Protugal into the EEC. France would like to solve the existing difficulties in the community of nine before enlarging the community.

In the interview, which was published in Bonn today, Genscher emphasized the "excellent relations" between Bonn and Lison both in the political as well as the economic sector. He considers there is "room for improvement" only as far as German direct investments are concerned which are presently running at about DM461 million.

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES PARTY RALLY ON TIES WITH U.S., EUROPE

LD131648 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bamberg--At the Franconia meeting of the SPD in Hallstadt, near Bamberg, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today told an audience of almost 7,000 that the Federal Republic needs the continuation of the social-liveral government coalition after the 1980 general election "in order to be able to preserve both external and internal peace."

Schmidt said with regard to his Moscow visit that the Soviet leaders know that they cannot separate the Federal Republic from its friends in Europe and from the United States and Canada and that the Federal Republic will continue to contribute so that the Western counterbalance to the East will not become too small. In the negotiations there were many points on which they did not agree, but on the other hand both sides had agreed to fulfill punctiliously the treaties that had been signed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PRO-U.S. RELATIONSHIP

DW111118 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder editorial: "Carter's Chinese Card"]

[Text] The meeting between President Carter and Chinese party chief Hua Guofeng in Japan was more than a gesture--it was a demonstration with the purpose of frightening the Kremlin leaders. Carter has placed the Chinese card openly on the table: He ruled out a formal alliance between the United States, China and Japan, but he approved close cooperation between these three states to contain Soviet military power. Never before since Kissinger's secret visit to Beijing have the interests of these two powers been so similar; China and the United States stand on the same side in the world crises containing a latent danger of war--the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea with Moscow's support.

Since China's recognition by Carter in December 1978 and Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington a few weeks later, relations between the two states have become closer and closer. The "triangular relationship" aimed for by Kissinger, envisaging about the same length of distance between Washington, Beijing and Moscow, no longer exists. Washington has shifted the weight to the advantage of Beijing. Both sides still shy away from forming a military alliance, but de facto their efforts are recognizably aimed at establishing a relationship just barely below a pact. "Our relations with China are no longer simply a function of our relations with the Soviet Union," said recently, State Department official Holbrooke who is responsible for the Asian division. And the Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao stated during his visit to Washington: "We agree on almost all world problems."

As a result of this agreement he could take along a slackening of the American refusal to supply arms to China. The refusal no longer applies to "nonlethal" arms, helicopters, heavy trucks and electronic detection, navigation and guiding systems. But that alone strengthens China's military power considerably. It can develop intercontinental missiles itself, as it has shown recently, but it needs electronic guidance systems.

Yet China will not achieve the status of a military superpower for the time being. The Europeans are right in warning Washington against neglecting the treatment of Moscow over its flirtation with Beijing. China can hardly put out big fires that are far away, to use a phrase of the late Zhou Enlai. The West European warners overlooked the fact, however, that China is already a respectable regional big power, which does not only tie down strong Soviet forces but which represents more and more of a counterbalance to Soviet influence in Asia. The more Moscow promotes the expansionist striving of Vietnam, the closer Beijing and Washington work hand in hand and the more the fear decreases that many small Asiatic powers, such as the ASEAN states, have for the Chinese giant.

As an Atlantic and Pacific power the United States must be interested in maintaining a balance of power, not merely within the NATO sphere, but in setting up a corresponding balance of power in Asia as well, particularly since the Middle and Southeast Asian belt from Turkey to Thailand is beginning to become brittle. [paragraph continues]

The United States has hardly any reliable friends there. China, however, could become a reliable ally. It was no coincidence that Holbrooke pointed out that relative stability exists today from North Korea, which depends on China, to Taiwan and the Philippines.

The United States must be all the more interested in cooperation with Beijing, because the other Asiatic big power, India, is putting its weight more and more on the Soviet Union's side of the scale out of fear of China. With her decision to recognize Hanoi's puppet Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh, Indira Gandhi has not only torpedoed the demands of Beijing and Washington that Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea, she has also created a dangerous precedent. If she recognizes a Phnom Penh government that has been set up by a foreign power, the question poses itself as to when she will confirm legitimacy for Babrak Karmal, who was lifted by the Soviets into the Kabul saddle?

Moscow's victory in Delhi, the arrangement of which prior to the Tokyo meeting was probably no accident, have prompted Hua's and Carter's determination to cooperate. But this has brought Washington closer to the danger of becoming involved in a second Vietnam war. How far does its commitment go vis-a-vis Thailand? Will and can it keep Beijing from teaching Vietnam a "new lesson?"

Chinese-American cooperation also alleviates the situation for Europe. But Deng Xiaoping's dream of a great anti-Soviet alliance including the United States, Japan, Western Europe and the Third World, will not materialize, however, for the time being. Due to the Soviet reaction, which is hard to predict, Washington is not interested in this , let alone the Europeans. Above all the Beijing Washington "alliance" is endangered. Should Taiwan-friend Reagan win the presidential elections, the alliance could quickly fall apart.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR NAMED

DW 141135 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Jul 80 p 6

[Summary] Andreas Meyer-Landrut, born in 1929 in Reval, Estonia, is slated to become FRG ambassador to the USSR, replacing Hans-Georg Wieck. It will be Meyer-Landrut's third term at the FRG Embassy in Moscow, this time as ambassador.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRC--Munich--Siemens will deliver electrical equipment costing DM 122 million to China. The firm announced today that the equipment is intended for a cold-rolling mill which is being built near Shanghai by an international consortium led by Scholemann-Siemag of Duesseldorf. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0837 GMT 11 Jul 80 LD]

LE MONDE HAILS FRENCH-FRG SUMMIT, VIEWS REACTIONS

LD140935 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Two-Member Europe?"]

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the FRG which began amid indifference ended by arousing an interest which is particularly remarkable since it is mainly expressed by third parties. It is in France and the FRG that opinion is most blase and skeptical about the future of a "Europe without America" and most critical--a fact which can be partly explained by the pending elections. There was no question of Mr Strauss giving his rival Mr Schmidt any mark of approval through the president of the republic.

However, the Foreign Office spokesman in London, noted that the "strengthening of ties between Paris and Bonn" is an "important factor"; THE TIMES, while deeming it useful to point out that "U.S. protection" is vital to Europe, stresses that the Franco-German rapprochement "is one of those permanent changes in historical relations which only a cataclysm could destroy." THE GUARDIAN advises Mrs Thatcher to profit from this example. "Any resentment on our part is unjustified because neither the French nor the Germans have tried to exclude us from their relations," the newspaper writes, advising Britain to become a third member of the "old triumvirate" and to "join fully" in common policies.

CORRIERE DELLA SERA's reaction is also positive. The Milan daily stresses that Paris and Bonn have only chosen to run a "two-member Europe" because their partners were incapable of running a nine-member Europe.

On the other side of the Atlantic, U.S. journalist Joseph Kraft thinks, with regret, that the United States has handed over to France and Germany "the conduct of the alliance's policies toward Russia, in the Middle East and the Gulf." The Soviet reaction is more unexpected. Who would have believed that Moscow would one day have hailed the emergence of a Franco-German policy and the "pacifying" role which Western Europe can play?

These reactions could probably give rise to misunderstandings. However, there is at least the satisfaction of knowing that, 17 years after the French-German treaty, the partners of the two countries (whose disagreements twice deteriorated into world wars) are discovering that their agreement is beneficial to all. It is not an operation to split Europe but a necessary, albeit insufficient, basis for any process of building Europe. The lesson which the Paris and Bonn leaders can learn from this at a time when Europe is stagnating and being watered down is to continue on this path.

With regard to the superpowers, "Europe's role in the world" for which Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt are praying could not be that of supplanting the United States or even moving systematically away from it, but choosing the policy they think best in all circumstances according to Europe's particular interests and in view of the U.S. ally's strengths and weaknesses.

Europe's role cannot be that of seeking appeasement at all costs and the USSR would be deluding itself--if it is not already doing so--if it thought that European policy could be one of neutrality. Europe is too exposed to remain outside a world conflict. Playing its role and having its own policy implies that Europe should assume its responsibilities in all spheres and above all that it should have the means to do so. It is anything but resignation.

FRANCOIS-PONCET'S NORWAY VISIT, TALKS REVIEWED

LD101709 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jul 80 p 3

[Catherine Lochstoer report: "Francois-Poncet in Norway: Oslo Wishes To Develop Its Contacts With EEC Countries"]

[Text] Oslo--Two topics dominated the talks which Francois-Poncet, the French foreign minister, and Knut Frydenlund, his Norwegian colleague, had in Oslo from 4 through 6 July: the international tension resulting from the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and Norway's relations with the EEC. In a mountain hotel, located in the Telemark region, Francois-Poncet conveyed to his host the information which he had just received from Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, on the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting in Moscow. Frydenlund will be going to Moscow in the autumn at the invitation of Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

The Norwegian Government emphasized its concern to maintain contacts with the Europe of the Nine, all the more imperative as tighter cooperation in foreign policy develops within the Community. It is in order to take account of this development that Frydenlund has begun a series of consultations on the international situation and the analysis made of it in the most important European capitals. The Norwegian side hopes to pursue these bilateral contacts without institutionalizing them.

In 1972, Norway declared itself against joining the Common Market by a referendum which will not be reappraised within the foreseeable future. For both the French and Norwegian ministers the different stances adopted over recent months by Washington on the one hand and by certain European capitals on the other are the expression of complementary rather than of conflicting interests between West Europe and the United States. Norway does not consider, the official line says, that its dependence on the United States for security reasons detaches it from the European viewpoints.

During his talks with Francois-Poncet Frydenlund reviewed the plan for stockpiling in Norway "heavy combat equipment intended for the Allied Forces which will help the Norwegian Army if it is threatened." Norway took this decision because it reckons that in the event of an attack with conventional arms the Allies would have neither the time nor the material capacity to transport such equipment. This plan, which has been known for 2 years, is fueling a debate in the country at present and provoking hostile comments from the Soviet media. Francois-Poncet was also informed of the situation in the regions to the north of Norway, that is, the Arctic Ocean; the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea has for many years been the topic of negotiations with the Soviet Union which are considered of great economic and strategic importance by Norway and other Western countries. Francois-Poncet's visit, the Norwegian side hopes, will be an important element in the network of diplomatic contacts which Norway is trying to establish with West Europe, especially as contacts between the two countries have been rather poor until now.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH STIRN

NC101610 Cairo MENA in English 1540 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 10 (MENA)--Egyptian Foreign Undersecretary Samir Ahmad held today a number of meetings here with officials at the French Foreign Ministry as he met with French State Minister for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn, the director of the Middle East and North Africa Department and the director of the Department of Africa. Samir Ahmad told the MENA correspondent here that, during these meetings, they exchanged view points on the various problems concerning the Middle East and the Continent of Africa and reviewed all joint fields in which Egypt and France can cooperate for the interest of both countries and the free world.

They also exchanged view points on the French and Egyptian policies as regards the Continent of Africa and means of boosting [word indistinct] relations in this field. The Egyptian foreign undersecretary pointed out that both sides found many fields for cooperation as regards issues and many places in the world, adding that he discussed with the director of the Middle East and North Africa Department in their meeting yesterday and today the developments of the Middle East issue and means [words indistinct] the process forward.

Samir Ahmad arrived here yesterday for a (?short) visit at the invitation of the French Foreign Ministry and he will proceed to London today before his return to Cairo.

GENERAL STAFF PUBLISHES NAVAL EQUIPMENT PLANS

LD140907 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "By the Year 2000 the National Navy Will Include 136 Battleships and Support Ships"]

[Text] Two years after its approval by a Defense Council presided over by the head of state, the long-term national navy equipment plan has been published by the General Staff in the latest issue of the NOUVELLE REVUE MARITIME. This plan envisages that by the year 2000 France will have 136 battleships and support ships at its disposal, not including the nuclear missile submarines and a fleet of lighter vessels for civilian missions.

It is the first time that the General Staff of the national navy has given any precise indications on its equipment plan, which was adopted by the Defense Council in June 1978. Since then the government, despite repeated demands by numerous parliamentarians, refused to publish the main outlines. The stubborn insistence of certain rapporteurs of the National Assembly's Defense Commission were needed before Bourges on 5 November (LE MONDE 7 November 1979) agreed to give some indications of the naval equipment plan to a restricted circle of deputies.

Today, in the June NOUVELLE REVUE MARITIME, the General Staff makes public "the extent of the ongoing naval equipment level defined in June 1978 by the president of the republic" and designed to prepare the navy for the year 2000.

The so-called "general use" combat force, will include three aircraft carriers (two airplane carriers and one helicopter carrier), 18 antisubmarine corvettes, 9 anti-air defense corvettes, 18 cutters and 10 patrol boats. The two present airplane carriers, the Foch and the Clemenceau, are due to be replaced after 1991 and for 3 years now, the General Staff indicates, funds have been allocated to studies on nuclear propulsion of future airplane carriers.

This naval air force will be supplemented by 56 light helicopters, 18 heavy helicopters and about 80 carrier-based aircraft. The naval patrol force is to include 40-50 airplanes.

The antimine force will have 40 vessels at its disposal by the year 2000: minehunters and minesweepers. A submarine strike force is also envisaged, with 10 nuclear and 4 diesel submarines.

As far as the so-called support force is concerned, the national navy will have three troop landing craft, six light transport vessels, six logistical support ships, two multipurpose repair vessels, three ocean-going tugs and four supply tankers. Finally, a public service surface force is envisaged for civilian missions of antipollution protection and combat with 11 ships whose construction is expected to cost about FR836 million between 1981 and 1985.

PAJETTA INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW VISIT, COMMUNIQUE

LD111650 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The visit to Moscow by the Communist Party delegation led by Gian Carlo Pajetta has ended. The tone of the final communique is moderate. The disagreements are still there but an effort was made to avoid a worsening of relations. At the end of the talks Ias Gawronski was granted an interview by Pajetta:

[Begin recording] [Gawronski] The talks ended with a final communique between the delegations of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the Soviet party. We ask Deputy Pajetta: [words indistinct] the Communist Party has condemned the invasion? The Soviets seem to be rather harsh as regards their position. Have you observed any change?

[Pajetta] The Soviet comrades evaluate the current situation in a positive way. As far as we are concerned, we have confirmed our attitude and we do not think of having to change it today.

[Gawronski] Have the Soviets changed anything?

[Pajetta] They say that the withdrawal of some troops underlines the normalization of the situation. We have found an element of convergence, I would say of joint satisfaction, in the fact that the Soviet (?initiatives) and the talks in Moscow with Schmidt and in Warsaw with Giscard d'Estaing have opened a path, let us say a path to the hope of a prompt resumption of negotiations. The Soviets regard the results as positive, even if, naturally, we are at the beginning of a new phase, we hope, however, at the beginning.

[Gawronski] Your article looked like an excommunication, an anethema; a few weeks ago you were harshly attacked by the Soviet review NOVOYE VREMYA. Was there any clarification concerning that article?

[Pajetta] I do not think that NOVOYE VREMYA is a professional chair from which one can anathematize. The answers I had to give I gave in Italy, and I recalled that here. Your question makes me think that you have not yet sufficiently understood that the Italian Communists speak in Beijing as in Rome, and in Rome as in Moscow, and in Moscow, therefore, as in Rome.

[End recording]

PCI, PCF GROUPS DISCUSS ECONOMIC QUESTIONS IN PARIS

LD140821 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jul 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Between PCI and PCF DELEGATIONS"]

[Text] Paris--Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta and Paolo Bufalini of the PCI Directorate and Guido Fanti of the Central Committee met at PCF headquarters on Friday, 4 July with Comrades Maxime Gremetz of the PCF Secretariat and Politburo, Claude Poperen of the Politburo, and Roger Trugnand. There was an exchange of opinions and a broad exchange of information, particularly on the economic and social situations and the struggles in progress in the two countries. Reciprocal reports were given on the recent meetings of the two parties' central committees. The problems of joint cooperation between French and Italian Communists and of its development were examined. The meeting was held in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

Also in Paris, a study meeting of the group of Communist deputies and others associated with the European Parliament in Strasbourg was held on Thursday and Friday to discuss the problems of the international crisis and the underlying causes of hunger and underdevelopment in the world. Comrade Bruno Ferrero, who delivered an introductory report, offered the group some suggestions and topics for discussion and opened a debate which went on to consider the workers movement's proposals for a new North-South relationship and struggle initiatives for combating the multinationals' efforts to preserve conditions of neocolonial exploitation in underdeveloped countries. The meeting also examine various initiatives by international organizations, as well as the proposals contained in the Brandt report and the EEC role in this sphere. A working group was set up to follow developments on these questions, notable in connection with the planned September session of the European Parliament to examine the problem of world hunger, at which Comrade Bruno Ferrero is to deliver the general report.

PCI MEMBER ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL DISORIENTATION

LD080907 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report on PCI Central Committee member Antonio Roasio 25 June speech during Central Committee debate in Rome]

[Text] It is not enough, Comrade Roasio said, to limit ourselves to a verdict on the positive and negative election results. Instead we must carry out a thorough investigation into the causes of a degree of ideological disorientation that has occurred in the party with regard to the complexity of the domestic situation and the major tensions and contradictions in the world. I believe that one weak point that can be pointed to is the meager and, in any case, insufficient debate in the local sections, whose incomprehensions and confusions in political orientation are immediately reflected in the broad masses of workers and young people.

We must therefore return to Togliatti's teaching: The objective of the struggle for an advanced democracy must not obscure the ideological objective of socialism. The greatest danger is of making concessions to anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. To this end, and in view of the grave crisis threatening world peace, we must work to facilitate as much as we can the unity of communists and all leftwing forces against the threat of disaster. And yet never before have such phenomena of division and conflict failed to be surmounted despite the common dangers. This is why, though I approved of the report on our delegation's visit to China, I am not naive enough to believe that one visit is enough to surmount conflicts that remain profound. But for these same reasons I disagree with the directorate's decision not to attend the Paris conference: That decision certainly did not help the quest for unity.

With regard to the Afghan issue, I believe it would be a mistake to portray the situation in that country by isolating it from the broader world context: It is right to feel concerned and to condemn the bloc policy, but let us not forget what the policy of each of the blocs is and to which side the forces working for peace against those working for war belong.

Why do we not launch a major mass mobilization and develop our international solidarity in a strong peace movement which is opposed to the threats now besetting world peace, to the rearmament policy and to the missile bases in our country? This is one direction in which the broad masses of workers and young people can be given new and strong ideological motivations for waging the political struggle.

SA CARNEIRO RETURNS FROM ITALY, GREECE TOUR

LD112144 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro today returned to Lisbon from a visit to Rome and Athens connected with Portugal's bid for EEC membership. During his visit to Athens, a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was signed between the two countries by Portuguese Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral and his Greek counterpart, Konstantin Mitsotakis. Speaking to journalists upon his arrival at Lisbon airport, Sa Carneiro said:

[Begin recording] As you know, when we took office last January it was my intention not to spend much time abroad. The circumstances, however, made it absolutely necessary for us to undertake this tour of EEC member countries as well as of the future 10th EEC member, Greece. All contacts confirmed the useful, I would even say indispensable, nature of this trip. And although we have been away from our country, we have been working on an important issue, Portugal's membership in the EEC.

Substantial progress has been made in these contacts, not only by acquainting ourselves in greater detail with the internal problems of the Common Market but also by seeking to secure quicker membership and to create the conditions to enable Portugal to join the EEC on the best possible terms. That was the case in Rome and Athens, and we should be gratified over this. We acquainted ourselves with what is being said and thought about our country, and noted a great openness everywhere toward Portugal's membership, despite all the difficulties the EEC itself is currently experiencing.

There is nothing particularly relevant to be added to what the press has already reported. What happened in Rome and Athens enabled us to confirm the timetable of negotiations, the favorable stand of the Italian Government vis-a-vis our accession to the Common Market, as well as the importance to Portugal of Greece's process of membership, since it marks the first step of EEC expansion to southern Europe and the beginning of a stage which will enable the EEC to become the Europe of the 12. There is only Dublin to be visited now, and this we will do as soon as possible, thus concluding our tour of EEC capitals [words indistinct]. [end recording]

PS LEADER SOARES TO VISIT PRC

NC112300 Paris AFP in English 2255 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Lisbon, July 11 (AFP)--Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, leaves there tomorrow (Saturday) for a seven-day visit to China. He will be accompanied by Baleimbra Martins, the former Portuguese ambassador to Paris who negotiated the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Lisbon and Beijing in February, 1979, during the first government headed by Mr Soares.

Mr Soares, who is also vice president of the Socialist International, told AFP he would brief Chinese leaders on his recent talks in Bucharest with Romanian President Nicolae Ceasusescu.

The former Portuguese prime minister's visit will include several provincial cities. After leaving China he will spend two days in the Portuguese territory of Macao and will also stop in Hong Kong before returning to Lisbon July 24 or 25.

LORD CARRINGTON SCORES ISRAELI POLICY ON PLO, JERUSALEM

TA122044 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 12 Jul 80

[British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington interview with Israeli television London correspondent Tzvi Goren in London--videotaped in English; date not given]

[Text] [Carrington] Now, one of the other factors which you have to take into account is that the PLO do represent a very large proportion of the... a very large number of Palestinians, and whether you approve of the PLO or you disapprove of the PLO, you can't ignore them. They're there, they won't go away, and so, if you're going to get a solution in which you're going to talk about things with people--and you have to talk about it before you get a solution--you must, one of the things you must do is to speak to the PLO. After all, we would never have got any kind of solution in Rhodesia if the British Government had refused to talk to Mr Mugabe or Mr Nkomo or Bishop Muzorewa, and what matters is what you get out of the talks, not who you talk to.

[Question] One of the issues is the question of the self-determination for the Palestinians. Do you support a statehood for the Palestinian people?

[Answer] You can't exlude it because this is one of the solutions which, I suppose, could happen. But none of this could happen without the agreement of the parties concerned. Nobody can impose a settlement upon Israel. Nobody can impose a settlement upon the Palestinians. There's going to have to be a negotiation to which everybody agrees. What you've got to do, what you have to do is to find--to begin with--what is the highest common factor, and then build on that factor. Otherwise you're never going to get a solution.

[Question] Does Her Majesty's Government object to the restoration of Jewish quarter in the old city [of Jerusalem] or to the renovation of roads around the whole city or, for that matter, for the restoration of the freedom of access to all holy places?

[Answer] What we say is that it's a mistake unilaterally to decide the future of Jerusalem on your own, having regard to the very controversial nature of the subject. In exactly the same way we think it's a very great mistake to have Israeli settlements on the West Bank, because it makes the negotiations and the settlement of the whole problem that much more difficult. To try and preempt these decisions makes a settlement of the whole Arab-Israel conflict that much more difficult, and I think it's right and honorable and honest to say so in front of the television camera.

[Question] Going back to Jerusalem, do you think Israel should have refrained from doing anything in Jerusalem?

[Answer] I think you ought to have had regard for what I have just said.

[Question] Prime Minister Begin is intending to move his office to a new building in east Jerusalem. Will you instruct your ambassador to refrain from going there?

[Answer] I think it will be, if I may say so, a great mistake if your prime minister moves there. I think it will make things very much more difficult for your friends and very much easier for your enemies.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH KIPRIANOU DURING VISIT

At-Turayki Arrival Statement

NC131449 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1430 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary At-Turayki arrived in Cyprus this afternoon for contacts with the Cypriot Government. He was received at Larnaca Airport by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Libyan Charge d'Affaires in Nicosia Az-Zabi. In a statement on his arrival, the Libyan foreign secretary said that his country was very much interested in establishing peace in Cyprus and that it would do whatever it could to help the Cypriot people find a compromise and settle their problem. He added: We are certain of the determination of both parties to find a peaceful and just solution to the problem within the framework of the island's unity and neutrality.

Kiprianou Conference

NC141136 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] President Kiprianou today received Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary At-Turayki, who has come to Cyprus to engage in contacts with the Cyprus Government. Their meeting lasted for one and a half hours and was also attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Greek Cypriot representative at the inter-Cypriot talks Ioannidhis and Libyan Charge d'Affaires in Nicosia Az-Zabi.

Speaking after the meeting, President Kiprianou described it as very useful and added that during the meeting views were exchanged on the situation in Cyprus and the initiative undertaken by President Al-Qadhdhafi which resulted in At-Turayki's arrival in Cyprus. President Kiprianou added: I have had the opportunity to fully outline to Mr At-Turayki our positions on the Cyprus issue and we will continue our talks tomorrow.

In his statement on the same occasion, Mr At-Turayki said he had the honor to be received by President Kiprianou and continue with him the talks which began in Havana and New York. He added: I can say the talks were very positive and I am sure that a good and fruitful result will come out from such friendly talks. Asked what might be expected from Libya's efforts, Mr At-Turayki said: I have established President Kiprianou's determination for a Cyprus solution in the interest of the Cypriot people--both communities of the island--and in the interest of our friendly Mediterranean countries. After his meeting with the president of the republic, Mr At-Turayki left for the Turkish sector of Nicosia to meet with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas.

DENKTAS RETURNS FROM AMMAN CONFERENCE, COMMENTS ON AT-TURAYKI

TA141005 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas returned home today after attending the extraordinary Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting held in Amman. In a statement to the TRT in Lefkosa [Nicosia], Denktas said that it was his impression at the conference that all who are very interested in the Cyprus problem have completely grasped the significance of the struggle being waged by the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community in the island. Denktas added that the Turkish side should find more occasions to make its cause heard in international forums. Denktas said that in Amman he met with Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki during the conference and discussed the Cyprus problem with him. Denktas added that he hoped that his talks with the Libyan foreign minister in Lefkosa would generally be very profitable. At-Turayki arrived in southern Cyprus yesterday after attending the Amman conference in order to conduct talks with Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders in a bid to find a peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF PLO ENVOY

NC101558 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has reiterated that we are ready for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue through dialogue and that we have proved this many times. However, he added, this has not been possible because of complete intransigence by the Turkish side. At the presidential palace today, President Kiprianou received the credentials by which Muhammad Qirawiyah is accredited as PLO representative to Cyprus. President Kiprianou stressed that we will continue our efforts toward a substantive dialogue, but at the same time we will also continue our international efforts to secure the strongest possible international support for our cause.

President Kiprianou noted that there are many similarities between the Palestinian and Cypriot people's struggles. He stressed that we need the solidarity and support of all our friends so that the countries which can really influence Turkey may themselves feel the pressure of world opinion and will act to exert pressure on Turkey to abandon its expansionist designs against Cyprus. On the Palestinian issue, President Kiprianou reiterated Cyprus' support for self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to establish their own independent state. He went on: We have repeatedly declared that the Middle East problem cannot be solved through specific agreements and that a lasting solution can be achieved through the full implementation of the resolutions.

Presenting his credentials to President Kiprianou, Mr Qirawiyah expressed deep gratitude and appreciation for Cyprus' support for the Palestinian people's struggle. He also reiterated the PLO's firm support for the government and people of Cyprus--this friendly country which, he said, is struggling to restore its unity, independence and sovereignty. Mr Qirawiyah concluded: This can be attained only through the implementation of UN resolutions on Cyprus, the end of foreign intervention, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus and the protection of the nonalignment of Cyprus, whose late great leader Archbishop Makarios played a significant role in the establishment of the nonaligned movement.

JUSTICE MINISTER ACCEPTS INVITATION TO MOSCOW OLYMPICS

NC121157 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Today, Soviet Ambassador Astavin met with Mikhailidhis, justice minister and acting minister to the president, to whom he conveyed an official invitation from the Soviet Government and the USSR Olympic Committee to visit Moscow during the Olympic games, in which Cyprus is participating for the first time. Accepting the invitation, Mikhailidhis expressed the Cypriot government's thanks to the Soviet Government for its interest in Cypriot athletics and particularly for meeting all the expenses of the trip to and stay in Moscow of the Cypriot mission and its athletes.

ROLANDHIS DELIVERS CLAIM FOR UNITED KINGDOM ECONOMIC AID

NC111106 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] According to an official statement released today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis handed to UK High Commissioner Rhodes an aide-memoire referring to the exact claims of the republic of Cyprus for economic aid from the United Kingdom under the treaty of establishment. This economic aid is envisaged by the pertinent treaty on the operation of the British bases.

PAPANDREOU ASSERTS CHAMBER'S JURISDICTION OVER NATO ACCORD, BASES

AT121611 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Text of statement by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou on the return to NATO and U.S. bases in Greece]

[Text] PASOK firmly opposes our country's return to the NATO military wing. It is equally firm in its decision on the removal of foreign bases from this country's soil.

It also believes that the current parliament does not correspond to the correlation of forces within the electoral body and for this reason it has repeatedly asked for the immediate dissolution of the chamber of deputies and the holding of elections.

Consequently, it does not acknowledge the right of the New Democracy government to negotiate and decide on issues that concern our national independence and integrity, all the more so because such issues should be discussed by the chamber in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Only the chamber that will emerge from the next elections will be able to make choices which concern our own national existence.

Indispensable Briefing

The current government should directly brief the national representatives on the discussions which it is holding on these issues and it should not enter into any action which will be binding on our national independence and integrity until the sovereign people have decided the current government's fate.

The binding authority of the chamber to decide on these issues emerges from the following facts: As is well known, our country's withdrawal from the NATO military wing after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, occurred when the Greek Government partially abrogated Greece's protocol on accession to the North Atlantic Alliance, dated 22 October 1951 and ratified by law 1989 of 19 February 1952. Consequently, the abrogation legally invalidated the treaty which linked us with the NATO military wing. This means that Greek forces ended their dependency on the NATO military command and returned to an exclusive national command; at the same time, our defense policy was significantly disengaged. (The fact that a complete follow-up was not done on the legal consequences of withdrawal from the NATO military wing which entails the government's political responsibility should in no way be considered as a de facto continuation of our country's commitments to the Atlantic alliance).

Greece's return to the NATO military wing, either under the old terms or new, is legally possible only through a new agreement which, according to the constitution and international law, cannot become valid without a formal law. Like most modern democratic constitutions, our's has removed jurisdiction for the conclusion of significant international agreements from the executive power and entrusted it to its representative body. Thus, such treaties are nonexistent and invalid either inside Greece or vis-a-vis the contracting states or international organizations unless ratified by the chamber of deputies. Our constitution, however, does not limit itself to this area. With regard to certain treaties that are especially dangerous to national independence because they limit national sovereignty, their conclusion requires the approval of a wide majority of national representatives. These instances are specified by article 27, paragraph 2 and article 28 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the constitution which refer to:

The Constitution Specifics

A) The establishment, sojourn or mere passage of a foreign military force through Greek territory, B) the recognition of the constitutional jurisdiction of organs of international organizations and C) general restrictions on national sovereignty. For cases "A" and "C" the constitution requires the absolute majority of all deputies while for case "B" it requires a 3/5 majority of all deputies. We had noted the dangers of such international agreements during the discussions on the drafting of the constitution (minutes of the chamber's plenary session, page 94).

Specifically, with regard to the agreement for the country's return to the military wing of NATO which the government is negotiating, we note the following:

Possibilities

This agreement will, in any case, make possible the establishment, sojourn and passage through Greek territory of foreign military forces as well as other restrictions on our national sovereignty that indisputably fall within the provisions of article 27, paragraph 2 and article 28, paragraph 3 of the constitution. However, in addition to this, as is well known, NATO is an international organization. The agreement for a return to NATO recognizes the NATO organ's jurisdiction over the armed forces command and our defense policy that the constitution entrusts, principally through article 45, paragraph 1 and article 82, paragraph 1, to the Greek Government. Consequently, since the agreement for the return to the NATO military wing recognizes that the organs of this international organization have "constitutional" jurisdiction it falls within article 28, paragraph 2, that is, in order to be valid and bind our country internationally, it must be ratified by a 3/5 majority of all deputies in the chamber.

Parliamentary Approval

Regarding our country's bilateral agreement with the United States on the U.S. military bases, it is clear that this falls within article 27, paragraph 2 of the constitution since it concerns the establishment, sojourn and passage of a foreign force on Greek territory. Therefore, regardless of what this agreement is called: An extention, renewal, revision or anything else, in order to be ratified by the chamber the approval of an absolute majority of all deputies is required. However, we must note that this agreement cannot at the same time include restrictions on national sovereignty because such an agreement can be possible only under conditions set forth by the constitution in article 28, paragraph 3. Consequently, the bases should not constitute a restriction on national sovereignty. According to this constitutional provision, restrictions on national sovereignty are possible only "under conditions of reciprocity." This was adequately discussed during preliminary work on the constitution and, regarding the adoption of this condition, the relevant discussion is contained in the chamber minutes. However, reciprocity in the case of the U.S. bases is not possible. Consequently, restrictions on our national sovereignty through this agreement are not possible.

According to the constitution, as we have stated, the authority for concluding all international treaties and agreements, which are valid only through law (article 27, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 36, paragraph 2 of the constitution), belongs to the legislative organ. It belongs to neither the president of the republic, according to article 36, paragraph 1, whose authority to conclude international treaties in parliamentary democracies is, after all, entirely formal, nor to the government which simply conducts the preliminary discussions.

The Authoritative Organ

The fact that the chamber is basically the authoritative organ for the conclusion of such treaties is accepted by jurists of international law (see for instance Evstathiadhis, "International Law," 1977, page 1323). After all, the basic NATO treaty itself follows the practice of international law and, concerning the validity of its position, refers to the constitutions of its member states. From the purpose and spirit of the constitutional principles which transferred this very significant authority to the popular representatives and from the parliamentary principle which governs our regime it can be concluded that the government which is conducting the negotiations should unfailingly brief the chamber on every stage of its discussions and submit its every action to parliamentary control. It has this obligation both in order to help the chamber formulate its opinion in depth and in good time and in order to assess the will of the representative body, that is, of the organ which will have the last word, something that all sides in the negotiations will find useful. Secret negotiation of agreements on which the parliament must decide not only is inconceivable but also violates the constitution and shows contempt for the popular representatives.

KKE PLENUM PROPOSES STEPS FOR TAKING POWER FROM RIGHTWING

AT131355 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Jul 80 p 3

[From the "Political Issues" page: "Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE (Exterior) on Immediate Elections and on Taking Government Authority Away From the rightwing"; date not given]

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE considers that taking authority away from the rightwing today is not only a vital necessity for the people and the country but it is also a very realistic duty which could be fulfilled indirectly. The possibilities for bringing about a true change, which will open the way for radical anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly and democratic reforms, are being specifically cultivated in this direction.

The plenum stresses that in order to bring about this democratic change in the country's life it is essential to intensify the struggle for expanding and developing the organized mass movement of the people for immediate parliamentary elections; for a decisive strengthening of the KKE within the chamber of deputies and among the people and for coordinated action by the anti-imperialist democratic forces.

These basic goals of the struggle for a democratic change are derived from an analysis of the latest political and economic developments in our country in conjunction with developments in the international situation.

1. The international situation has deteriorated very recently and peace is faced with a serious threat. U.S.-NATO imperialism is responsible for this deterioration because: Through an intensification of armaments and, generally, through its policy for a return to the cold war it attempts to stop the peoples movement toward social progress; it attempts to change the world balance of power in its favor; it attempts to gain military supremacy; and to gain positions and to overcome its economic crisis. The leaders of China are on the side of imperialism and with it they proceed toward establishing an anti-Soviet alliance which also has a military character.

The firm policy of detente and peace of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; the development of the peoples' struggle for the preservation and expansion of detente; and the coordination of action by all peace-loving forces in the world, all these are in a position to put a stop to the imperialist offensive and to protect humanity against the serious dangers which threaten it. Under such conditions the duty to mobilize all peace-loving forces in our country gains a primary importance so that our country may also contribute, through practical action, toward the defense of world peace.

2. The passage of Karamanlis to the presidency of the republic established a considerable center of power for the ruling class which, by utilizing to the utmost the superpowers provided to the president by the constitution, will proceed to a further strengthening of its own authoritarian, Atlantic, post junta regime, either by maintaining "New Democracy" in authority or through promonopoly coalition governments or through the enforcement of antidemocratic checks in the policy of a democratic government, thus confining it within the framework of simple government change. The KKE stresses that in no way will this mean that the ruling class will be able to block the road toward the change which the country needs so much.

The election of Rallis to the leadership of "New Democracy" and to the prime ministership expresses a specific option in tactics aimed to protect the sovereignty of the monopolistic oligarchy and to oppose the peoples movement. The two factions within "New Democracy" generally follow the same promonopolistic and Atlantic policy but they try to support and pursue it in different ways. It is quite possible that this difference between the two factions may take on a more open character or that it could even be utilized in order to concentrate around "New Democracy" centrist forces on the one hand and, on the other hand to attract conservative masses and extremist reactionary forces. Irrespective of the dimensions which the confrontation of these two factions may take, the ruling class, by taking into consideration the decrease of "New Democracy's" influence, also seeks other reserve solutions and prepares different schemes in order to protect its sovereignty.

3. The Rallis Government continues the policy of previous "New Democracy" governments, a policy which has complicated and made the problems of the people and of the country even more difficult.

Despite its declarations in support of peace and its extremely few practical acts, such as the recent routine participation of the Greek team in the Olympic games, the government generally acts in the opposite direction. It supports installation of "Pershing 2" and "cruise" missiles in West Europe; it does not try to prevent our country's involvement in U.S.-NATO aggressive adventures; and it keeps foreign military bases on its territory. It not only fails to undertake but it even refuses to share in positive initiatives for the improvement of the international climate. An intensification of efforts toward Greece's return to NATO in conjunction with the ratification of the agreement on U.S. bases on our territory, within the framework of the dogma of the "balance of power" between Greece and Turkey, lead to further curbs on national independence and to the total dependence of our national defense upon the U.S.-NATO imperialists and increases the dangers of a nuclear destruction for our people.

During the spring meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Ankara, the Greek Government, giving in to U.S.-NATO imperialist pressure, accepted a new cycle of bargaining with them for the speediest possible reenclavement within NATO's military wing and the simultaneous ratification of the agreement on bases. Negotiations on Greek-Turkish differences and the Cyprus issue were connected to these issues under U.S.-NATO imperialist supervision. This government line creates new dangers of solutions to these issues which would serve only the aggressive policies of the United States and NATO and which would be turned against the country's national independence and sovereignty.

At the same time the country's economic situation deteriorates and the worker's living standard continually becomes worse. This deterioration is further augmented by adjustment measures for our accession to the EEC.

Inflation, which last year reached 25 percent and created an absolute drop in workers' incomes, is reaching ever higher levels this year. National revenue for 1980 is at a standstill. Stagnation in investments, particularly in industry, continues with the result that the country is at a development impasse. There is a decrease in material productivity and the unemployment problem becomes serious. There is a phenomenon of crisis on the market because of a drop in consumer sales due to a cut in workers' incomes and the increasing difficulties and bankruptcies of small and medium commercial and handicraft businesses.

The increase in economic crisis symptoms is the problem of the domestic situation. According to all indications these symptoms will further increase by the close of the year.

Faced with this situation the Rallis government reacts with enforcement of the Atlantic promonopolistic policy of previous "New Democracy" governments with an ever increasing determination. It promotes the so-called liberalization of the economy, in other words the more unchecked operation of monopolies, the freer the implementation of "incentives" and privileges for these monopolies, the abolition of price controls and stricter enforcement of austerity for the workers. This trend in the government's economic policy will further increase the phenomena of economic crisis and will intensify the deterioration of the workers' position.

In an effort to enforce this policy the government describes workers' strikes as "unjustified" in a stereotypical manner and deals with them accordingly. The government encourages employer's counter-strikes; it encourages establishment of strike-breaking apparatus. It instigates the trail of trade unionist administrative bodies; it intensifies the dismissal of conscientious trade unionists from factories and other businesses, and it increases the enforcement of measures to curb the freedom of the people.

Fully appreciating the situation, the plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE concludes that we are faced with a further climaxing of the attack by the monopolistic oligarchy and imperialism against the living standard and the rights of the working people and it stresses the need for better organization and the development of the struggles of the working class and all the people in order to counter this attack.

4. The policy of the "New Democracy" government is considered to be a failure by the broad social strata and even by a considerable number of voters who supported "New Democracy." The problem of taking away government authority from the rightwing becomes a subject of daily discussion.

The Central Committee of the KKE does believe that it is possible to improve and elevate the mass peoples struggle, to overcome the obstacle of the current, or other similar, election law; to defeat the rightwing in an election so that the forces of the democratic opposition may become a parliamentary majority; to take away the government from the rightwing, and to jointly form, with the support of the people and the chamber, a democratic government on the basis of a program which will support a different policy, a policy of national independence and democratization which curbs the high-handedness of monopolies, a policy of economic breathing space for the working people, a policy for overcoming the symptoms of an economic crisis and a policy of economic developmemt for the benefit of the people and the country.

The Central Committee of the KKE considers that any further stay of "New Democracy" in the government will lead to further deterioration of the situation. The "New Democracy" government, a minority government, should not be permitted to continue to handle the fate of the country. It has absolutely no right to bind the country's progress with new agreements with the imperialists such as agreements for its return to NATO's military wing, agreements on bases and for dealing with Greek-Turkish differences and the Cyprus issue under U.S.-NATO supervision.

It is, consequently, a national and democratic necessity to have immediate election proclaimed under the simple proportional representation system and with guarantees for the free conduct of such an election.

5. The KKE stresses that in order to take away the government authority from the rightwing and in order to achieve a democratic turn in the progress of the country it is essential to wholeheartedly support the organized mass movement and to have a more determined development of peoples struggle. No worker should express a spirit of calm and of a passive waiting for the election for the purpose of solving vital issues affecting the people. Workers and employees must struggle from within their organizations for basic pay and wage increases, for their adjustment to the cost of living index, against high prices, against dismissals and for the defense of their trade union liberties.

6. The determined strengthening of the KKE, both in votes and in deputies, is a particularly important aspect of the struggle for democratic change. The class character of the KKE, its ideology, its organization, its cohesion, its heroic traditions, its ties with the masses and its unifying policy, make it an irreplaceable force and guarantee for true change.

More and more democrats feel that there can be no democratic change without the KKE and much less against it.

All workers and all democrats must now accept the truth that if they want to take the parliamentary majority away from the rightwing, if true steps are to be taken in the direction of democratization in all sectors of social life and if there is to be an elimination of the danger of deceiving the people they must give their mass vote to the KKE so that it may overcome the obstacle of discrimination and of having its votes as well as parliamentary seats stolen from it, as is the case under the current election system, so that it may be able to take part in the second distribution of seats.

Overcoming the obstacle of such an election law and the KKE's participation in the second distribution of seats does limit the number of deputies to be won by the rightwing from the second distribution and it is for this reason that it is an imperative prerequisite for the anti-imperialist democratic forces to get the parliamentary majority. Life has proven that only a KKE which is strong among the people and within the chamber can guarantee a firm anti-imperialist, antimonopolistic course for the benefit of the working people.

7. The KKE supports a full cooperation between the anti-imperialist, democratic forces on the basis of a joint cooperation program which will extend to the mass movement and will have its roots among the people. At the same time it does not ignore the contradictions, reservations, hesitations or even the objections of other forces to such a program, nor does it accept the logic of "all or nothing" in such alliances. It considers a firm cooperation between the anti-imperialist democratic forces within the mass movement as urgently necessary and realistic under the current reality, together with a parallel or if possible joint action in political affairs which could go as far as their joint support of a democratic government both within and out of the new chamber of deputies.

The KKE stresses that taking away the government authority from the rightwing will be the result of hard struggle. This will apply more when it involves taking real authority away from the rightwing.

The formation of a democratic government will not automatically mean taking true authority away from the rightwing and the creation of the conditions for a real democratic change. Such a government, however, can guarantee an increasingly more favorable tie with forces for its own benefit and it can deflect the reaction of the rightwing, of oligarchy and of imperialism against expansion of its authority within the state apparatus and against promotion of its own program if it is supported by the developing and organized peoples movement, on the democratic forces and most of all upon a KKE strong among the people and within the chamber of deputies.

8. The Central Committee of the KKE addresses itself to the party's members, followers and the communist youth movement and it calls upon them to go among the people, among the broad masses which seek change and to discuss with them the prerequisites for such a change and the role of the KKE in such a change, to neutralize every attempt to steal votes and to work with all their strength to guarantee it the necessary number of votes which will enable it to participate in the second distribution of seats. They must isolate the disruptive groups which harm the cause of the peoples movement in order to strengthen the party which fights with firmness for the unification of the leftwing and all the forces which support change.

The Central Committee of the KKE addresses itself to all the fighters of the left and of progress, those who belong to parties or who are independent and who fight for a democratic change and asks them to take up the establishment of unity within the leftwing and the forces of change at the base. It calls on them to unite in equality and promote their constructive dialogue within the "initiative committees" at the local level and which are developing at the base. A further development and expansion of "initiative committees" which will enable them to include the fighters who support change will be a basic contribution to the effort for a further unification of anti-imperialist democratic forces and a support from below of a democratic administration which will open the way to radical change.

The Central Committee of the KKE addresses itself to cadres, members and followers of the party and the communist youth and calls upon them to contribute with ever increasing sense of responsibility and fighting spirit toward overcoming the party's weaknesses, toward strengthening its lines and influence, toward an ever increasing opening toward the working masses so that it can respond to the requirements of the struggle for change and the expectations of the working class, the working people, of all democrats and all patriots, it calls upon the workers, the farmers, scientists, men of letters, the professionals, the youth, the women and the conscripted sons of the people to strengthen the KKE with their struggle and their vote because it is the irreplaceable force for the defense of their interests and for change. July 80.

SA CARNEIRO CONCLUDES VISIT, RETURNS TO PORTUGAL

AT111318 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro completed his official visit to Athens and departed for Lisbon at noon. Sa Carneiro and his entourage were seen off at Hellinikon Airport by Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Greek Ambassador in Lisbon Mouzas and Portuguese Ambassador in Athens Cunha.

CAGLAYANGIL MAKES STATEMENT ON CONCILIATION ATTEMPT

TA122013 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil made a statement after concluding his attempts to achieve a rapprochement among political parties and groups on the presidential election issue. Caglayangil's statement is as follows:

[Begin recording] Dear citizens, as you all know, the election of a president has remained unresolved for the last 3 and 1/2 months. Therefore, the assemblies are unable to properly perform their legislative and supervisory duties. The Turkish Grand National Assembly is busy with presidential voting or with attempts to gain a majority. This situation once more confirms that there are infinite reasons to quickly conclude the presidential election. The methods tried so far show that elections will drag on if an agreement is not reached among the parties and groups within parliament, especially among the two big parties.

We reviewed this situation, which no one wants to see continue, with Assembly President Karakas, who called on me last week. We decided to contribute to facilitating the election of a president by meeting with the leaders of the governing and opposition parties. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit expressed the wish to meet me on 7 July. We met on the same day. Mr Ecevit referred to my meeting with Karakas and said that he shared my view regarding attempts to seek a conciliation among the parties. He offered his help. I told him that I had decided to make such an attempt. I met with Mr Demirel and told him that I was seeking a rapprochement among parties and groups and asked him whether he would participate in such an effort.

Following the positive result I achieved, I began my activities. I first met jointly with the leaders of the JP and the RPP. Later I met with the leaders of all parties represented in the Assembly and the leaders and representatives of the National Unity Group and the presidentially appointed senators. I explained to them my view that unless a rapprochement is achieved among the parties and the groups, the issue of electing a president will remain deadlocked. I asked for their help. Parties with a limited number of seats said that the greatest burden falls on the JP and the RPP and that they are willing to help facilitate the election. They also proposed practical means for achieving results.

Mr Ecevit believes as follows: It is imperative to conclude this election, since the other mechanisms of the state do not function as long as a president is not elected. Although it is true that the system stipulated by the constitution and the present balance of powers in the parliament makes the election more difficult, we do not consider a constitutional amendment to be suitable. These difficulties should be overcome through conciliation. Since our constitution stipulates that there be a conciliation regarding the person to be elected president prior to the election, the system is built accordingly. In spite of this, no results have yet been achieved from attempts to achieve a conciliation among parties. A joint candidate has not been proposed.

Given the situation, we should determine the preferences of the Turkish Grand National Assembly through the will of the legislators. This method has not been tried yet. Parties and leaders should prepare to determine the preferences of the legislators. Thus the parties, at least the two parties with the largest number of seats, should determine candidates suitable for the presidency through the preference of their groups by reaching an agreement among their leaders or authorized representatives. They should then submit the candidates to the Grand National Assembly in accordance with a program to be prepared. They should accept as a joint candidate the person who is likely to receive the majority of votes. If this method does not yield any results then the parties, or at least the two biggest parties, should meet and decide on a joint candidate. This is what Mr Ecevit proposes.

JP leader Demirel proposes the following: Given the function and importance of the presidency, it is suitable to elect as president a parliamentarian who is a member of one of the parties represented in the Grand National Assembly. A president cannot be elected with a mentality that calls for electing anyone as long as we overcome this crisis. The election should be concluded as soon as possible. However, this necessity does not eliminate another necessity, namely the election of a qualified and worthy person. The impartiality of a president, as stipulated by the constitution, refers to the period following his election. In other words, the constitution does not stipulate that the president be elected from independents but rather that he be impartial after he has been elected. Therefore, it is natural for parties with close to a majority of seats in parliament to try to elect their own candidates. The situation is the same for both the RPP and the JP.

The only way out is to make the nation elect a president through a legal amendment without changing the status or authority of the president. We will thus resort to the source. Only the voters will be changed. There is no need for concern. The election of a candidate who has not obtained a simple majority through the proposed system cannot be compared with the election of a candidate who has not obtained the simple majority within the parliament. The election of a person who has obtained most of the votes cast by millions of voters throughout the nation cannot be compared with the election of a candidate who is preferred by the parties and groups within the parliament. Therefore, certain articles of the constitution and the election law should be amended as soon as possible to enable the president to be elected by the people. These are the views of Demirel.

Dear listeners, my major goal in trying to achieve a rapprochement among the parties and groups was to achieve a conciliation especially between the JP and the RPP. Because of parliamentary arithmetic, I believed it was almost impossible to achieve results from the election over the opposition of one of these parties.

During the meeting I held with all the leaders, I told them that we have not reached a solution that will enable us to immediately solve the presidential election issue but that we have achieved various beneficial results from these meetings. I asked them to meet among themselves and discuss various practical measures and the proposal of the smaller parties to find a joint candidate--partisan or independent--who might receive the votes necessary to become president.

It would not be accurate to say that no results were achieved from these meetings and that efforts were spent in vain just because an immediate conciliation between the JP and the RPP could not be reached. In these meetings aimed at facilitating the presidential election, I made a request of all the party leaders and the leaders of the groups. Recalling that the world and our country are going through a sensitive period and that there are secessionist activities in Turkey, I pointed out the negative image which is being created by the politicians who are engaging in verbal duels while terrorists are mercilessly continuing their attacks. I requested that efforts be exerted--if possible--to conclude an armistice among political parties because of the current conditions. I requested that the government place emphasis on consultations and that the opposition try patience and tolerance. I tried to explain that no one can prove his innocence by slandering others and that the society is being greatly damaged by mutual slanders.

The result that made me most happy was the sincere wish of the government and the opposition for a political armistice. The details of this issue have not yet been discussed. However, my proposal was received most positively and was extensively supported. I hope that meetings in two's or three's or meetings that I might organize will continue in the coming days. New opportunities for presidential elections will be created by these activities.

Dear citizens, I believe that I have clearly explained the aim of my activities directed at a conciliation among parties and groups and the results which were achieved. The result I hoped to achieve was the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust and sincerity among our political parties. Nothing makes our lofty nation happier than to see that those with opposing political views have come together to jointly solve national problems. I greet you all with profound love and respect. [end recording]

Appointment of Five Senators

TA121753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil appointed five senators to the vacancies in the Presidential Quota Group in the Senate. The newly appointed senators are former Prime Minister Ferit Melen, former Chief of Staff and retired Gen Semih Sancar, Appeals Court President Cevdet Mentas, Secretary General of the Office of the President Umit Haluk Bayulken and Ankara journalists Association Chairman Beyhan Cenkci.

Caglayangil made a statement to the Senate on the appointment of the senators. According to the information from the press and public relations secretariat of the presidency, Caglayangil's statement is as follows: The public and the press have expressed various views at various times about the appointment of senators from the Presidential Quota Group. In accordance with the relevant article of the constitution, it is the duty of the president to appoint the senators within a month following a vacancy.

I believe it is impossible to discuss the issue of whether this presidential authority is also granted to an acting president. Our constitution stipulates that the state constitutes a continuity. Therefore, acting authorities in public services have the same authority as the actual authorities. Believing otherwise will create delays and shortcoming in providing state services. It is out of the question for an acting president to exercise only part of the authority granted to a president.

It is obvious that it is unreasonable to claim that an acting president, who endorses laws, appoints governors and commanders, signs directives, appoints members to the constitutional court and, when necessary, the prime minister and the ministers chosen by him, in turn, chairs the Council of Ministers and the National Security Council and who is opposed by no one in fulfilling these tasks, cannot appoint senators from the Presidential Quota Group. Therefore, no acting president is authorized to act in a way that will create suspicion regarding the duties of an acting president.

It is necessary to fulfill this power granted to presidents within the one month period stipulated by the constitution. However, I found it appropriate to delay the appointment of the senators until I concluded my attempts to find grounds for rapprochement among political parties and groups. Had we reached a definite result that would have enabled us to reach an immediate solution, I would have waited longer. However, it is clear that the results of our interparty contacts do not create such a possibility for the time being. Therefore, I appointed the five senators today. I hope that they will be successful in their work for our nation.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM BULGARIA

TA120651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen returned to Turkey by air at midnight last night after completing an official 3-day visit to Bulgaria. In a statement to the TRT at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Erkmen said that all aspects of his visit were favorable and that important decisions were taken that will benefit both countries.

The foreign minister pointed out that determined and speedy steps were taken, especially to further develop cooperation in all fields. He said that during his bilateral talks with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov they agreed on the development of their economic relations with a dynamic balance and on the establishment of joint intallations in certain fields.

Erkmen also noted that they agreed to organize a maritime line between the Bulgarian port of Burgas and Trabzon.

MINISTERS, NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON SECURITY OPERATIONS

Defense Minister Birincioglu

TA122053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said that an operation was necessary in Fatsa [where 390 people have been detained] and that operations of this type will continue. Birincioglu, who was inspecting military units in the Marmara region, replied to reporters' questions on anarchic incidents in Bandirma. Noting that anarchy was mounting in Turkey, Birincioglu said that the nests of anarchy have been identified and that the struggle against anarchy is continuing within the framework of the constitution and the laws.

Noting that the government does not wish to go beyond legal bounds and that the struggle is continuing within the law, Birincioglu said: We wish to continue this struggle within this framework in order to ensure democracy. If those creating the anarchic incidents wish to take advantage of the stand and behavior of the security forces by adopting a more grave stand, then, of course, there is a limit to tolerance. We hope that they will not confront us with such a difficulty. Fatsa is an example.

Interior Minister Gulcugil

TA131700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil has said that security forces are courageously combating anarchy and that the sources of anarchy are being eliminated. Speaking to reporters in Antalya, Gulcugil said that the deficiencies of the security forces have been overcome in the last 8 months, that divisions and differences of views within the forces have been eliminated and that the forces have since been strengthened. Noting that the security forces that were on the defensive 8 months ago are now on the offensive, Gulcugil added that the roots of anarchy will soon be eradicated.

Pointing out that the sources and perpetrators of anarchy have been identified, Gulcugil added: When we assumed power these sources had not yet been identified. The state was combating an unknown enemy: anarchy. Only those apprehended were identified. The intelligence organization was not functioning. The state forces were not well coordinated. Today all state forces are functioning in coordination. The National Intelligence Organization, the gendarmerie and the security forces are combating anarchy and terror in concert.

In reply to a question, Gulcugil said the Corum incidents were a plot designed by the left which was aimed at destroying the state. He added that a rightist group, thinking it was supporting the state, confronted the leftists. Gulcugil continued: In reality it is the leftist group that has political goals and targets. This group has tried to divide the Turkish people and the nation and to instigate them to act against the state by exploiting sectarian differences in the region. Today the state is powerful and is in control of the situation. Noting that the incidents in Fatsa, Camas and Aydin were similar to the Corum incidents, Gulcugil said that the security forces have restored peace and that the culprits have been apprehended. He added that the strength and power of the state has been demonstrated.

CUMHURIYET Editorial

NC101139 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 9 Jul 80 pp 1,9

[Unattributed commentary from "The Truth Behind the Events" column]

[Text] Whenever a bloody incident occurs officials lose no time in making this classic statement: "Peace and tranquillity have returned to the town. Military units have reestablished authority in the area. The security forces are in control of the situation."

The aim of such statements is obvious. They intend to pacify and boost the morale of their fellow countrymen waiting near their radios and televisions. They have to say something in order to gain time. It is obvious, however, that such statements will not change anything and that no one will come back to life after condolences are sent.

Recent events in Corum have drawn attention to a striking truth. The chasms that are growing wider and wider in our country are forcing the nation and the people into various hostile camps. As things stand, events are expected to grow in intensity and the minority government will be unable to cope with the situation.

The Turkish Armed Forces, which are the greatest guarantor of the state of the Turkish Republic, are gradually being compelled to shoulder more internal than external responsibilities. This is thought provoking. Can any army, which, in view of the present crises in the Middle East, Cyprus and the Aegean has to be in a constant state of "vigilance," undertake increasing responsibility for internal affairs? If the army is involved in defending the country from foreign forces, how can it simultaneously perform both its internal and external security duties?

Was the nationalist front movement--so unnecessarily organized at home in 1975 soon after the 1974 Cyprus landing--intended to bring about a polarization and to undermine our foreign defense strength?

Following every militant action of conflict the prime minister of the minority government has developed the habit of putting the "communists" into the dock and of levelling accusations against the RPP. Who plotted the incidents in Kahramanmaras or Corum? All these incidents should be thoroughly investigated and the truth should be uncovered. The identity of those who seek to push Turkey into the abyss of blood and fire must be detected because the increasing number of incidents in our country can only satisfy those who wish to turn our armed forces into an instrument for safeguarding internal security only. The present state of affairs is the harbinger of serious events. Those who are under the illusion that they can get somewhere by obstructing the parliament and preventing the election of a president, as well as by involving the armed forces in internal politics and the increasing tension associated with it, are doing the worst damage to the state of the republic in its history.

TERRORISTS KILL JUDGE, JP PARTY OFFICIAL

Zile District Judge

TA111802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Three masked terrorists have killed Sitki Melih Dolunay, the criminal court judge of Tokat's Zile District. According to the TRT Zile correspondent, three armed and masked terrorists stopped Dolunay's car near Akdogan Village around 1130 as he was going to conduct an investigation concerning one of his cases. The terrorists forced Dolunay to leave the car and shot him. Dolunay died instantly. An extensive operation was started in Zile in a bid to apprehend the murderers.

JP Sirvan District Leader

TA141050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Justice Party Sirvan District leader Selahattin Gundogan was killed by terrorists yesterday. According to informtion received from Siirt Governor Tevfik Basakar, Gundogan was seriously wounded by shots fired by terrorists, while he was sitting in front of his house last night. Gundogan died on the way to hospital. Officials said that three persons were detained in connection with the incidents.

DELEGATE YIGIT ADDRESSES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EAST

TA131050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The extraordinary conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers, which lasted 2 days, ended in Amman today. Ambassador Ozdemir Yigit, Turkish Foreign Ministry secretary general, who represented Turkey at the conference, addressed the meeting yesterday. In his speech, Yigit said that a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem can only be reached through the direct participation of the pertinent sides, including the PLO, in the peace process. Pointing out that the Palestinian people should be accorded their legitimate national rights and goals, including the right to establish their own state, in a bid to settle the Middle East problem, Yigit noted that the Jerusalem issue constitutes the vital and moral factor of this conflict.

The delegations that attended the conference on Palestine and Jerusalem have begun to leave Amman. The decisions made during the conference will be announced by Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti in a news conference today.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN HUNGARY

TA130753 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation headed by State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun left for Budapest today to attend the third round of the joint Turkish-Hungarian economic cooperation committee. The further development of economic relations between the two countries within the framework of the economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and Hungary will be discussed during the meetings, which will begin today. The talks will seek possibilities for joint production in the fields of medicine, light bulbs, railways and water purification and will deal with the possibilities for cooperation in highway transportation.

IRAN RAILWAY SERVICES RESUME UNDER MILITARY PROTECTION

TA112046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The railroad between Turkey and Iran, which has been idle for a year as a result of developments in Iran, was opened to traffic today. According to information from state railways officials, transit goods which have piled up in the Van train station for a year are now being taken to the Kapikoyu station at the Turkish-Iranian border. Goods being delivered to the Iranian authorities are being sent to Tehran under the protection of troops and helicopters.

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MOCK REELECTED EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC UNION CHAIRMAN

AU141244 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jul 80 p 2

[Summary] In his capacity as chairman of the European Democratic Union [EDU] Alois Mock, chairman of the Austrian People's Party, opened the third EDU party leaders conference at Klesheim Palace near Salzburg on the morning of Friday, 11 July. Prominent participants in the EDU meeting include CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss, CDU Chairman Kohl, South Tirolean People's Party Chairman Magnago and Lord Soames, chairman of the British Conservative Party.

Mock was unanimously reelected EDU chairman for a period of 2 years. In his accountability report on the EDU's work, Mock stressed that the EDU is more than merely a group of parties linked by their common opposition to socialism, namely, a community striving for a certain social system in the European states. "The policy of detente advocated by the EDU must be marked by realism and skepticism," he said.

LE MONDE: USSR MAKES 'UNDENIABLE CONCESSION' ON MBFR

LD150835 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Moscow Has Made Two Concessions to the West"]

[Text] Vienna--There was a revival of interest in the Vienna MBFR negotiations on Thursday, 10 July. On behalf of the socialist countries which are "direct participants" (note), (the countries taking part in the MBFR talks are divided into two categories: the first comprises the states directly concerned by the negotiations, namely, the United States, Canada, Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands for NATO; the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland for the Warsaw Pact. The second comprises so-called peripheral states: Turkey, Greece, Italy, Denmark and Norway for NATO; Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria for the Warsaw Pact). The Soviet delegation put forward two new proposals described as "great concessions" and presented as the direct fruit of the recent talks in Moscow between Mr Brezhnev and Mr Schmidt.

The first proposal apparently consists of a simultaneous withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops and 13,000 American troops in an initial phase which would only concern U.S. and Soviet troops. The second proposal relates to the thorny question of the modifications which could be made to the national division of forces within each of the two alliances once agreement on an all-embracing ceiling common to the Warsaw Pact and NATO has been achieved in the second phase.

Hitherto the Eastern bloc countries had been demanding that this division should not be modifiable. This viewpoint was opposed by the Western countries anxious to maintain full freedom in organizing their forces. The "compromise" submitted by Soviet Ambassador Tarasov to his interlocutors "on the one hand, satisfies," to quote his statements, "the Warsaw countries' desire to prevent unrestricted development of each country's forces and, on the other hand, does not impose any individual restriction on specific countries...."

This rather obscure statement was not really explained by Mr Tarasov, who above all stressed the second part of the sentence--the part which would satisfy the West's wishes. It seems, however, that the Soviet "compromise" is inspired by an idea put forward a long time ago in high places in Bonn. The idea is apparently to adopt the principle that no country could contribute more than 50 percent of the total ground forces in the alliance to which it belongs in the zone concerned. The two states for which this plan is intended are the FRG and the Soviet Union, which respectively have more than half the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe. In this connection it should be noted that the FRG's military power is one of the East's main concerns in the MBFR negotiations.

Different Estimates

This information,obtained from a realiable source, still has to be confirmed. If it were to be confirmed, however, the initiative which the USSR has just taken would no longer simply stem from a desire to stress once more--after the more flexible stance taken on the Euromissiles question--the usefulness of Mr Schmidt's visit in particular and of direct dialogue between West Europe and the USSR in general. Its aim would be to consecrate Moscow and Bonn as privileged interlocutors not simply in East-West trade but also in the military sphere.

Regarding the first of the Soviet proposals made on Thursday, Mr Tarasov specified that his country is no longer asking the West to take account of the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers announced by Mr Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October. Mr Tarasov did of course point out that the Soviet proposals nonetheless amount to a total withdrawal of 40,000 men, but the concession made to the West is undeniable. Indeed NATO was refusing to take account of the decision announced in Berlin in the Vienna negotiations since, being unilateral, its permanence is by no means guaranteed.

Although this point of disagreement has been removed, differences between the two alliances on the Warsaw Pact's current strength--955,000 men according to the West, 805,000 according to the East--remain, according to a NATO spokesman, despite a new exchange of figures. For the Western countries which will make a detailed examination of the Soviet proposals, this difference in estimates continues to prevent real progress in negotiations.

Whatever the consequences of this new development in Vienna, Moscow has just demonstrated once again its readiness to engage in dialogue with Europe and to consolidate detente on the continent, which should, according to the Kremlin, in no way suffer by the occupation of Afghanistan. The press in the people's democracies, more directly even than the Soviet press, continually repeat that this is clearly in West Europe's interests and that its leaders are showing this by refusing to align with Washington's policy.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS NATO AID

AU141250 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12-13 Jul 80 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "NATO: In the Event of Austria's Being Attacked--Marching In"]

[Text] Vienna--NATO armed forces would march into Austria should the country be attacked by the Warsaw Pact states. This was stated on Friday by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns at a meeting of the "Swiss Civic Society" in Muerren (Switzerland). Before the same forum on Thursday, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr had outlined Austria's policy of neutrality.

Asked whether the airspace of the neutral states Austria and Switzerland did not drive a wedge into the defense potential of the West European countries, Luns declared that this is one way of looking at things, but added: "If the Soviets were to attack Austria and Austria could put up resistance for 3 or 4 days, then NATO would have time enough to prepare itself. In such a case, Austria would have to side with those states that have marched in with their troops." [as published]

The NATO secretary general described Switzerland as a country with a very good defense, which constituted a "hard nut" to crack for the Warsaw Pact armies.

Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr told DIE PRESSE on Friday night that he had neither heard Secretary General Luns' lecture nor read its text, so he could not comment in detail. He added that there is one thing, however, that he could say: "We are taking care of our security ourselves, we do not need anyone else for that."

"Austria has no intention of siding with anyone," the minister said. But, "if we are attacked we will seek support and aid wherever we can find it."

DER SPIEGEL: BELGIUM THREATENS TO BECOME WEAK LINK IN NATO

DW150747 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Jul 80 p 104

[Article entitled: "Chained"]

[Text] NATO partner Belgium has notified the alliance of the departure of its armed forces.

NATO Supreme Commander William Rogers, four-star general from the United States with headquarters at Casteau near Brussels, received mail from the Belgian capital. The ground and air forces of the Kingdom of Belgium, the American learned, are no longer ready for combat.

Rogers was concerned. A German NATO officer said: "We have never seen anything like this here before."

In any event the small kingdom of King Baudouin thereby has become a dangerous weak spot of the Atlantic alliance, and the Belgians now have been permanently branded within NATO as politically unpredictable and militarily unreliable. Since last December they have kept the NATO partners waiting for a decision on whether Belgium will ultimately be prepared to station some of the projected new medium-range weapons of NATO.

The coalition government of Christian Democrat Wilfried Martens, however, has been playing for time from the outset. To begin with it requested a respite of 6 months; when this expired they said that they wanted to wait for the results of the Schmidt visit to the Kremlin first.

The behind-the-scenes irritation in the alliance over the Belgians turned into outright ire when Prime Minister Martens last month put the axe to the Belgian defense budget.

For the sake of limiting the budget deficit to DM4.5 billion this year a budget cut of 2.2 percent was imposed on all ministries, including the Defense Ministry. But just like all other NATO partners the latter had just undertaken to increase its defense expenditures by 3 percent.

Outraged NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns personally called on the Belgian head of government and appealed to the latter's alliance solidarity. Defense Minister Charles Poswick even threatened to resign: "I refuse to play the role of a bankruptcy administrator of the army."

But Martens remained firm: The armed forces must do this year with about DM100 million less. In February the states demanded an additional DM50 million to offset increased fuel costs. Now gasoline must be saved, and the army alone must save 40 percent.

The unilateral disarmament measure of the Belgian Government is a blow to all branches of the armed forces. Minister Poswick said bitterly: "One can say that our army's preparedness for combat has been called into question."

The Belgian military fear that due to the savings budget, necessary troop transports, artillery movements and tank exercises will no longer be financed, and the Belgian 62,000-man army, of which 25,000 soldiers are stationed in the Federal Republic, will not be mobile.

The blow will be equally hard for the air force which is equipped with American "Starfighters" and French "Mirages." The savings order will force some wings to discontinue permament standby for an alert.

The flight hours of Belgian pilots will be cut radically. NATO prescribes to all pilots a minimum of 180 flight hours a year, but the Belgian comrades will hardly be able to achieve 120 hours.

Belgium's fliers already cannot take part in the firing exercises in Solenzare, Corsica--a part of training with arms that has been considered indispensable so far.

The navy has been also chained. It cannot even take part in inte national maneuvers, and it must drastically cut its own training programs.

Despite all the necessary savings methods the Belgians have not lost their sense for the significant. There is still enough fuel for those minesweepers who are supposed to protect the fishing grounds of the local fishermen against the Dutch competition.

Belgian Defense Minister

WA141500 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Minister of National Defense Charles Poswick has asked for a 15 percent increase in the defense budget so that the Belgian forces could fulfill their obligations. He confirmed that the Belgians, because of lack of money, will not participate in NATO naval maneuvers. He clarified the point by saying: "It is not only a question of naval maneuvers, but also of ground and air exercises. I brought this to the prime minister's attention."

SCHMIDT, GISCARD DISCUSS RESULTS OF BONN TALKS

LD141023 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Mr Schmidt: Providing a Counterbalance to Soviet Power"]

[Text] At the end of the 36th French-German summit on Friday, 11 July, Chancellor Schmidt stated in particular: "I would like to stress my particular approval of the French president's statements on French-German cooperation which is aimed at strengthen-European awareness and cohesion and at making a more effective contribution to maintaining a military balance in Europe and the world and to peace.... France and the FRG agree that an appropriate counterbalance to the Soviet Union's extraordinary power should be created in Western Europe."

The chancellor "expressly welcomed" the "modernization" of the French "deterrent force." He recalled that France and the FRG seek "common goals" in the defense sphere with means which are not identical. The FRG, he said, is not a nuclear power and does not intend to become a nuclear power but is continuing to make a "major and greatly appreciated contribution" to the Atlantic alliance's conventional forces.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing: Europe Does Not Aim To Become a Superpower

For his part, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said: "I do not think that Europe aims to become what is called a superpower. Moreover the definition of a superpower is taken from the post-war military vocabulary....If by that you mean that Europe's voice should and can be clearly heard in major world debates and in major world affairs I think that is true."

In reply to questions the president of the republic added in particular: "The visit to Moscow by the FRG chancellor and Genscher was not only useful but necessary. Just imagine the situation of tension which would now prevail in the world and the extent to which Europe would be absent from the debate if the two main current issues had not been discussed in the two successive sets of talks which I had with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw and which the chancellor and Mr Genscher had in Moscow."

With regard to French-German relations he stated: "The task which must be accomplished is that of realizing our common destiny, in other words our awareness of the common nature of events which could affect our peoples' lives. This should lead us to two types of action: On the one hand taking concerted action in a systematic and regular way in the face of all events taking place in the world and, on the other hand, working together to make Europe's voice heard in proposing solutions and suggesting action related to these events."

Questioned on the possibility of negotiations with the USSR on the deployment of the Euromissiles, Mr Giscard d'Estaing recalled that France is not directly involved and said: "With regard to the new wording given by Mr Brezhnev to the conditions governing the opening of negotiations I note that the absence of preconditions means that there are, in fact, two factors in this situation: pursuing the programs for the production and development of Soviet medium-range weapons, the (Soviet) SS-20 missiles and the implementation of the NATO decision on modernizing theater nuclear weapons. What then is the object of the negotiations? It would be to fix a ceiling for this type of weapon."

Schmidt on Ties With Giscard

LD141045 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "FRG Chancellor Mentions the Existence of a 'Common Foreign Policy' in Europe"]

[Text] It was a reserved man who does not burden himself with eloquence or clever remarks and who clearly does not have to use deduction to consolidate the popularity he enjoys in the FRG who appeared on the French television Channel Three program "Les Grands Temoins" devoted to Mr Helmut Schmidt on Friday, 11 July.

The interview, which dealt mainly with international affairs, concentrated above all on European defense and French-German relations. "I see no danger at all of Europe being neutralized," Mr Helmut Schmidt stated in particular. "Neither France nor Germany would accept any such thing, nor would Britain. It is impossible and inconceivable."

While recognizing Europe's shortcomings ("the entry of Britain, Denmark and Ireland into this community has not yet been fully assimilated"), the chancellor stressed the new existence of a "common foreign policy" among the member countries. "This cooperation," he specified, "will certainly be extended to common strategic analyses in the future, but I am not in favor of drawing conclusions on the military plane at this stage....In actual fact the fundamental idea of a common European defense system exists quite clearly: France, like Germany, is a member of the North Atlantic pact."

With regard to his relations with President Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Schmidt mentioned the work they did together in the early seventies, when they were both economy ministers--work which enabled them "to avoid many blunders which could have been made in monetary policy at the world level." "There is no romance between President Giscard and I," he added, "but simply friendship between two men who have very different national tasks but who know that France's and Germany's well-being depends, among other things, on good relations between these two states."

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON MOSCOW TRIP, CHRISTOPHER VISIT

LD141103 Hamburg DPA in German 1009 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The recent visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Moscow and the Soviet reaction to NATO's two-part decision of last December were the central topics of the talk at a meeting here Monday between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and American Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Christopher was accompanied by prominent U.S. experts on Europe and disarmament.

Genscher stressed in a Deutschlandfunk interview that the clear and firm attitude taken by the member states of the Western alliance had led to the federal chancellor and he hearing in Moscow a Soviet reaction which is now being examined seriously and constructively in the alliance. All those who believed that negotiations would not be reached if the West struck to the decision to counterarm and the offer of negotiations have been proved wrong. Only close cooperation between Europeans and Americans offers the preconditions for being able to achieve in Europe a balance at as low an arms level as possible.

The federal foreign minister confirmed his view that Moscow's reaction has to be examined thoroughly and constructively. Genscher said: "The visit by the American deputy secretary of state to Bonn is within the framework of this process of consultation and examination." "This shows, moreover, that like us the United States is interested in arriving by means of consultations at common views and consequently also at joint actions by the alliance."

On Soviet Disarmament Proposals

LD141542 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--In the German and American view the West's position with regard to Moscow's latest disarmament proposals should be fixed in September if possible. This was the unanimous opinion expressed in Bonn today, stated sources attending the exchange of views between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Genscher announced the Federal Government's interest in the possibility of the close consultations with Washington being continued in order to examine "constructively and seriously" Moscow's reaction to the NATO two-part decision on counterarming and the negotiations proposal.

With this reference to the need for careful examination Genscher was replying to pressure from the Soviet side for a reply to their latest proposal on disarmament. In a Deutschlandfunk interview, the federal foreign minister drew attention to the fact that the Soviet Union had, nevertheless, not reacted to the proposal of negotiations made by the Western alliance last December until the chancellor's visit to Moscow on 30 June and 1 July.

In his talk with Christopher, Genscher stressed the importance of a clear Western attitude which has to be characterized by firmness and the will to negotiate. He said that these positions are all the more credible the more the attitude of the European and U.S. alliance partners concur. The foreign minister gave the assurance that the Federal Government is resolved to continue strengthening by means of its policy the European-U.S. and German-U.S. basis of the Atlantic alliance. This was indispensable for balance and security in Europe and for all efforts for detente, arms control and disarmament.

After Genscher's departure, who was accompaning Federal President Karl Carstens on the state visit to Portugal, Secretary of State Gunther van Well took over the leadership of the German delegation in the afternoon. An exchange of views between Christopher and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was not planned.

On Madrid CSCE

DW150717 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0523 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Heribert Schwan interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Austrian Chancellor Kreisky said in a Deutschlandfunk interview the other day that after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and in view of the difficulties in East-West relations it is hard to imagine that the Madrid CSCE followup conference in November this year will be held at all. What do you think?

[Answer] The process of negotiations between East and West and other states initiated by the Helsinki Final Act, the CSCE process in which we will have a followup conference in Madrid in the fall, is not a fine weather affair but a long process conceived on a long-term basis in which all problems must be discussed: The questions concerning humanitarian alleviations, the questions of economic cooperation, the observance of the principles of the Final Act--and in that respect Afghanistan surely will be a highly important problem that needs to be discussed--and finally questions concerning arms control and disarmament.

What we plan to do is set up in Madrid a European disarmament conference with the objective of coming to terms on confidence-building measures for all of Europe. This means including the entire European part of the Soviet Union up to the Ural Mountains, so as to thereby offer security against surprise attacks. All this needs to be discussed also in difficult times, hence we agreed with our allies in Ankara on the following: We advocate the holding of this conference. Its thorough preparation between Europeans and Americans is an essential prerequisite for its successful course, which definitely will not be an easy one.

[Question] Will this matter be among the subjects for the talks to be held in Bonn today? After all, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher will be coming to Bonn today.

[Answer] Surely it will be one of the topics to be discussed today. The other questions involve East-West relations at large and, of course, also the Soviet Union's reaction to the proposals for negotiations advanced by the Western alliance in December last year, proposals for negotiations on the reduction of medium-range weapons, in which field we are facing a considerable Soviet armament lead, and Western proposals on troop reductions inCentral Europe.

It turned out that the clear and firm stance of the Western alliance's member states has led to a point where a reaction came from Moscow which is now being seriously and constructively examined generally in the alliance. This tends to refute the view of all those who believed that negotiations will not materialize if we stick to the December decision on the closure of the arms gap and to the offer of negotiations. These critics of our stance have been proved wrong in the meantime. What now matters is to not only map out but also advocate a common position on these important issues in very close cooperation between the European and American alliance partners. I think that it is quite obvious that close cooperation between Europeans and Americans alone, and not just European positions between the two world powers, offers the precondition for ensuring the balance in Europe and for achieving detente through balance; for achieving this balance--to go by the Western concept--on as low an arms level as possible.

[Question] Yesterday the USSR asked the United States about it, about an answer to your suggestion. The Kremlin expects action now. Moscow stresses that it is now up to the United States to make the next step. Will you try today to clarify open questions with Deputy Secretary of State Christopher? Will the Federal Republic coordinate its action with the United States?

[Answer] First of all I would like basically to stress that the Western suggestion to negotiate was made in December. The Soviet Union reacted to it for the first time on the occasion of our Moscow visit on 30 June and 1 July. I think it would be appropriate if the Western side--the United States and the other partners of the alliance--did wha what President Carter and I stated immediately after my visit to Washington, namely that one ought to examine this offer thoroughly and constructively. The visit of the U.S. deputy secretary of state to Bonn takes place within the framework of this consultation and examination process. It demonstrates, by the way, that the United States is as interested as we are in consultations in order to achieve common assessments and as a result also common actions by the alliance.

[Question] Do the new Soviet suggestions, the MBFR suggestions, result from your and the chancellor's visit to Moscow.

[Answer] I believe that the reactions of the Soviet Union with regard to negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe, that is MBFR suggestions, are also the result of a very clear, unambiguous and convincing stance of the West in these negotiations. Some of the Soviet reactions which have been mentioned in Vienna now, have been explained to us in Moscow.

I believe that the will we have shown in coordination with our partners to continue talks has certainly contributed to the fact that the suggestions have been presented at this time. As such they are a reaction to the common Western position in the negotiations.

It is unavoidable to realize over and over again that no progress can be achieved in matters of detente and cooperation if one keeps mutually quiet; progress can be achieved only through talking. In these reactions on negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe it will be important to thoroughly analyze these Eastern reactions.

One thing can be said already: As regards the Western demand that agreement must be achieved on the data problem--a balanced settlement can be achieved only if agreement is reached on the number of Western troops in the Central European reduction area--we will stick with this demand. Only on the basis of reliable figures can we achieve reliable results which will serve the security of Europe. Naturally this includes adherance to the principle of collectivity. In other words: No special regulations can be created for individual countries such as to the disadvantage of the Federal Republic. We must stick with the party principle, namely that at the end of these negotiations a numerical balance of troops in the West and the East must be achieved and not a superiority on one side. It is an insurmountable and correct insight that the preponderance of one side will not create more security but instability--and thus insecurity.

STRAUSS VIEWS FRENCH STAND ON USSR, OTHER ISSUES

LD151056 Hamburg DPA in German 0932 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--According to CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz-Josef Strauss, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing wants "to continue a realistic form of detente policy if the Soviet Union does not pursue a scorched earth policy in Afghanistan, if it stops the eradication of the resisting tribes and refrains from further actions."

In an analysis of his talks with Giscard, Strauss writes in the Union PRESS SERVICE today that it will have to be seen to what extent the French stand has a moderating effect on the Soviet Union's power policy. Strauss says that it will mainly depend on the United States containing this power policy and insisting that the Soviets release Afghanistan from their "stranglehold." For this, the United States needs the support of the Europeans, including the French and the Germans. An individual European country cannot achieve this even if it was supported by other medium European powers.

Strauss says that the French president considers it necessary for the Europeans to acquire more weight in world politics again. But this is not meant as a challenge to the policy of the United States, Strauss says, but as a desire for the Europeans to support France's initiatives in world politics and to share responsibility for France's foreign policy actions. It is intended to lead to the Europeans being a counterbalance to the Soviets in Europe and the Americans stepping somewhat more into the background. Of course, natural limits are set to this policy by the forces present in Europe, he says. How far this policy can be realized in a partner-like way with the SPD under Helmut Schmidt "is one of the secrets of world politics, although one is not precluded from imagining that miracles might happen."

Criticizes Schmidt Moscow Trip

LD141302 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Union's chancellor candidate, Franz-Josef Strauss, and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl today in Bonn again harshly criticized Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to Moscow. Strauss stressed to the press that all assessments of the outcome of Schmidt's trip, that Moscow intended to talk unconditionally about disarmament in the medium-range sphere, were absolutely wrong, nor were they backed up by the federal chancellor's government statement to the Bundestag. It was also significant that U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher had come to Bonn to clarify matters. Strauss said: "He is suffering from the same uncertainty as us."

The Union's candidate for the chancellorship accused Moscow of wanting to split the Western alliance, of separating Europe from the United States and putting U.S. President Jimmy Carter under pressure. Strauss was particularly strong in his criticism of the Soviet Union's proposal to include the so-called FBS [forward based system] weapons, like the Starfighter, Phantom, and Pershing-1 in negotiations. The majority of these weapons are not at all capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union. However, Moscow was not prepared to negotiate on the Soviet medium-range missiles, the SS-20 and the Backfire nuclear bomber on the one hand, and the U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles, on the other. The Soviets' ultimate aim here was to bring down the NATO decision on counterarming made in December.

Kohl feels that the visit to Moscow has made the question of the Federal Republic's position in the Western alliance a topic among Western politicians. He had been asked at the recent meeting of European Christian Democrats whether it was conceivable that Bonn was involved in an "erosion" of NATO to which the Federal Republic had for decades belonged as a loyal partner. This was a "dangerous development" and the "devastating effect" of the chancellor's trip. Like Strauss, he warned against the danger to the Federal Republic of getting between the blocs. Moscow had forced Schmidt into the role of a spokesman and mediator.

Scores Soviet Afghanistan Invasion

AU141245 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12-13 Jul 80 p 2

[Andreas Underberger report on statements made by CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss at the Salzburg Klesheim Palace European Democratic Union [EDU] meeting on 11 July, and in an interview with DIE PRESSE--presumably same place and date]

[Excerpts] Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for FRG chancellor, used his presence in Klesheim to warn very emphatically against going back to a business-as-usual attitude in the face of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Commenting on the latest Soviet disarmament proposals at the Vienna MBFR conference he said "with this bait, Moscow cannot catch any fish." And regarding the new Soviet ideas about disarmament in the missile sector that were passed on to Helmut Schmidt, Strauss expressly declared that there are no new Soviet proposals. Schmidt created this wrong impression but his own words has shown that the Soviet Union has by no means given up its preliminary condition for such negotiations, namely, the renunciation of the NATO complementary armament.

Swapping the Soviet SS-20 missiles for the NATO "forward based systems" would create a situation resembling a duel over a distance of 100 yards between one duelist armed with a sword while the other one is armed with a sniper's rifle, Strauss said. In a talk with DIE PRESSE the chancellor candidate declared in this context among other things, literally:

PRESSE: How can a reduction of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan be achieved?

Strauss: What matters is not a reduction of the Soviet presence but the release of Afghanistan. Once the resistance there is broken through the use of modern means of mass destruction, once the mountain tribes hve been exterminated, the Soviet Union can reduce its military presence without simultaneously releasing Afghanistan. Thus the crux of the matter is that the Soviet Union renounces the continuation of the struggle, that it at long last stops the daily genocide which is a crime under the stipulations of the Nuremberg War Crimes Act as well as under UN law, and that it releases this country as quickly as possible.

PRESSE: Do you see other means of achieving the withdrawal?

Strauss: The policy of detente is indivisible, and therefore it must also be interruptible. He who believes that the policy of detente is indivisible is making the mistake of regarding it as not interruptible. The Soviet Union must know that it has to pay a high price, over a long period of time, and that the successes it has expected to derive from the policy of detente cannot be maintained.

PRESSE: The CSCE is an essential part of the policy of detente for Europe. How would the position outlined by you affect the Madrid CSCE conference?

Strauss: Our security depends not on the Madrid conference but on the strength of NATO.

PRESSE: Is it advisable to go to Madrid in view of the fact that Afghanistan is affecting detente?

Strauss: This is not for me to decide. But neither the Madrid conference nor the various proposals for a European disarmament conference must be allowed to draw the world's attention to the conference and to divert it from the events in Afghanistan.

PRESSE: That is not a "no" to Madrid in principle?

Strauss: Since the Helsinki Final Act has been signed and the Madrid meeting has been decided on, we, too, observe the agreements--agreements must be kept.

SPD DISARMAMENT EXPERT WELCOMES MBFR PROPOSAL

DW141030 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0449 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts from reporter Lenz interview with Alfons Pawelczyk, SPD disarmament expert and member of the Bundestag, presumably in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Soviet Union made a new suggestion yesterday in Vienna at the so-called MBFR negotiations. It wants to withdraw 20,000 Soviet soldiers if the United States, as a concession in return, will withdraw 13,000 men from Central Europe. Would that be a step in the right direction for you?

[Answer] Yes, that would be a step in the right direction because the Soviet Union wants to reduce their contingent by a higher number than the United States. That would serve as a systematic beginning.

We know with certainty that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have stationed more armed forces in the reduction area than we have. Their reduction quotas must therefore be higher. Second, I think that one ought to consider the offer to withdraw 20,000 men plus tanks in exchange for the withdrawal of 13,000 U.S. soldiers as being a step in the right direction, because we believe that the Soviet Union must implement troop reductions together with their main arms, that is tanks, while the United States should just withdraw its soldiers because of the great geographic handicap.

We want the United States to have its main arms, such as tanks, ready here so that in case of a crisis only troops would have to be flown in. According to our figuring, the time element involved would be equal for both sides--namely flying soldiers in, on the one hand, and returning Soviet soldiers with their tanks, on the other. So both things are involved in the starting point negotiations.

I would point out that the Soviet Union, in Brezhnev's speech in October last year, not only announced the withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks, but it is about to implement that now. That would be a second matter, so a total of 40,000 would be withdrawn. There are some doubts about how one will figure two times 20,000 in the negotiations. But it is too early to discuss that. Personally I would prefer that there be no unilateral reductions in one alliance or the other. Unilateral measures are not reflected in contractual agreements. He who embarks unilaterally on reductions can naturally bring the troops back in unilaterally again because he is not bound by a treaty.

Agreement has largely been reached already among the states involved in the East and West to come to terms on a conference on disarmament in Europe at the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference in November. This would mean that we would be negotiating on confidence-building measures in the military sector for the first time among all the European states plus the United States and Canada. I think this is required because most Europeans are not involved, either directly or indirectly, at the MBFR talks in Vienna or in the SALT negotiations. These states distrust would intensify since they naturally are worried that agreement might be reached at their expense.

[Question] But on the whole we can see a new flexibility on the part of the Soviet Union in negotiations, be it the negotiations on medium-range missiles or the Vienna troop reduction talks. Does this flexibility come as a surprise to you?

[Answer] No, it does not surprise me. Actually I have never harbored any doubts that both sides are equally interested in slowing down the arms race and in reaching a lower level on the basis of parity. Unfortunately international developments have smothered this common interest. Generally speaking, I think it is a very serious problem in foreign policy that people are very much inclined to push the dividing factors far into the foreground in public argument, in so doing automatically ignoring the fact, however, that important common interests exist, for example, in the field I just mentioned. To me it would be very gratifying if the common interests of both sides were shifted more to the foreground again.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS FRENCH NEUTRON WEAPON ACQUISITION

DW140950 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 14 Jul 80 p 8

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "When Giscard Has the Neutron Weapon"]

[Text] Soviet reaction to the French neutron weapon is mild. Moscow is not staging verbal agitation nor is the chief of state being blamed. [paragraph continues]

The reprinting of a L'HUMANITE article in the Russian state papers can be considered a slight reminder, but that criticism maneuver does not hurt anybody.

It is possible, however, that an agitational counteroffensive will take place later on. For the time being the Kremlin considers restraint wiser than a frontal attack. First, the production of the neutron weapon has not been ordered yet. Its introduction into the French arms arsenal will not be possible prior to the mid-eighties. Second, the election campaign has already begun in France. Experience has demonstrated that the Soviets give preference to conservative governments a la Giscard d'Estaing rather than to other political groupings in Paris. In addition, it is quite possible that the Russians are not at all unhappy about the change in French military policy.

Fictitious Mission

The Gaullist Principle "everything or nothing" will be at least somewhat softened by the possible equipping of French troops with the neutron weapon. De Gaulle made the force de frappe the center of his military policy. The strategic nuclear forces were supposed to be the weapon for a nonwar situation. The flying, submerged and bunkered arms systems were meant to hinder France's becoming involved in a war. The French deterrent power was aimed at the destruction of Russian cities, large settlements and densely populated industrial areas. Since this form of deterrence derives from the element of unpredictability--the question of when and where the retaliation strike will take place--this strategy had a psychologically unpleasant side for the Soviets.

Even when De Gaulle extended nuclearization to the ground forces, equipping tank groups with tactical nuclear arms, the strategy of "everything or nothing" remained valid. The mission for their nuclear-equipped army remained fictitious: The Pluto missiles were meant to test whether the enemy would reconsider attacking France directly. But the deployment, housing, material and personnel strength of the French troops did not give this doctrine a chance in practice. The force de frappe would have to be used anyway.

According to Giscard's thesis, the force de frappe is still the center of French security. But if one has an army equipped with the neutron weapon, one no longer depends solely on the big nuclear clubs. French military policy is becoming more flexible. But France will have to pay for this advantage: The psychological pressure on the possible adversary exerted by the "everything or nothing" strategy will be reduced. France's acceptance of a battle in Central Europe indicates that the great nuclear strike is supposed to be delayed. It would be a gain for the Soviets if the French contingent did not contribute considerably to the general conventional defense of Europe.

Giscard d'Estaing's strategic intellectual toying with the neutron weapon presupposes that the French Army will be heavily equipped with many neutron weapons which can be used flexibly. The troops must also be technically intelligent. All this means that France renounces general compulsory military service. Giscard d'Estaing has therefore not shortened the military service time, and he has not touched the present system of drafting recruits. The other problem, the problem of complete armament with neutron arms, needs money and engineering skill to be implemented. It also calls for intense coordination with NATO's military doctrine.

The French president has come closer to the Atlantic alliance's strategy of gradual deterrence. He does not believe that France can look on until the invading troops have reached its borders if the strategy of avoiding war should fail and if a possible enemy should attack Western Europe with thousands of tanks. The threat of using the biggest nuclear club of the force de frappe might have become unconvincing in the meantime. So Giscard d'Estaing wants France to become engaged in an early stage. The question as to where the French troops would find their place has been answered by the president: In front, together with the other allies.

Coordination With NATO

But can France simply adopt the valid NATO doctrine? If Giscard d'Estaing is thinking logically he cannot but reject certain concepts of the so-called forward defense. Corrections in Atlantic defense planning are necessary. France is even entitled to demand changes from NATO if it contributes its neutron weapons to the pact. The first demand would have to be that a real Atlantic concept for the use of tactical nuclear weapons be mapped out. The numerous tactical nuclear weapons so far have been considered as mere auxiliary arms of the conventional forces. They are supposed to be used when conventional defense is no longer sufficient. Under the alliance concept, too, the West would have to be the first to use the atom: as an superdimensional warning shot. It is intended to indicate to the enemy that escalation begins at that point. Granted, the enemy would know that he is being given a period to think things over, but he is supposed to suffer serious losses at the same time.

This operational mode of combat is too schematic. It will not convince anyone, least of all the potential adversary. An enemy like the Red Army will not tolerate being told when nuclear war begins. The structure, deployment and armament of the Warsaw Pact's divisions show that a central position has been reserved for nuclear war in Soviet planning. The Soviets are capable of starting out with a nuclear surprise strike as well as of attacking with a conventional concentration. They want to be able to determine when the battle will be hurled into the next dimension. The Soviet Army has been educated to win victory at any cost. An army that thinks that way and is armed accordingly will not leave the timing for the military use of the atom to the adversary.

Hence, France's closer cooperation in forward defense requires first of all a clarification of the nuclear concepts of all allied armies in the potential theater. The role of the neutron weapon, too, would have to be defined. On the one hand, it may be considered a theater weapon that is particularly effective against armor. Viewed this way the neutron weapon as a system must be deemed part of classical armament. On the other hand, the neutron weapon enriches the nuclear war arsenal. It is necessary to establish whether it will trigger the escalation spiral or not.

Finally, its introduction also requires coordination on the use of Western tactical air forces. The French will probably want to drop their neutron weapons from their future Mirage 2000 planes, among others, directly over the war theater. The U.S. and German air forces, in contrast, are more prepared for attacking rear positions, railroad lines and bottlenecks in rear areas. Thus the neutron weapon demands the synchronization of tactical concepts. What would yet have to be clarified is when the other NATO forces likewise should introduce the neutron weapon. There must be no operational decline in military strength along the central front.

FUTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS IN IRAN 'OBSCURE'

LD141508 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran--The future of the German pharmaceutical companies in Iran, whose German management was replaced a few days ago by Iranians in the course of an "administrative takeover," remains obscure. After representatives of the German Embassy in Tehran and employees of the firms concerned had little success on Saturday and yesterday in their attempts to clarify the confused situation, a further talk was arranged for this afternoon.

In addition to the general uncertainty there is increasing confusion about what has actually happened. While the pharmaceutical companies speak of "expropriation-like measures," the Iranian Embassy in Bonn has strongly denied that this is the case. The embassy has also strongly rejected an official Iranian statement released by the Par's news agency yesterday, according to which the German pharmaceutical companies have been "nationalized but not confiscated." Embassy Spokesman (Hassan Sarw) told DPA today that "reports of nationalization or expropriation are totally false."

ECONOMICS MINISTER DEPARTS ON AFRICAN TOUR

LD141844 Hamburg DPA in German 1759 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld left this evening for a 1-week visit to Africa which will take him first to Salisbury (Zimbabwe) and then to Maputo (Mozambique). The trip was scheduled to start on Saturday but shortly before take off a security official damaged the minister's special plane through an accidental shot from his service pistol. Offergeld's originally planned visit to the west African state of Niger was therefore struck from the program.

The minister is to have meetings in Zimbabwe with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and in Mozambique with President Samora Machel. A government agreement is scheduled to be signed in Salisbury on German credits of more than DM50 million intended to be used mainly to reconstruct the infrastructure in the tribal areas of the young, independent state destroyed during the years of civil war. The talks in Mozambique, where Offergeld will be the first member of the Federal Government to pay a visit, are to deal with the search for principles on future cooperation in development policy.

FRG'S CARSTENS, GENSCHER ARRIVE ON STATE VISIT

Carstens, Eanes Meeting

LD141926 Hamburg DPA in German 1836 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lisbon--Federal President Karl Carstens, who arrived for a 3-day state visit to Portugal this afternoon, met his host, Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, shortly after his arrival for an initial political discussion.

According to Portuguese sources, the main topics of the discussion in addition to the international political situation were Lisbon's desire to join the EEC, and a number of bilateral issues. It was learned that Carstens drew attention to Bonn's firm promises to support, despite French reservations, adherence to the "timetable" for entry--the start of negotiations in 1981 and Portugal's full membership in the EEC in 1983. Details of the discussion were not disclosed.

Shortly after his arrival at Portela Airport, where Carstens was welcomed by President Eanes, Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro, Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral and others, the German head of state laid flowers at the tombs of Portuguese national poet Luis Camoes and explorer Vasco da Gama.

Eanes gave a festive dinner this evening in honor of the German state guests, who also include Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in the former royal palace, Ajuda Palace.

Dinner Toasts

LD151045 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A banquet was given at Ajuda Palace this evening in honor of President Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany. Jorge Cubanco reports:

During a toast General Eanes spoke of the friendly relations between the two peoples and of their common social, economic and cultural traits. He mentioned the mutual understanding and efforts of the two countries for world peace and described solidarity based on shared attitudes and principles as the main determining factor in the close relationship between Portugal and the Federal Republic of Germany:

[Begin recording] Mr President, although aware of our standing as a small country, we have no doubt that we must participate in the construction of Europe to make it a force for peace and prosperity at a time when economic recession and hegemonic ambitions are growing threateningly. We see the constant and active support rendered by the FRG to Portugal's EEC membership bid, and to its economic and social development, not only as a token of the friendship between our two peoples but also as the result of a correct assessment of the importance of European unity and of the need to even cut the economic and social imbalances that exist in this continent.

We, for our part, seek to respond to this support by pursuing a policy of economic recovery at home and in foreign affairs by promoting to the utmost Portugal's role in inter-European relations and as a link with Africa. We are certain that in so doing we are serving the causes of European progress and security, of human rights, of freedom for all people of the world and of world peace.

Mr President, this is a high point in relations between our two countries. I raise my glass to the further strengthening and widening of the ties which unite us, both bilaterally and within the Atlantic alliance, with the wish that [words indistinct] the place that is ours by right as partners in the Community, so that our cooperation--already a reality in the shape of common European stances--may be intensified even further. [end recording]

President Carstens spoke of the historic greatness of our country, referred in broad outlines to the close and already centuries-old friendship between Portugal and Germany, expressed a great interest in the process of democratization that has taken place in Portugal and declared his commitment to the continuation of the West German contribution to the process of economic assistance to our country.

With regard to international affairs, Karl Carstens spoke of the problem of peace and of the restoration of the unity of the German people:

[Begin Carstens recording in German fading into Portuguese translation] As you know, we also nurture an aspiration. Our country is divided and it remains a goal of our policies to work for a situation of peace in Europe in which the German people may regain their unity in free self-determination. Your country has consistently supported this viewpoint and reiterated its support at the NATO ministers' meeting last June. For this we are very grateful. We are also very gratified at the fact that there is a Berlin Boulevard in Lisbon.

Mr President, our talks this afternoon have confirmed the identity of views between our two countries in the assessment of basic stances on the main contemporary issues. Our two countries are united in the view that the military occupation of Afghanistan is incompatible with the Afghan people's wish for independence, and incompatible with the UN Charter and with the efforts for real detente. Both of our countries condemn the taking of hostages in Tehran and all violations of international law. We are agreed on a stand toward the problems of the Middle East and share the resolve to spare no efforts to alleviate poverty in the Third World. Both Germany and Portugal are members of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, and cooperate within [name indistinct]. We are allies in the framework of the Atlantic alliance that has ensured peace for the last 30 years. We wish to contribute toward the continuation of this peace.

In 1977 your country decided to join the EEC. The process of negotiations has already begun. We wish it to continue and shall do our utmost to secure that the proposals the Commission is due to put forward by the summer of 1981 will rapidly lead to resolutions by the Council of Ministers. EEC membership will be beneficial not only for your country but also for the other member countries. The Portuguese have rendered an important contribution to Europe's past achievements and to what it stands for in the present. [end recording]

The West German president's visit to Portugal at this particular time acquires even greater significance in the light of President Giscard d'Estaing's statements to the effect that the EEC should accept no new members until it has resolved its internal problems.

President Carstens will be visiting the Aguieira hydroelectric power station, the largest undertaking built in our country with the help of West German capital.

SOVIETS DISCUSS PREPARATIONS FOR CSCE CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT

LD141749 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] This afternoon the diplomatic delegations of the USSR and Spain began consultations concerning preparations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which will begin next fall in Madrid. These Spanish-Soviet contacts will fall within the framework of the working trips which Spanish diplomats have lately been undertaking with a view to finalizing the details of the Madrid Conference and, in particular, of the preparatory sessions which will be held in Madrid on 9 September.

Ruperez on NATO, Afghanistan

LD142222 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Here is a report on the Spanish-Soviet meeting on the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

At the end of his meetings with Anatoliy Adamishin, chief of the First European Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Javier Ruperez said that these meetings had been frank and positive, and that the only stumbling block had been on the decision of the Spanish Government to enter NATO.

Mr Ruperez, who spoke in his capacity as head of the Spanish delegation to the CSCE to be held in Madrid next fall, said that the Soviet Union is not in favor of the enlargement of the two blocs. Nevertheless, the Spanish Government's position, he added, is contrary to the Soviet proposal and in favor, of course, of entry into NATO.

According to Mr Ruperez, Spain's possible entry into the Atlantic alliance is not going to interfere in the CSCE. What could interfere is the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, above all in the early stages of the conference which will be a review of the fulfillment of the Helsinki act. In this respect, Mr Ruperez said that the Soviet delegation is concerned about the criticism which this issue may generate against them. According to Mr Ruperez, a mandate for a subsequent conference on disarmament could come out of the Madrid Conference. [word indistinct] Mr Ruperez, the Soviet good disposition on the subject of human rights, (?a subject included in the conference) [words indistinct] is manifest.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT TO BE SWORN IN

LD122148 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Summary] The members of the Constitutional Court will be sworn in today. "The establishment of the Constitutional Court, which assumes its responsibilities on 15 July, represents the most important development of the constitution of 1978 and is the most important result of the political consensus between the Democratic Centrists [UCD] and the Socialists after the constitution itself. The negotiations conducted by Jose Pedro Perez Llorca for the UCD and Gregorio Peces Barba for the Socialists culminated at the beginning of the year with the nomination of the nine men and one woman who will take the oath or promise before the king on the assumption of their posts."

The 10 are: Manuel Garcia Pelayo, Jeronimo Arozamena, Rafael Gomez-Ferrer, Aurelio Menendez, Francisco Rubio Llorente, Manuel Diez de Velasco, Francisco Tomas y Valiente, Luis Diez Picazo, Gloria Begue Canton, and Angel Latorre.

AT-TURAYKI SAYS DENKTAS, KIPRIANOU TO MEET IN LIBYA

TA142012 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, who wants to organize a summit meeting between President Rauf Denktas and Greek Cypriot community leader Kiprianou, today met Denktas. The Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, who crossed over to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus at noon today, lunched with Denktas in Gazimagosa [Famagusta]. Denktas and At-Turayki talked during lunch and continued their talk in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. In statements they made after their meeting, Denktas and At-Turayki noted that a Denktas-Kiprianou meeting is possible.

In his statement, Denktas said that, upon the request of both sides, At-Turayki is trying to solve the problems obstructing the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Denktas said that he is ready to meet Kiprianou in Libya and discuss with him the difficulties and the ways in which these difficulties could be solved within the framework of the 4-point and 10-point agreements reached with the Greek Cypriot side. Denktas also thanked At-Turayki for his assistance.

At-Turayki said his meeting with Denktas constitutes a continuation of contacts previously held in various places and that he is very satisfied with his contacts. The Libyan minister noted that both sides are in favor of attaining a solution and that both sides have accepted his assistance. He said that, as a fraternal and neighboring Mediterranean country, Libya is trying to be of assistance. At-Turayki noted that his government will do everything possible toward this end. He also expressed his gratitude for the welcome he received in the federated state.

In reply to a question on whether his statement signifies that Kiprianou has agreed to meet Denktas in Libya, At-Turayki said yes. [Nicosia Domestic Service and Nicosia Domestic TV in Greek on 14 July both signed off without being heard to mention that Greek Cypriot President Kiprianou has agreed to such a meeting.]

Denktas Briefing for UN Representative

TA151011 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas received UN special representative in Cyprus Hugo Gobbi and conferred with him for some time today. In a statement after the meeting, Denktas said that this was a courtesy call. Denktas added that he briefed Gobbi on the meeting he held yesterday with Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs At-Turyaki because At-Turyaki's contacts were held within the framework of Waldheim's goodwill attempts. In reply to a question, Denktas said that Gobbi did not bring any proposals.

TURKISH CYPRIOT CAGATAY CALLS FOR INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA142121 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay called on the Greek Cypriot side to resume the intercommunal talks in a bid to secure real peace and said: Otherwise, if it is necessary to make decisions to protect the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community and implement them, then the responsibility will lie with the Greek Cypriot side.

In a speech at the Inonu Memorial during a ceremony in commemoration of the Inonu martyrs, Cagatay said: The Turkish Cypriot community, which established the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will succeed in protecting and ensuring the survival of its state and fulfill its duty. We trust and believe in this.

Pointing out that the Turkish Cypriot community has relentlessly waged a struggle for its existence and freedom against all pressures and barbaric attacks, Cagatay noted that all the institutions of the federated state, which was established after the peace operation, can serve the community in a satisfactory manner and that the necessary efforts are being exerted by the community to overcome the economic problems.

Noting that while the bitter experiences of the past are still fresh in our minds it is not possible for the Turkish Cypriots to live together with the Greek Cypriots, Cagatay stressed that the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities can live peacefully in Cyprus side by side under conditions of peace and security and in a bizonal federal system based on the equality between the two communities. Calling for the resumption of the intercommunal talks with the Greek Cypriots within the framework of these principles, in an effort to secure real peace, Cagatay noted that an agreement could be reached within the framework of these principles and said: Otherwise, if it is necessary to make decisions to protect the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community and implement them, then the responsibility will lie with the Greek Cypriot side. Cagatay added that in such a case the entire world should demonstrate understanding for us.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

NC150939 Nicosai Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has left on an official visit to Madrid. In a statement prior to his departure, Mr Rolandhis said the main topic of his talks in Madrid will be the Cyprus issue, about which Spain is demonstrating particular interest. He added: During the course of my talks with the Spanish Government, I will try to strengthen Spain's interest and support for the Cypriot people's struggle. Mr Rolandhis will open his talks with his Spanish counterpart tomorrow. He will also be received by King Juan Carlos the day after tomorrow and convey to him a message from President Kiprianou. On his way to Madrid, Mr Rolandhis will make a stopover in Athens for talks with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

KIPRIANOU: READY TO HOLD DIALOGUE WITH PARTY LEADERS

NC130618 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has declared that it is not permissible for the national issue to be factionalized. He reiterated that he is ready to begin an honorable dialogue with all the parties in order to rally all the people to the national cause.

Speaking at a meeting of Democratic Party cadres in Paphos, Mr Kiprianou expressed his disappointment because, for purely party reasons, some will not attend the 21 July rally. I call on those who made this wrong decision, he added, to reconsider it. The people united in one body should come to Elevtheria Square so that we may declare together and let the whole world hear us that these people are determined to struggle until the end; until justice prerequisites for their salvation are secure; until the fate of their missing persons is ascertained; until the rights of the refugees to return to their homes are safeguarded; until they secure true freedom, independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, a nonaligned and united state in which all citizens irrespective of origin, will enjoy the comforts of freedom and progress.

Mr Kiprianou said that it is permissible for parties to have disagreements on any issue. However, a dispute on the national issue is not permissible. He added: Unity is imperative and all are responsible before history for its achievement.

PAPAIOANNOU ATTACKS RALLY PARTY, IMPERIALISTS AT AKEL RALLY

NC150937 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 15 Jul 80 pp 3, 4

[Text of speech by AKEL Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou at 14 July Nicosia rally to mark the 1974 coup and Turkish invasion anniversaries]

[Excerpts] We are summoned for the 6th consecutive year to this magnificant rally to manifest our strongest protest and shout out: "All the leaders of the monstrous crime against the martyred Cypriot people must be punished in an exemplary manner!" "Fascism will not succeed!" "The Turkish and all foreign troops must withdraw from Cypriot territory!" "Cyprus for the Cypriots!" "Greeks and Turks of Cyprus together in the struggle for an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus; a common homeland for all the Cypriot people!"

Who does not know that both the juntist-fascist coup and the Turkish invasion are the work of the same imperialist mastermind, namely, the American CIA and the most reactionary imperialist circles of NATO?

Who does not know that with this double crime the imperialists and their stooges in Greece and Turkey aimed at partitioning Cyprus, strengthening the southeastern flank of NATO and converting Cyprus into the strongest NATO military springboard in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East?

Who does not know that imperialism is the most relentless enemy of Cyprus, the very same enemy that, together with the Israeli Zionists, has thrown the Palestinians out of their country and aims at imposing its own order of things on the Arab countries and the entire Middle East region?

Who does not know that the imperialists have used and are still using Cyprus as a center for international espionage and military adventures against neighboring and other nations?

This is why the titantic liberation struggle of the Cypriot people joins with the struggle of the Palestinians, Arabs, Iranians and all the other people in the area who are struggling against imperialism, for independence, to shake off foreign occupation and for freedom.

Who is to be blamed for the nonimplementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus and the lack of any progress toward a Cyprus solution? AKEL does not have the slightest doubt that the main responsibility is borne by imperialism and, particularly, the U.S.-NATOite imperialism. It encourages and fans the Turkish intransigence, because this imperialism pursues the dissolution of the Cypriot state, the partition of Cyprus and its conversion into a NATO military bridgehead.

The U.S.-NATOite imperialism has its bases in Turkey and regards this country as a policeman in the Eastern Mediterranean and an advanced outpost against the Soviet Union. This imperialism would not in any way displease Turkey, especially since it pursues the dissolution of the independent Cyprus state. The stand taken by the Western imperialist countries at every UN debate of the Cyprus issue is indicative of their intentions toward Cyprus. Therefore, it would be an unforgivable illusion and futile to expect any support from the U.S.-NATOite imperialists for a Cyprus solution on the basis of the UN resolutions. The only solution that they pursue and are struggling to impose is their own imperialist, NATOite solution and, what is more, at a Camp David-type conference.

Compatriots, the serious rifts existing in our domestic front weaken the Cypriot people's liberation struggle; they encourage Cyprus' relentless enemies both abroad and at home. It is really a lamentable state of affairs that fills all honest patriots with pain.

In the past few years since President Makarios' death, AKEL has done everything to maintain and strengthen the cooperation among the democratic forces. AKEL has shut its eyes to many things that were concocted against it. AKEL has also condoned the fact that while it was not represented in the government, EDEK was represented, although unofficially. AKEL even overlooked the unfavorable discriminations which have been made against it in the armed forces, the police and the state machinery. AKEL has also made many other sacrifices for the sake of cooperation and for the sake of strengthening the Cypriot people's liberation struggle. With an exemplary unselfishness, AKEL has worked and continues to strive for patriotic unity and cooperation.

However, unity and cooperation are not an end in themselves. They are the means to promote the primary aim of our people which, in the present circumstances, is the liberation of Cyprus on the basis of the line and tactics for a Cyprus solution that were approved and declared by the National-Ministerial Council under the chairmanship of Makarios.

I would now like to say a few words about Mr Kliridhis' [Democratic] Rally Party which provides shelter and political status to the coupists. The Rally leader, Mr Kliridhis, held a pan-Cypriot rally in this square on 24 June.

Mr Kliridhis made a speech and talked about cooperation among the Western, socialist and nonaligned countries on the Cyprus issue. However, he forgot to tell us that it is only the socialist and nonaligned countries which give us their vote at the United Nations every year, whereas the Western countries vote against us or abstain from voting.

The policy of the Rally Party in the Cyprus issue is actually the policy of NATO and the imperialists. Moreover, the Rally Party wants us to abandon our nonaligned policy and join NATO, because the wealthy oligarchy, which is represented by the Rally Party, sees its interests protected by imperialist NATO and is not concerned whether Cyprus is partitioned and wide open to NATO. The oligarchy of wealth, which is expressed and represented in the Rally Party, wants an antipeople's, anti-Cypriot solution that would secure for it the rule under the roof of its imperialist protectors.

The Rally Party and its leader Kliridhis are exploiting the inconsistency of the president and his government to deceive the people and gain their support. If they succeed in climbing up to power, be certain that we will relive the dark days of the coup and the Turkish invasion in a much worse form.

Central Committee Message

NC121109 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] In a message on the sixth anniversary of the coup and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the AKEL Central Committee calls on the people's patriotic democratic forces to rally together around what has become known as the Makarios policy in order to block the way to imperialism and fascism, save Cyprus and make it truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized.

The AKEL message says that the anniversary finds the shameful coupists unpunished and lifting their heads while the Turkish invaders continue to occupy 40 percent of Cypriot territory, disregard UN resolutions and violate fundamental human rights.

The message also adds that the anniversary finds the internal front divided because of everyone's failure to comply with the joint line and tactics for solving the Cyprus problem as decided by the national and the ministerial council under the chairmanship of the late President Makarios.

PAPANDREOU DISCUSSES PASOK PLANS IN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESS

AT141401 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Report on the opening statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to the seventh session of PASOK's Central Committee in Athens on 12 July]

[Text] At the beginning of his opening statement to the seventh session of PASOK's Central Committee, the movement's chairman, Andreas Papandreou, analyzed the latest political developments and referred to the "mild climate" and the dangers to the country which are becoming discernible internally and to national, economic and social issues.

He then referred to PASOK's government program which is being drafted into its final form by 25 working groups; it will then go through internal party processes and be submitted to the movement's Central Committee for final approval. He also referred to the great contribution of the international seminar on "transition to socialism" and its positive recommendation for the development of a strategy which must overcome the obstacles which the establishment will attempt to raise in an effort to stop progress toward radical change.

He then referred to the "screen of silence" which has been forced upon the country today through the press "lockout" and the stranglehold over television by the New Democracy government, and he recommended ways for dealing with this unacceptable situation.

In conclusion, he stated that the elections, which will assuredly give our people and PASOK the opportunity to forge a new course for the country, will take place soon because, over and above the intentions of the New Democracy government, the objective conditions which are developing in the country as well as the expressed will of the people will not allow the rightwing to stay in authority any longer.

Antipeople Policy

Referring to the recent changes on the country's political stage brought about by Karamanlis' rise to the presidency and Rallis' simultaneous assumption of the leadership over New Democracy nd the prime ministership, the chairman of PASOK specifically stressed that, in principle, this change is nothing more than a continuation of the very same rightwing policy. This is a policy which continues to be defined by intensive Atlanticism, unacceptable authoritarianism, insistence upon one-sided austerity for the many and luxury for the few, and a total lack of programming, something which is totally characteristic of the rightwing government.

"Mild" or "Harsh"

Continuing, the PASOK chairman then stressed:

A. The clashes within the rightwing are the results of the momentous failures of the New Democracy governments and they are breaking up and weakening the political representative body of the ruling class. Our people, however, do not draw a line between the "mild" or "harsh" rightwing. As a result of bitter experience, the people know that the rightwing, irrespective of its disguises and changes, is dedicated to serving the country's economic oligarchy.

B. The characteristics of the Greek rightwing have been and remain the following:

1. Misuse of the state apparatus which is always being attempted in an effort to erect a state of the rightwing extending into a parastate.

2. Attempts to remain in authority iregardless of the will of the people, attempts undertaken through various unacceptable means and disguises.

3. Absolute, one-party monopolization of the mass media.

4. Development of an unacceptable paternalistic and controlled government trade union movement.

5. Subjugation of local self-governments within the limits of strangling centralism.

6. Full national dependence upon Atlantic centers of power with a resultant one-sided, dependent foreign defense policy.

7. Active defense of the interests of the oligarchy within the limits of a strongly antipeople and promonopolistic income policy, the results of which are particularly felt by the working people.

Referring in particular to the "mild climate" which the rightwing very recently discovered and promotes with the objective prupose of gaining "absolution" for its policy, the chairman of PASOK stated:

We do not question the need to develop political struggle without personal accusations of abuse and, in this regard, PASOK has always contributed to the establishment and preseravation of a "mild climate" in the country.

He stressed, however, that there should be no confusion between preservation of a "mild climate" with quiet opposition, with "absolution" or with giving the green light to the policy of the rightwing government, thus only guaranteeing dangers to the country. The people have come to understand that the period we are passing through today is particularly dangerous for the nation and is particularly oppressive for the working people, the nonprivileged Greeks.

Analyzing the characteristics of this critical and historic moment for our country, PASOK's chairman stressed that unbearable pressure is being exerted by the United States and the "Allies" for our return to NATO and the signing of a bases agreement in 1980. This is because they foresee--and they foresee correctly--PASOK victory in the next election confrontation.

They know very well that there will never be any cession of national and sovereign rights either to Turkey, to the United States or to NATO, which is their objective goal today.

Deep Crisis

He then analyzed the deep and protracted capitalist crisis which is taking on the dimensions of economic bankruptcy in our country and has the following characteristics:

A. High and galloping inflation, a huge gap in the foreign payments balance and stagnation in productive investments.

B. "Liberalization" of the economy which, in reality, means yielding it to the high-handedness of large capital.

C. Total lack of programming.

D. One-sided austerity with the workers in the city and village, the small and medium [businessmen] and the greatest majority of the people as its victims.

E. The strict antilabor and anti-trade union policy and activities of the New Democracy government.

The PASOK chairman particularly referred to the historically great responsibilities of PASOK toward the people's movement and determinedly stressed that the movement's present duties are the following:

A. To put a stop to the trend of accept faits accomplis in Cyprus, overthrowing the status of the Aegean, returning to the military wing of NATO, and making the presence of foreign bases in our country permanent.

B. To continue its pioneering role with greater intensity in our people's struggles against the policy of one-sided austerity, against the anti-trade unionist arsenal of the rightwing, and against the stark exploitation of the workers by monopolistic capital, both local and foreign.

C. To mobilize all of its forces in order to guarantee a decisive victory in the next election which will permit implementation of its program through its strength alone.

The PASOK chairman set forth the completion of PASOK's 4-year government program by the next election as its primary goal, together with completion of the democratic process for selecting candidate deputies and the establishment of its tactics in the forthcoming election struggle. In conclusion, he also set forth as a primary goal the preparation, after very careful selection, of leading personalities who will be responsible for chief positions within the state apparatus after the victory.

The Program

Referring to the movement's government program, the PASOK chairman particularly referred to the the guidelines of PASOK's government policy as they were explained to the people during the 1977 elections. He noted that the text at that time was not a program because it did not prioritize measures, nor did it set forth local programs. In reference to the next election, however, he stressed that PASOK's government program will be ready by the end of the summer. This is a program the final phases of which are being ironed out by 25 working groups. Upon completion it will be submitted to the executive bureau of the movement which will make changes it considers necessary, both with regard to the priority and extent of programs. Lastly, the final version of PASOK's government program will be submitted to the Central Committee for its final approval.

The People Support Us

Referring to the very considerable contribution of the international seminar on "transition to socialism" held at the Pantios Technical Academy under the auspices of the Mediterranean Studies Center, the PASOK chairman concluded that this seminar contributed toward a fuller understanding of the methods used by the establishment on an international scale to undermine and entrap any government which aims at transition toward socialism through peaceful, democatic means. He also stressed the seminar's contribution toward developing a strategy aimed at overcoming the obstacles which the establishment will erect in an effort to stop progress toward radical change.

Finally he said that PASOK will soon publish a book which will contain both the seminar's recommendations as well as its discussions so that all the Greek people may be informed about the problems discussed as well as the solutions proposed during the seminar.

The PASOK chairman stressed, however, that there are certain points which could well be underlined now. In summary:

1. The first rule consists of absolute sincerity. When the people know what they are voting for they will be able to support the government's efforts even though there may be obstacles and difficulties along the way.

2. The first direct measures must have a "fire-fighting" character; they must be aimed at the speediest possible stabilization of the economy. Naturally, overcoming the inherited crisis will, in the end, require direct institutional changes which fall within progress toward socialism.

3. The rate with which basic institutional changes will be implemented will be very significant. This cannot be faster than what the people are ready to follow. Every measure, every change must have the broadest support of the masses. At the same time, it must be sufficiently speedy so that it can bind the country to the path toward socialism.

Radical Change

The PASOK chairman stressed that it is particularly important for us to understand that implementation of a program for "radical change" has the following prerequisites:

1. It must be made clear to the "foreign factor" that the government positions are irrevocable. This is the only way for them to adjust to the new reality.

2. We must locate new supports (on an international scale) which will contribute to our country's course toward socialist change. A considerable portion of PASOK's efforts in the international arena, which has been conducted and will continue, follow in this direction, and I must tell you "that PASOK has achieved considerable success in this sector."

3. Basic condition is for PASOK's policy to be supported by the trade union organizations of the workers, farmers, artisans, scientists and youth.

4. It is equally vital that the small and medium strata support PASOK's policy.

5. This point is most important and it concerns direct and radical administrative decentralization through the development of local self-government, of the first, second and third degree, with important and basic jurisdictions and with suitable resources. In this way authority will pass from the "upper" controlled bureaucratic establishment of the state apparatus into the hands of the people themselves.

He then concluded that only in this way will PASOK's government program become the framework within which the Greek people will develop, with their own initiative and participation, the social and economic progress of the country.

Total Blackout

The PASOK chairman then referred to the total blackout which has recently been enforced on public information as a result of the cessation of publication of the daily newspapers. He concluded that this development clearly and scandalously is helping the government and "New Democracy" because the government has exclusive control over radio and television. This explains why the government not only tolerates but also favors continuation of this unacceptable situation.

He stressed that the governments of the rightwing have always monopolized the mass media and added that during this period the monopolization fundamentally means abolition of the opposition and particularly the abolition of the majority opposition party. He stated that the tactics followed by the government at this moment give the country's political affairs the attributes of a totalitarian regime. Reacting to this situation the PASOK chairman announced to the Central Committee the dispatch of an open letter to Prime Minister Rallis in which he denounces this unacceptable situation. He also referred to the interview he gave to the international press.

He then stated that PASOK will not sit by with "hands folded." We will wage the battle in order to force the government of the "mild climate" to recognize that this country finally does have an opposition. With regard to this effort the PASOK chairman announced the selection of 25 personages of the movement who will undertake to organize our country during the summer and mobilize our people in a struggle for the democratization of the mass media while simultaneously utilizing EXORMIS, to the extent possible, in the battle to inform the people. He mentioned that full details on the mobilization of all of PASOK's organizations in this effort to inform the people will be given by him during the session through a recommendation he will make to the executive bureau.

In conclusion, the chairman of the movement stressed that it is clear that we have entered the final stretch toward elections. Rallis' tours [throughout the country] further confirm our forecasts that elections will be held in the fall of 1980.

"Swansong"

There is absolutely no doubt that the government would like to put off elections until the fall of 1981. This is not only because they want to welcome our country's accession to the EEC but also so that they can close "all pending business" on NATO and the bases.

The deterioration of the economic crisis, however, is happening so fast that, under the weight of repercussions from the nonexistent rightwing government policy and amid the peoples' outcry, the rightwing will be unable to live through any further stay in authority. We believe, he said, that without a doubt the "speeches" of Rallis this summer will be the "swansong" of the rightwing. Irrespective of any situation within the rightwing, however, PASOK proceeds toward the struggle with confidence in its victory. This will be a victory which will give our people the opportunity to set forth the path toward the future, the path which will lead us out of today's huge deadends and which will, at the same time, open the way toward great change and vast reformation.

CYPRUS' ROLANDHIS MEETS MITSOTAKIS DURING STOPOVER

AT151020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis passed through Athens this morning on his way to Madrid. He stopped over for about 2 hours at Ellinikon Airport where he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. They discussed latest Cyprus developments. Specifically Mitsotakis briefed Rolandhis on the talks he had with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel, Foreign Minister Erkmen and other foreign ministers during the recent NATO conference.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

AT141935 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Rallis and will make an official visit to Greece in September. This visit is in return to the official visit to Britain in October 1975 by President Karamanlis, who was prime minister at the time.

TWO IRANIAN OFFICERS CROSS BORDER, LAND HELICOPTER

TA141523 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with the landing near Agri 3 days ago of a military helicopter carrying two Iranian officers who had crossed the border. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General is as follows: A helicopter from the Iranian Armed Forces piloted by two Iranian officers, a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, landed in the province of Agri on 11 July 1980. The Iranian authorities have been informed of the incident and an investigation is continuing.

MILLIYET COMMENTS ON HOSTAGE RELEASE, IRANIAN PLANS

NC141630 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Commentary by Sami Kohen: "The 250th Day"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday was the 250th day of the captivity of the 53 American hostages in Iran.

No one knows how or even where 52 of these diplomats held by militant youths have spent the day today. However, the 53rd hostage is known to have gained freedom from captivity and is on his way home. The young vice consul owes his freedom to an illness that has proved to be incurable in Iran.

In annoucing the release of the young hostage, Khomeyni said he was taking this decision on "compassionate grounds." Carter welcomed this decision and urged the release of the other hostages too.

Is this possible? Can yesterday's gesture by the aging and ailing ayatollah convey a political significance?

Naturally, the release of one of the hostages will please the American people and even arouse some hopes. It may even slightly reduce the tense and unchanging atmosphere between the United States and Iran. However, it is yet too early to consider this gesture the harbinger of a change in the attitude of Khomeyni's regime.

Khomeyni believes that the final word about the hostages will be said by the newly formed assembly which has not yet met. However, it is not known when the assembly will debate and finalize this matter. It can therefore be said that the remaining hostages will spend many more days in the hands of the militants.

Khomeyni has been using the hostages in an attempt to realize his political aspirations. At the beginning, the president, the political parties and the entire American public showed deep concern over this matter. They strongly opposed the Iranian revolution and severed all relations with Iran. On the other hand, the Iranian militants held tight control over the hostages in the hope of bringing the United States to its knees. Unfortunately, after the abortive U.S. military operation last April, Washington seems to have actually sacrificed the hostages. Recently, the Americans from President Carter down to the last man in the street seem to look upon the hostages in Iran as prisoners of World War II or the Vietnam war. This has weakened the trump card in the hands of Tehran. That is, both Khomeyni and the youths who occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are now less hopeful that the United States may hand over the shah or comply with the other conditions set by the revolutionaries.

On the subject of the shah the Iranian trump card also has lost its old effectiveness. The shah is in Egypt now and As-Sadat is resolutely determined not to hand him over to Iran. The ailing shah may die there, but the militants and the administrators in Tehran cannot hope to capture him alive.

In view of all this, one wonders what Iran stands to gain from holding the U.S. diplomats captive indefinitely. Surely, Iranians with common sense must have started to ponder this. Similarly, Americans with commonsense must have started to realize that their thoughtless and hostile attitude toward Iran is bound to bring more harm than good both to them and to the world.

NSP LEADER SAYS PRO-ISRAEL STANCE SHOULD CHANGE

TA141807 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] National Salvation Party Secretary General Oguzhan Asilturk has said that his party considers it inappropriate for Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen to have visited Bulgaria while the extraordinary conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers was being held in Amman.

In a written statement issued in Ankara today, Asilturk recalled that during the conference, the Islamic countries were once more warned about having relations with Israel and it was decided to sever relations with countries that move their embassies to Jerusalem. Pointing out that having relations with Israel provokes a reaction in the Islamic work, Asilturk noted that, while Turkey does not have a diplomatic mission in several Islamic countries, it is represented by a large number of people in Israel. He continued: This kind of attitude is preventing us from establishing better relations with Islamic countries, which are very sensitive about relations with Israel, and obstructs the full development of our economic relations and deprives us of export markets that would help balance our trade deficit.

Asilturk added that the government should renounce its pro-Israel stand and mentality which is in opposition to the Islamic world and which damages Turkey's interests.

ECEVIT CLAIMS GOVERNMENT PROTECTS 'RIGHTIST TERRORISTS'

TA141727 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that his party has decided to file a complaint about Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil with the public prosecutor's office. At a news conference in Ankara, Ecevit recalled the statement made by Gulcugil in Antalya yesterday that the Corum incidents were a plot designed by the left and that a rightist group, thinking it was supporting the state, confronted the leftists. Ecevit said: Thus, the interior minister has revealed that he accepts, as forces representing the state, various rightist terrorists whose offenses have been confirmed by court decisions, rightist activists being convicted for their atrocious murders, criminals and bandits. With this statement the interior minister has confirmed that the government protects some of the terrorists and that it benefits from their support. He has confessed that he views some of the terrorists as a support for the state. The statement made by the interior minister reveals that the JP government is biased regarding the incidents of violence and that it is even involved in them.

Ecevit said the government was biased in its approach to "liberated areas." He added: The government does not consider it bad for a province or district to be under rightist occupation. Noting that the methods used in various operations were significant in that they reflected the attitude and mentality of the government, Ecevit said that the state resorted to the help of certain masked persons during the operation in Fatsa and that certain persons were taken into custody with the help of the masked persons. [paragraph continues]

He added that various eyewitnesses and a news agency confirmed the fact that some of these masked persons were rightist activists. Pointing out that the use of masked informers in such an operation was unprecedented in any law-biding state, Ecevit said, a government that benefits from the support of various irresponsible forces and bloody activists who are involved in terror and the help of masked or unmasked informers can not prevent but increase it.

FATSA INCIDENT DEMONSTRATES NEED FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION

NC141719 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Fatsa Must Serve as a Lesson"]

[Excerpts] Let us first stress a point: The "state" had for some time been subdued in Fatsa. An administration set up by a person who was elected as an "independent" mayor with the support of some leftist organizations had begun to be influential in Fatsa, so much so that this administration had made itself acceptable to the people of Fatsa through the "people's committees" and through its specific methods of trial and punishment. Let us go a step further and say that this administration had responded to the people's greatest desire for "an effective and righteous authority," and that it had grown powerful enough to push the state authority in the area into the background as it became more and more integrated with the people. This is one of the facts we find when we examine the Fatsa incident. A settlement has to be found to satisfy the needs of the Turkish people by recognizing this reality.

The badly shaken state authority in Fatsa has to be restored and revived. In today's Turkey, Fatsa is just one of many incidents amid the "scandals of liberated regions." Establishing the legitimate and official authority of the Turkish Republic not only over Fatsa but also over all other "liberated areas" in Turkey and carrying out "point" operations in those areas too has become absolutely unavoidable.

The fact that the honorable prime minister must clearly see is that no matter who attempts to destroy the authority of the state, the state must deal with them with equal effectiveness, equal impartiality and equal determination. If he fails to see this and instead resorts to idle words, he will be giving an unsatisfactory reply which evades the truth, as he did when asked if it had not been the rightist militants who had destroyed the state authority in Corum. He replied: "Our government does not protect criminals. There is no reason why the incidents should be distorted." It is impossible to achieve success through such methods because this kind of reply exposes the fact that the honorable prime minister is not yet willing "to establish an impartial administration." Still worse, he refuses to admit that he will never be able to win the support of the people and he will be unable to cope with anarchy and terrorism unless he establishes an impartial state administration.

On the other hand, the Fatsa incident or, to put it more correctly, the way the people living in this district look at the incidents, is interesting. The fact that the people of Fatsa seem to have identified themselves with the "illegitimate authority" formed by the Fatsa Municipal Council and the mayor should teach the administrators of Turkey a lesson, because our people wish to convey this message to them: "We are looking for a just administration which is capable of resolving our issues. We are looking for an administration which will listen to us and which will act effectively."

This message should be heeded before new Fatsas crop up throughout Turkey. Responding to the needs of the fellow countrymen through a just state administration is the only way out of the present dilemma.

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KREISKY: AUSTRIA WANTS TO BE KEPT OUT OF ALL ALLIANCES

AU151314 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 80 p 5

[AZ report: "Kreisky on Luns: Keep Austria Out of All Alliances"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--Commenting on NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns' statement that NATO would come to Austria's aid should the country be attacked, Chancellor Kreisky said that a neutral state prefered not to be mentioned in such a context. Austria wants to be kept out of all alliances, he said, adding that he does not know what induced Luns to make that statement. Should a state violate Austria's neutrality, however, then this would mean war, and in that case Austria would welcome any aid.

Regarding the question of what attitude the Austrian athletes should take at the Moscow Olympic games, Kreisky said he had merely recommended to Austrian Olympic Committee Chairman Kurt Heller that only those athletes should participate in the opening parade who wanted to do so themselves. No one should be forced to participate.

Asked to comment on the statement by Franz Josef Strauss on television Sunday that the present situation in Afghanistan would never have developed had there been a CDU government in the FRG Kreisky said only that this remark by the Bavarian premier was so tremendously primitive that he refused to comment on it altogether.

Kreisky said that he had heard about a private trip of Egyptian President as-Sadat [to Salzburg] but he did not know any details. Should As-Sadat come, this would certainly be a good opportunity for them to meet, Kreisky said. He added that he himself would perhaps visit Egypt in September.

Regarding the trip to Iran of the Socialist International delegation Kreisky said that it served the purpose of establishing contacts, and in that respect had been successful. If Iran has now released one hostage, this confirms the Iranian assurances that the hostages' lives are not endangered.

Muhri Demands Official Protest

AU151315 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Franz Muhri: Government Must Clearly Repudiate the NATO Impudence"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--Both the earlier statement by Foreign Minister Pahr and today's statement by Chancellor Kreisky on the statements of NATO Secretary General Luns are completely inadequate, party Chairman Franz Muhri stated Monday at a session of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] Vienna city leadership. The statement by Luns must be resolutely repudiated for two reasons:

First, it insinuates that Warsaw Pact forces will attack Austria although there are no such intentions whatsoever. The existence of the socialist states is an essential factor for Austria's security and independence.

Second, Luns' statement that Austria would have to side with NATO constitutes direct contempt and an open violation of the status of permanent neutrality. The KPOe demands an official protest by the Austrian Government against this provocation, Muhri said.

BELGIUM

LE SOIR: EUROMISSILE DECISION TO BE POSTPONED

LD141231 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Christian-Guy Smal report: "'Chancellor Schmidt Has Done My Work Well,' Nothomb Says"]

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb has just missed two opportunities for travel in the cause of Eurostrategy: It is no longer so urgent for him to go to Moscow, since Chancellor Schmidt has done the job by inducing the Kremlin to agree to negotiations on theater weapons without preconditions; and there is no urgency either for him to go to Washington to induce the Americans to agree to this "concession," since they seem ready to do so.

The rest is a matter for careful consideration and debate. This was more or less the sentiment apparent on Wednesday following the meeting of the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee at which the minister revealed the nuances of the Belgian stance on the question of cruise missile storage and deployment on our territory from 1983 onward, following the 12 December 1979 NATO decision.

Let us recall that the Brussels and The Hague governments modified their agreement, the former retreating behind a 6-month "moratorium" (expired), the latter reserving for itself a reflection period until 31 December 1981.

Since that time there has been the June Ankara NATO meeting, where Nothomb participated but was unable to announce a Belgian "decision" without upsetting the West German chancellor and especially the Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting of 30 June and 1 July.

It is true that the experts are still arguing about the exact nature of the Soviet "concession" on medium-range missiles in Europe and primarily about the extent of the catalogue of armaments in question. Whatever the case, it now seems possible to begin negotiations, although no conclusion can be expected before ratification of the U.S.-USSR SALT II treaty. On Thursday the senators--slower or more inquisitive than the deputies--were to have a further opportunity within their foreign affairs committee to manipulate (theoretically) our future missile battery.

What then can Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb tell them after his contacts with our accredited ambassadors in the Eastern bloc countries and all our major NATO allies, from Schmidt to Edmund Muskie?

First, some facts:

On the military level the results of the Moscow interview are zero, since the USSR is continuing to reinforce its Eurostrategic armaments at the rate of one SS-20 missile per week. On the other hand, on the diplomatic level there is a palpable gain: by lifting its precondition, the Kremlin is in fact accepting the NATO 12 December decision.

Then an analysis: Why this success for the chancellor? There are three reasons: He had consulted his allies, he was negotiating from a position of strength, and he was asserting a European stance made concrete by an original initiative. Belgium was perfectly at home in all this: Ever since Harmel Belgium has been cultivating defense and detente at the same time. It arms itself, it remains loyal to its allies, but it maintains an open stance vis-a-vis the Eastern bloc countries. Seen from this angle everything seems simple. Unfortunately it remains a fact that Belgium must take a definite decision and that meanwhile the minister's position is increasingly delicate, since he is forced to introduce nuances and subtleties into his explanations.

But what is the government going to do then? According to Nothomb, as soon as he has finished with the parliamentarians (a debate could begin next week in the Chamber, when the foreign affairs budget is discussed), he is going to reexamine the whole affair in terms of a dual objective:

1. To do everything to promote an effective beginning to negotiations on a specific basis;

2. To ensure by his action Europe's participation and influence in determining the basis for negotiation.

And especially, it seems, not to fix any dates, not to aim for any deadlines.

Nonetheless, two fundamental questions remain: isn't the state of indecision in our country going to weaken the Western stance during future negotiations; and can the Belgian Government, taking account of internal contingencies, take the risk of a positive decision?

To the first question Nothomb replies that the main point is to have accepted the missiles in principle on 12 December 1979 (the site of deployment being secondary); to the second he replies that "all governments have their little problems...."

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST PROBLEMS

LD151429 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 13 Jul 80 pp 12, 13

[Interview granted by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens to AR-RIYAD Beirut correspondent (Kristel Lecloc); presumably in Brussels--date not given]

[Excerpts] AR-RIYAD: The Arab world is expecting Europe to adopt a more independent stand so that it may become a significant spokesman. But do you not believe that such expectations go beyond reality, bearing in mind that there is more than one decision-making center in Europe?

Martens: In fact I believe that it is right that we should realize that the Arab world expects much from Europe. On the other hand, no one denies that the Mediterranean and the Middle East are two very important areas for our continent both politically and strategically and not just economically.

On this basis agreements have gradually been concluded between the EEC, on one hand, and the Mediterranean states, on the other. There is current talk about concluding agreements with the Middle Eastern countries. We began the Arab-European dialogue several years ago and in this regard the European Council decided in Venice on 13 June to step up this dialogue and to expand it.

In other words, this means that Europe is not quite absent from this part of the world. We definitely hope that Europe will have a more dynamic presence. This calls for strengthening solidarity and cohesion among the member states.

There is no doubt that the Venice summit took an important step in this field since this was the first time the European Community expressed its views fully on the subject within the context of political coordination.

AR-RIYAD: Can it be said that Europe has missed many opportunities in the Middle East because it has not separated itself from the U.S. strategy?

Martens: Certainly Europe has a role to play in the Middle East. It has expressed this stand several times through joint statements (by the Nine countries), particularly in the recent European Council resolutions in Venice which took into consideration the previous statements and added new dimensions to them.

The recent resolution provides for holding contacts with the Arab countries in an initiative in the interest of peace and security in the area. Needless to say, the United States has the potential for a wider initiative and has greater influence in the area. The United States shoulders the major responsibility for encouraging the achievement of peace. We should not believe that any independent action in this part of the world could be decisive, but it is right to say somehow that such action could contribute to finding a solution while taking Washington's policy into consideration. Such action must be systematic and give a new impetus to the peace process that began with the Camp David agreements and should, one way or another, be complementary to such agreements.

AR-RIYAD: How would you explain the negative reaction of the United States, Israel and Egypt to these resolutions?

Martens: Israel's reaction, which was expressed by its foreign minister, was positive at the beginning but Begin's reaction afterward was very negative. The PLO statement was also negative.

As for the attitude of Egypt and the United States, it was in fact positive. We were very surprised by these reactions because they are not based on the basic contents of the resolutions.

AR-RIYAD: Is there a specific danger from a French-German coordination in Europe and how do you see the dimensions of such potential danger?

Martens: We cannot achieve European coordination without good detente between Germany and France. I personally believe that distinctive French-German relations are positive relations on condition that they continue to provide the opportunity for a wider cooperation on the European level.

History has shown us that major powers achieve detente more easily within the European Community and do not reach it through bilateral relations from which the small countries are excluded.

This French-German coordination could harm the European Community and paralyze it. But the member states must adopt their own attitude despite the existence of such coordination. We must, therefore, be very careful in maintaining the normal process of EEC work and not hindering it.

AR-RIYAD: It appears that the European stand today supports Israel less than it used to to. Is it true that this new European stand is due to economic and not moral considerations as Israel alleges?

Martens: I do not know if Europe is supporting Israel less than before. I believe that our countries particularly want to achieve peace in the Middle East. European statements contribute to developing the peace efforts which we expect from both the Arab and Israeli side since final peace can be achieved only if we take into consideration the basic interests of all the parties concerned in the Middle East and inasmuch as each of of these parties exert the necessary efforts.

AR-RIYAD: Why has Belgium so far not allowed the PLO to open an office in Brussels?

Martens: In 1976 the PLO opened an information and contact office in Brussels which enjoys all the facilities compatible with its activities.

AR-RIYAD: Khalid al-Hasan, a PLO official, recently suggested in Strasbourg a five-point plan providing in particular for the stationing of UN observation forces in the occupied territories for a transitional period preceding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and later organizing a public referendum for the Palestinian people. Can we know what Belgium's attitude toward this proposal is?

Martens: I am aware of the proposals submitted by the PLO representative in Strasbourg but I am not sure that they represent the PLO's official view. These proposals seem to be not quite realistic in the circumstances but are worthy of attention.

AR-RIYAD: The majority of observers believe that the Camp David agreements are obsolete or have reached a dead end. What is the Belgian attitude on the subject?

Martens: The Belgian Government considers the Camp David agreement an important step toward peace in the Middle East, but bilateral agreements should reach a wider agreement including all the parties concerned.

AR-RIYAD: The Venice resolutions called for the need to hold contacts with all the parties concerned. Is it to be understood from this that the PLO and the Soviet Union are also concerned?

Martens: The wording of the resolution is very important. The resolution provides for the participation of "all the parties concerned." The EEC has clearly indicated that the PLO is a party concerned.

AR-RIYAD: What is Belgium's attitude toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

Martens: The Belgian Government considers the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a breach of the international law and a threat to stability in this important part of the world, on which we greatly depend in obtaining our energy supplies. I would like to point here to the Nine countries' resolution in Venice in this respect.

NETHERLANDS

DUTCH MILITARY ADVISER TO TRAIN SURINAME ARMED FORCES

LD111045 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 Jul 80 p 3

[ANP report: "Military Adviser to Suriname"]

[Text] The Hague, 7 July--At the request of the Suriname Government and the National Military Council the Dutch Government has decided to send a military adviser to Suriname. He is 43-year-old Maj J.J.H. Kooiman from Harderwijk, who will leave for Paramaribo at the end of July.

Major Kooiman will have the task of organizaing the training of the Suriname Armed Forces. In Suriname Major Kooiman will be under the Dutch ambassador's supervision.

The Dutch Government made the decision to send a military adviser to Suriname in mid-June, before Minister Without Portfolio of Development Aid de Koning's visit to the country, according to the army information service.

SCHMIDT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NATO COUNTERARMING

LD151632 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn today strongly underlined the importance of NATO's counterarming decision of last December.

Schmidt told journalists after a meeting of several hours with Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner in Bonn that serious negotiations with the Soviets can only be expected if the West leaves no doubt until and during such negotiations that it is as serious about the counterarming decision as it is about the offer to negotiate. The Luxembourg prime minister fully agreed with the chancellor.

Werner had come to Bonn for a brief visit as current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers to discuss topical questions of world politics and of the EC, including the contentious budget problem, with the chancellor. He expressed the conviction that Schmidt represented in Moscow the positions of the West on the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan with urgency, even with firmness. Other topics included the expansion of the European currency system and the role of radio and television satellites in the service of Radio Luxembourg.

The Middle East was also discussed. The EC Council of Ministers on 21 July will discuss the visit by an EC delegation to the Middle East where it will discuss the possibilities of a peace settlement, with the main participants including the representatives of the Palestinian people and the PLO. Prime Minister Werner returned to Luxembourg in the afternoon.

GENSCHER EMPHASIZES TIES WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD152146 Hamburg DPA in German 1443 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Two days before his official visit to Belgrade, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stressed that the Federal Government attaches great importance to the dialogue with Yugoslavia. In an interview with the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG published today, Genscher stated that his forthcoming talks in Belgrade would to a large extent be devoted to world political developments and their effects on Europe and on the two states.

Genscher stressed the intensification of economic relations with Yugoslavia. He praised Belgrade's active role as a leading force in the nonaligned movement, whose will to independence will have a lasting influence on world politics over the coming decades.

PRESS DISCUSSES PRAVDA ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

DW160921 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Press review on the Soviet Union's approach to disarmament talks]

[Excerpts] SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch stresses: So it is not true that the Kremlin has dropped its demand that the decision to close the arms gap must be renounced as a prerequisite for serious arms limitation talks. If something has been moving at all in Moscow, it was, if anything, the price of negotiations--and that has clearly moved upward. In addition to renouncing the closure of the arms gap, the inclusion of forward based American arms systems is now being demanded, which is something the Western alliance has rejected for 10 years. The fact that the Soviet Union goes ahead with clearing away illusions in such an unceremonious way indicates how certain it is that its propaganda has already fully served its purpose by driving the wedge of limited solidarity into the Western alliance.

The following is a quotation from RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen: PRAVDA pointed out yesterday that the Soviets have extended their field for negotiations far beyond those things that concern the Americans and what Schmidt criticized in Moscow as the USSR's superiority in arms vis-a-vis Europe. What has actually gotten underway is the great poker game between Washington and Moscow for the Western aim of achieving a strategic balance and for the Soviet efforts not to abandon their existing advantage in the negotiations. It seems to have turned out that the Moscow signals passed on by the federal chancellor are not free of irritations. Bonn ought to abandon its possible prejudice after Schmidt's visit should a new assessment of negotiating possibilities be involved.

In this connection BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG wonders: Did the chancellor, as the opposition claims, apply more favorable cosmetics than warranted to the news of Soviet receptiveness to negotiations he brought back with him? Is there any contradiction between the official Bonn assessment that the Soviet proposals are constructive and the fact noted by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher that the Russians do want to negotiate, but on something other than what was envisaged? For the time being we will have to wait for exploratory talks on the alliance level and Soviet-U.S. contacts to see what the subject of negotiations might be. Right now the Soviets do not wish to discuss the NATO offer of negotiations made in December last year. Yet despite some anxieties the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap has had the very effect it was supposed to have, namely inducing the other side to negotiate on principle, the editorial of BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG says.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN notes: It is not unimportant indeed that Chancellor Schmidt has again expressly advocated NATO's decision on closing the arms gap again. Following the chancellor's Moscow visit many Western politicians were already fixed too much on negotiations, arms control and disarmament. At any rate, these were the terms that dominated the discussion during the past few weeks, and especially in some neighboring countries such as Belgium and the Netherlands where the tendency was evident to mistake the East's existing receptiveness to negotiations for Western negotiating successes. It is not surprising that this alarms Schmidt.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE

DW160846 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jul 80 p 10

[Article signed Ein: "Obscuring"]

[Text] The language of PRAVDA is clear: The Soviets have not accepted the Western decision to close the arms gap. They hold to their standpoint that only the strategic situation that existed prior to NATO's decision can be discussed. What looks like a clarification can be a planned obscuring. Henry Kissinger described in his memoirs how the men in the Kremlin play the great game between maximum demands and the final acceptance of minimum gains. The Russians maintain that the presence of the SS-20 of the "Backfire" bombers maintains the balance of forces. The Western objection is rejected that these arms systems, on the contrary, have created Soviet preponderance. So logically every Atlantic attempt to reestablish the balance that has been upset through the introduction of Eurostrategic arms would upset detente. The West cannot negotiate on that basis. But who is the West? Who is NATO? Some 15 sovereign states with dozens of different opinions complicate every process aimed at making a decision. The PRAVDA article is counting on that.

DIE WELT

DW160847 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jul 80 p 6

[Article signed Kem: "The Missile Game"]

[Text] The big fight for the starting position for the next disarmament dialogue by the big powers has begun. The Soviet Union considers it to be mainly a show fight. After Washington noted Moscow's unconditional preparedness to enter such talks, PRAVDA has now argued strongly against any "distortion" of the Soviet preparedness to enter talks. Since the chancellor is out as a "distorter" because to the contrary he was praised for his correct rendition of Brezhnev's position, PRAVDA must be aiming at the Americans.

The demand by the Russians is not new. They have always wanted to make the "organic" cohesion of all American arms systems a subject of negotiations. Why should they this time, when their readiness to enter into talks has been sold quite well to Europe, refrain from "adding up" those U.S. strategic nuclear arms that are already deployed in Europe? The Americans have coolly juxtaposed their own "offensive" assessment of Moscow's readiness to enter into talks. Those things that could follow an "initial" discussion round with the Soviet Union are being assessed rather realistically in Washington. There they are more concerned by the actual aim of Moscow's propaganda which persistently concentrates its fire on a possible break in the alliance somewhere between Bonn, Paris and Washington.

OPINION POLL POINTS TO SCHMIDT, SPD/FDP VICTORY

DW161010 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Eghard Moerbitz report]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Jul--Some 3 months prior to the Bundestag elections to SPD top echelon has made a positive assessment of the social-liberal coalition's chances of scoring a victory. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's attraction was also assessed positively. Deputy SPD Chairman Hans Juergen Wischnewski on Tuesday in Bonn warned nevertheless against exaggerated optimism. Based on opinion poll results from early July, he stressed that according to the present mood the SPD has "not yet achieved" its election aim of again being represented in the Budestag as the strongest faction, saying that scoring an absolute majority is an "illusion."

As regards the so-called chancellor question "Who should be federal chancellor?" Helmut Schmidt with 61 points holds a clear lead over Strauss who has 24 points. As regards preference for parties, the situation is the reverse. Had elections taken place on 6 July, Wischnewski's evaluation of the opinion poll shows, the CDU/CSU would still be the strongest Bundestag faction with 230 deputies despite a loss of 13 seats, while the SPD with 222 seats (despite a gain of eight mandates) would still depend on a coalition with the FDP, which would win 44 seats (plus five). The CDU/CSU would have 44.5 percent, the SPD 43, the FDP 8.5 while some 4 percent would support other parties, 3 percent of which for the Greens.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS AMBASSADOR OVER SOVIET CENSORSHIP

LD151150 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The French Government fully supports the attitude of our ambassador in Moscow who refused to censor his speech for Soviet television on the occasion of 14 July. The Quai d'Orsay has just revealed that part of the sppech which Mr Froment-Meurice was due to make--as he does every year--was devoted to international tension, and our ambassador recalled that the points of views of France and the USSR were very far apart on the cause of this aggravation. The French ambassador cited the Afghanistan affair in particular. This passage was censored, and rather than change the contents of his message, Mr Froment-Meurice, justifiably, the Quai d'Orsay stresses, chose not to speak on television.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs adds further: Any other attitude would have given the impression that the French Government had changed its position, which is not the case. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable and the withdrawal of the Red Army essential. Four days before the opening of the Olympic games, this is a noteworthy incident.

FRANCOIS-PONCET VISIT TO ALGIERS POSTPONED

LD150939 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Daniel Junqua dispatch: "Mr Francois-Poncet's Visit Postponed by Algiers for 'Timetable Reasons'"]

Excerpt] Algiers--Mr Francois-Poncet's visit will not take place on Saturday, 12 July. Circles close to the Foreign Ministry in Algiers revealed on Thursday, 10 July, that it has been postponed "for technical, timetable reasons." It will take place shortly and a new date will be agreed in the next few days. It is Algeria which took the initiative to postpone the visit.

Algeria's Ambassador in Paris Sahnoun informed the Quai d'Orsay of the postponement on Wednesday and French Ambassador in Algiers Merillon had a meeting with chief of Algerian diplomacy Benyahia on this subject on Thursday. Since his return from Freetown, where he was heading the Algerian delegation to the OAU summit, Mr Benyahia has had a packed program, taking part in a cabinet meeting on Wednesday and receiving UN General Assembly President Salim Ahmed Salim and U.S. representative to the United Nations McHenry, who is on a fact-finding tour of the region.

The meeting between Mr Benyahia and Mr Francois-Poncet was to mark an important stage in the negotiations started at the beginning of the year to settle the points of dispute which have arisen between the two countries since independence. It was to just precede the "final" date of 14 July set by the two sides as the end of their undertaking. This date will, therefore, not be respected.

However, the postponement of the French minister's trip does not seem to be connected with the development of the discussions and does not indicate a crisis or even a resumption of tension. According to some Algerian officials, dates should not be considered "sacred" since the essential point is that the process started 6 months ago is continuing. It is also pointed out that the six working groups set up to study the various points of contention took longer to complete their work than the timetable allowed, finishing on 7 July not 30 June as planned.

PAPERS VIEW OUTCOME OF GISCARD-SCHMIDT SUMMIT

LE FIGARO Comment

LD141333 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12-13 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Serge Maffert editorial: "Long-Term Action"]

[Text] The visit which Mr Giscard d'Estaing has just made to various parts of Germany and the French-German summit which followed in Bonn are particularly instructive regarding the general political line taken by the French president and that taken by his FRG partners.

Despite appearances, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the "heart of Germany" was really more a European undertaking than a French-German affair. The president of the republic, with Mr Schmidt's approval, clearly wanted to give Europe a new dimension. The institutional summit in Bonn resulted in Giscard and Schmidt asserting their intention to lay an additional stone in the building of Europe, namely the idea of common security based on the French nuclear force and the German conventional military capability.

The many contacts which Mr Giscard d'Estaing had during the various stages of his visit, particularly with young Germans, took the general tone of asserting a European identity which should transcend not national identities but hostility, disagreements, and the consequences of a stormy past as well as current misunderstandings.

Two observations can be made on all these points:

1. First, agreement is now closer than ever in essential spheres between the president of the republic and the FRG chancellor: Europe's future, East-West relations, evolution of detente, the continent's security.

This is a striking change from the situation which prevailed just a few years ago. The FRG, which was unconditionally tied to Washington's policy and strategy for decades, has given itself more room and, with growing boldness, is assuming under the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany complete autonomy in decision-making.

The fundamental reason for this is simple: The FRG's observation that the U.S. nuclear guarantee toward Europe has lost a good part of its credibility and that the United States is tending "to eliminate any automatic link between the European theater and the use of the central systems" (in other words the intercontinental nuclear deterrent).

For Germany the continent's defense and security now depend on the organization of a strategy and an arms system, of which the Americans will of course be part, established in Europe itself; hence the major importance assumed by the "theater weapons" and the Euromissiles.

At the same time France is undergoing a development which moves it closer to Germany. Originally France's aim was to ensure the defense of the national sanctuary by nuclear deterrence. It seems to be increasingly holding the view that its security is also linked with that of its neighbors. Mr Giscard D'Estaing's announcement last month of his decision to prepare for production of the neutron bomb has been interpreted as a positive factor in Bonn even if--or perhaps because--no details have been given in Paris on the method of incorporating it into our nuclear arsenal.

2. It may be thought that the French and Germans are not always on the same wavelength with regard to the future in general and the European idea.

The sentimental rationalism of the French, or at least of those who are most attached to "Europe," leads them to transpose the deeply rooted notion of the "French homeland" to the European level. Like the "French homeland" the European homeland takes not only a political but a mythical and personalized dimension: They speak of Notre Dame l'Europe as people did of Notre Dame la France.

All that is entirely foreign to Germanic or Benelux pragmatism. An "independent and strong Europe" literally does not mean anything to young Germans, or German businessmen and politicians. At the same time, although Mr Giscard d'Estaing was undoubtedly a hit with the people in Germany, his success was not reflected in the media or in political understanding in the Laender. The French and Germans have moved a great deal closer. There is still a long way to go however before they can talk of a common destiny at the level of the two peoples' collective consciousness. Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Schmidt have realized that and will draw a long-term program of action from it.

L'HUMANITE Editorial

LD151157 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Yeves Moreau editorial: "Europe--A Bridgehead"]

[Text] The press conference given in Bonn yesterday by Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing at the end of the latter's visit to the FRG confirmed the importance attached to military questions throughout this trip.

Once again Helmut Schmidt made a point of welcoming the "modernization of the French deterrent force"--a nice euphemism for Giscard's neutron bomb plans. It is a particularly false euphemism, since the only conceivable doctrine of use for the neutron bomb implies abandoning the deterrence strategy in favor of the "forward battle" strategy.

This is certainly Helmut Schmidt's meaning since, speaking on French television Channel 3 yesterday evening, he was not afraid to tell young French recruits serving in the FRG that they are not there "to have a good time...."

The West German chancellor spelled things out even more clearly by stressing that, in manufacturing the neutron bomb, Giscard's government is showing that it has "identical motives" to those which last December led NATO to decide to deploy the new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles in Europe. There could be no clearer way of admitting that the neutron bomb plan is not inspired by a concern for national defense but corresponds to the NATO and Bundeswehr general staffs' concerns.

Far from repudiating Helmut Schmidt's remarks, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's statements faithfully echoed their Atlanticism. For instance, the French president, who had hitherto refrained from any comment on the new missiles, broke his silence in Bonn to urge their introduction.

Indeed, instead of urging that advantage be taken of the recent Soviet approaches to prevent a dangerous revival of the arms race, Mr Giscard d'Estaing proclaimed that the negotiations proposed by Brezhnev should not prevent "the implementation of the NATO decision" taken last December, in other words deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

This recommendation cannot easily be reconciled with the desire he also expressed to see "the strategic balance in Europe and the world respected."

Another contradiction: According to Mr Giscard d'Estaing, "The approach to the problem should be an all-embracing one.... The balance should cover all types of forces." However, he obstinately persists in envisaging negotiations on only conventional weapons in Europe.

How can we fail to be confused by all these inconsistencies? Do Giscard's intricacies of thought not reflect the desire to find excuses for avoiding any constructive proposals? The possibility of negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons is countered by the value of an all-embracing approach. To the offer of a European conference on disarmament comes the retort: Let us only discuss conventional weapons. The feigned concern for nuclear parity is contradicted by a drive toward excessive armament which jeopardizes this parity.

This plays into the hands of Bonn and Washington. It is certainly not in this way that we will succeed in "giving Europe its role in the world." Quite the reverse; this undermines the favorable influence it could have. Western Europe is brought down to the rank of a bridgehead for Atlanticism and, at the same time, West German military ambitions are encouraged and France is abased.

It is by taking the opposite line that our country's interests would be served, by taking initiatives to halt the arms race and by building a Europe of cooperation and peace. The Helsinki agreements heralded such a Europe. However, the detente principles which these agreements embodied still have to be put into practice, especially at the military level.

This means that neither the neutron bomb nor strengthening the alliance with the Bundeswehr should be on the agenda.

LE MONDE SEES USSR IN IMPASSE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD161011 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet Impasse"]

[Text] The Soviets, probably working on the theory that bulldozer tactics would enable them to eliminate pockets of resistance, have just launched large-scale reprisal operations around Kabul. Although they recently withdrew from Afghanistan a few units unsuited to antiguerrilla warfare, they have now replaced them with more mobile and lighter elements. However, these forces and what remains of a disintegrating Afghan Army at present only control the cities and a few major road networks. In the interior the resistance controls the territory.

Moscow would have to pour in at least three times as many men to effectively police a people who have in the past left those who have tried to subjugate them--the British in particular--with bad memories. The campaigns to draft men into the Afghan Army to replace deserters have produced hardly any results. The resistance, on the other hand, has inexhaustible reserves of fighters among the population and now seems to be receiving more sophisticated equipment.

More than 7 months after the invasion of Afghanistan, the USSR has succeeded in raising virtually a whole people against it in a reaction which is not only inspired by Islamic feeling but is motivated by fierce nationalism. Around 1 million Afghan refugees have been allowed into Pakistan and Iran, and this number is still growing.

In addition, on the domestic plane, the regime which the Soviet forces have installed in power in Kabul is also in a complete political impasse. The Soviet strategists would have probably have liked the two factions of the Afghan communist party [as published] to co-exist within the Karmal government. However, they have been in constant conflict and have even been killing each other. These clashes have come to a head. The purges announced by Mr Karmal at the beginning of Ramadan will probably not end them. In these conditions, how could the Soviets find replacements in the Kabul leadership team who would be acceptable to the population, in whose eyes the Karmal regime is hopelessly discredited?

Its isolation probably also explains why the Kabul government is constantly asserting its readiness to have discussions with Tehran and Islamabad. This is not the first time that a regime at war has tried to negotiate with its adversaries...over their heads. Nonetheless, with the mediation of the Islamic countries which certainly do not unanimously support the resistance, and the rather discreet diplomatic approaches made by countries such as India and even France, the Afghan conflict is to some extent also moving toward the search for a political settlement. So far the Islamic Conference initiative has only served to ensure legitimate international recognition for the resistance. However, the pressures exerted by the Western countries, especially the United States, before the Olympic games have, to say the least, scarcely encouraged yet a more flexible Soviet stance.

Quite the reverse: The USSR seems to think that it has time on its side. This is likely to prove a serious miscalculation. If they want to prevent dogmatic Islamic groups which are by no means united from taking power in Kabul and if they want to limit the human, financial and diplomatic cost of their adventure, the Soviets will sooner or later have to extricate themselves completely from the Afghan mire.

PCF'S GREMETZ RENEWS APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA

LD151149 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "It Is in France's Interest To Recognize and Aid the Phnom Penh Government"]

[Text] Maxime Gremetz, deputy for La Somme and PCF Central Committee secretary, yesterday sent a letter to French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet stating in particular:

"I have already approached the government on the PCF's behalf on many occasions to urge it to reopen normal diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Now India has recognized the Kampuchean Government. This is a positive and important decision by this great nonaligned country, whose role in the world has been stressed by the president of the republic on several occasions.

"So the real situation in Kampuchea is becoming apparent to a growing number of countries. This country is coming to life again after the horrible genocide perpetrated by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and is developing under the leadership of the new authorities it has installed, whose representative nature can no longer be seriously disputed.

"In these circumstances it is vital that France establish diplomatic relations with Kampuchea. It must take part in the recovery of this sorely tried country and carry out with it an economic cooperation plan of mutual interest. Such a policy would correspond to the interests of our people and our country, bound by deep historical ties to Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people. It would be an important factor contributing to peace in Southeast Asia. France must not be one of the last countries to recognize Kampuchea. That would damage France's role and influence in the world."

COLOMBO ADDRESSED SENATE ON 'PURSUIT OF DETENTE'

AU151951 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Jul (ANSA)--Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo declared today that one of the major guidelines for Italian foreign policy is the pursuit of detente by "keeping open the channels of communication and the prospects for dialogue between East and West" in a statement to the Senate. Colombo's remarks touched also on the series of recent encounters at the international level, including the June Venice summit of the world's seven most industrialized nations.

The head of Italian diplomacy affirmed that the nation's foreign policy is based on realism, "which does not at all entail renouncing the pr[illegible]ct of an operative role for our nation in international affairs but which allows us [illegible]void positions and initiatives we are incapable of following through on". Colombo the[illegible]lled that, on the other hand, detente is "influenced in a decisive fashion by the ov[illegible] trend of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and it would not be [illegible]ible for Europe to foster this process with only our good will". The foreign minister [illegible]ed that Europe should expect to hold down more than a mere subordinate role in this process. Colombo went on to identify as "elements which have meant more than general and uncoordinated activism: the reality of our attitude and position outlined these past few months in relation to the Afghan crisis, and to the general repercussions..." The Italian position on the "need to relax tensions in an extremely delicate area like Southwest Asia in connection to the question of the American hostages held in Iran and the active and constructive efforts in the Middle East crises to reclaim Europe's role". According to the foreign minister, these elements "have defined, in the brief time of a few months, the prospects for initiatives and achievements characteristic of autonomy and, taken together, are consistent with a policy aimed at a comprehensive vision of detente and peace". Referring to the NATO offer to negotiate limitations of and controls for long range nuclear weapons, Colombo disclosed that French and West German conversations in Moscow with Soviet leaders "have cast light on the movement within the Moscow position. This came about," he said, "a month and a half after this phase of the dialogue was begun in Vienna". Continuing on the same issue, Colombo said, "Moscow has always been extremely attentive to the central European area, because of the delicate problems present here and has, therefore, paid special attention to the Federal German Republic as the point of balance of the forces of the Atlantic alliance." Colombo noted that, at present, the NATO missiles deployed in West Germany are capable of a strike against the nations of the Warsaw Pact but not against the Soviet Union, a territory which appears as a "sanctuary" in relation to the NATO missile systems, even though Soviet territory is within the range of American intercontinental missiles and the advanced American missile systems. This disparity between the range of missiles located in central Europe in relation to Soviet territory and the Warsaw Pact nations will no longer exist beyond 1983, the foreign minister said, when the deployment of NATO missiles to counter the Soviet SS 20 will begin. "It is understandable, at least on the psychological level", the foreign minister continued, "why the West German chancellor...was approached by the Soviets to convey 'some signal' of a positive nature as regards NATO's offer to negotiate". This signal, Colombo said, was accepted by the NATO countries which will explore "the developments of the Soviet position and, on the basis of these changes, will draw the relevant policy conclusions".

Other than East-West relations, the foreign minister also spoke of European solidarity with the rest of the West and European unity. In relation to the latter point, the minister recalled the peril posed to the European Economic Community by the [word indistinct] of British financial contributions to the Community budget and the climate of confidence restored to the Community once this issue was settled. The foreign minister also mentioned "the happy initiatives represented by the official visits of the Italian head of state to Algeria and Spain" in connection to Community relations within the Mediterranean region and the future enlargement of the EEC.

FRG'S GENSCHER GIVES LUNCHEON SPEECH ON EUROPEAN ISSUES

DW160941 Bonn FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS RELEASE in German 15 Jul 80

[Prerelease of excerpts from speech by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at 15 July luncheon in Lisbon given by the Portuguese foreign minister]

[Text] Dear colleague, Madame: I would like to thank you cordially for your friendly words and the hospitality with which you have received us here. I am very happy to be in your beautiful country again for a visit. The Federal Republic of Germany has watched with great interest and sympathy the development of your country. Your country's avowal of its affiliation with the European democracies is a gain for all of us. We are aware indeed of how keenly interested you are in as early a membership in the European Community as possible. This is our desire as well. Let me assure you that the Federal Government will keep supporting with all its strength the smooth continuation of the accession negotiations.

By returning to democracy Portugal has lived up to the precondition to which the member states justly attach great significance. Our goal goes beyond a Common Market. It includes the political union of Europe. As you know, the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the strongest advocates of this great goal. Important stimuli for growth for the member countries' national economies will emanate from the enlargement of the Community. Hence the time pending membership and the subsequent transition period should be utilized by your country and by Spain for any measures of restructuring and adaptation that may be required, because the enlargement of the EC is an opportunity and a challenge at the same time for both the Community and the countries joining it. We are convinced that the incorporation of your country and of the other accession countries into the circle by the European democracies constitutes an important factor for stability in the south of Europe and thus for the security of Europe at large.

Freedom, democracy, progress and social justice in a united Europe are the aims of our policy on Europe. Our policy on Europe is the core of a far-reaching foreign policy aimed at the preservation of peace. The basis of this policy is a firm link between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Atlantic alliance as well as the European Community. Our peace policy is aimed at preserving the security of Western democracies through a policy of balance, at decreasing tensions between East and West through a more credible and predictable policy of arms control and disarmament. A dangerous arms race is to be stopped based on a balance thus contributing to the stability and independence of the Third World. These aims have become even more important in view of the difficult international situation that has been created through the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Dear colleague, the good cooperation between our two countries in the various multilateral bodies as well as in the bilateral field are the expression of a close and trustful partnership. You can feel assured that the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to promote cooperation with your country as much as possible. With the signing of the double taxation agreement we will create on the occasion of this visit an important basis for the further involvement of German firms in your country.

SPANISH-SOVIET PREPARATORY TALKS ON CSCE END

LD151923 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet and Spanish delegations which met yesterday and today have brought their work to an end. The aim of this meeting was to study the subjects of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which will take place in Madrid next November.

They also discussed the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and, finally, it seems that the bilateral relations between Spain and the Soviet Union were emphasized.

On finishing its work the Soviet delegation met the secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Robles Piquer.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MADRID

LD151901 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Summary] Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis has arrived in Madrid on an official visit to Spain, the first by a Cypriot foreign minister. He was met at the airport by Robles Piquer, Spanish secretary of state for foreign affairs. The visit will last until Friday.

Oreja-Rolandhis Talks

LD152230 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Oreja today received his Cypriot counterpart, Nikolaos Rolandhis, who arrived this afternoon on an official visit to Spain. During the meeting they discussed general subjects of the present international situation, especially those pertaining to the situation in the Mediterranean as well as various subjects concerning the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Cypriot foreign minister is scheduled to remain in our country until Friday.

DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT BAGHDAD 17 JULY

LD122032 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun will attend the celebration to mark the Iraqi revolution on 17-18 July in Baghdad at the invitation of his Iraqi counterpart, General Khayrallah. This visit falls within the framework of the close relations which exist between Spain and the Republic of Iraq.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD SUBMARINES USING TRIDENT MISSILE

LD151852 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1754 GMT 15 Jul 80

[By Alastair Percival, PA staff reporter]

[Text] Britain is to build a new fleet of nuclear submarines armed with the West's latest and most powerful intercontinental ballistic missile.

The government today announced a 5,000 million pound plan to replace Polaris with the American-built Trident C-4 rocket carrying British warhead.

The huge project--equivalent to 3 percent of the defence budget over 15 years--will allow Britain to maintain an independent nuclear deterrent committed to the NATO alliance.

Four or five submarines will be built to take over from the ageing Polaris fleet whose life will end early in the 1990's. Most of the money will be spent in job-hungry British shipyards and factories over the next decade.

Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym told the House of Commons: "I intend that as much work as possible should go to British industry.

"At least 70 percent of the total cost will be spent in this country, and that will be reflected in a substantial amount of employment."

But Shadow Defence Secretary Mr William Rodgers said the case for Trident had not been made out and the opposition would not approve it.

The Trident programme will arm the new submarines with a shower of nuclear missiles which can be individually steered and targeted. Each vessel will carry 16 three-stage, solid-fuelled rockets. And each missile is designed to carry up to eight warheads which can be targeted independently.

The Trident has a huge range--4,000 miles against the 2,800 miles of the Polaris--much more than is needed to threaten Russia from Britain.

The Royal Navy's missiles will carry warheads which are to be designed at the atomic weapons research establishment at Aldermaston, Berkshire.

The American weapons system--in operational service with the United States Navy since last year--is expected to cost 1,000 million pounds.

The Trident weighs 65,000 lbs compared with the Polaris's 35,000 lbs.

As well as submarines, missiles, warheads and support equipment the massive spending programme will also involve new construction projects at the Coulport armament depot and at the Faslane submarine base in Scotland.

It 's expected that the first Trident submarine will be launched in the early 1990s. Each sub will spend 70 days at sea on patrol, compared with 60 days for the four Polaris submarines based at Faslane.

The defence secretary told MPs that the government regarded Trident as the "best and most cost effective" replacement for Polaris.

Mr Pym explained that Mrs Thatcher's buying agreement with President Carter was on the same lines as the 1962 Nassau Treaty under which Britain acquired Polaris.

"We shall design and build our own submarines and nuclear warheads here in the United Kingdom, and buy the Trident missile system complete with its MIRV (multiple independently-targettable re-entry vehicles) capability from the United States.

"Once bought, it will be entirely in our ownership and operational control, but we shall commit the whole force to NATO in the same way the Polaris force is today."

Britain will have the right to press the trigger in the unlikely event that the government should wish to do so without the co-operation of the United States and its NATO allies.

The total firepower of each submarine will be equivalent to nearly 50 million tons of TNT.

The project's huge cost is likely to create a backlash against the government's decision from senior officers and politicians who argue that a land-based cruise missile with an extended range would be far cheaper and just as effective.

In Whitehall, it was pointed out that Britain spent much higher proportions of the defence budget in the 1950s on building up the V-bomber force.

Initially, the government is to order four submarines at a cost of 600 million pounds each. A decision on whether to have a fifth boat will not be taken before 1982.

The announcement in the Commons was made because of leaks on the agreement from official American sources.

But it was no surprise that the replacement was planned, because it had been common knowledge for at least six months that the Cabinet was thinking along these lines.

The agreement that Britain could use the weapon system independently came out in one of the letters from Mrs Thatcher to President Carter after the correspondence between the leaders was made public today.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH Praise

LD161029 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Jul 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Top-Grade Deterrence"]

[Text] By choosing "Trident" Mrs Thatcher has given another example of the across-the-board courage and leadership that she was elected to provide and that is now increasingly expected of her. As the argument went on about whether Britain should replace Polaris, and if so what with, Russia's enormous military expansion has accelerated and she has become even more brazenly aggressive. This, in conjunction with the emergence of huge explosive forces in the Third World, which she seeks to exploit, has made the world an increasingly dangerous and unpredictable place. The arguments for remaining insured and paying a rather higher premium are overwhelming. So are those for paying a surcharge to get the best and most reliable cover--which by almost general agreement "Trident" provides.

We have, fortunately, very little experience of nuclear deterrence under stress. Strategic, political and psychological factors--rational and irrational--would be involved on such an unprecedented scale as to be perforce largely unpredictable or even unimaginable. The conflicting views of leading experts presented in the article on this page by Lord Gladwyn all testify to this. But so many uncertainties remain and so much is at stake that it would be imprudent,irresponsible, perhaps fatal, to relinquish the capability, in case of need, to make a contribution to the alliance and our own defence.

The extra cost of "Trident" as compared with the alternative of cruise missiles is justified by its greater range, flexibility and security. Certainly there must be no deprivation of the conventional forces, whose adequate strength is the essential basis for a credible nuclear capability. It is painful for the government to be obliged, in the national interest, to impose some additional defence burden on the country at a time of recession and cuts in expenditure elsewhere. They are doing their duty in putting freedom and security first. It is gratifying, at a time when the alliance is facing great dangers and some internal strains, that the agreement with America for the supply of "Trident" has been concluded so amicably. The whole of NATO will benefit from the renewal and strengthening of this transatlantic link.

LABOR PARTY SPLIT OVER CRUISE MISSILE DECISION

LD151037 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Jul 80 p 32

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Left Call for Rodgers To Quit Over Cruise"]

[Text] The split in the Labour Party over nuclear weapons deepened yesterday as left-wing MPs demanded the resignation of the shadow defence secretary, Mr William Rodgers, who wants cruise missiles in Britain.

Mr Rodger's statement conflicts with the "draft manifesto" issued last week by the Labour left-wing-dominated National Executive, which rejects outright the stationing of American cruise missiles in Britain.

It is also seen by the left as a repudiation of the defence policy overwhelmingly endorsed by the party's special conference at Wembley in May.

Although some members of the shadow cabinet believe that Mr Rodger's timing was particularly unfortunate and that he has put Mr Callaghan in an embarrassing position, the Labour leader is understood to regard Mr Rodgers arguments as a fair reflection of his own views.

In the pamphlet on defence, Mr Rodgers argues that there is "no new principle" involved in the location in Britain of nuclear weapons assigned to NATO. He says that the Russians can forestall a decision to deploy "cruise" by agreeing to withdraw their own SS30 missiles from Eastern Europe.

Such an argument is seen by Labour right-wingers as being in line with the policy pursued by the party in office and not differing greatly from the line taken by Mr Callaghan at Wembley.

But the former prime minister was contradicted later in those proceedings by Mr Wedgwood Benn who received a much more enthusiastic response.

The left's anger with Mr Rodgers is the greater because his justification of the deployment of cruise missile has been issued under the auspices of the Labour and Trades Union Press Service a body partially financed with funds from NATO.

First reaction of several prominent left-wingers yesterday was to call for Mr Rodger's resignation or dismissal. Mr Martin Flannery, chairman of the Tribune group, described him as "so biased and sectarian a person that he is not suitable to be shadow defence secretary."

Mr Frank Allaun, chairman of Labour Action for Peace, said: "If Bill Rodgers cannot accept the official Labour Party policy on cruise missiles he should resign. The party's position on the 160 cruise missiles being deployed here is unconditional."

A call to factions within the party to be "careful not to assist" the press in reporting splits in the movement was made yesterday by six left-wing members of the NEC [National Executive Council]. It will be seen in the party as a call to Mr Callaghan's supporters to stop rocking the boat.

'NO SURPRISE' AT SUZUKI ELECTION IN JAPAN

OW150601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] London, July 14 KYODO--Britain showed no particular surprise at the news of the election of Zenko Suzuki as new president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] as British newsmen have been predicting that he would succeed the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

There were reports at the time of Ohira's death that former LDP Secretary General Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Toshio Komoto, former minister of international trade and industry, were considered potential successors to Ohira.

Komoto was least known among the three in Britain and the Japanese Embassy received inquiries about him.

Suzuki is almost totally unknown in Europe. THE OBSERVER described him as a man who has had no experience in diplomacy.

THE TIMES said Suzuki was picked as a byproduct of internal compromise, and that one reason he received the top party post was because he had the least number of political enemies.

But at the same time, the newspaper said former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka played a key role in Suzuki's election.

Britons apparently had little interest in who would become next Japanese prime minister as they thought Japan would have a stable political situation as a result of the LDP's sweeping victory in the June 22 general elections.

KIPRIANOU READY TO MEET DENKTAS IN LIBYA UNDER UN AUSPICES

NC151447 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Referring to Libya's proposal for a meeting with Denktas in Tripoli, President of the Republic Kiprianou, has declared that he is prepared to participate in such a meeting within the framework of the mission's good offices and under the auspices of the UN secretary general, whenever Waldheim considers this opportune.

Speaking today after his second meeting with Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary At-Turayki, president Kiprianou expressed appreciation for the keen interest of At-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Government in the Cyprus problem. He also expressed his thanks to At-Turayki for his visit to Cyprus and for all his efforts.

In his statement the Libyan foreign affairs secretary said that his talks had had positive results, and added that he is very gratified with the trust that President Kiprianou and Denktas are showing in Libya's efforts to help. At-Turayki also expressed his gratitude because both President Kiprianou and Denktas have accepted Al-Qadhdhafi's invitation to participate in a summit meeting in Libya under the auspices of the UN secretary general. At-Turayki added that some progress has been achieved in his talks and expressed the hope that the Tripoli meeting will take place as soon as the parties concerned and the UN secretary general agree on a suitable date. We believe, he added, that it will not be long before this comes about.

The Libyan foreign affairs secretary then said that Al-Qadhdhafi and the people of his country will make every effort to help the people of Cyprus, a friendly and fraternal country, to find a peaceful and just solution to their problem.

Asked whether the meeting would take place in a week or in a month, At-Turayki said that this is not an easy problem. I can assure you, he added, that we are not pessimistic in any way. A solution can be found to every problem. The important thing is that the two sides accept the idea of such a meeting. Time, he added, is not a problem.

In their statements both President Kiprianou and At-Turayki expressed their satisfaction with relations between Cyprus and Libya and said that in the course of their talks they had discussed ways of further strengthening and developing these bilateral relations.

At-Turayki Comments

NC151550 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Nicosia today, Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary At-Turayki said that UN Secretary General Waldheim had been informed of Libya's intention to mediate in the Cyprus issue after the meeting that At-Turayki held with President Kiprianou in New York last October.

Asked about the date on which the Tripoli meeting will be held, Mr Turayki said that this will depend on the UN secretary general's other commitments as well as those of President Kiprianou and Denktas. At-Turayki expressed the hope that the meeting would take place before the end of the year.

Replying to a question, At-Turayki said that the basis of the meeting will be the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements without any advance conditions, which, he emphasized, is very significant.

Asked about Libya's role at such a meeting, At-Turayki said that his country will do everything possible to help it succeed. Our role, he added, will not be limited to one meeting; we will continue our efforts for a rapprochement in the views of the two sides and for finding a solution.

Replying to another question, At-Turayki said that President Al-Qadhdhafi intends to attend the meeting personally.

In reply to a question, Mr At-Turayki said that certain agreements for cooperation in the technological, social and humanitarian fields between the Turkish Cypriot community and Libyan organizations in no way reflect any desire on Libya's part for the division of Cyprus. On the contrary, he added, Libya supports the unity of the island and its position is very clear.

Replying to another question, Mr At-Turayki said that Libya stands for the abolition of the British bases in Cyprus and added that one of the fundamental principles of the nonaligned movement is the elimination of foreign troops and foreign bases from the territory of other countries. At-Turayki left this afternoon to return home.

HOUSE, EDEK MARK ANNIVERSARY OF 1974 COUP, INVASION

House of Representatives Session

NC151342 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The House of Representatives convened in a special session today and denounced the treacherous [1974] coup and Turkish invasion; it also paid homage to the victims of the double crime against Cyprus. After the speech by House President Mikhailidhis, the body observed 1 minute of silence.

In his speech, Mr Mikhailidhis stressed that, despite the pain and ruins, our determination remains firm and immutable to work for a truly independent and united Cyprus in which the inalienable human rights of all citizens will be safeguarded irrespective of religion and national origin. Mr Mikhailidhis condemned the architects and perpetrators of the crime and stressed that the responsibility for the future falls on everybody's shoulders and that, if we fail to carry out our duty, we will be blameworthy. He stressed: Let us prove, through our responsible words and our own planned deeds, that we are worthy of the struggles and sacrifices of our great leader Makarios, our heroes and our martyrs. He concluded: We all have a duty to carry out and contribute to the struggle for national survival and vindication by continuing with firmness on Makarios' path of struggle.

The Democratic Party parliamentary spokesman, Mr Ambizas, denounced the coup and the Turkish invasion and said the people do not forget when they see those responsible for the catastrophe and the unrepentant ones who unhesitatingly assault the wounds and attempt a coarse distortion and forging of our history, particularly at its most crucial and painful time. We are passing through difficult times, he said, and there are intensive attempts toward disorientation. Our national duty dictates that we should never lose our courage. He added: The crime always keeps us awake, resolute and relentless for every presumptive dictator who would besiege and trap us with the well-sounding slogans of patriotic exploitation so that he may later on drive the chains of his tanks over our symbols, creeds and virtues.

AKEL Parliamentary Spokesman Papaioannou said that, 6 years after the dark days of the monstrous double crime, there has been neither a purge nor have the UN resolutions regarding Cyprus been implemented. On the contrary, he went on, the same shameful coupists raise their head again and threaten us with a new round, which they promise will be much worse than the previous one.

Mr Papaioannou added that Ankara's chauvinistic expansionist circles and the reactionary Turkish Cypriot leadership are taking advantage of the situation in consolidating the faits accomplis and proceeding with the declaration of a Turkish Cypriot state. He stressed: For these reasons, we must remain strongly adherent to the line and tactics decided by the national and ministerial council. Otherwise, deviation from this line and tactics will lead us to a worse situation.

The chairman of the socialist party EDEK, Mr Lissaridhis, said that it would be a smear on the memory of those who fell fighting for democracy and constitutional legality if we merely referred to their sacrifice without making a decision to continue on a course that has been consolidated with their blood. He went on: Today, more than ever, we feel the need to declare that we will not write off homelands and rights; we will not sell out the right of any refugee to return and that we will never accept a solution that would legalize or semilegalize the faits accomplis created by the occupation.

Deputy Ierodhiakonou, who represents the Democratic Rally Party in the house, said that the big lesson drawn from the facts of the treacherous and criminal coup and the Turkish invasion is that discord and bigotry are sources of calamity; the use of force and unlawfulness in attaining political aims is a catastrophic method and should vanish from our political life forever. He said: Today it is imperative that we concentrate all our attention on upsetting the existing unacceptable de facto situation. Mr. Ierodhiakonou added that we are passing through the most crucial time of our history and said: If we all responsibly plan and place the common object--which is the salvation of Cyprus--above all other interests, then there will be better days for all Cypriot people--Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike.

Independent Deputy Khristofidhis said the opening of the Cyprus dossier is imperative in order to uncover and provide evidence as to who the enemies of Cyprus are and what their plans ar . After the dossier is opened and the perpetrators punished, he added, then we should all join hands in saving Cyprus and chart a common line for our homeland's salvation. Anything else, he said, would lie heavy on our generation with all the weight of treason and the catastrophe or Cyprus.

Lissaridhis Adress at EDEK Rally

NC151942 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 15 Jul 80

[Text] Speaking a a rally organized by his party in Nicosia's Elevtheria Square this evening, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis came out against any further concessions in the Cyprus issue and against the bizonal solution; he repeated his call for a purge and the revival of moral values, for a defense shield and a people's civil guard, for a mobilization of resources, and for persistence on the UN resolutions.

Mr Lissaridhis spoke of errors and omissions that have affected the Cyprus question, which he set among the broader framework of international relations. He then came out in support of substantive talks and a solution that would secure the return of all the refugees as well as a free, united, independent, sovereign and nonaligned Cyprus that would be without any foreign armies and bases.

The EDEK chairman also supported drastic changes in the socioeconomic structures of today and referred to the need for a change saying that EDEK is the force of change. In parallel he came out in favor of a tested leadership capable and willing to promote a specific line on the national and other issues. Finally he said that EDEK holds out a cordial hand for cooperation.

Denktas Comments on Coups

TA151035 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that, from the Turkish Cypriot viewpoint, there was no difference between the 15 July 1974 junta coup and Makarios' 21 December 1963 coup, because both coups aimed at annihilating the Turkish Cypriots, Hellenizing the island and making it a Greek colony. In reply to a question on the demonstrations held and statements issued in the Greek Cypriot sector on the anniversary of the junta coup, Denktas said: They referred to the beginning of a coup, but in fact a coup was launched by Makarios on 21 December 1963. Makarios' secretly prepared forces, together with the Greek regiment, attacked the Turkish Cypriots and expelled the Turkish Cypriot partner from the legal Cyprus Government by force. After that Makarios had the audacity to proclaim the Greek Cypriot wing of the partnership government as the Cyprus Government.

Noting that despite all efforts for 11 years the Greek Cypriots were unable to rule over the regions inhabited by the Turkish Cypriots due to the latter's political struggle, Denktas continued: The 15 July coup launched by a bloody Greek Cypriot group against the 1963 coupists is [words indistinct] Makarios was to be eliminated. The 11-year-old illegal Greek Cypriot administration was to annihilate the Turkish Cypriot community and enosis was to be declared. The Greek Cypriot leaders and the Greek Cypriot people, who condemn the second coup today, actually supported the results of the first fatal coup and usurped all Turkish Cypriot rights for 10 years.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS JAPAN, PRC

NC110629 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Test] Cyprus is discussing with Japan the possibilities of an economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement. The matter was raised during talks in Tokyo by the Cyprus Foreign Ministry Director General Mr G. Pelayias who flew to Japan from China where he signed a cultural cooperation agreement in Beijing. Reports from Tokyo say that Mr Pelayias was assured by the Japanese Government that there is no change in Japanese policy and the the Japanese Government was not at all involved in the visit there of Turkish Cypriot Leader Mr Denktas.

TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER, TURKISH CYPRIOT BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS

TA151429 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Test] Formal talks on the economic problems of the Turkish Cypriot Community opened in Nicosia today between Turkey and the Turkish Federated State. Opening the talks, the prime minister Mr Cagatay, said that the federated state was formed only 5 years ago and it was impossible for the federated state to reach the desired level of development in such a short period. However, the Turkish Cypriot community was eager and making intensive efforts to achieve the desired level.

The visiting Turkish finance minister, Mr Sezgin, who is leading his country's delegation at the talks, praised the Turkish Cypriot community for overcoming many difficulties during the transitional period before achieving its status as the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. He added that the efforts exerted after the proclamation of the federated state had been equally successful. He gave an assurance that Turkey would continue to extend every help to the federated state. He addedthat the talks would deal with financial and social problems of the Turkish Cypriot community. The Turkish Cypriot delegation at the talks is headed by the minister of finance, Mr Hakki Atun.

KKE PAPERS CITE NEED FOR DIFFERENT ELECTION POLICY

RIZOSPASTIS Article

AT151245 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 July 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Realistic Goals"]

[Text] The country's political affairs are at the crossroads of a critical decision: will it continue the same course, the same policy which led to a dangerous impasse in our national issues, deteriorated all social and peoples' problems, brought the economy to the threshold of crisis and brought poverty to the workers; or will it change course and take a democratic turn through implementation of a policy of national independence and friendship with all nations, a policy of democratization, limitation of monopoly high-handedness, of easing the economic lot of the workers and of economic development for the benefit of the people and the country?

In other words: Will "New Democracy" continue to handle the fate of the country or will the anti-imperialist democratic forces take over by means of a government which is willing and able to implement this different policy, the need for which appears in relief in all aspects of the country's life?

The resolution of the last plenum of the KKE [Exterior] Central Commitee is an important contribution to this search for solutions by the workers, to the discussion which in one way or the other has already started between the fighters for change and the democratic political forces. It points to a course of unity and struggle along which the people's desire for change could discover its fulfillment.

In the forthcoming elections, which we want immediately, the people will have the opportunity to take authority away from the rightwing and to elect a democratic government which, supported by the people themselves and by the cooperation between democratic parties, will be able to promote a program for a democratic change. This course passes through the determined expansion of the peoples' struggle for bread, for work and for liberties, through the multifaceted development of the trade union and other mass movement. We do not passively wait for the solution of the immediate and burning problems all by themselves "through the elections." Their solution lies, primarily, in the very hands of the workers themselves who by strengthening their unity and joint struggle simultaneously become the power which will be able to support, promote and protect change tomorrow. This course also passes through a determined effort to strengthen the KKE both in votes and in deputies. It will be impossible to bring forth a basic democratic majority in the chamber of deputies if the workers fail to give their mass vote to the KKE so that, by breaking the barrier of discrimination and by overcoming the stealing of its votes and seats, it will be able to participate in the second distribution of seats. It is only in this way that it will be able to guarantee for itself the number of deputies which will approach its true electoral strength.

This is not a line which leads to confrontation with other democratic forces. It is, without a doubt, a more tangible answer to the false theory of the "lost vote" and, most of all, it is aimed at cutting down the seats of the rightwing and is an imperative prerequisite if the anti-imperialist democratic forces are to gain the parliamentary majority. At the same time this is not just a case of interest only to the communists and their party. It is of vital interest to all the workers who seek change, to all the democrats who, as a result of their own experience, understand that if there is to be a democratic government, if steps toward democratization are to be taken, if under this effort the danger from hesitations concessions and contradictions are to be eliminated it is absolutely essential to have this: A large and strong communist party, the irreplaceable force and the guarantee for any true change. Our goals are not easy ones. They are, however, realistic, in the same way that the cause for change is equally difficult but also realistic. We proceed to a difficult and hard struggle for tomorrow with optimism and confidence in the inexhaustible force of the working class and of all the working people.

It is with this optimism that the communists address themselves to all the fighters of the leftwing, of progress and change and invite them to a joint struggle for immediate elections and for the attainment through them of a democratic majority for the sake of true change.

I AVYI Colum.

AT151345 Athens I AVYI in Greek 15 Jul 80 p 10

[From the "I AVYI" Column: "They Furor Around Elections"]

[Text] Lately there has been an increased effort to promote imaginary forecasts on elections. Prime Minister Rallis undertakes a tour of the provinces during which, although he is careful to introduce a purely preelection climate, he simultaneously states that elections will be held "in 16 to 17 months." Leading government personalities state "confidentially" that elections will be held in the spring of 1981. On the other side PASOK Chairman Papandreou forecasts the government will proceed to elections in the fall of 1980. At the same time the leadership of Florakis' party [the KKE Exterior] asks for immediate elections as "an imperiative national and democratic necessity" but at the same time it concludes that the government wants to speed up elections because it sees that time is working against it....

One could state that this is an attempt at orchestration, to lump all the country's serious problems into only one problem--elections. This is, in our opinion, both wrong as well as bad for the peoples' movement.

Taking advantage of the one-sided information situation created by the lockout of the owners of Athenian daily newspapers, which affects hundreds of thousands of people, in conjunction with its own control over ERT, the National Radio and Television Network, the government actively hastens to adopt final decisions in vital sectors such as the country's economy and national issues. It is attempting to create "faits accomplis" with the smallest possible reaction from the people. Therefore, we have the question: Is there no other way to truly express the peoples' reaction other than the demand for elections? Is it impossible to coordinate the effort to defend the peoples living standard in face of mounting inflation; to enforce adjustment of salaries and wages on the basis of the cost of living index; to stop dismissals? Is it impossible to stop the trend of accepting U.S. pressure for our return to NATO's military wing and for a shameful "compromise" with Turkey? How is it possible that faced with all these problems the parties and primarily the opposition parties, present immediate elections as the only solution as if the people have no other weapon at their disposal other than their vote? At the same time, how is it that they fail to lay down the most basic of prerequisits for the conduct of just elections, such as guarantees of equality among parties in the dissemination of information, adoption of the simple representation system of election and so forth?

This, then, is the reason why the furor around elections, as it is cultivated, tends to become--irrespective of intent--only part of a process to disorientate and immobilize the peoples masses. Under all this furor the government manages to maintain its initiative for maneuvering and manages to enforce its policy. Simultaneously it also creates conditions for a surprise election when it considers that conditions favor it. The direct duty of all parties of the democratic opposition of all the democratic forces, is that they must specifically deal with, step by step, the problems created by the government's policy. They must help toward correct orientation of the people and organization of the peoples' struggles on the basis of a joint foundation against the government's policy. This becomes even more imperative today when the economic situation is rapidly deteriorating, now when faits accomplis are being prepared in our relations with NATO and on national issues, now when it is essential to have a fast mobilization to cope with the conditions to be created on 1 January 1981. When the agreement on accession to the EEC will become operative. The more effectively the struggle on these issues is conducted the more favorable the conditions will become for the democratic forces in the election battle.

RPP DEPUTY SHOT DEAD IN ISTANBUL BY TERRORISTS

TA151814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] RPP Deputy from Istanbul Abdurrahman Koksaloglu was seriously wounded by shots fired by two terrorists in Istanbul today. Koksaloglu died in the hospital. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Istanbul security officials, the incident occurred around 1815, when shots were fired at his office on Abideihurriyet Avenue. Koksaloglu, who was seriously wounded, was taken to the Sisli Cocuk hospital where he died before he could be operated upon.

In a statement to the TRT on the killing of the RPP Deputy from Istanbul Koksaloglu, Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcigil said that extensive measures have been taken in Istanbul and its vicinity to apprehend the assailants. Gulcigil expressed his deep sorrow over the incident.

Leaders Reaction

TA152128 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Summary] In a news conference in Ankara today, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit deplored the killing of RPP Deputy from Istanbul Koksaloglu and recalled that lately attacks against his party's members have intensified. Ecevit added: "This is the first time that a member of parliament has been the victim of terrorist fire." Ecevit said that the fact that this murder was committed following the prime minister's slanders and provocations against the RPP aggravated the situation. Recalling that this murder occurred only 2 days after the interior minister claimed that anarchic incidents had been curbed, Ecevit expressed his deep sorrow over the incident. He continued: "All RPP members will continue their task of safeguarding the republic and the democratic system and peace in the country without being intimidated by acts of pressure, cruelty or murder."

National Assembly President Cahit Karakas, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Republican Reliance Party leader Turhan Feyzioglu, JP Secretary General Nahit Mentese, NSP Deputy leader Sevket Kazan, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes and Turkish Unity Party leader Mustafa Timisi denounced the despicable murder and expressed their sympathy.

SECURITY COUNCIL URGES SECURITY BILLS RATICICATION

TA151647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The National Security Council convened under Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Cankaya Mansion at 0930 today. It lasted 5 and 1/2 hours. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren, ministers who are members of the council, force commanders and the National Security Council secretary general were present at the meeting. A statement issued after the meeting said that the participants of the meeting discussed the public order situation throughout the country and the domestic and foreign developments of the past month, as well as the recent incidents in certain sensitive areas outside the martial law regions aimed against the state's unity and indivisibility and the nation's unity and solidarity.

The statement then says: In the face of the extraordinary situation in the country, the National Security Council considers it necessary for all our citizens and all establishments, which owe their existence to the constitution and whose duties are cited in the constitution, to direct their efforts toward the achievement of national unity and solidarity.

Furthermore, the National Security Council believes that it is essential to ratify as soon as possible the state of emergency and state security courts bills which will increase the effectiveness of the martial law commanders and the security forces in fighting anarchy, terrorism and divisiveness and will speed up judicial activities as well as the amendment that increases the authority of the martial law commanders. The national Security Council has decided to recommend that the government continue the determined and effective struggle against all types of illegal activities until these laws are enacted.

ECEVIT WARNS RPP ABOUT COOPERATION WITH 'LEFTIST CIRCLES'

TA151942 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The RPP Senate and National Assembly groups have completed their joint meeting where they held a general discussion on Turkey's and the party's problems. Addressing the joint group after 6 days of general discussion, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit pointed out that unlike the previous group meetings, this time the participants discussed the intraparty opposition frankly and extensively. Noting that he was not nervous during the general discussion or duringthe intraparty criticisms, Ecevit said: I was only nervous that these criticisms might reach dimensions that could damage the party.

Referring to the RPP's social organization problems, Ecevit said that the party had certain deficiencies regarding the issue. He pointed out that the cooperation of a democratic leftist party with leftist circles outside the party increased the middle classes' fear of communism. He added: I do not know of any democratic leftist, democratic or democratic socialist party that has become stronger, that has come to power or, even if it has come to power, that has remained in power through cooperation with leftist circles outside it.

FOREIGN MINISTER ERKMEN LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

TA151948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen left today for a 4-day official visit to Romania as the official guest of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. A delegation of Foreign Ministry officials is accompanying the foreign minister. In a statement before his departure at Ankara's Esenboga Airport Erkmen said:

[Begin recording] I am leaving for Romania on an official visit. I shall visit Bucharest for 2 days. During my stay in Romania we shall have talks with Romanian foreign minister Andrei. I shall also be received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. World issues and international relations as well as bilateral subjects will be discussed during the talks. No problems exist between Turkey and Romania on the political field. Though Turkey has no border with Romania, the two countries are situated in the same region. Romania is a country in our region with which we have had good relations all along. Bilateral relations are directed toward promoting trade relations. We shall express our views and make our proposals with this principle in mind. I am confident that our proposals will be received with full understanding and that we shall decide upon the most practical and swift measures to insure cooperation between the two countries. [end recording]

Romanian Media Coverage

For Romanian media reportage on the visit to Romania of Foreign Minister Erkmen, see the Romania section of the 16 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Review of Relations

TA151952 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1480 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen's official visit to Romania, we would like to review relations between Turkey and Romania. Foreign Ministry Publications and Information Department Director Akgun Teciman said the following on this subject:

[Begin recording] In accordance with its policy of cooperation and neighborliness in the Balkans, Turkey has regularly improved its relations with Romania. Bilateral relations, which are progressing satisfactorily are based on the principles of respect and cooperation stated in the joint Turkish-Romanian declaration signed during Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's visit to Romania on 29 August 1975.

Turkey, which lays great importance on security and cooperation in the Balkans, observes the same concern in Romania. Trade between our country and Romania is based on a long-term agreement signed in 1970. Trade and economic relations between the two countries are on a high level. Romania is one of our most significant trade partners among the socialist countries. Economic cooperation with Romania exists in the fields of energy, industry, tourism, communication, food and agriculture. The most intensified cooperation between the two countries exists in the energy field. The building of the central Anatolia refinery is the main project in this field. Efforts are also being made to promote cooperation in oil exploration. In 1979 the trade volume between the two countries reached $273 million. Though this amount is satisfactory, the fact that Turkey always has a deficit in its trade relations with Romania makes it imperative to have a more balanced regulation of these relations. Our foreign minister's visit to Romania is expected to prepare the ground for an extensive exchange of views on international subjects and for beneficial steps in bilateral relations particularly in the economic field. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON ERKMEN'S BULGARIA VISIT

For the RABOTNICHESKO DELO text of a joint communique issued on the visit of Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen visit to Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria Section of the 16 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES CONTACTS IN BULGARIA

TA151945 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish-Bulgarian group of the Turkish National Assembly that went to Bulgaria some time ago is continuing its contacts and studies there. A statement by the Foreign Ministry's information directorate general says that the Turkish parliamentary delegation met with the Bulgarian parliamentary friendship group yesterday. Proposals concerning cooperation between the two countries were taken up during the meeting. Vlademir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, received the Turkish parliamentary delegation yesterday. The delegation is expected to continue its contacts in Bulgaria for some time.

FLIGHTS TO GREECE RESUME FROM ISTANBUL

TA141034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Air flights between Istanbul and Athens resumed today after a lapse of 6 years. According to information received from Turkish Airlines [THY] officials, there will be weekly flights from Istanbul to Athens at 1115 on Mondays and Wednesdays and at 1700 on Fridays. On Mondays and Wednesdays the return from Athens is at 1315, while the return of the Friday flight is at 1900. The first flight for Greece left Istanbul today at 1115 as scheduled. There were 87 passengers on board. The officials added that the return ticket to Athens costs 7,590 liras.

U-2'S CREATING DIFFICULTIES FOR KIPRIANOU, DEMIREL

NC151243 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Jul 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "Kiprianou's Zigzags"]

[Excerpts] Greek Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou is in a pretty tight position today. Following the withdrawal of AKEL's support from the government and the intolerably arrogant attitude of the fascist forces on the island, Kiprianou has been doing nothing but delivering speech after speech. As if this was not enough, the Soviet Union, which has been very particular about the island's independent and nonalignment since the days of Makarios, and has used its influence in the arena of international politics in this respect, has unilaterally withdrawn an invitation extended to the Greek Cypriot leader to visit Moscow.

The reason for this withdrawal is the silence that the Greek Cypriot leader has been maintaining about the flights of American U-2 planes from the British bases and his indirect expressions of approval for such flights.

On the one hand, Kiprianou talks about his determination to prevent the island from becoming an arms depot and an unsinkable aircraft carrier and he pledges to keep it independent and nonaligned. On the other hand, he gives his implicit blessing to the spy planes taking off from the British bases in Cyprus. This is not an easily explainable contrast. It is this contrast that pushes Kiprianou into an impasse. The interesting side of this situation is that Kiprianou has inherited this contrast from Makarios. After the Turkish "peace operation," Makarios extended monitoring facilities to the CIA in the Greek Cypriot sector. Makarios could not stand on his feet without AKEL's support, yet he would not object to the arbitrary acts of the members of the "national guard" smuggled onto the island by the fascist colonels' junta. Now Kiprianou is playing the same game. Earlier he allowed NATO countries to establish monitoring bases in the guise of radio stations, and now the question concerning U-2 flights has emerged.

The U-2 flights have deprived Kiprianou of AKEL's support at home. The Greek Cypriot administration is bound to face new difficulties in the international arena.

Another interesting aspect of the issue is the problem that the Greek Cypriot administration will face among the nonaligned countries, of which Cyprus is a member. Undoubtedly the nonaligned countries will not welcome the implicit consent of a country that authorizes U-2 flights.

Kiprianou's zigzags could afford great opportunities to Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus for attracting the Greek Cypriots to the negotiating table for a settlement of the Cyprus issue. But unfortunately, just like the rightist governments of the past, which had failed to turn to good account Makarios' inconsequent policies, today there is also a rightist government in power in our country which is unable to take advantage of Kiprianou's contradictory behavior. Like Kiprianou, Suleyman Demirel also seems to be preparing to plunge into the quagmire of the U-2's. This is the most unfortunate aspect of the situation for us.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM TO USSR--It has been announced that 35,000 tons of aluminum will be exported from Konya's Seydisehir District to the Soviet Union. Some $8 million will be received for the aluminum to be sold for $225 per ton. The export of the aluminum will begin next week and will continue in batches for 6 months. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 80 TA]

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GENSCHER, POLISH OFFICIAL DISCUSS MOSCOW TALKS, CSCE

LD161730 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The recent Moscow visit by Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher was a major topic at an exchange of views between Genscher and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister [director of the minister's cabinet of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs] Jozef Czyrek, in Bonn today. According to the Foreign Ministry, both ministers emphasized the importance of the dialogue between East and West, especially in difficult periods. Genscher and Czyrek also agreed that the CSCE followup conference in Madrid in November is of particular signficance and must therefore take place. The federal foreign minister called for a thorough and balanced discussion of further developments and the issuing of a mandate for a disarmament conference in Europe which will have to provide for confidence-building measures for all of Europe. In the Federal Government's view the Madrid meeting should be held at the foreign ministers' level.

According to the Foreign Ministry both Genscher and Czyrek paid tribute to German-Polish relations as a factor of detente in Europe. Genscher drew the attention of his guest to the importance of humanitarian questions. He expressed the hope that the Polish side will continue to apply the protocol on ethnic Germans leaving Poland in the spirit of the "hold open clause" which will promote bilateral relations still further.

GENSCHER LEAVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO SFRY

LD170850 Hamburg DPA in German 0743 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left this morning for a 3-day official visit to Belgrade. He will hold talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec and other leading state and party representatives. It is assumed that the main topic will be East-West relations, and in this connection the recent Moscow visit by the federal chancellor.

Coverage of Visit

For further reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Yugoslavia see the Yugoslavia section of the 17 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TALKS IN IRAN ON PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS

LD161406 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The German Embassy in Tehran has held initial talks with Iranian Government authorities on the measures taken in Iran against branches of German pharmaceutical firms. The Foreign Ministry spokesman told the press today that the talks had resulted in preliminary explanations. The whole matter, however, still "needs further clarification."

The spokesman stressed that he was not yet in a position to give detailed information regarding the state of affairs in connection with Iran's measures against the firms. An assessment of all the proceedings as such could therefore not be made either. According to him, embassy representatives in their talks to date with the Iranian authorities have pointed to the existing German-Iranian investment protection agreement. Under this agreement, Tehran would be obliged to provide compensation in the event of nationalization. CSU Deputy Michael Glos also pointed this out in Bonn on Tuesday.

PAPERS COMMENT ON REGAN'S REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

DW170933 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Press review on the Detroit Republican convention]

[Excerpt] KOELNISCHER RUNDSCHAU writes: To some people the idea may be a nightmare that the future president of the United States and thus the top leader of the Western world could turn out to be an aging motion picture actor. This is not particularly encouraging. But neither is there any call to turn up one's nose or be amused by this idea, because it is much too important for us who the master of the White House in the near future is going to be. The best man is just good enough, but probably the best man for this powerful and responsible office will never be found. The paper goes on to say: Ronald Reagan, who is somewhat old fashioned and officious, on the one hand, while being very self-confident, on the other, fits into a trend which is becoming increasingly evident in the United States, namely, the longing for orderly conditions and old splendor. This is a natural reaction to developments in which the American citizen has been hit hard in the past few years on domestic policy in general, and in economic policy in particular, and often enough has been humilated overseas.

HANNOVERSCHE NEUE PRESSE asks: The United States, a world power on the decline? Many Americans resist with real stubbornness the idea of having to play a more modest role in the concert of nations in the future. Rarely has this become more obvious than lately at the Republican convention in Detroit. Delegates seeking salvation cling again to the quasi-theological assumptions about the role of the United States in the world which determined the activities of the governments in Washington up to the defeat in Vietnam. These represent simple answers to complicated questions instead of a rational approach to the problems. The party convention goes into jubilation for a Ronald Reagan who has changed his makeup from actor to politician, for a dangerous extremist who wants to reclaim the old greatness for the United States through his crusade.

Discussing Reagan's program, NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN notes: The whole election platform adopted without great debate by the Republican convention in Detroit bears the candidate's hallmark. The simple messages promulgated by Ronald Reagan wherever he appears have been turned into a conglomerate of conservative theses, unattainable promises and unrealistic hopes. Besides, there is a whiff of socioreformist new deal along the lines of a F.D. Roosevelt in the form of drastic tax cuts. The contradictions are obvious, but this apparently did not bother the delegates.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: Reagan's advocates all argue in terms of world events. They attack Carter in the foreign policy field. Will the presidential elections in November, against all American custom, be won or lost this time on foreign policy considerations? The obviously deteriorating power of the country and its relations with the Soviet Union seem to be the main aspects for many voters. They have been late in noticing this, but they have noticed it after all.

AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE notes: America under Reagan would give far more priority to negotiations from a position of strength. The efforts of the United States--efforts that have been started anyway--to close the gaps with regard to missiles, bombers and ships, would be intensified enormously. The conservatives believe anyway that this would be good for the economy, that it would decrease the number of unemployed and that it would make America great again. There will be changes anyway, regardless of whether Carter or Reagan takes the oath on 20 January 1981. The change of mood in this country can be clearly felt. It is a widely popular wish to become number one again. The American giant is stirring.

BULGARIA's BOZHINOV TALKS WITH PCI LEADERS, CONFERS AWARD

LD170921 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 11 Jul 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Luigi Longo Awarded 'Dimitrov Order'"]

[Text] Rome--Comrade Todor Bozhinov, Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, has conferred on PCI Chairman Comrade Luigi Longo the "Georgi Dimitrov order," the highest decoration of the Bulgarian state, whose government awarded it to him on his 80th birthday. The ceremony was attended by, among others, Bulgarian Ambassador Venelin Kotsev and PCI Secretariat member Comrade Pio La Torre.

Comrade Bozhinov, who is in Italy on a brief vacation, has also had a meeting at PCI Directorate Headquarters with directorate member Comrade Gianfranco Borghini and economic section aide Comrade Domenico Gravano and a meeting with central committee member and Foreign Section Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ROME AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

AU161919 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Jul (ANSA)--Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre left Rome today for Mogadishu at the end of a two-day official visit here. The minister arrived in the Italian capital Monday from Amman, where he had attended the Islamic conference. During his stay in Rome he met with Italian President Sandro Pertini, Premier Francesco Cossiga, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca and Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio.

The Somali Ambassador to Rome Salah Mohamed Ali said in a press conference today that the talks focused on problems of common interest, bolstering economic and technical cooperation between the two nations and other bilateral issues. The ambassador also criticized the "conspiracy of silence" on border clashes between Somalia and Ethiopia and asserted that in the last three years the Ethiopian Air Force has carried out eighty incursions on Somali territory which claimed the lives of at least 200 persons and serious damage.

COLOMBO SPEAKS ON EEC CHAIRMANSHIP IN SENATE

AU161925 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Jul (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today delivered his reply at the end of the Senate debate on foreign policy focusing on the results of the six-month Italian duty chairmanship of the European Economic Community which wound up at the end of June, on the Afghan crisis and East-West relations.

Colombo underscored the "flattering opinions" expressed on the Italian chairmanship by the other EEC partners and, referring to the "individual initiatives" of Paris and Bonn, voiced "satisfaction" if they serve to stimulate European integration but also "fear" "should they signify the creation of an exclusive leadership."

As for East-West relations, the Italian minister said that the government has "always urged ratification of the SALT Two strategic arms limitation accords between the United States and the Soviet Union" and that "the essential point of Italian foreign policy remains pursuing peace and detente."

With respect to Afghanistan, Colombo said that "thus far the Soviet Union has made no overtures on this problem".

In a polemic with the Communist Party, which has been very critical of what it claims is Italian subservience to United States policy, Colombo said these criticisms are "slogans to be rejected" and reiterated the validity of the "Western solidarity" option.

PCI, PSI AIR DIFFERENCES OVER COMMUNISTS' TIES WITH MOSCOW

LD171011 [Editorial Report] Rome AVANTI in Italian 12 July 1980 carries on pages 1 and 6 a 700-word "F.Go." commentary on the 10 July joint communique on PCI-CPSU talks in Moscow, criticizing its "many silences and reticences" "on issues such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the harsh criticism of Eurocommunism and Moscow's angry reaction to Berlinguer's visit to China," which, the commentator claims, "clearly reveal the limits of the PCI's autonomy." The commitment contained in the communique to oppose "every policy of hostility against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries," he adds, implies "a homage to the 'untouchability' of Soviet foreign policy" and means that "in the future the CPSU can easily reproach the Italian Communists with betraying the Moscow communique if they question the legitimacy of the intervention in Afghanistan."

A 600-word unattributed reply, published on page 16 of Rome L'UNITA on 13 July, points out that AVANTI "mutilates" the communique, explaining that the "policy of hostility" referred to "is reflected mainly in acts of reprisal aimed at reducing economic and cultural relations and every form of cooperation" and asks: "Are we to deduce that the Italian Government and AVANTI are in favor of a policy of reprisals, inimical acts and reducing all forms of cooperation?" If not, L'UNITA asks, "why does AVANTI criticize the document and reproach us for its content?" L'UNITA points out that "the PCI's stances on Afghanistan are well known, and so are the CPSU's" and asks "where is the possibility of an ambiguous interpretation of the communique," when it states that "the two delegations confirmed and illustrated their respective stances on several issues connected with the international situation and international policy"?

BERLINGUER URGES EUROPEAN AUTONOMY IN STRASBOURG SPEECH

LD161021 [Editorial Report] Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 July 1980 carries on pages 1 and 19 a 1,500-word unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 8 July address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, headlined: "Community in Crisis, Must Adopt Another Role." Berlinguer reportedly highlighted some of the EEC's economic problems and called for "the full affirmation of the specific autonomous role which Europe deserves in world life as a whole." He reasserted his party's stance on Afghanistan and praised governments and forces which, "even within the context of the Atlantic alliance and observance of its obligations, have managed to resist the U.S. injunctions and pressures." He apparently called on the European Council of Ministers to "define a positive and open line for the Madrid conference," to be debated by the European Parliament.

FRG PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD161738 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Members of Portugal's adjourned Assembly of the Republic returned to their seats yesterday to attend a special parliamentary welcome for FRG President Karl Carstens on the 2d day of his 3-day state visit. The session was also attended by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, the president of the supreme court, members of the Council of the Revolution, the three services chiefs and the diplomatic corps accredited to Portugal.

Addressing the house, the FRG president drew a dismal picture of the international situation, which is marked by great imbalances. [begin Carstens recording in German with superimposed Portuguese translation] The situation in the world today is disquieting. Suffice it to mention Afghanistan, the hostages in Iran, the Middle East conflict and the developments in Southeast Asia. The plight of the majority of developing countries is getting worse, on the one hand, as a result of a demographic explosion, and, on the other hand, due to the enormous rise in the price of oil. This disquieting situation has come about in an era in which man has reached the moon and huge arsenals of arms are being built while hundreds of millions of people go hungry. [end recording]

This speech was also marked by three keynotes: two matters which primarily interest the Portuguese and another concerning the specific issue of divided Germany.

The Common Market and NATO: West Germany's stand as far as Portugal is concerned is clear. Carstens said: We shall also assist in the pursuit of the course which, in keeping with your and our wishes, will make you a member of the European Community. The European Community is not merely an economic community, but also represents a step toward Europe's political union. It is our objective to gradually create a politically united Europe where the multiplicity of cultures and the diversity of the ways of life of member states are preserved.

Portugal's entry into the European Community is not only in its own interests but also in the interests of the Community, which Portugal will enrich with its vast cultural heritage, its great experience and its diverse international relations.

On NATO, Carstens said that West Germany and Portugal are already cooperating in the Atlantic alliance. This cooperation must (?be followed up). NATO is only a defensive organization, driving against no one and threatening no one. But NATO is indispensable in upholding peace and maintaining our security.

Germany's division is a painful matter for the Germans. Carstens said: Our country remains divided. The burden of division is becoming cumbersome to the people, despite the fact that in the last few years it has been possible to intensify and increase reciprocal contacts. Our policy continues to be aimed at working for peace in Europe in which our people will be able to restore their unity by their freely expressed wish.

Concluding his speech, the FRG president paid tribute to the Portuguese people, for their history, courage, moderation and humanism.

Carstens, Sa Carneiro Luncheon Speeches

LD162144 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] West German President Karl Carstens, who is visiting Portugal at the invitation of President Ramalho Eanes, today was the guest of honor at a luncheon in Sintra Palace hosted by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro.

Speaking on the occasion the West German president stressed that Portugal's accession to the EEC will be beneficial both to us and the Community. Addressing the head of government and Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral, Karl Carstens touched upon the issue of European unification in which, he said, Portugal and West Germany have a common role to play. In another part of his speech Karl Carstens referred to Portugal's African experience, its special relations with Brazil and other Latin American countries and above all to Portugal itself, its land and people, as some of our Portugal's potential contributions to the EEC.

In connection with the problems raised by the accession of new members to the EEC, the West German president recalled the Brussels resolution which points to the need for structural changes within the Community, particularly in the agricultural and financial spheres. For this reason, he said, negotiations should not be delayed, and added that in his country's opinion the accession negotiations should continue without delays and that the appropriate EEC bodies should (?vote) on the resolutions within the scheduled timetable.

Expressing his admiration for Portugal which, in such a short period of time and despite so many ups and downs, has managed to create since 25 April 1974 a pluralist democracy, Carstens said that both Portugal and West Germany share the same basic beliefs and values of human dignity, freedom and justice. In conclusion he assured his host of his country's intention to assist Portugal both in the economic and defense spheres within the framework of NATO.

Prime Minister Sa Carneiro said the West German president's visit to Portugal is a way to enhance cooperation of which we are proud and which we wish to see extended and deepened in various fields. The current defense efforts of the allied countries corresponds to a realistic view of the present situation, and we shall support it in the context of NATO, he added. Only from a position of equal strength will the allied democracies be able to defend their values, the prime minister said.

Sa Carneiro also spoke about the attempt to crush [words indistinct] and freedom in Afghanistan and about the violation of human rights in Iran. In both cases, he said, we can see the firm way West Germany has defined its stance, thus contributing to the West's strength. Sa Carneiro also mentioned Portugal's wish to contribute to building a new Europe capable of being more than just an economic community and reaffirmed his government's solidarity with those wishing to progress in that direction and with those who wish to use the present moment to advance toward common strategies based on the common wish to turn the EEC into the greatest economic bloc of the world.

After recalling the support given by the FRG to Portugal in its bid for EEC membership, Sa Carneiro said: Today we have a wide consensus on this matter and once again we are certain that the quality of our relations will reflect on the way the process of our country's accession will develop in the short term.

CHIEF DELEGATE CITES EFFECT OF NATO, AFGHANISTAN AT CSCE

LD170917 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Soledad Gallego-Diaz dispatch: "Government Will Present Entry Into NATO as Organic Law"]

[Excerpt] Brussels--The Suarez government will propose to parliament that Spain's accession to the Washington Treaty (NATO) requires the same treatement as an organic law, so that our country's entry will be decided on not by a simple majority but by an absolute majority, that is, 176 of the 350 deputies. This was stated in Brussels yesterday by Javier Ruperez, head of the Spanish delegation to the Madrid CSCE and member of the Union of the Democratic Center Executive Committee.

Ruperez, an expert on matters concerning the Helsinki Final Act and a member of the Spanish delegations which went to the Finnish capital and Belgrade, expressed the view that the procedure according to which entry should take place will be debated at the same time as the debate on Spain's entry into NATO.

Ruperez added that the foreign minister's recent reaffirmation of the Suarez government's Atlanticist policy "need not influence the course of the Madrid conference favorably or unfavorably, and in the meetings which I have just held in Belgrade and Vienna I did not detect the slightest apprehension or doubt about Spain's right to accede or not accede to a treaty of alliance." "I personally believe that Yugoslavia's future is totally unconnected with Spain's decisions."

The head of the Spanish delegation, who will meet with a Soviet delegation in Paris next week, confirmed that as a result of the Afghanistan invasion the preparations for the Madrid conference were suspended for 4 months in many European capitals, in view of doubt about whether the conference would be held. "The most critical moment is now over," he added, "initially, some countries contemplated 'punishing' Moscow by postponing the CSCE, but they have subsequently become convinced that the conference has merits in itself and could give rise to new initiatives for detente."

Javier Ruperez asserted that a moderate stance has finally prevailed among the European allies over more radical stances, which were prepared to focus the Madrid conference almost exclusively on the appraisal of the implementation of the previous agreements and, of course, on the grave violation of human rights and international law represented by the Afghanistan crisis.

"Afghanistan will continue to have a considerable influence," he continued, "but if we want the Madrid conference to be a success the European allies believe it is necessary to maintain the balance among the three 'baskets' of the Helsinki Final Act: Military measures to promote mutual confidence, cooperation, and human rights."

Ruperez added that, although the most acute point of the crisis has been surmounted, the international circumstances will cause the Madrid CSCE to proceed with a high level of confrontation. According to the talks which he has held with senior NATO leaders, the allied strategy is aimed at a first stage "substantially dominated by the Afghanistan issue."

The timetable envisaged for the conference begins on 9 September with the opening of the preparatory session, at which a schedule for the proceedings will be drawn up.

One of the aims of the Madrid conference will be to lay the foundations for a subsequent security conference, institutionally linked with the CSCE, at which, as France proposes, new confidence-building military measures could be studied, among other matters.

CARRINGTON ON GOVERNMENT, EC STANDS ON MIDEAST

LD161037 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Mahir 'Uthman untitled report on press conference given by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London on 14 July]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington yesterday afternoon held a press conference in his House of Lords office that was attended by 10 Arab journalists including ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT's correspondent. The following are details of the conference:

Question: How far have you gone after the Venice summit with regard to the Middle East problem? Having issued the statement are you now waiting for the results of the U.S. elections?

Answer: Waiting was not our objective. We have been thinking (since the Venice meeting) about subsequent steps and are holding talks in this regard. On 22 July the EEC foreign ministers will meet in Luxembourg, when I believe we will be making some decision on how exactly we will proceed at the next stage. The committee (fact-finding mission) will represent the EEC countries and will hold contacts. We will decide at our meeting with whom the committee will hold contacts and under what arrangements. Obviously the committee will meet with all the parties concerned, and we hope that all the parties will agree to meet the committee. We believe that this is the right method. One of the things we would like to clarify is the question of terminology and meanings. What does each party, for example, mean by what has become commonly known as "the right to self-determination"? Every party means something different by it than the term used by another party.

Question: What is your comment on Begin's remarks about you in response to your advice in an interview with Israeli television not to move his office to East Jerusalem, and what is the British Government's attitude to this?

Answer: I am somewhat surprised by Begin's and Shamir's remarks. Our policy toward the West Bank and Jerusalem is the policy of successive British Governments of various complexions.

Question: How far are you prepared to stand against Israel?

Answer: I don't know what you mean by "against." The British Government's attitude toward the West Bank is well known, and the question of standing "against" does not arise at all for us, since we do not recognize Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Jerusalem. This has been the attitude of successive British Governments. What we are seeking to do is not to stand against any party but to persuade every party to proceed toward a specific goal. Certainly our experience in settling problems over the years has taught us that the parties stand very far apart at the beginning which makes one feel that it is impossible to settle the dispute. But if no effort is made to ascertain the lowest or the highest common denominator, then no agreement can be reached. At present the parties seem to be very far apart.

Question: Do you believe that the steps you are about to take might be wasted should the situation in the area explode at the hands of one party or another, which might bring pressure on you to expedite the present steps?

Answer: I hope that the situation will not explode, that self-restraint (in the area) will prevail, and that a situation will prevail in the Middle East that will enable the EEC committee to fulfill its tasks. But I believe that none of us is unaware of the increasing tension and the existing dangers, which is one of the reasons that led us to believe that we can help (in solving the problem) in this manner.

Question: How do you evaluate the PLO's reaction to the Venice declaration?

Answer: I do not think the PLO's public reaction was as favorable as we thought it would be. Nor do I think that the Israelis' reaction was as favorable as we hoped. I hope that this is not either side's final word. But I believe that the sort of declaration issued by the Fatah movement (in Damascus) does not make it easy to find a solution, if the words used were to be taken literally.

Question (by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT): What has in fact delayed British and EEC recognition of the PLO, particularly since we hear from time to time from responsible people like yourself that the PLO does exist, that it cannot be ignored, and that it represents the Palestinians?

Answer: You have said (in the question) what the Europeans have already said, which is: Obviously the PLO represents in the problem as a whole an element that cannot be ignored. It is a strong representative of Palestinian opinion. Nobody can deny or disagree with this fact. Some people may not like it, but that is the reality. The Europeans have therefore agreed to accept these realities. As I have said on many occasions, when people talk about "terrorists" or "guerrillas" or "freedom fighters" or any other name--and I have spent the past 15 months sitting with them and found nothing terrible about them--the man whom one person might consider a "terrorist" could in the view of another be a "freedom fighter" and, suddenly, within a few weeks could be holding some post or another.

Question (by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT): What is then delaying the official EEC recognition of the PLO?

Answer: I do not think that recognition at present, or at any other time, would serve any purpose. As a state we do not recognize organizations; we recognize states. We have never recognized organizations.

Question: A large segment of Arab opinion says that the European countries revolve in the U.S. sphere of influence and therefore will bring nothing new with regard to the Middle East.

Answer: My answer to this is that it is untrue. The Israeli claim, on the other hand, that we are influenced by the Arabs is also untrue. The fact that all these parties are criticizing us probably proves that we are following the right course.

Question: How would you describe your relations with Saudi Arabia?

Answer: Obviously they are not as good as they ought to be. We have been unable to return our ambassador to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, and no Saudi ambassador has been appointed to London. This is indeed unfortunate, because Saudi Arabia is important in relation to all the Middle East problems in general. I hope that before long relations will again be as good as they were before that incident.

NKOMO RETURNS TO LONDON AFTER VISIT TO LIBYA

LD161436 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Mr Joshua Knomo, Zimbabwe's minister of home affairs, is back in London following his weekend visit to Libya.

Mr Nkomo, who arrived in London unexpectedly last week, said today that he has no plans to meet British ministers. The Foreign Office was in touch with him last week but no meeting took place.

Mr Nkomo said he would be in London for a day or two and would probably visit one or two other countries before returning to Salisbury. He would not say which countries he intended to visit.

There has been speculation that Mr Knomo is seeking to ensure that his forces in Zimbabwe are in good shape in case the dissention between his supporters and those of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe leads to clashes.

However, Mr Nkomo today declined to talk about his visit to Libya. He said: "I am visiting a number of countries I have worked with in the past. I want to say a thank you to them for what they have done for Zimbabwe".

Asked if, as a minister, he was travelling as an emissary of the government, he replied: "I did not say that".

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED ON IRISH OLYMPIC POSITION

LD161434 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1352 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Irish Republic is joining the EEC boycott of the Olympic games, a Dublin government spokesman said today.

An official statement clarifying the position of Ireland's ambassador in Moscow, Mr Edward Brennan, was issued after reports that the Irish would be the only Common Market members represented at diplomatic level at the Olympics. The statement said the envoy and his wife had been instructed not to attend the games or any connected ceremonies and receptions. The directive extended to clerical and secretarial staff at the Irish Embassy in the Soviet capital.

The statement, from the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, made it clear though that there were no plans to bring home Mr Brennan as a protest. He would continue to carry out his normal duties during the Olympics.

The spokesman said the Kremlin was aware of Ireland's policy on the games and the absence of the envoy from the various functions was "a clear and adequate expression of the government's position."

DENKTAS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SUMMIT MEETINGS WITH KIPRIANOU

TA161206 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the recent contacts of the Libyan foreign minister, Mr At-Turayki, in Nicosia with the two Cypriot communities have increased the possibility of a summit in Libya between him and the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou. Mr Denktas was speaking after a meeting with the Libyan charge d'affaires in Nicosia, Mr Azzabi, this morning. The president told correspondents that the aim of the proposed summit was to speed up the efforts toward the goal set by the principles laid down in the Denktas-Makarios and Denktas-Kiprianou agreements. This goal was to establish a bicommunal, bizonal, independent and nonaligned federal state in Cyprus. It would include the guarantee provided by Turkey which would prevent the union of Cyprus with any other country in any way.

Referring to Mr At-Turayki's visit to Cyprus which ended yesterday, Mr Denktas said that the Cyprus reality could not be fully realized without an on-the-spot study of the problem and that from that point of view Mr At-Turayki's visit had been useful. When asked about the date of the proposed summit, the president replied that it could take place in the course of time.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS ON EEC AGREEMENT

TA121647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The talks between the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and the EEC have been concluded in Brussels and the Turkish Cypriot delegation has returned to Lefkosa [Nicosia]. The Foreign Ministry official in charge of EEC affairs, Ahmet Barut, who attended the meeting in Brussels, made a statement to the TRT in which he said that EEC officials showed understanding regarding the requests of the Turkish Cypriot community. He added that this does not mean that they will go on to the second phase of the Cyprus association agreement and that, even if this transition were realized, a joint customs tariff could not be realized between Cyprus and EEC countries. The first phase of the Cyprus-EEC association agreement was concluded at the end of 1977, but transition to the second phase was postponed to 1 January 1981 due to the political situation in Cyprus.

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER TO IRAQ--At the invitation of the Iraqi Government, Justice Minister Mikhailidhis left today for Baghdad, where he will represent the president of the republic and the government at the official celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 13 Jul 80 NC]

TURKISH CYPRIOT AGRICULTURE MINISTER--The agriculture, natural resources and energy minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Irsen Kouk, who held meetings in London and Ankara, returned to Cyprus today. In London, he investigated citrus and potato marketing methods and attended a seminar jointly organized by British and Turkish businessmen. In Ankara, he met with Turkish State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun, Agriculture Minister Kemal Kulahli and Forest Minister Hasan Ekinci and briefed them on the related problems of the federated state. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80 TA]

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEGISLATORS' DELEGATION--A Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly delegation left today for an official visit to Turkey. The 12-man parliamentary delegation headed by Legislative Assembly Acting President Semsi Kazim is the guest of the Turkish National Assembly President Cahit Karakas. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 14 Jul 80 TA]

YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC CITES GOOD RELATIONS DURING STOPOVER

TA161450 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, stopped over in Ankara at 1520 on his way to Baghdad where he will attend Iraq's National Day ceremonies. He was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and members of the Turkish Foreign Ministry as well as by members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Ankara. In a statement before his meeting with Djuranovic, Demirel said that efforts will continue to further develop the friendly relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia. He pointed out that he had held bilateral talks on various international questions with Djuranovic during his visit to Belgrade for the funeral of the late Marshal Tito. Demirel said that the present meeting will be a continuation of the contacts which were begun in Belgrade.

The president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council stated that the good relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia are contributing to regional and world peace. Noting that the world was going through a period of strained international relations, Djuranovic said that his government agrees with the Turkish Government that the relations between the two countries can be raised to a more advanced level. He then expressed his pleasure at being in Turkey once again. The meeting between Demirel and Djuranovic lasted about 1 hour and ended at 1630. Djuranovic then left for Iraq.

CULTURE MINISTER KORALTAN LEAVES FOR TALKS IN GREECE

TA161127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Culture Minister Tevfik Koraltan left for Greece by air today to participate in the opening of the Alexander the Great Exposition which is being held in Thessalonica. During his stay the culture minister will hold talks with Greek officials on the issue of cultural relations between the two countries. Koraltan will also visit the house in which Ataturk was born and which has now been restored as a museum.

GREEK TOURISM OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

TA151954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Talks aimed at promoting relations on tourism between Turkey and Greece will begin in Ankara tomorrow. Greek National Tourism Organization Administrative Council Director Yeoryios Dhafkalakis and the same organization's foreign relations directors, (Evthimios Pirlas) arrived in Istanbul today to participate in the talks. The two Greek tourism officials will meet Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay tomorrow. The issue of which steps to take to begin and promote tourism between Turkey and Greece will be taken up during these talks. Details of cooperation on tourism between the two countries will be discussed by the Turkish and Greek delegations in 2 days of talks in Ankara. Tourism and Information Ministry Under Secretary Kemal Baytas and Prof Dhafkalakis will be heading the Turkish and Greek delegations respectively.

Promotion of Cooperation

TA161305 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Talks on the issue of resuming cooperation between Turkey and Greece in the field of tourism began in Ankara today. Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay received the Greek delegation headed by Greek National Tourism Organization Director Yeoryios Dhafkalakis before the talks started.

In a statement during the meeting, Kuntay said that details on cooperation in the sphere of tourism between the two countries will be discussed in talks to be held by the two delegations. In reply Dhafkalakis said that his country is ready for full cooperation with Turkey on the subject of tourism. Recalling that Turkey and Greece have the necessary geographic and historic qualifications to become the tourism center of the region, Dhafkalakis said that principles that will best serve both countries' interests in this subject will be taken up in tall between the delegations.

In reply to a question on incidents which occurred during the Turkish ship Gemlik's arrival at Rhodes, a Greek tourism official said: We are ready to do everything in a bid to promote our relations with Turkey. Safeguarding visitors is a Greek tradition. The Greek people will not now change this centuries-old habit. Commenting on the same incidents, Tourism and Information Minister Kuntay said that the incidents are regrettable and added that he expects the Greek Government to take the necessary measures. Talks between the Turkish and Greek tourism delegations began later at the Foreign Ministry.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK GRANTS $172 MILLION LOAN

TA141713 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A loan of $172 million has been secured from the European Investment Bank to finance the Karakaya dam and certain private sector investment projects. The agreement concerning the loan, which is being extended within the framework of the third financial protocol between Turkey and the EEC, was signed in Brussels today. The agreement was signed by Turkey's permanent representative to the EEC, Ambassador Cenap Keskin, and European Investment Bank officials. According to a statement by the Finance Ministry, of the $172 million, $110 million will be used to finance the imports necessary for the Karakaya dam and hydroelectric power station which is being built on the Firat River. The loan will be extended for a period of 40 years, with a 10-year grace period, at a 2.5 percent interest rate. The other $62 million will be used to finance the imports for certain private sector investment projects and the paper and carton installations in Dalaman.

RPP ORGANS, ASSEMBLY COUNCIL DISCUSS KILLING OF DEPUTY

TA161255 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The authorized organs of the RPP are discussing the killing of RPP Deputy Abdurrahman Koksaloglu from Istanbul. The RPP General Administrative Council met at the parliament at 0900 to discuss the issue. A three-man delegation composed of members of the administrative council has been sent to Istanbul to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the incident. After the 2-hour administrative council meeting the RPP Senate and Assembly groups met in extraordinary session. Deputy leader of the Assembly group Coskun Karagozoglu, who was chairing the joint group meeting, the first part of which was open to the press, said that it was the first time in the history of the republic that a parliamentarian was killed as a result of anarchy. Karagozoglu added that the attack against Koksaloglu was actually directed against the parliamentary democracy, the regime and the national will. After the joint group meeting paid tribute to Koksaloglu, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit made a statement.

Meanwhile the National Assembly Chairmanship Council met under Assembly President Cahit Karakas at 1100 to discuss the killing of Koksaloglu by terrorists. Ecevit called on Karakas prior to the chairmanship council meeting and conferred with him for some time. In a statement in connection with the chairmanship council meeting Karakas said that it was the first time in the history of the National Assembly that one of its members had become a victim of anarchy and that this grave incident will be discussed at the meeting. A statement in connection with the assembly chairmanship council meeting will be issued at 1330.

National Unity Group leader Fahri Ozdilek and a representative of the presidentially appointed senators, Fahri Coker, called on Ecevit separately. Ozdilek and Coker expressed their grief over the incident and extended their condolences.

RPP Assembly Walkout

TA161651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A minute of silence was observed at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today in memory of RPP Deputy Abdurrahman Koksaloglu from Istanbul, who was killed yesterday, and of JP Deputy Ahmet Hamdi Sancar from Denizli, who died a short while ago. The RPP senators and deputies then left the hall because the government did not inform parliament about the murder of Abdurrahman Koksaloglu and because it did not express its grief over the incident.

CUMHURIYET CRITICIZES INTERIOR MINISTER FOR BIAS TOWARD RIGHT

NC170913 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 16 Jul 80 p 1, 9

["The Truth Behind the Events" column--unattributed]

[Text] The behavior and the utterances of the interior minister have added new dimensions to anarchy and terrorism in Turkey. At the very least the biased attitude of the prime minister and his interior minister toward terrorism is as dangerous and has had as destructive an effect on the future of the state as terrorism itself. It is apparent that an administrative system that seeks to put a end to the Turkish [illegible]ublic as a state of law is trying to dominate the state. Interior Minister Mustafa [illegible]gil has made this statement: "The Corum incidents were plotted by the leftis[illegible] they were intended to destroy the state. A rightist group motivated by the thoug[illegible]pporting the state has opposed them."

Honorable Gulcugil's approach to the incidents is interesting. According to the interior minister's logic the RPP parliamentarians wounded one another in the Nevsehir incidents. The rightists who tried to help the state in Corum were subjected to savage and indiscriminate killing. Masked rightist militants participated in operations in Fatsa in order to assist the state.

It is natural for a person with such a mentality and occupying the Interior Ministry to hurl Turkey, a country already in a state of confusion, into unexpected situations in a very short time. The minority government no longer thinks in terms of "offender" and "innocent," but of the "leftist" and "rightist," and if the rightist militants embark on massacres, as they have done in Corum, they are considered to be supporters of the state.

Let us consider Turkey's present plight: Are the martial law authorities emphasizing a truth when they talk of an "unproclaimed civil war"? How does civil war break out in a country? If a government empowered to use the forces of the state considers a group of its compatriots to be offenders because of their affiliations and collaborates with others in an attack, then anything can happen in that country. Under such circumstances the people are compelled to resist the government's illegal attitude. Forces that seek to take advantage of such acts of resistance are sure to find favorable ground in our country. Preventing the danger of a civil war and restoring order and harmony in the state is only possible if those using the powers of the state are resolutely impartial, fair and law abiding.

It is natural that there should be forces, both at home and abroad, that would seek to destroy Turkey, which is situated in the most sensitive region of the Middle East. The effect of these forces, however, can be as dangerous and destructive as the way the minority government's interior minister approaches the question of terrorism.

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INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PAHR IN VIENNA

AU170900 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Vienna yesterday from Czechoslovakia for a short private visit. In the afternoon he had working talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, and in the evening he attended a dinner given by Pahr in his honor. Today he will proceed to Poland.

Mochtar Interview

AU171257 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Harry Sychrovsy interview with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja in Vienna on 17 July--recorded; questions in German, answers in English fading into German translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, with its 150 million inhabitants and a territory of 2 million square kilometers the Republic of Indonesia is the biggest Islamic country. Nevertheless and Indonesia's role in the Islamic world is rather restrained and modest. What is the reason for this? Or, can it be said that there are, on the one side, the liberal-moderate Muslim states of Asia and Africa and, on the other, radical Arab states?

[Answer] First, let me say that the right way to characterize Indonesia is that it is the country with the biggest Muslim population. It is not an Islamic state in the sense that religion is part of the state ideology. We have complete freedom of religion for Muslims just as we have it for the Christians, Buddhists and Hinduists. When you say that our role at the Islamic Conferences is modest I must say that we have been brought up in the spirit of modesty. It is up to others to decide whether this policy is effective or not. I hesitate to speak of a division of Muslim states into radical and moderate ones. Certainly there are differences in views, but the Muslim states are united on fundamental issues such as Palestine.

[Question] You have now mentioned the Middle East problem. What is Indonesia's attitude to the other Islamic points of crisis, Iran and Afghanistan?

[Answer] Our basic position is that we do believe and we do fully support the Arab and Islamic countries in the Arab cause. Likewise we cherish great sympathy and have a deep understanding for the Iranian revolution, even though it is every complicated and difficult to understand. We cannot do anything else but hope that this revolution develops for the benefit of the Iranian people. Another principle is that we would like to see at what time the conflicts will be solved peacefully. As far as Afghanistan is concerned Indonesia's attitude is clear from the support for the decisions of the Islamic conference.

[Question] Well, in the Southeast Asian region Indonesia has been pursuing its own foreign policy. It is conspicuous in the connection that despite the liberalization in China and Beijing's course, which is friendly to the United States, Djakarta, I believe, regards Beijing, as before, as the main enemy while, on the other hand, vis-a-vis the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, it rather adopts a moderate attitude. How can these contradictions be explained?

[Answer] The first question on normalization with China: Let me say that the basis for policy is the realization that China is a fact in the world today which we cannot ignore. We have decided on this basis to establish normal diplomatic relations with China when the occasion arises. On the other hand, we have had experiences that prompt us to be cautious, hence we do not want to precipitate anything. Two years ago the Chinese foreign minister told me in New York that his government was not impatient about this problem, nor are we impatient. But it is not correct to say that we regard China as a main enemy.

I would like to make it clear as far as the problem of Vietnam is concerned that we regard it as a country that has fought heavily for its independence and we should show great understanding for this. Naturally sometimes Hanoi undertakes steps with which we do not agree. But we are convinced, as before, that Vietnam is independent and that it pursues an independent policy. It is our principle that we want to see the Southeast Asian region free from interference and intervention, and this applies to all external powers, regardless whether they call themselves superpowers, great powers or any other powers.

AUSTRIA WILL PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPICS OPENING CEREMONY

AU181044 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Moscow (APA)--The final decision has now been made regarding the opening ceremony of the Olympic games in Moscow according to Austrian Olympic Committee Chairman Kurt Heller Austria will participate in the opening parade with a flag bearer--who is yet to be nominated--and 30-40 persons. The exact number will be known only immediately before the ceremony, because each athlete and functionary can decide for himself whether he wants to participate.

The decision was made yesterday in Moscow at a session of the 18 West European national olympic committees.

PAHR, SWISS COUNTERPART DISCUSS MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU111155 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] On Thursday Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr made use of a short visit to Muerren near Bern to exchange opinions with his Swiss opposite number Pierre Aubert. The main topic of the talk was the preparations for the coming CSCE followup conference in Madrid. In this context the two ministers discussed among other things the possibility of a foreign ministers' meeting of the European neutrals for coordinating their countries' position at the Madrid conference.

Pahr returned to Vienna directly after his talk with Aubert. Earlier he had given a lecture in Muerren at the Swiss Civic Society outlining the aims of Austria's policy of neutrality.

GIEREK TO VISIT FRG AT 'END OF AUGUST'

LD171508 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Polish party leader Edward Gierek, at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic at the end of August. This was confirmed today to DPA by a government spokesman. However, a precise date was not given.

SPOKESMAN ON CHRISTOPHER VISIT, SOVIET NEGOTIATING PROPOSAL

DW171255 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1110 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Interview by reporter Lenz with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Press and Information Office--recorded]

[Text] [Question] There have been a number of international contacts by the Federal Government lately, particularly in connection with the Moscow visit by the federal chancellor. Were they the issue at today's cabinet session?

[Answer] You are quite right. Today's cabinet session chaired by the federal chancellor, who will leave on vacation tonight for Brahmsee, dealt mainly with foreign policy issues. It dealt mainly with German-French consultations, the state visit by President Giscard d'Estaing prior to the consultations, and with the very careful information we have given once more to U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher on the results of our Moscow visit.

[Question] Can one say after this information session that the Americans have swallowed the Moscow visit by the chancellor and its results?

[Answer] Well, not swallowed--I think this word is out of place here, if I may say so. They have fully identified themselves with our assessment, even though chancellor candidate Strauss and some others try to make you believe something different every day. And so Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher made a clear statement at the end of his talks with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and State Secretary Van Well to the effect that one would do better--that is to say, those whom I must mentioned--to stop trying to sow discord between the U.S. Government and the Federal Government. The timetable has been discussed and set up by the Germans and the Americans together, but as you know the Americans are in charge. The alliance will examine matters further and in late summer--this is what we expect, together with the Americans--matters will move forward. No doubts exist in this respect.

[Question] Moving forward means that in late summer Western action will be coordinated vis-a-vis the Moscow offer to negotiate?

[Answer] It will have been coordinated, and there will certainly be no time lost in entering into the preparatory talks with the Soviet Union which have been suggested by the Soviet leadership. There is a common assessment that the chance which is available here ought to be exploited in any case. As you know, a discussion has taken place between Warren Christopher and Soviet Ambassdor Dobrynin. The process that was initiated through our visit to Moscow is continuing, and there is a desire not to lose much time. Naturally there is still the need for a number of talks, which will be handled with the necessary care.

[Question] The federal chancellor recently pointed out vehemently the necessity that NATO's decision to close the arms gap must be fully applied with regard to both of its parts. Earlier he reminded people in an admonishing way about part two, namely, the simultaneous disarmament talks between East and West, which in an ideal case would lead to a zero solution regarding missiles. Now he is reminding us about part one, about rearmament itself. Are there any undecided NATO partners who must be called to order?

[Answer] I do not want to use your formulation. But discussions are going on in neighboring countries, something was said yesterday about this in the joint press conference by the federal chancellor and Luxembourg Prime Minister Werner. Both government chiefs said yesterday after the consultations that it is important to maintain a balance between the two elements of the NATO decision of 12 December last year. One cannot believe that by neglecting the first element, namely, the necessary so-called closing of the arms gap, the second element will have a chance to show some effect in the talks.

Maybe I ought to mention here that the cabinet expressly welcomed the decision by the British Government about which we were informed together with all NATO partners, namely, the modernization of the British nuclear medium-range potential. We realize that this, similar to corresponding decisions by the French Government, is in our opinion a very significant contribution to the reestablishment of military balance in Europe. We welcome this decision by the British Government.

[Question] Moscow has explained more closely its offer to negotiate on arms control measures. It warned against a misunderstanding in the West that Soviet missiles can be negotiated on while the NATO decision on the deployment of American missiles in Europe simultaneously remains in effect. Has the Federal Government reason to take notice with regard to such a warning?

[Answer] We do not consider this a warning but a reminder by the Soviet Union. It has not come as a surprise, at least not to those who realized from the very beginning--and the federal chancellor said so in his government statement to the Bundestag--that the Soviet Union will adhere to its position, namely, that its suggestions made by Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin will be valid only if the NATO decision is suspended. While holding to this position it has simultaneously suggested preparatory talks with the United States.

This is not a contradiction. The Soviet Union is holding to its line. We have always realized that. There are no contradictions here, although Bavarian Minister-President Strauss tried to make the people believe that there was a contradiction. This position was absolutely clear in the talks the chancellor had with the foreign minister in the Catherine Hall of the Kremlin.

The United States, the leader of the West, in the negotiations of the alliance, has seen as much as we did that despite the Soviet Union's adherence to this position, a chance does exist for holding preparatory talks; even though Warren Christopher said that one ought to concentrate first on land-based medium-range arms, while the Soviet Union made the request to us that the so-called forward based systems be included. But neither one side nor the other has made any preconditions. That must be made absolutely clear.

GOVERNMENT INDIGNANT OVER ATTEMPT AGAINST BAKHTIAR

NC181300 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 18 (AFP)--The French Government today expressed indignation over the assassination attempt here today against former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar and announced that a thorough police investigation would be conducted.

In a communique, the Foreign Ministry called the "terrorist attack" on Mr Bakhtiar "particularly abominable."

Mr. Bakhtiar, the last prime minister under the ex-shah, was unharmed in the incident, but two people died of wounds received in a gunfight that broke out when an armed commando stormed the building where he was breakfasting early today.

"The French Government expresses its most vigorous indignation against such an unspeakable act," the communique said.

Three attackers have been arrested and were being held for questioning, the communique added.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN PARIS

LD181320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, on his way to Nicaragua, has been at Orly for 2 hours now. He has decided to extend his stopover in Paris for at least 24 hours. It should be pointed out that the director of political affairs at the Quai d'Orsay had a long talk with him in a lounge at Orly. The talk obviously had some influence on Sadeq Qotbzadeh's actions.

QUAI D'ORSAY STATEMENT ON MOSCOW ENVOY'S CENSORED SPEECH

LD171301 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "What the French Ambassador Was Unable To Say on Soviet Television"]

[Text] Following the cancellation of the statement which the French Ambassador to Moscow was to make on Soviet television on 14 July, the Quai d'Orsay issued the following statement on Tuesday, 15 July:

"For several years now the French Ambassador to Moscow has been accustomed to marking the 14 July by an address to the USSR population on Soviet television.

"The text which Mr Froment-Meurice proposed to read included a passage on the international situation. He indicated in particular that 'the international situation has deteriorated in the past 6 months'; that 'the governments of our two countries have taken different views of the causes of this deterioration, especially with regard to Afghanistan'" and that France is prepared to 'seek a practical solution to this problem which would enable the Soviet armed forces to be withdrawn from Afghanistan.' Since this passage was censored by the Soviet authorities, the ambassador quite rightly decided to cancel his speech rather than alter its contents.

"Any other attitude could have suggested that the French Government had changed its view of and position on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. That is not the case. In its view the Soviet intervention remains unacceptable and the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops constitutes a vital element in a solution in keeping with the Afghan people's rights and the requirements of detente and international peace."

KHOMEYNI ENVOY DISCUSSES CONSEQUENCES OF SHAH'S DEATH

AU171600 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 17 Jul (ANSA)--The death of the former shah of Iran would not change the situation of the American hostages nor modify the demands of the Iranian people, according to Ayatollah Husayn Nuri in a press conference here today.

Nuri who is a special envoy of Iran's leader, Imam Ruhollah Khomeyni, said that the situation of the 52 Americans still detained in Iran would be debated by the Iranian parliament as announced, but he did not indicate when this would take place. "Our culture and our religion has taught us not to follow our sentiments but our reason", Nuri continued. He said that the former shah had trampled on the rights of the people and that Islamic justice must be done whether the shah lives or dies. All of the wealth taken from the Iranian people must be restored, he added.

Nuri is in Rome to meet with Iranian diplomatic representatives here. He admitted that Iran is going through a period of economic difficulty which he blamed on the previous regime.

Even the numerous plots that have been hatched in Iran are the work of persons who compromised themselves under the shah's regime, who became too attached to wealth and who can no longer continue their dishonest activities, the Ayatollah said.

The recent closure of foreign schools in Iran is to be seen in the context of a revolution in teaching, he went on. The schools shutdown were instruments of foreign penetration seeking to achieve that which must be avoided at all costs: The westernization of Iranian youth, Nuri said.

The Ayatollah, speaking in the name of a merciful god, said that he wanted to voice "a friendly complaint" to the Italian Government. "The Italian Government," he said, "has associated itself with imperialist plots and letting itself be influenced by the American dominator, has adopted several economic sanctions against Iran despite the friendship we have shown Italy." He said that this had taken Iran by surprise and that in future European governments must not allow themselves to be influenced by "the unjust policies of the United States."

"We know that the Italian people are intelligent and alert and sympathetic towards the Islamic revolution whose basis we seek to consolidate," Nuri continued. "Ours is an independent nation no one can influence us. We count only on the power of God and of Islam," he concluded.

DC NAMES VITTORINO COLOMBO AS NEW DEPUTY SECRETARY

AU171549 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 17 Jul (ANSA)--The Christian Democratic Party leadership today named Vittorino Colombo as deputy secretary. Colombo replaces Carlo Donat-Cattin who recently resigned the post. The appointment was made at the suggestion of party Secretary Flaminio Piccoli.

PORTUGAL, FRG SIGN TAX AGREEMENT; CARSTENS DEPARTS

LD161726 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] In Lisbon yesterday Portugal and the Federal Republic of Germany signed a fiscal agreement designed to avoid double taxation. The agreement, signed on behalf of their respective countries by Foreign Ministers Freitas Do Amaral and Genscher, is in the framework of President Karl Carstens' current state visit to Portugal.

Departure for Bonn

LD172022 Hamburg DPA in German 1751 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Summary] Lisbon--Federal President Carstens left Portugal tonight at the end of his 4-day state visit and flew back to Bonn. He was seen off at Lisbon airport by President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro and Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas Do Amaral.

TRADE MINISTER SIGNS ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH PRC

LD170923 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portguese 10 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Portuguese and Chinese Enterprises Conclude Trade Contracts"]

[Excerpt] Portuguese enterprises have already signed several contracts for exports to the PRC. Portugal has concluded a contract for immediately supplying paper pulp worth 50,000 contos and another for supplying 500,000 contos worth of the same product through 1983. A contract for supplying processed cork, worth 10,000 contos, has also been signed, Minister of Trade and Tourism Basilio Horta announced on returning from a 10-day visit to that country.

Basilio Horta reaffirmed the importance of the trade agreement which he signed in Beijing, maintaining that in this way "an essential precondition for the consolidation of trading relations" between Portugal and China was fulfilled.

Referring to the new prospects opened up to Portuguese-Chinese trade, Basilio Horta cited in particular the beer and transportation sectors.

With respect to the former, the minister of trade and tourism stated, there is already a plan to set up a joint enterprise for manufacturing beer, based on Portuguese technology, to be established in southern China.

In the field of transportation, the possibility is being studied of setting up a joint enterprise for the transportation of coal (and in a second stage, of oil) by sea from the Far East to Europe, using ships to be built in Portugal.

In addition, there is also the possibility of constructing docks and port terminals in the PRC, using Portuguese technology.

The minister of trade and tourism, who described as "important" his visit and the agreement he signed, which is the first between the two countries, added that a "broad area of agreement" in the viewpoints of Portugal and China in the field of international policy was ascertained during the talks which he held with the Chinese authorities.

TURKISH SIDE, NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON PROPOSED SUMMIT MEETING

No Agenda Planned

NC180715 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 18 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, the government spokesman reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot side, within the framework of the initiative it has taken on the Cyprus issue, has set no preconditions on the meeting between President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas in Tripoli, Libya.

He said: "It was agreed that the meeting will take place without an agenda. Mr Kiprianou and Mr Denktas will not participate as interlocutors but will discuss the differences that exist in the positions of both sides to facilitate the resumption of the talks."

Libyan Role

NC180913 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 18 Jul 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "Serious Questions"]

[Text] The public is concerned about serious questions after Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary At-Turayki's revelation that his country has signed an aid protocol with Denktas' regime.

Naturally, Mr At-Turayki has refrained from speaking about the extent of the aid to Denktas. However, the Turkish Cypriot leader has informed us that it is $3 million.

The Libyan foreign affairs secretary has made an attempt to play down the importance of the protocol by saying that it is nothing but a protocol and that this does not mean that Libya wants Cyprus to be partitioned.

However, things are different. Libya has become the first country to give substantive aid to Denktas' regime. The signing of the protocol means the recognition of Denktas' regime.

Any name given to this Libyan action does not change things. This is why Denktas is celebrating his first substantive success in 6 years.

After this, the public is asking what sort of mediation Libya will perform when it thus recognizes Dendtas' regime. How is it possible for this country to mediate when it invites Denktas to Tripoli and receives him with honors and parades as "president"?

Truly, we would like this mediation to bring some results. Nevertheless, Mr At-Turayki's revelation is causing us serious concern about the final outcome of such an issue.

'Trap of Turkish Diplomacy'

NC180915 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Before It Is Too Late..."]

[Text] One need not be a gifted politician or a shrewd diplomat to see that Libya's mediation in the Cyprus issue constituted a well-placed trap of Turkish diplomacy that had three aims:

1. To remove the Turkish side from the position that Mr De Cuellar, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, placed it in recently when he held it responsible for the failure of Waldheim's efforts.

2. To evade the UN resolutions, in the event of new talks and render substantially useless the offices of UN Secretary General Waldheim.

3. The Turks insist on "bizonality," as they interpret it, so that the Greek side can be shown as intransigent and then be put in the dock. Simultaneously, Mr De Cuellar and the United Nations can be exposed as favoring the Greek side.

However, the government political masterminds--the "hawks" of our diplomacy--and President Kiprianou himself, did not perceive these simple things and finally fell into the Turkish trap. They sustained a painful political defeat. They made a first class political error which, as hard as they try, they cannot cover. Denktas himself, speaking to Turkish journalists day before yesterday, already disclosed that: "The proposed summit meeting has the aim of speeding up efforts toward the goal that the principles of the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements provide. This goal is the establishment of a biocommunal, bizonal and nonaligned federated state. The agreement will also include Turkey's guarantees...."

These Denktas statements are enough to affirm that the Cyprus government and President Kiprianou fell into the Turkish trap by cooperating with Al-Qadhdhafi. If they have not realized this by now, developments will force them to do so. We only hope that it will not be too late then.

TURKISH COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS, CELEBRATIONS

TA171625 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish minister of commerce, Mr Basol, arrived in the federated state to attend the meeting of the mixed economic commission of Turkey and the federated state. In a statement on arrival at Ercan State Airport, Mr Basol said that he would also represent Turkey at the celebrations marking the 6th anniversary of the Turkish peace operation in Cyprus. The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, also made a statement saying that the commission meeting would reach a decision on principles which will regulate the economic relations between Turkey and the federated state in a better way. Referring to the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Turkish peace operation, Mr Cagatay said the anniversary was significant only for paving for way for the establishment of the federated state but also for bringing democracy back to Greece.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

TA171830 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Hakki Atun, has made a statement on the economic situation in the federated state. In his statement, which also deals with the talks he has held with the Turkish finance minister, Mr Sezgin, Mr Atun stressed that the federated state must establish a strong economic structure. He said that the 5-year development plan provided for a 7 percent annual economic growth and that in 1978 there was only a 10 percent [as heard] increase in the gross national product, because the necessary investments had not been realized owing to the shortage of financial resources. The report on the same subject for 1979, he said, has not yet been completed. Referring to exports, Mr Atun said that there was a favorable development in foreign trade and in the balance of payments and that efforts were being made to achieve further improvement.

Finally, he said that a promise had been made by the Turkish finance minister, Mr Sezgin, that his government would also help the federated state on the question of investments.

CROWD PREVENTS DOCKING OF TURKISH SHIP IN RHODES

TA152049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The ship Gemlik, which left Mugla's Marmaris port today to make its first trip to the Island of Rhodes, was prevented from docking by a big crowd that gathered along the dock. As a result, the Gemlik had to anchor off shore at 1115. The Gemlik is a ship of the State Maritime Lines. TRT correspondents have learned that the Gemlik, which left Marmaris at 0900, arrived in Rhodes at 1100 and began to approach the dock. A group of about 3,000 men occupied the dock area and began stoning the approaching ship and tried to cut the ship's ropes that tied it to the dock. The captain decided to take the ship out and anchored it there. As the crowd refused to disperse, the Turkish consulate general asked the island authorities to evacuate the dock or, if this were not possible, for a written statement by the port authorities stating that the ship could not approach the dock for security reasons.

When no results were achieved, the Turkish Embassy in Athens brought the incident to the attention of Greek Foreign Minister, Konstandinos Mitsotakis. The Greek foreign minister said that he regretted the incident, that the necessary directives would be given to the Rhodes governor and that President Karamanlis would be informed of the incident. Pointing out that the incident would be dealt with by the government, Mitsotakis said that he believed that the problem would be solved in a short while.

Agencies add that about 10 more ships with Greek and other flags were not able to enter the port of Rhodes. It is reported that the tourists on the island were concerned by the incidents.

Government Intervention

AT161258 Athens NEWS in English 16 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpt] A group of residents of the Island of Rhodes attempted today to prevent the Turkish boat "Gemlik" from docking in the port of the island. The authorities intervened and order was restored. The said boat was making its first Marmaris-Rhodes trip many years after this route connecting Greece and Turkey was suspended. In an official statement, the Greek Government has made it clear that this route conforms to the generally accepted international principles and falls within the boundaries of the Greek-Turkish tourist cooperation in force since 1979.

Referring to the incident, a government spokesman remarked that the government will enforce the law and will punish any attempt designed to disturb order.

Normal Docking; Investigation Underway

AT161634 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to today's reports, the Turkish passenger ship Gemlik docked normally in the port of Rhodes after the police drove away a group of irresponsible persons who had attempted to obstruct the ship's approach. It has also been learned that, on the personal orders of Prime Minister Rallis, inspectors from the Ministry of Public Order and the Ministry of Interior have been sent to Rhodes to hold an investigation and apportion responsibility in connection with yesterday's incidents. Legal penal and administrative sanctions will be imposed upon the culprits.

In addition the government today reiterated that the law will in all cases be enforced and the normal execution of all regular maritime itineraries will be guaranteed in a way that conforms to the principles of shipping and to national interests.

More Protests

AT171223 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] New incidents took place last night in the commercial port of Rhodes upon the second arrival of the Turkish passenger ship Gemlik. As a result, 26 people were injured--5 civilians and 21 constables--and several demonstrators were arrested.

The incidents started when it was learned that the Gemlik would arrive again in Rhodes. Demonstrators began gathering at the port where they confronted strong police forces. Carrying stones and pieces f wood the demonstrators clashed with the police. The clashes later expanded and the constabulary was forced to use tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, who were throwing homemade molotove cocktails. The situation remained tense until early this morning when riot control police units appeared. Meanwhile, the command of the Rhodes constabulary has banned marches and gatherings in the town.

Rallis Statement

AT171233 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with the incidents in Rhodes, Prime Minister Rallis made the following statement today:

The incidents, which have been provoked by irresponsible elements in Rhodes, are unacceptable to a well-governed country. Greece is a member of the international society of states and is bound by international agreements. By participating in the OECO it has undertaken the obligation to guarantee the security of transport and the government is determined to honor Greece's signature. As a maritime nation, it is in our interests to guarantee the freedom of maritime transport. Agitators should not forget that 19 large Greek passenger ships with 7,500 passengers dock in Turkish ports every week, that 7 small Greek ships ply daily the routes between Khios, Samos, Mitilini and the Turkish coast and that 50 Greek transport ships totaling 250,000 tons dock seven times a month in Turkish ports.

It is not concievable, the prime minister stressed, why any hotheaded people would want to damage the interests of the Greek shipping industry, the third largest in the world, or Greek tourism. Only the Greek Government is responsible for foreign policy and thus far it has proved that it fully protects the country's interests. It does not allow anybody to be irresponsibly superpatriotic and it has the will and power to strike at mob demonstrations, wherever they may originate. Therefore, Rallis concluded, I ask those citizens of Rhodes who have been misguided and have provoked this sad incident to return to their peaceful occupations and stop creating additional problems to the already critical problems this country is facing.

Docking Without Incident

TA172035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The ship Gemlik, which is sailing between Marmaris and Rhodes, docked at the port of Rhodes at 2130 and its passengers disembarked. There were no incidents following the security measures at the port of Rhodes. However, it was reported that certain groups continued their protest demonstrations on streets near the port. Meanwhile, it was also reported that certain demonstrators gathered in front of the Turkish Consulate in Rhodes, but security forces dispersed them. The ship Gemlik will return from Rhodes to Marmaris around 0900 tomorrow.

DEMIREL STRESSES NEED FOR NEW LAWS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE

TA171610 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a 3-hour meeting today. Various problems of the country were discussed during the meeting, which was chaired by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. Demirel made the following statement after the meeting:

[Begin recording] It is extremely difficult to insure the full prevelance of law and order in Turkey without establishing democratic authority. Actually, the two complement each other. Democratic authority can be established only if there is law and order. It is the state which should insure the prevelance of law and order and it is the parliament which should legislate the necessary laws. When our government assumed power and when it accounted for its program at the end of 100 days it set out some of the laws necessary to combat anarchy in a bid to insure the full prevelance of law and order. A significant number of these laws have been ratified by the Grand National Assembly. Now it is absolutely necessary to enact the following laws: The state security courts law mentioned in the 136th article of the constitution; the state of emergency law which will make it possible to govern Turkey within the limits of the law under the current conditions; and a law which will eliminate the shortcomings of the martial law enforcement and amend the authority granted to martial law commanders.

There are continuous murders and bloodshed. The duty of the state is to engage in a relentless struggle against those disrupting Turkey. The state has done this. It is waging a relentless struggle. Let us be in unity and solidarity. Yes, this is necessary in order to confront anarchy. However, this alone is not sufficient. Unity and solidarity is necessary to enact the laws necessary to combat anarchy and to encourage and support the state security forces and the armed forces, which are combatting anarchy, divisiveness, destruction and defeatism. Only then can we solve this problem. [end recording]

RPP LEGISLATORS ISSUE STATEMENT ON KILLING OF DEPUTY

TA171940 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The statement issued at the end of the joint RPP parliamentary group meeting, which convened in an extraordinary session yesterday following the killing of RPP Deputy from Istanbul Abdurrahman Koksaloglu, was released to the press by Assembly group deputy leader Coskun Karagozoglu today.

Noting that, through Koksaloglu, those who wish to destroy the democracy in the country and replace it with fascism were actually aiming at the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the statement said: The lives of legislators are not more valuable than any of our citizens. While performing their duty of protecting democracy, RPP deputies and senators do not hesitate to risk their lives. However, the fact that murders have reached the stage where they are being directed at legislators whould reveal the real target to those who have not yet realized it. The real target is our parliamentary democracy, which is based on the national will and the principle of a state of law.

Expressing the view that the government is attempting to transform the assembly into a rubber stamp by obstructing its functioning, the statement continued: Furthermore, in an Assembly where the parliamentary majority can be affected by the presence or absence of a few deputies, the killing of legislators is more significant. Thus, the possibility is created of changing election results through murder and the principles of elections and votes lose their value.

The killing of Koksaloglu is not an isolated incident. There is evidence and indications showing that this is part of the plan to insure the survival of the minority JP government through the use of force. Noting that the attacks and threats against the RPP legislators had increased since the interpellation to topple the government, the statement said: The minority JP government has become a government that is surviving by obstructing the functioning of the parliament, on the one hand, and by using the brute force of murder gangs on the other.

The statement concluded: The RPP, which is viewed as the greatest obstacle to those who wish to destroy democracy in our country, will continue to fulfill the duty of protecting our democracy against all the attacks and murders directed against it and against the provocation and incitement to murder voiced even by responsible people until the final defeat of the enemies of democracy. At a time when our democracy and republic are facing great dangers assembly group calls on all members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly to unite around the same sense of duty, to insure the functions of the Graet National Assembly and thus save our state.

Government Condolences

TA171705 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In a statement after the Council of Ministers meeting today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the government decided during its meeting today to convey it condolences to the family and colleagues of Abdurrahman Koksaloglu, the RPP deputy from Istarbul who was murdered the day before yesterday.

GREEK TOURISM TALKS END WITH SIGNING OF PROTOCOL

TA171720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The talks on the resumption of tourism cooperation between Turkey and Greece have ended. The protocol at the end of the talks was signed by Tourism and Information Ministry under secretary Kemal Baytas and Greek National Tourism Organization Director Yeoryios Dhafkalakis in Ankara today. In a speech after the signing ceremony, Baytas said that the protocol will assist in the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and neighborliness between Turkey and Greece. In his statement, Dhafkalakis noted that the subjects included in the protocol are on the technical level and will shed light on the solution of the problems between the two countries. Pointing out that Turkey and Greece have the necessary potential for tourism, Dhafkalakis said that the cooperation between the two countries will yield successful results from every aspect for both countries.

The protocol includes developing the transportation services between the two countries and facilitating and simplifying the entry and exit procedures for tourists. Cooperation in the fields of publication exchange and cultural and art exchange is also included in the protocol. The protocol, which mentions the development of cooperation between tour operators and travel agencies, stresses the importance of refraining from attitudes and propaganda that would hinder tourism.

Commentary on Improved Relations

NC180821 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 9

[Commentary by Professor Fahir Armaoglu: "The Rhodes Affair"]

[Text] The situation confronted at Rhodes when the ship Gemlik attempted its first tourist cruise between Marmaris and Rhodes must have dampened the hopes of those who wish to see Turkish-Greek relations improved. [paragraph continues]

In particular, friendly and allied countries which expect a soft rapprochement from Turkey toward the settlement of Turkish-Greek disputes and which somehow go out of their way to make suggestions to us about this should draw a moral lesson from this incident and try to see the realities more clearly.

The Rhodes incident has occurred at a very interesting time. Turkish-Greek cooperation talks are being held in Ankara, the Istanbul-Athens flights have just begun and our Minister of Culture Tevfik Koraltan is preparing to visit the "Alexander the Great" exhibition in Salonika.

Naturally, the Greek Government will try to find various excuses. But no excuse can justify its fault and its responsibility, because this trip by the Gemlik was extensively advertised in the press. It seems that the Turkish Government meant this link between Marmaris and Rhodes to serve as the first leg of a bridge of rapprochement and friendship between Turkey and Greece in the Aegean. The failure of the Greek Government to see and understand this is surely a diplomatic blunder, if not a belligerent act. Greece is totally responsible for ignoring the importance of the issue and for failing to take the necessary precautions. The Rhodes affair should be evaluated in light of developments in relations between the two countries, particularly since the lifting of the NOTAM 714. As we stated then, through this action Turkey passed responsibility for resuming a dialogue to Greece. Greece should now display some gesture of good will.

But unfortunately the opposite happened. Greece bitterly complained about the military and economic aid extended to Turkey and, without disclosing what it actually meant, began to talk of an "equilibrium" between Turkey and Greece. Turkey continued to display good will. But against this, Greece's only positive move has been to have its foreign minister delay his departure from Ankara, where he had attended the NATO Ministerial Council meeting, in order to have talks with Foreign Minister Erkmen. This short session was considered a serious move toward commencing the Turkish-Greek dialogue. We are not suggesting that this dialogue should be discontinued or that Turkey should terminate its unanswered or hindered moves. However, it is a fact that the Rhodes incident has dealt a heavy blow to the good intentions of Turkey. It is up to Greece to repair the damage.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON INVESTMENT ON RETURN FROM CYPRUS

TA171645 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin returned to Ankara today, after concluding his official visit to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

At a news conference in Girne [Kyrenia] before his departure for Ankara, Sezgin said that he held contacts concerning the economic development of the federated state. Expressing the belief that the economy of the federated state will overcome its difficulties through the new measures to be adopted, Sezgin said that especially attempts will be made to increase the capacity of the industrial installations in the public sector. Sezgin added that work is under way to double the amount of Turkish liras which Turkish tourists can take with them to Cyprus.

In another statement on arrival at Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Sezgin noted that he exchanged views with Turkish Cypriot officials regarding future investments and Turkey's contribution to these investments. Noting that Turkey's contributions will continue in a bid to insure the economic freedom of the federated state as soon as possible, Sezgin added that the talks were positive.

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WIENER ZEITUNG REPORTS ON 244th MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU181159 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "East Waiting for an Answer: Forces Reduction: West Sees Geographical Disadvantages"]

[Text] At yesterday's 244th plenary session of the Vienna forces reduction talks East German Ambassador Andre Wieland demanded from the West a quick and positive reaction to the compromise proposals of the Warsaw Pact that were put forward last week. Dutch chief delegate Willem de Vos van Steenwijk, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the West, appealed in turn to the East to meet the NATO countries' demand for taking into consideration the different geographical preconditions for the two pact systems in central Europe.

In his speech at the next to the last session of the spring round of the talks Wieland explained the Eastern plan of 10 July, according to which 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers are to be withdrawn from central Europe in a first reduction phase. Including the 20,000 men, whose withdrawal from the GDR had been announced by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev in October 1979 as a unilateral step by Moscow, he said, a total of 40,000 Soviet soldiers would thus have left central Europe by the conclusion of the first reduction phase. The GDR representative reiterated the Eastern viewpoint that at present there is an "approximate balance" of military forces in central Europe. This is what NATO is trying to unilaterally change in its favor, he added.

According to the Western press spokesman, Dutch Ambassador de Vos declared in his speech at the plenary session that the NATO countries had drawn attention to the inequality of the geographic conditions as early as at the preliminary talks, and that they had insisted that this essential factor be taken into consideration. The crux of the problem is that unlike the United States the USSR directly borders on the reduction zone.

NATO spokesman Aurelio Fernandez, who will leave Vienna at the end of this conference round, promised a thorough examination of the latest Eastern proposals. He added, however, that from the Western viewpoint the discrepancies over the troops strength figures of the two pact systems have not yet been eliminated.

DPA REPORTS START OF GERMAN-FRENCH 'COLIBRI' EXERCISE

LD161727 Hamburg DPA in German 1606 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Stetten--The 18th joint German-French "Colibri" exercise started today with an airborne operation on the "Grosse Helberg." About 2,000 soldiers, of whom 500 are French, and 60 Transall transport planes, fighter bombers and transport helicopters are taking part in the airborne combat exercise on the Schwaebische Alb. The exercise will end on Friday. The annual "Colibri" exercise alternates in site between the two countries and is intended to demonstrate their NATO partnership [as received]. At the same time it is meant to familiarize the French with German territory and with the deployment methods of the Bundeswehr.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS MILITARY TAKEOVER IN BOLIVIA

LD191004 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government has condemned the military putsch in Bolivia and has expressed its regret at the fact that the process of democratization in that country has been halted for the time being. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn today in response to a question that the latest developments are all the more grave since the people of Bolivia, like those of other Andean states, clearly demonstrated in the recent elections that they are in favor of a democracy.

The spokesman said that the Federal Government will carefully follow further developments in Bolivia and "take the necessary measures in due course in coordination with its European allies." The speaker would not give any details of the measures in question which could include a freeze in development aid to Bolivia. The Bolivian Government is a major recipient of German development aid targeted to Latin America. The aid promised for 1977-78 amounted to DM90 million.

The spokesman said that the position of Germans living in Bolivia gives no cause for concern at present. According to available information, none had come to any harm in the military takeover. He said that it is still proving difficult to obtain accurate information about what is going on in the country because it is not easy to keep in touch with the German Embassy in La Paz.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD201838 Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in the Federal Republic this evening on a 3-day visit. Tomorrow he will meet Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had stated in an interview that he favors a revival of the European-Arab dialogue. The Arab League said that Klibi will go to Hamburg on Tuesday to meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

AFGHAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST USSR, U.S.

LD191251 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Summary] Frankfurt--About 1,000 Afghan refugees demonstrated in Frankfurt on Saturday against the occupation of their homeland by Soviet troops. Chanting and carrying posters, they protested the torture and executions in Afghanistan, but also U.S. imperialism. The demonstration was organized by an Afghan student group.

GENSCHER RETURNS FROM 3-DAY VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD191303 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew back to the Federal Republic at noon today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia. Earlier in the day he had a meeting with Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic. The 1-hour discussion was mainly concerned with economic questions. During the visit Genscher had talks with various politicians, mainly about international problems.

APEL COMMENTS ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN WEST EUROPE

LD191048 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Stuttgart--In the opinion of Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel negotiations on an agreement to limit European medium-range missiles can only be successful if NATO stands by its firm determination to counterarm. Apel reiterated this view today in an interview with South German Radio. Whatever happens, the military balance must also be restored for nuclear weapons. If this is not possible through arms limitation and arms control NATO will have to be prepared to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Apel said that the position of the Federal Government--that U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe should not be deployed in the Federal Republic alone--remains unchanged. This condition has already been fulfilled by Italy's unqualified and unconditional approval of the possible deployment. The Federal defense minister added: "Our Benelux neighbors must be told quite unequivocally that NATO is a body in which there cannot and will not be membership with differing rights and privileges, which means that we expect their agreement in due course; from Belgium, let us hope, in the next few months, and from the Netherlands by the deadline of 1981, which they have set for themselves."

SPD'S EGON BAHR COMMENTS ON U.S.-FRG RELATIONS

LD181054 Hamburg DPA in German 0933 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Relations between the Federal Republic and the United States are "at the moment without serious problems." This is the impression of SPD business manager Egon Bahr at the end of his 9-day visit to the United States. Speaking to journalists after his return to Bonn today he stressed that there are just as few people in Washington as there are in the Federal Republic who question the Alliance or have doubts about it. Bahr said: "there is no question of a crisis in the Alliance." He stated that contacts between the United States and the USSR on the question of medium-range weapons "have been established in principle." He had gained the impression that there is practically no difference in the "great respect for the Federal chancellor, especially after his visit to Moscow and with regard to his conduct in Moscow," felt by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Concerning President Giscard d'Estaing's ideas for a more independent European role, Bahr said: "there can be no security in Europe without the United States."

CARSTENS VIEWS EEC EXPANSION, OTHER ISSUES

LD181109 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on FRG President Karl Carstens undated interview in Bonn with ANOP: "FRG Will Support Prompt Expansion of EEC"]

[Text] The FRG is aware of the political aspect of Portugal and Spain joining the EEC and is still committed to this taking place as soon as possible, FRG President Karl Carstens told ANOP in an interview in Bonn. President Carstens arrives in Lisbon today for an official visit to Portugal.

Referring to the Portuguese workers who live in the FRG, Carstens said that "they make an important contribution to the German economy. Therefore, the FRG has spared no efforts in recent years to preserve their jobs, in view of the deterioration in the job market," adding: "We will continue to do this in the future, despite the fact that the high number of unemployed in the EEC is a cause of concern for us."

As for the process of Portugal joining the EEC, the president said that in principle his country's stance has not undergone any changes: The FRG "considers it essential to continue the negotiations on membership without delay, in the interests both of Portugal and Spain and of the EEC itself."

Still on the same subject, Carstens pointed out that the resolutions adopted in Brussels in May indicate the need for structural changes within the EEC. But the EEC's internal changes will have to take place concurrently with membership negotiations. "The FRG," the president said, "is aware of the political aspect of Portugal's and Spain's membership and of its importance both to those countries and to the EEC. It therefore maintains its utmost commitment to Portugal and Spain joining the EEC as soon as possible."

With regard to Portuguese-German bilateral relations, Carstens said that his country has watched the young Portuguese democracy "with active interest," reflected in financial and technological cooperation. Some DM100 million in aid is expected this year. The German leader added that "Portugal is an important NATO flank country" and that "the FRG wants, through its support, to help stabilize the democratization process which began with the April 1974 revolution. This is the main reason the FRG is one of the most active advocates of Portugal joining the EEC as soon as possible."

Passing the next to topics of foreign policy, President Carstens referred to "Ostpolitik," declaring that it is only possible "on the basis of the FRG's unequivocal integration in the Atlantic Alliance and the EEC." With regard to relations with the GDR, he said: "To make relations between the German states more bearable, the basic treaty on FRG-GDR relations was concluded in 1972 and supplemented by a number of subsequent agreements. On the other hand, the FRG has not abandoned national unity. It is the express aim of its policy to act in favor of a peaceful situation in Europe in which the German people can recover their dignity within free self-determination. At the end of last month this aim once again received the explicit backing of the Atlantic Alliance in the communique released following the Ankara conference."

Last, in connection with disarmament and the coming CSCE conference in Madrid, Karl Carstens said that "the disarmament and arms control policy is, we believe, an integral element of a policy of security, and for the FRG a policy of security can only mean a policy within the Atlantic Alliance. In this regard the FRG is committed to a realistic policy of arms limitation and reduction aimed at the goal of achieving a military balance at as low a level of armaments as possible."

With specific reference to the Madrid conference, the German president stressed that from the outset his country "has supported the French proposal of holding a disarmament conference in Europe and will strive, with its allies, to reach agreement in Madrid--as part of a balanced result for that meeting--on a mandate for negotiations on means designed to create trust, on the basis of the French propcsal."

NOTABLES DEMONSTRATE AT AFGHAN, SOVIET EMBASSIES

LD191247 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Summary] This morning, a few hours before the opening of the Olympic games, there was a march in Paris from the Afghan to the Soviet Embassies. Personalities of all tendencies were present including Pierre Emmanuel, Eugene Ionesco, Leonyd Plyuch, Andre Bergeron and Bernard Stasy.

LE MATIN EXAMINES FRENCH NUCLEAR MISSILE DEVELOPMENTS

LD210645 Paris LE MATIN in French 14 Jul 80 pp 2-3

[Pascal Krop article: "The Development of New Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Once again it is the conventional forces which will have the place of honor in the 14 July parade this year. In 1979 several commentators had expressed surprise that no nuclear submarine crew took part in the parade and wondered whether the nuclear deterrent still had absolute priority.

This question will not be asked in 1980 because of the statements made by the president of the republic on 26 June. Although not in the parade the new French nuclear weapons absorb most of our spending in the defense sphere. In its latest issue the aerospace industries weekly AIR ET COSMOS reveals details of the French cruise missiles, mobile strategic missiles and air-to-surface medium range [ASMP] and Hades tactical weapons systems programs.

On 26 June, in other words 2 weeks after the 10 June defense council meeting, Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced several decisions concerning the modernization of the French nuclear arsenal. "As from 1992," the head of state explained, "we will face the problem of replacing some elements of our strategic nuclear armaments." By then it will be necessary to remedy the vulnerability of the weapons systems installed on the Albion Plateau in 1980 and 1982 (SSBS-S3), and of the 15 Mirage IV armed with the tactical ASMP missile, the other strategic bombers having been withdrawn from service as from 1985.

"That is why," the president of the republic continued, "it was decided at the last defense council meeting to start plans for a mobile strategic launcher. The technical decisions regarding the characteristics of this launcher may be made before the end of the year."

No other details on this missile's characteristics were given at that press conference--Valery Giscard d'Estaing had, therefore, apparently still not chosen between the SX mobile ground missile and the cruise missiles which could either be deployed on the ground or could be airborne.

It was the National Aerospace Industry Company [SNIAS] which was given the job of making a general study of the SX weapon system as from 1977. Its researchers designed a mobile missile with a range of 4,000 km, mounted on a truck which would escape the enemy's means of detection owing to its great mobility. Various types of deployment have been envisaged ranging from the construction of a very large number of fixed silos to the proposal, which seems to have been accepted, of semipermanent displacement (the launchers and their warheads only being moved in case of crisis and being stored on military bases the rest of the time) on land vehicles. [paragraph continues]

The standardized truck chosen could be the Berliet trailer articulated vehicle of which the army already has more than 1,000. It was hitherto thought that the SX would be a missile with a single nuclear warhead but the French AEC [Atomic Energy Commission] researchers now say they can propose a missile with three warheads thanks to miniaturization.

The study of the French cruise missile (according to AIR ET COSMOS magazine the plan has not, as may have been thought, been abandoned) is being carried out by SNIAS and Matra Industries. The French crusie missile is not very heavy and could be adapted for various forms of deployment on trucks, surface ships, submarines of aircraft. It was in June 1944 that the men at a Royal Observer Corps detection post in Kent saw the first of these "strange little aircraft," which German propaganda made famous under the name V-1, crash. Since then a great deal of progress has been made in the United States thanks mainly to the Tercom and Magcom guidance systems, in other words the trajectory readjustment methods which are rendered particularly complex by the cruise missiles' automatic navigation.

On the basis of these methods French researchers have also designed a cruise missile whose form (fusiform body of small diameter and great length for the equipment) is similar to that of the U.S. cruise missiles and which would use an altimetric navigation device which follows the contours of the ground. The radar altimeter fitted picks up the contours of the ground overflow and the on-board computer compares them with the cards stored in its memory. It is this system which would make it possible to periodically readjust the initial programing and enable the missile to fly at very low altitude. If fired from the surface the French missile would be 6 to 7 meters long, 0.6 to 0.7 meters in diameter and have a 3 to 4 meter span.

In the tactical weapons sphere the ASMP weapon system which is to enter service during the second half of 1985 will be the first airborne tactical nuclear missile produced in France. It is to equip the 15 Mirage IV bombers remaining in service after 1985, the navy's Super-Etendard (replacing the AN-52 tactical nuclear bomb), and some 100 Mirage 2000 designed to carry the ASMP as from 1986. This missile, which weighs less than 1 ton and measures a little more than 5 meters, has a range of over 100 km in all flight profiles. It exceeds mach 3 (3,600 km per hour) at very high altitude, which makes it almost invulnerable given existing air defense systems. The first flight tests of the ASMP system, which was launched in 1978, started a short time ago using models.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES INTO LIBYAN MIG-23 CRASH IN CALABRIA

AU201848 Rome ANSA in English 1832 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, June 20 (ANSA)--The small military aircraft which crashed against a mountain in Calabria Friday has been identified as a Soviet-made "Mig 23" of the Libyan Airforce, official Italian sources announced here. A Defense Ministry communique reported that the plane, an export version, had no arms or supplentary fuel tank on board and was not equipped with photographic reconaissance instruments. The communique said that the pilot, who died on impact, has not been identified yet because he had no documents on him. His helmet was covered with words in Arabic, which will perhaps help investigators discover his identity.

The plane, which crashed against a mountain at an altitude of 900 meters, did not have much fuel at the moment of the crash. The area of the crash was immediately surrounded by police officers and road blocks were set up for a radius of five kilometers. Investigations are underway by local magistrates and the air force.

AUTHORITIES TO MEET IRANIAN STUDENTS ON EXAMS

AU191615 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Perugia, July 19 (ANSA)--Representatives of Italy's Foreign and Education Ministries will meet Wednesday with the committee of Iranian students. The committee represents 250 Iranians who have been on a hunger strike in Perugia for the last nine days to protest the fact that they were banned from taking university entrance examinations. The students have been calling for the meeting since the first day of the hunger strike.

PCI'S BERLINGUER MEET WITH MSZMP'S NEMETH

LD210741 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jul 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) Leader Received by Berlinguer"]

[Text] Rome--PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer received Comrade Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, yesterday at PCI directorate headquarters.

During the cordial conversation, which was attended by Hungary's Ambassador to Italy Rezso Palotas and the PCI foreign section chief, Comrade Antonio Rubbi, there was a broad exchange of information and opinions on the situation in Italy and Hungary, on certain aspects of the international situation and on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the PCI and MSZMP.

LEGISATIVE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 5 OCTOBER

LD171945 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] President of the Republic General Ramalho Eanes today signed a decree setting 5 October as the date for the holding of the legislative elections. According to statements by Lt Col Vitor Alves on his way to today's meeting of the Council of the Revolution, however, this date has been regarded as (?unpropitious) by the council. It will be recalled that the number of deputies to be elected is 250, including 4 representing Portuguese emigrants.

AVANTE REPORTS ON CUNHAL VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD181143 [Editorial report] Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese on 26 June publishes on page 12 several items concerning a recent 7-day visit to Mozambique by a PCP delegation headed by Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

An unattributed report on the visit reports the holding of talks on 18 June between the PCP delegation and a Mozambique Liberation Front--Frelimo--delegation consisting of President Machel; Jorge Rebelo, member of the Frelimo Standing Political Committee and Central Committee Secretariat; Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the standing political committee and minister of agriculture; and Jose Correia, planning and central committee member. The account also describes visits to the Limpopo region and the Matutuine District, as well as a dinner given in honor of the PCP delegation by President Machel.

In the apparent text of a statement made on his return to Lisbon, Cunhal maintains that the talks with the Frelimo delegation "made possible a broad exchange of information and views on the situation in the two countries and on problems of common interest." He adds: "We believe that the talks between the two parties were useful, fruitful and opportune." He also states that the visit to Mozambique and the talks "constituted a new and important step in strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the PCP and Frelimo."

He continues: "The PCP delegation ascertained the existence of immense prospects and potential for developing relations of cooperation (political, cultural, economic, commercial, and so forth) between Portugal and the People's Republic of Mozambique." And he comments: "We ascertained yet again that the Democratic Alliance government's foreign policy is causing Portugal extraordinary harm--in some instances, irreparable harm--in this field, too."

The apparent text of a greetings message from the PCP Central Committee to the Frelimo Central Committee on the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Mozambique's independence notes that that event "and the Mozambican people's implementation of the task of building Mozambican society have a revolutionary scope and significance and constitute a considerable contribution to the advance of the world revolutionary process." It also expresses "the Portuguese Communists' firm determination to continue to work for even greater strengthening and intensification of the indestructible fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation" created by the two parties, and adds: "We are certain that in this way we will contribute to the development of an atmosphere of trust, friendship and cooperation in relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Portugal, in the interest of the two peoples and countries and of the common cause of progress, peace and socialism."

OREJA BRIEFS CABINET ON BOLIVIAN COUP, OFFICIAL NOTE

LD182353 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] During today's meeting of the Council of Ministers the situation in Bolivia was discussed. Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja briefed the ministers on the events in Bolivia and reported on his talks with the ambassador of that country in Madrid, to whom he conveyed the fact that the Spanish Government deplores the happenings in his country, the interruption of the democratic process and the detention of the president and the members of the government. Marcelino Oreja also reported to the cabinet on the telephone conversation he has been having with the Spanish ambassador in La Paz and the assurances he has been given about the situation of the Spanish residents in Bolivia. A demarche had been initiated with the commander of the Bolivian Armed Forces regarding the detention in a radio station of three Spanish nuns.

An official note says that the Spanish Government is following with great preoccupation the march of events in Bolivia and it expresses its anxiety regarding the lack of guarantees for human rights and fundamental freedoms, since the military coup has cut off the democratic process and the popular will expressed through the suffrage of the people in the 29 June elections.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH SENDS MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ

LD192004 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Quotbzadeh, today sent a telegram from Paris to Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez congratulating him on the attitude of neutrality and solidarity held by his government and country with regard to Iran. The Iranian foreign minister also announced that he is canceling his trip to Nicaragua which he was going to make following a technical stopover in Madrid.

BASQUE PARLIAMENT APPROVES REPORT CONDEMNING VIOLENCE

LD191240 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The plenum of the Basque autonomous parliament has approved, with the support of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] and the opposition of the remaining groups, the report of the institutional committee which expresses its unequivocal condemnation of all violent actions against life and property.

The report also states: It is necessary to promulgate and adopt whatever measures are needed to lead to a genuine and far-reaching democracy, to strict respect for every single human right, especially the right to life, freedom of expression, legalization of all political parties and guarantees of public freedoms. It is necessary that all citizens accept the political route as the only channel for the legitimate and necessary confrontation of all ideologies and options and renounce any kind of violence and the use of arms. As a result of the above, consideration will be given to whatever measures of clemency may be needed to eradicate the situations and personal problems which have resulted from past conditions to help bring about the necessary and complete reconciliation of all concerned.

We repeat that this report was approved with the support of the PNV. Socialist Deputy Juan Eguiagaray described the approval of the report as regrettable.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TALKS, SUMMIT AFTER GOBBI MEETING

NC200735 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 20 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] In answer to a question by journalists, the government spokesman stated yesterday that the 18 July Kiprianou-Gobbi meeting was within the framework of the UN secretary general's efforts to reconvene the talks. He said that the UN secretary general is investigating the possibilities of resuming the talks, but so far nothing has occurred that would create movement on this serious issue. On the contrary, the stalemate continues. Asked if Mr Gobbi has conveyed to President Kiprianou the UN secretary general's views on Libya's initiative for a new Kiprianou-Denktas summit meeting, the government spokesman said that there has not been any development on this issue yet.

Waldheim Opposition to Libyan Talks

NC210705 Nicosia TO THARROS in Greek 21 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] According to certain press reports, the UN secretary general is opposed to Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's mediation for finding a solution to the Cyprus issue and is accelerating his own activities to break the deadlock and have the intercommunal dialogue resume. The UN secretary general believes that the right conditions for a direct Kiprianou-Denktas meeting, as suggested by Al-Qadhdhafi, have not yet been created and bases this view on the report of his envoy in Nicosia, Mr Gobbi, who has ascertained that the Turkish Cypriots are insisting on their intransigent attitude. On the basis of the Gobbi report, Waldheim believes that a Kiprianou-Denktas meeting now would end without achieving any results and would only once again confirm the well-known unbridgeable stands of the two sides.

Meanwhile, according to reports from western sources, the EEC is going to speed up the procedures for Turkey's entry into the Community because it believes that this would make the settlement of Greek-Turkish differences and, of course, of the Cyprus question much easier. Moreover, according to European Community circles, this view is also supported by the Cyprus Government. The intensity of Western interest is increasing, particularly at this time that more use is being made of the bases in Cyprus both by the British forces, which are continuously being strengthened, and the American ones.

KLIRIDHIS DEMANDS KIPRIANOU'S RESIGNATION IN OPEN LETTER

NC191823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In an open letter to President Kiprianou today, Democratic Rally Chairman Kliridhis calls on him to resign, maintaining that Kiprianou has lost the people's confidence. In his letter, Kliridhis says that the Democratic Rally, which has withdrawn its tolerance [as heard] and AKEL, which has withdrawn its confidence, represent over 60 percent of the Cypriot people.

Spokesman's Replies

NC191825 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Referring to Kliridhis' letter, the government spokesman has stated that it is regretable that Kliridhis, in repeating himself once again, follows the road of demagogy in improperly attacking the president on the eve of the anniversary of the Turkish invasion of our island. He said: What he says does not deserve an answer. The spokesman added that tomorrow's anniversary, a day of memory for the tribulations and tragedies of our people does not allow domestic strife and controversies but rather dictates to everyone the duty for unity and accord in the common struggle for the salvation of Cyprus and the survival of Cypriot Hellenism.

AGREEMENT ON NATO PREDICTED FOR SEPTEMBER

AT191425 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[By "Contributor" N. Simos]

[Text] Unless unforeseen events intervene, the outstanding issue of Greece's return to the NATO military wing will end in the next few weeks. This is the gist of reports from Brussels, the sources of which let it be understood that a new plan of proposals has already been prepared whose essential points have been accepted by the Greek side. The new plan was formulated by General Rogers' staff, together with two senior Greek military officials, when General Rogers' staff members came to Athens and stayed for several days to take the Greek side's observations into consideration for the first time.

Given these facts, a return to NATO is almost a certainty, the only reservation being the procedures that will have to be followed.

Specifically, the new plan will be submitted for perusal by the Turkish Government; if the Turkish Government does not follow its well-known "veto" tactics, Greece will return to the alliance's military ranks.

Although it is of course difficult for one to prejudge Turkish reaction, one should take into consideration certain reports which, provided they are true, aim at the creation of a more temperate atmosphere in relations between the two countries, which means that there may not be a Turkish "veto" this time.

For instance, reports indicate that Turkey admits that the FIR issue in the Aegean does not constitute a substantive difference between the two countries; instead it concerns the need for certain technical arrangements.

On the other hand, as an indication of good will Greece accepts that priority be given to the solution of differences in the Aegean through dialogue between the two countries; only if Turkey procrastinates in the dialogue or torpedoes it will the differences then be submitted to international arbitration.

What is now known, however, regarding the return to NATO and the new plan which will be submitted in its final form to Athens are the relevant conditions which will govern the return. Provided one takes into consideration the fact that the basic points of the new plan are acceptable to the Greek side, one can speculate that the plan envisages--like the Haig-Davos agreement--first, Greece's return to NATO and then the solution of outstanding problems, that is, when our country becomes a full member.

The issue of defense cooperation between Greece and the United States seems to be developing in parallel since, after all, according to the Greek viewpoint, which U.S. Secretary of State Muskie accepted in Ankara, our country's return to NATO and the operation of U.S. bases in Greece are linked and that the bases can operate in Greece only as NATO bases.

Indeed, some efforts are being made to promote the outstanding problem of the agreement through diplomatic channels. Specifically it is being stated that the Greek ambassador in Washington, Tzounis, has undertaken initiatives in this direction.

Most probably, the agreement which was signed between the two countries in 1977 will constitute the basic structure for the new Greek-U.S. agreement with slight modifications. This means that, in light of some new developments, a new concept has prevailed according to which the U.S.-Turkish agreement need not be followed to the letter for the formulation of a corresponding U.S.-Turkish agreement is not only a defense but, for the first time, an economic agreement also.

In a way this concept confirms certain reports which note that economic issues are being addressed separately in our discussions with the U.S. side, something which is contrary to what happened in the defense-economic agreement between Turkey and the United States.

Thus, according to the same reports, a general economic agreement inprinciple is being promoted with relevant protocols which will determine both the extent of aid to Greece and the form of Greek-U.S. economic cooperation.

Reports from authoritative government circles confirm these developments in the two basic outstanding issues of our foreign policy and specifically the Greek haste for their settlement. Government circles note that in recent days (since the talks in Ankara) an opportunity was given to clarify the NATO issue, mainly with regard to its direct connection with the operation of U.S. bases in Greece.

According to reports from the same circles, the latest development in the NATO issue is that another proposal is expected from General Rogers "which will not cause much of a delay."

On the basis of the new proposals, government circles foresee developments around early September.

More generally, September is considered to be a month for increased activity since, most probably, President of the Republic Karmanlis will go to Romania; Greece will be visited by British Prime Minister Thatcher and the new chairman of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn; and a meeting will be held between Mitsotakis and his Turkish counterpart Erkmen within the framework of the UN session. Mitsotakis will be in New York between 25 September and 3 October and will also meet with foreign ministers of other countries.

PAPANDREOU RAPS GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF RHODES INCIDENTS

AT181334 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 18 Jul 80 p 12

[Statement by leader of the official opposition and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou on the incidents in Rhodes]

[Text] "We ask the government to immediately find a way out of the explosive problem it has created for itself in Rhodes. This is not the time to again comment on the--at the very least--unusual tourist agreement with Turkey.

"However now, when the anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus is exciting national popular feeling, it is not nationally acceptable to attempt to implement this agreement following the unacceptable "arrangement" for it by the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers.

"We also stress that the people of Rhodes feel trapped when, on the one hand, they respond to the mayor's call, who is not on friendly terms with the opposition, and to the call of representatives of the working classes and, on the other hand, face riot control police cars and helmeted policemen of the 'mild' New Democracy government.

"The government alone is responsible for the consequence of the clashes between certain elements--spontaneous or not--and directed police organs. It should immediately enter into a dialogue and revise its stance."

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RETURN IRANIAN OFFICERS SEEKING ASYLUM

NC210856 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Ankara, ANKA--It has been reported that the two Iranian officers who fled from Iran and took refuge in Turkey on 11 July will not be handed back to Iran.

Following the announcement in Iran that an abortive coup had been attempted against Khomeyni, an Iranian lieutenant and a noncommissioned officer, whose names have not been disclosed, were reported to have landed in Agri Province in a helicopter.

The Foreign Ministry has issued no other statement regarding the Iranian officers, but replying to questions Foreign Ministry officials have said that "their case is being investigated."

Last week, however, Iranian Revolution Council spokesman Hasan Habibi stated that Turkey had been asked to return these two officers to Iran.

Political circles in Ankara are of the opinion that the Turkish Government will not return the officers to Iran because the Turks respect the sanctity of a request for asylum. The same circles say that no one who has asked for asylum on political grounds in the past has been returned despite persistent demands from the countries they had fled from. These circles cite the father and the son known as Koreyevos as an example.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER ERIM KILLED; LEADERS COMMENT

TA191020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Former Prime Minister Nihat Erim has been killed by terrorists in Dragos in Istanbul, where he was vacationing. Erim's bodyguard Ali Kartal was also killed during the incident. According to information received by TRT correspondents from Kartal District [in Istanbul] Deputy Public Prosecutor Ali Hikmet Alp, the incident occurred as follows:

At 1100 Erim arrived by car at the beach in Dragos accompanied by his bodyguard. Four armed terrorists, who were waiting in a car at an entrance to the beach, attacked Erim as he and his bodyguard left his car. Erim and Kartal were killed by shots fired by the terrorists. Erim's wife, Kamile Erim, who was next to him, was not wounded. The terrorists fled by car from the scene of the incident. Martial law security forces started a widespread operation in the area following the incident.

Following the report on the killing of former Prime Minister Erim, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel called the Council of Ministers for an extraordinary meeting at 1330. Demirel also canceled all his appointments for today.

Demirel Reaction

TA191310 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers met in an extraordinary session at 1330 today following the killing of the former prime minister, Prof Nihat Erim. In a statement to journalists before the meeting, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said the murder was a preplanned scheme and that the state is searching for the culprits. Pointing out that murder gangs will not escape the authority of the state, Demirel said the state is waging and will continue to wage a relentless struggle against these gangs and against those persons who wish to shed their brothers' blood.

Demirel noted that persons who attempt to disrupt the state, nation or tranquillity of the Turkish Republic will be confronted by the state. He said: The incident is part of a series of events. The 1974 amnesty has led Turkey to its current situation. Revenge gangs have emerged and we have reached a stage in which murder gangs and terrorists are turning into blackmailers. However, the state will, at all costs, continue to wage this struggle with determination and the lost lives will not be foregotten.

In reply to a question by a journalist on reports that a placard was found at the scene of the incident, Demirel said: I talked with the governor of Istanbul. A declaration was apparently found at the scene of the incident carrying the signature of a [political] faction. It would be misleading to comment in one way or another before a full evaluation of the facts. We will assess all the information currently available to the state during the Council of Ministers meeting. The Council of Ministers meeting was still in session when this report was prepared.

Council of Ministers Statement

TA191319 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers, which met at 1330 today following the killing of the former prime minister, Prof Nihat Erim, lasted 1 hour. A written statement issued after the meeting of the Council of Ministers says:

At its meeting held today, the Council of Ministers decided to express its condolences to the families of Prof Nihat Erim and his bodyguard Ali Kartal, who were the victims of a despicable murder in Istanbul, as well as to all the people and to denounce the incident. During its meeting the Council of Ministers reviewed the situation in connection with the deplorable murder.

Political Leaders' Comments

TA191808 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Summary] In a message on the killing of former Prime Minister Nihat Erim, Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said: "A handful of internal conspirators, who also receive support from the outside, are continuing their threats and aggressions against the unity of our country and the democratic system. Caglayangil added that the struggle against the enemies of the deomcratic system will continue unabated. He then praised Erim and expressed his belief that the people will not forget his services to the country.

In a statement on the killing of former Prime Minister Erim, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit said: The recent deplorable incidents prove that the time has come or has even passed to unite to establish peace in the country, to enhance our national unity and to strengthen the state. Expressing his great regret over the killing of former Prime Minister Erim, Ecevit recalled the services rendered by Erim and continued: These incidents prove that there are people in our country that want to risk everything to destroy our democracy and our state and to spread unrest. Inhumane methods are being used to this end. A new regretable incident has been added to those that have been happening lately.

The Justice Party's leadership council issued a statement in connection with the killing of Nihat Erim. The statement praised the services rendered by Erim and expressed the sympathies of the party over the killing of Erim. It added that the culprits will soon be brought to justice.

NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan issued a message on the killing of Erim in which he said that it is imperative for the parliament to deal with these killings. Erbakan continued: As proved by the killing of a legislator the other day and the assassination of a former prime minister today, the violent incidents are escalating without regard for human life or values and are creating a grave situation.

Commenting on the same incident, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes denounced the incidents of terror and called on the people to unite against them on the side of the law and the state. Recalling that Erim served as a prime minister in the period following the 12 March 1971 intervention, Turkes said that it was then that military courts had tried and condemned the communists and divisionists that had brought Turkey to the brink of the precipice. Turkes continued: Released by the amnesty of 1974, those condemned by these courts as well as their supporters are now attacking officers, judges and state officials that served during the aftermath of 12 March in a bid to take their revenge. Nihat Erim has been the latest victim of these attacks. He then expressed his regrets over the killing of Erim.

Continuing Investigation

TA201204 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The search and investigation in connection with the murder of the former prime minister, Prof Nihat Erim and his bodyguard Ali Kartal by terrorists in Istanbul are continuing.

In a statement to a TRT correspondent Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz noted that the security forces are conducting positive investigations and that the murderers will be apprehended as soon as possible. Ayaz said: Security forces are conducting technical work in connection with the incident. An illegal leftist organization has assumed responsibility for the murder of Erim and his bodyguard. A multifaceted investigation is underway concerning this organization. Security forces have important clues and are on the right path.

Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil, who went to Istanbul following the murder of Erim and his bodyguard, Security General Director Ismail Dokuzogulu and the gendarmerie general command staff chief, Maj Gen Mehmet Kiral, are following the work conducted by the security forces.

Security directorate officials reported that numerous suspects were detained during operations conducted by military units and security forces. The drawings of a man and a woman who are believed to be connected with the murder are being circulated. Meanwhile it was announced that the funeral of Erim will be held on 22 July. The funeral ceremony will be held at the Sisli Mosque after the noon prayers, and Erim will be buried in the Zincirlikuyu Cemetery. Ayaz said an announcement regarding the official funeral will be made tomorrow.

DEMIREL REPLIES TO RPP ACCUSATION ON KILLING OF DEPUTY

TA181751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to journalists' questions at the end of his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil today. In reply to a journalist who recalled the RPP claim that the killing of deputy from Istanbul Abdurrahman Koksaldglu is connected with efforts to ensure the survival of the government, Demirel said: Such a statement is not compatible with reason, logic or conscience. If they made such a statement, I am amazed at their thinking. This is an extremely harsh accusation. The accuser should immediately produce evidence. I am also amazed at how such a thing was thought by a normal mind. If someone repeats this statement once more. I will reply very harshly. Let them either produce evidence or stop talking nonsense. If they say it again without producing evidence, it is up to them and I will make them regret it.

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GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO STOP DEVELOPMENT AID TO BOLIVIA

LD211432 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government has resolutely condemned the military putsch in Bolivia and threatened to stop development aid. The Foreign Ministry spokesman today told the press that for the second time within a short period the beginnings of this country's democratic development have been destroyed. He said that this development is a "setback for democratic forces that were trying to lead Bolivia back to free and pluralistic democracy."

The Federal Government, which especially regrets the loss of human life during the putsch, called on the military government in La Paz to do everything to avoid further bloodshed and not to prevent the establishment of a freely elected government. The spokesman stressed that developments are being carefully observed. The Federal Government will reserve decisions on further cooperation with Bolivia in development policy.

A spokesman for the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation stated that at government negotiations last autumn and this spring Bolivia had each time been promised DM30 million in capital aid and a total of DM16 million in technical aid. Up to the autumn of 1979 the Latin American country had received development aid from Bonn in the neighborhood of DM440 million.

ARAB LEAGUE EXECUTIVE MEETS WITH GENSCHER

LD211504 Hamburg DPA in German 1425 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Middle East problem and European-Arab relations were the main topic of a talk lasting more than an hour that Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, held here today with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Klibi has been on an official visit to the Federal capital since Sunday evening. The visit has gained additional topicality as a result of the recent Middle East statement by the European summit conference and the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question.

In the morning Klibi had made an excursion to Luxembourg where he met Gaston Thorn, foreign minister and acting EC Council president. The meeting dealt with Thorn's forthcoming visit to the Middle East. On Tuesday Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will receive the Arab politician for a talk in the guest house of the Hamburg Senate.

During a dinner for the Arab League secretary general, Foreign Minister Genscher said this evening that the PLO must also participate in efforts for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Genscher recalled the Middle East declaration of the EEC summit and the appeal it contained to relinquish the use or threat of force. He stated: "The principles which we regard as an indispensable condition for a peaceful solution hold true for all parties involved, including the Palestinian people and the PLO, which must participate in the negotiations."

Europe is prepared to work actively in bringing about a Middle East peace settlement. "We will establish contacts for this purpose with the parties involved," announced the foreign minister. Without mentioning Egypt by name, Genscher expressed regret over the discord "which has arisen over the way and method of bringing about a peace settlement." He added: "We are of the opinion that the unity of the Arab nation represents an essential condition for peace. That is why we refrain from doing anything which could deepen the gulf between our Arab friends still further."

Further Details

LD221004 Hamburg DPA in German 0902 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Today the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, continued yesterday's talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. This afternoon Klibi will fly to Hamburg for a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

It has been said that Klibi's talks in Bonn have so far brought agreement that the European Community ought to take part in the Middle East peace process with its own initiatives and that the European-Arab dialogue on comprehensive cooperation between the two governments [as received] ought to be resumed with the future inclusion of political topics.

BONN HAS 'NO COMMENT' ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S REPARATION DEMANDS

LD211444 Hamburg DPA in German 1357 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Government today refused to make any statement on the reparations demands made by Libyan revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the latest edition of the news magazine DER SPIEGEL. In the interview Al-Qadhdhafi repeated the demand that the Germans, British and Italians should pay reparations "amounting to billions" for the damage inflicted in World War II. Otherwise, he would have the three countries' possessions in Libya seized.

When asked for Bonn's view, government spokesman Klaus Boelling answered: "No comment." Boelling and Foreign Ministry spokesman Jergen Sudhoff said that the Federal Government has only learned of Al-Qadhdhafi's demands through the media. There has been no official Libyan request.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF YUGOSLAV TOUR

DW210950 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1615 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts from reporter Clemens interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, apparently in Belgrade--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Why does Bonn consider it important to stress that your visit here was the first visit outside the alliance following your visit to Moscow along with the federal chancellor?

[Answer] By visiting this country we demonstrate that we are interested in living with the nonaligned states in a relationship involving partnership with equal rights. We do not consider the nonaligned states an object of our policy nor an instrument of our policy, and we see our relations with the nonaligned not merely from the point of view of East-West relations. We consider the nonaligned equal partners together with whom we want to contribute to safeguarding peace in the world and to cooperation with equal rights.

[Question] As the FDP chief what did you discuss yesterday with the party official Dolanc?

[Answer] It is quite natural that the political forces in various countries also need to speak to each other. The Federal Government considers it very important that visitors coming to our country speak not only with government representatives, but also with party and parliamentary representatives so as to give the visitors to our country a broad picture of the effective political forces.

Therefore, it is natural that the foreign minister as well as the FDP chairman is interested in meeting personalities who hold government positions and also those who in other ways bring considerable influence to bear on the politics of this country.

[Question] You saw President Mijatovic this morning. What are your impressions of Mijatovic and Dolanc?

[Answer] The most important impression is determination and cohesion, cohesion with regard to following the path they jointly consider the right path, and determination to be persistent in continuing Yugoslavia's policy.

[Question] You have stated repeatedly that the Federal Republic will support the stabilization measures introduced by Yugoslavia. Do any concrete ideas exist in this respect?

[Answer] It is primarily a matter of viewing these stabilization measures and their results with respect. We are aware that a country striving in such an energetic and purposeful way for economic stability is worth our support and is a good partner for economic cooperation. We have stressed this to the European Community; we were the one who facilitated the smooth conclusion of negotiations on the cooperation agreement. This should also apply to other forms of economic cooperation which I will discuss tomorrow in detail with the minister president.

Joint Communique

For the Belgrade TANJUG version of the joint communique issued after the visit of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 22 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GENSCHER VIEWS FRG-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS, OTHER ISSUES

LD220835 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 24

[Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "Simultaneous entry by Portugal and Spain Into Europe of Nine"--date and place not specified]

[Text] EXPRESSO: Mr Minister, what political significance do you attach to this first visit by an FRG president to Portugal since the establishment of the young Portuguese democracy?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: The FRG president's [K. Carstens] state visit is the first official visit by a German head of state for 75 years. It is of fundamental political significance. The official visit is a demonstration of the great sympathy with which our country's government and citizens have followed Portugal's path since the beginning of Portuguese democracy, after the revolution. It demonstrates our active interest in the continuation of favorable development of young country, and is an expression of our commitment to support Portugal as far as possible in its progress toward Europe.

I am personally glad about the opportunity to meet again during this important stage in international politics with Prime Minister Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro and Foreign Minister Prof Diogo Freitas do Amaral, so that we can continue the constant, intensive and fruitful exchange of views, following our talks in Lisbon in April this year. The talks between our two governments, held in a spirit of trust and friendship, are an unequivocal demonstration of the excellent relations between our two countries.

EEC: Timetable Should Be Followed

EXPRESSO: As you perhaps know, one of the most controversial issues of the current Portuguese political situation is that concerning the objections raised by certain EEC member states to Portugal's full membership in the Community. I would like you to answer the three questions which I will now ask you about this issue:

--Does the FRG share the same objections and reservations expressed, for instance, by France?

--Does the FRG still accept the timetable previously established, and specifically the possibility of Portuguese membership being realized in 1983?

--Does the FRG believe that Portuguese membership will be prior to, at the same time as, or later than, that of Spain?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: For convincing political reasons, the FRG Government has declared itself in favor of both Portugal's and Spain's membership in the EC. It hopes that this step will result in a greater consolidation of democracy in the applicant countries and in an increase in Europe's political and economic importance. The FRG Government supports this aim unswervingly and with the utmost resolve.

The need for structural adjustments within the Community was not created by the 30 May 1980 decisions in Brussels on the British budgetary contribution. It merely became more apparent as a result of this decision. Nobody can dispute the interaction between structural adjustments within the Community and the EC's southward enlargement. But political honesty requires that we note that the problems to be resolved stem from the Community's present structure and do not arise now with the entry of new members. The negotiations on membership should not stagnate for this reason but should continue without delays. We will strive to ensure that the negotiations on membership and the structural adjustments within the Community take place simultaneously. Moreover, many aspects of the negotiations will not be affected at all or only indirectly by the structural adjustments in the EC. The FRG Government can see no reason for departing from the established timetable.

So far it has been possible to keep up the pace of the negotiations which was set under the FRG's presidency of the EC. It has been possible to formulate negotiating positions on most aspects. We are determined to continue the negotiations on membership cautiously, without delays and without interruption, with the aim of membership as soon as possible.

In principle, simultaneous entry by Portugal and Spain would be desirable. Otherwise, additional difficulties of adjustment would arise for the Community. However, specific technical problems, whose effects on the progress of the negotiations on membership should be appraised by the Community separately in each instance, are arising during the respective negotiations.

Agriculture, Television and Small and Medium Enterprises

EXPRESSO: Would you care to briefly assess bilateral relations between Portugal and the FRG, specifically in the economic field?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Our bilateral relations in the political field are excellent. Our close and manifold economic relations are also in keeping with these. With an approximately 14 percent share of total imports, the FRG was Portugal's most important supplier country, also in 1979. As a purchasing country, the FRG took the second place, after Britain, in 1978 (approximately 13 percent of total Portuguese exports).

Together with trade, economic cooperation between the governments has developed well. Exactly 1 month ago, we concluded a basic agreement on technical cooperation which will facilitate our joint action in the technical field even further. Bilateral cooperation in the sphere of development policy has also been increased considerably. In 1979, the amount of financial cooperation increased by DM70 million per year. At the end of 1979, a total of 21 financial cooperation projects and 18 technical cooperation projects were at the stage of implementation and planning. The principal aspects of cooperation within the framework of development policy are: Agriculture in rural regions and the development of television, as well as the encouragement of small and medium enterprises.

Currently, direct German investments total approximately DM461 million. There is certainly still room for improvements in this field, especially if the agreement on the mutual encouragement of investments, initialled a year ago, could be signed, following a settlement of some outstanding compensation cases satisfactory to all sides.

EXPRESSO: How does the FRG Government view the importance of the traditional relations between Portugal and various Third World countries--especially the Portuguese-speaking countries--for the EEC, with respect to the intensification of dialogue and contacts between the EEC and the countries concerned?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: The FRG and our EC partners follow a policy of partnership and cooperation with the Third World states. By strengthening these countries' economic and social foundations, we wish to contribute to their political stability, helping them to maintain their independence and autonomy and to follow their own political path, free from undesired external influences.

Within this context, Portugal's manifold traditional relations with the Third World countries, specifically with the Portuguese-speaking states in Africa and Latin America, could constitute a welcome and valuable enrichment of our dialogue with the Third World.

"Important and Respected Partner in NATO"

EXPRESSO: How do you view Portugal's role in NATO?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Portugal is an important and respected member within the Atlantic alliance, which guarantees security and a future in freedom for all of us. All the partners are glad that Portugal has resumed its place in the alliance with new determination and intensified commitment to the cause of maintaining peace. The fact that Portugal is also cooperating for the first time in the Nuclear Planning Group, as well as the Portuguese program for building frigates, characterize this process.

Portugal's military role in the alliance concerns in particular the security of the so-called Atlantic approaches. It is a matter of the security of the Portugal-Azores-Madeira triangle, which is of vital strategic importance for sending reinforcements from North America. The massive expansion of the Soviet Navy, as well as the additional involvement of the U.S. naval forces outside the sphere of NATO, as a result of the existing crises, have made this role on the part of Portugal even more important.

EXPRESSO: And what is the state of the Atlantic alliance in light of the Ankara communique?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: The NATO spring conference in Ankara gave an impressive demonstration of the Alliance's cohesion and determination. This is reflected in the communique on this conference, which contains unambiguous and clear statements on the major problems besetting all of us: developments in Afghanistan, the CSCE meeting in Madrid, the issues of arms control policy and the other conflicts determining the basic external conditions of our alliance.

The communique also demonstrates our determination to adopt the measures necessary for our defense, if the negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles offered by the alliance achieve no result. This alliance, which is vital for all of us, has always grown with the challenges confronting it.

It will also remain in the future the inalienable basis of our efforts to protect our common values against external threats--through joint defense, as well as through a jointly formulated and implemented realistic policy of detente toward the East bloc.

APEL VIEWS DEFENSE PROBLEMS, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

DW211211 Stuttgart Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1045 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts from reporter Reissenberger interview with Federal Defense Minister Dr Hans Apel, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Preparatory talks are supposed to be held on a limitation agreement on European medium-range armament between the United States and the Soviet Union. What in particular must be considered from a West European point of view, from the Federal Republic's point of view?

[Answer] I think that in any case western Europe must insure that a military balance is reestablished. Also with regard to nuclear arms, it must be desirable if this were possible via arms limitation and arms control; therefore preparatory talks and therefore negotiations as early as possible. We must stand firm in our determination to close the arms gap--which would be the reestablishment of a military balance--through the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe if these negotiations do not show results, only if we show this firm will can negotiations be successful.

[Question] The federal chancellor pointed out with regard to Belgium and the Netherlands on the occasion of the visit by Luxembourg Prime Minister Werner that the decision to close the arms gap you just mentioned must be implemented. If it turned out that both countries were to reject the stationing of American medium-range missiles, would it not entail a change in the Federal Government's concept?

[Answer] I am not very happy about hypothetical questions, even more so because the Belgian Government stated that it would make a final decision this year. The Netherlands wants to decide in 1981, but I believe that we must recall our starting point: It was our starting point that we as the Federal Republic of Germany do not want to be isolated in Western Europe. In other words, the nuclear arms of the United States must not be stationed only on continental European territory in our country. Italy has unconditionally and in an unlimited way approved the stationing, exactly as we have. This condition has thus been fulfilled.

Our Benelux neighbors must be told clearly that NATO is a body where there is no and will be no membership with different rights and duties. This means that we expect approval from them in due time.

[Question] Do you think that the Soviet Union's demand to include the so-called forward-based American nuclear arms stationed in Europe in the negotiations will aggravate the Western negotiating position?

[Answer] It will certainly complicate negotiations as a whole, because if the Soviet Union wants to include such systems in the negotiations, we will naturally also have to include the USSR's corresponding systems in the negotiations, which will make negotiations more complicated. However, it is not impossible to achieve results within the envisaged time frame. If the political will exists, the ways leading to a limitation agreement will be accessible.

[Question] Does the strong emphasis, which I believe is the first, on German-French cooperation in the field of defense laid down during the most recent consultations a week ago, and the explicit agreement on the part of the Federal Government with regard to the French neutron weapon, which it has within the framework of its national nuclear deterrence potential, does all this mean more independence for the Europeans with regard to defense and to not being so dependent on the Americans?

[Answer] At present there is no decision with regard to the neutron weapon. There is only an announcement that a decision will be possible in 1982-83 when technology will have advanced far enough. We think that the French modernization efforts are good. French deterrence in the field of nuclear arms is significant, but intensified consultations will have to take place in due time on the modalities pertaining to the use of these arms, because these arms will naturally involve Germany. They will not shoot over Germany to the territories of other states. In an emergency they might be used on the territory of the Federal Republic.

[Question] Do you want to take part in the target planning if possible?

[Answer] There will have to be a consultation mechanism similar to the mechanism we have agreed on with the NATO states. I must point out, by the way, that although I am a Cabinet member and the defense minister, these problems will fall mainly into the competence of the French president and the German federal chancellor.

[Question] So you see no efforts aimed at becoming a bit less dependent on the United States?

[Answer] Not at all! One thing remains absolutely certain: For geographical reasons alone Western Europe will be unable to defend itself without the Atlantic partnership. Compared with the enormous land masses of Eurasia, Western Europe is in a certain sense only a small part of Europe. Therefore, any idea about an independent European role--in the field of nuclear forces as well--is foolish and dangerous.

[Question] Does this also pertain to British modernization with the Trident?

[Answer] There is a central difference here with regard to French arms: The British are subordinated to NATO. In other words, they are NATO arms, and if I may say so, they are very close to the American arms with regard to their significance.

[Question] Let me ask you a few questions about the Bundeswehr itself. What is causing your concern? The fact, for example, that you have enough money to buy new aviation systems for the air force, but not enough for new arms systems? How about the prolongation of basic military service time?

[Answer] Let me begin with the second question, because it is a question involving the future. In the late eighties we will certainly have too few young men to maintain the standard of military conscripts at the present level. A number of options will have to be considered at that time: more soldiers with an extended service time, more professional soldiers, a more frequent use of reservists and possibly an extension of the compulsory military service time. But as I said, that will be at the end of this decade, in 6 to 8 years.

Now the first question--we certainly do not have enough money, but mistakes were made in the past. New arms systems were ordered as well as a new and expensive plane. We acted like the song says: "We will discuss love later on," meaning that we would discuss arms later. So now we have a time lag with regard to the introduction of new arms systems; with regard to the simultaneous modernization of arms, guns and ammunition. This cannot be allowed to happen again.

By the way, a shortage of money will be the central problem of our Bundeswehr in this decade. We must therefore set new priorities this year. The spending of every mark must be considered twice, and then one must do what is necessary. There is no longer any place for prestige objects.

COOPERATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM MAPUTO

LD201526 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--Rainer Offergeld, federal minister of economic cooperation, returned to Bonn today from his week-long talks in Southern Africa held at government level with a positive impression of the future possibilities for cooperation in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Offergeld described his talks with President Samora Machel and his close adviser, Harbors and Transport Minister Luis Maria Alcantara Santos, as encouraging. According to Offergeld, there are "visible indications" that Mozambique wants to free itself from its dependence on the Eastern bloc, which results from the massive Eastern support for the Frelimo liberation movement--today's state party--duing the independent struggle. Offergeld said he had to listen to "very frank" words about the lack of support from Bonn at that time and about its cooperation with the colonial power, Portugal.

Offergeld stressed that Mozambique's striving for genuine nonaligned status was fully supported by the Federal Government. President Machel had been more specific about his announcement to journalists that his country did not rule out the possibility of joining the CEMA when he said that Mozambique had not yet committed itself in any way.

Commenting on the close economic ties between South Africa and Mozambique--an important transit country owing to its ports and railroads--Offergeld said that the Mozambique side had made it clear in the talks that it had no wish to see "economic chaos" in South Africa. [passage indistinct] Offergeld said that the German commitment to the western efforts to install a system in Namibia which involved all political forces also had Maputo's approval. Offergeld, who conveyed a message to President Machel from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and announced large-scale foodstuffs aid for Mozambique, spoke of a "really cordial atmosphere" at the end of his talks.

BOLIVIA SITUATION CAUSES CONCERN; EMBASSY OCCUPIED

LD211702 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In Paris, about 50 Bolivians and some members of the Socialist Party occupied the Bolivian Embassy early this afternoon and are still occupying it. They have asked the French police, who have surrounded the embassy, to withdraw.

The French Government has stated that it is concerned by the newly created situation in Bolivia. The French Communist Party has issued a firm protest.

GISCARD AIDE DISCUSSES FRENCH 'TRIALOGUE' PLAN

LD210731 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Gerard Viratelle report: "The French 'Trialogue' Plan intended To Give Political Expression to Solidarity Between Europe, the Arab World and Africa"]

[Text] "Ensuring security by development; introducing an all-embracing and specific approach to North-South relations; giving political expression to the historical, geographical, cultural and economic areas of solidarity which already exist between Europe, the Arab world and Africa." These are the main objectives of the "trialogue" which is not merely, as is sometimes alleged, "European technology plus the Arab oil-producing states' money to exploit the African Continent's resources and satisfy its vast needs." According to assurances given by Henry Jean-Baptiste, technical adviser to the presidency of the republic with particular responsibility for the Euro-Arab-African cooperation plan which he officially presented for the first time to the Euro-African press association in Paris on Thursday 10 July.

A Flexible Framework for Consultation

Since Mr Giscard d'Estaing gave a general outline of this trialogue in Kigali in May 1979 and then in Kuwait in February this year, a working group, comprising senior civil servants, has defined the nature and content of this trialogue--it is to be a flexible framework for consultation and triangular cooperation in the most varied spheres. At the present stage the plan comprises four sections:

Economic--This section is based on the observation that the three areas form a preferential trade zone: Europe, for instance, carries on one-third of its trade with the other potential partners in the trialogue. How will this trialogue fit in with the EEC-African, Carribean and Pacific countries agreements, and the Euro-Arab and Arab-African dialogues? "The aim is not to replace what already exists," Mr Jean-Baptiste explained, "but rather to enrich and expand it." Similarly the trialogue should not replace UN efforts in the sphere of North-South relations (all-embracing negotiations in particular). It could constitute a complementary framework. "The world-scale UN concepts have shown their limitations; the poorest countries, for instance, think that the United Nations does not take enough account of their problems," the architect of the Elysee plan pointed out.

In fact, he admitted, triangular cooperation already exists. This is true notably of the joint financing operations "mounted" by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, the European Development Fund, and the World Bank with Arab financial cooperation. It is not funds which are lacking but rather projects--although many have been drawn up and many others are being studied--and the ability to implement them as well as vital guarantees for Arab investments in Africa.

Political--This section is intended to lead to the drafting of a charter of security through development. "The approach we are envisaging is essentially political. It could result in a summit conference attended by top leaders from the countries concerned. It could also take the form of a solemn document--a real charter of solidarity defining rules of conduct among states," Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated at the sixth Franco-African summit in May 1979. However, Mr Jean-Baptiste admitted, the trialogue "will take the form which emerges from consultation among partners."

Cultural--At present this third section is probably the one which should take shape most quickly. "The aim," the spokesman explained, "is to encourage 'recognition' of cultures, to make people aware of each other, in short to ensure the worlds which show little mutual understanding despite their long-standing relations, no longer practice mutual "culture shock" but accept their differences and use them as a source of enrichment." These are concerns dear to [Senegalese President] Senghor. Therefore, several initiatives are being studied "to ensure that cultural factors are also part of international relations": a colloquium "which should not be reserved for an elite," calling for a "dialogue between civilizations," an ideas club, a foundation, publication projects, exhibitions, actions to safeguard national heritages and so forth. "It is difficult to conceive of a model for development--the example of Iran emphasizes this--which disregards cultural factors," Mr Jean-Baptiste continued.

The fourth section envisages a "dialogue among civilizations," a club engaged on "specific projects" which will be known as "trialogue" and a "think tank" as well as a center for analyzing future prospects. The list of projects at present includes: continual training of intermediate cadres, transfers of technology, relations among research centers, mining cooperation and, in the alternative energy sphere, security and improved funds for financial investments.

Reaction From Countries Concerned

This triangular cooperation, of course, still has to be accepted by the various parties concerned. The European partner will not just be the EEC since Mr Giscard d'Estaing spoke of "democratic and liberal Europe" (including the Scandinavian countries). The European Nine have been given an exploratory mandate to study the French proposal in which Norway seems to be extremely interested. Paris seems to think that political and not just economic reasons should lead the Europeans to support the idea...once the South has agreed.

In this connection Mr Jean-Baptiste has already made great effort to win the Arab world and Africa to the cause. At the United Nations he presented the plan to members of the Group of 77--the developing countries--and explained that the aim was not to compete with the search for solutions at world level but to contribute to it. He did likewise at the Franco-African summit in Nice at the beginning of May and again recently to some other heads of state in the corridors of the OAU. However, a draft resolution on the trialogue, notably giving the OAU secretary general a mandate to examine the subject, was referred to the foreign ministers' meeting in Addis Ababa at the beginning of 1981. Will the Arab League be more diligent? It is also due to be informed of the French proposal. The reaction of Middle East leaders during the president's tour, however, seemed "encouraging and positive." This reaction still has to take a practical form. "The Arabs seem concerned about the dnagers hanging over Africa," Mr Jean-Baptiste adeed.

Will triangular cooperation do something to absorb the oil deficits burdening the European countries' economies, back their investment effort in Africa and help it to be extended? Africa needs a "good plan" and France's mission is to innovate, Mr Jean-Baptiste also said.

LE MATIN SAYS CARTER SEES EUROPE MORE AS 'SUBJECT'

LD211527 Paris LE MATIN in French 12-13 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Carter's Double Talk"]

[Text] The common aspect of the two summits which have taken place on the international scene this week--the Giscard-Schmidt and Carter-Hua Guofeng meetings--is that both have strengthened axes. On the one hand, the Paris-Bonn axis in Europe. On the other hand, the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis across the Pacific. Since these efforts to strengthen ties essentially stemmed from the desire to create effective counterbalances to the Kremlin's military and diplomatic offensives, the "doctrine" on which the anti-Soviet front is based could have been expected to be highlighted. However, this was not the case. Quite the reverse: We were able to assess the ambiguities of Jimmy Carter's foreign policy, on the one hand, and the way in which the Franco-German ideas are opposed to the White House options, on the other.

In his anti-Soviet crusade, the U.S. President does not speak the same language to his Western allies as he does to his Chinese and Japanese partners. When he addresses Europe he does not stop at any argument to encourage it to help and fiercely support him. Moreover, he constantly complains about the Europeans' attitude and apparently does not wish to take an obvious fact into account: Europe is very close to the USSR, Hamburg being 40 km from the Red Army divisions for instance. This situation logically makes people think!

On the other hand, when talking to Tokyo, Jimmy Carter curiously enough tries to spare Moscow while condemning Soviet aims in Asia on principle.

Indeed this double talk shows that Washington regards Europe not so much as an "ally" as a "subject" whose job is to align with Uncle Sam. Jimmy Carter, who is increasingly a White House candidate and less and less U.S. President, has chosen to wear the hat of super world leader in face of his adversary Ronald Reagan. He scolds his traditional partners while he merely "warns" his Asian friends.

In face of such an evolution, it is east to understand why Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt chose to take a stronger and more independent Europe as the theme of the 36th Franco-German summit. Nonetheless, there is reason to wonder whether the German chancellor's European convictions are dictated by the proximity of the election battle. Helmut Schmidt's intention is probably to counter Franz Josef Strauss' tough speech on "Europe in Danger." From this viewpoint the election battle which is being fought on the other side of the Rhine is very indicative of all the doubts involved in the process of building Europe.

In essence Europe is only an argument in Helmut Schmidt's short-term political battle. For Strauss it is a rampart against communism. For the French head of state, Europe is "a grand design."

GREMETZ CRITICIZES 'BONN-PARIS AXIS,' URGES 'INDEPENDENCE'

LD210827 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Article by PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz: "Schmidt-Giscard--the Essential Fact"]

[Text] V. Giscard d'Estaing's trip to the FRG and the content of the statements made are indicative of Giscardian policy's fundamental line.

It is to carry through France's integration into a West European bloc at any cost, to agree to take second place by encouraging the FRG's leadership in Europe through his policy of French decline and submission and to cooperate with the FRG to strengthen Atlanticism and allegiance toward the United States.

The French president's meeting with L. Brezhnev in Warsaw and Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow cannot conceal this essential fact.

As we have stressed several times, the Giscardian government and Schmidt are playing an active part in international tensions.

Their common and reaffirmed desire to act "in keeping with their own methods" to call the existing military balance into question and, if possible, obtain superiority in this sphere for imperialism's benefit, is, fortunately, faced with a situation which they cannot disregard.

The balance of forces at international level is being consolidated in favor of Socialism and the forces of progress and peace. At the same time the capitalist system's crisis aggravated by the reduction in imperialism's sphere of influence and the peoples' struggle is growing worse and is forcing countries like France and the FRG to maintain and extend cooperation with the socialist countries.

The defense of the interests of multinationals with a national parent company--interests which, moreover, by no means coincide--the weight of public opinion and the struggle being waged by communist parties--a different struggle in each country--is forcing them to maneuver, to keep the policy of tension within reasonable limits, and to adopt attitudes which differ at times in implementing imperialism's global strategy.

This contradictory aspect must not be neglected in the struggle. However, it cannot give us any illusions about the real nature of this policy.

The meeting between the French president and the German chancellor, for instance, should give rise to further thought and more clarity among those who endlessly expound on a Europe allegedly independent of U.S. imperialism--a Europe of progress and peace.

As Giscard and Schmidt confirmed, this Europe is the Europe of big capital, austerity and unemployment which should express its solidarity with the U.S. leader at all times in an appropriate form and should "serve as a West European counterbalance to the Soviet Union." While admitting that this decision favors an additional threat potential, their peaceful Europe consists in confirming the common West German and French desire for NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. Euromissiles to go ahead and, as a natural complement, for the neutron bomb to be manufactured for forward battle.

Of course there was no lack of speeches about the need to negotiate to halt the arms race and promote military detente. However, a whole series of excuses and fallacious pretexts have followed the USSR's new constructive proposals which take everybody at his word and state clearly on this occasion: Let us negotiate without delay on all medium-range nuclear weapons on the basis of respect for partiy and guaranteed mutual security. All the indications clearly show that this big capital Europe led by the right and by Social Democracy is a Europe of increased dependence on the United States, a Europe of tension and the arms race.

Claiming that even greater European integration and an even more supranational Europe could be a possible path--a third path to socialism for the European peoples--is merely utopian and a source of setbacks for the working classes and the peoples.

Giscard d'Estaing's haste to push the country onto such a path is revealing. His visit to the FRG marked a new step toward national resignation, European and Atlanticist integration and alignment with the FRG.

The Giscard government is selling off our country's independence to safeguard the interests of a few French-based multinationals. He is following a deliberate policy of French decline, sacrificing whole branches of our economic, agricultural, scientific and cultural potential.

European plans for industry, the calling into question of the agricultural policy's achievements, the Common Market's expansion, accepted and implemented by the government while sacrificing the interests of our country and our people, are increasing the FRG's domination in Europe at the economic, political and also military levels.

The Paris-Bonn axis has been replaced by the Bonn-Paris axis which, with Giscard D'Estaing's blessing, embodies this new and, to say the least, disturbing situation. Such a policy will have serious consequences for our country and our people. It is the policy which, for class reasons, will be pursued by Giscard d'Estaing and the majority parties, including Rally for the Republic, which has jettisoned the Gaullist legacy.

In view of the combativeness shown by the workers, defeating attempts to achieve a social "consensus," in view of the persistent desire for change which is maintaining the balance of political force in France. And above all in view of the failure of the government and Socialist Party [PS] to weaken the PCF, which is faithful to its tradition, the French bourgeoisie is seeking the solution to this problem at European level.

At this level it hopes to achieve the consensus which it cannot obtain at national level and aims to drown the working class party and the revolutionary forces in this West European unit governed by the right and by Social Democracy. This is why Giscard d'Estaing and the PS seem so determined to go full steam ahead toward integration and supranationality.

After the Franco-German meeting in Paris, Giscard d'Estaing' trip is another step along this path.

This is a serious situation for our people, our country, national independence and French sovereignty. At the same time it stresses, in its way, the problems facing the big capital government in going as far as it would like in implementing its policy.

Everything confirms the assessment made by our last Central Committee meeting. On the basis of results already achieved and the areas in which the government has been forced to back down, we must rally all manual and intellectual workers, all democrats and patriots in the struggle in all spheres to take action against the policy of decline and to defend national potential and national independence. We must reject any submission and isolation since this is the precondition for a broad international cooperation and a great independent French policy in Europe and the world, striving for peace, disarmament, a new world economic system and friendship among peoples.

LIBYAN MIG CRASH RAISES SECURITY QUESTIONS

AU220845 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 22 (ANSA)--The crash of a Soviet-built MiG 23 fighter plane with Libyan markings into a Calabrian mountain on Friday raises "disconcerting problems connected to the violation of Italian air space and lack of a quick alarm", according to Rome Senator Carlo Pastorino. The Christian Democrat senator, who is a member of the Senate Defense Commission and the interparliamentary commission for security services, also mentioned "serious political precedents" in his message on the mysterious crash sent over to Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio.

Pastorino asked the defense chief to provide, "within a very short time...highly reserved and precise information on the real assessment of the general situation and on the reasons why the craft was not picked up by radar and intercepted". The senator also sought clarification on any possible "political wrinkles" connected to the case.

After stating his awareness that the issues involved could come under the heading of secrets of state, the senator expressed hopes that, "also by activating the secret service", the minister might be in condition to supply the information requested. Otherwise, Pastorino added in his message, the workings of the interparliamentary commission for secret services will be viewed by him as "inadequate and without any capability of intervention".

After the crash, it was disclosed that two NATO radar stations failed to detect the MiG 23 as it flew low into Italian air space. The pilot of the fighter was killed in the impact and the plane disintegrated.

IRANIAN EMBASSY DENIES KHALKHALI-RED BRIGADES CONTACT

AU211628 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 21 (ANSA)--The Iranian Embassy in Rome today issued a categorical denial of a report in the leading Milanese daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, that Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali had contacts with the Red Brigades during a visit here two months ago. Denying the report "most categorically as completely without foundation," the embassy stressed that, without entering into the merit of Italy's internal affairs, there is a "total difference of methods and objectives between Italian terrorism and Iran's Islamic popular revolution."

The CORRIERE reported quoted yesterday's edition of LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE as saying that "Iranians in Paris" had reported that the Ayatollah "opened up contacts and established ties" with the Red Brigades during his visit. The Red Brigades are Italy's most effective urban guerrilla group and became known worldwide when they kidnapped and killed Christian Democrat Chairman Aldo Moro two years ago.

'PEOPLE'S RALLY' SUPPORTS AID TO AFGHAN RESISTANCE

LD181049 Rome AVANTI in Italian 9 Jul 80 p 7

[Mirella Gallotti report: "Let Us Help the Afghan Resistance"]

[Text] The immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the need for active and practical support for the Afghan resistance forces waging the armed struggle against the Soviet invasion troops were the demands put forward by a wide range of political and trade union forces which took part in a people's rally organized by the education and work movement.

The debate, which took place in Rome late on Monday afternoon [7 July], included speakers such as European Parliament Deputies Carlo Ripa Di Meana and Jiri Pelikan.

"The Soviet Union's intention to gradually withdraw the occupation forces from Afghanistan is inadequate." The Italian Socialist Party Foreign Section Chief [Ripa Di Meana] maintained. "The Western governments' efforts," he continued, are entirely concentrated on allowing the USSR to save face now that it has fallen into the Afghan trap."

The Socialist deputy to the European Parliament stressed the Soviet Union's strategy, which is aimed at obtaining military guarantees and at drawing on energy sources present in Afghanistan.

"There are 130,000 Soviet soldiers on Afghan territory and the recent withdrawal of Russian troops is merely troop rotation with fresh contingents trained in antiguerrilla warfare being sent in."

Ripa Di Meana pointed out that the Vietnam war did not upset the international detente process or prevent the signing of the Helsinki agreements while the invasion of Afghanistan has placed world peace in crisis and has highlighted the energy and food crisis affecting the USSR and the Eastern bloc countries.

The Afghan resistance is influencing the Soviet attitude and determining its diplomatic and political actions. In order not to damage the Soviet image wounded soldiers are treated in GDR hospitals.

Jiri Pelikan stated that "there is no possibility of a political solution because the Soviet invasion has caused hatred of the USSR." He said he is convinced that the Soviets will not withdraw from Afghanistan, which is now a base for military adventures against Iran and Pakistan and later in Europe against Yugoslavia. He criticized the PCI, which has merely expressed verbal criticism of the invasion of Afghanistan, as was formerly the case with the invasion of Czechoslovakia. "The USSR is preparing for a vast military offensive after the Olympics aimed at stopping the supply of food from the borders," he concluded. Sorricciolo, from the international section of the Italian Union of Labor, stressed that the Afghan resistance is being waged not only by peasants but also by students, storekeepers, artisans and workers. The strikes and demonstrations staged in Kabul and other Afghan cities show that the revolt involves all classes.

The socialist representatives came out in favor of sending humanitarian aid and arms to the Afghan resistance, stressing the need to strengthen and broaden a movement of democratic public opinion similar to the movement sparked off by the people's struggles in Vietnam and Algeria.

Ripa Di Meana and Christian Democratic Senator Orlando stressed, in conclusion, the need for an alliance between Europe and the Islamic countries--an alliance which would be capable of forcing the USSR to see reason.

MINISTER BLAMES BERLINGUER FOR INCREASING 'SPLIT' IN PCI

LD211325 [Editorial Report] Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 13 July 1980 carries on pages 7-9 a 1,500-word Alberto Statera undated interview in Rome with state Holdings Minister Gianni De Michelis. De Michelis claims, among other things, that despite the Communists' harsh opposition to the present government "they are very well aware that it has prompted and still prompts more consensus than any other government in the past 10 years." He asserts that though the PCI "wants a dialogue with a different kind of Socialist Party," "Craxi is strong and will last several years," whereas Berlinguer, by clinging to the "historical compromise" policy, is "aggravating contradictions that threaten to increase the schizophrenic split between the PCI's leadership and grass roots."

SPOKESMAN NOTES NO REPLY FROM WALDHEIM ON LIBYAN TALKS

NC220702 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 22 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] "There is no change in President Kiprianou's line regarding the question of Libya's mediation in the Cyprus issue." This was declared yesterday by the government spokesman who was denying Sunday's report in the newspaper I SIMERINI which, attributing its information to an allegedly authoritative source, had claimed that "President Kiprianou has now decided that he will not go to Tripoli to meet with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, under the auspices," as the paper wrote, "of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi."

After referring to the president's statement that was made after his second meeting with Libyan Foreign Secretary At-Turayki at the presidential palace, the spokesman added that no reply from the UN Secretary General has so far been conveyed to the government on the question of a Kiprianou-Denktas meeting in Tripoli.

The above also served as a reply to a report in a weekly newspaper that had maintained that Dr Waldheim is "opposed" to Libyan leader Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's mediation for finding a solution to the Cyprus question.

NICOSIA RALLIES MARK 1974 COUP, INVASION ANNIVERSARIES

Kiprianou Address

NC212203 [Editorial report] Nicosia Domestic Service and Domestic Television Service in Greek at 1733 GMT on 21 July 1980 carry a 95-minute live relay of the pan-Cypriot mass rally held at Elevtheria Square in Nicosia to mark the 6th anniversary of the 1974 coup and Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Cyprus President Kiprianou is the last and main speaker at the rally. Kiprianou opens his speech by outlining the importance and purpose of holding such a rally for once again demonstrating the Cypriot people's condemnation of the abhorent double crime committed by dark forces. President Kiprianou then goes on to welcome the Greek officials attending the rally and to reiterate the Cypriot people's gratitude and appreciation for the unreserved support and solidarity of both the Greek Government and the Greek political circles.

Referring to the continuing tribulations of the Greek Cypriots, Kiprianou denounces the Turkish attitude toward the humanitarian issue of missing persons, stressing that "it is inconceivable that, in the face of this drama, mankind and the mighty on earth have not been moved at least to the extent they should so as to demand that Turkey solve the tragic problem. They move heaven and earth when human rights are violated or hostages are taken in other cases, but in this case they have not shown the least interest they should have shown." President Kiprianou goes on to review the various phases of the political aspect of the Cyprus issue, throwing full blame on Turkey's arrogance and defiance of UN resolutions for the lack of any progress toward a solution. He says: "They want us to accept the principle of partition or of two states, as they themselves have disclosed by their interpretation of the term bizonal, and then to discuss the details of partition. I wish to stress categorically that we shall never accept faits accomplis nor shall we directly or indirectly legalize them. We shall not accept partitionist solutions of any kind, whatever they may be called. As long as the Turkish side does not abandon its expansionist and partitionist plans, there can be no hope for progress toward a Cyprus solution.

"On our part, we are always ready for an honorable dialogue without unacceptable advance commitments. At the same time, however, we are determined not to fall into traps or accept anything that would result in the final destruction of Cyprus with mathematical precision. We shall not bless the crime.

"We shall continue the struggle, no matter how hard it may be, until the world community fully realizes the need to exert pressure on Turkey to abandon its expansionist policy and until those who are in a position to pressure Turkey do so--those who recommend mutual concessions but gave arms to Turkey to invade Cyprus." President Kiprianou declares that if no progress is made in resuming the intercommunal talks we shall appeal again to the forthcoming UN General Assembly. He stresses that "within the framework of internationalization and the United Nations, we support the convention of an international conference on the Cyprus problem even if this clashes with the negative stand of Turkey and some others."

President Kiprianou then stresses the significance of unity and notes that "it is with deep sorrow that I say today that the necessary unity doesnot exist. Our people's faith in the struggle has been shaken by party disputes and there is no unity among the masses of our people. However, an end must be put to party squabbling as well as to the undermining of Cyprus' entity as a state and its leadership, which constitute assets recognized internationally and which should be continuously strengthened rather than undermined. In the name of the thousands of our dead, in the name of our historic responsibility and in the name of the Cypriot people struggling for freedom, I invite all the parties to a patriotic dialogue for the full restoration of unity in our domestic front." He continues: "We have unshakable evidence that the Turkish side is hoping for new disturbances and discord among the Greeks in order to deal the final blow of destruction to the whole of Cyprus." He concludes by saying: "Indomitable Cypriot people: I personally give you once again my irrevocable promise that I will never abandon the bastions. I shall continue the struggle for the office you have entrusted to me and for as long as you want me to, until this country rids itself of the invasion and your inalienable rights are restored."

KHARAVYI Criticism

NC220935 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Despite all his ambitious attempts to appear "above parties" at last night's rally in Elevtheria Square, President of the Republic Kiprianou repeated his personal views on the Cyprus question, avoiding even a mere reference to the line and tactics charted by Archbishop Makarios and adopted by the National and Ministerial Councils during March 1977.

Mr Kiprianou moreover tried to tamper with the Makarios line, mobilizing isolated excerpts from the late president's [1977] anniversary speech while totally ignoring the positions Makarios had repeatedly supported in the higher state and other official bodies and which he institutionalized with his 1977 proposals. It should be noted that EDEK also frequently invokes the same excerpts from Makarios' anniversary speech in order to justify, insofar as this is possible, its adventurist policy.

Mr Kiprianou described the past and the prospects of the intercommunal talks in the darkest terms, using the intransigence of the Turkish side as an excuse, to the point of nullifying the importance of the talks as the only correct way of settling the problem. Yet he said nothing about what initiatives his government is prepared to undertake or support for the production of the dialogue. He merely repeated the well-known "we are always ready for an honorable dialogue but we are, at the same time, determined not to fall into any traps."

To say the least Mr Kiprianou put forth a naive argument as an alternative to the inter-communal talks. "Turkey cannot indefinitely ignore, and scoff at, everything and everyone without unpleasant repercussions. Under pressure of international public opinion it will some day realize that keeping the Cyprus question pending does not serve Turkish interests either, simply because we shall never allow that plans to impose a partitionist solution materialize. And the sooner it abandons these plans, the better it will be for Turkey."

Developing this argument further and ignoring the explosive dangers inherent in a pending state and the deadlock for the perpetuation or even the worsening of the present situation in Cyprus, Mr Kiprianou put forward the long-term struggle that will be continued, as he put it ambiguously: "until a just and nationally acceptable solution to the Cyprus problem is secured."

DISI Statement

NC191125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In a statement on the anniversary of the Turkish invasion, the Democratic Rally [DISI] refers to the hardships that have been piled on Cyprus and to the deadly dangers that threaten its future. At the same time it points out that the deadlock in the inter-communal talks is due to the Turkish stand and intransigence and that bending this should have been, and must be, one of the government's basic concerns.

DISI reiterates its position for a strong government and stresses the need to abandon bigotry and to forge the general mental unity of the people so that better days may come.

Denktas Speech to Turkish Cypriots

TA201122 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Speech by Rauf Denktas, president of the Turkish Federated State if Cyprus, during ceremony on the anniversary of the 20 July 1974 operation--live]

[Summary] We are celebrating a happy anniversary. However, we are saddened by the treacherous murder of former Turkish Prime Minister Nihat Erim in Istanbul yesterday.

External forces have, for years, attempted to create strife within the Turkish Cypriot community and annihilate us. The Turkish Cypriots constitute an indivisible part of the Turkish Nation and these attempts were thwarted through the peace operation launched on 20 July 1974.

Our main duties consist of acting with the knowledge of our cause, of serving the people by maintaining our democratic institutions and preserving our unity and solidarity, of knowing how to defend our soil, of expressing our gratitude to the defenders of our borders and of further developing our economy.

"As always, I would now like to call on the other side. When we say that we consent to a bizonal federal system and try to explain what we mean by bizonal, they [the Greek Cypriots] wage a worldwide slander campaign against us by claiming that we are setting preconditions for the talks. These (?usurpers) who seized through the use of arms our rights in the legitimate government are using this right, which they obtained by (?usurping), against us at international forums. We do not set any preconditions for the resumption of the talks. We are announcing that we are ready for talks in order to reach a result, on which the sides have agreed.

The result on which the two sides have agreed consists of a bizonal, bicommunal, federal independent and nonaligned republic and guarantees by Turkey and Greece are inevitable and necessary if this republic is to be a lasting one. We have agreed with them on these [principles]. However, they are continuing with their propaganda in a bid to deceive the world which is not aware of this fact. We see and realize, during our visits abroad, that this propaganda has become established and credible in certain places. The condition that we are really setting preconditions and demanding something that is not our right exists in certain countries. It is our duty to advise and enlighten these countries. The Turkish Cypriots have never demanded or taken something beyond their right. They will never make a concession on their rights and status, which were obtained at the cost of lives and on their equality of cofounder status and they will never renounce Turkey's guarantee. It is very beneficial that these facts be known from the viewpoint of shortening the duration of the talks and providing a shortcut to peace.

"Today, the missing persons issue was again discussed by the other side and there is an outcry about it. This is also part of the propaganda. If there is a side that should ask questions about missing persons it is the Turkish Cypriot side because our missing persons consist of Turkish Cypriots who have been taken away and eliminated by Greek Cypriot authorities, who pretended to be policemen or members of the security forces, from the streets and from their jobs and not during a battle. Holding us responsible for the thousands of Greek Cypriots who were killed by Samson during their internal coup and using as a reason a few hundred Greek Cypriots who died during battle might be considered Byzantine shrewdness, but it does not lead anywhere and it would not solve the missing persons issue."

My brothers, I call on you to protect your country, flag and land, remain loyal to the motherland and thus insure a bright future. The trend of history started on 20 July 1974 will not be reversed. I say this by relying on you and on the motherland.

I greet the Turkish officials who are present here with love and respect and ask them to convey the Turkish Cypriot community's feelings of gratitude and loyality to the motherland.

Denktas Messages to Turkish Leaders

TA191148 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the 20th of July Peace and Freedom Day, the president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Denktas, has sent messages of affection and loyalty to the acting Turkish president, Mr Caglayangil, the acting president of the Senate, Mr Unaldi, the president of the National Assembly, Mr Karakas, the prime minister, Mr Demirel, the leader of the main opposition party, Mr Ecevit and other political and military leaders expressing his gratitude to the motherland for the Turkish peace operation in Cyprus.

In his messages, Mr Denktas stated that the Turkish community, despite pressure and terror, attained the freedom it had longed for through the strength it derived from the motherland. He said that the Turkish community, with the consciousness of these great sacrifices, was doing its upmost in economic and other fields to preserve what has been won and was looking forward to its future with hope.

SPOKESMAN CLAIMS 'NO INFORMATION' ON U-2'S USE OF UK BASES

NC220600 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The government has no information whatsoever about the use of the British bases in Cyprus by American forces. This was repeated yesterday by the government spokesman with reference to allegations in a section of the press that American U-2 spy planes set off from Akrotiri daily towards the Soviet border.

An afternoon daily had even maintained that "the bases are being used by the United States with the government's tolerance."

TURKISH-TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMISSION SIGNS ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

Opening Comments

TA181708 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The mixed economic commission of Turkey and the federated state began a meeting in Nicosia today. The delegation of the federated state is led by the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Atasayan, and the Turkish delegation by the minister of commerce, Mr Basol. Opening the meeting, Mr Atasayan said that although the Turkish Cypriot community was small its problems were big. He said the meeting, while discussing issues which will make a greater contribution to the development of the Turkish Cypriot economy, would take into account the interest of Turkey.

The Turkish minister of commerce, Mr Basol, told the meeting that he had observed progress in the federated state. He said that although progress in the agricultural field was almost complete, intensive efforts were still needed in the fields of tourism, transport and communications. He added that not only the federated state but many other countries were faced with economic difficulties.

Signing Ceremony

TA211209 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Turkey and the federated state today signed a new economic protocol at the end of talks held in Nicosia. The talks were held at a meeting of the mixed economic commission which began last Friday. Turkey's minister of commerce, Mr Basol, signed for his country and the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Atasayan, signed for the federated state.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Basol gave an explanation about the protocol and said it had been agreed that in the federated state exports and the transit trade should be encouraged further, the free port and trade area at Famagusta should be put into full service as soon as possible, efforts should be intensified for buying an aircraft for the Turkish Cypriot airlines and for the development of the cooperative movement. He added that the necessary measures should be taken for reexporting of Turkish industrial goods with a view to enabling the federated state to earn foreign exchange and for obtaining the highest price for the tobacco produced in the Karpas area.

Mr Atasayan, also speaking at the ceremony, said that protocols signed so far with Turkey had made an undeniable contribution to the economic development of the federated state as a result of the statistical data provided.

U.S. REPORTEDLY REDEFINING ROLE OF BASES IN GREECE

AT191348 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Jul 80 p 1

[By correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] New York, 18 July--The United States is interested in "expanding and reforming" the role and mission of its bases in Greece so that they can provide "maximum facilities" for U.S. Armed Forces and respond to the current duties that have been given to these armed forces within the framework of the new Pentagon plan and strategy for the Middle East.

Specifically, those responsible for the definition and "charting of the Pentagon's defense policy" seek to "reform and modernize" the role of at least two U.S. bases in Greece so that these can be used "under any (military) conditions" by the branches of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Naturally, the intentions and military specifications of U.S. military men are concerned here; TO VIMA does not know whether these have been finalized and formalized by the U.S. Government to serve as a draft plan of articles and conditions contained within a new Greek-U.S. bases agreement, the signing of which the U.S. government has shown special interest in, at least since last May.

In any case, facts known to TO VIMA, including a "May 1980" report by a high U.S. military organ to Congress and "briefings" by officials of the Carter Administration with members of the relevant Senate Committee last February and April, lead to the following conclusions regarding the Pentagon's "interests and intentions" on the bases in Greece:

First, the geographical position of the U.S. bases in "Crete and Greece" is deemed to be especially significant for U.S. plans in the broader area of the eastern Mediterranean.

Second, the U.S. bases in Greece must be technologically modernized in order to respond to the "new duties" the U.S. Navy and Air Force have undertaken in the Middle East within the more general "NATO guidelines."

Third, the bases in "Crete and Greece" must become independent of similar U.S. bases in the area (that is, in Turkey and in the Middle East) with regard to their operation and role. (According to the opinion of one informed source in Washington, this means a deviation from an established Pentagon tactic: that the bases in Greece are a kind of supplement or extension of U.S. bases in Turkey and Italy.)

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT ON CYPRUS COUP, TURKISH INVASION

AT191237 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 19 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou has made the following statement:

"While 6 years have passed since the coup and the invasion, the suffering people of Cyprus continue to be under the threat of Attila and the increasingly intensifying efforts of the United States and Nato for imposition of a solution outside the framework of the UN resolutions.

"On this black anniversary we address ourselves to the people of Cyprus and send a brotherly, militant message assuring them that PASOK and all Greeks actively support their struggles so that the road which leads to having Cyprus belong to its own people can be opened."

KARAMANLIS, MITSOTAKIS TO VISIT ROMANIA IN SEPTEMBER

AT181149 Athens NEWS in English 18 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] President Karamanlis will pay an official visit to Romania early September, at the invitation of Romanian President Ceausescu.

Mr. Karamanlis will be accompanied in his trip by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

POLL CONCLUDES PUBLIC WANTS ELECTIONS IN 1980

AT171258 Athens TAKIDHROMOS in Greek 17 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] The people want parliamentary elections to be held this year, that is, in line with what the parties of the opposition are asking and not next year as the government wishes.

This is the conclusion of an opinion poll made for our account by ICAP Company Hellas Ltd which asked 1700 men and women, aged 15 and over, in Greece's 10 largest cities (Athens, Thessaloniki, Patrai, Volos, Larisa, Iraklion, Kavala, Ioannina, Lamia and Tripolis).

Almost half (47 percent) the country's residents live in these cities. The choice of the people polled was made so that they constituted a representative sample of those cities' populations.

Specifically, on the question of when do they think that parliamentary elections should be held, 5 out of 10 (49 percent) answered this year, 1980. Four out of 10 (38 percent) answered when the current parliament's term expires in 1981. A little more than 1 out of 10 (10 percent) answered either that they do not know or do not care about the issue. Those who most want elections to be held this year are: Young people from ages 20-29--6 out of 10 or 58 percent; people from smaller cities (Kavala, Ioannina, Lamia, Tripolis)--55 percent; men--54 percent; and classes of people who are socially and economically richer--53 percent. Only two categories of people want elections to be held next year: Residents of cities with populations 70-120,000 (Patrai, Volos, Larisa, Iraklion)--54 percent of whom want elections next year, with only 36 percent who want elections this year; and people aged 50 and over--44 percent of whom want elections next year and 40 percent this year.

The percentage of people who did not reply to our questions fluctuates within normal limits except for the 29 percent recorded in the area of Thessaloniki. This public opinion poll was conducted between 23 May and 20 June. The interviews were taken by 25 researchers and their work was checked by 3 inspectors.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS TO PRC BEGINS

AT141855 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] More than 300,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers will be exported to the People's Republic of China by the phosphate fertilizer plant of Nea Karvali, near Kavalla. Loading of the first consignment of 11,000 tons is due to start in a few days. Agreements were concluded between the Greek Ministry of Trade and senior officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China who visited the plant.

INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS AFTER RPP SUBMITS INTERPELLATION

Interpellation Announcement

TA181831 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] An interpellation has been submitted about Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil. The interpellation, submitted today to the National Assembly chairmanship by RPP Izmir Deputy Coskun Karagozoglu and his colleagues, says that terror in Turkey is gradually gaining the dimensions of a civil war and that the officials are remaining spectators to the situation.

The interpellation, which was announced to the press, says that the Corum incidents turned into a mass massacre because the necessary measures had not been taken and because the officials were not impartial. The motion states that the interior minister had admitted his guilt by saying: A mistake was made in Corum. The incidents could have been prevented before having reached such dimensions.

Noting that Prime Minister Demirel was making the RPP his target by accusing it of secessionism and of being involved in all the incidents, the interpellation adds: As a matter of fact, many party members, the RPP district and provincial leaders, the RPP mayors and RPP Deputy from Istanbul Koksaloglu, become the targets and victims of terror. The interpellation further states: The interior minister, following in the footsteps of the prime minister, has said: The Corum incidents are a plot designed by the left. It is one of the actions undertaken by the left aimed at destroying the state. A rightist group supporting the state has confronted them.

With this statement the interior minister was caught red-handed. In this way the interior minister has admitted that he considers various rightist terrorists, whose offenses have been confirmed in court, and criminals and bandits as the supporters of the state. He has admitted that he depends on them. The interpellation also expresses the view that the prime minister wishes to govern with the support of a section of terrorists and anarchists and that he is trying to pursue this policy through the interior minister.

Gulcugil Resignation

TA211506 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil has resigned. According to a statement issued by the Prime Ministry Press Secretariat, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has accepted Gulcugil's resignation and thanked him for his services. Minister of State Orhan Eren will be acting interior minister until a new interior minister is appointed. The presidency has been informed that the interior minister has resigned and that Eren will be acting interior minister.

Demirel Statement

TA212030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] With his resignation, the interpellation against Interior Minister Gulcugil has been dropped. On leaving his office this evening, Prime Minister Demirel replied to questions about Gulcugil's resignation. Demirel said that his government was the government of a party. He added: A resignation is a resignation. Do you need a reason for every resignation? Our colleagues may resign or they may assume duties. There is no difference between taking an office or leaving it. Our colleagues work hard. We are struggling for our cause. We are waging a struggle; serving the country is our motto. Being a minister is not a very important thing from the viewpoint of our party mentality. Deputies become ministers, ministers become deputies. This has happened in the past.

GENERAL EVREN PROMISES 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST INTERNAL CONSPIRATORS

TA201851 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren today unveiled a monument erected in Kayseri to the memory of 76 paratroopers from the Turkish paratroop brigade who were martyred during the Cypriot peace operation. In a statement during a ceremony held on this occasion at the paratroop brigade, General Evren said: It is with regret that I must declare that we are now struggling against conspirators within the country. However, as in the past, our armed forces will emerge victorious from this struggle. Let no one doubt this.

Recalling that the success of the paratroop brigade in the Cyprus peace operation would be engraved in the history of the brigade with golden letters, General Evren added that the bust of Ataturk erected to commemorate this success carried great significance. General Evren continued: Unfortunately, today, there are those who are reluctant to speak about Ataturk. There are others who are deviating from Ataturk's path, deceiving others by proclaiming that they are the real followers of Ataturk. Let me point out before this gathering as the chief of the armed forces that we shall not permit anyone to trample upon this country and these achievements entrusted to us by Ataturk. We shall not quit our task until we can cleanly and neatly deliver all these achievements to those that will replace us. These conspirators will soon be punished.

DEMIREL URGES PARTY LEADERS TO HELP RATIFY ANTIANARCHY BILLS

TA212041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has sent letters to Senate Acting President Mehmet Unaldi, National Assembly President Cahit Karakas and to party leaders stressing that it has become essential to debate and ratify the bills to fight anarchy without any waste of time. Demirel proposed that an interparty committee be set up and get to work immediately and prepare these bills. He also sent a letter to Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil explaining his proposals.

NAP DISTRICT LEADER KILLED BY TERRORISTS IN SIIRT

TA211525 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The NAP deputy district leader and a member of the municipal council, Halil Kaya, was killed by terrorists in Siirt's Batman District yesterday evening. According to information obtained from Siirt Governor Tevfik Basakar, Kaya was attacked by armed terrorists in the Karsiyaka District and was killed at the scene of the incident. The murderers escaped after the incident. NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes sent a message of condolences to Kaya's family.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO TURKISH CYPRIOTS ON 6th ANNIVERSARY

Demirel's Congratulations

TA201231 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sent a congratulatory message to Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Cyprus peace operation. In his message, Demirel said that the peace operation launched by the Turkish Armed Forces brought freedom, peace and tranquillity to the Turkish Cypriots and made it possible for them to live together. Demirel noted that the Turkish Cypriots are in favor of the establishment of a bizonal, bicommunal, independent and nonaligned federal state based on the principle of equality of the two national communities.

He said: We believe that the establishment of this new state can be realized through a realistic approach and talks to be conducted between the two communities and, as always, we support the Turkish Cypriot community in its peaceful efforts.

Expressing the belief that the Turkish Cypriot community will, in a short time, reach successful results in its economic development struggle, Demirel said that the economic aid and support extended to the federated state by Turkish governments will be continued.

Acting President's Message

TA201152 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Turkish Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil has said that he is pleased to say that the Turkish nation is at the side of the Turkish Cypriot community, which has waged an exemplary struggle to attain its freedom, and that Turkey will always support the Turkish Cypriots by sharing their difficulties and happiness.

Caglayangil sent a message to President Rauf Denktas on the 6th anniversary of the 20 July peace operation. In his message, Caglayangil noted that the Turkish Cypriot community arrived at its present condition through brave resistance against atrocities which lasted for years and finally attained the peace and freedom it deserved and longed for through the peace operation launched by the courageous Turkish Armed Forces.

VISITING TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION CONFERS WITH LEADERS

TA171730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, which is currently visiting Turkey at the invitation of National Assembly President Cahit Karakas, is continuing its contacts in Ankara.

The delegation headed by Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly Deputy President Semsi Kazim was received by Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at 1600 today. Earlier at 1500 the delegation met with RPP leader Bulent Ecevit. In an address to the meeting, Ecevit expressed the hope that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus would overcome its difficulties and problems within the framework of a free democracy. In his reply, Kazim said that the Turkish Cypriot community has had to experience enormous difficulties before arriving at its present condition.

The parliamentary delegation was also received by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1630. In a speech during the meeting, Demirel said that the Turkish Cypriots are governing themselves even though a final solution has not been reached in Cyprus. Stating that it is not possible to return to pre-1974 conditions, Demirel said that a bizonal federal system constitutes the most appropriate solution. In his reply, Kazim noted that the federated state is ready to hold talks without any preconditions in order to solve the Cyprus problem. Kazim added that the federated state has been receiving great support and assistance in dealing with the problems facing it.

The Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation also visited the deputy chief of staff, Gen Haydar Saltik, State and Acting Foreign Minister Orhan Eren, the NAP Assembly Group, and Republican Reliance Party leader Turhan Feyzioglu.

MILLIYET PRAISES LIBYAN EFFORTS AT CYPRUS TALKS

NC180715 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Jul 80 p 2

["Looking at the World" column by Sami Kohen: "It Is Worth a Try..."]

[Excerpts] Following the efforts of Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary At-Turayki, a statement has been issued that TFSC President Rauf Denktas and President of the Greek Cypriot Administration Spiros Kiprianou have agreed to meet in Tripoli. This is the most hopeful piece of news received from Cyprus for months.

The efforts of the Libyan government to bring the two leaders together at a "Tripoli summit" is a significant development. An early meeting between Denktas and Kiprianou, who have accepted an invitation from At-Turayki, will help to relaunch the dialogue which has been so difficult to revive so far. This summit meeting may also enable the intercommunal talks to take a new direction and a new method.

It is known that the desire for such a meeting was first expressed by Denktas.

Now there are two points which disturb the Greek Cypriot side. The first is that the "summit" to be held in Libya may end in a fiasco, since no preparations have been made. The second point that worries the Greek Cypriot side is the fear that the "Libya summit" may push aside the UN "umbrella" and resolutions. Experience in recent months has shown that contacts at a technical level and the discussions over procedure have proved to be of no avail. Consequently, trying a quiet "summit" outside the island may prove very useful.

Such an initiative should not be taken to mean that the United Nations is being bypassed or ignored.

So far Kiprianou has exerted very possible effort to have last year's unacceptable UN resolutions imposed on the Turkish Cypriots. The Greek Cypriot leader still insists on a settlement "within the framework of the UN resolutions." That is why some circles in the Greek Cypriot sector look worriedly upon the "Triplli summit" as a kind of Camp David conference. But Kiprianou must realize by now that his obstinacy has won nothing either for this cause or for his community. Nor does it hold out any hope for the future.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED; ERKMEN RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

TA181152 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen returned to Turkey today after concluding his official visit to Romania. The Turkish-Romanian joint communique has also been issued.

The joint communique noted that during the talks held in Romania the trade between the two countries was reviewed and the two sides submitted their requests on diversifying the goods to be traded and balancing the trade. According to the communique, the foreign ministers also decided to accelerate the implementation of the joint investments envisaged between Turkey and Romania. The two ministers discussed the possibilities of developing the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, science, culture and particularly maritime transportation.

The joint communique stated that the two foreign ministers stressed that detente is an indivisible concept and that it cannot be monopolized in certain countries or regions. The communique added: Strongly emphasizing that, especially these days, the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and not resorting to use of force should constitute the basis for the relations among all countries. The two ministers noted the importance they attach to the maintenance of peace and stability in southwest Asia due to the recent incidents in this region and expressed the necessity of exerting every effort in a bid to reach a just and lasting political solution for the Afghan problem without any delay.

The two sides also announced that they are in favor of a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem based on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in accordance with the legal rights and interests of the two communities on the island. They also noted that they will continue to support the efforts of the UN secretary general to insure the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

CULTURE MINISTER KORALTAN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GREECE

TA212053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Culture Minister Tevfik Koraltan, who went to Greece as the guest of Greek Culture and Science Minister Andreas Andrianopoulos, has returned to Turkey. Koraltan attended the opening ceremoney of the Alexander the Great exhibition in Thessalonica. An announcement by the Culture Ministry Press Bureau reported that Koraltan held talks with the Greek officials on the cultural relations between the two countries. He also visited the house in which Ataturk was born in Thessalonica.

TOURISM MINISTER, NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON RHODES INCIDENTS

Minister Kuntay's Statements

TA191625 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tourism and Information Minister Barlas Kuntay has said that the Greek people could not be blamed for the attacks against the Gemlik on Rhodes. In a news conference in Mersin, Kuntay recalled that good relations between Turkey and Greece--two neighboring tourism countries in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, which are members of NATO--were to the benefit of both countries. Kuntay said that it was only those who were concerned with the promotion of good relations between Turkey and Greece who had caused the incidents on the arrival of the Turkish ship in Rhodes.

HURRIYET Editorial

NC210943 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Peace Disturbers Are the Same Everywhere"]

[Excerpts] In the desire to improve their relations the Turkish and Greek Governments have, as is known, abandoned their stubbornness which impeded the resumption of direct flights between the two countries. Then the Turkish and Greek Foreign ministers met in Ankara and made speeches which gave us the impression that they were determined to sincerely try to improve relations between the two countries and to resolve the outstanding issues between them. This followed the resumption of direct flights, and ships began to ply the route between Marmaris and Rhodes.

But, unfortunately those circles whose interests are better served when there is enmity between Turkey and Greece lost no time in exploiting the arrival of a Turkish ship at Rhodes. They resorted to every possible ploy in order to prevent the ship Gemlik from entering the harbor with its passengers from Marmaris. The reason given is that "the arrival of the ship Gemlik in Rhodes is proof of Turkey's expansionist aspirations." The presence of a Turkish ship in Rhodes on 15 July is said to have injured the national pride of the Greeks in Rhodes.

But the most important thing is to know who are so unhappy about the improvement of relations between Turkey and Greece and who are using the people of Rhodes as instruments.

We believe that the improvement of relations between Turkey and Greece harms the interests of some Greek politicians and of some separatist elements who are based in Athens with plans to cause unrest in Turkey. What we mean by the words "separatist elements" is quite clear. Taking advantage of the Greek Government's connivance, certain Armenian and Kurdish underground organizations in Athens are engaged in intensive "anti-Turkey" activities. They fear that as a result of Turkey's pressure, the Greek Government may molest them.

On the other hand some elements in Greek domestic politics such as the rightist EDIK party and PASOK leader Andreas Papandreou, who thrives on Turkish animosity, seem to be very worried. For if Greece and Turkey get along well, there will be nothing left to exploit. To put it briefly, a peace disturber is a peace disturber everywhere. What is important is to render them ineffective and to reach the goal.

ECEVIT CITES RELATIONS WITH GREECE IN INTERVIEW

AT191501 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 19 Jul 80 p 5

["Exclusive interview" by MESIMVRINI correspondent in Ankara, G. Leonardhos, with Republican People's Party Chairman Bulent Ecevit in the party's offices in Ankara sometime in July]

[Excerpt] MESIMVRINI: How do you assess the current level of Greek-Turkish relations? Do you believe that military, naval and air exercises influence these relations and, if so, why aren't the necessary preventive measures being taken so that tension can be avoided every time exercises are held?

Ecevit: Relations between Greece and Turkey are passing through a phase of stagnation. Negotiations and talks between the two countries on important issues have basically been suspended although, during my government and specifically during my meeting with Karamanlis, a lot of basic work was implemented at the level of Directors General of the ministries. When I refer to the term "basic work" I mean that issues between the two countries were very clearly defined and that even alternative solutions were found in such a way that the governments of the two countries could choose solutions or find ways to compromise. Unfortunately this "basic work" has been neglected and a quick rapprochement between Greece and Turkey has not become possible. Regarding the military exercises, we consider the Greek reaction to this normal event to be very annoying. Turkey holds these exercises not only for its own security but within the framework of its contribution to the alliance. Thus we think it's unfortunate that Greece is trying to obstruct them.

Unification of the Two Communities

MESIMVRINI: It is a fact that the Cyprus issue influences relations between Greece and Turkey. To what extent can the Turkish side influence the Turkish Cypriot side so that a peaceful solution can be found through dialogue?

Ecevit: Although Turkey is constantly being called to intervene toward the Turkish Cypriot side, something it does in order to find a solution, Greece seems to avoid official involvement in the problem. As you mentioned in your question, the Cyprus problem influences relations between the two countries. Therefore, without the simultaneous and harmonious encouragement of both Turkey and Greece it will not be easy for the two communities to reach a final solution. In the proposals Denktas made early in 1978 a gradual procedure was envisaged for the unification of the two communities. If we force them to do this immediately the consequences will be tragic. Makarios' rapprochement shortly before his death was very realistic--I mean the four-point agreement with Denktas which is based on existing reality. I think Dentas is trying to create conditions so that this agreement can be reviewed but the current leadership of the Greek Cypriots does not seem to have the same self-confidence as Makarios, and this is understandable. Thus the Greek Cypriot leadership seems to be trying to avoid the basis of that agreement.

Return to NATO

MESIMVRINI: The international press has repeatedly reported that Turkey opposes Greece's return to the NATO military wing. Is this true and to what extent, since as a member of the alliance your country should be more interested in Greece's participation in it?

Ecevit: We do not oppose Greece's return to NATO. On the contrary, we believe that the NATO southeastern flank cannot exist without the participation of both countries in the alliance's military wing. The problem and difficulties are caused by Greece's insistence on reviving conditions which existed before its withdrawal from the NATO military wing in 1974. Those conditions were contrary to NATO provisions. They were in a way "de facto" conditions and this was recognized by the alliance's responsible committees. A movement for the revision of these conditions already existed before the Cyprus "affair" in 1974. Currently Greece insists on the reinstatement of the "status quo" in the Aegean. Certain circles tell us that we must accept this and, as soon as Greece returns, discuss the situation. Nevertheless we know that as soon as Greece returns to NATO it will be impossible to revise these conditions. Turkey responded to General Haig's proposals when he was the supreme military commander in Europe. Greece did not respond....

MESIMVRINI: I think that the exact opposite of what you are saying happened.

Ecevit: I do not remember well.... I do not know what happened after we lost power.

The Rekindling of Relations

MESIMVRINI: Do you believe that a general smoothing out of Turkey's relations with Greece and broader cooperation would help to rekindle Turkey's economy, especially after Greece's accession to the EEC?

Ecevit: When we were in power we repeatedly declared that we did not oppose Greece's efforts to become an equal member of the EEC because we considered the issue of Greece's accession to the EEC to be solely a Greek issue. However, we hope that Greece's complete equality with the other EEC member states will not become an object for exploitation. That is, that our Western allies will not be misguided so that our bilateral relations will be influenced, something that would ultimately make Greek-Turkish problems literally insoluble.

MESIMVRINI: Do you believe that there can be cooperation on the issue of fishing between the Greek islands and the Turkish coast so that the requent incidents which disturb relations between the two countries can be eliminated?

Ecevit: I believe that we must cooperate in the direction of total cooperation in the Aegean. "Partial" cooperation is not possible. I mean that it is not possible to cooperate in certain fields and, on the other hand, not to specify the limits of cooperation by each of our countries in the Aegean. We clearly support complete cooperation in this area.

OFFICIAL SAYS OECD MAY DEFER DEBT REPAYMENT AT PARIS MEETING

TA201237 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Turgut Ozal, prime ministry under secretary and state planning organization deputy under secretary, has said that the repayment of Turkey's debts to OECD countries, which amount to about $3 billion, may be deferred. The issue will be discussed during a meeting in Paris on 22 July with OECD member countries. In a statement to a TRT correspondent at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport today before his departure for Paris, Ozal said the final stage of the talks on the deferral of Turkey's debts will be completed during the meeting and that it is possible that Turkey's debts of about $3 billion will be rescheduled. Pointing out that Turkey's relations with commercial banks will be dealt with at the end of the debt deferral talks in Paris, Ozal noted that the implementing of the last portion of the 1980 credit will also be determined. He stated that the rescheduling of the debts will eliminate Turkey's foreign currency problem for 1980 and that there will not be any fuel shortages.

BELGIUM SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT FOR $10 MILLION

TA191151 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] A loan agreement for about $10 million to be extended to Turkey by Belgium within the framework of the OECD 1980 special aid program was signed in Ankara today. The secretary general of the Finance Ministry Treasury Directorate General and of the International Commercial Cooperation Organization, Nazif Kocayusufpasaoglu, and Belgium Ambassador to Ankara Pierre Marchal signed the agreement. According to the agreement, the loan will be extended for a period of 30 years with a 10-year period of grace and at a 2 percent rate of interest.

CORRECTION TO DEMIREL REPLIES TO RPP ACCUSATION ON KILLING

The last sentence of the item entitled "Demirel Replies to RPP Accusation on Killing of Deputy," published in the 21 Jul Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page T 3 should read: "If they say it again without producing evidence, it is up to them and I will make them regret it."

BRIEFS

DEMIREL AT DAM SITE--Today Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel laid the cornerstone of the Altinkaya Dam, which will produce 1.632 billion kWh of energy annually. The dam will be built on the Kizilirmak River 20 km south of Bafra. The dam will also be used to irrigate an area of 500,000 dunams and will prevent floods in the Bafra Plain. The dam will be completed in 6 years and will cost 15.5 billion Turkish liras in 1980 prices. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80 TA]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY GENERAL--The presidential adviser, Prof Ilhan Oztirak, has been appointed acting presidential secretary general. He is replacing Ambassador Umit Haluk Bayulken who was appointed a senator from the Presidential Quota Group a short while ago. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80 TA]

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COMMON MARKET TO SEND PEACE MISSION TO MIDDLE EAST

LD231019 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jul 80 p 4

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "EEC Launch Peace Mission To Help Middle East"]

[Text] Brussels--The Common Market yesterday formally launched a peace mission to Israel and seven Arab countries and could pave the way for a major Middle East political initiative by the Nine later this year.

The first step will be a Middle East tour by Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg prime minister and EEC Council president.

He will start in Israel and go on to Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt and Iraq. He will also meet Palestinian representatives, probably in Tunis.

The Thorn tour, which is likely to begin in about three weeks, follows the decision by EEC leaders in Venice last month to involve the Common Market in the search for Middle East peace.

Although Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, stressed yesterday that the move was intended to be complementary to American peace efforts, the early impression in Brussels is that, in fact, it could take a sharply different form.

The most provocative element taken by the Nine in Venice was their recognition of the PLO as a negotiation. [as published] This runs counter to the U.S.-Israel position and there is no guarantee that Mr Thorn will even be received by the Israeli Government.

But at the same time the EEC's "even-handed approach," to quote Lord Carrington, does suggest that its mission could find some favor in Arab capitals. Jordan has already publicly welcomed the idea of a European peace initiative.

Before beginning his tour Mr Thorn will fly to New York to address a special General Assembly session on the Middle East. But he is expected to say little more than repeat the Venice statement.

In short a German proposal that the Nine should put up a new resolution specifically embodying the de facto recognition of the PLO agreed at Venice was turned down by other countries.

The majority view was that such a resolution would do little good at best and at worst could seriously compromise the Thorn mission before it even began.

The Thorn tour itself is seen as an opportunity for the Nine to probe the genuine attitudes of the Middle East principals to the extent that these differ from positions they have taken in public.

There is no specific mandate and Mr Thorn will be allowed a wide range of manoeuvre though he is expected to observe the twin themes of the Venice declaration--Israeli security and Palestinian homeland rights.

DEMONSTRATORS OCCUPY BOLIVIAN EMBASSY IN BONN

LD230914 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--In protest against the military putsch in Bolivia, about 50 demonstrators occupied the Bolivian Embassy in Bonn today. According to the police, the demonstrators behaved peacefully. No intervention by the police had been demanded by the embassy.

The demonstrators, members of a "Bolivian Solidarity Committee" based in Berlin, are calling for the release of all political prisoners in Bolivia and demanding that the Federal Government break off diplomatic relations with the military junta and stop all financial support.

TALKS WITH SOVIETS ON SIBERIAN GAS OPEN IN ESSEN

LD221117 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Essen--First negotiations on a new natural gas deal with the Soviet Union began this morning between the Ruhrgas Company in Essen and a Soviet delegation. According to the Ruhrgas Company, a delegation from Moscow, led by Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Osipov, will join the first round this week.

The preliminary negotiations, for which Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow brought the green light, concern the supply of 40 billion cubic meters of Siberian natural gas a year to West Europe. The USSR will produce 50 billion cubic meters of gas a year from the field, of which 10 billion cubic meters will to the East bloc. Twelve billion cubic meters are under consideration for the Federal Republic, and Franch, Belgium, Austria and Italy are regarded as other possible customers.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY KLIBI MEETS SCHMIDT

LD221537 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Against the background of new intensive Middle East consultations, the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, met with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg this afternoon for a detailed exchange of views.

Klibi also had a short meeting with Gaston Thorn, the president of the EC Commission and Luxembourg foreign minister, who is shortly to make a trip to the Middle East on behalf of the EC.

In his talk with Klibi today, Genscher also underlined the great interest of Bonn and the EC in the strengthening of Lebanon's independence. A further topic was the developments in Afghanistan, where Genscher and Klibi support a political solution. The chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Werner Nachmann, today criticized the fact that Klibi has not responded to the call by Bonn and the EC for a renunciation of violence and terror.

Schmidt Comments

LD221706 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg--The European states have a great interest in a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East based on the rejection of force.

This was stated by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today after a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed after the meeting with Klibi that in the broad and trustful exchange of views there had been agreement on many points. The chancellor underscored the good and friendly relations maintained by the Federal Republic with the Arab states, and emphasized the Europeans' interest in a large unity of the Arab states. He came out in favor of resuming the European-Arab dialogue, which, however, is a matter for the European Community.

Klibi Interview

DW231045 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts from unidentified correspondent interview with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, in Bonn--recorded in French with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] Do you see any chance of an expansion of economic relations, specifically with the European Community?

[Answer] The very purpose of the European-Arab dialogue is to define the objectives which are to be attained in the organization of cooperation between the two communities, the Arab and European, and simultaneously to delineate the ways and means for achieving these objectives. We must state that this dialogue was interrupted for over a year, but now it seems as though all conditions exist for a resumption under better conditions and soon.

[Question] The Arab League member countries demand time and again that oil be used as a weapon even more than heretofore. Isn't it possible that this could backfire some day?

[Answer] It is normal for Arab countries cooperating with other countries or states to try to make use of the wealth they own, just as it is natural for the Europeans to sell their commodities, their industrial products, at top prices. You will admit that oil was underrated for quite some time, and the development of the Arab world suffered as a result.

It is correct that the oil countries will try to put the right price on this very rare commodity. I do not believe that the oil price increase is really exaggerated if we take into consideration the continuous drop in the dollar's value. You are hinting at a problem which is on the borderline between economy and politics. It is normal for the producing countries--particularly the Arab countries--to try to use this wealth for their economic and political interests. I do not believe that one can really speak of exploitation. Oil is a commodity for trade and exchange, a means for negotiations, which should not be underrated in economic or political negotiations between states.

[Question] What political possibilities do you see at present for a European initiative in Middle East politics?

[Answer] The European Community communique contains some positive aspects. But one must also say that the communique has not really taken into consideration the Arab countries which expected a real initiative from their European friends on the international level or in the United Nations. This disappointment is natural, but it means that the Arab countries still hope that very soon the Europeans will have an opportunity to take the political initiative for establishing peace in the Middle East.

EC-Arab League Meeting

LD231046 Hamburg DPA in German 1025 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The member states of the Arab League and the European Community will probably hold a joint foreign ministers conference before the end of this year. This was announced to journalists today by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi following 3 days of talks in Bonn. The details of the conference will be established during further contacts.

Klibi stated that the European-Arab dialogue will not be jeopardized by the suspension of Egypt's membership from the league but will have to be held in Cairo's absence. The resumption of the dialogue between Europeans and Arabs was one of the main topics of Klibi's talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS CDU/CSU SHADOW FOREIGN MINISTER

DW220851 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Jul 80 pp 24-28

[Undated interview in Hannover by editors Dirk Koch and Richard Kiessler with Walther Leisler Kiep, Lower Saxony finance minister and CDU/CSU shadow foreign minister]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Kiep, the voters know that you would be foreign minister with Franz Josef Strauss as Chancellor. But the voters do not really know as yet what foreign policy a CDU/CSU government would pursue. Isn't it about time to provide more clarity in this respect, if that is possible at all?

Kiep: To begin with, I cannot remember individual cabinet members of a CDU/CSU government having been named with the certainty you expressed. But...

SPIEGEL: Right, not even that is clear.

Kiep: Well, incidentally, asked by journalists about my role in his government team, Franz Josef Strauss mentioned the fields of economics and foreign policy.

SPIEGEL: What would you prefer?

Kiep: My liking for foreign policy is generally known. By the way, I contest that the priorities of a CDU/CSU foreign policy are not clearly recognizable. Various spokesmen of the union, including myself, have stressed time and again that in the phase of world politics that lies ahead the security of Europe and the Federal Republic will continue to be guaranteed by the alliance and that therefore the strengthening of the alliance as well as the restoration of the balance within the alliance, which has been lost, will be given priority.

SPIEGEL: The union's chain of contradictory statements on foreign policy is long. It happens almost regularly that you have trouble with your own people whenever you state your position as union foreign minister-designate. The last time this happened it was because of your assessment of Schmidt's Moscow visit, which you seemed to view much more positively when you were in the United States than others in the union.

Kiep: I said in Washington and reiterated in Bonn that one of the results of Schmidt's Moscow visit is the fact that the Soviet Union has gotten out of the vicious circle of the consequences of its invasion of Afghanistan without having made any concessions in Afghanistan in the direction of a political solution of this conflict. This statement, meaning the statement on the vicious circle, was adopted verbatim by Mr Strauss as well as by Mr Kohl, if I am correctly informed...

SPIEGEL: ...after you corrected your statement.

Kiep: I had 1 minute of time for the ZDF [Second German Television] in Washington to summarize the impressions of my visit, and in Bonn I naturally had an opportunity to elaborate on it before the press.

SPIEGEL: Mr Kiep, what you are demostrating now also happens almost regularly. You make a daring statement, clash with our party and then, with a wink, draw in your horns, saying that you were misunderstood. The time for the interview had been too short. This does not serve clarity about the course of the union.

Kiep: I am moved by your sympathetic research. May I remind you that at no time, since I have been in the Federal Republic, have I been afraid to voice my opinion in Washington or the Federal Republic on situations as I see them and in a way that I consider responsible.

SPIEGEL: To the annoyance of many of your fellow party members. You were, for instance, against economic sanctions against the GDR, which have been demanded time and again by CDU Deputies Abelein and Von Wrangel. The CDU objected when you met Mr Haeber, SED Central Committee member, in the GDR. You were criticized for your modified approval of the CSCE. Unlike Strauss, you reject the Federal Republic being the only country where medium-range weapons are to be stationed. Contrary to the general line of the union you contributed decisevely to the conclusion of the agreements with Poland. You agreed to the basic treaty. You recognized the Oder-Neisse line.

Kiep: To begin with, I do not agree when you say that this chain of opinions and political acts by me mirrors contradictions within the union. I ask you to take notice of the fact that these were statements I made in past years on important points of German foreign policy and our Germany policy and that, being a member of the CDU, I have the absolute right not only to have such views but also to voice them.

I have done so in past years and I will also do so in the future. The only thing which guides me is what serves the foreign policy of our country, what is necessary.

SPIEGEL: Okay, but in election times such a diversity of views naturally irritates the voters.

Kiep: I don't think that it irritates the voters. I think the voters expect a people's party advocating pluralism to make statements on all sorts of current political problems which reflect the spectrum of this party. Rather, they would be much more bewildered if they were to see that a party with a spectrum ranging from Norbert Bluem to Franz Josef Strauss had a standard answer ready, by pressing a button as it were, for every extremely difficult problem of German domestic and foreign policy.

SPIEGEL: But the spectrum is overexpanded, isn't it, if you say yes and the rest of the union says no.

Kiep: But why? The way you assess foreign policy treaties is quite similar to the way you look at a glass, as Gerhard Schroeder once said: Is it half full or is it half empty? Do the positive aspects prevail and thus make me agree? Or do the negative aspects prevail and thus make me disagree?

SPIEGEL: What will be valid if and when the union takes over the government? Because of the Federal Republic's geographical location at the interface between East and West, Kiep advocates "as good a state as possible" with regard to German-Soviet relations. Strauss advocates a policy of strength toward the Kremlin which essentially pursues nothing less than the neutralization of the Federal Republic.

Kiep: The value of German-Soviet relations and their significance is undisputed in the CDU/CSU. It is just as undisputed that in the present phase of relations it is our task to organize future relations on the basis of a restored balance of forces. And this is something with which Helmut Schmidt also agrees in private. By necessity this includes the fact that our readiness to do something extra within the scope of the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap is required.

SPIEGEL: You claim for yourself the right to state openly, and act accordingly, your judgment on foreign policy without regard for the party line. Suppose you are in foreign minister in a Strauss cabinet and Strauss determines the guidelines of policies. Do you seriously believe that you could go on doing this?

Kiep: It makes a great difference, of course, whether you are in a party or a member of a party faction, and one in the opposition to boot, and state your views about domestic and foreign policy topics or whether you are part of a cabinet. Cabinet discipline, the fact that it is within the chancellor's competence to determine policy guidelines naturally constitute a reality. Therefore, the foreign policy of a CDU/CSU government with Franz Josef Strauss as chancellor would naturally be pursued on the basis of a jointly agreed on foreign policy, a joint foreign policy line.

SPIEGEL: Have you discussed this with Strauss already?

Kiep: Many discussions have been held on this and there is far-reaching accord in this respect. I have personally talked with Franz Josef Strauss about foreign policy issues for several hours in private since January, since the CSU meeting in Kreuth. I did not find any significant divergent assessment on basic issues of foreign policy with regard to the present situation.

SPIEGEL: This is hard to believe when one recalls the views you have stated in the past and what Strauss is saying and what he has done.

Kiep: In our dialogue I have not even ventured the ghost of an attempt to withhold the fact that considerable differences of opinion prevailed in the past. My remark about accord on the basic questions relates to what is ahead of us. And this seems to be decisive as far as I am concerned. We will not gain anything by waging the battles of the past all over again.

SPIEGEL: We have the impression that many people in the union, above all Strauss, in dealing with foreign policy issues resort to the instruments of the fifties and then have a hard time seeking options for solutions to new problems which can no longer be tackled through East-West controversy.

Kiep: What I consider the difficulty for an opposition in assessing the foreign policy of a government is to avoid missing the proper time to switch from criticizing the content of this foreign policy, which takes place until a treaty is concluded and ratified, and go over to criticizing the implementation of a treaty that has been enacted and become valid under international law. Sometimes this may have been hard for some people in the union to do.

SPIEGEL: This is why the union missed the boat in connection with Ostpolitik and to this day does not seem to be abreast of developments.

Kiep: I share your view that we are facing a multitude of problems in foreign policy which cannot be attributed solely to the East-West confrontation, and this is what constitutes the special difficulty of the eighties. We must adapt to a phenomenon which I would like to call the phenomenon of autonomous revolution, autonomous changes not caused by the East-West controversy but caused by the developments taking place in these countries, developments which reach the point of explosion.

Herein lie new dangers to world peace. As an example, let me cite political Islam. This contains phenomena that are directed against both East and West, even though at times they appear to be pro-Western and anti-Eastern.

SPIEGEL: You are all alone with your findings about the importance of autonomous revolutions which are often supported in these countries by forces called mere "terrorists" and "murderers" in Strauss work. Strauss is the man who for years placed his bets on the White racists in Rhodesia and still does so in South Africa. Do you propose to convince your candidate for chancellor that he is pursuing an incorrect policy there?

Kiep: May I remind you of the CDU development policy congress which we held in Bonn? May I remind you of the resolution and the program adopted there. In my opinion this program is congruent with the considerations I have advanced here. But if we narrow our discussion of the policy of the next 20 years down to a discussion of past remarks by Franz Josef Strauss and their interpretation, and conclude from them that owing to these past remarks the policy of the future cannot be as I describe it here, then this decision naturally leads us around in a circle and does not get us anywhere.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe, as Strauss does, that Helmut Schmidt's policy is aimed at "psychologically, and in the near future also in practical terms, dismantling the great peace order of Konrad Adenauer, namely, the Federal Republic's link with the West?"

Kiep: There is definitely no planned dismantling, but important acts, which I would have desired for the sake of consolidating the FRG's Western ties, have been omitted, especially in the past several months since Afghanistan. Why Helmut Schmidt neglects to do so many things that might serve our ties with the West is an entirely different question. It is a different question whether he does so out of his own conviction or is yielding to forces in the SPD for which the leadership strength of the United States has lost all meaning because in the view of these quarters, the United States no longer seems to be capable of continuing the East-West dialogue in a manner that would promise success.

Despite all understanding for weaknesses in the Americans' consultation process with us, I would have wished that in this difficult phase, in this really difficult phase, the chancellor had been more aggressive in seeking consultations and had in good time declared to the United States what we can jointly do and what we cannot, where our special interests are and where our special interests make it hard for us to go along. I would have liked to have seen this done in January and not just in March.

SPIEGEL: So all you criticize is that he went to Washington 8 weeks too late?

Kiep: He didn't go until March. And in the interim sitting in Bonn with a sort of Weltschmerz following many consultations with Giscard d'Estaing, he actually viewed, assessed and rejected all U.S. proposals concerning the management of the crisis. It is a different question whether the FRG chancellor, with the special situation of a divided country at the interface between East and West, should assume a leading role or even a mediator role. I do not think this is good.

SPIEGEL: Still, Schmidt dissuaded the Americans from doing any mischief. After all, Carter in part had made nonsensical proposals, for example, concerning the Persian Gulf.

Kiep: It was the chancellor's duty to seek a dialogue with Washington immediately in order to both prevent and promote, especially since the U.S. Government was forced to do something owing to the pressure of the hostage affair, to the pressure to reply to the Afghanistan situation--they are having an election year over there, too. This would have given him an opportunity to work toward having the United States, for example in its relationship with China, refrain from doing anything that might trigger a panic action on the Soviet side, which in turn would have its effect on us and aggravate tensions in Europe.

SPIEGEL: There are other points where we doubt that agreement exists between you and Strauss. What do you think of the suggestions to redefine NATO's defense mission, as Strauss demands, and to extend the North Atlantic pact's field of responsibility to the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, as demanded by Strauss' man Alfred Dregger?

Kiep: I cannot recall Strauss urging that a process with the aim of extending the geographic area of the alliance's responsibility be initiated. I can only recall, and I agree, that Franz Josef Strauss said that the North Atlantic alliance must realize that events in past months have created a situation where interests of the alliance exist outside the geographic field of the alliance's responsibility, which would possibly necessitate action by the NATO alliance.

In this connection it has been said in detail that such action by the alliance outside the NATO sphere could be made possible by the FRG facilitating the action of such alliance partners as France, Great Britain and the United States outside the sphere of the alliance by taking over some of the commitments in these three partners in the alliance.

We discussed this issue at length in Washington in connection with setting up armed forces in the Persian Gulf. But I have not heard Franz Josef Strauss say at any time that, to put it plainly, German soldiers should be sent to the Persian Gulf.

SPIEGEL: Would you be against it?

Kiep: I do not consider it advisable in view of the general situation we are in.

SPIEGEL: And you do not think much of extending the North Atlantic pact's field of responsibility to the South Atlantic, as Dregger suggested?

Kiep: I think you must differentiate between field of responsibility and extension. Field of responsibility is basically another expression of the question: Are interests being threatened? When I think of the role played by the shipping route around the Cape of Good Hope in maintaining Europe's lifelines, as a European I cannot deny that we have interests there which under extreme circumstances ought to include the preparedness of the allies together with the FRG to maintain their interests accordingly.

SPIEGEL: How? Militarily?

Kiep: In an extreme case this can also mean that, together with our allies, we must become involved in safeguarding the security of naval routes for which we are responsible in the North Atlantic--our field of responsibility has recently been extended up to the northern Arctic Ocean--and that we will take over such responsibility within the framework of the alliance, particularly with regard to safeguarding supply lines. But the material prerequisites must be created which today probably do not exist at all.

SPIEGEL: That means no difference of opinion with Mr Dregger?

Kiep: If problems pertaining to European interests and interests of the FRG are involved which go beyond the geographic area of responsibility of the alliance, we have no difference of opinion whatsoever that, in an extreme case, these interests must contain the preparedness...

SPIEGEL: ...in other words: sending German soldiers to the Cape.

Kiep: It means German naval units in the North Atlantic. It can also mean German naval units in the Middle Atlantic, the South Atlantic or off the Cape, but only in extreme situations.

SPIEGEL: Would you like to see the Federal Navy cruise in the Gulf?

Kiep: I believe that the existing presence of the United States in the Gulf is so strong that an additional German presence there would not achieve anything. But on principle, Europe and the FRG must be prepared to safeguard their lifelines in extreme cases. In this respect there are no differences of opinion among us. I see the necessity of naval units acting outside the geographical sphere of the alliance if Europe's and the FRG's lifelines are endangered. I say explicitly only naval units. I do not think that anybody has mentioned that we should send Bundeswehr divisions to the Cape of Good Hope.

SPIEGEL: That could still come. First of all, we are supposed to pay more. During your last visit to the United States, you pointed out very clearly that Bonn must pay more for arms in order to strengthen German-American relations. So in an extreme situation you, together with your fellow party member Dregger, not only want to send the Federal Navy to the South Atlantic...

Kiep: ...under extreme circumstances...

SPIEGEL:...but you want to spend considerably more money on defense. How much actually?

Kiep: Expenditures are individually concentrated on a few fields. First of all there is the program for improving U.S. naval bases in Europe. There is the entire problem of Bundeswehr supplies, ammunition and so on, and third, there is the problem of strengthening our navy with regard to the aforementioned safeguarding of lifelines and supply routes. All these measures cost money.

The Federal Government will know how much money this will cost. I cannot name an amount now. I can only say one thing: We will certainly not be able to maintain our commitments and thus our interests if we continually go over the same ground of 3 percent increases in defense budgets. This has to be sold successfully over and over again even though it was decided on long before Afghanistan took place.

SPIEGEL: In other words, a CDU government will certainly spend considerably more on defense and armament.

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Kiep: I am convinced that our vital interests demand that we spend more defense than has been announced by the government. For me this task, along with other important tasks, has a decisive finance policy priority.

SPIEGEL: Could you possibly indicate where you want to make cuts?

Kiep: We would first announce a moratorium. For the time being we would neither pass nor implement any more laws entailing the spending of money without first making an inventory, without checking the balance and setting priorities for the eighties.

SPIEGEL: Would a CDU government possibly increase taxes to safeguard our vital interests, as you call them, through considerably higher armament expenditures?

Kiep: I think that if we were to do without some of the laws planned by the Federal Government, laws involving the spending of additional money, we would have a good chance of financing this or that additional expenditures, but I do not want to rule out having existing laws--above and beyond these planned laws which will have a financial effect but which are not yet in force--examined and their financial implications curtailed.

Particularly I have in mind the whole field of expenditures by the Federal Government and the laender in the framework of common financing. I do not think we can maintain these expenditures at their current levels.

SPIEGEL: If one looks at the core of your statement such as considerably more expenditures for arms, German ships off the Cape...

Kiep: ...only in extreme cases...

SPIEGEL: ...nothing much remains of the picture of a liberal Kiep. He is now marching in step with Dregger and Franz Josef Strauss. That has come all of a sudden.

Kiep: I am moved by your concern for the fate of the union. Our credibility is involved. One can even ask the question whether we will really win votes by what we say with regard to the alliance or with regard to what I have been telling you here today. I assume that the Federal Government's successful distribution of foreign policy sedatives in recent months would rather win votes for it than our reminders and warnings will for us.

SPIEGEL: In other words, if you were ever convinced you could win the elections on 5 October, your expectations will continue to shrink if foreign policy remains the dominating issue in the election campaign?

Kiep: An opposition party and every party that is worth the name cannot ignore decisive problems and cannot rule them out because they are inopportune for an election campaign.

SPIEGEL: Mr Kiep, we thank you for this interview.

DIE WELT COMMENTARIES VIEW MBFR PROPOSALS

DW221000 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Bernt Conrad article: "Brezhnev Failed To Tell Schmidt Part of His Disarmament Plans. It Applies to the Bundeswehr"]

[Text] Bonn--To date the Soviet Union has withheld an important part of its latest proposal concerning a troop reduction in central Europe (MBFR) from the public.

This consists of the demand that no state maintain more than 50 percent of the armed forces of their alliance in the reduction area.

This wish by Moscow, which had already been advanced earlier, is aimed at the Bundeswehr. It it were implemented, the following absurd development would be conceivable, Bonn experts feel: In a situation of acute crisis the Americans might find themselves compelled to relocate some of their troops stationed in Germany to the Middle East, for example.

In this case the strength of the Bundeswehr could exceed the ceiling of 50 percent of the total strength of the NATO troops in central Europe. Instead of filling American gaps, under the Russian concept the Bundeswehr would even have to reduce its strength to return to below 50 percent.

Brezhnev failed to tell the chancellor and the federal foreign minister during their Moscow visit on 30 June and 1 July that such an idea would be included in the latest Soviet MBFR negotiations the Russians planned to declare their readiness to withdraw another 20,000 soldiers from central Europe in addition to the 20,000 soldiers and 10,000 [as published] tanks from the "GDR". The Americans, in turn, are expected to withdraw 13,000 soldiers stationed in Europe. It is not know why Brezhnev's announcement was so incomplete and why Moscow's complete MBFR proposal has so far been withheld from the public.

A particularly piquant aspect is that the ticklish part of the Russian move is in accordance with the demand of the December 1979 Berlin SPD Bundestag congress. The request of the party Executive Board reads: "The application of such principles as collectiveness and parity is to be facilitated in an initial MBFR agreement in the interest of forming confidence building and security policy stability by the fact that no participating state will maintain more than half of the numerical strength of the troops on its side of the alliances' reduction area." In November 1979 Federal Chancellor Schmidt made a similar suggestion to the SPD Bundestag faction.

At that time FDP politicians considered the suggestion very doubtful because it would give the Soviets an instrument for limiting the strength of the Bundeswehr. Nothing was changed to this day with regard to these reservations.

'Traps' in Soviet Proposal

DW221012 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Jul 80 p 6

[Commentary signed RMC: "Interference Right"]

[Text] The recent Soviet MBFR demands demonstrate again how Moscow wants to exploit Western disagreement. In Vienna the Soviets demand that the result of troop reductions not permit one army to have more than 50 percent of the overall strength possessed by its alliance system. Brezhnev kept this plan from Schmidt and Genscher, the two Kremlin visitors, in the talk that was "frank."

There are quite a number of traps to the Moscow demand. If NATO accepted it, it would mean that the Soviet Union could indirectly bring influence to bear on the size of the Bundeswehr. The SPD demanded that the Bundeswehr not be greater than half the entire European NATO force. From Moscow's point of view it is understandable that it will take that idea up immediately, but it is hardly possible that within the framework of arms control NATO will tie down not only its overall strength but also the strength of national contingents. Genscher seems to realize more clearly what kind of a lever that would be in the hands of the Soviets, more clearly than Schmidt can see it with his leftist rear guard dreaming of detente.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARY CHATTI ENDS PARIS TALKS

LD221301 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 80 p 4

[Maurice Delarue report: "France Is Not In Favor of Convening a UN Session on Palestine"]

[Text] Afghanistan and the plan for a special UN Assembly session on Palestine (starting 22 July) were the subjects of the talks which President Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet had with Islamic Conference Secretary General Chatti on Tuesday, 15 July. The same subjects were probably also raised during the audience which the president of the republic granted to Saudi Ambassador al-Hujaylan. Recalling that the "Kabul regime's representatives' had not attended the meeting with the Afghan resistance representatives organized by the Islamic Conference in Geneva, Mr Chatti stated on leaving the Elysee: "We have not given up hope of meeting with the Kabul regime's representatives. We are still trying to establish contacts with them, since they are one of the political groups concerned in the conflict."

With regard to the UN Assembly meeting on Palestine, Mr Giscard d'Estaing probably expressed France's legal reservations on the procedure chosen and its skepticism about its efficacy. The convening of a special session was requested by Senegal as chairman of the UN committee "on implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights," following the U.S. veto on 30 April against a resolution providing for the "establishment of an independent Palestinian state."

Senegal is invoking the assembly resolution known as United for Peace, adopted on 3 November 1950 after the outbreak of the Korean war and sponsored by the United States in order to "short-circuit" the Security Council. Contrary to the spirit of the UN Charter, this resolution authorizes the assembly, in the event of a Security Council veto, to make "the appropriate recommendations," "including the use of force" on a question in dispute. The Senegalese request will probably secure the majority required to convene the assembly "within 24 hours" despite the hostility shown by the United States, which is seeing the procedure it invented being turned against it.

France, which is anxious to maintain the Security Council's preponderance (out of realism and because it has the right of veto in the council), is not in favor of this procedure either. Although it is not officially opposed to the special meeting, with regard to the basic issue, France mainly regrets that the Arabs are preparing to present a resolution which is much too radical and which will demand the evacuation of the territories occupied by Israel "before 15 November" on pain of sanctions. Such a resolution has no chance of producing any results. France, on the other hand, hopes to pass a resolution with the other Europeans advocating, in keeping with the European Council statement in Venice, the simultaneous recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and Israel's right to security.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON FRENCH-IRANIAN TRADE

LD221441 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 80 p 5

["J.-M.Q." report: "French-Iranian Trade Was Increasing Markedly until the Embargo Decision"]

[Text] French-Iranian trade has increased considerably since the beginning of the year. In the first 5 months of 1980 (January to May) France exported goods worth Fr1.47 billion as against Fr531 million for the corresponding period in 1979.

At the same time Iranian sales to France rose to Fr2 billion as against Fr1.24 billion in the first 5 months of 1979.

On the face of it this increase in trade between the two countries might seem surprising. However, the gross figures must be viewed in the light of several factors. Trade had been reduced to an exceptionally low level at the beginning of 1979, since the Iranian economy and its commercial structures were completely paralyzed.

During the first few months of 1980 Paris had hoped that the situation would ease somewhat. French enterprises had reestablished some ties and increased their presence in Iran so as to be on the spot should the situation in the country normalize. The abortive U.S. raid put an end--for the moment--to these hopes, and since then a new "cooling" in relations between the two countries has been noted.

This has been particularly evident since France joined in the sanctions decreed by the Nine following the EEC foreign ministers' decisions. Therefore, the French Government passed a decree on 21 May banning the export and reexport of goods to Iran. The impact of this decision will only be possible to assess from foreign trade statistics for the second half of the year.

Nonetheless, French economic circles did not expect--unless there was another serious deterioration in relations between Paris and Tehran--this embargo to produce an abrupt fall in French sales. Indeed, the embargo does not affect food products and pharmaceutical products. These products represented around 60 percent of total French exports to Iran for the first 3 months of the year, with Iran buying large quantities of sugar in particular. Moreover, the embargo also excludes supplies connected with contracts signed before 4 November 1979 (date when the U.S. Embassy hostages were seized in Tehran). Several French enterprises which had factories in Iran are therefore continuing to supply spare parts to these establishments even when they have been "Iranicized." There are now only a few hundred French people in Iran, as against more than 6,000 before the revolution.

Iranian sales to France consist almost exclusively of oil. From January to May, 1.4 million tons of Iranian crude were imported, in other words a little less than 3 percent of total French supplies. Most of this amount was imported in the first 3 months of the year.

The French oil company has not bought 1 barrel of Iranian oil since the beginning of the year, following the failure to renew its contract in December 1979. French imports of Iranian crude are thus mainly carried out by international groups.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TANZANIA ON 3-DAY VISIT

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and a seven-man delegation to Tanzania from 19-21 July, see the East Africa section of the 21 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OUTGOING ARMED FORCES CHIEF COMMENTS ON GISCARD MEETING

LD211926 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] General Mery, the armed forces, chief of staff is retiring. He will be replaced by General Vanbremeersch. General Mery was received this afternoon by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, (Francois Vicard) interviewed him on the steps of the president's palace when the head of the French Armed Forces, who is giving up his command, emerged from his conversation with the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Mery] I gave him my impressions of the current state of the army, which is, in my opinion, good, as a result of the cooperation within it as well as the stability of the training which is accomplished by it. All this is a result of the effort which the government and the president himself have given to our armed forces for the last 5 years.

[Question] What about nuclear or conventional weapons?

[Answer] Nuclear and conventional weapons are necessary together. This has always been my point of view, as you know.

[Question] And what is your opinion on the neutron bomb?

[Answer] As for the neutron bomb, I gave my position on the technical level in the National Assembly, saying that it seemed to me to be desirable to have it in the range of our tactical nuclear weapons.

[Question] Did you bring up military service with the president?

[Answer] No, because the president very clearly gave his position on this subject at his latest news conference, as you know. There was no point in our discussing it.

[Question] Were you in complete agreement with him on this position?

[Answer] Completely. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON FIRST PCF, EGYPTIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TALKS

LD220939 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jul 80 p 8

[Joint PCF-Egyptian Communist Party [ECP] communique issued after 10 July meeting, presumably in Paris: "Joint PCF-Egyptian Communist Party Communique"]

[Text] A warm and fraternal meeting took place between an Egyptian Communist Party delegation and a PCF delegation on Thursday, 10 July 1980. The ECP was represented by a Politburo delegation. (The PCF was represented by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary and Central Committee Foreign Policy Section member Alain Gresh.) This important meeting, the first between the two parties, provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on various international questions.

Imperialism has made every possible effort to oppose the peoples' struggle in the Middle East. Following the Iranian people's extraordinary victory, which ended a bloody dictatorship and eliminated U.S. imperialism's presence, the latter is trying to regain its lost positions. It has set up a quick reaction force in the region, established bases for aggression in Egypt and Oman and strengthened its ties with the Israeli leaders and Arab reaction. At the same time, it is engaging in maneuvers to create problems throughout regimes like that in Syria.

Egypt is playing a special role in this context. Having broken with 'Abd an-Nasir's line, As-Sadat has engaged in collaboration with the United States and is trying to play the role of gendarme in Africa and the Arab world. On the internal plane this policy is producing an intolerable situation for the people's masses. Many sections of society suffering the effects of the As-Sadat regime's antinational and antidemocratic policy are joining in active opposition, to which the ECP is making a major contribution.

None of the promises made after the Camp David agreements have been kept. Indeed, these agreements were really only a means to enable the United States to increase its presence in the region while giving Begin the means of pursuing his aggressive and expansionist policy. The decision to resume negotiations on autonomy does not alter the fact that it is now clear that these agreements turn their back on real peace and have not even begun to solve the key question in the Middle East conflict--the Palestinian problem. The Camp David process is now at an impasse, and the Venice statement showed the real extent of the show of European initiative.

The PCF and ECP reaffirmed their attachment to a just and lasting peace which alone will be in keeping with the interests of all peoples in the region. This peace must be based on the UN resolutions in particular: Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967; recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to an independent state; and participation by the PLO--the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative--in any negotiations. Only such a peace will guarantee the right of all states in the region to peace and security.

The two parties stressed their solidarity with the Lebanese people, national movement and Communist Party in their struggle for an independent, united and democratic Lebanon. They welcomed the success of the conference of solidarity with the Lebanese people held in Paris on 16-18 June 1980.

The PCF and ECP confirmed the importance they attach to development of economic, social and political democracy in the Middle East--vital preconditions for renewed progress by the Arab national liberation movement. They condemned the bloody anticommunist and antidemocratic repression in Iraq, and reaffirmed their solidarity with the gulf peoples.

The PCF condemned the antidemocratic and antitrade union repression in Egypt. It denounced the wicked laws aimed at silencing opposition and the arbitrary imprisonments and assured the ECP of its active solidarity.

In conclusion the two delegations expressed satisfaction with the strong relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two parties. They decided to make every effort to extend and strengthen their ties.

GREMETZ RECEIVES ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD221209 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "PCF-Romanian Communist Party Talks"]

[Text] During a visit to France at the PCF's invitation, Virgil Cazacu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Political Executive Committee member and [Central Committee] Foreign Relations Section secretary, had a meeting at PCF headquarters with Maxime Gremetz, PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary. The talks, which were also attended by PCF Foreign Policy Section member Yves Serdenif and RCP representative Vasile Nicolcioiu, provided an opportunity for the exchange of information on the situation in the two countries and for the explanation of two parties' respective stances on the international situation. The discussions, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, also enabled PCF-RCP cooperation to be examined.

LIBYAN MIG-23 PILOT'S BODY RECOVERED, INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

LD222018 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The body of the pilot of the MiG-23 which mysteriously crashed in the Sila Mountains last Friday, has been recovered this evening. Tomorrow an autopsy will be carried out at Castel Silano. The decision was made by the (Frontone) public prosecutor's office after yesterday's official statement by the Libyan government, according to which the fighter plane crashed because the pilot had a heart attack during a normal training flight. Italy has proposed to Libya that a joint commission be set up to investigate the causes of the accident, Defense Minister Lagorio declared in the Chamber of Deputies.

COURT RULES OFFICIALS MUST REPAY LOCKHEED BRIBES

AU221538 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, July 22 (ANSA)--Former Italian Defense Minister Mario Tanassi and former Air-force Chief of Staff Giulio Fanali will have to give the government back nearly the entire extra sum [of] one billion 308 (?million) lire Italy spent in purchasing fourteen Lockheed "Hercules" transport (?planes). The sum is the total of pay-offs the American aeronautic firm paid to grease the sale of the planes to the Italian Government. The decision was reached today by the Italian Court of Accounts. According to the ruling, Tanassi and Fanali will have to pay back the entire sum, less ten million lire of which will have to be paid by Bruno Palmiotti, who was Tanassi's private secretary at the time of the sale. The ruling took into account the verdict handed down against Tanassi, Fanali and Palmiotti by the constitutional court. The highest Italian court ruled that the three were corrupted to carry out an act contrary to their official duties and that the six percent extra Lockheed charged the Italian Government was for "political contributions" to the tune of one (?billion) 260 million lire. The remaining 48 million either went into pay-offs that escaped detection or were an "unjust" surcharge levied by Lockheed. Tanassi, Fanali and Palmiotti can not appeal the account court ruling.

COSSIGA, COLOMBO CONGRATULATE SUZUKI, ITO

OW210807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo July 21 KYODO--Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga has sent a message to Zenko Suzuki congratulating him on his appointment as prime minister of Japan, the Italian Embassy announced Monday. Recalling the friendly ties existing between Italy and Japan, Cossiga said in his message that he was certain that Suzuki will contribute to strengthening "the already deep relations" between the two nations, the embassy said. Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has also sent a congratulatory message to his newly appointed Japanese counterpart, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, it said.

BUFALINI CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY IN SENATE DEBATE

LD211533 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 18

[Vera Vegetti report to Senate: "Italy, Europe, Afghanistan, East-West Relations and Detente"]

[Excerpt] Rome--At a time of dramatic tensions when a few, albeit uncertain, signs of light are beginning to appear on the international horizon, Italy's foreign policy seems incapable of embracing the innovations, of acting on them to consolidate and promote the hopes of a resumption of dialogue and detente. This is the severely critical verdict that Comrade Paolo Bufalini issued yesterday in the Senate, during the debate which opened the previous day with a "flat and bureaucratic" report from Foreign Minister Colombo.

The criticisms of the foreign minister's report, for that matter, did not only come from the opposition (La Valle for the leftwing independents, Spadaccia for the radicals and Malagodi for the Italian Liberal Party) but also reflected unease and conflicts within the majority itself. Polemicizing explicitly with Colombo, Christian Democrat Granelli rejected the alternatives outlined by the minister between the "realism" of the alignment with the stances of the strongest allies and the alleged "irrationality" of any quest for autonomy, and maintained, on the contrary, that Italy has the strength and prestige to contribute "in a nonsubordinate position" to the resumption of East-West dialogue. Socialist Landolfi stressed the commitment to "not allowing ourselves to be dragged into the field of revenge and the exacerbation of tensions" and to taking every opportunity created by Soviet diplomacy for resuming negotiations.

Bufalini began his broad and thorough speech with an analysis of the salient characteristics of the international situation. On the one hand, the tensions due to the eruption of new movements of liberation and rebellion on the part of broad people masses--from Iran to South Africa and Latin America--and to the stubborn forms of resistance against these movements are still acute. Within this framework a crisis is coming about over the "bipolar" character of detente and the threats of the rearmament race, nuclear proliferation and the frightening accumulation of weapons of mass destruction are intensifying.

There is, however, another reality, consisting of a great aspiration for peace, which is reflected in the concerns and initiatives of various individuals, governments and political forces operating throughout the world. Our debate, Bufalini explained, is taking place at a time which reveals signs, though still limited and uncertain, of a turn for the better. In this regard he pointed to the signs of openness and the desire for a resumption of dialogue that the PCI delegation observed during its recent visit to Moscow and in its talks with top Soviet leaders, especially on the crucial "Eruomissiles" issue, connection with the problems of the other nuclear weapons, on which the Soviets have dropped all preconditions for starting negotiations.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the situation is more contorted and difficult. In Moscow the Italian Communists reasserted their disapproval of the grave decision on the military intervention. But, Bufalini explained, the Afghan problem is of particular concern to us Communists, not only as a foreign policy issue but also as a general issue which poses a number of questions to all revolutionary forces. When does a real revolutionary process take place? Therefore the seizure of power by progressive forces is not enough, though we do observe with respect the harsh and painful turmoil of an experience such as the Afghan one, that is taking place under conditions of tragic backwardness. But even within the profound diversity of historical and social conditions and the multiplicity of roads to socialism, there remains a fundamental condition valid for everyone, namely that the revolution must be carried out by the masses concerned, by the majority of them. Therefore one cannot accept or term revolutionary a revolutionary process decided and imposed from above, by a government, moreover, supported by foreign armed forces. This, therefore, is the underlying reason for our disapproval, which is accompanied by other reasons, of an international nature, which we have stressed several times. Even in this connection, despite the remaining difficulties, something is happening: There have been initiatives and proposals over Afghanistan from France, the Islamic countries, India and Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union has made the gesture of withdrawing a sizeable, through limited, contingent of troops. In this connection, Bufalini criticized the stance adopted by Colombo, who demanded the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops as a "precondition" for any solution. This is a rigid and unrealistic precondition, which does not advance the gradual process which is the only one that can lead to a peaceful and negotiated solution and provides for Afghanistan's independence and nonalignment, the withdrawal of Soviet troops and at the same time the guarantee of nonintervention by the other neighboring countries.

In connection with another problem of the international situation, the Middle East, Sufalini expressed dissatisfaction with the retrograde course being pursued by Italian diplomacy. Since Cossiga' remarks in his speech presenting his first government, explicitly mentioning the Palestinians' right to a homeland, there has been a transition to the present exposition, which regresses from even the European Council's Venice doeument and qualifies previously adopted stances, whereas there is a need to clearly assert both the Palestinians' right to secure a homeland in the form of a state, with observance of the security of all states including Israel, and the recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative.

Next, following a very critical verdict on the 6 months of Italian chairmanship of the EEC (which Bulfalini described as a "missed opportunity,") the Communist speaker stressed that the Italian Government has seemed concerned with impeding the French and German detente initiatives instead of making all the EEC countries participate in them, and more generally with not moving away from U.S. stances, as emerged clearly during Carter's visit to Rome. Hence stems the inability, demonstrated by Colombo's report, to embrace the albeit tenuous elements of innovation in the international situation, the irritation with initiatives taken by other governments, the tendency to emphasize the most rigid stances and last the underlying orientation toward a return to bipolarism, whereby the various initiatives to invert the negative trend in the detente crisis coming from certain Western countries are considered "disruptive."

This approach stems from the Italian Government's overall foreign policy line. In this connection, Bufalini said, I would like to make something clear. Our verdict on this policy is severely critical. But we have no intention of automatically transferring our verdict on the government's domestic and economic policy to the field of foreign policy. Of course this policy is creating situations of harsh tension at home which have a negative influence also on Italy's role in Europe and the world. However, Bufalini stressed, we want to make every effort to insure that the foreign policy debate is guaranteed its own autonomy, that in connection with these issues there be a quest for the utmost possible unity, the unity that in previous years was perhaps the most important achievement of the policy of national solidarity. This requirement is opposed by the tendencies, which are still very strong, to subordinate foreign policy to domestic policy, transferring the latter's divisions and prejudices to the former. There is again a tendency to give priority in foreign policy to a predetermined and almost ideological choice of camp based on a unilateral, arbitrary and Manichean view of history. This choice of camp is reflected in obedience to the U.S. line, whatever it is, as was shown during Carter's visit to Rome.

What Italy in fact needs is an autonomous foreign policy which, without questioning its membership of Western alliances (in this connection Bufalini recalled the PCI's stance on NATO,) will reject the predetermined option of "standing by the Americans even when they are wrong." In this connection Bufalini rejected the concept of the "indivisibility" of detente: Indeed, while it is true that every act of aggression or violence upsets international relations as a whole, it is also true that every individual initiative aimed at resolving a specific cause of tension helps to improve the general climate of world relations. The Italian Government must contribute to this process by surmounting its stubborn refusals and prejudices: It must press for the resumption of dialogue with Moscow; it must press for the Americans' ratification of SALT II; it must work to insure that it is possible at the coming Madrid conference to realize significant progress in the field of security and particularly of "measures of trust," thus laying the foundations for convening a European disarmament conference; it must help to create a Mediterranean dimension at the Madrid conference; and it must adopt a determined and incisive role for an autonomous European position on the world scene. This quest will enable us to recover the utmost unitary convergence in this field, not for a timid policy but for a bold, active and resolute line aimed at resolving international conflicts through negotiation, detente and peace.

SPAIN SUPPORTS ANDEAN PACT CRITICISM OF BOLIVIAN COUP

LD212155 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that the Spanish Government, in its capacity as observer country, adheres to the statement issued by the ministers of the member countries of the Andean Pact of 19 July in which they deplore the military coup in Bolivia and express their solidarity with the Bolivian people.

Bolivian Ambassador Resigns

LD221304 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] A group of Bolivian students today carried out a peaceful occupation of the Bolivian Embassy in Madrid as a delegation of Spanish politicians handed the ambassador, William Busqui, a letter of protest against the military coup. The ambassador, who yesterday resigned his post, promised to take appropriate action with regard to the letter, which was signed by the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the Spanish Communist Party, trade union and Catholic organizations and human rights groups.

DEFENSE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON TERM IN OFFICE

LD221722 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun today made an important statement summing up his 15 months as head of the Defense Ministry. Briefly, the following were among the points made by the minister:

There has been no pressure from the armed forces on institutions;

No document has been drawn up by the joint chiefs of staff in connection with the proposal that there should be an amnesty for those who were formerly members of the UMD [Democratic Military Union] and for military men who belonged to the republican side. The government will report in good time on this legislative proposal. I intend to suggest that amendments to the draft should be proposed so that a balanced approach might be achieved;

The military status of the Civil Guard has now been recognized;

Finally, referring to the attack made today in the Province of Logrono, Rodriguez Sahagun said that this attack provides evidence of the difficulties the terrorists have recently been encountering in the Basque country.

TALKS ON SPANISH ACCESSION TO EEC HELD IN BRUSSELS

LD212334 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] There will be no interruption in the negotiations for Spanish accession to the Common Market, which will continue with the scheduled pace and timetable. This is the fundamental conclusion implied at the end of the 12th session--the fifth at ministerial level--of the conference on negotiations for Spanish accession to the European Communities which was held this afternoon in Brussels.

The president of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Community, Gaston Thorn, in the name of the Nine ministers, has accepted, in general terms, the Spanish position brilliantly expounded by Minister Calvo Sotelo.

The two sides will meet again next September, and the negotiations will continue regularly until Spanish accession to the EEC.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS IN SPAIN, OTHER ISSUES

ID221145 Madrid ABC in Spanish 17 Jul 80 p 10

[Matilde Hermida interview in Madrid with Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis: "I Hope Cyprus Issue Will Be Discussed At Madrid Conference"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Madrid--[Question] Mr Rolandhis, what is Spain's position on the Cyprus issue?

[Answer] On Tuesday I had a very interesting talk with the Spanish Foreign Minister and I was very pleased to verify that you support our demands and that Mr Oreja stressed the need to support in every way the UN resolutions concerning the withdrawal of the remaining occupation troops on the island and territorial reintegration. We also examined the opportunities that might be created at the Madrid conference. In fact I am realistic and I know that unfortunately no effective solutions will emerge because this does not usually happen at this kind of international meeting. But, Spain being the conference's host country, it seems that it will attach great importance to Mediterranean issues and among these I hope that the Cyprus issue will be discussed.

[Question] Your visit has coincided with a Libyan offer to resolve the deadlock in the negotiations between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities promoted by the United Nations after the war. What is your opinion on this? Might Al-Qadhdhafi's possible "protection" of Cyprus not prove somewhat controversial?

[Answer] The initiative to which you refer took place during the Libyan foreign minister's visit to my country. Tripoli does not presume to mediate between President Kiprianou and Mr Denktas but has offered itself to the UN secretary general as a possbible meeting place between the two Cypriot communities. I believe that Libya has many points of contact with my country. I do not intend to go into whether President al-Qadhdhafi is the ideal person to host this hypothetical negotiation bid. He is certainly a controversial person, but he is also someone with real influence on the Ankara government and Denktas is an Ankara man--among other reasons because he supplies it with oil. Therefore Waldheim might consider Libya's offer, despite the objections that might be raised. Be that as it may, it is something that must be decided by the UN secretary general.

[Question] The invasion of Cyprus took place in 1974 under conditions morally compromising for the entire world. What do you believe is the position of the European countries--particularly the EEC--on this issue? What is NATO's position? What has been the outcome of Washington's promises?

[Answer] Cyprus is a European nation that maintains excellent relations with every country on the continent, especially with Britain on account of our shared past. Solid links exist with the EEC. We have an agreement dating back to 1973, which has gradually been enlarged. But it must be admitted that Europe let the issue slip at the time and that now, 6 years later on. There is no way of creating the sense of urgency that the case demands for its solution.

It is very strange to observe how the European nations feel moved by what it happening in Afghanistan, which is far from our borders, but remain unmoved by the Cyprus situation, which is very explosive.

[Question] Perhaps the fact is that nobody expects that anything will happen between Greece and Turkey....

[Answer] I do not know what to tell you. I believe nothing is impossible if the circumstances are right--and Cyprus is a factor of worrying frictions between two neighboring European countries which regard the issue as their own and with nationalist feelings. Be that as it may, even if we ignore a tragic and extreme situation, Cyprus is still a factor of discord and unease in a very vulnerable area. Permit me to remind you that it is near the Middle East, near Suez and near the oil, in short.

[Question] Could Greece's entry into the EEC and Turkey's hopes of membership be in Cyprus's interest?

[Answer] I do not believe it will be decisive but undoubtedly it will help. Athens will bring this problem with it to within the EEC and, bearing in mind Turkey's aspirations as well, it will be a further factor in the pressure that an attempt is being made to exert on the Ankara government.

[Question] In any case Ankara is now in a special situation following the loss of Iran to the West. Perhaps the pressures will not be so effective.

[Answer] Definitely. Turkey is importing a great deal at present and hence the continuous barrage of aid to shore up its chaotic and difficult situation. But Greece is still Europe's natural boundry. This cannot be easily forgotten. Turkey occupies another very important position but it is in nobody's interests to accentuate the tensions in this area and the rivalries between neighbors.

What worries me, however, is the Turkish domestic situation. It would be somewhat impolitic, for instance, for the present administration to consider a total withdrawal of troops from our country. Premier Demirel, who used to criticize his predecessor for his stance on the Cyprus issue, cannot lose favor with certain sectors. But worst of all, there is such confusion and the situation is so fragile that nobody in Ankara is in a position to take decisions in any direction.

[Question] We were discussing earlier the positions of certain countries and bodies with regard to the Cyprus issue....

[Answer] Let us see: It seems to me that NATO considers itself rather outside this issue, though two of its member nations have been involved in it in one way or another. The United States? It is true that there have been promises and good will. I remember the cordial meetings with Mr Vance and Mr Muskie... But I fear that that is all.

Frankly, this all seems rather frustrating to me sometimes. We move from one place to another, we work, we receive sympathy and sincere concern from all sides, but....be that as it may, as far as I am concerned the important thing now is for the issue not to be forgotten. A period of 6 years is a long time for one story to hold the front page of the newspapers.

[Question] Meanwhile what is the situation in your country?

[Answer] We are very hard working people with great business acumen. I tell you this because even the most highly developed countries acknowledge it. Proportionally, we are in the front rank. We emerged from the 1974 disaster in a manner which surprises many people. As for the sociopolitical situation, I believe that we could all coexist again in a federal from of state. There never used to be any problems between our communities. The present situation is artificial and I believe that the Turkish Cypriots are also tired of invasion troops and tensions. Above all, both groups are Cypriots.

MITSOTAKIS DENIES SUBMISSION OF NEW PLAN BY ROGERS

AT221020 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] "No plan has yet been submitted to the Greek Government by General Rogers," said Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis yesterday in denying press reports on Greece's imminent return to NATO.

According to these press reports, "there is a new draft proposal from the chief of Allied Forces Europe, the basic points of which are acceptable to the Greek side.

Mitsotakis also denied reports that the U.S. side has requested an expansion of the U.S. bases.

In reference to the question of new proposals from Rogers it was again reiterated yesterday that such proposals are expected to be submitted to Athens and Ankara between 1 and 15 August.

Usually well-informed sources in Brussels also stressed yesterday that this time the Rogers proposals will certainly be within the framework of the Haig-Davos agreement so that they can satisfy the Greek side, while at the same time an effort will be made to neutralize Turkish reaction so that basic negotiations can take place.

General Rogers will submit the text of his proposals to General Gratsios, chief of the National Defense General Staff, who will meet him in Brussels.

RALLIS STRESSES NO ELECTION PLANNED FOR 16 MONTHS

AT221040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Problems in Navplion and Argos were examined by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis, who visited the two cities today. He received representatives of the local authorities and workers as well as private citizens who briefed him on their problems.

Replying to an address by the mayor of Navplion, Rallis stated:

[Begin recording] I thank you, Mr Mayor, foryour kind words. I will stress two aspects: The need for moderation which you lauded, which means that you share this view, and your willingness to cooperate with the government.

I did not come here to ask for your vote. This will come later. Election must be held in accordance with constitutional provisions unless there are unforeseen developments which require an earlier election. Luckily no such developments exist. We must therefore bear in mind that the election will be held at the end of the 4-year period. We have 16 to 17 months ahead of us and at the end of that time we will ask for the Greek people's vote. They will judge us by our accomplishments. At this moment, however, we ask for the cooperation of everyone, even those who did not vote for our party and who, perhaps, will not vote for it in the next election. This country does not belong to you, Mr Mayor, nor does it belong to those of us in the government. It belongs to all of us. It is time we understand that the wear and tear of any public property is the wear and tear of our own property. We must understand that we much keep this blessed land bequeathed to us by our fathers and grandfathers in the same way we keep our own personal property. I started these tours for the explicit purpose of asking this of you, that is, that we should be briefed on the problems of each area and, primarily, to ask for your willing cooperation.

I want to repeat that if you all cooperate with the government, and I repeat this not for any election reasons but for your own personal benefit, then in a very short time we will be able to change Greece. You can help change your city, Argos will change Argos and so on, thus changing the form of all the country's areas. Then in a very short time we will have important progress. Most naturally, our fate depends upon developments in the entire world, as you said, but it also depends upon us. Naturally, international economic developments also have their influence upon Greece as we have seen in the past few years as a result of oil price hikes. However, if we are wise, prudent, moderate and without fanaticism, we can smooth out these influences. I thank you for your welcome. [end recording]

AVEROF ATTACKS PAPANDREOU'S SOCIALISM, REJECTS COOPERATION

AT221345 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] In his last address to the international socialist seminar organized at "Pantios" (Senior Technical Education School) the PASOK leader was once again unable to specifically define the form of socialism which his party promises, should it ever come to power. In vague and unclear terms he criticized and "evaluated" the various socialist experiments, but without informing his listeners about his own specific--if they exist--views on the subject.

In reference to the always vague positions of Papandreou on this subject, National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof Tositsa made a thorough and extremely interesting analysis which we present below:

After underlining Papandreou's recanting, Averof indicated that the Greek people are not prepared to gamble the fate of their own homes and of the father land by following the leader of PASOK in his dangerous game. He stressed that should Papandreou ever come to power he would never cease, as many would thin, being a Marxist and attempting to lead the country toward the most totalitarian Marxist regime. He added that he rejects any cooperation between "New Democracy" and PASOK, to which the greatest majority of the Greek people will deny their vote.

The informative and revealing analysis by Averof entitled "PASOK's Ideological Positions," is as follows:

Advanced Self-Administration

In his address to the international socialist seminar at "Pantios" on 30 June the PASOK chairman revealed to us something more about his so-far vague positions. Perhaps he was forced to do this by the high caliber of his audience, which included some of the top names from the international socialist world. Papandreou naturally remained somewhat true to his brilliant technique of using confusing excerpts with a multitude of meanings, but at least this time he sufficiently cleared up certain basic points.

Correctly, very correctly and in a lucid presentation, he refused to define the meaning of the extremely elastic term "socialism." Immediately afterwards he stated that:

"We are not satisfied with existential socialism."

Papandreou's impatience was first of all directed against the socialism reached by the countries of the Third World after they passed through national-liberation movements. Their socialism is not good enough for PASOK because it is there, he said, that the dependent labor market exists. It is a class society, naturally altered and better, but he added:

"In any case this is not what we are envisioning...because when we speak of socialism we believe in the development of different social relations in production which abolish dependent labor and in its place give the workers the opportunity to self-administer production."

PASOK wants even this self-administration in an advanced and peculiar form. Not even the extremely socialist, original, daring and realistic Yugoslav model is good neough for PASOK.

Yugoslav Socialism

Let us see, however, what is this so-called "Yugoslav socialism." With respect to large autonomous production units, the Yugoslav socialist system provides for the abolition of all private ownership, its "socialization" for the benefit of all workers and self-administration of it by the workers themselves. At the same time, however, it also provides for the opportunity to make a profit and the opportunity to invest this profit under state control, which simply directs it toward whatever best serves the whole. The PASOK chairman clearly stated:

"In addition, with reference to self-administration by the workers in the socialized sector--not exactly in the same sense that our friends the Yugoslavs give to self-administration--we add that it is essential to have not only the active participation of workers in self-administration but there must also be participation in this self-administration by local self-government."

In other words, in the purest Marxist dogma we take the means of production away from private ownership and administration by private citizens and we "socialize" it--so far PASOK is satisfied--but we disagree with its administration exclusively by the workers. We propose instead something less specific, dictated from above, something which is broader, something even far broader which goes far beyond the workers in one sector.

If such a form of administration-operation of complicated production sectors, which very often have extremely delicate technical phases, further burdens the cost, the quantity and quality of production, then this is another thing altogether.

This is another thing and perhaps it is secondary for PASOK because the primary thing is something different. I quote from the speech by Andreas Papandreou published in full in IKONOMIKOS TAKHIDHROMOS on 3 July 1980:

"There are certain interests which may not be represented, which may not be expressed by the worker in the sector involved. What are these interests? Let us suppose that there is an unemployment problem. For the self-administered workers sector, however, it is more profitable to release workers rather than to hire new ones."

This means that if the workers themselves, not the private owners, who self-administer a large sector in which they work, consider that their economic survival, even if only their logical productivity, dictates--yes dictates--a cut in personnel then this cut will not be made.

I very much fear that here we have reached the socialism of the logic of absurdity. This is the socialism which states that in the abstract and often demagogic sense of socialism it is essential--at least in many instances--to sacrifice the productivity of the economy and the product of any one branch.

Marxist Blindness

I very much fear that for certain romantic dreamers there has been no consideration of the machine revolution which completely overthrew the relations of dependent labor. [paragraph continues]

There has been no consideration of the unbelievable electronics revolution which compacts the labor of tens of thousands of people into a few boxes and which permits unbelievable achievements. These are achievements which can guarantee for the workers, or even for those only partially employed an improved living standard much superior to the best guarantees of "one day's work for one day's meal." I very much fear that for many dogmatic Marxists the fact that communist parties have retained the hammer and sickle as their symbol means that harvesting of cereals is always done under the conditions of labor which existed when harvesting was done with the sickle and that the hammer continues to be the tool of the workshop.

Those who support this, however, forget that improvement of the people's living standard depends almost exclusively upon the continued improvement of productivity and the increase of production. This is the ultimate goal of all social systems.

The fact that the PASOK chairman continually appears to forget these things, is the very reason one wonders about his statement on the inefficiency of all the labor, social-democratic and socialist parties of the countries of the West and of the Third World. Were none of them able to successfully coordinate socialist visions and the iron laws which stem from human nature and govern production and distribution, these two unshakeable foundations of man's high living standard? Were none of them able to do so?

It appears that only PASOK has found the solution, PASOK which can show no experience in productive activity. It has absolutely no experience in contrast to the surprising experience of bourgeois society which, in only a few decades, spectacularly changed the form of the world while at the same time it improved, by leaps and bounds, the conditions of life of the workers, the farmers and the small businessmen.

It is for this very reason that one cannot fail to wonder about what Andreas Papandreou said about our country. At a time when such positions were expounded for the benefit of extremely progressive foreign parties, with leaders of international prestige, or for the benefit of self-administered workers in the labor sector, how can one not be surprised when the PASOK chairman makes the following statement about Greece during an international seminar:

"What we must seek is a broad alliance of workers, those who are subject to stark exploitation not only by the industrialist (which is the classic example) but also by the middleman, the retailer, the banking system, the multinational companies."

Then he adds that when this broad alliance is achieved, then PASOK will open up the avenue.

"This leads to the foundation of the socialist society. PASOK has repeatedly proclaimed that it is a socialist party and not a social-democratic one. This is because within the limits of social-democratic thinking the definitive reforms undertaken where labor or social-democratic parties rule, simply change and modernize the form of capitalism. Fundamentally, however, they do not touch upon the basic structure."

Naturally the text which I have analyzed also contains some timid reservations. There is one, in particular, according to which socialism is not a matter of one day and of one night but it is a matter of decades and of a large national-peoples' effort.

On the basis of what has been stated above, on the basis of authentic quotations from PASOK's texts, only one thing is clear: PASOK's goal is not one of the various forms of socialism as they are envisioned by modern men. Its goal is the fullest, the most dogmatic form of Marxism, even with the addition of some vague and romantic utopia.

This, naturally, is aimed at satisfying the faction which, under Deputy Tzoumakas, wants to remove the pictures of Elevtherios Venizelos and to replace them by those of Aris Veloukhiotis [communist guerrilla and civil war leader]. I also hope this will also surprise and confuse another faction which does know how to think and how to behave realistically.

It will cause even greater surprise to another category of Greeks (large or small personalities and bourgeois elements and even the political world) who appear to believe that: "PASOK in authority will be completely different from PASOK in the opposition." Or that "perhaps Andreas proclaimed leftist demagogy but he also made moderate socialist proclamations and made logical promises to shipowners and industrialists." Or even that "a cooperation between 'New Democracy' and PASOK is possible and desirable."

Cooperation Is Rejected

Well then, no such thing: The answer due is an emphatic: No! A thousand times no! Before the fact all this was already dangerous lack of judgment. After what was delivered as a statement of faith before a high-level international socialist seminar, such a view would be inexplicable blindness which would gradually lead toward the area of the most totalitarian Marxism. This would be a regime which could far surpass the socialist systems of all the countries of the West and the Third World. No! Our progressive workers, our excellent farmers, our inventive businessmen and our professionals, all the Greek householders, will oppose this inane gambling with their homes and their fatherland. Whether this is nothing but vagueness in good faith or whether this is a silly and egotistic political game, the vast majority of Greeks will deny them its vote. [Signed] Evangelos Averof Tositsas.

KKE (INTERIOR) CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON UNITY, ELECTIONS

AT161458 Athens I AVYI in Greek 16 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] At a meeting last Thursday the KKE (Interior) Central Committee discussed recent domestic and international political developments. In this connection, the text of its statement is published below:

As is well known, the Central Committee also dealt with problems of I AVYI, with the I AVYI-Thourios Festival, and with political and organization issues related to party activities this summer.

1. The international situation shows certain signs of relaxation of tension and a tendency for return to dialogue, but the danger for further tension has not receded. The Soviet Union has expressed a desire for talks on the Euromissiles issue and has stated its conditions for withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. Significant contributions in the direction of deescalating tension are the European Community initiatives (Giscard and Schmidt trips) which confirmed the tendencies toward greater independence from the United States and toward a different course in confronting critical issues concerning relations between the two blocs, developments in the broader Middle East area and the problems of dialogue between the North and South. The activities of Eurocommunist parties, forces from the socialist and social-democratic parties, nonaligned and socialist countries, which link the struggle for detente and peace with total respect for the principles of independence and peaceful coexistence, have significantly contributed to this course despite objective differences in interests between the United States and capitalist Europe. Within this framework the role of the countries of Mediterranean Europe acquires special significance. Return to detente and respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence as a framework for the solution of our era's great problems constitutes the central demand of all people including our own. To this demand is linked the success of the upcoming conference in Madrid in which our country must play a positive role so that a road that will correspond to current conditions can be opened toward detente.

2. The Americans and NATO are gradually increasing their pressure on our country in order to achieve its return to the military wing of the Atlantic alliance under terms which, on the one hand, will serve their interests and, on the other hand, will be dictated by Ankara. Toward that direction they are marshalling all their potentials, external and internal. A return to NATO, which until recently was unacceptable, is currently becoming exceptionally dangerous within the framework of international tension; it must be resisted, like the bases agreement with the United States, by all patriotic forces whatever their affiliation. Every traitorous position on the issues of Cyprus, the Aegean or anything else must also be resisted. Our country thirsts for peace, security and cooperation, and has no aggressive designs on anybody. Because of this position its duty is to steadfastly and persistently defend, without wavering and utilizing every possibility, anywhere on the horizon, its interests and acquired rights which are protected by international agreements.

3. The economic and social situation is deteriorating even more as a direct consequence of the reduction in peoples' income and standard of living. The policy of the New Democracy government cannot possibly lead to a positive overcoming of the crisis. Elements which characterize the long-term policy of the right, namely, persistence in the direction of economic policies which have thus far gone bankrupt, refusal of a substantive dialogue with the working people and the imposition of one-sided measures for the benefit of large capital, are now yielding their results and leading to unprecedented confusion and impasse. As a result of this situation the working people are encountering two very acute problems: for the 2d year in succession, a reduction in their true incomes because the prices of basic essentials are increasing at a much higher rate than salaries and wages; and mass dismissals, more generally a reduction in employment, that is gradually causing a serious unemployment problem in our country. This deterioration in the working people's conditions makes the need for coordinating trade union organizations' struggles and developing a strong mass movement, aimed at the defense of workers' incomes and employment, imperative.

Based on the facts that the rise in inflation has already absorbed the increases which were granted through collective agreements and that real income has dropped since June, it is necessary to intensify the struggle for establishment of an automatic cost-of-living adjustment [of salaries and wages] and, at the same time, until this is implemented, to denounce the national collective work agreement and demand an increase in the monthly wages of the working people to make up for the income they are losing. At the same time, a fully detailed program is needed to deal with unemployment and underdevelopment and with the problem's basic elements: Protection of workers from dismissal, satisfactory unemployment benefits, a policy of investments to create new employment, professional training and adjustment, and participation of the workers themselves in administration, from the business level to the level of the national economy.

The farmers' struggle to protect the prices of their produce, to guarantee subsidies and income supports for small farms and problem areas and to find markets for exportable produce, at present a crisis area, is of vital significance for them. The vigorous activities of small and medium businessmen regarding problems which are becoming more acute due to the developing crisis stress the need for total confrontation of the problems of these classes in connection with the more general problem of overcoming the country's deteriorating economic crisis.

All these struggles must be linked to both a general and specialized program of struggle, social classes and levels, branches, economic sectors and other areas, against problems which the country's expected accession to the EEC will produce. In addition, all social problems, namely, housing, sewage, settlement and protection of the environment, are being further aggravated. The sewage crisis and the now regular appearance of smog in the capital, which are only part of the more general crisis in the sector of social infrastructure and of the more general danger to our people's lives due to the social

policy of the New Democracy government, stress the need for finding and enforcing positive, immediate solutions and correct, long-term solutions through united popular action and mobilization of all responsible persons.

4. The policy and orientation which dominate our national life must change so that the country can emerge from the crisis and enter the road of democratic regrouping. In order to do this, however, the government of great bourgeois interests must change. The solution is to be found in a different policy of another government which will have a democratic, progressive nature. One party alone cannot bring about such a solution. Any persistence in such a direction, regardless of its starting point, exacerbates competition within the progressive-democratic camp and encourages the hopes of the right.

The change will be brought about and supported only by an alliance of social and political forces that will express its concern on the basis of a program-contract with the people. It will have to be an alliance capable of producing or supporting a government of the broadest democratic cooperation.

The political, mass involvement of the party and of all renewal forces, from the viewpoint of the interests of the working people and the logic of the change, is necessary in following such a direction so as to gather even broader popular forces, including the camp of the right, for seeking and enforcing positive solutions to every problem and, more generally, for finding democratic ways out of the crisis which will strengthen the peoples' role and crown popular struggles with conquests, thus defeating and isolating the policy of the right. Following the opposite direction of "the worse off [for New Democracy], the better," "all or nothing" or postponing solutions until after the elections, disorients and weakens popular action and involvement and offers serious opportunities for the most reactionary ranks of our national life and for foreigners to impose unpopular solutions and drag the popular movement into roads and traps that will ultimately serve their own aims. Although the objective conditions for such a course toward change have now matured, subjective prerequisites have not. The level of militant unity of workers' and popular forces and of cooperation among democratic forces is below the requirements dictated by the course for change.

The KKE (Interior) and all forces seeking such a course must work hard to create these prerequisites through daily struggle and overcome difficulties in a spirit of optimism about the possibility of such a course and without the delusions created by electoral concepts. Seen from this viewpoint, the program of a democratic outlet toward change aimed at opening the path toward socialism is more timely than ever; its promotion and constant renewal and enrichment through the development of popular struggle is imperative.

5. One way or another, this country has entered a long election period. Without being misguided by speculation concerning the date of the elections, which serves narrow party interests, the people must in any case be ready to cope with the possibility of premature elections. Assessing that the New Democracy government cannot solve the country's great problems and that for this reason it is necessary that the country acquire a government of the broadest democratic cooperation for change, the KKE (Interior) believes that in order to implement this goal it is important and urgent to attain the prerequisites which will allow genuine expression of the popular belief for change. These prerequisites are: election through the simple proportional system; voting rights for 18-year olds, emigrants and seamen; and complete democratization of ERT [Greek Radio and Television]. Democratic forces must mobilize themselves and a broader mass movement must be created for the fulfillment of the prerequisites needed for the elections. All parties of the democratic opposition must undertake their responsibilities toward this duty without equivocation. The KKE (Interior) and its organizations and all of renewal forces must work to link their lines with the masses of working people. At the same time, the party's activities must intensify so that it can be prepared for elections, whenever they are held, on the basis of the goals which the Central Committee set forth in its recent meeting.

TERRORISTS KILL UNION LEADER KEMAL TURKLER

TA221017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Kemal Turkler, the leader of Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [MADEN-IS] affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], was killed today by terrorists in Istanbul's Merter Quarter and his bodyguard Ali Bilgeser was seriously wounded.

According to information received by a TRT correspondent from officials and eyewitnesses, two persons fired shots from two different places at Turkler, MADEN-IS leader and former DISK leader, who left his house in Merter Quarter around 0940 and entered his car. Turkler was seriously wounded and died later on the way to a hospital. Ali Bilgeser, Turkler's bodyguard who was inside the car, license No 34H4871, was seriously wounded during the incident. The wounded bodyguard was taken to a hospital for treatment. The two murderers fled in a car after the incident. The car which was used by the murderers, licence No 35M5819, was found on Posta Street in Istanbul's Gungoren Quarter 15 minutes after the incident.

Martial Law Command Statement

TA221545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The 1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command has issued a statement in connection with the murder of Kemal Turkler, Turkish mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers leader. It says: Turkler was killed by a group of terrorists in front of his house in Merter at 0940 on 22 July 1980. It is obvious that this despicable act, like the other murders which have been committed so far, is part of a plot aiming at dragging the country into internal chaos. We are convinced that our common sensible people and all our workers who are sincerely loyal to the unity and integrity of the Turkish nation and country will not be taken in by any provocations, will assess the situation cautiously and calmly and will help the security forces in their measures to insure and maintain general security and public order.

Party, Unions Condemnation

TA221803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] "Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] leader Abdullah Basturk has issued a message in connection with the killing of Kemal Turkler, the leader of the Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [MADEN-IS] which is affiliated with DISK. In his message, Basturk expressed the profound grief of the Confederation. Denouncing the incident, Basturk said that the murder was committed by fascist murderers. Senate Acting President Mehmet Unaldi and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sent messages of condolences to Turkler's wife and to Basturk. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit called on MADEN-IS, DISK headquarters and the family of Turkler and expressed his condolences."

Speaking at the union's headquarters in Besiktas, Ecevit referred to the role played by Turkler in Turkish labor life and in establishing union traditions in Turkey. Ecevit said:

"Those who wish to destroy our state and our democracy are extending their bloodstained hands to all sectors of our community, to the most respectable persons of our society.

"The killing of a union leader such as Kemal Turkler is, no doubt, an open provocation. However, the way to render provocations ineffective is to ignore them. Expressing the belief that the workers will behave accordingly, Ecevit expressed the conviction that as a reaction, the workers will unite their force in order to insure that democracy prevails in Turkey despite all kinds of attacks and peace prevails within the framework of a democratic regime."

NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes, RPP leader Turhan Feyzioglu and Turkish Unity Party leader Mustafa Timisi have sent messages of condolences. The Turkish Confederation of Labor [TURK-IS] Executive Council has issued a statement deploring the killing of Turkler. Stating that one should not remain a mere spectator to incidents of terror, the statement said: What are those who have closed their ears to our national unity call waiting for, whose death are they waiting for? Are the leaders of the two big political parties going to unite after the Turkish state and our unity is destroyed? We expect them to adopt a serious stand on the issue.

The General Administrative Council of the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions, the leader of the Metal Products Industrialists Union and other organizations issued messages condemning the killing of Turkler.

DEMIREL ARRIVES IN ISTANBUL FOR ERIM FUNERAL

TA221210 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today said the state will eventually render terrorist gangs ineffective. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Demirel, who arrived in Istanbul by air to attend the funeral of former Prime Minister Mihat Erim, said: We continue to be grieved. Our nation is greatly saddened. God will help our nation. The state will eventually render ineffective the terroist gangs, which are disturbing the nation's peace and tranquillity and the security of its life and property. The state is continuing its struggle. Our nation is on the side of the state.

OECD REACHES AGREEMENT ON RESCHEDULING TURKISH DEBTS

TA222028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In a meeting in Paris an agreement in principle has been reached in connection with rescheduling Turkey's debts to OECD member countries. In a statement to the TRT, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin said that major debt group was deferred for 10 years with a grace period of 5 years. Sizgin added that an agreement was also reached regarding again deferring the debts which were postponed in 1978 and 1979. The amount of Turkish debts that are deferred is close to $3 billion.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA--A highway transportation agreement was initialed between Turkey and Syria today. The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General announced that the agreement aims to route transportation from Turkey to Jordan and Saudi Arabia through Syria. According to the agreement, which bases the bilateral and transit goods transportation between Turkey and Syria ona quota system, a joint transportation committee was established between the two countries. The agreement also envisages the gradual decrease and eventual elimination of the tariffs levied on the transportation of goods between the two countries. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Jul 80 TA]

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LE MONDE ON EEC ENLARGEMENT ISSUES, SPANISH 'FRUSTRATION'

LD231505 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 22

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "The Nine Call On Spain and Portugal To Be Patient"]

[Text] The Nine have called on the Spaniards not to cherish too many illusions on the possibility of conducting the negotiations leading to their membership in the Community very quickly.

That was the gist of the statement made on the EEC's behalf by Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg foreign minister and current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, at a ministerial-level negotiation conference in Brussels on the evening of Monday, 21 July. The text of the statement had been previously agreed on by the Nine:

Brussels, (European Communities)--The process to pinpoint problems which was started in September 1979 and which, in keeping with Community practice, precedes the phase of active negotiations, has not been completed since two essential spheres, namely, agriculture and fishing, have not yet been tackled.

With regard to these spheres, the chairman's statement stresses that "establishing the Community's position requires major preparative work among the Nine which has already been started in the sphere of agriculture and soon will be in the fishing sphere." It was added that this work will have to be "carried out in detail."

Indeed the discussions among the Nine on the agriculture question have only just begun. In view of the scope of the problems, economic and budgetary, raised by Spain's membership in sectors such as olive oil, fruit and vegetables and wine, these discussions promise to be protracted.

In fact this debate is an integral part of the even-broader debate, which has scarcely been started, on the modifications to be made to the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP] and to the EEC's financial regulations. As Mr Giscard d'Estaing explained a few weeks ago, the Community, in view of circumstances, namely, the British problem, the exhaustion of the Community's own resources, the outdated nature of the CAP, must be reorganized before being expanded.

The radical change for which the Community is preparing is bound to interfere with negotiations on expansion. This also applies to the subjects already examined in the process of pinpointing problems; with regard to these problems the Nine admit that "further examination could prove necessary."

In short, the Nine are confirming their intention to go ahead but remain extremely cautious as to the course of the coming stages: "It is our firm intention to outline the solutions which the Community will propose to you in negotiations as this becomes possible."

Commenting on the joint stance presented in this way by the Nine, Pierre Bernard-Raymond, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, noted that this is an "admission that the French view is based on undisputable facts."

Calvo Sotelo, Spanish minister responsible for relations with the Community, did not properly speaking, give any reaction to Mr Thorn's statement. These ministerial conferences provide all parties with an opportunity to express their viewpoints on the progress being made in the negotiations but they are not followed by discussion. However, his own statement confirmed that Madrid's viewpoint is very different from that expressed by the Nine. The Spanish find it annoying that the agricultural question is not being tackled on the pretext that the Nine must first agree among themselves on a way of reorganizing Green Europe. "Only negotiations would make it possible to make a real assessment of the problems which our gradual integration into the CAP poses, more for Spain than for the Community." Pointing out that the negotiations must be viewed as a whole, Calvo Sotelo stressed that "this all-embracing approach would be seriously undermined if the outstanding questions were not tackled in the next few months." He warned the Nine against the frustration which the appearance of new obstacles could cause in Spain: "It is vital not to introduce into the negotiation process unknown quantities or doubts which are foreign to the discussion and which, by disturbing the normal course of negotiations, could spark off embarrassing accusations."

Finally, Calvo Sotelo noted that it is difficult for the Spanish to get things moving without having at least some indication of how long it will be before they are admitted to the Community: "Progress toward membership requires, particularly for the candidate country, discipline and a timetable like the one which has seemed reasonable and possible since negotiations opened--a timetable likely to encourage Spain's efforts to adapt to the Community."

The Nine will meet with the Portuguese this Tuesday and will say virtually the same to them as they have to the Spanish. However, this time the speech will contain a piece of good news for Lisbon: The Nine have agreed to grant Portugal "pre-membership financial aid. It will amount to around $50 million European currency units (Fr2 billion).

Finally the Nine foreign ministers have decided to send Greece a letter deploring the restrictions on imports from the Community recently introduced by Athens. These restrictions, which relate notably to automobile spare parts and whisky, have already had negative effects on the sales of member countries, particularly Italy. The Nine, who were not consulted, feel that they are particularly inappropriate coming a few months before Greece's entry into the Common Market, and insist that they be lifted, as the Greek authorities have promised, as from 1 October.

NATO CIRCLES SEE EARLY CONCLUSION OF SOVIET ARMAMENT PROGRAM

DW231002 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Jul 80 p 7

[Report by Brussels correspondent C. Graf Brockdorff]

[Text] NATO circles have disclosed why in the forthcoming discussion round with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear armament in Europe the United States wants to concentrate on medium-range arms with a range of more than 1,000 kilometers: The development of Soviet SS-20 missile bases is so rapid, against all expectations, that one must reckon with a conclusion of this Soviet armament program by the end of 1981. It is therefore Washington's main aim to come to an agreement as quickly as possible on the limitation of medium-range arms.

Once the last SS-20 bases have been completed, which up to now had been expected by 1983, the Soviet Union will be in a position to unilaterally announce a halt in the development of this arms system. NATO experts expect such a Soviet step to take place. They believe that it would be aimed at increasing the pressure of public opinion in West Europe against the installment of the new NATO medium-range arms. The first new NATO medium-range arms out of the total of 572--with just one nuclear warhead for every missile--are to be deployed in the third quarter of 1983. That would be 1 and 1/2 years after the completion of the SS-20 program.

It has been learned in Brussels that Washington wants to achieve results in the talks as quickly as possible, particularly since this seems possible after Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow. One does not believe that a result will be achieved which would completely render superfluous the implementation of the decision to close the arms gap. But the experts hope that "a lid could be put on the boiling pot," as they put it.

The NATO decision to close the arms gap states in this connection: "Every future limitation of American nuclear arms which are primarily scheduled for Europe must be accompanied by a corresponding limitation of Soviet nuclear arms." That sentence means the automatic implementation of the closing-the-arms-gap decision if no agreement is achieved between Washington and Moscow.

State and government chief Brezhnev, however, indicated through Federal Chancellor Schmidt that Moscow wants to negotiate on medium-range arms only under the prerequisite that simultaneous talks take place on the forward based American nuclear arms in Europe. These so-called forward based systems include, at least on the U.S. side, planes which are suitable for carrying nuclear bombs to their target in addition to their conventional function. The Soviets have a similar system of "forward based arms systems," involving planes as well as missiles with a range of 1,000 kilometers (Scaleboard SS-22). Just the definition of what must be considered as belonging to forward based arms is the "most complicated concept in the history of disarmament talks," as Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Christopher put it. Most NATO experts interested in a quick negotiation result with Moscow believe that an agreement on these problems will never be achieved or maybe only after 10 years. The Americans, therefore, do not want to plainly reject the inclusion of "forward based systems," but they want to postpone it into the distant future.

It caused surprise in Brussels that the German response to Brezhnev's suggestions of including the "forward based systems" has clearly been positive. That response supposedly came from political circles which have been interested so far in quick negotiations with Moscow on the limitation of nuclear armament rather than in NATO's decision to close the arms gap. Now it seems that these circles want to accept the complications formulated by Brezhnev. These contradictions are puzzling.

BELGIUM, ZAIRE PLAN NEW COOPERATION STRATEGY

LD231143 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Cooperation Strategy Between Belgium and Zaire"]

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb had a meeting on Monday with Zaire First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko Lokonga and his delegation.

The two ministers exchanged general views on Belgian-Zairian relations and stressed the continuity of practical and effective cooperation aimed at ensuring the Zairian population's well-being through the revival of economic activity in Zaire.

Development Cooperation Minister Mark Eyskens organized a working session at the Egmont Palace in Brussels with the Zairian delegation headed by Zairian First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko Lokonga and State Commissioner for Planning Bokona and attended by Zaire Ambassador to Belgium Inonga and by top officials of the AGCD [expansion unknown].

After analyzing the progress made on Belgian cooperation projects in Zaire, the Belgian minister and his Zairian colleagues reviewed the various problems in the rural development sphere.

On this occasion the two delegations were given a memorandum on the new rural development strategy in Zaire.

The main aim of this meeting was to draw up a work program for the implementation of an all-embracing plan concentrating on improving the Zairian population's living standards.

A Belgian-Zairian committee will be formed, composed of representatives of Zaire's planning office and agriculture department and the Belgian cooperation section in Kinshasa. It will have the job of listing all action now being taken in the private sector and at the government level.

This work will be completed by the end of September, when Mr Eyskens will invite his Zairian colleagues responsible for the planning, agriculture, economic affairs, tourism, environment, fishing and forestry departments to a roundtable conference in Brussels to draw up a plan of action for rural development.

At the end of the meeting with the Zairian first state commissioner Mr Eyskens said that the decision to make a fundamental review of cooperation with Zaire on rural development constitutes a new state in Belgian-Zairian relations.

Mr Eyskens stressed that in emphasizing the rural sector, Belgium's cooperation policy is fully in keeping with the new development strategy defined by the United Nations.

The minister plans to involve Belgian agricultural and social organizations in this new rural development policy. He also intends to contact the EEC Commission in order to increase coordination between Common Market aid to Zaire and Belgium's efforts.

ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

ID231240 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The European Community and Arab League are agreed on the need to resume their dialogue and want to hold a joint foreign ministers' conference before the end of this year. This was announced by the secretary general of the Arab League, Tunisian Chedli Klibi, speaking to journalists in Bonn today at the conclusion of 3 days of talks. Klibi further welcomed the EEC's growing involvement in the Middle East question and stressed that during the past years, the Federal Government has adopted an increasingly "progressive attitude" toward the Arab viewpoint.

The Arab politician said that he gained the impression in Bonn that the Federal Government is distancing itself more and more from the Camp David agreement on separate Israeli-Egyptian peace talks. Bonn, which welcomed this agreement as a first step toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, is apparently coming to share to a growing extent the doubts of those opposing Camp David. Klibi noted that this agreement has not fulfilled existing expectations mainly because it has not led to Palestinian self-determination.

Klibi does not regard it as detrimental that the EEC foreign ministers decided the previous day in Brussels to refrain from submitting a draft resolution of their own at the present special UN General Assembly session on the Middle East. The secretary general, who during his visit to Bonn also had a meeting with the acting EEC Council chairman, Gaston Thorn, during a trip to Luxembourg, said that the EEC is preparing an initiative to be submitted "if the occasion arises and at an appropriate time."

Even if it is not possible to reach agreement in the UN on a new Middle East resolution, this does not mean confrontation between the Arabs and Europeans. According to Klibi, the key issue in any Middle East peace settlement remains the Palestinian's right to self-determination. In this respect, the recent Middle East statement by the EEC heads of state and government contains positive elements. Klibi said that it is not enough that the "organic link between the Palestinian people and PLO is only hinted at" in the statement. Furthermore, he regretted the lack of a clear statement on Arab rights in Jerusalem.

Klibi avoided answering the question of whether the Arab states would recognize Israel's right of existence in borders still to be laid down and whether they would demand a formal declaration of the invalidity of the Camp David agreements before fresh peace talks. With regard to the EEC's appeal for a renunciation of force, Klibi said that this is addressed premarily to Israel.

Spokesman Contradicts Remarks

ID231409 Hamburg DPA in German 1329 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government assesses the chances that a joint European-Arab foreign ministers' conference will soon be held with considerably more reserve than Chedli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League. The Arab politician stated in Bonn today that this conference would more than likely take place before the end of the year. A Foreign Office spokesman later described it as precipitate to be already talking about a joint conference in this form. The discussion about it has not yet been concluded. With regard to Klibi's comment that Bonn is apparently distancing itself more and more from the Camp David agreement, the spokesman said that the talks with the Arab politician contained nothing to suggest this assessment.

The Federal Government adheres precisely to what was stated in Venice. The EEC statement on the Middle East recently adopted in Venice calls for the Palestinians' unrestricted right to self-determination. The Camp David agreement was not directly mentioned in this statement.

16 JUL CABINET SESSION, DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION REPORTED

DW241034 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Article signed Ckn.: "Schmidt Affirms Intention To Catch Up Regarding Armament and Readiness To Negotiate"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 July--Just prior to Chancellor Schmidt's departure on vacation this Thursday the federal cabinet on Wednesday once again dealt with the international situation. Schmidt commented on the success of the official visit by Giscard d'Estaing and what he felt was the positive course of the German-French consultations. In his report on the talks with Luxembourg Prime Minister Werner, the chancellor especially stressed that he had drawn attention to the importance of NATO's decision on closing the arms gap. On the preceding day the chancellor had affirmed to newsmen jointly with Werner his view that serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on a limitation of medium-range weapons will produce a positive result only if the West, pending the opening of and during the negotiations, leaves no doubt about the fact that it pursues the first half of the NATO decision, meaning the closure of the arms gap, just as earnestly as it does the second part, the offer to hold negotiations on a balanced limitation of nuclear weapons. During the cabinet meeting the British Government's decision on the modernization of the British nuclear potential was welcomed as a contribution to the military balance.

State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry Van Well reported to the cabinet on the exchange of opinions which Foreign Minister Genscher had had with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher Monday on the readiness to negotiate on medium-range weapons signalled by the Soviet Union. Boelling said Wednesday that the U.S. Government will hold preliminary talks with the Soviet Union. Christopher and Genscher had reached a congruent assessment of the next steps to be taken in that respect, he said.

Now that Bonn has conveyed to Washington the Soviet answer to the offer to negotiate contained in the NATO decision of last December on the medium-range weapons in Europe, the Americans as the actual interlocutors concerned seem to be taking the initiative in setting forth the Western negotiating strategy. On the very Monday when Christopher discussed the "next steps" in Bonn, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie received Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin in Washington. This was the second U.S.-Soviet contact within just a few days, Christopher having met with the Moscow diplomat prior to his European tour.

Before proceeding from Bonn to Brussels, where he informed the NATO council, Christopher, addressing journalists in Bonn, made it absolutely plain as to who will now talk with whom about the "extremely complicated matter" of the missiles. Christopher said he had informed Foreign Minister Genscher about his meeting with Ambassador Dobrynin. On that occasion the ambassador directly supplied the Soviet answer to the U.S. position on the question concerning arms control and to the December NATO decision. The position advanced by Dobrynin was the same as the one brought back by Chancellor Schmidt in his report on Moscow.

The State Department spokesman said, however, after Muskie's meeting with Dobrynin: "We have a more clear idea now than was the case before." He thought he had to stress that the direct contacts with the Soviet Union do not reflect mistrust concerning the information supplied by the German side. The United States wanted to learn more details from Moscow about the information supplied by the Germans, particularly since the NATO proposal was an American suggestion and because American-Soviet talks are involved.

The lack of clarity, which has repeatedly been criticized by the Bonn opposition lately, could not be substantially eliminated after Dobrynin's visit, which was followed the next day by an ambiguous article in the Soviet party paper PRAVDA. Christopher had only made vague statements on the announced initial talks with the Soviet Union. He said that among the steps to be taken in the weeks to come will be "work in our own government" and consultations within NATO with the aim of achieving some progress in the matter once the Soviet Union had dropped the prerequisites. With regard to a question about the American nuclear forward based systems, which the Soviet Union wants to include in the negotiations, Christopher said in Bonn that one should concentrate in the initial discussions on land-based medium-range missiles. This position was maintained last December in NATO by the United States and by the Federal Republic of Germany.

No time schedule exists yet regarding the thorough preparations and intense consultations with the Allies, which according to Christopher ought to precede the initial talks with the Soviets. As regards the American talks with the Belgian Governemnt, Schmidt had mentioned the publicly uttered concern over the hesitancy in Belgium and Holland. What was meant was the discussion of medium-range missiles in both countries.

Mertes, the development policy spokesman of the Union, referred on Wednesday in the press service of his party to a purposeful game by Moscow aimed at creating confusion. The recent PRAVDA article on disarmament and rearmament confirmed the CDU/CSU'S assessment of the results of Schmidt's talks. Soviet preparedness with regard to initial talks prior to the negotiations offered by the west on limiting land-based medium-range missiles in Europe, which Federal Chancellor Schmidt brought back home from Moscow as an allegedly great success, turns out to be a smokescreen intended to promote the central Soviet intention of calling into question the decision to close the arms gap, calling it into question in Germany and eventually preventing it.

Moscow's statement announcing its preparedness, which was spectacularly inflated by Schmidt who passed it on to America as a "high-ranking German messenger," was from Moscow's point of view an opening shot for a game of confusion in an impatient Western Europe and for an offensive against America. According to Mertes, the Union is asking the Federal Government to refrain from dressing up the Soviet divisive tactics, to stress in the election campaign the opposition's loyalty to security matters and not to accept playing the role of a "transport donkey" passing the buck of Soviet policy to the Western alliance.

Schwarz, spokesman for the SPD executive board, wrote in this connection that CDU Deputy Mertes' daily overfulfillment of his norm is characterized less by new ideas than by attempts to verbally downgrade the federal chancellor. After having produced the "Trojan Donkey," the "role of a transport donkey has now flowed from his creative pen.

GENSCHER VIEWS MOSCOW SUMMIT, EUROPE-U.S. TIES

LD231215 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 pp 3,4

[Unattributed interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "Greatest Possible Speed in Portugal's Entry into EEC"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you analyze the talks in Moscow between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Brezhnev?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: We held these talks in Moscow based on the utmost prior agreement with the EC and NATO allies. Within this context, our explanations will not fail to have an influence on the Soviet leaders. I believe that it is beneficial at difficult times to explain our own stances. This is what we did. It is now time to constructively analyze and study the Soviet reaction to the West's proposal on the medium-range missiles.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you agree with the theory that the United States has surrendered leadership of Western policy with respect to the USSR and the Middle East to Europe and the FRG?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: No.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But some observers, even in the United States, have made this analysis. So do you believe that there is no prospect of building a Europe with the United States based on the strengthening of relations between Paris and Bonn?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: The consolidation of relations among the European states is in the interest both of Europe and of the United States, because they both form part of the same free West.

This means that rapprochement among the European states does not occur to the United States' detriment but to the benefit of the entire West on the level of international policy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So you do not fear that the Soviets could benefit from the disagreements between the United States and the European countries?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: If we proceeded from the principle that there was a disagreement between the United States and France and the FRG, the Soviet Union would profit from this. Fortunately such a conflict has not occurred, and this has constituted a benefit for the West.

DAIRIO DE NOTICIAS: What is the future for the Camp David agreements, following the initiation of dialogue between the PLO and West European countries?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: There has been no recognition of the PLO. However, it is believed that the PLO will also have to take part in a solution to the negotiations for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And does the idea underlying the Camp David agreements remain valid after the adoption of this stance?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: The U.S. secretary of state has asserted that this stance, adopted by the EC member states, does not adversely affect the efforts made by the United States in the Middle East. On this point I agree entirely with the U.S. secretary of state.

I can add that President as-Sadat has also received our attitude with satisfaction.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you analyze current relations between the FRG and Brazil? Do you regard as positive the implementation of the agreement on nuclear energy signed 5 years ago?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Relations between the FRG and Brazil are very positive on the political level. We also greatly value the economic relations between our two countries.

We also regard the development of cooperation in the nuclear field as important.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And what about relations between the FRG and the Portuguese-speaking African countries, such as Guinea, Angola and Mozambique? Could Portugal play an important role in the rapprochement between these countries and the EEC?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: I believe that Portugal, in view of the good relations which it maintains with the countries which you mentioned, could in fact exercise a positive influence in the interest of those African states and of the EEC member states.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you regard Portugal as a politically stable country?

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Yes, I believe that democracy is broadly based in this country.

We admire the democratization process and believe that it is the outcome of a successful policy conducted by your government.

DATES FOR SCHMIDT MEETINGS WITH GIEREK, HONECKER SUGGESTED

LD221658 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The dates for the meetings of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker have been roughly set. Although the precise dates for the separate talks have yet to be officially agreed, it was reliably learned from informed circles in Bonn today that Gierek will most likely meet the federal chancellor in Hamburg on 20 August.

According to [illegible] sources, about a week later--on 25 or 26 August--the long-planned meeting between Schmidt and Honecker is due to take place in a yet-undisclosed location in the GDR. Rostock has been mentioned as the venue for the talks, but it is not being clearly denied in Bonn following a proposal made by the GDR that the Baltic spa of Dierhagen be planned for the meeting. Dierhagen is about 50 kilometers northeast of Rostock.

PRESS DISCUSSES LABOR UNREST IN POLAND

DW211010 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Press review on unrest in Lublin, Poland]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: In Lublin, eastern Poland, everything is quiet again. The last people on strike have returned to their places of work. But this quiet has been achieved only through fear--fear of action by their big neighbor, the Soviet Union. The seriousness with which the Warsaw leadership assessed the situation can be gathered by its frank statement that developments in Poland could cause the "concern of our friends." This is a barely camouflaged hint at the strong pressure by the Soviet Union and other neighbors.

DIE WELT notes: In Lublin, Poland, an almost plain threat had to be uttered, namely that the powerful neighbor--the Soviet Union--could march in to end the strike that was paralyzing the whole city. Moreover economic concessions had to be made to the workers.

Since no mechanism exists in socialist countries to absorb and channel the annoyance of the people, as is usual in democratic countries, every strike is a mortal danger for the system. But the slow-burning match is glimmering not merely in Poland! The economic gear is grinding everywhere, from Romania to Czechoslovakia and even the Soviet Union. Supply difficulties exist everywhere and the Soviet model of the planned economy is reaching its limits. Poland is so far merely a particularly glaring example.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG asks: Can it contribute to calming down the situation for the Polish Communists' Politburo to warn the people by saying that the friends of Poland are worried? It is obviously the strongest trump card the party leadership can play in the dispute with the workers for a proper relationship between income and food prices. The Poles know their friends and they know why they are alarmed: Because "the Polish model" could find imitators in the Soviet Union and in the GDR. The Warsaw Politburo knows that just a reminder about the Poles' two neighbors will most probably make them realize their limits. The threat about their friends shows that Poland is in a precarious situation, to put it mildly.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf states: Poland's problems have not changed since the fall of Gomulka in 1970. They have not been eliminated either by simultaneous appeals to tighten their belts and to work harder. The problems are those of a country that has been strained beyond the limit by enormous armament efforts, stepped-up industrialization, continuous agricultural difficulties and failure of the planned economy. Even Communist Party chief Gierek, despite his good intentions, is faced with the limits of the system.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen writes: There are many reasons for the backwardness of the Pol Polish standard of living--historical and contemporary reasons--but the working people can no longer be calmed down with statistics. They appear to be informed and self-confident, recalling trade union-like means of fighting in a system where the trade unions are just a long arm of the party. The establishment of "workers committees" in Polish factories is a challenge to the communist system in all of Europe. The party knows it, and it fears that it could be overtaken by developments. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: The fact that a socialist country admits the existence of strikes is a political fact in itself. It is possible that the party sees a way out of the misery not in appeals to economize, but in open and honest discussion with the people. That would be a sign of hope.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN TO VISIT 30-31 JULY

LD221625 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--King Husayn of Jordan will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic on 30 and 31 July. It was learned today from Bonn government circles that he will meet Federal President Karl Carstens, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Thevisit is taking place against the background of German endeavors to get the EC's European-Arab dialogue moving, especially on the Middle East question.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEFERS VISIT TO BONN

LD231547 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman will not pay his scheduled official visit to Bonn tomorrow. A Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman said this afternoon that the ruling junta in Managua informed the Federal Government through the German Embassy that, regretfully, the foreign minister could not at present visit Germany because of the situation in Bolivia. At the request of the government of Nicaragua the visit is to take place at a later date still to be arranged.

BOLIVIAN ENVOY IN BONN DENIES REQUESTING ASYLUM

LD241053 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Summary] Bonn--Luis Alberto Alipaz Alcazar, the Bolivian ambassador in Bonn who resigned yesterday, contrary to reports circulating here has not asked for political asylum in the Federal Republic. The ambassador told DPA today that he will continue to carry out his duties following his resignation until the arrival of his successor. Further steps will depend on developments in Bolivia. He added that the future shaping of relations between Bolivia and the Federal Republic will also depend on the Federal Government's attitude.

CHAUFFEUR OF FRG ENVOY IN PRAGUE DEFECTS WITH FAMILY

LD230911 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Weiden--The chauffeur of the FRG ambassador in Prague, Pawel Homolka, a 39-year old Czech, has defected to the Federal Republic with his wife, son, daughter and son-in-law. It was learned on Tuesday evening that the escape took place on 13 July. While his wife and children were able to travel officially to the Federal Republic as tourists, the diplomat's driver had to use an escape route through Hungary and Yugoslavia, it was learned in Weiden (Upper Palatinate) today. It is not clear by which route Homolka's son-in-law arrived in the Federal Republic.

PRC'S MILITARY PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS EXAMINED

DW181109 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "China's Military Future"]

[Text] There is no such thing as a Beijing-Washington axis. Yet the Carter-Hua meeting has shown that both sides are pushing rapprochement. The foreign policy program of Republican presidential candidate Reagan, too, allows the conclusion that a change in the White House would not produce any changes in the Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. interest in China is obvious.

Kissinger had incorporated China in his balance policy because the presence of a third party in the tension field between East and West gains more options for the U.S. strategy. The purpose and objective of Chinese policy point in the same direction. Within the Washington-Moscow-Beijing triangle it is possible to act more flexibly than in arrogant isolation.

By turning to Washington the Chinese have not, however, merely assumed a partner role in world politics. They have dedicated themselves to a new strategic concept: defense of the northern border has replaced confrontation in the Pacific. The potential enemy is no longer the United States, and that even though, as far as the United States is concerned, the Asian coast remains the strategic opposite shore which Washington must safeguard. China's conceivable adversary is the Soviet Union. This change in fronts need not be a lasting one. Still, the exchange of one enemy image for another has resulted for the Chinese Government in power policy tasks which demand a new version of the armed forces mission.

The catchwords are: further development of the Mao-formulated thesis of the prolonged popular war; modernization of the ground forces and the air force; perfection of nuclear weapons. What might be regarded superficially as the demand for reform in some military fields is basically the compulsion to implement a revolution in military thought and practice. [paragraph continues]

Granted, for a long time to come the Chinese Army will be unable to fend off an attack by the Soviet Army with classical means. The material of the Chinese mechanized and armored troops is obsolete.

The potential adversary could be halted only in the Chinese interior by mobilized armed masses. People's militia, local defense forces, and old-fashioned active units would have to wage battles far in the rear areas of their own country using the terrain, weather and the natural wear and tear experienced by enemy armies. This form of warfare must now be adapted to the area-blanketing technically sophisticated weapons which the intruder would use.

The concept of a prolonged popular war contains a danger for the future of a China that wants to develop new industries. If one were to allow the enemy to run himself to death in the broad expanses of the interior in a "scorched earth" struggle, one's own industry would be suicidally destroyed. Therefore a powerful armored and mechanized army must be set up. It must be able to form concentrations and defend growing economic areas in far forward positions. This calls for a highly qualified corps of professional officers. At present, however, the army is burdened with political and administrative tasks. That curtails the ability to solve military tasks.

The Chinese must set up a modern army for other reasons, too, in addition to the armed forces of the People's Army because not merely the northern border must be safeguarded, the whole strategic forward area must be covered. A hint will suffice in this connection: Vietnam. For the Chinese the Vietnamese are the Cubans of the Far East. China can cope with every camouflaged form of political encirclement and military threat of war by proxy only if it has an army able to make a devastating first strike.

A "strategic fire brigade" must be kept ready for Another situation, namely, for "power projection" [term rendered in English]. The Angol-Saxons consider this the projection of military strength into political action. In the Korean war China initiated a great counteroffensive against the Americans when it considered its interests to be threatened. It would have liked to do the same against the Soviets in Afghanistan, but it did not have the decisive military instrument.

The eventual development of a navy that will be able to protect advanced bastions is also a part of China's plans. Naval routes in the area of the Chinese and Yellow Seas must also be safeguarded. It is uncertain how far the Americans will help to implement that mammoth program. But it is certain that the Soviets will not be able to hinder the Chinese from becoming stronger and stronger militarily.

China is a nuclear power. The nuclear armed forces have been well developed. They are not a match for the Soviet strategic nuclear strength, but they are mobile. They can launch a retaliatory strike even after a first Russian strike. Mao's formulation that nuclear arms are a paper tiger has been disproved by reality. Some Chinese present the thesis that the nuclear destruction of Moscow or Russian industrial areas would be more painful for the Soviets than the corresponding devastations and suffering would for the Chinese, numbering 1 billion people.

PAPER COMMENTS ON MBFR PROPOSAL, MISSILES

DW231036 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Ulrich Mackensen editorial: "High Time For Talks"]

[Text] At present the Soviet Union has made moves on several levels to get the disarmament discussion going again and to make some progress. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt brought the news from Moscow that the Eastern side is now prepared to discuss reducing the nuclear potential on both sides in Europe. [paragraph continues]

Vadim Zagladin, the first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, explained how such talks could take place concretely according to Moscow's ideas. Then the Eastern delegation at the Vienna negotiations produced some proposals, suggesting the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers from the central European reduction area--including Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR.

If one strips these suggestions of their propagandistic dressing, if one further considers the fact that it could be a maneuver to detract attention from the ongoing occupation of Afghanistan, and if one takes into account the summer stagnation, sufficient substance remains that is worth thinking about. First of all, there are now some cards on the table. Moscow is prepared to discuss medium-range arms in Europe (and to negotiate later on). That will involve their own missiles as well as those systems which, according to the NATO decision, are to be stationed in central Europe as of 1983 if negotiations are unproductive. The Soviet Union, however, wants to include the "forward-based systems" of the United States in Europe, such as, for example, F-111 nuclear bombers which so far have not been included in any negotations.

The aim of these far-reaching talks can only be the attempt to include, if possible, all nuclear arms on both sides in treaties to at least hinder uncontrolled proliferation. The West must be also interested in such talks because it is of vital importance, in the true sense of the word, to probe all possibilities of arms limitation where its own security interests are not neglected. In other words, as in the past the West should not reject the chance that might be contained in the Soviet offer.

Still, the Soviet Union should do something beyond its verbal offers to underscore the seriousness of its intentions: Even if one only reiterates the Soviet position which Zagladin has now formulated anew, Moscow proceeds from a current strategic parity in Europe. Even if this were true, however, the Soviet Union constantly changes this parity to its advantage by deploying new SS-20 medium-range missiles. It would definitely be in line with the logic of what the Soviets call strategic parity if they stopped the further introduction of SS-20 missiles now. NATO plans to, and can, build and position new medium-range weapons, namely, the cruise missiles and the Pershing-2 missiles (as a replacement for the Pershing-1) only from 1983 on. Until then, no new, dangerous situation will emerge for the Soviet Union (even if one followed Moscow's logic). By unilaterally withdrawing 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR, a withdrawal which is still in progress, the Soviet Union has indicated that it does not consider the power ratio in the conventional field unfavorable to itself. Why not a clear signal in missile armament as well?

Even if Moscow cannot make up its mind to give such a signal, the West should seriously consider the offer of talks--and it will do so, too. Just as in the case of the talks on strategic arms limitation (SALT) at the time, initial contacts can lead to a point where the weapons systems will be defined whose limitation will be the subject of negotiation later. This "definition phase" is extremely important for future negotiations whether it is possible to cover all nuclear weapons of all military varieties.

There is no room for excessive optimism, of course, because the question continues to be topical as to what course the Soviet Union will be steering in the post-Brezhnev era. On the other side of the Atlantic there is a haze as well. Should Ronald Reagan win the presidential elections in the United States we will learn whether he will go through with his election program announcements to sink the SALT II treaty with Moscow for good and to make the United States the number one military power again. Should he consistently pursue this course there would not be any negotiations and no arms limitation treaty but instead a new arms race of unimaginable dimensions. Then the Europeans would be facing the question of whether they can, and want to, go along with that.

PAPER WEIGHS PROS, CONS OF GERMAN NAVAL ENLARGEMENT

DW240926 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Ernst-Otte Maetzke article: "Near and Remote Seas"]

[Text] The controversy has a definite pattern: A naval strategist, if necessary a naval lieutenant of the reserve like Lower Saxony Finance Minister Kiep most recently, draws attention to the fact that the most sensitive maritime regions as far as security is concerned lie far beyond the bounds of the North Atlantic pact's fleet--off the Cape, in the Gulf and in the Indian Ocean. His advice that the Federal Navy should also adapt and consider this boundary on the "Tropic of Cancer" nonexistent in case of hostilities and operate in the South Atlantic jointly with the alliance partners immediately meets with pious outrage and hand-wringing horror. Subsequently, depending on the courage of the convictions held by the one who triggers the dispute and by his political friends, what will then follow in a debate back and forth is concretizing, interpreting, denying or insisting.

Unfortunately, they do not ask which German ghost fleet is involved. At present the Federal Navy has exactly 17 ships with which it can venture out into the great Atlantic. Of these, 10 ships were part of the navy's initial equipment; they are ripe or overripe for decommissioning. They will be replaced by 1984 with six new frigates or--if all goes well--with eight frigates, provided there is more positive thinking next year about the additional two. Even borrowed destroyers, which the United States might let us have from its "mothballed" fleet, would not be of any help in getting out of this mathematical dilemma: They would have to be thoroughly modernized and, above all, fitted out with electronic equipment. This would require funds which if used for new ships would allow them to be built better and less expensively. The personnel requirement has not even been considered in this connection; modern warships need many specialists with extended service periods, each frigate alone 60 petty officers. Anyone who visualizes the Federal Navy, which is only 38,000 men strong, in the remote South Atlantic during the eighties harbors illusions which are not worth the paper to print them.

But is is indeed necessary to think about its future area of operation. One of the navy's boundaries which is much closer than the Tropic of Cancer is to be removed. Planning henceforth will ignore the 61st latitude in the Norwegian Sea. This is a realistic albeit rather high goal, because to date its mission has been to patrol the Baltic Sea exits. It has been performing this mission in a manner which presumably elicits the respect of the Warsaw Pact, with many, predominantly small, ships having good armament, with noiseless submarines and with plenty of combat planes--exactly in keeping, by the way, with the corresponding doctrines of Soviet Navy boss Gorshkov on how to cope with such a task.

If additional German ships and modern navy planes are now to protect a considerable part of the Norwegian Sea as well, the pullout of U.S. naval units could be coped with and the concentration of the Norwegian naval forces in the maritime areas further north could be made feasible. This would be an achievement which would benefit Western Europe's security. But it would be expensive. It would have to involve a sizeable additional financial contribution, that is to say, not a redistribution which would give the navy more ships and the army fewer tanks along the lines of "frigates instead of Leopards." Even for a Federal Government of the union parties it would be anything but easy to raise the required funds which that Federal Government, too, would prefer to spend on social programs than on security programs when the next landtag election are considered. "Children's bonus or frigates?"--how might that question be answered in Adenauer House [CDU headquarters]

The political effort that would have to be made would, however, be even greater than the financial effort. For the Federal Navy the exact opposite of the armed forces reduction would have to be done which is currently considered the ardently desired goal of a nearly undisputed combination of disarmament and security policies; negotiations on this are in progress in Vienna. Everywhere, in the West at any rate, the principle that armament jeopardizes peace is as valid as an axiom on which no doubt need be wasted. If the Federal Navy, including its air force, takes over the protection of part of the Norwegian Sea it must obviously be the first branch of the Bundeswehr to be reinforced, and not reduced.

We can look forward to a discussion about principles which is bound to be waged on the issue. Some people--we already know who they are--will go on to say as before that "armament" is an indecent word and that peace is all the safer the less one does for security. The others will argue in return that peace is safe only to the degree that there is mutual respect between two potential adversaries in war. The arguments of the former are easy, pleasant, cheap and seemingly "moral." In contrast, those of the latter are unpleasant, expensive and allegedly "evil," but it is not always the most comfortable pillows on which the people awake in good health.

WEU LIFTS RESTRICTIONS ON SIZE OF FRG WARSHIPS

LD221316 Hamburg DPA in German 1233 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Federal Republic can again build warships of any size. The permanent council of the Western European Union [WEU] has granted the Federal Government's application for the lifting of German's self-imposed restrictions on the construction of large warships laid down in the WEU treaty. This is not linked with any concrete plans to build such ships at the present time.

For Bonn the lifting of the naval restrictions is a measure that has long been due. The possibility that ships of this order can be built raises defense readiness and is in the interests of the further extension of equal arms cooperation within the Western alliance.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON OLYMPICS, ELECTION CANDIDATES

DW231126 [Editorial Report] The Cologne ARD Television Network in German at 1915 GMT on 22 July presents within the framework of its regular feature "Report" an account of a public opinion poll on current issues carried out by the Infas Polling Institute.

Moderator Ruediger Hoffmann notes that "the judgment of the people concerning the Olympic boycott more and more deviates from the official line of FRG boycott policy." The moderator says that "as many as 55 percent of the people interviewed consider German's Olympic boycott inappropriate, and a mere 39 percent consider it right, with the rest making no comment."

Hoffman goes on to report that the proportion of disapproval and approval was the exact opposite barely 3 months ago. At the time "more than 50 percent of the people interviewed endorsed th. boycott." But the nearer the Olympic games drew, the more "boycott-fatigued" the FRG citizens grew, and "the painful absence of German athletes and the threatening renunciation of the sensational Olympic television event promoted the call for a separation of sports from politics."

The moderator goes on to say that "62 percent now feel that politics plays too great a role in sports; only 25 percent believe that sports generally is independent from politics; and 51 percent consider it wrong for politics to play such a large role in sports."

According to Hoffmann, FRG citizens "generally accept" the Moscow visit made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher despite the Olympic boycott. Some 67 percent believe Schmidt and Genscher represented "German" interests in Moscow well; 62 percent believe that "Western" interests were well represented; 48 percent consider it a contribution to detente; 21 percent think it has had an effect on the Afghanistan situation.

The criticism by CDU/CSU followers is relatively "mild": Only 24 percent consider it a violation of "German" interests; 23 percent think it was a violation of "Western" interests; about 50 percent think it was not a contribution to detente and 75 percent say that the visit has changed nothing about the Afghanistan situation.

Hoffmann says that the effect on the two candidates for chancellor and their sympathy curves is as follows:

Helmut Schmidt, whose popularity had been on the upswing since January, lost 3 points compared with May/June, scoring a total of 62.

Franz Josef Strauss, on a downward trend since January, gained 4 points compared with May/June, scoring a total of 25.

Asked about their election plans, 45 percent of federal citizens want to vote for the Union parties; 43 percent for the SPD; the Liberals maintained their position after the shock of the North Rhine-Westphalian elections with 8.5 percent; the share of the other parties is continuously decreasing and amounts to a mere 3.5 percent now now, says the moderator.

BRIEFS

GREEN PARTY RESIGNATIONS--Leading representatives of the Greens in Bremen, among them the house of delegates Deputies Delphine Brox and Olaf Dinne, as well as members of the land executive board Irmgard Laaf and Bernd Vogel, have resigned from the party following Schleswig Holstein farmer Baldur Springmann. This is the first time that Greens holding an official position have drawn conclusions from the controversy over ecological positions which occurred again at the Dortmund federal level party congress. A spokesman has said that another 30 members had followed the example of the Bremen party resignations. [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Jul 80 p 1 DW]

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ARRIVES 23 JULY FOR 4-DAY VISIT

NC231505 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 23 (AFP)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today for a four-day official visit to France. He was welcomed by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing who greeted him as "a head of state who has played a major part in East-West rapprochement and cooperation."

Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that Mr Ceausescu's presence illustrated the utility of that policy and "the permanence of our dialogue"--a necessary one because "the world's situation demands that one meet, talk, and understand." France and Romania, he said were in a position to contribute to the necessary improvement of the international situation and to the defence of peace.

Mr Ceausescu replied that he had come to France hoping to broaden Franco-Romanian cooperation. "We are living," he said, "in a diversified world in full transformation. In the first part of this year we witnessed events that resulted in extreme tension in the international situation.

"The unfolding of those events demonstrate the necessity for a solution to problems on the basis of negotiations in the respect for the independence of each people and the right of each people to develop without external interference." He also expressed the conviction that Romania and France "can make an important contribution to European security and international entente."

Giscard Raises Afghan Question

LD240916 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] France and Romania enjoy all the conditions for good relations. President Giscard d'Estaing, who welcomed the Romanian head of state in Paris, stressed the points which the two countries have in common, similarities illustrated by expressions like international detente and national independence, themes which were moreover picked up yesterday by the president during thedinner given in honor of Mr Ceausescu, when the Afghan question was mentioned:

[Begin Giscard recording] In order to restore confindence a political solution in Afghanistan must also be rapidly sought, as weapons will not be able to decide the future of the Afghan people. Such a political solution is not unrealistic, as Afghanistan has been able to live in peace with its neighbors since the beginning of the century without threatening anybody's security. Such a solution must include thecomplete withdrawal of foreign armed forces and the acceptance of the right of the Afghans to choose their own political regime and to return to its traditional line of nonalignment. It must be accompanied with the appropriate guarantees so that Afghanistan will not be used to threaten the security of neighboring states. [end recording]

LE MONDE Previews Ceausescu Interview

LD240925 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jul 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Romanian President Intends to Highlight Disarmament in Europe"]

[Text] Mr Ceausescu, Romanian head of state and Romanian Communist Party [RCP] general secretary, arrived in Paris this afternoon, Wednesday, 23 July, for a 4-day official visit. [paragraph continues]

He is accompanied by his wife Elena, a member of the RCP Political Executive Committee Permanent Bureau, first deputy primeminister and number two in the state according to protocol; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Trade Minister Burtica, Foreign Minister Andrei and Industry and Machine Building Minister Avram.

In a television interview to be shown by French television Channel 3 on Friday, Mr Ceausescu, questioned on the current international crisis, said he thinks that the peak of tension has passed and that we are in a period of calm." However, he added, "the danger is still quite considerable. That is why, according to him, questions of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe must be highlighted because despite the fact that there are various zones of tension Europe remains the main area from which a new world war could break out."

With regard to Afghanistan, Mr Ceausescu said he thinks the essential thing is to "make every effort to attain a political solution based on an end to all foreign aid to the antigovernment forces and on the withdrawal of Soviet troops."

In addition Mr Ceausescu denounced the agitation stirred up over human rights in Romania by some circles which want the world to regress to the cold war period." These circles, according to him, "concentrate on minor aspects and not on the fundamental problems which have already been resolved in Romania and other socialist countries much better than in the Western capitalist countries."

SOVIET 'POLICE BRUTALITY' AGAINST JOURNALISTS PROTESTED

LD231446 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The French Embassy in Moscow has made an official protest to the Soviets about the police brutality which French journalists were subjected to in Red Square on Monday. The offense committed by these journalists was part of their work: trying to interview an Italian who had chained himself to a railing to protest against Soviet legislation against homosexuality. The French have asked for an explanation from the Russians.

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES FRENCH MEDIA 'CENSORSHIP' ON OLYMPICS

LD230927 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "Rearguard Battle"]

[Text] Tomorrow's opening of the Olympic games in Moscow represents a serious defeat for Carter, who hoped to prevent them from taking place, and for those such as the French Government who fell into step with him.

Hence stems their evident chagrin and their strateric withdrawal in other areas: In obvious obedience to the Elysee leader, the major media are doing their utmost to play down the event.

In fact the scale of the means being used in this campaign gives the lie to the idea that it seeks to impose. If the games were only of slight importance the whole crowd of court journalists would not have been mobilized to combat them.

They are not afraid, somewhat unwisely, of brandishing the banner of freedom of information against the Soviets at the very time when they are agreeing in France to act as the government's submissive servants in its rearguard battle to reduce news of the games to a minimum.

Thus Channel Two's management has announced that it will not be covering the opening ceremony on Saturday, without even the elementary courage to state its reasons. This is flagrant censorship of the event of the coming fortnight, an event which interests the entire world since athletes from 85 countries will be competing there. Everyone is aware of this, even if some people pretend to deny it.

Yesterday morning on Europe One Etienne Mougeotte echoed the previous day's assertions by Radio France by expressing rather comic--and rather belated--indignation at the fact that the Soviet press on 30 June and 4 July published only parts of the statements made by Chancellor Schmidt and the U.S. ambassador. On the other hand, he had nothing to say about the censorship exercised on French radio and television, for the simple and clear reason that he is actively involved in it. The Elysee's blinkered eyeglasses enable it to distinguish the minutest details across the Urals but prevent it from seeing what is happening in our own country.

It is strange to see the major media now discovering their vocation as defender of human rights against the Soviet Union. But what did they do in the past at the torrid time of the colonial wars? They found justifications for the slaughter and judged it natural to censor, seize and ban the Communist press. If anyone harbors the slightest doubt about this, one glance at the press of the time, whether spoken or written, will suffice to rid him of it. Then, as now, commentators took great care not to distress the government in the slightest.

From this viewpoint, it is entirely consistent that a number of figures "of various political leanings" are planning to demonstrate outside the Afghan Embassy at the time when the games are being opened. Whom do we find among these new crusaders? Representatives of the Socialist Party, the Rally for the Republic, the French Democratic Union and even a former member of the "New Order" fascist group. It is the reconstitution of the joint front of the losers of the colonial wars. Even then they all burned with the same love for the Muslims, as long as they were on their knees. As for the others, they turned their flamethrowers on them, as we know.

But this inglorious battle, this dishonorable fight will not prevent the Olympic games from opening in Moscow tomorrow.

CABINET DISCUSSES TERRORISM; STATEMENT ISSUED

LD231324 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers, meeting this morning at the Elysee, was to discuss this wave of terrorism. (Jean-Paul Bonami), I think the meeting is over. Was this subject in fact brought up by the ministers and by the president of the republic?

[(Bonami)] By Mr Giscard d'Estaing himself, in fact, in a statement that the press service has just distributed, the essence of which I will give you:

France must be and will continue to be, says the head of state, a country of asylum. That is to say that it will welcome those who, persecuted for their opinions or for their political actions in their own countries, hope to find the refuge of a peaceful life in France while respecting our laws.

On the other hand, it will not accept serving as a base for foreigners who seek to organize here and undertake actions of violence here. The necessary arrangements will be made to protect the national territory from them.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing adds: Public opinion and all those who are attached to the traditional values of the hospitality, generosity and freedom of our country must differentiate between what helps in the protection of those who are in exile and are persecuted and what is used to transport to other people's countries the methods of hatred which are contrary to the laws and beliefs of France.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH GISCARD

AB230934 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0924 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul (AZAP)--Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation arrived in Paris from Brussels on Tuesday. Citizen Nguza was received shortly after his arrival at the Elysee where he delivered a message from Citizen Mobutu Sese, Seko, founder-president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], to his French counterpart, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The state commissioner is to have talks this Wednesday with his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, before flying to London where he is to deliver a message from the MPR founder-president to British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. Citizen Nguza is then to have talks with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington.

LE MONDE VIEWS SANDINIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD231045 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 20-21 July 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 700-word Francis Pisani Managua dispatch reporting on the various leaders invited to attend the celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. Pisani cites the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA which expresses some criticism of the visit by Cuban President Fidel Castro, recalling that Castro's visit to Chile in 1971 "caused political difficulties for S. Allende's government." Pisani goes on to mention plans to show off the Nicaraguan Armed Forces' strength in the military parade on 19 July. Pisani adds: "As for the revolution's political line, it is clear to everybody that it will be socialist...eventually. 'All the political forces in the country understand this,' a leading Sandinist National Liberation Front member told us. 'Some,' he continued, 'are thinking of a superficial socialism, others of a schematic and rigid socialism but in the middle of all these different forces we are advocating a Sandinist socialism.'

"The concept is still vague. At present the front's national line stresses the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist character. For those interested, it states that it favors pluralism and respect for private property 'within the limits which political and economic events determine.'"

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--A ceremony was held on 17 July at which new United Arab Emirates Ambassador Khalifah al-Mubarak, Somali Ambassador Mohamed Abdurahman, Norwegian Ambassador Georg Kristiansen and Uruguayan Ambassador to France Etcheverry Stirling presented their credentials to French President Giscard d'Estaing. [Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jul 1980 p 4 LD]

DENMARK

AKTUELT ON NEW WARSAW PACT VIEW OF BALTIC BOUNDARIES

LD231315 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Jul 80 p 4-5

[Lennart Weber article: "Eastern Bloc Navy Comes Closer to Denmark"]

[Text] Eastern countries are busy encircling Denmark. The navies from Eastern bloc countries are using the Store Baelt, the Kattegat and the North Sea for their maneuvers to an ever-greater extent.

This fact, taken with the recent provocations against the Danish fleet, confirms NATO experts' theory that the Eastern bloc countries have enlarged their defensive area.

Ten years ago it was rare for Eastern bloc countries' naval vessels to go further than Bornholm and Ruegen. Today it is a daily occurrence for these warships to be close to the Danish coast.

There are many indications that the Warsaw Pact's view of the Baltic's boundary has been changed. Normally Bornholm and Ruegen are considered to be a natural boundary. But NATO experts claim that the Eastern bloc countries are now working with a completely new boundary for their defenses, namely, a boundary between Hanstholm and southern Norway.

There are several things that indicate that this view is correct.

When two Russian ships collided in the Store Baelt in December 1979 and four seamen died, the Soviet news agency wrote "that two Russian ships had collided in the Baltic."

Thus, in the Eastern bloc countries, internal Danish waters, the Store Baelt and the Kattegat are reckoned as part of the Baltic.

In addition the Baltic is no longer seen as isolated waters. There have been increasing numbers of naval maneuvers where Eastern bloc navies from the Baltic have taken part together with naval units from the Black Sea and from Murmansk in the Arctic Ocean.

Within the last few weeks there have been three episodes in Danish waters that confirm the theory of a new line in Eastern bloc defense thinking.

At the end of May three destroyers from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland, together with three supply ships from the Baltic, came up through the Store Baelt to Aalbaek Bay between Fredrikshavn and Skagen. In recent years this has been a favorite maneuver area for the Eastern bloc fleet. On 30 May five of the ships sailed out into the North Sea, while the supply ship from the GDR remained in Salbaek Bay. On 5 June the fleet returned and sailed to the Baltic. This was the first time the Warsaw Pact fleet from the Baltic took part in a maneuver in the North Sea together with naval units from the Soviet fleet in the Arctic Ocean.

On 26 June four submarines from the Baltic sailed to the Atlantic where they took part in a maneuver. They returned last week. It is the first time that four submarines from the Baltic together have taken part in an Eastern bloc maneuver in the Atlantic.

A couple of weeks ago a large landing exercise was completed on the Soviet Baltic coast. A large number of landing craft, naval vessels and merchant vessels built so that they can be used as landing craft took part in this exercise. Such exercises are carried out regularly. But in this exercise Soviet warships from the Black Sea and from Murmansk in the Arctic Ocean were observed taking part. These vessels sailed back through the Store Baelt last week.

Thus we have three episodes within the space of a few weeks that show something of the new pattern of maneuvers.

Danish defense forces have also noted an interesting detail in waters south of Lolland and Falster. When warships are on their way back to the Baltic they quite often start an "attack" on the Soviet Union.

The Warsaw Pact fleets "play" NATO vessels and attack the Soviet Union. "The NATO fleet" is then attacked by ships and planes from the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Normally the Eastern bloc fleet keeps to the international rules. They do not train in Danish waters and they do not embarrass the Danish fleet.

But within the space of only a few months there have been three episodes. Such events are completely new and are otherwise only known from encounters in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean between Western and Eastern fleets.

On 18 April the minesweeper Fyn was rammed by a Soviet naval vessel. The Danish ship suffered a dent and Denmark sent a protest to the Soviet Union.

On 8 July [as published] a home guard naval vessel from Kolding was rammed by an East German ship. Only evasive action kept the ship from being totally destroyed. After the collision the East German ship sailed off.

On 11 June the Danish fleet had to chase a Polish landing craft out of Danish waters. The frigate Peder Skram was in the Baltic at the beginning of June and at the weekend it docked in Roenne. The crew had noticed that a certain Polish ship had tailed Peder Skram very closely. And when the Danish ship sailed from Roenne on Monday morning it was again followed by the Polish vessel.

Later in the week the Peder Skram and other Danish vessels were on maneuvers north of Sjaelland. And it was here that it became necessary to chase the Polish spy ship out of Danish waters.

Naval Commodore J.F. Bork said: "I was on the voyage to Bornholm and saw for myself how the Polish ship followed the Peder Skram. Even then I had the feeling that the Polish ship had been assigned to follow us. So the Polish ship can hardly have been unaware that it violated international regulations when it sailed south of Hesseloe and therefore close to the north coast of Sjaelland."

"The Polish ship came from the Oeresund and we noticed it first when we were well inside Danish waters. We went after them to give them a warning that they were violating international regulations. The ship tried to make a run toward the Store Baelt, but we slowed them down and explained to them very clearly through loudhailers that they were violating Danish territorial waters and that they should clear out as quickly as possible."

FINLAND

HELSINKI REPORTS PURCHASE OF NEW MIG FIGHTERS

LD171452 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] First an item on the new aircraft purchases by the Finnish Air Force. Six new MiG-21bis interceptor fighters were flown to the Kuopio airfield today. The new planes will gradually replace the MiG-21 fighters acquired in the 1960's. The modernization of the squadron is based on the proposal of the parliamentary defense review committee.

The MiG-21bis fighter is a more advanced version of the MiG-21F plane which has been in use in the Finnish Air Force for years. The new Mig-21bis interceptor fighters do not differ much in appearance from the MiG planes in use here. The new plane is, however, an all-weather fighter. It has better weaponry, fire control and radar equipment than its predecessors. The top speed of the MiG-21bis fighter is more than twice the speed of sound. It is stated by the air force staff that this aircraft totally fulfills the demands of the interception duties of the Finnish Air Force. Finland has bought a number of MiG-21bis interceptor fighters equalling one air fleet. The exact number has not been announced.

The Karelia wing is now obtaining modern aircraft. What, then, is the general state of air force security equipment? The air force staff states that the Draken air fleet in the Lapland wing is fully operative. The Satakunta wing in Pori is awaiting the modernization of its equipment. The parliamentary defense review committee has taken this need into account, but it has not yet been possible to allocate funds for it in the budget. The Saab-Safir training plane has been flown almost to the end of its capacity. The air force is awaiting the arrival of the new Vinka trainer planes, which are about 2 years behind schedule.

The British Hawk fighter will be the jet trainer aircraft. Deliveries will begin this year. Of the 50 Hawks, 46 will be built on license in Finland.

NORWAY

DEFENSE MINISTER ON RATIONALE FOR NATO STOCKPILING

LD231349 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Paal Nordenborg interview with Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg: "Stoltenberg on Contingency Stockpiling: Increases the Credibility of Our Defenses"-- date and place not given]

[Text] "The quality of Russian sea and air forces has improved. This means that they are able to cut off reinforcements to Norway in a crisis situation more quickly and over greater areas."

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg justifies the contingency stockpiling of equipment for allied forces with the above argument.

Stoltenberg is now back in Norway after a visit to the United States, where he had been invited by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown. During the talks on contingency stockpiling no plans were discussed in detail, but he went through the work in progress in the Bruland committee with the American defense secretary.

Concrete negotiations with the Americans will only take place when the recommendations of the Bruland committee are presented in early 1981.

"Contingency stockpiling is a Norwegian initiative. The intention is to strengthen the credibility of our own defense strategy. Throughout the period since the last war this has been based on the idea that we will have reinforcements from outside in a crisis situation. We have had contingency stockpiling since the beginning of the sixties, in the form of aircraft parts, fuel and ammunition," Stoltenberg told ARBEIDERBLADET.

He maintained that Norway has worked for several years to arrange such earmarking with its allies. But only Canada has agreed to earmark a force of 4,000-5,000 men and to stockpile a very limited number of track-laying vehicles. The British have refused, while the United States now seems to be intent on earmarking and contingency stockpiling.

Stoltenberg can understand that there should have been a certain reluctance to agree to the Norwegian request. The majority of countries, of course, prefer to be free to deploy their forces in a crisis, he said.

He denied that the contingency stockpiling of military equipment now being discussed is the same as Norwegian rearmament.

"The first consideration is our own security, the possibilities we have of receiving help from outside in a crisis situation. The stockpiling of fuel, vehicles, guns and missiles, first and foremost for the defense of our airfields, can hardly be taken as a provocation," Stoltenberg said.

He stressed that nuclear arms are not being discussed in this connection.

Asked about the alternatives for the stationing of U.S. Marines which the budget office of the American Congress has worked out, Stoltenberg said that this was a study made by a consultant there, and does not represent official U.S. Government planning. Nor is there agreement within the U.S. Marine Corps on the alternative deployment plans for the corps that the budget office has drawn up.

This study proposes four alternative main tasks for the Marine Corps in the eighties, one of which is reinforcement of the northern flank. If this alternative is chosen, the United States will stockpile equipment for a Marine Corps brigade in Norway, for four brigades in Denmark and for one-third of a brigade in Iceland. Equipment for two-thirds of a brigade would be stockpiled onboard ships, according to a report on the four alternatives for the Marine Corps drawn up for the American Congress published in FORSVARETS FORUM [DEFENSE FORUM].

AFTENPOSTEN SEES SOVIET MBFR OFFER AS 'DIVERSIONARY TACTIC'

ID181153 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Soviet Diversion"]

[Text] It is clear that NATO must give serious consideration to all proposals from the Warsaw Pact countries. This also applies to the most recent proposal put forward in Vienna during the negotiations on mutual balanced force reductions in central Europe (the 6-year-old MBFR conference). The Soviet delegation has offered to withdraw 20,000 of its own soldiers on condition that the United States reduces its contingents by 13,000 men. This really does sound as if Moscow is blowing the trumpet of peace, and it is a sound to which various Western circles will gladly listen.

But in the world in which we live it is not only a question of giving serious treatment to all proposals that might possibly lead to detente; there is also the question of whether there are serious intentions behind such intitiatives. In other words: Do those in power in Moscow really want to reduce the two military blocs' troop concentrations on the European Continent? In our opinion it is very natural that NATO's experts, who are only too willing to show goodwill toward moves from the East which could make our part of the world a safer place, should have shown a somewhat skeptical initial reaction to Moscow's new plan for a reciprocal Soviet-American troop withdrawal. According to informed NATO sources, it is a fact that the Warsaw Pact nations have 150,000 more men under arms than the Western alliance. The Soviet proposal would not therefore weaken the Eastern bloc's numerical superiority, and it would not therefore "cost" the Soviet generals anything to operate with 20,000 fewer soldiers.

There are also other reasons why NATO shows a certain restraint in its reaction to Moscow's latest offer of withdrawal. It is not the first time that the Soviet Union has demonstrated its "desire for peace" in this way. In December last year President Leonid Brezhnev proclaimed that he was willing to recall 20,000 of his officers and men from East Germany. It is no military secret that the majority of these military units are still in the GDR.

Moscow recently announced that a whole Soviet division would be pulled out of Afghanistan. This would mean something over 10,000 men, no longer needed in a country which sees the Soviet forces as friends and defenders against imperialist enemies. No one can deny that Soviet soldiers have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, but it is just as clear that they have been replaced by others. The Soviet Union has not reduced its military forces in manpower terms in Afghanistan. What has happened is that the forces have been reorganized to be better able to fight against the Afghan resistance movement.

There is a great geographical distance between Vienna and Kabul, but in the foreign and military policy arenas the two capitals are merely extreme points in the game between East and West. Those in power in Moscow hope that what they offer as "peace-loving" measures in Vienna will make the rest of the world forget the war they are waging in Afghanistan. For this reason there is unfortunately no reason to assume that Moscow's latest offer of withdrawals is anything more than a diversionary tactic.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES LIFTING OF ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST CHILE

LD231015 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Jul 80 p 5

[David Adamson report: "Britain Ends Arms Embargo on Chile After Sales Study"]

[Text] Britain lifted the arms embargo against Chile yesterday and the countries had returned to normal relations, said Mr Ridley, the minister responsible for Latin-American affairs.

He told the Commons that the decision had been taken after "careful consideration" following a review of defence sales to Chile.

The embargo was imposed by the Labour government in 1974 after reports of executions, torture and other violations of human rights by the military regime which succeeded the shot President Allende.

In the following year the British ambassador was withdrawn from Santiago in protest against the torture of Dr Sheila Cassidy.

Since the return of a Conservative government last year there has been a step by step return to normal relations.

In January both countries announced there would be an exchange of ambassadors and resumption of full diplomatic relations.

While the British Government does not claim that all violations of human rights have ceased in Chile, it is satisfied that there has been a considerable improvement. In any case the situation is certainly no worse than in some other countries where Britain does not exercise an arms embargo, such as Argentina.

Sales will still be subject to review and licensing which should ensure that equipment which could be used directly for internal repression will not be sold.

The timing of yesterday's announcement appears to be related to the release of the lastest unemployment figures. Trade--and thus employment in Britain--has suffered from the six-year hiatus in Anglo-Chile relations.

Britain was the traditional supplier for the Chilean Navy and a strong link was maintained through the Royal Navy, which trained Chilean officers. Although there is nothing in the pipeline the government hopes that orders for new warships will be placed with British yards.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES RECENT KIPRIANOU STATEMENT ON TALKS

TA231253 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has called on UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to take action regarding Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's attitude. Kenktas said that Waldheim should refer to Kiprianou's recent statement and ask Kiprianou whether or not he seriously wants to hold talks or agrees to the joint establishment of a federation and whether or not he will again bring up subjects that have already been settled through the population exchange program.

Replying to journalists' questions this morning, Denktas noted that Kiprianou rejected the agreement reached with Makarios and the agreement signed on 19 May based on the Makarios agreement, that he denied the population exchange and that he is relying on the illusion of the return of the refugees. Pointing out that Kiprianou does not want to solve the problem through negotiations, Denktas concluded: If Kiprianou's recent statement constitutes a basis, then it is really unnecessary to discuss the Cyprus problem under this [word indistinct]. It would be beneficial and even necessary to grant the Greek Cypriot community the opportunity to find a more realistic leader.

TURKISH TRADE MINISTER HOLDS DEPARTURE NEWS CONFERENCE

TA221522 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish minister of commerce, Mr Basol, flew back to Ankara today at the end of a visit to the federated state. During his 5-day visit he signed a new trade protocol with the federated state and attended celebrations marking the 6th anniversary of the Turkish peace operation in Cyprus. Speaking at a news conference at Ercan State Airport, Mr Basol said he was happy to have observed that the Turkish Cypriot Community had made great strides toward establishing their own state. He said he had found the opportunity to make an on-the-spot study of the economic situation in the federated state and that he had seen that there had been a great development in the economy of the state. Referring to the new trade protocol, he said that the two sides had agreed on several ideas to improve the economy of the Turkish Cypriot community further. The minister of commerce and industry of the federated state, Mr Atasayan, also speaking at the news conference, said the talks in Nicosia with Mr Basol had proved that the aid provided by Turkey had not been in vain.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY

TA221514 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot parliamentary delegation today returned to the federated state at the end of a visit to Turkey. In a statement at Ercan State Airport the leader of the delegation, Dr Semzi Kazim, the deputy president of the legislative assembly, said that they had discussed the economic and other problems of the Turkish Cypriot community in their talks with Acting President Mr Caglayangil, the prime minister, Mr Demirel, and other government officials as well as with leaders of the political parties. Dr Kazim added that they had expressed the hope that the leaders in Turkey would continue to keep the Cyprus problem above party politics.

RALLY PARTY REJECTS KIPRIANOU CALL FOR UNITY, DIALOGUE

NC230635 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The rightwing opposition [Democratic] Rally Party of Mr Glavkos Kliridhis has rejected president Kiprianou's appeal for a dialogue to restore unity among the parties on the national issue. The party repeated its call for Mr Kiprianou to resign, accusing him of leading the country to "political and economic bankruptcy". A statement from the party says the president's call amounted to an invitation to submit to a "governing minority" in the name of an "ill-conceived unity".

There has been no statement from the AKEL Party, which has also expressed disagreement with the president's policies and withdrew its support from him, but the Rally statement seems to take AKEL's rejection of the president plea for unity as granted.

"We warn Mr Kiprianou that he should have no illusions about the attitude of the parties which disagreed with his policy and declared him an undeserving and impotent leader", the Rally statement said. However, the government spokesman rejected the Rally statement, saying it shows once again the "policy of distortion and systematic undermining of the unity of the people" followed by the Rally Party.

The spokesman said that President Kiprianou had actually covered all the points raised in the Rally statement and added that the people gathered at Elevtheria Square constituted a silencing answer.

The Rally Party statement covered four pages and essentially repeated the call for the resignation of the president. About Mr Kiprianou's hints as to responsibility for the abandonment of Famagusta town and its occupation by the Turkish troops in August 1974 whilst Mr Kliridhis was in charge, the Rally says this betrays "lack of sense about the realities not only of the present and the future but also of the recent past".

The Rally counters by saying that Mr Kiprianou and his family left the island with the start of the invasion and if he was in Cyprus he would have known that the people fled the town after the overpowering of the national guard by superior arms and after reports of savage acts by Turkish troops in the places occupied. The Rally claims that government pressure was used to gather the crowds at Elevtheria Sqaure on Monday night and accuses the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation of showing the gathering yet refusing to show the gatherings organised by the other parties.

About the presence of the speaker of the Greek Parliament and Greek parliamentarians and Greek mayors, the Rally says that Mr Kiprianou is using "crutches from abroad". It also claims that Kiprianou's quotations from speeches of Makarios do not convince about his following the Makarios policy as laid down in minutes of the National Council.

In reply to Mr Kiprianou's statement that the parties may diverge on all issues except diverge on the national issue, the Rally declares: "We do not need Kiprianou's authority to disagree with the disastrous policy he follows on the national policy". Unity cannot be secured under a "minority leader" and the submission of the majority but through democratic elections for a majority-elected president, the Rally statement says.

However, the government spokesman denied charges of any use of illicit means for the Elevtheria Square gathering and said that the government's attitude about the gathering was the same as that followed on all previous occasions with the consent of the parties. "Methods such as those referred in some sections of the press have not been used this year nor were such methods used in previous years," the spokesman said.

WORKERS PROTEST KILLING OF TURKLER; SECURITY MEASURES URGED

TA231631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Workers employed at the Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and other municipalities and at other business premises have not reported to work to protest the killing of Kemal Turkler, the leader of the Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union. TRT correspondents report that bus and cleaning services were suspended and the various brances of private banks remained closed in various cities today.

The IV Army Corps and the Ankara Martial Law Command has issued a statement in connection with the action taken by workers. The statement recalls that occupation, de facto situations, work stoppages and slowdowns, not reporting to work in masse and similar actions in municipal offices are banned in accordance with a communique issued on 6 May 1980. The martial law command statement adds that in spite of this communique, workers did not report to work in masse in various Ankara municipal offices. The statement gives the workers notice to return to work by 1400 today. The statement further notes that if the workers do not report to work by that time, transportation services will be resumed with drivers from public institutions and that municipal drivers, workers employed in the cleaning services and other workers will be watched. Following the statement issued by the Ankara Martial Law Command, workers began reporting to work as of 1400. Workers in other cities also began to report to work in the afternoon.

Demirel Comments

TA231621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that Turkey will combat anarchy and terror through legitimate channels, within legal grounds and through the legitimate forces of the state. Demirel was replying to reporters questions as he emerged from the JP joint group meeting today.

In reply to a question on his views regarding the action taken by unions affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions following the killing of the machine industry workers union leader Kemal Turkler, Demirel said: The killing of Turkler is a deplorable incident. I expressed my grief yesterday. This deplorable incident has grieved the whole nation. Strikes, work stoppages and similar actions decrease production is detrimental to the country, which makes it seem as though the whole nation is being punished. I do not believe it is right to implement such actions. In other words, I do not believe it is right to implement actions that will adversely affect the country and that might be considered punishment for the whole nation.

In reply to a question on whether he believes the dimensions of anarchy are changing with the killing of union leaders, Demirel said: Actually, I do not know that the term the dimensions of anarch means. However, the killing of a former prime ministers, a policeman, a citizen... They are all human beings. They are the children of this country. No one is less important than the other.

A journalist recalled the wish expressed by NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan for early elections unless certain problems are solved by 19 August. He then asked Demirel for his opinion on Erbakan's statement that the NSP would propose early elections if such a proposal was not submitted by the JP. Demirel replied: Let them not hesitate for a moment, let them submit it.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES ANARCHY, TERRORISM

TA231832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Anarchy and terrorism were discussed at the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly today. A statement by the chairmanship council on terrorism and anarchy in the country was read at the joint session today which says that anarchy and terrorism have been going on in Turkey for over 10 years, and the dimensions and manifestations of this are causing more suffering with each passing day. They are aimed against the integrity of the Turkish Republic and the unity of the nation. Noting that remaining ineffective spectators in the face of the incidents might cause more painful incidents in the future, the statement adds that the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly must accept their responsibilities now more than ever if the Grand National Assembly is not to go down in history as an institution which failed to perform its duties.

After the statement of the chairmanship council was read, various speakers expressed the views of their parties. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel came to the rostrum after the party speeches were delivered and called for the ratification of the bills on the security courts, the state of emergency and the amendment of the martial law commanders' authorities. Noting that the Turkish Grand National Assembly should be united in ratifying these bills that will prevent bloodshed, Demirel said: If these bills are not ratified incidents cannot be stopped even if the JP and the RPP govern jointly.

POLICE DETAIN IRANIAN STUDENTS AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC240618 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Ankara, THA--Fifteen Iranian students who called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon have been detained by police. The Iranian students had called at the Foreign Ministry to put forward their demand for the return of the two Iranian officers who had sought asylum in Turkey some time ago. The students were detained by policemen, who were ordered to do so.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SIGNS OECD AGREEMENT DEFERRING DEBTS

TA232036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] An agreement on deferring Turkey's debts to OECD member countries has been signed in Paris. According to the agreement, 90 percent of Turkey's guaranteed debts amounting to some $3 billion have been deferred for 10 years with a grace period of 5 years. The cash payment of the remaining 10 percent will be made in equal installments within 5 years. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent the agreement, which will be effective from 1 July, 1980, stipulates that all debts due within the next 3 years are deferred. The agreement also recognizes the possibility of holding talks at the end of the 3 years with the aim of deferring the payment of debts for another 2 years. According to the agreement the unpaid installments of Turkey's debts which were deferred in 1978 and 1979 are also deferred for 8 years with a grace period of 4 years.

Turgut Ozal, Prime Ministry under secretary and State Planning Organization deputy under secretary, who signed the agreement on agreement on behalf of Turkey, left France for Britain this evening. In London Ozal will hold talks in connection with deferring Turkey's debts to international commercial banks. Ozal, who will stay in Britain for 2 days, will then go to Italy to hold contacts on loans the Italian Government is expected to extend to Turkey.

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BELGIUM

BRUSSELS TO SUSPEND ARMS DELIVERIES TO BOLIVIA

LD241702 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Summary] The army is suppressing a miners' protest in Bolivia, and the United States plans to cut its economic aid to that country.

"In Brussels, Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb has decided to suspend all arms deliveries to Bolivia. He issued a communique stating that he deplores any form of overthrowing a government by force and regrets the military coup even more in view of the fact that a democratization process was under way.

"The Belgian trade minister has decided to suspend indefinitely the signing of a 100 million Belgian franc state loan to Bolivia."

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS POLICY ON JERUSALEM EMBASSY

LD2402839 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Diplomatic correspondent report: "Arabs Request Embassy Closure Without Threats"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 17 July--Last week the Arab countries asked Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw to close the Dutch Embassy in Jerusalem. The three ambassadors who made this request on their colleagues' behalf did not back up the request with any threats. There is no question of their intending to break off relations with the Netherlands.

Van der Klaauw explained the historical background to the Dutch diplomatic presence in Jerusalem to the Arab ambassadors. At the same time he pointed out the stance which the Dutch Government has always taken on the status of Jerusalem, in other words that it opposes any unilateral change in Jerusalem's status. This stance is in keeping with the stance adopted by the Nine, which was once again confirmed at the European summit in Venice last week. The de facto annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel is not recognized by the Netherlands or any other Western country.

The Arab countries presented their request to the Netherlands last week, before the Islamic conference in Amman last weekend demanded that all diplomatic missions be withdrawn from Jerusalem. Aside from the Netherlands, 12 countries, all from Latin America, have established their embassies in Jerusalem.

BOELLING INTERVIEWED ON BOLIVIA, GIEREK VISIT, GDR TRIP

DW242215 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1010 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Heribert Schwan interview with Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn--date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] A cabinet meeting took place as usual today under the chairmanship of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, since the chancellor is on vacation. Two topics in the foreign policy field may be of interest to our listeners. To begin with, the situation in Bolivia: In many Western countries Bolivian embassies have been occupied, including the one in Bonn, as news agencies have just reported. Did more than just expressions of displeasure over the putsch in Bolivia come up during the cabinet meeting today?

[Answer] The word displeasure just does not characterize the cabinet discussion which followed a situation report by State Secretary Van Well. As we said a few days ago the Federal Government is watching with great concern the situation which has developed after the forcible seizure of government power in Bolivia by the military. State Secretary Van Well reported to the cabinet a while ago that the five EC ambassadors accredited in La Paz called on the top-ranking official of the Interior Ministry and insisted that the bloodshed be halted as soon as possible. This goes to show that the EC ambassadors are making every effort to exert influence on the rulers there. Even the smallest contribution we can make toward ending the reign of violence is worth undertaking. We will reserve all further steps to our own discretion. At the moment the situation is unclear. But we have stated once again with all clarity that this is the second time within a year that the military has succeeded in smashing beginnings to a restoration of democracy. For some time developments did not look bad and seemed to indicate that it might be possible to lead Bolivia back to a working, liberal democracy.

[Question] In the event of developments such as those in Bolivia right now it is often the custom to recall the ambassador, at least for the purpose of reporting; a gesture which the EC states also practiced in the case of Iran. Has this been considered?

[Answer] I am sure that jointly with the other EC states and our Western allies, in particular the United States, we are considering the conclusions that must be drawn, if so warranted. At the moment, I repeat, the five EC ambassadors, including our ambassador, are trying to exert influence on the government in La Paz with a view to halting the violence. This does not mean, however, that this is the final step.

[Question] The Federal Government is not inclined to discontinue development aid to Bolivia, for example, at the moment?

[Answer] Well, negotiations on the government level were held last fall and during the first few months of this year. In principle DM30 million in capital aid and DM16 million in technical assistance were promised on that occasion. At the moment the situation is so unclear that we will remain reserved for the time being.

[Question] Did the Federal Cabinet also deal today with the chancellor's trip to the GDR, with the Schmidt-Honecker meeting, with the Chancellor's meetings with both Honecker and Gierek?

[Answer] There was no call for this. We are maintaining contacts with the People's Republic of Poland with regard to the visit by the first secretary, just as we are in contact with the GDR leadership. What is definite is that Mr Gierek's visit to the Federal Republic will take place in August. We may proceed from the assumption that the chancellor is GDR visit will take place at the end of August. Details are now being discussed with the GDR Government.

[Question] Some news agencies and newspapers reported today that the chancellor will meet Erich Honecker in Masdeburg on 28 August. Can you confirm the date?

[Answer] At the moment there is no definite agreement as to the date for the visit, but I was able to tell some interested newsmen in Bonn yesterday that it is realistic to talk in terms of the last 10 days in August. Besides, you probably will agree with me that the timing--whether the day of a trip is a Monday, a Wednesday or a Friday--is actually of secondary importance.

PAPERS DISCUSS KLIBI VISIT, CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

DW241240 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Press review on the European Community's Middle East initiative and visit by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG comments: The European Community is trying to bring some movement into the Middle Eastern problem, and the FRG holds a leading position in this respect. One hopes that the Federal Government will not burn its fingers or even worse in this connection. It could happen that the European Community's Middle East initiative which is being pursued so energetically by the Federal Government might complicate the situation in the Middle East even more. Just think of a hardening of the Israeli standpoint, or Palestinian demands becoming more and more far-reaching caused by European preparedness to talk to the foreign ministers of the Arab League.

RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen stresses: The self-appointed role as mediator that the European Community wants to play in the continuation and the bringing to fruition of the Middle Eastern peace process produces a number of problems as was to be expected. Most Arab countries allegedly show stronger signs of readiness to compromise. But as before, the Arabs want to prompt the countries of the European Community to act with more toughness toward Israel. The Israelis are showing more and more disappointment with the European Community. Prime Minister Begin continues to refuse to have discussions with the European Community on the basis of the European Community's Middle East declaration. The Americans will see to it that the European Community, in carrying out its role as mediator, will not upset the continuation of negotiations on the basis of the Camp David agreements. Against this background the president of the European Community's Council, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, is facing a most ticklish mission.

RUHR ZEITUNG of Essen argues: He who sits on a powder keg must try to help put out the fuse. This is exactly what the European Community is doing in the Middle East conflict. The planned missions of the Council's president at the United Nations and in other involved states demonstrate that Europe does not want to give in. The solution of the continuing problem, involving not only the fate of Israel and the Palestinians but also world peace, cannot tolerate postponement. The starting position is obvious: There will be no solution without the PLO. There will be no peace if Israel does not withdraw from the conquered areas, and there cannot be a solution without safeguarding Israel's right to exist.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg comments on the same issue: The aftereffects of the appearance of the secretary general of the Arab League in Bonn were embarrassing. The Federal Government and its guest assessed the subject that was discussed so differently that the chancellor's spokesman felt impelled to make a quick correction so as not to aggravate German-Israeli and German-American relations. He said that Bonn still adheres to a positive assessment of the Middle Eastern peace agreements of Camp David. The impression that the Federal Government has now formed a different opinion was obviously justified by Secretary General Klibi with a view to the zeal demonstrated by the Germans as well as their European Community partners with regard to their PLO contacts. This example demonstrates that the European Community has moved onto slippery ground with its Middle Eastern initiative, says BADISCHE ZEITUNG.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG states: The Foreign Ministry statement that the Federal Government is acting "exactly in line with the Venice statement," was tantamount to a correction of Klibi's statements. It was urgently necessary to avoid dangerous misunderstandings. The Federal Republic may neither be the main initiator of a European-Arab conference of ministers, nor may the impression be created that it has in the meantime taken a critical view of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement of Camp David. Bonn was acting correctly by showing a reserved and skeptical attitude regarding the project of a foreign ministers' conference between the Arab League and the European Community. That suggestion is as spectacular as it is risky.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf notes: Klibi's statement that prior to the end of this year a foreign ministers' conference of the Arab League and the European Community will take place contains as many dangers as his obvious impression that the Federal Government is maintaining more and more distance with regard to the Camp David peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. A foreign ministers' conference between the Arab League and the European Community would have the following consequence for Bonn: Genscher would sit at one table with the foreign policy spokesman of the PLO, which is not recognized by the Federal Republic. That would be tantamount to a recognition of that organization. Bonn does not want that. The political dialogue between the League and the European Community would make sense only if it were to complement the current efforts of the Americans, Egyptians and Israelis--and not if it were to replace them.

COMMENTATOR SEES DIFFICULTIES IN INCLUDING FBS IN TALKS

DW241151 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Jul 80 p 6

[Wolfram von Raven editorial: "Including Kamikaze Fliers"]

[Text] How and when will one succeed in bringing about reasonable negotiations on an American-Soviet balance in the field of medium-range arms? The euphoria which seemed to have come about after Schmidt's talks with Brezhnev was soon replaced by soberness. Not merely the experts but also the public have clearly realized that the Soviets define the subject of possible agreements completely differently than the Americans; the Europeans can therefore hardly expect useful results within the forseeable future.

Those who can recognize the words' meaning underlying their propagandistic camouflage must clearly draw such conclusions from the interview Vadim Zagladin gave to Radio Luxembourg. The man who has been acting for quite some time as an official interpreter of the Kremlin's nuclear policy, so to speak, clearly stated that Moscow "wants to include in the negotiations all kinds of U.S. nuclear amrs stationed on our continent." Together with the statement that the present situation is based on a balance of forces between West and East, he thus confirmed the apprehension that the USSR is interpreting the American term "forward based systems" (FBS) in a considerably more far reaching way than NATO believes.

In order to demonstrate what danger this could contain, one ought to bear in mind that the NATO initiative was first aimed merely at a limitation of ground-based medium-range arms, meaning the Soviet SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles as well as the American missiles of the Pershing-2-XR type and the Tomahawk, a moderate number of which are scheduled to be stationed in Europe as of 1983. The West wanted this first step toward an agreement with the East to be followed by a second step toward an agreement on limiting naval and air-based arms of this category, including the Soviet Backfire bombers and the American F-111 bombers. Arms limitation in the intercontinental strategic field, which was considered more or less settled by the SALT II arrangement between the United States and the USSR, was supposed to be followed by arms limitation in the continental strategic field, which NATO did not necessarily want to link immediately with the SALT II arrangement.

But as was actually to be expected from the very beginning, the antagonist had a contrasting concept. Moscow wants to immediately also include the forward based systems in the negotiations. In this way the problem of overall nuclear arms capabilities was to be taken care of at the same time. A precise definition of FBS has always been lacking. The Soviets tried to include such capacities in the American long-range weapons potential in the previous SALT negotiations, although in vain. Now they seem to have in mind including American short-range weapons in the European region which can reach Soviet border areas from their places of deployment. According to Western ideas, however, only planes at bases in Turkey and on carriers in the Mediterranean count here--if at all--although doubts have arisen in the meantime as to whether they would be able to achieve anything against the adversary's defenses. But now it has become obvious that the Eastern side includes all planes in its calculations, including those whose range would indicate kamikaze missions (no return).

That would produce a distorted "balance" because the Soviets want to keep their short-range arms out of this calculation. This dilemma unfortunately has a historical reason, in which connection NATO is not free of guilt either.

The withdrawal of American medium-range arms from European territory which took place in connection with the Cuban crisis created an imbalanced situation vis-a-vis the Soviet adversary. The Soviets like to state today that they withdrew all their missiles from Cuba at that time, while the U.S. missiles in Europe still threaten the USSR and have short warning times. This is a misunderstanding, to put it mildly. The Soviet missiles in Cuba served Moscow's strategic calculations; Cuba was not threatened by U.S. missiles. Europe, however, is threatened by Soviet missiles, so that it needs its own, since the Germans do not have any missiles and are not supposed to have any, they must be stationed by the Americans.

The imbalance was not obvious because it was made to look like a balance due to the inclusion of some long-range and some short-range arms. In connection with SALT, the United States negotiated with the Soviet Union only on the parity the two world powers had with regard to sufficient "second strike" retaliation.

Had the Americans started out from the alliance as a whole and as a community with regard to danger and security, they would have to negotiate with the Soviets simultaneously on long and medium-range arms, thus being able to add up to their original superiority with regard to the first and their inferiority with regard to the latter. The trump card was lost in the past thus bringing about the present imbalanced situation. It makes negotiations on settling multinational security demands of the alliance almost hopeless at the moment. Only if NATO is persistent in closing the arms gap can it hope to be able to change the situation so that negotiations might possibly become hopeful.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU CONTINUES PARIS VISIT

'Similar Approach' on Afghanistan

LD250929 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 July 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Ceausescu and Giscard d'Estaing Note 'Similar Approach' Over Afghanistan"]

[Text] The first one-on-one meeting between Mr Ceausescu and Mr Giscard d'Estaing was held on Wednesday afternoon "in a very cordial atmosphere," Elysee spokesman Jacques Blot indicated. The talks consisted of a "very detailed" examination of the international situation and related to East-West relations and Afghanistan. The president of the republic noted that the two countries had a "similar approach" to these questions. According to Mr Blot, the second meeting on Thursday will be devoted to continuing this examination and the third meeting on Friday to bilateral relations.

During the banquet he gave in his guest's honor on Wednesday evening Mr Giscard d'Estaing said in particular on the Afghanistan question: "To restore confidence a political solution must be quickly sought as weapons will not be able to decide the Afghan people's furure....Such a solution is not unrealistic. It must include the complete withdrawal of foreign armed forces and acceptance of the Afghans' right to choose their own political regime and to resume a policy of nonalignment. It must be accompanied by the appropriate guarantees to ensure that Afghanistan cannot be used to threaten neighboring states' security." In addition Mr Giscard d'Estaing said he hopes that the Madrid meeting in November which will continue the 1975 Helsinki all-European conference will not be "a superficial meeting in which each side sticks to its positions, locked in distrust." "It must be an opportunity," he continued, "to make an authentic assessment of our action to promote the development of cooperation among European states and peoples, to strengthen their security and put forward new positions. This is what France will do, notably with regard to promoting disarmament in Europe in keeping with a mandate which will include specific aims."

In his reply Mr Ceausescu asked that "every effort be made to achieve a political settlement" in Afghanistan. "This settlement," he said, "must be able to end all external support for the antigovernment forces and, at the same time, bring about the withdrawal of all Soviet military units from Afghanistan."

The Romanian head of state welcomed the fact that a "large number of peoples and states," in the "particularly dangerous" situation the world has faced recently, "did not allow themselves to be drawn into extreme actions which would increase tension and refused military bases, not wanting to become a tool of the superpowers' policy."

Referring to the NATO decision on Euromissiles, Mr Ceausescu said: "Any new deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe is bound to aggravate the situation." According to him, negotiations are "vital" to "prevent the deployment or development of new nuclear missiles." Finally, the Romanian president welcomed the fact that it has been possible to double trade between the two countries 1 year earlier than expected.

Importance of 'United Europe'

NC241313 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 24, (AFP)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today stressed the importance of a united Europe to avoid what he called "the domination of certain countries over others" during a reception at the Paris City Hall.

Mr Ceausescu, who arrived here yesterday, made his statements after a morning meeting at his residence with the French National Executives' Committee (CNPF), during which he discussed the possibility that Romania would buy French nuclear power stations. Romania is still open to proposals from other countries, he added, and is also interested in French computer technology.

During the reception at the city hall, hosted by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, Mr. Ceausescu also called for closer ties with France, saying "only a united Europe can guarantee lasting detente and peace in the entire world. France and Romania should do more in the direction of that unity."

It is important "to act not in the sense of division of Europe," he added, "but in the sense of its unity, while respecting the political and social regime of each country."

Mr. Ceausescu had harsh words both for the countries he accused of "domination," which he did not name, and for "the division and continuation of spheres of influence."

"The deployment of new nuclear rockets in Europe...could destroy the continent, West and East," he added, while stressing the importance of disarmament conferences. "Nobody has yet invented a weapon that differentiates between people."

Mr. Chirac, the head of the Gaullist Assembly for the Republic (RPR) Party which is part of the government coalition, noted the late President Charles de Gaulle's efforts to strengthen links of friendship between the two countries, and mentioned their shared cultural traditions.

Mr. Ceausescu and his wife lunched with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre. He was to have a second meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing later today.

Review of Relations

ID241918 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] There has been a second Giscard-Ceauesecu meeting. The two men examined the international situation and reviewed Franco-Romanian relations. The meeting lasted 90 minutes. The two men will meet again tomorrow to discuss the Middle East, the North-South dialogue and relations with the developing countries. It will be their third and last meeting.

Romanian Coverage of Visit

For Romanian media coverage of President Nicolae Ceausescu's 4-day official visit to France which began on 23 July, see the Romania section of the 24 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PARLIAMENTARIANS REPORT ON VISIT TO WEST BANK, ISRAEL

ID230959 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Jul 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Situation on the West Bank Is Unbearable for the Palestinians"]

[Text] "The Israeli military and administrative presence on the West Bank has become unbearable for the Palestinians in the occupied territories," three French deputies stated on their return to Paris Friday night from an information visit to Israel and occupied Arab territories.

Following outrages against West Bank mayors, Communist Deputy Antoine Porcu, Socialist Deputy Jean-Yves le Drian and French Democratic Union Deputy Jacques Richaume explained, "We decided to visit the places concerned to make inquiries." They made it clear that they were given no mandate by their groups to carry out such a mission. Mr le Drian and Mr Richaume added that they travelled unofficially and that "they would later try to share their impressions with members of their political organizations."

The joint communique adopted by the three deputies at the end of their visit emphasizes that, as a result of "the continuation of a policy of settlements on the West Bank, the nature of the Israeli military presence is becoming increasingly colonialist. To achieve definitive peace," it adds, "it will be necessary to ensure a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories; nor will it be possible to initiate any peace process unless the Palestinians' right to a state is recognized and unless the PLO participates in such a process."

The delegation, whose presence in Israel had a great effect and whose activities have been widely reported, was present at sessions of the Supreme Court which was asked to give a decision on the future of three Palestinian personalities expelled from the West Bank. It had talks with representatives of all parties represented in the Knesset.

In the occupied territories, the delegation met many elected Palestinian leaders and representatives of the main professional organizations. The meeting with Bassam ash-Shak'ah, mayor of Nabulus, was especially moving, the deputies emphasized. "We stayed with him all day, during which we witnessed a continuous procession of Nabulus residents coming to pay him tribute." Bassam ash-Shak'ah was the victim of an outrage and had both his legs amputated as a result. He told the delegation that he intends to travel to France, where he will conclude his convalescence.

As far as the situation on the West Bank is concerned, Antoine Porcu confirmed that it remained dramatic. Military barriers have been erected on all roads. At the Abraham Mosque in Hebron, one of Islam's holy places, armed Israeli soldiers are encamped day and night. Three-fourths of the mosque has been turned into a synagogue and people are systematically searched at the entrance. Soldiers are present even in places where prayers are said. As for Mr Jean-Yves le Drian, he recalled that what is now in question is the right of the Palestinians, not Israel's existence. "Israel is not being threatened at present. This has been proved to us by facts."

The three deputies emphasized that the Palestinians are awaiting some initiative by France and that they have been deeply disappointed by the absence of any concrete results from Mr Giscard d'Estaing's speeches and by the vagueness of the Venice summit statement.

DIFFERING EUROPEAN, U.S. VIEWS ON ARMS TALKS FORESEEN

LD241029 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Michel Tatu article: "The Complexities of 'SALT 2.5'"]

[Text] "It really is a daunting task," U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said as he left an Atlantic Council meeting this week. "The question of what forward based systems constitute is one of the most perplexing in the whole history of arms control." This question is, furthermore, only one section of the voluminous file which the experts will have to examine before opening the "Eurostrategic" negotiations for which the concessions made by the USSR to Mr Schmidt at the beginning of this month have paved the way.

First let us recall the main stages in the current discussion. On 6 October 1979, when NATO was preparing to make the decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, Mr Brezhnev announced in a speech in East Berlin: "We are prepared to reduce the present number of nuclear missiles deployed in the western part of the Soviet Union. However, this will, of course, only be done if no additional such missiles are deployed in Western Europe." The Soviet leader did not propose specific preliminary negotiations on this point, but he alluded to the SALT III negotiations which Moscow "is prepared to open as soon as the SALT II treaty comes into force." He agreed to discuss, "in these preliminary negotiations," limitation of all armaments--"not only intercontinental weapons but all other types, taking all factors involved into account and strictly observing the principle of equal security for the two sides."

This approach did not prevent the West from going ahead with its decision. In its eyes the SS-20 missile, which adds one new nuclear missile every 2 days to the Soviet arsenal targeted on Europe, must be countered by new means.

However, at the same time, the Western countries proposed negotiations on 12 December. These negotiations must be "bilateral within the framework of SALT III," relate to "certain U.S. and Soviet long-range theater nuclear weapons systems," and finally have the "short-term objective" of reaching agreements on the limitation "of U.S. and Soviet ground-based long-range theater nuclear missile systems." In other words the discussion must be limited and produce an even more limited initial agreement, since it would only relate to ground missiles. Curiously enough, the Soviet Backfire bomber, which the Americans strove to include in SALT II, no longer seems to interest them although it is, by definition, a "theater" weapon. (Note: Mr Christopher nonetheless indicated in Brussels on 15 July that the United States will try to obtain a limitation on the Backfire" in the initial discussions" to be opened with Moscow. However, according to him a Soviet concession in this connection "does not necessarily imply" a reciprocal concession by the Americans on another weapon system.)

In this connection, the invasion of Afghanistan dealt a fatal blow to the SALT II treaty and the Soviets, furious at NATO's decision on the Euromissiles, stated that "the basis for negotiation has been destroyed." That is a difficult position to maintain (you cannot reject the very principle of discussion for long) and Moscow finally agreed--keeping the good news for Mr Schmidt--to lift its "precondition": Preliminary negotiations can take place before SALT II is ratified on the understanding that any agreement will only be enforceable when SALT II has come into force. However, as an article in PRAVDA on 15 July demonstrated, the Kremlin is nonetheless placing very definite limits on its concessions.

The Soviet stance is flexible with regard to the form they take: Negotiations can take place within the framework of SALT III, in other words relate to all nuclear weapons including the central systems. They can also have a more limited object: very limited if the West abandons last December's decision on the U.S. missiles (in this case a reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles will be negotiated in exchange for a similar reduction of existing U.S. systems of the same type--not specified by Moscow), but much less limited if this decision stands. In the latter case, the preliminary negotiations will become a kind of "SALT 2.5" not covering the central systems but involving "the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons simultaneously and in an organic reciprocal relationship."

What are these forward based systems? A number of weapons undoubtedly comprise part of this category but others are more debatable, so much so that the estimates made in both camps vary by a factor of one to three, and the Americans themselves cannot make head nor tail of it. The USSR decrees, not without cause, that anything which can strike its territory concerns it. [paragraph continues]

The 600-km range threshold--a figure it succeeded in introducing into the now moribund protocol added to SALT II--seems to satisfy it. However if the Europeans apply the same criterion, all nuclear weapons, including short-range nuclear weapons, must be included in the debate. In addition, many aircraft have both a nuclear and a conventional capability. Should they all be included in the Eurostrategic systems?

The Old Problem of U.S. Bases

In any event, PRAVDA of 15 July gives an ambitious list of forward based systems without supplying figures: It includes not only aircraft capable of reaching Soviet territory from Europe or from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, not only the five U.S. Poseidon submarines allocated to NATO--although these systems are already included in the SALT II limitations--but also the bases placed at the disposal of these forces; indeed, U.S. missile-launching submarines use bases in Scotland and Spain which enable them to considerably increase their operational capabilities. Similarly aircraft can be brought from anywhere, including the United States, to the NATO bases in Greece and Turkey whence they will increase NATO's offensive capability in a crisis.

The Soviet proposal therefore once again raises the question of U.S. bases abroad--an old question which Moscow has constantly raised since immediately after World War II. Right from the start of SALT negotiations more than 10 years ago and again during the SALT II negotiations, the USSR had tried to discuss the U.S. "forward based systems." The Americans had probably resigned themselves to satisfying their wish one day, but they anticipated Moscow's desires by December's offer of negotiations. It is even more paradoxical that it is the Europeans, traditionally more worried at the prospect of a deal between the two superpowers on their security problems, which this time urged their protector to offer these negotiations.

The first and very predictable result of these preliminary negotiations and preparations for them will be to increase discord among the allies. The Soviet overtures have already encouraged the "doves" in Belgium and the Netherlands to step up their opposition to the deployment of Euromissiles in their countries. Without going as far as that, Mr Schmidt quite naturally "vaunted" the concessions he brought back from Moscow and urged the Americans to welcome the. In the future he is likely to continue to advocate compromise.

Finally, although the Soviets did not explicitly mention it, there is hardly any doubt that the partners in the coming negotiations will be none other than Washington and Moscow, as in the SALT negotiations. This is logical in that the Americans alone will have control over the new Euromissiles (the FRG, for instance, will have not control over the use of the Pershing and cruise missiles deployed on its territory; it is a little less logical, however, in cases where the host country will have to "give its consent" to the decision to use the missiles (this is true of Britain, so the British defense secretary has explained).

Generally speaking, with regard to weapons which concern them even more directly than the weapons involved in SALT I and SALT II, the Europeans will have to rely entirely on the only one of their NATO partners (apart from Canada) whose territory cannot be reached by these systems. Even with the best of consultations, this disparity is likely to produce differing views.

Finally, it is difficult to see how these negotiations will slow down deployment of the SS-20 missiles--the cause of the recent agitation. Since these negotiations are even more complex than the Vienna MBFR negotiations they will, at best, go on for years: quite long enough for the USSR to complete the program it began 3 years ago. It may one day be realized that the "fixation" with the SS-20 missile has distracted attention from other equally serious problems. [paragraph continues]

For instance, according to some experts the new Soviet SSG21 and SSG22 missiles which are approaching the operational stage could prove daunting...particularly for the Pershing and cruise missiles, already threatened before coming onto the scene.

The only favorable element--especially for France and the other countries which have autonomous deterrent forces--is Moscow's avowed intention not to refer to these forces at present, except in the still hypothetical eventuality of "official" SALT III negotiations being opened. Opinions on the value of this concession are divided. Pessimists think that the Soviets' main goal is to "disconnect" the various levels of deterrence, in other words to remove or neutralize U.S. means of depending Europe. Secondary forces apparently worry them less with regard to this priority concern. Skeptics point out that, in any case, the French and British means will be taken into account at the end of the negotiations, with the Soviets being given a quantitative advantage on some pretext (this happened with SALT I). As for the optimists....there are very few to be found in this sphere. The most that can be said is that the desire to maintain good relations with Paris prompted the Kremlin to make this concession to French national pride--a concession which is not very costly in the Kremlin's view.

MARCHAIS MEETS WITH VIETNAM'S LE DUAN IN MOSCOW

LD250931 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jul 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Georges Marchais-Le Duan Meeting]

[Text] Georges Marchais, who is attending the Olympic games, has met with Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Secretary General Comrade Le Duan.

This cordial meeting gave the two secretaries general the opportunity to express satisfaction at the traditional ties of friendship that unite the PCF and VCP and the two peoples. Georges Marchais replied to Le Duan's thanks for the PCF's constant solidarity with the Vietnamese people by confirming the French Communists' desire to further develop it. Georges Marchais and Le Duan expressed their joint wish to extend and strengthen cooperation between the parties.

POLISARIO FRONT RELEASES CAPTURED PORTUGUESE FISHERMEN

ID242014 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The 15 Portuguese fishermen of the trawler Rio Vouga detained by the Polisario Front were released last night and are now in the Algerian capital. Well-informed sources in Algiers have stated that the release of the 15 Portuguese fishermen followed Portugal's recognition of the rights of the people of the Western Sahara to independence under the leadership of the Polisario Front. In effect, a statement released today in Algiers by the Ministry of Information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and signed by Luis Fontoura, representative of the Portuguese Government, and by [name indistinct], representative of the SDAR, [words indistinct] the position of the Portuguese Government which recognize the Polisario Front as the only and legitimate representative of the Saharan people.

According to the same statement the Portuguese side voiced its concern over the dangerous situation arising from the continuing military occupation by Morocco of SDAR territory. The communique concludes that both Portugal and the SDAR representative underline the need to open negotiations between the Moroccan and Saharan Governments, in keeping with the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU, in order to arrive at a just and lasting settlement of this issue.

The 15 Portuguese fishermen are expected to arrive at Oporto airport tomorrow at about 0900.

Clarification on Communique

ID250220 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The 15 Portuguese fishermen of the trawler Rio Vouga, who were detained by the Polisario Front about 1 and 1/2 months ago, are due at Lisbon's Portela Airport in a few hours. They will be flown to Lisbon in a Portuguese Airways aircraft chartered by the government for that specific purpose and will be accompanied by an official from the Foreign Ministry. They are reported to be fit and sound.

Much remains to be revealed about what actually happened behind the scenes during this past 1 and 1/2 months. In a 15-minute appearance on television, Freitas do Amaral, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, clarified many of the obscure aspects concerning the difficult negotiations which secured the release of the 15 Portuguese fishermen. One has the feeling, however, that not everything has yet been disclosed, although not for much longer, we think, since the joint statement signed by the Portuguese Government's special envoy and by the Polisario Front representatives in liberated areas of the Western Sahara is to be released shortly.

Not everything is believed to have gone as the Lisbon government had expected or wished. This is indeed what one could infer from Freitas do Amaral's own statements:

[Begin Amaral recording] What happened in the meantime was that due to the very special and very difficult circumstances in which the negotiations were held, the joint communique signed with a view to securing the release of the Portuguese fishermen overshoots in some aspects and in the way it is couched the line mapped out by the Portuguese Government. I wish to declare, however, that nothing in that communique could be viewed as any kind of hostile or unfriendly stand on the part of Portugal toward Morocco, a friendly country whose recent overture on the need for a negotiated solution to the Western Sahara conflict deserves our approval and praise.

The joint communique should therefore be interpreted as I have indicated earlier, that is, the Portuguese Government takes a favorable stand on the self-determination of Western Sahara but does not recognize the existence of the SDAR or of its government. It was always evident to the Portuguese Government--and we said this to the Polisario Front--that our willingness to negotiate was conditioned by three main points: first, our intention not to antagonize Morocco, a country with which we maintain and wish to maintain the best possible relation ; second, our wish to contribute to a peaceful solution of the Western Sahara conflict, which after the OAU summit appears indeed to be on the right path; and third, our intention not to recognize at this moment what has come to be known as the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, because in our view the necessary conditions for such a move have not yet been met. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION'S ANTUNES COMMENTS ON VISIT TO IRAQ

LD232100 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lt Col Melo Antunes, member of the Council of the Revolution, has returned from a visit to Iraq where he attended ceremonies marking the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. Upon arriving in Lisbon, Antunes said that the Iraqi authorities view with optimism the prospects for economic relations between the two countries. Antunes, who was received by President Saddam Husayn, Chairman of the National Assembly Haddad and the Iraqi foreign minister, said that it would be advantageous to establish a closer dialogue with Iraq since that country is to preside over the nonaligned bureau. Antunes said that the Iraqi leaders reaffirmed their wish to strengthen bilateral relations which, he said, have been held in abeyance for the past 4 years.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE SOARES CARNEIRO INTERVIEWED

LD241209 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 pp 1-5 (Review section)

[Maria Joao Avillez interview with Portuguese presidential candidate General Soares Carneiro: "In Terms of National Awareness, Eanes Is Negative. I Am Hope"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] EXPRESSO: Why did you agree to run for the presidency of the republic?

Soares Carneiro: It is no secret to anybody that I used to be in favor of a civilian president of the republic. Using his powers, General Eanes decided in July last year, in view of what appeared to be a blockade of the Portuguese situation, to dissolve the Assembly of the Republic and call interim elections, and afterward, also in obedience to the institutional rules, he called on Dr Sa Carneiro to form a government. And the fact is that 2 January this year, when swearing in the government, he publicly stated that he refused to accept the election results with democratic discipline, since his social model was different from that which Dr Sa Carneiro advocated. This was a great shock to me, which led me to believe that it was becoming necessary to state that I did not support him. After that, various circumstances arose, under which the idea emerged from various sources and various factors that for circumstantial reasons the president should be a military man, and in most people's opinion, I could be that military man; thus, after a period of some reflection, I believed that I should accept the responsibility and consequently decided to run.

Civilian and Military Pressures

EXPRESSO: Who was the person who asked you to run?

Soares Carneiro: I do not say that it was a person; there were several groups of people from various sectors.

I would not like to divide Portuguese society into civilians and military personnel, but this suggestion came in fact from both sides. Individuals connected with various parties and outside any party framework believed that I could ensure a view with a clear option for Portuguese life and struggle for a stance which would harmonize the state bodies in a blueprint which would give all of them responsibility, and thus end the ambiguity which has recently characterized Portuguese life.

EXPRESSO: For how long did you experience pressures and encouragements to this end?

Soares Carneiro: This began--this forces me to rack my brain--they were perhaps most pressing about the end of March.

Two Roosters in Same Chicken Coop

EXPRESSO: And afterward, let us say that the invitation was finally made by somebody? Do you not appear to be a candidate as a result of pressures and suggestions?

Soares Carneiro: I would not say "invitation." It was stated at a certain point that if I ran, I could benefit from the support of certain groups--both party and nonparty groups. Dr Sa Carneiro was perhaps the person with whom I had the most decisive conversation.

EXPRESSO: But isn't there a proverb about two roosters in the same chicken coop? It is said that you like to be in command and are accustomed to being so, and that Sa Carneiro also likes to be in command....

Soares Carneiro: Instead of being in command, I would say that I trained myself to be a decisionmaker, and indeed I like to make decisions. And there is no decisionmaker who insists on deciding matters which are not within his limited province: You may rest assured that the role which I understand, within the head of state's province, is that of a decisionmaker within his own province. I will not go outside it to interfere in what are the other states bodies' responsibilities.

EXPRESSO: Your candidacy is not very clear. It is said that it is supported by the Democratic Alliance, but you say that you are not the Democratic Alliance's candidate. Yet but for the Alliance would you be a candidate?

Soares Carneiro: I would not say that. I believe that in a system like ours, under which it is the parties which act as mediators for the people in the representative system, it makes no sense for people to believe that they can be candidates if they do not in fact have identification with something, whether in terms of structures or of blueprints. Being head of state does not give the right to have personal blueprints. And it is therefore necessary to find a certain understanding with a broad group, whether of people or of interests, who will serve the national blueprint or design. Under these circumstances, I always emphasize that I am the candidate supported by the Democratic Alliance.

Very Encouraging Support

EXPRESSO: So your candidacy is supported by two parties?

Soares Carneiro: That is true, but not in the restrictive sense. I cannot believe that the candidate can be only supported by two parties, and I believe that a candidacy for the post of head of state must necessarily be a national candidate and consequently find other kinds of support. Thank God, I have been finding these, and even very encouraging support. The latest meetings in which I have taken part were all organized by nonparty people.

EXPRESSO: How will your election campaign be conducted? Will you appear frequently? Will it be based on rallies and meetings, such as the one which you mentioned with the farmers, for instance?

Soares Carneiro: There are three periods to be considered: There is an initial, precampaign period, which is occurring now, when I need to make myself known and when, above all, in order for my part to guarantee the right to vote freely, which every citizen should accept, I must go out and undergo examination and attend these meetings.

In my opinion, this is an essential part, since you cannot be a candidate for the presidency of the republic with this reputation which you attributed to me a little while ago of living hidden in the shadow. I must shoulder responsibilities and say who I am and what I believe, and what the aims are which in my opinion should be mobilized so that we can all agree on the national plan, which should be built by everybody.

I do not have a messianic view of things, but there are rules. I have already announced these rules of coexistence at my press conference: respect for the dignity of the human individual, the stability of Portuguese democracy, the everlasting nature of our fatherland and also the need for social reforms, which also means progress and economic development. These are the rules of coexistence which should unite the Portuguese people.

Challenge and Effort

EXPRESSO: Do you believe that you will be able to attract people to the extent of their voting for you and your securing a majority and winning?

Soares Carneiro: I believe that this is the challenge confronting me and that I will have to make this effort and strive in earnest to this end.

EXPRESSO: I do not doubt it, but do you believe that you will be victorious?

Soares Carneiro: If I were not convinced that victory is possible, I would not have committed myself to a task which would have been meaningless.

EXPRESSO: I suppose that Eanes also believes that victory will be his....

Soares Carneiro: That is precisely what I believe; that this should be the underlying motive prompting each of the candidates. It is not permissible to doubt two things: first of all, the patriotism which prompts them to run, and secondly that the prospect of victory exists for them. In my case also, this is the significance which I attach to my candidacy.

Instead of Powers, Responsibilities

EXPRESSO: Who chose the members of the political council supporting your candidacy?

Soares Carneiro: I myself chose and invited the ones who are independents. Those representing the parties were appointed by them.

EXPRESSO: Do you believe that the president of the republic's powers should be increased, reduced or kept unchanged in a new constitution or in that which is emerging from the revision of the constitution?

Soares Carneiro: Instead of "powers," I would request you to say the responsibilities of the president of the republic, which is the more pleasant way of putting it, because in fact the notion of power is always associated with a power of coercion, whereas I believe that the president of the republic should have authority through his responsibility, and I believe that our system should be a semipresidential system. The powers which the president of the republic has under the present constitution fully satisfy the level of responsibilities which he should shoulder in that harmony which must be established among the state bodies.

EXPRESSO: And the Council of the Revolution? There is talk that it will be replaced by a kind of body called the council of the republic if you achieve victory.

Soares Carneiro: I have already seen this proposal announced in some plans which are being drafted. What I believe is that the president of the republic is a one-person state body. And he is in danger of becoming a man alone, which is terrible for whoever has to shoulder highly demanding responsibilities. And under these circumstances, I believe that he should benefit from the support of a consultative body, such as council of state, or whatever you like to call it.

EXPRESSO: So you would support a solution of this kind?

Soares Carneiro: But I would not support a council of the republic with deliberative powers. Not those. As a consultative body of the head of state, I uphold the need for the existence of a merely consultative body [sentence as published].

EXPRESSO: And do you adovcate that it should be composed of personnel and civilians, or solely militarymen or solely civilians?

Soares Carneiro: I believe that it should be composed of citizens of sufficient quality to ensure good advice. I do not belive that this distinction between military personnel and civilians should be maintained; the military wish to be subordinate to the political power.

It Is Curious That Civilians Should Seek Military Man for This Candidacy

EXPRESSO: I asked you that because the question is connected with another I would like to ask you: How long will the military be preponderant in Portuguese political life? Some 90 percent of the candidates in these presidential elections are military personnel... It is certainly curious....

Soares Carneiro: It is certainly curious that the civilians should seek a military man for this candidacy.... This does not mean that with the desirable evolution of Portuguese political life more civilians than military personnel should not be found and put forward for future elections. I believe that a military man, if elected, should be deeply civilian in his conduct, and consequently, being a military man is a prerequisite--for reasons which are very honorable for our military personnel--but have nothing to do with our nature or, basically, with a certain understanding of the need for authority, conceptions of authority, conceptions of coercion, or anything of that kind.

EXPRESSO: A short while ago, you mentioned the Socialist Party (PS), and I would now like us to discuss that party. But before that, and also because it is relevant, what is your conception of order and authority? Valuing authority above everything? As a weapon? As a decisive factor for conducting politics?

Soares Carneiro: Nothing of the kind. The question in the way in which it is put implies an accusation which I reject. Order for order's sake or any idea of erecting a system of repression is unacceptable in our times.

It Pains Me To Learn That Socialists Do Not Always Distinguish Themselves From Communists

EXPRESSO: The PS now: What is your opinion of that party? I know that you are acquainted with some of its principal figures...What kind of relations do you maintain with the Socialists?

Soares Carneiro: First of all,they are citizens of the same country, which is my own. I do not believe that it is even legitimate to infer that they are less patriotic than the others or to suspect that they are not prompted by sound aims...

EXPRESSO: Yes, but what is your opinion of them?

Soares Carneiro: It pains me to learn that they do not always distinguish themselves quite clearly from the Communist Party, even allowing people to infer from their practice that the party is not sufficiently free from certain relations which sometimes seem to be assumed to exist between the two parties.

EXPRESSO: Some people have wondered about the particularly favorable way in which you referred to Mario Soares a few days ago. What underlies these statements?

Soares Carneiro: Nothing more than the rightful tribute which I owe to a political leader, who, when heading the government, frequently disregarded party limitations in order to serve his country better. This is what I sincerely believe.

EXPRESSO: And the Communist Party: What is your opinion of this party?

Soares Carneiro: I have already said this at my press conference: It practices are proundly antidemocratic....

EXPRESSO: But are they as Portuguese as the others?

Soares Carneiro: That is a different matter: What I was saying is that the Communist Party is seeking, in terms of society or the state, to assume a disproportionate role in relation to it electoral importance. In short, what I believe is that the Communist Party should be contained within the bounds of its electoral importance and significance.

EXPRESSO: Do you like this Democratic Alliance government's foreign policy? That is, do you agree with it to such an extent that if you won the elections you would approve its continuation?

Soares Carneiro: Foreign policy forms part of a government's overally policy, and as such is included in its program and submitted by it to the Assembly of the Rebpublic. Consequently, it has its proper forum for debate.

The president of the republic also has some role to play, but he will have to do so harmoniously with the government. The question which you ask me is one of detail, and....

EXPRESSO: Of detail? But you must agree that it is an important detail!

Soares Carneiro: Exactly. So important that I wish to tell you that nobody in Portugal doubts our European vocation and the need for us to remain in the Atlantic alliance, just as nobody will doubt, either, the need for us to have a policy of rapprochement with the new Portuguese-speaking countries and to maintain good relations with Brazil. Even merely with respect to what I have mentioned, I can state that already, now, there exists a very broad range of points of agreement between myself and the government's current policy.

For the present, I am certainly unable to say more than this, at least in detail.

EXPRESSO: What is your opinion of the Democratic Alliance?

Soares Carneiro: The Democratic Alliance is a temporary alliance, created by the needs of the time, and in which, as has admittedly already been stated, none of the parties is abandoning its own identity, which it will resume when a certain stability and a certain political, economic or social level is achieved.

Conflicts Are Natural

EXPRESSO: This reply is not very specific, either. In other words, did you believe that the Democratic Alliance, with which in the meantime you have become acquainted, was what it is or did you expect it to be something else?

Soares Carneiro: Madam, I basically.... Well, we must be realistic and see the limitations which are created.... In a country like ours, in which differentiation among people only became possible a short while ago, it is natural that they should need to assert this identity which they have acquired or to which they adhere. I therefore believe that the party tie is far stronger than any other form of association.

This has the effect, principally in less democratic circles, that problems of a personal nature frequently arise and take precedence over problems of political coexistence. And there are always conflicts. But this is not surprising.

EXPRESSO: Is this diversity the reason why there are very strong disagreements about you in the Democratic Alliance, and why the camp is still split between Soares Carneiro supporters and Eanes supporters?

Soares Carneiro: I clearly cannot draw the same conclusion. At the level of the party apparatuses, party members and mere supporters, I have been honored with clear expressions of support.

EXPRESSO: In your opinion, how do the armed forces view General Eanes today?

Soares Carneiro: Oh madam, that is a question... which is so delicate, so delicate.... In the first place, I cannot act as a mouthpiece or spokesman for the armed forces...

EXPRESSO: How do the sections of the armed forces with which you are most closely connected view the current president of the republic?

Soares Carneiro: Well I believe that the armed forces should not express opinions. It is necessary to single out the military personnel who express opinions on an individual basis, which is legitimate. But the armed forces cannot take part in a political debate of an electioneering nature. They cannot and should not, and I am convinced that they will not do so.

PCP'S CUNHAL STRESSES NEED TO ENSURE 'DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY'

LD250839 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 17 Jul 80 pp 6-7

[Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal 13 July speech at AVANTE! festival in Lisbon: "Alvaro Cunhal's Speech"]

[Excerpt] Sa Carneiro Out!

Our party has never denied the institutional legitimacy of forming a government with the parties which at the elections gain a majority of deputies in the Assembly of the Republic.

We do not deny the institutional legitimacy of summoning the parties of the reactionary alliance to form a government after they gained a majority, albeit small and precarious, in the Assembly of the Republic at the 1979 interim elections.

But the reactionary alliance has lost its right to govern by adopting as a government method the systematic nonobservance and violation of the constitution and the systematic nonobservance and violation of the most basic principles of democratic life.

The reactionary alliance lost its right to govern when, as a government, it adopted as its political program and practice the destruction of the revolutionary gains, the practice of all forms of violence and arbitrariness, the destruction of assets and lives and the conduct of subversive action against the democratic system with the aim of eliminating it.

Last, the reactionary alliance has no right to remain in power at election time, since it fails to observe the most basic democratic principles and wants to turn the elections into a farce.

For all these reasons the PCP, together with millions of Portuguese men and women, demands the promptest possible resignation of the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government.

"The struggle continues; Sa Carneiro out" has become established as a popular and national slogan the length and breadth of the country.

Following the end of the legislative session of the Assembly of the Republic, the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] claimed to support this demand of the PCP and the people's masses.

On 28 June the PS secretary general announced that "Dr Sa Carneiro does not have the right to govern." On 1 July he stated that the government does not meet "the conditions of democratic impartiality of presiding over truly free elections." "The PS," he said, "calls for the government's resignation." Well now, comrades.

If this attitude of the PS with regard to the Sa Carneiro government's immediate resignation was sincere and reflected a real political aim, the conditions would have been created for achieving such an objective.

With this in mind, our party sent the PS national secretary a letter on 3 July.

This letter noted the "similarity of stances between the two parties and their respective allies." It stressed that "from now on the government's resignation is demanded by a combination of political forces that represents the vast majority of the electorate."

It proposed an immediate meeting between delegations of both parties for "an exchange of opinions....on the possibility of joint actions with a view to the government's resignation."

I believe you will all agree, comrades and friends, that the initiative and the proposal which the PCP put to the PS were correct, opportune and necessary.

If, as the PS leaders claimed, the PS believed that the government no longer had the right to govern; if the PS was demanding the government's immediate resignation, is it or is it not true that the joint action of the PCP and PS, together with all the other democratic forces and the active support of millions of Portuguese citizens, would have created extremely favorable conditions for leading to the government's resignation?

Is it or is it not true that, given the rift in the scanty "Democratic Alliance" majority that emerged at the latest Assembly of the Republic session, it would even be possible to consider jointly calling an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Republic to vote on a censure motion?

Is it or is it not true that among the masses an understanding between the two parties jointly and practically demanding the Sa Carneiro government's resignation would impart an extraordinary thrust to the people's struggle?

Yes, all this is true.

But what was the PS' reply to the party's proposal?

I will now read in full the reply from the PS National Secretariat in a letter dated 7 July (I have it here in my hand):

"Esteemed friends:

"We acknowledge receipt of your letter of 3 July, which has received our most careful attention. Sincerely, we see no advantage in the proposed meeting, given the autonomy of our publicly stated positions, to which there is nothing to add, at least as far as we are concerned.

"With nothing further to add, we are, with socialist compliments," and so forth.

This was the PS's reply.

Following this reply, can one believe in the PS leaders' sincerity when they "demand" the resignation of the Sa Carneiro government?

Is it not legitimate to believe that the PS leaders are frightened at the possibility of joint action by both parties actually leading to the government's resignation?

Some people believe that the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government's immediate resignation would enable it to place itself in the position of a "victim" and would strengthen the "Democratic Alliance's" chances at the next elections, and that the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government's continued existence until the elections would further erode and further diminish the prestige and authority of the "Democratic Alliance" and lessen its election chances.

Our party has defended and still defends the opposite opinion.

The existence of the president fascist-type government at election time would mean the multiplication of illegal acts, irregularities and deception committed or protected by the state apparatus. It would mean that the media would be at the service of lies, of manipulation by alleged opinion polls, demagoguery, misinformation and propaganda by the reactionary parties.

On the contrary, the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government's resignation followed by the formation of a caretaker government guaranteeing the democratic nature of the elections would be a serious blow to the reactionary forces, would impart an extraordinary thrust to the popular and democratic will and would open the way to a huge defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" at the elections.

Unlike the PS, which "demands" the government's resignation but refuses to take action leading to such a result, our party will continue to demand that the Sa Carneiro government resign or be made to resign and that Sa Carneiro be thrown out as soon as possible.

And if the reactionary government has not resigned or been made to resign by the time the Assembly of the Republic elections are held, then the Portuguese people must effectively force it to resign through the elections, by voting against the "Democratic Alliance," by voting for the democratic forces, by voting PCP and United People's Alliance [APU] and by putting the "Democratic Alliance" in the minority and insuring a democratic majority.

PS-Socialist Republican Front [FRS] False Alternative

The reactionary alliance seems to want to link the Assembly of the Republic election campaign to the pre-campaign for the presidential elections.

Other forces are preparing to present their presidential candidates before the general election.

Our party, on the other hand, has insisted that the basic task at present is to prepare for the "Democratic Alliance's" defeat and a democratic victory at the coming elections to the Assembly of the Republic.

Since the presidential candidates will depend to a large extent on the general election results, our party will define its stance on a presidential candidate only after the general elections.

Nevertheless, speculations are continuing and we are being asked many questions.

Therefore, it has been decided to answer some of them here, thus clarifying our party's position.

We are asked: In the event that General Ramalho Eanes is a candidate, will the PCP support that candidacy or not?

To stop any speculations, we would like to confirm that we will not.

We are asked: What if Mario Soares is a candidate, as is being suggested and as the "Democratic Alliance" is encouraging in every possible way?

Our reply is clear: Our party's Central Committee has already announced publicly that the PCP will not support a strongly partisan candidacy. Furthermore, nobody must believe that in the presidential elections, in either the first or the second round, the Communist votes will go the their candidate if the respective candidacy has not been previously examined by the PCP and if the PCP has not approved it.

As for the possible candidacy of Otelo Saraiva De Carvalho, whose balloon full of leftist hot air has burst spectacularly, we believe that his candidacy will only be confirmed to help split the democratic forces.

And that is all on the subject of the presidential elections for the time being.

To return to the general elections, the defeat of the reactionary alliance, which has once again been reduced to a minority on the Assembly of the Republic, will itself have profound repercussions on national political life. It will mean the resignation, with any appeal, of the fascist-type Popular Democratic Party [PPD, former name of Social Democratic Party] -Social Democratic Center Party (CDS) government, unless it has already resigned or been forced to resign by then.

It will mean the failure of the reaction's overall offensive against the revolutionary gains, against the democratic system and against the constitution.

It will mean a great success for the Portuguese people's determination and a considerable strengthening of the Portugal of April.

But the reactionary alliance's defeat at the elections alone will not determine what kind of democratic alternative will emerge from the elections.

With the reactionary parties in a minority in the Assembly of the Republic, the democratic parties will be in a majority. But what kind of majority could form an alternative?

Knowledge, however superficial, with the present Portuguese political picture, with the results of previous elections and with the evolution of the political situation leads to an unavoidable conclusion: No one democratic party alone (and no one reactionary party alone) is in a position to secure either an absolute majority of votes or the majority of seats in the Assembly of the Republic.

Now the PS and the FRS, which the PS heads, are trying to make people believe that the PS and the FRS alone constitute an alternative to the majority which the "Democratic Alliance" held in the Assembly of the Republic, because (according to their assertions) they will secure "the absolute majority of votes" (30 June 1980.)

The PS secretary general goes even further, stating that to smash the "Democratic Alliance" majority "it was not even necessary to form the front. It would be enough for us to contest the elections as the PS" (from an interview with "Ph." 3 July 1980) (the words are his).

This is outright electioneering mystification which the PS is repeating yet again. During the elections to the Constituent Assembly in 1975 the PS said that it would gain an absolute majority: It gained 38 percent and that was a good result. It repeated the claim in 1976; it lost 250,000 votes and fell to 35 percent. It repeated the assertion again in the 1979 elections: It lost a further 260,000 votes and dropped to 27 percent.

We believe it would be a positve factor for strengthening the democratic system if the PS recovers some of its votes, either with votes for the PS or with votes for the Union of the Left for Social Democracy (UEDS) or the independent Social Democratic Association (which are not many, but some, nevertheless).

But to state that the FRS will gain an absolute majority is a huge lie by which the Portuguese people will not allow themselves to be deceived. The lie consists in the fact that it is impossible for the PS, the FRS, alone to gain an absolute majority. It also lies in the fact that the policy of the PS alone is not itself a democratic alternative.

What guarantees does the PS provide of a really democratic policy when, in a question of imminent threat to democracy, the PS leaders persist in their narrowminded anticommunism and bridges to the right?

Lopes Cardoso, the UEDS representative within the FRS, actually stated on 30 June that a "post-election rapprochement with the Social Democratic Party [PSD] is "a hypothesis which is not being considered.... which was discarded at the outset."

But PS Directorate member Vitor Constancio has shown that such a "hypothesis which is not being considered" is in fact being considered, since he regards a PS-PSD agreement as indispensable.

And when other PS leaders solemnly deny that they would form alliances with the right, how can we fail to remember that the PS secretary general promised exactly the same thing in 1976 following the elections and another PS leader solemnly swore exactly the same, and in the end what did we see! A permanent alliance with the PPD and CDS, which led to the policy of packages, the legislative counterrevolution and even the PS-CDS government coalition?

And what is the meaning of the repeated mutual eulogies between "Democratic Alliance" and PS leaders?

How are we to regard the fact that PPD leader Carlos Macedo describes Mario Soares as a "real democrat" and Soares Carneiro also eulogizes Mario Soares? And how are we to regard the fact that, at the same time as they accuse the Communists of being "totalitarians," the PS leaders praise the reactionary leaders? And that Mario Soares says that Sa Carneiro is "a man who supports the democratic path"?

No, not only because its electoral support does not justify it but also because as long as it persists with its systematic refusal to ally itself with the PCP and persists in its alliance on the right, the PS cannot claim to be the democratic alternative to the "Democratic Alliance" government and to the "Democratic Alliance" majority.

A democratic majority in the Assembly of the Republic is impossible without the PS deputies. But neither is it possible without the PCP deputies, and it will be all the more possible the more PCP deputies there are.

Democratic Alternative With PCP and APU

A democratic majority in the Assembly providing the basis of support for the formation of a democratic government must include both Communists and Socialists.

This being the case, what is the sure vote, the certain vote, the useful vote for democracy, for the democratic majority and for the democratic alternative?

Is it a vote for the PS and the FRS, as their propagandists claim?

No. A vote for the PS, for the FRS, is not sure or certain because the PS has hitherto refused to consider the only possible majority, the only possible democratic alternative--the majority and the alternative with the PCP.

If by chance (as the PS leaders claim) the PS does gain votes from the APU, will this fact help to facilitate a democratic alternative?

No. Such a result would encourage tendencies within the PS leadership toward persisting in the refusal to reach an understanding with the PCP and toward seeking further understandings and alliances with the right, specifically with the PSD.

The strengthening of the PCP and APU, the increase in the number of PCP and APU votes and deputies, is a condition for preventing further PS alliances with the right, so that the PS will at last understand the need for an alliance on the left against the reactionary forces defeated in the elections.

As far as the majority of democratic deputies are concerned, the stronger the APU is compared to the FRS and the stronger the PCP is compared to the PS, the better the chances of transforming the numerical majority of Communists, Socialists and other democrats into a real democratic majority that will serve as a foundation for forming a democratic government.

If anyone wants the PS to form a democratic majority and a democratic alternative with other democratic forces (this is the only possible way,) the correct vote, the sure vote, the certain vote, the useful vote, the indispensable vote for this result is a vote for the PCP, a vote for the APU.

Unlike other electoral alliances, the APU is a solid alliance between the PCP and another responsible and consistent party (the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP]) which we now cordially greet. The APU is open to independent democrats or to others who decide to struggle alongside the Communists.

As far as we are concerned, and in agreement with the MDP, we are now trying to ensure that the lists of candidates will be drawn up very openly and in a unitary spirit, and we are sure that the APU's unitary dynamic gained at previous elections will be confirmed in the coming campaign and the coming election.

Our unitary will, the definition of the reactionary alliance's defeat as the basic objective and the concern with ensuring that no antifascist votes are wasted at the coming election battle prompted our party to establish informal and exploratory contacts with the Popular Democratic Union [UDP], without, however, in any way altering its critical opinions concerning that party's leftist and splittist activity. As is known, the UDP gained 129,000 votes at the 1979 elections but only one deputy. Thus, about 100,000 votes were wasted; if these votes had gone to the APU they would have made possible the defeat of some rightwing candidates and the election of three of four democrats.

Contacts with the UDP did take place but with no result. Now some people are saying that the PCP only wanted advantages for itself and was unwilling or make any concessions.

What is the truth? The truth is that the UDP (while talking demagogically about so-called joint lists) was only aiming at agreements with the PCP in two districts for the election of independent candidates approved by the UDP, while remaining free in all the other districts to field its own candidates and to form links with other parties, specifically the PS, and to conduct campaigns against the PCP and the APU. You must surely agree that such proposals cannot fail to be rejected.

And what was our reply?

We would like to reveal now that the PCP proposed to the UDP the sure election of three candidates on the APU lists, as long as the UDP called for a vote for the APU on a national scale and committed itself in this direction.

We feel that this was the most we could do to prevent wasted votes and to defeat the reactionary alliance.

Let it be clear once and for all: The PCP is willing to conclude responsible political agreements to defeat the reactionary alliance and to guarantee a democratic majority, but the PCP refuses to enter into unprincipled agreements and to barter votes.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES PROPOSAL ON MIDDLE EAST

LD250234 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Oreja gave a lecture at the Institute of Foreign Policy and Relations in Vienna this afternoon on the subject of Western solidarity and the international crisis. Oreja referred first to the current process of international tension, which has increased with new cause for world concern in the so-called arc of crisis, which stretches from Afghanistan to the Mahgreb. The Spanish minister said that a solution must be found to the Iranian crisis and an end put to the inhuman situation to which dozens of citizens are being subjected as detainees in violation of the most basic rights. Marcelino Oreja also said that a negotiated settlement must be found that will allow the total and final withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Referring to the program for the Middle East, the Spanish foreign minister proposed a negotiating mechanism to go beyond UN Resolution 242 and the Camp David accords. Oreja suggested the following five-point procedure:

1. Following preliminary consultations, the UN Security Council would be convened to discuss the Middle East question in all aspects.

2. The Council would adopt a new resolution to complement Resolution 242 on the subject of Palestinian rights.

3. The Council would recognize the PLO as an interested party in the conflict in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

4. Israel and the PLO would undertake to accept the new resolution along with Resolutions 242 and 338.

5. The Council would recommend the calling of a diplomatic conference at which, alongside the interested parties, the superpowers would take part as well as those countries capable of making a positive contribution to a Middle East solution.

Oreja also suggested the advance of Western solidarity on three fronts: struggling to win the political and security crisis, making progress toward detente and persevering in the building of peace. In the opinion of the Spanish minister, the two major lines which should guide the West's attitude in this crisis are firmness and detente.

Oreja's lecture takes on particular importance in light of the proximity of the CSCE which will be held in Madrid in November. The Spanish minister proposed finally three collective tasks for the international system: an end to the arms race; the fostering of international cooperation; and the defense of human rights and the struggle to eradicate terrorism.

ETA SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON BOMBING TARGETS

LD241942 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] An ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group] spokesman has given a statement to a London radio station. Here is Carlos Riera reporting from London:

ETA may not carry out its announced bombing campaign in the tourist regions of the Canary Islands, according to a statement made today in London by a spokesman of the Basque terrorist organization to an independent London radio station. The spokesman, who refused to identify himself, also said that docks and artistic monuments would be the next objectives in the terrorist campaign against the Spanish state. Finally, referring to last night's attack in Bilbao during which four people died, the anonymous ETA spokesman denied that his organization was responsible.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON RESIGNS IN PROTEST

PY241418 Paris AFP in Spanish 1235 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] London, 23 Jul (AFP)--It was learned today that the Bolivian ambassador to London, Jose Luis Roca, resigned from his post to protest the recent military coup in his country. Roca confirmed today to AFP that he resigned at the end of last week and criticized the action of the ambitious military leaders who seized power in La Paz. The former Bolivian ambassador, who will continue living in London, expressed his optimism toward a quick reestablishment of democracy in his country.

LABOR PARTY EXECUTIVE TO SUPPORT ANTINUCLEAR MARCH

LD241501 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Tony Conyers report: "Callaghan Anti-CND Line Defied"]

[Text] The Labour Party's National Executive yesterday defied appeals by Mr Callaghan not to give official support to a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament [CND] march.

Mr Callaghan said he was fiercely opposed to the idea of participating in the demonstration on Oct. 26 and sending a Labour Party speaker to it.

"As far as I am concerned, I have never been in favor of unilateral disarmament and never will be," he said.

To support the CND could have serious consequences for the party and severe repercussions on NATO.

But a move to refer the demonstration decision back to the National Executive's international committee, proposed by Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr John Golding, was lost by 15 votes to nine.

The Labour Party has never before given its official support to the CND movement.

Nevertheless, at the party's special conference at Wembley in May, there was opposition to American cruise missiles being deployed in Britain and with the announcement that Britain is going for the Trident weapon system to replace Polaris there is growing concern within the party over nuclear policy.

The National Executive, which met yesterday for its final session before the autumn party conference, did not discuss the controversial issue of the mandatory re-selection of MPs as it is still not satisfied about the legality of such a move.

A similar matter, but concerning local councillors, was discussed. Mr Wedgewood Benn had suggested that local Labour parties should elect the leaders of local council Labour groups and determine their policies.

But when his resolution came up he asked for it to be referred back. Mr Benn's original proposal had attracted some 30 letters from constituency Labour groups protesting that the matter should be put to the party conference.

PASOK REITERATES CHAMBER'S ROLE IN NATO, BASES ISSUES

AT231520 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The dispute between the government and the official opposition on the outstanding issues of NATO and the U.S. bases has intensified as these two issues have now entered a decisive stage. The focus of the dispute is Papandreou's new position that, if the government concludes any agreement on these two burning issues, it must submit the agreements to the chamber for ratification. Furthermore, citing his previous position that the current chamber has ceased to express the will of the electorate, the PASOK chairman has demanded that any possible government agreement on NATO or the U.S. bases be ratified by the chamber which will emerge from the next elections.

Commenting on Papandreou's relevant statements a government spokesman observed:

"The PASOK chairman should not worry. The constitution and the laws will be implemented. Whatever must be ratified according to the constitution or the laws will be ratified; that which needs no ratification will not be ratified.

"Second, it is sad that the PASOK chairman does not want to understand--although he speaks about the constitution--that the current parliament will continue to express the will of the electorate until the deadline envisaged by the constitution has expired."

Yesterday, official opposition leader A. Papandreou stated the following:

"Indications are increasing that our country's return to the NATO military wing and the signing of a new Greek-U.S. bases agreement are being promoted under pressure. Of course PASOK firmly opposes the country's return to the NATO military wing and just as firmly maintains its position on the withdrawal of foreign bases from our soil.

"However, we first wish to remind the government that, according to the constitution, responsibility for concluding international treaties and agreements, which become valid only through law (articles 27,28, paragraphs 2-3; article 36, paragraph 2), belongs exclusively to the legislative organ--to our national representatives.

"The responsibility belongs neither to the president of the republic (article 36, paragraph 1)--whose responsibility for concluding international treaties in parliamentary democracies is after all purely formal,--nor to the government, which simply holds the preliminary discussions. It follows that the government, which conducts the negotiations, must unfailingly brief the chamber on every stage of its discussions by submitting its every action to parliamentary scrutiny. Secrecy in the negotiation of agreements for which the parliament decides not only is inconceivable but also violates the constitution and shows contempt for the people's representatives.

"Second, only the chamber that will emerge from the next elections is able to make choices which concern our own national existence. This is so because the current parliament has ceased to express the will of the electorate.

"Third, the New Democracy government has declared that it accepts the return to NATO on the basis on the Haig-Davos agreement, but neither the people nor the body which is directly responsible, namely, the chamber, have been informed as to the contents of this agreement.

"In any case, the prime minister is obligated to directly state whether the Haig-Davos agreement amends or provides the possibility of amending the Aegean status in relation to what was in force prior to Greece's withdrawal from the 'alliance's' military wing."

The government side has also mentioned that there will most probably be new proposals by the alliance in August or, at the latest, in September. In any case, it added that the Greek Government has not received any relevant notification about the timing of the submission.

Furthermore, regarding the beginning of preliminary negotiations for the future of U.S. bases in Greece, the same sources mentioned that most probably the submission of new proposals on the return to NATO will come first.

Finally, regarding a report published yesterday that the United States has allegedly not made any commitment on maintaining a balance of forces between Greece and Turkey, the government side stressed that the balance is not an issue between the two countries. There is a bilateral agreement, it was added, between Greece and the United States on the maintenance of a 7:10 ratio in U.S. defense aid to the two countries. This agreement is valid and the United States is committed to adhere to this ratio.

GREECE 'NOTIFIED' IN DECEMBER OF U.S. PLANS TO EXPAND BASES

AT241502 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 24 Jul 80 p 1

[By correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Excerpt] New York, 23 July--The Greek Government "must be aware and actually has been for some time" of U.S. interest in "broadening" the U.S. bases' role in Greece and modernizing their "functionality" so that they can correspond to new NATO concepts of Western defense in the broad area of the eastern Mediterranean.

Three informed sources in Washington, whom TO VIMA questioned in this regard over the last few days, independently confirmed that last December, U.S. officials in Brussels informed the "Greek side" that the United States desires, "in the event of the conclusion of a new bilateral agreement, that the bases operate for the purpose of providing facilities in addition to those required by NATO," that is, for purely U.S. interests.

In two more instances, in February and later, the Greek Government was "notified" of the same U.S. interest through diplomatic channels. The Washington sources were not in a position to know or did not want to reveal the reactions of the Greek Government but hinted rather clearly that Athens knows of the relevant U.S. intentions. After all, they add, recently the U.S. press has repeatedly reported "the new possibilities" that are afforded or may exist for the movement of U.S. forces to the eastern Mediterranean and the corresponding use of the area's bases for that purpose.

RALLIS ADDRESS ON 'RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY' ANNIVERSARY

AT241412 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 24 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Speaking at a huge gathering of New Democracy cadres at the party's offices where the sixth anniversary of the restoration of democracy was being celebrated, Prime Minister Y. Rallis asked the opposition to support the government in its efforts to defend democracy. Specifically, the prime minister referred to the stance of some parties of the opposition which have adopted illegal actions and absurdities and have supported people who have designs on lawful order and who are eroding democracy.

For the first time, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou has not made any statements this year on the occasion of democracy's restoration. Another noted absence was that of National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof, who did not attend the anniversary celebrations at the New Democracy offices.

Speaking at the New Democracy cadres' meeting yesterday the prime minister's first assertion was that, thanks to the admirable cooperation of the people with Karamanlis, democracy was fully restored within a very short time. The army, Rallis added, returned to its task, namely, guaranteeing the country's defense; the security corps ceased to restrict freedoms and has only served to guard the citizens' security and order; trade union freedoms were restored; and every citizen now enjoys the freedom which had been denied for 7 years.

Rallis then said: "Please allow me to state that, despite all the rhetorical exaggerations of the opposition, exaggerations which they themselves do not believe, the democracy which currently exists in our country does not have to envy the multiparty parliamentary democracies of the West.

"Another assertion which we can make is that, soon after the restoration of our democratic regime, a few groups of extremists and anarchists at various times tried to disturb the state of normality, calm and quiet that had been restored. This would normally not be of special significance because these kinds of events happen in all democracies and the police and judicial branches undertake to neutralize agitators in those places. Whereas, in our case, many times the opposition has defended lawbreakers.

"We should worry because some gentlemen from the opposition, instead of criticizing the agitators and thus contributing to their isolation so that they can be rendered harmless, on the contrary have tried to criticize the government because it has refused to tolerate violations of the constitution and laws.

"I do not need to refer to events of the past. Let me mention the disorders which occurred in Rhodes last week which are known to all of you. Lawful order was disturbed on that beautiful island without reason, the island's tourism was jeopardized and some politicians of the opposition, instead of condemning the agitators--and nobody knows what illegal interests they are serving--asked the government to withdraw the forces of order and thus let the agitators have a field day.

"I now come to a third and last assertion. It is unfortunate that some people who belong to the opposition have not understood that opposition means the exercise of responsible, justified criticism. The opposition is entitled and obligated to criticize the government for its incorrect actions or omissions. However, it is not entitled to support those people who have designs on lawful order even if the opposition gains temporary political benefit through such methods. I say temporary because it is well known--the great historian from Arcadia, Polivios, said it first 2,000 years ago--that anarchy erodes democracy and finally leads to its abolition.

"Of course the anarchy which will succeed the democratic regime--if it is finally destroyed--will not last long. Experiences from similar situations in Greece and many other countries teach us, as Polivios also said, that anarchy is always succeeded by tyranny.

"Therefore, is this the aim of our political opponents? Is this why they do not condemn illegal actions and absurdities and, on the contrary, many times justify them? Do they want the democracy which we imposed with so many efforts and sacrifices to be destroyed and succeeded by anarchy and tyranny? Are they so blinded by their hatred of opposition that they cannot see how great the danger is? Or do some of them deliberately wish for democracy's abolition so that we may be finally led to tyranny?

"However, whether it is through blindness or deliberateness that they want to lead us there, we, the followers of New Democracy, will carry out our duty without exception. Our duty is to advise, enlighten and toil for calm, order, legality, progress and freedom. Our duty is to struggle to maintain the democratic regime which we resurrected with the people's help.

"This is not only the government's duty, it is the obligation and duty of all those people who truly believe in parliamentary multiparty democracy. Fortunately these people constitute the large majority of people but, in order that all may understand the reality and dangers which threaten us, your full involvement is needed.

"You, the monarchy committees of the party, must communicate with all true democrats and explain and analyze to them their duty. I am sure you will do this because I have faith in your trust and your enthusiasm.

"Therefore I call all of you to undertake the crusade for the protection of our democracy and I am sure that, thanks to your militancy, democracy will survive."

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PROTESTS 'MISTREATMENT' OF SECURITY GUARD

AT241514 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 24 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[By G. Mavros]

[Excerpts] Turkish Ambassador Tezel made a demarche to Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on Saturday regarding the mistreatment of a Turkish diplomatic employee (member of the embassy's security service) by police organs.

Yesterday a responsible source of the Foreign Ministry stated to ELEVTHEROTIPIA the following: "An investigation has been ordered and, provided responsibility is determined, serious sanctions will be imposed."

The prison officer and policemen of the 10th police precinct of Pangrati are considered responsible for the mistreatment of the Turkish policeman, a member of the security guard of the embassy, (Cafer Butsaktsir), who was arrested last Friday at midnight for disturbing the peace.

According to his statement, irresponsible organs detained the Turkish policeman, who enjoys diplomatic immunity, from 0230 to 0430 and mistreated him. The doctor who examined him on Saturday morning noted serious bruises on (Butsaktsir).

Charges of mistreatment have been brought against the men of the 10th police precinct in the past by various Greek citizens.

(Butsaktsir) also charged that one of the policemen who mistreated him is a regular guard at the Turkish Embassy.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SEYCHELLES--In their wish to develop a spirit of mutual understanding and a bond of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, the governments of Greece and the Seychelles have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of today, 16 July. A statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that the two governments are convinced that this agreement will contribute to the development of commercial, economic, cultural and other bonds between the two countries in a spirit that will strengthen peace, international cooperation and promote the principles of international law. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80 AT]

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21ST ROUND OF MBFR TALKS CONCLUDES IN VIENNA

AU251420 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Holiday for Forces Reduction Conference"]

[Text] On Thursday at the conclusion of the 21st round of the Vienna forces reduction conference, NATO and the Warsaw Pact appealed to each other to remove the last obstacles in the way of the conclusion of a first partial agreement to provide for a reduction of American and Soviet forces in central Europe. The statements of both sides, however, clearly showed that there are still many problems to be overcome before a breakthrough can be achieved at the negotiations, which have been underway since 1973. The principal point of controversy is the troop strength figures submitted by the two pact systems.

The positions of the sides in the negotiations were outlined at press conferences before the beginning of the 2-month summer break by Dutch chief delegate Willem de Vos van Steenwijk and Polish chief delegate Tadeusz Strulak. Ambassador de Vos expressed the view that an agreement on a first reduction phase would now seem within reach if the East were to make concessions in the figures question and to help clear up still-existing discrepancies. The Western representative also called for progress at the discussion on accompanying force reduction measures which, he said, in the eyes of NATO constitute an essential security element. The West is ready to carefully study the new compromise proposal submitted by the East 2 weeks ago, De Vos said. He added, however, that in the West's opinion it is a questionable attempt on the part of the East to now seek to include the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers from the GDR in the Vienna negotiations when this withdrawal had earlier been declared a unilateral step.

Polish Ambassador Strulak declared that the negotiations had been led out of the cul-de-sac through the latest compromise plan of the Warsaw Pact.

By presenting new figures in January 1980 the East also demonstrated its readiness to bring about a solution of the figures problem played up by the West. The new Eastern proposals of 10 July, he said, are an "important concession" to the West. They not only provide for Soviet troop withdrawals at a 3-to-1 ratio to the American troops, but they have also taken into consideration the Western wish for greater flexibility within the alliances by the concept of fixing maximum national ceilings within the framework of joint pact ceilings.

LUNS VIEWS EAST-WEST BALANCE IN EUROPE, FRENCH POSITION

LD251401 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Pascal Krop and Jean-Pierre Mithois undated interview with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns: "France Has Never Really Hoped To Remain a Sanctuary"]

[Text] LE MATIN: Do you believe that we are now seeing an increase in tension in the world?

Joseph Luns: I believe that frictions reached their highest point at the time of the invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. Since then the USSR has taken no new action which could have increased tension except for the fact that it seems quite determined not to withdraw from that country.

In the light of German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's recent visit to Moscow, I believe that there is a chance--a small chance--that things could improve by the end of the year, that is, once the alliance adopts a stance.

In any event, the Soviets no longer demand that the decision adopted on 12 December 1979 (LE MATIN note: NATO countries decided on that day to deploy American cruise missiles and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe) be rescinded. It was impossible to achieve this and they have resigned themselves to the inevitable.

LE MATIN: Does this mean that you believe that the atmosphere is improving?

Joseph Luns: The atmosphere is not good. However, it has not deteriorated in recent months, and maybe there is some reason for optimism. I am careful about what I say.

LE MATIN: The Soviets have recently withdrawn 16,000 men from East Germany. Has this conciliatory gesture any significant value?

Joseph Luns: It is of minimal value. We would like to know where these 16,000 men are to go and what kind of troops have been involved. In view of Soviet superiority with respect to troops and conventional arms, this has not greatly altered the situation.

LE MATIN: In your view, have NATO forces been overtaken by Warsaw Pact forces in the sphere of conventional and nuclear forces?

Joseph Luns: It is a fact that in the sphere of conventional forces the Soviets are stronger than we are. However, our defense means are such that we have good reason to believe that any attack launched by the Soviet Union would be stopped.

LE MATIN: The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe....

Joseph Luns: Will enable us to rectify the balance and increase the credibility of our deterrent force.

LE MATIN: The United States has been continually complaining of other NATO countries because it believes that they do not devote sufficient efforts to the defense of the alliance. Do you believe that certain capitals have a tendency toward a certain kind of neutralism?

Joseph Luns: This is unrealistic. No NATO country has any tendency toward a certain kind of neutralism. As far as the question of our forces is concerned, it can be said that NATO countries have kept their promises to increase their defense budgets. The Netherlands is doing this. Norway, the FRG, Portugal, France--which is not a member of the integrated command--Greece, Turkey and Great Britain are doing this. There is some room for doubt as far as Belgium and Denmark are concerned.

LE MATIN: In Detroit, Ronald Reagan has just been chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for the presidency. Do you believe that if he were elected U.S. president, he would play a more or less important role in the defense of the Western world? In the FRG, for instance, people have often complained about a certain softness on the part of President Carter.

Joseph Luns: In my view, you can no longer talk about American softness. The U.S. defense budget has been increased in an impressive manner by some $25 billion. I have recently noticed what Mr Reagan said about defense and it cannot be ruled out that if he were elected he would contemplate making an ever bigger effort in this sphere. Much will depend on his choice of department secretaries.

LE MATIN: If Mr Reagan were elected, would his political ideas not clash with the policy of detente which the FRG and France favor?

Joseph Luns: I feel reluctant to express my views on the subject. Fortunately, there often is a lot of difference between what a candidate says at the time of elections and what he does once he is elected.

LE MATIN: The United States and President Carter were obviously annoyed by the recent visits of Helmut Schmidt to Moscow and Giscard d'Estaing to Warsaw.

Joseph Luns: I must tell you that the Atlantic alliance has not really been annoyed by Mr Schmidt's trip. Mr Schmidt behaved in an exemplary manner--he consulted with his NATO allies, especially the United States.

LE MATIN: Giscard d'Estaing did not consult with other members of the alliance.

Joseph Luns: Let me tell you that this caused some surprise.

LE MATIN: Do you believe that the results achieved were satisfactory?

Joseph Luns: It seems to me that there was more content in Mr Schmidt's talks in Moscow...

LE MATIN: And that he achieved more results?

Joseph Luns: Maybe.

LE MATIN: Did General de Gaulle's decision in 1966 to withdraw from NATO and adopt a policy of national independence harm the Atlantic alliance?

Joseph Luns: I would say that General de Gaulle's decision was understood by some but not by others and that, generally speaking, countries allied to France would have preferred to see France remain a member of integrated command. Having said this, France's freedom of action in no way depends on whether French forces are or are not integrated in the alliance of which it is a full member. It has liaison missions in every high command, and cooperation--which is not integration--is satisfactory.

LE MATIN: Hasn't France become Atlanticist again since 1974, that is, since the election of Valery Giscard d'Estaing?

Joseph Luns: No, this is an exaggeration. Georges Pompidou when he was president said that it was inconceivable that in the event of any crisis or war France would not be at the side of its allies.

LE MATIN: You expressed great satisfaction with Giscard's press conference on defense.

Joseph Luns: I have been pleased with the fact that France has started considering the possibility of acquiring the neutron bomb, and I said this on my own behalf, not on behalf of NATO. Anything that increases France's military power is welcome and desirable from the allies' viewpoint.

LE MATIN: Insofar as the neutron bomb is a "battleground" weapon, does this decision not appear to be contrary to "dissuasion" as it was defined until then?

Joseph Luns: This is true, but I have always had some doubts about the "sanctuarization" doctrine. Is it realistic and does it represent France's real position? Since it is a member of the Atlantic alliance, France could not merely remain a sanctuary.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER OREJA MEETS WITH PAHR

AU251142 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Summary] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre arrived in Vienna yesterday, 24 July, for a 2-day official visit, to be followed by an unofficial stay in Salzburg on Saturday and Sunday. Foreign Minister Pahr, who met Oreja at the airport, gave a luncheon for his Spanish guests. Oreja was then received by President Kirchschlaeger, after which he held a 1-and-1/2-hour talk with Pahr at the Foreign Ministry. At 1800 Oreja delivered a lecture before the Society for Foreign Policy.

Pahr Comments on Talks

AU251143 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The talk held yesterday afternoon between Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja and Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr focused on topical international issues and bilateral questions. As Pahr told DIE PRESSE, the views of the sides are largely identical as far as the major political problems are concerned. On the Middle East issue, Vienna and Madrid hold nearly identical views. Both sides will continue to pay great attention to the situation in Latin America. In Pahr's opinion the developments in this region in the coming years will be of great importance for the world situation in general. Pahr stressed that Austria, which has contributed to the best of its ability toward Spain's admission to the Council of Europe, fully and unreservedly supports Madrid's endeavors to become a member of the European Communities.

Departure for Salzburg

AU280941 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26-27 Jul 80 p 2

[APA, People's Party press service report: "Oreja Talked in Vienna With Pahr and Mock"]

[Text] Vienna--In discussing international topics at their Vienna talks, Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja and his Austrian opposite number Pahr paid special attention to preparation of the Madrid CSCE followup conference scheduled for this fall. Pahr outlined the Austrian position that participation of foreign ministers could improve the prospects of success of that meeting due to the resulting greater pressure of public opinion. He advocated a thorough discussion of the developments in all three "baskets" and outlined the Austrian proposals regarding confidence-building measures for intensified cooperation in the energy sector and regarding working conditions for journalists.

At their second meeting on Friday morning the two ministers discussed the situation in Latin America and in the Middle East. On Friday Oreja also met with Austrian People's Party Chairman Mock, who briefed him on the resolutions of the party leaders conference of the European Democratic Union, of which he is chairman. At the conference, held on 11 July 1980, the leaders of more than 20 European political parties unanimously advocated the expansion of the European Community to include Spain, Portugal and Greece, Mock said.

On Friday afternoon Oreja and his delegation proceeded by plane--the same special plane that took them to Vienna--to Salzburg for an unofficial visit, which will end today, Saturday. During his stay in Salzburg, Oreja will, among other things, attend the opening ceremony of the Salzburg Festival.

FRG, FRANCE'S POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN STATED

LD251142 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government still considers a political solution of the Afghanistan problem "highly desirable." Speaking at a news conference in Bonn today Government Spokesman Boelling added: "We take the problem of Afghanistan very seriously."

According to Boelling the Federal Government has noted "with regret" that Western suggestions to draw up a timetable for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops have not been taken up by Moscow thus far. The West has made its position clear to the USSR. The federal chancellor made a contribution to this in Moscow. Boelling made the statement in reply to several questions about Bonn's present position on the Afghanistan question.

According to a statement released by the information service of the French Embassy in Bonn today, France's attitude is characterized by "firmness and dialogue." France can neither accept the Soviet intervention nor approve of a situation "created by force." Although the world is moving along a dangerous knife edge, the dialogue must be maintained. France will continue to contribute to the search for political solution of the crisis.

BOELLING ON SCHMIDT'S UPCOMING TALKS WITH HONECKER, GIEREK

LD260920 Hamburg DPA in German 0707 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--At his forthcoming meeting with SED General Secretary Erich Honecker Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to discuss "sensible cooperation between the two German states." In an interview for DPA today Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling outlined the chancellor's aims and expectations as follows:

"First and foremost it is necessary to discuss a clear outline for sensible cooperation between the two German states and to improve the preconditions for alleviating the hardships caused by the division of our country for the citizens here and over there, and for taking advantage of all realistic opportunities to achieve a relationship of good-neighborliness. There is still a lot of work to be done here." [passage indistinct]

The Federal Government does not consider what has been achieved so far in contacts between people in the two states to be adequate. "We are certain that the vast majority of all Germans are not prepared to give up the idea that we are one nation. The chancellor's trip is aimed at strengthening the cohesion of the Germans at a practical level."

This cannot be achieved through (?unreasonable demands by the opposition) "which are intended to force the GDR to its knees." Efforts should rather be made to achieve further settlements "which directly help to make people's lives easier." Sensible CDU/CSU politicians admit that since the signing of the basic treaty "a tremendous amount has been achieved." [passage indistinct] Boelling said that the Federal Government is assuming that there will be discussions on the crisis-ridden (?international situation), especially on the (?need) for arms limitation and progress in arms control. The two German states have a special responsibility here. "The GDR and the FRG cannot permit themselves the role merely of interested observers," he said.

In Bonn's view the further development of European cooperation will be the dominant topic of the talks between the first secretary of the PZPR, Edward Gierek, and the federal chancellor (?which are planned) to take place about 20 August in Hamburg.

According to Boelling the two politicians will discuss at length "how the military balance in Europe, which has been upset in our view, can be restored and what can be done by the individual European governments to continue the discussion on disarmament measures positively and to reach agreement on additional confidence-building measures, at the MBFR negotiations in Vienna or at the forthcoming CSCE conference in Madrid, for example."

In this context Boelling underlined the great expertise and particular commitment of the Polish leadership in questions of arms control policy, which have "always been acknowledged" by the German side. He said that Gierek and Schmidt will discuss these topics "with a precise knowledge of the views of their partners in the two alliances to which they belong."

AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA RECALLED; 'DOORS OPEN' TO REFUGEES

LD251122 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government has recalled its ambassador in La Paz, Johannes von Vacano, to Bonn for a report on events in Bolivia. Foreign Ministry spokesman Juergen Sudhoff told a news conference in Bonn today that the Federal Government wants an exact picture of the situation following the military putsch and to draw the necessary conclusions on the basis of its analysis.

According to the spokesman the ambassador, who is expected in Bonn at the beginning of next week, was recalled following intensive consultations with the EC partners. It is not known at the moment whether the other EEC countries will follow the German example.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the German Embassy in La Paz will not turn away persecuted Bolivians. "Our doors are open to refugees," he said. It is not known whether the embassy has already admitted opponents of the regime.

The Federal Government also welcomed Nicaragua's announcement that it intends to play a "very active role" within the Organization of American States in dealing with the Bolivian question. Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, who has postponed his visit to Bonn because of the coup in Bolivia, informed the Federal Government of this in a letter.

A spokesman of the Federal Development Ministry added that Bolivia will receive no further promises of economic cooperation. Negotiations which had been planned to actualize recent promises have been suspended. Nor will any more experts be sent to Bolivia. At present 85 experts and development helpers are working in Bolivia. However, Bonn will not stop work on development projects which are of benefit mainly for the population in order "not to impose additional punishment on the people."

FRG ATTACHES 'GREAT SIGNIFICANCE' TO EUROPEAN-ARAB DIALOGUE

LD261100 Hamburg DPA in German 0713 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The European-Arab dialogue is to be activated as soon as possible by the EC foreign ministers. This was how Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling outlined the standpoint of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on a European contribution to a settlement of the Middle East problems in an interview with DPA today.

From the very beginning the Federal Government has attached great significance to this dialogue. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who was in Bonn this week, the federal chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher were all of the opinion that this dialogue should be activated as soon as possible and that a political dimension should be added to it so that possibilities of wide-ranging cooperation--economic, cultural and political--between the two groups of states could be opened up. This could be seen as an example to other groups of states and as a "fundamental contribution" to stability in the Near and Middle East.

TERRORISTS' PLANNED ATTACK ON SCHMIDT REPORTED

LD272025 Hamburg DPA in German 1908 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg/Stuttgart--Tomorrow's edition of DIE WELT, quoting information from the Federal Criminal Investigation Office (BKA), reports that BKA officials believe there is an "acute danger" of a terrorist attack being planned to murder a political or business leader or security official. Investigations after the fatal accident of alleged terrorists Juliane Plambeck and Wolfgang Beer demonstrated that both had been acting as couriers in connection with a planned assassination.

SPIEGEL magazine in Hamburg reports that security officials possess tangible evidence that preparations were afoot to attack Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It says that experts believe that the terrorists are able to strike at only one leading politician or high official. Their hard core numbers only about 20 men and women. A Federal Interior Ministry spokesman refused to "join in speculations about the targets of terrorists or to reveal relevant information."

SPIEGEL reports that security experts had concrete indications that terrorists were preparing to bomb Federal Chancellor Schmidt. Security officials were confirmed in this theory by evidence found in the Paris apartment of five alleged German women terrorists.

DIE WELT also reported that the BKA believes in the wake of the Paris arrests that the terrorists planned to set a booby trap and try to blow up a passing car by remote control.

DIE WELT: SCHMIDT MOSCOW TRIP FOILS ARMS GAP CLOSURE

DW251125 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jul 80 p 7

[Hans Ruehle article: "Schmidt Passed the Buck to America"]

[Text] When somebody takes a trip somewhere he usually has tales to tell. This is not true for the German chancellor after his return from Moscow. His government statement, especially with respect to the field of the medium-range [missile] problem, was so sparse that not only the opposition had a hard time coming up with a detailed reply, but the Soviet Union too found itself forced to supply explanatory statements nearly day by day.

The more specific the Soviet Union became, the more modest was the rhetoric of the chancellor in this matter. And not only that, ever since DIE WELT publicized the minutes of the Moscow talks and thus shed light on questions of substance of the visit, it has also become obvious that Helmut Schmidt's report on the tone of the talks was plainly done up in his favor. Granted, as reported in the Bundestag, Schmidt lived up to his Venice mandate and spoke with the Soviets in no uncertain terms about Afghanistan, but then he came to feel what it means to negotiate with representatives of a world power which feels superior militarily and which believes in its political mission.

The uncompromising language of the Soviets in the negotiations and reliable reports on the feelings of the German delegation alone would have demanded an analysis of the only thing that could be sold as a success, at least after the publication of the minutes: the new offer of talks of medium-range systems. Then it would have become obvious earlier that the new offer is in substance what the tone in which it was advanced was bound to convey: a tall order.

The Conflict With Washington Is Programmed

Prior to the chancellor's trip to Moscow the potential landscape of negotiations in the field of nuclear medium-range systems was this:

In his East Berlin speech of 6 October 1979 party boss Brezhnev had declared his readiness to negotiate on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, provided no additional medium-range U.S. weapons were stationed in Western Europe, meaning that the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap not be adopted. Consequently, the Soviet Union reacted in the expected negative manner to the NATO decision of 12 December 1979 which, apart from the intention to close the arms gap, contained an offer to the Soviet Union to negotiate on the ground-based nuclear medium-range systems. The Soviet Union demanded as a precondition for the opening of corresponding negotiations the retraction, or at least the de facto suspension, of the decision to close the arms gap.

In the same speech Brezhnev formulated the alternative hinted at several times earlier, namely to negotiate the whole problem of nuclear medium-range systems within the framework of SALT III. But the condition for this was the enactment of the SALT II treaty which U.S. President Carter shelved for the time being following the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. Besides, the Soviet Union had pointed out several times that in the event of a round of negotiations by the big powers on the whole medium-range problem, the corresponding weapons systems of the alliance partners (especially France and England) would have to be included.

It has been established in the meantime that the two offers continue to be valid in their specific forms. What has been added as a new offer is the Soviet proposal to negotiate in bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the nuclear medium-range weapons of the two big powers with the inclusion of the so-called forward based systems, meaning the forward based nuclear means of attack which the United States has. What will not be included in the talks, in contrast, are British, French and Chinese nuclear weapons. Agreements resulting from these bilateral talks, however, can be put into force only after the ratification of SALT II.

If we compare the old offers with the new proposal with respect to the negotiations and/or the course of talks, then it becomes evident that the procedure decisive element is inherent in the changed conditions. While the offers to date contained preconditions to be fulfilled essentially by European NATO states--the suspension of the decision on closing the arms gap in one case and the inclusion of the French and British nuclear weapons in SALT III negotiations in the other--the offer of bilateral talks which has been advanced, requiring the ratification of SALT II to be the first agreement, thus depends only on a precondition to be fulfilled exclusively by the United States.

By this trick the United States first of all is saddled with the responsibility for the implementation of NATO's decision on closing the arms gap which hitherto rested with the European NATO states (which has been noted in the United States, to be sure). But this is not all. In this manner the Schmidt government has succeeded in burdening the implementation of the decision to close the arms gap with a precondition of which it must assume, in view of the current situation in the United States, that it just cannot be fulfilled. [paragraph continues]

For the foreseeable future there will probably not be a majority in Congress for the ratification of SALT II. Hence the new offer is an almost definite guarantee that the disliked decision on closing the arms gap need not be implemented.

The positive assessment of the Soviet proposal by the German chancellor can be understood in the United States only in such a way that this involves a German-Soviet consensus for enforcing the ratification of SALT II or for hollowing out NATO's decision on closing the arms gap. Viewed against this background it will probably be hard for U.S. politicians in the future--and the initial reactions illustrate this--to demand seriously and publicly the ratification of SALT II. Since the responsibility for the implementation of the decision on closing the arms gap has been shifted in the manner shown, the next German-American conflict is probably already programmed. CDU defense expert Manfred Woerner has pointed out that in the future the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic will jointly demand the ratification of SALT II in an "unholy alliance." And in the event that SALT II is not ratified, the same "unholy alliance" will state that the implementation of the NATO decision on closing the arms gap is not possible because the United States has failed to fulfill preconditions and, therefore, has prevented the success of negotiations.

But it is more than uncertain whether the ratification of SALT II will be the last obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty on the problem of nuclear medium-range systems in Europe. Regardless of the fulfillment of this condition for the conclusion of the bilateral talks, the contents of these conditions have been so expanded by the inclusion of the U.S. forward based systems (FBS)--an inclusion which the chancellor received with "understanding" and termed "logical"--that a conclusion cannot be anticipated in view of the complicated matters involved.

To this day there has not even been a common definition of these systems between East and West. Opinions differ already on the roughest classification. While the Soviet Union includes among the U.S.' FBS airplanes carrying nuclear weapons of the United States in Europe, nuclear weapons carrying planes aboard U.S. aircraft carriers in European waters and U.S. submarines carrying missiles subordinated to the European NATO Supreme Command, NATO rules the latter category out totally. So far agreement has only been reached on one single characteristic definition feature: The systems must be able to reach the Soviet Union directly--and in the case of planes they must be able to fly back to their own alliance territory.

But this is only where the problems begin. On the one hand, there are different ideas between East and West about the range of individual types of airplanes. But how should this question ever be solved without letting the Soviet Union either have all technical details about the airplanes in question or even such a plane for test purposes? And what is more, if we take Western data as a basis, then U.S. carrier airplanes in the Mediterranean can reach the Soviet Union only if the carrier cruises in the eastern Mediterranean. The F-4 planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons can reach Soviet territory only from air bases in Italy, Greece and Turkey. Thus under the definition to date, the U.S. aircraft carrier planes would not be FBS if the carrier is not in the eastern Mediterranean. And consequently the F-4 would not be FBS if they are not stationed at air bases in the countries listed above.

If we proceed from the premise that any U.S. airplane with nuclear weapons capability in Europe and even overseas can be ordered to Italy, Greece, or Turkey at comparatively short notice, a definition of the problem loses any reasonable dimension completely, meaning a dimension capable of negotiation. Therefore it is not surprising that there is not a single Western expert right now who seriously advocates the view that the inclusion of the FBS can be incorporated into acceptable negotiating positions even on a medium-term basis, let alone that it is possible to achieve an accord on this with the Soviet Union within the time schedule for the closure of the arms gap beginning in 1983.

Naturally the Soviet Union is aware of this as well, the Soviet Union which has demanded the inclusion of the FBS in the SALT negotiations since 1969. For it now to propose the FBS for negotiations in primarily in order to fix for negotiating policy purposes the price wrought from Schmidt in Moscow for future talks. This means that now and in the future the FBS will be part of the Western negotiating substance without the Soviet Union having to enlarge the contents of its offer in the field of nuclear medium-range weapons.

Beyond that the Soviet Union has concrete goals in negotiation policy which it pursues on a long-term basis--as always. When PRAVDA on 15 July points out in connection with the FBS discussion that the United States is capable of relocating nuclear airplanes on short notice to places from which the Soviet Union could be attacked, then the primary goal of the Soviet Union becomes evident: a ban on specific West European bases for use by U.S. nuclear planes and thus in effect control over flight movements and deployment decisions in the NATO area.

The same applies to the problem of nuclear planes aboard aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean. In that respect it is the Soviet intention to achieve the banishment of U.S. planes from the eastern Mediterranean and thus not only to obtain a control right over U.S. ship movements, but also to accelerate the military destabilization of that region.

But this is not all. Finally and above all the Soviet Union obviously feels that the creeping deterioration of the U.S.-European relationship might produce the chance for initiating Europe's nuclear separation via an isolation, reduction and finally elimination of the U.S. nuclear attack potential in Europe. It is especially for this reason--but also for the sake of ensuring approval for its offers of talks by the parties not involved--that the Soviet Union has waived the demand for inclusion of the British and French nuclear weapons.

But why did the chancellor accept this offer in view of these problems? The answer is easy. Schmidt wanted negotiations--and the FBS were the price. There was no haggling over that. Thus the chancellor did not counter by calling for the inclusion of corresponding Soviet weapons systems.

In view of Schmidt's actions in Moscow, the Soviet Union may assume that in the talks that have been offered all NATO nuclear medium-range systems including the U.S. FBS will be on the negotiating table while the Soviet Union on its part need only contribute the SS-20, the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles and perhaps in addition the Backfire bomber.

This means that on NATO's part in effect the whole nuclear attacking systems which have a penetrating depth of about 800 kilometers on are up for debate while the whole Soviet medium-range nuclear bombers (450 Blinders and Badgers), parts of the Soviet Union's tactical air forces with nuclear armament (200 Fencers), and the new "short-range missiles" SS-22--all of which have a penetration depth of 1,000 kilometers and thus can operate beyond the Rhine from the Soviet Union--are not counted. This is part of the lasting gift which Schmidt brought back from Moscow.

Granted, the people around him have been trying lately to remove the impression that the chancellor purposefully meant only the SS-20, the SS-4, SS-5 and the Backfire bomber when he referred to "corresponding Soviet systems." Yet this is beyond any doubt. Besides, the Soviet Union would never have allowed any other interpretation of "corresponding systems" since Soviet FBS are currently nonexistent (all Soviet systems which can reach the United States have been subject to negotiation under SALT).

These considerations necessarily lead to a comparison of the numerical bases for the old and new negotiation proposals. [paragraph continues]

No matter how the old starting base was computed, the superiority of the Soviet Union always amounted to more than the 572 additional systems demanded under the NATO decision. Hence the Soviet argument that the existing power ratio must be upheld can always be countered by the effective argument that this ratio is imbalanced to the disadvantage of the West.

This starting situation has drastically changed as a result of the new Soviet offer. Since the offer on both sides relates only to "medium-range missile weapons in Europe" (PRAVDA of 15 July 1980) and U.S. FBS, what now exists--projected to the year 1983, the year the arms gap closure begins--is a ratio of 650 eastern systems (200 SS-20, 450 SS-4, and SS-5) and at least 350 Western systems (160 F-111, 200 F-4 and/or carrier planes). Even now the Soviet Union claims that the number of U.S. FBS is near 500. Even though the West has always rejected this mode of counting and the criteria of definition on which it is based, one will realistically have no alternative but to have about 350 U.S. systems classified and counted as FBS.

This means no more nor less than that even in the event of the inclusion of the Backfire bombers, the West's requirements for closing the arms gap in this round cannot be set at more than 300 systems. The chancellor thus in effect cut the material part of the decision on the arms gap closure in half in Moscow, since nobody can seriously assume that the West European states could be persuaded to seek more than "parity" in the medium-range sector and engage in an "overarmament." Thus when one speaks of closing the arms gap in connection with the new offer of negotiations, it is at best 300 systems and not 572 which will be at stake in the future.

But anyone who believes that Schmidt allowed himself to be outsmarted in Moscow is wrong. The chancellor wanted negotiations at nearly any cost--and he got them. Meanwhile, he is not concerned that the envisaged talks will proceed from a starting basis which he has essentially worsened. The complicated matter of the FBS guarantees him the necessary beginning and signals to him a late--or even no--end to the negotiations. And as long as negotiations are underway, no closing of the arms gap is done.

Though this is being denied, and though it is being recalled at every opportunity that the old schedule for the implementation of the decision on the closure of the arms gap will remain unchanged, that is to say that the deployment of the first systems will be started in late 1983, this is not even a good intention, because even the chancellor knows that none of the NATO states participating in the NATO decision will deploy new weapons systems of a special military and political quality if even a vague negotiating success is in sight--or which is more probable, if the Soviet Union makes a modest concession but at the same time threatens to discontinue negotiations if the closure of the arms gap is begun. Hence a potential closure of the arms gap has been shifted to a remote distance.

It will be shown very soon that all other West European states share this assessment of the situation. Hence what people in the opposition assume will not happen: that the governments that had hitherto held a critical attitude toward the decision on closing the arms gap will no longer approve of the material part of this decision. The opposite will be true. This has been clearly evident since the Bonn visit by Luxembourg Prime Minister Werner last week. In harmony and to a massive extent all West European states will in future demand the full implementation of the decision on closing the arms gap, being perfectly aware that the procedural preconditions and the inclusion of the FBS have created a negotiating situation which probably cannot be resolved in a positive manner in the foreseeable future.

It turned out on the occasion of the Bonn and Brussels visits by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher that the United States has indeed noticed the cuckoo's egg which Schmidt dropped in its nest with the inclusion of the FBS. Obviously irritated, he let everybody know that the positive reception of the Soviet proposal on Schmidt's part is not at all to the liking of the United States. He stated at a press conference that the United States continues to be convinced "that in the course of the introductory talks one should concentrate on the ground-based, long-range Eurostrategic systems."

POLL SHOWS SCHMIDT LEADING GERMAN ELECTION RACE

DW251045 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Gottfriend Capell article: "Poll: Schmidt Cannot Be Beaten"]

[Text] Bonn--Mannheim political scientist Prof Rudolf Wildenmann is convinced that Chancellor Schmidt cannot be deprived of his election victory on 5 October. Schmidt and therefore the SPD-FDP coalition, can hope for a maximum of 55 percent of the votes as against a mere 42 percent for the CDU/CSU. Wildenmann's survey for the lates edition of the economic journal CAPITAL showed a great lead for the government and the coalition, especially in political fields in which the CDU/CSU had been considered particularly trustworthy and competent up to now. Wildenmann's survey dates back to April/May this year and covers 2,000 people interviewed. This circle of people has remained essentially unchanged for the past 5 years, so that in Wildenmann's opinion the result clearly indicates any change in the development of opinion;in the FRG. In this connection the following can be considered sensational: 53 percent of those interviewed saw the SPD as "more likely to maintain a good relationship with the United States." Only 45 percent said so for the Union. The proportion was the reverse a year agao: SPD 41 percent, CDU/CSU 45 percent.

This development becomes even a bit plainer in the question on which party is more likely "to guarantee security against a Russian attack": SPD 48, Union 41 percent. The 1976 figures were SPD 45, Union 51 percent. The question concerning the guaranteeing of price stability today is answered by 55 percent in favor of the SPD and only 42 percent in favor of the CDU/CSU. The situation 4 years ago was that the SPD received only 40 percent whereas the CDU scored 54 percent. As for combating unemployment, 58 percent have more confidence in the SPD while 40 percent anticipate more from the Union.

This is strikingly at odds with the conviction of the CDU leadership in Bonn's Konrad Adenauer house who continues to advocate the view that the voters accord them the greater "competence."

Details became known in Bonn yesterday of an Imnid poll which, like Wildenmann's survey, was made in April/May and which involved the same number of people interviewed, namely, 2,005. According to this poll, the Union with regard to the friendship with the United States continued to be in the lead with 12 percent ahead of the SPD. Likewise, 13 percent more citizens had more confidence in the CDU and the CSU with regard to the overall field of external security. In safeguarding pensions the Union is 4 percent ahead of the SPD, and in combating inflation 7 percent. Bonn quarters explain the different results by saying that Professor Wildenmann, unlike other pollers, does not "weight" his "rought data" from the surveys.

Wildenmann, by the way, made a point of stating that the statements concerning the outcome of the Bundestag elections are orientation figures. The 49 percent for the CDU/CSU and the 7 percent for the Free Democrats are a minimum. He stated the margin of error to be 2 percent. Despite being asked, he failed to solve the contradiction that by making the maximum for the SPD relative and including the margin of error, the strength of the SPD and the CDU/CSU could be approximately equal. He insisted that the lower limit for the SPD was 46 percent. For this reason it is as good as certain that the social Democrats will become the strongest party.

Wildenman attributed this state of affairs to the popularity difference between the two top candidates Schmidt and Strauss, among other things. Answering the questions as to who should be chancellor, 70 percent voted for Schmidt and only 21 percent for Strauss.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN PARIS ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

NC271702 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 27 (AFP)--King Husayn of Jordan arrived here today for a two-day unofficial visit that will include talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. After his visit here, King Husayn will travel to Bonn and then to Rome. Sources in his entourage said he did not intend to go to Cairo Tuesday for the funeral for the ex-shah of Iran.

FRENCH-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT CITED

LD260832 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu ended his official visit to France last night. The international situation--Afghanistan and European disarmament in particular--was discussed, and the summit enabled the drawing up of very close analyses. Regarding important international matters, the French and Romanians drew up extremely close analyses, a fact which prompts them to continue the established privileged dialogue which, moreover, will make them soon emerge as the ones with the proposals to lessen tension and bring about a reduction in the accumulation of arms. It will be a coordinated action, (?first in Paris), and soon after also in Madrid. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [word indistinct] will meet a third time after Helsinki and Belgrade, and Paris, which insists strongly on observance of all aspects of this security and cooperation including human rights, will require that the 35, and the big powers, first of all, show goodwill in facts and actions to demonstrate their desire to succeed in eliminating the significant arms surplus.

Also noted after the visit by the Romanian president to France was the paragraph of the joint communique regarding Afghanistan: A problem to settle without foreign interference, the text states, that is without Soviet troops. A few words on trade between the two states: It will have to be doubled by 1985. Finally, the problem of divided families: The French line consists in efficiency rather than publicity being used to settle these human dramas.

GISCARD SENDS CONDOLENCES TO FORMER IRANIAN EMPRESS FARAH

LD271818 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpt] We have the just been informed that the Elysee has announced that president of the republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing has sent a message of condolences to the wife of the former shah of Iran, Madame Farah Diba. The contents of the message were not revealed.

FRANCOIS-PONCET'S VISIT TO TANZANIA REVIEWED

LD250919 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jul 80 p 4

[Jean-Pierre Langellier dispatch: "Mr Francois-Poncet's visit to Tanzania Has Confirmed the Normalization of Paris-Dar es Salaam Relations"]

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam--"Dialogue has been resumed... Misunderstandings have been dispelled....A good understanding now prevails between us." These statements picked out of a speech made by Mr Jean Francois-Poncet expressing satisfaction are fully consistent with the cordiality prevailing during his 3-day official visit to Tanzania which ended on 21 July.

Before meeting [Tanzanian Finance Minister] Jamal and being received Monday afternoon by President Nyerere, Mr Francois-Poncet had two talks with his Tanzanian counterpart. The future of Southern Africa is causing special concern to the Tanzanian leaders who have long been engaged in the struggle for the continent's complete decolonization. During his talk with Francois-Poncet, Nyerere emphasized the need for a quick solution to the problem of Namibia--a prerequisite, in his opinion, for a reduction in the tensions prevailing in the region.

As a "frontline" state, Tanzania relies on France to exert, in conjunction with its Western partners, pressures likely to persuade Pretoria to accept the plan prepared by the United Nations. It has been encouraged in this by France's condemnation of the recent South African raids into Angola.

President Nyerere urged Mr Francois-Poncet to pursue the negotiations started between Pretoria and the "contact group" (Canada and France) aimed at ensuring free elections under international control with the participation of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the Namibian liberation movement. In his traditional 14 July message Nyerere paid a tribute, which attracted considerable attention, to France's role within the group of five. Tanzania's moderate and conciliatory attitude toward this problem stands in contrast with some sharper statements--especially during the recent OAU summit in Freetown--by representatives of several other frontline countries, in particular Angola and Mozambique.

Mr Nyerere expects mainly financial and technological aid from France. Having neglected Tanzania too long, and, for that matter, English-speaking Africa as a whole, the French Government has recently concluded two important financial protocols with it. The first, signed in September 1979, concerns the outfitting and enlarging of Dar es Salaam airport (worth FR125 million), which have been entrusted to the Paris "Aeroport" company. It includes 10 percent in grants and 40 percent in loans from the treasury, granted at very favorable rates. The second, concluded in February, will finance the construction of a glassworks in Mwanza. Creusot-Loire has cooperated in the construction of a textile factory to be opened in a few days' time at Musoma. The Scee-Alsthom company has built the link between Zanzibar's electricity grid and the rest of the continent.

On the other hand, trade diminished by 30 percent in 1979. France is only Tanzania's 11th-most-important trading partner and its 14th supplier. This decline is largely a result of the restrictive measures adopted by Dar es Salaam in foreign trade. The extremely favorable payment and credit terms demanded by the Tanzanian Government are making the French small-and medium-sized businesses, whose means are often limited, hesitant.

Cultural and technological aid is still very modest (less than FR3 million). There are 15 French teachers in Tanzania. This country therefore hopes for strengthened cultural cooperation as a means of rapprochement with French-speaking Africa. "The Tanzanian leaders have taken the French-speaking aspect into consideration," Mr Francois-Poncet points out. "They realize that Paris has much closer relations with its former colonies than London does." As he left Tanzania Mr Francois-Poncet had the feeling that French policy was "better understood" there by interlocutors who are now "willing to heed us."

LE MONDE SEES WEU AS VEHICLE FOR FRG ARMAMENT, EUROPEAN DEFENSE

LD241039 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Encouraging German Armaments"]

[Text] The decision adopted by the Western European Union [WEU] Council on 21 July to do away with restrictions imposed on FRG warship tonnage in 1954 is bound to give a new impetus, especially in France, to the perennial polemics about German armaments. In Tuesday's L'HUMANITE, Seine Senator Boucheny expressed his anxiety by asking "what attitude will the Elysee adopt toward this?": Obviously the attitude to adopt has already been decided since the WEU decision was made unanimously by the seven member states (the FRG, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg).

The seven believe that no parliamentary ratification is necessary and that their action is not inconsistent with any treaty. They had not abrogated the protocol by which restrictions were imposed on FRG armaments but have merely abrogated some of these restrictions. This they are entitled to do by voting unanimously in favor of such a change.

This is not the first time that the FRG has obtained such relief authorized "in stages" but this time it is a question of a "stage" of much greater significance than the previous ones. It is an entire category of restrictions that is disappearing. According to the Brussels Treaty, which was modified by the 1954 London and Paris agreements (whose purpose was to provide a framework for German rearmament), the FRG was not allowed to build warships of more than 3,000 tons or submarines of more than 1,800 tons, the only exceptions being eight destroyers of up to 6,000 tons and a training ship of 5,000 tons. These provisions have now been scrapped.

However, the Germans are still forbidden to build long-range missiles and strategic bombers and to acquire any nuclear, biological and chemical arms.

The Bonn government was not short of arguments in support of its demand that naval restrictions be abolished. First, a political argument: The WEU Council has emphasized that its decision will lead to an improvement in the "Atlantic alliance's defense capability." Since the FRG contributes most to allied defense in Europe as far as conventional forces are concerned, how can it be forbidden in this period of tension to further increase its contribution? By intervening in Afghanistan, the Kremlin has facilitated German rearmament in the same way as it did during the "cold war" period.

An economic argument: As a result of having to ask for regulations to be altered so that it could build certain types of ships, Germany has found itself handicapped in foreign markets.

And, finally, a psychological argument: Any "discriminatory" provision limiting German armaments is humiliating.

Do people want--yes or no--to see a truly European defense progress? Let us recall that such a defense was given an important place in General de Gaulle's European plans which, however, have not been implemented and have remained a dead letter of the Franco-German cooperation treaty. Only one European defense organization--the WEU--is capable of progressing.

However, any reactivation presupposes technical and political changes of which former FRG Defense Minister von Hassel has become an advocate. Since France is more sensitive than any other European country to anything that relates to German armaments, would it not be to its advantage to take some initiatives toward activating an organization which it wanted; which, in accordance with its wishes, is not supranational, but which has remained inactive for the past 25 years?

USSR TRADE OFFICIALS BREZHNEV, OSIPOV MEET MANCA ON GAS TRADE

Brezhnev Meeting on Credits

LD251625 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 23 Jul 80 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Deputy Minister in Rome; We Are Buying More in the USSR but Not Selling Much There"]

[Text] Rome--In the first half of the current year Soviet exports to Italy underwent a much greater increase than Italian exports to the USSR. If this trend in exchanges continues at the same rate by the end of 1980 the balance of trade between the countries could be $1.5 billion in the Soviet Union's favor. This was stated by Yuriy Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, at a meeting with Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca, at which problems of trade and cooperation between the countries were examined.

Having stressed the importance of the new agreement signed a few days ago with the Italian Iron and Steel Finance Corporation, Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union will be building the world's largest gas pipeline in the next few years and expressed the Soviet Government's interest in Italian industry's assuming a substantial share of the work. Last, Brezhnev and Salimowski [not further identified] expressed the hope of being able to enjoy more flexible credit terms and within this framework they stated the Soviet government's interest in the granting of another line of Italian credit to the USSR.

Minister Manca said he was convinced that the tensions that have emerged on the political plane "must not have automatic repercussions on the plane of economic relations, whose development can indeed contribute to the resumption of the hoped-for international detente process." Manca stressed Italy's great interest in trade with the Soviet Union, "both with regard to the quality of our imports, which are mainly energy materials, and with regard to the characteristics of our exports to the USSR (technology, plant, industrial machinery)." "The foreign trade minister," Manca said, "is studying the possibility of a new line of credit and will submit future proposals in this connection for joint examination by the government."

Last, the minister recalled the considerable increase in credits which were granted to the Soviet Union in past years and strongly emphasized the need for the granting of possible further credits to be balanced by a specific Soviet commitment to buy more in Italy, so as to drastically reduce our present balance of trade deficit. In the next few days Manca will be meeting with Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Osipov.

Osipov on Pipeline Project

AU261425 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 26 Jul (ANSA)--The Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Yuriy Osipov, has informed Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca of Moscow's intention to go ahead with the construction of a 5,500 kilometer long pipeline to transport 50 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe annually.

The Soviet note indicated that ten billion cubic meters of the fuel will be earmarked for Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, three countries that the pipeline will pass through, and that the remaining 40 billion cubic meters will be for sale to Western Europe. The Soviets expect to sell the natural gas to Italy, France, West Germany and Austria, countries which already receive Soviet natural gas.

The communique added that the immense project, slated for completion in the three-year period 1981-83, might be of interest to a number of Italian companies. Osipov mentioned Finsider, the state-owned steel company which produces pipes capable of withstanding 100 atmospheres pressure, and Nuovo Pignone, a part of the national energy agency holding which could bid on the 42 booster stations called for in the pipeline project.

By 1986, the target date for operations for piping 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year, a part of the fuel sent to Italy could be swapped for Italian hardware for the Soviet oil industry.

Deputy Minister Osipov has held talks with Italy's state industries minister, Gianni De Michelis, the chairman of the IRI state holding, Pietro Sette, the chairman of the Ente Nationale Idrocarburi, Elio Grandi and the Finsider chairman, Aldo Capanna.

In his note to Manca, the deputy minister took up the issue of credits connected to the pipeline project. The Italian minister responded with a statement of his nation's "keen interest" at the prospect of new natural gas supplies from the Soviet Union and in connection with possible participation in the pipeline construction job for Italian industries.

Manca assured the Soviet official that the entire issue will be discussed by the Rome cabinet and voiced the hope that bilateral discussions could begin in the near future for sounding out the technical and financial aspects of the project.

PARLIAMENT REJECTS SECRETS CHARGES AGAINST COSSIGA

AU271930 Rome ANSA in English 1830 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Rome, July 27 (ANSA)--A joint session of the Italian Senate and lower house voted Sunday 535 to 370 to shelve allegations that Premier Francesco Cossiga disclosed official secrets..

The vote came at the end of five days of debate on the Donat-Cattin affair involving charges that the premier had tipped off former Christian Democrat (DC) Party Secretary Carlo Donat-Cattin that his son, Marco, was sought by police on terrorism charges, thus enabling the alleged terrorist to escape capture.

In rejecting the charge that Cossiga had violated the official secrets act, Parliament also preempted the second request, one charging that the premier aided and abetted the escape of Marco Donat-Cattin, thought to be an activitst in Italy's Prima Linea (Front Line) terrorist organization.

The request to continue investigation into the entire affair was also rejected Sunday by a vote of 507 to 416.

The case broke two months ago when Turin magistrates sent the statements made to police by Roberto Sandalo, an alleged Front Line terrorist, to the special parliamentary commission with the responsibility for parliamentary immunity.

Sandalo's confession indicated that Cossiga met with the ex-deputy secretary of his party in April on the request of Carlo Donat-Cattin, who was seeking information on his son, Marco. According to Sandalo, Donat-Cattin senior asked about judiciary proceedings against his son and was told, by the premier, that it [would] be timely for Marco to leave the country.

CABINET-FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON ALGIERS COMMUNIQUE

LD252224 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with a communique released in Algiers yesterday following the release of 15 Portuguese fishermen detained by the Polisoria Front, the presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry have issued a joint note making it clear that they only subscribe in part to the joint communique signed yesterday in the Algerian capital.

The note adds: In view of the very special circumstances in which the negotiations over the fishermen's release took place, the communique signed in Algiers overstepped, in some aspects and in the way it was couched, the general guidelines laid down by the Portuguese Government. In these circumstances, the ministerial note states, the Portuguese Government considers itself bound only to those parts of the communique which reflect its stand on the matter, that is, the nonrecognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic or of its government. The Portuguese Government also does not subscribe to any passage in the said communique likely to be viewed as a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward Morocco, whose acceptance of the need for a negotiated settlement of the Saharan conflict deserves the approval of the Portuguese Government.

The note further states that while accepting a stand in favor of self-determination for the Western Sahara and its people, the Portuguese Government decided, after having twice analyzed the situation of the Portuguese fishermen, not to accept any conditions likely to imply, directly or indirectly, the recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic or its government because such a recognition would be premature, in that it would also deviate from a stand of strict neutrality and might, on the other hand, be regarded as a hostile act against Morocco.

Meanwhile, Morocco was quick to react to the joint communique released in Algiers yesterday. Thus, Jose Joaquim Mendonca, the Portuguese ambassador in Morocco, was this morning summoned to the Moroccan Foreign Ministry where he was asked to explain Portugal's move. After the meeting, the Portuguese ambassador said that he had explained to the Moroccan authorities the circumstances under which the Algiers joint communique had been signed, the terms of which, he underlined, went beyond the instructions given by Lisbon to Luis Fontoura.

Moroccan official circles, while appearing to be satisfied with the explanations provided by the Portuguese ambassador, have so far declined to comment on the matter, and indicated that a detailed report on the whole affair is to be handed to King Hassan II today.

ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION CURTAILS VISIT

LD271106 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Portuguese Socialist Party Mario Soares yesterday received the Romanian Communist Party delegation which has been on a visit to Portugal. Also present at the meeting were leading socialists Maria Barroso, Edmundo Pedro and Fernando Medeiros.

Bringing its departure forward by 24 hours, the Romanian delegation has already left for Bucharest. It will be recalled that the Romanian Communist Party delegates were visiting Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON U.S. MILITARY PACT

ID241446 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Spanish Government is now preparing the basic criteria it will defend during the forthcoming negotiations with the United States for an extension of the military cooperation treaty which expires in September 1981. The first deputy prime minister dealing with matters of defense and security, Lt. Gen. Gutierrez Mellado, chaired a meeting last Tuesday devoted to the topic, which was attended by officials responsible for Spain's defense policy. Present were Lt. Gen. Alfaro Arregui, the ministers of foreign affairs and defnese, Spanish ambassador to the United States, Jose Llado and Spain's representative at the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Javier Ruperez.

The subject of Spain's joining the EEC was also discussed at the meeting since this is closely linked to the renewal of the Spanish-U.S. agreements. The negotiations between Spain and the United States will begin formally next September.

OREJA SAYS RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL NOT BE TO ESTABLISHED NOW

ID252014 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja has told EFE that Spain will establish diplomatic relations with Israel as soon as there is the beginning of a real solution to the Middle East crisis. The Spanish Minister made this statement shortly before leaving for Salzburg, after a 2-day official visit to Vienna. Marcelino Oreja added that to establish diplomatic relations with Israel now would introduce an imblance into the situation.

PCE'S CARRILLO COMMENTS ON EXPLOSIVES THEFT, NATO ENTRY

ID262211 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] In the presence of a group of journalists, PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, who today is visiting several towns in Albacete Province, criticized the present government with regard to the robbery of nearly 8,000 kilograms of Goma-2 plastic explosives in Santander. Carrillo said that terrorism is the main problem faced by the government, regarding which it has shown its complicity or stupidity. The PCE secretary general later said that one cannot understand why only two rural policemen were guarding the explosives depot.

In these statements to journalists the PCE leader also emphasized that his party is achieving its objectives in the eyes of the Spanish public and he forecast that in the next elections, the PCE will win 4 million votes at the expense of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the Union of the Democratic Center.

Referring to his well-known thesis of a government of consensus, the PCE leader said that being a minister does not appeal to him, but it is necessary for capable people of various political tendencies to enter the government.

Another subject touched upon by Carrillo was the desirability of Spanish entry into NATO. The entry of our country into NATO is a folly, above all if our neutrality during the two world wars is taken into account. This position of neutrality would also favor us, Carrillo said in conclusion, in our relations with the Arab countries and would prevent our national economy from becoming like a Third World economy, thus adding a series of problems to those we already have.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO WALDHEIM OVER TURKISH STATEMENTS

NC261852 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Cyprus Government has brought to the notice of the UN secretary general the recent inflammatory and provocative statements by the former Turkish foreign minister, Mr Gunes, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas.

In a letter to Mr Waldheim, the acting permanent representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, Mr Sierifis, said Mr Gunes' statement reveals beyond any doubt Turkey's expansionist aims since he made in clear that the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus was carried out because of the island's strategic importance. Mr Sierifis said the Turkish statements created new insurmountable obstacles to Mr Waldheim's efforts for the resumption of meaningful intercommunal talks. The Cypriot delegate also said that Mr Denktas on 23 July raised a number of issues which were anything but conducive to the resumption of the talks.

Mr Sierifis remarked in his letter: While strongly protesting on behalf of my government against the content and purport of these statements, I wish to reiterate our full support for your excellency's efforts for the resumption of the intercommunal talks on the basis of the 10-point agreement of May 1979, which incorporates the February 1977 guidelines, as well as the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

KIPRIANOU MEETS WITH AKEL LEADER; RELATIONSHIP UNCHANGED

NC251758 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] According to an AKEL General Secretariat statement, a meeting between AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and President Kiprianou was held today at President Kiprianou's initiative. The statement adds that the president of the republic briefed the AKEL secretary general on the Libyan foreign secretary's recent visit to Cyprus. Then the president gave an account on the situation that was created following the AKEL Central Committee's decision [to disassociate itself from the president and government].

In reply Mr Papaioannou stressed that nothing has changed since the day the AKEL Central Committee plenum took the known decision to disassociate the party from the president and the government.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SURINAME

NC261858 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Cyprus and Suriname have signed an agreement establishing diplomatic relations. The agreement was signed in New York by the ambassador of Suriname and Acting Permanent Delegate of Cyprus to the United Nations Sierifis.

MITSOTAKIS STATES U.S. BASES WILL ONLY OPERATE UNDER NATO

AT251230 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Operation of U.S. bases in Greece is only understandable within the framework of NATO. This well-known position of the Greek Government, with the addition that expansion of the role of U.S. facilities in Greece has not been discussed, was reiterated by Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis as a result of an afternoon press report published yesterday.

According to this report:

The Americans are asking Greece for bases which will provide the maximum of facilities but without any exchanges on their part;

The Americans refuse to accept that the question of Greece's return to NATO is connected to the question of bases; and

The Americans consider that they have undertaken no obligation for the preservation of the Aegean balance of power.

Mitsotakis made the following statement:

"The Greek Government has made its position absolutely clear. According to this position the American facilities in Greece are only understandable and can operate as part of the joint allied defense within the framework of NATO. This position has been understood and accepted by the U.S. side. In reference to reports about the intent of the U.S. side to 'expand' the role of U.S. facilities in Greece, no such request has been presented today."

TO VIMA REPORTS U.S. DENIAL OF COMMITMENT ON AEGEAN BALANCE

AT271408 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] New York, 26 July--The United States is not "officially" committed to give military aid to Turkey and Greece in the ratio of 10.7 as was claimed--and officially stated recently--by the Greek Government.

A State Department spokesman to whom the relevant statement of a "responsible Greek source" in Athens was put for consideration, today made the following statement:

"This issue of a 10:7 ratio for aid has never and in no way been formalized, that is, there is no written agreement. Such a ratio (the giving of aid at the ratio of 10:7) that can be considered formal has never been made."

It is well known that the Greek Government has repeatedly claimed that the United States "has committed itself" to maintain the balance between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean and, commenting on reports which questioned this commitment, "responsible Greek sources" categorically stated on Wednesday: "There has been a bilateral agreement between Greece and the United States according to which military aid will be given to Greece and Turkey in the ratio of 7:10. Greece considers this agreement to be valid and binds the United States to respect the ratio."

"No, the United States is not bound in any way" the State Department spokesman answered and, in the discussion which followed, he claimed to TO VIMA:

"There is no such official agreement and, as is well known, the Congress could not possibly accept anything that would commit it with concrete numbers and length of validity."

Indeed the Congress steadfastly refuses to approve legislation of an economic nature that can bind Washington for a period of longer than a year and, in this specific instance--concerning aid to Turkey and Greece and so forth--it has systematically rejected repeated efforts both by the U.S. administration and some of its members to specify amounts of aid with a duration longer than the financial year to which these refer.

The State Department spokesman expressed the opinion that the Greek Government's "understanding" about a U.S. "commitment" to give military aid to Turkey and Greece in the proportion of 10:7 is based on the fact that "in 1976 the United States made a multi-year agreement with Turkey envisaging military aid worth $1 billion and made a similar agreement with Greece in 1977 envisaging military aid worth $700 million. Those agreements, however, were never approved.

The State Department spokesman reiterated rather emphatically:

"Consequently, no such official agreement exists."

The recent rather categorical statement of "responsible Greek sources" about a U.S. "commitment" on the issue of the ratio of aid to Turkey and Greece and, by extension, on the existence of a U.S. guarantee for maintaining balance in the Aegean has caused surprise and embarrassment.

In this connection State Department sources noted to TO VIMA everything which Secretary of State Muskie said on 26 June during the NATO conference in Ankara. At the time, in reply to a question by reporters who had asked him to explain "whether or not Washington and Athens had ever signed an agreement" stipulating the ratio of 7:10--the base which the Greek Government uses when it "asks for aid in this ratio"--Muskie, according to official indications, stated:

"I do not think there is any foundation for such a mathematical calculation. I did not discuss the issue in the bilateral talks I had with the Greek and Turkish ministers...."

PAPANDREOU REITERATES OPPOSITION TO NATO, BASES

AT261300 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Two senior U.S. officers, emissaries from General Rogers, are expected in Athens during the second half of August in order to hand to the government the draft plan on new operational arrangements in the Aegean which automatically presuppose Greece's return to NATO's military wing. As reported, this new formula is nothing but a "formal" alteration of the second Haig-Davos plan of Verona which completely abolishes the status which applied for 60 whole years in the Aegean up to 1974 on the basis of international treaties.

Majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas G. Papandreou made a statement as a result of the above report and underlined the dangers arising for our country. He added:

"There are increasing indications that both our country's return to NATO's military wing as well as the signing of the new Greek-U.S. agreement on bases are being pushed under pressure. PASOK is naturally resolutely positioned against our country's return to NATO's military wing. It is equally immovable on its resolve on the removal of foreign bases from our territory.

"We, however, wish to remind the government that:

"1. According to the constitution the responsibility for contracting international treaties and agreements, the implementation of which requires a law (articles 27,28 paragraph 2-3, 36 paragraph 2), exclusively rests with the representative of the legislative authority--the representatives of the nation [chamber of deputies]. It does not rest either with the president of the republic (article 36, paragraph 2)--whose authority, in any case, to contract international agreements is, in parliamentary democracies, purely formal--nor does it rest with the government which simply conducts the preparatory discussions. It has been concluded that the government which conducts these negotiations has a duty to brief the chamber of deputies in every stage of its discussions and to submit every single action by it to parliamentary control. Secrecy on negotiations related to agreements which the chamber must decide is not only unthinkable but is also a violation of the constitution and shows contempt toward the representatives of the nation.

"2. Only the chamber of deputies which will emerge from the next election will have the authority to decide on options which affect our very national foundations. This is because the present chamber of deputies has ceased to express the will of the electorate.

"3. The New Democracy government has proclaimed that it accepts return to NATO on the basis of the Haig-Davos agreement but neither the people nor the immediately appropriate body--the chamber of deputies--have been informed on the content of this agreement.

"In any case the prime minister has the obligation to make a clear statement on whether the Haig-Davos agreement alters or whether it has the potential to alter the status of the Aegean in respect to its provisions prior to the withdrawal of Greece from the military wing of the 'alliance.'

"According to the opinion of Greek military experts, this amended and generally accepted edition does alter the entire Aegean area into a joint allied air and naval area from the Gulf of Thraki to the south of Crete and from the east shore of continental Greece to the shores of Asia Minor."

This entire sea and air space will be commanded as provided by "Kinsouth" in other words U.S. Adm William Crow of Naples headquarters who visited Athens a month ago.

On the basis of the new plan Greece is being called upon to limit its sovereign rights in the Aegean, to limit its control over airspace from 16 to 6 miles and it will have to conform to operational facts which will, however, permit Turkish air and naval forces to easily reach Evvoia and Crete in accordance with the scenario of the maneuvers which will be approved in advance by NATO.

Such arrangements, according to the view of Greek experts, not only fail to put a stop to Turkish claims over the continental shelf of the Greek islands and to the undersea division, but on the contrary they encourage the expansionist desires of Ankara over sea zones of national sovereignty west of Mytilini.

A foreign source in Athens also revealed that within the framework of the Rogers draft plan which will be handed to the government there is a last "imperative" diplomatic warning from Washington which announces the necessity for "circumventing" the process for modernizing and expanding, in a first phase, of the military communications station at Nea Makri, the support system for surveillance flights and electronic surveillance base of Iraklion as well as of the base of Souda which is considered the most important support and supply base for the 6th Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean.

This last U.S. "note" to the government, as it was revealed, makes settlement of the Greek-U.S. defense agreement on bases imperative within a specified time limit within 1980.

Another impressive fact of the last few days are the strong rumors in the foreign press and particularly in French newspapers about faits accomplis, about the enclavement of Greece within NATO's military wing which will be accomplished the latest by October by which time the new operational control over the Aegean is scheduled for a test.

At the same time and in accordance with the forecasts of the U.S. magazine NAVY, 1981 will be a critical and decisive period of U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf and the broader area of the Middle East and for this reason it was considered imperative to reinforce U.S. air and naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

At this point it is added that the U.S. military presence in the area could be involved in insurmountable difficulties unless it first guarantees immediate support for U.S. bases on Greek territory.

In any case, according to the views of political observers in Athens this furor of the last few days as expressed by the Greek press as well as by the repeated reaction of the Greek majority opposition party does not influence the government, which continues its efforts to a return to NATO and ignores the country's experience within the alliance to date.

The Mitsotakis statement during the Ankara meeting when he placed the interests of the alliance over those of our country is characteristic of the climate which the government is cultivating.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATIONS--Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was today visited in succession by Romanian Ambassador Brad, Algerian Ambassador Ibrahimi Melli and by Messrs (Ali Baria) and (Ashur al-Imam) of the Libyan People's Bureau. Mitsotakis discussed with the Libyan representatives the issue of granting visas to the citizens of both countries; it was agreed that procedures by both sides would be accelerated and simplified. With the Algerian ambassador, Mitsotakis discussed possibilities for supplying natural gas and oil; it was confirmed that a mission of Greek experts will visit Algeria next September to study these issues. The minister accepted the invitations of the ambassadors of Romania and Algeria to pay official visits to their countries. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 16 Jul 80 AT]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CYPRUS--The parliamentary delegation which had attended activities in Cyprus to condemn the coup and Turkish invasion has returned to Athens. President of the chamber Papaspirou, head of the delegation, met with President Kiprianou, president of the Cyprus House of Representatives Mikhailidhis and Archbishop Khrisostomos. Before departing from Nicosia this morning, Papaspirou stated that the Greek parliamentary delegation was returning satisfied because it had been able to once again ascertain the indomitable courage of the Cyprus people and their faith in struggle. [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Jul 80 AT]

DEMIREL, ECEVIT HOLD MEETING WITH ACTING PRESIDENT

Caglayangil Statement

TA251117 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil issued a statement today on his talks yesterday with Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and main opposition leader Bulent Ecevit. The statement says that Demirel and Ecevit have agreed to enact as soon as possible the five bills that are on the agenda of the Grand National Assembly. The statement adds that it was also agreed during the talks that contacts should continue in a bid to provide an urgent solution for other outstanding issues.

Caglayangil's statement issued by the press and public relations office of the presidency is as follows: I had beneficial talks with Prime Minister Mr Demirel and main opposition leader Mr Ecevit for more than 4 hours in the Cankaya Mansion yesterday. Problems facing our country were reviewed and assessed. Both the prime minister and the main opposition leader agreed during these talks to enact as soon as possible some of the bills on the National Assembly's agenda. They pointed out that they would immediately proceed to do what is necessary. These bills are: An amendment to the law pertaining to trials of offenders caught redhanded, amendments to law 1402 pertaining to [rights and authorities of] the martial law, an amendment to the military penal code, an amendment to the law pertaining to the proceedings in criminal courts and the bill concerning the payment of financial compensation and salaries [for victims of violence].

During the talks it was decided that contacts should continue in order to examine and urgently solve other issues that were discussed among us.

Demirel Comments

TA251712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] In a press conference after he emerged from his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil today, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel commented on his talks yesterday with the acting president and with the chief of the opposition, Bulent Ecevit. Demirel said:

[Begin recording] Acting President Caglayangil invited me last night, in my capacity as the prime minister, as well as Bulent Ecevit, as the chief of the main opposition party, to meet for talks. National issues were discussed during the talks. Primarily curbing the incidents of anarchy, terror, divisiveness and destructiveness were discussed.

Martial law has been declared in 20 provinces for a period of more than 18 months or for a shorter period in some provinces. Imposing martial law is a measure which the state takes if conditions stipulated in article 124 of the constitution exist. These conditions create the prospect of dragging the country into a very grave situation. It is because the country was facing great difficulties that martial law was declared. Despite the brave, heroic efforts of all the members of our armed forces, under the government's responsibility, for more than 18 months, bloodshed in Turkey could not be prevented and murders continued.

This means that it is time for introspection. Much has been accomplished during this time; nevertheless bloodshed could not be halted. Let no one mistakenly ask why martial law has been declared. It is impossible to imagine what would happen in Turkey if there was no martial law. We do not want to even make a guess. Despite everything, peace and security is prevailing in Turkey.

But the situation has not reached a point where martial law would not have any function at all. We must now look for new remedies, new measures and new approaches. Both the National Security Council and the Martial Law Coordination Committee have examined the issue at length. The conclusion was reached that the rights and authorities of the martial law commands must be revised and that some legal amendments are necessary. It is true that the government, as the executive instrument, can supply the necessary equipment, tools manpower and finances. However, laws are enacted only by parliaments. The only way to curb anarchy is to revise the rights and authorities of the martial law commands, to provide for speeding up procedures in certain courts, to transform the state into an institution that will catch and punish the culprits, instilling in them the fear of justice and serving as an example and deterrent.

The deterrent power of the state must be established based on legal and democratic means and not in force. That is why new legal measures are needed. Some of the bills which provide these amendments have already been enacted and the rest are still on the agenda of the Grand National Assembly. On 11 June 1980 our party asked for a special agenda that would permit the passage of these bills. As you know, in a letter I addressed to the leaders of all the parties as well as the Assembly leader last week, I made the same request. Two days ago in a statement at parliament I discussed the subject of the functioning of the parliament, and stated my views.

No one can stand idle at a time when blood is being shed in the country and a time when the martial law commands that are doing their best to stop this bloodshed are asking for further legal authority and rights. It is true that no one wants this bloodshed to continue. However, it is out of the question to say so and do nothing about it. Whoever wants to halt this must do what is necessary. As the new amendments and laws are aimed at bringing peace and order in the country, they must be dealt with and enacted as soon as possible.

In our talks last night an agreement was reached for the preparation of a special agenda in the National Assembly for amendments to five laws, to be topped by the amendments in law 1402 relating to the rights and authorities of the martial law commands. I believe that this decision will be realized, and if these amendments are enacted during the next week I am convinced that this will heighten the Grand National Assembly's prestige and will provide the state security forces--which are waging a determined fight against Turkey's enemies, murderers, conspirators and the various gangs of bandits that are trying to disrupt the country--will continue to fulfill their tasks with a renewed zeal and enthusiasm. This will also enhance our democratic system. That is why I can clearly state that talks held last night will provide beneficial results for our country. The issues of establishing the state security courts and of the state of emergency will have to be discussed further. We have not achieved any results on these issues.

[Question] Was any progress (?made)?

[Answer] It was discussed.

[Question] Has Ecevit (?brought up) the subject of a restoration government?

[Answer] Yes, Mr Ecevit has mentioned the idea of a restoration government. He has reiterated what he already said at the National Assembly. We believe that the problem of a restoration government is not an urgent question. First the Grand National Assembly should enact the amendments in question. No matter which government assumes power, these amendments are necessary. In a country in which 10 persons are being killed daily, providing those fighting to curb these incidents with the necessary rights and authorities must precede the discussions of a new government.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Five amendments are in question, these are amendments that were mentioned in my letter to political party leaders on 11 June 1980.

[Question] Is [words indistinct] included in these amendments?

[Answer] We have not discussed the contents of the bills of amendment. What we have asked for is a discussion of these bills by the National Assembly in accordance with a special agenda and their enactment. This is the point on which an agreement was reached. We were looking for an agreement in order to have a special agenda and provide for the enactment of these bills.

[Question] Was the issue of the election of the president (?discussed)?

[Answer] It was taken up and was discussed briefly.

[Question] Was progress...

[Answer] Only points of discord were mentioned. That is all.

[Question] Was the issue of early elections also (?discussed)?

[Answer] Yes it was. It was discussed within the framework in which I presented this issue at the National Assembly. If this Assembly is not capable of enacting the necessary laws, early elections should be held without losing a day. Lives are being lost in the country. Things cannot go on under the present circumstances. Let us immediately go to the polls. This is the way I presented the subject. However, no results were reached.

[Question] Since this is the case, is the issue of early elections being taken off (?the agenda)?

[Answer] No, it is not. Now, look, we have not sought to find out on which issues we do not agree. We sought to find out on which issues we could reach an agreement. The most important and urgent among these issues is passing the bills that provide the security forces--and primarily the martial law command forces--with the necessary rights and authorities.

[Question] Will (?these talks) continue tomorrow?

[Answer] Yes, they will. [end recording]

Ecevit Statement

TA251728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Opposition leader Bulent Ecevit's press conference in Ankara on 25 July following his meeting with Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Cankaya Presidential Mansion on 24 July--recorded]

[Text] The JP minority government has three contradictions. The first one is as follows: this government has been established after rejecting the support of the RPP. Although we did offer such support, this government was established after rejecting the support of the RPP.

It was established with the support of certain groups outside the RPP and it is surviving through this support. However, this support is inadequate and cannot deal with the necessities created by the circumstances so that the government is seeking the cooperation and support of the RPP in all the legal measures it wants to implement. In actual fact, regarding its attitude and actions which would damage the state and the democracy, the government is relying on the support of its partners and it is expecting assistance and support from the RPP in a bid to alleviate the extent of these damages.

The second contradiction is as follows: The JP is pointing to the RPP as the source of instigation and mischief--as formulated by the prime minister. It is accusing the RPP of provoking anarchy and terrorism. The RPP is becoming the chief target of terrorists because of these unjust accusations. However, the same government believes that it can wage the struggle against terrorism and anarchy only with the assistance and cooperation of the RPP.

The third contradiction is that the government is claiming that the problems have gone beyond the government, that they have become state problems, that Turkey is facing extraordinary conditions and that therefore extraordinary measures are necessary. However, it is consistently evading the establishment of a government necessitated by such an extraordinary situation.

In our view, Turkey cannot be saved from its current crisis unless these contradictions are eliminated.

Mr Demirel has frequenly mentioned that the RPP was not able to surmount Turkey's problems--which are becoming graver--by itself. Now he is saying that the minority government which he established is not able and will not be able to overcome these problems on its own. When we say: In that case, let the two parties meet and establish a government by joining their forces in order to overcome these problems, Demirel rejects this idea but is not able to give satisfactory reasons for rejecting it.

In our opinion, the necessary legal measures recently mentioned by the government can be divided into two categories. The first category includes bills which are compatible with democracy and the second category consists of bills which could--in essense and especially in the hands of this government--damage democracy. The RPP has never created difficulties regarding the bills in the first category. For example, the bills that were debated in the assembly and went into effect at the beginning of this year were, in any event, prepared by the previous RPP government and were enacted through the support of the RPP from the opposition. Among the draft bills which the government wants to enact now, there are bills that are compatible with democracy. These bills were either prepared by the RPP government or they have been passed by the parliamentary committees with the support of the RPP and thus included in the assembly agenda.

If, for the past 4 months, the government had not obstructed the legislative functioning of the assembly after the presidential election rounds, if the JP has exerted the same efforts exerted by the main opposition party in a bid to secure a quorum at the assembly and if it had not vacated its seats while the RPP was exerting these efforts, then the draft bills, which they are now insisting on, would have been ratified a long time ago. I do not see any harm in the speedy enactment of these bills at this stage. These bills consist of the bill amending the martial law bill, the bill on the payment of financial compensation and salaries [for victims of violence] and the bill pertaining to the trials of offenders caught redhanded. If the government ceases to obstruct--as in the past few months--the legislative work of the assembly, I do not foresee any difficulty in enacting these bills as soon as possible.

I will submit a request to the authorized bodies of our party at the beginning of next week to make the necessary contribution to insuring that these bills are reviewed in the final forms passed by the committees and speedily ratified. I will call a meeting of the RPP General Administrative Council on Monday and of the RPP parliamentary group at 1000 on Tuesday in order to submit this request and brief them on the talks.

As for the second category of bills which are not compatible with democracy and which could damage democracy, these bills consist of the law envisaging the reestabilishment of state security courts and the state of emergency law. The support of the RPP for both these draft bills is out of the question and I reiterated this during yesterday's meeting. I feel the need to stress this following certain commentaries in today's press that the RPP could in the future discuss these two bills as well. These commentaries are without foundation. The RPP is definitely opposed to these two bills due to reasons which I will explain soon.

Why is the RPP opposed to these laws? The article in the constitution of the state security courts was inserted in our constitution during the 12 March [1971] period under extraordinary conditions and as a result of outside pressures and is like a patch on our constitution. It definitely contradicts the basic articles of our constitution which guarantees the independence of the judiciary; so much so that, according to the article on the state security courts, the judges and prosecutors of these courts will be chosen by the government. It is out of the question for us to grant the authority to appoint judges and prosecutors to a government which we have witnessed making very partisan appointments and causing the escalation of terrorism through these appointments.

However, there is also a definite necessity, particularly at a time when terrorist crimes have greatly increased, it is necessary to insure faster and more effective functioning of the judicial organs and courts. We prepared a draft bill on this subject because we saw this necessity even when we were in power. This draft bill envisaged the designation of certain courts to deal with incidents of political violence and the speedy functioning of these courts. In other words, only last year we prepared and submitted to the assemblies a draft bill which would fully satisfy the goal of the state security courts, but would be free of all the antidemocratic shortcomings of the state security courts.

Mr Demirel says that we cannot pass an additional law when the constitution already includes an article on state security courts. However, the same Demirel proposes to amend the constitution when he wants. In that case, let us cooperate to abolish the contradictory patched article in our constitution concerning state security courts and pass the bill we prepared as soon as possible.

The constitution does not make allowances for a law pertaining to the authorities allowed in a state of emergency and therefore a constitutional amendment is necessary. We cannot grant the authorities of a state of emergency to the current administration. This would be tantamount to terminating democracy in Turkey. At a time when we are seeing the kind of governors [the government] appointed to certain very problematic provinces and how these governors caused the problems in these provinces to increase and the incidents of terror to escalate, we cannot grant the governors of this government the additional authorities of a state of emergency. This is out of the question. Even if our dialogue is continued, no change should be expected in our view regarding this issue.

The government, which desires conciliation and cooperation with the RPP and considers it necessary, is for some reason evading cooperation on the issue of the presidential election although the only solution to this problem consists of such a conciliation and cooperation.

As I have been declaring for some months, the establishment of a restoration government under the leadership of the two major parties as soon as possible is, perhaps, the only way to rapidly save Turkey from its present crises within a democratic system. However, Mr Demirel is consistently avoiding such a government partnership. I believe that those who avoid this will be responsible for the future consequences.

PHOTOGRAPHER RELEASED BY IRAN RETURNS TO TURKEY

TA281002 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Hamit Sami Cosar, a photographer working for the TURKISH NEWS AGENCY [THA] who was released yesterday, has returned to Istanbul. His return to Turkey was made possible following the efforts of the Foreign Ministry. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Cosar said that he had been arrested as a result of a misunderstanding. Cosar had been arrested in Tehran, where he had gone on duty, on 21 July on the grounds of spying for the United States.

IRANIANS TAKE BACK HELICOPTER; IRANIAN WORKER DEFECTS

TA251534 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The military helicopter two Iranian officers used to come to Agri on 11 July to seek asylum in Turkey was returned to Iran today. According to information received from Agri Governor Enver Kazanoglu, an eight-man delegation arrived from Iran, conducted the necessary inspections and took the helicopter back to Iran at 1320. Kazanoglu said that another 18-year-old Iranian worker sought asylum in Turkey the day before yesterday and that an investigation into the incident is under way.

DEMIREL CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION TO MAKE JERUSALEM CAPITAL

TA241440 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In a statement after the Council of Ministers meeting today Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel referred to Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital:

[Begin recording] We harshly denounce Israel's attempt to make Jerusalem its capital and we regard it as a very serious matter. At a time when the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and in the world has become so important, we declare that moves to disrupt stability through such decisions constitute acts of irresponsibility vis-a-vis world peace. We are extremely sorry that Israel is trying to create a fait accompli. We will continue to follow the matter within the framework of the decisions of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The Turkish Government cannot accept such a fait accompli. Let us hope that Israel will not insist on such a decision, which would cause great unrest in this region of the world. [end recording]

DEMIREL SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW LEBANESE PREMIER

TA251548 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel sent a congratulatory message to Lebanese Prime Minister-Designate As-Sulh. In his message Prime Minister Demirel expressed his best wishes for the prosperity and development of the friendly and brotherly people of Lebanon.

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CHANCELLOR KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST SOLUTION

LD290747 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 26 Jul-1 Aug 80 pp 12-16

[Interview granted by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Muhammad Ishaq Yunis in Vienna--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Israel's pretext for refusing the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza sector is its fear for its security and existence. One of its arguments is that the creation of a Palestinian state would be tantamount to a Soviet base and a time bomb that could explode and destroy Israel. Your long experience of what goes on in the Soviet Union and the inclinations of Soviet leaders since Stalin enables you to discuss Israel's allegations from this standpoint. Is it possible to do so?

[Answer] I would like to say that according to information available to me--this is my personal opinion--that the superpowers are inclined to divide their spheres of influence and have actually done so in Europe, where they divided Germany. They succeeded in this and it became two Germanies. They tried the same in Korea and also succeeded. They tried to do the same in Vietnam, but the people there resisted them. In fact, as long as the Americans were in control in Iran nobody cared about Afghanistan or what happened there. After the Americans lost their control in Iran the Soviets immediately tried to prevent anything similar from happening or being repeated in Afghanistan. I can imagine that the picture has now become clear to the West as to what happened in Afghanistan. I believe that there is some sort of inclination in international politics to divide the spheres of influence in the Middle East region. But in my opinion it is not too late to try to stop such a development in the region. Stopping this kind of division of spheres of influence can be achieved only through some kind of detente, through a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

[Question] What is the formula you see for this peaceful solution?

[Answer] This peaceful solution can be achieved only if the Palestinians are granted the right to establish a state of their own, provided that they coexist side by side with Israel. Otherwise I see no solution.

[Question] How can this be done?

[Answer] I can imagine that any new government in Israel could submit new proposals. I would like to go back to your first question regarding the view that a Palestinian state would be a foothold for communism. This is an allegation used by some circles in Israel and the United States to convince public opinion on this matter and to raise fears in this regard.

I personally do not believe such a thing and believe that the number of communists among the Palestinians is no different from the number of communists among the Israeli people. The Soviet Union, as we know, has footholds in the area in any case and has good relations with some Arab states such as South Yemen and Syria. This is evidence that the allegation is baseless.

[Question] What will the Soviet Union's attitude be then?

[Answer] I believe that if the conflict between the Palestinians and the Israelis continues, this will give the Soviet Union the opportunity to get its foot in the door. But if things are stabilized and the problems we know about are solved, the Soviet Union will be compelled to accept a lessening of its control and influence in the area.

[Question] Russia's dream of reaching warm water is, as everybody knows very old. The invasion of Afghanistan is being interpreted as a step toward realizing this dream, especially since the Gulf waters are not just warm but hot, in view of the importance of oil. What, in your view, can the West do, if not to make the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan then at least to check its drive toward warm waters?

[Answer] In my opinion the superpowers are not inclined to the idea of a major war and do not want an armed clash, although they now feel that tension is heightening. Nevertheless we must understand the attempts by these countries to narrow the gap which now exists. War between the two superpowers would be destructive and both sides would suffer seriously in such a war. I do not believe that the United States and Russia will risk a third world war between them.

[Question] Obviously the Camp David accords are threatened if not by failure then by stalemate or even being stopped in their tracks. Do you think that the Israeli attitude could change if Egypt finds itself forced to retreat or at least to freeze the normalization of relations?

[Answer] I believe that all the parties to Camp David are very interested in the continuation of these agreements, even if they have not yet achieved any tangible results.

But it seems to me that the present Israeli Government--Begin's government--does not want to solve the Palestinian problem, and As-Sadat is now facing that reality, although I am quite sure that he is hoping for the arrival of a new Israeli Government that will seek to offer something.

I believe that As-Sadat prefers to wait so that there can be a new beginning for these agreements, and Carter himself does not want the Camp David agreements to fail. As far as Menahem Begin is concerned, I imagine that he is not prepared to give anything or make any further concessions. Therefore, I cannot imagine that there will be dramatic changes in the near future. The Egyptian-Israeli talks will continue until the end of the U.S. presidential election. We must wait to see the outcome of the election and what happens in Israel as well.

[Question] It is said that you are going to visit Egypt at the end of the month and that you will consult with President as-Sadat regarding the context of a new peace initiative involving the Palestinians and the Israelis which you intend to submit after the Begin government falls. Is this true?

[Answer] No, I am not carrying any new initiative for mediation between the Palestinians and the Israelis, because such mediation requires a degree of "sympathy" and in this case there is no sympathy, which makes me say that there is no initiative. Personally I am not interested in this and I will not be a party to it. I have no intention of visiting Egypt now, but I could visit it in the fall.

[Question] Finally, do you imagine that in view of all this the Middle East area is about to witness a new Arab-Israeli war?

[Answer] There are many reasons that make me believe that a new war will break out in the Middle East, in view of the presence of some ultraextremists in Begin's government. If we take a look at the Arab world today we find that it is living in a state of disruption and division. For example, Iraq and Syria, Tunisia and Libya, Algeria and Morocco, South Yemen and North Yemen are all at loggerheads, and all these countries are against Egypt. As I have already said, the Arab world is divided against itself. Nevertheless, if Israel deals a blow to the Arabs or wages war against them, the Arabs would then stand in solidarity against Israel, even if temporarily.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON ARMS DEAL WITH CHILE

AU290729 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1015 GMT on 28 July carries a 6-minute report by Michael Kerbler on a pending arms deal with Chile, with recorded excerpts from an interview with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, the time and place of which are not given. Kerbler begins by giving details about the 2 billion schillings arms deal. According to him, the Austrian Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation on 7 July sent a letter to Chancellor Kreisky urging him to authorize the exportation to Chile of 100 SK-105 "Cuirassier" tank destroyers, some Steyr "Greif" salvage tanks [bergepanzer] and another 6 unspecified tanks, along with "equipment" including 360 submachineguns. Delivery is to be made to the Chilean Defense Ministry.

Kerbler points out that Chancellor Kreisky, who has the final say regarding such politically sensitive arms exports, is faced with a very difficult decision because the Chilean Government is known to violate human rights, and Austria is one of the countries that has granted asylum to refugees from Chile; moreover, by exporting the arms to Chile Austria would side with Mrs Thatcher's Tory government which has recently lifted the arms embargo imposed on Chile, and was sharply attacked for it by the Labor Party.

Thus, Kreisky is seeking a special assurance on the part of the Chilean Government.

He says: "We want to obtain an absolute assurance that these units--let me stress again that only the chassis is supplied by us, the equipment mounted on it is French, as you know--that these units must not be used in any internal conflicts. They must exclusively serve purposes of national defense."

Asked to clarify whether these weapons may be used only in the event of an aggression from outside, Kreisky says: "Only for purposes of national defense; not in any internal conflicts. And in this respect, we are still waiting for a message."

Kerbler then provides the following additional information: The Chilean Government has offered to pay cash since there was too much opposition to an Austrian loan for this arms deal; there was also considerable opposition to this arms deal within the cabinet but it was apparently overcome last week largely through the massive support of the project by Trade Union Federation Chairman Benya.

According to Kerbler, Kreisky has set three criteria for the decision: "First, we need the mentioned declaration by the Chilean Government; second, it is a question of safeguarding jobs--a question that has already been answered in principle some time ago; and, third, it is a question of our own national defense: our army says we want to be equipped with Austrian products, but the firms argue that this is possible only if they are permitted also to export such products, since otherwise they could not produce them all by themselves."

Kerbler notes in conclusion that the Austrian Socialist Party youth organization "Young Generation" today appealed to Chancellor Kreisky not to authorize the arms deal with the "fascist military junta." The Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation has refused to comment on the matter.

KING HUSAYN TO MEET WITH LEADERS ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD28114 Hamburg DPA in German 1022 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--King Husayn of Jordan will arrive in Bonn tomorrow, Tuesday, for talks with the Federal Government. The discussions between the monarch and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal President Karl Carstens will center above all on German efforts within the framework of the European Community for a peace settlement in the Middle East. The Federal Government will make clear here its standpoint of finding a balanced and lasting solution in the Middle East which takes into account both the interests of Israel and those of the Palestinians.

Spokesman Issues Statement

LD281550 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--Foreign Ministry spokesman Juergen Sudhof described King Husayn as a "highly esteemed and important" partner in talks. In a press statement he said that in the present situation the "working visit" is of particular significance in view of King Husayn's great authority and Jordan's direct interest in the solution of the Middle East question. Jordan is making constructive efforts towards this. Sudhof said that the Federal Government is looking forward to the talks "with great expectations." He outlined Bonn's position regarding the talks by pointing to the Venice statement of the European Council in which the nine EC heads of government set out the principles for a Middle East settlement.

PRESS ON CARTER'S TROUBLES OVER BROTHER'S ACTIVITIES

DW281030 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Press review on investigations into Billy Carter's activities]

[Text] KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes: We are gradually gaining the impression that everything is at sixes and sevens not only in President Carter's family but also in the White House. What is solemnly stressed today is no longer valid tomorrow. At first the word was that Billy was a brother whom Jimmy could not control. Then it turned out that security adviser Brzezinski activated Billy Carter as a go-between in the hostage affair. The President reportedly had nothing to do with that, or did he? First Lady Rosalynn came up with the same idea as Brzezinski. She, too, had thought of Billy. And since they had gone that far they thought they might as well go even a bit further: The latest version has it that it cannot be ruled out that Brzezinski did not hit upon the idea all on his own but only after Carter's hint. Much of this is reminiscent of Watergate. Only this time it is proceeding faster.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE has this to say: Like ball and chain, Jimmy Carter has always dragged along his origins from Plains, the peanut trade and his brother Billy who is 14 years his junior and an enfant terrible incarnate. Now all this threatens to cause his downfall. What could have been treated as a provincial prank at some point and with Christian charity is now assuming the character of a state action as a result of the Senate special committee and the demand for written information by the House of Representatives. But what is even more remarkable than the great investigative zeal of Congress is the initiative of a group of Democratic congressmen aimed at preventing Carter's nomination as the presidential candidate, something already decided upon. This reaction shows what should have been assumed all the time, namely that enthusiasm over a renewed candidacy by luckless Carter is not worth much.

Further Coverage

DW291117 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Press review on ramifications of Billy Carter's dealings with Libya]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG makes the following comment: Just 2 weeks prior to the Democratic nominating convention the President is in the middle of an affair which no longer is exclusively that of his younger brother Billy. The source from which Billy derived his wealth seems to have been known in the Carter family for some time, but the President and his attorney general, Civiletti, admitted a bit belatedly that they had discussed ways of legalizing Billy's way of making a living. What will give the President even more trouble is the fact that he used his brother to set up a contact with the Libyans from whom he expected mediation in Tehran for the release of the U.S. hostages. This is the point at which the limits of naivete have been passed. Panic has erupted in the Democratic Party over such an amateurish way of leading the country. No doubt about it, the President is no longer an attraction.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN writes: Unlike his predecessor Nixon, Carter cannot be charged with the responsibility for the machinations of his imaginative brother. But his way of dealing with the case, his helplessness or, as Senator Jackson put it, his blundering is allowing the serious doubts of the Democrats about the President's leadership abilities to develop into certainty. What elicits panic, however, is the obvious consideration that the nation will hardly judge these cases differently just a few months prior to the elections. Carter threatens to fall without a convincing alternative being available for presentation.

The editorial of the Duesseldorf RHEINISCHE POST says in part: Following the latest revelations about the President's brother Billy, a front of Carter's opponents in the Democratic Party is beginning to take shape. Names of potential presidential candidates are being circulated. The Americans alone have to decide on their future president. The Europeans, however, desire a man who can convincingly lead the superpower America and the crumbling Western alliance again.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes: The Americans have a fine sense for finding out if and when political business is not conducted in a kosher way, and as soon as they smell injustice they react with the mercilessness of the moralist. Jimmy Carter is coming to feel this now. Nixon fell over Watergate; is Carter now threatened by a Billygate? Surely the comparison is not quite appropriate, yet even loyal followers of the President have displayed irritation lately. New names are being mentioned already. Must he run against his own vice president during the selection of candidates, or against a fellow party member whom he appointed to his cabinet only recently? An adventurous idea indeed. The fact that influential Democrats think nothing of contemplating this idea aloud shows how serious the situation has become for Jimmy Carter. During the 4 years of his term he seldom managed to gain worldwide respect. How he is running the risk of being denied this respect even by his friends, says KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU.

NEUE HANNOVERSCHE PRESSE states: The scandal over Billy Carter, though of far lesser caliber than Watergate at the time, threatens to cast shadows that are just as gloomy over the domestic American scenery as did Watergate, which plunged the nation just past Vietnam into an abyss of resignation and doubts about itself. It is possible that Jimmy will now fall because of Billy, that Kennedy will not be elevated to the nomination, and that a nomination tug-of-war will erupt at the last minute between alternative runners such as Muskie or Mondale--this would be an erosion among the Democrats which would be bound to abet the Reagan/Bush team which indeed has a menacing effect.

This next presidential election, which approaches like the twilight of the gods in a phase of explosive international crisis, is building up into a fun house ride in which the American voters are not the only ones to get the creeps.

And the KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER has this to say: Even the richest imagination is not sufficient to place the affair surrounding Billy Carter on the same level as the Watergate scandal. Still, even the slightest doubt about the integrity of the President, who started his term in 1976 with the loftiest moral claims, in the present heated atmosphere will be enough to make panic erupt. Only if viewed against this background is it understandable why a number of Democrats are looking around for other candidates.

MINISTER OPPOSES STOPPING BOLIVIAN AID PROJECTS

LD281104 Hamburg DPA in German 1006 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima--Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld has come out against discontinuing development aid projects in Bolivia because of the military putsch on 17 May [date as received]. Today in Lima Offergeld told DPA: "It is true that in this situation we will not decide on any new projects. But we will not abandon any projects already started, will not withdraw any development helpers and not leave any development projects half finished. Were we to act in this way, we would not hit at the military junta but rather at the poorest of the poor whom the projects are designed to help by developing opportunities for earning their own income."

LAMBSDORFF INTERVIEWED ON FRG's ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DW281335 Cologne Deutschlandfunk in German to East and West Germany 0905 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Reporter Bittermann interview with Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff--place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister Lambsdorff, until recently we could be quite satisfied with the economic development in our country. In the first 6 months economic development was clearly better than had originally been anticipated. But data about the labor market as well as orders received show that we will probably have to expect a decrease in the second half of this year. We heard this week from your ministry, the Federal Economics Ministry, that an economic decline would have to be expected, but a recession similar to 1974-75 was very unlikely. What is the reason for this optimism?

[Answer] The reason is that first of all we had a better starting position for tackling the energy price crisis in 1979 and 1980 than in 1973-74. You know that at that time it hit us at the climax of an inflationary price trend. This was not the case this time. Second, we have come to realize in the meantime that the inclination of the German economy to invest has grown considerably and continues to grow despite the decreasing economic trend. In this context investments in energy conservation and alternative energy resources play an important part as a promoting factor. All this, together with better international coordination of what is necessary in economic policy terms to respond to further rising energy prices, is a reason for us to assume--and justifies our assumption--that this time we will not experience a recession like 1974-75. We have always anticipated an economic decline in the second half of 1980. Early this year we said that the economic growth rate will be about 2.5 percent. In the first 3 months it was between 3.5 and 4 percent. This means that from the beginning we expected that a somewhat weaker second half of this year would be bound to follow a better first half.

[Question] Is it perhaps only a temporary decrease which will possibly be followed by a recovery in 1981?

[Answer] At this point I do not want to be that optimistic, because it also depends on international developments which largely influence the Federal Republic. Two things are very important in this respect: First, the question as to how the recession will develop in the United States and, second, the question as to what effects energy prices will have on the purchasing possibilities or the balance of payments developments of our customers in world markets.

[Question] But the economic scientists of the Kiel Institute for World Economy are much more skeptical than you are. They fear that a recession is inevitable unless the Federal Bank loosens the credit brake. The central bank council this week again decided to very cautiously loosen the brake but did not give a real signal on interest rates. Mr Minister, what do you think about the demand for introducing a clear change in our monetary policy?

[Answer] Mr Bittermann, we have here in the Federal Republic five economic research institutes, and the research institute which has the most pessimistic attitude always enjoys the largest attention amongst the public. The forecasts of the other four are in line with the economic expectations shared by the Federal Bank and the Federal Government. One institute always plays the pessimistic role. Some years ago it was the Essen Rhenish-Westphalian Institute. Now it is the Kiel Institute which has arrived at its results on the basis of a way of seeing monetary problems which in our view is not correct. In fact the Federal Bank set an initial cautious signal to ease the interest market and the capital market.

Frankly speaking, I would have preferred a larger step. I did not expect it to come following the recent public discussion in which experts and nonexperts demanded that the Federal Bank and the central bank council take drastic steps. My experience tells me that the central bank council does not react at all or reacts sourly to such public recommendations. This body does not like public advice or public demands. Perhaps its decisions would have been different if public discussions had been more reserved.

[Question] For the second half of this year we will have to expect a slower rate of price hikes. Doesn't this mean that the Federal Bank will also have more latitude?

[Answer] The Federal Bank was certainly only able to justify the measures it resolved upon because its stability policy has been successful and because prices have gone down. Anyway this is the most important prerequisite for every step aimed at easing the situation which the central bank can and will take.

[Question] Mr Minister, in which way will the recession influence the labor market? Do we have to assume that unemployment based on economic developments will be added to the existing largely structural unemployment, so that the number of jobless in the Federal Republic this year will be higher than last year?

[Answer] I do not think that the average number of unemployed in 1980 will be higher than last year, and you know that we have an extremely divided or split labor market. On the one hand, there are the unemployed who are recorded in statistics, and the importance of these statistics must not be played down by anybody. On the other hand, there is a demand which is not possible to meet, not only for skilled workers in certain regions and certain branches but also for unskilled workers. Recently some industries asked us again to let some additional guest workers come into the country. We will not do so, but this shows again that the labor market suffers from specific irregularities which cannot be dealt with successfully by economic policy instruments alone, but regarding which the Federal Government will have to continue its very consistent labor market policy which has been successful in many fields and is oriented toward specific problems.

[Question] But these adverse prospects in the labor market are reason enough for the trade unions, the chairman of the Metalworkers Union, Loderer, for instance, to contemplate and demand a change in our economic policy. You, Mr Minister, are known not to be among the proponents of an early economic policy program. Why not?

[Answer] We have not always had good experiences with economic policy programs in the past. By the way, the consolidation of the 1981 budget at present is being given priority in our fiscal policy considerations. As I said, there are also exceptions to these experiences. They include the program on future investments, the so-called 435 billion program. The Federal Government has always said in this respect that it will consider a prolongation as soon as this program has been carried out. This is not so at present and therefore that is not a problem. Otherwise the tax package, which fortunately also was approved by the Bundesrat, is our necessary answer regarding our economic policy in 1981. This program means tax relief worth roughly DM11 to DM12 billion in 1981. In our discussions within the cabinet I held the view from the beginning that the essence of this tax package, meaning wage and income tax relief, might be important for 1981--also for economic policy considerations. This seems to be so now. Thus our considerations and hence also our decisions have been correct. The necessary measures have been taken; other economic policy measures are not necessary.

[Question] What would the economic situation have to be like, how negative would economic development have to be to make you an advocate of economic stimulation programs?

[Answer] I do not think we should speculate on this at the moment. On principle I advocate the view that improvement of framework conditions--not mere confidence in the self-healing forces of the market, as Mr Loderer of the Metalworkers Union believes--is more sensible than any economic stimulation programs for specific economic branches or of a general nature. Our experience with these economic stimulation programs is that they proceed with hesitation, that they take effect at a time when economic development shows an upward trend again anyway and that they thus contribute to an overheating of the boom. Our experience should teach us that this instrument for steering economic development policy can be applied only with care and reserve.

[Question] Minister Lambsdorff, people often claim that even if an economic development program were necessary, the Federal Government, the laender and the communities would hardly be capable of financing such a program simply because the financial leeway has become narrow. The opposition, the CDU/CSU, time and again can be heard charging that the upward trend in economic development has not been utilized for consolidating the budgets, that no reserves are available in case of an economic decline if and when it occurs. What is your opinion on the subject?

[Answer] I think this charge is unjustified, and I have repeatedly and quite clearly said so. It is up to the opposition to come up with the answer as to the year in which the measures of consolidation it demands were neglected. It simply cannot mean 1979 in earnest. That was when we had to put the decisions of the Bonn world economic summit into practice in economic and political terms, meaning specifically additional cranking-up measures of about 1 percent in the gross national product. We indeed took those measures and they were quite sound as it turned out. Perhaps we might say that the 1980 budget could have been planned a bit more restrictively. All of us know that this was done in the case of the supplementary budget. And taking a look at the budgets of the laender, in particular the budgets of the minister-presidents who are the loudest advocates in this debate, meaning the land budgets of Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein, I just cannot say that they have saved in greater earnest or consolidated more seriously and earlier than the Federal Government. People in glass houses should not throw stones.

[Question] You too admit, however, that greater successes in the reduction of indebtedness would have been desirable and conceivable? Perhaps this task was not tackled consistently enough. Would being serious about budgetary consolidation not require cutting subsidies to a greater extent than heretofore?

[Answer] This is absolutely right. The federal finance minister once said: There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth in connection with the 1981 federal budget. And let me tell you right now, Mr Bittermann, that the debate on the cut in subsidies will take the following course: It is necessary to cut subsidies but please, not mine but those of the others. And then, as I said, we will experience weeping and gnashing of teeth in the country. I think this is necessary. I stated and explained that for the spheres under my budget, under the budget of the Ministry of Economics, I am prepared to take painful cuts. But I do see, and anticipate even now, the cries of protest of those affected.

[Question] Could you cite from your sphere of responsibility any examples where cuts could be made?

[Answer] To cite two examples, I can visualize the field of mining and the field of shipyard subsidies where some cutting has been done and where additional cutting might perhaps have to be made. This has been mentioned in public before and, besides, has become inevitable under the supplementary budget. We will have to await developments, but there can be no taboos. False consideration, or I might say rash considerations, are not justifiable. Everybody has the best arguments as to why his subsidies must be upheld, yet the general interest of the state requires that we scrutinize everything without bias and without any advance commitment.

[Question] The balance of payments in the next several years will probably turn into a difficult problem. This year already we must reckon with a deficit of roughly DM25 billion, a deficit which is primarily caused by the high level of oil imports. But we can hardly do without oil for the foreseeable future. How could a balance in the balance of payments be regained on a medium-term basis?

[Answer] You are right in terming this a medium-term task. On a short-term basis international financial policy responsibilities dictate that even strong countries--among them Japan and the Federal Republic--tolerate greater balance of payments deficits, because it would not benefit them if they were to further impair the weak countries and their balance of payments situation. Nobody can be interested in anything of that sort.

You also identified the main key for solving this problem, namely the oil imports. The basic evil of the balance of payments deficit can be remedied only through a purposeful, consistent policy of energy austerity and energy busstitution. This means that we must get away from oil more and more, away from these energy imports and from dependence on oil through the intensified utilization of coal and nuclear energy in the Federal Republic. Besides, we must insure that our competitiveness in international markets, meaning in the export of German commodities to foreign countries, is not only maintained but even improved where it might perhaps have been imparied. This is a task confronting primarily the companies, the employers organizations and the trade unions. The government, however, will do its part to render assistance to that end.

[Question] Oil consumption this year so far has dropped, as have oil imports. Is this the result of the energy conservation appeals from many sides or is it merely a consequence of the declining economic boom?

[Answer] It is not a consequence of the declining boom. The first half of the year, after all, did not show any economic decline. You said so yourself a while ago. Nor is it the result of appeals alone. You will not attain energy austerity through appeals alone.

This is the consequence of high prices; a consequence of the fact that the private consumers as well as the economy consider carefully where they can save gasoline and fuel oil--thus primarily oil, but also natural gas as well. Our energy austerity policy has been successful indeed; this has been recognized internationally as well. We could well add a few other aspects. I very much regret that the long-distance heat supply program, for example, has failed because of the incomprehensible objection of the minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein, the only CDU minister-president. I hope that he will learn better, because there is no expert who would not advocate the view--shared, by the way, also by branch colleagues in the Schleswig-Holstein cabinet--that a long-distance heat supply program is definitely a part of energy policy and of energy austerity policy.

[Question] Mr Minister, just recently you pointed out that if the German economy wishes to retain its competitiveness or--in comparison with the Japanese--wishes to reclaim it, then the German workers and employees must work harder, smarter and just plain more. This is a recommendation which earned you rather harsh criticism from the trade unions and also from the employers. Do you consider the social conditions in Japan--long working hours and short vacations--so exemplary that they should be recommended for emulation in our country?

[Answer] I do not consider them exemplary, nor have I recommended them for emulation at all. But we have to define our stand based on the results of this situation. Anyone who believes that we could call on the Japanese to change a situation which they definitely do not wish to change--the Japanese have just confirmed the Liberal Democratic Party with a two-thirds majority, this being the political force advocating the system currently prevalent and valid there, a system which will definitely not change in the foreseeable future--is a dreamer. You rightly pointed out that this has earned me harsh criticism. I called on both the companies and the workers to face up to this situation. But, Mr Bittermann, I neither said that the German workers are lazy, nor did I say that they lack diligence or are unreliable. Nor did I say that the German companies fail to make investments and that they are nor prepared to take risks. I did say, though, that they ought to push more innovations, invest more, make more capital input available to cope with this problem.

One discussion waged so far is disappointing to me. I heard from DGB [German Trade Union Federation] Chairman Vetter and Metalworkers Union Chairman Loderer that I know nothing, that I was talking nonsense, living on the moon and deriding the German workers. Apart from these rather pointless invectives, I did not, unfortunately, hear a single objective argument on the question of how we propose to deal with the consequences of this competition, with the consequences of our reduced competitiveness in the world markets.

It is not just the bilateral problem of Japanese automobile imports to the Federal Republic that is at stake, even if this directly threatens jobs. And I think the chairman of the world's biggest individual trade union must come up with more than just invectives if and when jobs are in jeopardy. He should contribute arguments. He must contribute proposals for a solution. He is expected to think. The Federal Government and the federal economics minister will be happy to talk with him about it and to discuss the issue with him. What is at stake is our competitiveness not only, as I said, in the Federal Republic but also internationally in world markets, because that is how the Federal Republic exists.

I will take the liberty in the future as well to draw attention to dangers, and not only when it is already too late, when we have to concern ourselves with unemployed people, when we have to pay unemployment benefits and the great lamentation begins. But I will speak out if possible at a time when I think I see in good time that developments are forthcoming for which we need to seek answers jointly, not in foolish debates but in concerted considerations and efforts on how to cope with the situation.

[Question] If I understood you correctly--leaving erroneous interpretations of your remarks aside--you do advocate the view that cuts in worktime, enhancement of social security and perhaps also the different wage hikes of the past few years have weakened the competitive position of German companies. What conclusions must be drawn for the future?

[Answer] Let me refer to one of the points: In the past, and also for 1980, I said repeatedly that the wage claims by the trade unions were economically justifiable on the whole. I stand by that today as well. But over the years burdens have accumulated, not so much in the field of wages set down in contracts, but in the field of fringe benefits in addition to wages. This gives us a lead--or a disadvantage, as I would prefer to call it--in comparison with our competitors. I do believe that a further cut in worktime with full wage payments, and thus an increase in the wage costs per item produced and an ensuing increase in the prices of our products in world markets, is out of the question at this time and cannot seriously be taken into consideration. At this time we definitely cannot afford any further cost increases.

[Question] Let us assume, Mr Minister, that the social-liberal coalition will continue to exist after the Bundestag elections and that it will form the government. Do you think that these ideas will be accepted by the larger coalition partner, the SPD?

[Answer] Mr Bittermann, we managed quite well in the past few years in the fields of economic and tax policy, which have always been considered the supposed breaking points of the coalition. Nor do I have any cause to complain that the leading representatives of the Social Democratic coalition partner wanted to, or have, completely deviated from market economy principles and deprived us of the opportunity of organizing the framework conditions in such a way that the market economy system in the Federal Republic keeps working well and shows better results than the countries around us.

This makes me assume that we will also come to terms in the future and that we will agree on the basis of our understanding of world economic interconnections. I think nobody has contributed more toward awakening and strengthening the realization of the people in the Federal Republic that we are not living alone in the world but that we are competing with others and that we also must help others than the social-liberal Federal Government. And I do want to mention the chancellor at this point because he has done so time and again in the past several years. We will bridge our differences of opinion and find the required compromises. We will discuss these issues completely in coalition negotiations, and we will definitely come up with a joint government program again. It is necessary to keep in mind all the time that all differences in individual questions notwithstanding, the great, common, durable platform for the social-liberal coalition is the common view on foreign policy and policy on Germany, policies on which the opposition still has nothing to offer.

[Question] Let us stay with economic policy for a while yet. The SPD, after all, is pursuing the 35-hour workweek, and in the next legislative period it might aspire to an amendment to the worktime order in which the 40-hour workweek is to be fixed. On this issue you advocate different views than your colleague, Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg, for example.

[Answer] The 35-hour workweek, Mr Bittermann, is not a matter concerning the Federal Government but a matter concerning the wage-negotiating partners. I have always advocated the view that it is an honorable objective if you view it under the aspect of the humanization of the worker's world; but definitely it is not a sensible objective if you believe that you might thereby get a grip on the labor market conditions and thus the problem of unemployment. And I repeat, taking costs into consideration this is absolutely wrong at this time. As for the worktime order, the endeavors to amend the worktime order and to change the legal worktime have never ceased. In that respect we have been adamant and will be adamant in the future.

[Question] In matters of codetermination, Mr Minister, you do not always see eye to eye with your coalition partner. What I have in mind is the most recent discussion on the coal-steel codetermination issue in the Mannesmann Corporation. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has stressed that operational necessities in the Mannesmann Corporation could be granted along with retention of the coal-steel codetermination system. Do you share this view?

[Answer] I cannot comment on this because I do not have such an exact and detailed idea about the operational necessities of the Mannesmann Corporation as the chancellor obviously has. This is a matter concerning the board of directors and the corporation management. If the chancellor knows more about the matter than I do, then I cannot and will not contradict him, because we could only welcome the existence of such possibilities.

[Question] What tasks, for example in the legislative field, would you consider to have priority in the next legislative period?

[Answer] What I have planned, Mr Bittermann, is not to introduce any bill from the Federal Economics Ministry in the next Bundestag, if at all possible. We have enough laws as it is, and we do not need to produce new laws just for their own sake. I will admit that viewed from the angle of the Federal Economics Ministry this is easy to say because we are not a specifically legislative ministry. But I do not think that legislative initiatives in this field are urgently necessary for the new Bundestag, at any rate not on the basis of the present state of our findings.

ADMIRAL ADVOCATES CONCERTING WEST'S NAVAL OPERATIONS

DW281004 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26/27 Jul 80 p 1,2

[Ruediger Moniac article: "Navy Inspector: The West Must Secure Seas Jointly"]

[Text] Bonn--"Owing to the Soviet armament, we must reckon with developments which compel an organized presence of the Western industrial nations with their navies in maritime areas other than the conventional NATO areas. The Japanese Navy, too, must be part of this." This is what the inspector of the Federal Navy, Vice Admiral Ansgar Bethge, stated in an interview with DIE WELT.

The admiral reported that an alliance study group has been working for many months on an overall maritime concept tailored to this very purpose. The result was submitted to the NATO commanders a few days ago. Bethge did not discuss the details. In general he stated, however: "It is up to the Western alliance and the free world together to find an answer to the challenge of Soviet naval armament, and without any reference to the territorial boundaries of NATO."

The admiral explained as follows what such a concept might be like and what "presence at sea" means: "This does not mean just a few missiles kept in floating stock somewhere or warships; what this involves is the proper composition of the forces at sea in general. Are aircraft carriers needed? Are destroyers adequate? Are minesweepers required as well? How much supply tonnage is required; is a shipyard capacity needed? Must it be floating, can it be set up on shore? Who owns the required bases on the coasts of Third World countries? Do the Americans have access there, or the British, or the French? All this must be considered, organized and finally compiled in a plan. This plan needs to take time, space, armament, logistics and leadership into account. Doing all this takes time."

The naval inspector favors a "pragmatic course of action" for this "organized presence" of the Western world at sea outside the NATO area. The Western naval powers especially are called upon to act in specific regions of the seas where they have been present for quite some time. [paragraph continues]

"A reinforcement there," Bethge said, can be achieved without numerical enlargement of the Western fleets only if the use of their overall potential is coordinated. Within this framework it will be the task of the German Federal Navy to make a greater contribution in the maritime areas along Europe's northern flank."

The decision by the Federal Government to ma the ships of the Federal Navy available to NATO for missions up to the European Arctic Sea without any additional inquiries in Bonn must also be seen in this connection. This is the alliance's reply to the greater flexibility in the Soviet Navy's deployment and combat power and has nothing to do directly with the topical events in developments after Afghanistan.

Bethge: "The NATO Supreme Commander Europe (SACEUR) jointly with the pertinent Supreme Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) is responsible for the mission planning of all naval forces of the alliance from the Northern Cape down to Turkey. He wants to, and must, be able to assign the units at sea wherever the situation is most dangerous. The justification is quite simple: Since the main characteristic feature of the naval forces is their mobility and flexibility, it would be wrong to draw their mission line on an imaginary line such as the 61st latitude (parallel to the Norweigan city of Bergen)." Under the prevailing circumstances the admiral does not see any need for changing the number of large warships of the Federal Navy (their number currently being 17) and its personnel (a total of 38,000 men including 11,600 at sea and 7,100 with the air forces). Neither does he deem it necessary for the German shipyard industry to build larger warships than hitherto planned after the abolition of the construction restrictions for warships now ordered by the West European Union (WEU). The Soviet news agency TASS has already attacked Bonn, contending that the Federal Republic wants to exploit the abolition of the prohibition and now put in an appearance with its Federal Navy on all world oceans.

Bethge said in this connection that the German Navy does not need any larger warships than those already under construction, the F-122 frigates. The navy does have the means commensurate with its mission and, besides, merely sees its sphere of mission on the northern flank of Europe. Bethge further said that on the basis of a secured financing plan up to 1984, six warships of the Bremen class (the prototype bears this city's name) will be readied for their mission as planned. He hopes that directly afterwards the seventh and eighth frigates will be built. Ultimately this depends on whether or not the question concerning funds can be answered favorably.

The WEU had come to terms on dropping all restrictions which impeded the German shipyard industry in the construction of warships. In this connection the admiral stated: "This was the result of a process lasting several years in which the Foreign Ministry rather than the Federal Navy was the moving force. What was primarily at issue was to eliminate the discriminating effect in restricting German industry. This process, too, has no connection with the topical situation that has emerged following Afghanistan."

On a long-term basis the abolition of the construction restriction will produce advantages for both the Federal Navy and for industry. According to Bethge, the navy can order its supply ships at home. Owing to the restriction on construction to 6,000 tons of water displacement, it had to purchase its two supply ships "Spessart" and "Rhoen" in Denmark. There they had been called "Okapi" and "Okdne."

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES LACK OF NATO PREPAREDNESS

DW291022 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jul 80 p a

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Time Is Running Away From NATO"]

[Text] The Soviets are exploiting the strategic factor of time. At intervals of 5 days a new SS-20 missile is installed. [paragraph continues]

More than 150 of these missiles are now ready for use. This weapons system is MIRVed, meaning that with every launch three nuclear warheads are fired. In 1983, about 650 of these missiles will threaten nearly 2,000 objectives in the strategic rear area of the Atlantic states.

The first Western counterweapons are supposed to be available in 1983. In De ber 1979 NATO decided to introduce 572 new missiles into its arsenal. These missiles are intended to equalize the Soviet superiority. This involves the Pershing 2 and the cruises missiles. Even last winter it was uncertain whether Western planning would lend itself to implementation in practice any time soon. There is reason to fear that at this year's NATO winter conference, too, no agreement committing all Atlantic states will materialize.

This loss of time could still be accepted. Great Britain has declared its readiness to station one-third of the new weapons systems. Italy and the Federal Republic will (hopefully) keep their word and set up launching pads. But what makes the introduction of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons so problematic is the technical schedule. Unlike the East, the West neglects the time factor as a strategic element. It is improbable that the closure of the arms gap can become reality within barely 3 years. Technical developments just cannot be ordered. Even the rapid production of such weapons cannot be enforced by any government. The question is justified whether the missiles can be introduced to the troops by 1983 even if their future has been politically ensured. And should they be (partially) available, will they be ready for theater use? The cruise missiles, for example, must be stockpiled on covered and secured bases. They must shift position often and, in doing so, they must be able to cover distances of up to 150 kilometers. The 5-meter missiles, which are packaged in mobile, boxlike launching devices, require highly qualified personnel for their operation. Depots need to be set up. Ammunition reserves must be stockpiled. Considering the chronic shortage of funds of some of our allies we can hardly assume that the missile will be present in 1983 as in a parade. The dates of 1986 or 1987 are more realistic.

The alliance, however, ignores such time differences. Be it in London or in Paris, people are thinking in time categories which ignore the stormy advance of the Soviets toward becoming a military superpower. The modernization of the British nuclear force is envisaged for a period of 13 years. Who would dare judge the situation in 1995 strategically? The conversion of the French nuclear weapons in the Albion mountains to mobile pads, too, requires a decade. Our partners pretend that they could, as before, calmly look forward to their strategic future in the nuclear shadow of the United States.

But there is no longer any such timing as a U.S. military superiority. The Soviets have caught up. In some fields they are even ahead of the Americans in strategic armament. The Russians have been leading in conventional armament for quite some time. Granted, there are some American beginnings toward eliminating the backlog. But only a little headway is being made in struggling against the clock. The new U.S. tank will be produced in alarmingly small numbers. The output per year will amount to as many units as the Soviets turn out in a month. The explanation is simple: U.S. industry, above all the electronics industry, prefers other orders.

Surely, it is understandable that in a country in which the rules of market economy apply certain sectors are preferred and others neglected. What remains incomprehensible is the fact that the politicians and the military planners do so little to change this reality. Could it be that the strategic factor of time has not been recognized? Some plannings by the Pentagon substantiate this suspicion. Alarmed by the events in the Persian Gulf, the Americans concentrated a naval unit in the Indian Ocean. Improvisation is necessary to be sure. But in all planning the goals that are to be achieved are sometimes built into the strategic picture ahead of time in such a way as if they had already been attained. Fiction is being taken for reality. Diego Garcia will become a strategic base--as far as the Pentagon is concerned it already is one. [paragraph continues]

Four aircraft carriers have to be given technical overhauls, which will take 2 years--yet on the whole they are being counted already as part of the reinforcement potential in the Indian Ocean. Negotiations on bases are in progress--in the strategic concept these bases are already solid coordinates of an enlarged security system.

This as-if strategy is characteristic of the military-political thinking of our biggest partner. Draft registration is equated with the reintroduction of general conscription. The intention to dispatch a U.S. Army corps to Europe which would reinforce the European central front is being weighted as an operational fact. Meanwhile, neither is the troop contingent available nor does the transport capacity exist for it. In the meantime time is running away from us, and we pretend to be ahead of it.

HAMBURG MEETING OF EXPERTS ON NATO STRATEGY VIEWED

DW250911 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "Treaties Wilt Like Roses and Young Girls"]

[Text] The question provokes a counterquestion: "Is NATO strategy about to be changed?" This was the subject of the security policy meeting which the Hans Seidel Foundation held in Hamburg this time. The question should actually have been whether NATO has a strategy at all.

For 3 decades Atlantic security policy has been U.S. foreign policy. As long as the United States led the alliance as its strongest partner there was perhaps something like a strategic concept. The position it enjoyed because of its political power and military preponderance allowed the United States to pass off technical projects and schematic operational planning as strategy. The so-called "flexible response," a defense policy of graduated military response (in the event that deterrence failed) had to be imposed on the Europeans with gentle force, because "flexible response" was neither doctrine nor strategy. It was and is a military film relating to technical procedures, a film in which fiction is passed off as reality.

Time and again resistance arose to this concept. The decision by General de Gaulle to create a national military instrument of deterrence is ultimately attributable to the introduction of "flexible response." In the Federal Republic, too, the discussions on the sense of this military policy's nonsense have always been lively. It was no coincidence that the British have maintained a nuclear force of their own. It goes without saying that prestige played a role here in London as well as in Paris. Basically, however, they wanted a strategic fire department because they distrusted the fundamental Atlantic thesis--deterrence through graduated response.

Granted, the "flexible response" is but a partial segment of Atlantic security policy. It reflects an internal attitude. The West wants to preserve the situation of no war. War is supposed to be prevented and not waged. If possible the unthinkable should not be thought. True, to the industrial nations this is almost a compulsory attitude. As long as the Americans were superior this doctrine could even be justified. But in view of the Soviet strategy of global expansion, and in the era of new and constantly changing weapons systems the NATO theories need to be corrected, otherwise the West will stagger toward capitulation even without war.

At least one's own ideas should be somewhat adapted to those of a potential antagonist. Ferdinand Otto Miksche said this most plainly at the meeting. The French military theoretician drew attention to the decisive difference between the mission of the NATO forces and that of the Warsaw Pact. In the East the divisions, the air squadrons, the armed forces potential as a whole form the basis of an offensive policy. Arms superiority is being used for worldwide blackmail and threat. [paragraph continues]

In so doing the Kremlin flexibly shifts the key points of military pressure. In the West, in contrast, the divisions have the mission of producing security. They are supposed to deter. But it is impossible to counteract a dynamic policy which constantly changes fronts through deterrence, let alone through a deterrence with inadequate conventional means. The other side is pursuing a change in the status quo. We wish to preserve that status quo. The Soviet Union has hundreds of divisions. The Atlantic West, however, on the European central front maintains hardly two dozen operational components.

What Miksche said was not necessarily new. But the interpretation was meritorious: Here, in our case, stagnation, military weakness, spiritual indifference, partition and lack of leadership. Over there, in the Warsaw Pact, mobility, a variety of armament, desire for ideological and material offensive, the law of the strong in Moscow vis-a-vis the weak in the satellites belt. Miksche did not present the other side as a model at all. But he did show up our weaknesses: for instance, the attempt to replace the divisions we lack with nuclear force. But the nuclear weapon--and in this respect Mao was right--is strategically sterile. It is needed as a political weapon, to be sure, for deterring each other. As a military weapons system the nuclear force on the battlefield, however, constitutes an advance into unknown dimensions--and therefore it causes uneasiness. Nuclear weapons are no good at all, however, as a diplomatic instrument that might be of help in conquering the Third World. The Soviets did not use nuclear weapons in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. From this Miksche drew the following conclusion: The Soviet strategic dynamics cannot be curbed with a pure deterrence policy and a policy solely adapted to nuclear force. This is why he demands at least 60 divisions for central Europe.

This of course is more easily said than done. What is lacking is the readiness of the governments to arm conventionally. Besides, the divisions are expensive. In the next decade, moreover, there will be a shortage of recruits. The consequence will be that the existing divisions will maintain their personnel levels, but that the numbers of men in the operational units will not increase. But it is necessary to call for more NATO divisions. After all, the West cannot want to decline to even think about its weaknesses.

Colonel Miksche as a speaker unfortunately abridged some of his trains of thought in his lecture. This led to misunderstandings. But as a result the discussion became more lively. Another speaker, too, provided additional inspiration. Retired Major General Pilster discussed the threat from the Warsaw Pact. His careful analysis of forces showed two things: 66 percent of the communist armed forces are concentrated in the western Soviet Union. The military concentration allows the interpretation that the armed Red power wants to keep the West in check politically. Brezhnev's arrogant offensive against the so-called Eurostrategic weapons must be viewed against the background of the absolute Soviet superiority in conventional arms.

The Weakness of the Communist Bloc

But Pilster also proved that the communist bloc has its weaknesses. The military and constant ideological presence of Soviet communism is being increasingly felt as unbearable in the satellite states. The speaker hinted that the burden of Afghanistan is becoming heavier and heavier on the Soviet military apparatus. They require more leadership staffs. And there are excesses by the Soviet bureaucracy which are somewhat odd: Russian reservists can be assigned to Afghanistan only conditionally. A law prescribes that the reservist may be used merely for a limited period of time, and functionaries watch over the observance of this regulation with eagle eyes.

The organizers of the meeting allowed an advocate of the official NATO theses to take the floor first, which was fair. Lieutenant General Domroese, deputy chief of staff of NATO headquarters (SHAPE), defended Atlantic planning. Being polite, cool and more a military manager than an engaged general, his remarks did not fail to have their effect. NATO has had many years to formulate its theory, and there are positive aspects to "flexible response." Domroese pointed out that it is absolutely necessary to do the defending far forward. The Federal Republic will remain a credible partner only if every inch of German soil is defended. Though the general did not say so, the strategic logic allowed the assumption that what is meant by forward defense is actually "forward" [vorne] if not even "onward" [vorwaerts].

The internationally attended forum reacted in a contradictory way to the remarks. As a supplement former U.S. General Richardson lamented the inactivity of the Carter government. Richardson is an expert on the Bundeswehr. He is also familiar with the German military-political scene. He warned against excessive hopes which Europe might harbor for an election of Reagan as president. Granted, the catalogue of demands on a Republican in the White House is long. Everybody is aware of the low ebb in U.S. military matters. The will for changes does exist, but the welfare state runs away with billions.

Richardson as well as his fellow lecturer, the former U.S. ambassador to Bangkok and president of the "Foreign Policy Research Institute" in Philadelphia, Robert Kintner, urged the Europeans to do more for their security. But these admonitions were not advanced in the form of a demand. They rather sounded as though people in the United States would be happy if the alliance were to "continue to exist" at all. The eighties will become a period of testing.

This meeting did not produce a real discussion. Too many experts had been invited to attend. The inclination toward a narcissistic representation of their own strategic findings was great. Whoever succeeded in having his say came right out with plans and combinations, because nearly each of the participants had already debated the subject a hundred times in speeches and in writing. It was only thanks to the understanding conference management that it was possible to "bundle" opinions at all.

One of the "bundles": The complexion of the extension of the NATO boundaries. Most participants did not want to leave protection of the raw material resources to the Americans alone. The big partner is entitled to collective assistance by the alliance. Retired General de Maiziere, the former inspector general of the Bundeswehr, was an unyielding opponent of this thesis. He declared with assurance that no majority can be had in the alliance for such planning. His arguments were logical, too logical: Whoever approaches this alliance with reason will fail to comprehend it.

Another "bundle of opinions": Many speakers voiced concern about the lack of political concert in the alliance and about the absence of a firm political will. French participants stressed that the West lacks moral strength. Nobody contradicted them.

The third "bundle of opinions": The United States must take its leadership role seriously again. Criticism in that respect was reserved, yet the fear was quite obvious that continued paralysis of U.S. military power would be bound to aggravate the NATO crisis. There were but few opinions about the "alternative proposal" of retired General Loeser. He advocated an area distribution in central Europe and met with icy disapproval.

Thus what remains is the question whether such meetings are "worthwhile." The advantage of such meetings is that the institutions become aware of one fact in the hour of intellectual debate: Nowhere in strategy are claim and reality congruent. It was possible, furthermore, to derive from this conference for NATO the finding of General de Gaulle: "Treaties wilt like roses and young girls."

KING HUSAYN, GISCARD REVIEW MIDEAST ISSUES, EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

LD281604 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] The president of the republic and the Jordanian king have discussed the situation in the Middle East, world problems and bilateral relations. The king and his wife will meet the president of the republic and Madame Giscard d'Estaing again at the Petit Trianon in Versailles at 2030 tonight. Tomorrow morning the two leaders will meet again for another working session at the Elysee.

Jordan's Position on Palestinians

JN281311 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The first round of talks between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing began at the Elysee at noon today. His majesty and the French president exchanged viewpoints on the Middle East issue and on the current international situation and developments. They also discussed Jordanian-French relations. During the talks, His Majesty King Husayn reiterated the importance of both France's and the French president's role in building the European stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. His majesty also asserted the importance of positively developing the European Community's stand toward clearly realizing the just and complete solution of the Palestinian cause, particularly since the Venice statement has indicated the positive line. His Majesty King Husayn explained Jordan's principles and convictions. These emphasize that the basis of the just solution should be founded on the Israeli withdrawal and the ending of the Israeli occupation from the occupied Arab territories--foremost of which is Jerusalem--on granting the Palestinian people their right to determine their future in their land; and on the need of the participation of the PLO, their legitimate representative, in achieving the just solution.

King Husayn's Comments

JN281942 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The first round of talks between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Valery Giscard d'Estaing began in the Elysee Palace at noon today. Following the discussions His Majesty King Husayn said: [Begin videotape] [Husayn] All of the important subjects pertaining to the Middle East and to the world, in addition to relations between Jordan and France. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Your Majesty, what about the European initiative?

[Answer] The European tour comes within the context of contacts and consultations with friends. Naturally we highly appreciate the development that has taken place in the positions of our friends in Europe, based on principles and the quest for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, based on sound foundations.

[Question] Your Majesty, no doubt you discussed the European initiative with President Giscard d'Estaing. What are the hopes raised by the European initiative at present?

[Answer] I personally have welcomed these initiatives several times. The same is true of my brothers in the Arab homeland. We believe that this is a very good and encouraging beginning, which makes us hope for the future. [end videotape]

His Majesty King Husayn held another round of talks this evening with the French president. The last round of talks between them will be held at noon tomorrow.

ELYSEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SHAH'S DEATH

LD281316 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A communique from the Elysee says that France will be represented at the funeral of the ex-shah of Iran by Mr Andreani, the French ambassador to Egypt.

At this time, with the passing away of the former shah, the Elysee spokesman said, the French Government recalls the interest he always took in the relations of his country with France. Just after the war, spokesman Blot added, the shah came to learn about defense problems from French forces. On many occasions he made efforts to develop relations and exchanges between the two countries. The former sovereign, like his family, the spokesman went on, was marked by French culture in which he took a personal interest.

TOPICS OF GISCARD-CEAUSESCU 'PRIVATE' SESSIONS DETAILED

LD290755 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Mr Ceausescu, the president of the Romanian Republic, who returns to Bucharest Saturday, 26 July, in the morning, had a third private meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing this Friday followed by a meeting attended by others. The North-South dialogue, the Middle East conflict and Third World development were to be examined during these talks.

The day was to end with a dinner at the Chateau de Ramboullet attended only by the two presidents and Mrs Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs Ceausescu (the latter is first deputy prime minister and number two in the regime).

During their second private conversation Thursday the two presidents discussed bilateral relations and the international situation.

Bilateral relations: Romania and France are anxious to extend their relations to new spheres, particularly the nuclear sphere. Romania, whose oil is growing scarce, is beginning to encounter serious energy problems. It envisages installing 12 nuclear power stations between now and 1990. The first will be supplied by Canada, but France is in line for the following round and especially for the supply of "paranuclear" equipment, notably turboalternators. France is competing with the United States and Switzerland for the Fr2 billion contract. When he entertained Mr Ceausescu at lunch Thursday Mr Barre said with reference to this prospect: "The French nuclear electric power station building program and your own country's decision to use the atom for energy production are based on a convergent view likely to lead to broad and lasting cooperation strengthening our two countries' independence."

Toward a "Convergence of Views"

Friday morning the Romanian president visited, among other industrial enterprises, an Alsthom-Atlantique factory capable of supplying turboalternators and the Marcoussis (Essonne) general electricity company research center.

The international situation: Wednesday's private meeting related to East-West relations, the forthcoming Madrid CSCE conference and disarmament. Elysee spokesman Blot said that the French-Romanian positions are "very close" and we are moving toward a "convergence of views."

SOARES CARNEIRO CONFIRMS INTENTION TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

LD290725 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "After the elections Portugal will be able to have 4 years of stability, hard work, social justice and progress," Dr Sa Carneiro stated yesterday, closing the rally commemorating the Democratic Alliance's first anniversary which was held in the Praca do Rossio in Lisbon. But "the Democratic Alliance's Lisbon festival," as the prime minister called it, also served for the first presentation of the majority's candidate in the presidential election, General Soares Carneiro, to the people of Lisbon.

"We are fulfilling without making promises and achieving without speaking much," the Social Democratic Party [PSD] chairman began, and then stressed the importance of yesterday's date, which marked "joy at the success of a political blueprint and the starting point for the next 4 years."

The results of the last elections, which gave the Democratic Alliance parties a parliamentary majority, were then used by Sa Carneiro to explain that the Portuguese people voted for the Democratic Alliance because it was clearly stated what was being sought: "A stable and coherent majority, a suitable candidate for the presidency of the republic and the revision of the constitution."

The internal logic of this political blueprint is incompatible "with a president of the republic who uses the post to split parties," as a result of which Sa Carneiro reaffirmed his intention not to be prime minister if Eanes wins the presidential elections, "since there is no possible agreement between the two political blueprints."

"The Democratic Alliance is the utmost and only consensus possible among the democratic political forces" and "our adversaries only the Democratic Alliance and prevent it from regaining the absolute majority of votes," Sa Carneiro said, referring to the coalition that will be contesting the elections and which "do not even have a suitable presidential candidate." [sentence as published]

Next the PSD chairman discussed the past 7 months' government activity, the various attempts to weaken the executive, "the lies about individuals which emerged with strange complicities which will one day become clear" and the "successes achieved, namely, increased purchasing power, lower taxes, greater increases in incomes than in prices, increased welfare benefits and the reconciliation of economic growth with social justice and controlled inflation.

"We have succeeded and not given up," Sa Carneiro concluded, optimistically confirming his determination to "struggle to the last to realize the basic conditions of the Democratic Alliance's blueprint: a double election victory this year," more than half the votes at the general election and the election of the Democratic Alliance presidential candidate on the first round--"a president who will not be hostile toward the government and who will, indeed, cooperate with it on the same national blueprint."

Soares Carneiro's Speech

The first speaker at the Democratic Alliance meeting, General Soares Carneiro, said that if some candidates "have in their heart of hearts already decided to run as candidates but have not said so openly to the Portuguese people," he, Soares Carneiro, on the other hand, is now confirming his commitment to run as candidate for the presidency of the republic "with the resolute aim of clarifying and making possible our options, our national blueprint, in harmony with the Portuguese people.

"I will always remain loyal to the voters who elect me," stressed the presidential candidate supported by the Democratic Alliance, adding that this loyalty will be reflected in his not allowing himself to be attracted by the "exercise of power for its own sake," in steadfastness in dealing with "the antidemocratic forces," since, he said, "in a national blueprint we can only be subject to Portugal's interests, not to Soviet imperialism," and in "building in Portugal a democratic stability within which the state bodies can work in harmony, with no duplication of functions."

In Soares Carneiro's opinion, only thus can we "build and modernize," respect "those who have no bargaining power" and begin to build "a real national blueprint" in which "our approach to Europe must be an achievement supported by the wishes of all of us."

General Soares Carneiro concluded by emphasizing "the challenge" he has accepted and which will oblige us to "rebuild the state and have the awareness of a moral foundation for building Portugal."

Before Sa Carneiro's speech, Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, who received enthusiastic applause, said that in the presidential elections the Democratic Alliance is aiming "not only at General Soares Carneiro's victory" but also at "General Ramalho Eanes' defeat."

The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] leader began by saying that the parties of the Democratic Alliance have not only avoided misunderstandings, thus disproving what many people believed a year ago, but "in fact understand each other better and better."

Next he said that "after 7 months in government we have already given sufficient evidence of our ability to govern, since no wave of strikes has managed to bring us down and since we are now stronger than when we started," apart from which "the educational year was particularly peaceful, and as far as the agrarian reform is concerned we have managed to pursue our policy," adding that it was not under the present government but "under the most leftwing government since 25 April that the workers died in the Alentejo."

Thus, as you can see, Freitas do Amaral declared, "we have proved ourselves in government," pointing to the "substantial financial backing" that the EEC has just decided to grant us for preparing for our entry into the Common Market in 1983, which "was a victory for the Democratic Alliance, since it was the Democratic Alliance government that submitted the membership application."

In conclusion the CDS chairman said with regard to the October general election: "We do not want just a majority of votes, but the absolute majority of votes."

NEW NATIONAL FRONT PARTY TO RUN IN OCTOBER ELECTIONS

LD271540 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A new political party is to contest the coming 5 October legislative elections: At the beginning of the first congress of the National Front [Frente Nacional] being held in Estoril over the weekend, it was announced that this movement has decided to apply for legal registration as a political party in order to contest the coming elections. A communique issued by the National Front coordinating committee, amounting to a veritable declaration of principles, was also read at the beginning of the congress. It states, for instance, at one point: We want to be the active voice of the national right muffled by the 25 April revolution. We stand for clear opposition to the party rule system [sistema partidocratico] accepting the rules of the game imposed by the armed forces movement at machinegun point.

RELATIONS RESTORED WITH SAUDI ARABIA; CARRINGTON TO VISIT

LD281346 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1259 GMT 28 Jul 80

[By Paul Fuller, PA staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Exporters are hoping trade with the Saudis will pick up following the announcement today of the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia.

Britain's export trade with Saudi Arabia fell after the film "Death of a Princess" was shown on television in April although the overall export figures between January and May increased over the same period last year. The Department of Trade said today that the fall off in trade could not be directly linked to the showing of the programme. But a spokesman added: "There might be some nervousness among British exporters who think it is going to be a harder market."

The breakthrough in restoring diplomatic ties came at the end of a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia by junior Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd. Mr Hurd said that it was agreed that the Saudi Government would arrange for the early arrival of their new ambassador in London and that British Ambassador Mr James Craig would return to Jidda. "This decision demonstrates the agreement of both governments to conduct all aspects of their relations in accordance with the traditional friendship between them."

As a result of today's decision, it was announced that Lord Carrington will visit Saudi Arabia on August 26.

Britain has been eager to restore full relations not least because of the critical political situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan. These issues are certain to be on the agenda when Lord Carrington visits Saudi Arabia.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON SHAH'S DEATH

LD271542 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1354 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] London, 27 Jul (PA)--The British Government today expressed its sorrow on learning of the death of the former shah of Iran in Cairo. An official statement from 10 Downing Street said: "Her Majesty's Government have learned with sorrow of the death of the former shah of Iran. During his long reign, successive British governments enjoyed close relations with the shah, and his friendship for this country will not be forgotten." The queen has sent a personal message of sympathy to the shah's widow, a Buckingham Palace spokesman announced.

JOURNALISTS 'UNWELCOME' IN IRAN ARRIVE IN LONDON

LD251724 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1448 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Four journalists accused by the Iranian authorities of being spies of the American Government flew into London today after being told to leave Iran. The men, John Connor and Simon Maxwell of UPI-TN of Britain, Scott Chisholm, a New Zealander who works for Britain's Visnews, and Doyle Memanes of the Los Angeles TIMES were held during the time of the attempted coup in Iran. They were taken to the revolutionary headquarters for questioning. Mr Memanes said: "We were not expelled as such, but it was made quite clear to us that we were not welcome in the country any longer. We were formally denounced as spies working for the U.S. Government." A fifth denounced journalist Jay Ross of the Washington POST, flew to Rome.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES KIPRIANOU FOR LODGING COMPLAINT WITH UN

TA281143 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot people would never accept unilateral resolutions adopted as a result of efforts made by the representatives of the Greek Cypriot people in the international field. He was commenting on reports that the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, had lodged a complaint with the United Nations against the Turkish Cypriots and that Mr Kiprianou would be calling on the United Nations to take practical measures on the Cyprus problem.

Mr Denktas stressed that if the Greek Cypriots took a new initiative at the United Nations for the implementation of these unilateral resolutions, it would destroy the chance for the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

The president said that the Greek Cypriots had not been successful in their efforts during the period from 1963 to 1974 to destroy the essence of the 1960 Cyprus agreements, but now they were pretending that their efforts had been successful and that they were the masters of the entire island.

Mr Denktas said that the Greek Cypriots wanted the Turkish Cypriot people to accept their claim that they were recognized by the world as the legitimate government of Cyprus, but following the Turkish Cypriot refusal they were now lodging a complaint with the United Nations. The Greek Cypriots, he added, cannot tolerate the existence of the Turkish Cypriot people, who as partners are as sovereign as the Greek Cypriots themselves and are safeguarding the nonaligned status of the island.

UN REPRESENTATIVE MEETS DENKTAS ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA282053 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Juan Gobbi, continued his contacts in connection with the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas received Gobbi today for talks. In a statement following the meeting, Denktas recalled that principles safeguarding the survival, rights and liberties of the Turkish community constituted the basis of the agreement he had signed with Makarios and added that the Turkish side was making every effort to eliminate all difficulties connected with procedural matters in a bid to resume the intercommunal talks without making any sacrifices of these principles. Denktas added that he hoped that the other side would also adopt a similar stand in order to achieve the early resumption of the intercommunal talks.

DENKTAS ISSUES WRITTEN STATEMENT ON BIZONALITY

TA251351 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 25 Jul 70

[Excerpt] President Denktas has described as nonsense the Greek Cypriot accusation that if the term "bizonal" is used this will mean two states in a loose federation. In a written statement today, Mr Denktas said that sovereignty in Cyprus was shared legally and factually by the two peoples of Cyprus. He continued: That is how it was under the 1960 agreements. That is how it will be in a bizonal federal state in the future. Those who have the concept that Cyprus is a Greek island and that the 1963-74 period of aggression against the Turkish people of Cyprus can be revived will continue to be disillusioned.

ISRAELI KNESSET DECISION ON JERUSALEM CONDEMNED

Government Statement

NC252004 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 Gmt 25 Jul 80

[Text] The Cyprus Government has unreservedly condemned the Israeli Knesset decision to annex the Arab quarter of Jerusalem. An official statement says that this action constitutes a violation not only of the principles of justice and the UN Charter but also of the special UN resolutions on the matter. Beyond this, this action further increases the turbulence surrounding the Middle East issue and undermines peace and security.

The statement adds: The Cyprus Government's position remains unchanged. It supports the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, in accordance with the UN resolutions, and the full implementation of these resolutions.

With regards to the Palestinian issue, which is an inseparable part of the Middle East problem, the Cyprus Government supports the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian state. The Cyprus Government expresses the hope that the Israeli Knesset will reconsider its decision and will not ultimately proceed with its utterly unacceptable decision on Jerusalem.

Comparison With Turkish Invasion

NC252045 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Referring to the manifested intention of the Israeli Knesset to declare Jerusalem the Israeli capital, Mr Mikhailidhis, president of the House of Representatives, has declared that the Cyprus House, always firm and consistent, has supported and continues unreservedly to support the Palestinian people's struggle and backs the implementation of and respect for the UN resolutions on the Middle East problem in general and Jerusalem in particular. The house also condemns this or any other act that aims at creating new faits accomplis and impedes the Middle East solution based on the UN resolutions.

In reference to a relevant statement by the Turkish Cypriot side, Mr Mikhailidhis has stated that the Turkish side's condemnation of this Israeli parliamentary action is gratifying. It would have been right, he added, that when condemning the continuation and creation of faits accomplis by Israel, the Turkish Cypriot side also recognized that exactly the same principle applies to the Cyprus case. Mr Mikhailidhis said that the continuation of the policy of consolidating the faits accomplis in Cyprus by the Turkish occupation troops and the continued threats of creating new faits accomplis torpedo the efforts to solve the problem and are contrary to the UN resolutions.

The house president concluded: Therefore, the Turkish Cypriot side must condemn any attempt to create faits accomplis, whether these are being attempted by Israel or by Turkey against Cyprus, as actions which constitute defiance of UN resolutions, continuation of trampling of human rights as well as the creation and maintenance of sources of tension and danger to international peace and security.

Denktas Response

TA261148 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Denktas, has described the statement of the president of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, putting the Turkish peace forces in Cyprus in the same category as the Israeli occupying forces as insolent, unforgivable lack of respect and a shameful lie.

Mr Denktas recalled that it was the glorious Turkish Army that stopped those gathered under the bloody flag of Hellenism and the Greek Cypriot Orthodox Church in an effort to exterminate the Muslim Turkish population of the island and stressed that the virtue of humanity and justice of those that put the glorious Turkish Army in the same category as the Israeli occupying forces were not adequate.

Mr Denktas also stressed that it was again the same glorious Turkish Army that saved Cyprus from Greek Cypriot looters and Greek occupation and prevented the annexation of the Muslim Turkish Island to Greece by putting an end to the 11 years of cruelty and inhuman attacks aimed at exterminating the Muslim Turkish population, and finally, it was again the same army that safeguarded the independence and the nonalignment of the island. Mr Denktas said that Mr Mikhailidhis should know that, had it not been for Israeli occupation, or if the occupation could have been prevented, then the Palestinians also would have lived in freedom on their own territories just like the Muslim Turkish population.

Turkish Assembly's Condemnation

TA250551 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly has called on the world parliaments, international and Islamic organizations not to recognize the Israeli Knesset's decision to make Jerusalem its capital and to take joint action to cancel this decision. In yesterday's session, the legislative assembly debated the Israeli Knesset's decision and unanimously approved a resolution harshly condemning this attitude.

The Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly resolution says that the Israeli Knesset's decision to make Jerusalem its capital constitutes a new attack against the Middle East and world peace. The resolution also says that this decision runs counter to the wishes of the great majority of world opinion, that it is a bad precedent to usurp the rights of other nations by force and that it constitutes a new and very big obstacle to the Geneva Conference, where efforts will be made to reach a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

NEW TURKISH CYPRIOT MOVEMENT ISSUES DECLARATION

NC250828 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 25 Jul 80 pp 1,3

[Text of declaration by the "Movement of Turkish Cypriot Fighters for an Independent Cyprus" mailed to TA NEA offices--date not given]

[Text] Hyprocritical England has always used the most sinister methods in implementing its two-faced colonialist policy.

It has always applied the principle of "divide and rule" in order to keep its colonies and suppress the people's struggles for independence. By using its stooges in Cyprus and inciting disputes between the Greek and Turkish communities, England has put an end to the peaceful coexistence that prevailed for centuries. For this reason, thousands of people have lost their lives.

Having realized the failure of its various maneuvers and the awakening of the Cypriot people, who demanded independence, England joined the followship of U.S. and NATO interests. It is now obvious that the consecutive plans "Prometheus," "Aphrodite" and "Attilas" were nothing but links in the same chain of the Anglo-American machinations which turned Cyprus into the "apple of discord." During the past 6 years, instead of searching for a Cyprus solution, all sorts of plots and intrigues have been used to convert Cyprus into an aggressive base of England, the United States and NATO.

We oppose and we shall continue to oppose all those who shed crocodile tears at the NATO conference in Ankara and want to impose another Camp David on us in order to recoup their lost positions in Iran.

For 6 years the Turkish community has been bombarded with promises and hopes that northern Cyprus would be turned into a mini-Switzerland and a tourist paradise.

It is evident, however, that these promises constitute a myth and aim at concealing the target, which is for Cyprus to become the 68th province of Turkey. Thus, the socio-economic crisis hitting Turkey has also been transferred to the Turkish part of Cyprus. In the past 6 years, prices have gone up sixfold; and hunger, poverty and unemployment are increasing. Denktas' fascist regime and its supporters are to blame for all of this.

In the past, plunder and violence were unknown to our society which, however, has been eroded by the 65,000 Anatolian savages who have settled here under the pretext of defending the island and have laid the foundations for the fascist idea of "Fuhrer" Turkes.

The main problems facing Cyprus today are to avoid becoming a stooge of the United States and the interests of NATO and to attain mutual trust and fraternity between the two communities, as existed in the past. These aims can be achieved through negotiations between the two sides without foreign intervention and in accordance with the UN resolutions.

We insist on the unconditional withdrawal of all armed forces and the abolition of all bases on the island.

All the settlers from Anatolia, who constitute an embarrassment with their looting and acts of violence and are detested by everybody, must be immediately removed from the island.

All Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot refugees should return to their homes.

We shall struggle for an independent, nonaligned, sovereign and bicommunal republic of Cyprus without foreign bases and armies.

[Signed] Movement of Turkish Cypriot Fighters for an Independent Cyprus.

ISLAMIC ENVOYS PRAISE STAND ON JERUSALEM; ERBAKAN COMMENTS

Islamic Delegation

TA291109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The diplomatic representatives of Islamic countries in Ankara visited Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today to express their gratitude for Turkey's being the first country to denounce Israel's resolution to make Jerusalem its capital. Moroccan Ambassador Ahmed Ben Aboud headed the delegation which visited Demirel. The diplomatic representatives of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, Malaysia, Somalia and the PLO attended the meeting, which was held at the prime minister's office at 1100. Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun were also present at the meeting.

Erbakan on Severing Relations

TA261809 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has called on the government to immediately sever its diplomatic relations with Israel. At a news conference in Ankara, Erbakan described the Israeli Government's decision to make Jerusalem its capital as the century's gravest aggression and criticized the JP government's stand on the issue. Noting that Turkey is the only Muslim country among 44 Muslim countries that has diplomatic relations with Israel, Erbakan said these relations are maintained contrary to the nation's will because of Turkey's Western-mentality government that has supported Israel.

Referring to the manner in which the Council of Ministers discussed the Israeli Government's decision and referrring to the Council of Minister's view of the issue, Erbakan said their manner was aimed at deceiving the people. He said: We will not tolerate this deception through statements. We do not want statements, we want action.

Erbakan criticized the meeting between Demirel and Ecevit at the Cankaya Mansion in connection with bills that might be enacted to prevent anarchy and terror. Noting that anarchy had not stopped but escalated as a result of bills enacted during the RPP government, Erbakan expressed the belief that anarchy and terror will escalate despite the bills to be enacted if the present government remains in power. Stating that Demirel used Ecevit as an instrument in connection with the bills he wishes to enact and that Ecevit seems to have consented to it, Erbakan added: Instead of establishing dialogues from time to time let the RPP and JP unite. Basically the two parties do not differ. They are engaged in nothing but a cockfight. If the two unite then the nation can get rid of them more easily. Two rotten parties do not make a strong and healthy one.

Noting that the unity of the state and the nation was the most important factor in the struggle against anarchy, Erbakan added that the bills that the JP government wants to enact are against human rights and aim at increasing oppression. Noting that the NSP call to establish a "national solution" restoration government was still valid, Erbakan said that this was the best solution at the present stage. He added that if the national solution restoration government is not established within the next 3 weeks then the only solution to the crisis in Turkey is early elections. Stating that the primary condition for early elections was insuring election security, Erbakan reiterated the view that a decision on early elections should be made by 19 August for elections to be held in October. He concluded by saying that the NSP General Administrative Council is to meet today and assess the developments regarding early elections and the national solution restoration government.

NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZE DEMIREL-ECEVIT MEETING

CUMHURIYET on Anarchy Laws

NC280926 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 27 Jul 80 pp 1, 9

["The Truth Behind the Events" column: "Dining at Cankaya"]

[Excerpts] What is the outcome of the meeting between the leaders of the two major political parties at Cankaya at Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil's initiative? This Cankaya initiative has many aspects. Implementing a definite tactic, JP leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel managed to place a JP member in Cankaya with "de facto" powers. Honorable Caglayangil seems to be happy at Cankaya. Appointing senators from the Presidential Quota Group who are known to be JP sympathizers constituted the first stage of the planned tactic.

What results can a meeting between Demirel and Ecevit yield under these circumstances? Some newspapers contend that the dialogue has achieved positive results and that agreement has been reached on the enactment of five laws on anarchy. But, in fact, it would be overly optimistic to think that these laws, which are bound to restrict democracy in Turkey even more, can provide remedies for eradicating anarchy and terrorism.

On the other hand, honorable Ecevit appears to be attaching particular importance to the Cankaya meeting so that he may not be branded by public opinion as intransigent. The RPP leader seems to be willing to cooperate with the JP, excluding the enactment of the state security courts and the emergency laws. As a matter of fact, the RPP leader sincerely desires bipartite cooperation based on common sense and democratic principles, a desire he has frequently expressed. However, the dilemma becomes apparent at this point: Without Demirel's willingness to move away from the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] his approach to Ecevit is tantamount to drawing the RPP closer to the NAP. The prime minister of the minority government exerted efforts in this respect at the Cankaya meeting and suggested various ways of cooperating with the RPP without breaking away from the NAP.

To sum it up, all that the Cankaya dinner has achieved is an agreement on enacting five oppressive laws that are of no practical value and that will bring no solution to any of the outstanding problems.

TERCUMAN on General Elections

NC280928 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Nazli Ilicak: "If We Do Not Want the String To Break]

[Excerpts] We must not expect much from the meeting of the leaders. A dialogue is like a building, built gradually. If a few bricks are laid every day, the building rises. If you remove one of these bricks, which has cost so much labor, the building will never rise.

How can we expect these two leaders who do not stop making the worst accusations against each other to get together and be of any use to us? Let us not have idle hopes. We believe that the best alternative is going to the polls. If the elections produce a parliamentary majority which can both function smoothly and facilitate the formation of a government which can make rapid and harmonious decisions--in other words, a stable government for the next 4 years--well and good. Otherwise, the string is bound to break at its thinnest point.

ECEVIT BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR ESCAPE OF TWO TERRORISTS

TA271741 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the escape of two terrorists from the Mamak Military Prison was a scandalous incident that cannot be ignored or condoned. In a news conference he held in Ankara today, Ecevit said that the two convicts who escaped from prison were two rightist terrorists condemned to death for killing 5 persons in Balgat and wounding 12 others. Recalling that the prime minister blamed the 1974 amnesty for the present violent incidents, Ecevit said the terrorists who are active now were children then. Ecevit continued: Amnesty does not abolish the punishment, it only alleviates it. What is now happening goes beyond the legal amnesty since convicts are being permitted to escape and to go free so that they can commit new crimes. Ecevit claimed that it is clear that the rightist terrorists and their accomplices have found their way into sensitive positions within the state apparatus. Ecevit said he had hoped the prime minister would comment on the escape of the two convicts but that such a statement did not come forth and that the official statement regarding the incident was not satisfactory.

Ecevit said: This incident cannot be excused. The fact that the two convicts, who escaped by drilling a hole in the ceiling of their solitary confinement cell, could walk out of the garrison must be explained. There has also not been an explanation for the way Mehmet Ali Arca escaped from prison. The escape of Arca has not been clarified and a superficial explanation has been made. Both Arca and the convicts who escaped last night were caught while the RPP government was in power. Ecevit said he did not believe that the solution lay in the question of granting more rights and authority [to security forces] as the government claimed. The problem is, Ecevit said, that existing rights and authority are not being adequately exercised.

Noting that despite many incidents caused by rightist terrorists, the prime minister has refused to concede that rightist terrorists exist or that they have been involved in violent incidents and murder. Ecevit claimed that both the economy and state authority in Turkey had collapsed at the hands of the present government. Ecevit added: The meeting we had in Cankaya Mansion last Thursday has proved that there is no sign of a change in the government's general stand toward current issues and that the government had no intention of learning the necessary lessons from the incidents. On the contrary, the government is trying to use incidents and issues--which it aggravated--as an excuse to establish a despotic system in Turkey. Last night's bitter incident has proved how right we were in refusing to accord certain rights to this government that would facilitate this procedure.

Latest developments prove that this government must leave office as soon as possible and that it will do so, Ecevit said. He added that the RPP would continue to fulfill its task to this end. Ecevit continued: Persons who, on the one hand, keep the government in power with their votes and, on the other, claim that this government must leave office will not be able to escape their responsibilities. Ecevit noted that the escape of the two terrorists has proved how urgently the state apparatus needs repair and added: It is imperative for a government that will carry out this work to assume power as soon as possible and that the parliament must intervene in this situation without any partisan or personal considerations.

In reply to a question on whether the escape of the two terrorists would mean the end of the dialogue with Demirel, Ecevit said that this dialogue is important from the viewpoint of bridging the gap between the two big parties concerning their understanding of the state and the democratic nature of the system. He added: I do not believe that the gap between us and the Justice Party masses on these issues is unbridgeable, but a big gap exists between us and the Demirel administration on the issue of the nature of the state and the democratic system.

OFFICIAL MEETS INTERNATIONAL BANKERS IN LONDON ON NEW LOANS

TA242034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Turgut Ozal, prime ministry under secretary and state planning organization deputy under secretary, left Paris for London after signing an agreement on rescheduling Turkey's debts to OECD countries. Ozal met with the representatives of international commerical banks in London.

According to TRT London correspondent Ovun Tezisler, the subject of extending new loans to Turkey was discussed during talks held between Ozal and the representatives of the nine big international banks. In a statement at the end of the talks, Ozal said that the deferral of Turkey's unguaranteed debts to foreign banks was not discussed during the meeting. Ozal said: We held a preliminary meeting to seek the possibilities for new loans. These talks will continue. We are hopeful about securing new credits from international commercial banks. Ozal also noted that the international commerical banks viewed the economic measures implemented by Turkey positively. Ozal will continue his contacts with the representatives of the international commerical banks tomorrow.

Talks Conclude

TA252045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The talks on securing new loans for Turkey between Turgut Ozal, Turkish prime ministry under secretary and state planning organization deputy under secretary, and the representatives of nine international commerical banks were concluded in London today. According to TRT London correspondent Ovun Tezisler, Ozal held a news conference at the end of the 2-day talks. Ozal said that his talks with the representatives of the international banks were positive and that he is hopeful about the outcome. Ozal also noted that the talks in London were only preliminary contacts.

DEMIREL URGES OFFICIALS TO MEET 1980 PRODUCTION TARGETS

TA271148 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] In a directive he sent to the concerned ministries and enterprises, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel asked them to ensure that the production targets for 1980 are achieved. In his directive, Demirel said that all measures must be taken to ensure that the production targets are reached, especially for cement, paper, iron, steel, fertilizer, coal, cigarettes, copper, aluminum, fodder and milk. He asked to be informed of the results. Recalling that the government program gives priority to fighting inflation, Demirel said; This fight can succeed if production is raised and if there are no shortages of goods in the country.

DEFENSE MINISTER CITES PLANS AT SHIP LAUNCHING

TA251901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Ships built at Istanbul's Taskizak dockyard for the Naval Forces Command, the Gendarmerie General Command and for the Middle East Technical University were ceremoniously launched today. The keels of two gendarme boats and a landing craft were laid.

Speaking at the ceremony, Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu said that strengthening the armed forces in every way is a precondition for a lasting peace. Pointing out that the defense industry plans, programs and installations are being directed toward exports, Birincioglu said: We are thus aiming to strengthen our entire economy as well as our defense capability.

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JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN BONN 29 JULY

LD291634 Hamburg DPA in German 1600 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Summary of poor reception] Bonn--King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Bonn this afternoon. He was welcomed by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The first talks between the two politicians started shortly after their arrival in Schloss Gymnich near Bonn. King Husayn is due to meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tomorrow.

Genscher Welcome

JN292049 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] His majesty the king and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in Bonn tonight on the second leg of their European tour. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said tonight that Jordan could play an important role in the search for a global Middle East settlement. Welcoming his majesty, Mr Genscher said the king was an important spokesman for the Arab world who is seeking a permanent peace settlement.

West German diplomatic sources said Bonn viewed the visit as particularly well timed and important since European Common Market countries decided last week to follow their Venice statement on the Middle East by sending Luxembourg's foreign minister to the region for talks from today.

Meeting With Genscher

JN300702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met in Bonn last night with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the talks dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East. He added that His Majesty King Husayn has praised the European countries' efforts in their quest for finding a peaceful solution in the Middle East. The West German spokesman added that Genscher stressed the importance of finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

His majesty is due to meet with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg today.

CSU OFFICIAL ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING, ELECTION ISSUES

DW300915 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Manfred Schell undated interview with Friedrich Zimmermann, head of the CSU land group in Bonn]

[Text] WELT: The chancellor plans to meet with Poland's party boss Gierek and SED General Secretary Honecker even before the Bundestag elections. Gierek is in a very difficult domestic situation. Should Bonn come to his aid with credit guarantees or other forms of assistance?

Zimmermann: It would be better for Mr Gierek to go to big socialist brother, the Soviet Union, with his economic difficulties and induce the Soviet Union to spend more money on the people and less on armament. Besides, the economic difficulties of all Eastern bloc states are due to the faulty socialist system. [paragraph continues]

I think it is a macabre joke for the allegedly so superior socialist economic system to rely on the aid from the capitalist states which, according to the communist interpretation, are doomed to perish. But since Gierek has already outsmarted the chancellor with the treaties with Poland we might as well anticipate another horse trade. Paying out without return concessions must cease, however.

WELT: What do you anticipate from the chancellor's meeting with Honecker?

Zimmermann: The chancellor is on an Eastern tour indeed, with the actors changing but the stage setting remaining the same. They will stage a great television show, affirm to each other the will for peace and readiness for detente and, as before, Honecker will try to exchange humaneness in small doses for hard Western Deutsche Marks in bills with large denominations.

WELT: Mr Zimmermann: 10 weeks prior to the Bundestag elections the CDU and the CSU have no reason to rejoice: The public opinion pollsters continue to find them lagging behind the coalition, and no ardent fighting spirit can be found in either party.

Zimmermann: Public opinion polls never are a reason to be jubilant; election results are, at best. The two, however, have been rather far apart in the past several years. As for the alleged lack of fighting spirit in the Union, this claim is part of the subtle enemy propaganda for which many people have already fallen. The Union is perfectly aware of what is at stake, and the readiness to work, the absolute will for victory does exist.

WELT: You were the CSU politician who probably most strictly advocated the candidacy for chancellor of Franz Josef Strauss. Now we hear that many things are not coming off as planned. Where are the difficulties in your election strategy?

Zimmermann: What I have seen personally--and I definitely have gotten around in the CDU and the CSU in the past several weeks--has worked excellently. We are about to expose the weaknesses of this government, of this chancellor, and of the SPD-FDP coalition. But making it clear to the people in our country that the chancellor has shifted to the course of the Moscow faction in the SPD in both domestic and foreign policy respects remains a very essential task.

WELT: Heiner Geissler has expressly warned against an SPD state. The public opinion pollsters feel that Chancellor Schmidt on 5 October really can win an absolute majority. What conclusions must the Union draw from this development?

Zimmermann: I have said what is necessary about the value of public opinion polling. The comment about an SPD state was misunderstood in public. There is no majority for socialism in Germany. What is threatening is socialism through the backdoor, the FDP having assumed the role of doorman. Nothing will be changed in this regard even by the show battles Graf Lambsdorff has with the DGB. After all, after 11 years of continuous SPD-FDP coalition the word ought to have made the rounds that each vote cast for the FDP is also a vote for the Socialists.

WELT: The Union, or more specifically the CSU, desires a duel between Franz Josef Strauss and the chancellor. But has the Union not failed to date to support this duel by dealing with the appropriate topics?

Zimmermann: The duel, as you call it, has long been in progress. The SPD is staking all its chips on Schmidt, hides Wehner and abuses Strauss, or has others abuse him. However, Schmidt is dodging a direct debate with Strauss before the television cameras. The two top candidates represent two fundamentally different concepts. In Schmidt's case the foreign policy guideline is cooperation with the East to the greatest extent possible, ties with the West to the extent necessary. This is exactly the other way round in Franz Josef Strauss' case.

What worries me about the state of the Federal Government is the chancellor's dodging of difficult domestic issues. He takes no position on either the quarrel over codetermination or general conscription, on indebtedness or foreigners seeking asylum. He ignores the events in Bremen just as he ignores the leftist tendencies in the SPD. But he who dodges these pressing questions and instead bathes in the brightness of international meetings in an almost narcissistic way, is neglecting his actual duties.

WELT: Many people in the Union hardly consider it worthwhile to try to win the debate with the coalition solely in the fields of foreign and security policies.

Zimmermann: It is the fateful task of our era to ensure peace in freedom. When we note how the Soviet Union has become constantly more aggressive and stronger in the past 11 years and with the detente babble of the SPD, ranging from the chancellor to the last Young Socialist, still resounding in our ears, we owe it to ourselves and to our fellow citizens to oppose the SPD's course into Moscow's embrace. Nobody should be able to say later that he did not know anything about it. It goes without saying that we cannot let the Federal Government go unscathed in domestic policy as well.

WELT: State indebtedness, cyclical economic decline, the problem of the asylum seekers--these are topics which indeed concern FRG citizens, aren't they?

Zimmermann: ...Definitely, and to an increasing degree as I can state on the basis of what I find in my campaign meetings. The people have an instinctive dislike for people who run up debts in the private sphere as well as in the case of the state. Bank patrons continue to ask at tellers' windows about an imminent currency reform. In the economy people are still whispering to each other about the cyclical decline that is beginning. In the case of the last issue you mentioned, the asylum seekers, we are actually only at the beginning of a huge problem that is approaching us.

WELT: During the discussion on the influx of asylum seekers the idea came up to curtail this basic right. Are you in favor of such a course of action?

Zimmermann: All bills introduced so far will be unable to fundamentally solve the problem of the asylum seekers, let alone the Federal Government's bill that has been enacted. It is a bill which has a pure alibi mission. When article 16, paragraph 2, passage 2 was inserted into the basic law in 1949, wherein it states that "politically persecuted people shall enjoy the right of asylum," not a single member of the parliamentary council was able to visualize the situation as it is today. They proceeded from individual cases and not from migrations. And they did not mean at all that the right to asylum at the same time includes the state's obligation to grant social benefits. Everywhere in the world the states reserve for themselves the right to grant asylum, and nowhere, not even under international law, may a victim of persecution take political asylum for granted. In our country, however, any political victim may claim a legal right to asylum. The Federal Republic of Germany is obligated to admit him if he can prove his political persecution. The problems have arisen as a result of the rapidly increasing number of those who come to the Federal Republic for purely economic reasons, passing themselves off as victims of political persecution and who engage in lawsuits that last for years. The taxpayer foots the bill. In view of the continued influx of economic asylum seekers, which we must definitely anticipate will continue, we are facing the question of either letting our densely populated country become an immigration country or drawing the lines for asylum seekers more tightly. I am for a solution that will be legally unassailable. A reservation clause to article 16 will put the state in a position to protect the right to asylum against misuse.

RED ARMY LETTER TO DPA DENIES ASSASSINATION PLANS

LD291336 Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Hamburg--The Red Army Faction (RAF) has stated in a letter that it is not planning to assassinate Federal Prosecutor-General Kurt Rebmann or any politician. The letter, which arrived at DPA's Frankfurt office today, says that "Rebmann does not interest us now." It says that Baden-Wuerttemberg Minister-President Lothat Spaeth is of no interest at all and that "we also have no intention of blowing up Schmidt." The letter, which is signed "Red Army Faction", regrets the death in a car crash near Stuttgart last Friday of the two suspected terrorists Juliane Plambeck and Wolfgang Beer. It says that Juliane Plambeck was the person "whose candor and political radicalism could have shifted the muck that lay in the way." The federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe made no comment on the letter. It described as speculation conjectures that Inge Viett, a wanted person, was in Baden-Wuerttemberg and had been in the red BMW which had followed the car in which Plambeck and Beer crashed on Friday.

WAYS OF ARMING AFGHAN REBELS SUGGESTED

DW281109 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Jul 80 p 8

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Arms for Afghanistan"]

[Text] The idea comes from the British. British experts on the Middle East have been wondering for quite some time why the West does not come to the aid of the Afghan liberation fighters with arms deliveries. Even government members in London have loudly pondered this question. There was even a careful British probing of opinions in NATO. The alliance just could not be won over for the idea. But why should such an initiative emanate from the Atlantic alliance? It is not the West alone which has sympathies for the Afghan liberation struggle. Countries of the Third World likewise are outraged. The supplies to the Afghans could be routed via these countries. But what do the Afghan guerrillas need? Experts say they need automatic weapons for ground combat and antiaircraft missiles, because the analysts of the situation assume that the Soviets will increasingly use their air force before the end of the summer. The Kremlin might try to counteract the flexible popular warfare of the local tribes with area bombings. Whoever supplies the antiaircraft weapon will help the Afghans even better than through the Olympic boycott.

PAPER VIEWS EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE HIKES ON DEFENSE

DW291126 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jul 80 p 9

[Article signed P.O.: "Oil Prices and Defense"]

[Text] When there is talk about the consequences of continuing oil price hikes reference is made in most cases to consumers and enterprises. However, the armed forces of the NATO countries are hardly less affected. Given the present oil consumption by modern armed forces, the responsible people in the individual countries thus far have reacted very differently. In Belgium, for instance, the training hours for aircraft and vehicles have been drastically reduced to save fuel. In the United States orders for spare parts have been drastically reduced to release more money for fuel. No matter how the individual countries try to take the changed price situation into account, they will have to economize more in the future somewhere. Thus oil prices cause changes in the defense budgets, the effects of which cannot be assessed at this point.

KING HUSAYN, GISCARD CONCLUDE FINAL ROUND OF TALKS

JN291503 Amman JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 29 Jul (JNA)--His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Valery Giscard d'Estaing resumed their talks in the Elysee Palace in Paris this afternoon. This is the third and final round of talks between them.

His majesty and the French president held the second round of talks last night, which was followed by a reception hosted by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his wife in the Versailles Palace in honor of his Majesty King Husayn and his wife.

The two leaders continued their analysis and evaluation of the current international issues and explained the Arab and European stands on these issues. The talks also focused on the interactions of the Palestine issue on the international arena.

Husayn Comments

JN291653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The talks between His Majesty King Husayn and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing concluded in the Elysee Palace this afternoon.

Following the conclusion of the talks, His Majesty King Husayn told journalists that Europe has to cooperate with the world community in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He expressed his conviction that Europe is following the right direction with regard to the Middle East.

His Majesty king Husayn reaffirmed that no settlement can be reached in the Middle East without Israel's comprehensive withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

On the other hand, Jacques Blot, Elysee Palace spokesman for foreign affairs, stated that His Majesty King Husayn and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing reviewed the situation in the Middle East in light of the UN General Assembly session debating the Palestine issue and in light of the task entrusted by the EEC states to Gaston Thorn, current EEC chairman, to make a tour of the Middle East.

Giscard Statement

JN291912 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In a statement to our correspondent in Paris, President Giscard d'Estaing lauded Jordanian-French relations which, he stated, were bolstered during his last visit to Jordan and acquired greater depth during King Husayn's current visit to France.

President Giscard D'Estaing affirmed that there was complete understanding between the two sides. His excellency stated that the Arab-European dialogue will be resumed soon, adding that there are two movements to activate such a dialogue. The first of these movements is represented by a projected meeting on the Arab and European foreign ministers' level while the second movement is represented by Arab-African-European meetings. His excellency said that there are common factors in the cooperation existing between the three sides, affirming that France will encourage any action to reach greater cooperation between the European states and the Arab homeland.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Paris for the Federal Republic of Germany this afternoon on the second leg of His Majesty King Husayn's European tour.

STIRN REVIEWS RESULTS OF LATIN AMERICA TOUR

LD291607 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Jul 80 p 2

[Jean-Pierre Clerc report: "Europe Can Profit From Latin America's Growing Hostility to Division Into Two Blocs"]

[Text] France intends to "end its piecemeal" policy and draw up a true "carefully considered and constructive" policy toward Latin America. This policy is primarily based on "two big countries," Mexico and Brazil, "with which trade is constant." Next in line of importance are the Andean Pact countries and then the others. On the political plane France "does not hand out good and bad marks to the regimes"--which "only sparks off national reactions"--but tries to "encourage those who are moving toward democracy."

At the economic level Paris is trying to direct French enterprises "which often ignore this market" toward Latin America--a subcontinent "full of resources" and making constant progress. This is how Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented the new French "approach" toward this part of the world on his return from a new official tour of Latin America during which he visited three countries.

In Caracas Mr Stirn signed an agreement delimiting the territorial waters between this capital and France (for its Antillean departments), a problem complicated by the existence of an island, Aves (Bird Island), that is under Venezuelan sovereignty to the west of the two overseas departments. In Quito the secretary of state, who had talks in particular with President Jaime Roldos, explored the real possibilities of "reviving French-Ecuadorean relations."

In September an economic mission is to draw up some cooperation projects relating in particular to the oil-prospecting and agriculture sectors and to some durable goods in the hospital sphere, and to transportation, road infrastructures, the iron and steel industry and fishing. In Suriname, finally, the secretary of state discussed the possibilities of developing ties with a country which has 450 km of common borders with France--in other words with the Department of Guyana--while trying to assess the stability of a regime which emerged last February from a coup staged by junior officers, some of whom follow a progressive line.

Two of the countries visited by Mr Stirn, Venezuela and Ecuador, are Andean Pact members like two other countries he visited in 1969, Colombia and Peru, and like Bolivia.

Future Lies With the Center

The recent coup in La Paz is obviously a subject of grave concern for the four partner capitals. In Latin America it weakens the image of the "Cartagena Group" (Note: The five Andean Pact countries are also known as the "Cartagena Group" because the agreement creating their union was signed in that Colombian city) which had been very consistent in recent years. It is feared that it is not simply a hiatus in democracy. How much pressure will the states associated with Bolivia exert? They will certainly not go so far as to destroy the Pact, but perhaps the new regime will not be recognized. Ecuador has moreover frozen its relations. The fairly widespread conviction that Argentina may have played a role in events in La Paz is an additional source of concern.

France's political stance with regard to Latin America in general and the Andean Pact in particular is shared by its European partners, Mr Stirn thinks. A draft agreement between the EEC and the "Cartagena Group," similar to the one signed with the five ASEAN members on 7 March, has reached an advanced stage. This resumption of interest in Latin America--newer in France than in some of its European partners, notably the FRG--fortunately coincides, the secretary of state thinks, with "the growing hostility among many developing countries in the region to the world's division into two blocs."

If, according to a statement by President Roldos which Mr Stirn clearly cites with some degree of malice, "Latin America's future lies with the center," that applies not only to each state's domestic policy but also at the international level: The countries in the region, especially those bordering on the Caribbean Sea, want to "avoid becoming the theater for East-West rivalry." That is why "France is also cooperating with socialist regimes such as Cuba or Grenada."

Such an "open" attitude could moreover prevent the threat of Cuban "protection," which the secretary of state played down. Of course it is obvious that Havana is "trying to extend its political and moral influence" in the Caribbean region--notably by contacts with the trade unions and the political groups with which Castrosim has affinities. However, "that is by no means scandalous."

"The Cuban presence takes the form of highly qualified technicians and doctors. However, there is no organized plan of action throughout the region. If a situation changes through economic problems or excesses committed by governments, they are there. They are creating allies for themselves. If an opportunity arises they are quick and active. That has nothing to do with interference in states' affairs, as sending troops would be, for instance." While being passionately interested in the question of Puerto Rico which is shortly to give its verdict on its status in relation to the United States, Fidel Castro shows no desire, on the other hand, to interfere in French affairs, in other words in the Caribbean overseas departments.

Is the attempt to create a Europe-Latin America axis not likely to arouse U.S. irritation? The eruption of old world enterprises on territory which was formerly the great northern neighbor's "preserve" is clearly greatly irritating U.S. business circles--especially since many states when they have the chance are giving way to the "European temptation" out of a desire for independence and diversification.

The Washington administration, on the other hand, has no political objection to this resumption of European interest in the subcontinent. Moreover France and the United States are exchanging views on this subject. The secretary of state concluded that if European economic penetration were to become really strong in the medium term, then "political friction could certainly not be ruled out."

LE MONDE SEES NO CHANGE IN IRAN CRISIS FOLLOWING SHAH'S DEATH

LD291443 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Lonely End"]

[Text] It is probably too early to make a definitive assessment of the ex-shah, whom history will judge. The Iranian people, for their part, pronounced their verdict by removing him from power 18 months ago after an unprecedentedly broad uprising. The social injustices and the bloody repression perpetrated by SAVAK and the forces of order which the Iranians suffered are too fresh in their memory for them to see anything but the negative aspects of a reign which lasted almost 40 years.

Few Iranians probably regret the end of the Pahlavi dynasty, despite the upheaval their country has been experiencing since the Islamic republic's establishment. Even those who are being hounded or persecuted under the new regime did not fare any better under the old. The ex-shah also repressed any opposition from ethnic minorities--whether Kurds, the Arab-speaking population of Khuzestan, the Baluchis or Azarbayjanis--and he had more means at his disposal.

Despite the severe restrictions decreed in recent weeks, the "non-Islamic" press and various "non-Islamic" political parties now have more opportunities to express their views than under the empire. In any case the game is not yet over in Tehran and everybody can still hope to maintain or recover the social and political advantages won outright during the 1978-1979 peoples uprising.

In the Third World the ex-shah has been condemned without appeal. Aside from President as-Sadat, no Arab of state--including the monarchs with whom he had good relations--has presented his condolences or, according to the press agencies, will attend his funeral. President Carter, who defended him to the end, has sent his family a message which does not include any praise for the man who was the United States' "loyal friend and ally" for several decades, to cite President Nixon.

One of the White House chief's considerations was probably a desire not to aggravate the conflict between Washington and Tehran over the hostages. The Iranian parliament is, in principle, due to decide the question in the next few weeks. Since opinions are clearly divided among Iranian leaders as to what should be done with the captive diplomats, the feeling in Washington is that their release is not entirely out of the question.

Observers are, however, much more skeptical. The dispute between the two countries is much too serious for it to be settled merely by the death of the former sovereign whose extradition was demanded by Iran. The Islamic students holding the hostages quickly announced that they would now demand the return of the Pahlavi fortune, part of which is invested in the United States.

That is not all. In order to draw a veil over the past once and for all President Bani-Sadr has demanded on several occasions that the U.S. Government admit the "crimes" committed by the United States in Iran and that it promise no longer to interfere in the Islamic republic's internal affairs.

The hostage question is particularly difficult to settle since it constitutes a bone of contention among the two factions now vying for power in Tehran. One faction, accused of being "pro-Western," wants the U.S. diplomats to be released as quickly as possible; the other, denounced as "opportunist" by Mr Bani-Sadr is, however, anxious to maintain the conflict with the United States in order to prevent any "compromise" with "imperialism."

In other words, the ex-shah's death does not really alter the facts in the Iranian crisis.

FRENCH-ROMANIAN JOINT DECLARATION ON CEAUSESCU VISIT

For the text of a French-Romanian joint declaration on Ceausescu's visit to France published in the 26 July issue of the Bucharest SCINTEIA, see the Romania section of the 29 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS POLISARIO VERSION OF ALGIERS TALKS

LD300108 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The Spanish Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Information Office has issued the following note in connection with the negotiations held between the Spanish ambassador in Algiers and the Polisario Front:

The Spanish Foreign Ministry emphatically rejects the Polisario Front's untruthful and incomplete version of the conversation held on 25 July in Algiers between the Spanish ambassador to Algeria and a Polisario Front representative. That conversation was a continuation of and an expansion upon the numerous demarches undertaken by the Spanish Government to persuade the Polisario to immediately release the Spanish citizens it is holding. In these contacts the Spanish Government, which has always favored a peaceful political solution to the Sahara conflict based on the principles and recommendations of the United Nations and the OAU, has made very clear to the Polisario Front its most determined refusal to negotiate under threat or blackmail. Therefore, says the note, the Spanish ambassador carried out the instructions he had received to reiterate the Spanish position and demand the immediate release of the hostages. The ambassador went on to warn that failing such a release, the Spanish Government would draw the appropriate conclusions about this unwarranted attitude of hostility on the part of the Polisario which contrasts with Spain's repeated demonstrations of goodwill.

The Polisario Front, however, in response to these approaches, has not only demonstrated intransigence but even made fresh threats against Spanish fishing vessels going about their traditional activities in the Saharan bank waters. The Spanish Government expresses its most forceful rejection of these threats and will take all available measures to defend its legitimate interests and protect its fishermen.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMS PURCHASES, COOPERATION

LD300210 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Defense Minister Rodriguez Sahagun interview in London with correspondent Carlos Riera--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Rodriguez] I am here in response to an invitation extended to me a couple of months ago by my British counterpart, Francis Pym. We have been able to find this gap in our schedules in order to talk at length about a whole series of things, but in particular the possibilities for cooperation between our countries in various fields, especially weapons and the armaments industry. As you know, I favor a policy which reduces Spain's strategic dependence on other countries where weapons manufacture is concerted, and which moreover allows us to take advantage of manufacturing in Spain some of the components or some of the products needed by our armed forces and even of manufacturing such items for export so as to reduce our costs and also to create jobs and assist industrial recovery in order to get out of the economic crisis in which we find ourselves.

[Riera] Am I right in taking you to mean that we will purchase some military equipment from Britain?

[Rodriguez] Not exactly. When I talk of industrial cooperation, what I have in mind is making some of our foreign armaments purchases here on the basis not simply of commercial compensatory deals, but of deals involving industrial and technological compensation which will allow us to become more independent and to manufacture more and more at home.

To such an end we have over the last year concluded a number of agreements with Italy, and I have had contacts with Germany and France. With France we already have some agreements; with Germany we will probably be signing a framework agreement in the autumn, while important agreements have recently been signed between Spanish and German firms. So we are making a serious effort to develop our industry. In this direction Britain is more of an unknown for us. The lack of such contacts and exchanges has so far prevented us from getting a clear view, and so I see the present visit as providing an opportunity for us to get to know each other better and examine possibilities for cooperation.

Naturally some of the things we want to buy from Britain have possibilities for certain industrial compensatory deals. It may also be possible to make industrial and technological compensatory deals for some of the things we need, for example, British-made weapons, and we may also be able to contemplate future participation in some of the joint projects which might be worked out by the main European countries in the armaments industry sector.

[Riera] And on another front, could this cooperation be translated into exchanges of officers or into contacts at other levels?

[Rodriguez] Yes, contacts are developing more and more. For instance, training of pilots for the Harrier, which we have in our navy, is going on in Britain. There are also study exchanges between the two general staffs. We are now making preparations for the director of the British Royal College to visit our Ceseden [Spanish National Defense Studies Center]. So contacts are being stepped up and this will lead to ever greater cooperation.

[Riera] Thank you, Mr Minister.

PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TANCHEV DURING VISIT

AT281209 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] At 1030 President of the Republic Karamanlis received First Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Tanchev, who is in Athens for a few-days' friendly visit. The Bulgarian deputy chairman gave Karamanlis a warm friendly message from the chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Zhivkov. Among other things, Zhivkov stresses the great significance he attaches to the good relations and cooperation between Greece and Bulgaria. Zhivkov also expresses the wish that these relations expand in all fields. Tanchev gave Karamanlis an invitation from Zhivkov to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted and the date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Conclusion of Visit

AT291433 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bulgaria's Deputy Chairman Tanchev yesterday held talks with Prime Minister Rallis and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. Tanchev also met with Yeoryios Mavros. In the evening Mitsotakis gave an official dinner in honor of the Bulgarian dignitary, who departed Athens late last night for Sofia.

SPOKESMAN DENIES 'ULTIMATUM' GIVEN ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

AT291352 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] The Greek Government has not given an ultimatum to Washington on the issues of our return to NATO and the U.S. bases in Greece. In fact, replying to a question about a London TIMES report published the day before yesterday saying that "Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has stated to U.S. Ambassador R. McCloskey that, unless Greece returns to NATO by autumn the Greek Government will ask the Americans to dismantle their bases," government sources stated: First, our policy on the NATO and bases issues is well known. Second, we have not set a deadline (as THE TIMES has claimed.)

At this point it should be recalled that, just as the Greek Government recently declared to all interested parties, the Greek position on these two critical problems is:

1. The suspense about the issue of our return to the NATO military wing cannot be indefinitely prolonged. After a reasonable period of time, the relevant Greek proposal (for a return to NATO) will cease to exist.

2. The operation of the (U.S.) bases is conceivable only within the NATO framework.

Consequently it is stressed that if the NATO issue is not settled within a reasonable period of time and the Greek proposal is withdrawn the U.S. bases will cease to operate. It is also clarified that one should not expect that it will be possible to continue the operation of the bases under a new bilateral (based on a Greek-U.S. agreement) status. Meanwhile, authoritative government sources yesterday stressed that Athens has no information or indication of a change in the U.S. stance on the issue of maintaining the current balance of forces in the Aegean.

The same sources added that our policy is to maintain this "balance" and that "we have almost succeeded in this field," that is, in maintaining the balance by having the United States grant aid to Greece and Turkey in the ratio of 7:10. Government sources stated the above in reply to a report that was published the day before yesterday according to which "Washington is not committed on the Aegean".

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE DENIES WARNING LETTER SENT BY MILITARY

TA301011 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] It has been announced that press reports to the effect that a letter of warning has been submitted to the acting president by the armed forces commanders are without foundation. A statement by the Presidential Press and Public Relations Office says: Reports appeared in today's press to the effect that a warning letter has been submitted to the acting president by commanders of the armed forces and that the acting president brought this matter to the attention of the two leaders during the meeting he held with them on 24 July 1980. No letter of warning has been submitted by the armed forces commanders to the acting president and no such statement was made by the acting president to the prime minister and the RPP leader during their meeting.

ENVOYS, OFFICIALS, NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON JERUSALEM ISSUE

Praise From Islamic Countries

TA291603 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Diplomatic representatives of Islamic countries in Ankara paid a visit to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel to express their gratitude to Turkey for being the first country to denounce Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital. Moroccan Ambassador to Ankara Ahmed Ben Aboud headed the delegation. The diplomatic representatives of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, Malaysia, Somalia and the PLO attended the meeting, which was held at the prime minister's office today at 1100. Expressing the delegation's gratitude on this issue, Ambassador Ben Aboud said:

[Begin recording in English fading into Turkish translation] Your Excellency, on behalf of my colleagues, the chiefs of diplomatic missions of Islamic countries accredited in Ankara, I would like to thank you and express our satisfaction for receiving us and for giving us this opportunity to see you. I would like to point out that we have received with great satisfaction and respect the announcement made by Your Excellency last Thursday upon Israel's decision on 24 July to make holy Jerusalem their capital. As it was rightly pointed out in the statement, this decision represents a great irresponsibility at a time when safeguarding global peace and stability is so vitally important and it also threatens world peace. We regard this decision as a serious challenge not only to the Islamic world but the world at large. This fait accompli cannot be accepted and this fait accompli should receive a suitable, strong and fundamental reply from the whole world. If Your Excellency can provide us with more information on the statement which you made on this subject and can further comment on it, we shall be grateful to you. [end recording]

In reply to the statement made by the Moroccan ambassador on behalf of all the Islamic countries' representations in Ankara, Prime Minister Demirel said:

[Begin recording in English fading into Turkish translation] Thank you very much Your Excellency. As a matter of fact the decision by Israel to make holy Jerusalem its capital is, in our view, an erroneous resolution. This decision can create new hostilities in this part of the world at a time when peace and stability are so much needed. We also believe that this resolution contradicts international law and justice. This move represents an extension of the policy of gaining territory by the use of force. Such a stand can never lead to a valid solution. From the start we have opposed Israel's moves. In 1967, I made a similar statement on the issue of the Israeli occupation. I have repeated this view in connection with Jerusalem as well. Jerusalem, which is a holy city, should never be in Israeli hands.

If this situation continues it might lead to additional problems. Thirteen years have elapsed since I first made such a comment on Israel. Then I was a newly-elected prime minister in Turkey. After 13 years, Israel is once more, on the one hand, trying to create the impression that it is striving for peace, while on the other, it is taking such a resolution. I believe that this fait accompli should definitely be rejected. We, together with all the other Islamic countries, support Jeruslaem's rightful place in the Islamic world. Opposing this resolution and reacting to it is a matter for the whole world and not only one country. I hope that Israel will not insist on its resolution. If it does, it will lead to additional confusion, hostility and problems. We, the Turkish Government, believe that this is an irresponsible resolution which might threaten peace. It is our belief that this is a very wrong decision, which has no rightful aspect and can never be ignored. This subject will be followed up. No country--no Islamic country--should accept this, even if other countries agree to it. It is clear that insisting on this path will cause new threats and confusions. Moreover, I do not believe that this has been a wise resolution. This decision is not right. It is against international law and justice and reason. [end recording]

Denial of Break in Ties

NC3000620 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Jul 80 p 10

[Excerpts] Ankara, (special)--Some Israeli newspapers reported yesterday that the Turkish Government is planning to sever its diplomatic relations with Israel, but Foreign Ministry officials have stated that these reports are definitely untrue.

A high-ranking official of the Ministry said: "The Turkish Government does not in any way harbor such an intention. It has expressed its denunciation of the proclamation of Jerusalem as a capital and it may resort to other measures as well depending on the situation. However, severing diplomatic relations with Israel is out of the question."

Criticism From NAP Leader

TA291823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Recalling that his party was opposed to any change in Jerusalem's status, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes said that Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital seriously threatened peace in the Middle East. In a written statement in Ankara, Turkes called on Israel to reverse its decision. He pointed out that Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital would serve neither Israel's nor other regional countries' interests. Turkes added: As was the case for years during the Ottoman rule, Jerusalem must remain an open city to persons of all creeds who want to pray there. It should be recalled that Jerusalem is holy to Muslims, Christians and Jews alike. In addition to the Muslims, persons and countries of other religions will oppose this Israeli decision. Turkes said that they considered Israel's decision to be very dangerous and expressed his regrets. He added that the Turkish Government's moves in connection with this issue were very constructive.

CUMHURIYET Commentary

NC300740 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 28 Jul 80 pp 1,9

["The Truth Behind the Events" column: "Ankara--Jerusalem"]

[Excerpts] Terror has assumed such dimensions in recent weeks that no one can be concerned with the country's other problems. We also seem to have lost all interest in external matters. [paragraph continues]

Interesting events are taking place in Western Europe, which is endeavoring to assume a role between the United States and the USSR. The latest event that has aroused deep concern is the decision of the Israeli Knesset--with 65 votes in favor and 12 against--to proclaim Jerusalem as the "eternal and indivisible capital."

Demirel's minority government lost no time in denouncing this decision.

There are internal as well as external problems that compelled Ankara to react without any delay. Turkey's economic relations with the Islamic countries, particularly during Ecevit's term in office, had assumed as much importance as relations between Ankara and the West. Moreover, Demirel's government must out of necessity take into account the reaction of the public and the NSP.

But unfortunately, Israel does not seem to be willing to abandon its intransigent policy. Israel's state concept can be considered a reflection of a mystic spirit inspired by the Old Testament. Israel's decision is so extreme that it could upset U.S. equilibrium in the Middle East. If the Israeli Knesset ratifies the decision proclaiming Jerusalem the capital, the steps that will be taken by the Islamic world may compel Turkey to choose between the Muslim countries and the West.

This dilemma is worsening from day to day and it seems that Turkey will encounter difficulties in continuing its role as the Western bloc's representative in the Middle East.

PARTIES TO PREPARE INTERPELLATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

RPP Leader Ecevit

TA291828 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the talks he had at the Cankaya Mansion have proved that the issues of the government and the election of the new president are still Turkey's primary and current issues. Ecevit was speaking at the joint meeting of the RPP parliamentary groups in Ankara today. Ecevit said that during the Cankaya talks Acting President Caglayangil, who was a mediator in the dialogue between himself and Demirel, had in fact expressed the same views to the prime minister and had opposed the idea of a coalition that would lead to a broad-based restoration government.

Ecevit continued: The election of the new president and the government issue are tightly intermingled. This makes it imperative to continue our constant democratic efforts for saving our country from the Justice Party minority government. That is why our party groups are currently engaged in preparing certain interpellation motions. Ecevit added that, on the one hand, the RPP would endorse bills connected with domestic security which do not damage the democratic system and that, on the other, it would make efforts to include on the assembly agenda interpellation motions aimed at toppling the government. Ecevit pointed out that it was imperative for the RPP to work very hard to win the 1981 general elections and to lead all the democratic forces of the people to this end in a harmonious way. Even if we have to risk our lives, Ecevit said, we must overcome all obstacles in our way. Recalling that every society had to pay a price to live in democracy and liberty, Ecevit said that Turkey was now paying this price with heavy interest.

NSP Leader Erbakan

TA291540 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan said that the interpellation motion prepared by his party against Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has been submitted to the presidency of the National Assembly.

In a news conference at the parliament today, Erbakan explained the decisions made by the NSP Administrative Committee. A statement by the party administrative committee said that the foreign minister has continuously misled the government. The statement adds that, taking into consideration the foreign minister's stands and views on foreign issues and on Jerusalem, which damaged our national interests, the party decided to submit an interpellation motion against the foreign minister. The announcement recalls the NSP claim that their proposal for a national solution government is valid until 19 August and adds that, if this is not accepted the necessary preparations for an early election in October will be undertaken by the party.

The interpellation motion submitted by Erbakan and his colleagues stipulates that the foreign minister has exerted efforts to separate Turkey from the Islamic world in a bid to make it join the EEC and that he has not been able to safeguard Turkey's rights in the Aegean. The motion adds that the foreign minister neglected Turks living in western Thrace and joined the Western countries in the embargo imposed on Iran; that he failed to provide the necessary support to the Afghan fighters; and that he tried to promote relations with Israel. Erbakan added that his party has submitted a bill to the National Assembly's presidency envisaging the breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel.

BLACK SEA GOVERNORS, SECURITY DIRECTORS MEET ON PUBLIC ORDER

TA261711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Public order in the Black Sea region has been discussed at a regional governors meeting held in Samsun under the chairmanship of Orhan Eren, minister of state and acting interior minister. The governors, security directors and gendarmerie commanders of 10 Black Sea provinces participated in the meeting.

In an opening statement, Eren said that the struggle against anarchy will continue through legalchannels and the legal forces of the state. Noting that the primary duty of the state is to insure security and public order in the country, Eren added: It is impossible to achieve economic,cultural and social development and progress and to reap the fruits of tourism without eliminating anarchy and terror and without destroying the secessionists' and destructive forces' hopes for success. Peace and tranquillity are the basis for financial and spiritual development. Eren noted that every sacrifice will be made in the struggle against anarchy, terror, secessionism and destructiveness and that all public resources will be mobilized toward this end. Noting that, if necessary, certain state activities will be postponed so that the struggle against anarchy can be carried out, Eren said: When we are faced with various obstructive factors within the public personnel in our struggle against anarchy we will overcome them through legal channels. Eren asked the governors to act in a manner that will strengthen the citizens' confidence in the state and called on them to remain loyal to the constitution, the laws and Ataturk principles. Noting that the dialogue between the administration and the citizens should continue uninterrupted if the terrorists are to be isolated, Eren concluded by saying: The state will definitely insure the peace and tranquillity expected by the citizens by fully utilizing the authority granted by the laws within a legal framework. There is no other way of insuring the eternal continuation of the Ataturk Republic.

According to information obtained by TRT correspondents, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Durmus Yalcin; the chief of staff of the Gendarmerie General Command, Major Gen Mehmet Kiral; and Security Director General Ismail Dokuzoglu also attended the meeting. The governors of Samsun, Rize, Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Sinop, Artvin, Tokat, Amasya and Corum and the security directors and the gendarmerie commanders of these provinces also attended the meeting.

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ALLIED AIR FORCE COMMAND CHANGES, AIR OPERATIONS CITED

DW301226 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jul 80 p 4

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "Allied Air Forces Under a New Commanding Officer"]

[Text] Ramstein, 29 July--Change of command in the Supreme Command of the Allied Air Forces in Central Europe: On Tuesday the departing supreme commander, U.S. General Pauly, turned over command of the six Atlantic air forces combined under the Ramstein headquarters to his successor, U.S. General Gabriel. In keeping with tradition it is always an American who heads the flying units and the ground-based antiaircraft units covering the operational area of NATO's Central European front. This general at the same time is the supreme commander of the U.S. forces in Europe.

The combination of the two commands in one person is of strategic significance, because the incumbent supreme commander at Ramstein holds the "nuclear sword" of the alliance. He is the representative of the man in the White House when it comes to using the nuclear weapons. The President may delegate the implementation of the most important mission to the American general in Europe: Triggering nuclear escalation.

Naturally the Atlantic Supreme Allied Commander (SACEUR), Casteau, would be included in the chain of command. The Supreme Command at Brussels would not be ignored, either. Still, the general commanding the air forces occupies a central position as an expert. This is why the supreme commander of the U.S. air forces and the Atlantic supreme commander came to see General Pauly off. The air force supreme commanders and/or the chiefs of staff of the Canadian, British, Belgian, Dutch and German Air Forces were also present.

This ceremony had been preceded by an invitation from the inspector of the German air forces on Monday. The allied airmen and their missilemen bade their farewell at an almost private function. They were at a closed party and the few civilians, without exception, had some private meetings with General Pauly in some form: representatives of the land government, the county commissioner and the City Council members of Kaiserslautern attended.

German General Obleser, a charming host, awarded the Federal Republic's highest decoration to the general on the behalf of the federal president. Subsequently the Bundeswehr sounded the great retreat at the Betzenberg Sports Arena. The security organs of the state and of land Rhineland-Palatinate, as well as those of the Bundeswehr, had made preparations so that a recurrence of the Bremen riots was impossible.

The worth of such public functions cannot be given enough emphasis psychologically. The honoring of the departing U.S. supreme commander served to recognize the performance and work of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe at the same time. The German people, especially the people of the Kaiserslautern and the Palatinate Forest regions, were made aware of what is hiding behind the routine of the daily flying operations in the way of political reality: Europe's largest flight installations have been concentrated at Ramstein and Sembach.

Subordinated to the Supreme Command of the Allied Air Forces Central Europe are two air fleets: the 4th ATAF (Allied Tactical Air Force) and the 2nd ATAF. The 4th is commanded by a German Air Force general, the 2nd by a British general. All the staffs are integrated. This means that the generals, officers, noncomissioned officers, and soldiers of the six Atlantic air forces act operationally like one unit. [paragraph continues]

Integration not only allows the coordination of basic tactical views, it has also contributed since 1970 to the development of mission procedures valid for all. This is important because air warfare is a war without borders. It requires uniform tactical procedures which are adapted to technology.

Besides, a uniform operational reaction is necessary because the air forces including the missile units constitute the arm "of the first hour." Being constantly combat-ready, they can hit within a short time, because they are integrated. The Supreme Command at Ramstein can thus send more than 1,400 planes on missions within a few hours. Another 800 planes could be made available and brought up shortly afterwards from the reserve stockpiles of the British, U.S. and German air forces. In addition, there are the Pershing missiles of the German Air Force and defense missiles of all the allied air forces.

This combat potential is impressive. Still, the potential adversary in the Central European sector is superior to the allied air force units in a proportion of 2:1. Airplanes of the Warsaw Pact can be above Ramstein within 20 minutes, because the military doctrine of the Red air force is oriented toward attack. A strategic rearmament program has been in progress behind the Iron Curtain since 1969. It is supposed to be wound up this year. This means that modern planes will be assigned against the Atlantic Central front which have an extended combat range and can penetrate our territory more deeply. Their mission bases are located in the Soviet rear area. In part they are outside the reach of the Western allied air forces.

Part of the first attacking wave consists of 4,000 planes of the Warsaw Pact. Several hundred medium-range bombers will be ready for missions a few days later. At least 2,000 fighters and fighter bombers could be mustered for a raid-type attack without any great preparations. It can be anticipated that one third of all air forces of the Warsaw Pact would be used for offensive purposes; at least 1,700 are kept ready for both attack and defense. However, what must be included is 500 combat helicopters. These might cover the Russian tank attacks from the air. Finally, an offensive missile arsenal exists: 4,000 missiles for short, medium, and long ranges have been assigned to the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact.

In view of this numerical superiority the quality of the Western air forces gains increased importance. General Pauly during his 4 years at Ramstein--2 years as deputy, 2 years as supreme commander--devoted major attention to the efficiency of the air forces. The older models of the allied forces were given amended assignments. The modern types were systematically trained for strategic missions.

But this dynamic general, too, could not exert any influence on political decisions made in Washington. The funds for the U.S. air forces stationed in Europe were cut by $125 million for the 1980 fiscal year. From 1977 to 1980 the U.S. air forces in Europe received 111 additional planes, and 5,000 maintenance personnel were added. The number of large repair facilities was doubled. But the cut of $125 million had the consequence that the quality of the crews decreased. Fewer "sorties" than planned were flown. By "sortie" the air force means the flight of one plane. Fewer "sorties" automatically entails less experience and less security.

Still, the number of U.S. flight hours is above that of the Soviet Air Force. Since the commands of the 3d, 16th and 17th U.S. Air Wings in Europe, with 720 operational planes, account for the major part of the allied planes, experts continue to consider the flying quality of the air forces Central Europe to be on a high level. It has to be so, too, the experts say, because the Soviets have developed three new, very modern types of combat planes. They will be reinforcing the Warsaw Pact in the foreseeable future.

BOMB INTENDED FOR IRANIAN EMBASSY EXPLODES; IRAQI ARRESTED

LD301708 Hamburg DPA in German 1628 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna--Six people were hurt in an explosion in Vienna's diplomatic quarter today. Much damage was caused. Initial police investigations suggest that the nearby Iranian Embassy was the target. An injured Iraqi Kurd was held as a suspect. He said an Arab he knew asked him to deliver [words indistinct] a bag quickly to the Iranian Embassy. He thought this suspicious and put down the bag in order to inform the police. The explosion followed. An Austrian postal official detained the suspect after a brief tussle as he was trying to run away.

Iraqi Diplomat's Expulsion

AU310645 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday's bombing attempt in Vienna's Third District was arranged by Iraqi Embassy Secretary Sami Hana Attallah. He handed a briefcase with a bomb to an Iraqi Kurd and ordered the man to carry the briefcase to the Iranian Embassy. The man had second thoughts on the way and wanted to phone the police, but the bomb exploded at the moment. Eight people were injured and hundreds of window panes were broken. The Iraqi Embassy secretary was declared persona non grata and must leave Austria within 24 hours. The secretary general of the [Austrian] Foreign Ministry has summoned the charge d'affaires of the Iraqi Embassy to his office to protest against the involvement of an Iraqi diplomat in the bombing attempt.

FREE-TRADE ZONE PROJECT WITH SNRY ABANDONED

AU251450 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Jul 80 p 7

[Summary] After several months of negotiations at ministry level in which representatives of the provinces of Styria, Carinthia and Burgenland participated, the plan to conclude a border zone agreement with Yugoslavia has been abandoned. The Yugoslav side had suggested the establishment of a 20 km free-trade zone for certain goods along the Austrian-Yugoslav border, as well as a series of economic promotion measures for that zone. Styria and Carinthia objected to such an agreement on the grounds that it was lacking in reciprocity and involved disadvantages for the Austrian side, especially regarding capital investments and the establishment of firms. An Austrian Trade Ministry spokesman expressed the hope that it will be possible, even without a formal agreement, to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries in the border region.

GROWING TRADE DEFICIT WITH USSR BLAMED ON OIL, GAS PRICES

AU220937 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 80 p 6

[Summary] In the first 5 months of this year Soviet exports to Austria went up 50 percent to 5 billion schillings, largely as a result of higher oil and natural gas prices, while Austrian exports to the USSR in the same period declined 6 percent to 2 billion schillings. This unfavorable trend is primarily due to the fact that the USSR has not placed any major orders for machinery and plants with Austrian firms for many years. Although the hopes for new Soviet orders based on the joint Austrian-Soviet commission meeting in May have not materialized, it is hoped that Austrian exports to the USSR will benefit from the conclusion of a new long-term cooperation program for the period 1981-90 that is scheduled for this fall.

BELGIUM

'FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL' CLAIMS TERRORIST ACTIONS

LD301638 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The inquiry in Belgium into the attack on the Jewish children in Antwerp seems to be progressing. The links between the two men arrested, one in Antwerp after the attack and the other yesterday in Brussels, now seem to be clear. The Tunisian student arrested yesterday in Brussels has, moreover, been transferred to Antwerp, and the inquiry is now entirely in the hands of the public prosecutor of that town.

The public prosecutor's department in Antwerp today confirmed that the alleged Tunisian intended to carry out an attack last Sunday at Zaventem Airport. It must be said that the similarities between the two men was worrying: Both of them were carrying forged passports, both possessed the same weapons, and both had identical names.

The two men seem to belong--but this is conditional--to the same organization, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which is a dissident movement of the Palestinian Fatah and not part of the PLO. This is a movement unknown to Middle East specialists, but one which is being talked about, since in Paris this morning an anonymous telephone caller to AFP claimed responsibility for the Antwerp attack in the name of the same Fatah Revolutionary Council. The caller also claimed responsibility for the execution of an official of the Israeli Embassy in Brussels who died rather mysteriously last Friday from a gunshot in the chest. According to the embassy and the Brussels police, this was an accident.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD THREE NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

LD250927 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 17 Jul 80 p 1

[Own correspondent report: "Cabinet Intends To Build Three Additional Nuclear Power Stations"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 17 July--The Dutch Government intends to build three more nuclear power stations to meet energy needs up to the year 2000. Two power stations will be built next to each other near the western northeast Polder dike and the other near the existing power station in Borssele. This will increase the capacity of the Dutch nuclear power stations sixfold.

The government is sticking to its decision to use salt strata [zoutkrepels] in the north of the country for storing the waste from these power stations. The government regrets the second chamber's decision to carry out test drilling only after the broad social discussion on nuclear power has been completed.

This was what the Van Agt cabinet wrote to the second chamber today in its third energy policy written statement which relates to nuclear energy. The statement was signed by the economic affairs, public health and environment, social affairs, and housing and physical planning ministers. The first part of the energy statement dealt with general energy policy and the second part with coal.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH SCHMIDT 30 JULY

Arrival in Hamburg

LD301246 Hamburg DPA in German 1104 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg--King Husayn of Jordan, accompanied by Queen Nur al-Husayn, arrived in Hamburg this afternoon for talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The royal couple were received at the airport by Schmidt and his wife Loki. The king arrived in a special plane from Bonn where he had meetings on Tuesday and this morning with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The talks between Husayn and Schmidt are being held at the Senat's visitors' residence and are to focus on German efforts--within the EEC framework--to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East. The guests will return to Bonn this afternoon.

Discussion on Middle East

JN301237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg at noon today. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and the relations of cooperation between the two countries.

His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Hamburg this morning to meet with Chancellor Schmidt, who had cut short his private vacation in the town. The two leaders' meeting lasted about 1 hour. His Majesty King Husayn and Chancellor Schmidt are expected to hold a joint press conference.

Review of Meeting With Genscher

LD301510 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg/Bonn--In connection with fresh intensive efforts to solve the Middle East problem, Jordan's King Husayn had a comprehensive exchange of views in Hamburg today with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, centering on the European Community's initiative.

Before the meeting in the Hamburg Senat's visitors' residence, Husayn, who arrived in Bonn on Tuesday evening, had another meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn. Genscher stressed that the European countries' efforts to make a contribution to securing peace in the Middle East were aimed at securing not only Israel's right of existence but also the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Husayn praised the EEC's role as positive and important.

Genscher further approved a European-Arab foreign ministers' conference. A meeting of this kind could demonstrate that both sides were determined on constructive cooperation. This cooperation could provide "major joint opportunities" and also serve towards the creation of trust between Israel and the Arabs.

Leaders' Positions

JN301914 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held a meeting in Hamburg this afternoon.

During the meeting, His Majesty King Husayn presented his evaluation of the aspects of the Palestinian issue, the situation in the Middle East and the issues which are occupying world public opinion.

His majesty also reviewed the developments being witnessed by the Arab region and the Islamic world.

His majesty affirmed that solving the Palestinian issue is first among the factors which would lead to joint cooperation and rapprochement between the Arab and European regions, which have geographic, economic and security proximity.

Mr Schmidt reviewed the FRG's stand on the current issues, stressing the need to develop Arab-European dialogue in order to reach joint stands and to find a comprehensive solution for the Palestinian issue, since instability and a failure to achieve peace in the Middle East will reflect on the joint interests existing between the Arab world and Europe.

Mr Schmidt further stressed the need to develop a world economic system balanced between the developed and developing states and based on justice and common interests.

At the conclusion of the talks His Majesty King Husayn extended an invitation to Mr Schmidt to visit Jordan. Mr Schmidt accepted the invitation with thanks. The date of the visit is to be fixed following the forthcoming FRG elections.

A part of the meetings was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state and acting minister of foreign affairs; and several high-ranking FRG officials.

Conclusion of Talks

LD301658 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg/Bonn--King Husayn of Jordan has invited Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to visit his country. After talks with the king in the guest house of the Hamburg Senat, which lasted nearly 4 hours, Schmidt said that he has accepted the invitation and intends to make his visit after the Bundestag elections. Schmidt and Husayn, without disclosing the substance of their talks, said that broad agreement has been noted in their intensive and amicable conversation.

Husayn welcomed the Federal Government's understanding of Near East problems and its readiness to cooperate. He is taking home good and constructive impressions and will pass them on to the Arab countries. The Federal Republic, he said, enjoys a high reputation in the Arab world. Its relations are characterized by personal and political friendships.

After his talk with Schmidt, Husayn late this afternoon flew back to Bonn, where he will meet Federal President Karl Carstens tomorrow.

FRG REGRETS INCORPORATION OF E. JERUSALEM INTO ISRAEL

LD311018 Hamburg DPA in German 0949 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn, Jul 31 (DPA)--The Federal Government regretted today the incorporation of East Jerusalem into the Jewish state decided upon by the Israeli parliament, and the raising of the formerly divided city to the status of Israel's "united capital."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said this step could "seriously disrupt" peace efforts in the Middle East. This was apparent already from the first reactions from Egypt.

The spokesman pointed out that the EEC heads of state and government in their Middle East statement of 13 June issued in Venice recognized the special importance of the Jerusalem question for all participants, and noted that they would not accept a unilateral change of the (?status) of Jerusalem.

STRAUSS SEES NEGATIVE RESULTS OF SIGNING CSCE FINAL ACT

LD310856 Hamburg DPA in German 0808 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor Franz Josef Strauss has spoken of the negative results of the five years since the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki on 1 August 1975. Strauss said today in the Union's press service that the warnings given by the CDU and CSU have been proven right that the Soviet Union would use the Final Act not as a peace document, "but as a tool for framing its policy of expansion of power."

Strauss pointed out that from Angola to Afghanistan nonaligned states had come under Soviet influence. New sources of conflict are being created by the export of arms and ideology. "The thin trickle of family reunification shows that the hope to be able to buy human alleviations by making political concessions to the Eastern bloc has come to naught," added the CSU chairman.

He called on the West to rid itself at long last of its blinkers, not to be blinded any longer by formulations, and at long last to see the facts. These include that for the Soviet Union disarmament, arms limitation and arms control are means of its power strategy. With regard to the CSCE followup conference due to take place in Madrid in the autumn, Strauss said that from a Western viewpoint it would make sense only if it were not being misused to open a fresh chapter of utopian pro-Soviet policy of detente under the pretext of military detente. He continued that it must be the task of Western policy to demand in Madrid not only from Moscow but also from the GDR and other Easter bloc states, "without any ifs or buts, adherence to the freedoms agreed in the CSCE Final Act, the free exchange of people, information and views." In the interest of all Germans the CDU and CSU would welcome it if the federal chancellor would in this field "assume that Western leadership role" which in other respects he so very much likes to arrogate to himself.

PAPER ON BROWN'S CONFIRMATION OF SOVIET MISSILE CLAIMS

DW310819 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Commentary signed Mac: "Not Just a Mishap?"]

[Text] The latest information from Washington is bound to make the European NATO partners pensive. If it is really true that U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has confirmed Brezhnev's data on a reduction in the Soviet medium-range potential without letting the Allies know about it, this would be more than just an information mishap.

After all, the Europeans are largely dependent on the information of the U.S. intelligence services in their assessment of the security policy situations which then might entail consequences in the arms sector. The findings from satellite reconnaissance, for example, are essential for the corresponding countermeasures, especially with respect to missiles.

Perhaps Washington will now try to play the matter down. Probably the hint will be forthcoming that the continued installation of new SS-20 missiles makes Brown's February remarks invalid. Or could it be that the Allies were informed after all without making this known? This can hardly be assumed. But in that case the question remains as to what game Washington is playing with its allies.

SCHMIDT'S PLANNED MEETINGS WITH EASTERN LEADERS SCORED

DW301039 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Johann Georg Reissmueller editorial: "This Has Nothing To Do With Peace"]

[Text] In the next few weeks Chancellor Schmidt will see two party bosses from the East bloc: Poland's Gierek and the German Honecker. No fundamental objection can be raised against such meetings. The Federal Republic has much to negotiate on with the GDR, a bit less with Poland but still a considerable amount. Much of it may only lend itself to dealings between the respective top leaders. The catalogue of topics for such meetings can hardly be attacked because outsiders are not really familiar with it. Therefore criticism against such meetings can be advanced sensibily only if objectionable concomitant conditions so warrant.

And they do exist in this particular instance. Bonn coalition politicians have already announced that both meetings serve the purpose of promoting detente in Europe. The coalition thus continues where it left off with its praise about Schmidt's visit with Brezhnev. Just recently when FDP floorleader Mischnick was in Warsaw we heard the same thing--overcoming the absence of talks between East and West was mentioned.

This is exactly what the Soviet Union is banking on. It has occupied Afghanistan and is waging a war of oppression there--consequently the Soviet Union is interested in having everything proceed normally everywhere else. This is also what Mussolini desired after he had seized Ethiopia, and Hitler after he had seized the so-called remnant of Czechoslovakia; and true enough, the world of that time was complaisant toward them. The Soviet leaders today will think: Why shouldn't we get away with the occupation of Afghanistan in the same way? So he who pursues "detente" in Europe with conferences and visits beyond the East-West border is falling for a Soviet trap.

Granted, it is necessary to differentiate within the Eastern block. Romanian party boss Ceausescu dislikes Brezhnev's Afghan adventure, and he openly indicates so. If a West European head of government meets with him, Moscow's policy of diverting attention from Afghanistan surely does not benefit. Poland's Gierek, too, would feel better if Brezhnev had not invaded Afghanistan. But he cannot show this and must even say the opposite. Much as Gierek might dislike it, in what the Soviet Union calls its "detente policy" he is an aide without a will of his own. Honecker is that even more. Detente exercises by Western statesmen with these two at a time when the Red Army is forcing Afghanistan into becoming a protectorate are, therefore, a dubious venture.

But the chancellor's meetings with the two East bloc party bosses are not only intended to serve the dialogue, the "overcoming of the crisis" after Afghanistan, but also "peace in the heart of Europe." This is what SPD Chairman Brandt anticipates from the Schmidt-Honecker meeting. No doubt he also makes such a forecast for the chancellor's meeting with Gierek. Dozens of politicians in the Bonn coalition join this view, and not a single one of them has so far contradicted it. The coalition thus continues a policy of wrong claims and wrong reports of successes which it has been pursuing since 1970.

At the time it acted correctly in seeking a new Ostpolitik and in negotiating treaties with the East. It was a disadvantage that it showed a lack of circumspectness and patience in doing so. But the Brandt-Scheel coalition committed the most serious mistake when it claimed of the treaties with the East, of its entire new Ostpolitik, that peace in Europe would become safer as a result. Treaties of that nature were not suited for this task. Whether Western Europe, therefore, is safe against Soviet aggression and Soviet blackmail does not depend on treaties between Bonn and Moscow (or Warsaw or Prague) but on the balance of power--on whether the Soviet Union deems the great strike, or the threat to use it, adequately risky. In this respect, what matters in turn is the military strength of the West and its will to defend itself. The safety of peace, unfortunately, has no casual connection with Bonn's Ostpolitik.

This does not say anything against treaties with the East, but a lot against a propaganda which attributes a peace-securing effect to Bonn's treaties with the East, Bonn's Ostpolitik. Such a wrong representation has done a lot of damage. It has lulled millions into dreamily believing that peace has become more and more solid since 1970 and that the Soviet Union has ceased to be a threat.

Our Bonn statesmen can see the consequences after the invasion of Afghanistan and in the face of the clandestine Soviet missile armament: Being used to regard the Soviet power as a partner is a peace that has grown constantly safer as a result of Bonn's Ostpolitik--and not to regard it as an adversary--a large segment of the West German population only had lukewarm disapproval for the occupation and for the missile armament, a disapproval which soon turned into indifference. This just suited many a coalition politician, it fitted into their semineutralist plans. Others were alarmed by this. They now realized how the margin for a policy of circumspect resistance to Moscow's imperialism has become narrower in the Federal Republic. Can they not remove the deceptive feathers from their Ostpolitik at least now--late but not too late?

NEGATIVE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF U.S. FORCES IN FRG SEEN

DW310853 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jul 80 p 4

[Guenther Gillessen series, part 1: "The GI in the Federal Republic Has Become a Poor Man"]

[Text] "It gave me a pang," the wife of an American noncommissioned officer reports; the German taxi driver was "happy" that the dollar is worth less. Formerly, 10 or 20 years ago, the American passangers had thrown dollar bills at him as though they meant nothing; as though he himself was nothing, not worth any further attention. Now everything is upside down. Now he, the taxi driver, has money while they, the Americans, are poor, and that is much better.

Did the conversation proceed just as it was recounted to us? Possibly. The sensitivities are considerable. Maybe the situation was entirely different too. Perhaps what had been interpreted as carelessness and contempt on the part of the "rich" American was really generosity in little things. Who knows? And what this taxi driver reportedly said might have been a pensive reflection on the changes in the world. Possible the wife of the noncommissioned officer was not the best reporter: a former German, and now in a fix. German, at any rate, was what she had been in her readiness to distrust, to entertain suspicion. She was one of those people who always manage to see the bitter side first in any dubious matter. In any event the friendly frankness which to many Americans is a philosophy of life had not rubbed off on her after 15 years among Americans.

Not many Americans might react so sensitively, but all of them are now learning the truth of the thesis from the national economic seminar which says that a rational currency is the simplest expression of the overall conditions of a nation and is in direct relationship to its international prestige. The situation of the United States in the world and that of the American soldiers in the Federal Republic have changed fundamentally. The Germans have become prosperous, and now they think they are better than the others. In European eyes nearly nothing is left of the shine of the United States, in which every U.S. soldier in Europe participated at the time, or of the former superiority of the Americans.

Granted it is still the same army, but it is no longer made up of the same fellows as those who set foot on European soil at Omaha Beach in June 1944 and thus marked the opening of an American-marked West European postwar era which lasted for nearly 20 years. The soldiers now stationed in Baumholder, Mannheim, Hanau or Gelnhausen are the children of the generation of victors and of the occupation era. They do not know what it was like in Germany in 1945. They themselves grew up in an America in whose big cities serious social conflicts were waged in the sixties and which subsequently for the first time waged a war it no longer won. They are a young generation which experienced the convulsions of American ideas about itself. Americans are no longer 3 meters tall. The taxi driver should have realized this when he talked as vindictively as he reportedly did.

But the higher-ranking U.S. officers still remember how things were at the time. One of the colonels at the headquarters of the U.S. 7th Army in Heidelberg does not see it as painfully as does the wife of the noncommissioned officer. "When I was transferred to Germany for the first time in 1960 my wife and I were able to afford a cleaning woman daily on my first lieutenant's salary. Today my colonel's salary is not enough for that. My wife is working now. She is an editor with a small newspaper for the American community in Heidelberg. And now the two of us do the cleaning work together on Saturdays." On this tour of U.S. garrisons we hear time and again that many wives of American officers of staff officer rank contribute to the family's living, often as teachers at American schools, as nurses, or at the U.S. Rhein-Main air base.

The young first lieutenant was still able to exchange each dollar for more than DM4 20 years ago. In 1972 it was just DM3.50; 1975 a mere DM2.50. Between July 1978 and July 1980 the dollar dropped from DM2.05 to DM1.73. During these 2 years alone purchasing power dropped 15 percent while German prices increased at the same time. For the owner of an American billfold the dollar buys fewer and fewer German marks all the time, and the DM fewer and fewer goods or services than before. Many American families, above all in the lower military ranks, are living in what is close to misery.

With an expendable income of about $500 a month (with housing and heating being free of charge) a small family is forced to do some tight budgeting to cope with the costs of living and clothing--not to mention small diversions. It is not easy for the wives of soldiers in the lower ranks to find unskilled jobs in the garrison towns. To mitigate the dilemma wives and children of U.S. soldiers are now allowed to pay for meals in some garrisons. The dollar decline and inflation intensify the isolation and seclusion of the Americans in the Federal Republic.

A lieutenant colonel with a staff position at V Corps (Frankfurt) had a very common example of this to tell. He and his family attended the passion play in Oberammergau. A beer cost DM2.30, a "Coke" for the girl and a "spezi" [mixed beverage of Coca-Cola and lemonade] together cost DM3.30, and the two cups of coffee for his wife cost the same. All told the small refreshment stop cost a DM10 bill. In one of the restaurants of the U.S. garrison he would have had to pay about half. If on the German market everything is nearly twice as expensive as it is in the U.S. Army facilities, the compulsion to be thrifty is driving the Americans into their own cafeterias much more often than in the past.

In the "commissary," the grocery market of the American communities, the American housewife does her shopping at about 55 percent the cost of the same basket of groceries in a comparable German store. Considering the income conditions of the soldiers and their families which are worsening anyway, the price becomes a nearly compulsory argument not to buy "German" but to have one's shoes repaired, the laundry done, the clothing mended "American."

This intensifies the divisive elements which exist anyhow, such as the effect of their own schooling system, the preference for their own kinds of sports, the religious service in English and the entertainment in the club life of the American settlement.

Above all the noncommissioned officers and young officers lack everyday opportunities to meet Germans. It would be desirable for this very age group between 25 and 35, however, for their stay in the Federal Republic to be a satisfactory and indirectly also a politically effective experience. Since people of the same age group entertain themselves best, the Germans of the same age are missing the opportunity to gain personal experiences with Americans and to get to know their way of living and thinking.

Formerly a considerable segment of army members and their families spent their vacations at the same places as the Germans. This, too, has decreased. The Americans are no longer able to travel nearly as much as they could before. This applies not only to the Americans from the United States, but also the Americans in Europe, the members of the armed forces. Maintaining an automobile in Germany has become more expensive. This can be seen by the private vehicles of the American soldiers. The parking lots of the barracks are full of unregistered automobiles that are irrepairable at the moment. German hotels have become almost beyond the means of familites or individual young soldiers. Consequently vacations must be planned differently than before. They book the vacation homes and colonies which the U.S. Army maintains under its own management, for instance, in Garmisch, Berchtesgaden and at Chiemsee.

The vacation programs of the U.S. forces have been enhanced lately. There are courses for horseback riding, sailing, skiing, mountaineering. But the disadvantage of all these inexpensive vacation programs time and gain is the fact that American soldiers and their dependents, with the inclination to keep to themselves which prevails anyway, travel to just a few specific places along well-worn tracks: a sort of island hopping from one U.S. oasis to the next, from their own settlement to their own autobahn gas station, to their own vacation resorts. Added to the language barrier and economizing are other aggravations in German-American contacts. One of them is the change ofAmerica's post-Vietnam army into an army of volunteers. To a considerable extent it is recruited from among strata with little schooling and, consequently, with little interest in the foreign, the German, environment. It will be necessary to come back to this issue in the reports that are to follow.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM EXPERIENCING DELAYS

DW301017 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Rubdiger Moniac article: "Frigate Construction Delayed by 9 Months"]

[Text] Bonn--The frigate construction program for the Federal Navy is under time pressure. The shipyard industry cannot comply with the delivery schedules contractually agreed on for the six combat ships of the F-122 type. Federal Defense Ministry quarters mention a delay of 9 months. Other sources quoted by the JOURNAL INTERNATIONALE WEHRREVUE anticipate 12 months or more. At Bonn's Hardthoehe "nobody is getting excited over this, even though we are not happy about it, either."

Under the new schedule the first frigate, which is under construction in Bremen, can undergo sea trials in early 1981 at the earliest and cannot be commissioned by the Federal Navy before April 1982. The navy now expects to commission the last six ships in October 1984.

The Defense Ministry lists various reasons for the delay: Industry submitted its specifications under pressure and declared itself prepared to comply with "very short delivery schedules while meeting international standards." It is unfortunate that these six ships are being built in five shipyards. The parliamentarians who demanded this in order to safeguard jobs have now realized this as well.

The delay becomes problematic for the Federal Navy because roughly 50 percent of the crews are conscripts who will be available for service aboard ship for only a few months after their training ends. This is why their training cycle must be planned in great detail.

DIE WELT ASSESSES POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF LAW OF SEA ON FRG

DW311105 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Jul 80 p 7

[Heinz Heck article: "Germany Is Surely One of the Big Losers"]

[Text] At the Third Law of the Sea Conference a comprehensive system of international law is being sought which will regulate shipping, fishing, oceanographic research, environmental protection and mining on the ocean floor. The Federal Government believes that the convention, as represented in the Informal Composite Negotiation Text (ICNI), has already largely been established. With regard to the question of the ocean floor there is still some elbow room for negotiations, even though developing countries, above all, are pushing in a direction which appears to be unacceptable for the Federal Republic.

It is precisely here that new ground is a stake in both technological as well as juridical respects in a field whose great economic significance has only recently come to the fore during the course of the conference itself and which overshadows other issues today.

Apart from this, a kind of "war by proxy" is to be waged in this field with a view to ward implementing a large number of elements of the "new world economic order" which are demanded by the developing countries. The initial solution to this new order is marked by state control, whereas the one which is predominantly now is that of the market economy, except for segments such as the agricultural sector.

Another impediment is the fact that some industrial countries with pronounced interests in terrestrial mining, particularly Canada, are pursuing an obstructionist strategy. What matters to them above all is that the manganese nodules from the ocean depths, which also contain cobalt, nickel and copper, do not seriously compete with their own mining. At any rate, a petition from the Federation of Chambers of German Industry and Commerce (DIHT) to the Federal Ministries of Economics and Foreign Affairs says the present negotiating results on the planned ocean floor program appears to be "unacceptable for reasons affecting policies dealing with the world economy, order, raw materials and technology." What should be the objective is to provide all states and their companies with free, equal and legally secured access to these raw materials (including their exploitation, transportation and smelting.

On this the industrialized countries acknowledge that since they possess the prerequisites for the extraction of mineral resources from the ocean floor the developing countries must also be given the opportunity (in technical and financial respects) to participate in this "joint heritage of mankind."

It is for this reason that the "parallel system" has been devised, meaning the existence side by side of an "enterprise" which holds authority over the ocean floor along with the state as well as private enterprises of individual countries. DIHT however, fears that in the meantime the parallel system has been weakened to the advantage of the ocean floor authority through a large number of stipulations. This seems to be indicated, among other things, by the following stipulations that are to be included in the Law of the Sea Convention.

The authority is to participate in negotiations on international raw materials agreements, where it will represent the entire deep-sea production.

It is to be authorized to determine "appropriate" conditions and methods for the mining of other (than manganese nodules) raw materials as well. Thereby it would already be granted control over resources whose existence and significance cannot be foreseen as yet.

At a revisory conference (which presumably is to take place 15 years after the convention has become effective the enterprise of the authority might receive a monopoly position.

It is to be feared that the authority's raw materials policy could become the starting point and cornerstone of a comprehensive raw materials bureaucracy. This would eliminate competition between deep-sea mining and terrestrial production. Ore production from manganese nodules would then function merely as a "buffer" for regulating the raw material markets.

This is the direction also aimed at by the coupling of manganese nodule production with terrestrial nickel production (already accepted by a majority) which was proposed by Canada, an important nickel producer.

If such an arrangement were to be achieved, then raw material have-nots--be they industrialized or developing countries--will remain in their present state of dependence and the headway made heretofore by German enterprises, for example in the field of marine mining technology, would be of no use.

Thus the architects of the conference, as far as they aim at a monopoly-like position of the authority, logically call for compulsory technology transfer (from the companies to the "enterprise"). During the current state of negotiations, no distinction is being made as to whether legally protected equipment or methods are at stake or not or whether third technologies are involved (meaning that technology which the company engaged in undersea mining has acquired through purchase from another company. Whenever equal conditions are not conceded to the "enterprise" then the other companies will also not be allowed to utilize this technology.

These few examples already show that everything is done so as to impede the exploitation of this promising raw materials source; this ultimately can only result in a generally higher price level for raw materials. It is rather doubtful whether this is advantageous in the view of the Third World, which after all wants to conquer a 25 percent share in world industrial production by the year 2000, because many of these countries are as dependent upon imports as, for instance, Japan and the Federal Republic.

It seems to be likewise doubtful as to whether the planned financial contribution to commercially run ocean floor mining will prove to be advantageous. But after all, Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld (SPD) has already justified and welcomed the expediency of the international fees which were demanded by the North-South Commission (chairman: Willy Brandt) by referring to the settlement planned in this respect.

It is precisely the Federal Republic that has a legitimate interest that German firms not only utilize their technological knowledge, which they acquired after large investment, but also that they be in a position to advance as unhampered as possible in their research work. This is why the Bundestag early in July passed a law "on the preliminary regulation of deep sea mining." Apart from some negative votes by leftist SPD members, this law met with the approval of the whole house.

The starting signal for the German Parliament was the coming into force of a corresponding American law in June. On this explosive matter the German parliament did not want to step out of the political shelter of the Americans. Other countries interested in undersea mining, such as Britain, France, Italy and Japan are planning similar steps.

The German law envisages the possibility of commercially utilizing mineral resources from the deep sea as of January 1988. Thus prospecting and exploration can continue. Reciprocity is to be agreed upon with states which also pass national laws. This is to prevent as much as possible international lawsuits and to guarantee to the holder of a permit the exclusive utilization right, irrespective of his nationality.

The more that states pass national laws, the greater is the de facto legal effect of such regulations after a possible coming into force of the international convention. The more companies that participate in undersea mining, the smaller certainly will be the risk that the authority will prevail with its abstructionist strategy. Up to now, however, the danger does not seem to have been banished at all. The tug-of-war is still in full swing.

Jokingly but appropriately CDU expert Peter Kittelmann described the Second Law of the Sea Conference as the "biggest land robbery at sea in the history of mankind." Today it is already taken for granted that the convention, which will be effective some day, will sanction littoral control of 12 nautical miles of coastal waters, 200 nautical miles of exclusive economic zones and even more far-reaching shares in continental shelfs. This could entail roughly two dozen states with extended coastlines dividing roughly 40 percent of the sea surface among themselves. Apart from the aforementioned restrictions, the principle of the freedom of the seas would be valid only over a considerably smaller area, and this would apply in regional respects as well.

As a result of the extension of coastal waters, more than 100 straits which hitherto had been open shipping routes will be under the control of those countries adjacent to the sea lanes. The DIHT said this is not the only, albeit a particularly spectacular consequence of the new Law of the Sea. Granted, the states bordering on the sea would be confronted with the obligation to allow the "innocent passage" (the translation should be "harmless") of ships. Yet the DIHT is afraid that this innocence lends itself to a one-sided interpretation despite the convention.

It further sees the danger that the freedom of shipping might become the exception to the rule whose framework would be more specifically defined by the soverign right of the coastal states. But viewed from the angle of shipping and of foreign trade, the point at issue now must be to preserve the high seas character to the greatest extent possible, at least in the economic zones.

The curtailment of the freedom of shipping and thus the special privileges of the coastal states should be defined at the conference unequivocally and finally so as to prevent discrimination. It may well be that the new law of the sea relevent for shipping will not be determined by the convention but only through the practice of handing down verdicts by the international court which is competent for settling quarrels.

The new convention has not as yet been completely formulated. The points of dispute are still profound and numerous. Yet, by now the winners and losers of the conference have largely been determined. Winners above all are the states with long coasts in general and those with an extensive shelf in particular. The Federal Republic is among the definite losers. In this connection the Federal Government cannot be spared the accusation that it failed to attach to the conference the attention it deserves, especially in view of the German interests (poverty in raw materials and great technical potential, with a poor starting position as a result of short coastline).

In nine rounds of negotiations since 1973 no German foreign minister ever stepped onto the slippery floor of this conference, which can be called mammoth in every respect, so as to provide the German delegation, well staffed by experts, with more political weight as well.

In this connection the argument does not hold water that this is not customary. It could have been politically useful over an 8-year period. After all, Kissinger also showed the flag at the conference and the United States is in an incomparably stronger negotiating position than the Federal Republic. Beyond that the U.S. delegation has in Elliot Richardson a man at its top who had already been his country's secretary of commerce, attorney general and under secretary of state and who is considered to be among the prominent figures of the Republicans.

The political disadvantages of the German negotiating position have been accepted rather than taking a plunge forward. Meanwhile, this conference is leading up to a completely new distribution of political weight in the world.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

LD310949 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jul 80 p 22

[Text] The Foreign Ministry issued the following explanation Tuesday, 29 July:

The French Government is surprised at the unfounded statements and accusations which have recently been made about its nuclear cooperation with Iraq despite explanations already supplied by the competent French authorities and bodies.

1. It points out that Iraq, like any other country, has the right to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and does not see any reason for this right to be refused.

2. It points out that Iraq, adhering to the Nonproliferation Treaty, has accepted International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] monitoring of all its nuclear activities. There can be no reason to doubt the efficacy of this monitoring which is carried out in all the countries which have signed a guarantee agreement with the IAEA.

3. It stresses that, under the terms of the 18 November 1975 French-Iraqi agreement, Iraq furthermore confirmed to France its commitment to submit to IAEA monitoring the substances, equipment and installations received within the framework of cooperation between the two countries.

4. It points out that most research reactors operating in the world are fed by highly enriched uranium. It therefore does not see in what way the supply of this type of fuel to Iraq could constitute a new factor.

5. It gives the assurance that the method of supplying this uranium corresponds only to the needs of the research reactor supplied, that it is scheduled in order to meet these needs and is surrounded with all the necessary precautions.

In conclusion the French Government confirms that its cooperation with Iraq pursues perfectly legitimate goals and is surrounded by all the necessary guarantees. It will continue to follow this line without giving way to pressures or maneuvers.

LE MONDE Editorial

LD310947 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Nonproliferation Impossible?"]

[Text] With the French Government's help, Iraq is completing the construction of a major nuclear research center not far from Baghdad which should be operational some time next year. Iraq, which has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, places all its nuclear installations under international control; France has not signed the treaty but has been acting as if it had for many years. Legally speaking, Paris' supply of highly enriched uranium, which is far from being unprecedented in the world, cannot be attacked.

This is rightly stressed in the explanation issued by the French Government Tuesday [29 July]. This document will, however, not suffice to allay the fears of those who accuse France of helping Iraq to obtain nuclear weapons. To do so it would have been necessary to reveal technical details which the government refuses to reveal for reasons of "commercial secrecy."

The real reason is probably political: The government cannot really take the risk of annoying this oil-producing country--France's second biggest supplier and to which Framatome is trying to sell a nuclear power station--by suggesting that it has taken exceptional precautions to limit the dangers.

In his last press conference the president of the republic stressed the danger which "the introduction of new weapons into the region which are must more powerful and have a much longer range" would represent for Israel's security. The few kilograms of highly enriched uranium supplied, under strict surveillance, by France will not give Iraq the nuclear weapon in the short term. In this sphere French-Israeli nuclear cooperation, ended by General de Gaulle, was much more effective since it is thanks to a French reactor and French technicians that Israel now possesses nuclear weapons without admitting it.

Nonetheless the Israeli authorities' concern is understandable: Even if France is not indulging in any reprehensible action, it is still giving Iraq and the Arab world a considerable advantage, namely the capacity to train engineers and technicians to a high level in the nuclear sphere.

This is not a new dilemma since it is spelled out in the text of the Nonproliferation Treaty: In ratifying the Nonproliferation Treaty nonnuclear powers promise not to obtain nuclear weapons but, in exchange, have right of access to nuclear technology. This right seems to be increasingly theoretical since the dividing line between civilian applications of the atom and its military applications is so fine. Moreover the main countries exporting nuclear technology, including France, have adopted a code of conduct which rules out the export of specific materials and installations deemed "sensitive," even if their initial use is peaceful.

The only effective means of pressure are clearly political, and that is what is being suggested in Paris when it is stressed that Iraq, to obtain nuclear weapons, would have to announce its repudiation of the Nonproliferation Treaty. However, these means of pressure are fragile: Because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the United States has been forced to halt its recriminations against Pakistan which, quite legally (it has not signed the Nonproliferation Treaty) and with at least financial aid from Libya, is pursuing efforts much more disturbing than those of Iraq.

RELATIONS WITH LIBYA REPORTED IMPROVING

NC301936 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 30 Jul 80

[By Aly Shoubashy]

[Excerpt] Paris, July 30 (AFP)--Franco-Libyan relations, shaken when demonstrators sacked the French Chancellery and consulate in Benghazi last February, seem to be returning to normal.

It appears that Libya has agreed to repair the embassy building, compensate France for the damage to the chancellery and consulate, and foot the bill for the repatriation of French diplomats after the incident.

French Ambassador Charles Malo returned to Tripoli this week. Authoritative French sources had said he would only go back to Tripoli after the question of indemnities was settled.

So even though certain points of disagreement continue, the crisis seems to have simmered down. In an interview for French television, Libyan chief Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has described Franco-Libyan relations as "good," although criticising French policy in Africa as "Colonialist." "It is time," he said, "that we sat down with the French" to discuss French and Libyan policies in Africa.

LESSONS OF RELATIONSHIP WITH FORMER SHAH SPELLED OUT

LD301009 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Embarrassment"]

[Text] Even dead, the former shah of Iran is still a major embarrassment to the majority of Western chancelleries. France is no exception and was represented at the Cairo ceremony merely by French Ambassador to Egypt Jacques Andreani. The explanations given by the Elysee confirm the embarrassment felt in Paris rather than clarify the situation: "The former sovereign," the presidential spokesman said Monday evening, "was influenced, as were his family, by French culture in which he showed a personal interest .... After the war the shah came to learn about defense problems from our forces. He strove to develop relations and trade between the two countries on many occasions."

These references to the past, however cryptic, relate to a relatively recent past when Paris regarded the shah as a perfectly valid and honorable interlocutor. At that time the French leaders refused to heed the warnings issued by a few newspapers--including ours--on the subject of unacceptable human rights violations in Iran. After visits to Tehran they preferred to announce the pending conclusion of wonderful contracts, many of which were never even signed.

Unlike the United States, however, Paris distanced itself when the Iranian regime's future looked extremely precarious. This was a policy of keeping "two irons in the fire," as symbolized by Imam Khomeyni's activities at Neauphle-le-Chateau. There was great satisfaction in France when the shah fell; France had changed course at the right time. However, this satisfaction has now faded somewhat: Our analysts had foreseen the end of the shah's megalomanical dream; however, they failed to see to what extent the Iranian people had been traumatized by this insane and bloody adventure. While they argued in terms of a change in government we are still facing an absence of government. Moreover this does not rule out all kinds of abuses.

It is high time our government started learning from this adventure. Especially since it is not the first of its kind. Would it be too unrealistic to suggest that we take account of the nature of regimes with which we maintain preferential relations, before they actually collapse? That we avoid backing intolerable practices or supporting indefensible regimes? Not only would this satisfy morality but it would be in the national interest too. It is not interfering in a regime's internal affairs to claim to know nothing of its crimes [sentence as published].

This consideration does not apply only to Iran under the former shah. It should not depend on proclaimed ideologies or acquired interests. This was clearly demonstrated in the Central African crisis last year when Paris lost a considerable amount of its authority and honor by continuing for months to deny proven crimes and protect a "client" whom Paris is now only too anxious to silence. This is perhaps the only lesson to be learned from this funeral in Cairo: It is no use keeping well away from the body of a dead man nothing to curb his unreasonable behavior while he was exercising power.

PFC GREETS FIDEL CASTRO ON MONCADA ANNIVERSARY

LD291459 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] The PCF Central Committee Secretariat has sent the following message to Cuban Communist Party First Secretary Fidel Castro:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

On 26 July, as you celebrate another anniversary of the revolutionary assault on the Moncada barracks, we wish to convey to you the French Communists' solidarity and fraternal feelings.

Since your revolution's triumph socialism in Cuba has made incredible progress for its people and the country's development.

Despite U.S. aggressiveness, and especially the blockade decreed and implemented by U.S. imperialism, and despite all the difficulties, brilliant successes have been achieved in a relatively short period of history. Terrible scourges which are still afflicting millions of men, women and children in the world have been defeated once and for all in Cuba: famine, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, endemic diseases, infant mortality and sexual discrimination. Cultural development is the corollary to economic and social progress. Cuba is also the example of a country which, having won its independence and showing solidarity with peoples struggling against imperialism, is respected and has prestige in the world. This is demonstrated by its active participation in international bodies, the echo given to its proposals for a new world economic system and the election of its most eminent leader as president of the nonaligned movement.

This gives the French communists and workers deep-rooted reasons for hope and confidence in their own struggles.

It is Cuba's prestige and the victories won, cogently demonstrating the superiority of socialism, which have recently sparked off a new campaign of hostility toward it. The Cuban people have replied to this campaign with dignity and have been able to give the world a massive demonstration of their attachment to their revolution.

As you know, in these circumstances the PCF countered the anti-Cuban attacks which came from all the other French political forces.

As Georges Marchais reaffirmed during his visit to Cuba, you can rest assured, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, that we are behind the Cuban people and their Communist Party in their effort to build socialism, and in their struggles against imperialism's maneuvers.

Please accept, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, our fraternal greetings.

BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS PCF

LD300745 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] A Brazilian Communist Party delegation comprising its Secretary General Giacondo Draz and Central Committee member J. Dos Santos was received at PCF central headquarters by Politburo member Andre Lajoine and foreign policy section member Jean-Claude Negre. Giacondo Draz gave detailed information about the situation in Brazil, especially about the development of Brazilian workers' struggles. Andre Lajoine reaffirmed the PCF's solidarity.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR CONFIDENCE VOTE ON JUSTICE ISSUE

AU310902 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 31 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian Government faces a confidence vote here later today at the request of head-of-government Francesco Cossiga himself during the Rome Parliament's ongoing debate on the problems facing the administration of justice in the country.

The question of confidence was raised in a motion tabled by the three government parties yesterday afternoon. They are Cossiga's Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialist (PSI), and the Republicans (PRI).

The justice debate was convened after a series of motions and questions tabled by all the political parties in the wake of urgent calls from the magistrates for better and safer working conditions, particularly as regards terrorist threats. The Communists (PCI), in particular, called for the resignation of Justice Minister Tommaso Morlino.

The motion advanced by the government majority rejects the PCI's accusations of Morlino's lack of commitment to his job and calls for an urgent execution of all the stopgap measures now in the works, but to be included in the government's proposed "justice plan". Illustrating the motion, Cossiga said approval of the PCI's motion would involve passing negative judgment, not only on the minister, but on "the whole government" since Morlino was merely applying government policy.

Cossiga also listed a number of government moves in favor of the administration of justice and the magistrates, some of them still facing debate in Parliament. According to Cossiga, the Justice Ministry's budget estimate for 1981 was 1,108 billion lire, 39.41 percent more than last year and 69 percent more than in 1979. "But the fundamental fact is in the qualitative aspects in that it will be possible to intervene rapidly with new methods and mentalities", Cossiga promised.

According to the prime minister, Morlino had started a real process of renovation at his ministry. Cossiga added that the government intends to speed up this process and called on all interested parties to do their bit.

The confidence vote is expected in the afternoon after all the parties have made their final statement.

BERLINGUER RECEIVES VACATIONING BULGARIAN LEADER BOZHINOV

LD301023 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Jul 80 p 16

[Text] Rome--PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer yesterday received Comrade Todor Bozhinov, BCP Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who has been vacationing in Italy at our party's invitation. During the wide-ranging and cordial conversation, which was attended by Bulgarian Ambassador Venelin Kotsev and by Comrade Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and foreign section chief, there was an exchange of information and opinions on the situation in the respective countries and on the principal problems of the present international situation.

CHINESE PARTY YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED BY BERLINGUER

LD301033 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Rome--PCI Secretary General Comrade Enrico Berlinguer received the Chinese communist youth delegation, which is visiting Italy at the Italian Communist Youth Federation's [FGCI] invitation, at PCI Directorate headquarters on Wednesday. The delegation is composed of the following comrades: First Secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat Han Ying, Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee Fan Hongqi, Deputy Foreign Affairs Chief and Central Committee member Zhou Shanqing and Deputy Director of the Youth Work Bureau (Sheng Guang).

The long and cordial conversation, during which Comrade Berlinguer presented the PCI's stances on the principal international and domestic issues of the moment, was attended by Minister of the PRC Embassy in Rome Yang Qinghua and the following comrades: Central Committee member and Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi, FGCI National Secretary Marco Fumagalli, and Massimo Micucci.

GREEK COMMUNIST LEADER AMBATIELOS TALKS WITH PCI OFFICIALS

LD301015 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] Rome--KKE [Interior] Politburo member Comrade Antonis Ambatielos met yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters with Comrades Paolo Bufalini of the PCI foreign section and Rodolfo Mechini, member of the Central Control Commission and deputy chief of the foreign section.

During the cordial conversation there was an exchange of opinions on some aspects of the international situation, with special reference to Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East and to all the initiatives for peace, for a resumption of the detente process and for international cooperation. The development of friendly relations between the KKE and the PCI was also discussed.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS MEETS COLOMBO

AU282047 Rome ANSA in English 1903 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 28 Jul (ANSA)--Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met here today with the head of Cypriot diplomacy, Nikolaos Rolandhis, for a survey of international issues and a [wide] ranging examination of the state of Italian-Cypriot relations.

A considerable portion of their talk was taken up with the trend of economic and trade ties between Italy and the island republic, the prospects for developing these relations and issues connected to Cyprus' relations with the European Economic Community.

Addressing himself to the internal situation on Cyprus, Colombo said that Italy has made use of and intends to continue making use of all occasions for bilateral and multilateral dialogue for conducting a positive role alongside the initiatives of the United Nations secretary general aimed at seeking out consensus among the sides involved for renewing inter-community negotiations.

ANGOLAN, PLO DELEGATIONS RECEIVED AT PCP HEADQUARTERS

LD301513 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "MPLA and PLO Delegations Received at PCP Central Committee Headquarters"]

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-Labor Party] delegation attending the AVANTE! festival headed by Luis Filipe Pizargro (Nene), deputy chief of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee's Politico-Ideological, Information and Propaganda department, was received at Central Committee headquarters by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the political commission and of the Central Committee Secretariat, and Domingos Lopes of the international section. During the meeting there was an exchange of information on the situation in their respective countries, the activity of their respective parties and also some aspects of international activity.

The Portuguese Communists' solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal Angolan people, headed by the MPLA-Labor Party, to defend their territorial integrity, constantly violated by the criminal military actions of South Africa's racist leaders, was affirmed to the MPLA-Labor Party delegation.

The PCP's determination to continue to work to insure that relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola, which are meeting with grave difficulties as a result of the present government's policy of submission to imperialism, develop in the interest of Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola, the two peoples, peace, friendship and world cooperation, was also reaffirmed.

The MPLA-Labor Party delegation expressed its solidarity with the Portuguese communists' struggle to defend the democratic system which emerged from the April revolution. The MPLA-Labor Party delegation had the opportunity to acquaint itself with various aspects of the Portuguese situation and of the PCP's activity.

This visit, which falls within the context of the fraternal relations existing between the PCP and the MPLA-Labor Party, contributed to better mutual understanding and to additional strengthening of the future ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the PCP and the MPLA-Labor Party.

The PLO delegation comprising, (Hani Mendes), Publications, Press and Culture Department chief, chief editor of the PLO organ ATH-THWRAH Muhammad Sulayman and journalist Yasir Muslim, which arrived after the AVANTE! festival as a result of difficulties in finding flights to Lisbon, was also received at PCP Central Committee headquarters by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the political commission and of the Central Committee Secretariat, and Domingos Lopes of the international section.

The two delegations exchanged views on the struggle of their respective peoples and parties and broached aspects of the international situation. During the meeting the PCP's solidarity with the PLO's struggle for the creation of an independent state of Palestine and with the Arab peoples' struggle for the liberation of the territories occupied by Israel, as well as the PLO's solidarity with the Portuguese Communists' struggle to defend the democratic system which emerged from the April revolution were reaffirmed. The PLO delegation visited an agricultural cooperative in the Setubal region.

The PLO delegation's presence at AVANTE!'s invitation contributed to the strengthening of the relations existing between the PCP and the PLO and between their respective central organs.

PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ RETURNS FROM PERU

LD302214 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Summary] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez returned to Spain this afternoon at the end of his 5-day official visit to Peru. He went to Lima to attend the assumption of office of President Belaunde Terry. Suarez also attended a meeting of the Andean Pact, during which a resolution was passed condemning the coup in Bolivia. On landing at Barajas Airport, the prime minister was welcomed by Lt Gen Gutierrez Mellado, first deputy prime minister, and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the armed forces, as well as the ministers of the interior and of transport and communications. The military governor of Madrid was also in the welcoming party.

Communique on Bolivia Coup Signed

LD301112 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suarez is now on his way back to Madrid from Lima after attending the ceremony for the inauguration of President Fernando Belaunde and participating yesterday in the meeting of the Andes Pact countries. Suarez took part in the meeting yesterday morning in Lima of Andean Pact presidents and put his name to the communique issued at the end.

This communique openly condemns the severing of the process of democracy which was about to be consolidate in Bolivia, though the signatories refrain from sanctions against the regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza. With an impassioned appeal for the restoration of democratic institutions and human rights in Bolivia, the Andean Pact presidents go on to express their solemn belief that respect for human rights is the basic law underlying the domestic policies of the Andean Pact member countries, asserting that such a defense of human rights does not amount to violation of the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs.

This is the communique in broad outline published by the presidents of Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and Ecuador, and to which signatures were added by Prime Minister Suarez, the president of Costa Rica and one of the members of the junta of national reconstruction of Nicaragua.

DENMARK

PLO MEMBER CLAIMS OPENING OF OFFICE IN COPENHAGEN

LD290851 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jul 80 pt 1 p 1

[Anders Jerichow report: "PLO Bureau in Copenhagen"]

[Text] The PLO has established an office in Copenhagen. Palestinian guest worker Dawud Sati' Bakir has been given official status as "representative in Denmark" by the organization, and Bakir is now one of the members of the PLO observers group at the UN Women's Conference.

Bakir has lived in Copenhagen for several years and is the publisher responsible for the journal PALESTINA-NYT [Palestine News] and leader of the "Palestinian Workers Union" on Farvergade in Copenhagen. This is now also the PLO's address.

Sati' Bakir told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he was appointed without much publicity 2 months ago and that he is now working "full time" for the PLO, with a view in particular toward achieving Danish recognition of the PLO--"even though the Foreign Ministry is not very keen on the idea."

In the future Sati' Bakir will represent the PLO in dealings with the general public and in contacts with the authorities. He will also maintain the PLO's contacts with the 300-400 Palestinian guest workers in Denmark. Both the office in Farvergade and his own salary are funded by the PLO.

As well as Bakir three other PLO representatives in Europe are members of the PLO group at the women's conference: Dawud Kaluti from Stockholm, Shawq Armali from Geneva and Na'im Khadir from Brussels.

Representatives Disagree

LD291423 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Jul 80 pt 1 p 2

[Anders Jerichow report: "Internal PLO Dissension Over Danish Representative"]

[Text] The PLO delegation at the UN Women's Conference yesterday denied Palestinian Sati' Bakir's announcement that the PLO has appointed him as its representative in Denmark.

Greatly differing explanations from Bakir and other members of the PLO group showed disagreement on who is the PLO representative in Denmark now, and when the PLO will "officially" set a bureau in Copenhagen.

The organization has set aside funds for establishing bureaus both in Oslo and Copenhagen, but up to now action has been postponed because neither country recognizes the PLO.

Both the Danish and the Norwegian foreign ministries indicated yesterday that there were no objections to the PLO's establishing bureaus, but this has, according to a statement by Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, "nothing to do do with official recognition of the PLO."

Bakir himself said yesterday that he is not now, but will become, PLO representative within a couple of months. At the moment he is only the leader of the PLO's trade union organization--PWU--Copenhagen section.

Another member of the PLO group at the women's conference Shawqi Armali, who is permanent PLO representative in Geneva, said that no decision at all has been made whether Bakir will be the representative, but that "the PLO wants a bureau in Copenhagen, on condition that Denmark recognizes the PLO." Armali also added that the organization's representative in Sweden, Dawud Kaluti, does not cover Denmark.

This is denied by a third member of the PLO group at the women's conference, Mr Na'im Khadir, who told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "Our representative in Denmark is Dawud Kaluti."

At the same time it is reported that Kaluti is deeply dissatisfied with the announcement of the appointment of Bakir, who is a member of the PLO rejection front, the PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine]. Like the majority of other PLO representatives in Europe, Kaluti is a member of Fatah, Yasir 'Arafat's own group.

CULTURE MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO PRC IN FALL

LD300903 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Jul 80 pt 1 p2

[Sol report: "Lise Oestergaard Travels to China"]

[Excerpt] Culture Minister Lise Oestergaard will travel to China for an official visit in September. In doing so Lise Oestergaard will manage to do what her predecessor Niels Matthiasen did not: lead a handpicked Danish delegation to China.

The official Chinese invitation was sent to Culture Minister Niels Matthiasen, but because of the minister's illness the trip planned for January was postponed. Now China, through its ambassador in Denmark, has renewed the invitation to Culture Minister Lise Oestergaard.

The visit will take place during the first half of September, but not before the Social Democratic Party congress from 4-7 September is out of the way. It has not yet been decided who will make up the delegation accompanying the culture minister.

COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY SUFFERING MONETARY PROBLEMS

LD281133 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 22 Jul 80 pt 1 p 2

["Sol" report: "Communist Workers Party Short of Money"]

[Text] The Danish Communist Workers Party (KAP) is in grave economic difficulties and the party has therefore extended its campaign aimed at raising 500,000 kroner for the party. The campaign was originally intended to end this summer but has been extended into the new year. At present 300,000 kroner have been collected.

The party is also busy collecting signatures so that the KAP can run in the next Folketing election. The party received nomination approval for the election last October but won no Folketing seats. Because of this, signatures have to be collected every year. Last year around 20,400 signatures were collected. The required number for election approval is just over 18,000.

The KAP's economic problems mean that a number of party activities will have to be cut back. The KAP newspaper ARBEJDERAVISEN [WORKERS PAPER] will appear only three times monthly after the summer vacation and will be smaller. The paper is currently published every week, but the KAP is even considering making the paper a monthly. Dismissals at the party's publishing house and bookstores have also been discussed.

The latest issue of ARBEJDERAVISEN published the KAP's 1979 accounts. The party had a deficit of 520,000 kroner on an income of 1.5 million kroner against expenditures over 2 million kroner.

NORWAY

NORWEGIAN, NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER ON S. AFRICA

LD301415 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 24 Jul 80 p 23

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA report: "Dutch Foreign Minister in Oslo"]

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw visited Oslo on Wednesday for talks with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund on international questions, including South Africa.

The meeting had the character of a briefing and came about after a Dutch initiative, Foreign Ministry Press Spokesman Geir Grung told NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA.

Van der Klaauw gave Frydenlund a letter concerning South Africa, and this letter has also been sent to the Danish and Swedish foreign ministers. The contents of the letter have been made known to the authorities in Finland and Iceland through diplomatic channels.

The Netherlands wanted this briefing on South Africa before the Scandinavian foreign ministers' meeting in Oslo at the beginning of September. Van der Klaauw will have the chance to meet his Scandinavian counterparts again at the end of September during the fall session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

SWEDEN

GRAIN EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION RESUME

LD301149 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Jul 80 p 11

[Nina Ersman report: "Grain to the Soviet Union Worth 500 Million Kroner"]

[Text] At least one-fifth of this year's Swedish grain exports will go to the Soviet Union. This means that Sweden has now resumed exports which had dried up completely. This is a direct consequence of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

Figures from the Swedish Grain Trade Association, which acts as an intermediary in all Swedish grain exports, show that this year's export volume to the Soviet Union is at least 10 times greater than in 1977, the last year in which grain was exported to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union then bought around 20,000 tons of Swedish grain via foreign trading houses. Of the 1979 grain harvest up to 300,000 tons is expected to find its way to the Soviet Union via trading agents. The 1980 volume looks as if it will be just as large.

Jan Svanstroem, section head at the Swedish Grain Trade Association, did not want too much credence to be attached to the figures.

"Half of all Swedish grain exports go through trading houses. This means that we only learn the final destination when the grain is transported directly to the consumer country. In some cases exports go through ports in other countries, to be redirected at a later stage, which we know nothing about."

There has been no direct trade in grain between Sweden and the Soviet Union since 1973. In that year Sweden exported around 200,000 tons to the Soviet Union, mostly fodder grain.

Since then and up to the time of the U.S. grain embargo Sweden's modest grain surplus has been of no interest to the giant consumer to the East. The resumption of exports to the Soviet Union does not, however, mean any changes for Sweden, Jan Svanstroem said.

"We are selling to the same market as before, that is, largely to trading houses. It is only the destination that is new."

At the same time he admits that sellers on the European agricultural market now have more favorable conditions as a result of the U.S. embargo against the Soviet Union. The demand for grain has grown and prices are tending to rise. At the same time the United States has had to sell off the surplus that should have gone to the Soviet Union. On paper, 17 million tons of American grain are "surplus."

"In reality it is a much smaller figure, closer to something between 5 and 10 million tons," Jan Svanstroem thinks. The rest has reached the Soviet Union through third parties.

"An export embargo like this one is never effective. For one thing it is possible to find loopholes. And for another it creates "circulation" in the system. In this case, for example, Brazil bought some of the U.S. surplus instead of buying from Argentina, as it has done in the past. So Argentina had a surplus that was sold to the Soviet Union."

Compared with the enormous quantities involved in trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, the volume of Swedish exports is a drop in the ocean, even though they have increased many times over.

The value of the Swedish exports totals about 500,000 kronor.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED PFLP AGENTS BEGINS

LD231630 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The trial of three people charged with illegal intelligence activity and the attempted smuggling of weapons, among other things, opened in Uppsala today. They all denied their involvement in illegal intelligence activities.

According to the provincial prosecutor, Axel Morath, the three, one man and two women, gathered information in Israel and passed it to the Palestinian organization, PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine]. The women admitted that they had taken photographs in Israel, and the man admitted that he had shown some of the pictures to a respresentative of the PFLP.

The man and one of the women are also charged with smuggling weapons. They were detained by the customs in Helsingborg when they tried to bring in a submachine gun, ammunition and two hand grenades. Both admit partial involvement in the weapons smuggling.

WALDHEIM'S NEW FORMULA FOR TALKS ACCEPTED BY TURKISH SIDE

NC300635 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] According to information from diplomatic sources, UN Secretary General Waldheim's new initiative to resume the intercommunal talks has already been manifested and the Cyprus Government's reply is now awaited.

We have been informed that Mr Waldheim has submitted through Gobbi, his representative on Cyprus, a new formula to resume the intercommunal talks.

In his new formula, Waldheim proposes that before the talks begin he will simply mention that the new republic's constitution would be federal and that the term bizonal would be used only in connection with the territorial issue.

According to our information, Waldheim's new proposal has been submitted to both sides and the Turkish side has already accepted it.

According to the same information, the Greek side was supposed to have decided by yesterday as to whether it would accept the new Waldheim proposal. However, its position has not yet become known.

If Waldheim's formula is finally accepted, then it is possible for the intercommunal talks to be resumed in September when Mr Waldheim's under secretary general is expected to visit Cyprus again.

Government Statement

NC310721 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] In answer to questions by political editors yesterday on information that the UN secretary general has submitted a new formula on the Cyprus issue, which the Turks have accepted, and that our reply is being awaited, the government spokesman, without denying the information, made the following statement: "The exchange of views on the talks issue with the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus continues and there is nothing else to be said beyond what has already been announced."

Asked if UN Special Representative Gobbi intends to make any fresh contacts, the government spokesman replied that he is not aware of any.

On Libya's mediation for a Kiprianou-Denktas meeting, the government spokesman said that so far there has been no progress. In this connection, the spokesman pointed out the latest Denktas statements that the Greek Cypriot side must repudiate the return of the refugees and accept bizonality. He said: "These conditions are unacceptable and against the UN resolutions."

DENKTAS' LETTER TO WALDHEIM QUESTIONS KIPRIANOU'S INTENTIONS

TA291209 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] President Denktas has sent a letter to the UN secretary general, Mr Waldheim, repeating his appeal to Mr Waldheim to ascertain from the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, whether he seriously wants a dialogue on the basis of the bizonal federation. It contents were made public after a copy of the letter was handed by the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, to the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, when he called on the minister this morning.

In his letter, Mr Denktas said that recent public statements by Mr Kiprianou were giving cause for concern and were casting considerable doubt on whether Mr Kiprianou was in fact seriously seeking a bicommunal and bizonal federal solution. The president said that despite the 4-guidelines agreement and the 10-point agreement and despite the exchange of population agreement reached at the third round of the Vienna talks, Mr Kiprianou still insisted on a biregional solution, which envisages not a federation but merely giving local regional powers to the Turkish Cypriots within a unitary state and still spoke about the return of all refugees to their homes.

Mr Denktas stressed that from time to time he felt obliged to draw attention to this erroneous policy followed by Mr Kiprianou and to its dangerous consequences. The president said he had recently proposed that Mr Waldheim should take up with Mr Kiprianou his recent statements and ask him whether he seriously wanted a dialogue, whether he consented to a partnership federation and whether he would revive questions that had already been resolved such as the exchange of population agreement. The president said he had also pointed out that if what Mr Kiprianou said in his latest speeches constituted his real policy, it would be futile to discuss the Cyprus problem with him.

Disclosures about Mr Kiprianou's real aims, which were made public in London recently by Mr Konstandinos, one of the AKEL leaders, have considerably added to our doubts and confirmed our misgivings, Mr Denktas said, and he added: If the policy followed by Mr Kiprianou is that which he has confessed to an AKEL party deputation and has confirmed by his recent speeches, then I would repeat here my public appeal to you to ascertain from Mr Kiprianou whether he seriously wants a dialogue on the basis of a bizonal federation in accordance with the guidelines agreement.

In conclusion, President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou, by his insistance on a biregional as distinct from a bizonal federal solution, was clearly wishing to put the clock back to the pre-coup 1963-74 period. Details of the gross violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Turkish Cypriots by the Greek Cypriot leaders during this period were only too well known by Mr Waldheim and were recorded in detail in reports to the Security Council by Mr Waldheim and his predecessors.

FINANCE MINISTER, BULGARIAN ENVOY SIGN TAXATION AGREEMENT

NC251830 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] A Cyprus-Bulgaria agreement to prevent double taxation was signed at the Foreign Ministry today. The agreement was signed on behalf of Cyprus by Finance Minister Avxendiou and on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria by its ambassador in Cyprus, Mr Bangiev.

Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Mr Avxendiou described the agreement as one of the most important to be signed between Cyprus and Bulgaria. He expressed the conviction that this agreement will contribute in the further development of bilateral economic relations. He also expressed the gratitude of the Cypriot people to the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the support it has given and is giving to Cyprus in all sectors, particularly in the political sector.

In reply, Mr Bangiev stressed that he is convinced that today's agreement will contribute to the further development of bilateral economic relations to the benefit of both countries. He then stressed that Bulgaria's position on the Cyprus problem is consistent and firm. He said: We support and we will continue to support a just solution to the Cyprus problem within the UN framework that would secure the unity, independence, nonalignment and demilitarization of the Cyprus Republic, where all its citizens will be able to live in peace and cooperation.

ECEVIT CLAIMS MILITARY LEADERS MADE 'PROPOSALS IN WRITING'

TA301538 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 30 Jul

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Contrary to some second-hand reports in the press, he had not made any statement that might imply that the commanders of the armed forces had handed a letter of warning to the president or the government.

Ecevit confirmed he had said the commanders had made "(?certain) proposals in writing" to the most recent session of the National Security Council but that he, Ecevit, was not informed about the contents of the proposals. He was making the clarification so as to forestall misinterpretations on purpose, Ecevit said. Ecevit could not see why certain circles were so "disturbed" about his statement Tuesday that the RPP should try to overcome obstacles on the way to an election victory in order to preserve democracy "[word indistinct] risk of death."

INTERPARTY COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS ANTITERRORISM BILLS

TA301309 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The interparty committee established to study four bills and one proposal for a law to combat anarchy and terrorism has begun its work. The interparty committee, which met at 1000 today, is comprised of three RPP, two JP, one Nationalist Action Party NAP and one NSP members. Koksal Toptan, state minister charged with parliamentary affairs, is representing the government in the committee. RPP National Assembly deputy group leader Coskun Karagozoglu, RPP Senate deputy group leader Erdogan Bakkalbasi, RPP Deputy from Burdur Cemal Akdas, JP Deputy from Ankara Ismail Hakki Koyluoglu and JP Deputy from Trabzon Ibrahim Vecdi Aksakal are representing their parties in the committee. NSP Deputy from Konya Sener Battal and NAP National Assembly deputy group leader Faruk Demirsola are attending the committee on behalf of their respective parties.

OZAL CITES OECD LOAN AGREEMENT AS 'ONE OF THE BEST'

TA302042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Turgut Ozal, Prime Ministry under secretary and State Planning Organization deputy undersecretary who returned to Ankara this evening after having concluded his contacts on foreign financial resources in Paris, Rome and London, has said that the recent loan rescheduling agreement signed with OECD member countries was one of the best signed so far on the issue. In statements at Yesilkoy and Esenboga Airports, Ozal said that the foreign states and international establishments section of the economic program started by the government on 25 January has been concluded with the signing of the agreement in question. Ozal added that his contacts in London with the administrators of nine international banks had been positive and that these banks had promised to contribute to solving Turkey's loan problems.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--Ambassador Ilter Turkmen has been appointed Foreign Ministry secretary general. The decree on the appointment was published in the official gazette today. The previous Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Ozdemir Yigit, will now serve as the Turkish ambassador to the GDR. Ambassador Turkmen has served in the past as ambassador to Athens, Moscow and the United Nations. Last year, he was the UN secretary general's special representative. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80 TA]

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IRAQ RETALIATES FOR DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION IN BOMB INCIDENT

AU011128 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report]

[Text] The Iraqis have reacted very promptly and in their turn have expelled an Autrian diplomat, Embassy Secretary Dr Josef Litschauer. Dr Litschauer has already left Iraq. It is being pointed out at the Foreign Ministry in this context that the measure had been expected. But it is difficult to understand here in Vienna because Dr Litschauer was an official who acted correctly, whereas the two Iraqi diplomats expelled from Austria were incontestably involved in terrorist activities.

Diplomat's Comments

AU011120 [Editorial report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0500 GMT on 1 August carries a recorded Ilse Voegl interview with Ambassador Dr Alois Reitbauer, secretary general of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, on the 30 July bombing attempt in Vienna's Third District. Reitbauer replied to a question about the reason for expelling two Iraqi diplomats: "We have received absolutely reliable reports, evidence from the police. It only was after very careful examination and consideration that we decided to take this very serious measure." Asked whether the incident would affect Austria's relations with Iraq, Reitbauer answered: "It certainly is not a very pleasant circumstance to note, considering the very good and friendly relations between Austria and Iraq, that activity--let us put it this way--terrorist activity is being pursued by Iraqi diplomats here." Referring to newspaper reports describing the person who carried the bomb as a double agent, Reitbauer pointed out: "I cannot tell you anything precise about that because the problem of agents or double agents does not come within the scope of activities of the Foreign Ministry." He continued: "It is correct, however, that the gentleman concerned, an Iraqi citizen, was photographed entering the embassy secretary's automobile". Reitbauer concludes the interview by expounding on the chances of Austrian citizens' damages caused by the bombing attempt.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN VIENNA, MEETS KREISKY

JN312018 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in Vienna this evening as part of his majesty's tour of several European countries. His Majesty King Husayn will meet later tonight with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The discussion between the two leaders will focus on the developments of the situation in the Middle East, Europe's role in finding a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and bilateral relations.

Meeting With Chancellor

JN010635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn will meet today with the Austrian president, within the framework of his majesty's meetings with top Austrian officials.

His Majesty King Husayn and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky held a 90-minute meeting in Vienna last night. During the meeting, the two leaders exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and the role to be played by Europe in finding a lasting peaceful settlement in the region. His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in Vienna last night on their visit to Austria, as the third leg of his majesty's European tour. The purpose of this tour is to gain European and world support and backing for the legitimate Arab rights.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR CSCE TO DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS, AFGHANISTAN

LD311506 Hamburg DPA in German 1334 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--It is the Federal Government's wish that the subjects of human rights and Afghanistan **not be** ignored at the second CSCE followup conference in Madrid this November. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Final Acts of the Helsinki CSCE that "he who acknowledged international yardsticks by his signature under the Final Acts must face the international debate on their adherence." Genscher further announced in his statement on the Madrid meeting that the Federal Government will insist that all three "baskets" of the CSCE Final Acts--the principles and military confidence-building measures, economic cooperation and cooperation in the humanitarian sphere--"will be equally taken into account." The concern will be for a businesslike debate on all existing problems; "fruitless polemics do not interest us."

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN LEAVES BONN FOR VIENNA

JN311643 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Bonn for Vienna this afternoon on the third leg of his majesty's European tour.

While in Vienna his majesty will hold talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the developments in the Middle East situation and relations between the two countries.

Earlier today His Majesty King Husayn met with FRG President Karl Carstens at the presidential palace in Bonn. The two leaders reviewed Jordanian-FRG relations, the prospects of developing joint cooperation and Arab-European relations based on the Arab-European dialogue. The two leaders exchanged views on Arab and international issues, particularly the Palestinian cause and its effect on the Arab and international arenas.

Mr and Mrs Carstens held a reception in honor of Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur.

The meeting and the reception were attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; the chief chamberlain; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state and acting foreign minister; and the Jordanian ambassador in Bonn.

FRG, TURKEY SIGN FURTHER ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT

LD311300 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, July 39 (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Turkish Ambassador in Bonn Vahit Halefoglu today signed another financial agreement. This agreement grants German aid of DM130 million and credit for goods to the value of DM330 million. The Federal Republic is granting these credits to Turkey within the framework of the OECD special aid action, which has been prpared under the guidance of the Federal Republic. The Federal Republic has promised Turkey total credits of DM560 million within the aid action.

According to the Bonn Foreign Ministry this latest agreement is part of the Federal Government's efforts to help Turkey stabilize its economy. It is also an expression of the friendly solidarity between both countries, in which the Federal Republic and Turkey have for a long time been linked as members of the Atlantic alliance.

GOVERNMENT 'DEPLORES' ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM

LD311212 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] As you were told in the 1300 bulletin, Jerusalem has, in a way, been annexed by Israeli. In diplomatic language Jerusalem is being reffered to as the reunited capital of the State of Israel. Well the French Government has just taken a stand on this decision by the Knesset. Not only do French leaders deplore this decision, but they consider it contrary to international law and UN resolutions. This, of course, could compromise the efforts being made by the government for a just and global peace in the Middle East.

BOURGES ANSWERS DEBRE ON DETERRENT, CITES SX MOBILE PROJECT

LD011221 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] In a lengthy statement published in Paris on Wednesday, 20 July Defense Minister Yvon Bourges has replied to Mr Michel Debre who, in his letter to RPR deputies confirming his candidacy for the 1981 presidential election, called French nuclear deterrent policy into question. Maintaining that the "strategic nuclear response force has scarcely been developed," General de Gaulle's former prime minister concluded by asking: "Is the intention to quietly change deterrence by replacing it with the debatable forward battle tactic?" The defense minister replies in particular: "The formation of a strategic nuclear force--embodying nuclear deterrence on which national independence is founded--which was started in 1959 has been continued with remarkable continuity for the past 20 years--a fact of which I would have thought Mr Debre to be particularly aware."

Referring to information which he states has "long been known," Mr Bourges gives a series of financial estimates considered to represent France's effort in the nuclear sphere in the past 20 years. From 1959 through 1969 FR 36.1 billion was spent on research, experiments, industrial investments, military infrastructures and the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Between 1970 and 1974 the corresponding amount spent was Fr21.3 billion and from 1975 through 1980 Fr42.1 billion. "Although the purchasing power of the credits in these three periods, which are moreover unequal, is clearly not identical," Bourges points out, "it can be noted that the 100 percent increase in investment in the strategic nuclear forces in 1975-1980 compared with 1969-1974 represents a 18 percent increase in this purchasing power over an equivalent period. Above all it can be seen that 1975 efforts have been concentrated on research (the cost of experiments has been stabilized since underground tests were adopted in 1974), in other words on preparations for the future, which clearly does not indicate a policy of abandonment."

Mobile Missile

The defense minister concludes: "Why doubt this now when an overwhelming majority--including Mr Debre--appreciated it by adopting the June 1976 programming law? Could Mr Debre hope for any better than to see the attainment of the objective which, as defense minister in 1973, he deemed desirable and which has been attained within the period he proposed?" In saying this Mr Bourges is making a veiled reference in his declaration to the argument he frequently puts forward in private or even in the corridors of the National Assembly, when he accuses his RPR colleague Mr Debre, who was Georges Pompidou's defense minister from June 1969 through March 1973, of not having given--at the time he was responsible for the defense budget--the nuclear force the full financial priority which its development required.

In his 30 July declaration Bourges also confirmes that the Defense Council meeting in June decided on "the principle of a new mobile surface-to-surface component" for the nuclear force, studies on which are to be submitted for the government authorities' final apprial in 1982. During his press conference on 26 June the president of the republic had merely indicated that "preparatory work on a mobile strategic missile" has been started, without

giving any further details. This is the first time that it has been officially stated that this mobile strategic missile will be a mobile surface-to-surface missile, probably mounted on a wheeled truck as planned in one of the projects submitted by the National Industrial Aeronautics Company--a project designated SX, studies on which began in 1977.

LE MONDE VIEWS YEARS SINCE HELSINKI CSCE, UPCOMING MADRID SESSION

LD011051 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Helsinki, 5 Years On"]

[Text] When the Helsinki Final Act was signed on 1 August 1975 by 35 heads of state or government representing all the European countries--aside from Albania--and the United States and Canada, nobody expected that the CSCE, being concluded after years of negotiations, was going to change the world. That skepticism was fully justitied: 5 years later the "de "detente" so highly acclaimed at the time is only a memory. Nonetheless the anniversary do does nog go unnoticed. In the East it is another opportunity to sing the usual hymns to the Soviet "peace policy," to the "realists'" struggle against the "warmongers" who disregard the "new correlation of forces." Mr Brezhnev asserts that the road to Helsinki does not include any "return ticket," while his propagandists highlight at least one of the positive results obtained in 5 years: The USSR's trade with the 34 other Final Act signatories has doubled compared with the previous 5-year period and, in particular, trade with France has trebled. Furthermore the USSR will not fail to denounce the economic sanctions taken against it by Mr Carter as an additional violation of the Helsinki agreements.

On the U.S. side the tone is equally, if not more, combative, and the Americans paint a particularly harsh picture of Soviet behavior in the human rights sphere--the famous "third basket" which so many diplomats had studied before Helsinki. According to a recent report by a panel formed by the U.S. Executive and Congress, 112 human rights militants were arrested in the USSR in 1979 as against 68 in 1975; as Mr Carter pointed out in a speech the mere fact of having wished to form groups to monitor these agreements has led 40 Soviet citizens to prison, camps or into exile. In addition to that there is the invasion of Afghanistan, which, although it occurred outside the European "theater," violated 5 of the 10 principles which according to the Final Act should govern relations among states. Does this mean that Washington intends to turn the Madrid conference--which will be attended by the same signatories and starts 11 November--into a "tribunal"? We are not far from this point. Mr Carter is of course saying that his delegation will not seek polemics. However, he has announced that the USSR will have to "report" on the way in which it has kept its pledges and that the explanation will be "frank and direct." The U.S. President is finally justifying, notably in response to Mr Reagan, his decision to go to Madrid after having boycotted the Moscow games. For the Americans the aim is not to take part in an "aggressor's propaganda festival" but to hold up to an assembled Europe "the manifesto of the oppressed" which, according to Mr Muskie, the Helsinki Final Act has become.

Although deeply concerned in this debate, the Europeans are the most discreet. The Socialist International has published a statement signed by Willy Brandt which disregards events in Afghanistan and sees the Helsinki mechanism as "a unique structure for maintaining peace at regional level," thus, paradoxically, justifying the Soviet theory on the "divisible" nature of detente. The French Government has said nothing but it is known to be preparing a proposal for Madrid aimed at convening a conference on disarmament in Europe. All participants seem agreed on discussing this proposal on the understanding, the U.S. secretary of state has just said, that this debate "will not distract attention from human rights."

GOVERNMENT WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON JUSTICE ISSUE, MORLINO

AU312010 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Rome, 31 Jul (ANSA)--The Italian Government today won a confidence vote in the Chamber of Deputies with 325 votes in favor, and 270 against. The number of deputies present was 595 and 298 constituted a quorum.

Those parties voting in favor of the government led by Francesco Cossiga were: Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Republicans (PRI) and the South Tyrol "SVP" party. [Those opposed were the Communists, Left Wing Independents, the Proletarian Unity Party, Social Democrats, Liberals, Radicals and the Italian Social Movement Party]

The question of confidence was raised in a motion tabled by the three government parties yesterday afternoon (the DC, PSI and PRI). Cossiga himself requested the vote during the Rome Parliament's ongoing debate on the problems facing the administration of justice in the country.

The Communists (PCI) had called for the resignation of Justice Minister Tommaso Morlino. Cossiga said that any negative judgement of Morlino would be a judgement against the whole government since the minister was merely applying government policy.

Thus the vote of confidence was seen by Cossiga as a chance for the government partners to show their solidarity with Morlino and thereby head off calls for his resignation.

CAPUCCI 'MAY TAKE UP QUESTION' OF HOSTAGES ON TEHRAN VISIT

AU311528 Rome ANSA in English 1522 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Vatican City, 31 Jul (ANSA)--Melchite Archbishop Hilarion Capucci left for Tehran today with a message for Iranian authorities from Pope John Paul II in a fresh bid to keep the Catholic schools in the country open. "I am optimistic because I have confidence in the goodwill of the people I am going to meet in Tehran", the msrg. told ANSA. The archbishop explained that the sole purpose for his trip to Iran is to seek out a solution for the problem of the Catholic schools, now under the threat of closure by Iranian revolutionaries.

Msrg. Capucci added that if his mission is a success, summed up in words "give unto cesar that which is cesar's and to God that which is God's", then he might take up the question of the 52 remaining American hostages, held in Iran since last November 4.

Speaking about the upcoming phase of his mission, Msrg. Capucci said, "I have confidence in everyone's goodwill because I know that the defense of the revolution and the dignity of Islam is close to the hearts of the Iranian authorities.

"These two things could be compromised by initiatives and attitudes which disfigure both the revolution and Islam and foster a defamatory campaign contribution to the isolation of Iran from the rest of the world," the church authority added.

The Melchite Archbishop was in Iran earlier this month in an attempt to defuse charges against the society of St. Francis of Sales, the Salesians, that its members collaborated with the disbanded secret police of the late shah.

VITOR ALVES COMMENTS ON POLITICAL EXPRESSION, MILITARY ROLE

LD311554 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Recent statements by Gen Pedro Cardoso, the army chief of staff, criticizing the Council of the Revolution and the rejoinders issued by his fellow council members, Gen Franco Charais and Major Vasco Lourenco, were the subject of discussion at a council meeting yesterday which continued into the early hours of this morning. Because of their nature, these public statements, particularly Maj Vasco Lourenco's interview with PORTUGAL HOJE, published yesterday, have had wide repercussions in political and military circles.

Answering journalists on his way into yesterday's meeting, Council of the Revolution spokesman Lt Col Vitor Alves upheld the principle that it is in order for individual council members to take whatever political stand they choose as long as by so doing they do not compromise the council, which is considered to be a sovereign body.

On the remarks by Gen Pedro Cardoso, seen by observers as an unprecedented attack on the Council of the Revolution by an officer and its ex officio member, Lt Col Vitor Alves said that the officer had already raised the issues within the council, on a number of occasions, as he was entitled to do.

Meanwhile the Council of the Revolution takes the view that officers, regardless of their ranks or duties are obliged to abstain from influencing any electoral choice. In a statement issued at the end of an all-night session, the Council of the Revolution draws attention to the political constitution in accordance with which the armed forces are forbidden to take up arms (?in their possession by virtue of their duties) in order to impose, influence or prevent the choice of a given political democratic path.

The Council of the Revolution goes on to remind that members of the armed forces on the active and reserve list who are not members of an organ of sovereignty, or who are not covered by the electoral laws in force, cannot express their political choice other than through the secret ballot.

The council takes the view that no restriction is conceivable on the free choice and voting right of servicemen who are equal citizens of the country and that no one can encroach on their convictions. The servicemen's rights as citizens are not affected by their military status, the Council of the Revolution stresses.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM UK VISIT, MEETINGS WITH PYM

LD311632 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun returned to Madrid today after a 5-day official visit to the United Kingdom. He flew aboard a Spanish Air Force aircraft. While in Britain Mr Sahagun had talks with his British counterpart, Mr Francis Pym, and Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour. Mr Sahagun visited air force installations and the Royal Military Academy as well as various plants of the British Aerospace organization and witnessed demonstrations of the latest types of aircraft. Mr Sahagun has extended an invitation to Mr Francis Pym to visit Spain, probably during the fall.

Comments on Cooperation

LD312132 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun has returned to Madrid from the United Kingdom. On his arrival at Madrid's Barajas Airport, Rodriguez Sahagun told journalists that his visit did not have any special significance apart from the fact that it was the first occasion on which a Spanish defense minister had officially visited Britain. But in an exclusive interview for Spanish National Radio, he made this statement:

[Begin recording] The trip was extremely interesting because we had long talks on the various points of cooperation that are possible between our two countries, specifically in the area of the armaments industry, and we were able to confirm that there is a wide range of possibilities for collaboration. I hope that in the next few months we will be able to put this into effect by means of contacts between Spanish and UK companies. We were able to visit some UK installations in this field, manufacturing [word indistinct] missiles which could be of great interest to us. We also had the opportunity to see the manufacture of various types of helicopters, some of which could be of interest, and the Sea Harrier, the British Navy's new plane, which is the new version of the Harrier that we have in Spain. I think that there are also many possibilities for training and collaboration between the armed forces. I am, frankly speaking, satisfied. [end recording]

Rodriguez Sahagun said that his department thinks that Spain should take part in military plans jointly developed with other European countries.

POLITICAL PARTIES DEADLOCKED ON DEFENSE BUDGET

LD311135 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jul 80 pp 1, 26

[Solveig Roedsgaard report: "Broad Defense Agreement Abandoned"]

[Excerpts] The political situation surrounding negotiations for a defense policy agreement is now so deadlocked that the traditional broad agreement on defense policy must now be considered to be out of the question. Therefore the Social Democrats alone will presumably put forward a proposal for the continuation of the Danish defence policy with an unchanged budget, which is in direct conflict with NATO's wishes and creates a tense parliamentary situation for the government. It will be the first time since the war that there has not been a broadly based defense agreement.

The defense negotiations between the Social Democrats, the Liberals, the Conservatives, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party on a new defense agreement to replace the old one, which expires on 1 April 1981, will be resumed during September. But Defense Minister Poul Soegaard told BERLINGKSE TIDENDE that the Social Democratic discussion document will mean a zero-growth solution to the defense budget problem. This is rejected by the other parties involved in the agreement, which demand a 3-percent growth in the defense budget.

But where there was hope in the spring that the Social Democrats were flexible on defense, this hope has now disappeared for the other partners in the agreement. According to information received by BERLINGSKE TIDENDE from prominent members of the Social Democratic Folketing group, the Social Democrats will not accept an increase in defense spending at the same time as budget cuts are having to be made in other areas. If there is any chance at all of a change in the Social Democrat zero-growth proposal, it would only be an extremely modest increase, and in any event nothing approaching a 3-percent rise.

The leftwing in the Social Democratic Folketing group is so insistent that no extra money should be granted to the defense forces that Social Democratic leaders do not want to risk a split in the Folketing group over the defense question.

So if the Liberals, Conservatives, Center Democrats and Christian People's party stick to their demand for a 3-percent minimum increase--and they do--the government prefers to make a proposal on defense spending alone. It is also worth pointing out here that the Social Democrats are not interested in entering a defense agreement only with the Radical Liberals and that the government is not willing to enter into negotiations for an agreement with the single-tax party, the Socialist People's Party, the Left Socialists of the Progress Party.

The four parties normally involved in defense budget agreements all stressed to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the situation is serious. Arne Melchior, Center Democrat, also said that if only the Social Democrats put forward a budget proposal with less than a 3-percent increase the Center Democrats would vote against it. The other three parties have still not reached a decision on the matter.

Defense Minister Poul Soegaard said that no date has yet been set for the coming negotiations, but that the first meeting will take place sometime in September. But this will be after the Social Democratic congress at the beginning of September.

"The congress does not have to be over before the negotiations start, but its date has been fixed for the beginning of September, and it will clearly give us a few pointers," Poul Soegaard said.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE URGES UK TO BUY U.S. TORPEDO

LD310945 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Clare Hollingworth report: "Buy U.S. Torpedo and Save 720 Million Pounds Say MP's]

[Text] An important committee of MPs has severely criticised Defence Ministry plans to spend 920 million pounds sterling on Stingray, a new, highly sophisticated British anti-submarine torpedo.

"On the evidence available to us we are not convinced by the case for spending an additional 720 million pounds sterling rather than purchasing the U.S. torpedo," the "watchdog" Committee of Public Accounts says.

The MPs admit that they have "no detailed evidence" on the relative capability of the Stingray and the "improved Mark 46 torpedo," but they urge the Defence Committee of the House to investigate capabilities and cost effectiveness of the two weapons. Both can be launched from either aircraft or surface vessels.

The Public Accounts Committee stressed that the advanced, lightweight Stingray has already taken 10 years to develop and still had to be satisfactorily completed.

"If the Defence Ministry's expectations are not realised and further problems arise, we trust they will not hesitate to carry out a fundamental reappraisal of the project's cost effectivenss."

About 145 million pounds sterling has already been spent on Stingray, which is said to have the capability to destroy enemy submarines and to overcome counter-measures likely to be introduced within the next 20 years.

Four of the five nuclear powers--Russia, the United States, France and Britain--claim that the submarine is still practically invulnerable as a means of transport and as a launching platform for missiles with nuclear warheads.

MPs were told last September that the estimated cost of Stingray was 920 million pounds sterling which would make it almost 10,000 million pounds sterling today, compared with 200 million pounds sterling for the American torpedo.

The Ministry of Defence have in the past suggested that the choice was made predominantly on the basis that Stingray alone posses the capabilities considered essential to meet the potential threat from Russian submarines to supplies and reinforcements coming to Europe from North America.

Members of the committee suggested that the cost should be shared with NATO. They noted that the cost of cancellation would be the 146 million pounds sterling already spent and an extra 15 million pounds sterling for the employment consequences of cancellation.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton and chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, said yesterday that a "huge difference" existed between the cost of the two weapons systems, even after allowing for the cancellation of Stingray.

He hoped they would be able to sell the Stingray when it was completed but, he added, that there was no evidence that anybody was interested in buying it.

The government's reply to the committee is expected to be made known in October.

LIBYAN INFORMATION SECRETARY BEGINS 4-DAY STATE VISIT

NC311714 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Libyan Information Secretary (Muhammad Mahmud Hijazi) has stated that his country supports the need for safeguarding the unity of people and state and the nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. (Hijazi) arrived in Cyprus this afternoon at the head of a large delegation on an official visit. He also said that the recent visit to Cyprus by the Libyan foreign minister had affirmed his country's position on the Cyprus issue. (Hijazi) went on: On our part, we will welcome President Kiprianou and Mr Denktas in Libya at their forthcoming visit in an attempt to assist in finding a solution to the Cyprus problem. (Hijazi) said that such a meeting would be under UN Secretary General Waldheim's auspices and would try to find a solution that would safeguard the unity, integrity and nonalignment of the republic so that it could play an active and serious role in the Eastern Mediterranean. (Hijazi) said that during his 4-day visit in Cyprus he would sign an information agreement with the Cypriot Government and would explore the possibility of signing civil aviation, cultural exchange and employment agreements. He also said that his visit to Cyprus fell within the framework of the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation which already exist between the peoples of both countries.

KIPRIANOU REPORTEDLY CALLED TO ATHENS FOR INTRANSIGENCE

TA311447 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, is reported to be going to Greece next month to spend his vacation there, but diplomatic sources in Nicosia say that Mr Kiprianou was called to Athens by the Greek Government and will be kept there until he changes his intransigent attitude on the Cyprus problem. The sources add that in the meantime a number of decisions are expected to be taken by the Greek Cypriot administration under the president of the House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, who will be acting for Mr Kiprianou during his absence. An official Greek delegation, who visited Cyprus recently to mark the anniversary of the 1974 coup, is reported to have had friendly contacts with the Greek Cypriot opposition and the same sources point out that the end of Mr Kiprianou as the head of the Greek Cypriot administration is very near.

Meanwhile, Turkish Cypriot sources, referring to a visit to the federated state by the former Greek constitutional adviser at the intercommunal talks, Mr (Dhekleris), say the anxiety felt by the Greek Cypriots because of the visit was a result of a guilt complex. The sources add that the Greek Cypriots have been suspecting everyone, even people with good intentions. During his visit to the north Mr (Dhekleris) also visited the mass graves of Turkish Cypriots massacred by Greeks and Greek Cypriots and three villages in the Famagusta District.

Officials' Denial

NC010641 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Officials dismissed as "ridiculous" the suggestion by the Turkish Cypriot Bayrak Radio yesterday that the visit of President Kiprianou to Athens for a holiday is undertaken on instructions of the Greek Government and that he will be "kept there until he changes his intransigent policy."

Greek Cypriot sources saw this as a manoeuvre to cause a rift between Nicosia and Athens the more so that the Turkish Cypriot broadcast also claimed that the Greek parliamentarians who were in Cyprus for the coup and invasion anniversary protest gatherings had "friendly meetings with Greek Cypriot opposition."

TURKISH ADMINISTRATIVE ATTACHE SHOT DEAD; ARMENIAN BLAMED

TA010514 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The administrative attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Galip Ozmen, was martyred in an armed attack in front of his house in Athens last night. According to reports that have reached the TRT news center, a person approached the car of Ozmen as he was parking it in front of his house last night. The armed person broke the left rear window of the car with a silencer. The murderer then shot at the Ozmen family in the car.

The murderer, who is believed to be 23 to 25 years old, later escaped from the scene of the incident. Ozmen died at the scene of the incident. His wife, Sevil Ozmen, and his daughter, Neslihan Ozmen, who were also in the car, were seriously wounded. One of Ozmen's sons was slightly injured and the other was unharmed. Neslihan Ozmen, the 14-year-old-daughter of the attache, is being kept alive only by life-support equipment in the hospital. Sevil Ozmen is reported to be improving.

A person called the AP bureau in Athens and said that an Armenian organization has assumed responsibility for the incident. Greek police officials said that more than 100 persons thought to be connected with the incident have been taken into custody. Greek Prime Minister Rallis expressed his profound grief over the incident.

Statements by Rallis, Papandreou

AT011117 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Throughout the night Athens security police continued questioning suspects in their investigation of the murder of the attache of the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Galip Ozmen, aged 42.

Prime Minister Rallis, on being informed of the tragic incident, expressed his deep regret and issued immediate instructions to the minister of public order for a full mobilization of security forces for the discovery and arrest of the perpetrators and their collaborators.

PASOK Chairman Papandreou made the following statement on the murder of the Turkish diplomat: We unreservedly condemn the armed attack against the Turkish diplomat and his family.

Continued Investigation

AT011219 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Athens security police continue intensive investigation into the murder of the attache to the Turkish Embassy Galip Ozmen which took place at 2130 last night in Pangrati [Athens suburb].

Dozens of persons, mainly young Armenians and eyewitnesses, have been questioned so far. At the same time the Athens security briefed Interpol and also requested all information on the activities of Armenians. An extensive investigation is also taking place of all aliens who arrived in Athens recently.

Medical examiners Efthimiou and Levkidhis today carried out an autopsy on the body of the Turkish diplomat. It was established that Galip Ozmen received five shots from a 7.65 mm pistol. The victim has two bullet wounds in the arm; one in the chest area and one in the left shoulder blade. Four bullets passed through and one lodged in the body.

The diplomat's wife was hit in the left arm by a bullet which then lodged in her back. The condition of the victim's daughter is reported to be critical. She was wounded in front of the left ear. She also received a wound in the left temple and a bullet passed through the forehead area. She is under intensive care. The victim's son was hit by a bullet which passed through the left shoulder blade.

A second on-the-spot investigation was conducted today at the scene of the crime. The gunman approached the diplomat's car and he must have fired nine shots at a range of less than one meter, kiling the diplomat and wounding members of his family. The diplomat's youngest son did not have time to enter the automobile.

It was reported today that after the murder the gunman proceeded through Pratinou Street toward Pangrati Park where he ran up the steps while being chased by the diplomat's eldest son, who was wounded. At the steps the gunman handed the murder weapon over to another person who was waiting for him. They both proceeded through Aristomenous Street toward Ippodhamou Street where they disappeared.

It was also reported that the Turkish attache had not requested protection from the Athens security police which had no information on any Armenian activity.

Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis visited Turkish Ambassador Tezel at noon today and expressed the government's deepest regret over the tragic incident. Rendis assured the Turkish ambassador that on instructions from Prime Minister Rallis the security forces are conducting intensive and broad investigations for the discovery and arrest of the murderers.

Rendis also presented a personal message from Defense Minister Averof, who is acting foreign minister, to the Turkish foreign minister in which he expresses the deepest sorrow and abhorrence of the Greek people over the murder of the Turkish diplomat and the wounding of members of his family.

RALLIS, MINISTERS MEET WITH CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMEN

AT011045 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis this afternoon had a cordial conversation with U.S. senators and representatives from California who are visiting Greece. The conversation centered on mutual matters of Greek-U.S. interest.

The 12-member group of U.S. senators and representatives today also visited the ministers of coordination, national defense and culture and science.

MITSOTAKIS HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

NC291929 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rolandhis had a meeting in Athens today with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and exchanged views on the Cyprus issue. The meeting was held during a luncheon given in Rolandhis' honor by the Greek foreign minister. After the meeting, Rolandhis stated that they had a useful exchange of views on the Cyprus issue. Mitsotakis also stated that it is a regular practice to exchange views on the course of the Cyprus issue and added: I believe that the exchange of views and mutual briefing assist in charting the best possible course. Rolandhis made a brief stopover in Athens on his way back from Rome. Mr Rolandhis returned to Cyprus this afternoon.

DEMIREL DENOUNCES MURDER OF ADMINISTRATIVE ATTACHE IN ATHENS

TA011056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information General Directorate in Ankara noted that the hospital officials in Athens have lost hope for the life of Neslihan Ozmen, the daughter of the administrative attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens. The statement also said that all the necessary moves are being made regarding the Greek authorities.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the shots fired at the administrative attache of the Turkish Embassy in Athens were directed at the Turkish state and nation. In a statement to journalists upon emerging from the Cankaya Mansion at the end of his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Demirel said that Ozmen's reputation will be protected and his death will not be forgotten. Pointing out that the enemies and traitors of Turkey are engaged in action, the prime minister also noted that the government will not be intimidated by these actions.

Demirel said that he will hold a news conference tomorrow and will talk about Turkey's situation at the beginning of August.

ENVOY RECALLED FROM JERUSALEM; PARTY LEADERS COMMENT

Demirel Statement on Recall

TA311414 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Turkey has made a new move concerning the Jerusalem issue. The Turkish charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv has been recalled to Ankara for an extensive briefing. The announcement on this subject was made by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at the end of the Council of Ministers meeting today:

[Begin recording] The Council of Ministers discussed the Jerusalem issue. It reviewed the latest developments regarding the Jerusalem issue. Turkey will definitely not accept a fait accompli. I am affirming this decision. It has been decided during the Council of Ministers meeting that our charge d'affairs in Tel Aviv be recalled to Ankara by the Foreign Ministry for consultations. [end recording]

Ecevit's Denunciation

TA311529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The ambassadors and representatives of 10 Islamic and Arab countries and the PLO representative in Ankara have called on RPP leader Bulent Ecevit at the parliament and have expressed their views regarding the recent Israeli decision declaring Jerusalem as its capital.

In a statement at the meeting the PLO representative in Ankara, Abu Firas, said that the Israeli move declaring Jerusalem as its capital was another ring in the imperialist and Zionist chain of aggression. He expressed the belief that Turkey will take further steps to protect Jerusalem and to support the struggle of the Palestinian people. Abu Firas also conveyed to Ecevit the greetings of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Speaking at the meeting, Ecevit said that Israel had reacted to the recent UN General Assembly resolution with a new and serious injustice and that it had taken a step which disregarded the sentiments of the whole Islamic world.

Ecevit said: The Turkish people will not bow down to this aggression directed against our joint spiritual inheritance. Noting that the Israeli decision to declare Jerusalem its capital opened a new wound in the Middle East, Ecevit added that this new wound will render more difficult the elimination of tensions in the region. Pointing out that a way out of the current situation could be found through joint decisions and harmonious stands by the Islamic world, Ecevit said that these decisions and stands should not open new wounds in the world but should gain the support and understanding of the world public opinion.

NSP Leader's Criticism

TA311546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] NSP deputy leader Sevket Kazan said that the recent UN General Assembly decision regarding the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state clearly shows that the world is supporting the Muslims on the issues of Palestine and Jerusalem. In a written statement, Kazan said that no country, with the exception of Israel and the United States, opposed the United Nations resolution. Kazan said: Given the current situation, why is the Demirel government waiting to sever relations with Israel? By whom is it intimidated?

LOAN PROTOCOL ON FINANCING ATATURK DAM SIGNED IN ANKARA

TA311406 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] A $4 billion loan protocol on the financing of the Ataturk Dam by a group of Swiss, FRG and British firms has been signed in Ankara. The protocol was signed by the under secretaries of the Finance Ministry and the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry, Turhan Kivanc and Necdet Seckinoz, on behalf of Turkey and by an official of the Swiss firm, (Frey), on behalf of the firms.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin said that the loan agreement in question was the largest in the history of Turkey and that the loan will be used for the largest service project. Sezgin noted that with the construction of the Ataturk Dam economic and social development in Southeastern Turkey will be speeded up and that new opportunities will be available for the people in the region. Pointing out that the dam will save foreign currency, Sezgin added that energy production in the region will promote industry and will increase agricultural production.

Speaking at the ceremony, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Esat Kiratlioglu said that with the construction of the dam some 10 billion kW hours of electricity will be produced annually and that some 8.5 million dunams of land will be irrigated. Noted that the first unit of the dam will be operational in 1985, Kiratlioglu said that it is planned that all units will be operational within 7 years. He added that Turkey's agricultural and energy output will be doubled with the completion of the dam.

Speaking on behalf of the foreign firms, (Frey) expressed the conviction that the Ataturk Dam will greatly contribute to Turkey's development. Also speaking at the ceremony, the State Hydraulic Affairs Director General Timucin Tumer gave information on the project. According to information given by Tumer, the dam will be one of the largest installations in the southeastern Anatolian project on the Tigris and Euphrates. The Ataturk Dam, which will be build as a rock-fill dam, will produce some 8.5 million kW hours of electricity annually [as heard]. The power station of the dam will have a capacity of 2400 mW.

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FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN-IRAQI RELATIONS

AU011733 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report]

[Text] In response to the expulsion of two Iraqi diplomats from Austria due to the bombing attack on the Iranian Embassy, the Iraqi Government today expelled an Austrian diplomat from that country. First Embassy Secretary Dr Josef Litschauer is already on his way to Austria. The expulsion of diplomats is a very severe measure in international relations. What political final balance sheet is to be drawn from this affair? Are the relations between Austria and Iraq seriously encumbered? This is what we asked Foreign Minister Pahr this afternoon, by telephone, at his vacation site:

[Begin recording] [Pahr] We could not accept this conduct of members of the Iraqi Embassy in Austria; Austria cannot accept Austrian laws being disregarded in Austria. We are, however, by all means interested in maintaining good relations with Iraq, but we had to emphatically protest the events that took place here in Austria 2 days ago, which we did by taking the normal actions for such cases.

[Kalergi] Mr Minister, Iraq is our most important--one of our most important--oil suppliers. Do you have any reports as to whether and how this might possibly affect our trade relations?

[Pahr] I have no reports in this respect and I hope that Iraq will realize that a sovereign state like Austria cannot accept strife between other states being waged on its territory.

[Kalergi] Is the matter, in fact, closed herewith or will there be any clarifying talks between the Foreign Ministry and the embassy or between the Austrian and Iraqi Foreign Ministries?

[Pahr] For us the matter is closed, since the situation is completely clear and there is nothing to be clarified. We hope that in the future the Iraqi side will respect Austrian laws just as we respect the laws in Iraq.

[Kalergi] Is there a possibility of replacing Dr Litschauer, or can he return there after a while?

[Pahr] Dr Litschauer is on his way to Austria and, naturally, we have the possibility of sending another diplomat to Baghdad to replace him.

[Kalergi] Does the Foreign Ministry plan to do it?

[Pahr] We will certainly do it, as our representational office in Iraq is, after all, so important that we need at least two diplomats there.

[Kalergi] Can Austria, so to say, accept the expulsion of a properly acting official and replacing him with another one even though the first one has done nothing wrong?

[Pahr] We have to put up with it. This is a form of a retaliation that is provided for by international law, even though we consider it unjustified. Our ambassador in Baghdad, in accordance with instructions he was given, also brought it to the Iraqi authorities' notice. [end recording]

Dr Ludwig Steiner, the foreign policy spokesman of the People's Party, called on the Federal Government to demand, with all due emphasis, damages from Iraq for the bombing attack.

SCHMIDT-HONECKER TALKS TO BE HELD 28-29 AUGUST

LD031124 Hamburg DPA in German 1057 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 3 Aug (DPA)--Bonn and East Berlin have finally agreed on a date for the inner-German summit between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED leader Erich Honecker in the GDR. According to reliable information learned today, Schmidt will arrive in Rostock on 27 August and hold his talks with Honecker on the two following days in the Baltic spa of Dierhagen, about 50 kilometres northeast of Rostock.

According to the same information, official confirmation for this date and the programme for the chancellor's visit is unlikely until later in the month when Honecker has returned from his visit to the Crimea where he will coordinate the course for the inner-German summit with Soviet party leader Brezhnev on 11 August.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN BONN OCCUPIED BY DEMONSTRATORS

LD040940 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--According to the Bonn police, about 50 demonstrators occupied the Venezuelan Embassy in Bonn this morning. A police spokesman said that so far the demonstration has been peaceful, and that the action is aimed against "Venezuela's solidarity with San Salvador". No member of the embassy staff has yet been in contact with the police.

POLICE PREVENT ANTI-KURDISH BOMB ATTACK

LD011502 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 01 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--The West Berlin police today prevented a bomb attack on a congress of the "Association of Kurdish Students Abroad" which was attended by over 100 persons. Two people were arrested. The police announced that a large amount of explosives were impounded which was intended to be left in the conference room by a Kurd. The explosives were hidden in a suitcase. The West Berlin police will hold a press conference at 1500, without giving any further details, and the Kurdish association has announced another press conference for 1700.

Iraqi Diplomats Arrested

LD011508 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 01 Aug 80

[Summary] Berlin--In connection with the thwarted attack on an assembly of Kurdish students in West Berlin today the police arrested two Iraqi diplomats from East Berlin on suspicion of having planned it. They are the first secretary of the Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin, Khalid Jabir, and a member of the embassy's technical staff, Hajj 'Ali Mahmud. Both refuse to make any statement.

The head of the State Security Department of the Berlin police, Manfred Kittlaus, announced at a press conference that both men were in possession of diplomatic passports of the Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin issued by the GDR Foreign Ministry. However, they had no diplomatic status in West Berlin or in the Federal Republic. The explosives were hidden in the lid and bottom of a suitcase and fitted with battery detonators. The two Iraqis handed the suitcase to a third person who was to take it into the conference room. In reply to the question whether this third person was working for the Iraqis or the police, Kittlaus replied: "Both are correct, but the other side did not know this."

The car used by the Iraqis was a Mercedes Benz with the official East Berlin diplomatic license plate CD21-09. The vehicle is registered with the Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin.

Kittlaus said at the press conference that the Iraqis were arrested in West Berlin's Wedding District at 0900 following a wild chase. One of the two men tried to jump from the car, while the other rammed a number of cars and police road blocks. He was finally dragged from the car by an officer of the special police unit. Both offered strong resistance and fought the police with their fists. During the struggle Mahmud lost a 7.65 mm Walther PPK pistol loaded with five bullets.

They will be brought before an investigating judge tommorrow. The Allies were informed of the police action and of the arrest of the Iraqis. Kittlaus added that the explosion would have had a devastating effect.

As both the arrested men refuse to make any statement the police have asked the public for assistance in clearing up the case. They have issued two photographs of the men with a request for any indications of their activities in West Berlin. The police are also interested whether and where the light blue Mercedes with the diplomatic license plates has been seen recently in Berlin.

The association of Kurdish Students Abroad [AKSA] was told of the planned attack by its informant, to whom the explosives were handed last night, and informed the West Berlin police accordingly. A spokesman for the association told a news conference that the man had met two (?men), who came in a diplomatic car from East Berlin, in a West Berlin restaurant 1 day before the planned attack.

He was given a briefcase, which he was to be seen to be carrying by the members of the congress. At a further meeting on the same evening, he had returned with a briefcase which was like the one filled with explosives (?on) Friday. The briefcase with the explosives was to have been placed in the meeting hall of the federal guesthouse ready for the opening of the congress at 1000. After having been informed about the intended attack, the organizers of the meeting postponed the opening until 1300.

According to the AKSA spokesman, an Iraqi "special secret service" squad had persuaded the Kurd, who was living in West Berlin, with promises of money as well as threats against his family to act [words indistinct] against Kurds living abroad. The man had pretended to agree to this but had then informed the (?organizers). The man, who is about 30 years old, is said to have received about DM500 a month (?from Iraq). For the bombing attack he had been promised DM 3,500.

The association claims to have about 300 members in Europe. It includes students from Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. AKSA supports the demand for Kurdish autonomy and Kurdish cultural and democratic rights.

Envoys To Be Prosecuted

NC030648 Paris AFP in English 0618 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] West Berlin, Aug 3 (AFP)--Two staff members of the Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin will be prosecuted here for attempted murder and illegal possession of explosives, sources said yesterday.

An examining magistrate ordered First Secretary Khalid J. Jabir and Hajj 'Ali Mahmud, a member of the embassy's technical personnel, held prisoner.

The two were arrested Friday after a Kurd said they gave him a briefcase containing a powerful explosive to place in a building where European Kurds were to hold a conference.

Diplomatic immunity granted by East Germany to members of foreign missions accredited to its territory is not recognized by the American, French or British military governments in Berlin or by West Berlin or West German Government authorities.

Iraq's Embassy in East Berlin denounced the double arrest, declaring that the two officials were "victims of the anti-Iraqi campaign organized by Zionism." East German authorities did not comment on the arrest, which was not mentioned by ADN, the official East German news agency.

COMMENTATOR REGRETS DEBATE OVER MISSILE STATIONING ISSUE

DW040929 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Aug 80 p 8

[Commentary signed Ein." "Russian Roulette"]

[Text] It is uncertain whether Belgium will station on its territory the missiles envisaged by NATO. A decision will not be forthcoming before the fall. But since the parliamentary committees in Brussels wound up their discussions on the project the other day the question concerning the aye or nay has retained its topical character. Most deputies and senators dealing with the stationing problem reportedly advocate letting NATO have a reply soon. Nor has any of the people's representatives raised any fundamental objection to the deployment of the new weapons systems. Yet the old reservations have remained: As before, the approval is made dependent on negotiations with the East. Granted, NATO might ignore Belgium's hesitant attitude, were it not for the influence this Atlantic alliance partner wields on the Dutch and on the Italians. The Netherlands is supposed to accommodate 48 missiles and the Italians have promised to set up 112 bases. If one of the small partners in the alliance--perhaps Belgium--demonstratively says nay, the others might change their minds again. The political missile game at the moment is like a round of Russian roulette.

PAPER SPECULATES ON SOVIET TROOP CUT IN GDR

DW040910 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 Aug 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Ty.: "Obscure Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Has Brezhnev fulfilled an excess quota in disarmament? The report actually sounds quite credible that the troop withdrawal from the GDR announced by the Soviet head of party and state last October has been wound up ahead of schedule. On the one hand the Federal Government had "substantiated findings" about the pullout of 16,000 soldiers and 700 to 800 tanks weeks ago. By this the Brezhnev promise had been fulfilled 80 percent with respect to personnel and at least 70 percent with respect to materiel. On the other hand there seem to be indications of a withdrawal of parts of the Red Army also in the GDR--above all some barracks obviously are no longer as fully occupied. But it is necessary to admit, too, that the limit between withdrawal and restructuring in this particular case is especially hard to draw.

Perhaps both are taking place and are interlinked. It may be that the Soviet Union deemed a modest thinning out sensible within the framework of a militarily reasonable restructuring of its armed forces in the foremost "frontline." It is legitimate to sell such an action also as part of peace policy. The invasion of Afghanistan had deprived the measure of its impact in the West anyway. Some people even claimed to have seen in this a reinforcement even of the Warsaw Pact troops. The Federal Government, however, lacks adequate information for assuming such a parallel action.

Rumors about the additional organization of two divisions of the National People's Army (NVA) seem to be even more vague. The GDR has a hard time maintaining the NVA which is relatively large anyway--small wonder in view of the manifold security services. (At best the setup of cadres for reserve divisions would be eligible there.) Thus, all told, what remains is a numerically modest but psychologically effective troop reduction.

SUSPECTED ILLEGAL ARMS DEALS BEING INVESTIGATED

LD011804 Hamburg DPA in German 1800 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The Duesseldorf public prosecutor's office has started extensive investigations into suspected illegal arms deals by the Ruestungs AG Rheinmetall. The North Rhine-Westphalian Ministry of Justice confirmed that investigations are in progress but declined to give any details. A ministry spokesman said that secrecy would be maintained in order not to endanger further enquiries. A special commission consisting of members of the federal criminal investigation office and the public prosecutor's office has been set up for the investigations. Rheinmetall manufactures mainly tank turrets and barrelled weapons. A spokesman for the firm gave an assurance that no military hardward had been exported except with permission from the Federal Government.

SHIPYARD WORKER ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD311958 Hamburg DPA in German 1904 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Karlsruhe-Bonn, 31 July, (DPA)--Secrets of the new frigates of the Federal Navy may have been betrayed at the Vulkan shipyard in Bremen to an Eastern intelligence service. The federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe confirmed today that a man has been arrested on suspicion of espionage but did not give any further details. According to the 1 August edition of DIE WELT a draftsman at the shipyard has betrayed details of the new frigate to the GDR and has been arrested. He is also believed to have been concerned with the design of the multipurpose type 122 frigate. The prototype of the first of six vessels is being built at the Vulkan yard where the propulsion unit and the weapons and guidance systems are being fitted.

WESER-KURIER reported in Bremen today that the man was arrested on Sunday during a major operation of the federal public prosecutor's office and the Federal Intelligence Service (BND). Afterwards officials searched the man's house from attic to basement for 2 days. A large number of objects, the report says, were removed from the house.

The prototype of the frigate is due to be commissioned by the Federal Navy in the spring of 1982. The new 130 meter-long frigates carry helicopters for antisubmarine and other operations. The Vulkan Shipyard is the general contractor for the construction of the six ships ordered by the Bundeswehr.

EGYPT'S GHALI REVIEWS UN SPECIAL SESSION ON PALESTINE

NC012206 Paris AFP in English 2144 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, August 1, (AFP)--The special United Nations session on Palestine Tuesday was the subject of talks today between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who just returned from the session, and his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, Mr. Ghali said today.

Mr. Ghali, who is to return to Cairo one day early, will report on his trip to New York and Paris to President Anwar as-Sadat. Afterwards, the Egyptian position on the Israeli law, adopted Wednesday, making Jerusalem its undivided capital will be announced, he said.

Egypt and Israel "must maintain dialogue," Mr. Ghali said, after a working lunch with Mr. Francois-Poncet. Mr. Ghali added that the Palestinian questions, the Middle East question and bilateral relations with France, which he termed "extremely important," also were discussed during the lunch, given by Mr. Francois-Poncet.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS MITTERRAND ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD011539 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Michel Tatu interview with PS First Secretary Francois Mitterrand--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] What is your main criticism of the government's foreign policy?

[Answer] We have a foreign policy which strives above all to please the current interlocutor, especially if he is powerful, or simply to please French opinion. It is a policy which has no general ideas aside from one: to adapt to circumstances. I am not arguing against realism. However, realism does not necessarily consist of choosing the short-term prospects instead of the future and following the situation from day to day. This is what is happening whether with regard to the Middle East, the Near East, the European Community, the Third World or relations with the USSR and the United States.

[Question] What is your opinion on the Warsaw meeting between Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Brezhnev?

[Answer] My viewpoint is that in a grave period of tension, at a time when the future is uncertain, anything which in any way helps to condone the aggressor's position is a mistake. Therefore I regarded the trip to Warsaw as a mistake. I do not see how France's approach could help solve the Afghanistan problem, hasten the Soviets' departure or open negotiations. We do not have any means of changing the existing balance of forces for the benefit of peace.

[Question] What should have been done, then, to help the Afghans?

[Answer] The USSR is forced to take account of a number of facts on the basis of which other countries can act. For instance, after the Kabul coup it was faced with the hostile bloc of Islamic countries--even if that bloc was not completely united--with the overwhelming UN vote when, for the first time, the majority of the Third World countries condemned a Russian action, and with an acceleration in the rapprochment--which it fears--between the United States and China. In addition it ran a great risk to the Olympic games and endangered the two main negotiations of Brezhnev's reign: SALT II and the Helsinki conference's great followup in Madrid next November. Finally, let us not forget the Afghan people's tenacious and probably unforeseen resistance.

To return to the Warsaw meeting, what Mr Giscard d'Estaing had to day, when he perhaps said to Mr Brezhnev, was less important, indeed had not importance compared with the act of meeting with Mr Brezhnev at such a time and with the significance of this meeting. Finally, the president of the republic hesitated for a long time in asserting the right of peoples to determine their own future--a human right. The word "unacceptable," pronounced after 2 weeks' delay, was understood by the Russians to mean...accepted.

Stalin formerly asked "how many divisions?" when talking disdainfully of the pope. I think that what Stalin said that day was stupid. Of course, everybody knows the power of arms but there are also invisible forces which exert great influence. I believe in the existence of a universal conscience. Anybody who tries to rouse it is heeded one day. Civilization would end if human conscience were to be irrevocably submitted to the primitive promptings of power and blood. Right probably loses many a battle. However, it will triumph eventually if it remains intransigent. Hence the importance of the struggle for human rights.

A single fearless witness can suffice to express and hence arouse the world's hope. I know that France must take care not to be presumptuous or to adopt a didactic attitude. However, I am sure that if France were merely to recall the principles on which there can be no compromise, its words would echo round the world. Finally, I believe that if the Soviets were to see greater cohesion in what we call the West and greater cohesion in what we call Europe it would help move their thinking toward opening negotiations.

[Question] Are negotiations possible?

[Answer] The Russians cannot be said to have ruled them out, first, because they cannot easily turn a deaf ear owing to the problems they are encountering. If you analyze the various proposals made so far--the Cuban, Indian, "Afghan" and European proposals--they all center on the idea of a withdrawal from Afghanistan with international safeguards and the adoption of a neutral status. That is a basis for negotiations and I think we must move toward a solution of that type. However, this cannot be done by denying any rights. Any suggestion that this solution would imply the prior recognition of the Karmal regime's legitimacy or the legitimacy of the present foreign order should be eliminated. The Afghan people must determine their future in complete freedom. I would like to add that, when the president of the French Republic uses the words "Afghan rebels" in his press conference to describe that people's resistance movement, he is giving the Soviet Union an alibi and favoring negotiations based on recognition of the current regime.

"Recognizing the Afghan Resistance"

[Question] Mr Giscard d'Estaing has said that France will not give military aid to this resistance. What is your view on that?

[Answer] The Vietnamese resistance was recognized by many countries. Why should the Afghan resistance not be recognized? I said recently that, unless there is a Soviet withdrawal, this recognition would be vital.

[Question] The resistance should be recognized and hence aided?

[Answer] Recognition is already helping it a great deal.

[Question] Do you think that economic pressures could be used?

[Answer] I accept technological sanctions but I am loath to support food sanctions which are, moreover, usually ineffective. The grain which the Soviet Union buys is not directly destined for human consumption but for cattle which then feed men. There is a long gap between these operations, during which other countries can be approached. Morally speaking, I find such methods rather shocking. Technological sanctions, on the other hand, amount to saying: You are acting contrary to law, contrary to peace, you are bringing world war closer and I have no reason for giving you the means of doing it better and quicker. I think that is a legitimate response.

[Question] However, it is not always effective, especially if the Europeans supply what Americans are refusing.

"What a Shambles!"

[Answer] Certainly. This inconsistency proves that there is no Atlantic alliance, or rather that it no longer has any meaning. A reexamination of the relations uniting the countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance strikes me as urgent and vital. I have repeatedly said that if any summit was necessary, it was one to do that. Because I proposed this summit L'HUMANITE described me as an Atlanticist. That made me laugh...and must have surprised the Americans! What then do the PCF leaders mean when they assert that they do not want France to leave the Atlantic alliance? Do they say this because the Atlantic alliance is meaningless? The PCI and PCE have also asserted their desire to remain in the alliance.

The fact that Afghanistan and the whole Middle East are not covered by this alliance is politically and geographically self-evident. Nevertheless, what a shambles! Look at Britain renewing and even increasing its contracts with Iran at the same time as it is joining the plan for economic sanctions against that country! Look at the FRG concluding new economic and technological agreements with Soviet Russia at the very time Carter is claiming to freeze relations with Moscow: Let's not mention France!

Allow me to make myself quite clear. The Americans bear a great deal of responsibility. Carter is wrong to mix election considerations with problems of world peace, and he does, and to take decisions on everything without consulting those he is committing or thinks he is committing. However, as far as I am concerned, I feel I must alert public opinion to the chaotic state of Western strategy, if, indeed, it can be called a strategy. When the seven (six Western countries and Japan) met in Venice in June they published a harmonious and optimistic communique at the end of their meeting--or at least it was interpreted as such. It was thought that the seven were agreed at least on Afghanistan--the main subject of their talks. Well, the very next day Carter was talking about withdrawing the Soviet troops in stages and the day after that Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who had suggested a timetable for the withdrawal in Warsaw, said the opposite! On what had Carter and Giscard agreed? On nothing.

I believe it was Mr Hua Guofeng who said that there is only one superpower in the world, the Soviet Union. That is going too far. However, it is obvious that, since its involvement in the Vietnam war, U.S. policy has been disinherited. A kind of whirlwind has seized that country which, despite its vitality and creative capacities, is building up reasons for self-doubt. It must be admitted that its interventions in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Latin America have "demoralized" it in the true sense of the term. The Soviet Union does not experience such moods.

"Nobody Knows What the Alliance Is Doing"

[Question] Would a U.S. resurgence not worry you?

[Answer] It all depends on what you mean. So far our conversation has related to the tensions arising from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its consequences, and to that point alone. If we move away from this problem, I observe that the United States has not stopped waging an economic war against us: the disappearance of the monetary system; the multinational companies' strategy; the manipulation of the dollar; the U.S. intention, executed by Britain, to sink the Common Market in a free-trade zone--in short, U.S. imperialism demands a great deal of vigilance on our party and justifies our suspicions.

However, we have not yet emerged--even if we wish we had--from the situation arising from the last world war: When the United States and the USSR agree, their allies count for little. When they do not agree it is even worse. Therefore I am asking the West at least not to indulge in the strategy of the curiatii [classical reference to tactic of splitting one's adversaries and disposing of them one by one].

The Atlantic alliance makes provision for consultations among partners in case of threat, that is all. The Brussels Treaty goes a little further, but the fact is that nobody in the West really knows what the alliance is doing, its scope, the reciprocal obligations it involves and to what extent it acts automatically. Everybody must at least be aware of what he accepts and what he rejects and say it plainly to the others. After that we will know where we stand. The alliance is based on a myth: U.S. intervention in Europe in the event of a Soviet aggression.

Neutron Bomb

[Question] Let us then talk about the bomb. The neutron bomb symbolizes the debate, but the real question is what France should do for its allies in the event of war in Europe. Is it necessary, for instance, to prepare for conventional warfare in Europe or does it seem to you that deterrence, sanctuarization, should carry the day?

[Answer] As you know, we Socialists have come out against the production and deployment of the neutron bomb. In the present state of the alliance it is impossible for France to do anything except ensure its own territory's defense via the nuclear deterrent. Any sorties outside its territory would fundamentally contradict this strategy, would involve us in conflicts which we could no longer control and would make us enter a system in which we would forsake the possibility of making our own decisions. However, such a withdrawal into themselves could in the long run encourage the French people to adopt a sort of neutral attitude toward world affairs in general and our closest friends in particular. If we were unwilling to show solidarity with them, how could we expect them to be in solidarity with us? There is now antinomy between a strategy based exclusively on the defense of the national sanctuary and a strategy based on alliance. Any political leader who is afraid to face this problem deceives public opinion. I demand that people at last know what is being discussed, and that a discussion take place.

[Question] Does conventional warfare nonetheless remain a possibility?

[Answer] In my view the American doctrine of graduated response makes no sense. Can you imagine that, knowing that the other side will be ready for it at the first, second or third warning salvo, a big country like Soviet Russia would engage in a conflict only to withdraw from it miserably 48 hours later?

In fact, the Soviets can wage war only directly and on a massive scale. And they have seen to it that they can act this way: Their SS-20 missiles could destroy all European military installations in 15 minutes without touching one village or one city, without killing one American soldier and without one Russian soldier being sent beyond the Soviet borders.

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[Question] What conclusion do you draw from all this?

[Answer] I do not conclude from this that the Russians want war. I even believe that the contrary is true. But they have an arsenal which, if I may say so, makes it possible for them to win a war without waging one. We have the duty to consider now the grave question of the balance of forces in Europe.

The "Pershing"

[Question] What do you think of NATO's decision to deploy American Pershing [2] missiles and cruise missiles in Europe?

[Answer] When the Communist leaders asked us to demonstrate against the American Pershing [2] missiles I told them that we were willing to do this provided an action against the Soviet SS-20 missiles were started at the same time. I admit that the Pershing missiles are intolerable from the Russians' viewpoint. But I want the Russians--and Communist leaders--to realize that the SS-20 missiles are intolerable from the French people's viewpoint. And I notice that even though the announcement of the deployment of Pershings in Europe by 1983 has exasperated Moscow, the idea of discussing these missiles, the SS-20 and the rest is gaining ground. Let us continue, therefore:

This is the main problem as far as peace in Europe in concerned. I have been very surprised that the president has remained silent on the subject, which he seems either to be unaware of or to underestimate.

[Question] You advocate firmness and yet you came out against boycotting the Olympic games.

[Answer] Making athletes scapegoats in this entire affair had little significance. Furthermore, the way in which President Carter proposed such a boycott was so obviously a vote-catching maneuver and so removed from any joint consultation that I found it intolerable. And inasmuch as I want to see the Atlantic allies reconsider their position, I also want us to show no weakness whenever the Americans confuse alliance with imperialism. In any case, as you know, the West Germans gave way only because they had to. In fact, they were as much or even more shocked than we were by Carter's unilateral action.

[Question] J.-P. Chevenement recently wrote an article in which he states that the Soviet danger has been exaggerated, that it is not the main danger and that this bogus fear conceals a desire to consolidate the positions of the military-industrial apparatus.

[Answer] Let us not dismiss this hypothesis. But let us not base all our reasoning on it either. It would be foolhardy. The desire for peace can be demonstrated differently than by engaging in frantic overarming: The deployment of SS-20 missiles which could not reach America but could reach Europe (their range does not exceed 4,500 km) constitutes a real danger. However, it is also conceivable that certain industrial and military circles have been adding fuel to the fire.

[Question] What type of negotiations do you advocate with the East?

[Answer] Global negotiations without preconditions. The Socialist Party does not merely assess the risks of a conflict and alert both public opinion and the authorities to the fact that these risks are increasing. It also reminds all concerned that any accumulation of arms, especially nuclear ones, repeated challenges and violation of international law are bound to lead to confrontation. And that it is time to resume negotiations on sound and loyal bases. [paragraph continues]

Hence the importance of the Madrid conference during which all concerned will meet one another for the first time since the Kabul coup in order to discuss the economy, security, human rights and confidence-building measures which would help restore detente. At any rate, this is the agenda for this conference. And let us remember that all European countries--West and East--will be there. Many of them on both sides will speak a similar language with a view to creating the prerequisites for peace.

I hope that the Socialist proposal to convene a conference with a view to reducing forces and tensions in Europe, which I mentioned to LE MONDE readers in December, will be adopted.

"Friendship With USSR Must Not Be Based on Indulgence"

[Question] Since then you seem to have been placing more emphasis on the Soviets' responsibility.

[Answer] This is because Afghanistan and the SS-20 are pressingly topical issues. Do not think that there is any contradiction here: I have never stopped believing in the need for friendship and good relations between the USSR and France. I regard this as essential to the European balance and I am prepared to multiply initiatives in this direction. But friendship is not based on indulgence. The Russians will negotiate all the better with us the more they respect us. What I mean is that they will respect our ability to say "no" when we have to. It will lend weight to our "yesses."

[Question] What do you think of the present tendency to let France and Germany forge Europe?

[Answer] So much the better for the French-German reconciliation, which dates back much further than the 20 years which Valery Giscard d'Estaing generously accorded to it during his recent visit to Germany. As far as I am concerned, I attended the first European congress in The Hague...in 1947. But that is very different from creating a special Paris-Bonn axis. Europe is the Europe of the Nine and presupposes a thorough equality among its partners. If Britain absents or distances itself, it is a pity.

Fluctuations Over Europe

[Question] Is the Europe of the Nine fairly united on this?

[Answer] No, I fear not. I am worried, I admit, by the decline in the Community spirit among the Nine. We are living on the basis of obsolete rules, and when the rules are not obsolete they are violated. Unfortunately France is not the last in failing to meet its obligations, because paradoxically it disregards the safeguard clauses contained in the treaty. In it approach to Europe the Giscard-Barre government demonstrates the same fluctuations as in other areas of its foreign policy. We would not have waged the "lamb war" so fiercely had we prepared satisfactory transitional measures while there was still time, before the end of December 1977. We would have been less affected by the afront to Mr Giscard when Britain was granted Fr15 billion if we had not previously treated Britain offhandedly.

Again a few days ago in Germany the president of the republic appealed for European solidarity. Listening to him, I could not fail to remember his refusal to sign the "Seveso" directive on major accident risks in industry, as in the case of the dioxin in this small north Italian town, which is still a restricted zone 4 years after the disaster. The same applies to the pollution of the Rhine, with regard to which we accepted an agreement dangerous to the subsoil of Alsace which we later refused to implement. How illogical!

I was also reminded of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's about-face on expanding the Common Market. He could not be sarcastic enough last year when criticizing the Socialist stance on demanding the prior negotiation of strict economic agreements to guarantee our producers fair conditions of competition. But we did have serious arguments concerning the very nature of the Common Market and not Mrs Thatcher's moods. And we raised real issues: guaranteed agricultural prices for producers and amounts [quantum], wine, fruit and vegetables and horticultural boards, standard tax and welfare charges and so forth. Can the head of state's attitude be explained other than by electioneering considerations?

I remember announcing that "either Europe is socialist or it will not be built." This does not signify the negation of a pluralist Europe but my doubts regarding the liberal economy's ability in Europe to escape its own laws, which condemn it to becoming confused in a whole dominated by interests which are not our own. The Socialists have given their answer: the Pisani, Cresson and Sutra report; Jacques Delors' proposals; Yvette Roudy's report on the environment. Our critics do not want to be negative, but how can you change the economy without changing policy?

CGT ALLEGES POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT VETO ON CONTRACT WITH USSR

LD040949 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jul 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "French Veto on a Contract With the USSR?"]

[Text] Andrey Sainjon, secretary of the CGT metalworkers Federation [FTM CGT] wrote a letter to Raymond Barre yesterday to express his surprise at the French Government's silence about the delay in concluding an agreement for a big French company to build the world's biggest iron and steel complex in the USSR.

On 7 July the FTM CGT had already asked the economy minister for an audience to discuss this matter but it has not yet received any reply. These are the facts revealed by the CGT:

For several years the USSR has been inviting tenders for the construction of a big iron and steel complex in the Moscow region which would be capable of producing 350,000 tons of silicon metal sheets. First, it was an American-Japanese company--ARMCO--whose chairman is an American senator, which secured the order as a result of sordid dealings imposed by the American Government in connection with the signing of the SALT accords.

Since President Carter decided at the beginning of the year to impose an embargo on supplies of equipment to the USSR, ARMCO called off the deal.

The USSR then turned to a French consortium composed of Creusot-Loire, Jeumont-Schneider and Creusot-Loire Enterprise which had competed with the American company for the contract.

The CGT emphasizes that, to start with, the French Government placed many obstacles in the path of the negotiations for the contract, demanding, among other things, that the equipment in question be supplied without expertise. However, the contract was ready to be signed at the beginning of the summer.

Then the Venice summit took place: "Is it true that at that time the U.S. administration's approval was asked for at the highest level and that it was withheld?: the CGT asks.

"If this were proved true," the CGT wrote to the prime minister, "we would have an idea of your concept of the independence of a great country like France subjected to the veto of the U.S. Government and multinational companies.

"This would confirm the fact that France's policy has been aligned with that of Carter of which the Venice summit marked a new stage. It would mean that, obviously at variance with its official positions, France would in turn find itself engaged in an embargo policy which dare not speak its name."

Be that as it may, the French Government has refused to reply for more than 1 month to a request for information made by the companies interested in the contract.

Such a policy not only contributes toward a worsening of international tension but also, the CGT emphasizes, is bound to have the following serious consequences:

In fact, the contract amounts to 1.5 billion new francs. This represents one-half of the turnover of a company like Jeumont-Schneider and an equivalent of 5,000 full-time jobs during 1 year. The building of such a complex would be a proof of the competitiveness of French products and would help to spread our country's influence.

Furthermore, the CGT emphasizes that if the French Government were to persist in its attitude, the USSR would probably implement its plan by awarding the contract to some other European enterprises--FRG enterprises, for instance.

"This contract must be concluded and honored," the CGT states. "The jobs of thousands of metalworkers in our country and the future of France's trade exchanges with a big country like the USSR are at stake."

AMBASSADOR TO REPUBLIC OF VANUATU APPOINTED

LD011521 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay announced on Wednesday, 30 July, that Yves Rodriguez has been appointed French ambassador to the new Republic of Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides).

FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Budapest media coverage of the official visit to Hungary of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on 30-31 July see the Hungary section of the 31 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN BOLOGNA BLAMED ON RIGHTWING TERRORISTS

AU040830 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Bologna, August 4 (ANSA)--76 dead and 180 wounded is the toll to date for the massive bomb blast that ripped through the central station here Saturday morning, leaving carnage and destruction in its wake in what is suspected of being an extreme rightist terrorist attack.

With some of the injured in a very grave condition, it is feared that the list of the dead may lengthen in the coming hours, though official sources have confirmed that all the casualties were out of the wreckage by dawn Sunday morning. Sunday morning, there was also official confirmation from Bologna's Public Prosecutor Ugo Sisti that the explosion was caused by a bomb, which many factors indicate as having been laid by extreme rightwingers.

The full details of the attack are still not clear but, according to reliable sources, the massacre seems to have been caused by ten kilos of plastic explosive mixed with a certain amount of TNT and packed in a suitcase. The investigators must now try to establish whether the suitcase bomb was exploded by the terrorists in the station's second-class waiting-room on purpose, or whether it went off by mistake.

According to the investigators, claims to paternity for the massacre received to date are not sufficiently reliable, but the general feeling in many circles is that the explosion was the work of extreme rightwingers.

Saturday afternoon, the Neofascist Revolutionary Armed Nuclei (NAR) telephoned both the Roman daily, LA REPUBBLICA, and the ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY to claim responsibility for the bomb, but a second phone-call to the agency from a person claiming to speak on behalf of the NAR denied any involvement. On Sunday afternoon, yet another phone-call claiming to come from the NAR arrived at the Roman office of the Milan-based daily, L'OCCHIO, denying the organisation's responsibility.

On Saturday, the bomb was also claimed by a telephone caller claiming to speak on behalf of the leftist Red Brigades urban guerrillas, but the Brigades issued an authoritative denial later with a telephone call transmitted live by a privately run radio station.

Another extreme leftist urban guerrilla group, the Organized Communist Movements, asserted its "complete extraneousness" to the attack in a phone-call to the Venetian office of the NASA News Agency Sunday.

Apart from these claims, investigators believe that the timing of the blast and the location chosen for the massacre may be crucial in deciding the political matrix of its authors. On Saturday morning, just a couple of hours before the explosion, the Bolognese magistrates indicted neofascist terrorist Mario Tuti, who is already serving a life sentence for slaying two policemen, for the Italicus train massacre. The Italicus express was blown up on the line between Florence and Bologna on August 4, 1974, leaving twelve dead and fifty injured.

According to the investigators, it was probably no coincidence that Saturday morning's massacre, the gravest in Italy since World War II, was perpetrated close in time and place both to Tuti's indictment and the anniversary and location of the Italicus bomb. Some sources even pointed out that the Italicus bomb was in fact timed to go off in Bologna station, but exploded at the exit to a nearby tunnel because the express was running late.

Meanwhile, addressing a crowd outside his summer residence in Castelgandolfo outside Rome, Pope John Paul II voiced his "pain and disturbance" over the massacre and prayed for the victims and their families.

In Bologna, there were visits during the day from Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani, Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, other politicians, and trade-union leaders. In a brief speech, Cossiga voiced the government's "very firm determination to ensure, not only that violence does not take any more victims, but that it also fails to reap the fruits of corruption (?of our) customs of civil life and the strength of our institutions which (?is) certainly its aim".

Today, the trade unions have proclaimed a nationwide general strike of two hours in protest against the massacre while the victims are expected to be buried on Wednesday.

GOVERNMENT 'DEEPLY CONCERNED' OVER STATUS OF JERUSALEM

AU021346 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 02 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 2 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian Government is "deeply concerned" over the Israeli parliament's decision to pass a law naming Jerusalem as Israel's "eternal and indivisible capital", according to sources at the Italian Foreign Ministry. The sources said yesterday that the move was seen at the ministry as in conflict with the resolutions of the United Nations on the Middle Eastern problem.

The sources also pointed out that Italy's position remains that voiced in the statement adopted by the European Council in Venice on June 13. The statement asserted, among other things, that it was unacceptable for Israel to make unilateral modifications in the status of Jerusalem. The sources reported that Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo had already brought up these points in a meeting with the Israeli ambassador in Rome, Moshe Alon, a couple of days ago.

DEFENSE MINISTER CITES RADAR DEFICIENCIES IN LIBYAN MIG CRASH

AU311650 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Rome, July 31 (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio today advanced two possible explanations for the mysterious crash of a Soviet-built MiG-23 into a Calabrian mountain-side on July 18. In a statement delivered to the lower house defense commission on the crash of the fighter plane, which bore Libyan markings, and death of the pilot, the defense chief attributed the incident to either a sudden illness of the pilot during a training flight or "a desperate escape attempt with no adequate planning which concluded tragically". Lagorio told the commission that he might provide more information at the end of the work being conducted by the special investigating commission.

The Italian defense minister disclosed that the MiG was not picked up on Italian radar screens because of the low altitude of its flight path over national territory, because of the sharp variations of the terrain in the Calabrian region where the crash occurred, the significant differences between sea and land temperatures which set up electro-magnetic interference and also because of obsolete radar equipment, especially in the south. The defense chief quickly assured the commission that "the defense system must be continuously updated" and added, "a wide ranging modernization and extension plan is now being applied".

CARRILLO COMMENTS ON SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION

LD012144 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo left for Yugoslavia today for his summer vacation.

Shortly before his departure Carrillo told EUROPA PRESS that he is thinking of meeting the Yugoslav leaders to discuss problems of the international situation and of the communist movement itself. With regard to the present Spanish political situation, the Communist leader said that the attempt to reach an agreement between the government party, the Union of the Democratic Center, [UCD] and the Basque and Catalan minorities looks like having little success.

Regarding the opinion of a Socialist deputy concerning the political paralysis of the country during the summer months, Carrillo said that what is serious is not that Spain becomes paralyzed in August, but that Spain has been becoming paralyzed for a long time because the policy of the government is a static [inmovilista] policy.

In connection with the closure of MUNDO OBRERO, the PCE press organ, a newspaper has said that for Carrillo the next PCE congress will be his toughest because of internal criticism. The Communist leader said that he does not think that what a newspaper has said will happen--there will be debate and discussion, but the congress will not be the most difficult he has had to face.

PSOE's GONZALEZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PANAMA

LD312114 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1820 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], has said in Panama that the most serious problems facing democracy in Spain are terrorism and unemployment. At a press conference given for the Spanish colony in Panama, the leader of the main Spanish opposition party said that in Spain at the moment there is more of a terrorist psychosis than actual terrorism, as the number of victims from this type of political violence is far less than in some countries with far smaller populations, such as El Salvador or Guatemala. For Gonzalez, unemployment is a bitter and dramatic reality, as in some regions of Spain it stands at more than 20 percent of the active population, while the European economic crisis no longer allows the exit of a million Spanish emigres who emigrated in the seventies. But the PSOE leader told the Spanish colony in Panama that Spain is a country with hopes, especially if it focuses its future possibilities with Latin America.

Gonzalez, who is spending a short vacation in Panama following his stay in Nicaragua, where he attended the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution and the overthrow of the heriditary dictatorship of the Somozas, emphasized the difficulties entailed in the passage from an authoritarian, centralist regime to the system now prevailing in Spain which he described as a true democracy, and a state organization bordering on a federal state. The socialist leader noted that an important element in the present Spanish situation is the world economic crisis, which the country did not (?experience) under the old regime and which is a great source for democracy. The solution, for the leader of the most important opposition party, lies in opening up new economic horizons with Latin America and in increasing exchanges in all spheres between similar communities.

IOANNIDHIS, GOBBI MEET; KIPRIANOU COMMENTS ON RESUMING TALKS

NC020850 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Greek Cypriot negotiator, Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis, yesterday had another meeting with the UN special representative, Mr Hugo Gobbi, and his deputy, Mr Remy Gorge.

An official statement said the meeting was "within the framework of the exchange of views on the question of the resumption of the intercommunal talks".

The meeting followed another long session on Thursday evening of the "working group" the inner committee under President Kiprianou which deals with the Cyprus problem, at which final consideration would be given to the Greek Cypriot response to a reported draft of an introductory statement by UN Secretary General Waldheim at the proposed resumption of the intercommunal talks.

However, there were conflicting reports yesterday as to whether the final views of the Cypriot side were actually communicated by Mr Ioannidhis yesterday or whether further clarifications were sought, in which case a reply would now be expected to be given next week.

Reference to Dr Waldheim's new efforts for resumption of the talks was made by President Kiprianou yesterday in the course of his reply to the address from the new Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr Cvijeto Job, when he presented his credentials.

During these days there is a new effort in progress for the resumption of the talks and on our part we are doing whatever we can so that this effort may bear fruit", the president said without elaborating.

The president outlined the Greek Cypriot approach to a settlement. He said: "There can be progress towards a peaceful solution; but if there is going to be progress there must be a radical change of attitude on the part of Turkey. We accept biregional federation as a solution, but it must be real federation and not confederation or division under any disguise".

"Cyprus must be a united country and the people of Cyprus--Greeks and Turks--must be a united people, living in conditions of peace and justice in a federal state without foreign armies. That is why we proposed the complete demilitarisation of Cyprus without foreign interferences and with strong international guarantees this time".

"This is more or less the solution which we envisage", Mr Kiprianou said and reiterated adherence to the Makarios-Denktas guidelines of 1977 and the ten-point agreement between himself and Mr Denktas and UN resolutions. On the basis of those agreements, the principles of nonintervention, nonannexation, of partition under any form, direct or indirect, demilitarisation and the safeguarding of the basic rights and political liberties of the citizens, a solution could be found provided goodwill exists, he said.

The president once again assured that the Greek Cypriot side is inspired by "full goodwill" and the government considers the Turkish Cypriots to be citizens of the Cyprus state and is equally interested in their well being as it is in the well being of the Greek Cypriots, the Armenians, Latines and Maronite citizens.

Ambassador Cvijeto Job expressed the hope that friendly talks between the two Cypriot communities conducted on a footing of equality will bring about a mutually acceptable just and lasting solution for the benefit of the people of Cyprus and their common life in peace and security".

Spokesman on Talks Consultations

NC020944 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Answering a question, the government spokesman has stated that the consultations for the resumption of the intercommunal talks are continuing. The spokesman added that next week President Kiprianou intends to call a joint meeting of the National Council and the Council of Ministers in order to brief its members and exchange views on the developments.

PRESIDENT, MINISTERS MEET LIBYAN INFORMATION SECRETARY

Kiprianou's Meeting

NC021120 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Today President Kiprianou received Libyan Information Secretary Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, who is on a 4-day official visit to Cyprus at the head of a large delegation. The Libyan information secretary's call on the president was of a courtesy nature. Al-Hijazi conveyed to President Kiprianou greetings from Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi and his interest in a Cyprus solution.

Foreign, Labor Ministers' Meetings

NC021121 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Libyan Information Secretary today called on Foreign Minister Rolandhis. Later, talks began at the Foreign Ministry for the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two countries in the political, educational, scientific and technical fields. The Libyan delegation to the talks was led by the Libyan information secretary, while the Cypriot delegation was led by Director General of the Foreign Ministry Pelayias. The pertinent agreement will be signed next Monday.

Earlier Al-Hijazi met Labor Minister Theodhoulou and exchanged views with him on issues of common interest. During their meeting, the two ministers noted that the bilateral agreement between Cyprus and Libya for the exchange of labor power has been successful from all respects and that the Cypriots working in Libya--they number about 1,000--are generally satisfied with their working and living conditions. Their problems are insignificant and can be resolved by further improving the system of contacts between the competent ministeries of the two countries.

informed Theodhoulou that his country is ready to receive any number of Cypriots with university qualifications or of workers and employees who would like to be employed in Libya. The two ministers agreed that in order to further improve the relations between the two countries and to expand their cooperation in the field of labor, the signing of a bilateral cooperation be promoted in the field of social insurance issues and for the employment of unemployed Cypriots with university qualifications in order to meet concrete needs of the Republic of Libya. Mr Al-Hijazi renewed an invitation to Mr Theodhoulou to visit Libya in order to see on the spot the working and living conditions of Cypriots employed in this country.

Airport Improvement Aid

NC011821 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Libyan Government has granted Cyprus 500,000 pounds sterling for improving Larnaca airport. The check was handed to communications minister Iliadhis by Libyan Information Minister Al-Hijazi, now on a visit to Cyprus, who said that the aid was granted in appreciation for the services rendered by the republic's Communications Ministry to Libyan pilgrims who go to Mecca via Larnaca airport as well as for the successful handling by the Cypriot authorities, particularly the Communications Ministry, of last year's hijacking of a Libyan airliner.

DENKTAS BLAMES GREEK CYPRIOT ATTITUDE FOR SEPARATION

TA021740 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Speaking to reporters this morning, President Denktas said that the minister of information of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the delegation accompanying him, now on a visit to south Cyprus, were also expected to visit north Cyprus, but added that the Turkish side had not yet been informed of their program. Referring to the point that the Libyan Minister viewed Cyprus as a single country, Mr Denktas said: The 1960 constitution established a functionally federal partnership republic based on two ethnic communities. The Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriot people had cofounder partnership rights in the independence and sovereignty of the republic, thus it was impossible for one of the partners to command the destiny of Cyprus by disregarding the other partner and as a further confirmation of this fact, Mr Denktas added, both sides had given mutual assurance to each other through national guarantees against enosis and partition, making the independence of Cyprus a lasting one.

Denktas said that in 1963 the Greek Cypriot leadership colluded with Greece to destroy the partnership republic and launched a preplanned bloody aggression for the total extermination of the Turkish Cypriot people in a very brief period, but when they had failed to totally exterminate because of the resistance of his community and the interest and support of guarantor Turkey they sustained their aggression for 11 years. Commenting on why the Turkish Cypriot side did not proclaim a completely independent state and declared a federal state instead, Denktas said that the Turkish side wanted to believe that the Greek Cypriot leadership had learned its lesson and convinced that it could not destroy the independence and sovereignty based on the partnership of the two peoples. Denktas said that the Turkish side wanted to give the Greek Cypriot side the opportunity to establish its own federated state so that a federal central government could have been jointly established. The president warned that if the Greek Cypriot side insisted on its policy it would lead the island to a complete and categorical separation and not to union because the Turkish Cypriot side, which is the cofounder partner in the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus, would not, under any circumstances, abandon its partnership status it defended at the expense of the Turkish community's lives for 11 years and would not accept minority status in a Greek Cypriot, Hellenized, Christianized Cyprus under the people who regard themselves as a legitimate government and falsely present themselves as such to the world.

Replying to a question on guarantees, Mr Denktas said that the continuation of the national guarantees was essential for the maintenance of the independence of Cyprus and that it could not be made a subject for bargaining.

KIPRIANOU APPEALS FOR PARTY UNITY ALONG MAKARIOS LINE

NC031206 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] President Kiprianou declared that today, 3 years since Ethnarch Makarios' death, our duty remains the continuation of his course until we successfully conclude the historical mission to hand down to the coming generations a really free and happy Cyprus where all its inhabitants--irrespective of race or religion--will enjoy the benefits of freedom and equality.

Speaking on behalf of the state during the official memorial service for the ethnarch at the Kykko Monastery today, President Kiprianou stressed that the people's unity, unity of aims and goals, is the most indispensable prerequisite for the successful outcome of our struggle. He added: It is not permissible today, under any circumstances, to put party or personal interests above the national cause. The parties, organizations and individuals, President Kiprianou said, are free to express any disagreement; however, he stressed, they have no right to disturb the people's peace and unity over the national issue for which there must be only one line: The line for the salvation of Cyprus, the Makarios line which it is everyone's duty to follow faithfully without deviation.

President Kiprianou declared that we are neither going to betray our people's just rights, nor directly or indirectly accept the faits accomplis or the results of--in comparison--the most terrible crime that has ever been recorded in world history, and which was committed against Cyprus in 1974.

President Kiprianou stressed that we are ready for a logical solution that would secure for all our people the prerequisites for a happy life. The president said: We are not intransigent, just as Makarios never was intransigent. But as Makarios himself had stressed on many occasions, conciliatoriness should not be mistaken as a tendency to submission, or goodwill as desire for capitulation. Mr Kiprianou said: We are prepared to discuss a solution that will secure true freedom and independence, a solution based on already existing agreements, a solution that will provide our people with all possibilities for a free and peaceful future.

The president stessed that there is room for all in the arena of the struggle provided that we struggle for the same thing. He stressed: The torch, Makarios, whose spiritual presence is guiding us, is so visible that it allows no hesitations, doubts or differing interpretations.

Mr Kiprianou also said that Makarios never considered the Turkish Cypriots as rivals and that he struggled for their benefit as well. He added: And I believe that today, while we are struggling for the freedom of Cyprus, we are in fact also struggling for the freedom of Turkish Cypriots because under the present conditions they are also living under occupation and I am sure that also they have regrets because of the arrival at that time of the so-called Turkish liberation army.

Finally, Mr Kiprianou said that the continuation of Makarios' work and the realization of his visions would constitute the best memorial by his people for him.

Speaking at the memorial service on behalf of the church of Cyprus, Archbiship Khrisostomos described the late ethnarch as the protagonist and personification of popular unity for the sake of which he had expended much energy. Archbishop Khrisostomos said: Makarios knew that the people's struggles cannot succeed without unity, particularly when these people are numerically small and weak, as is the case with us. He stressed: Today, more than ever, let us be more prudent and let us observe Makarios' advice.

In his speech Archbishop Khrisostomos said that the people draw hope and courage from the inexhaustible source of Makarios' courage and that they are strengthened in the steep road to their calvary that does not appear to be a short one. He said: Three years after his death, Makarios continues to be the polestar that helps us find the correct line, while the reefs and ridges of international machinations are trying to block our road. He added: Particularly today it is necessary that we turn to this polestar to both check the soundness of our orientation and chart our future course, because for our country the tragic consequences from the 1974 treachery and the Turkish invasion have not yet changed.

DENKTAS: GREEK CYPRIOTS INVOLVED IN MURDER OF TURKISH ENVOY

TA012000 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Denouncing the murder of a Turkish diplomat in Athens, President Denktas said: The Greek Cypriot leadership has a finger and its money in these murders. Commenting on the cruel attack in Athens where a Turkish diplomat, Galip Ozmen, was killed and his wife and daugher were seriously wounded, Denktas said: We are faced with a new and very sad murder. It is significant that the murder was committed in Athens. It is being said that it was committed by Armenian organizations. Nobody is surprised. The Greek Cypriot leadership has its finger and its money in these murders, which is known. The murder was committed in Athens because certain circles want to widen the gap between Turkey and Greece. Nobody can believe that an Armenian organization can commit this murder and then disappear in Athens.

The Turkish Cypriot people share the grief of the families of the victims and of the Turkish nation. Turkish diplomats should not be killed just like that, for no reason. Anybody who claims to be a man must do his duty in the face of such meaningless murders and bring the culprits to justice. Above all, this would be in the interests of all Armenians.

Government Denial

NC041103 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The government spokesman has categorically denied an allegation by the Turkisn Cypriot leadership that Greek Cypriots had a finger in the recent assassination of a Turkish diplomat in Athens. The spokesman emphasized that the allegation, to which publicity had been given in newspapers abroad, was totally unfounded and was within the framework of a systematic Turkish slander campaign against the Greek Cypriots that was aimed, among other things, at securing pretexts for possible new adventurist moves.

INVESTIGATION INTO TURKISH ENVOY'S KILLING CONTINUES

ATO21150 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] As established by the police investigation, there were two gunmen involved in the murder of Turkish diplomat Galip Ozmen. The existence of the two gunmen was proved by an on-the-spot reenactment conducted at the scene of the crime in Pangrati [Athens suburb]. One of the two gunmen emptied his pistol in firing at the attache of the Turkish Embassy and members of his family while the second gunman covered the first one's withdrawal. Security forces, which have been fully mobilized in their effort to trace and arrest the murderers, yesterday questioned approximately 150 persons including many young Armenians. General security officers believed the murderers cannot be members of the Armenian community in Athens. For this reason they alerted Interpol which has also been set into motion.

Reprisal Threats From Armenians

NCO21745 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 2 (AFP)--An organization calling itself the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia today threatened the Greek Government with reprisals against its diplomats if any Armenians ran into trouble in Athens. A communique to that effect written in English and received today by AFP's bureau here came in apparent reaction to the questioning of Armenians in the Greek capital following last Thursday's assassination there of a Turkish diplomat, responsibility for which was claimed by the Armentian Secret Army. The text said: "To the Greek government-we remind you that all your diplomats are within our reach of fire. Therefore if anything happens to any Armenian in Athens, your diplomats will be our next targets."

Daughter's Death

ATO31911 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] A short while ago the daughter of Turkish diplomat Galip Ozmen, who was murdered last Thursday in Pangrati, died in the people's hospital where she was being treated. As is well known, Neslihan Ozmen, 19, had been seriously wounded during the murderous attack against her father. Since that day she had been in a coma. Her remains have been transferred to the Athens morgue.

PASOK CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO DIRECTLY CONDEMN ISRAEL

ATO21130 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] PASOK called on the government to directly state its opposition to Israel's decision to proclaim Jerusalem the capital of the Israeli State.

This was stressed in a statement issued yesterday by the movement's committee on international relations. The text of the statement is as follows:

"Israel's decision to establish Jerusalem as the capital of the Israeli State is not only a provocation directed at the United Nations, which only recently in a resolution asked for recognition of the rights of the Palestinians, but at the same time it is an unacceptable act which undermines the situation in the Middle East.

"PASOK unreservedly condemns this decision and calls upon the Greek Government to directly state its opposition to an act which is directly contrary to the resolution which it recently supported at the United Nations."

In the meantime many countries have already openly condemned the decision of the Knesset which, as it is well known, was adopted by a majority. Among the countries which have already condemned this Israeli action are France, Britain, Turkey and nearly all the Arab countries. Egypt will recall its ambassador.

BREAK IN SOVIET SHIP REPAIR AGREEMENT LINKED TO NATO RETURN

AT021345 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 2 Aug 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The U.S. and West German disengagement from their policy to date in support of preserving Aegean balance of power is considered by authoritative political observers to be a concerted attempt to bring about pressure for Greece's return to NATO.

In the immediate future this concerted effort will be followed by similar statements from other NATO member states. This must be considered a direct blackmail attempt aimed at forcing acceptance of the new plan for Greece's return which is being prepared by NATO as well as for a "solution" to the national issues in Cyprus and the Aegean in conformity to "allied" interests.

This blackmail attempt is also directly related to the drive which is being actively promoted in an effort to prevent renewal of the agreement between the Greek Government and the Soviet organization "Sudoimport" on the Neorion [ship repair facilities at Siros] agreement which ends in December 1980.

It is characteristic that during a recent Brussels meeting, alliance personalities described Neorion as "new Alexandria-type installations" while the New York HERALD TRIBUNE talked of "conversion of Siros into a Soviet naval communications base in the heart of the Aegean." Such references which are not only excessive but also fail to reflect the essence of the arguments against the Neorion agreement are aimed at exerting pressure upon Greece to force it not to renew the agreement, an eventuality which would create difficulties for the USSR over the repair of non-naval ships but which would also create many problems for Greek economy which is faced with a large-scale crisis.

In reference particularly to the U.S. decision not to take into consideration the 7:10 ratio, it is characteristic that the State Department issued a statement which under expressions on "elasticity" and "lack of obligation" only confirms reports about the U.S. reneging on the obligation which was undertaken for the preservation of the Aegean balance of power.

It is obvious that the United States in its effort to deprive the Greek Government of every "negotiation ace in the hole" in respect of its return to NATO, now proceeds to "open threats" about a unilateral strengthening of Turkey and a long term disturbance of the balance which has existed in the area.

It is not at all strange that immediately after the United States, West Germany also stated that on its own part there is also no obligation to maintain the 3:5 ratio which it has observed to date in its aid grants to Greece and Turkey.

Naturally this ought not to create surprise since West Germany is one of the basic supporters of Turkey. This West German role has often been stressed by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, who in his recent visit there stressed the dangers created by this unbridled support and aid to Turkey and condemned the decision to strengthen Turkey militarily.

The cancellation of the Greek-Soviet Neorion agreement, which terminates in December 1980, is in essence another hard condition set by the U.S. Pentagon and the allied headquarters in Brussels for our country's return to NATO's military wing.

According to our information the Greek Government is subjected to "insistent" recommendations by the ambassadors of certain friendly EEC countries, which are also members of NATO, not to renew the Neorion agreement beyond 1980 because, as it is being argued, NATO strategy in the Mediterranean is changing due to the presence of the Soviet fleet in the area.

It is recalled that in the past and during foreign policy debates in the chamber of deputies, PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou stressed the danger of an overthrow of the balance of power in the Aegean as a result of allied "policy" and that he had asked the government to take steps to prevent such an overthrow.

U.S. REPORTEDLY ASSUMING TOUGHER STANCE TOWARD GREECE

AT031355 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[By correspondent Rikhardhos Someritis]

[Text] Paris--At least for the next few months the Americans are determined to maintain a tough position toward Greece on the following issues: return to NATO, the future of their bases and the more general "circuit" of Greek-Turkish relations. This is believed by well-informed observers according to whom:

1. Washington's basic aim is not to attain a formula for the temporary coexistence of Greeks and Turks within the framework of the alliance but a general agreement between the two countries which will cover all controversial issues (including the Cyprus issue) and will guarantee "the tranquillity of the West" in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean for a long period of time.

2. The Americans believe that this general agreement cannot emerge except from bilateral Greek-Turkish negotiations. All of Washington's substantive activities try to promote these negotiations even by blackmailing the Greek side. This is the interpretation being given not only for the huge amount of aid to Turkey, but also for the questioning (by Americans and Germans) of the promises of maintaining a balance with Greece.

3. Rightly or wrongly, the impression has been created in Washington and NATO that, specifically in the economic field (huge additional expenditures that must be confronted if Western help to Turkey is not offset by corresponding help to Greece), Greece is not able to choose an alternative policy. This impression has been enhanced by the viewpoints of important Greeks who appear as devotees of a "return" regardless of the conditions under which it may be implemented.

4. The affirmation that the 2-year period of negotiation on the "return" and bases issues has (tacitly) led to a significant change in Greek positions and claims has played a g eat role in the formulation of this policy by U.S. circles; the fact is that what Athens currently seeks is not the negotiation of a truly "special relationship" with the alliance's military wing and the essential autonomy of Greek forces and their equipment but a return to the status that was in force in July 1974. The only controversial point is the Aegean status within NATO which, according to NATO (and contrary to what the Greek Government seeks), depends on bilateral consultations between Greece and Turkey.

Finally, at least some circles believe that the Greek "NATO lobby" is strong enough to take advantage of the current situation in order to promote anticipated developments and even weaken the impression that could be created by occasional reports about a possible new orientation of our country toward NATO or the U.S. bases.

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAQ, ISRAEL

Comments on Iraq

TA011454 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 1 Aug 80

[News conference held by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel after his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Cankaya Mansion--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] There are certain reports that our relations in Iraq are becoming tense. The fact that [words indistinct] our ambassador to Iraq is in Turkey on vacation is being interpreted in various ways. Recent developments [words indistinct].

[Answer] This is the issue. As you know, 10 Turkish citizens were shot and killed because they crossed the border in Hakkari. This is not in any way compatible with humanity, neighborliness, fraternity or Islam. It is not possible for the Turkish Government and the Turkish nation to remain silent in the face of this. The necessary reaction has been made. Although the other side accepted a joint investigation of the incident and search for the culprits, nothing tangible has been done since then.

We have kinsmen in Iraq. Naturally, these are Iraqi citizens. However, 17 persons were previously sentenced to death because they are of Turkish origin and not because they are Iraqi citizens. A significant number of those sentenced were executed. Recently it was also reported that another nine persons were sentenced to death and executed. These reports were not definitely or officially confirmed. However, if they are not correct, such reports should officially be denied. These denials were not made.

We have always regarded Iraq as a brother country and a brother state. Our relations have been very smooth and good. It is out of the question for us to cause tension or disrupt these relations. However, no state can treat the issue as if nothing happened in the face of these incidents. We cannot treat the issue in this manner. This is why we recalled our ambassador [to Iraq]. The Foreign Ministry will conduct consultations with him and receive information.

I hope that, in view of these events, Iraq will not commit an error in assessing the value of its relations with Turkey. We do not shed blood and we did not shed blood. However, we do not consent to the blood of our citizens being shed. The fact that Hakkari is 1,700 km away from Ankara does not mean that I turn a blind eye to the bloodshed of my brother in Hakkari. It is the duty of the Turkish state and the Turkish Government to defend the rights of Turkish citizens, regardless of where they are. The existence of Iraqi citizens of Turkish origin in Iraq should not constitute an issue but should be a bridge between the two countries. It is meaningless to kill people who have lived together for 400 years. This is a very bad thing. All the same, we--Turkey is a great state--are viewing the issue in a cool-headed manner. It is impossible to view it as if nothing happened. However, it is our right to say: Let us investigate the matter. Let such things not occur. It is also our duty to defend the rights of our citizens who died unjustly. This is what is being done.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not want to say anything further now. I think that if you resort to the language of diplomacy, you can deduce many things from what I said. I want the relations between Turkey and Iraq to improve and not to worsen. This is why I spoke in a constructive manner. However, I am grieved. I have citizens who died, their families and my nation want to defend their rights.

Response to NSP on Israel

TA011529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel replied to journalists' questions upon emerging from his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. A journalist recalled that the NSP will retrieve the interpellation motion it submitted about the foreign minister if the relations with Israel are severed and asked what the attitude of the government will be on this subject. Demirel said that the government will not act contrary to Turkey's interests in order to insure the cancellation of the interpellation. Pointing out that the important issue for the government consists of fulfilling a duty and not of whether or not to remain in power, Demirel said: If what should be done is in Turkey's interests, then we will do it. The issue of whether to remain in office is secondary.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO TEL AVIV RETURNS HOME, BRIEFS ERKMEN

TA041041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Gundogdu Ustun has briefed Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen on Israel's move declaring Jerusalem its capital and the recent developments in the area. Ustun was recalled to Ankara to brief the government following the finalization of Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital. It was reported that Ustun will remain in Ankara for some time and continue his contacts.

ERKMEN, FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCE MURDER OF ATTACHE IN ATHENS

Foreign Minister's Statement

TA012026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Erkmen harshly denounced the attacks against Turkish diplomats and said: Such attacks do not cause countries to compromise with other countries or organizations. Foreign Minister Erkmen issued a statement in connection with the attack in Athens where the administrative attache at the Turkish Embassy, Galip Ozmen, was martyred, and his wife and daughter were seriously wounded. Erkmen said: Such cruel attacks against innocent people do not cause people to lose their determination, nor do they cause countries to compromise with other countries or organizations. As the Turkish Republican Government we have the duty and are determined to protect the integrity of our country. We do not allow any foreigner to claim rights in this land. Foreign Minister Erkmen also said that the necessary steps were being taken and contacts being made with the concerned governments to prevent such attacks against Turkish diplomats abroad and to take the necessary protective measures.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA011228 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the atrocious attack which resulted in the death of the administrative attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Galip Ozmen, and the wounding of his wife and daughter is strongly denounced before world public opinion.

The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General in Ankara today noted that this attack, which was intended to murder an entire family--including wife and children--is a horrifying act which completely disregards and ruthlessly violates human principles. The statement said: All members of the foreign service strongly condemn this act before world public opinion. Such inhuman attacks can in no way prevent Turkish foreign service members from continuing to fulfill their tasks with courage, dignity and a sense of duty.

DEMIREL CITES NEED FOR MARTIAL LAW TO FIGHT TERRORISM

TA021137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that martial law must definitely be successful and that the success of martial law has become equivalent with the fate of the country. In a news conference in Ankara today, Demirel commented on the situation of Turkey at the beginning of August. During the first part of his news conference, Demirel expressed his views on anarchic and terrorist incidents.

Pointing out that martial law can be declared in the face of a state of war, a situation necessitating war, an attempted action against the country and the republic or a threat posed to the integrity of the country and the nation, Demirel said: When we came to power, martial law was being enforced in 24 provinces. The government before us declared martial law because there obviously was a situation which required its declaration.

Noting that anarchy and terrorism is a national issue and that a national attitude is necessary in the face of a national issue, Demirel said that his government has engaged in an extremely determined struggle against those who are committing acts against the republic and the country. He said that the struggle is being waged in accordance with a strategy and tactics and not in an isolated or haphazard manner. Stating that the issue of anarchy and terrorism has been discussed by the National Security Council nine times since his government assumed power, Demirel noted that there are deficiencies of law and authority where combating anarchy and terrorism are concerned. Demirel said that the subjects of establishing state security courts, enacting the state of emergency law and increasing the authority of martial law commanders have repeatedly appeared in National Security Council statements. Demirel said: This [word indistinct] should not be opposed. The opponents will bear the responsibility for the bloodshed.

Pointing out that, now that his government is in power, the origins of anarchic and terrorist organizations are being uncovered and that some 10,000 suspected participants in incidents of anarchy have been arrested and numerous organizations uncovered, the prime minister said: The bloodshed is continuing. The incidents have not stopped. So far we have not been able to extinguish the fire. However, this is not due to the weakness of the state or our inability but to the enormity of the fire.

Demirel asked all political parties, constitutional organizations and citizens to assist in combatting anarchy and terrorism.

In the latter half of his news conference--which is still continuing--Demirel is expressing his views on economic issues.

RPP Criticism

TA031653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The RPP General Administrative Council met in extraordinary session under RPP leader Bulent Ecevit today. A statement issued after the meeting criticizes the statement made by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at a news conference yesterday.

The statement says that Demirel's news conference yesterday more clearly exposed--through new and distinct proofs--the plots hatched by the government. Noting that the Turkish Armed Forces are trying to remain outside political differences and arguments, the statement adds: However, Prime Minister Demirel is insistently and obstinately trying to drag the Turkish Armed Forces into political discussions and arguments.

The statement notes that the prime minister was repeating and interpreting statements issued by the National Security Council for the last 8 months in the style of an ultimatum to the parliament and was using threats which meant if you do not comply with my wishes you will be confronting the Turkish Armed Forces. The statement adds:

The National Security Council and its commander members is a constitutional instituation. The council makes recommendations to the Council of Ministers on issues pertaining to National Security. The Turkish Grand National Assembly is not the respondent [muhatap] of the National Security Council. The council's respondent is the government. The prime minister should submit his requests from the Turkish Grand National Assembly not through the statements and mediation of the National Security Council but through the government.

Noting that in democratic regimes the parliament is not an organ that confirms without discussion requests submitted from outside the parliament, the statement says that the parliament is an organ that freely discusses all issues and confirms only those that it sees suitable. The statement continues: Since it is out of the question in our country for the Grand National Assembly to enter into an argument with the National Security Council, Prime Minister Demirel should renounce the irresponsible attitude of confronting the Grnad National Assembly with National Security Council statements that he interprets and tries to use as he pleases and of trying to put pressure on the assembly. It seems as though Prime Minister Demirel wishes to repeat the 12 March experience and to take it even further, this time remaining in power and creating the false impression that he is backed by the Turkish Armed Forces. He is, thus, trying to revenge recent history.

The statement goes on to say that the statement made by Demirel at the news conference yesterday aimed at creating the impression that the government did all in its power but that the martial law enforcement failed to be successful. The statement adds: However, the accomplishments of the martial law command are limited in an atmosphere where terror is instigated by the government, the intelligence is either misleading or grossly insufficient, and the police are either rendered impotent or used partially by the government. In spite of this, the martial law has been very successful in dealing with acts of terror that might be transformed into mass clashes. Effectiveness in acts of terror other than those cited above is expected from other state forces.

The statement points out that most of the bills regarding the prevention of terror were prepared and enacted by the RPP government but that the prime minister, not being content with them, wished to enact new laws. The statement, in short, adds: It is clear that his real aim is to possess new authorities that will give him the possibility of more easily and extensively destroying democracy from within. Because both his long-standing mentality and the economic model that he has begun to implement since January are fully incompatible with democracy, Prime Minister Demirel wishes to transform democracy into an empty model. The prime minister's desire is to increase his authority in order to realize the regime of his dreams. If this were not the case he would not have insisted on establishing the state security courts. He would then have lifted his embargo on the bill prepared by the RPP and aimed at rendering more effective civil courts when dealing with cases of terror.

The statement further criticizes the way in which the prime minister's news conference was reported by the TRT yesterday and says: The government occupied the TRT yesterday.

DEMIREL ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNORS ON FIGHTING ANARCHY

TA031255 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has issued a directive in connection with fighting anarchy saying that upon request, governors will have under their command all the public vehicles and state means within the borders of their provinces. Demirel said that this request could not be rejected or postponed for any reason.

According to an announcement by the Prime Ministry Press Adviser's Office, in his directive Demirel pointed out that his government had covered great distances in its merciless struggle against anarchy, terrorism, destructionism and divisionism. He added: The entire state mechanism and public servants must help the security forces in the struggle they are waging with great sacrifices.

An all-out effort will prevent anarchy, terror, destructionism and divisionism on time and will prevent them from spreading as well as their bad consequences. It is obvious that taking the most appropriate measures against the threats and dangers aimed at our state and our political system and aiming the existing means and talents at the target quickly and effectively will increase success in trying to insure our nation's peace and tranquillity. Consequently, it is very important to extend the necessary help to the governors--who are responsible for the public order in their region and who must be the first ones to intervene and take measures during incidents--so that they can act quickly, take countermeasures rapidly and intervene in the incidents with sufficient force.

EXPANDED MARTIAL LAW COORDINATION MEETING ASSESSES INCIDENTS

TA031618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The expanded martial law coordination meeting chaired by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has ended. The meeting which began at the chief of the general staff's office at 0930 lasted for 8 hours. Those attending the meeting were briefed on incidents that occurred in martial law and other areas during the past 1 and 1/2 months. In addition, a general assessment of the incidents was made.

Measures that must be undertaken and the proposals and requirements of the martial law commanders were also discussed at the meeting. Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, various ministers of state, the ministers of justice, national defense, foreign affairs, customs and monopoly, labor, energy and natural resources, national education, youth and sports, the acting interior and finance ministers, commanders of the ground, air and naval forces and the gendarmerie commander attended the meeting chaired by Demirel. The secretary general of the National Security Council, the deputy chief of staff, the under secretary of the National Defense Ministry, the martial law commanders and other officials were also present.

ECEVIT ACCUSES TRT OF PARTIALITY TOWARD DEMIREL

TA021612 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit held a news conference today and complained about the TRT. Ecevit said: During the JP minority government this important constitutional institution has become a serious problem in the regime. Ecevit said that the RPP, during its term in the government, had attached great importance to the TRT's impartiality but that the JP was continuously keeping the TRT under psychological pressure.

Ecevit recalled that during the RPP government the JP was constantly and unjustifiably attacking the TRT. He added that the TRT was allocating much time to Prime Minister Demirel but that Demirel was not speaking as a prime minister should but rather as a political party leader by engaging in polemics.

Ecevit later criticized the statement made by Demirel at a news conference today. He said: The government should not use the National Security Council, which also includes the commanders, as a shield in confronting us in a political struggle. This is tantamount to irresponsibility. According to the constitution, the National Security Council is a consultative organ. It can only make recommendations to the government. The deciding and executive organ is the government. Our respondent is the government, not a national security government.

Demirel's Reponse

TA031755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, in addition to choosing as his target those who struggle against anarchy, destructiveness and secessionism, has now included the TRT among his targets. At a news conference yesterday, Ecevit criticized the TRT broadcasts and said that during the JP minority government this important constitutional institution has become a serious problem in the regime.

Demirel today replied to the statement made by Ecevit regarding the TRT. Demirel said: The RPP leader Ecevit, who turned the TRT--which is supposed to function impartially in accordance with the constitution of the Turkish Republic--into his mouthpiece during his 22-month term of office, is now attacking the TRT. He is complaining that the TRT has become a problem within the system. The reason for his complaint is that his daily statements at news conferences are recorded with the exception of one which was summarized. Now it is clear why Ecevit holds daily news conferences. He is holding them with the aim of using the state radio and television for his propaganda purposes. During his term in office 90 percent of the radio and television time was allocated to himself and his party. The remaining 10 percent was allocated to the JP and other opposition parties. During our government, 40 percent of TRT time is used by himself and his party. The time allocated to Ecevit in the last 8 months is more than the time allocated to me as the prime minister.

Demirel said that, given the situation, Ecevit must have other reasons for accusing the TRT. He said: During 22 months in power, Mr Ecevit used the state radio and television to disrupt the tranquillity in the country and to instigate anarchy. Ecevit, who views as a free democratic system one in which his words and deeds are not subject to debate, cannot tolerate the broadcasting of other views by the state radio and television which he daily occupies.

BRIEFS

NEW UN ENVOY--Ambassador Coskun Kirca, who has been appointed the new permanent representative at the United Nations, has assumed his duties. Ambassador Kirca served as the Turkish representative at the UN bureau in Geneva between 1970 and 1976 and as the Turkish representative in NATO between 1976 and 1978. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 1 Aug 80 TA]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS OF 'INADEQUATE' DEFENSE BUDGET

LD050807 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The following is the text of the statement made by National Defense Minister Poswick to the house on Wednesday afternoon in reply to the spoken question put by Mrs Banneux (French-Speaking Front):

The Defense Department has in fact suffered a 2.2 percent cut in its 1980 budget plus an additional cut of 90 million Belgian Francs. These cuts come in addition to the refusal to grant the credits requested in installments to cope mainly with the disastrous increases in fuel costs since last year. I will recall these increases: 65 percent for vehicle fuel, 68 percent for aircraft fuel and 138 percent for naval fuel.

The armed forces have been forced to take a series of steps to cope with these reductions. For instance, Belgian participation in almost all allied exercises has been stopped; fighter pilots will have less than 140 hours flying time per year instead of the 180 hours necessary for normal training; most ships are staying in port. There has been a general reduction in the equipment acquisition program.

I actually requested at least a 10-percent increase in the 1981 budget compared with the 1980 budget. This budget scarcely contains the means for meeting unavoidable staff spending. The credits necessary to pay for current programs and required for the armed forces operational activities. [as published]

These activities correspond to the missions given them in the framework of our NATO commitments. This means: Enabling the ground forces to carry out its annual exercise and instruction program, enabling air force fighter pilots to carry out 180 hours flying per year, enabling navy ships to sail an average of 100 days per year.

The 15 percent increase which I should normally request is mainly the result of inflation in military purchases and activities which is running at a higher rate than the cost of living. Military activities are in particular paying dearly for the current rise in fuel costs.

If the budget which I am now requesting for 1981 cannot be honored, the armed forces will not be able to fulfill their missions. I would even say that they are becoming useless since they are not efficient. I refuse to support such a policy.

Indeed in the present period of international tension it is unacceptable to be so negligent of the country's defense effort since this effort alone, within the framework of the alliance, guarantees our security. All our allies, including the small countries, have agreed to increase their defense effort despite the economic problems they are experiencing.

It would be unacceptable for Belgium to refuse to face up to its obligations within an alliance where solidarity is the rule.

As far as I am concerned, I will not support an inadequate defense budget which would not only render our armed forces nonoperational but would undermine our credibility among our allies.

However, I hope that commonsense will triumph and that the vital means will be granted.

SCHMIDT TO MEET GIEREK 19-20 AUGUST IN HAMBURG

LD041444 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 04 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--It was unofficially made known in Bonn today that Polish party chief Edward Gierek will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg on 19 and 20 August for the planned political talks. The talks will center on the further development of European cooperation and questions of disarmament and troop reductions in Europe.

Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald confirmed only indirectly today to the press that the dates set for the chancellor's meeting with SED chief Erich Honecker are 27-29 August, at the Baltic spa of Dierhagen near Rostock. He pointed out that the official announcement of the date of Schmidt's visit is the business of the host, that is the GDR leadership.

OCCUPIERS OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN BONN LEAVE QUIETLY

LD041156 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Summary] (Bonn)--The Bonn police have announced that this morning's occupation of the Venezualan Embassy in Bonn has ended peacefully. The occupiers left the building after a while without the police having to intervene. They had wanted to draw national and international attention to the desperate struggle of the people of El Salvador and had identified themselves as members of the German solidarity movement for El Salvador.

LABOR OFFICIAL REPORTS RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

LD050940 Hamburg DPA in German 0847 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Nuremberg, 5 Aug (DPA)--The number of unemployed in the Federal Republic rose by 71,800 in July to 853,200. The president of the Federal Labor Office, Josef Stingl, pointed out when presenting his monthly report in Nuremberg today that it was usual for a rise in unemployment to be registered at this time of year, but added that the increase of around 9 percent was "noticeably" more than usual. The percentage of unemployed has thus risen from 3.4 at the end of June to a present 3.7 percent. Last year's figure was 3.5 percent.

The number of part-time workers increased from mid-June to mid-July by 1,300 to 85,000. The number of job vacancies fell in July by 18,000 to 334,900.

LE MONDE FORESEES 'LIVELY' DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

LD041509 Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "U.S. Democratic Party's Divisions"]

[Text] It is time that the Senate panel given the job of closely examining Billy Carter's activities reported on all the relevant evidence of which it has demanded communication in full.

Meanwhile guesswork, incomplete revelations, explanations contradicted the next day and indirect retractions reign, and all this relates to someone who is merely a jovial, broke failure, and at present it seems inconceivable that he has been above exerting any influence on U.S. Government policy.

Should the President, the White House and government organs have broken off contacts right from the start with an individual notorious for his foolish behavior which he exaggerates whenever necessary in order to attract attention, thereby exerting a kind of moral blackmail on the U.S. Executive? It would probably have been preferable.

At another time and in other places the matter would have been settled by a lettre de cachet [reference to letter bearing king's seal ordering someone's imprisonment without trial]--a term which cannot be translated into English. However, in the age of aircraft and the television it is impossible to "get rid of" an obstinate troublemaker. Therefore we can assume that the President, being unable to ignore his younger brother, tried to "calm" him down rather than place him in an impossible quarantine. Hence the message he sent him after his first trip to Libya: a telegram expressing satisfaction if not relief from the man in charge at the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli to which Jimmy Carter apparently added a few kind words.

Perhaps that was inappropriate. However, it is difficult to see it as a failure of presidential duty.

Nonetheless in the trough of the summer--and of Mr Carter's wave of popularity--the affair is assuming considerable proportions and placing a suspicion not of corruption but of confusion over the White House. Some 40 Democrats fear for their reelection and are desperately seeking a way of persuading the Democratic convention which opens in New York in a few days' time to choose an alternative candidate to replace Mr Carter.

This maneuver does not seem likely to succeed; not only would it amount to revoking the verdict of the primaries but also to admitting that the candidate for the supreme office, who is at present in the best position, is unworthy of that office. That would be bound to effect the Democratic Party at the electoral level.

Another maneuver has just emerged and deserves attention. After an interview with Senator Kennedy, who took the initiative for the meeting, independent presidential candidate John Anderson stated that if the Democratic convention were to choose a candidate other than Mr Carter, he might possibly stand down. This gives the Massachusetts senator the advantage of being able to say that if he received the convention's nomination, the threat posed by Mr Anderson who could, even in third position, receive some 20 percent of the votes on 4 November--mainly Democratic votes--would be removed. Otherwise some people are hinting that Mr Kennedy could, somehow, side with Mr Anderson.

This agitation and these speculations suggest that the Democratic convention will be a lively one. Will it, however, produce spectacular developments?

Mr.Carter's nomination, which theoretically has been secured with a big majority, will be difficult to dispute. Senator Kennedy would assume a weighty responsibility and would jeopardize his career within the party if he were to fail to go along with the majority vote.

MARCHAIS REMARKS ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS EXAMINED

LD301251 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jul 80 p 24

[Text] In an interview shown live from Moscow by French Television 1 on 28 July, Georges Marchais, who watches the Olympic games for 8-9 hours daily, stated: "These are fantastic, extraordinary games. I see here the world's youth--white, black, and yellow--competing in the stadium or swimming pool. The French bourgeoisie likes young people but it likes bleeding young people, that is young people in confrontations and wars to defend its class privileges."

The PCF secretary general believes that the "standard" of the games is "very high" and that the medals won by athletes are no "chocolate medals." In his view, Mr Jimmy Carter launched the boycott campaign because he was afraid of sports competition "with new countries" such as Cuba. "Carter fears such a confrontation. Mr Schmidt has aligned himself with Mr Carter. Giscard would have done the same if it had not been for the French people."

Mr Marchais asserted that he had met with no Soviet political leader in Moscow and that it is sufficient to read the local press to see that "the Soviets support the proposals put forward by Babrak Karmal's Afghan Government which proposes negotiations with a view to resolving the problem. And if negotiations take place, Soviet troops will withdraw from Afghanistan."

According to the PCF secretary general there are "two sorts of journalists. There are those who walk the streets in search of petty events. These people do not interest us. And there are the sports journalists, specialists in the field. And I have been able to note that, in general, commentaries have been very good."

In conclusion, Mr Marchais told a story which he heard from a "reliable friend." It concerns an "American woman who walks about wearing a T-shirt with the inscription 'I am a member of the KGB atnletic club' which is something completely ridiculous. Well, she walks about in her hotel and in the streets and not only the Soviet people but also the French, British and other people who have met her laugh. You can see, therefore, that there is much freedom here."

(LE MONDE note: On 29 July L'HUMANITE published an edited version of Georges Marchais' interview. The PCF daily newspaper was not satisfied with merely tidying up the secretary general's statements. Marchais stated: "The French bourgeoisie likes young people but it likes bleeding young people." The word "bleeding" has been left out. The statement that "there is much freedom here" has been left out.

Marchais made a distinction between "two sorts of journalists... Those who walk the streets in search of petty events" and "sports journalists, specialists in the field." In the L'HUMANITE version, there are no longer any journalists "who walk the streets.")

L'HUMANITE RESPONSE

LD041315 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] According to usual practice the interview granted by the PCF secretary general to French Television Channel 1 from Moscow on 28 July was subjected to editing by one of Georges Marchais' associates with a view to publication in L'HUMANITE. [paragraph continues]

Overstepping its technical objective--obviously unintentionally and without any political intention--this editing led to some alterations which have given rise to interpretations. To remedy this mistake and put an end to the accusations the Central Committee Secretariat and L'HUMANITE's editorial board, which had not been consulted in this case, are anxious to publish the full text of the passages concerned as they were heard and rightly understood by millions of television viewers.

Georges Marchais stated in particular:

"I think, Patrice Duhamel [television interviewer], that there are two kinds of journalists in Moscow. There are those who walk the streets looking for minor incidents, and they do not interest us. And there are the sports journalists, the experts in the field. Moreover I have the opportunity to read the press and see that the commentaries are on the whole very good from the sports viewpoint. For instance when you see a man like Salnikov breaking the 15-minute barrier for 1,500 meters, it is a historic event, as a French sports newspaper wrote. The aim was to swim 1,500 meters in less than 15 minutes. There was a barrier to be broken and it was broken by a Soviet athlete.

"Patrice Duhamel: If some French athletes were to demonstrate their concern at human rights violations in the Soviet Union in the next few days, as some of them have said they will--this is only a hypothesis--what would you say?

"Georges Marchais: If that happened then I would express my view afterward. At present I...you know, I have been told that people here can do what they like, I have not seen this for myself but I have been told by a responsible friend. It seems that there is an American woman walking around with a T-shirt on which she has printed 'I am a member of the KGB athletic club,' which is absolutely ridiculous; she walks around in her hotel and in the streets and not only the Soviets but the French, British and all the others who have seen her find it very funny. Therefore, you see, there is a great deal of freedom here.

"These games are fantastic, extraordinary, because here I see the young people of the world, white, black, and yellow competing in the stadium or in the swimming pool. The French bourgeoisie likes young people, but it likes young people bleeding, in other words in confrontations and wars to defend its class privileges. I, however, like young people in stadiums, young people who want to live, who want to learn, to have a profession, a job and to play sports. I am with those young people and you cannot imagine how happy I am."

[Signed] PCF Central Committee Secretariat

[Dated] 30 July 1980

COSSIGA COMMENTS IN SENATE ON BOLOGNA MASSACRE, TERRORISM

AU042010 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 4 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga implicitly indicated here today that he sees the bomb massacre at Bologna's central station Staturday morning as the work of extreme rightwing terrorists. "The matrix of the horrible massacre of Bologna is now clear", he said in his opening address in the Senate debate on the blast that killed 76 and left about 200 injured. The aberrant logic of extermination that determined (the massacre) calls to mind in Italians the episodes and tragedies caused by the barbarity of the Nazis and the Fascists," he said. But the prime minister also refused to rule out the possibility of international connections among the terrorists responsible for the attack. No possibility can be ruled out, he said, adding the government's commitment to find the authors and to "give the Italian people the security it demands for its right to live and work in peace".

Meanwhile, workers up and down the country struck for two hours--four in the Emilia-Romagna region of which Bologna is capital--and held thousands of factory assemblies, marches and rallies to protest against the massacre. In Bologna itself, which was also marking the sixth anniversary of another extreme rightist bomb attack, the Italicus express massacre on August 4, 1974, there was rally of more than sixty thousand in a downtown square.

On Saturday morning, just a couple of hours before the bomb went off in Bologna station's second-class waiting room, the Bologna magistrates indicted neofascist Mario Tutti as the brain behind the Italicius bombing in which twelve died and fifty were injured. There have also been telephone messages from the neofascist Revolutionary Armed Nuclei (NAR) claiming responsibility for the attack, but self-styled spokesmen for this terrorist group have subsequently denied the claim. But, as the magistrate in charge of the enquiries Luigi Persico stressed this morning, no avenue is being neglected in an attempt to track down the terrorists. In an opaque and prudent reference apparently directed at the extreme right, Persico added that "one cannot forego a careful consideration of analogies and links which it would be deplorable to neglect". According to Persico, the characteristics of the attack--the link with Tutti's indictment and the typical neofascist policy of hitting blindly in the bunch--make it increasingly likely that the authors were extreme rightwingers.

Meanwhile, a message from the NAR telephoned to the Turin daily, LA STAMPA, warned that the group was planning new terrorist attacks in Milan or Florence and, once again, claimed responsibility for the Bologna massacre. A similar call was made to a Milanese publishing house. In both cases, the message, apparently recorded, voiced support for Tutti and announced a communique. But, later in the day, the Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO, received yet another anonymous phone-call from another self-styled spokesman for the NAR denying the claims in the previous communications.

In other points, Cossiga told the Senate--the lower house has already started its summer recess--that the battle against terrorism was one of his government's priorities. This was a "choice dictated by the political and constitutional orientation of democratic solidarity which involves the political and social forces over and beyond their parliamentary position," he said. He also summed up the results of the battle against rightwing terrorism since 1976--2,336 extreme rightwingers arrested, 154 waiting for trial in jail, 463 on provisional liberty, 78 serving sentences and fifty sought by the police. Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani said that the "first and most important problem remains the defense of public order as a contribution to the defense of democracy and a testimony of respect for the life of the country's citizens". In other points, Fanfani urged that there should be moves in a "more productive way in order to repair past inadequacies and face up to persistent or even bigger dangers."

IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS BATTLE OUTSIDE U.S. EMBASSY

LD041843 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1811 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Iranian demonstrators fought a pitched battle with police outside the American Embassy in London's Grosvenor Square tonight.

A total of 20 youths were arrested in the heated scuffles and several demonstrators and police suffered minor injuries.

About 150 police were guarding the embassy as the placard-carrying demonstrators protested about the arrest of Iranians in the United States.

Suddenly, shortly after 6 pm, a group of demonstrators organised a concerted charge on the police line, according to a senior officer at the scene.

The police prevented them reaching the building, but in the heated exchanges which lasted about five minutes, the arrests were made.

"It was quite a struggle and for a few minutes the police line was under considerable strain," said the senior officer.

"The demonstrators were very agitated and were putting everything into their attack. There were a good few bruises on both sides."

One demonstrator, carrying a placard reading "Free our sisters and brothers in U.S." said: "The police are preventing us making protest.

"We want to deliver our protest to the embassy itself. Our argument is not with the British police."

Twenty of the estimated 150 demonstrators were girls, their heads covered.

Police tonight were keeping the demonstrators in a line opposite the embassy and other officers were positioned on the steps of the building as an added precaution.

SOVIET WARSHIP EXPECTED IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

LD041433 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Leningrad, the Russian helicopters cruiser is expected to sail through the English Channel from the North Sea to the Atlantic today. It is extremely unusual for a Soviet warship of any size to use the channel.

The Leningrad, which is 200 yards long, carries 12 anti-submarine helicopters which can be deployed over a wide area. Together with her sister ship, the Moskva, the Leningrad was built to counter the Polaris submarines.

Frigate Escort

LD051135 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] A Royal Navy frigate Tartar, 2,300 tons, has been sent to shadow the biggest Russian warship to venture down the English Channel. The helicopter-carrier Leningrad, 14,500 tons, normally based in the Black Sea, is believed to be returning there with an escort destroyer and a tanker after exercises in the Baltic. Tartar will escort the Soviet ships as far as the Atlantic where a French warship is expected to take over.

KKE'S FLORAKIS ON PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE, ELECTORAL GOALS

ATO31709 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 3 Aug 80 p 3

[Interview with KKE (Exterior) Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis by unidentified reporter--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Florakis, a resolution by the Central Committee plenum has caused a sensation not only among communists and leftists but among broader democratic circles. We would like to discuss with you some of the points which have generated most of the discussion and questions.

The Central Committee plenum has made the assessment that it is time for a democratic turn in the life of the country. In what sense was this said?

Answer: We must not forget that at our 10th party congress we made it clear that there are objective prerequisites in our country, not merely for a democratic turn but for radical change, for an anti-imperialist, antimonopolist democracy of the people and for socialism. The reason this goal of revolutionary change has not been put on the agenda is because subjective prerequisites have not been created to a corresponding extent.

We have currently ascertained, however, that certain objective and subjective prerequisites have been achieved so that the removal of government power from the right and a change in policy and the implementation of a differnt policy can be put forth as an immediate, achievable goal. It is not accidental that everyone is currently speaking about change. What they mean by it and what kind of change they want is something else again. First there is the bankruptcy of the New Democracy policy and the exacerbation of all problems of the country and the people. The right cannot provide prospects for their solution. Not only can't it offer anything positive to the people, not only it is trying to take away what the people have won through struggle, but its retention of power in the next few years would entail inestimable "cost" at the expense of the national independence, life and freedom of the working people.

The overwhelming majority of people understand this, even a large number of those people who voted for New Democracy. The New Democracy government has been a minority government but now it has become even more so.... Nobody can dispute the fact that the democratic forces of the opposition can presently remove the parliamentary majority from the right, something which does not mean, of course, automatically removing it from power. Characteristically, U.S. senators' reports and very often Western press reports stress that the bases and NATO issues must be solved before the Greek elections, precisely because they do not rule out the possibility that the right may lose; therefore, they are hastening to create--as they think--faits accomplis.

However, we are not only experiencing an electoral change against New Democracy but also a significant rise in the organized mass movement. Great prerequisites also exist for a more decisive development of the movement.

But what should we pay attention to when we say that the removal of government power from the right is immediately possible? By no means should we think that this will happen automatically, like the rotten apple which falls from the tree. It will neither be inevitable nor easy, and no one can claim that everything is ready and that nothing should be added. We have made it categorically clear that one deludes himself by believing that it is enough to vote democratically and that everything will be all right.

[paragraph continues]

We neither underestimate difficulties nor do we forget the level of the popular movement and the political alliances on the basis of which the issue of democratic change is currently being put forth. However, it would be political naivete, even defection, for one to postpone that which is or is becoming ripe, passively waiting for the creation of ideal conditions that will make change a sure and simple round of triumph.

We do underestimate the possibilities of the people's movement. At present--when the majority of people want democratic change--will struggle to turn this will into reality so that the means of democratic change, that is, the common action of the democratic forces, the organized mass popular movement and the decisive strengthening of the force and role of the KKE can be guaranteed.

Electoral Goals

Question: Our party has demanded the immediate holding of elections with the simple proportional system. At the same time it has set forth participation in the second distribution of votes as its goal--something that, under current electoral law, means winning 17 percent of the votes. What criteria did the Central Committee use to set this percentage and not a higher or lower one?

Answer: It must be made clear from the outset that 17 percent is not used as an expression of the party's current electoral power or as a percentage which we draw from statistical studies. The true force and influence of the KKE never coincides with the electoral force under capitalist conditions (due to the oppression of the masses, electoral education and law, and the conditions and methods of holding elections). Electoral numbers never express the true power of the KKE. How close these numbers reflect reality depends first on the way and method in which elections are held. And we have a great deal of experience from elections of the "Greek type." It is enough to recall the 9.4 percent of 1946 and the elections of 1961. We are not referring only to instances of falsification and open terrorism, but to other methods used to influence or obstruct the expression of true popular will. It also depends on the party's work and struggle to limit as much as possible the consequences of these methods of the ruling class and to reduce the gap between the party's electoral and true power.

The fact that we mention 17 percent and not 20 or, if you like, 15 percent, is because 17 percent is the borderline point which will allow the Communist Party to benefit from the second distribution. Currently the KKE is the only party that can contest this since it is third in strength. If the KKE benefits from the second distribution New Democracy will be denied the lion's share from the premium it will receive in the second distribution because of the larcenous electoral law. In the case, New Democracy will have fewer deputies and the forces of the democratic opposition as a whole will more surely guarantee a parliamentary majority.

Therefore, the inclusion of the KKE in the second distribution is the sure way to remove the parliamentary majority and government power from the right and guarantee the implementation of a different policy. Thus, the inclusion of the KKE in the second distribution is an issue which concerns not only its specific electoral influence but, in general terms, all those people who are interested in ousting the right. Consequently, it is a realistic goal.

The 17 percent, however, is realistic from the viewpoint of our party's true influence. In our country, the communist, generally the leftist movement has a great tradition. It has taken root among the people and in critical times for our country and people a significant part of the populace has rallied around it, even the majority of people. It has a much greater brilliance than that expressed in elections, a brilliance which constantly increases as our party is acknowledged in the conscience of the working people as an irreplaceable force for the defense of their interests.

Thus the slogan for the inclusion of the party in the second distribution expresses to the people the need for decisive strengthening of the KKE which constitutes a guarantee for change and helps them confront every kind of false dilemma or the well-known theories on lost votes.

The issue, therefore, is not to limit communists to general discussions about whether or not we shall be able to achieve the 17 percent or surpass it, but to approach the people and prove to them that by including the KKE in the second distribution the electoral defeat of the right will become more certain. The communists must also explain the irreplaceable role of the KKE in the struggle for change.

Question: Comrade Florakis, from where shall we draw this increase in our electoral strength?

Answer: I told you before. We shall draw it from all those people who currently want the right to be ousted and who understand that their vote for the KKE is the most decisive and sure blow against it, from all those people who have no delusions, who have learned from the past and who do not want a new 1963.

Naturally we look specifically to the fighters of the left and of progress, old and new. We look to those people who fought in the ranks of EAM [National Liberation Front], EDA [United Democratic Left], the Democratic Youth of Lambrakis, the antidictatorial resistance and the generation of the polytechnic school. We look to all those people who want a strong and unified left and, more generally, want the unity of the forces for change which the KKE consistently promotes.

"Self-Contained" Government

Question: What do we mean when we say that the removal of the parliamentary majority from the right, even the formation of a democratic government, do not automatically mean the removal of power from the right?

Answer: Let us try to imagine the Monday after the elections. Will anything substantive have changed in the forces and mechanisms of power except for the fact that the people's majority has opposed the right?

Even if the formation of a democratic government becomes possible, the right--more generally, the ruling class--will control key positions and "compartments" in the state machine.

The monopolies will still occupy dominant positions in the economy while the imperialists will still have significant possibilities for influencing economic and political life. The ruling class will still control the real power, its removal will require tough, complex struggles and confrontations between the forces of oligarchy--the right--and the anti-imperialist-democratic forces.

Naturally the right will not surrender its power to the democratic forces. It will do everything it can to restrict the true powers of the democratic government and render it impotent in order to force it into unacceptable compromises or in order to topple it when it considers that action expedient and possible.

Therefore, where will a democratic government find the strength; upon what will it rely in order to expand its control over the state machine, gather real power and implement its program?

It will either rely on the popular movement, on cooperation among anti-imperialist forces--specifically on the KKE--in order to guarantee an increasingly beneficial correlation of forces, or finally it will succumb to the pressures and undermining of the ruling class. There can be no middle-of-the-road between these two choices, one cannot be equidistant between the popular movement and the ruling class.

Cooperation or Elections

Question: Nevertheless, certain forces have reservations about cooperation. In fact they speak about the "independent" implementation of their program. How can such a "self-contained" government be produced--a government which some people proposed as an "intermediate step?"

Answer: First, in view of the correlations that are being formed it is impossible for a party to win by itself an "independent" majority. However, we believe that even if this were possible, one party would not be able to bring about change without cooperating with all the other forces which are striving for the same purpose. It is a dangerous delusion for a party to believe that it can lead the country to change with an alleged 37-38 percent which, on the basis of the larcenous electoral law, can become a parliamentary majority. Even if it had good intentions, an independent government would be powerless to confront the ruling class and one way or another it would be compelled to play the game of interchanging governments. As a last resort it might enhance somewhat the current regime while, in fact, it would become the administrator of the power of the right, especially in the current difficult conditions of the capitalist economic crisis. Perhaps it would only be a temporary pause so that the right will be able to return to the government after the independent government has created better prerequisites for it. Therefore, instead of being an intermediate step toward true change, such a government could close the road to it, regardless of its intentions.

So we ask: Why do some democratic forces want to go it alone and not cooperate with the other forces, something that would provide the implementation of their program with more certainty and fewer sacrifices? Should we believe that they are doing so merely out of selfishness? And that with such a motiviation they are prepared to sacrifice even the cause of democratic change? We, however, do not believe that we can interpret political phenomena through psychological suppositions. The undaunted persistence of certain forces in rejecting common action can only be explained logically if one assumes that they intend to renege on their declarations. Naturally there is another possible explanation: To put forth a utopian slogan of "independence"--which harms the movement--for election campaign reasons, that is, in order to filch away the votes of other parties of the Democratic opposition.

Stance of the Right

Question: Comrade Florakis, we believe that, given the current facts, no party can win an independent majority. Consequently, the formation of a truly democratic government requires the cooperation of democratic forces inside the new parliament. Nevertheless, certain circles are talking about the possibility of the main opposition party, instead of cooperating, asking for new elections in order to guarantee an independent majority.

Answer: Why should it want new elections since, on the basis of the correlation of forces inside the new parliament, the necessary parliamentary majority for the formation of a democratic government would be guaranteed? What would be the meaning of such an act? Would it want to rid itself of necessary alliances with other democratic forces so as to finally turn them into opponents instead of allies?

We believe that the problems of the people and the country are not solved by proceeding from one election to another. Furthermore, who could guarantee that that party would win an independent majority in the second election? Such tactics could yield entirely opposite results, not only because the other democratic forces would not remain with their hands tied against all efforts to forcefully extract their votes, but also because a significant part of that party's followers who are more radical would have serious doubts, perhaps suspicions, about such tactics. They would not be able to understand why, although a democratic parliamentary majority exists and a democratic government could be formed, their party prefers the adventure of new elections. Many would think that either that party does not want to cooperate with the communists so that it can pass the ruling class' good behavior examination or that it wants "to have its hands free," perhaps so that it can renege on its program. Naturally we sometimes say that only if a government is independent can it be strong enough to implement its program. I have already explained why such a government cannot bring about change; nor can a government which relies on the electoral percentage of a party be strong. A government can be strong against the right, against the ruling class, only if it relies on all the anti-imperialist democratic forces and the organized mass movement. Let us not forget the experiences of 1963-67. Then, too, G. Papandreou refused to cooperate with the left and resorted to new elections in order to elect an independent, strong government. We saw, however, how strong it was and where the government which was not merely "independent" but had 53 percent ended up....

Need for Cooperation

Question: At this point, however, the argument is made that the right would not allow the existence of a government which would rely on communists or in which communists would participate....

Answer: You are right. This argument is being put forth by many people. It is being put forth by reaction which wants to isolate the KKE, by some who want to cover up their hegemonism; but many democrats also believe it in good faith. However, would it not be at the least naive for those people who want true change to ask permission from the right to promote this change? Have those people who put forth or believe in such positions ever asked why the right does not accept communists? The thing that annoys the right is not the name "communist," but the communist program which impinges on the interests of the ruling class, communist militancy and their consistency in implementing the things they declare. The right knows it: The KKE has never accepted any of the plans of the ruling class. If the other democratic forces which have declared goals of change want to implement them, then let them have no delusions. The right will deal with them just like the communists. This is confirmed by international and Greek experience. Did they not label as communists sympathizers all those who merely supported reforms of a democratic nature? Therefore, why not struggle all together in order to effectively repulse the attacks of the right and implement our common program?

Question: Comrade Florakis, we believe that, from the analysis we are making, we can conclude that--at least for now--there can be no change without the cooperation of democratic forces....

Answer: Certainly at this moment, with the current grouping of forces, it would be impossible to have change without cooperation. However, the removal of the right from power and democratic change are the people's objective needs and desires. No leadership, no party can, except temporarily, arrest this necessary democratic development. Our people will judge every party by its deeds, take the cause of unification for change into account and find the means to guarantee true change. Inevitably, therefore, there will be serious regroupings among political forces and such changes in the correlation of forces among democratic forces that will make possible the advancement of common action by anti-imperialist forces in ways and in a program that will correspond to the need for change. In other words, nobody can stop life....

What Will the Ruling Class Do?

Question: A problem that occupies all democrats and patriots concerns the kinds of undermining activities of the right--more generally, of the ruling class--and whether the popular movement can deal with them.

Answer: The only sure thing is that, in any case, the ruling class, the imperialists, the right, will try to foil changes which impinge upon their basic interests. We must also clearly see that they will not hesitate to resort even to the most extreme activities provided, naturally, that the correlation of forces allows this. We do not mean that the ruling class' interventions against a democratic government will automatically acquire the character of the well-known military coup. Nobody can define from the outset the specific forms, the means and the extent of such activities. Certainly they will try to use the intervention of the president of the republic, their dynamic support of power (the army, the security corps), extreme rightist mechanisms, the economic strength of the monopolies, the economic and political pressures of the imperialists, and so forth.

These interventions may be in the form of coordinated pressure on the democratic government and on vaccillating forces which will be ready to compromise within the democratic area so as to force them into a more general compromise. They could also acquire a more aggressive character, aiming at the collapse of the democratic government within the constitutional framework or even outside the constitution through an open antidemocratic diversion of one form or another. What will happen--the details, ways and results--does not depend only on the will but also on the strength of the anti-imperialist movement, the steadfastness of the democratic government in its policy, the readiness and common action of the democratic forces, popular vigilance, democratic enlightenment for patriotic officers and the enlisted children of our people, international conditions, and so forth.

We believe, therefore, that if all these prerequisites are advanced it will be possible to disorganize all kinds of undermining activities by reaction and find suitable ways out of all possible difficulties. We must explain this to the people so that they will not be influenced by the disorienting, terrorizing dangermongering of the ruling class.

I would like to stress one more serious point regarding this issue. A democratic government will have to deal with serious economic difficulties due to the current deep economic crisis and the consequences of the policies of the governments of the right. It is also certain that a democratic government will not be able from one day to the next to deal with all the aggravated problems of the people and country. Reaction will certainly try to utilize these difficulties in order to disorganize economic life or to disappoint or turn against the democratic government a part of the popular masses, especially the middle class. This is one more reason why cooperation among democratic forces is necessary: So that we may lay a strong foundation for popular unity, enlighten the people on the problems of change and isolate reactionary forces.

In any case, we must stress that our people can struggle decisively against the right and can understand the difficulties only if they see that changes which serve their own and the country's interests are being promoted in practical terms.

Duties of the Communists

Question: On the basis of the prospects which the Central Committee plenum has defined, what are the duties of communists?

Answer: Currently we must orient ourselves even more toward popular struggles and approach the masses of working people, of all democrats, to a greater extent. We must explain how New Democracy can be defeated electorally and how it will be possible to remove the right from power, and prove why decisive strengthening of the KKE and, specifically, why the inclusion of the KKE in the second distribution is one of the prerequisites for democratic change. The members and followers of our party must clearly understand that they will be tested by the people in the battle for change. To respond to the people's expectations we must improve our actions with even greater enthusiasm, militacy and thought; we must overcome weaknesses and deficiencies. Undoubtedly we have taken several steps since the 10th congress. However, we still have not reached what we want, what we can, and what life demands. Without underestimating difficulties, taking it easy or having a routine mentality we must all together, and separately, undertake our share of the responsibility in order to have the KKE, and more generally the popular movement, meet the growing demand for democratic change. There are prerequisites for this, there is a will. How can we not be optimistic?

BRIEFS

SFRY TOURISM PROTOCOL--A protocol for tourist cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia was signed at 1900 at the conclusion of the work of the 19th meeting of the Greek-Yugoslav Joint Committee on Tourism. The protocol was signed by the heads of the delegations of the two countries. Deputy Minister for Tourism (Mazi) signed on behalf of the Yugoslav side and chairman of the Greek Tourist Organization, Professor Dhaskalakis signed for the Greek side. The protocol provides for more active and greater development of tourist cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80 AT]

NEW AMBASSADORS--The new ambassadors to Athens from Finland, Mrs (Eva Christina Makelainen: New Zealand, Paul Cotton; and Ecuador, Carlos Solorzano Constantine, presented their credentials to President of the Republic Karamanlis today. Minister for Foreign Affairs Mitsotakis attended the ceremonies. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80 AT]

FINANCE MINISTER SEZGIN LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

TA031059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin went to Yugoslavia today for an official visit. In a statement to the TRT at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Sezgin said that during his visit he would discuss cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, finance, industry, energy, transportation, trade and technology. He said that at the end of his contacts easier conditions would probably be granted mutually in connection with highway transit transportation and other transit procedures. Sezgin pointed out that during the talks they will also discuss the development of joint projects in the fields of communications, maritime lines and ship construction. He expressed the belief that the trade volume between Turkey and Yugoslavia would be diversified. Sezgin and his delegation will return to Turkey on 7 August.

ERKMEN ISSUES HELSINKI DOCUMENT ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

TA011151 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said that the main goal of Turkish foreign policy consists of developing relations based on mutual respect, trust and cooperation with all countries in the world, and primarily with neighboring countries.

Today Erkmen issued a message on the fifth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In his message, Erkmen said that European detente cannot be separated from the tensions and crises in other regions of the world. Pointing out that, in an atmosphere where international crises are prevelant, action which would endanger world peace and security and which would adversely affect mutual trust should be avoided, Erkmen asked that the work on disarmament and on arms limitation be accelerated and rendered more effective in a bid to achieve a lasting and comprehensive detente.

In conclusion, Erkmen noted that the European Security and Cooperation Conference--which constitutes an important element of the policy of detente--has made valuable contributions to efforts to strengthen security and increase the cooperation in Europe and thus create a more lasting atmosphere of peace in the entire world. The final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975 in a bid to take the measures which will contribute to the creation of a more lasting atmosphere of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world. The Helsinki final document was signed by the presidents or prime ministers of 35 European countries, except Albania, as well as the United States and Canada.

BRIEFS

NEW MADEN-IS LEADER--Mehmet Karaca has been elected leader of the Turkish Mine, Metal, Metal Works and Machine Industry Workers Union [Maden-Is] affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions. The leadership was open due to the killing of Kemal Turkler. The Maden-Is Administrative Council met in extraordinary session in Istanbul on 2 August and elected its new leader in accordance with the rules and regulations of the union. While Secretary General Mehmet Karaca was elected leader, Halit Erdem was unanimously elected secretary general. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Aug 80 TA]

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JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ENDS UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AU051111 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Summary] Jordanian King Husayn and Queen Nur ended their unofficial visit to Austria on Sunday afternoon, 3 August. The guests were seen off by Wilhelm Korab, deputy director of the office of the Austrian president. The king and the queen had arrived in Austria on Thursday, 31 July, and on the same day King Husayn had a long talk with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. On Friday the king and queen visited President Kirchschlaeger at his official summer residence in Muerzsteg. Saturday and Sunday Husayn and Queen Nur stayed privately in Vienna. Among other things, they inspected the villa which the king recently bought in the Austrian capital.

PRESS NOTES MORE PROTESTS AGAINST CHILE ARMS DEAL

AU051238 [Editorial Report] Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German on 5 August carries a 700-word report headlined "Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] Parliamentary Floor Leader Heinz Fischer Also Demands: No Arms Exports to Chile." The paper quotes Fischer as comparing arms deliveries to Chile with arms deliveries to Franco's Spain in the past, objectionable both on principle and from a moral viewpoint. According to the paper, Fischer rejected the argument that the Austrian arms industry needs exports, including those to Chile, as "not convincing" and stressed that there must be a difference between [SPOe-governed Austria and other countries, such as Tory-governed Great Britain, regarding the attitude to such arms exports.

In the same story, ARBEITER-ZEITUNG notes that "Christians and Socialists Against Armament" action committee has been spontaneously formed by members and functionaries of the Austrian Catholic education seminar, the Upper Austrian "Karl Renner Institute," the Catholic Workers Youth, the Socialist Youth and the Trade Union Youth. According to the paper, several organizations including the Chile Solidarity Front, the Critical Christianity League, the Salzburg Latin America Committee, the Austrian Peace Council and the Catholic Workers Youth plan to organize a protest march to the Chancellery on 12 August 1980 at 1700.

The Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 5 August carries on pages 1 and 2 a 700-word report on this planned protest demonstration and other protests against the pending arms deal with Chile. According to the paper the appeal issued by the organizers of the demonstration, which demands that the Austrian Government bans the export transaction planned by the Steyr Corporation at the cabinet meeting on 12 August, is also supported by the Austrian Communist Youth and the Communist Students Association and many other organizations. The paper also notes a press statement by the "Christians and Socialists Against Armament" committee urging the government not to permit any arms deliveries to the Chilean military regime and to secure the establishment and promotion of nonmilitary production jobs at the companies concerned, among other things "in the interest of a credible Austrian peace policy."

GENSCHER SETS OUT FRG POSITION ON MADRID CSCE

LD051308 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Aug (DPA)--The CDU/CSU today urged the Federal Government to insist at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid on 11 November that the implementation of human rights, which is the yardstick of real detente, remains at the center of the consultations.

Also today the official government bulletin published a statement made by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher last week to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. In it Genscher stressed that in Madrid the FRG will insist on all three baskets of the Final Act being "taken equally into account" when they are reviewed. The subjects of human rights and Afghanistan will not be passed over. "Particular importance" will be attached to a detailed discussion of the military aspects of security, "although this discussion must not affect the balance between the various parts of the Final Act."

Genscher stressed in his statement that a further development of militarily important and verifiable confidence-building measures is needed in view of the experience of the critical past months. But they will only make sense if they also encompass "the entire European part of the Soviet Union." Here Bonn supports the French proposal to decide in Madrid in favor of a specifically defined mandate being laid down at a conference on disarmament in Europe devoted to confidence-building measures.

CDU Deputy Alois Mertes said that the opposition approves in principle the plan for a European disarmament conference, on the condition that the Vienna force reduction talks are not undermined by such a conference.

LAMBSDORFF FORESEES NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD051628 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff considers cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union in the nuclear energy field to be a real possibility. In an interview with the magazine SOVIET UNION TODAY, published in Cologne by the Soviet Embassy, Lambsdorff said that cooperation between the two countries in the energy field is especially promising. "This does not have to be confined to the delivery of fuels, but can also include the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes or the production of electricity," Lambsdorff said. He considers it to be advantageous if economic cooperation is based on long-term projections. Lambsdorff also said that trade between the two countries could double by 1985.

PAPERS COMMENT ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

DW060914 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Text] STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN makes the following comment: What Carter managed to perform with his statement on the Libyan affair of his brother Billy surely is not a masterpiece, yet it is a journeyman's feat in television advertising. Carter thereby has largely extricated himself from the snares of Billygate and probably has cleared the road for himself toward his nomination as presidential candidate at the forthcoming Democratic convention in New York.

Granted, his political opponents--including those in his party's own ranks--continue to claim that the verbose statement excels by dodging the ticklish problems. Yet Carter succeeded in presenting himself to his countrymen on the television screen as an honest man who has nothing to hide.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, which is published in Essen, writes: Anyone reading the voluminous documentation of the White House on the Billy Carter case and listening to the President giving answers for an hour to questions concerning the latest U.S. scandal, will realize that there is no such thing as another Watergate. Now and then Jimmy Carter had been ill advised in his dealings with his younger brother. But he did not initiate any systematic campaign to undermine justice.

The editorial of PASSAUER NEUE PRESSE says in part: Remembering the Watergate crime under wretched former President Nixon the Americans already talk about a Billygate affair. Carter's advisers did not plan any crimes as the Nixon gang planned the burglary of the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic Party, to be sure, yet the initial hushup of the fact that Carter's brother had engaged in the dubious deal with Libya did shake the credibility of the President.

BERLINER MORGENPOST wonders: Is Jimmy Carter past the Billy affair now that he explained himself publicly for the first time? Definitely not. The affairs of his brother, into which he had been dragged through his own fault, will haunt him until election day in November and possibly even beyond that day. The Senate investigating committee alone will see to it, since it surely still holds in store many a bit of entertainment, last but not least the appearance of Billy Carter, which is anticipated with suspense. The press conference had one result in any event: It allowed the President to put the proportions into proper perspective. Billy's affairs, his Libyan adventures, did not stand any comparison with the Watergate scandal which spelled doom for President Nixon in 1974. There is to this day not a trace anywhere of any legally tangible violation of law by the White House.

EXPERT DOUBTS VERACITY OF SOVIET TROOP PULLOUT FROM GDR

DW051154 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Aug 80 p 8

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Play With Figures"]

[Text] Numbers are above all an element of strategy in the Red Army. Stalin's question as to how many divisions the pope had was foolish indeed. Yet it is a hint at the significance which the Soviets have always attached to numerical superiority. This is why maximum skepticism is indicated vis-a-vis the contention that they have now reduced their troops in the GDR. It is more appropriate to say that they have reorganized their divisions. The armored battalions have been given 10 tanks more. The mechanized divisions have been reinforced by triple the number of armored personnel carriers. The artillery has been converted to armored self-propelled guns. Such changes cause motion in the rank and file as a result of the shift of the crews back and forth and the exchange of tanks. Then components can be officially sent away which had been taken home earlier--in strict secrecy. Since the internal restructuring applies not only to the units of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany the conclusion is permissible that what has allegedly been withdrawn has been assigned to the Soviet divisions stationed in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This, at any rate, is how the Americans interpret the Soviet initiative.

FRG COMPANY TO BUILD CONTAINER PLANT IN PRC

LD051220 Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 5 Aug (DPA)--The Hamburg engineering company Habateo-Sellhorn is to build a container works in the People's Republic of China.

Explaining the project in Hamburg today the managing director of the Contrans container company, Axel Koening, said that it was worth a total of DM170 million. Under the terms of the contract with the Chinese company Shanghai Shipyard the works, which will produce containers using the manufacturing techniques of the Graaff company in Elze, will start production in 1981. At first the materials will be supplied from the Federal Republic. All the 30,000 containers produced in the 5-year term of the contract will be taken by Contrans. Koenig said that part of the reason for the involvement in China was the expected growth in container traffic with China and the Far East. It makes sense to manufacture the containers where the demand will be, Koenig said.

POLL SHOWS SCHMIDT POPULARITY CONTINUING

DW060640 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 2030 GMT on 4 August 1980 presents its periodical survey of public opinion to illustrate what the showing of the individual parties and their top candidates would be if Bundestag elections were held now. Program moderator Horst Schaettle points out on the basis of diagrams that by now, 78 percent of the people eligible to vote "are sure" what their vote will be whereas the remaining 22 percent are "not yet sure." Among the citizens supporting the SPD, Schaettle demonstrates, as many as 90 percent intend to cast their votes for the SPD. The remaining 10 percent are not yet sure whether they will. The corresponding picture for the CDU/CSU, Schaettle says, is 87:13 percent. Of the potential FDP voters 76 percent have already made up their minds to vote for the FDP, with as much as 33 percent not yet being sure how they will decide. Schaettle in this connection comments that "these figures make it clear that all parties still must do quite a bit to really persuade the voters supporting them to cast their votes in their favor. This is particularly true for the FDP," he maintains.

Presenting a picture of the current popularity ratings of the individual parties and their top candidates among their respective constituencies, Schaettle shows a diagram based on a "thermometer" scale ranging from plus 5 to -5, the ratings being as follows:

"CDU/CSU voters: CDU: 3.6 (6 months ago: 3.6); CSU: 2.8 (6 months ago: 3.0). Chancellor candidate Strauss: 2.8 (February rating: 3.0).

"FDP voters: Today: 3.6 (February: 3.6); Genscher: 3.3 (February: 3.4).

"SPD voters: Today: 3.8 (February: 4.0); Chancellor Schmidt: 4.4 (February: 4.3)."

DUESSELDORF PROSECUTOR EXAMINING IRREGULAR ARMS EXPORTS

LD051522 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Summary] Duesseldorf, 5 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Economics Ministry has not issued export licences for arms exports to South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Argentina. This was stated by the ministry today in connection with the affair which came to light after arms manufactured in the Federal Republic appeared in these countries. According to the ministry it is possible that these exports took place with licences for exports to Paraguay, Italy and Spain. The arms all come from Rheinmetall, Duesseldorf; all arms exports are accompanied by a written declaration that the arms will remain in the country of destination. Rheinmetall confirmed today that the Duesseldorf prosecutor's office had started an investigation concerning the exports of arms, and that "Rheinmetall was involved in this." A statement by Rheinmetall notes that the exports took place within the framework of regulations. The open question is how much Rheinmetall was aware of the final destination of the consignments, or whether carelessness made it possible for the arms to be sent to areas of tension.

ATHLETES ISSUE 'COMMUNIQUE' ON TALKS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

LD051207 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] The four French athletes--Jose Marajo, Robert Froissard, Joseph Arame and Veronique Grandieux--who together with Georges Boudry, vice president of the French National Olympic and Sports Committee and head of the delegation to Moscow, were received on Saturday, 2 August, by Mr Popov, first vice president of the games organizing committee, and Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee international information section chief, issued another communique on their arrival at Orly on Saturday.

This second communique specifies: "At the beginning of the interview...Mr Zamyatin singled out the passage (of the communique--LE MONDE note) concerning the release of any human being imprisoned in the USSR for crimes of opinion and thought. He told us that nobody is detained in the USSR for a crime of opinion and that such assertions are based on Western propaganda.

"Our interlocutors were the first to mention dissidence, asking us to cite names while maintaining their readiness for dialogue with these people to prove their mistakes. They suggested that we correspond with Sakharov, offering to pass on to him any letters from us. They even offered to sign our letter, aside, of course, from the passage on freedom of opinion in the USSR. Finally, they reaffirmed that their country has never violated the Helsinki agreements or the Olympic Charter since 1951 when the USSR joined the International Olympic Committee.

"In reply to one of our questions on participation by Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Olympic games, our interlocutors stressed their agreement in principle--only in principle--on the freedom of international sport and respect for human rights and confirmed the participation of their athletes unless there is any use of brute force endangering the Olympic movement.

"Finally, we would like to express our indignation at the improper behavior of some Western journalists who insulted us as we left our meeting."

In reply to a journalist who asked him whether he had discussed Afghanistan, Joseph Arame said: "We were not there to discuss Afghanistan but to discuss sport. The Afghan problem does not concern us sportsmen...."

LE MONDE VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF FRANCOIS-PONCET HUNGARY TRIP

LD051451 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Return From Budapest"]

[Text] The French foreign minister's visit to Hungary on 30-31 July turned into a show of strength on the Afghan crisis. Mr Francois-Poncet told his Hungarian counterpart and MSZMP First Secretary Kadar that the French Government is by no means prepared to accept the fait accompli.

France, he said, regards the present conflict as a liberation struggle against a foreign occupation; it regards detente as indivisible and considers that detente in Europe is seriously threatened if its rules are violated elsewhere; consequently France demands that Soviet forces be withdrawn and that Moscow allows Afghanistan to resume its role as a nonaligned buffer state.

Although the French stance is well known, the emphasis with which it was recalled surprised the Hungarians, but it has to be noted that they were not particularly daunted by it. Once their momentary annoyance had passed they answered, in addition to a ritual repetition of Soviet arguments, that the most disturbing period of international tension had passed. According to the Hungarians and the USSR's other European allies, there is no longer any doubt that Moscow will soon control the Afghan internal situation and the East-West relations will slowly but surely resume their cosy little course.

This "optimism" is particularly striking since Hungary, like Poland, had been the least enthusiastic of the USSR's allies in applauding the Soviet intervention. These two countries had shown the most anxiety owing to their special economic dependence on West Europe. In the crisis they are experiencing the USSR's allies feared, to various extents, a reduction in their trade with the West, an increase in military efforts and and a tightening of the Soviet grip which detente had relaxed.

Today the East European governments observe that the U.S. embargo has embargo has misfired, the Olympic games boycott has demonstrated Western disunity and that the Muslim countries' condemnation of Moscow has been tinged with caution. Nobody now envisages postponing the Madrid CSCE conference. The Afghan resistance still does not seem to be receiving any really substantial aid. With the backing of historical experience the East is not particularly inclined to believe in right's invincibility.

Finally, rightly or wrongly Mr Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Mr Brezhnev, the meeting he will have with Mr Gierek in September, Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow and the meetings he plans with East German and Polish leaders are interpreted as signs of West Europe's readiness to pursue dialogue with the East, far from Kabul.

At the beginning of the year the press of the peoples' democracies portrayed the international tension as a Soviet-U.S. crisis without repercussions for Europe. Today it feels that this hope was not a vain one and that if detente is not divisible in theory then it is in practice.

Deeming U.S. impulsiveness to be dangerous and ineffective, West Europe opted for maintaining top-level contacts and constant diplomatic pressure in the Afghan crisis. These tactics raise one question: Can you keep saying that the intervention in Afghanistan completely alters international relations if it does not produce any other, even symbolic, consequences?

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING ON BOLOGNA BOMBING

LD051618 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1530 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The government has held a long session devoted to the outrage in Bologna. The final communique confirms that the attack originated in extreme fascist rightwing circles. The communique appeals to political parties, social forces and all citizens to mobilize around the democratic institutions in order to decisively contribute to the struggle against terrorism in all its forms and colors. It also recalls that the government has already taken measures to ensure that all state organs, security organs and forces of order pursue and intensify to the maximum the actions of prevention and repression in close cooperation with the magistrature.

BORIS STUKALIN LEADS CPSU DELEGATION ON VISIT WITH PCI

LD051055 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Aug 80 p 14

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Delegation Meets With Berlinguer"]

[Text] Rome--A CPSU delegation headed by Boris Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and a member of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Rome at our party's invitation for a visit to study our party's work and organization. The delegation also comprises the following comrades: Yuriy Zhukov, member of the PRAVDA editorial staff; Vadim Medvedev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Mikhail Nenashev, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and Vadim Sobakin and Genrikh Smirnov of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

During their stay in Rome, Comrades Sobakin and Smirnov were received by Comrades Enrico Berlinguer and Paolo Bufalini.

The delegation was greeted at PCI Central Committee headquarters by Comrade Alessandro Natta and had working conversations with Comrade Gianni Giadresco on party organization topics and Comrade Adalberto Minucci on propaganda topics.

Also on Thursday a meeting took place at the RINASCITA editorial office with [RINASCITA Editor] Comrade Luciano Barca and at the L'UNITA editorial office with Comrades Renzo Foa, Eugenio Manca, Sergio Pardera and Franco Petrone.

Yesterday morning the delegation left Rome for Florence, Ravenna, Venice and Milan, where it will have meetings with provincial and grassroots party organizations.

The delegation will leave Milan for Moscow next Thursday.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

LD052056 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports from Macao, General Conceicao e Silva has said in statements made to a radio station in the territory that it has been practically agreed that a delegation of military authorities from the People's Republic of China will visit Portugal next year.

General Conceicao e Silva, who headed the first Portuguese military delegation to visit the PRC, said on arrival in Macao that the Chinese authorities reaffirmed their interest in the political stability of the territory and in upholding the local interests which, they said, would never be damaged. After holding talks with authorities of the three branches of the armed forces, the Portuguese delegation paid visits to aircraft and other armaments' producing factories.

MOROCCO DISPLEASED WITH PORTUGUESE ATTITUDE TOWARD POLISARIO

LD030034 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Despite its desired outcome, with the fishermen safely back among their families, the case of the trawler Rio Vouga is threatening to degenerate into a diplomatic quarrel in the particularly sensitive area of Portuguese-Moroccan relations.

Despite the detailed explanations provided through normal diplomatic channels both in Lisbon and Rabat, the Moroccan Government is not happy with Portugal's attitude. Thus, speaking in Rabat yesterday, the Moroccan secretary of state of cooperation stated that his government was not satisfied with the explanations given by Lisbon. He went so far as to describe Luis Fontoura's signing of an agreement with the Polisario Front on the question of the self-determination of the Saharan people as intolerable interference in Morocco's internal affairs.

Morocco's opinion--as reflected in the secretary of state's utterances which in turn we are quoting from a Portuguese news agency report--is that it would have been more logical for Lisbon to have directly condemned the perpetrators of acts of piracy, instead of giving in to their blackmail and interfering in Morocco's internal affairs.

The Rabat government member contrasted Portugal's attitude with Spain's, pointing out that the Madrid government has taken a firm attitude toward the Saharans and refuses to engage in dialogue with the Polisario Front. He added that this attitude will bear fruit and will enable Spain to secure the release of its fishermen by making itself respected.

GABON TO CLOSE LISBON EMBASSY; 'LACK OF COOPERATION' CITED

LD021118 Lisbon in English to North America 0300 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Gabon is to close its embassy in Lisbon, since the Portuguese Government has not yet opened an embassy in Libreville. A spokesman for Gabon alleges lack of cooperation on the part of Portugal since Gabon's Embassy in Lisbon was opened 4 years ago. A spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Ministry has explained that the delay is wholly due to financial austerity problems.

KIPRIANOU CALLS CABINET MEETING TO DISCUSS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC050706 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 5 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has called a joint cabinet and National Council meeting this evening for crucial decisions about the intercommunal talks, which have been in "recess" for more than a year now.

According to well-informed sources, the prospects for resumption appear now to be better than for some time after intensive efforts by the UN special representative Mr Hugo Gobbi and his deputy Mr Gorge. But it was agreed that much will depend on their consultations with the two sides today.

The president, who will be leaving during the weekend for Athens for a brief holiday and talks with the Greek Government, yesterday received Mr Gobbi and his deputy in the presence of the Greek Cypriot negotiator Mr Ioannidhis and his two advisers Mr M. Triandafillidhis and Mrs Stella Souliotis.

In another move, the president chaired a meeting of the working group, which comprises the House President Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, Foreign Minister Mr Nikos Rolandhis, the Greek Cypriot negotiator Mr Ioannidhis and his two advisers.

This time, the meeting was also attended by the British constitutional expert Mrs Palley, which was indicative of the delicate phase of the consultations.

The stumbling block so far appears to have been the Turkish demand for advance acceptance of "bizonality", which the UN secretary general is trying to bypass through an introductory statement in which he will define that "bizonality" refers only to the territorial aspect whilst "federalism" refers to constitution.

Reliable Greek Cypriot sources indicated that the [Greek Cypriot] reaction to the Waldheim [proposal] was a positive one allowing the UN secretary general to deploy his good offices for bringing the two sides to the conference table again.

Meeting on 'Developments'

NC052012 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the National Council and the Council of Ministers was held at the Presidential Palace tonight. A communique released after the 2-hour meeting says that President Kiprianou briefed the members of the National Council and the Council of Ministers on Cyprus developments and that views were exchanged. In addition to the members of the Council of Ministers, the joint meeting was also attended by AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou; EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis; the Greek Cypriot side's represenative at the intercommunal talks, Ioannidhis, and his advisers Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Souliotis.

DENKTAS STATES RESUMPTION OF TALKS NEARER AFTER UN MEETING

TA051035 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said: We are closer today to the resumption of the talks than we were yesterday. This morning Denktas received the UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, and his assistant Remy Gorge and conferred with them for some time. Umit Suleyman Onan, Turkish Cypriot representative at the intercommunal talks, and his advisor Necati Munir Ertekun also attended the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour.

In a statement after the meeting, Denktas noted that the UN officials are continuing their contacts and efforts to insure the resumption of the talks and said: I believe that we are closer today to the resumption of the talks than we were yesterday.

In reply to a question concerning the reports that the intercommunal talks will begin before the weekend, Denktas said: Let us not yet say anything on this subject. This is not a matter of time, but a matter of agreeing on a text. More correctly, it is a matter of accepting a text which has been agreed upon.

LIBYAN INFORMATION SECRETARY MEETS WITH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS

NC041502 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Today, President Kipriancu received Libyan Information Secretary Al-Hijazi who is on an official visit to Cyprus. Al-Hijazi also met President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis and Agricultural Minister Tombazos. Cooperation in the agricultural sector between the two countries and the possibility of exporting Cyprus agricultural products to Libya were discussed at the meeting with the agricultural minister. At his meetings with the house president and agricultural minister, Al-Hijazi was accompanied by the Libyan charge d'affaires in Cyprus, Az-Zabi.

Delay in Signing of Agreement

NC060645 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Because of various issues that arose during the negotiations here between the visiting Libyan delegation and the Cyprus Government, the signing of agreements between Cyprus and Libya scheduled for yesterday had to be postponed.

This was stated by a competent government source, who added that the agreements concerning the exchange of information as well as technical, economic and cultural cooperation between Cyprus and Libya are ready and, moreover, have already been typed. All that remains is for them to be signed.

Asked to clarify further the reasons for this delay, the same source let it be understood that the issues which arose during the negotiations and are now the object of discussion are the question of the employment of Cypriots in Libya and that country's request for the establishment of a radio station to relay programs to the region.

As ELEVTHERI KIPROS reported yesterday, this Libyan request will be dealt with by the government whenever it is ready to do so and after consideration of the various factors involved, including the reasons which had led Ethnarch Makarios to turn down a similar Libyan request in the past.

From all the data available so far it is understood that the Libyan delegation has not yet fixed the date of its departure from Cyprus.

NEW LABOR MINISTER IN TURKISH CYPRIOT CABINET

TA311340 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The National Unity Party [NUP] deputy from Lefkosa [Nicosia], Ozel Tahsin, has been appointed labor and social security minister. Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay had been in charge of the labor and social security ministry of the third NUP government. Cagatay's proposal to appoint Tahsin as labor and social security minister was approved by President Rauf Denktas today. After approving the appointment, Denktas received Tahsin and Cagatay.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES ISRAELI RESOLUTION ON JERUSALEM

AT041145 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement: The Greek Government has received with apprehension the news of the Israeli parliament's enactment of a law on Jerusalem because it believes that similar activities will make the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem more difficult. The government also believes that the enactment of this law is contrary to international law and UN resolutions and reiterates its opposition to every unilateral activity aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AT041233 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Chernyakov, arrived in Athens at 1300 on a 3-day visit during which he will hold talks with officials of the Foreign Ministry on issues concerning the two countries.

TURKISH OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO DISCUSS DIPLOMAT'S DEATH

AT041856 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Director of the Turkish Foreign Ministry [as heard] (Fadilgi) arrived at noon in Athens to be briefed on the details of the murder of Turkish Embassy Attache Galip Ozmen and his daughter Neslihan, and on the course of investigations for the apprehension of the murderers.

TURKEY REJECTS NEW PLAN FOR GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO

AT031512 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Aug 80 p 1

[By Nikos Simos]

[Text] Turkey is again hindering Greece's return to NATO. Specifically, according to reports from allied circles in Brussels Ankara has rejected the conditions of the new plan for our country's return to the alliance's military wing which General Rogers' staff officers had formulated in Athens jointly with two senior Greek military officers. (I KATHIMERINI 19 July 1980). The same reports from Brussels mentioned that, after the new conditions and plan were formulated, the two staff officers of the NATO supreme military command went to Ankara from 21 to 27 July in order to discuss it with the Turkish side. The Turkish Government, however, expressed serious objections to this new effort for Greece's return to the alliance's ranks and especially to the issue of the boundaries of operational control in the Aegean, at least as envisaged by the new plan.

The new Turkish objection is being interpreted as a strong reaction to NATO's change in tactics, especially to the fact that, in the course of Greek-NATO negotiations or exploratory talks to date, this is the first time that the Allies have jointly formulated a new plan with Greek officials without first taking Turkish viewpoints into consideration.

In addition, diplomatic sources have added that the new Turkish refusal can have a double interpretation: Either that the Turks ultimately did not receive the amount of U.S. aid they desired and are thus reacting to the NATO issue because they know how much it concerns the Americans since Greece is linking the issue with the future of U.S. bases in Greece; of that, because of domestic chaos, they have selected the tactic of intransigence on foreign policy issues for reasons of internal consumption and, in any case, in order to somewhat appease Turkish military chauvinism.

Following these Turkish positions which perpetuate Ankara's refusal regarding Greece's return to the NATO military wing, General Rogers' staff officers are already negotiating with Greek officers in order to merge Greek viewpoints and Turkish objections so that a new plan can emerge with conditions which are acceptable to both sides.

In any case, it is being noted that since such a merging of viewpoints will be based on Turkish objections and positions it presupposes concessions by the Greek side, specifically with regard to the basic point of Ankara's disagreement: The status of borders for control in the Aegean. However, this point should be precluded because, if the Greek side accepts Turkish conditions, it will mean relinguishing its basic rights in the Aegean regardless of whether these are discussed before or after Greece's return to NATO.

However, there are indications that the Greek side is again hardening its position following the flexibility which it manifested for a while during the exploratory talks.

The hardening of the Greek position arises principally from the fact that, in response to a new U.S. desire--verging on the border of pressure--for quickly eliminating the suspense regarding U.S. bases in Greece, the Greek Government has unequivocally given priority to the NATO issue.

This Greek position was made known through diplomatic channels, specifically through Washington Ambassador I. Tzounis who in recent weeks--he is now in Athens--had made certain contacts and held talks with U.S. officials within the framework of preparing for talks on the bases which will begin in September.

A government spokesman has denied a report in an evening newspaper according to which General Gratsios, chief of the National Defense General Staff, dircussed the issue of our country's return to NATO with General Rogers in London.

The government spokesman added that, while in London as the guest of his british counterpart, General Gratsios accidentally met Rogers during a social affair.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON LYONS ATTACK, TERRORISM

TA051456 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Here is Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen's statement on the attack on the Turkish Consulate in Lyons, France:

[Begin recording] Our consulate in the city of Lyons was attacked by gunmen at noon today. Two persons entered the consulate and asked for the consul. They took their guns out of their bags when they heard that the consul had not yet arrived. They began to fire on the people who were sitting in the waiting room. Four citizens were wounded, including consulate guard Mehmet Bozdag. His wounds are slight. The other three citizens are Remazan Sezer, Kadir Akildan and Huseyin Tokmak. Sezer's and Akildan's wounds are slight. Tokmak's wounds are, unfortunately, serious.

No organization has yet claimed responsibility for the armed attack. However, eyewitnesses and the wounded have said that the gunmen could be Armenians and that they would recognize them.

An atrocious and inhuman act was committed a few days ago when our collegaue, Galip Ozmen, a member of our embassy staff in Athens, was murdered. His daughter succumbed to her wounds later and his widow was also wounded. An Armenian organization claimed responsibility for that incident. This bringings to mind the same possibility for the present case. Attack centers and aggressive gangs abroad seem to have taken Turkish diplomats and representatives as targets. These gangs have made their attacks more frequently. It is impossible to say that the two incidents occurred one after the other by coincidence.

It should be known very well that such murderous efforts will not make our citizens or our representatives abroad stop being loyal to their country or make them stop serving their country. The aggressors should know very well that such murderous acts will not stop Turkish representatives, Turkish diplomats, Turkish civil servants and all Turkish citizens from being loyal to the integrity of their country. On the contrary, such acts strengthen their will. We must protect the integrity of our country. We have pledged to do that as a nation. We do not allow any foreign force, center or nation, regardless of its name, membership or historical claim, to covet our lands.

In the fact of the continuing incidents, we must take certain measures. So far, we have asked all the countries where our representatives are stationed to take care in providing protection and security. We continue to ask them the same thing, naturally. However, this time, I believe that it will be useful to establish closer cooperation between the Turkish police and the police forces of the concerned countries. If we suspect that our representatives are not sufficiently protected in a foreign country we will adopt the necessary stand, and we might even think of sending special protection teams. [end recording]

Armenian Group Claims Responsibility

NC051337 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug. 5, (AFP)--An Armenian organisation today claimed responsibility for an attack on the Turkish Consulate in France's second city of Lyons which wounded three people. In a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, an anonymous spokesman for the Armenian Secret Liberation Army said, "We will continue our attacks until there is justice for the genocide of 1915"--the year when Turkish authorities massacred up to a million Armenians.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

HAUGHEY URGES ANGLO-IRISH TALKS ON ULSTER

LD041435 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Aug 80 p 2

[Paul Potts report: "Haughey Seeks Talks on Uniting Ireland"]

[Text] Mr Haughey, the Irish prime minister, is urgently looking for a diplomatic breakthrough with the British Government on the question of Irish unity to restore his flagging popularity.

His main diplomatic thrust since taking over from Mr Lynch last year has been to try to convince Mrs Thatcher that only a direct Anglo-Irish dialogue on Ulster can end the deadlock which is becoming increasingly expensive to sustain. Mr Haughey has sought support from other countries, particularly those in the EEC and the United States, to put pressure on Mrs Thatcher for such talks.

Assessment in Dublin is that the British Government will have to end the constitutional guarantee to the Protestant Unionist majority in Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom if the latest political initiative breaks down.

Officials in the Northern Ireland Office do not share the Dublin reading of the situation and regard Mr Haughey more as an opportunist waiting to make capital both political and personal out of any failure to bring devolved government to Ulster.

For his part, Mr Haughey believes that with the open support of a British Government anxious to resolve the Ulster situation, he can persuade the Unionists to talk and subsequently remove their fears about life in a united Ireland.

As a measure of his determination, Mr Haughey is said to be prepared to change his country's constitution and give written guarantees to the Unionists and if necessary give Ulster virtual independence within an all-Ireland context.

The two main areas where Mr Haughey would have to alter the Irish Constitution are on divorce and the traditional claim of the Republic to jurisdiction over Ulster. Already the special privileges afforded the Roman Catholic Church in the constitution have been removed by referendum. Mr Haughey is on record as saying that he would be prepared to sit down with the Unionists and work out a jointly acceptable constitution.

The argument put forward by Mr Haughey's aides is that Mrs Thatcher and the British people are tired of the financial and mental burden imposed by Ulster and are, in effect, offering the Unionists one last chance. If this fails, as seems likely, Mrs Thatcher will risk the wrath of Mr Paisley and his Unionist colleages and start talks with Mr Haughey on the principle of Irish unity.

A solution to the troubles in the North has great electoral appeal in the Republic, which, like Britain, is finding the cost of defeating terrorism a growing burden at a time of economic recession.

With his popularity at a record low and his party heading for defeat at the next general election, which must be held by June, 1982, Mr Haughey is prepared to risk a great deal for what would be a spectacular diplomatic coup.

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LE SOIR EXAMINES BELGIAN DECISION ON EUROMISSILES

LD061415 Brussels LE SOIR in French 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Christian-Guy Smal article: "Unsuccessful Attempt To Lift NATO Missiles Out of the Rut"]

[Text] The question of the deployment of nuclear missiles in Belgium has led to a split among majority parties. The successive postponements of a decision on the subject, however, is worrying the people in charge of our diplomacy. In order to put an end to such vacillations, the foreign minister hoped to be able to make his colleagues accept a formula which would both satisfy our NATO allies and insure the assent of those who, within the majority, have been above all trying to make negotiations prevail.

An unsuccessful attempt...all that the minister has been able to obtain from his colleagues is an instruction to continue with his consultations.

You are aware of the problem: On 12 December 1979, five countries, including Belgium, agreed within a NATO framework to deploy on their soil nuclear arms capable of reaching the Soviet Union, which already possesses similar devices.

In fact, the NATO communique mentions no one in particular. It states that "the missiles will be deployed on the territory of certain countries...." This cautious formula was to enable Belgium to gain time and remain in solidarity with its allies.

Our government was faced with serious domestic difficulties and was, therefore, politically in no position to adopt any clear-cut and final decision. Opposition to Euromissiles led by the Socialists, headed by Van Miert, was too strong.

While accepting the Atlantic decision to modernize long-range theater nuclear forces (the LRTNF, according to Anglo-Saxon terminology), the Belgian Government then asked for a "moratorium" which would enable it to postpone its decision until a NATO meeting in Ankara at the end of June 1980. Meanwhile, all possibilities of negotiations with the Eastern bloc were to be explored. The subsequent events dispelled some illusions, and not only we but also some other people, particularly West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who brought back a "concession" from Moscow on 1 July, tried to make some inquiries.

Mr Brezhnev withdrew his precondition--he no longer demanded that NATO rescind its 12 December communique prior to any negotiations.

At last, it would be possible to talk. But talk about what exactly?

On 15 July, after meeting Soviet Ambassador to Washington Dobrynin, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher came to Brussels and stated that preliminary discussions about Eurostrategic arms would represent an "enormous task which will necessitate intensive consultations among all NATO allies." In any case, a "special consultative group" is to meet on 15 September 1980 in order to prepare a joint reply to the alliance to various Soviet proposals put forward since October 1979, that is, when Brezhnev decided on a unilateral withdrawal of Russian forces from East Germany.

Therefore, it seemed that it was time to make a final decision.

This was apparently the view taken by the foreign minister, whose staff has prepared a document which the ministerial committee was to study on Wednesday.

Since the Brezhnev-Schmidt mee ing and Warren Christopher's explanations in Brussels--not to mention a visit by a Belgian delegation to Moscow 15 days ago--it has no longer been possible to pretend that "some additional information was necessary" and assert that we were "anxious to sound out Soviet intentions."

The Rue des Quatre Bras [Belgian Foreign Ministry] takes the view that it is now necessary to put an end to any "indecisiveness" since henceforth any obstruction will weaken Belgium's position in relation both to NATO and to Eastern countries.

Obviously, there was no need to be hasty before acquiring information on all aspects of the problem, but the least that can be said is that we now have all such information. Belgium can no longer pretend that it "needs more information" in order to postpone the moment of decision. The NATO "special consultative group" is to decide on its attitude on 15 September, and it is obvious that if Belgium wants to exert at the meeting the "influence" recently mentioned by Nothomb, it must not arrive on the scene in its now classic role of the great undecided in the Atlantic repertory.

A prolonged wait-and-see attitude or a refusal would be interpreted in Moscow as a break in the Allies' solidarity. "We would have nothing to gain from such an attitude," Foreign Ministry officials believe; "We would be excluded from everything and we would endanger our partners, especially the FRG."

In anticipation of the meeting of the ministerial committee on Wednesday morning, Nothomb has made his staff prepare a document which is to make it possible to reconcile water with fire, that is, satisfy LRTNF supporters without provoking any fatal outcry by the opposition.

Thus Belgium would ask to "be associated with preparations for, and conduct of, negotiations." Our government would maintain its will to assess "together with its allies" the state of negotiations (on a reduction in armaments) every 6 months with a view to drawing conclusions relative to any future modernization of the Eurostrategic arsenal.

Belgium would acknowledge that missiles are to be deployed from 1983 onward, but the "scale" of deployments would depend on "the state of negotiations at that date."

In this spirit--and this is a tricky point--the Belgian Government would state that it "agrees" to assume responsibility for the share of the deployment of Eurostrategic arms allotted to it at an "appropriate moment" and that "it indicates its agreement" on the initiation of "work preparatory to such deployment."

In the end, Nothomb's colleagues did not deem it opportune to follow the path recommended by the Foreign Ministry. They merely asked the foreign minister to pursue contacts needed to establish bases for negotiations. However, the minister told us that such new moves do not imply any additional soundings in the East.

Nothomb is to submit a report on the state of East-West relations to the foreign policy ministerial council which is to meet next on 9 September 1980. In fact, following the Muskie-Dobrynin meeting, the Americans are preparing a list of all possibilities of negotiations. Their "task for the vacation period" is to prepare for a meeting of the NATO special consultative group on 15 September.

AS-SADAT SENDS 'CONFIDENTIAL' MESSAGE TO SCHMIDT ON JERUSALEM

LD061734 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--It was learned from informed sources in Bonn today that President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt has sent a confidential message to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The Federal Press Office merely confirmed that the chancellor's office had received a "diplomatic briefing" through the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Hasan 'Abd al-Hadi. Informed sources said that As-Sadat's letter concerned Cairo's attitude toward the Israeli parliament's decision to declare Jerusalem the "indivisible capital" of Israel. Earlier this week the Egyptian Foreign Ministry informed the heads of mission of several countries, including the Federal Republic, of Cairo's decision to defer the next round of negotiations with Israel on Palestinian autonomy.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON UPCOMING SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

LD061416 Hamburg DPA in German 1314 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Aug (DPA)--Regarding the planned meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED leader Erich Honecker scheduled for the end of August, the Federal Government is giving increased prominence to the goal of further facilitating human contacts in relations with the GDR. FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated today before an FDP working group convened especially to prepare for this meeting that in the talks with the GDR leadership the important thing is "the further expansion of relations, advances in solving humanitarian issues, particularly in reuniting families, and further easing and extending tourist traffic."

The minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Guenter Huonker, who briefed the FDP working group on relations between the two German states, stressed in a DEUTSCHE WELLE interview that there are a whole number "of very concrete points" in the sphere of human alleviations. Huonker, however, would not draw up a public "catalogue of demands." This would not help the talks and there would be no point in acting as if prerequisites were being imposed for the talks.

DATES OF SCHMIDT-GIEREK TALKS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

LD061653 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Press Office has officially confirmed that Polish party leader Edward Gierek will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg on 19 and 20 August. The press office said that further details will be announced at a later date. Topics will include the further development of European cooperation as well as questions of disarmament and the reduction of forces in Europe.

GENSCHER SUPPORTS SPAIN'S EEC MEMBERSHIP BID

LD070907 Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] "Spain should become an EEC member as soon as possible; on the one hand, this entry will help consolidate democracy in Spain, and at the same time it will impart new impetus and ideas to the work of European unification," FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has stated in an interview granted to the EFE news agency.

[Question] Mr Minister, some anxiety about Spain's entry into the European Community [EC] has recently arisen in my country. Does the FRG still maintain its stance in favor of Spanish membership within the envisaged timetable? What kind of Europe does the FRG want, and what could Spain's role in it be?

[Answer] Spain should become a member of the EC as soon as possible; our favorable stance on this has not changed at all. From the outset the Federal Government has devoted all its efforts to this end, as well as to the Community's general southward expansion. To this end I would like to emphasize once more what I have already had the opportunity to assure Spanish Minister of Relations with the EC Calvo Sotelo: We will continue to demand and actively support the efforts aimed at a smooth continuation of the negotiations on membership.

Our image of a future Europe transcends the conception of a mere Common Market and includes the political union of our democratic Europe.

Membership in the Community will help consolidate democracy in your country. Following its entry Spain will cooperate with the other member countries in the EC's subsequent development and will impart new impetus and ideas to the work of European unification. Something which I had the opportunity to ascertain during my recent visit to Portugal also applies to Spain. The Community's expansion will contribute positively to the growth of the member countries' economies.

Spain should use the time left before its entry, as well as the transitional stage immediately following, to implement the necessary adjustment measures, because the Common Market's expansion is a great opportunity and, at the same time, a challenge both for the future members and for the Community itself.

We are convinced that the inclusion of your country and of the other applicants into the circle of the European democracies constitutes a powerful factor for stability in southern Europe and consequently throughout the European Continent. Freedom, democracy and social justice in a united Europe are the aims of our European policy. They constitute the core of an overall foreign policy aimed at maintaining peace.

Adjustments and Enlargement

[Question] The FRG has been clearly affected by the Community's agreement on a smaller contribution by Britain to the Community budget in 1980 and 1981, and will be one of the principal contributors in the event of subsequent increases in the budget. Doesn't this represent an obstacle to the FRG's maintaining its stance in favor of the Community's enlargement?

[Answer] The FRG has undertaken considerable financial burdens as a result of this agreement, but this has not affected its stance at all in favor of the Community's southward expansion. The FRG has always contributed generously to the Community's burdens. This was already the case when the Spanish Government submitted its membership application 3 years ago. In any event, the Federal Government is in favor of the necessary adjustments in the common financial and agricultural policies; that is, it advocates a search for solutions which will be tolerable from the financial viewpoint and will lead to a fair distribution of burdens.

[Question] The French authorities have emphasized the need for a strengthening of the Common Agricultural Policy in some of its rules. Does the FRG believe that the reform or strengthening of some aspects of the Community's agricultural policy must be carried out, and, if so, is this something which should be resolved before the negotiations on Spain's entry into the Community are completed?

[Answer] The Community is confronted by financial problems irrespective of the southward expansion, if "expansion" is the right word, which will entail high costs and makes these structural readjustments even more necessary. The most urgent thing is the adjustment of the Common Agricultural Policy: The expenditure on the agricultural sector represents over 70 percent of the Community budget, especially with respect to surpluses. However, these structural readjustments should not lead us to abandon the basic principles of the Common Agricultural Policy of the cornerstone of the financing, which is also on a common basis.

[Question] Do you believe that in the time between now and 1 January 1983, which has frequently been cited as a target for Spanish entry into the Community, it will be possible to implement the reforms which are necessary in the Community in order to go ahead with expansion? What, in the FRG's opinion, are the reforms necessary within the Community, and should these reforms be started, completed or merely outlined for Spain to be able to attain the status of a member country? Does the FRG intend to take initiatives on a plan of reforms within the Community, and, if so, when does it intend to propose them?

[Answer] It is impossible at this moment to set a precise date for carrying out the structural changes to which I have just referred. As you know, the issue is being closely studied in each of the member countries. For its part, the Commission has been instructed to submit its own proposals by 1 June 1983. So everything will depend on these proposals being turned into jointly adopted decisions as soon as possible. However, we cannot postpone the equally important issue of expansion until these decisions have been made. The structural adjustments and the southward expansion must be given impetus simultaneously.

Entry Into NATO

[Question] In particular, does the FRG believe that institutional reforms such as on the rule of unanimity in the Council's decisions should be implemented, and, if so, should or should not these reforms precede the others which are necessary?

[Answer] We fully endorse the principle of making decisions by a majority in the Council which is laid down in the Community's treaties. At the same time, we are in favor of greater efficiency in the Community's institutions. The current deliberations within the Community on the basis of the report of the so-called "three wise men" are also proceeding in this direction. However, it might be excessive to describe them as "reforms."

[Question] Does Spain's entry into the Community pose special or specific difficulties for your country--there has been talk, for instance, about German sensitivities with respect to the free movement of people--and in what way does the FRG believe that they can be resolved? Do you believe that these difficulties, if they exist, are of such a nature that they could delay or prevent Spain's entry into the Community?

[Answer] Free movement is certainly an important item in the membership negotiations. But the case of Greece has demonstrated that this issue can also be resolved satisfactorily.

[Question] What is your opinion of the concept of a "variable geometry" Europe, in the sense that, just as at present certain Community member countries do not take part in some Community programs such as the European Monetary System, should some freedom be allowed in a future 12-member Community for participation by each of them in the common policies?

[Answer] The idea of a "variable geometry" Europe is not new, but it entails considerable dangers for the Community's unifying power.

[Question] Your country is in favor of Spain's entry into NATO. Could you give us the reasons for this stance on the FRG's part?

[Answer] The decision on joining an alliance or a community should be a sovereign decision of the country at issue. Thus it was a sovereign decision by Spain to seek membership of the Common Market. In the same way it is Spain's sovereign right to decide with full responsibility and competence on entry into the Atlantic alliance. If Spain decides in favor of entry into NATO, the FRG will welcome it.

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI REVIEWS 1-WEEK TALKS IN U.S.

LD061228 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 August (DPA)--In the view of Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, no break would occur in the good relations between Bonn and Washington even if Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan wins the election. Following his return from 1 week of talks in the United States with representatives of the Carter administration and members of Reagan's campaign staff, Wischnewski told journalists in Bonn today: "Whoever is U.S. president, whoever is governing the Federal Republic, relations between the United States and Federal Republic are of decisive importance for both us and the irrespective of the elections. For us, the relationship with the United States is a vital issue." The SPD politician assessed current relations between Bonn and Washington as good.

Wischnewski stressed, however, that at present Reagan's team was not interested in a ratification of the SALT II agreement between the United States and the USSR on limiting strategic arms, of which Bonn and the other EEC states are in favor. The Reagan team's reaction to this issue had been "restrained." On the other hand, Wischnewski underlined Carter's unaltered interest in ratifying SALT II and in progress toward a further SALT III agreement, and disarmament talks on troops reduction in central Europe. There is also "full understanding" in the United States for the Federal Republic's special problems with regard to Berlin and intra-German relations.

In his evaluation of Reagan's goals, the SPD politician limited himself to saying that election platforms in the United States should be seen from the viewpoint of winning the election to a greater extent than in the Federal Republic. The Republican Party's foreign policy ideas have not yet been conclusively defined.

With regard to the situation in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf, Wischnewski noted that no one in the United States expected Bonn to involve itself within NATO beyond the alliance's existing regional borders. On the question of the U.S. attitude toward the EEC initiative for solving the Middle East problem, he underlined several times that there was no opposition to this in the United States. It was important, however, to utilize fully all opportunities for consultations between Europe and America.

The SPD politician also devoted much time to relations between the United States and Latin America. Washington's policy in this respect had changed recently. In support of this, Wischnewski mentioned the conclusion of the agreement with Panama, support for Nicaragua and the rapid reaction to the military coup in Bolivia.

With regard to developments in El Salvador, Wischnewski said that no one in the SPD was interested in making difficulties for the United States either there or in any other region of Latin America. He pointed out that the representative of the party belonging to the Socialist International in the El Salvador military junta resigned from office at the beginning of this year and has gone over to the opposition. As the Federal Republic is at present not represented by an ambassador in El Salvador, the SPD regards appointing a suitable expert to gather on-the-spot information about the situation as urgent and necessary.

POLITICAL SCENE DOMINATED BY REACTION TO BOLOGNA BOMBING

AU060900 Rome ANSA in English 08-5 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 6 Aug (ANSA)--The Italian political scene is still almost exclusively dominated by comments on and reactions to the bomb-provoked massacre at Bologna's train station Saturday.

An article by Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer yesterday, in which he lamented a government vacuum and the desolate lack of political guidance in the country, sparked considerable controversy in political circles.

The PCI chief, writing in the party's daily L'UNITA said that the present situation was objectively conducive to subversion and antidemocratic strategies. He claimed that the current state of political instability made it inevitable that a certain segment of the dominant groups and certain political and government figures would start preparing for a solution farther to the right.

Berlinguer then proceeded implicity to put forward the theme of "national solidarity", which in Italy's political jargon means the PCI's entry into the government, "to take innovative action commensurate with the seriousness of the problems facing the country 'and to give Italy' that consensus and confidence which it currently lacks".

In response to the Berlinguer article, Christian Democratic Party (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli today lambasted what he called the shoddy opposition role the Communists were playing, with a leadership "that preaches sectarianism and expects solidarity".

Piccoli also voiced stupefaction over the fact that the Bologna episode was being shamelessly used to further political maneuvers aimed against the government.

Social Democratic Party (PSDI) Deputy Secretary Puletti said the brains behind the massacre and its perpetrators must be uncovered but that a different kind of government and leadership group was needed for this. Puletti said that Berlinguer was right in claiming that the present government was inadequate to the task. However, the PCI leader was not convincing when he seemed to see a Communist entry into the government as the only means by which to restore credibility and strength to democratic institutions, he said.

Proletarian Democracy accused the parties and the institutions with having begun an ignoble rivalry to exploit "this horrible crime" and accused the "Cossiga-Craxi government" with using the massacre as a way to rally popular anger around the institutions.

Socialist Deputy Falco Accame said he would not be surprised to find Libyan agents behind the Bologna massacre. The Libyans consider Italy a no-man's land, he added. Accame noted that the former military secret services, SIFAR, used to have close contact with Libya. Since SIFAR men are prominent in the current military security services, a close look should be given to their structures with a view to renovation, he said.

Speaking for the Italian Social Movement (Neofascist), Mirko Tremaglia said that the unequivocable view of his party was that the criminals responsible for Bologna, no matter what their political stripe, were beasts and not men. The party has long asked for a return of the death penalty which should certainly be invoked for cases like this one, he said.

Meanwhile, Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani said that once he had conferred with House Speaker Nilde Jotti, every step would be taken to see to it that law decrees were used in future only in cases of urgency or extreme need as stated in the constitution.

FINLAND

FINLAND REPORTEDLY TURNS TO FRANCE FOR NUCLEAR KNOW-HOW

WA061500 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Aug 80 p 9

[Article: "Finland Accepts New Reactor Offer"]

[Text] Finland no longer intends to work exclusively with the Soviet Union and Sweden in the field of nuclear energy, but rather is considering France as a partner as well. The state power company Imatran Voima has announced that it will seek the expertise of the French firm Sofraton for the construction of a 1,000 megawatt reactor even though this project was already included in a long-term commercial agreement with the Soviet Union. According to information provided by the Finnish company, the surprising announcement is one of the results of the recent state visit of French President Giscard d'Estaing with his Finnish counterpart Kekkonen. In the words of Imatran Volma director Kalevi Numminen, the offer to Sofraton is to be seen in light of the knowledge that in contrast to the Soviet technology, the French "directly corresponds to the Finnish standard."

Two of the 420 megawatt reactors in Loviisa on the southern coast of Finland delivered by the Soviet Union, the first of which has already been in operation for about 3 years, have had certain difficulties recently, and the charging of the second unit has been repeatedly delayed due to cracks found in the pressure system. What was at first seen as a model of East-West cooperation in the field of nuclear technology--the instrumentation for the plant switchboard galleries in Loviisa came largely from the Federal Republic, while Westinghouse contributed the plans for the so-called ice capacitor--has now in practice obviously not turned out to be completely free of problems.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND ON PROBLEMS OF NORWAY'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD060953 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 31 Jul 80 p 7

[Elisabeth Holte interview with Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund: "Criticism Arises Too Easily"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] There has been an unusually large number of foreign visitors to Osl recently, on top of the foreign minister's own visits to Poland and to the NATO meeting in Ankara. The guest list is imposing: French Premier Raymond Barre, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, EEC President Roy Jenkins, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Yamani and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. There were also the meetings with the other NATO ministers in Ankara. The topics for discussion were many and urgent.

"The world is facing considerable changes in a number of areas--we are in a period of upheaval," Frydenlund said. "There is West Europe's development in the direction of greater foreign policy self-confidence. We have the arms race, which it is important to stop, and Norway, through its involvement in NATO work for a platform for missile negotiations, feels a special responsibility to follow this up. We have North-South relations, where global changes have reached a deadlock which we must break. We have aid program policies which must be thoroughly discussed from time to time and where a particularly acute problem at the moment is the controversial question of the role of industry in the aid process. And not least, before the visit to Moscow in the fall, it is necessary to reexamine things so as to gain an overall picture of all the outstanding issues between our two countries."

In the circle of Foreign Minister Frydenlund's diplomatic guests, the number of EEC representatives has been especially striking.

"This is a clear response to the state of affairs that the European movement also pointed out in the report it gave to me recently--the danger that Norway, as a nonmember of the EEC, might become increasingly isolated in the European context. At the international meetings I have noted how friendly and informal the tone has been between the EEC ministers--something that is at least partly due to the fact that they meet often and under informal circumstances. This is why we on the Norwegian side have planned this informal and personal exchange of visits, in the mountains for example, in order to expand contacts at the personal level. It is of course not a goal in itself that we should have close personal contacts. But it is quite clear that through such personal contacts considerable political capital is built up which can be of great benefit in other contexts. It is especially interesting in the period of upheaval that we find ourselves in now, both as regards East-West relations in Europe and West-West relations, that is, those between the United States and West Europe."

[Question] Might not this new European self-assurance in international politics have a negative effect on the international standing of the United States?

"If this new European role were to lead to conflict between West Europe and the Americans, of which we have seen small signs, this would have an adverse effect. But if West Europe and the United States could, on the other hand, supplement each other then this would be a great gain. For 20 years we have been talking about an Atlantic partnership without its being a reality, because the United States has been so dominant. With this new European self-confidence there could be a more real partnership. And as Norway is placed--in alliance with the Americans in NATO, but outside the EEC--it is obvious that it is in our national interests that a great gulf does not emerge between West Europe and the United States," said Knut Frydenlund, who is continuously preoccupied by what is taking place around him these days, and who looks a little tired after all his hard work recently.

[Question] But generally speaking, the worst of the international chill attributable to Afghanistan is over now?

"That will depend on the future development of the Afghanistan question. But I think that Federal Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow was important. Not that the visit in itself was turning point, but the talks in Moscow showed that both East and West are interested in ensuring that events do not get out of control. As far as the recent announcement of a military withdrawal from Afghanistan is concerned, it has to be said that the scale was too small to have any decisive military significance. But it could have been a Soviet signal...and it is also very important that real negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe get under way.

"Norwegian foreign policy makers have got it in the neck in the last year. If it was not the modernization resolution in NATO, then it was criticism that we avoided taking up a firm position on the Olympic boycott and instead hid behind the sports organizations, to say nothing about contingency stockpiling....

"Criticism is part of our political system and the political game. But to be sure, Norwegian foreign policy only has a narrow margin in which to maneuver before there is trouble! We saw this in the reaction to the sports organizations' resolution to boycott the Olympics. We saw this in connection with the NATO resolution on the missile modernization program and on a 3-percent growth target in defense budgets. This brought about the charge that Norway wanted to be the smartest boy in the class. And when voices were raised against this, we heard immediately the other variation that Norway was slipping in the foreign policy area. This business about slipping which we were so troubled by during our first years we have managed to counteract little by little, but instead we start hearing this business about the smartest boy. And before long we will be back to the 'Norway is slipping' version. We have not much room to maneuver before we are criticized from one side or the other," Knut Frydenlund said.

NORWAY TO EXPEL FISHING BOATS BREAKING REGULATIONS

LD301555 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Rolf L. Larsen report: "Soviet Fishing in Jan Mayen Zone: Norwegian Fishermen Want Concessions in the Barents Sea"]

[Text] "We will demand compensatory concessions for the pollack fishing that Soviet fishing vessels are now undertaking inside the newly established fishing zone around Jan Mayen. But we must first see how much the Russians are fishing before we can demand compensation in the form of capelin and cod in the Barents Sea. This compensation will also cover the pollack fishing that the Soviet Union is undertaking within the Norwegian mainland fishing zone," departmental head Ola Solbjoerg of the Fishing Boat Owners' Association told AFTENPOSTEN.

The Fishing Boat Owners' Association will present this proposal to the Norwegian Fishermen's Association and to the Norwegian delegation which will discuss fishery questions with the Soviet Union in 1981.

Soviet vessels, like those of other nations allowed to fish in the zone around Jan Mayen, are obliged to give the Fisheries Directorate reports of what catches are taken.

"When we know how much pollack the Russians have fished, we will then be able to demand certain compensation in the form of capelin and cod catches in the Barents Sea. We know that the Soviet Union uses large factory ships with a gross tonnage of 1,000 to 1,500 tons during the pollack season, which is now under way in the Jan Mayen zone. They take enormous quantities of pollack, which they grade and freeze on board. In the Soviet Union pollack is used for human consumption, whereas the pollack which the Norwegian vessels catch is primarily used for meal and oil. Research is now going on into the possibility for using pollack for consumption, for example, by drying it, Solbjoerg said.

The coast guard vessel Staalbas is on its way to the newly established Jan Mayen zone to check on the Soviet fishing vessels. "We expect to arrive in the area on Friday morning," Capt Kaare Fuglevik said on board the Staalbas.

The Soviet fishing vessels are lying around 120 nautical miles southwest of Jan Mayen--"we will undertake normal patrol activities in the zone, in the same way as we have patrolled the Norwegian mainland fishing zone in the past. We will not check the whole fleet of 80 vessels, but will make do with spot checks," Fuglevik said.

Fisheries Ministry Director Kjell Raasok said that the Soviet fishing fleet off Jan Mayen had not announced in advance that it intended to fish within the Norwegian zone, as it should have done. So far only three Polish, two East German and one Soviet fishing vessel have announced their intention of active fishing within the Jan Mayen zone. "Norway announced the interim regulations for foreigners fishing in the Jan Mayen zone in the middle of June. The Foreign Ministry has received no protests against the regulations from countries that normally fish in the zone," Foreign Ministry press spokesman Geir Grung stated.

However, the Soviet Union announced that it could take up to 3 months for the regulations to be translated into Russian and sent out to the Soviet fishing fleet. Norwegian authorities therefore asked that the Soviet fishing vessels be briefed on the main points in the regulations governing the zone. "If foreign fishing vessels are caught with catches in the Jan Mayen zone without having announced their intention to fish in advance, the coast guard will first give them warnings. In the event of repeated transgression of the regulations, boats will run the risk of being expelled from the zone," Grung said.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS TO RESUME 9 AUGUST

Kiprianou Acceptance

NC060921 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has announced that the Greek Cypriot side has accepted the resumption of the intercommunal talks and that this morning the interlocutor, Mr Ioannidhis, has already conveyed the acceptance to the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi.

The president said that he made this decision after weighing the pros and cons, and the arguments that were put forward during last night's joint meeting of the National Council and the Council of Ministers. President Kiprianou stressed that the Greek Cypriot side will as always, go to the talks with goodwill for a substantive discussion concerning a solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the summit agreements that already exist.

The president of the republic expressed the hope that the talks will be resumed soon and that this time there will be progress.

The president made these statements during the course of a meeting which he chaired at the Foreign Ministry within the framework of his visits to various ministries. During the meeting there was a briefing on the activities of the ministry and a report submitted on the work being done both at home and abroad. The meeting also examined ways of further expanding the operations of the ministry for the purpose of increasing its efficiency. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, the director general of the ministry and the heads of the various departments.

Ioannidhis Statement

NC061427 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The government spokesman has made the following statement:

As already announced, the Greek Cypriot side has accepted resumption of the intercommunal talks and conveyed its acceptance this morning to the UN secretary general's special envoy, Gobbi. Following this, Gobbi informed Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis that the other side has also accepted resumption of the talks, and it has been arranged that the talks will be resumed next Saturday at 1000.

Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis has made the following statement:

We are going to the negotiating table with a spirit of goodwill, and we will seek a solution of federation for all aspects, based on the two summit agreements of 12 February 1977 and 19 May 1979. Our stand on all issues will be fully analyzed during the talks.

The UN spokesman in Nicosia has announced that the intercommunal talks will resume at the Ledra Palace Hotel next Saturday at 1000. This will be the opening meeting. Substantive talks will resume in the middle of September. The spokesman said: This is the climax of long, continuous and dynamic efforts by the UN secretary general, which have been intensified in recent months. The parties have showed a positive intention which has led to the conclusion of this agreement. The spokesman also said that both parties have furnished indications that they intend to conduct the talks in a continuing and constructive manner and that all aspects of the Cyprus problem will be discussed when the talks are resumed in September.

Denktas Comments

TA06171- (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] It has been announced that the talks between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities are to resume on Saturday, 9 August. President Denktas made the announcement following a meeting today with the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi. He said that negotiations on the political future of the island will recommence on 15 September after Saturday's introductory meeting. President Denktas said that certain reservations of the Greek Cypriots on the introductory address by the UN secretary general have now been overcome and as a result the talks would be resumed. He stated that the agenda for the new session of the talks would be made up of four points and he cited them as: the Varosha issue, the territorial issue, the constitution and economic questions connected with the sixth point of the Denktas-Kiprianou summit. He added that each point of the agenda would be tackled in a month.

Asked whether priority would be given to the Varosha issue, President Denktas said that any priority to be attached to the Varosha issue would depend on the beginning of actual talks on all aspects of the problem and as progress would be made on the constitutional and territorial issues, priority would be given to the Varosha issue.

Asked whether the Greek Cypriots had given up their objections to Mr Waldheim's introductory address, President Denktas said that the disagreement had been on the word bizonal, but now the Greek Cypriots had accepted the address. He stated that it was now up to the Greek Cypriot leadership to explain to its community the reasons for this objection for such a long time.

Further Denktas Remarks

TA070944 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Replying to reporters' questions this morning, President Rauf Denktas said that a return to the pre-1974 conditions is definitely out of the question in the settlement of the Cyprus problem. Noting that a new bizonal [illegible] federal system will be established, Denktas said that while creating an independent and nonaligned Cyprus with a bizonal federal system, whereby the Turkish Cypriot community will be responsible for its own security, certain powers currently exercised by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will be given to a central federal government to be established with the Greek Cypriots.

In reply to another question, Denktas said that the refugee problem was settled through the exchange of population and that there is nothing further to say on this subject. He said: The exchange of territory will be discussed and it will be possible to make border adjustments. However, all these subjects depend on first agreeing upon the government to be established and its authorities.

Pointing out that the agreement reached with Makarios consists of a package agreement and that the rights and freedoms--which were defended through the loss of lives--will be protected with the same sensitivity in the package agreement as well, Denktas noted that in a future agreement, the Turkish Cypriot community would maintain its cofounder rights in independence and sovereignty, and that thus the nonalignment of the island would also be ensured.

ERKMEN INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST RELATIONS

NC070733 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

[Exclusive interview granted by Foreign Minister Erkmen to TERCUMAN correspondent in Ankara Behcet Akdogan--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What are your views on our general foreign policy position and on the subject of Jerusalem?

Answer: Our foreign policy has not changed. No new developments have occurred. Naturally, foreign policy has entered a very active period. Problems are arising in all the world's trouble spots. The latest such event is the question of Jerusalem. The Israeli parliament has enacted a law proclaiming Jerusalem its capital. This action is unjust, inappropriate and useless. It is unjust because the historical character of Jerusalem has led it to be known as the sacred seat of three religions.

The unilateral alteration of this status has created a situation which has grieved not only Muslims but also Christians, who do not approve of this change. Moreover, Jerusalem has been known as Islamic land. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, it was a holy land open to all religions. That is why we attach great importance to Jerusalem preserving this identity. We wish this city to be accessible to members of all religions who wish to go and pray there. But we see that Israel is unilaterally engaged in erasing the Islamic character of the city.

The reaction of the Islamic countries is justified. Reaction has come not only from the Islamic states but also from many other parts of the world. Not one country in the world has consented to the coversion of Jerusalem into Israel's capital. The change in the status of Jerusalem will eventually mean annexing it to the State of Israel. It is impossible to accept this annexation as legal. This event has created an unlawful situation. Enactment of a law by the Israeli parliament cannot determine Jerusalem's status or legitimize it. A law that ignores international law and the established norms cannot create a new legal situation. On the contrary, it creates an illegal situation.

Question: Could this situation lead to the severance of diplomatic relations with Israel?

Answer: The severance of diplomatic relations is a separate matter. We will have to examine that too. In fact, that is what we are doing. We have recalled our charge d'affaires. We want to know how and why the Israeli authorities and the parliament have resorted to such flagrant illegality.

The most extreme action we could take on Jerusalem would be to sever relations. We may go through other stages before we reach that.

Question: What is the status of our relations with Iran and Iraq?

Answer: There are no new developments in our relations with Iran, relations are steady. Our economic and political relations with that country are normal. Apart from the detention of a Turkish journalist the other day, there has been no friction between Turkey and Iran. Our relations are functioning smoothly.

As far as Iraq is concerned, you know that we are having some problems, but we are not responsible for the creation of these problems. Our bone of contention with Iraq is the murder of 10 Turks. It is our duty to protect their rights. [paragraph continues]

We are looking for a solution of the matter through legal and diplomatic methods. Our public is very concerned with the treatment being meted out to our kinsmen in Iraq. It is impossible for a democratic government not to take notice of this. We do not intend to interfere with the internal affairs of Iraq, but this does not deter us from looking at the matter from a humanistic point of view. The Iraqi administrators consider our concern as interference. We believe that this view is unjustified. We must try to understand each other. Since we are neighbors, we must frankly discuss our differences at the highest level if we wish to develop our relations on a neighborly basis.

Question: Is it true that we are going to recall our ambassador in Baghdad?

Answer: No. We have made no such decision. He has been in Turkey on vacation and I have asked him to see me for consultations. I would do the same had he not been on vacation. But we have not recalled him from Baghdad specifically.

Question: What is the position of the Turks in Western Thrace? There are reports that oppressive measures have been intensified. What is the current situation in Rhodes?

Answer: The Rhodes incidents were quite unexpected. The attitude of the Greek Government toward these incidents has been normal. We make no charges against them. I consider the Greek Government's approach normal and friendly. It is not easy to say the same thing about events in Western Thrace. We want to see the implementation of the status defined in the Lausanne Treaty on Greek citizens of Turkish origin. We want them to enjoy the rights enjoyed by other Greek compatriots. We do not ask for privileges for them.

STATE MINISTER EREN APPOINTED INTERIOR MINISTER

TA051036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] State Minister Orhan Eren has been appointed interior minister. The office of interior minister had been vacant for some time following the resignation of Mustafa Gulcugil. The decision on the appointment of Eren as interior minister was published in the official gazette today. It was also decided that State Minister Koksal Toptan will be in charge of the State Ministry vacated by Eren.

RPP SUBMITS INTERPELLATION AGAINST FINANCE MINISTER

TA061201 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The interpellation against Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin prepared by the administrative councils of the RPP National Assembly and Senate groups has been submitted to the National Assembly chairmanship. The interpellation, signed by RPP Secretary General and Konya Deputy Mustafa Ustundag and 136 of his colleagues, states that the archaic economic model implemented by the government exacerbates the economic crisis. Noting that the people are thus condemned to unemployment and poverty, the interpellation points out that investments in the public and private sector have, to a great extent, stopped. The interpellation adds that payments to producers are intentionally being delayed in accordance with the government's economic policy, and that the 3-year agreement signed with the IMF is tantamount to consenting to a foreign-guided economy. Noting that the state has exhausted its economic efficiency, that the prices of basic goods are no longer being controlled, and that, as a result, the country is being dragged into a chaotic economy in which the weak are oppressed by the strong, the interpellation says: This course of events, which encourages the escalation of terror and which might bring the existing economic and social crises to the point of explosion, will cause irreversible damage in our economy.

FRANCE

FRANCOIS-PONCET DENIES BANI-SADR CHARGES

NC061211 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, Aug 6 (AFP)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today denied Iranian allegations yesterday that subversives ran training camps in France to prepare for a coup against the Tehran regime. Speaking at the close of a regular cabinet meeting today, Mr. Francois-Poncet said accusations made on French television by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr were "totally without foundation". He added that the government would not tolerate such camps, whoever they might be used by.

Meanwhile Paris-based opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime today described the charges as "absurd", if only because of legal and technical barriers. The Free Iran Movement, organized by the late shah's niece Princess Azadeh Shafik, and supporters of former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, who recently survived an assassination attempt in Paris, said today that their activities were limited to propaganda, to rally Iranians to their cause.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

HAUGHEY CONDEMNS U.S. SUPPORT FOR PROVISIONAL IRA

LD271336 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1228 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Charles Haughey, today condemned the activities of Irish-American organisations widely believed to be actively supporting the Provisional IRA.

Mr Haughey was responding to recent sharp criticism by the leaders of the opposition parties, Fine Gael, and Labour, who accused him of being ambivalent on the issue and refusing publicly to name the organisations--Noraid, the Irish National Caucus, and Congressman Mario Biaggi's ad hoc committee.

Mr Haughey said: "There is clear and conclusive evidence available to the government here, from security and other sources, that Noraid has provided support for the campaign of violence and indeed direct assistance in its pursuit. On the basis of these activities it stands condemned and I appeal to all in America who have the interests of Ireland at heart not to give this body any support, financial or moral.

"The evidence available to us also of the associations that exist between Noraid and the Irish National Caucus cast grave suspicion on the latter organisation. That is not to say there are not among the members of that body or its supporters many fine people who are not aware of its undesirable associations.

"It is important that they should be aware of the realities."

Mr Haughey, who did not specifically name Congressman Biaggi, said that the situation in Ireland today was such that no individual, "whether private citizen or elected member of Congress should, by any statement or association, lend support to those whose actions serve only to delay Irish unity." He added: "I say now to all supporters of the bodies I have mentioned that they should carefully consider whether the cause they profess to serve would not now best be served by uniting in firm support of the policy of the Irish Government, which is directed towards bringing about the unity and prosperity of the Irish people."

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BELGIUM

LE SOIR: GOVERNMENT INDECISION UNDERMINES NATO UNITY

LI071017 Brussels LE SOIR in French 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Y.B. commentary: "Government Alliance Against Atlantic Alliance"]

[Text] The Belgian Government has once again preferred, by its indecision, to maintain ambiguity in its own ranks and in the Atlantic alliance rather than run the political risk of upsetting some majority party. Our political strategists are giving absolute priority to maintaining government unity until the vote on the budget law and the institution reform. The threats made by [Flemish] Socialist Party President Van Miert who thinks "there can be no question of forcing a decision on the missiles' deployment" and the grumblings of [French-Speaking] Socialist Party leaders who, under pressure from their grassroots, do not intend to take a back seat, have prevailed over the opposite demands from some Liberals and Social Christians.

Nobody, however, has threatened to resign. The Socialists would probably not have left the majority if an even-handed approach had enabled Belgium to take advantage of the vacation and rejoin Atlantic circles without too much fuss. However, the rules of the Belgian game of indecision mean that remaining static is better than movement.

This is the case despite the fact that everybody admits that on this issue our international position has been particularly undermined. This is especially true of Foreign Minister Nothomb, who was the first to tell LE SOIR on 12 June: "To have a say, we must be a serious partner if our opinion is to be taken into account."

This is the case even if we undermine NATO's position by revealing differences of opinion within the alliance at a time when it ought to be displaying a united front in difficult negotiations with the East. Not to mention the fact that the "Belgian virus," as it is called in Atlantic circles, is likely to infect other partners.

This is the case, finally, even if all sides concerned, including those who are trying to win over their clientele by tending their pacifist image, finally rally to the decisions agreed within the alliance, since none of the snipers, even the most troublesome such as Mr Van Miert and Mr Tobback, intend to call our NATO membership into question.

When, after the German and U.S. elections, the time comes for negotiations with Moscow, the only option open to us will be to follow the Atlantic group which shares our opinion on deploying U.S. missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles already deployed only if East-West negotiations fail.

Hence the Belgian Government's hesitation waltz can only be seen in one light: as an internal political test of strength. For some the missiles are only a point to which they could resort in order to leave the majority in the fall, and for others they are a good lever for getting rid of an annoying partner when the support of its deputies is no longer needed.

What about our credibility abroad? What about our possible influence? What about the ill-considered dangers we are posing to our allies in a dangerous period? These are merely concerns of diplomats anxious for esteem, is the disdainful reply.

This is a curiously irresponsible and narrow attitude on the part of a government which, on its formation, proclaimed that it was the last hope of salvation for the country but whose concern for survival has gradually become its main objective. In such a fellowship it is hardly surprising to see Mr Nothomb abandoning, without any resistance, all the inclinations he had shown on taking over the Foreign Ministry.

Wasn't it he who told us, with regard to NATO: "Any political alliance should be handled with care." The only alliance which the Belgian foreign minister seems to want to preserve is that of the current government majority.

NETHERLANDS

EXPORTS TO IRAN SOAR IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1980

LD040911 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Jul 80 p 9

[Own correspondent report: "Dutch Exports to Iran Increase Steeply"]

[Excerpts] The Hague, 26 July--Dutch exports to Iran in the first quarter of this year were around five times higher than in the corresponding period of 1979. Exports to Iran were even higher than in the first quarter of 1978 before the Iranian revolution. This is revealed in figures published by the economic information service.

In the first quarter of 1978 the Netherlands exported goods worth 187 million guilders to Iran. One year later that had fallen to only 46 million guilders, but this year exports to Iran shot up again to 246 million guilders. Exports consist mainly of food products (butter, dried milk, eggs, margarine, edible fats, vegetable and animal oils) and industrial products such as machines, electrical goods, transport equipment for ships, yarn, textiles, nonferrous metals and chemical products.

In the first quarter of 1980 the EC economic boycott against Iran was not in force. The Dutch sanctions only came into force on 28 May. This boycott is intended to exert pressure on the government in Iran to release the U.S. hostages.

SCHMIDT ON INTERNATIONAL ROLE, TIES WITH U.S., DOMESTIC ISSUES

OW070920 Cologne KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER in German 7 Aug 80 pp 3-5

[Hans Schmitz and Hans Werner Kettenbach interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the chancellor's vacation resort on Lake Brahmsee--date of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Chancellor, your predecessor Ludwig Erhard once said in the sixties: "We are somebody again." At the time this was strong medicine. But hasn't the weight of the Federal Republic meanwhile increased so much, in fact, that it cannot help but exercise an independent, perhaps even leading, role?

Schmidt: The weight of our state indeed has very much increased since Ludwig Erhard's government. Essentially this is attributable to two factors which took effect in the late sixties and early seventies. The first factor was the self-liberation of the Federal Republic of Germany's foreign policy through the policy of renunciation of force, negotiations, and treaties with the states of Eastern Europe. Though it was not the essential purpose of Ostpolitik but one of its results, Ostpolitik earned us a much greater measure of freedom of action in foreign policy.

The second factor is inherent in the economic and currency policy success of the Federal Republic of Germany. From 1969 on we have seen a constant increase in the international weight of the German mark which, next to the Swiss franc, today is the world's strongest currency. And the Federal Republic of Germany has the world's greatest foreign exchange reserves, and it is second in the world with regard to the gold reserves. Thus viewed from this angle alone it wields weight in the international concert, a weight which exceeds the weight of the others, with the exception of the United States.

Question: This growth probably is not registered with undivided joy among all in the circle of our neighbors and allies.

Schmidt: On the whole, this increase in weight is not solely pleasant. Surely it is a service not only to Europe but also toward the entire world if, under joint French-German leadership, a European currency system is set up which is working well and which has a stabilizing, calming effect on the currency turbulences of the whole Western world.

But vice versa: It is not particularly pleasant if you have to play a leading role ultimately in an issue such as the so-called closure of the arms gap after the Soviet advance armament in the field of medium-range weapons.

Question: You are declaring this leading role as a necessity and also as a claim with considerable sureness?

Schmidt: Let me explain this word leading role, lest it sound a bit arrogant and presumptuous. The double decision of the North Atlantic Pact in December 1979 could not have been achieved at all without the Federal Republic of Germany. I myself was the one who, in 1977, first drew the attention of the Western world to the problem which at the time was not received in a very friendly way by the Americans. And when a year and half later the Americans not only recognized the problem as existent but also put up a solution for debate, it was again decisive that the Federal Republic of Germany accepted this two-part agreement--closure of the arms gap and offer of negotiations. Had we rejected it the approval by Holland, Belgium, and Italy surely would have been totally out of the question. This shows the gain in weight....

Question: But also the risk.

Schmidt: I was just going to say that. The risk, for instance, of being envied. This is why it is always very important to me to emphasize that we are not a world power nor wish to become one, but that we are a power of medium category. And even today, with respect to our freedom of action, we differ very much from the two West European partners, France and England.

Just take a look at Berlin: We depend on the will for the fulfillment of the guarantees which France and England, jointly with the United States, have given for Berlin. Look at the field of nuclear armament: France and England are nuclear powers, we are not, nor do we want to, or are allowed to, become such a power. I am emphasizing this so expressly not only to avoid conveying to the Germans the wrong idea about their world role but also for the sake of presenting our neighbors in the west of Europe from getting any bellyache over a German role that might grow too big.

Question: But it cannot be denied that in the field of international currency and finance policy, for example, the Federal Republic is being pushed into this leading role alone because of its economic weight.

Schmidt: Not only because of its weight but also because of its success.

Question: Be that as it may. You have already mentioned that in this connection we always run up against limits, for instance Berlin; the allied reservations and everything that goes with them; defense, which we cannot manage without the United States. The leading role plunges us into a conflict with the United States--as shown by the past several months' developments--which we, on the other hand, urgently need as our guarantee power. Is this not a conflict which inevitably will dominate the next few years, above all if we take the latest U.S. domestic developments into account?

Schmidt: I would like to call this a difference in interests. The word conflict sounds too big to me. The next stage then would be armed conflict. No: It goes without saying that differences of interests always occur in an alliance. Formerly for the Germany, for the Federal Government of the fifties, it nearly was a foregone conclusion to entrust themselves to U.S. leadership in any issue.

For the first time, but only temporarily, this came into question by Adenauer's conflict with the then incumbent President Eisenhower over the so-called Radford Plan. It became plain for a second time in connection with the U.S. project of a multinational nuclear fleet, and for the third time in connection with the so-called nonproliferation treaty in the Kissinger era, a treaty which was intended to prevent the have-nots of the world from gaining access to the atom bomb and to the hydrogen bomb. Chancellor Kissinger was against Germany submitting to such a commitment while I, by the way, was for it at the time, as were Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner.

But these are three older examples. There are indefinitely more of them in the seventies. To the degree our weight has increased we are not compelled to consider correct on principle whatever the United States of America on its part feels expedient on the first try.

Question: For example, in the case of the utilization and the export of civilian nuclear industry.

Schmidt: This is correct; we held our own in that respect. Granted, we took the admonitions of the Americans seriously, but we deemed our own employment interests more important.

Today the relationship between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany is different from what it was 15 or 20 years ago, or even 25 years ago. At the time we had been a dependent client, today we have become a weighty partner of the United States in very, very many respects.

This qualitatively changed relationship is being misunderstood by some people in Germany as a hostility toward America; that is nonsense. This is destructive nonsense. These two states will remain dependent on each other also in the eighties, the United States and Germany, I mean, for Germany is one of the most important allies of the United States, and to us the United States is the most important ally.

Naturally the two continue to wield different weight. The economy of the United States is three or four times greater than ours. The United States is the great Western nuclear strategic power. But both must grow accustomed to the fact that they, though different in weight, stick together as actual partners and not just as nominal partners with one seeing himself as the superior and the other as the client.

Question: Has this foreign policy liberation through Ostpolitik not made the Federal Republic realize more clearly its position in the middle? We do not want to risk this gain lightly. So is the Federal Republic more than previously forced to perform a tightrope walk? What we mean is: Does the Federal Republic, for the sake of national interests, not have to be more reserved toward the East while balancing things toward the West, such as became evident in the quarrel over the Olympic boycott?

Schmidt: I do not want to discuss this any further because the Olympic games are over and all that soon will be part of history. Of what you have said, however, two things remain correct also for the future:

First the Federal Republic of Germany quite consciously pursues a policy of balance, its own weight in the Western scales being indispensable for maintaining the balance toward the Eastern scales.

But second, our state, or my government, seek to bring about detente on the basis of this military balance, this political balance, to bring about limited cooperation and, at any rate, alleviation for the people in the East and West.

Question: To what extent does the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan spell danger to the advantages gained, and can such a danger always emanate from the Soviets alone?

Schmidt: Naturally we endeavor to prevent these advantages from being surrendered carelessly. They can be jeopardized from the Soviet Union, the military intervention in Afghanistan constitutes such jeopardy, no doubt a highly serious jeopardy. But depending on the manner in which the West reacts to steps by the East, the West, too, might contribute to the jeopardy of the results attained; and so it may happen that full conformity of views will prevail from the outset in the West in individual, concrete points. But to the extent problems emerge in the future through the two world powers, the respective ally of the Soviet Union or the United States in each individual case will find himself facing the question whether he can support the policy causing concern, to what extent he should, or would be allowed to try to counteract it.

Question: Mr Chancellor, in following up your idea a situation becomes conceivable at least theoretically in which you might say: At this point we cannot follow any longer no matter what the consequences. But has the European option already consolidated to a point where it could develop on a medium-term or long-term basis as a realistic alternative along the line of independence and complete political autonomy vis-a-vis the United States?

Schmidt: As far as I am concerned this is expressing it a bit too sharply theoretically, and much too exaggerated. In the nuclear strategic respect, for example, Europe for the foreseeable future does not have any chance of attaining an alternative role. With respect to trade policy, to currency policy, this is quite conceivable.

Question: But if Western Europe at this time cannot make do without the United States in a highly decisive field, namely in the nuclear strategic field for its defense, wouldn't the consequence be bound to be remedying this nuclear strategic shortcoming, last not least in view of potential developments in the United States?

Schmidt: These are ideas that have been advanced time and again since the late fifties and in the sixties by Messrs Guttenberg, Strauss, and others. I am very reserved as far as such ideas are concerned, very much reserved indeed. I am reserved, in fact, for three reasons:

First, because a German, a German chancellor in any event, must not in any case arouse the impression that he claimed greater nuclear participation on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany; he may neither arouse such an impression nor really do it.

Second, because even a combination of the two nuclear powers, France and England, by their strategic weight cannot in the foreseeable future offer any alternative to the strategic weight of the United States of America, namely as a counterweight to the Soviet Union.

And in the third place, I am also skeptical toward these trains of thought by Guttenberg and Strauss, because the other West European states required for this end do not have any inclination whatever to go along with that, out of their own individual interests.

Question: But this means that we will inevitably remain tied to the development of U.S. policy...

Schmidt: Not only we but all of Europe. This does not hold true just for us Germans. This holds true for all of Western Europe and, by the way, also to Poland and, if necessary, also for the Russians.

Question: That we, unconditionally, at any rate....

Schmidt: No, the expression unconditionally is going much too far, as far as I am concerned. Nothing in the world is unconditional. Only death is unconditional. Death comes, and you can do as much philosophizing about it as you wish--all of us will die. There are not many things to which you are surrendered unconditionally. You cannot say that you will go along unconditionally with any mistake of your friend or partner--this is wrong. This is a wrong way of putting it.

On the other hand I am against such phrasing because this way of phrasing suggests that the United States of America might pursue a dangerous policy which might even be mortally dangerous to us, a policy which we then would have to follow unconditionally. There is no reason whatever to think anything of the sort.

The people's unrest in the United States after Vietnam and after Watergate is only too understandable. And at the moment it has been a bit amplified by an election campaign situation. But there is no call at all for concluding from this situation that the United States might pursue an irresponsible policy in the next 10 years.

Question: And you would say this also regardless of the outcome of the 4 November elections?

Schmidt: I am talking regardless of who is the prospective president.

Question: You have brought back with you from Moscow a proposal with which, to go by what the newspapers are saying now, nothing is happening. We no longer hear anything about it.

Schmidt: I am an enthusiastic newspaper reader who spends about 2 hours daily reading the most important newspapers of Germany and the world. Nevertheless, I must warn everybody against believing that what the newspapers carry is a deeply fathomed reflection of the actual situation in the world. The truth is that the Soviet proposal will definitely be answered by the West with ideas of its own. Realistically one cannot very well visualize, either, that the dialogue between the two nuclear powers might get started prior to the decision of the U.S. constituency.

But let me add a remark at this point: This Soviet proposal, made under the impression of an important Western interlocutor, namely, the West German Government chief who has been endeavoring jointly with his French partner and friend Giscard d'Estaing to put an end to the phase of lack of dialogue between Washington and Moscow, was not a profound Soviet concession; in reality the Soviet Union merely corrected something which it had done last winter, namely declaring that it will not be prepared at all to negotiate on medium-range weapons. This is what it corrected. The world continues to be in high tension. The Afghanistan crisis, the crisis on the Persian Gulf, the Palestinian crisis, the worry of a great arms race between America and the Soviet Union: All these dangers continue to exist. To that extend the present world situation has not become fundamentally more peaceful.

Question: So where is the difference between the situation prior to, and after, your visit to Moscow?

Schmidt: The only really significant difference is that both world powers at the time were not talking with each other anymore, and Giscard d'Estaing and I persuaded them to talk with each other again. This I do consider an important virtue and this indirectly tends to confirm a question which you raised 10 minutes ago: Here, two European states, namely, France and Germany contributed to preventing a mistake which the two world powers were about to commit in their relationship with each other.

Question: Mr Chancellor, in 1969 the social-liberal coalition was praised because it at long last made good the alliance between the bourgeoisie and the workers which had been concluded earlier in other states. Can such an idea still serve as a basis for a coalition today? Has it not become obsolete long ago?

Schmidt: After all, this was not the only motive for the social-liberal coalition. But among the motives, for example those of foreign policy and of policy on Germany, it surely was an important one. As far into the future as I can foresee I consider the participation of the workers, the working people, in politics, in the economy, a sine qua non condition for the sake of preserving social peace in our country. This means the following: The role of the enterprise councils, the trade union, the enterprise constitution and the plant constitution, of codetermination, the role of the wage-rate contracts, of social policy based on wage-rate contracts; social policy based on legislation--in my concept all this must not be diminished in any way, in the future as well if social peace is to be preserved.

There are differences of opinion indeed in all these fields between the two partners, the SPD and the FDP; partially these involve just nuances, partially these are very clear differences of opinion. But on the whole, I think, there is no doubt on either side about the necessity to maintain social peace.

Question: You arouse the impression here that social peace would be in danger in the event of a government formed by the CDU/CSU. How do you propose to justify that?

Schmidt: The other great party, the CDU/CSU, today presents itself in very unclear contours in the field of social balance. I cannot help but doubt that the Bavarian minister-president who currently is the chancellor candidate of the Union parties has a close relationship with organized labor. The Union parties are ultimately inclined to overemphasize the interests of the so-called entrepreneurs, whatever they understand by that specifically. Ultimately they are rather inclined to pursue a paternal social policy, a social policy determined from on high, than to muster understanding for the necessity of social partnership. And this is why I do believe that the social-liberal coalition in this field has a task to perform for the next 4 years which others cannot cope with and fulfill.

Question: But, Mr Chancellor, why a social-liberal coalition in that case? If you emphasize so much the necessity for advocating the interests of organized labor, the question arises whether what you deem necessary here cannot be accomplished just as well, if not better by an absolute majority of the SPD.

Schmidt: Yes, it could do that, no doubt about it. Only this, too, is such a summer product of the 1980 election campaign year. No real chance for it exists. Should the Social Democrats on 5 October stand where the CDU/CSU ended up in 1976, namely at a rating of 48.5 percent, and should the CDU/CSU stand where the SPD was in 1976, namely at a rating of 42.5 percent, then this would involve a swing of 12 percentage points--an unprecedented landslide, such as has never happened since the establishment of our state. And even this 48.5 percent did not earn Helmut Kohl a majority in 1976.

Hence the landslide would have to be even greater. I believe a landslide to be unrealistic. The motivation for such theories, however, is quite clear: There are some people who would like to make voters afraid of an absolute Social Democratic majority. From their angle I can understand this very well. Others would like to let the FDP have votes by arguing that "what matters is to prevent the Social Democratic majority." This, too, I understand very well. Only I think all these are summer pipe dreams. I assume that in the next 4 years too Germany will be governed by a majority of the social-liberal coalition. This seems to me to be urgently commanded for domestic reasons, too, for reasons of social balance.

Question: But this does not change anything in the appearance that the relationship which the economics minister of your government has with the trade unions does not essentially differ from the way you just described it for the Union.

Schmidt: This is true about the appearance. Let me make two remarks in this connection: To begin with Graf Lambsdorff in an election campaign has the mission of getting voters away from the CDU and the CSU and not from the Social Democrats. This task that he is pursuing is very correctly understood. Secondly, these summer skirmishes must not blur our vision to the point where we fail to see that the general codetermination law of 1976 had been worked out jointly by the SPD and the FDP and that it did not meet with the full approval of the CDU/CSU.

Question: Mr Chancellor, does it soothe your mind that the landslide you referred to is such an unrealistic idea? What we wonder is this: Would you be concerned in the event of an absolute SPD majority? After all, this absolute majority would also mean that the best wing of your party probably would appear strongly.

Schmidt: If it were possible during my term as a chancellor to lead the German Social Democracy to an absolute majority, then this would in any case go down in the annals of history, and my share in it surely would not be written in small letters. This cannot scare me, it would be an enticing prospect. But as I said, we have not reached that point yet.

Question: Will it not be necessary in the next legislative period to make decisions which nobody is mentioning now? For instance, in the case of state indebtedness, the pension reform, and ultimately also with respect to the market economy?

Schmidt: Let me pick out one thing, the market economy. In Germany the market economy has not been in danger in the 11 years of social-liberal coalition. It is working better in Germany than in nearly all the other West European states. Anyone doubting that should please give me proof to the contrary. It is working because the German trade unions have brought pressure to bear on the German enterprises each year anew by their wage and worktime policies which are moderate on the one hand and by their particularly successful sense of perspective on the other. They put them under wage-cost pressuress each year. And we, being socio-political lawmakers, could not spare them the wage-cost pressure.

And it works, secondly, because the trade unions have realized, of course, that the enterprises on the whole have successfully dodged again this yearly increasing cost pressure by means of rationalization and modernization at large and thus through greater company performance. This means that they have strengthened their competitive position from one year to the next not only on the domestic market but also in all the world.

In 1969 we paid DM4 for one dollar; at present we pay DM1.76 or DM1.73. And yet German exports have seen a fantastic upward surge throughout the world, last but not least because the trade unions allowed rationalization, because the moderate wage policy on the whole made it possible to pursue a policy of monetary and fiscal stability in the interior of the country. The German export product has not been burdened with the same price hike from one year to the next as has the export product of neighbor country X, Y, or Z.

All this would not have been possible anyway had not each individual enterprise had the freedom of seeking ways and means of not only holding up its exports but of even enhancing them. The market economy in Germany is not in jeopardy.

Question: Did you not think, Mr Chancellor, that as a result of the energy crisis and the necessity for austerity the element of dirigisme might gain ground?

Schmidt: No, I do not think so. I see elements of dirigisme appearing more evidently in other states for reasons of energy policy than, say, in our country. I really do not think so.

But I would like to discuss the financial economic aspect of the matter. To begin with it is absolutely normal that the state contracts credits for its investments. It is just as normal as if an industrial enterprise building a new, large installation obtains credits for that purpose and later services these credits, that is repays them and pays the interest on them from the proceeds of what this new installation produces. The credit account of the German companies has immensely increased in the course of the past 10 years, in the course of the past 20 to 30 years. The bigger the company grows the greater become the credits which the company obtains; this is absolutely normal.

And so this applies to the state. It is one of the peculiarities of this election summer of 1980 that two German minister-presidents, namely Messrs Strauss and Stoltenberg, attack this principle. The two, mind you, being minister-presidents of laender which receive funds from other laender under the system of financial equalization and receive besides each year from the Federal Government hundreds of millions in complementary allotments.

What is imperative each year is considering carefully the question: How much can I afford next year in taking up credits, that is to say in fiscal burdens for the purpose of servicing my credits? And it is legitimate to debate the issue.

Question: The Germans, being once bitten and hence twice shy, are particularly suspicious whenever the term state indebtedness crops up. It is easy to associate with it the other term, that of state bankruptcy.

Schmidt: Well, I must draw attention to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany in this respect is in one of the best situations throughout the Western world. Only Switzerland is in a similarly fortunate position. In Switzerland as well as in the Federal Republic of Germany the debt currently amounts to about 30 percent of the gross national product [GNP] of just one year. In the United States it amounts to more than 50 percent of the GNP, in England and Italy to 60 percent of the GNP a year. Mind you, all these are states having higher interest rates than the Federal Republic of Germany. We are even better off than the German Imperial Reich was at the time of Wilhelm II. In the last prewar years, 1913, the total public budget debt in the German Reich came to 62 percent of the gross national product of that time.

These few figures which I just quoted to you probably will surprise many readers. I hope that they will also surprise some economic editors on the German newspaper scene so that they will realize at long last what foolishness they fell for in the course of the past few weeks and months when they printed everything that was served to them from Kiel or Munich.

Question: Mr Chancellor, we believe that what you are saying actually is not so controversial. If we understand the serious discussion correctly it converges to the question of whether the unexpectedly long phase of a solid economic cycle which we experienced has been adequately utilized for mitigating state indebtedness.

Schmidt: First of all, borrowing by the federal budget in 1979, last year, was greater than the finance minister and I had wanted it to be. But there was an important international reason for it, namely the consensus of all participants in the world economic summit which took place in Bonn in 1978. We were exposed to considerable pressure by opinion on our partners part. It was the express desire, advanced in these partners' own interest, that we should do more state borrowing and give the world economy as a whole some impetus through increased German demand on the basis of expenditures which we would additionally finance through this borrowing. We finally yielded to this desire in a magnitude of 1 percent of the 1979 GNP.

In return we secured other concessions, especially on the part of the Americans and Canadians, in the field of energy policy. So this did not happen because the Federal Government failed to see the problem of increasing state borrowing but because of international considerations. And it has been honored internationally, too.

The tax cut taking effect on 1 January 1981 by virtue of adopted law will create demand options in the hands of the taxpayers worth more than DM10 billion in 1981 already. Consequently an economic promotion program is not envisaged at this time. Besides, I must point out once again that the net borrowing requirement of the Federal Government for 1980 has been planned at DM24 billion. At the very moment we are talking here and when interest rates are decreasing we have actually borrowed DM22 billion. This goes to show how easily and effortlessly it could be done. During the next 6 months, in the second half of 1980, all of DM2 billion net borrowing will be done. I hope that those two figures too will reduce the excitment to a healthy level.

We will apply some very strict yardsticks to the 1981 federal budget as far as the borrowing goes. The currently foreseeable course of the economic cycle will allow us to do this too. Still, I would like to add by way of a footnote that nobody really can forecast exactly the degree of the U.S. recession and its effect on the economic development of Europe and Japan.

Question: Mr Chancellor, the election chances of this coalition are largely determined by you. This leads to the question: Do you see yourself as a candidate for this office beyond the year 1984? And perhaps this question: Since you surely are exposed to criticism sometimes in certain difficult situations and presumably also are tempted to ditch the whole business, what is it that gets you over such situations? Is it passion for politics, is it ambition, or is it the feeling of duty?

Schmidt: I believe that any normal man from time to time in his profession ends up in a situation in which he is completely fed up, as it is generally said. Some people get over this the same evening while others need time until the next morning's coffee, and still others have to go on vacation to overcome this; in my case this usually lasts for just a few hours. But it does happen. If it did not happen it would appear to me to be suspicious as it would be contrary to human nature.

But basically my answer to your question is this: The chancellor is elected for a term of 4 years. I must refuse to speculate on what will happen during the 4 years until 1984 or thereafter.

As for the motives for adhering to such a job: I believe that anybody not yet of pension age first of all has the duty, among many other duties which he has in life, to do in this profession what is asked of him.

You might call this a sense of duty, you might just as well give it a less decorative designation. But anybody having a job must live up to that job. This is true in politics, this is true on the shipyard here in the neighborhood in Kiel, and this is just as true for the newspaper in Cologne. It is inherent in human nature to live up to one's duty well and to receive recognition for it as well.

You might call this ambition, if you wish. You might also put it less spectacularly. Any human being would like to have a certain degree of recognition for what he has accomplished.

BOLIVIAN MINEWORKER DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

FY072008 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry reported here today that the Bolivian situation after the military coup was the main subject discussed during a meeting between FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and a delegation of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia (FSTMB).

Victor Lopez, secretary general of the FSTMB, and the other eight members of the delegation, who were in Europe at the time of the coup, met last Monday with Egon Bahr, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), who promised them support. According to sources close to the Bolivian diplomatic circles in Bonn, Lopez and the other members of the delegation plan to return legally to Bolivia. No date for their return has yet been established.

Luis Alberto Alipaz Alcazar, Bolivian ambassador in Bonn who resigned after the coup, will continue in his post until a replacement is appointed.

Development Ministry

LD071418 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government does not intend to break off all current development projects [few words indistinct] country because of the military putsch in Bolivia, which it has condemned. This assurance was given today by the parliamentary secretary of state in the Development Ministry, Alwin Brueck, to a delegation of the Bolivian miners' trade union headed by Secretary General Victory Lopez which is currently visiting the Federal Republic.

The ministry stated that both sides agreed that projects already begun and of immediate benefit to the Bolivian population should be continued. Given as an example is a plan for the supply of drinking water for workers' suburbs of La Paz. In Brueck's opinion canceling this project would only affect the ordinary people "while the water continues to flow in the generals' villas and in the barracks."

COOPERATION MINISTER FAVORS INCREASED AID TO PERU

FY071945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Cologne, FRG 6 Aug (AFP)--FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld said here today that the FRG will increase its aid to the new Peruvian Government to counteract the influence of the Bolivian military junta.

Commenting on the trip he made in July to Lima, where he represented the FRG in the inaugural ceremonies for President Fernando Belaunde Terry, th FRG minister said that he believes that the new regime has a good possibility of survival since it apparently has the support of both the military and church sectors.

He added: The new administration has started to work with great enthusiasm and extremely good will.

Offergeld noted that Peru has important agricultural resources that should enable it to become an important exporter of foodstuffs. He also noted Peru's hydroelectric potential, which is still practically unexploited. Offergeld added that the exploitation of this potential would produce enough hydraulic energy to cover the needs if a country as big as the FRG.

MINISTER ON EEC BEEF SUPPLIES TO SOVIET AFGHAN TROOPS

LD081000 Hamburg DPA in German 0904 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government has no knowledge whether the Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan are being supplied with cheap beef from EEC stocks. This was stated by State Secretary Rohr of the Federal Food Ministry in Bonn today in response to a parliamentary question by CSU deputies Biele and Jobst.

The two deputies had drawn attention to reports that the Soviet Army in Afghanistan was being supplied with subsidized EEC beef which the USSR received via Romania. The state secretary pointed out that Romania receives both fresh and frozen beef from EEC countries in the course of normal trade relations. Export subsidies for direct deliveries of beef to the USSR were discontinued on 21 June 1980. As a result the export of beef from the EEC to the USSR has ended.

COMMENTATOR SEES U.S. MOVING TOWARD COUNTERFORCE STRATEGY

LD979345 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Aug 80 p 24

[Michel Tatu article: "Toward a Counterforce Doctrine?"]

[Text] In the strategic sphere doctrines evolve slowly and, at least as far as the United States is concerned, almost openly; the official documents issued on this question, therefore, contain few surprises, their only value being to mark a stage on an already known path. "Presidential Directive 59" is no exception to this rule. Not only was the definition of a new "method of use" for strategic weapons already underway when Mr Carter entered the White House in 1977, but it had been clear for many years that the United States, seeing the Soviet potential growing, was moving toward an increasingly selective doctrine which is less and less "countercity" and more and more "counterforce."

In other words the United States was moving away from the position of absolute deterrence by rapid escalation to extremes and coming round to the theory usually attributed to the Soviets: A superpower should have the capacity to "wage and win" a nuclear war; this is the best way of deterring the other superpower from launching such an enterprise, instead of threatening it with disproportionate and not very credible "punishment."

In fact neither Foster Dulles nor Mr McNamara ever defended their so-called "massive retaliation" and "mutually assured destruction" theories in the simplistic terms attributed to them. However, the move toward a counterforce strategy started by Mr Schlesinger under Mr Nixon's presidency has been accentuated in the past few years. Although Mr Carter said during his 1976 election campaign that he did not believe in the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war, his defense secretary sought to move in that direction from the start.

Stating in his annual defense report on 29 January that his departments had just completed a "fundamental reexamination of strategic policy," the defense secretary explained what he calls his "countervailing strategy": This includes both the idea of a response adapted to the scale of the attack and the idea of reprisals against the enemy's "assets", no longer just his cities--held in reserve for a future and, in principle, ultimate exchange--but the "military, industrial and political bases of the Soviet regime's power." In other words, he continued, "no potential enemy should cherish the illusion that he could knock out some of our nuclear forces without in turn losing essential elements of his own military and political security even if the exchange were to stop before a general destruction of cities and industry."

Similarly the Americans' hands "will not be tied" in the event of nuclear attack against the Allies; the aggressor by such an attack would expose himself to attacks on "critical targets both on his territory and that of his own allies," notably objectives "whose destruction would sap his military and political capacity to ensure the control of such vital regions as Western Europe or Japan." In substance this means communication networks, stores and shelters built for political staff, not to mention barracks and other military installations. Not only are there many possible objectives "between the enemy's missile silos and his cities," as was said in Mr Schlesinger's days, but it is principally in the intermediate categories that the new style of nuclear war will cause the most destruction.

Threat to the Soviet Silos

This development has, of course, been made possible if not directly promoted by the new U.S. programs which by the end of the present decade will add 5,000 highly accurate warheads to the existing arsenal: 2,000 from the 200 MX intercontinental missiles and 3,000 carried by as many cruise missiles. The list of targets could therefore be lengthened as a result.

In addition, the appearance of the MX missiles will pose a serious threat to the "upper range" of the objectives assigned in the framework of the new counterforce strategy: the silos in which the some 1,500 Soviet intercontinental missiles are housed. These missiles represent 56 percent of the USSR's launchers, 75 percent of its warheads and 70 percent of its load capacity, while the United States only has 51 percent of its vehicles, 24 percent of its warheads and 33 percent of its load capacity on the ground in comparable conditions.

Therefore it is clear that, in response to the threat which the new Soviet missiles were posing to its ground based forces, the United States is adopting programs which go far beyond mere neutralization of the enemy threat and pose a new danger for the partner [as published]. This is how the arms race is progressing.

BOMBING LINKED WITH IRAQI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

NC061852 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug. 7 (AFP)--A bomb intended for a French nuclear physicist working on the reactor that is being manufactured for Iraq today slightly damaged the suburban home of a Paris bookseller of the same name.

The attack was claimed by the "Committee for the Protection of the Islamic Revolution," which was unknown to the police here and would seem to indicate Iranian sympathies if not connections.

The blast damaged a wall and broke all of the windows in the home of Jean-Jacques Graf. A message written in English was discovered in the mail box of the home.

Later, an anonymous telephone caller told AFP that the group was striking at Mr. Graf because of his involvement in the Iraqi nuclear program. Iraq and Iran have been engaged in a propaganda war as well as occasional border incidents. But Israel has also denounced French collaboration with the Iraqis and has insisted that Baghdad will never be permitted to develop atomic weapons.

According to informed sources, the Jean-Jacques Graf who was the real target of the attack is on vacation in the south of France.

PARTY LEADERS CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON BOLOGNA BOMBING

AU070845 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rome, August 7 (ANSA)--The Italian political scene was dominated again yesterday by the Bologna bomb massacre.

Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer yesterday reiterated his view that despite the serious situation in the land and the worrisome prospects for this fall, the country was lacking any truly effective guide.

MSI [Italian Social Movement] neofascist party Secretary Giorgio Almirante, in an interview to a French press agency, said there was a terrorist center in France which operates in Italy. He cited as examples of this the presence of Franco Piperno in Paris, the escape of Marco Donat-Cattin, and the arrest in Nice of Marco Affatigato. The road to follow is in Paris, he said, and the man to look for is Stefano Delle Chiaie. Almirante believed that Delle Chiaie was hiding out in southern France.

Comments on National Leadership

AU080915 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 8 (ANSA)--The Italian political scene remains firmly in the grip on the Saturday bomb blast in Bologna's railway station, which killed 79 and left nearly 200 injured, as debate is transformed into a series of increasingly bitter charges and countercharages.

In response to the Communist Party view that the country lacks truly effective leadership in this critical time, the deputy secretary of the ruling Christian Democrat Party, Vittorino Colombo, mounted a counterattack in a piece slated for publication in today's edition of the DC daily, IL POPOLO. Colombo argued that, "it was politically and morally incorrect for the Communist Party to instrumentalize this sad event for propaganda action against the government. "Making use of the dead against a government which consists of parties with a secure democratic tradition is not worthy of a party that says it accepts the methods and rules of democracy", the DC deputy secretary added in this harsh statement.

The secretary of the small opposition Social Democrat Party, Pietro Longo, lashed out yesterday at both the Christian Democrats and the Communists. Longo affirmed that the polemics surrounding the tragedy will not change the nation's political and institutional framework. According to the PSDI leader, Italy's democracy "is blocked because of a lack of any alternative and because of the impossibility for even the most limited, but significant, change in the nation's leadership". Continuing with the same line of argument, Longo declared that the ruling roles in the government and in the opposition held down by the Christian Democrats and the Communists has paralyzed the system. "This is the dual leadership which we must defeat", the party head recommended and added, "or at least reduce".

The deputy secretary of the neofascist MSI [Italian Social Movement], France Servello, stepped into debate yesterday with a statement to the effect that the nation's two big parties get on well together, especially outside the capital. "While in some political quarters, beginning with the Communist Party and the DC left, efforts are underway to exploit the Bologna tragedy to revitalize their political designs for a further enlargement of the majority to the left", Servello argued, "in the local administrations councils are being put together under a red banner".

SOCIALIST LEADER VIEWS PROPECTS FOR PS MAJORITY RULE

LD060905 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 pp 1-3 (review section)

[Pedro d'Anunciacao interview with Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] leader Vitor Constancio: "Ramalho Eanes Does Not Have Prerequisites for Organizing Political Movement"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] EXPRESSO: What is the state of the contacts between the PS and the president of the republic? Can General Ramalho Eanes already be regarded as the PS candidate?

Vitor Constancio: No, he cannot. The contacts have not yet been completed and agreement has not been reached on some of political matters at issue.

EXPRESSO: What are the matters on which there is no agreement as yet?

Vitor Constancio: Obviously, I am not going to disclose them to you. I might not even know some of them which have been discussed directly by Mario Soares and Ramalho Eanes.

EXPRESSO: And what are the issues on which agreement has now been reached?

Vitor Constancio: I am going to disclose nothing to you about that, either. I will merely tell you that with respect to the matter of the presidential elections, the PS stance remains that which has been publicly reaffirmed on several occasions. This means that no decision has been made.

EXPRESSO: By what time will the decision have to be made?

Vitor Constancio: I personally believe that it is desirable for the PS to choose its candidate for the presidency before the beginning of the campaign for the legislative elections, whoever the candidate.

EXPRESSO: So you want to emerge linked with the candidate in the legislative elections?

Vitor Constancio: Certainly.

EXPRESSO: Specifically, have you advocated General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy?

Vitor Constancio: The party, as you know, has not yet defined a stance on the matter. Neither have I personally.

With respect to support for an independent candidate, such as General Ramalho Eanes, I believe that it is necessary for there to be a prior political agreement to give the candidacy a political framework.

EXPRESSO: To what kind of agreement are you referring?

Vitor Constancio: I am referring to guarantees with respect to the constitutional system and its stability.

EXPRESSO: And will that agreement have to achieve a public commitment between the candidate and the party?

Vitor Constancio: I do not know what you mean by a "public commitment."

EXPRESSO: I imagine that General Ramalaho Eanes would wish to appear as a candidate independent from the political parties....

Vitor Constancio: And so he will appear. If he is a candidate, he will be a candidate independent from the parties, even if he has PS support. General Ramalho Eanes has never been a socialist, nor will he, certainly, be supported only by the PS.

The fact that there is agreement on certain matters concerning the functioning and evolution of the democratic institutions does not mean that there is total agreement on a program.

EXPRESSO: Not even a public commitment?

Vitor Constancio: Well, under these circumstances it cannot be stated that it will be a partisan candidacy, contrary to what is happening with respect to Soares Carneiro's candidacy.

EXPRESSO: If this agreement materializes, do you support Ramalho Eanes' candidacy?

Vitor Constancio: Under these conditions, yes. Otherwise, the contacts which have been taking place would be pointless.

However, this does not necessarily mean that the PS will decide to support it.

Ramalho Eanes Does Not Have Prerequisites for Political Plan

EXPRESSO: Let us now assume that General Ramalho Eanes wins the next presidential elections. As he has already served two terms, he will be unable to run again. So do you not believe that for his political survival he will seek to form a political movement of his own which will run counter to the PS blueprint?

Vitor Constancio: I believe that General Ramalho Eanes does not have the prerequisites for creating a political movement which he could lead.

EXPRESSO: Why does he not have the prerequisites?

Vitor Constancio: I believe that that will not be his plan. However, if he attempted to carry it out, he could meet with our opposition.

EXPRESSO: So you believe that that problem will not arise.

Vitor Constancio: I believe not.

EXPRESSO: Nevertheless, there are those who talk about and advocate the setting up of a movement or a political federation institutionally led by Ramalho Eanes--specifically, some reformists.

Vitor Constancio: I believe that that makes no sense. In view of his personality and his capacity as a military man, General Ramalho Eanes is not in a position to be a political leader--far less the leader of a new political movement, partly because in the present political situation that movement would have to have the participation of PS members. I believe that there would be no PS members who would be prepared to take part in such a plan.

We Will Form Government With Relative Majority

EXPRESSO: As far as I know, one of the preconditions which the PS has put to General Ramalho Eanes is the absence of presidential governments. Is that correct?

Vitor Constancio: As I told you, I am not going to disclose the contents of these talks.

EXPRESSO: Could you at least say what the PS stance is on this matter?

Vitor Constancio: With respect to this, we believe that the spirit of the constitution supports the formation of governments with a party basis.

The normal thing is for the party or coalition which has an absolute or relative parliamentary majority to form a government. A fully democratic government can be formed even on the basis of a relative majority. Consequently, in principle, governments formed on the president's initiative are anomalous and exceptional governments, which obviously could become inevitable in certain situations of political deadlock. But they can only be accepted as necessarily temporary and short-lived governments. They cannot represent permanent solutions in a democratic system, which must be based on the political parties.

EXPRESSO: Let us assume that the Democratic Alliance does not achieve an absolute majority in the next elections but that the Social Democratic Party [PSD] secures a relative majority. Since the Social Democrats have stated that they will only take responsibility for the government if the Democratic Alliance has an absolute majority, who is to form a government in that case?

Vitor Constancio: That is a problem which you should put to the PSD. The normal thing in a democracy is for the president of the republic to invite whoever secures an absolute or relative parliamentary majority to form a government.

EXPRESSO: But proceeding from the assumption that the PSD does not form a government under those conditions?

Vitor Constancio: You do not conduct politics from a distance on the basis of abstract proposals. What I can say is that the Socialist Republican Front [FRS] is prepared to shoulder government responsibilities, whether it has an absolute or a relative majority.

EXPRESSO: But you will only form a government if you have at least a relative majority?

Vitor Constancio: What I told you is that, under these conditions, we would agree to form a government.

EXPRESSO: If the PS forms a government, who will be prime minister?

Vitor Constancio: There is no decision on the matter. In principle, I believe that the normal thing is for it to be Secretary General Mario Soares.

EXPRESSO: Will the government include only the PS? will it include the other FRS forces, or even groups not belonging to the front?

Vitor Constancio: One of the aims of the FRS is to make viable the formation of a government. If the FRS, as I believe will happen, secures an absolute or relative majority, it will form a government.

Broaden Support in Social Democratic Camp

EXPRESSO: And will it not seek to broaden its basis of support, seeking an absolute majority?

Vitor Constancio: There is potentially a majority of Socialists and Social Democrats in the country which corresponds to the majority capable of governing in a stable manner, with balanced stances and with a sense of social justice. The FRS foreshadows the PS readiness to help make that majority a reality.

EXPRESSO: With whom?

Vitor Constancio: For the present the FRS is presenting itself to the electorate, seeking that relative or absolute majority.

EXPRESSO: Do you accept the possibility of an alliance with the PCP to guarantee an absolute majority, even if this does not occur at the very beginning of the legislative period?

Vitor Constancio: No.

EXPRESSO: And with the PSD?

Vitor Constancio: Such a hypothesis would never be possible with the present PSD. The PSD does not exist. It does not constitute a clearly defined political reality today. Colonized by the Social Democratic Center Party in the rightwing Tower of Babel which is the Democratic Alliance, it has no existence of its own.

The dynamics of Portuguese politics following the Democratic Alliance's electoral defeat could lead to changes in the party situation. However, I do not proceed from this hypothesis, although I acknowledge that some--a few--Social Democrats, who ingenuously believe in a change based on liberalization of the economy, still remain within the PSD and its electorate.

The truth is that in societies such as the Portuguese there are no parties which can realize the old corporative dream of a harmony of interests among the various classes and social groups. The PSD cannot be flattered by the employers' confederations and at the same time have trade union leaders' enthusiastic support. Time will clarify and elucidate this situation.

EXPRESSO: But the PS itself, through the medium of its most senior leaders, has claimed to be an interclass party, capable of developing an area of consensus among the various social classes--specifically, employers and employees.

Vitor Constancio: The PS is indeed an interclass party, but with a popular basis. That is, the basic perspective which it adopts is that of defending the working classes' interests and rights in a blueprint for social transformation which, not being collectivist, can bring together intermediate sectors of society, including skilled personnel, intellectuals and the more enlightened small and medium businessmen, which recognize the need to enhance social justice and the control of political power over large-scale private economic power. In a society full of conflicts in which there is a recognized role for private enterprise and the market, the political parties predominantly represent the interests of the working majority or those of the private businessmen.

EXPRESSO: Fine, but are you not interested at the outset in guaranteeing an absolute majority? Are you fully satisfied with a relative majority?

Vitor Constancio: Not fully. But the presupposed requirement of an absolute majority does not stem from the constitution.

Posing this requirement could lead to deadlocks in our deomcracy, in view of the parties' current electoral support. Consequently this a form of pressure on the political system and the electorate.

EXPRESSO: However, an absolute majority makes possible a government stability different from that achieved with a relative majority.

Vitor Constancio: Government stability depends on many circumstances. It depends on the government's parliamentary support; it also depends on the relations between the government and the president of the republic. It further depends on the conditions of economic and social life themselves, which, in certain situations, can lead to political crises.

It is in this light....

EXPRESSO: The PS has already had the experience of a government based on a merely relative majority. At the time it had to resort to an absolute majority.

Vitor Constancio: It is in this light, as I was telling you, that the issue of government stability should be viewed.

In my opinion, the existence of good relations between the government and the president of the republic will be as important as the existence of an absolute majority in parliament; likewise, the possibility of creating a social consensus which will guarantee minimum conditions for the functioning of the economy.

In this respect the PS is in a better position than the Democratic Alliance. We can guarantee greater social stability.

Agreement on Essentials Within FRS

EXPRESSO: Is there already an agreement within the FRS that will permit the formation of a government? Does a government already exist?

Vitor Constancio: We are at present working on drafting a detailed government program which will form the basis of our election program.

The agreements already reached provide a broad basis of consensus and of convergent viewpoints. This makes it possible to predict that the natural divergences among the various political parties could be overcome in drawing up the government program.

EXPRESSO: You mentioned the "natural divergences" among the parties comprising the front. Do these divergences permit a consensus on the various sectorial policies? I am thinking, for instance, about health, the agrarian reform and EEC membership.

Vitor Constancio: First, the FRS is an electoral coalition composed of three parties--as is the Democratic Alliance, for that matter. Obviously every party has a different program. There are therefore program divergences, as is also the case in the Democratic Alliance.

EXPRESSO: But perhaps the divergences within the Democratic Alliance are smaller.

Vitor Constancio: First and foremost, if the PSD seriously pursued its social democratic program this would not be the case.

The fact that the FRS represents in practice the convergence of a single political family; A family which seriously pursues the principles of pluralist democracy, on the one hand, and seriously pursues the socializing content of the constitution on the other.

As you know, historically the social democracy invoked by the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI] and democratic socialism have the same roots, the same origins and a shared guiding principle. It has therefore been possible to reach an agreement on essentials. We have drawn up a political manifesto which defines the ideological boundaries of the front, and we have reached agreement in principle on revising the constitution, which also reveals an agreement on essentials of our economic and political organization.

This means that from the outset there is a basis of consensus that will guarantee the drafting of a government program on matters such as the ones you mentioned.

EXPRESSO: Will the Union of the Left for Social Democracy [UEDS] not obstruct the EEC membership process advocated by your party?

Vitor Constancio: As far as the EEC issue is concerned, it was made clear and announced publicly when the front was presented that the UEDS will be free to defend the stances it has always upheld on this subject.

EXPRESSO: So could a government including the UEDS promote membership?

Vitor Constancio: At a government level it is obviously a different matter. A government formed by the FRS will remain loyal to our option for EEC membership. This is because it is an important issue on which both the PS, which has a clear numerical superiority within the front, and the ASDI are agreed.

But in parliament the UEDS can defend its own positions, which in this case differ.

EXPRESSO: What about the agrarian reform?

Vitor Constancio: In this regard also there is agreement on essentials. We advocate the necessary correction of all the irregular practices that have been carried out since the time of the Mota Pinto government in the implementation of the basic agrarian reform law. We also advocate the necessary definition of the land statute in the agrarian reform area so as to stabilize the property situation throughout this area.

Social Convergence Between Management and Unions

EXPRESSO: The opposition has particularly criticized the Democratic Alliance government's economic and social policy. What alternative does the FRS have to this policy? It has already been said that it intends to denationalize the indirectly nationalized companies but that, basically, it is aiming to maintain the present legislation delimiting the public and private sectors. Has an agreement been reached on this yet?

Vitor Constancio: There is a basic agreement inasmuch as forces which invoke social democracy and democratic socialism believe that economic organization must obey a principle of controlling economic power through political power and guarantee worker participation and intervention in economic life.

In this connection the public and private sector law approved by the PSD and PS in 1977 is still, we believe, a fundamental document in the structure of the rules of the economic game in Portugal.

We also consider it essential to maintain the binding nature of our economic constitution, with its openness to various ways of organizing and structuring production.

The conditions of economic life in the modern world pose problems that will demand new solutions. There is an international economic crisis, which means that production growth can no longer occur as it did in the fifties and sixties or even in the early seventies.

It is necessary now to adopt new standards, new forms of conduct, new forms of labor organization and new forms of social agreement.

EXPRESSO: You mentioned the need for social agreement. Since the PCP dominates the labor world to a large extent, you will have to reach agreement, at least indirectly (through the trade unions and the Intersindical), with the communists.

Vitor Constancio: It is not a matter of an indirect agreement with the PCP; it is a matter of promoting a dialogue between the government and both sides of industry, which is something the Democratic Alliance has never wanted to do. This dialogue must be conducted not only with the trade unions and the Intersindical but also with the General Union of Workers and the employers' federations.

EXPRESSO: Now let's talk about your party's internal problems. It has been said that relations between the Secretariat and secretary general are tense. Is this true?

Vitor Constancio: No. Relations are good. There is no political divergence between the Secretariat and the secretary general.

Changes Needed in Party Organization

EXPRESSO: Is it the Secretariat that makes important party decisions?

Vitor Constancio: Party decisions are made by the appropriate bodies as specified by the party rules.

The Secretariat has made the policy decisions demanded by the situation and by the evolution of the political situation. The steering committee makes the decisions entrusted to it by the party rules, such as drawing up lists of deputies and choosing a presidential candidate. In this regard there are no violations of party rules.

This does not mean that there are no problems in the functioning of a democratic party, such as the PS is.

The PS has been facing a growth crisis for some time. This crisis demands that we resolve the tensions between what I would call a principle of democratic legitimacy and a principle of historical legitimacy. The PS is a party that has emerged from clandestinity, is formed of a group of persons who actively participated in the resistance to the dictatorship and has grown rapidly since 25 April, which do not have this problem.

In this connection it is natural for certain tensions to emerge between this principle of historical legitimacy and the principle of democratic legitimacy. I do not believe they are grave or insoluble problems.

SUAREZ REVIEWS TALKS WITH VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT

LD041341 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 4

[EFE report: "'I Depart Very Hopeful,' Says Spanish Head of Government"]

[Text] Lima, 29 July--Prime Minister Suarez stated at 0930, following the 1-hour meeting he held with Venezuelan President Herrera Campins, that he departed "very hopeful."

The Spanish prime minister said that this was a meeting like those held in the past during which it was possible to talk in depth--"yesterday and the day before yesterday we were able to meet only briefly"--and during which the areas of tension existing in the world were examined from the viewpoint of international strategy. "We exchanged views on how we see the situation in these areas of conflict." "We also analyzed," he added, "all the topics concerning the Andean Pact, both economic and political interests, from the viewpoint of the considerable experience which President Herrera Campins has of all the Latin American and European countries."

With respect to bilateral relations Mr Suarez emphasized that "we can clearly and emphatically say that the understanding between the two governments is fully satisfactory and that the projects which we have under way are in a reasonably good state. I depart very hopeful from this meeting, and I have reaffirmed once more the close friendship which exists, not only between Herrera Campins and myself, but also between the two governments and the parties supporting these governments."

As far as the economic contacts between Spain and Venezuela are concerned, Suarez said: "I have spoken of the projects which we have under way through Spanish-Venezuelan joint enterprises. I have already said that they are proceeding reasonably well. Some of the projects are still in the bidding process, which ends 31 October, but the prospects are promising."

MINISTER HOPES U.S. WILL 'PAY PART OF BILL' FOR EEC ENTRY

LD072342 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The minister for relations with EEC, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, said tonight on the Spanish national radio program "Horizon Europe": I hope that U.S. support for Spanish entry into the EEC will not stay at the level of rhetoric. On the day we join, a Spanish worker will be no different from a French, English or German worker. It will be the central government and the Madrid parliament who will guarantee the execution in Spain of policies worked out in Brussels.

I hope that the good sense of the United States, Mr Calvo Sotelo added, in its support for Spain's entry into the Community which is desirable to the extent that it entails consolidation of Spain's situation, will not be merely rhetorical support when the time comes for the United States to pay part of the bill for this operation. The sums involved will be relatively small, and the operation itself quite small, but there will be no possible comparison with the political advantages of Spanish entry.

BELIZE DELEGATION FEARS UK AGREEMENT WITH GUATEMALA

LD071235 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Adamson: "Rushed Deal on Belize Feared"]

[Excerpt] The leading members of the opposition in the Belize Parliament have expressed anxiety during talks in London over the British Government's apparent determination to rush through an agreement with Guatemala.

They believe that unless the agreement is acceptable to the people of Belize and the conditions are right for independence, there will be a danger of Cuban and communist involvement in the affairs of the new country.

Lord Carrington has been discussing the colony's future during his Latin American tour and Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Foreign Office minister responsible for the region, is due to visit Guatemala at the end of this week.

It is generally accepted that the negotiations cover the possible cessation of a strip of Belizian territory in the south and an agreement imposing some limits on Belize in defence matters and foreign affairs.

In return, Guatemala would recognize Belize's sovereignty and drop claims to its territory.

The opposition, United Democratic Party, which has five of the 18 seats in the Belize Parliament, has sent its three leading members to London to launch what they call "operation rescue." They are Dr Theodore Aranda, leader of the opposition, Mr Philip Goldson, deputy leader, and Senator Manuel Esquivel, party chairman.

Many of their fears focus on alleged communist influence in the ruling People's United Party (PUP) and the colony's main trade union, the United General Workers Union.

The delegation claims that the union received some Soviet arms last year in a consignment of aid for hurricane victims.

LORD CARRINGTON VISITS BRAZIL, VENEZUELA, MEXICO

For coverage of the official visit by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico, see the 31 July and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

SPOKESMAN REFUSES TO COMMENT ON DENKTAS' REMARKS ON TALKS

NC080930 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman today made the following statement:

"Despite repeated statements, misinterpretations and provocations by Mr. Denktas and the Turkish Cypriot press in connection with the intercommunal talks, it is repeated that the government and the Greek Cypriot side, in their desire to create the suitable climate, for the conduct of a constructive and meaningful dialogue, with a view to finding a lasting and a just solution to the Cyprus problem, to the benefit of the entire Cyprus people, will not make for the time being any comment.

"The Greek Cypriot side is going to the talks, without any advance commitment, or terms, in a spirit of goodwill, ready to discuss thoroughly and fully all the aspects of the Cyprus problem and expects that the other side will show a constructive spirit too."

DENKTAS REPLIES TO TASS COMMENT ON CYPRUS SOLUTION

TA071737 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Asked to comment on a report by the Soviet news agency, TASS, that the Soviet Union supported a solution of the Cyprus problem which respected the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of Cyprus, President Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot community would, in future agreements, also safeguard its cofounder partner rights in the independence and sovereignty of the island and so maintain the nonalignment of Cyprus. He stressed that as long as the founder partner rights of the Turkish Cypriot community continued, the national guarantees necessitated by this would continue. He reiterated that if there was no Turkish guarantee and if Greece would not guarantee this independence by giving up advocating enosis, the independence of Cyprus would again be in danger. He stressed that for this reason everything necessary would be done within the framework of these guarantees. He pointed out that the main aim of the bizonal federal system was to guarantee the continuous independence and sovereignty of the island.

On another TASS comment [word indistinct] national communities should solve their own internal problems, President Denktas said that the federated state of each community would be responsible for its own internal problems.

Commenting on a news item on the Turkish service of Moscow Radio where Mr Kiprianou was described as the president of Cyprus, President Denktas said that it was a common mistake by all to describe Mr Kiprianou as the president of the whole of the island. He said that for someone to be the legal president of the whole of Cyprus an agreement should be reached between the two national communities and Mr Kiprianou had now understood this fact and for this reason he had agreed to resume the Cyprus intercommunal talks.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OPPOSITION LEADER WELCOMES RESUMPTION OF TALKS

TA071729 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The leader of the Republican Turkish Party, Mr Ozgur, has expressed the hope that the intercommunal talks, which will resume on Saturday, will lead to a bizonal federal solution.

In a statement issued today, Mr Ozgur said that it was necessary for both sides to refrain from actions which would curtail the continuation of the intercommunal talks. He stated that the talks, which had been dragging on for a long time, should be more frequent and should help create an atmosphere which would lead to the establishment of a bicommunal bizonal federal status in which the two national communities would live in peace and security in their own regions. Mr Ozgur said that the two communities should cooperate in a central federal government with the aim of preventing the use of Cyprus as a stepping stone for the imperialists against her neighbors.

'ARAFAT THANKS PARTIES FOR SUPPORTING PLO

AKEL Message

NC080718 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou--date not given]

[Text] Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou: Your cable condemning the Zionist criminal activities against our people and prisoners has had great effect on myself and the PLO Executive Committee. Thus, on their behalf and on behalf of our Palestinian people and of myself, I would like to thank you, the Central Committee of your revolutionary party and your cadres for your strong and great support to our people's struggle.

Rest assured, friends and revolutionary brothers, that no matter how much the enemy intensifies or escalates his criminal activities against our people, their revolutionary spirit and their patriotic positions and struggle against occupation will continue, will become stronger than their prisons and will be the granite on which the enemy will be crushed. At precisely that moment this fascist occupation will come to an end.

Dear comrade: The positive stand of our friends throughout the world and of your party in the first place strengthen our faith in victory.

We wish you health, prosperity and success in the service of the friendly Cypriot people, with whom we share the same revolutionary lines and the common front of REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY [published in boldface].

EDEK Message

NC070701 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis and EDEK Secretary General Khatzidhimitriou--date not given]

[Text] Brother Lissaridhis and Brother Khatzidhimitriou: revolutionary greetings.

On behalf of the Arab Palestinian people and of the PLO Executive Committee and of myself personally, I thank you, your party and your fighters for your firm stand--a principled stand--on the side of our fair struggle against Zionist occupation.

The escalatio. of murderous Israeli activities against our Palestinian people has resulted in the loss of valuable lives of many heroic detainees and prisoners. [The same applies in connection with attacks] against our Lebanese and Palestinian people in southern Lebanon. The only result of all these murders will be the strengthening of our determination and the intensification of the continuous struggle for justice and for the recovery of the inalienable national rights of our people. At this point we stress to you, friends, that with the determination of our people and the support of friends throughout the world the prisons and the places of detention will vanish.

Your friendly socialist party, in accordance with its principles, has stood by in a brotherly way and supported our struggle to regain our freedom and to defend our dignity.

I wish you, Dr Lissaridhis, health and strength to continue your revolutionary struggle in the service of mankind's struggles and of the cause of the friendly Cypriot people.

Revolution until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces

LIBYAN INFORMATION SECRETARY DENIES REPORT ON RADIO STATIONS

NC062031 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Libyan Information Secretary Al-Hijazi, currently on an official visit to Cyprus, has denied Turkish Cypriot allegations that consultations are taking place on establishing two Libyan radio stations in Cyprus--one in the north and one in the south--and that the so-called Turkish Cypriot state has accepted this move in principle. Al-Hijazi stated that these reports were unfounded and that he neither raised nor discussed such an issue with the Turkish Cypriot leaders. Mr Al-Hijazi added that his visit to Cyprus was within the framework of Libya's initiative to resolve the Cypriot problem and broaden cooperation in such fields as economic, cultural, technical and the exchange of information between Libya and the Republic of Cyprus.

TURKISH CYPRIOT DENIES REPORTS ON GRANTING BASES TO NATO

TA311659 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English 'o Cyprus 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] An official of the federated state has categorically denied Greek Cypriot press reports that President Denktas has offered the North Atlantic alliance bases in Cyprus. Describing the reports as totally without foundation and ridiculous, the official said the constitution of the federated state made it impossible to grant bases to foreigners in north Cyprus. He added the reports were put out in an effort to mislead the Islamic countries. The official concluded: No one can be deceived by this kind of lie uttered by the Greek Cypriot leadership who have been making money out of the British bases and who have turned them into an American base of aggression.

BRIEFS

NEW AUSTRALIAN ENVOY--The Australian Government continues to hope that the intercommunal talks conducted under the auspices of the UN secretary general may lead to a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem, the new Australian high commissioner, Mr M.L. Johnston, said yesterday. He made the statement in the course of the presentation of his credentials to President Kiprianou, who reaffirmed the Cyprus Government's policy of doing "whatever we can for the resumption of the talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general." [Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 23 Jul 80 p 1 NC]

DEFENSE MINISTER SATISFIED WITH RESUMPTION OF CYPRUS TALKS

NC071204 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Referring to the announcement about the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus under the auspices of the UN secretary general, National Defense Minister Averof Tositsas, who is also acting foreign minister, has expressed the satisfaction of the Greek Government and the hope that the talks will be continued until a just and lasting solution is found to the problem.

COMMERCE MINISTRY 'SOURCE' COMMENTS ON SOVIET SHIP AGREEMENT

AT061225 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A competent source in the Ministry of Commerce yesterday stated that the implementation of the agreement for repair of Soviet ships in Neorion Siros will continue as normal; the abolishment of this agreement, which is purely private and not an international agreement, is not being contemplated.

SPOKESMAN STATES EARLY ELECTIONS NOT BEING CONSIDERED

AT06129 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 6 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] The government is not considering the advancement of elections.

This was the statement of the government spokesman who was asked this in connection with a report published yesterday in the press organ of the KKE which had mentioned that a government committee had discussed the possibility of holding elections in 1980.

Denying the relevant report, the spokesman reiterated that elections will be held in 1981.

BULGARIA DISAGREES OVER USE OF NESTOS WATERS

AT061332 Athens NEWS in English 6 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] According to a reliable source, no progress has been made in the Greek-Bulgarian talks for the common exploitation of the waters of the Nestos River.

The problem is Bulgaria's decision to change the course of one of Nestos' tributaries, resulting in the decrease of the yearly flow of Nestos in Greece from 1,500 million cubic meters to 1,050 million.

Greece insists that the river's waters should be shared equally by the two countries, as had been agreed between the Greek and Bulgarian leaders, Karamanlis and Zhivkov, during their meeting on Corfu last year. The Greek side believes that a flow of 1,500 million cubic meters should be taken as a basis, from where it follows that Greece is entitled to 750 million, half of the total amount.

The Bulgarian side apparently does not accept this position, and negotiations for a compromise solution are continuing.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON TERRORIST ATTACKS, LINKS WITH OUTSIDE GROUPS

TA071632 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has asked that the bills agreed upon at the Cankaya meeting between himself and Ecevit be enacted without any changes. He said: If the essence of the bills is to be damaged, we are not interested in enacting them. This would be deceitful. He was speaking after the Council of Ministers meeting which started at 1030 and lasted for 4 and 1/2 hours.

Noting that the Council of Ministers decided to express its condolences to the family of the late administrative attache at the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Galip Ozmen, and his daughter Neslihan, Demirel added that the attack against the Turkish Consulate in Lyons was also discussed at the Council of Ministers meeting. He said that the views and needs expressed at the meeting with the martial law commanders were also discussed at the cabinet meeting. He added that the cabinet decided to improve prisons and to conduct a relentless search for escaped prisoners.

In reply to a journalist who mentioned that Armenian organizations are collaborating with terrorists in Turkey, Demirel said that there was an indication that gangs of treachery and murder inside and outside Turkey were acting in unity. He said: We will not be intimidated by the enemies of Turkey. No state or nation can exist at the mercy of their enemies. If Turkey has enemies these enemies are facing a giant Turkey. Ultimately Turkey has the power to crush its enemies. Turkey will ultimately crush its enemies. Those who attempt to measure Turkey's power will be defeated. Let us not lose our self-confidence. Demirel wished the nation a happy Bairam.

FINANCE MINISTER SEZGIN RETURNS FROM TRADE TALKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

TA080651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin returned to Turkey this evening after completing a 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Sezgin said that the two countries agreed to raise their volume of trade to $100 million in 1980. Noting that during his talks with the Yugoslav officials they discussed economic, industrial and commercial issues concerning the two countries, Sezgin said: Turkey and Yugoslavia are two important elements of balance for the achievement of peace and security in our region and in Europe. They must base their economies on stable foundations in order to protect their character as elements of political balance and in order to be able to carry out their functions regarding world peace. Therefore, our two countries wish to develop their economic and commercial cooperation further through mutual cooperation and solidarity. Sezgin added that they also discussed the high rates being charged to the Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks passing through Yugoslavia and that they reached an agreement on recognizing the rights of the Turkish citizens who had not been compensated for their immovable properties in Yugoslavia.

ARMENIANS IN TURKEY DENOUNCE ATTACKS AGAINST DIPLOMATS

TA061707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The representatives of certain Armenian organizations issued a joint statement in Istanbul today condemning the attacks against Turkish diplomats abroad. The statement noted that the Armenians live tranquilly in Turkey and said that the demonstrations, statements and actions abroad are aimed against the Armenians and they are regrettable. The joint statement issued in Istanbul was signed by clergymen of the Armenian patriarchate in Turkey, the administrative council of the Armenian community and the representatives of the Armenian press in Turkey.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS PROMOTIONS

TA041042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The Supreme Military Council met in Ankara today to discuss the situation of generals and admirals who will be promoted to higher ranks and colonels and naval captains who will be promoted to general and admiral. The routine August meeting of the Supreme Military Council began at the General Staff Headquarters at 0930 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

Chief of General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Naval Forces Commander Adm Bulent Ulusu, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, 2d Army Commander Gen Ibrahim Senocak, Aegean Army Commander Gen Ali Said Ozcivil, 1st Army Commander Gen Neodet Urug, Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, 3d Army Commander Gen Selahattin Demircioglu, National Security Council Secretary General Adm Arif Akdoganlar, War Academies Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel, Fleet Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, NATO Southeastern Europe Allied Ground Forces Commander Gen Sedat Guneralp, Defense Ministry Under Secretary Gen Celal Bulutlar and Supreme Military Council Member Gen Halil Tuzer are attending the meeting.

CUMHURIYET CRITICIZES DEMIREL'S ATTITUDE TOWARD TERRORISM

NC060653 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

["The Truth Behind the Events" column: "Perilous Indications"]

[Excerpts] The press conference held by Prime Minister Demirel on Saturday has drawn a striking picture in that it indicates the way his minority government is approaching Turkey's problems.

According to honorable Demirel, Turkey was facing two serious problems when his minority government came to power: 1) terror and anarchy, 2) inflation. The honorable prime minister considers the first of these two problems "a state problem," not "a government problem." When terror and anarchy are matters concerning the state, the government dexterously avoids responsibility. The prime minister who approaches the issue with such a basic logic brushes aside the government's responsibility and calls on the national security organization--which, according to the constitution, is only a "consultative organ" carrying no responsibility--to do the job. Demirel sees no drawback in dragging the higher echelons of the Turkish Armed Forces into politics. This tactic on the part of Prime Minister Demirel is likely to be extremely disadvantageous from the regime's point of view.

Terror and anarchy have assumed unprecedented proportions during Demirel's term in office, wiping out the constitutional state in many regions of our country. And yet the prime minister can appear before the public to say "this is an issue for the state, not for the government." This is preposterous logic.

To put it briefly, honorable Demirel's press conference can be characterized as an indication of perilous political and economic approaches.

AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE OF CRIMINALS WITH SYRIA INITIALED

TA281954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] An agreement on the exchange of criminals between Turkey and Syria and cooperation between the two countries on judicial matters was initialed in Damascus today. The agreement stipulates the details and arrangements as well as the laws and regulations concerning this cooperation between the two countries.

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TOPICS OF SCHMIDT TALKS WITH HONECKER, GIEREK PREVIEWED

Schmidt Interview

DW110710 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Ernst-Dieter Lueg interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--date and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is your visit to the GDR and your dialogue there with the chairman of the Council of State a sort of normal event in inter-German affairs or must such a top-level talk produce practical results, alleviations for the people here and over there? Is a visit over there warranted only if such results can be obtained and brought back home?

[Answer] This is not yet a normal event, although it is indeed normal that the heads of government of neighboring states meet with a certain irregular regularity. This applies, for instance, to the Danish premier and the German chancellor, or to the Dutch and Belgian prime ministers, not to mention the French president or the Austrian chancellor and myself. The meetings with Mr Honecker so far have been rather sparse compared with the others. Two meetings took place between Stoph and Willy Brandt when he was chancellor, and Honecker and I met once in Helsinki and once in Belgrade. This is yet to become a normal affair. Still, we are very well on the way, and it would be a mistake to say that one should get together only if the outcome of it has been established from the outset. It is rather the other way round: To the degree the dealings with each other grow more normal many other things, too, will become more normal. Granted, a special aspect does exist in the relationship with the GDR. It involves the two German states which are separated against the will of the German nation. To this extent the case is not quite comparable to the German-Austrian or German-Danish relationships. It is really not comparable to those.

[Question] Prior to your trip to Moscow you said that the trip, or the dialogue per se, was valuable. Probably you will not say this just before your trip to the GDR. Isn't your objective to really achieve improvements in normal inter-German business, to get the stagnating agreements and contracts going again so that you will be able to return with tangible results from this visit?

[Answer] I would not want to put it that way. Nor is it correct that negotiations or agreements are stagnating. It is true, however, that much can yet be improved in the relationship between the two German states, especially in the interest of the people living over there and the people living on our side who, after all, are linked with each other and who will not want to lose these ties in the future either. The meeting had been planned as early as last December, and then again in the first few weeks of this year. The world-political aggravation between Iran and the United States, the invasion of Afghanistan, and other developments then caused it to be postponed. After all, upon Eastern initiatives some other East-West meetings, too, were shelved in the first few months of 1980. The parallel activities which French President Giscard d'Estaing and I pursued in relations with the Soviet Union, after all, yielded the great progress of the East and West overcoming the phase of lack of dialogue. This is also true for the relationship between Moscow and Washington. Now this leads to a point where something that had been nearly normal already becomes possible again, for instance the meeting with East European government chiefs. I would not want to predict what favorable consequences might ensue from this. If everything were fixed and done already we would not have to meet and talk.

[Question] Expectations in the GDR are immense, as are those here in the Federal Republic. You will have the federal economics minister along for the trip. Does this mean that as far as you are concerned new prospects are feasible in inter-German trade with a view to expansion, with a view to enhancement, which then might be considered part of the topic of practical alleviations?

[Answer] This is true. On my part it was important that Mr Mittag participate on the part of the GDR leadership. I believe that both German states are greatly interested in the further expansion of the economic exhange, the GDR perhaps a bit more than we. We are most interested in normalization, of course, especially the normalization of passenger traffic, tourist travel. But let me underscore quite emphatically a phrase you used a while ago, namely that the fact of speaking with each other alone is a value which will bear fruit in the further course of this process.

[Question] No doubt detente and disarmament will play a great role during your conference in the vicinity of Rostock. Could you visualize the two German states developing a joint disarmament initiative, perhaps in the field of balanced troop reduction, the MBFR negotiations in Vienna?

[Answer] It is true that we will surely talk about them. But I think that we have not yet reached a point of development where the two German states might make a joint initiative in this highly important field without regard for their respective partners, as it were. I will not rule this out for later years, to be sure. But at present I believe it is necessary to keep in mind that the GDR is affiliated with an alliance system which is called the Warsaw Pact and that we are members of the North Atlantic alliance system, and that both the GDR leadership and we would like everybody in the world to be perfectly aware of the fact that this will remain unchanged in the future as well.

[Question] Is it absolutely inconceivable to you that a politician of the German opposition could accompany you on this trip, for example, Richard von Weizsaecker who has made an offer in this respect?

[Answer] Mr von Weizsaecker did so on his own responsibility, I am sure. Probably he was not aware that I had made such an offer to the opposition leadership on an earlier occasion. For well thought-out, acceptable reasons the opposition leadership declined at the time; so at the moment this did not seem particularly indicated to me.

[Question] Prior to your trip to the GDR you will be receiving the Polish party boss, Edward Gierek, in Hamburg. Is this already a normal consultation so to speak between the People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany which goes beyond even bilateral relations?

[Answer] First of all the relationship with the People's Republic of Poland, too, is a bilateral relationship. But it goes without saying that all conversations between Mr Gierek and myself to date have involved international issues as well, questions concerning arms control policy and questions concerning the world economy. In relations with the People's Republic of Poland normalization has perhaps advanced a small step farther than it has in the relationship with the GDR.

Genscher Statement

DW081048 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Article signed C.G.: "Warsaw Endeavors for Billion-Range Credit--Born Wants More Coal"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 August--The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Gierek, above all will talk about questions concerning East-West relations and Poland's economic requests to the Federal Republic of Germany when he meets with Federal Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg on 19 and 20 August. This is what Foreign Minister Genscher said in Bonn Thursday. The subject to be dealt with is the Madrid followup of the European security conference which will take place in November. [paragraph continues]

Bonn and Warsaw, Genscher said, want the Madrid conference to establish a special European disarmament conference. While Warsaw considers as a requisite for such a conference the objectives of the Warsaw Pact--which aim at detaching Western Europe from the United States--the Federal Republic wants to achieve more confidence-building measures in military policy for all of Europe, that is to say also on the part of the East European countries. Bonn's opinion is in harmony with the concept of NATO.

As for Poland's economic desires Genscher did not make any comment. It is known, however, that Poland is trying to obtain German credits totaling DM1.5 billion. DM1 billion is envisaged as a non-project tyed financial credit granted by private German banks. The other half billion is intended as a credit guaranteed by the Federal Government. The Federal Government is not participating in the intensive talks on the free credit of a billion held between Polish authorities and German banks for some time, the question of how the credit will be raised and what its terms will be still being open; and the guarantee for the other half billion is subject to a decision by the interministerial guarantee committee. What has been considered is the option of linking the approval of the guarantee to the condition that Poland repay this guaranteed credit with increased coal deliveries. Deliveries amounting to one million tons of coal a year during the term of the credit have been discussed; price negotiations and details, however, have not as yet been clarified during the preliminary talks, which up to now have been mere probings. Reportedly Bonn might be prepared to guarantee this credit on this basis as this would result in an improvement in raw material supplies. On the other hand, Poland will hardly succeed in its attempt to obtain the untied bank credit at preferential terms.

Besides, Bonn considers it possible that Warsaw might try to obtain concessions in the economic field by complaining about the Federal Government's political conduct. According to experts Gierek's meeting with Schmidt is not likely to bring about detailed results in the economic field. What is striking is that Poland has ensured for itself a position on Bonn's list of Eastern contacts even before Schmidt's visit to GDR Council of State Chairman Honecker. Bonn quarters reckon that Poland seeks to retain a special rank in East-West policy, and it did make this clear when proposing once again a disarmament conference with a view to the Madrid meeting.

Genscher puts Schmidt's meeting with Gierek on the same level with the important contacts between East and West which commenced in Vienna last May and which were continued with the talks of French President Giscard d'Estaing and the federal chancellor with the Soviet head of state, Brezhnev.

Spokesman Gruenewald Briefing

ID081150 Hamburg DPA in German 1042 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Aug (DPA)--The aim of making possible more human contacts between the two German states is according to Government Spokesman Gruenewald "a principal aspect" of the talks to be held between Chancellor Schmidt and SED chief Honecker at the end of August. Gruenewald told a news conference in Bonn today that discussions on this subject might refer both to lowering the age of GDR pensioners required for visits to the Federal Republic and travel opportunities for young people. Gruenewald was cautious in answering a question about the possibility of setting up a youth plan with the GDR. It might be too early to embark on an attempt to arrange a youth exchange with the GDR in an organized form. The government spokesman pointed out that the proposed setting-up of a youth scheme with Poland is proceeding "very sluggishly."

Gruenewald said that it has not yet been decided how the chancellor will travel to his meeting with Honecker at the Baltic spa of Dierhagen near Rostok. There has been speculation that the chancellor might go by sailboat. Asked why Minister for Inner-German Relations Franke will not accompany the chancellor the spokesman said that the composition of the chancellor's delegation has not yet been decided either. It is certain however that Economics Minister Lambsdorff will go with the chancellor to Dierhagen.

It is also still undecided who will be included in Schmidt's delegation for his meeting with the Polish party chief Gierek in Hamburg on 19 and 20 August. Gruenewald made it clear once again that Gierek's visit is private and that a large delegation cannot be expected. According to a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, discussions as to whether Foreign Minister Genscher will take part in the meeting with Gierek are still going on. Gruenewald pointed out that Gierek's visit to Hamburg is returning Schmidt's visit to Gierek on Hela Peninsula last August which was also described as private. Genscher was not present on that occasion.

LEADERS ASSESS RESULTS OF OSTPOLITIK ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

DW081200 [Editorial Report] Cologne ARD Television Network in German at 1815 GMT on 7 August 1980 presents a 90-minute Fritz Pleitgen documentary marking the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty and the beginning phase of Ostpolitik. Within the framework of this feature the author provides film material showing stages in Ostpolitik since 1969 and presents interviews with various international figures involved in the process of that time, with Klaus Bednarz, for example, having interviewed Valentin Falin, former USSR ambassador to Bonn, presumably in Moscow; Peter Merseburger having talked with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the United States; Peter Gatter with PZPR Central Committee member Mieczyslaw Rakowski, presumably in Warsaw; Sabine Huth with former Chancellor Willy Brandt and his former State Secretary Egon Bahr; and Manfred Kornatz with former chairman of the CDU opposition Rainer Barzel. According to Pleitgen, the GDR's Michael Kohl was the only protagonist of that time to refuse to grant an interview.

Pleitgen arranges his documentary in such a way that pertinent passages form interviews of the aforementioned personages are tailored to a specific subject and question, without the interviewers appearing on the screen. These passages are interspersed with documentary film material on the era.

On the political background of the new Ostpolitik since 1969, former chancellor and incumbent SPD Chairman Willy Brandt says: "Well, in our own country, in the Federal Republic, the inclination existed to cling to what had been...an inclination which was understandable, at least in part. Many people had a hard time reconciling themselves to the fact that the cut made by World War II was as deep as it actually was. With regard to German partition and also with regard to new facts pertaining to the former German eastern territories many people clung to the idea for quite some time that the Western powers in general and the Americans in particular would set this right for us somehow. As mayor of Berlin, I realized that we could not reckon with the Western powers helping overcome German partition, that they could not do so even if they wanted to."

Following some pictorial material including reportage on Gustav Heinemann's election as president in Berlin, Brandt is again shown saying: "What existed was a defensive justification directed forward. The defensive justification emerged from the fact that a new relationship began to develop between the two world powers.

"I think as a German politician one has to be careful not to be left lagging behind, not to be prevented from raising our own claims in the course of such a process, directed forward regardless of the ups and downs in the relations between the world powers, to prepare for doing everything in our power, without neglecting national interests, to make an active contribution of our own toward the safeguarding of peace."

Directly following this statement former CDU Chairman Rainer Barzel makes the following comment: "At the beginning, after the change of government from Kiesinger to Brandt, we offered to do this jointly because all of us felt that a policy toward the West must be followed by a policy toward the East, and because we advocated the view that more success would be promised if the government and opposition worked together. And it started out very well too. The first report on the state of the nation in divided Germany by Chancellor Brandt still adopted suggestions of the opposition, and it was preceded by a joint conference. Herbert Wehner then quickly spoiled that, and what then happened was confrontation over Ostpolitik as well."

The former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, then appears on the screen, saying: "You know, Ostpolitik, which to us is Westpolitik, has always been in the center of European policy because the climate, the political climate in Europe, essentially depended on the relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union.

"It was our objective--and we documented this objective by means of our proposal, our initiative for example to establish diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic--to have normal, regular relations with your country and to solve our economic, political, and other problems in a political way, just as all other states do. But this had been practically impossible until some principles were clarified, most importantly the relationship of the Federal Republic to the borders, to the realities that had emerged after and during the war, and the political will of the Federal Republic to cultivate normal interstate relations with socialist states, all socialist states including the GDR."

The documentary then turns to the conclusion of the Moscow treaty of 1970, with pictorial material illustrating the preparatory phase. Former State Secretary Egon Bahr says: "Possibly we had to turn a new leaf in the history of the relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. The last detailed talk had taken place on the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations by Adenauer in 1955, and a great deal of time had passed since then. We had to make it clear to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union had to realize, that we, the Federal Republic of Germany, is and would remain a country, a firm component part, of the alliance of the West, and we had to mitigate the feeling or attitude of hostility."

The Soviet Union's Valentin Falin comes on a minute later saying: "It was not an easy task. What we had behind us was the experiences of the former years and decades. What was between us was the bias that had accumulated on both sides. And I would not want to say that the amount of bias on your side was any lower than on ours."

The interview portions at this point are interrupted with film material on World War II and on the signing of the Moscow treaty. Egon Bahr then resumes his statement: "Understandably the question was difficult to clarify of what the relations of the Federal Republic of Germany with the Soviet Union would be like as long as the two states exist, that is to say as long as no peace treaty for Germany existed, as long as the special rights of the victor powers continued to exist.

"But really the most difficult point was that of the borders because on this point everything converged to the question: Is there a permanence to the borders, or is there any inviolability of the borders in the sense of the renunciation of force idea, so that our intention of implementing the German right to self-determination that has been stipulated in our constitution and fixed in our ethos cannot be misunderstood as a threat of force or as presenting the danger of a violent clash. The border issue and the phrasing indeed formed the main point of the difficulties."

Valentin Falin directly follows: "And then formulations came. I do not want to say that this was a technical process of formulation as far as the inviolability of borders was concerned in particular. This was the center of the whole thing, it was the core of the treaty."

The interviewer's voice is heard interjecting: "For you."

Falin: "For us, and I might say also for the entire European development because our bilateral treaty was much greater in its significance than any treaty for only two states. Without that treaty there would not be any Quadripartite Agreement. Without that treaty, in all probability, there would not be any final act of the pan-European conference, and so forth."

As for present impressions of the Moscow treaty the CDU's Rainer Barzel contends that in retrospect "what the Soviet Union wanted is written in the texts indeed" whereas what the German side had wanted boiled down to "expectations," hopes that, as Brandt had put it, Germany would come nearer to its national objective. "Nothing of that has materialized."

Valentin Falin declares directly thereafter that "we would phrase several articles, several points of this treaty differently if we had written these articles alone. Probably we would phrase more sharply, more clearly, more unequivocally even such passages as nonuse of force, inviolability of borders, and we would also add other issues to this treaty, express our well-known positions toward the results of the war and the postwar development."

"It seems to me," adds Falin later, "that despite all the criticism that came at the time and later above all from the rightwing of your political spectrum, this treaty will not be the worst in the practice of international law in our era. The unconventional problems required unconventional solutions."

Egon Bahr points out in this connection that "it would have been impossible to negotiate this treaty today, in a period of relative tension between the Soviet Union and the United States. At the time I believe we fitted ourselves into such a development of willingness to cooperate between the two superpowers at the last possible historical moment."

The documentary then shifts to the topic of the treaty with Poland, with PZPR Central Committee member Mieczyslaw Rakowski declaring: "To us it was clear that we had to make an attempt, despite this very cruel past, to form, to build friendly relations at long last between all Germans and Poles. This was impossible to do without such a treaty, or at least impossible without the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border by the Germans, meaning all Germans, in this particular case by the Federal Republic of Germany. I do not see anybody who has been opposed to this treaty to this day or who would call it a mishap on the way, as it were. There is no such thing on our side. Perhaps I would prefer more precise passages in this treaty because it is after all generally known that various quarters in the Federal Republic have tried in the past several years to interpret the treaty in a manner unacceptable to us. What I mean is those whom we call the revisionist front in Bonn or outside Bonn."

Rainer Barzel recalls in this context that at the time the German side had suggested that Poles and Germans simply start "getting along with each other" after the model of the reconciliation with France, without a specific treaty, but that this did not materialize. "I believe and even know that many responsible people in Poland today wonder whether the course of getting along with each other would not have been better, for we cannot indeed say that a reconciliation between Germans and Poles after the French model has taken place, or even after the model with the Jews and the Israelis."

Rakowski argues that "without this treaty it would have been practically impossible to develop such relations. Hence the first step was a treaty. You cannot put the cart before the horse, as Mr Barzel suggested. First the problem of our border had to be cleared off the table. I think, in fact I am convinced, that all Poles waited for such a treaty, for only after conclusion of such a treaty was it possible to develop relations in all fields."

Pictorial material on Berlin marks the opening of the next segment of the documentary with the narrative saying that without the Quadripartite Agreement no headway would have been made in the divided city. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt recalls that he wrote to Brezhnev directly about the pass issue involved in the Berlin negotiations "with the result that what was achieved in this field was what had been pursued." The opposition's Barzel expresses gratitude to former U.S. President Nixon who "got back three points which the Federal Government had already given up, points which pertain to free Berlin's belonging together with us." Valentin Falin is shown declaring: "It was not our wish nor in our interest to have the situation of tension around West Berlin. Rather, it had been our wish, and we said so several times, that calm should prevail in West Berlin and around West Berlin at long last." In a subsequent portion of his interview Falin continues: "Again the method was unconventional in the negotiations on the Quadripartite Agreement, because all of us, the Soviet Union and the three Western powers affirmed their legal positions, and without doing these legal positions any harm they declared the wish to achieve and implement practical improvements. And their practical improvements contributed to a cardinal improvement in the situation in West Berlin and around West Berlin."

In the segment dealing with the basic treaty with the GDR, Egon Bahr notes the difficulties involved in the negotiations on the basic treaty, while Rainer Barzel restates the criticism of the opposition that the negotiations were carried out "sloppily." Bahr adds that the relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR indeed developed just as laboriously as he had anticipated. "If you want to put it this way, it has been actually true for a few months now that we have a situation in which I find that the GDR has become as cooperative as other East European states. If you want to put it this way, the GDR to that extent has become European in this attitude toward the Federal Republic.

As for the question whether the politicians would adopt a different attitude toward the treaties now, Willy Brandt says that "on principle I would not decide any differently than I did at the time if I were facing a similar situation now." After all, he adds, "difficult things do not become any better if you let them lie."

Valentin Falin has this to say: "I believe that one could have done more, during the preparations for and after the signing of the treaty, to enlighten the public about what was at stake, what political, economic, and other motives were involved, so that the Federal Republic, the people of the Federal Republic, the people of the Soviet Union, the peoples of all of Europe will live to see more peaceful times and feel in a better secured situation."

The interviewer asks: "I do understand you correctly that you include in this improved enlightenment of the people our country as well as your country?"

Falin replies: "Yes, yes, this is what I mean. I believe that both sides could have worked better in this respect. But what I miss most is this: parallel to the preparation of the principles that precipitated the treaty proper I would also do more for the construction of some practical models of cooperation."

In reply to the general question whether Ostpolitik has been worthwhile Willy Brandt states that Ostpolitik "was necessary, and what is necessary must be done, and therefore it also was worthwhile," and he draws attention to the alleviations in travel to and from socialist countries including the Soviet Union and the GDR. The CDU's Rainer Barzel concludes that although not everything was wrong "it surely was too cheap, too poor, too hasty, and yielded too few return concessions." The USSR's Valentin Falin notes that "detente which had been most closely linked with the Moscow treaty earned your republic, our state, all people of Europe a lot of good. This would hardly be possible without the Moscow treaty. This alone goes to show that the Moscow treaty was necessary. The Moscow treaty was a contribution by both sides to the consolidation of peace and to the creation of a better situation in Europe."

Poland's Rakowski feels that "now after 10 years we can speak already of a new quality in relations and it is my observation of the development of relations in various fields, and not just in the field of the economy but also in the fields of politics and culture, we have made great headway everywhere, apart from the fact, of course, that there are some everyday problems, as it were."

Brandt Interview

LD101315 Hamburg DPA in German 0717 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The German-Soviet treaty, signed 10 years ago by the then federal chancellor, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, has been referred to as an "essential contribution" toward overcoming tensions in Europe. Brandt said in an interview with DPA that the Moscow treaty and the concomitant Ostpolitik have given the Federal Republic greater international independence and international weight. He advocated expansion of those areas of the set of treaties not yet fully exploited, especially cultural and youth exchanges, and encouraged Bonn and Moscow to undertake further disarmament initiatives.

Brandt claimed that Ostpolitik, with the Moscow treaty being the key toward normalization with Eastern Europe, has contributed toward "relative stability" in Europe which has even been maintained in the current East-West crisis concerning Afghanistan. This result is in part also due to the joint efforts by France and the Federal Republic as well as other European partners. "The treaty materialized despite Vietnam and has endured despite Afghanistan," the SPD politician, who signed the treaty in Moscow on 12 August 1970, said. "This is remarkable--but it is no guarantee that it will remain like this in future." The treaty has also opened the door for pan-European attempts at East-West cooperation. Brandt rejected the claim that the practical application of the Moscow treaty favors primarily the Soviet Union in the sphere of economic cooperation. Economic cooperation which benefits both sides is the long-term aspect of political importance in German-Soviet relations.

Asked about the protracted discussions--protracted by East-West tensions--concerning the realization of the chancellor's recent trip to Moscow, the SPD chief replied cautiously concerning the idea of establishing regular German-Soviet summit meetings. He expressed personal reservations about "too much institutionalizing" as far as world summit meetings are concerned. There are summit meetings with "irregular regularity" in the relations between the Federal Republic and the United States. Brandt said: "This should also be the case with relations with the Soviet Union." There is "no harm in leaders talking to each other at certain intervals without making these intervals too rigid."

Genscher Statement

LD101213 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--In the opinion of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the signing of the Moscow treaty 10 years ago was a major contribution towards stability in Europe. In a statement published in Bonn on Sunday, the FDP federal chairman stated that, with the mutual renunciation of force, the treaty, in the face of the stratified situation in Europe, strained with historic burdens, set an example for breaking the vicious circle of injustices, force and counterforce. This was one precondition for overcoming the most difficult problems.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH GDR ON AMNESTIED PRISONERS

LD081340 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 Aug (DPA)--According to information received by the working group for human rights the political prisoners freed under the amnesty given on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary last autumn when they were allowed to take up residence in the GDR or East Berlin will be allowed to move to the Federal Republic before the end of this year. Agreement on this, the working group said today, was reached during the preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and SED chief Honecker. Most of the former prisoners are expected in the Federal Republic this autumn. Applications, it was stated, will be dealt with promptly. According to the working group the 21,928 persons covered by the amnesty include about 1,500 political prisoners.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT CITES OIL EXPENDITURE FIGURES

LD062012 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--Since the 1973-74 oil crisis the Federal Republic has scored significant success in oil savings. In a review released today of economic, financial and energy policy in the legislative period now ending, the Federal Government states: "With the same volume of oil as in 1973, we are today creating more economic growth, driving more cars and heating a greater number of larger and more comfortable homes."

The peak oil consumption of 145 million tons in 1973 has not been equaled since. Last year oil consumption was 144.4 million tons, although the gross national product in real terms rose by 15 percent, the number of cars by one-third to 23 million and the proportion of larger and centrally heated dwellings in the total housing stock rose from 50 to 70 percent. The oil share in total energy consumption was reduced from a 1973 peak of 55 percent to 51 percent. The Federal Republic is now less dependent on oil than during the first oil crisis.

But oil has become much more expensive. The Federal Republic's oil bill rose from DM32 billion in 1978 to DM48 billion in 1979 and is estimated at DM65 billion for the current year.

MICHEL DEBRE DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DEFENSE POLICIES

LD110709 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Max Clos and Jacques Jacquet-Francillon undated interview with presidential candidate and former French Prime Minister Michel Debre: "Independence, Firmness, Peace and Freedom"]

[Text] Question: What do you think of our diplomatic action? Do you believe that the Gaullist tradition is still alive in foreign policy?

Answer: The words used by the government are similar to those used in General de Gaulle's time. National independence is asserted and the attitudes toward the Atlantic alliance, the European organization, detente and even our African policy have been placed in line with what was done in the past. But even though the words used are similar, the reality has changed. This change has taken place above all for domestic reasons. The weakening of our economy, social undertainty and political difficulties are always and everywhere bound to affect any country's diplomatic capability. How can we believe that a country suffering from high inflation and unemployment and--for many years--stagnation in the investment sphere could claim international authority? Furthermore our diplomacy has been undecided to say the least.

Question: But you continually hear references to Gaullism. Where do you see any difference?

Answer: In the past, behind these words--Atlantic alliance, Europe, and the Soviet Union--there were both a rejection of certain foreign demands and creative thought. Rejection meant a refusal to align ourselves with a big power and/or be integrated in a continental conglomerate. Creative thought meant promoting a proud attitude by France characterized both by noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and by support for freedom, that is peoples' independence. In the face of alignment and integration theses, a determined attitude was adopted by an independent France. There was a free diplomacy serving our interests and a high concept of international relations.

The zigzags of our foreign policy in recent years reflect two deplorable temptations to which we in turn succumb. The first is that of neutralism, that is indifference and passiveness, at a time when freedom of peoples and dignity of man are at stake. The second can be expressed by a question: Will we become a province of Europe? This temptation takes the form of a contradictory attitude toward European affairs.

In official speeches our independence is asserted but at the same time we let the Commission encroach on the republic's constitutional prerogatives and we have set a trap in our path, whose danger is beginning to become noticeable, by electing a European assembly by universal suffage without any limitations which common sense should have imposed. Let us not therefore talk about Gaullist fidelity. These two temptations have been inspired by a kind of refusal to fully assume France's independence and unity--preconditions for both its existence and its influence.

Question: We find that you have continually opposed the European idea. Do you not believe that this is an attitude contrary to reality?

Answer: Europe's professional supporters have achieved what at one moment of Christendom's history inquisitors already had achieved by replacing the concept of Christendom with their own concept of an exterminating church. Professional Europeans have managed to make people believe that their supranational and intolerant thesis, deadly for both freedom and Europe, is the only valid concept for Europe.

We have been fed this lie for 30 years. History has created European nations and even supposing that a new social organization could replace the existing one after many upheavals, acting as if things are not what they are is of a derisory and dangerous nature.

It is this derisory and dangerous nature which explains the grave weaknesses of the Community action whose bad results we now see only in the economic sphere. Community institutions refuse to see world reality, which has been marked by an economic war. Community organs' refusal to act with respect to the iron and steel industry has cost the European iron and steel industrial potential in general and French potential in particular a great deal. Now under our very eyes a similarly inadequate attitude toward a Japanese offensive in the sphere of the automobile industry could cost us a great deal in the coming 2-3 years. And many more examples could be mentioned!

The Common Market--I claim the authorship of this definition which has now gained general acceptance--is a "colander." At a time of improper competition when any means, including fraud, are acceptable, Community organs do nothing. The Common Market is the least adequately protected organization in the world. This is a costly mistake under the present circumstances.

Question: You are alluding not only to industry but also to agriculture.

Answer: As far as agriculture is concerned, Malthusianism is now fashionable. Europeans allegedly produce too much wheat, milk, meat and I do not know what else. This is untrue. Very large quantities of agricultural and agro-food products are imported. Furthermore what is the good of those continuous speeches on famine in the world and the need for Europe to show its generosity to starving peoples? Making a speech--as has been done--on aid for starving peoples on even days and another speech against surpluses and for Malthusianism on odd days--this has been an attitude adopted by Community organizations and no one has been surprised by it. If a sensible concept of Europe prevailed, agricultural production in some spheres and an agro-food industry would be developed both to ensure our continent's independence as far as food is concerned and by way of political generosity.

In other words, neither my criticisms nor even my indignation stem from an anti-European mental attitude. On the contrary!

The Common Market Is Like a Spanish Inn

Question: What are your views on yet another expansion of the Common Market in general and Spain's entry in particular?

Answer: At a time when, as a result of our surrender to British demands, the Common Market is tending to become a Spanish inn [to which travellers have to bring everything they need] it would be inconsistent to stop Spain from joining it!

As soon as Britain knocked at the Common Market's door it became clear that its entry would render many rules of the Treaty of Rome null and void. For stating this obivous fact I was called an anti-European. Now everybody admits this even if with some reservations. Since Spain and Portugal are in turn knocking at the door, their request should be considered in a favorable spirit. However, whereas a certain concept of the Common Market was valid when it had 6 members it is no longer valid now when there are 9 members and will become even less valid once membership increases to 12. It is here that the concept of a Europe of nations becomes of major importance. The grave problems which Spain's admission will create for our economy do not come under one rule from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. We have reached the moment of truth: Either Europe must be reorganized on a realistic basis or we will proceed from crisis to crisis.

Question: Do you extend your accusation of unreality with respect to French action in European affairs to include our action in the Mediterranean region and Africa?

Answer: Political changes in Muslim countries, a demographic imbalance between countries north of the Mediterranean and countries south of the Mediterranean and the consequences of strategic disputes at the entry to the Indian Ocean impose on us a need for continuous vigilance and continuous efforts in various forms with a view to anticipating events and taking action. Furthermore, we must not lose interest in black Africa. Consequently I do not follow the line of reasoning of those who make loud protests as soon as the French Government takes diplomatic action or even envisages or decides on any military intervention.

The Mediterranean is not an area reserved for the American and Russian fleets. Nor do the Cubans have a monopoly on intervention in Africa. France can have no Mediterranean or African policy unless it is able to intervene when necessary. Some 20 years ago France responded to a request from peoples over whom it first extended sovereign power and later kept in its sovereign power in the last century and the beginning of the present century. The recognition of the right to independence was also an act of trust in the preservation of a shared if not common destiny. France must not shirk duties connected with this destiny. This is its interest in peace. Let our preserved power, our increased prestige and our considered generosity maintain those young states' respect for us!

Question: With reference to the question of Iran and Afghanistan, do you believe that France's attitude has been sufficiently clear?

Answer: It has not. And is not even now.

It is unacceptable from the viewpoint of international law that any government which has ambassadors and is a member of the United Nations should seize hostages--whether diplomats or not--and pay killers to get rid of personalities living in exile. I am one of the very few politicians who supported the principle of the intervention decided upon by the U.S. President to try to free the hostages by force. The American Government took action too late and undoubtedly prepared it inadequately. However, it was natural to respond by an act of war to an act of war and this should have been stated officially. The invasion of Afghanistan has shaken public opinion and this is a good thing. However, an affirmation and an orientation should have followed the invasion. First, it was necessary to repeatedly explain publicly that detente does not merely mean an effort to establish good relations with the Soviet Union. Detente means the hope that the leaders of the communist world will participate in an international order. The invasion of a neutral country is tantamount to a rejection of this order.

Furthermore, after warning public opinion that it is the weakness of Western countries which opens the door to attacks by dictatorial regimes and fanaticism, Western action should have been strengthened. It is not merely a question of building up arments. It is also a question of realizing that the West is destroying itself through inflation, unemployment and the loss of its vital force. Therefore self-examination and appropriate measures would have been a most effective response on the part of responsible Western nations including ourselves.

Arments in Keeping With Foreign Policy

Question: If you had to give directives defining our foreign policy, what would you say?

Answer: I would say this: Only a strong and free France can come out on top of the ruthless international competition which characterizes our times. This French strength and freedom would help revive Western civilization and two of its main principles: International law and human dignity.

Question: Do you not think that you are envisaging too ambitious a role for France?

Answer: France is one of the small number of nations which ought to have a feeling of responsibility with regard to freedom. It is a duty and an honor which France cannot avoid without ceasing to be France.

Question: You have not mentioned disarmament. However, is this not one of the paths to be explored in order to allay the anxieties you express?

Answer: Disarmament is an essential action. Or rather it would be an essential action because it can only be seriously envisaged as a consequence of a political action. The SALT I and SALT II treaties were inspired by the concern to establish a reasonably controlled rate of reduced growth. Neither of these agreements therefore means a reduction in armaments.

Disarmament can only be the final step in a process of restoring order and hence stability and peace. The first stage in this process is to define a monetary system which imposes a discipline even on the richest or most influential countries. This monetary system is the prelude to an economic system. This initial approach should go hand-in-hand with cooperation organized among the industrialized countries or simply those countries which are better off than the poor countries. These two initial steps should lead to a policy--in other words to an affirmation of peoples' right to determine their future and of international law. Therefore if enough nations and their leaders adopt this path on the basis of specific agreements and clearly formulated principles, a twofold line could be envisaged: One aimed at arms reduction and the other at the reduction of demographic imbalances. It is here that mankind's hope lies. However, only the strong nations can take such action.

Question: Let us now turn to defense, and first the neutron bomb. The president of the republic stated recently that France is going to be equipped with this weapon. You expressed reservations. Could you explain them to us?

Answer: The fact that the French people are capable of developing this new enhanced-radiation weapon known as the "neutron bomb" is additional evidence of their worth! However, weapons are not manufactured for the mere satisfaction of having new weapons. A weapon corresponds to a strategy. What does building a "neutron bomb" mean for France? Manufacturing hundreds of them, and in order to do so delaying modernization of the deterrent force, postponing new aircraft, making do with distant promises of new submarines, is changing strategy. Even producing only around 50 bombs which will be included in a forward defense system in order to meet possible commitments constitutes, if you are not careful, a vacillation which is highly significant and very serious.

Indeed, U.S. strategy aims, as far as possible, only to contribute to the European allies' defense with conventional weapons. Hence the so-called "flexible response" doctrine and the U.S. proposals for the European countries to increase their conventional forces. In the framework of this strategy the neutron weapon--modern artillery--has its place.

This weapon would only have any meaning if the Soviets were to attack Western Europe in the same way as Hitler attacked Poland, France and the USSR 40 years ago.

We have passed this stage. For the Soviets the tank is no longer a tool for breaking fronts but a tool for occupying a territory which has previously been politically or militarily disarmed (this applies to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan). The "break through weapons" are now accurate ballistic missiles such as the SS-20, 21 and 22 which the Soviets are deploying, targeted on Europe. Therefore the U.S. strategy drawn up more than 20 years ago is not a strategy of new weapons.

This strategy is not in keeping with our interests. Neither Europe nor France should regard being an element of a gradation in U.S. security's own deterrence as a valid hypothesis. Our strategy, based on French interests, is deterrence, in other words the capacity to have sufficient counterforce and counter-industrial center potential for the possible adversary to abandon his threat. Our military ability to intervene in Europe can only be regarded as an element in our own deterrence.

Strategic Views of the Future

Question: However, has it not been said in official speeches that the concept is still that of giving priority to the strategic deterrent forces?

Answer: After a period of hesitation official speeches are once more stressing the strategic deterrent forces. I welcome this; however, do the actions match the words? Although an effort has fortunately been made to modernize the range and destructive power of our missiles, the components of this deterrent force have not really made much progress. We have built 5 submarines in 20 years. During the present 7-year period a much delayed decision was made to start work on a sixth. When a country like France has no territory to fall back on and the density of its inhabited areas is relatively great, there is no other solution then to take to the seas or the air and exploit their vastness.

This strategic concern coincides with the needs of tomorrow's economy and of the exploitation of marine and submarine wealth, notably that of the 200 nautical mile zone, and also of the potentialities of space. We ought to have about 10 nuclear submarines which would enable us to have 5 of them constantly at sea, accompanied by nuclear attack submarines.

As for the other components of this force, hesitations with regard to aircraft and missiles have been aggravated by financial difficulties resulting from inflation, and the decision to manufacture mobile missiles, while important, does not make up for other delays.

Question: Do you not think that you are still bound by the strategic views which you initiated some 20 years ago together with General de Gaulle and a small number of aides? Have times not changed?

Answer: What we started in 1960 with the first programming law, submitted by the government which I led, was the beginning of a policy which in our view, and above all in the view of General de Gaulle whose strategic views it expressed, embodied the future. In 1960 there was only one sure fact: The explosion of a French bomb in the Sahara Desert had shown our mastery of this sphere. However there was still a great deal to be done gradually. The objective was to have a credible force and to develop that force in conditions which might make France a credible and respected nuclear power. This goal was attained around 1970 approximately within the scheduled period. The strategic concept to which this effort corresponds is that of the present time and the near future. France, deeply damaged by two world wars, must make very effort to prevent new losses of men and new material damage. Hence we must pursue the chosen path. While arms technology is developing toward greater accuracy and smaller explosive charges and while the Soviets are exploiting this development to the full, General de Gaulle's views, misunderstood in 1960, are now becoming obvious facts.

Deterrence Requires Us To Be Strong and Wise

Question: Aren't you producing a blind alley for the military: having an army which in a way does not fight?

Answer: Deterrence requires us to be strong and wise, not in order to fight but to avoid fighting. These exceptional qualities are not asked only of those who man the nuclear deterrent forces. Our entire military network is stamped with the desire to deter and on this point the land, sea and air security forces and the land, air and sea intervention forces take part in this general deterrence effort in addition to their various specific missions. The development of weapons has meant that the European countries' conventional defense is now not really conceivable in face of the means which the Russians can deploy in case of need. On the other hand in places where their weapons do not intervene our conventional forces and those of our European partners will have an increasingly decisive role to play. It is in this context that the "neutron bomb" is placed. However our strategy should remain essentially the same.

Question: The president of the republic has stated that our nuclear response was intended to answer a nuclear threat. Does this observation not require two strategies depending on the threat?

Answer: Our nuclear deterrent is intended for any threat whatsoever, and while the multidirectional formula may have appeared excessive, the restrictive formula now employed strikes me as a serious sign of hesitancy. Our whole military system, nuclear and conventional, has the job of deterring the adversary whatever arms he uses.

Question: Do you think that military service should be stopped?

Answer: National service should be maintained. In my view the problem is not how long it should last. The army should take whatever proportion of the draft it needs for its missions. The young men--and young women--not included should be called for 1 year of civilian service. We must never forget that while national service is crucial from the defense viewpoint, it is also the expression of national and social solidarity. In this respect it is one of the republic's institutions to which we should remain deeply attached.

Question: Do you not think that discussions on defense could eventually shake the army's morale?

Answer: This is a republic and it is better for the French to be concerned about their country's defense and discuss its methods rather than showing great indifference toward it. In our society, which is very open to having leisure facilities and pursuits, the soldier's profession is characterized by dedication and self-sacrifice. Indeed our problem is not that of the army's morale, it is once again a problem of a policy which should be as clear and precise as our military tool.

Question: You have always placed great emphasis on the need for patriotism. Don't you think that this idea is meeting with little response in the younger generation?

Answer: There can be no defense without patriotism. That is the essential thing. Snobs, fashionable people, and theorists laugh at the flag and joke about La Marseillaise. A nation and human freedom have never owed anything and never will owe anything to snobs, fashionable people and theorists. As for saying that the younger generation is less motivated than previous ones, that is a different matter and it is perhaps appropriate for the generations now exercising social responsibility to examine their consciences. A handful of theoreticians has virtually stopped the teaching of history in schools and secondary schools without consulting Parliament. [paragraph continues]

A fashionable ideology has asserted and is still asserting that the idea of the nation is outdated and that for France we must either envisage a European union or alignment either with U.S. policy or with Russian policy. What better way is there of sickening young French people of their homeland!

Question: Ir saying that don't you feel that you could be accused of being a chauvinist?

Answer: Be careful about the meaning of that word! The feeling of superiority sparked off by nationalism should no more be confused with patriotic faith than the Inquisition or intolerance should be confused with religious faith. The progress of the human mind means the end of intolerance and the Inquisition. It must be the end of any feeling of superiority which one people might have with regard to others. Progress in no way lies in the disappearance of religious faith or patriotic faith.

Dominating World Competition

Question: In the letter which you sent to RPR deputies you maintained that in recent years our nuclear response force has scarcely been developed. Defense Minister Bourges answered your criticism with a long communique a few days ago. What do you think of that?

Answer: I find a justification for my remarks in the very wording of this reply. After recalling what had been done, particularly when I was in office, Mr Bourges, who is not personally under attack in this debate, adds with reference to the post-1974 period, "It is true that many of these results stem from previous decisions and actions." The defense minister then welcomes the fact that the necessary decisions for implementing previous decisions had been made. If I might venture to say so, that is self-evident. A little later, Mr Bourges says: "It is clear that since 1975 efforts have related to research, in other words preparation for the future." Research does indeed constitute a vital element. Nonetheless, aside from an increase in power and the modernization of devices, there has been no increase in the size of the deterrent force in recent years. Furthermore the defense minister does not answer my serious question on the consequences of the decisions being envisaged on new types of weaponry. And yet this is an important question.

Question: The PS secretary general recently made a statement on our defense policy. What do you think of it?

Answer: First, it makes me think of the days not so very long ago when the PS leaders opened their election campaign by stating that, if they won a majority, their first action would be to destroy our deterrent force and abandon all nulcear weapons. Therefore I can only express my deep satisfaction and, I will venture to say, satisfaction based on the national interest. I am also pleased with regard to the content of what he said. At the beginning of this year I chaired a defense colloquium. Mr Mitterrand has quoted the conclusions of that colloquium almost word for word. I could not ask for more!

Question: Finally, one last question: Will defense and foreign policy play a leading role in your campaign?

Answer: Certainly. We are living in a state of world competition and unless we try to dominate this world competition ourselves nobody will do it for us. There can be no freedom with impotence. There can be no peace with inflation. Struggling against inflation and its social consequences which are as detestable as its economic consequences, in other words struggling for France's recovery, its capacity and its vigor and at the same time wanting French independence, strength and power means working for peace and freedom. There can be no nobler theme for a presidential campaign.

BRITAIN TO REDUCE 'OVERSPENDING' ON DEFENSE

LD081658 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1625 GMT 8 Aug 80

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defence correspondent and David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] Britain's defence spending is to be cut back by 500 million pounds this year.

This means the Treasury has won what officials have described as "a bitter and painful" battle with the Defence Ministry over escalating defence expenditure.

The cut back emerged in written answers given to MP's today by Defence Secretary Francis Pym and Chief Secretary to the Treasury John Biffen.

Current spending over budget would have risen to 700 million pounds by the end of this year. But now the Treasury has succeeded in getting 500 million pounds lopped off this figure. The government will in turn provide an extra 203 million pounds for defence, part of which will finance services pay rises. Mr Pym indicated the economy measures he will take in a written answer to Tory MP for Woking Mr Cranley Onslow.

Mr Pym said expenditure had been greater than usual so far this year because firms had been making faster progress with defence orders. Bills had been submitted more promptly and equipment prices had increased more than expected.

"I have, therefore, taken steps to rein-in spending. I am also instituting, initially for a period of three months, a moratorium on new defence contracts (save for a few essential exceptions) and I am considering what further measures will be needed to contain spending within the revised cash limit."

Mr Pym also said he had ruled out for this year the introduction of a scheme to help servicemen buy their own homes.

The cutback was also dealt with in a written reply by Mr Biffen who emphasised that the new defence cash limit of 10,442 million pounds "will be a firm ceiling for the year." According to defence sources the cutback will have only a minimal effect on the forces operational capability.

Defence officials emphasise that 250 million pounds of the projected overspending has already been saved by a number of decisions including the cutting of an order for spares for the Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile system; the postponement of test equipment for the Rapier missile and the delay of orders for salvage and harbour service ships for the Royal Navy. Orders for new furniture for service accommodation and offices have also been postponed.

Sources point out that the government has found itself trapped by two conflicting principles of its policy: the need for tight cash limits and the pledge to boost Britain's defences.

There seems to have been a compromise on both sides--cash limits marginally based and defence overspending partly curbed. Economic observers will at least draw some comfort from Mr Biffen's repeated commitment to cash limits, but the immediate effect will be to boost the government's borrowing requirement.

PLO ENVOY MEETS WITH STEEL; MP'S TO VISIT BEIRUT

LD110825 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Aug 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "A British Parliamentary Delegation to Meet With 'Arafat Next Month: The First Working Meeting Between Ar-Ramlawi and the Liberal Party Leader"]

[Text] London--A British parliamentary delegation will visit Beirut on 15 September to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and visit the refugee camps to study the Palestinian issue on the spot and learn the facts about the Israeli aggression.

The delegation will make the visit in response to an official invitation from PLO representative in London Nabil ar-Ramlawi, who recently held a series of contacts with various official and popular British circles to explain the PLO's view on current issues.

The delegation will include young members of the ruling Conservative Party and the opposition Labor Party. They are: Peter Lloyd, A. Marlow, R. Alexander, J. Farr, and A. Clark (Conservative) and W. Ross, A. Booth, W.(McFee) and J. Robertson (Labor).

Ar-Ramlawi yesterday held a first official working meeting with Liberal Party leader David Steel at Steel's office in the House of Commons. The meeting was attended by Liberal MP D. Alton and Roger Seeley, the official responsible for defense and the Middle East in the Liberal Party.

The discussions dealt with Steel's forthcoming visit to Beirut at the head of a Liberal Party delegation and his meeting with 'Arafat on 23 September.

Ar-Ramlawi told the Liberal Party leader that 'Arafat and the PLO leadership and the Palestinian people welcome his visit, emphasizing that the visit will promote Europe's understanding of the Palestinian people's rights and strengthen Europe's support for these rights in the future.

The discussions also broached the European initiative. Ar-Ramlawi emphasized that the Venice statement was a step forward in European policy despite the fact that it does not recognize all the Palestinian people's rights. He also answered Steel's questions on the accusations about destroying Israel and driving the Jews into the sea. Ar-Ramlawi affirmed to Steel that these are part of the Zionist campaigns to distort the image of the Palestinian struggle and the PLO and to maintain European support for Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people's rights.

The fact is, Ar-Ramlawi said, that the Palestinian people are the victim while Israel has become a huge warehouse for weapons, planes and lethal and destructive bombs which are used to kill unarmed children, women and civilians.

Steel said that the real problem at present is the problem of Israeli expansion. Ar-Ramlawi retorted by saying: And the question of the Palestinian people's rights.

Finally, the Liberal Party leader showed complete understanding of the Palestinian issue. He said that the Liberal Party's stance will crystallize after his visit to Beirut and his meeting with 'Arafat.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME IN NICOSIA 9 AUGUST

TA090936 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The intercommunal talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem resumed in Lefkosa [Nicosia] at 1000 this morning. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Umit Onan, and the Greek Cypriot interlocutor, Ioannidhis, met at the Ledra Palace, which is under the supervision of the United Nations. The meeting was held under the auspices of the UN special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi.

In a statement before the meeting Onan recalled that the disagreement on the issues of bizonality [in English] and security--the main issues on which there was disagreement--was eliminated and that this was a very positive development. Noting that a bizonal and federal solution will be discussed at the talks, Onan expressed the wish that a solution will be found to the long continuing Cyprus problem through serious work.

In a statement to reporters before the meeting, Ioannidhis expressed the belief that this time a peaceful solution will be found to the Cyprus problem. Noting that they are resuming the talks with goodwill and that all aspects of the problem will be taken up, Ioannidhis expressed the belief that the Turkish Cypriot side will act in a similar manner.

In a statement before the meeting, Gobbi said that a positive atmosphere has been created as a result of the understanding shown by the parties and that the important issue is to maintain this atmosphere when substantial talks begin. Gobbi added that in order to achieve this the parties should act in a way which will create an atmosphere of confidence and that they should refrain from activities which might arouse suspicion. He noted that great responsibility falls on the press on the issue. He added that he and the UN secretary general will exert every effort for the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. After these statements the talks resumed. The opening statement of Kurt Waldheim was read by Gobbi at the opening session which lasted a short time. After the statement was read the talks were postponed until 16 September. The intercommunal talks had begun on 15 June last year, but had later been suspended on 22 June due to the disagreement between the two sides on the issue of bizonality and the security of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Kiprianou Press Conference

NC091732 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Press release of President Spiros Kiprianou's opening statement at 9 August press conference in Nicosia]

[Text] The object of today's conference, the first for a long time, is to inform the people, through the media, on the latest developments.

The opening meeting of the talks took place this morning. The talks started last June and, as is well known, they were recessed because it was not possible to make progress. There were many consultations during this period but no way was found to resume the talks, despite the fact that our side was always ready to participate in talks on the basis of the 19 May 1979 agreement. After many consultations a proposal was made some time ago by Mr Perez de Cuellar, who visited Cyprus, which was accepted by us but was rejected by the Turkish side, even though it had accepted it the day before. The consultations were continued and finally agreement was reached on the resumption of the talks.

I want to underline from the outset that our side has always wanted talks. I also wish to emphasize that my decision to accept resumption of the talks is not due to any pressure, as reported in a newspaper today, but it is the result of an evaluation and assessment of the situation. I judged that the resumption of the talks would be in the national interest and we agreed.

I would like at this stage to comment on certain statements made concerning the talks. Since it was agreed to resume the talks there has been from the Turkish side a string of provocations, provocative interpretations and misinterpretations while an attempt has been made to create the impression that the Greek side has committed itself. This is proved by the fact that they released today the text of the opening statement of the UN secretary general but from this text they have removed the statement saying that all matters are under discussion, and this is indicative of the Turkish attitude. The Greek Cypriot negotiator in announcing our decision to agree to resumption of the talks stated that our target is a solution to the Cyprus problem, a solution of biregional federation, in all its aspects.

I would like to stress that the Greek Cypriot side is going to the negotiations with all goodwill, aiming at a substantive and meaningful dialogue. We do not want talks for the sake of talks. We want the talks to be productive. On our part we are already ready to discuss the substance of all matters. In any case, the whole preparatory work in the constitutional and the other fields will be completed until the actual start of the talks about the middle of September. The working group, the interlocutor with his advisers and with the help of a constitutional expert of world renown, such as the professor of constitutional law Mrs. Palley, who is already in Cyprus, have been working hard so that we may be absolutely ready for a constructive and substantive dialogue.

It has been said and written that we accepted now what we rejected last August. There is some misunderstanding in this. Last August we rejected a proposal for a binding agreement which left no room for the expression of any reservations. I must also stress that that agreement aimed in some way at amending the already existing Makarios-Denktas agreement and the May 19 agreement. It was a binding document. It contained things similar to those contained in the present document but it was a binding document and, what is more important, it did not contain the statement that everything is under discussion. Beyond this, in today's opening statement by the special representative of the UN secretary-general, Mr. Gobbi, clear reference was made to existing differences and disagreements, which was not previously included in any formula. This clearly indicates that on our side there is no advance commitment or condition. In any case we have stated from the start that it is not possible for us to accept advance commitments or conditions for the negotiations. Moreover, yesterday I sent a letter to the UN secretary-general in which I set out our views on all points and reply to letters sent by Mr. Denktas to Dr. Waldheim in which the former tried to misinterpret various terms. Contrary to what Mr. Denktas has done, I shall not for the time being release my letter, for we want to avoid a public dialogue before the start of substantive talks at the negotiating table.

It has been argued that since the opening statement contains the word bi-zonal, we have commited ourselves with regard to this term. First of all, we have not undertaken any commitment and everything is open for discussion as stressed in the statement itself. But apart from this, the word bi-zonal refers in this case to the territorial aspect only. Since the principle of federation is accepted with regard to constitutional structure, it would be inconceivable to have a partition federation. Therefore, the only interpretation that can be given to "bi-zonal" when referring to the territorial aspect is that it means two regions.

In fact in the Turkish language the exact translation of the term is two regions. The term, of course, is not a successful one and we shall explain why at the negotiating table. No such term exists in any constitution of any federation. The term is not constitutional. If by this term the Turkish side aims at promoting a partitionist solution then naturally there will be no room for negotiation. Therefore, it is not at all correct to say that we have accepted bizonality. We have not done so. This word is simply mentioned in the secretary-general's statement concerning the territorial aspect which will be discussed. In any case our interpretation of the term and our views on it are set out in my letter to the secretary-general. Our position is clear: we are seeking a solution on the basis of the two high level agreements, a biregional solution and our suggestion is that there should be no conflict over terms during the negotiation and an effort should be made to see whether it is possible to reach agreement on the substance. If agreement is reached on the substance, then one could discuss terminologies but again the right terminology should be used. Therefore, everything can be set on the negotiating table on the basis of the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements.

I regret to say that comments, reports, and allegations continue to be published to the effect that the government and myself personally are opposing the Makarios line. However, it is exactly the Makarios line that we have been implementing. I have been trying to see in what respect we have not been following the Makarios line in handling the Cyprus problem but have not been able to find out. Finally on the question of bizonality, I wish to stress that, if the Turks mean to give to bizonality the meaning given by Mr. Denktas in his letters to the secretary-general and in public statements, then there is no room for progress. I hope and pray that the other side too will come to the talks in goodwill and without prejudices, that it will get rid of terminologies, theories and concepts of the past so that a substantive dialogue may be held with a view to finding a biregional solution on the basis of the two high level agreements which could ensure permanent peace and tranquillity in Cyprus.

We want a fully independent, sovereign, territorially integral, demilitarised Cyprus with strong international guarantees.

I would like to observe that Mr. Denktas' statement that an exchange of populations has taken place and that, therefore, there is not refugee problem is at least unfortunate. He apparently refers to the third Vienna agreement. There is no agreement on the exchange of populations and nobody has the right to deprive the citizens of their right to return to their homes, to move freely or to possess property wherever they want. There may be practical difficulties in the implementation of these three principles but what we must do is to face these difficulties and not to limit rights and interfere with matters of principle. This was the whole meaning of the four Makarios-Denktas guidelines.

The Turkish and Turkish Cypriot leaders talk of an exchange of territories or about border readjustments, as they call them. In the first place there are no borders in federation. What is involved is the creation of two regions on the basis of certain criteria which have already been set. On the basis of these criteria the well known Makarios proposals were made for the establishment of a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot administration, as two parts of a federal, united state whose government will have such powers as to ensure this unity. Anything else would mean partition. Needless to repeat that we cannot accept partitionist solutions or legalisation of the faits accomplis.

What we should do is to discuss the powers of the central government and those of the regional administrations. We should discuss the territorial aspect, but on the basis of reason. The principles on the basis of which the territorial question can be settled should be defined.

But one cannot be unreasonable and disregard the population ratio. For if we assume that 30 percent or 35 percent of the territory would be needed by the Turkish side for the state to be viable, then 180 percent or 190 percent of the territory would be required by the Greek Cypriot side for the state to be viable.

I would like to express my gratification at the resumption of the intercommunal talks. I hope that this time a meaningful dialogue will be conducted and that we shall go into the substance of the matters, that a serious discussion and a serious negotiation will take place. On our side we shall display all the goodwill needed for a solution safeguarding the citizens' rights, for a solution based on biregional federation--let me use this word because this is the correct term--solution safeguarding peace and tranquillity in Cyprus.

As regards the prospects of the talks, I would not like to make any forecast, despite the provocative statements being made, because it would not be proper to prejudge anything. It is at the negotiations that we shall see what will be done. If the Turkish provocation continues with statements or articles in the press, either by Mr. Denktas or Mr. Kucuk, or Mr. Soysal or anybody else, we shall confine ourselves only to defending our positions and we shall not be drawn into a public dialogue, with a view to causing tension. On the contrary we shall take care to prevent the creation of tension. We hope that the started dialogue will succeed. If it fails, the Greek Cypriot side will not be to blame. We are determined for an honourable dialogue and we call on the other side to do the same.

Further Kiprianou Remarks

NC091838 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Speaking at a press conference today, President Kiprianou stressed that our side is ready to discuss the substance of all matters at the intercommunal talks.

Asked whether the other parties represented on the national council, AKEL in particular, share the president's interpretation of the federal solution to the constitutional aspect and bizonal solution to the territorial aspect, Mr Kiprianou answered in the affirmative. He added: I believe that there is unanimity as to the interpretation that should be given to these terms.

President Kiprianou also said he has the impression that this time the UN representative in Cyprus would want to play a more active role than in the past.

Answering another question, the president said that Ankara has encouraged Denktas to resume the talks.

Asked whether the present movement on the Cyprus issue is also the direct or indirect result of the meeting in Ankara among U.S. Secretary of State Maskie, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Turkish Prime Minister Demirel, Mr Kiprianou said: No, I cannot say that the movement is the result of that meeting. The president added: Nevertheless, it may be the result of the climate created internationally that the talks must resume.

The president said that the Greek Cypriot side is preparing itself for all matters to be discussed, including the consitutional one.

Asked whether both sides have discussed, through the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, any measures for the creation of the suitable climate for an auspicious outcome of the talks, the president said that a good action by the Turkish side would be the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Famagusta and certain other areas along with the opening of the talks. He added: On our part, the measure on social insurance for the Turkish Cypriots, which has been delayed because of objective difficulties, will be implemented shortly.

President Kiprianou said that, in view of the resumption of the talks and related developments, his meeting with Denktas is not imperative. However, he did not rule out such a meeting in the future. Mr Kiprianou also expressed his thanks to Libya and its leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, for their interest in Cyprus.

Denktas Comments

TA101824 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mr Denktas, has said that the intercommunal talks require earnestness, righteousness, responsibility and understanding, and if the Greek Cypriot community would defend the views and thoughts of Mr Kiprianou at the negotiating table then the result would be a negative one and that the responsibility would lie on Mr Kiprianou.

Mr Kiprianou, in a statement to the press yesterday before his departure to Athens, states that the Greek Cypriot side would not accept a bizonal solution and that the exchange of territory or the adjustment of borderlines would not be an issue for discussion at the intercommunal talks.

He reiterated that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn and claimed that there was no necessity of a guarantee by (?Turkey for) any solution to be found to the Cyprus problem. Speaking to a reporter of ANATOLIA Agency, Mr Denktas stated that if Mr Kiprianou was sincere in his views expressed at the press conference yesterday then his consent for the resumption of the talks remained unanswered. [as heard] And it was a pity, Mr Denktas said, if the United Nations invited the parties to sit at the negotiating table by knowing beforehand the stand and policy of Mr Kiprianou. Because, he said, Mr Kiprianou's statement proved that the parties had a divergence of 350 degrees and not 180 on the main issues.

The president stated that Mr Kiprianou wanted to cover the 10 degree distance by putting the clock behind 1974, but he remarked that this was called among his community as in vain and said that his community would in no way share the views of Mr Kiprianou.

Asked whether the intercommunal talks would proceed under these conditions, Mr Denktas replied that he would make an assessment of the situation together with his government and adopte the necessary decision.

Commenting on Mr Kiprianou's statement on the issue of guarantees, Mr Denktas said that there was not even a single Turk who would do without the gurantee of Turkey and added that not only was it not useful but it was harmful to discuss with a Greek Cypriot leader who still maintains that Turkey's guarantee should be withdrawn.

Mr Denktas stated that there was no need for a political squint. He said that two separate governments existed in Cyprus presently and should Mr Kiprianou insist to follow his path then these two governments would be firmly established. Mr Denktas concluded that Mr Kiprianou did not want to settle the issue with a reconciliation with the Turkish community but woud rather leave it to time.

EDEK Leader's Speech

NC101406 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 10 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Speech by Renos Prendzas, member of EDEK Political Bureau, delivered at both refugee camps of Tsakkileri and Kalavaso--dates not specified]

[Excerpts] The resumption of the talks once again does not raise the least hope for attaining a Cyprus solution. There is not even the slightest indication of optimism for their success. On the contrary, there are many facts that forecast that it will be another failure.

Speaking to tumultuous community gatherings, Mr Prendzas pointed out that the resumption of the talks is the result of concessions made by the official Greek Cypriot side which has accepted the term "bizonal solution for the territorial aspect" and has warned that this concession would further toughen the Turkish side's intransigence. He stressed: Denktas has already started to practice this new toughness, centering it on the issue of the return of the refugees by maintaining that this was solved with the Kliridhis-Denktas agreement in the third round of the intercommunal talks in August 1975, and applying it to the territorial issue in not speaking of a return to, but of an exchange of territory.

Mr Prendzas criticized the fact that after a clear and concise meeting, the talks are being adjourned for a month, and he pointed to some strange coincidences:

1. That the resumption of the talks takes place during the final phase of the American elections, at a time when the Greek-American lobby will increase its efforts to make the Cyprus problem an election issue. The resumption of the talks after our concessions--and following Greece's concessions in the issue of its own and Turkey's relations with NATO--weakens the efforts of the Greek-American lobby and propels its cadres toward disappointment and playing down its own efforts.

2. That the resumption of the talks comes at a time when popular reaction in the West against granting large-scale aid to the Turkish establishment is being aroused and against the Turkish establishment which, with fascist methods, is turning against the Turkish people. Reliable foreign press articles reveal the criminal nature of the Turkish establishment and stigmatize its methods by formulating a common hostile opinion against it denouncing the connivance and responsibilities of all those who support it politically, economically and morally.

3. That the resumption of the talks takes place while reputable international organizations are preparing a major campaign to denounce the merciless actions of the Turkish regime against the Turkish people.

Mr Prendzas stressed that these coincidences are strange and suspect, because the resumption of the talks under these conditions allows the supporters of Turkey to propagandize that supposedly the aid to Turkey also aims at solving the problem of the refugees. Thus immorality is covered with a wrapper of morality and our side practically commits harikiri.

We should strive for substantive talks and not for sensational talks which can only serve others but not the Cyprus Republic and the Cypriot people. Substantive talks will never take place as long as by self-deception we transform the Cyprus problem into a "tyranny of words" or a "wall of words"; as long as we go from one concession to the next; as long as we do not understand that it is not at all accidental or coincidental that Makarios, in the last days of his life, repeatedly stressed that there is no room for further concessions.

I KATHIMERINI: GREECE REJECTS U.S. PLAN ON BASES

AT101324 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 10 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Sidestepping the suspense of Greek-NATO relations (which are currently under negotiation in Athens) the United States has again asked that absolute priority be given to negotiations for the U.S. bases in Greece. The United States has now shown its haste by notifying the Greek side, through diplomatic channels, that it has already prepared a plan of agreement for the bases and has requested that it be given to the government so that it may have a "first taste" of U.S. positions. The Greek Government has rejected this U.S. position, steadfastly holding to the stand it has repeatedly stressed: that substantive negotiations on the U.S. bases--even more the signing of an agreement--cannot begin until the issue of Greece's return to the NATO military wing is settled.

According to reports, in the plan of agreement which it has requested to submit, the U.S. Government has proposed that the basic part of the agreement which was initialed in 1977 but never implemented be included, as is, in the agreement under negotiation. That part includes the operation, equipment and control of the bases.

Furthermore, the United States has proposed to undertake the settlement--with secret or public appendices which will be adjusted to the main agreement--of other outstanding issues like that of economic and military aid "in harmony" with what is envisaged in the great defense and economic agreement the United States has signed with Turkey.

Perhaps it should be observed at this point that this is the first time since the signing of the U.S.-Turkish agreement that mention has been made to the Greek side about some sort of harmonization of U.S. agreements with Greece and Turkey, especially when it is well known that: first, when U.S. Deputy Secretary of State [title as published] Nimetz was in Athens, the U.S. side had expressed the wish that economic relations between Greece and the United States be settled with agreements independent of the defense agreement whereas, as is well known, the defense agreement with Turkey also contains economic terms, and second, the U.S. side had expressed the viewpoint that the U.S.-Turkish agreement should not be taken into consideration to the letter when formulating the corresponding Greek-U.S. agreement. The new U.S. Government intention of achieving "harmony" in the settlement of certain issues of the Greek-U.S. agreement in accordance with the corresponding settlement of the same issues in the U.S.-Turkish agreement can be interpreted as a U.S. maneuver aimed toward at least accelerating the discussions which will concern the future of their bases in our country.

Of course, the extent to which this backtracking in relation to the previous U.S. position may produce positive results is uncertain since it may be offset by some other more serious U.S. intention that the U.S. may put forth as an issue for negotiation.

Specifically, the U.S. side appears to want fresh negotiations on the meaning and content of the special mission and goals of U.S. bases in Crete.

Provided relevant reports are true, something of this sort would mean a U.S. wish to expand the role of these bases within the framework of developments in the broader Middle Eastern area, on the one hand, and the political instability prevailing in Turkey on the other.

Finally, the current presence of the NATO supreme military commander, General Rogers, in Washington should not be considered unrelated to the two outstanding issues of Greek--and U.S.--foreign policy: NATO and the U.S. bases.

According to reports from Brussels, the general is in daily contact with NATO headquarters in the Belgian capital and with his two staff officers who are in Athens; he asks to be briefed on developments covering the "plan-formula" which will allow Greece's return to the NATO military wing. He does this in order to direct accordingly his relevant briefings to the U.S. Government and the "pressure tactics" which the United States believes it can follow vis-a-vis the Turkish and Greek sides.

The United States believes that it is "entitled" to such tactics because it seems that after the meeting in Ankara there was an agreement in principle, through the mediation of U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, for the elimination of Turkish obstacles and Greek objections to Greece's quick return to NATO.

It is stated that after this agreement General Rogers was given the "green light" to prepare his new plan which, however, he does not want to present--and the U.S. Government has consented to this--as an official plan before it is unofficially accepted by both Greece and Turkey.

This is so because the U.S. general does not want his new initiative to be linked with the failure of his predecessor General Haig and the first plan he himself had submitted.

As I KATHIMERINI has already reported, this unofficial plan has already been discussed in principle in Athens between two senior Greek military people and two of General Rogers' staff officers, and has been submitted to Ankara by the general himself. The plan has also been elaborated upon by General Evren and the same NATO staff officers who came to Athens.

As a result of the Turkish amendments, the unofficial plan is being reworked these days by Rogers' staff officers and two senior Greek officers.

The Greek side, however, does not seem satisfied with the new Turkish interventions which, with all possible means, put forth the issue of "boundaries" in the Aegean. At this moment the discussions for a "plan-formula" which will facilitate Greece's return are at their most critical point.

KIPRIANOU ARRIVES IN ATHENS ON PRIVATE VISIT

ATO91828 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] This evening Mr Kiprianou arrived in Athens on a 15-day private visit as the guest of the Greek Government. The president of the Republic of Cyprus was welcomed at the airport by Minister to the Prime Minister Stefanopoulos, Cyprus Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis and embassy personnel.

22 SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR KAHRAMANMARAS RIOTS

TA081157 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Kahramanmaras incidents trial has ended. The Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay martial law tribunal has sentenced 22 of the accused to death and 14 to life imprisonment. The court's verdicts were announced in Adana today. The verdicts were read at the court session held at the Adana sports hall from 0800 until 1230. Of the accused 22 received death sentences, 14 received life sentences, 327 were sentenced to prison terms of up to 15 years, 5 received prison terms of between 20 and 24 years, and 414 were acquitted.

The court also ruled the rejection of the prosecutor's claim that the NAP was guilty, and his request that the Kahramanmaras branch of the Idealist Clubs organization be closed.

The martial law court tried a total of 822 suspects in connection with the Kahramanmaras incidents, of whom 509 were in custody; arrest warrants had been issued for 12 in absentia; 2 were fugitives and 174 were released during the trial, which had started on 4 June 1979.

During the Kahramanmaras incidents, which had lasted from 19 to 25 December 1978, 111 persons had been killed, a large number of persons had been wounded and 917 shops, offices and residences had been destroyed. Also, various goods and cars belonging to public institutions as well as private persons had been destroyed. The material damage caused by the incidents amounted to $150 million, which the state paid.

DEMIREL, NAP LEADER CALL FOR EARLY ELECTIONS

Demirel Statement

TA091618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said today that instead of having the prestige of the Turkish Grand National Assembly damaged because a president cannot be elected and because the legislature cannot convene, the nation should have early elections.

Demirel was speaking to reporters after his weekly meeting with Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. The prime minister noted that no results have been achieved in connection with the five laws that were to be enacted to fight anarchy and terrorism more effectively. He said that being united and in solidarity does not mean merely standing side by side but acting together. He said: It is impossible not to be grieved in the face of so much bloodshed. Something must be done about this, and the thing to be done is to introduce the bills to the legislature.

Demirel noted that the president of the Turkish Grand National Assembly criticized that assembly because it had not been able to convene during the past 3 days. He expressed his concern about those remarks, and added: A lot of things can be said about the functioning of the two houses. However, it is impossible to understand remarks that are damaging to this institution which must be defended till the end. Let me ask you if it is the fault of the assembly as an institution if it cannot elect the president of the country? It cannot elect a president because its arithmetical composition is not right. It is neither me, nor the RPP leader nor the assembly president who can set this arithmetical composition right. Only the nation can set it right.

The prime minister said that merely convening the assembly was not enough to have a president elected and that this method had been tried for a long time. He added: Instead of criticizing the assembly we must look for solutions. (?The solution) is to have the nation elect a president and to hold early general elections.

Demirel said that his party would discuss the early elections issue at the joint meeting of the JP Senate and National Assembly groups on 18 August. He said that a proposal to be drawn up regarding the matter would later be submitted to the assembly chairmanship. He added: If everybody agrees on that, the nation can become the referee once again and give new blood and force to Turkey's administration.

Demirel said that if a decision was taken on early elections, then they could be held on an appropriate date between 15 October and 15 December.

Recalling that the mayoral elections in Malatya and Usak were held peacefully, Demirel stressed that allegations to the effect that there was no election security were simple pretexts for not having elections.

NAP Leader Turkes

TA091708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes has said that the Turkish Grand National Assembly must decide to hold early elections so that the people's belief in democracy will be upheld and the citizens respect the system. Replying to the letter sent to the political party leaders by National Assembly President Cahit Karakas following the assembly chairmanship's extraordinary meeting, Turkes said his party agreed with the view that the country was in a serious condition.

He stressed that the responsible authorities had not yet been able to fight, with the necessary seriousness and determination, the terror being perpetrated both inside and outside Turkey by circles that want to destroy the Turkish state and divide the Turkish country. He said the Turkish Grand National Assembly must take the necessary measures.

Turkes said the NAP National Assembly group had a helpful attitude regarding the functioning of the assembly but that the latter is not able to ratify the laws that could solve the problems of terrorism and economic crisis. That is why, he said, it would be useful if the assembly decided to hold early elections.

ERBAKAN URGES GOVERNMENT TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA091551 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the presidents of 44 Muslim countries will hold a summit meeting this month and decide to impose an oil embargo on countries that do not sever relations with Israel. That is why, Erbakan reiterated, the government must sever its relations with Israel as soon as possible.

At a news conference in Ankara, Erbakan discussed his visits to Iraq and Kuwait. Describing Israel's decision on Jerusalem as an unjust attack, Erbakan stressed that even West European countries did not side with Israel at the United Nations in the face of this injustice. The NSP leader pointed out that the Islamic countries will carry out certain sanctions in the face of Israel's recent move regarding Jerusalem and that the first step will be the oil embargo Iraq and Saudi Arabia will impose on countries that accept Jerusalem as Israel's capital. He added that at the summit to be held this month, the Islamic countries might decide that their funds in the World Bank and the IMF should not be used for loans. Outstanding loans should be immediately suspended if granted to countries that do not sever relations with Israel.

Erbakan said the necessary measures taken following the terrorist incidents that had occurred along the Iraqi border and in Kirkuk are being portrayed as cruelties committed against innocent people. Erbakan said that it is completely untrue that Turks are being treated cruelly in Iraq only because they are Turks. He added: We are warning the government: If we have innocent brothers who are being treated cruelly as a result of racial discrimination then the government should courageously protect their rights. But, the government should not damage our relations with Muslim countries by being taken in by Zionist propaganda.

Commenting on domestic policy issues, Erbakan said that the government has not fulfilled any of its promises, but that, on the contrary, it is opening wounds further.

Erbakan explained that the government is still in power because a "national solution" government that would replace it has not yet been prepared. He stressed that the nation is suffering greatly and has reached the point of explosion. He added that Foreign Minister Erkmen is trying to damage relations between the Islamic countries and Turkey, is not approaching the incidents constructively and cannot tolerate constructive approaches. Erbakan stated that this is why his party submitted an interpellation against him.

ASSEMBLY CHAIRMANSHIP CALLS ON LEGISLATORS TO COOPERATE

TA061652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] A statement issued by the National Assembly Chairmanship Council has called on the Turkish Grand National Assembly to take the measures to make the state powerful, to strengthen democracy and to insure the tranquillity of the citizens in a bid to save the Turkish state and reestablish its unshakable strength.

The statement, which was prepared in accordance with the decisions made during the National Assembly Chairmanship Council meeting yesterday and which was sent to political party leaders, parliamentary group leaders and legislators, was released to the press by Assembly President Cahit Karakas.

Pointing out that the country is currently facing an atmosphere of confusion and anarchy unprecedented in the history of the republic, the statement noted that those who wish to divide Turkey and create strife among the Turkish people are engaged in cooperation and unity of action both inside and outside the country in a bid to attain their goals.

The statement said: The attackers who aim to destroy the Turkish state and its established order, the parliamentary democratic system, have in fact engaged in a war against the state and the Turkish people by continuously increasing their dimensions and assuming new forms. In addition to the thousands of citizens who are losing their lives through terrorist bullets inside the country, sabotage and attacks are being directed against our foreign representatives and missions and shots (?are fired at) our state. There are overt and treacherous attacks directed against the independence of the state and the integrity of the country and the nation. Under these circumstances, the duty falls on the Turkish Grand National Assembly and its members.

The National Assembly Chairmanship Council statement said that there should be no doubt that the current Grand National Assembly will fulfill its duty with fervor for the sake of the country and the nation in the same way this duty was fulfilled in the past when the country was facing extraordinarily difficult conditions. Pointing out that regardless of whether they are in power or in opposition, the political parties are obliged to assist in the duties of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the statement recalled that this is the raison d'etre of political parties.

Stating that, despite the obligatory article in the constitution, the Grand National Assembly has failed to conclude the presidential election during its sessions since 22 March 1980, the statement said: In view of the fact that the biggest duty of the Grand National Assembly consists of electing a president, and that the administration of a republic without a president is inconceivable, it is necessary that the Grand National Assembly fulfill this fundamental and important duty urgently and rapidly. The failure to discharge this duty is hindering the functioning of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and damaging its prestige.

The statement noted that it is necessary that political party groups cast aside for some time all their partisan thoughts and assist in solving the problem in order to insure the fulfillment of this duty. Expressing the view that the healthy functioning of the Assembly and the Senate can be possible only through a sincere dialogue between the government and the opposition, the statement noted that laws pertaining to combatting anarchy and terrorism and laws with a social content could be passed in such an atmosphere as well.

The statement noted that everyone is asking the question: If the Turkish Grand National Assembly--with all its parties and members--does not cooperate to fulfill its duty now in the atmosphere of anarchy, terrorism, secessionism and inflation which is currently facing the country, then when will it cooperate? The statement concluded: The aim is to save the Turkish state and reestablish its unshakable strength. If necessary, the Turkish Grand National Assembly should work night and day with the spirit and fervor of the national struggle years and take the measures to render the state powerful to strengthen democracy and to insure the tranquillity of the citizens in order to achieve these aims.

The National Assembly Chairmanship Council considers it a national duty to make another appeal to all legislators, primarily political party leaders and parliamentary group leaders, to assist in making the Grand National Assembly and the National Assembly really workable in the belief that a great duty and responsibility falls on them.

DEMIREL SENDS RAMADAN MESSAGE TO DENKTAS

TA110939 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that Turkey supports the efforts to establish a bicommunal, bizonal, independent and nonaligned federal state in Cyprus. Demirel sent President Rauf Denktas a message on the occasion of the holiday of Ramadan.

In his message, Demirel wished the Turkish Cypriot community well on the holiday of Ramadan, and said: No one doubts that the Muslim Turkish Cypriots have attained peace and tranquillity and the possibility of living in humane conditions after having shed their blood and tears and having been subjected to suffering, injustice and oppression for many years and that they appreciate the value of this. We will not consent to anything that could disrupt this situation.

We admit the importance of reaching a political solution to the Cyprus problem as soon as possible. We support the efforts to establish a bizonal, bicommunal, independent and nonaligned federal state in Cyprus. We are also confident that our Turkish Cypriot brothers will succeed in their struggle for economic development.

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BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT SCRAPS PLAN TO HELP REBUILD VIETNAMESE RAILRAODS

LD111431 Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Colette Braeckman report: "Belgian Government Scuttles Great Plan To Repair Vietnamese Railraods"]

[Text] Belgium will not help Vietnam to repair the north-south railroad; this means that Belgian industries will lose a contract worth BF1.35 billion. This is the result of a decision made at the latest meeting of the foreign policy ministerial committee, when it was decided to suspend BF350 million in aid to Vietnam intended for the building of a locomotive repair workshop.

The real project, however, was much bigger than that: during his visit to Vietnam in 1977 Mr Outers, who was cooperation minister at that time, concluded an agreement with Hanoi under the terms of which Belgium, which has a well-known tradition in the sphere, would at least partly have repaired the railroad linking North and South Vietnam. The execution of the project was to be entrusted to a Belgian consortium headed by the La Brugeoise Company from Nivelles and including the Charleroi Electrical Engineering Shops, Cockerill, and the Anglo-Belgian Corporation (a Ghent Company).

Since then the political situation has changed in Vietnam and also in Belgium. The Vietnamese Army has intervened in Kampuchea to defeat the Khmer Rouge and installed Heng Samrin's regime. And the Vietnamese regime has taken a tougher line folling the relative failure of its approach to the West. In Belgium, while the boat people's exodus and the Kampuchean tragedy were arousing great emotion, Mr Eyskens replaced Mr Outers at the Cooperation for Development Ministry.

Mr Eyskens proved sensitive to his voters' reactions. That is why he gave some of the money provided for cooperation with Vietnam to finance the settling of Southeast Asian refugees last year and also why he opposed money for the Vietnamese railroads this year.

No Military Support for Development

The Cooperation for Development Ministry stresses that this decision was dictated by two considerations: The first is economic: the development cooperation budget has been reduced by BF1.27 billion this year (out of a total of BF24 billion, in other words, 5 percent of the total) and severe cuts have had to be made in many projects.

In addition and above all, the development minister did not think that the improvement of the north-south railroad was a priority project aimed at meeting the population's vital needs (a disputable opinion since it is a vital artery for Vietnam's economic development and for the transport of food).

In addition Brussels maintains that it has received reports that this railroad would also serve to transport troops and equipment to Kampuchea, and consequently it is thought that the Belgian taxpayer's money should not be used to help Vietnam on the military plane, even indirectly.

Indeed, although this project is an important contract for the above-mentioned enterprises, 60 percent of the finance was to come from the Belgian state (through interstate credits, Compromex and the Cooperation for Development Ministry).

It has been specified, however, that there is nothing to stop this contract's being concluded on a strictly commercial basis without any state backing. However, it is clearly not very likely that Vietnam will still want to invite Belgian enterprises to cooperate in its economic recovery under these circumstances.

This is particularly unlikely since all the agreements concluded at the time by Minister Outers, which were advantageous to both Vietnam and Belgium, prompted only delays and reservations in Brussels.

The political arguments put forward by the Cooperation for Development Ministry, despite their apparent logic, would be more credible if these scruples were also applied to other countries, such as Indonesia, for instance, which has annexed the former Portuguese colony of Timor, now decimated by famine, and which is blocking or misappropriating humanitarian aid.

Of course, for good measure, Mr Eyskens has canceled two projects in Bolivia amounting to BF165 million. However, aside from the fact that Vietnam's case is not comparable, there is reason to wonder whether the systematic break in economic relations and the freezing of political relations with Hanoi will not eventually have the opposite effect to the one sought, namely, to increase Vietnam's dependence on CEMA and the Soviet Union which, given the West's reservations, is the only country effectively helping Vietnamese rebuilding.

BRUSSELS ISSUE PENDING FOLLOWING REGIONAL AUTONOMY DECISION

LD081609 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Jacques van Solinge report: "Flemmings and Walloons: Autonomy Outlined; Brussels on the Sidelines"]

[Excerpts] Between Monday night and Tuesday morning Flanders and Wallonia obtained what they wanted, namely, autonomy in many political decisionmaking spheres. However, it is autonomy in principle to the extent that the financial means they will have seem very limited. The Walloon "region" will have an executive responsible to an elected regional assembly while Flanders will be more of a "community" since the Flemish community's new institutions will absorb the regional power and a single assembly will run the Flemish executive. This leaves Brussels, whose fate is to be settled before the next commune elections (October 1982) and which, meanwhile, will be governed by a regional executive kept within the central government; this executive will not be answerable to a regional assembly.

It was, finally, shortly after 0400 Tuesday morning that the Chamber of Deputies won the right to go on vacation after approving the special bill relating to the communities and regions by 156 votes (majority) to 19 (opposition) with 5 abstentions. The abstentions included the Brussels Socialist and Christian representatives, and the Malines Socialist Jef Ramaekers, whose intention was to protest the self-satisfaction shown by the Christian People's Party and by Flemish Catholic Jan Verroken, who was not reassured adequately by the content of the plan.

Nonetheless the reform passed is incomplete. When parliament starts its new session in the fall the majority parties will have to try to reach agreement on the Brussels region's future. Throughout the marathon debate which the chamber has just held, the spokesmen for the various political parties have constantly positioned their pawns in a way which is, to say the least, chaotic. The Dutch speakers stressed the sacrosanct nature of Flemish Brabant, including the six communes on the outskirts of Brussels which have a system of language facilities. They also stressed their determination, as did former Christian People's Party Minister Renaat van Elslande, to make Brussels a "real capital" in which the two communities will be treated equally and will be able to determine their future freely." The French speakers, with various degrees of emphasis, tried to keep open all the options offered by the future negotiations.

This is the meaning attached by Andre Degroeve to the Brussels' Socialists abstention: "There is no reason to give up, and we warn all those who might be tempted to speculate on a failure of future negotiations, either by stepping up extreme statements or abusing the law of numbers."

In the Walloon regionalists' camp there was clear satisfaction, although it was moderated. As Socialist Party [French-speaking] President Andre Cools said, not only must the Brussels problem be settled but the Flemings and Walloons only have a legal and institutional framework which must now be expanded. The state reform has been made possible; it must now be realized.

NETHERLANDS

DE VOLKSKRANT URGES REJECTION OF EUROMISSILES

LD111541 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Strategy"]

[Text] Mutual deterrence forms the avowed aim of nuclear armament in the United States and the Soviet Union: Nuclear weapons are not manufactured to be used but to deter each other from using them on pain of mass destruction. A nuclear attack will be countered with a nuclear attack. Our peace is largely based on that cynical balance.

President Carter's latest decision to change U.S. nuclear military strategy--populated areas must not be the target of a possible U.S. nuclear retaliation but rather the Soviet Union's military and industrial centers--is a threat to that balance, and hence to peace. The reason is not that missiles fired at industrial areas and military targets would make the inhumane character of a nuclear attack less inhumane. Most Russian industrial centers--like those in our country--are the most heavily populated. The moral dilemma of the loss of millions and millions of human lives remains prominent.

Carter's "new" strategy--it was advocated by Defense Secretary McNamara in Ann Arbor in 1962 and was again confirmed by his colleague Schlesinger in 1974--increases insecurity in the world by its offensive nature. In order to be able to destroy the mostly well-protected military targets, powerful nuclear weapons are necessary, but they must also be extremely accurate.

This development had been coming for a long time but there is reason to fear that, now that Carter has proclaimed the so-called counterforce to be the official U.S. strategy, the nuclear arms race will increase greatly. The strategy which aims at destroying the whole Russian retaliation arsenal in one strike contains the danger that in a serious conflict the Russians will press the notorious button first.

Carter's announcement of the new nuclear strategy also has repercussions for Western Europe. The Pershing II and cruise missiles, whose deployment was decided by NATO in December last year, are both capable of reaching Soviet territory. Both weapons can therefore serve in the framework of the new nuclear strategy. Since these endanger general security in the world, European security would be served by rejecting them. At the same time, incorporating Pershing II and cruise missiles in this strategy would mean that both weapons could less readily be the subject of arms limitation negotiations with Moscow. That is unacceptable. All the more reason to reject the deployment of both types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO SOVIETS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD111907 Hamburg DPA in German 1801 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 August--Leading representatives of the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union have paid tribute to the Moscow treaty, concluded 10 years ago, as a valuable basis for relations between the two states. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, president of the Bundesrat Ulrich Klose--deputizing for Federal President Karl Carstens--and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as well as Soviet head of state Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko have exchanged messages of greetings to mark the signing of the treaty on 12 August 1970.

"This treaty created the basis on which it has been possible to achieve a substantial amount toward improving relations between our countries," writes Schmidt. In this way, important contributions have been made toward political stability in Europe and hence to preserving peace. Of particular importance in this respect is the political dialogue between the two governments, which has only been able to achieve the intensity (?enjoyed today) on this basis. Schmidt's letter to Brezhnev and Kosygin states: "You know how highly I regard our repeated discussions, including those which we held on 30 June and 1 July this year amid the serious international situation around us." The future calls for the delineated course to be continued during the coming years.

Genscher Greetings

LD111734 Hamburg DPA in German 1632 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has sent a message of greetings to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. It says that since the treaty was signed, relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union have developed "to an exceptional degree." This applies to many spheres, not in the least the political dialogue which has proved to be particularly valuable. Genscher expressed the hope that this development can be continued and that the "serious, current international situation" will improve.

OFFICIAL GDR INVITATION FOR SCHMIDT VISIT DELIVERED

LD111726 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--The GDR leadership today handed over to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt the official invitation for the planned meeting in the GDR with Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED chief. Honecker has invited the chancellor for a visit on 28 and 29 August to Lake Webellin, north of Berlin, and not to the GDR Baltic resort of Dierhagen, near Rostock, as was originally thought.

Honecker's invitation was delivered today to the minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Guenter Huonker, by the GDR's permanent representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt. Moldt and Huonker held an almost 2-hour discussion on preparations for the Schmidt-Honecker meeting, after which Moldt confirmed the date of the meeting to journalists and the unexpected choice of venue of Lake Werbellin. Moldt would give no details of his discussion on preparations for the, as he called it, "working visit" by the federal chancellor [word indistinct]. With regard to the meeting, there is an "abundance of questions" to discuss. The diplomat announced that he will hold further talks on this with the Federal Chancellor's Office. According to Moldt, the date for the next discussion has not yet been set. Asked why the GDR had decided to invite the chancellor to Lake Werbellin and not, as originally expected, to Dierhagen on the Baltic, Moldt would give no reply. Nor did he comment on whether Minister of State Huonker had been surprised at this choice of venue.

Schmidt on Economy, Visit

LD090930 Hamburg DPA in German 0857 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 9 Aug (DPA)--In the opinion of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Germans need have no fear of Japanese export successes. Schmidt, in an interview in today's HAMBURGER ABENDBLADT, says he has no doubt that FRG businessmen and workers will be able to meet the international economic challenge. "Provided we adjust to the new situation in time, and are prepared to rethink and learn; I see no danger." The chancellor said that a general reduction in working hours in the Federal Republic to a 35-hour week is out of the question for the time being. It is something that cannot be achieved within the next 5 years. "But I think I shall see the 35-hour work week during my lifetime," he said.

Concerning his impending meeting with SED chief Honecker, the chancellor said that he will not embark on this trip "with a full wallet," because the current budget situation does not allow it. A lot of progress in politics is being paid for with currency. Improvements in relations with the other part of Germany had also, in part, been paid for in currency, "and no doubt we shall continue to do that in the future. But our current financial situation is not exactly rosy and Herr Honecker is aware of this."

STRAUSS INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

DW110836 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Rolf Goertz interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU--date of interview not given]

[Text] Malaga [Spain]--WELT: Mr Minister-President, how do you assess the forthcoming meeting between Schmidt and Honecker on the Baltic sea?

Strauss: Unfortunately I cannot help but assume that the Schmidt-Brezhnev, Schmidt-Gierek, and Schmidt-Honecker meetings are part of an election campaign script. What is at stake is not so much political results but the publicity effect. Besides, the meeting was planned by Honecker. Hence it is part of Moscow's strategy which seeks to extricate Bonn as well as Paris from the moral front of the West, with the objective, first of all, of drowning the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap. To this end Moscow is employing both Warsaw and East Berlin. Ultimately the inter-German dialogue serves to relieve the Soviet Union. What would be attainable, desirable results would be genuine normalization and, despite the anomaly of two German states, ensuring the meeting of people in freedom, the exchange of information and of publications.

On our side, State Secretary Gaus, as the federal commissioner for the relations between the two German states, has been involved in the preparations for the meeting. This is why I read with shock in DIE WELT that Mr Gaus does not deem a lowering of the age limit for visits from the "GDR" to the Federal Republic attainable, unless a sizeable sum is paid for this. Nothing could describe the anomaly of the relationship between the two German states more plainly. If Helmut Schmidt signs any cultural agreements or traffic agreements under these preconditions, then this no longer is a summit meeting but at best a meeting at the ground floor.

WELT: What would you do if you were chancellor?

Strauss: The question is whether the dialogue should be conducted at all under the present circumstances. And in this connection, Honecker is not the advocate of German interests--nor of the people of the "GDR"--but the mere executive organ of the Soviet will for power.

I would very much like to tell Mr Honecker quite clearly that one cannot talk of a normalization of relations as long as a death strip exists, as long as the wall, the order to shoot with automatic weapons exist. If the freedom of travel is denied and the slight traffic must be compensated with large sums of money--the release of prisoners costs hundreds of millions of marks--you cannot talk of normalization. I would not sign any technical agreements for this reason, rather having those sign them whose official competence it is to render such signatures.

WELT: What do you anticipate from the CSCE followup conference in Madrid?

Strauss: Security, cooperation, and detente are good goals, worth working for. What constitutes the structural fault of the CSCE is the fact that East and West understand entirely different things by these terms. These words are merely used as shells for completely different concepts. Helsinki and CSCE form instruments which can be used for an improvement in the relationship between Bonn and East Berlin in only a very modest way. By means of the whole variety of CSCE instruments the communist side intends to place its regime in East Berlin as equal to the Federal Republic--equal not only in the meaning of international law but also in the moral sense.

But two theses are coinciding in Madrid: the Polish proposal on a disarmament conference--it is being supported by the Soviet Union--and the French proposal on a European disarmament conference. Both proposals have hit upon the CSCE which thus is plunged into the danger of taking an entirely different direction than originally planned, such as was the case in Helsinki in 1975 with the Final Act. Thus, the reality of the world may be forgotten over the conference clamor.

WELT: How do you perceive reality?

Strauss: I came out with my warning prior to the signing in Helsinki, because I consider detente indivisible. Developments that took shape even then, for example in Africa, simply should not have been ignored. Helmut Schmidt, however, considers detente divisible. Let me recall this: In August 1975 when the Final Act was signed the civil war in Angola already was clearly taking shape. The communist underground movement was bound to come out the winner because it was massively supported by the Soviet Union whereas the Western-oriented freedom movement in Angola was deplorably forsaken by the West.

Consequently I feel that the developments in Afghanistan must not be pushed aside in Madrid in November. What's happening in Afghanistan is genocide.

WELT: Even prior to the CSCE conference the Socialist International will be meeting for a congress, likewise in Madrid. The main point on the agenda will be disarmament.

Strauss: The Socialist International has specific concepts for the future of Europe. On the domestic level this is the socialist social system in all European states. Thus, Mitterrand said that there will either be a socialist Europe or none at all. On the foreign policy level they are pursuing the gradual neutralization and thus the gradual dissociation from the United States. In this context it is necessary to mention Moscow's three psychological weapons: coexistence, disarmament, and detente.

WELT: Just like the SPD within the framework of the Internati al the CDU/CSU, too, supports its sister parties abroad. During the most recent parliamentary crisis your Spanish friends demonstrated that they are forming the stabilizing factor in Madrid. How do you judge the politician of the Spanish right, Frage Iribarne, who is similar to you in various respects?

Strauss: You cannot judge politicians in Spain today by the criterion of whether they served Franco in the past and after Franco's demise changed over to the left or whether they served Franco and then settled in the center or center-right. I do not want to name any names of the leftists here. Hence you cannot call some the vanguards of democracy and the others the preservers of the tradition of the authoritarian regime.

I came to know Frage Iribarne during the Franco era as a critical politician. He is a liberal conservative who alone is capable of relieving the governing center party in the middle. There are forces on the other side, to be sure, which aspire to a cooperation between Socialists and Communists in a new people's front against the background of the Socialist International. And as a remedy against this politicians like Frage are indispensable. And yes, I do not want to call him a man of the right.

WELT: It is the second time that politicians in Spain and Portugal are drawing attention to the Soviet Union's vivid interest in the islands of the Central Atlantic, the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands. As early as 10 years ago Moscow succeeded in having Spain set up a fishing base for the Soviet Union in the Canary Islands. Spain's foreign minister said at the time: This is our reply to the Ostpolitik of the German Social Democrats. Now an expansion of the conflict zone threatens as a result of the developments in the Western Sahara. Do you, Mr Strauss, advocate an expansion of the NATO area?

Strauss: If you mean the Polisario by the Sahara crisis, then all I can say is that a politician occasionally neglects to say what he knows. The Spanish-Soviet agreement naturally is one of the dangerous effects of Ostpolitik. As for the NATO area, the northern Tropic of Cancer as the official NATO border hits the African mainland in Morocco. Hence the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands are included. Therefore I am not among those who want to take part in a long debate on a change in the NATO boundaries.

But it is my view that NATO's classical maritime powers--which do not, however, include the Federal Republic--should be made capable of also representing the interests of the NATO countries in the Persian Gulf and in the southern Atlantic.

WELT: The following question in concluding this interview: Do you believe that a Bavarian Minister-President Strauss would be able once again to persuade Bonn and thus also the European allies to make a decision such as that on the closure of the arms gap?

Strauss: First of all, we will make every effort to win the elections. Second, the CDU/CSU will always exert an essential influence on Federal Government policy--be it in the front line or not. But each year longer that the Socialists stay in government in Bonn brings us a step closer to the mitigation of the liberal-democratic basic system and to Germanization. What I mean by Germanization is formally staying in the Western alliance with the moral mitigation of the commitments within that alliance.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS MEET WITH SCHMIDT, GENSCHER, PARTY LEADERS

LD111729 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 August--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stressed the importance of U.S. cooperation with Europe and the Federal Republic. During a discussion with four U.S. Republican senators who arrived in Bonn today during a European tour Genscher described German-U.S. cooperation and European-U.S. cooperation as a particularly important element for the West's independence and security. With regard to the Federal Republic's role within the alliance, Genscher said: "We are part of the West and will remain so."

Senators Howard Baker, Henry L. Bellmon, Thad Cochran and William B. Cohen were received earlier by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. According to a government spokesman, the main topics of this meeting were general issues relating to the current situation of world politics and problems of joint security and energy supplies. They also discussed the future of joint European and U.S. relations.

The CDU gave a luncheon for the U.S. politicians. In a brief address Alois Mertes, the foreign policy expert of the CDU parliamentary group, said that as far as foreign policy is concerned there continues to be a number of common interests between the government and opposition in Bonn. Basic differences arise in evaluating the goals of Soviet policy. According to Mertes, these are assessed realistically by the CDU/CSU.

Genscher also discussed in detail with the Americans the topic of disarmament. Progress in the sphere of arms control is important. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has not changed the topicality of this need. Although Western policy is only credible if it refuses to accept Afghanistan, there is at the same time no reason to alter the comprehensive Western arms control proposals of last December. There has never been any intention of conceding any advantage to the other side.

The four senators also held meetings in Bonn with CDU General Secretary Heinrich Geissler and Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. Geissler stressed that the Federal Republic's ties with the West, German-U.S. friendship and NATO partnership in security policy must constitute an inalienable part of German foreign policy. German-U.S. friendship should not be reduced to a temporary relationship of expediency. It has been founded on common basic values and political interests.

According to the SPD, Wishnewski and the senators agreed that during the coming years the close alliance between the United States and the Federal Republic will be an essential factor in an active policy of security and peace. This holds true regardless of the question of who rules in Bonn and Washington.

POLL SHOWS ATTITUDES TOWARD RELATIONS WITH U.S.

DW311232 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Jul 80 p 14

[Excerpt] Attitude of the Population Toward the United States

A public opinion poll on the relationship between the United States and the FRG, carried out by the Bonn-Bad Godesberg Institute for Applied Social Sciences (INFAS) on behalf of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, shows in a comparison of trends that the United States' image in the view of the German people, and especially the German people's confidence in the United States as an alliance partner, generally has not changed in comparison with 1974 (survey period: 21 April to 18 May 1980).

Attitudes and Opinions Concerning the Relationship Between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany (INFAS, 1,609 Cases)

1. Assessment of the relationship to the United States through a chronological comparison:

FRG citizens think a bit more of the United States in the spring of 1980 than they did in 1974: In an assessment on a graduated scale (+5 to -5) the mean image obtained for 1980 is 2.0 (1974: 1.9).

Some 59 percent of FRG citizens--including 65 percent of SPD followers, 57 percent of CDU/CSU followers and 53 percent of FDP followers--judge the relationship between the FRG and the United States to be "very good" and "good" (1974: 61 percent).

Some 74 percent of FRG citizens (1974: 70 percent) expect that the United States would come to the aid of the Federal Republic and West Berlin in crisis situations. The number of those anticipating the assistance of the United States "in any event" has clearly increased--from 46 percent in 1974 to 64 percent in 1980.

Some 75 percent (1974: 65 percent) consider the presence of U.S. troops in Western Europe necessary; 33 percent--10 percent more than in 1974--advocate greater financial contributions than heretofore to that end, if necessary, so as to guarantee the continued presence of U.S. troops in the Federal Republic.

Some 75 percent--exactly the same as in 1974--regard the United States as the most important FRG ally in NATO (12 percent France, 2 percent Great Britain).

Some 33 percent (1974: 37 percent) note a declining interest on the part of the United States in Europe; 42 percent--or 14 percent more than in 1974--advocate the view that the convergence of the European member states has had a favorable effect on U.S.-European relations.

While 66 percent of FRG citizens in 1974 felt that the essential interests of the FRG were very much or considerably in harmony with those of the United States--only 25 percent regarded them as being different--57 percent regard them as very much or quite in harmony in the spring of 1980; 35 percent see different interests.

2. Topical judgments concerning the policies of the United States and the FRG:

The U.S. course of action toward Iran--prior to the abortive attempt to liberate the hostages, the severance of diplomatic relations and the initiation of an economic boycott--is judged as "absolutely right" and "right on the whole" by 66 percent of FRG citizens; 25 percent consider this "rather wrong." Some 79 percent of the persons interviewed deeming the U.S. course of action rather wrong would have considered earlier and harsher reactions toward Iran appropriate.

A total of 60 percent of the people feel that the Federal Government "fully and wholly" and "on the whole" 30 percent "partially" 5 percent "hardly" supports the Iran policy of the United States. Some 57 percent advocate the view that the Federal Government should support the United States in all measures against Iran and sever diplomatic relations with Iran immediately as well, while 31 percent feel that the Federal Government should not heed the United States so much, but should rather pursue an independent policy jointly with the other European states because we depend on oil from Iran.

The Federal Government's reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is considered "absolutely right" and "about right" by 83 percent, "rather wrong" and "completely wrong" by a total of 13 percent. Of the persons interviewed who deem the Federal Government's reaction wrong, 59 percent advocated a more energetic, 34 percent a more reserved, reaction by the Federal Government.

A total of 57 percent feels that the Federal Republic as a member of the Western alliance "wholly and fully" and "on the whole" supports the measures initiated by the United States against the Soviet Union; some 33 percent feel that this support has rather increased (11 percent: rather decreased) in the past several weeks.

The foreign policy of U.S. President Carter is assessed rather skeptically: 21 percent (19 percent of SPD followers and 27 percent of the CDU/CSU followers) agree with it; 23 percent disagree; 48 percent partially agree.

DENMARK

AGRICULTURE MINISTER JUSTIFIES LARGE GRAIN SALES TO USSR

LD111545 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Aug 80 p 6

[Tidningarnas TELEGRAMBYRAA--Ritzaus Bureau report: "Denmark: More Grain to Soviet Union"]

[Text] Copenhagen--Compared with other EEC countries, Denmark has exported an inordinately large proportion of its grain to the Soviet Union during the U.S. grain embargo of that country. Agriculture Minister Poul Dalsager admitted this Tuesday. Dalsager explained the large export by "Denmark's closeness to the Soviet Union." Danish grain shipments to other countries in Eastern Europe have also been considerable during the U.S. boycott. The agriculture minister stressed that only permitted sales were involved. "In sympathy with the United States the EEC countries decided to stop granting export licences for grain to the Soviet Union from 10 January. But Denmark had outstanding licences up to the end of April," he said.

FINLAND

FINLAND ESTABLISHES AMBASSADORIAL RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

LD110835 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 5 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Diplomatic ties at the ambassadorial level have been established between Finland and Zimbabwe. The diplomatic ties took effect from the beginning of this month. The Finnish Government has already approved a 15 million markka development credit to Zimbabwe. During the Rhodesian conflict Finland gave humanitarian help to the Patriotic Front, the different branches of which form the core of the independent Zimbabwe's Government.

For the time being Finland's diplomatic representation in Zimbabwe is being handled as a subsidiary accredition from the Zambian capital, Lusaka. The Foreign Ministry confirms that "Zimbabwe's position as an observation post in following the situation in southern Africa and the commerical interest being shown toward the country have in a relatively short time induced many countries to set up missions in Salisbury and to start developing contacts in general."

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND SAYS 'ARAFAT WILL NOT BE INVITED TO NORWAY

LD111355 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Norway will not invite PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Norway. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund made this statement yesterday in response to PLO Scandinavian information chief Daud Kaloti's announcement that 'Arafat is interested in visiting the Scandinavian countries. Norwegian authorities have not had contacts on the political level with the PLO, Frydenlund pointed out, and repeated that Norway's attitude to the PLO is dependent on the PLO view of the central principle in Norwegian Middle Eastern policy, namely, the Israeli State's right to exist. The foreign minister also pointed out that a different Norwegian view of the PLO is thus dependent on a change in the Palestinians' attitude to Israel and their involvement in the Middle East peace process. Frydenlund also stated that the Israeli resolution to make Jerusalem the country's capital does not mean that Norway will move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS CRITICIZE KIPRIANOU STATEMENT

Denktas Meeting With Gobbi

TA111754 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] President Denktas received today the United Nations special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was also attended by the assistant special representative, Mr Gorge, and the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, and his adviser Mr Ertekun.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, President Denktas said: We brought to the notice of the special representative of the secretary general the damaging statement of Mr Kiprianou, because if this statement has any value whatsoever then Mr Waldheim's opening statement is negated. President Denktas stated that if Mr Waldheim's opening statement for the agreement was valid, then Mr Kiprianou's statement glares as an outstanding monument of self-contradiction. He stressed that both could not be valid and could not form the basis of the talks. He said that it was thought that it was a duty of the Turkish Cypriot side to draw the attention of the secretary general to this development particularly in view of the appeal made on his behalf on the 9th of August at the opening session to the effect that the parties should refrain from any initiative susceptible to endangering the continuation of the talks.

Kucuk Message

TA111351 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The acting prime minister, Mr Kucuk, has said that the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, had no right to embargo the wishes for peace of the two national communities in the island. In a Bairam message issued today, Mr Kucuk repeated the determination of the Turkish Cypriot community to defend its freedom and democracy and the determination in its efforts for economic self-sufficiency. He pointed out that the world had now understood from the statement made by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr Kiprianou, immediately after the resumption of the intercommunal talks that he was the one responsible for obstructing a final solution. He recalled that the inaugural message of the United Nations secretary general had been prepared following the taking of the views of the two communities, but, Mr Kucuk said the statement by Mr Kiprianou immediately after the intercommunal talks was not only against all diplomatic rules but also all rules of sincerity, morals and responsibility.

Mr Kucuk said that this situation was weakening the Turkish Cypriot hopes for the future of the talks and solidified the Turkish Cypriot distrust in the Greek Cypriot leadership. He concluded by saying: Nevertheless, the Turkish Cypriot community will await with its customary tolerance for the Greek Cypriot leadership to return to commonsense.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REFUSES TO COMMENT ON DENKTAS REMARKS

NC120645 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 12 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The government spokesman has declined to comment on the fresh statement by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, who said that "intercommunal talks would be jeopardized if the Greek Cypriot side shares Mr Kiprianou's views."

The spokesman reiterated that the Cyprus Government will avoid holding a public dialogue with Denktas.

CYPRUS, LIBYA SIGN CULTURAL, INFORMATION AGREEMENTS

NC081532 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Cultural and information agreements were signed today between Cyprus and Libya. The two agreements were signed on the behalf of Libya by Information Secretary Al-Hijazi, while on the behalf of Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis signed the cultural agreement and Director of the Public Information Office Khristodhoulou signed the information agreement. Rolandhis handed Al-Hijazi a message from President Kiprianou for Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi. He also expressed the thanks of the Cypriot Government for the interest being shown by Libya. He said that the cultural agreement will contribute to further developing the already existing ties and friendly relations between Cyprus and Libya. In reply, Al-Hijazi said that his country's interest in further developing closer Cypriot-Libyan relations can be seen by its cooperation in the cultural, technical, informational and other fields and by the presence of a Libyan delegation in Cyprus. Al-Hijazi expressed the hope that other bilateral agreements would also be signed and added that a Cypriot delegation would gladly be received in Libya.

Speaking after the signing of the information agreement, Khristodhoulou stressed that this agreement constituted yet another confirmation of the efforts to further strengthen and improve the friendly ties between Cyprus and Libya in all sectors, which he said would continue to be strengthened even more. The Libyan information secretary described the agreement as the outcome of the cooperation and mutual understanding which exists between Libya and Cyprus.

LIBYAN INFORMATION SECRETARY MEETS WITH DENKTAS

TA081751 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Libyan information minister, Mr Al-Hijazi, has ended his talks in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today with a call on President Denktas. In a statement at the end of the meeting, President Denktas said that Libya was a very good friend of the two national communities in Cyprus and their motherland. He added that the latest initiative by Libya had resulted in the early resumption of the Cyprus intercommunal talks. Meanwhile, it has also been announced that Libya has donated 25,000 Cyprus pounds to the federated state for the repair of several mosques. Libya has also underwritten the traveling expenses of 100 Turkish Cypriots who will be going to Mecca on pilgrimage.

Al-Hijazi Departure Statement

NC101124 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Libyan Information Secretary Al-Hijazi left Cyprus today at the end of a 10-day visit. In a statement before his departure, the Libyan information secretary said that his country's initiative regarding the effort to find a Cyprus solution had yielded positive results. Mr Al-Hijazi said that the intercommunal talks were resumed yesterday and that he believed yesterday's meeting of the two interlocutors will have a favorable influence on furthering the course toward a resolution of the Cyprus issue. He also said that the role Libya played, under the auspices of the UN secretary general, was a good beginning toward finding a solution. Al-Hijazi said that his country has nothing to gain from its initiative and added that it has undertaken this initiative because it wishes what the Cypriot people wish, namely the unity, independence and integrity of Cyprus. With regard to his talks with the officials, the Libyan information secretary sadi that the talks were successful. He added that a Cypriot Government delegation will visit Libya in September to further study the promotion of cooperation in the commercial and economic sectors. Al-Hijazi was seen off at Larnaca Airport by the commerce minister, the director general of the Foreign Ministry and the Libyan charge d'affaires.

ECEVIT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SECURITY BILL, CITES VIOLENCE

Accusation of JP Obstruction

TA081733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that his party will support the special agenda proposal prepared by the National Assembly president and will exert the necessary effort to enact the bills concerning domestic security. At a news conference in Ankara, Ecevit said that his party exerted the necessary effort for the discussion of the bills in question but that the JP did not exert any efforts on the issue. Noting that the government wanted to enact every bill without any amendments, Ecevit added that there were also JP legislators who were opposed to the final form of the bills. Ecevit noted that the JP was hindering parliamentary activities and the discussion of the bills in question to avoid supervision.

Pointing out that the interpellations were not submitted in a bid to obstruct parliamentary activities, Ecevit continued: Had the JP and the government not obstructed parliamentary activities for the last few days the five bills on security would have been enacted by this evening. JP and government evasion of supervision is the only reason the bills were not enacted. Noting that supervision and legislation were the duties of the parliament, Ecevit said that the government wanted to enact the bills it favored verbatim, without any amendment. He added that this attitude showed how the government mentality was devoid of democracy.

Pointing out that the government was more concerned about its future than preventing anarchy, Ecevit continued: So long as this government remains in power and so long as it continues its current attitude the escalation of terror and anarchy in Turkey cannot be prevented. How can this escalation be prevented as long as a government that uses fugitive rightist militants as masked informers remains in power? Who is to prevent terror in a country at a time when judges, public prosecutors and impartial policemen can no longer exercise their duties for fear of their lives?

Expressing his views on the joint taxation of the salaries and compensation of health personnel, Ecevit said that a new directive reversing the decision on the cuts of health personnel fringe benefits should be issued.

Bairam Message

TA111624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] In a congratulatory message issued on the occasion of the Ramadan Bairam, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit expressed grief over the escalating violence in the country. Ecevit said that the number of persons being killed in incidents of violence is increasing daily, cities and quarters are being divided and that many families are being forced to move from city to city and from quarter to quarter in order to insure their security and the peaceful education of their children. Noting that citizens are still able to live in peace in regions where secessionists and instigators have not been able to penetrate, that Turkish citizens abroad are able to live together and that youths are able to serve in unity under the same flag in the army, Ecevit recalled that until 5 or 6 years ago the Turkish nation was united.

Ecevit noted that the people were not the source of the problems and that those who wished to weaken and exploit a nation and a community throughout history were trying to instigate secessionism and internal strife. Ecevit added that this plot was being staged by forces both inside and outside Turkey.

Noting that those who were concerned about the strengthening of Turkey in the region and its good relations with Islamic countries were instigating terrorists and secessionists inside Turkey, Ecevit added that some of those were avenging themselves on Turkish representatives abroad. Ecevit said that instigations and plots from the outside can be terminated if terror and secessionism inside Turkey are overcome.

Ecevit noted that the region in which Turkey is situated is the major target for plots. He added that, however, the plots of those who have attempted to occupy and annex Jerusalem by exceeding the limits have recoiled and that the plotters will observe that the Islamic world is gradually uniting in the name of peace. Noting that this unity will gradually positively affect the whole of the human race, Ecevit concluded his message by congratulating the nation, the Turkish Cypriots and all Muslims on by Bairam.

CUMHURIYET ON RESUMPTION OF CYPRUS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC111119 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 9 Aug 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "A Positive Step"]

[Excerpts] The Cyprus intercommunal talks are being resumed today at the Ledra Palace, which is under UN control. As is known, the talks were suspended on 22 June 1979 when the Greek Cypriots turned down a bizonality-based settlement proposed by the Turkish Cypriots.

The first question that comes to mind is why is Kiprianou now accepting the proposal he turned down last summer? One could find the answer in the Greek Cypriot sector and in the international arena. The pressures from the left, particularly from AKEL, have recently been intensified. Under the circumstances, Kiprianou found it difficult to maintain his uncompromising stand. More and more people among the Greek Cypriot community began to realize the long-term dangers of allowing the present situation to persist.

The international factors that brought Kiprianou to reason are: the Libyan initiative. Libya's offer to act as a mediator in the Cyprus dispute along with the reason mentioned above greatly alarmed both Kiprianou and the Western world and undoubtedly compelled Kiprianou to come to the negotiating table under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

The Western world has obviously considered the mediation of an anti-imperialist country like Libya, which has a good reputation among the nonaligned countries, and whose views the West does not embrace, to be a disadvantage. This has resulted in intensive pressure on Kiprianou.

No matter what the reasons may be, the Greek Cypriot side's acceptance of a settlement envisaging bizonality as well as its return to the negotiating table are important positive steps toward solving the Cypriot dispute.

The outcome of these negotiations depends on the goodwill that both sides are prepared to show at the negotiating table.

BRIEFS

NEW NAVY COMMANDER--Adm Bulent Ulusu, who is retiring from the post of naval forces commander, ceremoniously handed over his duty to Adm Nejat Tumer at the naval forces headquarters today. Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren, Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu, commanders and officers attended the ceremony. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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VENUE CHANGE FOR SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING 'POSES PROBLEMS'

LD121222 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The surprising change by the GDR leadership in the venue for the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker to Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, poses "great problems" for the Federal Government. Bonn government circles said today that it is now being considered whether this new proposal for the location of the meeting will be acceptable. Further talks with the GDR are necessary to clarify details of the GDR invitation.

One of the main problems for the Federal Government concerns the route the chancellor will take to Werbellin. According to the information available so far, Schmidt will certainly not travel via East Berlin, because this route would affect questions of Berlin's status and could be seen as an enhancement of the GDR capital.

Despite the problems that have arisen, it is considered certain that Schmidt will meet Honecker in the GDR on the planned date. Following the change of venue by the GDR, Schmidt is now likely to insist even more strongly on deciding the manner and way in which he travels to the meeting.

POLL SAYS GERMANS ADVOCATE REUNIFICATION

DW131009 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Heinz Vielain article: "Two-Thirds of the Citizens for Reunification"]

[Text] Bonn--Sixty-seven percent of FRG citizens advocate the view that the Federal Government should continue expressly endeavoring for German reunification as per the provision of the Basic Law. This is the result of a public opinion poll on the German problem carried out by the Emnid Institute which has now become known, just a few days prior to the meeting of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with SED chief Erich Honecker in the "GDR".

In a report submitted to the political parties in Bonn the pollsters state that for the first time questions have been posed involving alternatives to the reunification provision. While the vast majority wants to adhere to German unity, 28 percent of the people interviewed advocated the view that reunification ought to be given up. Reportedly 5 percent declined to comment on the issue.

According to the Emnid Institute 32 percent of the SPD followers are for abandoning reunification. Yet 64 percent want to stick to the provision of the Basic Law. As for CDU/CSU followers, 69 percent advocate reunification while 27 percent no longer want to insist on it.

As for the FDP voters, 80 percent advocate sticking to the objective of reunification. Only 17 percent want to reconcile themselves to Germany remaining divided.

Adherence to reunification is advocated most strongly in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony (79 percent each), Hesse (77 percent), and Bavaria (69 percent). The figure for North Rhine-Westphalia is only 58 percent.

While in a poll 14 years ago 31 percent believed that Germany's unity could be attained within the following 10 years, the corresponding percentage now is a mere 4. While 20 percent at the time harbored hopes for reunification within the following 20 years, only 8 percent are so optimistic now.

Of the people interviewed 52 percent believe that there will not be any reunification in the foreseeable future. In 1966 only 38 percent were so pessimistic. At present a mere 18 percent of FRG citizens believe in Germany unity in the remote future.

In summation Emnid states that 14 years ago, when "the birth of a new Ostpolitik" took shape, nearly every third FRG citizen still deemed German unity possible for the following decade. Considering the decline in optimism the pollsters make the following comment: "It is all the more surprising therefore that only about every fourth FRG citizen (28 percent) pleads for renouncing German reunification for good."

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT CAMPAIGN, FOREIGN ISSUES

DW130720 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 12 Aug 80 p 8

[Chief editor Werner Holzer and Bonn correspondent Eghart Moerbitz interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at his vacation resort on Brahmsee, Schleswig-Holstein--date not given]

[Text] FR [FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU]: Mr Chancellor, how much do you trust the public opinion pollsters, anyway? Or asked another way: Do you, too, believe that the elections in October are as good as over? If the figures which are being quoted right now are right, doesn't it seem peculiar to you to enter into an election campaign which actually has been decided already?

Schmidt: I do not think that the election campaign has already been decided. It is also necessary to draw attention to the fact that we are still 8weeks away from election day, and by then quite a lot can still shift. I believe that especially at this time a great deal of political manipulation is being done in Germany with public opinion polls.

FR: Why so?

Schmidt: Some people would like to suggest that everything is over and done, just to mobilize the CDU/CSU electorate that way, and at the same time to demobilize part of the Social Democratic voters, to give them the feeling that their vote does not matter anymore, that they might as well stay at their campaign site and not worry about voting by mail in advance; for everything is all done and settled anyway.

Surprised About Strauss

FR: And what does this look like in figures?

Schmidt: To return to the manipulation once more: In 1976 the CDU/CSU scored 48.6 percent in the Budestag elections whereas the SPD came out with 42.6 percent. This was a difference of 6 percentage points. If a swing of 12 percent were to take place on 5 October and not one of 6 percent, then this would be a landslide unprecedented in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. And yet this would not even suffice for an absolute majority of the SPD; for the CDU/CSU with its 48.6 percent did not have any absolute majority, either. Hence I do not believe that the election campaign is all over. But I do see quite clearly that the chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU so far, against my expectations to be sure, has not gained any ground. This amazes me. After all, it is normal that the nearer the election day draws the more a leveling [einflachung] occurs. If the top man lags behind his party in popularity he tends to gain ground. This would have had to be expected of Strauss. Where the top candidate runs ahead of his own party he either loses ground or his party makes up for lost ground. To that extent the preliminary election campaign did not have the effect that I would have expected.

Induced by Troublemakers

FR: How do you explain this?

Schmidt: I believe that one of the reasons lies in the change in the tactics of the opposition's chancellor candidate. As late as in the fall, in winter, and then in spring he verbally attacked and criticized the Federal Government in every possible field, but in the field currently most important to the voters--security policy, foreign policy, world politics--he essentially adapted to what the government said. He failed to maintain these tactics.

Nor did he keep up the tactics of a calm states man's demeanor with which he had started out. He allowed himself to be induced by troublemakers and by unpleasant and in part indecent disturbances to come out with verbal invectives. This did not allow him to continue the calm statesman's attitude any longer.

I assume that these two changes in the tactics of Mr Strauss and his election campaign staff have harmed him and, if you want to put it this way, benefited the social-liberal coalitition. But all this is 8 weeks before election day, and everything may well yet change. Besides, a competition for votes is taking place between the two coalition parties which has not yet been decided at all.

FR: Any way you look at it, you prestige among the FRG voters meanwhile has assumed a dimension which surely makes many Social Democrats happy but also scares some people. Even if we assume that the phrase the chancellor's party is inappropriate, isn't it true that the danger increases that too great a gap might exist, or already does exist today, below Helmut Schmidt, or even after him, between the public and the party?

Schmidt: With respect to the next 8 weeks until election day I do not consider this a danger. For the subsequent 4 years it could be a danger if matters stand as you say, Mr Holzer. I doubt that this is how they are.

On the one hand, it is natural that a chancellor who does his job well gains authority. This was true for Willy Brandt, this was true for Adenauer. I do not want to put Erhard and Kiesinger on the scales so much since both of them were chancellor for less than 3 years.

Thus this is natural, to begin with, and would be true also for any other chancellor doing a good job. Now if you visualize other Social Democrats in my place--and I can very well imagine several as chancellor--then I would deem it quite normal for them to attain such a growth in authority or such a so-called chancellor bonus after a while.

FR: Would you care to name any names?

Schmidt: I can imagine several people, and I am saying this in all earnestness.

Have I Forgotten Anybody?

FR: Can the voter reckon that you will remain in office in any case, provided the elections turn out as expected?

Schmidt: The chancellor is elected by the Bundestag for a term of 4 years, and there is no reason whatsoever to imagine anything else.

FR: Could we learn anything about the composition of this cabinet? We are always asking Mr Strauss, and for a change we would like to hear from you who will, or will remain, finance minister, for instance.

Schmidt: At this time I fail to see any reason at all to change anything in the personnel pillars of this cabinet. This is true for the foreign minister, this is true for the finance minister, the minister of justice, the defense minister--who have I forgotten? I cannot imagine anything of the sort. After all, people doing a good job must not be made the subject of talk simply because we have the silly season right now or because we are in an election campaign.

FR: And you do not plan any change in the cabinet structure, either?

Schmidt: If I had any such plans I would not tell you about them today. But I fail to see why any significant changes should be made in the structure of functions in the distribution of responsibilities, within the cabinet.

FR: Is combining the transport and postal affairs ministries into one something that ought to be changed?

Schmidt: I do not consider this a question of principle.

FR: A question concerning the economic situation. It is obvious, isn't it that initial signs of a decline in the economic boon are appearing in our country as well. Do we need any state support programs, and if so, how can we finance them?

Schmidt: The second oil price explosion of the summer of 1979 and of last winter has plunged nearly all the world into payments difficulties and some countries even into payment problems, and that at a time when the problems of the balance of payments, which had been caused by the first oil price explosion of 1973/74, had not even been overcome in most states. Consequently it is conceivable that the effects on the 1980/81 economic development will not at all be negligible.

What is more, a profound recession in the United States--which has emerged there autonomously and not perhaps by world economic interrelations--exerts an effect on all the United States trade partners. Its orders are going down slightly. This applies to most trade partners of the United States which also are our trade partners. The extent of the U.S. recession, with an unemployment rate twice as high as ours, with price increases more than double those in our country, hence is bound to have its effect on the Federal Republic as well.

A Record With a Crack

FR: So some cause for worry after all?

Schmidt: There is no reason whatsoever in our country to be worried over this state of affairs. During the past 6 years we have demonstrated that we have been able to cope with this relatively well and, compared with the other great industrial societies, even best of all. This will also hold true in the future.

At the moment I do not see any need for talking publicly about economic development programs. Last but not least, in foreseeing the U.S. recession we decided upon a considerable tax cut for this winter. Not even Messrs Strauss or Stoltenberg can rescind it. It will be taking effect at exactly the right time. We might say that it not only serves taxation justice for the payers of wage and income taxes but also and especially has a high-ranking purpose in economic development policy. We deliberately did not plan this tax cut for 1 July 1980--which would have been conceivable technically as well--but for 1 January 1981 because we deemed it desirable for that time for reasons of economic development policy. Hans Matthoefer's borrowing plans naturally have long included the losses in state tax revenues effective 1 January 1981, and for the time being I would like to wait and see what effect in economic development policy this tax cut will have.

FR: The second catchword which the opposition plays up time and again is state indebtedness. What about it?

Schmidt: We have been hearing for nearly 10 years now the criticism that our country's financial management is not solid--currently we are hearing this from Messrs Strauss and Stoltenberg, formerly from Mr Kohl and before him from Mr Barzel. This is an eternally recurrent tune, and it seems to me as though this record has a crack and the same groove is being played over and over again. This has nothing in common with reality In reality there is, barring Switzerland, not one great Western industrial state having a similarly low degree of state indebtedness, if it is measured by the sole criterion by which it can be measured, namely by the people's income of 1 year as the expression of the economic potential of a country.

It is particularly piquant that the criticism comes from two minister-presidents whose parties have been governing their two federal laender, namely, Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein, for decades without interruption but which have been unable to develop the structure, the potential of their laender in such a way that these two laender could make do without financial subsidies by the other federal laender and without any annual--voluntary, mind you--special allotments from the federal budget. It is grotesque that Messrs Stoltenberg and Strauss complain that the Federal Government allegedly is running into too much debt, even though they are among those who come begging to Bonn at regular 12-month intervals. They could do some borrowing themselves instead of the amounts we let them have from Federal Government funds, with the consequence that we would correspondingly reduce the borrowing by the Federal Government.

Let me add one last remark. It is absolutely normal that a state borrows funds for its investments--just as it is a foregone conclusion for a skilled worker with the Opel Corporation to contract a mortgage, and not just one but two or even three, if and when he buys a one-family home or a row house. Whatever he takes on his shoulders depends of course, on what he can pay from his income each month. This goes without saying. It is similar for every company that does any investing. Beyond that it is absolutely normal that companies take up credits even for their current operations. The Federal Government borrows only to an extent less than its total investment spending.

FR: Aren't you afraid that there will be a murderous distribution struggle between the Federal Government and the laender in the next 4 years?

Schmidt: Basically this is an entirely different question. But this is true: The CDU/CSU majority of the Bundesrt, whose approval is necessary for all tax distribution laws, throughout the seventies has enforced a gradual shift of the tax revenues from the Federal Government to the laender. It managed to push the revenue share of the Federal Government down to less than 50 percent, to its own advantage. And then this Union majority goes and laments that we are forced to contract more credits in view of growing tasks. Our tax revenue share in 1980 will amount to a mere 48.6 percent; in 1970 it still came to 54.2 percent. Consequently it is not surprising that with 57 percent of the net borrowing by all public authorities the Federal Government is ahead today. In 1970 we could still be satisfied with 17 percent. This must not remain so in the long run. But this is not a topic restricted, say, to the election campaign in 1980, but rather is a topic for German domestic policy throughout the eighties.

Tensions Narrow Down the Leeway

FR: In connection with what you keep calling international crisis management Ostpolitik has assumed a new quality, not least as a result of the fact that the Federal Republic in the past several years simultaneously gained leeway and had to take over additional responsibilities. How much leeway do your interlocutors in Eastern Europe have vis-a-vis their leading power?

Schmidt: This is not easy to judge. No doubt Ceausescu has the greatest leeway, and he uses it too. That of the others does not have the same dimension in every case. The stronger the international tensions which have been dominating the year 1980 since the invasion of Afghanistan, since the conflict between the United States and Iran, since the postponement of the ratification of SALT II, to the degree the tensions aggravate the situation, the foreign policy leeway of the East European states and governments no doubt is curtailed.

Conversely, the following is applicable: To the degree in which these dangerous tensions marking the world in 1980 can be ironed out, absorbed, put under control, the leeway of the East European governments will increase again. In addition to a general interest in peace they have, of course, a special interest in defusing these international tensions. This additional, special interest can be felt quite clearly.

FR: Perhaps we can expand on this question a bit in connection with the Polish party chief's visit with you which is forthcoming. Everybody knows that you have obviously found in Mr Gierek a partner with whom you can also frankly discuss difficult international issues.

Schmidt: This is correct.

FR: I do not want to talk about the world-political leeway of Mr Gierek but of a problem which is being openly discussed in Poland as well, namely how much freedom of movement he has left in view of the obviously oppressive economic problems in his country. In what way can the Federal Republic contribute toward helping the Poles stabilize their situation?

Schmidt: The People's Republic of Poland indeed is in a difficult phase of its economic development. This mostly has not been caused by the Polish economic and finance policies but largely by the immense world economic difficulties which affect not only Poland but which one can also study in the United States of America, in Italy, in England and which also exert an effect on the Federal Republic of Germany, albeit to a far lesser degree. To this extent Poland is not a special case.

In the first dramatic phase of this world economic structural crisis in 1974, 1975, the Federal Republic of Germany helped a number of states. It also extended help to a number of states in the second dramatic phase triggered by the second explosion of the oil prices in the summer of 1979 and in the winter of 1979/1980. What we have done, for example, was an increase in development aid hitherto unprecedented in history, a move which came hard to us under financial-economic aspects. Our global economic responsibility compelled us to do that despite the opposition's charge that we are running into debt. Naturally we could have done less borrowing if we had increased development aid to a lesser degree. But we also considerably helped some states that had been hit particularly hard in other ways. Among them was Turkey. We would very much like to help the Poles too, but by our institutional options we do not see any chance of doing that from state to state.

I am not betraying any secret if I say that not only the Federal Republic but also the U.S. Government, in fact any government in the Western world, are very much interested in seeing the Poles well off and in having international private bank consortiums raise credits for Poland--under considerable German participation.

FR: Mr Chancellor, aren't you afraid that in the event of an attempt to help the Poles now, in this difficult situation, the opposition will charge you in the election campaign with supporting the Gierek regime without receiving any return concessions?

Schmidt: It is conceivable that such a charge might be leveled. But even greater foolishness is conceivable. You cannot make your international policies dependent on election campaign polemics.

FR: Soon after you receive your visitor from Poland you will be going to the GDR, Mr Chancellor. In these days Mr Honecker is talking with the Soviet head of party and state, and actually it is obvious to ask the same question: How great is Mr Honecker's leeway in his talks with you? You said a while ago that the more critical the international situation the smaller the leeway. On the other hand, one does have the feeling that some of the East European heads of state and party in this crisis situation of 1980 have greatly utilized at least the leeway they do have.

Schmidt: The meeting between Mr Honecker and myself had been publicly envisaged as early as last December. At first a date in early 1980 had been planned. As a consequence of the international aggravation a number of meetings then were postponed. The Poles were the only ones who nevertheless had their foreign minister go to Bonn as planned. All these governments basically are very glad, of course, that Giscard d'Estaing, the French president, and the German chancellor jointly with the foreign minister succeeded in parallel activities in overcoming the lack of dialogue phase that had broken out between Washington and Moscow. As I indicated a while ago, 1980 continues to be characterized by dangerous tensions extending all over the world. But thank God we have a bad phase behind us; the two world powers are talking again. This is a success for the French and German foreign policies of the past several months, and naturally this is favorably accepted in Eastern Europe as well, with respect to their own foreign policy leeway.

In other words: Without the meeting between Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev in Warsaw, without the meeting between Brezhnev and Schmidt in Moscow, without the talks between Muskie and Gromyko--which will be continued in the near future--a meeting with Gierek or with Honecker presumably would not have been held under particularly favorable circumstances.

Natural Gas Also for West Berlin?

FR: Can we hear something about the composition of your delegation?

Schmidt: The date has not yet been finalized. The East Berlin side has known for months that I would very much like to have Graf Lambsdorff along, just as I have requested that Mr Mittag, who is responsible for the economy over there, be present on the East Berlin side. But nothing complete and final has been said about the composition of the delegations on either side.

FR: Surely energy problems will be discussed during your meeting with Mr Honecker. Do you see any chance that the new, planned natural gas pipeline from the USSR can also be used to supply West Berlin, or will it bypass Berlin entirely?

Schmidt: I do see a chance.

FR: A brown coal power plant near Leipzig possibly will be discussed as well. Will it be built? Is a connection to West Berlin planned? Is the DM 0.5 billion under discussion for this project too high or appropriate?

Schmidt: Mr Holzer, this is going too much into detail to be answered by me at this time. I am giving you a truthful answer.

FR: Free travel between the two German states is always on the inter-German agenda and probably also at the meeting which you will have with Mr Honecker in the GDR.

Schmidt: This is correct.

Interest in Travel Options

FR: Suppose the GDR does not want to, or cannot, generally reduce the age limit for travel by GDR citizens. What progress in this field do you deem feasible? I may perhaps remind you that group travel by GDR citizens has been under discussion and cost settlements via inter-German trade.

Schmidt: If I knew all the answers to your questions I would not need to talk with Mr Honecker. But I do want to affirm that the GDR leadership is by nature particularly interested in an enhancement of the economic exchange including energy policy, and that our side is particularly interested in broadening mutual travel activities--I mean mutual, not just from West to East but also from East to West.

FR: The dialogue is also important for the climate.

Schmidt: Not only that. It is also important for the matters at issue.

SCHMIDT EXPECTS NEW ROUND OF EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

LD131000 Hamburg DPA in German 0908 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expects a new round of negotiations or talks between West and East on disarmament to start in late autumn or winter. In an interview published in NURNBERGER NACHRICHTEN today, the chancellor stated that he does not think there is any danger that the prospects for talks on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, resulting from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's offer of talks during his visit to Moscow, will evaporate. Immediately after his return from Moscow the process of preparing for such talks between the United States and Soviet Union, in which the European states were involved, had got underway. This process is being continued without delay and with the necessary discretion.

Commenting on the world economy and the economic situation in the Federal Republic Schmidt said: "There is no justification for pessimism. In that I agree with the Federal Bank." The Federal Republic and other important industrial countries like Japan and France are, despite negative influences emanating from the United States, still expecting economic growth.

DIE WELT CRITICIZES EGON BAHR'S DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

DW121027 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Aug 80 p 6

[Article signed VL: "Bahr's Initiative"]

[Text] Egon Bahr's latest armament policy drive toward founding "a citizens' initiative against any further armament" is amazing, for generally speaking citizens' initiatives are organizations expressing civic or outsider [unbuergerlich] dissatisfaction with the respective government policy. But which government is it that the SPD's federal manager wants to be seen pressured by mobilizing those on the streets?

What becomes rather plain after Bahr's interview is that he does not think of anti-armament initiatives where one gets armed for aggressive purposes, namely in the Soviet Union. This is why the SPD's federal manager owes an explanation to the public of whether he believes that the Federal Government, which is borne by his party, is frivolously stepping up armament or whether he is of the view that we should disarm unilaterally, or whether he wants to give a perspective to the party within the party, namely the leftist SPD wing, which according to general expectations will return to the next Bundestag with doubled strength.

Such an "initiative," by the way, already exists, though it is not a very civic one; it is the "Committee for Peace and Disarmament," which is a people's front organization of the DKP. This is not what was meant by Bahr, as could be learned later on. But the SPD's federal manager certainly knows that unilateral disarmament in this country is reserved exèlusively for the initiative of communists and their sympathizers.

PAPER QUESTIONS SERIOUSNESS OF REVISED U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW120928 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE IN German 12 Aug 80 p 8

[Article signed Ein.: "A Gag?"]

[Text] The American secretary of state has complained in public about his colleague, the secretary of defense. The Pentagon had not informed the State Department that new directives for nuclear strategy have been mapped out. This was not good news for candidate Carter at the opening of the Democratic Party convention, because it thereby was confirmed once again that the acting President does not care much about coordination and cooperation within his administration. He had signed the directive but bypassed one of the most important departments. Meanwhile it was precisely the "new" strategic concept that was supposed to impress the convention. Besides it was also conceived as a response to the criticism leveled by the Republicans, who reproach the man in the White House with doing too little for defense. Carter's "nuclear initiative" now might be drowned in the whirlpool of events surrounding the nomination. Experienced observers, however, will remain suspicious that even the atomic issue is only one of the gags during the big political circus of the election year, because a government that bypasses the State Department when nuclear decisions are at stake cannot have tackled the problem seriously.

BRANDT, BREZHNEV EXCHNAGE LETTERS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD121454 Hamburg DPA in German 1345 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--In a letter to Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has called for further efforts for disarmament on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty. He says that the policy of detente faces a new test. Arms control, arms limitation and disarmament with pproximate balance have become the most important tasks, Brandt says in the letter which has published today. This will require specific efforts, while at the same time bearing in mind that a balance of military forces is not an end in itself but should be the instrument [toward] the lowest possible level for achieving a peace that can no longer be destroyed. Brandt says that the Moscow treaty has contributed to stability in Europe which (?has stood the test of practice). The renunciation of the threat of, and use of force included in the treaty ought to become the common task of agreeing to this principle for other regions and giving it world-wide validity.

In a letter to Brandt to mark the anniversary, Brezhnev expressed the opinion that the treaty has provided the initiative for far-reaching positive changes in German-Soviet relations and for the situation in Europe as a whole. The last 10 years have provided firm proof of the fruitfulness of the course embarked upon by the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic in 1970.

FRG ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS PRC

For Beijing XINHUA and Hamburg DPA accounts of the visit to China of an FRG delegation led by Economics Minister Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, see the Western Europe section of the 11 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRITISH, FRENCH OFFICIALS CONFER ON VANUATU SITUATION

OW111801 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, Aug. 11 (AFP)--Peter Blaker, British minister of state at the Foreign Office, and Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, conferred here today on the crisis in Vanuatu, the former New Hebrides. Britain and France, the two former colonial powers of the South Pacific island group which won its independence on July 30, recently agreed to the demand of the Vanuatu Government, headed by Walter Lini, that their troops remain in the archipelago to maintain order. Today's talks were believed to concern the continued deployment of the troops and possible replacements for them, including a mixed forced provided by Australia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji, all, incidentally, Anglophone countries.

FIRMS WORKING ON IRAQ NUCLEAR PROJECT RECEIVE THREATS

NC111718 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, Aug 11 (AFP)--Five French companies participating in the construction of a nuclear research reactor for Iraq "Osirak" today received threats from a "Committee To Safeguard the Islamic Revolution", sources in one of the companies disclosed. The director of the Mediterranean Naval and Industrial Construction Company (CNIM), Vsevolod Dmitriess, to told AFP that his company had received an anonymous telephone call from someone claiming to represent the "committee". "If you make atomic weapons, it will bring bad luck to you and your skilled employees," the caller threatened. "We have proved our capability to attack you," the French-speaking caller continued. According to Mr Dmitriess, he warned him to immediately halt sales or the "committee" would employ "all the means" at its disposal.

A "Committee To Safeguard the Islamic Revolution" last week claimed responsibility for the attack on Thursday which mistook bookstore owner Jean Jacques Graf for a man of the same name who is a high-ranking official of the Technicatome Company, a branch of the French Atomic Energy Commission, which is working on the Osirak project.

Mr Dmitriess said that Technicatome, prime contractor for the nuclear part of the research reactor, had received similar threats, as did the General New Techniques Company (SGN), also a branch of the Atomic Energy Commission, and two service companies, Bouygues (civil engineering) and Cosmip Enterprises (industrial computers). The French Atomic Energy Commission declined to comment on this report, refusing to either confirm or deny it. According to Mr Dmitriess, the threat that the committee had already "proved its capability to attack" his company referred to an attack on the Seyne Shipyards in Marseilles in April 1979, during which an unidentified commando blew up the heart of the nuclear reactor which was to go to Iraq.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR MARSEILLES BOMBING

NC111218 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Marseilles, southern France, Aug 11, (AFP)--A right-wing group claimed responsibility for a blast which destroyed the print works of a leftist magazine here early today, in a telephone call to the Marseilles bureau of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The group, calling itself the Order and New Justice cell of the Friends of Inspector Jacques Mazel, also claimed responsibility for a bomb last April which caused extensive damage to an international centre at St. Baume, in southern France. Six people hurt in today's blast, including a five-month-old baby, were still in the hospital today, police said. Inspector Mazel died in an accident during a demonstration by conscientious objectors at the Marseilles spring fair in April 1979. In a communique, the workers at the "Encre Noire" (Black Ink) cooperative denounced the attack, saying their organization was a commercial print works.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON GERMAN-FRENCH 'ENTENTE'

AU121550 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 12 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said today that French-West German entente was a necessary condition for "the birth of Europe" but warned that Rome would not countenance two countries deciding the European Nine's politics for them. Colombo aired the government's views about European politics in an extensive interview with LA REPUBBLICA Editor-in-Chief Eugenio Scalfari published today.

This is what he had to say about the French-West German axis emerging in Western Europe: "French-West German entente is, for us, a preliminary...condition for Europe to emerge.... But...if you are talking about two countries, two powers, two governments authorized to speak on behalf of the rest, to present the Community with faits accomplis, to decide European politics ahead of time, then no, we don't agree"!

The Italian diplomatic chief said that there was more of a "convergence" between Italy and West Germany than between West Germany and France in the field of defense. That, he added, was demonstrated by the recent (NATO) decisions about correcting the balance of nuclear forces in Europe as well as by the offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union. But these were not the only differences, Colombo asserted, pointing to another "key point" regarding relations with the East and the Soviet Union in particular. Elaborating on the difference between Bonn's and Paris' approach to East-West relations, Colombo stated: "France has always emphasized her privileged relationship with Moscow...Germany defends her 'Ostpolitik' and rightly so, but has always perceived of the dialogue with the East as an approach that involved the entire West, and not as a bilateral affair".

When Scalfari asked him if he was saying that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's recent moves were not made with the agreement of the other Allies and Schmidt's were, Colombo replied: "In fact Schmidt's were, that's the truth. We were informed about them by the West German foreign minister in Luxembourg, as soon as he returned from Moscow".

Asked about French moves in the Middle East, Colombo replied that "bilateral moves have little effect in this area too". "You have to be able to speak on behalf of all of Western Europe to achieve any results," he added. Colombo said that Italy's efforts in the Middle East had been "decisive" for stitching together initially distant stands, commenting "the result showed up at the end". The Italian official charged that Israel's recent move to proclaim Jerusalem its indivisible and eternal capital would "not help things". The Arabs, he said, have shown a "major interest" in European moves.

Colombo rejected the allegation that Italy was subservient to the United States, or "the Bulgaria of NATO" as the interviewer put it. "When we have reason to dissent from United States policies, we have done so with frankness," the foreign minister insisted. "But on the other hand, I reject the idea that it is necessary to systematically dissent from America in order to build Europe," he stressed, adding "that vision is completely false".

When pushed further by Scalifari, who charged that Italy has settled for a status of "limited sovereignty", Colombo replied as follows: "I see it differently....The more Europe becomes a political subject, the stronger her voice and autonomy will be with respect to the United States. Italy has done and will continue to do her part in this direction. Italy is institutionally and politically a sovereign country, which discusses things and takes responsibilities along with other sovereign countries and allies. I would look elsewhere for countries with a limited sovereignty".

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER 'VERY SATISFIED' WITH MADRID TALKS

LD111307 Madrid ABC in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Madrid--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ould Zamel, who has made an official visit to our country at the invitation of his counterpart, Marcelino Oreja, left Spain by air at noon yesterday.

Shortly before boarding the aircraft, Ould Zamel told journalists that Spain and Mauritania have maintained relations of friendship for years for historical and geographical reasons, and that this compels both of them to conduct a policy of cooperation. "I am very satisfied," he said, "with the meeting held with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Minister of Transport Jose Luis Alvarez and the first deputy prime minister, Lieutenant General Gutierrez Mellado."

When asked about relations between the two countries in the field of fisheries, he stated: "Mauritania is seeking to control its territorial waters and to ensure that its fisheries resources are not destroyed. We possess stocks, and Spain possesses technology and vessels to exploit those stocks. Proceeding from the two states' desire for cooperation, it does not seem logical that we should be unable to reach some kind of agreement on fishing in our waters."

The Mauritanian minister stated that the seizure of two Spanish fishing boats by Mauritania is a minor incident and "an unimportant problem--a police and border problem, because the fishing boats had no permit. I believe that this is something for the Spanish consul in Mouadibbhou to resolve. In any event, the fishing boats' crews will be well treated."

With respect to possible Mauritanian mediation to secure the release of the "Gargomar" fishermen in the hands of the Polisario, the minister said: "This is a matter stemming from the Sahara problem which concerns Spain and the Polisario. However, Mauritania cannot remain indifferent, and will take the matter into consideration, although I cannot be more specific."

DENMARK'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DEFENSE POLICY CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

LD081019 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Aug 80 pt 1 p 8

[Editorial: "The Defense Policy Abyss"]

[Text] After a shaky start a discussion of defense policy is, at long last, developing in Denmark. At long last, for the current defense budget expires on 1 April 1981 and the people, the defense authorities and our allies should be informed, in good time, before the expiration of the current defense plan, of the terms under which Danish defenses will function.

So far the debate has not been promising. Its central theme is the questioning of the Social Democrats' views on the basic defense policy. This theme has not been chosen by a spiteful opposition, but by people from within the governing party's own ranks.

In the most recent exchange, Social Democratic Defense Chairman Lasse Budtz declared that his party wants Denmark to remain a member of NATO. He has further reminded us that his party wants a broadly based defense agreement, because this removes defense from the realm of controversy. We should not doubt that these are really Lasse Budtz's views. Nor should we doubt that among Social Democrats there are persons, including the defense minister, who still acknowledge that the Social Democrats have a special responsibility, which also includes future commitments and that Denmark became a NATO member in 1949. But it is open to considerable doubt whether these views as has been asserted will be represented by a united Folketing group after the present debate. Will Jytte Hilden be able to support the goals and basic principles that have been established? And what about Eggert Petersen, who, as is well known, has a talent for cajoling his party colleagues?

During the latter part of the year it will become clear what definite form the Social Democrats will give their defense policy. If the party wants to meet its commitments and follow the line which Lasse Budtz seems to be advocating, it will have little choice. It must enter serious negotiations with the other parties which support NATO while the Radical Liberals, the Single Tax Party and the Socialist People's Party must be sent about their business. But if the Social Democrats choose to go their own way on defense--and Lasse Budtz has also hinted at this possibility--it would be tantamount to bringing 30 years of stability surrounding defense policy to the verge of breakdown, for a 1-year extension of the present defense budget would not only give the defense forces an economic headache. It could also lead to political breaches that could not be repaired later.

The disagreement that has existed up to the present among Social Democrats is an obstacle to serious negotiations, and bitter experience of the prime minister's style of leadership give rise to the fear that attempts to reach party unity will be made even though the cost might be defense policy chaos. Does the government really think that it can afford to bring this country to the edge of several abysses?

GOVERNMENT PLANS INTENSIFIED OIL EXPLORATION, DOUBLES BUDGET

AT121632 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Today Prime Minister Rallis chaired a conference on issues which concern the Public Petroleum Corporation [DEP]. Significant decisions were made during the conference in connection with the solution of the country's energy problem which, as mentioned in a related government statement, is linked with the exploration for oil. Specifically, it was decided during the conference to more than double the DEP's budget for prospecting and raise it to the maximum limit of expenditure that can be absorbed by the specialized technical personnel which are available in the country. Thus, in the next 5 years DEP will be allotted about 17 billion drachmas so that 10 percent of the country's possibly oil-rich areas can be explored. The decision was made after it was ascertained that, at present, DEP has neither adequate capital nor the technological capabilities for ocean exploration at great depth. At the rate with which current exploration is being carried out, at least 50 years and more than 160 billion drachmas would be required to explore possible oil-rich areas. The conference also decided to increase prospecting efforts and to ask interested foreign companies to participate, after bids have been made and always within the framework of existing legislation covering exploration for hydrocarbons. The first areas for which specialized oil companies will be asked to express interest, after bids have been made, are the following: Paxoi and Antipaxoi, the area of North Lefkas, West Sterea Ellas, Southwest Peloponnese, the delta of the Nestos River, the Pedhias of Mesaras and Livikon Pelagos.

The government statement stresses that the energy problem has become the chief problem for almost all countries of the Western world and, with the decisions which have been made today, local possibilities are being exhausted and the framework is being defined for a more systematic, extensive exploration for oil. As of today, the statement stresses, the DEP has entered the second stage of its activities and, at this point, it can decisively contribute to the solution of Greece's energy problem. It should not be forgotten, concludes the statement, that, if everything goes well, Prinos oilfield will cover 7 percent of our oil needs next year. A 10 percent increase in oil prices will more than offset the benefits that will accrue from Prinos. Consequently, we must conduct a systematic, rapid exploration of possibly oil-rich areas and, in order to respond to this need, the government has decided to follow methods with which Western developed countries have confronted and solved similar problems.

I VRADHINI: MUSKIE MISUNDERSTANDS 'GREEK-TURKISH DIFFERENCES'

AT111328 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 11 Aug 80 p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "U.S. Interests]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Muskie's interest in a solution to Greek-Turkish differences is truly moving. After all, it is natural that an allied country should be interested in good relations among its allies. It seems, however, that the U.S. secretary does not understand Greek viewpoints or his colleagues have not properly briefed him, because it is not difficult to understand them. It has been repeatedly stated that the Cyprus problem is not a Greek-Turkish difference. It is an issue which concerns an independent and sovereign state--a UN member. Also, the issue of returning to NATO is a problem of the alliance, not a bilateral issue. The solution of other problems that may naturally exist between neighboring countries requires an atmosphere of trust and the Greek side has repeatedly appealed to Ankara to renounce violence and work for the peaceful solution of differences--like resorting to the Hague Court--so that an atmosphere of trust can be restored. However, the Greek side has received no response. Therefore, Muskie should direct his remarks to Ankara instead of making generalized statements about Greek-Turkish differences.

DEMIREL SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO NEW IRANIAN PREMIER

TA121634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has sent a congratulatory message to new Iranian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i. In his message, Demirel extended his good wishes.

FINANCE MINISTER CITES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA

TA081228 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin has announced that a loan of $70 million has been procured from Yugoslavia for a shipbuilding project. In a statement to TRT following his 3-day official visit to Yugoslavia, Sezgin said that the loan would finance the machinery and equipment of five ships to be built by Turkey. He added that with the same loan Yugoslavia would build a freighter for Turkey.

The finance minister pointed out that an agreement was reached with the Yugoslav officials whereby the Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks, which used to pay high transit fees, would pay the minimum as of 30 September at the latest.

Sezgin also said that an agreement was reached under which Yugoslavia would compensate the Turkish citizens who had immigrated to Turkey from Yugoslavia for the immovable property they had left behind.

Sezgin said that they also agreed on the expansion and diversification of the volume of trade between Turkey and Yugoslavia. He added that a Yugoslav delegation would arrive in Turkey to discuss this.

The finance minister noted that joint projects would be undertaken with Yugoslavia for the construction of power lines and thermal and hydroelectric stations.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANTITERRORISM MEASURES

TA121535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Interior Minister Orhan Eren has said that special operation units will be established within the police organization to combat terrorism. In a statement to the National Press Agency [Ulusal Basin Ajansi], Eren noted that training experts within the police will be stressed and the antiterrorist operation units will be trained specially. He said that the special operation units will be provided with equipment suitable to their tasks. Pointing out that arms smuggling plays an important role in anarchy and terrorism, Eren said that a deputy under secretary at the Interior Ministry is charged with working on the prevention of arms smuggling and that a department has been set up in the security directorate general to deal with this subject.

BRIEFS

COTTON EXPORTS--The director general of the Cukurova Cotton and Citrus Fruit Agricultural Sales Cooperatives Union [CUKOBIRLIK] has said that the union has exported some $100 million worth of cotton and cotton yarn to various foreign countries this year. He added that some 2.5 billion liras in loans have been extended to CUKOBIRLIK partners. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 11 Aug 80 TA]

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CABINET APPROVES 10-YEAR COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH USSR

AU131008 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 80 pp 1, 2, 5

[Communique on 12 August Vienna cabinet meeting]

[Excerpt] The Federal Government has approved the long-term program on the development and deepening of economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation between the Republic of Austria and the USSR for the years 1981-90 and authorized the minister of commerce, trade and industry to sign it.

The long-term program contains stipulations and guidelines for various sectors of cooperation (trade, production co-operation, planning and construction of industrial plants, scientific-technical cooperation, agriculture and forestry, transportation, environmental protection, tourist trade, exhibits and fairs, insurance), an index of the most important goods for mutual deliveries between the two countries, and a list of directives for potential cooperation on a barter basis, for cooperation in production, and for cooperation in third countries regarding the planning and construction of industrial plants and scientific-technical co-operation.

On the strength of the new long-term program the Austrian side expects to secure energy and raw material deliveries from the USSR on a long-term basis as well as to expand Austrian exports to the USSR.

The new long-term program is in the nature of a recommendation and does not exclude the possibility of cooperation in other fields not covered by the program. If necessary, it can be more precisely defined and expanded. The long-term program will go into effect as of 1 January 1981 and will be valid until 31 December 1990. Thereafter, its validity will automatically be extended every 5 years, provided that the sides do not stipulate otherwise.

ANDROSCH DELIVERS REPORT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU131500 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 80 pp 2, 5

From report on Austria's "Economic Situation in Mid-1980" delivered by Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch to the Austrian Cabinet at its 12 August session in Vienna]

[Summary] In the first half of 1980 the Austrian economic development was marked by particularly favorable business activity, a continuing rise in employment and lower unemployment, strong growth of industrial production and brisk investment activity, acceleration of the upward price trend, and a marked deterioration of the balance of trade. The domestic output in the first quarter of this year was 6.6 percent higher than a year ago, and the growth rate in the first half of this year is estimated at 5.5 percent. Despite a downward trend an average growth rate of more than 3.5 percent is to be expected for the whole year of 1980.

The labor market situation most clearly reflects the favorable economic development. In July the total of wage and salary earners, at 2,829,000, reached the highest employment figure ever recorded in Austria. Unemployment declined from 1.2 percent in July 1979 to 1.0 percent in July 1980. The price index, which in June at 7.1 percent exceeded the 7 percent mark for the first time since 1976, declined in July again to 6.6 percent. There are several indications that price increases have passed their high point and that the upward trend in prices will be less pronounced in the coming months.

"The development of Austria's trade with Eastern Europe in the first half of 1980 has been very unfavorable. For the first time since 1963, trade with these countries has shown a deficit (2 billion schillings)." Imports strongly increased (39 percent), while exports went up only 3 percent. In the first 7 months of this year, the hard currency policy was continued in order to offset cost increases from abroad as far as possible. In the first half of this year, Austria's balance of payments showed a deficit of 45.2 billion schillings as against 27.5 billion schillings a year ago.

DECISION ON ARMS EXPORTS TO CHILE POSTPONED TO 20 AUG

AU131510 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Summary] Vienna--Following the protest march against the planned tank exports to Chile, 25 persons--Austrians and Chileans--began a 24-hour hunger strike in front of the chancellery on Monday evening, 11 August. "Vice Chancellor Androsch, who again stressed that he most deeply disliked the Chilean regime for a number of reasons, declared on Tuesday after the cabinet meeting that the decision on the tank deliveries would be made on 20 August at a session of the enlarged party presidium.

"In making this decision, all legal and economic angles as well as deliberations on Austrian national defense must be taken into consideration, but also the fact that Argentina received Austrian arms 2 years ago, Androsch declared."

Chancellor Kreisky stressed on Tuesday that he had been misinterpreted by the paper DIE PRESSE which cited him as having said in connection with the training of the Bolivian military at the Hirtenberg ammunitions factory that the deals with the Bolivian Government had been authorized by the Austrian Government. This remark, Kreisky said, referred to tank deliveries under a contract concluded earlier with the recently overthrown democratic government of Bolivia.

The training course for the Bolivians at the Hirtenberg factory is sponsored by a French ammunitions-machine firm that has business relations with the Austrian company. According to Hirtenberg Director General Hadwiger the Austrian company has no intention of exporting any ammunitions to Bolivia and therefore has not submitted any export license applications to the Interior Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMS PRODUCTION, CHILE ARMS DEAL

AU131255 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Aug 80 p 3

[Georg Possanner report on interview with Defense Minister Otto Roesch in Vienna on 12 August 1980]

[Summary] On Tuesday morning, after the cabinet meeting, Defense Minister Otto Roesch consented to an interview at the chancellery. Asked about the pending tank deal with Chile, he declared that the Defense Ministry has always approved such export applications provided that there was no risk of the arms being used against Austria. Anything else is the government's concern, and it will make a decision in the near future, he says, and adds: "I am excluding the human rights aspect, simply because that is not a matter for the defense minister but the concern of the government."

Asked if the Austrian Army could not buy the tanks should the deal with Chile fail to materialize, so as to safeguard jobs, Roesch said: Yes, but that would depend on whether the finance minister could allot the required money--indeed a huge amount of money. [paragraph continues]

"More unequivocally and in a sharper tone stanch socialist Roesch rejects the demand of Josef Cap, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Youth, for a curbing of the Austrian arms production: 'that contradicts the Social Democratic Party program which has also been approved by Mr Cap. For this program expressly states that we should try to insure the equipment of the Austrian Army with domestic products. However, the Austrian Army is too small to buy these products alone, or else production costs would be so high as to be prohibitive. This demand would mean the importation of all arms, and thus dependence from abroad. That won't do.'"

In reply to a question regarding the recently amended conscientious objectors' law, Roesch declares that he does not share the misgivings voiced by some high-ranking officers and pleads for a review of the new law after 2 or 3 years. The highest number of conscientious objectors of any annual draft group to date has only been 1,122 men, he says, and higher figures that have worried the public were misleading as they were totals for longer periods, up to 20 years.

"As far as the interceptors are concerned [which Austria is planning to buy], Roesch expects a decision about the type 'probably as late as by next spring.' A special financing plan is to insure that foreign currency payments are avoided and that payments will be made by delivery of Austrian products in the form of barter transactions. 'Ultimately, payments would of course have to be made from the government budget, but in installments rather than all at once--over a period of 10 years, or maybe more.'"

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR COMMENTS ON EASTERN MBFR PROPOSAL

AU111235 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 11 August carries a 700-word report by Ludwig Marton on an interview with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, the time and place of which are not given; on his summer holiday plans and his activities envisaged for the fall. Pahr points out that he is going to spend his vacation in Austria and will not need any substitute as he will be in constant touch with his ministry and will attend to all important matter himself. Pahr then previews Austria's foreign policy activities in the second half of 1980, mentioning the following facts:

At the UN General Assembly special session on North-South questions Austria's delegation will be headed by State Secretary Nussbaumer. He himself will attend the UN General Assembly fall session and deliver a speech there. During his stay in New York he will discuss with other foreign ministers the preparation for the Madrid CSCE followup conference.

Early in September Italian Foreign Minister Colombo will visit Vienna, and talks with him will include the pending full implementation of the South Tirol "package" agreement. Later in the fall, he will receive in Vienna his Swiss counterpart Aubert and Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen; he himself will visit Liechtenstein, then in early October Bulgaria, and in the second half of October Malaysia and Japan.

Asked about his opinion of the latest Warsaw Pact proposal at the Vienna MBFR talks in which the Soviets have offered to withdraw 20,000 men if 13,000 U.S. soldiers were to leave Europe, Pahr declared: "This is certainly a highly interesting proposal which to us seems very much worth considering, because any proposal that aims at a reduction of armament is assessed positively by Austria as a matter of principle."

OFFICIALS DISCUSS PREPARATIONS FOR SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

LD131228 Hamburg DPA in German 1140 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 13 Aug (DPA)--The permanent GDR representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, and Minister of State Guenter Huonker of the Federal Chancellor's Office met today for another 1-hour discussion in preparation for the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED leader Erich Honecker on 25-29 August in the GDR. It was presumed in Bonn that one of the main topics of the discussion was the surprise invitation to the chancellor to visit Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, and the attendant problems.

Itinerary Agreed

LD131308 Hamburg DPA in German 1244 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 13 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will travel to the meeting with SED General Secretary Erich Honecker on 28-29 August on Werbellinsee by a special train from Hamburg to the GDR on the eve of the meeting. This was announced to the press in Bonn today by Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald following a discussion between Minister of State Guenter Huonker and the permanent GDR representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt.

Huonker officially accepted the invitation on behalf of the federal chancellor during the meeting with Moldt. According to Gruenewald, Schmidt will also visit Guestron and Rostock in the GDR on the return journey.

STRAUSS ASKS SCHMIDT TO DISCUSS WALL CONDITIONS WITH HONECKER

LD132332 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug--Franz Josef Strauss, the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, has called on Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to talk to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at their meeting about revoking the order to shoot [at fugitives from the GDR]. In a statement on the 19th anniversary of the wall, Strauss said that if the meeting was to be more than a "headline-making electioneering trip" and if the chancellor took seriously his oath of office to enhance the benefits of the German nation, then his talks with Honecker must concentrate on getting the order to fire withdrawn and dismantling at least the automatic firing devices on the border, which are criminal.

Strauss added that the intra-German border had been fortified as the most inhumane border on earth. After the building of the wall, East Berlin had even stepped up its demarcation policy in breach of agreements and in violation of international obligations assumed in the basic treaty and the Helsinki Final Act.

PAPERS DISCUSS NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

DW131217 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: Senator Edward Kennedy's renunciation of his presidential candidacy has cleared the road already for Carter to the final round in the U.S. election campaign. The Democrats' chances on 4 November now will largely depend on how they succeed in hushing up the internal rift in their party. As a result of Kennedy's waiver Carter at least has his back clear.

Unless new revelations about financial transactions by his brother turn into a real scandal, Carter can now proceed to an active election campaign; many of his fellow party members may follow him only with gritted teeth, yet the Democratic convention in New York proves that they still back him with a surprisingly vast majority.

Muenster's WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN declares: The majority turned out to be greater than predicted. The party convention backed the President whose nomination as candidate is now clear. No doubt Jimmy Carter thereby has scored a clear success. But if we ask about the reasons for the voting behavior of the delegates in Madison Square Garden it become plain soon enough that it was not his convincing policies or even the impact of his personality which induced the Democrats to vote as they did but simply the fear of the loss of power--including the 2/3 majority in Congress. Carter, who shows the lowest popularity rating ever scored by an incumbent president, remains an unpopular candidate in the ranks of his party.

The Mainz ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stresses the following point: A mere 28 percent of Americans would vote for Carter as president today, as many as 46 percent for Reagan. Still, Carter is not devoid of hope. The memory of the elections of 1948 when Harry Truman scored an overwhelming victory over Thomas Dewey despite even worse auspices, enhances the readiness for action of the Democrats. Besides, it will be helpful to Carter that at least in his own party there is no longer any dispute over Jimmy and Billy but the sights are set on the man now who ought to be the natural target of criticism from Democratic ranks: Ronald Reagan. The concentration on the political adversary and dexterous exploitation of the advantages of an incumbent president ultimately make the outcome of the race uncertain after all. Thus the showing of John Anderson then could indeed decide whether Carter or Reagan would have to bear the title and burden in Washington. But one thing is definite by now: Only a small minority in the United States considers these candidates the best man for the White House. But it is not the Americans alone who must live with this bitter realization, ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG comments.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN arrives at the following conclusion: Carter has scored a convincing victory which rules out any doubt about his forthcoming nomination. The satisfaction over this should, however, not prevent the President, who certainly has not been spoiled by the experience of successes, from seeing that his problems and those of his party thereby have not at all been resolved. Why not the best? is a question which Carter himself had raised formerly. No doubt it has not been answered by his renomination but has, quite to the contrary, been charged with new explosiveness and will still have to be discussed intensively by the Democrats with a view to 1984.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW131156 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Thomas Kielinger commentary: "Carter's Victory"]

[Text] The Democratic convention in New York has cast its vote, even though the nominating vote proper will take place only tonight. The pledge for Jimmy Carter has been renewed: He and not Edward Kennedy will lead the party in the election campaign against Ronald Reagan. For Kennedy 1984 is the next target.

Thus the matchup is Jimmy Carter versus Ronald Reagan which frightens away quite a few Americans who want to give John Anderson a chance to build up his own image as a third force. The unusual triple running may result in a particularly isolationist election campaign in which the domestic scene as well as the tactical perspectives push so much to the foreground that America once again will fail to see its relevancy for the outside world.

This certainly would be fatal. It is urgently necessary that the United States define its rank and rating in the world, because otherwise it will not be capable for long of maintaining its leading role. Besides, Jimmy Carter is simplifying matters if he announces as the cornerstone of his foreign policy credo that the times have passed when America was able to impose its will on others. This is a truism. Nobody asks for compulsion. The magic word is "leadership." This is how willingness for support, the very matter that is at stake, is created.

The Democrats start with two big handicaps. The first is that the party despairingly is looking for a new identity, though defeated Kennedy nevertheless is shaking the pillars of cohesion. As the last soldier of the New Deal he considers the Carter era as an error of the spirit of the age or at least as a mistake of the party. This is why he and his friends will continue to bring pressure to bear on this administration with their liberal ideas of long standing: the state acting as the provider, distributer of the public sector, and as the leader of social-above-security policy. Some of these ideas are quite tempting, because millions of people are living in the United States under intolerably inadequate and also insecure conditions.

The second handicap is Carter himself. "He remains what he always has: an outsider and a riddle," TIME magazine writes this week. This is not a solitary voice. The New York TIMES (of 17 July 1980) says: "Even when serious and thorough-going followers of Carter talk about his second term in office they sound like blind persons describing an elephant." How flattering! Who is Jimmy Carter to brand the unpredictability of Ronald Reagan? Of the two Reagan actually appears to be the most steadfast one as far as continuity and loyalty to his own global outlook, including all its contradictions, are concerned.

There can be no doubt that the Americans are longing for more competent leadership. They urgently need it, to be sure. There are advisers in Ronald Reagan's surroundings who during their period in government were more successful than their Democratic successors, not least in the economic field as well. This could become the decisive factor on 4 November, though nothing more can be predicted prior to the forthcoming four television debates. The medium crowns candidates--and its destroys them.

FORMER GENERAL CRITICIZES NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD131704 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Hanover--Former Gen Wold Count Baudissin suspects that the change in U.S. nuclear strategy is motivated by "election propaganda and other domestic reasons." In an interview in Thursday's edition of NEUE PRESSE of Hanover, he expresses misgivings about the plan to respond to nuclear attack not by retaliation against cities, but against enemy military targets. Baudissin is the father of the Bundeswehr's moral leadership concept and is currently director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at Hamburg University.

Baudissin said: "The Soviet missile launching ramps are located in a belt straddling the trans-Siberian railway between Moscow and Vladisvostok. If the United States, for whatever reason, initiates a strike against these systems, it will not be easy for the USSR leaders to detect whether it is directed against cities or armed forces. I cannot imagine that one can be sure that the opponent would react with due restraint, particularly since he has to decide within minutes, i.e., before the impact of these systems which would already be in flight."

BANKS AGREE ON FINANCE PACKAGE FOR POLISH BANK

LD132150 Hamburg DPA in German 1558 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Frankfurt--Agreement on a finance package for the Polish bank Handlowy was reached at a meeting of the syndicate member banks in Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank confirmed on Tuesday in reply to an inquiry from VWD [economic news agency associated with DPA]. Dresdner Bank with Bank Fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, Commerzbank and Deutsche Bank are the syndicate's leading managers. The negotiators have agreed on a credit totaling DM1.2 billion to redress the payments balance between Poland the the Federal Republic in 1980. One-third of the credit will be used to develop Polish coal deposits and backed by a Hermes [export credit] guarantee. One-third of the credit will be raised on the German market and two-thirds on the Euromarket. The negotiations on the terms are yet to be concluded.

CDU ENERGY SPOKESMAN OPPOSES MORE SOVIET GAS SUPPLIES

LD131658 Hamburg DPA in German 1530 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 13 Aug--The CDU/CSU opposition has expressed concern at the current talks on additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to the Federal Republic. Commenting on the Soviet offer to deliver starting in the mid-80's an additional 40 billion cubic meters of gas from Siberia to the Federal Republic and other West European states, the CDU spokesman on energy, Karl-Heinz Narjes, said it was not enough to refer to the USSR's fulfillment of contracts in the past and to the involvement of several countries in concluding the proposed contract. In considering the security of energy supplies, one must always bear in mind the worst possible contingency, i.e., the predominance of power and force.

At this year's Hanover Fair the Soviet side had stated, in connection with the debate on Western economic sanctions in response to the invasion of Afghanistan, that the supplies of Soviet natural gas could also be interrupted. Narjes said that gas imports from the Soviet Union totalled just under 17 percent of West German overall requirements. It was a proven rule that this dependence should not exceed 20 percent. "We should not exceed it if we do not wish to become vulnerable to blackmail or to provoke the mistrust of our allies," he said. The Federal Republic would do better to concentrate its efforts on gas imports from the North Sea and other strategically safe zones of the Western world.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD100734 Hamburg DPA in German 2321 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Baden-Baden, 9 August (DPA)--Rainer Offergeld (SPD), federal minister for economic cooperation, has underlined his view that the political development of southern Africa is largely dependent on the West's attitude. In an interview for Southwest Radio (SWF) Baden-Baden the minister said on Sunday that at present Moscow's influence in that part of the world is not overpowering, and that a number of states now leading heavily on the Eastern bloc are trying to get out of the "fraternal embrace." They should not be given the cold shoulder or else these states would have no option but to cooperate with Moscow.

According to Offergeld the example of the new Zimbabwe has shown that in the final analysis well-considered development aid pays off for the donor. The Federal Republic had already maintained with Zimbabwe and its liberation movements "peaceful cooperation prior to the new independence," for which reason relations with the new government "today are definitely better, not to say friendly."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION MINISTER OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT POLICY

DW121115 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Aug 80 p 14

[Statement by Federal Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld on the cabinet bill on "the Future Development Policy of the Federal Government in Light of the Recommendations of the Independent Commission for International Development Questions" including summary of the most important points of the document]

[Text] The "Independent Commission for International Development Questions" under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt has drawn attention in its report to the future development of the North-South relations as one of the crucial problems in the world. The 2-year work of the commission, in which politically experienced and influential personalities from industrial and developing countries having divergent political convictions cooperated, essentially contributed to the revitalization of the international discussion on development policy. I recall the detailed statement of the heads of state and government in Venice on these issues. In our country the report has also had its impact. By growing support in parliament and among the public the Federal Government feels encouraged to further enhance its cooperation with the Third World. On this course we already achieved between 1977 and 1979 a doubling of our development aid contributions to more than DM6 billion, and since this amounts to .44 percent of the Gross National Product, we are above the average of the Western donor countries (.34 percent).

The Brandt Commission proceeds from the community of the interests of North and South, on which alone lasting solutions can be based. This basic idea is in keeping with the policy of the Federal Government. The Federal Government may interpret many demands of the commission as an encouragement to continue the development policy which it has pursued to date, including the strong emphasis on aid to the world's poorest countries, the demand for intensified promotion of rural development, the need for supporting energy-insuring programs, and the protection of natural resources. The rejection of protectionism in world trade also has the express support of the Federal Government.

The Federal Government recommends the proposal concerning occasional summit meetings of a limited number of heads of state and government of the industrial and developing countries. Such meetings can exert a positive influence on the international climate.

Today the Federal Government has again set down the basic lines of its development policy in light of the recommendations of the Brandt commission. This makes it plain in detail that the Federal Government approves of most of the recommendations. In so doing it underscores its view that apart from the dramatic effects of the oil-price hikes the rapid increase in the population of the Third World constitutes the central problem of development policy.

Strengthening Independence

1. It is the priority objective of German development policy to support the nonaligned countries of the Third World so as to strengthen their independence and sovereignty. In this respect the Federal Government particularly would like to help promote social progress in the countries which are aiming at implementing the elementary human rights by counteracting poverty and insuring the basic requirements.

2. Three sectors have particularly high priority: rural development, conventional and nonexhaustible energy sources, and protection of the natural resources (ecology).

3. Key regions are the countries in the poverty belts of Africa and Asia. The volume of cooperation with the poorer developing countries will be further increased.

4. The share of technical cooperation in the overall contributions will increase in the future.

5. Regional and community projects which are to benefit several developing countries will be increasingly promoted.

6. The Federal Government will participate in special programs (for example, combatting certain diseases, large-scale irrigation projects and improvement in river channels). In its development policy it will attach special significance to the ecological necessities and effects.

7. The promotion of private capital transfer will be complemented with new instruments and programs for the promotion of enterprising service transfer.

8. The strategy of joint responsibility developed in the basic lines of development policy extends above all to the following spheres: energy, raw materials, nutrition, trade, finances, and currency. Some important accents are the following:

A. Energy: Jointly with the other industrial countries and crude-oil exporting developing countries the Federal Government will support the developing countries dependent on oil in coping with the inevitable adaptation of their energy-supply structure to the increasing oil prices.

B. Raw materials: The Federal Government will intensify its technical and financial cooperation for the utilization of the potential in natural resources of developing countries.

C. Nutrition: The Federal Government will help the developing countries in projects aimed at improving the nutrition safety (safety reserves, establishment of storage and distribution capacities, foodstuffs assistance).

D. Trade: Integration through liberal, nonprotectionist trade policy must be made possible to threshold countries, with essential development impulses for the poorer developing countries to be expected for the time being from a greater inland orientation.

E. Finances and Currency: With a view to achieving the goal of .7 percent the Federal Government will endeavor to increase rapidly and considerably the share of public contributions in the Gross National Product in the course of the eighties. The credit-granting policy of the International Monetary Fund should adequately take into account the social and political effects of adaptation measures.

Lasting agreements between industrial and developing countries require that both sides are receptive to compromise and accept the basic idea of give and take.

The New Basic Lines of Development Policy of the Federal Government (abridged version of the next pronouncements)

A. Goals, Tasks, and Methods of German Development Policy:

1. The countries of the Third World should develop in accordance with their own guiding images of progress.

Development especially presupposes liberation from undignified dependence, domination, and oppression as well as the satisfaction of the basic requirements. The countries of the Third World should develop in accordance with their own guiding image of progress.

2. Intensified support to countries which direct efforts of their own particularly at the counteraction of absolute poverty.

The counteraction of absolute poverty is a priority task of German development policy. What first of all matters in this respect is to satisfy the basic requirements of the people for food, pure drinking water, health, clothing, housing, and education.

The Federal Government will make funds available to an increasing extent to those countries which direct their own efforts especially toward the counteraction of absolute poverty.

3. Promotion of economic cooperation of the developing countries through favorable conditions.

Regional and joint projects which benefit several developing countries will be promoted to a greater degree. The significance of such projects will be acknowledged through correspondingly favorable terms and conditions.

4. Implementation of special programs of development policy.

The Federal Government will participate in special programs of high priority in development policy. Eligible in that respect are sectorially or regionally devised programs and/or large-scale projects which benefit several developing countries or are carried out in an international action, for instance, programs for combatting specific diseases, for the support of the transport and communications sector in Africa, for counteracting erosion and desert, for the promotion of nonexhaustible energy sources, large irrigation projects and projects for improving river channels, as well as educational programs. The Federal Government proposes an internationally coordinated program of ecological key projects.

5. Integration in the world market.

The experiences gained in the past several years have shown that the developing countries have very divergent options of integration. This course must be open to the threshold countries, which have good chances for greater integration in the world economy, through a liberal and nonprotectionist world trade policy. For the rest of the developing countries, especially for the least developed countries, essential development impulses probably may be expected from an intensified inland orientation for the time being. German development policy considers it an important task to support these countries in measures aimed at strengthening the inland-oriented economic structures.

6. Development-policy cooperation serves the sovereignty of the partner countries.

The Federal Government decidedly comes out against the establishment of zones of influence in the Third World by outside powers. Development policy proposes to strengthen the sovereignty and political independence of the developing countries.

Cooperation under development policy, therefore, on principle is independent from internal political changes in the partner countries and is adapted to long-term considerations.

7. Human rights to development, against racial discrimination, support to liberation movements.

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that the United Nations, with the human right to development proclaimed in the past few years, has underscored the significance of the human rights for all efforts of development. In states in which the relations between those governing and those governed are characterized by arbitrariness, intimidation, and physical threat, projects will at best be promoted which directly benefit the destitute people.

The Federal Government advocates the elimination of racial discrimination in southern Africa; it supports the frontline states there and promotes their regional cooperation.

The Federal Government is prepared to support such activities of liberation movements which are aimed at a peaceful and democratic realization of the right to self-determination.

8. Support for social reform programs in the Third World.

It is necessary to carry out social and economic reforms in the developing countries. Mitigation of internal impediments to development (unjust distribution of income and property, neglected land reforms, corruption, privileges, high military expenditures).

The Federal Government supports social reform programs in the Third World, especially in the field of land utilization aimed at satisfying the basic needs.

B. Bilateral Cooperation:

9. Sectorial key projects.

German development policy accords particularly high priority to three sectors. The share of the following fields of promotion in the whole bilateral cooperation will be increased:

Rural development (including setup of decentralized artisan and petit-industrial production enterprises, agricultural research);

Energy: promotion of conventional energy sources (water, coal, gas, crude oil), non-exhaustible energy sources (wind, sun, biomass, terrestrial heat);

Protection of the natural resources: preservation of natural ecosystems, struggle against erosion and the development of deserts, reforestation programs.

10. Regional key projects.

The countries in the poverty belts of Africa and Asia are key regions of cooperation. The volume of cooperation with the poorer developing countries will be further increased. The Federal Government seconds the proposals concerning an international program of action for the least developed countries. In the cooperation with threshold countries intensified use will be made of mixed financing between private and public capital.

11. More technical cooperation.

The share of technical cooperation in the overall contributions will increase in the future.

12. Increase in program financing.

In view of the worsening foreign-trade situation of many developing countries the program financing will play a greater role in the future. It will complement the financing of individual projects.

13. Consideration of social and cultural followup effects in project planning and project examination.

Development processes may impair or destroy in developing countries any grown social structures and forms of religious creed and deportment, without any comparable new such forms taking their place. The Federal Government will support the strengthening of the cultural identity of the developing countries within the framework of its foreign cultural policy. In project planning and project examination the Federal Government will attach greater weight to the treatment of social and cultural followup effects.

14. Intensified efforts toward overcoming the shortage of skilled personnel.

The requirements of the developing countries for better qualified and more highly specialized skilled personnel makes it constantly more difficult to find suitable personnel. The public employers and private entrepreneurs therefore must more effectively than heretofore clear the road for their employees to a temporary job in developing countries. The Federal Government is prepared to organize for developing countries [entwicklungslaendernah] study courses and study promotion courses oriented toward development work in the Federal Republic through the promotion of visits and practical work abroad.

15. New instruments for the promotion of enterprising service transfer.

The promotion of private capital transfer will be complemented with new instruments and programs for the promotion of enterprising service transfer. The Federal Government supports the efforts of private enterprises to intensify their training services for technical and commercial personnel from developing countries. The Federal Government intends to promote production methods requiring great labor input and saving capital in small and medium enterprises within the framework of a middle-class program by means of advisory assistance and financing aids. The Federal Government intends to participate in the development and in the economical application of assimilated technologies through conditionally repayable loans (risk financing).

16. Strengthening of the negotiating capability of the developing countries through the application of technical assistance. The capability of the developing countries to look after their own interests in negotiations with private foreign enterprises will be strengthened through the application of means of technical cooperation.

C. European and Multilateral Cooperation:

17. Key tasks of multilateral development cooperation.

The Federal Government regards the alleviation of acute refugee problems through lasting solutions, birth control policy, energy policy, the protection of natural resources, the safeguarding of world nutrition, the technical and scientific cooperation of the developing countries among themselves, the improvement in the chances of education, as particularly important fields of multilateral development cooperation.

18. Against politicizing and institutional proliferations of the UN organizations.

The Federal Government does not deem desirable the linkage of controversial foreign affairs questions with decisions on measures of UN development policy in the interest of the operational capability of the development institutions and of the universal character of the United Nations. In coordination with its EC partners and other Western industrial countries the Federal Government will advocate the avoidance of excessive red tape, double work, and institutional proliferations in the UN organizations.

19. For the extension of the program and sector financing of the multilateral financing institutions.

The Federal Government advocates an extension of the program and sector financing by the multilateral financing institutions.

20. For the intensified use of the multilateral funds for promoting regional cooperation of the developing countries among themselves. The Federal Government welcomes the contemplations of a greater decentralization of the World Bank group.

21. For further regional development of EC development policy.

The Federal Government actively advocates the further development of the EC policy which concentrates regionally on Africa and the Mediterranean area. In so doing it seeks a deepening of the relations with the ASEAN states, Latin America, the countries of the extended Mediterranean region, and the Persian-Arab Gulf, tailored to the respective regions. The program of the financial and technical cooperation of the EC outside the cooperation agreements, which benefits above all the poorest developing countries in Southern Asia, should be expanded.

D. World Economic Framework Conditions and Strategy of Joint Responsibility.

22. The basic idea of give and take in the North-South dialogue.

The strategy of joint responsibility extends primarily to the following fields: energy, raw materials, nutrition, trade, finances and currency. Lasting agreements between industrial and developing countries require that both sides are receptive to compromise and accept the basic idea of give and take.

23. Energy supply.

The Federal Government supports initiatives aimed at initiating talks between crude-oil exporting and crude-oil importing countries on the future development of energy supply and demand and related topics, so as to attain as steady a price development as possible.

The Federal Government will support the developing countries in the change of their energy-supply structure, a change which is inevitable owing to the increasing oil prices. It expects the oil-exporting countries to also make an essential contribution to this end in view of their rapidly increasing oil proceeds. The preparation and the financing of the investments required for the adaptation of the energy-supply structure of the developing countries, however, is such a huge task that additional considerations about the mustering of advisory capacity and funds are necessary. For this reason the Federal Government welcomes the fact that at the Venice economic summit the World Bank was asked to review the prospect of founding a new subsidiary institute of a facility with which it might be able to improve and enhance its programs for the grant of loans for energy projects.

24. Raw materials.

The Federal Government calls on the developing countries to insure a better cooperation climate to revive the cooperation of enterprises in the raw-material sector.

In its cooperation under development policy the Federal Government will intensify its possibilities for the purpose of recognizing and utilizing the potential of natural resources in developing countries. Intensified technical and financial cooperation with developing countries reduces risks and improves the political prerequisites and the requirements of infrastructure for the necessary transfer of capital, technology, as well as management and marketing services from private economic enterprises. The Federal Government advocates an improvement in the existing multilateral financing facilities which serve the raising of funds at favorable terms for the exploration of natural resources in developing countries.

25. Nutrition.

The Federal Government is prepared to help the developing countries in the preparation of national nutrition programs. It will participate in suitable projects for the improvement in the safety of nutrition of the developing countries, including the installation of national safety reserves, predominantly from domestic production, and in setting up storage and distribution capacities. It advocates the early conclusion of a new, effective international wheat agreement.

The proposal to create a special facility for the financing of foodstuffs imports by the developing countries particularly dependent on high and vacillating foodstuffs imports should be carefully examined.

To insure nutrition foodstuffs must be supplied in special situations of distress, foodstuffs aid, however, must not be any substitute for, or impair, the developing countries' own efforts. Within the framework of the renewed international foodstuffs aid agreement, the EC programs, and the "food for work" projects of the world food program, the Federal Government will continue granting foodstuffs aid.

26. Trade and structural adaptation.

The policy of market opening in the future will take the different export possibilities of the developing countries into consideration more strongly. For the poor developing countries the most suitable way is the increased inclusion of agricultural products in the general preference system since these countries predominantly have export possibilities in these products alone. This requires that a further opening of the agricultural markets in the EC be expressly pursued.

Improvements in the market access for advanced developing countries must dissociate themselves from the principle of preference to the degree in which these countries become internationally competitive in a growing number of finished and semifinished products. Especially the threshold countries should gradually dismantle their trade barriers vis-a-vis the other developing countries as well as vis-a-vis the industrial countries. The Federal Government supports efforts aimed at intensifying the information exchange between threshold countries and the OECD.

The Federal Government will insist that--just as national tariffs and quantitative import restrictions were mitigated gradually over several years after the founding of the EC--the liberalization of trade vis-a-vis the developing countries will be continued. This could be done in the form of an international liberalization plan. Such a scheme, which makes allowances for the export possibilities of the developing countries, should extend to the gradual mitigation of tariffs, quantitative import restrictions, subsidies, and non-tariff trade impediments. It would also reduce the requirements for selective protective measures.

An international agreement on appropriate working conditions (social clauses) along the lines of a demand on the developing countries to adapt the respective working and social conditions to certain minimum standards within the framework of the economic possibilities, is welcomed.

Yet, nonobservance of such minimum conditions must not serve as a pretext for an import protection on the part of the industrial countries.

27. Finances and currency.

The Federal Government has recognized the target set by the United Nations, namely, to raise .7 percent of the Gross National Product in the form of public contributions to the developing countries. With a view to achieving this target the Federal Government will endeavor to rapidly and considerably increase the share of its public payments in the Gross National Product in the course of the eighties.

New Credit Program

The Federal Government recommends: The increase in the loan volume of the World Bank and of the regional development banks, the replenishment of the international fund for agricultural development; amplified cofinancing between the multilateral financing organizations, private banks, and export credit institutes; improved access of the developing countries to the international capital markets.

The Federal Government expressly supports the novel credit program of the World Bank for financing structural adaptation measures.

The Federal Government is prepared to cooperate in its international measures by which part of the foreign-exchange surpluses of the OPEC countries is channeled to the developing countries (recycling).

Part of these proceeds should be allocated to the developing countries in the form of long-term development credits at favorable terms. Beyond that the OPEC countries should also make intensified direct investments in the developing countries.

For the purpose of financing the foreign-trade deficits the developing countries, in the opinion of the Federal Government, must utilize the International Monetary Fund's credit facilities more and earlier than heretofore. The financial allotment must be adapted to the liquidity requirements of the member countries. It is the view of the Federal Government that in this respect all options should be taken into account which could contribute to this end, especially the earliest possible enactment of the quota increase already adopted, the continuation of the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in keeping with the requirements in international liquidity, the borrowing in oil states at the most favorable terms possible.

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that the International Monetary Fund is examining ways to make the borrowing by developing countries with a low per-capita income more attractive by cutting credit costs. The credit-granting policy of the International Monetary Fund should make adequate allowances for the social and political effects of adaptation measures.

28. Disarmament and Development.

Since the high, worldwide arms expenditures limit the options of development financing, all states, including the countries of the Third World, should curtail their arms spending. Funds saved as a result of arms limitation agreements should above all be used for development tasks. The necessary increase in development contributions, however, must not be made dependent upon any headway in disarmament negotiations.

LE FIGARO EXAMINES U.S. 'COUNTERFORCE' STRATEGY

LD140855 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Carter's Response"]

[Text] As we indicated in our 7 August edition, the American press has made public the substance of "Presidential Directive 59" by which President Carter has modified the doctrine governing the use of U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

The idea which inspires it is as old as nuclear arms themselves. It is still a question of using strategic nuclear arms while ensuring that this does not lead to the adversaries' "mutually assured destruction." This is understandable. By ensuring in advance this kind of mutual suicide, nuclear parity paralyzes the two biggest powers facing each other by making hardly imaginable any direct conflict between them in which the likely defeat of one protagonist would make him resort to nuclear arms and, as a result, engage in an "escalation" almost impossible to control. In any event, this has in fact preserved peace so far. Therefore, specialists and especially--we are not joking about this--general staffs eager to make any conflict plausible and "winnable" through rational use of nuclear arms have been obsessed by the idea of escaping from this predicament.

Today's Presidential Directive 59 seems to fall within the framework of change initiated in both concept and plan by the new Soviet arms systems, making an act of aggression conceivable and rational by envisaging the use of counterforce nuclear arms before the enemy uses his. At least this is the way it looks. The question is whether this can, in fact, be either an effective or indeed a plausible answer.

We certainly cannot be suspected of minimizing the significance of the new and major development constituted by the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles; following the publication of a study by General Gallois in a magazine specializing in these matters, we were the first French newspaper to analyze this question comprehensively and to demonstrate that, because of the invulnerability which their mobility ensures for them, their low yield and their extraordinary accuracy, these missiles have rendered the entire NATO military deployment vulnerable to a first strike and made NATO's entire strategy obsolete. However, it should be realized that the United States already has--albeit fewer--some medium-range nuclear arms, that is arms capable of reaching European Russia. These arms constitute the U.S. "forward based systems" and include F-111 aircraft based in Britain and strategic missiles and aircraft carried on naval craft belonging to the American Mediterranean fleet. What does "Presidential Directive 59" add in this respect?

It makes possible the use in a similar, that is, counterforce strike of a proportion of U.S. strategic (that is, long-range) arms. Theoretically, this would be by no means impossible. However, what should be fully realized and always remembered is that all this makes sense only if you strike first. Only then can you hope to destroy all fixed military targets on enemy territory. If the enemy takes the initiative, his forces will be on the move and his depots, barracks and bases either cleared or moved, and any counterforce nuclear strike against targets of this kind would lose most of its effectiveness.

It remains to be seen whether it is a plausible proposition for any Western country to take the initiative in starting a conflict. General Gallois, who was the first man to study the doctrine of use of the new medium-range nuclear arms and has studied it more thoroughly than anyone else, takes the view that such a hypothesis is improbable, and all Western leaders will swear that they will never be aggressors. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious, however, that no potential enemy can rely on guarantees of a moral nature. Let us leave this subject, merely remembering that, as far as enemy conventional forces are concerned, the doctrine governing the use of nuclear arms as determined by Presidential Directive 59 makes sense only if that enemy does not strike first.

As presented by the American press, this directive also anticipates that not only cities but also transmission and communication centers, command posts and so forth will be among targets subject to attack by American strategic nuclear forces. The least that can be said about this is that the "information" is rather disconcerting. For a great many years the United States has had many more nuclear warheads than it needs to destroy all the main population and economic centers in the USSR. It now has some 10,500 such warheads (whereas the Soviets have fewer than 6,000). It is sufficient to look at an atlas to see that the number of Soviet cities whose destruction would be significant is much smaller. Designated targets were diversified a very long time ago in accordance with an "extended anticity strategy," and this probably also applies to the French strike plan.

However, the new threat which the implementation of Presidential Directive 59 would represent for the silos in which Soviet ballistic missiles are stored has generally been emphasized in the United States. And it is on this basis that the directive has been described as a step initiating an era of counterforce strategy which is to replace the anticity strategy. Obviously, this is a response to questions voiced by American opinion stemming from the fact that, the Soviets can destroy with their "hardest" nuclear warheads the silos housing the Minuteman missiles, which represent some 50 percent of American stragegic launchers and 25 percent of their nuclear warheads. Peoples' minds could be put at ease if they learned that the United States was capable of a similar performance. However, in this sphere more than in any other people must neither rest content with official statements nor forgo criticism.

To destroy underground targets it is necessary to ensure a so-called crater effect which, unlike any other nuclear strike, calls for an explosion at ground level. As a result, the radioactivity produced reaches its maximum and its effects are enormous. A 1-megaton explosion makes 6 million tons of ground radioactive. The USSR has 2,200 silos housing ballistic missiles. It is reasonable to assume that it would take 2 megatons per silo to ensure the destruction of all of them. Therefore, to assess the results of such a "counterforce" strike it is necessary to multiply the above mentioned effect by 4,400. This simply means that the Russian people would be largely exterminated. And the Soviets would achieve a similar result if they were to act in the same way. According to an American survey, one strike against Minuteman bases in Arkansas would result in the death of 6-16 million people. It is perfectly clear that any attack of this kind would lead to a counterattack using nuclear arms which would have not been destroyed, that is, in any event and at least by fleets of submarines carrying nuclear missiles. And this would take us back to "mutually assured destruction." The truth is that at this level there can be no counterforce strategy which is not also an anticity strategy to the highest degree.

LE MONDE VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF DEFEAT OF IRANIAN 'MODERATES'

LD121003 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Defeat of the 'Moderates'"]

[Excerpts] The appointment of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as the Islamic republic's prime minister constitutes a major defeat for Bani-Sadr and hence for the "moderate" wing of the Iranian revolution. For more than 3 months the head of state had tried to appoint a man he trusted but he has finally given way to strong pressure from the Islamic Republic Party [IRP] by resigning himself to Mr Raja'i's candidacy.

Nonetheless Mr Bani-Sadr has not given up the fight. He has not resigned, as some people had said he would. However, in the letter he sent to parliament he clearly stated that he takes no responsibility for this decision. Mr Raja'i's candidacy was proposed, he wrote, "to take account of the wishes of the 'ad hoc' committee and the Majles." The president's thinking seems clear: He thought it preferable to maintain a key position backed by popular support than to step down in the face of his adversaries.

The speech he delivered Sunday, 10 August, demonstrated his combativeness. With unusual virulence he denounced the "so-called Islamic group" which is trying to "monopolize power"--a group which, he claims, comprises "flatterers," "liars," "thugs" and "charlatans." Expressing almost word for word the opinions--paradoxically the same opinions which he formerly regarded as "counterrevolutionary"--expressed by former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, he warned the people against the danger of a "dictatorship of the clergy."

Now that the IRP has gained control of the levers of power a new phase is opening in the Islamic republic's tormented history. However, it does not seem to promise any stability. The power struggle between the "radicals" and "moderates" will probably continue in other forms.

L'HUMANITE DISPUTES MEDIA 'LIES' ON AFGHAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD121053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] "No Soviet general has been assassinated in Kabul. Nothing has happened in Ghazni." This is the official denial given by the Afghan Foreign Ministry which we questioned following "reports" published by AFP and cited by the whole of theprinted press, radio and television. Once again the reports were untrue.

From LE FIGARO to LE MONDE via LE MATIN and LIBERATION, there was a wealth of headlines followed by extremely detailed commentaries. It was as if they had been there. They gave the makes of automobiles and everything. There were no grammatical precautions or use of the conditional tense. The Soviet general's Volga was hit by a Volkswagen coming from the opposite direction "and, as the officer was trying to get out a shot was fired, killing him outright."

If the truth is not always conceivable, what is conceivable is not always true. Imaginary "details" cannot turn a lie into the truth. However, it is very convincing to the reader.

This applies to the city of Ghazni where, according to the same AFP special envoy, the Afghan Army's 14th Division rebelled on 24 July and deserted its barracks. LE MONDE, LE MATIN, LE FIGARO and the others write that the Soviet Air Force then "bombed Ghazni and the surrounding villages."

The Afghan foreign minister has stated in a telegram that nothing happened at Ghazni.

Everybody remembers how, at the end of July, Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad was "assassinated" for several days in the French press. This continued until the Kabul government was informed and denied the "report." Since then Anahita Ratebzad has appeared alive and well at rallies and meetings.

Argentine journalist Francois Lepot, special envoy from the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN, has just visited all the villages around Kabul which LE MONDE mentioned as having been razed to the ground by bombs. There is no trace of any bombing....

However, this has not discouraged the liemongers. They are continuing to do what is expected of them, namely discrediting the Afghan Government.

AUTHORITIES CHECKING IDENTITIES OF ARRESTED IRANIANS

AU140840 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 14 (ANSA)--New checks have been ordered on the identity of the 22 Iranian students arrested August 8 after staging a demonstration in St. Peter's Square in Vatican City.

At the time of their arrest, the students all gave their name as Ali, the name of Mohammed's cousin. It has been rough going trying to ascertain their true identity as most of them had no documents with them at the time of their arrest.

The studetns had demonstrated in front of St. Peter's to protest Israel's unilateral decision to transfer its capital to Jerusalem. The Vatican's Swiss Guard rounded up the protestors and, in line with the convention which exists between the Holy See and the State of Italy, handed them over to Italian police.

The students were detained on charges of refusing to correctly identify themselves. Investigators are now checking identities and domiciles and whether the Iranians are legally in the country. On the basis of this information, the detainees will either be released or prosecuted.

MSI LEADER: COSSIGA 'TOO QUICK' IN BLAMING RIGHT FOR BOMBING

AU140825 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bologna, August 14 (ANSA)--In an interview to the ESPRESSO weekly, MSI-neofascist party leader Giorgio Almirante said that in his view Premier Francesco Cossiga had been too quick to see extreme rightwingers behind the Bologna bomb massacre which has so far led to 82 deaths.

"I don't rule out anything, but I think that all leads must be followed up", he said. Almirante admitted that rightwing terrorism existed and said that the recent assassination of the Rome magestrate Mario Amati testified to that. However, "these assassins have nothing to do with us and are our worst enemies," he added.

Turning to (?one first) suspect Mario Tuti, the "MSI" secretary said that he was a criminal deserving life imprisonment or even the death penalty for having killed the policemen. However, Almirante said he didn't think that Tuti had anything to do with the Italicus train massacre.

A bomb exploded on the train of August 4, 1974, near Bologna, killing 13 and wounding 52. The nazi-fasicst group "Black Order" claimed responsibility for that attack and police considered Tuti one of the chief suspects in the case.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN CSCE COMMISSION--The Italian commission for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation has been set up. Foreign Minister Colombo appointed Deputy Carlo Russo as its chairman. The commission is also composed of distinguished representatives of academic, political, economic and journalist life. The next meeting of the conference will be held in Madrid. [Text] [Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 11 Aug 80 LD]

ROBLES PIQUER ON CURRENT ASPECTS OF FOREIGN POLICY

LD131531 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 9

[Carmelo Martin report: "Robles Piquer Acknowledges That Difficulties Have Arisen in Spanish-USSR Relations"]

[Text] Tenerife--Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Carlos Robles Piquer has acknowledged to EL PAIS in Tenerife that, despite the fact that Spain's relations with the USSR "are correct and frequently cordial," it is nevertheless true that, as a result of the Spanish Government's condemnation of the Russian military invasion of Afghanistan, "certain difficulties in relations have arisen."

Robles Piquer has remained on the island of Tenerife after attending the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of Macias' overthrow in Equatorial Guinea in order to accompany former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera during his tour of the Canary Islands.

Regarding NATO, the Spanish politician reiterated the views expressed by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, although he specified that "entry into the Atlantic alliance will have to be negotiated in a tough manner." In his opinion, "this entry will strengthen our defense capability, which Spain is required to achieve within its means."

Referring to the Sahara conflict, Robles Piquer told this newspaper that the self-determination of its people has not been completed. "The Saharan people will have to have their own say with respect to their future under conditions which will have to be carefully worked out, because they must be master of that future," he stated.

The secretary of state gave a talk on the Canary Islands' international significance in Garachico (Tenerife), as part of its 10th cultural festival. Robles Piquer stated that "Spain's most desired and coveted apex rests on the Canary Islands." At another point in the talk he stated, with regard to Spain's entry into the Common Market, that "nobody can want the process of our country's integration into the European structures to be turned into negotiations among storekeepers."

Oyarzabal: "Entering NATO Does Not Imply Accepting Bases"

"The government's decision that Spain should enter NATO does not mean--far from it--that we are going to accept foreign bases on our territory or that we are going to send our troops abroad," Diplomatic Information Director General Antonio Oyarzabal has stated in Tenerife. "All these aspects are details of our membership which will have to be negotiated, since it should be very clear that the principle of entering the alliance is no more than the principle of joint defense," he added. In the diplomat's opinion, this defense covers the entire national territory, although the government "wants the Canary Islands to be defended solely by Spanish forces," though, according to what he said, it has not yet discussed this matter with NATO leaders. Oyarzabal asserted with regard to the islands: "The government's policy is clear." He said that, as an integral part of the national territory, the archipelago "will enjoy the guarantee entailed by belonging to an alliance," and emphasized that "our entry into NATO will not mean--far from it--that there will be any foreign bases in the Canary Islands."

DENMARK

MINISTERS OPPOSE CALLS FOR INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING

Prime Minister Joergensen

LD131523 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 11 Aug 80 p 10

[BJ. report on remarks by Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen at 10 August Social Democratic Party rally in Helsingoer: "Anker Joergensen Does Not Want To Increase Defense Spending"]

[Excerpt] "The nonsocialist parties are calling for cuts in public spending, but not as far as defense spending is concerned. Here they are calling for an increased budget. The Liberals' Henning Christophersen is calling for an increase in defense spending of at least 3 percent as a condition of their support of a multiparty defense bill. The Conservatives' Poul Schlueter has said the same, but has softened a little and is now calling for 2.8 percent or perhaps only 2 percent."

"The government's move means a defense budget of more than 7 billion kroner. This has been acceptable up to now. For this reason an unchanged budget framework with the necessary adjustments for price rises would not be as unreasonable in 1981 and the years after as people are making out," Anker Joergensen said.

The prime minister made it clear that the government is prepared to resume negotiations for a new defense agreement next month with the same partners as it negotiated with in the spring. "But with the demands made by Henning Christophersen and Poul Schlueter the prospects of achieving broad agreement are not great," the prime minister said.

"We cannot agree to increase defense spending and to increase international tension. This is also the reason why we still refuse to have nuclear arms on Danish soil," the prime minister said.

Comment on Olesen's Statement

LD131543 Copenhagen BERLINSKGE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Aug 80 pt 1 p 8

[Editorial: "The 3 Percent"]

[Text] The debate on the 3 percent increase in the defense budget, which the Social Democrats are not willing to accept, is blocking a much more important debate on what a future defense plan should contain. The discussion of the 3 percent deals also more with the past than with the future. Thus Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen is now saying that Denmark never promised to let its defense spending rise by 3 percent and he accuses others of a poor memory when they claim that this is the case.

Kjeld Olesen was not present at the summit in Washington in 1978 when the 3 percent increase was adopted. He forgets that Prime Minister Anker Joergensen's reservations covered the period up to the current defense plan's expiration, that is, 1 April 1981.

Because the Danish defense budget was fixed for a 4-year period from 1977 to 1981, the prime minister could not promise in 1978 to increase it before 1981 and the government has not increased it. On the contrary, this year it has cut the defense budget by 100 million kroner. Now the reservations expressed in 1978 are supposed to cover the period after 1 April 1981. This is a most unbecoming way of wriggling out of a joint resolution in the Atlantic alliance.

Kjeld Olesen also says a number of other unfortunate things in his statements to Frederiksborg Amtsavis and gets himself involved in the defense debate. He states, with apparent superior knowledge, that there is not much wisdom in saying that all countries should only make increases of 3 percent. One could, for example, imagine, says Kjeld Olesen, that some countries could increase their defense budgets by more and others by less.

Judging by the government's and the Social Democrats' attitude, Denmark would then belong to a new third category, which does not increase defense spending at all. But Kjeld Olesen has an answer to this. He confidently explains that the government, by restoring the 100 million kroner it has cut from the defense budget this year and by sticking to the system of adjustments for price rises that has been in effect until now, is in fact increasing the defense budget. In doing so Denmark is fulfilling its defense commitments, the foreign minister adds.

Is it with this type of argument that Denmark is to convince the rest of the world of the credibility of Danish security and defense policy? It would not even be convincing if the Danish defense forces' target troop strengths had already been reached. But the defense forces have a deferred salary increase payment of over 2 million kroner, and the international situation has become more tense since the 1978 resolution, especially as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Juggling with figures cannot hide, much less solve, Denmark's defense problems. And this juggling is not made better by the fact that it is being done by the country's foreign minister. Its just becomes more revealing and more embarrassing.

NORWAY

NORWEGIAN, FRG LEADERS TO MEET 24-25 AUGUST

LD071102 Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Oslo, 7 Aug (DPA)--The Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, and his foreign minister, Knut Frydenlund, will meet with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on 24 and 25 August. The Norwegian Foreign Ministry stated in Oslo on Thursday that unofficial talks are planned in Hamburg and Bremen. It is a return invitation resulting from Schmidt's visit to Norway last year. According to Norwegian newspaper reports, at the forefront of the talks at the meeting will probably be the East-West relationship and in particular the relationship with the Soviet Union. The Norwegian foreign minister received an invitation to visit Moscow in the autumn.

PLO URGED TO BRING POLICY ON ISRAEL IN LINE WITH NORWAY'S

LD111421 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Norway and the PLO"]

[Text] Voices have been heard calling for a new debate on Norway's attitude on the Middle East situation. Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Arvid Johanson (Labor Party) thinks it time for a pause for thought in foreign policy. We ought to use this to discuss the question of whether it is now time to review our approach to this complicated problem. Now that Foreign Minister Frydenlund has declared his agreement with his party colleague, we can expect that such a discussion will take place. The foreign minister is right to fear that it could be a difficult exchange of views, because the subject is so emotionally charged.

In any debate on the Middle East, Norway's attitude toward the PLO will be a key question. Until now Norway has been one of the countries most restrictive toward the PLO. Should we soften our approach to Yasir 'Arafat and his supporters? The question has become urgent since Norway alone among European nations last week voted against the UN resolution supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state.

It goes without saying that the PLO and the Palestinians must have a place in any arrangement that will bring lasting peace to this troubled area. Some circles claim that by recognizing the PLO in the same way as we recognize independent states Norway could help to start such a process. But this is an idea which in our opinion must be rejected. And the main reason for our negative opinion of a declaration of sympathy for the PLO is its own attitude toward Israel.

There has never been--nor must there be in the future--any doubt about Norway's view of the foundation on which the State of Israel must build its existence. It must have guarantees that its inhabitants can live within secure borders. For this reason it was correct for Norway to oppose last week's UN resolution. It made no mention at all of this obvious Israeli right, but supported instead the PLO's demand for its own Palestinian state.

The PLO has time and again been urged to commit itself to respecting the Israeli State. It has replied with spiteful declarations that its goal is to destroy Israel. In other words, the PLO has declared war on Israel, whereas Norway is working to give Israel a peaceful future. This part of our Middle East policy must never be allowed to be the subject of any discussion. In the same way, we must never forget the Palestinians' legitimate rights in a peace settlement.

Without overestimating our country's international importance, it is possible to assume that the PLO has taken greater interest in Norway since the UN vote. It has become even more desirable for it to have Norway on its side. But before Norway can enter into any form of political contacts with this fighting organization, it will have to formally accept our terms. The precondition for the "normalization" of the relationship between Norway and the PLO must be that the PLO review its own policy toward Israel and bring it into line with our own.

SWEDEN

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF INCREASED BUDGET

LD121327 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] "We must never forget that we are not only defending our own country. We have an international role which is also important." Defense Minister Eric Kronmark said this in a speech at the Nolia Conference in Eiteaa on Saturday. He asserted that the structure and strength of the Swedish Defense Forces also influence the military situation in neighboring countries. "But with a reduced or unchanged defense budget our ability to make a credible attempt to defend all parts of the country would be reduced," the defense minister went on to say.

ARMS COMMISSION TO PROPOSE MORE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

LD121537 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Aug 80 p 21

[Monica Eklof report: "Tigher New Rules for Arms Exports"]

[Text] It will be more difficult in the future to export Swedish arms. The standing commission on arms exports will make this recommendation, SVENSKA DAGBLADET has heard.

Swedish arms exports have trebled in the last 5 years. Last year exports totaled 1.7 billion kronor, a 52-percent increase in comparison with the previous year.

In 1979 a parliamentary commission was appointed to revise the arms export regulations, which were often vague and difficult to interpret.

The present guidelines were written in 1971. The commission was given the task of establishing distinctions between civilian and military exports, creating rules for the production under license of Swedish arms abroad, and finally of drawing up criteria for countries to be given the "green light."

"Legislation will probably be altered so that the circle of countries to which exports are permitted will be limited," Sven Andersson, committee chairman and former defense minister, said.

Borderline cases are, for example, several countries in the Middle East such as Iraq and Libya. The extent to which Sweden may or may not sell arms to these countries is currently dependent on the type of weapons involved.

Before the commission began its work there were expectations within the Swedish arms industry that arms exports would be liberalized. The then Trade Minister Hadar Cars also said in the directive to the commission that war materials exports are often of great local importance for employment. The export trade can compensate for the decrease in orders from the Swedish Defense Forces, the trade minister said. Up to now 25 percent of Swedish arms production has gone toward exports.

But now there will be stricter rules instead.

"A number of commission members want to strangle arms exports completely. But to produce arms for our own defense forces we must have long production runs, so we have to be able to export," said Sven Andersson, who is himself responsible for the current regulations.

The commission has studied the last 5 years' arms deals in detail. According to Sven Andersson the increases can principally be ascribed to countries that are completely "green." Green areas on the permitted list are Scandinavia and most of Western Europe.

But if a Swedish company wants to sell arms to Greece or Turkey (which has troops in Cyprus) the war materials inspector will say no. It is he who checks all arms export deals before they are submitted to the government. Eastern Europe and many countries in the Third World are also doubtful cases.

The exact distribtution of arms sales between various countries is secret. According to the Adult Education Association newspaper IMPULS the largest purchasers of Swedish arms are Norway, Britain and Yugoslavia. More than 15 percent probably goes to developing countries.

At present Kockums shipyards are negotiating the sale of submarines worth 1.5 billion kronor to India. If the deal comes off, 1980 arms exports will exceed those of 1979 by a wide margin.

Sweden has a general prohibition on arms sales to foreign countries. All arms deals with foreign countries are thus special dispensations. [paragraph continues]

According to the law adopted by the Riksdag in 1971 which governs arms exports, Sweden is not allowed to sell war materials to countries in armed conflict with another country, involved in international conflict and running the risk of being drawn into war, or to countries which have armed internal unrest.

However, in a commentary the government makes a distinction between war materials of a defensive type and others. A more generous interpretation is made when defensive arms, such as coastal artillery and air defenses, are concerned.

The international arms trade amounts to 100 billion kronor every year. Nowadays it is the developing countries that are the largest purchasers. Today the Third World buys almost three-fourths of all arms sold.

Sweden is in 12th place among arms exporters since overtaking Czechoslovakia last year.

The commission is expected to present its recommendations at the beginning of next year.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF PLO DEPENDS ON 'RESPECT' FOR ISRAEL

LD121515 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "'Arafat Will Have To Wait"]

[Text] The Swedish Government does not think it particularly important to receive PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on an official visit. This has caused indignation in certain circles, which is not surprising since the Palestinian question has in recent years become much more emotive and sympathy for the Palestinians has grown apace with the increasingly provocative line pursued by Menachem Begin in Israel.

But Begin's provocations do not make the PLO's avowed goal of liquidating the State of Israel any more acceptable. No one can close their eyes to the fact that the PLO will have to play a role in the troublesome peace process which is moving so slowly forward in the Middle East. But the Swedish Government is right to state that the time is not right for a visit from the PLO leader, since Sweden already has the necessary contacts with the PLO.

When the government tersely states that it has "adequate information on the PLO's long-term political objectives and on its current standpoints," then the hint is bound to be understood in Beirut, subtle though it is. If it is not, then reference may be made to Norwegian Social Democratic Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's recent declaration. Frydenlund, who unlike his Swedish Social Democratic political friends has to take strong pro-Israeli pressure groups into account, has clearly stated that he does not intend to receive a Palestinian politican who is not prepared to state that he respects the Israeli State's right to continued existence.

In recent years Yasir 'Arafat has been able to notch up a series of diplomatic successes, and his political offensive is now directed at the EEC nations, since they decided in June to send a fact-finding commission to the Middle East.

In his attempts to initiate a dialogue with Europe and to isolate Western Europe from the United States, 'Arafat has denied that he cherishes any plans to eradicate Israel. But his soft negotiating line has been rejected by large groups within the PLO. Even if tensions within the Palestinian movement are exaggerated in Israeli arguments, there is clear evidence that they do exist.

This could explain why the Palestinian representative in Stockholm has been quick to act and personally tried to invite 'Arafat to Sweden. Once 'Arafat and the Fatah guerrilla movement led by him can assure us with one voice that they respect the existence of the Israeli State, then talks could be more useful. Even in Stockholm.

EMPLOYMENT OF EEC NATIONALS IN GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

LD131249 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Terence Shaw report: "EEC Jobs 'Open Door' Opposed"]

[Text] Claims by the EEC Commission in Brussels that under Common Market law nationals from other member states should have wide access to jobs in government departments are being vigorously opposed by Britain.

There is deep concern that if the Commission's view of the law--designed to protect free movement of workers within the Community--is upheld, it will seriously disrupt the civil service's structure and organization and cause administrative chaos.

Under the Commission's interpretation of EEC law, there should be no automatic ban on a person from another EEC state working for a government department or service.

It argues that member states only have power to exclude them from higher-echelon jobs where they exercise some form of executive discretion.

In the British Government's view this is too broad an interpretation of the Treaty of Rome.

The goverment's challenge to the Commission's interpretation of Community law has come in a case that the Commission is bringing against the Belgian Government claiming that its exclusion of other EEC nationals from working for Belgian Railways violates this law.

In proceedings against Belgium before European Court of Justice judges in Luxembourg, the British, French and West German governments have intervened, claiming that the Commission's interpretation is too wide.

Sir Ian Percival, QC, solicitor-general, has appeared before the court to argue the British case. Judgment is expected later this year.

Treaty of Rome provisions protect workers from movement between member states but protection does not apply to "employment in the public service."

In the Commission's view this restriction should be interpreted narrowly and only allow member states to exclude other EEC nationals from jobs which involve security or exercise executive discretion.

In his argument before the court, Sir Ian challenged the Commission's view under which, he claimed, a person would only be regarded as employed in the "public service" if by chance he was made custodian of secret files. It would become a "bureaucratic nightmare" if it became necessary to examine what a man was doing at every stage of his career to ensure that a Community national did not stray into an activity where national interests were involved.

He pointed out that the Luxembourg court had already ruled that once a national of another member state had been admitted to the public service it was no longer lawful to discriminate against him on the ground of his nationality. He told the court that the British Government regarded as "wholly unacceptable" the Commission's suggestion that a member state should be obliged to admit non-nationals to its public service but that it should be entitled to erect barriers against their promotion and transfer so that they could never exercise official authority.

ATHENS PAPER INTERVIEWS KIPRIANOU ON RESUMPTION OF TALKS

AT121430 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 4 special edition

[Exclusive interview with President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou--date, place not given]

[Text] Question: As has already been officially announced, "continuous and uninterrupted" talks will begin in order to seek a solution to the Cyprus problem. Could you tell us on what basis the dialogue will be held and what are the prospects for success in light of the consultations which preceded the acceptance of the opening statement that was read at the first meeting on Saturday, 9 August?

Answer: The intercommunal talks will be resumed on the basis of the UN resolutions and the summit agreements of 12 February 1977 (Makarios-Denktas) and 19 May (Kiprianou-Denktas). Regarding the prospects for success at the talks, it would not be realistic to express great optimism due, on the one hand, to our bitter experience with the Turkish Cypriot side's stance during the previous rounds of talks and, on the other hand, to the very negative statements which Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas made just after the announcement on the resumption of talks. Nevertheless, the Greek Cypriot side will come to the talks with lots of goodwill so as to work positively and constructively for the pursuit of a just solution that will serve the interests of the Cypriot people as a whole.

Question: What basically was the reason the resumption of the intercommunal talks had been impeded until now?

Answer: The basic reason the resumption of the intercommunal talks had been impeded until now was the stance of the Turkish Cypriot side which insisted that we accept from the outset commitments and conditions that would prejudge an unacceptable solution to the Cyprus problem.

Question: The controversial point and prerequisite which the Turkish side put forth for accepting the dialogue was, among other things, that you accept the term "bizonal." Should we understand that the Turkish demands have been accepted? Under what terms and prior commitments from the Greek Cypriot side is the dialogue resuming?

Answer: Our viewpoint regarding bizonal--as the Turkish Cypriot side understands, analyzes and explains it in public statements--is well known. On the basis of the procedure which has been agreed upon for the resumption of the talks, our side will in no way be bound on the issue of the bizonal solution. The Greek Cypriot side has not made any prior commitment. Of course the issue of bizonality, like any other position or viewpoint of each side, can be discussed during the talks.

Question: Doesn't the acceptance by the Greek Cypriot side of the inclusion of the term "bizonal" in the opening statement of the UN secretary general contain the danger of degenerating the talks into unending discussions concerning the interpretation of the term, especially taking into consideration the fact that the interpretation which the Turkish side attaches to the term prejudges a solution that will be contrary to the four guidelines and your agreement with Denktas?

Answer: Of course there is a danger that the issue of bizonality may lead into unending discussions but this possibility would exist anyway if the issue were raised during the talks without having been included in the opening statement. Whether this will happen will basically depend upon the stance adopted by the other side and on the sort of solution it seeks.

Question: Is the timing of the resumption of the talks connected with a Turkish maneuver aimed at circumventing the Cyprus Government's recourse to the United Nations?

Answer: I cannot state with certainty the reasons the Turkish side is currently coming to the intercommunal talks. In any case, however, the Cyprus problem is already included on the agenda of the next UN General Assembly meeting on the basis of a decision that was made during last year's General Assembly meeting. Developments will decide the course which the discussion will take at the General Assembly.

Question: Cypriot political circles have claimed that our proposals submitted in 1977 did not provide for a federation but for local autonomy for the Turkish Cypriots. Would you like to comment on this?

Answer: The proposals we submitted in 1977 provided for a federation and not merely for autonomy for the Turkish Cypriots; this is confirmed by the favorable response with which they were received internationally.

Question: You have repeatedly stressed the need for unity on the domestic front. What kind of unity can emerge when the island's various political forces are putting forth two diametrically opposed courses regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem?

Answer: I believe in the need for absolute unity on the domestic front as an indispensable prerequisite for the successful conclusion and vindication of the struggle we are waging. It is a fact that the various political parties and factions do not see the problem in the same way. Despite this, I believe that all the parties and political factions aim at a just solution--under the current circumstances--which will guarantee the state's survival and protect the citizens' rights. Thus we can say that there is a common denominator in the positions of the various parties; the very necessary unity could be built on this common denominator.

Question: The gesture of unity you made toward AKEL and Glavkos Kliridhis' Democratic Rally Party was rejected by the leaders of these two parties. What is your comment on their stance?

Answer: It is said that AKEL and Democratic Rally did not respond positively to my efforts for unity. In any case, my efforts to achieve unity will continue because I believe that without unity both our internal front will weaken and prospects for an acceptable solution will recede even more.

Question: Both AKEL and Kliridhis' Democratic Rally blame you for the deadlock in the Cyprus problem and for encouraging Turkish intransigence, directly or indirectly. They accuse you of not recognizing the proposals of 1977 and that, in substance, you reject the Makarios-Denktas agreement. What have you to say to this and to the timing of this attack against you?

Answer: The claim that I do not recognize the proposals of 1977 and that I reject the Makarios-Denktas agreement is entirely unfounded. Proof of this is the fact that a reference to the Makarios-Denktas agreement was made in the agreement of 19 May 1978 which I concluded with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. Obviously this claim was put forth within the framework of the campaign to undermine the president of the state, the consequences of which, however, will be to undermine the position of the Greek Cypriot side which is presented as having equal responsibility--an unacceptable thing--with the Turkish Cypriot leadership for the past failure of efforts to solve the Cyprus problem. As regards the timing of the attack against me, this is something about which I have not yet reached a final conclusion.

Question: Given the fact the Turkish Cypriot side has not moved at all from its unacceptable partitionist positions, should we understand that your acceptance of the opening statements by Waldheim, both in June and now, is the result of a coordinated attack by the two specific parties and certain other self-styled Makarios circles?

Answer: My only yardstick for accepting or rejecting any proposals connected with the Cyprus problem is whether these serve and promote the Cyprus cause and not the intensity of the attacks or the degree of pressure that can be exerted by any circle. Without declining to ask about and discuss the viewpoints of other people, I do not intend to yield to pressure or accept anything that may harm the Cyprus cause.

Question: Because there recently has been much talk about the Makarios line and an exploitation of his name, obviously to serve personal or party interests, can you tell us precisely what the Makarios line is?

Answer: Briefly, the Makarios line can be described as a line of struggle, a line that rejects the acceptance of the faits accomplis of the aggression, a line of constant struggle for survival. At the same time, the great leader was sufficiently realistic not to ignore facts and he did not hesitate to show flexibility, when circumstances demanded it, in order to hinder worse developments. However, he knew where concessions end and surrender begins. He knew where the point of safety lay beyond which any concession was unacceptable. This is the line the Cyprus Government follows faithfully and consistently.

KHARAVYI SCORES KIPRIANOU'S STATEMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC130816 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The People Must Be Vigilant"]

[Text] No matter how much we may try, we are unable to understand the expedience of President Kiprianou's contradictory and untimely statements at last Saturday's press conference. Why did President Kiprianou choose the day of the resumption of the intercommunal talks to "brief" the people on the political issue? Why did he choose this day to answer Denktas' and Onan's provocative statements in a provocative and negative way? Why did he open a public debate on the positions that we will support at the intercommunal talks, while at the same time stating that such a thing should not take place? Why didn't he avoid pitfalls or contradictions in connection with thorny issues, such as the term "bizonal solution of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem," the meaning of which is clear in the Waldheim statement since it is preceded by the phrase: "Both parties have reaffirmed their support for a federal solution" of the Cyprus problem?

Our amazement is justified because during his press conference Kiprianou himself adopted a sound position that, by seeking "a solution of biregional federation" on the basis of the two agreements, "we recommend that there should be no wrangling over terminologies during the negotiations but that efforts should be made to ascertain if a substantive agreement can be reached." Mr Kiprianou put forward a sound position which he himself immediately violated at the same press conference, showing his usual inconsistency in words and deeds.

Kiprianou's statement, which came only 2 hours after the resumption of the talks, and the responsible statement by the Greek Cypriot side's interlocutor dealt exclusively with the question of the intercommunal talks and stressed the differences between the two sides.

The inconsistent and contradictory nature of the statement served as a unique opportunity for both Denktas who is systematically intransigent and provocative and the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor to make an official protest to the UN representatives over Kiprianou's statement and, moreover, to give him a public lesson on the "sense of responsibility and understanding"! Denktas has rightly described Kiprianou's statement as "a good element" in his hands because he is really served by this statement.

We again point out to Mr Kiprianou and his government that in the question of intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general, we must be careful and serious. Our attitude must always be constructive and positive and our positions must be substantive and well studied in order to achieve progress and some result. Because of the rejection of the Waldheim proposal last August, 1 year has been lost for no good reason. This immobility in the Cyprus problem not only preserves the faits accomplis of the invasion, thus serving Turkish chauvinism, but also creates very serious dangers for the future of the Cypriot people, Greeks and Turks alike. The decision of the national-ministerial councils to accept the Waldheim statement and resume the talks is so important that it can be a milestone not only for the resumption of the talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general, but also for a multifaceted and more general promotion of the Cyprus problem, a problem which the enemies of Cyprus are keeping deadlocked and immobilized in order to achieve their profane goals at the expense of the Cyprus Republic and its people.

It is the duty of all patriots that we prove ourselves worthy of the current decisive moments by safeguarding the irreplaceable procedure of the talks. The government's prime duty is, on the one hand, to seriously prepare itself for substantive intercommunal negotiations mainly in connection with the complicated constitutional issue, and on the other to do everything to create a good climate and a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two communities, which have been separated by the imperialist conspiracy. No one has the right to undermine the procedure of the talks--talks which are resumed after one year's delay--with unwise activities and statements because this would be tantamount to serving the plans of Cyprus' enemies and of preserving the faits accomplis of the invasion. No one has the right to play this role regardless of how high he may stand. The people must be vigilant.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

NC081600 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis had a meeting today with Ambassador Chernyakov, a senior official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Mr Chernyakov yesterday had talks at the Foreign Ministry with the director general of the ministry, Mr Pelayias, on matters pertaining to the forthcoming Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER LEAVES FOR ITALY ON PRIVATE VISIT

TA110936 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay left for Italy yesterday on a private visit with his wife. Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Energy Irsen Kucuk will be acting prime minister during Cagatay's absence.

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STATE MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR CONTROL

DW150958 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1700 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Correspondent Stephan interview with Minister of State in the Foreign Office Klaus von Dohnanyi in Geneva--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Federal Republic has been criticized in the past by the United States, above all, because it transferred nuclear technology with which it is possible to build nuclear bombs. The case most widely known was that of Brazil, and at the moment we are making deliveries to Argentina. Do you think that this criticism will come up here at the Geneva conference, and will we change our attitude?

[Answer] This criticism is no longer upheld today. We succeeded in clearing up the misunderstandings that prevailed over this issue. The Federal Government advocates the view that complete, comprehensive control is necessary for installations with which nuclear explosives might be produced. But, on the other hand, it is our view that this will be possible only if the Third World, meaning the states not having any access to nuclear technology, are included. I believe that agreement exists today that the inclusion of the Third World alone will provide chance for attaining full control over potential dangers.

[Question] Is it possible at all to make a fine distinction in the nuclear field between the power plant technology for peaceful purposes and the arms technology?

[Answer] The Third World needs nuclear technology, in any case in a certain volume, so as to cope with its energy problems. This is obvious even now if we take a look at the oil bill of the Third World. The Third World will also need nuclear fuel, of course, and since the danger exists that nuclear fuels might be issued it is necessary to institute full control also for installations in the Third World. But for this purpose it is necessary first of all to cooperate with the Third World, as otherwise the danger exists that in other states which have not joined the nonproliferation treaty, for example, developments might take place which may ultimately allow access to nuclear fuels without any such joint control responsibility, an access which might be misused, especially because it is not always possible to differentiate clearly between nuclear energy and the possible misuse of nuclear energy. For this very reason we need the joint control responsibility, and this in turn is possible only if the have-nots of today are also included in the responsibility.

[Question] Some developing countries at this review converence, and before at the first of these conferences in 1975, voiced misgivings because they are not allowed to participate properly in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, something that the treaty provides. Peru, for example, announced yesterday that it might withdraw from the treaty. How is this to be judged in this context?

[Answer] The answer is the same again. If the Third World, that is those not having their own access to nuclear technology but who need nuclear energy, are not included in the technology, if their access to the utilization of nuclear energy is made difficult or even impossible for them, these countries in the long run will not participate in the great project of the nonproliferation treaty. This is why we said in the large-scale debate on the Brazilian project which took place a few years back that a course of inclusion in joint responsibility alone will allow comprehensive control in the long run. Besides, the Third World not only complains about this but also laments the fact that disarmament in the nuclear sector has not been adequate. This is something, by the way, which we fully endorse. It is our view, for example, that the SALT II treaty must be ratified in the United States, and we very much hope that in this manner the control process over nuclear weapons can be broadened and deepened between East and West as well.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW140918 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Lothar Ruehl article: "Renunciation of the Old Deterrence"]

[Text] The directive for the nuclear strategy of the United States toward the Soviet Union in the eighties that has so far become known only in outlines is tantamount to the transition from pure deterrence by the threat against people to limited nuclear warfare with intercontinental weapons. What is planned is attacks on selected strategic targets with several consecutive, selective nuclear strikes. If strategic nuclear weapons were used, this would be more limited in terms of area and number of weapons, but would be more protracted temporally, i.e., over several days, possibly over several weeks, always under the proviso that the Russian adversary goes along with such a patient chess game with nuclear weapons.

If the decision in Washington concerning the threat to military targets and political-military leadership centers in the Soviet Union really would be turned into action planning, President Carter would also have to procure the necessary additional, and very costly, armament. Effective threat to small, hardened subterranean targets means pinpoint-accurate arms, great range, and concentrated effect on the target without any large-scale damage proliferation in the greater environment.

At the moment the U.S. nuclear armed forces do not have accurate arms for selective attacks on small targets in numbers adequate for putting into practice a military offensive strategy of limited nuclear warfare. The Poseidon missiles aboard the nuclear submarines have 8 to 10 nuclear warheads of 50 kilotons. The range of the missiles amounts to 2,500 nautical miles, with a target deviation several hundred meters. These missiles can be effectively used against smaller surface targets such as airports, telecommunications and radar installations, barracks, shipyards, railroad installations, bridges and landing strips, to be sure. Yet they can destroy bunkers, subterranean missile silos and depots as well as underwater installations only with a bull's-eye hit.

The 1,054 land-based intercontinental Minuteman and Titan missiles stationed in North America with a total of 2,154 warheads can be used for the same purpose with better effect on the target. But these very land-based missiles have been more and more threatened by disarming surprise attacks because of the many Soviet large MIRVed missiles.

This growing threat was decisive for two decisions of arms policy with which arms-shy President Carter had hesitated for a long time:

First, the procurement of at first 200 MX intercontinental missiles with limited mobility, armed with 2,000 relatively accurate nuclear warheads.

Second, the Trident submarine cruiser program. To begin with this includes missiles with 1,600 accurate nuclear warheads and a range of more than 4,000 nautical miles; in the second stage it will be even up to 4,800 nuclear warheads for attacks on various ground targets after 1985, with the Trident 2 which is not yet fully developed.

Carter's presidential directive "PD-59" can be realized only with MX missiles and more accurate submarine-based missiles, since the penetration capability of the U.S. intercontinental B-52 bombers with the air-to-ground cruise missiles remains doubtful in view of the strong Russian antiaircraft defense. In any event, a war strategy cannot rely either on these bombers or on the Poseidon submarine missiles if the destruction of specific targets is absolutely necessary.

But even if the United States in the next decade and a half has an adequate number of strategic arms for selective attacks on military targets, considerable problems remain to be solved before the U.S. nuclear forces will gain effective "flexible options" against the armed forces in the Soviet Union.

The main problem: How is a differentation possible between "limited" attacks against "military" or "political" targets, on the one hand, and against greater settlement areas and industrial installations, on the other? In the case of the Soviet Union such a differentiation between military and industrial-urban target areas is particularly hard to make west of the Urals. Moreover, the launching silos of the Russian intercontinental missiles on both sides of the Trans-Siberian railroad are distributed over most of the Soviet state territory.

It would be difficult for Moscow to make a difference between a nuclear attacks thus "limited to military priority targets" and a broader devised attack against the industrial and settlement structure of the Soviet Union. This applies particularly to the intercontinental missile positions in the western Soviet Union and in greater Moscow.

The U.S. strategic target planning against the Soviet Union on the whole envisages about 40,000 objects for selection for the roughly 9,500 targetable weapons. This target plan "SIOP-5" adopted in 1975 is divided up into four major groups: nuclear forces and their logistics organization; political-military command organizations with the command centers and the political leadership in their bunkers; industrial and infrastructure objects.

The critical targets for U.S. strategy primarily are the following:

1. The missile silos of the nearly 1,400 Soviet intercontinental missile launching systems. Three hundred of these missile silos are located in the protective area of the 64 interceptor missile systems around Moscow-Gorkiy, but they could by far not protect all 300 intercontinental missile silos and the rest of the key military objects in the Moscow region against concentrated missile attacks.

2. The submarine pens, naval ports, depots and shipyards of the Soviet Navy.

3. The airports, radar stations, workshops and depots of the Soviet Armed Forces.

4. The approximately 600 Soviet medium-range launching facilities.

5. The infrastructure of the army in the western part of the Soviet Union just about up to the Leningrad-Moscow-Odessa line with roughly 2,000 main targets; some of these targets are to be covered in the future by the approximately 700 medium-range weapons of NATO in Europe (572 missiles and 150 F-111 medium-range bombers).

6. The political-military leadership in its command bunkers and their entire technical leadership organization.

The 308 SS-18 missiles in the Soviet Union which are particularly critical for the survival of the U.S. intercontinental missiles in North America are located in six silo fields for about 64 launching systems each in southern central Asia. These targets cannot be reached either by the U.S. intercontinental bombers or by the Polaris and Poseidon missiles aboard the U.S. submarines. It remains to be seen whether the Trident-1 submarine missiles will manage to do that in the future from the envisaged sea stations and outside the range of the Soviet submarine defense. It is a fact that the U.S. threat against this central part of the Soviet offensive missiles so far has been solely based on the Minuteman missiles in North America which the former are threatening.

The installations of the political-military leadership in the command bunkers of the Soviet Union confront U.S. strategy with a special psychological problem: an attack on the bunker of the political leadership, on the bunkers of the military supreme command and other command organs would be regarded by the Soviet collective leadership as a total threat to the political vitals. It could hardly be equated to "limited" warfare by the United States in Moscow, therefore it could veritably provoke a massive retaliation strike--and not just on North America. The Soviet means of attack will be sufficient for such a general retaliation strike from the mid-eighties on.

The new U.S. strategy is supposed to threaten armed forces and political-military leadership centers rather than people, cities and industrial targets, so as to deter the Soviet Union from waging war. But the asymmetry of the settlement structures and the distribution of the armed forces in North America and in the Soviet Union constitute an immense obstacle to the strategy of limited nuclear warfare. Nevertheless, Carter has decided in favor of it in keeping with the demand of former U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger of 1974, who had advocated this strategy "lest the coat of world leadership slip from the shoulders of the president of the United States."

CONTINUED CANADIAN URANIUM DELIVERIES EXPECTED

LD141750 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Federal Government expects Canada to continue its deliveries of uranium beyond 1980. This was the reaction of spokesmen of the Foreign Ministry, the Federal Ministry of Economics and the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology today to reports that Canada is not planning to deliver any more natural uranium to the Federal Republic next year. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the question of uranium supplies from Canada is in no way connected with the delivery of a nuclear powerplant to Argentina.

Suspicions that Canada was not willing to deliver any more uranium to the Federal Republic arose because the interim agreement between Canada and Euratom expires at the end of the year, making new negotiations necessary. Canada insists on more stringent stipulations on weapons-grade uranium not being passed on.

SOMALIA TO RECEIVE DM101.7 MILLION IN FINANCIAL AID

LD141420 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Aug--For the years 1980 and 1981 Bonn has promised to Somalia a total of DM101.7 million of financial aid and DM34.5 million for technological cooperation. The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation announced on Thursday that the funds are mainly for agricultural development, animal husbandry, improvements in the water supply and vocational training.

In the focus of the agreement is a German participation with DM80 million in the international financing of the Bardera dam on the upper reaches of the Juba in southern Somalia. It will enable the irrigation of 205,000 acres and in addition will produce electricity.

Somali State Planning Minister Ahmed Habib Ahmed briefed State Secretary Alwin Brueck from the Economic Cooperation Ministry on his country's situation. So far 1.5 million refugees from Ethiopia have entered Somalia. He thanked Bonn for the stepped-up development aid and for the Federal Republic's speedy refugee aid.

CARTER CRITICIZED FOR NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY DIRECTIVE

LD141035 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Aug 80 p 5

[Max Leon article: "Carter's New Directives"]

[Text] It was not until 6 August--coinciding with the anniversary of Hiroshima!--that the U.S. press announced the White House chief's signature of new directives on strategy which were approved last week.

This "Presidential Directive 59" is based on the idea that to prevent a generalized conflict with the USSR the United States "should be provided with the means of waging a prolonged but limited nuclear war."

What a fine and good doctrine! It is no longer mankind's collective suicide which is being proposed for saving us from communism, but an expedient holocaust. Instead of using the 60,000 nuclear warheads accumulated in the arsenals in one strike, only a few hundred, or even a few tens of Hiroshimas would be used initially.

Presenting this strategy, which he describes as a "counterforce doctrine"--in contrast to the "countercity doctrine," as if nuclear war could be more acceptable if it began by wiping out garrison cities and major ports--to LE MONDE's readers, Michel Tatu is anxious to "justify" it: "Therefore it has been confirmed," he writes, "that, in reply to the threat which the new Soviet missiles posed to the ground-based forces, the United States is adopting programs which go far beyond merely countering the enemy threat and produce a new risk for the partner. This is how the arms race is progressing."

"The New Carter Doctrine"

This is how the trick is done. First: The Soviets pose a new threat; second: the United States responds; conclusion: the USSR alone is responsible for the arms race.

Mr Brzezinski, one of the instigators of the "new Carter doctrine," could not hope for a better cheerleader. Even in the United States his theories have far from unanimous support. The New York TIMES reports that "the concept that a nuclear threat aimed at military objectives rather than cities would be preferable is criticized by some experts who think that that would make a nuclear war more probable."

Indeed the theory of a "small-scale" nuclear war is not new. LE MONDE admits this by pointing out that this theory's instigators were already in the Pentagon under Mr Nixon's administration if not in Foster Dulles' days.

President Carter and his adviser have not introduced any new strategy aside from a new stratagem to push through their policy of speeding up the arms race and nuclear blackmail. "The new-style nuclear war" (LE MONDE) is merely a way of justifying a previous choice after the event--a deliberate intention by U.S. leaders to obtain or win back a supremacy which would enable them to impose their law on the whole world.

However, since strategic parity was established more than 10 years ago all their attempts have failed. It was this parity which led three U.S. presidents to conclude SALT agreements which confirm this parity and are based on it; Mr Nixon in Moscow, Mr Ford in Vladivostok and Mr Carter in Vienna.

Double Game

However the double game has never stopped in Washington. The current U.S. President signed the Vienna treaty with the same hand that signed the directives for the MX missile program ($34 billion for 2,000 warheads carried by 200 missiles), and the plan imposed on NATO for manufacturing and deploying 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe for strategic purposes.

The "new" Carter doctrine has been published now in order to justify, after the event, a record defense budget and a revival of the arms race (Atlantic Council meetings in May 1978 and December 1979), and not to counter a "new Soviet threat."

Unfortunately "Presidential Directive 59" cannot be seen as a mere propaganda maneuver--a trap for naive voters and obliging allies. It is an attempt to break parity to the advantage of the U.S. and this involves a serious danger of confrontation, as the U.S. defense secretary himself admits. Mr Brown stated on 28 July in Oakland with a frankness which is probably explained by the election campaign:

"Some people have promised U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. The truth is that overall military superiority is militarily and economically impossible for either side if the other is determined to prevent it. We cannot return to the days of the U.S. nuclear monopoly. There can be no victor in a full-scale war." He added that seeking military superiority "is unrealistic, naive and dangerous."

Those in the Elysee and elsewhere who are seeking to tie France to a diplomacy and military strategy which vacillate between deterrence and "prolonged" nuclear war should consider these thoughts.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO PHILLIPPINES--Paris, Aug 11, (AFP)--Albert Treca, 62, was today named France's new ambassador to Phillippines. Since 1978 Mr Treca has been an adviser to French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges. Mr Treca is a former ambassador to Niger (1964-68), Ethiopia (1971-75) and Australia (1975-78). [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 11 Aug 80 NC]

PARTIES DEMAND INQUIRY INTO CHARGES AGAINST SA CARNEIRO

LD132010 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Socialist Party [PS] and the Communist Party [PCP] today submitted written requests asking the standing committee of the Assembly of the Republic to call a special session to examine allegations concerning Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. The republican and socialist front had already announced yesterday that it would call for a parliamentary inquiry into allegations of fraud and indebtedness to the banking sector on the part of Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. Today, the PS formally submitted to the standing committee a written request to that effect.

The PCP also submitted a similar written request today calling for a special parliamentary sitting to examine the whole affair. The Communist document states that the prime minister was publicly involved in a financial scandal and that up to now he has not produced any substantiated denial capable of challenging the evidence and documentation made public in this connection.

The written requests, submitted separately by the two parties, were analyzed by the speaker of the assembly of the republic, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida.

Sa Carneiro Rejects Charges

LD142336 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1902 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Prime Minister Sa Carneiro "statement on the present political situation"--live]

[Excerpt] The Socialists and Communists have already clearly made known what their objective is, namely, to succeed in getting the president of the republic to appoint another government more favorable to them before the coming 5 October elections, similar to what happened before the December 1979 elections. Not even the failure of last year's methods has taught them a lesson. They want to repeat them, and they do not hesitate to use any means.

First they tried, by stirring social unrest, to bring the economy and work to a halt. But it is in this battle that Portuguese workers have shown that they reject adventures.

Next they tried broad mobilizations to prove that the government was isolated. Again, they lost that battle because not only did such attempts fail, but many Portuguese have actively participated in demonstrations in support of the government.

Now they are resorting to their last weapon: personal attack and libel. The pretext is not a new one. It has been used by Communist sectors since 1976 in crude, contradictory and always slanderous versions. In question were--as are now again--alleged debts of the present prime minister to the nationalized banking system. In August 1979 the campaign waged against his honor and dignity intensified and became systematic until the 2 December elections.

The present prime minister then lodged a complaint on the grounds of abuse of the freedom of the press against the main culprit of the journalistic campaign then under way. In April this year, and in view of the continuation of the same campaign, yet further judicial proceedings on the grounds of libel and slander were again brought against the same (?Communist organ) responsible for it. The matter was referred to the courts, as befits a state of law. The courts were to have ruled on the case last July, but on the initiative of the Communist libeler itself--which was the defendant in the case--the ruling was postponed sine die.

The conditions were therefore ripe, with the courts closed and by taking advantage of the judicial recess, for the slanderous campaign which the Communist sectors were waging with clearly political motivations to proceed.

The prime minister repeatedly declared--and again declares--that he does not owe anything to the nationalized banking system and in particular to the bank which has been mentioned, which for its part has also declared this in writing. In the face of the prime minister's initiative to bring legal proceedings against those who were charging him with having nonexistent debts, his detractors tried to spread further slander in order to keep the campaign alive, by accusing him of alleged fraud [word indistinct]. For this yet further libel, those responsible for it will answer to the courts.

The prime minister has never carried out any illegitimate or illicit act, and his relations with the banking system have always been conducted within the strictest legality and correctness. One has only now to wait for the slanderers to be punished by the courts.

The simple fact, however, that the whole affair is, on the prime minister's initiative, in the hands of the courts, also shows the bad faith of those who claim to be surprised at the prime minister's alleged silence with regard to this regretable issue.

In the face of this situation, nobody with a minimum of dignity and good faith can have any doubts that the libel--like last year before the elections--will not succeed. And yet, it is again being stirred up, with total disregard for the courts.

BULGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS PCP LEADER CUNHAL

AU131048 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 80 pp 1,3

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Kosta Andreev interview with PCP General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal during his vacation in Bulgaria--place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Comrade Cunhal, what are the most important facts characterizing the present political situation in Portugal? Can one say that the election campaign has already begun?

Answer: The election campaign has not yet officially started, but in practice it is being conducted by various parties. This results from the great importance of the elections for the Assembly of the Republic, scheduled for 5 October 1980. These elections, as I said, are of great importance for political life in Portugal. As you know, after the serious failure of the Socialist Party, the reactionary parties (namely the Social Democrats, the Social Democratic Center and their supporters) succeeded in obtaining an insignificant increase in the number of their deputies during the 1979 elections.

Relying upon their government and a majority in the Assembly of the Republic the reactionary parties worked out and immediately began to apply an illegal, subversive and anticonstitutional plan aimed at promptly bringing about the failure of the revolutionary achievements in Portugal and the very democratic structures of this country.

Thus, in further developing the negative trends in the policy of the former governments, reaction unleashed a brutal attack against agrarian reform, against nationalization and against the workers rights. The reactionary forces tried to pass a new election law that would have transformed the upcoming elections into a mere "farce," giving the opportunity to the reactionary forces to remain in power even if the overwhelming majority of the voters should vote against the parties of the government coalition. The reactionary forces succeeded in inflicting much damage to the Portuguese people's democratic achievements, and in particular against agrarian reform. However, reaction did not entirely succeed in its plans.

The workers class, the working people in the rural areas and the people's masses continue to pursue their heroic resistance against the reactionary attempts. The people's masses and working people are mobilizing their efforts, participating in strikes, demonstrations and meetings. As a matter of fact, the broadest strata of the population, who never had the opportunity to express their opinions in the past, are now actively participating in this movement. In many cases the government was forced to give in and suffered considerable failures.

In addition to this other top organs (such as the Revolutionary Council, as well as the presidency of the republic) having been attacked by the government, took advantage of their rights and declared unconstitutional certain laws approved by the government and by the reactionary majority in the Assembly of the Republic, for example, the case of the new bill against nationalization and of the recent election law. These laws did not pass, and this was a considerable failure for the subversive plans of the government parties.

The importance of the upcoming elections must be interpreted in this light.

Question: What do you think about Portugal's future if the democratic forces are victorious in the elections, and what will happen in case of their failure?

Answer: If the results of the elections should once again bring about a majority for the reactionary parties, the threat against democracy will become even greater.

In this case, of course, the struggle will be pursued. The Portuguese people will never give up their fight. They will overcome all obstacles, difficulties and dangers threatening the cause of democracy and the cause of the April revolution. Therefore the people's struggle will be victorious. Nevertheless, we realize that considerable sacrifices and hardships will be inevitable.

The struggle of the democratic forces, in which we firmly believe, will exert a great beneficial influence upon the consolidation of our revolutionary achievements.

This struggle will force the reactionary government to resign and will stop the counter-revolutionary offensive.

This struggle will also create a parliamentary basis for the establishment of a democratic government, regardless of the trends towards a rapprochement with the rightwing forces, which continue to persist within the Socialist Party.

This struggle will also revive the spirit of 25 April 1974 among the military circles.

The victory of the democratic forces will genuinely intensify the struggle of the people and of the masses, a struggle that continues to be a basic factor in the upsurge of political struggle. A victory of the democratic forces (Socialists and Communists) in the upcoming elections will mean that the Portuguese people have succeeded in overcoming a dangerous deviation along the difficult path of democratic revolution.

Question: Do you think that there is a change in the stand of the Socialist Party as regards the intensification of the reactionary forces? To what extent is this party ready to defend the people's democratic achievements and to develop them in the future?

Answer: Unity of action between the PCP and the Socialist Party is an extremely complicated problem, because the leadership of the Socialist Party and its secretary general, Mario Soares, in particular are firmly standing on anticommunist positions. As regards the trade union movement and public life, the Socialist Party is systematically seeking alliance with the reactionary parties by contributing, in this manner, to the reactionaries' attempts to split the workers movement.

Despite all this, the PCP is in favor of understanding and unity of action between Communists and Socialists; under the present circumstances a dialogue between the two parties is necessary. This dialogue is an important prerequisite for the implementation of a democratic alternative within the framework of the constitution.

The only possible majority in the upcoming assembly elections would be a majority of Socialist and Communist deputies. Nevertheless, a simple numerical majority is by no means identical to true political majority. In order to obtain a majority that would genuinely serve as a basis for the establishment of a democratic government, it is necessary for the PCP and the Portuguese Socialist Party to coordinate their activities. Taking into consideration the growing danger of a restoration of fascism, considering the lessons of life experience and the development of political events, as well as in view of the existing favorable opportunities for an alliance with the Communists--a fact which was noted by the Socialist Party itself--we can expect a change in the actions of its leadership.

We must note that as long as the Socialist Party is losing influence, as long as its importance in the elections is diminishing, as a result of its deviations to the right and its association with the rightwing forces, the PCP is steadily strengthening. The latest statistical data revealed that thanks to the recruitment of new cadres, the PCP has now reached 187,000 members.

Question: What can you tell us about the relations between the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and the PCP and how can you describe these relations?

Answer: The relations between the PCP and the BCP are characterized by solidarity and fraternal friendship, as well as by cooperation. These are relations of long standing; they existed also at the times of the fascist dictatorship in Portugal.

We, the Portuguese Communists, are very grateful for the support that the BCP rendered to us for so many years--before and after the victory of the 25 April revolution.

Our two parties are adhering to Marxism-Leninism and are inspired by the principles of proletarian internationalism. They consider their national and international obligations as inseparable; they are defending the unity of the communist movement and the unity of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces.

We can thus say that a solid basis exists for the development of friendly and fraternal relations between the BCP and the PCP, relations which are setting a splendid example for the relations between the peoples of Portugal and Bulgaria.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CABRAL ARRIVES IN LISBON

LD112138 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, arrived in Lisbon this afternoon on a private 2-day visit at President Ramalho Eanes' invitation. Besides serving as further confirmation of the personal friendship between Luis Cabral and Ramalho Eanes, the Guinean president's private visit will enable him to acquaint himself with aspects of the Portuguese situation free of protocol limitations inherent in official visits.

DANISH PREMIER REITERATES STAND ON DEFENSE BUDGET

LD141423 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Aug 80 pt 1 p 1

[Lisbeth Knudsen report: "Anker Jorgensen Will Not Negotiate on More Money for the Defense Forces"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen has now really excluded any possibility of negotiations on a new multiparty defense agreement. The Social Democrats are not prepared to negotiate on the framework for future defense spending--which will be a zero solution--but will negotiate on the distribution of funds within the overall framework.

After a ministerial meeting at Marienborg yesterday, when the problems surrounding future defense spending were discussed, the prime minister repeated his earlier statements that he has never committed himself in NATO to a 3-percent increase in defense spending.

This is questioned by both Liberal Party Chairman Henning Christophersen and Conservative Defense Chairman Palle Simonsen. The matter could now be cleared up by a question to the prime minister from Palle Simonsen. He will ask the prime minister if the government ought not to live up to decisions made at international level, in which it participated and to which it committed itself. Palle Simonsen then quotes the exact working of the NATO communique, which has been referred to in the Danish defense debate.

"Accordingly, the ministers bound themselves to maintaining and strengthening the alliance's military capability. They again confirmed how important it is that member nations achieve the goal to which state and government heads committed themselves of annual increases in defense spending of around 3 percent in real terms. They expressed their confidence that those countries that up to now have not been in a position to achieve this goal would make every possible effort to reach it," the official communique stated.

"It is simply not true that the Danish Government has committed itself to a 3-percent increase in defense spending. I expressed at the meeting in Washington the view that the Danish Government would have to express its reservations on a 3-percent increase in defense spending. I added that the Danish defense budget, unlike that of many other countries, is index linked. I also mentioned that we have a defense agreement that would make such an increase impossible during the present period," the prime minister said yesterday at a press conference at Marienborg after the ministerial meeting. He added: "The government's proposal on defense is still an unchanged budget framework. It is a proposal for negotiations, but it must be understood to mean that there are perhaps things within the 7 billion-kroner framework that can be discussed. We think that the framework itself is reasonable."

GREEK-TURKISH DIALOGUE TO BE RESUMED 15 SEPTEMBER

AT111639 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to press reports, the dialogue between Greece and Turkey will be resumed in Athens on 15 September at the level of secretaries general of the two countries' foreign ministeries. As is expected, the Greek side will be represented by Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, while Turkey will be represented by Mr Turkmen.

RALLIS DENIES POSSIBLE POSTELECTION COOPERATION WITH MINORITY

AT121523 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] "The issue of New Democracy's postelection cooperation [with other parties]--does not arise because the party is certain that it will win an absolute majority in the next elections." Prime Minister Rallis made this statement yesterday in reply to press reports. He added that the next elections will be held at the end of the 4-year term. Political observers noted the fact that even opposition press reports acknowledge that elections will be held around June 1981, a date that is not too far from the constitutional limits.

These reports are accompanied by the information that leading members of the government have discussed prospects for postelection cooperation by New Democracy because their forecasts indicate that its strength will drop.

Prime Minister Rallis' statement follows:

"I have been surprised by reports in certain newspapers that the government committee has held discussions in connection with postelection cooperation with other parties.

"These reports are inaccurate.

"No minister has raised the issue of cooperation with another party at the meeting of the government committee because New Democracy is certain that in the elections, which will be held at the end of the 4-year term, the party will win an absolute majority and will form an independent government."

The same observers added that there are essential policy differences among the various opposition parties, especially between the two largest ones, PASOK and the KKE.

Even with statements by its Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis the KKE has disputed the PASOK idea that "it alone can bring about change," claiming that PASOK will win a majority only in cooperation with the KKE.

On the other hand, the party of official opposition seems prepared to avoid the cultivation of similar ideas which it believes will create problems within its center wing. Thus all indications are that, in the future, disputes between the two parties will increase rather than decrease.

The general atmosphere of difference within the opposition, even among small parties, will do anything but help them win a majority in the next elections. On the contrary, political observers conclude that the differences favor the continued independence of the government party even after the next elections.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR ATTEMPTING TO SEPARATE NATO, BASES ISSUES

AT131447 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Of Insidious Origin...."]

[Text] The issue of Greece's position within the Atlantic Alliance or against it, in conjunction with the status of foreign bases in our country, has recently shown certain developments and variations worthy of special note and stress because they are indicative of the entire dynamics of things in our area and of the intentions of those powerful factors of the international arena which operate primarily in this area.

Specifically, according to reports that were published in I KATHIMERINI last Sunday, the United States is seeking to disengage the issue of Greece's return to the Atlantic Alliance's military wing from the issue of the foreign--that is, U.S.--bases in our country. That is, it is asking that the bases issue be settled first regardless of whether or not our country returns to the alliance's military wing and that it actually follows the terms that had been agreed upon in the plan of Greek-U.S. agreement which was initialed in 1977 but which was not signed and has remained in suspense.

This Washington goal is diametrically opposed to the Greek "position" according to which the extension of the existence and operation of foreign bases in Greece is organically linked with our country's return to the alliance's military wing (under Greek conditions and the status of a special relationship). That is, the Greek side has declared that if the return is foiled by not being in accordance with the above terms and within a specific deadline, the presence of foreign bases on our soil will be ended because the prerequisites and expediencies for such a presence will be eliminated.

To this official "position" we add the following: The bases are the principal negotiating "trump card" of our country for confronting and dealing with the vital national problems of greater Hellenism.

It is not difficult for one to discern the "dynamics" behind the U.S. goal. It is obvious that Turkey is persisting in its well-known and unacceptable demands which have thus far foiled Greece's return to the alliance's military wing and Washington does not want or cannot impose the elimination of these demands. For this reason it seeks to disengage this issue from that of the bases. If the Greek side were to accept the U.S. recommendations it is obvious what would happen: It would lose its principal negotiating "trump card," because Washington is principally interested in the bases, not in Greece's return to the military wing of NATO. Perhaps it would accept burdensome obligations which are related to the issue while, at the same time, remaining outside the alliance's military wing whose strong partners would not oppose Turkish demands which would endanger the vital interests and national security of our country. There could be no worse development.

An attempt is being made to lure Greece into accepting such a "solution" by giving economic aid that would be "in harmony" with that envisaged for Turkey by the well-known U.S.-Turkish defense agreement. Of course, however, only naive people would think that any Greek Government would consent--in exchange for economic returns--to "arrangements" that would constitute even a possible or "forcible" threat to the vital interests and security of the country and of greater Hellenism. And as we have already stressed, the bases, which are Greece's most basic and notable negotiating "trump card," cannot and should not be exhausted exclusively on the issue of return leaving us without negotiable supports on other vital national issues like the Cyprus problem.

Things are clear and there will certainly be no diversion from the course which the Greek Government has charted despite any "suggestions" or "enticements."

NSP LEADERS REITERATE CRITICISM OF TIES WITH ISRAEL

Erbakan on Severing Ties

TA141818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The leaders of certain political parties made statements which were published today in BAYRAM newspaper expressing their views on issues concerning the country. In his statement published in the Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir BAYRAM newspapers, NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan said that world Zionism was behind the anarchy in Turkey. He described Israel's recent move on Jerusalem as part of a plan prepared by the Jews to dominate the world. He pointed out that this development was a new opportunity to sever diplomatic relations with Israel. Erbakan said that despite the determined efforts of the NSP on this issue, the government was insistent in its stand. He criticized the policy being pursued by the government in this matter.

Cumalioglu Statement

TA121800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] NSP deputy leader Fehmi Cumalioglu said that the Demirel government is an admirer of Israel; it is trying very hard to turn Turkey into a province of the Common Market; and it is turning its back on the Islamic countries' wishes for friendship.

In a written statement in Ankara, Cumalioglu stressed that the government had not even sent greetings to the Afghan crusaders who were waging a life-and-death struggle against the Soviet Army. He charged that the West's wishes were being considered as orders by the government and that Turkey's rights in the Aegean were not being protected.

NSP SUBMITS PROPOSAL FOR EARLY ELECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY

TA151028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A proposal for early elections which was drawn up by the NSP National Assembly group has been submitted to the National Assembly chairman. The proposal says that the general elections scheduled to be held in June 1981 be held on 26 October 1980 instead. The proposal which was drawn up by the NSP leader and Deputy from Konya, Necmettin Erbakan, and his colleagues was announced by deputy leader Fehmi Cumalioglu in a press conference today.

The proposal says that the country is going through the most critical stage of its history in the hands of the present JP government. It says that a social structure lacking social and internal peace was created as a result of the JP government's policies. It adds that the country is thus being dragged toward disaster.

The proposal recalls that the JP government ignored the NSP proposal to establish a "national solution" and restoration government.

The proposal for early elections then says: The JP Government is remaining in power even though our nation does not want it. It mercilessly implements a program of devaluations, inflation, anarchy that has reached the dimensions of a civil war and blind loyalty to the West in foreign policy. This government is creating the impression that there are no alternatives outside it and spreading the propaganda that our nation needs that government.

The proposal for early elections is expected to be discussed by the National Assembly Constitutional Committee next week.

OIL REQUIREMENTS TO REACH 25 MILLION TONS IN 1981

TA141542 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Turkey's crude oil requirements for 1981 will rise by 5 million tons to 25 million tons. The MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY reported that of the 25 million tons, 13 million tons will be bought from neighboring countries at OPEC prices. Accordingly, Iran and Iraq will supply Turkey with 5 million tons each, Libya with 2 million tons and the Soviet Union 1 million tons. Contacts are being made with these countries to sign deals on the rest of Turkey's oil requirements. Officials have said contacts will be made especially with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Soviet Union.

OZAL CLAIMS MONTHLY RATE OF INFLATION LESS THAN 2 PERCENT

TA131051 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Ministry Under Secretary of the State Planning Organization Turgut Ozal has said that the rate of inflation has been reduced. In a statement to the national news agency, Ozal said that the results of the economic measures create hopes for great success. He said: The monthly rate of inflation, which was about 8 percent, has now been reduced to less than 2 percent. The Istanbul cost-of-living index was 1.2 percent for July. Given the situation in Turkey a year ago, such percentages were unthinkable then. This means that the annual rate of inflation in Turkey is below 30 percent.

Noting that although world oil prices have doubled since last year, Turkey does not suffer from any oil shortages at the present, Ozal said that Turkey's oil reserves are over a million tons.

ST SOPHIA TO BE REOPENED FOR FRIDAY PRAYERS

TA090958 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Sultan's Quarter at St Sophia will be opened for prayers with the Friday religious services to be held today. The Culture Ministry has been restoring the Sultan's Quarter, which was built for the Sultans to pray in following the conquest of Istanbul, for some time. The quarter at the St Sophia museum consists of a hall, a place to perform ablutions, a resting room and the Sultan's chamber. Today 60 guests will pray at the Sultan's Quarter, which has been set aside for heads of state and government and the heads of state of Islamic countries for prayers.

BRIEFS

GASOLINE EXPORTS--Energy and Natural Resources Minister Esat Kiratlioglu said that Turkey is exporting 20,000 tons of gasoline every month and that the foreign currency income secured this way makes importing crude oil 20-25 percent cheaper. In a statement to the MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY, Kiratlioglu said that there will not be any shortage of petroleum in Turkey this year. Noting that all fuel storage tanks are completely full, he said that the import contracts have been made for sufficient crude oil to insure that the refineries produce at full capacity by the end of the year. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80 TA]

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GIEREK POSTPONES SCHEDULED VISIT TO FRG

LD181146 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn/Warsaw, 18 Aug (DPA)--Polish party chief Edward Gierek today asked for postponement to a later date of the planned meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg on Tuesday and Wednesday. However, it is still intended to hold the meeting this year. A government spokesman in Bonn confirmed the Polish wish for a postponement and said that the Federal Government was in contact with the Polish side about a new date "later this year." No official reason has been given for the postponement of Gierek's visit. The Polish wish to postpone the visit first became known in Warsaw. The Bonn government spokesman confirmed today that the Polish side had notified the Federal Government via the FRG Embassy in Warsaw that it wished to postpone the working visit.

PREPARATIONS FOR SCHMIDT-HONECKER VISIT CONTINUING

LD151204 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Aug (DPA)--The preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and SED leader Honecker were continued at a further talk between Minister of State Honecker of the Federal Chancellor's Office and the permanent GDR representative in Bonn, Moldt, in Bonn today. Government Spokesman Gruenewald told a news conference in Bonn that the discussions on the subjects to be discussed at the meeting had progressed "very far" but had not yet been concluded. Gruenewald affirmed the chancellor's intention to travel to his meeting with Honecker on Werbellinsee on 27-29 August by special train "direct" from Hamburg to the location. Replying to an interjection that the shortest rail route from Hamburg is by train via Berlin, Grueneward said that the direct route to Werbellinsee is not necessarily the shortest.

GENSCHER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH POLAND, GDR

DW180757 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts from Paul-Heinz Middeldorf interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] No doubt the events in Poland are extremely significant. This also applies to the West at large, including the Federal Republic. Our reaction is reflected, for instance, by the credit of DM1.2 billion which a West German consortium of banks has just granted Poland, just as it is shown by our interest in the dialogue with Warsaw. How would you describe the role of the Federal Republic in the relationship with Poland today?

[Answer] We consider our policy toward our Eastern neighbors to be devised on a long-term basis, a policy in mutual interest. This is what guides us in the development of our relations with the People's Republic of Poland. Regardless of the topical developments, the credit you mentioned had been under discussion for quite some time. It is part of the cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Poland aimed at these mutual interests. I hope that the forthcoming visit by First Secretary Gierek will produce new prospects for deepening the cooperation with this important European country. We are sure that the People's Republic of Poland is extremely interested, just as we are, in seeing progress attained in the questions concerning arms control and disarmament in Europe. Surely this question of what contributions both states can make toward security in Europe will play a decisive role in the talks that will be held with Gierek.

We are aware that security in Europe is possible only on the basis of balance. And we wish this to be attained on as low a level of armaments as possible. This will then also create the chance for better solving other questions with the funds thus released. This is true for our commitments toward the Third World just as it is true for the solution of our own problems.

[Question] You are counting on this visit despite the events in Poland?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] The Poles are badly off; many other socialist states are in poor shape. Why don't we let the socialist states stew in their own juice to make them muster greater efforts for their civilian economy in the long run and not do so much for military armament?

[Answer] The criticism which the opposition in our country levels at the Ostpolitik of the Federal Government shows that the opposition exploits every suitable and unsuitable chance to wage once again the battles that had been fought over the treaty policy at the beginning of the seventies. The opposition still has not found the proper attitude toward the treaties. Finding the proper attitude includes concentrating now, with a view forward, on exploiting the chances offered by these treaties in our own national interest. And by its partially immoderate criticism of our policy the opposition blocks its own chances for making constructive contributions of its own.

It is absolutely clear that states having the structure of the communist states definitely will not begin saving in armaments when they do any saving. But I believe that economic cooperation can also constitute an important component of confidence building in Europe. No doubt our treaty policy and the policy of detente and harmonization of interests in Europe that has been made feasible only as a result of the treaty policy, has been an important contribution toward stability in Europe and will remain such a contribution in the future. To me it is interesting to note that in a period of international crises, which normally tend--and in the past did tend--to arouse the greatest concern, we talk about the further progress of cooperation in relations with the GDR but also in relations with the People's Republic of Poland and other states. Actually this is a hallmark of our policy.

It just could not have been in the treaties' content to bring about a fundmental change of Soviet policy in all parts of the world. But the basis of detente means that the principles of detente must be applied everywhere. We proceed from the principle of the indivisibility of detente. This is why we remind the Soviet Union time and again that is is necessary to accept the principles of detente in all parts of the world, too, lest this cause burdens to detente policy in Europe. This means that it is not necessary in an internationally critical situation to give up detente in Europe but rather to ensure that the attitude which has resulted for Europe as a consequence of detente--the respect for the mutual interests and for stability--be accepted in other parts of the world by the Soviet Union as well.

[Question] We have just ahead of us a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker. Now all sorts of people are saying that the meeting will primarily involve human alleviations. Can this topic form the crux of the meeting or is the spectrum of inter-German cooperation much greater?

[Answer] The variety is much greater, and it must be kept in mind, too, lest we renounce developing relations in all their aspects. Naturally we are interested in enhancing meetings between people, improving travel possibilities, and a great deal more. We are also interested in developing cultural relations. The development of economic relations creates new fields of common interest which has a positive effect on other spheres.

Both German states, moreover, can and must make decisive contributions toward security in Europe. It should, I believe, be the objective of the two German states to attain a maximum fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts. This might then be exemplary for East-West cooperation for other states and in other fields as well. We should develop our common ambition here. If this is true, then the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR also are interested in a favorable development of CSCE policy at large.

This is in the common interest. It is in such a climate alone that cooperation between the two German states can be improved. We could muster contributions, for example also to the discussion on arms control and disarmament, the preparation of a European disarmament conference which in our view should follow the French proposal, and on other fields. I wish and hope that the opposition will realize that this GDR visit by the chancellor can be an important contribution to the stability in the development of cooperation in Europe. This visit must not be overburdened with demands. Nor must one deprive oneself of the attitude of pushing the development of relations wherever possible, by concentrating on just a few aspects. Our goal for this visit by the chancellor is to develop as many prospects for inter-German relations and cooperation as possible.

FRG MAKES REPRESENTATIONS TO USSR OVER ZAMYATIN REMARKS

LD151659 Hamburg DPA in German 1553 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Aug (DPA)--The sharp attack by top Soviet official Leonid Zamyatin on CDU politician Juergen Todenhoefer over his visit with Afghan resistance fighters has prompted the Foreign Ministry to make representations to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in reply to an inquiry on Friday that the Federal Government, based on satisfactory explanations from the Soviet side, regards the matter "as settled." The spokesman did not comment on Zamyatin's remarks.

The daily DIE WELT, in its Saturday edition, reports that Zamyatin had told German Minister (diplomatic rank) Herman Huber at a reception on 11 August concerning Todenhoefer's Afghanistan trip that it would be best is such a man were seized while involved in such a campaign "and handed over to the Afghans to be whipped." Zamyatin, head of the Information Department at the Soviet Central Committee, added that execution (?and) "shooting" were other alternatives.

According to DIE WELT, Huber told Zamyatin there and then that such remarks about Todenhoefer were totally unacceptable. The minister immediately informed the Foreign Ministry about the incident, which instructed the ambassador to make representations at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on 13 August to express his indignation about Zamyatin on behalf of the Federal Government, especially since his remarks had sounded exactly like a threat on Todenhoefer's life.

The head of the Third European Department of the Foreign Ministry, Bondarenko, according to DIE WELT, expressed regret over Zamyatin's remarks if made. They do not reflect the Soviet Government's opinion. No doubt they were remarks made half in jest, half while emotionally carried away.

According to the newspaper report Zamyatin made the remarks to the German minister during a reception given for a group of SPD and FDP deputies from Bonn which had arrived in Moscow to mark the 10th anniversary of the German-Soviet treaty.

Todenhoefer, in Bonn on 7 August after returning from his Afghanistan trip, accused the Soviet Union of practicing genocide. According to DIE WELT, Zamyatin expressed his view that Todenhoefer had been in Afghanistan illegally, had fraternized "with bandits" and subsequently disseminated "fairy tales" about alleged atrocities committed by the Soviets in Afghanistan.

Zamyatin Praises Moscow Treaty

LD152052 Hamburg DPA in German 2023 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bremen--The top Soviet official Leonid Zamyatin has called the Moscow treaty signed in 1970 between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union the basis of a "decade of detente". It has been a precondition for the "rehabilitation" and consolidation of the situation in Europe, Zamyatin said in Bremen tonight to the German-Soviet society. In the economic sector the agreements led to the Federal Republic being today the biggest nonsocialist trading partner of the Soviet Union. Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, by launching sharp attacks on the CDU politician Todenhoefer for his visit to Afghan resistance fighters, had triggered off protests by Bonn to Moscow and a dissociating statement by the Soviet Government.

BONN SOURCES CONFIRM VIOLATION OF GDR AIRSPACE

LD141856 Hamburg DPA in German 1707 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Aug (DPA)--The incident involving an F-104G Starfighter [as received] has been confirmed by well-informed sources in Bonn. DPA has learned that it is not yet certain whether the plane concerned was a German Starfighter or a plane belonging to another NATO partner. The case is being investigated. It was expressly noted that the penetration into the GDR's airspace, which may have lasted only seconds, was "inadvertent in any case." It happens "very much more often...the other way round."

COMMITMENT TO INCREASED NATO SPENDING REAFFIRMED

LD151352 Hamburg DPA in German 1300 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Aug (DPA)--Government Spokesman Gruenewald has made it clear that the Federal Government stands by its commitment to raise its defense expediture by 3 percent in real terms. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn today, Gruenewald said that the government will keep to the target set by NATO. The Federal Government has enquired into reports that the Danish Government has dissociated itself from the NATO decision in 1978. Gruenewald declined to comment on Denmark's economic development and the attitude now adopted by that country. According to Gruenewald the new U.S. nuclear strategy contains for Bonn "no surprise as to its substance." Leopold, a spokesman of the Defense Ministry, disclosed that a letter from U.S. Defense Secretary Brown on this subject was received by the Federal Defense Ministry about 5 days ago. Leopold did not give any further details. Gruenewald emphasized that Bonn is watching the matter "attentively."

PAPERS COMMENT ON RENOMINATION OF CARTER

DW151023 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Text] BREMER NACHRICHTEN writes: The United States is important enough that governments in the East and West must now start weighing the chances and adapting to a politically unstable period of time there with hopefully not too many bad surprises. The situation becomes complicated because neither the present incumbent nor his two rivals, the Republican Reagan and the Independent Anderson, are playing the role of outspoken favorites.

Carter, according to opinion polls, at present is the farthest away from enjoying an absolute majority. The relatively great popularity of Reagan has dwindled during the last several days. Anderson in the long run might be able to wrest away enough votes from the official candidates of the two big parties that none of the candidates will attain the absolute majority needed in the elections.

Next is a passage from the editorial of the KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER, which reads in part: Though Jimmy Carter has been renominated by his party friends there exists a hard core of Kennedy supporters who make just as little bones about their uncompromising support for the senator than they do about their dislike for Carter. And in addition there are those who are disappointed about Carter, because he has not lived up to their expectations, but who, on the other hand, do not accept liberal Kennedy either. Granted, they have helped to select a candidate in New York, but they have done this halfheartedly at best.

Now let us turn to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCAU which is of the following view: In defiance of all predictions and the competition of Edward Kennedy, who formerly was considered invincible, Carter has recovered his own renomination. This alone is quite a political accomplishment, a success which the President has scored through his tenacious and stubborn temporizing. Nevertheless it is not quite foreseeable as yet where Carter will find his battalions with whom he wants to defeat Ronald Reagan this fall. As reported, there is a drifting away from the camp of the traditionally Democratic electorate.

BERLIN, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DISAGREE ON IRAQI DIPLOMATS

ID150906 Hamburg DPA in German 0802 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Summary] Berlin-Bonn, 15 Aug (DPA)--A quarrel is developing between the Federal Government and the Berlin Senat concerning the two Iraqi diplomats who were arrested in West Berlin at the beginning of August for an alleged attempt to detonate a bomb at a meeting of Kurdish students. Informed sources today confirmed a report in BERLINER MORGENPOST that the Federal Government is urging the Senat "for reasons of foreign policy" to expel the two Iraqis without bringing them to trial. The Senat on the other hand takes the view that the state cannot in this instance drop its claim that prosecution is necessary.

The Federal Government's wish that the two should be expelled was also confirmed by a well-informed source in Bonn today. This must be seen against the background of Bonn's good contacts with Iraq in the fight against terrorism. However, it was stressed in Bonn that the decision rests with the competent Berlin authorities.

FRG EXPRESSES 'DISMAY' OVER ROK OPPOSITION TRIAL

ID151230 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government has expressed its dismay at events in South Korea, where the leader of the South Korean opposition Kim Tae-chung is facing a military court with 23 other defendants for an alleged attempt to overthrow the regime. The Bonn Foreign Minister announced today that the German ambassador in Seoul presented a letter from Foreign Minister Genscher to the South Korean foreign minister. In it Genscher, who had already asked the Korean ambassador in Bonn to convey the Federal Government's concern to his government, expresses fears for the safety of democratic politicians.

EANES SPEAKS ON ROLE OF MILITARY IN PLURALISTIC DEMOCRACY

LD150952 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In his capacity as chief of the armed forces general staff, General Ramalho Eanes this morning awarded the Torre Espada [power and sword] to the infantry training school.

In a fundamentally military speech, Ramalho Eanes said that there are no successful armies whenever they estrange themselves from the will of the peoples that they defend. Explaining the reasons the Council of the Revolution was included within the framework of the present political regime, General Eanes said that the military are aware that pluralistic democracy does not need, nor is it compatible with any praetorian or corporative tutelages.

On 25 April [1974] and 25 November [1975] Eanes added, the Portuguese military proved that they had nothing to do with interventionist blueprints restrictive of democratic sovereignty.

Reference should be made to his statement that today it can be noted that the political leaders believe that pluralistic democracy is already endowed with its own defense mechanisms. Such a statement, laying emphasis on the democratic and pluralistic consolidation of the present regime, was the starting point for a few reflections pertaining to the present situation:

[Begin Eanes recording] It is true that in particularly important moments in the consolidation of our democracy, as is the case of preelectoral periods, there are politicians whose actions continue to be geared toward a shifting of the weight of the military institution in favor of their own blueprints. It is legitimate for them [words indistinct] to submit them to the Portuguese people. However, it is not legitimate to try to use the armed forces to benefit their own bluebrints. [end recording]

One cannot separate the statements made in Mafra by Ramalho Eanes from his capacity of president of the republic. Perhaps for this very reason, greater significance should be attached to his statement that the actions of the Council of the Revolution may sometimes have been debatable, in the same way that some actions of other organs of sovereignty may also have been controversial. He added:

[Begin Eanes recording] Militaristic blueprints which may still be alive in the minds of some, either as a reflection of a longing for the past, or as the result of political impotence, no longer have a place in a society which has adopted a pluralistic democracy and in which the armed forces recognize their complete subordination to the decisions of the legitimate political power. There will be no room for any other body of political-military power after the revision of the constitution. For the same reasons, there will be no transfer of these political-military functions into any category of military power. With the termination of the Council of the Revolution, the military leaders will (?confine) their functions to the internal framework of the military institution and in no circumstances will their personal political opinions be allowed to be expressed on pain of immediately placing themselves outside democratic legality and responsibility and outside the military ethics which they have pledged to respect and enforce. [end recording]

Ramalho Eanes also stressed that the military institution can only remain cohesive and operational as long as each of its members respects the ethical norms and codes which protect the armed forces from manipulation.

DIPLOMAT EXPLAINS CLOSURE OF EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD171356 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1420 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] London, 17 Aug (PA)--The British Embassy in Tehran was closed today after a week of hostile demonstrations. Most of the UK-based staff have been withdrawn with the result that the visa department had to shut down, so no Iranian will be able to get a British visa in Tehran. The embassy closed because, said Second Secretary David Reddaway, "we were not sure how quickly the word would get round."

Speaking on BBC Radio from Tehran he said: "We already have a permanent sit-in in support of students in detention in London and we thought it more prudent with the combination of disgruntled customers and political demonstators to keep the doors shut," particularly since today we don't really have anything to say to either group." Mr Reddaway pointed out that although the embassy was effectively "shut" today a telephonist was on duty and people were able to phone in.

Seven British-based staff and four dependants have been withdrawn, arriving back in Britain yesterday. "We thought that at a time of tension it would be wise to have fewer people on the ground," said Mr Reddaway. He stressed that consular protection would be maintained for British subjects in Iran and that the embassy would continue to function. Referring to the three Britons being held by revolutionary guards in Iran Mr Reddaway said: "We are still pressing for consular access."

"The Iranian Government is being very helpful," he said. "I know it is not easy for them either but I am very happy with the fact that they are trying hard."

A Foreign Office spokesman said today "this is a temporary measure at a time of tension," but the embassy remains in business both to provide such consular protection as required and as the circumstances allow and to maintain contact with the Iranian authorities. Closure of the embassy today was only a very short term measure. There was no question of closing the embassy down completely, he said. The senior British officials remaining at the embassy are: Charge d'Affaires Mr Arthur Wyatt, First Secretary Mr Edmun Barratt, Second Secretary Mr David Reddaway and Communications Officer Mr Robert Mansfield.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE URGES UK TO TAKE LEAD IN EEC

LD151229 London THE DAILY TELEGRAM in English 15 Aug 80 p 6

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Britain Must Take Lead in Europe, Says Walker"]

[Text] Britain must take the lead in developing dynamic and positive policies for the Common Market to follow, Mr Walker, minister of agriculture, said last night. Fifteen months of Conservative government had "transformed" Britain's position in Europe, he told constituents in Worcester. He looked to Britain's presidency of the EEC in the second half of next year as an opportunity to give an "imaginative and positive lead."

The visionary tone of Mr Walker's speech contrasted with the highly complex negotiations on farms prices and fisheries which have been taking up much of the time.

In the past, Mr Walker has not always been an ardent supporter of the Common Market.

Ministers have recently been reminded by Mr Angus Maude, paymaster-general, of the scope for making positive statements about Europe. But it was being stressed last night that Mr Walker's speech was all his own work.

Mr Walker said that some aspects of the Common Market were far from satisfactory--notably the "scandal" of unwanted farm surpluses and the air travel cartels which made movement unnecessarily expensive.

But he insisted: "This is certainly no time for the fainthearted in Britain to talk about the failure of the Community or the importance of Britain pursuing an isolationist policy."

Britain's position in Europe had been transformed in the past 15 months through the successful negotiation of a two-thirds cut in its budget contribution, the removal from agriculture of the "handicap" of the green pound, and the governments's foreign policy initiatives using Europe as a "substantial base."

"The time has come to life the horizons of Europe beyond the quibbles on the Common Agricultural Policy, and beyond legal arguments."

There was a need to recognise that "in a modern world the application of vision and imagination to what has already been created in Europe can provide for the remainder of this century a dynamism and a lead for which the world in the next century will truly be grateful. This time next year it is Britain that will be conducting the presidency of the European Community. It is a unique opportunity. It will be at a moment in history when France, Germany and the United States will all have completed their elections. The three major powers of the European Community and the strongest ally of the European Community will all have governments with a substantial period of time prior to any further elections taking place."

It will be an ideal time for Britain to give an imaginative and positive lead to Europe--a lead which will enable Europe to obtain its proper place as the major economic and political grouping in the world. "We must indicate the areas in which Europe should collaborate. We must give a new momentum to the Community during the period of the presidency.

"We must positively create close relationships with the newly developing economies of the Third World. Europe has the background to achieve such a connection. Currently 40 per cent of the economic aid to Third World countries comes from the European Community, compared with only 25 percent from the United States and only one per cent from the Soviet Union. The Community takes a quarter of the exports of the newly emerging economices.

"On our present performance we can create arrangements in which Europe becomes the main supplier of plant, machinery, management expertise and technology to the expanding countries."

Mr Walker also urged that Europe, as the greatest devourer of raw materials of any economic grouping in the world, should both develop long term relationships with its suppliers and invest heavily in recycling.

Instead of the present unwanted food surpluses, Europe should also develop a policy enabling it to feed not only the needs of the Common Market but of peoples suffering from malnutrition.

ROLANDHIS, GROMYKO EXCHANGE CABLES ON DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY

NC161258 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis and his Soviet counterpart Gromyko have exchanged cables on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Cypriot-Soviet diplomatic relations. In his cable, Gromyko says that the Soviet people wish the Cypriot people prosperity and success in their efforts to strengthen the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot Republic. He also expresses his conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between both countries will further develop in the interest of international peace and security.

In his cable, Rolandhis expresses gratitude for the USSR's support of and solidarity with Cyprus and its people's struggle for a just and lasting solution to the island's problem. The cable concludes: We note with deep satisfaction the development of friendly relations and cooperation between both countries and peoples in all fields.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS UN OFFICERS' 'PRO-TURKISH' REMARKS

NC161545 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the republic has protested to the UN peace force in Cyprus in connection with the unacceptable pro-Turkish statements made by two peace force officers. The statements were made to the members of the seminar of the international students movements and of the youth section of the United Nations during a familiarization visit to the peace force headquarters at the Nicosia airport area.

AKEL DENOUNCES KIPRIANOU, ANNOUNCES OWN ELECTION PLANS

NC170914 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 17 Aug 80 p 1

["Text" of 16 August statement by AKEL Central Committee]

[Excerpts] The intercommunal talks are expected to resume on 16 September following intensive efforts by the UN secretary general, the loss of an entire year and the 9 August opening meeting.

Although both sides should confine themselves to positive statements and preparations for really substantive talks, we have first had provocative statements by Denktas and then President Kiprianou's statements, which deviated from the planned course and were conducive to Denktas' intransigence.

After he wasted an entire year discussing virtually identical formulas, President Kiprianou accepted one of them. However, his statements before leaving for Greece the next day and his interview with the Athens paper TO VIMA proved that he actually accepts neither the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement nor biregional federation.

Kiprianou tried, as always, to cover up his deviation from the Makarios line with slanders against AKEL, which for 3 whole years has struggled to keep him on the correct line by giving him its unselfish support.

Both by identifying himself fully with the EDEK leadership--which has never agreed to anything in the national council--and by his mudslinging efforts against AKEL he has attempted to identify AKEL with the extreme right, pro-NATO faction of DISI [Democratic Rally Party].

Instead of applying himself with seriousness and a spirit of self-criticism of the policy he has been following thus far--not only in the Cypriot issue but also in other serious problems of the country--Kiprianou has reached the point of accusing AKEL of splitting unity! However, the gravedigger of unity and cooperation, which became possible through AKEL's many sacrifices, is Kiprianou himself, who has violated the Makarios line and identified himself with the line that leads to Cyprus' complete destruction and enslavement.

This irresponsible way of handling the Cypriot issue has resulted in rumors about the failure of the talks before they even resume.

AKEL believes that we must go to the talks fully prepared, with the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement worked out and even armed with a draft constitution based on a biregional federation that must be used at the appropriate time.

AKEL believes that the Greek Cypriot side has a great deal to gain from a serious, prudent and consistent stand and from a constructive attitude at the negotiating table.

AKEL believes that, irrespective of Denktas' provocation and unsubstantiated allegations, the Greek Cypriot side, the Cypriot Government, and Cyprus can only suffer losses as a result of the way in which President Kiprianou spoke last Saturday [in his 9 August press conference] and in his interview with TO VIMA.

This is not because we have any illusions about Denktas or the chauvinistic, reactionary imperialist forces behind him, but because an absolutely positive approach to the issue and a consistency based on the line adopted by the National Council under Makarios' chairmanship are in the interest of the Greek Cypriot side, of the Turkish Cypriots and of Cyprus.

Therefore, irrespective of any negative stand by Denktas--who has every interest in torpedoing the talks because in this way he would serve the chauvinistic, imperialist plans of partition or even Turkey's complete occupation of Cyprus--the Greek Cypriot side must attend the talks fully prepared for a constructive dialogue on the basis of the agreements reached and the UN resolutions.

In this manner we will also strengthen the progressive Turkish Cypriot forces and exert the best possible pressure on the other side's leadership to make a positive response for a viable Cypriot solution that would secure Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, federation, nonalignment and demilitarization.

This year, as has been the case every year, the AKEL Central Committee proclaims a fund-raising drive to strengthen its financial status and calls upon party cadres and members, its friends and supporters to contribute generously to the party's treasury. We deem it our duty to remind that, in accordance with the constitution, the parliamentary elections will be held in the first half of 1981 based on the new electoral law on the proportional representation system, the enactment of which AKEL contributed to decisively. AKEL will contest these elections with its own forces.

The AKEL Central Committee is fully confident and convinced that AKEL members, friends and supporters of the working people's party, appreciating the very serious duties it has to carry out, will enthusiastically respond to the appeal for the party's financial strengthening.

On its party, AKEL's response will be worthy of the expectations of the workers and the people.

[Signed] The AKEL Central Committee.

OFFICIAL STATES TURKISH SIDE WILL ATTEND REOPENING OF TALKS

TA151105 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting today under the chairmanship of Irsen Kucuk, the acting prime minister and minister of agriculture, natural resources and energy. During the meeting, the Council of Ministers discussed Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou's negative statement which was made with a view to undermining the intercommunal talks.

The TURKISH NEWS AGENCY in Cyprus [TAK] reports that the results of the meeting were conveyed to President Denktas by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol.

After the 3-hour Council of Ministers meeting, Atakol was asked by TAK whether there was a possibility that the intercommunal talks might not resume. The minister replied: As far as we are concerned there is no such danger. We will not be taken in by provocations despite this display of ill will. We will go to the intercommunal talks on 16 September to continue to defend the rights of our community.

DENKTAS REITERATES DEMAND FOR TURKISH GUARANTEE IN CYPRUS

TA151919 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side will not accept any agreement which does not include Turkey's guarantee.

Denktas made this statement during a ceremony in Gazimagosa [Famagusta] marking the sixth anniversary of the second peace operation by the Turkish Armed Forces in Cyprus. The liberation anniversaries in the federated state on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the second peace operation were continued at the martyrs monument in Gazimagosa this morning. Later a ceremony was held at the Ataturk monument and wreaths were laid at the monument. The last ceremony in Gazimagosa was held on Polatpasa Boulevard at 1800. The significance of the day was noted during the ceremony, which ended with a military parade.

In a speech during the ceremony, Denktas explained the attitude of the Greek Cypriots toward the Turkish Cypriot community until now and said that, despite everything, the Turkish Cypriot side is making great sacrifices for the establishment of a bizonal system. Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriots want to make peace with the Greek Cypriots under equal terms and that a republic to be established without the guarantee of Turkey would resemble a republic made out of sand.

ROLANDHIS MEETS VISITING LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS

NC161700 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] This afternoon Foreign Minister Rolandhis met Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus who is currently in Cyprus on a private visit. During the meeting the two foreign ministers discussed the Cyprus and the Middle East problem, the question of Lebanon and bilateral issues.

MITSOTAKIS DENIES SIGNING AIDE-MEMOIRE WITH TURKEY, U.S.

NC151227 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has denied press reports that an aide mémoire was signed in Ankara by the foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and the United States and that all sides, mainly Turkey, have undertaken an obligation to speed up Greece's reentry into the Atlantic alliance's military wing.

"The report on a protocol of any kind between myself and Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen in Ankara is totally inaccurate. The only thing on which agreement was reached was the joint communique. We have not concluded any other agreement."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, EEC COUNCIL

NC142016 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to agency reports, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will visit New York between 25 September and 5 October to follow the UN General Assembly session. Mr Mitsotakis will meet his Turkish counterpart, Mr Erkmen, in the course of the Assembly's work and will also have meetings with other foreign ministers. From New York Mr Mitsotakis will go straight to Brussels where the Council of EEC Foreign Ministers will meet on 7 and 8 October. This is the first time a Greek minister will participate in this council.

PAPANDREOU DISAGREES WITH NATIONAL OIL EXPLORATION POLICY

AT171441 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] PASOK will not accept as a fait accompli the undisguised sellout of our energy resources to the foreign oil cartel because these New Democracy choices not only downgrade independent economic development but also undermine our own national independence. PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made this clear warning in tough language in reply to the government statement that it will proceed into agreements with foreign multinational companies for exploration in Greece.

As is well known, in its relevant statement the government mentioned that exploration programs should be completed in 10 years, noted the weaknesses of the public oil corporation and stressed that, after bids have been submitted, multinational companies will be entrusted with 90 percent of exploration, in exchange for which they will exploit the oilfields that will be discovered.

This government decision caused a "verticle" reaction by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou, who stated:

"The recent government statement on entrusting oil 'exploration' to others constitutes one more sample of the policy of dependence of the New Democracy government.

"We thus find ourselves before an undisguised sellout of our energy resources to the foreign oil and energy cartels.

"Under the pretext of this referent exploration and the well-known unacceptable arrangements of the notorious law concerning hydrocarbons, the foreign trusts will undertake to exploit any deposits which, in their opinion, can be utilized in 90 percent of our potential petroleum deposits. Actually, they will undertake the exploitation through agreements that will be concluded by presidential decrees, without any control by the Greek chamber, just as the government majority skillfully arranged through the passing of law 468/76.

"Furthermore, in recognizing the bankruptcy of its policy the government has restricted the sector of activities of the public oil corporation to exploration of 10 percent of the potential deposits, while for the remaining 90 percent it has stated that 'the possibility of participation in exploitation will be sought.'

"It is truly surprising for the New Democracy government to refer to a 'mere seeking' when the designation of a strict framework of participation constitutes a basic concern of any, even a dependent country.

"In a number of countries with a greater or lesser degree of development, exploration and exploitation are mainly made by (?multinational) agents either by using their own equipment, by subcontracting with national supervision, or by international agreements.

"After the unacceptable delay in the development of national technology, Greek initiatives should have been aimed toward the last goal and especially toward friendly countries with national state agents for exploration (for instance, Italy, Romania, etc.)

"The absence of the entire Aegean from the areas to be explored appears even more serious since it confirms PASOK charges regarding the existence of secret agreements which were made without the people's knowledge.

"A gap certainly separates our viewpoints from government policy in both the choice of strategy and tactics.

"However, in the sectors of energy and mineral wealth, which are of strategic significance, the current choices undermine the country's future prospects. For this reason we now declare that PASOK will not accept as faits accomplis any choices which undermine not only independent economic development but also our own national independence."

In replying to the PASOK chairman, the government, although reiterating the difficulties the public oil corporation faces in undertaking the responsibility for all explorations, avoids replying to the question of who is responsible for this inadequacy and to the specific proposals which the PASOK chairman has made for grappling with this gap (subcontracting with national supervision, interstate agreements).

In response to the government the PASOK chairman stressed that "since the New Democracy government persists in its viewpoint and considers the course it has selected to be nationally beneficial, we challenge it to bring the relevant agreements to the chamber and not to possibly use other arrangements (presidential decrees) granted to it by law 468/76 which it has passed."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Mr. Eracledes, who was up to now serving as ambassador in Belgrade, is being appointed to the embassy in Lisbon. In his Belgrade position he will be replaced by Mr. Makris. Mr. Protonotarios will be the new Greek ambassador in Caracas, and Mr. Kountouriotis will replace Mr Spyridakis as Greek charge d'affaires in Israel. The latter has been assigned a new position at the Foreign Ministry in Athens. Mr Sikoris, currently Greece's ambassador in Stockholm, will become the director of the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Bureau. [Athens News in English 17-18 Aug 80 AT]

MINISTERS APPROVE MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION AFTER DISCUSSION

National Security Council Recommendation

TA171555 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The National Security Council has decided to recommend to the government a 2-month extension of the martial law in effect in 20 provinces. The recommendation is being discussed at the Council of Ministers session which is now in progress.

The National Security Council met at the Cankaya Mansion under the chairmanship of Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at 0930. The meeting lasted 6 hours. It was attended by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren, ministers who are members of the council, the ground, naval and air force commanders as well as the National Security Council secretary general.

A statement issued after the meeting says that the council reviewed domestic and foreign developments, the public order situation and the work being conducted in the martial law areas. The statement says that the state security forces are waging a merciless and successful struggle against anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and destructiveness within the framework of the existing law and within the limits of their authority. The statement adds: However, the nature of the incidents, the identity of the organizations and their intentions of destroying the state as well as the increasing boldness of hostile foreign circles is making it essential to conduct a comprehensive, rapid and organized struggle with all the state bodies--that is, the legislative, executive and judiciary--participating.

The National Security Council Secretariat General statement says that it has become a national necessity not only to protect the essence of the basic rights and freedoms envisaged by the constitution but also to insure that the unity of the country and the nation is not endangered.

The statement then says: Our citizens must be confident that, no matter how regrettable the incidents are, terrorism, divisiveness, destructiveness and efforts to spread them will be ended by the full coordination of the state's forces and forces within the constitutional order. The culprits will receive the punishments they deserve within the framework of the rules of a law-abiding state.

The statement points out that existing shortcomings must be rectified as soon as possible for strengthening the state's democratic authority and for the laws to gain the necessary efficiency.

It adds: The National Security Council considers it necessary for all the institutions that owe their existence to the Turkish Constitution--the legislative, executive and judicial--to function harmoniously and effectively and to carry out their duties in order to neutralize the threat facing the country. The council considers it necessary for measures to be taken so that justice is carried out rapidly and for all efforts to be aimed at the achievements of national unity and solidarity.

The statement then says that the National Security Council believes that the struggle being waged by the state must be continued with persistance and determination and therefore has decided to recommend to the government the extension of the martial law in force in 20 provinces by another 2 months.

The Council of Ministers convened at 1600 to discuss the National Security Council recommendation. The meeting is still in progress.

Council of Ministers Approval

TA171700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers convened at 1600 to discuss the National Security Council recommendation to extend by 2 months the martial law in effect in 20 provinces. The meeting lasted about 3 hours. A written statement issued at the end of the meeting says that the participants reviewed the struggle being waged against anarchy, terrorism, divisiveness and destructiveness and decided to submit to the Grand National Assemnly the prime ministry memorandum based on the National Security Council recommendation and which envisages the extension of martial law--approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 18 June--by 2 months, as of 20 August, in the provinces of Adana, Adiyaman, Agri, Ankara, Bingol, Diyarbakir, Elazig, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Malatya, Mardin, Siirt, Tunceli and Urfa. The Council of Ministers' decision on the issue will be debated in the Turkish Grand National Assembly tomorrow.

The Council of Ministers statement also says that the necessary measures to pay government debts to farmers as soon as possible were determined and that developments concerning Cyprus and Jerusalem were discussed. The Council of Ministers also discussed work being conducted in the areas hit by natural disasters and droughts as well as measures to be taken to prevent coal shortages this winter.

NSP LEADER ERBAKAN DISCUSSES EARLY ELECTIONS PROPOSAL

TA171831 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the JP is not sincere about the issue of early elections and that it is using the issue in order to deceive the nation.

At a news conference in parliament, Erbakan said that if the JP is sincere in its remarks about early elections then it ought to be present in parliament with all its members on the day the early elections proposal is to be debated. He said: If the JP fails to come to the assembly and support our proposal on 19 August it will be clear once again that it is insincere in its approach to this issue as in the case with all other issues. Our nation will closely follow the JP in the next 2 days.

Erbakan said that his party was not in favor of holding early elections in October or December because during those months weather conditions, especially in eastern Turkey, were not conducive to going to the polls.

Erbakan charged that if early elections were held the JP would lose by a wide margin. He said: The JP followed in the footsteps of the RPP. It has not caused anything but anarchy, inflation and the high cost of living. Despite all its efforts to deceive the nation, our citizens will certainly not be deceived an eighth time. It is obvious that this is the last time the JP will try its hand at governing the country. Our nation will put an end to its loyalty and admiration for the West--traits of the JP mentality.

Erbakan said that the national view and pro-Western view would compete in the elections. He added: Our nation will decide whether Turkey is on the side of Israel or on the side of the Islamic world. Erbakan said the legislature should continue to work, even after deciding on early elections, and ratify the social bills. Replying to a question, Erbakan said that for the early elections to be held under proper conditions the ministers of justice, interior, transportation, national education, forestry, rural affairs and public works must be changed. To another question, the NSP leader replied that his party is determined to topple the government after the assembly decides to hold early elections.

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PAPERS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN POLAND

DW181050 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Text] Again today the predominant topic of editorial discussion is the situation in Poland. In this context the commentators also view the forthcoming visit of Polish party chief Gierek with Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg. The Essen WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The world is holding its breath watching what is currently happening in Poland, for things are taking place there which actually are inconceivable in a socialist country. Strikes which actually could not and should not occur are given the status of semilegality by the considerable fulfillment of the demands raised. The head of government via the television screen faces the nation to concede the mistakes made by the allegedly omniscient party. And finally the government even appoints a commission for examining in all forms what the demands of the protesting working people are all about. As profound as the loss for answers may be into which the revolting shipyard workers and their colleagues elsewhere have plunged the rulers, one thing seems to be clear since yesterday: The Warsaw leadership obviously is prepared to embark on an extremely difficult road of which nobody as yet knows exactly when and where it will run up against the limit of what is possible.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG states: What remains most amazing about the current events in Poland, which by far have not concluded and which might end up in general chaos if such misfortune occurs, is the calm with which the government and those it governs are dealing with each other. If the 35 million Poles develop some skill, patience, and above all intelligence, however, they may face the prospect of interesting domestic policy beginnings which are new for the communist world. The most important ability required for this seems to have been acquired already by all three power centers participating in the present debates--workers, security apparatus, and the party--the ability to compromise.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG observes: The anxious question arises, however, of how long the reserve of patience and circumspection will last. Nothing decisive has so far been done toward the solution of the conflict. Since strikes actually are not allowed in a communist state there are no binding rules for the search for a compromise. In Western democracies a strike is a legitimate instrument for enforcing trade union demands. The Polish trade unions, however, are a state power instrument for disciplining the working people. It is this tutelage, above all, against which the struggle of the outraged workers is directed.

What concerns Duesseldorf's WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG is this: The turbulent developments in Poland make the bankruptcy of the existing socialism particularly evident, and to this extent malicious joy as the first Western reaction would be understandable. But we must hope, and not just for the sake of the suffering Poles, that their understandable ire will not provoke anything worse. An intervention by the Red Army in which the West would have to remain an impotent onlooker would not only bury all the Polish people's hopes but would also bring a new glacial age to all of Europe. A popular uprising against the Warsaw regime can, as matters stand, only end tragically. Hence one must hope that both sides, the workers as well as the government and party organs, continue to endeavor for conflict management without violence, as extremely difficult as this is.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE asks: What would become of the illusion of a divisible detente which Moscow has offered the West with some success since Afghanistan if a fire flares up in Poland and is extinguished by force? The dream of detente in the West would dissolve and for the time being could no longer be used by Moscow for ensuring and enhancing Soviet power in the world.

The West would find itself reminded, in profound embarrassment, of the trauma of its inactivity toward the East Germans, Hungarians, and Czechs, in the mesmerizing awareness of being forced ultimately to come to an arrangement with the victors just as at the other times.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU maintains: One can easily guess that due to the international tensions an Edward Gierek fall this time would not have as slight consequences as the removal of Wladyslaw Gomulka 10 years ago. If the Polish workers were to prevail against their elite in power, their colleagues in neighboring states could also get the idea of speaking Polish with their leading comrades. The reasons for the problems are the same. Despite the surprising buildup in the 3 1/2 decades since the war, the progressive industrial states of the East European and North Asiatic economic system have given considerable subsidies to the Soviet Union. Prices set by the central Moscow authorities, the adaptation of national economies to a central plan enforced by CEMA, a plan following Soviet needs--these are economic levers transporting Soviet difficulties to their neighbors.

The daily DIE WELT writes: If there is a chance to avoid the catastrophe, it ought to be taken. One thing is clear, however: The West cannot safeguard the future of the Polish nation by strengthening a leadership that has failed, but by demanding reform, autonomy and the right of self-determination for the Polish people. The Federal Government has a special responsibility in this respect. Giscard and Schmidt have stated in a common communique after the occupation of Afghanistan that detente would not stand one more such strike. Schmidt ought to point this out on this occasion in time, namely beforehand--and not merely vis-a-vis Gierek, but also publicly vis-a-vis the Kremlin.

AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE stresses: The fact that Moscow did not do anything so far, that Gierek's visit to the West will take place--according to information available until Sunday--despite the domestic political eruptions, all this stresses the significance attributed by the Soviet capital to the Western contacts of the Poles.e The Communist Party chief of the Vistula did not merely want to ask for small gifts for the empty Warsaw cashboxes when he went to the Elbe. Regardless of how important Western financial injections may be for the Polish economy and thus for the present leadership, it is Gierek's main aim as before to get the East-West dialogue going that has been frozen since the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, get it going at least below the Washington-Moscow level.

RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen notes: Premier Babiuch said in his speech that Poland has reliable allies who are concerned by the difficulties of the country. But it does not look at all as if Moscow's concern was going so far as to help the Poles with credits. The "reliability" of the great ally much rather consists in the exertion of pressure. Edward Gierek will come tomorrow as a battered party chief to the Federal Republic where a credit running into the billions is waiting for him. The Federal Government is facing the difficult problem of how to help the Polish people and not Gierek. When it comes to money, one ought to know to whom and for what it will be given. Europen security may have its price, but not at the expense of people who are shaking the pillars of their communist subjugation.

DARMSTAEDTER ECHO maintains with regard to domestic political reactions to the Polish crisis and Gierek's visit: The statements of the Federal German opposition on this issue were a tragedy this weekend. Helmut Kohl pointed out the election campaign effect of the Schmidt-Gierek meeting. Franz Josef Strauss pointed out over the radio what the attempt would cost the German taxpayer to stabilize the Polish regime with the help of foreign currency. Such statements demonstrate the old inability of the Union to maintain a farsighted policy of safeguarding peace with the Eastern neighbor countries, or just to understand such a policy. Only if the policy of detente is maintained over decades, can it be successful. But if Bonn or some other Western power tried to promote just indirectly a public revolt in the East, which would be doomed to failure anyway, it could only have negative consequences for all European states.

FINANCE MINISTER CRITICIZES EC AGRICULTURAL POLICY

ID161853 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 16 Aug (DPA)--Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer (SPD) has sharply criticized the EC's agricultural policy. Addressing the national conference of the SPD Working Group for Labor (AFA), Matthoefer said in Frankfurt on Saturday that a gigantic argument will break out in this sector no later than June of next year, once the new EC budget is under discussion.

Matthoefer said that Europe would have to be developed financially to ensure worldwide peace, but he thought a European agricultural policy which swallowed 70 percent of the Community budget and which was spent largely on the financing of surplus production would be totally unacceptable. "This mismanagement must stop," especially since the federal budget "could not be the lady bountiful for Europe for years ahead," the minister said.

SPD DEFENSE EXPERT COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

ID181208 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 18 Aug (DPA)--SPD defense expert Erwin Horn believes that the new U.S. nuclear strategy does not stand in the way of arms control talks and actually makes them necessary. In a DPA interview in Bonn today, Horn stressed that President Carter's new directive could increase the credibility of the deterrent, but it must be "complemented politically, because otherwise dangerous developments could be set in motion as a result of the intrusion of misunderstandings."

The new directive replaces the massive retaliatory nuclear strike against population centers with selective nuclear attacks against important military targets. According to Horn, this "strategic targeting" undoubtedly means "a refining of the nuclear strategy," but now there is also a danger of "lowering the risk threshold."

Horn, who is a member of the Bundestag Defense Committee, stressed that greater credibility of the deterrent also included a greater readiness to use it in case of emergency. "Logically this means a transition in nuclear strategy from the political weapon of deterrence to a military operational weapon."

Horn left no room for doubt that especially in case of conflict the Federal Republic had to be able to trust in the reliability of the United States. For this reason it would be wrong to cause the Americans "unreasonable difficulties in the attempt to limit the risk which, as a nuclear world power, they must bear in a special way." At the same time, however, the cohesion of the alliance must be strengthened. A large part of the criticism of the new U.S. strategy from European NATO states is understandable, "because the necessary political communication in the alliance is often lacking." This leads to unneccessary frictions which could put a strain on the alliance and weaken it. Horn said that security policy must be seen from the standpoint of the entire defense spectrum. Conventional defense capabilities in Europe determined the height of the nuclear threshold. The European NATO partners will best serve their own interests concerning the lowering of the nuclear threshold by making an appropriate conventional defense contribution.

Horn strongly supported the viewpoint that the ratification of SALT II is in everyone's interest. The implementation of this process following the U.S. presidential elections and new, comprehensive talks with the Soviets on arms control are in accordance with NATO's dual decision of last December.

EXPERT VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF ENERGY ISSUES

DW150914 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Aug 80 pp 14,15

[Reprint of lecture by Ulrich Steger, deputy spokesman of the Bundestag Committee for Research and Technology and member of the Energy Commission of the SPD Party Executive Board, given recently at Essen University under the title: "Energy Requirements and Minimum Supply Strategy"]

[Text] The Problem

If we try to survey the abundance of scientific publications on foreign policy we can easily find that, barring a few exceptions, the scientific treatment of foreign policy so far has defined this policy predominantly as the relationship between states and as the defense and alliance policies. The actual political development, however, has long gone past this sort of foreign policy with the task of foreign policy becoming more and more the coordination of internal developments and the strategies of solutions to problems within blocs of states and the settlement of the economic relations between blocs of states. Apart from energy policy which is to be discussed here other key issues are economic development and growth policy, environmental protection, raw materials policy, and finally international division of labor at large. In each field international agreements, formal and informal, have considerable domestic repercussions which tangibly curtail the capability of action at least of democratically elected governments (and constitute a cause of the diminishing importance of the parliaments).

The decision-making and compromise-forming mechanisms as well as the problems of domestic implementation in this connection have hardly been surveyed or formed the subject of a systematic and broader public discussion. Particularly in the Federal Republic a rational debate is being impaired by the alternative radicalism of an ordoliberal [socioliberal form of neoliberalism] market economy ideology which is still influential (particularly in the Federal Ministry of Economics). Meanwhile the realistic alternatives are not in the Platonistic model of the confrontation of "free market economy" versus "central planned economy" but lie in the question as to what extent conflict-aggravating confrontation, unilateral dependence, and conflicts of interests can be mitigated through stabilizing cooperation, interdependence and balance of interests. This applies, at any rate, when warlike conflicts are to be avoided and if one advocates the view that these often are caused by undigested economic and social conflicts.

The following treatise, therefore, seeks to analyze the international implications and shifts in foreign policy priorities which emerge as a result of the energy situation which has been dramatically changed compared with the sixties. This treatise seeks to show how it was attempted to absorb conflicts or crisis developments resultant therefrom, and to manage these conflicts and critical situations. The problem of oil supply, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and energy technology will serve as an example to illustrate this.

Foreign Policy Fields of Conflict of Energy Policy

Oil Supply

The shock of the "oil crisis" of the fall of 1973 entailed foreign policy reactions in three respects: in a shift of priorities toward economic security; in a change in the European-Israeli relationship; and--only partially independent of that--in a burdening of the European-U.S. relationship.

Concerning the first: Aside from the collapse of the world currency system of Bretton Woods the impairment of the oil supply in the fall of 1973, which was felt to be acute, constituted the second convulsion which shook the basic pattern of the "harmonious world order" of the fifties and sixties At the time the Western industrial states found themselves in mutual interdependence, to be sure, but in an economic and social development in the same upward direction indeed, a development in which the developing countries that had become independent took over the role of raw material suppliers.

Everybody seemed to profit from this interdependence and division of labor, and even the--nearly autarkic--East Bloc could hardly disturb the world economic crisis. After 1969 the oil crisis suddenly produced an acute requirement by the individual states for economic security--and the way in which France and in part Great Britain also sought to attain this in an erupting nationalism probably is one of the darkest chapters of European unification efforts of postwar history.

In any event, it was clear that "security" had to be newly defined politically since many people (subjectively) felt that there was not only a military threat from the Soviet sphere but also an economic threat by the raw material and energy producers. The "finger on the oil faucet" could be just as devastating for the existence of the Western industrial states (this was the general feeling) as the finger on the missile-triggering button--and its action was felt to be more probable. And the alliance as it was did not offer any protection against that.

Concerning the second reaction: It was not only the use of the "oil weapon" but also the outcome of the Yom Kippur war which made it plain that a durable peace settlement was imperative in the Middle East unless the world wished to live with an unbearably great risk of further warlike conflicts in this region which would not remain localized in their effects. Thus the attitude of the EC as well as of the United States, which so far had been absolutely pro-Israeli, turned into one of mediation. Meanwhile, the guarantee of Israel's existence has always been uncontested (in the borders of 1967), yet the close U.S.-Saudi Arabian "special relationship," the direct U.S. interventions in the Israeli-Egyptian peace efforts, the Euro-Arab dialogue, and so forth caused the feelings to emerge in Israel that it was "sold out" for oil, and it did not react flexibly to the new state of affairs.

Since, besides, the dogmatically religiously motivated (settlement) policy of the Begin government led to a constantly stronger criticism even of governments friendly toward Israel (such as the Federal Republic), the European-Israeli (probably just as the U.S.-Israeli) relationship dropped to an absolute low. The mistaken Israeli interpretation that the Israeli-Egyptian agreements would be a substitute for a solution of the Palestinian problem, as well as the endeavors of the European states (and the United States) to attain economic security form here a complex of causes which can hardly be unraveled.

Concerning the third reaction: Even though at the moment the Israel policy of the European Community and of the United States are in harmony indeed, this process did not proceed free of friction. Especially after the oil crisis the United States felt more duped than supported by various European (especially French) initiatives. The specter that the Western alliance might be fundamentally shaken by a policy of "everybody for himself" in the distribution struggle over oil was born at the time (and has not died to this day). At first the development led to an aggravation of the imbalance in the alliance--the United States was and is the only power which can act with some weight in the Middle East politically (and in the event of a Soviet intervention, also militarily), while in effect there is no such thing as a European "Mediterranean policy" and the NATO-affiliated states bordering on the Mediterranean are involved in domestic and foreign policy conflicts (for example, the Cyprus problem).

On the other hand, U.S. dependence on Middle East oil has dramatically increased since 1973; since then U.S. oil imports have tripled, and practically everything left from the decrease in European OPEC oil imports resulting from their--albeit modest--energy policy efforts is being absorbed by the United States. Small wonder that U.S. energy policy increasingly is becoming the target of European criticism. It is probably not unjustified that the view prevails in Europe that the events in Iran would not have entailed the renewed aggravation on the oil market and the subsequent price explosion had the United States throttled its imports at least comparably to the European figures.

In what way, then, was a foreign policy attempt made to react to these developments and challenges? The International Energy Agency (IEA) was founded in Paris which came into being essentially upon U.S. promotion but also as a result of the realization that a European or even national strategy toward OPEC would be bound to remain ineffective unless the other Western big oil consumers, above all the United States, would be included as well.

In the beginning the IEA indeed had been intended by some parties involved--above all by the United States which at the time still was independent of imports--as a sort of "consumer cartel" vis-a-vis OPEC. But soon a more realistic strategy prevailed which restricted the IEA to three tasks: setup of an information system for obtaining reliable data on deliveries, reserves, consumption development, and so forth; joint crisis management (including joint rationing of the reserves and/or production of the IEA states) if a delivery cut of more than 7 percent is ascertained in a country (the IEA thus is the first "alliance" in history on a statistical basis!), and finally the attempt to coordinate the energy policy of the member countries.

It is rather hard to judge the effectiveness of the IEA's activities. The information system has turned out to be rather useful--especially since the temporary loss of Iranian production--and the coordination work--especially the austerity--probably had positive albeit unlimited [as printed] effects. The impact on public attention, however, has been relatively small, and each country continues to make an energy policy of its own (just muddling through), so that the IEA is more registering than coordinating.

This is not surprising for an accelerated enlargement program for nuclear energy, such as in France, would be inconceivable in the Federal Republic, for example, under the present domestic considerations. And the U.S. Congress which has more or less blocked the energy legislation of as many as three presidents by now will not be persuaded to adopt a different stance even by mild IEA chiding.

The crisis management, finally, thus far has not been tested, above all because in the spring of 1979, too, the equalizing distribution system of the multinational oil trusts was still working. It is only a matter of speculation whether the solidarity will prevail "in case of emergency." The telling absence of France from the IEA as well as numerous efforts for bilateral agreements with one OPEC state or another are negative factors. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether a (predominantly psychological) shock such as that of 1973 can be triggered again at all. The reaction to the Iranian delivery losses led to absolutely similarly high price leaps as in 1973/74, to be sure, yet on the whole the reaction was calmer, at least in Europe.

And justly so, for if we hypothesize a 25-percent cut of the oil deliveries by OPEC as the technical, economic, and political ceiling, the EC could survive this "embargo" for 2 years with a consumption cut of only 10 percent, through its own reserves and oil production. The situation in the United States is different, where a nation which never--not even in two world wars--was forced to cut consumption and exercise austerity is facing a crisis of principles of creed and living habits which jeopardize its identity.

Apart from the IEA, which initially was very confrontational, there was also the attempt to achieve economic security through negotiations and conferences. What is worth mentioning here is the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (KIWZ) and the European-Arab dialogue. It was upon Algerian urging especially that OPEC had proposed the KIWZ to the hesitant Europeans and the initially disinclined Americans as early as 1973. The conference started working in 1975, and then "died" after 1977.

The reason why this happened was that the main intention (especially on the part of Algeria) to create a linkage between oil prices and development assistance (and thus to keep the developing countries, particularly suffering from the oil price increase and being poor in raw materials, on OPEC's side politically) failed because the erupting quarrels within OPEC as well as the market situation with demand decreases owing to recession and prices prevented the enforcement of this linkage and because the realization gained ground that specialized UN institutions (above all the UNCTAD) would be more suited for the discussion of other questions concerning development and raw materials policy. The industrial countries were not prepared (nor could they be forced) to make concessions in these issues at two conferences--presumably in the justified concern that these then would be greater on the whole.

The dialogue which the European Community opened after the oil crisis with the 21 countries of the Arab League turned out to be more tenacious. Probably this was attributable to the fact that it less ambitiously rather served the "improvement in climate" and the exchange of information--it is hardly possible to attribute any other characterization to the meetings of experts and contacts of ambassadors held in the meantime. Still, this European-Arab dialogue may have contributed to the good development of the trade and finance relations between Europe and the OPEC states which now have grown to be more solvent. And the exploitation of the enhanced importing capability as well as the relatively smooth integration of the "petrodollars" were important factors for Europe in weathering the oil crisis so relatively well for the time being.

The developing countries poor in raw materials, however, did not cope so well with the balance of payments problems caused by the oil price explosion, and the latest price hike will even drastically aggravate this problem. The moderately increased development assistance by the industrial countries as well as the commencing development aid by some OPEC states (especially Saudi Arabia) did not suffice to balance the worsening of the terms of trade for this group of poor countries.

If the OPEC countries wish to ensure for themselves the lasting support by the Third World, the petrodollar flows in the future must seek other channels. It will not suffice to only "build them in" again into the financial and trade relations with the Western industrial states, but they must increasingly be available for development aid. However this may be organized in financial-technical detail, the world probably will be confronted with entirely new distribution conflicts in the future unless part of the increased real transfer from the oil price increases received by the rich "low absorbers" from the industrial states is conveyed to those developing countries poor in raw materials.

Even if the review to this point shows considerable foreign policy efforts (as well as changes) for the sake of ensuring the oil supply--and thus of attaining the goal of economic stability--the future role of foreign policy in this field will not decrease. Nobody deems probable a return to the times when the oil supply of the industrial states had largely been guaranteed by the "market forces"--not even those who otherwise let no chance go unused to praise the blessing of market economy for energy policy as well (as shown, for example, by the numerous trips to the Middle East by the federal foreign minister). For the oil trusts no longer control the production, processing, and distribution process "from the drill hole to the gas station" but are increasingly elbowed into the role of service enterprises.

This is the reason for their efforts toward horizontal diversification to other energy sources, their development into energy trusts. Rather, oil production today is exclusively adapted to the state objectives of the OPEC members, and these not only include oil as a "political weapon" and means of influence but also and above all aim at "getting the maximum" from the limited reserves--a motive which probably will keep the very heterogeneous OPEC group together also in the future.

The objectives of OPEC include not only the constant attempt of a considerable group within OPEC (the price pushers and the high absorbers) to enforce disproportional price increases but also, as the next step, the intention to move "downstream" and to set up a crude oil processing capacity of its own. There are good reasons for all OPEC states to try to stretch their reserves, and it was an illusion to believe that OPEC--and also Saudi Arabia--would altruistically satisfy any increasing oil demand of the industrial states, then sooner or later relapse into the conditions of an irrelevant desert state. Contrary to the hopes concerning a Saudi-U.S. "special relationship" this also applies to Saudi Arabia because its price-moderating influence is based on the very fact that it can mobilize unused capacities on short notice so as to stabilize prices via a stepped-up output. Yet the price explosion since the winter of 1978/79 has plainly shown how limited this option is also for Saudi Arabia.

The outline of the policy to date and its future prospects in conclusion raises the question of how its success should be judged. The answer to this question cannot be unequivocal. On the one hand Western foreign policy surely contributed toward preventing renewed warlike or critical developments in the Middle East and thus the use of the oil as a political weapon. Since a durable peace solution (including the solution to the Palestinian problem) will probably not be found in the foreseeable future, and since neither the United States nor the EC can force a solution, the oil supply remains dependent on one of the world's most instable regions.

Besides, it has turned out that a Western strategy aimed at cooperation and stabilization (with a likewise reserved Soviet policy) cannot prevent the domestic instability as well as the eruption of new fields of conflict. And if the oil demand obviously exceeds the supply--for whatever reason--another price explosion will not be prevented by any foreign policy action or agreement (this became possible only in 1976 because of an excess supply).

Thus, the key to the achievement of economic security in the oil supply is to be found in the industrial states themselves--whether it will be possible in the next few years to save enough oil and/or to substitute oil with other energy resources. What will be decisive in this connection is U.S. energy policy since this country alone consumed about 50 percent of the energy input in the IEA countries. Success or failure will not exist without foreign policy repercussions--for the prestige of and confidence in the United States as a world power are largely based, at least in Europe, on whether and how the energy problems are solved.

Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Energy

What formed the starting point of the foreign policy conflicts over nuclear energy from 1976 on was, on the surface, the quarrel between the new Carter administration and the Federal Government over the so-called "Brazil business," the delivery of eight light water reactors and--the bone of contention--one prototype each of a reprocessing and uranium-enrichment installation. With that Brazil would have had control of the whole cycle and this constituted too much of a proliferation risk, at least to the Carter administration (unlike the preceding Ford administration).

Unlike France in the case of Pakistan, the Federal Government, however, did not see itself in a position to change its attitude (and to torpedo the transaction, for instance, via the foreign-trade approval reservations). They feared a precedent and saw the good reputation as a reliable contract partner in jeopardy. Besides, they believed that they had created ample contractual safeguards which would prevent a misuse of the technology for arms production, even though Brazil (like many other Latin American states) did not sign the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (NV treaty) nor has ratified the Latin American counterpart--the Treaty of Tlaltelolco.

What was more important to the foreign policy than the arguments which were advanced in this topical case--and the delivery stops and delays for political reasons which bolster these arguments--was the fact that two basically different concepts clashed here on how a misuse of the commercial nuclear power technology for arms purposes could be eliminated. Hence it was--and is--probable that the conflict with the United States, parts of which were waged vehemently and in public, could recur in any other case--with all negative consequences to the alliance. For the Nonproliferation Act (NPA) adopted nearly unanimously by congress in the spring of 1978 contains practically every far-reaching rule and authorization beyond the arrangements and controls of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with which the president is to prevent a recurrence of the Indian "fall of man." What is more important than a description of the numerous, partially extremely complicated provisions is a glance at the "philosophy" of the American nonproliferation policy. The nonproliferation treaty of 1968 still proceeded from the fundamental equality of all signatory states in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In the London agreements of the supplier countries of nuclear technology (supplier's club), the delivery terms have also been diversified "functionally": There are items whose delivery trigger controls under the IAEA regime (for instance, reactor components), and materials classified as sensitive which are subject to a delivery restriction in principle because they make possible a direct access to the unlawful production of arms-grade material (for example, reprocessing installations).

In contrast, it is the decisive basic feature of the NPA that dependencies in uranium supply or in the technologies are exploited for enforcing the provisions of U.S. legislation (if necessary even under amendments of current agreements) against the other country so as to live up to the role of the United States as the world power insuring peace and the status quo in this field and to prevent an undesired enlargement of the club of the nuclear powers.

The enforcement rights and approval reservations for the further utilization of U.S.-supplied uranium--probably the best known example--are intended to insure that the United States can control the proliferation of breeders and reprocessing installations this way and prevent a "too premature" construction.

In a similar way this applies to the delivery of technology: Under the provisions of the London supplier's club the delivery of a heavy-water installation (to cite a topical example) only triggers IAEA control measures while under the NPA provisions this involves sensitive material because only very few countries (especially not the threshold countries "suspected" of proliferation such as Argentina) today command this technology. Hence this is considered to be a lever for enforcing effective nonproliferation measures.

Apart from the untenable suspicion that the U.S. nonproliferation legislation serves the elimination of the European nuclear industry as a competitor especially in the case of exports (U.S. industry, too, is subject to very strict limitations), the main argument of the European side against the NPA was that the refusal of technology and the exploitation of dependencies for the purpose of enforcing impositions is, especially under the proliferation aspect, an inexpedient strategy because it urges the "impaired" countries of the Third World on the uncontrolled course of a national solo (today Pakistan could be cited as an example of that). [paragraph continues]

Finally--so it was argued--the access to arms production via a commercial nuclear program is but one of several, a costly and time-consuming one to boot, especially if one keeps in mind the small quantities of arms grade material required for a nuclear bomb.

It was above all the Federal Government which did not advocate as an alternative concept to the U.S. policy a strategy which might be termed "commitment through cooperation," to use a catchphrase. Proceeding from the favorable experience gained with the Euratom treaty (an argument which has lost convincing force in view of the latest French demands for revision) the argument was that the nuclear export to the Third World, too, does not promote the proliferation of nuclear weapons if the cooperation with the industrial states is made so attractive to the nuclear "have-nots" by close cooperation and constant technology transfer that the incentive for a misuse of the supplied technology for arms production would hardly exist or the potential advantages of an A-weapon potential of their own would appear small compared with the negative consequences of a severance of cooperation. Besides, in a climate of cooperation it would be easier to enforce such controls contractually that would also be accepted by the industrial countries themselves.

Both concepts have their decisive weak points. It is doubtful indeed whether, considering the present state of dissemination of knowledge, a refusal of technology and political sanctions can prevent the construction of nuclear weapons--the further development in Pakistan will provide some enlightenment in this respect. On the other hand, the European countries from their own angle probably underrate the proliferation risk--a country which masters the complete fuel cycle also is very close to nuclear weapon production capability. Besides, they also were too optimistic, probably, with respect to the actual benefit of nuclear technology for most developing countries. But above all they probably failed to see that the incentive of producing a primitive nuclear weapon is drifting toward point zero under West European conditions but that this is different in the countries of the Third World and presumably will remain so for decades to come.

However the consequences were judged in detail, it was clear that the Federal Government could not endure and would not endure a continuous foreign policy conflict with the United States in this sensitive issue of nonproliferation policy. For one, the Federal Republic's dependence with regard to policy (on Germany) on the United States is too great, and recurring controversies surely would have had negative foreign policy effects in view of the high priority rating of this issue and in view of the great consensus of Congress and the administration.

On the other hand, the nonproliferation problem (and especially the controversial Brazil business) jeopardized the instable domestic consensus on the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the Federal Republic. Hence the Federal Government immediately took up President Carter's initiative of the spring of 1977 to convoke an international conference for the evaluation of alternative fuel cycles (international fuel cycle evaluation--INFCE) which then took up work in the fall of the same year with more than 50 participating states.

Even if, contrary to the original promises, the passage of the NPA initially burdened the work after the opening of the conference, and even if this formally involves a technical conference, the mutual learning processes nevertheless are obvious. Even if the final conclusive reports of the eight working groups will be all prepared only by the end of this year it may be said even now that neither the Americans nor the Europeans stick to their original concept without restrictions.

The former have acquired much more knowledge of and understanding for the European situation (especially the Euratom treaty) and probably also realized that a purely technical solution for avoiding proliferation hazards does not exist in any fuel cycle.
[paragraph continues]

The Europeans, in turn, have been made "sensitive" to the dangers of further proliferation from large-scale technical utilization of nuclear energy and probably no longer assess the fuel cycle under technical and economic aspects exclusively. Agreement rather prevails that only technical and institutional measures together can enhance the proliferation resistance of fuel cycles. Surely the inclusion of the developing countries in this connection has also avoided too much of a one-sided European-American polarization of interests, and surely the joint preparation of the uranium reserves situation will provide hints on how urgent the development of the breeder and thus of reprocessing (which remains necessary, however, for reasons of safety and waste disposal) really is or whether international agreements ("fuel bank") cannot prevent a distribution struggle like in the case of the oil.

This gives reason to hope that INFCE soon after conclusion will be transferred to international negotiations which will assess and implement the technical results politically as well. In this connection it will not be possible at the first try, surely, to set up a perfect world nuclear order. It would already be a remarkable success for international conflict management if the proliferation hazard could remain constant or even be reduced compared with the present state of affairs, despite the further proliferation and growing utilization of nuclear energy. Positive interim results of INFCE already could accelerate further international agreements in the field of nuclear technology--what is upcoming at the moment after the Harrisburg mishap is the harmonization and upgrading of the safety standards, for which the initial preparations have just begun.

Another result of these foreign policy implications for the Federal Government is a certain restraint in nuclear energy policy, especially in the sensitive question concerning the breeders and the reprocessing of spent fuel. The institutional, technical, and energy-political demands and necessary modifications resulting from the international agreements must be flexibly incorporated and the Federal Republic must avoid preventing itself from of acting in the foreign policy field by rashly creating "objective compulsions" in energy policy. Under the present internal political conditions and the realistic schedules this danger probably does not exist in the case of the breeder (decision on commercial utilization hardly before 1985) as well as in the case of the reprocessing installation (start of construction hardly before 1990).

Energy Technology and Exports

The international guidelines for the utilization of nuclear energy and especially the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons have determined the foreign-political energy discussion during the past 3 years, to be sure, and they will continue to play a great role. Yet they are increasingly joined by a discussion which generally raises the question of how the world at large is supposed to cover its growing energy requirement and how a worldwide distribution struggle for the scarce energy resources, which no doubt would jeopardize stability and peace, can be avoided. While in the Western world there is a sort of beginning of coordination mechanisms through the International Energy Agency, this is not true for either the Eastern European states or the developing countries. There is not even a conclusive foreign policy strategy in this issue, especially not vis-a-vis Eastern Europe.

Ever since the United States last year refused deep-drilling pipe for the opening of gas deposits in the Arctic part of Siberia because this allegedly involved strategic material, whereupon the French provided the substitutes, the old quarrel has flared up again on whether such a far-reaching strengthening of the Soviet economic potential might not multiply the military superiority of the Eastern bloc and lead to a political superiority.

Such a discussion overlooks the fact, however, that the energy supply of the Eastern European (CEMA) states may well become precarious on a medium-term basis. For unlike the Western industrial states, where a disconnection between economic growth and energy consumption is taking shape (that is to say, the flexibility coefficient of the growth rate of energy consumption in relation to the growth rate of the gross national product increasingly drops down below 1) the opposite development can be observed in the CEMA states. In these states the energy consumption still increases to an overproportionate degree with the increase in energy consumption per percentage point in economic growth between 1.2 and 1.5 percent. This is attributable to the continued extensive growth, the overproportionate development of heavy industry, as well as a lack of incentives for the installation of system with a better energy utilization.

If the Soviet Union and its allies wish to maintain the growth process--and in these countries the growth target seems to be even more dominant than in our country--it will be necessary to open additional energy sources (apart from the strongly stepped-up nuclear energy). If this is not done the USSR will revert to imports, especially of Middle East oil, and thus increase the risk of further price explosions as a consequence of unsatisfied demand. Probably their inclination to become active in the Middle East with a destabilizing effect and increase its zone of influence there, thus scoring political advantages in the competition struggle with the Western industrial states, will also increase.

Viewed from this angle it ought to be in the interest of the West to indeed cooperate closely with the Eastern European states in the field of mobilizing energy resources and above all to extend purposive assistance through a technology transfer. For no doubt the Western countries in this respect have a technical lead which--if properly applied politically--can put peace and detente policy on a broad basis. A "pan-European energy conference" as one of the CSCE followup conferences would offer itself as an institutional platform to this end. One may be skeptical toward such inevitably sluggish diplomatic mammoth conferences, yet to this day no other form has been found which would offer an all-round coordination and harmonization of interests and a multitude of starting points and "confidence-building measures."

Such a strategy of cooperation and mobilization of energy resources is probably also necessary vis-a-vis the developing countries, with emphasis being placed more heavily on the technology transfer. Above all it may be reckoned only to a very limited degree that part of the payment for the exports could be made in the form of energy deliveries. But then greatest problem probably lies in the fact that the energy technologies of the Western industrial states--unlike those of the Eastern European states--are seldom suited for the developing countries. If failures such as those of the experiment with the "adapted technologies" are to be avoided, then the industrial countries cannot deliver any finished solutions but must "fit them in" with their know-how in close cooperation with the developing countries, in keeping with the requirements of the latter and in accordance with the social and economic structures pursued.

The mechanisms and foreign policy coordinations which are necessary for accomplishing this, in part, are the subject of discussions at the UN Conference on "Science and Technology for Development" held in Vienna in August 1979. Surely the UNCTAD will also deal with these problems in the future because the high oil prices acutely threaten particularly the developing countries poor in raw materials and might cause all efforts to date to be futile. Above all the wasteful exploitation (for example, deforestation) of energy resources with ecological balancing missions stepped up as a result might lead to serious changes in climate and landscape.

The Conclusion

The analysis, which by virtue of the complexity of the topic inevitably had to be in rough outlines, has shown that in the past several years the interlocking of foreign and energy policies has increased and that the tendency continues upward. [paragraph continues]

Due to the manifold economic and political commitments of the Federal Republic there is, therefore, no room in energy policy for any rigid market economy ideology motivated by system-political considerations [ordnungspolitisch motiviert]--quite apart from the fact that the energy economy has never been guided purely by market economy principles because of supply safety, the technically necessary monopolies, the environmental burdens, and because of the character of its infrastructure.

One might even say, conversely, that a tense relationship exists between market economy and foreign policy balances. An uninhibited price increase on the energy markets--such as would be inevitable as a result of a policy putting its stakes solely on steering through the price--surely could best be digested by the Federal Republic. In view of the present situation in the United States, however, this would presumably lead to a considerable burden on the world economic and world currency systems (further dollar devaluation, increasing inflation rates, and so forth). The European partner countries in general, and probably France and Italy in particular, would be plunged into partially considerable difficulties which would boomerang on the Federal Republic. In any event it is a politically highly short-sighted strategy to believe that our neighbor countries would look on idly while the Federal Republic would try at their expense to insure its own supply with maximum prices in the distribution struggle for the oil.

Contrary to what some people try to make us believe the alternative is not to be found in an ineffective dirigisme but in a framework which fits itself into international interrelations and is committed to international cooperation. In this connection it is the role of foreign policy to introduce this energy strategy in the international relations and to achieve a "feed-back" of its external effect. As the foregoing discussion has shown, one must not, however, harbor any illusions about the narrow margin of foreign policy action which the Federal Republic has. On the other hand this leeway should be fully exploited because the domestic reserves for the management of the second energy crisis are small. Most Western industrial states have fully exploited their economic policy instruments, especially their credit margin. Wage restraint and postponement of social reforms are bought with the promises and expectations of economic growth which will soon be flourishing again.

It looks as though these hopes must once again be disappointed in most countries. In this situation additional foreign policy convulsions, especially a struggle for the distribution of oil which would shake the foundations of the Western alliance, might threaten the stability of the Western democracies. This is where the actual internal and external challenges of politics are to be found.

U.S. ALLEGED TO BE BEHIND SHIFT IN EL SALVADOR POLICY

DW181102 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] Obviously under U.S. pressure the Foreign Ministry quietly has initiated a change in its policy toward Central America.

By as late as May Bonn had not given the rightist military junta in El Salvador--which only remained in power thanks to massive U.S. help--any chance of survival and resisted Washington's wishes for German funds for the regime on several occasions. Now Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher does not see "any credible democratic alternative" to the military regime anymore.

In a confidential letter Genscher asked Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld on 30 June to resume the suspended German development assistance to El Salvador despite the continuing civil war. Otherwise the "moderate government junta" threatens to be victimized by the forces "which prefer a revolutionary development." This is why Bonn must examine ways of supporting the rural population with measures which "cannot be seriously attacked even by the leftist opposition." DM21.5 million is available.

SPD man Offergeld, who considers the dispatch of German experts into the crisis area unjustifiable, has so far left the Genscher epistle unanswered, and for good reason. His party and the Socialist International with its president, Willy Brandt, are supporting the opposition in El Salvador united in the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). For this reason SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski in early July had to hear bitter complaints in the U.S. State Department.

The cause of the tacit change of mind in Genscher's Foreign Ministry: The Americans have let Bonn know that they intend to keep the junta in El Salvador in power, if necessary with the help of an intervention corps, to avoid another Nicaragua. Being NATO allies the Germans then could hardly put their stakes on the leftist resistance groups.

The opposition in Bonn has long known that it is on the right track: From 15 to 19 July a delegation of the junta visited West Berlin in response to an invitation by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The visitors obtained information about German experience with terrorism.

PUBLIC POLLED ON FOREIGN POLICY, CAMPAIGN ISSUES

DW190843 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Heinz Vielein article: "Emnid: 43 percent for Bonn's Neutrality Course"]

[Text] Bonn--Most FRG citizens--52 percent--continue to demand of Bonn close political ties with the United States. In the meantime, however, 43 percent recommend a neutrality policy between the Americans and the Soviets. Four percent of the FRG citizens wish an orientation toward the Russians. This is what pollers of the Emnid public opinion polling institute have found out.

In a report submitted to the government and the parties in Bonn and containing the results of the survey it is stated that it became clear on the occasion of the chancellor's trip to Moscow that considerable differences of opinion exist between the SPD/FDP coalition and the CDU/CSU opposition over the qeustion concerning the direction in which German policy should develop in the future: loyally and firmly with the alliance, loosely with the alliance, or even averted from the alliance?

In summing up the pollers state as a result of the survey: "The representative cross section of the FRG citizens is split into two nearly equal camps. Even though those advocating good relations with the Americans are still greater (52 percent of all persons interviewed), as many as 43 percent nevertheless advocate the view that one should stay neutral between the two world powers, Russia and America.

According to Emnid, there is already a slight majority among the SPD followers, with 49 percent which favors a policy of neutrality, whereas 47 percent of the SPD sympathizers want the Federal Government to stick to the close ties with the United States. Four percent desire particularly close contacts with the Russians. Among the CDU/CSU voters the pro-Westerners camp amounts to 61 percent. But in their case, too, already 34 out of 100 advocate a policy of neutrality between the great powers. Four percent desire a close relationship with the Soviets.

Particularly widespread is the desire for close contacts with the Soviet Union in the FDP, captained by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The advocates of these contacts come to 11 percent, while 38 percent want the Federal Government to stay neutral between the Americans and Russians. But among the FDP followers, too, there is a majority desiring close ties with the United States: 51 out of 100 FDP followers. The interest in a policy of neutrality between the great powers is particularly strong in North Rhineland-Westphalia (51 percent). The respective percentage for Hamburg, Bremen, and Berlin is 47 each. But in Bavaria, too, 40 percent recommend a policy of neutrality, in Hesse (35 percent). [sentence as published]

The report submitted by Emnid on the results of the survey says in conclusion: "Thus among the voters of the parties represented in the Bonn parliament there are large groups which come out for a neutral attitude between the West and East blocs. The question only is which view constitutes the consistent attitude. What is meant is that with a view to the forthcoming Bundestag elections the policy which will be most successful is that which is supported by the majority on this very issue. At the moment this majority is still formed by those advocating an unequivocally pro-Western policy. It remains to be seen how long this will last."

Split Ballot Seen Possible

DW181005 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Aug 80 pp 32, 33

[Report on public opinion poll carried out by the Emnid Institute on the election chances of the parties in October]

[Text] Every seventh FRG citizen is contemplating, or even is determined, to cast his first [for the individual] vote in the Bundestag elections on 5 October for a candidate of a party different from that for which he votes with his second [the party] ballot: Three percent will do so "in any event," 12 percent "perhaps."

Only 50 percent plus of the voters know the difference between the two votes which they have for casting on 5 October, and even only every fourth FRG citizen is aware that the second vote is more important than the first one. This was shown last week by a poll carried out by the Emnid Institute. On behalf of DER SPIEGEL the pollers of the Bielefeld institute interviewed 1,000 men and women representative of all FRG citizens of age 18 and above.

This is the first time that the results of a poll on this question are being made public. Granted, the public opinion polling institutes inquire every election year what the Germans know about their votes and how they propose to use them, but the strategists on both sides always believe that they can develop concepts for the election campaign promising success from such figures only when the opposite side and the public do not know them.

Meanwhile, 4 years ago Infratest (Munich on behalf of the government and Allensbach for the opposition) came up with nearly the same figures. According to Infratest 7 percent (6 percent according to Allenbach) of the voters were determined to split their votes shortly before the elections. The figures were realistic. On election day--the federal office of statistics determined--6 percent of the voters did in fact vote for different parties with their first and second votes.

The 1980 SPIEGEL survey goes further than the 1976 internal studies of the coalition and the opposition. It was additionally ascertained what the Germans expect for 5 October and of what they are afraid, for it will depend on their motives as to what degree the first and second votes will be applied differently.

Franz Josef Strauss as federal chancellor, a Bundestag without the FDP, an absolute majority of the SPD--these potential consequences of the October elections are what most recently vitalized the discussion on the first and second votes. The Emnid survey shows that most Germans desire one of these election results. Only 39 of 100 FRG citizens, in the case of the direct election of the chancellor would decide in favor of Strauss, whereas 60 out of 100 would elect Helmut Schmidt.

A mere 23 out of 100 Germans would desire the FDP's absence from parliament, and just 33 out of 100 voters want a lone rule by the SPD. Conversely, 52 out of 100 would regret it "if the SPD receives the absolute majority."

The replies to another Emnid question revealed the reason why many Germans think this way. Two answers were possible in explaining "what it would mean for Helmut Schmidt as chancellor" if his party had more seats in parliament than the other parties lumped together. The result: only 38 out of 100 interviewed said that for Schmidt this would be "good because he no longer would need to have any regard for the FDP as a coalition partner." In contrast, 60 out of 100 people interviewed declared that for Schmidt this would "not be so good because then the leftwingers in the SPD would give him more trouble than they do now."

As many as 40 out of 100 voters even advocate the view that the chancellor could govern more easily with the liberals as coalition partners than he could with only his own comrades.

In the election year 1980 there are three major groups of FRG citizens having contradictory wishes for election day.

The voters of the first group are for the CDU/CSU but against Strauss. Of 100 followers of the Union parties 14 would prefer to see Schmidt, the top man of the opposition, in the chancellor's office than the candidate of their Union parties.

The second group votes for the SPD, to be sure, but does not wish it too great a victory. Of 100 SPD followers 17 would regret seeing the party of their choice gaining the absolute majority. To another 13 percent it makes no difference whether the SPD can form the government all by itself or only in concert with the FDP.

The third group hopes for the survival of the FDP but votes for other parties. This is true for 47 out of 100 SDP followers and for 37 out of 100 CDU/CSU voters.

The electoral law offers all of them the chance to express their contradictory wishes on the ballot. If they grant one vote to the electoral district candidate of their party, they can cast the other to the FDP.

It turned out that several voters were considering such ideas when Emnid asked the decided and potential splitting voters about their motives: 37 percent of them said: "I want to avoid having Strauss as federal chancellor;" 26 percent said: "I will give my first vote to the election precinct candidate whom I like best, but I do not want to give my second vote to his party;" 17 percent said: "The FDP should enter the Bundestag in any case;" and 11 percent said: "I want to avoid an absolute SPD majority."

Several other figures also indicate that many voters will use the splitting of their votes as a weapon against Strauss. In direct elections 60 percent would vote for Schmidt and 39 percent for Strauss, of the splitting voters far more are for Schmidt (83 percent) and far less for Strauss (15 percent).

The results of the Emnid opinion poll some 8 weeks prior to the elections do not permit any definite conclusions whether the voters will act on 5 October as they have acted 8 or 4 years ago.

In 1972 the FDP achieved many so-called loan votes from the SPD voters. Of the federal citizens giving their second vote to the FDP, more than 50 percent (53 of 100) have voted for SPD candidates. In 1976, however, of 100 FDP second voice voters just 30 have decided in favor of an SPD candidate.

The voter's knowledge of their double crosses has remained as underdeveloped in 1980 as in the past election years in 1972 and 1976. The result of the SPIEGEL poll last week showed that 71 of 100 federal citizens know that one can vote for a "candidate as well as a party" but 22 percent believe that only the parties are involved, while 6 percent believe that only candidates will be elected.

Almost every second voter did not know the right answer when he was asked "what is the first vote for?" 59 percent picked the right answer (election of a candidate), 21 percent believed that the first vote is for electing a party; and 20 percent admitted their ignorance. Only every fourth person questioned (25 percent) knew that the second vote is "decisive for the distribution of parliamentary seats." This was found out when repeated an Infratest question from 1976. 14 percent gave the proper significance to the first vote, while 49 percent stated that "both votes are equally important and 11 percent did not know.

Even if the Germans knew their election rights better, more split votes are unlikely to take place this year. Most federal citizens believe that on 5 October no danger exists that ought to be avoided in such a way.

A respective 3/4 majority is convinced that Helmut Schmidt will remain federal chancellor (73 percent); that the FDP will enter the Bundestag again (78 percent); that the SPD will not achieve an absolute majority (73 percent).

When Emnid asked how those questioned would decide at present ("on next Sunday") in an election, the result was in accordance with these expectations. The SPD would again win 43 percent and the CDU/CSU 45. The SPD and the CDU/CSU are lacking such great percentages that they could only score an absolute majority in a landslide in the few weeks prior to the elections. So regardless how many votes will split their votes on 5 October, neither a chancellor named Strauss nor an absolute rule of the SPD is to be expected.

Even if the FDP complains a lot about its worries in fishing for second votes, those who know the figures know better.

Eight percent of the federal citizens would vote at the present for the FDP. Even if every third voter should change his mind, enough votes would remain for entering parliament again.

LE MONDE: CARTER HAS NOT FULFILLED HOPES AROUSED IN 1976

LD151023 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Dominique Dhombres article: "The Metamorphosis"]

[Excerpts] The man who has just been nominated by the Democratic convention at Madison Square Garden in New York scarcely resembles the candidate with the never-failing smile and the pastoral and pacifist tone enthroned by his party in July 1976.

Mr Carter cannot now, as he did in 1976, set out to war against Washington on behalf of the provinces. He is obliged to present his record. This record is disappointing in many respects. Inflation which was running at 6 percent when he entered the White House has reached 12 percent. Unemployment, which was 8 percent, a rate considered to be very high and on which Mr Carter had repeatedly attacked the Ford administration, is still at around that level and could even reach 9 percent next year.

Mr Carter promised to gradually obtain a balanced budget. That ambitious plan was shelved with the departure of Bert Lance, the man who was to be its main artisan and who was forced to resign in September 1977 as a result of his dubious banking activities. The 1980 budget deficit could reach $60 billion owing to the lack of fiscal income sparked off by the recession. Automobile manufacturers have produced 30 percent fewer vehicles since the beginning of the year than in the corresponding period of 1979, and the big Detroit firms announced unprecedented losses in July.

In the social sphere, the federal social security system (which represents a minimum guarantee for old people) could be bankrupt by 1981. As for the national health insurance plan, which was included in the 1976 Democratic platform and which Senator Kennedy still advocates, it was discreetly abandoned in March 1979.

In the external sphere, the human rights campaign has been temporarily shelved. The only major success to which Mr Carter can lay claim is the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt which explains the energy with which the President pressed for the resumption of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in order to give the impression, at least until 4 November, that the Camp David spirit is not dead.

Far From Plains

Even the "Plains' mystique", from the name of the little town from which Mr Carter comes, has suffered in recent months, notably because of the "Libyan connection" affair. Mr Carter's country origins, which had played such an important role in forming his "image" as a candidate in 1976, are now forgotten. Descriptions of his spartan childhood, agricultural work, games with black friends of the same age (but who did not go to the same school or church as him), then his studies at the Annapolis Naval Academy and his meeting with Admiral Rickover, "father" of U.S. nuclear submarines, filled the newspapers 4 years ago. All that is left today is an outgoing President, worn out by power without really having exercised it, who is having difficulty asserting himself in his own party and who has not fulfilled the hopes he had aroused.

MSGR CAPUCCI COMMENTS ON VISIT TO TEHRAN

NC181516 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, Aug 18 (AFP)--Msgr Hilarion Capucci, apostolic delegate of the Melchites in Europe, arrived here today from Tehran to try to solve the question of Iranian students detained here for the past 10 days. Twenty two students were arrested following a demonstration in St. Peter's Square and eight have been provisionally released. Msgr Capucci was to meet the students in prison and return to Tehran in 3 or 4 days.

The prelate had been asked earlier by Pope John Paul II to intervene on behalf of clergy and Catholic schools in Iran. On arrival here today he said that release of the detained Iranians could facilitate solving the problem of clergy threatened with expulsion from Iran. He was optimistic about the outcome of this mission and said that charges against priests at the Andisheh Catholic School of "spying for Israel" had been characterized as "without any foundations" by the examining magistrate.

He had not discussed the U.S. hostages with Iranian authorities but he did not exclude possible involvement with this issue once he had finished his current assignments, Msgr Capucci added.

Meetings With Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr

AU181935 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Aug (ANSA)--Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, who early this month had high-level talks in Tehran in a bid to unblock the situation of Catholic schools in Iran, returned to Rome today. The prelate will remain in Rome for three or four days on a mission that has nothing to do with the Catholic schools in Iran. He let it be understood that his mission here centers on the arrest in Italy of Iranian students who demonstrated in front of Saint Peter's Basilica.

Questioned by newsmen on his trip to Tehran, where he will return in a few days, Capucci said that the problem of the Catholic schools in Iran had still not been solved although great progress had been made. He said he was optimistic. While in Tehran, Capucci was received by the Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr. He delivered a message from John Paul II to both men.

The prelate said he was optimistic on the outcome of his mission since all the Iranian leaders he talked to, including Khomeyni, were in favor of adhering to the principles embodied in the new constitution, which among other things, urges respect for religious and cultural minorities. This clause should safeguard the right of Catholics to have their own schools and would restore the situation to what it was prior to a revolutionary council decision in February to nationalize all schools. A special committee has been formed in Tehran to implement these constitutional principles, Capucci said.

The prelate said that the expulsion of priests and members of religious orders was not an Iranian problem. The order to leave the country can be given only by one person, he continued. This person has recognized the right to substitute each priest or member of a religious order so as to keep the preexisting number the same. This same person said he was amazed at the defamatory campaign waged against the priests, Capucci went on. He stressed to newsmen that a Tehran judge had found the accusations against the priests and members of religious orders groundless.

Capucci said that when he met with Bani-Sadr, the president said he believed the charges were part of a plot to compromise relations between Iran and the Vatican. The aim of this plot was reportedly to seek to isolate Iran even more and to deform the true image of Islam.

Christians and Muslims have always lived as members of a single family, Bani-Sadr reportedly said. Attempts to expell certain priests from Iran aimed at breaking up this reality forged of charity, friendship, fraternity and cooperation, the Iranian president was quoted as saying. There are those who think that persons working for "SAVAK", the former shah's secret police, are behind the defamation campaign as part of a wider scheme to foment disorders in Iran.

Capucci said that he was authorized to say no more but that in two or three days at the most, he felt sure that everything would be made public.

PARTY LEADERS COMMENT ON POLISH STRIKE

LD181730 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The developments in large workers' centers in Poland are followed with particular attention by all Italian political forces which, although with different emphases, express solidarity with the militant workers.

Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, said that the Polish events have again brought forth the drama of real socialism which operates in the name of the working classes and expresses continuous affirmations of justice and then manifests a reactionary face which is incapable of solving the fundamental problems of the people. The communist parties which operate in democratic countries, the Christian Democratic secretary concluded, must recognize that we are not facing a secondary but a fundamental error born from the total absence of freedom.

According to Communist Gian Carlo Pajetta, the world crisis is also affecting a socialist country, increasing acute tension and highlighting the serious difficulties of intervention and participation by those very workers who say that they want to live and live better in socialism. We hope that a solution is rapidly found. We note that the strikes have not caused and allowed explosions which in the past were also tragic. It is a fact that the Polish Government and party have not condemned the strikers as enemies and have not denied the objective reasons for their agitation.

Silvano Signori, deputy chairman of the Socialist senators, states that the unprecedented struggle undertaken by the workers of Gdansk and numerous other Polish towns to achieve better living and working conditions and the right to set up free and independent trade unions merits the most open solidarity of all European workers and their trade unions. But on this occasion also, the Socialist exponent continues, the superior reason of state seems to prevail over just causes and authentic proletarian internationalism. Why? When will our unitarian trade union confederation, Signori asks, decide to express support for the striking Polish workers? When it does so, it will be too late, but it will be better too late than never.

ROME 'ANTITERRORISM' RAID NETS 'RIGHTWING SYMPATHIZER'

AU161946 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Aug (ANSA)--A rightwing sympathizer, 44-year-old Remigio Falai, was arrested today at Castel Fiorentino (Florence) for the illegal possession of arms. As part of anti-terrorism measures, police raided Falai's home, finding guns, rifles, hand grenades and bullets in his attic and cellar.

PARTIES COMMENT ON SA CARNEIRO STATEMENT ON CHARGES

LD152142 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] In support of the cabinet statement read by Prime Minister Sa Carneiro last night, the political committee of the Social Democratic Party has issued a communique reaffirming its greatest confidence and admiration for what it describes as the political and human integrity of Francisco Sa Carneiro. In the Social Democrats' view, the aims of the libelous campaign led by the Communist Party are obvious. The communique further states that after the unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the government by means of street demonstrations or parliamentary obstruction, the Communists are now again turning to putschist maneuvers, as they did in 1975, by resorting to worn-out Leninist tactics in an attempt to tarnish the figure of the prime minister.

The Communists, for their part, have also issued a communique in which they state that Prime Minister Sa Carneiro did not answer a single one of the many concrete and documented charges leveled against him. The Communists further say that the statement read by Sa Carneiro on behalf of the Council of Ministers was nothing but a pretext for yet another reinforced dose of demagogy about the government's performance and an attempt to conceal the reactionary and antiworker nature of a disastrous and subversive policy which Portuguese reject and vigorously condemn.

Speaking on behalf of the Socialist Party, Almeida Santos described the prime minister's statement as disappointing. In the Socialists' view, Sa Carneiro had been charged, truthfully or untruthfully, with a number of concrete acts allegedly substantiated by written evidence, and what one expected from him was a version of the said acts and a statement on the documents in question. Instead, Almeida Santos said, Sa Carneiro delivered a mere [words indistinct].

Commenting on Sa Carneiro's statement last night, another political organization, the Popular Unity Front, said that the prime minister failed to conceal the signs of awkwardness and even panic prevailing within the ranks of the Democratic Alliance.

Now one can only wait for the decision to be made by the standing committee of the Assembly of the Republic, a meeting of which has been scheduled by the speaker of the house for 25 August in order to decide on whether or not a parliamentary inquiry requested by the Socialists and Communists is to be started into the financial dealings of the prime minister.

CSCE ENVOY TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

LD181605 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Sebastian Garcia report: "Javier Ruperez To Negotiate Madrid Conference Agenda in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] Javier Ruperez, Union of the Democratic Center deputy and secretary for external relations and recently appointed head of the Spanish delegation to the CSCE conference which will begin in Madrid this fall, will travel to the capital of the USSR (Moscow) on 24 August. The aim of the visit is to discuss with the Soviet authorities the holding of the CSCE conference and in particular the possible inclusion of the issue of Afghanistan in its agenda.

Deputy Ruperez, who, as head of the Spanish delegation at the conference, holds extensive responsibilities for Spain's policy on the CSCE conference, will seek to ensure the meeting's success, or at least that the main participants reach Madrid with a minimum degree of agreement on the issues to be discussed.

This intention is in danger, because, according to informed sources, it is highly likely that the Soviet Union will persist with its stance against including the issue of Afghanistan in the Madrid agenda during the talks with Ruperez in Moscow. This flat refusal could represent a grave danger to the Madrid conference, in view of the probable Western pressure--especially from the United States--for the issue to be discussed.

DEFENSE MINISTER OPPOSES PROPOSED AMNESTY FOR OFFICERS

LD152334 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] In statements to a Madrid daily Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun has expressed his disagreement with the proposed law submitted in parliament to grant amnesty to the officers of the Democratic Military Union [UMD]. The minister, who is in Almeria on holiday and who is preparing a report in which the government's viewpoint on the subject is set forth, hopes that certain amendments to the proposed law are presented. The UMD was a small clandestine organization of army officers which was broken up in 1976. Seven of its members were tried and sentenced by a military court and expelled from the army. The amnesty proposal seeks to reinstate these officers although, if the proposal goes through, they will not be able to hold posts in command of troops.

At another point in the interview the defense minister categorically states that there have been no confrontations at all in the armed forces. In spite of what some people want, the minister adds, the conduct of the armed forces has been exemplary. However, Rodriguez Sahagun says, their members have their own feelings and I try to keep informed about them, to get to know them and to bear them in mind when decisions are made.

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE ON NUCLEAR ARMS PROLIFERATION

LD181129 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 14 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Nuclear Arms and Nuclear War"]

[Text] As the debate continues on the costliness of and the alleged risk in the use of civilian nuclear energy, the existence and the dangers of the enormous nuclear arms arsenal are still a central concern in world politics. Two occurrences this week have led to increased attention to the two most frequently discussed dangers associated with nuclear arms: a war between the superpowers and the spreading of nuclear arms to more, possibly "irresponsible" countries.

Nuclear arms have an important deterrent effect. This is the only positive feature of nuclear arms and the nuclear balance between the two superpowers, which is sometimes described as "the balance of terror." Awareness of the danger that if a war broke out between them the losses in human lives and the material devastation could be inconceivably great has a deterrent effect.

In order to preserve the deterrent effect the U.S. Government this month adopted new guidelines for nuclear arms strategy, which attach increased importance to the capability to neutralize military targets in the Soviet Union rather than to the possible annihilation of cities and other predominantly civilian targets. The background to this is the apparent paradox that a credible nuclear strike capability is a necessary precondition for the preservation of the balance of terror.

However, the Soviet Union has interpreted this American strategy, which has developed over a number of years and has been continually debated in public, as a new outbreak of American "war hysteria."

Despite the violent Soviet reaction the probability of a nuclear war between the superpowers is still extremely small. A greater danger threatens from a conflict between countries that today do not have, but are possibly on the way to producing their own nuclear arms.

In addition to the present nuclear powers at least a score of other countries are known to have the technical capability of making nuclear weapons, and several of these countries are also thought to have a motive for doing so. It is the chance of limiting or at least hindering the growth in the number of states with nuclear capability that is at present being discussed in Geneva by the 114 countries which signed the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty 12 years ago.

An unusual feature of this conference and its predecessor is that the two superpowers here stand side by side. They are both opposed to the spread of nuclear arms and are both under pressure to decrease their own nuclear arsenals.

International security, however, depends on many more factors than the size of nuclear arsenals alone. There are political and economic causes for the many tensions in the world, which must be limited and, if possible, removed in order to lessen the risk of the spread of nuclear arms and the danger of nuclear war.

If one or more parties encourage such tensions or consider them an unavoidable consequence of the international "class struggle," it goes without saying that the chances of achieving this are minimal. The combined U.S. and Soviet opposition to the spread of nuclear arms does not go far enough for them to be able jointly to neutralize these tensions. This can be seen in several places in the world, including the Middle East.

NORWAY

STUDY VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF DISARMAMENT

LD151511 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 13 Aug 80 p 6

[Paal Nordenborg report: "Norway Can Afford To Disarm"]

[Text] What would happen to the Norwegian economy and to employment in Norway if military expenditure were used instead in aid to developing countries? Not much, say the four researchers Olav Bjerkholt, Aadne Cappelen, Nils Petter Gleditsch and Knut Moum.

They have recently completed a piece of research at the request of the United Nations at the Norwegian Institute for Peace Research. They present results that show that disarmament and the use of the resources thus freed would not mean any insurmountable economic problems for Norway. But they stress that planning for such new uses could be improved in a number of fields.

Past studies, including one by Olav Bjerkholt, have shown that disarmament would not cause any great economic problems, if Norway and other Western nations were free to choose economic (?countermeasures with regard to) developing nations.

Even if the international situation made swift disarmament possible, it would, however, lead to unacceptable problems of readjustment in the short term if all military expenditure were transferred to a Third-World aid budget with the same structure as today's budget, the authors state. They have called their report "Disarmament and Development: A Study of Conversion in Norway." Some 83 percent of Norwegain foreign aid comprises the simple transfer of finances. And a quadrupling of this form of aid would lead to the loss of 60,000 jobs in Norway.

It is this problem that the report looks at. Among the possible solutions sketched out are that the readjustment should be gradual, that foreign aid should be rearranged so that a large proportion is given in the form of goods--something which in its turn would create jobs in Norway--and that only part of the new money available should be used for foreign aid, while the rest is invested in social measures on the domestic front to create new jobs.

As an example the report gives a large number of estimates of how many jobs could be created by using some of the freed resources to increase the numbers of domestic aids. By the use of such countermeasures the readjustment problems could be reduced to an acceptable level in Norway. There would, however, continue to be local problems for individual industries and individual areas of the country. The report recommends new investigations to look further into these problems. It also points out that it is necessary to improve the public planning apparatus with an eye to disarmament.

The project is part of a larger research program on the relationship between disarmament and development that was initiated by the UN first special session on disarmament in 1978 at the suggestion of the Scandinavian countries. The project on the economic consequences of disarmament in Norway is financed by the Committee for Arms Control and Disarmament.

BERTRAM OF ISS VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW180851 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0517 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Reporter Hauschild interview with Dr Christoph Bertram, head of the London Institute of Strategic Studies [ISS]--place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] First of all, what effect will the new nuclear strategy have on the arms policy of the United States? The new strategy seems to mean that one needs newer and more accurate arms systems and that arms expenditures must be increased accordingly?

[Answer] First, it will probably not have an effect on the arms programs of the United States. What has been termed the new doctrine was accepted long ago in the American discussion. The new arms systems which are now being acquired are in line with these projects. This means that the result will not entail considerable changes in the present U.S. arms programs.

Second, the Americans tend to announce even slight changes of their strategy as being a new strategy, a new doctrine. This is not a new doctrine in this sense. No radical change has taken place; if at all, there has been a change of nuances with regard to the effect nuclear arms ought to have in the future from the U.S. point of view.

Third, this remains a strategy of deterrence and not a strategy of waging war. In other words, the United States is facing the problem of how to deter under the changed conditions of the present and future an attack of the Soviet Union against the United States or its allies.

A basically different problem, which this so-called strategy cannot and does not want to refer to, is the following: What will happen if this deterrence does not work?

My fourth point is the following: We here in the institute are skeptical whether this will be the last American nuclear doctrine in the years to come. To us it seems to be slated for changes simply because it presupposes the existence of a degree of communication systems. It presupposes that enlightenment, communications, the passing on of orders and coordination will be safeguarded against war, against nuclear wars, safeguarded in such a way that they will really work.

[Question] This new strategy, or the strategy that is not so new, as you call it, makes nuclear war more likely--as many observers believe in Europe. There exists a doctrine saying that limited nuclear war can lead to the destruction of the opponents' nuclear bases with an offensive strike--that is a nuclear first strike.

[Answer] Yes, this doctrine exists. Considerations exist in the Soviet Union as well as in the United States of whether the much higher accuracy of intercontinental nuclear delivery systems could be used to destroy the delivery systems, missiles and planes of the other side before they have been used. This tendency is based on technology, so to speak. But I want to stress the following: Viewing theoretical possibilities of modern arms systems is one thing; it is a completely different matter, however, to take conditions which would exist in a nuclear war into consideration.

The clearest limit still exists between conventional arms and nonconventional nuclear arms. Once this limit has been passed, even with a very limited use of nuclear arms, nobody knows and nobody can predict with certainty whether it will lead to escalation and extension. It seems therefore wrong to us, despite the Washington interpretation of this new doctrine or the so-called new doctrine, to assume that in future we will have to deal with numerous limited nuclear wars. We doubt very much that nuclear wars can be limited in the future.

[Question] What do you think, how will the Soviet Union react to this strategy?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has already reacted through numerous press statements. It is certainly concerned by this development, and quite rightly so. The United States with this change of strategic ideas has tried to adapt to what it considers the Soviet strategy. The Soviet Union, as well, has very accurate intercontinental missiles which can destroy American missile silos. The Soviet Union interprets the new doctrine as indicating that the United States was seeking the potential to make a first nuclear strike, which is certainly not a positive interpretation in the sense of future stability and positive arms control.

[Question] Must one now assume that the Soviets could be more easily inclined due to this system to be the first to launch a destructive strike?

[Answer] Yes, but one thing must always be stressed in these matters, namely the following: A difference exists between deterrence and the waging of war. These doctrines are suitable--and I also believe that the change of the strategic doctrine of the United States is suitable--to make deterrence more credible under the changed conditions. But nobody knows what will happen once deterrence has failed. Both sides are willing to deter and to cope with considerable costs in this respect. But their doctrines, which have been developed for deterrence, will not be suitable for a situation that will come about once deterrence has collapsed.

[Question] Is there a connection between this American nuclear strategy and the simultaneous deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, as wished by the Americans?

[Answer] No, there is not a direct connection between these two decisions. You know that NATO decided in last December to deploy a number of accurate nuclear delivery systems in Western Europe which are supposed to be less vulnerable to an attack from the East. This has happened primarily because NATO must assume as before that because of its weak conventional situation it must use nuclear arms, and that it is naturally important that these nuclear arms will then be available and that they will not have already been destroyed.

DEMIREL COMMENTS ON MARTIAL LAW, EARLY ELECTIONS

TA180631 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In a statement after today's 3-hour Council of Ministers meeting, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the struggle against anarchy and divisiveness was one of the biggest problems facing the Turkish Republic. Recalling that martial law was declared on 26 December 1978 because the situation described in Article 124 of the Turkish Constitution had been created in the country, Demirel added that the National Security Council recommended to the government that martial law be extended by another 2 months, that the government had assessed this recommendation and that it would refer it to the Grand National Assembly.

Demirel said: There are traitors in Turkey. There are those bothering the nation. They are shedding blood and mercilessly killing the innocent, among them women and children. This is a monstrous situation. They are engaged in plunder, arson and destruction. However, the state is waging an uncompromising and determined struggle against these treacherous gangs and bandits, and the state, sooner or later, will be victorious. Any other alternative is inconceivable.

In reply to a journalist who recalled the statement made by RPP leader Ecevit to the effect that early elections will not be held by the current government, Demirel said: Everyone is aware that lately Ecevit has been very inconsistent. I do not attach any importance or take his statements seriously. I do not find them serious. He is obsessed with this antigovernment attitude. We propose early elections; he refuses. We propose that the president be elected by the nation; he refuses. We propose the ratification of bills aimed at preventing anarchy; he refuses. Then what will happen? Turkey can not be governed on the whims of individuals.

In reply to a question on a date for early elections, Demirel said elections could be held between 15 October and 15 December. He added: A date for early elections is not something the party can decide. Elections are held the first Sunday after the 60-day period following the decision on early elections. This is stipulated by law. We can not change this through motions.

In reply to a question on measures taken against violent incidents, Demirel said: The betterment of mankind is the major principle of development. The martial law commanders, other officers and soldiers within the martial law command have struggled courageously and are continuing to do so. I will not let anyone speak against them. That is not an issue for discussion. More authority is needed. We need intelligence, police and various other services. The police force needs equipment--from radios to bulletproof vests. We will soon supply these needs and continue our struggle.

Commenting on a statement made by NSP leader Erbakan that various ministers have to be replaced in the event a decision to hold early elections, Demirel said that a conditional motion on early elections was out of the question. In reply to Erbakan's view that a decision on the issue should be made within a week, Demirel said: The NSP is willing to hold early elections on 25 October. However it is not willing to hold elections 10 days later. Is that it? If this is the case then the NSP is insincere. If the NSP agrees to hold early elections what difference does it make whether or not they are held a week later? Is this precondition directed at us? A decision on the issue does not depend on us. Had it depended on us we would have decided on it long ago.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES MARTIAL LAW EXTENSION

TA181704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Senate and National Assembly joint session today approved the prime minister's note on the extension of martial law, which is currently in force in 20 provinces, for another 2 months.

Interior Minister Orhan Eren was the first speaker at the session, which began at 1500 under the chairmanship of Deputy President Ismail Hakkir Yildirim. Eren explained the reason for the extension. Noting that the struggle against anarchy and terrorism is being waged effectively and speedy results are being obtained, Eren said: However, it is also necessary to strengthen democratic authority in order to conduct this struggle with the desired speed and effectiveness. Stating that many of the sources of terrorism have received heavy blows, Eren said that terrorist organizations are systematically continuing their provocations with new forms of actions despite the struggle being waged. Pointing out that it is essential to implement broad measures effectively and simultaneously in a bid to disband terrorist organizations, Eren said: Naturally, the most important factor is to destroy the terrorists' moral strength.

The interior minister stated that, during the recent 2-month martial law period, 264 persons were killed in anarchic incidents, 2,544 suspects were detained and 609 of those were arrested. Eren added that the bill which stipulates measures against anarchy and terrorism should be enacted as soon as possible.

Expressing the views of the RPP, Senator from Konya Mukbil Abay said that the government is backing one side of the enemies of the state and democracy, who caused so much bloodshed in the country. Explaining that during its term of office, the RPP attacked sources of terrorism without discriminating between left or right, Abay said that the government is trying to attract attention to other issues to conceal its failure. Pointing out that his party considers martial law to be a gurantee of the state and democracy, Abay said that, therefore, the RPP will vote in favor of the extension of martial law.

Speaking on behalf of the JP, Senator from Istanbul Sadik Batum said that there are efforts to present the anarchy in Turkey as a government problem. However, anarchy is aimed at destroying the state. Batum noted that this is why anarchy and terrorism should be handled as a state problem and not an administrative problem. Pointing out that all political parties should arrive at a consensus on the diagnosis of the causes and goals of anarchy, Batum said that certain legal vacuums should be filled in a bid to prevent these incidents. He added that the JP will vote in favor of the extension of martial law.

Expressing the views of the NSP, Deputy from Malatya Recai Kutan claimed that the government does not have a plan to combat anarchy. Noting that the martial law [personnel] have adequate authority and that state security courts and the state of emergency law is not needed when martial law is in force, Kutan said: The enforcement of martial law cannot be successful in the hands of this government because the diagnosis and the mentality are erroneous. The state should be serious and have faith. Kutan said that the NSP members will vote freely because his party does not believe that martial law will be successful with the mentality of this government.

In his speech, NAP Deputy from Nigde Sadi Somuncuoglu said that the state has not been able to arrive at a lucid and conscious diagnosis of the foreign communist and secessionist treason. Somuncuoglu explained that this is why the real threat, the artificial threats and Turkey's definite problems are being confused. Pointing out that this confusion is serving the interests of Turkey's enemies and that the anarchy monster is thus becoming stronger, Somuncuoglu said: There has been an ideological attack against Turkey. This attack, which has continued for over 12 years, is being conducted with weapons and is directed against the state everywhere. Somuncuoglu demanded that the government take the necessary effective measures against anarchy.

Replying to criticism, Eren said that the terrorists are being dealt with indiscriminately. He noted that the bills on combatting anarchy and terrorism should be enacted as soon as possible to obtain tangible results. Pointing out that the perpetrators of anarchy and terrorism are known, Eren said that, however, it takes time to apprehend and punish them. Noting that one of the aims of terrorism is to provoke more reaction in political parties, Eren stated that the mutual accusations of the parties on this subject are assisting the terrorists. He added that the state security forces are waging a determined struggle against terrorism in regions outside the martial law areas as well.

The Prime Ministry note on the extension of martial law for another 2 months was then approved by a show of hands.

JP SUBMITS EARLY ELECTION PROPOSAL TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TA181415 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] During its meeting today the JP National Assembly group approved a proposal submitted by party leader Suleyman Demirel and decided in favor of early elections. Following this decision, the early elections proposal prepared by Deputy from Isparta Demirel and his colleagues was submitted to the National Assembly chairmanship.

The proposal, which was submitted to National Assembly President Cahit Karakas at 1430 by JP National Assembly deputy group leaders Oguz Aygun and Giyasettin Karaca, noted that it is necessary to resort to the judgment of the nation in a bid to save Turkey from its current situation. Pointing out that it is not possible to stop anarchy and terrorism, enact social legislation and save the citizens from their present difficulties on the basis of the current composition of the parliament, the proposal stated: the JP National Assembly group views resorting to the free will of our great nation as the only way to secure political and economic stability as well as to combat anarchy and terrorism.

Demirel's Comments

TA181530 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel held a news conference at the parliament today and commented on the issue of early elections.

[Begin recording] The only way to save the country from crisis is to hold early elections. Turkey should go to the polls in the fall of 1980, that is to say on the days when elections can be held. This is in the interest of the country. We exist for Turkey; if everyone can say this, then let us save Turkey from its difficulties. What shall we do? Let everyone face the nation instead of pushing each other around and preparing various alliances and intrigues in Ankara.

Ankara has a headache and Ankara's headache is causing the nation to suffer from a headache. The way to cure the nation's headache is to derive strength from the people once again.

Our parliament is trying to enact laws in August. In a country where there is bloodshed, the main opposition is blocking the bills which will grant democratic authority to the state. We have a parliament in which the main opposition is blocking our proposals to restore order to the country and to enact a state of emergency bill and establish state security courts, which are stipulated by the constitution.

We have a parliament that has been trying to elect a president for months and again the main opposition party has not attended a parliamentary session for almost 3 months. No one, including the main opposition party, has the right to destroy the parliament through arguments. It is necessary to save the institution from destruction, for this institution constitutes the heart of Turkish democracy and no one has the right to jeer this institution. This would be tantamount to irresponsibility and thoughtlessness.

Therefore, if it has been made clear that a parliament with the current composition is unable to elect a president and make certain decisions that are extremely necessary, then it is useless to insist on making it function. What do you want to do with parliament? It is meaningless to push it around. This is why the shortest way is to hold early elections. [end recording]

Ecevit's Criticism

TA181621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[RPP leader Bulent Ecevit's statement at news conference in Ankara on 18 August--recorded]

[Text] Mr Demirel and the JP spokesmen are leveling the harshest insults at us for opposing early elections. However, they think that the nation has forgotten how they rejected early elections in 1974 and in 1975. Both the fact that we favored early elections in 1974 and in 1975 and the fact that we are opposed to them now are very consistent. In 1974 and 1975, we wanted to hold early elections in a bid to save Turkey from a nazi plot or from a plot that would pave the way to fascism. Today, too, we are opposed to early elections in order to save Turkey from a nazi or fascist scheme.

In his news conference yesterday, the prime minister claimed that our contention about lack of election security cannot be taken seriously. However, in the same press statement the prime minister expressed his grief over the killing of a RPP administrator and over the fact that one more has been added to the list of our friends who have lost their lives.

Which of the prime minister's two attitudes should we take seriously? Should we take seriously his opposition to the contention about lack of election security or the grief he expressed in the face of murders--aimed at RPP administrators--that prove that election security does not exist?

Naturally, elections will be held in Turkey when the time comes. However, first this government will go, and an atmosphere of election security will--even to some extent--be insured. Only after that will elections be held. Those who consider it possible to hold early elections in any other way cannot escape the consequences and responsibility for this to history and our nation.

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GDR'S HONECKER TO VISIT AUSTRIA IN NOVEMBER

AU191642 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The GDR state and party chief Honecker will pay an official visit to Vienna in early November. It will be Honecker's first official trip to a West European country.

USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

AU140926 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev will pay an official visit to Vienna from 7-9 September. Within the framework of this visit, which is also connected with the conclusion of the 25th anniversary of the first trade and shipping agreement with the Soviet Union, a "long-term program" for economic cooperation until 1990 is to be signed. The development of trade with the Soviet Union that is most unfavorable from Austria's viewpoint has given rise to the question among experts whether this visit, beyond being merely an affair of protocol, will open new possibilities for exports to the USSR.

Austrian exports to the USSR declined in the first half of this year by 10.2 percent to barely 2.5 billion schillings, while imports from the USSR increased 47 percent to nearly 5.9 billion schillings. Thus the deficit in Austria's trade with the USSR rose in the first half of this year alone by over 2.1 billion schillings to 3.4 billion schillings. In view of the drastic increase in energy prices, Austrian export industries are particularly worried over the simultaneous downward trend of exports to the USSR that is making itself especially strongly felt in these circumstances. Should Austrian exports in the full year of 1980 remain below the 1979 level, this would be the first time since 1955 for annual export figures to decline.

The very comprehensive "long-term program" which is to be signed at the end of the Patolichev visit, contains detailed lists of potential cooperation projects as well as lists of goods on which both sides have agreed regarding endeavors to intensify economic relations. However, despite its formal character the paper is actually no more than a declaration of intent, which does not contain any concrete commitments. Austrian export industry quarters believe, however, that the "long-term program" could acquire some importance by providing skeleton conditions that are by and large in compliance with Soviet foreign trade policy. Thus concrete export and cooperation projects could undoubtedly benefit to some extent by it, although they will ultimately be subjected to individual decision criteria.

OFFICIALS, PRESS REACT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Strauss Comment

LD191438 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 19 Aug (DPA)--Great attention is still being paid to the strikes in Poland in both the East and the West. Franz Josef Strauss, the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor and Bavarian minister-president, in an interview in the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, has called upon the Federal Government to warn Warsaw and Moscow against the use of force. He said that Bonn should make the granting of the intended financial assistance to Poland dependent on the demands of the striking workers being met. Strauss' remarks were echoed by other CDU/CSU politicians. CDU Bundestag Deputy Werner Marx accused Bonn of underestimating the strong currents of history in East Europe and of overstimating the political leadership. A spokesman for the SPD Executive said in Bonn that it is in the interests of everyone to exercise restraint with regard to exacerbated developments in Poland.

Trade Union Chairman Support

LD191824 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 19 Aug (DPA)--The chairman of the IG Metall Industrial Trade Union, Eugen Loderer, has appealed to the Polish state and party leadership to be open to negotiations on the workers' wishes. In an interview in BILD ZEITUNG, (Wednesday's edition), Loderer said, according to the newspaper: "The Polish workers can naturally count on our solidarity and support." Spectacular or short-sighted actions at a political level are assuredly out of place, said the IG Metall chief. "Our interests must be directed toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict," said Loderer.

Press Review

DW190801 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Text] Due to the workers' strikes along the Polish Baltic seacoast party chief Gierek had to cancel his meeting with Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg which had been scheduled for today. This, as well as Gierek's appeal to the striking workers, are the topics of today's editorial comment.

The Main ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The strike of Polish workers in the Gdansk area, which has lasted for 7 weeks now, intensified as yesterday party chief Gierek cancelled his visit to the Federal Republic which must be taken as an admission of the critical developments in Poland which grow constantly more incalculable. What is constantly gaining weight apart from the wage and price demands of the striking workers is the demand for political concessions such as freedom of speech and freedom of the press, right to strike, release of political prisoners, and the legalization of free trade unions. Such demands strike authoritarian regimes to the quick. The national pride of the striking workers and the deeply rooted aversion to the Russians in the people might lead to concession, to political moderation, in the strike centers at the last minute. The alternative would be a bloodbath. The fact that citizens of an active European cultural nation are forced today to face this inhuman consequence in their desire for the most elementary rights exposes the communist signatures under the Helsinki conference statement as a hypocritical declamation. Thus far the Main ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER makes the following comment: As late as yesterday morning the Federal Government still refused to believe the cancellation of party chief Edward Gierek's meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg. For the time being the reciprocation to the Schmidt visit of a year ago on the Baltic Sea peninsula of Hela, not far from Gdansk, the present center of the Polish strike movement, has been shelved. A later date is being sought. Schmidt may regret it, especially since German-Polish relations in their special character are being considered a value in themselves, at least in Bonn. For Gierek, however, a storm is looming ahead. Not only Poland but he, too, is in a predicament.

AACHENER VOLKSZEITUNG stresses: There is great embarrassment in Bonn now because the private visit has been called off. A year ago the chancellor had been welcomed by a Polish honor guard in the port of Gdansk. Now he cannot even give a dinner in the one-family house because the boss of people's Poland just is not the boss of the Polish people. For the sake of peace the embarrassment is bearable. Any sort of interference in Poland conditions or even in those of the Warsaw Pact does not become us. But we need not hid our sympathies for that reason.

The OBERNDORF SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE observes: Bonn's regret over the Polish cancellation is mixed with relief at the fact that the Hamburg meeting is not taking place on the eve of a possible violent action by state law enforcement forces against striking workers demanding more freedom and humaneness. This is how quickly things change: A situation has emerged overnight in which neither Gierek's meeting with Schmidt nor the chancellor's meeting with SED chief Honecker supplies election campaign ammunition. In fact, the question arises whether as a consequence of the aggravation of the situation in Poland the meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and Honecker can take place at all. It seems--also and particularly after Gierek's televised speech--as though developments are drifting toward a decisive test of strength.

Now follows an except from LUEBECKER NACHRICHTEN, which writes: Strictly speaking the chancellor may be glad that under the present circumstances in Poland he need not shake Gierek's hand as a good friend. This would indeed no longer be of any election campaign impact. The workers of Gdansk are on strike and demonstrating against Gierek and his party which refuses to let them have what Helmut Schmidt's SPD jointly with others has long attained by struggle in more than 100 years of its history: free trade unions, the right to strike, and the abolition of any censorship in free utterance of one's opinion. The right to voice freely one's opinion spells the doom of any dictatorship. Anyone demanding freedom of opinion in the communist power sphere, however, at the same time challenges the hegemonic power of the East Bloc, the USSR. But for the time being Moscow is reluctant to gain any further notoriety in the world as an aggressor. But how far does the patience of the Kremlin go?

RHEIN-NECKAR ZEITUNG of Heidelberg writes: Gierek would have been unable to come if guns had been fired in Gdansk, Warsaw and Lodz in order to bring the striking people in the shipyards and transport organizations back to their jobs. The guns remained silent but Gierek will not come anyway to Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg. The commitments to be made to help the foresaken Poles overcome their economic difficulties seem to be less important than the political crisis in Warsaw. The problem of Poland is not merely the pressure to follow the commands of a communist apparatus. The doom of this country was and is its geopolitical situation. Being almost completely exposed to the Soviet Union, Poland does not have a chance to maintain resistance. If Gierek is kicked out and another puppet takes over the chairmanship of the party, nothing will improve. The people have just the hope expressed in their anthem: Poland is not yet lost.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes: Despite all the forbearance of the Soviets vis-a-vis Warsaw, it is unimaginable that they will accept developments which according to their inner logic could lead to the elimination of the communist system. Therefore the question of Western reaction comes up. The demand to contribute to the destabilization of a failed system is pure recklessness as long as the West would have to look on helplessly in the worst case--a Soviet intervention. The fact that the rest of detente policy would be at stake that way would be regretted by the Poles, because without detente policy they would hardly be able to strike today relatively unpunished.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch argues as follows: Regardless how much Helmut Schmidt may have expected to come from the meeting with Edward Gierek, he ought to be rather happy now that the Polish party chief will not come. Had no cancellation come from Warsaw, Bonn would actually have to look for a pretext to postpone the meeting. Schmidt would have had to face one embarrassing situation after another if he had to receive this Polish guest in that situation. The German chancellor cannot talk about detente with a communist ruler who is losing power in his own country and who is therefore as good as helpless vis-a-vis Moscow. It would be most fatal to the Social Democrat Schmidt to shake hands with a Marxist-Leninist who is considered relatively tolerant, but who is opposed by the workers because they are being deprived of their rights.

FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG assesses the situation in Poland as follows: The outer calmness with which the representatives of the Polish Government and the strike committee were facing each other, is not the calmness of a Polish laissez-faire but much rather the quietness inthe center of a typhoon. The demands of the strike committee remind one more of historic independence statements than of positions of a workers' fight. They are demands that hardly can be negotiated with the will to compromise. Neither the one who has made them, nor the addressee can have in mind a bit more or a bit less than press freedom, the establishment of independent trade unions, or access of churches to the media; he can, if at all, say yes or no--or make a fake promise which will not be taken seriously by one or the other.

BERLINER MORGENPOST writes about the Polish party chief's address to the striking people in Gdansk: The evening appeal of party chief Gierek addressed to the Polish people was a cry for help of a man who has been cornered. The fact that he admitted mistakes and that he announced the freezing of meat prices will hardly limit the spreading fire of the strike. The workers state now that Gierek has promised them better management of plants, more freedom of trade unions and more democracy. His political fate would be sealed if the wage fight turned into political rebellion. He can only bet on the discipline of the Polish people and hope that the indignation will articulate itself within those limits which will rule out a Soviet intervention. The shock of the strikes in Poland naturally is a harder blow for the East bloc than for the West. Ceausescu has canceled his visit to the Near East not merely because of the strikes in Romania, but most of all because of developments in Poland. What concerns Ceausescu must irritate Moscow.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG stresses: The Poles demanding more meat and bread have naturally been incited by anarchist forces and enemies of socialism, as the party chief said. That an evil distortion of facts which is supposed to distract attention from the obvious inability of state institutions. Gierek's attempt to justify himself was not suitable for the creation of new confidence between the populace and the leadership. Half-truths and wrong interpretations do not contribute to reconciliation.

SOVIET-GERMAN SOCIETY MEETS SPD DEPUTIES IN BONN

LD191630 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 19 Aug (DPA)--A delegation of the Soviet-German Society had a meeting in Bonn today with a group of SPD lower house deputies led by the deputy parliamentary group chairman, Horst Ehmke, for political talks. The Soviet group was led by Leonid M. Zamyatin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Soviet-German Society.

According to parliamentary group spokesman Knut Terjung, the Foreign Ministry had prior to the meeting given a briefing on the events following Zamyatin's remarks in Moscow on the occasion of the visit by lower house deputies. Zamyatin had made critical remarks about a visit by CDU politican Juergen Todenhoefer with Afghan resistance fighters. Following statements by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Foreign Ministry now regards the matter as closed.

NEW U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY PRAISED, HANDLING OF ISSUE SCORED

DW191049 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Aug 80 p 6

[Wolfram von Raven editorial: "Not New, But Effective"]

[Text] What is there to the--allegedly--new nuclear strategy of Washington, which seems to be causing confusion in the public opinion of the beleaguered country and which is being used for furious polemics by Moscow's propaganda? Does it mean the scrapping of the old concept based on the ability to retaliate to the first strike of the adversary with a second, discarding the ability to deprive the opponent in a first strike of using his combat means for a second strike? Some people already believe that the rule "the one who shoots first is the second to die!", which has kept the conflict between the United States and the USSR within limits so to speak, is not valid any more and that the threshold of nuclear war is being lowered this way, so that nuclear peace between the Americans and the Soviets will be endangered.

Again, as so often during the administration of Jimmy Carter, indiscretions causing doubts and mistrust have come prior to information. The authorities involved are having considerable trouble in calming down the public now because they lagged behind with their information. Communications shortcomings are evident again between the Pentagon chiefs and the State Department which creates the suspicion among the "doves" that the "hawks" in the government want to secretly prepare a change of course in a dangerous direction. The master of the White House again was not fortunate because the document with the title "Presidential Directive 59" threatens to become a subject of the election campaign. One hopes that it will not cause too much trouble for the issue.

The decision which has been made after thorough consultations with NATO in fact does not indicate a change in the current strategy of the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, as some people say and others fear. The debate will unfortunately cause misunderstandings and trouble because of the unavoidable gross generalization of the meaning of the measure, although it is actually based on a sensible calculation, namely a refinement of the concept. Through a change in target planning the strategy is supposed to become more flexible and thus more credible without changing its threat of retaliation into a threat of aggression.

The basic idea still stems from Robert S. McNamara. The draft dates back to James Schlesinger, so that Harold Brown, who is implementing the matter according to technical developments, is exploiting ideas that are rooted in technical developments that are rooted deep in the sixties.

What is involved? The target planning of the United States for a retaliation strike was mainly aimed at population and industrial centers of the USSR, because Washington originally only had arms suitable for fighting wide area targets and not pinpointed targets within the area of Moscow's rule. The adversary was supposed to know that he--if he dared make an aggression--would be punished with unbearable losses of populace and industrial substance. That concept contained quantitative but not qualitative leeway for escalation, because theoretically there were only some more or some less targets of the same kind available, while the practice was aimed at the alternative "everything or nothing!"

Since the accuracy of nuclear arms--first of land-based and not yet of sea-based missiles--has been sufficiently improved in the meantime, the possibility arose of including pinpointed targets as well as wide areas into target planning. Thus the United States does not have to touch off total retaliation in every case, it can much rather vary the kind of retaliation according to the kind of attack that has taken place. It can aim strikes against important military or civil objects so that mass annihilation will remain as a reserve, so to speak. Washington's potential, however, does not suffice to disarm the adversary with one strike, or to diminish his capacities so much that they will not suffice for countering.

The Soviet Union has been able for quite some time to follow a concept with a choice between the targets. Moscow is even going a bit beyond that by having equipped itself with arms sufficing in quality and quantity to produce so much intimidation that it touched on the opposing world power's deterrence ability. This particularly caused the dilemma for the arrangement resulting from SALT. A parity of combat means as a whole has been agreed by SALT. But that did not rule out the possibility that one of the two sides could achieve for itself an advantage in the field of options, aims and respective purposes.

Nothing will be changed in this respect. Despite the probably justified reservations which caused the failure of ratification of the treaty with the Soviets, the Americans will keep to the agreements. With the modifications in the operative core of their strategic concept they have just exploited the possibilities which have been offered to them in the framework of the agreements; the arms programs which are supposed to follow will also be kept within the limits of the agreements. It is not the issue which must be criticized but the clumsiness with which it has been launched and handled.

The leading power's measure is in harmony with NATO plans because it takes into consideration the necessity of an escalation of small steps--not of great leaps. The decision to station medium-range arms on our continent will thus be properly complemented by the regulations for the use of long-range arms.

POLL SHOWS DECLINE IN SPD/FDP LEAD

DW190916 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Frankfurt, 11 August--The two Bonn coalition parties have been unable to maintain in the second half of July their lead over the Union parties which they had scored in the public opinion polls of the Allensbach Institute up to the end of June; they suffered a certain decrease. According to the announcement by the institute the proportions of the voters now are as follows (preceding month in parentheses): CDU/CSU 46.5 (44.5) percent, SPD 43.9 (44.5) percent, and FDP 6.6 (7.3) percent. The share of the "greens" in the notes dropped again by 0.1 to 2.6 percent. Yet despite the slight decrease of 1.3 percentage points all told, the Bonn government parties according to a new survey continue to have a comfortable absolute majority of 50.5 percent. The difference from the Union now amounts to 4 percentage points.

ARCHBISHOP BARDEN ARRIVES IN ROME AFTER EXPULSION FROM IRAN

AU192042 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 19 Aug (ANSA)--Catholic Archbishop William Barden, expelled from Iran yesterday, limited comment on his arrival in Rome today to a reiteration of the point that he had been expelled from Iran "on groundless pretexts". Without saying so openly, the church leader left the understanding that he was not at all optimistic about the outcome of the intervention with Iranian authorities on his behalf conducted by the Palestinian Melchite Bishop, Hilarion Capucci, seeking to open the way for his return to Iran.

Msgr. William Barden, who is an Irish national and a member of the Dominican order, is 72 years old and is the archbishop of the Latin rite chruch in Esfahan with residence in Tehran. Of the five Catholic bishops in Iran, he was the only foreigner and only Latin rite bishop. The other four are Iranian nationals. Three belong to the Caldean rite and one to the Armenian rite.

For the time being, Monsignor Barden will stay in Rome and take part in the world bishops synod, meeting in the Vatican in October, as a representative of the Iranian Episcopal Conference.

TRIAL OF IRANIAN STUDENTS CANCELED; NAMES TO BE GIVEN

LD191948 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The trial by emergency procedure of 12 Iranian students, who refused to give their names and addresses to the police after being detained on 8 August during a demonstration in St Peter's Square, has been canceled. The decision was made for unexplained reasons of necessity by Deputy Public Prosecutor Laticella. The Association of Islamic Students in Italy stated that the 12 were prepared to give their particulars if the police first explained the reasons for its intervention in St Peter's Square. In Tehran, the president of parliament told Italian Charge d'Affaires Bondioli that the release of the students could prevent a deterioration in the relations between the two countries.

Discussion With Capucci, Others

LD192124 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Talks lasting 2 and 1/2 hours were held at Regina Coeli jail between Msgr Hilarion Capucci, magistrates, Italian and Iranian diplomats and the detained Iranian students. It seems that the long discussion was useful to end the affair. The 12 students have been convinced to give their names and addresses. As is known, it was their refusal to give this information that landed them in jail. When they leave the jail, they will write a respectful letter to the pope to explain the demonstration which they staged on 8 August in St Peter's Square.

NORWAY'S ENVOY EXPECTED TO RETURN TO TEHRAN

LD191617 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] Norwegian Ambassador to Tehran Tormod P. Svennevig will probably return to Iran in the course of the next few weeks, according to information AFTENPOSTEN has received. Svennevig has been home for "consultations" since the Christmas holiday last year as part of the Norwegian reaction to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy.

Yesterday Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in Tehran Thomas Hauff, together with representatives of seven other countries' embassies, delivered a written request to the Iranian authorities for the release of the 52 American hostages.

OSLO PAPER ASSESSES 'NEW' U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD191535 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. 'New' Nuclear Strategy"]

[Text] In the middle of the American election campaign there have come announcements from Washington that the United States has adopted a "new" strategy for a possible future nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union. It is a strategy which--like all rational thinking on the most unthinkable of all wars--has as its purpose the reduction of the risk of a nuclear conflict, by ensuring the possibility of offering a credible deterrent. For over 35 years now this possibility has prevented a really destructive armed conflict between East and West. But the new doctrine was made public at an unfortunate moment--election campaigns are not well suited to weighing up such questions calmly--and in an unfortunate way. The fact that a foreign minister is kept in the dark about changes in strategic doctrines, as was the case in the United States, is not an indication of the best way of dealing with the issue.

The fact that the doctrine comes from a President who is hard pressed in the election campaign by an opponent who is calling for a harder line toward the Kremlin has also meant that the strategy has been described as newer [in italics] than it actually is--at least as far as we can judge by what we have been told up to now. The main thesis is that the United States will to a greater extent than in the past choose purely military targets for its nuclear arms, and not as in the past principally threaten retaliation against industrial plants and cities. When NATO's nuclear planning group met in Bodoe in June this year, with our own Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg as host, his American counterpart Harold Brown gave quite a detailed account of American thinking. The trend away from a massive retaliation against major cities toward training the missiles--including the most destructive--on military targets has already been prominent in discussions in the United States and within NATO for a long time.

What is new is that the Americans are obviously going a step further along this road, and particularly that they are announcing this as a "new" strategy. We find the military reasons for this in the technological developments, which are making missiles ever more accurate, and in the Russians' growing numbers of large land-based, and therefore extra-accurate missiles. There are growing fears in the United States that a surprise attack with these large Soviet missiles could knock out the Americans' land-based missiles. This would face the President with the choice between surrender or full retaliation with the submarine launched missiles against Soviet cities, something which in its turn would mean the destruction of American cities with missiles from Soviet submarines.

To reduce the fears of, or the temptation to create, such an insane situation the Americans are trying to get more alternatives between the two extremes--more calculated attacks against purely military targets.

In addition, their initiative has a purely political motive: The Kremlin must not be misled into taking a greater political risk in crisis situations, in the belief that the Soviet Union's powerful nuclear arsenal makes a great impression on the U.S. allies and faces the United States with the paralyzing choice between "all or nothing."

The precondition for the deterrent effect of the strategy that has been announced in the United States is that it reduces the dangers that a nuclear war will be triggered off and increases the U.S. capacity to present a credible deterrent. If such a deterrent effect is to remain constant in an age of rapid technological change, the superpowers' military measures must also be supplemented by negotiations on these the most dangerous of all weapons. SALT is a beginning, and the United States must ratify the SALT II agreement that was signed over a year ago. In no other area within international politics are distrust, uncertainty and fear greater than in the field of nuclear arms, and therefore negotiations and agreements are the only navigable course toward a really secure future.

NORWEGIAN EXPERT ON FOREIGN, SECURITY POLICY

LD141121 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Aug 80 part 1 p 1

[Ritzaus Bureau report: "No Confidence in Norwegian Defense Policy"]

[Text] Oslo--Norwegian Foreign Policy Institute information chief Anders C. Sjaastad considers that Norwegian foreign and security policy is characterized by a lack of determination and by sidelong glances at the ruling Labor Party's leftwing.

In the latest issue of the Conservative newspaper OSLO OG VI he gives three examples of things which illustrate this.

The first example concerns the modernization of NATO's long-range [as published] tactical nuclear missiles. He writes that the government did take the decision to support modernization, but only after a number of maneuvers which created the impression abroad that Norway belonged to the little group of doubters along with Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Sjaastad's second example is the long-term plan for Norwegian defenses. He describes it as disappointing that the Labor Party is intent on a lower growth rate in the defense budget than recommended defense commission.

His third example is the question of the contingency stockpiling of NATO heavy equipment in Norway. The government has repeatedly approved contingency stockpiling in principle, he points out, but he writes that he cannot understand the uncertainty that has suddenly arisen on the issue.

ARBEIDERBLADET Comment

LD191431 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Defense and Security"]

[Text] In a large article on its front page yesterday, AFTENPOSTEN was able to report that the leaders of Norwegian foreign policy are indecisive. And on its inside pages the paper describes as worrying the fact that foreign policy leaders reportedly cast "sidelong glances at the Labor Party's leftwing." The basis for these claims is an interview with Norwegian Foreign Affairs Institute information chief Anders C. Sjaastad. The interview can be found in the Oslo Conservative Party paper OSLO OG VI.

In AFTENPOSTEN's version, special importance is attached to the information chief's position as a researcher and his detailed knowledge of the country's security and defense policy problems. What AFTENPOSTEN neglects to report is that the same Sjaastad is also a politician--a Conservative politician. At present he is first deputy chairman of the Oslo Conservative Party and as far as we know is competing to take over Paul Thyness's seat in the Storting next autumn. In view of the defense and security policy reflections that AFTENPOSTEN communicated yesterday, we think that it would be advantageous--not least for Sjaastad himself--if greater importance were attached to his role as politician rather than to his role as researcher.

As "proof" of his claims of indecision and "sidelong glances at the leftwing," Sjaastad produces three factors: the modernization of NATO's nuclear arms, the long-term plan for the defense forces and the contingency stockpiling of heavy military equipment.

As far as the modernization of the nuclear arms in West Europe is concerned, Sjaastad makes so many concessions that his claims here fall by their own absurdity. We are rather of the opinion that this matter was dealt with a little too decisively and that the authorities did not reach the people completely with their arguments for an approach that involved a package solution containing measures for modernization as a form of pressure to bring about negotiations on disarmament.

As far as the long-term program is concerned the government supported, as is well known, a growth in the defense budget in the next few years of 3 percent, while the defense commission for its part proposed an increase of 4 percent, something which the nonsocialist parties supported in the Storting. When the government chose to opt for 3 percent, it was not because of pressure or out of indecision. However, the government sees defense spending as a part of the national economy. We think that this is also a factor of great importance for general support for, and agreement on, defense policy. When the matter was discussed in the Storting in April, the Conservatives' parliamentary leader Kaare Willoch announced that he could feel "understanding for the government's national economic arguments," even though he did not agree with its conclusions. Willoch also said in the same Storting debate that it was necessary to tone down the impression of divisions surrounding Norwegian defense policy. We are unable to see that Anders C. Sjaastad has followed these instructions. He ought also to study how the governments in Europe, that he is closer to than is the Norwegian Government, have fixed their future defense spending. He will then find that Norway is in a small but exclusive company of nations that have followed NATO's advice for a 3 percent budgetary growth.

Nor can we see that there is any support for Sjaastad's weighty claims concerning the question of contingency stockpiling of allied equipment in Norway. There has long been political agreement on the question of stockpiling itself. But defense policymakers would be neglecting their responsibilities if they did not take time in the light of the present situation to study in detail, and start a debate on, the question of whether contingency stockpiles of heavy equipment for land combat forces should now be set up, what they should contain and where they should be placed. Neither the defense commission's recommendations nor the discussion of the subject in the Storting Defense Committee have given any answers to these questions.

Anders C. Sjaastad is concerned that foreign and defense policymakers should follow a line which would hinder the Soviet Union from exerting political pressure and in the last resort going to war. However, he does not mention the important task of preventing war by creating calm and stability. Here there is a delicate balance that all responsible leaders must take account of.

We attach the greatest possible importance to broad agreement surrounding the country's foreign, defense and security policies. But we do not believe that this can be achieved through so-called decisiveness, if decisiveness means that views are dictated from on high. Such questions as these must also be subject to democratic treatment and public discussion before decisions are made. We believe that our age has more use for politicians who can use their heads and win the support of the people than for "decisive cowboys" who compete to be the first to fire.

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ATKINS REBUFFS IRISH PRIME MINISTER ON FUTURE OF ULSTER

LD191133 London THE DAILY TELEGRPAH in English 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Paul Potts report: "Ulster Solution 'Not Dublin's Business,' Says Atkins"]

[Text] The Irish Government was warned yesterday by Mr Atkins, the Northern Ireland secretary, to keep out of the search for a political solution to the problems of Ulster. He gave a blunt rebuff to the overtures of Mr Haughey, the Irish prime minister, on a direct Anglo-Irish initiative for the constitutional future of the Province.

Mr Atkins said the way forward was none of Dublin's business but a matter for the people of Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland secretary also hit back at sceptics who have written off his latest political initiative by predicting that the cabinet will present legislation during the next parliamentary session to bring about a fresh structure of government for Ulster.

But it was his total rejection of Mr Haughey's diplomatic manoeuvrings to bring about a round table conference involving the two governments which caused the most surprise. In what was his most authoritative statement on the subject since taking office over a year ago Mr Atkins firmly stamped on any progress the Irish Government believed it was making with Mrs Thatcher. Asked during an interview on Belfast's local radio station about such a summit, Mr Atkins replied simply: "It is not a starter."

While accepting that regular contacts do exist between Belfast, London and Dublin, Mr Atkins, using words which will upset diplomatic circles in the Republic, announced: "It is not their business to settle this." "It is for the people of the United Kingdom and particularly the people of Northern Ireland to work this one out for themselves."

Questioned about his political initiative Mr Atkins said: "If this is not successful in producing the necessary agreement we shall have to think of something else but it is our firm view that the proposals we have put forward are the most likely way of establishing in Northern Ireland a workable and acceptable administration. There may be other ways but to be honest I do not think there is any other as good."

His statement comes at a time when he is having difficulty with the Unionist parties in his peace talks. His words will also scotch the persistent rumour in Irish political circles that the British Government is about to abandon its traditional guarantees to the Ulster Protestants and seek a solution in the context of an all-Irish dimension.

Although some of his officials and most observers are convinced that this latest initiative to bring developed government to Ulster will fail, Mr Atkins is determined to press on with publication of a white paper early next year on the government's constitutional proposals.

The pessimism is supported by the leader of the Official Unionist Party Mr James Molyneaux and the Northern Ireland Office. In a recent speech Mr Molyneaux severely criticized Mr Atkins and said: "He's wasted a year and a half in talks instead of getting on with the job of restoring government to the Province."

Mr Atkins did accept during the interview that there were still "considerable differences" between the parties in Northern Ireland over the make up of the executive to run the Province but insisted that those involved wanted a solution. He went on to reassure Unionist opinion that the government would not impose a solution on Ulster. However he did not rule out a referendum if agreement could not be reached by negotiation.

DENKTAS LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON SECURITY OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS

TA191936 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] President Denktas has drawn the attention of the UN secretary general, Mr Waldheim, to the latest Greek Cypriot disclosures of plans to exterminate the Turkish Cypriot community overnight. In a letter to Mr Waldheim, President Denktas stressed the efforts required to reach a solution to the Cyprus problem which will insure a guarantee that any such future plans have no chance whatsoever to succeed. He pointed out that one of the main concerns of the Turkish Cypriot side in the search for an agreed just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem was the question of security on which depends the very survival of the Turkish Cypriot community.

President Denktas said: In order to guarantee our survival, we have to be satisfied and insured that past attempts by the Greeks to annihilate the Turkish people of Cyprus cannot be repeated again, and, if repeated, cannot succeed. To this extent, our people are very alarmed and concerned to have verified from time to time by authentic disclosures confirming past Greek plans to exterminate the Turkish people of Cyprus in order to turn Cyprus into an all-Greek island and to unite it with Greece. President Denktas, after recounting several examples of these Greek Cypriot disclosures, concluded by saying that these were the main reasons which underlay the basic policy of the Turkish Cypriot case.

ATAKOL MEETS GOBBI TO DISCUSS RESUMPTION OF TALKS

TA191138 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, met this morning with the UN special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi. Adviser to the UN representative Remy Gorge was also present at the meeting. It is reported that the request for the meeting came from Gobbi. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Atakol said that the meeting was in preparation for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. In reply to a question on whether statements made by Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou and Archbishop Khrisosthomos created the impression at the United Nations as well that the talks cannot be resumed, Atakol said that their statements have been protested to the UN secretary general and that the representatives at the United Nations have been informed about the Turkish Cypriot views. Atakol said: No doubt, every person and country with commonsense is well aware that these statements are harmful and do not contribute to the rapprochement between the two communities.

ROLANDHIS PROTESTS ARTICLE IN UN MAGAZINE TO UN ENVOY

NC181155 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis contacted a UN representative on Cyprus and made a strong protest over an article in the August edition of BLUE BERET magazine, which is published by the United Nations, that calls Nicosia "Lefkosa" and Cyprus "Kibris." The article also makes a reference to the word "Lefkosa" as meaning the northern part of Nicosia.

Rolandhis pointed out that the article clearly constituted a violation of the UN resolutions by the UN, and described the situation as inadmissible and unacceptable. Rolandhis said: UN Secretary General Waldheim has often expressed his concern and disappointment over noncompliance with UN resolutions. I do not know how he will interpret a UN publication's description of a UN member-state called the Republic of Cyprus as Kibris, especially when the publication says that Cyprus has been called Kibris since the 16th century. It is understood that the entire matter of the article is being studied by UN authorities in Cyprus.

ECEVIT COMPARES DEMIREL'S ELECTION MOVES WITH NAZI STRATEGY

TA191515 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has announced that his party's joint Senate and National Assembly group has decided to oppose the early election proposals because of the lack of personal and election security. Ecevit repeated the speech he had delivered at the joint group meeting at a news conference later in the parliament building:

[Begin recording] Mr Demirel has been planning to hold early elections since the establishment of the present government. He drew up a strategy to achieve this aim--a crisis strategy. He has been hindering the National Assembly for the past 5 months as part of the crisis strategy. For the past 5 months he has been hindering the election of a president and he is now using the state's inability to function--an inability caused by his own obstacles--as a reason for early elections.

Even though it is the right of every political party to ask for ealry elections whenever it considers it necessary or appropriate for its own interests, it is nobody's right to create a crisis in the country in order to prepare a reason for early elections. That is an example of extreme irresponsibility. Early elections can be proposed whenever necessary to emerge from a crisis. However, it is incompatible with a statesman's responsibility, with patriotism or with democracy to create a crisis or to exacerbate the already existing crisis in the country in order to make early elections necessary.

The Nazi government in Germany had been established with similar strategies, with a similar crisis strategy. The Nazi government was established after a Bogeyman, communism, was created and used as a pretext for rightist terrorism and nazism. The burning of the Reichstag was exploited for this purpose. In Turkey, the inability of the parliament to function is being exploited for the same purpose.

In Germany, rightist terrorism had gone too far, election security had been lifted and the national will had been rendered ineffective just before the elections which led to the establishment of a Nazi government in Germany. Today, in Turkey, we have reached the point where there is absolutely no election security or personal security during the elections. Furthermore, the foreign debts accumulated by mortgaging Turkey's future have been spent in accordance with the early elections strategy and for election hoarding [as heard]. In short, the government is acting with the sole aim of winning the elections and the aftermath is of no concern to it, that is, the aftermath of Nazism and fascism.

The RPP managed to frustrate this plan in its earlier stages. The RPP will certainly do all it can to frustrate the plan within the rules of democracy once again. The Turkish people's loyalty to democracy is the main guarantee in this issue.

The RPP joint Senate and National Assembly group has decided to oppose the early proposals in the face of the present conditions in the country, especially in the face of the lack of personal and election security. [end recording]

JP Secretary General's Response

TA191947 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] JP Secretary General Nahit Mentese said that the RPP will not be able to escape from early elections by means of pretexts and allegations. In a written statement he issued in Ankara, Mentese charged that the RPP governments that had come to power so far had shown that they knew nothing about governing the country.

Mentese added: Ecevit and his friends are concocting unfounded allegations and trying to divert the attention of the citizens in order to make the nation forget their own unsuccessful governments in order to gain time and to prepare new intrigues. That is why they are trying to escape the early elections. Their claim that early elections cannot be held with the present government--a government which has received a vote of confidence from the Assembly--is not credible. It is mere words, and deceitful ones at that, to say that nazism and fascism can be established in Turkey.

Nahit Mentese pointed out that the JP had gone to the polls while being in government several times and that it had done whatever was necessary in order not to cast a shadow over the national will in the elections. He said: There will not be tarnished elections if the JP is in government. The allegations to the contrary are made only by those who tarnish the elections.

Mentese charged that the RPP was trying to evade early elections because it was afraid that it would lose greatly. He added: It is extremely significant that the leftist terrorists say "death to fascism" and Ecevit says similar things. Also, it is as significant to see that both the leftist terrorists and Ecevit use the slogan "no to early elections."

NAP Official's Comments

TA191954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] NAP Deputy Secretary General Yasar Okuyan has said that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit must stop slandering the NAP and the nationalists and must say yes to early elections. In a statement in Ankara, Okuyan challenged Ecevit to clearly say what party he meant when he said that fascism and nazism can come to power in Turkey. Okuyan charged that with these remarks Ecevit was accusing the nation of both fascism and nazism.

The NAP official said: If, by means of hints and obscure remarks, Ecevit means that he sees the NAP as fascist and nazi and if he is worried that the NAP will enter parliament as a very strong party after the early elections, then he should come out and say it clearly and receive the necessary answer.

Yasar Okuyan stressed that the Turkish nation was as opposed to fascism and nazism as it was to communism. He added: Those who insistently talk about a fascist and nazi threat are the supporters of communism. Ecevit and his supporters who protect, forgive, feed and defend the communist and divisive murder gangs will naturally accuse the nationalists of being fascists and evade early elections.

SOVIETS ASKED NOT TO MASS TROOPS ON BORDER

NC191220 Istanbul ERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Aug 80 pp 1 & 12

(Report by Sedat Sertoglu)

[Excerpts] Turkey has officially asked the Soviet Union not to mass troops on the Turkish-Soviet border. Considering that Soviet intervention in the Persian Gulf could create a situation contrary to its national interests, Turkey has begun preparations for joint action on the side of its allies. Both these situations, which are expected to bring about important changes in Turkey's foreign policy, have been determined jointly by the office of the general staff and the Foreign Ministry. High-ranking officials in the Foreign Ministry have stated that relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union have entered a "cool period" following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Turkey's request that the Soviet Union not mass troops on its borders with Turkey has been referred to the NATO delegation in Vienna where talks are being held with the USSR on the question of mutual balanced force reduction [MBFR].

Competent Foreign Ministry officials in Ankara have said that the Soviet Union has been notified of the Turkish proposals which have been sent to Vienna within the framework of the talks concerning the "security of the flanks."

High-level Turkish officials, who prefer to remain anonymous, say that if the Soviet Union decides not to increase its 15 divisions (200 thousand strong) now concentrated on the Turkish-Soviet border, then Turkey also undertakes not to send further troops to the area. This, they say, has been communicated to Russia. Competent authorities say that the Soviet Union is understood to have chosen Odessa on the Black Sea as a springboard against Turkey.

Foreign Ministry officials have stated that it does not expect the Soviet Union to respond to the Turkish proposal. Meanwhile, competent authorities in Ankara say that should the Soviet Union enter the oil areas in the Persian Gulf, Turkey's interests would be jeopardized. The same authorities add that "under such circumstances, Turkey would act jointly with its allies as the conditions of the day dictate."

Foreign Ministry officials believe that relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey "were experiencing a cool period" and that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could be considered as marking the beginning of a tendency to move down to the oil regions. Adding, however, that no one at the moment knows the next Soviet step, the Foreign Ministry officials say "it is out of the question that the United States can use Turkey as a springboard for an attack in the Middle East. However, if the Soviet Union attempts to move down to the Persian Gulf, this would prejudice Turkey's interests. Turkey would then act jointly with its allies because, having occupied the Gulf, the Soviet Union would certainly threaten Turkey's oil supplies."

Finally, the authorities have said that technical work has begun in view of such a probability.

CHIEF OF STAFF DENIES POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN PROMOTIONS

TA201131 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The chief of the general staff's office has issued a statement noting that the Turkish Armed Forces are not affected by political considerations in their promotions and appointments.

The statement is as follows: Personal interpretations have appeared in certain press organs regarding the promotions, retirements and appointments which were made following the meetings of the Supreme Military Council from 4 to 8 August, 1980. These interpretations, which were made in accordance with the personal prejudices of the interpreter, are totally without foundation. The promotion and retirement procedures within the Turkish Armed Forces are determined following the evaluations of the Supreme Military Council in accordance with the armed forces' own rules and regulations and the personnel situation. The appointments by the chief of general staff's office are determined in a balanced manner and take into account the person's term of duty in the field and at headquarters and their service in Eastern Anatolia. The Turkish Armed Forces have always--both regarding promotions and appointments--remained outside political considerations.

The statement concluded: It is believed that the public will not credit such interpretations and statements made in line with biased and personal interests. However, it was considered to be useful to clarify the matter once more.

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SCHMIDT STILL PLANNING ON GDR VISIT; COMMENTS ON POLAND

LD201538 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is assuming that his meeting with SED chief Erich Honecker next week in the GDR will go ahead regardless of developments in Poland. According to information in Bonn today, the delegation which is to accompany Schmidt to Werbellinsee does not rule out the possibility that in the event of a dramatic exacerbation of the situation in Poland, the talks with the GDR leadership could be postponed. In Bonn, Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald limited himself to telling the press that as yet there are no indications that there would be any change in Honecker's invitation to the chancellor or his intention to visit the GDR.

On Friday the chancellor is to prepare for talks with the GDR leadership in a final session in Hamburg with Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, minister for Inner-German Relations Egon Franke and the state secretaries who will make up the delegation to the GDR. Lambsdorff and Franke are accompanying the chancellor to Werbellinsee. On Tuesday the final discussion with the chancellor was officially set for the beginning of next week.

Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, Guenter Gaus, attended the consultations in Bonn today of the state secretaries for intra-German policy on the summit. Gaus will also accompany the chancellor on his visit to the GDR.

According to information from the chancellor's entourage Schmidt is "profoundly worried and depressed" by the development of the conflict between the reformist forces in Poland and the political leadership. This concern of the chancellor, it was stated, encompassed not only the events themselves and the situation among the Polish leadership, but the negative prospects for East-West relations in Europe. It was described as not unthinkable by these quarters that if a severe worsening of the conflict in Poland gave rise to the risk of the unrest spilling over to the GDR, the GDR leadership might decide to cancel Schmidt's visit.

'FINAL PREPARATIONS' FOR GDR VISIT UNDERWAY

LD211058 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Aug (DPA)--The final preparations for Chancellor Schmidt's meeting with the GDR head of state and party Honecker will be discussed by Chancellor Schmidt and the delegation accompanying him to the GDR in Hamburg tomorrow. Bonn government representatives from the Federal Press Office, the Chancellor's Office and the protocol section of the Foreign Ministry today visited the meeting place to settle technical and organizational details including the working facilities for the over 200 journalists from the Federal Republic who will cover the meeting at Werbellinsee and Schmidt's visits to Guestrow and Rostick.

LEADERS, PRESS VIEW POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, EFFECT ON GDR VISIT

LD201444 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 20 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government believes public reticence to be the proper attitude toward the events in Poland. This was stressed by Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald today following a meeting of the cabinet in Bonn at which the developments in Poland were discussed.

Gruenewald told the press that the government is imposing restraint upon itself because it wants to avoid the possibility of the remarks being used as an excuse to claim that it is interfering in the internal affairs of another state. It is known that other Western allies hold the same views as Bonn on the subject of whether official statements should be made on the Polish situation.

Gruenewald Statement

DW210657 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1500 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt from press conference statement of Deputy Government Spokesman Dr Armin Gruenewald]

[Text] We would like to avoid contributing to a situation in which our statement could be taken as a pretext by others in the sense of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland. It may be that some others will consider this as strange. The Federal Government will have to endure that in the interest of the matter and it will endure it.

Brandt Reaction

DW210657 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Statement by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt on the strikes in Poland]

[Text] Naturally we cannot be indifferent but are keenly sympathetic if elsewhere in Europe workers advocate their rights and their interests, as well as the freedom of expression in order to look after their interests. Second, we would deem it fatal if this conflict skids into a use of armed power. Third, it is probably true that no foreign interference is of any help, but that the U.S. Government is right if it raises the question against the background of the Polish difficulties of how one could help eliminate the economic difficulties which the country there is facing. Fourth, we definitely advocate the view that Poland cannot be any topic for the federal election campaign in 1980. And finally, fifth, we must never forget, even in this particular situation, how important a factor Poland is and will be in everything that is connected with pan-European cooperation and the safeguarding of peace.

SPD's Ehmke Comment

LD201220 Hamburg DPA in German 1057 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 20 Aug (DPA)--Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Bundestag parliamentary group, has expressed the hope that the conflict between the reformist forces and political leadership in Poland will be settled without violence. Ehmke, the first prominent SPD politician to comment on the current situation in Poland, at the same time expressed his view in an interview with DPA today that the reformers as well as the political leaders in Poland want to avoid a similar development to that in the CSSR in 1968, where the reform movement of the "Prague spring" ended with the military intervention of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact troops. Replying to the question of what he feels as a native of Gdansk in view of the unrest in the Polish ports, Ehmke said that the events in his birthplace and other towns affect him deeply. In Poland too his heart is on the side of the reformers. Ehmke conceded that the development in Poland is not without dangers and worries him. "But I have the impression, as far as it is possible to judge, that the reformers, but especially the Polish leadership too, have learned their lesson from the Prague spring." The question of whether this is also true of the Soviet leadership was answered by the SPD politician as follows: "This has yet to be seen. One can only hope so."

Strauss Remarks

LD201520 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 20 Aug (DPA)--CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss thinks that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to the GDR is not appropriate at the present time because of the situation in Poland. In an interview for BILD ZEITUNG, the text of which has been prereleased to DPA, Strauss replied in answer to a relevant question: "I would not go in the present situation." According to Strauss he has information to the effect "that highest government quarters in East Berlin and Prague have urged the Polish Government to take tough action against the opposition in its own country." The reason for this insistence is the fear that the strikes in Poland could have effects in their own countries. Strauss said that no one could rule out Soviet intervention in Poland. If it did intervene, he said, it would "completely destroy the policy of detente and also put trade relations with the West at risk." At the moment, he said, the Polish Government is doing its utmost to prevent intervention by Moscow.

CDU/CSU Views

LD201408 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn 20 Aug (DPA)--In the view of Helmut Kohl, CDU/CSU parliamentary group chairman in the Bundestag, the demands of the striking Polish workers prove that yet again a communist system has reached its limits. A statement by Kohl published in Bonn today says that the CDU/CSU greatly admires the courage and level-headedness of the Polish workers. The Polish leadership might recognize that the economic and social problems can only be solved on a long-term basis by reforms and more freedom and not by terror from above or from outside. Kohl said that if the communist leadership in Warsaw and the Soviet Union were to respond to the demands of the Polish workers merely by using measures of force internally or by intervention from outside, this would be a fresh admission that their power is based only on the bayonets of force and terror from above.

The CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss, said that the situation in Poland is oppressively reminiscent of the events in Czechoslovakia 12 years ago when Soviet troops stamped on the "Prague spring." Strauss said that at a time when the Soviet Union is oppressing another small nation in Afghanistan, the fate of Czechoslovakia should not be forgotten. The Western ritual surrounding Soviet oppression is always the same. It consists of indignation, the call for sanctions, warnings against overreaction, the break up of Western solidarity, concern for the "so-called policy of detente," the abandonment of sanctions and finally a return to the day's agenda.

CDU Deputy Werner Marx wrote in the CDU/CSU press service that the demands of the Polish workers are justified. The West should give them immediate moral support. There is obviously a deep gulf between the dictatorial leadership and the working population in Poland. CDU Deputy Norbert Bluem expressed solidarity with the strikers in Poland. He specifically welcomed the statement the metalworkers' labor union chief Eugen Loderer, who yesterday assured the Polish workers of his union's solidarity.

DIE WELT Editorial

DW201125 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Aug 80 p 6

[W. Hertz-Eichenrode editorial: "Gierek, Honecker and Schmidt"]

[Text] Helmut Schmidt adopts the words of Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker, who said that there are "ways to deal with dangerous times." [paragraph continues]

He shuddered when thinking that we could fail to find these ways, that this would be fatal. Schmidt recommended himself to the voters as a pilot, because he has the ability to think ahead. So our pilot has thought beforehand of the hardly tolerable position in which the Federal Republic of Germany now suddenly finds itself: The federal chancellor has tugged himself and all of us, whose political credo is freedom, into playing the role of the stabilizer of Soviet usurpation of the people of East Europe. This is not supposed to be a clumsy attack on the Social-Democratic government chief of our country, as if the editorial board of this paper does not share the insight that a military eruption of the fermentation process in Poland ought to be prevented as much as possible, or as if the author does not know the rules of a nuclear stalemate and its "zones of influence" of the world powers, whose most important demarcation line in Europe is set by a German-German border commission. And yet: The situation into which the federal chancellor has maneuvered himself and us is morally and politically unacceptable.

Shortly before the evening when Gierek threatened the disciplined protest of the workers who did not apply any violence by saying that economic concessions will be granted, but not political concessions under any circumstances, Schmidt obviously considered it important to state that nothing indicates that Gierek will not come to Hamburg as scheduled. The idea is ghastly that the German federal chancellor, a convinced advocate of free trade unions, would welcome the Polish party chief like a good friend in his home, although Gierek has used the dictatorial power of the communist state against the strike movement aligned with civil rights. Furthermore, the zeal with which the Federal Government is making propagandistic preparations for Schmidt's visit to Honecker--bypassing Berlin--indicates that the chancellor cares much more about the Werbellinsee meeting with the Soviet-infiltrated man from the Saarland than about the "messenger" meeting with Brezhnev in Moscow. He is probably concerned with setting a proper example in the vicinity of 5 October, demonstrating a piece of dogged hard work for human and economic alleviations in German-German reality. The speculation on national emotions which can be mobilized with regard to the elections certainly plays a role. But with whom is the federal chancellor dealing at a time when we view with sympathy the reasonable freedom fight of the Polish workers?

Honecker represents the "GDR" as a Moscow satellite as Ulbricht once did. It has not been forgotten at all that in 1968 Ulbricht was one of the initiators of the attack on the CSSR to quell the "Prague spring." He was acting not merely out of loyalty towards Moscow, but out of the GDR's own interest. Honecker's "GDR" is willingly prepared to take over the function of a crossbar safeguarding the cohesion of the European Soviet bloc toward the West. Honecker will do everything he can to prevent the formation of a liberal national movement in Poland, or even the development of national anticommunism which could orientate toward the West. Honecker is much more than Gierek an uncompromising governor of Soviet predominance.

The main principle of our constitution is: "The dignity of man is inviolable." It expresses a general human right that stands above any state power. The acknowledgement with regard to the dignity of man and freedom commits us to maintaining solidarity with all people fighting for their civil rights, regardless where that may be in this world. Out of solidarity with the striking people in Poland the federal chancellor should have done the following:

1. Not have waited until Gierek canceled his visit, but suggested on his own to the Polish party chief a postponement until the danger of a bloody suppression of the strike has been prevented.

2. This advice to Gierek should have been given publicly.

3. Political guidelines ought to have been given to those who want to grant a credit to Poland running into the billions, the guidelines of which should have bee published. The money should not flow as long as the danger exists that the communist state power of Poland or the Soviet Union could shoot down the bourgeois strike movement.

4. Honecker should have been told, and this statement ought to have been published, that a meeting at Werbellinsee or somewhere else would be possible if suppression by force of the protesting workers in the Warsaw Pact area was not to be feared any more.

Should the chancellor argue that one must talk to each other particularly in times of crises to do everything possible for peace, one ought to answer: None of these four measures would have meant bringing active influence to bear on developments in Poland, none would have challenged the Soviet Union, and none would have destroyed forever the laboriously built bridges to Warsaw and East Berlin. But every one of these four measures would have contributed to maintaining the loyalty to our democratic beliefs and thus our national credibility. We would have demonstrated that we care more for the freedom of the people than for the strengthening of shaking totalitarian regimes.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Article

DW201147 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 20 Aug 80 p 4

[Klaus Dreher article: "Can Schmidt Still Go To See Honecker?"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 August--The Federal Government will strictly deny it, and it need not happen this way, but at least since Polish Communist Party chief Gierek's cancellation of his Hamburg visit the preparations for the chancellor's visit to the GDR have been made with the reservation that they might have to be discontinued prematurely for political reasons. In the event the developments in Poland dramatically aggravate any further a situation might ensure in which the GDR, at any rate, would have to be afraid that the unrest would threaten to spread to its own territory. In such a case a trip by the chancellor through the German Democratic Republic aboard the special train probably would not be desirable any longer.

At the moment there is no call for envisaging concretely a cancellation of the meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker. The Federal Government as well as the parties are awaiting developments, endeavoring not to come out with any utterance that might tend to contribute to the aggravation of the situation. Meanwhile, they know that through the Western media the people of the GDR are better informed about the strikes and the demands of the strikers than any other people in the Eastern power sphere--a reason why NEUES DEUTSCHLAND probably has plunged forward and is providing relatively comprenensive information from the neighbor country. Depending on what will yet happen by Wednesday next week Honecker might find himself compelled for various reasons to cancel the meeting with Schmidt. In any event his leeway has been narrowed down even now. Any promise, even if given only in the vague form of a declaraton of intent, would be interpreted as a weakness of his regime. The more unstable the power structures in the forefield of the Soviet Union will be, the more Moscow will see to it that particularly the GDR will remain free of external shocks.

The problem of the chancellor's visit will not be Werbellinsee, where Schmidt and Honecker will be screened from the public. The more difficult part for the GDR is much rather the return trip via Guestrow and Rostock. In both places it will probably be impossible to completely shut off contacts with the populace. Those politicians and officials who escorted the then Federal Chancellor Brandt to Erfurt still know very well how the local authorities there reacted oversensitively even their preparations; they also know how quickly an explosive mood can build up.

It must also be considered in Bonn that in an extreme case the federal chancellor could be forced to demand a postponement of the visit on his own. He must reckon anyway with a respective demand of the opposition. One must not even think of direct Soviet intervention. Even a Polish application of means of power would necessitate new considerations. So far these are just speculations and prohibitive considerations. But they demonstrate that the second attempt to bring about a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker has been involved overnight in a swirl of events also involving the Federal Republic.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES ISRAELI RAID IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

LD192104 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] France this evening officially reacted following the operation carried out by the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon, an operation which is reported to have resulted in about 12 deaths among the ranks of the Palestinian forces. The Quai d'Orsay expresses its sharp disapproval and notes that this kind of action worsens the situation and runs counter to the efforts made by the European Community to try and obtain a return to peace in the Middle East.

LE MONDE REVIEWS GIEREK SPEECH, POLISH SITUATION

LD201349 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Wager"]

[Excerpts] As could be expected, since his return from the USSR Mr Gierek has been trying to regain control over the situation. The Gdansk events have been seen as sufficiently explosive to make the first secretary postpone indefinitely the visit which he was to pay to Hamburg--this is no longer the time for trying to convince Chancellor Schmidt that he should prepare some diplomatic initiative before the Madrid conference. It is merely a question of preventing the irreparable and saving what can still be saved. Gierek's televised speech on Monday night undoubtedly had a fundamental role to play in the "deescalation" strategy which is now being implemented by the first secretary. It is as yet too early to say whether Gierek has been successful but it is not premature to state that the number one man in Poland has taken a big risk by throwing all his prestige into the balance.

Remembering that he owed his rise to power to the same Gdansk workers who had already rebelled in 1970, Gierek wisely decided not to confront the strikers as a whole. He took care not to threaten them with any swift intervention by the forces of law and order but has tried to separate the wheat from the chaff by denouncing "attempts to politicize work stoppages and incitements to anarchy and antisocialism." Obviously the strike is acceptable to Gierek only if its aim is to secure material improvements. It is intolerable if it results in calling into question what he called the "political and social order" in Poland which itself represents, he said, "a fundamental element of the order established in Europe after World War II." In particular, Gierek clearly hinted that even though it was opportune to repaint the facade of the Polish trade union edifice, it was absolutely out of the question to accept that it be gradually transformed into a representative and democratic parallel system which would enable the workers to continually have at their disposal a lever for action with respect to the authorities appointed by the party.

Will Gierek's statements be sufficient to defuse the grave crisis which has been smoldering since the beginning of July? The Gdansk strike committee's initial reactions indicate that they will not. However, in the present state of affairs you must avoid drawing any conclusions too hastily: There are many Poles who without approving of the regime under which they live nonetheless prefer the present state of probation to a "normalization" which would be carried out by Soviet tanks and tanks from fraternal countries. Even opposition activists are not seeking such a confrontation. But the fact remains that the leaders of largely spontaneous movements like that now affecting most enterprises in the Gdansk region could lose control over it at any moment. The smallest provocation could be sufficient to bring this about. And, finally, Gierek's promises are far from exciting--they have been made to the workers for years and, in view of the fact that any wage increases have rapidly been nibbled at by inflation, many workers no longer believe in them. The stance which the Catholic hierarchy, which has remained surprisingly silent in this affair as if it were keeping itself in reserve as the last resort, will adopt is the only unknown quantity in the present situation.

TRADE UNIONS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH POLISH STRIKERS

LD192054 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In Italy solidarity with the striking Polish workers and farmers has been expressed by the United Trade Union Federation composed of the Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Workers Unions-Italian Union of Labor; the Autonomous Trade Unions Italian Confederation of National Unions of Workers; the Italian Federation of Autonomous State Railway Trade Unions, FISAFS; and the Christian Workers Association. In an article to be published in tomorrow's IL POPOLO, Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party Piccoli criticizes the stance of the Italian Communists concerning the Polish crisis expressed in an article by director of L'UNITA Reichlin. It is necessary, Piccoli writes, to investigate thoroughtly the crux of the problem--i.e. the Polish political system. The Christian Democracy secretary concludes that the crisis of real socialism represents a blow to the proposed third road--i.e. Italian communism. Puletti, deputy secretary of the Social Democratic Party, has asked for an urgent meeting of the federation of European socialist parties.

Planned Visit by Delegation

LD201756 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] An Italian trade union delegation will most probably leave for Poland the day after tomorrow in order to evaluate the on-the-spot situation and to express to the Polish workers and workers' defense committees the concrete and militant solidarity of the Italian trade union movement and workers. The initiative has been proposed by the CISL [Italian Confederation of Labor Unions] and has already been accepted by the UIL [Italian Union of Labor]. The decision of the CGIL is expected tomorrow. Tomorrow morning the CGIL will hold a meeting with representatives of the other two trade union confederations.

POPE JOHN PAUL II PRAYS FOR POLISH WORKERS

For reportage on Pope John Paul II's prayer for the workers in Poland, see the Poland section of the 21 August 1980 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PAJETTA COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION, PROBLEMS IN ITALY

LD201337 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta 17 August speech at L'UNITA festival in Montecatini: "Just Solution in Dialogue"]

[Text] Montecatini--Speaking in Montecatini at the end of the L'UNITA festival, Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta referred to events in Poland. Pajetta said among other things, we cannot be pleased to observe a world crisis that is also affecting a socialist country, increasing acute tensions and highlighting serious difficulties of involvement and participation on the part of the very workers who declare that they do want to live--and live better--within socialism.

We hope, Pajetta continued, that a solution will soon be found. We note that the strikes have not caused and have not as yet permitted the kind of eruptions to occur which in the past have sometimes proved tragic. It is a fact that the Polish Government and Communist Party [as published] have not condemned the strikers as enemies or denied the objective reasons for their unrest.

Not Merely an Idyll

For some time now, he added, we have known and been saying that there are no borders beyond which everything is purely idyllic. We want to be sure that beyond the socialist countries' borders there exist the shared responsibilities and hard work whereby everyone does his duty with freedom and justice.

Next Pajetta discussed the problems regarding the political situation in our own country. This is a difficult situation, he said, with prospects of a deterioration in the months ahead. The danger of alarmism is a serious one if it conceals or suppresses the demonstrations of democratic life which millions of Italians give every day in their political struggle and trade union resistance, just as in their concerned yet calm meetings together at our rallies, such as this one.

But while alarmism is dangerous, Pajetta continued, so too is concealing or minimizing a situation which demands prompt and effective measures. It is not true that it only rains under a bad government and we have never used this old proverb as a party watchword. But to accuse us of watching the barometer with concern simply because we are in opposition is not only ridiculous but could be seriously damaging to everyone at a time such as this.

Italy does not want to decline, neither do the Italians want to let themselves be dragged into the storm without putting up a struggle. But this does not mean that we can close our eyes or accept the lure of inurement, forgoing an uncompromising condemnation merely to avoid distrubing the vacations or the government's first few months of very unsuccessful apprenticeship.

At present, Pajetta continued, people are naturally still talking about the Bologna massacre and the latest victims. The Mayor of Castelvetrano had to be mentioned. But some columnists have told readers not to worry too much about the three carabineers who died in Viterbo because it is not known whether they were the victims of common criminals or terrorists. Perhaps because they caused no deaths, the high-powered bomb which exploded in the Orgosolo police station or the one detonated under the relay antennae on Elba do not seem to have set in motion the state security apparatus, whose staff is perhaps depleted because of the summer season. But all this is known and we are not saying it merely to fulfil our opposition role. Does not all this demand a new and different form of intervention?

Instead, Pajetta said, we have to settle for a polemic in which there is not lack of allusions that only to the experts can comprehend--between the transport minister calling for an extraordinary Council of Ministers meeting as soon as the weather cools and the industry minister, calling for a verification of the newly published program. Today we heard some empty remarks from [Defense Minister] Lagori who, following the Olympic successes, wants to reassure us by stating that he is almost--but only almost--confident about the services that should guarantee the Italian people's security. Meanwhile, Pajetta added, the Fiat workers have left on vacation with their minds on the crisis in the automobile industry and wondering whether the specter of redundancy will appear, while workers in the state-owned industries are being told that the crisis is affecting that area too and that the president of the industrial reconstruction institute cannot give them more than a few consolatory promises or the time being.

We urge all the democratic forces to reflect and all Italians to reflect and struggle; but what are the others doing--the people who so glibly accuse us one day of being prophets of doom and the next of having broken the national unity--and what do they want? It is not a matter of haggling over a mayor, of asking us to maintain an indulgent silence or asking the trade unions to behave themselves. It is a matter of knowing and saying what you want.

Is it possible, Pajetta asked, that all that one Christian Democratic deputy, De Mita, had to do to bring his party secretary Piccoli's greatest excommunication down on his head, despite the dozen-or-so charges he leveled against us, was to say that it might even be possible to consider the hypothesis of a possible form of government cooperation with the communists?

National Unity

This is the kind of crazy reply we have been receiving to our calls for responsibility--a responsibility which, as far as we are concerned, we have never tried to and are not now trying to evade. We want national unity, the kind which inspired the helpers in Bologna, ranging from the railroad worker to the doctor, from the nurse to the unpaid official and from the policeman to the Communists criticized even for insuring order in that anger- and rage-filled square.

But we have smashed the network of deception; we want the Italian people to see through the veil of false hopes which have been presented to them by this government. We have done so, Pajetta concluded, in the name of a joint blueprint and of joint action, for the sake of a path which we believe must still be pursued. Prohibitions, bans and anti-communism at any price are being rejected by an ever-increasing number of Italians, irrespective of how they voted.

20 Aug Comments

AU211033 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 21 Aug (ANSA)--Labor unrest and spreading work stoppages in Poland shaping up as a challenge to the nation's communist government continue to dominate political debate in Italy. Communist party official Gian Carlo Pajetta, speaking yesterday in Siena, told his audience that, "the news arriving from Poland, a source of serious concern, poses a series of problems for communists in countries in which they are in power and also for us and all workers". The spokesman for the big opposition party identified these problems as those requiring "deep study and audacity for finding adequate responses to the objective difficulties and the needs advanced by the workers in the struggle, problems connected to couageous recovery and the quick correction of mistakes".

Addressing himself to the Polish strikers' demands for the recognition of free trade unions, Pajetta declared, "we want to say, unequivocally, that if these liberties are to be defended here, for conducting the class struggle in a socialist society which has abolished classes and in which privilages should not exist, all liberties. including those of labor unions and the right to strike, must be strongly uplifted to guarantee the rational development of society, to allow mistakes to be corrected, to obtain from everyone his own share of work and corresponsibility".

After affirming that the working class must be considered a valid partner for dialogue and that the Polish workers must seek out "those who will listen to them," the Communist Party official said that events in Poland, "require further development, a definition of prospects which we know will not be easy".

Giuseppe Amadei, a member of the steering committee of the small Social Democrat Party, in the opposition, delivered a statement recommending that, "the caution of Western diplomacy" should be replaced by "the non-caution of the trade union headquarters patterned on the Italian Labor Federation which, in its first communique, expressed solidarity and raised a protest without entering into the heart of the problem, which is political".

GOVERNMENT EXPELS FOUR SOVIET DIPLOMATS FOR 'INTERFERENCE'

LD210132 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] An official note issued this afternoon by the presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the Council of Ministers, in its meeting on 20 August had decided according to Article 9 of the 1961 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations to declare as personae non gratae for interference in internal Portuguese affairs the following diplomats attached to the Soviet Embassy in Lisbon: Vladimir Konyaev, Aleksandr Kulagin, Albert Matveev and Yuriy Semenychev. [Paris AFP in English at 1839 GMT on 20 August reports that "Matveev, a minister counsellor, is the second ranked diplomat at the Soviet Embassy here," and that Yuriy Semenychev is "the KGB head for Portugal."] The note ends by saying that the said diplomats have been given 5 days to leave Portuguese territory.

ANOP reported later on that the diplomats involved were a minister counsellor, and embassy attache, an assistant naval attache, and an assistant to the military attache.

We contacted various sources close to the present government who told us that the government is in possession of indisputable proof of the accusations leveled against the Soviet diplomats which were the basis for the decision now taken. We were also told that the Soviet Ambassdor to Lisbon was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and informed of the government's decision.

One of our sources said that espionage was involved. This is exactly the word he used. We asked what kind of espionage: military, political, economic, activities in the agrarian reform area? Our source cautiously pointed to the agrarian reform area but firmly refused to give any more details.

This is what we have been able to discover. Anything more to come, if there is anything more, will have to come from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

POLITICAL, LABOR GROUPS SUPPORT POLISH STRIKERS

LD201734 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy, UEDS, yesterday expressed its support and solidarity with the striking Polish workers. In a communique it described the current strike movement in Poland as an expression of the Polish workers' wish freely and actively to participate in the construction of a socialist society.

Apart from the pay demands, the UEDS regards the other demands, some 16 of which are political, as reflecting just aspirations.

Also with regard to the labor unrest in Poland, the CGTP [General Federation of Portuguese Workers]-Intersindical yesterday describes the Polish workers' demands as just. In a communique in which the word strike is never used, the CGTP-Intersindical warns against the designs of those bent on fostering division among the Polish people.

FOREIGN OFFICE 'DEPLORES' USSR JAMMING OF BBC

LD201904 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1853 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The Soviet Union today jammed BBC programmes into the country during a news bulletin including details of the unrest in Poland. All six BBC frequencies into the Soviet Union were blocked this afternoon for the first time since 1973.

The jamming was "deplored" by the Foreign Office, which said it was inconsistent with the Soviet Union's commitment to the Helsinki Agreement, allowing freedom of broadcasts by its signatories.

Meanwhile, the BBC, whose programmes to the Soviet Union are put out by external services, was trying to find alternative means of broadcasting to the country.

Mr Gerals Mansell, managing director of external services, said: "The resumption of jamming can only be regarded as an admission of weakness by the Soviet authorities." He added that there was little doubt that the Russians were deeply concerned about the possible "contagious effect" in their country of news of events in Poland.

UNION DELEGATION TO PROCEED WITH POLISH VISIT

LD201826 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1726 GMT 20 Aug 80

[By Ken Dennis, PA chief industrial correspondent]

[Excerpts] 20 Aug--A TUC [Trades Union Congress] visit to crisis-torn Poland is to go ahead--despite opposition from four powerful trade union leaders. And tonight the head of Britain's second largest union condemned today's General Council decision to send a five-man delegation next month.

Mr Terry Duffy, president of the giant Engineering Union, said: "I believe that the visit of the British TUC more or less condones what they are doing there. I am particularly opposed to a visit during this crisis. I think it gives credibility to people who are trying to prevent trade unionists having the same democratic rights that we have in this country. I believe visits to communist countries like that give credibility to their regimes."

Mr Duffy, who turned down a place on the delegation, was joined in his opposition by electricians' leader Frank Chapple, Mr Tom Jackson of the Postman's Union and miners' leader Lawrence Daly. The team will be headed by Mr David Bansett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said the council was naturally sympathetic with the wishes and attempts of working people in any country to establish their own strong and independent trade unions and that governments should respond to this. The delegation expected to meet representatives of the workers at the plants they visited and to learn at first hand about developments in Poland. He refused to be drawn over criticisms by Tory MPs that British union leaders were not voicing their support for the Polish strikers. "I am always reluctant to draw analogies between countries. We realise that trade union growth and development must reflect the circumstances of the country", he said.

Mr Basnett said the group would ask its hosts--the Central Council for Polish trade unions--if it could meet the unofficial strike committees.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT REPLY TO LATEST DENKTAS ALLEGATIONS

NC201604 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] An official announcement states that Foreign Minister Rolandhis today i ed instructions to the republic's acting permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Sierifis, to inform UN Secretary General Waldheim that the Cyprus Government does not intend to reply to Mr Denktas' latest letter to Mr Waldheim. In this letter, which was released for publication yesterday, Mr Denktas repeats the well-known unfounded charges of Turkish propaganda about the alleged plans of the government and the Greek Cypriot community to exterminate the Turkish Cypriots. The Cyprus Government, for its part, adds the announcement, notes that the launching of charges of this nature at this moment does not contribute to the creation of a suitable climate for the successful resumption and continuation of the talks. That is why the government will ignore Mr Denktas' allegations, confirming itself only to pointing out that these are unfounded. The official announcement concludes by stating that Mr Rolandhis has instructed Mr Sierifis to repeat to Mr Waldheim the complete support and attachment of the Cyprus government to the process of the dialogue.

EDEK LEADER SAYS TALKS 'BOUND TO FAIL' OVER BIZONALITY

NC201743 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Socialist EDEK Party leader Dr Vassos Lissaridhis said yesterday that the inter-communal talks were bound to fail because of the advance acceptance of bizonality.

He suggested that the right course for Cyprus would be a national liberation struggle along the lines of Vietnam, Angola and Palestine.

Dr Lissaridhis claimed that his party alone could save the country from both the national dangers and economic collapse.

He insisted that those who favoured concessions misrepresent the Makarios line. The collapse of the talks would not be due to the refusal of the victim to sign his own death sentence but because of the insistence of the criminal to have his crime legalised.

Dr Lissaridhis attacked both the AKEL, without naming it, and the "oligarchy".

He said present policies made the rich richer and the poor poorer and the people would soon face a problem of "heating" and "feeding".

Dr Lissaridhis said his party held out the promise of change and added that the rally too promises changes but it would be changes for the worse, at the exprese of the people.

GROUP OF HOUSE MEMBERS TO SEEK EARLY ELECTIONS

NC210740 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] A group of House of Representatives members will move to seek the dissolution of the house before its usual term expires. The group will submit a document during the first house meetings and suggest that the House members submit their resignation to enable early parliamentary elections. In the event that this move by the House members succeeds, it will bring about new developments on the internal front and will step up the election campaign by the political parties because in such a case early elections will be proclaimed. According to the constitution the House can dissolve itself, provided that there is a majority decision by House members, that is by 18 members. In such a case elections will have to be held about 1 month after the decision on the dissolution. The group of House members behind this movement has already made a number of contacts and will seek more such contacts with other House members in an effort to secure the necessary majority for the dissolution of the House.

'FRICTION POINTS' REMAIN IN ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

AT191324 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] A new 5-year agreement for economic and commercial cooperation between Greece and the Soviet Union (providing for the abolition of clearing) will be signed next month. The agreement is expected to contribute to expanding bilateral cooperation through additional relevant agreements and to reaching a solution to outstanding bilateral issues.

In the immediate future Greek-Soviet relations will experience intense activity which will be expressed by the visit of a Greek state mission to Moscow at the end of August and the visit of Soviet officials to Athens on 22 September, following the meeting of top officials of public organizations and businesses and representatives of Greek chambers at the Ministry of Coordination next Thursday.

The object of the talks will be the signing of a new bilateral agreement for economic and commercial cooperation and its period of validity about which, however, some differences of opinion have been noted.

Thus, the Soviet side recently submitted a plan for a 10-year agreement while the Greek Government is prepared to sign a 5-year agreement.

In addition, the Soviet plan envisages the expansion of cooperation to the entrepreneurial sector (establishment of an alumina factory and export of part of the production to the Soviet Union), whereas the Greek Government wants an agreement in principle on the basis of which relevant agreements will be prepared.

The Greek Government is still studying Soviet proposals for the alumina plant, examining whether such a plant is "viable" in Greece and can guarantee the sales of its product "on a permanent basis" to the Soviet Union and to other socialist countries through long-term contracts. It also seems that the use of Greek bauxite (the raw material for the production of alumina) and the number of technical advisers who will establish themselves on Greek soil constitute a point of "friction" for both sides.

In any case, after next Thursday the final formulation of the Greek "negotiating" positions will take place and it will be based on the final recommendation which ministry officials will submit to the responsible ministers.

Another "friction" point is the outstanding issue of the supply of electricity to Greece. As is well known the Soviet Union supplies "evening" electricity while Greece also wants electricity to be guaranteed in the morning.

Finally, the oil issue no longer "casts its shadow" over Greek-Soviet relations, according to a statement by a responsible source.

In any case, a government source yesterday felt the need to recall that "similar agreements (to the Greek-Soviet one) have already been made with other Eastern countries like Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and will be signed with other countries with which exchanges are settled through clearing. These agreements will take effect on 1 January 1981, that is, immediately after our country's accession to the EEC."

It should be noted that after the period of agreement (which will be fixed) has expired, a new agreement between Greece and the Soviet Union will not be permissible, but only an agreement between the EEC (of which Greece will be a member) and the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON ATTEMPT TO KILL PLO REPRESENTATIVE

TA201747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has issued a statement in connection with reports that an attempt has been made to assassinate the PLO representative in Ankara. The statement says that the PLO representative in Ankara contacted a pertinent official of the Foreign Ministry at 1800 on 10 August and requested a meeting. The meeting was held a half hour later.

The statement continues: During the meeting the representative said that Ziyad Saqiti, a Palestinian living in Jerusalem who arrived in Ankara via Athens, arrived at the PLO representation on 9 August; that he aroused suspicion; that, therefore, he was interrogated by officials in the representation; and that during his interrogation the person in question confessed that he had been ordered by Israeli agents to kill the PLO representative and that he had arrived in Turkey for this purpose. The representative then said that a mutual oath was taken on the Koran that Saqiti, who was frightened and repentent, was to be safely sent to Beirut and to be handed over to the PLO. He added that the person in question was kept at the representation of his own will.

Noting that the representative also requested that urgent additional security measures be taken around the representation, the statement adds: The representative has also unofficially requested that the personal security of Saqiti, who will leave for Beirut, be insured on route from the representation to the Esenboga Airport. The request in connection with the security of the representation was submitted to the pertinent security authorities the same evening, and the necessary additional security measures were immediately taken. The statement points out that the situation was reassessed at the second meeting between Foreign Ministry officials and the PLO representative on 11 August. Noting that the representative was informed at the second meeting that the unofficial request for the personal security of Saqiti would be fulfilled in light of additional information, the statement adds that the pertinent security authorities were contacted in connection with the necessary measures.

The statement further says: The PLO representative's recourse is not a denunciation, and it is not a complaint that requires intervention. Under the circumstances, the complete and prompt fulfillment of the representative's requests has been considered sufficient. The incident is being fully investigated due to the contradictatory way in which the incident was reported to the public.

ECEVIT CALLS GOVERNMENT 'ACCOMPLICE' OF RIGHTIST TERRORISTS

TA170457 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the government considers the oppression and obscurity of fascism as an acceptable way to secure tranquillity.

In a news conference at RPP headquarters today, Ecevit said that the reports recently published in certain newspapers clarified the sources and nature of terrorism in Turkey with all its organizational and political connections. Ecevit noted that rightist terrorists are being encouraged by the government and are, in certain provinces, replacing the government. He said: However, the government is not displeased with this situation. On the contrary, the new interior minister is able to claim that peace and tranquillity prevail in those provinces.

Pointing out that the escalation of terrorism perpetrated by the rightists is encouraging and inciting the terrorism by extreme leftists, Ecevit explained that this incitement sometimes takes the form of actions perpetrated by rightists pretending to be leftists. Ecevit noted that, following reports published in newspapers, the judicial organs and the armed forces are fulfilling their duties but that the government, on the other hand, is not only remaining silent in the face of this situation but is also trying to keep the facts secret. Ecevit said: Actually, this government cannot be expected to act in any other manner, because it is surviving through the support of those who are organizing rightist terrorism. The JP organization is also being surrendered to them in some places. Certain JP administrators and members are saying this themselves.

Noting that the RPP's comments for years concerning terrorism are now being clarified in the press and through martial law court decisions, Ecevit said: It is now clear that the JP Government led by Demirel is the accomplice of rightist activists and is indirectly responsible for the escalation in leftist actions. Claiming that unless these accounts are settled, Turkey will not be able to become healthy, Ecevit said that important responsibilities fall on the judiciary, the civil servants, certain state organizations that are not directly pressured by the government and on the parliament and the opposition.

In his news conference, Ecevit then replied to reporters' questions. In reply to a question, Ecevit noted that his party is continuously alerting the public on how terrorism in Turkey is developing and mounting and is trying to fulfill its democratic supervisory duty in the parliament on this subject. Noting that the parliament has, for the past 5 months, lost its ability to function due to government obstruction, Ecevit said that, despite this, his party will do its best to restore the parliament's supervisory function.

In reply to a question on early elections, Ecevit noted: Neither early elections nor elections at the correct time can be held democratically under this government. Actually, all the schemes of the JP government and all its connection with terrorism have been exposed and the people are opposing this in many ways. Alarmed by this, the JP government is seeking an escape route. The early election flurry is an indication of a search for a way out. Ecevit also noted that the JP is trying to take refuge in early elections as soon as possible before the more painful consequences of the deterioration in the economy--due to the economic model it is implementing--become apparent.

In reply to a question, Ecevit said that if there is another appeal by the acting president to hold another meeting at the Cankaya Mansion, he will inquire about the agenda of the proposed meeting. He added that the first item on the agenda of such a meeting should be the issue of presidential elections.

GOVERNMENT ABOLISHES STATE MINISTRY FORMERLY DIRECTED BY EREN

TA201115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The State Ministry, which became vacant following the appointment of Orhan Eren as the interior minister, has been abolished. The decision on this subject was published in the official gazette today. The abolished State Ministry was being managed by another state minister, Koksal Toptan, in an acting capacity.

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KREISKY TERMS POLISH STRIKES 'DEVASTATING' FOR COMMUNISTS

AU210830 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Wherever workers and employees are waging a struggle such as that currently being waged in Poland, the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] must stand at their side. This was declared by Chancellor Kreisky on Wednesday [in Vienna] in his capacity as SPOe chairman. The party attaches tremendous importance to this movement. It is a downright devastating event for the communists in Europe, Kreisky said. He stressed that he regarded the events in Poland as just as important as the events of 1956 in Hungary and those of 1968 in the CSSR. The fear that tanks may again begin to roll against a country's own people cannot be brushed aside, he said.

CABINET APPROVES LOAN FOR POLISH COAL EXPORTS

AU211355 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Austrian Cabinet, which held a meeting yesterday [20 August] under the chairmanship of Chancellor Kreisky, approved a government draft bill providing for guarantees for a $300 million loan by an Austrian bank consortium to the Polish "Weglokoks" coal exporting agency.

The granting of this loan is a condition contained in the long-term coal delivery contract concluded between the Austrian coal importers (DKG, Newag and Stewag) and "Weglokoks," which provides for the delivery as of 1984 of a total quantity of 20 million tons of Polish hard coal as fuel for the new power plants to be put into operation as substitutes for the Zwentendorf nuclear power plant.

GDR TRADE COUNSELOR EXPRESSES HOPES FOR HONECKER VISIT

AU201502 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Summary] "Positive effects on the further development of the good economic relations between Austria and the GDR are expected by Heinz Stahl, GDR trade counselor in Austria, in connection with the official visit to Austria of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker which is scheduled for November. This will be Honecker's first official visit to a West European country."

According to Stahl, negotiations between Austrian and GDR companies are currently underway on further large projects. Two large orders worth 1.7 billion schillings were placed with the Voest-Alpine Corporation during the past 6 months. Austrian exports to the GDR expanded nearly 60 percent while its imports from the GDR increased only 45-50 percent, Stahl said, adding that in the long run the GDR deficit in trade with Austria would have to be reduced through an expansion of GDR exports. "To this end, he said, it would be necessary to gradually eliminate such 'obstructing factors' as tariff burdens and the Austrian import authorization system [vidierungsverfahren]."

Stahl gave his press conference on the occasion of the forthcoming Leipzig fall fair where Austria will be represented this year by about 100 firms and a total of 3,434 square meters of exhibition space. Thus Austria will be the second biggest Western exhibitor—behind the FRG—at this year's Leipzig fall fair.

SCHMIDT CANCELS GDR VISIT; CITES EVENTS IN EUROPE

LD221342 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has canceled the meeting with GDR leader Erich Honecker planned for next week. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told journalists here today in a statement following a 4-hour meeting in Hamburg that the latest events in Europe did not indicate a meeting at the present time as suitable.

FRG'S MOSCOW EMBASSY TO REQUEST EXPLANATION FOR DW JAMMING

LD221048 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 22 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has instructed the Federal Republic's Embassy in Moscow to make representations to the Soviet authorities in connection with the jamming of Deutsche Welle [DW] broadcasts. This was announced by Sudhoff, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, at a news conference in Bonn today.

According to Sudhoff the Soviets will be asked to explain their motives for jamming these broadcasts. At the same time attention will be drawn to the Helsinki Final Act which does not permit such interference.

Government 'Regret'

LD211636 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg--The Federal Government has expressed regret at the jamming by the Soviet Government of Deutsche Welle's Russian-language broadcasts. The jamming of Deutsche Welle, the BBC and the Voice of America, which is probably connected with the strikes in Poland, continued today. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said the jamming was contrary to the Helsinki Final Act on the exchange of information.

In the Soviet Union, the Russian-language programs of Western radio stations have been the main source of information about the strikes. Apart from a report on a speech by Polish party leader Edward Gierek, in which work stoppages were also mentioned, there have so far been no Soviet reports on events in Poland.

Deutsche Welle announced in Kiel today that its director general, Conrad Ahlers, has asked the Foreign Ministry to look into all possible ways of achieving an end to the jamming by diplomatic means. In an interview for BUILD-ZEITUNG, Ahlers said he was convinced that the Soviet Union was afraid "of the strikes in Poland spreading to the Soviet Union. It wants to limit all possible ways for the Soviet population of learning about the unrest among Polish workers."

Commentary on Jamming

DW220830 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Aug 80 p 10

[Commentary signed Me.: "Airwave Pollution"]

[Text] The states participating in the famous Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe 5 years ago called for the "expansion in the dissemination of information by radio broadcasts"; at the same time they expressed the "hope for the continuation of this process." But since Wednesday afternoon the Soviet leadership again has jammed the Russian-language broadcasts of the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the Cologne Deutsche Welle to prevent the Soviet people from learning about the Polish strike situation. So far the British Foreign Office and a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn have regretted the resumption of jamming and at the same time termed it incompatible with the Helsinki Final Act. Will Western signatories of the Final Act muster the courage to discuss the subject at their November meeting in Madrid? The Soviet Union should be publicly exposed at the followup meeting to the Helsinki conference for its misdemeanor--deprivation of information with simultaneous airwave pollution.

GENSCHER HOPES FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO POLISH PROBLEMS

LD211534 Hamburg DPA in German 1737 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has expressed the hope that it will be possible to find a nonviolent and peaceful solution to the current situation in Poland. In an interview with STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG (Friday's edition), Genscher stressed that Bonn agrees with its American friends that there should be no hesitation if economic aid could help achieve this, and that the Germans feel a special bond with the Polish people which has been strengthened even more as a result of the terrible events of the past. Genscher will discuss the situation in Poland, among other things, with his U.S. counterpart Edmund Muskie when they meet in Washington on Tuesday.

TRAVEL COMPANIES CANCEL POLISH TOURS FOR SUMMER

LD220844 Hamburg DPA in German 0755 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Summary] Hanover--Two of the big travel firms in the Federal Republic which arrange trips to Poland, Hummel and Dr Tigges, have cancelled all Polish tours for the remainder of this summer season. On Sunday a train will leave Hanover without passengers for Gdansk to fetch back vacationers. At present approximately 850 citizens of the Federal Republic who have booked with the two firms are in Poland.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS GENSCHER ON MADRID CSCE SESSION

LD211038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--Federal Republic of Germany Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stated to TANJUG that he expects of the Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe "an open discussion on the causes of the present international tensions and on further decisions to eliminate the tensions."

Genscher said that the Federal Republic is determined to continue along the road paved in Helsinki.

"We want Madrid to give equal attention to all three baskets," Genscher said and offered support to the proposal on holding a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Referring to the inter-relation between Europe and the Mediterranean, Genscher set out that without "political stability, economic and social progress in the Mediterranean region no lasting peace and progress is possible in Europe." Proceeding from this, the Federal Republic of Germany urges, particularly within the European Community, dialogue and the development of cooperation between Europe and the Mediterranean as a whole and not only the Arab countries, Genscher set out.

The Federal Republic foreign minister assessed as positive the growing importance of the non-aligned movement for stability in the world and a peaceful solution of conflicts. Stressing that Yugoslavia, as one of the European non-aligned and neutral countries, played at the European conference Belgrade meeting a major role in the struggle for preserving detente, Minister Genscher expressed the hope that Yugoslavia will play an equal role in Madrid.

LAMBSDORFF REVIEWS BUSINESS WITH CHINA

DW220805 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1500 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Fides Krause-Brewer interview with Federal Economic Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In reviewing the results of your visit [to the PRC], would not you be inclined now to be a bit more receptive to complying with the Chinese wishes for inexpensive credits, especially since we will only get the greatly desired raw materials if we supply the installations and we need orders for these installations.

[Answer] On this very point, the insurance of the raw material supply for the German economy, I had the opportunity to explain to the Chinese that we have a better or, as far as they are concerned, a more gratifying export-promotion instrument, namely the granting of guarantees.

As far as low-interest credits are concerned, which the Federal Government never grants barring a few exceptions, I had no choice but to make it clear to the Chinese that we are neither able nor willing to treat them any differently than other countries. Involved, naturally, is the fact that China in the meantime has become a recognized developing country. One could then speak about capital assistance, that is cheap credits from public means, but these would have to be withdrawn from others to whom we had promised them first. Naturally we cannot do that. Moreover the whole world has agreed to give them to the poorest developing countries, among which fortunately the Chinese do not belong.

It cannot be said at the moment whether this will change in the foreseeable future to China's advantage. I would not consider creating such expectations now as very sensible, and I have been careful not to do that.

MINISTER APEL VIEWS COST OF NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS

DW211018 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Werner Schawer interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel--place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Bundeswehr is undergoing a modernization phase which will eat up more than DM55 billion all told.

[Answer] We have always had price hikes, especially as a result of the fact that we are developing new materiel to a great extent which is particularly susceptible to price increases. The second reason is this: If you produce internationally, jointly with the Italians, the French, the British, all of whom have higher inflation rates than we have, then this has some effect on our country as well. But if we take a look at the problem of the Tornado system, which does concern me indeed, then all this is kept within limits to be sure.

[Question] Will the large projects such as the construction of the frigates and the Tornado cause other weapons systems, which should be procured as well, to be shelved?

[Answer] Well, what we have ordered is the great renewal of the Bundeswehr. This remains financially feasible though there will be some sacrifice to be made. At the moment I cannot tell you more because we will draft the 1981 budget only after the Bundestag elections. Only then will I know exactly what funds we will have. But one fact remains with absolute certainty: The Starfighter costs DM15 million per unit, the Tornado costs nearly DM70 million a unit. This cannot go on like this; this cannot be financed anymore in the nineties. We need therefore at the beginning of the next legislative period a rigorous inventory which will make the weapons system affordable in the future also. The burden on the taxpayer has its limits.

EXPERT SEES DENMARK NATO CONTRIBUTION AS SYMPTOMATIC

DW220820 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Aug 80 p 10

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "Demonstrated by the Example of Denmark"]

[Text] Brussels, in August--Denmark is meeting NATO's ire with calm. The Jorgensen government's refusal to make good the commitment undertaken in Washington in May 1977 to jack up the financial contribution toward common security by a real 3 percent is meeting with the acclamation of the small nation. The laconic statement by an official in Copenhagen truly reflects the feelings of the people: Certainly Denmark's per-capita payment into the NATO treasury is smaller than those of the others, yet by the many square kilometers of land it makes available to the alliance it contributes more to the security of NATO than many other allies. This is a willful way of interpreting partnership. But strategically viewed this interpretation is not even wrong. The armed forces which the Danes can muster are insignificant. Their value is not highly assessed by the politicians of the country. Mogens Glistrup, whose Progress Party represents roughly 11 percent of the voters, already had suggested years ago making special preparations for "the event of the event." Loudspeakers should be set up along the borders, and a tape recorder should declare in Russian: "We Surrender."

This cynicism can be comprehended only if viewed against the background of the perfect welfare state into which Denmark has gradually but steadily developed. The Danes are well off, and they do not wish to see this reality changed. Allegedly they are even paying without a grumble--as the government claims--the roughly 30 percent taxation which they have to pay. In return they have free medical treatment, educational freedom, children's bonuses, retirement support, and pensions. In the last fiscal year alone the public expenditures were increased by 4.5 percent. Naturally this state is in debt. The balance of payments, while still fully equalized in 1970, now shows a deficit of $17 billion. Hence austerity is indicated. And the government which has fallen in love with the welfare state uses the red pencil for cutting expenses where all socialist politicians start saving whenever the parliamentary power configuration allows them to do so: in the defense budget. Denmark has 11 parties, a fact which guarantees, according to what an expert on the situation said, that everything and nothing happens.

So the Danes erase their promise of jacking up their financial contribution to the alliance, but this refusal, which has the effect of a demonstration, actually is but the recognition of a fact long in existence. The Danes never endeavored to live up to the agreement to which all NATO states assented at the Atlantic spring conference in Washington. By their own estimates they had been considerably short of their promises already by the time of the last Brussels meeting, the rate having been minus 0.6 percent. A cynic has called this NATO policy "Denmarkization."

The formula is as unjust as it seems to be applicable. "Denmarkization" is not an individual case. It threatens to become a disease of the alliance. Belgium is not prepared either to increase financial contributions to the Atlantic security to a level of real 3 percent annually. The Belgians have a negative 2 percent level at present. Instead of making an increase, the Italians have also dropped to minus 1.4 percent. The Rome government, however, is at least prepared to make available 112 launching pads for the envisaged NATO equipment of cruise missiles. The Belgians, however, have not yet made a decision, and nobody has dared ask the Danes. The Portuguese and the Turks, on the other hand, have come close to "Denmarkization." They fully depend on the contributions of the other Atlantic allies. They do not pay anything. Their significance for the alliance consists only in their geostrategic situation.

And the heavyweights of the alliance? Are they examples as regards financial contributions? Certainly NATO has spent some $85 billion in 1979/80 for the armament and maintenance of the armed forces. The United States has made available $126 billion for security. This means that the united West together has paid $211 billion for defense. But the Soviet financial expenditures are considerably higher. The Soviet military budget consumes 11 to 18 percent of the gross national product; the American military budget 5.2 percent; the British 4.9; the French 4, and the German 3.3 percent. In past yars the Red Armed Forces have received $100 billion more than the American units.

The present financial expenditures of larger NATO states must be viewed against the background of these figures. As regards the increase of the defense budget by 3 percent annually, the balance looks as follows in reality: The Americans are best off. They are close to the aim of really increasing defense expenditures. According to their own calculations they have achieved 3.3 percent, but that result has been manipulated, despite an inflation rate of 18 percent, thus formally living up to the promise. In fact, however, the Americans are below the margin. The Federal Republic has reached 2.7 percent--a figure which has also been windowdressed. The Netherlands have achieved a cosmetically corrected 2.2 percent, and the Norwegians 2.4 percent. "Denmarkization" seems to be a virus.

EFFECT OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS PREVIEWED

DW210925 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Editorial by Brussels correspondent Erich Hauser: "European Signals"]

[Text] The traces created by the spectacular state visit of France's chief of state Valery Giscard d'Estaing to the Federal Republic in the second week of July seem to have vanished. What the Frenchman discussed with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schdmit has become known only vaguely. If one leaves out the economic situation, the Afghanistan problem which is hard to solve, and the hotbed of tensions in the Near East, two important fields remain: the future of the European Community and of NATO. The Bundestag elections in October will not bring about any significant changes in either. The result of the U.S. presidential elections at the same time, however, could become a grave test for NATO should the future U.S. Administration not find a way to new East-West negotiations. More decisive then would be the question--after the French presidential elections in May--what course will Paris follow?

No reason exists so far to doubt Giscard's reelection, which will be decisive for the future of the European Community. First, a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy will be set up for discussion, a reform demanded by London and in the meantime also by Bonn, as well as the financing of the Community, on which Paris so far has shown a flexible approach. Second, there is the basic question that has been brought up by Paris over and over again with the other partners: How do you want the Community to be, looser knit or welded together more strongly?

This question contains two fundamental problems: The Community of 10 (with Greece as of 1 January) threatens to become unable to make the quick decisions necessary because of the different economic standards of its members, a problem which is hard to handle. The British and Danish populaces' dislike of a "Common Market" would indicate some slackening. Such a division of the European Community into a core and a marginal community would call for completely new forms of organization and treaties, which would be almost impossible in view of the manifold treaty commitments of the European Community-vis-a-vis the rest of the world.

The other even more decisive problem is that a further welding together of the Community would be possible only through a political structure which will not permit any further exclusion of defense and security policies. When Giscard became president in 1974, he had studies worked out on a new French defense doctrine. He dropped it because a change seemed to be impossible to implement for domestic policy reasons. Influential French military personnel seek to get the subject moving time and again. The new, accurate Soviet medium-range missiles (SS-20 with three warheads each) basically require a defense policy reorientation of Western Europe as does the development of the neutron weapon pushed by France. Bonn and the West German public, but also the Benelux countries, have received the latter with amazing calm.

Thus the question become obvious whether Giscard d'Estaing will develop plans for a further development of the EC after his reelection, possibly in the light of the foreign policy then pursued by Washington. But then Giscard d'Estaing's utterances and actions in foreign policy during the past several years have been characterized by inconstancy and short-windedness rather than by great prospects, and his domestic policy antagonist Francois Mitterrand has not been the only one to note that.

What is striking is that a French planning commission study as well as publications by French military people and most recently utterances by journalist Alfred Grosser time and again involved the question of a "West European defense integration" but never a potential return of France to NATO. The idea of a "European (French-British) nuclear strike force and the problem that--as Grosser put it--the Federal Republic cannot be assigned any lesser role in a West European defense alliance though Bonn can at best contribute conventionally armed troops, crops up time and again with the same harmony in this context.

Signals of London's intentions are also forthcoming. The Thatcher government increasingly plans to work toward West European arms cooperation. The announced modernization of the British nuclear submarine fleet among other things was justified as a "contribution to the defense of Western Europe." But what matters to Margaret Thatcher first of all is bringing Great Britain into the game between Paris and Bonn again and to avoid being elbowed out of the EC. But it will depend on the outcome of the U.S. elections, last not least, whether anything will change in the structure of Western Europe.

PS' DELFAU CALLS FOR 'SOLIDARITY' WITH POLISH WORKERS

LD211359 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by French Socialist Party National Secretary Gerard Delfau: "Solidarity"]

[Text] A Socialist official can--and, I believe, must--make three observations on and draw one practical conclusion from the events in Poland. The first observation concerns the nature of Eastern countries. These countries have nationalized most means of production and exchange. However, the state itself has been taken over by a parasitic bureaucratic caste. As a result, a class struggle is being waged and a forceful and real workers protest exists. In Poland, the latter, which is admirable, has been organized around slogans calling for economic improvement and the restoration of trade union liberties. It in no way calls in question the public nature of ownership but is directed against the totalitarian and oligarchic nature of the state. Thus in the final analysis the aim of these demands is to achieve a change in the state's structure with a view to ensuring more freedom and the participation of the masses. This would, in fact, be tantamount to a revolution which would bring about self-management, a path which we French Socialists want to open for our country.

The second observation concerns the intensity of the phenomenon of nationalism as a collective way to resist oppression. In fact one of the main features of the present events is the solidarity with the Polish workers shown by all sections of the country's community ranging from Catholic movements, which are so important in a country whose religion is identified with its identity, to dissident intellectuals led by Jacek Kuron. This is due to the fact that the working class is obviously the most militant section of a movement which includes and trascends it--the Polish national movement aimed at preserving the nation's existence. Even though the present Warsaw government is part of the Polish nation, it owes its existence solely to Soviet proximity and this, in fact, is what Premier Babiuch said on Friday night. However, let us not be too ready to condemn this man and his friends. Wishing to safeguard their country at any cost from the misfortune of direct Soviet occupation, they are attempting the impossible. In their own way, they also are patriots. And yet it is this Polish patriotism which could in case of need make the Soviets retreat, so true is it that "a united people will never be vanquished." Despite so many setbacks this unconquerable nation has never been completely vanquished.

The third observation is of an international order. It is quite clear that the Soviet empire--or rather the Russian empire, in fact--has again become entangled in the problem of its peripheral nationalities. Now any regime confronted with this kind of problem is bound to be sorely tempted by the idea of opting for a military solution despite the risks involved. Under the cover of a state of war certain steps can be taken to eliminate the opposition, create a de facto solidarity and draw from it a feeling of unity. Obviously for the time being these are merely possibilities. There can be no doubt that those Soviet leaders who lived through the terrible 1941-1945 war are sincerely committed to peace. But what will happen after they have gone? Certain statements have been far from reassuring. Much will depend on the moral force of the Soviet Union's interlocutors, especially its European interlocutors.

These observations lead to a practical conclusion: solidarity. The Polish workers' struggle directly concerns French Socialists. In essence, their plan is our plan and their struggle is our struggle. Now, at this juncture, we stand alone. In fact, nothing can be expected from a Giscard and a Poniatowski who are obviously as thick as thieves with the Soviet-Polish establishment. Or can anything be expected from the PCF as such--even though some of its activists have personally adopted a correct attitude--except slanders and abuse. After betraying the cause of people of the left in September 1977, the PCF leaders are now betraying internationalist solidarity in Afghanistan and working class solidarity in Poland. Consequently much depends on us since the weight of international opinion in this affair is considerable. Therefore, this is an appeal.

LE MONDE SEES 'UNENTHUSIASTIC' CARTER RENOMINATION

LD191355 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Carter's Bitter Victory"]

[Test] Mr Carter is decidedly better as a candidate than as a president. When emphasizing in his 14 August speech accepting the Democratic nomination at the New York convention the dangers which, according to him, the election of Mr Ronald Reagan would represent for America and the world, he displayed what is for him an uncommonly sure political touch.

Mr Carter, who rightly felt in 1976 that he should campaign against Washington in the name of honesty, simplicity and sincerity, fully realizes that he cannot repeat this operation. This time he has to take stock of the situation. To avoid such a dangerous exercises which could, furthermore, prove disappointing, can there be a better solution than to attack Mr Reagan's supposed "warmongering" and the Republicans' "egoism" in the economic sphere?

By making his fellow citizens shiver at the possibility of a third world war in the event of Mr Reagan's victory, Mr Carter has certainly touched a sensitive chord. The Republican candidate, who has hitherto shown scant interest in foreign policy, has occasionally made disturbing statements on the methods which he intends to use to counter any unilateral actions by the Soviets or their allies. For instance, he has suggested a sea blockade of Cuba in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Furthermore, he is unfortunately inclined to deny the reality of national and social struggles in the Third World, refusing to see anywhere anything but Moscow's hand.

However, Mr Reagan is not--or is no longer--the bogeyman which the outgoing President has persistently claimed he is. Since he became a candidate, he has been careful not to repeat any of the bellicose statements whose rhetoric appealed to him. Furthermore, it is not certain that adopting a firmer but less ambiguous and less fitful attitude by the United States would lead to any further deterioration in its relations with the USSR. The Soviets were put out of countenance by the strange mixture of lectures on human rights and large-scale nuclear disarmament plans which marked the initial months of Mr Carter's presidency. They say in it both duplicity and a certain weakness of character. They would probably be more cautious with respect to a Reagan administration. Furthermore, the Soviets remember that it is in the years when Mr Nixon, a Republican, was in the White House that they had their best relations ever with the United States. The Republicans' sometimes rather isolationist patriotism suits them better than the Democrats' interventionism based on moral considerations.

Nor was Mr Carter very convincing when he attacked his adversary's economic plans. For more than 1 year he has chosen to fight more forcibly against inflation than against unemployment and he has preferred to limit expenditure in the social sphere--while increasing the military budget to a certain extent--to trying to reduce the budget deficit. The blacks, Americans of Spanish origin and the misfits of American society have no reason to be pleased with the way in which Mr Carter, for whom they overwhelmingly voted in 1976, has conducted affairs.

Mr Carter has revealed an important aspect of his personality by praising Harry Truman, "a president who knew how to secure his reelection." He no longer inspires enthusiasm, as he did in 1976, in either his fellow citizens or even his supporters. He no longer has any message to convey. The New York convention has revealed that he is now merely an obligatory candidate adopted without enthusiasm with a view to preventing a catastrophic Democratic defeat in November.

TRADE UNIONS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR POLISH STRIKERS

AU212015 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 21 (ANSA)--Italy's three major labor organizations announced plans here today to send a delegation to Poland to express its solidarity with striking workers in the East European state. The three trade union centrals, joined under an umbrella confederation, also urged the Italian Government to promote a European Economic Community (EEC) move to ease Poland's tough economic situation. They also called on the European Union Confederation (CES) to take similar steps with community authorities.

The joint confederation held a leadership meeting in Rome today to decide what moves to take with respect to the ongoing wave of labor unrest in Poland. A communique issued after today's meeting disclosed that the confederation's solidarity with striking Polish workers as expressed in statement issued on August 18 needed "a continuity of initiative on a national level, through debates and consultations with rank-and-file structures, and the international level as well".

The union delegation will be sent to Poland to make contact with Warsaw authorities, Polish trade unions and striking workers and to express the concern of Italian workers for the situation there.

The nation's major union locals voiced overwhelming support for the confederation's decision today. The national leadership of the Metal Workers Union, the most powerful local in Italy, today confirmed its "full solidarity with the striking Polish workers".

The joint "CGIL-CISL-UIL" [Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Labor Unions-Italian Union of Labor] telephone workers union also voiced solidarity for Polish workers and charged Warsaw government authorities of "isolating the city where the unrest is most vibrant from the rest of the world". A spokesman for the union disclosed today that it was impossible to make telephone contact between Italy and Gdansk as well as other Polish industrial cities.

The leadership of the Italian Health Workers Union aired the possibility today of starting a nationwide collection to help striking Polish workers.

"CISL" International Relations Office chief Emilio Gabaglio, who will most probably be a member of the union delegation going to Poland, disclosed today that the Italian labor envoys would like to have "the most extensive contacts possible with the Polish strike committees, the official union councils and Polish authorities".

L'UNITA Editorial on Strike

LD211551 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Alfredo Reichlin editorial: "Our Exhortation"]

[Text] Events in Poland are taking a very serious turn. Judging from the still fragmentary information available to us, it does not seem to be a matter of a movement inspired by purely economic considerations. These are relevant and exert a weighty influence, expecially in a country, such as Poland, which emerged from the 1970 crisis (the deaths in Gdansk and the fall of Gomulka) with an option which, while just and bold, also involved some risks. This was an option taken by the new leadership group under Comrade Gierek to emerge from an economy fairly closed to the world market and to concentrate on new production investments, but more generally on a major effort to modernize, open up and dynamize society, so as to develop productivity and exports and to keep consumption high.

The oil crisis on the upheaval in the world economy have jeopardized this effort. Leaving aside political and social errors and weaknesses which we are not in a position to judge (but obviously a very high level of national consensus and extraordinary social discipline were needed), there remains the simple fact that no magic wand and no recipe--albeit socialist--could prevent a very serious drop in Poland's exchange rate. Like it or not, there is a worldwide economy and its crisis requires that the specific Polish production structure raise import prices much more than export prices. Thus the vast deficit and indebtedness with respect to both the USSR and the West, to which Warsaw now owes $20 billion. So we should not be too surprised by the economic difficulties or the social protest.

But is this all? The political significance of what is happening in Poland is evident. When large masses of workers mount such prolonged strikes and seem to be refusing to make their demands within the normal dialectic among factory representatives, party bodies and the state administration; when the movement embraces feelings, thrusts and ideas which reflect a critique of the political system as well as government methods; when there is talk of new trade unions, new political rights and freedom, it means that the crisis is a serious one and that some fundamental political problems have come to the surface.

In fact we are not very surprised. Our entire critical reflection on the experiences of real socialism and the entire significance of the Eurocommunist option and of the third way stem from the awareness of these unresolved problems. That is, from the fact that there is now a contrast between a social, economic and cultural development which could well be described as grand (compare Poland today with what Poland was like under the colonels) and a rigid political organization within a monstrous, all-embracing, and now asphyxial schema. It really is an excessively close-fitting garment for a body that has grown so much and within which there pulses a varied, multiform and pluralist society. And this is not the first time that this contrast has exploded, both in Poland and elsewhere. And some tragedies have still not healed.

But let us be clear: This does not vindicate the gravediggers of socialism, the whole world of hypocrites who, silent and contrite when presented with the tragedies of modern capitalism which are exploding every day (from Bolivia to Iran and the ghettoes of the Western metropolises,) joyously welcome the events in Poland. The meaning is quite different. It means that a socialist-type economy, especially once it has extricated itself from an emergency situation, isolation or the heroic take-off phase, cannot be directed solely from above. It means that in order to involve people in a productive and above all, creative, effort there must be a new development of democracy and participation and that not even the openness of an illuminated leadership group are enough. And this development must not be restricted solely to the party, to a party, moreover, which embodies the state and embraces everything within itself.

This is what we believe. But for this very reason let us be clear. As far as we are concerned it does not in the least mean returning to the harsh rules of the market economy, of labor as a commodity, of human alienation, of unemployment as a tool for social control, of class differentiation as a guarantee of the power of the wealthy over the poor. It means progress-progress along the path of democracy and socialism of a form of democracy which, in order to be such, needs socialism and a form of socialism which cannot govern without democracy.

We have no recipes which are valid for all countries and we do not intend to impose any. Our historicist, nondogmatic and nonideological view of socialism itself rules it out. But we do feel that history is moving in this direction. It must be encouraged to do so and it must not be hindered. The result would be disastrous: either repression or else freedom for what Gramsci called "fascist parliamentarianism." This phenomenon can be perceived in Poland: Suffice it to consider the de facto party constituted by the church and other de facto parties existing within society and the state.

But here, from this viewpoint, in events in Poland, we also find a new and positive sign, a hope. It is a fact, as [PCI directorate member] Pajetta has said, that the Polish Government and Communist Party [as published] have not condemned the strikers as enemies or denied the objective reasons for their unrest. What they have said is very important and full of meaning: "It is our duty to show that we are a country capable of independently resolving the most difficult problems, of surmounting our difficulties on our own." This is the sincere and heartfelt hope that we address to the Polish worker communists: But more than a hope it is an exhortation. We really do want to be sure that beyond the socialist countries' borders there exist the joint responsibility and commitment whereby everyone does his duty with freedom and justice.

However the events in Poland may end, they will not leave things as they were before, not only in the Eastern bloc but also in the West. It is unnecessary to point out what very grave international complications would occur if the outcome proved tragic. No responsible force can set its sights on this, and the attitude of Chancellor Schmidt and several Italian politicians is very significant. We are a long way from 1948 and even from the sixties. No responsible leftwing force in Europe can believe it can build its fortunes on a crisis in the Eastern bloc countries. This gives much cause for reflection because it shows that, after all, the new factor, despite the splits, the anathemas and ideological disputes, is that objective processes are under way, encouraging the various currents of the workers movement throughout Europe to acknowledge shared interests. But even if a positive and original political settlement is achieved, the consequences of the events in Poland will be great and, here again, not only for the Eastern bloc but also for the Western left and in particular for Eurocommunism.

CAPUCCI SEES POPE ON BEHALF OF IRANIAN STUDENTS

NC211702 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Castelgandolfo, Italy, Aug 21 (AFP)--Melchite Archbishop Hilarion Capucci today intervened with Pope John Paul [II] on behalf of 22 Iranian students released from an Italian prison following a Saint Peters Square demonstration on August 8.

Msgr Capucci, who arrived specially from Tehran on Monday to try to solve the student problem, handed over a letter in which they said their aim had been to persuade the Vatican to adopt a firmer attitude towards the Palestinian people.

Msgr Capucci is expected to return on Saturday to Iran where he has been sent by the pope to mediate on behalf of clergy and Catholic schools in Iran, including priests accused of spying for Israel.

Contents of Students' Letter

AU201957 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 20 Aug (ANSA)--The Islamic Association of Iranian Students in Italy sent a letter to Pope John Paul II today asking the pontiff "what Jesus would have shouted against tyrants and oppressors of peoples such as the shah or the United States Government which assisted him in building and holding his throne over the corpses of hundreds of thousands of martyrs...

The letter, which will be delivered to the pope tomorrow by Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, explains the reasons why a group of Iranian students staged a demonstration in St. Peter's Square on August 8. The students were arrested for failing to identify themselves to Italian police. They were released from jail yesterday after a mediation effort by Monsignor Capucci.

The students say in the letter that after the Israeli parliament's decision "to make Jerusalem the 'eternal' capital of the Zionist state of Israel", the Iranian students wanted to press the Vatican into "taking a more concrete position in favor of the liberation of Jerusalem".

The students also condemn the behavior of the Vatican's Swiss Guards and Italian police during the demonstration. The letter also contains a request for the Vatican to take a position against "the American fascist government" and promote an investigation into the situation of Iranian refugees in Iraq.

NEW INFORMATION EMERGES ON BOLOGNA BOMBING

AU161948 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bologna, 16 Aug (ANSA)--An arrest warrant was issued today against neonazi Luca de Orazi, 17, who was picked up for questioning in Bologna Thursday during investigations into the August 2 bomb massacre in this city which has taken the life of 83 and injured around 200 others.

De Orazi has bee. charged with subversion. A provisional arrest order has also been issued against him on charges of having taken part in a robberty in Rome on February 15 four persons broke into an apartment on that date and made off with 50 million lire's worth of money and other booty. Investigators are seeing if there is any link between the robbery and subversive activities.

Meanwhile new information has emerged with regard to Paul Durand, the French deputy police inspector who lost his job after the Bologna massacre when it was learned that he was linked to a Paris-based neonazi group called "Fane".

Bolognese rightwing extremist Francesco Donini, 49-year-old secretary of the National Socialist Union, in an interview with the Italian weekly OGGI, today said that he met Durand twice during a trip the Frenchman made to Italy in July. "He told me he came to Italy to get in touch with "Terza Posizione", an extreme rightwing group headed by Sandro Saccucci (former "MSI" deputy wanted for the killing of a Communist youth), Donini said. Durand was under the mistaken notion that Domini was a member of this group, according to the interview.

Meanwhile, the investigation into the Bologna bombing was continuing in various directions. Numerous searches and identity checks were made yesterday.

PCP AIDE COMMENTS ON RECENT POLAND VISIT, CLAIMS NO 'ANXIETY'

LD201031 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 14 Aug 80 p 10

[Unattributed interview with PCP Political Commission member Sergio Vilarigues: "What is Happening?"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] AVANTE!: Comrade Sergio Vilarigues, your recent stay in Poland followed reports and speculation in the press of capitalist Europe about social disturbances in that country. Did your visit and the meetings which took place here any connection with clarifying this campaign?

Sergio Vilarigues: No. This invitation was made quite some time ago, but there had hitherto been no opportunity to respond to it. It forms part of the normal contacts and consultations among fraternal parties.

AVANTE!: However, it is natural that this campaign should have been discussed during the contacts which took place in Poland.

Sergio Vilarigues: The Polish comrades gave an account of the overall situation in the country as is usual at these meetings and this issue was also broached. And it is clear that what is happening is substantially different from what is being said and written about it.

I will return to this matter, but, in general, the meetings which I had with Comrades Zdzislaw Zandarowski (candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee) and Ryszard Frelek (member of the Central Committee Secretariat and PZPR Foreign Affairs Section director) at Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw, and with Politburo member Comrade Zdzislaw Grudzien and other comrades of the Voivodship leadership in Katowice, were very wide ranging and broached many other aspects.

In the first place, the issues of the defense of peace and of disarmament. The PZPR attaches great importance to the problems of European security and has contributed important initiatives to this effect. The meeting held in Warsaw between President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt [as published], as well as the scheduled meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Comrade Gierek, also in Warsaw [as published], naturally assume great importance at a time when the plans of U.S. imperialism and NATO to deploy strategic missiles in Europe have created an atmosphere of tension contrary to the interests of all the European peoples. In addition, the great interest in the preparation for the coming Madrid meeting, with a view to creating conditions to enable it to produce conclusions really favorable to the interests of peace and detente, stems, of course, from the socialist countries' consistent policy of peace.

Avante!: Returning to the issue of the campaign against Poland....

Sergio Vilarigues: There were indeed partial stoppages in several dozen enterprises, but it is not a matter of any widespread phenomenon--far from it.

The problem stemmed basically from a recent increase in the price of meat, but there are aspects which must be emphasized.

Per capita meat consumption in Poland exceeds 70 kilograms and in some regions totals 90 kilograms--that is, well over double that in Portugal. At present, the price of meat is more or less half the price in Portugal, even taking into account all the differences in the exchange rate, viewed in the most unfavorable way. Being the outcome of very longstanding eating habits (although there is a good deal of fish, consumption of it is low), the improvement in the living standard has led, of course, to a very great increase in consumption. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that the production costs of these products have increased considerably, without this being reflected so far in purchase prices. (For instance, milk is purchased from the producer--who is often a private producer, since only about 30 percent of the land is nationalized--at exactly double the price at which it is sold to the public, with the state paying the difference.) The adjustment which was made was to some extent essential, also bearing in mind that the Polish comrades like those in all the socialist countries do not conceal the difficulties, including those which are created for them by the increase in the price of raw materials, such as oil, in the capitalist countries.

However, under no circumstances did I note any kind of anxiety, whether at the leadership or at the grassroots level.

The pure truth is that Poland's balance of trade was favorable for the first time in 1979 and development whether in housing, social welfare, education or the living standard in general is more than evident.

CP SECRETARY REITERATES CALL FOR GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

LD171958 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Speaking yesterday at a holiday rally held by the United People's Alliance [APU], in Figueira da Foz, the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, once again called for the immediate resignation of the government before the parliamentary elections. He stated that the Democratic Alliance government is engaging in unconstitutional, illegal and subversive activities in its bid to destroy the democratic accomplishments of the 25 April revolution. If the government remains in office, he added, the democratic nature of the coming elections will be severely compromised.

The PCP leader said that the parties of the government coalition, fearful of the outcome of the parliamentary elections, are dragging the presidential elections that will follow into their campaign. As for our party, he went on, it will only decide which presidential candidate to support after the parliamentary elections.

On the subject of the Democratic Alliance's choice of presidential candidate, Cunhal said that General Soares Carneiro's will be the Democratic Alliance's candidate until the legislative elections but as soon as the Democratic Alliance's defeat becomes a reality Carneiro will think of replacing him by someone less publicly hostile to all that 25 April 1974 stands for, Cunhal declared.

In his speech of over an hour, Cunhal described as ridiculous Mario Soares's claim that the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS], is capable of winning an absolute majority in Parliament. Cunhal added that while it is true that there can be no democratic majority without the Socialists, it is no less true that no such majority can be achieved without the Communists either.

FINANCE MINISTER SEES 'ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS' IN ECONOMY

LD220819 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Minister of Finance and Planning Cavaco e Silva denied at a press conference yesterday that investment companies are a disguised method of legitimizing private banking, pointing out that they are semibanking organizations but not credit institutions. During this press conference, which was called with the aim of disclosing some government economic measures, the minister announced that the date for paying compensation to the former FIDES and FIA [expansion unknown] bondholders will be disclosed this month, while certificates relating to state bonds will begin to be issued 18 August.

Cavaco e Silva outlined the present situation, which, in his opinion, displays "Encouraging prospects." The immediate mobilization of certificates of entitlement to compensation and new regulations governing the setting up of investment companies are already embodied in decrees approved by the government, he stated, adding that "Portugal does not need to turn to international bankers to request loans now; on the contrary, there is a stream of telex messages from credit institutions interested in granting us finance." With this statement, the minister sought to point out international bodies' confidence in the economic policy which is being pursued and he did not fail to emphasize that the government "has amply achieved its aim," specifically with respect to the forecast inflation rate.

Cavaco e Silva does not accept the criticisms leveled by the opposition that the government is curbing inflation by systematically subsidizing 50 percent of essential goods and not adopting effective measures to combat the factors which are contributing to the increase in inflation.

Denying that the government is postponing the resolution of the problem, the minister of finance said that the consumer price index and disclosed that the amount of subsidies to be granted this year will be well below the 20 million contos forecast.

In addition, Cavaco e Silva announced that the balance of payments deficit was between $50 million and $70 million in 1979. The corrected figures for imports turned the forecast $150 million surplus into a deficit.

Moreover, the balance of the current deficit totaled about $450 million during the first 5 months of 1980, including $283 million during the first quarter. However, a surplus in the third quarter of this year is forecast, because, among other factors, the emigrants' remittances have increased more than was forecast, just as income from tourism is higher than what the government was initially expecting. The balance of current account deficit may not exceed $600 million for the whole of 1980, the minister maintained, taking as his basis estimates made by the Bank of Portugal and the central planning department. It was initially forecast that this deficit would total $800 million.

According to figures disclosed by Cavaco e Silva, prices rose by only 1 percent in July and by 6.9 percent during the first 7 months of the year, as compared with 11 percent during the same period of 1979.

According to Cavaco e Silva, the relative containment of prices and the 21 percent increase in nominal earnings will cause a rise in real earnings and a reduction of profits, especially those of a speculative nature, thus creating a better distribution of income.

PSOE ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLISH STRIKE

LD202348 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The press office of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] has issued the following statement:

We consider the strike actions in Poland to be more the expression of an explosion of claims, both political and economic, which has been growing ever since the destalinization process began. In this case, the note continues, the labor demands, caused by the economic crisis which also affects the other socialist countries, has highlighted the fundamental problems, the political problem, the problem of freedom in the broader sense. An end to the conflict appears difficult and complex. The Polish authorities have said that they will accede to the strictly socialist claims but they will not accede to the nonsocialist claims, such as abolishing censorship or trade union pluralism. Apart from the considerations which deserve being called claims of nonsocialist pluralism, the PSOE note continues, when socialism is precisely pluralism and freedom, we consider that it will be very difficult for the Polish leadership to grant this kind of freedom since this would signify the crisis of the so-called socialism which reigns in the countries of the East. Towards the end, the PSOE note says: The Polish strike movement has enormous importance not only for the Socialist countries but also for whole world context and the balance of East-West relations.

WORKERS' COMMISSIONS LEADER TO RETURN FROM POLAND

LD211946 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Communist Trade Union Workers' Commissions, Marcelino Camacho, will arrive in Madrid tomorrow from Poland, where he has been for the past 2 days finding out about the present situation in Poland. A spokesman for the Communist Trade Union said that Marcelino Camacho had talks with the official Polish trade unions and with the strikers. The same spokesman added that the Spanish trade unionist defends the right to strike and freedom of unionization a right he described as one of the permanent aims of workers.

CSCE AMBASSADOR TO VISIT MOSCOW, STRASBOURG, U.S.

LD212132 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Javier Ruperez, the ambassador in chief of the Spanish delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, CSCE, which will be held in Madrid next Autumn, will go to Strasbourg, the seat of the Council of Europe, and then to the American national capital, after his announced visit to Moscow. Ambassador Ruperez, head of foreign relations in the Spanish government party, the Democratic Center Union, will stay in the Soviet capital until 28 August. Then he will go to Strasbourg, where he will meet the delegation heads to the CSCE from countries belonging to the Council of Europe. On 29 August, Ambassador Ruperez will go to Washington, where he will stay until 3 September, when he will return to Madrid to be present at the preparatory meetings of the CSCE, which will begin on 9 September.

SUAREZ COMMENTS ON UCD, PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

LD211816 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 21 Aug

[Text] The problems of Portugal and Spain are different, but generally speaking the policies of the Lisbon government coincide with those of the Democratic Center Union [UCD], the Spanish prime minister said yesterday in Oporto. He is on a private visit to Portugal.

As regards the coming Portuguese legislative elections, Adolfo Suarez said that the UCD will not take part in the Democratic Alliance's electoral campaign, but given the good relations existing between both political groups, if any technical assistance is requested the UCD will supply it. The Spanish prime minister also said that any member of the Spanish UCD will be able to take part in the Democratic Alliance's campaign, as occurred last September.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLANS SUMMIT WITH PORTUGUESE

LD202200 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The socialist parties of Spain and Portugal will hold a high-level meeting in Lisbon on 30 and 31 August. This has been stated to the EUROPA PRESS AGENCY by sources in the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. The working summit will be attended by the leaders of the two parties and although no agenda for the summit has been issued, since preparatory work is still proceeding on it, socialist sources told the agency that the talks will cover all the main subjects which are affected by the present international political situation. Particular attention will be paid to the political situation in Spain and Portugal and an analysis will be made of the coming electoral campaign in Portugal, which begins in October.

SECURITY OFFICIAL SAENZ COMMENTS ON BASQUE COUNTRY TERRORISM

LD220753 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 11

[J.M. Vaquero 17 August interview in Luanco with Spanish Government's special representative for security in the Basque Country, Gen Antonio Saenz de Santamaria: "General Saenz de Santamaria In Favor of Accelerating Transfers to Basque government"]

[Excerpt] Oviedo--Special representative for security in the Basque Country, Gen Antonio Saenz de Santamaria, is in favor of accelerating the transfer of powers to the autonomous government headed by Carlos Garaikoetxea in order to spare the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] a difficult situation vis-a-vis its electorate, within the context of the political measures which must be combined with police measures for the struggle against terrorism, according to what he told EL PAIS in statements made on Sunday in Luanco (Asturias), where he is taking a few days' rest.

The Asturian general is opposed to army intervention and restoring to states of emergency, "although the really difficult thing is combating the terrorists within the law. In my opinion, this battle should be the outcome of a combination of political and police measures. Among the former, the central government must realize that the Basque Autonomous Government has received few powers. There is a good deal of talk about the PNV's ambiguousness, but not as much emphasis is placed on the fact that its position is very difficult, to the advantage of Basque homeland and liberty [ETA], if it does not have sufficient powers to govern the Basque Country."

"I realize," the general added, "that the Madrid Government has to resolve many problems simultaneously. For instance, in the autonomy field, the transferences to Catalonia and the contentious statutes of Andalusia and Galicia are also under discussion. I feel very satisfied that Asturias has embarked on a sensible and realistic autonomy path which could serve for the entire country."

With respect to police measures, the government representative stated, "we are boosting the intelligence services and measures to achieve selective aims. We are also working on conducting a psychological campaign among the population, but it is precisely in this field that least progress has been made."

During the conversation, Saenz de Santamaria avoided any overconfident verdict on the results achieved since his appointment in February to coordinate the antiterrorist struggle in the Basque Country: "This is a tough, protracted task and one which does not show any very spectacular achievements. So far this year we have arrested 300 people and 20 commandos. On the other hand, if ETA is now operating more outside the Basque Country than it used to do, this is because it is encountering greater difficulties inside it. At all events, we must not be overconfident. As long as ETA has support from abroad and from a section of the Basque people--which is diminishing, because Basque youth are rejecting violence--it remains a dangerous organization."

Solution Lies in Neither Terrorists nor Civil Guardsmen Dying

Without seeking to engage in polemics with [Popular Alliance Leader]--Fraga, General Saenz de Santamaria believes that the solution lies not in more terrorists than civil guardsmen dying but in neither of them dying and in the terrorists being tried by the courts. Nor does he share the opinion of those who maintain that under Franco, terrorism would now have been less rampant. "The problem," he asserted, "is that of discovering who is behind ETA. It seems clear that the terrorists in the Mediterranean countries are not operating freely or independently. Today conventional warfare has given way to subversive warfare, because nuclear warfare would mean total destruction. It is crystal clear that an attempt is being made to destabilize West Europe via the Mediterranean, but nor must we make the mistake of believing that Moscow's gold is behind everything. Moreover, in Spain the debate which has been started on Spain's entry into NATO represents an additional incentive for terrorist actions."

In his opinion, "if France had cooperated, the anti-ETA struggle would be on its way to being resolved, but that country held back to avoid problems with the French Basques. The French Government states that it does not allow the Basque refugees to engage in illegal activities on its territory, but everybody knows that the revolutionary tax [money extorted from Basque businessmen]--is paid in Saint Jean de Luz and that nobody pays it in Spain, the border problem is a tremendous difficulty."

Saenz de Santamaria has no doubts about the links between ETA's military wing and Herri Batasuna and between ETA's political-military wing and Euskadiko Ezkerra [Basque Left]. "It would be the same," he added, "as denying the relations existing between the guerrillas of Christ the King and New Force." He described as "impossible" negotiations between the Madrid Government and ETA, "because that organization operates in cells. They have even recently changed the training systems abroad in order to reduce the impact of losses. We would not know with whom to negotiate and nobody could give assurances of a cessation of the armed struggle."

In the opinion of the man responsible for security in the Basque Country, the campaigns for an amnesty and against the Lemoniz power plant are due to ETA's need to recover the currently imprisoned veteran activists, in whom it has greater confidence, and to the aim of wrecking the basque economy, one of whose few chances of recovery lies in the Lemoniz nuclear power plant. Navarra's inclusion in the Basque Country makes no sense, in his opinion, because "Navarra does not belong to the Basque Country, nor do the Navarrese wish to be Basques. ETA is seeking Navarra the territory and the supplies which it needs."

With respect to the extreme rightwing's actions, he stated that, as far as he knows, nobody under his command has any connection with them. "Sometimes I even wonder whether ETA is not perpetrating these actions. They are frequently carried out by extreme rightwingers from other provinces."

DENMARK

DEFENSE FORCES AIDE SEES WEAKENING OF FORCE STRENGTHS

LD211505 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Aug 80 (Part I) p 5

[Jens Thomsen interview with Lt Gen Christian Vegger: "The Quality of Our Defense Forces Is Deteriorating"]

[Text] It is NATO's flanks which are the most vulnerable in the event of a future conflict, an American military committee from the House of Representatives [as published] stated after a visit to Denmark and Norway last week. While the central European front has received most of NATO's attention over the years, it is the U.S. delegation's view today that NATO will have to do much more on the northern flank.

The chief of the defense forces' operational forces and of the unit command for the southern part of NATO's northern region, Lt Gen Christian Vegger, expanded the American view and told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "It is partly due to the fact that rearmament within the Warsaw Pact has become increasingly fleet oriented, and the land force concept that the Russians found preferable for many years has been abandoned. Through this investment and through extending their maritime capabilities, both by acquiring bases and naval-support aircraft, the threat in those areas from which such a marine offensive could take place has grown. This is in the two flank regions, including the Baltic, where the Warsaw Pact and especially the Russian fleet has a significant part of its base facilities: depots, ports, training grounds and so on...."

"A zero [budgeting] solution for the defense forces would mean a reduction of one-third for all three branches of the Danish Armed Forces. This would obviously lessen our chances of fulfilling those tasks that have been entrusted to us. I have heard it said that Denmark is a lilliputian great power. But this is not true. Danish defenses have been restructured through many years of NATO membership so that they can fulfill special tasks. When people today point to a reduction in the number of units in the strength targets and talk of compensating for this with superior quality, this is irrelevant rubbish. The quality of defense forces is also measured by their strength, and it is obvious that if these forces fall under a certain minimum level, they cannot fulfill the tasks they have been entrusted with--no matter how good the quality is.

"One of the things mentioned in this connection is a reduction in Sjaelland's defenses so that there would in fact be nothing left of them. There is nothing that could make up for a zero solution. There is no way in which it would be possible to replace what would be destroyed through a zero solution."

[Question] Would a zero solution and the consequent reductions decrease Danish defense credibility to such an extent that we could not expect help from our allies if a war were to begin?

[Answer] There is a good old dictum that says: Never reinforce a failure. One precontion for the ability of reinforcements from outside being able to reach us is that we are able to hold a large enough area for the arrival and deployment of the aid. If we do not have sufficient resources for this, we would be flattened before reinforcements could arrive. I very much doubt that we are in a position to maintain a defense until this help could arrive. At any rate, certain parts of the country could not be held. And so it is Sjaelland that has been considered less important.

It is not true when people say that the other side is not rearming. It is stated from time to time that the number of divisions, ships and aircraft has not risen. But this is probably a truth with modifications. The quality has become better, and it is true as people say that on the ground there are no more divisions than before. But alongside the number of divisions at corps and army level, new special units have been added. The result is that instead of being reduced by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks the troops have in fact been strengthened. For this reason the threat has grown, and the considerations that formed a basis for our own strength targets in 1971 are now hopelessly outdated and we need more troops. This is especially true of the army, where we have made cuts from 30,000 to 14,000 men since the sixties.

FINLAND

CP LEADER: EVENTS IN POLAND DUE TO LEADERSHIP-MASSES GAP

LD211609 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Aug 80 p 5

[Tor Hognaes report: "Something Must Have Gone Wrong"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, Monday--Something must have gone wrong in socialist Poland, Finnish Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen told DAGENS NYHETER. He thinks that the distance between the party leadership and the masses is too great. But politics also come into the picture, and show that opponents of socialism are on the move. The violent strikes in Poland give rise to feelings of embarrassment among Finland's Communists and Popular Democrats. The trade union movement is also tensely following events in Poland. Theoretically the workers in a socialist country own the means of production, and are therefore striking against themselves.

Saarinen thinks it ironic that Gierek's leadership has been burdened by these strikes. It was after the 1970 strike that Gierek succeeded Gomulka and gave a push to economic development so that the workers would have better conditions. The results have been slow to appear. Progress has been made but foreign debts have grown, and the debts must be paid. It is of no advantage to raise the workers' wages by 10-20 percent, as is being demanded, when productivity is rather low and the foundations of the economy are weak. The regime has tried to keep a rein on prices by means of expensive subsidies. Around 70 percent of agriculture is in private ownership. Meat consumption has been higher than in Finland at 7 kilos per person per year. But this has cost the state a great deal, Saarinen pointed out.

In talks with leading Polish politicians we have had the impression that everything is going well despite economic and other problems. It seems as if the leaders have tried to lull themselves and others into feelings of security, Saarinen thinks. The leaders have obviously been unaware of or have turned a deaf ear to the mood of the masses. In Hungary things are different: Trade union politics have been carried out openly and have strengthened the role of the trade unions. "The Poles are on a dangerous road if trade union leaders reach agreements with the government over the workers' heads." One must of course accept that the opponents of socialism will exploit a situation such as the one that has arisen in Poland, Saarinen said. The political element in the Polish picture shows that these opponents are making the best use of the opportunity.

UK'S CARRINGTON, VAYRYNEN DISCUSS PAPER EXPORTS

LD211722 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Finnish paper exports to Britain were discussed in talks between Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, who arrived in Finland on an official visit today and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

Both Carringon and Vayrynen expressed their satisfaction over the solution achieved in the paper export issue. A few weeks ago the British Government rejected a request by British paper importers to limit British paper imports.

President Urho Kekkonen received Lord Carrington at Tamminiemi shortly after the latter had arrived in Helsinki. Lord Carrington's 1 and 1/2-day visit to Finland ends tomorrow. Before his departure he is due to meet Premier Mauno Koivisto and Speaker Johannes Virolainen.

DIRECTIVE 59 SEEN REFLECTING 'INTENSIFIED NUCLEAR ARMS RACE'

LD201337 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 16 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Downward Spiral of the Superpowers'Arms Race"]

[Text] Although nuclear arms are in their own way status symbols, no one acquires them simply for the pleasure of owning them. It is obvious that every nuclear state has drawn up plans for how it will use its nuclear arms in a possible conflict. It may not, however, be worth attaching very much importance to these plans. If the world goes so mad that nuclear arms are actually used, decisions on how to use them will be made on the basis of the situation at the time and not on the basis of old strategic plans.

The United States has now announced that its nuclear arms strategy has been "officially" changed by a directive signed by the President.

The basis for the former strategy was the notion that a possible attack should be answered by devastating the attacker's biggest cities, strictly speaking113 million people in 220 Soviet population centers. According to the new strategy the retaliatory strike will not be directed against cities but against missile bases and other military targets.

Although knowledge of the change in nuclear strategy was only allowed to leak out very recently, the actual change may have been decided years ago. The strategy of retaliation directed against cities has been criticized the whole time and with growing severity as nuclear arms with greater accuracy have been developed. It has been claimed that if the Soviet Union with the so-called first strike destroys part of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, a retaliatory strike against cities would be suicidal because the Soviet Union would still be in a position to destroy the largest U.S. cities. The basis for such claims seems to be the assumption that the Soviet Union is prepared to sacrifice 100 million of its citizens and that the United States would choose suicide rather than surrender.

The change in nuclear strategy and its announcement may be largely an election tactic. President Jimmy Carter wants to show the voters that he is just as "patriotic" as Ronald Reagan. The decision seems thus to let slip that the United States is recovering from the war weariness caused by Vietnam and growing more militaristic again.

However, in the final analysis Presidential Directive 59 is a consequence of the intensified nuclear arms race. The greater the number of more sophisticated nuclear arms acquired, the more clearly nuclear war changes from something "which no one dares contemplate" to something that has to be contemplated. The fear that the other side is in a position to create for itself the prerequisites for a totally destructive first strike gnaws at both superpowers' strategic planners and decision-makers. It forces them to acquire ever greater numbers of ever more accurate nuclear arms and to protect them with complicated defense systems. A depressing example of the power of the arms spiral is the MX system contemplated by the Americans which, according to preliminary budget estimates, would cost $34 billion at the very least.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'DEEPLY WORRIED' BY POLISH EVENTS

LD211625 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Both the Foreign Ministry and the Norwegian Trade Union Congress are concerned over the situation that has developed in Poland and the possible consequences it could have.

"I cannot comment on what is happening in Poland other than to say that the Foreign Ministry is deeply worried," Foreign Ministry press spokesman Geir Grung said. "But these worries mean that the Foreign Ministry is following what is happening and keeping itself informed. Our Warsaw ambassador is going back to Poland on Thursday, but the embassy has been keeping us informed the whole time. As far as the Norwegians working in Gdansk and Gdynia are concerned we have passed on a request from their employers that they should leave the country, and the majority have now left these cities," said Grung, who is unable to state whether the Foreign Ministry has adopted any special measures in connection with the situation that has arisen in Poland.

"On Tuesday we in the Trade Union Congress discussed the situation in Poland several times," Norwegian Trade Union Federation International Secretary Kaare Sandegren said. "We are following closely what is happening there and the possible consequences it might have.

"It is our hope that the Polish workers will come out of this well on the basis of their rights as union members. But we are otherwise aware of the effects interference from outside can have and do not therefore wish to say anything about what we or others could or should do in the situation that has arisen.

"Tomorrow a council meeting of the Scandinavian trade unions' coordination organization begins on Gotland, where trade union leaders from all the Scandinavian nations will meet. What is happening in Poland will also be discussed at this meeting as well as what possible statements from Scandinavia might be made."

Sandegren also told AFTENPOSTEN that the trade union federation is being kept busy at present by inquiries from members who are concerned about what is happening in Poland, that the trade union federation's leaders are aware of the dangers in the situation and that the trade union federation is keeping in close contact with the Foreign Ministry on new developments.

NORWEGIAN-SOVIET INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION TALKS UNDERWAY

LD211519 Oslo AFTERNPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Norwegian-Soviet discussions on a long-term program for economic and industrial cooperation have started in Oslo. Trade Ministry departmental head Tor Stokke is leading the Norwegian delegation in this working group and departmental chief V.I. Simakov, of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry's administration for trade with Western countries is leading the Soviet delegation.

The program for the meeting is a followup to the agreement on technical, economic and industrial cooperation concluded between the Soviet Union and Norway in 1972. This working group will report to the mixed Norwegian-Soviet governmental commission which is expected to meet later this year, the Trade Ministry announced.

USEFULNESS OF EMBASSIES FOR INFORMATION GATHERING QUESTIONED

LD181405 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Reluctant To Learn"]

[Text] Reduction of the British Embassy staff in Tehran, and temporary suspension of its operations, makes it timely to ask hitherto muted questions. First, why maintain the fiction of diplomatic relations at all, long after Iran's revolution of madness has ineluctably passed the point where procedures evolved during centuries of European civilisation no longer bind the revolutionaries? Optimistic illusion is not virtuous, least of all when it lends a false sense of security to British residents who would have been better off cutting their losses and leaving sooner. And why should the Iranian Embassy here be enabled to enjoy wholly asymmetric reciprocity, uninhibitedly waging propaganda, inciting and mobilising mobs composed partly of students enjoying subsidised births, educational facilities and partly of janissaries thinly disguised as students?

Has not the time come to ask whether the decline of Western power, and the minimum civilised standards it was able to impose over large areas of the world, has implications for diplomatic theory and practice? Where states have enough in common to require regular negotiations over matters great and small, diplomatic missions have a role. Where common interests are few or non-existent, frank friendly contact discouraged, unofficial sources of information restricted, may not residual negotiations be better conducted at the UN, and monitoring of the situation from London or convenient listening posts? For example, experience has repeatedly shown that Soviet, East European, Cuban and Chinese affairs were better understood and predicted by London and other Western-based specialists--not necessarily in the Foreign Service either--than by British and other Western embassies on the spot.

Several official reports over the years have questioned whether, now that we have excellent overseas communications--less susceptible than domestic ones to post office unions--and no gunboats, we need so many diplomatic missions and staff. As we strike one more flag, why not heed the questions?

MORNING STAR: POLAND MUST TACKLE SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY ISSUES

LD201127 London MORNING STAR in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Issues That Must Be Tackled"]

[Excerpt] As Mr. Gierek said in his broadcast, the finding of solutions to the present strikes in Poland through "discussion and dialogue, compromise and agreement" is both necessary and urgent. Any other course would only make worse an already difficult situation. The discussions he proposes clearly need to encompass questions of socialist economic practice related to the way price increases are handled and the arrangements made for the distribution of food when it is in short supply. These questions are obviously of concern to the people of Poland as a whole and not just to workers in Gdansk and elsewhere who have been on strike. But it is the action of these workers which is at the centre of attention at present.

Their action poses one straightforward question: How is it possible in a socialist country for circumstances that have in the past decade twice led to strike action to re-appear? The answer is to be found partly in the inadequacy of the democratic functioning of trade unions on behalf of their members--to which Mr. Gierek himself referred--and in the way the Polish Government has handled its decisions on prices and food distribution. Wider questions of socialist democracy are also involved. The sooner these issues are tackled by the Polish authorities the better it will be for the future development of socialism in Poland.

EC COUNCIL LEADER THORN ARRIVES FOR VISIT WITH ROLANDHIS

NC211834 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Mr Gaston Thorn, the foreign minister of Luxembourg who is also chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Cyprus this evening at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rolandhis. During his stay Mr Thorn will convey to the Cyprus Government a joint declaration by the EEC member states on developments in the Cyprus issue.

Mr Thorn today completed an exploratory mission on the Middle East question on behalf of the EEC during which he visited several countries in the area.

On his arrival at Larnaca Airport this evening Mr Thorn was welcomed by Foreign Minister Rolandhis; Director General of the Foreign Ministry Pelagias; Netherlands Charge d'Affaires Kwint, who also represents Luxembourg in Cyprus; and a representative of the British High Commission.

Statements After Meeting

NC221237 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Today Mr Thorn, foreign minister of Luxembourg and president of the EEC Council of Ministers, met privately with Foreign Minister Rolandhis at the Foreign Ministry. Following their talks, Mr Rolandhis said that he had an extensive and in-depth discussion with Mr Thorn on the Cyprus problem and on Cyprus-EEC relations. The discussions were held in a very friendly and constructive atmosphere. Mr Rolandhis said: I believe that the fact that Mr Thorn is one of the leading personalities in the European and the international arena makes these talks most valuable and very productive. Finally the foreign minister said that he now looks forward to another meeting with Mr Thorn either in Europe or New York to further discuss the questions that were taken up at today's meeting.

After the meeting Mr Thorn stated that his talks with Mr Rolandhis have been very thorough. He added: My counterpart explained to me the way in which the Cyprus Government views the intercommunal talks, the resumption of which was desired and has been hailed by the European Community. He also explained to me the importance which the Cyprus Government attaches to its relations with the EEC and stressed to me Cyprus' wish for the earliest possible customs union with the EEC.

Mr Thorn added: In the course of the meeting I also had the opportunity to declare to Mr Rolandhis not only the understanding of the government of Luxembourg but also to assure him that the whole European Community considers its relations with Cyprus to be important, and that despite the existing technical difficulties that we all know, the important thing is that we shall do everything to achieve progress during the talks, knowing that our final goal is the customs union.

Asked if the European Community, as a result of his talks with the Cyprus Government, will undertake a more active role in the Cyprus issue, Mr Thorn said: In the case of the Cyprus issue the initiative belongs to and it is in the hands of our friend Mr Waldheim, the UN secretary general. The Cyprus Government has asked the European countries and all its friends to assist the secretary general in his efforts as well as to assist the parties for the successful conclusion of the talks. The European Community is ready to demonstrate this support, assistance and sympathy in the future, more than today. He concluded: However, this is going to be neither an initiative nor an active involvement at the present stage.

This morning Mr Thorn contacted President Kiprianou, who is currently in Athens, by the phone. Mr Thorn expressed to Mr Kiprianou his pleasure for having the opportunity to visit Cyprus and stressed that he will try to again visit the island soon and meet him personally. He also said that within the framework of his authority he will try to assist in achieving progress for the solution of the problems that Cyprus is facing.

UN SPECIAL ENVOY GOBBI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

NC211417 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Gobbi, left this afternoon for Geneva. Later, he will proceed to New York for consultations with Mr Waldheim on the Cyprus problem. The consultations will take place in view of the resumption of the intercommunal talks on the substance of the Cyprus problem on 16 September. Mr Gobbi will return to Cyprus during the first week of September.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS LEVEL ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GREEK CHURCH

Denktas' Comments

TA201814 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] President Denktas has said that Archbishop Khrisosthomos was working for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in Cyprus and for this purpose he was propagating anti-Turkish feelings among the Greek Cypriot community. President Denktas was answering questions from a correspondent of ASIA NEWS AGENCY.

He said that recent reports of efforts by the Greek Cypriot communist AKEL Party to try to come to power in the Greek Cypriot zone at the forthcoming general election had created anxieties in the Greek Cypriot church. He recalled that since 1955 the Greek Cypriot church had acted as the breeding ground of several underground terrorist organizations which had as their aims the suppression of the Greek Cypriot communists and the Turkish Cypriot community. He added that, depending on these past experiences of the church, Archbishop Khrisosthomos had now initiated a new anti-Turkish campaign with the hope that it will unite the Greek Cypriot right wing around himself as the ethnarch. President Denktas said that the connection between the gangs of assassins who murdered the Turkish diplomats abroad and the Greek Orthodox Church was well known. He added that the Turks knew very well that the Greek Orthodox Church was among the leaders of those who wanted to destroy Turkey.

Legislative Leader Kazim

TA191146 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The deputy president of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, Dr Semsi Kazim, has said that the statements made by Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou and Archbishop Khrisosthomos aimed at rendering ineffective the efforts being exerted by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the Chief of State of the Libyan Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah, Al-Qadhdhafi, toward the resumption of the talks, and could endanger the future of the talks which will be resumed on 16 September. Dr Kazim said: We believe that acts and statements that could hinder positive developments and approaches, and sterile and unproductive arguments, should be avoided if the problem is to be solved.

He added that if the Greek Cypriots continue to dream that only the Greek Cypriots will have authority in the island's administration, that they will eliminate Turkey's guarantor rights stipulated in the agreements and that they will abolish the rights of the Turkish Cypriot citizens, who have been brought to the free Turkish Cypriot sector from the south within the framework of the Vienna agreements, and if they insist on not considering the Turkish Cypriot community an equal partner in the Federal Cyprus Republic to be established, then they will be responsible for the developments that might follow.

DIKO SPOKESMAN ANSWERS AKEL ATTACK ON KIPRIANOU

NC201930 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Upon being asked to comment on the AKEL Central Committee's 16 August statement, the Democratic Party [DIKO] spokesman said the following:

"Although, as reported yesterday, President of the Republic and DIKO Chairman Kiprianou is expected to reply after his return to the attacks on him, at this point we consider it necessary to state the following:

"A. It is inconceivable that the president is being accused of not accepting the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement; as every genuine observer can confirm, the acceptance of the Makarios-Denktas agreement was reaffirmed at the highest level by the 19 May Kiprianou-Denktas agreement which was signed in the presence of UN Secretary General Waldheim. President Kiprianou faithfully follows the Makarios line and is working toward finding a just and lasting solution based on the agreements which have already been concluded and on the UN resolutions.

"B. At times, some have complained, justifiably or not, that the people are not briefed often enough. After the agreement on the resumption of talks and before his departure for Greece, President Kiprianou considered it necessary to brief the Cypriot people on the details of the resumption of negotiations. We believe the people have a right to be briefed and that it is the duty of their leader to brief them responsibly and correctly.

"C. The AKEL Central Committee statement accuses the president of being the grave-digger of unity and cooperation. On the contrary, despite the attacks on him, the president has repeatedly stated that he does not want to blow up the bridges of cooperation and that he will continue in his efforts toward forging the people's unity.

"This should suffice for now in expectation that, as previously stated, President Kiprianou himself will reply to the attacks against him."

RALLIS MEETS WITH VISITING CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

NC211219 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] At 1100 today Cyprus President Kiprianou called on Prime Minister Rallis at the latter's political office. Mr Kiprianou was accompanied by Cypriot Ambassador in Athens Khatzimiltis and the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks Ioannidhis. Present at the Rallis-Kiprianou meeting were Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and other Foreign Ministry officials.

Statements After Meeting

NC211534 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou has stated that he is fully satisfied with his meeting in Athens today with Greek Prime Minister Rallis. During a 90-minute meeting which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and real cooperation, they discussed questions connected with the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks, as well as the various actions which are connected with the Cyprus problem and which are now required by circumstances. President Kiprianou stated that during the meeting it was again established that there is absolute cooperation between the governments of Greece and Cyprus. He stressed: Beyond this, it has also been noted that the Greek Government will stand by the side of the Cyprus Government in all its efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem. A statement released by the Greek Foreign Ministry says that during the meeting President Kiprianou briefed the Greek side on recent developments that have led to the agreement on the forthcoming resumption of the intercommunal talks and explained the Cyprus Government's views on the line that it intends to follow during the first phase of the talks. The statement adds: The Greek Government expressed satisfaction on the resumption of the talks and on the Cyprus Government's handling of the issue.

After his conference with Mr Rallis, Mr Kiprianou talked privately with the Greek prime minister for 20 minutes. Tomorrow President Kiprianou will call on Greek President Karamanlis, and he will then have contacts with Greek party leaders.

BOMBS EXPLODE AT SUPREME COURT WITHOUT DAMAGE

NC211217 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Three incendiary bombs were planted by unknown persons at the entrance to an underground area at the Supreme Court building in Panepistimiou Street, Athens. Two of the bombs went off but no damage was caused. The Athens general security police are investigating.

BRIEFS

GREECE-ZIMBABWE RELATIONS—Greece and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia have established diplomatic relations effective today. The governments of the two countries have the conviction that this decision will contribute toward developing their commercial, economic and cultural relations in a spirit of strengthening peace, international cooperation and the promotion of the principles of international law. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 14 Aug 80 NC]

DEMIREL ACCUSES NSP OF STALLING EARLY ELECTIONS

TA211731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said that the issue in Turkey is not early elections, but a fight over government. He noted: It is not possible to obtain results from elections unless the RPP and the NSP abandon their bargaining over government.

In a statement at the end of the Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1100 and lasted over 3 and 1/2 hours, Demirel said Turkey's needs for the next year were discussed during the meeting.

In reply to a journalist's remark that Ecevit had compared him to Hitler, Demirel said: I would consider such a thing ridiculous. Not only me, but everyone in Turkey would find it ridiculous. Not one person would say that this is correct. If you really want to know, what he did was not good. I do not compete with ugliness and do not acknowledge adjectives that do not apply to me. If I were to liken him to Kerenski or Weimar, would this be right? In other words, I do not know what good it would do to direct the discussion in this manner. Actually, only a desperate person resorts to such ugly things. One can seen that he is desperate. If there is a need to utter bad words, then it is always possible to do so. I have been in politics for 20 years. Both my lofty nation and God know what a struggle I am waging.

Claiming that it is not possible to take Ecevit's remarks seriously these days because of such statements, Demirel continued: If he wants to be taken seriously, he should utter serious words. I view his remarks as not serious, unsuitable and unnecessary, which one of Turkey's problems does comparing me to Hitler solve? Our government is a democratic one. We came to parliament through the citizens' votes. We are not remaining in power by force. Only 1 and 1/2 months ago we obtained a vote of confidence. How did we receive the assembly's vote of confidence despite our likeness to Hitler? In short, there is no basis for this remark. This is why I do not think it is necessary to comment on it any further.

In reply to another question, Demirel said that the NSP is not sincere in its wish for early elections and that this is very evident in the attitude of the NSP deputy who is chairing the constitution committee which is discussing the proposal for early elections. Demirel noted: If the NSP were in favor of early elections, he would have concluded [the discussions]-- on this proposal. I waited for 3 days before saying anything. Tuesday passed, Wednesday passed and Thursday passed and the committee has still not issued a four-line proposal.

Replying to a question, Demirel said: The NSP did not stop talking about early elections. Where are they now? Everyone knows that there is maneuvering taking place. This is not a recent development, for it has been going on for a long time. What it signifies is a different matter. It is the issue of early elections that is facing us now. If you are in favor of early elections, then adopt your stand accordingly. If not, we will expose all the schemes and the plotters of the schemes to the nation. This is a very serious matter which cannot be conducted through schemes.

TURKES DISCUSSES ANARCHY, WAGES DURING PRESS CONFERENCE

NC191327 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 17 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Ankara (Special)-- NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes has stated that the Demirel administration has failed to fulfill the pledges which it made to the nation before the 14 October elections.

Turkes said at a press conference yesterday that the Demirel administration has been unable to stop or at least reduce anarchy and added: "Anarchy has increased fourfold. One of the reasons is the administration's failure to fulfill its promises to the nation. One thing Demirel had undertaken was to eradicate the subversive and divisive cadres which the Ecevit administration had appointed. Another pledge was to call on those who committed acts of corruption, lawlessness, theft and torture during Ecevit's term in office to atone for their offences. The present administration has simply carried on where the former Ecevit administration left off. The ministers and some officials have changed but the subversive elements are still preserving their positions.

NAP leader Turkes also referred to the question of minimum wages and urged the "commission for establishing minimum wages" to convene immediately and to reassess the minimum wages. Turkes further stated that his party was in favor of the workers' getting cost of living increases after minimum wages are determined.

Asked to comment on reports that the Turkish Workers Confederation [Turk-Is] had suggested 8 thousand Turkish liras [per month] as the minimum wage, Turkes said: "Turk-Is must have advanced this suggestion after examining the matter comprehensively."

TURKEY, NETHERLANDS SIGN AGREEMENT ON STARFIGHTER PLANES

TA210526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed in The Hague in connection with the 25 F-104 Starfighters Turkey will buy from the Netherlands. The agreement was signed by Dutch Defense Minister Willem Scholten and by the Turkish ambassador to The Hague, Ozdemir Benler.

JORDANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS TRADE INCREASES

TA191945 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A Jordanian trade delegation headed by Minister of Supplies Jawad al'Anani arrived in Ankara today. The delegation was received at Esenboga airport by Trade Minister Halil Basol. In a speech at the airport Basol said that the aim was to raise the volume of trade between the two countries to $100 million this year. Recalling that a new trade agreement was signed with Jordan in June, Basol pointed out that the volume of trade during the first 3 months of this year reached $24 million making it clear that the target of $100 million would be reached.

Halil Basol also said that the contacts the Jordanian trade delegation would have in Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul carried great importance for the determination of the trade potential between the two countries.

The Jordanian minister of supplies said in a speech that his government wanted to take a big step toward further development of the increasingly growing volume of trade between the two countries. He pointed out that he would look into the trade possibilities in Turkey, and especially of foodstuffs.

The Jordanian delegation will go to Izmir tomorrow to study the fair and confer with businessmen. Later, the delegation members will hold talks with businessmen in Istanbul. The delegation is expected to stay in Turkey for 1 week.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO GDR--Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has received the former secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ozdemir Yigit, who has been appointed the Turkish ambassador to the GDR. Yigit bid the prime minister farewell. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80 TA]

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LEADERS, PRESS VIEW CANCELLATION OF SCHMIDT GDR VISIT

Boelling Statement

LD221520 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text of 22 August statement by State Secretary Klaus Boelling]

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Aug (DPA)--It has been and remains the task and aim of the Federal Government to actively work, based on the balance of forces, toward safeguarding cooperation in Europe. The federal chancellor and the federal minister for foreign affairs for this reason accepted the invitation by the USSR Government for a visit to Moscow from 30 June to 1 July 1980 and held talks with the Soviet leadership. The federal chancellor accepte the invitation by the chairman of the GDR State Council for a meeting in the GDR for the same reasons.

The Federal Government is deeply convinced of the necessity that Germans in particular must contribute towards strengthening peace in Europe, and that cooperation between both German states must be strengthened and developed in the interests of the citizens of the FRG and the GDR. As envisaged in the basic treaty, it remains our common task to establish sensible neighborly relations despite all existing difficulties.

The federal chancellor, who hoped for a positive effect on bilateral relations and also a favorable effect on the entire European situation through his talks with the State Council chairman, following thorough consideration and after discussions with the vice chancellor and competent federal ministers, has arrived at the conclusion that the visit to the GDR planned for next week should not take place at this time, but rather at a time which in the sense of the progress we have striven for can be viewed as more appropriate. It is the Federal Government's view that developments which have taken place in Europe in recent days do not make next week an appropriate time.

The preparations for the meeting have conveyed to our side the impression that progress in relations between both German sides is quite possible and that a meeting will promote the further development of inter-German relations. The Federal Government considers the meeting between the federal chancellor and the State Council chairman necessary for the further development of relations between both German states. In the interests of the policy of cooperation and security in Europe it is also determined to continue its policy vis-a-vis the GDR, and it is ready for all efforts serving German cohesion. It shares the view that the further normalization of relations between both German states is an important contribution towards peace.

The Federal Government has an unaltered and undimished interest in agreements which are beneficial to citizens in both German states and which are to complement the numerous accords between us and the GDR which have come about over the past 10 years, and which despite continually existing fundamental differences of views and contradictions between the FRG and the GDR have led to undeniable improvements in relations.

Genscher Comments

LD241122 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Aug (DPA)--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher would like to see a common approach by all political forces concerning questions relating to policy on inter-German relations.

In Genscher's view the reason for the canceled meeting showed that relations between Bonn and East Berlin cannot be treated in isolation. Separate inter-German actions are an illusion. Relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR are embedded in European and international developments.

Genscher on Detente

LD241413 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, viewing the events in Poland and the chancellor's canceled visit to the GDR, does not feel that the policy of detente has failed. "Neither today nor tomorrow can we get along without cooperation in Europe and Germany," Genscher said on Sunday in an interview with BILD ZEITUNG (Monday edition). The events in Poland are an expression of the desire for more freedom. That is not inconsistent with the policy of detente, but rather a demand for the realization of the Helsinki accords. In view of the events in Poland circumspection by Western politicians is necessary. Whenever the West is able to help with economic problems, it should not hesitate, Genscher said. Noninterference in the internal affairs of Poland is a consequence deriving from the Helsinki Final Act.

Reasons for Cancellation

LD221524 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] It has been learned from government circles that the decision by the chancellor and the Hamburg ministers' meeting to postpone the visit evolves from Bonn's impression that the GDR sees itself as no longer being in a position to go through with the originally planned program of visits by Schmidt. East Berlin wanted at short notice to stop Schmidt's visit to Rostock, on the Baltic coast. It is assumed that the GDR leadership thought it possible that the unrest in Polish Baltic cities could spread to its territory, especially in Rostock.

Because of the planned cancellation of the visit to Rostock--which the federal chancellor wanted to carry out following his return journey from Werbellinsee and a visit to the town of Guestrow in Mecklenburg--it is assumed in the Federal Government that there was increasing insecurity in the GDR leadership concerning the overall development of the visit, and that it became convinced that the chancellor's visit next week would not be appropriate for progress in relations, which seem attainable at a more favorable, that is a later date.

Government spokesman Boelling expressed the Federal Government's conviction that GDR citizens would understand the cancellation of the visit, which had been "very hard" for the chancellor. GDR citizens should know that the Federal Government would not under any circumstances give up the idea of a meeting.

Franke Explanation

LD231720 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 23 Aug--In an interview with BILD AM SONNTAG, Egon Franke (SPD), the federal minister for inner-German affairs, said that the "critical situation" after the Polish strikes and "last minute information that the other side wanted a change of program" had led to the cancellation of the proposed meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and party and state leader Erich Honecker. Franke confirmed that this information from the GDR had arrived in Hamburg Thursday night.

Franke, who attended the crucial discussion in Hamburg regarding the cancellation, said the GDR had given no official reason for striking Rostock from Schmidt's program for the visit. "But consider," Franke said, "the vast crowd outside the hotel when Willy Brandt visited Erfurt. Cheers for 'Helmut, Helmut' could have sparked off emotions."

Franke does not believe that there will be a setback in inter-German relations. "The situation has taken such a critical turn that it might well make more sense, from the GDR's perspective as well, not to meet now." But the chancellor would make the visit eventually. "Things must first calm down and stabilize over there. That will certainly take some time," Franke added.

Federal Manager Bahr Reaction

ID250156 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg--During his proposed visit to the GDR Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did not want to drop a trip to Rostock and contacts with the local populace. But he did not wish to do anything which might have tended to aggravate the Polish situation, a contingency which could not have been ruled out. This was stated by SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr at an SPD meeting today in Kappeln, Schleswig-Holstein. He was commenting on the reasons which led Schmidt to cancel the meeting. Bahr was hoping for talks between Schmidt and Honecker to be arranged at an early date because, as Bahr said, both German states bear a special responsibility for peace in Europe.

SPD's Wischnewski Suggestion

ID251000 Hamburg DPA in German 0825 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 25 Aug (DPA)--Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has expressed the hope that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will go to the GDR for his meeting with SED chief Erich Honecker immediately after the Bundestag elections on 5 October. The meeting with Honecker continues to be urgently necessary, Wischnewski said today in a Deutschlandfunk interview, which the station reported as a news item.

On the question of a new date for the meeting Wischnewski said that it is not yet known how long the efforts in Poland to find a way out of the present difficulties will continue. It has at least become clear that the leadership in Warsaw wants Poland to go its own way. With regard to the conflicts between the striking workers and the Polish leadership, whose effects on relations between the two German states caused Schmidt to cancel the meeting, the SPD politician said that the decision to postpone the meeting was the right one.

Strauss Speech

ID221734 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Frankfurt--The CDU/CSU contender for the chancellorship, Franz Josef Strauss, regards Schmidt's notice of cancellation of [th visit with] Honecker as proof that he was right in his criticism of the chancellor's plans for the trip. Addressing almost 25,000 participants at a CDU election meeting in Frankfurt today, Strauss called Schmidt's planned meetings with Polish party leader Gierek and Honecker "electioneering appearances" which would have allowed the "state actor" Schmidt to appear before the television cameras. Strauss said that he was in favor of all forms of negotiations with the GDR, but that "people must get something out of them: more freedom."

In Strauss' view, unrest in Poland should not become a major election issue. He was not opposed to economic aid for Poland, but a "bankrupt and done-for system" should not be allowed to solve its problems with money from the West. It was not the task of the free world to stabilize planned economies and communist regimes so that their "insane efforts to arm" could be made easier or be furthered.

Kohl Remarks

LD221534 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Aug (DPA)--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has described the cancellation of the Schmidt-Honecker meeting as a "long overdue step" by the Federal Government. "In view of the critical situation in Poland and the new increasingly evident bankruptcy of the Polish system of government, a meeting between Schmidt and Honecker would not have been possible and would have been extremely embarrassing," the CDU leader said in a statement published in Bonn. It is very depressing that Schmidt as SPD chairman has so far uttered no word of understanding or sympathy for the striking Polish workers.

Press Review

DW250803 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Press review on Polish situation, cancellation of Chancellor Schmidt's GDR visit]

[Text] RHEINISCHE POST writes: After 10 days of uncertainty it seems to be certain now that at least all those involved in Poland do not want to use force, and that they are patiently looking for solutions which would at least take into consideration the social demands of the workers. The question is what the Soviet Union--not to forget the GDR--will demand from Poland, and how long the battered mother country of socialism will be able to stand the recalcitrance of the Polish workers.

SUEDKURIER of Konstanz points out: The search for scapegoats to be decapitated later on proved to be the proper means in past years of distracting attention from the actual difficulties and linking shortcomings of the system with the names of individuals. In contrast to 1970 the Central Committee has advocated a "small solution" which--at least so far--reaches only to the premier, sparing party chief Gierek. But even with new names the Warsaw government cannot ignore August 1980: The leadership of an East bloc country dependent on Moscow is talking and even negotiating with striking people. In the future the workers in all of Poland and not merely in Gdansk will be oriented by that.

DIE WELT writes the following: Is the regime negotiating honestly with the aim of achieving a compromise, or is it all just a prearranged game to make the striking people feel secure in order to make a violent strike when everyone is tired and exhausted? The Polish communists cannot hold it against anybody if memories of the past come up now: In Hungary there was also a central workers council in 1956. The regime negotiated with it as a pretext, but one day the council's spokesmen were arrested and brought to court. In 1968 the Soviets were also negotiating with Dubcek--and then they struck. Should politicians of the Polish regime try something similar today, they would have to accept the responsibility that the disappointed hopes and dammed-up fury of the masses could lead to an explosion.

Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG asks in a commentary: If this is not an evil trick, how can the conflict be solved? The Politburo cannot expect the workers to be distracted by the Byzantine ritual speech on changes in the insignificant state labor union; the protest movement feels too strongly.

However, it has not succeeded so far in extending its demands to include the whole country. But the crumbling away, which the Politburo was hoping for, has not taken place either. The strikers know that they have the church on their side. The so far regionally limited strike movement is thus achieving a general political base.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG states: One can predict without any great gift of prophecy what would happen should negotiations in Gdansk fail, should the conflict aggravate and should the Soviets become openly involved. Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing would only too quickly find a confirmation of their sentence in the Afghanistan communique: Detente policy will not stand a second strike of this kind. Return to cold war would be unavoidable. Detente, balance and disarmament policies could be written off. The Helsinki conference would turn out retroactively to have been a great error. At the moment, however, a peaceful solution seems to be more likely than dramatic developments.

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG stresses: New people will have to take over the serious burden of seeking and safeguarding a compromise wiht the strikers. A key role could be played by the former Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who so far is ambassador to East Berlin and who is well known in Bonn. Some people already consider him a possible successor to Gierek, who had commissioned him years ago to introduce economic reforms which have subsequently gotten stuck in the bureaucracy. New people in the top echelon will not suffice any more--the cure must involve the head and the body, the party and the state, industry and agriculture.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The governments in the West, including Bonn, cannot adopt any other position than that of government contacts, economic assistance, and strict noninterference in the event of emergency. Any other concept would be adventurous. For a few days one could have gained the impression that the West was speechless, that nothing was to be said concerning events in Poland for fear that something might get out of hand. But surely it would mean turning things upside down if one were to be concerned exclusively with having nothing happen to the Polish Government--as much as this, too, must be taken into consideration because of all the potentially serious consequences. SPD Chairman Brandt has now said about this what needed to be said. It was high time.

The LEUTKIRCH SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG stresses this point: Unlike the Americans the Soviet Union does not want to be loved but feared. The Soviet silence is menacing and probably is intended to be. It would be fatal if the French president and the German chancellor have to be reminded so soon of their joint statement according to which another Afghanistan would destroy detente policy. It would be fatal for the Poles who are venturing an attempt at freedom without a disruption of the system; it would likewise be fatal for a policy which regarded the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as an operational mishap of Soviet security requirements. This pauper's oath would spell this out: Afghanistan was not the exception but the rule.

Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER emphasizes: In Poland, too, the truly existing socialism primarily serves Soviet imperialism which, in turn, concedes privileges to a native stratum of functionaries. It [Soviet imperialism] could be plunged into danger. This is why the chances for the strikers' cause are none too good. A success for them would be tantamount to another miracle on the Vistula. The Poles, strikers and government alike, are convinced that they will find a compromise somewhere in the middle, without foreign assistance. The statement in an interview by the Polish ambassador in Washington that he does not believe in an intervention on the part of the USSR rather sounded like a pleading request addressed to Moscow.

The following excerpt comes from NEUE HANNOVERSCHE PRESSE: Federal Minister Egon Franke has now confirmed that the inter-German Rostock summit has also been postponed under this affair which has assumed prairie-fire aspects. The GDR is already fearing supply bottlenecks in the event East Berlin has to help the Poles materially.

Is this a reason for malicious glee in domestic policy? The pope exercised gentle solidarity, Washington is reserved, as are the European neighbors, because any false step might spoil everything. Only in our country do voices of unreasonableness keep cropping up. The refusal of Western aid which they demand at odds with the strikers' appeal might prevent Gierek from making good the promissory notes and lead Poland completely into economic chaos but definitely not one inch closer to the freedom of which they have been dreaming, for which they strike and pray with a desperate courage which would have greatly befitted ourselves in our own history. What kind of solidarity would it be that speculates on misery and blood and tears? In that case, true enough, Poland would be doomed.

In conclusion, a quotation from NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG which writes: There would be little sense in harping in the election campaign on the postponement of the chancellor's visit with GDR State Council chairman and SED chief Honecker. The suggestion that Bonn now ignore the East is not particularly helpful because it does not offer any practical alternative. Fundamental interests, the highly sensitive political stands, and essential economic interlocking do not allow such a policy. It would be foolish, besides, to regard the events in Poland as a purely Polish affair. More than any other member of the Warsaw Pact the GDR is exposed to the radiating force of the mass strikes in the neighbor country with all their political, economic, and social consequences.

FRANKFURTER ALLEGMEINE Editorial

DW250915 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Ernst-Otto Maetzke editorial: "Lasting Error"]

[Text] The debacle of the cancellation of the chancellor's visit to the GDR 5 days prior to its deadline and 6 weeks prior to the Bundestag elections will have to be thoroughly analyzed for a long time. The worst exposure of Bonn's policy for more than a decade was based on two mistakes which moreover are repeated ones. The first is the linkage of an important project in the field of Ostpolitik with an election date. As in 1972 when the basic treaty with the GDR was first of all to be completed in time for the Bundestag elections, causing hasty and careless negotiations, the first spectacular visit of a German federal chancellor to the other partial German state was most of all to fall in line with the positions of the election campaign. Every other idea was to stand back.

As a consequence the concept was not well founded, preparatory work was negligent, the illusion complete and the final defeat devastating. The Federal Government put its negotiation concessions on the table first--the financing of urgent economic modernization projects in the GDR--and the East Berlin leadership noticed that it did not have to make concessions in return. In the end the GDR leadership, considering the explosive events in Poland, was able to react quickly, coolly and purposefully--changing the travel route of the chancellor and forbidding the desired stopover in Rostock--while he, with a rigid view to the election date, had to cling much too long to the travel plan which became increasingly more uncertain. The impression of unrealistic planning in Bonn with incompetent handling could not be more complete.

The second mistake leading to the debacle is more difficult to describe because it does not involve methods but principles. The error of thinking that totalitarian state leaderships, particularly in East Berlin, must be dealt with as factually, normally and "sensibly" as with others has backfired. After the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan the eyes of the American President were opened after all with regard to the absurdity of such a premise. [paragraph continues]

But the federal chancellor, who considers himself much wiser, was not helped to this insight by the much nearer events in Poland. Bonn is clinging as before to the opinion that communist leaders are normal statesmen with whom one can deal in a trustful and normal fashion, if not in a confidental and casual way. The statement of the Bonn government spokesman after the unavoidable cancellation of the visit demonstrates sentence the desperate clinging to that assumption. It will lead to continually worse mistakes and to an always more visible exposure of German Ostpolitik.

Dealing with communist party and state leaderships is naturally unavoidable, as well as agreements and accords with them. But as soon as a Federal Government does not take into consideration that in so doing it is entering a strange world, it will have to give up more principles, motivations and impulses, so that in the end it will be surrendered to a foreign will. The worst error of German Ostpolitik since 1969 was not the far-reaching unnecessary concessions and their overhasty negotiations, but the lack of knowledge of, nor the intention of wanting to know with whom one was dealing. The same applies to the chancellor's visit in these exciting days of August.

But with regard to these repeated mistakes the Federal Government can claim an extenuating cause which is not an excuse: The Germans in the Federal Republic wanted it that way a decade ago, and they still seem to want it now. They encourage their governments to act wrongly vis-a-vis communist governments, frightened by their threatening power. They want to preserve and safeguard the quiet and pleasant circumstances in which they live. Therefore they vote for everybody who assures them that he knows how to keep communist rulers--be they Brezhnev, Gierek or Honecker--from making threatening gestures, regardless with what concessions. The fact that this legitimates, stabilizes and strengthens the feared communist regimes does not seem to have much convincing power as a counterargument. The continuation of this basic attitude in the country is demonstrated by the election results in Rhineland-Westphalia half a year after the invasion in Afghanistan, as well as by the widespread belief in the "divisibility of detente."

The Federal Government therefore will probably be able to downplay the consequences of the debacle of last week with regard to the election result in October. The opposition will hardly be in a position to exploit in great style the obvious mistakes of the chancellor. Nobody can tell the voters that the worst they must fear is fear itself; they do not want to hear anything of that. The change in thinking will be a long and painful process, but the Polish workers who these days have abandoned such fears may have inserted a prick in some hearts in this country speeding up that process.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Comment

DW250855 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Hans-Herbert Gaebel editorial: "Not Going Far"]

[Text] They just cannot get together, these two Germans, Schmidt and Honecker. Conditions just are not right for the second time this year. First it was Afghanistan, now it is the Poles who do not allow politics according to plan. The chancellor did not have any alternative but to cancel his trip to Werbellinsee. The situation in Poland does not look good even though the rebelling workers and the cornered leadership are endeavoring to prevent the worst. Nevertheless, we cannot rule out the possibility that the state power will use force after all because it sees no other way. Schmidt would have been plunged into a precarious situation if host Honecker had to acclaim this use of force publicly perhaps during his very visit.

The trip had become superfluous anyway as the other side is not prepared to make any serious concessions at this time. Above all it does not see itself in any position to grant its citizens more freedom to travel to the West. A communique already under preparation remained unfinished. Traveling under these circumstances would have burdened the relationship between the two German states and definitely would not have improved it any further.

Honecker's course of a limited but long-term cooperation with mutual concessions--the counterpart to Schmidt's strategy--had been controversial but now probably met with greater resistance than usual in the SED Politburo. External compulsion always helps such antagonists. In any event, Honecker's leeway has shrunk. Obviously he was veritably relieved when the chancellor informed him by telephone that he intended to stay home. As usual the GDR had already given the whole matter an unmistakable push. Deleting Rostock from the program, quarreling over the transportation facilities, not providing for any Schmidt/Honecker dinner--such accumulated rudeness at least creates clarity. For the time being the inter-German meeting has been adjourned.

Even though both sides would like to await a better opportunity for having this meeting after all, they do not know when this might be. It will definitely no longer be this year; for if the chancellor and other Western statesmen are looking toward Poland with uneasy feelings they see that the East bloc leaders, and above all Honecker and his team, have been seized by nearly undisguised fear. It tells us more than enough that the GDR elite did not even want to run the presumably minor risk that the chancellor during his Rostock visit could have sprayed too many sparks and ignited a Gdansk fire.

Honecker as well as his Moscow protectors, who have been watching the inter-German contacts with rather mixed feelings for some time, thus are not harboring any illusions that Poland is more than just an accident in a shipyard. Anyone being haunted by such serious anxieties is not a satisfactory partner. All one can do is wait for more favorable times.

The hitch to this is that a sort of basic law has emerged in the relations between East and West. It says that business of all kinds is possible only under somewhat stable conditions which guarantee an undisturbed balance. The Polish workers are meeting with sympathy everywhere, on the part of the Bonn government also, of course. But it would be insincere to deny the fact that their justified struggle for a better life and more freedom is bound to make even more difficult the central European act on the balancing beam which already is quite a strain anyway. The loss for answers as to where all this will end up in Poland--where the leadership is not allowed to grant real liberties and cannot provide more food--probably is just as general here as it is beyond the ideological borders.

Hence it is realistic to reckon that in view of the desperate situation of Poland and the Poles, which even in the most favorable case will last for quite some time, the other Europeans cannot go very far either. This does not make wrong the decision of the Federal Government to stick unconditionally to its principle of seeking European cooperation wherever and whenever this is feasible. But the Federal Government does not determine the options alone.

EAST, WEST OBSERVERS INVITED TO BUNDESWEHR MANEUVERS

LD221240 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--Bonn will again invite observers from the East and West to this year's autumn maneuvers. Following the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Acts, the Foreign Ministry today advised all participants of the CSCE of the Bundeswehr maneuvers codenamed "St Georg" on 15-19 September in the Dillenburg-Eschwege-Heilbronn-Bamberg area. The notification took place through diplomatic channels.

MITTERRAND DENIES EXPRESSING INTENTION TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

LD221023 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Aug 80 pp 1,4

[Edmond Berghaud report: "Mitterrand on all Fronts"]

[Excerpts] PS First Secretary Francois Mitterrand stated during a 19 August television interview: "I have never expressed either the desire or the intention to become a candidate in the 1981 presidential election," but he added: "The opposition and the Socialist Party in particular can and must win the presidential election, that is defeat Mr Giscard d'Estaing. I will be the man who will do everything in his power to ensure that this election is won."

The Socialist Party will have to nominate the man who is to represent it in a few months' time since, according to Francois Mitterrand, "We are approaching the starting line." It is on 19 October that an internal, not necessarily long, procedure will start with a view to nominating the candidate.

Discussing the present trouble spots, the Socialist Party leader obviously wanted to give the impression of a statesman who could one day be asked to assume the duties of the highest office in the republic. And the warnings which he directed at Valery Giscard d'Estaing meant that there was an alternative to the present policy. However, he also talked with the kind of freedom which people have when they are members of the opposition and do not have to assume the daily burden of power.

These warnings are related to a situation stemming from an "accumulation of misfortunes and worries, from increasingly frequent social conflicts and from a deterioration in the economic situation. We witness the destruction of France's social and economic fabric. The situation is dangerous."

Referring to the conflict involving fishermen, Francois Mitterrand expressed the view that the government "is not doing its duty. It can be seen that it is shirking its obligations. Only the state can unfreeze the situation. I wonder whether the government does not expect that as a result of a deterioration in the situation, a new political situation is emerging which will enable it to again play upon reflexes governed by fear."

However, even though he wants to see the state strong, the Socialist Party first secretary does not want it to use certain methods since he is afraid that the navy could be used to break the blockade of the ports. Nor did foreign policy get any better treatment on his part since, in the opinion of the Nievre deputy, it "shows inconsistency, weakness and submissiveness" and is "nonexistent."

Discussing defense problems, Francois Mitterrand again recalled that the Soviet SS-20 missiles "represent a danger for the entire West European military system and, therefore, for France. Now the European countries which belong to the Atlantic alliance are in complete disarray." It is, therefore, necessary to reexamine "the content of this alliance which no political party calls in question any longer anyway."

As all political organizations now do, the first secretary seasoned his remarks with a pinch of Gaullism: "Obviously," he said, "France's defense is primarily and always based on the French people themselves."

Poland? "This is one of the most important events in recent years. The Polish people's national aspiration is called freedom." As for PCF criticisms, the Socialist leader believes that they "are connected with the system's spirit and that this is not serious." Everything seems to indicate that the Socialist Party has shelved any possibility of discussion with the PCF leadership and was appealing only to its [presumably PCF]--

In short, Francois Mitterrand is not a candidate for the presidency. However, he remains a potential candidate. He is anxious to appeal to a broader electorate than only that of the Socialist Party. He accuses the president of perhaps playing on the French people's fear. The first secretary counts on their concern. Undoubtedly there is no escaping the gravity of the crisis.

L'HUMANITE REBUTS PS ATTACK ON PCF STANCE ON POLAND

LD221347 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Aug 80 p 6

[Jose Fort article: "Abuse"]

[Text] Socialist Party National Secretary Gerard Delfau had an article published in yesterday's LE MONDE in which, using the strikes in Poland as a pretext, he makes "three observations" on the situation in that country and concludes: "Nothing...can be expected from the PCF...except slanders and abuse. After betraying the cause of the people of the left in 1977, the PCF leaders are now betraying internationalist solidarity in Afghanistan and working class solidarity in Poland."

Why such a volley of abuse and why now? Throughout the summer the Socialist Party has made itself conspicuous only by its complete nonparticipation in the struggles waged by the French working class and its lack of internationalist solidarity.

What has the Socialist Party done in support of the Ladrecht miners who have been occupying the Destival mines at Ales?

What has the Socialist Party done to prevent the dismantling of Renault plants at Billancourt and the dismissal of Michel Certano, the enterprise's CGT secretary general?

Nothing, except some furtive appearances of some of its representatives seeking cheap photographic publicity.

Since Gerard Delfau is apparently ignorant of these things, let us enlighten him.

In August 1980 it is not in Poland that police have been occupying plants and beating up strikers and that trade union activists have been arrested. It is in France! And it is not in the country where the human rights declaration was born that negotiations between strikers and management have been broadcast direct to all the personnel. It is in Gdansk!

The Socialist Party national secretary has headlined his article on Poland "Solidarity." But what has the Socialist Party done to forcefully express its anger at Israeli bombing of Palestinian refugee camps and at massacres of workers committed in the name of the "free" world. At best, a short communique and that was all....

In fact, by means of the pen of one of its national secretaries, the Socialist Party has just indulged in one of those despicable political maneuvers in which it is expert. By attacking the PCF with respect to events which are taking place elsewhere, it is trying to occupy--at least for a moment--the ground of the working class and solidarity. A ground alien to it...in France.

At a time when French Communists devote all their efforts to the support and intensification of the struggles waged by French workers and when they feel confident that the Polish people are capable of resolving their own problems by themselves, the Socialist Party is again showing what it is really like--more extremist than Giscard!

VATICAN CITES IMPORTANCE OF RADIO PROGRAMS TO POLAND

LD221925 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1715 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Since a Polish pope occupies the seat of St Peter, Vatican Radio in Polish is listened to a lot and with pleasure throughout Poland. This transpires from (?studies) of public opinion polls in Poland.

Since in Poland the Communist authorities are pursuing toward the church and religious communities the strictest censorship, the Polish program of Vatican Radio also carries regularly Cardinal Wyszynski's speeches or the decisions of the Polish Episcopate from [word indistinct] conferences. Thus it was this program which also made it possible for the Polish masses to recently hear the content of the important speech made by the Polish Primate Cardinal Wyszynski last Sunday on the critical social situation in Poland and to which we too have given extensive coverage.

As foreign correspondents report from Poland, strikers look to the church with strength and confidence, in particular to their primate, Cardinal Wyszynski. Many strikers carry on their chests small crosses or the picture of Our Lady of Czestochowa. At meetings they very often sing religious songs. At entrances to many factories and shipyards they have publicly displayed the picture of John Paul II. Thus, none of the police nor any of the authorities dares to remove the picture of John Paul II from the tower of the communist Lenin Shipyard. The Polish Church--and as we saw last Wednesday during the general audience even the Holy Father himself--is very cautious and discreet when it speaks of the situation in Poland in order that the Polish authorities or the Communist Party may not misinterpret anything and in order not to make the strikers' already difficult situation even more difficult.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO COMMENTS ON POLISH CRISIS

LD232042 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has made a speech on the Polish crisis. Speaking in Rimini, the minister first of all underlined the great feeling of responsibility with which the Italian Government expressed its attitude in order to avoid the ambiguity of any intervention or interference in Poland's internal affairs. This line also belongs to the other eight EEC countries which have decided to abstain for the time being from taking a stance or making individual or joint decisions. However Italy is firmly resolved to participate in any likely initiative which could contribute or improve the living conditions of the Polish population.

SOCIALIST PARTY COMMUNIQUE SCORES RULING COALITION

LD250846 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In a communique released yesterday at the end of a joint session of its National Secretariat and Executive Committee, the Socialist Party [PS] comments on the crisis in Poland, expresses solidarity with the Polish workers and state that it is possible to live in peace, freedom and progress only under democratic socialism. This meeting of the PS leading bodies was arguably the day's most significant political event. I hand you over to Pedro Cid:

The Portuguese political scene may be about to see new developments, possibly surprising ones, some of which, I am told, on matters of some--not to say the utmost--delicacy. The powers of decision still rest on the current president of the republic in accordance with a legitimacy which some people are doing their utmost to question but which in fact will only come to an end when his mandate expires in January 1981.

A source that I regard as unimpeachable has told me that important developments may occur within the next few days which will be, or may be, prompted by decisions to be taken by President Eanes backed by the full weight of his legitimacy as sole sovereign figure.

Professional secrecy and the journalist's code of ethical conduct allow me to say no more. For the same reasons I have sketched out the scenario just as it was described to me. It only remains for us to await developments and, as soon as possible, to go deeper into the matter. I am told that the meeting of the PS leadership was one of the best attended ever. The few absentees, such as Antonio Arnaut, Antonio Macedo and Antonio Esteves, were people traveling abroad.

Mario Soares gave his colleagues a major in-depth analysis of the national political situation. He highlighted the contradictions which, in his opinion, exist within the government coalition and expressed great optimism over the performance of the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] in the coming elections. Soares reported in detail on the results of his negotiations and meetings with the current president of the republic, which had conclusive results and a successful outcome. Thus Mario Soares asked the PS National Secretariat and Executive Committee to support his own conclusions, that Ramalho Eanes is, in the present circumstances, the presidential candidate who would best serve democracy, and that therefore the PS should support him in the event of his deciding to stand again for office.

There were some dissenting voices but the overwhelming majority supported Mario Soares' proposals. A vote was taken, and although the result was not unanimously in Eanes's favor, the support he has in the PS was made unequivocally clear.

Later in the evening Mario Soares read the meeting's final communique to the waiting reporters. It started with an attack on the government.

[Begin recording] To the dissatisfaction caused by the bankruptcy of its government the Democratic Alliance is replying with electioneering which makes it clearer with every passing day that the present executive is behaving more as a partisan force than as the government of all Portuguese people. [end recording]

The communique then goes on to refer to today's session of the Standing Committee of the assembly of the republic. After reading the communique Mario Soares had a talk with the reporters during which he said that if the Standing Committee votes against convening an

extraordinary session of parliament the PS will act with all the means at its disposal. He refused to elaborate when I asked him to what means he proposed to resort. With regard to the investigation into Sa Carneiro's affairs, this is how the Socialists define their stand in the meeting's final communique:

[Begin Soares recording] As far as the PS is concerned, the important thing is the transparency of the actions of those holding office in the organs of sovereinty. This transparency is the indispensable guarantee of the democratic functioning of the institutions.

Different political sectors, from both the left and the right, have made the same demand. The courts have their own jurisdiction which is not affected by the holding of such a [parliamentary] enquiry. It is strange, therefore, that Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro should refuse to accept the ethical and political judgement of the most representative body of the Portuguese people, a body upon which he depends politically, and that he should seek to issue a mere general statement, devoid of any explanation, with the government seated silently around him, as a substitute for the judgment of the courts and parliament. [end recording]

In this connection it should be said that during the audience granted the day before yesterday by the president of the republic to a delegation of the Communist Party of the Portuguese Workers the latter is reported to have vehemently put to General Ramalho Eanes its opinion that the president of the republic should dismiss the Sa Carneiro government. But to return to the PS communique, after referring to the government in such critical terms and mentioning the question of the parliamentary inquiry, Mario Soares went on to disclose the meeting's main conclusion:

[Begin recording] With regard to the presidential elections a decision has been made. The executive committee has mandated the secretary general to convey this decision to the party's partners in the republican and socialist front and to the presient of the republic. [end recording]

A further qualitative step has thus been taken in this question of the presidential elections. The PS decision has been made but the PS is keeping its secret, basically out of mere courtesy, that is to say, the Socialist leaders wish to acquaint their front partners with the decision before making it public.

A meeting has already been set for this morning at 1000 between Mario Soares and President Ramalho Eanes.

In the final section of the communique the PS expresses its opinion of the situation in the mass media.

[Begin Soares recording] The executive committee expresses its profound concern over the atmosphere of crisis that exists in the state-owned mass media, especially in RDP [Portuguese Radio] and RTP [Portuguese Television Service]. This atmosphere is due to the appointments which have been made and the changes which have been introduced in order to secure control of these media and manipulating the news.

In expressing its repudiation of the contemptible policy pursued by the Democratic Alliance in the mass media, the executive committee draws the attention of the Portuguese people to the biased nature of the daily news conveyed to them, and to the gravity of this circumstance, especially before important elections. [end recording]

Curiously--and I am adding this as a reporter's footnote--during the meeting of the PS leadership bodies those present were vehemently urged not to leak any information so as to prevent the mass media from disclosing any details before Mario Soares makes his announcement later today after his visit to the presidential palace.

UNKNOWN GUNMEN ATTACK LISSARIDHIS' HOME; NO OCCUPANTS HURT

NC241931 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Around 2000 tonight in Prodhromos, unknown gunmen attacked the summer home of Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the socialist party EDEK. Mr Lissaridhis, who was inside the house, was not hurt, nor were any of his guards. The attack was reported to the police, who sent reinforcements to the area and began a search and an investigation. According to information from the area, the gunmen fired at Mr Lissaridhis' house from two directions. The guards fired back, and the exchange of fire lasted for about 10 minutes. Meanwhile, the EDEK chairman, whom we telephoned, made the following statement to us:

I believe that only enemies of Cyprus without Cypriot blood could do such an act. I call on the people to remain absolutely calm. I continue to believe that the finger that triggered the gun must be outside Cyprus. Mr Lissaridhis adds: If assassination was the aim of the attack, it is foolish. For the second time I state that ideas are neither assassinated nor intimidated. It is ironic, he added, because the attack falls at precisely the same time of the year that Dhoros Loizou [former EDEK cadre shot in August 1974] was assasinated during another attempt that was made against my life.

Mr Lissaridhis concluded: I declare that if anyone believes that theirconspiratoral plans could achieve success with this method they are disillusioned.

KHARAVYI: U.S. PREPARING FOR IRAN INVASION AT AKROTIRI

NC230628 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] It appears that Cyprus is getting involved in the adventurous plans of American imperialism for the Middle East and particularly in President Carter's preparations for intervention in Iran.

According to absolutely authoritative reports, great activity involving Hercules transport planes has been noted at the Akrotiri base during the last few nights. These planes are escorted by (Vulkan) bombers. The only planes that move during daytime are Lightning fighters which are continuously in the air.

According to our reports, during the last two nights four Hercules planes carried out 30 flights over the Akrotiri base carrying American military personnel and war materiel. The American military personnel are housed in a separate camp and their number is unknown.

It is obvious that these activities are connected with the U.S. Pentagon's general preparations in the region for aggression against Iran. Carter's intentions for an American invasion of Iran by mid-October have been disclosed by the well-known journalist Jack Anderson and have now been confirmed by other sources as well.

It is recalled that it has recently become known that the United States and Britain are discussing a plan for the partitioning of Iran. This plan will be implemented with the assistance of armed forces stationed near this country. The unusual activity of military aircraft at Akrotiri confirms in an undeniable way the crafty machinations of British-American imperialism and increases the fears about Cyprus' involvement in a wider military conflict in the Middle East area.

Political observers in Nicosia have pointed out that a very serious situation might be created if Cyprus is ultimately used as an American springboard for aggression. It is again pointed out that the Americanization of the British bases, which is no longer concealed, is fully opposed to the treaty of establishment.

The Cyprus Government must not remain idle in view of what is going on at the bases and it should not take lightly the British "assurances" that no other country is using the bases. It can and must seek the truth about the real role of these British carcinomas before we find ourselves involved in situations that would be disastrous for our existence as an independent and nonaligned state.

Pan-Cypriot Peace Council Statement

NC240844 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Statement by the pan-Cypriot Peace Council--presumably released on 23 Aug]

[Text] The press reports dealing with the noted increase of activity at the British base of Akrotiri, along with the disclosures of the Pentagon's plans about a military intervention in Iran, can only cause concern to the Cypriot people over the direct involvement of our country in a terrible adventure with inestimable consequences.

The pan-Cypriot Peace Council [PPC] has never ceased to warn the people about the agonizing dangers entailed by the presence of the sovereign British bases on Cyprus territory--dangers that have increased considerably recently because of the noted direct interest of the U.S. war machine in these bases and the settlement of U.S. military personnel within these bases. Actually, the bases were converted a long time ago into American bases and this--even formally--constitutes a flagrant violation of the treaty of establishment that rules the status of the bases. During last year's PPC mobilizations--the peace march and the disarmament week--the demand for the denunciation of this treaty, which was imposed on the Cypriot people, and for the general demilitarization of Cyprus as a basic element for a definite Cyprus solution was most categorically raised.

This demand, which is supported by all the people, must be promoted by the government of the republic in all directions because, among other things, it most vividly emphasizes the linking of Cyprus' struggle for justice and freedom with all mankind's struggle for the consolidation of peace and against the warlike imperialist forces. No one must forget that the root of Cyprus' sufferings is in the strategic importance that the imperialist centers attach to the island.

The PPC will continue in the future the struggle for the abolition of the British bases. During the forthcoming people's world assembly for peace to be held in Sofia from 23 to 27 September it will again denounce the growing imperialist machinations against Cyprus, machinations which aim at using Cyprus as a bridgehead for their aggressive operations being planned for the region, and will ask for the escalation of international solidarity for our island.

Government Spokesman's Comments

NC240706 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the government spokesman was requested to comment on a report that the Americans are using the British air base at Akrotiri for preparations to invade Iran. The spokesman made the following statement:

The government does not possess such information, but when such reports are published it is natural that the state should hold pertinent investigations.

The government's position on the use of the British bases is well known. These bases must be used for the purposes stipulated by the treaty of establishment.

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SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

NC221713 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 22 Aug 80 p 6

[Apparent text of 21 August joint communique on the meeting in Kerkira among the five Socialist Party leaders of southern Europe]

[Text] At the invitation of PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou, a meeting was held in Kerkira of the leaders of the socialist parties of Portugal, Mario Soares; Spain, Felipe Gonzales; Italy, Bettino Craxi; and Charles Hernu, a member of the political bureau of the Socialist Party of France, who represented PS First Secretary Francois Mitterrand.

Each of those present explained the problems and situation in his country. A long discussion on the common problems of the five countries followed. Noting the common points in their policies, the five decided to hold such meetings periodically--the next meeting will be in Portugal in September--so that there may be permanent cooperation among the socialist parties of southern Europe. Among other things, the five leaders explained the probelm of the rightwing and of the extreme rightwing in Europe and stressed their determination to join efforts to jointly combat it--the first goal being the forthcoming elections in Portugal, Greece and France.

They also expressed their concern over and analyzed the serious problem resulting from the existence of terrorism in some of their countries.

They also analyzed the conflict spots existing today in the world (Afghanistan), particularly the Mediterranean (Middle East, Cyprus, the other national issues of our country, etc). They also occupied themselves with their countries' participation in the efforts for detente and for peace in the world, particularly in the area of the Mediterranean in connection with the Madrid conference, which they hope will succeed despite the adverse world situation.

If the North-South dialogue is to be accepted on a worldwide scale, it must take place first in Europe.

Analyzing the international situation the leaders of the socialist parties emphasized recent events in Latin America.

They condemned the military coup in Bolivia, which overthrew the democratically elected President Siles Zuazo.

They condemned as a political farce Pinochet's referendum, which will be held in Chile on 11 September.

They stressed their support for the people of El Salvador.

Firally, in connection with events in Poland, they stressed their support for the working people and the intellectuals of this country, who are claiming collective freedoms, and expressed the hope that the answer to these claims would not be oppression.

The Kerkira meeting ended with the leaders of the five socialist parties having noted that socialism for Europe was no longer a remote vision but an approaching reality.

SPOE DECIDES AGAINST TANK EXPORTS TO CHILE

AU211242 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna--After intensive discussions in the cabinet and in the presidium of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] it is now certain that the Steyr Corporation's tank deal with Chile has blown up. Today, Thursday, the four cabinet members in charge will make the formal decision. Interior Mirister Erwin Lanc, who is to announce the decision, declared as early as on Wednesday, however, that on the basis of the legal situation in Austria and the current situation in Chile only a negative decision is possible.

The law regulating arms exports and its explanatory comment expressly states that humanitarian reasons, especially the possibility that weapons might be used to oppress human rights, are to be considered as objections stemming from the policy of neutrality, Interior Minister Lanc declared afterwards.

All the defense minister has to do, he said, is to judge whether the weapons to be exported could be used against Austria. The foreign minister, while having no objections from the point of view of neutrality, in his assessment left the humanitarian aspect undecided. Therefore he would announce a negative decision in line with the legal situation, Lanc said.

He also referred to the latest report to the UN General Assembly on Chile which indicates increasing oppression. He added that the situation in Argentina was assessed somewhat differently.

Arms exports will continue to pose problems beyond the case in question. In each case they will require discretionary decisions for which the existing law is adequate, Lanc said.

Chancellor Kreisky declares after the SPOe presidium session that the argument of safeguarding jobs had played an important role in the discussion. However, there was consensus in principle that arms exports are not desirable. In the particular case concerned, the objections outweighed other considerations, Kreisky said, adding that there is no incolination to intensify arms production. Another factor which contributed to the negative decision was the developments in Bolivia and the deterioration of the situation in Chile. In those circumstances a promise not to use the tanks against the Chilean people was not adequate, he said.

Ministers Confirm Decision

AU221450 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Yesterday [21 August] Chancellor Kreisky informed the cabinet about the discussion held in the enlarged presidium of the Austrian Socialist Party on the question of tank exports to Chile.

Subsequently the cabinet members in charge of making the decision on this issue outlined their views, the minister of the interior stating that he intended to announce a negative decision.

Interior Minister Lanc declared that in consensus with the foreign minister and the defense minister and after consulting with the chancellor--who, in the light of all juridical and human rights considerations also rejected the deal--he would now have to draft a negative reply [to the Steyr Corporation's request for an export license]. This reply will be presented once more to the cabinet for review, and then will be sent to the Steyr corporation, presumably in the first half of September.

SCHMIDT, NORWAY'S NORDLI DISCUSS POLAND, NATO

LD251700 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 25 Aug (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called for restraint by governments "outside Poland" in assessing present developments in Poland. After a meeting with Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli in Hamburg, Schmidt said today that the available information on the personnel changes in the Polish party leadership does not permit an accurate assessment. In his talks with Nordli there was agreement on this question. Both he and Nordli observed developments in Poland with "great sympathy."

Referring to the so-called dual NATO decision last December Schmidt said that he and Nordli agreed that both countries have to make a contribution to the defense capability of the alliance in accordance with their capacity. Simultaneously the great powers have to engage in talks on arms limitation on the basis of the balance of power. Judging by a letter he has received recently from the Soviet leadership he feels that the Soviet side is most willing to start such negotiations. The letter was evidently designed to underline the seriousness of the Soviet efforts.

Foreign Ministers Confer

LD241340 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 24 Aug (DPA)--Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Sunday afternoon for political talks at the latter's holiday home on Lake Prahm. (Schleswig-Holstein). Meanwhile Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received his Norwegian opposite number, Knut Frydenlund in Bremen. The heads of government and their foreign ministers will be continuing their talks on Monday at the guest house of the Hamburg Senat.

The exchange of views concerns Norwegian oil supplies to the Federal Republic and other matters. Observers expect that the international crises and above all the situation in the Eastern bloc will be discussed. Concerning the foreign ministers' meeting the Bonn Foreign Ministry said that Genscher and Frydenlund intend to discuss all international questions and their effects on the NATO alliance, on whose northern flank Norway is playing an important part. A reception by Bremen's Mayor Hans Koschnick is planned for the foreign ministers tonight. Nordli was welcomed by Schmidt this afternoon at Hohn military airport near Rendsburg. Subsequently the two flew by helicopter to Lake Brahm where Schmidt has a holiday home.

Talks Continue

LD251702 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 25 Aug (DPA)--The Norwegian prime minister, Odvar Nordli, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continued their talks in Hamburg today. Also present at the meeting in the Hamburg Senat's guest residence are Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund.

INTER-GERMAN SUMMIT SEEN AS 'HIGHLY UNLIKELY' THIS YEAR

LD251504 Hamburg DPA in German 1418 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 25 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government has affirmed its interest in holding the postponed meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker as soon as possible.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told the press in Bonn today that the government hopes that a more suitable time, named as a prerequisite on Friday when the chancellor's visit to the GDR was canceled, will not be delayed too long. No one, however, not even the chancellor, can say today whether this will be before the end of the year.

Meanwhile it has been learned from the Federal Government that it is regarded as highly unlikely that Schmidt's visit to the GDR will take place this year. The reasons given for this are expected continuing side effects from the conflicts in Poland on the GDR's scope of action in its relations with the Federal Republic, particularly in the easing of personal restrictions desired by Bonn.

BRANDT ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING, POLAND

LD251206 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 25 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt belives that talks must continue between Bonn and East Berlin. In an interview with STERN magazine, Brandt said that the summit meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED leader Honecker should be held later at a mutually suitable time. The meeting is still important because there is unchanged interest in practical cooperation and in traffic alleviations between the two parts of Germany. In the SPD chairman's opinion, Bonn's policy of detente is not yet at an end since it is guided mainly by efforts to reduce the gulf between East and West and thus make peace more secure. "To an important extent this has been achieved," Brandt said. The GDR and Federal Republic had a special duty to help secure peace in Europe.

Comments on Poland

LD251048 Hamburg DPA in German 1023 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg--In the view of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the events in Poland are catastrophic for communists in Europe. In an interview with the Hamburg magazine STERN, Brandt said that interference from outside could not help. The Federal Government, however, should--as the U.S. Government is apparently prepared to do--examine the question of how Poland's economic difficulties could be overcome through understanding and cooperation. The SPD politician warned against making the events in Poland the subject of election debates in the Federal Republic.

GERMAN BANKS STAND BY CREDIT OFFER TO POLAND

LD260906 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Frankfurt, 26 Aug (DPA)--The German banks stand by their offer to grant Poland credits of over DM1.2 billion in order to balance its 1980 balance of payments. This assurance was given last night by Hans Friderich, spokesman of the board of the Dresdner bank, which is part of the consortium of banks. Friderichs spoke to the Frankfurt club of economic journalists and underlined that so far Poland has punctually and correctly fulfilled its repayment and interest obligations. Towards the Dresdner bank, which for many years has been active in commercial business with Poland, it has always proven itself to be a "pleasant business partner." The Dresdner bank's share of the promised credits was DM100 million and is totally justifiable.

According to Friderichs the assessment of the long-term prospects for economic policy was fundamentally "not bad." As an important supplier of coal and raw materials the country would in future profit considerably from rising energy and raw material prices. However, nobody could know today how the development in Poland would continue following the latest strike wave.

FRG WILL NOT ISSUE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON ARRESTS IN POLAND

LD221229 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government evidently does not intend to call for the release of arrested dissidents in Poland in an official statement. Government Spokesman Gruenewald told a new conference in Bonn today that the Federal Government has the highest respect for the statement by the U.S. State Department spokesman expressing "concern" over the arrest of the dissidents and calling for their early release. If Bonn has not proceeded in the same way, Gruenewald said, this is because for years it has worked "quietly" to help people under arrest and the dissidents. The Federal Government uses a different approach in this respect.

GDR NOT WILLING TO LOWER AGE OF TRAVELERS TO WEST

LD232038 Hamburg DPA in German 1601 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug--According to a report in BERLINER MORGENPOST, the GDR had signalled before Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's cancellation of the proposed inter-German summit meeting at Werbellinsee that a lowering of the age limit for GDR citizens allowed to travel to the West was out of the question. The paper reports in its Sunday edition that the draft communiques for the meeting, exchanged and discussed by both sides, had made no mention of easing the lot of the people. If agreements on minor technical alleviations in travel and visiting arrangements could have been reached at all they would have been announced only later.

CDU CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT TO RETHINK 'FAILED OSTPOLITIK'

LD251258 Hamburg DPA in German 1211 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 25 Aug (DPA)--The CDU National Executive has called on the SPD/FDP government to rethink its "failed Ostpolitik." The executive agreed today at a meeting in Bonn with CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl when he pointed out, with reference to the cancelled meetings between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker, the contradictions between what was said by the government and the actual situation. Kohl stressed: The reality in Europe remains the contradiction between the euphoria of detente in the SPD and its leadership and the totalitarian power interests of communist party leaders."

The political realities in the GDR and the whole of Eastern Europe have caught up with Federal Chancellor Schmidt, said Kohl. his talks with Gierek and Honecker had originally been intended to give the impression during the election campaign of a chancellor who not only mediates between the United States and the Soviet Union but, in addition, guarantees the whole of Europe as a peaceful refuge of detente regardless of Afghanistan. Confronted with reality Schmidt has now cancelled his trip to the GDR. He was not able to exclude the possibility that he might have been exchanging words of detente with Honecker while Polish workers at the same time were possibly being put down by force with the public approval of the SED leadership.

Alluding to FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher's appeal over the weekend for a community of interests, Kohl said that appeals for common interests with regard to Ostpolitik and inter-German policy would only make sense if the SPD and FDP stopped "disparaging the CDU/CSU as an enemy of peace." Another conditions would have to be that a community of interests be sought before government decisions and measures were made and not only after they had failed. The democratic parties should also reestablish a common line in assessing communist systems.

In Kohl's view, the situation in Poland exposes a crisis in communism. After 35 years of communist rule it had not been possible to secure for the Polish people either the material basis for existence or a dignified life. He said it was a sign of hope for all of Europe that the human and civil rights ideals lived on in Poland even after decades of rule by communists and socialists. This was proved by the political demands of the striking workers who were demanding free trade unions and the abolition of censorship.

Kohl said that his party was hoping, along with the Polish workers, that the communist leadership in Warsaw and Moscow would realize that economic and social problems can only be solved in the long term by reforms and more freedom and not by terror from above or outside. The CDU executive stressed the demand for a release of imprisoned representatives of the Polish civil rights movement.

PAPERS COMMENT ON POLISH SITUATION, OSTPOLITIK

DW260748 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Press Review]

[Text] The Freiburg BADISCHE ZEITUNG writes: It was a black Sunday for Edward Gierek. Never before has the party boss of an East block country come out with self-criticism to this degree in public, never before has a communist party leader in the Moscow power sphere been forced to go to the limit of what is justifiable under communist auspices, of what is nearly no longer justifiable, to find contact again with is people who are protesting without violence but quite eloquently. Even if Gierek avoided mentioning free trade unions, everybody knows what is meant. This concession to the workers, which is probably the most far-reaching and might spell a sort of Polish spring under the control of the Warsaw leadership, probably was made with the approval of Moscow.

BERLINER MORGENPOST stresses: The ice on which Polish party chief Gierek has been balancing in search of a mainstay is cracking everywhere. The breathing spell turns out to be a gasp for air. The personnel reshuffle at the top of the party and government as well as the announced reforms have slightly reduced the agitation along the front of the striking workers, to be sure, but they failed to end the walkouts. The striking workers wonder justly, of course, what the promises are worth of a man from whose hands the power is slipping away. Gierek naturally realized quite properly that what is at stake in agitated Poland by far is no longer the mere elimination of social dissatisfaction but a political change in both the party and the state. Gierek's argumentation is veritably impregnated with concern about a Soviet intervention. No doubt the Soviets are standing by. Lament it as we may--there will not be a communism with human features in Poland, either.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG argues: Even if we do not put it past Gierek to make the best of the leeway granted him by the Kremlin in tacit collusion, who will give the strikers the guarantee that Moscow won't tighten the reins again at the next opportunity? Today the party leadership is weak, and the Soviets seem to be inclined to dodge an intrusion if possible. This is the temptation of the movement in Poland where the lack of confidence could have such a fatal effect.

Bremen's WESERKURIER makes the following comment: The crisis cannot be managed with publicly demonstrated repentance and empty promises. What is needed is a democratization which no doubt will find its limits where the system or Poland's pact commitments are called into question. Anyone hoping for anything else is dreaming and quite different from the strikers who have raised steep, albeit not excessive, demands, since they are aware of the geopolitical situation of their country.

HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG stresses this point: A Polish model would be bound to entail profound effects on the power and economic structures of other communist states. Will the Moscow leadership allow this to happen? The conflict in Poland is approaching a new climax which will conjure up the danger of violent clashes at the very moment when both sides are no longer prepared to compromise for fear of loss in prestige. At that point the state power will restore law and order.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: The people obviously do not believe in personnel alternatives among the ruling communists, so they probably are no longer prepared to listen to the contents of the recent promises. The striking people must find out whether Gierek's offer is really the utter limit to the compromise. If this is the case, the attempt to surpass these limits could still maneuver the country into a catastrophe in light of the international situation.

KIELER NACHRICHTEN writes: The government and the party in Warsaw had to pay considerably in a grave emergency by admitting gross negligence on their part. Personnel changes and concessions with regard to "free trade unions" make one prick up one's ears, but this did not cause wantonness on the part of the strikers. They do not think they have reached the end of a long way yet, and they do not want to be irritated by a regime that is up to its neck in hot water. But after all, only the final results will count.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG maintains: The problem is insoluble. The ruling class, including Gierek, can accept such reforms only at the expense of its own decline: either by peaceful transition to a new, democratically legitimated elite, or by expulsion with the help of Russian tanks. It will defend itself against that in every way possible. So what will Gierek and his people do in such a situation? They will play for time; they may make further formal concessions such as the election of trade union leaders, whom one could easily dispose of later on when the basic structure of the dictatorial apparatus is working again.

In this connection a few commentaries on the new orientation demanded by the CDU/CSU of Bonn's foreign policy, namely detente policy and the policy toward the East:

An excerpt from a commentary in WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU of Dortmund: It is absurd to depict the Polish events and the postponement of the German-German summit in this context as a disaster, but the opposition is trying to do it. Regardless of which Western government negotiates with Moscow or the other East Europeans, none of them ever would want to fraternize with the ruling people there or guarantee their political survival. This would be too gross a misunderstanding. Detente policy is nothing but the attempt to establish sensible mutual relations without the pressure of threats, and without giving up mutual hopes for a change of systems or conditions. The communists expect that from us, and we from them. Political conditions show that we are right, writes WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE notes: The basic dispute about Ostpolitik demands an examination and new orientation of foreign policy. It is certainly correct that the Federal Government is keeping itself guarded with regard to the Polish affair. It is indisputable, however, that this cannot and may not be a reason for keeping these issues out of the election campaign. Making peace more secure and achieving improvements for the people in the West and in the East was the declared aim of detente policy of the social-liberal coalition. The revolt of the workers in Poland demonstrates that this project has failed at least in some fields and this can and must be discussed.

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes: It is not new that the Union parties reject the policy toward the East and the policy on Germany. It is not understandable, however, that the CDU/CSU holds Bonn's Ostpolitik responsible for the events in Poland. Should the Federal Government not have supported economically the country for which the Union has repeatedly expressed sympathies--out of fear of the risks entailed by detente and economic cooperation? Is the policy vis-a-vis the GDR wrong because it is not free of setbacks?

GENSCHER TO URGE UN ACTION ON LISTING ARMS, AID EXPENDITURES

LD231415 Hamburg DPA in German 1350 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher intends to brief the world more thoroughly on the peaceful actions and arms expenditures of individual countries. Only a few days before the UN General Assembly meeting in New York where Genscher is to expound the Federal Republic's attitude concerning North-South relations, he said in an interview on Bavarian Radio today: "World public opinion must be able to visualize which states are primarily pursuing peaceful deeds and which are spending their resources primarily on arms." To this end the United Nations ought to keep a register which shows how many dollars per capita are spent by each industrial state on development aid and on arms. A second register ought to show arms imports and exports. Genscher said that if his advice is taken, it will show that the Federal Republic is in an exemplary position. Last year Bonn gave nearly twice as much development aid as all communist industrial states put together. In terms of GNP the Federal Republic in fact spent four times as much.

COMMENTATORS EXAMINE BROWN SPEECH, 'CARTER DOCTRINE'

DW251005 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 25 Aug 80 p 4

[Commentary signed HVB: "No World Policeman But..."]

[Text] The Carter doctrine is beginning to take shape. Following similar agreements with Kenya and Oman, the United States has now concluded a treaty with Somalia, permitting the use of naval ports and bases, although permanent bases have intentionally been renounced. The United States wants to be a credible presence in the regions of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, but it does not want to relapse into the role of a world policeman. Washington is now pursuing a power policy more freely than since the fall of Vietnam in 1975.

The Carter doctrine indicates that every "foreign threat" against friendly regimes along the oil routes "will be repulsed with all means, including military means." It would be an empty threat if it were not supported by military instruments: the rapid deployment force with its reserve of army divisions, marines, air and naval forces. In continental America this amounts to a total of about 150,000 men who will be available--however, hardly prior to 1982. Since logistic positions are necessary for their mobility, ships will be permanently present in the region as floating arms depots, and military rights are being negotiated as in Somalia, where Berbera holds a dominating position in the entry to the Persian Gulf.

As regards the two interpretations of the Soviet invasion--strengthening of the rule over Afghanistan or the intention to expand toward the south--the White House tends toward the latter idea. The filling of the American power vacuum together with American preparedness to intervene is supposed to deter the Soviet Union in this respect. [paragraph continues]

It is the horror vacui that makes the United States show imperial activity after the fall of the shah and the extended Brezhnev doctrine. Concern for the Western allies and Japan is also involved. According to the plain words of Secretary of Defense Brown, they "threaten to become Soviet satellites rather than U.S. allies," should Moscow dominate at some time in the Persian Gulf.

Aim of Speech Examined

DW251025 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 25 Aug 80 p 4

[Commentary signed -TY-: "Moscow's Nuclear Strategy From Brown's Point of View"]

[Text] For U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, his appearance at the Naval War College in Newport was a welcome pretext. The secretary with his speech was not addressing the officers in the hall so much as the world public--and particularly two groups in it: the NATO allies and the Kremlin. To them Jimmy Carters' Presidential Directive 59 was supposed to be explained once more, the directive outlining Washington's nuclear strategy. The "new" doctrine, which will pick its targets not so much in populated centers as among military objects, so far has touched off skeptical, critical and polemical reactions of a manifold character. (Naturally there were also positive reactions, but they pose no problem for Brown and the United States.)

Since the Americans with their deterrence calculations between the East and the West count on the highest rationality, they want first of all to make sure that their intentions are correctly understood everywhere, particularly in Moscow. So Brown was repeating in Newport that they are betting on deterrence as before, that they are not aiming for an offensive "first strike capability" and that they are interested in arms control as before. But in making preparations for Presidential Directive 59 one is forced to "view the new doctrine in the light of what we know about Soviet military power strategy and planning."

According to Brown the Soviet leadership in the event of war "seems to take into consideration at least the possibility of a relatively long exchange of missiles." The secretary went on to say that "at least some circles seem to take seriously the theoretical possibility of gaining a victory in such a war." America may not ignore this, even if it thinks differently. Hence the warning language vis-a-vis Moscow. But is Washington assessing the Soviet way of thinking correctly?

DIE WELT VIEWS OPTIONS OF NEW 'STEALTH' SYSTEM

DW250958 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Aug 80 p 5

[Dispatch on Secretary Harold Brown's press conference in Washington, signed RTR.: "The U.S. Air Force Is Flying 'Invisibly'"]

[Excerpt] Washington/Los Angeles--Brown refused to divulge details. The flight test of an "invisible" plane that cannot be discovered by enemy radar, which was confirmed by the secretary, is based on the secret development of an electronic "magic hood." Experts are aware that this does not involve the development of a completely new airplane but the test of a complicated installation of electronic countermeasures.

Radar-guided enemy weapons are misled by this installation in such a way that the U.S. plane seemingly does not exist.

The "magic hood" can be spread not only over airplanes but also and just as easily over other metal military objects such as warships, for instance. In the apparently endless struggle between electronic weapons and electonic counterweapons this represents, for the time being, the latest step at the present technical level. Installed in a bomber the system would work approximately as follows: Upon reception of a radar signal the system automatically measures the transmitted frequency. Then computers aboard the plane quickly select the electronic "magic hood" tailored for this particular frequency spectrum. Following its radar beam the enemy weapon flies toward an electronically created image which does not exist at all. The consequence: The enemy missile misses the bomber at a great distance.

Experts assume that the U.S. Air Force experimentally at first made one of the eight-jet B-52 bombers of the Strategic Air Command "invisible" and carried out test flights over the Nevada desert. Many Soviet radar-guided air defense systems have been set up there for the constant "Red Flag" maneuvers.

Equipped with the "magic hood" the 30-year-old B-52 long-range bombers could go on flying up to the year 2000. Besides, the cruise missiles for which President Carter had opted in 1977 instead of the development of the new B-1 bomber generation and of which every B-52 bomber can carry 20 units each, likewise could be equipped with "magic hoods."

FOOD MINISTER URGES INCREASED FRG-HUNGARIAN TRADE

LD231112 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn/Budapest, 23 Aug (DPA)--Federal Food Minister Josef Ertl has spoken out in favor of more intensive trade relations between the Federal Republic and Hungary. At the opening of the German-Hungarian food meeting in Budapest on Saturday, Ertl said that the objective of this planned intensification was to safeguard supplies and raise the prosperity of the two countries.

According to his ministry in Bonn, Ertl underlined the important task of agriculture and the food industry. Even if cooperation between German firms and Hungary is predominantly in the industrial sector, there are nevertheless already about 60 German-Hungarian cooperation agreements in the agricultural sector. Thus Hungary takes first place in the agricultural and food sectors regarding cooperation between German and East European enterprises.

BRIEFS

NORTH GERMAN RADIO TREATY--Hamburg's mayor, Hans-Ulrich Klose (SPD) and Schleswig-Holstein's minister-president, Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU) have signed the new state treaty on the North German Radio (NDR) in Hamburg and Kiel today. Afterwards the treaty was sent by courier to Austria where it was to be signed the same day by Minister-President Ernst Albrect (CDU) at his secret holiday resort. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 20 Aug 80 LD]

LIBYAN MISSILE SHIP THREATENS ENI OIL PLATFORM OFF MALTA

LD251926 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Clarifications are awaited regarding the fate of the ENI [National Hydrocarbon Corporation] oil platform Titan-2 which, as was learned yesterday, was in risk of being bombed by a missile-carrying frigate of the Libyan Navy. As is known, the platform was carrying out oil exploration on behalf of Texaco 60 miles southeast of Malta, in international waters. The zone is believed to be extremely rich in "black gold." Malta has its eye on it, but so does Al-Qadhdhafi. Four days ago, Titan-2 was approached by a Libyan warship, whose commander delivered an official note to the ENI technicians asserting that the zone fell inside Libyan, not Maltese, jurisdiction. After consultations with ENI officials, and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Italians preferred to abandon operations rather than allow an international incident.

PAJETTA: POLISH EVENTS POSE PROBLEMS FOR 'ALL WORKERS'

LD260705 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 13

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Gian Carlo Pajetta 20 August speech in Siena: "How To Answer Questions Coming From Poland"]

[Excerpt] "The news reaching us from Poland, which prompts serious concern, poses--not only for communists in countries where they are in power, but also for us and for all workers--problems concerning more through study and boldness in seeking satisfactory answers to the objective difficulties and demands presented by the struggling workers, problems concerning a bold regeneration and prompt correction of errors."

This was said by Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta as he discussed the Polish issue during a speech delivered yesterday in Siena.

The most essential thing, Pajetta said, is to guarantee the broadest possible participation to those who work, produce and live in society and must therefore participate more and more extensively in its government and organization. If socialist building is more arduous than expected by the men who stormed the Winter Palace and who wanted it; if our hopes and simplifications must make way for further reflection which accompanies the historical process and which will make us capable of playing a leading role, certainly no exhortation for us to become converts to social democracy can constitute a solution.

We would not reply to the Gdansk workers while failing to reply to the unemployed, the poor and the underprivileged of capitalist societies. We live in a world in a state of crisis and we have learned from this crisis and from our experience that democracy, national independence and the quest for more and more active and extensive consensus are needed to wage the class struggle and defend workers' rights. We agree with Christian Association of Italian Workers Chairman Rosati, Pajetta continued, when he expressed his good wishes and solidarity to the Polish workers by saying that "there is no room for propaganda; only for the honesty of a quest which embraces knowledge, resources and wisdom."

But of course we cannot contradict him when he adds that "authoritative representatives of the Italian political world who have always fought to limit the right to strike in Italy have suddenly become converted to the strenuous defense of trade union freedoms as an essential element of political democracy."

We wish to state unequivocally that if such freedoms must be defended here to be able to wage the class struggle, in a socialist society that has abolished classes and in which privileges should not exist and corporate interests should not make themselves felt, all freedoms, including trade union freedoms and the freedom to strike, must steadfastly prevail to guarantee the rational development of society, to enable errors to be corrected, to make it possible to secure from everyone his own share of work and shared responsibility.

Some people are still asking, Pajetta added, against whom the workers can strike after several decades without bosses. The answer lies in the facts, in the strike, in the workers who decided that they had to use this weapon. They must find someone to heed them, to answer them. If you trust in the working class and acknowledge its historical role, you must regard it as a valid interlocutor. If you want your people's trust you must be regarded as their valid interlocutor. We Italian Communists have debated and put forward hypotheses and proposals over the years.

UNIONS, POLITICIANS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR POLISH WORKERS

AU221233 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rome, August 22 (ANSA)--The twelfth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia heightened emotions in Italian public opinion which is closely following the growing labor unrest in Poland where hundreds of thousands of workers are on strike.

The National Federation of Farmers issued a statement yesterday stressing that "Polish peasants have already demonstrated their alignment and vigilant participation in the workers' struggle. The walkouts in Gdansk and other industrial cities in Poland are the nth proof of the failure of the collectivist system which has prevented free unions for decades".

Social Democrat Party official for labor relations Lino Ravecca said in an article appearing in today's issue of the party daily L'UMANITA that Italian unions "must face one and for all the problem of effective political solidarity" and that the three federated unions "must overcome their internal contradictions which include compromise on international problems. Italian labor unions must not only support spontaneous movements of the kind which have developed in Gdansk but also promote their formation under framework of dissent".

Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini said that the arrest of Jacek Kuron and other leading Polish dissidents "is the first worrying sign that the line of prudence and caution Polish authorities have followed thus far is being abandoned. The beginning of repression could lead to Czech-type 'normalization' in the backdrop of a sinister shadow--the shadow of Prague in August 1968".

Liberal Party Secretary Valerio Zanone announced that his party is promoting an initiative by the liberal international to establish direct contacts with the Polish workers' strike committees.

Socialist Party Senator Roberto Spano, in charge of the party's labor department, said that "it seems necessary that progressive forces move from statements of solidarity to concrete initiatives which must develop speedily at the political, social and government levels, starting with Italy".

Members of the Radical Party staged demonstrations yesterday outside the Polish and American embassies in Rome in sign of solidarity with Polish workers. The demonstrators carried placards with protest slogans such as "civil and union rights for Polish workers", "Budapest, Berlin, Prague, Kabul, the Italian left stands still to watch", "Carter, is this your civil rights policy?". Radical Party leader Marco Panella said that the protest was also directed against United States silence on the Polish crisis.

FREITAS DO AMARAL ON EXPULSION OF USSR DIPLOMATS

LD221738 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral has said that the expulsion from Portugal of four Soviet diplomats attached to the USSR's Embassy in Lisbon is due to unacceptable acts of interference in Portuguese internal affairs in certain sensitive areas of the territory. He added that situations of this type were not acceptable because they not only affect national independence but state security as well. Freitas do Amaral added that the government will not allow the foreign enemy to act as an internal enemy.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO SUPPORT EANES FOR REELECTION

LD251422 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Socialist Party today officially confirmed its backing for General Ramalho Eanes' reelection to the presidency of the republic. This is not exactly a piece of unexpected news since yesterday all signs pointed to this decision already having been reached. It only remained for Mario Soares to confirm it officially, which he did this morning after calling on General Eanes: [Begin recording] [Soares] Please note that I am not announcing that General Ramalho Eanes is standing for reelection. What I am saying is that the Socialist Party has decided to support the recandidacy of General Ramalho Eanes, assuming that he decides to stand for reelection. It will be up to him in due course to convey his decision to the news media. [sentence indistinct] You journalists always like to jump to conclusions. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Soares on Eanes Candidacy

LD252332 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Socialist Party officials today declared their support for the candidacy of General Ramalho Eanes for a second presidential term. This morning Mario Soares went to Belem Palace to convey personally to General Ramalho Eanes the decision reached at a joint meeting yesterday of his party's Secretariat and Executive Committee. On leaving the palace Mario Soares told journalists that it is a choice between a candidacy defending the democratic system and another against it, of Sa Carneiro backed by the Democratic Alliance. Eanes is not a Socialist Party candidate but an independent one, Soares said, adding that the support which the Socialists have just decided to give him is decisive for Ramalho Eanes's reelection. The Socialist leader revealed that there has been a clear political understanding between the Socialist Party and Ramalho Eanes but refused to elaborate. He said Ramalho Eanes will be a guarantee of the democratic and constitutional regime and represents stability, democratic continuity and security for the Portuguese people. He said Eanes' renewed candidacy offers the prospects of defeating the right's adventurism and consolidating the democratic regime.

Referring to remarks in a Lisbon newspaper interview today by Leonardo de Ribeiro, the Socialist Party chairman who is also the speaker in the assembly, that the Democratic Alliance would refuse to form a government if Eanes was reelected, the Socialist leader said this threat to cause a constitutional deadlock and intimidation of the electorate is extremely grave. Mario Soares said the situation in Portugal today gives cause for concern. He said the right and extreme rightwing circles for whom Sa Carneiro serves a purpose have now reached the conclusion that he is a nuisance and should therefore be burned out. He said Sa Carneiro, who is the leader of a major party, should have himself taken the responsible initiative of resigning if he wanted to save his prestige and avoid being burned out, [words indistinct], the Socialist leader concluded.

OFFICIALS REACT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Felipe Gonzalez Remarks

LD222216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], Felipe Gonzalez, this afternoon returned to Madrid after attending a conference of European socialist leaders for the past 2 days on the Greek island of Corfu. At Barbajas Airport the Socialist leader told newsmen that during the meetings they had discussed subjects relating to the international political situation, Cyprus, the Middle East and the Aegean Sea, as well as Iran and Afghanistan. He said: During one of the meetings we analyzed the problems of European cooperation and security with a reception which is spreading every day [as heard]--you cannot talk about security and cooperation in Europe without considering the Mediterranean as a link with another world rather than as a frontier.

The PSOE secretary general also referred to events in Poland. He said that the grievance of the Polish workers are not only socioeconomic. They have a political background which seems to us to be highly important. We have drawn up a communique in which we show our solidarity with the Polish workers and we draw attention to something which seems to us to be fundamental: that a conflict of such magnitude is not going to be resolved with aggression.

CCOO's Camacho Comments

LD222236 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Workers' Commissions [CCOO], Marcelino Camacho, has today returned from Poland, where he spent 2 days studying the situation. Mr Camacho said at Barajas Airport that Polish trade union leaders have assured him that there have not been arrests and that force was not being considered against the strikers. The leader of the CCOO also said that the Polish trade unions were waiting for regulation of the strike via a law which might be passed next November. On a possible Soviet intervention, Mr Camacho said that the Polish trade unions do not think that it will happen: We think that, if things develop in a normal way, there is no risk of intervention by the Soviet Union.

FELIPE GONZALEZ VIEWS NATO, SOCIALIST, EUROPEAN ISSUES

AT231420 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 Aug 80 p 9

["Exclusive" interview by Louis Dhanos with Secretary General of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Felipe Gonzalez on Corfu--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: On many issues, particularly on their positions toward NATO and the EEC, the parties of the "group" [group of southern European socialist leaders meeting in Corfu] have many and significant differences. What kind of practical compromise will be reached on these differences? How will a common denominator be found?

Gonzalez: For the moment at least, the problem of a common denominator is nonexistent. We maintain our positions and we cultivate an atmosphere of solidarity in the hope that this will be useful. We also try to put ourselves in each other's position. For instance, the PASOK chairman made us understand why Greece cannot base its security on a NATO alliance that has proven itself unable to protect Greece from the expansionist intentions of a member-state of the alliance itself.

We Spanish Socialists do not want our country to join NATO. You see we believe that everything which disturbs the "status quo" makes the return to detente, to peaceful co-existence, more difficult. Naturally our final aim is the abolition of both alliances--NATO and the Warsaw alliance.

Portugal, France, Italy also seek detente but belong to NATO and will remain in it until the prerequisites have been created for a general disarmament that will lead to firm peace. This position also has its logic and consistency. Now let us move on to the EEC.

All Spanish parties, including the Socialist Party, want the country to accede to the EEC. The same is true for Portugal. Therefore Papandreou, who would rather conclude a special relationship between Greece and the EEC, last June in Madrid promised that if Greece finally is to remain in the EEC, PASOK will support the accession of the Iberian countries to it. This is how it is possible to have differing positions and, at the same time, solidarity among the socialist parties of southern Europe.

Question: Frequently Papandreou refers to the general gap between the North and the South and to the specific gap separating the northern European countries from the southern ones. What do you have to say about this gap?

Gonzalez: Undoubtedly one exists! But particularly for Europe and, more specifically, for the EEC, I do not think this is the symptom of an organic ailment. It stems from the economic crisis and will cease to exist when that crisis has passed. For the time being, the danger that they will have to tighten the belts of their people and deal with a terrifying wave of unemployment has created introverted, selfish tendencies in northern societies. For the same reasons, the attitude of southern Europe toward the Third World is similar, for instance, toward northern Africa or Latin America. We know how terrible the problems of the Third World are, but we are more occupied with our own problems.

Question: Papandreou has noted the danger of the creation of a Bonn-Paris axis. Do you believe such a danger exists?

Gonzalez: I believe that it is natural for West Germany and France to try to deal jointly with certain situations and especially--as Papandreou has stressed--with the situation created by the arms race which tends to transform Europe into the stage for a nuclear war. I believe, however, that this effort is not leading toward an "axis." For historical, psychological, ethnographical reasons, such a development seems rather improbable to me. On the contrary, the extension and expansion of the intra-European dialogue in all directions seems to me possible and welcome.

Question: In connection with the positions which Papandreou put forth to you concerning Greece's national problems--for instance, the Cyprus problem and the bases issue--what are your observations?

Gonzalez: It was a very interesting report. We all learned things we did not know. We put these problems within their Greek framework. Naturally I agree with everything he said about the Cyprus question although I am afraid that if PASOK leads the government it will be forced to follow a somewhat more conciliatory policy toward the Cyprus question.

Regarding the bases, there is no doubt that no country desires them. No people who respect their independence want foreign bases on their soil but, in this instance too, reality sometimes dictates that a country follow a policy that will be temporarily tolerant toward established situations.

Question: How do you explain Ecevit's nonparticipation in the meeting?

Gonzalez: In recent years we had not dealt with this possibility. When we finally linked up with PASOK we ascertained that, at least for the time being, it is not feasible to expand the "group" in that direction.

Question: In the last 6 years, since the overthrow of dictatorial regimes in Greece, Portugal and Spain, many decisive developments have taken place in the world. Do you believe that these developments support the orientation of southern European toward the Third World and their adoption of a nonaligned policy?

Gonzalez: I believe that such a line would not produce immediate results. The danger which currently threatens Europe and the entire world is nuclear disaster. Specifically Western Europe, without excluding southwestern Europe, is facing the danger of finding itself between the crossfire of the great powers. Compared to it, all other dangers come second.

Comments on Common Market

LD221358 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, PSOE secretary general, has said that the triumph of socialism in a southern European country would help to break the historic burden which weighs on that part of the continent. Felipe Gonzalez was speaking on the Greek island of Corfu where he is attending the meeting of socialist and social-democratic leaders from Europe. He was referring to the more or less conservative regimes that have been in power during the past decades in southern Europe and the dictatorships through which Spain, Greece and Portugal have lived.

The Spanish Socialist leader said that the aim of the Corfu meeting was not a Socialist International for southern Europe, but rather to stress the need for parties to understand each other better and to get to know one another better. With reference to Spain's entry into the Common Market, Felipe Gonzalez said that in spite of the possible difficulties that might be encountered initially in the economic sphere, it will in fact strengthen the entire political and socioeconomic fabric in Spain.

Regarding NATO, the Socialist leader said that this party will not support Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance since it would be necessary to prove that joining would benefit Spain and detente, and this, Felipe Gonzalez stressed, is not something that can be done with ease.

Speaking then about foreign bases, Felipe Gonzalez said that these are unacceptable to the citizens of any country, except in very exceptional circumstances or for political reasons. In the case of Spain, he said, if the PSOE attains power, then it will negotiate hard over the American bases to secure greater sovereignty and power over them, and it will demand their demnclearization since, he said, Spain is not a nuclear power.

After saying that the UCD has been incapable of exploiting the expectations created after Franco's death, Felipe Gonzalez added that the PSOE has found itself obliged to carry out political activity outside its country. He himself maintains personal relations with leaders in different countries, among them those of Latin America.

SANTIAGO CARRILLO ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

For Bucharest reportage on the visit to Romania by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, see the Romania section of the 25 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADE UNION GROUP SUPPORTS POLISH WORKERS' DEMANDS

LD221024 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Organization for Cooperation Between Nordic Central Trade Unions, the NFS, has expressed support for Polish workers and their demands related to trade union matters. This was noted in a statement given after the organization's executive committee meeting in Visby, Sweden. The NFS incorporates Danish, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian and Icelandic central organizations of trade unions and the Swedish, Danish and Finnish white collar organizations.

The chairman of the Swedish central organization of trade unions, Mr Gunnar Nilsson, noted meanwhile that some of the demands by the Polish workers are political in nature. Mr Nilsson went on to say that it is not up to the NFS to review the political demands of the Polish workers. The NFS has urged the Polish central organization of trade unions to contribute toward a peaceful and constructive solution to the present situation in Poland. The chairman of the NFS, Mr Oso Laakso, of a white collar organization from Finland, stressed the need for bringing about a neg .iation contact between the Polish Government and the strikers to avoid the danger of clashes.

FINLAND

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE RETURNS FROM POLISH VISIT

LD231735 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Finnish Parliament this afternoon returned from Poland. During its week-long visit the committee met Polish parliamentarians. The six-member delegation acquainted itself with Gdansk, Krakow and Warsaw. During its visit the committee also discussed the Polish strike situation with its Polish hosts. The Poles stressed the need for a moderate settlement of the situation without violence. The Poles thought that the most difficult problem was the political demands of the strikers. The group was led by Jutta Zilliacus, deputy chairman of the parliament's foreign affairs committee.

CARRINGTON COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, MEETS LEADERS

Comments on CSCE

LD221244 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] In the opinion of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, it would be a mistake to go to the second followup conference of the CSCE, opening in Madrid in the autumn, pretending that nothing has gone wrong with the process of detente. The hopes which were prevailing at the time of the Helsinki CSCE conference 5 years ago have not been fulfilled, and this fact should be admitted, Lord Carrington said at a press conference today on the last day of his visit to Finland.

Lord Carrington said that he had extensive discussions with his host, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, on current international issues. Foreign Secretary Carrington said that he hopes that Finnish-British trade might be balanced from the present situation where there is a clear predomination of Finnish exports. However, he was unable to say of which goods the British should export more to Finland. Before the end of his visit Carrington met Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto and Speaker Johannes Virolainen this afternoon. During his visit he also had talks with the Chairman of the Coalition Party Liikka Suominen. President Urho Kekkonen received Lord Carrington yesterday.

Additional Comments

LD221906 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In the opinion of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Lord Carrington, the CSCE followup conference in Madrid in the autumn should concentrate on concrete issues which divide East and West. Lord Carrington, who today concluded his 2-day visit to Finland, talked about the foreign policy of his country at a press conference in Helsinki this morning. Hannu Reime reports:

[Reime] The talks between Lord Carrington and the Finnish foreign political leadership primarily dealt with the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, the preparations for which will begin next month, with the meeting itself in November. But other international issues were also discussed.

In Carrington's view, the most important thing in Madrid is to concentrate on concrete issues, dividing East and West and to try to make progress on them. There are several matters which could be subjected to this treatment. All of them are not necessarily connected with the CSCE. Some are connected with the current talks on reduction of armaments. Particularly in this sector, progress should be made in a way which is profitable to both East and West. Measures to increase trust agreed on in connection with the CSCE could provide the basis from which it would be possible to proceed to the European Disarmament Conference proposed by France. In Carrington's view, it is essential to concentrate on specific issues and to avoid verbal declarations which have no counterpart in reality.

In my view, the Helsinki Final Act is not a perfect document. It is only a compromise. But I would suggest that the worst thing about it is that it is not observed, Lord Carrington points out.

I do not want to mention any names, but have a look at the wording of the final act concerning interstate relations, human rights, free pursuit of science, and after that note what is taking place in the world. Even if the worst possible thing would be to abandon wholly the efforts for European detente and security, it would be equally wrong to go to Madrid pretending that no mistakes have been committed. I do not want clashes and accusations, but I think that it is necessary to admit that the 5-year-old hopes have not been fulfilled, Lord Carrington says.

Concerning the events of the last few weeks in Poland, Lord Carrington said that according to the viewpoint of the British Government, the crisis is a Polish internal matter and it must be settled by Poland itself. Lord Carrington was also asked about the plan proposed by Britain to solve the crisis in Afghanistan so that the independence and neutrality of the country would be internationally guaranteed. Lord Carrington expressed the view that such a solution would benefit all sides of the conflict and the neighbors of Afghanistan as well, including the Soviet Union, which defended its invasion on grounds of security.

The situation in the Middle East and the development after the Venice summit of the Western powers in June were regarded by Lord Carrington as very grave.

Interview on International Issues

LD260741 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 22 Aug 80 p 11

[Erkki Arni interview with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington: "Detente Produces Disappointment"]

[Text] "I want especially to talk with your foreign minister about the approaching Madrid conference," British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told HELSINGIN SANOMAT in an exclusive interview while traveling by sea from Sweden on his way to his visit to Finland.

Carrington also mentioned the situation in Poland and gave a veiled warning: "Events in Poland could end up as a danger to Europe's future if there is outside interference in Poland's affairs."

The followup European Security and Cooperation Conference, detente and the European balance were the main topics of which Carrington spoke.

Britain is generally somewhat restrained in its approach to the concept of detente, but Carrington stressed: "Detente must be kept alive. We live close together, and no one with even a little sense wants to see the disagreements between East and West continuing forever."

"On the other hand it would be unrealistic not to take notice of the incidents that have taken place last year and especially this, because of which the Helsinki agreement has become a source of disappointment. If you look at the 10 articles in the final document and then look at the Soviet Union's actions in Afghanistan and on human rights issues, it is clear that the Soviet Union has violated every one of these 10 articles in the course of the last 18 months."

"It would be of little use to pretend that these things have not happened," Carrington went on. "It is quite useless to try to paper over the cracks and claim that they are not there. But we must not make continual accusations in Madrid and end up in a dispute. Instead we must announce quite clearly our condemnation of and disappointment with the direction of events. And when we have done this we must then strive for concrete and visible actions, which would be effective in advancing toward the goals and hopes established in Helsinki--disarmament, confidence-building, the protection of human rights."

Since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's conservative government came to power British foreign policy has given the impression of being quite hard-line, but Carrington disputes the claim that there has been any significant change because of the conservative government:

"If you mean by hard-line that the British Government condemns the Soviet Union's attack on Afghanistan, then this is quite true. Indeed we do condemn it. Our conservative government condemns it, and I am quite sure that the labor party government which preceded us would have condemned it just as strongly. If you are talking about the violations of human rights, I am quite sure that our government condemns them in exactly the same way as our predecessors. In my opinion it is a mistake to think that British Governments representing different parties do not follow a uniform continuous foreign policy. Thus I do not believe that the assumption of a hardening of British foreign policy holds water."

But what about the accompanying decision to site cruise missiles on British territory and in other European countries and the recent decision to acquire Trident nuclear missiles?

"I am convinced that a Labor government would have done the same if it had been in power," Carrington said. "It would quite certainly have approved the modernization of tactical nuclear arms. This is not due to the fact that we want to expand the nuclear arsenal already in existence in Britain or to exacerbate antagonisms, but to the fact that NATO has not modernized its nuclear arms in Europe for the last 15 years. The Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union have gained a clear lead over us.

"A large number of SS-20 missiles are now threatening Europe, each with three warheads. Thus over 100 three-headed missiles are now in the field and one new missile joins them every week. NATO's European members had no counterforce to this; we were hopelessly weaker in this respect. If we had neglected to modernize our nuclear arms, it would have meant that we would not be able to manage our own defense firmly enough. And if we did not undertake it firmly, then we would endanger the very nuclear arms balance that in my opinion is the safeguard of world peace, both in our own estimation and in that of the leaders of other Western nations.

"He could only begin possible disarmament or arms regulation talks firmly from a position of equality, not of weakness. As far as the Trident is concerned, it is a question of replacing the nuclear arms already at Britain's disposal with new ones, not of adding to them."

Carrington sees the continuing conflict between Israel and the Arab nations as one of the greatest dangers to world peace at the present time. Out of concern over this comes the European Economic Community's initiative, adopted earlier in the summer, for mediation for peace in the Middle East, "not in competition with the United States but as a complement to its efforts at the present time, in a difficult election year." But Carrington confirmed that the process would be time-consuming; the end is still not in sight.

The end is still not in sight for the plan put forward by Carrington for the neutralization of Afghanistan and he does not expect any results in the next few months.

"It would offer security to Iran, Pakistan and the states in the Persian Gulf and also to the West. It would also offer security to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has said that it only occupied Afghanistan because the country's affairs were being interfered in from outside, so that the Soviet Union's borders were becoming threatened. If such a threat were removed through the creation of a nonaligned, neutral, independent Afghanistan, which other nations supported, the threat to the Soviet Union would also disappear."

Western pressure to this end would hardly help, Carrington said; instead pressure from nonaligned nations, from the Third World and especially from the Islamic World could one day get the neutrality initiative moving.

SWEDEN

POLISH EVENTS WILL COMPLICATE 'REANIMATION OF DETENTE'

LD260709 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Moscow's Dilemma"]

[Text] Reports of how the workers' revolt in Poland is developing are not clear-cut. At the same time, as reports are coming in that the protest strikes are spreading, the Polish State Radio is broadcasting vague reports that strikers and authorities have been able to reach an agreement on certain questions. But the gulf between the workers and the party in sole control is still wide and the regime still does not seem prepared to go to meet the strikers on any important points as far as their calls for political changes are concerned.

We can expect the conflict to be protracted. But even if it turns out to be soluble within Poland's borders, there is still the question of what effect the events in Poland will have on relations between East and West.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who was a guest of Sweden for 2 days and is now on a visit to Finland, said in Stockholm that there is not much room for diplomacy if Moscow should resort to military intervention to restore calm in Poland.

"We would not be able to do much more than express our disapproval, "the foreign secretary said.

Even if the Polish leadership succeeds in calming today's unrest unaided, the protests against the communist system as it has been shaped in Poland on directives from Moscow will have repercussions far beyond the country's borders. And the risks are obvious that what is happening in Poland will make more difficult a reanimation of the relaxation between East and West that was shattered by the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

The chances of building up new confidence between the Soviet-led Communist bloc and the Western world will be put to the test when representatives of 35 countries meet in Madrid in the fall to examine at a second followup conference the way in which the signatory powers have lived up to the principles they agreed on at the Helsinki Conference.

Lord Carrington passed a harsh judgement on the Soviet Union in the candid speech he made in Stockholm. He claimed that Moscow had broken all the 10 principles that were fixed in the final document in Helsinki and said that in the future Europe would not be able to accept a detente that would give the Soviet Union a free hand to increase its influence in the Third World through subversive activities and through war waged by third parties.

But the chances of creating confidence-building measures in Madrid do not seem promising. Rather there is the risk that the Madrid meeting will develop into a propaganda war.

The greatest obstacle is of course Afghanistan. The prospects of achieving an acceptable solution within a reasonable time have never seemed that promising.

The British have put forward the idea of a neutral Afghanistan, a solution that Lord Carrington thought would be attractive to the Soviet leaders. So far they have not shown much enthusiasm. After the unrest in Poland it ought to be even more difficult for them to make any concessions, since there is the probably justified fear that every concession or retreat would be seen as Russian weakness in a number of other Eastern European countries which are following events in Poland with the greatest attention.

KIPRIANOU DENOUNCES ATTACK AGAINST LISSARIDHIS

NC250826 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has denounced last night's attack by gunmen against the home of EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis at Prodhromos as abhorrent. In a statement which he made over the telephone from Greece, the president said: Such actions are not directed only against political personalities but also against Cyprus which is in absolute need of peace and order in order to continue its struggle for freedom. He added: The government is determined to suppress every terrorist or criminal action of this or of any other kind that might disturb peace and order. Finally, Mr Kiprianou stressed that all necessary instructions have been issued for the most swift and effective police action possible in order to detect the culprits.

EC'S THORN CONCLUDES VISIT WITH MEETINGS, STATEMENTS

Meeting With Denktas

TA221755 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] President Denktas received this afternoon the current chairman of the Ministerial Council of the EEC and foreign minister of Luxembourg, Mr Gaston Thorn. At the meeting which lasted about 2 hours, the minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, and the federated state's representative in relations with EEC, Mr Tatar, were also present.

Speaking to correspondents at the end of the meeting, Mr Thorn said that he had taken advantage of his few hour visit to Cyprus to see President Denktas, who had explained to him the Turkish Cypriot views on the Cyprus problem. He added that he had collected information both from the Greek Cypriot side and from the Turkish Cypriot side. He stated that he was trying to get as much information as possible so as to have a complete picture of the situation. He said that he was happy that the Cyprus intercommunal talks were to be resumed on 16 September. He stated that the 250 million Europeans were keeping their fingers crossed and wished wholeheartedly that the talks would be a success.

Speaking to correspondents, President Denktas said that they had exchanged views with Mr Gaston Thorn on Cyprus' relations with the EEC and the Turkish Cypriot community's relations with the Community as well as the Cyprus problem. He stated that he was pleased with the meeting. He expressed the hope that high-ranking officials of the European community would also visit the island because the Cyprus problem was being wrongly understood as a result of the Greek Cypriot propaganda campaigns and the visits would be beneficial to understand the fact of the problem.

President Dentkas said that the Turkish Cypriot community would continue its contacts with the EEC because the Turkish Cypriot community had very urgent problems and credits and aid were needed to overcome these problems.

He pointed out that the economic imbalance between the Turkish Cypriot community and the Greek Cypriot community was great because the aid being extended to Cyprus was being used only by the Greek Cypriots. He added that this imbalance was also affecting a political solution. He expressed the conviction that this should also be taken into consideration while assessing the Cyprus problem.

Asked to comment on a statement by Mr Kiprianou to a correspondent of THE GUARDIAN newspaper in which he rejected the exchange of population agreement, President Denktas said that Mr Kiprianou, by rejecting this agreement, was rejecting a reconciliation. He said that he did not want to comment any further before he saw the whole of the statement. He stressed that the exchange of population was one of the principles he had reached agreement on during his meeting with Archbishop Makarios and [words indistinct] at the negotiating table. He added that the Turkish Cypriot community's answer to this issue was ready. He reiterated that it was impossible to imagine the (?spreading) once again of Turkish Cypriots among Greek Cypriots and that those who imagined such a move were not realists and peace could not be achieved with unrealistic people.

Comments on EEC's Role

NC231824 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] In an interview with Nicosia Radio, Thorn, president of the EEC Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Luxembourg, has expressed his satisfaction over the resumption of the intercommunal talks and his hope for their full success. Thorn also expressed the EEC's readiness to offer any assistance so that the talks might succeed. He called on both sides to show a spirit of goodwill and patience, adding that the EEC had no intention of assuming UN Secretary General Waldheim's role.

Regarding Cypriot-EEC relations, Thorn expressed the conviction that before the end of the year, an association council would be established that would set, as he said, the basis and the principles of the negotiations for Cyprus' association with the Community. Thorn expressed the hope that the negotiations would bring results in the first months of 1981.

Meeting With Rolandhis; Departure

NC231116 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Luxembourg, left Cyprus today following a 2-day visit to the island. Prior to his departure, Mr Thorn held another meeting with Foreign Minister Rolandhis during which they continued and concluded the exchange of views on matters concerning Cyprus and the EEC. These matters were also discussed yesterday during a meeting between Mr Thorn and Acting President Mikhailidhis. While in Cyprus, Mr Thorn also met Commerce Minister Papayeoryiou with whom he discussed questions connected with the sale of Cypriot products to the EEC countries. Mr Thorn was seen off at Larnaca Airport by Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayia and by other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MADRID VISIT, CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD260827 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 22 Aug 80 pp 35-36

[Interview given to Simon ad-Diri by Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis in Madrid--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: What is the purpose of your visit to Spain? Has the visit any connection with the forthcoming international conference in Madrid?

Rolandhis: I would like first of all to poing out that relations between Cyprus and Spain have always been good. They are geographically affiliated. The Mediterranean links us in the East and the West. It would be wrong to say that there are no diplomatic relations between Cyprus and Spain. It is true that there is no Cypriot Embassy in Madrid but our ambassador in Paris assumes this task in France, Spain and Portugal.

Regarding my present visit to Spain, it comes on the eve of the preparations for the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation which will convene in October and for which the world has been preparing for almost a year, as a continuation of the Helsinki conference which dealt with independence, sovereignty, human rights and international rights.

AL-HAWADITH: What is Spain's position regarding the Cyprus issue?

Rolandhis: Last Tuesday, I met with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre who told me that he believes in the need to bolster by all means the UN resolutions which provide for the withdrawal of the occupation forces from the island. We also discussed the Madrid conference. During the official dinner Oreja Aguirre told me: "Had the solution to the Cyprus problem been in our hands there would have been no problem." Choosing Spain as a venue for an international conference of this kind lends special importance to all the problems in the Mediterranean basin, including, of course, the Cyprus problem.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you expect from the forthcoming Madrid conference?

Rolandhis: I am a realist and I am aware that the Madrid conference will not produce any magical results. All the principles of the Helsinki conference were violated when Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974. Although we do not expect much from the Madrid conference in practical terms, it can, however, recall sovereign rights, human rights and relations among states. What concerns us is to recall the resolutions or principles of the Helsinki conference. Naturally, the Madrid conference will be held in a tense atmosphere, especially if the issue of Afghanistan is raised. The discussion of the Afghan issue, however, will inevitably bring up the question of the other occupied areas in the world. So far, we do not have many details about the Madrid conference as to who is going to attend it and what subjects it will discuss. I repeat, however, that we do not expect a miraculous solution to the Cyprus problem from the Madrid conference.

AL-HAWADITH: You have come to Spain amid continuous talk about the possibility of Spain joining NATO. Do you have any particular stand on this question?

Rolandhis: Every state has the right to adopt the stand it wants. The question of Spain joining NATO is an internal issue and does not constitute an obstacle in the way of the establishing of good relations between Cyprus and Spain. There are NATO states like Italy and France with which we have relations. Despite being a nonaligned state, our relations are good with both the Soviet Union and the United States.

AL-HAWADITH: Your visit to Spain coincides with the Libyan offer to host negotiations between officials of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. How do you view the Libyan offer? Can Spain also play the role of mediator?

Rolandhis: The initiative you are talking about was made during the Libyan foreign minister's visit to my country. Tripoli did not mean to mediate between President Kiprianou and Mr Denktas. It only suggested to the UN secretary general that it be the venue for the dialogue between the two sides. I am aware that Al-Qadhdhafi can influence the Ankara government by virtue of oil (Rauf Denktas is Ankara's man in Cyprus). However, the Libyan offer should not cancel out the continuation of UN Secretary General Waldheim's efforts. Waldheim alone should decide on the venue. As for Spain, we have not asked it to intervene.

AL-HAWADITH: A journalist has stated that when he went to the occupied Turkish sector, he was shown papers and evidence proving that you yourselves do not want to negotiate?

Rolandhis: I have asked this journalist to bring me copies of the alleged papers. I remember that Denktas expressed readiness to negotiate but then withdrew 24 hours later.

AL-HAWADITH: According to information, there are 2,070 missing persons in Turkish prisons.

Rolandhis: In fact we do not have precise information about this matter but a letter has arrived from a missing person. It came from one of the Turkish prisons. Every citizen is saying that the sender must be "my husband, my brother or my relative."

AL-HAWADITH: Do Amnesty International or the Red Cross have no information?

Rolandhis: Efforts are being made at present with regard to the missing persons but the time to reveal these efforts has not yet come.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you assess relations between Cyprus and the Arab world? How do you establish balanced relations with the conflicting Arab sides? Do you intend to sever relations with Israel?

Rolandhis: Israel has an embassy in Nicosia. We do not contemplate severing relations but we want to have good relations with the Arab world. We will not interfere in internal disputes. We support the just Arab causes and we do not side with one side against another. Despite the fact that Saudi Arabia votes against us in the United Nations, we have very strong commercial and economic relations with it. Saudi tourists come to Cyprus in great numbers.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you sum up the situation in Cyprus?

Rolandhis: We are a very hard-working people. We have great business management capabilities. This is recognized even by the developed countries. We emerged from the 1974 catastrophe in a manner that has surprised everybody. As far as the economic and social situation is concerned, we wish to return to confederal coexistence. There has never been any problems between the two communities. I feel that our Turkish Cypriot compatriots are suffering from the Turkish occupation. We are all Cypriot citizens and belong to one homeland.

KUWAIT PRIME MINISTER ON PRIVATE VISIT TO CYPRUS

NC260823 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] We have been informed that Kuwaiti Prime Minister Jabir al-'Ali as-Salim as-Sabah [title as published] has arrived in Cyprus on a private visit. He is accompanied by an entourage of about 20, including ministers.

According to the information, the Kuwaiti prime minister will stay at the Amathus Hotel in Limassol for about 10 days.

UN APOLOGIZES TO GOVERNMENT FOR MAGAZINE ARTICLE

NC231112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The UN General Secretariat has expressed regret to the Cyprus Government for an article carried by a recent issue of the BLUE BERET magazine which is published by the UN peace force in Cyprus. Foreign Minister Rolandhis had made representations to the United Nations in connection with the inaccurate and unacceptable references included in the article. The UN authorities have informed the authorities of the republic that instructions have been issued that in future such irregularities be avoided.

SAUDI FINANCE MINISTER SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT, DISCUSSES TIES

Arrival Statement

TA221916 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Saudi minister of finance and national economy, Shaykh Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl, arrived in Ankara this evening to sign an agreement on a $250 million loan his government is to extend to Turkey. During his stay in Ankara he will also hold talks on the development of the economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

He was received at Esenboga Airport by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin and ministry officials. In a speech at the airport Sezgin said that the visit would make positive contributions to the development of the increasingly developing relations between the two countries. Recalling that an agreement on the $250 million loan Saudi Arabia would extend to Turkey would be signed in Ankara tomorrow, Sezgin said that the further development of the relations would also be discussed at the talks.

The visiting Saudi minister said the talks which had started in Riyadh on the development of the relations between the two countries would be continued in Ankara. He said that Saudi Arabia saw Turkey as a great, powerful and leading Islamic country. He expressed the hope that positive results would be achieved at the end of the talks in Ankara.

Invitation to Demirel

TA221751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel received the Saudi ambassador to Ankara, Muhammad al-Awadi, at the prime minister's office at 1730 today. The ambassador delivered a message from Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud to Prime Minister Demirel.

The Foreign Ministry information directorate general announced that in his message, the crown prince and deputy prime minister repeated his invitation to Prime Minister Demirel to visit Saudi Arabia. He said that he would be pleased if Prime Minister Demirel would visit, which would strengthen the ties of friendship between Turkey and Saudi Arabia and further develop the cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting With Demirel

TA230840 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In a statement at the end of his meeting with Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel today, Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl said that he exchanged views with Demirel on bilateral relations and world problems. Noting that Demirel and he agreed on developing the relations between the two countries, the Saudi minister said that they decided to increase the mutual visits on the government level. Aba al-Khayl noted that they also discussed the problems of the Islamic world and that they agreed on the importance of solidarity [among the Islamic countries]. The Saudi finance minister and Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin later met at the ministry.

Loan Agreement Signing

TA231146 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The agreement on the $250 million loan to be extended to Turkey by Saudi Arabia was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin and Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl.

In a speech after signing the agreement, Sezgin said that Saudi Arabia's contribution at a time when Turkey is facing economic difficulties strengthened the relations between the two countries. Sezgin noted that, in the development of relations, Turkey will not be a recipient of aid alone, but it will also assist Saudi Arabia's development through various means.

Pointing out that the meetings of the joint Turkish-Saudi economic committee should be continuous, Sezgin noted possibilities have been created for Turkish businessmen to cooperate with Saudi Arabia in numerous fields. The finance minister added that the increased relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia are important for peace and tranquillity in the Middle East and the world as well as in the two countries.

In his statement, Aba al-Khayl said that the agreement indicates the importance attached to Turkey. He said that Saudi Arabia welcomed Turkish businessmen's increased activities in Saudi Arabia and their contributions to his country's development.

Noting that Israel's decision to declare Jerusalem its capital created a grave situation in the Middle East, the Saudi minister said that, therefore, the Islamic world should achieve solidarity. Aba al-Khayl explained that, as prominent countries in the Middle East, the cooperation between the two countries is important for securing peace in the region and in the Islamic world. Pointing out that Saudi Arabia is ready to cooperate with all Islamic countries in a bid to secure solidarity within the Islamic world, the Saudi finance minister added that Turkey's contribution to this is also necessary. The $250-million Saudi loan will be extended for a period of 15 years with a 5-year grace period in exchange for 5 percent expenditure. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish at 1400 GMT on 22 August reports that "$100 million will be given to Turkey when the agreement is signed, a second $100 million at the beginning of September and $50 million in December.]

Meeting With Erbakan

TA231568 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Saudi Finance Minister Shakyh Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl met with Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen after the signing of the Turkish-Saudi loan agreement. In a statement after the meeting, which lasted for about an hour, Erkmen said that an agreement has been reached to increase political solidarity within the framework of the Islamic conference and to strengthen this solidarity with economic cooperation. Noting that the Turkish and Saudi views were similar regarding political issues, Erkmen added that it again became apparent that the two countries can cooperate at international forums. Pointing out that various international and regional problems were discussed during the meeting, Erkmen said that they had exchanged views on Turkish-Saudi cooperation at UN meetings. Noting that Turkey and Saudi Arabia shared the same view regarding Israel's decision to declare Jerusalem its capital, Erkmen concluded by saying that Turkey requested that the economic aid to be extended by Saudi Arabia to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus be extended as soon as possible. The Saudi minister, who arrived in Ankara yesterday evening, left Turkey by air for Saudi Arabia at 1600.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH JORDAN

TA221627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A Jordanian trade delegation headed by Minister of Supplies Jawad al-'Anani, which arrived in Turkey 2 days ago, has concluded certain import deals. The delegation will continue its contacts in the coming days.

We asked Ibrahim Unlu, the director general of the Trade Ministry agreements department, to give us some information about the Turkish-Jordanian economic relations.

[Begin recording] We are trying to develop our economic and commercial relations with the Middle Eastern Islamic countries. Meanwhile, we are making continuous efforts to increase our commercial trade with Jordan. In fact, we signed an agreement with Jordan on 17 June 1980 based on the current economic needs of the two countries. This agreement replaces the agreement signed 28 July 1966. I am pleased to say that the volume of trade between Turkey and Jordan was $16 million in 1977, $28 million in 1978 and $48 million in 1979. This volume reached $30 million during the first 6 months of 1980.

The main item we import from Jordan is phosphate rock which is the raw material of our country's fertilizer industry. In return, we export livestock and agricultural goods such as grain, potatoes, onions, lentils, oranges, lemons, tangerines, grapes, apples and watermelons and industrial goods such as refrigerators and fans. The new agreement we signed with Jordan envisages Turkish exports of certain metals such as perlite, magnesium sinter and emery stone, as well as industrial goods such as glass wool, chemical goods, hand tools, power generators, agricultural equipment, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and bicycles. [end recording]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LONDON TO MEET IMF OFFICIALS

TA251015 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation headed by Turgut Ozal, the Prime Ministry under secretary and the deputy under secretary of the state planning organization, has left for London to hold talks with IMF officials. Ozal will meet with IMF officials in London and discuss latest economic developments.

ECEVIT CLAIMS DEMIREL IN POWER BECAUSE OF 'MURDER GANGS'

TA221910 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that he is not bargaining to establish a government with anyone. He said: Our problem is not to become a government, but to save Turkey from the present government and to insure the restoration of the state.

In a news conference he held in Ankara, Ecevit commented on Demirel's remarks of yesterday and today. The RPP leader said that he was trying to prevent the implementation of a nazi-fascist plan in Turkey. He added: In any democratic country, if the problems and the crisis reach the dimensions they have reached in Turkey today, then a government is established which reflects and tries to reconcile the majority of the people and various inclinations. That is how nations of democratic countries try to move out of the crisis. That is what we want and that is what we are calling for. However, Mr Demirel prefers to contribute to the implementation of certain plans which, after World War I, brought Nazism to Germany and Fascism to Italy. He rejects our calls of good will.

Pointing out that his remarks on helping prisoners to escape were distorted by Demirel, Ecevit charged that Demirel and his government were in power thanks to the support of the murder gangs that helped prisoners escape. Ecevit said: That is what I say and unless Mr Demirel ends his relations with those circles, unless he saves our state and nation from the aggression of those circles, I will continue to say so.

The RPP leader said that in a speech today, Demirel said: May God not let anyone fall into a position where he escapes from early elections.

Ecevit added: Mr Demirel seems to have forgotten that he rejected early election proposals in 1974 and 1975. We want the assembly to carry out its principal duty before the elections--to elect a president. A conciliation between the two major parties is necessary for that. By evading such a conciliation, Mr Demirel is preventing the election of a president. By preventing the election of a president he is damaging the fundamentals of the state.

ERBAKAN CHARGES DEMIREL WITH BARGAINING TO TRANSFER DEPUTIES

TA221800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that his party is not bargaining to establish a government with the RPP. Addressing an NSP meeting in Ankara, Erbakan stated that the JP had recently chosen the NSP as a target. He charged that both the JP and the RPP were bankrupt politically and that from now on a party cherishing the national views must come to power.

He added: Actually, it is the JP which is conducting bargaining. During the last few days, the JP has been conducting an early elections campaign on the one hand and on the other going into immoral political negotiations so that deputies transfer into his party. Everybody knows that, in its recent past, the JP managed to bring about several transfers of deputies through bargaining and negotiations or that it at least managed to insure that certain deputies did not participate in important votes. There are no such stains on the history of the NSP, which is clean and pure.

INDEPENDENT UNION LEADER KILLED IN ANKARA

TA221102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The leader of the independent (Koy-Yt-Is) Union [presumably Village Workers Union], Sadik Ozkan, has been killed by armed terrorists in Ankara. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from security directorate officials and eyewitnesses, the incident occurred as follows:

Ozkan left his house in Cankaya to go to work around 0830. Shots were fired at Ozkan's car from another car following him on Yujari Ayranci Hosdere Street. Ozkan died instantly from head and chest wounds. His car hit two other cars traveling in the opposite direction and stopped on the pavement. Officials said that the three terrorists escaped in the car which is believed to be stolen and carried a counterfeit number plate.

CANADA

CHINA, CANADA REACH CONSULAR AFFAIRS AGREEMENT

OW251913 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Ottawa, 25 Aug (AFP)--A new consular affairs agreement has been reached by China and Canada, Industry and Commerce Minister Herb Gray announced today following a meeting here with Chinese Heavy Industry Minister Bo Yibo.

Under the accord, Chinese immigration officials will be more readily admitted to China to interview Chinese who wish to join relatives in Canada. China has authorized Canada to open new consulates in Shanghai and Guangzhou and Ottawa approved a Chinese consulate at Toronto. Following the talks, Mr Yibo said that "relations between our two countries have made satisfactory progress." The Chinese minister is on an official visit to Canada.

UNITED KINGDOM

FOREIGN OFFICE SUMMONS SOVIET ENVOY TO EXPLAIN JAMMING

LD22232 London Press Association in English 2049 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] London, 22 Aug--The Foreign Office tonight summoned the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in London Mr Vladimir Keline to explain why BBC broadcasts into Russia were being jammed. It is believed that BBC broadcasts are being sabotaged by the Russians because of the possible "contagious" effect on public opinion resulting from news about the strikes in Poland.

Mr Keline was seen by a deputy under secretary and reminded about international agreements regarding freedom of information, and in particular the dissemination of radio broadcasts. Mr Keline "took note" and said he would be in touch when he had any information. The meeting lasted half an hour.

GREECE

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

WC221243 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Cypriot President Kiprianou called on President Karamanlis at 1100 today and briefed him on the latest Cyprus developments. After the meeting the Cypriot president stated that he is fully satisfied with his meeting with Mr Karamanlis.

On Monday Mr Kiprianou will have meetings with various party leaders. The first meeting will be on Monday evening with the leader of the main opposition party, PASOK Chairman Papandreou.

TURKEY REQUESTS APPROVAL OF NEW AMBASSADOR

AT231334 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Turkish Government has asked for the consent of the Greek Foreign Ministry to appoint a new ambassador in Athens. According to press reports, Tahir Alacam is expected to take up his new duties at the end of September or October. As has been learned in Ankara, the Turkish ambassador in Athens to date, Tezel, will head the Turkish Embassy in Beijing.

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SCHMIDT RECEIVES BREZHNEV LETTER ON EUROSTRATEGIC ARMS

LD262122 Hamburg DPA in German 2013 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--In the last few days, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has received a letter from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev on the problems of Eurostrategic weapons. The letter was also recently sent to other heads of state or government. The White House confirmed receiving the letter this evening. There was confusion for a time about the existence of a letter from Brezhnev because Schmidt himself referred on Monday in Hamburg to a letter from Soviet Premier Kosygin. The Federal Press Office, which confirmed the latest letter today, added in explanation that the mistake had resulted from a slip of the tongue by the federal chancellor at his Hamburg press conference. So far little has been made known about the content of the letter or its exact date. The last time Brezhnev commented on this subject in letters to Western heads of government was last March.

GENSCHER LEAVES FOR U.S.; TO ADDRESS UN

LD261232 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Summary] Bonn, 26 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left today for Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The most important topics will be the East-West relationship and developments in Europe including the crisis in Poland, the West's reply to the latest Soviet views on talks on arms limitations, Afghanistan and the situation in the Middle and Near East. The upcoming Madrid meeting will also be discussed. Tomorrow Genscher is due to address the special UN General Assembly on Bonn's view on the relationship between the industrial states and the developing countries.

APEL ADVOCATES 'COOL' RESPONSE TO POLISH EVENTS

LD261526 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Itzehoe, 26 Aug (DPA)--Defense Minister Hans Apel, speaking at a public SPD meeting this afternoon in Itzehoe, has warned against any kind of interference in the Polish crisis so as not to give the Soviets an excuse for intervention. "Only coolness and nonviolence can solve the Polish problem," said Apel.

HUONKER BRIEFS CDU/CSU ON CANCELLATION OF SCHMIDT GDR VISIT

LD261220 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug (DPA)--Gunter Huonker, minister in the chancellor's office, gave a confidential briefing to the CDU/CSU in Bonn today on the circumstances leading to the cancellation of the meeting planned for this week between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED leader Erich Honecker. CDU Deputy Alois Mertes, who together with the CSU Deputy Hans Klein saw Huonker, said later that the opposition sees itself confirmed in its impression that the Federal Government did its utmost in order to allow the meeting to take place on the basis of its political concepts and because of an "inter-German illusion of detente." The Federal Government had been prepared to accept in return considerable demands by the GDR. However, in the end it was forced to recognize that the GDR's scope--also because of the situation in Poland--had been narrowed. Mertes expressed the view that the GDR had primarily seen the Schmidt visit as an increase in the regime's esteem and as an opportunity to get a lot of money from the Federal Government.

Before the meeting in the chancellor's office Mertes had submitted four questions to the Federal Government. One of them, whether the GDR had rejected a dinner with the federal chancellor during the planned visit, according to Mertes had already received an affirmative reply from Huonker. Aside from this the CDU deputy wanted to know from the Federal Government when East Berlin had agreed to Bonn's wish for a visit by the federal chancellor to Rostock and Guestrow and when it was turned down. The CDU deputy also wanted to know why the chancellor did not want to go by air to West Berlin in order to travel to Werbellinsee.

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI INTERVIEWED ON OSTPOLITIK, POLAND

DW271003 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts from correspondents Eser and Albert interview with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the SPD, during the special feature "ZDF Hearing"--presumably in Bonn-live]

[Text] [Question] Of the FRG citizens interviewed by the ZDF Television Network 75 percent deem good relations with the Soviet Union particularly important. How do you explain this? Does this reflect fear of the power of the great Soviet Union rather than confidence in the Soviet Union as a partner for peace policy?

[Answer] I assume that those interviewed kept in mind primarily that the Soviet Union is one of the two great world powers and that one should also be interested in having a good, normal relationship with a power affiliated with a different alliance because this is of great significance for the preservation of peace in Europe and, beyond that, in the world. I suppose that the people who were interviewed proceed from the premise that the alliance is the basis of our security but that good relations with the other world power are just as important for peace and security in Europe.

[Question] Isn't detente policy, contrary to what has been assumed to date, becoming a central election campaign issue, and isn't it true that we have reached a point where a new delineation of Ostpolitik is necessary?

[Answer] To begin with, it is necessary in foreign policy to review at regular intervals all problems and questions at issue. This is necessary particularly when changes take place. I do see changes that have taken place and which we have been facing for some time after the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. But at the moment I do not see any topical changes here in Europe. We have indeed a dramatic dispute in Poland. But so far this conflict has been waged in the form of a dialogue. This, therefore, is a completely changed policy compared with the situation in 1970. At that time forcible action was taken. Now the dialogue is being conducted. So if the situation remains as it is--but I must add a question mark on this point--then I fail to see why there should be any fundamental change in our policy here in Europe.

[Question] Isn't it true that this detente works only as long as the West waives calling in question the Soviet Union's claim of domination over Eastern Europe?

[Answer] Clear agreements exist. All parties involved must strictly abide by these agreements. What I have in mind, for example, is the bilateral treaties we concluded primarily with respect to the reununciation of force but also on the inviolability of borders.

[Question] The election platform of the Social Democrats says that it is necessary to talk more, not less, in difficult times. This may still have held true for the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting. Does this concept continue to work after the cancelled meetings with Gierek and Honecker?

[Answer] I believe that this continues to hold true in principle. Only the week involved cast shadows from Poland on the talks. These shadows were bound to influence at least one of the partners. The preconditions did not exist for attaining the results which both sides must attain. And for this reason I think it is appropriate for the dialogue to have been postponed and not called off. And I hope that this dialogue has been postponed for only a short period of time.

PRESS CONTINUES TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

DW270805 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0505 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Press review on strikes in Poland, Bonn reaction]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG analyzes Bonn's reaction to the Polish crisis. The paper writes: The Federal Government is also charged in the dispute between the Polish workers and their government. Its representatives must use such words and take such action that the Polish nation is strengthened, a nation whose will is expressed by the striking people, and that the danger does not grow of a grave setback caused by the Warsaw leadership or even directly by the Soviet Union. Our state owes this to the Poles. It owes to its own inhabitants neither to deny its principles in reacting to the Polish crisis, nor to overexert itself. Not only German interests are involved, but also the fate of the Poles. Nobody in the West should urge them to risk continually more and eventually a frontal collision with the Soviet power which could cause a catastrophe for the nation, which would be abandoned by the whole world, as well as by the West. The Western world as early as 1956 lost the moral right to give incentive speeches to the Eastern bloc when it looked on inactively as the Hungarians who were fighting for their freedom were overpowered by the Red Army.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE of Oberndorf notes: Political Bonn these days looks more attentively and with more concern to East Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow than most citizens realize. The Federal Government's and the parties' public reserve on commenting on the events in Poland is being justified by the necessity of showing political commonsense and responsibility. Concern is great that the revolt of the workers possibly cannot be settled through negotiations and that it could lead to dramatic escalation. In such a case the political landscape in Europe would have other features than those which have been outlined in past years on the diplomatic blueprints in the East and West.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: The strikes in Poland are spreading. Still this does not necessarily mean that a military intervention by the Soviets, on which the West is even more nervously speculating than Poland itself, is directly forthcoming. For the Polish workers have discovered a form of resistance which has never before been mustered in this dimension against a communist party dictatorship and which confronts the Warsaw regime as well as the Kremlin with entirely new problems: nonuse of violence paired with admirable self-discipline. Gierek knows better than to send his army against his compatriots who are acting as spontaneously as they are acting in a controlled manner, for striking compatriots potentially do not provide an enemy image for the army. And what about theRussians? If they were to dispatch their tanks, what would they do if not one stone is hurled at them anywhere, the Poles--and then perhaps all of them--just sitting there calmly and simply doing nothing at all?

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG discusses the demands of the strikers on the Polish Baltic Seacoast and stresses: For well-known reasons the socialist system of Poland must not be shaken. On the other hand, partial reforms in a single-party state of the East bloc variety quickly entail the landslide changes known to us from the era of the Prague spring. This emerges from the details: The Communist Party leadership cannot undo the fact that the workers in the plants themselves have organized in trade unions, just as it ultimately could not dodge the dialogue with the Supra plant strike committee.

And yet it is leaving no stone unturned to limit this movement to the lower levels and to prevent the establishment of a nationwide trade union movement removed from direct control by the Communist Party. Such an organization would not only have the power of appearing as a wage-rate partner but would gain besides the right to have a say on national social and economic policies. Thereby the power monopoly of the Communist Party would be broken and a counterweight created in the state which would be bound to become the natural rallying point and center for the entire political opposition. Gierek will make very effort to prevent such a development.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on Background

DW270907 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Commentary signed HHG: "Self-Destruction"]

[Text] The Soviet discovery had to come that the West is interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and that it is exploiting the situation there for its own sinister purposes. The reproach that the whole misery was the work of antisocialist forces wire-pulled from abroad actually is expected to follow soon. If things do not work in the countries of socialism, it must be the fault of an external enemy.

The inability of finding fault in their own system, their own leadership, was hardened into stone in Byzantine Russia, into becoming the highest virtue. It was forced on the "brother countries," and it was one of the reasons for the Gdansk revolt. We are fed up with being permanently lied to, say the Polish workers, lied to by the functionaries who are ruling in the name of Marxism which 100 years ago began to attack the hypocrisy of the bourgeoisie. Now the workers in a socialist state demand free trade unions of a Western kind and less hypocrisy, and party chief Gierek promises "honesty." What was there before?

The sweet dishonesty which has become an end in itself is eating away the East European regime all on its own. There is no need for anybody to assist from without.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE on Soviet Reactions

DW270735 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Commentary signed ME.: "Defeat in the Airwaves"]

[Text] The first Moscow reaction to events in Poland last week was the jamming of British, American and West German radio broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union. It could be considered a defensive measure: Undesired information was to be withheld from their own populace. But the second Soviet reaction has an offensive character and involves again the information policy aspect of the great socialist strike. The Soviet Union now calls it "psychological warfare," namely that the West is as intensely interested in Polish affairs as warranted, and that it reports on them thoroughly over the radio and television. In doing this the Soviet leadership--so far indirectly--is also addressing its reproach to the Polish leadership because it has so far not effectively prohibited Western reportage from the scene of events.

Nobody ought erroneously to assume that it is a good sign that the Soviet leadership is limiting its activities "only" to outbursts of rage vis-a-vis the effects on policy of informative reports on the Polish mass strikes. [paragraph continues]

The daily reports on events on the east coast beamed to all the socialist states do not involve only socialism in Poland, but the Soviet power position in all of Europe. What feelings might the Soviet ambassador to East Berlin have or his consul in Chemnitz when they see West German television newsreels every night, and what feelings might their colleagues in Budapest or Bratislava have when they see Austrian television? The eating away of Soviet positions in "middle Europe" ["zwischeneuropa"] is currently taking place on its own quite normally through the dissemination of interesting information through the airwaves. Not even Moscow can say that an aggressive plot with other than peaceful machinations is under way. The West is even playing matters down.

And yet the Soviet Union is so hard hit by every night's demonstration of its loss of power that it may possibly not stand it much longer. Even Marx knew--and he was right--that whatever takes possession of the masses will turn into power. If the Soviet leadership now complains about "psychological warfare" and the "subversive clamor" of allegedly gigantic propaganda machines in the West, this reproach can overnight become a motive for massive intervention in Poland. Too much is at stake for the Soviet leadership, and too many people know this who should not.

CHINA AFFAIR SHOWS REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY 'NAIVETE'

DW270822 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld Washington dispatch: "Reagan's Chinese Blunder"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is not even president yet (and many people doubt that he ever will be) but he has already offended a great power allied with the United States in new friendship. What is meant is China, the People's Republic officially recognized by the United States for nearly 2 years now, where people harbor hard feelings against the Californian movie actor because he wants to restore normal diplomatic relations with Taiwan. George Bush, as Reagan's "running mate" the candidate for the office of vice president, felt the Chinese displeasure during a trip from which he just returned to the United States. Bush's attempt to explain the attitude of his master: "Out of habit." Ronald Reagan has always been a loyal friend of Taiwan which until recently had been called the "Republic of China" in the United States. The change in U.S. policy on China initiated already under Republican Richard Nixon was not followed up by Reagan. Actually it ought to be very much to the liking of Reagan, this great "hawk" of East-West policy, that in the Washington-Beijing friendship axis a power has emerged which is highly unpleasant to the Soviet Union but Reagan does not like it at all that the relations with Taiwan had to be sacrificed for this purpose.

There is something touching in this sort of consistency in foreign policy, and at the same time something naive, almost simple-minded. So far candidate Reagan has failed to produce proof that he has even a vague idea about the complexity of world problems (a characteristic feature which he probably shares with many persons in the history of U.S. presidential elections). Compared with Jimmy Carter Reagan looks like the great simplifier. In other words: Compared with Ronald Reagan President Carter appears to be a diplomatic genius of nearly Talleyrand's stature.

Ronald Reagan, the foreign policy maker, had not committed any too great blunders before he got into hot water because of his China policy. He had made the big talk of strong America and demanded new billions for armament, things not meaning much concretely and stemming from the standard repertoire of Republican Sunday speakers. Not only the Republicans permanently want to "make America strong," the Democrats now also say that they pursue the same aims. They even seem to want to demonstrate that nobody can surpass them with regard to patriotism.

A change of military political thinking had set in long before the election campaign (and long before the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan): an abandonment of the policy of intentional noninterventionism, for example, the attitude of keeping out of it which had followed the Vietnam War. The decision to set up a "rapid deployment force" was evidence of that change.

In this election campaign and the climate dominated by uncertainty with regard to the role America should play in the world, a candidate has now in the person of Ronald Reagan who gives simple and not complicated answers. In a situation where a President (Jimmy Carter) has turned from being a declared advocate of disarmament into an advocate of military interests, Ronald Reagan voices the reproach: Treason and sellout. The established forces must demonstrate now that they can do it, namely defend America. Other voices, those who call for disarmament, restraint and keeping out of it, do not seem to be popular at present. At least one does not believe that this could win votes.

Yet the government camp does not have much hope of defeating Ronald Reagan in matters of defense as long as the quarrel is limited generally to "America's strength" and "America's honor." Carter's camp hopes that Reagan will become confused when the questions become concrete. That is exactly what happened with regard to the Chinese issue. The Republican top people made a desolate demonstration of contradictions, attempted corrections or plain incompetence. This is where the White House "experts" become active. Here the President with his expertise enters the game. One registers with satisfaction that Reagan's lead in opinion polls has deteriorated to as little as nothing.

POSSIBLE ELECTION AID TO CARTER SEEN IN STEALTH DISCLOSURE

DW261029 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 26 Aug 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Ty.: "Flying a la Alberich"]

[Text] Being invisible or at least disappearing without a trace whenever one is fed up or when the situation becomes dangerous--these are childroom dreams, even dreams of mankind. Fairytales and sagas tell about them. Our Germanic ancestors dreamed up the smoke screen or magic hood and drew attention early on to the military utilization of this "weapons system": Viewed from this angle the conflict between Siegfried and Alberich, the wearer of the classical magic hood, was also a struggle over the latest military hardware. As far in the future as this very nuclear age strategic planners are bound to be delighted by the idea that it is possible to operate in enemy territory invisibly.

What has now come from the United States is news on a defense project called Stealth. This involves primarily military aircraft intended to be "practically invisible" to Soviet radar. The magic hood effect is achieved in "manifold ways," as Secretary of Defense Brown and his under secretary [of defense for research and engineering] for armaments, Perry, divulged to newsmen in Washington with great secrecy about details. Allegedly they have commented on the project only because they were forced to by premature press reports. So there was again a "leak" at the right time, as in connection with the "new" nuclear strategy. Hidden behind this is election assistance for Carter--or a really epoch-making breakthrough in arms technology. The daydream with fairytale features will become a nightmare in the dead earnest deterrence chess game between East and West. The "invisible" planes would indeed "improve the survival ability vis-a-vis ground-to-air missiles and interceptor planes," as the Pentagon says.

The Stealth project demonstrates in addition the still existing technological superiority of American armament. But such a lead only exists for a period of time. The Soviet Union will try to catch up. The issue between Siegfried and Alberich was not a blessed affair either.

PCF PRAISES POLISH LEADERS' HANDLING OF CRISIS

Gremetz Comment

LD252030 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The Communist Party in France seems much less skeptical than the Poles themselves: The Communist Party applauds what is happening in Poland with both hands. Maxime Gremetz, member of the Communist Party Political Bureau, speaking to (Francois Vicard), expresses satisfaction with what he calls an example of socialist democracy as you will hear:

[Begin recording] The way of tackling issues, the criticism and self-criticism made by Edward Gierek and by the PZPR show that they are tackling issues frankly. And the criticism and self-criticism on listening more attentively to the needs and aspirations of the masses is in fact a criticism in front of the whole country and this is not without interest. You would admit that if you saw Mr Giscard d'Estaing saying here in France: Well, there is a problem with the fishermen, things are not going well, they are making demands, they are forced to express this by blockading the ports and the national navy is sent to unblock these famous ports. Well, if there was a government listening to them and saying to itself: I should have listened more and taken more account of the demands, everyone would express satisfaction. We would be the first to do so. But things do not happen like that. Well, in Poland that is how things do happen. [end recording]

L'HUMANITE Editorial

LD261457 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Jose Fort editorial: "Yes, Poland"]

[Text] Self-criticism, tolerance, desire for dialogue and democracy, and determination to preserve the Polish socialist path were solemnly reaffirmed by Edward Gierek in his speech to the nation Monday night.

Self-criticism: "I would like to tell you frankly that errors in the sphere of economic policy have been made since what has been done in practice has been inconsistent with the orientation adopted after 1970."

Tolerance: "The atmosphere should be conducive to criticism and free wide-ranging discussion." discussion."

Dialogue: "We must jointly find solutions to the problems. Even in a conflict situation we are seeking a solution through discussion and compromise."

Democracy? "We can see that there is an urgent need to develop working class democracy in depth on the basis of an extension of self-management in places of work and, in particular, to extend the rights of workers' self-management conferences not only as far as their views on enterprise managers are concerned but also in other spheres."

Most major information media refrained from publishing these important passages of the Polish leaders' speech, emphasizing only one of its aspects, namely Edward Gierek's and his comrades' determination to tolerate "no action threatening the bases of the social and political order."

A very revealing reaction. The hope entertained by some people--not just in France but in Poland also--that socialism would be challenged and the old capitalist order restored by devious methods is bound to come to nothing.

They are full of hatred; we are confident. And doesn't the determination shown by Edward Gierek to overcome difficulties, correct mistakes, ensure changes and do away with anything that hinders progress toward direct and responsible participation in the country's political, economic and social life, especially as far as the role of trade unions and the Polish workers' desire for improved living standards within a democratic system are concerned, deserve our clearheaded understanding and mindful solidarity?

Poland has definitely put an end to its past of dead people, hunger and neglect.

Until quite recently Poland lagged far behind industrialized European countries; poverty was such that millions of Polish people were forced to emigrate. At that time who could eat meat apart from the rich?

And how can we overlook the fact that about one-fourth of the population was annihilated during the occupation?

Today Poland is in the forefront of the world economic power. It is no longer tyrannized, exploited and tossed about at the mercy of events and desires for domination. Poland is united; it has achieved dignity and honor. It owes this to its people and socialism.

By building socialism the new Poland has also achieved the dream of all Polish people--ensuring the country's independence. Poland's prestige is now unchallenged and its role in major international negotiations has been appreciated and commands respect.

Edward Gierek and his comrades are determined to strengthen socialism in their country. This is in Poland's interest. But isn't this also in the interest of France and peace?

All the most inveterate enemies of the struggles of the working class in France have become vociferous. They demand for the Polish workers what they refuse to give to the French workers. Yesterday Francois Mitterrand joined this pack live on French television's Channel One from his Landes residence.

Using the situation in Poland as a pretext, the Socialist Party first secretary has merely tried to divert the workers' and the French people's attention from the struggle for socialism. Francois Mitterrand is a defeatist.

However, the first secretary acted rashly when he mentioned "trade union freedom," the "right to strike" and just "freedom." Obviously he was referring to Poland. During the April 1957 strikes in France, Francois Mitterrand was a minister in Guy Mollet's government. On 18 April 1957, a government led by a socialist had a procession of strikers beaten up on Saint-Germain Boulevard in Paris.

LE MONDE VIEWS POLISH EVENTS, CONSTRAINTS ON GIEREK

LD261305 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Bitter Lesson"]

[Text] For the third time--following 1956 and 1970--the Polish workers have asserted themselves in the face of a theoretically omnipotent party. Mr Babiuch, who is picking up the tab for this setback, has undoubtedly neither the past nor the weight of a Gomulka, and Mr Gierek, the regime's number one, seems to have succeeded in diverting the storm which threatened him also. But the lesson for the hierarchs is bitter and hard for rulers who are Poland's allies or are clinging to the Soviet concept of socialism.

Under their system political crises smolder behind closed doors. They come out into the open only once the victors have defeated their adversaries. It is then that the people ratify through habit or indifference whatever has been done or undone. But the Polish people are obviously unwilling to put up with such practices. They want to have their say and they have found out how they can make themselves heard. Why is what is taking place in Warsaw still inconceivable in Sofia, Bucharest or Moscow?

The existence of an independent intelligentsia more numberous and more influential than other communist countries must be taken into account. A working class of which many members are familiar with struggles waged by free trade unions in a democracy must be reckoned with. And, above all, there is the fact that in that country party monopoly is recognized practically by no one even though it has been proclaimed as an article of faith. It is the Communist Party which is in charge of the wheels of government but as far as the nation is concerned it undoubtedly counts for much less than the Catholic Church whose vitality it is unnecessary to recall. Supporters of a pure and simple dictatorship of the proletariat have always come up against this reality: Many Polish proletarians obviously prefer the chapel to the [party] cell. They are more inclined to listen to statements by the pope--now their pope--than to the party leader's speeches.

Mr Gierek was wise enough to recognize that it is futile and dangerous to govern Poland against the Polish people. His problem is how to govern in with the Polish people. Will he be able to improve the situation? In 1956 Gomulka asserted, obviously completely sincerely, that he would always tell the truth and that he would never fight against the people. He ended discredited almost as much as his predecessors because he was unable to do what he had said he would. When he assumed power, Gierek stated that the Polish people would henceforth have a say in matters. It must be admitted 10 years later that this still is wide of the mark.

And yet the price increases which led to the present crisis were not unreasonable. Sooner or later the Polish leaders, who have to face up to crushing debts, will have to ensure that prices reflect economic realities more effectively. But how can you make people accept increased austerity? It is not enought to explain the troubles which have arisen in recent weeks by blunders. There must be some other reasons for a crisis on such a scale. Considerably transcending an economic malaise, this crisis throws light on the regime's inadequacies.

Has Gierek understood that people under his administration want to be citizens in every sense of the word? And if he has understood this, can he draw appropriate conclusions from this diagnosis? It is advisable to entrust the trade unions again, as he seems determined to do, with the task of protecting the workers' interests. One may wonder, however, what will be the use of trade unions as long as they appear to be a party agency. Now the first secretary, who is anxious not to accept any alternate powers which are, after all, necessary in any balanced society, does not seem at all prepared to really innovate. In any case, is he in a position to innovate? He also has heard of a certain doctrine of the limited sovereignty of socialist countries.

TRADE UNIONS CLOSELY MONITORING EVENTS IN POLAND

Delegation To Visit 28 Aug

LD270152 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Polish Government has granted an entry visa to the delegation of the CGIL-CISL-UIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Workers Unions-Italian Union of Labor] Federation, which will leave for Poland on Thursday. The decision on the date was communicated yesterday at the end of a meeting held at the CGIL after a meeting at the Polish Embassy. "Cordial" was how the trade unions described their talk with the ambassador, who confirmed the absolute willingness of the Polish side to receive the Italian trade union delegation in such a way as to enable it to meet, as requested, the militant workers, the trade unions and the authorities.

The Federation, stresses a communique, believes that the decisions adopted in recent hours, together with the measures proposed in Gierek's speech, represent a significant step forward toward a renewal of trade union life and worker participation in Poland.

Leaders' Comments

AU260925 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rome, August 26 (ANSA)--The Italian trade-unions are monitoring closely the development of events in Poland as the politicians too maintain their attention on the situation in the East European state.

Interviewed by the RAI Radio-Television Network yesterday evening, a leading member of the Communist-led CGIL labor federation Agostino Marianetti noted that "things are moving in a concrete fashion on the path of seeking positive solutions". According to Marianetti, the announcement that the Polish workers will have the chance for free trade-union elections was linked to the "most significant demand" advanced by the strikers. "This is a positive step, even if by itself it does not resolve.... the problem of the unions' role," he added.

In an article to be published by the daily, IL GIORNO, today, CISL Secretary-General Pierre Carniti called the start of government-strike committee talks "an important political result". "But it regards procedure, not substance," he claimed, adding that despite the government reshuffle, "the Polish crisis, even if frozen by the negotiations, has not been resolved".

For UIL's secretary, Larizza, this was the "first significant step ahead which recognizes the value of the workers' participation and expresses a strongly critical evaluation of the limits of official trade-union's managerial centralism".

The small right-of-center Liberal Party, in the meantime, tabled an urgent parliamentary question asking the Italian Government to state its position on the Polish situation and to report on moves planned by the other EEC countries.

Meanwhile, at the Christian Democrat-promoted meeting of friendship among the peoples in Rimini, a leading Soviet exile Vladimir Maximov forecast that the events in Poland may find a repeat performance in the Soviet Union, but not immediately. "Dissent in the Soviet Union is very widespread", he told the meeting, "but it is not an opposition culture as in Poland...we'll need time for the formation of a solid movement like the Polish one, but all the premises are there for this to happen". "However it finishes, the strike in Poland will condition the future of Eastern Europe," he added. Maximov also ruled out a "bloodbath" in Poland and said the Catholic Church "can play an important role in avoiding one".

PCE's CARRILLO SEES NEED FOR 'SERIOUS REFORM' IN POLAND

LD261243 Madrid ABC in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 10

[Excerpt] Madrid--With respect to the situation in Poland, the PCE secretary general has stated that "it is grave and could be dangerous, even for peace."

"It seems to me that the cause of this situation is the economic crisis, which is affecting Poland very severely, and also, perhaps, the existence of a political system which makes the people of Poland not feel fully heeded by their leaders."

"In short," he told the SER network, "it seems to me that in Poland, together with the economic issue there is another very important issue, which is that of democracy. I reiterate that the political system is not fully in keeping with what a large section of the Polish working class wishes, and the situation ["Situacion", presumably misprint of "solucion"--"solution"]--must lie, I believe, in a serious reform of the economic and political system which will make socialism in Poland a socialism which will be more indigenous and more closely linked with the Polish people's own personality."

The Workers Commissions have also released a communique expressing their solidarity with the Polish workers' just demands.

"The breadth of the Polish strike movement, with the participation of tens of thousands of workers in various sectors, ranging from industry through transport to mining, demonstrates the open and mass nature of the phenomenon, and makes clear the economic and social difficulties which are affecting the Polish workers, like those of the rest of Europe," the communique states.

The Workers Commissions express solidarity with the Polish workers' just demands and urge that it be possible at all times to exercise the right to strike, as well as the freedoms of association and expression and to demonstrate, as the Polish workers demand.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON BASQUE SECURITY SITUATION

LD222256 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson this morning met the civil governors of the Basque Country and Gen Saenz de Santa Maria, the government's delegate in the Basque Country for security affairs. The Spanish interior minister later met the Basque government counselors for justice and the interior. ETA has a head [en eta hay cabeza] but negotiation is not possible because there is one thing which is not negotiable and that is the integrity of people, Juan Jose Roson later said at a press conference given in Bilbao. On this subject the minister added that the solution to terrorism in Spain lies in its disappearance. He said: I would like it to disappear in a peaceful way, but I do not think that this will happen. So it has to be approached from a policing point of view and not along violent lines.

He also expressed his determination and that of the government to bring the continual escalation in deaths to a halt. (?It seems) [words indistince] of governors in these autonomous territories as the principal instrument of defense [words indistinct] of the public and its freedoms as well as the coordinator of the different state representatives in those districts. And, finally, he alluded to the establishment of a series of points for his relations with the provincial corporations [word indistinct]. The minister of the interior added that the date on which the Security Council would begin to function depends on the first transfers [of powers] and on the conditions which constitute its establishment. With regard to government representatives on the council, Roson said that it will correspond to the different representatives of the central government in the Basque Country.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT MEETS WITH POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

Meeting With Papandreou

NC261012 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Press release on 25 August Kiprianou-Papandreou meetings in Athens]

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, this evening had a meeting in Athens with the president of PASOK Socialist Party and main opposition leader, Mr Papandreou, whom he briefed on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem in view of the forthcoming resumption of the intercommunal talks.

In a statement after the meeting, which lasted for more than an hour, the president of the republic expressed the hope that the intercommunal dialogue will make progress. We have no indications, he added, we have no data. It is simply an expression of hope. President Kiprianou stressed that the targets for the establishment of a truly and absolutely free Cyprus state, independent, sovereign, territorially integral and federal but united state, where all the citizens, regardless of origin, will enjoy without restrictions their inalienable rights and their basic freedoms remain unchanged.

If of course this time too the dialogue does not produce results, he continued, then there will be a reassessment of the situation and the necessary decisions on the further handling of the question will be taken. Mr Kiprianou stressed that the Cyprus Government and the Greek Cypriot side are going to the dialogue with all goodwill and expressed the wish that the other side too will show similar goodwill. Needless to repeat, he added, that both in this phase and all the other phases, the countries which are in a position to exert pressures on Turkey, can play an important role.

Concluding the president of the republic repeated that Cyprus' mainstay in its struggle is Greece, the government, the political parties and the entire Greek people.

In a statement for his part, Mr Papandreou said that it has been established once more that the assessments on the prospects are common and so are the hopes for a final outcome of the Cyprus problem vindicating the struggles of the Cyprus people and at the same time the hopes and the visions of the Greek people. PASOK president expressed the conviction that it will be possible, after a relatively short time, to make an assessment of the course of the Cyprus problem in the new phase it has entered.

Mr Papandreou gave the assurance, through President Kiprianou, about the firm support of all the Greeks, without exception to the struggle for Cyprus is at the same time a struggle for the independence and sovereignty of Greece.

Additional Talks

AT261850 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] President of the Cyprus Republic Kiprianou continued his meetings with the leaders of political parties today. In the morning he received EDIK [Democratic Center Union] Chairman Zigdhis and Secretary General of the KKE-Exterior Florakis. In the evening he was visited by KODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] Chairman Pesmazoglou and representatives of the KKE-Interior, Dhrakopoulos and Kirkos. Kiprianou briefed them on the current phase of the Cyprus problem in view of the intercommunal talks.

Comments After Meetings

NC262029 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Tonight President Kiprianou concluded in Athens his meetings with various political leaders. He met KKE-Interior Secretary General Dhrakopoulos and KODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] Chairman Pesmazoglou.

In a statement following these last meetings, President Kiprianou said that with the conclusion of his contacts with the party leaders he feels fully satisfied, because he has noted that there is great interest in Cyprus. Mr Kiprianou added that this time he noted that the interest in the Cyprus problem on the part of the political parties and of the Greek people is greater than at any other time, and that the same goes for the Cypriot people's struggle. Mr Kiprianou further added: The argument that the Cyprus problem has dropped to second place in Greece is not valid. This is my impression from my various contacts with the political leaders and the government as well as with representatives of the press and other mass media.

President Kiprianou said that during his meeting with political leaders he had the opportunity to brief them on the latest Cyprus developments and to explain the positions of the Cyprus Government, as well as the absolute sincerity of the Greek Cypriot side, in connection with the new phase of the talks which will serve to determine future developments. He added: Our goal is intense negotiations on the substance of the Cyprus problem so that we may be able to secure some progress. He said: The Greek Cypriot side will do everything possible, with the goal a biregional federation within the framework of the summit agreements.

Asked whether Cyprus will again appeal to the United Nations this year, Mr Kiprianou stated: There is no question of including the Cyprus problem on the UN General Assembly agenda because the question is already included. Therefore, in case the talks fail, the Cyprus problem will probably be debated either in November or December at the UN General Assembly. President Kiprianou added: However, I do not want to anticipate a failure of the talks. On the contrary, he said, we are going to the talks with goodwill so that they may succeed, and then if they succeed prospects will be very different.

After his meeting with President Kiprianou, Mr Dhrakopoulos stated that Mr Kiprianou analyzed for him the new phase of the Cyprus problem. He stressed that the KKE-Interior is on the Cypriot people's side. Mr Dhrakopoulos expressed the wish that during the current phase which, he said, is quite difficult, there should be the greatest possible unity around the national goals that have been stipulated, as well as the rallying of the Cypriots around their lawful government--the Kiprianou government--so that it may be able to face the current conditions. Finally, Mr Dhrakopoulos said that he stressed to Mr Kiprianou his party's militant support for Cyprus.

Mr Pesmazoglou stated that everyone is inspired by similar thoughts for the vindication of Cypriot Hellenism and the restoration of normal conditions in Cyprus. He added: This vindication is a matter that concerns all Greeks. Mr Pesmazoglou said: On this occasion I wish to stress how great the importance of the Cypriot people's unity around their president is because the securing of unity strengthens the negotiating power that is necessary in order to demand the rights of Cypriot Hellenism.

Mr Pesmazoglou also said that he is sure that Mr Kiprianou is returning to Nicosia with the certainty that all the Greek people and all the political forces are on the side of the president of Cyprus who is negotiating the Cyprus problem.

JOINT EXERCISES TO BE HELD WITH U.S. FORCES

AT251805 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] From 1-20 September an exercise will be held in western and central Macedonia by parachute commando units; other units from the three branches of the armed forces will also participate. A unit of paratroops from the United States will also join in the exercise in order to brief officers of the three branches of the armed forces on developments concerning the tactics and techniques for using modern equipment which the country has been supplied with.

Papandreou Denunciation

AT261250 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] A large exercise of commando units and paratroops with the participation of a U.S. parachute unit will be held from 1 to 20 October [dates as published] in the area of central and western Macedonia. Referring to the exercise PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou made the following statement:

"I ask Prime Minister G. Rallis if the government is mocking the Greek people when it talks about 'negotiations' with the alliance regarding Greece's return to the NATO military wing. It is clear that the exercise in central and western Macedonia in which U.S. armed forces will participate already constitutes, in practice, a return to the NATO military wing. The fact that these exercises will be held in central and western Macedonia undermines the atmosphere of good neighborliness which has developed in the Balkan area. We expect an explanation from the prime minister.

KKE-Exterior Criticism

AT261307 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Joint Greek-American exercises were recently planned and will be held in northern Greece in the first 20 days of September. Yesterday the KKE-Exterior denounced the substance and broader political dimensions of this dangerous government decision, stressing that the U.S.-Greek exercises constitute "a serious, provocative action against the country's security and peace in the Balkans":

"The joint exercise of Greek commando units, paratroops and other units from the three branches of the armed forces together with a U.S. paratroop unit, which today the national Defense Ministry announced would be held next month, constitutes a serious, provocative action against the country's security and peace in the Balkans. The talk about training and briefing the Greek Armed Forces on new developments is only a fig leaf for deceiving the Greek people. The government has accepted the organization of joint military exercises with U.S.forces at a time when it is claiming that U.S. military 'facilities' fall within the framework of the military wing of NATO and, at least formally, our country continues to be outside it.

"In addition to that fact, the site which has been chosen for the exercises--that is, the section of the country which is adjacent to the Balkan socialist countries--is of particular concern since, at the same time, the government is declaring a 'multidimensional' foreign policy and support of detente in the Balkans. Thus, once again the government has given a measure of its consistency and of its true resistance to the dangerous demands of the U.S.-NATO imperialists. In fact, this matter involves a further change in government policy to the cold war strategy of the United States and to sit aggressive military preparations in the area, something which may lead the country into extremely dangerous adventures."

ASSEMBLY SUBCOMMITTEE RULES EARLY ELECTIONS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

TA251509 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The subcommittee formed by the National Assembly Constitution Committee has decided that a decision for early elections would be against the constitution. The report on this subject will be discussed at the Assembly Constitution Committee tomorrow.

The chairman of the constitution committee, Deputy Sener Batttal from Konya, chaired the subcommittee as well. The meeting, which began at 1100, lasted around 4 hours. A 90-page text prepared by the RPP members of the subcommittee was discussed during the meeting. The three RPP members of the subcommittee voted in favor and one NAP and one NSP member voted against the text, which stated the reasons why an early election decision would be unconstitutional. In other words, the decision was approved by three votes to two.

The National Assembly Constitution Committee will discuss this report tomorrow. The subcommittee report consists of 94 pages, including an opposition [word indistinct]. The committee meeting will begin at 1100 tomorrow. Battal said that the report will be read during tomorrow's meeting, however, no debate will be opened on the report.

ERBAKAN CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY AGAINST WESTERN WORLD

TA260547 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan said that Islamic countries should unite against the Western world as soon as possible. Speaking at a conference at the World Islamic Youth camp organized by the youth and sports ministry in Canakkale's Intepe District, Erbakan said that Islamic countries have five joint goals. He continued: These goals are the establishment of an Islamic united nations, the realization of an Islamic organization of culture and cooperation, the acceptance of the Islamic dinar as the valid currency among Islamic countries and the establishment of an Islamic military alliance and an Islamic common market.

Erbakan said that the interest rate system should be abolished and that the economy should be readjusted accordingly. Noting that it is Turkey's duty to defend the Islamic world against communism, imperialism and Zionism, Erbakan concluded by saying that Turkey was awakening to the need for unity with the Islamic world.

JORDANIAN SUPPLIES MINISTER LEAVES AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

TA270532 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Jordanian Minister of Supplies Jawad al-'Anani, who was visiting Turkey as the official guest of Commerce Minister Halil Basol, left Turkey today. The Jordanian minister held meetings with government officials and talked with businessmen in Istanbul and Izmir during his 5-day visit in Turkey.

BANGLADESH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA251701 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A Bangladesh trade delegation headed by Jute Minister Habibullah Khan has arrived in Ankara. The delegation was received by Commerce Minister Halil Basol at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Basol said that Turkey and Bangladesh, which have historical and cultural ties, should strengthen these ties through economic and commercial relations. In his statement, Khan noted that he will conduct talks in a bid to strengthen economic relations with Turkey. The Bangladesh trade delegation will meet with Halil Basol tomorrow. A trade protocol will be signed at the end of the talks.

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SCHMIDT TO ANSWER BREZHNEV MESSAGE 'IN DUE COURSE'

LD271530 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA)--Chancellor Schmidt will answer the letter from Soviet head of state and party Brezhnev on arms limitation negotiations "in due course." This assurance was given by Government Spokesman Boelling at a news conference in Bonn today. After a careful analysis of the letter the Western allies will be consulted. In the letter which was received last Friday Brezhnev is reported to have affirmed his proposal for early negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles. U.S. President Carter and other NATO countries' heads of government have received similar letters.

NORDLI, SCHMIDT PRESS CONFERENCE ON BREZHNEV PROPOSAL, TALKS

LD271523 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Aug 80 p 9

[Morten Fyhn report: "Brezhnev To Nordli and Schmidt: Negotiations on New Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] Hamburg, 25 August--Soviet Union head of state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev has assured Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Hordli and West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in a personal letter that Moscow is ready for negotiations on disarmament in Europe soon. The letter containing Brezhnev's unexpected initiative on negotiations was made public at a joint press conference in Hamburg on Monday at the end of Nordli's visit to West Germany. Soviet Ambassador to Oslo Yuriy A. Kirichenko delivered the letter to Nordli on Sunday, just before the prime minister left for West Germany. Neither Schmidt nor Nordli knows if Brezhnev has also written to other Western nations.

Nordli told AFTENPOSTEN that the letter principally contains a runthrough of the development in relations between East and West in recent months and discusses the possibilities for negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms in Europe. According to Nordli this part of the letter does not contain anything that was not known before.

In the prime minister's view the most important thing in the letter is that Brezhnev advocates making use of the time at our disposal in concrete and realistic negotiations before last December's NATO resolution on the deployment of new missiles in Europe is implemented. As is well known the NATO nations approved not only the production and deployment of the new cruise missiles in Europe within 3 years but also efforts to open negotiations with the Soviet Union in the meantime. The intention behind the negotiations is to reach agreement on disarmament so that the Soviet SS-20 missiles would be withdrawn, and that the deployment of the new missiles in Western Europe would thus no longer be necessary. In the letter to Schmidt and Nordli, Brezhnev makes the claim that the United States has not reached to the latest Soviet proposals for negotiations.

"I am glad I received this orientation from the Soviet Union before I left Norway," said Nordli, who hopes that negotiations can begin as soon as possible. He describes Brezhnev's letter as moderate in tone. The prime minister also hopes that the Soviet Union will fix a date for Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's visit to Moscow as soon as possible. Nordli would like to see the visit out of the way before Frydenlund goes to the UN General Assembly on 20 September.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt, who visited Moscow in early summer this year, told AFTENPOSTEN that he was not surprised to receive a message from Brezhnev on a Soviet willingness to as much importance to the part of the NATO resolution that dealt with negotiations as to the part that involved the deployment of new missiles.

At the press conference Schmidt stressed strongly the broad agreement between Nordli and himself on all questions and said that the two of them have a close personal working relationship after having met each other several times in recent years. In their talks on international questions the uncertain situation in Poland was also discussed, but neither of them wanted to go into detail here. Schmidt said that it is necessary to be "extremely cautious" in the West when commenting on the situation in Poland. Nordli told the press conference that he briefed Schmidt on the plans for the contingency stockpiling of military equipment in northern Norway, but that the matter was not discussed in any depth.

Nordli stressed how highly the Norwegian Government values Schmidt's initiatives and efforts to ensure good NATO defenses, and especially the chancellor's attempts to bring about negotiations with the Soviet Union. "We give Schmidt our full support and hope for realistic solutions," Nordli said. The prime minister also pointed to the importance of the industrial and energy cooperation that is going on between Norway and West Germany. During their talks the two reached agreement to involve the two countries' trade union movements in the discussions going on between authorities and industry intended to find concrete cooperation projects.

Helmut Schmidt also attached great importance to cooperation in this field. "Even though Norway is not a member of the EEC, it is important that none of us forgets that Norway is an important and integrated factor in Europe," the federal chancellor said.

Nordli and his entourage left Hamburg in the afternoon bound for Oslo, while Foreign Minister Frydenlund traveled directly to New York to be present at the UN special session on the situation of the developing countries.

BOELLING CITED ON POLAND, SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

LD271653 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Federal Republic continues to exhibit restraint in its public comments on events in Poland. Government Spokesman Boelling today agin declined to offer any comment because "no pretext for intervention" should be given. He also refused to answer a question about the nature of the "well-considered reasons" for Bonn's attitude.

The government spokesman affirmed once again the Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Rostock which he intended to make on his return from his meeting with Honecker and which the GDR wanted to cancel on short notice had been "clearly agreed" during the preliminary talks. As a further detail he disclosed that East Berlin had also gone back on its consent for the chancellor to visit Guestrow. According to Boelling the Federal Government was not guided in its preparations for the Schmidt-Honecker meeting by the Honecker interview of which excerpts linking the issue of citizenship with the relaxation of some conditions were publised on 5 July. Bonn had studied the interview carefully. He rejected conjectures voiced in the press that the interview had contributed to Bonn's decision to postpone the chancellor's visit.

GDR Citizenship Issue

LD271524 Hamburg DPA in German 1443 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA)--The Federal Government continues to refuse to recognize individual GDR state citizenship which SED leader Erich Honecker named as a prerequisite for improvements in inter-German relations and in particular for more trips to the West by GDR citizens.

Despite these continuing difficulties, however, Bonn still sees progress in relations with the GDR as feasible and is presuming that the GDR leadership has a corresponding attitude. This was learned from remarks by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling to the press in Bonn today. Berlin's Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe, and Berlin's CDU chairman, Peter Lorenz, also rejected Honecker's demand today which the SED leader made in an interview published on Monday but given at the beginning of July, in other words before the chancellor's planned visit to the GDR.

Boelling said that the Federal Government has not altered its position on the question of GDR state citizenship "by one iota." This had been known to the GDR leadership for a long time and yet the Federal Government had still been interested in the meeting between the SED leader and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt until the point when its scope with regard to the contents of the talks and additional activities for the chancellor's visit had been restricted. According to Boelling the government was prepared at the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker for the fact that the GDR leadership occupied basic positions which Bonn was not expecting to be able to storm, as it were, in an assault on the Werbellinsee. At the same time he stressed that after its preparatory talks with the GDR the government had the impression that progress in relations would be possible at the meeting. "This was not wishful thinking."

FRG, GDR TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

ID 272054 Hamburg DPA in German 1627 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Summary] Bonn--The Federal Republic and the GDR will extend the exchange of information on the safety of nuclear installations, including on emergencies. This was announced by the Federal Government in reply to a question from the opposition which was published in the Bundestag on Wednesday. Existing agreements with the GDR and other neighboring states lay down the principles for dealing with damage at the common border which includes notification of damage which had or is about to occur, the answer says.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT

Talks With Muskie

DW280715 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0311 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Correspondent Koar 26 August interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Washington--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Following your rather long talk with your U.S. counterpart Muskie you issued a joint press release. This release expresses a conformity of views on various issues which include the developments in Poland, the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, the North-South dialogue and specifically the special UN General Assembly in progress today, the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, and the tactical nuclear weapons, that is to say the NATO decision of December on the closure of the arms gap. Why was a joint press statement issued after a foreign ministers meeting? This is unusual.

[Answer] Yes indeed. But both of us agreed that especially in the present difficult international situation it is particularly significant to express by means of such joint statements that the Federal Government and the U.S. Government are in full harmony with respect to all important international questions and that they are determined to act jointly. For we are convinced that concerted actions by the Eruopeans and Americans, in this particular case between Germans and Americans, are decisive for the stability in the work of safeguarding peace.

[Question] What specifically characterizes the common attitude and the harmony of views regarding events in Poland?

[Answer] It was expressed here once again, and quite clearly, that we expect everybody to exercise the greatest restraint vis-a-vis the events in Poland and that we hope that the Polish people and the Polish Government can solve their problems. After all, it is no secret that what transpires in Poland is being watched with emotion and profound sympathy by the citizens of our countries.

[Question] But isn't the idea bound to come up that it is necessary to help more rather than exercise more restraint, for instance by coordinating the economic aid to Poland?

[Answer] It is generally known that in the Federal Republic a consortium of banks has been endeavoring for quite some time, and absolutely without any connection with the latest events in the People's Republic of Poland, to grant Poland a credit. In this respect it is the common German and American view that economic assistance of any nature should be granted if it can contribute toward alleviating the troublesome situation in Poland. We should not hesitate in this respect.

[Question] Is it true that depending on the further development of events in Poland conclusions for the CSCE will have to be drawn?

[Answer] It is my opinion that the restraint which we are asking applies to us as well, and this thus applies to the answer to your question.

[Question] The joint statement to the press mentions the intention to discuss the nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe in connection with NATO's decision on the closure of the arms gap, and that preliminary talks to this end are to be held between the United States and the Soviet Union. When will that happen?

[Answer] Legal experts might say: Immediately, that is without any culpable delay.

On UN General Assembly

DW280708 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Cornelius Bormann interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in New York--date not given--recorded]

[Text] How binding for the Federal Republic are the decisions adopted here?

[Answer] To begin with, these meetings as a result of the dialogue time and again have ensued in harmonious views on quite a few issues. On the other hand, we advocate the view that individual governments really should promise only what they can fulfill as well. What I mean to say is that those promising something should themselves advocate the binding character of such a promise.

[Question] Hence approval on principle is not enough. These verbal acrobatics which are characteristic of such meetings really should not be emulated.

[Answer] No, they should not. I am absolutely opposed to decisions which do not make it definite that those expected to do something really are capable of doing it. This is why we talk frankly here about what we want, what we can do, but also about the limits of our potential.

[Question] Hence no 0.7 percent [in aid to developing countries] by 1984?

[Answer] I do not anticipate the possibility of this occurring.

POLITICIANS INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-FRG RELATIONS, DETENTE ISSUES

SPD's Wischnewski

DW271129 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts from reporters R. Eser and Hans Albert interview with Deputy SPD Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski during the special feature "ZDF Hearing," apparently in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Question] Afghanistan is at present one of the sore points in Bonn-Washington relations. Didn't we in the German Republic really pretend for too long that Afghanistan was a problem of the Americans, and that we only had to see to it that there was peace in Europe?

[Answer] No, I cannot share that attitude at all. The Federal Government recommended not taking part in the Olympic games because of Afghanistan. The German sportsmen adhered to that request. Others, such as the Italians, Belgians and the English discussed this matter, but they did the opposite. We do not give state credits to the Soviet Union, just to name another example. We have said that we are prepared to discuss the COCOM list containing restrictions or prohibitions regarding the shipment of military-strategic goods to the Soviet Union, but not a general trade boycott.

These are problems wherein the interests of the Federal Republic of Germany are considerably different from those of the United States. The Americans have said with regard to all these issues that they have understanding for the special problems of the Federal Republic of Germany, for West Berlin, transit routes, transit waterways, air corridors and efforts to maintain human contacts. We have naturally included all this in our considerations.

[Question] To what extent does trade with the East belong to the special interests of the Federal Republic? Trade with the East is particularly extensive, which is something America has complained about. We have argued that our dislike of economic boycott measures in connection with Afghanistan was caused by the fact that we considered them as ineffectual.

[Answer] First of all, the United States did the following: It said that economic measures should be taken only vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and not its allies. Everybody knows that this contains a mostly theoretical point. Naturally there exists the potential within CEMA to move everything across the border.

Second, I am opposed to economic boycotts regardless of where they take place, whether against South Africa or the Soviet Union. I do not think that this is a current option. The world economy is interlaced in such a way that there is a great danger that one could hurt oneself more than hurt. It cannot be a task of German policy to act like that.

[Question] An election campaign is taking place in America also. One gains the impression that we discuss disarmament while people in America do not merely think loudly on intensified armament but that discussions and pertinent decisions are taking place. Doesn't that indicate a new and much more basic conflict?

[Answer] I do not believe that there exists a uniform approach in the United States to this problem. The current President and his administration base their deliberations on the problem of a military balance, while the other candidate, Reagan, is considering throroughly strengthening the position of the United States. Quite a difference exists between these two positions. We will be able to see after 4 November what policy will be pursued by the United States. I hope it will be possible as before to attribute great significance to SALT II, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Vienna negotiations--always under the assumption that these will not be one-sided measures by the West, but that both sides will try to decrease the military potential particularly here in Europe.

FDP's Moellemann

DW271100 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts from reporters R. Eser and Hans Albert interview with Juergen W. Moellemann, foreign policy spokesman of the FDP Bundestag group, during the special feature "ZDF Hearing," apparently in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Question] Is the decade of cooperation in Ostpolitik and detente policy drawing to a close? Is a decade of confrontation looming ahead?

[Answer] This would be very bad because I cannot imagine any reasonable options that would then be left to us. We have so many problems in East and West alike, problems which we can solve only if we cooperate reasonably. Therefore it is necessary to make every effort to prevent a phase of confrontation from emerging. On the other hand, we have a gigantic arms potential in both blocs. If this potential is to be prevented from exploding, if it is to be put under control, negotiations are necessary. It is necessary to talk lest a constantly greater portion of the gross national product be used for these rather unproductive expenditures.

And if I think about the distressing situation, of the misery in the Third World while we in the East and West alike waste so much money on armament, then I believe no reasonable person can value an insistence on principles any higher than reasonable talks.

[Question] Actually the federal foreign minister is constantly uttering more criticisms against the Soviet Union's intentions. Does this reflect a certain doubt about his own Ostpolitik?

[Answer] No. As far as we are concerned policies toward the East and toward the West have always been a pair belonging together, a pair of which both pillars must be viewed critically. I think that Genscher in particular represents a guarantee that these two pillars remain tied together. We have coordinated all individual steps of detente policy with our Western partners.

But on the other hand we also see the mistakes made and the weaknesses existing in our own, the Western, camp. After all, we are not perfect. And we see, on the other hand, the differences between the basic lines of detente policy as originally defined and their practical implementation. This is why the foreign minister and the chancellor occasionally remind the interlocutors and treaty partners, and rightly so, that they must abide by their commitments--the commitment, for instance, emanating from the CSCE Final Act, commitments such as must now be observed vis-a-vis Poland, for example, the commitment of noninterference.

[Question] Can this commitment be enforced, say, in connection with German credits?

[Answer] No. I do not think that anybody will say that the observance of rights can be bought; but it can be promoted politically. I am sure that the existence of the CSCE Final Act exerts concrete influence on the present course of events in Poland. Without this Final Act such a high degree of visibility--I am constantly amazed by what is televised, each phase of the strike there--might not have been possible, nor the somewhat broader partnership basis in dealing with each other. When I thought of noninterference, by the way, it was not so much Poland that I had in mind.

[Question] It sometimes seems in the election campaign that the FDP rates the alliance with the Americans higher than its Social Democratic partners. Would you be more prepared to restrain our own interests in the interest of a close relationship with the United States?

[Answer] I cannot speak for the Social Democrats, but as for my faction and my party we indeed consider that partnership between the United States and its European friends as very important. I do not like very much the term leadership role. It sounds as if one is marching ahead and the others have to follow even if the leader is making mistakes. States with equal rights form their opinions in a dialogue. Sensible debates take place within NATO. Helmut Schmidt is not a superman; Carter is not a superman. Why should the one play an absolute leadership role and the others agree in toto? It is important to realize that we must act sensibly together in central political issues such as disarmament, for example, or East-West relations.

[Question] Acting together could mean what the Allies said after Afghanistan that they want to develop their own long-term strategy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Where is that strategy? Wouldn't it have been a particular task for the Germans to contribute to such a strategy in cooperation with the United States?

[Answer] I have the feeling that one has very much tried to do that and that concrete steps have been taken. The Western states have drastically intensified their cooperation with all nonaligned states. That is a demonstrative gesture in support of the nonaligned as an important element of foreign policy. We have strengthened NATO by increasing the defense expenditures. We have pointed out in addition in a dialogue with the Warsaw Pact states how we assess the Afghanistan operation.

The most important thing is that 104 UN states--and we with them--have absolutely identically and clearly condemned the Soviet Union. There was no need to change our policy because we have always maintained that the two pillars--security policy, sufficient defense efforts and detente policy--have complemented each other. This is why where is no need to change anything.

[Question] The Free Democrats want to be especially good Europeans. Don't you see a contradiction between efforts made for close and intensified European foreign policy on the one hand and cooperation with America on the other?

[Answer] No. This is demonstrated by the fact that our American and Canadian friends have been incorporated, for example, in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation between the East and the West cannot be practiced if the West is divided. We contribute our most specific interests to NATO and the partnership with the United States. It cannot be denied that we Germans, living in a divided country, consider this problem an urgent one, and that we must point that out occasionally to our American friends.

CDU's Mertes

DW271129 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts from reporters R. Eser and Hans Albert interview with Alois Mertes, security expert of the CDU, during the special feature "ZDF Hearing," apparently in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Mertes, you were the one who raised the demand for a new definition of Ostpolitik and detente policy. Does new definition mean that we should start all over again, and if so, from where?

[Answer] No, but it does mean that we must jointly consider, in the alliance as well as in the Federal Republic of Germany, the weaknesses of the detente policy pursued to date. What primarily makes up the weakness of this detente policy is that the East describes its contents entirely differently than the West. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned detente means safeguarding its sphere of rule, if possible even through recognition by the West. To the Soviet Union detente means lulling the West's awareness of the problem to sleep with the drug of detente. This is the way the USSR looks at it. And as far as the Soviet Union is concerned detente simultaneously means setting up a gigantic military superiority, not for waging war against Western Europe but for eliciting fear in Europe and Europe's readiness to make great concessions to the Soviet Union some day in this climate of fear.

The West understands something entirely different by detente. For the West detente means the gradual implemenation of human rights, not only a revocable easing of the people's lot for which new payments must be made constantly but the gradual and irrevocable implementation of human rights and the creation of a military balance on a low military and financial level. To me it is simply dishonest to say detente policy. It is always necessary to ask which detente policy you mean, that of the Soviet Union or that of the West? It is necessary to ponder this point. It must be newly defined if we wish to pursue a clear and honest and not a nebulous foreign policy.

[Question] The CDU proceeds from the premise that the long-term objectives of the Soviet Union continue to aim for a world revolution. Is it at all possible on the basis of such a profound distrust to pursue any detente policy or wouldn't this be a policy of confrontation anyway, for whatever purposes?

[Answer] I believe the word distrust is not the proper term to be used here. I suggest we use the word vigilance instead. After all, the Western alliance also says that vigilance is the price of freedom. We did not talk enough by far in the West during the past 10 years, about the long-term goals of the Soviet Union. A rethinking process in that respect is taking place in the United States. You can accuse the Soviet Union of a lot of things, but you cannot accuse it of one thing, namely failure to have made known its long-term objectives--be it as the executor of the law of history, be it bowing to an insatiable security concept. Only the West shut its eyes and closed its ears, refusing to see this. What we demand is not any greater hostility toward the Soviet Union, any more distrust, but simply that in the future the Soviet Union be taken more seriously in its comprehensive long-term policy and that its discernible, long-term strategy be set off by the West's own long-term strategy. What we need is not only a balance of military power but also a balance of farsightedness and long-term calculation. Only in this way can a lasting peace be secured.

During the past several years, and especially since Afghanistan, the understanding for our appeals for vigilance has increased among our sister parties. Large segments of the Western public had been grasped by the climate of misinterpreted detente. Today we have the impression that we are being properly understood indeed.

[Question] Your party has considered it important lately to point out that the Soviet Union is pursuing a long-term strategy aimed at dominating the world and that the West has nothing tohold against this strategy. Can the basic motive of such a strategy in principle be only mistrust vis-a-vis the Soviet Union? How can one pursue a policy with such mistrust?

[Answer] This is not mistrust or enmity vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, it is only a matter of taking seriously what the Soviet Union says it wants to achieve. It has two pillars, two principles. There is an unsatisfied security outlook tending always toward new acquisitions. It believes it must carry out the rule of history, namely that the world must become communist. I am not slandering the Soviet Union by quoting its basic texts. The West must not develop an ideology like a catechism either. But it must have a policy, a strategy which does not only pragmatically deal with one emergency after the other. The West must have a political approach to such issues as disarmament. Such terms as detente and disarmament cannot be separated from the overall strategy of the Soviet Union. The West, however, and for some time also the Americans, tend to separate disarmament and arms limitation problems from political aims. All these issues must be seriously considered in the alliance. This is not an anticommunist master plan, but an attempt to create a long-term counterbalance with regard to historical clarity and historical determination.

[Question] NATO likes to praise the division of tasks as a general cure. The Americans have new and additional tasks to cope with outside Europe, and we are to take over some more duties. Can we take over much?

[Answer] I think we can take over quite a lot in the field of defense and in the economic field.

[Question] At whose expense?

[Answer] What do you mean by that?

[Question] The taxpayer?

[Answer] Everything costing money will be at the expense of the taxpayer. But decisions must be made here according to political priorities. We believe that preservation of our security and freedom is the prerequisite for everything else. Security is not everything, but without security there will be nothing. Therefore priority must be given to security in a certain sense. As regards the division of duties, I am all for it. It will also involve a political division of labor. We Germans do not have the role in the alliance of playing down the aggressive long-term aims of the Soviet Union in the Western alliance--something that has been done in the past 10 years. We must point out soberly and without agitation the specific problems of German partition and the partition of Europe. The alliance is not merely a military pact, it is not even mainly a pact. It is primarily a community of ideas regarding political values. We as divided Germany have a special function with regard to political vigilance and also with regard to reminding the Americans of the basic significance of human rights issues for the creation of real peace.

CSU's Zimmermann

DW271031 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts from reporters R. Eser and Hans Albert interview with Friedrich Zimmermann, chairman of the CSU land group in the Bundestag, during the special feature "ZDF Hearing," apparently in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Zimmerman] Not everything has been fruitless in these 10 years of Ostpolitik and detente policy.

But this policy had been started under an immense time pressure already imposed by the Federal Government itself at the time when the treaties were concluded. Nevertheless not everything has been bad, but detente policy was not realistic enough. It failed to see that the Soviets have interpreted it as something entirely different. Never before has a great power in peacetimes pursued such unheard of, flagrant military policies going beyond all dimensions of what is necessary for its own defense as the Soviet Union has pursued in these very 10 years. And not only the Federal Government but others in the West as well were too lenient, too receptive to dreams about seeing their wishes come true, even though these wishes could not be fulfilled. That has now failed, and the brusque way in which Mr Honecker expressed it only yesterday--easing of travel restrictions are out of the question; lowering of the pension age is out of the question; so-called land groups is what he called our East Germans, our Silesian fellow citizens, revanchists is what he called them, and financed by the Federal Government to boot--demonstrates the manner of speech after the failed dialogue. This is reality.

[Question] I don't think that if we refuse credit aid to a country--a satellite state in your jargon--we drive these states even more into the embrace of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Credits to East European states is an ambiguous subject. Only what about our credits to Western states? In the case of Italy we justly set up restrictions, saying that this or that must be economically fulfilled in Italy before we help. We did the same think in the case of Turkey, an important Western and NATO ally. Only in the case of the East bloc state do we give, even before the Schmidt-Gierek dialogue has begun, the promise of DM1.2 billion. And as the Federal Government itself has said, what matters is not this credit anymore, its terms and conditions, but other political issues in Europe. I fail to understand that, this is not a reasonable policy.

[Question] Suppose the Union was to be in government--would it grant the incumbent Polish regime a credit?

[Answer] Credits and aid, also to East European states, will be inevitable. But why does not the Soviet Union help, why must we? Alright, we should help but we should do so under specific conditions that need to be negotiated and that will benefit the people, conditions which cannot be broached here in public but which must be negotiated in the samll, secretive talks necessary in such negotiations; without preconditions but also without the advance concessions which the Federal Government has again affirmed in this case without any return concessions.

[Question] Surely it is not true that we are granting credits solely with political motives. Surely we are also thinking of our own economy, sales markets to be exact.

[Answer] Why of course. Only in such an issue and under such conditions as exist today in the case of communist Poland, a great deal of politics is involved already. And politics is more important than trade with the East, separately and selectively.

[Question] We now will deal with the issue of relations with America. What fields are considered most important by the voters? Here is an interesting result: Economic relations with the United States holds first place, then comes the important field of mutual political support, and the third position is held by military cooperation. The key words are economic relations and mutual political support. Don't the answers to the polls show that a most pragmatic and almost a distanced assessment exists with regard to our alliance partner? Particularly if one hears simultaneously that only 11 percent of those questioned by us consider the American leadership role as particularly significant. Doesn't that demonstrate that many federal citizens want to have a more self-assured German policy vis-a-vis America?

[Answer] First of all one must know the questions in order to access opinion polls of this kind, in order to view them in a balanced and objective way. If that is correct--I do not know the questons--it would much rather indicate a lack of information in those questioned. One thing is certain: The point more important by far than economic relations with the United States is our political relations and our relations in the alliance; they must take first place.

[Question] I want to mention briefly for the sake of information that we gave the questioned people examples of German-American relations, asking them to assess their significance in this framework. And the question "American leadership role" was of secondary importance for those questioned.

[Answer] For the CDU/CSU and for me the leadership role of the United States has always played an extremely important role. In these times particularly it plays a primary and most important role, much more important than the other questions.

[Questions] Your candidate for chancellor said literally that the Union demands seamless cohesion with the United States. Doesn't that amount to almost uncritical subordination if one views the size and thus the power of both partners?

[Answer] The Federal Republic of Germany--all other 14 NATO partners say this without envy, jealousy or too much restraint--is the most important partner next to the United States. German-American relations are extremely important viewed from both sides. The United States also views the role of the Federal Republic in this sense, for after all it represents the greatest NATO contingent following the United States. The demand for seamless agreement has nothing to do with dependence. I fully agree with the minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein, Stoltenberg, who said these days that we must again make more Western policy. The security situation in the world and in Europe makes it advisable to rally closer together again, once the United States has achieved more self-assurance and self-confidence after years of weakness and such handicaps as the Vietnam War and the Watergate affair; and since the United States wants the assistance of the Europeans and the Germans, we must fulfill the task of seamless cooperation. People, state chiefs and government chiefs occasionally need friends who pat them on the shoulder and say: I will help you without ifs and whens, and not those such as the German side and the German Government which has said over and over again what it cannot do vis-a-vis the United States.

[Question] In criticizing German policy toward the West shouldn't you consequently say that this criticism is criticism of the state of the alliance and thus also of the way in which the Americans fill out or do not fill out their leadership role?

[Answer] Naturally! My answers to the initial question indicate that already. I also quoted the reasons for it: Vietnam and Watergate. But that belongs to the past. We should all have the feeling that the present President and his opposition candidate will again take seriously the leadership role of the United States--we welcome that.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID

PA271416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 25 Aug (EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto will arrive in Bonn Thursday to meet with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The subject of their talks will be the financial aid the FRG can give Nicaragua to help it overcome some of its current economic difficulties. The Nicaraguan minister had been scheduled to visit in July, but he had to postpone it to participate in an OAS meeting on the Bolivian crisis.

GISCARD ISSUES STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD271202 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Aug 80

[President Giscard d'Estaing's statement on situation in Poland read by Elysee spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier in Paris on 27 August--recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] the Polish and French peoples, a deep friendship resulting from a shared history but which is expressed through the many human ties through which the two countries are attached. The existence and role of Poland are of fundamental importance in the eyes of France for the equilibrium and peace of Europe. These two facts justify the attention with which the events in Poland are being followed in France and the sympathy accorded to any initiative which meets the aspirations of the Polish people.

France follows the constant principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. It hopes that Poland can find within itself the means to overcome its difficulties and to meet the aspirations of its people.

GISCARD RECEIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON ARMS DEPLOYMENT

LD271140 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A late piece of news which (Jean-Paul Bonami) has communicated to me from the Elysee: Valery Giscard d'Estaing has received a message from Leonid Brezhnev on the redeployment of nuclear arms in Europe. The contents are not yet known. A similar message has been sent to the Americans and West Germans.

'NO CHANGE' IN PCF VERDICT ON 1968 CZECHOSLOVAK INVASION

LD271517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Aug 80 p 6

[Jose Fort article: "Prague--12 Years Ago"]

[Text] On 21 August 1968 troops from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and the GDR entered Czechoslovak territory.

Twelve years already. Twelve years during which our disapproval has not wavered. Socialism was in danger, it was said to explain the military intervention. Now this was not and still is not the French Communists' view.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party was at that time engaged in a process aimed at developing socialist democracy, with its imperfections and also with its originality and its hopes. Obviously forces hostile to socialism sought to attack the social system which, despite opposition and obstacles put in its path, engenders freedoms in the end. All freedoms. And the maneuvers which originated in the FRG and elsewhere could not be transformed into direct imperialist intervention.

This being the case, did the Czechoslovak people and their party not have sufficient forces to repel the adversaries of socialism? And was it not up to them and only up to them to act with a view to preserving and consolidating socialist achievements?

We persist in believing that it was!

On 21 August 1968, the French Communists made their disapproval known. On 21 August 1980, their attitude has not changed.

GOVERNMENT SURVIVES CONFIDENCE VOTES BEFORE ECONOMIC DEBATE

LD272126 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies has twice given a vote of confidence in the government and rejected objections raised by the opposition parties, to the economic decrees. Immediately afterwards Aglietta, leader of the Radical Party group, proposed that chamber should go into continuous session in order to exhaustively examine the decrees. The chamber approved the proposal. Those in favor were the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans and Radicals. Those against were the Communists, Liberals and Proletarian Unity Party deputies, while the deputies of the Italian Social Movement Party took no part in the voting. The [word indistinct] session has already begun.

All Night Session

AU280859 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 28 (ANSA)--Early this morning the lower house of the Italian Parliament was still in a marathon session in a bid by the opposition parties to defeat the government's package of economic decrees. The all-night session began after two confidence votes were called on objections of unconstitutionality presented by the MSI neofascist, Radical and Communist parties.

Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga (Christian Democrat-DC) had announced Tuesday that a confidence vote would be called as many times as necessary to assure passage of the anti-crisis measures before the deadline. The objections of unconstitutionality of the decrees in general were voted down by 317 against 260, and one abstention. Objections of unconstitutionality on the content of the decrees were defeated with 317 votes against 257 and one abstention.

The two economic decrees--one covering fiscal matters and the other public expenditure--were put on the books in July. The Italian Constitution gives the government the right to issue decrees. But they must be approved by the two houses of Parliament within sixty days if they are not to expire. The Senate has already approved the anti-crisis decrees. The deadline for the fiscal provisions, which were approved by the appropriate lower house commission, is September 1. The deadline for the other decree is September 7.

The neofascist Italian Social Movement has announced more than a thousand amendments, taking a leaf from the book of the small Radical Party which weighed in with the relatively small number of two hundred amendments. Strong opposition, though not a filibuster, was also to be expected from the Proletarian Unity Party (PDUP) to the left of the communists.

Immediately after the second confidence vote, Radical Party M.P. Adelaide Aglietta proposed to "put to a test" the majority's intention to get the decrees approved by proclaiming a marathon session. The proposal was approved with the votes of the Radicals, Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans.

Earlier in the day there were a number of statements on the DC-Socialist-Republican coalition's decision to call for confidence votes on the objections of unconstitutionality.

Sud Tyroler Volkspartei (SVP) M.P. Roland Riz came out in favor of the confidence vote, claiming that the opposition's objections of unconstitutionality are "inconsistent". Riz, however, criticized the government's tendency to resort too often to issuing decrees.

Luci Magri, secretary of the PDUP party, announced his party's vote of no-confidence because "the government and the majority are weak and quarrelsome and seek a clash with the leftist opposition." He also said that it was "arrogant" to call for a confidence motion on objections of unconstitutionality.

Liberal Party (PLI) Secretary Valerio Zanone said the confidence vote on the objections indicates the government majority's stubborn intent to shut itself out and take cover. Announcing his party's vote against confidence, Zanone termed the decrees "late, partial and insufficient". Republican (PRI) Party member Gianni Ravaglia justified the confidence motion to counter the neofascists' threatened filibuster. Ravaglia claimed that there is a strategy of specific parties aimed at wearing down institutions and prophesize new republics. Speaking for the Radicals, Adelaide Aglietta underscored the deterioration of political relations. Opposition to the confidence vote came also from the Social Democrats (PSDI). M.P. Carlo Vizzini said that the move was "inappropriate" from the point of view of regulations since it alters the meaning of the debate and implies political assessments of the government's record.

Socialist Party (PSI) M.P. Mauro Seppia announced his party's vote of confidence in the government and warned his colleagues who criticize the government's frequent recourse to decrees to reflect on the frequent use of filibusters. "In any case, the lower house regulations do not rule out the use of confidence motions", Seppia said.

In order to defeat the MSI neofascist filibuster, Communist Party (PCI), M.P. Abdon Alinovi said "the only way was to have a correct parliamentary dialectic, a serious and committed confrontation with the Communist opposition and the other leftist and democratic parties". Alinovi accused the government of not having defended the decrees and of not accelerating the lower house session but fearing only the secret ballot. Christian Democrat Menfredo Manfredi upheld the constitutionality of the decrees and said they are part of a long-term policy to give new stimulus to the economy.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC, ENERGY ISSUES AT UN SESSION

AU280918 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] New York, August 28 (ANSA)--The plight of hundreds of millions of human beings suffering from hunger is in the limelight of the United Nations special session on development which began here Monday. In his speech before the General Assembly Wednesday, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo started from the premise that at the outset of this decade the international economic picture is dominated by an unprecedented disorder.

Many nations tend to close themselves into a one-sided vision of problems which are on the contrary generalized and since economic interdependence has steadily increased, the behavior of one or few nations can influence the world economic order much more than in the past. A high sense of responsibility is therefore necessary, Colombo said, in order to get out of the rut in which the world finds itself because of a number of erroneous policies (such as those which give priority to controlling inflation with repercussions on economic growth and employment, because of speculative policies and because of hoarding of resources and currency reserves which are often used to purchase armaments, which are dangerously increasing.

The difficulties confronting the international community are innumerable, but Colombo prefered to concentrate on only two issues, claiming that their solution can contribute to improving the general framework of development problems. The two problems are energy and ways of finding the most equitable and effective means to restore a balance between imports and exports. Colombo suggested a concrete plan of action based on the one hand, on a sufficiently substantial fund to finance the deficits of foreign accounts, giving developing countries a greater control power, and, on the other, on an energy policy which assures continuity of energy resources and safeguards producing nations' profits.

AVANTE! CITES 'FACTS' ON POLAND IN DEFENSE OF SOCIALISM

LD271331 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "Poland Between Reaction's Campaign and Real Problems"]

[Text] "Gdansk" is the word which is being most frequently repeated on radio and television and in the headlines of the state-owned press and the reactionary newspapers. A target which always been sought--strikes in a socialist country--has now arisen. There is talk of political confrontation and hypotheses of repression are being put forward with the vehemence of those who ardently desire it. Every effort is being made not only to identify socialist reality with that of the capitalist system but also to assert that there is no freedom under socialism.

Between the propaganda and the reality, between reaction's campaign and the real problems experienced in Poland--problems qualitatively different from those of capitalist society, problems of socialism--and in light of this propaganda and this campaign, it is important to discern what the facts are and what is merely slander, enveloped in the silence with which once again today there is a systematic attempt to conceal the reality of socialism.

Increase in Prices

So let us consider some facts of the situation. For this reason it is important to begin at the beginning: The decision to increase the price of meat in Poland on 1 July.

1. Per capita meat consumption in Poland is twice that in our country--over 70 kg per year there. The price is approximately half the price in Portugal.

2. Despite this high meat consumption, Polish socialist society still deems it insufficient, striving to achieve a gradual increase up to 80-90 kg of meat per person per year. To this end, efforts are being made to increase meat and fodder production.

3. In the meantime, the selling price of meat on the market is below production costs, the difference being met by the state budget, with sums which could be earmarked for other purposes (between 1971 and 1979 these sums rose from 12 billion zlotys to 91.4 billion zlotys).

The policy pursued thus reflects, on the one hand, Poland's great concern--as is characteristic of a socialist society--with feeding the population, and, at the same time, both some real difficulties, connected with economic shortcomings and weather problems, and the impact of the increase in prices in the capitalist world, with which trade is increasing.

Problems...

The idea that socialist society is devoid of problems does not bear any relation to practical reality nor to Marxist-Leninist theory itself. The fact is that qualitatively different problems are encountered.

An increase in meat prices under capitalism has a great deal to do with the profits pocketed by middlemen: An increase in prices under socialism means that the central economic support on the part of the state has to be devoted to other sectors, with greater benefit for the national economy, and, as such, for the entire people. Understanding this curcial difference is not always easy and required in particular an extensive campaign of elucidation.

Moreover, the economic problems confronting Poland are not confined to the issue of prices. And they are not being evaded by Poland's people and leaders. There is constant talk of the need to reduce consumption of raw materials, shortcomings in supply, low efficiency in the running of some enterprises, lengthy delays in obtaining homes, difficulties in achieving adequate work discipline, plans not fully implemented, particularly in the countryside, and an irregular rate of production--problems which are normal in building a developing socialist society and which are accompanied by others stemming from the crisis of capitalism: an increase in the prices of energy and raw materials and difficulties in exports in view of the crisis developing in capitalist society.

But none of these problems is insoluble. None of these problems has to do with the exploitation of labor to secure individual profits.

...And Successes

We began with the problems precisely because the successes are the keynote and because it is important to realize whom these successes benefit--the crucial difference between socialism and capitalism--and what creates the close link between what is produced and what is earned, as is the case under socialism.

Some 36 years ago, Poland's national per capita income was about four times lower than that of the West European countries. As a result of its development, Poland now ranks 10th in the world. In 1979 the value of its industrial output was 31 times greater than in 1936. In comparison with the FRG, France, Britain and Italy, the average output of electricity increased from 43 percent in 1950 to 72 percent in 1978, that of fuel from 145 percent to 301 percent, that of steel from 45 percent to 114 percent and that of cement from 56 percent to 120 percent--figures which, as is clear, are only possible under socialism [as published].

But this difference is even clearer and more significant with respect to the population's living conditions. In comparison with 1970, average real earnings have increased by about 50 percent and the sum earmarked for social benefits has increased 3.5 times. The population's needs in monochrome television sets, radios, refrigerators and various electrical domestic appliances are regarded as fully met. Between 1976 and 1979, industrial output increased by 30 percent, while output in light industry increased by over 34 percent. The construction of homes--one of the central problems of socialism's social policy--exceeded the number of marriages, as is essential in order to completely resolve the housing problem, if possible, by the end of the decade.

It is not by chance that FRG Chancellor Schmidt himself publicly acknowledges that the economic problems confronting Poland are more the outcome of world economic pressures than of the economic policy pursued in the country.

Socialism's Response

The response of the Polish Government and of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] to the recent events--despite the exploitation and the pressures on the part of the reactionary forces at the international level--has been dialogue and careful study of the problems involved, while stressing at the same time the antisocial nature which the strike movement is assuming in this instance and the fact that socialism is the basis of the very building of present-day free and independent Poland.

In his recent radio and television address, PZPR Secretary General Comrade Gierek stated:

"It is difficult at this moment to broach all the causes which underlie the present economic problems and which have caused social discontent. However, I wish to state in all sincerity: We are aware that, together with many objective factors, mistakes made in economic policy have played an important role. In many sectors practice has deviated from the principles laid down by the party in December. We did not notice this in time and we did not succeed in tackling it effectively. But the strikes will improve nothing. Rather, they will increase the difficulties."

Socialism does not fear self-criticism and even bases its constant progress on it. But it has its own ways of surmounting difficulties, which have nothing to do with the methods of struggle used under capitalism.

What is happening in Poland, like the propaganda offensive of reaction which is latching on to this, forms part of the great world class struggle from which socialism will inevitably emerge victorious. The Polish people will be able to surmount their present difficulties and advance resolutely in building developed socialism.

Democratic Alliance Concerned About Price of Beef...in Poland

It is not difficult to discern the aims underlying the prominence given to the events in Poland, together with the ignorance of the situation in that country which is being encouraged. And this is understandable. The Portuguese Government is involved through its prime minister in a scandal which would have led to the resignation of any leader in a country of capitalist Europe. The Portuguese Government is wreaking the destruction of the agrarian reform, stealing land, livestock and machinery, driving many hundreds of agricultural workers into unemployment, brutally repressing protest demonstrations, even killing people, and subjecting areas of the Alentejo to a veritable situation of occupation by militarized forces. The Portuguese Government is causing mass dismissals in ITT [Inspectorate General of Labor Courts], while engaging in an anticonstitutional policy of handing back enterprises to employers. The Portuguese Government is making our people's living conditions worse every day. The Portuguese Government is arrogantly disregarding the demands put forward at demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of people.

It is natural that the Portuguese Government and the forces supporting it should be more concerned about the price of beef in Poland, about strike movements of several tens of thousands of Poles and about marginal demands for trade union pluralism--a policy, moreover, whose repercussions and sponsors are well known here--than about the immense problems which are being experienced in our country. Imperialism's reasons and its involvement in this campaign present no mystery, because in fact it is very important to distract attention from increasing inflation, unstoppable unemployment, repressive methods and the arms race. And it is important, above all, to deprive the working masses of a historical perspective, distort some facts and, in particular, conceal others.

DENMARK

TRADE UNION, CP CHIEFS COMMENT ON POLISH STRIKES

LD261459 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Danish Trade Union Chairman Thomas Nielsen, on behalf of his 1.2 million Danish members, has called on the Polish Government to secure democratic rights for the striking workers in Poland.

"The Danish Trades Union Federation expresses on behalf of its over 1.2 million members its solidarity with the Polish workers' courageous struggle to assure their living standards and to achieve better working and living conditions," the Trades Union Federation's statement says.

"Workers in all countries, including Poland, have the right to form representative and free trade unions, which can effectively promote the workers' interests in accordance with the conventions of the ILO," Thomas Nielsen writes.

The Trade Union Federation's statement has not won unconditional support from Danish Communists.

Danish Communist Party Chairman Joergen Jensen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE:

"No one has asked me to give my views on the declaration. If they had, I would have been able to approve everything except the passage containing the Trade Union Federation's call to the Polish Government to negotiate with the workers. Thomas is in no position to make statements on such a matter. According to press reports there are 120,000 workers carrying out what in Denmark is called an illegal strike, and Thomas Nielsen has never supported what he calls an illegal strike. But I agree that there should be negotiatinns to reach an agreement."

[Question] Does the Danish Communist Party consider the strikes in Poland to be illegal?

[Answer] No, I do not. I am only saying that for Thomas Nielsen this sort of strike has always been considered illegal and contrary to agreements. For this reason he has no right to make statements on the matter.

I do not want to explain away the fact that there are problems in Poland, and there must be misunderstandings and mistakes as well. But it is only 120,000 workers out of 16 million and it is a case of distorting proportions so as to turn this into some big affair. Try comparing it with the many strikes we have and have had in Denmark," Joergen Jensen said.

FINLAND

PARTY PAPERS DISCUSS SITUATION IN POLAND

Coalition Paper AAMULEHTI

LD2611236 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The National Coalition Party paper AAMULEHTI carries an article headlined "Purge."

The people have given a vote of no confidence to the Polish rulers. As a consequence, some of them had to go. Among those dismissed are the premier, the foreign minister, the propaganda chief and the highest trade union leadership. This was a convenient way to name these responsible for a policy which 2 months ago triggered off a strike wave in the country. But is this enough? AAMULEHTI asks.

Party leader Edward Gierek, the man who indisputably is, in the first place, responsible for the faulty politics of the 1970's, speaks about the moral rebirth of the nation and promises the citizens more power in the management of things. He even goes so far as to offer the workers secret and free trade union elections. But as the workers have learned after bitter experience not to trust in mere verbal promises, we have to ask the key question: How can a far-reaching reform be possible without rocking the very foundations of the system? AAMULEHTI points out. So far it is not clear what the trade union movement would be like as outlined by Gierek. Could it really look after the interests of the workers in an independent manner? In the opinion of AAMULEHTI, at least in the theory of Marxism-Leninism there is no place for a free trade union movement of this kind. The whole idea is impossible for workers should have no need to act against themselves.

But something must be done, because the strikes have shown that the people no longer trust their rulers. A reshuffled Politburo should be ready at least to make fresh winds blow in the powerful bureaucracy of the trade union system. Whether this will quieten the masses is another matter. But it is possible that the chances of a compromise have increased, even if this was not clearly evident on Monday. This article about the situation in Poland is carried in AAMULEHTI.

Communist Paper KANSAN UUTISET

LD261224 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 26 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The Communist and people's democratic paper KANSAN UUTISET writes as follows.

The strike wave which has shaken Poland for several weeks has grown from day to day into a more serious political crisis. When trying to settle it, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party carried out at the turn of week quite considerable changes in the party leadership, in the government of the country and in the leaderships of other sectors. KANSAN UUTISET goes on to note that in capitalist countries the question concerning the trade union movement has become an essential problem in connection with strike movements. It is being asked continuously how it is possible for the trade union movement to lose much of its original character and be unable to act in the circumstances of a serious crisis which tries the strength of the whole society as a workers' interest organization, but remain an outsider.

Gierek's speech includes a promise concerning trade union reform, a new trade unions act and the election of new trade union movement officials which is to be organized immediately. In the opinion of KANSAN UUTISET, it is clear that above all the question concerning the character of the trade union movement and its task in socialist countries is apt to arouse an extensive international dialogue.

NORWAY

UNION FEDERATION LEADER EXPOUNDS ON POLAND STATEMENT

LD261553 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] "The statement from the Scandinavian Trade Union Coordination Organization (NFS) on the situation in Poland is intended to help the Poles to extricate themselves from the situation they have gotten into--without any outside interference--in a peaceful and constructive manner," Norwegian Trade Union Federational International Secretary Kaare Sandegren told AFTENPOSTEN.

[Question] Why has the Norwegian Trade Union Federation been so careful with its statements on the situation in Poland?

[Answer] Until the joint Scandinavian statement came, there have been almost no commentaries on the situation from the trade union federation at all. The advantage in waiting until the resolution from the NFS--which comprises the Trade Union Federations of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, plus the public servants' organizations in Denmark, Finland, and Sweden--is that such a joint statement carries much more weight than a Norwegian statement alone, Sandegren pointed out. We also have been very attentive to the problem of the effect foreign statements can have, nevertheless the Scandinavian resolution is clear enough. "The NFS expresses its support for the Polish work and their trade union demands" is really fairly strong.

Sandegren also pointed to the passage in the resolution which says that "Poland has signed and ratified the ILO conventions on free trade union organizations. In the present situation the NFS expects the decisionmaking bodies and the trade union organizations in Poland to live up to the commitments contained in the ILO conventions." "I think it is worth noting that the Polish Trade Union Federation adopted a resolution a few days ago on the softening of the country's trade union," Sandegren pointed out.

[Question] The Polish workers' demands for free trade union organizations may set off certain historical echoes within the ranks of the trade union movement? What has been the reaction from the Trade Union Federation members to events in Poland?

[Answer] There can be no doubt that the many reactions within the trade union federation show that considerable sympathy with and involvement in the Polish workers' demands is on the move, but many people also express their fear and anxiety that the Poles will go further than is possible given their circumstances.

[Question] You are thinking of the possibility of a Soviet intervention?

[Answer] What we fear is that the situation will polarize to the extent that the Polish workers will end up with nothing. We are concerned, but we hope that the Polish authorities will not retaliate with the use of force against the strikers.

The Trade Union Federation international secretary added that the Scandinavian coordination organization has not considered the question of sending a representative to Poland. It is, however, clear that the Norwegian Trade Union Federation will keep in continuous contact with the Foreign Ministry on the matter. Sandegren also thought that it would be natural for the matter to be touched on at a meeting of the Trade Union Federation Secretariat this coming Monday.

SWEDEN

COMMUNIST LEFT PARTY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR POLISH WORKERS

LD271431 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The members of the Communist Left Party support the Polish workers' demands. Party Chairman Lars Werner announced this after the Communist Left Party Central Committee meeting on Friday. In a statement, the party said that the present negotiations with the strikers must be completed. "Free and autonomous trade union movement, independent of both the party apparatus and the authorities, and the free right to strike are inalienable rights for the workers," Lars Werner said at a press conference on Friday. "We in Sweden also back this demand." In their statement the Communist Left Party Central Committee said that it was relying on the announcements from Poland's United Workers Party that no force would be used against the strikers. A strong and democratic trade union movement must play a central role in the development of a socialist pattern, the Central Committee said.

SPOKESMAN SEPARATES NATO ISSUE FROM JOINT EXERCISES

AT271305 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 27 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] In reply to PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou's statement in connection with the holding of exercises by Greek military units and a unit of U.S. paratroops in the area of Macedonia, the government spokesman stated the following yesterday:

"As has been repeatedly stressed, the holding of multinational exercises affords the opportunity to the Greek Armed Forces to improve their military training and learn new developments in military techniques. The holding of these exercises does not have the slightest connection with the negotiations that are going on for Greece's return to the NATO military wing. Also, they do not involve the Balkan countries with which Greece maintains very friendly relations. After all, our Balkan neighbors also hold military exercises on their territories, in fact, sometimes with the participation of units of the Soviet Armed Forces; and no one interprets this as being directed against Greece."

EC GRANTS FUNDS FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES OF EXPORTS, MINERALS

AT231241 Athens NEWS in English 23 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Minister for EEC Affairs Kondoyioryis said yesterday that EEC will grant Greece 11 million dollars to be used for carrying out of the following studies:

Study for the development of Greek exports to the Arab countries; study to organize the ports that link Europe, Greece and Middle-East; two studies for the exploration of sulphurous ores at the Thassos, Halkidiki and Kerdhilion areas; a technoeconomic study for the exploration of specific ores.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY PROPOSES BARTER WITH EAST BLOC COUNTRIES

AT231340 Athens I AVYI in Greek 23 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Minister of Agriculture A. Kanellopoulos and Minister of Commerce S. Dhimas announced that tobacco and cereals will be bartered for agricultural implements and supplies from countries of Eastern Europe.

For this reason, commercial representatives of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland and Romania were called to the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. A proposal was made to them for the barter of 60,000 tons of tobacco, 200,000 tons of soft wheat and 10,000 tons of hard wheat for agricultural implements, supplies and livestock for reproduction. As announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, the representatives of the above mentioned countries showed great interest in the proposal and agreed to further promote the barter.

BRIEFS

PROSPECTING IN KAVALA BAY--New undersea geophysical explorations have begun in the Bay of Kavala by the U.S. vessel West Geophysical III. The explorations are being supervised by the public oil corporation which is also financing them. They are being conducted in areas that are considered to have good potential for the discovery of oilfields. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 26 Aug 80 AT]

AUSTRIA

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST ANDROSCH DEFEATED

AU221448 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Aug 80 p 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Nationalrat yesterday held a special session to discuss the Vienna General Hospital affair. The session had been demanded by the Austrian People's Party [OeVP] and had been announced long in advance. At this session the OeVP submitted an urgent inquiry to the chancellor asking him to dismiss the vice chancellor [Hannes Androsch]. Moreover, the OeVP faction presented a motion of no confidence against the Finance Minister [Androsch] which, however, was not supported by the Austrian Freedom Party [FPOe]. The FPOe in turn presented a motion of no confidence against the entire cabinet. Both motions were defeated by a majority vote.

In a comprehensive debate Finance Minister Androsch refuted the charges of the opposition. The speakers of the government party [Austrian Socialist Party (SPOe)], primarily SPOe floor leader Fischer, called for compliance with the constitutional principle that no one must be condemned before his guilt has been established.

BENELUX

BELGIUM

PEACE MOVEMENT CABLES SUPPORT TO GDANSK STRIKERS

LD261656 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The national office of the Belgian Christian Peace Movement has just sent a telegram of solidarity to the strikers at the Gdansk mineworks. [as heard]. In the telegram it salutes the courageous struggle of the striking workers for a true political and trade union democracy. The Christian Peace Movement has also sent a telegram to Edward Gierek asking him to avoid any recourse to force in the face of the legitimate demands of the workers. It also demands the release of the strikers and dissidents who were arrested recently. In conclusion the Christian Peace Movement considers the strike in this conflict fundamental for the European left. It hopes that broad popular support around this conflict will gather in Belgium.

NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY TO ANNOUNCE EMBASSY MOVE TO TEL AVIV

NC260715 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 26 Aug (AFP)--The Netherlands is to move its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, official sources said here today. They added that the official announcement would be made later today. The move follows the Israeli parliament decision to declare an undivided Jerusalem the country's "eternal" capital.

Last week the United Nations Security Council approved a resolution condemning the Israeli decision and calling on countries to remove their missions from Jerusalem. Arab countries have threatened to boycott states maintaining missions in the holy city. The Netherlands was the only European country to have its embassy there.

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SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON INTER-GERMAN, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DW290733 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1815 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Interview of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn by Detmar Cramer of the West Berlin Rias Network, Klaus Dreher of the Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Matthias Waldon of the Springer Publishing House, and moderator Rudolf Muehlfenzl of the Munich ARD Television Network--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Muehlfenzl introduction] The inter-German summit meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, originally scheduled for today did not take place. What are the reasons. Does this concellation possibly mark the beginning of a hardening in inter-German relations? Is it the beginning of a new crisis in the relations between East and West? Or does it spell the end of detente policy in Europe? The GDR leadership has called off such planned meetings twice; this time it was you, the German chancellor, who did so. What made you do it, and what makes this cancellation so significant?

[Schmidt] During your introductory remarks for this discussion you just used the term summit meeting. Let me say from the very outset that I cannot stand that term. Nor do I like it as a designation for the world economic conferences of the heads of state and government of the seven most important industrial countries of the world who gather once a year.

The idea that cropped up between myself and Mr Honecker at the end of last year was that we should have a calm heart-to-heart talk about two major issues: first, about the general international, world-political situation which after all cannot leave either the GDR or us, the Federal Republic of Germany, untouched, and secondly, about the future of inter-German relations.

You just raised the question whether the present cancellation of the meeting that had been planned for this week represents a crisis in inter-German relations. The answer clearly and unequivocally is no, not at all. Rather the general circumstances in Europe in my view did not seem to warrant a meeting of the two top representatives of the two German states--the two states are affiliated with two different alliance systems--that would be useful with respect to these two major issues in international and inter-German relations. You recalled that Mr Honecker in the spring of this year asked for a postponement on his part as we had a fixed date for a meeting before. At that time, too it was an event outside the GDR and outside the Federal Republic of Germany, an event in Afghanistan to be exact, which at the time made the overall situation appear unfavorable to him, and I agreed.

No, this is not a crisis of inter-German relations, nor is it a crisis of German policy toward Eastern Europe or toward the Soviet Union, or of German Ostpolitik at large; it rather is the expression of the concern shared everywhere in Europe--and beyond that in other parts of the world--about the developments in a third country which all of us are watching with attention and great internal sympathy. And I might say from the very outset that I shall be very reserved with any comment on that development tonight as well.

[Dreher] You say it is not a crisis, but it is an aggravation nevertheless. You justify it with the general situation in Europe. I think this is a rather vague way of putting it. The general situation in Europe, after all, hardly was the reason for your cancellation of the meeting. Wasn't it true that the long-term developments already suggested to people with commonsense that nothing decisive could be attained for the people in Germany during the talks between you and Mr Honecker?

[Schmidt] The last part is not correct. If, as I assume, the meeting will be held under a changed situation in Eastern Europe I am positive that something will come out of it for the people in our part of the fatherland and in the eastern part of the fatherland, though originally it was not intended to make concrete agreements in this occasion, the purpose rather having been to get negotiations going on these issues. I do not doubt that something will come out of it for the people. But it is true indeed--and I must insist on this--that the general situation made me do it. I made up my mind Thursday night because I could not help but gain the specific impression that events might occur in another country which might considerably curtail the freedom of talk, the leeway of action, of those intending to get together at Werbellinsee. I did not wish to run that risk. What I was interested in was not a spectacular meeting; I would have preferred it to be in February as originally planned. What rather mattered to me was to attain an extra bit of understanding, and this would have been extremely aggravated at this time, to say the least. We cannot know whether it would not have been decisively aggravated.

[Walden] You are referring to the contingencies of the general situation. When you returned from Belgrade you said that you had come to terms with Honecker that we--the two of you--will not be dragged into that matter. What you meant was the Afghanistan crisis. In the case of the developments in Poland it turned out that both of you could not stay aloof. When you returned from Belgrade it sounded as if you hoped for an inter-German detente oasis which would be largely independent of what has already transpired in the way of terrible events. Does what keep saying, namely that the chances and risks of inter-German detente depend on the international climate, still hold true? And this international climate is, after all, absolutely miserable. So if they depended on it they would be bound to be bad.

[Schmidt] The international situation is not good. It has been bad since the end of last year, and I assume that it will continue to be difficult throughout 1980, perhaps even more difficult in 1981. This applies to the smouldering conflict over the U.S. hostages in Tehran which has disappeared from the newspaper headlines for the moment but which continues to represent a highly dangerous situations; this applies to the military intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan which may well turn into a highly dangerous hotbed of critical aggravation; this applies to the intensification in the relations between Israel and its neighbor states; this also applies to the danger of a deepening of the arms race between West and East should SALT II fail for good, should the negotiations on the limitation of medium-range weapons, offered to the Soviet Union by the North Atlantic Council in December last year and accepted in principle by the Soviet side finally on the occasion of my and Mr Genscher's visit to the Soviet Union, fail to materialize. I agree with you, of course, that all this has a bearing on the relations of individual states in East and West and also on the relations of the two German states. Now the Polish crisis with its potential of spreading has been added.

But you quoted incorrectly when you said that Honecker and I had advocated the view in Belgrade, where we had met on the occasion of the impressive funeral ceremony for Tito, that the two of us should not allow ourselves to be dragged into the whole thing. This will not work. Both of us are partners to our respective alliance system; and it goes without saying that we are a party in matters of Afghanistan. Not many states jointly with the United States of America for this reason did not participate in the Olympic games. Apart from the Federal Republic and Norway there were not many more in all of Europe. In such matters we are a party indeed. But it was important to me in Belgrade--as well as elsewhere at the time, including in Venice--to say, and to say jointly with the French president, Giscard d'Estaing, that if the world is in such a state of tension as I again recalled a short while ago, then it is necessary for God's sake to talk with each other, that the great powers in particular must talk with each other. Both of us insisted on this.

And I am pretty sure that not only Honecker but also others in Eastern Europe are guided by the same instinct even though they have not spelled it out so plainly in public. It was important to us to achieve that the great powers--Moscow and Washington--would not spoil their dialogue terms. And we did score success in this respect.

[Cramer] Doesn't the aggravated situation internationally suggest that the canceled visit to the GDR should not be postponed for too long but that it should take place before the end of this year, if possible? Perhaps the entire stage setting might then be kept a bit smaller. I think it had burst at the seams at this time, the Germans having grown too big. Wouldn't it be best for you to go there with your advisers for a private talk, without the big delegation that had been planned for this visit, and as soon as possible?

[Schmidt] I, too, am all for having it as soon as possible, but we cannot decide or make arrangements by unilateral decisionmaking on the options offered by the world and European situations. I believe you are right in advocating the view that the stage setting was a bit large. Quite a few people had worked on this and put in their penny's worth. If I recall what sort of luggage had been compiled in the domestic discussion alone in the way of fantastic suggestions and minimum demands, I can say that this alone would have been enough to negotiate on for weeks. I believe that you are right in saying that this meeting had been very heavily loaded with freight--which was also attributable to the silly season in the summer gap. Maybe this can be avoided next time. But this is not up to the government, this is also somewhat up to the political factors in both countries; it hinges on the media.

[Muehlfenzl] Didn't certain statements by Honecker help build up a barrier, utterances which bar farther-reaching humanitarian improvements such as options in tourist travel from the outset? Do you have any chance at all to gain anything in this respect?

[Schmidt] No, I don't see it that way. I believe that what you are referring to is an interview which Erich Honecker granted to a British publisher or journalist in early July, on 3, 4, or 5 July. In that interview he advocated the view which we have known for years and which the GDR leadership has been advocating for years, namely that they want us to recognize a special GDR citizenship. They have been advocating this view all along. And we have been advocating all along--and want to and must do so--the position which our federal constitutional court in Karlsruhe has expressly forged once again: We solely recognize a common German citizenship. The GDR will continue advocating its view, we will keep advocating ours. This has been the case since the basic treaty was concluded nearly a decade ago.

Nevertheless, a multitude of improvements has been initiated in this decade despite these two fundamentally divergent positions. I am not referring to the doubling and nearly tripling of the economic exchange; I am not even referring to the easing just in the relations with Berlin. I am referring above all to the improvements for the people in the two German states. And if we talk about people we should perhaps say that probably nobody was more disappointed about the present cancellation than many GDR citizens. And this bothers me very much. For this reason I agree with Mr Cramer that this meeting must be held as soon as possible. But we must be careful lest people over here, the politicians, the journalists, as well as the GDR citizens over there build up illusions about the possible results of such a meeting.

[Walden] The meetings with Gierek and Honecker did not get off to a lucky start. This makes the assumption obvious, of course, that until a short while ago you definitely had made wrong predictions, held erroneous expectations, and projected too wide a horizon for expectations. [Walden quotes passages from FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU interview with Schmidt]

But I intended to ask you something else. Your predecessor, Willy Brandt, has always maintained that his detente policy has made peace safer. And you said in view of the Afghanistan invasion that you are reminded of the era prior to the outbreak of World War I. Naturally this was taken as a public contradiction. Can you dissolve the contradiction here and now?

[Schmidt] To begin with I would like to stress once again that the phase of lack of dialogue between Washington and Moscow has been overcome, a phase that had been dominant since the beginning of the year. I consider this, which has made the generally tense world situation discussed a while ago look a bit more friendly, as highly important indeed. The dialogue is continuing. You have read that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and our Foreign Minister Genscher a few days ago in Washington stated that the West will react to the Soviet readiness to negotiate on the medium-range weapons which was declared on 1 July. A meeting will also take place between Muskie and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. I really think this shows great progress. If they were not to talk with each other the world situation surely would become highly dangerous. And even in August 1914 some parties still were talking with each other, though not all governments of the time.

You mentioned erroneous expectations on my part. Some of this is true, some not. I must admit that I failed to foresee the developments in Poland and their potential international effects. If you foresaw them, then you were wiser than I. I did not foresee them. Nor do I see any connection between the developments there and Afghanistan or with the hostage crisis or with the Palestinian crisis, or with the question concerning the arms race or arms control. This situation emerged from other causes. We can understand it today much better than we could have foreseen it.

Finally you asked whether there is a contradiction in what Willy Brandt has said, namely that the treaty policy pursued by the social-liberal coalition toward the states of Eastern Europe, eastern central Europe, has made peace safer, and the realization that a crisis such as the military invasion in Afghanistan can jeopardize world peace. This is not a contradiction, for what Brandt meant was that the treaty policy, the policy of wanting to get along between Germans and their neighbors, has made peace in Europe safer. Naturally this has no effect on other parts of the world, not necessarily, but the situation in earlier decades was such indeed that it was well possible for the conflict situation in Europe to lead to war. In this context it is very interesting to note that if the Communist chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, were sitting here in my place, he might say what I am about to say, namely that today we feel sure that no war will emanate from German soil. This was not so certain during the last decade and in the one before that. To that extent Brandt is right. Something positive has been contributed to the safeguarding of peace in Europe. But Europe alone, let alone the Federal Republic of Germany alone with its treaty partners, does not have the final say about world peace on the whole.

[Walden] Did you really believe 10 years ago that peace in Europe was threatened by an impending danger of war? Isn't this putting out a fire that did not ignite? It was equally absurd 10 years ago as it is today that war could emanate from German territory.

[Schmidt] As regards 10 years ago, I would agree with you, but if you would say 20 years ago, I would like to contradict you sharply. I remind you of August 1961, and since you live in Berlin and since you have experienced this, Mr Walden, you will remember how much fear you had then.

[Walden] I never considered there to be a danger of war.

[Schmidt] Well, you may have been more realistic. At any rate it has not developed into a war, thank God, but the danger was not small. That was just one of the crises. I remind you of the end of the fifties with the Khrushchev ultimatum vis-a-vis Berlin. There have been quite a few situations containing the danger of war. And may I remind you with how much concern we all observed in 1968 the military invasion of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states in Czechoslovakia. We feared that matters could have developed more negatively then they have for the Czechs and Slovaks. The danger of war has existed at various times in Europe.

[Muehlfenzl] Mr Federal Chancellor, the remark about the danger of war that could emanate from the Germans or from German territory was made by Mr Honecker some time in the past weeks. Assuming that in case of and aggravation of a certain situation in Poland GDR troops could march in, wouldn't that be a situation containing the danger of war?

[Cramer] May I intervene by asking whether a misunderstanding exists in this country inasfar as the people believe that peace is something static and Ostpolitik since 1970 is basically defensive, a phase in the policy of accepting existing facts. Basically, however, it has had a strong political offensive element which has not been recognized everywhere. One could almost say that the current situation in Poland is a consequence of this policy because external pressure has been eliminated, because border problems have been settled or put aside. This is no problem any more for the Poles, but it has been a considerable problem in this country. The Poles now have some internal freedom and they can take a bit more care of their own problems. Peace has become more secure that way, I would say, but also more complicated. That is clear, but that was intended.

[Schmidt] May I briefly comment on Mr Muehlfenzl's remark before Mr Cramer spoke, very briefly. I do not see such a danger at present. I very much hope, and I believe this applies to all of us here regardless from what political camp we come, that the conflicts in Poland can be solved solely by the Poles themselves. I see very clearly that the Polish leadership is trying to avoid the use of force; and I see equally clearly that the striking workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Danzig and in the three parts of the city of Danzig as well as in Zoppot and Gdingen are trying very hard not to provoke the use of force. I consider this most important.

Please excuse the fact that I am not commenting more extensively on your remark, but I agree indeed with the American President. We fully agree, as Mr Muskie and Mr Genscher clearly stated 2 days ago, that we from the West should not interfere at present in the domestic political process in the People's Republic of Poland. That can only fail. We really must apply to ourselves the principle of noninterference we have agreed to. Beyond that we are prepared to help. We are as prepared to help as the United States.

I have just seen tonight on the news, shortly before we started here, that CDU Chairman Kohl demands that the federal chancellor eventually comment on developments in Poland. This is exatly what the federal chancellor will not do and cannot do. If Mr Kohl repeatedly says that we ought to cooperate more closely with the United States, he should inform himself with regard to that issue. He will find that the government in Bonn and the U.S. Federal Government in Washington maintain the same approach. It ought to remain as it is.

Examples do exist in this respect. In the summer, in June and July 1968 when the Prague spring was in danger--the invasion was in August--the then CDU Federal Chancellor Kiesinger stated several times in public that we should not and could not comment on that and that we must maintain restraint. Kiesinger was absolutely right. Kohl is wrong.

[Dreher] I believe that it is understood that the federal chancellor does not want to interfere in this matter. I ask myself, however--I do not want to say that the federal chancellor has interfered too much--whether a certain danger exists that the small powers, in quotation marks, or the medium-size powers such as the Federal Republic and maybe France, are somewhat overrating the role they play? I cannot believe that they pulled the big powers to the negotiation table who would not have negotiated with each other, otherwise. Isn't it true that what is called the Schmidt doctrine in the meantime, namely a state of security on the basis of a military balance, is not at all being accepted by the two big powers? They do not want that. The American presidential candidate Reagan has said America must become the strongest power. President Carter answered immediately: We will see to it that we will remain the strongest power. The Soviets obviously strive for superiority. The question is whether one does not overrate oneself?

[Schmidt] I believe that the states of a medium stature, you named France and Germany--France has more stature in this respect than we have. France has a permanent seat in the Security Council with a veto power; France is a guarantee power for Berlin; most of all France is itself a military nuclear power and it intends to modernize its military nuclear armament--so France carries somewhat more weight in world politics than we do. Our economic significance is greater, somewhat greater, that is maybe true. But such medium-size states carry considerable weight, Mr Dreher, particularly if they pull on the same rope. Cooperation between Paris and Bonn in this world crisis, cooperation from the very beginning, naturally carries considerable weight with regard to the two world powers as well. We are not alone, we could pull along the whole European Community in matters of foreign political cooperation.

You have asked skeptically about the role of the balance policy. You said that some voices in America--you pointed out one politician in particular--do not accept the idea of a balance; you said that the Soviet Union possibly does not either. I want to say one thing quite clearly in this context: What is generally called detente policy--it is by the way a word that was used internationally long before the social-liberal coalition came about, Federal Chancellor Kiesinger, whom I have mentioned before, used it frequently--what is generally called detente policy can work only on the basis of a maintained balance between both power blocs, particularly, but not only, on a military balance. Without a military balance between the West and the East, however, it is hard to imagine that there could be a policy of cooperation with the East--negotiations, a give-and-take policy. If the balance is destroyed, all that will begin to slide.

The Federal Republic of Germany with the medium weight we carry-such as France--belongs to the Western scale of that balance; otherwise the Western scale would be too light and the balance would tilt. We must maintain our weight in the Western scale. We are doing this. We do this through our Bundeswehr, for example, or the taxpayers money for the advantage of the allies who need temporary help. We do this in many ways.

If there is somebody in the world who believes that the idea of a balance is wrong, I am unable to follow their thinking. I tell you this quite clearly. As long as I carry some political responsibility in our state, we will stick with the balance policy, and we will always add our share to the Western scale so as to maintain the balance. On the basis of a balance one can agree with the other side, one can conclude treaties, negotiate, maintain trade relations and help each other. Most of all one can conclude treaties on the basis of a balance on a mutual limitation and decrease of armament, so that the balance is maintained on a somewhat lower level. I will stick with that regardless of what other capitals might think about it.

I would like to add one more word on Mr Cramer's remark. I think you are right, Mr Cramer.

You said that the treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany are being considered in too static a way, as if a matter has been settled once a treaty has been signed, as if the matter then has been shelved and finished. That is of course nonsense. One will realize immediately that this is nonsense, although the Germans tend to such a static attitude with regard to legal acts. The Germans--some Germans--generally tend to view German Foreign policy as if it were some sort of a lawyer's policy. This becomes quite clear if one takes into consideration that the North Atlantic Treaty, for example, would be of no significance any more if it had not been imbued with new life, contents and decisions over more than a quarter of a century in line with the changing situation. That applies to every treaty, with regard to relations with our Eastern neighbors as well. The signing of a treaty does not solve every problem for the next 25 years, but--and I agree with you, Mr Cramer, if you meant this--it must be taken care of every day and every year. I always like to say: One must take care of peace every day, it cannot be settled once and for all with a treaty.

[Walden] May I return to what you have said about noninterference in Poland. I do not want to do this on a large scale because every responsible and serious person will realize that restraint is called for, carefulness, circumspection and consideration. Consideration not with regard to the Warsaw government but for the people involved. I just want to ask whether that is not the main dilemma of every Western and particularly German detente policy and Ostpolitik. Naturally you are forced to direct this policy to address the East bloc countries, but I assume that you mean the people. In Poland, however, we see again the great contrast between such a government and the people. And you must keep quiet. You have repeatedly stressed your friendly relations with Gierek. It is obviously more difficult for the Polish workers, for they might fail completely in establishing friendly relations with this man, or with every other man of this sort.

Isn't the contradiction between these governments and the people pose a conflict for you? I do not even expect you to nod your head, but journalists can say more than politicians. I take it for granted that your heart beats for the Polish workers who are striving for freedom. But you may not say that, for the sake of the workers or for other reasons. Isn't that contradiction a straitjacket, one that is always there and that erupts as dramatically as it does now, which limits detente policy necessarily or horribly and which in the end could destroy the chances of success?

[Schmidt] I really cannot accept the last sentence, namely that this would destroy the chances of success. But naturally I can say that I am on the side of freedom-loving people everywhere in the world. I have no sympathy for communist doctrines, the communist compulsory economy and communist ideologies, none at all. It does not look as if I could develop such sympathies the rest of my life. But whoever is to rule in Warsaw and whenever that may be--when we begain with the Ostpolitik of the social-liberal coalition it was Mr Gomulka and later on Mr Gierek: None of these persons will rule forever--you are right, it is actually a matter of settling relations between the people. But the people are represented by their states, by their governments. It is better if one manages to talk to other governments in a friendly tone, than to speak to each other in the tone of polemic disputes. That is true not only with a view to the East.

I was defense minister of our state when I met representatives of another state in the councils of the North Atlantic alliance, of a military dictatorship, Portugal. Naturally we did not yell at each other or demonstrate to each other how little we thought of the social or state systems of the alliance partner or neighbor. We much rather tried to discuss the problems with each other in a friendly tone. Thank God that is over. Portugal is a democracy today like Spain. And I am very proud that we could contribute something to this from Germany.

Greece is also a democracy. It had been a military dictatorship in the North Atlantic alliance. One tried in this case also to talk to each other in a friendly way and not to kick each other in the shinbones.

But you are right with your assumption: I feel like everybody else here in Germany and in many other countries of the world. Our sympathies are on the side of those who want to have more freedom. Unfortunately we cannot say what my friend Giscard d'Estaing said 2 days ago. He said: First, we, the French, will not interfere in the Polish process. He is quite right, we can say that also.

Second, he said: We, the French, have been connected with the Poles through generations of a common history. Unfortunately we cannot say that. We Germans have taken part in earlier generations in the division of Poland. The last division agreed between Hitler and Stalin was shortly before the breakout of World War II. We must say that we want to achieve goodneighborly relations with our Polish neighbor people, relations which later on can maybe develop into friendship. That must be true regardless whether Social Democrats, Free Democrats or maybe someday Christian Democrats rule in Bonn--not necessarily on 5 October. It must be true regardless whether this or that or the other rules in Warsaw. It must come from both sides. As regards Mr Gierek, I had the firm impression that he meant it exactly like this--good neighborhood.

[Walden] Yes, but Mr Federal Chancellor, do you really mean what you said now, that the Polish people are represented by their present government? I just want to say what you have added--German guilt--is it so that due to German guilt the German people have a government which now represents them?

[Schmidt] That brings me too close to the danger of the German government chief interfering in the internal affairs of another state. We have agreed not to interfere. What we say here is also being seen and heard in other places such as Poland. I am firmly convinced that in no state of the world can the people be truly represented by the existence and rule of just one political party, while the others have nothing much to say.

[Muehlfenzl] Mr Federal Chancellor, may I lead to another field which will not be so dangerous and where an answer might possibly be given in connection with Poland. It is a basic problem, I must admit: Does it really make sense according to our experience gained in past years to give credits with good conditions running into the billions to East bloc states--I do not particularly mean Poland--while the people benefit very little from the effect of these credits, be it in Russia, Poland or some other East bloc states? If one views the economic development of such states after 30 years of development, one must say that despite an enormous difference between individual East bloc states, the effect of Western billions has been rather small. Can it go on like this?

[Schmidt] It is not correct to say: With good conditions. If our banks give credits--the state does not give credits, private banks do--they see to it that they will have a profit. I happen to know about the credit yield for Poland under discussion by a group of banks. But on principle I am for helping. We help a number of developing countries which are plainly military dictatorships. Naturally we help.

There is no need to produce one's Christianity to adhere to the principle of aid. It is necessary for political reasons to help others. It could happen sometime that we would need help. In such a case it would be good if we had helped others when we could.

As regards the effect of such credits, it is more in some states and less in others. I am certain that some of our development aid credits could have been used much better than they have been by some recipient countries. And yet we give these credits. We cannot interfere in the internal economic policy of a developing country.

As regards the credit for Poland under discussion by West German banks and a bank in Warsaw, I am absolutely certain that this is right because it will basically help the Polish people, regardless how much of it comes to the individual. The Polish balance of payments is in great difficulty. It needs our help. I fully agree with the American President, who wrote me a long letter on this matter the day before yesterday, stressing that one must help Poland. That is what Jimmy Carter says. I can only say that we have been of that opinion for quite some time. We fully agree that if one does not want to help somebody who is in need, the policy in this world will become very inhumane in the long run.

[Muehlfenzl] Mr Federal Chancellor, that was our final comment. I thank you for your readiness to answer our questions. I thank my colleagues for the questions, and I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for being our guests tonight.

OFFICIALS, PRESS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD281216 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Aug (DPA)--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has called on Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to comment on the situation in Poland. Kohl said today at a press conference in Bonn that he understands a government's belief that it has to exercise circumspection concerning certain questions. However, Schmidt is also deputy SPD chairman, and Kohl assumes that he also has sympathy with the striking workers.

Lower Saxony Minister President Ernst Albrecht said in an interview with Deutschlandfunk that one should not disrupt the attempts at liberalization in Poland from outside. Outsiders are unable to pass responsible judgement. Deputy chairman of the lower house group, Horst Ehmke, pleaded for a continuation of the process of detente without which the forces of reform, in Poland as now, would have been unable to develop.

Kohl said that to express these sympathies has nothing to do with agitation or hotheadedness, which he opposes. The silence by the federal chancellor on Poland speaks volumes. In the view of the CDU chairman the events in Poland have made it clear that it is a crisis inherent in the communist system which can only be solved on a permanent basis by internal reforms and more freedoms. "The dilemma of the Federal Government's policy of detente is clearly expressed by the fact that Herr Schmidt cannot visit the GDR because workers are on strike in Poland." Kohl described Schmidt's justification for calling off his meeting with Honecker as "incredible" and "unworthy." Instead of naming the cause, which is Poland, Schmidt had said that "the developments in Europe" which had taken place in recent days made the timing of the visit inappropriate.

Kohl called on the Federal Government to reconsider its Eastern and Germany policies. The priorities of German foreign policy must again be concentrated on a policy within the alliance, on a close partnership with the United States and on European unification. The government should reactivate the citizens. Awareness of Europe, and make a determined contribution toward safeguarding the military equilibrium in Europe.

Albrecht said: "What is and is not possible at present in the sphere of internal political liberalization should be left to the Poles themselves. Outsiders are unable to pass responsible judgement or give advice." Albrecht, who spoke of a "breathtaking process" in Poland, praised the judgment and discipline of the Polish people. He emphasized that the Polish leadership is endeavoring "not to use any repressive means of state power."

Ehmke said on Deutschlandfunk: "We must continue on our course of detente." A rupture of the policy of detente would, in his words, be detrimental for the people in East Europe and in the GDR. Ehmke said that it had been the policy of detente which had taken the pressure off the people in the West and also in the East.

Without detente, the forces of reform which are working in Poland with courage and circumspection would have been unable to develop. It was one of the difficulties of the policy of detente to transform an event such as the one in Poland into a process which remained peaceful. The events in Poland express the objective necessity for reforms in East European countries.

SPD Statement

LD281320 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 28 Aug (DPA)--The SPD leadership has once again underlined the need for a peaceful settlement to the conflicts in Poland and for no outside interference in Polish events. The SPD Presidium stated today, following a meeting yesterday, that the SPD watches with great attention and esteem the endeavors in Poland to achieve the solving of tensions and problems by nonviolent means and through open dialogue. The Presidium paid special tribute to the "responsible stand" adopted by the Catholic Church.

The SPD Presidium paid special tribute to the circumspection and noninterference practiced by the Federal Government and the Western allies, especially by the United States, toward the events in Poland and also paid tribute to the readiness of Western states to contribute by means of increased cooperation and credits toward overcoming the difficulties in Poland. The United States, the EC and especially the German banks have set a good example. The SPD manifested its solidarity with the reformers in Poland. When workers in another country stand up for their interests and more rights in representing their interests "then the German Social Democrats are with them in their hearts." This is in accordance with the spirit and tradition of the European workers movement.

The SPD Presidium, which met under the chairmanship of party leader Willy Brandt, emphatically called on the CDU/CSU opposition not to turn the events in Poland "into an bject of polemics for purposes of the electoral struggle." The Presidium contended that the opposition's lack of consideration shown in domestic political matters manifests itself also in its foreign political line, especially in the case of Poland. CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss has demanded interference in Polish events if he were to link the granting of credits to the acceptance of the demands by the Polish workers' strike committee. At the same time he said that the Soviet Union could see itself forced into an active intervention in Poland if the individual strike actions turned into a "bushfire." The SPD leadership emphasized: "A cynical gamble with the people's fate is taking place." He who spoke of the dangers of a trade union state in the Federal Republic should be reticent with advice on trade union's freedom to organize in Poland.

Press Review

DW090949 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the appeal by strike leader Walesa, BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: Will he succeed with party chief Gierek where even Cardinal Wyszynski failed? For Poland it is new, it is a sensation, that he, the strike leader is allowed to have his say in the state-controlled media. But so was the cardinal's first appearance on television. Both events not only express the absolute ebb of power at which the state and the party have arrived but also the change that has taken place in Poland which will keep having its effect no matter what the outcome of the test of strength might be.

In the opinion of SCHWARZINAELDER BOTE both sides in Poland obviously are determined to avoid an extreme confrontation with its unforeseeable consequences. Commenting on the appeal the paper then continues to say: It would seem, to be sure, that hopes are exaggerated that an early end of the conflict is now in sight, for the crucial problem, the licensing of a free trade union independent of the party as demanded by the strikers, is as yet unresolved. But no communist regime can yield to this demand lest it call its own existence into question. Still, the realization seems to be growing among the strikers also that by raising the maximum demands they will not only hazard what they have achieved so far but also might provoke the rulers to wage a bloody struggle for survival.

SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG advocates the following view: Above all Warsaw sees two dangers constantly intensifying: On the one hand, disastrous conditions threaten to ensue in the country's economy unless the raw materials, foodstuffs and other goods held up in the Baltic seaports reach their destinations soon; on the other hand, the danger keeps growing that the hitherto outstanding discipline of the people will come to an end and that unrest is to find expression in the streets somewhere after all. Clearly defined limits seem to have been set for the new party leadership, limits below which it cannot go under any circumstances. Thus, above all, trade unions detached from the party are out of the question.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU draws up a balance sheet of risks and advantages for the Polish party leadership in the event that it would really admit free trade unions apart from the existing organization. The commentary reads in part: The party would have to reckon that the people would be bound to wonder to an increasing extent why free elections should apply solely to trade unions and not also to other spheres of social life. On the other hand, the party and the government could gain great relief politically through free trade unions. If we suppose that free trade unions also enjoy wage autonomy the government could be reasonably sure that the salary contracts and salaries thus negotiated would last until the contract matures. As a result the government could pursue a reasonable economic policy that would no longer be jeopardized by nationwide eruptions. Since the restoration of confidence is the most important precondition for the recuperation of the economy the risks and advantages of free trade unions would be balanced, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes.

KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU raises the question of how we in the Federal Republic should behave in view of the events in Poland. The paper writes: Poland is no election campaign topic. Everybody should form his own opinion without outside help about what is transpiring in this communist-ruled country right now. Poland gives pause for thought and conjures up memories of Budapest and Prague or comparisons with Danzig in 1970 or Kabul in 1980. Lecturing with a raised index finger is unnecessary. The events tell their own tale. The Federal Government, the government parties, or the trade unions must not be blamed for keeping silent officially. Loud words may easily turn into an igniting spark. The West could not intervene if the strike results in revolts, violence, and bloodshed.

GENSCHER MEETS NICARAGUAN LEADERS FOR TALKS ON AID

LD281318 Hamburg DPA in German 1118 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 28 Aug (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Pater Miguel D'Escoto Brockman met in Bonn today to discuss the Federal Republic's economic assistance to Nicaragua.

D'Escoto, who is accompanied by the Minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, Haroldo Montealegre, will during his 2-day official visit also have talks with representatives from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and with the Economics Ministry. He is to be received by Federal President Karl Carstens tomorrow.

The visit from Managua underlines, according to the foreign office, the mutual interest in a deepening of bilateral relations, and Bonn's readiness to give Nicaragua political and economic support in the difficult problems of reconstruction.

Genscher said at a dinner given in honor of the Latin American guests that the Federal Government and the citizens of the Federal Republic had watched with great sympathy how the Nicaraguan people had struggled for democracy. "It was a struggle in which all sections of the population had taken part", said the Federal foreign minister. With this struggle Nicaragua had given a sign to the whole world which cannot be ignored that the striving for freedom, human rights and self-determination was an elementary need. The Federal Government had gladly offered Nicaragua economic cooperation in order to help in the realization of the aims and ideals set by its own people.

CDU Deputy Hans Heinz Hauser said last night upon his return from a 2-week visit to Central America that the West European states should give active support to the rulers in Nicaragua in order to contribute towards the defense against communism in that country.

OFFERGELD CALLS FOR THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT AID

DW280731 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0488 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts from reporter Peters interview with Rainer Offergeld, federal minister for economic cooperation, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The dialogue must get going. It is important not to always talk past each other. Formulas must be abandoned. One should speak frankly. Do you see any chances for that? What role will Bonn take in this respect?

[Answer] We must not ignore the possibility that the dialogue might become a dialogue of the deaf, of those who do not hear anything. The situation between the North and the South is indeed very critical, the situation in many developing countries is quite dramatic.

The danger exists that by the end of this century not only 800 million people will suffer from famine in developing countries, but many more. The consequence would be even more social tensions and conflicts in many parts of the Third World. We have seen in past years that this will involve us also. I only need to point to Iran and Afghanistan. Therefore the Federal Government is so much interested in an improvement of the atmosphere between the North and the South, therefore the great interest in an agreement to be achieved in the special UN General Assembly. One aims for the establishment of a world-wide framework for development policy in the eighties.

[Question] The oil states will probably have a surplus of 115 billion [currency not mentioned] in their cashboxes. Will exact figures and names be given?

[Answer] That must be done. The West and the Federal Republic have attributed great significance to energy becoming an issue of discussion. Naturally one must give figures. It must be pointed out, for example, that the oil price increase last year was higher for developing countries without oil than the development assistance they received. In other words: The danger exists that the oil price explosion will eat up the entire development assistance given by the West, and these are considerable amounts, particularly those given by the Federal Republic. Naturally this problem must be discussed. Developments in the Third World, in developing countries, cannot be sensibly discussed if the energy issue will be kept out.

[Question] Will the United States and other Western countries--such as our country--address the Soviet Union by asking it to eventually follow-up its great development policy statements and promises with action?

[Answer] The contributions of the Eastern Bloc, the total contributions of the Eastern Bloc are much, much lower. Well, German contributions are much higher than the total contributions of the Eastern Bloc. This issue must be naturally discussed, namely that it is impossible for the Eastern Bloc to consider itself primarily an arms supplier for the Third World without doing anything else. This issue must be naturally discussed quite frankly and clearly in New York. I have no doubts at all that Mr Genscher will take up that issue.

[Question] Does that also involve the GDR?

[Answer] Yes! Naturally! I have mentioned the communist industrial states. Many of them have achieved a considerable ability in this respect.

[Question] Fortunately great agreement exists among the Europeans on many points.

[Answer] Yes! We have worked hard on the coordination of standpoints in the European Community, as always when important international problems come up. We have succeeded to a great extent in doing this.

COMMENTATOR SEES GAINS IN U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

DW270838 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Aug 80 p 10

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Atom and Strategy"]

[Text] The Russians are trying to interpret Carter's "new strategy." But they do not reach any conclusion. The crucial question still has not been answered for them: Do the nuclear weapons, as far as Washington is concerned, continue to be political weapons or are they to be used militarily as well? The unrest which has grasped the analysts in the communist camp is reflected by the statements of the head of the Moscow America Institute: A nuclear war cannot be won. It will be waged by the Russians only if the Soviet Union is attacked with nuclear weapons first. The formulations from Moscow sound veritably pleading. They warn against a nuclear policy which might "bring the end of civilization." Well, the Americans do not need to be told this. For 30 years now they have not been doing anything else but preventing the great war. Yet the United States has reached a threshold. A shift has taken place in its nuclear thinking system. Nuclear weapons no longer appear only as a passive element of strategy in "Directive 59". Their active utilization, which hitherto only the Russians had been threatening, has at least become conceivable. Perhaps the concern about the nuclear apocalypse will drive the two giants closer together again and to new accords.

SENEGAL'S SENGHOR DISCUSSES CHAD, REGIONAL ISSUES WITH GISCARD

AB281721 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 28 August (AFP)--Mr Leopold-Sedar Senghor, president of Senegal, said on Thursday when leaving the Elysee that a UN peacekeeping force is likely to be formed next month to help maintain a cease-fire in Chad.

The Senegalese president, who had just been received for lunch by Mr Giscard d'Estaing, added: We would like this force to be composed of contingents from African countries. Senegal, he recalled, has already made it known that it is ready to send its batallion which is presently in southern Lebanon to Chad.

Mr Senghor said that he had raised the Chadian issue with the president of the French Republic. He added that their talks also centered on Western Sahara, the situation in the Sudanese and Sahelian countries and within the community of West African countries.

In addition, the Senegalese president thanked Mr Giscard d'Estaing for the help that France has promised to give to his country. Senegal is facing serious economic difficulties particularly due to drought. Mr Senghor nevertheless pointed out that within a period of 20 years of independence the annual revenue per inhabitant in Senegal has risen from $160 to $463 (in 1979).

PS' JOSPIN EXPLAINS PARTY'S VIEW OF POLISH CRISIS

LD281025 Paris LE MONDE in French 24-25 Aug 80 p 14

[Unattributed report on "note" sent by Lionel Jospin, Socialist Party National Secretariat member in charge of international relations, to party officials on 22 August: "The Polish Crisis--Mr Lionel Jospin Explains the Socialists' Attitude"]

[Excerpt] After emphasizing the "exceptional importance" of the events now taking place in Poland, Mr Lionel Jospin writes:

"The Socialist Party's role in this affair must be to clarify the events, assert our solidarity and consequently to seek--with our limited means--ways to help the Polish workers to achieve success. Our leaders have made some excellent remarks on the subject, recalling who is waging the struggle and presenting the demands in Poland (blue collar office workers, young people and, occasionally, peasants), throwing light on connections between economic and political demands (hence the importance of the demand for trade unions independent of the state) and emphasizing that this great movement boils down to a desire for freedom.

"However, certain recent statements have shown that there are also some dangers to be avoided. It is with reference to them that I would now like to make some remarks with the first secretary's consent.

"The first difficulty concerns the question of Soviet military intervention. That such an intervention is possible and would even be logical if the Soviet leaders were to take the view that the interests of the Soviet bloc are at stake, past history -in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia--has already taught us that having any illusions in this respect would be tantamount to deceiving ourselves. However, it is not unavoidable despite all this, just as in a different historical and social context the defeat of the 1848 revolutions against the Austro-Hungarian [as published] Empire was not unavoidable. [paragraph continues]

It must be realised that any military intervention in Poland would be very risky for the Soviet leaders. This means that there is some margin for maneuver for the Warsaw government and the workers who confront it. The latter can win something albeit not everything. This is why to assume that military intervention is certain and, a fortiori, imagine a tragic scenario in which we tell the Soviets in advance what we would do and, especially, what we would not do in such an eventuality is not helpful to the Polish workers. In a way it reassures the Kremlin authorities and is therefore a political mistake which should be avoided.

"A second--less fundamental but not negligible--problem concerns the attitude which we should adopt toward the French Communists. Everything shows that the events in Poland have plunged them into acute embarrassment. Certain signs suggest that the PCF leadership would probably bring itself to justify and repression if it were to take place. But let us not anticipate such an event either--it has not yet done so. I feel sure that Communist workers are instinctively on the Polish workers' side.

"I believe that the best attitude to adopt toward Communist leaders at the national and departmental level is not to condemn them in advance but confront them with the principles which they claim they defend--pluralism, freedom and peoples' rights--and emphasize their vacillations in order to ask them on whose side they are and what they intend to do to support the Polish workers. Here also our objective must be to help the latter and not to isolate them even further."

PCF'S LEROY ASSAILS CFDT, MITTERRAND REMARKS ON POLAND

LD271513 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Aug 80 p 6

["Roland Leroy [PCF Politburo member] statement" dated 20 August]

[Text] Tonight LE MONDE Chairman Jacques Fauvet asks the president in his paper to intercede with Edward Gierek. On the same page CFDT Secretary General Edmond Maire asserts that he can observe "the breaking up of the traditional notion of the working class." However, the CFDT Executive Committee pays tribute to the strike in Poland which is "a stage in the long sequence of the international workers movement's great struggles since its beginning." This indeed throws light on a basic attitude: In France the working class no longer exists but in Poland it should wage a struggle against the socialist regime. Francois Mitterrand expressed similar views on French Television Channel 1 yesterday. He preaches "calm and conciliation" to the French workers and expresses interest in and solidarity with Polish workers--sentiments which it seems he failed to express, for instance, when FRG metalworkers went on strike recently. In fact, the reason for this is that the Socialist Party first secretary is for capitalist management as practiced by Helmut Schmidt and against existing socialism.

Some politicians are doing their utmost to ensure that austerity is accepted and repression tolerated in France and other capitalist countries but are seeking to strike blows by any means at socialism which they do not want.

We, on the contrary, support the Polish workers and the communists who are seeking to ensure their prosperity and the country's development, correct mistakes and inadequacies and protect and develop socialism's achievements.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

AU281615 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 28 Aug (ANSA)--An Italian trade union delegation left here today for Poland with the twofold aim of conveying the Italian labor movement's solidarity to Polish strikers and encouraging an "open-minded spirit" in negotiations underway between Warsaw authorities and striking workers. The delegation representing Italy's three major labor organizations--the "CGIL," "CISL" and "UIL" [Italian General Confederation of Labor, Italian Confederation of Workers Unions and Italian Union of Labor]--is planning on staying in the East European state until next Tuesday. "CISL" foreign relations spokesman Emilio Gabaglio said in his departure statement here today that the delegation would like to meet with the joint strike committee in Gdansk as soon after their arrival as possible, as well as with the Central Council of Poland's (official) unions and government authorities, if they so desire.

BOFFA VIEWS LINK BETWEEN POLISH EVENTS AND 'EUROPEAN BALANCE'

LD290923 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 27 Aug 80 pp 1, 11

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "Poland and European Balance"]

[Text] The outright tumult in the Warsaw government leadership which was announced Sunday night marks a very important stage in the evolution of the Polish social crisis. Though it could not lead to the necessary solution, it has made it possible to begin the negotiations between the government and the strikers which are currently in progress. In any case the crisis is a profound one and of course it cannot be resolved all at once. However, the changes in the government leadership and ruling party and, still more, the honest and frank speech delivered by Gierek was the inevitable political reflection of an equally political process that has clearly begun in connection with the economic difficulties and unrest.

Gierek was very persuasive both in his criticisms of the decisions of the recent past and in his advocacy of the option for new paths. This also strengthens a long-standing conviction of ours. When in the debates of recent years we have considered it essential to express criticisms and reservations and to outline reforms for the East European societies, while respecting the socialist approach, we did not do so--as has sometimes been claimed--to superimpose a scheme of our own on situations undoubtedly complex and different from ours, but because we sensed from several indications that such demands stemmed from the profound problems that were emerging in those countries. It is not surprising, therefore, that the most official sources, no less, are now lamenting a delay in their solution. Indeed, it is a good thing that a clear desire to remedy them, albeit in a situation that has deteriorated considerably in the meantime, is emerging.

A second point regards another, more general, concern of ours. The solution of the internal problems of those societies (but not only those, because ours are certainly not excluded) is a requirement which also affects international life, to the extent of influencing the very possibilities of resuming or developing detente in Europe. This is shown by the past few days' news. By saying this our intention is not to make excuses. The existence of a trade union worthy of the name, authoritative and effective and therefore capable of enjoying the real trust of the workers masses, is an intrinsic requirement for every developed industrial society (which is what Poland is now, despite its shortcomings) and as such should be a constant concern of its leadership forces. Why on earth should such a demand actually threaten the European "balances"? [paragraph continues]

It seems almost absurd to believe it. And indeed that demand must be satisfied. And yet the fear has spread during the past few days; but its origins lie in the deafness which the Polish social and political structures have shown for too long to movements and demands of this kind, thus revealing their real weak point.

Basically all of us (not only we Italian Communists but, almost all the continent's more responsible political forces, as has been stressed by many people) have been following events in Poland with bated breath for a fortnight. The more careful observers began to center their anxious attention on the country at the beginning of July. Indeed, it was then that, faced with the predictable protests prompted by the then inevitable price increases, the Polish Government began its attempt, albeit belated, to involve the workers masses in negotiations capable of extricating the country from an economic situation that was getting out of hand. In its own way, it was an innovative, though still tentative, move. Too many old problems had accumulated by that time, however, and were influencing the protagonists to the extent of conferring broader political and social, as well as economic, aspects on the crisis.

While many of these problems do have a special significance for Poland, it would be improvident as well as dangerous, however, to regard them as an exclusively Polish phenomenon. We will restrict ourselves to indicating just some of these general topics--in our opinion, the most important ones. There is the need for an evolution, gradually of course, but not for that reason any less effective, of East European societies, their leadership machinery and their internal communication channels: It is a problem which originated a long time ago and must therefore by considered first. But there is also the world economic crisis which, though it originates in the major centers of capitalism, is affecting the entire world, irrespective of its splits, and causing an upheaval in all its various social structures, dealing the heaviest blows to the most exposed, most unbalanced or relatively weaker countries, such as Poland. Last, there is the problem of Europe, its future and its changes and of the relations among its various parts--all this closely interlinked with the problem of detente and its precondition, namely, the European balance of which Poland is, because of the objective situation, a linchpin; if it were to crumble no part of the continent would escape the consequences, which might be tragic.

These are the facts of the grave issue that is at stake in Poland today. On the whole during the past few days there has certainly been no lack of praise for the self-control with which the various protagonists of the crisis have behaved, albeit within the framework of a very harsh struggle. In the quest for difficult, though indispensable, political solutions, such as the one announced in Warsaw on Sunday night, this praise also sounds like a wish and a hope. For the Poles it is a reason for adopting a responsible attitude. Their country's history is composed not only of noble and heroic deeds, but also of disastrous failures by two successive leadership classes, for which the entire nation paid a high price, and also of grave errors and shortsighted decisions, which were perhaps disguised by good intentions but which nevertheless failed to prompt any excuses or indulgence. All the more important, then, is the tenacious effort that is now apparently being made by the various sides involved to find a solution in which political considerations will prevail. Furthermore, we are living at a time when not only the Poles but every one of us must manage to find new answers to unprecedented problems.

Of course the solution to the present crisis can come only from the Poles. We are all aware of this. But I believe nobody must delude himself by thinking that the other countries can wash their hands of it or even seek to profit from other people's difficulties for the sake of some petty ideological vendetta, that would not last long in any case. Everyone's problems are too interconnected. Like it or not, the evolution of events in Poland concerns us as well.

PCI OFFICIAL INGRAO COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF POLISH CRISIS

LD281007 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 22 Aug 80 pp 1, 14

[PCI Directorate member Pietro Ingrao commentary: "Difficult Chapters Opened in Eastern Bloc and the West"]

[Text] Two very simple considerations immediately come to mind when reflecting on the Polish events.

First, the ruptures and major restructurings that have taken place in economic and social relations on a world scale now span many borders and are causing weighty repercussions in the Eastern European economies and regimes as well. What we now habitually call the crisis is seriously putting to the test both the economic solutions and political systems existing in the countries of so-called "real socialism." This is the reality that is emerging and that transcends events in Poland.

We do not know much about the dimensions and forms which the course of this crisis has assumed or is assuming in the Eastern Bloc. It is our fault and an indication of the delay in our analytical study; but it is also due to an error (or an illusion) on the part of those countries' leaders who have hitherto failed to discuss openly the facts of the trauma as they are developing there. Now the explosion of the crisis presents itself in forms which are all the more disturbing and tragic.

It is not difficult to imagine the enormous problems raised by the emergence of these crises (with their variants and peculiarities) in the Eastern Bloc area. Everyone is now saying and writing that the development and outcome of the events in Poland will create consequences not only for the Warsaw Pact area, but also for Europe, for international relations as a whole, for the hopes, anxieties and ideals of millions and millions of workers. This means that any hopes of preserving one's "salvation" in one's own back yard, at worst in the shadow of the major international states or superpowers, are faced with less and less scope, provide no protection from the current storms and cannot evade the major questions with which modern society must come to terms.

We were therefore not entirely wrong when we urged from and proposed to the Italian workers and democratic movement the building of a new form of internationalism, a struggle for a new world role for democratic Europe. And we are saying these things now not so as to "forget" or shelve the existing problems in the Eastern Bloc, but indeed to emphasize more strongly that the existence of those problems and even the crisis which those societies require and demand--unless we want to view them purely in terms of agitation or complaint--the existence of an initiative to regenerate the Western workers and democratic movement and its ability to act as an interlocutor for a new kind of development with respect to both the southern areas of the world and the Eastern Bloc.

The second consideration is this: The major question posed in Poland and so many other countries is whether it is possible to emerge from the crisis by asserting and effectively and substantially extending the power of participation, involvement and decision-making of the broad workers masses, primarily of those who form the backbone and linchpin of the production process. The forms, institutions, procedures and types of mediation will vary from country to country and will be governed by history, social composition and current political systems; we know this and do not forget it. But this is the real point of discussion everywhere--with regard to Poland as well, but not only Poland. Deadlines are approaching almost everywhere: There are prices to pay and production and social decisions to make. It seems difficult, even absurd, to demand a sense of responsibility and a long-sighted "national" outlook from the workers without acknowledging their leading role, their powers of involvement and decision-making.

The newspapers tell us that the debate in Gdansk is not only over pay and prices, but also over the role and nature of the trade union. [paragraph continues]

It seems clear to me that this is merely the current, immediate context within which the more general theme of the masses' role and place within the organization of political and social power is exploding. Just as I do not believe that we will emerge from the crisis in Italy without thorough social and political reforms, given the existing differences, I believe that the countries of "real socialism" will not deal with the tragic upheaval of which Poland is an indication without a regeneration which will at last increase and advance the power of the people's masses. Indeed, outside this perspective the crisis there would be even more damaging, precisely because of the all-embracing role of the state-party in those countries and precisely because the errors of state policy are reflected more harshly there in the entire social dynamic. In this connection it seems important to me that at last, despite the delay, the official trade unions have begun a self-critical reflection in Poland.

By speaking in this way we are not meddling illicitly in other people's affairs. The matter is of direct concern to us--and not only because of the history from which we Italian Communists originate. Woe betide us if we fail to see and understand that the position and future of the countries of "real socialism" will be judged--and how--partly also by developments in Warsaw. While it is true that the great Polish nation now needs trust, solidarity and understanding on an international scale, this will depend partly--and to a large extent--on the ability to produce a regenerative answer that will bind that country's economic future to the advent of a new kind of democracy. Never before have bread and freedom been so united--and I am talking about freedom in the profound, modern, social meaning that we attach to this idea, this great banner of the workers and socialist movement.

And it is not only a matter of what the Eastern Bloc countries' communist parties and workers and people's forces will manage to do in this latest crucial situation. We have talked about a "third way" to be tried out and built in our country, indeed about "third ways," that is new paths to socialism to be sought within the new complexity and interlinkage of the modern capitalist world. In Italy we are debating the present meaning and significance of the objective of socialism, of the very word socialism. And we are debating it not only in books and at meetings, but in practice, seeking to identify the specific substance, the real nuclei and struggle experiences that will bring this great word, this great hope back to earth.

I have not the slightest wish to confuse two situations and regimes as profoundly different as the Polish and the Italian. But why not recall what we have experienced in Italy concerning the trade union's role in a struggle to transform society? Why not say that we have regarded political pluralism partly also as the autonomy of a new trade union "political subject" and have seen in this not a weakening but an enrichment and extension of the forces working for society's regeneration? Why not point out that there is a very specific and by no means painless debate underway in our country on the relationship between democracy in the factory and the planning and quality of development?

In short, we are keen to point out that this is how to build the new kinds of society that can extricate us from the present crisis--by proceeding from the present, from the difficult chapters opened in the Eastern Bloc and the West. We must say this not only to the necessary interlocutors of this shared dialogue in our country--the leftwing forces, the Catholic world and the new movements that have emerged over the years. We must say it also to ourselves and our comrades--including the communist comrades who argued and disagreed when the party directorate criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. There is a chasm between Gierek's Poland and the situation in Afghanistan. But perhaps now the comrade who defended the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan can better understand the importance for the stability of a people's revolution of the masses' consensus and the defense of fundamental freedoms and rights.

Finally, if these are the topics evoked by the events in Poland, then we can see how sterile and damaging are the attempts at anticommunist manipulation, the petty games, and how narrow the outlook is of those who weep over Poland but believe they can run modern Italy by playing the cards of corporative fragmentation and who do indeed organize the masses, but only to keep them subjected to a subordinate position. Is the question, what kind of development and therefore what kind of government and what kind of role for the workers, not relevant to our country also? And if it is true that the Polish events require that we all broaden our outlook, if we feel it is more necessary than ever to build an international dimension of the struggle and initiative for regeneration, then we cannot feel moved by events in Gdansk and remain indifferent to and aloof from the dramatic challenge being experienced by the Iranian revolution, constantly on the brink of a tragedy. Bolivia has disappeared from the newspapers. I am not calling for alternatives to forget about Gdansk; I do not believe in these types of petty games. I believe that we can now address Poland if we maintain just one link, however slender, with the many people on other continents now struggling and demanding to be a people, a nation and the protagonists of their own future.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

LD281103 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 17 Aug 80 pp 14-18

[Guido Quaranta interview with Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni: "Net Result"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: In your opinion is there a mastermind, a sophisticated one of course, coordinating terrorism, both leftwing and rightwing?

Answer: It seems unlikely that the phenomenon of terrorism and political violence can be attributed to the direction taken by a plan drawn up by a strategic center that deliberately wants to prevail over the autonomous political process in our country and other countries by distorting it. It is certain, however, that the violence that exists in society today, with its effects on public opinion (anger, fear, suggestions, the desire for a rupture, revolutionary efforts and false hopes) can and does find people who, instead of combating it, use it to destabilize democratic coexistence through terrorist acts.

Question: Many people have an impression that over the years the police have neglected rightwing trails and followed only leftwing ones. Is it true?

Answer: Rightwing terrorism has never been neglected. This is shown by the police operations that have been successfully carried out over the years and which the prime minister rightly pointed out to the senate the other day. Furthermore, men responsible for fascist-type terrorist acts, such as Tuti, Concutelli and many others, have been discovered and sentenced.

Question: Some press organs have claimed that rightwing terrorism even has links with certain sectors of the state. What do you say to that?

Answer: It is a despicable assertion and I reject it most forcefully. I want to be quite clear about this. If it is true that the Fontana Square massacre suggests links between rightwing terrorism and machinery within the state, then the arrest of Freda and Ventura in Costa Rica and Argentina (pursued bravely, assidously and tenaciously by the Italian police) has already refuted these assertions and makes any further speculation intolerable.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE ARRIVES; TO MEET WITH CARRINGTON

LD280932 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0832 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe arrived at London's Heathrow Airport today from New York and made a new plea for immediate financial aid from the United States and Britain and other friendly countries. Referring to his talks with President Carter in Washington, he said: "In general the U.S. Government is well disposed to the idea of sending more aid to us, perhaps not in the immediate future but in the long term. My visit was a tremendous success, not only because of the promise to aid, but because of the interest which it drew from the American people, particularly in the private sector."

Mr Mugabe, who is seeing Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today before returning to Salisbury, told U.S. congressmen yesterday that Zimbabwe would need 350 million dollars over the next two years for new schools, hospitals and roads. Today he said: "A major problem is that much of the aid promised after independence was not forthcoming. I am delighted with independence itself and the programmes we have set out to achieve. There are no problems that are insoluble but the price is disappointing, not the lack of effort."

He stressed that there was no clash with opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, saying: "We are in coalition and must work together irrespective of any difficulties."

Comment on General Walls

LD281330 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1136 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, said today that the controversial former head of the armed forces, Lt. General Peter Walls, would be made to leave the country as soon as possible. Mr Mugabe was speaking at Heathrow Airport after arriving from Washington where he had talks with President Carter.

In an airport interview he said: "Walls is just one man out of step. I don't think that indicates any existance of problems in the country. Men out of step, naturally, must be assisted to get more out of step if they don't want to mend their ways." When asked if there was still a place in Zimbabwe for General Walls, Mr Mugabe said: "No, categorically none at all for a man like that. I wouldn't have him and I rather he left Zimbabwe as soon as possible." When pressed on what measures he could take to remove General Walls, Mr Mugabe said: "We will take every possible step. That is all I can say."

Mr Mugabe's American talks centered on the question of aid to Zimbabwe. Later today he will meet the Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington who returned to London from Saudi Arabia last night. The two men will hold discussions over lunch in London.

BBC Interview

LD282354 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 28 Aug 80

[BBC correspondent Ian Smith interview with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, in London carried on the "Newsnight" program--recorded]

[Text] After a flying visit to the United States, Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean prime minister, stopped off in London on his way home.

In both capitals the aim was the same: to raise badly needed cash to rebuild his country's economy after the war. He needs, he says, 1.7 billion [unit of currency not specified] but so far all he has managed to raise is 78 million from Britain and about 9 million from America, with the promise of more. But money is only one of the problems in the prime minister's in-tray. One of his generals, Peter Walls--now in retirement--has angered him with talk of a plot on the eve of independence, and one of his ministers, Mr Tekere, is about to go on trial for murder. Ian Smith talked to the prime minister when he was in London today:

[Begin recording] [Question] To what extent were you shocked and surprised by the arrest of the minister of manpower, Mr Tekere, on the charge of murder?

[Answer] The arrest and the charge that has been effected in relation to Comrade Tekere is a matter before the courts just now. It hasn't changed our position vis-a-vis the minister because the charge has not yet been proved, and until the charge is proved and Edgar becomes a guilty person our minds are open on the question.

[Question] Was there ever a moment when you as prime minister thought that it would be right that he should not go through the due process of the law?

[Answer] No, no. There can never be a moment when it is right that anybody in the country should not undergo the process of the law.

[Question] You are quoted, Prime Minister, as saying that General Walls should leave the country if he is not in favor of the current system there. Now is that the due process of the law?

[Answer] If a man is not prepared to accept the results of an election which is constitutional, which is a process set in motion by the constitution, and advocates the overthrowing of that result by force of arms then certainly it is that man who is out of step with the law and not those who advocate that he should be punished because of his position, because of the state in which he has put himself.

[Question] Do you think that he should be deported?

[Answer] I feel that he has no place in our society at all. And that means he has either to remove himself out of the country or we will get him out of the country, whatever the situation is.

[Question] You will get him out of the country?

[Answer] We will, we have to just have to.

[Question] But what are the circumstances in which you would be entitled, as the government, to deport one of your own nationals.

[Answer] I am prime minister of my country and I intend to rule that country with firmness. I am not going to have anybody advocate the overthrowing of a government and remain in the country. He is not one of us if he does that. The alternative is to put him in detention and I do not want to do that.

[Question] You seem to be taking a particularly hard line that might lead some people to believe that the right of dissent in your country is not now being allowed.

[Answer] The right to overthrow a constitution does not exist at all on the party of (?everybody). It is not the right of the individual.

[Question] Prime Minister, it does seem to me that you do need a large amount of aid in order to be able to generate economic stability in your country?

[Answer] The amount of aid that has come our way is not that satisfactory. The British have given us 80 pounds sterling [as heard] and the Americans $25 million by way of a grant and another $25 million by way of a soft loan. That is not enough; it falls far short of the target envisaged under the Anglo-American proposals of about $1 billion.

[Question] You did not, though, sign the Anglo-American proposals. It wa a deal done at Lancaster House. Now what makes you think that you should be given extra money?

[Answer] Well, it is the same partners that we dealt with at Lancaster House--the British and the Americans in the background--they were always there. And I was of the opinion, actually, that when we started talking about the resettlement of our people, and the need for more land to be acquired, and the British were insisting that we should buy that land and compensate the farmers, that in ract they gave us an undertaking that there would be enough funds raised for that purpose and also for purposes of resettlement in general.

[Question] Do you believe that the British have gone back on that undertaking?

[Answer] I believe that both the British Americans have gone back on their original undertaking.

[Question] Are you not trapped, though, in this dilemma: That you are never going to get a large quantity of aid until people think that the country is peaceful. You cannot resolve the problem about the ex-guerrillas who are now in the camps without some large-scale operation, so that they can be found jobs and so on. But while they are in the camps and there are dissidents roaming around, then it is unlikely that people are going to give you a large amount of aid or invest.

[Answer] No, that is what you are saying. People are prepared... [Smith interrupts]

[Question] But actually that is what your minister of finance said, that dissidents were causing a lack of investment.

[Answer] No, I do not think so. I do not think that he said exactly that. What the position is, is that we have kept these people for too long a time in the assembly points, and if it is realized that there are 33,000 of them the number of incidents that have occurred really prove that they are by and large a disciplined force. Otherwise there would be much more frustration and much more lawlessness than we have seen. I don't think they are just now a cause for concern, except that the process should be accelerated--and this is what concerns me at the moment--the process of integrating them. But we are happy that they are being integrated now at the rate of 1,000 every fortnight, and that is not really the problem at the moment. [end recording]

FOREIGN SECRETARY CARRINGTON VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

For reportage on the 2-day visit by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to Saudi Arabia, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 26 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INQUIRES ABOUT U.S. PRESENCE AT BASES

NC281657 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] According to an official statement, today, Foreign Ministry Director General Pelayias summoned UK Acting High Commissioner O'Keefe to his office and brought to his attention allegations that U.S. troops have recently been stationed at the British bases and that there is increased air activity there. The official statement adds that Mr O'Keefe assured Mr Pelayias that the allegations are completely unfounded and that there have not been nor are there any U.S. troops at the British bases.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS SEES FRESH PROSPECTS FOR TALKS

NC281152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In Nicosia today, within the framework of the First Commonwealth Film and Television Festival, a symposium on "The Arts in a Changing World" was held. The symposium was opened by Foreign Minister Rolandhis who extolled the Commonwealth's interest in and attitude toward the Cyprus problem. He said: The Commonwealth has consistently observed a positive attitude toward the Cyprus problem by advocating the negotiations and by supporting the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

The foreign minister said that the earlier rounds of intercommunal talks have not been fruitful despite the good will displayed by the Cyprus Government. He said that now fresh prospects are evident, again providing the opportunity for a renewed effort to seek a fair and permanent Cyprus solution. He added: It is our sincere wish, hope and goal that this effort, which begins with the substantive resumption of the intercommunal talks on 16 September, be crowned with success.

Mr Rolandhis stressed that the Cyprus problem must be resolved before it is too late, and that it must be resolved in a correct manner. He also expressed the hope that the Turkish Cypriots will understand that in reality neither side can triumph if the Cyprus deadlock is extended.

GREEK LABOR MINISTER ARIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC270835 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0700 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Greek Labor Minister Laskaris arrived in Cyprus this morning on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of the Cypriot Government. Mr Laskaris was received at Larnaca Airport by Labor Minister Theodhoulou, Greek Ambassador Zacharakis, Labor Ministry director general, leaders of the Confederation of Cypriot Workers [SEK], representatives of the Union of Cyprus Bank Employees [ETYK] and other officials.

In his statement at Larnaca Airport Mr Laskaris said that he had come to Cyprus at the invitation of the Cypriot Government and SEK in order to examine and promote various bilateral issues.

GREEK POLITICIANS CRITICIZED FOR SUPPORTING KIPRIANOU

NC280618 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Greek Politicians"]

[Text] The statements made by some of Greece's political leaders following their meeting with President Kiprianou have been disappointing. Living under different political conditions, they try to instruct us on the line and the tactics of our struggle.

Because they do not know the present reality in Cyprus, they make impermissible mistakes that could harm our struggle. For example, [Democratic Center Union Chairman] Mr Zigdhis' attitude and that of other political leaders toward the intercommunal talks is disastrous. Mr Zighdis has called the talks "prattling," thus showing disrespect for the fact that this procedure is stipulated in the UN resolutions and approved by the national and ministerial councils of Cyprus and by all our faithful friends abroad, who are supporting us at the UN. Who has given Mr Zigdhis the right to attack the only feasible procedure that can lead the Cyprus problem out of the deadlock, without suggesting anything in its stead?

On the other hand [KKE-Interior leader] Mr Dhrakopoulos and [Democratic Socialist Party Chairman] Mr Pesmazoglou have advised us to rally around the president--and "his lawful government," Dhrakopoulos added--although they are aware of our serious political disagreements which have recently become more acute. What would Mr Dhrakopoulos and Mr Pesmazoglou have said if we here in Cyprus advised them, in connection with the Greek "national issues", to unite under the leadership of either Mr Rallis or of Mr Karamanlis? Their hair would have stood on end!

Thus, we advise the Greek political leaders to show less involvement in our internal political affairs and instead they had better consider how Greece could give Cyprus greater support in the international field.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR BERLIN SEMINAR ON FREEDOM

TA281029 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left the island today to attend a seminar in Berlin on freedom and human dignity in the strategy of development.

In a statement before his departure this morning, Denktas said that he will meet numerous statesman during the 3-day seminar. He said: On behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, we will naturally do what befalls us in the talks connected with those issues. Pointing out that the subject of the seiminar actually includes the issues which lie at the basis of the Turkish Cypriots' existence and struggle, Denktas added, however, that the conference is not related to Cyprus. Denktas added that he will not be able to attend the Islamic youth camp in Canakkale due to lack of time. The seminar in Berlin will last 3 days.

AKEL LEADER SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETING TO CEAUSESCU

NC230701 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou has sent to the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania the following message:

"Dear Comrade Ceausescu: On the occasion of your national day, the AKEL Central Committee addresses to you warmest congratulations and best wishes for further successes in the building of socialism and for the happiness of the friendly Romanian people."

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES REPORT OF TELEPHONE TAPS

NC260818 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry has denied as absolutely unfounded a press report which appeared the day before yesterday alleging that KIP [Central Intelligence Service] is bugging the telephones of citizens. No telephone is being bugged, and KIP, the personnel of which are appointed by the Interior Ministry subject to the agreement of the president of the republic, is limited in its role in state security.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU SATISFIED WITH OFFICIAL TALKS

NC281514 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Today, President Kiprianou had another meeting with Greek Prime Minister Rallis. During the 30-minute meeting there was an exchange of views on the handling of the Cypriot problem. The further strengthening of Greek-Cypriot relations was also discussed. In a statement after the meeting, President Kiprianou once again expressed his complete satisfaction over the talks as well as over the understanding of and great interest in Cyprus that the Greek prime minister had shown. President Kiprianou also expressed his general satisfaction over all his contacts in Greece with President Karamanlis, the Greek Government and party leaders. Kiprianou invited Greek Prime Minister Rallis to visit Cyprus, an invitation he accepted. Simultaneously, Kiprianou again extended his invitation to Greek President Karamanlis to visit Cyprus. The visits of Karamanlis and Rallis will take place on different dates, which will be fixed later. President Kiprianou also met today Athens Independent Deputy Mavros, whome he briefed on the latest developments in the Cypriot issue.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES JOINT EXERCISE WITH U.S. PARATROOPS

NC281604 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Harsh Questions"]

[Text] The statement by the National Defense Ministry was very brief; it was like a telegram. It consisted of 6 to 7 lines with no "unnecessary" explanations; it did not embark on "prattling." "From 1-10 September, a scheduled exercise will be held in central and western Macedonia... A unit of U.S. paratroops will participate..." Sharp and laconic words, as if this were the simplest and most "innocent" event....

An effort was made so that the public might not notice the statement, so that it might not rouse any public interest. Thus, it was silently and secretly released. The reasons for this are obvious. The conversion of northern Greece into a place for war preparations and into an imperialist springboard against our neighboring socialist countries, against detente and security in the Balkans would definitely cause--in fact it was caused--a popular outcry.

The democratic opposition has denounced this serious provocation against our country's peace and security and has demanded that the government give immediate and clear explanations for it.

The official and monotonous excuses that these cold-war exercises are aimed at "training" and "briefing" the Greek Armed Forces are addressed solely to naive people; of course they cannot persuade anyone.

Who planned these exercises, and when?

Where are the government's notorious national sensitivity and peaceful intentions when it accepts and openly cooperates in these incendiary activities by the U.S. "guardians"?

What is the meaning of declarations about multilateral foreign policy and cooperation in the Balkans when detente and trust in the area are actually undermined?

What was asked or secured "in exchange" for the cession of Greek land to the organs of the arsonists of international peace? Could it be that this will lead to an early and complete reenclavement in NATO--within the time limits (!)--or to a more active support for the subservient pro-Atlantic regime in view of the danger from the people's anger?

The official government [spokesman]--not the Ministry of National Defense--answered the harsh questions put by the public. The professional government spokesman protected the "favorite" of the U.S. "allies" and provided one more "alibi" for the provocative action in northern Greece. He said: "Our Balkan neighbors also hold exercises and sometimes units of the Soviet Armed Forces also take part in them." The government spokesman had no need to say more. His "clarifications" speak for themselves.

Thus, this is the meaning of the famous "briefing": The notorious "Soviet threat"! And the necessary "training" that is required and dictated by the Atlantic patrons is directed at this threat. Of course the New Democracy government may have admitted that the... threat "is not directed against Greece," just as it cannot be directed against anyone since such dangers are either nonexistent or imaginative.

Nevertheless, the exercises are necessary! And it is not only the Americans who need them. It has been proved that the rightwing also needs them "to train" itself to cope with the demands by and dependence on the Atlantic circles. Above all, it is a matter of reliability and trustworthiness!

BOMB EXPLODES AT GREEK TOURIST ORGANIZATION OFFICE

NC281020 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Early this morning a bomb exploded on the third floor of the Metokhikon Tamion Stratou Building [Tamion Building] where the EOT [Greek Tourist Organization] office is housed. As a result of the explosion a number of water pipes and radiators of the central heating system were destroyed flooding a number of offices. There are no casualties because the explosion occurred during nonworking hours. EOT services in the Tamion Building at Sindagma Square are not operating today because of the explosion.

KKE-INTERIOR SENDS GREETINGS ON ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU280924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Congratulatory message sent by KKE-Interior leader Kharalambos Dhrakopoulos to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the 36th anniversary of your country's liberation from fascist domination, please accept warm congratulations on behalf of our party's central committee and on my own behalf. The day 23 August 1944 meant the beginning of a new road, headed by the communists, in building an independent, flourishing and socialist Romania whose role is increasingly decisive in turning the Balkans into an area of peace. Romania thus makes greater and greater contributions to the peoples' struggle for peace and progress. Our people take particular pleasure in the fact that relations between our two countries continue to develop in all fields and especially appreciate your personal contribution, as head of your party and of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to strengthening friendship and cooperation among all Balkan countries and to establishing a new international economic and political order in the interest of the peace and friendship of the peoples in the world. Our party, the working people and all Greek people wish you, on your national day, increasingly greater successes in building a new life in your beautiful country.

With comradely greetings.

[Signed] Kharalambos Dhrakopoulos, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Greece-Interior.

CONSULATE GENERAL IN JERUSALEM TO BE CLOSED

TA281008 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Turkey has decided to close down its consultate general in Jerusalem. The announcement on this subject was made by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General. The Foreign Ministry statement is as follows: It has been decided to close down our consulate general in Jerusalem because of the fait accompli which Israel tried to create regarding the legal status of Jerusalem.

NSP MOTION AGAINST FOREIGN MINISTER GOES TO ASSEMBLY DEBATE

TA281756 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The National Assembly decided today to include in its agenda an interpellation motion against the foreign minister submitted by NSP Deputy Necmettin Erbakan from Konya and his colleagues. The motion will be discussed by the National Assembly on Tuesday, 2 September. The joint meeting of the Senate and the National Assembly at 1500 could not be held as there was no quorum. However, the National Assembly convened later under the chairmanship of acting Assembly President Ismail Hakki Yildirim with the necessary quorum. The first issue discussed by the assembly was the interpellation against the foreign minister, who was accused of damaging the national interests through his stands and attitudes. Deputy Recai Kutan from Malatya was the first speaker to come to the rostrum. Kutan expressed the views of the NSP on the issue. Pointing out that the JP was pursuing an archaic foreign policy, Kutan asked that all relations with Israel, political as well as economic, be immediately severed. Kutan said that there was no reason for Turkey to continue these relations. Criticizing the government stand on the issue of the EEC and the Aegean, Kutan said that on these subjects, a stand in favor of national interests was imperative. Kutan concluded by saying that Turkey's foreign policy should be revised and reorganized and asked for the interpellation against Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen to be included in the assembly's agenda.

Speaking on behalf of the RPP National Assembly group, Deputy Hikmet Cetin from Istanbul said that the government, which had linked its economic policies to foreign loans, was damaging Turkey's foreign policies. Recalling that his party had always opposed the way in which the government was formed and the way in which it conducted its economic and social policies, Cetin said that the government's performance during its 9 months in power had proved the truth of his party's statements. Cetin said that the government damaged relations between Turkey and the Middle East countries as well as its neighboring countries. Cetin added that concessions were made to the EEC without taking Turkey's interests into consideration. Cetin said that his party would vote in favor of the motion so that allegations against the foreign minister expressed in the interpellation would be clarified.

Deputy Ali Gurbuz from Sivas spoke on behalf of the NAP. Charging the real aim of the NSP in submitting the motion was to provide a rapprochement with the RPP and not Turkey's foreign policies, Gurbuz said that allegations that the government had alienated Turkey from the Islamic world were without foundation. Gurbuz added that the government reacted properly in the Jerusalem issue, by rejecting Israel's decision and by making this fact known to the whole world. While the whole world had approved Turkey's decision on this subject, Erbakan and his colleagues have openly disapproved of it. Gurbuz said that his party would vote against the inclusion of the motion of the assembly's agenda.

Deputy Ali Naili Erdem from Izmir expressed the JP views on the NSP motion. Erdem recalled that to safeguard the national interests without making any concession to Turkey's dignity was the fundamental principle of the government's foreign policies. Erdem said that it was a result of this determined policy that the NATO ministerial council's yearly meeting was held in Ankara.

Recalling that the government pursued a clear and open policy on the Palestine issue, Erdem said that since 1961 his party had expressed the view that Israel should withdraw from the occupied territories and that an independent Palestinian state should be created. Pointing out that allegations in the interpellation were not serious, Erdem said that his party would vote against the motion.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen replied to allegations on behalf of the government. Erkmen said that the motion was the result of an archaic, erroneous and ungrateful stand. Pointing out that the interpellation contained grave accusations which could never be proved, Erkmen said that he was pursuing the policies of a government which had received the confidence of the parliament--and not his own. This policy, Erkmen said, was based on Turkey's traditional values and Ataturk's principles. Erkmen stressed that under his government relations with the Islamic world had reached unprecedented levels. Recalling that Turkey had been the first country to stand against Israel's decision on Jerusalem, Erkmen said that the government's stand on Afghanistan and Iran had been in keeping with Turkey's traditional foreign policy principles. Erkmen said that allegations leveled in the intepellation were without foundation.

After discussions on the motion were completed, a vote was taken in the National Assembly. In accordance with a decision of the parliamentary consultative committee, it was decided to include the discussion of the motion in the agenda of the assembly on Tuesday, 2 September.

As can be recalled, according to the constitution censure motions which members of the parliament will submit for a vote of no confidence as well as a confidence vote which is to be requested by the Council of Ministers can only be voted upon after a full day elapses after the presentation of the motion. To provide for the resignation of a minister or the Council of Ministers, 226 votes are needed, which is the majority of the assembly.

BANGLADESH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA261133 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks with the Bangladesh trade delegation headed by Jute Minister Habibullah Khan, which arrived in Ankara yesterday, have begun. The talks at the Ministry of Commerce began with a statement by Commerce Minister Halil Basol. Basol said that cooperation in various fields between two developing Muslim countries will be highly beneficial for both Turkey and Bangladesh. Basol recalled that the technical preparations for the development of relations have been concluded within the framework of the decisions made during the Turkish-Bangladesh Joint Trade Committee meetings held in Dacca in 1979. Expressing the hope that the guidelines for the establishment of a jute center in Turkey will be established during the talks to be held in Ankara, Basol added that the necessary effort will be exerted to secure the necessary financing for jute purchases.

Khan said that with the establishment of a jute center in Turkey, the country will be able to obtain the best quality jute under the most suitable conditions. Stating that Bangladesh did not desire the intervention of a third country in the trade relations between the two countries, Khan noted that they are open to all kinds of propositions aimed at developing relations between the two countries. He added that Bangladesh considered Turkey to be a friendly industrialized country and that every effort will be exerted to achieve concrete results in all issues to be discussed. After these statements, the official talks began between the Turkish and Bangladesh delegations. Khan called on Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen while the meeting of the delegations was in progress.

NORWAY

NATO STOCKPILING COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD281047 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The Bruland Commission, which will once again look into the question of the contingency stockpiling of military equipment for allied forces in this country, has so far held one meeting. It was an organizational meeting which took place on 23 July, Defense Ministry department chief Chris Prebensen announced.

"Information on the further timetable of work, the frequency of meetings, and when the next meeting is scheduled cannot be given at the present time," department chief Prebensen announced after talks with the commission's chairman, Under Secretary Bjoern Bruland.

Earlier announcements have stated that the commission will finish its work by January 1981 and Under Secretary Bruland announced, when appointing the commission, that "only when the Storting and the government have reached a final decision on contingency stockpiling will Norway be able to enter into agreements with other countries on such stockpiling of allied military equipment."

According to the commission's directives it is to evaluate how allied reinforcements in general can best complement Norway's national defenses and how contingency stockpiling of military material for reinforcements can best be organized within Norway's economic and security requirements.

The work of the commission has been organized into a governing group and a working group. The governing group consists of Under Secretary Bjoern Bruland, chairman; Defense High Command Chief of Staff General Sven Hauge; Defense Research Institute Research chief Ragnvald Solstrand; and Defense Ministry department chief Per Johannessen. The working group consists of Major-General Leif K. Lundesgaard, chairman; Major-General Fredrik Bull-Hansen, Commodore Jan Ingebrigtsen, Colonel Bjoern Frantzen, Colonel Rolf J. Kvaernes and Defense Ministry Office chiefs Jon Lunde and Monica Helgeby.

MALTA

LIBYAN TROOPS LEAVE MALTA AFTER EXPULSION ORDER

NC281727 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Valletta, Aug 28 (AFP)--Libyan soldiers and helicopters left Malta today after being ordered out by the Maltese Government yesterday in a dispute over oil drilling in territorial waters claimed by the two countries.

Malta ordered the expulsion of "all Libyans in uniform" in protest against Libyan actions, including the intervention of a Libyan warship, designed to stop drilling at an offshore oil rig 96 kilometers (about 58 miles) off the Maltese coast. The commander of the ship ordered a halt earlier this month in the work on the Texaco Oil Company rig, threatening the use of force if the rig operators did not comply.

The Maltese Foreign Ministry charged that Libya threatened Texaco with "serious consequences" and described Libyan actions as a violation of Maltese sovereignty. It also said Libya negotiated directly with the Texaco management and with a Libyan-based executive of the Italian firm operating the rig for Texaco. The firms decided on Aug. 22 to stop drilling.

Malta accused Libya of not respecting the agreement signed on May 23, 1976, in the presence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, calling for the resolution of such (?problems) at the International Court at [The] Hague.

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POLISH AMBASSADOR BRIEFS GENSCHER ON DEVELOPMENTS

LD011346 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 1 Sep (DPA)--The Polish ambassador to Bonn, Jan Chylinski, today in a talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher thanked the Federal Government for Bonn's understanding attitude toward recent developments in Poland. Chylinski, at his own request, met Genscher for a detailed talk during which he briefed the minister on the developments in Poland and the aims and intentions of the Polish Government. According to the Foreign Ministry, Genscher once again expressed the great sympathy of of the Federal Government and the population of the Federal Republic for the events in Poland and recalled in this connection the 41st anniversary of the German attack on Poland on 1 September. Genscher said that all this is the reason for the great internal emotions and for the sincere feelings with which the Federal Republic follows the developments in Poland. The federal foreign minister also expressed the hope that the agreements now made between strikers and the government in Poland as well as their implementation might be the basis of a positive development for the benefit of the Polish people.

During the talk Genscher confirmed on behalf of the Federal Government the continuation of its policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland. As a result of developments in the past few days the Federal Government feels confirmed in the trust it put in the will of the Polish people to solve its problems alone. Genscher here paid tribute to the "responsible contribution" made to this solution by the Polish people, the strikers in Danzig and other places, the Polish leadership and the Catholic Church in Poland. Moreover he underlined the Federal Government's desire to continue the policy of cooperation with Poland in all spheres and added that this also applies to the efforts by both sides to contribute to the policy of cooperation between West and East in Europe and in disarmament and arms control. Genscher in conclusion approved the proposal made by the new Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek for a talk on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session in New York during the 4th week in September.

Schmidt-Gierek Meeting Not Discussed

LD011506 Hamburg DPA in German 1432 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Foreign Ministry spokesman replied in the negative to journalists' questions today whether a new date for a meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish party leader Edward Gierek had been discussed during the meeting between Genscher and Polish Ambassador Chylinski.

GENSCHER URGES NONINTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS

LD301202 Hamburg DPA in Germany 1047 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Holzminden, 30 Aug (DPA)--FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher issued an urgent warning in Holzminden today against any interference in Poland's internal affairs. At a rally to begin the Bundestag election campaign in Lower Saxony, Genscher told an audience of about 2,000: "We will do everything possible not to interfere regarding developments in Poland, and we expect the same from all other states." It is up to the Poles alone to bring about a solution to their internal problems. The foreign minister praised as exemplary the "responsible attitude" of the Catholic Church in Poland. In this context the FDP chairman emphatically supported a bank consortium's offer to grant a loan to Poland. This could make a contribution to lessening material need. He regretted that the CDU/CSU is standing aloof on this issue.

Interview on Detente Policy

DW011049 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1110 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts from reporter Kepper interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] After the events in Poland, political discussion in the Federal Republic is focusing on detente policy, the opposition in particular is maintaining the Federal government's detente policy is wrong. The reproach says roughly that this policy has supported the communist governments without helping the people there. Do you think it is necessary to reconsider the policy of detente?

[Answer] We agree with our allies that we must continue the policy of cooperation with East European states in the interests of safeguarding peace, but also in the interests of extending cooperation, and thus also in the interests of the people in Europe. I will never forget 13 August 1961 for the building of the wall; equally unforgettable was the helplessness of the then Federal Government. I think that a glance at other European states such as Hungary or Czechoslovakia demonstrates that the cold war of the time did not help to implement the desire for more freedom. In making a comparsion with the years 1980 and 1970, nobody can ignore that very careful developments have taken place in the states of East Europe, developments entailing more information for the citizens there, more freedom of movement for the citizens there, and more information forus on what was going on there. It is therefore not surprising that the citizens not only in our country but also in the East are concerned that the policy we have introduced will not collapse, that it will be continued and safeguarded in order to achieve a bit more freedom of movement, contacts and information, if I might put it that way.

[Questinn] So you maintain that the policy of detente does not rule out internal developments in communist states?

[Answer] No, on the contrary developments in the past 10 years demonstrate that it facilitates such internal developments.

[Question] Does the Federal Government still advocate a credit for Poland to be given by private banks? Will it continue to give federal guarantees for all parts of that credit?

[Answer] Mr Kepper, all of us, not merely the politicians but all the citizens of our country, are observing with great empathy what is taking place in Poland these days. We watch with great internal emotion because our fate is linked with that of the Poles because of our common history involving many horrible things. That may be the reason for this special involvement.

And yet we support utter restraint vis-a-vis developments there. The Polish people and their leadership must have the opportunity themselves to solve the problems in talks and negotiations,solve them in line with the wishes of the workers in Gdansk and their many colleagues, the desire for a bit more freedom and animprovement in their living conditions. If we can make a contribution to the improvement of material conditions, we must not hesitate to say yes, say yes like our partners in the European Community and the United States. We are therefore in favor of granting the credit that has been envisaged by a consortium of banks, with a 1/3 guarantee by the Federal Government. We want to help this way without interfering. We expect that all the other states will not interfere either in developments in Poland. Respect for the sovereignty of the Polish people must apply for everybody.

[Question] Do you think that the Polish events will influence the outcome of the 5 October elections?

[Answer] I consider it such a serious and grave event that we should not spend time on such speculations. We should all beware of seeing our reactions in connection with the election campaign, or even hoping that Polish events could become an election issue. I would like to advise some of our zealots to follow the example of the responsible attitude of the Catholic Church in Poland.

[Question] What effect will the events in Poland have on the relations between the two German states? After all, a top-level meeting had to be called off this week. Do you see the possibility, and the danger, of another, aggravated delimitation?

[Answer] We want to make every effort to prevent that. Nor did we say that we are canceling the meeting; what we said was that we want to postpone the visit in the interest of the visit's success. It is my impression that the GDR leadership, too, is interested in the continuation of the dialogue. We have to live up to our responsibilities as Germans in East and West to prevent war from emanating ever again from German soil. In our inter-German relations we have an instrument for exerting essential influence on the stability and security in Europe, and it is our responsibility to do everything in our power to bring the Germans in East and West closer together and to make partition easier to bear for them. Nobody should comment gleefully on the adjournment of the visit, it would be better for them to join us in our efforts to have this visit materialize hopefully in the not too distant future under conditions which actually will guarantee its success.

[Question] One of the critical subjects between East and West is the danger of an uninhibited arms race. This was already true before Afghanistan and before Poland. I would like to ask you about medium-range weapons. At first the Soviet Union did not want to negotiate on medium-range weapons in Europe, but it has been prepared to do so since early July, when the chancellor and you visited Moscow. Doesn't this in a way justify Brezhnev when he now urges Western answers to the Soviet readiness to talk? Will talks be forthcoming?

[Answer] Quite clearly, yes. After all, the Soviet Union took more than 6 months to react to our offer of negotiations in December. And I declared jointly with my U.S. colleague Muskie Tuesday that we desire the opening of the preparatory talks on the medium-range weapons as soon as possible. This is not only our view but the stance of the whole alliance, and all of us will do our respective parts to succeed in having these necessary and important talks take place as soon as possible. For the world is moaning under the burdens of armament, and the people in the Third World are going hungry. This is why we would like the United Nations to set up a register in which arms exports will be recorded so that people will see who delivers arms and who supplies civilian and peaceful goods. We want a register in which all the industrial states must state what their per capita expenditures on armaments are and what they spend on development aid per capita, so that the world public will see how each industrial state sets its priorities.

[Question] Just one more question concerning domestic policy. The FDP finds itself facing the question as to what it should do on the issue of the coal and steel codetermination. Now that you have talked with the top echelon of the industrial trade union for metalworkers yesterday, the question is whether the FDP continues to be against legislative settlements for the preservation of coal and steel codetermination.

[Answer] To begin with, it is our view that every effort must be made toward achieving an agreement between the Mannesmann Corporation and the Metalworkers Union. Secondly, we believe that in the event of legislative settlements, they must be attained without pressure. In that respect we are in full agreement with the leadership of the Metalworkers Union. And in the third place, it is generally known that in all our talks we proceed from the 1976 codetermination act which, by the direct election of the representatives of the workers and white-collar workers to the board of directors, has produced considerable progress along the lines of more self-determination for every individual worker and employee.

We talk of the mature citizen, but we must also see the mature economic citizen who knows how to take his own decision as to who will represent him best in the board of directors. He does not need any guardian.

OFFICIALS STATE VIEWS ON ECONOMIC AID FOR POLAND

Von Dohnanyi Remarks

LD291810 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Mainz/Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA)--Poland's economic strengthening is not only in the Polish interest but also in the German interest. This has been emphasized by Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, in an interview for ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) in Mainz. The German promise of a credit of DM1.2 billion is not a government but a private bank credit--something which is often forgotten. If the CDU/CSU union demands a halt to all economic aid for Poland, then this places a question mark over its alleged sympathy for the Polish workers, the minister said.

Strauss Opposition

LD291824 Hamburg DPA in German 1741 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA)--CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss has spoken out against continued financial support of the Gierek government in Poland. "There is no sense in supporting the corrupt and bankrupt Gierek regime, resuscitating it artifically every 3 years through thousands of millions in credits from German taxes or savings," he said on ARD television on Friday. He would be in favor of aid, "but on the basis of improved freedom, more rights for the workers, more freedom for the workers, free trade unions, more prosperity for the workers or at least less want."

Politicians' Comments

LD011730 Hamburg DPA in German 1615 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Darmstadt, 1 Sep (DPA)--In the view of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff (FDP), no changes in economic relations between Poland and the Federal Republic will occur as a result of recent developments in that country. Speaking at an election meeting in Darmstadt, Lambsdorff expressed the hope today that the DM1.2 billion bank credit for Poland will be upheld. He described as "irresponsible and stupid" the proposal by the Union's candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss, whereby the Federal Republic's plans to guarantee a third of the loan should be made dependent on political demands to the Polish leadership. "This would place the Polish people's breadbasket even further out of their reach," said the minister.

Schleswig-Holstein's minister-president, Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU), in a DIE WELT interview advised on the other hand that credit for Poland should not be paid until there had been a positive improvement in the internal situation there. Stoltenberg also said that the granting of German credits to Eastern bloc states should in future be linked to "certain internal progress" in these countries. A continuation of Polish contacts and economic relations with the East is necessary in the interests of peace. The criteria for this, however, should be drawn up afresh.

Horst Ehmke (SPD), foreign policy spokesman of the SPD Bundestag group, in an interview for BILD ZEITUNG, stressed that the Federal Republic could now help Poland with a continuation of the policy of detente and the promised loans.

Proposals for helping Poland with a short of "Marshall Plan" from the European Community, in Ehmke's view, should not be publicly discussed "as long as Poland has not approached us on this subject." "The West should certainly consider what else it can do," said the SPD politician.

POLISH SETTLEMENTS WELCOMED BY OFFICIALS, PARTIES

LD311624 Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 31 Aug (DPA)--The SPD has taken note of the agreement in Poland with great relief and satisfaction that good sense and sense ofof responsibility have prevailed on the part of all concerned in, and affected by, this conflict. This was stated by SPD spokesman Lothar Schwartz today. He added that the strikers, the government and the leaders of the Catholic Church in Poland have rendered an invaluable service to their country and Europe. The SPD is convinced that this conclusion of difficult events, watched worldwide with concern and suspense, would not have been possible without the policy of detente and the ensuing state of relative stability in Europe.

Brandt Praise

LD311107 Hamburg DPA in Geman 0958 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn-Hanover, 31 Aug (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has noted the current events in Poland with satisfaction and relief. According to the SPD press service, he said at a DGB rally in Hanover on Sunday: "We have witnessed with fear and hope, with deep inner emotions, how Polish workers courageously, but also with admirable maturity, rose up and insisted on their rights." It seemed that agreement is near. Brandt spoke of the discipline and willingness to compromise of those involved--the strikers, the government, but also the Catholic Church--which has led to success. This could bring great happiness "for the Polish people and for others."

"I, together with others, hope sincerely that the solution found now will lead to genuine reforms and does not represent merely the postponement of a conflict," Brandt said. The SPD, he said, is following with great interest "how in a communist-governed country such as Poland a bit of self-government is being realized." He stated that the policy of cooperation and reconciliation with the East European peoples would have to be continued unswervingly.

CDU's Kohl Statement

LD011130 Hamburg DPA in German 1005 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Chairman Helmut Kohl the CDU welcomes the nonviolent settlement of the strike in Poland. Kohl stresses in a statement published today that the CDU sees here a first hopeful attempt by a communist government to solve internal conflicts which have broken out into the open through constructive agreement and not through force. The credit for this happy exemplary outcomes goes primarily to the Polish workers who defended their just demands with courageous determination and impressive deicipline.

Kohl said the CDU hopes that the agreements made will now be realized with the same insight and with the same courage by all concerned. The recent threats from the Soviet Union and the completely superfluous advice to Poland from the GDR represent a dangerous interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state which only impede the solving of the problems. The Soviet leadership should finally understand that economic prosperity and stability in social policy could be ensured only by internal reforms and more freedom.

CDU, SPD Spokesmen

LD311407 Hamburg DPA in German 1156 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bonn--CDU Bundestag Deputy Alois Mertes, foreign policy expert of his group, has said that economic aid and other shows of solidarity with Poland will have to become part of a comprehensive peace strategy by the West. In an interview for DPA, Mertes said in Bonn on Sunday: "This also includes a common assessment of the events in Poland and their effects."

The SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski said on Sudwestfunk on Sunday that there is full agreement in the West that, in this difficult situation, efforts will have to be made to be of help to the Poles. This is also in the interest of the striking workers who on their part have spoken out in favor of economic support for Poland and against boycott measures.

TU LEADER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR POLISH WORKERS

LD311402 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Stuttgart, 31 Aug (DPA)--Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), today expressed the DGB's sympathy with the Polish workers. In an interview for Suddeutsche Rundfunk the DGB chairman said that if the Polish workers were to succeed in dissolving the structure of the present employees' organization and making at least approximately a large step toward free trade unions "then we shall do everything in order to support them."

Vetter added: "We could only congratulate the Polish people if that were to come about." The DGB chairman underlined that in the Poland of the postwar period there have never been free trade unions.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES, MEETS WITH LEADERS ON MIDEAST

LD291206 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 ug (DPA)--Current developments in the Middle East will be the main subject of the talks for which Egyptian Vice President Mubarak arrived in Bonn today. Mubarak was welcomed at the airport by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher. Afterwards the two politicians met for a first exchange of views.

Comments on Palestinian Self-Government

LD292312 Hamburg DPA in German 2237 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--In the opinion of Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, the Palestinian's right to self-determination is thoroughly compatible with Israel's security requirement. Mubarak said at a dinner on Friday night in Bonn given by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that future self-government by the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip had to have far-reaching powers at its disposal, and "completely replace" Israel's military government.

Mubarak regretted that the actions and remarks by Israel in the past months has been "rather negative." All nations had rejected Israel's recent decisions on Jerusalem and on the settlement policy. Egypt would, however, continue to pursue the aims established at Camp David.

Meeting With Genscher

LD291744 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA)--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak expressed his satisfaction on Friday that the Europeans intend to play a role in the search for a peace settlement in the Middle East. After a talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Gymnich Castle near Bonn, Mubarak told journalists that Egypt welcomes the EC's Middle East declaration made in Venice last June. The vice president expressly thanked the federal republic and its responsible politicians for the great understanding that has been shown for the Egyptian attitude.

Concerning the interruption of the autonomy negotiations, Mubarak said that the atmosphere created by Israel on account of the Jerusalem bill, the settlements on the West Bank and the activities in (?southern) Lebanon, made it rather difficult for Egypt to continue these negotiations. Furthermore, too much should not be expected from the United States during the present pre-election period. On the other hand, the path ushered in by Camp David will have to be continued. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin should remove the obstacles which he has created.

Genscher praised the "courageous move which showed the way" which was made by President Anwar as-Sadat, and expressed the hope that the process thus launched may be crowned by success. On this Bonn and its "American friends" are in agreement. The foreign minister described it as significant that Mubarak gave him an assessment of the situation from the Egyptian viewpoint following the latest exchange of letters between as-Sadat and Begin and the promulgation of ther Jerusalem bill.

According to its vice president, Egypt does not aim at delaying the autonomy negotiations, but rather it would like to see a solution in the shortest possible time. However, after 30 years of efforts it seems impossible to settle everything now "just by pressing a button." The process is being delayed not only by Israel but also by certain Arab states. So far none of them has advanced an alternative to Camp David. Also at the Arab summits in Baghdad and Tunis no concrete and realistic proposal was worked out. Egypt would be prepared to examine any such proposals and possibly agree to them.

During a dinner in honor of Mubarak, Genscher said that Europe is determined in its willingness to participate in a system of concrete and binding guarantees, thus making a contribution toward creating a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. "We are in favor of a comprehensive peace settlement" the foreign minister emphasized. "Therefore we have always spoken out against a policy of faits accomplis." In order to create such a comprehensive peace order (words indistinct) of the Arabs is essential. The Egyptian vice president will be spending the weekend in Baden-Wuerttemberg and returning to Bonn on Monday where he will be having talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and be received by Federal President Karl Carstens.

Talks with Carstens, Schmidt

LD011512 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak had talks today with Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on the possibilities of finding a solution of the Middle East conflict. Mubarak already had an extensive discussion on this subject on Friday with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He spent the weekend in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Mubarak expressed himself in favor of Europe playing an active role in the efforts for a peace settlement in the Middle East and welcomed the European Community's Middle East statement which was adopted in Venice in June. He repeatedly thanked the Federal Republic and those politicians responsible for the great understanding shown to the Egyptian stand.

Mubarak, who is Anwar as-Sadat's deputy, made it clear in Bonn that Egypt sees no other way to peace than that embarked upon in Camp David. The other Arab states, which also have a critical attitude toward the Egytpian-Israeli talks, have themselves been unable to produce any alternatives or concrete proposals at their summits in Baghdad and Tunis.

Mubarak's talks in Bonn show that Cairo apparently expects a delay in the process of negotiations until the U.S. elections in November and also because Israel has created serious obstacles from the Egyptian point of view with its Jerusalem bill and statement policy.

Further on Schmidt Meeting

LD012316 Hamburg DPA in German 2030 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn-- Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak met with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for more than 1 hour during his visit to Bonn today in which he briefed him on Egypt's position in the question of the autonomy negotiations and peace efforts in the Middle East. According to the Federal Press Service, Mubarak also welcomed the Federal Government's stance and that of its European partners on the Middle East issue as reflected in the European Council's statement of last June.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt apparently expressed concern at the lack of progress in the talks on Palestinian autonomy and underlined the dangers arising from this for the development in the Near and Middle East.

SPD OFFICIAL SEEKS RESOLUTION OF HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD311356 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 31 Aug (DPA)--SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski has stated his willingness to contribute toward solving the hostage issue in Tehran. In an interview for Sudwestfunk he said on Sunday: "I am trying to be of help by any means at my disposal." Asked whether new moves are underway concerning the hostage problem Wischniewski referred to the formation of the government in Iran. Many who have hitherto been interested in a solution will probably no longer play a role in the next government. "We shall have to see how the new people think about this question," Wischnewski said. "I see my main task in helping our partner, the United States, in solving this problem whenever there is an opportunity, with all means at my disposal."

According to Wischnewski the hostage question is not only straining relations between the United States and Iran, but also world politics, since every occupation of any embassy and any taking of hostages are destructive to international cooperation. Apart from this, Wischnewski did not refute the remark made by the interviewer that he recently had a meeting with Komeyni's son-in-law.

POPE, VATICAN OFFICIAL MEET JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

AU011620 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Castelgandolfo, 1 Sep (ANSA)--King Husayn of Jordan met today with Pope John Paul II at the papal summer residence in this hilltop town thirty miles south of Rome. The sovereign, who was accompanied to Rome by his wife Queen Nur, had a 30 minute talk with the pontiff. This was the Jordanian monarch's second papal visit. He was received at the Vatican by Pope Paul VI in April 1978.

Husayn was welcomed at the Rome airport by Interior Under-Secretary Angelo Sanza, by the Jordanian Ambassador to Italy Sulayman ad-Dajani, by Archbishop Coppa and Msgr. De Luca. After meeting with the Pope, Husayn was received by the Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli for another long talk. Vatican sources did not disclose the topics discussed in the two encounters.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO PLEDGES AID TO POLISH ECONOMY

LD312240 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The position of the Italian Government was expressed by Foreign Minister Colombo shortly before he left for Tunisia. The achievement of a self-managed trade union by the Polish workers, Colombo said, takes it place among events of historic importance precisely because it has taken place in a regime lacking political pluralism. Italy, he said, will participate with the other European countries in initiatives in support of the Polish economy so as to contribute to the stabilizing of the gains of the working class.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION NOT ALLOWED TO MEET POLISH STRIKERS

LD312045 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The delegation from the CGIL-CISL-UIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Workers Unions-Italian Union of Labor] Federation now visiting Poland has failed to receive permission to leave Warsaw to meet the striking workers in Gdansk. Yesterday the Italian delegation met the Minister of Labor in order to discuss the situation, but without result. [passage indistinct]

Expression of Satisfaction With Accord

LD312047 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The delegation from the CGIL-CISL-UIL Federation which visited Poland last week in order to express the solidarity of Italian workers to Polish workers has returned to Rome. In a communique issued in Warsaw before their return the Italian trade union representatives expressed their satisfaction at the conclusion, defined as of historic importance, of the struggle of the Polish workers which raises important possibilities of democratic development of the country.

CHIEF OF STAFF EVREN CALLS FOR END TO MARTIAL LAW

TA301332 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Aug 80

["Message" issued on the occasion of 30 August Victory Day and Armed Forces Week by Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the general staff--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear citizens and heroic comrades in arms: We have reached the 58th anniversary of our great victory which heralded the rebirth of our great nation and which gave birth to the Turkish Republic, through the path illuminated by our lofty leader, Ataturk, and we are determined not to make any concessions from his principles. I congratulate our nation and the Turkish Armed Forces.

I would like to stress that priority should be given to developing our national war industry in order to defend the Turkish Armed Forces from the adverse affects faced by countries dependent on foreign countries or in order to minimize these adverse affects. Unfortunately, the buildup of the domestic war industry launched by the farsighted Ataturk has not been maintained with enthusiasm. The Turkish Armed Forces are currently paying a heavy price for the neglect and mistakes that slowed down and even halted this industry. The dauntless fighters of the most heroic and strongest army in the world are expecting to receive the necessary arms and equipment--of which they shall make the best use--from the peerless intelligence and expertise of the nation instead of securing it from foreign countries through endless difficulties and high prices.

The Turkish Armed Forces are fulfilling their martial law duty with loyalty and courage day and night at the expense of being kept away from its primary duty in order to insure the happiness and tranquillity of our nation. However, we believe that the martial law, which has been in effect for almost 2 years, should be lifted as soon as possible in order to eliminate the adverse affects it has caused--even though minimal--within the units despite all efforts to insure that training and fighting duties not be affected. Despite our numerous appeals for a return to the normal order through suitable legal measures, we observe that current laws do not enable such a return and we believe that new legal arrangements are necessary. However, the efforts we have exerted to pass the bills increasing the authority of the martial law commanders, which will at least solve some of their problems, have unfortunately not yielded any results. Since, on the average, for 1 out of every 2 years martial law has been in effect in Turkey during the last 20 years, we believe that the reasons for this should be well analyzed and a solution sought.

We also believe that finding a solution is the duty of the Grand National Assembly. Our nation is deeply grieved over the fact that the assembly has been incapacitated for months and that they have been unable to fulfill one of their most important duties, namely, the election of a president. While this is the case, the fact that the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the country is solely expected from the martial law commanders and the fact that they are blamed for the failure to achieve this in a short time is not compatible with common sense and justice. As a matter of fact, in countries in which anarchy prevails, as is the case in our country, struggles against anarchy are waged by the nation as a whole and only then can success be achieved.

Despite the fact that our history is full of beautiful examples of unity and solidarity, today, unfortunately, we only ask for such unity without being able to attain it. In addition the weakness of the state authority creates an atmosphere that is conducive to the development of anarchy and terror. The old system in which the pupil feared his teacher, the culprit the security officer and the son his father has now been turned upside down. It should be kept in mind that the citizen wishes to observe the effectivness of the state authority and the early punishment of the culprits. It is only then that the citizen can trust his state and extend aid and the desired unity achieved.

This ferocious anarchy created by the slaves of deviant ideologies, instead of collective efforts to eliminate the current economic crisis, cannot solve any problems. It can only serve wicked goals aimed against our unity. The traitors lacking any comprehension who perpetrate anarchy in a bid to destroy the unity of the nation and democracy through the chaos they want to create in the country will receive the punishment they deserve. They will perish under the crushing fist of the Turkish Armed Forces as has historically been the case.

EVREN QUESTIONS ERBAKAN'S REMARKS ON VICTORY DAY

NC020828 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren replied to a statement by NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan in which he had said "we are neither against nor on the side of 30 August [Victory Day], but right inside it."

General Evren said: "One cannot be in it through just talks."

Gen Kenan Evren made this disclosure to the ANATOLIA AGENCY correspondent: "It is not enough to just say 'we are in it.' NSP leader Erbakan must prove with his actions that he is in the 30 August Victory Day."

TERCUMAN Editorial

NC020824 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Evren's Question to Erbakan"]

[Excerpts] The RPP is playing with fire. It is impossible to interpret otherwise the bargaining it is conducting with the NSP as to whether Erbakan will be the prime minister or the deputy prime minister in a coalition government. Those who are engaged in forming a coalition government with the NSP should make a careful evaluation of Chief of the General Staff Evren's statement yesterday.

General Evren asked: "Is Necmettin Erbakan against 30 August [Victory Day] or not? I want to know. The chief of the general staff wants to know."

What does it mean to be against Victory Day? This is a very comprehensive question, for 30 August concerns not only Ataturk and his reforms, but it concerns our armed forces and our republic as well. As the NSP leader has made it a habit to stay away from the 30 August Victory Day celebrations and other ceremonies held at the Ataturk Mausoleum, Chief of the General Staff Gen Evren has been prompted to express his serious misgivings and concern. It should be noted that Evren did not say: "I am personally asking Erbakan." He told journalists "it is the chief of the general staff who is asking."

The chief of the general staff is the head of the Turkish Armed Forces and the authority at the top who speaks on behalf of the Turkish Armed Forces. It is a tradition with the armed forces to think deeply, to choose words carefully and to select the proper time and place before saying something. They speak for a purpose.

We believe that Evren did not utter those words in a fit of anger. He chose the time, the place and the target before saying what he said. It is thought provoking that he should address himself to Erbakan at a time when a bargain is in progress, and probably nearing an end, as to whether he would become the prime minister or the deputy prime minister. We believe that Evren has defined a specific attitude on behalf of the armed forces.

We wonder whether the RPP administrators have received the message being conveyed in the words of General Evren and whether they have made the necessary and realistic evaluation of that message.

We hope they have done so. We hope they are not under the impression that General Evren's words were the outcome of a sudden outburst. We also hope that they will not think that Erbakan's statement to the ANKA News Agency in which he said: "We are neither against nor on the side of 30 August: We are right in it," will be easily forgotten.

Evren's attitude is a serious and weighty warning. As to Erbakan's reply, the RPP administrators are grossly mistaken if they think that this situation will be taken lightly. Although Erbakan said: "We are neither against nor on the side of 30 August; we are in it," he has been unable to explain why he has stayed away all these years from the 30 August ceremonies held at the headquarters of the chief of the general staff and from the ceremonies held at the Ataturk Mausoleum.

Why indeed? This is really what Erbakan should explain. The explanation might be that in a democratic government every political party can come to power. This is true. However, in a democracy a government is formed in accordance with the constitution. Political parties are inalienable elements of this constitution. Political parties can become the governments of our republic and state only on the basis of those principles defined by the constitution.

The protection of the republic against those who contravene these principles is a legitimate duty. We hope that the act of protecting the republic does not have to be extended beyond this stage of warning. We also hope that those who play with fire will not intensify their provocations.

HEROIN ACCUSATIONS AGAINST ERBAKAN DAMAGE NSP-JP RELATIONS

NC301603 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 29 Aug 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Ankara (Special)--It has been reported that the NSP party is determined to vote the JP government out of office and that it is already engaged in drafting an interpellation for this purpose. It has been learned that the NSP is continuing to bargain with the RPP to form a government and that Erbakan has decided not to insist on a formula that would proclaim him prime minister. He is quoted as having agreed to form a government under an impartial prime minister.

As is known, accusations against Erbakan regarding his involvement in a heroin smuggling affair have extensively damaged NSP-JP relations. The NSP administrative council has alleged that these accusations were fabricated by the JP.

The NSP presidium carefully examined the accusations against Erbakan regarding his involvement in the heroin smuggling affair yesterday and the day before, and it has tentatively decided to vote the JP government out of office. However, a definite decision will be taken on Monday, when the NSP Administrative Council meets. This adjournment until Monday is attributed to NSP members who are JP sympathizers. Reports say that about 10 National Assembly deputies of the NSP parliamentary group are in favor of toppling the JP government and cooperating with the RPP.

On the other hand, NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has asked the prosecutor's office to initiative inquiries as soon as possible concerning the allegations that he and a colleague of his were involved in a heroin smuggling case. Erbakan informed the prosecutor's office that he would not resort to his parliamentary immunity, which is his legal right, so that the inquiries could be conducted as quickly and as fairly as possible. Erbakan added that when the inquiries were completed, he would take legal action against those leveling the accusations.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

THORN CANCELS ISRAEL VISIT DURING MIDEAST TOUR

NC291727 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Luxembourg, 29 Aug (AFP)--Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community Council of Ministers, announced today that he would not be going to Israel as planned during his second round of talks with Mideast leaders.

Officially, cancellation of the visit was attributed to disagreement with the Israeli Government on an appropropriate date. Mr. Thorn reportedly had wanted to stop in Israel on September 2, while the Israeli Government said that the visit should take place at a later date.

Mr. Thorn, who left for Cairo today on the second leg of a tour of Mideast countries, had planned to return to Israel with the specific intention of meeting with Palestinian leaders from the occupied territories.

Speaking with newsmen here during a brief stopover between his return from New York, where he attended the United Nations General Assembly special session, and his departure for the Egyptian capital, Mr. Thorn said that his Mideast mission was aimed at explaining that "the European position is independent."

He said that the European move in making contact with the Mideast was in no sense an attempt to compete with the United States Camp David initiative.

FRANCE

GISCARD, GIEREK EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD291802 Paris Domestic Services in French 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] There has been an exchange of cables between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Polish leader Gierek--messages whose content is so far unknown.

FRANCOIS-PONCET PRAISES POLISH SETTLEMENT

LD012126 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet, was the guest of Antenne-2 Television this evening. Commenting on the Polish problem the minister recalled that the French Government hoped that a political solution to this dispute would be found within the ranks of the Polish people. This hope has been upheld, the minister noted. The difficulties have been overcome through dialogue and the path of agreement. France expresses satisfaction and rejoices over this, he said.

FRENCH-BANGLADESH AGREEMENTS ENVISAGE NUCLEAR AID

LD292122 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The president of Bangladesh has been on a visit to Paris. Three agreements were signed between Presidents Ziaur Rahman and Giscard d'Estaing. As a corollary to these agreements France envisages helping Bangladesh technically in nuclear matters, which should enable Bangladesh to acquire a reactor necessary for it to complete its first atomic power station, which is to be constructed within the next 4-5 years.

MALTA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON DISPUTE WITH LIBYA

ID301750 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Maltese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on the oil dispute between Malta and Libya. The statement says that a few months ago the Maltese socialist government decided to start prospecting for oil in that part of the seabed which, according to the principles of the law operating in similar situations, belongs to the Maltese people.

Before the end of June 1980 Libya had agreed to go to the International Court in accordance with the agreement signed in 1976. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that in the circumstances the Maltese Government ordered Amoco and Texaco to start drilling of the ocean in accordance with the licence given to them in 1974.

On their part, the statement continued, Texaco had contracted ENI, the Italian corporation, to provide a rig, the Saipem II, under contract to drill in the seabed 58 miles southeast of Malta. The statement said one should bear in mind that the nearest point between the Maltese and Libyan littorals is 196 miles.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that last week, on 20 August 1980, Texaco informed the Maltese Government that a submarine and another Libyan warship were circling the rig, which was flying the Italian flag and manned by Italian, Maltese and American workers as well as some workers of other nationalities. At one time, the statement said, the Libyan warship delivered a message to the captain of the rig saying that the point was [word indistinct] in Libyan waters and that unless he stopped drilling operations and left the area the Libyan Government must reserve [as heard] even to use force against them. A similar order to the one issued to the captain of Saipem II was also sent to Texaco. The Maltese Government was also informed that the Libyan Government arrested the head of Saipem's (?parent) company in Libya, [name indistinct], and threatened him that unless his company moved the rig, the Saipem II, he would have to face the dire consequences.

The Maltese socialist government, says the statement, on learning that the Italian subcontractor had given in simply because there had been a threat, issued an order so that it would be made absolutely clear to the Libyan Government [word indistinct] that the Maltese Government viewed their conduct as an act befitting nonfriendly governments. That was the first step before expelling from Malta all the Libyan personnel who had been serving the Maltese people in a Libyan military uniform.

Meanwhile the Maltese Government declares to the world at large that the area of the seabed where the well is being drilled is under Maltese sovereignty and belongs to the people of Malta. Libya, by their actions in first concluding and signing an agreement to submit the matter to the International Court of Justice and by subsequently dishonoring the agreement with the use of force is a danger to peace in the Mediterranean. The Foreign Ministry statement continued that there remains the hope that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is unaware of the events of the past week. However, any move now to settle the dispute and restore the former friendship between the two peoples rests with Libya to manifest by deed and no longer by words their regret for an action which should not have been reserved for one's greatest enemy.

The statement said that, just emerging victoriously from a bitter struggle to win their freedom, the Maltese people will not lose heart and will never surrender their rights because someone else is better armed and is wealthier.

The statement concluded that the Maltese socialist government is convinced that in this dispute, needlessly provoked by Libya, they have the full support of the people of Malta. The government will take all necessary measures, sacrifices so that the seabed between Malta and Libya will be divided equally and that history will not be repeated by those who act (cavalierly) as to certain laws.

UNITED KINGDOM

WHITEHALL CONFIRMS PLANS FOR COUP AGAINST IAN SMITH

LD011624 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1455 GMT 1 Sep 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Plans for an army coup against Rhodesian Premier Mr Ian Smith were put to the British Government in the summer of 1978, Whitehall confirmed today.

But British ministers, according to the sources, were not satisfied the coup would be supported or if it would lead to a peaceful outcome of the Rhodesian problem.

A fear in Whitehall was that the coup was intended to install "Smithism without Smith."

High-level officials said today that under the coup plan the Rhodesian Army was to reject Smith and the Unilateral Declaration of Independence of 1965.

The Rhodesian Army would then declare its loyalty to the crown and in return Britain would send troops in to back the white Rhodesian officers prepared to lead the coup.

Ministers understood that Lt Gen Peter Walls, commander of Rhodesia's forces, was behind the move.

But, according to the sources, it was sometimes difficult to establish just who was backing whom.

Ministers rejected the plan because of the risk that British troops would be involved in a full-scale war against the Patriotic Front guerilla movement.

Such a conflict, it was felt, would have weakened Britain's position in the Commonwealth and in black Africa.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today: "We have no comment."

Ian Smith was being particularly stubborn at the time of the plan over the holding of an all-party conference to discuss the Anglo-American move for a Rhodesian settlement.

In particular, he ruled out any discussion of the role of the security forces.

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EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DISCUSSES POLISH, WORLD EVENTS

LD011806 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cologne, 1 Sep (DPA)--A 2-day congress of the European People's Party (EVP) opened in Cologne today with a declaration of sympathy for the Polish people. Addressing the 300 delegates of this union of Christian Democratic parties from the EEC countries, CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl said that the "proud and resolute Polish people" embodied the true Europe. Even after 35 years of Communist rule in Poland it has not been possible to create socialist man. The ideal of freedom was stronger than any tanks and bayonets.

The EVP president, Belgium's former prime minister Leo Tindemans, assured the Polish people of the "deep friendship" of West Europe's Christian Democrats. He expressed the hope that the Polish people and Polish leadership will find a solution to their problems "and that Poland will emerge strengthened from the present crisis." Tindemans said that the Polish people must regulate Poland's affairs themselves. Any other solution would bring unforeseeable dangers to peace and detente. Also present as guest at the congress was the President of the European Parliament, Simone Veil. She said that Europe will in the future be confronted with political and economic difficulties of unconceived proportions which can only be mastered in solidarity. Tindemans also expressed concern at what he called the critical international situation. So far the West has not been able to find a united approach on this. Although economic summits are held periodically, nothing has evolved other than an accumulation of good intentions. Developments in the field of defense are also cause for concern. Europe no longer has a common strategic concerpt. Tindemans strongly opposed a new neutralistic trend. "For some, Europe appears to be an alibi for weakening or dissolving the Atlantic Alliance."

Kohl unequivocally supported the Federal Republic's ties with the West. Only within a larger European framework could a divided Germany be reunited. The decision in favor of the West was a decision for freedom. That is why the union regarded freedom as having priority over unity. Kohl appealed for Europe to have its own security policy within the Atlantic alliance.

UN SEMINAR ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION ENDS

AU021435 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The second UN seminar on the Palestinian question ended at the Vienna UN Center on Friday with the adoption of a final report. It names the following three principles as a basis for a peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem: 1) the impermissibility of acquiring territory by force; 2) the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland and to own property in Palestine; and 3) the Palestinian people's right to self-determination without outside interference and to national independence and sovereignty. A peaceful solution can only be accomplished within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties involved, that is, including Israel and the PLO. Separate agreements--such as that of Camp David--however, are detrimental to the process of peace, the report says.

The 5-day event, planned by the United Nations as a Western European regional seminar, was attended by representatives of 31 states, delegates of international organizations and by some 20 experts. In response to a question from ARBEITER-ZEITUNG as to why, with the exception of Spain and San Marino, not a single West European government was represented, Senegalese UN Ambassador Kane, chairman of the UN Committee for the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, replied: "We every much regret that fact, the more so since the seminar was organized especially for West Europe. UN Secretary General Waldheim had invited all UN members, primarily those in West Europe."

SCHMIDT SENDS MESSAGE TO POLISH PREMIER OFFERING BEST WISHES

LD021518 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has confirmed the Federal Government's intention to continue the joint endeavors for the further positive development between the Federal Republic and the People's Republic of Poland and between the two peoples. Schmidt in a telegram to the new chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers released in Bonn today adds that his best wishes "are extended for resolving the great tasks with which the Polish people and its government are faced."

GENSCHER HOPES FOR SCHMIDT VISIT TO GDR 'VERY SOON'

LD021136 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Saarbruecken, 2 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) has expressed the hope that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will soon visit the GDR. Speaking at an FDP election meeting in Saarbruecken today, Genscher said that it is hoped that "the federal chancellor's visit to the GDR will not have to be shelved" but that a new date can be agreed "very soon." Relations between the two German states are in any event very important to the political climate in Europe.

Genscher also warned against regarding the settling of the conflict between the workers and government in Poland as an end of the development. He stressed: "The developments will not end for a long time. It is now important to implement under difficult conditions what has been agreed." The Federal Government is determined to continue following the developments in Poland "with great restraint."

EAST BERLIN OPERA CANCELS VISIT TO COLOGNE

LD011244 Hamburg DPA in German 1025 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Cologne--The Cologne Opera House today said that the Komische Opera in East Berlin has called off its agreed upon and planned guest appearance at the Cologne opera scheduled for 7-11 October, referring to the "present circumstances."

CONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET STEEL COMPLEX DELAYED

LD011820 Hamburg DPA in German 1702 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt--The German suppliers believe that the first stage of the Kursk high-grade steel complex in the Soviet Union will not be operational in mid-1981 as planned but in 1983 at the earliest. The reason given for the delay is that the Soviet Union concentrated all available resources this year on preparations for the Olympic games. Since the Soviet side is managing the construction and assembly work, the delay was not due to the German suppliers. The Korf group has already delivered 70 percent of the plant for the Midrex sponge iron works and the order is to be completed in the first quarter of 1981.

Owing to the delays in the assembly work, the Soviet side has put many of the parts for the installation supplied into storage. The order for the pelleting plant for Kursk was placed with Salzgitter and for the steel works with Krupp. It is understood that the negotiations with Mannesmann-Demag for the supply of the continuous casting and rolling mill plant have not been concluded yet.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO CONFERS WITH LEADERS ON AID

LD291256 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA)--Their common concern at the developing crisis in Central America was voiced today by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. At the end of his second talk with his visitor from Managua, Genscher told a Bonn press conference that the Federal Government's attitude toward that region is determined by respect for the right of self-determination and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. According to Genscher, Bonn will deepen its cooperation with Nicaragua "in all fields" and continue its aid program.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister called for an intensification of relations with the Federal Republic, which supported Nicaragua in due and worthy fashion and thus made a valuable contribution to consolidating peace in his country. He invited Genscher to visit Nicaragua; the date will be fixed later. The final items on the programme of the Nicaraguan foreign minister and of Minister for Reconstruction Haroldo Montealegre, who is accompanying him, were talks today at the Federal Economics Ministry and a reception by President Carstens.

Both foreign ministers sharply condemned the military coup in Bolivia. D'Escoto denied that there is any dissension within the government junta. Cuba's influence in his country is within narrower limits than is often maintained, he said. The same applies to the USSR and the GDR. They, like any other state, have to respect Nicaragua's right of self-determination. The government in Managua has set itself a time limit of 5 years to fully restore the economy.

Genscher stressed that D'Escoto is representing a country which has won for itself independence, the right of self-determination and above all the road to democracy. He hoped, Genscher said, that Nicaragua would be able to complete its journey along this road and solve its massive economic and educational problems.

Genscher described reports that Washington had told Bonn of its uneasiness at the Federal Republic becoming active in Central America as being incorrect. Answering a question from a Nicaraguan television correspondent Genscher said that the Federal Government, on the contrary, wanted to use its good relations with Washington to bring Nicaragua and the United States closer together again.

D'Escoto accused the United States of constantly looking for pretexts to intervene in countries like Nicaragua. This included reports about the alleged growing influence of Cuba in his country. "Oppressive" regimes in Latin America need not fear Nicaraguan Sandinists or the Cubans--merely the wrath of their own peoples should their legitimate wishes not be fulfilled.

D'Escoto Remarks

PA300430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today expressed their joint concern over the critical situation in Central America and vigorously condemned the Bolivian military coup. After their second round of talks the two ministers told the press that the FRG wants to maintain and strengthen the present good relations and their joint efforts with Nicaragua in all areas in addition to continuing economic and technical aid.

D'Escoto said he hoped that his 2-day visit to the FRG will serve not only to reinforce bilateral relations but also to promote the dialogue between the industrialized countries and the developing nations. He stressed that Nicaragua is undergoing a period of profound change and outlined the literacy campaign and the decreases in the unemployment and inflation rates. He said that important Latin American countries such as Mexico, osta Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Peru and Cuba are supporting Nicaragua in its struggle to pull out of the current emergency situation which it expects to continue for at least 5 years.

Bonn newspapers said today that the postponement of elections in Nicaragua to engage in the country's reconstruction is not a reason to hinder the existing good relations.

D'Escoto met with FRG President Karl Carstens and held talks with leaders of the Christian Democratic and Social Democratic parties as well as with top Ministry of Economics officials.

Interview on Ties With FRG

DW011230 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1130 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpt from reporter Gerhardt interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You attack the United States because of what you term its interventionist tendencies. You know that the foreign policy of the United States is most closely connected with the foreign policy of the FRG. Does this relationship irritate you?

[Answer] Not at all. First of all, we do not attack the United States. We attack interventionism wherever it may come from. We do not differentiate in this respect. Well, it is true that the United States has adopted an interventionist attitude toward Nicaragua. As regards Germany, the situation is quite different. Germany always has respected us in Nicaragua. There is no doubt about that. The German people on the whole have shown much sympathy for our war of liberation in Nicaragua. There have been more solidarity groups for Nicaragua in this country than in any other country, I think. The German Government, too, has shown great sympathy, great sensitivity and understanding and helped us without any preconditions, without imposing anything upon us. This is an investment in democracy and freedom. I think they will always be proud to have helped us strengthen our development in Nicaragua.

Comment on Talks

DW010928 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Bonn dispatch signed DC: "Blue-Eyed"]

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher probably overrates himself a bit if he belives that he can quickly eliminate "misunderstandings" between the United States and Nicaragua. There are no "misunderstandings" between the world power and the small Latin American country, but Nicaragua feels threatened. And this feeling is based on bad experiences.

Genscher's colleague from Nicaragua recalled this Friday: The Americans invaded Nicaragua once before under the pretext of close cooperation with a communist country--at the time it was Mexico. Today the United States, he said, is seeking another pretext, for example the allegedly close contacts with communist Cuba.

As early as in March a member of the leadership of the "Sandinist Liberation Front" had made it clear in Bonn that the people of Nicaragua "are against the United States." After all, his country had been occupied by the Americans for decades, and thereafter his people had suffered for 45 years under the Somoza dictatorship supported by the United States.

These, after all, are not "misunderstandings" which a German foreign minister could simply eliminate in a talk with colleague Muskie. Despite his friendly feelings for the United States Genscher should not forget the imperialist adventures of the Americans.

BELGRADE, BONN EXCHANGE LETTERS ON POSSIBLE LOAN GRANT

LD021546 Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 2 Sep (DPA)--Yugoslavia has approached the Federal Government with a request for a state-underwritten loan worth DM3 billion. A government spokesman confirmed today that there has been an exchange of letters on this subject between the Yugoslav head of government, Veselin Djuranovic, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

According to this information, the question of "bilateral backing measures" will not arise until Belgrade's talks with the IMF and the World Bank in Washington on further loans have reached a conclusion. Belgrade has largely used up its credit possibilities with the IMF. The latest edition of the Duesseldorf WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE reported that Schmidt's reply expressed the "basic" willingness of the Federal Government to support Yugoslavia's policy of stabilization as far as it was able."

STRAUSS OPPOSES CREDITS FOR EAST BLOC COUNTRIES

LD021556 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Cologne, 2 Sep (DPA)--CDU/CSU chancellor candidate Franz Josef Strauss has come out against the granting of a DM1.2 billion credit to Poland at the present time. He said in an editorial interview with KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU/BONNER RUNDSCHAU that it is necessary to wait and see whether the leadership's agreement to the demand of the striking workers is a "huge fraud."

Strauss came out against the granting of unlimited credits to the Eastern bloc states and transactions with them which finance industrial plants through long-term credits, later to be paid for by products from factories erected with Western help. Strauss continued that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries must not be given free rein for continued, intensified rearmament through Western economic help.

Eastern rearmament is only possible through a constant exploitation of the population. In the view of the Bavarian minister-president, Western credits granted to Poland in any event end up "indirectly in Moscow," because the remaining Eastern bloc countries are only capable of fulfilling the tasks of the Warsaw Pact by means of Western financial injections. In the view of the CSU leader, credits to communist states should only be granted within the framework of normal trade relations. This means that neither interest subsidies are given nor that generous repayment conditions must be agreed.

The interview, the text of which will appear in tomorrow's issue of the paper, was prereleased to DPA in edited form.

STRAUSS INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, CAMPAIGN ISSUES

DW010825 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 29 Aug 80 p 8

[Hans Riser and Dieter Schroeder interview with Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and chancellor candidate of the CDU/CSU, presumably in Munich--date not given]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG [SZ]: Even before Helmut Schmidt canceled his trip to the GDR, his talks with head of party and state Honecker, you declared that you would not go at this time. Does this mean that you do not reject inter-German summit meetings on principle but that you just would not have gone at this time had you been chancellor instead of Schmidt?

Strauss: I do not think much of trips to Moscow, to Rostock with a detour to Schorfheide, nor of Polish party chief Gierek's reception in the private home in Hamburg if it is all too obvious that the main purpose of this planning is to organize many television appearances by the chancellor with an impact in this summer period.

SZ: You mean in the summer season prior to the elections?

Strauss: The chancellor's public relations managers know perfectly well, of course, that the opposition during the parliamentary recess period does not have any comparable options of presenting effectively its own activities, arguments, and personalities on television, whereas any of these three meetings would have filled up the television for nearly a week with preparations, implementation, and subsequent repercussions.

SZ: The question was whether you reject such meetings on principle as well.

Strauss: I stated a few days ago that my political experience prevents me from saying that I would undertake such a trip at any cost or would desist from it under any circumstances. This depends on the timing and on the political circumstances, on whether successes or results along the lines of humanitarian gains for the people affected may be anticipated; on the other hand, such meetings must not provide dictatorial regimes with a democratic halo, nor must the true problems be glossed over.

I will give you some examples: 1. Schmidt has not spoiled anything in Moscow, nor did he accomplish anything; but by his visit he was the first to crash the moral quarantine of the Soviet Union after its aggression against Afghanistan. By the deceptive disarmament proposals he was given as a mailman--he called himself a mailman anyway--he considerably contributed toward diverting attention from the events in Afghanistan which are much closer and much more significant to us despite their geographical distance. 2. Had he received Mr Gierek in Hamburg he would have received the exponent of a corrupt, bankrupt, incapable, anti-worker system. By means of hard pressure brought to bear on the banks he even promised, concretely and bindingly, DM1.2 billion without giving it a thought that such a promise at best should have been a return concession for genuine reforms. As for the meeting with Mr Honecker, it was clear from the outset that not even the lowering of the travel age can be attained; much less could the basic issues of the death strip, the wall, the shooting order, the automatic firing devices have been brought up.

SZ: Is it possible to attend such a meeting only if these issues could at least be discussed if not abolished?

Strauss: I do not want to say that these four points contain everything and that there are no other points left. But nothing at all is taking shape except enhanced economic cooperation with obvious advantages for the GDR.

SZ: All other politicians and leaders of the communist world are hostile to the workers just like Gierek. Nevertheless you do not on principle reject talking with the gentlemen if the circumstances so warrant.

Strauss: When I had the opportunity during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn I had a very frank and open talk with him. He did not spare me anything, and I can say the same of myself, and he patiently listened to what I told him.

SZ: And you would talk with him again?

Strauss: I would talk with him again, though if I were chancellor I would not confront my allies now with faits accomplis which they then have to accept in a bittersweet way and whereupon they would have to promise in the well-known prattle of diplomatic language to plan on constructively reviewing the proposals that were carried over. I talked with Mr Kadar, I talked with Mr Ceausescu. Nobody should suggest that I do not talk with leaders of communist states on principle. All of them have their problems, not to say their skeletons in the closet.

SZ: The CDU and the CSU demand a new Ostpolitik. Your party friend Zimmermann has said that you, Mr Strauss, advocate an Ostpolitik without any illusions, worldwide detente without any leeway of aggression for the Soviet Union, and cooperation with the East which will serve the people and not the systems. Can you imbue such slogans with a specific content? Who, for instance, should be the partner in the East for such a policy?

Strauss: If I may proceed from an obvious example, a normalization between the Federal Republic and the GDR is not possible without the abolition of the shooting order and without the elimination of the automatic firing devices. So far minor, self-evident things which have been doled out from the rich treasury of robbed liberties and rights, with the proviso that they are revocable at any time, have been praised as great successes. This policy is too petty and fearful.

SZ: With whom must this be negotiated, Mr Strauss?

Strauss: What matters, on the one hand, is negotiations and/or talks but on the other, the manner of behaving as well, and last but not least a common strategy of the West to which the Federal Republic must make its contribution and from which the Federal Republic of Germany must not detach itself. You brought up the catchword detente. On the day the Moscow treaty was signed Willy Brandt rejoiced that the prerequisites had been created for changing the inhuman conditions along the inter-German border. More than 10 years have since passed and nothing, absolutely nothing, has changed even though the Bonn government sometimes endeavored in an almost servile way to elicit benevolence and recognition of its attitude from the other side.

The detente concept conceived, formulated, and practised since 1969 is at odds with historical realities. The question is not of being for or against detente--what reasonable politician could be against detente, anyway--but that detente should constitute a realistic attitude and not a pseudoreligious dogma. Detente should offer detailed solutions in which the give and take are balanced. Detente would really exist only, however, if the thinking in military terms was mitigated, the military potentials reduced, and military actions a la Afghanistan ruled out as a result. Detente policy has considerably narrowed down the leeway of the governments in Europe. Detente policy has triggered psychological effects which have largely destroyed awareness of the problem of our true historical situation and its jeopardy.

SZ: Would the strikes in Poland today be possible without the detente policy of the past several years?

Strauss: I think that I may be allowed to say, conversely, that the real weaknesses of communism and its regime of force would have come to light earlier without the illusory component of Western detente policy. And with that I arrive at an essential point of my analysis since 1969. In the second half of the sixties the time arrived for the Federal Republic of Germany to conclude treaties with Moscow, with Warsaw, and also with the state power and the authorities of the other part of Germany. Such treaties have their long preparatory phase and require long and thorough negotiations, just as they require a long period of seasoning. All these great diplomatic experiences have been thoroughly trampled on by the Brandt government with its negotiator Bahr to the acclamation by Herbert Wehner, Ehmke, and Schmidt. Little Bahr--I shall desist from saying a word about his potential motives and what he had in the back of his mind--the apprentice magician, who never knew anything about diplomacy, went to Moscow and, presto, a treaty was ready within a few weeks which should not have been obtained. Considering the weight of the problems between Russia and Germany the negotiations possibly should have lasted for years. Possibly they would have had to be interrupted several times as well.

During the time in which these clumsy, foolish, naive, blundering negotiating tactics began we were in brilliant shape economically. No job was influenced in any way by orders from the East nor dependent on them. Our energy supply was completely independent of the Soviet Union. We did not have any military problems whatsoever. We were able to enter into these negotiations not from a state of strength but from a state of calm, equality, self-assurance. Moscow and its allies had reason to end the cold war and to shift to coexistence and detente. It dawned on Moscow that the contentions by Khrushchev that the Soviet Union would catch up with the capitalists by 1980, bypass them by 1990, and bury them by the year 2000 were in increasing, haunting disproportion to reality. This is the real reason why Moscow has changed course, and not the foolish escapades of the Brandt governments and of Bahr, even though they were in the spirit of the time and at times in the maneuvering area of Mr Kissinger.

SZ: You said recently that you wanted to discuss the basic problems with the communist rulers, the basic liberties and human rights. President Carter also ventured such a direct attempt at the beginning of his term and failed. What options, even political or economic means of pressure, would you have for conducting such a dialogue differently?

Strauss: I do not want to criticize President Carter, especially since he is in his election campaign and because it is not up to us to level any criticism at the U.S. President. But I would like to point out in all modesty that after the Soviet attack on Afghanistan I did not have any reason to say that I had to change my view of the Soviet Union considerably in the past few weeks. I did not have to change my view of the Soviet Union. This is a statement of fact, not a moral judgment, not hateful, caustic slander. I am perfectly aware of the limits of such a policy. Besides, what matters here is not means of pressure, either. We do not have any military means of pressure, and if we did we would not use them. But what stands on the other side is the psychology of freedom and the advantages of West-East cooperation in the economic field which are important to the Soviet Union as well. This produces some leeway, narrow though it may be, but the Federal Government has failed to utilize this leeway for the benefit of freedom of the people living under those conditions.

SZ: How can one concretely help the striking Polish workers, help them from here?

Strauss: One cannot help them through subversive agitation, infiltration or pseudo-pararevolutionary activity. Moral support and economic support in the event of genuine reforms are significant ways to help. I do not want to say arms. Had the Polish workers demonstrated the same degree of hesitation, weakness and infirmity as the Bonn governments given their background and their ability to act, they would have never changed anything about their fate. I am not for ignoring realities, but if realities were in line with the interpretation of the firm Brandt, Bahr, Wehner and Schmidt, there would be no possibility at all of changing existing conditions because of the apparent hopelessness of their own situation and the overwhelming superiority of the policy apparatus and military apparatus against a background of Soviet tank divisions.

SZ: Do you consider it possible that the communist rulers would accept money if they fulfilled the demands of the workers?

Strauss: Would anybody have considered it possible that the Polish workers could rise after Bonn's gift of 1976 that ran into the billions, rise against their own government, against Edward Gierek--the close friend of Helmut Schmidt, as the latter said to me once--with demands not only for financial improvements but also for more political rights and freedom?

SZ: Does one thing really hang together with the other?

Strauss: Yes. I am not a maximalist; I do not say that everything must be achieved, that a liberal-parliamentary-democratic system could be introduced in Poland despite its remaining in the Warsaw Pact, or that a social market economy could be introduced there with its possibilities and achievements. But you know one of my answers: For me a democratic constitutional state, parliamentary democracy, social market economy and the federal system are an overall structure consisting of four modern, democratic and efficient construction elements; none of them can be separated out in Germany, and none of the three remaining can be separated out in other countries with other central structures without the two others collapsing.

SZ: Let us discuss domestic policy. I have noted that you have been trying for some time to establish a positive relationship with the German Trade Union Federation [DGB]. That is demonstrated by your extensive answers to the so-called DGB election touchstones as well as by your suggestion with regard to coal-and-steel codetermination rights involving the Mannesmann Firm. Is there more than election campaign tactics behind this?

Strauss: Behind this is my personal attitude. There is no need for me to struggle for a psychological understanding of the worker because of not coming from a family, an environment, surroundings and a background that did not understand the world of the worker. I stem from a simple craftman's family living in a workers' precinct in Munich, namely Schwabing.

SZ: We were discussing the DGB.

Strauss: It is not merely the DGB, it is a matter of legitimate problems, the legitimate problems and desires of the working people. It is nothing but political agitation and slander to try to depict me as an enemy of the worker and the workers class. The energy policy represented by me and my friends is an indispensable and irreplaceable prerequisite for a high employment rate in the eighties. The tax policy I represent, opposing the SPD with the demand for curtailing taxation in the lower and medium brackets, the demand with regard to so-called revenues, is positive for the workers. The difference between gross income and net income has nothing to do with a social state, it is negative with regard to efficiency and with regard to the workers.

The policy of systematically promoting investments in a dynamic market economy, a policy represented by me, is the only secure prerequisite, an indispensable prerequisite for growth, high work productivity, a certain welfare for the individual worker and most of all for his social security and a **gross** wage-oriented dynamic pension, which cannot be otherwise financed. I am for a codetermination right in accordance with its function, but I am very critical with regard to such demands as the 35-hour work week. Helmut Schmidt announces this at trade union congresses, telling entrepreneurs later on that he does not see an opportunity to implement that demand now. I have said to high-ranking trade union representatives that full employment is a matter for the state, the employers and of the working class, with responsibility being divided between the three.

SZ: You do not fear the reproach with regard to codetermination of forming a Strauss/Wehner coalition?

Strauss: That is an interesting idea, but a bit too grotesque. Mannesmann has been subordinated for decades to the coal-and-steel-pool codetermination right. For me there is not much of a difference between this right and the codetermination right according to the 1976 bill. On the other hand, however, this also means that I will not mount the barricades to declare today's formal right as irrevocable.

SZ: The CDU and the CSU always speak of the so-called pension cheating that took place 4 years ago. Aren't you also in danger of lying to the people if you envisage a return without limitations to a gross wage-orientated pension policy, telling mothers who do not work that they could become eligible for pensioning due to the time they spend on their children's education.

Strauss: In the CDU/CSU election campaign--this is my handwriting--I have not hidden or covered up priorities and conditions, I have much rather frankly formulated them. I give highest priority to the safeguarding of peace in freedom and to the necessary expenditures. The greatest social budget and the best pension will not help us any if the Cossacks come, quoting Friedrich Naumann. Second priority: We must create for ourselves economic independence and security through our energy and raw material policies. Nothing will work without these two prerequisites. The money for the social and social-political demands you have rightly quoted depends on the reestablishment of a state of high employment, which means full employment according to normal standards we have had since 1955 with slight changes. I have said this.

SZ: You promised maternity payments for mothers who do not work, plus education money until the child is 3 years old. Who is supposed to pay for that?

Strauss: Giving maternity payments to all mothers is a matter of justice and probably also of the constitution; the term of a career woman cannot be limited to workers and employees drawing wages. The amount will total less than 1 billion and can be financed in view of the annually growing volume of the budget if economic growth develops normally. But one must have the courage to curtail other things.

If you ask me concretely how the 4 pension years will be financed, 4 pension years for every child, I must remind you that I have made very clear statements in this respect. The typical example of greater financial burdens will appear about the year 2010. These women will then have become eligible for pensions due to the birth of their children. We now have a budget for war victims of about DM13 billion. The development of that budget was a social-political necessity and a moral duty vis-a-vis the war victims. By the year 2010 there will be no more World War I veterans and no widows or orphans eligible for support. The few World War II veterans still alive will be very old.

Naturally many people are giving some thought to that budget and what could be done with it. I am therefore warning against unravelling it. I say this by using a slogan that has a public effect, but I mean it seriously. The money the German taxpayers have produced for the liquidation of a death policy must be made available in the future for a policy of mobilizing life.

SZ: Two more questions about your situation as a candidate for chancellor. If one believes opinion polls, your chances are not very great of achieving with the CDU and CSU an absolute majority on 5 October in the new Bundestag. Do you feel today that your old figuring has been confirmed, namely that only the joint appearance of the CDU and CSU in the Federal Republic will offer a chance to replace the social-liberal coalition?

Strauss: It does not make sense to start this discussion all over again. The strategy you have mentioned, a strategy I have often discussed, would have called for the prerequisite of an agreement of the Union parties and their full cooperation on that basis. That could not be achieved and therefore I have not pursued these thoughts any further. I consider opinion polls with an arbitrary calculation in accounting for 20 to 25 percent of the undecided votes as so unreliable that a 3 percent margin exists there, as experience has shown. I have never cared very much about the pronouncements of Professor Noelle-Neumann or Professor Wildenmann. I never acted accordingly either. I have always taken care of the important and not of the allegedly important. The matter becomes dangerous when opinion poll experts introduce their personal animosities or sympathies in their analyses, if they want to achieve an effect with their publications which would not otherwise happen.

SZ: Mr Strauss, on the other hand, however, almost all opinion poll experts agree that a minority of CDU followers is irritated by your candidacy, that it is undecided with regard to its voting intentions, and that it possibly is inclined to abstain from the elections. Are you irritated by that, or do you think that all this is just a chimera?

Strauss: I do not consider this a chimera, but that is not my problem. The problem is whether a majority of citizens will understand that a change of the German political course is necessary, and why it is necessary. This election does not pertain to me, to my political career, my political wishes, my political dreams. I am the Bavarian minister-president, and I am happily willing to remain what I am. I have not been nominated because I am propelled by an unsatisfied ambition, but because I am honestly convinced that exceedingly dubious developments have taken place in the past 10 years, despite certain material achievements, developments which are the consequences of the domestic and foreign policies of the Brandt/Schmidt government.

CDU/CSU ISSUE JOINT PLATFORM PROGRAM

DW021213 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Sep 80 p 4

[The "Mannheim Manifesto of the Union for Change in Germany," released by the joint CDU/CSU delegates convention in Mannheim on 30 September and intended as a platform for the current Bundestag election campaign]

[Text] I. The Political Change

1. We want to secure peace in freedom, in the alliance with the free world and against the power and domination claim of the Soviet Union. For the purpose of preserving peace and securing freedom for Germnay, friendship with the United States of America and the North Atlantic alliance remain indispensable.

We want to live in peace and in good partnership with our Eastern neighbors including the Soviet Union. In this our intention is to proceed from the treaties concluded, and we are receptive to fair cooperation on the basis of equality of give and take.

2. We want a Europe of political unity, historical responsibility, intellectual and political freedom, cultural blossoming, economic prosperity, social security, and personal responsibility, but not a Europe of the Communist and Socialist International.

3. We want good partnership with the developing countries but no planned world economy. The misery in many countries of the Third World cannot be eliminated by means of the export of totalitarian ideologies and arms but only by means of a development policy which will help them build up a modern, liberal economic and social system and which will make it possible for them to assume their place in the community of nations as equal and potent partners.

4. We must make efforts now for securing our energy and raw material supply. Only in this way can our economic future and our social peace be ensured. By halting the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and by neglecting coal technology the SPD/FDP has increased our dependence on oil to the point of endangering our existence.

5. We will place the family at the center of our social and state order again. We will restore its independence and educational potential which have been weakened by the anti-family policy of the SPD/FDP. We will start a political and moral offensive on behalf of the family. The bonus for raising children, the consideration of such years spent in upbringing for retirement annuities, and partner pensions in that respect constitute part of our offers.

6. We must put into force again, and further develop, the social market economy as the economic and social system of freedom and social justice. We must put all state finances on solid ground again. It is necessary to put a stop to the increasing state indebtedness and the growing state quota. They constitute a fraud committed against the next generation. The exploitive tax and dues policy must be stopped. The Federal Government says: The Germans are lazy. We say: The Germans are diligent, but they are taxed too heavily by the SPD/FDP.

7. We will eliminate unemployment by improving the investment potential and the readiness to invest in the economy, strengthening the middle class, and by promoting the training and retraining of the workers and employees.

8. We must arouse all the creative powers of our people and promote them, so that we can continue living up to our task as a cultural nation and that our economy will remain competitive and our environment safe, or become so once again. In this spirit we will give the young new tasks and future prospects. Consequently our objective is the subdivided, modern school and not the Marxist egalitarian school. What we want is the humane school enabling the individual to perform but also educating them to take joy in life. We will devote special attention to scientific research as the motor of further economic development.

9. We want the liberal state to remain a state closely in touch with the citizen, a state comprehensible to the citizen, which is aware of its limits and which will not mistake bureaucratic tutelage for efficient administration. This is why we will muster full strength to enhance the scope of individual freedom and responsibility again vis-a-vis the increasing tutelage and a constantly more unbearable pressure of bureaucratization and centralization after a year [as printed] of FDP/SPD rule. The state and its authorities are there for the citizen, and not the citizen for the authorities.

II. The Spiritual Change

1. We offset socialist thinking and the socialist caretaker mentality with the readiness for self-responsibility and for individual performance, and we offset collectivist compulsion and state tutelage with civic freedom and personal initiative.

2. We seek the solidary concerted action of all citizens in the state, and we reject the ideology of a reactionary class struggle which splits up our people, fans conflicts, and destroys social peace.

3. We avow the family. It offers a sense of community and warmth. Children mean happiness and are not just a burden.

4. We insist that at a time in which the lack of content in life is loudle lamented, life be imbued with content and meaning again by our avowal and implementation of the values that constitute the precondition for man's life together: human fellowship, charity, ready involvement, loyalty, truthfulness, sense of community, awareness of responsibility and civic courage.

5. We want the young to have the chance to shape their future themselves without fear. By our example we intend to demonstrate the human and political superiority of our liberal-democratic state.

6. We will not permit a cultural-revolutionary revaluation and destruction of generally valid criteria. We openly advocate love for our homeland and for our people!

7. We will ensure that the liberal state remains a strong state for the sake of the citizen's freedom. Liberality never means capitulation to terror and violence and never means yielding ground to the enemies of democracy. The protection of the constitution and of citizens rights is the prerequisite for the human dignity and the freedom of the individual.

8. We do accept the challenge of putting up against all totalitarian ideas of our era, but above all against the most totalitarian system in world history, world communism, the strength of our liberal political ideas. The Union parties owing to their image of man are the only political force in Germany capable of doing this.

9. We avow the fundamental values of human life together, the directives of a policy which is living up to man's requirements, aware of the matters at issue and oriented by the reality and the future.

With all its power the Union will struggle for this political and spiritual change. All of Germany remains our fatherland. We have never sacrificed to momentary successes of daily policy the belief in the unity of our country, the hope for its recovery, and the claim for the German people's right to national self-determination, nor will we ever sacrifice them.

With Franz Josef Strauss at the head the Union will do everything in its power to ensure for our people peace and freedom in a future of human dignity. We will attain our goal if all citizens help us who advocate the same objectives. Freedom, solidarity, and justice--this triad determines our duty to our people. The challenge of our policy lies in the fulfillment of this mandate.

OPINION POLL VIEWS FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF POPULACE

DW021138 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Duesseldorf, 1 September--The Emnid Institute of Bielefeld was commissioned by the employers' association "Chemistry Work Group" in the middle of this year to conduct an opinion poll on the "expectations and fears of workers and employees with regard to the future." Some 2,006 persons were interviewed, representing the norm of the total populace of the Federal Republic. The Chemistry Work Group stated: "It indicates an optimistic approach in the populace to the future despite the economic setback that was in the offing when the poll was conducted."

The results of the opinion poll can be summarized as follows: 73 percent of those questioned consider their social security as sufficient; only 24 percent consider it as insufficeient. 73 percent of the workers and pensioners believe they have sufficient security. One notices that trade union members feel even more secure. 81 percent are content; only 17 percent have complaints. Young people up to the age of 19 and apprentices who are relatively little concerned by security problems interestingly enough assess it worse than other groups: 66 percent of the entire group consider it as sufficient, 38 percent and 37 percent respectively consider security as insufficient.

Those questioned ranked their professional careers and private lives in the following order:

1. Personal health (63 percent)
2. Stable prices (51 percent)
3. Job security (36 percent)
4. Higher income (35 percent)
5. Higher pensions and working in peace (30 percent each)

Points of the DGB action program were clearly considered as less important such as shorter worktime (15 percent); more protection against unemployment (16 percent); accumulation of property (16 percent); earlier pensioning (17 percent); less stress in the workplace (20 percent). The Chemistry Work Group says: "It has been demonstrated that the urgent demands of trade unions and DGB action and social programs are of secondary importance in the standard of values of the populace and the workers."

Some 70 percent of those questioned are "rather" or "very much content" with their present income; 28 percent are "little" or "not at all content." The highest percentage was achieved by those feeling content, namely 81 [as printed]. Independent entrepreneuers and farmers follow with 80 percent. The Work Ring maintains that German employees and workers apparently see no need to make up for lost ground with regard to their incomes.

Some 43 percent of those questioned believe they have secure jobs; only 8 percent believe that their job is endangered. The high percentage, namely 49 percent, who had no opinion or did not say anything results from the fact that about 50 percent were not employees. As expected government employees were those who considered their jobs as most safe: 88 percent. They were followed by professionals (68 percent of them considered their jobs as "safe"). A clear majority of laborers namely 85 percent, considers their jobs as safe, merely 15 percent consider them endangered. Despite the economic setback that was in the offing at the time when the people were questioned, the vast majority of the employees and workers are optimistic with regard to the future of their jobs.

Asked whether their jobs would be endangered by technical developments such as rationalization or computers, or by economic reasons such as lack of growth or lack of orders, 52 percent considered economic reasons as decisive; 30 percent named technical developments as a more likely factor endangering their jobs. Rationalization and new technologies played much less of a role as "job killers" in the opinion of those questioned than would have been assumed according to the public discussion taking place at present. A connection is much rather seen between economic developments and endangerment of jobs.

Some 38 percent of all those questioned consider the decrease of the population rate as dangerous; 33 percent see no danger; 28 percent are undecided. The decrease in the population is being viewed clearly differently by those younger than 29, by those with a high school or university degree, by state employees, FDP followers and inhabitants of North-Rhine Westphalia. Although 1/3 of them had no opinion, the majority believes that the decrease in the populace is not dangerous. The highest percentage of those holding this opinion is found among state employees, namely 45 percent.

COLUMNIST VIEWS BUNDESWEHR ENGAGEMENT 'EAST OF SUEZ'

DW021139 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Sep 80 p 12

[Commentary signed Ein.: "East of Suez?"]

[Text] One single British press opinion is not yet the voice of England. Yet we should not simply ignore the suggestion of THE ECONOMIST. The influential economic magazine suggests that the Bundeswehr engage strategically "east of Suez" in order to support the Americans in defending the Gulf region. The United States at present is spending $5 billion for the development of a security zone in the Indian Ocean.

The Europeans, however, do not contribute a penny to the defense of that strategic area. So THE ECONOMIST concludes that London must do something as well as the Federal Republic. The magazine suggests a German contribution: We ought to build some oceangoing vessels, warships that will perform more than just the function of missile carriers or submarine chasers; they ought to be, say, small aircraft carriers or maybe larger combat units able to land troops. Is that asking too much? The NATO allies in the long run cannot leave the Americans alone in the Persian Gulf. But we must not therefore immediately fall back on the Tripitz.

PCF WELCOMES DECISIONS ANNOUNCED BY GIEREK

LD021055 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Aug 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Yesterday PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz made a statement on the situation in Poland to representatives of the press, radio and television at Place du Colonel-Fabien in Paris. The following is the text of his statement:

"You will not be surprised if I start by telling you that we pass no judgment on the changes made in the Polish party and state leadership bodies. This concerns the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] alone. We are too strongly attached to our independence and the principle of noninterference not to respect the independence of others.

"However, we were very interested to learn of the decisions announced by the PZPR Central Committee. As you know, these decisions relate to economic and social measures to be implemented with the avowed intention to pay more heed to the workers' and masses' needs. The decisions relate to an appeal for consideration of the trade unions' place and role, to ensure that they are the workers' real representatives. Preparation for the next trade union congress should give rise to a vast democratic debate on this question.

"While rejecting demands attacking socialism's achievements--the very foundations of the Polish nation's and state's existence--these decisions, presented by E. Gierek, are aimed at extending socialist democracy. We welcome them as positive. They correspond to the hopes expressed by the PCF through [PCF Politburo member] Charles Fiterman from the start of the strikes in Poland: that account be taken of the aspirations expressed by the striking workers, and that discussion and negotiation be held with the workers' representatives in an open, responsible and realistic spirit.

"Similarly we have frequently expressed the opinion that the trade unions should play a greater role in the socialist countries, and this opinion is confirmed by life itself. The PCF advocates trade unions which are independent from both parties and the state.

"In general we welcome any step toward greater worker participation in a country's affairs, and the extension of socialist democracy and self-management, because that conforms to our view of socialism and because it contributes to the development of the socialist society. In short, we feel that the implementation of the decisions announced should enable progress to be made toward a positive solution to the problems raised in Poland and toward socialism's advance."

Pierre Juquin Interview

LD021512 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Interview with Pierre Juquin, member of the PCF Politburo, conducted by Paris radio reporter Gilbert Denoyan--live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Question] Pierre Juquin, the Communist Party appears satisfied with the outcome of the events in Poland--you welcome the agreement reached between strikers and government--and reading an interview with Georges Marchais in this morning's L'HUMANITE one gains the impression that the French Communists wish not only for the economic and social development in Poland to continue, but also that it should be linked to Poland's democratic, socialist development. So, in connection with this statement by Georges Marchais, does it mean that you think, fear, or consider that other socialist countries are also likely, if no reforms are instituted, to find themselves in the situation we have seen in Poland?

[Answer] We are dealing with a real question, namely, Poland's problems, and I confirm what you have just said: To us the agreement that has been concluded is positive. We are very happy that the social conflict which Poland has experienced has reached this happy outcome, worthy of what must happen in a socialist society, namely, a discussion, a negotiation, a dialogue within the framework of responsibilities for social and democratic progress. This is the only valid course for a socialist country.

[Question] Very well, but one has had to wait for quite a few years because socialism in Poland has been in existence for more than 35 years--it has been progressing for many years, after all. Isn't there a question mark over the Polish Communist Party's actions during the past years?

[Answer] This is a question that is in fact being asked in connection with the events we have just seen. Poland has seen great progress, national progress and democratic progress, social progress and economic progress, but today Poland has generally to face up--as have other socialist countries it is true--to problems of two kinds: On the one hand, it is affected by the repercussions of the capitalist world's crisis, inflation and so on, and more strongly so, perhaps, than other socialist countries for various reasons but in particular due to the amount of credits it has drawn from various capitalist countries. On the other hand, it has to solve problems of an internal kind which themselves arise from its development. These problems are concerned with industry and agriculture.

[Question] This is all very well, but when one observers the movement of the Polish workers one sees that their fight has been for the right to strike, for trade union freedom, for greater freedom of expression, expression of every kind, for example television broadcasts in which the church can make its views heard in Poland. One observes that all these rights for which the Polish workers have been fighting have been present in the bourgeois democracies for many years. Isn't there a shortcoming here of the system which you advocate?

[Answer] One could say a lot about the true possession and exercise of rights in what you call bourgeois democracies and I would call bourgeois states. It is also true that the historical development in the various European countries, for example, has been extremely varied in the past 200 years. But I do not want to bypass the problem you have mentioned. In fact it indeed appears that in Poland there have been delays, insufficiencies, things that have not worked.

[Question] (?We look at Poland) because Poland will be the only communist country where it will be possible to have an independent trade union and have the right to strike.

[Answer] Yes, in fact these problems exist in a certain number of socialist countries.

[Question] In all socialist countries.

[Answer] In all socialist countries in very different forms and in very different stages of development. But our positiion on this is very well known. Everybody knows that we consider on the one hand that the democratic development of these countries...[interrupted]

[Question] Georges Marchais writes, by the way, that this does not apply only to Poland... [interrupted]

[Answer] Absolutely, and on the other hand [he says that] progress must be made, research is in progress, there are efforts...[interrupted]

[Question] Pierre Juquin, how far can this progress go without questioning the validity of the system itself?

[Answer] But this cannot question the validity of the system itself. This is the root of the question.

[Question] So why was it not done sooner? [passage indistinct] So as to help you to give a clearer answer, Pierre Juquin, when one looks at certain PRAVDA articles and also how certain Soviet leaders one finds after all some warnings in connection with the situation in Poland. [sentence as heard] Isn't there at the moment within the communist world--I put the question to you because maybe you are better informed than I--a fight between the hardliners and the more liberal side? One knows for example that in Poland the hardliners could well have won and intervention nearly could have got the better of dialogue. Isn't there within the communist world, as one can see perhaps within the French Communist Party today, a great seething of ideas on a certain number of things?

[Answer] Within the French Communist Party there is a great seething of ideas and these ideas go in the same direction. There is great unanimity, in fact an immense majority of French Communists are of the view that socialism in France will have to develop rights, increase freedoms and ensure that they are exercised. I have said before and nobody is unaware of this--I believe not even your listeners--that there are certain differences between us and our Soviet comrades and comrades of other socialist countries on these questions which we call the universal democratic component of socialism, in other words the necessity for socialist society developing in and through democracy, in and through the exercise of freedoms. It is understood of course that one also has to develop economic efficiency, one has to develop social progress, and that all this goes together.

[Question] I should like to put a question to you. I would like to have your view on the Romanian paper SCINTEIA, the organ of the Romanian Communist Party... [interrupted]

[Answer] Yes, SCINTEIA.

[Question] You pronounce it better than I do. It writes in connection with the Polish strikes, but maybe this applies to other countries as well: Strikes do not settle economic problems, they only make them more complicated. It is interesting that a Communist organ should write something like this.

[Answer] But it is quite obvious. There comes a time when the workers resort to it because it is the means to make their demands heard. People talk to us about the role of the trade unions. In our view, in socialist France, in a socialist country, the trade unions are not essentially there to act as management, they must not be the passive agents of the state, of the ruling power or of the economic leaders of enterprises. The trade unions are the workers' spokesmen; they exist to make their voice heard. By the way, these are ideas which you will find--if I may be allowed (?to give you a hint)... [interrupted]

[Question] Now you are seeking publicity... [interrupted]

[Answer] In the book by Georges Marchais published today and which you will find in the bookshops in a few days' time and which is entitled (?Hope to Those Present").

[Denoyan] Now, Pierre Juquin, you are adopting an entirely bourgeois attitude, you are engaging in publicity. Thank you.

JERUSALEM ISSUE DISCUSSED DURING HUSAYN'S MEETING WITH POPE

JN021136 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 2 Sep (PETRA)--His Majesty King Husayn met yesterday with His Holiness Pope John Paul II at the papal summer residence in Rome. Their discussion dealt with all of the humanitarian, religious and legalistic aspects of the Jerusalem issue. His majesty presented Jordan's position on Israel's illegitimate measure annexing the city.

The king and his holiness the pope undertook a general review of developments in the Palestine issue and the principles that Jordan believes create the basis for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. These principles are an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, beginning with Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their own destiny on their land in complete freedom.

His majesty the king asserted that the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is the key to real peace in the Middle East and pointed to the importance of dialogue and cooperation between Islam and Christianity and of the preservation of Jerusalem as the city of peace and religious tolerance. King Husayn also said that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict and that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is a basic issue in the process of establishing real peace in the region.

King Husayn explained to his holiness the pope the danger to peace of Israel's illegitimate practices in annexing Jerusalem, building settlements on Arab territory and persistently flouting the international community's desires, as reflected in the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Jerusalem and the Palestine question. His majesty the king also listened to the viewpoint of his holiness the pope on the question of Jerusalem. It will be recalled that the Vatican sent a memo to the United Nations last June to point out the gravity of any unilateral action to change the Holy City's status.

His Majesty King Husayn also met with the Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Casaroli, for discussion of current issues, especially the Middle East and Jerusalem issues.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in Romes yesterday morning. Before leaving the Italian capital yesterday afternoon for London, His Majesty King Husayn met at Rome airport with the secretary general of the Italian Foreign Ministry. Their discussion dealt with the international situation, the Middle East issue and with bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation. They also stressed Europe's basic role in achieving just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PCI'S NAPOLITANO VIEWS NEED FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

LD021105 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 24 Aug 80 p 1

[PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano article: "The Issues From Which We Must Proceed"]

[Excerpt] Deputy Piccoli's recent article on the events in Poland, although not without some interesting acknowledgements and reasonable observations, proceeded from a mystificatory thesis: The thesis that attributes the crisis in the democratic solidarity experiment to the PCI's inability to withstand "decisive" tests between "real socialism" and Eurocommunism (and it is not even clear to what specific "tests" in foreign policy or anything else the DC secretary is referring). No, you cannot alter the truth like that after only 18 months: The crisis in the cooperation among the democratic parties took

shape and exploded over considerations of approach to and management of government policy, over problems concerning the DC's political conduct and over the crucial issue of the PCI's full participation, with "equal status," in the government. And whoever is now lamenting the harshness of the political climate and trying to blame the PCI for it must remember all the ruptures that occured even after the democratic solidarity majority was dissolved, following the DC congress and following the formation of the present government: the reiterated prejudice against a government with the PCI, the Communists' exclusion from chairmanships of parliamentary commissions, the pressures in various places to overthrow leftwing alliances at the regional or local level and to force the Communists into opposition, the clumsy maneuvers--aimed at damaging the PCI above all--to restrict the scope of independence and objectivity in the media (press and state radio and television), the latest "allocations" of posts in public bodies, the deaf resistance to anticorruption measures in the party financing field and other fields and the closed attitude adopted by the present government and majority with respect to important requests from the Communist opposition regarding foreign policy and the functioning of the institutions. So these are the issues from which we must proceed; we must provide the guarantees in these areas that have not been provided if we want to reestablish the conditions for correct democratic coexistence and for a calmer dialectic between majority and opposition, without expecting the latter to fail in performing its own role clearly and rigorously.

It is within this context that the need emerges for a new government that will truly represent a step forward, a better solution that the one tried during the past 5 months, which has now reached an obvious degree of erosion. We wish to discuss this particularly with the Socialist comrades. Indeed, does the PSI regard government cooperation with the DC and without the PCI as "unavoidable," an obligatory and temporary experience to be accompanied by a serious effort to create unity on the left--while demanding a similar effort from us Communists--and political action aimed at creating the conditions for the left as a whole to become a government force? Or is the PSI trying to create a more ambiguous and long-lasting alliance with the very sectors of the present DC majority which have their sights set on a five-party [DC, PSI, PRI, PSDI, (Italian Socialist Democratic Party), PLI (Italian Liberal Party)] government as the culmination of all the splits already created in relations with the PCI and as the consolidation of a line designed to keep the PCI in opposition indefinitely? This is probably the essential clarification needed to provide a calmer and more constructive basis for the PCI-PSI debate; and there should be no doubt about the danger--both to the workers movement and to the country--of an option in the latter direction.

Detente

Italy has a pressing need for a more authoritative government and a more constructive political climate partly so it can make an autonomous and responsible contribution, on an equal footing with other West European countries, to the cause of the resumption of dialogue and the development of relations between East and West, to the cause of imparting a new thrust to detente. It is precisely by working in this spirit that it is possible to facilitate also a negotiated and innovative solution to the grave tensions that have emerged in Poland. We Italian Communists have spoken out unequivocally for such a solution and we are fighting to ensure that in connection with all the alarming unresolved international problems it will be decided to opt for the path of dialogue, negotiation and the quest for balanced and lasting agreements. In the recent past we have expressed our strong and well-founded disagreement with foreign policy actions taken by the present and previous governments, which we have judged to be negative and dangerous; but we have not failed to meet the commitments undertaken in parliament in the last months of 1977 for a unitary Italian foreign policy, and we still believe that the utmost unity must be sought in this field, irrespective of the democratic parties' differing and opposed parliamentary positions.

Similarly we have never failed to meet our commitment to join in united antiterrorist action to defend the democratic institutions; our vigilance and critical strictness with regard to the work of the government and the state organizations in this field is an integral part of this steadfast unitary commitment on our part to safeguard and develop democracy. A thorough attachment to the democratic values, autonomy of assessment and of international initiative at the service of detente and the peoples' progress: These are the prime, major bearings by which we have set our position on events in Poland and which underlies our quest for new paths to socialism, the Eurocommunist option which we now confirm with still firmer conviction.

LEADERS COMMENT ON TERRORISM AFTER ARRESTS IN BOLOGNA CASE

AU290915 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 29 (ANSA)--The warrants signed yesterday by Bologna magistrates for the arrest of 28 alleged neofascists suspected of roles in the August 2 terrorist bombing of the Bologna railway station, which killed 84 people and left another 200 injured, touched off a wave of reaction in political party headquarters in Rome.

The secretary of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, welcomed the news as a "resounding" development which came only a few weeks after Italy's worst postwar act of terrorism. The socialist leader said that the arrests are likely to lead to the unearthing of a "vast subversive network" then spoke of the urgent need to cast full light, once and for all, on possible links between Italian terrorism and "international circuits".

The prospect of uncovering terrorist ties leading outside the country was also touched on by Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio who began a statement delivered in the evening with words of praise for the "action of our security forces (which are) adequately coordinated. The first and quick decisions of the magistrates demonstrate that the institutions, if properly directed, are capable of responding," the cabinet minister affirmed.

"The time is now ripe for an analysis, at the government level, of the capabilities of the security forces in the battle against terrorism with consideration of the fact that the subversive threat has been shown to have international ties. The time has come," the defense chief added, "to turn the reflectors on this area".

The mayor of Bologna, Renato Zangheri, responded to the report of the arrest warrants with the statement, "the tenacious request for truth and justice advanced by the people of Bologna and all Italy has had its first positive reply. The battle which opened the day after the massacre is also, and perhaps more than anything else, a battle for confidence in democratic institutions," Zangheri affirmed.

A spokesman for the CISL [Italian Confederation of Workers Unions] trade union confederation, Giovanni Ciancaglini, declared in the evening that, "the arrest orders for the Bologna massacre represent the first important results of the investigation underway for seeking out those bearing this serious responsibility" and added that, "it will be necessary, however, to carry on quickly to bring the killers and those behind them to justice".

A piece in this morning's edition of IL POPOLO, the organ of the ruling Christian Democrat Party, over the byline of the managing editor took the point of view that, "if the Bologna magistrates' warrants are added to the results already achieved against red terrorism and to the gains recently made in the fight against the mafia and its links with the international drug traffic, we can conclude that the entire map of common and political crime has been dealt a severe blow."

FURTHER DETAILS GIVEN ON EXPULSION OF USSR DIPLOMATS

LD021441 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Involvement of Four Diplomats in Telephone Tapping and Machinations in Agrarian Reform Area"]

[Text] EXPRESSO has succeeded in discovering that the accusations underlying the Portuguese Government's decision declaring USSR diplomats Vladimir V. Konyaev, Aleksandr S. Kulagin, Albert A. Matveev and Yuriy A. Semenychev personae non grate for interference in Portuguese internal affairs were of two kinds.

On the one hand, there was "involvement in a vast movement of preelection agitation in the Evora and Beja Districts in relation to the implementation of the agrarian reform legislation." On the other hand, a telephone tapping operation, whose results were handled by the above-mentioned people, was uncovered.

All of them are allegedly "KGB members" with the fourth Yuriy Semenychev, the "KGB's strong man in Portugal."

The information concerning all these activities was received about 6 weeks ago, one of its sources being a traditional diplomatic channel originating in an EEC country.

The government was allegedly able to discover further facts, confirming the information received, through the Republican National Guard, the public security police and the aliens' department.

Following consideration by the prime minister and by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the matter was submitted to the cabinet on the morning of 20 August. The latter made the above-mentioned decision under article 9 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which was conveyed to the USSR ambassador, who was summoned to the Necessidades Palace [Portuguese Foreign Ministery], at 1700 the same day.

On that occasion the Soviet ambassador allegedly asked the chief of state for protocol whether Belem Palace had been consulted by the government before it made its decision. The communique containing the official note of the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry was released at 1900 on 20 August.

The government gave 5 days, which expire next Wednesday, for the diplomats to leave the country, and they are to leave by an Aeroflot flight on that morning.

As far as EXPRESSO is able to discover, the government, despite acknowledging that this network could have other ramifications, does not intend to make any other decision similar to this with respect to other foreign diplomats in the immediate future.

It should be recalled that the USSR ambassador has made public statements criticizing the Portuguese Government's decision and claiming that it creates further obstacles to detente in the field of international relations, thus running counter to the spirit of the Helsinki agreements.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE AFTER MEETING

LD02122) Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Nordic foreign ministers have had a meeting in Oslo. The foreign ministers discussed extensively the international political situation which they regard as alarming. The Polish situation was also discussed, but this subject was not mentioned in the final communique of the meeting. Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen did not attend the regular autumn meeting of the Nordic foreign ministers at this time because of the budget preparations in Finland. Ulla-Maria Johansen reports from Oslo:

In the final communique of the meeting the ministers expressed their deep concern for the increasing tension and insecurity which characterize both the political and economic situation in the world at the moment. The ministers stressed the significance of strengthening international cooperation in order to guarantee peaceful development, the importance of continuing the dialogue between the leadership big powers, and the further development of the process of detente and disarmament talks.

The ministers note that the situation in Afghanistan continues to have its serious international implications. As to Iran, the ministers expressed their concern over the fact that the U.S. hostages have not yet been released and they urge the Iranian authorities to solve this problem as soon as possible. On the question of nuclear arms in Europe the ministers expressed their satisfaction over the fact that, at the moment, it seems there are better possibilities for opening negotiations on this important issue. The "better possibilities" evidently refer to the new Soviet proposal for negotiations to reduce the number of nuclear missiles in Europe.

According to the 8-page communique, the ministers discussed the international situation and the situation in Europe extensively. The communique, however, does not mention Poland. According to Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, the situation in Poland was discussed, but it was not regarded as suitable to mention this in the communique. According to the foreign minister, the European countries have now adopted the practice of withholding statements which could be interpreted as interference in Poland's internal affairs in a process of development which has important and far-reaching consequences. Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten noted, however, at a press conference that the principle of noninterference in Polish internal affairs does not prevent him from stating that in Poland relations between communism and democracy are now at stake.

FINLAND

USSR'S KUZNETSOV, OTHERS ARRIVE FOR PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

LD021644 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The first foreign delegations to participate in the celebrations of the birthday of President Urho Kekkonen arrived in Finland this afternoon. The Soviet delegation is led by Deputy Chairman Vasiliy Kuznetsov and the Icelandic delegation by Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen. The visitors were welcomed at Helsinki-Vantaa airport by Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and head of the president's office Juhani Perttunen. The Norwegian and Danish delegations are to arrive tonight, led by Crown Prince Harald and Princess Benedikte respectively. The Swedish delegation led by King Carl XVI Gustaf will arrive in Helsinki tomorrow morning. President Kekkonen celebrates his 80th birthday tomorrow.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM ATHENS

NC291532 Nicosia Public Information Office In English 29 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, at noon today flew back from Greece, where he had gone at the invitation of the Greek Government. President Kiprianou was received at Larnaca Airport by the president of the House of Representatives. Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, who was acting president in Mr Kirprianou's absence; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr N.A. Rolandhis, on behalf of the Council of Ministers; the Greek ambassador, Mr Kir. Zakiarakis; members of the house of representatives; the commander of the National Guard, General I. Komninos; and the chief of police, Mr S. Andoniou.

President Kiprianou made on arrival at Larnaca Airport the following statement:

"I am back from Greece absoulutely satisfied with all my contacts. I had the opportunity to have a long meeting with the president of the Greek Republic, Mr K. Karamanlis, with whom we exchanged views on the present phase of the Cyprus problem. I established that Mr Karamanlis is not only showing an undiminished interest in Cyprus but also is continuously thinking how Greece could help struggling Cyprus more. I renewed my invitation to Mr Karamanlis to visit Cyprus and it must be taken for granted that the visit will take place at a time to be fixed later. I also had consultations and private talks with the Greek premier, Mr Y. Rallis, whose personal interest in Cyprus is indeed very keen. I briefed Mr Rallis and the Greek Government on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem, particularly as regards the resumption of the intercommunal talks. There was absolute unanimity on all the moves made so far. There is absolute unanimity on the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

"The intercommunal talks, which are due to start on 16th September, will be crucial to the future course of the Cyprus problem because I hope that these talks will show this time whether it is possible to make progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. The Greek Cypriot side will go to the negotiating table with all goodwill, with a constructive spirit and an open mind, with the intention and determination to discuss the substance of the problem for a truly honest and meaningful dialogue on the basis of the existing top-level agreements which form the framework and the basis of the talks. Of course, it is too early to make forecasts because we do not know with certainty what will be the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot leadership during the negotiations. I hope that this time there will be a response on the part of the Turkish Cypriot leadership to the goodwill that the Greek Cypriot side has always being showing.

"During my stay in Athens, I had the opportunity of meeting with the leader of the main opposition party, Mr Papandreou, and all the leaders of the Greek parties, as well as with former Prime Minister Mr Kanellopoulos and former leader of EDIK Mr Y. Mavros. There is a unanimity among all the political parties, the government and the opposition, on the need for absolute support and solidarity with Cyprus. There may be shades [of opinion]; However, there is unity of purpose and unanimity as regards the need to strengthen Cyprus in the difficult moments it is going through.

"Due to the nature of my visit this time I was given the opportunity to come in direct contact with the Greek people in various areas of Greece. I ascertained that the Greek people are very much interested in the future of Cyprus. It is not true that Cyprus has been forgotten. On the contrary, the manifestations with which I was received everywhere, and which of course reflect on the Cyprus people who are struggling for their freedom, were such as to convince me beyond any doubt that we rightly consider the entire Hellenism, government, political parties and the Greek people as the mainstay in our struggle for freedom and vindication. In general, all my contacts were very useful.

"I also invited Premier Mr Y Rallis to visit Cyprus. The invitation was accepted, and I am certain that the visit will take place very soon.

"Generally, I can say that I am back from my visit to Greece absolutely satisfied. I found that there is wide-spread affection for Cyprus and keen interest in developments in the Cyprus problem."

The president of the republic, referring to reports in the Cyprus press that he has interfered with the non-release of the police findings on the incident at Prodhromos involving Dr Lissaridhis, said:

"I was really amazed to read the relevant news, and I categorically deny this report, which is entirely unfounded."

POLICE RELEASE FINDINGS ON ATTACK ON LISSARIDHIS' HOME

NC012115 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Police findings concerning the 24 August shooting at the summer home of EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis]

[Excerpts] It was announced by the police that investigations concerning an armed attack on Dr Lissaridhis' house at Prodhromos on 24 August 1980 have been completed.

From the investigations carried out, the police report that beyond any reasonable doubt no armed attack took place against Dr Lissaridhis. On the part of the guards and certain persons who were inside the house during the incident, there is a persistent claim that bursts of gunfire were heard from distant heights. Investigations carried out have not brought up any evidence that would strengthen or substantiate this claim. The police have evidence however, that before the guards began to fire, a civilian shot flares of the bengal type at a distance of about 450 feet from the house. Following a test made by the police with the same flare pistol, it was established that the sound caused by the flare pistol can be clearly heard at Dr Lissaridhis' house and that these shots are no different from and can be easily mistaken for a gunshot.

From the analysis of the events, it is obvious that the incident was caused by the shooting of the flares which were taken by the guards as gunshots. At the same time, it also follows from the events that another factor that caused confusion among the guards was information about a possible attempt on Dr Lissaridhis' life which was passed to his guards about 15 days before the incident.

KIPRIANOU TO ASK FOR 'CLARIFICATIONS' FROM UK ON BASES

AT271309 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 27 Aug 80 p 10

[Excerpt] The Cyprus Government will ask the British Government for "clarifications" in connection with reports that the British bases in Cyprus are being used by U.S. forces. This was stated yesterday by President of the Republic Spiros Kiprianou in reply to relevant questions by reporters. Kiprianou said that the Cyprus Government has made repeated demarches to the British Government on the issue and has received assurances that the British bases will not be used by non-British troops. Since, however, the reports have been repeated, clarifications will be asked.

KIPRIANOU COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE RESULTS OF TALKS

AT311730 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 31 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] We give the text of an interview granted by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou to our correspondent Konstandinos L. Kalligas. We stress that Sp. Kiprianou has a great deal of experience in the handling of the Cyprus issue as foreign minister under Ethnarch Makarios for a long time, later as head of the Cyprus delegation to the United Nations beginning in 1974 and recently as the elected head of the Cyprus state. The text of the interview follows:

Question: What was the content of your recent talks with the Greek Government and the political leaders of Greece and what were your conclusions from these talks?

Answer: My talks with the president of the Republic of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, and the government and particularly with Prime Minister Y. Rallis were aimed at reviewing the latest developments in the Cyprus problem and at an exchange of views on its further handling, particularly in view of the resumption of inter-Cypriot talks. During these talks absolute agreement was established both with respect to evaluations, specific or general, as well as with respect to the handling of the issue to date by the Government of Cyprus as mentioned in the communique issued by the Greek Foreign Ministry. Specifically the Greek Government fully agrees with the resumption of inter-Cypriot talks and on the views of the Greek Cypriot side within the framework of the summit agreements which were reached with the representatives of the Turkish Cypriot community. I have also established that the Greek Government not only stands by and fully supports the Cyprus Government in its efforts toward finding a just and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem but it is also determined to make this support more active, particularly in the international arena.

I want to reiterate that those of us in Cyprus consider Greece to be the main supporter of our struggle as I have repeatedly stated. This, in any case, is an established and given fact.

We once again discussed the latest developments of the Cyprus issue with the political world of Greece, in other words with the leader of the majority opposition party A. Papandreou, the other leaders and representatives of parties and other political personalities such as Messrs P. Kanellopoulos, and G. Mavros. I once again established that there is full agreement as to our goals and aims as well as a unanimous and full support of the struggle of the people of Cyprus and support of the Cyprus Government.

I would say that from the cycle of my talks this time I have gathered the clear impression that interest in Cyprus is mounting. This is a very logical fact because repercussions upon the whole of Hellenism from a bad development or a bad "solution" to the Cyprus problem have been understood.

The Outcome of the Talks

Question: Would you, Mr President, be prepared to explain and expand on this last point?

Answer: Bearing in mind the expansionist policy of Turkey, upon which there are no indications that it has altered, any strengthening or legalization of the partitionist situation in Cyprus would mean the commencement of new adventures and possibly the end of Cyprus as an independent state, a fact which would lead Greece, with mathematical exactitude, to new and even more risky adventures.

Question: Since you foresee no change in Turkey's expansionist intentions, what are the prospects for the inter-Cypriot talks and what is the reason for their resumption?

Answer: On our part is has been our permanent policy to explore every possibility for a just solution of the Cyprus problem. Resumption of the talks is at the same time also an opportunity to establish whether there will be an equivalent positive response on the part of the Turkish Cypriot leadership to meet our own goodwill and the constructive position we have maintained from the start of the crisis. The Greek Cypriot side has unbounded goodwill toward the Turkish Cypriots and will come to the talks in order to discuss with a constructive will the essence of the Cyprus problem for the purpose of establishing a biperipheral federal state, completely independent, nonalined, sovereign, territorially integral, united and demilitarized. We insist on a federation solution and will in no way accept a confederation solution whether it is concealed or not.

It is untimely, and on the other hand it would not be correct, to predetermine the outcome of the new inter-Cypriot talks. Their outcome, however, will establish in a definitive way what our future course must be from the point of view of handling and promotion of a solution in accordance to the resolutions of the United Nations. We hope there will be positive results. We will strive for this in good faith. Even if the results are negative, however, something which we abhor, the conclusions will remain useful.

The UN Resolutions

Question: In case of a failure of the new round of inter-Cypriot talks do you foresee an appeal to the United Nations?

Answer: There is no need for a new appeal because the Cyprus issue is already on the agenda of this year's UN General Assembly. We have much time at our disposal for discussion of the Cyprus issue at the United Nations which will in all probability take place if the inter-Cypriot talks fail.

Question: What result do you expect from a new and positive resolution of the UN General Assembly after so many previous ones which were not implemented?

Answer: In case the talks fail this time then the discussion itself at the UN General Assembly and its last resolution will gain special importance because they will not only contribute to the internationalization of the Cyprus problem but they will also further strengthen the position of the Cyprus Government internationally. As to the special handling and the special goals in such an eventuality it would be untimely to mention anything at this phase.

The "Faits Accomplis"

Question: Some say that time assists the strengthening of the "faits accomplis" and the "de facto" situation in Cyprus. What do you have to say on this?

Answer: Even if we accept this viewpoint as a subject of discussion, particularly since it does not lack a certain logic, what is of importance is that we should not recognize the "faits accomplis," thus being drawn into this "argument." We wish the prerequisite will exist for a just solution of the Cyprus problem as soon as possible. This is what we diligently strive for. If such a solution does not come about soon this does not mean that in view of the dangers inherent in a prolongation of the uncertainty that we should hasten to legalize the "de facto" situation or something similar or that we should abandon the just cause of our people. [paragraph continues]

Something of this sort would mean the speeding up of the total destruction of Cyprus and this would be a solution for nobody. This is what we must be careful of: If we fail to speed up an acceptable solution then we must utilize time in the proper way, in order to prevent any dangers for the future. We must utilize time in order to guarantee as great a political and negotiating strength as possible.

The Internal Front

Question: What would you have to tell us on the internal front of Cyprus at the present critical stage of the Cyprus problem?

Answer: I am as interested in the preservation of close and harmonious cooperation between the governments of Cyprus and Greece as much as I am interested in the unity of the internal front which is one of the most basic prerequisits for the successful outcome of the struggle of the Cyprus people. Irrespective of what has happened in the recent past, on my part I will continue and intensify the effort to guarantee the necessary unity which must not be theoretic but fundamental. In other words there must be unity of goals and aims. I repeat that in this direction I am determined to make strong efforts. It would be truly tragic if as a result of internal political strife we strengthened Turkish intransigence even more--a logical thing--and if thus we make the solution of the Cyprus problem even more difficult, not to refer to possibly greater dangers, always bearing in mind the bitter experience of the past.

GREEK LABOR MINISTER LASKARIS MAKES DEPARTURE STATEMENT

NC301147 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Greek Labor Minister Laskaris left this morning for Greece following the conclusion of his visit to Cyprus as a guest of the government.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, Mr Laskaris expressed absolute satisfaction with his talks in Cyprus. He said: Everything possible was done within the opportunities that we have. He then said that the aims of his visit were achieved throughout. This goal, he said, was exclusively to listen, as much as possible, and to deal with the various matters confronting the Cypriot Government and the island's trade unions in the labor sector. Finally, Mr. Laskaris expressed his wish and intention to return to Cyprus soon.

Mr. Laskaris was seen off at the Larnaca Airport by Labor Minister Theodhoulou, Greek Ambassador Zakarakis and SEK [Confederation of Cypriot Workers] Secretary General Ioannou.

EDEK CHAIRMAN LISSARIDHIS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR LIBYA

NC300810 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 30 Aug 80 P 1

[Text] Today, chairman of the socialist EDEK Party Lissardhis will leave for an official visit to Libya following a personel invitation by Libya's leaders.

Yesterday, a two-member EDEK party delegation left for Libya. It consists of the EDEK Paphos District Secretary Yannakis Omirou, member of the political bureau; and Miss Roula Kokkinidhou, a party member. They will participate in the world conference in solidarity with the Libyan people and represent their party at the celebrations marking the anniversary of Libyan revolution.

NSP LEADER ERBAKAN WARNS GOVERNMENT ON CONFIDENCE VOTE

TA291811 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] NSP Leader Necmettin Erbakan has warned that in the event the government requested a vote of confidence during the discussions of the interpellation motion against the foreign minister, his party would vote against the government. Erbakan held a news conference in Ankara today. During the meeting, a correspondent recalled that the prime minister could resort to a vote of confidence during the discussion of the NSP motion and asked what the stand of the NSP would be in such a case. Erbakan replied: It will be toppled. We shall topple the foreign minister as well as the government, Erbakan said. Pointing out that he did not think Prime Minister Demirel would resort to a vote of confidence, Erbakan said: If he does, then our gain will be twofold. I hope he does.

Criticizing the performance of the Demirel government, Erbakan said that anarchy was relentlessly escalating and that the economic situation was growing much worse. He added that allegations by government officials that the struggle against inflation was successful were unfounded. Recalling that prices increased by 73.6 percent during the 8 months the Demirel government has been in power, Erbakan said this represents a world record. While the government is claiming that it is subduing inflation, inflation has subdued the government, he said.

Erbakan said that taking into consideration the probability of an early election the government was printing great amounts of money which had nothing to back it. This served the interest of banks and bankers, he added. Erbakan said that the villager, the worker, the government employee, the retired as well as the citizen with a low income were being crushed under the burden of the high cost of living. Erbakan pointed out that the government owed 142 billion liras to agricultural producers, retired workers and contractors. He said that despite devaluations and new measures exports had diminished and that foreign exchange from workers abroad as well as imports were decreasing. Demirel recalled that the budget had already developed a deficit of 300 billion liras, that national income had fallen by more than 10 percent for the first time for years and that production and investment had reached a standstill.

Accusing the government of following a foreign policy in contradiction with his party's advice, Erbakan said that some restrictions incompatible with human rights have been leveled against the pilgrims leaving for the hajj.

Commenting on the latest political developments, Erbakan said that the bill submitted by his party for an early election was hindered by the JP and the RPP. Noting that if the JP and the RPP continued their opposition to an early election for some time then it would be impossible to hold elections because of seasonal weather. In this case, Erbakan said, the need for constitutional measures would arise to provide for the early election of a president. Erbakan continued: The JP minority government has gone bankrupt. There is no end to these grave positions and trends. In fact, the JP slogan calling for elections is only a trick. If our initiatives for an early election do not materialize, then Turkey must be saved from this government as soon as possible. Erbakan said that his party was conducting no overt or covert bargains for the formation of a government. Erbakan concluded by saying that on Monday the party administrative council will continue to discuss their policies at this critical moment.

No Quorum in Assembly

TA021509 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Because there was no quorum, the national assembly could not convene today in order to discuss the NSP interpellation motion against Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. The interpellation was submitted by NSP Deputy Necmettin Erbakan from Konya and his colleagues. The National Assembly will convene tomorrow to discuss the motion.

SOVIET DELEGATION DISCUSSES MADRID MEETING WITH OFFICIALS

TA291703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] It has been announced that a Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation has held talks in Ankara with Turkish Foreign Ministry officials regarding the Madrid followup meeting on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A statement by the foreign Ministry's Information Directorate General says that Turkish Foreign Ministry Director General Ambassador Ilter Turkmen received the Soviet delegation, which also met with various Turkish foreign Ministry officials for consultations and an exchange of views. The Madrid meeting, which was the issue discussed in Ankara, will begin on 12 November. Developments regarding the final act of the conference held in Helsinki in 1975 will be reviewed during the Madrid conference.

OZAL NOTES IMF'S POSITIVE REACTION TO ECONOMIC MEASURES

TA300659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Turgut Ozal, prime ministry under secretary and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Organization, has said that IMF officials have viewed as positive the economic policies implemented in Turkey in the last 3 months. The talks between the Turkish delegation headed by Ozal and IMF officials have ended in London. In a statement to the TRT, Ozal said that IMF officials were satisfied with the decrease in the rate of inflation in Turkey. The Turkish delegation composed of officials from the Turkish Central Bank, the Finance Ministry and the State Planning Organization is expected to return to Turkey on Monday.

Return From IMF Talks

TA010622 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Turgut Ozal, prime ministry under secretary and State Planning Organization deputy under secretary who held talks with IMF officials in London, returned to Turkey tonight. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said that agreement was reached that the economic policies implemented in Turkey are yielding the expected results. Noting that during his visit to London, he also met with firms interested in investing in Turkey, Ozal said that he was under the impression that foreign investments will increase considerably with political stability.

INTERIOR MINISTRY SHUFFLES GOVERNORS, MINISTRY OFFICIALS

TA021223 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The posts of certain governors have been changed, according to a directive published in the official gazette, Cankiri Governor Ismail Tulek, Gumushane Governor Sevki Pazarci, Yozgat Governor Naim Ural, Kayseri Governor Babur Unsal, Kirklareli Governor Necit Sonmez, Corum Governor Yuksel Cavusoglu, Nidge Governor Behset Guler and Mus Governor Erdogan Cebeci were transfered to the Interior Ministry.

Mardin Governor Ozdemir Hanoglu was appointed to Cankiri, ministry official Rafet Ucelli to Gumushane, Rize Governor Kurtulus Sismanturk to Yozgat, ministry official Pevzi (Etkiner) to Kayseri, administrative inspector Gokan Aydiner to Kirklareli, ministry official Dursun Toprak to Corum, Hatay Governor Ilhan Sozgen to Nidge and ministry official Burhanettin Cakar to Mus. In addition, Samsun Governor Mehmet Karasarlioglu was appointed to Kocaeli, Kocaeli: Governor Celal Kayacan to Samsun, Kars Governor Pavzi Baysan to Hatay, ministry official Hayri Guler to Kars, Deputy Security Director General Abdulkadir Aksu to Rize and Administrative Inspector Riza Gur to Mardin.

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KREISKY PRESENTS 10-POINT ANTICORRUPTION PROGRAM

AU031416 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1037 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Johannes Fischer report on speech delivered on 3 September by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at a pensioners' conference in Linz--with recorded excerpt]

[Summary] In his speech Chancellor Kreisky a few minutes ago broached a 10-point program of requirements in connection with the Vienna General Hospital affair and of course indirectly also in connection with Finance Minister Hannes Androsch. "The chancellor has now let the cat out of the bag--the finance minister will probably have to resign in any case, because the chancellor has called for a division of the Finance Ministry, virtually a disbandment of this ministry."

Chancellor Kreisky presented to his audience a 10-point program. The first three points are: 1) continous ongoing controls by public authorities for all major public construction projects, 2) special bodies must be established for implementing such large construction projects, with special responsibilities for the chief offices--no ministry could cope with this task, 3) invitations for tenders must be given maximum publicity.

And then, on point 4, the division of the Finance Ministry: [Begin Kreisky recording] "There must be in my opinion, in the interest of distributing responsibility, there must be a separation between the drafting of the budget and its implementation and the state holdings, for the same department should not both have the oversight responsibility for the banks and the function of their owner. It is necessary to consider some new ideas within the next year as to how to solve this problem. There are numerous examples of such solutions in the world. It should be solved even at the price of establishing a separate ministry--that would still be less expensive than all the damage that might otherwise ensue.

"Fifth, the so-called Pallin Commission, headed by the former president of the Supreme Court, the commission convened by [Minister of Justice]--Broda and myself, must work quickly and quickly achieve results regarding its assigned tasks. And, should additional personnel or assistance from the administration be necessary in speeding up the work of the courts or for this commission, then the necessary steps must be taken.

"Sixth, the highest officials, or persons willing to accept the highest positions, must be ready to disclose their financial affairs--as is done in other democratic countries--in writing to a small body that could be selected by Parliament, to inform this body about changes that may occur, and to submit a second full report when resigning from public office. I consider this important because it will put a stop to all these allegations.

"Seventh, if a cabinet member is the owner of a business, then he must place it in a public trust when taking government office--this must not be up to this personal discretion. And as far as Socialist cabinet members are concerned, an absolute and incontestable separation from the ownership of such an interprise must be effected. I regard it as impossible without this to protect oneself against allegations.

"Eighth, the highest officials, that is ministers, cabinet members, must be brought before a court of honor if certain accusations are made against them, so that they do not remain the target of political allegations. Such a court of honor could consist of the presidents of the highest courts--Constitutional Court, Administrative Court, Supreme Court and Federal Bureau of Audits--or such a court of honor could be appointed by the federal president.

"Ninth, a tightening up of the conflict of interest regulations and full taxation of the incomes of those in the highest offices, that is the ministers, with ministers' salaries being based on the salaries of comparable functionaries in neighboring countries, such as Switzerland, the FRG or the FRG land of Bavaria.

"Tenth, increased damage liability both for the givers and takers of bribes.

"I believe that if these ten points, which require amendments of existing laws and even of constitutional laws, if these ten points are adopted as a basis for the measures that are to be made, it can be said that we have drawn the most extensive conclusions from the events of the past few years and months and proceeded accordingly. I admit that these are very hard conditions. They must be discussed in detail, but, dear comrades, I want to leave no doubt about the fact that it is not I who--I am choosing my words very carefully now--that it is not I who is demanding from others that they quit, but that I am ready to continue fulfilling my own functions only if such a course is adopted in the coming weeks. It is not I who demands that others quit--but I am stating frankly and clearly that I am only ready to fulfill the tasks assigned to me, with that measure of responsibility that I have set for myself--and that is rather high--if one is ready mercilessly to take the actions required by the situation. And I am not saying this in my own interest, which I believe will be realized by most people. This is what I wanted to say today at this important forum of such experienced people who have weathered so many storms."

VICE CHANCELLOR ANDROSCH EXPECTED TO RESIGN

AU021335 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] In Vienna political circles it is generally assumed that there is no longer any question that Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister Hannes Androsch will resign--the only question being how and when. Androsch himself, interviewed by DIE PRESSE in Alpbach, said he intended to complete the pending 1981 budget draft--"but, the chancellor can of course appoint or release ministers at any time," he added. The decisive talk between Androsch and Kreisky will probably take place at the earliest tomorrow, Wednesday. According to circles close to the finance minister, Androsch himself now wants to resign but would like the initiative to come from the chancellor. Informed quarters named Education Minister Fred Sinowatz as Androsch's most likely successor in both functions.

AUSTRIA TO CONCLUDE ECONOMIC COOPERATION TREATY WITH PRC

AU020930 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Sep 80 p 7

[Summary] An agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Austria and the PRC will be signed in Vienna during the forthcoming visit of Li Qiang, PRC minister of foreign trade, from 4-11 November. According to Austrian Trade Minister Staribacher the Austrian side expects this agreement to result in a substantial expansion of the volume of bilateral trade which was 1.5 billion schillings last year.

"The treaty, whose contents have already been largely agreed upon with the Chinese side, provides for cooperation in machine and plant building, in raw material production, mining and the smelting industry, in the chemical and petrochemical industry, light and foostuff industry and in agriculture and forestry. It will be valid for a period of 10 years. It is noteworthy that Beijing has especially welcomed Austria's wish to include small and medium enterprises in the text of the treaty."

SCHMIDT EXPRESSES RESPECT FOR POLES' 'RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE'

LD031448 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 3 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed his respect for the responsible attitude of all those involved in the crisis in Poland which had enabled a harmonious solution to the conflict to be reached without the use of force. Schmidt stated during the cabinet session in Bonn today that the Polish people had impressively demonstrated that, even under the most severe strains, they are capable of managing their affairs themselves. At the same time, the chancellor expressed the hope that the Poles will succeed in continuing along the course embarked upon in accordance with the desire of all those involved.

According to government spokesman Armin Gruenewald, Bonn respects Poland's wish to regulate its affairs itself, in accordance with the Final Act of the European security conference, without interference from outside. The Federal Government will therefore continue to practice restraint in public assessments of the situation. It nevertheless adheres to its policy of expanding bilateral relations in all sectors. This also includes economic cooperation. In this Bonn is in agreement with its partners.

Gruenewald announced that the Federal Government will discuss details of this aid with its EEC and NATO partners. If the Soviet media tries "to place" the FRG media "in a certain corner," the Federal Government will remain unaffected by this. It would do nothing which could be regarded as interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Welcomes Carter Proposal on Aid

LD031655 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--It was officially confirmed in Bonn today that a message from Carter to the federal chancellor arrived last week. A government spokesman said that Schmidt welcomes the American President's proposal for Western coordination of aid to Poland.

At today's cabinet meeting the chancellor reiterated that an expansion of economic cooperation with Poland seems necessary. Bonn, he said, concurs with its partners on this point.

SPD, CDU POLITICIANS SUPPORT ECONOMIC AID TO POLAND

LD031812 Hamburg DPA in German 1740 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--In a conversation with Polish Ambassador to Bonn Jan Chylinski today, SPD Vice Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski expressed his admiration for the discipline and readiness to compromise shown by Poles during the recent events. Spokesman for the SPD Executive Lothar Schwartz said that Wischnewski expressed the hope that the agreements reached by the strikers and the government will prove effective. He assured the ambassador that the SPD will as far as possible support the granting of credits to Poland.

In an interview with KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU, Minister-President Ernst Albrecht (CDU) of Lower Saxony cautioned against dragging the Polish events into the election campaign. He said the Federal Republic should support the Polish people economically if the Polish Government is seen to be serious in fulfilling its promises to the workers.

SPD'S BAHR INTERVIEWED ON CANCELED GDR VISIT, POLAND

DW031248 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Sep 80 pp 21-23

[Editors Paul Lersch and Klaus Wirtgen undated interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr at the BONN SPD headquartes]

[Text] SPIEGEL: How, Mr Bahr, is the cancellation of the chancellor's trip to the GDR compatible with your and Helmut Schmidt's demand that East and West talk with each other, especially in difficult times?

Bahr: This is quite compatible because difficult times do not depend on a particular week. That which might be untimely at the moment could look different during the course of this year. I am sure that the dialogue will not be disrupted and that the postponed meeting of the two leaders will be held as soon as is feasible.

SPIEGEL: Isn't it an illusion to hope that such harmony internationally will occur that top-echelon inter-German talks can take place? There will always be an obstacle.

Bahr: You cannot compare the political development in Afghanistan and in Poland with normal times. Both are unparalleled.

SPIEGEL: A third crisis may erupt tomorrow, and the inter-German dialogue will be blocked again.

Bahr: You cannot concentrate this dialogue on those 2, 3 or 4 weeks in which the situation is particularly tense. I believe both sides are making an effort to do the inevitable as painlessly as possible and without doing any harm, if possible.

SPIEGEL: What is inevitable?

Bahr: Not conducting the dialogue at the moment. Nobody was able to rule out the possibility that the events in Poland might reach a culminating point while the chancellor was in the GDR. Then both--the chancellor as well as Mr Honecker--would have had greater worries ahtn talking with each other.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by culminating point--perhaps the invasion of the Soviets or the dispatch of the militia against the strikers?

Bahr: No, something just short of an ultimatum to the strikers and something far below the level of using any armed force would be enough. We hope that this can be avoided. We do hope that all the parties involved will not lose their control--as they have not up to now, last but not least the Catholic Church in Poland as well. But one thing is clear: The chancellor would have been able to take a greater risk if the opposition were a bit more aware of its responsibility for national affairs than it is. It stabs the chancellor in the back instead of supporting him.

SPIEGEL: But this does not bother the chancellor in other cases, to be sure. Schmidt did not shrink back from "stepping on the toes" of Jimmy Carter in Venice "to the the point where you could hear the shoes squeaking outside the door"--as a member of the government put it who was there. He is not afraid to chide Brezhnev for Afghanistan in Moscow. Why does he shrink back from the risks in dealing with Honecker?

Bahr: These cannot be compared.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Bahr: You are suggesting that the dramatic development in Poland is nonexistent. After all, you cannot overlook Rostock's location near Szczecin and Szczecin's near Gdansk.

SPIEGEL: This was a problem which would have been bound to force Mr Honecker to announce the cancellation to us.

Bahr: No. What is happening there, and the way it happens is also our problem. In any event, you may rest assured Schmidt would not have been afraid to state his views to Mr Honecker just as frankly as he did in Moscow and Venice.

SPIEGEL: The risks would have been less had the chancellor just gone to see Honecker and not planned on making stopovers at Rostock and Guestrow.

Bahr: I could have visualized something like that, were it not for the fact that we have the opposition we do in this country.

SPIEGEL: ...And if it weren't for the election campaign.

Bahr: Of course.

SPIEGEL: Do you think the chancellor could have gone if there were no elections at the time?

Bahr: Not even then, because of the political development.

SPIEGEL: Not even with a shortened itinerary?

Bahr: In that case, perhaps.

SPIEGEL: Couldn't the Schmidt/Honecker dialogue be kept going better if it were deprived of its spectacular halo?

Bahr: Is this supposed to be covert advice to revert to secret diplomacy or is it a tacit recommendation to the press--surely also to your publication--to be more reserved about spreading information and opinions at every stage?

SPIEGEL: No, it is merely the question of whether the government should not at long last make up its mind whether talks have value in themselves or depend on preconditions.

Bahr: Once the election campaign is over, and the Polish situation permitting, the chancellor will have to do what he deems appropriate--without regard for the gripers.

SPIEGEL: Were mistakes committed during the preparations for the trip? And if so, do you consider the discussion on the place of the meeting appropriate? Was the desire to go to Rostock and Guestrow proper? Was it appropriate for Bonn to announce a delegation of 60 people to the GDR?

Bahr: First of all, I cannot comment on every detail. Second, I am sure that the proposal to include Rostock and Guestrow was accepted and was not controversial. Third, I think it is normal that the place was discussed. Fourth, I consider it abnormal in East-West relations to spread all this out so broadly.

Fifth, I deem it normal to report on this without leading to any complications. Hence, I do not see any fundamental or technical errors.

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahr, doesn't Schmidt's cancellation show quite plainly that Germany and Europe in times of developing East-West irritation cannot remain islands of detente and that inter-German unilateral actions must be called off?

Bahr: We did not make any inter-German unilateral actions. But you are right, inter-German relations and Europe are not a blessed isle on which you sail through world history out of harm's way while tensions aggravate everywhere else. From this you can derive two conclusions: To the best of our ability we want to prevent crises on other continents from spreading to us and being reproduced in our country. We desire that the experiences we have gained in Europe and for Europe with the renunciation of force--with the result that Europe today is a continent with the fewest crises--will be applied to other regions.

SPIEGEL: Meaning detente policy now more than ever?

Bahr: Exactly! Detente policy has caused ideological issues to assume a secondary significance and given the preservation of peace first priority. This principle--peace is most important--will endure totally regardless of how developments proceed in Poland. It was proven in the June 1953 revolt, in Hungary in 1956, in case of the construction of the wall in 1961, and in Prague in 1968 that any Western interference with force is impossible. The West must not, cannot, does not and will not want to.

SPIEGEL: But, more and more, detente policy is bound to be regarded in the East as an especially subtle from of cold war. It brings crowds of visitors and television broadcasts to Eastern Europe. It promises freedom and nurses hopes that can be implemented by governments only if they give in.

Bahr: I do not share this view. The striking workers are not demanding a pluralistic party system nor are they demanding withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. They demand what we here understand by the designation "codetermination."

SPIEGEL: And they demand free trade unions and an open media; this touches on the system, doesn't it?

Bahr: I am not at all afraid, of course, to refrain from commenting on the situation in Poland. [sentence as published] In industrial societies there are problems, tendencies for more codetermination by the working people. The Western political system obviously is better able to cope with this than any other system.

SPIEGEL: And for Poland this spells more liberalization or democratization?

Bahr: It is a desire for more codetermination. There is no agreement at all by which the Eastern political systems could be relieved of the problems which also emergy inevitably in their own development.

SPIEGEL: When you did your part in drawing up the concept of detente policy you coined the phrase of change through rapprochement, meaning: Changing the systems in the East through small steps. But the Polish workers are demanding big steps.

Bahr: It is impossible to bring influence to bear by on developments force. I never believed--this is contradicted by the experience of world history--that systems would not change by themselves and in themselves.

I always assumed that it would serve our interests if the people over there were better off. If they were better off they would react like all the other people in the world: an appetite comes from eating. But sometimes it is important in the interests of stability and of the people to say less than one wants to say.

SPIEGEL: So you hold that detente policy must be preserved at any price?

Bahr: No, not at any price. I see no alternative now and for the future, because a return to a threat of force or to cold war is not an alternative to me. We have achieved detente policy results: the pictures you see now--they would never have been possible prior to Helsinki. Helsinki is a result of detente policy.

SPIEGEL: But we must have minor hopes and expectations. Can we want the Polish workers to implement all their demands? It would create the danger of Soviet intervention.

Bahr: We ought to maintain restraint with regard to giving good advice to those who have to make decisions involving high stakes. I do not see the slightest reason for changing the basic principles and aims of detente policy. There can be situations involving setbacks or some slowing down. But after a detour it will go on: Balance and detente--there is no alternative to that merger in a long process in which Europe must come closer to peace, divided as it is into two alliances.

SPIEGEL: For many people signs of communism deteriorating can be seen in Poland.

Bahr: The crisis if communism has existed for a long time, because according to the pure doctrine there can actually be just one scientifically correct truth. But there are Moscow, Beijing, Belgrade, Cuba and Eurocommunist beginnings. In other words, the crisis for the monolithic bloc has existed for 30 years. What is happening now in Poland shows the highly interesting, exciting possibility that internal reforms can be made. It is possible that a positive outcome, reform, will strengthen the communist movement or the communist system. One must not ignore this. The ability to achieve reforms is not debillitating.

SPIEGEL: How can detente and disarmament initiatives continue concretely? It seemed this summer that the thread of talks between the East and the West had been resumed.

Bahr: It has been!

SPIEGEL: And then there was silence until the strikes in Poland. How seriously must the Soviet offer be taken on beginning negotiations on medium-range missiles?

Bahr: At least three talks have taken place between the Americans and the Soviet representatives. According to my information they will be continued in September. We will see what will come of them. I do not believe that the Soviet Union will be prepared to have serious and substantial negotiations aiming for a conclusion prior to the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections on 4 November.

SPIEGEL: Do you know anything about secret talks between Washington and Moscow where the superpowers are discussing limiting of missiles and a political solution for Afghanistan?

Bahr: I believe that the superpowers are discussing both problems.

SPIEGEL: Can you say something concrete?

Bahr: No.

SPIEGEL: When were these contacts established?

Bahr: I cannot give you an exact date.. I am certain that these contacts took place at any rate after the chancellor's visit to Moscow.

SPIEGEL: What will happen if the Soviets do intervene in Poland after all? Will that be the second blow, which detente could not withstand, as Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing put it after the invasion of Afghanistan?

Bahr: I do not want to answer a question on what would be if? One thing is clear, however: It would be terrible. But even then peace should not be called into question. And even then I would feel more secure in the Federal Republic under Helmut Schmidt than under Strauss.

SPIEGEL: What kind of peace would that be? If the Russians marched into Poland...

Bahr: ...Even then peace should not be endangered. Or do you think that we should invade then?

SPIEGEL: Mr Bahr, we thank you for this conversation.

PAPERS COMMENT ON POLISH SETTLEMENT, AID

DW031001 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Press review on situation in Poland]

[Text] The daily DIE WELT makes the following comment: In their latest statements the Soviets make it absolutely clear that as far as they are concerned the limits of what is tolerable have been reached in Poland. Granted, Moscow now declares that the Polish leadership acted correctly when it made material concessions to the workers. But in so doing Moscow no longer is mentioning Gierek's name, and the Kremlin is remaining silent about the trade union issue. Instead, there is talk again about antisocialist forces active in Poland. Everything now hinges on the interpretation of the 21 points of Gdansk by the Polish leadership. Moscow obviously hopes that the Warsaw Communist Party will succeed in retaining control of things. The way in which the Warsaw regime had the concessions to the Silesian miners wrung from its hands again only by a strike shows the tendency to make as few voluntary concessions as possible. At the same time this demonstrates that the situation in Poland continues to be explosive. The big brother in the East is awaiting developments--and for this reason alone any jubilation, especially on the part of the Western politicans who remained embarrassingly silent during the strikes, is premature and careless.

NEUE WESTFAELISCHE of Bielefeld states in this connection: All important Western politicians are probably agreed that economic and financial support is imperative. The reactions to the latest developments last Sunday indicate the far-reaching readiness to help in further improving living conditions in Poland. This is a good thing, because each time help is extended the chance grows for an economic and sociopolitical stabilization of conditions in Poland after the victory of Gdansk.

With reference to Bonn's financial assistance, MANNHEIMER MORGEN has this to say: Just don't touch it--this is how the motto could be described under which the chancellor's remarks concerning the latest events in the Ostpolitik field are being made. Obviously no consensus of opinion has as yet taken shape via diplomatic channels as to the seriousness of the warnings from Moscow. There is no better advice now than to talk sotto voce and to help without any great ado. The cancellation of the envisaged credit which the Federal Government partially covers through guarantees not only would be a blow to the Polish freedom movement in world public opinion but would also constitute a verdict against any attempt to spare the Polish economy from chaos.

GENSCHER TO MEET GROMYKO, MUSKIE, FISCHER IN NEW YORK

LD031908 Hamburg DPA in German 1706 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will meet the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers, Andrey Gromyko and Edmund Muskie, during the UN General Assembly session in New York at the end of September. This was confirmed by diplomatic sources in Bonn today. Genscher is also planning to have talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and several colleagues from Third World states. Genscher will leave for New York on 21 September for 4 days and will address the UN General Assembly.

BERLIN MAYOR, FDP OFFICIAL DISMISS PRAVDA CHARGES

LD031818 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The governing mayor of Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe, vigorously rejected the PRAVDA charges on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin. The deputy chairman of the FDP group in the lower house, Hans-Guenter Hoppe, in a statement released by the group's press office in Bonn today, said the PRAVDA attacks are unfounded.

Stobbe said that no one intends to test the agreement to the limit, but a retrospective limitation of the possibilities offered by the agreement could in no way be accepted. The examples of alleged treaty violations cited by PRAVDA are not new. They merely sum up the objections put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years. But the three Western powers, the Federal Government and the Berlin senate do not share the Soviet Union's legal opinion. The Berlin Senate wants a peace securing policy of detente for the benefit of the people in divided Germany.

The Quadripartite agreement fulfilled realistic expectations. This is particularly true at a time when new crises in other regions of the world and problems of arms control are putting a heavy strain on the diagogue of the great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The smooth functioning of the entire Quadripartite Agreement proves "that it was not and is not a fair weather agreement." Differences in the interpretation and implementation of the agreement in some areas owing to the differing legal views of the sides, which were acknowledged but not over come when it was signed, do not detract from this assessment.

Bonn-Hoppe emphasized that the terms of the Berlin agreement had been strictly observed by Bonn. That is undeniable. The full use of the possibilities described in the agreement is equally a matter of course. Since the signing of the agreement, Berlin has ceased to be a bone of contention in East-West politics and has entered a tranquil phase. This state of affairs should not be disturbed.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW031208 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0420 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts from reporter Juterczenka interview with Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, presumably in Bonn; questions in German, answers in Arabic with German translation superimposed--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What chances do you see for achieving a Middle East peace agreement through Camp David?

[Answer] Camp David indicates the main direction toward a just and lasting solution. We have suggested several solutions, more than one, particularly with regard to the Palestinian problem because we consider the Palestinian problem the main issue. Finding a quick solution depends on the good will of all the parties.

[Question] What chances do you see with regard to the Middle East peace initiative of the European Community?

[Answer] As regards the role of the European states, the EEC, we demand that the European states support our efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful solution. As regards the decisions made by the European Community states on 13 June, we consider them positive, useful and helpful toward finding a just solution of the Palestinian problem and the Middle East problem. What we want is support for the peaceful approach. We hope that Europe will continue to play its role and that it will support us because I believe that the Europeans are also interested in a peaceful solution of the problem.

[Question] What possibilities do you see for economic cooperation, for the extension of economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Egypt?

[Answer] I just came from Baden-Wuerttemberg where I talked to the minister, president and other appropriate people. I said with regard to this point that we are prepared for cooperation, economic cooperation, with the Federal Republic at the highest possible level. We have very good economic relations. We want to intensify them. A very good atmosphere exists on both sides and the preparedness and the desire for economic cooperation is good. You will note in Egypt that our people welcome German goods and an intensification of economic relations. I have noted in on the occasion of this visit, in every part of this visit, that we meet with friendly feelings on the part of the German populace and also on the part of the economy. We want cooperation. We will spare no efforts to intensify and promote that in every direction in the Federal Republic of Germany.

VOTERS SYMPATHIZE EQUALLY WITH BIG PARTIES; FAVOR SCHMIDT

DW031409 [Editorial Report] The Hamburg ARD Television Network in German at 1900 GMT on 2 September within its regular feature "Panorama" presents an Istvan Bury and Margarete Beunte-Plewnia report on the latest election campaign survey carried out by the INFAS Opinion Poll Institute. According to this survey, the Federal Republic has 42.8 million voters, of whom 3.9 million are not prepared at this time to "follow the invitation" to go to the polls. Some 31.5 million people claim to know which party they will choose, while 7.4 million have not yet made up their minds. The latter group numbers 2 million more than in 1976, the survey says. According to the opinion poll, the sympathies of the voters are equally divided between the SPD and the CDU/CSU, whereas the big difference comes to light when comparisons are made between the two chancellor candidates. In the latter comparison only 27 percent of the voters favor Franz Josef Strauss whereas Helmut Schmidt has a following of 59 percent.

SOCIALIST PARTY WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN POLAND

LD032148 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In what is probably an indirect consequence of the strikes in Poland, the USSR is giving that country extra financial credit. The French Socialist Party has issued an official warning against any attempt to intervene in that country. The party's Executive Committee, which met this evening, noted that the Polish workers won their case not only by struggle but by negotiation. The French Socialist Party congratulates all Poles for their ability to settle their problems among themselves.

PAPERS VIEW OUTCOME OF STRIKES IN POLAND

Implications for French Parties

LD031329 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Jacques Decornoy article: "Bad News"]

[Text] Events in Poland constitute bad news in many respects for those in the West and in France especially who pretend to welcome them: from the PCF and CGT leaderships who contrast the Gdansk discussions with the repression of our fishermen, to the right which is suddenly discovering that it has sympathies with the workers--although within the confines of the Warsaw Pact borders. Indeed it is bad news because it disrupts the plans of bureaucratic stuffed shirts and clouds Manichean views of Eastern bloc societies and, consequently, complicates the all-out offensive launched against the socialist adversaries in order to promote the continuation of the crisis-ridden Western system.

Once again the dialectics will enable the PCF to produce peremptory formulas to back the assertion of the "generally postive" nature of the East European regimes. Nonetheless the news from Gdansk cannot please Marchais and Seguy. For although the party's leadership role has not officially been called into question (how could it have been without running the risk of the workers movement being crushed?) the over idealized automatic identification of the political leadership with the proletarian grassroots--the party with the trade union--is now a thing of the past legally and no longer just in practice.

The social hegemony of the leadership group and its one thousand and one official cogs might not be broken but it has certainly been cracked by a democratic upsurge of rare maturity. The problem posed is that of translating an embryonic economic democracy into real political democracy in the future. In these circumstances the Western communist officials can no longer avoid debates on social relationships in the East without discrediting themselves still further. However, opening such ideological floodgates eventually means calling into question the Communist Party's claim to be the only body to speak on behalf of all workers (or to do so through trade unions), calling into question its existing relations with the workers movement and its avowed obsession with unity. Indeed it means examining the modus operandi of the party machinery and, in addition, the historical justification for its existence.

The news is equally bad for the right. Let us gloss over the inconsistency between the good wishes for the working class in Gdansk and everyday practice in France itself. At election time, and especially in a situation of prolonged and deep crisis, any argument is valid to perpetuate the political status quo and deny the existence of divisions within our own society.

As the problems grow worse, attempts to provide an ideological justification of the system grow more pressing: Are we not seeing the education minister supporting the assertions of the new (?) right and denouncing the "Marxist illusion" that children's sociocultural origns might have some influence on school life and life itself?

In being a little overanxious to welcome events in Poland and signs of rifts developing in the East, the advocates of advanced liberalism and social Darwinism may bring off a useful short-term operati . They are once again classing together the search for a democratic socialism and real communism, and this is bound to have repercussions on the left--on the PS more than the PCF. However, are they aware that, in conditions which are, of course, difficult, an experiment is taking shape in Gdansk (which might obviously fail) which is as dangerous to them as to Leninism's followers? Until there is evidence to the contrary, the Polish demands are not intended to resurrect capitalism but to introduce a social practice. If [Education Minister] Beullac were to make his disturbing remarks in the Lenin Shipyard he would certainly be shown the door as quickly as the official trade union leaders were.

There is no doubt that recognition of the right to strike and freedom to form associations--an essential gain--is a long way from answering all the far-reaching questions posed by the exercises of democracy in societies at the end of the 20th century. These questions relate in particular to the method of development per se and in relations with the Third World, self-management in the age of supertechnology, the geographical dispersion of complementary enterprises and so forth. It is equally certain that the men and women in Gdansk who decided to assert themselves have not only dealt a blow to the party mandarins and minor chiefs but have called into question any method of organization based on the existence of second-class citizens. This is certainly bad news for all guardians of the system.

L'HUMANITE Editorial

LD040955 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Jose Fort editorial: "Polish Sunday"]

[Text] Let us state quite clearly that we welcome the developments this weekend in the Polish situation and the signing of agreements between the strikers and the Polish Government. Those who wanted to "pour fat on the fire" from outside or who were advocating "giving up," those who cherished the hope of seeing Poland become engulfed in problems and who believed they could thereby attack socialism, have gained their just deserts. An important chapter in the events ended in Poland yesterday. However, the book has not been closed.

A responsible attitude was vital in the past 2 weeks. In this respect the Polish workers and government have taught a lesson to those in France and the FRG in particular who found they had sympathies with the working class, setting themselves either as "advisers" or "critics." This does not matter, we welcome their disappointment too.

Despite their exceptional importance the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements are not the final word on a situation which is bound to have repercussions. It is to be hoped that Poland and the Polish communists will find in themselves the strength to learn all the lessons from recent events. The solution announced in the Baltic ports yesterday is certainly positive. At the present stage it also calls for some initial remarks.

The Polish working class has just forcefully expressed social and political demands. The socialist society has taken all the more account of them since they are in keeping with its fundamental nature.

How can we fail to note the method used to solve the crisis? In the Polish case the picket lines were not attacked by the police. The negotiations were public. At no time was repression used against the strike movement. The will for dialogue and consultation prevailed. All those from [CFDT leader] Edmond Maire to [former French minister] Bernard Stasi who shout about a lack of freedom in Poland would do well to consider this fact. Finally, the content of the agreements consecrating the trade union's autonomy in relation to the government has every reason to satisfy us. Isn't it in keeping with our own views approved at the 22d and 23d congresses?

The universal democratic requirement is not a slogan. It is one of the preconditions for socialism's development. But what aim should this democracy have? The point at issue is the workers' really having the opportunity to directly participate in the affairs and decisions which concern them. It is the opportunity to express their needs and their opinions in their own interests and, at a broader level, in the country's interest. This is the path which Poland seems to be taking. This new situation could pave the way for Poland to win new victories for democracy and socialism.

FRANCE-SOIR Comment

LD030849 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Michel Lemarchand editorial: "A Patchy Victory"]

[Text] They have won much, they can lose much. However pleased you are with the victory gained by the Baltic strikers, whose extraordinary determination forced the authorities to their knees, along with the fact that the strike is ending and work is being resumed under fundamentally changed conditions for the Polish workers, still you have to control your enthusiasm. There are several reasons for this. First, the fact that Poland is and will remain a Soviet satellite and that in the Kremlin the granting of the right to strike and the creation of independent trade unions have not been appreciated to say the lease. If taking advantage of this restored freedom workers in Gdansk and elsewhere were to start a new movement tomorrow, Moscow could force Gierek and his government to suddenly go into reverse, arguing that too much liberalism threatens socialism and leads to anarchy. In any case, this reasoning can be applied to the Polish ruling team itself. Even though there are some "doves" within it, there still are some "hawks" there as well who are only waiting for a false step on the part of the workers to come back in strength, proclaim a state of emergency and, with or without aid by Soviet tanks, restore the "good old system." Especially since in an economically enfeebled Poland the winter could be hard and since, therefore, an either spontaneous or fomented new people's movement remains a possibility.

To these reasons for concern it is necessary to add the more or less indirect ways which the authorities could use to empty the documents signed on Sunday of real content. Especially with reference to the right to strike (it can always be asserted that all other ways to resolve any conflict have not been used), independent trade unions (whose definition is very vague and whose prerogatives are very limited) and any limitation of censorship (it is sufficient to call any unwelcome information a "state secret").... However, despite any possible reservations with respect to the future, the concluded agreement must be welcomed. Today. Viewed from the West, where the advantages extracted by the Polish strikers have long had the force of law, it may obviously seem quite meager. But viewed from Warsaw and all the other Eastern capitals it is simply of enormous importance.

Finally, while assessing the risks of "slippage," tribute should be paid not only to the strikers' courage but also to Gierek's wisdom. Obviously it can be said that he was compelled and forced to say "yes" to the strikers. However, it cannot be denied either that he could have opted for refusal and confrontation. The Red Army is not far away and might would have made right. But Edward Gierek is a Pole first and a communist second. It is in this fact that the most convincing explanation of the authorities' large-scale retreat can perhaps be found.

MALTA'S PREMIER MEETS WITH COSSIGA ON LIBYAN DISPUTE

AU040930 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 4 Sep (ANSA)--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff paid a surprise visit to Rome Wednesday for a round of talks with Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Dom Mintoff met with the two Italian officials for four hours. Malta's Attorney General Edgar Mizzi, an expert in international aid, was also on hand.

Mintoff dubbed his a "work visit" and included a broad discussion of the international situation--Middle East, Mediterranean security and cooperation in Europe--and Italo-Maltese relations. The talks are believed to have focused also on the role Italy could play in the recent Malta-Libya dispute over the continental shelf between the island and the North African state.

The Italian officials defined the state of relations between Italy and Malta "excellent" and both sides voiced their satisfaction. Mintoff, Cossiga and Colombo discussed political, economic and financial problems linked to the development of relations between the two states. Contacts have been under way for some time between Rome and Valetta to strengthen ties between the two states with the objective of guaranteeing Malta's independence, neutrality and nonalignment, and Foreign Undersecretary Guiseppe Zamberletti has often visited Malta recently.

A spokesman for the Italian Government disclosed that contacts between the two governments will continue at the technical level. In reply to newsmen's questions, the spokesman said that the talks also dealt with the "Saipen II" affair, which plunged relations between Malta and Libya to their worst level last week when Libyan warships threatened the Italian off-shore oil rig, drilling for oil off Malta on behalf of the American Texaco, holder of the drilling license on behalf of the Maltese Government. The "Saipen II" platform is now being dismantled for removal under (protection) of the Italian Navy. The spokesman did not disclose the content of the conversations but confirmed that an unidentified nation is playing a mediation role between the strategic Mediterranean island and Libya.

Talks On Oil Dispute

LD032254 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The long talks at the Palazzo Chigi between Maltese leader Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister Cossiga and Foreign Minister Colombo have ended. Correspondent Franco Bucchiarelli reports:

The meeting ended a short while ago. Mintoff has certainly not emerged satisfied from the 4 hours of talks with Cossiga and Colombo. It is no secret that the head of the Maltese Government came to Rome to ask for a clear commitment in favor of Malta, but in fact he obtained only formal pledges to improve the relations of technical and trade co-operation between the two countries. The question of oil in the disputed sea area is a problem which Malta and Libya have to solve without any external interference, except for a mediating role. In fact, behind-the-scenes attempts are being made to initiate dialogue between Mintoff and Al-Qadhdhafi. Here for the time being there is no need for Italy to assume a mediating role. According to leaks, Iraq is almost certainly performing this task.

With regard to the platform of the Saipen II and the attitude of our government, it is suggested that work be interrupted until the issue between Malta and Tripoli is clarified. The attempt made by Mintoff to continue the drilling has not found a response among the Italian interlocutors. The Italian Government has issued no communique on the visit and on the results of the meeting.

Only a vague explanation has been made in an informal way but nothing official. The Maltese guests were told about an enrichment of trade agreements and technical cooperation. It was simply stated that all the talking was done at a high level, that is to say between heads of government. There is nothing else besides this. Mintoff gave a summary evaluation saying that the visit had contributed to carrying forward a dialogue awaiting better times.

Press Review

AU031947 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 3 Sep (ANSA)--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's surprise visit here today was greeted by many Italian dailies this morning as possibly marking what the Turin newspaper, LA STAMPA, billed as an "important turning-point" in the Italian role in Libyan-Maltese relations. Relations between the North African state and the strategic Mediterranean island plunged for the worse last week when Libyan warships threatened an Italian drilling platform, Saipen-II, seeking oil off Malta on behalf of the American Texaco, holder of the drilling license on behalf of the Maltese Government. The platform is now being dismantled for removal under the protection of the Italian Navy, but as the leftwing daily "PAESE SERA" pointed out, "the Maltese reactions have been very tough."

Another Rome daily, IL MESSAGGERO said that the "Italian naval presence at the Medina Bank where Saipen-II is anchored formed part of the agreement initialled by Italy and Malta in August". This was a "comprehensive agreement for military, economic and cultural aid which Malta still does not want to announce, but which has been confirmed in Italian Government circles", IL MESSAGGERO noted.

"In practise", IL MESSAGGERO added, "Rome has retreated from the immobilism of a year and a half ago and has accepted to guarantee the island's neutrality". According to the daily, "Mintoff hopes to return home to Malta where a mantle of silence covers everything regarding the negotiations with Italy, with something new to tell his people, who are tired of the relationship of economic subordination to Libya". IL MESSAGGERO added that the Italian Foreign Ministry, after informing Al-Qadhdhafi that the agreement between Malta and Italy was "born in anti-Libyan function, wants to convince Tripoli to seek a peaceful settlement of the dispute".

The Milan daily, CORRIERE DELLA SERA, observed in this connection that a "glimmer of light for a peaceful solution of the dispute has come from Tripoli itself."

By the dispute, both IL MESSAGGERO and CORRIERE DELLA SERA referred to Libyan claims to the area where Saipen-II was at work. In effect, as the CORRIERE noted, in his speech yesterday for the eleventh anniversary of the revolution that brought him to power, Qadhdhafi called on the Libyan general congress of the people to discuss the dispute and refer it to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

The new stand taken by the Libyan chief-of-state, according to Rome's LA REPUBBLICA daily, brings the dispute back in time to the period in 1976 when Libya and Malta seemed to be in agreement about turning to The Hague Court for a verdict. "But the agreement never saw its way through to the court," the daily added.

Milan's conservative IL GIORNALE NUOVO was cautious today about believing that Italy and Malta have already come to terms on an agreement. "The news reported in some newspapers that the agreement has already been made has been labelled 'premature' by reliable sources," according to the Milan daily, which seemed to believe that "no agreement has as yet been reached".

Another Milan daily, IL GIORNO, was of the same opinion, that it was "premature" to speak of an agreement that has already been sealed. The paper noted, however, that Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo publicly disclosed that there was what he termed "hypotheses of agreement" between Italy and Malta in informal remarks to the press upon his return recently from Malta. According to Colombo, these "hypotheses" were currently under study.

NEOFASCISTS KILL PRINTER MISTAKEN FOR REPORTER

AU031015 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, September 3 (ANSA)--A 24-year old printer was the victim of an apparent error last night when he was shot to death by neofascist gunmen on a street in Rome's working class Monteverde neighborhood.

Right after Maurizio di Leo, a printer for the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO, was gunned down, the ANSA news agency received an anonymous call claiming the assault as the work of the neofascist Revolutionary Armed Nuclei (NAR) terrorist organization. But the caller gave away the error by saying:

"Revolutionary Armed Nuclei calling. We have just executed IL MESSAGGERO 's Michele Concina in Monteverde. A communique will follow".

Concina, a MESSAGGERO reporter who covers terrorist developments for the wide-circulation daily, had no explanation for the reference when contacted by ANSA shortly after the call was received. The reporter and the printer often left the newspaper office at the same time in the evening. Last night however, Concina stayed on at his desk longer than usual. The neofascist killers apparently tailed and slayed Di Leo by mistake.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION MINISTER: ITALIAN EMIGRANTS WELCOME

AU031040 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 3 Sep (ANSA)--Australian Immigration Minister Ian MacPhee has given assurances here that his government would welcome a large share of Italian emigrants in its 95,000 immigration quota for 1980. MacPhee, whose ministry also deals with Australian ethnic affairs, said that Italians had made a praiseworthy contribution to his country's development at a round of talks in Rome yesterday with Italian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Libero Della Briotta. The Australian Government official promised greater flexibility than in the past in screening prospective Italian emigrants in order to facilitate family reunions.

Della Briotta acknowledged Canberra's good intentions while stressing three priority demands:

1. A concrete commitment to work out a welfare agreement, similar to the ones that the Rome government has with other countries where there are a lot of Italian emigrants, in the near future.

2. A revision of screening standards so that divided families might be reunited.

3. Moves for a rapid solution to the problem of obtaining recognition of academic diplomas and professional qualifications.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO'S VISIT TO TUNISIA

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to Tunisia and a TAP report on a 2 September joint communique issued following the visit, see the North Africa section of the 3 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SA CARNEIRO COMMENTS ON MADEIRA AUTONOMY, WORLD SECURITY

LD032232 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Sa Carneiro is currently in Funchal where he delivered a speech at the opening session of the General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association today.

Speaking soon after his arrival in the archipelago, the head of government said that the triangle comprised between mainland Portugal and the autonomous regions [Madeira and Azores] is vital for the security and defense of the Western world and plays a relevant role within the framework of NATO. The prime minister, who is due back in Lisbon tonight, delivered his speech at the opening session and said that the two major dangers facing the world today are underdevelopment and Soviet imperialism. He added that the USSR is today the only imperialist power and upheld the view that the real meaning of detente should be viewed in this light.

Sa Carneiro said that the events in Afghanistan and Iran have serious consequences for the future, adding that no doctrine on East-West relations advocated by any allied country can justify attitudes of passiveness or obliviousness to the facts which are developing with increasing violence.

In a speech of welcome also delivered on the same occasion, Chairman of the Madeira Regional Government Alberto Joao Jardim said that the political autonomy of the regions is a major factor in defense of freedom in a world where massification is increasingly intensifying because of what he described as increased activity by ideological, cultural and economic multinationals. He also said that the failure to secure the promulgation of the statute on politico-administrative autonomy for Madeira has caused such a serious deadlock in the process of autonomy for the archipelago that the regional government bodies have decided not to submit any further statutes to the organs of sovereignty.

Joao Jardim said in this connection that the Madeira autonomy statute was approved by the regional and national parliaments only to be rejected by an unrepresentative military body [Council of the Revolution] which, he said, in fact tutors the Portuguese political regime, imparting in it traits which are at variance with the political democratic systems in force in the Atlantic Treaty member countries.

GENERAL EANES ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD040854 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Summary] General Ramalho Eanes announced today that he will run for reelection as president of the republic in the December elections.

His decision to take part in the campaign for the presidential race came after a period of reflection and a few days after he had received a delegation of public figures. The delegation had asked General Ramalho Eanes to offer himself again as a candidate for the presidential office.

SOARES CARNEIRO COMMENTS ON ROLE OF PRESIDENT

LD291009 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpt] "In the present internal and international situation and under the Portuguese system, the head of state will not be able to grow weaker until he is confined to formally representing the republic," General Soares Carneiro stated in an interview with O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO published today.

According to that candidate in the presidential elections, it rests with the head of state to ensure "the defense of the republic, at the service of the fatherland's prestigious continuity, and also to see to the good functioning of the institutions, which depends, among other things, on the revision of the constitution."

In Soares Carneiro's opinion, it is not desirable for the Socialist Party [PS] to take part actively in this, asserting that in the event of a "grave deadlock," a referendum constitutes a "perfectly legitimate solution."

Last, after stating that, if he is elected president of the republic, "there will be no PS/PCP coalition government, or any other which explicitly or otherwise represents an agreement with the communists," Soares Carneiro told O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO that General Ramalho Eanes is "a tormented and introspective man who is constantly wondering what he should do in order to become what he is not: He would like to be a democrat, a progressive, a distinguished man."

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE, FRS CAMPAIGN AIDES CITE ELECTION PLANS

LD031245 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Dinis De Abreu, Diogo Pires Aurelio and Filipe Vieira interview with Democratic Alliance and Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] election campaign coordinators Antonio Capucho and Antonio Guterres: "Elections Will Not Be Ideological Choice"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The campaigns of the Democratic Alliance and the Republican and Socialist Front for the approaching parliamentary elections will center predominantly on an appraisal of the government's performance, relegating issues of a markedly ideological nature to second place and thus running counter to a widespread tendency since 25 April 1974. This disclosure was made by the coordinators of the Democratic Alliance and FRS campaigns--Antonio Capucho and Antonio Guterres, respectively--at a breakfast in which DIARIO DE NOTICIAS Assistant Editor Dinis De Almeida and journalists Diogo Pires Aurelio and Filipe Vieira took part.

Antonio Guterres made a point of asserting that "the FRS' strategy is not to speak ill of the Democratic Alliance." And he added in this connection: "We will put forward our own alternative for the problems besetting the Portuguese people. The criticism which will be leveled will not be the hub of the strategy. Positive assertion of the front's potential is the essential aspect of the campaign."

"It is a good thing that the FRS will assert itself in a positive manner," Antonio Capucho interjected, pointing out: "This has not been the case so far. The broadcasting time on television--which Guterres stresses does not belong to the FRS--has been used to erode the Democratic Alliance's image, not exactly presenting itself as an alternative to the government."

Antonio Capucho maintained that "the reformists remain within the Democratic Alliance's area," and cited the name of Sousa Tavares and instances of other people "backing General Soares Carneiro's candidacy, which the alliance supports." The man in charge of the Democratic Alliance's campaign attributed no particular importance to Adriano Moreira's candidacy, and commented that the same thing was about to happen with respect to the FRS. However, he made a point of saying that "the elections will not be an ideological choice but the choice of a government, and very pragmatically on the basis of its actions."

When urged to comment on the logic governing the formation of the FRS, Guterres began by recalling that the Socialist Party [PS] was exposed to the "natural erosion of a party which had been in government in Portugal since 1975," thus creating a situation "in which the party was squeezed between the United People's Alliance and the Democratic Alliance." According to the FRS strategist, "a situation of this kind required a new response. Hence the invitation extended to various parties and personalities located outside the PS' area of influence, to its left and to its right."

Referring to the rapprochement between the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy [UEDS] and the PS, Guterres asserted: "For two political parties to become reconciled is a positive development in Portuguese political life. The UEDS was always within the area of democratic socialism."

Again according to his statements, the formation of the front in the manner in which it was conceived has been very well received by the party members--"who are, of course, more sensitive"--and there has even been a considerable increase in participation in the party's ranks.

Again answering Antonio Capucho, the FRS representative stated that the PS has defined its strategy of alliances, leaving no room for doubts. Thus, for instance, "it is absolutely clear that the PS will not agree to form alliances with the Communist Party, despite the fact that this is the Democratic Alliance's kind of propaganda, which is aimed at lumping the PS together with the PCP." And he added that the FRS is "an alliance of various political forces with a logic of government." The aim will be to secure a majority (absolute or relative). If this is not achieved, "there would need to be mutual openness, with a democratic spirit, keeping in mind the formation of new majorities." Antonio Capucho commented sardonically on the front's plans, stressing that "it is inconceivable that the FRS will increase from 74 to 126 deputies."

Commenting on the existence (or otherwise) of disagreements among the parties comprising the Democratic Alliance, and specifically between the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center Party, the Social Democratic leader said that, contrary to other alliances which are formed around a gigantic party--"the FRS is the PS allied with itself and its shadow"--two large parties coexist in the Democratic Alliance. "It is natural that disagreements should arise," Antonio Capucho commented, immediately asserting that "despite this, the Democratic Alliance is united."

Electorate: To Left and Right

In view of the party spectrum offered to the electorate for the parliamentary elections, what influence will the forces located to the right and left of the Democratic Alliance and the FRS have? In Antonio Capucho's opinion, "the National Front will not succeed in securing even one deputy, although it could possibly jeopardize the election of another Democratic Alliance deputy in Aveiro. On the other hand, Otelo [Saraiva De Carvalho] is a potential threat to the FRS, although he should deprive the Communist Party of far more votes."

In Antonio Guterres' opinion, the fringes to the left of the FRS will not significantly influence the final results. "Some 50 votes in each district will have no impact. The popular unity front achieved some success when Eanes was presented as a rightwing candidate for the presidential elections. However, we saw the way in which the popular unity activation groups voted in the following elections," the Socialist leader commented, concluding: "Our election campaign will undoubtedly take the Democratic Alliance and the Communist Party into account. The area to the left of the PS is an area in which there is a high level of militancy. We are paying attention to the sector which is wavering between the PS and the Democratic Alliance. There is justification for voting for a front, more than for the PS individually. At the same time, it is important for the PS to win over an area to the left of its electorate."

PCP LEADER CUNHAL ATTACKS PS IN FIGUIERA DA FOZ SPEECH

LD291227 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 8

[16 August speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal in Figueira Da Foz"]

[Excerpt] There Is No Democratic Alternative Without PCP

That it is necessary to defeat the Democratic Alliance in the coming elections is an opinion which is daily winning over broad sectors of the electorate which previously allowed themselves to be deceived or pressured, but are coming to realize the harmfulness of the reactionary government and the need to put an end to it. But what is the alternative?

It is necessary to dispel gross confusions, misunderstandings and fallacies which some parties, specifically the Socialist Party [PS], are spreading. There is one basic idea which everybody should bear in mind:

No party, coalition or democratic front is in a position to secure an absolute majority of deputies.

To assert, as Mario Soares did at the press conference launching the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS], that the FRS is in a position to secure an absolute majority and to repeat this assertion subsequently with the utmost solemnity constitutes a ridculous electioneering assertion and a deception of the electorate. The PS secretary generally knows perfectly well, as well as we do, that not even with a miracle could he achieve such a result.

The PS' percentage of votes has been decreasing from election to election--37.9 percent in the 1975 elections to the constituent assembly, 35 percent in the 1976 elections to the assembly of the republic and 27.5 percent in the 1979 elections. The Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy and the Independent Social Democratic Association--now allies of the PS in the FRS--represent very little electorally. Even if the PS recovers much of the electorate which it has lost, it will be almost impossible to achieve the highest vote total which it attained after 25 April [1974]--(37.9 percent for the constituent assembly).

It is clear that within the constitutional framework and in light of the parties' current relative strengths, no party of democratic front is in a position to win the elections on its own and to constitute a democratic alternative on its own. For this reason, the electorate should be fully aware that, if it is true that there will be no democratic majority in the assembly of the republic without the PS, it is also true that this majority would not exist without the PCP, either. There is no democratic alternative without the PCP; there is no democratic alternative without the United People Alliance [APU].

Necessary Democratic Unity

In light of these facts, what is the PS leaders' stance? Their stance is to insist that they will not ally themselves with the PCP and will not ally themselves with the APU. And what is the PCP's stance?

The PCP tirelessly persists in asserting that understanding and joint or coordinated action on the part of all democratic forces--specifically the FRS and the APU, the PS and the PCP--is increasingly necessary.

The PCP insists on a policy of unity among all democratic forces in the great electoral battle which is now beginning and in which the fate of democracy, the fate of freedom, the fate of the Portugal of April, could be decided.

The volution of the political situation since 25 April has demonstrated with tragic clarity that reaction's advances were possible mainly as a result of the splits, conflicts and confrontations among the democratic political forces (specifically between communists and socialists), and splits, conflicts and confrontations among democratic sectors of the armed forces, which led to the armed forces movement's virtual extinction and the taking of strong positions by reactionary elements deeply hostile to 25 April.

The PS secretary general insists that he will not form alliances with the PCP and with the APU. So with whom will he form them? We must conclude that, if it is not with the PCP, he will end up again by forming them with the rightwing. We are certain that such a prospect not only provokes the indignation of most democratic voters but also provokes the indignation of PS members and socialist voters.

Who is right? Who is serving our people's interests? Who is defending the democratic system?

Is it the PS, which categorically rejects an understanding with the PCP, when that understanding is essntial for forming a real democratic majority which will serve as the basis for the formation of a democratic government, and which even now continues through the medium of its secretary general (14 August interview with our journal) to accept the possibility of a future alliance with Sa Carneiro's Social Democratic Party?

Or is it the PCP, which, setting aside resentments, distrust and bitter lessons of the past, always insists on unity among democrats and unity between the communists and socialists, because this unity, under present conditions, is an irreplaceable precondition for a democratic alternative?

We are certain that the Portuguese people will not prove right those who set pride, resentments and narrow and sectarian party viewpoints above the imperative need to defend democracy. And they will prove the PCP right, because the PCP sets the interests of the people andthe country and safeguarding freedoms and the system above everything else.

And the leftists? What does their running in the elections mean? What outcome could it have?

The meaning and outcome are absolutely clear. Several thousand votes will be taken away from the left--votes which will elect no deputy, useless votes, wasted votes, which, if they were cast for the APU, would make the election of leftwing deputies possible, but which by being cast for leftist candidates with no prospects of being elected will make possible in some instances (as has happened in previous elections), the election of rightwing candidates.

A vote for the leftist candidates is an indirect vote for reaction. The only sure and certain vote for democracy is for the PCP and for the APU.

CSCE REPRESENTATIVE DESCRIBES TALKS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

LD291453 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Moscow--Leader of the Spanish delegation to the CSCE conference Javier Ruperez has described as "really good," despite inevitable disagreements and differences of emphasis, the atmosphere of the intensive day of work in Moscow yesterday to discuss the preparations for the Madrid meeting, which, following that in Belgrade 2 years ago, is to continue the Helsinki Conference.

A Soviet note has described the meeting as "constructive and businesslike," which in the system of formulations customary in Moscow has a favorable significance, but is far from the descrption "cordial," which is used for meetings without obvious problems.

The day began at 1000 with talks with the Soviet delegation headed by chief of the First European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Adamishin, continued with a working lunch with Deputy Foreign Minister Kovalev, and following further talks concluded with a dinner at the Spanish ambassador's residence.

Javier Ruperez enlarged on his account of the day by stating that the preparation and agenda of the Madrid meeting were reviewed point by point, and specifically:

Evaluation of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, which is of major importance, since it could cause confrontations with respect to the degree of this implementation. From the Spanish viewpoint, the degree and extent of implementation require a thorough review to make possible the continuation and enhancement of cooperation in Europe and the putting forward of new proposals.

Particular attention was devoted to the so-called confidence-building measures; that is, the military aspects of security and cooperation in Europe, and, specifically, the proposal for convening a special conference to discuss these measures.

The well known "three baskets" contained in the Helsinki Final Act, one of which centers on the problem of human rights, are of crucial importance to the Madrid meeting's success, in the sense that it is not possible to broach just one aspect but rather each and every one of them in a balanced appraisal.

Last, Javier Ruperez emphasized that the Madrid meeting involves aspects which are secondary but important for bilateral relations among the countries taking part, and specifically Spain and the USSR. The leader of the Spanish delegation stressed the need for a dialogue in which no attempt will be made to conceal disagreements, since this would only cause ambiguities and misunderstandings, but will be of a frank and clarifying nature and designed to "lubricate" the obvious friction from which the policy of detente is now suffering.

OFFICIAL SAYS MINISTERIAL CHANGES FORTHCOMING

LD292044 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] After the meeting of the Council of Ministers--which ended at about 1515--Secretary of State for Information Josep Melia confirmed that there will shortly be ministerial changes and that the Union of the Democratic Center is preparing a document to formalize a parliamentary pact, although he did not say with which political group or groups.

ATAKOL REPLIES TO ROLANDHIS' COMMENTS ON TALKS

TA291858 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that the Greek Cypriots wanted the Cyprus problem to continue. He was commenting on a speech by the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr Rolandhis, at a symposium in southern Cyprus where he alleged that a continuation of the Cyprus problem was not to the benefit of either community. Mr Atakol stated that what Mr Rolandhis said was untrue and in fact it was the benefit of the Greek Cypriot community if the Cyprus problem continued, because the Greek Cypriot administration posing as the Government of Cyprus had for years usurped the share of the Turkish Cypriot community in the foreign aid extended to Cyprus as whole.

He added that this usurped share had been used to the benefit of the Greek Cypriots. He repeated that the Greek Cypriots had also imposed an embargo against the Turkish Cypriots and prevented their economic development. Mr Atakol repeated the proposal that if the Greek Cypriots gave up their policy of wanting the Cyprus problem to continue, a bizonal and bicommunal federal republic of Cyprus could be established where the two communities would live in equality. The minister of foreign affiars and defense, Mr Atakol, has drawn the attention of world public opinion to new examples of Greek Cypriot fanaticism. He pointed out that in the days when the Cyprus intercommunal talks are to be resumed the Greek Cypriots had resorted to new propaganda campaigns. He cited as an example new match boxes being distributed in the Greek Cypriot zone, on which a map of Cyprus was printed with the Turkish zone covered in blood and bearing the subtitle: I cannot forget. He stated that what the Greek Cypriots should not forget ought to be the suppression and the racial discriminations they had inflicted on the Turkish Cypriot community in the years prior to the Turkish peace operation and the massacre of old people, women and children in the Turkish Cypriot villages during the peace operation which had brought peace and tranquillity to the island.

Mr Atakol said that this new campaign at a time when the intercommunal talks aimed at finding a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem were to be resumed showed the true mentality of the Greek Cypriots. Mr Atakol concluded by saying that the Turkish Cypriot community was hoping to forget in time the sufferings it had endured since the 1950s in a bizonal, bicommunal, independent federal republic of Cyprus but that the Greek Cypriots did not share the same hopes.

HOUSE DELEGATION LEAVES ON STATE VISIT TO CSSR

NC311515 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] House President Mikhailidhis left this afternoon at the head of an all-party parliamentary delegation on a 5-day state visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of Federal Assembly Chairman Indra. The other members of the delegation are Deputies Pelekanos, Toumazis, Konstandinou and Theodhorou. In a statement, Mr Mikhailidhis said this visit, which is the first being paid to Czechoslovakia, falls within the framework of the more general efforts by the house to contribute toward the international projection of the Cyprus issue as well as toward establishing links of cooperation between the two parliaments. We also said that Cyprus-Czechoslovak relations are ones of friendship and cooperation--a fact which, as he stressed, has been proved by the firm support Czechoslovakia has rendered to the Cyprus struggle. Mr Mikhailidhis expressed his warm thanks for this support and stressed the immense importance Cyprus attaches to its continuation. He concluded: I believe that this visit, beyond the fact that it will open some additional possibilities for contacts with other parliaments, strengthens relations at the government level and also consolidates friendship between our two peoples. The all-party parliamentary delegation was seen off by Czechoslovak Ambassador to Cyprus, Mr Hejc and other officials.

PASOK, AVEROF EXCHANGE STATEMENTS OVER 'SECRET ARMY' ARTICLE

ATO11415 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Averof and the PASOK press office were exchanging statements until late last night. The reason for these sallies was an Averof article in a morning newspaper yesterday (AKROPOLIS) headlined "Andreas Is Organizing a Secret Army." In that article the defense minister stressed--because of the PASOK chairman's recent statements in Corfu (and because of past declarations)--that (Papandreou) will use this army at a suitable time to forcefully impose his aim: a totalitarian one-party state. "Greeks beware!" concluded Averof's article. "In order to understand how necessary it is for you to do so, you only have to carefully read everything PASOK has declared."

In reply to Averof, the PASOK press office last night made the following statement:

"The more Averof's political plans fail the more his imagination as a writer is strengthened. Overtly he writes against PASOK but, covertly, he plans and secretly makes designs against his own party. What his designs against New Democracy will produce neither concerns nor occupies us. On the contrary, his continued writings against PASOK charm us. We avidly want them to continue because we know how every speech by well-known Averof strengthens the people's will and faith in PASOK."

Rebuttal by Averof

In reply to my article yesterday PASOK studiously avoided discussing the substance of everything I wrote. This is natural because I proved, through PASOK's own texts, that it is a party encompassing all ideologies and believing in a one-party regime. Even more, as evidenced by its texts and actions, most probably it is already organizing strike groups. However, even if PASOK avoids touching upon the burning substance, many intelligent Greeks have studied it and will continue to study it; they will note the specific uneasiness which I have analyzed and the fact that PASOK is trying through quibbles to avoid replying to the terrible questions which emerge from its own official texts, from its own suspicious activities.

Counterreply by PASOK

It is clear that Averof's bitterness over the final loss of New Democracy leadership has led him into the realm of absurdity since it is also clear that he has lost all sense of the ridiculous. After all, his balancing act as a writer concerns New Democracy above all, not PASOK.

"Nothing About the Cigarette Case"

I will reply to PASOK with an expression that was dear to never-forgotten A. Papandreou: "Again not a word about the cigarette case" [allusion to a Greek saying which means "not a word said about the issue"]. I will add: New Democracy seems to be causing anxiety to PASOK and justly so.

Government Spokesman

ATO21312 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Contrary to the PASOK leftwing which accuses Papandreou of having made "an opening to the right," National Defense Minister E. Averof has cited both past texts and recent statements by the chairman of this party to substantiate his accusations concerning the organizing of strike groups for the imposition of a one-party state.

In reply to the question of whether or not the government adopts Averof's charges, a government spokesman said that the minister of national defense, like any minister or deputy from New Democracy, is free to express his opinions and that it would be most democratic if that were the case in other parties, too. After all, the same spokesman added, Averof substantiated his evaluations with statements and texts by Papandreou.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ANGOLA

AT301333 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry, the Greek Government and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, in their desire to develop the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations which will be based on the principles of mutual respect, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

LABOR MINISTER LASKARIS RETURNS FROM CYPRUS VISIT

AT301520 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] At noon, Minister of Labor Laskaris returned to Athens from Cyprus. He stated that he is totally satisfied with the contacts he had with the island's responsible trade union officials on issues of common interest.

KKE-INTERIOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE INVITED TO BEIJING

AT021316 Athens I AVYI in Greek 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the KKE-Interior Central Committee, headed by Central Committee Secretary Babis Dhrakopoulos, will visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

In connection with the visit, the KKE-Interior Central Committee has published the following statement:

The KKE-Interior Central Committee announces that the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee has invited a five-member KKE-Interior Delegation, headed by Central Committee Secretary Comrade Babis Dhrakopoulos, to visit China.

The visit will take place within the framework of the restoration of relations between the two parties and on the basis of the principles of equality, autonomy and mutual respect for each side's viewpoints. During the Beijing visit, talks will be held and viewpoints exchanged between the delegations of the two parties on critical international problems and on the development of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the KKE-Interior and between the Chinese and Greek people, to the benefit of the two countries and more generally of the international labor movement. The visit by the KKE-Interior delegation to China will take place in autumn; the date will be announced shortly.

PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

For Bucharest reportage on the visit to Romania by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis see the Romania section of 3 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ASSEMBLY COMPLETES DEBATE ON NSP MOTION AGAINST ERKMEN

TA040544 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The National Assembly today completed discussion of the NSP interpellation motion submitted by NSP Deputy Necmettin Erbakan from Konya and his colleagues against Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. The motion of no confidence against the foreign minister will be submitted to a National Assembly vote on Friday.

NSP Deputy Recai Kutan from Malatya was the first to address the assembly on the interpellation motion. Acting Assembly President Memduh Eksi chaired the meeting. RPP Deputy Hikmet Cetin, NAP Deputy Mehmet Dogan from Kayseri and JP Deputy Ali Naili Erdem from Izmir expressed their views on behalf of their party groups.

Replying to criticisms levelled at the assembly, Foreign Minister Erkmen said that the interpellation motion was the result of ungratefulness. Pointing out that it was unreasonable to allege that the EEC was a Christian conglomeration and that Turkey would be assimilated by it, Erkmen said that the EEC was not an organization above the national sovereignities. Observing that the cancellation of Notam No 714 was a realistic measure, Erkmen said that this decision had provided certain political and economic profits. Erkmen added that the government was pursuing a determined policy to safeguard Turkish rights in the Aegean and that it intensified efforts to find a negotiated solution to the Aegean problem. Erkmen rejected accusations that the rights of Turks living in Western Thrace were being neglected.

Referring to the issue of relations with countries in the region, Erkmen said that relations with Iran were being conducted within the framework of good neighborliness based upon the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty as well as equality and noninterference in internal affairs. Erkmen added that his government pursued a determined policy on Afghanistan calling for an end to the invasion and the right of the Afghan people to self-determination. Erkmen said that this stand would be adopted in the future as well. Erkmen continued: Turkey has a clear stand on the issues of the Middle East and Jerusalem. This stand has been pursued for almost a year in a determined and effective manner during all UN and Islamic Conference meetings. The assembly knows that Turkey's approach to these issues in solidarity with the Islamic world and the Arab countries has been appreciated by the Arab and Islamic countries.

Recalling that since the creation of the republic all Turkish Governments have pursued a national foreign policy without any partisan considerations and have made efforts to keep foreign policy issues out of internal policy matters, Erkmen said that the adoption of this motion threatened this traditional stand.

After discussions on the interpellation were completed, NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan and his four colleagues submitted a no confidence motion against Foreign Minister Erkmen. The motion charges Erkmen with efforts to make Turkey join the EEC in a bid to separate Turkey from the Islamic world and transform it into a province of Europe. It adds that the cancellation of Notam No 714 was against the national interests. The motion further claims that the government failed to protect the Turks in Western Thrace against cruelties and damaged the national interests by its stand toward Iran, Afghanistan and the Islamic Conference. The motion recalls that relations with Israel were not severed despite the fact that Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital and adopted an aggressive stand on every occasion. The motion says that these were the reasons for no confidence in the foreign minister and requested a no confidence vote against him. Assembly President Eksi said that in accordance with the constitution, the motion would be voted on Friday, 5 September.

NSP Statement

TA031757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The decisions made by the NSP Administrative Council in its meeting last Monday were released today. The statement says that in the event of a request for a confidence vote as a result of the NSP interpellation motion against the foreign minister, efforts will be made to topple the government. The statement claims that the Justice Party minority government has not been able to fulfill any of its promises, that anarchic incidents are escalating, that there are liberated areas [dominated by leftists] throughout the country, that the citizen is being crushed under the burden of the high cost of living and that production has come to a standstill. The statement adds that despite the large devaluations of the Turkish currency, there has been no increase in foreign exchange revenues from Turkish workers abroad or in imports. What has been achieved is an increase in the country's foreign debts and damage to the purchasing value of the Turkish currency, the statement says. The statement ends by calling for an early resolution of the issue of early elections, the enactment of the social bills submitted to the Grand National Assembly and the speedy election of a president.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA031635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw arrived in Ankara by air today at 1525 for an official visit. The Dutch foreign minister and his wife were received by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen at the Esenboga airport. In a statement at the airport's VIP lounge, Erkmen expressed his satisfaction with the Dutch foreign minister's visit to Turkey. He added that he was convinced that all matters between the two countries would be solved in the best possible way. Replying to Erkmen, the visiting foreign minister said that he would discuss with the Turkish foreign minister the international situation in addition to bilateral issues. Official talks between Turkey and the Netherlands will begin tomorrow.

VISITING BANGLADESH MINISTER SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL

TA271919 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] A Turkish-Bangladesh protocol aimed at developing the trade relations between the two countries has been signed in Ankara. The protocol was signed by Minister of Commerce Halil Basol on behalf of Turkey and by Bagladesh Jute Minister Habibullah Khan, who has been in Ankara for the last 2 days. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Basol said that Bangladesh will initially set up a jute bureau in Ankara in accordance with the protocol and that later a jute center will be opened through the joint partnership of the two countries. Noting that Bangladesh agreed to meet Turkey's jute needs, as stipulated by the protocol, Basol noted that Tukey will supply Bangladesh with railway cars. Khan said that his contacts in Ankara had been positive. He left Ankara for Izmir this evening.

WORLD BANK GRANTS $381 MILLION DEVELOPMENT LOAN

TA300657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Cemal Kulahli, minister of food, agriculture and livestock breeding, has said that his ministry will undertake four projects financed by foreign sources in a bid to eliminate shortage of agricultural products and to increase agricultural income. In a news conference in Ankara, Kulahli said the $381 million necessary to finance the projects on rural development, irrigation, developing agricultural industry and livestock breeding has been secured for the world bank.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER PASSES THROUGH ON WAY TO FRG

TA281938 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas said that the latest statements by Greek Cypriot community leader Spiros Kiprianou proved his intention to once more drag the Cyprus issue into international platforms. President Denktas arrived in Istanbul today on his way to West Berlin to attend a 3-day seminar on freedom in development strategy and human dignity. He will leave for the FRG on Sunday. In a statement to reporters at Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas said that the seminar was an occasion to present the Turkish views on the Cyprus issue.

VOTCP CRITICIZES PRESENCE OF U.S. WARSHIPS IN ISTANBUL

TA030849 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The U.S. imperialists are bringing their warships to Istanbul by relying on their loyal lackeys. They are crushing our independence and our national dignity.

Two warships belonging to U.S. imperialists entered the port of Istanbul. This action by the U.S. imperialists, which tramples on our national independence and dignity, is occurring for the first time in over 10 years. As will be recalled, all the patriotic forces in our country had, at that time, chased the U.S. 6th Fleet from our ports and territorial waters.

Why are the imperialists able to come to our country now and not before? Why are they now able to pollute our ports with their warships and crush our national independence and dignity? This is because people like Demirel and Turkes and the NATOite and pro-American militarist generals at the head of the army are creating this opportunity and atmosphere for the U.S. imperialists. The motive of enhancing the sovereignty of U.S. imperialism lies behind the bloodshed caused by the likes of Demirel and Turkes through state terrorism and fascist terrorism and their attempts to establish a semimilitary despotic system. The truth behind the fact that U.S. warships are able to return to our ports after many years and after having been chased away is thus becoming apparent.

Why do the collaborationist and monopolistic bosses and people like Demirel and Turkes want to establish a despotic system? This is because they are the loyal lackeys of U.S. imperialism. Their masters--U.S. generals--want to use our country as a striking force against other peoples and countries in our region and in the Middle East.

The fact that U.S. imperialists are showing themselves in our ports with their warships during the 30 August period--one of the most glorious days for our national independence--is not a coincidence. All patriots inside and outside the army know that imperialist forces, which were chased away by our people, are now holding our country under their claws through new colonialist methods. A handful of collaborationist and monopolistic bosses and the likes of Demirel and Turkes, who are creating an atmosphere of bloodshed and oppression in the country in order to secure the bosses' interests, are the culprits of this situation.

Our patriotic people will not allow our national independence and dignity to be trampled on in this manner. The Turkish Communist Party, which was born in the flames of the national liberation war and which is now fighting in the first ranks of the independence struggle, calls on all patriots and all progressive parties and organizations to unite and form a powerful fist against U.S. imperialists and their bloody and tyrannical lackeys such as Demirel and Turkes. Murderous U.S. ships, get out of our ports!

TCP 60TH BIRTHDAY MESSAGE STRESSES DEMOCRATIC UNITY OF ACTION

TA031159 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Article from 1 September issue of ATIUM--the Turkish Communist Party organ--entitled "For 60 years," written by Party Secretary General Bilen]

[Excerpt] The archenemy has two facets. These two facets consist of imperialism and the bloody despotic system imposed on our people by the bourgeoisie--the reactionary, antipeople and collaborationist monopolies which tie our country to NATO. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is waging a struggle against this system and showing signs of success. It is preparing the working class and the masses for a progressive and democratic revolution, which will pave the way to socialism. It is working to organize such a struggle on a national level. Such a struggle can be successful only by first securing the unity of the working class. It can be successful by solidifying the worker-peasant alliance and by gathering all the class and political forces of the progressive democratic revolution in a national democratic front.

This is a very difficult struggle. The TCP is tackling such a struggle. The world and our country are facing an increasing threat. The issue of peace or war is emerging. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the world communist movement are waging a struggle to maintain and enhance peace and security on earth, to relieve the tension and to develop the process of detente. Imperialists, especially U.S. expansionist warmongers and the ringleaders of NATO, are increasing their moves to mount the tension, hinder peace, establish new regional warbeds and incite sensitive matters. The Chinese hegemonists are siding with the imperialists and competing with them in provoking wars.

Turkey is part of aggressive blocks and NATO. The U.S. imperialists are placing the new nuclear and neutron weapons, which they are now deploying in European NATO countries, in their aggressive bases in Turkey as well. The collaborationist monopolies and the blood-stained government are indifferent to the future of 45 million people. The government is pursuing a fraudulent policy. It is following in the wake of imperialism, ignoring the future and trying to make profits out of the crisis it is causing. The government is imposing a semimilitary despotic system and is thus increasing the threat of a fascist dictatorship. This is the dictatorship of the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie--which is advancing toward a state monopolistic capitalism and a financial oligarchy--and of 20 multi-millionaire families.

There are ways to struggle and they are concrete. The unity of action among the TCP and labor parties could serve as a means and an effective lever in gathering all progressive forces leading them to the struggles. This is even more real in the struggle against the semimilitary despotic system.

The duty of establishing a united, legal and massive labor party which will struggle in solidarity with the TCP is on the party's agenda. The developments in the class struggle present us with the solution of this problem. The TCP feels responsible for this.

The TCP is celebrating its 60th birthday with the following struggle slogan: Unity of action against imperialism and the semimilitary despotic system.

BRIEFS

RPP DEPUTY DIES--RPP Deputy Yusuf Ziya Vural from Icel died in London where he was being treatd. With the death of Vural the number of RPP seats in the National Assembly has dropped to 207. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Aug 80 TA]

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SPOKESMAN ON CABINET DISCUSSION OF POLAND

DW041038 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1110 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Correspondent Lenz interview with Deputy Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald in Bonn--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Let me ask you about one topic of the cabinet meeting which the Federal Government occasionally paraphrases with the term developments in Europe, in this specific case meaning developments in Poland. Does the Federal Government believe that developments there have now been successfully concluded with the latest accords between the strikers and the government, that is to say between the strike committees and the government in Poland?

[Answer] We do believe that. We have high respect for the fact that the conflict was solved on the basis of an agreement and without the use of force. This goes to show how responsibly all the parties involved behaved. We hope that the Poles will succeed in making headway on the road they have embarked on and which is in keeping with the desire of all parties involved. We respect the desire of the Poles, by the way, to settle affairs on their own, without interference from outside, as is in keeping with the CSCE Final Act. For us this basically means that we continue to exercise restraint in our public assessment of the details agreed on over there, just as our alliance partners do.

[Question] Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has succeeded in convincing FRG banks that a credit in the amount of DM1 billion is important and appropriate for the Polish economy at this very time. The banks were amenable. However, they have offered Poland a credit of only DM1.2 billion instead of the DM1.5 billion desired by Poland. Yet this credit is obviously far from sufficient, considering that the chancellor, as we have heard, considers it necessary that other states grant credits as well.

[Answer] You can also put it the other way round and say that from the outset other states have agreed with us that Poland should be helped. They were in accord even before the events in Poland which have occupied us during the past few weeks reached a certain culminating point. You will recall that this credit deal which, as you correctly said, is being organized by private banks was the subject of public discussion a few weeks ago. And thank God the latest developments in Poland did not make the banks harbor doubts about the idea that Poland must be helped. Most of our allies share this view, and surely you have read that U.S. banks, too, want to lend a helping hand.

[Question] Is it possible that sooner or later the question of additional credits to the People's Republic of Poland will crop up in the Federal Republic?

[Answer] We must consider this a possibility, because if we take a look at the balance of payments figures and the figures illustrating the economic situation, it is conceivable indeed that this problem will reappear next year or the year thereafter. Then we will have to see how it can be solved.

[Question] Suppose politicians ask whether a credit to Poland will not encourage a development in the Warsaw Pact that NATO is watching with concern, namely, Warsaw Pact armament. Is this a question that does not trouble the Federal Government?

[Answer] No, that does not cause any problems. The politicians you have just cited do not ask about this, they state it. I must remind you that, for example, such conditions have never been introduced concerning development assistance and probably will not be introduced in the future. Moreover, development assistance involves credits given on the basis of tax revenue.

That is not the case with the People's Republic of Poland. A number of private banks are about to organize a credit. I fail to see how opposition politicians hope to make the banks link political prerequisites with a private sector credit. It is impossible for a private bank to make political demands on the People's Republic of Poland regarding its domestic situation. I consider that idea strange.

[Question] Not only Poland wants to obtain a credit from the Federal Republic which, as we know, is ready for the Poles at least within the framework of 1.2 billion. Yugoslavia has also made a request for a 3 billion credit [currency not specified]. Will the Federal Government support that?

[Answer] That credit is not up for decision at the moment. You may have heard that Yugoslavia is negotiating with the International Monetary Fund, of which it is a member. There is a difference here, for example, with regard to the People's Republic of Poland. The IMF exists--and that is its main function--to help its member states finance balance of payment deficits. Yugoslavia has such possibilities. Such possibilities are still open. As far as we know Yugoslavia is also negotiating with the World Bank. As long as these negotiations with international organizations have not concluded, there is no need for us to debate introducing direct bilateral help.

CATHOLIC HIERARCHY TRIP TO POLAND STILL PLANNED

LD041742 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the German Catholic bishops' conference is to go to Poland next Thursday for a 5-day visit. The trip reciprocates the official visit of the Polish bishops' conference, whose representatives visited the Federal Republic 2 years ago. Besides the primate of the Catholic Church of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the present pope, who was then archbishop of Krakow, was a member of the delegation. In the opinion of political observers the German bishops' trip had become uncertain for the time being as a result of recent events in Poland.

According to the program published in Bonn and Warsaw on Thursday, the delegation of the German bishops' conference will travel via Warsaw to the Polish pilgrimage center of Czestochowa on 11 September where they will be officially received by the Polish bishops. The German bishops will then visit Trzeonica, Wroclaw, Opole, Katowice, Oswiecim, Krakow and Warsaw until 16 September. At almost all the stops masses are planned at which the German guests will be the main celebrants and preachers. In Oswiecim the bishops plan to gather for prayer in the death cell of canonized Catholic clergyman Maximilian Kolbe.

The German bishops' conference delegation consists of Cardinals Joseph Hoeffner (Cologne), Joseph Ratzinger (Munich), Hermann Volk (Mainz), and Bishops Franz Hengsbach (Essen), Johannes Joachim Degenhardt (Paderborn), Eduard Schick (Fulda) and Reorg Moser (Rottenburg).

PRESS CONSIDERS FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

DW041158 Cologne Deutchlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Press review on the end of strikes in Poland]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: A so far unprecedented strike movement in the Soviet sphere of power has come to an end. Polish workers on the Baltic Coast and in Upper Silesia have wrested rights from the communist government which are not being granted in any other East bloc state.

So far the working people are the almost total winners. But it would be a fatally wrong conclusion to assume that Moscow has decided to put up with developments in the Western neighbor country. The threatening language in Soviet media reports and commentaries is a sign of the Kremlin's growing irritation. With the absolute statement that no conditions exist in Poland for a "so-called liberalization process," the news agency TASS yesterday addressed one of the sharpest warnings to the Warsaw leadership. The rude criticism of Western reporters in Poland is tantamount to an urge to follow a toughter course. The Warsaw government is acting at the brink of an abyss: If it implements liberalization persistently, it would have to fear the Soviet reaction; if it refuses to implement a basic reform of the system, a country-wide revolt of the workers would threaten.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: The party and the government in Warsaw promised earlier that independent trade unions with their own administration can be set up everywhere in Poland where the workers want to have them. The miners in Upper Silesia, however, have introduced in addition some specific work-related requests in the negotiation package, such as termination of regular weekend shifts and the introduction of the 5-day workweek, and these have been accepted. Keeping the political and particularly economic promises made at the Baltic Coast and in Silesia will thus become in the future the greatest challenge of the communist regime in Poland.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg stresses: The greatest problem for the workers now will be to set up the independent trade unions they have been promised. Inexperience, resulting insecurity and errors could be exploited not only by the leadership, but also by forces that do not adhere to the opposition's sensible course. If the new strike and trade union leaders do not prevail, if they do not work out a common program in due time, the successful fight of this summer could have been in vain.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Commentary

DW041312 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Commentary signed JR: "In the End, the Miners"]

[Text] The truth about the strike movement in Poland--its origin, its organization, its leaders--will continue to remain in the twilight of speculations and unproved theories for quite some time. In a review by the Polish agency INTERPRESS, which has reported with amazing frankness and fairness in the past few critical weeks, a passage says that the idea of new trade unions did not originate among the workers, 'but since they consider it their own idea, it will be their task, too, to ensure that they do not slip into the path of political struggle."

Even if the suggestion voiced here were true, that the catalogue of the strikers' demands did not originate in the workers' milieu, it is nevertheless necessary to note that it did articulate their interests--otherwise the workers would not have behaved as they did. What is obvious, however, is that the strike movement in Poland in general and in the coastal region in particular was not born on the spur of the moment or from the ideas of an individual--perhaps Lech Walesa--but discloses mature tactics, strict organization and discipline. The miners' strike in Upper Silesia, which had begun even prior to the settlement in Gdansk and Szczecin, has confirmed this once again. It becomes even clearer now than at the week's end that the loss of coal extraction--and Poland cannot live without coal extraction--was the very weight which tipped the scale to the advantage of the workers. What happened in Upper Silesia was not an aftermath, but the concerted action of the labor forces in various industries. The people from Katowice were more than mere observers in Gdansk.

The question becomes obvious as to whether all this was simply organized underground or whether the desire for changes had advocates in the leadership as well. The reactions by the party, the government and the Catholic clergy show common elements which allow the conclusion that there is cooperation "upstairs" as well.

GENSCHER GIVES ADDRESS ON DETENTE POLICY

LD041112 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned today in Berlin against the dangers of further arming. Opening the annual congress of "Liberal International" in the Reichstag building here, he said if only a fraction of current expenditures in money and human abilities for military purposes were transferred to development tasks then the future of the Third World would look totally different. Instead, there is the threat of arming in the Third World, and with it the increasing danger of military clashes.

Genscher emphasized to the 400 participants that East-West contradictions must be kept out of the Third World so that local and regional conflicts there can be solved more easily. The two empirical tasks of worldwide disarmament and development of the suffering South can only be mastered by the world's states jointly. The world does not need an arms race, but a race to help the developing countries.

Genscher emphatically advocated the continuation of the policy of detente in order to improve East-West relations wherever possible. This detente policy must also prove itself in connection with the events in Poland. Genscher said this means "that we and all others also recognize that the Polish people and the Polish leadership alone are responsible and competent for solving their country's problems." Following the settlement between the Polish workers and the Polish Government the agreements must now be proven in practice. Genscher stressed that the circumspection and restraint shown in recent weeks by the Federal Government toward the events in Poland must continue. This is also expected from everybody else.

Genscher also gave the assurance that Bonn wishes to consistently continue the policy of cooperation with the GDR. This should ease the burden placed on the Germans in West and East by the partition of the state.

In connection with the Berlin situation, Genscher stressed that the 1972 Quadripartite Agreement must be strictly adhered to and fully applied so that it can fully justify its role in the whole political framework of European detente to the benefit of all sides. Genscher emphasized, with a view to Soviet criticism, that no one should attempt to construe artificial violations against the Quadripartite Agreement.

Referring to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Genscher stressed that those who want the rejection of force in Europe must not use force elsewhere. Otherwise suspicion may be aroused that they favor the rejection of force in Europe only because the West is ready and capable for an effective defence while pursuing military opportunities in the Third World. Neither West nor East must attempt to force their own ideas of values and order on the peoples of the Third World, the foreign minister stressed.

He said a disarmament conference in Europe should agree on confidence-building measures. The military budgets of every country should, on a worldwide level, become more open [durchsichtig] and comparable. It is time that the Warsaw Pact states established a similar openness to their military budgets.

SFRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH CARSTENS

LD031538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 3 Sep (TANJUG)--During his meeting here today with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Zoran Polic and members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens expressed his admiration for all President Tito did, not only for Yugoslavia but the entire world. During the talks, bilateral relations were discussed as well as the world situation and international economic problems.

The Yugoslav delegation, which is on a several-day visit to the Federal Republic, is today the guest of the Bonn city authorities. It is also expected to call on President of the Bundesrat Klose, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dohnanyi and Minister for Federal Affairs Griesinger.

YOUNG VOTERS' ELECTION PREFERENCES POLLED

DW041435 [Editorial Report] The Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR of 5 September 1980 in German on page 14 carries four tables compiled by the Allensbach Opinion Poll Institute on the Bundestag election preferences of "young voters"--people aged 18 to 29. All figures in the tables are percentages.

Table 1:

	1972 Bundestag elections	
	Total Voters	Age 18 to 24
CDU/CSU	44.9	35.3
SPD	45.8	49.8
FDP	8.4	8.4
	1976 Bundestag elections	
	Total Voters	Age 18 to 24
CDU/CSU	48.6	40.2
SPD	42.6	49.8
FDP	7.9	8.5

Table 2 of the poll contains a survey of party preferences for the period January through July 1980:

	CDU/CSU	SPD	FDP	Greens	Others
Total eligible voters	45.2	43.4	7.3	3.4	0.5
Age groups					
18 to 29	29	53	7	10	1
30 to 44	43	45	8	3	1
45 to 59	49	41	8	1	1
60 and older	56	35	7	1	1
Young voters	CDU/CSU	SPD	FDP	Greens	Others
Total young voters	29	53	7	10	1
Male young voters	30	54	6	9	1
Female young voters	29	53	7	10	1
Age groups					
18 to 20	26	55	5	13	1
21 to 24	29	52	6	12	1
25 to 29	32	53	9	5	1
Education					
Elementary school	32	56	5	6	1
Secondary school	26	50	9	14	1

Table 3 of the poll contains answers to the following questions: "Aside from your own opinion, which do you think most people favor in the Federal Republic at the moment, the CDU/CSU or the SPD?"

	Feb/Mar 1980		Mar 1980		May 1980	
	Total	Young	Total	Young	Total	Young
Most people favor the CDU/CSU	31	25	29	23	27	18
I don't think so	28	29	31	38	37	48
Undecided	18	18	17	16	16	16
Impossible to say	23	28	23	23	20	18
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Most people favor the SPD	41	46	41	43	44	45
I don't think so	23	18	22	19	20	17
Undecided	16	18	17	16	15	15
Impossible to say	18	18	20	22	21	23
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4 contains answers to the following question: "Assuming a new decision would have to be made on who should become federal chancellor, whom would you prefer as federal chancellor: Schmidt or Strauss?"

	Feb/Mar 1980		Mar 1980		May 1980	
	Total	Young	Total	Young	Total	Young
Schmidt	55	64	55	63	56	65
Strauss	25	15	27	15	24	14
Undecided	20	21	18	22	20	21
	100	100	100	100	100	100

RAYMOND BARRE COMMENTS ON POLISH SETTLEMENT

LD041220 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Reporter Bernard Vallette interview with French Premier Raymond Barre in Selestat, France, at meeting with members of Young Giscardian Movement--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like to discuss a news story which is still hot--the events in Poland. You spoke about them to the young people a short time ago. Well, what importance do you attach to what has just happened? Don't you have the impression that a communist regime cannot, for any length of time, give in on essential matters and let things happen? What is Moscow going to do? What can Moscow do?

[Answer] You will understand that I am being very reserved in my remarks on this issue. It is a matter pertaining to a country to which France has extended friendship for centuries, and we entertain cordial and trusting relations with Poland--whatever regime it has. We do note its economic difficulties which are, on the one hand, connected with the international situation, and on the other with certain difficulties in the functioning of the Polish system which the Polish authorities have themselves recognized. In consequence, I hope--as did the government--that the Poles will be able to resolve their problems with complete sovereignty, safeguarding their independence and in a direction which is in accordance with the traditions of that country and the aspirations of its people.

[Question] But does this situation worry you?

[Answer] It is a worrying situation but I hope that the wisdom of the Polish authorities and the wisdom of the Polish people will be able to contribute to the finding of effective solutions.

PCF LEADERS REACT TO DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Marchais Sees Prior 'Mistakes'

LD041011 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Sep 80 p 1

[L'HUMANITE interview with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in Paris on 1 September: 'Change Depends on Struggle']

[Excerpt] L HUMANITE: Events in Poland have been in the forefront of the news in the past few days. An agreement was concluded between the Polish Government and the strikers this weekend. What is your assessment of this affair?

Georges Marchais: I share the opinion expressed this morning by L'HUMANITE on our party's behalf: The agreement reached is positive. I am pleased that the social conflict which Poland has just experienced has reached this happy conclusion. Experience has thus verified the working class' leading role in socialist society. The will to find a solution in the framework of dialogue, consultation and society's social and democratic progress, and a sense of responsibility prevailed. Today new decisions have been made and new methods defined for solving the major problems facing Poland.

These problems fall largely into two categories. On the one hand, like other socialist countries Poland, because of its foreign trade, is suffering the effects of the capitalist countries' crisis with the galloping inflation, restricted growth and monetary upheavals which characterize this crisis. In addition, however, Poland is facing internal problems arising from its own development.

Indeed, we must not lose sight of the fact that in the last decade Poland has undergone considerable industrial development and real social improvements. However, aside from the mistakes made, this development itself has brought some shortcomings to the fore, and has led to blockages which are felt particularly acutely in view of the increased social needs. I am thinking of the situation in agriculture which has not undergone the necessary changes and made the necessary progress. I am thinking of the fact that in this situation the productivity question becomes essential, and it is known that productivity is still largely inadequate in Poland.

In the new period which is beginning for this country I think that, in addition to the provisions contained in the agreements which must be implemented on the basis of what has been learned form the past, a decisive question is outstanding--the question of drafting and implementing reforms in the structures and running of the economy, the question of a new economic policy. It is obvious that such reforms must, in particular, encourage the workers' initiative, their participation in decisions and the exercise of their responsibilities. At Poland's present stage of development social progress, economic efficiency and the advance of socialist democracy are more intimately connected than ever before.

The importance which I feel this question has, has prompted me to discuss it in my book to be published in a few days' time. I would like to add that this question is not limited to Poland. It has been raised in other socialist countries and, furthermore, some countries have begun to provide interesting solutions to it by making economic, social and democratic changes which are proving effective.

I sincerely hope that the Polish leaders and the entire Polish United Workers Party will move resolutely forward toward these reforms and that the Polish people will ensure new and rapid progress for socialist Poland by their creative work. I also attach a great deal of importance to the development of independent Poland's international activity to promote peace and disarmament.

Fiterman on 'Difference' With Soviets

LD041215 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on French Television Channel 1 interview with PCF Politburo member Charles Fiterman on 29 August: "Effectiveness Means Struggle"]

[Excerpts] Question: After last night we still do not know whether trade union freedom will be granted in Poland. Do you feel closer to the Polish Government or to the Polish workers in this conflict?

Charles Fiterman: We are close to all those working for the development of socialism and democracy in Poland. However, with your permission I would like to make four points about this Polish question.

First, I would like to highlight the disgraceful fuss being made by the very people who, in our country, set the navy against the fishermen, sack trade union members and curb struggles, appeal for calm and a wait-and-see stance like Edmond Maire or Francois Mitterrand, and who cannot find enough words to express their praise for the Polish strikers. This behavior is politically motivated and is an attempt to win people's support in an irresponsible way which we condemn.

Second, I would like to say that we French Communists think there must be synthesis and fusion between democracy and socialism. Democracy is indispensable to socialism, and the more socialism is developed the more democracy is developed. We advocate the right to strike under socialism and are in favor of a trade union which is really representative of the workers' will, interests and aspirations and which is independent of political parties and the state.

However, the question of the forms in which and rate at which this democratic development should take place concerns the workers and people of each country, and in Poland's case concerns the Poles. We are very interested to observe, and we welcome the fact that Poland is moving in this direction, and we hope that this evolution, which is to some extent already irreversible and which can be attained, will not be endangered by irresponsible or provocative behavior. We hope that Poland--and we believe it can do this--will find the political means of solving the problems it faces alone.

I would like to add a final point. As you know, we follow no model. We are in France and not in Poland or any other country. We are working to build a French brand of socialism in our country, in our country's circumstances and according to its traditions.

Question: Therefore if trade union freedom were granted in Poland, you would hope it would extend to other communist countries?

Charles Fiterman: You are trying to break down open doors. You are well aware that it is precisely on this question of democracy that we have a serious and fundamental difference of opinion with our Soviet comrades and some other socialist countries.

Question: The Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has violently criticized the PS first secretary. It has placed Francois Mitterrand on the extreme right of the French political scene. Do you support that view?

Charles Fiterman: Listen, we do not tell the Soviet journalists what to do. They write things in their own way. That is their business. What can be said is that Francois Mitterrand, notably in a recent interview, has taken stances which I would describe as extreme Atlanticism. These are stances which tend to increase France's submission to U.S. policy, its integration in the Atlantic bloc--stances which lean toward confrontation with the Soviet Union. Under these circumstances, with regard to the root of the matter, I think that the Soviets' reaction is understandable.

Gremetz Calls For Free Unions

LD041153 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz answered Radio Luxembourg journalists' questions at 1300 hours yesterday and Europe I journalists' questions at 1900 hours. "I readily agreed to come here," he stated on Radio Luxembourg, "because contrary to what some people are saying, the PCF is talking as much about Bolivia as about Poland.

"As we said from the start, we hope that the problems raised by the Polish workers will be heeded and taken into account. I expressed the view, on the PCF's behalf, that the trade unions ought to be independent both from parties and government. I also stressed that, for the sake of its development, socialism must constantly increase worker participation and the democratization of public life. I note that agreements have been reached in Poland which move in this direction. That is why we are pleased."

Maxime Gremetz stressed the democratic requirement inherent in socialism which was at the center of the debates at our 23d congress. "This requirement," he said, "is universal for socialism.

"As for the forms this democratization should take, we consider that it is up to the peoples, the working class and the parties themselves to implement them. As far as we in France are concerned, we want a self-managing socialism, a French brand of socialism. We are opposed to any model and refuse to tell anybody else what to do. We have our own stances and our own proposals."

Jean-Pierre Cot: The government is--understandably!--worried at the prospect of Michel Rocard becoming a candidate next year. This is a good sign for the Socialists. It is understandable that under the circumstances Christian Bonnet should panic and use any kind of argument. And yet the matter deserved something better than hamhanded claptrap because it involves two different concepts of foreign policy in a difficult period. Rocard advocates firmness in a situation in which Giscard kowtows. Indeed, a discussion of a crucial nature should be held.

LE MATIN: But there was also a statement by [PS foreign affairs spokesman] Lionel Jospin which seemed to be a repudiation since it referred to "an exercise in tragic fiction" and an "error which should be avoided."

Jean-Pierre Cot: Lionel Jospin's attitude toward Poland is unclear to me. Does he want the Socialists either to remain silent or merely express verbal solidarity? Does he want them to abstain from warning the Soviet Union against the consequences of any intervention?

LE MATIN: Christian Bonnet also said Monday [25 August] that anyone who has not been either a minister or even a secretary of state cannot lay claim to the presidency. How do you view this concept of alternation?

Jean-Pierre Cot: The economic and social mess which 7 years of Giscard's administration have brought about...and Christian Bonnet do not present the governmental regime in a favorable light. It seems to me that the right has clearly shown that it is incapable of getting the situation under control. This state of affairs calls for the assumption of power by new men who have been able to reflect on our country's domestic and international situation and who could propose to the French people the long-term vision which the French now lack. As for Mr Bonnet's right to remain a minister forever, it is up to the electorate to decide.

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD031928 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, our minister of foreign affairs, has ended his visit to the French Republic. Yesterday was marked by talks with his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet. The talks centered on the present situation in Namibia, Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa. Joaquim Chissano and Jean Francois-Poncet also discussed possible French investment in the Mozambique harbors and railways, according to information which arrived on our newsdesk today.

Earlier the head of the Mozambique foreign service was received by French President Giscard d'Estaing. The meeting lasted for about an hour and the talks focused on bilateral affairs and the situation in southern Africa. After his meeting with the French president, Joaquim Chissano said that cooperation between Mozambique and France is very positive and that future prospects are very promising. Another question discussed during the Mozambique minister's stay in France was the possibility of an air agreement which would allow Mozambique Airlines to make direct flights between Maputo and Paris.

PCI OFFICIAL NAPOLITANO DISCUSSES ROMANIAN VISIT, CSCE

AU030842 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 35 28 Aug 80 p 8

[Interview with Giorgio Napolitano, member of the Directorate and secretary of the PCI Central Committee, by Romanian reporter Florin Velcu, date and place not given]

[Text] Question. During your visit to Romania you met with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic. What can you tell us in connection with this meeting?

Answer: This meeting is part and parcel of the regular exchange of information between the two parties. It was dedicated especially to international problems and to the activity carried out by the two parties. I noted a joint concern for the danger fo detente and peace and, at the same time, agreement in connection with the fact that a possibility for lessening tension has, nevertheless, emerged. We agreed that initiatives and a public opinion in favor of the East-West dialogue are necessary to promote the settlement of the serious unsolved problems that give cause for tension and conflict, a fact that can only alarm us today.

Question: Would you please say something about relations between the RCP and PCI, a subject that was discussed during the meeting.

Answer: These relations have been very cordial for a long time and the meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu confirmed that they are in excellent shape. Our party and the RCP have maintained similar positions--for example when we viewed the Paris meeting as insufficiently prepared and unsatisfactorily organized, which made us decide not to participate in it; at the same time, the two parties stressed that the participation or nonparticipation in the meeting did not and must not influence relations between the communist parties. In this respect, I believe that relations between the Italian Communists and Romanian Communists are developing positively also because the two parties believe to the same extent in the need to act outside any kind of rigid framework in order to relaunch detente. The PCI has carried out an intense international activity and, as always, the RCP has carried out intensive international activity and so has President Nicolae Ceausescu personally. He has numerous meetings and contacts with representatives of various movements, parties and governments.

Question: How would you characterize relations between our countries, between Romania and Italy?

Answer: I believe that, generally speaking, they can be viewed as positive relations between states, economic relations, trade and cultural relations between Italy and Romania and I would like to stress another interesting fact. The secretary of the Christian Democrats and a delegation of that party and the secretary of the Italian Social Democratic Party visited Romania recently to meet with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This is viewed as a positive fact by us, irrespective of the political differences between our party and the Christian Democrats and the Social Democratic Party at the moment; we clearly advocate the development of all useful contacts for a policy of better understanding between Italy and Romania and, generally, for a policy of detente.

Question: A final question: What is the PCI's policy toward the upcoming Madrid meeting?

Answer: We believe that this meeting is of great significance; its importance and value may exceed all predictions precisely because it will be taking place in a moment of quite serious international tension. We are of the opinion that it is necessary to pay great attention to orienting the proceedings of the Madrid meeting; that it is especially necessary to ensure the correct delimitation of its mission, so as to avoid too great a number of subjects and too many demands.

I must also stress that a subject of great importance for which the meeting provides an opportunity for wide-ranging discussions is that of disarmament, of negotiations for reducing weapons and for reducing arms in Europe; for, we know that a dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race is being recorded in Europe at this time; this tendency must be halted and a road must be opened for negotiations, especially on issues such as the so-called European strategic arms or "European missiles." We will, therefore, act so that the Madrid meeting will make a tangible contribution in this respect.

BOFFA CITES RELEVANCE OF POLISH PROBLEMS TO ITALY

LD041619 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Sep 80 P 1

[Giuseppe Boffa commentary: "They Are Talking About Us There Too"]

[Text] The important Szczecin and Gdansk agreements undoubtedly open up a new phase in the life of the Polish state and nation. This is a legitimate observation, due to both the specific content of those documents and the events leading up to them--through a harsh struggle which nevertheless always remained within the trade union and political context, in which the sides involved managed to demonstrate restraint and to make the logic of political reason prevail.

The new self-managed trade unions demanded by the Baltic workers were a necessity, we believe. We do not yet know how they will function. In circumstances of this kind dangers of cooperative fragmentation do exist and must certainly not be underestimated. Nevertheless, we hope that the presence of new bodies will help to profoundly regenerate Poland's thoroughly inflexible trade union life: Their role will be extremely useful because it will stimulate the forms of mutual dialogue and control between the country's masses and leadership forces that were so tragically lacking in previous years.

Obviously we realize that this will imply a new mode of government, and we have realized the need for this for some time. Within the East European framework, Poland was already a country acquainted with social pluralism (if for no other reason than the presence of a sea of small peasant holdings, equivalent to 80 percent of the total) and, though never officially admitted, even a degree of political pluralism (its major expression is the strength of the Catholic Church, which is represented on a massive scale even on the temporal plane).

The new trade union guidelines increase these elements of pluralism. New and contradictory pressures are making themselves felt in the country. Therefore increasingly decisive importance will be attached to the political ability to involve the masses in resolving the nation's problems, to conduct a dialogue with the various forces, to create consensus with the fundamental options and to create new links between the government and the governed.

Nobody must believe that this is easy or that a few little formulas of liberal democracy will suffice to set everything in order. It will not be easy, not only because it is never easy to innovate but above all because the problems being faced in Poland are to a large extent unprecedented problems in the path of modern societies. It must be all the more difficult in a very grave economic situation such as the one affecting Poland, where further sacrifices will inevitably be needed. Also it will not be easy because for too long there has been no experience with this new mode of government both in the economy and in every other field of public life. Finally, it will not be easy because the anti-socialist tendencies sometimes mentioned are not merely a fabrication for ulterior motives, though of course they were not dominant among the striking workers.

The risks of economic and political chaos or disorder which always lie in wait when delicate operations of reform are carried out could therefore threaten Poland's stability, which is--we believe we must not forget this--one of the linchpins of the entire European order. Everyone would pay dearly for such an eventuality.

The first to pay would be the Polish workers themselves. Let us by all means set aside the definitions and formulas with which so many commentators have become obsessed over the past few days in their anxiety above all to show that socialism is useless. In fact it must be acknowledged that if the Polish leaders themselves were able to take decisions which the majority of the press over the past few days has not hesitated to call courageous, then the socialist approach which they have so often proclaimed for their country must surely be of some relevance. The fact that the path of the masses' increased involvement in public affairs has been begun, albeit laboriously, shows that there is no desire to abandon that approach and that it is regarded not as a ritual formula but as an important commitment.

Many people now must feel some responsibility for the evolution of the Polish crisis. This applies first and foremost to the ruling party, which must not fail to meet the proposals of a new mode of government, even if the pressure now affecting it is attenuated. But this applies no less to all the state apparati, to the Catholic Church whose great authority has been seen once again, to the new trade union bodies and to the more or less tolerated opposition groups themselves. Finally, it applies to foreign political forces and governments, primarily those of Europe, especially if they are near Poland.

One last point must be borne in mind. The events in Poland have had inherent political, social and economic causes to which we have been drawing people's attention for some time. But it must not be forgotten that the detonator that brought the situation to a head is a broader crisis on a world scale. Poland is the first country to suffer its repercussions on this scale. But there is no reason to believe that it will be the only one or that the most sorely tried countries must be in East Europe alone.

The Polish workers have been treated with great esteem by the Italian press and television over the past few days. Even newspapers and television stations that have never been so generous with the Italian workers have stood out. We have read headlines and passages worthy of the messages carried on triumphant trade union banners, but signed by people who have hitherto addressed to our own workers only harsh rebukes for their alleged deafness to the country's supreme requirements. Though we find these hypocricies repugnant, we do not lament them. Better late than never. But beware. Because the story, which is in fact not a story, talks about us as well.

In Italy there are also difficult straits looming ahead. In Italy there is also a pressing need for thorough changes in political life. In Italy also the workers movement wants greater influence in the country's government and in the choice of economic approaches. All these problems do not belong to the distant future but have been looming over our society and urging action for some time. The Italian workers would do well, therefore, to promptly identify these impromptu friends of the workers and--why not?--ask them to remain true to their word and not suddenly discard all their fine pronouncements of the past few days.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CSCE WITH AMARAL

LD041115 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja left our country for Madrid yesterday, after a brief vacation in the Algarve, having been received before his departure by the Portuguese foreign ministerin an audience at the Necessidades Palace.

When contacted by the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, Professor Freitas do Amaral disclosed that the CSCE conference, which will soon take place in the Spanish capital, was the main topic of the talks.

During the meeting, which lasted about 90 minutes, more frequent exchanges of information on the two countries' participation in the conference were decided on. DIARIO DE NOTICIAS learned from the Portuguese foreign minister that Dr Rui Medina, a Foreign Ministry director general and a career diplomat, will be the leader of the Portuguese delegation to the conference.

The two ministers also broached the international situation in their talks, touching on the crisis in Poland and other burning issues of the current political situation. Commenting on the meeting, Professor Freitas do Amaral told DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that it was a "normal event, within the excellent relations existing between the two countries and the two governments."

Last, during the meeting yesterday afternoon, Freitas do Amaral and Marcelino Oreja breached matters connected with bilateral relations and various ways of developing them.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA291742 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The agreement that Portugal and Mexico signed in Lisbon today represents the beginning of an intense economic cooperation between the two countries, Armando de Sousa e Almeida, state secretary for foreign trade, has stated.

The former Portuguese ruler revealed that the agreement includes vast areas of the economy and represents a turn in the economic and commercial relations between the two countries, which had been insignificant up to now. In addition, the trade exchange contemplates cooperation in industrial, touristic and technological aspects. De Sousa e Almeida, who [words indistinct] the Portuguese delegation, held talks with the Mexican official delegation and was very optimistic about their results.

PCP SCORES EXPULSION OF SOVIETS, 'DIVERSIONARY MANEUVER'

LD041241 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Report on PCP Information and Propaganda Section 21 August note]

[Text] 1. The expulsion of four Soviet diplomats announced by the cabinet yesterday clearly forms part of a policy of a deliberate deterioration of relations with the USSR, which is dictated by the Sa Carneiro government's humiliating alignment with imperialism's campaign against detente, international cooperation and peace in the world.

2. The cabinet's decision represents a stance of calculated hostility against a friendly country which--at a time when senior figures in the Sa Carneiro government and the Democratic Alliance held prominent posts in the fascist regime and in the colonial administration--was giving active solidarity to the Portuguese people's antifascist resistance and firmly denouncing on the international stage the crimes of Portuguese fascism and colonialism.

3. Judging by the time chosen and by the concerted means of manipulating public opinion which are being used, everything indicates that this stance on the part of the cabinet constitutes essentially a coldly conceived pretext for unleashing a propaganda operation and a diversionary maneuver, with the clear aim of making people forget the scandals in which the government and its head are bemired.

By not hesitating to resort to irresponsible stances in the field of foreign policy the government clearly shows the extent of its base methods and reveals its despair and anxiety.

4. Despite the manipulation of the state-owned news media which they are practicing, the fact is that Sa Carneiro, the Popular Democratic Party [former name of Social Democratic Party]/Social Democratic Center Party government and the Democratic Alliance together will not succeed in escaping the severe judgment which democratic opinion in the country is forming of their policy of corruption, illegality and subversion.

5. No diversionary maneuver will be able to prevent the Assembly of the Republic's Standing Committee meeting on 25 August on the initiative of the parties representing the majority of the electorate, with a view toward calling a special session of that state body to debate the extremely grave accusations leveled against the prime minister and the Democratic Alliance government.

6. No propaganda operation, based on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, supported by reactionary centers of deception and falsification, will be able to evade or eliminate the national demand to see that Sa Carneiro's responsibilities in frauds and irregularities perpetrated against the public interests themselves are fully investigated, and to see a situation which is a crying affront to the state's dignity and to the democratic institutions' prestige totally eliminated.

7. It is not provocative and diversionary maneuvers which will save the government from the people's judgment through the voting in the coming elections. The reactionary alliance is heading inexorably toward defeat.

PCP URGES DEBATE, CENSURE MOTION ON SA CARNEIRO GOVERNMENT

LD041630 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Reports on PCP Information and Propaganda Section 26 August note]

[Text] 1. In desperately opposing, at the meeting of the Assembly of the Republic's Standing Committee, the calling of a plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic, with a view toward holding a parliamentary enquiry and debating a motion of censure against the government, the Democratic Alliance has once more demonstrated that it is a body alien to the system originating from 25 April [1974], to the extent of deeming itself threatened by the very functioning of the democratic institutions.

2. The meeting of the Assembly of the Republic's Standing Committee demonstrated the enormous embarrassment and glaring difficulties of the prime minister, the government and the Democratic Alliance in countering to the slightest extent any serious explanation to the grave and documented accusations of involvement in a financial scandal leveled against the prime minister.

When cited by representatives of the PCP and the PS, these specific accusations were not refuted by the Democratic Alliance deputies, who at no time and in no way called into question the documents which indicate that frauds and irregularities took place.

3. The rejection by the government coalition of a parliamentary enquiry is the best proof that the prime minister, the government and the Democratic Alliance are avoiding accounting to the country and the institutions by every possible means, their fear of talking about the scandal being so great that even a deputy's innocent proposal of a meeting between members of the standing committee and the prime miniter met with keen opposition on the latter's part and a refusal to give any explanation before the elections.

National public opinion rightly cannot fail to interpret the rejection of the parliamentary enquiry caused by the prime minister, the government and the Democratic Alliance as an indirect but clear admission of guilt.

4. In addition, in rejecting the PCP's proposal of calling a plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic with a view to debating and voting on a motion of censure against the government--undeniably justified by its despotic, unlawful and subversive conduct--the Democratic Alliance parties once more made clear their contempt for the system and for the democratic institutions, the hypocritical nature of their declarations of attachment to democracy and their undisguisable plans and aspirations to govern as a dictatorship.

Defeated with respect to the Portuguese people's opinion and without a secure majority in the Assembly of the Republic, the Democratic Alliance was afraid for the second time that the PCP's motion of censure would give institutional expression to the national demand for the Sa Carneiro government's dismissal.

5. The government and the Democratic Alliance fear truth because their policy requires lying. They fear democratic debate because only manipulation and the policy of silence and the gag give them relative security. They fear the functioning of the democratic institutions because they dream of a unity guaranteed by arbitrariness, coercion and unlawfulness.

The dismissal of the Sa Carneiro government remains a democratic and patriotic aim of the first magnitude to safeguard the Portuguese people's interests, defend the democratic system and citizens' rights and freedoms and fully guarantee the integrity and democratic nature of the coming elections.

REACTION TO POLISH STRIKE COMPARED TO EVENTS IN WEST

LD031147 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "Poland: What Concern?"]

[Text] The strike movement in Poland has served to demonstrate a truly curious fact: The bourgeoisie and its organs, parties and various organizations throughout the world and here also harbor the deepest concern about the living standard, freedoms and fate of the workers and all the working people of Poland and, in general, about the workers of the socialist community, while, at the same time, they have a well-known tendency to disregard the interests, demands and most elementary rights of the workers in their own countries.

Instances follow one another, from the United States, where human rights are so "scrupulously respected" that even those who feel fascinated by capitalism, such as the much talked about case of the Cuban "heroes," are hastening to leave that "promised land," for the various EEC countries, which met in this connection, deciding (as if this decision did not exceed the bounds of the most elementary rules of international law) not to intervene. France is succeeding in concerning itself about the specter of repression in Poland, keenly desired by the entire capitalist world, while sending its navy against the striking fishermen. Italy states that it is prepared to respond to "requests for aid aimed at improving the Polish population's living conditions," when we are witnessing the deterioration of the Italian workers' living conditions, unemployment is increasing and the urgent problem of the development of southern Italy remains unchanged.

In our country there is the same type of reaction. The Social Democratic Party, now in power, which has headed a direct attack against the Portuguese people's revolutionary gains, is staunchly "supporting" the Polish workers and asserting that the events demonstrate that in the socialist countries "there is no trade union freedom, there is no right to strike, there is no political freedom, there is no religious freedom, there is no freedom of expression and information, there is no restoration of purchasing power for the workers," and so forth. In the opinion of the Socialist Party, which with its policy of de facto alliance with the right has prevented the creation of a democratic government in Portugal, the events in Poland mean the "bankruptcy" of socialism, with the belief that placing the strikes in the capitalist countries and the present strike movement in Poland on the same footing is a matter of "geography". The general workers union, whose splittist conduct in Portugal is well known, asserts that the present strike movement in Poland should help the "establishment in Poland of free and democratic trade unionism--an essential precondition for the existence of democracy."

If it is already strange in itself that capitalists of the entire world should concern themselves so much about the fate of the proletariat in the socialist countries, this concern appears even more ridiculous when it is noted that--despite the problems inherent in building the developed socialist society, despite the difficulties which arise, the deviations and the delays--Poland has in absolute terms a remarkable living standard, a highly developed economy with a high technological level, and, in relative terms, an impressive process of recovery from the state of destruction in which it found itself in the postwar period--a process which, as the facts demonstrate, is only possible under socialism.

A few random figures will illustrate this reality.

As far as the population's living standard is concerned: In the seventies the real increase in earnings exceeded 60 percent on the average; for instance, as far as home appliances is concerned and with respect to the wage-earning population, there is more than one radio per household, 95.9 percent of homes have a television set, 99.8 percent a washing machine, 91.4 percent a refrigerator, 86.7 percent a vacuum cleaner; in comparison with 1970, the construction of homes exceeded 210.4 percent in 1978. This does not take into account the free nature of education and health care and the insignificant cost of housing, transport, culture, vacations, and so forth.

This is a reality which presupposes the commitment of an entire people to building a society worthy of them.

So it is not to be believed that there is cause for the great concerns which seem to be overwhelming a bourgeoisie which is less mindful of the real difficulties which are being experienced, for instance, in our country, where everybody's ability to have 200 gm of meat per day is an ambition which nobody could envisage as an immediate possibility.

These facts do not mean that the problems are any less real. A people's needs are relative, and for those who have already achieved the Poles' high living standard, other concerns are posed.

And because these problems exist, some measures have in the meantime been proposed. Nobody has sent the navy to fire tear gas canisters. The response has been dialogue and discussion.

Because it has been acknowledged that there are obvious delays in making necessary decisions, the changes to be made in the state's economic and social policy are now being discussed in all the enterprises in the country. A new trade union law will be submitted for widespread discussion among the workers, with more effective defense of their interests being advocated. A government reshuffle has even been undertaken, appointing to responsible posts the comrades who had opportunely noticed the deviations which were increasing.

Gierek's words at the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee plenum were clear: "We desire a real increase in citizens' participation in decisions on matters concerning the enterprises, the cities, the countryside and the entire country"; "we must jointly extricate our country from the present crisis; we can improve many things and change others, gradually resolve the economic problems, develop democracy and enhance the atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation."

The Polish people will surmount their real problems. Problems which have nothing to do with those which seem to be of great concern to the bourgeoisie throughout the world. Problems of building socialism which for that very reason can and should be resolved jointly by all the workers, by their organizations and by the government.

HEAD OF CSCE DELEGATION DISCUSSES MOSCOW VISIT

LD300134 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Javier Ruperez, ambassador in chief of the Spanish delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, CSCE, left Paris early this afternoon bound for New York after his visit to Strasbourg and Moscow. Next Thursday Ruperez will begin talks in Washington with representatives of the State Department. During his stopover in Paris he was interviewed by Angel Gomez Fuentes:

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the latest attitude which the Soviet Union seems to be adopting toward the Madrid conference after the reticence which it has shown at times?

[Answer] It seems that what the Soviet representatives are saying at the moment is highly favorable to the holding of the conference which naturally does not mean that all the points which the Soviets uphold necessarily coincide with our points of view and with those of the Western countries.

[Question] Yet public opinion thinks that it is hypocritical for the Soviet Union to attend a conference whose final objective is detente while it has invaded Afghanistan. What is the feeling in Moscow at the moment with regard to this problem?

[Answer] The subject of Afghanistan is indeed a serious one in the context of the conference, in the context of the whole international scene. What we should all undertake as a political--almost moral--reflection is to see whether the punishment is worth their absence or, on the contrary, whether it is better to continue a dialogue which might save us from catastrophic situations. I think that the conference will move between those two extremes, those two limits. I firmly believe that it will be like that, always bearing in mind Afghanistan--the conference cannot be held as though nothing had happened. But, on the other hand, it will try to go beyond this to a deepening of dialogue and understanding which, as far as possible and in the future [words indistinct] (are brought about by these things).

[Question] What reactions have there been in Moscow with regard to the events in Poland, reactions at perhaps a time of (irritation) among the Soviet leaders?

[Answer] Naturally I did not raise the subject of Poland in Moscow. In any case, I think that if the subject is going to be raised anywhere it will be in Warsaw, where it has to be raised. It is a subject which causes some concern in some places, but which at the moment is still a purely internal affair which could induce or produce a series of thoughts on the subject, but which is a purely internal affair and which I hope will continue to be so. [end recording]

POLITICAL, LABOR GROUPS WELCOME AGREEMENTS IN POLAND

PSOE, PCE, Statements

LD012352 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Reactions to the events in Poland: First, we have a note from the general press office of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE]: The agreement won by the Polish workers from the communist government of Poland is the first triumph of the Polish labor movement in its struggle for socialism and freedom, says the communique from the PSOE.

There was also a remark from the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], Santiago Carrillo: I think, said Carrillo, that the events in Poland confirm the Eurocommunist thesis on the need for socialism to be an effective extension of democracy and not a restriction of it.

CCOO Communique

LD011540 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the labor conflict in Poland and the solution allowing a return to work, the Trades Union Confederation of the Workers Commissions [CCOO] has issued a communique saying that the agreements reached between the workers and the government represent a triumph for the workers and the policy of discussion and dialogue developed by both parties. For the Workers Commissions, the economic and social claims of the Polish workers have political connotations involving a strengthening of democracy. The workers commissions, the communique continues, takes the position that trade union pluralism or unity, with autonomy and independence from the government or the party, is a question to be decided exclusively by the Polish workers, but, for the Workers Commissions, the new situation in Poland gives greater union power. The Spanish union concludes by saying that the behavior of everyone concerned has allowed a solution to be found within the framework of socialist Poland to the contradictions existing in the economic and social context, which opens up new perspectives for the development of socialism.

GRAPO CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING GENERAL

LD050856 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Summary] The Madrid daily EL PAIS received an anonymous letter yesterday in which GRAPO [First of October Armed Revolutionary Group] claimed responsibility for the killing in Barcelona of Brigadier General Briz Armengol. The letter adds that after a necessary period of consolidation and preparation, GRAPO has resumed its operations.

Meanwhile, police in Barcelona investigating the killing believe that the three leaders of GRAPO who escaped from Zamora Prison last December did not take part in the attack, although it is possible that they are in Barcelona and masterminded the operation.

POLAND CANCELS TUC VISIT, DELEGATION STILL PLANS TO GO

LD041334 London BCC Television Network in English 1245 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Next week's TUC [Trades Union Congress] visit to Poland has been canceled by the Polish authorities. Instead they've been offered a 1-day visit later this month. The proposed visit, when the TUC delegation would be guests of the official Polish unions, had caused major controversy after the fight by Polish workers to establish their own independent unions. But yesterday all seemed settled when TUC delegates at Brighton gave their overwhelming support for the visit to go ahead. Now, though, the Poles say that they are too busy preparing new legislation to have the TUC there for a week. [Correspondent Tim Sebastian reports from Warsaw:

[begin recording] This morning the British Embassy here was seeking urgent clarification from the TUC about whether they were coming at all. Until yesterday's debate at the congress in Brighton, it has been assumed that the trip was off. Officials at the Polish Central Trade Union Organization confirmed they'd canceled it because they were too busy preparing new legislation. A spokesman said the TUC has been invited to Warsaw instead for a day of consultation. If they want that, they can have it, he said, we are still waiting for an answer from them. Asked about the proposed week-long visit, he added: Plans have changed. It is we who are organizing their trip, not they themselves.

There seems little doubt that the 5-day projected tour which would have included the Baltic Coast and the industrial south would be considered highly inconvenient. At the moment lengthy and complex discussions are in progress to implement the new union reforms agreed after the crippling strike by Baltic workers. Already many factories throughout the country are deciding which unions they want to belong to, and the competition for supremacy is well underway. [end recording]

There has been strong reaction from the TUC itself. They say they are going for their week-long visit on Monday anyway. But David Basnett, who's heading the TUC group, told Martin Adeney in Brighton a few minutes ago that he didn't know if the Poles had called off the trip:

[Begin recording] [Basnett] Well, my reaction will be more certain when I know that the Polish TUC have done that. I would expect them to contact us. But if it is so, and clearly if you got reports there's a possibility that being so, all I can say is that we've got tickets to go to Poland and that we've got hotel rooms booked and we'll go. If there are problems facing the Poles--and obviously drafting new legislation they have a lot to do--we can discuss it in the light of the situation in Poland. I must also say that as I made clear in the debate yesterday, we want to go later on in the year to look at things more closely, when they're settled down. And indeed, when they've got more time, we have more time to talk to all the people involved.

[Adeney] So you are saying you will go regardless whether the Poles can see you or not?

[Basnett] I'm saying that we'll go and discuss the situation with the Poles, yes.

[Adeney] You'll be going next week?

[Basnett] Yes, yes.

[Adeney] On Monday?

[Basnett] Yes. [end recording]

DAILY TELEGRAPH CRITICISM

LD041147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Sep 80 p 16

[Editorial: Looking the Other Way"]

[Text] Thirty-five years after the Soviet armies imposed socialist dictatorship on nine neighbouring countries destroying any vestige of free trade unionism, the TUC leadership, so vocal in defence of trade union rights in other parts of the world, has reluctantly, under pressure from the media and its own dissidents, admitted the absence of free trade unionism in Poland and recognized its right to exist, but only after the Polish Government had already done so. The TUC General Council has not gone so far as to condemn the previously existing state of affairs. Indeed, after having remained silent during this critical period in Polish history, unlike many other European trade unions, it now adds insult to injury by offering to "assist a positive outcome" during a junket as guests of the very puppet unions against whom Polish workers were striking no less than against their government.

The TUC General Council neglected to comment on the lack of trade union rights in the other Soviet satellites, the Soviet Union itself and other communist states with whose "yellow unions"--its own word in like circumstances--it regularly met fraternally. The prejudice, double standards and sheer pandering to its pro-Soviet minority only stores up trouble for itself. It would have done better to heed Mr Callaghan's forecast that the struggle for freedom would spread from Poland to the rest of the Soviet bloc. Instead it waits on events. This is a reminder of how far the British trade union movement has travelled in our lifetime. The only credible excuse it could dredge up was that Lord Carrington explicitly refrained from commenting on Poland's internal affairs. That is for the Foreign Office to explain.

THATCHER URGES DEFENSE INDUSTRY TO INCREASE EXPORTS

LD041151 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Sep 80 p 2

[James Wightman report: 'Arms Export Drive Urged by Thatcher"]

[Text] The prime minister tried last night to encourage defence equipment manufacturers to increase export sales.

Stating that sales this year would earn 1,200 million pounds in foreign currency and paying tribute to those who earned it, Mrs Thatcher added: "But it is not enough."

She stated that the procurement budget of government and the skills of the industry could, if used together to the best advantage, bring the country far larger sums, greater benefits both to the armed services and industries and more jobs.

The prime minister was addressing the Farnborough Air Show dinner in London.

Mrs Thatcher suggested that the aerospace industry could become more efficient and to spread the cost of reserach and development over longer periods.

Her message was that it might help to make prices more attractive and British industry more competitive, thereby reducing the needs for weaponry to be bought from overseas.

"First we must ensure that whenever possible the requirements for all of the Ministry of Defence are met in a way which is compatible with the needs of industry.

I DHIMOKRATIKI CLAIMS DIKO TO LOSE ASSEMBLY MAJORITY

NC011340 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] DIKO [Democratic Party] will definitely lose its absolute majority in the House of Representatives. This is so because four of its house members will leave the DIKO parliamentary group, while two others intend to do likewise and are favoring the idea of submitting a statement that they will function as independents.

The four house members who will definitely leave DIKO--this has been clearly confirmed in a statement to I DHIMOKRATIKI by PEK [Pan Agrarian Union of Cyprus] Secretary General Andreas Yiangou--are the deputies who represent this organization in DIKO (Andreas Yiangou and Ir Dhimosthenous, who are directly connected with PEK, and A. Toumazis and Zakh Toulouris who are indirectly connected).

Mr Andreas Yiangou, who was asked about this report, said simply "no comment." However, he later confirmed the report but declined to disclose anything about the future intentions of the team.

In any case, according to confirmed reports, the next definite step to follow the withdrawal of the DIKO house members will be the complete disassociation of PEK's responsibilities from those of the president and his government. This will be done by means of a public statement.

In this connection, a spokesman for the PEK team has stated that it will be stressed that PEK does not intend to deviate from the Makarios line or the line of unity with the democratic, patriotic forces. It has also been stated that the house members who will withdraw from DIKO will not join any other party but they will closely cooperate with progressive forces which identify themselves with the Makarios line and the people's rights.

As for the other two house members, they have disclosed that they will first notify President Kiprianou about their intention and then they will submit a pertinent statement to the house.

However, irrespective of this, with the withdrawal of the four house members the DIKO parliamentary strength will drop from 19 deputies to 15; it will not have an overall majority.

NEW RIGHTWING TURKISH CYPRIOT PARTY FORMED

NC032147 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Nicosia--It has been learned that a new political party known as Turkish Path [Turk Yolu] has been established in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. This new party is reported to be under the direction of the Nationalist Action Party.

Mehmet Cumali, a Turkish Cypriot who resides in Famagusta, is the founding president of the party. It is argued that a large number of the party founders are Turkish refugees. The emblem of the Turkish Path Party is comprised of the sun and six red stars around it, one of which symbolizes the unredeemed Southern Cyprus.

With the formation of the Turkish Path Party, there are now four rightist and four leftist political parties in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The rightist parties are: National Unity Party, Reform and Welfare Party, Turkish Unity Party, and the Turkish Path Party. The leftist political parties are: Republican Turkish Party, Communal Liberation Party, Populist Party, and the Democratic People's Party.

MINISTERS CITE PROBLEMS IN SOVIET COMMERICAL RELATIONS

AT301319 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has stopped buying Greek products despite the special commitments it has undertaken and the agreements it has signed. Responsible ministers affirm that there are no problems in relations with the Soviet Union but exclude the subject of commerical exchanges which show a deficit against Greece ($216 million in 1979).

It also seems that the alumina production unit--to be built in Greece with the cooperation of the Soviet Union--will not be established unless it has been guaranteed, through a long-term contract, that the Soviets will absorb at least two-thirds of the production (400,000 tons). This condition apparently is being set by the Greek Government which, at the same time, is trying to persuade the Soviet Union to resume purchases of Greek products (raisins, lemons, organes, cereals, thread, etc.).

Yesterday Minister of Coordination I. Boutos said that discussions with the Soviets on establishing an alumina production plant in Greece are still in the preliminary stages and that, during the upcoming meeting of two technical teams in Moscow, the content of a technical-economic study will be defined--on the basis of facts to be supplied by the Greek side--on the quantity and quality of available bauxite.

For his part Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis confirmed that Greek-Soviet relations are developing smoothly and that agreements which have been signed between the two countries are being adhered to. Mitsotakis added that, in any case, problems exist for which efforts are being made for settlement--for instance, the deficit in the balance of trade against Greece. Deputy Minister of Commerce Tataridhis will seek settlement of this issue when he next goes to Moscow.

SHIFT IN PASOK TOWARD SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MODELS NOTED

AT041245 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 4 Sep 80 p 4

["In-Depth" analysis by Alexandros Velios: "Causes and Relativity in Pasok's Crises"]

[Text] The sixth anniversary of PASOK's founding was recently crowned by yet another internal crisis which--naturally not coincidentally--broke out at a moment which is politically vital to it because of the start of the final stretch of PASOK's progress, which the movement likes to describe as "progress toward authority." Developments themselves were as eloquent as their coincidence in time--provided that their examination is undertaken with wisdom and not with fanfares (of an untimely triumph-mongering).

It is a fact that during these past six years of its existence PASOK followed an electorally successful course, going so far as to nearly monopolize socialism in Greece while it simultaneously attempts to establish itself--particularly with its recent initiatives--as a socialist party within Europe.

Electoral success, however, is not a certain or complete criterion of a party's success. Today, as on the first day of its founding, PASOK suffers from pressing ideological and organizational problems which specifically cancel out the picture of success which it attempts to project outward.

These problems are related to a fundamental weakness which was in itself the result of the original form of "self-organization" pursued by PASOK. This facilitated the entry into the movement of conflicting elements (ideologically and politically). Their assimilation was impossible. This was the cause of the repeated crises which PASOK endured during these past six years of its existence.

"Everyone who joined the movement during the first two years," a leading PASOK personality recently said, "viewed the movement from his own particular viewpoint. Originally the party was an amalgam of centrists, social democrats, Trotskiyites, disgrantled communists and homeless elements. A cleansing was necessary if the movement was to be established."

How was this cleansing prepared? The very handling of the repeated crises by the leadership provides a relief picture of another PASOK weakness. This consists of the organization's "peculiar" function. It is inherent in: the absence of democratic processes; the unilateral adoption of decisions "from above"; the sovereign role of the leader; and the lack of fundamental influence upon the leadership by the base. (certain recent efforts to make base organizations more democratic, undertaken in the last few years, did not proceed beyond the level of nomarchy committees with the result that central organs obviously predominate.)

It is obvious that if a complete democratic process and a firm organizational structure had existed then "absorbtion" of differing viewpoints would have been possible thus establishing and preserving a certain balance without crises within the movement.

As it has become common knowledge--and the recent Thessaloniki crisis only confirms this--it was impossible to reach this balance with the result that PASOK is shaken "along its course" by repeated crises which unavoidably always end in "self-purging" through the expulsion of members.

The historic background to these crises only confirms, in a spectacular way, the above conclusions.

"Social Democrats" and "Trotskiyites"

Less than one year after its founding, in June 1975, we have the expulsion of a large number (around 30) of central committee members as well as of hundreds of leading members under the charge of "social democratic" leanings. Among them were leading personalities of "democratic defense" (V. Filias, S. Karayiorgos, A. Stangas) and of the "panhellenic liberation movement," PAK, (Amalia Fleming, Melina Merkouri, D. Rokkofilios, K. Nikolaou, in order to mention only those who subsequently returned to the movement.)

The essence of their agreement was the lack of internal party democratic processes and the disregard of central party organs by the leadership. These reason encouraged leading personalities of different origins and beliefs to unite their efforts in the same direction, even resorting to a public denunciation (July-August 1975.) The expelled personalities from "democratic defense" subsequently formed the "socialist progress" group of that time.

The resignation of another 15 members of the Central Committee in September 1975 was the sequel to the same crisis.

Less than one year later, in the spring of 1976, the "sword of vengeance" changed direction. We have a broad purge of the party from the "Trotskiyite faction" (the so called "accessionists" or the organizations of lateral interconnections.) The purge affected several dozen primarily medium to small personalities.

A few months later, in September 1976, a new list of senior personalities was expelled (the group described as the "3 September" group) under the same charges.

In conclusion, in December 1976, the purge included several dozen members of PASOK's university student organization as well as the secretary of the youth movement.

It is characteristic that these repeated internal party explosions did not result in any cut in PASOK's electoral strength. This chain of crises, however, terminated with the convening of the first Panhellenic Conference (March 1977) which elected the current Central Committee. Since that time, until today, only siolated incidents were dealt with by the party's leadership.

Electoral Improvement and Deadlocks

It remains a fact that today the electoral rise of PASOK is not accompanied by a perceptible and simultaneous improvement of its organizational (and at the same time ideological) homogeny. It is also characteristic that despite the much advertized "mass conversion" of the movement the number of PASOK's registered members remains small in comparison to foreign models (its is not over 35,000 to 40,000).

At the same time, however, the prospect of elections (and the expectation of authority) has intensified ideological differentiation within the party. More specifically: During the intensified effort for the improvement of electoral strength there was a discernible trend toward the right favored by the centrist or center-originated personalities (with the parliamentary group as the main spearhead,) which, however, is radically opposed by the organized members of the (Marxist) leftwing. This trend by PASOK was specifically expressed through rapprochement with the European socialist parties; through "acceptance" of the reality of the EEC (possibly of NATO tomorrow?) through advoidance of frontal confrontations with the government.

In other words there is an obvious turn by PASOK toward social democratic models which is considered by its leftwing as a deviation from the declared "purely socialist" principles of the party.

At this moment it would be rather irresponsible to venture a sure forecast of the extent and repercussions of the Thessaloniki developments. It is most probable that the specter of elections will prevent any considerable disruption or spectacular crisis within PASOK. It is easy to state that the prospect of an election success and even of authority will retard any aggressive presentation of radical positions and diametrically opposed differences within it.

One, however, cannot say the same thing in the eventuality of a success or failure to reach authority in the next election which, it is certain, will have a catalytic influence upon the form and direction which the internal dispute may take.

Over and above any election success which PASOK will or will not have; over and above any sequel which the Thessaloniki developments will or will not have, it is certain that the severest "test" to its political maturity, as well as to its attainment of a complete ideological identity, will consist of whether PASOK will be able to overcome its internal problems through amalgamation and unifying processes--in other processes which are dimetrically opposed to those in existence today--in order to solve the deadlock which exists.

BRIEFS

EDA LEADER TO BUCHAREST--EDA [United Democratic Left] Chairman Ilion left for Bucharest today at the invitation of Romanian President Ceausescu. He was seen off at the airport by the Romanian ambassador in Athens, Mr Brad. [Text] [Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1800 GMT 21 Aug 80 NC]

DEMIREL ANNOUNCES HE WILL NOT REQUEST CONFIDENCE VOTE

TA041537 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at 1100 today. Demirel made a statement to journalists at the end of the 3-hour meeting. In reply to a question about whether the government will request a vote of confidence following the interpellation motion submitted against Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, Demirel said:

[Begin recording] This is not possible. Such a thing is not possible. There is an interpellation which is being conducted in accordance with article 89 of the constitution. This is being conducted according to a certain procedure which does not depend on us. There is also the matter of a request for a vote of confidence submitted by the government in accordance with article 104 of the constitution. These two things should not be confused. At this moment, I will not tell you anything about what the government will do. [end recording]

Replying to another question concerning the criticism leveled against the government by the government by the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is], the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] I consider the style of such criticism harsh. The statement that the government has turned its back on labor problems has exceeded its purpose. The government has been dealing with workers' problems before all the problems facing it and is still dealing with them. The government has to pay out a total of a million Turkish liras for seniority compensation and of this amout 4-5 million liras were already due when our government assumed office. In addition, six of the eight issues requested by Turk-Is have been fulfilled. Therefore, the statement was probably made as a result of worries. Moreover, labor tranquillity is very important for Turkey's future. While Turkey is struggling desperately for money and production on the one hand, it is being confronted with strikes, which could totally paralyse its industry, on the other hand. Turkey, which exports $5 million worth of glass every month, is now being forced to import glass. This country belongs to all of us. There are no glass bottles for medicines because glass factories are closed due to strikes. The price of 1 square meter of window glass has increased from 300-400 liras to 1,400 liras.

In other words, it is meaningless to discuss the issue in a one-sided manner. Workers rights--yes; paying the worker for his toils--yes. It is our--above anyone else's--duty to protect these rights. However, apart from the workers, we are faced with the needs of millions of citizens. Furthermore, strike postponement is not handled arbitrarily. The cases which require a postponement of strikes are determined by law. It is erroneous to present the postponement of strikes as a shameful act. It is a government's right as well as its duty to postpone strikes. Should we allow everything to be paralyzed in Turkey? Then they would ask why is everything paralyzed? They would ask us why we did not exercise our authority. No one should complain because authority is being exercised. [end recording]

VISSERLING DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT

TA041846 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The agreement updating the 1966 social security agreement between Turkey and the Netherlands was ceremoniously signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw.

In a statement at the signing ceremony, Erkmen said that the Turkish workers employed in the Netherlands act as a bridgehead in developing the lively relations between the two countries.

In his statement, Van der Klaauw noted that the agreement will contribute to the development of bilateral relations as well as expanding the social rights of Turkish workers employed in the Netherlands.

According to the agreement, the workers' time of employment connected to the social security organization, the social security association relating to tradesmen, artisans and independent workers and the fund for retired persons will be added to their time of employment in the Netherlands. In addition, dependents of Turkish workers who benefit from unemployment insurance in the Netherlands will be eligible for medical aid. The agreement also stipulates measures regarding workers who receive child allowances from Dutch authorities for their children in Turkey but who fail to send this amount to Turkey.

After the signing ceremony, the Turkish and Dutch foreign ministers made statements on the official talks they held today. Van der Klaauw said that Turkish-EEC relations as well as international issues were discussed during the talks. He also noted that Erkmen briefed him on Cyprus developments. In his statement, Erkmen said that agreement was reached to further develop the cooperation between the two countries in various fields. Pointing out that Turkey and the Netherlands have the possibility for cooperation with a third country, Erkmen said that Dutch economy ministry officials will, in the near future, arrive in Turkey to hold technical contacts on these subjects. Erkmen added that agreement was also reached on maintaining mutual contacts between Turkish and Dutch businessmen and that work will be conducted to develop cooperation in agricultural.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel received the Dutch minister in his office at the parliament at 1630. Erkmen also attended the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour. Van der Klaauw will go to Istanbul tomorrow and leave Turkey on Sunday.

BLACK SEA DELINEATION SYSTEM WITH USSR IMPLEMENTED

TA050530 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The delineation system between Turkey and the Soviet Union in the Black Sea has gone into effect. Two lighthouses were built for this purpose. One was built by Turkey on the shore and another one by the Soviet Union at a distance of some 350m from the shore. A ceremony was held in Batum today to mark the occasion. A Turkish delegation headed by Ambassador Asaf Inhan participated in the ceremony. A ceremony will be held in Sarp tomorrow for the inauguration of the lighthouse in the Turkish region. Turkish and Soviet delegations will meet in Tiflis on 6 September to sign the final documents regarding the delineation system.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE COMMANDER TO U.S.--Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya left for the United States today. Sahinkaya will be the official guest of U.S. Air Force Commander Gen Allen. During his visit to the United States, Sahinkaya will conduct studies of the air forces of the two countries. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80 TA]

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--The acting president received the Australian ambassador to Ankara, Roy Peachey, at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100 today. Peachey, who has been appointed to another post, paid Caglayangil a farewell visit. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 80 TA]

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON POLAND, MIDEAST, U.S. HOSTAGES

LD062342 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dortmund, 6 Sep, (DPA)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky spoke out in favor of aid for Poland at the Deutschland meeting of the SPD in Dortmund's Westphalia Park on Saturday. "We must see to it that our governments help the Polish people and also the Polish Government overcome the current economic difficulties." However "unpleasant" the events in Afghanistan, Kreisky assessed the development "in another country neighboring the Soviet Union all the more pleasant." He expressed his confidence that the agreement achieved in Poland," provided it is realized," will have "beneficial consequences for the Polish workers and the entire Polish people."

The Austrian chancellor expressed satisfaction that the events in Poland had taken place without clashes and without outside pressure. Behind this "had obviously been the spirit of Helsinki." Without the agreements of Helsinki there would not have been, in Kreisky's view, this degree of restraint. Hence, Kreisky emphasized the special significance of the Helsinki followup conference in Madrid. Irrespective of the American presidential elections, it had a special task since the world situation is particularly unclear and threatening. It should not be allowed to become a "maze of false rhetoric."

Kreisky expressed the view that in the Middle East the rights of the Palestinian people and of Israel can be reconciled, and "that the one does not exclude the other." He expressed the hope that the Israeli Labor Party would "again win influence" and that the trend "rather peace today then in the distant future" would gain the upper hand.

The Austrian chancellor appealed to the new parliament and the president in Iran to solve the problem of the American hostages. The Social Democrats can understand that the Iranian people had revolted, that they wanted to shape their own development without outside interference. A solution of the hostage problem will make it "much easier" for the Social Democrats to stand by Iran.

Kreisky said that unlike "Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss," who had interfered in the Austrian election campaign, he did not wish to interfere in German domestic politics.

USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PATOLICHEV POSTPONES VISIT

AU041652 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Sep 80 P 9

[Text] Vienna--Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev has postponed his official visit to Austria that was scheduled for next week. For that reason, the long-term cooperation agreement to be valid until 1990 will not be signed for the time being. However, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Zhuravlev will come to Austria on the occasion of the Vienna fall fair, and Pitovranov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will arrive in Austria as early as today. So far it is not known when Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev will pay his visit to Austria. Informed quarters expect him to come in mid-October. Moreover, there is the prospect of a visit by USSR Premier Kosygin, but the date is still undecided.

LEADERS ON CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN POLAND

LD061142 Hamburg DPA in German 1102 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dortmund/Bonn, 6 Sep (DRA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has intimated that the policy of peace and detente must continue regardless of the change in leadership in Poland. At an SPD Deutschland meeting in Dortmund, Schdmit this morning did not deal directly with the latest developments in Poland but stressed that the policy of peace has to continue, no matter who governs in the neighboring countries. "It is the peoples who have to get along with one another."

With reference to the current developments in Poland a government spokesman in Bonn today stated that personnel policy changes are an "internal Polish affair." There is no reason for the Federal Government to comment on these changes.

Genscher Remarks

LD061636 Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bielefeld, 6 Sep (DPA)--FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister, at an FDP election rally in Bielefeld, has called for circumspection regarding developments in Poland. Genscher said that strident speeches and political dogmatism are of little use to the people in Poland who want a little bit more freedom and better living conditions. According to a party spokesman Genscher warned against turning the events in Poland into an election campaign topic and leaving behind the joint Western policy of political restraint and practical economic aid through exaggerated reactions.

The FDP chairman said that the People's Republic of Poland was still dealing with solving its grave problems. Anyone interested in a solution for the people in Poland ought to show the same degree of responsibility which the Polish workers and the Polish Catholic Church had so impressively shown. Concerning the change of leadership in Poland, Genscher said: "The Federal Republic does not interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland. We resolutely reject any claims to the contrary and appeal to all other states to exercise the same degree of restraint as we."

OFFICIALS REJECT CLAIMS OF INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

Schmidt Interview

LD071036 Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has firmly rejected claims by the Soviet media that the West has interfered in Poland. What the Soviet media have written was "massively aggressive, especially toward the West," the chancellor said in a Deutschlandfunk interview on Sunday.

Furthermore, it is not restraint if a state does not interfere in the internal affairs of another, but the norm, prescribed by international law. "The Soviet leadership," Schmidt said, "surely knows that through the military incursion into Afghanistan and the continuing fighting it has exposed itself to the danger of worldwide isolation." It would certainly be difficult to stomach if it now had to face similar charges on another count. However, the chancellor added: "We have no indications whether somebody in Moscow has played with such ideas."

In the chancellor's opinion the process launched in Poland will take a lot of time to be completed. In the economic sector Poland needs outside help. The Federal Republic is interested in the well-being of the Polish national economy. The better off the Poles are the smaller the danger of international complications. Once again the chancellor rejected the idea of tying credits to political conditions.

Genscher Denial

LD071032 Hamburg DPA in German 0951 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Baden-Baden, 7 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has sharply rejected charges made against the Federal Republic that it has interfered in Polish affairs. "Anyone making such charges ought to realize that he thus contributes toward poisoning the political climate in Europe," Genscher said in a Southwest Radio Baden-Baden interview on Sunday. Genscher proceeds from the premise that Polish foreign policy will remain unaffected by the change in government leadership. Poland is currently going through a difficult period, which should persuade all states to express themselves with great restraint on those events and to look for opportunities to help Poland in solving its economic problems.

German-American relations are in good shape and are based on the awareness that NATO is more than a military alliance of the old type, the federal foreign minister continued In assessing all important international questions the Federal Government is in full agreement with the American Government.

Formal Protest

LD051210 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn: The Federal Government has formally and vigorously rejected the GDR's massive accusations about alleged interference by the Federal Republic in the events in Poland. Government Spokesman Boelling disclosed in Bonn today that the chancellor's office had yesterday sharply protested to embassy counsellor Hans Schindler of the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn, against the "slanderous attacks" directed by the main SED paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND against political personages in the Federal Republic, including Federal President Carstens, and against the media. Schindler who is deputy to the GDR's permanent representative Ewald Moldt, had been summoned to the chancellor's office.

According to Boelling the Federal Government is of the opinion that as regards both their form and content such attacks are contrary to efforts for continuing detente which are the avowed aim of the GDR Government also. In connection with the Western interest in the events in Poland and possible Western aid, the SED paper spoke of "anti-Polish wolves in sheep's clothing" and of "impudent interference" by Western politicians and media and accused prominent politicians in the Federal Republic of "peace-endangering machinations." Boelling pointed out that the Federal Government had observed the utmost restraint concerning events in Poland. Chancellor Schmidt has repeatedly stated, during the past few days as well, that the events are Poland's own internal affair. Clearly aiming at official Soviet commentaries as well, the government spokesman strongly rejected attempts "by third parties to strain the good German-Polish relations."

According to Boelling the Federal Government proceeds from the premise that SED chief Erich Honecker's recent remarks at the Leipzig Fair about the GDR's continuing interest in the further normalization of relations with the Federal Republic continue to hold good. The Federal Government also intends to persist in its efforts for sensible cooperation with the GDR.

BOELLING NOT EXPECTING CAMPAIGN AGAINST QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

LD061040 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, (DPA)--In spite of recent criticism in the Eastern press in connection with the Quadripartite agreement on Berlin, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling does not expect a campaign against the agreement. In a BERLINER MORGENPOST interview (7 September edition) Boelling said that Bonn has supplied neither grounds nor pretexts for action of this kind, nor should it be in the interest of the other side to jeopardize the solid progress of the agreement on Berlin.

The government spokesman added that the Federal Government and every opposition politician endowed with common sense knew "that this agreement must not be misused as a trampoline. As far as we are concerned, we are not going to stir things up, as Herbert Wehner once vividly put it. Berlin must not in the future become an arena for political prizefighters."

Boelling also pointed out that the Federal Government had vigorously rejected the "uncouth and polemical attacks" by the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on the federal president and the "unsubstantiated accusations" against the media in the Federal Republic.

Boelling again stressed that despite the postponement of the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, "normal working contacts" between Bonn and East Berlin are continuing.

NEW DATE OF SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING DISPUTED

LD051534 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Sep (DPA)--A Bonn government spokesman said in reference to an ADN report that the Federal Government adheres to its statement that a new date for the meeting between the chancellorand Honecker will be arranged at a suitable time. The Federal Government had said this on 22 August when the planned Schmidt-Honecker meeting was canceled on short notice.

Following the cancellation of this meeting on account of the political effects of the unrest in Poland on the GDR, the chancellor's assessment became known, according to which his meeting with Honecker would not come about this year and possibly not even next spring.

DER SPIEGEL Report

LD061710 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Hamburg, (DPA)--According to DER SPIEGEL, the meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR head of state and party Erich Honecker, which was canceled on short notice, will still take place this year at the request of the SED chief. The newspaper reports in its latest edition that Honecker has sent a private message to the chancellor saying that Schmidt would be welcome in December, despite the fact that the official East Berlin news agency ADN reported on Friday that Honecker did not expect a new date to be set soon.

According to DER SPIEGEL the venue for the meeting is the small island of Vilm, off Ruegen, where the GDR Government has a guesthouse. The choice of this secluded island indicates that Honecker is not eager to cause any spectacular ballyhoo on the sidelines when meeting the chancellor.

In reply to an enquiry concerning this report a government spokesman in Bonn pointed merely to the previous day's statement that as far as the Federal Government is concerned a new date for the meeting between the chancellor and Honecker will be arranged at a suitable time.

Statement by Spokesman

LD071808 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] No new date has yet been agreed upon for the postponed meeting between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker, a government spokesman said in Bonn in response to a report in tomorrow's DER SPIEGEL according to which Honecker had sent a private message to the chancellor indicating that Schmidt was welcome to visit the GDR in December. The Bonn government spokesman stressed today that the Federal Government still considers a meeting to be necessary, but the date must be regarded as appropriate by both sides.

Huonker Interview

DW051059 Stuttgart SUEDDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK Network in German 1710 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts from reporter Kreus interview in Bonn with Guenter Huonker, minister of state in the chancellor's office--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you have any concrete ideals--and did you perhaps discuss them with the chancellor already--as to a proper date [for the Schmidt-Honecker meeting]?

[Answer] The Federal Government has not made up its mind about it yet.

[Question] Does this mean that speculation that a meeting might take place before the elections is purely theoretical?

[Answer] This is purely speculation, and so it will remain. If you visualize the appointment book of the chancellor you can imagine that in the last few weeks just prior to the Bundestag elections he is totally booked up--which had been set up far in advance.

[Question] How should the international East-West situation, in which this meeting, after all, plays some role be assessed? What does PRAVDA's warning against disturbances, of an endurance test in Berlin, mean in this connection?

[Answer] I want to warn urgently against overrating this statement or this article by PRAVDA. It is not unusual at all for such or similar articles to appear in PRAVDA on the occasion of the anniversary of the quadripartite agreement. I see no cause at all to dramatize this or to draw from it any conclusions to the effect that this article indicates a worsening of relations between East and West. We proceed from the premise that the Quadripartite Agreement is being strictly observed and fully applied by both sides.

FRG STAND AT CSCE MADRID MEETING DETAILED

LD061348 Hamburg DPA in German 1241 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Sep (DPA)--The official Bonn view is that the process of detente in Europe must be continued despite Western displeasure at the Soviet march into Afghanistan.

Diplomatic sources stressed over the weekend that at the forthcoming followup security conference in Madrid there should be businesslike but unpolemic discussion of the topic of Afghanistan, without "a door being closed." Bonn agrees with the United States and the EC partners to a large extent on this.

The preliminary conference at the ambassadorial level which is to settle mainly procedural questions begins in Madrid on Tuesday. During the main conference which opens on 11 November in the Spanish capital, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher himself intends to explain Bonn's plans. He feels that as many counterparts as possible from the 35 participant states should follow his example and also go to Madrid.

Bonn's Objectives

LD070946 Hamburg DPA in German 0505 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government has set itself the following specific objectives for the CSCE conference:

1. In order to achieve a balanced conference equal attention ought to be given to all main areas of the Helsinki Final Act, the so-called three baskets. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emphasized in a Deutschlandfunk interview on Sunday that European security topics will naturally have a big part to play in Madrid. However, this should not mean brushing everything else aside. According to the chancellor it should be examined to what extent the declarations of intent of Helsinki have actually been realized and what still has has to be done.

2. The conference members should arrange militarily significant and politically binding confidence-building measures in Europea, giving a mandate for launching a pan-European disarmament conference. One important basis for this would be France's relevant proposal which has the advantage of including the whole of Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals," including the Soviet Union's European territories. Similar proposals have been made by the Eastern, especially the Polish, side.

Diplomatic circles believe that the European security conference has had a positive and stabilizing effect on East-West relations. No member has shown the intention to let this process of detente "run aground." Hence Bonn expects a further followup conference to take place in a few years' time, probably in 1983.

BUNDESTAG DELEGATION TO ATTEND EAST BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD051456 Hamburg DPA in German 1306 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin/Bonn (DPA)--A delegation of 19 members of the Bundestag will take part in the 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in East Berlin from 16-24 September. According to information from the Bundestag, this will be the first visit of a Bundestag delegation to the eastern part of Berlin. The invitation was issued by the interparliamentary group of the USSR. The Bundestag delegation will be led by West Berlin CDU Deputy Franz Amrehn.

BUNDESWEHR USES SOVIET TANKS FOR MUNITIONS TESTS

LD051532 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Hamburg--The Bundeswehr has tried out new types of ammunition on a Soviet tank, at a troop training area in the Federal Republic. DPA learned from a well-informed source today that the tank was a T-62, which was introduced into the Soviet Army at the beginning of the Sixties.

A report in HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT that the most modern Soviet tank, the T-72, has been temporarily in the hands of the Bundeswehr was emphatically denied. The Hamburg paper also reported that the trial took place at the Munster Nord training area. It was also confirmed that the United States temporarily placed a Soviet BTR-152 armored troop carrier and a PT-76 reconnaissance tank at the disposal of the Bundeswehr for the trials. The Soviet equipment has meanwhile been returned to the U.S. Army.

It is not known how the United States obtained the Soviet tanks. According to information available to DPA it is certain that they were not captured in Afghanistan. The trials were necessary to enable the Bundeswehr to improve its antitank capability in view of the Eastern bloc's enormous superiority in tanks. The new types of ammunition are apparently intended for the Leopard II and the antitank helicopter.

It was also learned that up to 10,000 modern Soviet T-72 tanks are already stationed in the GDR. Some have already been introduced into the National People's Army. They have also been seen in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON MIDEAST

NC071111 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Exerpt] Paris, 7 Sep (AFP)--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived here today from Rome on the fourth stage of a European tour to detail Egypt's position on talk's with Israel and the Palestinian question. Mr Mubarak, who has also visited Bonn and London, and the Vatican, was accompanied by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Usamah al-Baz, a senior negotiator of the Camp David Middle East agreements Mr Mubarak will meet French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncet before visiting Austria on Wednesday and then Romania.

ALLEGED GDR SPY ARRESTED IN LILLE 19 AUGUST

LD061430 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Clarifications on the information given late this morning : The Territorial Security Directorate [DST] on 19 August arrested in Lille a former chief of staff of the East German Air Force, General Zorn. Well, he had arrived at the beginning of August on a tourist visa but in fact had come to spy. The DST found him in possession of military information regarding armored cars and antiarmored car weapons. Transferred immediately to Paris, the spy was sent before the prosecutor of our state security and is now detained in the Fleury Merogis prison.

BANGLADESH'S RAHMAN SEES 'GOOD PROGRESS' ON NUCLEAR DEAL

LD051437 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Aug-1 Sep 80 p 2

[Patrice de Beer report: "Bangladesh and France Have Signed a Draft Agreement on Nuclear Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The Bangladesh president's short "working visit" to France ended on Friday evening. After luncheon atthe Elysee followed by talks with Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the two presidents watched the signing of two bilateral agreements--a financial agreement and an agreement on nuclear cooperation. Secretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn is to visit Bangladesh before the end of the year. Gen Ziaur Rahman, with whom we met after his visit to the Elysee, stated that he is "very pleased with France's friendly attitude toward Bangladesh." He hopes that "as a result of better understanding, cooperation between the two countries can develop even further." He attaches great importance to the agreement on nuclear cooperation which, according to him, should make it impossible to build a nuclear power station at Ruppur in the country's northern region, "which suffers from a serious electricity shortage." "Details are being worked out and we are now making the necessary financial arrangements. We have made good progress and the question should be resolved in the near future," he added. He was referring to requests for credit made by Dacca in several Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, with a view to financing this project whose cost has been estimated at Fr400 million.

Common Interest in Indian Subcontinent

However, it has been noted in Paris that the agreement signed by the two countries is only a draft agreement which lays down conditions for such cooperation and also for exchanges of information and trainees, and that no decision has been made with respect to Ruppur. In addition, Bangladesh wants to build a research reactor. In conclusion, Gen Ziaur Rahman told us that his country and France have "similar" views on Afghanistan and Kampuchea and that he is "pleased to see that France is showing increasing interest in the Indian subcontinent." Let us recall that since the beginning of the year Mr Giscard d'Estaing has visited India, Mr Monory Sri Lanka and Mr Stirn Pakistan.

LEADERS ATTEND ATLANTIC TREATY ASSOCIATION SESSION

LD071054 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The 26th session of the Atlantic Treaty Association, ATA, ended in Funchal yesterday. It was attended, among others, by Joseph Luns, Sa Carneiro, Mario Soares, Freitas do Amaral and Amaro da Costa.

Here is a report from Funchal by Jorge Ventura :

The situation in Iran and the new rises in oil prices are among aspects of the international situation considered with a frown of concern in the final resolution released by the participants in the 26th session of the Atlantic Treaty Association here in Funchal. The ATA resolution also notes the growth of Soviet military power in certain nuclear spheres, a state of affairs, it adds, which must be balanced out through modernization of the West's military forces. At the same time ATA condemns the arms race.

Another point in the resolution places emphasis on Portugal's growing importance in the context of the Atlantic alliance, and on the need to strengthen the defense capacity of the strategic triangle defined by the Portuguese mainland, Madeira and the Azores.

Reflecting the tone of the participants' speeches, the final resolution condemns the policy pursued by the Soviet Union, which it describes as expansionist. It also accuses the USSR of resorting to military means in pursuit of its goals. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is viewed by ATA in this context. The participants' analyses of Soviet policies all led to the same question: What policy should be pursued by the Western bloc to effectively confront Soviet influence?

Generally speaking, the replies to this question were formulated from two main standpoints: the military, and the political-economic. The latter seemed to be favored by the Portuguese political leaders, who pointed to the need for economic aid to be rendered by NATO to the developing countries as the most adequate and effective means of defusing what they described as the Soviet threat. They certainly had in mind the need to call on the Western bloc for aid initiatives toward our country--economic as well as military aid.

In this connection it may be worth recalling some of what has been said here in the last few days. Thus, the head of the Madeira regional government, Alberto Joao Jardim, declared at the opening session that the Soviet Union would predictably exploit the (?aspirations) of the most underprivileged sections of the European populations. This, he added, called for a concerted effort at technical, cultural, economic and financial cooperation among the Western allies. Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro took up the same topic in the context of what he described as the two major threats confronting the world: underdevelopment and Soviet imperialism.

Defense Minister Amaro da Costa also referred to the need to take into account the aspirations to justice and freedom in the countries of the so-called Third World.

Mario Soares said that the interests and security of the NATO countries depend on the guaranteeing of democratic stability and the creation of the necessary conditions for their economic development.

In his speech Freitas do Amaral stressed the urgent need for the NATO countries to step up their dialogue on foreign policy. In his opinion, the coordination and articulation of common goals and priorities is a fundamental prerequisite for the definition and implementation of a true Western foreign policy.

DEMARCHE SENT TO TURKISH GOVERNMENT ON FOREIGN MINISTRY CHANGE

AT071345 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In a demarche Greece has asked the Turkish Government to explain whether Erkmen's resignation from his position as foreign minister means a change in Ankara's foreign policy of Greek-Turkish problems. According to our information the demarche was considered necessary for the following two reasons:

1. During the Turkish parliament's debate on the motion of censure, criticism leveled against Erkmen also extended to his handling of Greek-Turkish issues.

2. Because contacts (Greek-Turkish dialogue, meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers and others) are in progress at this moment which were jointly agreed upon during the recent meeting of Mitsotakis and Erkmen in Ankara.

The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY reported from Ankara that Erkmen, who was relieved of his duties as foreign minister by the Turkish National Assembly, stated the other night that he hoped there would be no future change in the Turkish Government's foreign policy.

Reported Assurances From Turkey

AT071520 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Thessaloniki, 7 Sep--From our correspondent Aristidhis Manolakos: Assurances to the Greek Government that the dismissal of Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen will not affect the climate of Greek-Turkish relations were supplied by Ankara to Athens. This was reported yesterday by well-informed sources which did not conceal the concern of the Greek Government over developments which could possibly follow the Turkish foreign minister's resignation.

As reported, however, there is no question of any postponement of the scheduled Greek-Turkish talks. Dialogue between the two countries will continue with the arrival, within the next few days, of representatives of the Turkish Foreign Ministry in Athens. At the end of this month Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and the Turkish foreign minister, to be appointed to replace Erkmen, are scheduled to meet in New York during the annual UN General Assembly meeting.

USSR INITIALS ACCORD ON STUDY OF ALUMINA PLANT

AT061602 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 6 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Minister of Coordination I. Boutos stated yesterday that an agreement had been initialed in Moscow for the preparation of a feasibility study that envisages the establishment of an alumina plant in Greece. According to reports, no decision was made on substantive issues because these will follow the feasibility study. One of the most basic issues will be the absorption of the plant's production.

Political observers noted yesterday that this agreement has overcome a significant obstacle in Greek-Soviet relations; they expressed optimism about the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic sector. After the preparation of the feasibility study discussions will follow on the absorption of the plant's production (600,000 tons annually). As is well known the Soviet Union appears prepared, together with other socialist countries (Bulgaria and Hungary), to absorb the entire production.

At the end of September, relevant talks will take place with a Soviet delegation which will visit Athens.

ASSEMBLY OUSTS FOREIGN MINISTER; CEYHUN ACTING

TA051425 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1410 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen received 230 votes of no confidence and 2 votes of confidence at the National Assembly today and was thus ousted from office. The no confidence motion proposed by NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan and four of his colleagues following the interpellation debate on the foreign minister was submittedto a vote at the assembly today. Deputies from the JP and the NAP, three NSP, three independent and one Order Party deputy abstained during the voting. One JP deputy from the Leadership Council and one Republican Reliance Party deputy voted against the no-confidence motion. RPP deputies, 19 NSP deputies, 1 Turkish Unity Party deputy and 5 independent deputies voted in favor of ousting the foreign minister.

According to the pertinent article in the constitution, 226 no confidence votes are necessary to topple a minister. Assembly President Cahit Karakas announced the result of the voting, which was held by roll call, as follows:

[Begin Karakas recording] 230 in favor and 2 against; thus the foreign minister is ousted. The simple majority required by the last paragraph of article 89 of our constitution has been observed. [end recording]

Erkmen Statement

TA051651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who has been ousted by the National Assembly, has said: I hope that this decision will not cause a change in Turkish foreign policy. Speaking to journalists in parliament, Erkmen described the outcome of the voting as a political decision. Pointing out that the people who submitted an interpellation motion against him resorted to this method because they could not attack the government, Erkmen said: Such a result was obtained, obviously, because the government did not consider this the right time to transform the issue into a vote of confidence regarding the government itself.

State Minister Ceyhun's Appointment

TA070808 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] It has been decided that State Minister Ekrem Ceyhun will be acting foreign minister. The decision appointing Ceyhun as acting foreign minister was published in the Official Gazette today. The post was vacant following the ouster of Hayrettin Erkmen through an interpellation motion.

Party Reactions

TA051725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Speaking at the RPP parliamentary group meeting, which met in an extraordinary session after the assembly meeting, party leader Bulent Ecevit said: It is now evident that this government has lost its majority in the assembly. It is a government hanging in the air. Ecevit continued: It is obvious that such a government will not be able to overcome the problems currently facing us, especially the problems created as a result of this government's performance and attitude. The opposition of the RPP in the assembly has overcome the obstruction of parliamentary functioning, which has been continuing for months, and has secured the necessary effectiveness. Ecevit added that the RPP will continue to fulfill its task of opposition with the same understanding of effectiveness and responsibility throughout the country and that it believes that it will assume power.

In his statement, JP deputy leader Yigit Koker said that the situation created in the wake of today's voting will be discussed by the authorized bodies of the JP. Noting that the JP Leadership Council will meet at 1100 tomorrow and the General Administrative Council will meet at 1700 on Monday, Koker said that a statement will probably be issued at the end of these meetings.

A statement issued by the Republican Reliance Party Leadership Council noted that it is not possible to agree with the reasons cited in the interpellation motion about the foreign minister submitted by the NSP. The statement said that the fact that the prime minister and the JP abandoned a minister who was defending the government's foreign policy before the parliament is as astonishing and onerous as the fact that the RPP submitted the NSP motion. The statement adds: The NSP submitted the interpellation motion about the foreign minister because of the foreign policy pursued by the Turkish Government and not because of the personal attitude of the minister.

Demirel News Conference

TA061758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Justice Party leader and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has said that given the current conditions Turkey cannot be delivered into the hands of the RPP administration because the country might be greatly harmed. Demirel said: Actually they are not asking for it. However, they are pursuing a policy of "after me come what may."

The JP Leadership Council met today and discussed the situation following the ousting of Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen. At a news conference he held while the Leadership Council was in progress, Demirel said that the JP General Administrative Council will meet on Monday. Noting that the situation cannot be underestimated, Demirel said that he found it beneficial to further clarify the situation. Pointing out that Turkey was suffering from political instability, Demirel added: It is natural that we view the situation with a cool head. It is easy to drag Turkey into crises. However, Turkey cannot benefit from crises. Seeking measures and remedies to prevent further crises in our country, which is already facing many problems, is tantamount to securing national interests. I believe dragging the country into crises is not in the interest of Turkey. Therefore, the JP administration and the JP government consider it their duty to assess the incidents with a cool head.

Demirel said the RPP was running away from the people but that at the same time it preferred to continue its attempts to shake the government by resorting to intrigues and plots within the parliament. Noting that Turkey had a government which was in control of the nation's problems and that the country's administration was becoming more difficult, Demirel said: I do not know what the RPP wishes to obtain by shaking the government each day. Demirel said that as part of this policy aimed at shaking the government interpellations were being submitted for various ministers. Noting that the interpellation concerning the foreign minister was directly aimed at creating a crisis, Demirel said the interpellation was not serious or logical nor was it based on facts. Describing the interpellation as a plot, Demirel then criticized the allegations leveled in the interpellation.

Demirel described as an empty, meaningless and ridiculous slander and lie the allegation that attempts were being made to enter the European Common Market in a bid to make Turkey a province of Europe, thus separating it from the Islamic world. Demirel said: No one can make Turkey a province of any place. This is impossible. Turkey is a sovereign country. It is an independent and free country and it will remain so. No one should ever doubt it. Those who dare to make such an allegation are actually lacking in trust. They do not believe in Turkey's traditional policy and its future. Noting that a decision was made by the [word indistinct] government in 1963 to join the Common Market and that the Ankara agreement was signed, Demirel recalled that Ecevit was a minister in that government.

Noting that the NSP had formed a coalition government once with the RPP and twice with the JP, Demirel said that the NSP did not consider relations with the EEC to be a move which would lead to Turkey becoming a province of Europe.

Referring to the allegation that the Aegean Sea was left to Greece through the lifting of NOTAM 714, Demirel said: If the Aegean was really left to Greece where were you before yesterday? It has been months since the NOTAM was lifted. Demirel continued: The nation is a witness. Does even one person believe that there are attempts to make Turkey a province of Europe? What are the symptoms and the proof? Who has seen them, who has heard of them? The nation is my witness. Is there one citizen in Turkey who believes that the Aegean will be left to the Greeks? Votes cast in favor of such an interpellation full of lies and slander can only be called part of a plot.

Recalling the allegation within the interpellation that the rights of Turks in western Thrace, who are being persecuted, are not being defended, Demirel said the government defended their rights in a dignified and determined manner. Demirel continued: However, those who submitted this interpellation, those who have signed this interpellation, namely, Necmettin Erbakan, recently visited Baghdad. While the blood of our 10 citizens who crossed the border into Iraq near Hakkari and who were shot after being forced to kneel, can still be witnessed, while 17 and later 5 more Turks were sentenced to death in Iraq, while a majority of them have already been executed and while the nation is still grieving over these incidents, Erbakan, who dared to say that sufficient interest was not being shown to Turks in western Thrace, has visited Iraq. Upon returning from Iraq, Erbakan announced that the killing and execution of our innocent citizens and kinsmen was justified. Demirel said that someone who could say such a thing could not possibly speak in defense of the Turks of western Thrace.

Noting that one of the allegations in the interpellation was the failure to sever relations with Israel following the latter's decision declaring Jerusalem its capital, Demirel said: Had we severed relations with Israel, would Israel renounce its decision? Pointing out that the major goal of Turkish foreign policy was securing Turkish interests, Demirel added: The RPP has consented to the foreign policy guidelines drawn by the NSP. In other words, the RPP, by casting a no confidence vote, has consented to a foreign policy proposed by the NSP. Why? Because if certain allegations are leveled against a government or a minister and if votes are cast in line with these allegations then this is tantamount to consent.

Now I ask you: Will the RPP, in the event it assumes power, pursue such a foreign policy? If the RPP claims that it voted only to cause trouble for the JP then is this not hypocrisy? If it intends to pursue such a foreign policy then Turkey will be greatly damaged. I ask: If the NSP and the RPP jointly gain power, will they pursue such a foreign policy? Or will they pursue another policy after having discarded this one and using it as a tool to accuse the JP government? These questions are awaiting an answer. They will have to answer to the nation not to us. We are asking these questions on behalf of the nation. We will continue to ask these questions. If you say that these allegations were made because the government was vulnerable we will not leave you in peace.

Noting that the RPP was following Erbakan, Demirel said conscientious people could not have voted in favor of such accusations. Noting that the conditions prevailing in November 1979 had caused the establishment of the current government, Demirel said: These conditions still exist. Demirel said the issue of whether or not the government can still function concerns the JP General Administrative Council and that the council closely follows the developments. Demirel said: Next week we will know the decision which is to be made by the JP Administrative Council. The moment we realize we can no longer help this country we will retire in a dignified manner. I would like to point out that there is no need for anyone to panic or to be in doubt. We will continue to act reasonably in accordance with national interests while keeping a cool head. There is no need for panic. We can be overly active in case various state organizations are paralyzed. In other words, everyone should continue to perform his duties.

In reply to journalists who recalled allegations to the effect that Erkmen was left alone, Demirel said that these allegations were ridiculous and that the JP was struggling with all its might in unity. Demirel added that the JP group did not participate in the voting because it considered the interpellation to be full of worthless lies and slanders. Referring to allegations that he was hindering the presidential elections, Demirel said that these allegations could not be taken seriously.

NSP Leader's News Conference

TA051937 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the fact that the foreign minister was ousted following an interpellation motion has demonstrated that the parliament is not a toy in the hands of the JP minority government.

In a news conference at parliament at the end of the voting on the no-confidence motion, Erbakan noted that for the first time in the history of the republic, a minister is being ousted through an interpellation motion and that this is not an everyday occurrence.

Erbakan said: This decision was taken regarding a minister who has not severed relations with Israel despite the fact that the latter declared Jerusalem its capital and continued to follow an aggressive policy. Pointing out that the Turkish people are also in favor of severing relations with Israel, Erbakan said that by adopting this decision, the parliament showed that it represents the nation.

Noting that bringing the JP to power one more time resulted in bankruptcy, Erbakan said that NSP will make a new assessment of the situation and will view the future from a new viewpoint.

Reiterating his opinion that only the national solution can save Turkey from its current situation, Erbakan said that as soon as his party is convinced that a government which will pursue this path will be established, it will exert every possible effort to insure its establishment. Expressing the belief that the parliament will fulfill this duty, Erbakan said that it is necessary to topple the current government. However, the next government should perform much better than this one.

Replying to journalists'questions, Erbakan said that the RPP call to establish a restoration government is not sufficient for his party and that more details should be given on this subject.

Replying to a question on whether or not the NSP will support the interpellation motion to be submitted by the RPP on the finance minister, Erbakan stated: What do you expect from a mentality which crushes the poor, creates competition for raising interest rates and only raises the cost of living. It is clear that we will continue to fulfill our duty in parliament.

Demirel Statement Before Vote

TA051822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister and JP leader Suleyman Demirel has said: This interpellation motion is a plot. The 89th article of the constitution has been used as a tool for a plot and not as a means of supervision.

Speaking at the JP joint parliamentary group meeting before the voting on the no confidence motion at the National Assembly, Demirel said that if the desired result is obtained through this motion, a crisis will thus have been started. He continued: If the red votes are in accordance with the constitution, then we have nothing to say. The finger that the law cuts off does not hurt. Then, we will consider what we will do in a cool-headed manner.

We can discuss the matter at our authorized councils and group meetings with a cool head and reach a decision. Whatever is best for the country and the nation will prevail. If the accusations cited in the interpellation motion to be voted on today were, even a little, truthful, then our consciences would be disturbed. However, the allegations in the motion are totally without foundation. They are all imaginary and [word indistinct].

If the RPP, which is following in the wake of the NSP, votes in favor of the no-confidence motion, it will bear the responsibility of its consequences.

In his speech Demirel referred to the allegations cited in the interpellation motion. On the subject of the accusation that the government has attempted to transform Turkey into a province of Europe by joining the EEC, Demirel said: God is a witness, the nation is a witness and the world is a witness that this is a mere lie. Demirel said that no one could do such a thing, that the RPP is being hypocritical on this matter and that the JP will not let the RPP forget this hypocrisy.

Pointing out that the claim that the Aegean Sea was abandoned to the Greeks by lifting NOTAM 714 is senseless and illogical, Demirel said that the allegations regarding the Turks in western Thrace are also utterly groundless.

He continued: The persons who submitted this interpellation motion did not think about our 10 brothers who were shot in the back because they crossed the border and about the rights of our kinsmen who were executed in Iraq. We were the first country to react to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We were the ones who said that this is an invasion. We were the ones to demand an immediate Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. It is this government which assisted Iran when numerous countries were imposing an embargo on Iran and causing it to starve. It is again this government which reacted first when Israel declared Jerusalem as its capital. The attitude and stand of the government on this subject should be appreciated and not disapproved. As it is, the representatives of Muslim countries in Ankara extended their gratitude to our government.

Asking whether Jerusalem will be taken from the Israelis by the Muslims if the interpellation motion yields a result, Demirel said: Were we the ones who caused Israel to declare Jerusalem its capital? Why are we considered to be guilty?

Noting that those who vote in favor of this interpellation motion are actually voting for falsehood, because all the allegations are unfounded, Demirel inquired: Will the RPP sever relations with Israel when it comes to power?

Demirel added: Will those who submitted this interpellation motion adopt the allegations cited in the motion as guidelines of their foreign policy if they assume power in the future? Such a foreign policy would completely contradict Turkey's interests and our prestige would be irreparably damaged. National interests do not consist of slogans. National interests consist of calculations. We defended Turkey's rights. We will explain to the nation that those who vote in favor of this motion will bear the consequences of their action.

Demirel said that the interpellation motion does not place the government in a difficult situation. On the contrary, it demonstrates that the government is right.

Expressing his views concerning interpellations, Demirel noted: We do not question anyone on why they submitted interpellations. This is a constitutional right. It is necessary to regard and assess it in this way. However, it is also necessary to reflect on the aims and gravity of interpellations. It is necessary to reflect on why an interpellation is submitted. We do not have a sufficient majority in the National Assembly. If we had a sufficient majority in the assembly, then we would have rejected these interpellations, which consist of imaginary allegations and which hinder the enactment of the bills on combatting anarchy, before they were included in the agenda.

We have always stated that we do not have a majority to ensure the survival of a government. The number of seats we have in parliament did not bring us to power. It was the national inclination, which became apparent in the elections on 14 October 1979, that brought us to power.

Recalling that the government has been confronted with five interpellations, one for the Council of Ministers and four for ministers, during its 10-month reign, Demirel said: Our conscience is clear. We acted with dignity and we will continue to hold our head upright and act with dignity.

Ecevit's Comments Before Vote

TA051920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit has said that the government is trying to survive by consenting to get rid of its ministers as useless when it is unable to block interpellation motions in the assembly.

Expressing his views on this subject during the first part of a news conference in Ankara today, Ecevit said: The government first demonstrated this with the interior minister. Now it is risking the further examples. The government cannot even be considered to be surviving; it is merely hanging in the air. In other words, the government is in a vacuum. The government is formulating and implementing the economic decisions which render the struggle to make a living unbearable for the majority of the people outside the assembly. It is, on the other hand, blocking the enactment of the social bills, which could, to some extent, balance the effect of these decisions. The government has even been hindering the enactment of the bills on security and martial law, which it wants itself.

Pointing out that Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel also drove the issue of presidential elections into an impasse and left the state without a head for months, Ecevit said: It will be greatly irresponsible to force our nation to celebrate Republic Day without a president. Noting that early elections before the election of a president would drag the country into a constitutional and state crisis, Ecevit said that even an acting president cannot fill the president's post in such a situation. He noted: The RPP has not claimed that early elections are in violation of the constitution. It is only claiming that holding early elections before the election of a president would create certain situations that are contradictory to the constitution.

Expressing the view that the government is attempting to damage the prestige of the Grand National Assembly, Ecevit stated that outside the assembly the government is able to survive only through the support of rightist terrorists. He continued: The fact that the Konya Prison was raided by armed militants from the outside and the fact that numerous rightist terrorists and criminals were helped to escape is very shameful. This indicates that the state has collapsed. It also shows that the government has collapsed. The government is pretending not to be aware of networks that assist prisoners to escape despite the fact that this fact has been published in the press for weeks. The prime minister is still saying that the government does not have a dossier on this subject. The shameful incident in Konya yesterday is the outcome of this conscious indifference.

In reply to a question on whether or not he would approve the toppling of the present government and its replacement by a RPP-NSP coalition, Ecevit stated that an election campaign has started, even if it is not for early elections, and therefore the RPP will stress field work. He said: Saving Turkey from this government before the elections are held constitutes one of the basic conditions for insuring security.

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THORN CITES POSSIBILITY OF AID TO POLAND

LD051308 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--Acting President of the EEC Council of Ministers Gaston Thorn thinks that a European Community aid program for Poland is not out of the question. Speaking at a news conference in Berlin, where he is staying in his capacity as president of the Liberal International, he said today that this was conditional on Poland wanting such aid. An inquiry among the member countries of the European Community had revealed their readiness for such a program.

Thorn strongly defended the EEC's Middle East initiative. It was not dictated by Europe's dependence on oil but was made in response to the great cultural and geographic closeness of the Arab states.

In his principal speech at the Liberal congress in the afternoon, President Thorn sharply criticized the disregard for human rights in Latin America. It is the task of the Liberal International to provide a hearing for those "voices of reason" who believe in a "viable alternative to communism and military dictatorship."

Thorn regretted that "the countries of the Eastern bloc, especially the USSR, have persistently refused to play an active role in the North-South dialogue." Even the report of the Brandt Commission was "much too soft" in this respect.

In Afghanistan, Thorn said, the Western governments must insist on the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces. At the same time it was important that the United States and the USSR should "continue to talk to one another." Every effort to reduce the present tensions should be encouraged. The West should make it clear to the USSR that "its expansionist foreign policy is contrary to any for detente."

Thorn declared that the Liberals had a special role to play in "the urgently needed political dialogue across the Atlantic." The Canadian Liberal Party could be of special help in this respect. After the U.S. presidential elections "serious efforts" should be made to determine those contacts which the Liberal International "can and should formalize with Liberal personalities and organizations in the United States."

GERMAN NATO GENERAL NOTES VALUE OF ELECTRONIC WARFARE

DW051337 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Sep 80 p 7

[Adelbert Weinstein report on an interview with Lt Gen Ernst-Dieter Bernhard, deputy supreme commander of the Allied Air Forces Central Europe: "NATO Needs More Planes and Arms"]

[Text] Ramstein, 4 September--The construction of a bomber which avoids radar detection is possible. This is what German Lt Gen Ernst-Dieter Bernhard, deputy supreme commander of the Allied Air Forces Central Europe (AAFCE), told this newspaper. The corresponding enlightenment of the public by the U.S. secretary of defense is "information of technical substance." The United States is developing a type of airplane whose special characteristic is its immunity to enemy radar surveillance. The means exist for minimizing the radar echo of any vehicle. The reaction of airplanes to infrared detection can also be reduced. The scientists and engineers have discovered production systems which allow aircraft to remain invisible on radar screens. "I fail to see any reason to accuse the U.S. secretary of defense of harboring futuristic ideas. My experience as a pilot and military leader in the air force has taught me that the technological dreams of yesterday turn into the achievements of tomorrow. But one must be prepared to pay the price for them."

No doubt the future "invisible" bomber will be costly. Yet no price is too high for retaining the bomber as a weapon. Despite the stormy development of the missile as a weapon, the airplane remains an important part of air forces. "The bomber controlled by a man can be recalled or detoured by the military leadership in any situation. This means that the bomber thus also provides the leadership with flexibility in action and flexibility in the strategy of deterrence. The missile, in contrast, once launched follows its course, and if for any reason it is not supposed to hit the envisaged target it is necessary to destroy this weapon which costs millions of marks."

Besides, Lieutenant General Bernhard said, the hint of the U.S. secretary of defense shows that the discussion on the question of whether it is expedient to retain the bomber or to promote the missile weapon is unnecessary. Technically, reality once again has refuted all those who considered the bomber to be obsolete. But also militarily, in tactical, operational, as well as strategic respects, to be specific, the airplane retains a central position. "After all, it is also a flying missile carrier. This quality benefits the missile as a whole, for the missile also has its enemy. If a missile were only able to be launched from the ground or from a submerged submarine, it would lose much of its effectiveness as a weapon." Besides, it is the variety of weapons systems in and extending beyond the theater which makes up the strength of an armed force. There are so many targets, objects that must be hit, destroyed or temporarily inactivated that only a broad variety of military instruments can produce success. Besides, it is possible to counteract the numerical superiority of the enemy, whose military doctrine is totally tailored to attack and who, therefore, also has a gigantic arsenal of offensive weapons, only with a variety of defensive arms.

When he as an air force general speaks of the theater, General Bernhard said, then he must explain what the air force believes. For the pilot the theater does not have any bounds such as it has, say, for the tank driver and ordnance man. "For the pilot the theater is everything within the range of his plane." The tactical air operations in the theater do not just include the classical missions of direct support for the army. "Air defense also belongs to them, as does dogfights against enemy air forces, stopping offensive thrusts and air reconnaissance."

Thus the NATO air forces are required to live up to a multitude of competing demands. Just like the other armed forces they are facing the task, geopolitically, of setting up a defensive posture far ahead of their lines. In that respect it is inevitable to accept the disadvantage that the initiative might have to be left to the potential adversary. A high level of readiness and a diversified weapons arsenal therefore constitutes the prerequisite for the deterrent effect of the AAFCE.

It is against this background that one of the most important problems must be viewed if one wishes to assess the potential theater of central Europe in a militarily proper way. The catchword is quantity. "The numerical proportion in bombers at present amounts to more than 2:1 to the disadvantage of NATO." The thesis about the technical superiority of the Atlantic air forces is not longer valid. "Nor can you balance the numerical disproportion by means of our better training level." The time has come to state that "what NATO needs is not only airplanes and weapons with greater range of usability, but also more planes and more arms."

The constant observation of the further development of the (possible) enemy's potential, the analysis of his military doctrine and the findings, corroborated by reconnaissance results, that he would launch the first assault, allows but one conclusion: "Our air forces must not only be able to survive this first assault. The special capabilities of the Western 'air power' must be used for an immediate retaliation strike. The allied air forces of NATO must foil the concept of the potential adversary from the outset. They must deprive the Red air force and the assault of the ground forces of the Warsaw Pact of their impetus from the very first moment."

This calls for a number of continuous though independent Western air operations. "Leading such defensive operations, however, creates a number of problems." The Warsaw Pact has modernized its tactical air forces in the past decade. Despite an increase in quality, the Soviets have not limited the number of planes ready for action. "Along with modernization, the structure and mission of the Soviet tactical air force will change." In earlier times the Warsaw Pact air force had a limited range. It was supposed to support its ground forces. It was to act defensively. "Now the Soviet Armed Forces are oriented offensively. They can fly sorties deep into the battlefield, while simultaneously giving direct support to their own land forces."

Three remarkable developments have increased the technical performance of the Warsaw Pact's air force. First, the planes of the so-called third generation of Russian aircraft have been equipped with new bombing devices and refined navigation capabilities. "They can carry three times heavier payloads over a considerably longer distance than the earlier types of plane." These planes can be used either for low flights or flights at great altitudes. They can be refueled in the air. "All NATO airfields, including those in Great Britain, are now within the range of the Warsaw Pact air forces."

Second, the Warsaw Pact has reinforced its air defense systems down to the level of divisions and regiments. That permits the Red air force to use its planes in a "multiple role." The other side can use its planes for an air attack and for air defense. Third, the Warsaw Pact is about to introduce a considerable number of combat helicopters. "This arms system must be considered to be another element of air support for the ground forces. Every new combat helicopter will free other air force units of the enemy, particularly forces that can fly deeper into our combat zone."

So NATO must reckon with attacks from many directions and with many different weapons. There has been broad adjustment for this situation. Western air defense forces have been set up in considerable depth. Ground-to-air missiles and fighter planes together with an integrated guidance and communications system are the core of wide spread defense at all altitudes. The all weather ability of NATO has been improved with such types of planes as the F-15 and the FGR-2. "The Tornado fighter plane can be called a plane with highly modern avionics, which is in a position to operate in enemy areas under all weather conditions." But neither the introduction of new models, nor the flexibility of the Western military potential will suffice to offset the numerical superiority of the East. "From my point of view we must make plans to increase the number of our planes."

If the Western air forces want to deprive the adversary of the possibility of unleashing an air offensive, they ought to be able to hit the Warsaw Pact "hard and energetically" with NATO air warfare operations. A prerequisite for the implementation of this strategy of deterrence--and in case it should fail, for a successful immediate counteroffensive--is the existence of electronic equipment. "Electronic warfare is a war within a war."

NATO is well prepared for electronic countermeasures. "Our modern telecommunication systems, sensors and arms systems have considerable protective devices against an electronic fight." Highly sensitive passive warning systems have been developed for our tactical planes. There is still a shortage with regard to active electronic warfare. However, the variety of threats demand that the West must prepare a "varied package of countermeasures" with priority given to electronic warfare.

Priority must also be given to cruise missiles. "Cruise missiles or guided long-range weapons can intensify the offensive fight against enemy air forces. Cruise missiles, which can soon be produced at low costs, can also be used against highly valuable and heavily protected enemy targets." This is important because the Warsaw Pact has realized the difficulty of protecting its own troops against air raids in quickly changing combat situations. The Soviets have therefore developed a number of arms systems which are supposed to support the planned early success. They believe that the advantages of a short preparatory time must be exploited. After a massive concentration of their firepower, they want to roll up Western defenses with their breakthrough armies. In order to do that, they need a mobile air defense shield to escort the advancing troops. That shield consists of the mobile missile systems SA-6, SA-8 and the one-man SA-7 missile. In addition, there would be guns on multiple gun mounts (ZSU-23-4). "Holding down the adversaries air defense therefore has become a factor of vital significance for Atlantic air operations, with the help of which a possible adversary's 'breadth of attacks' should be taken away immediately."

In conclusion, Lieutenant General Bernhard stated that no satisfactory answer exists about how the West ought to counter the military threat from the East. NATO has outstanding technological knowledge. Personnel of high quality handle modern equipment. The financial resources of the Atlantic alliance are not unlimited, but they are of such a nature that the possibilities of the Warsaw Pact are being offset. "What we need--next to the political will to preserve freedom--is the preparedness to counter the adversary with more arms. New armanent systems must be quickly introduced in the fields of precision and distance arms. If we want to keep our ability to produce deterrence, we need more allied planes and more equipment for special missions." NATO ought to follow the example of the American ally who is making preparations with a new type of a bomber for the next decade.

MOTIVES FOR TRANSFER OF DUTCH EMBASSY TO TEL AVIV

LD080717 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKTRANT in Dutch 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The Hague--"The Netherlands found itself between the rock-hard Israeli stance on the Jerusalem law and the rock-hard Arab demands and the consequences which these would have for the explanation of the decision to move the Dutch Embassy from Jerusalem. He pointed out that this decision was made partly because of the position of coercion into which the Netherlands had been maneuvered.

Minister of Economic Affairs Van Aardenne stated Tuesday in a note on Dutch interests in the Arab world that the turning off of the oil faucet by the Arab countries would have had grave consequences for the Dutch oil companies and for the price movement on the free oil market. The minister described Dutch trade with the Arab countries as "considerable."

The Dutch Government's statement on the decision to move the embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv states that this decision was made on the basis of "all relevant political factors."

Van der Klaauw regretted that "despite all consultations," pressure to move the embassy was maintained by the Arabs. Van der Klaauw referred, among other things, to a conversation which he recently held with the Arab League secretary general at the non-proliferation conference in Geneva.

Van der Klaauw also explained that the Security Council's resolution on the Jerusalem law, in which the removal of embassies from Jerusalem is recommended, not made obligatory, played a major role in the Dutch Government's decision. "The Netherlands has always implemented Security Council recommendations," the minister stated.

The Dutch decision was also indirectly influenced by the fact that the Netherlands will become EEC chairman in 6 months' time.

Van der Klaauw said: "It played a part at the back of my mind." With respect to the question as to why the Dutch Government did not decide to move the embassy immediately after the Israeli parliament's decision to annex East Jerusalem, the minister stated: "It was not immediately contemplated. Or rather, it did not occur to me while I was on vacation. In any event, it was not comtemplated by the Dutch Government.

Consultations on the technical aspects of the embassy's transfer began the day before yesterday in official circles in The Hague. Minister Van der Klaauw stated: "The removal decision is already being implemented." Dutch Ambassador to Israel I. Verkade is still in the Netherlands. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it will not be easy to carry out the transfer rapidly. The spokesman said that he does not rule out the possibility of the Netherlands retaining a consultate general in Jerusalem has hitherto been simultaneously consul general.

In his note on Dutch interests in the Arab countries Minister Van Aardenne discloses that the Netherlands' total exports to these countries in 1979 totaled 4 billion guilders. Imports--primarly oil--totaled 12 billion guilders. Dutch enterprises are currently engaged in several billion-guilder projects in Saudi Arabia. According to the minister, possible Arab economic sanctions could lead to the cancellation of contracts involving billions of guilders.

Van Aardenne doubts whether the partners in the International Energy Agency would have been prepared to help if the Netherlands had become involved in a grave conflict with the Arab countries as a result of a principled stance. "Some caution therefore does not seem out of place," the minister states.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, CSCE

DW081155 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0900 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Reporter Donat interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt--date, place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, your joint statement with the French president after the Soviet attack on Afghanistan said approximately the following: Detente policy would be unable to withstand one more event like Afghanistan. Do you believe that Moscow's approach, or rather restraint, in matters concerning Poland has been and will be dictated by this insight?

[Answer] I would formulate it a bit differently. First of all, I do not find that the Soviet Union has maintained restraint. What I am reading in the Soviet media is strongly aggressive, particularly vis-a-vis the West. They are saying that the West has interfered in Poland and so on. I cannot consider this to be restraint. These are in part some very far-reaching exaggerations which must be very clearly rejected as a whole. It is not restraint if one state does not interfere in the internal affairs of another. That is normal; it is prescribed by international law, it is prescribed by the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet leadership certainly knows that the military invasion of Afghanistan and the continuing warfare have created the danger of great isolation from the whole world. It has not merely heard sharp protests from the whole world--clearly outlined also by the Federal Republic of Germany, by me in the Kremlin without diplomatic niceties--but it has also been shown--through votes such as in the United Nations or at two conferences of all the Islamic states of the world and there are more than 3 dozen of them--that the Soviet Union is taking a back seat because of its Afghanistan policy, and rightly so. It would certainly have been difficult for it to face such accusations with regard to another point, in addition to the continuing battles in Afghanistan. But I will complete this answer by saying that we have no indication whether somebody has been toying with such ideas in Moscow.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, I believe that the people here in the Federal Republic, and those not only here but throughout the entire Western world, have been trembling somewhat, and still are, with regard to whether everything will work out smoothly. Does the chancellor also tremble?

[Answer] Trembling is not the right word. But, Mr Donat, I have certainly observed with profound interest--together with millions of people in the entire world, not only in the West but also in the East--how this domestic political conflict developed in Poland, and how it might be solved through coming to terms. You just said that actually the process has not yet ended, and that is certainly true. It is now a matter of putting the mutual agreement into practice. That will work quickly with regard to some points of the agreement, and more time will be needed for others. The economic points, for example, will require much time, and they will require external help. The People's Republic of Poland would need a great deal of time to implement them on its own, with external help it will work somewhat more quickly.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, prior to touching on the economic side, such as credits, may I ask a question with a view to the forthcoming CSCE meeting? Can you imagine a new CSCE conference taking place if the Polish path toward reform is disrupted or even turned back by force?

[Schmidt] The four letters of this key word stand for Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The first great conference in this field took place 5 years ago in Helsinki. Diplomatic preparations and negotiations for that conference took several years. Then there was a followup conference in Belgrade. Now there will be another in Madrid this fall. The followup conferences are supposed to handle the problem of the extent to which the intentions agreed on in Helsinki have been implemented and what

I would prefer not to answer your very hypothetical question on how the Madrid conference might proceed if there should be domestic political difficulties in one of the states involved and should these lead to the application of force. One should not answer hypothetic questions in politics, particularly if they involve another state.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, I have a question that is not of a hypothetical nature because the Soviet Union obviously seems to have taken a position on this conference. One reads and hears that if it were up to the Soviet Union only the security issue would play a role. Would that fit into the title: Security and Cooperation? Can one simply leave out other issues such as Afghanistan, for example, concentrating the conference only on the issue of security?

[Answer] It is called the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. There are many significant problems in the world, problems also involving conflicts, there are terrible events, most critical developments in many parts of the world that do not belong to the CSCE issues involving Europe. But within Europe it cannot deal only with security. It must involve all three so-called baskets of the joint final statement of Helsinki.

The expression "baskets" is somewhat confusing. There are three major chapters: a first chapter dealing with a number of principles, and further chapters dealing with cooperation and security. One cannot very well pick out only those issues pertaining to security, leaving everything else aside. That would be an impermissible curtailment of intentions jointly signed in Helsinki, something we would in no case tolerate. But I must also stress that European security issues must naturally play a great role in Madrid. We are interested in their playing a great role there.

[Question] Let us come to the key topic of economic assistance and credits. You advocated credits for Poland prior to the strikes, and now, after the strikes, you support them even more. You are in agreement with the Western alliance. Assuming that the outcome of the strikes had been different and the agreements remained just paper, would you still think what you thought before about credits, or--because you do not like hypothetical questions--to put it somewhat more basically: Is there a connection between economic assistance and political developments in the relevant countries?

[Answer] There is no such link on principle. We grant development aid to a relatively small number of developing countries which have democratic systems such as we are accustomed to in Western Europe; we also grant development aid to states with forms of government which one might call leftist radical. We grant development aid without intruding into the internal affairs of other states. The principle of nonintrusion into internal conditions is one of the major principles, not only of international law, but also one of the major principles that needs to be heeded if the existence of states together is to be peaceful.

Now as far as the credit to Poland is concerned, it is true--and I have made some efforts toward this end in the past few months--that a number of private banks in the Federal Republic, though not only here but also in North America and elsewhere in the world, are coming to the aid of the Polish national economy with commercial credits, that is to say with credits at a relatively high interest rate, at market rates. This is not the only instance in which we are helping. There are credits to other states which, though no longer developing countries, require the credit nevertheless. This is true for East and West alike. We are interested in seeing the Polish national economy's well-being. The better off the Poles are, the lesser the danger of a foreign policy aggravation.

You said that I advocate credits even more after Gdansk, Mr Donat. This is not quite correct. I recommended these very high credits by a number of private German banks both before and after, and I defended them against critical attacks from the ranks of the CDU/CSU, attacks which basically made conditions of what you have just posed in the way of a question.

They--and Mr Strauss has done so just recently--wanted to make it a condition that we grant credits only in the event of good behavior, whatever this may mean in the view of the CSU. I am strictly against this stance, and in that respect I am in full harmony with the U.S. President. After all, the CSU chancellor candidate makes a point of being in harmony with Mr Carter everywhere. He should take a close look at what Mr Carter has said about this topic.

[Question] You mentioned Strauss, Mr Chancellor. I believe that in one point Strauss does articulate the opinion of many people, namely, in the anxiety that Poland might become a bottomless it because of its economic system. What makes you feel that this, or any Western economic said will really nurse the Polish economy back to health?

[Answer] I do not at all believe that credits by German banks could put the Polish national economy back on its feet. Nor can they put the national economies of other states back on their feet; they are always just contributions. The actual efforts must be made in the various states themselves and by the various peoples themselves and by the governments involved. Nor can we nurse the national economy of developing country x, y or z in Asia, Africa or Latin America back to its feet. But we do advocate development aid, of course, and we grant it, too, even though this means sacrifices for us. We could just as well promote social housing construction at home more strongly if we granted less development aid. But we are morally and politically obligated to do something. The strong must help the weak; but the strong cannot nurse the weak back to health, as you just put it.

[Question] A fundamental question that has cropped up again in connection with all these hopes for a liberalization or democratization--or reforms at any rate--in Poland is: Can a communist regime be reformed at all along the lines of democracy?

[Answer] This is a philosophical question which the German chancellor in 1980 should not answer with any concrete reference to Poland. The German Federal Government, and this should apply also to other leading politicians, should be very reserved even with respect to mere verbal interference, mere journalistic interference, into the internal processes of other countries. We must not, however, overlook the fact that the developments that have now been concluded in Poland and that have led to agreements are on the general line of what was agreed on in Helsinki.

[Question] Mr Chancellor, had you known how things would turn out in Poland, would you have met with Mr Honecker after all?

[Answer] You can never tell in advance how things might turn out. We cannot even know now what further developments in Eastern Europe will be like. But had I had an absolute certainty, which does not exist, I would probably not have cancelled the meeting with Mr. Honecker. But you cannot be certain even now. You know perhaps that I had envisaged the meeting for the spring of 1980 and that it had to be postponed for reasons I was not responsible for but because of the serious impairment of the international climate resulting from Afghanistan.

In the summer of 1980, too, the international climate was impaired, only this time this impairment did not emanate from Afghanistan. I believe that everybody in the GDR as well as in the Federal Republic understood that. What was incomprehensible, however, was the discordant attitude of some politicians in our own country who, to begin with, partially were for and partially against this meeting, partially they themselves wanted to participate in it, partially they objected to it and at the same time published a large catalogue of demands which was supposed to be not only negotiated but also enforced on that occasion.

One can not exaggerate all this. The dialogue between East and West in difficult world situations is already of great value in itself. If beyond that anything of a positive nature can be agreed on, all the better. I am quite sure that when Mr Honecker and I meet something positive will be agreed. The chancellor at this time cannot and must not participate in unleashing a situation which might possibly contribute to the aggravation of internal tensions in the Warsaw Pact area, because internal tensions there may very

[Question] With regard to the value of dialogue per se and positive agreements, Berlin's governing mayor has advocated the view that such a Schmidt-Honecker dialogue must not necessarily be linked with a stopover in the GDR province. Do you share this view?

[Answer] I do not wish to comment on this at the moment. This had been planned at the time, in the spring of 1980, and it had also been planned for the summer. There is no call for speculating on it now. After all, I will not go there to arouse great emotions. Some of my political adversaries at home have said that the GDR leadership prevents friendly calls to me by the GDR citizens there. In reality this is not the issue involved. My viewpoint was that I wanted very much to go to a church in a town over there, on the other side, to make the GDR citizens as well as the citizens of the Federal Republic a bit more aware of the common German culture. I definitely would wish to do that again at the next opportunity.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON POLAND, BUNDESWEHR

DW081042 Baden Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1045 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Reporter Von der Tann interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher--date, place not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] There has been a more or less surprising change of government in Poland. What are the implications for the future policy of the People's Republic of Poland? What do you think?

[Answer] The People's Republic of Poland is passing through a very difficult period of its development. That should be reason enough for every state to maintain great restraint in commenting on these developments. But one ought to look for possibilities to help the People's Republic of Poland solve its material and economic problems. This policy is followed by the Federal Government and by the allied states. We realize that help in solving material problems also means helping the people in Poland. I assume that the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Poland will not be affected by the current events.

[Question] Mr Strauss said recently on television that the Soviet Union would certainly have invaded Poland if there were not the handicap of Afghanistan and if, secondly, it did not have to exhibit concern for the elections in the Federal Republic and the United States, concern that an invasion would have meant Mr Reagan's and Mr Strauss' coming to power. What do you say to that?

[Answer] First of all I want to say that the responsible attitude of the strikers in Poland, the responsible attitude of the Catholic Church in Poland and the efforts of the Polish leadership aimed at achieving understanding certainly have greatly contributed to developments in the People's Republic of Poland taking shape in the form we have observed. Proper reserve with regard to developments in the People's Republic of Poland also includes philosophical discussions about whether other countries should become involved or not, and why or why not.

I believe that our restraint ought to influence all states of the world to maintain restraint in line with international law and in line with the commitments of the Helsinki Final Act. Accusations against Germany, however, saying that we attempted to interfere are absolutely unfounded. They must be strictly rejected. Those who voice these accusations ought to realize that by doing so they are contributing to a poisoning of the political climate in Europe.

[Question] Mr Strauss also said the other day that the first thing he would do if he became chancellor would be to make a trip to the United States in order to restore order in U.S.-European relations at long last. Do you think something needs to be put back into order here?

[Answer] Mr Strauss talks quite a lot these days, and we need not weigh every single word. U.S.-European relations and the U.S.-German relationship are in order. They are based on mutual confidence and on the common awareness that we belong together, that we can retain our freedom only together and that we are allied in NATO, the Western alliance, on the basis of common values. NATO is more than just a military alliance of the old variety.

When I was in Washington on Tuesday of last week I found impressive confirmation again that we are in full consensus with the U.S. Government in assessment of all important international issues. This is also reflected in the joint statement issued by the U.S. secretary of state and myself. If Mr Strauss wants to establish good relations with the United States--and I have no doubt that he does just as we do--then this would mean that the Union parties would have to change their foreign policy approach in essential issues because at the moment the CDU/CSU is in an absolutely isolated position with respect to important foreign policy matters, not only in the European Community but also in the Western alliance. This is particularly true for East-West relations.

[Question] What is your party's relationship with the Bundeswehr? A state of affairs seems to be emerging lately where our country is having a hard time with its soldiers.

[Answer] I do not have the impression that the state is having a hard time with its soldiers, nor do I have the impression that the vast majority of the citizens of our country is having a hard time with our soldiers. It is my solid impression that small, militant and to a considerable extent very militant groups exist which intend to undermine the relationship of confidence between the Bundeswehr and the public, and which plan on disturbing the Bundeswehr in the fulfillment of its mission. They are aware that this Bundeswehr is making an essential contribution to the common security of the allies. Consequently it is necessary for the political parties not to leave any doubt about their positions on our Bundeswehr.

The Bundeswehr is part of our democratic state. Under the constitution it is its mission to contribute to the safeguarding of peace. Service in the Bundeswehr is service for safeguarding peace. Those who serve in the Bundeswehr are our brothers and sons, our neighbors, our colleagues. They are citizens in uniform. They are entitled to our recognition, and they deserve our refraining from entertaining an attitude toward the Bundeswehr along the lines of the motto: If you see me, pretend not to know me. He who wants to push the Bundeswehr behind the barrack gates and who believes he has to keep the Bundeswehr out of sight exhibits a disturbed relationship with one of the institutions of a democratic state. What the Bundeswehr needs, on the contrary, is publicity. It is at the center of our democratic life, and we will not allow it to be slandered. Democrats must consider an attack against the Bundeswehr an attack against themselves.

DKP'S MIES ASSURES POLISH LEADERS OF PARTY'S SOLIDARITY

LD081150 Hamburg DPA in German 1054 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA)--DKP Chairman Herbert Mies has assured the new Polish leadership that the "West German Communists are in firm solidarity with the struggle of the Polish communists for the further strengthening of socialist society." This was stated by the DKP chairman to journalists when he introduced his party's election appeal. Mies would not comment on the Polish worker's demand for free trade unions.

The parties represented in the Bundestag who proclaimed their sympathy with the Polish workers now have to answer for their attitude on the demands of working people in the Federal Republic.

PRESS EXAMINES CHANGES IN POLISH LEADERSHIP

DW081112 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Press review on Polish developments, Gierek replacement]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes about developments in Poland: Just 2 weeks after the first reshuffles in the Polish political leadership, it was the turn of Edward Gierek, the chairman of the Polish United Workers Party. His successor's career seems to have been sensational. Stefan Olszowski, **who was generally believed** to be the rising star on the dark Polish party sky, did not become party chief. The rather unknown Stanislaw Kania became the successor to Gierek. So far he has been responsible in the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat for domestic policy and thus for the security apparatus. The paper goes on to say: The selection of Kania looks like a guarantee that everything will be handled so that power will not fully slip from the hands of the party, even if the reform promises are fulfilled only in part. A party chief who has experience in handling the security apparatus must seem much more acceptable to the traditionalists in Moscow than an ideological reform prattler.

KIELER NACHRICHTEN writes: It was now the turn of the most responsible person during the Gierek era, the chief of the Polish Communist Party himself, the one who set the guidelines of Polish policy for a decade: Edward Gierek. It would have been hard to understand if he had politically survived the strike wave which reached from the Baltic Sea to Upper Silesia. Comparisons with his predecessor Gomulka offer themselves: He too became a victim of a strike by his compatriots, but Gierek could after all point out the advantage of not having fired at the strikers. But because he was unwilling to accept the consequences voluntarily, he was deprived of power, however, under less than glorious circumstances. His poor health has been calmly exploited to send him to the political old age home. This is how it works in the East bloc, quickly and heartlessly.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf has the following to say: The ice-cold way in which the ailing party chief was removed, without a word of gratitude and without any hesitation, demonstrates the true reason for the change of power in Poland. Gierek, who started out in 1970 with laurels already given in advance, and who succeeded the unfortunate and dull Gomulka, has now failed just like his predecessor. He completely lost his early capital, namely, the confidence of many Poles in the Silesian miner's unused abilities. Even the last minute sacrifice of his closest aides could no longer save Gierek. From a Soviet point of view he had become too much of a danger to the entire regime. RHEINISCHE POST concludes: Basically it almost does not matter whether Kania, Olszowski or somebody else is at the helm in Warsaw. Poland just seems to be the latest example of the paralyzing effect which socialism being put into practice has on the people.

AUSBURGER ALLGEMEINE voices the following comment: In the past few days the threats to the Polish leadership from the Soviet capital became plainly audible. The dissolution of the existing power structures was to be halted; it was also clearly shown that the will for reforms needed to be res ricted on the Vistula as well. Viewed from this angle Gierek's secret meetings with Soviet Politburo member and intimate Brezhnev friend Kirilenko in the past several days gain special significance. It almost looks as though Gierek offered himself to the Russians as a sacrifice to forestall intervention by the Soviet power, AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE believes. On the other hand, we cannot rule out the possibility that during his meeting with the Kremlin emissary he negotiated his capitulation with the objective of lifting an orthodox successor to the top of the Communist Party, thus preventing a complete victory for the reformers.

Let us now turn to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. We quote: Moscow would like to see Poland governed now with a firm but also dexterous hand. The life and party career of the new boss, Kania, as well as his role during the weeks of strikes indicate such a desire. Gierek's successor knows how to handle the security apparatus, but he also seems to have an educated sense for how to avoid touching the Polish nation's sore spots just now. The fact that he is a colorless man can only enhance Moscow's sympathies for him: Party leaders who behaved a bit like popular tribunes at the beginning of their eras have come to a bitter end in land twice already.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN views the situation as follows: The reshuffle at the Polish party top shows how a new power nucleus has formed in which the followers of a careful reform course have the clear majority. The new party chief, Kania, may be unknown in the West; in the Polish party apparatus and last but not least in Moscow, however, he enjoys considerable prestige as a man who operates carefully and who is reliable. His appointment means, besides, that Gierek's recall, which was surely put into effect for reasons other than only poor health, met with the full approval of the security and military apparatus. MANNHEIMER MORGEN continues by saying: After Bierut, Ochab, Gomulka, and Gierek, Kania is Poland's fifth party boss since the communist seizure of power. His destiny depends on two factors: It is important to establish a breathing spell and to devise a convincing reform program. Only in this way can the Poles, who have often been disappointed in their hopes, be persuaded to cooperate actively.

Now a glance at SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, which argues as follows: Gierek's replacement can be explained by Poland's internal conditions as well as by the logic of communist use of power. And yet the role which Moscow played in the process cannot be overlooked. What had to be granted to the strikers is in Soviet eyes quite close to counterrevolution. Viewed from Moscow's angle these concessions are objectionable because they might induce the workers in other East bloc countries, too, to start something similar. But the Kremlin leaders cannot allow that, for it would be tantamount to admitting that their system has actually been outrun by social reality. It would mean that the masses would have denied the communist party the leading role it claims.

GENSCHER WELCOMES FORTHCOMING MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING

LD081346 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister, has welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Foreign Ministers Edmund Muskie and Andrey Gromyko as a sign that two great powers, the United and the USSR, are showing continuing willingness to talk. According to FDP sources, Genscher, speaking today to the FDP Presidium, recalled the joint declaration which he and Muskie made on 26 August on negotiations on medium-range missiles. The hope expressed then for early preliminary talks has now been confirmed. The Federal Republic, which played an essential role in bringing about NATO's two-part resolution--the decision on "counterarming" with medium-range missiles and the offer of negotiations to the East to limit such weapons--is interested in achieving concrete negotiations on medium-range missiles.

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS NEW PLANS ON SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING

DW091009 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] The inter-German meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker is planned to be held before the end of this year in compliance with the latter's wish. Even though Honecker last Friday had the statement disseminated by the official news agency ADN that an "early selection of a new visiting date" should not be anticipated, he conveyed to the chancellor via internal channels the message that Schmidt will be welcome in December.

Honecker wishes to reschedule the meeting, which had been postponed because of the strikes in Poland, that early because the SED leadership does not rule out the possibility of new unrest in Poland next year. Honecker is afraid, besides, that the Soviets, having instructed the GDR last week to deliver foodstuffs to Poland, might obligate East Berlin to grant foreign exchange aid to Warsaw. This might worsen the foreign exchange situation, and thus the economic situation, of the GDR. This is why the chairman of the State Council plans to strengthen the economic cooperation with the Federal Republic at the summit before Christmas and to offer, in return, easing travel restrictions for those East Germans who have relatives in the West. In this way it would be possible to satisfy his own citizens who had already attached considerable expectations to the abortive conference at Werbellinsee in August.

The planned meeting place will be the small island of Vilm, just off Ruegen Island, on which the SED elite has been spending its summer vacations for years in total privacy. There are 20 villas with 12 rooms each. Besides, the GDR Government guesthouse is located there. The selection of the isolated island indicates the SED chief Honecker would like to forego any specutacular trimmings for his meeting with the Bonn chancellor and to place the emphasis on the private discussions.

PRESS ON PRAVDA ATTACKS CONCERNING QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

DW051055 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Press review on PRAVDA attacks against FRG]

[Text] MANNHEIMER MORGEN comments: The PRAVDA attacks because of an alleged violation of the Quadripartite Agreement and the warning against testing its limits must greatly surprise everybody observing the Federal Government's extremely careful adherence to treaties. The 9th anniversary of the signing of that agreement is not much of a jubliee warranting such a basic attack. There must be some fundamental reason for PRAVDA mentioning dangerous gambling in connection with Berlin, warning against testing it to its limits, because not only Bonn but its Western allies as well are being attacked. It seems obvious that one ought to search for a connection here with the Soviet criticism of alleged interference of Western press organs and politicians in developments in Poland. The SED press has meanwhile joined these attacks. It cannot be ruled out that Moscow wanted to remind the West of the fact that it is always in a position to use Berlin as a lever to counteract detente policy effects the East bloc does not like.

GENERAL-ANZEIGER of Bonn states: A few days prior to the beginning of the East bloc maneuver "Comradeship in Arms"--Marshal Kulikov, the Soviet commander in chief of the Pact arrived yesterday in the GDR to take part in it--the verbal missile strike from East Berlin could well be interpreted as propagandistic preparatory fire for an intervention in Poland. More likely, however, is the assumption that the nervous leadership wants to follow the old pattern of holding the so-called class enemy responsible for the difficulties in their own camp, and the Federal Republic has always been good for that.

NORD-WEST ZEITUNG of Oldenburg writes about Federal Foreign Minister Genscher's reaction to the PRAVDA attack: On Thursday Hans-Dietrich Genscher opened the annual congress of the Liberal International in the Berlin Reichstag building by giving a basic speech. In this way the federal foreign minister could give an answer right away. He did it with dignity, without sharpness, by holding up the banner of detente policy. He stated that cooperation with the GDR will be continued persistently, the Quadripartite Agreement on the basis of the Brandt-Schmidt-Brezhnev clause will be strictly adhered to and fully applied, and therefore nobody should willfully construe violations of this agreement.

That is a rather mild reproach. Genscher actually should have said that the Soviet Union constantly tries to misinterpret the Berlin agreement and that it is obviously unwilling to adhere to the Berlin clause. If somebody is poisoning something here, it is Moscow.

SCHMIDT ADDRESSES OPENING OF WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE

LD081316 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Munich, 8 Sep (DPA)--Apart from the safeguarding of peace, energy is the big topic of our era, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated today in Munich at the opening of the World Energy Conference. Speaking to some 5,000 participants and guests from 64 countries and in the presence of Federal President Karl Carstens, Schmidt said that a sufficient energy supply is a decisive element in maintaining peace. Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss referred in his welcoming speech on the conference's theme "energy for our world" to the "powerful political explosive" hidden behind this.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt deems it economically wrong for all the national economies of the world to rely solely or mainly on a single energy source: yesterday on coal, today on oil and gas, tomorrow on nuclear energy. The Federal Government here acknowledges its general responsibility and has long pursued the plan of providing a wide energy choice.

Schmidt supported [words indistinct] energy dialogue between producer and consumer countries and backed the Brandt Commission's proposal for a representative dialogue between North and South. The chancellor called on the OPEC states and the industrial states of the East bloc to give more development aid and help in particular those countries particularly badly hit by oil price rises. Schmidt called on the conference to (?take into consideration) the environmental problems arising from the burning of solid fuels. (?He) shared the worries about possible dangers to the earth's climate. On the question of nuclear energy, Schmidt said that no one should today pretend that mankind's nuclear innocence can be restored. "That has been finished for some decades." But no one should maintain that complete reliance on nuclear energy will free us of all worries.

To conclude his speech Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also referred to nuclear arming. He gave an assurance that Germany will remain loyal to its obligation not to develop and possess any nuclear weapons. The nonproliferation treaty signed at the same time, however, also includes the "vested right" to unimpeded peaceful use of nuclear energy. The chancellor lamented the fact that there have recently been tendencies toward wanting to hinder Germany in this. He added: "On the other hand, the great powers who in this treaty also undertook to limit arms have for their part in no way fulfilled this obligation."

GENSCHER DESCRIBES NORTH-SOUTH PROBLEM

DW051047 Cologne DEUTSCHE WELLE in German to Europe 0930 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Hans-Juergen Pickert interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Berlin--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] The FDP's Friedrich Naumann Foundation, Mr Minister, has just held a symposium in Berlin on North-South issues. The main topic of the Liberal International conference which opened this Thursday likewise addresses North-South problems. Do the North-South problems already have greater significance for mankinds future than the ideological conflict between East and West?

[Answer] No doubt the solution of the North-South problem, the elimination of the difference in living conditions between the states of the southern hemisphere and those of the north have become an issue of survival and a question of securing peace. For this reason this problem must be carried much more strongly into the public awareness of our states. This does not make the East-West antagonism lose any of its importance; but at this meeting we are trying to achieve that this West-East antagonism not be transplanted to the Third World, which would make the situation there even more complicated.

[Question] Couldn't it be, conversely, that the North-South problems merge with the East-West antagonism which already is nearly traditional? What I have in mind is Afghanistan, Africa, and Latin America.

[Answer] All I can say about that is that the industrial states of the North, regardless of whether they are market-economy industrial states or socialist states, are jointly obligated to help the South in its development. And in that respect the socialist states definitely have to make up for a lot of lost ground. The fact that the Federal Republic of Germany is doing more in public development aid than all communist industrial states together is telling its own tale. This is why we advocate the view that the United Nations set up a register which will provide information about development aid per capita of their population granted by individual countries. At the same time this register is to show what each country spends per capita on armaments for our efforts for disarmament and arms control are supposed to mitigate the dangers of conflict and at the same time contribute toward better possibilities of helping the states of the Third World.

What we must avoid in any event is transposing conflicts of the North, that is to say East-West conflicts, to the South. The example of Afghanistan which you mentioned is of significance in an entirely different way. It shows that Soviet policy increasingly becomes at odds with the interests of the states of the Third World, who do not wish to see their independence and freedom again jeopardized which they have just won. And in this respect especially the nonaligned movement harbors great worries about this expansionist policy of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Granted an antagonism between the Soviet Union and some countries of the Third World, yet, on the other hand, aren't we driving some peoples of Asia, Africa, and some day surely also of Latin America into the Soviets' embrace if we insist on extending our liberal principles to these countries whenever a young national state is taking its initial steps toward adequate nourishment on a socialist course? Couldn't we be a bit more tolerant than we have been at times?

[Answer] It is my fundamental view that the relationship between the industrial states and the states of the Third World must be a relationship of partnership, of equal rights. This includes both sides respecting the internal order the other partner wishes to have for himself, his economic, political, and social system. We do not want to export our state and social system. We offer it as a model, but I would consider it a totally erroneous policy should Western states try to impose their systems on states of the Third World. The problems which the Soviet Union has with the states of the Third World are attributable to the very fact that it makes this mistake over and over again.

[Question] Mr Minister, an absolutely topical question: The East Berlin SED party paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND this Thursday has joined the concert of the Soviet media in attacking the West massively with the contention that the West intrudes in Polish affairs. What significance do you attach to such attacks? Must we reckon with a Moscow intervention along the lines of the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty of communist states and of the so-called proletarian internationalism after all? And what will happen to detente in such a case? A bundle of questions, Mr Minister.

[Answer] We have been advocating the view from the outset that the Polish people and the Polish leadership must solve the country's problems on their own and that nobody has a right to intrude in Poland's internal affairs. The Federal Government has consistently adhered to this stance, which is also the reason why we are warning everybody to be very careful in defining their position on the events in Poland, because we see the efforts being made there to overcome recognized problems through political solutions. It is not surprising that Germans in particular sympathize with the events in Poland, for Germans and Poles are linked with each other through a history with many ups and downs and, unfortunately, also through many tragic phases- This is why we Germans hope most warmly for the Polish people that the problems can be solved just as all sides in Poland obviously are trying to solve them. Above all I would like to pay tribute to the responsible attitude of the Catholic Church. We will not change anything in our reserved attitude, in our careful approach, and not even polemics will lure us out of this reserve.

EXPERTS REPORTED TO DOUBT EFFICIENCY OF NEW TANK

DW081303 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Sep 80 p 30

[Text] Officers and technicians have voiced doubts about the combat readiness of the Leopard 2 combat tank. Design faults jeopardize the safety of the soldiers. Praise had been unanimous. With this tank the Germany Army "has made a clear leap ahead," Army Inspector Lt Gen Hans Poeppel announced late last year when the first Leopard 2 tank was delivered in Munich. "We are in the lead."

But technicians and soldiers are skeptical. The Leopard 2, praised by experts as "the world's best combat tank" even prior to its introduction in the armed forces, shows such serious shortcomings that the mission readiness of this weapons system seems to be impaired.

The reason is that the noise level to which the tank soldiers are exposed in the moving Leopard 2 is above 130 decibels at a speed of just 30 kilometers per hour, and this also is above the threshold of pain. Bundeswehr procurement engineer Wachs in a confidential memorandum (File No: BWB-FE IV 7 H 2) reported the Leopard's noise level to his superiors as early as the end of last year. Wachs: "The noise burden is intolerable."

So far nothing has changed about the noise. There is still so much noise inside the Leopard 2 that State Secretary Andreas von Buelow had to admit "difficulties in voice communications" when asked. In the opinion of the state secretary the burdens are "within tolerable limits," however. CDU Deputy Carl Damm, member of the Bonn defense committee, has a different opinion about the miracle tank. He considers the tank clamor so objectionable that he speaks of a "definite scandal" in a letter to Army Inspector Poeppel. The deputy wrote that the Leopard is "not usable" without "suitable head protection," and he suggested that the tank crew be issued helmets with built-in two-way radio facilities such as have been in use for years in U.S. and Soviet tanks.

Meanwhile criticism against the expensive vehicle has also been forthcoming from the technicians of the manufacturing corporation Kraus-Maffei and the soldiers of the TNKA training brigade in Munster.

An increasing number of shortcomings have cropped up which delay the planned date for turning the tank over to the troops. Thus, the track, one of the causes of the noise trouble, has to be redesigned; the newly developed combustible grenade cartridges often block the barrel lock of the gun; the barrel must cool down for several hours after the firing of 8 to 12 rounds before exact hits can be scored again; the supply of spare parts and ammunition does not work smoothly.

Experienced military men such as Maj Gen Fritz Birnstiel, ex-general of the combat troops in the Office of the Army, had foreseen in good time the organizational and technical problems. Years ago they had warned the Defense Ministry against an overly hasty introduction of the complicated weapons system--but to no avail.

Instead the concert between the arms lobby and the top army leadership proceeded as before: Parliament had already allocated the funds, industry was waiting for subsequent orders for Leopard 1, and the Bundeswehr leadership once again recalled the allegedly increasing tank threat from the East in order to push the Leopard 2 tank project politically.

To obtain as many of the new tanks as possible as quickly as possible, Hardthoehe even consciously waived a Leopard 2 pilot series; after all, in the case of Leopard 1 as many as 50 tanks had been tested and improved prior to the main series.

The result of the dubious success in achieving speed [of production]--is that the shortcomings must now be eliminated laboriously during assembly-line production and the design must be revised on the current model. Besides, the entire spare parts and supply system must be set up and organized afterwards.

What remains uncertain is how much more expensive the Leopard will be once the noise in the turret and the heat in the barrel have been eliminated. The price to date had been steep enough: DM4 million per unit.

COLUMNIST VIEWS CHANGES IN NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

DW080910 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Sep 80 p 10

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "Will War Become Conceivable Again?"]

[Text] Brussels, September--Strategy is a dynamic concept. In the age of revolutionary technological developments the industrial nations must constantly adapt their defense planning to new situations. The Americans have done this lately with the formulation of the so-called Directive 59. This initiative has created unrest. The allies have asked with concern whether nuclear arms still are political weapons for the Americans. The Soviets, who were still uncertain in their assessment, appeared to be shocked. They insinuate that the Pentagon is preparing for nuclear war. The reaction was not positive in America either. Intellectuals voiced moral reservations. What has led to such a confusion of mind and spirit? Directive 59 does not consider the military strength of the atom as merely a psssive element in the strategy of deterrence. According to it nuclear arms can be used selectively and become active means of warfare.

This characterization of American nuclear strategy calls for explanation. What seems to be a spiritual change in the American way of thinking is first of all the natural result of technological development. When the atom was introduced a generation ago into military strategy, soldiers and politicians were helplessly faced with the phenomenon of apocalyptical destructive strength. When the analysts were handed the problem, they realized that it was impossible to philosophically handle the atomic dimension. Karl Jaspers once said that this would have called for another kind of man. So nuclear strategy has since been handled as a technical problem, to be solved like a mathematical problem.

Nuclear planning ran through several phases of interpretations of strength, such as super artillery, "massive retaliation," as well as the theory of "saturated destruction." But basically we are still not in command of the atom today. Nobody knows how to ride the atomic tiger. Obsessed by technology, all nuclear planners followed every technical innovation in nuclear arms systems with technical refinements.

Under McNamara it was held that one needed just as many nuclear arms on each side as was necessary for passive deterrence. Nuclear arms were clearly political arms. It was considered in the seventies that the global balance of power can be maintained only if nuclear strength becomes an active means fof policy. The term political weapon had become more widespread in connection with the atom. Under James Schlesinger a change in the American nuclear way of thinking took place. Schlesinger touched on the taboo that nuclear arms were solely political instruments. Directive 59 days now that atomic strength is an element that can be used selectively for the destruction of the enemy's attack weapons.

What effected the change was technical progress. Today it is possible to produce precision weapons which, covering a long range, can hit pinpointed targets thousands of kilometers away. It is possible to threaten the adversary with smashing his missile bases. This would thus deprive him of his offensive weapons and would not make his cities and industrial centers the targets of deterrence strategy. This must not be seen in a negative way. A U.S. president will much rather allow a nuclear attack on military objects than on human settlements. The U.S. deterrence threat becomes more credible, at least partially. This is the advantage which Directive 59 intends to exploit.

Naturally this simplification contains but half the truth. During the past 30 years nuclear strategy has remained a confusing complex of contradictory theories and practices. The selective strike is one option in many. The thousands of nuclear weapons hold hundreds of variations in store for bringing about chaos on the American and Russian side alike. Moreover, the planning concepts of the early nuclear era have not been rendered obsolete. The arms arsenal allows massive retaliation. It makes possible the annihilation of entire provinces. If used it does not rule out the mutual suicide of the giants. But what can be done now is to take a limited selection of targets without an escalation inevitably following, an escalation which either a military or a political leadership could hardly halt. All sides are put into a position of limiting their nuclear target planning: the Soviets, for example, with their SS-20; the Americans in the near future with the improved Trident missiles; NATO perhaps with the Pershing II and the cruise missiles at some point. All these weapons are accurate. They can describe a small circle of destruction. They "isolate" the military objects from the civilian targets.

It is uncertain whether the perfection of the technical systems will exert a philosophical influence on deterrence strategy as well. Granted, the atom bomb still wields mythical force. The hope is justified that the governments will continue shrinking back from taking the step into the unknown dimension of nuclear war. But it no longer holds true that there could not be any winner in nuclear war. It would depend on what kind of nuclear war could be waged; whoever strikes first with precision weapons and smashes the enemy's offensive weapons does have the chance to win.

Besides, the nuclear arsenals are filled to more than their capacity. The more perfect the systems become the more the inclination may grow to smash a Gordian knot in politics the nuclear way. World War II tolled 40 million lives. Selective nuclear war would not demand this sacrifice. Hence would war be conceivable again to an unscrupulous statesman? The answer will be different for Western governments than it will be for dictatorships. The free world is under the merciless control of public opinion. But who keeps tabs on the communist rulers?

GISCARD REPORTEDLY POSTPONES VISIT TO POLAND

LD090854 Hamburg DPA in German 0811 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 9 Sep (DPA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has dropped his planned visit to Poland at the end of this month, following Edward Gierek's ouster. The Elysee Palace told DPA today in response to an inquiry that the visit, which has still not been announced officially, would certainly not take place at the planned time.

According to the Elysee spokesman, a visit to Poland by Giscard remains a possibility. However, in Paris it is expected that Giscard, also on account of the impending French presidential election campaign, wants to wait until the attitude of the new leadership and further developments in Poland can be clearly identified.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK MEETS WITH GISCARD ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC081132 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep (AFP)--A consensus with Israel on Jerusalem is a necessary preliminary to a three-way United States-Egypt-Israel summit on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank, Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak said here today.

Speaking at the close of an hour-and-a-quarter meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, General Mubarak described the status of Jerusalem as a crucial point of the autonomy issue.

Egypt broke off autonomy negotiations with Israel early last month after the Israeli Knesset (parliament) declared the city, which is considered holy by Jews, Muslims and Christians, the "external and indivisible" capital of Israel.

Defines Egyptian Position

NC081650 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep (AFP)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak saw French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today in the context of a new initiative on the part of France and her eight partners in the European Economic Community to break the deadlock in Middle East crisis.

Egyptian sources indicated here that the vice-president was gratified to have been consulted the same as all other parties to the long lingering conflict. The Arab world has been boycotting Egypt ever since its Camp David agreement with Israel nearly 2 years ago on a bilateral negotiation.

Mr Mubarak, a general, arrived here yesterday for a 4-day visit on the fourth stopover of a European tour that included Rome, London and Bonn and is to be followed as of Wednesday by Vienna and Bucharest.

Upon emerging from the Elysee Palace after a 90-minute talk with the French president, Mr. Mubarak restated the two basic tenets of the Egyptian policy line. These were that the key question in negotiations with Israel remains Jerusalem, and that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements launched a diplomatic process deserving to be pursued.

About Jerusalem, the Egyptian official declared it represented "a primordial aspect of (Palestinian) autonomy talks" because it was "an integral part of the Jordan West Bank."

Mr. Mubarak was apparently referring to the eastern Arab part of the Holy City, because he went on to say that it "interests 800 million Moslems and 1,000 million Christians because of its sacred character--it does not concern the Jews."

The Egyptian aide added that when he saw Pope John Paul II in Rome recently the pontiff expressed "a religious view" of the Jerusalem issue where the Israelis have "a political concept."

Turning to the Camp David procedure, Mr. Mubarak underlined the crucial importance of American participation in the negotiation, describing it as "necessary" if a way was to be found out of the current impasse. He thus indicated a measure of hope in the effectiveness of the summit meeting between President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin tentatively scheduled [words indistinct].

Mr. Mubarak was extremely vague about the hypothetical European Mideast initiative, contenting himself to say it was an "important" project.

L'HUMANITE'S LEROY INTERVIEWED ON POLISH EVENTS

LD081258 Paris Domestic Service in French 0550 GMT 8 Sep 80

["Let's Talk Straight" studio discussion with moderator Joseph Paletou and Roland Leroy, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and director of L'HUMANITE--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Polish crisis, the Gdansk strikes, the working class revolt will have cost the Polish leaders dearly. Following the premier, it is now the turn of the first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, Mr Gierek, himself to stand aside. Don't you consider it an abberation that there could have been a conflict between a workers party and the working class? Doesn't this Polish crisis, this failure, illustrate the fact--and this has just been stated by both Messrs Mitterrand and Edmond Maire--that there is incompatibility between the Marxist-Leninist system and institutional liberties, between the communist regime and liberty? Or, if I may speak more discreetly like your special correspondent--and I cite him--the political structures are ill-adapted to the necessities of a real democratic life.

[Answer] We have explained ourselves at length and we are continuing to do so on the Polish events. You mention the presence in Warsaw of Jacques Estager who with Jacques Dimet is, as they say in the language of the trade, covering the Polish events. Indeed, it is particularly interesting and enriching to read Estager's articles; we are not seeking to hide anything, but on the contrary we are trying to help the French workers understand what is happening there. As you have seen, Georges Marchais expressed his opinion on this issue as soon as he returned from his holiday. Clearly Poland finds itself faced with serious problems which have emerged on the basis of an economic and social development which was very rapid, too rapid for the structures of the society. That is the source of all the problems, to which is added the existence of real faults and inadequacies.

But I would point out two things: The first is that the problems posed have up till now been resolved through negotiations, which are sometimes difficult but where are undertaken publicly and in a spirit of responsibility toward the interests of the working class. Don't you see the difference between what happens in a socialist country and what happens in a capitalist country? When problems arise in the working class, it is in the nature of a socialist regime to resolve them as well as possible because these are problems which affect the decisive force of society.

The second observation I would like to make is that because of these events the solutions which have been reached advance democracy in the Polish socialist society. This is something which tends toward our direction, toward our concepts, as you know. I read attentively the speech made by the new first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Kania. This speech is founded on the activity undertaken up until now by Edward Gierek, who as you know is unfortunately ill, and it calls for the strict application--the bold but at the same time strict application--of the agreements which have been concluded toward the development of democracy and to strengthen socialism.

[Question] Does this Polish crisis not imply the condemnation of a system?

[Answer] On the contrary, I think that the way that the problems are being resolved currently goes toward further strengtheinng [passage indistinct]. The main cause is the existence of problems which have arisen from very rapid development and, as Estager says, the societal structures were not ready to resolve these completely new problems which will perhaps take time.

[Question] Well, don't you have the impression that Mr Brezhnev wants to bring Poland back to heel with Mr Kania, as numerous commentators are saying this morning?

[Answer] I have simply observed that the Soviet Union has, since the beginning of the events in Poland, stated that it was up to Poland to solve its problems itself. The same cannot be said for the French commentators.

LE MONDE: KANIA MUST TRY TO ACHIEVE THE 'IMPOSSIBLE'

LD081159 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Attempting the Impossible"]

[Text] For the third time in socialist Poland's short history a party first secretary has left the stage in chaos. Although it is probable that Mr Gierek, harrassed from all sides for the past 2 months and vacillating over what line to take, has been taken seriously ill, his removal once again follows a political failure which had become irremediable. Like Mr Gomulka in 1970, the first secretary has left without his colleagues and advisers' thanking him for the services which he nonetheless gave.

Caught between the demands of a population which is now aware of its power and a protector which has every confidence in his strength, the new first secretary must try to achieve the impossible. Poland was never a completely classic communist country because the party failed to impose the complete hegemony to which it aspires. Society has not been terrorized and annihilated by a political-police machine which nonetheless exists. Society lives outside the system, seething and from time to time shaking those who think that they guide it.

However, since 31 August the regime has changed much more than in 30 years of development and upheavals. Mainstays of the regime have collapsed. Self-managed trade unions are springing up everywhere and the trade union federaton on which the government relied to standardize the workers' demands has no grasp of the real situation. Events are taking place in this country which are so extraordinary that they have astonished the authorities to the extent of paralyzing them. The party itself, which regards itself as the driving force in national life, at present no longer has any inspiration. Having failed to grasp the consumers' discontent and the citizens' bitterness in time, it did not foresee the eruption. It is no longer taking action but merely reacting to the initiatives of people whose existence it formerly disputed.

Mr Kania has, therefore, become the leader of an entity which is still in the throes of an upheaval. Will he finally accept, even in a reduced form, the democratization so unexpectedly imposed in August? Or will his main concern instead be to restore an order which conforms much more to Leninist tradition, with a party which gives the orders and a people who obey? Poland's Communist Party contains leaders and members who are faithful to what Moscow calls "real socialism," and for whom nothing is valid outside the Soviet "model" with a few slight alterations to take account of national characteristics.

In Poland those leaders face a considerable obstacle. To firmly impose the power about which they dream they would first have to "change the people." Up until now various hierarchies have regarded that as an impossible task. They have had to compromise with the Catholic Episcopate, which may be troublesome but without whose understanding it is decidedly impossible to govern the country. They have also been forced to tolerate dissidence which may have hastened the workers' awakening but which, during the troubles, gave the government vital interlocutors.

How can the institutions be adapted to the needs of a dialogue which was established in crisis and which must now be made permanent? This is the problem of all those, communist or noncommunist, who intend to act "like the Poles." However, do that country's inhabitants really have the right to act "as Poles"? Will the changes they are determined to introduce be tolerated in Moscow?

GISCARD, SENEGAL'S SENGHOR DISCUSS CHAD

LD081135 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] On Thursday, 28 August, Mr Giscard d'Estaing lunched with Senegalese head of state Senghor, with whom he notably discussed the Chad question. After this meeting Mr Senghor stated that the African heads of state, having failed in their efforts to set up a neutral force within the OAU framework, had been forced to turn to the United Nations. "I think a UN force will be sent in September," he specified, "and that will make it possible to enforce the cease-fire in Chad."

MALAGASY LEADER ON INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE, TIES WITH FRANCE

LD081143 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Aug-1 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] A planned conference aimed at ensuring security in the Indian Ocean was the main topic of talks between Mr Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and Mr Giscard d'Estaing on 29 August.

"Since President Giscard d'Estaing was among those who reacted favorably to our idea of holding a conference on the Indian Ocean, I was anxious to discuss the matter with him more thoroughly than would have been possible by letter," Mr Ratsiraka stated at the end of the meeting. "The Russians," he added, "have already said yes. The question of U.S. participation remains to be decided. However, I believe that the United States will not be able to say either yes or no before November."

As for Franco-Malagasy relations, Mr Ratsiraka described them as "excellent at present."

Referring to the French islands in the Indian Ocean to which the Malagasy Government has laid claim, Mr Ratsiraka stated: "I hope that this problem will be resolved at a later date in a responsible, wise and understanding manner."

BERLINGUER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO POLAND'S KANIA

LD082148 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] In a congratulatory telegram to the new Polish leader, Stanislaw Kania, Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer expressed the hope that Poland might overcome its present difficult situation and enjoy the benefit of its socialist conquests through an expansion of its democratic life.

PCI LEADER LONGO IN SERIOUS CONDITION AFTER STROKE

LD082241 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Summary] The condition of PCI President Luigi Longo, who was urgently admitted to hospital in Rome this morning is very serious. Correspondent Giuseppe Brunai reports that, according to the senior surgeon at the clinic, Longo suffered a stroke and is now in the intensive care ward. After hearing the news, President Pertini immediately visited the clinic where he found Enrico Berlinguer and other political figures.

L'UNITA RESPONDS TO CRITICISMS IN PRAVDA ARTICLE

LD031051 [Editorial Report] Rome L'UNITA in Italian on 30 August carries an unattributed report on pages 1 and 14 on PRAVDA's 29 August editorial entitled "Anxious Days for Italy," followed, on page 1, by the following unattributed commentary:

"Ever since this phase of deterioration in international relations began none of the stances adopted by the PCI, its leaders or its press organs has underestimated the danger of the rearmament race or the threat which this spiral poses to the world; indeed, this danger has always been emphasized and given the most prominent position in the Italian Communists' analyses, anxieties and struggles. This is demonstrated by the PCI's entire policy, but especially--to keep to the arguments raised by PRAVDA--by the initiatives on the issue of the medium-range missiles in Europe and the proposals made in parliament and elsewhere for reaching negotiations on arms reduction both in the West and in the Eastern Bloc, naturally bearing in mind the real nature of the tragic problem, proceeding from the facts of the real situation and on the basis of the principle of mutual balance and security. Hence the need that has always been stressed for a dialogue capable of guaranteeing such conditions.

"However, our concern regarding East-West tensions could not and cannot prompt us to ignore certain aspects of the USSR's policy or to underestimate the problems and difficulties of the countries of so-called real socialism, of which we have witnessed a serious and worrisome example in the past few week's events in Poland.

"Last, regarding the final point raised by PRAVDA, it must be said that the hypotheses mentioned by the CPSU organ were mentioned by journalists during interviews with PCI leaders. In their replies, the PCI leaders, while judging such hypotheses to be unfounded, did confirm, in line with the Italian Communists' policy, the commitment to defend national independence against whoever threatens it."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR 7 DECEMBER

LD061424 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The first round in the forthcoming presidential elections is scheduled for 7 December, with a second round, if necessary, on the 21st of the same month. Running for the presidency are General Ramalho Eanes, General Soares Carneiro, General Galvao de Melo, General Kaulsa de Arriaga, Brigadier Fires Veloso, Maj Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, and Dr Meneses Alves.

NATO'S LUNS CONFERS WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

LD081527 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns had meetings in Lisbon yesterday with the president of the republic, the prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense. During these brief meetings Luns discussed with the Portuguese leaders the current international political situation, as well as, in the case of Portugal, the reequipping of our armed forces within the alliance framework.

After being received in the late morning by Ramalho Eanes, a lunch was held for Luns at the Foreign Ministry, which was attended by Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral, Defense Minister Amaro da Costa and the chiefs of staff of the three armed services.

Speaking at the conclusion of the lunch, Freitas do Amaral welcomed the NATO secretary general and reaffirmed Portugal's stance with respect to the alliance and his government's "clearly pro-Western and pro-European foreign policy." In this connection he emphasized that "only great firmness and determination on the part of NATO can prevent the success of Soviet expansionism and the progress of the Warsaw Pact forces."

"Especially after Afghanistan, NATO's cohesion and the solidarity among its members must be greatly strengthened. The Portuguese Government will do all that it deems appropriate to that end," Freitas do Amaral stated.

Joseph Luns emphasized in reply our country's strategic importance within the framework of NATO and of the defense of the West.

In addition, during the meeting with the prime minister, which took place in the early afternoon at the official residence--the Sao Bento Palace--matters connected with Portuguese domestic policy were discussed. According to a Sao Bento Palace source, Sa Carneiro analyzed the current internal situation from an "institutional and political viewpoint," and at the same time informed Luns of his government's stance with respect to Portugal's role in NATO at both the political and military levels.

Sa Carneiro and the NATO secretary general also analyzed the current international situation, specifically with respect to the threats with which the alliance member countries are contending. In this connection the prime minister explained to Luns the Portuguese viewpoint on the current political situation in Europe and the world, specifically the way in which Portugal views its role in the alliance, so as to counter the common dangers and threats.

During the meeting with Defense Minister Amaro da Costa in the late afternoon, matters connected with the reequipping of the Portuguese Armed Forces, specifically the navy, were discussed. The announced purchase of three ASW frigates was one of the topics broached, and the NATO secretary general promised in this connection, according to a spokesman for the minister's office, "to use his personal incluence to resolve as soon as possible the problems still unresolved with respect to NATO aid for that purchase."

IBERIAN SOCIALIST SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD081245 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The leaderships of the Socialist parties of the peninsula, headed by Mario Soares and Felipe Gonzalez, stressed yesterday in the final communique emerging from the Socialist Party [PS] Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] summit in Viana do Castelo that the conduct of the two countries' governments--governments which those political parties regard as "rightwing"--is "making the working classes pay the price of the economic and social crisis." At the same time they reaffirmed their desire for Spain and Portugal to join the EEG.

With respect to this matter they agreed on the need for mutual solidarity in that process. Nevertheless, they recognized that the two processes of entry present specific problems, although they expressed the conviction that "the enlargement of the Community is essential to guarantee not only democratic stability in Spain and Portugal but also stability in Europe itself." To this end the PS and the PSOE issued an appeal "to the progressive democratic forces in Europe to help accelerate with their solidary support the two countries' entry into the EEC."

The signatories of the document emphasized their desire to devote themselves to a policy of dialogue which will promote detente and create the preconditions necessary for a gradual and simultaneous big-power disarmament which will contribute to international peace and security. With respect to the Madrid Conference (CSCE), the PS and the PSOE expressed their confidence in the success of its conclusions. For this to be able to occur, "it seems essential that the decisive political will of the countries taking part--and, in particular, of the big powers--be reaffirmed, bearing in mind the aims to be achieved."

In the international political field the parties expressed satisfaction at the progress of some Latin American countries toward democracy, and at the same time expressed their concern "at the persistence of many dictatorships on that continent." They accordingly expressed their vigorous condemnation of "General Garcia Meza's fascist military coup in Bolivia, as well as Argentina's involvement in it." They also did not fail to denounce the Chilean Government's initiative of calling a referendum scheduled for 11 September in order to secure approval of "a pseudoconstitution, which is just another farce via which the dictator is seeking to legitimize himself, in view of the conditions of lack of freedom in which it is taking place, that is, restriction of political parties and the atmosphere of increasing repression of the last few months."

The current situation in Poland also received "thorough analysis" at the summit, which expressed its solidarity with the striking Polish workers and with "the Polish people's justified aspiration to an atmosphere of democratic openness and trade union freedoms, without external intervention of any kind." In fact they stressed that the major problems which are today affecting the world's stability are connected with the lack of "a real and just dialogue between the industrialized countries--both West and East European--and the countries of the co-called Third World." Without that dialogue, which would make it possible to establish a more just new economic, social and cultural order, "there will be no stable future for mankind."

The Portuguese and Spanish socialists included among the contacts to be developed active participation in a joint process which will promote detente, disarmament and the north-south dialogue.

Finally, they decided to continue to intensify the ties of cooperation between the two political parties, "having in mind the building of a future of freedom and justice in the two countries."

Thus in a clear allusion to the recent visit to Portugal of Adolfo Suarez, Spanish prime minister and Union of the Democratic Center leader, any kind of interference in each country's internal affairs "through false pretexts of cooperation" was condemned. In conclusion the PS and the PSOE expressed their intention to struggle to insure that "democracy in Portugal and Spain is an irreversible reality."

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED; PEREZ NAMED FOREIGN MINISTER

LD082040 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A few minutes ago we received the details of the new government. The members of the cabinet are as follows:

Prime Minister	Adolfo Suarez
First Deputy Prime Minister (National Security and Defense)	Manuel Gutierrez Mellado
Second Deputy Prime Minister (Economic Affairs)	Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Jose Pedro Perez Llorca
Minister of Finance	Jaime Garcia Anoveros
Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development	Francisco Fernandez Ordonez
Minister of the Interior	Juan Jose Roson
Minister of Public Works and Urbanism	Jesus Sancho Rof
Minister of Education	Juan Antonio Ortega y Diaz Ambrona
Minister of Labor	Felix Manuel Perez Miyares
Minister of Industry and Energy	Ignacio Bayon
Minister of Agriculture	Jaime Lamo de Espinosa
Minister of Transport and Communications	Jose Luis Alvarez
Minister of Culture	Inigo Cavero
Minister of Health and Social Security	Alberto Oliart
Minister for Territorial Administration	Rodolfo Martin Villa
Minister for Relations with the EEC	(Eduardo Pulset Casals)
Minister of Economy and Commerce	Juan Antonio Garcia Diez
Minister of Research and Universities	Luis Gonzalez Seara
Minister Assistant to the Prime Minister	Rafael Arias-Salgado
Minister of Defense	Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun
First Assistant to the Prime Minister	Pio Cabanillas
Minister Associate for Public Administration	Sebastian Martin Retortillo

CARRINGTON STILL TO VISIT POLAND, HUNGARY IN OCTOBER

LD071525 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1448 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington is going ahead with plans to visit Poland and Hungary at the end of October the Foreign Office confirmed today.

Plans for these visits were in the pipeline long before Mr Edward Gierek was replaced as Polish leader. Lord Carrington is expected to meet the new leader, Mr Stanislaw Kania.

The visit was planned to strengthen Anglo-Polish relations. Officials stressed today that the visit should not be seen as the immediate reaction to the leadership change. The British Government has remained silent both on the Polish industrial unrest and the leadership change.

TUC VISIT TO POLAND OFFICIAL CANCELED

LD051140 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0922 GMT 5 Sep 80

[By Ken Dennis, PA chief industrial correspondent]

[Excerpt] The TUC's [Trades Union Congress] controversial visit to Poland has now been officially cancelled. This was announced to the Trades Union Congress in Brighton today by Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC Economic Committee, who was to have led the delegation. They were originally intending to spend next week in Poland. But Mr Basnett told Congress that the Polish state trade union body, the CRZZ, had announced that the visit would be for only one day on September 10 and by a three-man delegation.

This would clearly be of no value to either side and the visit would therefore not take place, Mr Basnett declared. He said that the three-man, one-day visit was "totally unacceptable"--which was greeted with the applause of congress.

Mr Basnett's full statement was: "The TUC has had informal discussions with the CRZZ in the past two days on a proposal from the CRZZ concerning the programme of the visit due to take place next week.

"The TUC argued that any variation in the programme would be much misunderstood in Britain whatever the strength of the practical reasons for it including the intensive talks on trade union reforms which we fully understand.

"The delegation have, however, been doing their best to find an accommodation.

"We are therefore shocked by the unilateral decision of the CRZZ now to announce that the visit would be for only one day on September 10 and by a three-man delegation. This would clearly be of no value to either side and it is totally unacceptable to the TUC.

"It is clear that the Polish authorities do not wish to allow the TUC to make their own arrangements for a visit and the General Council have therefore had to conclude that it is not in the interests of the development of trade unionism in Poland for the TUC to be in a position of having to force the issue of a visit.

"The visit will not therefore now take place.

"The General Council will continue to adhere to the philosophy of the resolution which Congress has adopted and the statement made in support of it, namely that it is of the utmost importance for the development of independent and democratic trade unionism for the recent agreements now to be embodied in Polish life.

"The TUC will continue to watch the situation with great concern and sympathy and do all it can to assist in this process."

After reading the statement, which had been adopted unanimously by the TUC General Council, Mr Basnett said he wished to express a personal word.

"I say nothing about the Polish behaviour, excepting to express my sense of sadness. We support those who fight for democratic independent trade unions and we want to help them.

"The TUC will continue to watch the situation with great concern and sympathy. We shall be watching the events in Poland with the greatest care in the coming weeks."

Up to late last night, the TUC delegation was persisting in its determination to fly to Warsaw on Monday and had arranged for Polish Ambassador Mr Jon Bisztyga to meet the delegation in Brighton this morning. But when Mr Bisztyga realised that his proposed visit to Brighton was coming under the glare of publicity, we contacted Mr Basnett to call it off, saying he did not wish to have discussions "in a goldfish bowl".

Mr Frank Chapple, the Electricians' Union leader, who has opposed the TUC visit, said: "I think the General Council has made the right decision and it took some courage to make that announcement. It is only a pity it has been delayed.

"I wish they had gone a bit further and established contact with the workers' committees and the dissidents KOR.

I see no reason why they can't as we already have had talks with the South African trade union movement."

Mr Chapple said it was significant that not only had the Poles restricted the visit to one day but had reduced the number in the delegation from six to three.

Mr Basnett said on BBC Radio 2's Jimmy Young programme "it wasn't until last night that we knew what the clear proposition was.

"I am most surprised that the Polish trade union movement announced it unilaterally, when we have been in discussion we find it not only surprising but offensive as well."

He accepted that pressure of writing new legislation was a reason for cancelling the visit, but he did not want to speculate on other reasons.

"I think we have got to watch with extreme care the developments in Poland. We support anybody who is struggling for democratic independent trade unions and the Polish workers should have no doubt about that at all," he said.

Mr Basnett emphasised that the delegation had widened its agenda with the intention of meeting some of the people concerned in the strikes in Poland.

"We had the assurances we wanted and I am quite sure it would have been a useful visit had it been allowed to go ahead," he said.

UK WITHDRAWS ALL DIPLOMATS FROM IRAN

LD091228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1209 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Chris Moncreff]

[Text] Britain has withdrawn its diplomats from Tehran, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon. Under the move the British Embassy has been closed, but a Foreign Office spokesman stressed that the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations. Britain's interests in Iran, particular consular responsibilities, will now be looked after by the Swedish Embassy. The Swedes will continue to try to gain consular access to four Britons detained in Iran, whom British diplomats have failed to see. The decision was taken following recent statements in Iran about Iranian students detained in Britain after the demonstration outside the United

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA061331 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Ilter Turkmen arrived in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today. Turkmen, who arrived at Ercan State Airport at 1430, is accompanied by the head of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Cyprus desk and by his special adviser. The Turkish delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol, the Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia], Inal Batu, and the commander of the Turkish Cypriot Peace Forces, Lt Gen Dogan Kromors, the under secretary of the presidency and other officials. Turkmen and those accompanying him will stay in the federated state until 9 September and will hold meetings with Turkish Cypriot officials.

Arrival Statement

TA061912 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Mr Turkmen, has said that Turkish policy on the Cyprus problem does not change with the change of the political party in power in Turkey. Mr Turkmen was speaking this afternoon at Ercan State Airport on his arrival in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus for a visit. He said that during his stay he will have talks with federated state officials on various problems facing the Turkish Cypriot community.

Asked whether his visit was connected with the imminent resumption of the Cyprus intercommunal talks, Mr Turkmen said his visit had been planned when he was first appointed as secretary general but as the talks were to be resumed in 10 days time his visit would give him the chance to learn the Turkish Cypriot view on these talks. To a question on whether the censure motion at the Turkish National Assembly on the foreign minister, Mr Erkmen, would affect the Turkish policy on Cyprus, Mr Turkmen replied that the Cyprus problem was a national issue and even the change in the political party in power in Turkey would not make any change let alone a change of a minister.

Asked whether the constitutional adviser to the federated state would be discussed in his talks in the federated state, Mr Turkmen said that this was a question for the federated state officials. He also said that the Cyprus problem concerned the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, Turkey and Greece could only support these two communities to solve the problem.

Visit With Denktas

TA081138 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Ilter Turkmen has begun his contacts in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Turkmen was received by President Rauf Denktas this morning. The Turkish ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia], Inal Batu, was also present at the meeting. The head of the Cyprus desk [of the Turkish Foreign Ministry], Tugay Ulucelik, the special adviser of the secretary general, Daryal Batibay, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot Negotiator Umit Onan and his adviser Necati Munir Ertekun also joined the meeting, which had been in progress for a short while.

According to information received, Turkmen was briefed on the policy to be pursued in connection with the Cyprus problem, the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community were explained and Turkey's aid was requested.

It is reported that complete harmony was achieved at the meeting in connection with the attitude to be adopted at the intercommunal talks. Meanwhile, in a statement to press officials, Turkmen said that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and Turkey wished for a positive conclusion to the negotiating process initiated by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Turkmen will leave for Turkey tomorrow after having completed his contacts.

DENKTAS REITERATES READINESS TO NEGOTIATE ON BIZONALITY

TA070548 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready to negotiate any proposal stipulating a bizonal federation. Denktas, who attended a conference on human rights in West Berlin, returned to Lefkosa [Nicosia] last night. In a statement to a TRT correspondent at Ercan Airport, Denktas noted that the conference was very beneficial and that he also had the opportunity to meet with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and numerous other statesmen. Denktas stated that the Cyprus issue was not included on the conference agenda. However, it was discussed during his bilateral meetings.

Commenting on a remark by the TRT correspondent that the Greek Cypriots are preparing new proposals on the basis of the proposals they submitted in Vienna in April 1977, Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side is willing to discuss anything the Greek Cypriots bring to the negotiating table. He noted: If they wish to Hellenize Cyprus, to establish a Greek Cypriot majority administration under the name of a federation or to return to the pre-1974 conditions, then their proposal will not be valid. If they are not doing this and if they are coming to the negotiating table to discuss a bizonal federal system--which Makarios agreed upon--then they could start with any point. The Greek Cypriot proposals submitted in Vienna in April 1977 envisaged a unitary state with a strong central administration and granted only municipal authority to the Turkish Cypriot Community.

Government Spokesman's Response

NC090836 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The government spokesman when asked to comment on Denktas' intransigent statement made the day before yesterday on his return from West Berlin, reiterated that the government had no intention of embroiling itself in a public debate with the Turkish Cypriot side on the eve of the talks. He said: "We are waiting for the Turkish stand that will be manifested at the negotiating table."

UN ENVOY GOBBI EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ON RETURN

TA060827 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] After he completed his contacts at UN headquarters in New York, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, returned to Lefkosa [Nicosia] today--a day before he was expected in Cyprus. In a special statement to the TRT in Lefkosa, Gobbi said that he was in New York for consultations. He added that he was optimistic about the outcome of the intercommunal talks. In reply to a question Gobbi said that he brought no special message from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to the Turkish and Greek Cypriot community leaders. Gobbi is expected to conduct a series of talks with the Turkish and Greek Cypriot community leaders next week in a bid to complete preparations for substantive intercommunal talks scheduled for 16 September. Meanwhile, Kenan Atakol, Turkish Cypriot foreign affairs, defense, tourism and information minister, said that preparations by the Turkish Cypriot side for the resumption of the intercommunal talks would be completed by 16 September. Atakol added that he would work for this goal with the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Suleyman Onan, as well as with opposition party officials.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS REVIEWS NATIONAL ECONOMY, EEC PLANS

AT061310 Athens Press and Information Secretariat in English 6 Sep 80

[Prereleased text of speech by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at dinner following opening ceremony of 45th Salonica International Fair on 6 September]

[Excerpts] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: It has become traditional for the Trade Fair of Thessaloniki to provide the prime minister with an opportunity to inform the Greek people on the state of the economy. The opportunity for this communication and contact is particularly significant today, at a time when the country is on the eve of an event which shall decisively influence the course of the economy. In a few months, we shall formally become the tenth member of the great European Community and we shall actively begin to participate in the shaping of its political, economical and social life. At this crucial point, the correct choice of objectives and policies for the future have a greater importance than a detailed review of recent achievements and of present developments. It is for this reason precisely that it is not only desirable but also imperative that I occupy myself less with the past and the present state of our economy and more with its future prospects.

The achievements of the Greek economy from 1974 onwards have been analysed repeatedly with clarity and objectivity and with the full support of statistical data. They have, in any case, been recognized by the reports of international organisations such as the OECD, IMF and other such bodies. But even those who are not concerned with statistics can, by looking around them, see the improvement in living conditions which has occurred both in rural areas and in the cities during the past few years as well as important development in the standards of living throughout the country.

However, around the middle of 1979, owing to the vertical increase in the price of oil, an economic crisis of great extent occurred in all the countries which do not produce oil and, as was natural, our own country as well. So, during this year the rate of inflation doubled as did the gap in our current balance of trade position. These two problems are still before us in 1980 because of the continuing energy crisis. To give you an idea of the size of the burden imposed upon us by the energy crisis, I shall mention the fact that, over the past two years, the average price of oil increased by 144.4 percent and the expenditure in foreign exchange for the purchase of oil will reach $2.7 billion. As I pointed out in another recent speech, the increase in the price of oil over these two years has cost the economy of this country $2.2 billion. These unfavourable developments have rendered the problems of inflation and of the balance of trade deficit the most serious inhibitory factors in our development effort.

In order to face and cope with these problems on an emergency basis, the government has adopted a gradually restrictive policy in the social, fiscal and revenue areas with the prime objective of restricting increased consumption demand which was created by the rapid upsurge in the income of all social units over the past few years.

The results achieved by this restrictive policy began to become apparent around the end of 1979 when the economy entered a phase of mild recession. This mild recession had been aimed for and was desirable because without it it would have been impossible to halt inflation and to contain the balance of payments deficit. I should like to stress that, contrary to what has been mentioned from time to time, this recession never assumed significant proportions. It has repeatedly been publicised that we are suffering from a serious financial crisis, a reduction in the national product, bankruptcy in our foreign transactions, an acceleration of inflation and one-sided austerity, a reduction of savings and the increasing threat of large scale unemployment.

These prophecies were, fortunately, contradicted by events. I should, however, like to stress that such gloomy pronouncements which are not based on facts tend to disrupt the psychological climate and are capable of causing panic and undermining social stability, which is a basic requirement of our future development.

Fortunately, the government was not unduly alarmed and insisted on the application of policies which it had already adopted. The subsequent events justified this policy because, to the extent that the unfavourable international economic situation permitted, the national product will register a small increase, inflation will remain at the same levels or perhaps even below levels reached last year, the increase in savings will be maintained and the percentage of unemployment shall not exceed the known and acceptable limits of unemployment. I am in the happy position to assure you that the government predictions have now been confirmed by developments over the past few months.

More specifically, the developments in the cost of living indices over the past two months show an encouraging containment of inflation, bank deposits in drachmas and foreign exchange are increasing at a high rate and the deficit in current accounts and transactions in the balance of payments is being held at acceptable levels.

These developments, ladies and gentlemen, constitute the most valid justification of the government's economic policy, which I announced in my statement of policy and which we have been applying with the consistency and realism which the present difficult circumstances require. After the establishment of controls on excessive consumer demand and the creation of stabilising conditions in the economy the government is proceeding with the taking of measures for strengthening of supply because an increase in the supply of goods and services is synonymous with financial development.

We began with the financing of handicrafts because it not only affects the business world to a large extent but also we believe that the potential for an increase in the contribution of handicrafts is important. I wish to state that, to the extent that the increase in bank deposits permits it, we shall proceed with further financing of other sectors of the economy. Also following a careful study and an exchange of views with the productive classes, the government has taken measures aimed at the creation of essential conditions for the dynamic development of the economy in the future within the wider context of the favourable perspectives created by Greece's entry into the Common Market. With its economic policy the government is aiming at an increase in production and productivity which shall contribute to a reduction in inflation, the strengthening of the economy's competitive potential, the creation of opportunities for employment and the solution of the balance of payments problem.

The government intends to achieve these aims by strengthening the private sector of the economy which is the sector carrying a high rate of productivity, with the increase in productive investments, with the creation of competitive conditions in the market and with the strengthening of the exploratory programmes for the discovery and exploitation of the country's mineral wealth in the shortest possible time.

And now, please permit me to make a brief analysis of the most important financial developments and of the economic measures taken by the government by basic sectors of the economy.

National Product

During the past five years the Greek economy has shown a satisfactory rate of development. The G.N.P. has increased by 5.1 percent as compared with only 2.4 percent in the EEC countries.

The significance of the higher rate of performance of the Greek economy becomes more understandable if one takes into account that our rate of development was achieved with almost full employment whereas in the countries of the EEC unemployment reached very high levels. It is, therefore, obvious that there are no signs that the dynamism of the Greek economy has been reduced.

Recent developments confirm the exact opposite, actually. Because, during 1979 when the additional expenditure for the purchase of oil took up 1.9 percent of the national revenue, we achieved an increase in the national product of 3.9 percent. So as concerns 1980, in spite of the fact that the additional expenditure in foreign exchange for the purchase of oil will take up approximately 2.3 percent of the national revenue in spite of the restrictive policy which has been applied, we anticipate an increase in the national product of 1.5 percent approximately. This bloodletting of the national revenue for the purchase of oil will naturally affect the rate of development of our economy negatively, as it affects the economies of all countries.

Investments

During 1979 total investments increased at the rate of about 5 percent which is about the same level of the immediately preceding years. However, the increase in total investments during 1979 is due almost totally to the increase in productive investments in contrast with what [was] obtained during the preceding years when investments were largely made up of an increase in building and construction. More specifically, investments in machinery and other equipment during 1979, at firm prices, increased by 12.7 percent and investments in industry by 9.6 percent.

I should like at this point to comment on the criticism which has been made recently on the question of the profits of the 100 biggest industrial concerns in this country. I should like to note that, after four years, there were in fact increased profits in 1979. The yield of the same capital investments in the 100 biggest enterprises amounted to 13 percent which, however, after taxes produces a net profit which is about half of the interest earned by savings accounts. It is, therefore, clear that profits are not as high as some quarters maintain. In any case, such profits when invested in industry will increase its productive potential.

In order to ensure the essential incentives the governments of the New Democracy have taken specific measures. More specifically, two basic laws have been enacted--No 289/76 and No 849/78--which completed the network of incentives which existed before and provided further strong incentives for regional development. These laws encouraged investments in regional areas and particularly in border areas in northern Greece and in the Aegean islands. Now, in view of our entry into the Common Market, we have drafted a progressive development law which, I believe, will prove to be much more effective than the previous one because it is based on the utilisation of funds from the community and the European Investment Bank.

A basic feature of the new law is the provision of funds from the programme of public investments, important sums for the critical sectors of our economy--for industry and crafts, for mining and mineral development, for tourism, for the development of new sources of energy and the preservation of energy and for the applied research which is needed for the protection of the environment. A part of these grants will be returned to us from the Community funds.

Balance of Payments

In spite of the extra expenditures imposed [on] our balance of payments which amounted to $900 million for oil, we foresee that the current balance of payments deficit for this year shall only increase by $500 million.

This is because developments in the balance of payments position during the past two months allow us to forecast that the deficit in the balance of current transaction this year will reach $2.400 million as compared with $2.600 million which have been estimated, and $1.882 which they were last year. This favourable development must not make us over optimistic and must not make us relax our vigilance. On the contrary, these developments must strengthen our feeling that the continuation of the policy which we have been following is leading us to the correct results.

Naturally, we shall this year be forced to borrow larger sums from abroad in order to cover the total gap in our current balance of transactions. But I must stress that the country's external borrowing when compared with international criteria, is at normal levels. Also, the ability of this country to absorb credits remains exactly high, as may be proved by the favourable terms which we achieved in recent loans to this country.

In order to avoid the unfavourable consequences of the balance of payments position caused by imports of a speculative nature and by the creation of unnecessary stock-piling, we have stabilised drachma parity against the average parity of foreign currencies.

At the same time, in order to reinforce and encourage deposits in foreign exchange, we have decontrolled interest rates for deposits which are made in foreign currencies which are important to us. The result of these measures was that deposits in foreign currencies increased by $180 million for the four-month period April to July. At the same time, we increased the ceilings for building loans which are granted to importers of foreign exchange and extended loans to those workers who bring with them foreign exchange on their return to Greece from abroad with a view to strengthening investments in handicrafts and small industries.

Inflation

In 1979 inflation increased significantly here as almost everywhere. The main cause of this increase was the considerable upward price adjustment of the price of oil and the abolition of certain subsidies which was dictated by the necessity of bringing into line our agricultural policy with that of the European communities.

As far as 1980 is concerned, we foresee that, in spite of the important increase in the price of oil, the increase of the price index should not exceed last year's levels whereas it certainly shall in most countries.

In these circumstances, stabilisation of inflation at last year's levels constitutes a positive development. This allows us to venture the optimistic forecast that, if the price of oil does not increase significantly, the rate of inflation will be reduced next year.

Stabilising inflation was achieved mainly with our antiinflationary financial policy and with a certain restriction in public spending. Our prices policy was intended to reduce the burden on lower income groups. Thus, we proceeded with the liberation of prices of certain consumer categories which do not significantly affect the cost of living index with a view to achieving the normal function of the market but at the same time keeping stable the prices of services of public utilities which are controlled by the state such as urban transportation, water, telephone, health services, etc. It was, however, inevitable that the additional burden resulting from the increase in the price of oil should be borne by the consumer. This is because such increases of price are the most effective means of achieving economies in oil consumption and in realising the necessary organic changes in the productive sector which will contribute to replacing oil with less expensive fuels. The first positive results for replacing oil with other fuels in industry will be seen very soon, whereas its reduction in other applications has already become felt.

Incomes Policy

A basic aim of the incomes policy which was applied during the government of the country by the New Democracy was the redistribution of incomes in favour of the workers. Thus, during the past five years, the average remuneration of workers increased by 159.1 percent as compared with an increase of 93 percent in the cost of living index. Therefore, the real remuneration of workers in this class increased by 32.3 percent. An immediate result of workers, that is to say the re-distribution of the incomes policy which was applied, was that the share of workers' incomes in relation to national incomes in the non-agricultural sector of the economy increased from 47.3 percent in 1974 to 55.7 percent in 1979.

In this particular year, 1979, for which so much malicious criticism was heard, the average remuneration for work rendered is estimated at 19.5 percent as compared with an increase in the cost of living of 19 percent, average. It, therefore, follows that the purchasing power of average wage levels was in fact secure.

Incomes in the Agricultural Sector

During the past five years and in spite of the relative lack of progress in production because of unfavourable weather conditions, the incomes of the rural population increased by 92.2 percent. Parallel to this, the income of farmers was reinforced with different types of financing which are borne by the general public which will amount to Drs 63.2 billion in 1980 and Drs 251.36 billion for the whole of the six-year period. If we take into account this subsidisation and the reduction in the farm population--which is a result of economic development--one can then estimate that the increase in the average income in the agricultural sector was approximately 140 percent and 25 percent approximately of real earnings. It is, therefore, clear that the increase in farmers' incomes was not basically different from increases received by other workers.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have deliberately left the subject of the favourable consequences from our entry into the EEC until last. This is because, without question, it constitutes the most important factor which will affect our further economic development. It is impossible within the restricted limits of my speech this evening to analyse to any extent these consequences because it is known to all of us that they cover all sectors of the Greek economy.

For this reason, I shall only refer to two characteristic and tangible examples. From 1981 the burden of support for the income of our farmers, which cost Drs 251.3 billion over the past six years paid for by our national budget, will be progressively undertaken by the Agricultural Fund of the Common Market (FEOGA). The same fund will support, through free assistance, programmes for re-organising cultivation, re-orientating the farm populations of problem areas and strengthening the income of farmers living in mountainous or island districts. Thanks to these programmes and the privileged free circulation and distribution of farm products in the common market, the Greek farmer will enter a period of prosperity.

The second example refers to the support by the appropriate funds of the EEC of the major infrastructure works in the agricultural, communication, telecommunications, energy, irrigation, sewerage sectors, the programmes for regional development, for the substitution of imported liquid fuel, for professional training and the movement of the work force as well as for private investment in any given area.

The preparation for the submission of programmes to the various funds of the EEC for financing is being carried out at an accelerated pace by the appropriate government services and public organisations and enterprises (utilities?) [as published], so that the relevant complete programmes may be drawn up and submitted in time. The Ministry of Co-ordination has already submitted programmes amounting to Drs 42 billion.

I am personally confident that we shall in 1981 be able to absorb free aid amounting to $210 million from the various funds and $500-600 million in loans under favorable conditions from the European Investment Bank. The reinforcement of productive investments with such important sums by the European Community will allow us to make available larger sums from local sources for education and health which the government attaches great importance to and which are not financed by EEC funds.

It is obvious that if we wish to succeed in the fulfillment of these programmes and absorb significant finances from the EEC funds the whole state mechanism must make an intense and methodical effort. I should like to repeat what I stated in parliament, that a basic prerequisite for the realisation of the government's aims is an improvement in the performance of public administration. We know that we cannot perform miracles in this sector but a gradual improvement is possible and mainly depends on the public servants themselves.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Greek economy is on the threshold of the most important change it has ever faced in its recent history. 1980 is the last year in a long period of transition and preparation for our accession into the Common Market which started with the application of the Athens Accession Agreement 1962. In a few months we shall formally become the tenth member of this great European Community and we shall begin to participate actively in all its political and economic activities.

Allow me, here, to open a small but useful parenthesis. The 1st of January, 1981, is the starting point of the great change that all of us gospelled during the past 20 years. But, this change is achieved thanks to the clear-sightedness, the insistence and patience of the now president of the republic. Thanks to his efforts a long national dream becomes reality.

I am convinced that if we make the necessary effort in the right direction our accession to the EEC will signify a new period of progress and prosperity for us. It is only necessary that we use the positive elements of our character. Our virtues and not to expect us to be immediately equal with our future partners without making the intensive efforts which they have already made.

There is no doubt that we have much ground to cover. Our future partners possess advanced economies in all sectors, well developed exports and services in established markets and, above all, economic traditions which function freely in a stable, political, democratic climate for many decades with continuous development and adjustment to changing economic conditions.

We are now called upon to cover these gaps in a transition period of approximately five years. If we wish our accession to become the monumental success we all hope for, we must bridge these gaps within this period of five years.

I believe that this aim is totally achievable because I have faith in the ingenuity, the ability to adjust and the inborn disposition of the Greeks for progress and success.

Without wishing to ignore the objective difficulties which exist, I invite you all to collaborate in this effort so that with hard and methodical work we may succeed in making our accession to the EEC--from the very first year--a brilliant success, worthy of the history and the abilities of our people.

PAPANDREOU PREDICTS PASOK ELECTION VICTORY

AT080748 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 7 Sep 80 p 9

[Text of speech by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou on 6 September at the Athens opening of the PASOK youth festival marking PASOK's sixth anniversary: "PASOK Will Win in the Coming Election"]

[Text] Young men and women, comrades and friends of PASOK:

I am deeply touched by the warm welcome you have given me. Naturally I am deeply touched by your mass, militant presence at the youth festival, 6 years after establishment of PASOK.

On this sixth anniversary of our movement we declare that with the love and confidence of the people of Greece we are marching toward authority--that we will celebrate PASOK's seventh anniversary not as the opposition but as the government in the service of the people and nation.

The rightwing in Greece has held power for nearly half a century. It has held authority for the purpose of serving the interests of local and foreign oligarchy. It has held it for the purpose of promoting the interests of "protector" powers--which have turned our country into an advance post for the promotion of their strategic goals in the area of the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.

With the background of the royalist dictatorship of Metaxas the right has erected its one-party state--it has erected it on the ruins and fragments bequeathed to us by civil war. Always in the minority, it has managed to rule for countless decades. It has managed to do so by tricky election systems, by force and adulteration, by bribery and defection, with the help of royalist and military coups, and through intimidation and deception of the people.

Because the moment of the expression of the peoples' will is approaching and because the right cannot avoid this confrontation with the forces of change which clamor for it, the right once again is resorting to deception and intimidation. It is attempting deception through preelection grants in an effort to diminish the people's wrath against the policy of austerity for the many and luxury for the few. Once again it is resorting to intimidation through rumormongering about "secret armies" and the intervention of our country's armed forces.

"Saviors and Messiahs"

All this, however, is in vain because the right has taken off its mask, because it has supplied indisputable proof that its economic and social policy only serves the interests of oligarchy--both local and foreign--and that the consequences of detente and inflation are being borne by the underprivileged Greek--the worker, farmer, wage earner, professional and artisan. The only prerequisite for planned economic development and the worker's just share of national income is that the rightwing relinguish authority.

The extreme right is vainly attempting to return our country to the climate of the "April" period [junta dictatorship]. Our fatherland's armed forces will never again be trapped by "saviors", "messiahs" or "allies". The betrayal of Cyprus by the American-motivated junta of the colonels has left ineradicable marks on our collective memory, the memory of both our people and their conscripted sons. Today the armed forces, in brotherhood with the people, are defending national independence and the territorial integrity of the fatherland. They respect the sovereign will of the people from whom they originate.

In the upcoming election the forces of change will win; they will lay the foundations for progress which will be nationally proud and socially just. PASOK will win in the coming election. It will win and govern; its only criterion will be to serve the interests of our nation and our people.

Completion of Democracy

During the past 6 years PASOK has created a battleworthy organization which is spread from one end of our country to the other--an organization which is able to decisively intervene in mass areas and take an active role in the struggle for workers' demands. As a result of its firm struggles and unshakeable ideological-political positions, during the past 6 years PASOK has won the love and confidence of our people. This is because PASOK's triptych--national independence, peoples' sovereignty, social liberation--responds to the vision of our people for great change, a change which will give the Greek people the opportunity to take an active part in national options.

By forging the national peoples' unity, PASOK has established itself as the political representative of a broad alliance of the underprivileged--the classes and strata which are subject to stark exploitation by multinational monopolies and their agents--the large, dependent Greek bourgeoisie.

The decisive and qualitative difference of PASOK, in comparison with the large spectrum of progressive political forces of our time, lies in its firm goal: To give authority to the people themselves. The slogan which summarizes PASOK's ideological-political character is: The people must have authority.

In order to give authority to the people, in order to avoid the identification of the party with the state, in order to make exploitation of authority impossible by any party bureaucracy, it is essential that the state be rapidly democratized so that democracy is complete. As we have repeatedly underlined, democracy has three foundations: the parliament, the trade unions, and local self government. The parliament, which through its party composition expresses the positions and interests of the social classes and strata, is a necessary but not the only condition for a democratic structure of society.

It is necessary at the same time that all workers in the city, the countryside, and the factories and offices should be organized within free, independent, autonomous, nonparty and nonpolitical associations and organizations so that they can claim an equal share in the national product, so that they can work under conditions which do not undermine their spiritual or physical well-being, and so that they can promote those social reforms which will strengthen workers' control over large national options.

Public Support

Radical decentralization is equally critical for the completion of democracy. This means the decisive expansion of jurisdictions of local self-government (first, second and third stages)--an expansion which will define the institutional limits of decentralized, that is democratic, social and economic planning. At the same time development committees will be established at the base--by the citizens of every village and city quarter--so that they can actively assist local self government in the development of their own local and regional development programs.

I have stressed many times--and I again stress tonight--that progress toward socialist reformation of society is a long term process. It demands--in all its phases--the active support of the people from within the trade unions and the organizations of local self government. Every important step in this direction must have the broad support of the people.

With reference to the active participation of workers in the decisions which affect them we must underline the recent catalytic developments in Poland. Through peaceful means, through unbelievable and calm determination the workers won the rights to organize their own trade unions--without state or party intervention--to strike, and to express their positions freely. This is a milestone in the progress toward socialism in a country of "existent socialism." At the same time we must stress that not only the workers but also the party and the state in Poland handled this revolutionary change with both wisdom and directness. It is a fact that this great change in Poland opens the way for new prospects for all countries of the Warsaw Pact. It opens up new prospects with the condition that the United States and other Atlantic Pact countries do not use the impressive achievements of the Polish workers as a weapon of cold war, a situation which once again is characteristic of superpower relations.

The Kerkira Meeting

For PASOK, the Kerkira meeting [with Eurosocialist leaders] was one of the most important milestones in its 6-year history. This is because the five socialist parties of Southern Europe laid the foundations for long-term cooperation and coordination of their activities in the struggle against the right, in the promotion of the interests of people of Southern Europe, and in active contribution toward detente, disarmament and peace. At the same time, despite its youth, PASOK has established itself in the European area as a dynamic peoples' party which is at the threshold of authority. It appears that what I have often repeated in the past is true: That the great change in Europe will come from the south, that the great change will begin in Greece.

Full agreement was not achieved at the Kerkira meeting. Every party has its own history. Each party establishes its own goals within the framework of the objective and subjective possibilities of its own country. In the political arena, however, all five parties face the coordinated efforts of the international economic oligarchy which motivate the world's capitalist establishment to stop the progress of peoples' movements toward authority. All five parties contribute--each one from its own viewpoint--to detente, peace, disarmament and the liberation of the peoples of Europe from the cold war camp.

PASOK, which has already conducted important activities in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern areas, is today a bridge between the progressive national liberation movements of the Mediterranean and para-Mediterranean areas and the progressive socialist forces of Southern Europe. In this way it is decisively contributing to the strengthening of the south in the north-south dialogue both in Europe and, more generally, in the Mediterranean area.

Plebiscite on the EEC

Rightist circles often argue that PASOK has already made a turnaround on the question of the EEC. This is not true. Rapprochement with the socialist parties of Southern Europe simply confirms PASOK's position that Greece is a Balkan, a European and a Mediterranean country. PASOK has diligently cultivated its bipartite relations in all three areas and it has played a decisive role in establishing permanent cooperation both among progressive movements of the Mediterranean and among socialist parties of Southern Europe. As of 1 January 1981 it will play an active role in the socialist group of the Europarliament.

It has always been PASOK's position that the accession of our country to the EEC is a mistake of the first order; that our industry will suffer an irreparable blow; that our country's provinces--agrarian Greece--will be deserted; and that it will be extremely difficult--if not impossible--to plan a self-supporting development of Greece.

In place of accession we have proposed a special agreement of the type recently granted by the EEC to our neighboring Yugoslavia, an agreement which would allow us to control our foreign trade and movement of capital.

It has always been PASOK's position that the people must be called upon to judge--within the framework of a genuine plebiscite--between accession and a special agreement.

It has always been PASOK's position that--once we have acceded to the EEC--we must participate in all the organizations of the community; that we should wage a battle to protect Greek interests; that we must reduce losses; that we must protect the interests of our country's workers; and that we must coordinate our efforts with the Southern Europeans.

Entry Into NATO

The right knows that its days in authority are now numbered. This is why it is in a hurry to return the country to the military wing of the Atlantic Alliance. At the same time it accelerates the drafting and signing of a new Greek-U.S. "defense" agreement. It negotiates with NATO, with the United States and with Turkey on our fatherland's sovereign rights in the Aegean in the name of the "prodical son's" return to the alliance.

We inform the government that the Greek people will never tolerate any alteration to the status of the Aegean as it is recognised under international agreements. We inform the government that a return to NATO--with Cyprus still under occupation--is unthinkable for our people. We inform the government that both the agreement on bases as well as the return to NATO come, in accordance to the constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chamber of Deputies. We inform the government that the present chamber of deputies has ceased to represent the political will of the Greek people. As a result of this only the new chamber, the chamber which will emerge from the next election, is both officially and fundamentally authorized to rule both on our country's relationship with the Atlantic Alliance as well as on the bipartite relations of Greece and the United States. In conclusion we inform the government that it is in vain that it tries to accelerate both our return as well as the agreement with the United States because the validity of any agreement will have to be considered by the Chamber of Deputies which will emerge from the elections which are approaching.

Income Policy

PASOK will win in the upcoming elections. The message of victory comes from every corner of the Greek land. Change has already become a prerequisite and a condition for national survival.

The people know that PASOK will inherit nothing but ruins; they also know that PASOK is not a miracle worker. Public administration is deeply corroded. Its bureaucratic structure and function, its handouts to its "own," its total lack of coordination and leadership brought the state apparatus to nearly total confusion. With the nearly total lack of economic planning; with the frequent alternation of economic measures which cancel each other out, the country's economy has been led to the brink of bankruptcy.

At the same time we are also faced with inflation which increases at a rate much faster than that of 1979; with a current deficit in transactions in the foreign payments balance which is considerably higher than the 1979 deficit; with a considerable increase in unemployment--particularly for our country's youth--and with a stagnation in productive investments both in the public as well as the private sectors. Our country's workers are faced with a shrinkage of their true income due to the unpopular policy of one-sided austerity.

For this reason it is the primary and immediate duty for a PASOK government to stop the downward trend of our economy, to decisively promote productive investments, to check inflation, to expand the margins provided by the balance of payments for the sake of an upward development trend. An integral part of such a development policy is inherent in the overthrow of New Democracy's income policy. The just sharing of the workers in the product of their own labor will not only fail to create obstacles to economic development but on the contrary it will be a prerequisite for such development.

The Prospect of Elections

It is not a coincidence that PASOK's anniversary coincides with its youth festival--the festival of both the working and studying youth of our country. Many generations fought and offered their youth to our country so that authority may pass to the people--so that national independence can be attained, so that peoples' sovereignty is established, so that the road may be opened toward social liberation for the working Greek. The yesterday's visions now appear to be tangible--they now take on shape and form. PASOK's victory in the coming election will open up the broad horizons for the creative participation of the youth in the just and proud progress of the country into the future.

PASOK's victory will justify the struggles of the mature generation while at the same time it will give the lead to the youth of our fatherland.

Tonight we call upon the youth of our fatherland so that, hand in hand with the proud oldsters, they will wage the great battle for the great victory of the people. PASOK will win in the upcoming election. The people will win so that at long last Greece may belong to the Greeks. Forward to the struggle and to victory.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES DEMARCHE SENT TO TURKEY

AT081140 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A government spokesman yesterday stated that no demarche was sent to the Turkish Government. This was in answer to a report yesterday that in a demarche Greece requested clarifications from the Turkish Government on whether Erkmen's dismissal would mean a change in Ankara's foreign policy particularly in respect of Greek-Turkish affairs.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN VISIT

AT061430 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At 1115 President of the Republic Karamanlis arrived in Thessaloniki from Bucharest; at 1900 he will inaugurate the 45th Thessaloniki International Fair. At Mikra Airport the president was welcomed by many ministers, local officials and other officials.

EEC COUNCIL LEADER THORN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AT061435 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Vice President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg Gaston Thorn, who is also the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Athens at noon. During his stay in Athens Mr Thorn will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis. He will also meet with Prime Minister Rallis and other government officials.

ERBAKAN ADDRESSES NSP RALLY IN KONYA; INCIDENTS REPORTED

TA061849 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan has said that the struggle waged by his party aimed at eradicating injustices, oppression and the false Western mentality and at restoring the prevalence of truth and justice. Speaking today at a rally organized by his party in Konya, Erbakan said the spiritual and economic struggle waged by the people will be successful in the same way the war of independence ended successfully 58 years ago. Noting that yesterday's ousting of Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen was a historic and important decision by the parliament, Erbakan said the people were today celebrating this historic decision in Konya.

Noting that Israel has been a symbol of imperialism since its establishment, Erbakan said: Jerusalem is the first Qibla of Muslims. It is impossible for any Turkish citizen to be indifferent in the face of the recent attack against Jerusalem because Jerusalem carries special importance for all Muslims. Until 60 years ago our ancestors defended Jerusalem, the 1,400 year old Muslim city, against all possible attacks.

TRT correspondent Kemal Gungordu reports Erbakan as having said: Foreign forces are taking advantage of the "Western club" mentality in Turkey in order to implement the Israeli project. Therefore, our 50 million citizens are struggling in unity against the Western club mentality. Noting that the liberation and strengthening of Turkey depends on a national view, Erbakan said the NSP believes in and is determined to saving Jerusalem.

The rally organized by the NSP in Konya began with the march of delegations which arrived from various part of Turkey. The march ended at the square where the rally was to be held. It is reported that the rally was organized under the banner of "The Day To Save Jerusalem." The MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY reports that a moment of silence was observed after the march. Then the national anthem was sung. Thousands of participants carried banners and then sat on the ground while the national anthem was being sung.

Government Investigation of Incidents

TA081151 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The chief public prosecutor's office has announced that it has opened an investigation, based on the political parties law, of the march and rally held in Konya the day before yesterday, which was attended by NSP leaders. In a statement to the TRT, Chief Public Prosecutor Fahrettin Kiyak said: The matter of the rally held in Konya the day before yesterday has two judicial aspects. The first aspect consists of conducting a criminal investigation into persons who are guilty of illegal actions. It has been reported that the public prosecutor's office in Konya has started an investigation into the relevant persons.

The second aspect concerns the political parties law. In our country, which is loyal to Ataturk's reforms and to the principles of a secular republic, the introductory section of the constitution, article 2 and the last paragraph of article 19 of the constitution and the mandatory rules of articles 92, 94 and 97 of political parties law 648 necessitate that the secular system of the state, the principles of secularism and Ataturk's reforms be secured. Our office has started an investigation into this aspect. The necessary information and documents are being requested from the relevant offices. Concluding his statement, Kiyak noted: The matter will be assessed from the viewpoint of the party and the members of the party in accordance with the evidence and documentation and the necessary legal action to be taken.

RPP Statement

TA081908 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A statement by the RPP Administrative Council expresses regret over reports that during the NSP rally held in Konya on Saturday, slogans against the republic were chanted, the constitutional principle of secularism was violated and the singing of the national anthem was protested by some demonstrators. The statement notes that the investigation being conducted into the incidents will undoubtedly shed light on their dimension and nature.

Recalling that Turkey was experiencing a period in which subversive incidents were spreading and the exploitation of religion and sectarianism were reaching the dimensions of civil strife in various parts of the country, the statement says that it is imperative to safeguard the republic and to support and enhance the principle of secularism which is the basis of the unifying nationalism of Ataturk. The statement continues: For years all rightists parties have raced with each other in exploiting religion and violating the principle of secularism. The responsibility for this cannot be attributed to one particular party, especially if the stand of that party was tolerated while it supported the Justice Party government and was criticized when it withdrew its support.

The RPP statement adds that for years a party that supported the JP and the governments formed by it as well as organizations affiliated to it had plastered the walls of big cities and the capital with slogans violating secularism and aimed at exploiting religion and that the slogans used at the NSP meeting in Konya on Saturday were substantially in the same vein.

The statement accuses the JP of incorporating into its ranks so-called secterian leaders who try to alter the meaning of the Koran for ulterior motives and who incite officials with the aim of changing the national and secular education system, exploiting religion and violating the principles of secularism.

Pointing out that during his election campaigns the prime minister used the Koran for his political propaganda, the statement concludes: In the event that incidents occurred at the NSP Konya meeting which were directed against Ataturk, our republic and the national anthem then those responsible must be punished under the law. All those who really cherish the republic system and secular principles and who are genuinely attached to Ataturk must adopt a united stand against those who are racing to damage the republican system and secularism and against those who violate and erode Ataturk's principles and exploit religion.

NSP Organizers' Comments

TA081654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] NSP Deputy Sener Battal from Konya, who was on the three-man committee which organized the Konya march and rally, has made a statement. Battal said every measure had been taken to insure that the march and rally would be held in accordance with the law and that order reigned at the rally.

NSP Senator Ahmet Remzi Hatip from Konya, another member of the organization committee, has submitted a petition to the Konya public prosecutor's office asking that those persons, if any, who staged a protest when the national anthem was playing at the Konya rally be punished.

GUNAYDIN: 'UTTER CONFUSION' IN GOVERNMENT AFTER ERKMEN OUSTER

NC080700 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 6 Sep 80 p 5

["The Situation in Ankara" column by Teoman Erel: "There Is Another Possibility"]

[Excerpts] The government has failed to seek a vote of confidence during the interpellation moves in accordance with article 89 of the constitution, and instead has abandoned Hayrettin Erkmen, whose only fault was to implement the foreign policy laid down by the Council of Ministers. What will Suleyman Demirel do now that he has sacrificed Erkmen to the Gods?

It is difficult for Demirel to remain in power without asking for a new vote of confidence. Although some JP members are seriously considering staying in power by sacrificing more ministers just as they sacrificed Erkmen, nevertheless this is an illogical and invalid hope for survival to which they are clinging now because they are in a state of panic.

Following the vote on Erkmen, the government is now in utter confusion. This government no longer has the stamina to arrange an agenda in the National Assembly. There is nothing it can do now but obstruct the enactment of much-needed legislation and the election of the president of the republic.

In view of these developments, no government can operate smoothly, nor can it establish its authority over the state bureaucracy or obtain any positive results from its bargainings with the outside world. Since the possibility of early elections has vanished, Demirel may feign indifference and try to remain in office. However, this would mean his government would melt away rapidly.

As an alternative, some JP members propose that all its members resign en masse to extricate themselves from their present predicament by "resorting to the nation" and by forcing the country into early elections. We do not think they can do this, but Suleyman Demirel may try to revew his vote of confidence by attempting to force Erbakan into submission through various pressures such as luring away some independent deputies and NSP members who are already on the hook.

If he fails to go this route and continues to feign indifference, he will have used up all his power. With a government that cannot make even the slightest gesture to save face and that has pinned its hopes on miracles, the country is bound to suffer greater violence and economic bankruptcy.

RPP PARLIAMENTARIANS PROTEST PARTY'S POSITION

TA081834 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Thirty-one RPP parliamentarians have sent a letter to the party administration and organization saying that the party, since the time it was in power, has been pursuing an indecisive and compromising attitude and requesting that this attitude be renounced. The letter said: The RPP should take a decisive stand and support the side of toil, independence and democracy within the social struggle. The RPP should decisively intervene in the helpless course to which the society is subjected.

The 31 parliamentarians who sent the letter to the party administration and organization on the occasion of the party's 57th anniversary of its establishment said that there are attempts to pull the party toward the right and thus make it center party. The letter then said: An RPP which is being forced toward a line behind the times and society and an RPP more to the right than its current program and position cannot be the leader of society and cannot be a dynamic force.

Criticizing the government, the RPP parliamentarians said that the Demirel administration pretended to fight against terror but it actually wanted to abolish the right to strike, freeze wages and abolish the freedom to secure one's rights. Noting that the Turkish economy, foreign policy, defense system and culture are aimed at linking Turkey to the West, the letter added that there are attempts to secure foreign and domestic guarantees for a system that exploits the masses, who are becoming poorer and poorer.

ACTING PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER

TA051137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, who left for Istanbul after having concluded his contacts in Ankara, was today received by Acting President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil at the Florya seaside mansion. Van der Klaauw was also ceremoniously received by Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz this morning. In a statement on arrival at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Van der Klaauw said that his contacts in Ankara had been very positive. He said: We have discussed all the problems between the two countries. We have achieved positive results concerning all of them. We shall stand by Turkey and we shall demonstrate our friendship in the future as well.

Van der Klaauw was received by Caglayangil at 1000. In a statement after the hour-long meeting, Caglayangil said that Turkish-Dutch relations have been continuing uninterruptedly for some 370 years. He expressed the belief that this visit will further contribute to the already excellent relations between the two countries. Van der Klaauw said that he was greatly honored by Caglayangil's reception. He added: I am very happy about the good relations between the two countries. The Turkish ambassador in The Hague, Ozdemir Benler, and the Dutch ambassador in Ankara, Hugo Carsten, were also present at the meeting.

CULTURAL SCIENTIFIC TALKS BEGIN WITH VISITING SOVIETS

TA081127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish-Soviet talks on the cultural and scientific exchange program for 1980-81 have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation is being headed by Berhan Ekinci, deputy director of the Bilateral Cultural Relations Department of the Turkish Cultural Relations Department of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Cultural Affairs Directorate General, and the Soviet delegation led by (Vasiliyevich Tollaner), deputy chief of foreign cultural relations of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs [title as heard]. The talks will continue for 3 days and the new cultural and scientific exchange program to be determined by the end of the talks will be signed ceremoniously on Wednesday.

IRAQI CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

TA091034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The Iraqi culture and information minister, Latif Nasif Jasim ad-Dulaymi, arrived in Ankara today for a 4-day official visit. The Iraqi minister was received at the Esenboga Airport by State Minister Ahmet Karahan. In an airport statement Karahan said that he hoped that during talks with the visiting minister progress would be achieved on certain issues existing between the two countries. Karahan said that no issue between the two countries would be allowed to drag. In reply, the Iraqi minister of culture and information said that strong ties based on historic relations existed between Turkey and his country and that as a result there was no issue between the two countries which could not be solved. He added that he was convinced that the period of stagnation in relations between the two countries would soon end. Ad-Dulaymi stressed that his country's relations with all other countries were based upon the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others. In the afternoon the visiting minister will be received by Karahan as well as State Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Orhan Eren separately.

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GDR SEEKING CLOSER ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA

AU091247 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1031 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Michael Kerbler report on Austria-GDR economic relations]

[Summary] In the past months there have been some indications of a more flexible policy in GDR foreign trade with West European countries. "Austria is in the GDR's good books. The loan granted to this East bloc country makes it possible for it to seek intensified commercial activities with Austria in the coming 10 years. Strong interest in an intensification of joint economic activities in third markets was recently shown, on the GDR's part, by State Secretary Gerhard Beil who is in charge of trade with Western countries." In this context the GDR state secretary also mentioned his country's wish to expand exports to Austria.

The GDR's commercial activities are to be stepped up particularly in western Austria, by the establishment in Innsbruck of a GDR trade office as a branch of the GDR trade mission in Vienna. The GDR sees good chances for increasing its exports to Austria in the machinery sector, especially machine tools, but also in the field of electrical engineering, electronics, chemical products and cranes.

The more flexible GDR foreign policy opens for Austria wider possibilities for joint ventures in third markets, the more so as past experiences have shown that Austrian and GDR firms can cooperate very successfully--such joint Austrian-GDR projects have already been implemented in Tunisia, Mauritania, Cameroon and Bangladesh to the full satisfaction of both sides. Like Austria, the GDR sees good long-term prospects in trade with the developing countries. This is why the GDR is trying to interest Austria in new joint projects in north and central African countries as well as in Latin America.

At present, Austria is in sixth place among the GDR's Western trade partners, which is rather good position considering the different sizes of the two countries. The Leipzig fair has again shown how strongly the GDR is interested in expanding trade with Austria: GDR foreign trade enterprises bought more than 300 million schillings worth of Austrian consumer goods, and Austrian capital goods exporters are very optimistic regarding large GDR orders, among others in connection with a steel plant in mid-September during a visit to Austria by GDR State Secretary Beil, and it will be signed by GDR State Council Chairman Honecker personally during an official visit that he will pay to Austria in November.

AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS AT CSCE MEETING PREVIEWED

AU081912 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Sep 80 p 3

[APA report: "Preliminary Talks for CSCE Followup Meeting; Austria To Submit Interesting Proposals"]

[Excerpts] The preparatory talks for the second CSCE followup meeting are to start on Tuesday. As has been learned from the Austrian Foreign Ministry, Austria intends to submit interesting proposals to the second followup meeting, both together with other states, and on its own behalf. Together with Switzerland and Spain a proposal is to be submitted that is aimed at ensuring a better flow of information. In all participating countries the dissemination of foreign periodicals is to be facilitated.

Journalists are to be offered better working conditions in foreign countries. More intensive cooperation of press agencies and of radio and television networks among the CSCE participants is to be sought.

Together with the neutral and nonaligned states Austria will propose an expansion of confidence-building measures in the military sector. A proposal to be submitted by Austria alone provides for cooperation in the energy sector, with the aim of an all-European energy concept and power grid.

The Austrian delegation to the preliminary talks will be headed by Minister Franz Ceska, who played a prominent role at all earlier CSCE negotiations. Undoubtedly it will depend on the course taken by the meeting whether it will be raised to the foreign ministers' level at some time or other. Irrespective of this, however, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr has decided to participate in the Madrid meeting, and it is to be expected that the foreign ministers of some other countries will do the same.

ITALY'S COLOMBO MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN LEADERS

AU091200 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived in Vienna on Monday, 8 September, for a 2-day official visit. On Monday afternoon he had his first working talk with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who had welcomed the Italian guest at Schwechat Airport. The topics of this first working talk were questions of the European Communities, including Austria's wishes in the agricultural sector and the financing of the Pyhrn superhighway, the implementation of the South Tirol "package" agreements and bilateral transportation problems. Colombo is accompanied by a delegation including Walter Gardini, director general of the political section of the Italian Foreign Ministry, and Maurizio Buzzi, director general of the ministry's economic section.

On Monday afternoon, Colombo also called on President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky. His talks with the Austrian president were attended by Fausto Bacchetti, Italian ambassador to Austria, and Heinz Laube, Austrian ambassador to Italy. Colombo will continue his talks with Foreign Minister Pahr today.

OPEC'S ORTIZ PREDICTS FURTHER OIL PRICE INCREASES

AU051245 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] For the time being no end to the oil price increases is in sight. "We must keep increasing crude oil prices until the West finally discovers competitive alternative sources of energy." This was stated by OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz (Ecuador) in an interview. The industrialized nations should speed up their efforts to find alternative energy resources. "Until then the oil producing and oil consuming countries must move close together to cope with the crisis," Ortiz declared barely 2 weeks before the OPEC conference in Vienna.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSION AT MADRID CSCE

LD091130 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan must be one of the subjects to be discussed at the Madrid CSCE followup conference. In a Deutschlandfunk interview today, Genscher stressed that this is "quite unavoidable," because the policy of detente can only prove itself if it is pursued honestly. "This means that nothing must be swept under the carpet." No one expects the Western states to exclude the subject of Afghanistan.

Genscher also noted that one of the demands of the Polish workers was that the text of the Helsinki Final Act again be published in Poland. This shows that people there have an extremely high regard for the significance of the Final Act. They know that it remains an important document for them, enabling them to better present and justify their interests.

SCHMIDT REPLIES TO CARTER LETTER ON AID FOR POLAND

LD091328 Hamburg DPA in German 1251 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn--In a letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reaffirmed his opinion regarding the need for further Western economic support for Poland. It was learned from Bonn government circles today that the chancellor was replying to a recent letter from Carter in which the President spoke in favor of the Western countries agreeding to help Poland. Carter also communicated his proposals to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

It is said in Bonn that Schmidt's letter to Carter could be interpreted as encouragement to the United States, too, to provide economic aid for Poland. In the letter the chancellor points to the steps already taken by the Federal Republic to assist Poland.

The Federal Government is backing a DM1.2 billion credit by German banks for Poland in that it guarantees DM400 million of the credit.

SCHMIDT CITED ON DETENTE, SALT II, GDR VISIT

LD091310 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has appealed to the trade unions to support him and his policy and to oppose attacks on the Federal Government's policy of detente with coll logic. He was addressing the 600 delegates at the 11th conference of the German Railroad Workers' Union in Berlin.

Schmidt said the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union have resumed talks after the two great powers had only communicated with one another in "propagandist statements" following Afghanistan was a success for his and also for French foreign policy. Pointing to the fact that SALT II has still not been ratified by the United States and the Soviet Union, and that there are still no negotiations on Eurostrategic medium-range weapons, the chancellor expressed concern that there could be a new arms race.

Regarding the postponed visit to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Schmidt said there is continuing interest in Bonn and East Berlin in a summit talk. The meeting had been "postponed, not canceled."

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NATO MANEUVERS

DW091130 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1030 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt from an interview by reporters Haller and Prinz with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in the feature "Midday Magazine"--date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] The political situation will not be changed by this maneuver. The whole past decade, the seventies, the decade of detente policy, was simultaneously the decade of the strengthening of the Western alliance and the strengthening of the European Community. Detente policy can be based in the future only on a balance of forces. Only parties with equal rights can conclude treaties with each other, thus making peace more secure. If this is true--and we are deeply convinced it is--exercises are necessary, joint exercises particularly on German territory by our allies' troops stationed here or transported to us. We do this every autumn. It provokes nobody; it only demonstrates our defense capability.

It is one of the great weaknesses of the present agreement that observers of maneuvers can appear only on a voluntary basis. It is up to the respective government or the respective pact. We very much want to get away from that agreement, and there are also suggestions from the East in this respect. It ought to be agreed in the future that the other side will usually be present at maneuvers of a certain size and observe them. This would have two advantages: first, the sides would understand each other better; second, everybody would know that these are just maneuvers--nothing but maneuvers. That would certainly be another element of safeguarding peace in Europe.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT PREVIEWED

LD081328 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja will come to Bonn on Wednesday on an official 3-day visit. Puja will meet with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for two rounds of talks and will also be received by Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Before flying back to Budapest the Hungarian foreign minister will also visit Trier and Mainz. Puja originally intended to come to Bonn at the beginning of this year but the date was postponed because of the clouding of the political climate brought about by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

PRESS VIEWS TASKS FACING NEW POLISH LEADER

DW091038 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Press review on conditions in Poland]

[Text] The Bonn daily DIE WELT writes: The new Polish party chief, Stanislaw Kania, is starting his term under such ominous and mysterious auspices that the obvious question is will this man, who so far has been a largely unknown quantity, find the time and the leeway at all to lead Poland back to a normal path? The pluralization of Poland is spreading in such a way that Warsaw comedians already talk of the establishment of a free communist party aside from the existing state party. How does Kania propose to counteract this if he simultaneously appeals to the fighting spirit of the communists and emphasizes loyalty to the Soviet Union?

KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes: Obviously the hope was premature that the agreements of Gdansk and Stettin created a basis on which more codetermination could be implemented in all of Poland and the economy of the country could be cranked up at the same time. The strikes which are flaring up in various factories at the least impair production--but presumably also the political development.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG has this to say: The strikes which continue, and those which break out, probably demonstrated to Gierek heir Kania at the beginning of this week how difficult, and even nearly insoluble, the task is which he must face. We may be allowed to proceed from the assumption that the change was made with the express approval of the Kremlin, presumably even upon the latter's advice, and that the new party chief has been assigned the task paraphrased in Brezhnev's congratulatory cable, namely, to consolidate the position of socialism. Stripped of all the verbose trimmings this means procrastinating, and ultimately preventing the establishment of the independent trade unions, strangling the stirrings of democratization. The strikes show, however, that the Polish workers are beginning to use their power.

The editorial of NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN reads in part: The continuing strikes are expressive of a profound distrust in the workers for the Warsaw leadership. Probably nothing has changed in this even after the personnel reshuffle. The plant labor force want tangible guarantees and not nice sounding words. The situation is worsened by zealous orthodox provincial functionaries who apparently still fail to realize that Poland's features have changed in the past 4 weeks.

In this connection SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: The Kremlin is not hiding its satisfaction at Gierek's replacement by Kania. Obviously the new party chief combines firmness of ideological principles and political reliability with flexibility in methods. Even Lenin recommended detours. provided they lead to the goal being sought. Moscow is primarily interested in seeing Poland calm down, fulfill its commitments in the bloc, and prevent its workers from becoming models. To achieve this Kania obviously has enough leeway.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN, in contrast, advocates this view: The first 48 hours since the reshuffle in the Polish party leadership have already indicated with all due speed how narrow the internal and external leeway is which the new party chief, Stanislaw Kania, has. In view of the officially admitted losses of $1 billion as a consequence of the strikes, losses which are even aggravated by considerable export losses, the hopes voiced by Brezhnev in his greetings cable to Kania that the Polish people can quickly overcome their difficulties under the leadership of the party are hardly attainable.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST IRAQI DIPLOMATS IN WEST BERLIN

LD090545 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 Sep (DPA)--Charges have been preferred today against the two Iraqi diplomats arrested on 1 August for an attempted bombing in West Berlin. A spokesman for the justice authorities announced that the diplomats, who are accredited in East Berlin, are accused in the public prosecutor's charge of attempted murder, an attempted crime involving explosives and the illegal possession of weapons. The two Iraqis remain in custody. According to police investigations, they smuggled explosives from East to West Berlin in a briefcase which was intended to explode at a meeting of a Kurdish student organization.

The Federal Government's efforts to expel the Iraqis were discussed today during a conversation between Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe, Justice Senator Gerhard Meyer and the senator for the interior, Peter Ulrich. The Senat apparently does not regard as sufficient Bonn's reasons for wishing to expel the diplomats.

GISCARD OFFICIALLY POSTPONES TRIP TO POLAND

LD091124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] It is now official. President Giscard d'Estaing is giving up his trip to Poland which was planned for the end of the month. On the other hand, Michel Poniatowski may go to Warsaw over the weekend.

GISCARD TIBET TRIP POSSIBLE AFTER PRC VISIT

NC091858 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing plans to make a private trip to Tibet following his state visit to China in the second half of October, informed sources here said today. There has so far been no official confirmation of the projected 48-hour private visit, and many technical details reportedly remain to be worked out. If Mr Giscard d'Estaing does go to Tibet, he will be the first Western head of state to visit the autonomous Chinese region, which recently was partially opened to tourism and foreign contacts after 30 years of Chinese tutelage.

LE FIGARO ON USSR'S STAKE IN POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

LD091347 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "The Soviet Union's Satellite Zone"]

[Text] The decisions made by Gierek pave the way for a degree of economic and social development in Poland--these are the results of events in Gdansk so far. Of course these decisions also have political significance--not only because of the government reshuffle which seems to resemble a sacrifice of scapegoats but because of the autonomy promised to the trade unions which may herald the formation of another power within Polish society. In any case the general and, above all, international significance of Mr Gierek's course is clear: They are concessions and changes which, whatever happens, maintain the present government and keep Poland in its present camp. In this respect there is no room for doubt in his intentions or remarks.

This immediately removes the dilemma which the Soviet leaders feared more than anything: having to carry out a tragic military intervention which would have unforseeable results in order to save the government and the regime and keep the country in the "socialist camp"; or witness what they would regard as an unacceptable disintegration process in their sphere of influence in Europe. In explaining the behavior of the Polish leaders, who are deeply aware of the demands of Russian policy, and in explaining Russian policy itself we must not lose sight of the heart of the problem which is, essentially, geopolitical and strategic in nature--whatever the ideological solidarity which might exist between Moscow and Warsaw leaders.

Edoard Herriot [French statesman and author who died in 1957] wrote at the end of his "Souvenirs": "Foreign Policy Is Determined by the Map." The meaning of the East European map is crystal clear: Poland lies between Russia and East Germany. That means that keeping Poland in the "socialist camp"--in other words, within the Warsaw Pact--is the only way of guaranteeing permanent and free communications between the Soviet Union and its former occupation zone which has also become a member of the "camp"; failing this there would be nothing to guarantee the inviolability of ties between the two aside from the East Berlin regime's uncertain future.

This is what is at stake. For the Soviets the point at issue is both the preservation of what they won in 1945, namely, their sphere of influence in East Europe --since their borders proper have changed little since 1941--and the core of their policy and national concerns: the German question. It is important to see things as they are: The desire to permanently eliminate what the German threat had represented to their country's very existence motivated the Soviet leaders after 1945, as it would have motivated any Russian government.

They solved that problem their own way. East Germany's existence enables their army to be right in the center of Europe; it incorporates a country which is the sixth largest industrial power in the workd into the "socialist camp," and it divides the former German power once and for all.

Furthermore it gives the Soviet Union a means of influencing, if not of exerting pressure on, West Europe itself or in any case the FRG. Basically the whole strategic and political order established on the continent after the war depends on maintaining Soviet control over East Germany.

Consequently it also depends on maintaining Soviet control over Poland. The history of the "people's democracies" reveals, directly or indirectly, Poland's vital importance to the survival of the whole system, owing quite simply to its geographic position. Yugoslavia, by comparison, which adopted a dissident stance in 1948, occupied a relatively marginal position though its membership in the "camp" ensured a direct access to the Adriatic and Mediterranean which has since been lost. This is also true of Romania which began to move away from Moscow in 1964. Neither country has had to face a Soviet military intervention.

However, the Hungarian crisis in 1956 came at a time when Poland had just experienced the political upheaval which brought Mr Gomulka to power: The Russian Army's intervention in Budapest showed Warsaw the USSR's cold determination in the face of a regime which had not hesitated to announce that it was breaking its alliance with the socialist countries. The proximity of Czechoslovakia would provide an example for a Poland which had such fragile government that, 2 years later, a new crisis led to Mr Gomulka's replacement by Mr Gierek; that was a risk of contagion which the Soviets were not prepared to run.

Furthermore the disposition of forces in the East confirms Poland's vital importance for the Warsaw Pact's military power. The Polish Army is not the essential factor. Not that it is negligible, but the tasks alloted to it are aimed more at the protection of military infrastructures, means of communication and the control of the huge rear zones necessary to the deployment of the Pact's forces. Some 31 Soviet divisions are targeted on West Europe and deployed in the "people's democracies"--including 20 in East Germany, 5 in Poland, 2 in Czechoslovakia, 4 in Hungary and 3 in the military districts of Leningrad, the Baltic, Belorussia and the Carpathians. These figures speak for themselves. They not only mean that Moscow has forces on the spot which can act in case of a dramatic crisis in Poland; they mean above all that there can be no military disposition of the "socialist camp's" forces which does not have Polish territory at its center.

It would be disastrous for the Soviet leaders to have to resort to armed intervention to save the existing regime in Poland. However, it would be almost inconceivable that they should resign themselves to its disappearance. Rightly or wrongly they regard the maintenance of their sphere of influence in the East as the guarantee of their power in Europe and, consequently, in the world--the precondition of their security and the very basis of their position as a great power.

The time is not right and the conditions not established--if they ever are to be--for them to see things differently. That is enough to determine the direction which is still possible for Poland today.

PERTINI TO VISIT PRC, KUWAIT, HONG KONG, AMMAN

AU092000 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 9 Sep (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini is set to leave here next week for a state visit to China with scheduled stops in Kuwait, Hong Kong and Amman along the way. His office disclosed today that Thailand was dropped from the presidential itinerary in order to shorten his absence from Italy at a time when the country is going through a "delicate" period.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Pertini will be setting out on his travels September 16 aboard an "Alitalia" DC-8. He is due to arrive in Beijing September 18 after two brief overnight stops in Kuwait and Guangzhou and will be off again on September 21 for a tour of Xian, Shanghai and Hanzhou. From there, the Italian chief-of-state will fly to Hong Kong on September 26 for a strictly private visit to the British colony. Pertini is scheduled home at the end of the month, after a visit to Amman on his return trip.

ALGERIA WILLING TO SELL MORE OIL, PRICE UNRESOLVED

LD092315 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Algeria is willing to supply more natural gas to Italy and to double the capacity of the gas pipeline which is under construction between the two countries. However, the problem of the price of gas has not yet been solved. This is the result of the visit paid to Algiers by Minister of Industry Bisaglia and National Hydrocarbons Agency President Grandi.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RECOGNITION OF MALTA'S NEUTRALITY

AU091855 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 9 Sep (ANSA)--Italy's willingness to guarantee the neutrality of Malta took over the front pages of the nation's dailies today. The reports and editorial comment on the development in relations between Italy and the island republic, lying 58 miles south of Sicily and 180 miles from the coast of North Africa, sprang from yesterday's Foreign Ministry note informing the Valletta government that Italy has been willing for some time to "officially recognize" Malta's neutrality. The note also disclosed that representatives of the two governments have drawn up the terms of an agreement which would involve the island's neutrality and "various forms of diplomatic support, economic, financial and technical aid" along with "other measures of guarantee" from Italy. Press commentators agreed that the Foreign Ministry statement should come as a "satisfactory response" to Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's request for "guarantees" as a hedge against possible "attacks against the independence of Malta," a request formulated against the background of deteriorating relations between the Mediterranean island republic and Libyan Jamahiriyah.

According to the Milan paper, IL GIORNO, "the neutrality of Malta should now be guaranteed militarily" by Italy and the islands should come under the umbrella of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations.

Milan's authoritative CORRIERE DELLA SERA took the view that the Italian note represents an official request for Malta to "formally commit itself, like Switzerland and Austria, to neutrality on the international level." Only in this fashion, CORRIERE added, could the "Italo-Maltese pact" be set in motion.

The Turin paper, LA STAMPA, put the editorial accent on "other measures which could be adopted in the case of a threat to or a violation of Malta's neutrality." According to STAMPA, the military steps alluded to in the Italian diplomatic note would be implemented only if "judged necessary" by all the members of the Atlantic Alliance and by prior agreement on the terms of the nation's "neutral status".

Another interpretation of the note came in the pages of the Rome pro-Communist paper, PAESE SERA, which told its readers that Italy has already virtually granted "military guarantees to Malta". The Foreign Ministry statement reads "like a signal sent to the Libya of Al-Qadhdhafi," PAESE affirmed and added, "uncertainties abound, economic relations between Libya and Italy are very close and could be endangered by a diplomatic act excessively weighted to one side".

The conservative Milan daily, IL GIORNALE NUOVO, applauded the development with the statement that "Malta will proclaim itself neutral" and there is already "an Italian commitment to defend it," a commitment which will be applied "just as soon as the government of the islands announces its new juridical status in international quarters. The delay was snapped [as received] evidently by the knowledge that Italy is being offered a chance to erect a real Mediterranean policy".

Another conservative paper, Rome's IL TEMPO, [words indistinct] the report of the Foreign Ministry note with a dispatch from Valletta which underscores the Maltese leaders' "official silence on the communique".

L'UNITA BACKS MINTOFF STANCE ON COOPERATION OF MEDITERRANEAN STATES

LD081041 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Gian Carlo Lannutti commentary: "Possible Powder Keg"]

[Text] In an interview granted to our paper on 30 May this year, Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff stressed at some length the need for Europe to have a "Mediterranean vocation," the possibility of building a bridge across the Mediterranean linking Europe, the Middle East and Africa and to develop a policy of peace and cooperation; but he also stressed "a deafness, tardiness and reluctance on Europe's part to make a real commitment in this direction." And he issued the following warning: "To exert real influence Europe needs the other Mediterranean countries' support and cooperation, but it cannot secure such support and cooperation unless it decides to exert an influence." It is partly in the light of these remarks that Dom Mintoff's meetings in Rome acquire their full significance.

Indeed, if the Maltese prime minister's visit to Rome is dictated by immediate specific considerations (the sudden and in many respects unexpected crisis in relations with Libya, the desire to impart a new thrust to economic and political cooperation between Italy and Malta), it also constitutes a reason for broader reflection embracing the role and future in the present international situation of the countries washed by the Mediterranean (or even, as in the case of Malta or most of Italy, immersed in it).

Indeed, if we limit our attention to the Libyan-Maltese dispute over the demarcation of territorial waters (and thus sovereignty over the presumed oilfield on the bank of Medina in the 198 km of sea separating the coasts), we would in fact be limiting our attention to Valletta's dream of achieving economic self-sufficiency after so many years of dependence on Libyan aid or to the "betrayed benefactor" syndrome which seems to be prevailing in Tripoli. And we would see on Italy's part only the somewhat sly ruse of someone taking advantage of a third party's (Al-Qadhdhafi's) misfortune.

There is something more, however, and this is why Dom Mintoff's remarks cited at the beginning retain their full topicality. The crisis between Malta and Libya exploded right in the heart of a Mediterranean which is already experiencing too many crises and conflicts. Let us recall them briefly: The problem of Cyprus, invaded by Turkey, and the resulting conflict between Athens and Ankara; the terrorist subversion in Turkey; the Middle East, with the Lebanese tragedy and the permanent conflict between Arabs and Israelis; the tension between Libya and Egypt, which 3 years ago led to a border war; the conflict between Morocco and Algeria over the latter's support for the Polisario guerrillas; the recent French intervention in Tunisia following the Qafsa uprising. Not to mention, on the one hand, the Iranian events' direct or indirect influence on the "Islamic" coast of the Mediterranean and, on the other, the presence in this sea of a U.S. nuclear fleet and a considerable number of Soviet Navy ships.

Many things can be understood within this framework. For instance, one can understand who might benefit from a definitive split between Malta and Libya--the former loyal to a policy of neutrality and nonalignment (and therefore at least as "uncomfortable" as was Makarios' Cyprus) and the latter a leading element in the "Arab Steadfastness Confrontation Front" (which not by chance is right now trying to strengthen its links with Al-Asad's Syria).

Can Italy help defuse some of these crises? The answer is generally "yes" and especially so with regard to the Libyan-Maltese dispute. We have historical and cultural ties with Malta which there is no need to go into here. In any case negotiations have been going on for some time to guarantee the island's "neutrality" and involving Italy together with Libya, Algeria and France, though hitherto not much progress has been made. As for Libya, it is sufficient to point out that Italy is its principal trading partner (2 trillion lire worth of goods sold last year and 1.8 trillion lire worth of contracts already signed for the next 3 years) and that Libya hosts no less than 18,000 Italians whose remittances (according to calculations by our embassy in Tripoli) total about 18 billion lire a month in valuable currency (Libya being one of our main oil suppliers). And we have only mentioned the purely economic aspects, leaving aside the inevitable value as a "test bench" with respect to the Third World of the state of relations between a former colonizing country such as Italy and a former colonial, emergent and non-aligned country such as Libya. Italian mediation between Tripoli and Valletta would therefore be much more effective than a small-scale gunboat policy.

Unfortunately, hitherto it does not seem that this role has been understood, or at least consistently researched. Of course, Dom Mintoff is now in Rome, 3 days ago Minister Colombo was in Tunis and tomorrow Egyptian Vice President Mubarak will arrive in Rome. But a few visits are not enough to "create" a policy. It is not enough, if one continues to act in accordance with a bloc mentality, if one continues to be towed along by (or to act on behalf of) the United States; if, in short, one fails to understand that the present world situation demands the bold and autonomous decisions that others have already taken. This is shown in an examplary and dramatic fashion by events in Iran, especially following Carter's abortive raid.

The battle for a Mediterranean that is a "sea of peace and cooperation" and not a area of clashes and conflict between the blocs is not an obsession on Dom Mintoff's part or an invention by the Italian Communists. It is the only path consistent with the Mediterranean peoples' interests, the only one that can help build a world based on new and just relations.

RADICAL PARTY CLAIMS ILLEGAL DC FINANCING

AU100905 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, September 10 (ANSA)--Australia's Nugant-Hand Bank, which is currently under the microscope of investigative journalists trying to find evidence of its alleged ties with the CIA, has cropped up in the news in Italy. The small but vocal Radical Party has announced that it has asked the Rome public prosecutor's office to investigate press reports that the ruling Christian Democrat Party (DC) has received illegal financing from the Australian bank. The radical party said that the report first appeared in the daily THE AUSTRALIAN in its September first edition and that lower house speaker Nilde Jotti has made a point of following the case closely since, "if the Nugant-Hand Bank did disburse funds to the DC, the sum does not appear in the party's accounts and, consequently, its quota of public party financing could be suspended".

The Christian Democrat Party on Monday said the reports of alleged financing are "completely groundless". Recent articles in the British press speculated that Nugant-Hand had been set up by the CIA for channelling funds used for its covert operations in Southeast Asia.

EXPRESSO ON U.S. QUEST FOR NAVAL BASE IN PORTUGAL

LD080913 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 5

[Miguel Almeida Fernandes report: "U.S. Aircraft Carriers Will Be Able To Stop Over in Portugal"]

[Text] Portugal is prepared to grant the United States a seaport for the permanent supply of its aircraft carriers, provided some demands put forward by the Lisbon government are met beforehand, EXPRESSO has learned from a reliable source.

The Democratic Alliance government, however, is waiting for Washington to make a formal proposal before finally making a pronouncement on the matter.

The Portuguese reply will probably be given in mid-November, during the meeting of defense ministers of the NATO member states in The Hague, in the Netherlands.

It should be recalled in this connection that the possible U.S. proposal follows a study request made by the United States to some NATO countries--specifically, Portugal, France and Britain--with a view to being able to have a naval base on Europe's southern flank.

The demands Portugal has already put to the United States include the setting up of a new naval base, in addition to the one in Alfeite, possibly to be constructed in the Algarve, and the transformation of the Oeiras Comiberlant[Iberian Atlantic Command] into Sicberlant [expansion unknown].

This would mean that the Comiberlant would cease to be a subcommand post and be transformed into a NATO command center, and that its commander would become a Portuguese three-star general or admiral (as is the case in Turkey), instead of a foreign military man with the rank of general but with only two stars.

The Sicberlant should also expand its area of activity to the Azores region, ending the existing situation. That autonomous region currently comes under a NATO subcommand located in the United States and not the Oeiras Comiberlant.

It should be stressed in this connection that the United States has rejected Portuguese pressures for that archipelago to be covered by the Oeiras Comiberlant.

In the meantime a U.S. military delegation was recently in Portugal, where it visited various national ports.

The visit, which took place amidst the utmost secrecy, enabled the United States to gather information so as to be able to opt for one of the ports located on our territory.

Initially, the delegation wanted the port granted to be that of Lisbon--something which the national authorities immediately rejected, stating that the capital's port was beyond any possibility of negotiation. Prominent among the arguments cited is the very location of the port, close to a large urban center, and the fact that this would turn Lisbon into a priority target for the Warsaw Pact. Accordingly, the U.S. delegation visited the ports of Matosinhos, Aveipo, Sines, Lagos and Portimao. Matosinhos was rejected by the United States because of lack of facilities, while that of Aveipo, although it was to Washington's liking, has grave shortcomings. Moreover, the shallowness of that port would entail carrying out a number of dredging operations so that it could serve as a supply base for the aircraft carriers.

In light of this situation, Portugal suggested that the ideal port would be Sines. According to a government source, the advantages for Portugal in granting this port would be obvious, since this would compel the United States to make infrastructure investments in that southern area of the country.

However, the U.S. delegation did not make a pronouncement on Sines or the two Algarve ports which it visited, and it is expected that it will adopt a final stance when it formally makes its proposal.

The benefits which Portugal would gain from the setting up of a U.S. naval base on our territory include the major source of foreign currency which this would represent. In fact a naval base for aircraft carriers will have a contingent of about 20,000 men permanently in the country.

However, one definite point is the Portuguese demand that the port's security be provided by U.S. troops. This demand is connected with the fact that the Portuguese authorities wish to avoid diplomatically embarrassing situations, similar to that which occurred in 1975, with the attack against the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon.

The basic reason which apparently led the United States to request from our country the possible granting of a naval base stems from the delicate situation existing in the Mediterranean area. This is the area of concentration of the majority of the U.S. aircraft carriers, which, in the event of a world war scenario, have in theory only two possible outlets--the Suez Canal or Gibraltar. But according to military experts, both Suez and Gibraltar are areas which offer no guarantees of defense from the military viewpoint, and this, of course, jeopardizes the whole of U.S. naval power. Within this context, a port on the southern flank, near to the Mediterranean, is deemed essential by the United States.

In the meantime it is acknowledged that Portugal could also authorize the passage of U.S. and NATO nuclear submarines in our waters, in addition to considering the transformation of the Beja base into an operational support center for the Atlantic alliance's 7th squadron.

However, Portugal has apparently already informed the United States that the issue of the Beja base depends on Bonn, since it has been granted to the FRG as a training base. It is known that Bonn is prepared to study a possible sharing of the base with the United States, provided that it is given something in return.

With respect to the possible construction in Portugal of a gigantic pipeline, which would link Sines with Leixoes, EXPRESSO has learned that the matter is at a standstill.

It should be recalled that the construction of this pipeline would enable our country to have the use of a more rapid and cheaper fuel distribution network. On the other hand, government sources have revealed that the investment is extremely expensive for Portugal and would have profound effects on the formulation of the medium-term plan.

Political observers point out that the openness displayed by the Democratic Alliance government toward the United States and NATO is due essentially to Spain's possible entry into the Atlantic alliance. Although Portugal, the same observers say, is obliged to officially support Spain's application, the fact is that this will relegate our country to a secondary position on the international chessboard.

It is within this context that Defense Minister Amaro da Costa has publicly supported the strengthening of NATO and that the national authorities seem more flexible with respect to granting the United States naval bases. On the other hand, the alliance member countries are continuing to help our country militarily. The handing over to Portugal of three ultramodern Dutch-made frigates is being envisaged. The vessels, which cost $400 million, of which Portugal has paid only half, constitute a strengthening of our navy.

PARTIES REACT TO NEW CABINET COMPOSITION

LD091218 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Immediately after the composition of the new government was made known, the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] press secretary's office issued a note, the contents of which we now summarize:

First, it says that the new cabinet is one more attempt by the prime minister to seek a way out of the permanent crisis deriving from the UCD's [Union of Democratic Center] lack of a political line.

Second, the changes this time amount to bringing back into the government former ministers who were removed because it was considered that they had made a mess of their activities.

The third point in the note says that the reappearance of the barons of the UCD in the government results from the conflicting pressures which exist within the party, striving to obtain personal power, and that this makes it impossible for the UCD to offer a government team which is coherent and sufficiently authoritative to be able to face up to its responsibilities.

The fourth point is as follows: The way in which the present changes in the government have been made, recalling the May crisis, and the actual makeup of the new cabinet, mean that the latter really has very little credibility to be able to confront the country's problems and offer the people the necessary hope.

Finally, the PSOE says, once it sees what explanations are given regarding the crisis and the program the new government presents in parliament, it will set out its definitive conclusions in the course of the debate on the matter, which ought to be televised in its entirety in order to give the public complete information.

An even tougher reaction comes from the PCE, which will today be making an official statement, following yesterday's meeting of its executive committee. Here is Ramon Tamames [PCE Executive Committee member]:

[Begin recording] This has been a truly exceptional government crisis within the present constitutional framework. It makes one think rather of the changes of government which occurred under the previous regime.

As far as one can judge, the results of it are not going to be novel. It seems to amount more than anything to a redistribution of power within the UCD. The barons acquire more importance within the government, and in this sense the government is a more weighty one.

But the crisis really hinged on the replacement of Abril Martorell, who had lately been advising a way out of the crisis on the basis of an agreement between the UCD and PSOE, something which Suarez would not hear of. Yet the new deputy prime minister for economic affairs is a man from the world of big capital, the world of banking, who hardly seems to offer the prospect of being able to offer any fundamental basis for agreement with the majority social forces in the production sector.

So, as I see it, whatever store may be set by pacts with Catalans, or Basques or other minority groups, this must be a government of transition with no clear way ahead and lacking a goal.

And if they are saying now that they are going to go all out for 5 percent growth in GNP this is simply because they are already thinking ahead to early elections, perhaps in 1981 or at the latest in 1982. This government is a patch-up job which resolves nothing. [end recording]

And now an opinion from the right, from the Democratic Coalition. Here is Jose Maria de Areilza:

[Begin recording] The new government can be regarded as the same government. The five variants of the Suarez government which have been put together in the last 4 years have all been of the same type, that is, a single-party government. This is why I deem it inappropriate to call this a new government. For me it is the same old government.

The fact that some major figures in the party have been brought in, for instance, Martin Villa, Fernandez Ordonez and Alberto Oliart, strikes me as very positive inasmuch as these are men of great experience who are being brought in to handle day-to-day work. [end recording]

Carrillo's 'Radical Opposition'

LD091508 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] During a break in the meetings of the PCE Executive Committee, which continue today, party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo made the following remarks:

[Begin recording] [correspondent] Don Santiago, so this time it is not a government of national unity?

[Carrillo] Come, come, I don't think anybody was expecting a government of national unity, and we expected it less than anybody. What we have now is a UCD government, as we have had all along. It is a UDC government which has some merit and some use for Suarez for restoring, to some extent, unity within his own party. It must be said that this has been made possible for him by the agreements, hitherto kept secret, with the Democratic Convergence of Catalonia and the Democratic Union of Catalonia. And it would be interesting for both Catalan and Spanish opinion in general to know the exact nature of these agreements. So far they have remained a mystery.

This government, although it includes figures of greater importance—because quite clearly Fernandez Ordonez is a much more important figure than was, for instance, Otero Novas, who now leaves the government, and more important than a number of other outgoing ministers--continues in practice to be the same government as the one we have had up to now.

Our attitude to it is one of radical opposition, because as we see it this is not a government which can resolve the problems facing the country, which I would say come down very specifically to two problems: that of the autonomies question, which as far as we can see is not advanced by these secret agreements with Catalan and Basque nationalists; and that of unemployment, which likewise will not be resolved by the mere device of replacing Abril Martorell with Calvo-Sotelo. Therefore, our stance in relation to the government, although we are awaiting its program so as to be able to define things more precisely, will be one of radical opposition. [end recording]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS CONTINUITY OF POLICY

LD091412 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The new foreign minister, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca told journalists at the end of the inaugural session of the preparatory phase of the CSCE session that Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, his predecessor, had been: a magnificent foreign minister, whose example I believe will live on in the work of this ministry.

He said that foreign policy will remain fundamentally the same, since, he said, the government continues to be constituted from the UCD and our aims are therefore practically the same.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON POLAND, CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD091413 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Sep 80 p 9

[Morten Fyhn report: "Sympathy in Scandinavia for Polish Workers"]

[Text] All the Scandinavian foreign ministers understand the Polish workers' struggle for better conditions and express satisfaction with the agreement reached between the strikers and Polish authorities. The ministers have expressed these views both in their respective countries and also at a press conference in Oslo yesterday at the conclusion of the semiannual Scandinavian foreign ministers meeting.

Poland is not mentioned once by name in the comprehensive communique, but in it the ministers stress the importance of detailed fulfillment of all the principles in the Helsinki Final Act and of the effective implementation of its provisions. The importance of settling international conflicts and differences of interest by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter's principles, in which respect for the territorial integrity of states and the avoidance of force are central, was also emphasized.

According to Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, the reason why the situation in Poland was not directly mentioned in the communique was the principle of noninterference in another country's internal affairs. Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten added that this principle is nevertheless no obstacle to stating that the situation in Poland concerns the relationship between communism and democracy.

Frydenlund said at the press conference that Norwegian plans for the contingency stockpiling of military equipment for U.S. forces had not been discussed by the Scandinavian ministers at the meeting. After being asked several questions on the matter he resignedly explained that it is a misunderstanding when it is claimed that the government had first reached a decision on American stockpiling and had then gotten cold feet. It is only the principle of contingency stockpiling that has been approved by the Storting, not the individual arrangements, he said. Neither Finland nor Sweden wished to make any statement on whether American stockpiling alters the balance in Scandinavia. However, both countries stressed that they have so far been satisfied with Norway's foreign and security policies. Frydenlund added that contingency stockpiling will not take place in such a way that it may have consequences for Norway's neighbors.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT SEEN AS FLEXIBLE ON DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

LD051009 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Aug 80 part 1 p 2

[Text] "The prime minister appears to be flexible, and the government has not entirely excluded the possibility of the necessary increase in the defense budget."

So said Conservative defense policy spokesman Palle Simonsen after Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's reply to him concerning the government's attitude to a 1978 NATO resolution in Washington for an increase of 3 percent in member nations' defense budgets. Palle Simonsen had asked if the prime minister shared the view that the government ought to follow decisions at an international level which it has itself taken part in and supported.

In his reply the prime minister said that "the government has at no time stated whether it might be possible to follow this call (from the NATO meeting—BERLINGSKE TIDENDE editorial note).

"On the contrary, it has not only been announced that there will be no increase in defense spending in the present defense agreement period, but reservations have also been expressed with regard to what results already protracted negotiations on a new defense agreement may have. What the Danish attitude to the stated target will be will depend in the final analysis on the political solution the parties in the Folketing find possible and defensible in their common evaluation of the question."

Palle Simonsen said in an assessment that he reads the prime minister's reply as an expression of the government's admission of its responsibility and a desire for an opening with regard to the coming defense negotiations.

In the coming defense negotiations, which Palle Simonsen expects to start very soon after the Social Democratic Party Congress, the Conservatives will attach great importance to clarifying what sort of a defense force it is that the government wants. "It will need more money, but first let us discuss what standard our defenses are to be. But there is nothing in the present situation that makes it possible to for us to reduce the defense forces' strength targets," Palle Simonsen stressed.

PAPER SEES MOSCOW ACCEPTING 'TACTICAL RETREAT' IN POLAND

LD091033 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Skepticism in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] No wonder the Soviet Union's communist leaders look with the greatest skepticism on the agreement between the Polish Government and the Gdansk strike committee that led to the resumption of work in the Baltic ports yesterday. Taken at face value and in good faith, it could liberalize extremely important parts of Poland's national life, and the Soviet leaders are obviously as unsure as the strike leaders in the Silesian coalmines whether it is to be taken seriously. Everyone on all sides, and all with good reason, is suspicious of the new men in the government and party leadership and of their intentions.

The workers in Silesia have a lapful of bad experiences with promises from the party leaders. They were disappointed after the strike in 1971, and they were disappointed again in 1976. They have every reason to fear that the promises of great reforms that their Gdansk colleagues have obtained will turn out to be just as hollow and perishable. It is as if too much has been promised: higher wages; more meat for the home market; the abolition of party functionaries' privileges; limits on censorship; the release of political prisoners; religious services on television; and, first and foremost, the right to strike and to form self-governing trade unions. And perhaps the promises are so abundant precisely because they have carefully built into them the reservations which can be used to annul them. Many of the promises are declarations of intent, and before the intentions can be turned into actions they must be shaped in regulations and draft laws by institutions set up for the purpose, but which are opposed to them.

The Russians have several reasons to be suspicious of the agreements from Gdansk. It is true that the general principle has been established that the workers will in all ways respect the Communist Party's leading role in society, so that the Soviet Union will thus have been given a guarantee against an incipient change of political system. The more politicized reforms are, however, so critical of and subversive with respect to the system that every communist dogmatist must shudder at the thought that they will reach full development. If the Soviet Union has approved the need for concessions to solve the immediate strike situation, it must at the same time be obliged to make public the fundamental Soviet skepticism about and dislike of them, in order to bar the way to reformist policies elsewhere. And if the Soviet Union accepts the fact that a tactical retreat is justified, Moscow must at the same time feel the deepest distrust of the new men appointed to lead it.

They are all spokesmen for internal opposition within the party, once carefully removed as too flexible and politically unreliable individuals. Edward Gierek still at his post guarantees a loyal and unfailing Polish attitude to the Soviet Union, but how long his authority will survive must be an unanswered question for the leaders in Moscow after this summer.

FINLAND

LEADERS OF DELEGATION TO MADRID CONFERENCE NAMED

LD091008 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Summary] A preparatory meeting for the CSCE followup conference will begin in Madrid today. "The Finnish delegation is led by Klaus Toernudd, chief of the political department at the Foreign Ministry. He will, however, arrive in Madrid later. In the meantime, Joel Pekuri and Richard Mueller, deputy chairmen of the Finnish delegation will be in charge."

POLISH SETTLEMENT SEEN AS 'STEP TOWARD A HUMANE EUROPE'

LD091501 Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Interpretations Will Determine Strike Outcome"]

[Text] The settlement reached in northern Poland's industrial center is not a final solution to the Polish crisis. Only the coming months and years will show in what direction the present situation will develop. The solution will lie in how the results of the recent negotiations are interpreted. From the viewpoint of the striking workers history does not suggest a favorable interpretation, since the promises won in the struggles of 1956 and 1970 were very quickly annulled.

The present situation is in many respects different than before. The embryonic self-governing trade unions are already functioning and the strike committees, now transformed into workers' committees, are watching over the implementation of the settlement that was reached. During the strike the workers demonstrated their political strength, and a new wave of strikes would be easy to start if the government tried to water down its promises.

The workers also have behind them an achievement unique in post-World War II Europe--the government of a socialist country has never before been forced to make such great political and economic concessions in a negotiating situation which had led to a labor conflict.

Furture developments depend on three basic political questions: First, can a socialist society really endure a free trade union movement, a real expansion of the freedom of speech, and a real right to strike? Or will those in power see that the heresy is pulled up by its roots as soon as possible, because the freedoms mentioned above conflict with the supremacy which the Communist Party stipulates for itself?

Second, will the Polish workers stop here or will they start to use the results they have already achieved as a springboard to even more demands? It is obvious that all the country's workers want to have the same benefits as the workers in the north. Third, will the movement and its concomitant demands spread to the other socialist nations?

The agreement's economic aspects are also problematical; Poland's economy is on a very weak footing, and the fulfillment of the workers' demands will mean a noticeable increase in the burden placed on it. For example, easing the housing shortage needs large resources of which Poland has no more after the strike than before.

The agreement, reached without the use of force, is in any case historic. It bears witness to how Europe has changed in the last years and decades. We must examine the Polish labor crisis as a part of developments since World War II. In this period things considered essential by Europeans--like the basic freedoms--have grown in number. At the same time, the use of force has become more difficult than in the past. The basic trend has been for the better, although there have been obvious cases of backlash.

The 1980 events in Poland have proved, at least up to the present, to be a new step toward a humane Europe.

NORWAY

ARBEIDERBLADET ON SIGNIFICANCE OF POLISH SETTLEMENT

LD091423 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "New Epoch in Poland"]

[Text] "We did not achieve everything, but we pushed through a great number of our demands. We have won what was possible in the present situation, and the rest will come little by little, for we have gained the most important thing, the right to form our own independent trade unions." So said the striking Polish workers' leading elected representative Lech Walesa Sunday [31 August] when together with Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski he signed an agreement forged in tough open negotiations. The agreement put an end to a 2-month-long wave of strikes involving several hundred thousand workers.

Both the strikes and the agreement represent something new in the communist-ruled part of Europe. There is every reason to believe that a new epoch has begun in Poland, regardless of the outcome of the next round in the tug of war. Poland will be changed no matter what.

The coming days, weeks and months, when the agreement's principles will be put into effect, will be as exciting as the last few weeks have been. Through their united action in the face of the ruling communists (who claim that they rule in the people's behalf) the striking Polish workers have succeeded in getting those in power to promise also to soften their dictatorship over the working class, which has felt that it has been deemed incapable of looking after its own affairs. If the agreement is faithfully followed by the state, the Poles will have rights that have always been denied the citizens in communist-ruled states under the Soviet Union's control: they will, among other things, have workers organizations governed by their members outside the party's control. They will have a considerable degree of freedom in national debate and of openness in the state-controlled media.

The workers' negotiators showed for their part that sense of reality that consists in respecting the enforced framework for the existence of the Polish state. The workers promise that the new self-governing trade union movement will not act as a political party; they recognize the Communist Party's "leading role in the state," society's rights of ownership of the means of production and "the existing international alliance system," which is to say Poland's membership in the Soviet-controlled power bloc.

The binding promises of freedom of organization, the right to strike and the relaxation of censorship that have been given to the Polish workers have until now had little room in the East European communist regimes' raison d'etre. Thus the agreement between workers and authorities in Poland includes elements that until now have stood in opposition to one another. To unite these opposing elements the Polish regime must be prepared--without being hindered by Moscow--to adopt a considerably softer interpretation of "the Communist Party's leading role."

There is much that indicates that all this will happen, and that despite all the difficulties the agreement will be honored by the regime. For what is the alternative?

On previous occasions the regime has broken promises to the workers and been able to turn the clock back without any major problems. But it is hardly likely that the remarkably well-organized and disciplined workers who staged this summer's strike would passively accept those in power breaking the agreement and simply abandon their demands.

If those in power go back on their promises they will be risking much more than on previous occasions. Both the authorities and the strikers have shown that they are aware of this. They are also aware that today's Poland is a powder keg that does not need much to detonate it. Unlike the conflicts in 1970 and 1976, the workers have not taken part in street demonstrations, nor in attacks on party offices and police stations. And on the other hand force has not been used against the strikers.

This gives us reason to hope that those in power will not hit on the idea of disrupting the game, even though a faithful implementation of the agreement with the workers could be humiliating for a ruling party which the people regard with deep suspicion. But might not the implementation of the agreement mean a chance for the party to begin a dialogue with the people, in that the people are now being included in the discussions of how Poland is to get out of its deep economic impasse? We have seen a clear demonstration in Poland that economic reforms not supported by the people are of little use.

SWEDEN

PAPER REVIEWS GIEREK'S RISE TO POWER, FATE

LD091349 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Change in Poland"]

[Text] In Stanislaw Kania the Soviet bloc gets its hitherto most anonymous leader figure.

Personnel changes at the highlest levels are rare within the Warsaw Pact countries. The last time a change took place was in East Germany, the GDR, in 1971 when Erich Honecker succeeded Ulbricht. The lack of routine in such changes fans the fire of speculation in the rest of the world. Nor in the case of Poland is it a question of a well and long prepared change. It has rather been improvised by a party apparatus under pressure.

It is a bitterly ironic fate that has befallen Edward Gierek. Revolutionary events once brought him to power as the man the situation demanded. Revolutionary events have forced him out as a man without a convincing personal capacity to master a critical situation.

Outwardly Gierek has played the role of spokesman for the Polish nation in recent weeks. As far as we have been able to see, he has enjoyed the stable confidence of the Kremlin's men of power. But he has also been remarkably well though of in the West.

Both sides have made use of his services when making contacts to further detente. It was, typically enough, Gierek who was host when Presidents Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev met in the spring despite the Afghanistan crisis--a meeting which made it easier for Federal Chancellor Schmidt to visit Moscow.

The West based its good opinion on Gierek on the impression that he was by communist standards a liberal who through his style of government kept pure repression out of Poland. Gierek has most often been seen as a practical politician with a sense of realities, not least economic realities.

It is not doubt true that Edward Gierek has been opposed to the idea of keeping Poland's millions in check through the use of tough measures. Many members of the opposition and intellectuals and not least the Jewish population fragment have nevertheless been persecuted. But Gierek's basic notion seems to have been to keep the vast majority of people in a good mood, not through reforms but by offering them a gradual increase in living standards. Before he became party leader he had been successful as a good housekeeper in the southern industrial region of Slask.

But as a national housekeeper Gierek did not have a real plan to manage the economy when conditions became drastically worse in the mid-seventies. Almost like a ghostly reminder of his predecessor Gomulka, he seems to have relied on his old public relations tricks and suppressed a reality which made increasing demands for practical action. The many confessions toward the end and the removal of leading functionaries must not be allowed to make too strong an impression, since such actions have long been part of the rhetoric of those in power in Poland.

Perhaps Gierek really became seriously ill on Friday morning. But it had been said for several days that his days as a party leader were numbered. Normally the party would have waited to see how the illness developed before a successor was appointed. The swift course of events could even have taken Moscow by surprise. At any rate it took a strikingly long time before the Soviet Union officially noted the Polish change.

History repeats itself. Unrest in communist Poland has led to several changes of party leadership. But both Gomulka in 1956 and Gierek in 1970 were nationally known figures even before their accession to power. Gomulka had been party leader once before, in the years after the war. Gierek had been considered the future party leader from the time when the 1968 Czechoslovak crisis created tensions in the Polish party. Now in 1980 we are faced with a name unknown to the general public.

Without knowing how the arguments went among a split party leadership we can, however, note that no one dared bet on Stefan Olszowski, a controversial figure with perhaps somewhat unjustified reputation for being a liberal. Instead a politician who has been responsible for the security service has been chosen--not usually a post associated with an enlightened outlook.

How Stanislaw Kania will attempt to meet the demands for changes will be decisive for future communist developments even outside Poland's boundaries. Gierek wasted the whole of his capital of popular confidence--and now one of his close colleagues has also been unmasked as a swindler on a grand scale. Kania is without popular confidence in a time of great adjustments with regard to whether the party will or can be allowed to keep its promises. Calls for real influence have been raised in the Polish parliament. This sounds revolutionary, but they occurred in 1956 too.

Poland's workers have not fought for and won the right to elect their country's leaders. If this was the case the new party chief would not be called Stanislaw Kania. But with their demands for a better, more worthy society they have for the third time driven the country's leading politican out of power. No one in power in Poland can ignore than any longer.

UK EMBASSY IN TEHRAN SHUT DOWN

LD091256 London BBC Television Network in English 1145 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Britain closes its embassy in Tehran as the deportations begin of the Iranian students arrested in London. The announcement from the Foreign Office came only a few minutes ago. It does not mean breaking diplomatic relations, but closing the embassy follows weeks of harassment and demonstrations outside the building. Several times there work had to be suspended altogether. Relations with Iran deteriorated rapidly after the arrest here of Iranian students during demonstrations in London. This morning as deportation orders were signed on three of them, the four remaining British diplomats in Tehran left Iran. They were flown out before dawn this morning in what was virtually a cloak and dagger operation.

A statement from the Foreign Office said: We have considered it advisable to withdraw our representation in Iran during the present difficult and unpredictable period in our relations with Iran.

Behind the Foreign Office's diplomatically worded statement lies a story of some drama. The decision to pull out our remaining diplomats and close down the embassy was taken at the end of last week. But information reached Whitehall that if the Iranian students arrested in London were deported, the embassy might be occupied and the diplomats there taken hostage.

There have already been almost daily demonstrations outside the 4-acre embassy compound in central Tehran fuelled by reports in Iranian newspapers that the students held in London were being tortured by police and prison authorities. One allegation was that a woman student had been given urine to drink when she asked for medicine. In London, too, Iranian students were stoking up anti-British feelings and demonstrating outside Parliament in support of those detained and turning up outside the courts when they were appearing.

The Foreign Office, even had it wanted to, could not have intervened. Once those arrested had refused to give their names and been recommended for deportation for that, not for their original offense, the law states there must be a 3-week period to allow an appeal. At any time the students could have given their names and would in all probability have been released. Those who indicated they wanted to, were persuaded by others not to do so.

Iran's new Prime Minister Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i warned at the end of last week that unless Britain stopped what he called "this cruelty toward the students," appropriate but unspecified actions would be taken. Sir John Graham, our former ambassador in Iran and himself a target for accusations that he's organized a spy ring there, recommended, as the senior Foreign Office man keeping an eye on developments, that the point had been reached at which the remaining staff were in danger. The decision to pull out was taken. The problem was that if the Iranian Revolutionary Committee, who in effect run the country whatever the government might say, heard about the decision, they would probably have laid siege to the embassy.

First to be brought out at the weekend was David Reddaway, the diplomat who had acted as spokesman for the embassy and was a particular target for the Iranian demonstrators' anger. That left three diplomats and two wives and they still had to cross the most difficult area--getting past the revolutionary guards who run Tehran airport. The 90 Britons remaining in Iran were told of the pull-out decision last night. If news of that decision had leaked out, those five would probably have been stopped at Tehran airport this morning. As it was, the secret was kept and they're due to land at Heathrow about now.

The decision to pull out was not taken lightly by the Foreign Office because there are still four Britons held by the Iranians and facing the possibility of a trial as spies.

Jean Waddell, secretary to the Anglican bishop of Iran, was detained by the Revolutionary Committee in Esfahan at the beginning of August when she applied for permission to leave the country. Earlier this year she was tied up by gunmen and shot at pointblank range. British diplomats have been refused access to her. Missionaries Audrey and John Coleman were detained a few days later and their plight is even worse because the British Embassy had been unable to find out even where in the country they were being held. Then came the detention of a helicopter pilot Andrew (Pike) by the autonomous revolutionary committee in Tehran as he was trying to leave the country. He is believed to be held in Tehran.

The Foreign Office felt that they've been unable to make any headway despite daily efforts to obtain the release of, or even see these people. And if British diplomats were added to the list of those held, the situation would be even worse. The Swedish Embassy will continue the attempt to get those people home. As for the rest of the Britons in Iran, they've been repeatedly advised to leave and have chosen not to do so. Now the deportations of the Iranian students have started, they seem certain to be the target for the anger of the Iranian mob.

And this morning the home secretary, Mr Whitelaw, signed deportation orders for the first three of the Iranians to be sent home. There are more than 40 altogether. It is thought that the three will leave the country on an Iran Air flight which takes off from Heathrow Airport in just half an hour.

REFUSAL TO EXPORT SHIP TO IRAN TO BE ADJUDICATED

LD091936 London BBC Television Network in English 1825 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] A separate disagreement between Britain and Iran is expected to come before the courts in London shortly. It is over the naval supply ship, the Kharg, built at Swan Hunter on the Tyne, originally for the shah's navy. The Iranian Government has paid 40 million pounds for her but she cannot be delivered because Britain has refused an export licence. The argument is over whether the Kharg, which has a 76mm gun in her bows, is a warship as Britain claims or merely a supply ship as the Iranians maintain. Though the Iranians are planning legal action they seem to have accepted that they have a long wait on their hands. The 186 crew are putting the ship in mothballs and are returning to Iran later this week.

Details of Dispute

LD092254 London BBC Television Network in English 2000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] There is another source of disagreement between Britain and Iran. It is over a naval supply ship ordered by the Iranians in the shah's days, now completed and fully paid for. But Britain has refused an export licence and so Iran is seeking redress through the courts. This report from Prakash Mirchandani at Swan Hunter's yard on the Tyne.

[Begin recording] [Mirchandani] The Kharg is one of the most sophisticated supply vessels built, and that is part of the problem. The Iranians say its single 76mm gun, and even that is untested, is there for the ship's own protection. However, apart from fuel and ammunition the Kharg can carry missiles and have a launch pad for antisubmarine helicopters. The whole issue revolves around whether this can be described as a warship or not. The British Government says it is, the Iranians say it is not. They say it is a supply ship, and therefore it does not need an export licence. But until this and other delicate issues are cleared, it will be sometime before Captain (Ashtary) can sail his ship into the sunset. Captain (Ashtary) excorted me at some length around the ship, but there were certain restricted areas we could not enter. He and his crew are angry. After waiting around for 4 months at the cost of 300,000 pounds a month, they have been ordered back to Iran. The entire 186-man crew will have left by the end of the week. There are reports that not all of them are happy to return.

[(Ashtary)] We are at the end exactly of the packing, and I think the program will go ahead, according to the instructions that I have received from naval headquarters at Tehran. We go ahead but [word indistinct].

[Mirchandani] When do you think you will be on that bridge sailing the ship back to Iran?

[(Ashtary)] God knows.

[Mirchandani] The Kharg, carefully wrapped in covers and oilcloth, will then be deserted. The Iranians say they were deceived into making the final payment of 10 million pounds last April. The evidence they say lies in two documents. The first is a letter from the Iranian supervising officer to Swan Hunter. He had asked for confirmation whether the British prime minister intended not to hand over the Kharg before the American hostages were freed. The reply from the Ministry of Defense was that our prime minister had not declared any such intention. However, on the 25th of April, hours after the Iranians took delivery they were told an export licence was not going to be issued.

[Commander H. Hosseinzadeh, Iranian naval delegate] I was shattered to tell you the truth because from the beginning they told us that it was only purely a formality that they want an export licence, and even a few weeks before handover when we heard the rumor that they may not hand over the ship, I wrote to the shipbuilders and asked that we heard that the British prime minister intended not to hand over the ship to us. Could you please advise.

[Mirchandani] Swan Hunter wants the ship to be moved. The Iranians say they will not move it without an export licence. The Board of Trade says an export licence will not be issued until the American hostages are freed, and now the case is going to court. This is another reason why relations between Iran and Britain are going to be strained even further. [end recording]

CP PAPER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF POLISH TRADE UNIONS

LD081515 London MORNING STAR in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Poland--New Agreements the Key"]

[Text] Friends of Poland will be expecting that the changes which have now taken place in the leaderships of the Polish Communist Party, government, and trade unions, will facilitate the speedy tackling of the problems which gave rise to the recent critical situation in the country.

As the MORNING STAR has indicated previously, in our opinion the way to do that is to ensure the extension and consolidation of democracy throughout society, and in particular, to assist the trade unions to develop as self-governing bodies, independent of the state, and with the unfettered right to strike.

The statement made to the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party by its new first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, indicates his concern to see this type of democratic development in Poland.

Undoubtedly, the way in which the leadership of the Polish Communist Party and the trade unions got out of touch with the feelings of the Polish people was a major factor in the development of the recent crisis.

It is only natural, of course, that for a very long time after socialism has been established, there will be those who do not accept the socialist basis of society.

But it would be wrong to see the strikes of the past few weeks as a product of the work of such anti-socialist elements, or to label all opposition in that way.

And, in any case, as British Communists have maintained, anti-socialist opinion can only be defeated by political argument.

This calls for everyone, irrespective of their opinions, to have full democratic rights, and to be accorded the opportunity to be fully involved in the decision-making process.

Fundamentally, what socialism is all about is the participation of ever wider sections of the working population in conscious political and social activity aimed at constantly improving the total quality of life.

Achieving this is the crucial task which faces the Communist Party, the trade unions, and the left as a whole, during the building of a socialist society.

Understanding of that was shown in the debate within the Polish parliament this weekend when deputies stressed the paramount role which must be played by the representative institutions of the Polish state.

Also important was the stress they placed on the need for more open reporting and discussion of problems in the press.

For if the people are to play an active part in building socialism, they must know the facts, including the unwelcome ones, so that they can form valid judgments on their own about what needs to be done.

The agreements reached at Gdansk and elsewhere provide the basis for strengthening democracy and developing socialism along these lines.

They need to be carried forward and realised in the activities of the Polish workers and their trade unions.

The MORNING STAR, as we have said before, will do all it can to win understanding and support among the British people for the efforts of the Polish workers and their Communist Party to work out the implementation of these measures.

In particular, one point should not be missed. Poland is heavily dependent on trade with the capitalist world. A key economic factor underlying the difficulties facing Poland has therefore been the capitalist crisis itself.

We can make a big contribution toward helping the Polish workers to solve their problems, as well as our own, by mounting a wide-ranging campaign in our country for the sort of alternative policies advanced at the TUC [Trades Union Congress] conference, which were aimed at overcoming Britain's crisis in the interests of the people.

KIPRIANOU GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED

NC100610 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] President Kiprianou made an extensive government reshuffle last night. Mr Kiprianou appointed six new ministers and one deputy minister.

The newly appointed ministers are:

Minister of Education Nikolaos Konomis
Minister of Communications and Works Yeoryios Khatzikostas
Minister of Commerce and Industry Konstandinos Kittis
Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources Nikos Pattikhis
Minister of Labor and Social Insurance Yeoryios Stavrinakis
Minister of Justice Andreas Dhimitriadhis
Deputy Interior Minister Mr Petros Stilianou

Mr Stelios Katsellis, former deputy interior minister, was appointed minister to the president. Mr Yeoryios Tombazos, former agriculture minister, was appointed minister of health.

The following ministers retain their portfolios:

Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis
Minister of Interior and Defense Kristodhoulos Veniamin
Minister of Finance Avxendis Avxendiou

The post of deputy education minister has been abolished. The members of the Council of Ministers will be sworn in at 1700 today.

KHARAVYI Criticism

NC100715 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Excerpts] President Kiprianou disregarded the people's feelings and announced at midnight last night the famous Council of Ministers reshuffle. The new government includes seven new ministers, who have no support whatsoever from the people.

The Education Ministry was assigned to Mr N. Konomis, who was seriously criticized for holding university positions in Greece during the dictatorship. The deputy Education Ministry post was abolished.

Mr Katsellis' appointment as minister to the president means that Mr Kiprianou has definitely removed Mr Y. Ioannidhis from the Council of Ministers. He had temporarily left this ministry when he was appointed interlocutor.

I SIMERINI Opposition

NC100846 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The Midnight Government"]

[Text] After a year of pregnancy and five minutes past midnight last night, a new government was born. There was no doubt at all that the new government would not satisfy the public. It was certain that the new government would be worse than the outgoing one. The time at which it was formed and the way in which it was announced shows the degree of responsibility and seriousness with which the president acted.

A year of preparations was enough to give the people the impression that a government would be formed to meet the circumstances.

It is clear that the new government is weaker than the outgoing one. It is even clearer that the people will not be satisfied with the new composition of the new government; on the contrary, they will deplore the way in which its midnight formation was decided upon.

In critical times, when the need for a strong government is obvious, and after a year of studying all the relevant needs and problems, a council of ministers was concocted that creates, to say the least, hilarity. It has once again been proved that the country is not governed correctly.

Under other conditions and after having followed the new government's work, we would have thought for hours, days or weeks in order to decide whether we should help the government or not. However, from the first moments after midnight it has been obvious that there was no margin for thought on our stand toward the new government.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT STATEMENT ADMITS 'CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES'

NC090625 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic [Front] Party of President Kiprianou yesterday described as "wishful thinking" reports that the party is disintegrating or going to disband.

However, it admitted that it was facing certain difficulties, which it failed to name.

"Like every party, the Democratic Party, too, faces difficulties of its own, but there can be no doubt that it will emerge strengthened to continue its services to the country and the people", the party said.

The statement was issued after reports in yesterday's weekly papers that various trends are developing in the party.

"The reports may be due to incorrect information or gossip, but in others it is obvious that the reports reflect wishful thinking and intentional undermining", a party statement said.

It added that the party bases its existence not on persons, but is the vehicle of national and public interests and that it is determined to continue its role under President Kiprianou. The systematic "dreaming" of its dissolution is of itself evidence of the significance they attack to the party, it said.

The statement also denied that certain members had presented conditions to the president of the republic, and said these reports are figments of the imagination.

The statement indicated that the party would not seek to retain members that would wish to enter politics. "It is a part of the democratic system for any one who has the right to enter politics to form any political groupings he wishes, and it is the right of the Democratic Party or any other party to react in the way it considers right to any movements, guided by the interests of the people and the national cause", the party said.

Earlier the House President Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, deputy leader of the Democratic Party, had issued a statement through the office of the house denying reports that he had allegedly issued a manifesto about principles for formation of a new political movement.

The Greek Embassy on the other hand issued a statement denying any involvement in moves for a reshuffle of the Cyprus Government.

"As repeatedly stressed, the Greek Government is in no way involved and does not intervene in the internal affairs of the Cyprus Republic", the embassy said.

NEWSPAPERS CITE EFFECT OF ERKMEN'S OUSTER ON NATO, BASES

TO VIMA Report

AT091335 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 9 Sep 80

[Article by "TO VIMA" Correspondent Yiannis Kartalis: "Turkish Crisis Makes Return to NATO More Difficult"]

[Text] Ankara's political crisis after the dismissal of Foreign Minister Erkmen by the National Assembly is also expected to have repercussions on Greece's return to NATO's military wing.

Erkmen was accused by the opposition of being "conciliatory" toward Greece because he allegedly agreed on discussion of the details of Aegean operational control after Greece's return to the alliance. After this it is expected that Demirel will appear less "flexible" on this issue by citing the danger of his government's overthrow to the Americans.

It remains a fact that the proposals of General Rogers which were due for submission to Athens by the end of August have already been delayed and as of this moment Foreign and National Defense Ministry officials remain in ignorance as to when they will be submitted.

On the other hand it appears that Washington is in a hurry to start negotiations for the signing of the new Greek-U.S. defense agreement on bases. U.S. Ambassador McCloskey is due back in Athens tomorrow and according to existing reports available to TO VIMA he will bring Washington's proposals for the commencement of these negotiations.

It is, however, questionable whether at this moment the Greek side will proceed to negotiations on the bases--in other words before the Rogers proposals are accepted--since it has publicly declared that the bases issue is directly related with its return to NATO.

In the meantime Athens has received assurances from Ankara that there will be no change in Turkey's position toward Greece. The acting Turkish foreign minister stated yesterday that the Turkish Government will implement no changes in its foreign policy, and added: "Nor will there be a change in our position toward Greece but we will continue to settle our problems with Greece through bipartite negotiations."

At the same time Erkmen stated that he did not think his successor at the Foreign Ministry would implement any changes in his country's foreign policy.

Ankara's "intentions" will become visible during next Monday's meeting in Athens between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, Theodhoropoulos and Turkmen, who will appear for the meeting between Mitsotakis and his Turkish counterpart in New York on 5 October.

'Prospects for Deadlock'

AT061557 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Sep 80 p 5

[From MESIMVRINI Director P. Lambrias' column, "Political Developments Diary": "Heavy Clouds are Gathering Over Our Neighboring Country"]

[Excerpt] Although the time has come--as this columnist had predicted a long time ago, assisted by statements from responsible people--for the final "clarification" of the twin problem (return to the NATO military wing and preparation of a Greek-U.S. defense agreement), yesterday's developments in Turkey have created prospects for a deadlock.

The fact that Erkmen, foreign minister in the Demirel government who repeatedly had expressed provocatively intransigent (and chauvinistic) positions on Greek-Turkish issues, was voted out--and expelled from the government--due to his...yielding to Greece(!) shows clearly how hotheaded--to the extent of absurdity--the political leadership (and the atmosphere) in Ankara is toward us.

It is also characteristic that Erkmen fell as the scapegoat in Demirel's effort not to have his entire government fall. When such things happen in Turkey--where victims of political violence every day outnumber the victims of traffic accidents and where currency devaluation, because of galloping inflation, competes with the regularity of the weather report--one wonders whether or not one has before oneself a "credible interlocutor." One has before oneself an explosive mixture of fanaticism, displeasure, deep social crisis and political incoherence.

Of course those people who do not want to view things so tragically try to find some pallid arguments: That the criticism of Erkmen's surrender to Greece was only one of the four points of the censure motion against him, the first and primary criticism being against his policy toward other Muslim people, and that Erkmen was the victim of internal rather than external political disputes. But even so and regardless of how well-founded these arguments are considered to be, they do not refute the fact that Demirel--who chose to sacrifice Erkmen--will not even be able to show the same nonexistent "conciliatoriness" that Erkmen had allegedly shown toward us.

Accusation of Turkish 'Sloganeering'

AT061506 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Sep 80 p 4

[From the "Political Diary" column: "The Turkish Parliament"]

[Text] The headlines of only two newspapers say everything: "Anti-Hellenic Fury in the Turkish Parliament--Demand for Intransigence in the Aegean," and "Censure Motion Accuses Demirel's Government of 'Yielding'--Erkmen Voted Out Because of Surrender to Greece." Of course nobody could expect greater moderation or conciliatoriness from a "national representative body" which for 2 and 1/2 years has been endorsing, every 2 months, the imposition and retention of martial law in half the country....

However, every one of us who lives on this side of the Aegean has a right to express the wish and demand that the Greek national representative body not follow the Turkish representatives on their slippery course toward intransigence and tension. The Greek parliament must maintain its equanimity and avoid the slippery road of sensationalism and hypocritical sloganeering....

The Turkish deputies compete in intransigence and toughness and resort to anti-Hellenic explosions because they thus disorient the bleeding Turkish people, channel public fury into different outlets and try to shift their immense responsibilities for the common, legalized violence that is convulsing their country....

Some day the representatives of the Turkish people may understand that problems cannot be solved through cunning and oriental deviousness just as--and with greater reason--they cannot be solved through intransigence or recourse to violence. Then they will appreciate the extent of their disservice to their country and to the cause of peace--which the Turkish people most direly need in order to bind their wounds and organize their lives on a new basis....

FINNISH MINISTER REVIEWS TRADE TIES WITH GREECE

AT091150 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] A review of commercial transactions between Greece and Finland was conducted today by Greek Trade Minister Dhimas and the Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Esko Rekola. The two ministers also examined prospects for further expansion of trade relations between the two countries.

IRAQI MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL CONTACTS WITH GOVERNMENT

TA091841 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim ad-Dulaymi, who arrived on an official visit to Ankara today, has begun his meetings. At 1500, Ad-Dulaymi visited State Minister Ahmet Karahan. In a statement before the meeting. Karahan said Turkey is also in favor of solving its problems with its neighbors and other countries through negotiations and according to civilized standards.

In his statement, the Iraqi culture and information minister noted that relations between Iraq and Turkey have not reached the freezing [donma] point and expressed the belief that the existing problems will soon be solved.

The visiting minister was received by State and Acting Foreign Minister Ekrem Ceyhun at 1600. In a speech during the meeting, Ceyhun expressed the conviction that the friendship between Turkey and Iraq will be further strengthened through this visit.

Ad-Dulaymi expressed pleasure over extending Iraqi President Saddam Husayn At-Tikriti's good wishes to the Turkish Government and people. The Iraqi minister will continue his official contacts tomorrow as well.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM CYPRUS

TA091455 (Cladestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Mr Turkmen, flew back to Ankara today after talks in Nicosia with the government of the federated state. In a statement at Ercan State Airport, Mr Turkmen said that in his talks with President Denktas and other Turkish Cypriot officials he had been briefed on the line to be adopted by the federated state at the forthcoming intercommunal negotiations and stressed that both the Turkish Government and the federated state sincerely hoped that the intercommunal talks would be successfully concluded and that they would constitute a stage for the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

In reply to a question Mr Turkmen said that Turkey had not adopted a detailed policy on the intercommunal talks and that the responsibility lay with the Turkish Cypriot community at the negotiations. But the Turkish Government wanted a settlement which would safeguard the rights of the Turkish Cypriots and which would enable them to live in peace and security. A settlement, he added, was important not only for Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community but also for the region.

Referring to the Denktas-Makarios guidelines, Mr Turkmen said that a solution based on these principles would be sought at the talks.

On the question of Varosha, Mr Turkmen said they had not discussed the issue in detail but he understood that the Turkish Cypriot side had been making some preparations in connection with the problem. However, he added, the views of the opposite side should also be taken before the final assessment of the situation. He drew attention to the fact that Varosha was not the only question to be discussed at the talks. Four points were on the agenda and Varosha was only one of them.

Mr Turkmen stated that the problems of the Turkish Cypriot community had also been discussed at his talks at Nicosia. He said it was essential that the community should be self-sufficient and have self-confidence. Now the problem that needed a solution was air transport and he stressed that he would take up all the problems concerning the community with the ministries concerned on his return to Ankara.

ERBAKAN EXPRESSES READINESS TO FORM MINORITY GOVERNMENT

TA091827 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In a news conference in London, NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan announced that his party is ready to establish a minority government by itself.

According to the TRT London correspondent, in his news conference, Erbakan criticized the government and the RPP and said: We propose to form a government by ourselves. What harm would it do if the nation gives our party the chance to form a government? Erbakan continued: We did not want the government to be toppled before preparing a list of future government members. However, the RPP insisted on first toppling the government and then finding a solution. Until the last moment we waited for a change in this attitude but there was no change. It was asked: Will Erbakan become the prime minister? The matter does not concern the office of the prime minister. When we failed to obtain any result, we acted in a manner you already know. Erbakan also noted that it is too late in the year to hold early elections.

ECEVIT CALLS ON WORKERS TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

TA061830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The 17th Congress of the Turkish Petroleum, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic Workers Union [Petrol-Is] affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] began in Istanbul today. Speaking at the congress, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit called on all Turkish workers loyal to democracy to participate more actively in the political process within the framework of the healthy principles of democracy. Ecevit compared Turkey's political arena to a match. He said political parties and politicians were in the field while a majority of the society remained as spectators. Noting that a boring, irritating and quarrelsome game was going on in the field and that the spectators were at times irritated even with their own teams, Ecevit noted that the workers were mostly spectators.

Referring to recent developments in Poland, Ecevit said the regime has begun to change as a result of the workers' attitude and that no one could prevent this change. Ecevit said: What I expect from Turkish workers is not an action similar to the one Polish workers were forced to take because there is not need for such action in Turkey. The rights for which Polish workers are struggling have already been granted to Turkish workers through legal channels. Noting that there are attempts in Turkey to transform the collective agreement system and unionism into a collective wage system, Ecevit said the result of such developments will destroy unionism and will abolish the right to strike.

Expressing the view that the government is openly defying the workers, Ecevit continued: The prime minister is defying the workers by claiming that there are 3.5 million unemployed in the country. In other words, he wishes to say "you have no right to defend workers rights while there are 3.5 million unemployed." Are the workers responsible for the current unemployment figure? Or is the person who has been prime minister 10 years out of the last 15, his governments and his policies responsible for the unemployment?

BRIEFS

RPP OFFICIAL RESIGNS—RPP Deputy Secretary General Imadettin Elmas has resigned from his post and from the party general administrative council. Deputy Gunduz Okcun from Eskisehir and Deputy Cetin Boskurt from Erzurum were elected as members of the RPP general administrative council during the council meeting today. Deputy Hayrettin Uysal from Sakarya was appointed as deputy secretary general following the resignation of Elmas. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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FRG DEFENSE MINISTER OPENS 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

LD081230 Hamburg DPA in German 1106 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Guetersloh--"We are dependent on one another for support. Our joint defense capability is the basis on which the Western allies develop their policy of detente, the need for which has become even more evident as a result of the events in Afghanistan and Poland. Our policy serves to prevent war." This was how Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel today opened the large-scale NATO military maneuvers on German territory at the British military airfield in Guetersloh. These maneuvers are beginning at the same time as the Warsaw Pact maneuvers.

FRG General's Comments

DW101129 Cologne DEUTSCHLANDFUNK Network in German to East and West Germany 0518 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Peters' interview with Gen Lothar Domroese, deputy chief of staff for planning and operations--date, place of interview not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Such large-scale military exercises have become so costly that an important link in the NATO chain is missing this time. The Belgians have canceled their participation for financial reasons. How is it possible under these circumstances to realistically conduct a concerted exercise? Is it possible at all?

[Answer] What is important is that we stick together in this alliance to protect our way of life. It would be a bad sign for us if we could not handle problems such as those of the Belgians.

[Question] Does this not constitute a dangerous gap in the so-called forward defense? It is necessary to state quite frankly that we cannot expect too much of the Dutch, the Danes, the Norwegians, or the Italians and the partners on the southern flank in these fall maneuvers.

[Answer] To begin with it would be very bad if I, as the planning and operations chief, were to give Europe the impression that the noncompliance with expected performance does not entail difficulties and that this is not a negative example and sign. The nations must consider how to cope with their financial difficulties and how they can, on the other hand, provide the indispensable measure of common defense and deterrence today and tomorrow. Now, you asked: Is this not a dangerous gap in forward defense? Surely you will agree with me that nonparticipation in military exercises hopefully will not yet show any effect on the readiness and will concerning performance in forward defense. In addition I am not ignoring the great concern, in particular on my part, that decreasing defense budget expenditures in individual states will entail a decrease in defense performance sooner or later. This is particularly harmful and alarmingif we cannot but observe at the same time that the Soviet Union, for example, has an extraordinary new ship design, the product of which has been making test cruises in the Baltic Sea for weeks already, the Kirov, a kind of ship which so far we have not observed on the Soviet side. It no doubt constitutes a step ahead for the Soviets, but is against the backdrop of a considerably lower standard of living for the citizens of the Soviet Union.

[Question] What do you think of the division of labor among NATO partners?

[Answer] This idea which was outlined by Graf Baudissin is certainly worth consideration. A ray of hope is that we have achieved agreement this spring at the session of the defense ministers, so that NATO headquarters now has planning authority and a planning mission reaching 15 to 20 years into the future. We have to make considerations and present them anually to the ministers regarding the demands and projects we have vis-a-vis individual nations and their contributions to defense.

KREISKY LECTURE ON MIDEAST, AFGHANISTAN, IRAN, POLAND

AU101351 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 80 p 5

[SK report: "Kreisky: Middle East Peace Only Through New Government"]

[Summary] In a lecture in the framework of the Vienna International University courses, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said on Monday evening that there could be a possibility of overcoming the differences between Israel and the Palestinians regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state if, as is likely in a year's time, other politicians are in power in Israel. "However, one would at long last have to sit down at a conference table and discuss the numerous detailed problems involved, such as the question of the 80,000 jobs of Palestinians in Israel or the question of goods and passenger traffic, Kreisky said. He stressed that a solution of the problem is possible if it is genuinely sought, but peace in this region is also a question of Israel's domestic policy."

Regarding the Afghanistan problem Kreisky stated that in the past few years the United States has not shown much interest in the events in that country. As long as it believed to be sure of Iran, it let the other pursue its interests in Afghanistan. Only after the revolution in Iran did this region become problematic for the United States. The Afghanistan problem is rather complicated, because who can tell who is entitled to speak on behalf of the Afghan people: the regime in Kabul, or the people who are living in camps outside the country? Thus a solution must be found that comprises more than just the country of Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union must realize that its "enemies" do not want to establish strongholds on its borders. There should be an easing of tensions through mutual concessions, which would in turn permit a partial withdrawal and a pacification of the Afghan population.

Regarding Iran, Kreisky said a development was underway that was still far from coming to an end. Undoubtedly Bani Sadr is a man who is fully aware of the current problems including that surrounding the U.S. hostages. "However, in Iran there are also politicians who do not at all want the opening toward the West that would be linked with a solution of the hostage problem. They rather favor isolation, so as to be able to serve the pure doctrine." One should not give the Islamic people the impression that they are isolated, but rather the Iranians should not insult the American people as they are doing by holding hostages.

"If the agreements between the Polish leadership and the workers are actually kept, it would be a great thing, Kreisky continued, adding that in this issue the Soviet Union had also acted in a different way from what had been widely expected. This is primarily due to the spirit of Helsinki. Thus, if one wants to judge detente, one should not only look upon Afghanistan but must also take Poland into consideration.

"Austria will, at any rate, offer its good offices for peace whenever this is desired by both sides, Kreisky declared."

BONN SEES NO PROSPECT OF EARLY SCHMIDT-KANIA MEETING

LD101352 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Test] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--For the moment no meeting is in prospect between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the new Polish party leader, Stanislaw Kania. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald said in Bonn today that it is certain that German-Polish contacts in this direction will be continued at an appropriate time. A meeting between Schmidt and Kania, however, is not exactly "at the top of the agenda" from the Polish viewpoint. Kania's predecessor, Edward Gierek, intended to visit the chancellor in Hamburg in August but the meeting was called off 24 hours before it was due to start because of the crisis in Poland. According to Gruenewald, the Federal Government has the impression that Poland will continue to follow its foreign policy line to date. There are no indications of change. The government spokesman stressed in this respect Poland's positive and constructive role in the process of detente and disarmament.

CDU'S KOHL REBUTS POLISH ALLEGATION OF INTERFERENCE

LD101230 Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Goettingen, (DPA)--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has described as "absolute nonsense" the accusation by Polish newspapers that in its election campaign the CDU/CSU is trying to make "political capital" out of the events in Poland. In an interview with GOETTINGER TAGEBLATT, an edited version of which was prereleased to DPA, Kohl drew attention to the remarks made by Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who has repeatedly stressed that his place as a Socialist was by the side of the striking Polish workers. The union is not interfering in Poland's internal affairs, said Kohl. The events there were no subject for an election campaign. The policy of detente does not mean, however, that one's sympathy and word as a free citizen in a free country has to be suppressed.

ECONOMICS MINISTRY SECRETARY ON CREDIT GUARANTEES TO POLAND

LD101906 Hamburg DPA in German 1619 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Economics Ministry estimates that Poland will begin in 1985 to repay the DM400 million credit which has been guaranteed by the Federal Government with additional deliveries of coal to the Federal Republic. Replying to a parliamentary question, State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen of the Federal Economics Ministry pointed out today that the government guarantee of credit is intended for the opening up of Polish coal deposits in the neighborhood of Lublin-Chelm near Poland's eastern border. The Polish Government has declared its readiness to deliver 800,000 tons of coal annually during the 1985-1989 period. In addition Warsaw has also promised to maintain the traditional coal deliveries to the Federal Republic. Negotiations between the Polish side and German firms interested in Polish coal are about to be concluded.

According to the state secretary, other Western countries--the last was Austria--granted substantially increased credits to Poland. Von Wuerzen said that the Federal Government did not, as a matter of principle, attach political conditions for the borrower in the case of raw material projects since such guarantees are in the German economic interest. As for the DM800 million credit by a consortium of German banks, he said that it is not up to the Federal Government to attach conditions to credits granted by banks on their own commercial responsibility. The Federal Government proceeds from the premise that the Polish side, which according to the banks had always repaid earlier credits on time, would not change its behavior in the future. The rest of the outside world also has confidence in Poland's ability to honor its commitments. Only a few days ago a consortium of Anglo-U.S. banks had promised, together with the Soviet bank, substantial credit to Poland.

DELEGATION OF GERMAN BISHOPS TO VISIT POLAND

LD100922 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--A delegation of the German bishops' conference is going on an official visit to Poland on Thursday. The trip, which was agreed some time ago, is a return visit for the official Polish bishops' conference visit to the Federal Republic in 1978. The German delegation is headed by the chairman of the bishops' conference, Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner. The first meeting will be held at the Polish shrine at Czestochowa, where the German bishops will be officially welcomed on Thursday evening by the Polish Episcopate.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD101416 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, (DPA)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived in Bonn today for a 3-day official visit. His first meeting was with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Tomorrow Puma will be received by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal President Karl Carstens.

The main topics the Hungarian foreign minister is to discuss in Bonn are the continuation of the policy of detente with a view to the Madrid followup meeting of the European security conference; the arms limitation efforts and international tension hotbeds, including Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East. Economic cooperation between Hungary and the Federal Republic will also be discussed.

Meets With Genscher

LD102012 Hamburg DPA in German 1441 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--Hopes of positive results from the Madrid CSCE followup meeting for the process of detente in Europe, arms limitation problems, and the development of economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Hungary were the main topics of an exchange of views held between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja, in Bonn today. During his 3-day official visit Puja will be received tomorrow by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal President Karl Carstens.

Bonn is expecting the talks with the Hungarian foreign minister to result in fresh incentives for a East-West dialogue. The good development of relations between the Federal Republic and Hungary is regarded by diplomatic circles as an excellent example of how countries with different social systems can maintain good, problem-free relations. Puja is the first Eastern bloc foreign minister to come to Bonn as an official guest since the beginning of the Polish crisis. He was originally scheduled to come to the Federal Republic at the beginning of the year but the date was postponed due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The consequences of this invasion of Afghanistan, the Polish situation and Middle East conflict will play an important part in the international exchange of views between the Federal Government and Puja.

Proposing a toast at a dinner tonight Genscher said he hoped that the Madrid followup conference on European security will provide important new impulses for the policy of detente. However, this calls for great political efforts from all sides.

According to the federal foreign minister, security and confidence in Europe could be substantially increased if new, militarily significant, verifiable confidence-building measures binding on everybody could be worked out. But confidence-building can be fully effective only if it embraces the entire European continent. "In this spirit we support the French proposal that the followup conference should formulate a precisely defined mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe devoted to confidence-building measures."

Genscher recalled the offer of the North Atlantic defensive alliance to enter into negotiations on the limitation and reduction of medium-range weapons as soon as possible. In this context he attached great importance to the forthcoming talks on this subject in New York between U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and his Soviet opposite number, Gromyko.

In an official statement by the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Genscher paid tribute to the visit of his Hungarian opposite number as an expression of the readiness of both governments to continue the dialogue between East and West. In the same context he drew attention to the importance of the relationship between the two Germanies for developments in Europe.

The two sides welcomed the forthcoming meeting of Foreign Ministers Muskie and Gromyko. Genscher emphasized the Federal Government's desire for constructive cooperation at the CSCE followup conference.

Supports Afghanistan Invasion

LD110208 Hamburg DPA in German 2310 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has come out in favor of the convening of a European disarmament conference. Speaking at a dinner given in Bonn this evening by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Puja said that Hungary expects from the CSCE followup conference in Madrid that by the "exclusion of propagandistic elements," a contribution can be made to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and to the promotion of disarmament

In clear contrast to the official attitude of the Federal Government, Puja supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Departing from the prepared manuscript of his speech the Hungarian foreign minister expressly defended Moscow's intervention in favor of the "legitimate government" in Kabul. In addition, Puja called for negotiations on the medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in Europe, including the "forward based American nuclear weapons." He thereby allied himself with the recent proposals of Soviet party and state leader Leonid Brezhnev.

U.S. AIDE MEETS W. BERLIN MAYOR, GDR MINISTER

LD101944 Hamburg DPA in German 1612 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin 10 Sep (DPA)--Raymond C. Ewing, assistant secretary in the U.S. State Department, had political talks in both parts of Berlin today. In East Berlin he met GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and in West Berlin Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe. A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin called the meeting with Fischer a routine talk but declined to give any further details.

In West Berlin Ewing met Stobbe for an exchange of views on the political situation in the city. According to the Senat press office the 60-minute talk at Schloss Charlottenburg dwelt on the Quadripartite Agreement and the state of inter-German relations. Stobbe and Ewing were agreed that the Quadripartite Agreement and the practical regulations were "functioning consistently." It was also noted with satisfaction, the statement says, that despite the strain to which the East-West dialogue had been exposed of late, Berlin provided a successful example of detente policy.

GENSCHER OPENS FRG-ZAIRE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD101052 Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, (DPA)--The Federal Republic and Zaire intend to further increase their cooperation, particularly in the economic field. At the opening of the seventh session of the German-Zaire commission in Bonn today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the Federal Government is prepared to look for additional possibilities in this field.

Genscher also said that the mixed commission in the past had set in motion a number of economic and development cooperation projects which were helping to strengthen economic and social conditions in Zaire. This reflects the Federal Republic's foreign policy toward Third World countries which is aimed at equal and partnerlike cooperation.

Zairian Foreign Minister Inonga Lokonga Lome thanked Genscher for the interest the Federal Government has always shown in Zaire's development. His country feels itself closely linked politically and economically to the Federal Republic.

Before the commission's meeting, the two foreign ministers had a political exchange of views which centered mainly on the situation in southern Africa.

EX-U.S. EMBASSY EMPLOYEE ARRESTED AS SPY

LD091550 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Summary] Karlsruhe, 9 Sep (DPA)--The Karlsruhe federal prosecutor's office confirmed today a report in BILD-ZEITUNG that a 48-year old Polish citizen was arrested several weeks ago in the Federal Republic on suspicion of espionage work for an Eastern intelligence service.

The arrest warrant against him was issued 9 August. Since 1975 he had been employed as an accountant in the finance department of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn.

The federal prosecutor's office and the U.S. Embassy in Bonn gave the name of the arrested man as Henryk Dimski. According to the Karlsruhe authorities he is "not of outstanding importance." He is said to have spied on behalf of the Polish intelligence service on data available to him as part of his work. An embassy spokesman said that his employment with the embassy was terminated on 15 August 1980 by mutual consent.

Dimski is also charged with having spied on security installations and reporting on embassy equipment and on persons employed there. During the period when he was engaged in espionage work he had a number of meetings in the Federal Republic and in Poland with his "control."

COLOMBO ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON POLAND, OTHER COUNTRIES

AU101638 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 10 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today voiced hopes that developments in Poland in the aftermath of the settlement reached between striking workers and the Warsaw government can be shielded from outside interference in response to parliamentary queries filed on a number of current international issues. In his statement to the lower house, the foreign minister applauded the labor-government agreement in Poland and identified it as a "realistic compromise", the product of a "high sense of responsibility and moderation". What really counts today, Colombo continued, is the widest and most concrete implementation possible of the understanding. Therefore, the Italian Government is closely following the changes taking place in the leadership of Poland and is concerned lest these changes lead to backsliding as regards the agreements.

The diplomatic chief disclosed that the Italian Government, like the other European governments, is maintaining a scrupulous reserve, "imposed by respect for the sovereign sphere of another state and by the international factors at play". This stance is also dictated by the "priority concern to spare the Polish people harsh and bitter experiences" according to the foreign minister who added, "if the causes of events in Poland have been internal, their solutions can only be internal".

Colombo chose not to pass judgment on Polish policy "because", he said, "it is not up to the Italian Government to formulate such judgment". The foreign minister did note, however, that the demands of the Polish workers, beyond the economic considerations, disclosed "structural insufficiencies of the system in relation to the maturity of a society like that of the Poles".

The cabinet official also spoke of the lack of mediation mechanisms and shortcomings on the social front in Poland which led to the absence of those political areas which are necessary components for the development of any national society and each individual. Colombo then carefully distinguished the point that reserve is one thing and indifference is quite another before underscoring Italy's willingness to do what is necessary, within the limits of its capabilities, to help Poland in the form of concrete economic and financial cooperation.

Moving on to conditions in Bolivia and El Salvador, the foreign minister affirmed that "no position of indulgence is permissible as regards military solutions" to the problems in these Latin American countries. To hammer home the point, Colombo said that not only are these positions "inadmissible they are also certain to fail to bring about an appropriate settlement".

The head of Italy's diplomacy once again "condemned without reservations" the human rights violations registered in these two countries and gave assurances that the Rome government intends to bend efforts, along with all democratic countries to put a halt to these violations. These intentions, he said, extend to reopening the process of democratization interrupted by the military coup in Bolivia and to contributing to the urgent reconciliation required in El Salvador to put this country back on the path toward a free and democratic life.

Colombo also reported that Italy did not follow the lead of the other European Community countries and is instead not transferring embassy personnel from San Salvador because of the institutional duties conducted by the staff to safeguard the interests of the Italian community in El Salvador.

UCD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS NEW GOVERNMENT

LD082222 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Reporter's dispatch from Moncloa Palace]

[Text] We are now able to offer you the official note from the meeting of the Union of Democratic Center [UCD] Executive Committee. Its text is as follows:

The UCD Executive Committee met at 1900 this evening under the chairmanship of Adolfo Suarez, and with the attendance of all its members except for Mr Alzaga Villaamil who had sent apologies in advance, as he is traveling abroad. During the meeting the prime minister delivered a lengthy report on the lines of action the new cabinet will be pursuing, the talks which have been held with other political parties, and the composition of the new government. The Executive Committee supports the new government and at the same time puts on record its approval of the government's political statement which will be presented in parliament at the appropriate time. Such is the brief text of the note.

Suarez Comments

LD101502 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Adolfo Suarez has held long discussions with Martin Villa and Fernandez Ordonez. He later spoke to journalists. Suarez said that the new government will last until 1983 and that he is satisfied, though he still has worries. The crisis, he said, has been resolved. In his view the new cabinet will be capable of confronting, with toughness and efficiency, the problems facing society.

Questioned about connections between the resolving of the crisis and the forthcoming congress of the centrist party, Suarez replied that the UCD Congress has nothing to do with the government. The centrist congress, Suarez said, will focus on the discussion of internal party matters and adapting the party program to the changes taking place in Spanish society. Adolfo Suarez was unwilling to comment on the question of parliamentary pacts. As he put it, the new government was created with the intention of being a stable one, and he hopes that that is what it will be.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT PROGRAM FOR VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD102339 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Rafael Arias Salgado, minister in the prime minister's office, a highly authorized spokesman, said today at the inauguration ceremony of the National Exhibition of Castille and Leon [in Valladolid] that the government will submit its program to a vote of confidence at the next plenary session of the Congress of Deputies [on 16 September]. The new government, Arias Salgado stated at the inauguration of this exhibition, was formed to confront the crisis, and this can be seen from its composition, by its parliamentary backing and its capacity to inspire confidence. For Arias Salgado the concept of confidence is more important in Spain than in any other country.

ADDITIONAL CARRILLO REMARKS ON OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT

LD101244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The PCE has said, through its Secretary General Santiago Carrillo, that it will adopt a stance of radical opposition to the new Suarez government, and that to this end they will try to conclude joint agreements with the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] and other leftwing forces and also to carry out a campaign of popular mobilization.

The Communist leader said parliament's work is blocked and this hinders the solution of the country's serious problems. Without social pressure, says Carrillo, we shall find ourselves faced with preterm elections, which will solve nothing but rather will make Spain ungovernable.

The left, in Carrillo's view, has lost the political initiative it won in the recent censure motion proposed by the Socialists against Prime Minister Suarez, and he added that the opposition must seek to recover this initiative.

The PCE secretary general called upon the government to tackle resolutely the problem of unemployment and the questions of agrarian reform and the economic crisis. But the chances of success for this new government, says Carrillo, are not very high.

OREJA PRESENTS GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON CSCE

LD100953 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Madrid, 4 September--Early this afternoon Foreigh Minister Marcelino Oreja presented to journalists the government white paper on the CSCE conference, which is due to meet in Madrid this fall and whose inaugural session takes place on 9 September. The white paper includes a report on Spain's implementation of the final act signed on 1 August 1975 at the CSCE Conference in Helsinki. The minister said that the white paper centers mainly on the issue of human rights and freedoms, and also on the environment, tourism and emigration.

Spain's delegate to the security conference, Javier Ruperez, then gave a press conference during which he said that the security measures drawn up for the normal running of the conference are excellent.

Asked whether there have been any ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] threats against the European conference, Ruperez said that there have not, adding that "security measures embrace both the conference building itself and the adjacent areas." With regard to proposals concerning terrorism, Ruperez said: "In Belgrade there were some proposals regarding terrorism but they did not prosper. I hope that some kind of resolution on the subject will be approved here in Madrid."

Other topics discussed by Ruperez at the press conference were as follows:

The atmosphere preceding the conference: Preparations for the conference are difficult but the situation has improved, because it was necessary. A certain rapprochement of stances can be observed. All the participants believe that there will be a thorough review of implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Nevertheless, I must specify that this is only part, not all of the conference. The preparatory phase will be procedural, with a partly political background.

Afghanistan-USSR: No country can impose conditions on another country regarding the topics to be discussed. If the Afghan invasion is not discussed at the preparatory stage it is because this phase is concerned with organization and procedure. But it does not mean that Afghanistan will not be discussed. Spain will not act as a mediator on any topic. In recent months there has been no contact between the Soviet Union and the United States either on this or any other topic. We consider it necessary to sound out every opinion.

Polemical points: The controversial points in the first phase of the conference will include how much time to allocate to reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the work schedule (Spain wants the plan to be the "yellow paper" adopted in Belgrade).

Spain, a Western country: Spain will act at the conference as a Western country and will have intensive contacts with the EEC countries and also with other participants. Spain's stance on Afghanistan as far as the conference is concerned is not to enter into any polemics, but neither to forget situations that have considerably worsened the international situation. Spain's position is now very different from when the Helsinki Final Act was signed (1975), since the definition of our foreign policy is much clearer now.

Inauguration by the king: He did not rule out the possibility of King Juan Carlos opening the Security Conference.

Poland: The situation in Poland is a purely domestic, that is, a Polish, matter. It has not gone beyond that and there is no reason why it should affect the conference's resolutions.

NATO and Spain: I do not see that the possibility of Spain's joining NATO could affect Spain's quality as host country, because the conference acknowledges every member country's right to belong to any organization. We want the conference to be a success and will work toward its producing balanced results in the final act. We do not feel responsible for the success or failure of the conference. The conference could necessitate a quest for compromises.

U.S. election: I do not believe that the U.S. election will affect the course of the conference, since the latter begins on 11 November and the election is on 4 November; but a change in the U.S. administration, in the event of a substantially different vote, would not take place until 20 January 1981, which would leave more than enough time to complete the CSCE preparatory phase.

Detente: We consider it important that the subject of detente be discussed and that the meaning of the concept be well specified. Detente must mean the same in both Eastern bloc and Western countries and must be real, indivisible and clear cut.

RUPEREZ COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF CSCE PREPARATORY TALKS

LD110210 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] We now have a report from Joaquin Portillo on the Madrid CSCE conference: According to Ambassador Ruperez, the president of the Spanish delegation to the CSCE preparatory talks which continued today in Madrid, the first day of meetings has been enormously fruitful.

ANTIPLEBISCITE DEMONSTRATORS OCCUPY CHILEAN CONSULAR OFFICE

PY101236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1216 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Alicante, Spain, 10 Sep (AFP)--Twelve persons today occupied the Chilean Consular Office in Alicante for 1 hour to protest the constitutional plebiscite to be held tomorrow in Chile. The occupiers of the consular office were then dislodged and detained by the police.

PNV SENATORS, DEPUTIES TO RETURN TO CONGRESS

LD102118 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The senators and deputies of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] will return to the congress and the senate following an agreement reached today to this effect in Vitoria by the executive committee of the party, according to the press office of the PNV.

NORWAY

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT MOSCOW IN DECEMBER

LD101453 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Sep 80 p 48

[Text] Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund's future visit to Moscow announced last spring will take place in December, it was announced at the Labor Party National Executive meeting in Toensberg over the weekend. This will be the first time in 7 years that a Norwegian foreign minister has met his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, Frydenlund and Gromyko will discuss a number of questions affecting Norway and the Soviet Union, as well as various international issues.

SWEDEN

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERTAKEN ON SOVIET NATURAL GAS DEAL

LD080753 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Sep 80 p 28

[Hans Hallgren report: "New Negotiations on Russian Natural Gas"]

[Text] Sweden has now resumed talks with the Soviet Union on importing natural gas.

The Soviet Union is offering a number of West European nations, including Sweden, the chance to purchase 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year for 20 years. First commercial contacts have been made between the Swedish gas company Swedegas and the Soviet gas authority. A new meeting is planned for October, and Sweden will specify its wishes in terms of quantities and delivery schedules for this meeting. With this the protracted negotiations form the first half of the 1970's on the import of large quantities of Soviet natural gas to Sweden will be resumed. Negotiations at that time led nowhere, since it turned out that the Soviet Union needed the bulk of its natural gas for its own use. Since then the Soviet Union has made great natural gas finds in northwest Siberia.

After a Soviet Government decision these finds have been offered for export sales. One of the reasons for the export offer is assumed to be the need for foreign currency. The offer to Sweden to buy Soviet gas was made by First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yuri Brezhnev at a meeting with Industry Minister Nils G. Aasling at the end of June this year. "The Soviet offer is interesting and we will look into the delivery situation," Nile Aasling told DAGENS NYHETER in June. "It will still be a while before real negotiations can begin, but the October meeting will take us a little way along the road," Swedegas Managing Director Claes Lindgren said.

The Soviet Union has also contacted France, West Germany, Italy and Austria. The Soviet Union has already sold pipeline gas to West Germany in the past.

The new large find in northwest Siberia would need approximately 5,500 km of pipeline, and the Russians want part of the gas to be paid for in pipeline supplied from the West.

The last time Sweden negotiated with the Soviet Union on gas it was intended that the gas would be transported by pipeline via Finland over the Aaland Sea to the Swedish Coast. As yet there are no detailed plans of how possible supplies would be arranged this time.

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES NEW CABINET AFTER SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

NC101303 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The new members of the Council of Ministers gave the prescribed affirmation before President Kiprianou during an official ceremony held at the presidential palace this afternoon. Addressing the members of the new Council of Ministers, the president of the republic expressed the conviction that they would fully carry out their duty, defend the rights of the Cypriot people and serve their interests. President Kiprianou called on the members of the Council of Ministers to do everything possible for the good of the country without being influenced by any difficulty or adversity. He added: You are in a position to prove that you are a strong government that will serve the people. I have no doubt, President Kiprianou said, that with zeal and devotion you will fulfill your mission and greatly contribute to the country's progress and to the struggle for a just and moral solution of the Cypriot problem. The president of the republic also urged the members of the Council of Ministers to avoid meanness and expediency and to strengthen the state machinery so that it may be even more efficient.

The president of the republic also called on the ministers to devote themselves to their task and assist him to the greatest degree possible in the efforts he is exerting to solve the national question, particularly at this difficult time the country is passing through. He went on: Our target is a virtuous administration; we must serve the people and the national cause. In conclusion, President Kiprianou expressed the conviction that the members of the new Council of Ministers would prove worthy of the people's and his personal expectations.

Government Spokesman's Comments

NC101152 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that certain comments in the press to the effect that the new government is weaker than the previous one are unsubstantiated. It is right and just, he added, that the new government should be left undistracted to work for the country and then later be evaluated on the basis of its work.

In answer to a question the spokesman stated that from the time of his appointment as the Greek side's representative to the intercommunal talks in May 1979, Mr Yeoryios Oannidhis had substantially withdrawn from the post of minister to the president, and his duties were exercised by another minister. Therefore, the spokesman said, it was natural for the ministry to the president, which was vacant, to be filled in the government reshuffle by appointing a new minister.

ROLANDHIS: CYPRUS MAY 'TURN ELSEWHERE' IF EEC TALKS FAIL

NC101000 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] If the Cypriot-EEC association agreement is not completed, our agricultural production growth will be curtailed and Cyprus will face frightful economic problems. This was reported to us by well-informed sources, while Foreign Minister Rolandhis, whom we contacted, has given us the following statement:

"It is a fact that the matter is very serious. Without fail, the matter should definitely be resolved within 2 or 3 months at most. Either an agreement for the second phase of the association is signed, or Cyprus will be forced to turn elsewhere."

Mr Rolandhis' statement is very important, and it simultaneously discloses the seriousness of the matter and the size of the problems that are being opened. Moreover, it points out the consequences of continuing under current conditions, particularly in the agricultural production and export sectors.

The competent committee for promoting the association agreement is working intensively at promoting this agreement. But the fact that has not escaped our attention is that: There are also political motives behind the protracted stand of the EEC or, at least, of basic partners of the Community. It is also a fact that Turkey is exerting pressure and that Denktas is trying in every way to avert the agreement.

Nicosia should decide by the end of November, at the latest, and the EEC has been given this timetable. In the event matters do not change, Cyprus, whether it wants to or not, will be compelled to change its mind and look for new markets.

Clarification of Statement

NC101002 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Referring to comments on his statement that "we will turn elsewhere if the EEC will not satisfy us," Foreign Minister Rolandhis made the following clarification yesterday:

"What I said regarding the Common Market did not mean that Cyprus will pursue economic ties with other bodies. It is natural that in the event that serious obstacles arise in channeling Cypriot products to EEC countries, efforts will be exerted to find other markets.

"At any rate, the government is continuing its extensive consultations toward finalizing the negotiations on the terms of the second stage of Cyprus-EEC association agreement."

KIPRIANOU GREETS HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT LOSONCZI DURING STOPOVER

NC101520 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Hungarian President Pal Losonczi made a brief stopover at Larnaca Airport at noon today while enroute to Africa. The Hungarian president and his entourage were welcomed by President Kiprianou.

The president of the republic stated that he had a very useful exchange of views with the Hungarian president on bilateral and international issues and that he also expressed the appreciation of Cyprus for Hungary's consistent support of the Cypriot people's struggle for a just solution of their problem in accordance with the UN resolutions. President Kiprianou also said that he explained to the Hungarian leader the Greek Cypriots' best hopes toward resumption of the dialogue and their views on the Cypriot issue in general.

President Kiprianou added: I can say that our views [on the Cypriot issue] coincide, as they also coincide on international problems. Most certainly there is mutual interest in further strengthening bilateral relations. The president of the republic said he accepted an invitation by the Hungarian president to visit Hungary and that the Hungarian president simultaneously accepted an invitation to visit Cyprus. The president of the republic expressed the hope that, in the very near future, they would have an exchange of visits, which would contribute even more to strengthening relations and cooperation between Hungary and Cyprus.

In his statement, President Losonczi expressed particular pleasure over his meeting with the president of the republic, with whom, he said, he had an exchange of views on bilateral and international issues. Losonczi said: On most issues, our views are identical or very close. He reiterated that Hungary supported the unity, nonalignment, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Cyprus, stressing that his country had outlined this stand at international forums. The Hungarian president further stressed his country's close relations with Cyprus, adding that his brief visit was another proof of the warm bilateral relations. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that he would soon have the opportunity to welcome President Kiprianou to Hungary.

IRAQI MINISTER'S CONTACTS END IN 'POSITIVE ATMOSPHERE'

TA101827 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim ad-Dulaymi, who arrived in Ankara on an official visit yesterday, has concluded his contacts. The Turkish and Iraqi delegations headed by Minister of State and Acting Foreign Minister Ekrem Ceyhun and Ad-Dulaymi, respectively, met today and discussed the economic and political aspects of Turkish-Iraqi relations. Foreign Ministry officials said that the talks, which were held in a positive atmosphere, will contribute to (?improving) relations between the two countries. The visiting Iraqi minister will leave Turkey tomorrow morning.

TERCUMAN Commentary

NC110832 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 10 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "Our Relations With Iraq"]

[Text] The visit by the Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information, which began in Ankara yesterday, is seen as an effort on the part of Iraq to improve Turkish-Iraqi relations, which have cooled off in recent months. The Iraqi minister has brought Prime Minister Demirel a message from Iraqi head of state Saddam Husayn. This indicates that Iraq realizes that the strange policy it has pursued in recent months has not and will not yield good results. Consequently, Iraq has felt the need to establish direct contact in order to improve its relations with Turkey.

It is worth noting, however, that the Iraqi minister of culture and information was not invited to Turkey by the Turkish minister of culture or the minister of tourism and publicity, but by the state minister, who is a step higher in protocol.

This gesture on the part of the Turkish Government must be accepted as an indication of Turkey's good will and of the importance it attaches to Saddam Husayn's desire and efforts for better relations with Turkey. In this way, the prestige of the Iraqi head of state who, in recent months, has extensively damaged Turkish-Iraqi relations through his own mistakes, has been protected by the Turkish Government. In other words, the improvement of these relations is not being undertaken by Iraq unilaterally. It is being realized through the joint efforts of both sides. If the Iraqi Government does not repeat its last mistake it would be natural to expect mutual sacrifices for the maintenance of good-neighborly relations between both countries.

This new Iraqi initiative is also significant for another reason. Instead of coming into direct contact with the Turkish Government in order to improve its relations with Turkey, the Iraqi Government has, in recent months, wrongly chosen to address itself to the NSP and its leader, Necmettin Erbakan. However, the strong reaction of Turkish public opinion to Necmettin Erbakan's visit to Iraq has shown Iraqi leaders how inappropriate such a policy was. For this approach, which the Iraqi Government embarked upon, has further entangled matters. So, it is never too late to mend the situation.

On the other hand, additional factors that have led Iraq to improve its relations with Turkey are connected with recent developments in the Middle East. On one hand, Iraq's increasing involvement in armed conflict with Iran; and on the other, Iraq's position outside the Syrian-Libyan alliance has compelled it to improve its relations with Turkey. Whatever the reason, the maintenance of truly sincere relations between Turkey and Iraq gratifies Turkey as well.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SIGNS 2-YEAR CULTURAL AGREEMENT

TA101141 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement on the 1980-1981 cultural and scientific program between Turkey and the Soviet Union was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed for Turkey by Berhan Ekinci, the deputy director of the Bilateral Cultural Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry Cultural Affairs Directorate General, and by Soviet Ambassador to Ankara Aleksey Rodinov on behalf of his country. Cultural and scientific programs between Turkey and the Soviet Union are signed on a 2-year basis. The programs stipulate the principles according to which artists and scientists can pay mutual visits as well as the framework of activities in these fields.

ERBAKAN RETURNS FROM LONDON ISLAMIC MEETING

TA110850 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan returned to Turkey last night after he participated in a meeting of the Islamic Council of Europe in London. The meeting was working on a human rights declaration by Islamic countries. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Erbakan said that he had returned to Turkey earlier than scheduled because he wanted to be present in the National Assembly meetings. He added that he hoped that there would be a quorum in the assembly tomorrow so that the Grand National Assembly could fulfill all its tasks.

RPP PARLIAMENTARIANS ISSUE PARTY ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

TA101918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] RPP Turkish Grand National Assembly Group has issued a statement saying that the party will exert every effort to help Turkey overcome the crisis and the dark period without deviating from the party's democratic leftist policy. The Grand National Assembly group issued a statement on the occasion of the party's 57th anniversary. Pointing out that very difficult conditions reign in Turkey, the statement reiterated the view that fascism is mounting with the support of the government. Noting that close to 3,000 citizens have been killed in terrorist incidents in the last 10 months and that these incidents have at certain places reached the dimension of massacres, the statement added that various administrators, instead of trying to prevent these incidents, were consciously instigating them.

Noting that apart from political terror there exists an economic terror that crushes limited-income groups, the statement said: The RPP Turkish Grand National Assembly Group is aware of the great task that befalls the party because of the current conditions in Turkey and believes that the party, together with the people, will be successful in performing this duty. This duty is to save our democracy from the enemies of democracy, the economy from profiteers who are dependent on foreign sources and the people from political and economic terror.

The statement said the party, through its democratic leftist program, has constantly renewed itself in accordance with the changing social conditions and the wishes of the people. The statement added that the party, together with millions of its supporters, is a guarantee for democracy, national independence, the Ataturk reforms and the Turkish Republic. Noting that the leftist line of the party and its adjustments to this line in accordance with the changing conditions of society were, at times, becoming the subject of unjust and contradictory comments, the statement said: There are those who wish to wrongly protray the party's leftist line, and there are also those who have claimed that the party is moving toward the center and even the right. It has become evident with time that all these claims are invalid. Those who tried to deceive the nation by accusing the RPP of pursuing a more leftist line than that stipulated in its program have failed. The statement said that it is the duty of every party member to preserve party unity and solidarity and to refrain from creating exploitable opportunities.

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EGYPT'S MUBARAK VISITS VIENNA, TALKS WITH KREISKY

AU111238 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On the periphery of yesterday's government caucus, Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak met Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for a talk on the situation in the Middle East which lasted over 1 and 1/2 hours. Mubarak then left the Austrian capital.

At a press conference the Egyptian vice president expressed the view that the forthcoming summit meeting between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister would have to be successful since otherwise grave consequences would ensue. The summit meeting will take place after the U.S. elections. A preparatory conference is scheduled for the second half of October. In Mubarak's opinion, Israel will have to build bridges in order to restore the mutual trust. These bridges must, of course, also include East Jerusalem, Mubarak said, adding that the Jerusalem question is at present the central issue of the whole problem.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky expressed the hope that the participants in the forthcoming Socialist International congress in Madrid would reject both the treatment of the Palestinian mayors by Israel and Israel's position on East Jerusalem. Kreisky said that he regarded his Middle East mission as essentially fulfilled: He had successfully endeavored for years to draw the European public's attention to the problem of the Middle East conflict. Now he would carefully watch the further developments, he said, and would continue to advocate the fulfillment of the just claims of the Palestinians.

ITALY'S COLOMBO ENDS VISIT, PAHR 'FULLY SATISFIED'

AU101215 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary] On the 2d and last day of his visit to Austria Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo paid a visit to parliament. He later resumed his working talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr at the Foreign Ministry. He then attended a luncheon given in his honor by Pahr at Pallavicini Palace, called on Archbishop Cardinal Koenig, and in the evening gave a dinner for Pahr at the Italian Embassy.

"Foreign Minister Pahr declared after his talks with Colombo that he was 'fully satisfied' with the working talks. In addition to the South Tirol problem transportation questions and other bilateral issues as well as international problems were discussed." In his toast at the luncheon for Minister Colombo, Pahr paid tribute to the progress made toward implementing the South Tirol "package" agreement but urged the fulfillment of the still pending points of that agreement. Regarding the Madrid CSCE followup conference, Pahr said he hoped for new stimuli for detente but had some misgivings that the Afghanistan invasion and the recent indications of a new intensification of the arms race might result in a strained climate in Madrid.

At a Vienna press conference Minister Colombo declared that the Italian Government would endeavor to implement the still pending points of the South Tirol agreement, and stressed the Rome government's firm intention to expand the bilateral economic and political relations with Austria. He stressed that Austria could count on Italy's support regarding the economic wishes vis-a-vis the EC. Regarding the Madrid conference Colombo said that it would offer a good opportunity to resume the dialogue on the Afghanistan question.

GENSCHER REACTS TO MILITARY COUP IN TURKEY

LD121034 Hamburg DPA in German 0919 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Freiburg, 12 Sep (DPA)--Following the military coup in Turkey, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher said today that he hopes that conditions in Turkey would return to normal as soon as possible. In an interview with BADISCHE ZEITUNG in Freiburg, Genscher added, according to the paper, that the West should be able to expect Turkey to live up to its alliance commitments. This includes not only the military commitments but also respect for the democratic values which are the guiding principles of the North Atlantic pact.

MATTHOEFER: DECISION ON CONTINUING AID TO TURKEY OPEN

LD121032 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 12 Sep (DPA)--A decision on whether the Western industrial countries will maintain the financial aid for Turkey after the military coup remains open for the time being. Federal Finance minister Matthoefer, SPD, who organized the latest aid for Ankara's balance of payments, totaling $3 billion, said in Bonn today that it is not yet possible to assess the events. Matthoefer stressed that like many others he had been taken by surprise. He expressed concern at the arrest of democratic politicians in Turkey.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON CSCE MEETING IN MADRID

LD111236 Hamburg DPA in German 0028 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken, 11 Sep (DPA)--Commenting on the CSCE conference in Madrid, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher said in an interview with Saarland Radio on Wednesday evening that "nobody here intends to turn the Madrid conference into a tribunal." It should be possible to achieve progress at this conference in giving effect to the Helsinki Final Act on people and the cooperation between states. It was right therefore to say that "we are going to Madrid with constructive ideas." Genscher stressed the German desire to make the Madrid conference a success and to save it from a fate like the one that befell the conference in Belgrade 2 years ago. Asked whether Afghanistan would be among the subjects to be discussed at the CSCE conference, Genscher did not at first give a direct reply. He thought it correct, however, to say that politicians in the Federal Republic taking a contrary view should be told that "the policy of detente cannot be seen as detached from the international situation."

HUNGARY'S PUJA CONTINUES TALKS WITH LEADERS

Genscher Dinner Speech

DW111132 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Sep 80 P 2

[Gottfried Capell dispatch: "Genscher Reminds Moscow of Nonintervention Edict"]

[Text] Bonn--During the first meeting between high-ranking representatives of the Federal Republic and of an East European state since the events in Poland, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed with great emphasis that the Polish people and the Polish Government must "be responsible for solving their own problems." In a speech during a dinner given in honor of the Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja, Genscher said in Bonn yesterday that the Federal Government strictly abides by this line. "Anyone who, despite this, expresses unjustified charges as if a judge in other people's affairs, renders the political climate in Europe an ill service and must himself accept being reminded of the nonintervention edict."

This passage was assessed in Bonn yesterday as a reply to Soviet charges that Western forces interfered in the latest developments in the People's Republic of Poland.

In his dinner speech Genscher drew attention to the favorable development of the bilateral relations between Hungary and the Federal Republic. Above all, he mentioned the economic sector and in doing so referred to the fact that Hungary is third amongst the most important Eastern trade partners of the FRG and that 378 cooperation agreements exist between the two countries at the business level. Genscher also stressed the improvement in cultural relations between the two states. Reports prior to the visit had said that chances exist for an early exchange of cultural institutes between Hungary and the Federal Republic.

Genscher's dinner speech centered on foreign policy problems, however, which go beyond the bilateral relationship between Bonn and Budapest. Genscher demanded with a view to the Madrid CSCE followup meeting in November that "new, militarily significant, verifiable, and generally binding, confidence-building measures be mapped out." The confidence-building measures should encompass the entire European continent. So far only part of the European part of the Soviet Union is covered for such measures, for example, the mutual announcement of maneuvers of the two military alliances. Genscher said in this context: "Geographically limited confidence would be a contradition in itself." This is why he expressly supported the French proposal which calls for the CSCE followup meeting to "adopt a precisely defined mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe devoted to confidence-building measures."

Genscher voiced the hope that the forthcoming foreign ministers meeting between Andrey Gromyko (USSR) and Edmund Muskie (United States) will produce headway in limiting medium-range weapons, and that beyond that, the MBFR negotiations in Vienna will score success as well. In unmistakable connection with the Afghanistan crisis Genscher said, besides, that preserving what has been achieved and making further headway will be possible only if the rules of detente in accordance with the CSCE final act "determine the behavior of the participating states, also in their international business." "By its nature," detente is "indivisible," he said.

Meeting With Schmidt

LD110930 Hamburg DPA in German 0844 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt received in Bonn today Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja for an exchange of views on political matters. The most important subjects were thought to be East-West detente, international sources of tension and economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Hungary. Puja also had a second talk with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher. In the afternoon he is due to meet President Carstens.

Final Talk With Genscher

LD111346 Hamburg DPA in German 1122 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 Sep (DPA)--Relations between the Federal Republic and Hungary are without any problems. This was stressed by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his Hungarian counterpart Puja during a final 2-hour talk in Bonn today.

According to the (Bonn) Foreign Ministry Genscher pointed out that the problem-free relations between Bonn and Budapest could serve as a model for relations between the countries of East and West Europe. The Federal Government wishes to contribute constructively to a further positive development of East-West relations as a whole. It is one of the important factors of European stability that the Federal Republic, in close coordination with its Western allies, pursues a policy of cooperation with the East European states. This policy is characterized by "clarity and predictability" which is of great value, especially in difficult times.

Discussions With Schmidt, Carstens

LD111418 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja expressed their satisfaction at the good state of German-Hungarian relations today. According to a government spokesman the chancellor and his visitor from Budapest had a 90-minute discussion on aspects of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, problems of arms control and the world economic situation. Afterwards, Puja, who is on a 3-day official visit to the Federal Republic, was received by Federal President Carstens. It is not known whether the talks also touched on the situation in Poland. The Hungarian foreign minister is the first senior politician of an East bloc country to visit Bonn since the events in Poland.

Federal President Karl Carstens and Hungarian foreign minister Frigyes Puja in a meeting today mainly discussed the situation in Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. A federal president's office spokesman said that Carstens also expressed concern over the threat to world peace from developments in this region. Puja returns to Hungary tomorrow.

STRAUSS ASKS DGB TO AID POLISH UNIONS

LD111252 Hamburg DPA in German 0917 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Munich, 11 Sep (DPA)--The CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, Franz Josef Strauss, has addressed an urgent request to DGB Chairman Vetter that the German Trade Union Federation, as one of the biggest free trade unions in the world, should extend active solidarity to the Polish workers and give them every possible organizational and material support in their efforts to set up free trade unions. In his letter to Vetter, released by the Bavarian CSU executive, Strauss said that he was ready to contribute a substantial sum of money for this purpose. "We have here an opportunity to help the people in Poland themselves and not just prop up the rulers of a bankrupt totalitarian system," Strauss said. We Germans must not leave the Polish people in the lurch in their struggle for freedom. The Polish workers should know that they are not alone in their struggle.

POPULATION POLLED ON EFFECT OF POLISH STRIKES

DW111210 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Sep 80 p 6

[Kurt Raumann report: "The Germans Do Not Believe There Is Danger of War"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 10 September--Foreign developments have hardly ever moved the German people as much as did the strikes in Poland. But only every fourth person believe that a danger of war could emanate from this situation. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, however, created concern among almost half the populace (56 percent) that war could break out.

The Allensbach Opinion Poll Institute during the week of 22-30 August asked a representative sample of the population (1,137 persons) the following question: "Do you or don't you believe that the events in Poland have created a real danger of war?" Some 63 percent answered that they did not believe it, 19 percent feared it, and 18 percent had no opinion or were undecided. After the attack on Afghanistan only one third (31 percent) of the populace ruled out the danger of war; some 13 percent were undecided.

In their assessment of political events there is as a rule a clear difference between the followers of the three Bundestag parties. In assessing the danger of war after the outbreak of the strikes, however, this was not the case: Some 60 percent of CDU/CSU followers, 66 percent of FDP followers and 70 percent of SPD followers did not believe in it. Almost everybody had heard or read of the events in Poland (98 percent) and Afghanistan (99 percent).

The mood is not as contradictory as it seems at first glance--the mood after the invasion of Afghanistan and during the strikes in Poland. In both cases there was a desire not to become involved. In the case of Afghanistan this could have been avoided best by exaggerating the danger of war.

The danger of war was mentioned for the first time in public when Federal Chancellor Schmidt warned in April against developments which in 1914 had led to World War I. "We cannot afford making gestures of strength," the chancellor said at that time, adding: "and no vigorous signs of rigidity. We are fed up with that." The day before he had stated that the two world powers did not have a "strategy sufficient to avoid war."

The chancellor's warnings seem to correspond to the tenor of opinion in the Federal Republic. A majority wants if possible to avoid everything that could provoke or even irritate the Soviet Union. Even open demonstrations of sympathy for the striking Poles are considered problematic. Only 29 percent agreed with the opinion that the Federal Government ought to show understanding for the strikes in Poland because the demands for well-being and freedom warrant open sympathy on the party of the Germans.

Some 52 percent, however, decided in favor of the suggested answer: "I see this differently; even if we feel sympathy for the strikers in Poland and their demands, the Federal Government ought to maintain restraint in order not to further aggravate the situation which is tense anyway." This opinion was shared by more than half of the SPD and FDP followers and also by a relative majority of CDU/CSU followers (46 percent).

A formulation experiment shows how important an atmosphere of "detente" is for the people. When one asks whether some German banks and the Federal Government should give the Polish Government a DM1.2 billion credit, some 46 percent are rather against it and only 29 percent are "rather for it."

But a completely different result is achieved if one puts the following question, as the Allensbach Institute did to half the group of people questioned: "I find it correct to give the credit to Poland, even if we do not agree with the regime in Poland. It is most important to contribute with this economic help to eliminate a hotbed of unrest." Some 44 percent agree with this suggested answer. One third (33 percent) picked the other suggested answer: "I find that Poland should not be given a credit. The present unrest demonstrates that the money is used only for keeping an undemocratic regime in power."

As early as August, only 26 percent believed that the Soviets would invade Poland "if the Polish Govermaent fulfilled the demands of the strikers for press freedom, free trade unions and freedom of the church." But only 47 percent of those questioned who were older than 14 said that the Soviets would "not risk" it. In the meantime, however, fewer rather than more voters believe in an invasion.

There has been quite some thought given to whether the events in Poland could touch off a change in the climate of opinion in the Federal Republic and curtail Schmidt's election chances. The answers to questions in connection with the strikes in Poland do not indicate it; they much rather indicate that the climate of opinion has not changed considerably.

STRAUSS INTERVIEWED ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES, PLATFORM

DW111257 Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR in German 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview by reporters Anton Boehm and Heinrich Stubbe with Franz Josef Strauss, CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor and minister- president of Bavaria--date, place not given]

[Text] RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Mr Minister-President, you have just come from a campaign meeting. You look optimistic. Does Franz Josef Strauss have other moods too, such as after the Hamburg events with their emotional outbursts by young people? Does anger dominate perhaps?

Strauss: I do not say anything against these mainly young demonstrators who should not be mistaken for all the youth, I criticize those who incited them from their desks or microphones. I feel neither anger nor embarrassment in this context, but pity and surprise if anything, as well as concern that political discussion in the Federal Republic has taken the form it has in our era of affluence. What is taking place here is an ongoing breach of the constitution, because freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, which are constitutionally of the same value, are elementary prerequisites for every liberal parliamentary democracy in a constitutional state.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Let us discuss the most recent event, the developments in Poland. There is still cause for concern over the outcome. If you were the government chief, would you have acted differently than the Federal Government, namely, with less restraint?

Strauss: I believe that the question covers too short a period. It was known that Poland's economy was bankrupt, known before the strikes had broken out, it was everybody's secret long before that. I always have believed that Mr Gierek had become more and more removed from the working class, and that he was more of a Soviet governor than an administrator of Polish interests. This was a man who prompted me to be a bit more careful with regard to inviting him and not exerting massive pressure on the banks, granting him a firm credit beforehand, a credit of 1.2 billion with a federal guarantee of several hundred million.

It is not a matter of acting with utter political rigidity, but it is a matter of asking oneself most precisely what would serve normalization in Poland, what would serve the benefit of the people and what would also serve the strengthening of the regime. This is a corrupt and bankrupt regime. The socioeconomic system in Poland very clearly demonstrates the weakness of communism.

I have never kept secret my opinion that in all our economic connections with the Warsaw Pact countries we must ask ourselves over and over again whether we are not just supporting an antidemocratic system, and whether we are not supporting stepped-up, boundless armament by the Warsaw Pact countries which goes beyond all needs and which grossly contradicts the social results an armament at Moscow's command.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: You have accused the federal chancellor in your speeches of harboring a neutrality of values with regard to East-West relations....

Strauss: I do....

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: ...We know that our country because of its central location must be on good terms with all its neighbors, and that therefore it must try to be on tolerable terms with the East bloc also. Would an Ostpolitik dominated by you link one thing with the other, that is, our membership in the alliance with good-neighborly relations with the East?

Strauss: In connection with an answer to your question by looking at recent events I must say that Schmidt has become very culpable because he, as the chancellor of an ally who depends most on America, broke the moral isolation of the Soviet Union with his pompous visit to Moscow.

At that time, especially as the first of the government chiefs of NATO countries, he should not have gone to Moscow after the Afghanistan events. He made speeches there, which certainly does not represent treason; I have never said that. But I have said that the contents of the letter he passed on as Washington's mailman was a foul trick; the offer contained in the letter had always existed. It is not arrogant but rather untrue for Schmidt to say that he caused the big powers to talk to each other again. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie had talked to Mr Gromyko in Vienna long before Schmidt went to Moscow.

I would not have invited Mr Gierek, the representative of a communist system, to my private house, either.

The intention to meet Honecker was announced in December 1979 at the SPD congress in Berlin by Schmidt himself. An unusual form of announcing such a meeting; it was probably was meant to appease the SPD leftist. Then came the events in Afghanistan; Helmut Schmidt's invitation was cancelled. But he continued to proclaim his interest in meeting Honecker, and eventually directions came from Moscow, addressed to Warsaw as well as East Berlin, as well as German-German relations to help in breaking Moscow's isolation. Mr Honecker stated in an interview in early July that not even a relaxation of travel restrictions can be achieved as long as the Federal Republic is not prepared to recognize a separate GDR citizenship. In other words: Mr Honecker set up obstacles from the very outset, obstacles Helmut Schmidt cannot overcome.

There is no need to insult Mr Brezhnev by saying that he is a criminal, or to say that Mr Honecker and Mr Gierek are monsters, but one can still be sharp in the matter and draw a clear line with regard to the priority of values.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Once again, Mr Strauss, if you were to pursue an active policy toward the East, what would it be like?

Strauss: More dignity, less chumming it up. More restraint, more clarity. I could afford to do this because I would not have a split party in dealing with all decisive problems of German domestic and most of all German foreign policies, a party where I would not have to appease contrasting opinions on the same subject, calming them down temporarily.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: It seems that our election campaign is mainly a personal dispute, although factual issues actually ought to dominate, because only they can clearly outline the differences. Can you imagine a Franz Josef Strauss who once said that he was more of a parliamentary than a governmental type, can you imagine him conducting only a factual election campaign?

Strauss: If you listen to my campaign speeches, you will note that I deal in detail even at mass meetings with a number of factual problems in order to demonstrate the differences between us and the government policy. Of course, one cannot avoid saying something about the persons who incorporate individually their own election program. I state the priorities of our policy in every speech: First: peace and freedom, not peace through gradual capitulation, through chumming up to somebody or by giving in. There must be pax Americana and not pax Sovietica. There must be a functioning alliance as a real life insurance for us, and not a paper guarantee from Moscow. Second: energy and raw materials, the whole sphere of nuclear energy. The third point is an efficient, dynamic market economy with management initiative, not least as a guarantee for social services.

The danger here is not that the market economy could be eliminated overnight through a revolutionary act or a legislative act, and that it could be replaced by a planned economy. But the businessman's way of thinking has begun to suffer for three reasons: first, due to taxes and revenues; second, due to bureaucratic decreeing with a growing number of laws and regulations, as well as an unbelievable amount of directives, and third, due to a flood of economic programs.

I am against high investment contributions for productive plants. It is not right to maintain that the CDU/CSU and Strauss represent the interests of managers while the other side represents the interests of workers and employees. We are for a functioning market economy with all the difficult risks and dangers the managers must accept in making a management decision without state financial support.

The next main point of my campaign speeches is the reintroduction of dynamic pensions determined by gross wages, equal rights for men and women with regard to the pension law, and the addition of 4 pension years, free of contribution, for every woman per child she has born. Then there is the field of internal security, crime, terrorism, and the enemies of a democratic system in public service.

I must point out the following, however: If one can hardly be heard in mass demonstrations due to audible intimidation, it is technically impossible to discuss factual problems in detail.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Let us assume the outcome of the elections will be as you want it to be. The switches for the eighties cannot be set immediately as you plan, because laws, treaties and regulations cannot be eliminated from one day to the next. What would an immediate program of a Federal Government under Strauss look like?

Strauss: It would probably go beyond the framework of our interview if I were to discuss every problem in detail. But let us pick out one problem, namely state debts. Most of all, it is not the size of the debts that is so alarming but the short time in which the debts have accumulated. All the administrations up to 1969 in 20 years had reached 14 billion in net credits--and in 1980 already, just 11 years later, just the interest rates alone for the debts amount to 14 billion. Since Schmidt has twice been in power ince 1969, debts are made annually that previously had taken 20 years.

You ask, what will you do? First of all I would promulgate a policy guideline and instruct the finance minister to envisage in the yearly budget proposal a 1 to 2 percent lower growth rate in expenditures under the federal budget than the anticipated growth of the gross national product. The ministers, the ministries, must then split up the increase between them. You cannot say, discontinue the borrowing--this would mean a collapse in the system--but the return to solid finance policy is a long journey. This journey will take at least 10 years, I believe it will even be 15 years. Still, the objective will be attained only if the first step is taken. You cannot rush along here with seven-league boots as this would produce political difficulties, social problems and all sorts of adverse phenomena. But it is necessary to start some time.

RHEINISHCHER MERKUR: Mr Minister-President, the CDU/CSU has promised considerable improvements in family policy and in pension policy. You said once that the limits of the welfare state have been reached. How can such promises be implemented at all within these limits?

Strauss: It is legitimate to raise this question. To begin with, I do not think that all social standards can be retained without changes, especially where social benefits at best represent a desirable improvement and relief but not genuine need. Secondly, nobody can work miracles or rely on the printing press--in the Bavarian vernacular we would say a ducat-dropping donkey. The objective rather is to turn the permanently unemployed, roughly half a million, from recipients of unemployment benefits into tax and dues payers again.

The deterioration of the financial basis of the pension insurance, a basis which we had created in 1957 and on the whole retained intact for 20 years, has been caused by the growing unemployment. After all, 1 million unemployed people means about DM10 million in unemployment benefits or about DM10 billion less in taxes and dues. Unless the precondition of a recovery, that is the reduction in the number of unemployed is fulfilled part of our program, too,cannot be financed, and I have said so quite frankly.

I find, furthermore, that the war victims budget, which began with about DM3 billion, now amounts to DM13 billion. By the year 2010 there will not be any war victims from World War I anymore. What I therefore would like to achieve is that the war victims budget not be drained from all possible sides even now, that it is not dispersed, as it were. I always put it this way: What the taxpayer has raised for the liquidation of a policy of death he will have to raise in future for the mobilization of life. This applies to family policy, and this holds true also and above all for the pensions as well as the recognition of 4 years each of pension eligibility for child per woman.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: The chancellor has said in addressing the voters--and perhaps it was addressed more to the FDP--that if he had an absolute majority hardly anything would change in his government's policy. Does this mean that the FDP is no longer needed as a decelerating force?

STRAUSS: I do not think that the FDP can prevent what an SPD would do if it were allowed to. This means that the FDP does decelerate but it does not change. The train is slowing down and arriving later, but it arrives at the same station on which the legend can be read: "Socialist social system." Just take Mr Schmidt's 7 August interview with KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER. In his reply to the last question he lost his wisdom. To a pertinent question he said: What do you want? Mr Lambsdorff is fulfilling a specific function, namely, recruiting voters away from the DCU/CSU and not from the SPD.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Helmut Schmidt's covert domestic force are the trade unions. They represent a large group of voters as the representatives of the workers. Surely you, too, wish to have the workers as supporters. Does your proposal concerning the safeguarding of the coal-and-steel codetermination system play a role in this respect?

Strauss: Had I expressed myself differently the choir's chant would be: There you have it, he fails to muster any understanding for the workers, he does not have any understanding for codetermination, he is an enemy of the trade unions. First, for a politician it is absolutely legitimate to gain worker votes. Secondly, I never made any bones about the fact that I am against the introduction of codetermination of equal footing throughout the economy. That is to say, against the transposition of the coal-and-steel model to all capital corporations even if they are not operating in the coal and steel branch.

But if a corporation like Mannesmann has now been subject to the coal-and-steel model for nearly 30 years and subsequently is less active in the coal and steel sector than in other branches as a result of the technical-industrial development and the concomitant restructuring, then I would like to say that it would be wrong to insist on principles and thus cause social tensions and antagomisms.

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Just recently you mentioned a Christian realism with which alone it is possible to make politics. What do you mean by that?

Strauss: It is my opinion that you cannot prevail in this world with an uncompromising ultra-rigorism adapted to the Christian code of morals. If I propose to attain a tolerable compromise in which I cannot prevail with everything but with what is essential, then I do not think it is correct to say: Everything or nothing.

By this attitude you would hold your flag high, to be sure, and ensure for yourself the reputation of an uncompromising, orthodox, firmly principled soldier of Christ. But you will attain practically nothing in this world that way. The characteristics which people try to attribute to me would rather lead to the conclusion that I advocate my views uncompromisingly, adamantly, stubbornly, intransigently, with teeth bared and bloodshot eyes, as it were. All this is just propaganda, and more and more citizens recognize it as such, too. How many compromises did I make when I was finance minister in the grand coalition? And I attained a lot in doing so!

RHEINISCHER MERKUR: Is the CDU/CSU interested in express support by the churches? What is your opinion about the so-called equidistance of the churches to all parties?

Strauss: I think an equidistance of the church to all political parties is nonsense. In the case of the churches this would lead to a value renewal, to political ascetism, an abstinence which nearly would be tantamount to a denial of the ecclesiastical mandate. I do not think that the churches should make propaganda for one party. My generation of politicians--this was made up of the young people after World War II--advocates views entirely different from some clerically-minded politicians of the older generation. I never asked the cardinal or the land bishops for their endorsement of my candidacy, just to be able to face the delegates then and say, be it in the voting district or be it at the party congress, the cardinal desires my candidacy, the land bishop supports my candidacy. This is not in the character of our generation, the war generation.

In innumerable internal party speeches, in camera as well as in public, I have always said this: We are not the receivers of orders from the prelates and members of the high council, nor are we the executive organ in the secular sphere for ecclesiastical instructions. We are laymen, adult laymen trying to stay in the realism of the Christian code of morals--I am expressing myself with great care--and whose task it is to find objective, expedient solutions within the framework of this ethical order. Sometimes this may well lead to differences of opinion with the church.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES 'DETERIORATION' OF U.S. ARMY

DW111235 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Sep 80 p 12

[Commentary signed Me: "Deteriorating Army"]

[Text] The justification for pulling out 6,000 noncommissioned officers and specialists from the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Europe almost causes one to have more doubts than ever. The U.S. Army admits that its divisions in its own country are in such poor shape with regard to personnel that the forces stationed abroad must give them masses of experts from the NCO corps to offset the situation halfway--without consideration for the loss of quality of American division stationed in Europe and in Korea. The smaller NATO allies have been complaining for quite some time that the leading power of the alliance is allowing its own armed forces to deteriorate: There are too many pregnant girls in the U.S. Army, too many dope addicts, too many homosexuals, too many illiterates, and way too few people warranting the name "soldier" or "specialist." The evil seems to increase. A world power wanting to remain what it is must either pay considerable money for its armed forces or it must introduce compulsory service. It seems that the Americans want to avoid both. It cannot go on this way for long.

BARRE DISCUSSES STRATEGY IN EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT

NC111503 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (AFP)--French Premier Raymond Barre said today that in the event of armed conflict, France would consider to be "directly concerned" by any enemy move threatening the independence of its "immediate neighbor." Mr. Barre made his statement in a speech before the French Institute of National Defense Studies in which he outlined current French strategic thinking.

The passage about what area France considered its military responsibility came in the context of a justification of France's independent nuclear strike force. Mr. Barre declared: "The dialectic of the relationship between Russians and Americans demonstrates why we must remain the masters of our decision whether to engage our forces. We mean to avoid to be drawn into a conflict against our will in cases where our vital interests would not be at stake. In Europe, may I recall, we are directly concerned by the security of our immediate neighbors. We could consequently not remain indifferent regarding any action that would affect their liberty."

France's immediate neighbors to the east are West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and neutral Switzerland.

The premier also went into a discussion of the role of the neutron bomb, although France does not yet produce such a weapon. However, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing suggested the possibility for the future when he said last June 26 that a decision on the matter would be taken between 1982 and 1983.

Mr. Barre warned that if the decision was affirmative, France should still not rely on the neutron bomb alone. The premier recalled that the French concept was one of deterrence--"to avoid war by stopping the process of violence at the very start.

"Our military structure," he went on, "must through its diversity, complementarity and flexibility permit our head of state to influence the decisions of the adversary's leadership at any moment in a developing crisis--even if from the start it took on the aspect of an armed conflict, either one concerning us directly or one only affecting our neighbors and allies before reaching us."

Mr. Barre said that neutron bombs might be substituted for tactical atomic weapons as "more flexible and more credible" arms "on any type of theater." France should not, however, seek shelter behind this weapon as if it were "an impregnable Great Wall of China."

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK 18-PERCENT DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

LD120855 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 8

[Jacques Isnard report: "1981 Draft Defense Budget Apparently Totals More Than Fr104 Billion"]

[Text] The Defense Ministry is putting the finishing touches to a 1981 draft military budget for France which, according to assessments made in discussions between the various departments concerned, could total more than Fr104 billion, excluding pensions (Note: With pensions the proposed 1981 budget totals Fr100 billion. If these initial estimates are accepted after government arbitration, this will be the first time that the defense budget has exceeded Fr100 billion, representing 3.8 percent of what is known as GDP [Gross Domestic Product].

This is a considerable increase--around 18 percent--over the defense spending approved by Parliament for 1980, in other words a total of Fr80.6 billion.

Since the public spending planned for 1981 is Fr610 billion, defense credits should represent around 17 percent of the total state budget. The head of state has asked most ministries to curb their demands for funding aside from the ministries concerned with national defense, law enforcement and scientific research.

However, the "boost" thus been given to defense is most considerable with regard to the financial objectives fixed as early as 1976, when Parliament approved the 1977-1982 military programming law.

Indeed, this 6-year military hardware plan adopted by the National Assembly in May 1976 made provision for a total defense budget for 1981 equivalent to Fr99.99 billion at current values. If the government eventually adopts the sum of Fr104.5 billions for 1981, as all the indications now suggest, national defense will in fact receive an additional 4.6 percent in credits over and above the provisions. In the middle of the presidential election campaign, the line Mr Giscard d'Estaing intends to take in favor of the armed forces is bound to spark off some reactions. However, it will be noted that, despite its regular growth, the defense budget will probably not reach 20 percent of the state budget in 1982 as the military programming law states.

It is true that in 1976 the government took care to specify that this objective should be respected on equal conditions and with identical budgetary structures in the 6 years from 1977 to 1982 and that, since then, circumstances have evolved as have the factors governing the very conception of the state budget.

Similarly, in 1981 the defense minister could have trouble in implementing the distribution of his credits ordered by the military programming law. Indeed, it had been planned to devote 54 percent of the budget to administrative spending and 46 percent to conventional or nuclear technology spending. At present it seems that the Defense Ministry experts are encountering obstacles in controlling administrative spending which, in 1981, could be more than 54.3 percent of total defense credits.

Next year administrative spending (which the experts call section III of the finance law) should rise to Fr56.7 billion and equipment spending (section V) to Fr47.7 billion.

Expressed in appropriations this equipment spending for the development and purchase of conventional and nuclear hardware nonetheless marks an average increase of 19.68 percent. Expressed in program authorizations, which are pledges on investment in the design--spread over several years--of next generation hardware, this equipment spending, in other words Fr64.3 billion in 1981, represents an increase of more than 22 percent over authorizations in 1980.

Aside from a few exceptions, priority has therefore been given to the hardware budget, which is increasing more rapidly than so-called ordinary administrative spending (up by 16 percent). Strategic and tactical nuclear weapons should account for one-third of these hardware credits.

Before the end of this year, a Defense Council meeting will be devoted to chosing a mode of transport--probably a wheeled articulated vehicle--for the surface-to-surface ballistic missile, which is intended to complete the national deterrent force, and to determining the total number of nuclear submarines--probably around 10--which will make up the strategic naval force. A National Assembly debate, distinct from the fall session's budget discussions, will enable the government to explain the main lines of its defense policy.

MITTERRAND ON 'FAILURE' OF POLISH REGIME, EUROMISSILES

LD111311 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Questioned on events in Poland during an interview granted to Europe 1 Press Club on Sunday, 7 September, Francois Mitterrand spoke of "the historic failure of a so-called workers regime which is seeing the working class rise up against it."

The PS first secretary stressed that so far this working class has shown "lucidity, courage and optimism, while keeping within the bounds of reason" in order to avoid a Soviet intervention.

He added: "What does the future hold? I do not wish to make much comment on this because I consider that the Marxist-Leninist system cannot coexist with freedom. At some point there will, therefore, be a confrontation. Knowing that the two systems are incompatible, I hope that wisdom will prevail...and that the Poles will be free."

After expressing the view that Mr Gierek is "an interlocutor that any French head of state could consider to be closer than the others" (the other leaders of Eastern bloc countries LE MONDE note), the PS first secretary stressed that the French Government should "point out in all circumstances that there are eternal principles such as freedom, justice and human rights." He specified: Duty and realism prompt us to hope that the attempt at liberalization may be carried out; foreign leaders must do all they can to ensure that a disaster does not occur, instead of assessing the chances of that disaster taking place."

On this question Mr Mitterrand concluded by hoping that the French position could be "less conciliatory" toward the USSR than it was when the invasion of Afghanistan took place.

The PS first secretary then turned to his usual arguments about the need to renegotiate the Atlantic alliance. In particular he referred to the interview published in our newspaper recently in which he described the alliance as a "hodgepodge." (LE MONDE 31 July) He said: "I need to know who is ensuring the country's security," because "the gravity of current events is in my mind and my heart."

Mr Mitterrand then assessed the reasons why the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA recently placed him "on the extreme right of the French political chessboard," and said that Moscow attacked him in this way because "I talk about the SS-20 missiles." He explained: "I am opposed to the U.S. Pershing missiles but I am also opposed to the Soviet SS-20. These missiles' range does not enable them to reach the United States; they are intended for us."

After recalling that he is in favor of negotiations on the denuclearization of central Europe and that he wants the SS-20 missiles to go, the deputy for Nievre concluded: "As soon as a French patriot aspires to defend his fellow citizens, he is regarded as being to the right of the extreme right by Soviet thinkers. According to the Soviet's strange classification, the leftwinger does not worry about the SS-20 missiles."

Returning to the question of the Atlantic alliance, Mr Mitterrand said: "I am trying to find out to what extent it may be possible to conclude an alliance in which autonomy in decisionmaking, in other words prior consultation, would be possible. This is an extraordinarily difficult problem to solve.... Would there be time for consultations? Who will make the decision in the event of a nuclear conflict? The United States alone? In that case, I would say that that is unacceptable and return to the (theory of the--LE MONDE note) national sanctuary."

Mr Mitterrand also indicated that he is in favor of France expanding its relations with the entire communist world, but added: "I do not think that these relations can be developed through an accommodating attitude and political self-abasement."

MARCHAIS SENDS MESSAGE TO PZPR'S KANIA

LD121009 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Georges Marchais yesterday sent the following message to Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] First Secretary Stanislaw Kania:

"Dear comrade, on the occasion of your election I would like to send to you personally, the PZPR Central Committee and all Polish communists our wishes for success in your activity to solve the problems facing your country and to ensure socialist Poland's social, economic and democratic development.

"I hope to see a continuation and extension of the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two parties--relations to which the meeting I had with Comrade Edward Gierek gave a positive boost, notably promoting peace, disarmament and cooperation between our two countries."

PCF AIDE SCORES PS 'SOLIDARITY' WITH POLISH STRIKERS

LD100919 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] PCF Politburo member Rene le Guen delivered a speech to PCF members in Seine-Saint-Denis yesterday. He stated in particular:

The agreements signed in Gdansk the day before yesterday are generally positive. They verify the working class' leading role in socialist society. They open up broad horizons for Polish political, social and trade union life--horizons which involve improvements in the country's situation. Aside from these agreements the essential thing is that a decisive question has been raised: the question of a new economic policy which implies structural reforms and reforms in the way the economy is run.

The workers' initiative, their participation and the exercise of their responsibilities may contribute to this, but one objective remains essential: the close liaison which must exist between social progress, economic efficiency and the advance of socialist democracy.

Polish socialism is a system which, like any other, is subject to developments. The future might still bring more than one change in existing structures. These are simply the requirements of life. We Communists resolutely support any change in a progressive direction wherever it takes place. We show solidarity with all movements which bring greater well-being or which struggle to improve man's lot against regression's forces. That is real international solidarity.

Mitterrand and [CFDT leader] Maire have kept quiet about the recent struggles in France; when they are forced to discuss them they merely hope for conciliation and a return to calm. However, they instantly expressed ardent support for the Gdansk strikers. What concerns them is not how the Polish working class is going to contribute to the economic reforms which are vital for moving toward greater efficiency and more social progress but, essentially, the demand for free trade unions--symbol of "their democracy."

We in France have experienced free trade unionism. It was in the name of free trade unionism that the division of the working class--whose harmful consequences are still suffered by the workers faced with the government's antisocial policy--was organized. Moreover since this morning the tone has been set by the main sections of the written and spoken media with PS and CFDT support: to play down the importance of the horizons opened up by the consultations between the Polish United Workers Party, the government and the working class.

They have nerve to state that "it took these events to obtain the elementary freedoms which we have in France." That is distorting the truth and playing down the French workers' struggle.

It took the powerful movement of May 1968 to obtain from the employers recognition of the enterprises' trade union section. That was only 12 years ago, and employers and the government are making every effort to undermine these rights by stepping up pressure and, in many cases, provocations. It is also in France that trade union militants are fired--as at RVI, Renault-Billancourt and Cerich, to mention but a few businesses--and that, in addition, the employers try to truncate the CGT trade unions under cover of dismissals for economic reasons.

It is in France that an all-out campaign is being waged by the government and the employers to try to suppress the right to strike in public services, bills for which have already been submitted.

They also have the nerve to talk of trade union independence from parties when--like Force Ouvriere [workers force] and the CFDT, they take the German, British or Nordic countries trade unions as models--trade unions which are not only linked with the social democratic parties but in which an obligatory contribution to those parties is required in order to be able to take part in the trade union's policy debates.

How does anybody dare to talk about the U.S. labor unions' solidarity, when it is well known that they are often controlled by veritable mafias who have no hesitation in physically liquidating leaders.

No, that is definitely going too far!

The French workers will discover that the only solidarity which the PS and CFDT mention is above all a struggle against socialism--against the only countries in which socialism is being built and developed.

Therefore the workers can appreciate true active and acting international solidarity--the solidarity shown by the PCF and not that shown by those who, like Mitterrand, Rocard or Maire, preach about Poland and socialist countries but lower their voices or keep quiet when the question of Bolivia, the Palestinians, South Korea or San Salvador is mentioned.

BRUSSELS REPORTS MEETING BETWEEN GISCARD, ZAIRE'S MOBUTU

LD111757 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] President General Mobutu Sese Seko is pleased with his talks at the Elysee Palace with President Giscard d'Estaing. The two heads of state asked themsleves what they can do in order to unfreeze the situation in Chad. Other countries such as the Congo, Cameroon, Gabon and the Central African Republic are also reportedly of the opinion--like France and Zaire--that something must be done in Chad. But what? Sending in blue-helmeted UN troops in order to ensure observance of the ceasefire? President Mobutu did not say yes, but he also did not say no. In that case what should be done? We may perhaps find out at an upcoming meeting of central African heads of state.

As for other topics, President Mobutu reassured his French interlocutors, informing them, inter alia, that cooper output has returned to normal.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON POLICY

Situation in Poland

AU110948 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Rome, September 11 (ANSA)--Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has upheld Italy's discretion in dealing with events in Poland and rejected the notion of some critics that the government's self-restraint was tantamount to sluggishness or indifference.

In his response to the points raised during a parliamentary debate on Italian foreign policy Wednesday, Colombo reiterated the Rome government's stance with respect to the recent wave of labor turmoil in the East European state and the settlement that emerged from it as a combination of "reservedness" and "offer of economic cooperation."

The government's "reserve", he said, stemmed from its respect for the internal affairs of another nation, but discretion, he added, did not mean a lack of understanding for Poland's problems. "None of us believe that the worker's revolt was a purely economic protest", he stated. By the same token, however, "no one can tool himself into believing that the events of recent weeks have changed Poland into a pluralistic society".

Replying to critics of the government's failure to provide the strikers with tangible support, Colombo stated in part:

"But how should we have helped them? By undermining the process of detente? Hurting detente would have hurt the very cause that produced the Polish uprising. Any other stance that was not marked by caution could have unleashed an internal repression and legitimized an external intervention".

The best reaction to the "Baltic breeze" Colombo said about the Gdansk workers' protest and the subsequent agreement, "was to make sure that it keeps blowing".

The Italian diplomatic chief disclosed that Poland's debt toward Italy amounted to 1,200 billion lire while asserting, however, that it did not represent a hindrance to "our country's willingness to grant economic cooperation to the Poles".

CSCE Conference

AU112005 Rome ANSA in English 1901 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 11 Sep (ANSA)--The East-West meeting-ground provided by the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Madrid this fall was described by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo here today as "an opportunity that cannot be missed."

The Madrid round of follow-up talks on the agreements worked out in Helsinki in 1975 was crucial, Colombo said, for retrieving the process of detente. Colombo also voiced Italy's support for the idea of admitting the foreign ministers of the nations attending the conference to the November 11 session.

The occasion for his remarks today about the Madrid gathering was the formal inauguration at the Foreign Ministry building of the Italian CSCE commission, set up for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the conference. Addressing the commission, whose chairman is M.P. Carlo Russo, Colombo upheld the necessity that "concrete" moves emerged from the Madrid conference in all of the areas slated for debate--security, economic and humanitarian cooperation and human rights.

The Italian diplomatic chief also stood up for the right "to denounce" behavior that was in violation of the principles laid down in the "final act" of the Helsinki Conference.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and human rights violations in East European countries, he said, "cast a cloud over Madrid." These things, Colombo stressed "cannot be ignored" and will predictably play a role in making the negotiating atmosphere "very tough." But he appeared equally confident that the basic role that the CSCE process played in efforts to restore detente would provide a big enough stimulus to overshadow the negative prospects.

The Italian foreign minister particularly harped on two concepts--the "globality" of detente and the necessity of assuring what he termed "a harmonious and contemporary" development in all of the conference's departments. Italy's conception of detente was said to be inextricably tied to its "globality" and "indivisibility" and the Rome government will insist that these concepts, in the broadest sense of their terms, prevail at the conference, he stated. The presumption to make a distinction between political, military and humanitarian detente, according to Colombo, was unworkable.

Colombo also voiced Italy's readiness as well as the European Nine's to lay the groundwork in Madrid for a European-wide disarmament conference to be held in the near future. The terms of that conference, he added, had to involve measures that would give European military activity a "genuine transparency", reduce the risks of a surprise attack and make sure that the agreements were "enforceable and checkable throughout the entire continent."

The Rome government, Colombo said, expected the commission set up here today to help in the painstaking preparations that will go into determining the stands that Italy will uphold at the conference. The commission, he added, should relate its efforts to the subject groupings slated for debate in Madrid as well as to the "Mediterranean dimension" that Italy will help give the conference.

THREE DEPUTIES REMOVED DUE TO 'ERRONEOUS ATTRIBUTION' OF SEATS

AU100908 Rome ANSA in English 0807 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, September 10 (ANSA)--The Italian parliament lost three M.P.'s yesterday when the lower house approved a request presented by the electoral commission to annul the seats assigned them after the June 3, 1979 elections. The M.P.'s in question are Social Democrat (PSDI) Alberto Bemporad, MSI neofascist Giovanni Pelegatta and Communist (PCI) Mario Calogero Arnone.

The request was approved with 258 votes in favor, 115 opposed and one abstention. A careful examination of all the votes cast in the M.P.'s districts showed that the local court of appeals had erroneously attributed the seats to the three on the basis of the "left-over" votes of the proportional election system.

After the vote, House Speaker Nildje Jotti announced that the M.P.'s will be replaced by Christian Democrat Emilio Revelli, Republican Aldo Gandolfi and Communist Novello Pallanti. The parliament now has one more Christian Democrat and one more Republican, the Communists have the same number of deputies while the PSDI and MSI each lost a member.

ATLANTIC TREATY ASSOCIATION ASSEMBLY MEETS IN FUNCHAL

Sa Carneiro Address

LD111111 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Imperialism and Underdevelopment"]

[Text] "The two great dangers confronting the world" are "underdevelopment and Soviet imperialism," the prime minister asserted, addressing the opening session of the 26th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, which is taking place in Funchal and is attended by Joseph Luns, Vice Admiral Busby, Prof Robert Osgood, Gen Robert Close and Mario Soares, among others.

In his speech Sa Carneiro began by pointing out that "the island of Madeira, together with the Azores and the mainland, form a geographical area unique in a NATO country." "The Portuguese mainland's importance in NATO's contingency plans and as a base in any situation of conflict in the alliance's area has been emphasized by many observers on various occasions."

"But the importance which Portugal is destined and prepared to assume in the maritime and air sphere is no less great.

"The Azores Archipelago lies midway between the American Continent and the places where armed conflicts involving the allied forces could be located.

"The triangle of the mainland, Madeira and the Azores possesses an exclusive economic zone, which is 18 times larger that the national territory and a maritime and air zone of vital importance for the NATO countries' security.

"Maritime and air traffic in this zone is among the heaviest in the world in both commercial and military terms.

"It is essential that full protection of our trade routes and effective monitoring of our opponents' military movements be ensured.

"Portugal is prepared to shoulder its duties both on its own account and in conjunction with the allied forces. We hope soon to strengthen our ability to discharge these tasks.

"The political events of this year, as far as the NATO countries are concerned, are of unprecedented gravity. What is once more at issue is how the allied countries should respond to the challenges which, one after another, are confronting them. And I am not referring merely to those of a military nature but to all those which in one way or another are jeopardizing our countries' individual and joint security."

Europe's role was then emphasized by the prime minister, since it "has defined stances which enable it to act as a united entity." "This constitutes salutary progress and at the same time a challenge to our generation. This integration is the out come of a process which began a quarter century ago and which is experiencing grave difficulties. It is a process which my country is following with particular interest and to which I believe we could make an important contribution."

"One of the results of our entry into the EEC, which is scheduled for the beginning of 1983, will be that of strengthening unity within the community of nations which form the nucleus of the European contribution to the allied countries' security. Nowhere is Europe's historical role more important today than in Africa."

"The economic and social conditions of over half of the world's population," Sa Carneiro continued, "Are a source of insecurity as real as that represented by the Soviet threat at the political and military level." [paragraph continues]

"These are in fact the two great dangers confronting the world--underdevelopment and Soviet imperialism. The democratic nations cannot observe these conditions of poverty and hunger without feeling obliged to take steps of a practical nature. They must set aside the selfishness which is taking root throughout the industrialized world to embark upon a creative and daring struggle against the poverty and hunger which, unfortunately, even now dominate the world."

"Courage and realism are necessary qualities for it to be possible to achieve anything tangible, and let us not stop at verbal exercises.

"The least developed countries will be unable to extricate themselves from their poverty if they have to continue paying the present prices for the energy which they need in increasing amounts in order to develop.

"Moreover, the pressure to which their balances of payments are subjected in this way do not allow them to acquire the technology which is also essential for transforming and modernizing economic systems.

"The answer must come from the energy-producing countries in their pricing policy with respect to the least developed countries and from the most advanced countries with regard to access to technology by the countries which need it."

Intervention in Afghanistan

The Soviet Union's activity abroad, for its part, was given special attention by the speaker. "The intervention in Afghanistan," he stated, "has revealed to us a new and dangerous pattern of behavior which gives rise to new sources of concern." "Although maintaining channels of communication with the USSR, we cannot accept that economic circumstances and interests alone should lead us to accept totally unacceptable situations."

"Coexisting with our opponents entails the need to negotiate on certain occasions, but also the need to conciliation when the matters at issue are in no way negotiable, even if sacrifices result from this. If we are not prepared for this, then we will be selling out the next generation for some more ease, which, moreover, would be merely ephemeral.

"Nowadays the USSR is the only imperialist power. To understnad its aims in the Middle East, in Africa and in the world in general, we must be aware of this fact. It is within this context that the real significance of the principle of detente should be analyzed.

"We understand detente as a process of coexistence in an atmosphere of confrontation. In a historical perspective, we find that these have been the characteristics of the last few years, even when concepts aimed at cooperation were put forward.

"Detente remains necessary today. But it must be defined from both the geographical and sectional viewpoints: Detente is real only if it is worldwide. And detente is inseparable from deterrence.

"There can be no detente in Europe if it is violated at the threshold of the NATO area, as happened in Afghanistan or in other parts of the world, such as Africa, South America or Southeast Asia.

"But it must also be borne in mind that when regressions are ascertained in the political field and in that of human rights, progress in the economic or military fields will not be possible either.

"This is why in advocating that the allied countries and our Western partners go to Madrid [for the CSCE conference], we do so knowing for certain that there will be no devious ways of evading the truth there, that we know what is negotiable and what is not and that we will go with a clear and firm stance in order to make it triumph."

Exclusive Economic Zone

"Our exclusive economic zone," Sa Carneiro reaffirmed in the final part of his speech, "is almost continuous from the European coast to the mid-Atlantic." "The triangle formed by the Azores, Madeira and the mainland has, as I have already said, indisputable strategic importance. We intend to study all the possibilities of using this factor for the alliance's security, the only limit being the principles defining our independence."

"This effort is also in keeping with the armed forces' need to modernize their equipment and update their operational techniques. The Portuguese Armed Forces have a rare attribute within the sphere of NATO--lengthy combat experience.

"Thus the Portuguese Navy is preparing to purchase three frigates, equipped in such a way as to be able to be integrated into STANAVFORLANT [Standing Naval Force Atlantic] operations and which will bring a new capability for surveillance of Portuguese territorial waters.

"The army is completing the training of the first combined intervention brigade, whose participation this very month in major NATO exercises in areas relatively remote from the national territory is a milestone with a significance to which we attach great importance.

"Last, the air force, which in the geostrategic situation in which Portugal is located has very particular importance, expects to be able to improve its structural capabilities soon with the purchase of new aircraft, including the A-7P.

"This is a coordinated effort, to which the government has devoted itself with total commitment and about which the minister of defense will give you further details over the next few days.

"A small country's effectiveness of action in the international context depends especially on the courage and clarity of its stances and on the stability of its internal situation which serves as a support for them. Together with the unity of the allies and confrontation with our opponents, the political stability which we have achieved in Portugal is the basis which enables us to decide freely and act with the utmost determination in all fields, making Portugal's participation within the NATO framework useful."

General Close's Paper

LD111057 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 1, 6

[Jorge Feio report: "Establishment of Intervention Force of European NATO Countries"]

[Excerpts] "In order to understand relations between the Europeans and their American allies better, it is sufficient to mention the USSR's principal aim: to attempt to create a rift between the alliance's two principal areas," Dr Sa Carneiro, Portuguese prime minister stated to the 26th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association, taking place for the first time in Funchal since yesterday.

The session at which the Madeira regional government premier, Joao Jardin, also spoke, stressing the importance of the Atlantic islands in the defense of the West, was dominated, however, by a military paper presented by Gen Robert Close of Belgium on "Soviet Strategy, the Atlantic and the Defense of the West." General Close, who has persistently sought to warn of the West's weakness in defense against a possible attack by the Soviet forces, "which could reach the Rhine in 48 hours," proposed the establishment of a joint intervention force of the European NATO countries, including Portugal, stressing that more cannot be reasonably sought from the American allies. [paragraph continues]

He emphasized: "In the crucial area of the Middle East the Soviets can easily carry out a pincer operation against the Strait of Hormuz from South Yemen and Afghanistan, and would have a superiority of 4 or 5 to 1 over the U.S. intervention forces, and air forces [rotacoes aereas] from southeast Afghanistan, 480 km from the strait, greatly exceeding the aircraft at the disposal of the U.S. aircraft carriers."

For this reason, Europe should immediately take precautions by setting up a mobile force which could tackle this eventuality, because "it is the Europeans who are far more dependent on the oil sources that the Americans, who should do more for their protection."

The same applies to the U.S. plan for reinforcing Europe, since here, too, the Europeans can cherish no illusions about what would await them in the event that they proved incapable of offering protracted resistance on their own to the enemy on European soil until the U.S. allies had time to give them effective assistance. For this using the Benelux ports, as is currently envisaged, would not be sufficient; extensive use of French ports, airports and communication routes would also be required.

PSD OFFICIAL BACKS PREMIER'S STANCE ON EANES REELECTION

LD100929 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 80 pp 7-8

[Unattributed interview with Soviet Democratic Party (PSD) Chairman Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida: "Democratic Alliance Will Not Govern Country If Eanes Is Reelected"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To change the subject: Dr Carlos Macedo recently said that the Democratic Alliance would break up if by any chance it did not win the legislative and presidential elections. Do you share this opinion?

Ribeiro de Almeida: I am certain that the Democratic Alliance will win in the two elections which are approaching. When the Portuguese people voted for the Democratic Alliance on 2 December 1979 it was not in order to have a government for 7 months but, rather, one for 4 years. This is why I am convinced of victory for the Democratic Alliance: The 1979 results will be repeated, and I do not even raise this hypothesis.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And assuming a scenario in which the Democratic Alliance would win the legislative elections and Ramalho Eanes would win the presidential elections....

Ribeiro de Almeida: If General Ramalho Eanes wins the presidential elections and thus becomes president of the republic again, and if, in the meantime, the Democratic Alliance wins the legislative elections, there is a fact which we know: Dr Sa Carneiro has already stated that he would not remain prime minister and thus would not form a government.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But is it Dr Sa Carneiro of the Democratic Alliance which would not form a government?

Ribeiro de Almeida: The statement was made by Dr Sa Carneiro. It is my conviction that, in view of this statement by Dr Sa Carneiro, nobody in the area of the Democratic Alliance would undertake to replace him. I am convinced that the president of the republic would then have to seek a prime minister outside the political area of the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So that could give rise to a rather paradoxical situation. Assuming that the Democratic Alliance becomes the majority coalition in the legislative elections, the majority would be in opposition in that event and a minority force would be governing....

Ribeiro de Almeida: Without crystal gazing, which I cannot do, since I cannot fully predict what the consequences stemming from this would be, it is my conviction that the most elementary reasons of political solidarity would cause anybody in the Democratic Alliance who might possibly be invited to succeed Dr Sa Carneiro to refuse the invitation to be prime minister.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Would that not perhaps gravely disappoint the electorate who had elected the Democratic Alliance with a majority?

Ribeiro de Almeida: Since there has been--as there has been--throughout these months of Democratic Alliance government a real extraparliamentary opposition, which in fact everybody acknowledges has existed, both on the part of Belem Palace [president's official residence] and on the part of the Restelo Palace [Council of Revolution headquarters], it seems to me that this stance on the part of Dr Sa Carneiro is in keeping with the course of these political events and the institutional conflict, which the government did not begin but which was provoked and conducted throughout all this time. Thus, such a stance, far from disappointing, will lead to a clarification of the situation, which seems essential.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But couldn't Professor Freitas do Amaral be a possible prime minister?

Ribeiro de Almeida: Being able to be prime minister is one thing; agreeing to be prime minister at a specific time is another.

Correlation of Forces in Democratic Alliance

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: It is often said that the PSD, bearing in mind its influence and strength in the country, is subordinate in the Democratic Alliance, and that the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] is the dominant force in the Democratic Alliance.

What do you have to say about these views?

Ribeiro de Almeida: It is not true. It is one of the many weapons with which attempts from outside the Democratic Alliance have unsuccessfully been made to create a bad atmosphere. The Democratic Alliance is an alliance of parties which relegated their party viewpoints and interests to second place in order to find a platform which would serve the national interest. Now, the fact that the Democratic Alliance has been a fine political experience is demonstrated by the fact that after all its seems that not a single political party is taking part in the elections on its own. It seems to have been fruitful, and everybody wants to use the recipe.

Despite the natural difficulties which always exist in terms of policy, both within parties (and this happens in all of them) and in an electoral coalition--as in our case--the Democratic Alliance has conducted its activity with cordial cooperation among the parties comprising it and enviable agreement among the three parties' leaders, and it has become established as Portugal's foremost political force--this is the truth. And attempts have been made by all means to combat and destroy it, and one of the methods of combating and destroying it is to present and invent in the most diverse ways the existence of facts which will create unease, especially at the level of the grassroots party members who have less information and less direct knowledge about what is happening. The PSD has its own strength. The PSD has its own political influence, and the CDS, being the second largest party within the Democratic Alliance, has not secured--nor have I even noticed it seeking to secure--a commanding position within the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In any case, the CDS has sought to secure a greater number of heads of lists, and has in specific sought apparently to place Professor Freitas do Amaral at the top of the list for Oporto--something which was apparently refused by the PSD. Is this correct?

Ribeiro de Almeida: I have heard of this. I was not here when this stage of the lists was discussed (I suppose it coincided exactly with my stay in Peru, where, as you know, I headed the Portuguese official mission). But in any case this was no more than a hypothesis, and it is perfectly legitimate that the CDS should have had this aspiration, which, however, did not go ahead. Our relations were not at all affected by the fact that the solution was different, albeit agreed on by everybody.

Soares Carneiro's Language

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Turning to the presidential elections, certain observers say that General Soares Carneiro's language is difficult to reconcile with the PSD's program, which is regarded as genuinely center-left. Do you believe that is is possible to reconcile General Soares Carneiro's language with the PSD's social democratic program?

Ribeiro de Almeida: The first question which must be asked is whether the analysis which these observers make in uttering this assertion is correct.... And I believe that it is not, because I have already had several meetings--one of them lengthy--with General Soares Carneiro, and I had the opportunity to hear General Soares Carneiro make statements which revealed to me an enlightened intelligence and sound political training, and advocate solutions which are perfectly feasible with respect to the PSD's social democratic program and perfectly in keeping with the Democratic Alliance's election program. So I believe that this concern which has existed on the part of certain observers, and even possibly certain news media, presenting General Soares Carneiro as a rightwinger--or rather, so rightwing that he is out of place as the Democratic Alliance's candidate--is a maneuver entirely similar to, but just as false as, that which we were considering earlier with respect to relations among the parties of the Democratic Alliance.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So do you mean that you go so far as to regard General Soares Carneiro as being within a center-left area, for instance?

Ribeiro de Almeida: I regard General Soares Carneiro as a person who is perfectly in keeping with the basic principles of the Democratic Alliance's election program, and whose thinking in no way conflicts with the PSD's program, and I regard him, above all, as a patriot, a military man and a citizen with a precise idea of his civil duties, who will therefore quite certainly place his ability at the service of the country and the Portuguese republic, if he is elected.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL COMMENTS ON ROLE OF MEDIA

LD120056 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Communique of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution read by Council Spokesman Colonel Vitor Alves on 11 September in Lisbon--recorded]

[Text] Our country is currently experiencing a delicate period of its political life in which issues concerning the proper functioning of those institutions which give shape and substance to the democratic regime assume particular sensitivity. On the eve of the elections which will have a decisive influence on the consolidation of the regime and of the democratic institutions, it is necessary to respect those values of freedom and responsibility which have characterized all elections held since 25 April 1974. This was a target of the April revolution which has so far been fully met.

This situation, at a moment when the role of news reporting assumes particular sensitivity, warrants that special attention be devoted to the conduct of the state-owned media, particularly those which have great impact on public opinion.

While it is generally desirable and legitimate to expect from these media unbiased, balanced and independent conduct, the need for strict observance of such principles is, at the present moment, even greater. In addition, it should also be pointed out that the fact that parliament is in recess and that consequently no plenary sittings are being held [words indistinct] must not mean that democracy is left without one of its basic [word indistinct] that is, the control of power by the citizens through their representatives.

In view of these circumstances, the supervisory responsibility of the official bodies--the mass media advisory councils, whose task is, by mandate of the Assembly of the Republic, to effectively control the state-owned media--should be reinforced not only to ensure the independence and impartiality of the media, but also to contribute to the creation of the citizens' trust that the information they are provided is in fact independent from the organs of power and impartial vis-a-vis the political forces and ideological currents involved in the electoral process.

Precisely in this period when doubts are growing and charges are being levelled with regard to the proper functioning of these media--Radiodifusao Portuguesa and Radiotelevisao Portuguesa--and when such doubts and charges are characterized by the seriousness of the issues they raise, which are in many instances prompted by a lack of response on the part of those in charge of these media, one notices that the mass media advisory councils are being prevented from operating due to the deliberate absence of some members, and that the editorial councils are not being treated by the administrative committees as the important bodies which they are in the structure of the democratic system.

[Words indistinct] the situation described above is the subject of great concern to the organs of sovereignty which, as laid down in article 146 of the constitution, are the guarantors of the regular functioning of the democratic institutions. One hopes and trusts, therefore, that the appropriate organs of sovereignty [words indistinct] will act according to their consciences in order to provide the necessary guarantees and to secure the fulfillment of the legal and constitutional provisions which safeguard the impartiality and independence of the state-owned media. This should be done so that the media may, for their part, fulfill the role of forming opinions, reporting news and criticizing, which is fundamental to the building of a democratic system and the expression of a nation of free citizens.

The Council of the Revolution believes that the consolidation of democracy and its future development would be hampered if legitimate doubts were to emerge among the electorate about the impartiality, pluralism and independence of the way the state-owned media raise and deal with issues which in any way have an effect on the electoral conduct of the citizens.

AVANTE! ON IMPLICATIONS OF SOLUTION TO POLISH STRIKE

LD111217 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "Negotiated Solution in Poland Reflects Problems To Be Surmounted"]

[Text] After some 2 weeks, the strike movement in Poland has ended.

In broad outlines, the agreement reached involves measures of an economic and social nature: gradual wage increases (following, moreover, the increases which since 1 July have benefited about 5 million workers); better food supplies to the domestic market, dependent on an increase in agricultural production, while in the meantime exports of livestock products are restricted and meat prices frozen until October 1981; a greater number of places in creches, and other measures of a social nature.

The agreed measures entail a redoubled effort to increase productivity and also to make up for arrears in economic plans which the strike movement caused.

The agreement signed by the government and the Gdansk strike committee has far-reaching implications in the trade union field and of a more general nature.

An initial draft of a new trade union law, prepared by a working group set up by the Central Council of Trade Unions and comprising scientists, trade union members and other representatives of the workers in the enterprises, has been formulated. This initial draft will be subject to redrafting by a group of experts. Once the work has been completed, the bill will be presented to the Central Council of Trade Unions plenum and, before finally being approved in parliament, will be submitted to broad popular debate in the enterprises.

The negotiated solution reflects the nature and depth of the crisis. The leading role of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] is recognized in the agreement, but at the same time new forms are introduced into Poland's trade union organization which represent a break with practice already proven inthe socialist system.

Similarly, the new forms introduced into the trade union movement involve new aspects which represent a substantial change in the very organization of the Polish socialist state.

Exultant about the crisis in Poland, which, of course, they strove as far as possible to aggravate, the various sectors of the world bourgeoisie could not help taking the opportunity to expatiate on the "bankruptcy" of socialism. In fact, external and internal antisocialist elements sought to intensify and prolong the crisis so as to check the socialist system itself.

The working class of the entire world is following the course of events in Poland expectantly, and is confident that the Polish people will be able to find the correct solutions to the present crisis.

The events were caused by grave mistakes, and matters have been aggravated by the propaganda of imperialism, which wishes to destroy socialist Poland's social gains.

A few days before the resolution of the crisis, the Polish PAP news agency stated that "the social crises which our country is now experiencing have dramatically revealed the weakeness in the functioning of certain mechanisms of political life and, in particular, the need to intensify proletarian democracy." Gdansk PZPR City Committee First Secretary Fiszbach stated that "the strikes were the consequence of the defective functioning of socialist democracy--in particular, within the trade union movement."

In the events in Poland, the "psychological warfare" waged by imperialism intensified. Those who throughout the capitalist world, and also in Portugal, are striving to exacerbate exploitation of the workers and to limit their rights, publicly shed crocodile tears at the fate of the Polish workers. In fact the only "freedom" which they uphold is that of restoring capitalism in the socialist community--a vain desire which, however, channels many efforts and "justifies" all expedients, but one which once more will emerge defeated by socialism's ability to surmount the difficulties of growth and the deviations along a path which is far from being straight.

EAST, WEST ADOPTING STANDS AT CSCE PREPARATORY TALKS

LD111506 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid--Here is a report from the Palace of Exhibitions and Congresses:

At this morning's session of the second working day of the CSCE preparatory talks, the title for the conference was approved and is as follows: a meeting in Madrid in 1980 of the states taking part in the CSCE convened on the basis of the provisions of the final act relating to the continuity of the conference--preparatory meeting. This long title literally transcribes the one which was official in Belgrade at the previous meeting.

Approving the title, discussion began on the third point of the agenda, the timetable for the main meeting to begin on 11 November in Madrid. Positions are already being set forth and the two predominant tendencies are, logically, formed by Western representatives on the one side and by Eastern representatives on the other. The former, for obvious reasons, prefer the Madrid meeting to be based on the lines of the 1977 Belgrade meeting, while those of the Eastern bloc want the basic document to be the Helsinki final act of 1975.

PAPER CITES PSOE'S GONZALEZ ON CRISES IN PCE, UCD

LD111525 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 15

[EFE report: "PSE in State of Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 4 September--Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez believes that there is a "Cunhalist temptation, caused by reasons of a structural and short-term nature," in the PCE.

In an interview published today by the Lisbon morning newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE, the leader of the foremost Spanish opposition party maintains that the PCE is "in a state of crisis" as a result, on the one hand, of opting for Eurocommunism and, on the other hand, of its inability to break with the Marxist-Leninist kind of hierarchical internal organization and with Moscow.

With respect to the situation in Spain, the PSOE leader asserted that there is "a very tough internal confrontation" in the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] which is in power--a crisis which is allegedly due to the fact that it is a "fictitious" party, a coalition of diverse forces "whose unifying link lies more in interests than in ideas."

In his opinion, the crisis also stems from the "obvious failure" of the UCD's government experience.

This would explain--he added--the existence of a dynamic within the UCD "which seeks to surmount the situation from a rightwing position."

"No" to Popular Front

After stating that the PSOE's tactics for taking power in the next elections have not yet been defined, Felipe Gonzalez said that the Socialists of Portugal and Spain have the same objective problem: representing a majority blueprint--something which can be achieved by the party on its own or through complementary forces which would guarantee it the remainder of the necessary support.

The PSOE leader rejected the possibility of the formation of popular fronts in Spain and Portugal.

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF U.S. REINFORCEMENTS

LD120915 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Sep 80 (Part 1) p 2

[Christian Broendum report: "No Decision This Year on U.S. Depots in Denmark"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard expects to receive around the end of the year a proposal from NATO's military leaders, SACEUR, which could form the basis for a Danish decision on the establishment of depots for heavy equipment for U.S. forces. "When it has been determined whether a particular force will be made ready for deployment in Denmark in the event of a war situation, we will reach a political decision on depots, and on the question of whether this force--for example, the U.S. Marine Corps--will be needed in a crisis situation, that is, before the outbreak of war," Poul Sogaard said.

The purpose of building American depots is to make possible the swifter transportation of U.S. forces immediately before or after the outbreak of war. Poul Sogaard admitted that if there is no possibility of swifter reinforcements the Danish defense forces will have to be made considerably more effective, so that the defense forces' "holding time" might be longer.

The question of U.S. reinforcements formed part of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's letters to Poul Sogaard in January and May this year. Poul Sogaard has denied that the U.S. Government has demanded that Denmark increase its defense budget as a precondition of reinforcements for Denmark. "If there was no possibility of reinforcements being brought to Denmark, I would greatly question the Danish defense forces. We would have to look at Danish security policy in a completely different light."

While Denmark has not been offered a particular U.S. force as reinforcements, the U.S. Government is exerting pressure to bring about a Norwegian decision on the extent to which Norway wishes to stockpile heavy equipment for the U.S. force earmarked for deployment in Norway. According to RITZAUS BUREAU, the U.S. Government has informed the Norwegian Government that Norway will have to reach a decision soon, if the Americans are to be able to include the spending on materials depots in the 1982 U.S. defense budget. The Americans have asked for a Norwegian decision in the course of the fall. According to RITZAUS BUREAU, the original intention was that the Norwegian Government was going to reach its decision in the spring, but chose instead to appoint a commission to look into the question of materials stockpiling.

The proposal from NATO on reinforcements for Denmark was originally expected at the end of the year, but planning has been somewhat delayed by the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, which has necessitated reappraisals in a number of fields.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND ADDRESSES LABOR PARTY ON CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD120923 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Frydenlund: 'Stockpiling in Trondelag Will Not Be Seen as a Threat'"]

[Text] The government has decided to go in for contingency stockpiling for allied forces in Trondelag--and for Norwegian forces in northern Norway. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund announced this at the Labor Party National Executive meeting on Sunday.

"In its overall evaluation of the question the government has arrived at the view that the Trondelag area is the best alternative for the contingency stockpiling of equipment for a brigade of U.S. Marines," the foreign minister said. The reason behind this solution, according to Frydenlund, is that the need for reinforcements would be most pressing in northern Norway and that Norwegian soldiers would be available more quickly than other reinforcements. The stockpiling in the north would be for a combined regiment and would be additional to the national stockpiles already set up in the area. The foreign minister pointed out that the government had based its decision on the following considerations:

1. Norwegian security policy is based on two main principles: the securing of Norwegian territory and reassurance for neighboring countries. By setting up contingency stockpiles in Trondelag we would strengthen Norway's security at the same time as the measure's defensive character would be made so obvious that it would be impossible to claim that it amounts to a threat to other countries.

2. The combination of American contingency stockpiling in Trondelag and Norwegian reinforcement in the north gives greater political freedom of action in crisis situations and also better possibilities for meeting different situations that could arise in connection with Norwegian defense. Frydenlund said that the Americans had expressed their understanding for the political and military views that had determined the Norwegian plan. But as yet no final reaction has been received from the United States.

The further treatment of the matter will be discussions between the authorities involved in the two countries on draft proposals for a final arrangement. The heavy equipment that could be part of the stockpiles for the brigade in question comprises vehicles, artillery and SAM missiles. In addition, a suitable arrangement for plans for the storing of fuel and ammunition must be reached. The government would then be able to reach a decision and present the matter of the storing for its approval. The foreign minister, who stressed that a matter such as this is difficult to deal with openly because it requires confidential negotiations and rests on secret documents, also stressed the following points:

1. I would first like to state that the government has reached its decision on the basis of respect for Norwegian interests. It is not the result of any pressure from outside, from one side or the other.

2. Second, with the direction and the intensity that the debate within Norway has acquired, it would have been indefensible in the government's view to meet the National Executive without a decision on the matter.

3. Third, the government's decision is in accordance with what has been the major line in the Labor Party's security policy throughout the postwar period--and with the storing resolutions that had been adopted.

With the solution the government is advocating, no one can say that Norway is behaving provocatively or is increasing tension in Scandinavia, Frydenlund said, and added: "And finally, the actual arrangement and the possible agreement will be presented to the Norwegian political authorities for approval.

"The matter concerns the limited storing of equipment for Norway's most important allies. The vast majority of the Norwegian people expect help from the Americans if this should turn out to be necessary. This includes Labor Party voters," Frydenlund said.

Frydenlund also mentioned the policies of detente and said in this context: "As far as the possibilities of starting negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe are concerned, I think that they are now real, and that such negotiations will hopefully start in the near future. Brezhnev's recent letter to Prime Minister Nordli and Reiulf Steen, among others, confirms the Soviet Union's willingness to take part in such negotiations. The NATO nations for their part have a clearly worded offer of negotiations in their December resolution of last year," he said.

BRITISH AIRWAYS SUSPENDS FLIGHTS TO IRAN

LD101924 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1627 GMT 10 Sep 80

[By Michal Imeson, PA air correspondent]

[Text] British Airways has suspended its services from London to Tehran for the next seven days--"while local conditions are being reviewed", a spokesman said tonight. This means the cancellation of Boeing 707 flights due to leave London tomorrow, on Friday and next Monday. Instead the 263 passengers booked on BA services will be put on Pakistan International Airways or Iran Air flights.

The airline spokesman said: "This was a British Airways decision." It is understood there was no direction from the Foreign Office. BA still has two Britons at work in Iran, a station officer and an engineer, both based at Tehran Airport.

NABULUS MAYOR MEETS WITH LIBERAL PARTY LEADERS

LD120851 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Anne Whitehouse report: "Ash-Shak'ah Meets With British Liberal Party Leader"]

[Excerpt] Blackpool-Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus in occupied Palestine, was warmly welcomed by British Liberal Party leader David Steel in their first meeting yesterday.

During the talks, which Ash-Shak'ah described as "positive," David Steel expressed his sympathy with the Palestinian people. He asserted that the British Liberal Party is making active efforts to reach a just solution for the Arab-Israeli problem.

The meeting, which lasted 25 minutes, took place during the first day of the Liberal Party assembly which is being held in Blackpool in northern England. The meeting was attended by Liberal MP Stephen Ross who is one of the Liberal Party's active supporters of Israel. Both he and Steel expressed their admiration for Ash-Shak'ah, who lost both legs in June as a result of an Israeli terrorist bomb in his car. He is now in Britain for treatment.

David Steel and Stephen Ross will be among a six-man Liberal Party delegation that will visit the Middle East within the next 2 weeks. The delegation is scheduled to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The delegation will visit Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel.

Steel said that during his visit to the occupied territories he will be accompanied by the British consul and will seek to meet with leaders of Palestinian public opinion.

Ash-Shak'ah last night made a speech at the meeting of the friends of Palestine in the Liberal Party. He said in his 45-minute speech:

It gives me great pleasure to address members of the Liberal Party because I believe that the Palestine problem concerns them just as it concerns every person with human conscience and understanding." Bassam Ash-Shak'ah explained to the Liberal Party members at a meeting outside of the party's annual conference the Israeli authorities' arbitrary measures in the occupied territories and the steps by which it is strangling the municipal council of the Palestinian towns.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' BEHAVIOR SCORED

LD121041 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Sep 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Presidential Antics"]

[Text] America's presidential election campaign has been failing miserably to rise above the "you're another," "yah-boo" level. No one following it from afar--or, in our guess, most Americans either--can possibly get the impression that what is being debated are the big issues for American policies during the next four years of what everyone agrees could be a most dangerous decade. Mr Carter has set the tone by switching his policies around to suit what he judges to be the popular mood. Two examples are the economy and defence. On the economy, he has calmly accepted Senator Kennedy's big-spending plans after having gone hard for a balanced budget. On defence, he has dropped his previous pacifist attitudes and by calculated leaks is pretending to be a re-armer.

At the same time as trying to look a bit tougher on defence, Mr Carter has been running an energetic scare camapign to persuade voters that Mr Reagan would start an unbridled arms race which would lead straight to Armageddon.

Mr. Reagan, for his part, has concentrated largely on the failures and contradictory policies of Mr Carter's presidency--admittedly a rich field but not really calcuated to direct the people's minds forward into the 80's.

In short, neither of the two main candidates give much impression of knowing how they want to lead America in the complicated and difficult years ahead--though for our money Mr Reagan still looks the better bet.

Perhaps the triviality is inevitable, though why it should be thought so is hard to explain. One sighs for a man of stature, not a man on a white horse but merely someone who can articulate the problems which everyone knows face us, and his ideas on how to approach them.

The niggling rat-race in which the candidates are trapped is well illustrated by the haverings over who should appear on the televised "debates" to be staged starting Sept 21. Mr Carter refuses to appear unless it is alone with Mr Reagan. The promoters say Mr Anderson will be there, since he has 15 percent in the latest polls. Mr Reagan is agreeable to that, since he knows Mr Anderson will take votes away from Mr Carter rather than himself.

This is a television-dominated age, as we all know, nowhere more so than in the United States. But this kind of jockeying is surely deplorable. If Mr Carter persists in school-boyish calculations of this kind he forfeits his assets and may well suffer for that at the polls come November.

DENKTAS REAFFIRMS LOYALTY TO TURKEY AFTER MILITARY TAKEOVER

TA121146 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] In a message sent to Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the general staff and president of the National Security Council, President Rauf Denktas hoped that the historic decision of the Turkish Armed Forces would be auspicious for the nation. President Denktas also reaffirmed the Turkish Cypriot community's loyalty to motherland Turkey.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus held an extraordinary meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay at 1100 today. The council of Ministers discussed the recent developments. Today the Turkish Airlines plane took off as usual for Istanbul with 11 passengers.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF RESHUFFLE

NC120906 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text of statement by President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou in Nicosia 11 Sep]

[Text] The establishment or reshuffle of the government is constitutionally an inalienable right of the president of the republic. Every party and every citizen are of course free to express their views, but it cannot be disputed that it would have been wiser if everybody had waited to see in practice the performance and work of the new government before expressing any views. Instead of doing this some made haste to characterize the government as weaker than the previous and as an unsuitable government. Personally I have absolute confidence in the competence of the new ministers and the ability of the government to render great services to the country.

It is really strange that on the occasion of the government reshuffle parties have thought fit to attack the president of the republic once more. They talk of "a host of mistakes" on the part of the president without taking into consideration the objective internal difficulties or the exogenous factors which have adverse effects on the various fields of public life in Cyprus. But this is not the moment to deal with this. I intend to deal at length, at the right moment, with the various matters related to the various fields of public life. Still more strange is the fact that these parties link the government reshuffle to the Cyprus problem and the line to be followed. Indicative of this strange situation is that while the AKEL leadership represents me as disagreeing with the Makarios line laid down in 1977 and as pursuing, together with the archbishop and the EDEK leadership, a line other than the Makarios line leading at best, to double enosis, and, at worse, to complete enslavement of Cyprus to Turkey, the EDEK leadership claims that "the yielding line of the rally and the policy of concessions followed by AKEL are graduadlly becoming the policy of the president of the republic, who is giving in to the pressures of these two parties as proved by the acceptance of the latest Waldeim formula..."

Both the allegation of AKEL and the claim of EDEK are untenable. The AKEL leadership has for quite some time now been trying to convince the people that I am not following the Makarios line. It is high time the AKEL leadership made clear to the people what it actually means when it talks of the Makarios line. For if the AKEL leadership means the four guidelines, that is the Makarios-Denktas agreement, I fully adopted them and they are included in the agreement I reached with Mr Denktas on 19 May, 1979. If, on the other hand, it means the Makarios proposals submitted in 1977, again it is known that I adopted them regardless of any initial disagreement on my part, and, when I adopt something I support it consciously and with consistency.

Regarding the allegation about a yielding attitude put forward by EDEK, we have made absolutely no retreat by accepting the resumption of the talks because everything will be discussed at the negotiating table on the basis of the top level agreements.

I am fully aware of my responsibilities to the country and to the people, and I know very well what is in their interests. I subscribe neither to extremism nor to yielding attitudes. I have been handling the national issue with prudence, a sense of responsibility and firmness, and the National Council is kept informed regarding the taking of decisions on the handlings. Indeed it is my intention that the National Council should be convened more often, particularly during the talks, which will start on September 16, that is in a few days.

The AKEL leadership has chosen this moment, on the eve of the resumption of the talks, to say that "what Cyprus needs today is a president believing in, and consistently implementing, the Makarios line." This statement no doubt gladdens the Turkish side.

I know and I am following the Makarios line, but it is high time an end was put to the exploitation of the Makarios line for reasons having nothing to do with the Makarios line or Makarios. Makarios belongs to history. Makarios has left us as heritage his patriotism, his own contribution and the dictate to solve the Cyprus problem in a nationally acceptable manner.

Instead of Makarios and his line being continuously exploited, each party must analyse the substance of its views or at least interpret the line it claims it is following. For example, they must explain to the refugees and the people their position on the question of the problem. When they do this, both the people will be enlightened and a truly constructive dialogue will start in the place of vague talk.

And since I have been following the Makarios line as he himself defined it, what kind of president would AKEL want and to do what? To be amenable to pressures and to give in in the face of difficulties or to interpret the Makarios line according to circumstances or to follow a policy of concessions?

I am really sorry that I have to exercise the right of defense and today I confine myself only [to] doing this. For the people must start doing some sound thinking. Neither undermining nor accusations will force me to follow a policy in which I do not believe but I will continue to follow the policy of prudence and determination and I repeat I know very well what the Makarios line was and also his thoughts. I was an associate of his for 30 years.

As regards the [Democratic] Rally party, which has for almost two years now been pretending to be interested in a reshuffle, it was certain in advance that it would find the new government weaker than the previous, and this was taken for granted by its mouthpieces beforehand. The Rally's attitude is permanently negative in everything. Known is its position that the president must follow a yielding and class policy.

It is not my intention to reply in detail to the statement of the outgoing minister of education because this is an indecent text the contents of which show the character of the man. He demagogically invokes Makarios, attacks the president and the government for a host of mistakes which almost ruined the state, as he claims, and insults a government of which he was a member until the day before yesterday. If this is how Mr. Sofianos felt he should have resigned long ago and dissociated himself from the government. I gave Mr. Sofianos a lot of time to behave as a responsible member of the government and to give up his demagogic and factional tactics. As Mr. Sofianos himself knows, he is the last person to have the right to barricade himself behind Makarios and to exploit his name.

There should at long last be some respect for a great leader such as Ethnarch Makarios. When there is reference to his name, this must be done with reverence and in a manner befitting a man who dedicated his whole life to serving his country and graced by his deeds the history of our country. He should not become an object of exploitation for political or partisan expediences of any kind.

I would have a lot to say. But today I confine myself to this only. If need be I shall revert. What I would like to point out is that there is a need for composure, tranquillity and concord at a time when we are entering the intercommunal talks to which we very rightly attach particular importance and on the outcome of which the further course of our national issue and the future of our country will depend.

AKEL WITHDRAWS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

NC111110 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 11 Sep 80 P 1

[AKEL Central Committee Politburo 10 September statement on the Council of Ministers reshuffle]

[Text] After prolonged efforts Mr Spiros Kiprianou announced the new Council of Ministers at midnight. After scores of persons--including former ministers in the Makarios government--who had been approached, declined to participate in the government, Kiprianou arrived at a rough reshuffle which now has a composition much worse than the former Council of Ministers. Mr Spiros Kiprianou, who exhausts himself over unity, has never given importance to the dire need for a strong representative government which, based on the Makarios line, would tackle both the Cyprus issue and the voluminous other problems created due to his inability and incorrect policy in a responsible manner.

Mr Spiros Kiprianou was elected president of the republic in February 1978 on the basis of an electorate program that happened to have the general approval of the parties. However, in the 2 and 1/2 years that have passed, he succeeded in splintering the domestic front and creating conditions of political and economic crisis.

In the Cyprus issue Kiprianou spent all this time in aimless discussions on similar formulas, which are no different in substance from the formula that he had ultimately accepted. This is because in 1977 he disagreed with Makarios' line for solving the Cyprus issue and until this day he still disagrees. Because together with the Archbishop [Khrisostomos] and the Edek leadership they align themselves with a line other than the Makarios line which leads at best to double enosis and at worst to Cyprus' total enslavement to Turkey.

In the economic sphere Mr Kiprianou has failed to take any measures to face the problems with the result that the economic rise which he took over from Makarios, changed into decline with the danger of deeper crisis and unemployment. As a result of his mishandling he succeeded in pushing teachers, civil servants and other working groups into strikes. Elementary schools and high schools closed for long periods. He succeeded in paralyzing the state machinery with the result that a great many problems concerning refugees, farmers and other worker groups remain unsolved and the people's indignation is at its peak.

Mr Kiprianou has trampled upon and violated his promises in his policy statement at the time when he was seeking the support of the parties and the people. Today Mr Kiprianou does not enjoy the confidence of the people's majority, precisely because he has deceived them and has violated their mandate.

AKEL has disassociated itself from the president and his government since last May. Because of the fact that the new ministers do not represent anyone and because Kiprianou continues to make mistakes, today AKEL definitely withdraws its support to the government, which AKEL considers incapable of solving the Cyprus issue and the very serious and manifold problems of the people.

AKEL maintains that what Cyprus needs today is a president who believes and with consistency implements the Makarios line as well as a truly representative political government that on the basis of this line would undertake to solve the Cyprus issue and the other serious problems of the country.

AKEL will cooperate with all those patriotic democratic forces which agree with this position and which will mobilize the people for Cyprus' salvation and liberation.

Nicosia 10 September 1980. AKEL Central Committee Politburo.

I SIMERINI CLAIMS HOUSE PRESIDENT TO FORM NEW PARTY

NC060804 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, president of the House of Representatives and deputy chairman of DIKO [Democratic Front Party], has circulated a political manifesto for the formation of a new party. According to our information, the manifesto sets as its primary target the collection of 50 signatures and the formation, at a second stage, of a 150-member body which will constitute the nucleus of a political party. The manifesto has been sent to various persons both inside and outside DIKO. When this information was brought to the attention of Mr Stavros Ambizas, the party parliamentary spokesman, he stated that he did not know that such a manifesto had been circulated.

In the meantime, yesterday was regarded as a critical day for the developments within DIKO because President Kiprianou was to have his first meeting with the leadership of PEK [Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus] after four DIKO deputies, who support the agrarian organization, had expressed their intention to secede from the party.

At 1800 yesterday, the political bureau of DIKO held a meeting which lasted 3 hours. DIKO leading members have denied that it was an emergency meeting and stated it was a regular meeting of the political bureau which does not convene on a fixed day.

At this meeting, according to our information, President Kiprianou briefed the members of the political bureau on his meeting with the PEK leaders. The political bureau meeting also dealt with organizational matters.

A party statement, issued after the meeting, says among other things: The political bureau has once again declared its irrevocable decision to promote the targets and aims of DIKO, particularly during the present critical times Cyprus is passing through, in serving, basically, the national issue and the people's interests regardless of any difficulties or obstacles which the party will confront with faith and determination. For this purpose, it calls on the people to strengthen DIKO's ranks with the certainty that they serve their country.

According to the statement, the meeting also discussed the question of the electoral lists.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUES COMMUNIQUES AFTER COUP

Armed Forces Takeover

TA120523 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0418 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 1]

[Text] The lofty Turkish nation: As we have observed in recent years, the Turkish Republic--which was entrusted to us by the great Ataturk as a territorial and national entity--is facing treacherous ideological and physical attacks against its existence, its political system and its independence through the provocation of external and internal enemies.

The state and its principal organs have been rendered inoperative, the constitutional organizations have become full of contradictions or silent and through their fruitless arguments and intransigent attitudes the political parties have failed to secure the unity and togetherness needed to save the country and have no taken the necessary measures. Thus the destructive and secessionist sources have increased their activities to the utmost and the protection of life and property of the citizens was threatened. Reactionary and other deviationist ideologies flourished instead of Ataturkism, and the educational institutions--from elementary schools to universities--the administration, the judicial organs, the internal security organization, the labor organizations, the political parties and finally even our citizens in the most isolated part of the country were oppressed by attacks and pressures in a sysmtematic and treacherous manner and were driven to the verge of secessionism and civil war. In short, the state was left powerless and rendered impotent.

The great Turkish nation: It is under this atmosphere that the Turkish Armed Forces have decided to discharge the duty--accorded by the internal service law--of protecting and defending the Turkish Republic on behalf of the lofty Turkish nation within the framework of order and command and has totally seized the administration of the country.

This operation aims to maintain the integrity of the country, ensure the national unity and togetherness, prevent a possible civil war and war among brothers, restore the authority and existence of the state, and eliminate the reasons hindering the functioning of the democratic system. The parliament and the government have been abolished. The immunity of the members of parliament have been annulled. Martial law has been declared throughout the country. All travels abroad have been banned. A curfew has been imposed as of 0500 until further notice in a bid to quickly ensure the life and property of the citizens.

A detailed announcement regarding this operation of protecting and defending the republic will be broadcast by myself on the radio and television at 1300 today. I expect the citizens to follow the statements to be announced by the radio and the television, to fully comply with them and to trust the Turkish Armed Forces, which are part of them.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Martial Law Appointments

TA120544 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0418 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 2]

[Text] 1. The following appointments have been made: 1st Army Commander Gen Necdet Urug as Istanbul martial law commander; 2nd Army Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel as Konya, Nigde, Kayseri, Nevesehir, Kirsehir and Yozgat martial law commander; 3d Army Commander Gen Selahattin Demircigolu as Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun and Sinop martial law commander; Aegean Army Commander Gen Sureyya Yuksel as Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Burdur and Antalya martial law commander; Fleet Commander Adm Nejat Serim as Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik,

Sakarya, Bolu and Zonguldak martial law commander; II Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Husnu Celenkler as Canakkale and Balikesir martial law commander; VI Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Recep Ergun as Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu martial law commander; V Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Adnan Dogu as Tekirdag, Kirklareli, and Edirne martial law command; VI Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Nevzat Bolugiray as Adana, Mersin, Kahramanmaras, Adiyaman, Gaziantep and Hatay martial law commander; VII Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak as Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van martial law commander; VIII Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Sabri Dilic as Elazig, Malatya, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis martial law commander; IX Army Corps Commander Lt Gen Selahattin Cambazoglu as Erzurum, Agri, Kaps and Artvin martial law commander; and 1st Tactical Air Force Commander Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan as Eskise-ir, Kutahya and Afyon martial law commander.

2. The martial law commands are authorized to take any measure and precaution they consider necessary in a bid to ensure the primacy of the state authority, the public order, security, tranquillity and the security of life and property.

3. All citizens will meticulously abide by the decisions, measures and announcements of the martial law commands in order to ensure the primacy of the state authority, the public order, security, tranquillity and the security of life and property.

[Signed] The National Security Council

Continuation of Commodity Supplies

TA120605 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0418 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 3]

[Text] 1. In all settlement centers which have a municipal organization, the municipality is primarily responsible for maintaining the unity, order and health of the citizens.

2. The sale of food products which are urgently needed by the citizens, the services of electricity, water, cooking gas and public transportation, and health and cleaning activities will be run in an organized manner and fire fighting units--with their personnel and equipment--will be ready for service at any time. Those working inthe above-mentioned fields of activity and the heads of these institutions will secure permits from the martial law or garrison commands and continue to work during the endforcement of curfew.

3. In particular, all bakeries and flour factories will work at full capacity to meet the bread needs of the population. The martial law or garrison commands will issue the necessary permits to those employed in this field.

4. Panic buying or hoarding of food products will not be allowed.

5. All health personnel employedin the municipalities or other health organizations will be present at their place of duty and in cases of emergency citizens will apply to the municipal medical office to secure the discharge and transportation of patients.

6. Public and private highway and watercraft which transport the urgent commodities of the population--like food and fuel--will continue their normal services in the cities and between the cities during the hours of curfew as well. Garrison commands will issue the necessary permits for these vehicles.

7. Military service vehicles will continue their daily services normally. I expect all my citizens to assist the personnel.

8. [Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

National Security Council Members

TA120417 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0410 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 4]

[Text] 1. The National Security Council, which has decided on behalf of the lofty Turkish nation to fulfill the duty of protecting and defending the Turkish Republic within the framework of its order and command and which has totally seized the administration of the country, is comprised of Chairman Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren, and the following members: Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejatmer and Gendarme General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun.

2. Gen Haydar Saltik has been appointed the secretary general of the National Security Council.

[Signed] Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Restrictions on Travel, Communications

TA120621 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 5]

[Text] 1. All airports, ports and borders have been closed to traffic. However, Turkish workers abroad and foreign tourists will be allowed to leave the country by land or air from Thrace.

2. Foreign ships will continue to sail through the straits.

3. The domestic land, air, sea and railway traffic will continue to travel to their destinations under [military] control.

4. Foreign transit flights and transit sailing of foreign ships will continue as usual.

5. In Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia crossings with the use of passes have been banned.

6. Entry and exit from inhabited areas has been placed under the control of the martial law commanders. Vehicles in transit will be allowed to move along certain routes under [military] control.

7. All external telecommunication has been banned until further notice, except for external telecommunication by the Foreign Ministry, foreign embassies and authorized foreign missions.

8. The PTT [Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration] is continuing its domestic and international services under control. However, communications requests which are not official or urgent will not be granted.

9. In the interests of communications security the operation of auxilliary communications equipment used by the sea and land transport and state airports administrations and by Turkish Airlines will continue to operate.

10. The reactivation of all other systems and equipment needed will be subject to the permission of the martial law commanders.

11. I request all fellow countrymen to help the officials within the framework of these principles.

[Signed] General Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Message to Military

TA120830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 6]

[Text] My valiant colleagues in arms: In view of the vitally serious threat with which the integrity and the national unity and solidarity of the Turkish Republic was confronted, the Turkish Armed Forces have seized the administration and have established full and firm control throughout the country within a short time--by fulfilling the historic task which fell upon them under their internal service statute, and in a manner which was hoped for and earnestly expected by the majority of the nation and inspired by a high sense of discipline, boundless patriotism and conscious determination and dignity.

Had the armed forces failed to make such a historic decision, at this time when our national existence was threatened by countless crises created by economic, social and political problems, the great Ataturk's sacred legacy and principles would have been subjugated under corrupt ideologies, and the Turkish Armed Forces--despite their traditional and boundless loyalty to their country and their unique heroism and sacrifice--would have borne a heavy responsibility for this catastrophe before their glorious history and before the nation.

Dear colleagues in arms: In addition to your services, which you are performing with supreme effort and unselfishly, I also entrust you with the historic and honorable task of waging a struggle against anarchy, terrorism and division, and against communist, fascist and fanatical religious ideologies, with a view to securing the happiness and prosperity of the great Turkish nation; and I am fully confident that you will succeed in this task. You will derive your strength from the noble Turkish nation's loyal affection for and trust in you, from the noble and patriotic blood in your veins, and from Ataturk's principles which you have pledged to uphold forever along with your flag.

In times when our country is faced with serious danger and crisis, your supreme efforts and sacrifices divorced from selfish interests, your high sense of discipline, your will for boundless effort and achievement and your conscious passion to serve--all of which the nation has always been aware and appreciates--represent the fulfillment of a most sacred ideal which will forever guide the Turkish Republic in conformity with Ataturk's principles.

I request of the Turkish Armed Forces, today as in the past also, to fulfill the orders they will receive within the chain of command with a supreme sense of discipline and patriotism and with supreme enthusiasm, to react in a mature and calm manner to all provocative acts, to refrain from any statement and action likely to damage our great nation's respect for them and to remain always vigilant and alert against domestic and foreign threats.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the general staff and National Security Council president.

Restrictions on Activities, Groups

TA120634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 7]

[Text] 1. Political party activities have been banned. The buildings and institutions of the parties will be placed under the security and control of the martial law and garrison commands.

2. The activities of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions and the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions and of the unions affiliated with these confederations have been stopped. The leaders of these unions have been placed under the security of the Turkish Armed Forces.

3. The activities of all associations except for the Turkish Air League, the Child Protection Association and the Red Crescent Organization have been stopped.

4. All sports activities scheduled for this weekend have been banned. Sports activities will be permitted in individual cases by the martial law and garrison commands in accordance with the situation and conditions.

5. Activities of banks have been stopped until further notice. Their security will be ensured by the martial law and garrison commands.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Status of Government Employees

TA120642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 8]

[Text] The decisions on the retirement, resignation, dismissal and appointments of all civil servants and salaried and contractual personnel employed by the Turkish Armed Forces, the government offices, the municipalities, and the public economic enterprises have been stopped until further notice. This will not be effected for personnel on whom administrative procedure has been concluded.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Control of General Security Directorate

TA121142 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1053 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 9]

[Text] 1. Effective Friday, 12 September 1980, the General Security Directorate with all its organs is placed under the command and jurisdiction of the Gendarmerie General Command.

2. In addition to his duties as the deputy general commander of the gendarmerie, Lt Gen Hayrettin Tulunay is appointed as the director of the General Security Directorate.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the general staff and National Security Council president.

CHIEF OF STAFF EVREN OUTLINES POLICY OF NEW REGIME

TA121236 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Speech by Gen Kenan Evren, chief of the Turkish General Staff and National Security Council president; time and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] To the lofty Turkish nation: In my address to you on the occasion of 30 August victory day--during the limited time that was alloted to me--I tried to explain to you as much as possible through radio and television the political and economic situation in our country as well as the necessary measures against the anarchic and devisive incidents. It should again be recalled that during the last 2 years, on each and every occasion, while addressing you on the radio and television I have pointed out those vital issues. I believe that all patriotic citizens with common sense will agree with me that the vital political, economic and social issues that our country is currently experiencing have reached a dimension that threatens the survival of our state and people, resulting in the worst crisis our country has experienced since the establishment of the republic. Moreover, as it was clear to everyone, divisive, anarchic and violent incidents have claimed the lives of about 20 citizens every day.

Turkish citizens who share the same religious and national values have been divided into several camps through partisanship and concocted divisiveness and have been incited to kill each other pitilessly as if they were enemies. Ten years ago, who would have thought that our republic founded on the principles of Ataturk would be brought to this state.

Promises by various governments that came to power that resolutions and measures that would insure domestic security would be urgently taken in a bid to combat civil war [ozel harp]—numerous examples of which are cited in the history of the world--which was being intensified by each passing year, and its penetrating and devastating effects were forgotten through clashes of political interests, petty partisanship, whimsical stands, illusions, unreasonable demands and overt and covert aspirations which are not compatible with the nature of the Turkish state.

While the dimensions of the incidents of anarchy and violence employing hostile methods and goals necessitated special legislative measures, administrative reorganizations, the promotion of social conditions and the rearrangement of the national education and business life, the deputies and senators who were charged with representing the nation have remained bystanders to these developments in the Grand National Assembly for months for the sake of their party's interests and discipline. All measures taken by the governments in power with the hope of settling the problems were denounced by the opposition parties and were undermined even in cases in which these measures were in the interest of the country. Even in periods in which national unity and solidarity were most necessary, polarizations and divisions were almost encouraged. Instead of trying to put out the fire altogether, more fuel was poured on the flames and the country was transformed into an inferno on purpose or for partisan interests in a bid to assume power.

The term, state of law, which they kept talking about was interpreted by certain constitutional institutions as the protection of individuals, even if this meant the disruption of the state, and the state and the nation were left without any protection.

The multifaceted authorities provided by the constitution were, in practice, transformed into conflicting authorities. While subversive incidents incited by both domestic and foreign sources were affecting our religion, our thoughts and all other fields, it is sad that those who asked for an imaginary autonomy, those who believed in a scientific solution [bilimserlik]--which did not convince anyone--and those who called for complete legislative actions, without taking the conditions into consideration, were not aware that they would be left under the debris of the state that they would cause to collapse and would be destroyed.

It has been impossible to hear the voice of those who saw these bitter realities and who sought remedies or of those who warned the Turkish nation and called it to unite. I would like to express my gratitude to a certain section of the valuable Turkish press which, from time to time, have issued warnings. In this critical period, rather than taking the measures for which the people were impatiently waiting, the political parties have preferred preparing the ground, for election purposes, by continuously increasing the internal tension, by inciting the destructive and secessionist sources and by making statements that encourage them.

By filling all the levels of the state organization with persons sharing their political views, the political parties that assumed power forced the civil servants and the citizens to take sides and form camps and did not renounce their partisan attitude and stand. This caused the formation of sources supporting anarchy and secessionism and of opposing camps among civil servants and even among the police and the teachers.

Thus, our impartial people were forced to seek from the political parties what they expect from the state. The state authority was thus condemned to disappear and, rather than protect the rights and laws of the citizens and offer them impartial service, the prestige of the state was condemned to slowly vanish. Subsequently, a total vacuum of authority was created in our country.

Certain unfortunate people were able to overtly display disrespect for our national anthem --which symbolizes the independence, the unity and national solidarity of the Turkish nation--through extreme fanaticism or deviationist ideological aims by sitting down in protest or singing the Internationale. The persons who were directly responsible for this were able to defend themselves by resorting to semantics.

As will be recalled, the Turkish Armed Forces, which have been closely observing these extremely regrettable events for some time, had warned all the constitutional organizations, which were unable to exercise the authority granted to them by the nation and which were impotent in the face of this terrible course of events, through our president and had also included in this warning the measures that should be taken. Despite the numerous warnings we issued during the past 8 months, the legislative and executive organs did not give an adequate reply and were not observed to act positively with regard to most of these measures.

Since 22 March 1980, our assemblies, which passed some ineffective laws following this letter of warning, have wasted time. This constitutes the most important aspect of the struggle against the current crisis resulting from the impasse in the election of a president due to political calculations. In no country in the world have the office of the president and the election of a president been taken so lightly, and never was so much time wasted over these issues.

Our legal organs, which are expected to solve the public order issue and the economic crisis and to enact laws, have remained indifferent in the face of this nightmare that descended upon the country.

Despite the fact that our constitution clearly states that Turkish citizens cannot be criticized because of their religious beliefs, our political parties--which are pursuing only one scheme--have considered it beneficial to incite sectarian differences--which were forgotten during the term of the republic of the lofty Ataturk--and have incited our citizens to massacre each other for the sake of political interests. It has been forgotten that all who live within the borders of the Turkish Republic and who consider themselves Turkish citizens form the Turkish nation as one body. Provokers who want to prevent the fraternal unity of our citizens belonging to different sects have received political support.

Instead of pursuing an impartial, just and joint course in the face of anarchy, terrorism and secessionism, certain constitutional organizations have--under various influences--opted to remain silent, even in the face of the violation of the constitution itself.

Our constitutional institutions, whose duty is to safeguard the basic principles of a state of law, despite the prevailing conditions, tried to conceal the fact that the state was faced with destruction through a dynamite explosion placed at its base either because they could not realize the dimension of the threat caused by the anarchy at the highest echelons of the state or because they were intimidated by the sources of terror. The fact that all the judicial institutions, which are under the protective wings of the constitution, and all autonomous educational institutions and associations would be crushed under the debris in the event of the destruction of the state was forgotten.

Terror has claimed 5,241 lives in the last 2 years. During the war of independence, 5,713 persons were killed and 18,480 were wounded in the battle of Sakarya. Even a simple comparison clearly reveals that an undeclared war, which has no regard for human feelings is being fought in Turkey.

Dear citizens, it is because of all these reasons and because of other similar reasons with which you are well acquainted that the Turkish Armed Forces was forced to take over the state administration with the aim of safeguarding the unity of the country and the nation and the rights and freedoms of the people, insuring the security of life and property and the happiness and prosperity of the people, insuring the prevalence of law and order, in other words, restoring the state authority in an impartial manner.

As of today, legislative and executive authority will be employed by the National Security Council-composed of the ground, air and naval forces commanders and the commander of the gendarmerie--under my leadership until a new government and legislative organ is formed. I believe in the necessity of raising our national culture above the contemporary level of civilization, as stated by Ataturk, securing the most modern and developed equipment and resources and realizing as soon as possible a period of speedy development.

We have no doubt that our lofty nation will trust the administration of the Turkish Armed Forces, which pursues the Ataturk principles and which is impartial in the face of the polarization in our country, to fulfill these beliefs. We have confidence in the lofty Turkish nation and we expect the nation to demonstrate a work pace that will reveal the whole of our power and force and to enter, in solidarity, into a disciplined and economically oriented atmosphere. I believe that all the threats directed against our nation will be thwarted by uniting our citizens around a national conscience and ideals which share the same destiny, happiness and griefs--a prerequisite for securing domestic peace and tranquillity--through inspiration from the nationalism of Ataturk, through loyalty to the peace at home, peace in the world principle and by developing the spirit of national struggle and loyalty to the Ataturk principles and reforms.

The Turkish Republic is determined to develop its economic, social and cultural relations with all countries, especially with our neighbors, based on principles of mutual independence and respect, under conditins of equality and of not interfering in the internal affairs of each other and remaining loyal to all alliances and agreements, including NATO. It will continue to follow a foreign policy in favor of solving international problems through peaceful means.

The Turkish Armed Forces, which have through their stands on numerous occasions proved their faith in the democratic and free parliamentary system, will as soon as possible establish the Council of Ministers and will leave the responsibility of administration to this council. Following the completion of a constitution, an election law and a political parties law--which benefits the Turkish nation and which will prevent its degeneration, as occurred, and the blocking of the free and democratic parliamentary system--and following arrangements in parallel with these, the Turkish Armed Forces will hand over the governing of the country to an administration. It will respect human rights and freedoms, give priority to national solidarity, implement social justice, attach importance to the tranquillity, security and well being of the individual and the society and which is based on the free, democratic, secular and social justice laws.

Until these arrangements are completed, all kinds of political activities in our country have been stopped at every level. The political parties, the activities of which have been stopped as a necessity, will be allowed to engage sufficiently in activities prior to the elections, the time and conditions of which will be announced in accordance with the new stipulations in the constitution and with the new law on elections and political parties.

Members of the parliament will not be considered guilty because of their political activities and, as long as they do not commit acts and adopt stands contrary to the new administration, no action will be taken against them. However, the necessary investigation will be made of legislators who have previously committed illegal acts.

The leaders of the JP, the RPP, the NSP and the NAP are, for the time being, confined to reside in specified places under the protection and supervision of the Turkish Armed Forces in order to insure their security of life. They will be released when the situation is suitable.

It will be ensured that the administration will serve citizens in a totally impartial manner. The functioning of civil servants outside political influences will be ensured by law. At this moment when the Turkish Armed Forces have seized the administration, administrators who will give impartial and just service on the side of the state will continue their service and duties as long as they do not revert to the political attitudes of the past. Legal and administrative measures will be taken to ensure that the courts--comprised of experienced and skillful persons able to insure the prevalance of law and order--make speedy and correct decisions and fearlessly implement them.

All kinds of efforts will be made in all fields in a bid to improve the economic situation of our country with our own means. All rights of the hard working and patriotic Turkish workers--within the framework of the present economic conditions--will be safeguarded. However, we shall ban the activities of certain masters [aga] who exploit the honest Turkish workers, who resort to all kinds of pressures in a bid to use them to further their own ideologies and who are concerned about their interests rather than the rights of the workers. All necessary measures will be taken so that all employers will be helpful in increasing production and exports without departing from conditions that insure labor peace.

Special imprtance will be given to implementing an agricultural mobilization and price policy that will permit the increase of agricultural produce and that will make the motto, the peasant is our master, come true. A solution will be sought to economic and social problems which are forcing an influx of peasants from the villages to the cities.

Measures that will spread the nationalism of Ataturk through proper education and culture will be taken as soon as possible, measures that will prevent our children, who are our future security, from becoming influenced by foreign ideologies--instead of Ataturk's principles--and from becoming anachists. To this end the division of our most esteemed teachers by being registered with leftist or rightist associations will be prevented. The goal of all education will be learning skills and knowledge--under Ataturk's principles and nationalism--in a bid to increase production.

All the personnel of the Turkish Armed Forces--from the simple private to the officer with the highest rank--shall be the preventive and protective arm of the state in future efforts to reach these goals, but without being involved in politics.

Dear citizens, I would like to reiterate that the Turkish Armed Forces have been forced to seize power in order to insure the rightful prosperity and happiness of the Turkish nation, to provide for the unity of the country and the people, to enhance the Ataturk principles--which have been neglected lately--to place the democratic system--which was prevented from functioning--on a strong basis and to restore the state authority that had disappeared.

We--commanders, officers, NCOs and soldiers of the Turkish Armed Forces--are all ready to sacrifice everything, including our lives, for the sake of the prosperity and happiness of the country and the nation. Some ill-intentioned persons and associations--whose number has increased lately--might try to tell you the contrary through lies and might resort to negative propaganda. Do not ever believe them. All implementations will be carried out in the open and before the eyes of the nation.

Dear citizens, any resistance, demonstration or stand against the Turkish Armed Forces--which are an inseparable and loyal part of the nation--or the new administration will be strictly and instantly broken up and punished. I am calling on all our citizens not to heed provocations--so that bloodshed can be prevented in the country--to act peacefully in line with communiques being published and not to go out into the street until further notice. I am also calling on them to be respectful of each others rights and to forget their disputes with affection and to be helpful to the new administration with the awareness that we are all Turkish citizens with equal rights, living on this sacred land. I expect this of the Turkish citizen's patriotic and noble character and wish them a happy and bright future.

NEWS MEDIA WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION

TA120627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0605 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The Secretariat General of the Office of the Chief of Staff has announced that news agencies, newspaper distributors and sellers will continue their normal activities and meet the news needs of the population in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the press and publications services.

TCP REACTS TO COUP, URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE

TA120845 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the military junta headed by Chief of Staff Evren toppled the government and dissolved the parliament early this morning. What is the situation at this moment? As its first action the junta banned all the political parties in the country, including the democratic parties. It attacked the unions as well as the progressive organizations. The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions--the syndical organizations of hundreds of thousands of workers--has been closed down and its leaders were arrested.

The news that the junta seized the administration was first announced to the world by the U.S. Secretary of State. The commander of the NATO southeastern flank striking force arrived in Ankara 1 day prior to the coup. All these facts show that pro-American and pro-NATO generals have seized the administration in our country and engaged in an attack against the democratic forces and primarily against the working class. The democratic forces will avert this attack. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] is standing upright. The ties among the members of the TCP, the RPP, the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party and members of the NSP who are opposed to the Americans and the slavery agreements should be strengthened. Nothing has ended with the coup. This is not the first time our people and our working class are faced with such attacks. Therefore they will not be panicked or intimidated. They will continue their resistance in a cool-headed and courageous manner in accordance with the new conditions. No tyranny or dictatorship can break the anti-imperialist struggle of the working class and the democratic forces.

IRAQ AGREES TO PAY INDEMNITIES FOR BORDER INCIDENT

TA111138 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that the Iraqi Government has decided to pay indemnities to the families of 10 Turkish citizens who were killed on the Turkish-Iraqi border on 1 June 1980. The statement on this subject was made by Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim ad-Dulaymi after he completed his talks in Ankara. The Iraqi minister, who arrived in Turkey on 9 September for an official visit, left Turkey today. State Minister Ahmet Karahan saw the minister off at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. In an airport statement, Ad-Dulaymi said that his government had decided to pay indemnities to the families of the Turkish citizens killed on the Turkish-Iraqi border. The Iraqi minister added that it emerged from talks held in Ankara that a common view existed between the two countries on the solution of problems between Turkey and Iraq. The visiting minister said that his government desired the promotion of economic relations with Turkey.

In his statement, Karahan said that talks with the minister were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Karahan added that problems between the two countries were extensively discussed during the meeting of the two delegations. The state minister said that the border incident in which 10 Turkish citizens were killed in the Cukurca quarter of Hakkari was discussed in detail. Karahan said that an agreement was reached for further contacts in a bid to take necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Pointing out that preparations will be stepped up for the early meeting of the Turkish-Iraqi joint economic committee for the promotion of economic relations between the two countries, Karahan said that an agreement was reached for work to start as soon as possible on thedelineation of the Turkish-Iraqi border.

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BELGIUM REPORTEDLY WITHDRAWS FROM NATO MANEUVERS IN TURKEY

NC141818 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 14 Sep (AFP)--Belgium has decided to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) "Anvil Express" maneuvers underway in Turkey "because that country is now a military dictatorship," an informed source said here today.

The source said that the Belgian Government's decision was announced yesterday to the NATO Council at a special session devoted to the situation created by the military coup in Turkey. The maneuvers are scheduled to continue until October 6.

The source said that the Belgian stand was announced at the second session yesterday of NATO ambassadors, who were also told that Brussels hoped that other NATO members would take the same position to avoid an embarrassing situation.

According to the source,the West German and British delegates argued that the exercises should be continued so that NATO solidarity would not be harmed. The Norwegian and Danish ambassadors also expressed doubts about continuing the maneuvers, the source added, but finally accepted the West German argument.

Diplomatic circles here described the Belgian decision as "disastrous," especially after Brussels refused to participate in major military maneuvers now underway in West Germany.

Belgium has also refused to deploy 48 cruise missiles as part of a plan adopted by NATO last December under which 572 of the weapons are to be installed in Europe between 1983 and 1987.

The United States, Britain, Italy and West Germany are participating in "Anvil Express." Belgium had been scheduled to send a paratroop battalion.

SCHMIDT CABLES BREZHNEV ON DISARMAMENT; TO VISIT U.S.

LD141240 Hamburg DPA in German 1135 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Hamburg/Frankfurt, 14 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sent another letter to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in which he comments on disarmament issues. This is reported by the SPD election campaign newspaper ZEITUNG AM SONNTAG. In the latest edition of the election paper, Schmidt also announced that he will visit the United States shortly after the Bundestag elections.

Nothing was said in Bonn about the contents of the new letter to Brezhnev. According to an SPD election campaign paper interview with Schmidt he said that the letter to Brezhnev--a letter replying to the Soviet party leader--was primarily intended "to take us a bit further on the question of disarmament, which is vital for us all."

The federal chancellor said that in the course of his visit to New York he would receive an award from the humanitarian organization "Society of Men" on 19 or 20 November. He said that he would doubtless have an opportunity "to see either the reelected or the newly elected American president." The chancellor underlined that in further talks with the U.S. President he naturally wanted to help to continue and deepen the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. "Only then will we progress on questions of arms limitation, arms control and disarmament."

GENSCHER, GROMYKO EXCHANGE GREETINGS MESSAGES

LD121524 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 12 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his Soviet counterpart Gromyko today recalled the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow 25 years ago. In greetings messages the two ministers also underlined the signing of the German-Soviet treaty of 12 August 1970 as an event of outstanding importance for the further development of relations. According to Genscher the Federal Government's wish is to be able to continue along the path embarked upon in a world characterized by the liquidation of conflicts, the consolidation of international security on the basis of equality and parity, and the development of constructive cooperation. Gromyko voiced the hope that German-Soviet relations would continue to develop and deepen fruitfully on the basis of the existing treaties for the good of the peoples of both states and in the interest of the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON MILITARY TAKEOVER IN TURKEY

LD121739 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said at an election campaign meeting in Karlsruhe that he hopes a normal situation will soon be restored in Turkey. The principle of non-interference also applies to Turkey. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher, FDP, said that the West should be able to expect that Turkey will live up to its alliance commitments. This includes not only the military sector but also the concept of respect for democratic values.

Schmidt Promise of Continued Aid

LD131212 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Braunschweig, 13 Sep (DPA)--According to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Republic will continue to give aid to Turkey, since it is a question--as in Poland--of helping the people, not the government. Speaking at the SPD election rally in Braunschweig today at which, according to police estimates, about 8,000 people were present, Schmidt said he hoped the Turkish authorities would ensure a return to democracy as soon as possible.

Genscher Remarks

LD141030 Hamburg DPA in German 0931 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Sep (DPA)--Speaking on Hesse Radio today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the question of further economic and financial aid to Turkey following the military coup would be discussed with the allies and partners in the EC and NATO. Genscher expressly warned against hasty steps which could have the effect of making what had been achieved so far go up in a puff of smoke.

Nobody could make a final judgment yet about the aims of the changes undertaken by the military, "but we as allies expect those who now hold power to restore democratic conditions as soon as possible," the foreign minister noted. He also said that he then expected the democratic politicians to show determination "to demonstrate convincingly the ability of a democratic Turkey to act."

Finance Minister on Economic Help

DW150748 Bonn ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt from reporter Reinhardt interview with Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer in the feature "Report From Bonn"--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Matthoefer] International efforts have produced a guarantee for a $3 billion [Turkish] balance of payments deficit. We Germans have taken over somewhat less than one-tenth of this. Of this DM560 million, everything with the exception of DM130 million was paid this spring. We wanted to help in the spring so as to aid agricultural fieldwork and get industry going a bit in order to fight unemployment. We still need to pay DM130 million in project assistance. It will be paid along with the completion of a major project, a powerplant.

We have time to consider whether payments will continue, but we have never disrupted projects in comparable cases. We always complete projects; we never let ruins stand there. We have never done that when it comes to development help and we will probably not do it this time either.

As institutional matters stand in Turkey, the democratic politicians and the military together must find a solution for the enormously difficult problems of that country. I was very shocked when I heared over the radio that democratic politicians had been arrested, particularly Mr Ecevit, the prime minister and leader of the Republican People's Party. I consider that a very grave sign, and I just hope that this will be reversed as quickly as possible.

FRG TO PROVIDE ZAIRE WITH DM65 MILLION IN AID

LD122102 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--The Federal Government is providing the African Republic of Zaire this year with DM65 million in development aid and DM20 million as part of technical cooperation. At the end of a meeting of several days of the German-Zaire commission in Bonn, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said Friday that agreement had been reached concerning several concrete projects in the inland shipping, coffee plantation, road building, timber and communications sectors, as well as for a development bank.

On the sideline of the commission's meeting, Zaire's Foreign Minister Inonga Lokonga Lowe had talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Development Minister Rainer Offergeld and Secretary of State Dieter von Wuerzen of the Economics Ministry.

STRAUSS ATTACKS SCHIMDT IN DORTMUND SPEECH

LD141717 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dortmund, 14 Sep--The CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, Franz Josef Strauss, has given a pledge for peace in freedom in the event of a CDU/CSU election victory on 5 October. At a key CDU/CSU election rally before 18,000 people in the packed Westfalenhalle in Dortmund this afternoon, Strauss proclaimed: "We guarantee you this peace in freedom!"

Strauss accused SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of playing on the people's fears and with their most sacred passions when he claimed that the CDU/CSU is incapable of peace. "We speak the language of peace and we can pursue a policy of peace!"

Strauss, who for 5 minutes was prevented from beginning his speech by the applause and chants of his supporters, again strongly attacked the "popular front" of what he called an association of communists and leftwing radical Social Democrats. He said that Schmidt also "does not cut a good figure with his hypocritical statements" among the slogans which claim that freedom and democracy must be defended against the CDU/CSU.

Schmidt is only the "senior manager" of the leading Marxist group of Wehner, Bahr and Brandt. It is his job to conceal the true aims of the Social Democrats from the people with his behavior and his "theatrical tricks." Typical of the morality of the popular front, which is operating in Moscow's interests, is its statement that Strauss can not be defeated in the elections and that therefore he has to be beaten in the streets. To the jubilation of his supporters Strauss said: "I can only shout to Herr Schmidt: Tell me who supports you, and I'll tell you what sort of person you are."

Strauss emphatically supported the Catholic bishops, whose pastoral letter intended to be read [from the pulpits next Sunday] just a few weeks before the general election has prompted massive criticism from the SPD. What is allowed to all associations and organization in the state also must be allowed to the church.

CDU'S SPAETH SUPPORTS 1937 BORDERS IN BERLIN SPEECH

LD142010 Hambrug DPA in German 1346 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 Sep (DPA)--Baden-Wuerttemberg Minister-President Lothar Spaeth today supported in Berlin the opinion of exiles' organizations that Germany "continues to exist as a legal concept" within the 1937 borders.

At a rally to mark the "day of the homeland" held under the slogan "policy for the whole of Germany," the CDU politician appealed to the Federal Government to return to a "cleverer, tougher and more decisive German policy." Otherwise, he said, it is possible to foresee the time when German policy would be understood to mean "only looking after the interests of the Federal Republic."

Spaeth said that the annoying feature of the division of Germany was the "violation of the right to self-determination." If the Germans in the GDR decided, "Freely and without pressure," to live in a state such as the GDR, one would have to accept it, even if this led in the long run to there being two states.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA ARRIVES IN PARIS 14 SEP

NC141134 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Sep (AFP)--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 77, arrived here today from Tunis on a private visit during which he is to have dental treatment. He was welcomed at the airport by French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet and a military band that played the Tunisian and French national anthems. The length of Mr. Bourguiba's stay has not been announced. Mr. Bourguiba, who appears to be in good physical shape, visited Geneva for dental treatment in May.

BARRE DESCRIBES NEW ECONOMIC, SOCIAL MEASURES

LD150831 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Sep 80 p 29

[Text] Speaking on the French television Channel 1 current affairs program on Wednesday, 3 September, Barre explained the economic and social measures announced a few hours earlier after the cabinet meeting, stating in particular:

"As the French people return to work after the holiday this year they are feeling anxious and rather apprehensive about the future. That is understandable.... It was therefore necessary to make the French people realize that the government is aware of their difficulties, is taking them into account and will do what is necessary to forestall or minimize these problems.

"The second reason for our action is that we are entering a period in which there will certainly be a great deal of political agitation and in which, amid the chaos which will arise, people are going to wonder what is happening. It therefore seemed necessary to define a line which is clear and firm so that the French people know what policy the government is following. This has led me to put forward a number of general aims and measures which will guide us in the next few months.

"I would like to point out, before we go any further, that the upward trend in prices is not simply due to the effects of higher oil prices. We are following a policy of adjusting pub'ic service charges because it is necessary to do so. We have increased agricultural prices in the European framework, but that was in keeping with our wishes. It is not, as some people say, price freedom which is behind these price increases. The price increases reflect a general situation which must be brought under control. However, there are many reasons to think that price increases will slow down in the next few months, and I hope that the figures will improve shortly."

With regard to economic activity, Mr Barre stated:

"The depressive effects of the oil blow can be expected to emerge in the next few months, and that is the reason for the government's second objective: to introduce measures to promote consumption and investment which will prevent a recession in France and enable us to maintain a high enough rate of economic activity to prevent a deterioration in the employment situation. We are going through a bad patch, but we have every basis for overcoming these problems, and I can tell you that France is bet er prepared to face the second oil blow than it was to face the first."

[Apparent line drop] of the franc, the premier pointed out: "There are a number of reasons why the government has taken our currency's stability as the cornerstone of its policy, and I would like to recall them. The first, which everybody understands, is that a stable currency is a powerful tool in moderating inflation. The second reason is that a stable and strong currency means that we can avoid any serious increase in our oil bill. The third reason, to which not enough attention is given, is that our currency's stability is essential for our farmers and for French agriculture's position in the Common Market.

"It is not a question of adapting the franc to the behavior of enterprises; instead, enterprises must adapt their behavior to the franc's stability. Indeed, they must keep their production costs down and be competitive. Furthermore they must avoid or eliminate anything which hinders this competitiveness. I draw attention to the need to keep production costs down and especially to keep wages down. We are successfully safeguarding purchasing power, and this is not the time to break loose in this sphere. I can assure you that, as far as government policy is concerned, there will be no modifications in the credit policy, no modifications in the budget policy, in other words we will ensure that budget implementation is as close as possible to the provisions made, and I will use all the means at our disposal to defend the franc. I hope that this is quite clear to people who have certain hopes. I fear that their hopes will not be fulfilled."

Questioned on his social policy, Mr Barre replied:

"The government has always hoped to include social progress in the economic and financial recovery. Of course, it is not possible to do anything remarkable in the difficult periods we have experienced and will experience, but it is possible to note constant progress." The premier mentioned the third national pact for youth employment, the length of the workweek ("I hope that these negotiations will be successful in a balanced way that will constitute progress for the economy and for the workers"), parttime employment, professional training, low wages, and manual laborers' wages.

In conclusion, and in reply to the question whether the government could prevent its action being hampered by the political chaos of the coming months, Mr Barre stated: "Why should the government allow itself to be thrown off course by agitation which will last a few months or allow itself to be forced into concessions or compromises which would be a departure from the line it has laid down? That is why I put a number of general aims to the cabinet meeting, in order to make things clear, to show people where the government is going and what its policy is, and to demonstrate that it will hold fast to this line."

MARCHAIS COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION, SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

LD131500 [Editorial Report] Paris Domestic Service in French at 1100 GMT on 13 September begins to carry live from the L'HUMANITE outdoor rally in Paris an interview with French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais by Paris radio correspondents Patrice Duhamel and Jacques Hebert.

Marchais begins by stating that he does not anticipate announcing now his candidacy for president, adding that his main concern now is not the elections but the workers' struggle against the consequences of the government's disastrous policies, as reflected by 1.5 million unemployed, a miserable minimum guaranteed income, growing inflation and general working conditions. Marchais remarks that government policies and not the Communist Party are fomenting social unrest.

Marchais is asked about trade union freedoms in Poland, to which he replies: "You say that there is no freedom in Poland, that there is no democracy because there is only one trade union. Well, I draw your attention to the fact that there is only one trade union congress in the FRG or Great Britain. And if you do not say that yourself, at least this is the term used by radio television and the press. I say one cannot limit the problem of democracy to the existence of only one trade union congress. We ourselves are in favor of political pluralism, but as regards the trade unions we believe that the workers' interests lie in unity, trade union unity. Consequently, we support this thesis. This being said, it indeed now seems that in Poland the trade union organization did not accomplish its mission, that is, it did not adequately represent and defend the interests of workers there when they were threatened."

He is next asked if he considers "the Eastern countries' balance sheet on the whole still positive"?

Marchais answers in the affirmative: "The overall balance sheet of the socialist countries is a positive one. We do not bring it down to one single point, as there is a tendency to do here. We take it as a whole. We consider economic development, how economic development is accompanied by social progress and cultural development. We consider democratic development. We consider the socialist countries' share in the struggle for peace and disarmament and if we look at this cluster of issues globally, and if we take into consideration the socialist countries' starting point, then we consider the balance sheet a generally positive one.

"I draw your attention to the fact that everybody is saying: Well done in Turkey; at last there has been a military coup which will make possible the solution of all problems. Just between us, what would you say if instead of a democratic replacement of the first secretary of the Polish party, of the head of the Polish state, we had witnessed a military coup, [words indistinct]. This morning I heard a eulogy on the advantages of a coup d'etat which brought to power in Turkey a general who put politicians who were managing the country's affairs--who in fact are no friends of mine--into prison and banned a number of parties. And everybody explains that all this happened at the moment of NATO maneuvers, at a moment when there was an American admiral present and that [words indistinct] was the first to announce the coup.

"Everybody finds this acceptable, while on the contrary, in Poland, to go back to Poland, what happened was that, I repeat, there are real problems resulting first of all from the development of socialism, problems posed by the consequences of economic crisis in the capitalist countries due to inflation. The arms race hinders the development of the socialist countries and there have also been errors in the management of affairs, in the behavior of the party and in the behavior of the trade unions."

In a last question, Marchais is asked if he would condemn Soviet intervention in Poland, as he condemned Soviet intervention in Prague 12 years ago. He answers by saying that "so far, and it cannot be otherwise, it has been the Poles themselves who have been tackling and solving the problems they are facing in their own country and (?it shall not be otherwise). It is up to the Poles to advance in this direction and, moreover, just now, when inaugurating the international city, [as heard] I was recalling that the Polish Government, the Polish party and the Polish people enjoy our solidarity. We hope that they themselves solve the problems facing them."

Marchais then talks at length on his recently published book, "The Hope Today." The interview ends at 1122 GMT.

PS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON POLISH, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD121615 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Jean-Francois Doumic and Alexis Liebaert interview with Lionel Jospin, PS national secretary for foreign affairs: "PCF Dodges Issue of Political Power in Paris and in Poland"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: French Socialists and Communists welcome the agreement reached in Poland. Does that mean you view events in Gdansk in the same way?

Lionel Jospin: On his return from Bulgaria, Georges Marchais welcomed the agreement which has just been signed. As a Socialist, I welcome it, too. However, to find out whether the Communists and Socialists analyze these events in the same way it is necessary to see whether we welcome the agreement for the same reasons. Judging from statements by PCF leaders and L'HUMANITE's analyses so far, I am not at all convinced that we do.

LE MATIN: Please explain your analysis.

Lionel Jospin: The events in Poland constitute the first mass movement formulating general economic and political objectives in a people's democracy since the postwar period which has not been crushed by repressive forces but which has instead reached a compromise agreement. On the basis of an economic conflict similar to others which have already occurred in Poland in recent years, a whole series of economic, cultural and political demands has been put forward. The PCF, however, gives the impression that it is trying to avoid the political dimension of this conflict. In any case that is what emerges from statements by [PCF Politburo members] Maxime Gremetz and Charles Fiterman and by [CGT leader] Georges Seguy. Although Georges Marchais now welcomes the agreement, he too is trying to gloss over its political aspect. He maintains that the central issue is that of a "new economic policy." However, the central issue raised by this conflict is: Can the Eastern bloc countries evolve and attain real democracy? Do the workers in those countries have the right to be directly involved in "politics"?

LE MATIN: What is your answer to that question?

Lionel Jospin: The answer has merely been outlined: Will the promises be kept? Will censorship be lifted? What role will the new trade union, accepted by the government, play? What means of expression will it have? In any case I note that the Polish Government has gone further than Georges Seguy, who merely hoped for development of the existing official trade union in Poland and rejected the idea of another trade union. There is also another question: Is the agreement limited to the coast? Is the dissidents' release temporary or will they have guarantees for the future?

LE MATIN: Everybody was wondering about a possible Soviet intervention. Do you think there is a threshold above which it would become inevitable?

Lionel Jospin: It is very difficult to define such a threshold since it depends on how the Soviet Union views the risks associated with an intervention: the risk of resistance by the Polish masses, the risk of contagion and the risk of international tension. In any case it is worth pointing out that in 1956 the Soviets did not tolerate the establishment in Hungary of bodies representing another force. Similarly, in 1968 they did not accept the birth of a new communist party in Czechoslovakia or the emergence of other political groups, notably democratic socialists.

LE MATIN: Does this analysis lead to the prediction of an intervention in Poland in the near future?

Lionel Jospin: No, because it must be remembered that, before intervening, the Soviets have always had to find forces within the country providing them with backing and justification. Two factors might protect the Poles: the people's determination and the sense of compromise shown by the strikers and by Gierek's team. As long as they settle their problems themselves, Moscow will find it difficult to find a pretext for an intervention.

LE MATIN: You said recently that movements such as the one which Poland has witnessed are very dangerous for the Soviet regime in the long term....

Lionel Jospin: There can be no doubt that this type of movement seems extremely "subversive" to the Soviets because they are being contradicted by the working class itself. In addition, the problems raised in Gdansk exist in the USSR. That is why we can consider that the Polish workers have won a victory and have taken a step forward, but along a difficult path. The economic problems which were facing Poland have been aggravated by the strike even though the strike might produce the means of solving them. To overcome this situation, it is necessary to introduce far-reaching structural reforms, for which, moreover, the draft agreement makes provision--an agreement which even outlines a new distribution of the national income. In any case we regard the Polish workers' demands as just, and they could make developments possible which, to some extent, are vital to guaranteeing peace in Europe.

LE MATIN: You have called Michel Rocard into line because of his statements in which he defined the stance of a possible socialist president of the republic if faced with a Soviet intervention in Poland.

Lionel Jospin: I certainly did not call him into line. It is neither my nature nor my job to do so. As PS foreign affairs chief, I merely explained our view. Michel Rocard went into great detail about the hypothesis of the Baltic strike movement being crushed (since he was envisaging refugees being picked up by the French Navy) and that was not helpful to the Polish workers. I therefore simply said so.

LE MATIN: Christian Bonnet has also criticized Michel Rocard....

Lionel Jospin: Michel Rocard and I have two things in common which distinguish us from Christian Bonnet: We can both make mistakes but we support the Polish workers, to whose fate Mr Bonnet is as indifferent as he is to that of the French workers. In addition, I do not know whether we are both statesmen, but if having a sense of state means having a sense of honor, neither Michel Rocard nor I has ever stated things on his honor which proved untrue, unlike Christian Bonnet in the Broglie-Poniatowski affair.

LE MATIN: So, those statements had noting to do with the internal campaign on appointing the PS candidate [for the 1981 president election]?

Lionel Jospin: In my view, no. However, that clearly does not seem to be the case with everybody. If everybody is cautious in his statements, there will be no problem.

LE MATIN: When you see the Communists' attitude and the results of the latest IFOP-LE POINT opinion poll, do you believe it is still possible for the left to win in 1981?

Lionel Jospin: Georges Marchais says to us: "Struggles, struggles," but the French workers, like the Polish workers, know that those struggles have little chance of succeeding if there is no political outlet. The PCF leaders place themselves in an untenably inconsistent position when they say: Negotiations are going on in Gdansk but not in Paris. If the government does not negotiate how can struggles be won without changing the government? In short, the PCF leaders are trying to dodge the issue of political power here as in Poland.

As for the opinion poll, I always find it difficult to believe that the more difficult the situation becomes on the economic plane the more satisfied the French people are with the government, and I fail to see what cataclysm could have produced what Giscard has failed to achieve in his 7-year reign: reducing the left's share of the votes to considerably less than 50 percent.

LE MATIN: Do you think that the fact that the PS candidate has not yet been chosen is affecting the opinion poll results?

Lionel Jospin: I don't know. However, that is a question which we must answer. That is what we are planning to do, at the appropriate time.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON TURKISH COUP

LD121821 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A coup d'etat has taken place in Turkey. The following is the first reaction of the Italian Government:

A statement by the Foreign Ministry expresses concern about the Turkish events in view of Turkey's importance within NATO and the political equilibrium in the eastern Mediterranean. After expressing the hope that the military authorities will abide by their assertions about the temporary character of the situation, the Foreign Ministry statement extends to the Turkish people Italy's friendly solidarity, coupled with the request for a most rigorous respect for human rights.

COSSIGA DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU122047 Rome ANSA in English 1918 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Bari, 12 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga today inaugurated the Bari Levant trade fair with a wide-ranging exposition of the current Italian economic situation.

The premier said that devaluation of the lira, which has been called for by many Italian industrialists, "cannot be considered a valid remedy to (Italy's) foreign debts nor the loss of Italian products' competivity in world markets.

"Defense of the currency has been a constant concern of the government.

"We wanted and want to avoid adding to the already too high inflation rate another stimulus to more expensive imports that would necessarity result from a devaluation".

Cossiga also dealt with the problem of Italy's underdeveloped south and said that a solution can be reached through a joint commitment of the state and regions.

The premier underscored the need not only for new incentives for the south but also that these incentives be efficiently and speedily of benefit to management.

In this respect, Cossiga said the government pledges to draft "good, clear, simple, functional laws... but it will be up to everyone to act coherently with the objectives that have been set."

With respect to the executive's program, Cossiga described it as "severe" and added that its application requires "confrontation and consensus" both by the government's backers and the opposition and voiced the hope that common objectives be found because a society "which stands only thanks to contrasting visions of its future, has slim possibilities for achieving well-being and civic development".

Cossiga then broadened his analysis of relations between the political parties, echoing the position of Aldo Moro, the former Christian Democrat premier assassinated by the Red Brigades two years ago, who had been a proponent of cooperation and dialogue with the Communist Party.

"If we truly want to renew our republic we must remember Moro. The individuality of the political parties could thereby express itself in a design which can enact unity of objectives and the hopes of our people, within the framework of the dialectic of pluralist societies".

Cossiga then spoke of the thorny issue of the crisis in the auto industry and said that it is necessary that Italian products become once again competitive on the international market, adapting to the technological and structural evolution of the rest of the world and at the same time restoring balance to the relationship between productivity and labor costs.

Referring to the medium-term economic plan still at the drafting stage, Cossiga said that the government intends to use it "to cope with the problems of the Italian economy's structure, which on the one hand are at the origin of inflation and on the other delay employment growth" .

The government considers that the first draft of the program corresponds to the requests made by the various social forces but Cossiga added that it is willing to accept "any suggestion likely to concretely achieve its objectives".

The premier also spoke of the international situation and in particular of Italy's relations with Middle Eastern nations and the strategic arms limitation negotiations.

BERLINGUER GREETS PZPR'S KANIA ON ELECTION

LD101539 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Rome--PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer has sent the following telegram to new Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) first secretary Stanislaw Kania:

"Please accept the PCI's and my own personal congratulations on your election as PZPR Central Committee first secretary. Italian Communists sincerely hope that Poland will, partly through the PZPR's renewed commitment, positively overcome the difficult situation that it is experiencing and that it will develop its socialist gains through an expansion of its democratic life."

COSSIGA HOSTS DINNER FOR IRAQ'S 'IZZAT IBRAHIM

LD122240 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq, who is in Rome with some ministers of the Iraqi Government, has been received by President Pertini. Foreign Minister Colombo attended the audience.

Prime Minister Cossiga gave a dinner in honor of the guests this evening. In his toast Cossiga dealt at length with the problem of the Middle East. After reiterating the stance adopted by the Nine in favoring the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and especially of the right to self-determination, Cossiga added: "Two great peoples, the people of Israel and the Palestinian people, will eventually have to find a way of living together in trust."

ITALY, OAPEC TO SPONSOR COOPERATION SEMINAR

AU120853 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 12 Sep (ANSA)--The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Italian Government will be sponsoring a seminar in Rome next month on "development cooperation between OAPEC, Italy and southern Europe".

The Italian state-run Natural Fuels Corporation (ENI) is organizing the event, which will be attended by OAPEC members states (Bahrain, SaudiArabia, Syria, Algeria, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya and the United Arab Emirates) and the following south European countries--Spain, Portugal, France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Malta, Albania, Cyprus, Tunisia and Morocco are expected to send delegates to the seminar in a non-official capacity.

DANISH DEFENSE MINISTER ON SECRETARY BROWN'S LETTERS

LD120903 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Sep 80 (part 1) p 1

[Excerpt] The parties involved in the defense agreement will, when negotiations on a new defense agreement begin in mid-September, be briefed on U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's two letters to Defense Minister Poul Sogaard.

Poul Sogaard told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that the views on Danish defenses that the U.S. defense secretary has expressed will form a natural part of the discussions on a new defense plan to take place soon:

[Question] Will the parties get to see the letters?

[Answer] I have not decided yet, but since they are letters addressed to me personally, with all the intimacy that entails, I think that it first and foremost should be the American defense secretary who should decide whether the contents should be made public. But I do not know whether this will change.

FOREIGN MINISTER OLESEN DISCUSSES DANISH DEFENSE POSTURE

LD120819 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Sep 80 (part 1) p 2

[Text] The term "Denmarkization" has so far been used to express anything but praise in connection with Danish foreign policy. But Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, Social Democratic Party deputy chairman, had adopted the concept and wants to use it positively as an expression of Danish efforts to influence developments in the direction of detente, stopping the arms race and expanding cooperation with the Third World.

In a speech at the Social Democratic congress in the Falkoner Center Kjeld Olesen said that it was the world's greatest and most appalling paradox that, while new, more sophisticated arms systems are always being developed and money channeled without any difficulty into the arms industry, people are dying of hunger or are kept in the deepest poverty. "We can point to these disparities again and again," he said, "but is this not a somewhat resigned approach, which has the foreign press talk of the term 'Denmarkization,' meaning a nation which wants to enjoy but not to contribute to a defense force?"

However, Kjeld Olesen continued: "If Denmarkization becomes an accepted international term, I will not complain--on the contrary." (applause) "Denmarkization is in practice to live up to the ideas contained in the Willy Brandt report and admit our obligations to the Third World. Denmarkization is to contribute to attempts to halt the terrible development of nuclear arms in both East and West. Denmarkization is to actively work to ensure that the coming conference in Madrid on security and cooperation in Europe achieves results. The brutal invasion of Afghanistan must not be forgotten, but it must not be used to hinder the extremely important dialogue between East and West. Denmarkization also means that if we are to move toward detente and disarmament in our part of the world we must achieve a balance as far as conventional arms are concerned. Denmarkization means last but not least that we want to see results. For this reason the way in which we proceed is not unimportant. It is extremely important that there continue to be broad support for Danish security and defense policy."

Kjeld Olesen's speech was received with satisfaction by a number of speakers, who with regard to the defense policy negotiations stressed the need for a zero solution for Danish defense.

DENKTAS SENDS SECOND MESSAGE TO GENERAL EVREN

TA121727 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] President Denktas has sent two messages to General Evren following the military takeover in Turkey. In his first message, Mr Denktas described the decision of the armed forces as historic and reaffirmed the loyalty of the Turkish Cypriot community to the Turkish motherland. In the second message, which was sent after General Evren's broadcast to the nation, Mr Denktas said he had heard the broadcast with excitement and full approval. He expressed the belief that the armed forces would stamp out violence in Turkey.

The prime minister, Mr Cagatay, also sent a message to General Evren describing the armed forces as the defenders of Kemal Ataturk's principles and the guarantors of the existence and integrity of the Turkish nation.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS DISCUSS TAKEOVER IN TURKEY

TA121726 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the federated state held an extraordinary meeting this morning under the prime minister, Mr Cagatay, to discuss the latest developments in Turkey. The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, in a statement after the meeting, said the council had agreed on measures to be taken in connection with the situation.

AKEL REITERATES CRITICISM OF KIPRIANOU'S POLICIES

NC140835 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Report on series of speeches by Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, leader of the Cyprus AKEL party, in Limassol, Larnaca and Nicosia on 9, 10 and 11 September]

[Text] Cyprus will face an unemployment problem during the coming year, the leader of the Cyprus communist AKEL party, Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, said in a speech at which he outlined the party's stance towards the Kiprianou government.

"We totally disagree with the government's economic policy which aims at curbing the development growth, because it leads towards economic crisis", the AKEL leader said and blamed the Kiprianou government for its economic policies no less than for its approach to the national problem.

However, President Kiprianou, in a written statement issued through the public information office, said he does not intend for the time being to reply to anything that tends to aggravate still more the situation especially in view of the forthcoming resumption of the intercommunal talks. At the same time the president said that he was determined to continue his work with a sense of responsibility.

The Akel leader, in speeches at Limassol, Larnaca and Nicosia [on 9, 10 and 11 September] resumed his attack against the reshuffled government and called on President Kiprianou to resign.

"The Council of Ministers is now much worse than the previous one", Mr Papaioannou said, and claimed that the president had ceased to enjoy the confidence of the great majority of the people. "If he does not believe it let him resort to the people's mandate. Besides, theforthcoming general elections will prove it beyond doubt", he said.

Papaioannou insisted that President Kiprianou accepts only in words the Makarios-Denktas guidelines and accused him of failing to live up to the pledges for a purge.

Turning to the government's policies towards the economy and inflation he said:

"The future of the Cyprus economy is not bright. There are serious indications that during the coming year there will be an unemployment problem. The exploiters may well seek unemployment for their own profiteering purposes. To be sure, big capital will try to attack the acquired rights of the working people".

"We totally disagree with the government economic policy aimed at curbing the development growth rate. This policy contributes to economic crisis. We are a developing country and curbing development growth cannot but affect the whole Cypriot economy. There is room for development in industry, and agriculture", he said.

Mr Papaioannou urged wider state intervention, total acquisition of the oil refinery which would, he said, ease the repercussions from petrol price hikes and benefit the public, and total ownership of the fertilisers factory under construction.

He also attacked government policy towards tourism which allows it to be exploited for easy profit at the expense of the country's good name.

The AKEL leader also referred to the deficit in the trade and balance of payments and said that the policy of austerity about which the president spoke applied only to the poorer classes "who of necessity observe it because their incomes are so low that they cannot do otherwise".

DEFINITE SPLIT CLAIMED IN RULING PARTY LEADERSHIP

NC150822 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The countdown for a change in the domestic political situation actually begins today with the return from Athens of Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, DIKO [Democratic Front Party] deputy chairman and president of the House of Representatives. Mikhaililidhis has already passed the word and will now put the president of the republic and DIKO chairman directly on the spot. Either he (Kiprianou) leaves the party or he himself (MIKHAILIDHIS) will withdraw together with his deputies and other leading members.

This has been disclosed by Mikhailidhis' close contacts who added: Things will definitely clear up in the next few days when domestic developments in general will also be speeded up.

The same circles also added that Mikhailidhis' withdrawal would cause fundamental change in the composition of the House of Representatives and thus create a new situation with obvious consequences.

It is believed that the president of the house controls at least 8 out of the 19 deputies. Given the fact that the 4 PEK [Pan-Agrarian Union of Cyprus] deputies and Mr Vakis will definitely withdraw, this means that only 5-6 deputies will be left in the house as a Kiprianou group. At the same time, however, the DIKO deputy chairman also controls many district committees and leading members, a fact which means the definite dissolution of the party.

It is not yet known what Mikhailidhis would actually do later. However, if Kiprianou finally leaves the party, Mikhailidhis has the contacts for a wider cooperation between DIKO and other forces. Some consultations and soundings have already been held at various levels. However, the important thing is the fact that: A radical change in the composition of the house would possibly lead to early elections while it would also raise broader issues related to the president of the republic himself. Mr Mikhailidhis has already warned his close associates to prepare themselves, particularly in view of the cabinate reshuffle about which he had not been briefed nor had his views even been taken into consideration.

TURKEY REQUESTS POSTPONEMENT OF OFFICIAL MEETING

AT121835 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The meeting between the secretaries general of Greece and Turkey, Theodhoropoulos and Turkmen, which, as is well known, was scheduled to take place next Monday in Athens, has been postponed following a request by the Turkish side. Specifically, Ankara proposed that the two secretaries general meet in New York before the planned meeting of the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey. The Foreign Ministry immediately replied that it accepts the Turkish proposal; therefore, the meeting between the two secretaries general will be held in New York at the end of September. In this connection it has been announced that Mitsotakis will leave for New York on 25 September.

LEADERS, PRESS COMMENT ON TURKISH COUP

Mitsotakis Statement

AT131240 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Greece is following with undiminished interest the developments in Turkey which last Wednesday [as heard] ended in the armed forces intervention. The Greek people and the Greek Government regret these developments and hope that the military leadership will lead this neighboring country to the restoration and strengthening of democratic institutions as soon as possible.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Mitsotakis made a relevant statement at noon, noting the following:

Greece, as an immediately neighboring country, has followed with undiminished interest the developments of the last few months in neighboring Turkey which ended in yesterday's intervention by the armed forces. The Greek people and the Greek Government regret these developments and hope that the military leadership will lead this neighboring country, as soon as possible, to the restoration and strengthening of democratic institutions for the progress and prosperity of the Turkish people and that human rights, which constitute the common credo of free democratic societies, will be respected.

We have noted with special attention, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mitsotakis continued, the assurance of General Evren that the Turkish military leadership intends to return power to the people as soon as possible. With the same attention we have noted the Turkish military leadership's intention to respect its international obligations and seek the peaceful settlement of international differences.

The Greek Government, Mitsotakis concluded, has already positively responded to the wish which the Turkish side has expressed for the continuation of the Greek-Turkish dialogue. We hope that the new Turkish leadership will constructively confront the development of relations between our two countries on the basis of Ataturk's principles.

Papandreou 'Sorrow'

AT131248 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Contrary to the government, which has been cautious in expressing criticism of the situation in Turkey, the parties of the opposition have disapproved of the coup and have blamed the United States and NATO for it.

A. Papandreou has made the following statements:

"I express my profound sorrow at the developments in Turkey which are depriving the Turkish people of the limited freedoms they enjoyed under the government of Demirel. For a long time Turkey has been convulsed by social and political clashes while it has been simultaneously confronting strong movements for autonomy. We are certain that the imposition of a military dictatorship will not only not solve the explosive problems of Turkish society but, on the contrary, will lead to a social explosion of immense dimensions. Of course it is not accidental that the military coup occurred during the NATO exercises in Turkey, especially during the presence of the commander of NATO's southeastern wing, William Sharp. On the contrary, it is clear that the coup is a NATO coup and aims at the quickest implementation of NATO plans in the areas of the Middle East, eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus and the Aegean. We are sure that our country's armed forces, with the unanimous support of the entire Hellenic people, will preserve our country's territorial integrity from wherever threats may come."

KKE-Exterior Reaction

AT131258 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Because of the military coup in Turkey the KKE-Exterior Central Committee press office yesterday published the following statement:

"Early this morning the leadership of the Turkish Armed Forces abolished the government, arrested political leaders and ended all vestiges of parliamentary order in our neighboring country. The coup of Ankara's militarists has completed the logic which the Turkish Government of the right itself had established through the imposition of martial law in many provinces, the status of special measures and merciless persecution of democratic forces.

"The fact that NATO circles in Brussels officially stated 1 day before the coup that they base all their hopes concerning Turkey on a decisive intervention by the military leadership as well as the fact that the announcement of the coup was made in Washington confirm the substantive role of the United States and NATO in the intervention of the Turkish militarists.

"Turkey's military leadership has used NATO weapons first and principally against progressive forces, against the workers' class and against Turkey's other working people. The KKE-Exterior expresses its militant solidarity with the heroic fighters of the Turkish Communist Party, other progressive forces and all Turkish democrats, who, under even tougher conditions, are continuing the struggle against militarism and fanaticism for democracy, independence and social progress.

"It is obvious that the imperialists plan to use the Turkish military regime in order to facilitate the imposition of Atlantic settlements regarding problems of the southeastern wing of NATO and Greek-Turkish differences.

"The Greek Government does not have the right to ignore the dangers which are being created by these new developments. We ask it to immediately sever negotiations on NATO and the bases and to condemn the military coup in Turkey as the antidictatorial feelings of the Greek people dictate."

KKE-Interior Statement

AT131330 Athens I AVYI in Greek 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The KKE-Interior press office has published the following statement:

"The KKE-Interior expresses its solidarity with the workers class, the working people of Turkey and all progressive forces which since yesterday have been confronting an undisguised army intervention in political life that has abolished all democratic freedoms. Once again it is confirmed that Turkey's ruling class and the foreign imperialists who support it did not hesitate to resort to armed violence and militarist power in order to perpetuate their sovereignty when it was being shaken by the people's resistance.

"The unaccountable murderous activity of fascist gangs opened the road to the militarist coup. The true instigators, however, are again U.S. imperialism and NATO. Complete proof is perhaps this 'coincidence': At the time when the armed forces were assuming power in Ankara, large NATO military exercises were being held in eastern Thrace--thus, because of the state of affairs there, constituting the Atlantic organization's blessing for the abolition of the Turkish people's constitutional freedoms.

"Currently it is more obvious than at any other time that the solutions to existing problems between our two countries and to the Cyprus problem are to be found in the defeat of the policy of Atlanticism and of the attachment of the United States which brought to Greece the April dictatorship and led to the treason of Cyprus and to the Turkish invasion of the island and now to the militarist dictatorship in Turkey.

"In view of the disturbing developments in our neighboring country it is necessary to have national and democratic vigilance, equanimity and steadfast promotion of a national policy that will finally rid us of a return to NATO and the presence of foreign bases on our soil, will guarantee our national integrity and independence, and will render our country democratic and peaceful distinction."

MESIMVRINI: Coup Inevitable

AT121414 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 12 Sep 80 p 1

[From the "Positions" Column]

[Text] Only those people who are naive or who deliberately close their eyes could not see where the orgy of violence in conjunction with the economic and social misery in Turkey's chronically sick "democracy" would end with mathematical precision: to its final and formal overthrow. Only the imprudent optimism of certain Western governments (together with the easily understood care of the Eastern countries) insisted on funneling in a gold mine of unrepayable loans in order to "buttress" the rotten structure of the regime and its adventurist foreign policy.

Our country, which has suffered so much from its neighboring country, cannot feel joy at its plight. It worries! Once again, all seriousness and sense of the criticalness of the situation and all equanimity must be mustered so that our tranquillity may not be jeopardized by the unknown will of the Turkish coupists.

ESTIA Comment

AT121445 Athens ESTIA in Greek 12 Sep 80 p 2

[From the "World" column: "The Change in Turkey"]

[Text] Of course no one is surprised by today's military coup in Turkey and the sweeping aside of Demirel's government by the army because, on the one hand, the oppressive presence of this country's armed forces on the political backdrop was always clear; on the other, bloodshed has increased so much recently that it has presented the picture of a civil war from one end of the country to the other. After all, the warning of the chief of the Turkish Armed Forces, General Evren, that "the army could immediately put an end to the anomaly" had been dangling for weeks. Nobody knows whether or not an end will now be put to the internal disturbances since the various social and political cancers of what is accurately described as "the great sick man" are constantly spreading. What is rather certain is that Turkey will not be able in the foreseeable future to enter onto the stage of true democracy since it has never, in fact, inaugurated it.

We in Greece are seriously interested in the new turn of Turkish events for reasons that are easily understood.

There are two main reasons: first, "bilateral differences" have been under negotiation for 5 years or more--with very bad results of course; secondly, the Cyprus issue, which is just entering a new stage, will possibly stagnate or dangerously deteriorate. Although it is the urgent duty of the Greek Government to see and assess in good time all these things and their possible developments, nevertheless one awaits to see how the West's "democratic" conscience, which is so sensitive to our own political affairs, will feel the change in Turkey given the fact that the West's conscience was not much offended by the army's interventions in Turkey in 1960 and 1971. It is high time that Europe, at least, understands the true nature of its chosen and expensive Asian partner.

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT101422 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovakia's Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonsky, who has been in Athens since last night on a 5-day official visit, will meet Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis tomorrow morning. He will then have talks with responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry on issues that interest Greece and Czechoslovakia; the talks will continue in the evening. On Friday morning Jablonsky will visit Foreign Minister Mitsotakis.

Talks With Greek Counterpart

AT111311 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Today Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonsky, who is on an official visit to Athens, and Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis discussed bilateral issues--mainly economic--today. The two deputy ministers held a talk in the morning and then a conference was held with the participation of appropriate officials from the Foreign Ministry during which issues of interest to both Greece and Czechoslovakia were discussed. The conference will continue in the evening. At 1330 Rendis will host a luncheon in honor of Jablonsky.

Meeting With Mitsotakis

AT121350 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was visited this morning by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonsky. During the talk issues were examined which concern Greece and Czechoslovakia as well as international issues.

RALLIS MEETS CYPRIOT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT

AT121349 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] This morning President of the Cyprus House of Representatives Mikahilidhis had another talk with Prime Minister Rallis. During the talk a mutual briefing took place on the developments of and prospects for the Cyprus problem. This morning Mikhailidhis also visited Foreign Minister Mitsotakis with whom he discussed possible immediate developments in the Cyprus problem.

ROMANIAN-GREEK JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KARAMANLIS VISIT

For the joint communique issued on the visit to Romania by President Konstandinos Karamanlis as published in the Bucharest SCINTEIA on 6 September, see the Romania section of the 15 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

'HEAD OF STATE' EVREN BRIEFED BY MINISTRY OFFICIALS

TA131726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president held a meeting today at 1700 with officials of the ministries. The meeting was held at the Prime Ministry. According to a statement by the press office of the Prime Ministry, National Security Council Secretary Gen Haydar Saltik, Turgut Ozal, Prime Ministry under secretary and deputy under secretary of the State Planning Department as well as under secretaries of the ministries were present in the meeting. The statement says that General Evren was briefed on urgent matters connected with the ministries and technical issues. During the meeting, General Evren ordered the uninterrupted continuation of state services in an impartial and attentive way.

NAP LEADER TURKES IN CUSTODY AFTER SURRENDER ULTIMATUM

Government Ultimatum

TA131617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 13]

[Text] 1. As pointed out in the speech delivered by the president of the National Security Council on 12 September over the Turkish Radio and Television, the leaders of the four political parties have been asked to take temporary residence in certain places in a bid to insure their security by the Turkish Armed Forces.

2. Despite the fact that the leaders of three parties have complied with this call, NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes has left his house without complying with this call and has refused to give himself up to the nearest garrison command in accordance with the Ankara Martial Law Command statement.

3. In case NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes does not give himself up to the nearest garrison by 1300 on 14 September 1980, he will be considered guilty of not abiding with the calls of the Ankara Martial Law Command and National Security Council orders.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

AFP Report of Arrest

NC140617 Paris AFP in English 0613 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 14 Sep (AFP)- Military authorities who seized power in Turkey on Friday today arrested Alpaslan Turkes, leader of the extreme right NAP who had gone into hiding. The arrest came after five military vehicles and a civilian car surrounded his son's house in the residential suburb of Gaziosmanpasa here, and soldiers entered the house, witnesses said.

Surrender Announcement

TA140708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The Secretariat General of the chief of staff's office has announced that NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes complied with the National Security Council communique and applied to the garrison headquarters at 0700 today. He was taken from the house he was in, in Ankara and flown to Uzunada in Izmir under the protection and security of the Turkish Armed Forces.

PARTY LEADERS IN CUSTODY IN GELIBOLU, IZMIR

TA131632 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1680 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Statement by the Secretariat General of the Chief of Staff]

[Text] After power was seized in Turkey by the Turkish Armed Forces on Friday, 12 September 1980, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and JP leader Suleyman Demirel, with their wives, were taken to Hamzakoy in Gelibolu; while NSP leader Nacmettin Erbakan was taken to Uzunada in Izmir for residence in motels allocated to them at the military rest centers. They are under the protection and security of the Turkish Armed Forces. NSP leader Erbakan's wife will leave for Uzunada on 14 September at her own request.

All the needs of the party leaders as well as their wives are being met, and they are being permitted to make telephone calls to any relatives they wish.

UNION OFFICIALS IN ISTANBUL GIVEN DEADLINE FOR SURRENDER

TA142058 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command's Communique No 49]

[Text] 1. Some of the officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions DISK] and of the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions [MISK] and unions affiliated with them who were to be taken into the custody of the Turkish Armed Forces in accordance with directive No 7 of the National Security Council were not found in their residence in Istanbul. Therefore, a. the DISK's administrative, executive, supervisionary and disciplinary committee chairmen and their members, their general secretaries, their deputies and auditors; the leaders of the trade unions affiliated with this confederation which have their headquarters or branches in Istanbul as well as their branch leaders, their deputies, general secretaries, auditors, the leaders and members of their central administrative and executive committees and their representatives in work places; and b. MISK's leaders of unions affiliated with the confederation, whose headquarters are in Istanbul, as well as their deputies, secretaries, branch administrators and representatives, auditors and chief representatives in work places or members who have this status, should personally surrender to the Istanbul Martial Law Command on Tuesday, 16 September 1980 by 1800.

2. Those who do not confirm with this call by the deadline will be considered guilty of disobeying orders of the National Security Council and Istanbul Martial Law Command and will be considered fugitives.

[Signed] Gen Necdet Urug 1st Army and Istanbul martial law commander.

VOTCP REPORTS ARREST OF SOCIALIST, LABOR PARTIES' LEADERS

TA140840 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0700 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, according to a report we have just received, the pro-American junta has arrested the leader of the Turkish Labor Party, Behice Boran, its secretary general, Nihat Sargin, and its other administrators as well as the leader of the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, Ahmet Kacmaz, and his colleagues.

The junta is attacking the most honest sons of our people like bandits. Let us unite all our efforts to rescue Boran, Sargin, Kacmaz and the other progressive detainees from the prisons of the junta. Let us not permit the tyranny of the junta generals.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEFERS MEETING WITH GREEK OFFICIAL

TA131054 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that the meeting scheduled to take place between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries' secretaries general in Athens on 15 September has been postponed as it is not possible for the Foreign Ministry secretary general to leave Ankara at the moment. The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate eneral pointed out to the Greek authorities the importance attached to the meetings between the secretaries general and noted that it has become necessary to defer the envisaged meeting to a date in the near future.

GENERAL EVREN REPLIES TO DENKTAS' MESSAGE

TA131421 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] In a reply to President Rauf Denktas, Turkish chief of staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren said: The Turkish Armed Forces will insure the eternal and happy existence of the Turkish state, which is the legacy of their lofty leader, and of Cyprus, which is an inseparable part of Turkey.

Evren said: I was very happy to receive your best wishes on the Turkish Armed Forces' seizure of power to insure the unity of the country and its people, to safeguard the rights, interests and liberty of the nation and to restore and perpetuate the state authority in an impartial way, as well as the Turkish Cypriot community's expression of loyalty to the motherland. The Turkish Armed Forces will insure the external and happy existence of the Turkish state, which is the legacy of their lofty leader, and of Cyprus, which is an inseparable part of Turkey. On the occasion of this historic day I would like to express to you, as well as to the Turkish Cypriot citizens, Turkey's and the Turkish Armed Forces' best wishes.

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT, GENERAL EVREN EXCHANGE GREETINGS

TA131729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Hungarian President Pal Losonczi sent a goodwill message to head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren as Losonczi was flying through Turkish skies on his way from his country to Iraq. In his response, General Evren expressed his gratitude and best wishes to the Hungarian president.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO AMMAN ON NEW REGIME'S POLICY

JN131955 Doha QNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Amman, 13 Sep (QNA)--Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Resat Arim has reiterated that the new regime in Turkey is keen on consolidating ties and relations with the Arab world.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, the Turkish ambassador said that there will not be changes in Turkey's official stand on the Palestinian issue and on the need to implement the UN resolutions concerning Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The Turkish ambassador met today with 'Amir Shammut, Jordanian Foreign Ministry secretary general, to explain the position of the new Turkish regime toward the various Arab issues.

SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PROCEDURES, RESTRICTIONS

Bank Activities

TA121550 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1525 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 10]

[Text] 1. Banks will resume their normal activities as of Monday morning, 15 September 1980.

2. All kinds of deposits in banks are guaranteed by the state.

3. The security of the banks will be maintained in accordance with the principles to be determined by martial law commands, with the contribution of the banks as well, until legal measures are taken on the issue.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Eased Travel Restrictions

TA121751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1735 GMT 12 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 11]

[Text] 1. All airports, ports and border crossings and crossings by using passes, which were closed and banned by communique No 5, have been reopened. Transit crossings are free.

2. Restrictions imposed on the PTT [Post, Telephone, and Telegraph] domestic and international communication services have been lifted.

3. Those on duty, workers employed abroad, students [presumably studying abroad], patients and those accompanying them and foreigners are allowed to leave the country.

4. Entry into the country is unrestricted.

[Signed] General Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Export-Import Regulations

TA131059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 12]

[Text] The decisions currently in force concerning import and export regulations will be continued to be implemented. All procedures concerning export, import and foreign currency exchange will be concluded without delay.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Reinstated Retirement Procedures

TA141105 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 14]

[Text] The retirement procedures of personnel employed in places specified in Communique No 8 who are 65 years old and eligible for retirement and who have to leave work for health reasons will be reinstated.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Ban on Work Stoppages

TA141733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 15]

[Text] Third resolution of the National Security Council:

1. I expect all the faithful and selfless Turkish functionaries and workers to fulfill their work in a spirit of patriotism, national unity and brotherhood.

2. All government employees and functionaries of the state enterprises shall continue to fulfill their tasks as in the past without causing any failures. The Turkish nation expects the functionaries and workers to continue their fruitful and prompt services to the community in a fair and impartial manner. The economic and social rights of the workers as well as the employers are under the protection of the state. Their problems will be solved soon.

3. All strikes and lockouts have been banned until further notice. In work places in which the strike or the lockout has been postponed no worker can be sent from his job during this period except by his own will or because of bad conduct that is not compatible with morals or the principles of good will or because of health reasons.

4. An additional advance payment of 70 percent will be made by employers to workers' present salaries and social benefits at work places in which the strike or lockout has been postponed or in which the banned workers unions were a third party in the collective work contract discussions.

5. All employers in the public or private sector will immediately take all necessary measures for the swift resumption of work in their work places in a way that will permit the resumption of work on Monday, 15 September.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president.

Continued Economic Programs

TA142025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 16]

[Text] Fifth resolution of the National Security Council: Economic programs and agreements that regulate and promote our country's economic life will continue to be implemented.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, president of the National Security Council.

CALM REPORTED IN MAJOR CITIES AFTER COUP

TA131702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that after the Turkish Armed Forces seized full power, calm prevails in the country at large. According to reports by TRT correspondents, taking advantage of the fact that the curfew was lifted during the daylight hours, citizens all over the country, particularly in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, lived their normal daily lives.

MARTIAL LAW COMMANDS ISSUE COMMUNIQUES ON CURFEWS, ARRESTS

1st Army, Istanbul Command

TA131146 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Summary] "The curfew currently in force has been readjusted and will be enforced between 2400 and 0500 daily as of 0800 on 13 September 1980." No person or vehicle is allowed to be in the streets during curfew hours and all entertainment places are asked to vacate their premises in time to close before the curfew hours.

"Normal services and activities will resume both in the public and private sectors as of 0500 on 15 September 1980." The entry and exit of vehicles into the Istanbul command area will be coordinted in accordance with the curfew hours. "The shift changes in public service organizations, factories, workshops and similar organizations, which have to continue their activities during curfew hours, will also be arranged so as to avoid clashing with the beginning or end of the curfew hours."

Certain personnel employed in the public service, their vehicles, airline personnel who are on duty during curfew hours, ambulance personnel, midwives, health officials, doctors, pharmacists on duty, press employees, and news agencies personnel will be allowed to operate during curfew hours as long as they hold a permit.

It is very important that all citizens abide by these rules and heed the warnings of the security forces in view of their authority to use weapons. The public is informed.

[Signed] Gen Necdet Urug, 1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command.

2nd Army, Konya Region Command

TA121520 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 12 Sep 80

[2nd Army and Konya, Nigde, Kayseri, Nevsehir, Kirsehir and Yozgat Martial Law Command statement]

[Text] The curfew in our region has been lifted between 1500 and 2000 today. Curfew will be in effect between 2000 and 0500 as of tomorrow. This is an announcement to the inhabitants of the region.

[Signed] 2nd Army and regional martial law commander, Gen Bedrettin Demirel.

3d Army, Sivas Region Command

TA122115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[3d Army and Sivas, Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun and Sinop Martial Law Command Communique No 2]

[Text] 1. The honorable residents of this martial law command region have abided with sensitivity to the curfew imposed since 0500 on 12 September.

2. Therefore, the curfew will be lifted between 0500 and 1800 within the martial law region as of Saturday, 13 September 1980. Curfew will be imposed after 1800 until 0500 the next morning in all provinces until further notice. This ban has been lifted in the rural regions.

3. Residents of the martial law region are expected to fully abide by the martial law command orders and bans.

[Signed] Gen Selahattin Demircioglu, 3d Army and martial law commander.

Aegean Army, Region Command

TA122116 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Burdur and Antalya Martial Law Command Communique No 14]

[Text] 1. Curfew has been lifted between 1200 and 2000 in Izmir and Antalya and between 0600 and 2000 in other provinces within the martial law command region, on 1 September, 1980.

2. Curfew will be imposed daily between 2000 and 0600 the following day.

[Signed] Gen Sureyya Yuksel, Aegean Army and martial law commander.

Fleet, Bursa Region Command

TA130729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Fleet and Bursa, Bolu, Sakarya, Bilecik, Zonguldak and Kocaeli Martial Law Command Communique No 1]

[Text] The curfew imposed by the National Security Council Communique No 1 has been lifted between 1200 and 2100 for 13 September and between 0600 and 2100 for subsequent days until further notice in order to allow our citizens to supply their needs.

[Signed] Vice Admiral Nejat Serim, fleet and martial law commander.

II Corps, Canakkale Region Command

TA139042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 13 Sep 80

[II Army Corps Canakkale and Balikesir Martial Law Command Communique]

[Text] The curfew in the provinces of Canakkale and Balikesir has been lifted from 0500 to 2000 as of 13 September 1980. The residents of the region are informed.

[Signed] Lt Gen Husnu Celenkler, Army II Corps and Canakkale and Balikesir martial law commander.

IV Corps, Ankara Region Command

TA121510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 12 Sep 80

[IV Army Corps and Ankara, Cankir, Kastamonu Martial Law Command Communique No 1]

[Text] 1. The curfew imposed in accordance with National Security Council Communique No 1 has been lifted between 1430 and 2000 on 12 September, 1980.

2. Curfew will be effective between 2000 and 0600 as of tomorrow.

[Signed] Lt Gen Recep Ergun, IV Army Corps and Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu martial law commander.

V Corps, Kirklareli Region Command

TA130730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 13 Sep 80

[V Army Corps and Kirklareli, Tekirday, and Edirne Martial Law Command Communique]

[Text] 1. The curfew has been lifted between 1600 and 2030 on 12 September [as heard] 1980 in order to allow the citizens to meet their urgent needs.

2. As of today, the curfew will be enforced from 2030 to 0600 until further notice. The residents of the region are informed.

[Signed] Lt Gen Adnan Dogu, V Army Corps and martial law commander.

VI Corps, Adana Region Command

TA131412 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[VI Army Corps and Adana, Mersin, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command Communique]

[Summary] The curfew has been lifted temporarily between 1200 and 2000 on 13 September 1980 to allow the citizens to meet their urgent needs. All shops selling urgent products will be opened during these hours. "The curfew to be enforced from 2000 to 0600 will be strictly obeyed. The curfew will not be imposed between 0600 and 2000 as of 14 September 1980." "There have been 517 detentions for violating the curfew, and legal action has been started."

[Signed] Lt Gen Nevzat Bolugiray, VI Army Corps and martial law commander.

VII Corps, Diyarbakir Region Command

TA121537 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 12 Sep 80

[VII Army Corps and Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Urfa and Van Martial Law Command Communique No 18]

[Text] 1. The curfew imposed as of 0500 on 12 September 1980 in order to rapidly insure the security of life and property of the citizens has been lifted between 1700 and 1900 today in order to enable our citizens to meet their needs.

2. This lifting of the curfew will be in effect only in the cities today.

3. In villages and boroughs outside cities and districts and in rural areas the curfew will not be imposed as of 1700 today.

4. The curfew will be in effect between 2000 and 0500 in cities and districts as of 13 September 1980. Therefore, establishments that work at night or that work in shifts will get permission from the martial law command in advance. All those concerned and the public in general are informed that the curfew ban should be fully observed in the cities and districts.

[Signed] Lt Gen Kemal Yamak, VII Army Corps and martial law commander.

Additional VII Corps Communique

TA150634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Sep 80

VII Army Corps and Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Urfa and Van Martial Law Command Communique No 19]

[Summary] The care shown by our citizens in the martial law region to abide by the communiques of the National Security Council and the martial law command the help extended to our armed forces after the Turkish Armed Forces seized full power in the the country is a clear indication of the desire for domestic peace and tranquillity.

"Some 289 persons who were being sought for various offenses or who were in hiding following their involvement in certain incidents and activities have been captured together with 7 long range weapons, 22 guns and other weapons." Following an investigation it has been determined that various hospitals, private clinics and health centers failed to immediately report to security authorities the injuries of persons. Legal action has begun against those responsible.

[Signed] Lt Gen Kemal Yamak, VII Army Corps and martial law commander.

VIII Corps, Malatya Region Command

TA130527 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Sep 80

[VIII Army Corps and Malatya, Elazig, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command Communique No 18]

[Text] 1. The residents of our region have fully abided by the curfew imposed as of 0500 on 12 September 1980 and by the National Security Council communiques. No incidents disrupting normal life have occurred in the region. Therefore, the curfew has been lifted from 1100 to 1700 on 13 September 1980 to enable the citizens to meet their urgent needs.

2. As of 14 September 1980, the curfew will be imposed in the cities and districts between 2000 and 0600. The curfew will not be imposed in villages and rural areas. The residents of the region are informed.

[Signed] Lt Gen Sabri Dilic, VIII Army Corps and Elazig, Tunceli, Malatya, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis martial law commander.

Additional VIII Corps Communiques

TA140521 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Sep 80

[VIII Army Corps and Malatya, Elazig, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command Communique No 19]

[Summary] "A total of 182 persons were detained by security forces during controls and operations conducted by security forces since 0500 on 12 September 1980" and of these 71 are from Elazig, 27 from Malatya, 57 from Bingol, 2 from Mus and 25 from Bitlis. The necessary investigation of the detainees has been started. "During the searches, security forces also seized 11 pistols of various types and sizes, one 7.5 mm rifle, three shotguns, three bombs, 151 rounds of ammunition and numerous banned publications."

IX Corps, Erzurum Region Command

TA130431 Ankara Domestic Servicein Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[IX Army Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command Communique]

[Text] A curfew will be imposed between 1800 and 0600 in the martial law region as of 13 September, 1980. The residents of the region are being informed.

[Signed] Lt Gen Selahattin Cambazoglu, IX Army Corps and martial law commander.

Air Force, Afyon Region Command

TA121540 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 12 Sep 80

[1st Tactical Air Force and Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law Command Communique No 1]

[Text] Dear inhabitants of the region, full compliance with the communiques and the respect and trust in the martial law forces shown in the provinces of Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya has been received with extreme satisfaction. In order to insure the continuation of this order:

1. A curfew will not be imposed in rural areas.

2. Bakeries and bread factories will continue to produce at full capacity.

3. Factories will continue production.

4. All necessary measures are being taken to meet all the needs of the citizens. There is no need for concern.

5. Apart from martial law officials, no one is allowed to carry arms, even though licensed.

6. The curfew has been lifted between 1630 and 1930 in the provinces of Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya on 12 September, 1980 in order to enable our citizens to meet their needs the inhabitants of the region are informed.

[Signed] Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan, 1st Tactical Air Force commander and Eskisehir, Afyon, Kutahya martial law commander.

Additional Air Force Communique

TA130938 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 13 Sep 80

[1st Tactical Air Force Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law Command Communique No 2]

[Text] Dear residents of the region:

1. The curfew has been lifted between 1000 and 2000 in the command region today, 13 September 1980.

2. Since our residents have continued to abide by the bans and restrictions imposed by the martial law command, curfew will not be imposed between 0600 and 2400 as of 14 September 1980.

3. Banks and tax offices will resume their normal activities as of 15 September 1980 and therefore their seals will be broken by security forces as of 0700 on the same day. Bank and tax office administrators are requested to be present in their offices at the specified time.

4. The slogans and posters on the streets and walls will be erased and taken down by their owners and by the municipalities or other public organizations in other places.

5. All kinds of ideological writings and posters in educational institutes and student dormitories will be erased and brought down by the responsible administrators. The residents of the region are respectfully informed.

[Signed] Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan, 1st Tactical Air Force and Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutayha martial law commander.

VOTCP URGES STRONG RESISTANCE AGAINST 'PRO-AMERICAN' JUNTA

TA130722 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Appeal issued by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee on 12 September 1980]

[Excerpts] Workers, peasants and our patriotic people, the junta called the National Security Council has seized the administration. It dissolved the parliament, closed down all the political parties and abolished the constitution. The junta thus terminated the bourgeois parliamentary system and replaced it with an overt military dictatorship. The thrust of the attack is directed against the working class, the toilers, the progressive parties, the class unions, the democratic organizations, the democratic press, the Kurdish national movement and the anti-American religious masses.

The imperialist plot, which the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] has been warning about for a long time, was realized through the 12 September coup. Through this plot, imperialist centers which are aggravating the international situation aim to use our country more easily as a tool for their plans. The existence of a military dictatorship in Turkey further threatens peace and security in the region.

At a time when the crisis has become extraordinarily deep, the military junta has blocked the progress of the people's movement—which could not be prevented through parliamentary means—and aims to lay, through greater tyranny, the burden of the crisis on the people. Through its statements, the junta is attempting to deceive the people. It is stating that it was forced to seize the administration because the political parties, the parliament and the constitutional organizations were unable to fulfill their duties regarding terrorism. However, it is known that the shadow government called the National Security Council has been sharing the power for a long time and that the generals at the head of the junta today were authorized to take the measures they want through the martial law commands. Moreover, there are also certain pro-fascist martial law commanders among the perpetrators of terrorism, that is incited by the imperialists, who are loyal to this junta. The junta is pretending to be as opposed to the leaders of the NAP and the JP as it is to the leftists in a bid to deceive millions of people. Actually, through its statements and measures, it is following the reactionary and antipeople policy of the government which it just toppled.

The junta is abolishing the democratic freedoms to which the NAP is strongly opposed. In a bid to deceive the millions of workers who are resisting the monopolies, the generals are pretending to be equally against the Confederation of Nationalists Labor Unions [MISK] and the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK]. However, they are depriving the working class of its progressive syndical organization against the monopolies and their organization—the Turkish Confederation of Employer Unions [TISK].

The junta is claiming that it is loyal to Ataturk's principles and that it assumed power to avert the threat against national sovereignty in order to exploit the patriotic feelings of our people and to mislead them. However, from the first day, the generals of the junta announced their loyalty to NATO, which constitutes the greatest threat to our national sovereignty, and to the bilateral slavery agreement, which confronts Turkey with neighboring countries. Despite all the attempts to conceal them, the real aims and character of the junta are clear. This junta, which is comprised of pro-American and pro-NATO generals, is against our people, our national independence, our sovereignty and primarily against the working class and all the democratic forces. It serves the interests of imperialism and the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie.

The junta, which is facing the various sectors of the bourgeoisie as well as the working class and the toilers, will not be able to solve any of the primary problems currently facing Turkey. This military and despotic system will be destroyed through the joint resistance of all forces which are in favor of democracy and freedom. The TCP is standing upright and it is struggling with all its force. It is the communists' duty to serve as an example to all the democracy and freedom forces, to strengthen the power for struggle, and to enhance the solidarity of struggle among all these forces.

Members of the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, the RPP, the NSP, the Kurdish democrats and everyone who is opposed to the pro-American junta should abandon their differences and unite in solidarity for this resistance. All the forces that wish to struggle against the junta should not bow down to organizational restrictions and should establish new clandestine organizations in accordance with the new conditions.

Patriotic soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers should not allow the pro-American junta to unleash the army against the people and should support the people's resistance against the junta, which is protecting the interests of the United States and NATO. All citizens, unite in the resistance against the pro-American junta!

[Signed] TCP Central Committee, 12 September, 1980.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT, COMMENT ON MILITARY COUP

NC151030 [Editorial Report] The Istanbul Turkish-language newspapers CUMHURIYET, MILLIYET, TERCUMAN and GUNAYDIN on 13 September carry banner headlines announcing the 12 September Turkish Armed Forces' takeover in Turkey. They also carry the photographs of General Kenan Evren and the forces' commanders, identifying them as president and members respectively of the National Security Council. TERCUMAN and MILLIYET carry the full text of General Evren's 12 September radio and television statement. All papers carry the communiques issued by the National Security Council. All four papers also carry foreign comment on the military coup, quoting statements by the leaders of various countries, including the United States. None of these papers carry comment critical of the military takeover.

Commenting on the developments, MILLIYET's Refik Erduran comments: "In other countries, when administrations unexpectedly change hands, a lot of blood is usually shed. In our country, 12 September 1980 was the first bloodless day for years. People can interpret matters as they wish in their own minds and they can engage in any abstract evaluation, but it would be extremely misleading not to bear in mind the fact that this concrete situation has brought relief to a vast majority of our fellow countrymen. It is the duty of every patriot of good will to preserve this 'bloodlessness' in the period immediately ahead of us." Erduran further writes: "A dentist does not pull a decayed tooth just because 'he likes to do so.' The tooth is pulled because it is decayed and the ache is unbearable. Once the result has been obtained, it is meaningless and useless to argue idly about the event. The question for which an answer should be sought is: Why did the tooth decay? What can be done to prevent other teeth from decaying? This is what we must all consider at the moment. And, we must do this with cool heads."

In his TERCUMAN "Cornerstone" column, Ergun Goze comments: "We welcome the military intervention, which is the outcome of the tense circumstances provoked by anarchy, separatism, communism and other perverse trends and which was carried out in a civilized manner befitting our nation and with great regard for the national existence and national will. We also welcome this action in the full realization that the unity of the state needs sacrifice, dignity and farsightedness, which our history inspires. We realize our national duty and we pray most warmly for the survival and integrity of our state."

CUMHURIYET columnist Oktay Akbal describes the situation which led to the military takeover: "A parliament that was unable to elect a president of the republic for the past six months... a minority government that has been vacillating in a deadlock... a political leader who has been tested so many times and found to be useless and unsuccessful... a main opposition that has been caught up in the turmoil of internal skirmishes... two reactionary parties, one close to fascism and the other exploiting religious fanaticism, both led by unreliable and inconsistent politicians... some small parties on the left opposing one another... in addition to all this, several 'factions' which consider themselves masters unto themselves... an increasing death toll every day... liberated areas, towns and a totally degenerated state mechanism." The writer states that under such circumstances, Turkey was bound to end up where it has. In conclusion, he says: "Now a new page has been opened. This new page is expected to take long strides along the lines of revolutionary democracy with which Ataturk had identified himself. Our people long to see such democracy, such a true democracy, established in Turkey. We hope that the future will bring our nation and our fatherland happy and confidence-inspiring days."

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RELATIONS WITH TURKEY TO CONTINUE; EURO-ARAB DIALOGUE EXPECTED

NC160645 Paris AFP in English 0621 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 16 Sep (AFP)--That the European Common Market has no intention of severing links with Turkey after last week's military coup there became clear here last night after a council meeting of market foreign ministers. They issued a joint statement voicing great concern about the coup, but also noted assurances given by the military about a rapid return to democratic rule.

The statement made no reference to economic co-operation with Turkey, which has been associated with the Common Market since 1964. Observers said that meant the Common Market had no intention, for the moment at least, of calling into question either the existing customs arrangement or financial aid for Turkey.

[London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English on 16 September on page 28 adds: "Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy foreign secretary, made it clear that the 'Nine' deplored not merely the coup but also the political violence and instability which preceded it. He declined to say how long the 'Nine' were prepared to give the military leadership in Ankara before reconsidering a freeze of relations."]

The foreign ministers agreed to go into specifics about the contents of the joint declaration on the Middle East issued at the European summit in Venice last June. In coming weeks, experts are to go into the details of the principles formulated then concerning Israeli evacuation of occupied territories, the Palestinian right to self-determination, and Israel's security, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said. He said the European Council meeting in Luxembourg in the first week of December might re-open discussions on a European Mideast initiative.

At the end of this month, meanwhile, a start is expected on renewing Euro-Arab dialogue when Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, current chairman of the Common Market, is scheduled to meet Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi of Tunisia. Community sources here said that meeting might result in a ministerial-level meeting next year of the Common Market and Arab League countries.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH Preview

LD151535 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Sep 80 p 6

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "Rows With France Likely on EEC Budget and Trade"]

[Text] Rome--International and internal problems face the Common Market institutions which begin work in earnest in Brussels today after a long summer break. As far as Britain is concerned further trouble can be expected from France.

Turkey and the EEC's Middle East peace initiative are the two foremost items on the agenda for the foreign ministers of the Nine.

But Britain can expect further French objections over the massive refund of Britain's budget contributions; sheep meat; fishing rights; and the admission to the Nine of Spain and Portugal which the French see as a threat to their wine industry.

On Turkey the major question is whether or not to freeze the present association agreement between that country and the EEC following the coup last week. The expectation is that no action will be taken on Turkey. No meetings under the agreement are scheduled for the near future.

On the Middle East problems, Mr Gaston Thorn, the next president of the EEC Commission, is touring Middle East capitals to determine the scope for an EEC initiative.

If the Nine do agree to launch a drive in the United Nations to secure greater formal recognition of Palestinian rights it is unlikely this will take place until after the American presidential election in November.

For Britain, which will be represented by Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, the most direct issue to be tackled next week could be over the machinery for refunding part of Britain's excessively large EEC budget contributions.

Although the principle of the refunds and the scale--about 1,600 million pounds over this year and the next combined--were agreed some months ago it has become clear that France, and to a lesser extent Germany, want to set exacting conditions for the release of the money.

France is insisting the allocations be approved unanimously by ministers of the Nine beforehand--giving any one country a power of veto. Britain is strenuously resisting this condition. Which runs counter to the spirit of the compromises reached on the budget, and it is supported by most other countries and the Brussels commission.

There are numerous other issues which pit Britain against France and could lead to a serious worsening of relations between the two countries in the near future. These include the "apple war," moves to develop a policy to support lamb and mutton producers, the future terms for making New Zealand butter exports into the EEC and potentially the most troublesome of all, the attempt to agree to a common EEC fisheries policy. The House of Lords select committee on Europe has just stated that Britain should get at least 45 percent of EEC fish stocks under the proposed quota system by Brussels has offered only 31 percent. And that may be too much for some countries.

More important in the long run will be the start taken in the next few months to reform the EEC's budgetary system to prevent recurrences of the "British problem" of over-payment. This will inevitably involve major changes in the financings of agriculture, which takes the lion's share of EEC spending. A long, tough struggle can be anticipated. Finally the next few months will be the last in the life of the Roy Jenkins Commission in Brussels. Mr Jenkins will return to politics in Britain, to be succeeded here by Mr Thorn. Mr Tugendhat, the present junior British commissioner, will stay on in Brussels along with probably about six others of the 13 man team.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS WITH JAPAN

OW110307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, Sept 10 KYODO--Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Communities Commission, warned Wednesday that the commission many not be able to continue to curb protectionism unless Japan-EC trade relations are improved immediately. In a meeting with Takaaki Kagawa, Japanese ambassador to the Japanese delegation to the EC Commission, he said problems have arisen in certain sectors of Japan-EC trade relations. If such problems continue to aggravate, he said, the EC commission may have to abandon its efforts to curb trade protectionism in close collaboration with Japan.

Haferkamp did not name the areas of trouble but he is believed to have had in mind such matters as rising Japanese car and color television receiver exports to European countries, informed sources said. Apart from the automobile trade issue, Etienne Davignon, EC commissioner for internal market and industrial affairs, expressed concern Tuesday over a sharp increase in Japan's exports of color TV sets to West Germany in recent months. In the May-July period, Davignon said, also in a meeting with Kagawa, that Japan's color TV set shipments to West Germany registered a particularly steep increase with July shipments scoring a 112 percent jump over the same month last year. Haferkamp did not mention any steps to be taken by Japan to improve bilateral trade relations at the meeting with Kagawa. He just said that the commission hopes to solve the problems through talks with Japan on every level.

SAUDI PETROLEUM MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARRIVAL IN VIENNA

AU150930 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Guenter Schmidt and Gerd Friedrich report on arrival of OPEC ministers at Vienna's Schwechat Airport with interview with Saudi oil minister--recorded]

[Excerpt] In the late afternoon Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Yamani arrived by special plane in Vienna. He will be the main actor in any OPEC debate. Tomorrow the ministers will submit a report which, among other things envisages a system of automatic oil price increases. Instead of exposing the world time and again to dramatic oil price shocks OPEC wants quarterly oil price adjustments which can be calculated by means of a complicated formula, a formula which takes into consideration the development of inflation and the economy in the industrial nations. Radical OPEC states have objected to this. They also want to include their own countries' needs for money. This would involve higher prices. Yamani stated about these problems:

[Yamani in English] I think we found a formula at our last conference. The section about prices was adopted by the majority of states, with the exception of Libya, Iran and Algeria. We will discuss this and hopefully we will have a unanimous position.

[Question] Have you brought along a new compromise formula?

[Answer] No, I do not think that we are aiming at a compromise. The majority will not change.

IRAQI, SAUDI OIL MINISTERS COMMENT ON CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

AU150838 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Herbert Hutter and Karl Jirkovsky report on Vienna OPEC conference with interviews with Iraqi Oil Minister 'Abd al-Karim and Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, recorded in Arabic and English, with subsequent German translation--passages within quotations transcribed from English]

[Excerpts] To the question as to whether he felt safe in Vienna, Iraqi Oil Minister 'Abd al-Karim told me after his arrival: I personally am not resentful. Quite the contrary: I visited Vienna in the 2d year [after the attack on Vienna's OPEC headquarters] and the next year. I was also in Vienna last year, and I think that what happened in Vienna could happen anywhere. I personally am in favor of OPEC's headquarters' remaining in Vienna and I think that all the sessions should also be held here in Vienna. I think that the Austrian Government is capable of preventing anything from happening.

To the question of how he felt in Vienna Saudi Minister Yamani stated: "Oh, very happy."

[Question] But there will be tough debates at the conference itself. Once already a plan of an OPEC majority for a long-term price strategy was frustrated by the objections of Algeria, Libya and Iran. Will there be a compromise in Vienna?

[Yamani] "No, I do not think we are in for a compromise. I do not think the majority will change."

The situation is being exacerbated by the Iranian-Iraqi border conflict.

'Abd al-Karim stated in this context: "I think the relations (?between us are tense). If relations between two OPEC countries are so bad or have become so bad this is most likely to also affect (?the session) even though we, properly speaking, would very much like to have good relations with all countries. There have been not very good relations between OPEC countries in the past few years but this has not had any decisive influence on OPEC as such."

But there will be agreement on further development projects which exceed the present OPEC development fund. Pertinent recommendations will be submitted to the OPEC summit conference in Baghdad in November.

Finally, something about quantities and prices: There will be a shortage of 250,000 to 300,000 million tons of oil annually in the coming 10 years, said 'Abd al-Karim, regardless of the present surplus. But this surplus, in the opinion of the Venezuelan oil minister, means that no further oil price increases are expected this year.

OPEC MINISTERS BEGIN CONSULTATIONS

AU151233 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign finance and energy ministers of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, met today for the 1st of 2 days of consultations in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Central to the talks is the problem of indexing the price of oil and development aid. The conference is intended, among other things, to prepare the summit conference of heads of state and government of the 13 OPEC countries, envisaged for early November this year in Baghdad. While Saudi Arabia may demand an automatic regulation of oil prices guided by inflation rates, economic growth and fluctuations of exchange rates in the Western industrial countries. Iranian Oil Minister Mo'infar stated that if there is no short-term decision about production quantities, a long-term price strategy is nonsense. Several delegates, including the representatives of Algeria and Indonesia, demanded that Saudi Arabia increase the price of a barrel of crude--159 liters--to $32, like the other OPEC countries.

Clash Over Chairmanship

AU151427 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] A conflict between Iran and Iraq broke out at the OPEC conference in Vienna today. Evidently, against a background of conflict between the two countries in the common border region, the Iranian delegation has vetoed the assumption of the conference chairmanship by Iraq. The quarrel was finally ended with a compromise proposal by Venezuela according to which Algeria will take the chair.

TWO IRAQI DIPLOMATS TO BE DEPORTED FROM W. BERLIN

LD151254 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, (DPA)--The two Iraqi diplomats accused in West Berlin of attempting to carry out a bombing attack are being deported without criminal proceedings. This was confirmed today by Senat Spokesman Hermann Meyn. He gave no further details for the time being. In making this decision the Berlin Senat is complying with the wishes of the Federal Government which favored the two Iraqis being deported for overriding reasons.

The two Iraqi diplomats, accredited in East Berlin, were arrested on 1 August this year in West Berlin during an attempted bombing of a meeting of Iraqi students.

Dietrich Stobbe [Berlin's governing mayor] stressed in a statement that he had made the decision after carefully weighing the state's interest in criminal proceedings and security and foreign policy considerations. For the Berlin Senat and the Federal Government, the long, tough negotiations were worthwhile. The Federal Government managed to get the Iraqi side's agreement to Berlin's demands. Stobbe asked the police in particular to have understanding for his decision.

The Iraqi side has apparently given assurances that after their deportation the diplomats will no longer be assigned to the East Berlin Embassy and will not return to West Berlin or the Federal Republic. An assurance is also said to have been given that no attacks by Iraqis or Iraqi organizations are to be feared in Berlin.

Heinrich Lummer, chairman of the CDU group in Berlin's Chamber of Deputies, said that the decision could "never satisfy anyone." The public is disappointed that the deportation is apparently to take place before proceedings have been concluded and before the public has been informed as to the reasons and background. The negotiations between the Senat and Federal Government which have gone on for weeks gave rise to doubts, according to the opposition politician, as to "whether the reasons given by the Federal Government are convincing and whether the suspicion of having made a concession with a reciprocal promise have been removed."

GENSCHER DISCUSSES DETENTE, MADRID CSCE, TURKEY

LD151220 Hamburg DPA in German 1026 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn/Berlin (DPA)--In the view of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, actively guaranteeing peace and preventing or "controlling" conflicts are central tasks of a responsible foreign policy. Speaking today in Berlin to the Federation of Repatriated Germans, Genscher stressed that the policy of detente's effect in controlling conflicts now has to prove itself in connection with the events in Poland. The process of the European security conference (CSCE) is an "excellent instrument" for controlling and overcoming conflicts.

The federal foreign minister said that the successful conclusion of the security conference in Helsinki and the publication of the Final Act have shown that, despite the existing differences and contrasts, it is possible in Europe to formulate a common platform of all the states involved. Even if there are no means of "enforcing" the promises, common interest in continuing the process has become an important factor in the calculations of the states involved. The Federal Government will insist at the forthcoming followup meeting in Madrid that all parts of the Final Act and their implementation be discussed "thoroughly and with equal emphasis." Genscher said: "We will hold a businesslike debate." "We are as little interested in verbose polemics as in suppressing concerns."

Genscher again came out in favor of a definite mandate for the convening of a European disarmament conference being given at the Madrid meeting. In accordance with the French initiative, this conference has to have as its aim the further development of militarily significant and verifiable confidence-building measures. On the European continent as a whole, the foreign minister stressed: "What is essential for us here is the entire scope of Europe, this means including the European part of the Soviet Union." Only under this precondition could confidence-building measures develop their effect as an element in controlling conflicts.

Genscher said that the further development of such measures is of considerable importance for the future at a time when the confidence which has grown during the policy of detente in Europe is being bogged down and disturbed by new developments.

Genscher also underlined the importance of the United Nations, which despite imperfections, has long ago become indispensable. "We must not forget that it is in the United Nations that there originates more and more the forming of a world opinion which, with the growing importance of the nonaligned, is increasingly becoming a political factor." Not to have been a UN member would have robbed Bonn of the opportunity of helping solve fateful questions of mankind. The German candidacy for the office of president of the forthcoming General Assembly would open up new opportunities.

Interview on Turkey, Other Issues

DW151204 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1000 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Interview by reporters Kaemper and Daenzer with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the program "Frankfurt Talk"--date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] In this series of talks, Mr Genscher, the party chairmen have been making statements with a view to 5 October. In contrast to your colleagues, however, you also hold an important government office. Because of recent events we will put questions to you first of all in your capacity as foreign minister. The military coup in Turkey cannot leave NATO or the Federal Republic unconcerned. How do you assess these events?

[Answer] Turkey is a strategically important ally and a country with which we have traditional friendly relations. That was a reason enough for us to feel very concerned in the past years about Turkey, and not least this was the reason for the Federal Government's efforts to help Turkey overcome its economic problems. Nobody can make a final assessment today about the aims pursued by the military men who have taken over. But we as allies expect those who hold power now to restore democratic conditions as soon as possible. We also expect the democratic politicians to show determination and demonstrate convincingly the ability of a democratic Turkey to act. Most of all I hope that the terrible bloodshed that takes place every day in Turkey will now end.

[Question] So one can assume that nothing will change about our economic and financial aid programs for Turkey?

[Answer] I must emphatically warn against hasty decisions. Naturally that is a question we must discuss with our allies and partners in the European Community and with our NATO allies. It would be absolutely wrong if premature steps were taken which might have the effect of making what has been achieved so far go up in a puff of smoke.

[Question] Let us discuss a second issue involving the federal foreign minister: the situation in Poland. In the past weeks the West has avoided bringing influence to bear on developments in Poland which could aggravate tension there. Do you believe that the Soviet Union will take this approach by the West into consideration, for example, with regard to confidence-building measures?

[Answer] First of all one does not have to orient one's political activities by whether another country will take something into consideration or not. One must act in line with one's responsibility. It is indeed in line with this responsibility that we decided at the beginning of the Polish events, as well as for the future, not to become involved in any way in internal developments in Poland. It does not mean, however, that we do not wholeheartedly follow developments there. Restraint is called for politically, economically; however one ought to help the Poles and facilitate the overcoming of their material problems.

As regards action by the Soviet Union--you were hinting at the Madrid conference by mentioning confidence-building measures--one must indeed expect a discussion about the mission of a European disarmament conference. It is our aim in Madrid to draw up a wide-ranging balance sheet with regard to multilateral detente policy; all parts of the final Helsinki document must be discussed from the viewpoint of what has been implemented, what remains to be done to implement what all committed themselves to in Helsinki.

I hope that we will achieve a European disarmament conference. It does not suffice to say: We will have a conference. It is necessary to specifically commission somebody in Madrid with regard to the conference. It is our aim, in line with the French suggestion, that the commission should deal with the agreement on confidence-building measures in Europe--which means from the Atlantic to the Urals, including the European part of the Soviet Union. Building confidence is something that must cover the whole area under discussion. No exclusions from treaties are possible. Otherwise matters would turn out exactly the opposite of what is desired when it comes to building confidence.

[Question] This probably means that Afghanistan cannot be exempted in Madrid, although it is not a European country and thus also not a European problem?

[Answer] I do not think one can say that it is not a European problem. We planned with regard to the final document of Helsinki to act everywhere in accordance with the principles of the final document. Seen that way it includes the action of the signatory states in other parts of the world--such as the continuing Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Those who want to pursue detente policy with more than empty phrases and who honestly mean detente policy cannot be interested in excluding the Afghanistan issue. We would not be able to explain to anybody in Europe or the world why this difficult problem was not discussed. The German-French statement says in this respect, for example, that the intervention was a hard blow to detente, which demonstrates that detente is not divisible. Detente is indivisible by nature, for otherwise it could not be explained how the Afghanistan events have automatically brought influence to bear on the situation in Europe.

[Question] I just want to quote that statement once more: Detente cannot stand politically one more event such as Afghanistan. Do you believe that such a political attitude has brought influence to bear on Moscow in the sense that it has maintained restraint vis-a-vis Poland?

[Answer] What I meant when I said that we do not want to interfere in developments in Poland, what I meant in mentioning political restraint, makes me now refrain from speculating on whether or why the Soviet Union does or does not maintain restraint.

[Question] Let us use the term detente and the indivisibility of detente with regard to relations between both German states. It has been said, Mr Genscher, that on the eve of the termination of Federal Chancellor Schmidt's visit to GDR State Council Chairman Honecker, you supported the federal chancellor in not making the visit at that time. What made you do that?

[Answer] There was no need to support the federal chancellor in this matter. But we both appeared at the discussion with the same conclusion after thorough consideration, namely, that the visit should not take place.

We were of the opinion that due to developments in Poland it would certainly not be good to expose the visit to uncertainties, a visit from which we expected progress to materialize. We also believed that the circumstances surrounding the visit ought to be such that one could really expect political results to be achieved. All this taken together forced us to the conclusion that the date originally picked was not the right one. We then suggested a postponement. These are decisions one must frequently make if one is seriously interested in positive developments in relations. One must create frameworks such that the meetings themselves will show promise.

[Question] But it was always your contention and that of the social-liberal coalition that one must talk to each other particularly in times of crises.

[Answer] If there are crisis-like relations between two states one can--I even say one must--seek direct talks if need be. I will cite an example in just a moment. But in this case it was not a matter of overcoming a crisis between the Federal Republic and the GDR, on the contrary. If you read all the public statements from all sides, from the government parties and even more so from the opposition, made prior to the visit, it was a matter of achieving further improvements in German-German relations. A visit under unfortunate conditions could have possibl created a setback. The interesting thing about the federal chancellor's visit to the GDR is that when there were critical international situations in the past, people were worried that they could backfire on German-German relations. But this time there was agreement in the Federal Republic, despite the critical developments, that the direction we had embarked on was correct in principle and with regard to its effect.

The other example for the necessity of talking to each other in difficult times was the Moscow visit of the federal chancellor and myself. We were interested with regard to NATO's two-part decision of December 1979 that, in connection with the decision to close the arms gap, negotiations on medium-range arms should take place as quickly as possible. Since the Soviet side had refused to negotiate for months, we wanted to point out again very clearly that we consider these negotiations as necessary and that the refusal to negotiate in no case would lead to our not implementing the decision on closing the arms gap decision. The fact that the message the Soviet Government addressed to us, indicating that it was prepared to have talks, has had the effect that a meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister will take place in New York the week after next, shows that the visit took place at the right time.

[Question] You will meet your GDR colleague Mr Fischer in New York on the occasion of the UN General Assembly meeting. Will priority be given to such issues as disarmament? Let me once more return to German-German relations: Will these relations be dominated for the foreseeable future by stagnation, or will there be improvements regardless of the fact that the visit did not come about?

[Answer] We are interested in a further positive development of relations with the GDR and in not letting relations stagnate. In other words, in the time up to the chancellor's visit to the GDR as--a date that cannot be set now--everything must be done through normally available channels to achieve progress in German-German relations.

[Question] How do you assess the interest of the other side?

[Answer] The statements made by Mr Honecker at the Leipzig Fair permit the conclusion that the other side views this problem on principle exactly the same way. As regards fields where progress can be achieved, and whether our views coincide, finding this out is a task to be handled in talks that will be held with the other side.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN TURKEY

DW151323 Bonn DIE WELT in German 13/14 Sep 80 p 1

[Interview by Bonn correspondent Gottfried Capell with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt--date, place not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr Brandt, Turkey, which is a NATO country, experienced a coup today.

The situation as a whole is most critical. In the light of this overthrow, do you see anything indicating that this is really a temporary situation which could lead to a consolidation of conditions?

Brandt: One can only hope for the latter, but one cannot know, not even 12 hours after the military has taken over without bloodshed, as reports say. One must recall three things: First, last winter the military asked both big parties to take over responsibility together at a critical time. It was clear to me at that time that if this did not work, the military would not accept civil war-like conditions for any lengthy period. Second, the military in Turkey is has a different tradition than the military in certain Latin American countries. After World War I Kemal Ataturk assumed responsibility together with some young officers to help create a new Turkey. He achieved that only up to a certain point. I very much hope that the Kemalist tradition has stayed alive. And third, a personal experience: As the foreign minister of the Federal Republic I was in Ankara at Easter 1969, at a time when the military had taken over for a short time. Their tanks were posted in front of the Foreign Ministry where I had to negotiate with my then colleague. It did not impair our negotiations very much at that time.

WELT: So you see no actual consequences created by the overthrow for the alliance, that is for our approach to Turkey?

Brandt: I do not see consequences for the alliance at the moment. But the news about the arrests of the social democrat Ecevit and other leading representatives of political parties in Turkey fills us with concern. Real stability of a country can develop only in free structure. We hope, therefore, that the military in Turkey will as soon as possible reopen access to democratic conditions. Up to yesterday 216 murders had taken place this month. Much would be won if that were now ended.

WELT: Don't you fear that voices which have already been heard in your party could rise again, claiming that no aid should be given to Turkey for the time being?

Brandt: The reservations among quite a number of my colleagues--I did not share them, but I understood them--will be eliminated to quite some extent once the fury of those groups comes to an end, groups bearing the responsibility for the loss of so many lives, always assuming naturally that events do not end up in new bloodshed.

CDU DEFENSE EXPERT WARNS OF 'EROSION' OF NATO

LD152148 Hamburg DPA in German 2030 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Osnabrueck, 15 Sep (DPA)--In the opinion of CDU/CSU parliamentary group defense expert Dr Manfred Woerner, NATO's strike power is seriously jeopardized by political developments in some of the alliance countries. In an interview for Tuesday's edition of NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, Woerner spoke of disquieting signs of weakening, with reference to Belgium's refusal to take part in the military maneuvers in the Federal Republic and Turkey and the skeptical attitude of other states. These are indications that NATO's psychological basis is being increasingly destroyed. The peoples' will for defense has obviously seriously suffered during the period of detente. Citizens are no longer ready to bear the burden of warding off threats. The CDU politician strongly warned of the political consequences of this "collapse of awareness" in NATO countries. The beneficiary would clearly be the Soviet Union, to whom it is becoming increasingly obvious that the strong words following the march into Afghanistan are not being followed up by action, that the erosion of NATO's defense capability is continuing.

OPINION POLLS VIEW STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES OF PARTIES

DW151000 [Editorial Report] Bonn DIE WELT in German on 15 September carries on page 4 a Heniz Vielain report dealing with an opinion poll by the Emnid Institute on the voters' assessments of the pros and cons of the CDU/CSU, the SPD and the FDP.

Strengths of the CDU/CSU: "Able politicians and leaders (21 percent); good program, good strategy (10 percent); economic and financial policies (7 percent); Christian attitude (4 percent); friendly toward enterpreneurs, financially strong (4 percent); foreign policy, safeguarding of peace (4 percent); determination (3 percent); social and family policies (3 percent); unity (2 percent); experience and farsightedness (2 percent); share of voters, followers (2 percent). Some 26 percent did not want to make statements on the strong points of the CDU/CSU. Some 14 percent stated the CDU/CSU union did not have any strong points."

The following CDU/CSU shortcomings were named in the opinion poll: "Incapable politicians, leaders (34 percent); disagreement, torn apart (14 percent); aggressive, unpopular, lack of credibility (4 percent); a party for the businessman, the well off and the church (3 percent); too conservative (3 percent); criticism without suggestions of their own, no sensible policy (3 percent); social and family policy (2 percent). Some 26 percent say nothing about the weaknesses of the CDU/CSU, while 9 percent say that this party does not have any weaknesses at all."

SPD strong points: "Capable politicians, leaders (34 percent); party of the trade unions (11 percent); generally good policy (8 percent); social and family policies (8 percent); foreign policy, safeguarding of peace (5 percent); share of voters, followers (4 percent); unity (2 percent); reformist policy (2 percent). Some 19 percent refrained from saying anything and 5 percent think that the SPD is not strong on any point."

Shortcomings of the SPD: "Leftist trend, Jusos [Young Socialists] (22 percent); incapable politicians, leaders (9 percent); disagreement, factionalism (8 percent); economic and financial policies (7 percent); foreign policy (European Community, East bloc) (6 percent); yielding to weakness (5 percent); social and family policies (4 percent); claims to unlimited authority([totalitaetsanspruch], aggressiveness (3 percent); program (2 percent); concessions to the FDP (2 percent). Some 26 percent had no opinion on the questions and 8 percent said the SPD has no weaknesses at all."

Strong points of the FDR: "Capable politicians, leaders (17 percent); liberal, free and independent policy (10 percent); balance of the scales, necessity as coalition partner (6 percent); coalition with the SPD (5 percent); social and family policies (3 percent); factual attitude, honesty (2 percent); good policy in general (2 percent). Some 16 percent of the populace did not detect FDP strong points and some 38 percent did not want to say anything."

Shortcomings of the FDP: "Too small a party, 5 percent clause (14 percent); lack of consistency with regard to the coalition (10 percent); too close ties with the SPD (9 percent); no influence, no implementation of its policy (6percent); no capable politicians, leaders (4 percent); no firm stand, undecided (4 percent); lack of credibility, unreliable (4 percent); no overall concept, no ideas (3 percent). Some 37 percent did not make any statements. Some 7 percent detect no weaknesses on the part of the FDP."

CDU/CSU leads SPD

DW150959 Frankfurt ZEITUNG AM SONNTAG 14 Sep 80 No 1 p 1

[Text] Munich--The latest QUICK opinion poll by the Infratest Social Research Institute shows that the CDU/CSU union party is leading by three points over the SPD. Many people are still undecided about whom they should vote for. The figures are: CDU/CSU 40 percent, SPD 37 percent, FDP 8 percent, others 3 percent; undecided 12 percent. The question regarding the better chancellor is answered by the citizens with a 55 to 23 decision in favor of Schmidt. Some 58 percent of the populace have realized that Geissler's statement about the "pension cheater" was a campaign trick, they know that pensions are safe. The high FDP share stands out. Some 60 percent are unaware that their second vote could be decisive for the election outcome.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTION TO TURKISH COUP

LD151220 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] As an official reaction from France following the coup which brought a military regime to power in Turkey, Paris hopes that democratic institutions will be rapidly reestablished in that country. A Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that France has taken due note of General Evren's remarks to the effect that a civilian government will shortly be reinstalled in Turkey.

VISITING AFRICAN LEADERS COMMENT ON REGIONAL ISSUES

LD151431 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Zairian head of state General Mobutu, who is on a private visit to Paris, will be received at the Elysee at 1100 on Thursday, 11 September. Mr Giscard d'Estaing will receive Ethiopian Justice Minister [as published] (Kibre Getatchew) at 1530 the same day, and the Ethiopian minister is to hand him a message from Ethiopian head of state General Mengistu.

[Senegalese President]--Senghor, on a private visit to France, was the guest on the French television Channel 1 current affairs program on Tuesday evening, in which he described the situation in the Sahel regions where the desert advances 5 to 6 km each year. The Senegalese president stated: "There are two ways of combatting this: building dams, which costs a great deal and which we are doing within the framework of the organization for the development of the Senegal and Gambia rivers; or planting trees. The more modest means at the disposal of "SOS Sahel" are, however, effective and will enable us to install 3,000 pumps in 60 sectors. This organization's tasks also involve far-reaching education, since it teaches villagers to repair these pumps and to cultivate kitchen gardens."

In addition, Chad Vice President Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, making a short stop in Paris, stated on Tuesday afternoon that he believes the intervention by UN blue helmets in Chad is "futile" since they "will not be enough to restore calm"; he called on "the sons of the country to work together to seek solutions to this problem, which is essentially Chadian." The Chadian vice president admitted that the city of Faya-Largeau, in the north of the country, is now in the hands of the forces under "rebel chief" Hissein Habre, who according to him, is "Neither a patriot nor a nationalist." Colonel Kamougue added: "There can be no question of treating a government and a rebel chief on an equal basis; nobody can force us to accept Hissein Habre as president of the republic."

MITTERRAND ON UNION OF LEFT, PS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD160851 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 80 p 8

[Unattributed report on Europe 1 Press Club interview with PS First Secretary Francois Mitterrand on 7 September: "Francois Mitterrand Keeps Up Uncertainty"]

[Text] Mr Francois Mitterrand turned to domestic policy questions by referring to the Union of the Left: "The Union of the Left which I helped to form and which I would like to be able to help to form again...in order to defeat the right." He pointed out that "at no time" did the contract linking the FCF, the PS and the Left Radical Movement imply "the establishment of a communist society in France," adding that "that was perhaps the final reason" for the 1977 break for which he said he holds the PCF responsible.

Mr Mitterrand maintained that the joint program was "not even socialist, and only just social democratic." He added: "Having seen the historical break between the organizations representing the workers, my one wish is to be able to settle this quarrel. Unless this is done we will be doomed to a rightwing government for a long time.... The PCF represents a broad section of the workers. I had discussions with the PCF as soon as it agreed not to try and set up a communist society.... I feel an affinity with anybody who wants to seek a way out of the (country's--LE MONDE note) bad situation, and with whom we can get rid of the people governing us.... I am prepared to reach agreement with any Frenchman who wants to bring about a change in society and build an organized, intelligent and farsighted society. Are there any such people in the RPR? Let them stand up. Are there any such people in the PCF? Of course. Are there any such people in the PCF leadership? There may be but they will have to be quick about making themselves known."

After describing [RPR member] Mr Michel Debre as "a man with convictions and as a respectable political adversary" whose candidacy might "cause considerable confusion in the RPR ranks," Francois Mitterrand mentioned the procedure for appointing the PS candidate for the presidential election. This procedure is due to start on 19 October, the date from which "anybody who wishes to put himself forward as candidate can do so." "That does not mean that you have to rush forward (on that date--LE MONDE note)," he added; "we will soon see who is in a hurry." He also indicated that the PS Executive Committee will fix a date "after which no further prospective candidates will be accepted." He repeated that he has "never expressed the desire or the intention" to stand himself and that the reason the question is put to him "is because the problem is still not settled."

He noted: "Should the main French Socialist leader wear the socialist colors? My political career makes me think that I will be capable of doing the (presidential--LE MONDE note) job.... I am not a man who feeds on or is possessed by obsessive ambition.... I am responsible for socialism in France.... Am I more useful in rallying Socialists and federating them than as head of state? It is important not to confuse these roles: A president cannot be a party leader. That is the first choice I have to make. My second choice is my affair. I believe that I can be of use to my country. Are there others aside from me who could serve their country? I believe there are." Mr Mitterrand then appealed to "the mass of sincere Communists who are aware of what the Communists and Socialists have done together" and who know that he has "never deceived them by allowing them to believe" that he would be favorable "to a communist society in any way whatever."

According to Mitterrand only "irresponsible officials" could "for the sake of tactics and out of a destructive spirit" refuse to transfer Communist votes to the Socialist candidate. He pointed out that the PS is now "faced with the Giscard-Marchais antichange twosome." The Socialist leader stressed that "there can be no question of consenting to an agreement" with those now governing the country and said he is convinced that the Socialist candidate will be able to "rally people to him in the second round" of the presidential election. "I still believe," he remarked, "that the people's automatic reflex will be to vote for the Socialist candidate in the second round." Mr Mitterrand admitted that, once elected, a Socialist president would encounter a problem: that of finding a government majority. However, he added: "If the election (of a Socialist to the presidency--LE MONDE note) comes about the people's enthusiasm will not stop at that." The deputy for Nievre said he thinks that a Socialist president would have to dissolve the National Assembly and that it would then be up to the parties to choose their alliances.

Returning to the possibility of his own candidacy, Mr Mitterrand specified: "Whatever happens I will take action and influence France's future wherever I am. We have to face Soviet expansionism and U.S. (economic--LE MONDE NOTE) imperialism. A president will have to be able to stand firm, make proposals, govern and conciliate.... In the past I thought I could do it since I have twice stood for president. I now feel that I will live up to any position I occupy."

Asked whether Michel Rocard has the qualities a candidate needs, Mr Mitterrand answered: "There are several men and women in the PS who are capable of occupying the highest posts. Not all are in a position to stand and be elected.... Whether the PS candidate is Michel Rocard or someone else, he will have been chosen because we think France deserves that choice.... I am answerable for a great history--past, present and to come.

I feel respect for Michel Rocard, for his intelligence, his vivacity; I like his ambition too--that desire to be someone interests me. I watch him with close attention, with empathy and sometimes with questions which stick in my mind. It is up to him to answer them."
Mr Mitterrand concluded: "The candidate the PS chooses will be my candidate. I will support him. I remember having said--it may have been here, but I was misunderstood--that I will join forces with him. Allow me to repeat that, and you will still have some time in which to wonder what I mean, which will at least give me the pleasure of observing your expressions. You are wondering: 'Who will it be?' Well, just imagine, I know but you do not. That makes all the difference."

L'HUMANITE REPORTS SENTENCING OF SOVIET DISSIDENTS

LD051313 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Soviet Orthodox priest Gleb Yakunin was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and 5 years' internal exile for a "common law crime" by a Moscow court yesterday. The TASS agency which announced the news specified that he had been accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Western journalists were not allowed to attend the trial which lasted 4 days. Only Gleb Yakunin's wife was allowed into the courtroom. Let us recall that the PCF has specified on many occasions, during similar trials, that in its view no ideological battle can be decided by passing sentences on people.

Additional Report

LD051315 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] The day after sentence was passed on Orthodox priest Gleb Yakunin, a Moscow trial gave its verdict after a 3-day trial on Tatyana Velikanova, who was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." She was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and 5 years' internal exile. Only Tatyana Velikanova's close family were allowed into the courtroom.

PCF SENDS 'MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY' TO SAUDI CP

LD081133 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] The PCF has sent a message of solidarity to the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia on its fifth anniversary. This message stresses in particular the importance of the MECCA rising and the people's demonstrations in the country's eastern region which took place in November and December 1979. The PCF honors the memory of the martyrs who fell in these struggles and condemns the support given by Giscard's government to the Riyadh dictatorial government. In conclusion, the French Communists wish the Saudi Arabian Communists every success in their battle.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CP LEADER HAS TALK WITH PCF'S GREMETZ

LD150909 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] On 25 August, PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz met with Dominican Communist Party Secretary General Narcisco Isa Conde. In the course of a fraternal talk, information on the two parties' national struggles was exchanged. Among other things, Narcisco Isa Conde talked about the results achieved by his party, which is starting a large-scale recruitment campaign, and the 2 year-old government of President Antonio Guzman and his Dominican Revolutionary Party (a member of the Socialist International), whose foreign policy is completely aligned with Washington and whose domestic policy does not rule out repression against the workers, peasants and teachers movements. Maxime Gremetz assured Narcisco Isa Conde again of the French Communists' friendship and solidarity.

ITALY, MALTA EXCHANGE NOTES ON NEUTRALITY STATUS

AU151613 Rome ANSA in English 1615 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep (ANSA)--The agreement under which Italy will guarantee the neutrality of the Mediterranean island of Malta took one step further towards completion today with an exchange of diplomatic notes between the two governments.

According to an Italian Foreign Ministry communique, diplomatic chief Emilio Colombo proceeded to the exchange with Maltese Charge d'Affaires in Rome Joseph Schembri, while Malta's Premier and Foreign Minister Dom Mintoff did likewise with Italian Ambassador Maurizio Battaglini in Valletta.

The documents sanctioning the agreement will now have to be approved by the Rome cabinet in view of final approval by the Italian Parliament, the communique pointed out. The ministry also said that in view of the EEC mandate conferred on Italy in December 1976 to examine Malta's neutrality and a rapid economic and financial package in direct contacts with the island's government, Colombo will report to a meeting of EEC ministers in Brussels this afternoon.

According to Italian Foreign Ministry sources, under the final terms of the agreement, Malta will release a statement on the specific commitments it has accepted to ensure the island's neutrality. These exclude membership of alliances, the admission of foreign military bases or forces on Maltese soil, and permission for the American or Soviet fleets to carry out repairs in Maltese shipyards.

An Italian statement released at the same time will lay down the Rome government's commitments to ensure Maltese neutrality. They include recognition of the island's status as a neutral state, an invitation to all states to respect that status, and the immediate opening of consultations if the island's neutrality is threatened or violated especially in view of Italian diplomatic support before the UN Security Council. These commitments have been tied to a package of economic and financial aid covering Malta's first years as a neutral state. The package includes direct aid, credits on easy terms, and technical assistance. As a further guarantee for Malta's neutrality, this part of the agreement does not rule out assistance of a military nature, which could be decided if it is judged to be necessary by the Italian side as well, in case of a threat against, or violation, of Maltese neutrality.

Italian Foreign Ministry sources were at pains to underscore that the Italian commitments to Malta's neutrality are in line with Rome's policy of making significant and effective contributions to the stability and consolidation of peaceful relations among the Mediterranean countries.

In line with the UN Charter, Italy and Malta will officially inform the organization's Secretariat of the neutrality accord as soon as it has received full approval in conformity with the two states' respective constitutional procedures.

IRAQ'S AD-DURI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH ITALY, IRAN

AU151959 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep (ANSA)--One of the results of the "sincere friendship" between Italy and Iraq is that the Middle Eastern nation will, within the limits of its possibilities, supply Italy with all the crude it needs. In return for this Iraq demands respect--which has already been confirmed--of the economic, political, technological and military agreements signed between the two countries. This was the gist of the statements Iraqi Vice President of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri made in a press conference here today.

'Izzat, who has been heading a high-ranking delegation on an official visit to Italy since Friday, said that Italo-Iraqi relations are "excellent". The Iraqi official, whose post corresponds to premier, gave a particularly moderate picture of his nation's foreign policy. He denied that Iran and Iraq are at war. He voiced a positive judgment of the military coup d'etat in Turkey and he said that his nation's energy policy is "opposed to both raising the price of crude and cutting back production". 'Izzat said that Italo-Iraqi relations are "to the advantage of the two nations and of peace in the world".

The vice president of the Revolutionary Command Council voiced appreciation for the role Italy plays in the European Economic Community in favor of "stability" in the Middle East and Mediterranean basin. To this end, he cited the Community's position on the Middle East and the projected Italo-Maltese agreement on the island's neutrality.

On the basis of these premises, and in light of Italy's appreciation for "the incisive and new courses of Iraqi diplomacy" directed at creating greater stability in the Middle East, 'Izzat and Italian Premier Cossiga acknowledge in their encounter yesterday "close position on several points and total agreement on others. Steps were taken for further improving the already excellent relations between the two countries", he said. 'Izzat said Iraq is interested in Italy and Europe because of their "independent role and the positiolns they have taken on the Palestinian issue." The Iraqi official replied to many questions on his nation's oil policy, an issue particularly dear to Italy which purchases more than a fifth of its oil from Iraq.

'Izzat said that, as a result of the great development of bilateral relations in all fields, Iraq is willing to comply with Italy's requests. "Iraq's possibilities, because of other contracts are limited. Despite this we look with favor on countries that want to have excellent relations with us and we are also willing to make some sacrifices. In return, we ask for a similar attitude, particularly respect of all commitments made in every field".

The Iraqi official also gave reassurances about the problem of prices. He said that his country is opposed to continuous hikes and also to cutting back production "unless it is necessary to defend national sovereignty". He then recalled that for the last two years Iraq has been selling oil to 25 poor developing nations at 1978 prices and has granted them loans without interest to the tune of two billion dollars.

With respect to the military coup in Turkey, 'Izzat said that "it is an internal affair of that nation" and voiced the hope that "it will restore stability to a neighbour with which we have good-neighbour relations".

He then denied that an Iraqi military jet attacked the helicopter on which Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali were traveling near the Iraqi-Iranian border. He also denied that the two nations are "in a state of war". 'Izzat confirmed, however, that in the last three days the Iraqi Army is gradually "recouping" territory which Iran had occupied in the past and which the shah had pledged in 1975 to give back on the basis of the Algiers agreements.

"Ten days ago we sent a message to Iran asking for the return (of the territory) within one week. When the deadline went by we decided to take the territory back and we think the operation should be over before the end of the week". In conclusion, 'Izzat said the mentality of "the turbaned men" in power in Iran is "irresponsible and backward".

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHILEAN REFERENDUM

AU150907 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Government issued a statement over the weekend criticizing the "referendum" imposed on the Chilean population last Thursday by the Santiago dictatorship.

The statement said that the Chilean people were summoned to voting booths "by the ruling totalitarian regime" for a referendum which the dictatorship "interpreted as a show of approval" of the status quo.

"Such a form of voting has nothing to do with free elections in a democratic system.

"It is evident that there was no guarantee of the people's desire for free expression, which is in fact oppressed by the current governing methods in Chile which do not allow a normal dialectic between parties and the possibility to present to the electorate their programs, as would happen in a regime based on principles of liberty".

BERLINGUER ON RECENT EVENTS IN CHILE, POLAND, TURKEY

AU150912 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bologna, 15 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer voiced his party's solidarity for the Chilean people after last week's "farcical" referendum and for the Bolivian people after the military coup d'etat in July, in a speech delivered Sunday at the close of the nationale "Festa Del L'UNITA" here.

The two-week festival is held annually to raise funds for the party's paper L'UNITA.

Berlinguer also focused on the current situation in El Salvador and Guatemala and explained the reason why Italian Communists are concerned about reactionary regimes in such distant nations.

The PCI leader said they are concerned because their internationalist spirit is not limited by geographical or ideological barriers.

"But they are concerned also because too many Italian democrats forget about such burning realities or seem to accept them as unpleasant but, on the whole, inevitable.

"The same thing seems to be happening towards the military coup d'etat in Turkey.

"In Brussels, the NATO leaders appear in no way concerned about the elimination of all democratic guarantees in that country and let their satisfaction be known".

The Italian Communist leader asked what the Italian Government will do and say about the coup in Turkey, one of its fellow members in NATO.

With respect to the recent events in Poland, Berlinguer said that Italian Communists are closely following developments, "appreciating the positieve aspects and balanced manner in which all the parties acted in recent weeks.

"However", he added, "let us not forget the complexity and gravity of the economic, social and political problems which must be solved and the unknown consequences inherent in the process that has begun--unknowns which are also linked to the international situation".

CUNHAL INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS, POLISH EVENTS

LD121047 Lisbon DIAIRO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 80 pp 7-8

[Dinis de Abreu and Simoes Ilharco interview with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal: "PCP Can See No Substantial Reasons for Council of Revolution's Disappearance"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: It can be seen from the United People's Alliance [APU] lists that the number of the Portuguese Democratic Movement/Democratic Electoral Commission [MDP/CDE] or independent candidates in positions deemed favorable for election has increased. Does this indicate greater confidence on the part of the PCP in its strength or greater openness in drawing up the lists?

Alvaro Cunhal: It indicates greater confidence on the part of the PCP in its strength and in its influence, which has been increased by the espousal of the party's viewpoints, policy and conduct by many people who might hitherto have hesitated to join us on lists of candidates. It in no way indicates a reduction of our party's influence or of the sphere of acceptance of its viewpoints. It also seems to me that the increase in the number of independents (they total 60) indicates that many people in other parties, without belonging to the PCP or the MDP/CDE, are now convinced that a democratic solution in our country necessarily requires strong PCP participation.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In the last elections you said that the Democratic Alliance would not have a parliamentary majority, and this was a mistake on your part. Do you believe that this time you are in danger of being mistaken again, in predicting defeat for the Democratic Alliance?

Alvaro Cunhal: Of course. You can never be 100-percent certain in forecasts; any forecast is fallible. Many people were mistaken in their forecasts with respect to the last elections. But there are, however, other reasons and other indications which cause us to forecast defeat for the reactionary alliance and therefore to feel confident that those parties which represented a minority of the electorate even in 1979, the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] will be left in a minority in the Assembly of the Republic. Is there a danger of my being mistaken? We are working to ensure that we are not mistaken and proceeding from the idea that, more important than the generally fabricated forecasts and opinion polls, it is necessary for the Portuguese democrats to work to ensure that this result is achieved, providing a democratic majority in the assembly and defeating the reactionary forces.

Issue of Majority

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Since you have declared yourself opposed to the formation of minority governments, do you deem possible an agreement between the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] and the APU, thus creating a leftwing majority which you have always advocated?

Alvaro Cunhal: The fundamental aim in the coming elections is to reduce the reactionary parties (the PSD and the CDS) to a minority in the Assembly of the Republic. The essential aim is to stop this offensive which the reactionary forces are conducting against the democratic system itself, unlawful and subversive activity again with a parliamentary majority.

Once those parties have been reduced to a parliamentary minority, the democratic forces will be in the majority, although this does not mean that this numerical majority will necessarily and automatically result in a political and real majority, since events and history have proven that this is not the case, such as the Socialist Party [PS]-PCP numerical majority in previous elections, because there were preferences on the part of the PS for alliance with the right and not with the PCP.

For this reason we do not claim that defeat for the Democratic Alliance in the legislative elections, even though it will mean a democratic majority, will also necessarily and automatically mean the formation of a real democratic majority, subsequently set up so as to create the constitutional support for the formation of a democratic government. What we do believe is that stopping the Democratic Alliance's offensive will create prospects for seeking a democratic solution which will secure majority support in the Assembly of the Republic, and we will be prepared to consider the various hypotheses for a government which will be based on the numerical democratic majority resulting from the elections.

DIARO DE NOTICIAS: Let us suppose that nobody has an absolute majority in the coming elections and assume that there is an FRS government (because the Democratic Alliance will govern only if it has an absolute majority). Would you be prepared to give that government parliamentary support, even without the Communists taking part in it?

Alvaro Cunhal: I believe that the seeking of support does not follow but rather precedes the formation of the government, so there is a chronological inaccuracy here. As we forecast, after the Democratic Alliance has been defeated, the president will consider the formation of a new government, and for this, according to the constitution, he will consult the parties and the council of the revolution.

There will then be the possibility of an exchange of views with the president of the republic on the formation of the new government. The right course is not to form the government and then ask the PCP whether it is prepared to support it. We are prepared to analyze with the PS and other democratic forces the hypotheses which may lead to the creation of a democratic solution.

Participation in Government

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And will the PCP seek to participate in the government?

Alvaro Cunhal: In this connection our stance is as follows: The adoption of a national policy which will resolve the nation's problems will be very difficult without Communist participation in the government. Our party has a unique position with respect to influence among the working classes and its capacity for mobilization and organization. It is a party which is particularly well prepared for active participation in resolving the nation's problems. In our opinion, the PCP's participation in the government is a very important factor for consolidating democracy and safeguarding the democratic gains.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But would it or would it not endorse an FRS government?

Alvaro Cunhal: I am saying nothing. We will see. What I can tell you is that we are prepared to discuss all possible solutions with the PS. Your hypothesis of the formation of a PS government which would then seek support from the PCP is abstract and unrealistic.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: We believe that at another juncture the PS has already asked the PCP to give a government formed by it parliamentary support.

Alvaro Cunhal: I remember that; it was in 1977. But I can tell you no more. The PS (or the FRS) on its own is no alternative.

Wasted and Useless Votes

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You mentioned wasted votes. Curiously, the PS secretary general says that the PCP is not a government alternative (is outside the area of government), and that the left, in order to govern, will only be able to do so through the FRS, so that voting for the APU also means wasting votes. What is your opinion?

Alvaro Cunhal: In the first place, with respect to determining the parties which are in the area of government or outside it, it is not the parties which do this but our people, through the support which they give them. Second, we do not say that the APU is a democratic alternative on its own, but we assert that the FRS is not, either. In the elections to the constituent assembly, the Socialists had 38 percent, then in the legislative elections they fell to 34 percent, while in the last elections they had only 27 percent.

The trend is toward decline. But even if at best they achieved the poll which they had initially, when the right's useful vote was for the PS, in 1975 and 1976, they would be very far from an absolute majority. To assert, as Dr Mario Soares did, that the FRS will achieve an absolute majority, is a deception of the electorate. It is to mislead it. Neither the APU nor the FRS is in isolation capable of being an alternative, so that an agreement between the APU and the FRS with a view to forming a majority which will serve as a support for a democratic government becomes even more justified and necessary. Despite the reservations which we have with respect to the PS policy, which has already been strongly criticized by us, we continue to advocate an agreement between Socialists and Communists.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is it not frustrating for the PCP not to represent a government alternative?

Alvaro Cunhal: There is no isolated force which is an alternative. The CDS called itself the 1976 alternative. Its entire campaign was to that effect. Poor fellows, they were no alternative on their own. And today the Democratic Alliance has a parliamentary majority because it represents the sum total of two parties. And they are two parties which are so different that the PS and its secretary general, Mario Soares, have begun to insinuate the possibility of a breakup of the Democratic Alliance in the event of defeat, and the possibility--and this is graver, worse and more dangerous--of a policy of alliances of the PS with the PSD. With the APU, not at all. With the PSD, yes possibly. This seems to us extremely dangerous, because the nation's political forces are divided into two big halves: reactionary forces, which are seeking to carry out a coup in stages, and democratic forces (principally the PS and the PCP). We believe that the alliances which are natural in view of the people's masses' aims and aspirations and respect for the election results must be delimited by this division.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You have insisted on the dismissal of the government, but your appeals have produced no response in Belem Palace. Do you still believe that the president of the republic could dismiss this government before the elections?

Alvaro Cunhal: Before answering this question, I would like to emphasize that we insist on the government's dismissal for three basic reasons: first of all, its subversive policy. It respects neither the constitution nor democratic legality. It is a policy of destruction. It is seeking to destroy our people's great gains, such as the agrarian reform and the nationalization measures. It is assailing basic rights enshrined in the constitution. Second, it does not guarantee the democratic nature of the elections. Third, the prime minister's involvement in a financial scandal. But it has neither scruples nor shame, and the situation is persisting, assailing the state's dignity.

As to whether we do or do not cherish hopes of the president of the republic dismissing the government, this is not the basic issue. The essential thing is that a responsible political force such as ours must point out to our people the reasons why this government cannot continue. And if the government is not dismissed or does not resign by the time of the elections, it will be the people who will dismiss it through the ballot box at the elections.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Turning to the revision of the constitution, do you regard the constitution as untouchable? For instance, do you advocate the abolition of the Council of the Revolution or its retention?

Alvaro Cunhal: We believe that the Portuguese constitution is a good constitution which reflects the fundamental changes effected through the April revolution. It may be considered that some articles of the constitution have more of a programmatic than an institutional nature, as is the case with all the constitutions in the world. But we are in favor of revision within the lawful parameters.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In your opinion, which points should be revised?

Alvaro Cunhal: In the first place, we believe that there are points which should not be revised. That is the essential thing. And there are those who wish to revise the constitution unconstitutionally in order to actually destroy it. We cannot forget that there are material limits to the revision. The big estates cannot be restored, and the government is already restoring them. The monopolies cannot be restored, and the government has already attempted to restore them. The principle of proportional representation cannot be changed, and the government has already sought to change it through the amendments to the electoral law....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: We reiterate: In the PCP's opinion, which points should be revised?

Alvaro Cunhal: We believe that the entire allocation of powers among the assembly, the president and the government should be revised, and that there are aspects which, without changing the essence of the constitution, it is better to revise on the basis of experience: for instance, whether the assembly's supervisory activity with respect to the government should or should not increase. With respect to the state bodies' major powers, we believe that there should be no change.

Events in Poland

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: At the international level, how do you view the strikes in Poland? Do you regard the workers' strike movement as just?

Alvaro Cunhal: There has been, above all, great speculation concerning the strikes in Poland. And it is curious to note that there is sometimes a campaign asserting that there is no right to strike in the socialist countries, emphasizing that there are no strikes because this right does not exist. But when strikes occur, there is immediately an attempt to give these strikes a political significance which they do not have. Our comrade Gierek has already said that he will take the workers' demands into account. It should also be stressed that, contrary to the expectation created by a certain section of the Portuguese and Western press, no repressive action against the strikers has occurred. The campaign which is being conducted is aimed at transforming these strikes not into strike movements but into movements of opposition to the socialist system. It is the traditional anticommunist campaign.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But the strikers are demanding reforms in the system in their manifesto, demanding freedom of expression, the right to strike and trade union freedom....

Alvaro Cunhal: These rights and freedoms are institutionalized in socialist Poland. Certain shortcomings and mistakes in trade union life have been acknowledged by the Polish leaders in relation to the current strikes.

Imprisonment of Dissidents

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you not fear that the strikes reflect a crisis in the system itself?

Alvaro Cunhal: No, it is not a crisis of the system. Those who are saying this, who are presenting the strikes as opposition to the regime and who are even talking about the imminence of an insurrectionary movement, what would they say with respect to capitalist countries, where there are strikes involving millions of workers? In our country, the outbreak of strikes is in order to protest against government policy, but the democratic system is not called into question. The Portuguese workers support democracy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How would you view a Soviet intervention in Poland at Gierek's request or otherwise?

Alvaro Cunhal: That hypothesis is absurd. It does not arise. The Poles will resolve their own problems.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And the imprisonment of dissidents: What is your opinion of that?

Alvaro Cunhal: This word "dissidents" serves for everything and something more. People who openly break the socialist countries' laws, call for foreign intervention and maintain contacts and collaboration with other countries' intelligence services have frequently been described as "dissidents" by imperialist and reactionary propaganda. We do not know the people who are said to have been recently arrested.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you view the hegemonic struggle for control of influence in the world between the USSR and the United States?

Alvaro Cunhal: We are opposed to the policy of blocs. The conflict has obvious reasons. There are two worlds. Confrontation is natural, but confrontation stemming from the peoples' achievements and aspirations is one thing, and confrontation which tends to be military is another, and one which we utterly condemn.

Foreign Policy

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you assess the foreign policy actively conducted by Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing?

Alvaro Cunhal: It is clear that I do not agree with Helmut Schmidt or with Giscard d'Estaing, but in terms of independent foreign policy I do not regard as negative Giscard's and Schmidt's stances with respect to Carter's pressures. Moreover, states' policies should always be independent. I only regret that our own is so subordinate to the United States.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You talk about independent policies, but there are those who regard your party as being among those most dependent on Moscow....

Alvaro Cunhal: That is untrue. Our party has an experience which few have. During the great years of our reorganization we were virtually isolated from the international communist movement. We experienced a very difficult stage in 1938-1939--the political police and the fascist repression succeeded in reaching most of our cadres--and when the reorganization of 1940-1941 took place at the height of the world war, the PCP was isolated until 1947 from all the other Communist parties. When the Communist International was dissolved in 1943 the PCP was isolated. And so we remained throughout the war, making only a few contacts with our Spanish comrades. We became accustomed to resolving our policy and our affairs on our own.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But there are those who assert that you consult Moscow to learn what decision to make....

Alvaro Cunhal: We have no hotline to Moscow. We are the most independent of the Portuguese parties. We think for ourselves and make the decisions which we deem best for the interests of the workers and of Portuguese democracy. The rest is untrue. It is the usual slander.

CDS SEES EANES AS 'PCP'S REAL' PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD151025 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] has challenged the Socialist Party [PS] to make public the contents of the political contract negotiated with General Ramalho Eanes with a view to the latter's candidacy for reelection as president of the republic. The challenge is contained in the final communique released by the CDS Executive Committee, in which the CDS also urges the PS to "announce publicly before the election what it intends to do with regard to possible cooperation with the PCP."

"The CDS challenges the PS to state publicly the essential contents of the contract, and I hope at least that, when General Ramalho Eanes formally announces his stage-managed candidacy for reelection, he will explain to the Portuguese people the nature of his links, connections and commitments with respect to the PS." This is stated in the CDS Executive Committee's communique, which focuses on the subject of Ramalho Eanes' candidacy for reelection. As far as the CDS is concerned, Eanes "will be the PCP's real candidate." This is because, according to the CDS leaders' analysis, "the PS government strategy presupposes PCP cooperation," and the same applies to its "presidential strategy." The centrists conclude that this in fact "is acknowledged by the PCP secretary general when he admits that the Communists will vote for General Ramalho Eanes in the second round of the election."

In its analysis of the present political situation the CDS emphasizes "the increasing aggressiveness of the PS-PCP and Republican and Socialist Front-United People's Alliance [FRS-APU] opposition," which contrasts with "the government's constructive serenity." In the CDS' opinion "the socialist and communist radicalism stems from the evident lack of popular response to the opposition's attacks."

Pointing to PS and PCP "methods, topics of attack and defamatory campaigns," the CDS explains that "it does not commit the political affront of identifying the PS and its allies with the PCP's Stalinism. The PS is and will continue to be a democratic party even when it uses techniques as ethically condemnable as those to which it has been resorting. But the CDS must recognize that the socialists' and communists' radicalism has the same origin and the same significance. The origin lies in the realization of the successes achieved by the Democratic Alliance government among the voters. The significance lies in an inevitable attempt at a future, postelection government agreement between socialists and communists. Otherwise the kind of attitudes that the socialists have been adopting would be entirely illogical."

The CDS regards an understanding between socialists and communists as "an inevitable reality" in the "highly unlikely event of the FRS-APU group gaining a majority of deputies in the coming election." The PS, the CDS adds, "can therefore make only one serious proposal to the voters--that it will govern, directly or indirectly, with PCP backing in the event of the Democratic Alliance's failing to win an absolute majority of deputies."

CSCE 12 SEP SESSION ADJOURNED AFTER 10 MINUTES

LD121406 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The morning session of the preparatory meeting of the Madrid conference lasted 10 minutes. The session began at 1100 this morning under the chairmanship of the head of the Belgian delegation and, in the absence of speakers, was adjourned almost immediately until next Monday.

The postponement is reportedly justified by the fact that the informal working document on the third point of the agenda--which refers to the establishment of the timetable for the work of the principal conference--is still at the preparatory stage on the part of the nonaligned group responsible for drawing it up.

SPAIN'S CSCE DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON PROSPECTS, GOALS

LD151543 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Pablo Sebastian interview in Washington with leader of Spanish delegation to Madrid CSCE conference Javier Ruperez: "Basic Problems Will Not Be Broached During First Stage"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: What are the CSCE conference's prospects at the present time of international tension?

Answer: Despite the existing difficulties, I believe the prospects for the progress of the conference are, paradoxically, good, principally because of the opportuneness of the moment, which could turn the Madrid meeting into the center of attention of the major East-West negotiations and into a kind of barometer of detente. I believe that this expectation has been contributed to, for instance, by the course of the crisis in Poland, which has fortunately remained an issue of Polish domestic politics. In my opinion, the meeting's prospects of success or failure will depend on all the participants. In any case, the fact that the conference is meeting under the present circumstances already constitutes a far from negligible initial result.

Question: What is the political scope or significance of the preparatory stage?

Answer: The so-called substantive or basic issues will not be broached during this initial meeting. The political issues are relegated to the conference proper. Nevertheless, important issues, which will influence the future of the political debates, such as the timetable, the balance between the stage of analysis and that of conclusions, and even the possibility of the conference continuing later in another country, will be decided now.

Question: Won't there in fact be a debate about the balance between the first and the second stage--something like a conflict between the raising of issues such as Afghanistan and human rights and the quest for new security and military confidence-building measures?

Answer: Well, during the political stage, implementation of the Helsinki Final Act will be analyzed, and at that time all countries can make what references they wish to issues such as Afghanistan or human rights. I believe the way in which these references are made will be important to achieving some results in the second part.

Question: Might not the Soviets demand the exclusion of the Afghanistan issue, because it is not European territory?

Answer: The Soviets may attempt to do so, but this issue concerns the conference, and this is clear from the Helsinki Final Act. Moreover, there is no political or human way to prevent a country from referring to it. [paragraph contines]

On the other hand, neither can the possibility be ruled out of the East bloc countries responding to issues such as this and denunciations concerning human rights with slander issues concerning ethnic minorities, racial problems or disarmament problems.

Question: What will Spain's stance be in this debate?

Answer: Spain has held talks, and will continue to hold them, with the Western bloc and, in particular, with the EEC and NATO countries. We will align ourselves with the West's viewpoints, although, as hosts, we will also seek and promote balanced stances for the conference's successful progress and conclusion.

Gibraltar and NATO

Question: Might not some country accuse Spain of failure to implement the Helsinki Final Act in matters such as freedom of information, minorities or, for instance, the issue of free movement of people and ideas in relation to the closed border with Gibraltar?

Answer: I do not believe that this will happen or could happen. The Gibraltar issue is currently under negotiation with Britain. Moreover, it is subject to an international treaty and its obligatory implementation, as is required by the Helsinki agreements themselves, which also mention states' territorial integrity; and although they also refer to the inviolability of borders, it must be pointed out that this is not of a final nature, because they do not need to be eternal. Moreover, Spain already voiced a reservation in this connection on the Gibraltar issue in Helsinki.

Question: And might not Spain's possible entry into NATO be used by the USSR as a response to the Afghanistan issue with respect to the nonenlargement of military blocs?

Answer: This issue could arise in defense policy issues, but it would not have much justification, since the Helsinki Final Act recognizes the right of all countries to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements, and, more specifically, at the end of the first principle it refers to the right of nations which so desire to join military blocs freely. I believe that this issue could have greater significance at a disarmament conference but that under no circumstances will it affect Spain's sovereign decision.

Question: Last, what tangible results could emerge from the Madrid meeting?

Answer: This is difficult to predict at present. For the moment, the fact that the conference is meeting is already something. Moreover, the place and date of a future meeting could be agreed on in Madrid.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT CONFIDENCE MOTION TO PARLIAMENT

LD111810 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The government has decided to submit a motion of confidence to the Congress of Deputies. This decision was made at 1730 this afternoon by the government during a meeting at the Moncloa Palace. This decision has to be ratified tomorrow by the government at a cabinet meeting since today's meeting does not formally constitute a cabinet meeting.

DENMARK

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161335 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Sep 80 pt 1 p 4

[Text] Cuba wants to expand its joint trade with Denmark, including the purchase of more ships from Danish shipyards, but the condition is that Denmark increase its purchases in Cuba, first and foremost of sugar, which is the Latin American state's most important export.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said this at a press conference on Tuesday in Copenhagen during his official visit to Denmark.

Cuba has in the past bought several vessels from Helsingoer shipyard, for example, which Malmierca will visit on Wednesday. The foreign minister held talks on Tuesday with Prime Minister Ankar Jorgensen and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen.

With the Danish Government representatives Malmierca discussed, among other things, a number of international questions, including the situation in Afghanistan. In this connection the Cuban foreign minister said that Cuba is a supporter of a solution that could ensure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Cuba has no military advisers in the country, but a couple of advisers at the Cuban Embassy in Afghanistan have advised the Afghan military on certain questions.

FINLAND

AIR FORCE RECEIVES NEW MIG-21 FLEET

LD122012 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The air force has received for its entire use a new MiG air defense fighter fleet. The last consignment of new [word indistinct] MiG-21BIS planes arrived at Kuopio Airport from the USSR yesterday. The [word indistinct] aircraft will replace the outdated MiG planes bought in the sixties and now taken out of use.

At today's presentation of the aircraft, it was stressed that the air force's ability to keep watch and to ward off attacks will be considerably enhanced since the new aircraft can fly in all kinds of weather. Following the purchase of the new MiG fleet, the air force has for its use to completely modern air defense fighter fleets. The Swedish-made "Draken" fleet is (?stationed) in Rovaniemi. The new MiG fleet will, like its predecessors, remain in the Karelian wing operating at Kuopio Airport.

NORWAY

DANISH DEFENSE CHIEF ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD151453 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Danish Defense Chief Gen Knud Jorgensen began a visit to Norway on Monday afternoon and was met by Defense Chief Sverre Hamre. Jorgensen will stay in Norway until Friday, when he will return to Copenhagen from Bergen.

Yesterday morning the two defense chiefs held talks on questions of joint interest. Gen Sverre Hamre was probably briefed on the Danish proposal for a new defense agreement, which has recently been the object of considerable political controversy in Copenhagen--after it became known that the U.S. defense secretary had criticized the Danish plane in two letters to Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard.

General Jorgensen for his part was probably briefed on the Norwegeian plan for stockpiling heavy American equipment in Trondelag. Yesterday the Danish defense chief was also briefed at defense high command on current defense problems, before he traveled to Kirkenes, where he visited the garrison at Soer-Varanger. Today he will visit the area on the border with the Soviet Union, and then Vardoe and Kautokeino. He will also visit the Hardufoss area, in connection with the "barfrost exercise" before traveling to Bergen.

DEFENSE CHIEFS ON REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD151545 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Sep 80 p 8

[Knut Falchenberg report: "North Norway Must Be Reinforced"]

[Excerpts] "From a military viewpoint it is entirely acceptable that the government now seems to be going in for contingency stockpiles of materials for a U.S. Marine force in central Norway, but a condition of this is that the defenses in the north of the country are strengthened," Defense Chief Sverre Hamre told AFTENPOSTEN.

Hamre said that his understanding of the matter was that the government, as part of an overall plan, would strengthen defenses in northern Norway by sorting materiel for a Norwegian brigade group. In addition there are a number of other measures, such as the further development of the transport system for military shipments between southern and northern Norway. He also said that the question of where this Norwegian brigade group will come from has not yet been discussed.

[Question] How large is the American force which, it now seems, will stockpile its heavier equipment in the Troendelag area?

[Answer] I cannot now say how many men are being talked about, but a U.S. Marine brigade comprises both air and land forces. The extent to which American helicopters will be part of the stockpiles is a question that will naturally be discussed in the talks with the Americans. Such talks will also clarify how a force of U.S. Marines with their heavy materiels stored in the Trondelag area will be able to be transported--or to transport itself--to areas of deployment in northern Norway.

[Question] Does such stockpiling conflict with Norwegian Military base policy?

[Answer] Not as far as I can see. The Storting has itself said that contingency stockpiling is necessary in order to make our military base policy credible.

[Question] Will Norway have any economic burdens in connection with contingency stockpiling?

[Answer] I would think that the initial depots will be financed jointly. I cannot imagine anything different, Hamre said.

He told AFTENPOSTEN that Norway already has contingency stockpiles of materiels at several military airfields, some of a considerable size. West Germany also has stockpiles of materiel for its marines in Norway. Further stockpiling would fall within this pattern, the defense chief said.

Likely Stockpile Locations

LD151513 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] "If Trondelag is the place that is finally chosen for the contingency stockpiling of heavy allied military materiel, these will have to be stored alongside an airfield complex. Those which primarily seem best suited are Varnes and Orlandet, and also Namsos to a certain extent," Defense Chief Gen Sverre Hamre told AFTENPOSTEN.

Hamre said that he would imagine that the materiel would be stored not within the boundaries of the individual airfields but within easy reach of them. Namsos airfield is considerably smaller than those in Varnes and Orlandet, and the defense chief said that it was difficult to say today whether Namsos airfield will be extended. But this would at any rate serve internal communications aircraft.

The defense chief sees the airfields of Bardufoss, Andoya and Evenes as a restricted airfield complex in northern Norway, and Varnes, Orlandet and Namsos as the next natural complex to the south. If Trondelag is chosen, these places would select themselves.

Materiel To Be Stored

LD151501 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The U.S. defense equipment that the government is now planning to stockpile in Trondelag will be used by a reduced brigade of marines, that is, by around 10,000 men. The government stresses that the equipment will be under Norwegian control.

When asked on Norsk Radio Og Krigkasting [Norwegian state broadcasting service] yesterday evening what kind of equipment this would mean, Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said: "In addition to fuel, ammunition and dried foods, there would be 18-24 guns, 12 antitank battery transporters, trucks and two batteries of Hawk missiles to defend airfields." The minister expressed his reservations with regard to the details, because the matter has not been dealt with fully.

The minister also said that it was still not known what contingency stockpiling in Trondelag and the reinforcement of Norwegian stores in northern Norway would cost. "There is talk of stockpiling equipment for a combined regiment in the north and for a reduced American brigade in Trondelag. This plan will be more expensive than simply bringing a reduced brigade from the United States into the north," Defense Minister Stoltenberg said.

ARBEIDERBLADET SUPPORTS DECISION ON CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD151519 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "A Policy for Peace"]

[Text] The work that the government has already done on the question of the contingency stockpiling of heavy U.S. military equipment in Norway, and the decisions that have been made, are the basis on which the government will negotiate further with the U.S. authorities. On the basis of a comprehensive investigation it is the government's view that such stockpiles ought to be sited in Trondelag and that this will be combined with an expansion of military stockpiles for Norwegian forces in northern Norway. The negotiations with the Americans will show whether it is possible to reach a result that is satisfactory for both parties on the basis of this decision.

The government has had to bear considerable criticism for the way in which the matter has been handled up to now. This is essentially due to expectations that the treatment of the matter, including the phase now behind us, was to have taken a long time. This criticism was also heard at the Labor Party's National Executive meeting in Tonsberg yesterday. The criticism contains no desire to modify the government's obvious duty to reach decisions on important foreign and security policy questions. We see the criticism rather as a wish that the factual basis for the government's decision should be subject to broader discussion and analysis within the party's organization. The resolution adopted at the National Executive meeting means that this will now happen. The National Executive will thus hold its final discussion of the matter at the same time as the government will be able to present the possible results of the negotiations with the Americans. But such an arrangement does not alter the government's duty to be the final body to reach a decision on the basis of its own independent judgment.

Foreign and security policy have been the main topics at two Labor Party National Executive meetings in the last year. As well as the Tonsberg meeting there was also the Lillehammer meeting last fall. Here it was the government's stand on the modernization of NATO's nuclear arms in Europe that was under discussion. In both these debates, and especially in the debate in Tonsberg yesterday, great interest was expressed on all questions regarding detente, disarmament and peace. Deep insight into these questions was also revealed by a number of National Executive members. This is in line with the most positive political currents one can find in Western Europe, and also to an extent in Eastern Europe today. Especially interesting is the role that West Germany plays in this context. Many look to Federal Chancellor Schmidt today as the architect of a new policy of detente and peace.

For its part the Labor Party has long been interested in these questions, and has initiated close contacts and collaboration with the West German Social Democrats and their leader. It was also a Norwegian initiative to have attach to the NATO modernization resolution a resolution on negotiations, which gives cause for hope that the new nuclear arms will not need to be deployed. Brezhnev's letters to prime minister Nordli and Labor Party Chairman Reiulf Steen among others confirm that the Soviet Union is now willing to take part in such negotiations. There are also other clear signs that the process of detente in Europe, brought to a sudden end by the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan at the beginning of the year, can now start up again.

In our part of the world, too, all people live with a burning hope for peace. We believe that the interest in these questions now manifesting itself more and more strongly within the Labor Party will be an important contribution to the peace process. And this will therefore be in keeping with some of the workers movement's best traditions.

For our part we would stress that there is no contradiction between an active peace policy and a relatively simple question like contingency stockpiling. Contingency stockpiling is a question of maintaining that readiness for action that we already possess. It does not represent any threat to any foreign nation and is exclusively defensive. Contingency stockpiles mean that Norwegian authorities have more time when considering whether to call in reinforcements and that the chances of thus avoiding so-called "false crises" are greater. In a given situation this in itself can be an important contribution to peace.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON RESUMPTION OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

Government Interlocutor Ioannidhis

NC151844 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The intercommunal talks for finding a solution to the Cypriot issue will be resumed tomorrow. In a statement this evening, Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative to the talks, said that the Greek Cypriot side believed in finding a just and viable solution to the Cypriot problem in the talks procedure. He also said that he would exert every possible effort in this direction. He said that he would go to the talks with seriousness, ready to discuss all aspects of the Cypriot problem with good faith, good disposition and the willingness and determination for a positive and constructive dialogue. We know, he added, that the path that leads to peace and reconciliation is not easy. However, reconciliation is necessary for finding a common, acceptable solution for both communities.

Finally, Ioannidhis stressed that a substantive and calm dialogue remained the only hope for resuming normality in Cyprus.

Denktas Remarks

TA091756 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot side is approaching the intercommunal talks with good will and wishes to successfully conclude these talks.

Talking to reporters about the visit of Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Ilter Turkmen, Denktas expressed great pleasure over Turkmen's visit to Cyprus and said: During this visit, we briefed Turkmen extensively on our attitude during the talks. We confirmed that Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus fully agree that the problems can be solved under the auspices of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and within the framework of the principles agreed upon by the two sides. We are going to the talks with good will and hope that they will end successfully.

DENKTAS CALLS NEW KIPRIANOU CABINET UNCONSTITUTIONAL

TA112015 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas today called to his office the UN special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, and his adviser, Gorge, and told them that the new Kiprianou cabinet runs counter to the 1960 constitution and that the Greek Cypriot administration cannot represent the whole of the island based on this constitution.

In a statement after the hour-long meeting with the UN representatives, Denktas said the Turkish Cypriot community has for years been telling the United Nations as well as other organizations that the Greek Cypriot administration does not represent the whole of the island and that the Greek Cypriot community, which has been ignoring the 1960 constitution since 1963, oppressed the Turkish Cypriot community for years. Noting that he had informed the UN representatives that the new cabinet formed by Kiprianou is not constitutional, even in southern Cyprus, Denktas added that Kiprianou is heading an administration which is incompatible with the 1960 constitution and that Kiprianou is trying to usurp Turkish Cypriot rights under the guise of a constitutional government based on a constitution which, when he finds necessary, he claims is dead and buried. Denktas said that in accordance with the 1960 constitution, the 10 cabinet ministers—two of whom should be Turkish Cypriots—should be appointed with the consent of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot officials. He added that, however, this situation has long been ignorged. He noted that the current Kiprianou cabinet is comprised of 11 ministers and that the consent of any Turkish Cypriot official was not and could not be sought given the current realities.

Denktas continued: The current situation is sufficient to show that the administration headed by Kiprianou is not and cannot be the government of the whole of Cyprus. Such a government cannot speak on the behalf of the whole island. It cannot represent the island in the forthcoming UN meeting. It cannot speak on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community. This institution, which has usurped the [word indistinct] of the government and which continues its attacks against the Turkish Cypriot government and the Turkish Cypriot community will soon sit at the negotiating table to solve the Cyprus issue. I find it beneficial to state that we cannot accept any institution that poses as the Cyprus Government at the negotiating table. The Turkish and Greek Cypriot negotiators will discuss social problems. We will not accept anything else. We will inform the United Nations of our position. I found it beneficial to express our regrets to Mr Gobbi before informing the United Nations.

In reply to a question, Denktas said that the events in the south will concern only the south until the establishment of a joint federal republic.

HOUSE PRESIDENT MIKHAILIDHIS RETURNS FROM GREECE

NC151933 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] House President Mikhailidhis completed his contacts in Athens and returned to Cyprus this evening. Mr Mikhailidhis headed the Cypriot all-party parliamentary delegation that had consultations with the Greek house group dealing with the Cypriot issue.

KIPRIANOU INAUGURATES SATELLITE EARTH STATION

NC121842 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] This afternoon, President Kiprianou inaugurated the Makarios satellite earth station at Kakoratzia [near the 23d milestone on the Nicosia-Limassol highway].

In his speech, Kiprianou expressed particular pleasure at having the opportunity to inaugurate and officially open the station and congratulated the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority [CYTA] for its continuous efforts to improve telecommunications. He said: Our outstanding people have proved that, even under adverse conditions, they are struggling for progress.

Kiprianou stressed that it was in the interest of all people and the state in general for the struggle to continue, no matter how difficult it might be, because nobody knew how long it might take for a lasting and just solution of the Cypriot problem. The president of the republic reiterated: We are not prepared to sacrifice substance for an early solution of the problem, endorse the faits accomplis or sell out our people's rights. He said: We are passing through difficult times; therefore, let us not add the division of our people to this. Mr Kiprianou stressed that at such critical moments, the people's concord constituted the most primary prerequisite for the success of the struggle against unacceptable solutions.

The president of the republic concluded: I call on all people to continue the struggle united and confident that we shall save our country and hand over to the coming generations a free Cyprus in which all its inhabitants will live united without Green Lines and Attilas.

GREEK LANGUAGE DAILIES COMMENT ON COUP IN TURKEY

NC130756 [Editorial Report] Nicosia Greek language dailies of 13 September give front-page coverage to the coup in Turkey. The communist KHARAVYI and the pro-Lissaridhis paper TA NEA condemn the coup and state that it is the work of the Americans.

To substantiate its claim that "the coup has been carried out with American inspiration" KHARAVYI refers to a report carried by HURRIYET "only 12 hours prior to the midnight developments" stating that "NATO circles in Brussels have expressed discontent for the situation in Turkey, particularly because of the opposition policy to prevent a resolution of Greek-Turkish differences as well as Greece's return to the military wing of NATO." It concludes: "As of yesterday, life in Turkey for the unfortunate Turkish people has become worse than Hell. However, the people will never cease fighting until they are freed from the chains of international imperialism and fascism."

TA NEA says that a "military coup took place in Turkey at dawn yesterday with the blessing of the United States and NATO," adding that this is the view among authoritative observers in European capitals. In the comment the paper says that "imperialism and Zionism, which have employed the Turkish Armed Forces to drown the Cyprus republic in blood and to exterminate 1.5 percent of the Cypriot people, are now using the same forces against the Turkish people in order to consolidate imperialist interests and the American and NATOite presence in Turkey as well as to increase the threat from this American-NATOite presence against the countries neighboring Turkey." The paper adds that the coup "causes uncertainty about the course of Greek-Turkish relations; it puts at stake Greek-Turkish and inter-Cypriot talks scheduled for 16 September" and adds that it constitutes a threat to peace. The paper urges the government to carefully consider future prospects both in connection with the intercommunal talks and the course of the Cyprus problem--"particularly with regard to defense because none can rule out the possibility that Ankara will not seek fresh Attila laurels - as well as with regard to the internal front. This is so because the designs of those who have set loose the coupist forces and who have not hesitated to express relief for the success of the Ankara junta are unknown."

The ELEVTHERI KIPROS, I SIMERINI, FILELEVTHEROS and I MAKHI are more cautious with their reportage and their content.

The progovernment ELEVTHERI KIPROS wonders how one could describe the Cyprus problem today following the military coup in Turkey, because until now we used to say that it is in a delicate or critical phase. It says that "events in Turkey have found us in a state of political decomposition; the absence of unity among the people is most obvious; the differences among the political parties is provocatively chaotic; the relations of the parties with the government are almost hostile." The paper appeals to the president of the republic "to immediately convene the national council in order to responsibly deal with the new situation. It is the imperative duty of all the political leaders to reciprocate to the invitation. They must set aside their differences, they must jointly ponder over this serious problem, and guided by the supreme national interests they must seek ways and means to face the dangers that threaten us."

I SIMERINI, the pro-Kliridhis opposition paper, says that the military coup in Turkey will have indirect and probably direct repercussions on the Cyprus problem. The paper adds that according to its assessment, when Ankara has to face an increasing number of problems, the effort for a Cyprus solution becomes more difficult and adds that there will be "unpredictable side effects" from the coup, and thus the situation becomes more confused and confirms the view that time works against Cyprus and its problem, particularly in view of the absence of a responsible and strong government. It stresses: "At last, something must now be done. Athens must now understand that the silly doctrine 'Cyprus makes the decisions....' is totally inapplicable and quite dangerous for the future of both Cyprus and Greece. There must be some practical and protective interest on the part of Athens because, unfortunately, the talks will not bear fruit. The [Greek] nation must include Cyprus within its foreign policy. It has a moral, legal and primarily national obligation to see how the Turkish troops, which constitute a direct threat to all of Cyprus, will leave our country." The paper concludes: "When the new state of affairs settles down in Turkey, it will be the duty of Athens to see, within the framework of the general problems confronting Greek-Turkish relations, what can be done."

The independent paper O FILELEVTHEROS, expressing concern about developments in Turkey, says that it is not possible to predict what will happen, yet events in Turkey will affect Cyprus.

It says: "We are on the eve of the intercommunal dialogue. How is the dialogue going to develop: In what direction is Denktas going to act in view of the fact that first reports from the Turkish quarter of Nicosia say that his supporters are celebrating because of the military coup in Turkey." The paper refers to the need for vigilance over developments in Turkey and adds that nobody knows what will happen from one moment to another, even though the danger of Turkish military provocations at this moment might appear remote. It concludes: "Greece and Cyprus must vigilantly watch developments in Turkey because if their results--whatever they might be--are not manifested now, they will be manifested in the future without fail."

The independent paper O AGON, quoting authoritative political circles as well as western diplomats in Nicosia, says that "the military coup in Turkey might prove a conducive factor for favorable developments concerning Greek-Turkish problems and the Cyprus problem. "According to the assessment of authoritative circles the coup is aimed at combating leftism and Islam, which have brought anarchy to the country. In connection with foreign relations, the same circles say that "the United States believes that the only way to settle the problems in Greek-Turkish relations and the Cyprus problem is to have a strong power controlling the affairs of state that could shoulder the pertinent heavy responsibilities. The Turkish military seems to be oriented in the direction of settling these differences, and it is worth noting these intentions because it is a fact that NOTAM 714 was lifted by Turkey at the initiative and the orders of the coup leader, General Evren. The same circles have said that they do not believe that the military coup in Turkey will lead to the adjournment of the intercommunal talks, which are scheduled for next Tuesday. They have also said that it is premature to preduct the repercussions from the coup on the Turkish Cypriots' domestic affairs. On the other hand, a western diplomat has said that one should not rule out favorable repercussions on Greek-Turkish affairs and the Cyprus problem as a result of the army takeover because, as he said, the fear of the Turkish Governments in the past to undertake responsibility was preventing a settlement of these problems, the solution of which is now in the hands of the Turkish Army." In its comment the paper says that there is a divergence of assessment concerning developments in Turkey and adds: "We, as Greeks, must closely watch developments in Turkey and must be ready to face any eventuality."

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON KIPRIANOU GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

NC120807 [Editorial Report] Reaction to the 10 September reshuffle of Cypriot President Kiprianou's cabinet has been highlighted by the Nicosia Greek and English language press for the past 3 days. One critic of Kiprianou's government reshuffle is the socialist EDEK Party Central Secretariat which, in a statement carried on page 1 of the pro-Lissaridhis paper TA NEA on 11 September, says that Cyprus needs a strong political government that will be able to proceed with radical changes in order to furnish radical solutions and to effectively defend the people's rights. The statement points out that the government is not in a position to meet its responsibilities, and accuses the president of the republic of gradually changing his policy because of pressure from the Democratic Rally and AKEL, this being proved by reports on the preparation of a draft constitution in accordance with the demands of the AKEL leadership. The statement also calls the peple to vigilance in order "to prevent any fresh concessions that would jeopardize the exixtence of Cypriot Hellenism."

In a statement carried by I SIMERINI on page 1 on 11 September, Kiridhis' Democratic Rally also criticizes the cabinet reshuffle saying that "this is a mere change in persons" and stressing that "the composition of the new government does not augur a change in policy, while it fails to furnish any guarantee that fresh absurd mistakes--similar to the ones committed during the last 30 months--will be avoided." The statement add that the Democratic Rally believes in the need for a strong political government which will be able to work out and implement a serious political line. In conclusion the statement reiterates the Democratic Rally demand for the resignation of the president of the republic.

Another strong critic of President Kiprianou is his outgoing education minister, Dr Khrisostomos Sofianos, who issued a statement on 10 September, which was carried on page 1 of the 11 September Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English, accusing the president of abandoning the Makarios line. In his statement he also defends his education policy and says that he wants "to caution the people that immense dangers appear because of the inadequacy of the

leadership in which the people had originally invested great hopes, but which in the end led to disappointment and humiliation."

In a page 1 article in TA NEA on 12 September an EDEK spokesman, answering President Kiprianou's response to criticism, reiterates the charges about concessions by the president and adds that there is a chasm between Kiprianou's words and deeds. The EDEK spokesman also accuses the president of having accepted Waldheim's detrimental procedures, of having accepted the term bizonality, and of having adopted the policy for a Cyprus solution by stages.

All the Nicosia Greek language dailies--with the exception of the progovernment ELEVTHERI KIPROS and the independent FILELEVTHEROS--also offer comment on the cabinet reshuffle.

An editorial carried by AKEL's mouthpiece, KHARAVYI, on 12 September reiterates the various AKEL charges against the Kiprianou government and stresses: "The hasty, pointless and unsuccessful reshuffle is nothing but a demonstration of the president's political isolation, a demonstration of the complete failure of his policy. Kiprianou has failed because he has never kept his promises, because he has never shown consistency with or insistence on the collective line that was charted during the hard years of the struggle under Makarios' leadership." The editorial also quotes from the AKEL Politburo statement on 10 September by which AKEL withdraws support for the government.

In a front-page editorial on 11 September, the pro-Kliridhis daily I SIMERINI says that although it would be reasonable to allow the new government time to implement its program, this cannot be done now because there is no prospect that the government will be successful. The editorial observes that as individuals the new ministers might be inspired by good intentions, but as a government they are not what the country needs today. It stresses: "The problem has been clearly defined: It is the president's mentality." The editorial concludes: "The holding of parliamentary and presidential elections must be stepped up. From now on any delay would create fresh dangers for the future of the country. If the country is to hope for the future it must be governed by a strong political and responsible leadership. Such a leadership for both the parliament and the government can only come from the people."

In a front-page editorial on 11 September, the extreme rightwing daily I MAKHI says "the notorious government reshuffle was finally carried out very late in the night" and adds that "the method and timing of the announcement of the reshuffle is unprecedented." The paper says that in order to be fair and objective, the only thing which we rejoice over is Mr Sofianos' removal from the Ministry of Education." The editorial launches a strong attack on the outgoing education minister, accusing him of having destroyed education in Cyprus. It adds that the new government did not unify the people and this is seen in the reaction from the various quarters. It concludes: "At this moment we confine ourselves to saying that the new government does not unite the people; it does not inspire confidence in the people; it cannot furnish radical and definite solutions to the people's problems. We shall be happy if we are proved wrong."

On 11 September the independent paper O AGON carried an editorial by "the observer" bitterly criticizing the government reshuffle and saying that the new government formed by President Kiprianou is weak, cannot meet the people's demands during the current crucial times and will further divide the people. The observer notes that the president has again failed to achieve his goals and that all these failures are not only detrimental to him but they are also harmful to the people and the country and adds that the president should have formed a national salvation government. In conclusion, the observer says that the president's action leads our domestic affairs from a bad situation to a worse situation and adds: "We continue to fail to see any outlet other than the immediate recourse to the people. And we call upon the president to consider this course while there is still time."

MITSOTAKIS RECEIVES U.S. DRAFT AGREEMENT ON BASES

AT151140 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] U.S. Ambassador McCloskey visited Foreign Minister Mitsotakis at noon today. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, director general of the Foreign Ministry. After the meeting, which lasted for 1 hour, Mitsotakis made the following statement:

The U.S. ambassador visited me today and handed to me a draft agreement on U.S. facilities in Greece. I received it with the reservation that the Greek Government will study it within the framework of its well-known policy on this issue, in accordance with which it is permissible to have preliminary explanatory talks but that the final signing of an agreement has the return of Greece to NATO's military wing as its prerequisite.

YUGOSLAV ARMED FORCES CHIEF ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT151520 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Chief of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, Adm Branko Mamula, arrived in Athens at noon today on an official visit as the guest of the chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios. At the airport the Yugoslav admiral was received by General Gratsios, representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy in Athens and by senior Greek officers. The Yugoslav Armed Forces chief will be received by National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof who will decorate him. He will have talks with General Gratsios and will lay wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Athens, at the monument of the Army III Corps and the Yugoslav Military Cemetery at Thessaloniki. On 20 September Admiral Mamula will depart for Yugoslavia.

VISITING CYPRIOT REPRESENTATIVES MEET KARAMANLIS, OTHERS

AT101430 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] At noon President of the Republic Karamanlis received President of the Cypriot House of Representatives Mikhailidhis, who is in Athens heading a delegation of the Cyprus House of Representatives. Tomorrow morning Mikhailidhis and the members of the Cypriot parliamentary delegation will visit Prime Minister Rallis. Furthermore, this morning the Cypriot deputies visited President of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou. Then in the chamber's Hall of Trophies a conference was held by the Cypriot parliamentary delegation with the corresponding delegation of the Greek chamber during which issues connected with the development of the Cyprus problem and impending prospects for its solution were discussed. The conference, which will be resumed tomorrow, was attended by the presidents of the Greek and Cypriot parliaments, Papaspirou and Mikhailidhis.

After the conference, President of the Cypriot House of Representatives Mikhailidhis stated that the purpose of these conferences is the reciprocal briefing of the two parliamentary delegations on the developments of and prospects for the Cyprus problem and the discussion of various thoughts and viewpoints through which the parliaments of Greece and Cyprus will be able to decisively contribute to publicizing the Cyprus issue internationally. Papaspirou said that the two parliaments will cooperate in charting a positive line on this issue and will do anything possible for the vindication of the Cypriot people.

CYPRIOT DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER KLIRIDHIS MEETS RALLIS

AT121648 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Today Prime Minister Rallis received Mr Glafkos Kliridhis, chairman of the Cypriot [Democratic] Rally Party, who briefed him on his views concerning the current position of the Cyprus issue.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA CRITICIZES 'PROTECTORS' OF TURKISH MILITARY COUP

AT141438 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Sep 80 p 1, 22

[From the "Opinions" column: "Congratulations 'Protectors'!"]

[Text] Washington, Bonn, NATO and the other warm supporters of Ankara's militarists can now rejoice at their "Turkish democracy."

Let them rejoice and pay dearly for it, both in the former cryptofascist regime of Demirel-Ecevit and company and in the current undisguisedly fascist regime of the soldiers of "prudent" General Evren.

Let them rejoice at it as they rejoiced at the other "exemplary" regime of the deceased shah of Iran and as they currently rejoice at the "publicly elected" (since plebiscites were also held) regimes of Pinochet, As-Sadat, Husayn, Hassan and the entire international fascist gang.

The flatterers of the Pentagon and NATO hastened to express their relief at everything that happened the day before yesterday in Turkey on the basis of a well-known formula. Of course they did not fail to forecast that the operation of democratic institutions will soon be restored and to affirm that military and economic aid will not cease flowing to our starving neighbor.

Thus they solved a problem once again. If the tooth aches, cut off the head. As soon as things become difficult they can impose dictatorship and the "free world" is saved.

This proves once again the shortsightedness of the policy of the hawks of Washington and Brussels who do not understand that they can no longer rely upon juntas and fascists.

At this moment Greece has the privilege of being the last eastern democratic bulwark of the West. And our "allies" can be sure--since "we belong to the West"--that very soon they will be imploring us to save the soft underbelly of the eastern Mediterranean when they have lost the last card they are now playing in Ankara.

Tanks never provide solutions. Juntas never create credible governments. The world marches ahead. Democracy, thickheaded gentlemen of Washington, Bonn and Brussels, is the only guarantee for every positive development.

Resign yourselves to this at last, so that people are not slaughtered and you do not spend your money to no avail....

BRIEFS

GAS FROM ALGERIA--Greece will be supplied annually with 2 million tons of natural gas from Algeria. The supply will be channeled through the European network of natural gas pipelines and specifically through the pipeline which links Algeria with Italy at the same latitude as Corfu. The work for the construction of the pipeline is programmed to start in 1981 and will be completed by 1985. A relevant study has been prepared by an Italian state company and was presented at noon today at the Ministry of Coordination in the presence of Minister of Industry and Energy Manos and Minister Without Portfolio Palaiokrasas. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 12 Sep 80 AT]

TURKISH TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT--Greek and Turkish Transportation Ministry officials signed an agreement to issue 1,000 additional licenses for land cargo and transportation, and 100 licenses for transportation between the two countries. Transportation Minister Pacqiotopoulos announced yesterday that the new agreement will enable Greece to transport her merchandise by truck through Turkey to Iraq and other countries in the Middle East. [Text] [Athens News in English 10 Sep 80 p 3 AT]

GENERAL EVREN MAKES STATEMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE

TA161230 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Statement by Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president, at a news conference at the Prime Ministry on 16 September--recorded]

[Text] The distinguished representatives of the Turkish and world press: I greet you all with my best wishes.

Every person with common sense living in a democracy realizes the extent of the services offered by the West to the Turkish free and democratic systems and the contributions of the distinguished members of the West to the survival of democracy. I am proud of addressing you with this belief.

Dear members of the press: The democratic system is a system of virtues. Democracy survives through the existence of virtuous individuals. All the freedoms granted by democracy are intended for those who believe in it. If those who wish to destroy the democratic system and replace it with another system try to attain their goals especially by using the rights and freedoms granted by democracy, then how will the rights and freedoms of millions of virtuous people who have believed in democracy be protected? This, in my opinion, is the essence of the matter. This is the first issue that is not understood--consciously or unconsciously.

How can all the organizations, which form the body of democracy, grant democratic rights and freedoms to those who wish to destroy democracy just because democracy exists and allow them to benefit from the laws that apply to virtuous citizens? When the situation is as it is, how can laws be passed against terrorism and anarchy? This is why the system was not--consciously or unconsciously--equipped with the laws to protect itself. While these laws were being discussed in the assemblies, the virtuous citizen was not considered. Only the democratic rights of those who wish to destroy the system were considered.

The democratic system has existed in Turkey for over 30 years. The basic structure of the state was founded on the belief that sovereignty belongs to the nation unconditionally. The judicial authority is exercised by free and independent judicial organs on behalf of the nation, the legislative authority by the Turkish Grand National Assembly and its representatives, who are elected by the nation on its behalf, and the executive authority by the government that is elected from within the Grand National Assembly. This is Turkey's basic structure. All these are stipulated by our constitution and, above all, as stated in the foreward of the constitution, Turkish democracy has been based on the Ataturk reforms. This is the second matter that is--consciously or unconsciously--not understood.

From the beginning all the constitutional organizations which were established to protect democracy were blind, through permissiveness and tolerance, and did not oppose and even encouraged--through silence or with the lightest of terms--all the statements made in an attempt to divert our democracy from the Ataturk reforms by acting as if the basis of Ataturk's reforms did not exist. They were blind to the covert and overt actions to this end.

Every system needs sound (?ideological) protectors. This is the main way of defending the system without guns. Unfortunately, the Turkish democratic system, which has been based on Ataturk's reforms, has been threatened by the Ataturkist ideology and has--consciously or unconsciously--been rendered incapable of raising new generations. This is the third important matter.

In our schools--from the primary schools to the universities--instead of carrying out a Kemalist education based on Ataturk's principles, on the contrary, leftist, rightist or reactionary ideas were disseminated. Those propagating these ideas were none other than teachers and professors receiving their salaries from the state.

As a result, our honest children--our most valuable asset--have been divided into hostile camps. The voice of numerous Kemalist and patriotic teachers and professors was muffled. A year ago, a number of teachers came to us with the complaint that they were afraid to proclaim themselves to be Kemalists in their schools because they were in a minority. In Ankara, the capital, and under the very eyes of the state, the issue of terrorist sources was openly discussed during the congress of a teachers' association without any interference by the authorities. How could the young generations entrusted with safeguarding democracy be trained in such an atmosphere? That is why we claim that the young generation capable of safeguarding the republic has not been trained properly and we are convinced that all 45 million Turkish citizens agree with this view. The Turkish Armed Forces are also part of the Turkish nation and are among its most loyal element.

The right of forming associations--which is free in all democratic systems--has been misused. Thousands of associations have been transformed into political organizations, which passed judgment on the country's regime--alienating themselves from the goals for which they were formed--and engaged in an overt and covert struggle aimed at destroying the democratic system. The laborious, honest and patriotic Turkish workers--who have no other worry than to insure their future and make a living by working hard day and night for the prosperity of the country--have been given red flags by certain masters which are to be carried with pictures of foreigners. They were used in a treacherous way in a bid to destroy the democratic system and replace it with another. Thus our patriotic workers alos were divided into several groups and a plot was put into operation stage by stage. As if all this was not bad enough, a final attempt was made to propagate this divisiveness among the sects and races--whose members had lived in peace for centuries.

It is because of the reasons that I have tried to explain until now that the Turkish democratic system has been derailed in Turkey and plunged into a crisis. Despite all these and other factors and stands, some of the constitutional organs as well as the political parties have not been awakened from their neglect and have been rather involved in personal, group or partisan arguments without caring for what was happening or saying or doing what was necessary. If any one of one group came out with a statement on the situation, those in the other camp accused him of lust for power, thus proving that they were unable to realize that by letting the ship sink they would also suffer the same consequences.

Our dear nation has watched all that was happening without being able to interfere and has been frustrated becaus no solution was in sight. The Turkish Armed Forces have always been the defenders of the state. This is a task entrusted to us by Ataturk. It is also the wish of our dear people. Our people have always considered the Turkish Armed Forces as their protectors and have lived under the security provided by its members. Because of the lack of attempts to solve the crisis of the democratic system and the continued existence of this problem, 8 months ago the Turkish Armed Forces expressed their worries and demands in a letter of warning submitted to the proper authorities in a manner befitting the democratic system. They continued to make attempts to this end within the framework of the democratic system. Concern has been expressed in the National Security Council's monthly meetings and all necessary warnings have been made. Unfortunately, weeks turned into months and neither was a measure that would solve the problem taken nor was unity and solidarity provided on this great national issue. Because their warnings were not heeded, the Turkish Armed Forces have, as a last resort, fulfilled their legal tasks, the wish of the people and the orders of Ataturk.

This is an operation to protect and defend the republic. This operation is in line with the wishes of the entire armed forces and our dear nation. I would especially like to point out that this is not the kind of coup mentioned in history books. It has been launched in accordance with the wishes of the army and the nation. If this intervention had not been effected, within a few years secret and treacherous forces would have penetrated the armed forces as well and begun dividing them. Destructive and secessionist forces were not able to acquire respect or supporters from our great nation. The cries of the orphans left behind through the murders of our watchmen, policemen and soldiers--a part of our people--and the suffering of parents have shown that these forces are not at the side of the people. They claim to be fighting for the people.

Meanwhile, the incidents in Konya [NSP Rally] indicated the extent of the dimensions of reactionaryism. Our nation was awakened by these incidents and realized all aspects of the danger. Carefully studying the statement by a party leader during a congress will demonstrate the nature of his opinion. This party leader saw university students becoming anarchists due to their sitting at their desks and was able to say: If these children had studied by kneeling in front of their teachers--as is the case in certain schools and universities--they would not have grown into anarchists. Even 100 years ago we did not have such an education system. So far there have been numerous statements along the same line. However, all the applications by the public prosecutors failed to secure the annullment of the relevant persons' immunity. So, what will happen? If a parliamentarian is reelected in every election, will it never be possible to try him in court in spite of the fact that he has committed a crime. Is it possible that in a democratic country anarchy, secessionism, terrorism, intimidation, extortion and the oppression of the citizens have reached such dimensions? How much longer can the system endure this situation? Would our nation not inquire whether there is a state? If everyone attempts to defend his own rights, they what would be the fate of such a state?

It is possible to continue with these questions. The rapid and bloodless conclusion of the operation is a sign of our great nation's wish and the clearest expression of our nation's hatred for destructive, seccessionist and reactionary circles. At the moment, the life of the citizens are back to normal and all efforts will be exerted to further improve it.

I could summarize the goals of this operation in the following manner: 1) To maintain the national unity; 2) to restore the security of life and property and by preventing anarchy and terrorism; 3) to insure the primacy of state authority and to protect it; 4) to secure social peace and insure national understanding and solidarity; 5) to render operational the secular republic system based on social justice, individual rights and freedoms and human rights; 6) finally, after concluding the legal arrangements, to reinstate the civil administration within a reasonable time. As always, the light which will direct us in attaining our goals will consist of Ataturkism and its principles.

The National Security Council is determined to eliminate all the obstacles, which have so far prevented the sound functioning of the democratic order and system, in such a manner that another such intervention will not be necessary: Therefore, the articles in the existing laws such as the laws on election and political parties, which resulted in the current situation, will either be amended or new articles will be added. In addition, the necessary laws will be prepared to strengthen the judicial organs, which will effectively avert anarchy and terrorism and the shortcomings of penal code will be amended. Anarchy will not be allowed to flourish under the guise of freedom or independence in schools, universities or labor unions. An authorized, responsible, viable and adequate democratic, social and legal order which respects the right of the citizen will be realized. This order will be achieved in stages in a short time.

As you are well aware, there is a Security Council which has legislative authority. A council composed of under secretaries having the authorities of ministers is performing the duties of an executive organ under my leadership. A Council of Ministers will be formed within the week. A provisional constitution will be prepared and subsequently a constituent assembly will be formed. Dear press officials, it is a known fact that the Turkish economy is facing great problems, that inflation is increasing and that there is a decrease in production and instability in production because our industry is not functioning at full capacity. The stability program aimed at saving our country from the current economic crisis, at alleviating the problems of our people, at security economic development and thus providing new work for the increasing labor force will be implemented. Social goals will be achieved as soon as possible by facilitating the functioning of the economy in accordance with natural laws. The support of OECD member countries and of international financial and economic organizations will be secured for the economic stability program being implemented in Turkey.

The necessary legal arrangements aimed at eliminating the economic crisis in the country will be dealt with as soon as possible. The patience, strength and sacrifice of our people as individuals as well as in unity will be our primary guarantee in implementing all the economic measures to be taken aimed at solving all our problems.

Dear press officials, we will insure that all teachers, civil servants and other officials, employers and employees continue to perform their duties as responsible individuals with a sense of duty, with patriotism, national unity, and brotherhood while mutually respecting one another's rights. The principles of justice and impartiality are important for officials in the state service. All plots and establishments that are incompatible with these principles will not be tolerated. The necessary legal action will be taken in such cases. The employer-employee relations, which have reached a breaking point due to ideological reasons, will be readjusted in a way which will secure the rights of workers and which will respect and understand the rights of employers. I believe that labor peace will secure the social and economic rights of the workers, will increase productivity and will be in the interests of the whole Turkish nation.

As in all fields in the field of foreign policy as well, the new regime will adopt a peaceful stand in accordance with the aspirations of the Turkish people and Ataturks's motto of peace in the country and peace in the world. In all its relations with other countries, Turkey will act within the principles of independence, sovereignty, respect for integrity of territories and noninterference in the internal affairs of others and equality of rights as stipulated in the UN Charter. As it acts in accordance with these principles, Turkey will carefully expect other countries to comply with them. All aggression and threats directed against Turkey, Turkey's territorial and national unity or Turkish citizens will be countered.

Turkey will continue to pursue its traditional policy of contributing as much as possible to regional and world peace. Turkey will support the process of detente, which it considers a necessity in the present circumstances. All of Turkey's existing agreements in the fields of security, economy and politics will continue to be effective. Turkey will continue to fulfill its commitments in these agreements on the basis of reciprocity. Our relations within the NATO treaty will continue. We believe that this organization continues to be important for safeguarding global peace and security.

Our relations as well as cooperation with the EEC, the Council of Europe, as well as all other organizations in which countries which cherish democracy are members, will continue. In line with these multilateral relations, efforts to develop bilateral relations with the United States, the nine European countries and other Western countries will continue.

Attention will be paid to the development and strengthening of relations with the Islamic countries--with which we have historic and traditional ties--in all fields in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. To maintain good relations and a fruitful cooperation with all our neighboring countries is our sincerest wish.

The Soviet Union--which carries a great responsibility in the prevalence and strengthening of global peace and security--occupies a special place among our neighbors.

All the problems with Greece will be solved in a just manner through goodwilled and constructive bilateral negotiations.

With regard to the Cyprus issue, we hope for the solution of this problem within the framework of agreements reached between the leaders of the two communities and through intercommunal talks.

Dear citizens, the Turkish Armed Forces, which has always considered the lofty interests of the country and the people above all else, after having completed this historic duty, will fully return to its principal duty of defending the country with a sense of duty and dignity.

The Turkish Armed Forces has by no means lost any of its power and force by having undertaken such a duty. It is performing its duty effectively. From the first moment of the operation, the great understanding shown by all our citizens in abiding by the orders and communiques of the National Security Council and their cool-headed manner have proved how right we were in trusting our people. Therefore, I consider it my duty and pleasure to once more express, on my behalf and on behalf of the Turkish Armed Forces, my gratitude for the patriotism and understanding shown by the lofty Turkish nation at these difficult moments. I thank you all.

Response to Questions

TA161349 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] After his statement at the news conference at the Prime Ministry today Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president, replied to questions by foreign and domestic journalists and the correspondents of radio and television.

In this section of his news conference, Evren said that the Turkish Armed Forces do not intend to discharge this duty or abandon its principal duty. [sentence as heard] He said that the political party leaders are not being detained and that when the atmosphere is calm they will be returned to their homes in Ankara in a very short time. Evren also noted that the National Security Council members will be sworn in on Thursday.

In reply to a question, Evren said no country or organization, including the United States, was previously informed about the operation to protect and defend the republic.

Dear listeners, Evren's news conference and the questions and replies during the news conference will be broadcast in his own voice in later main bulletins on radio and television.

EVREN REPLIES TO MESSAGE FROM KING KHALID

TA151720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren said that Turkey places great importance on improving its relations with Saudi Arabia in all fields. General Evren was replying to the good-will message sent by Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz yesterday. In his message to the Saudi king, according to information from the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, General Evren expressed his satisfaction for the statement confirming that Saudi Arabia would continue to assist Turkey. General Evren added that King Khalid's statement in connection with relations with Turkey was a sign of the traditional and deep-rooted brotherhood existing between the two countries.

OFFICER KILLED IN ADANA, 2 CULPRITS CAPTURED

TA151635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1620 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Statement by VI Army Corps and Adana, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Hatay and Mersin Martial Law Command's Press and Public Relations Office]

[Text] Armored Unit Captain Bulent Argin, commander of the military squad which tried to prevent a fight which broke out between two leftist factions in Adana on 14 September, was unfortunately ambushed and martyred. As a result of the operations conducted by the security forces in connection with this incident, Ayhan Cansin and Serdar Soyugun were seized as murder suspects while carrying pistols and rounds of ammunition. Suleyman Aydemir, a student at the Adana Economic and Commercial Sciences Academy, born in Denizli in 1956 and who lives in the Doseme Quarter, 134th Street No 54 in Adana, escaped and is being sought as another murder suspect. All citizens who know Aydemir's whereabouts are requested to report to our command.

STRIKING WORKERS RETURN TO JOBS

TA151127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Workers employed at sites in which strikes and lockouts were in effect resumed their jobs as of this morning. National Security Council Communique No 15 issued yesterday announced that strikes and lockouts have been postponed until further notice. Some 53,000 workers belonging to various labor unions were on strike until the National Security Communique was issued. Of those, 47,319 were members of the confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions, 5,559 were members of the Turkish Confederation of Labor and 127 were members of the Confederation of Nationalist Labor Unions. In addition, the Council of Ministers earlier postponed strikes--some of which had already started--at 114 work places involving 122,140 workers on grounds of national security and the well-being of the country.

BANKS RESUME NORMAL ACTIVITIES AFTER CLOSING

TA151100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Banks resumed their normal activities this morning. The activities of the banks had been halted in accordance with a National Security Council decision on Friday. The National Security Council in its Communique No 10 announced that all deposits in banks are guaranteed by the state.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED STOPPING MARTIAL LAW PAYMENTS

TA151056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 17]

[Text] The martial law service additional payments, which were being made in accordance with the amendment to law No 1,402 issued on 13 May 1971 and with law No 1,654 paragraphs C and B of article 26 issued on 6 February 1973 and the advance payments of this additional payment being made in accordance with directive 8/1168 issued in official gazette No 17,033 on 30 June 1980, have been stopped until further notice as of 12 September 1980.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, National Security Council president.

REGIONAL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CURFEW

TA151037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[IV Army Corps and Ankara, Cankiri, Kastamonu Martial Law Command Communique No 3]

[Text] The curfew being imposed in the provinces of Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu will be effective between 2400 and 0500 as of 15 September 1980. The curfew has been lifted in rural areas and villages.

[Signed] Lt Gen Recep Ergun, IV Army Corps, Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu martial law commander.

VOTCP REPORTS MASS ARRESTS, CRITICIZES MILITARY

Activities in Kurdistan, Elsewhere

TA151205 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The pro-American and pro-NATO junta has begun mass arrests throughout the country. It is reported that villages in Turkish Kurdistan have been blockaded and that houses are being searched one by one.

The junta headed by General Evren has increased throughout the country the mass arrests and detentions which it initiated on the first day of the military coup. Over 100 parliamentarians were arrested after the parliament was dissolved. These parliamentarians have been placed in various prisons in the country.

Western news agencies also confirm that RPP leftwing, NSP and independent Kurdish parliamentarians constitute the majority of those arrested. It is also reported that antifascist patriotic parliamentarians, the administrators of the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party--who were arrested by the junta on the first day of the coup--the leaders of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions and its affiliated unions and of democratic organizations and associations are being detained under very difficult conditions. Concern is also being expressed for their lives.

Meanwhile, based on reports by various news agencies, West German radio stations report that mass arrests are being carried out in Turkish Kurdistan. Regions mostly populated by our Kurdish citizens--cities, districts and villages--have been besieged by special armoured commando units. The house of every progressive Kurdish democrat is being searched in blockaded villages. Citizens are being arrested en masse. It is reported that the life of every Kurdish citizen known as a democrat and a progressive is in great danger.

The military junta will have to give an account for this oppression of our people and the Kurdish people. The pro-American junta should be aware of this.

Arrests of Unionists

TA160902 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Summary] The military junta that seized power in Turkey has forced 70,000 workers who were on strike as well as more than 200,000 workers in private and public enterprises that were about to strike to resume work by promising a raise of 70 percent and tried thus to deceive them. Moreover, the Evren junta began arresting the union representatives at work sites. "The arrest of the union representatives in work places has provoked a deep anger among the working class."

However, workers and toilers shall not bow to the pressures by the junta, which is the tool of monopolies. They shall find ways of resisting and insuring their rights in accordance with the new conditions. The junta's hands which interfered with the workers' livelihood and liberties, shall be broken. "Down with the junta, the enemy of workers and toilers."

The junta is arresting the trade union representatives at work sites in a bid to fulfill the requests of employers that will condemn the workers to hunger. "The arrest of thousands of unionists has provoked a great reaction among the workers. They are slowing down and decreasing production in all factories. Workers say: No force can deter us from our struggle for livelihood and liberties. The generals of the junta are forcing us with bayonets to yield to the conditions of hunger by the monopolist employers. We shall not bow to these pressures."

Criticism of Military

TA160910 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The pro-American military junta that seized power in Turkey is continuing its mass arrests in regions defined as "sensitive areas." Extensive operations are being carried out by the junta mainly in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana and areas of Eastern Anatolia in which the Kurdish people live in large concentrations. Thousands of workers, toilers, progressive and democratic elements have been detained.

In operations carried out in Gultepe, Cumhuriyet, Cigli, Inciralti and Karlidere-the slum areas of Izmir in which workers live--more than 2,000 people have been arrested. In Adana more than 500 persons have been detained by the martial law command. It has been learned that thousands of people were detained in operations carried out in the Kecioren, Etlik, Bahcelievler, Abidinpasa, Hurmuzderesi and (Seyhan) Baglari Quarters of Ankara.

The offices of trade unions affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] as well as progressive associations in Istanbul and Ankara were raided by security forces and searches were conducted. The residences of some trade union and democratic association officials were raided and many arrests were carried out.

In Balikesir, Kirklareli and Canakkale, the offices of progressive organizations like DISK and the Turkish Teachers' Unity and Solidarity Association [TOB-DER] were searched and a great number of progressive and revolutionary persons and students were detained. Sixteen mayors--eight belonging to the RPP--were removed from their office and were mostly replaced by army officers. The Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Diyarbakir mayors are among these.

As it will be recalled, more than 100 members of parliament were arrested by the pro-American military junta beginning 12 September. Deputies belonging to the RPP's left wing, the NSP and the independent Kurdish members of parliament constitute the bulk of those arrested. Concern is being expressed for the lives of officials of the Turkish Labor Party, Turkish Socialist Workers Party, DISK and trade unions affiliated with it and democratic association officials who were arrested by the junta on the first day of the tour.

The Kurdish nation in Turkish Kurdistan is being subject to intensive pressures. Houses are being searched thoroughly and extensive arrests are being carried out.

The Turkish working class, our toiling people and democratic forces shall recover from this and ask for an account of this tyranny without being carried out and with cool heads. Our people shall not bow to the tyranny of the cruel junta.

TERCUMAN COMMENTS ON EVREN'S FOREIGN POLICY

NC150935 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "National Security Council and Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The address made by chief of general staff and president of the National Security Council honorable Gen Evren to the Turkish Nation the other day was undoubtedly watched with interest by Turkey's allies, friends and neighbors. What honorable Evren had to say about foreign policy has brought relief to those who were worried that there might be a change in our foreign policy, and disillusioned those who expected such a change. In other words, our friends and allies who were worried that anarchy and subversive activities in Turkey might weaken and shake our country severely, are now pleased with the new developments. On the other hand, those who hoped that our country would be dragged into a civil war have been utterly disappointed.

The fact that there will be no change in foreign policy will enable Turkey to gain extremely positive results, particularly in its relations with the West. Although in 1980 Turkey managed to activate Western sources into saving the economy and although our Western friends and allies have extended a helping hand, we must admit that this was done with some hesitation both in granting new credits and in agreeing to defer debts. This was because the ever-increasing anarchy and terror made these states concerned over Turkey's future and the granting of economic aid while anarchy and terror persisted in our country. As the National Security Council administration has begun to eliminate the dangers of internal strife, the fear and anxiety in the minds of our friends and allies is subsiding. This will give Turkey more scope in establishing its economic relations.

Nevertheless, we want to emphasize two more points: Some countries will be disturbed when Turkey achieves peace and tranquility at home, solidifies its national integrity and unity, and secures a healthier political and democratic structure. This may cause dangers of a different nature for Turkey.

On the other hand, there will be certain suggestions or even pressure on the part of our Western friends and allies to settle the Cyprus and Aegean disputes. Naturally, an early solution of these matters is in the interest of Turkey. Anxiety over internal policy made former governments lose maneuverability. Now Turkey no longer has this burden. But our Western friends must not attempt to take undue advantage of this situation, because Turkey is motivated by serious national interests.

CUMHURIYET DISCUSSES CYPRUS ISSUE, NATO

NC160805 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 15 Sep 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "What Does the West Expect"]

[Excerpts] Western reports reaching our country soon after the military takeover in Turkey indicate that these circles have received the latest developments in Turkey with cautious optimism. What lies behind this optimism? What are the expectations of the West from our foreign policy? Foremost, the West does not want Turkey to break away from NATO and to renounce its present treaties and obligations. In his 12 September speech, State Security Council President and Head of State Gen Kenan Evren clearly stated that this is out of the question.

The two issues of Turkish foreign policy, which have been of most interest to the West in recent years are interrelated. One is the Cyprus dispute and the other is Greece's re-integration into NATO's military flank for which Turkey's consent is a prerequisite.

Cyprus is the second issue. Steps toward resolving this dispute have been taken. The resumption of the bilateral talks had already been determined earlier. These talks are going to be held on the date fixed and the West expects concrete results from the bilateral talks in Cyprus.

GUNAYDIN COMMENTARIES DISCUSS MILITARY COUP

NC151030 [Editorial Report] Under the heading "Everybody Must Consent to the Arbitration of the Armed Forces," Husamettin Celebi in Istanbul's GUNAYDIN in Turkish on 13 September writes: "The truth is that the political cadres have failed to show the sagacity expected of them and that the commanders have had to take over the administration when all their well-meaning warnings had gone unheeded." Celebi continues: "It is now the duty of the authorities to determine the extent to which politicians have contributed to the present situation. History will have a lot to say. But, undoubtedly, the most important role which history will establish is the fact that the commanders exercised great patience up to this point. History will even record that the commanders, as the nation believes, were too patient for words."

Addressing himself to the anarchists both on the right and the left, Husameetin Celebi comments: "This is an opportunity for them to abandon the adventures they engaged in during the recent nightmarish period. The goals announced by the new administration indicate that such insanity will never again be allowed to happen. They would be wise to come to their senses and prepared to atone for their acts. It would be in their best interests if they not resort to new intrigues."

GUNAYDIN also carries a commentary by Teoman Erel in his column "The situation in Ankara." Among other things, Erel writes: "The truth of the matter is that the regime was in a state of suffocation when the intervention occurred. How many things can be said of Suleyman Demirel, who infuriated most of us with his 11 September television speech. But what is the use? If a prime minister is toppled twice by the armed forces, he must be sufferingthe severest punishment before history." The writer further says: "May God help the new administration. Turkey is in very serious condition. The issues are so complicated that even Alexander the Great's sword cannot resolve them. During this transition period Turkey is such a typical patient that if you touch its belly, its ear will ache and if you squeeze its nose, it will be constipated. Even it it pursues the kind of economic and political policies approved by the West, some Western governments may say 'if you do not return to democracy rapidly, we will not give you credits'." The writer concludes: "Let us underline certain points so that we may not be taken as having expressed pessimism right from the start: Complying with its traditions, the Turkish Armed Forces has preserved its chain of command and carried out the intervention without bloodshed. Moreover, they have stated right on the first day that there will be a return to democracy. We pray that they will emerge from this difficult undertaking completely unblemished, and they will restablish democracy as early as possible.

USSR SIGNS BLACK SEA DEMARCATION DOCUMENTS IN TBILISI

TA111728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The final documents concerning the demarcation of the Black Sea border between Turkey and the Soviet Union were signed in Tbilisi today. Ambassador Asaf Inhan and Ambassador Kuznetsov, who headed, respectively, the Turkish and Soviet delegations to the joint committee which discussed the demarcation issue, signed the final documents. Candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Cherkeziya was also present at the signing ceremony. The installations built to demarcate the sea border between Turkey and the Soviet Union were inaugurated with ceremonies held in Batum and Sarp.

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Western Europe

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OPEC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON PRICE SYSTEM

Proceedings of Second Day

AU160745 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The two-day deliberations of the OPEC ministers about uniform oil prices and development aid will continue in Vienna today. The Iranian delegation has requested that the other OPEC states initiate economic sanctions, including cuts in oil deliveries, against those countries which are supporting Israel. Earlier, great differences of opinion had arisen between Saudi Arabia and Iran, Algeria and Libya about the proposal made by Saudi Petroleum Minister Yamani for working out a long-term oil price strategy. Saudi Arabian foreign minister prince Al-Faysal, who is combining his participation in the OPEC conference with an official visit to Vienna, will meet Federal President Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Kreisky this afternoon. Working talks at the Foreign Ministry have been envisaged for tomorrow.

Saudi Minister Interviewed

AU161125 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpt] The relationship between OPEC and developing countries as well as between OPEC and the industrial countries has been discussed. Questioned by journalists, Saudi Petroleum Minister Yamani stated that his country has not yet made a decision on the quantity of its oil output in the last quarter of this year. The Middle East economy survey branch information service, published in Nicosia, reported that Saudi Arabia would have been ready to reduce its present output of 9.5 million barrels daily by one million barrels effective 1 October, but a rudely worded letter from the Iranian oil minister, which arrived recently in Riyadh, has annoyed the Saudi Arabian Government so much that it is once more reconsidering its decision. Yamani also stated that he hoped that it would be possible at the current conference to achieve a uniform price structure. But he had no specific proposals about a solution concerning quality surcharges. Currently surcharges up to $5 per barrel above the fixed OPEC price are being collected. Petroleum Minister Al-'Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates stated earlier that in his view quality surcharges must be limited to $2 per barrel.

Special Committees Formed

AU161118 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The thus far conflicting views about the future oil price structure and development aid have prompted the foreign, finance and energy ministers of the 13 OPEC states at their deliberations to set up two special committees to seek possibilities for agreement. Saudi Arabia's proposal for shaping oil prices depending on inflation rates, economic growth and rate of exchange fluctuations in the Western industrial states has met with opposition. First and foremost Iran upholds the view that such a linkage is useless without a previous agreement on output quantities. Iranian delegation head (Sebakhban) this morning expressed the view that a breakdown of the negotiations on production quantities could lead to an adjournment of the summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the 13 OPEC countries envisaged for this November in Baghdad.

Press Conference Held

AU171009 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Excerpts] At a press conference after the conclusion of the morning round of talks, OPEC press spokesman Hamid Zaheri stated that the two commissions have begun their work. The reservations about a long-term strategy raised by Iran, Libya and Algeria have not yet been eliminated, but there was still hope of reaching an agreement in Vienna.

In the commission dealing with problems of development aid, the OPEC finance ministers worked out a plan to enlarge the already existing special fund that has been assigned $4 billion and to transform it into a bank or bank-like institution whose funds would total $20 billion. This institution would grant interest-free loans to the poorer developing countries. On the question of whether prices and production cuts also were discussed at the morning session, Zaheri stated it was impossible to discuss prices without a connection with the output level. Zaheri avoided any details, however. In addition the press spokesman complained about media reports of sharp differences among OPEC members. Different views did exist, but the OPEC member states harbor "full and mutual understanding for each other." With respect to the envisaged OPEC summit meeting in Baghdad, Zaheri stated that the date could coincide with the date on the U.S. presidential elections--this would be about 5 November.

The Venezuelan oil minister, Calderon, suggested a possible compromise to journalists. He said that a 5-percent reduction in overall OPEC production, which currently totals 27 million barrels daily, would be possible but Calderon did not disclose how the reduced quantities should be distributed, and particularly whether Saudi Arabia would actually reduce its output from 9.5 to 8.5 million barrels daily.

Tuesday morning Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal, who met with Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky, once more clarified the Saudi attitude: approval of a long-term strategy is necessary before an agreement on production cuts. Prince al-Faysal added that several states are demanding excessive prices for oil. In his opinion, the current OPEC price of $32 per barrel is too high. In addition, the right price is less an issue of negotiations but rather one of the market.

Iraqi, UAE Ministers Depart

AU170959 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1950 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Some delegation members had already left Vienna this noon, including most importantly the Iraqi foreign minister and the foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates. Tonight some 220 of the original 250 delegation participants were still present here in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. When tonight's session will end cannot be foreseen. It seems the delegates want to attempt to reach an agreement even tonight. What is involved here if first and foremost the adoption of a resolution about OPEC's attitude toward the industrial nations, a paper which had already been prepared this morning. Tonight's session had begun with two rounds of talks behind closed doors, one being another round of talks among the finance ministers, who continued discussion of financial aid to developing countries, and another round of talks by oil ministers, who evidently discussed the oil price situation.

Conference Extended

AU170652 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The OPEC ministers were unable yesterday to agree on a new price formula. For this reason, the originally scheduled 2-day Vienna conference has been extended another day. Some ministers, however, have already voiced their skepticism as to whether an agreement can be reached. The foreign, finance and oil ministers of the OPEC states are primarily discussing a so-called long-term strategy for oil prices which envisages a linkage of this price with the inflation and growth rates of the most important industrial countries.

PARS Reports Proceedings

LD171036 Tehran PARS in English 0903 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In related news concerning the three-level OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna, PARS reported yesterday, that the three subcommittees started their work on the issues of a pricing formula for crude oil, OPEC's relations with the Third World, and a long-term strategy for OPEC.

While Dr (Shams Ardakani) from the [word indistinct] Ministry of Iran, spoke about the establishment of a crude oil pricing formula Dr Sarraf, the deputy minister of economics and finance, explained Iran's views about assistance to the Third World in another subcommittee in regard to the establishment of a special fund in which every member of OPEC would have to deposit a portion of its surplus revenues resulting from any increase in the price of oil, so that the Third World countries [word indistinct] avoid incurring any deficits in their budgets, [word indistinct] oil price increase. Meanwhile the Iranian group headed by Mo'infar, attended the general session of the conference and observed the support of Iraq and Saudi Arabia for the Western countries, the relative impartiality of Gabon, Ecuador, Qatar, Indonesia, which was followed by the United Arab emirates and Kuwait. The representative from Nigeria brought up three proposals in this session:

"Those OPEC members who enjoy surplus revenues, should not invest them in the industrialised countries for the sake of acquiring better rates of return, but rather they should study the possibilities of investment in the Third World countries.

2. Endorse the proposal on Palestine which was proposed by Iran, but we are also facing the problem of South Africa in our own continent, in which we should also be supported.

3. East-West negotiations should be established without creating a gap between OPEC members and other developing countries but, we should be careful about the maneuvers of the U.S., Britain, and West Germany in this regard. According to PARS on the spot correspondent [rest of sentence indistinct].

During yesterday's session, the policies of the hard-line and moderate members of OPEC became clear. 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, by his objections, again prevented the Iraqi delegation from assuming the chairmanship of the conference, so the Algerian foreign minister became the chairman. He delivered a speech in which he described the positive role of OPEC in international relations, and asked for a reduction of consumption of hydrocarbons as a source of energy, and for increased research into substitutes for oil. He also wished that OPEC could perform a positive role in the continuing South-North, OECD-OPEC, and OPEC-developing countries dialogues. The delegation of Saudi Arabia, followed by those of Iraq and Kuwait stressed prompt approval of the strategy committee's proposals, which concern the relationship between OPEC and the industrialised countries, specifically the proposal to base the formula for oil price increase on the inflation rate of G.N.P. of the Western countries. On the contrary, Iran, Venezuela, Algeria, advocated a different approach stressing the relation of OPEC with the Third World countries and tried to put this subject on the conference agenda. The Algerian deputy said: It is not logical to base the oil price on the inflation rate and on the Western countries' G.N.P. because we feel a responsibility vis-a-vis the future generations.

Haqgu, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in his speech that the occupier regime of gods should recognise the undeniable national rights of the nation of Palestine. Second, he stressed that the waging of provocative attacks in the explosive region of the Middle East should be halted, and that there should be effective sanctions and penalties for those who create these wars.

Conference Ends 'Without Results'

AU171116 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The OPEC ministers conference, is ending without any tangible results in Vienna today. The 13-member states of the organization were unable to agree on the problem of a uniform oil price system. Saudi Arabia had proposed that the price of oil should be linked with the growth and inflation rates of the industrial countries.

SCHMIDT ON WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS, BELGIAN STAND ON NATO

LD161352 Hamburg DPA in German 1312 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Fulda, 16 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regrets that the Warsaw Pact did not invite Western observers to the fall maneuvers it held last week. Schmidt told a large number of journalists near Fulda today during the Bundeswehr St George maneuvers that he would have liked to have seen the Eastern side invite Western observers. He said he favors "extending" the confidence-building measures in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The decisive question is the "spatial extension" of these measures "to the whole geographical region of Europe."

Asked whether the absence of the Belgians from the NATO maneuvers indicates, as newspapers have maintained, a crumbling of the Atlantic alliance, Schmidt said that that is the "wrong word" for it. The Belgians have financial troubles, and they have to save "a little bit" of money for fuel. "I don't regard this as the expression of a political development." It is an expression of a financial and economic development, and will pass. Schmidt stressed that "nothing has changed in the Belgians' basic attitude to the joint alliance." He strongly praised the good cooperation between the Americans and the soldiers of the Bundeswehr in the maneuvers.

LEADERS COMMENT ON NATO ARMAMENTS, FRG CONSCRIPTION

LD161412 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Fulda, 16 Sep (DPA)--Defense Minister Hans Apel said [at the Bundeswehr St George maneuvers] he was satisfied that the population had realized that maneuvers on this scale had to be held. He appealed to the troops to be careful with the crops in the fields.

Apel rejected the suggestion by the former Bundeswehr general and present director of the Institute for Peace Research in Hamburg, Wolf Graf Baudissin, that the small NATO countries should dispense with certain of the forces' arms on the grounds of economy. He could not "develop a taste for the proposal." Belgium and the Netherlands, for example, have started on a program of modernization for all three of the services' branches which will last for at least a decade. What has to be done in the 1990s does not have to be debated now. But "we must have radically new thinking" for the future. There will be a far-reaching debate on weapons for the 1990s in order to escape to some extent the pressure of costs.

Chancellor Schmidt warned about overdramatizing the forthcoming drop in the number of people eligible for conscription due to the effects of the "pill." The birthrate is rising. Apel said that the topic would only become "urgent" starting in 1986, and at the end of this decade there will have to be a number of possible solutions. There will be a greater use of reservists, and a longer period of conscription and more career soldiers will be needed. The subject of having women volunteers in the Bundeswehr in noncombat units will also have to be discussed.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR EC EFFORTS TO HALT KIM TAE-CHUNG SENTENCE

LD170932 Hamburg DPA in German 0829 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has asked the foreign ministers of the European Community to make joint representations in Seoul, together with the Federal Government, and to issue a strong warning against carrying out the death sentence on the South Korean opposition leader, Kim Tae-chung. This was announced in Bonn today by Foreign Ministry spokesman Juergen Sudhoff. Last week, Genscher instructed the Federal Republic's ambassador to South Korea to point out yet again to the government in Seoul the serious consequences for bilateral relations if the death sentence is carried out.

GENSCHER, PORTUGUESE MINISTER DISCUSS EC ACCESSION

LD161652 Hamburg DPA in German 1616 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn/Lisbon, 16 Sep (DPA)--The political situation in the world, including international sources of tension, were today at the center of a 2-hour exchange of views between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Portuguese counterpart Diogo Freitas do Amaral. During their meeting in Bonn they dealt especially with the development of the European Community and Portugals's membership in the EC. According to the Foreign Ministry, the meeting took place in a "friendly atmosphere." The two foreign ministers signed an investment protection agreement before the talks.

Speaking to journalists after the talks, Genscher expressed the hope that "important cues" will be provided by this agreement for a significant increase in German investments in Portugal which have stagnated in recent years. Prior to its desired membership in the EC, the safeguarding of Portugal's economic stability has a special role. Freitas stressed the hope that a better outlook and greater opportunities for cooperation between the two states will be possible. The Portuguese foreign minister thanked the Federal Republic for having always supported his country during its "European option."

SCHMIDT REBUTS BISHOPS' CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

LD161806 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Bielefeld (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has denied the German bishops' right to speak about alleged state indebtedness. If the bishops make this campaign slogan of the CDU/CSU a subject of a pastoral letter it would be in bad taste. "We do not talk about celibacy," said Schmidt tonight to an audience of 12,000 at a rally in Bielefeld. In this connection Schmidt quoted Luther, who said that to preach politics from the pulpit was for him a horror. Instead of bringing the state into debt, the government led by him has in reality made provisions for the future. Not only have 900,000 new jobs been created, but billions have been invested in roads, universities, inner cities and the environment. Only recently the Federal Government spent DM500 million on oil stocks.

In connection with the antiforeigners campaign which presently is going on in the Federal Republic--mainly in Baden-Wuerttemberg--Schmidt said that it is a "moral scandal." We must treat the foreign workers, whom we have brought into our country, decently. The Germans owe it to the children of the guest workers that they be given the same opportunities as citizens of the Federal Republic. But, added Schmidt, "we do not want any more foreigners." He said that those who falsely claimed that they were being persecuted at home must go back, just like those foreigners who cause terror in the Federal Republic.

GENSCHER WARNS CDU/CSU ON FOREIGN POLICY LINE

LD161534 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 16 Sep (DPA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP Chairman and federal foreign minister, has warned the (CDU/CSU) Union against "damaging the foundations of our capacity to act in foreign policy for imagined short-term advantages" in a letter to his party published in Bonn today. Genscher accuses the opposition of using foreign policy as the "flail of an immoderate internal political dispute." Anyone, such as the Union spokesmen, who calls for a reversal of German foreign policy, particularly of the policy of detente, creates uncertainty in both East and West. Genscher criticized rumors on the failure of the policy of detente in connection with the events in Poland, noting the first steps toward peacefully surmounting the internal problems could be seen.

"Shouldn't political restraint with regard to the events in Poland and readiness to offer economic assistance by the determining factor for us all?" he asked. He said it is more than a slip of the tongue when open support for a policy of safeguarding peace is denigrated as peace clap-trap, as done by CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss.

Genscher appealed to his party members to say to the people: "The foreign political situation, our indispensable incorporation in the European Community and in NATO and our desire for cooperation with the East on the basis of the treaties signed allow no experiments or uncertainties." Unpredictability could become a heavy burden. Genscher warned against a return to the time when "the traffic lights on the highways to Berlin were switched to red" and to a policy "in which the Hallstein doctrine paralyzed us in the Third World."

BAHR PLANS TO QUIT AS SPD FEDERAL MANAGER

DW161438 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Sep 80 pp 32-34

[Excerpts] Egon Bahr plans to quit as SPD federal manager after the Bundestag elections.

SPD chief Willy Brandt was sick and tired of hearing every day something new and contradictory about the plans of his federal manager, Egon Bahr. It was said at one time that Brandt's close friend from Berlin days and Ostpolitik constructor wanted to leave SPD headquarters after 5 October. Then again Bahr said enthusiastically: "I never liked it here as much as now."

When Chancellor Helmut Schmidt asked Brandt about the intentions of the SPD manager, the chairman broke the usual rules among top-level comrades and asked directly: "Egon, will you stay or will you go?" Bahr said he would go after the elections and not wait until the party congress in the spring of 1982. If he does not reconsider this, it will eliminate a conflict that was smoldering between the barracks [SPD headquarters] and the chancellor's office since the appointment of Bahr.

After the Bundestag elections, work will be reorganized in the SPD headquarters. According to the planning of the party's top echelon, Wischnewski will handle more organizational problems once Bahr has quit, so that he as Brandt's deputy will take care of the federal manager's job.

"Ben Wisch" will simultaneously run for the job as SPD faction chairman. In doing this he wants to achieve a starting position advantage if Herbert Wehner should give up the faction chairmanship in 1981 when he will be 79. Influential SPD leaders maintain that only then will it be necessary to appoint a capable successor to Bahr.

The SPD manager already has new perspectives. Bahr told party friends that he would like to take care of his pet issue--disarmament--for a few years as a plain Bundestag deputy. In addition he is supposed to become a member of a disarmament commission which Swedish Socialist leader Olaf Palme is setting up according to the model of Brandt's North-South Commission.

BRIEFS

LOCOMOTIVES FOR TANZANIA--Bonn--The Federal Republic will provide the finance for 14 heavy diesel-electric locomotives to be used along a 546 kilometer-long hilly stretch of the Tazara railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kapiri Moshi in Zambia. This was announced by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation on Tuesday. The locomotives in use today are of Chinese manufacture, cannot cope with the difficulties posed by the terrain and suffer from frequent breakdowns. It is hoped that the German locomotives will help to double the freight carried between Zambia and Tanzania from the present 900,000 to 1,800,000 tons. The engines will be delivered together with spare parts and tools as well as the supply of additional workshop materials and the necessary knownow. [Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 16 Sep 80 LD]

PREMIER DENIES 'CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE' OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD170949 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Sep 80 p 8

["N.-J. B." report: "I Do Not Think That the Post Vacation Return to Work Will Be Troubled"]

[Excerpts] Selestat--On Thursday, 4 September, Raymond Barre spent almost 3 hours at the summer school in Selestat organized by the Young Giscardian Movement. Questioned on foreign policy, Mr Barre was reserved in his comments on Poland. "Silence is sometimes golden," he said, "and talking does not always solve things. We have an age-old friendship with that country and we still maintain friendly relations. The only hope I would like to express is that Poland will keep its independence and settle its international problems in full sovereignty."

With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, the government chief pointed out: "The fait accompli will not be preserved if the pressure exerted by the free world is maintained. However, good diplomacy depends on acute awareness of the available means. Dictatorial language is not a means of carrying on diplomacy.... I have heard talk of a Munich-style attitude. I can assure you that there is no tendency to adopt a conciliatory attitude in the government. France wants dialogue and a political solution but is not prepared to pay any price for peace."

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED TORTURE INCIDENT IN CHILE

PY162122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Ecerpts] Paris, 15 Sep (AFP)--According to what was disclosed here today by authorized sources, the French Government will request of its embassy in Chile information on how French student Michelle Jobet, who was arrested for a week by the Chilean security forces, was treated during her arrest. The same source stated that so far the French Foreign Ministry has not received any information that Jobet was tortured, but if she was the French ambassador to President Augusto Pinochet's government will present a formal protest.

According to the British daily THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, Michelle Jobet, a biology student in Santiago de Chile, complained to a Chilean Catholic organization that she was tortured with electric shocks and was forced to undress during the questioning to which she was subjected 7 and 12 August 1980. The French Embassy in Chile has formally denied that the French student was tortured since Chile at present is concerned with improving its image abroad and would not engage in systematic torture, especially of a foreign citizen.

DRAFT BUDGET SEEN PRESAGING 'GLOOMY YEAR'

LD161411 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 80 p 39

[Alain Vernholes article: "The Draft Budget"]

[Text] As far as revenues are concerned the draft budget does not contain provision for increasing the pressure on individuals; the various levels of the income tax ascale have virtually been brought into line with inflation aside from the top salaries (section taxed at the rate of 60 percent). Similarly, exemptions, deducations and allowances (for old people, invalids, single people with low incomes) have been increased by 13.3 percent. Another important provision is that families with at least three children (no longer five children) will receive an additional half of a dependent's tax allowance starting next year.

There are two tax increases: The tax on alcohol is up 9.5 percent and property values are up 11 percent for buildings and 9 percent for undeveloped land. Finally, the tax on oil companies' investment and research has been increased by Fr2 billion.

The government's economic forecasts for 1981 are based on the idea that, after industrial production in France has fallen for three or four quarters (Note 1: The fall in industrial production began at the beginning of the second quarter, although it had only been expected to start toward mid-1980), a recovery will start next year. This recovery could start in the first months of 1981 or at the latest in the spring, in other words around the time of the presidential election (Note 2: The first round of the presidential elections will take place on 26 April and the second on 10 May).

The improvement in economic activity would be set in motion by domestic consumption stimulated by a considerable increase in purchasing power. This official schedule is based on the belief in a marked falling off in price increase contrasting with the continuation of major nominal wage improvements (Note 3: The savings rate, which has dropped to a fairly low level, would rise very little in 1981: 16.2 percent of available income as against 15.6 percent in 1980 and 16.7 percent in 1979). The other factor in the recovery would be an improvement in the economic situation in all the industrialized countries, aside perhaps from Britain. At the same time there would be an increase in demand from the OPEC countries, rich from the revenue engendered by the very big oil price increases from 1979 to 1980. Investment would remain static, having neither a depressive nor an accelerating effect on economic activity after the 1979 recovery.

Of course all these forecasts are marked by considerable uncertainty. The most noteworthy are those related to oil price developments and also to the world recovery. What would happen if world inflation were to soar again instead of falling? All the Western governments would have to resolve to adopt a tougher economic policy in order to eliminate it; that would have the effect of hindering if not completely destroying the recovery.

This would seem particularly likely since, for the past 2 years, the industrialized countries' governments have been following extremely homogeneous, almost coordinated policies of which the predominant aspect is now to make individuals pay the additional oil bill resulting from each increase decided by OPEC (less increase in consumers' purchasing power), the other characteristic being to avoid excessively brutal efforts to balance payments (Note 4: After the first oil shock at the end of 1973 and beginning of 1974, the governments in many industrialized countries had, on the contrary, decided to make the state--producing massive budget deficits--and the enterprises--lower proportion of value added devoted to investment which is to the advantage of income--pay the bill, the other aspect of these policies being an abrupt attempt to redress balances of payments).

Another uncertainty is what consequences the relatively considerable investment incentive which the state will begin to give enterprises starting next month will have in 1981. The effect will certainly not be negligible, even though the tax relief which enterprises will enjoy is not due to be introduced until 1982. However, the government forecast for 1981 does not take account of the tax incentive to investment announced by the 1981 draft budget. Similarly it does not take account of some Fr5 billion in program authorizations included in the 1981 budget's economic situation action fund, which could be released around next spring if this was felt to be necessary.

On slightly disturbing factor is that, aside from the fairly clear falling off in production increases (up 2.5 percent in 1981 as against 3.5 percent in 1980) caused by mediocre industrial growth, the trade balance will again show a deficit of Fr40 to FR45 billion next year (as against Fr50-Fr55 billion this year) and the balance of current payments will show a deficit of Fr10-Fr15 billion as against Fr20-Fr25 billion this year (Mr Barre has even spoken of Fr30 billion). This slight reduction in our overseas deficits would stem almost completely from import stagnation (due to low growth), with exports rising very little.

In all, economic growth could be a little more than indicated (probably a little over 2 percent), but in any case the imbalance in overseas accounts will prevent the government from launching a recovery policy. It will, therefore, be a gloomy year, even if we are promised a recovery toward the spring.

PERTINI DEPARTS FOR VISITS TO PRC, KUWAIT, JORDAN

AU161610 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 16 Sep (ANSA)--Italian President Sandro Pertini left Rome this morning for a Far East tour that will take him to Kuwait, China, Hong Kong and Jordan. Pertini, who will return to Italy on October first, is accompanied by his wife Carla, Quirinal Presidential Secretary General Antonio Maccanico and Military Advisor General Silvio Bernardini, while Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will join the president's delegation in Kuwait, arriving directly from Brussels where he is attending the European Economic Community Foreign Ministers' Council. During Pertini's absence, presidential functions will be carried out by Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani.

This is Pertini's fifth official trip abroad since he was elected president in 1978. He has already visited West Germany, Yugoslavia, Algeria and Spain.

The Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy Hun Yuiping, Kuwait's Charge d'Affaires Khalid al-Maqamis and Italian Foreign Minister Secretary General Malfatti di Monteretto were on hand at the Rome airport to see the delegation off. Before departing, Pertini said that this is the first time an Italian head of state visits China. "I have always loved China and I have always greatly admired its people."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MEETINGS WITH IRAQ'S AD-DURI

JN162042 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Italian statement issued simultaneously in Baghdad and Rome on 16 September on Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to Italy]

[Text] At the invitation of Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] deputy chairman, made an official visit to Italy at the head of a delegation from 12 to 16 September 1980. 'Izzat Ibrahim and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm, friendly reception characterizing the relations of close cooperation existing between the two countries. Italian President Alessandro Pertini received 'Izzat Ibrahim during the visit.

The talks between the two sides headed by 'Izzat Ibrahim and Francesco Cossiga were comprehensive, frank and interesting. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, developments in the Arab and European areas and several major issues of mutual concern.

Meetings took place between RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim and Antonio Bisaglia, Italian minister of industry, commerce and crafts; between the RCC member and trade minister and the Italian ministers of foreign trade and government holdings; and between Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of relations between the two countries. They asserted their desire to deepen and expand aspects of cooperation between them.

The two sides carefully examined the state of bilateral relations in the various political, economic, technical and military fields. The two sides noted that there are significant possibilities for expanded cooperation between them in these fields. Accordingly, they agreed to develop long-term cooperation in these fields based on mutual interest. In order to achieve this cooperation the two sides must take immediate necessary measures.

The Italian side agreed to positively study the Iraqi programs that fall within the context of the above-mentioned fields within Italy's capabilities and its international commitments. On this occasion, the two sides believe that due to criticism raised it is necessary to state before world public opinion that the technical cooperation agreements in all fields, including nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, signed between the two countries are in line with their internaional commitments. The Italian Government undertakes to implement its agreements signed with Iraq in this regard.

The two sides discussed cooperation in the field of oil equipment. The Iraqi side agreed to study in a positive manner Italy's oil needs based on ?price rates) and in light of Iraq's capabilities and marketing programs as well as its international commitments.

The two sides noted that realizing these objectives dictates that the two countries develop the current status of their bilateral relations to a more developed and stable position.

The two sides stressed the inportance of Arab unity and the processes of integration that are taking place between Europe and other countries and the effect of these processes on bringing the two areas closer. This would positively contribute to strengthening economic development, stability and balance in international relations.

As for the Arab-European dialogue, the two sides expressed their conviction that the dialogue between the Arab and the European states must be comprehensive, particularly in the economic and political fields. The two sides noted that this dialogue is compatible with their historical and cultural heritage and responsive to the two areas' interests, their peoples' aspirations and to the requisites of their future development.

The two sides reviewed international economic issues, focusing their concern on the comprehensive North-South dialogue. They stressed the need to set up a new international economic order that would guarantee economic stability, progress, justice and equality in relations between the developing and industrial countries along the road of continuing the dialogue through a round of international negotiations on developing international economic cooperation.

The two sides discussed current international issues and exchanged views on developments in the Arab area. They agreed that a just and lasting peace cannot be realized without the Zionist forces' withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and a guarantee of the legitimate and national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

The two sides agreed to exchange periodic visits and meetings at the highest level to strengthen and develop the relations binding their two countries for the sake of consolidating peace and stability in the world.

Ibrahim extended an invitation to Francesco Cossiga to pay an official visit to Iraq. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Ad-Duri's Departure

AU162008 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Sep (ANSA)--The vice-president of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri left here today after an official visit that started on Friday.

'Izzat, whose rank is equivalent to that of premier, flew back to Baghdad from Rome's Ciampino Airport after being seen off by a high-ranking Italian delegation including Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca.

PCI LEADERS CRITICIZE COSSIGA GOVERNMENT

Berlinguer Speech

AU150917 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer reiterated his party's categorical opposition to the current government in a speech delivered at the close of the national "Festa Del L'UNITA" in Bologna Sunday. The two-week festival is held annually to raise funds for the party's L'UNITA.

Berlinguer did not skip one of the PCI's polemics against the Christian Democrat Party and the government in recent months. (The coalition headed by Premier Francesco Cossiga includes his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists and Republicans).

"Our opposition to this government will not be attenuated and will continue with the necessary vigor until it falls. (The Cossiga government) was formed in the wake of the victory of the party's most forcefully anticommunist faction at the DC congress and this is the cause of our opposition. It is evident that our attitude could be different towards a government that does not have such negative political inspiration that aims to split the masses and especially which gives some sign of greater seriousness in coping with the nation's most urgent problems."

As for the format of a new government, Berlinguer said, "Do not have formulas to propose for government in which we are not included. We base our judgements and will continue to do so on deeds".

Among the "deeds", Berlinguer cited the crisis at Fiat, acceptance of Communist amendments to the government's economic decree, an end to party patronage in assigning posts in state-run organizations, banks, the forming regional governments in Ligura, Marche, Lazio and Calabria, and a positive stance on the problem of Euromissiles.

Berlinguer also spoke of terrorism, of the August two Bologna railroad station massacre and criticized the minister of justice who keeps "the Bologna magistrates office in a veritable state of indigence."

On the economic front, the PCI secretary recalled that not more than two weeks ago "ministers and members of the government parties tried to show that the autumn will not be so bleak... an effort directed solely at giving a little more oxygen to a comatose government".

With respect to the situation at the Fiat automaker, where management wants to layoff 24,000 workers in the next eighteen months, Berlinguer said that negotiations with the mediation of the government must not "leave workers in the dark. Workers and public opinion must be able to know and control the various stages of the talks".

In other political speeches, Social Democrat Pierluigi Romita also critized the government and said that "conditions must be created for a broader majority including the entire socialist and democratic area committed to a joint action which will give it sufficient weight to deal with both the DC and PCI".

Public Works Minister Francesco Compagna (Republican) aired positive views on the government speaking in Naples and said that the Republicans do not appreciate "excemporaneous attempts that are surfacing to trigger a government crisis".

State (Public Sector Industry) Minister Gianni de Michelis (Socialist) defended in an interview appearing today the current government, which "whatever the Communists say about it, it has coped with and solved situations. It improved the economic decrees which are in effect specific answers to problems".

Napolitano Press Conference

LD121125 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 16

["C.F." report on PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano 9 September Rome press conference on 9 September PCI Directorate meeting in Rome: "Out With This Government and New Political Options Right Away"]

[Excerpts] Rome--"Recently there has been relatively broad acknowledgment of the need for more positive relations with the PCI, in view of the problems facing the country and parliament. We appreciate this acknowledgment, but nevertheless we add that as far as we are concerned it is deeds that count. This means first that there is a pressing need for a different kind of government from the present one, which has failed to build positive relations with the opposition and which is manifestly unsatisfactory and worn out." This is how Giorgio Napolitano illustrated to journalists at PCI headquarters the significance of the PCI directorate meeting, while proceedings were still in progress on other points of the agenda.

Another condition for achieving a different kind of relations with the Communists, he added, is specific political acts that really mark a reversal of the trend compared to the recent history of decisive topics such as the antiterrorist struggle, the functioning of the institutions and foreign policy, including detente and international cooperation. This domestic and international framework required and still requires a correct dialectic between majority and opposition, but instead relations have deteriorated "on other people's initiative."

Above all, there must be no delay. In answer to the question whether the PCI will reserve judgment of a future government until it has started to work, Napolitano said that the acts demanded by the PCI must be carried out "first by the parties." "And the first act remains precisely the replacement of the present government, since as long as it remains in power the conditions for a different and more fruitful dialectic cannot exist." "Enrico Berlinguer will talk about these issues in Bologna tomorrow," he added. In answer to a journalist's question, he said: "Be that as it may, a new government must not be just 'another government,' but an executive that represents a clear development with regard to its platform, structure and political conduct." In any case, even before a different government is formed the parties of the present majority "can make significant gestures on the local administrations, the publishing laws and the economic plan: There are already ways of demonstrating a change, a desire to break away from the logic of the 'preamble' group. As far as the communists are concerned, they have no desire for mere political skirmishes."

Finally, answering a question on Pland, Napolitano said: "We must not indulge in facile optimism. The Polish situation is complicated, but we must acknowledge the positive nature of the solution that has been found. First, because there was no foreign intervention from either side, and this is a good sign for detente in international relations. It is also hoped that this solution will lead to institutional and political changes that will strengthen the democratic spirit."

NAPOLITANO LINKS IMPROVED PSI RELATIONS WITH LEFTIST UNITY

LD161603 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano undated interview with Rome magazine L'ASTROLABIO: "Craxi Too 'Optimistic' About Government's Future"]

[Text] Rome-- "Craxi's assertion that this government is sure to survive until the Socialist Party Congress seems rather optimistic to me." Indeed, one is prompted to wonder "how long can a government survive that is continually resorting to votes of confidence because it has no confidence in the majority that supports."

This is what Giorgio Napolitano stresses in an interview granted to L'ASTROLABIO based on relations within the Italian left in connection both with the PSI's participation in the present three-party government and with the question of its links with the DC's present leadership group, the preamble group.

Napolitano stresses the "confidence" with which even recently the Socialist secretary spoke about the nation's political balances, making no mention of the contradictions and instances of disunity within the government majority.

Craxi should realize, he says, that "an improvement in relations with the Communist opposition is extremely unlikely as long as we have a government that has characterized itself in the way the present Cossiga government has." The issue of the Socialist Party's political approach is certainly a broader one, but it too must be assessed on the basis of the Socialists' conduct with respect to the government. The best proof of the PSI's willingness to regard "government cooperation with the DC as something imposed by force of circumstances, definitely of limited duration and to be accompanied by a serious effort to achieve unity on the left, the best proof of such an approach (if it really is the prevalent approach within the PSI) can be given by the Socialist Party by working for a government that is not so evidently characterized by the line of the 'preamble' forces."

At present, Napolitano observes, there is no question regarding the Communists' opposing stance, because "we see no conditions for our government participation." At the moment the most topical issue concerns "a possible improvement of the political climate, a more relaxed and open dialectic between the majority and the communist opposition, which demands, however, a number of specific political actions by the majority parties."

In this situation the hypothesis of leftwing unity now finds "its principal point of contradition in the harshness of relations between the government and the communist opposition." And the Socialist Party has only managed "rather infrequently" to differentiate itself from the DC in the government's work. Therefore if the PSI, partly with a view to its national congress, "intends to confirm a line which is not very different from the line established at the previous congress in Turin," it must also work to ensure that "in this phase of Italian political life there is a government capable of more positive relations with the Communist opposition."

L'UNITA CITES PROBLEM AREAS AT MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD121527 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 16

[Augusto Pancaldi dispatch: "East and West Round a Table"]

[Excepts] Madrid--This morning sees the opening at the conference center of the preparatory phase of the CSCE conference, the second verification of the implementation of the Helsinki accords, following the one in Belgrade in 1978.

The determination of some countries, such as France and especially the FRG, to keep the current of East-West dialogue alive--despite the U.S. pressures and the absence of a "European" initiative in this direction--and Brezhnev's overture to Schmidt for an unconditional resumption of talks on medium-range missiles, given a further thrust by the CPSU central committee's 25 August declaration (the Soviet Union "is willing to resolve by negotiation all the problems in Europe and Asia and in other areas," to "continue and intensify the political dialogue between countries with different social systems" and to begin at once "negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapon system in Europe in direct relation to the U.S. forward base nuclear weapon systems") have made it possible not only to set the stranded vessel of the Madrid conference in motion again but also to give it a possible new content of detente, apart from what is provided for in the review of the implementation of the Helsinki accords.

On the eve of the opening of the preparatory phase, moreover, the events in Poland have added anxieties and hopes regarding how the conference will evolve--anxieties, because any kind of administrative solution to the Polish social and political crisis could freeze the resumption of the detente process again (in this connection the cancellation of the Schmidt-Gierek and Schmidt Honecker talks has certanly not facilitated the preparatory phase of the conference); and hopes, because the importance of the agreements reached between the Polish government and workers and the release of the dissidents arrested during the strikes constitute an element of credibility that could exert a not inconsiderable incluence in Madrid when the time comes to discuss the part of the Helsinski accords concerning human issues and rights; indeed, everyone knows that it was on this subject that the Belgrade conference reached deadlock, and that it will be on this subject again that the most intensive and harshest confrontation will take place.

In this connection one cannot fail to observe a danger: The eyes of the West will all be on Warsaw during the weeks of the Madrid conference, and any negative change in the situation inherited by the new Polish leaders would provide the many adversaries of detente with an excuse for making Madrid the tomb of East-West dialogue.

This is the "visible" part of the international context within which the preparatory phase of the Madrid conference is opening. The invisible part--no less important in view of the general instability--concerns the elections in the FRG in October and in the United States in November. If one bears in mind that at the end of the Belgrade conference the conservative press of the entire world accused the Western governments of "capitulation to the USSR," it is obvious that neither Schmidt's nor, still less, Carter's representatives can commit themselves to a constructive dialogue in Madrid before the election results are known.

Hence the prospect of a lengthy observation phase during which electoral and propaganda motives threaten to distort the course of the debate and to hinder preparatory negotiations; hence also the danger of this preparatory phase being limited to the mere definition of an agenda and organization of the conference proper, without its providing the necessary political and technical preparation for a qualitative step forward in the development of the detente process. Last, we must not forget that some Western countries, headed by the United States, are preparing to raise the Afghan issue to create problems for the Soviet Union and its allies from the very outset of the dialogue.

Despite this tangle of problems, the Madrid Conference is linked with the great hope of sooner or later reviving the confidence and spirit of Helsinki as a basis for strengthening detente and second, of extending political detente to military detente. In this connection the Eastern bloc countries will insist that Madrid produce an agreement on an all-Europe arms reduction conference, while France will call for a conference on measures to increase security as a precondition for any other meeting on disarmement in Europe.

Despite the crises and successes, anxieties and hopes, storms and bright periods, the Europe which asserted itself in Helsinki was nevertheless a Europe convinced of the need for East-West dialogue as a guarantee of detente and peace. It is essential in Madrid that Europe rediscover itself through a political determination to continue along the same path and to extend its outlines. The alternative to this option is cold war, with the costs and dangers which accompany it.

PRESIDENT EANES ANNOUNCES DECISION TO SEEK REELECTION

LD161413 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 3, 8

[Text] "Whoever wins the elections must agree to govern. This is the responsibility shouldered by whoever presents himself to the voters," General Ramlaho Eanes said yesterday during the ceremony at the Belem Palace during which he agreed to stand for reelection to the presidency of the republic. Having stated that he lives "with pride in a country based on obligatory democratic laws which defend the freedom that worthy people demand," Eanes stressed that "the political parties, as an expression of the people's will and of social interests, are an essential part of the democratic order and normality, especially when they take on government responsibilities or the no-less-worthy functions of the opposition."

The president of the republic began by saying that there have been "many and, and as far as I am concerned, very flattering" requests made to him to agree to submit himself again to the Portuguese people's vote.

"Now Prof Henrique de Barros, a democrat who has never compromised with the dictates of his conscience, has just repeated this request on behalf of those present. I reply unhesitatingly that I accept the responsibility implied by your request and your support. In November I will stand for reelection to the presidency of the republic.

"I am taking this decision for reasons of political and personal consistency which it is my duty to present to you and which, as an unquestionable democratic requirement, I submit for consideration by all the Portuguese people.

"Because the responsibility which I accept, imposed by my conscience and justified by your support, admits of no compromises or ambiguities, I wish to make quite clear the nature of my commitment to democracy, to the Portuguese people and to Portugal.

"I live with pride in a country based on obligatory democratic laws which defend the freedom which worthy people demand and which, through the clear rules of democratic legitimacy, define the conditions for the accession to and exercises of political power. It was for this that the historical figures who have formed our awareness as democrats struggled for so many years. It was for this that 25 April took place. It was for this that 25 November [defeat of attempted leftist coup] took place. It was for this that I stood as a candidate in 1976."

"Naturally this is my first and foremost commitment: the guarantee that there will be no deviation from order or democratic normality during the years of my next period of office.

"This is the prime reason for my decision, since I do not doubt, and have never doubted, that only under democracy and with complete integrity of the democratic rules can Portugal tackle successfully--at the same time strengthening the dignity of its independence--the grave problems which we will all have to resolve."

After referring to the importance of the political parties in exercising power or in opposition, Eanes asserted that for this reason "the independence of my position and the firmness of the commitments which I undertake directly to the entire Portuguese people would neither make sense nor be democratically responsible if they did not have the approval and support of party organizations committed to upholding freedom and democratic pluralism." The president emphasized that he deems "the ethical imperative of upholding democracy" indisputable at the personal level, "but I could not fail to consider also that at the political level there were and are sufficient preconditions for the candidates for the post of president of the republic to be prominent leaders of political parties."

"Accordingly I would not accept the political responsibility of running again if I had not received from democratic party organizations the expression of their support, their support, their espousal of the principles governing my political activity and the certainty which they give me that my independent candidacy is an essential contribution to guaranteeing democratic stability."

And he continued: "I accept that political support from party organizations, associations, political groups and independent personalities, respecting the principles common to us which I have always expressed and have always sought to carry out throughout my term of office.

"I obviously reject and have rejected any support from parties and personalities who are not committed to the pluralist concepts of political activity and the rules of the legitimation of the institutions through free, direct and universal suffrage and who do not fully accept the requirements of peaceful and tolerant coexistence among the entire Portuguese people."

Following these assertions the president said: "I obviously reject, as I have always rejected, authoritarianism and totalitarianism, whether rightwing or leftwing, whether clearly expressed or merely implicit in the stances of their political representatives."

"I obviously reject Manichaeanism and threats of revenge, and I reject reactionary violence, just as I reject revolutionary violence." And he continued: "It is within this framework of principles that I conceive the president of the republic's responsibility."

"Submitted to the electorate by a group of citizens who identify with him at the level of principles and elected by direct and universal suffrage, the president of the republic must not be the representative of a faction, a factor of disunity or a protector of groups which oppress or collaborate in oppressing the rights and interests of other Portuguese people.

"The president of the republic--as the president, which he is, of the entire Portuguese people and as supreme representative of the democratic state--must be an active agent of political and social balance. He must be a permanent guarantee of judicious [illegible], a source of calm and, above all, a creator of the areas of consensus and moderation essential for resolving the situations of tension which Portuguese society will experience.

"He is not a neutral and passive institutional figure.

"He is a democratic president with a program which guides him--the program with which he presents himself to the Portuguese people's electoral judgment.

"He has aims which he achieves through the promotion of specific actions and his relationship with the government, the Assembly of the Republic, the governments of the autonomous regions, the local authorities, the economic and social agents and all citizens."

He then explained in this connection: "For this very reason, the president of the republic must be endowed with an essential ability to negotiate, so as to be able to promote cooperation among different interests in performing national tasks."

"Negotiation is a normal democratic activity; it is proof of respect for others; it is the sign of modesty on the part of those who are calm enough to recognize that only though cooperation among everybody and only by strengthening the national community's ties of solidarity as far as is possible and compatible can Portugal recover and be made greater.

"Openness to negotiation is the guarantee of peace and security.

"On the other hand, intolerance, dogmatism, rejection of dialogue, oppression and the desire to assert an imaginary superiority are the typical manifestations of those who never rule out coercion to avert open and frank dialogue with others."

Eanes maintained that it is necessary for the head of state's political conceptions to be clearly known so that Portugal can meet the challenges of its European integration--something which he had the opportunity to do "consistently" throughout his first term of office.

Eanes then stated that "our future development, social justice, stability and, more specifically, the preconditions for a revision of the constitution in keeping with Portugal's needs, very substantially depend on" the president of the republic's ability "to create agreements and his ability to organize and mobilize."

"On them depends, last, the full involvement in political life of many men and women whom Portugal needs and who have withdrawn from public involvement, disenchanted by the constant quarrels of personalities and by the ambitions for personal power which, inherited from an authoritarian past, have wilted the hope which was reborn with democracy.

"If this is my conception of what is appropriate for Portugal at the present time, my full respect for the instructions and imperatives of the democratic rules is no less determined. With the same calm and clarity that I set out my principles and my ethical guidelines, I assert that to refuse to accept government responsibilities in view of my reelection is to violate the most elementary democratic rule--that of serving the country.

"And if in successive elections the Portuguese people were to choose political leaders with not entirely coinciding views, it would be an elementary requirement of democratic responsibility and of respect for the processes of legitimation for these political leaders to seek the foundations for an agreement clearly indicated by those successive ballots.

"As president of the republic I have no hesitation in asserting that I am bound, with respect to democracy and the Portuguese people, by an institutional commitment which requires a positive relationship between my position and any legitimate government.

"But I assert with equal determination that there can be no political solidarity with anybody who expresses and builds a view of a Portuguese society split between the good and the bad and a confrontation marked by intolerance and violence."

Ramalho Eanes then broached the issue of the alleged agreement with the Communist Party. He said: "My answer is simple but firm: It is untrue."

"The Communist Party will never be able to expect more from my duties as president of the republic than the guaranteeing of the democratic rules; that is, that it will be respected as an expression of a section of the Portuguese people, provided that it observes democratic legality.

"It can expect no more and should expect no less.

"But if this is sufficient to justify votes on the part of the Communist electorate, it must be concluded that it has reasons for voting for somebody who guarantees democracy and party pluralism.

"For my part I refuse to share the warped opinion that those who are not with us are against us.

"My political conceptions are not directed against a righwing bloc or in favor of a left-wing bloc but--and I believe this has been proved--toward seeking a stable and lasting consensus among the central and democratic forces of Portuguese society.

"For this reason I do not accept the questioning of my motives by those who create the situations for which they afterward seek to blame me.

"The democratic reality is simple: The presidential elections are not ballots for parties.

"The immediate reality is no less simple: It is not I, nor those who undertake the responsibility of supporting me on the basis of the principles which I have always upheld, who can be held responsible for choosing the profiles, qualities and political characteristics of other candidates who are announced."

The president concluded his speech by mentioning the role of the military personnel who assisted him "in consolidating Portuguese democracy," none of whom, he stressed, was present. And he emphasized: "I myself, as the reelected president of the republic, will relinquish the military functions which I decided to undertake during the present term of office."

"With the upcoming revision of the constitution, the politico-military functions which party leaders wished to be institutionalized in now forgotten difficult times will end.

"For my part I do not forget all those who with loyalty, dignity, firmness and courage have defended and guaranteed democracy.

"Because history will not forget that the doors of democracy were reopened in April 1974, I undertake the responsibility toward all those who have intransigently upheld the values of freedom since then of running again, continuing the hope which was reborn for Portugal."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

LD161231 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The names and qualifications of the ambassadors who will soon be appointed to new posts were disclosed in a Foreign Ministry note yesterday. The list comprises nine diplomats, including Fernando da Silva Marques and Jose Cutileiro, who will be appointed to Luanda and Maputo, respectively.

Fernando Manuel da Silva Marques was hitherto ambassador in The Hague, while Jose Pires Cutileiro was Portugal's permanent representative with the Council of Europe.

Fernando de Magalhaes Cruz, who held the post of ambassador in Moscow, accredited as nonresident ambassador in Pyongyang and Ulaanbaatar, will be transferred to The Hague. His post in Moscow will be filled by Antonio Augusto de Medeiros Patricio, hitherto ambassador in Sofia, while Roberto Nuno de Oliveira e Silva Pereira de Souza, hitherto ambassador in Cairo and simultaneously accredited in Amman, will be transferred to Sofia.

The remaining four names on the list released by the Foreign Ministry are: Constantino Riberio Vaz, hitherto consul general in Paris, who will be transferred to Cairo; Alfredo Lencastre da Veiga, hitherto ambassador in Buenos Aires and nonresident ambassador in Montevideo and Asuncion, who will be transferred to Athens; Helder de Mendonca e Cunha, hitherto ambassador in Athens, transferred to Buenos Aires; and Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, hitherto assistant to the director general of political affairs at the Foreign ministry, who will be transferred to the post of permanent representative with the Council of Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL SESSION BEGINS DISCUSSION OF VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD161642 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The plenary session of the Congress of Deputies, in which the prime minister is seeking a vote of confidence from the house, has now begun. Juan Ramon de la Cuadra reports:

At 1745, that is, with the customary delay for reasons of courtesy, the plenary session started. During this session, as we have said, Prime Minister Suarez will seek the confidence of the chamber after the recent cabinet crisis. Speaker of the House Lavilla declared the session open. Then the secretary of the house read out the rules decreed by the speaker and officials in the absence of formal rules, which are still in the course of being drafted.

At this point, with the benches practically all full and with many senators present also, Prime Minister Suarez mounted the rostrum and, in an atmosphere of great expectation, began his address, saying that he was appearing to seek a vote of confidence, using for this purpose an exceptionally important constitutional procedure because he wanted the Spanish people to know the goals his government was setting itself. He defined these as fourfold: the first, to overcome the economic crisis; the second, to develop the constitution with special reference to its provisions for autonomy; the third, to combat terrorism using all available legal means and to create a climate of civil security; and the fourth, to continue pursuing an active foreign policy. However, Suarez said that not all these points would be the subject of the confidence motion, but only the first two, that is overcoming the economic crisis and developing constitutional development with special reference to regional autonomy.

Suarez Speech

LD161918 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister's speech to the Congress of Deputies ended a few minutes ago. We shall now summarize for you the main points of Prime Minister Suarez' speech. Let us say first of all that this was a cool and well-documented speech, well put together and perfectly structured. It fell into two clearly differentiated parts, the first dealing with economic issues and the second with political matters. In the first part on economic issues, the prime minister, set out a number of general criteria or broad guidelines on the government's intentions or aims in the economic field with a view to tackling the crisis. Briefly, let us now sum up the main guidelines shaping this policy:

"No" to state intervention in the public sector; "yes," on the other hand, to greater freedom for economic forces; encouragement of investment and exports as a first step to reviving demand for goods and services, which in turn will generate employment; greater flexibility in the financial system. The prime minister singled out as the most urgent task that of creating jobs--a task he assigns primarily to private initiative though also to the public sector. He even said--this is one point he made--that some defense spending will be put off in order to further this effort to create jobs.

On political matters, Suarez outlined his general ideas and, in contrast to what he said on economic matters, he spoke here of aims and listed them. Leaving aside the general ideas, his aims are as follows: priority for the legislative development of two institutions fundamental to the development of public freedoms, namely the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary; government support for the statute of public freedoms; the promise that during the present parliamentary session the government will propose to the Cortes the draft bill on the economic and social council; a drive on the part of the government to push through the transference on autonomy matters. On the subject of autonomies, he also said the government will accept the exercise of the principle of equality.

The government will also push through the processes of autoromy which are still being undertaken. To this end he gave a time limit: before 1983, when the next elections are scheduled and when the first term after the previous general elections comes to an end. The processes of administrative decentralization will be accelerated; there will be a wide-ranging reform of the public administration.

PSOE, PCE Leaders Comments

LD162242 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] For Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Prime Minister Suarez' speech merited the following opinion:

[Begin recording] For me, what he has done is to contradict himself, since he says he is going to continue with his previous policy, and we know the shortcomings of that previous policy. So while he runs the risk of incurring the same criticism, he is trying to give his policies a new image. So I would say this is more of an image-boosting operation than one concerned with content, all of this within the limits of the self-contradictions in which the government is operating. And then it strikes me that this speech contained much more rhetoric than reality. [end recording]

For his part, Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, said the following:

[Begin recording] The prime minister seems to accept a point of view which we have been putting to his administrations, namely, that the solution to the problem of unemployment, and of the need to increase demand, lies only in an increase in public investment. On other matters, the prime minister's speech is a catalogue of intentions which in some respects causes us alarm, above all those which refer to wages, which the prime minister evidently proposes to reduce and hold down. In any event, we are going to meet to study this speech. The underlying problem is not so much what the prime minister has said here, but the lack of confidence which the country has that one party--the Union of the Democratic Center--alone is capable of resolving the present problems.

SPAIN-USSR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD161530 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] In Madrid this morning an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Spanish Higher Council for Scientific Research. Alajandro Neito, president of this council, made the following remarks to us:

[Begin recording] It is an agreement providing for an exchange of scientists, who will give lectures and gather information on the work and research carried out by the Spanish Higher Council for Scientific Research and the USSR Academy of Sciences and also for carrying out research in the various institutions of both organizations. This covers a period of 5 years and the contents of the agreement stipulate that each year scientists from each country will travel to and reside in the other country with the object of carrying out the aims of the agreement. [end recording]

INTER-CYPRIOT TALKS RESUME IN NICOSIA 16 SEPTEMBER

NC161552 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon, the inter-Cypriot talks resumed at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia, with the first subject for discussion the resettlement of Varosha's Greek Cypriot inhabitants.

In a statement prior to the talks, Gobbi, special envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus, expressed restrained optimism over the outcome of the negotiations and added that he did not expect early results. Gobbi said: The resumption of the talks is a step forward: let us face the future with restrained optimism.

In his statement, Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriots' representative to the talks, hoped that this time it would be possible to hold constructive talks in a way that would lead to positive results. He added: The Greek Cypriots' position is to solve the Cypriot problem in a dignified and fair way and for this reason we come to the talks with a spirit of good will and with the political will to arrive at a solution that would be to the benefit of both communities and of all the island's people. Ioannidhis concluded: I take this opportunity to convey a message of good will and friendship to the Turkish Cypriot community. I hope and expect that we will manage to achieve some results despite the numerous difficulties in the way of the road leading to peace.

Answering pertinent questions, Onan, the Turkish Cypriots' representative, said that during today's discussion on Varosha, it would be the Greek Cypriot side that would explain its views. He added: After this, we will have a discussion and submit our own proposals.

Answering another question, Onan said that events in Turkey were an internal affair of Turkey and that he did not think that they would affect the talks.

Taking part in the meeting are Gorge, deputy special Envoy of the UN secretary general in Cyprus; Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti, the Greek Cypriots' advisers to the talks; constitutional expert Mr Palley; Mr Soysal and Mr Ertekun, Mr Onan's advisers; and Mr Esat Fellaoglu, a land survey expert and director of the Turkish Cypriot Land Registry Office.

Today's meeting lasted 1 hour. After the meeting, it was announced that the next meeting would take place on Wednesday, 24 September, at 1600. The subject of the next meeting will be practical measures for restoring confidence between both communities.

UN Communique After Talks

TA161659 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor at the Cyprus intercommunal talks, Mr Onan, has said that the Turkish side would certainly put forward its proposals on any subject to be discussed. Mr Onan was speaking at the Ledra Palace [Hotel] this afternoon before the beginning of the first of the four weekly meetings aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

Asked as to what was to be discussed today, Mr Onan said that the first item on the agenda which would be taken by rotation was Varosha and they would be discussing it. He stated that he did not know whether the Greek Cypriot side would be putting forward any proposals and that it was the Greek Cypriots' turn to do so.

Asked whether the recent events in Turkey would affect the talks, he said that the events in Turkey were an internal matter and that he did not think they would have any affect on the outcome of the Cyprus talks or constitution.

The Greek Cypriot interlocutor said that they hoped and expected that this time the talks would be constructive and in a manner leading to some positive results. He added that the Greek Cypriot side wanted a decent and just solution of the Cyprus problem and that they were attending the talks with the political willingness to arrive at a solution which will be to the benefit of both communities.

The UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi, said before the meeting that he was hopeful, but did not expect a quick result. Taking into consideration the experiences of the past and the magnitude of the interests involved, one had to be cautious. He stressed that an important step had been made by the renewal of the talks. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek at 1600 GMT on 16 September, adds that Gobbi "expressed satisfaction over the good atmosphere that previaled at today's meeting."]

The interlocutors, their advisers and the UN special representative then began their meeting. The meeting lasted 1 and 1/4 hours, at the end of which the following UN communique was issued.

As agreed at the meeting on 9th August, 1980, and pursuant to a procedure, consideration of the third point of the agenda, namely reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices in accordance with the provisions of point five of the 19th May agreement, was begun at today's meeting. It was agreed to hold future meetings on Wednesday and therefore the next meeting will take place on the 24th of September at 1600 at which the second point of the agenda will be considered, namely initial practical measures by both sides to promote good will, mutual confidence and return to normal conditions in accordance with the provisions of point six of the 19th May agreement, which states that special importance will be given to these matters.

The secretary general's special representative expressed satisfaction about the good atmosphere which prevailed during today's deliberations.

TURKISH CYPRIOT URGES UN NOT TO DISCUSS CYPRUS

TA170750 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus representative in New York Nail Atalay has noted that the discussion of the Cyprus problem at the UN General Assembly could adversely affect the intercommunal talks, which have resumed after a long break. Atalay sent a letter on this subject to the UN General Assembly chairmanship and asked that the Cyprus problem not be discussed at the UN General Assembly.

Pointing out that if the Cyprus problem is included in the agenda of the General Assembly, the issue should be referred to the special political committee and equal rights should be granted to the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, Atalay said: The method so far employed at the UN General Assembly is contrary to the equality principle at the intercommunal talks and prevented the Turkish Cypriot views from being expressed at the General Assembly and a meaningful discussion from being held. Meaningful and constructive decisions at the UN General Assembly can only be secured by allowing both communities to express their views under equal conditions.

BRIEFS

TURKISH COMMANDERS--The commander of the Turkish peace force in Cyprus, General Yamak, today ceremonially handed over his task to General (Kromors). General Yamak, who ended his tour of duty in Cyprus, leaves for Turkey this afternoon to take up his new duties. Meanwhile, the commander of the security forces, Brigadier Erdogan, has handed over his duties to Brigadier Yavuz. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 21 Aug 80 TA]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS REQUESTED DEBATE ON TURKEY

AT161330 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The government considers unacceptable and unrealistic any connection between the situation prevailing in our country today and developments which led to the Turkish military coup.

This response was given by the government spokesman yesterday to PASOK, which requested a special chamber of deputies debate in order to condemn the Turkish coup and in order to proclaim that "all Greeks are united--the people and the armed forces--in the defense not only of our national liberty but also of human liberty."

The Government's Position

The government issued the following answer to the above proposal:

"For formal as well as for fundamental reasons the government does not consider any chamber of deputies debate on the Turkish situation to be either feasible or expedient.

"The formal reasons have to do with the fact that the chamber of deputies is not meeting in plenum. From the expediency point of view such a debate would serve no purpose because:

"1. Through the statement of its foreign minister the government officially expressed its position on Turkish developments in the same way that all other parties did. Consequently the opinion of all parties has been expressed.

"2. It considers unacceptable and unrealistic any connection between the situation prevailing in our country today and developments which led to the Turkish military coup.

"There is neither terrorism nor violence in our country because the government discouraged terrorists and protected a calm political life well in time. In addition the country's armed forces remain devoted to their national duty."

PASOK's Proposal

At the beginning of yesterday's meeting of the chamber of deputies summer session, PASOK's parliamentary representative requested on behalf of A. Papandreou that a special chamber of deputies meeting should be held in order to allow "the chamber to express itself on the coup which took place in Turkey." After describing the government's statements on the issue as "a lukewarm condemnation" Alevras added that the chamber "which expresses the universal thoughts of the nation and the Greek people should express itself and state that all the Greeks, the people and the armed forces, are united in the defense of not only our national liberty but also of human liberty."

D. Papaspirou, the chamber's chairman, observed that the government must be informed of the essence of the request by PASOK--reminding PASOK that its request falls under the jurisdiction of the plenum of the chamber and not its summer session.

Alevras argued it is essential that the chamber should issue such a resolution stressing that "as of the other day the entire Greek nation started to feel a certain awe and a chill over what is happening. At a time you see the youth uprising, at a time when you see all representative bodies protesting, do you not think that you degrade the chamber which appears hypnotized and silent in face of such a great issue?" he concluded.

K. Kappos of the KKE-Exterior stated his party supports the request by PASOK.

FLORAKIS CONDEMNS TURKISH COUP; KKE CALLS FOR PROTEST

AT161424 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Expressions of support by the Greek people toward the Turkish people are reaching a climax. These expressions now take the form of an open condemnation of the efforts of the government and its propagandists to justify the military coup and to cover up the leading role of the Americans. A large scale meeting of solidarity with the Turkish people will be held at 1800 today at the gates of Athens University under the initiative of the EFEE, the National Student Union of Greece.

Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the KKE-Exterior made the following statement to the "Visnews" Television Agency on the Turkish military coup:

"It is well known that the stratocrats in Turkey played a part in the country's political life--but only from the sidelines. By abolishing democratic freedoms they now play their part on center stage. The military coup in Turkey confirms the fact that when the ruling class feels its privileges threatened, then it does not hesitate to cast democracy, democratic freedoms, the plurality of political parties and human rights into the wastebasket. This coup reveals how hypocritical the argument is that NATO is allegedly the defender of human rights. The example in Turkey, like the previous coup in our country, proves that NATO inspires such interventions and that it cooperates with the stratocrats in their implementation.

"We are concerned over the fate of workers in Turkey. We are also concerned over what will happen to the problems which remain pending in the eastern Mediterranean. Over and above other reasons the coup in Turkey was undertaken in order to facilitate implementation of solutions to these problems in accordance to the interests of the U.S. and NATO imperialists. We express our solidarity with the working class and the workers of Turkey."

Protest Demonstration at University

AT170809 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A demonstration was staged late in the afternoon at the gates of Athens University by the Greek National Student Union in protest against the Turkish military coup. After speeches at the university gates thousands of demonstrators marched to Rigillis Square and three-member delegation handed a protest resolution to the Turkish Embassy. The demonstrators then dispersed without incident. Athens traffic was disrupted for a long time on Panepistimiou and Vasilissis Sofias Avenues.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION AGREES TO EXPANDED CULTURAL TIES

AT170800 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] New prospects are opening up for closer cultural Greek-Bulgarian relations through expanded cultural and scientific exchanges. This was stressed today in statements to the press by the Minister of Culture and Science Andrianopoulos after his long conference with Lyudmilla Zhivkova, culture minister of Bulgaria and daughter of President Zhivkov [as received], who is visiting Greece at the head of a delegation of experts on cultural affairs. During the meeting it was decided to make mutual cultural contacts more intensive and fundamental. It was specifically stressed there is a need that cultural relations should contribute to an improvement and expansion of cultural relations between the two countries. Mrs Zhivkova characteristically stressed: "We will not simply add another small stone but rather we will add an entire rock." The minister of culture and science was invited to visit Bulgaria and to attend various events. Tomorrow Zhivkova will be received by President Karamanlis and will also meet Prime Minister Rallis and Education Minister Talliadhouros.

GENERAL EVREN ANSWERS QUESTIONS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

TA161743 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Replies by Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president, to questions asked by foreign and domestic press and television correspondents at the end of his statement during a news conference today at the Prime Ministry--questions read, summarized by announcers; Evren answers recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A journalist asked Evren when the preparation of a temporary constitution and the establishment of a constituent assembly would be completed.

[Evren] You will appreciate that providing a definite date on these matters could mislead both you and my citizens. However, you should be particularly confident that, as I pointed out earlier, the Turkish Armed Forces do not intend to discharge this duty for a long time and abandon its basic duty. All possible efforts will be exerted to conclude these in the shortest possible time.

[Announcer] A journalist asked what the future of the political party leaders, who are being being held in detention, would be.

[Evren] I believe I have already stated, in my previous speeches, that the activities of all political parties have been stopped for the time being. I did not say they were closed down. I said their activities have been stopped. I said that after the election law, the political parties law and the constitution have been prepared, party activities will be allowed to resume at a given time--sufficient to allow them to make their preparations--before the elections. As for the condition of the party leaders, this method was resorted to for their own security. They are not being detained. They are moving around freely in their place of abode. However, their presence in Ankara in this atmosphere could create certain inconveniences from the viewpoint of their own security. As a result of the excitement of the first day, certain ugly acts--which occurred in the past--could have recurred. Therefore, we considered it suitable that the party leaders stay in such a place until the atmosphere is calm. However, I can say that we will return them to their homes in a very short time. I cannot give a specific time for this. We are continuing to receive information from throughout the country every day. As soon as we enter into a more tranquil and normal state, we will return them to Ankara.

[Announcer] Another journalist asked Evren whether they [the military leaders] intend to change the economic stability program.

[Evren] A program has been determined and a path chosen. Steps are being taken on this path. Efforts will be exerted to overcome the small obstacles which could appear on this path. However, unless we do encounter a major obstacle--a big wall--we will not deviate from this economic program. If some parts of these measures do not go smoothly, then efforts will be exerted to eliminate these parts.

[Announcer] In reply to another question, General Evren said that the members of the National Security Council will be sworn in on 18 September. In reply to a journalist who asked about the measures to prevent parliamentary bottlenecks in the future, General Evren replied:

[Evren] As you know, in the past presidential elections in democratic countries reached a deadlock as they did in our country. However, every country found a remedy to this problem. Unfortunately we have not found a remedy because these elections are based on good will. However, good will is not sufficient in all cases. Certain sanctions should be taken. As you know elections were recently held in Greece. If a solution was not reached after three sessions the parliament would have been dissolved. The presidential elections issue can be solved without such a long delay through similar--I am not saying that the same system be applied--legal procedures.

We shall introduce such a legal measure. In addition, we also intend to take measures to prevent regrettable acts--not approved by the nation--which will prevent deputies from attending assembly sessions whenever they wish or from appearing at the roll call and then leaving.

[Announcer] Another journalist asked whether or not political party leaders will be prosecuted in the event criminal evidence is brought against them. General Evren replied as follows:

[Evren] Criminal evidence [words indistinct] you know, everyone is equal before the law. If a party leader has committed a crime, of course he has to give an account in accordance with the laws. From this point of view, there is no discrimination.

[Announcer] In reply to a journalist who recalled that the academic year has started and asked whether any measure is being considered in connection with teachers who attempt to preach ideas other than Ataturkism to their students, National Security Council President General Evren said:

[Evren] If our existing teachers do not become the tools of extreme ideologies--as has been the case in previous periods--and if they perform their duties in accordance with the principles of Ataturk, no action will be taken against them. Those who have committed crimes in the past are an exception. Unfortunately, there are terrorists among them as well. There are those who have supported terrorist centers. Of course action will be taken against them. However, no action will be taken against teachers who belonged to certain organizations and associations as long as they were not involved in crimes and offenses. Since these associations have already been closed down, such an issue is irrelevant. From this aspect, we can all (?believe) that the majority of our teachers are innocent. We were all brought up by them. We kiss their hands whenever we see them. We are grateful for all they have given us. They will remain on duty as long as they deserve their position. If they do not deserve their position, we will not give them the opportunity to poison our innocent children.

[Announcer] A journalist asked how the constituent assembly is to be formed. General Evren said that the necessary announcement will be made to the public when preparations in connection with the constituent assembly are completed. A journalist told Evren: From your statements I got the impression that the ancient regime will not be restored. Am I wrong? In reply, Evren said:

[Evren] Let us not call it an ancient regime, let us not use this term. Let us say that we shall save the country from the extensive tolerance, the nonimplementation of the laws and the indifference which prevailed in the country in previous periods and which brought about the current situation.

[Announcer] In reply to a question by a journalist on when a transition will be made to a democratic system and on the stand adopted by Turkey's neighbors and Iran to the military takeover in Turkey, Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President General Kenan Evren said:

[Evren] You can well understand that it is impossible to make a program and schedule as though it were a building and as though the date of pouring cement were being decided. Therefore, I said that the transition to a normal system would be made as soon as possible. Speaking of the impression this operation created among our neighbors, I believe both the countries of the world and our neighbors have not shown a great reaction to this operation. I believe that they received this with understanding because this is a domestic issue. We are not going to change our foreign policy because of this domestic issue. Our foreign policy, which was pursued by all past governments, will be continued. As for our friend and neighbor Iran, our relations with Iran have been very good throughout history. As you are well aware, we considered the Iranian revolution to be a domestic issue. We exerted every effort to extend our aid without creating any setbacks in our relations with Iran. I believe that friendly Iran will receive with understanding and maturity this operation aimed at securing and defending the republic.

[Announcer] In reply to a question, National Security Council President General Kenan Evren said that the amendments to the constitution, the election and the political parties laws will be realized after the formation of the constituent assembly. In reply to a foreign journalist who asked about the current and future of relations between Turkey and Greece, Evren said:

[Evren] There have been various breaks [Kopukluk] in our relations with Greece, our very close neighbor, our friend with which we share membership in the same alliance. Turkey has always made approaches with good will--during previous governments as well--to eliminate these breaks. We will also exert every effort, every good will effort in order to improve Turkish-Greek relations and in order to secure the return of Greece to the [military wing of the] NATO alliance. However, we would like to hope that the same good will efforts will also be made by our friend and neighbor Greece.

[Announcer] In reply to a journalist who asked whether or not the United States was informed prior to the operation, National Security Council President General Evren said:

[Evren] Absolutely not. However, I know why you ask this question. Several news agencies, several U.S. news agencies reported--based on information the United States received from the U.S. AID council representatives here--that this operation started in the early hours [of the morning]. Thus, theimpression that we informed them was created. I believe that is why you asked the question. No one knew of this operation except those concerned. So much so that even our spouses and children were not informed. On the evening of 11 September armored units arrived near the building where the U.S. AID council center is situated. They may have suspected. As a matter of fact, they asked why the tanks were in the area. We told them that we are carrying out an exercise, part of the NATO maneuvers which began on 11 September. We told them not to worry and that it was just an exercise. This was the information given. Otherwise, they were not informed of the operation before it was launched.

[Announcer] A foreign television correspondent asked General Evren when there would be a return to democracy. General Evren replied as follows:

[Evren] Your colleagues also asked a while ago when there would be a return to democracy, if I could give a date. We have not eliminated democracy. I would particularly like to point out that we were forced to launch this operation in order to restore democracy with all its principles, to replace a malfunctioning democracy. If they observe our history they will see that the Turkish Armed Forces have always taken steps in order to strengthen democracy. The contrary does not exist. Democracy does not mean that every individual will do as he pleases. This, I hope, is accepted. That was the situation in our country.

[Announcer] A French television correspondent recalled that the Turkish Armed Forces expenditures constitutes one-third of the Turkish budget and asked whether there would be a decrease in this expenditure. The head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council President replied as follows.

[Evren] What he says is correct. It is not one-third, but close to it. It is correct that a large portion of our budget goes to the armed forces. However, if he takes our strategic position into account, he will realize the necessity of keeping such a large army. If the armed forces are modernized and if they are equipped with modern arms and equipment, then of course a stronger army can be achieved with less troops. Without reducing the number of the standing army care will be given to thriftiness within the armed forces as in all other fields. In other words, every effort will be exerted to overcome the current [economic] problem. We will insure that all sectors, all institutions and individuals economize.

VOTCP Criticism

TA171245 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Untitled station commentary]

[Text] Evren, the head of the junta, spoke to domestic and foreign journalists. He struggled considerably to conceal the truth, deceive the public and justify the overt military coup that terminated bourgeois parliamentarianism. He attempted to use Ataturkism and the principles of Ataturk as a shield for his lies and demagogies.

Throughout his statement, Evren directed the brunt of the attack against the working class, toilers, progressive parties, class unions, democratic organizations, the Kurdish people and anti-American and religious masses. He attacked unionists who acted for democratic rights and freedoms, progressive persons, teachers, the youth, the patriots within the RPP and members of the NSP who have anti-American tendencies. While doing this, he exerted great efforts not to mention fascist murderers, the archmurderer Turkes, Demirel, the reactionary and fascist parties that staged the bloody massacres of Kahramanmaras, Corum, Fatsa and Nigde.

Evren said: This is not a coup. We seized the administration to eliminate the coup on democracy, and this was done without any bloodshed. He was lying. The generals achieved this coup on the blood of thousands of our citizens who were massacred by fascists. The killing of over 5,000 of our citizens mentioned by Evren during his previous speech occurred during the 2-year martial law period. As stressed in the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] appeal [of 12 September 1980], it is known that the shadow government, called the National Security Council, has been sharing power for a long time and that the generals in the junta were authorized to take the measures they wanted through the martial law commands. Moreover, there are also certain pro-fascist martial law commanders among the perpetrators of terrorism--which is incited by the imperialists--who are loyal to this junta.

Evren is saying that they [the military leaders] will now accomplish what previous governments failed to do. Evren is contradicting himself, since he is emphasizing the fact that he will continue to implement the economic program prepared by the government, which the claims has failed. This program has brought the workers and the toiling people nothing but high prices, ruin, unemployment, massacres and bloody terrorism. The architect and executor of this program is the imperialists' and monopolists' special man, Turgut Ozal. Now the junta wants to continue with this old program, and it is making this lord of the monopolies, Ozal, who prepared the program, prime minister. [sentence as heard]

It is evident that this junta, which ends strikes through the use of tanks, panzers and bayonets, closes down labor unions, bans the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions, attempts to continue the exploitation of the working class and arrests unionists, is the enemy of the workers and the toilers and serves the interests of the monopolies. Through his statement during the news conference, that the rights of the employers will be protected, Evren clearly proved that the junta is serving a handful of monopolists.

Evren, the head of the coup, is claiming that the junta will remain loyal to the principle of peace at home and peace in the world. However, the junta that is claiming this has abolished the most basic human rights and freedoms. It started bloody operations against the Kurdish people. The junta banned all kinds of syndical or democratic action. It arrested and imprisoned the progressive and democratic forces and the parliamentarians. It prohibited the participation of the Turkish peace forces in the world peoples parliament to be held in Sofia. The junta has declared war on our people. All this is being done under the banner of peace at home.

The junta also claims to be in favor of peace in the world. It is again lying. Evren states that the junta will remain loyal to NATO, which is an aggressive imperialist organization. The provocative NATO maneuvers, which are currently being conducted on our soil, pose a threat to peace, security and friendship among peoples. Evren states that the junta will further develop its relations with the United States. The United States--chief boss of NATO--is furthering its armament policy and at the same time is implementing a cold war policy. It is deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The United States is ensuing an adventurist and expansionist policy in our region. Through the bilateral slavery agreements and its aggressive bases on our soil, the United States is dragging our country into the flames of a nuclear war. All these are contrary to the wish of peace in the world.

Evren also claims that a civilian government will be established before the end of the week. Through this statement, the junta hopes to influence our people on the inside and the newly forming protest actions abroad. The coupists, who observe the reaction they are causing in the international field, are trying to justify and legitimize this despotic method through the lies and demogogies that civilians will occupy the government. No excuse can justify or legimitize this junta or the puppet government imposed by it. The junta is scared. It is already seeking ways to absolve itself through so-called civilian administrations, because it is well aware that it will not be able to covercome the deep crises.

Evren lists the issues to be handled after the establishment of the puppet government in the following manner: The constitution, the election law and the political party law will be amended and the shortcomings of the penal code will be eliminated. It is very clear that all these are merely tantamount to the preparation of the legal (?grounds) for a military dictatorship and the elimination of the basic human rights and freedoms for many years under the shadow of the bayonets.

The junta is against our national independence, our sovereignty and our people from all aspects. It is serving the interests of imperialism and the monoplies. The TCP calls on members of the Turkish Labor Party, the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, the RPP, the NSP, the Kurdish Democrats and the JP-affiliated workers and toilers, whose rights have been seized, to unite against the pro-American and pro-NATO junta.

NEW CURFEW HOURS IMPOSED IN ALL PROVINCES

TA161907 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Statement by the Secretariat of the Chief of Staff]

[Excerpt] Curfew hours in martial law regions have been readjusted as follows:

1. A curfew will be imposed between 2000 and 0500 in the provinces of Adana, Gaziantep and in the Tarsus District of Mersin.

2. A curfew will be imposed between 2200 and 0500 in the provinces of Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Urfa and Van.

3. A curfew will be imposed between 2400 and 0500 in all remaining provinces.

FORMER MILITARY OFFICER APPOINTED AS NEW ANKARA MAYOR

TA161531 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Retired Brigadier General Suleyman Onder has been appointed Mayor of Ankara. The National Security Council decision on this subject was published in the official gazette.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON ARRESTS IN MARTIAL LAW REGION

TA161926 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 16 Sep 80

[Statement No 11 issued by the press and public relations office of the IX Army Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Text] In our martial law region 558 people who were involved in acts of anarchy, terror and secessionism have been taken into custody since 12 September. During the same period, 7 long-range weapons, 178 guns of various kinds, 28 rifles and many rounds of ammunition have been seized. Operations are continuing.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE ALLOWS SPORTS EVENTS

TA161419 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 16 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 18]

[Text] 1. Sports activities, which were banned through National Security Council Communique No. 7, can be resumed.

2. Attendance at sports events will be determined by martial law and garrison commands in accordance with the situation and conditions.

[signed] Gen Kenan Evren, National Security Council President

EMBASSY IN KUALA LUMPUR SAYS ISLAMIC GAMES ON AS SCHEDULED

BK161323 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic games in Izmir, Turkey, from the 26th of this month to the 6th of October will go on as scheduled. A spokesman of the Turkish Embassy in Kuala Lumpur said confirmation of the games was received today. There had been uncertainty over the games following the military takeover in the country. Malaysia will be taking part in the inaugural meeting.

TERCUMAN CITES VOTCP BROADCASTS URGING MILITANCY

NC170733 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Report by MEDITERRANEAN NEWS AGENCY Correspondent Ali H. Yurtsever in Vienna]

[Text] The Turkish Communist Party radio, which has been interfering with the frequency of the Voice of Turkey radio by broadcasting on that frequency, is constantly calling on its supporters to take militant action against the Turkish military administration. A communique broadcast on Sunday by the "Turkish Communist Party Central Committee" calls not only on its supporters but also on RPP and NSP members as well as members of the Turkish peasants party to participate in joint militancy. It was maintained in the communique that the military intervention Turkey was prepared by the United States. The provovative broadcasts of the Voice of the Turkish Communist Party radio, which render the short wave broadcasts of the Voice of Turkey radio inaudible, have caused sorrow and hatred among our compatriots here in Vienna.

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YAMANI, MO'INFAR INTERVIEWED ON OPEC CONFERENCE

AU171021 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Gert Friedrich report on 16 September OPEC ministers session in Vienna's Hofburg Palace with interviews with Saudi Petroleum Minister Yamani and Iranian Oil Minister Mo'infar; interviews in English with subsequent German translation; recorded portions enclosed in quotes]

[Text] Second day of the OPEC conference in Vienna's Hofburg Palace: This morning the conference split into three sessions held in parallel. The finance ministers of the 13 OPEC states discussed further aid measures vis-a-vis the developing countries in a separate conference room behind the Redouten Hall. The gist of the debate was: Should a special OPEC bank be established, or should the existing fund be enlarged and, should the OPEC member countries set aside some 10 percent of their receipts from oil exports for the developing countries?

Also separated from the plenum, the delegations' experts debated first and foremost the problem of price development and the possibility of indexing oil prices, from the long-term strategy package submitted yesterday.

In the Redouten Hall itself the plenum in substance dealt with the problem of relationships with the industrial countries and with OPEC's position in the North-South dialog. The fact was particularly criticized that three great industrial countries, the United States, Great Britain and the FRG, do not want to participate in the North-South talks within the UN framework.

After the conclusion of today's noon session Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Yamani stated: "There is still a little hope that we will conclude today."

On the question as to whether the discussions were smoother today than yesterday, he added: "Discussions are always marked by different positions. They cannot be termed smooth, but constructive."

Are the positions closer than yesterday? "Concerning the subject that we discussed today? I think it is. "

In the late afternoon joint deliberations began on the proposals worked out in the morning as well as on a draft resolution about OPEC's attitude vis-a-vis the industrial countries. The finance ministers continued their talks. It still is uncertain as to whether the conference will conclude today.

What is certain seems to be a meeting of the oil ministers tomorrow morning. Iranian Oil Minister Mo'infar stated in this context before the beginning of the evening session: "We shall have an oil ministers meeting here to talk about output quantities, because we now have a little surplus on the market. And we must bring this under control. " He replied to the question of whether the most important problem now is to obtain general production guidelines and a general uniform price: "No, the problem of prices will not be discussed tomorrow. But we must think about the oil surplus."

Was a resolution about the relations between OPEC and the industrial nations prepared today? "Naturally the paper is not complete, but I think it will be finished this afternoon." And the main points? "The main topic is the dialog between industrial nations and OPEC and the developed nations about aid and about the transfer of technology and so forth."

Differences Reported

LD180903 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Mahir 'Uthman report: "OPEC Conference: Gap Narrowed"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--The gap between differing views inside OPEC has narrowed and a search has begun for an agreement formula. This is the gist of the general situation after hours of heated discussions which almost broke up the Vienna conference.

Saudi Petroleum and Minister Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani described this climate when he said that progress has been made toward reaching a new long-term strategy to restore order in the world oil market. Yamani said: "The distance between us is not far. We are moving."

The foreign, finance and oil ministers of OPEC countries agreed on putting forward an official proposal for a worldwide dialogue within a UN framework between the developing countries--including OPEC countries--on one hand, and the industrialized states, on the other, in order to establish a new world economic order.

It has become almost certain that OPEC countries will increase the amount of aid to the oil-importing developing countries and to provide such aid on a larger scale than hitherto from the Vienna-based organization's $4-billion fund.

It is expected that in return for a price formula that would guarantee for the industrialized countries stable oil supplies and a gradual price increase, OPEC countries will ask the industrialized countries to increase their investments in the less developed countries and to seek to transfer technology to these countries.

In this regard Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said: "We are agreed on the need for conducting a dialogue between the industrialized and developing countries, and we believe that our problems are the same as those of the rest of the Third World."

The Venezuelan minister added: "Strengthening our relations with the rest of the developing countries would help us in the UN negotiations. We would like to stand with the other Third World countries to negotiate with the industrialized states."

It was learned from conference sources that the ministers agreed that the Algerian-Venezuelan proposal to establish a development bank and give aid to the Third World is not contradictory to the Iraqi proposal to establish a joint fund in which OPEC countries and the OEC will participate. The Venezuelan energy and mines minister said that OPEC wishes to begin immediately giving effective aid to the developing countries without waiting for the industrialized states' participation. Although the figure of $20 billion was previously mentioned as capital for a special fund or development bank to be financed by OPEC to aid Third World countries, there are some doubts about the possibility of obtaining contributions from OPEC countries sufficient to make up this sum.

On Monday night ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani whether production levels will be discussed at the ministerial conference in Vienna. He said that production levels anr the present OPEC oil price situation will be discussed at an extraordinary meeting of oil ministers alone in Vienna today (Wednesday).

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his belief that, unless agreement is reached in Vienna on a long-term strategy for OPEC countries, no agreement on the question of prices can be reached.

The minister was quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia has so far adhered to the basic price on which OPEC countries agreed at their recent conference in Algiers.

The minister was also quoted as saying that OPEC's long-term strategy also provides for expanding the member states' participation in oil production, refining, distribution and marketing and that it is necessary to pay attention to these matters.

UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said on entering the auditorium on Tuesday night that his country will not reduce the price of its oil because market conditions do not encourage it.

With regard to the production level, Dr al-'Utaybah said: We cannot talk about production levels before the report of the committee on long-term strategy is approved. He warned that unless this report is approved it will be very difficult to reach agreement on the question of production levels and on the present situation of oil prices in the short term at the oil ministers Vienna meeting today (Wednesday).

Conference sources said that Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar clashed during last night's meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal over the question of surplus and that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal accused the Iranian minister of insulting the Saudi people.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the ministers' talks yesterday were held in a healthy atmosphere.

NIGERIA WARNS OPEC AGAINST SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS

AB171930 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Nigeria has warned the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, not to accept separate negotiations with the industrialized nations on the oil market. Instead, the organization should seek general discussions on the state of the international economy.

Addressing the deadlocked meeting of the OPEC ministers in Vienna, Austria, the Nigerian external affairs minister, Prof Ishaya Audu, remarked that it was only energy problems that have been forcing the developed nations into global negotiations. Nigeria, he said, believes that one of the ways of assisting developing countries was to channel profitable investments to such nations. Professor Audu called on OPEC to join forces in the search for a lasting solution to the problems of racism in southern African as well as the Middle East crisis.

SAUDI ARABIA TO RAISE OIL PRICE BY $2 PER BARREL

AU180734 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The OPEC ministers conference in Vienna was concluded with an absolutely unexpected new price agreement shortly before midnight. Saudi Arabia increases its oil price from $28 to $30 per barrel. With an average daily output of 9.5 million barrels Saudi Arabia accounts for 30 percent of OPEC's entire oil output. The agreement also provides that the other OPEC countries keep unchanged the current crude prices which they have demanded thus far until the forthcoming regular session of the oil ministers on 15 December. Whereas the Venezuelan oil minister spoke of a compromise solution by which a path toward a uniform oil price had been embarked upon, it transpired from the Iranian, Algerian and Libyan delegations that the price agreement is still inadequate to achieve a uniform price system. The three countries also had asked for cuts in Saudi Arabia's oil output.

SCHMIDT, WARREN CHRISTOPHER MEET ON ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD171434 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (DPA)--Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher briefed Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn today on Washington's position with regard to the impending dialogue with Moscow on nuclear medium-range missiles. The chancellor and Christopher also discussed in this respect the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, which is to take place on 25 September during the UN General Assembly session in New York.

NATO believes that the talks between the United States and the USSR on Eurostrategic weapons should commence 15 October in Geneva. The Federal Government already advocated early this summer that U.S.-Soviet preliminary talks should be started "as quickly as possible."

During their exchange of views on the developments in Turkey since the military coup, Schmidt and Christopher agreed that Bonn and Washington should continue for the moment their aid for this important NATO partner. At the same time, both expressed the hope that democratic conditions will soon return to Turkey. Christopher, who already met Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the beginning of the week and discussed the question of medium-range missiles and the Turkish situation, explained Washington's position to the Chancellor at the express request of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

EMPLOYEES STRIKE GDR RAILWAYS IN W. BERLIN

LD171421 Hamburg DPA in German 1257 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 17 Sep (DPA)--The GDR-operated railway in West Berlin is suffering today from the biggest strike since the railway workers' strike in 1949. By midday practically all traffic of goods in the western sector of the city had come to a standstill. The protest actions are connected with the further cuts planned by the GDR in the municipal railway service.

Manfred Houstein, chairman of the [FRG] German state railways working group of the Railway Workers of Germany Trade Union, spoke of "chaotic conditions" in many areas.

Strike Spreads

LD171732 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, (DPA)--Following the strike of goods traffic workers of the GDR operated railway in West Berlin, workers employed in passenger transport on the municipal railway joined the strike this evening. Municipal railway trains came to a standstill at stations at around 1830. Passengers were requested to leave the trains and a driver said that at the moment the strike is unlimited.

Strike Committee To Form

LD180840 Hamburg DPA in German 0648 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin, 18 Sep (DPA)--The railway strike in West Berlin continued today. According to reports by the railway staff, the most important sectors of the rail network are completely paralyzed. This includes goods traffic in the western part of the city, routes into federal territory and into the GDR. There is, however, no interruption to interzonal passenger trains to and from West Berlin. The only services still running are from the Zoo Station to Friedrichsstrasse and the north-south sector from Wannsee to Frohnau via Friedrichsstrasse, though trains are far from regular.

Several stations remained closed this morning, and those that are open carry posters saying that traffic is interrupted. It looks as if a strike committee will form during the day. A mass meeting is due to take place at 1500 in the Berlin-Moabit district. The few railway services still running are manned by railwaymen from East Berlin. The GDR press today has not mentioned the railway strike, though incidents against the railway in West Berlin, such as the throwing of stones, are regularly given prominence as "attacks on GDR territory." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today has an article about the railway, but it concerns construction building work and the renewal of the line in East Berlin.

Press Reaction

DW180808 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Press review on strike by GDR S-Bahn [Stadtbahn] workers in West Berlin]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: The strike movement in Poland, which created so much insecurity on the part of the SED, has now come even closer to the GDR. Wheels have not suddenly stopped rolling in the second German state, but for the first time the GDR has become directly involved. The Reichsbahn employees who stopped working yesterday in West Berlin are employed by a GDR state enterprise; their strike is directed against the work conditions of that state. This is embarrassing and alarming for East Berlin. But the Reichsbahn workers will certainly not achieve their political aims. What would be granted to those working in West Berlin could not be withheld from those working in East Berlin. A spark could jump to the GDR, similar to the strike in Gdansk. That would call into question the whole system of the centrally managed state trade union.

AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE maintains: It is too early to predict that conditions [in the GDR] are similar to those in Poland. After all, the strike is taking place at present only in West Berlin. But the fight of the Reichsbahn workers hits East Berlin in a very sensitive spot. The S-Bahn and Reichsbahn workers are mostly loyal SED comrades who just live in the "capitalist part" of the city, but they transport people and goods, and thus also information from the West to the East. That is exactly what the SED leadership is mostly afraid of.

ECONOMIC 'CRISIS OF SOCIALISM' EXAMINED

DW161103 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Viktor Meier editorial: "The Crisis of Socialism"]

[Text] A member of the Yugoslav leadership collective, Alexander Grlickov, was asked recently in an interview whether there was a "crisis of socialism." Grlickov denied it: Developments where "world standards" are involved still run in the direction of socialism. If at all, one can speak of the crisis of some forms of the appearance of socialism, particularly of "state socialism," and one can speak of problems and difficulties.

When they speak of "state socialism," the Yugoslavs mean the central planning system prevailing in the Soviet sphere of power, the system which is defined there in a deeply convinced tone as "real" or "actual" socialism. The Yugoslavs juxtapose their "self-management socialism" to that system. Concrete facts indicate, however, that "self-management socialism" is also in a crisis; one can see interesting parallels between Yugoslavia and Poland despite many other differences, not least the helplessness of the top leadership in facing economic phenomena.

One can look in vain at the whole world at present for a well-functioning socialist system. Those developing countries that have been caught in the Marxist trap are trying laborously to free themselves.

In faraway China, also, which originally broke with Moscow for political reasons, people have become skeptical about the economic system. The reforms in socialist states do not "complete" socialism, they water it down. Developments move not toward socialism, but much rather in the direction of many forms oriented toward a market economy.

The model of all current or aimed-for socialist systems was not created in a progressive industrial state, as envisaged by the theoreticians of Marxism, but in backward agrarian Russia. It is characterized by political despotism, a war economy mentality, compulsory work, ruthless exploitation of agriculture and an autarkhic way of thinking. This form and this kind of system may not be strange for the Russian way of life. But after World War II it was extended to completely different peoples in eastern and southeastern Europe. It came up against a central European or Byzantine-Mediterranean mentality in the southern Balkans and became the symbol of foreign rule. With the exception of Yugoslavia, a process of national emancipation that had been developing for almost 200 years was abruptly stopped and thrown back.

The Soviets acted in a completely different way than wise colonizers used to do: They forced an economic system on their new subordinates which condemned them to unproductiveness instead of cranking up their economic activity and profiting from it. They managed to get highly developed Czechoslovakia down to the level of an average Balkan state. Today the Soviets are in a position to force Czechoslovakia to give them practically their entire shoe output at the lowest prices. This country depends on the Soviet Union for scarce crude oil and other raw materials like a baby that still needs its bottle. But there is also another side to this: If Moscow wanted to begin a cure based on abstinence with regard to oil, it would have to renounce the shoes, because Czechoslovakia would no longer be in a position to find replacements for raw materials and energy on the world market.

This economic system which functions so poorly has managed to breed a class of loyal functionaries in Eastern Europe. A socialist system permits the ruling group to exert even more power than in a nonsocialist dictatorship, because every economic activity by the people depends on their mercy or lack thereof. A private sphere to withdraw into is no longer permitted. Indirectly the political interest of this group in the system is being tied to the imperial interests of the Soviet Union, because without foreign support the satraps cannot remain in power for long.

Rebellions against the Soviet-dominated system in Eastern Europe were mostly of a political or national character up to the sixties. Since then, however, the economic element has moved into the foreground, without the others losing significance. The reason lies in the fact that after the "light" sixties and early seventies, when the communist countries were able to tone down Stalinist narrowness through small changes of accents within the system and through ample Western credits, economic difficulties have become a worldwide phenomenon.

Again the inefficiency and incompetence is demonstrated by the individual socialist systems, not least with the worst consequences for communist agricultural policy. The hopes that have been awakened cannot be satisfied. The people in Yugoslavia also have been led to the railroad station, and now they have to be kept from boarding the train. Small Hungary is trying laboriously to act against this with its economic reforms, but there, too, events always catch up with the measures, and the reformers sometimes have the impression they are jousting against a windmill.

BRANDT VIEWS POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, FOREIGN POLICY

DW171025 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Correspondent Gottfried Capell interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt--date, place not given]

[Text] WELT: Mr Brandt, can the political system of Poland with the Communist Party as the leading power at all handle the recent events?

Brandt: It is a most difficult question, namely, the capacity of such a political system for reform. But I do not consider it impossible in the existing framework--which is not merely a domestic but also a foreign political framework--that trade unions can come about which will be qualitatively different from those which were mere transmission belts of the state and the party. Contrary to earlier assumptions, the local political system there has permitted or accepted the establishment of relations with the church and of the church's position that are different than is usual under the rules of the communist system.

WELT: Yet the establishment of independent trade unions calls into question the system as such and the sole leadership role of the party.

Brandt: The representatives of the strikers, particularly in the important Gdansk area, have said in their agreement with deputy government chief Jagielski that they do not want to call into question the role of the Communist Party. They must have had good reason to formulate it like that.

WELT: Would you, like CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor Strauss, recommended to Mr Vetter that the DGB should help the independent Polish trade unions as quickly as possible?

Brandt: After I heard of that suggestion, another message appeared on my desk within the next half hour saying that the Warsaw group which is trying to set up independent trade unions in the capital has strongly requested that others abstain from making foreign financial contributions. These people probably know what they are talking about. I know that many of my trade union friends have not remained inactive in this field. I just say: As soon as the issue of actual or pretended interference comes up, I know addresses which can do that much better than those in the West.

WELT: Do you think that the successes of the strikers were caused by the results of the Helsinki CSCE conference?

Brandt: Many people say that. I am a bit more reserved. At any rate, the things one connects with Helsinki presuppose normalization of our relations with Poland and other states of the Warsaw Pact; Helsinki has created the framework conditions. The chimera of German revanchism does not belong to them any more, which may have been the case 15 years ago. The process of normalizing relations, of orderly cooperation, obviously seems to make it easier also for states with a completely different system than ours to discuss reforms, easier than it was before. In this there exists a certain connection, an indirect rather than direct connection.

WELT: Great hopes had evolved at least in 1968 in connection with developments in Czechoslovakia. Some Social Democrats said something to the effect that the beginning of a new policy toward the East facilitated the Prague spring. Then came the brutal invasion. Do you think that the danger of a similar disappointment is waiting for us?

Brandt: I do not remember now the statements that were made at the time. But if they indicate what you have said, they have not been disproved: The subject was another partner than the one who marched in. As regards the former attitudes on the process in Czechoslovakia, there is no need to quote only Social Democratic sources. The then Federal Chancellor Kiesinger's statements were in full accord with our opinion. Historically seen, one will realize some time that (in contrast to what is going on in Poland) the efforts of a communist leadership group to achieve reforms have not been disproved by a temporary disruption through brutal force.

WELT: If the strikers and their leaders in Poland do not call in question the role of the Communist Party, what will then be possible with regard to pluralism?

Brandt: Due to the strong role played by the Catholic Church, there is some pluralism in Poland, The role played by the church has not become weaker. The fact that intellectual life has developed in Poland in the past years actually contradicts the monolithic character of a communist one-party state.

Moreover, I would like to ask the experts, who have more time these weeks than I do, to look it up in Lenin's works. If I remember correctly, Lenin voiced great doubts in a 1923 text, which is not published in communist-ruled states for understandable reasons, doubts with regard to the development of trade unions that become mere tools of a ruling party. I would not be surprised if there were some people in Poland who know these texts.

WELT: Can developments in Poland become significant for the Madrid CSCE followup conference?

Brandt: Preparations for Madrid are underway. It is quite understandable for me that there are people saying: If something developed in or around Poland that amounted to a challenge, not merely with regard to many Poles but also with regard to many people outside Poland, it could become a very heavy burden.

WELT: Only then?

Brandt: Why should I anticipate what others fear? I assume that the conference will begin in November. I assume that it will be disrupted before Christmas, which makes sense. The American elections regardless of their outcome fall in that period of time. Ours will be just over, although I have no doubts with regard to their result. But two important states will then be involved in government reshuffles. I believe therefore that the actual conference will get going in January. Then one will be able to see things more clearly than today. If I had to speak in Madrid about the significance of developments in Poland, I would say that wherever the problem of trade unions is involved, their representatives must be able to state their opinions and formulate their demands. That is not too far from what is contained in the much-quoted third basket of the Helsinki Final Act.

WELT: What role will be played by the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan? The final document commits the Soviet Union and all other signatory states to applying the principles also to such states which have not signed the agreement.

Brandt: Yes, that is indeed something of which all involved ought to be reminded, and in this case particularly one of those involved. But the 10 commandments are much older than the final document of Helsinki, and mankind comes only close to fulfilling the demands contained therein.

WELT: What can the followup conference bring if Afghanistan teaches us, for example, that detente is divisible after all? Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has just stressed the principle of detente's indivisibility to his Hungarian colleague. Do you agree?

Brandt: I do not feel like participating in sophisticated speculations, I consider facts. It is a fact that there was not peace in the world when we made our treaties--they are no less important than the things that led to Helsinki later on. It all belongs together at least--and when the Western powers made the Berlin agreement with the Soviet Union, which we welcomed, there was war in Vietnam, and both world powers were involved--one of them with troops, the other with arms.

We did not say in our treaties: first everything must be settled in the world, and then we will make the treaties. We made the treaties, we have said that we will do everything to mitigate the dangers of war in our part of the world. I have always hoped that improved relations in Europe could bring influence to bear on other parts of the world with regard to the indivisibility of detente. Indivisibility of detente is not a state one can preserve, because it is something that does not exist.

WELT: But Afghanistan does not give any hopes for making the patented article [markenartikel] detente exportable in and beyond Europe.

Brandt: I do not know whether it is a patented article. This term has become customary for efforts to improve relations between the European states. Those who have got these efforts going at least with regard to Germany, know that these efforts are extremely endangered.

I want to put it as follows: Regardless how happy I am that a number of practical regulations exist between the West and the East in Europe, including both states on German territory together with many more possibilities for political action, I still know that political detente alone cannot prevail.

If, for example, political detente in the eighties is not complemented by first moderate but real steps toward arms limitation, detente will indeed not survive.

WELT: Arrests have been made in the CSSR. The Soviet media carry strong attacks vis-a-vis alleged Western interference in Poland. Similar things can be heard from the GDR. Shouldn't one fear--also with regard to the CSCE process--that the Soviet Union will bridle the CSSR and the GDR because of Poland, for example, in order to better hold together their own imperium?

Brandt: I cannot rule that out. I just say that what has taken place in Poland could also be observed in a somewhat different way in Hungary in past years, namely, that the interests of the people could be better adhered to under such systems than before. It brings us back to the fact that developments are possible even in such systems. The Hungarian economy has become more flexible, German economic experts who have contacts with Hungary say this. The supply situation has improved, and visitors to Budapest tell me that the climate there is pleasant.

WELT: Let me ask you again: What can one hope to come from the CSCE followup meeting?

Brandt: As a European one must always realize that it naturally depends to a great extent not merely on the fine texts which are being prepared by our efficient officials and by those of other countries. How relations will be on 11 November when the meeting opens will most of all depend on relations between the leading powers of the two alliance systems. The U.S. Secretary of State and the USSR foreign minister will have met by then. Others will also have had talks by then. When great things are involved, framework conditions depend very much on relations between the two world powers.

SCHMIDT VIEWS PARTICIPATION IN NATO MANEUVERS

DW171145 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Reporter Udo Philipp interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Not all alliance partners are taking part with the same degree of involvement. The maneuvers demonstrate that we have some sort of graduated defense presence in the alliance. The Belgians are not there, I do not even want to mention Turkey. Are you somewhat worried by this?

[Answer] Well, I cannot accept the term graduated presence. The Belgians have acute financial problems, they will overcome them. As regards Turkey, one cannot at all speak of a minor presence. It is a corps maneuver which I am visiting here--American and German troops have exercises together. But it is still early in the day and I would like to see somewhat more of it.

OPINION POLL ON ELECTION OUTCOME, VOTE SPLITTING

DW171125 [Editorial Report] Hamburg ARD Television Network in German at 1900 GMT on 16 November 1980 carries the last "Monitor Polito-Gramm" prior to the Bundestag elections on the basis of an Infas opinion poll. Moderator Hoffmann says that the average voter's sympathy for Schmidt or Strauss has not changed much in the past months. The sympathy curve shows that 61 percent of the voters are for Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, while 25 percent are for Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian minister-president, CSU chairman and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor.

Young voters, however, have a different opinion. Some 73 percent of them are for Schmidt, while only 13 percent are for Strauss.

As regards the election system in the FRG with first and second round votes, some 45 percent of those questioned believe that the first and the second vote are of equal importance; some 26 percent believe that the first vote is more important; 9 percent do not know the difference; while 20 percent believe that the second vote is more important.

Moderator Hoffmann thus concludes that more than 50 percent of the voters do not know about the importance of their votes. Some 65 percent of the voters want to give both their votes to one party, some 11 percent say that they will "most likely" vote for two different parties, some 6 percent say that they will "perhaps" vote for two different parties, while 18 percent did not say anything.

The moderator goes on to say that the big parties are particularly worried by the splitting of votes, stressing that "according to our findings, the SPD has twice as much reason to feel worried as the CDU."

"Of the 11 percent planning to split their votes, some 46 percent of SPD followers want to give their second vote to the FDP, and 11 percent to the CDU. Of the CDU/CSU followers 24 percent will give their second vote to the FDP and 6 percent to the SPD," says Hoffmann, adding that the FDP traditionally profits from the splitting system.

As regards the electorate's intentions some 3 weeks prior to the Bundestag elections, the situation remained rather stable compared with previous months:

SPD	43 percent
CDU/CSU	44.5 percent
FDP	9 percent

All others, including the Greens, not more than 3.5 percent.

Hoffmann concludes by saying that a competitive opinion poll institute has published some other figures than Infas today, showing that the SPD was ahead of the CDU and that FDP was not as strong as Infas believes.

GISCARD D'ESTAING OUTLINES AIMS OF 1981 BUDGET

LD171525 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 80 p 31

[Text] The cabinet meeting chaired by Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Wednesday, 10 September, devoted most of its time to the 1981 finance bill. After the budget minister's report the president of the republic stated:

"All budgets express an intention. The 1981 draft budget, which has been carefully prepared and calculated, has two objectives: to support the country's productive activity and to ensure a strong currency.

"Support for productive activity is being sought by reducing tax pressures, notably with regard to sectors whose taxes have been stabilized, and by the creation of considerable credit for capital improvements.

"In order to assert this intention, I asked the government to set a growth target higher than the one which resulted from spontaneous calculations.

"The value of our currency will be maintained by rejecting the expedient policy of accepting an increase in the deficit and by striving to reduce administrative spending. In this respect it should be noted that France's public finances are in an exemplary state compared with those of all other industrial countries.

"An important innovation is being made in family policy: granting an additional half-share of income tax allowance in 1981 for all families with at least three children.

"The 1981 draft budget therefore reflects the threefold intention to support productive activity, to ensure the franc's stability and to reduce the tax paid by families with three or more children."

Presidential spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier stated after the cabinet meeting that the draft budget had been drawn up on the basis of a 1.6-percent annual growth but that the government's objective is to achieve more than 2-percent growth.

FRENCH, SWISS MINISTERS DISCUSS WORLD BILATERAL ISSUES

LD171213 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 5

[Jean-Claude Buhrer dispatch: "Jean Francois-Poncet Assesses Franco-Swiss Relations"]

[Text] Berne--Jean Francois-Poncet returned to France early on 6 September after a short official visit to Berne. The French foreign minister arrived in Berne on Friday afternoon and was first received by Swiss President Georges-Andre Chevallaz and then began talks with Swiss chief of diplomacy Pierre Aubert. The discussions between the two ministers continued during a working dinner at Lohn Castle near Berne.

Following Mr Aubert's visit to Paris in 1979 this meeting falls within the framework of the annual meetings between the two countries' foreign ministers. This desire to maintain more regular contacts was expressed during Mr Sauvagnargues' [former French foreign minister] visit to Switzerland in 1976. Since then a dialogue has been established which Mr Francois-Poncet described as "constructive and very important."

In the absence of any real bones of contention Mr Francois-Poncet and Mr Aubert devoted most of their meeting to surveying the main international political problems. The affair of the two French customs officers recently arrested in Switzerland was mentioned but, as Mr Francois-Poncet indicated, this incident has been "put into proportion" and shelved.

With only a few days to go before the preparatory meeting for the Madrid CSCE conference the two ministers noted the deterioration in the international climate and the threats to East-West relations since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. As on most other questions, the two countries have fairly close positions on the Madrid conference, although Switzerland would like to approach disarmament as a whole while France would like to draw a clear distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons. In addition, despite the skepticism which persists at the New York conference, France and Switzerland say that they are both dtermined to make progress in "this long task" of North-South dialogue.

Finally, Mr Francois-Poncet explained the EC position on the Middle East to his Swiss counterpart. For his part Mr Aubert was able to give his interlocutor information on Iran and the hostage question, since the Swiss Confederation is representing U.S. interests in Tehran.

The Confederation is also still an important economic partner for France. More than 50,000 French people (in other words the second largest French community abroad) live in Switzerland. On the bilateral level Mr Francois-Poncet asked Mr Aubert to examine in particular the possibility of allowing French citizens in Switzerland to vote at the consulates in order to take part in their country's elections. At present Swiss legislation forbids foreigners to vote on Swiss soil. Mr Aubert gave an assurance that Switzerland is studying the problem.

Finally, Mr Francois-Poncet stressed the question of customs duties; this could lead to the start of preliminary negotiations on revising the agreement currently in force.

DACKO TO MAKE 'PRIVATE' VISIT 21-24 SEP

AB171244 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep (AFP)--The president of the Central African Republic, Mr David Dacko, will pay a private visit to Paris from 21-24 September, it was learned from the Central African Republic Embassy in Paris on Wednesday.

Mr Dacko, who overthrew Emperor Bokassa with the help of French parachutists on 20 September, might be received by President Giscard d'Estaing, African sources said.

This visit, after that of the Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko last week, and before that of the Gabonese President Omar Bongo from 30 September to 4 October, could be an occasion for talks between the two heads of state on the initiative envisaged by central African countries to resolve the Chadian problem, as announced by President Mobutu when he came out of the Elysee last Friday.

It will also enable them to take stock of both the political and the economic situation in the new Central African Republic Government's first year in office which has been marked by the removal of the vice president, Henri Maidou, and the prime minister, Bernard Christian Ayandho, now under protective custody of the Central African Army.

COMMUNISTS PROTEST ARREST OF CHARTER 77 SIGNATORIES

LD171559 Paris LE MATIN in French 13-14 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] The Committee for the Defense of Freedoms in Czechoslovakia, in which several French Communist activists are prominent, protested yesterday against the arrest last Tuesday of 11 signatories to the Czechoslovak Charter 77. "Events in Poland are bound to have repercussions" in Czechoslovakia where, they add, "fundamental rights of the workers, namely, the right to strike and the right to set up independent trade unions, do not exist." They also recall the case of Otka Bednarova, a former spokeswoman for the Charter, who is now in jail and whose health gives cause for concern.

WESTERN NATIONS SUPPORT CSCE AGENDA PROPOSALS

LD171434 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Summary] At this morning's session of the CSCE preparatory meeting the Spanish delegation submitted a formal proposal to form the basis of the agenda for the main meeting. It is essentially the one that was verbally submitted last Monday, when it was given a favorable reception by the majority of the countries of the Western bloc, but not by the countries of the East.

The Spanish proposal reiterates the points of the so-called yellow book which was the principal working document at the conference held in Belgrade. The Spanish proposal covers nine points, among them, that the official opening next November be in the form of a speech by the representative of the host country, followed by one from the secretary general of the United Nations or his representative. There should also be contributions from the UN Economic Commission for Europe, UNESCO, and representatives of nonparticipating Mediterranean states.

Soviet 'Resistance'

LD172302 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The proposal which Spain made today for the agenda of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid in November found support among the Western countries and encountered resistance from the Soviet delegation. The Spanish initiative is only (?intended) to be a working basis for the other delegations taking part in this preparatory meeting of the conference, explained the leader of the Spanish delegation, Javier Ruperez. [words indistinct] is not a question of a binding proposal, but a basis upon which to continue the work of the conference and that Spain is ready to act with the utmost flexibility to accept the ideas of the other countries taking part.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON NEW CABINET AFTER RESHUFFLE

LD161539 [Editorial Report] Spanish newspapers published on 9 September carry editorials commenting on the recent Spanish cabinet reshuffle, generally expressing guarded approval of the changes effected.

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA maintains on page 5 that Prime Minister Suarez appears to have "sought to form a cabinet with greater capacity for endurance and stability, sparing no efforts to bring into this team the most important names of the political force which he heads." It adds: "Without exaggeration, we can say that this government will demonstrate what the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] is capable of doing in the administration of power or no other government will be able to do." It also asserts that it is "the most leftwing government which could be formed within the range represented by the UCD's spectrum," and that this suggests that "the cabinet's composition is due to a guiding idea of preferring to agree with the forces located to the left of the ruling party."

Madrid EL PAIS asserts on page 8 that "Prime Minister Suarez has gone back the way he has come--downhill--since April 1979 to return to the point where he was immediately before last year's general elections in March," adding: "This government is a government which was previously known but it is also a better government or one that is not as bad as the former government. The return of Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Rodolfo Martin Villa and Pio Cabanillas--three men of indisputable influence within the UCD--represents recognition of the UCD's 'families.'"

Madrid ABC stresses on page 2 the unpopularity which the government will have to accept in resolving the various economic problems, and notes: "However, it seems certain that this cabinet reshuffle alone will not be sufficient for resolving such grave problems. With respect to parliament, the new government needs a broader and more secure base."

NORWAY

NORDLI WRITES ON NATO CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING DEBATE

LD171507 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 1[illegible] Sep 80 p 5

[Prime Minister Odvar Nordli article in "Saturday Guest" column: "The Contingency Stockpiling Debate"]

[Text] In the last few weeks we have had a relatively lively debate on the question of the contingency stockpiling of allied military equipment in Norway. The question was discussed at the Labor Party's National Executive meeting last weekend. In a unanimous resolution the National Executive declared its agreement with the government's treatment of the question so far. At the same time as it was determined that the National Executive will discuss the matter again when it has been cleared up further, that is, after negotiations on a number of practical and economic questions involved have been completed.

The government expects that such negotiations could be started in a month. These would primarily be bilateral negotiations and studies between the United States and Norway, but there will also be discussions within NATO, because part of the finance will have to come from NATO's infrastructure budget.

The government has never been opposed to comprehensive discussion of our security policy. On the contrary the government has initiated it, through its treatment of the 1974 defense budget commission's proposals. The fact that the public debate has concentrated chiefly on how big the defense budgets' growth framework is to be, can hardly be blamed on the government. The public documents that the government has produced have contained a great deal of material that could provide the impetus for the debate that many now claim we have had.

Both according to our constitution and traditional practice the government carries a special responsibility for the nation's foreign and security policy. This is so because a nation must have a foreign and security policy that is credible and uniform. This is a reality which a responsible governing party must take into account. We cannot have several security policy approaches simultaneously; then our credibility in the eyes of the outside world would be shaken.

The question of the contingency stockpiling of equipment for the allied help we will need if we are attacked is in reality a question of whether the policy we have followed since the 1950's will remain credible in the future. The storing of such equipment will not change the consistent base and nuclear policies we have always followed. On the contrary, contingency stockpiling will lend credibility to this line, at the same time as it would be possible for us to maintain low tension as far as possible if a crisis should threaten our territory. Without such contingency stockpiling I am afraid that we would have to take another look at our own defence forces. This could present us with much more painful choices than the situation we are now facing.

Parts of the debate which we have just witnessed are really about the crucial question of Norwegian membership of NATO. I say expressly parts of the debate, not all of it. It is completely logical that those who have always been opposed to Norwegian NATO membership are also opposed to our attempts to make certain of help from other NATO countries in a given situation. It is precisely this that is the very nucleus of our NATO membership. One is quite justified in asking what we are doing in NATO, if we are not going to put ourselves in a position where we are able to receive help from our allies.

In this connection there is every reason to point out that it is the Norwegian Government alone that decides when allied help should be called for. This is not decided in either Brussels, Moscow or Washington, but in Oslo. It is Norwegian interests that will be protected and it is only the Norwegian Government which can attend to them. I hope that the continued debate on these vital questions can be carried on at a relatively sober level. We must take account of the realities which surround us; at least the government has to. We cannot allow ourselves to be driven by fear or pressure from any source, but must make our decisions after proper discussions and on the basis of hard facts--this will be the government line in the future.

SWEDEN

REACTION TO YURIY BREZHNEV ARTICLE ON TRADE

LD161539 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Sep 80 p 6

[Olle Rossander report: "DAGENS NYHETER Russian Article a Surprise in Negotiations"]

[Text] Many eyebrows were raised Wednesday in industrial firms, organizations and government offices when it was possible to read in a "Debate Article" in DAGENS NYHETER written by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yuriy Brezhnev what had hitherto been seen as a secret agenda from the Soviet Union for the coming discussions on continued trade relations with Sweden. [For text of the Yuriy Brezhnev article published by Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish on 10 September, see the Western Europe section of the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]

It has been impossible to gain any explanation of the almost unique Soviet move of publishing in advance its negotiation targets, and comments have been characterized by their great caution but also by happy surprise. One of the reasons, perhaps the only one, behind publication must be to really increase trade with Sweden, think several of those with whom DAGENS NYHETER has talked. The important mixed commission, which will travel to the Soviet Union at the end of the month for a new round of talks, has had cause to wonder if the change in the post of head of the Soviet delegation may mean something more substantial than the fact that the general public is now also able to read the otherwise secret documents.

This fall's negotiations will be Yuriy Brezhnev's first, and the article could, in the opinion of several of those with whom DAGENS NYHETER has spoken, mean a change in attitude--that it may be a little easier to boost trade between the countries. Up to now the obstacle has been the fact that what Sweden most of all wants to buy--raw materials, not least oil--the Soviet Union would rather not sell. What the Soviet Union is most willing to sell--advanced machines and technology, for example--is not in very great demand in Sweden.

The passage in Brezhnev's article on increased coastal trade makes several of those with whom DAGENS NYHETER has spoken hope that the Russians are willing to allow less centralized trade between the countries, as is the case with Finland, perhaps within the framework of the organization built up for Finnish-Soviet coastal trade, Lenfintorg. This would give even small firms the chance to trade directly with the Baltic states, for example.

The reason trade must be determined at government level in the case of the Soviet Union is partly due to the fact that the two currencies cannot be exchanged for one another, and partly to the fundamental idea of the Soviet Union's planned economy. All East-West trade is thus an advanced form of barter, where Sweden, for example, agrees to buy a certain number of cars, machines or electronic equipment in order to be able to buy the oil and gas we really want at the same time. The Soviet Union is "paid" in Swedish goods, such as grain, hotel installations or flight-control equipment, for example.

HURD MEETS WITH NABULUS MAYOR, PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD180653 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Arab diplomatic circles have expressed their satisfaction with the results of the meeting yesterday between Douglas Hurd, British minister of state at the Foreign Office, and Bassam ash-Shak'ah, mayor of Nabulus, in the presence of the PLO representative in London, Nabil ar-Ramlawi.

These circles linked the meeting, which was the first of its kind, to the encouraging development of Britain's official attitude, which became clear at the EEC ministerial conference in Brussels, toward recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

Hurd, accompanied by Oliver Miles, head of the Near East and North Africa Department at the British Foreign Office, called on Ash-Shak'ah at his hotel in central London. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by Mr Ar-Ramlawi.

After the British minister inquired about Ash-Shak'ah's health and the progress of his treatment, the mayor of Nabulus explained to the minister the conditions which the Palestinian Arab people are suffering under occupation and the Israeli authorities' actions in the occupied Arab territories, such as the seizure of lands, the plundering of water resources and the settlement policy. He also explained the difficulties of the municipal councils and cultural institutions in occupied Palestine are facing because of the arbitrary measures taken by the occupation authorities, and he talked about the inhuman treatment of Arab detainees.

Ash-Shak'ah explained the dangers of the Israeli policy on both the local and international levels and asserted that the inhabitants of the occupied territories are rallying around the PLO and its leadership as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people authorized to speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

During the meeting Ash-Shak'ah expressed his views regarding what is known as the Middle East crisis and pointed to the futility of the "Camp David" method which he described as a conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian problem. He also pointed to the shortcomings of Resolution 242 which ignores the Palestinian people's national rights, saying that it does not envisage enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to self-determination like every other nation and, therefore, will fail to bring peace to the area.

When the British minister asked for Ash-Shak'ah's opinion about the "practical solution" required he said that two principal elements are needed to achieve a solution: total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to establish a state of the their own.

Replying to the minister's remarks regarding what he described as a "stiffening" of the Palestinian stand in respect of the resolutions adopted by the recent Fatah movement conference, Ar-Ramlawi replied that reports on the Palestinian attitude in this regard were inaccurate. He said that, while the Palestinian leadership has taken important steps toward the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area, the Israeli Government has acted as a stumbling block to such a solution and has been defying all international procedures and UN resolutions. Ar-Ramlawi reminded the British minister of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's recent statements.

In reply to a question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT at the end of the meeting the British minister avoided commenting on the political nature of the visit, saying only that "I have come to visit Mr ash-Shak'ah and to be reassured about his health." Meanwhile Ar-Ramlawi and Ash-Shak'ah expressed their satisfaction with the visit, which enabled the holding of the first public meeting between a minister in the British Government and a PLO representative in Britain.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES TALKS; TRAVELS TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

TA171445 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left the island this morning to attend the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers on the subject of Jerusalem to begin in Morocco tomorrow.

In a statement before his departure, Denktas said that he is going to Morocco as the special guest of the king of Morocco and the Islamic Conference Secretariat on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot people.

Pointing out that Israel's declaration that Jerusalem--which is a sacred city for the Islamic world--is its capital constitutes a great incitement and attack against the Islamic world, Denktas said: Jerusalem will be saved from this invasion and the Islamic world will be saved from this injustice. The will of God, the manifestation of justice and the unity of the Islamic world necessitate this. Peace in the Middle East cannot be secured unless God and justice rule in Jerusalem and our Palestinian brothers return to their homes. If the superpowers want peace in the world, they should insure that the Palestinian people attain their land and country.

In reply to a question of the Greek Cypriot proposals submitted to the Turkish Cypriot side during yesterday's session of the intercommunal talks on the subject of Maras [Varosha], Denktas said that these proposals are not any different from previous proposals. Noting that the subject is being studied and that the Turkish Cypriot view on this matter will be submitted to the Greek Cypriot side after 1 month, Denktas said: Their attitude is not conciliatory. A reply will be given to them in a conciliatory approach.

On the subject of the protest staged by certain organizations like EDEK and Agon in the Greek Cypriot sector against the military takeover in Turkey, Denktas said that these protests are aimed at attacking Turkey and noted: Under the guise of progressive organizations and democratic forces, these people appear to support those who assist in the destruction of Turkey because they wish to see Turkey destroyed and not because they wish to protect those who have been shedding the blood of their brothers for years.

A journalist recalled that the statement by Turkish head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren that Cyprus is an indivisible part of Turkey confused the Greek Cypriot side. The journalist remarked that there are reports that Greece will request clarifications from Turkey on this issue and asked Denktas' view on this subject.

Denktas replied: Cyprus occupies a very important material and moral place in the Turkish world. Turkey cannot abandon Cyprus to Greece. The issue starts here. Denktas recalled that the Turkish Cypriot community, which is an indivisible and undetachable part of the Turkish nation, was for years oppressed, murdered, deprived of its human rights and subjected to varied inhuman treatment with the aim of annihilation and that Anatolia had to cry for Cyprus for many years. He noted that all these incidents increase the value and importance of Cyprus for Turkey. Denktas said: General Evren has stated a historic truth and has noted that the establishment of a bicommunal federal republic between the communities in Cyprus is the solution envisaged by Turkey. In the same way, Turkey had envisaged the establishment of a partnership republic between the two communities in 1959 and had guaranteed the existence of this republic. Finally, Turkey has proved that it is in favor of Cyprus remaining as an independent country based on two communities by protecting Cyprus' independence and the republic through the sacrifice of even its children in order to prevent the destruction and massacre of this republic [words indistinct].

Pointing out that in view of these realities, it is normal that the noisy Greek Cypriot press made an outcry, Denktas said: They seek material for their propaganda in every subject and find it. However, I do not want to think that the Greek Government would go as far as to request clarifications from Ankara on this subject for such a statement. If such a request has been submitted, it will probably receive an answer.

Comments in Istanbul

TA172040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas has said that the Turkish side will continue to defend its cause at the negotiating table with good will and within the framework of the realities. Denktas stopped over today in Istanbul on his way to Fes, Morocco to participate in the Islamic countries' foreign ministers meeting to be held there tomorrow. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Denktas told a TRT correspondent that the Greek Cypriot side has once more resorted to propaganda at the intercommunal talks which resumed in Cyprus yesterday. Denktas claimed that the Greek Cypriots violated the principle of secrecy in the talks.

DENKTAS AGAIN CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOTSUN REPRESENTATION

TA171254 (Cladestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] President Denktas has reiterated the fact that attempts by the Greek Cypriot administration to represent Cyprus as a whole at international forums were ipso jure null and void. In a letter to the UN secretary general, Mr Waldheim, President Denktas said that it had come to knowledge that the Greek Cypriot administration intended to send a delegation to the United Nations composed of wholly Greek Cypriots to masquerade as the representative of the whole of Cyprus. He said that he felt compelled, in order to forestall any possible future misunderstanding, to reiterate the immutable fact that the 1960 constitution of Cyprus contained the express provisions about the participation of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot wings of the republic in the administration of the state in all its organs. He added: Consequently, it is legally impossible for either wing to represent the whole of the state without the consent of the other.

President Denktas said that, in view of these facts, the Greek Cypriot administration could not represent the whole of Cyprus, and any undertaking by a delegation of that administration would not be binding on the Turkish people of Cyprus.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVES THREATENING CALLS

NC180728 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] According to our information, Education Minister N. Konomis has recently been receiving a series of threatening telephone calls in connection with his taking over the Ministry of Education. The threatening calls against Mr Konomis started from the first day he assumed his duties and have increased disturbingly in the past few days. Mr Konomis has informed President Kiprianou of the psychological blackmail being attempted against him and also expressed his disappointment and regrets for the conditions under which he is obliged to work.

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER TO LONDON--Economy and Finance Minister Hakki Atun left for London today to attend the summer school conference on town and regional planning in the Exeter University. Atun will submit a paper on use of resources in economic development. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 3 Sep 80 TA]

MITSOTAKIS, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS 'DIALOGUE' ON BASES

AT161245 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The government agreed on a dialogue with Washington--even though in the form of "preliminary negotiations"--for the signing of a new Greek-U.S. defense agreement on the bases. The negotiation date will be scheduled later.

U.S. Ambassador in Athens McCloskey yesterday visited Foreign Minister Mitsotakis to whom he presented the draft of the new agreement, as previously prepared after a series of contacts "at the technical level" both in Athens and in Washington.

According to existing information the new plan is based upon:

Both the Greek-U.S. agreement initialled--but not signed--in July 1977; as well as the U.S.-Turkish defense agreement of March 1980.

U.S. sources gave assurances yesterday that they agree that the Greek side should schedule the relevant date for commencement of negotiations and that the draft agreement is aimed at giving Greece "similar treatment to that being given to Turkey."

During the meeting McCloskey informed Mitsotakis that the U.S. administration has received assurances from the Turkish military leaders that the problem with Greece will be dealt with in a "positive" way, letting it be understood that this position has to do not only with bipartite relations but also with the question of Greece's return to NATO.

In reference to this last point it was stated yesterday that McCloskey did not discuss the question of reintegration--in accordance to the most popular view at the U.S. Embassy here--considering that this question comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of General Rogers and not of the U.S. administration.

It must, however, not be expected that negotiations on the base issue (even at their preliminary stage) will commence prior to the New York meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers scheduled for 26 September.

During the Mitsotakis-McCloskey meeting there was also a broad review of progress in Greek-U.S. economic relations and it was agreed that delegations from the two countries will meet in Athens on 2 October to discuss implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed early this year.

Our Bonn correspondent, V.P. Mathiopoulos, reported that during yesterday's meeting between West German Foreign Minister Genscher and Deputy Secretary of State Christopher there was a discussion of the speedy return of Greece to NATO's military wing, within the framework of Turkish developments. In Bonn they continue to believe that changes in Turkey will in the end "facilitate" Greek reintegration with NATO.

This climate is also reflected within Turkey itself, where the press reports that the Western countries expect both a solution of the problem of Greece's return as well as specific results from the intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

TERCUMAN particularly notes that "Turkey will benefit from a solution of these problems" and that "previous governments lost all ability to maneuver on these issues due to their concern over domestic policy. Today, however, such problems do not exist."

Yesterday's meeting between President of the Republic Karamanlis and Prime Minister Rallis was also related to these problems. As announced, Rallis "briefed him [Karmanlis] on the country's general situation."

KKE-Interior Condemnation

AT161210 Athens I AVYI in Greek 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The press bureau of the KKE-Interior issued the following statement on yesterday's Mitsotakis-McCloskey meeting:

"Today's (yesterday's) Mitsotakis-McCloskey meeting demonstrates Washington's haste, particularly after the Turkish military coup, in signing the agreement on bases and returning our country to military NATO. More generally it underlines the desire of the United States to make sure of the Greek territory within its aggressive plans in our broader area, plans which it has been recently speeding up with insistence.

"As can be seen through the Mitsotakis statement, the Greek Government also demonstrates the same haste thus disregarding the dangers which arise for our country from such a course.

"Once again the KKE-Interior expresses its full opposition--which is far stronger these days--to reintegration within the military wing of NATO and to a renewal of the agreement on U.S. bases which must be removed from our country as soon as possible.

"The Turkish coup is an additional reason for freeing our country from this dangerous enclavement which the United States and the military leadership of the Atlantic alliance are climaxing."

FLORAKIS PROPOSES POPULAR FRONT, CRITICIZES PASOK

AT151305 AThens I VRADHINI in Greek 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Last night the KKE openly proposed a popular front for the purpose of removing the rightwing from the country and for the purpose of establishing "a democratic government which will undertake to implement that other policy which the people demand today, the policy which opens the way for further changes and for social progress."

The proposal was made in an address by the KKE-Exterior Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis during the Communist Youth Festival in which he also revealed that the immediate political goal of his party is to concentrate such a percentage of votes during the 1981 election that will allow it to participate in the second distribution of chamber seats together with New Democracy and PASOK. He said such an eventuality would change the reinforced proportional system into a simple proportional system of representation and would take parliamentary majority away from the right.

In his speech Florakis also attacked PASOK because it undermines election cooperation and because of its "paternalistic" policy. He also warned PASOK that a self-supporting government cannot implement change all by itself but that a democratic government can, supported by a strong unified mass peoples movement.

In his speech Florakis lauded Russian foreign policy, attacked the United States and President Carter, insisted on final withdrawal from NATO and on the closing of U.S. bases and criticized the government's domestic and economic policies and other issues.

PASOK protects

"PASOK Does Not Need Guardians," is the headline published by PASOK's weekly newspaper which severely criticized both the KKE-Interior as well as the KKE-Exterior after statements and comments by their leading personalities which were directed against PASOK and specifically their attempts to present PASOK as unable to take over authority and to implement change. The comment then described such efforts as purely undermining efforts.

RIZOSPASTIS COMMENTS ON TURKISH COUP, RETURN TO NATO

AT171509 Athens Rizospastis in Greek 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Front page editorial: "It Has No Right"]

[Text] The relief and optimism which the Turkish junta offered to the NATO leadership directly influenced the Greek leaders' psychology. The dark thoughts and ominous forecasts that had clouded the sky of New Democracy were immediately swept aside. Uncertainty, unpleasantness and skepticism were suddenly dissipated and the smile of "hope" reappeared on the lips of ministers, cadres, and others. Of course, it was said, the military coup in Turkey was a "misfortune." But it was one of those strange "misfortunes" that can easily develop into a "blessing" for Greece and the right.... Therefore, everybody was satisfied: Washington, NATO, the EEC and "our own" New Democracy....

Seldom has the public confronted such manifestations of blunt cynicism and provocative contempt of man's most elementary rights. This time the imperialists did not even maintain pretexts and in unison with them the local rightwing "unofficially" murmured that the persecution of a people, terrorist violence and fascist prisons created "favorable prospects" for Greek national interests! Public conscience was not only provoked by the lack of democratic sensitivity and the toleration and glorification of the abhorrent crime but by the clear feeling about what will befall Greece itself, skillfully covered over the cloak of "discreet" government euphoria. Essentially, the coup of the Turkish generals constitutes the first phase of a broader plan for stabilizing and strengthening imperialist positions in the Eastern Mediterranean. The following have also been planned:

Our country's "return" to the NATO military wing. At least the U.S. ambassador did not leave Mitsotakis room to worry.... His assurances were explicit and categorical.

The final settlement of the "outstanding" issue of U.S. bases. The plan of agreement for the bases arrived in Athens behind the tanks of the Turkish militarists. Some "clarifications" on technical issues and everything will be ready for signing....

The total settlement of Greek-Turkish differences on the basis of the well-known Camp David formula and the promotion of "double enosis" with regard to the problem of Cyprus, the "daughter fatherland" of General Evren!

Consequently, upon what is the government's optimism and expectations based? Are they based on the futile "hope" that the Ankara chauvinists will moderate their demands? But, even so, the solutions that are being planned are still Atlantic solutions and the substantial points of reconfinement [to NATO], retention of foreign bases, and the slaughter of Cyprus remain in full. The public's uneasiness is well founded and justified because behind the backstage plans of NATO it perceives very clearly the intention to commit our country and its future course to the road of Atlanticism and dependence and to create "faits accomplis" that will outline prospects for democratic change within the desirable boundaries of mere government change. However, from where does the New Democracy government derive such "rights?" Who and when has authorized the right to define the fortunes and future of the Greek people behind their backs? As Secretary Genral Kharilaos Florakis has declared, the KKE does not acknowledge the government's right to reconfine Greece to NATO or renew the agreement for the U.S. bases. It does not acknowledge this right of the government not only because it is a government of the minority but also because for this action it does not even have the authorization of the voters who once were deceived by its preelection demagory. Essentially this concerns an effort to blatantly violate popular will--the will of the overwhelming majority of our people, regardless of specific ideological-political convictions. The government, however, should have no delusions. "Faits accomplis" will never be accepted nor will they save its party. The road to change, with more or fewer obstacles, is certainly the one our country will also follow.

NSC MEMBERS TO BE SWORN IN AT CEREMONY IN PARLIAMENT

TA171651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that the president as well as the members of the National Security Council will be sworn in tomorrow at 1600 in a ceremony at the Turkish Grand National Assembly. A statement by the National Security Council's Press and Public Relations Department says: The president as well as members of the National Security Council will be sworn in at 1600 on 18 September 1980. High court representatives, members of the armed forces included in the protocol list, under secretaries of the ministries, the chief of the religious affairs department, presidents of universities and academies in Ankara as well as the Ankara governor and mayor will participate in the ceremonies. Turkish and foreign correspondents will also be present during the ceremonies.

TERRORISTS KILL ISTANBUL SECURITY OFFICIAL; INCIDENTS IN URFA

TA171626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1608 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The deputy security director of the Sariyer District of Istanbul, Chief Commissioner Aykut Genc, was killed by two terrorists today as he was on his way to work. His wife Rana Genc, a policewoman, was wounded in the same incident. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent, Genc was attacked by two unidentified terrorists around 0930 as he was driving to work with his wife in his own car. Genc was killed instantly. His wife, Rana, was wounded in the leg and was taken to the hospital for treatment. One of the terrorists who attacked Aykut Genc was later identified as Alaettin Aycicek, born in 1958 in Istanbul and a former student at the Vefa high school. Istanbul security officials said that the identification was the result of eyewitness reports. Aycicek is known to be a member of an illegal organization and lives on Mermersahin Street No 11 in the Fatih District of Istanbul. Aycicek's picture has been circulated among the security forces. During an operation conducted after the incident a number of persons were detained in connection with the incident.

In an armed clash between security forces and certain terrorists, one terrorist was killed and three others--two of them wounded--were seized in Karacaoren Village in the Siverek District of Urfa. According to information from the Urfa Martial Law Command, the incident occurred during an operation carried out by the security forces in Karacaoren yesterday around 1700. Three rifles, 1 pistol and 400 rounds of ammunition were also seized.

TERRORIST KILLED IN ISTANBUL SHOOTOUT

TA172021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2010 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Zeki Yumurtaci, a member of an illegal organization and an armed militant, was killed in a shootout between security forces, who had taken him to Avcilar Quarter in Istanbul to reconstruct a murder incident, and terrorists who tried to free him. Istanbul security officials said that from documents found on Yumurtaci when he was seized it was determined that he was involved in two murder incidents. Officials said that the incident occurred as Yumurtaci was taken to Avcilar Quarter, the site of one of the murder incidents, where the terrorists tried to set him free. Yumurtaci had escaped some time ago from the Sagmalcilar Prison in Istanbul and was later recaptured by the security forces hiding in a house.

LIGHTNING-80 PRACTICE MOBILIZATION CANCELED

TA180716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The chief of staff's office has announced that the Lightning-80 practice mobilization scheduled to be held between 22 September and 4 October has been canceled. The office of the chief of staff issued the following statement on the issue: This is an announcement from the office of the chief of staff. The Lightning-80 practice mobilization planned to be held between 22 September and 4 October has been canceled. Citizens who have received notices to report to their military units will return these notices to the conscription offices that issued them.

BAN REMOVED ON CITIZENS DEPARTING COUNTRY

TA171642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 19]

[Text] 1. In accordance with National Security Council Communique No 5, all departures abroad were banned and with communique No 11 those on duty, workers employed abroad, students studying abroad, patients and those accompanying them as well as foreigners were allowed to leave the country.

2. Beginning 18 September at midnight, all citizens are free to leave the country except for those wanted by the security forces or martial law commands.

[Signed] General Kenan Evren, National Security Council President

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

TA161924 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Ilter Turkmen left for Fes in Morocco today to attend the extraordinary session of the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference to begin on 18 September. The situation created following the Israeli decision declaring Jerusalem its capital will be discussed at the conference.

VOTCP CRITICIZES JUNTA, ARRESTS OF UNION LEADERS

TA161546 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] After he dissolved the Turkish Grand National Assembly and banned all political activities, Evren, the head of the junta that seized power, said that power was only temporarily seized. Evren, on the one hand, claims that the seizure is temporary and yet, on the other, postpones the general elections due in June 1981. This proves that Evren is a liar. The military junta has completely suppressed all democratic rights and liberties. Statements to the effect that democracy will soon return are only directed at deceiving our people in the country and the widest circles abroad that would express their solidarity with our people and our people's democratic struggle.

The aim of the junta generals is to crush the democratic forces and to consolidate the fierce exploitative rule of a handful of collaborationist and monopolist bosses like Saban, Koc and Narin. As a matter of fact the representatives of the collaborationist monopolist capital are expressing, one after the other, their support for the junta.

The junta generals are openly violating basic human rights and liberties. The military junta has officially announced that Turkey does not recognize the international act of human rights and has notified the Council of Europe accordingly. The junta is continuing to arrest the unionists, the union representatives at work sites, officials of worker parties in cities and towns, the RPP patriots, the Kurdish democrats as well as NSP members with an anti-imperialist stand. During this process the junta is attacking everything connected with the democratic system. Everyone, including mayors of cities and towns--elected by the people--are being removed from their posts and supporters of the militarist clique are being assigned in their places.

All these prove that the junta generals are not in power for a short while, for a long period by using force. They are announcing that during this period, they are going to materialize the political goals set by the reactionary and fascist parties and that they are going to prepare a reactionary constitution, election law and party law. Thus, the junta generals are already proclaiming that they are going to prepare the legislation necessary for a tyrannical rule. They are going to outlaw the political parties and organizations as well as trade unions which safeguard the interests of the great majority of the people including workers, toilers, peasants, artisans, small and medium enterprises, in short everyone in the working class and certain segments of the bourgeoisie.

Citizens, do not believe in statements by a handful of members of an armed gang--the lackets of U.S. imperialism and the monopolist bosses--who are trying to deceive you by promises of returning to democracy. They are the enemies of our national interests. Democracy shall return only through the struggle of all the progressive, patriotic, democratic and peace-loving persons. Democracy can be restored only by abolishing the pro-American and pro-NATOite junta.

Citizens, the junta generals are lying to you. They are fanning the differences of sect, religion, language and race with the fiercest and most tyrannical methods. The attacks they are conducting against the Kurdish people in eastern Anatolia are the proof of their stand. They are making efforts to hinder the unity of the Turkish and Kurdish peoples against imperialism's reactionary and fascist forces and their blood-stained lackeys, and to disrupt the two peoples living next to each other in brotherhood, free and with equal rights.

The junta generals are the bloody tools of the plot prepared by the U.S. imperialists against our country and people. They represent the striking force of U.S. imperialism in our region against our people as well as other brotherly countries.

Turkish and Kurdish communists, patriots, democrats, toilers and intellectuals, let us not despair. Let us raise the banner of unity--despite the seeds of hostility which the junta generals are trying to sow between the Turkish and Kurdish peoples--in a bid to topple the pro-American junta generals, and to insure the liberty and brotherhood of our peoples.

Today, more than ever, we need unity against imperialism, fascism and chauvinism. Let us not forget that no tyrannical force can halt the struggle being waged by peoples for their national and social liberation, and will never be able to do so. The pro-American generals of the junta will be toppled as were the torturing generals of 12 March [1971 military intervention]. Moreover, when they are toppled this time the democratic forces will be strong enough to make them account for their deeds.

Appeal for Workers' Opposition

TA180818 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Thousands of workers' representatives are being arrested and jailed by the martial law commands. Great pressure is being applied on the union leaders under arrest, but the whereabouts of many others is unknown. The junta is concealing this information from the people. The working class will defend its representatives.

The workers are preparing for different forms of resistance in accordance with the existing conditions in the country in a bid to secure the release of Turkish workers representatives and their return to work. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] protests the arrest of workers and unionists. The TCP calls on workers representatives not to surrender to the junta. Unite against the junta.

Arrest, Antiunion Activity

TA180827 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] It is reported that 254 representatives and administrators from the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and its affiliated organizations have been arrested in Istanbul. A total of 254 persons composed of the administrators, branch leaders and representatives of DISK and all its affiliated unions--which have been closed down in accordance with communique No 3 issued by the junta--called the National Security Council--have been arrested in Istanbul and sent to various prisons. It meanwhile reported that mass arrests are continuing in the various regions of the country. Especially the workers representatives at work places in which strikes are being staged are being arrested on grounds that they are inciting the workers to strike. All the deposits in the banks of DISK and its affiliated unions have been seized in accordance with a National Security Council order. There has been reaction to the confiscation of the Workers' union fees by the junta. It is reported that all the documents and furniture at the union headquarters and branches have been confiscated by the martial law commands.

TERCUMAN COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS ON CYPRUS

NC170843 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "Talks in Cyprus"]

[Text] The second round of the intercommunal talks which were resumed on 9 August after an interval of 14 months, thanks to the efforts of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, is being held in Nicosia today. There is not much ground, however, for hope about the outcome of these talks. For although the principle of a bizonal state was accepted at the 9 August meeting, Greek Cypriot leader Kiprianou, at a press conference held immediately after this meeting, caused deep frustration by saying that the Greek Cypriot side identified itself not with a bizonal but with a federal system. On the other hand, these second intercommunal talks coincide with the opening of the UN General Assembly. It is impossible for the UN General Assembly not to affect the attitude of the Greek Cypriot side at the intercommunal talks because the Greek Cypriot side and Greece have not yet abandoned the mania of using the UN resolutions as a trump card against Turkey.

Nevertheless, the intercommunal talks this time are being held in a totally different atmosphere compared with the talks held a month ago. The administration has changed in Turkey and the government now in power's quite different from its predecessor in character. It is highly probable that this new situation will have a mellowing effect on theattitude of the Greek Cypriots and Greece and that it will cause them to adopt a more flexible policy; the change of administration in Turkey may drive Greek Cypriots and Greece toward a more realistic policy. Naturally, the course of the talks will prove how true these speculations are.

There is another point which we must stress: This is the reaction of the Middle East countries which play an effective role in the adoption of the UN resolutions on Cyprus. Apart from a message from the king of Saudi Arabia saying he was in sympathy with head of state and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren, the other Middle East countries have not reacted yet. It is being observed that, compared with the optimistic and approving comments from the West, the Middle East countries have adopted a taciturn stand. We interpret this to mean that the attitude of these countries in the UN General Assembly will be different this time. Consequently, the Greek Cypriots and Greece will have to take into account this factor as well in this second round of talks.

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OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL ORTIZ ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT

AU180927 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] OPEC is always good for a surprise. The consultative meeting suddenly proclaimed itself a valid extraordinary oil ministers conference and OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz announced at about 2230:

[Begin Ortiz recording in English] After reviewing this market situation and the OPEC price structure in light of the market trends unanimously decided [as heard]:

1. To fix the price of market crude Arabian light 34 API--(extrastenura)--at the level of $30 U.S. per barrel.

2. To freeze the other official prices of OPEC member countries' crudes at their present levels.

3. This decision will apply until the next ordinary meeting of the conference. [end recording]

And this oil ministers conference will take place in mid-December in Indonesia, that is after the OPEC summit meeting in November in Baghdad.

SAUDI, AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON RELATIONS

AU181137 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler interview with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in English, and with Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr; date and place not given--recorded portions enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] With respect to the general cooperation treaty Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that he hopes for a conclusion. The dossiers are still being studied. Final agreements could be concluded at the forthcoming visit by Foreign Minister Pahr to Saudi Arabia.

[Faysal] "We hope to reach an agreement about cooperation in the economic field. It is an initiative we are studying now and I hope that we will finalize it during the visit of his excellency to my country."

Second, and no less than a central economic problem for Austria: Saudi Arabian oil deliveries. The situation is as follows: During his state visit to Saudi Arabia last spring Federal Chancellor Kreisky concluded the first delivery contract which has been in effect since last May and is applicable until 1982. Since that time--19 May 1980--we have been receiving Saudi oil, something which, apart from the oil multinationals Mobil and Esso, hardly anybody in the world has been able to achieve. We are receiving a total of 1.75 million barrels--159 liters per barrel--annually from Saudi Arabia. This is something less than 15 percent of all of our annual oil purchases abroad; and the price is right, because at $28 per barrel it is significantly below world market prices, which are $40 or more. During Prince Sa'ud's visit, there were no separate talks about oil deliveries, but the old willingness has quite obviously been reaffirmed on the Saudi Arabian side to double oil deliveries after 1982. This can in any case be concluded from all the contacts between experts that have taken place thus far. the Saudi Arabian foreign minister told me in this context only in very general terms today that Austria is a good trade partner for the Saudis, the oil deal also is part and parcel of it, that a solid basis has now been created and that the relations should be continued in the interest of the two countries.

[Faysal] "Let me say this: We are a good trading partner with Austria and oil as a commodity is not beyong the scope of this partnership. We hope that we now have a solid background in this and that the relationship will continue to the interest of both countries."

Another topic: The Middle East. Prince Sa'ud praised the Austrian Middle East policy as being just and as a very essential contribution to a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

Two peripheral topics: The Saudis allegedly want to buy shares of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation. To what extent is still uncertain, but some 100 Steyr tanks could be delivered to Saudi Arabia instead of Chile. But both these things are still only rumors. I have not been unable to obtain any comment from the Steyr-Daimler-Puch works today because the only authorized spokesman of the enterprise on such matters, Director General Malzacher, is currently abroad. Finally, how does Austria see the Saudi Arabian state visit? Foreign Minister Pahr:

[Pahr] "To me the most important outcome economically is the readiness to conclude an economic cooperation agreement. We have been striving for such an agreement since 1974."

And what about the hoped-for oil deliveries? Do we have any chances?

[Pahr] "I think that we have a very good agreement about deliveries of Saudi Arabian oil to Austria and I know that the Austrian oil corporation is very much satisfied with the present system."

To sum things up: Good relations between Austria and Saudi Arabia without problems, satisfaction on both sides, and hopes chiefly in the economic field.

KREISKY ON TANK SALES TO CHILE, SAUDI ARABIA

AU161440 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Erich Aichinger report on Chancellor Kreisky's press conference given in the Federal Chancellery in Vienna on 16 September]

[Excerpts] It had been most recently Freedom Party Chairman Steger who suspected that the export of Steyr Kuerassier tanks to Chile, abandoned after massive protests, could after all be effected through some backdoors, perhaps via France. Today Federal Chancellor Kreisky stated:

[Begin Kreisky recording] We have only heard here--and this was also reported today--that efforts are being made on the part of the Steyr Corporation to reexport the turrets back to France where they came from. I do not regard it as very likely that an export can be brought about this way. In addition, I hear that the Chilean side has decided in favor of another delivery, a delivery from other countries, and of entirely different equipment. That is what I hear. I do not know whether it is true or not. [end recording]

Asked whether there was any moral difference in delivering tanks to Chile or to Saudi Arabia, Kreisky said that morality was not involved here, but once made the decision to manufacture such equipment was also in the interest of the Austrian Federal Army. If somebody wants to change it and thinks that he possesses the required backing he should initiate a pertinent referendum.

RAILROAD WORKERS IN W. BERLIN SET UP STRIKE COMMITTEE

LD181932 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin, 18 Sep (DPA)--The striking West Berlin workers of the GDR Reichsbahn have threatened that they will stop passenger traffic and the service trains of the Western allies between Berlin and the Federal Republic.

A meeting of some 300 striking railroad workers at the Berlin-Moabit container station this afternoon set up a central strike committee representing 20 West Berlin Reichsbahn offices. Strike action against passenger traffic is being considered unless the East Berlin Reichsbahn Directorate immediately declares its readiness to negotiate. By tonight no contact between the strikers and the directorate had been established.

In its first resolution the strike committee called for support for its demand for a DM160 wage increase, a terminable wage agreement, freely elected trade union representatives and social improvements. Moreover, all workers fired for taking part in strikes in the past should be reinstated.

The East Berlin "transport police" are meanwhile reported to have occupied the central electric power supply station of the S-Bahn at Halansee to prevent the current from being turned off.

Plan of Action

LD182240 Hamburg DPA in German 2002 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin, 18 Sep (DPA)--A meeting of striking West Berlin workers of the GDR Reichsbahn decided tonight that the signal boxes at Moabit, Spandau and Grunewald should remain occupied during the night to prevent the S-Bahn being seized by the Reichsbahn railway police. The strikers said that action by the raiway police is expected sometime during the night. They have also received information that the GDR will sent about 200 Reichsbahn men from East Berlin to West Berlin tomorrow to maintain S-Bahn services.

Press Review on Strike

DW190843 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Press Review on strike by West Berlin Reichsbahn workers]

[Text] MANNHEIMER MORGEN writes: It is questionable whether the strike of the West Berlin railway workers will become a social-political powderkeg for the whole GDR. However, West Berlin is closer than Poland, and the strikers are employees of a GDR enterprise. This difference will probably prompt the GDR top echelon to attribute to events in the West Berlin railway sphere at least as much attention as to those at the Gdansk shipyard, although all this is taking place in a much smailer framework than the Polish events.

BERLINER MORGENPOST asks: Must East Berlin not fear that the spark of discontent might jump over to the Reichsbahn workers in the GDR? Must it not fear that something like the spirit of Gdansk will emanate from the Heidestrasse container terminal? But there is a strategic difference between Berlin and Gdansk, between the GDR and Poland. Two Soviet divisions are stationed in Poland, 20 in the GDR. The GDR lies between Poland and the West. The GDR, however, is a border area with the West. He who lays his hand on the logistic nerves of the Soviet empire at its outer border will no longer be dealing with the Reichsbahn Directorate, but rather with Moscow's direct security interests.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN notes: Any creaks that show up in the East-West Berlin mechanism have an immediate effect on the whole city. Difficulties come up not only with regard to supplies for West Berlin's economy, but passenger transportation can also be handicapped quickly. In most cases, however, the treaties that have been concluded with the GDR as well as the Quadripartite Agreement of 1971 have prevented the development of serious crises. It will be interesting to see how the GDR brings the strike under control. Mediation in this affair is not a matter for the Senat or Bonn; it falls under the jurisdiction of the four powers, who decided in 1971 not to change the existing situation in the city.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW190921 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Sep 80 p 12

[Commentary signed Fr. "Reichsbahn Legacy"]

[Text] A legacy of postwar times is catching up with the GDR leadership, a legacy that has been preserved because the Soviet Union and thus the GDR itself wanted to keep a foot in West Berlin. This piece of the past is called "Deutsche Reichsbahn." Strangely enough the GDR kept the "Reichsbahn" after 1945. That was in connection with agreements of the Allies. The city, which was first divided into four parts and later split between the East and the West in 1948, left the operating rights of the Reichsbahn area and the S-Bahn to the Reichsbahn without, however, giving it sovereignty rights. The list of conflicts emanating from the strange division is long. Once the cut through Berlin was made on 13 August 1961, a kind of freely floating Reichsbahn came about in West Berlin, with employees living mainly in the West but belonging to East Berlin when it comes to the labor law. It contains the disadvantage for the GDR that wages must be paid in Western marks, but that seemed to be offset by its maintaining a presence in West Berlin.

Now, however, the Reichsbahn workers living in West Berlin are no longer content with their wages. They are doing something that is impossible in the GDR; they are striking. This is quite understandable: The Western Reichsbahn workers, whether they have joined the West Berlin branch of the SED out of opportunism or tradition or whether they have joined the alleged trade union federation FDGB, all experience the living standard of workers in the West. East Berlin still has certain holds on its Western Reichsbahn workers: There are cheap recreation tours to the Harz mountains or the Baltic Sea, there is the security of a state job and old age benefits. But these workers, in contrast to all the others in the GDR, are still "free"--if they quit, the regime cannot do anything.

So the strike by the S-Bahn workers in West Berlin has nothing at all to do with what has happened in Poland. An anachronistic exclave of the GDR regime is getting a bit out of control. But the GDR is about to demonstrate to the West the dangers this holds for the West: The tracks on which the trains from the Federal Republic travel to Berlin belong to the operational area of the Reichsbahn. In the end, will Bonn pay the wage difference for the Reichsbahn workers and in this way end the "strike"?

SCHMIDT INTERCEDES ON BEHALF OF ROK'S KIM TAE-CHUNG

LD181152 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 18 Sep (DPA)--A government spokesman has announced that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent a telegram today to South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u in which he interceded on behalf of the Korean opposition politician Kim Tae-chung, who has been sentenced to death, and others who were sentenced with him.

FRG FIRM SUPPLIES MACHINES FOR MAKING MILITARY ITEMS TO USSR

DW191001 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by Bonn correspondent Heinz Vielain]

[Text] Bonn--Soviet arms plants are producing ammunition for the guns of the Red Army with German help. The supplier is Germany's largest machine tool producer, Gildemeister AG in Bielefeld, with Westdeutsche Landesbank being one of the main shareholders.

According to work plans obtained by DIE WELT, the Germans who are involved in the deal know very well what is to be produced by the machines supplied by Gildemeister.

Under the term "workpiece family," the following items are named: shell heads; weapons parts; fuse parts and shell casings. Under "part description" the following can be found: shell noses, fuses, fuse casings. "Stankoimport" appears repeatedly as the name of the customer. This is the state import center of the USSR.

Example 1: Order number 080126 through 080131, machine type 373, contained in the list, deals with the production of shell noses (40 x 70 millimeters).

Example 2: The machine types 355 and 385 supplied to Moscow--order numbers contain numerous orders--are suitable for the production of weapons parts and heavy caliber shell casings.

Gildemeister began trading with the East in 1972. The first "machine tools" (painted green with a Glasodur cover) left in December for the Soviet Union via In Furth Im Walde and through the CSSR. By the end of the year Gildemeister reported a turnover of 150 million in business with the Russians.

In September 1973 the then chairman of the board of directors, Karl-Bernhard Grautoff, surprised the press with the statement that in about 5 years Gildemeister would start production in the Soviet Union. Corresponding negotiations have been in progress for some time. Quite some headway was made in talks with Pavlov, the Soviet minister for machine building, at the Hannover machine tool exhibition.

Grautoff said at that time that within the framework of a cooperation agreement between Gildemeister and Soviet authorities signed in Moscow, a "new kind of machine tool" would be developed.

In response to questions by DIE WELT, Horst Goehren, spokesman for the Gildemeister board of directors, said yesterday that the management did not know the machines supplied to the Soviet Union were used in the arms industry. "However, these are machines one can also use for armament. I must admit that," he said.

Asked whether the machines exported to the Soviet Union did not require an export license from Bonn because they might fall under the stipulations of the war arms bill, Goehren told DIE WELT: "Everything that has been supplied was released for shipment and is not subject to any embargo stipulations."

The "work plans" available to DIE WELT stem from 1980. The Soviet invasions of Afghanistan began on 27 December 1979.

THATCHER ARRIVES FOR SUMMIT MEETING WITH GISCARD

NC181740 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep (AFP)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived here today for a summit meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow.

Mrs. Thatcher, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Sir Geoffrey Howe, Trade Minister John Nott and Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph, landed from England at Villacoublay Air Base outside Paris.

After the Paris summit, Mrs. Thatcher will go on to Bordeaux to attend meetings of the Franco-British Council.

Sir Ian Gilmour replaced Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who was suffering from a slight infection.

Talks Marked by 'Trust and Cordiality'

NC191208 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Sep (AFP)--An atmosphere of "trust and cordiality" marked talks here today between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. During a breakfast and private talk afterwards lasting 90 minutes in all the two leaders kept off the still prickly subject of their differences within the European Economic Community (EEC), French sources indicated afterwards. Instead the discussion concentrated on global issues, including Iran, East-West relations and problems of defence and strategy, the sources said.

The French indicated earlier their reluctance to discuss Europe in depth, saying it should be left to the Nine together and the competent officials in Brussels to work out detailed solutions to problems, but it was thought that the British would still bring the subject up at some time during the summit.

Later in the morning, the two leaders were joined by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, and British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, replacing Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is ill. The hour-long discussions covered Afghanistan and the forthcoming conference on security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Madrid, the sources said. Afterward the two prime ministers left in the same car for Mr. Barre's official residence for further talks. They were to return to the presidential Elysee Palace for lunch with the president.

Mrs. Thatcher, dressed in black, shook hands with a smiling Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as she left with Mr Barre. The general atmosphere appeared a good deal warmer than in London last November where the EEC budget row dominated everything.

In the afternoon a full session of talks was scheduled, involving, as well as those who took part in the morning's talks, British Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph, Trade Minister John Nott and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe. On the French side would be Finance and Economy Minister Rene Monoury, Industry Minister Andre Giraud, Transport Minister Joel le Theule and Foreign Ministry secretary with special responsibility for Europe Pierre Bernard-Raymond.

After a press conference at the end of the talks, Mrs. Thatcher will fly to Bordeaux, where she is to give a major speech at a conference of the Anglo-French Council, a non-governmental body acting as a forum for the discussion of issues of common interest to the two countries.

LE MATIN REPORTS BARRE REMARKS ON DEFENSE CONCEPT

LD180933 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] "We are directly concerned by the security of our immediate neighbors in Europe and consequently cannot remain indifferent to any action affecting their freedom." Raymond Barre asserted this once again during the opening session of the Higher National Defense Studies Institute's 33d session yesterday. National defense cannot be regarded in an isolated, "restrictive" way. The premier tried to illustrate this: "France is indeed directly concerned by the confrontations, crises and conflicts taking place in the world: First in Europe, where our vital interests lie and where close solidarity and common interests bind us to our neighbors; and overseas, where some of our departments and territories lie and where there are friendly countries to which we are attached by many ties; indeed, everywhere on land and sea where freedom of trade and transit is necessary to our country's economic life."

While expounding this very broad notion of national defense, Raymond Barre stated that we intend "to continue to control our forces' involvement," just as we intend to avoid being drawn into a conflict when our "vital interests are not threatened." Those who see in the government chief's remarks a considerable tendency to bend the notion of independent defense will point out that, as soon as a conflict breaks out in Europe, France will be automatically involved. They will point out that on the basis of Raymond Barre's remarks, France will be forced to engage its forces in the battle as soon as it happens.

Being a deterrent force--the premier was anxious to stress this--the national defense system is based on nuclear armaments, including the enhanced radiation weapon or neutron bomb. In this context Raymond Barre expressed the view that since the neutron weapon is "primarily a nuclear weapon" it still has the restricted uses and nature of a significant gesture at the strategic level. As such it would naturally take its place in our deterrent system, in some cases replacing existing tactical nuclear weapons. As is known, the Socialists have reservations on this question and the Communists deny that the neutron bomb has a deterrent role and see it as a new proof of the Atlantist swing. However, the premier made it clear that our security must not be based on the neutron weapon alone, and that we must not try to find "some Great Wall of China behind which to shelter." In this period of budget planning, Raymond Barre pointed out that defense funds are up by 17.9 percent while those of other ministries' "remain at the same level," adding that "this growth cannot be unlimited without running the risk of jeopardizing economic development." He said therefore that the objective is to "make every effort to use the money allotted to our armed forces in the best possible way."

Finally, on the subject of civil defense the premier stated categorically that this notion is "outdated." According to him, for a country with a relatively small surface area and dense population like France, "the real protection against bombardment lies in the deterrent force." As is known, this view was strongly disputed in a recent report drawn up by Senators Raymond Marcelin and Edouard Bonnefous. They refute the deterrent idea and point out that in a country like the Soviet Union the financial effort amounts to Fr34 per inhabitant as against 60 centimes in France.

BARRE REVIEWS ECONOMY OF PAST 4 YEARS

LD181447 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 80 p 37

[Text] In an article published in the September edition of LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES Mr Barre comments on the 4 years during which he has been in charge of the French economy. He has tried to ensure, he writes, that the policy he has pursued, which has been strongly affected by the international situation, is "practical and coherent."

"It has not been an expression of any doctrinaire concept of the economy. It has been planned on a factual basis, that is, based on a situation determined by trends and restraints. It has been no hodgepodge of different measures but has taken the form of a global and continuous action." Its two objectives, which have been pursued "unfalteringly for 4 years," have been "struggle against inflation and adaptation by the French economy to the situation."

The struggle against inflation--Mr Barre asserts that he intended to break with "the generally accepted concept" that it is possible to seek to ensure full employment through rapid expansion as long as it is paid for by periodic devaluation. "I have been tirelessly repeating," he writes, "that inflation in fact represents the gravest threat to both growth and employment."

In order to halt inflation, Mr Barre has limited the increase in the amount of money in circulation (11.5 percent per annum in June 1980), pursued a "restrictive budget policy" (a Fr35 billion deficit on average since 1978) and sought to moderate wage increases (a 1 percent annual increase in the purchasing power of wage earners paid on an hourly basis in Arpil 1980 compared with a 4.7 percent increase in 1976) and to stabilize the franc, that "cornerstone" of the policy pursued. This has made possible, Mr Barre believes, "a gradual disinflation without, however, leading to deflation which our country could obviously not have withstood for social and psychological reasons."

The premier blames mainly "international factors" for a sharp prices increase in 1979-1980--the oil price increase alone represented one-fifth of the total in the current year. However, "a considerable deceleration can be expected" in the second half of the year. As for the rest, which amounted to a 9 percent annual price increase, the premier offers two explanations: "The government did not want to greatly reduce the French people's purchasing power.... I am willing to accept the criticism that the government's policy could have been even stricter. I would answer such criticisms by saying that politics is the art of realizing when you should stop."

Mr Barre describes the "structural features of the French economy: the important agricultural sector whose prices represent the main factor in the formation of incomes; the large public industrial sector which receives very large state subsidies and whose prices have long remained lower than costs; a very heterogeneous services and distribution sector in which competition has been developed insufficiently to prevent excessive margins; and, finally, tacit wage indexing connected with either a contractual policy or various regulations."

After admitting that the deficit in current payments would amount to "some Fr30 billion" this year--a deficit "considerably smaller" than in other countries, including the FRG, Mr Barre asserts that the government "has opted for a growth induced by offers, that is, innovation, investments and exports rather than for a growth resulting from consumer demand." Obviously, as a result of this kind of growth, which has been restricted by "the oil check" and the "international economic situation," unemployment has increased: Almost 1.5 million people are now seeking work.

Adaptation by the French economy--According to Mr Barre, it has been marked by an "energy redeployment" (the proportion of oil in energy consumption being reduced from 67 percent to 57 percent over a 6 year period) and a "release of productivity forces: abolition of state controls and discontinuance of state intervention; halt to a movement toward general social assistance, restoration of a sense of responsibility and willingness to take risks, end to a price freeze; reduction in indispensable manpower; transformation of traditional relations between public enterprises and the state; and alleviation of foreign exchange control to the advantage of enterprises."

The agriculatural sector, which has considerably increased its productivity, "must embark on the path of 'a second agricultural revolution' in order to fully use the great potential which France possesses in a world in which natural resources play a paramount role. This second agricultural revolution will mark the coming 10 years."

A "profound reorganization of the existing industries and a forceful development of industries of the future" have already secured for France "an enviable position in high technology spheres--the nuclear and computer spheres, the telephone and telecommunications industry and in the aircraft construction and spatial sectors--will secure for it such a position in biology in the near future... "Since 1976 I have believed that France's future mainly depends on its ability to face up to economic challenges in the coming years.... The fact that I have opted for this form of attack did not mean that I intended to confine myself to narrow economism or monetarism. On the contrary my aim was to provide a main motivation for government action." Any "work in hand" will have to be "brought to a successful conclusion." In conclusion, Mr Barre points out to "three guidelines for the future: "effort, competitiveness and (individual or collective) initiative."

SDECE OFFICIAL RESIGNS; DISAGREEMENTS ON AFRICA ALLEGED

LD181531 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] Col Alain de Gaigneron de Marolles has resigned as director of intelligence with the Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Service (SDECE), the French secret services, after occupying this position for only 1 year.

Since Mr Alexandre de Marenches' appointment as SDECE director general 10 years ago, the service has had five directors, and in the past 4 years Colonel de Gaigneron de Marolles is the third man to leave this important post--which involves gathering information of all kinds, its analysis for the government and the handling of "sources" abroad--at the end of a short spell in office.

At the Defense Ministry, on which the SDECE depends administratively and financially, no one is prepared to comment on this departure. It is being hinted, however, that it took place at the request of the person concerned several weeks ago now "for technical reasons." Colonel de Marolles succeeded Gen Rene Candelier in October 1979. His successor has not yet been named.

Trained at Saint-Cyr and a former paratroop officer, 53-year-old Count Alain de Gaigneron de Marolles was a SDECE member of long standing. He was promoted to the rank of colonel 4 years ago. Before being appointed head of intelligence, to which Mr de Marenches decided in 1979 to give priority by reorientating his service's general activities, and which includes, among other things, the "political" sections of the research service and of the analysis service, Colonel de Marolles was chief of the "action" service which is responsible for external operations.

When head of the "action" service, Colonel de Marolles was accused by the Israeli secret services of having helped to coordinate Egypt's military activities against Libya at a time when the dispute between these two countries developed into a military confrontation at their border in July 1977. More recently, it was also he who was suspected on the basis of information emanating from the same source of trying to encourage, as newly appointed director of intelligence, the formation of a Libyan Government in exile which was apparently waiting for an uprising of certain sections of the population in the Benghazi region before going back to its country.

Did the last mentioned plan fail? For the time being, complete mystery remains about the nature of the incidents or cases of espionage uncovered in the Tobruk region in August 1980 and revealed from Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat and Cairo.

These Israeli accusations have been rejected in Paris by official circles which deny that any apparent failure of such operations, which have rightly or wrongly been attributed to Colonel de Marolles, could have led to the changes which have taken place among the chiefs of the SDECE intelligence department. It is a tradition adhered to in all countries that no comments are made on any setbacks--whenever they occur--suffered by the secret services.

For instance, official circles also did not try to justify, at the time, the dispatch to Riyadh of Colonel Gillier--one of their best specialists on Arab questions--who was to consult with the Saudi intelligence services just prior to the mutiny in Mecca in November-December 1979, which shook the dynasty.

Despite the official authorities' reticence about the real reasons for Colonel de Marolles' departure after only 12 months in office, it seems that a disagreement has nonetheless occured within the SDECE on the policy to be pursued in North Africa and black Africa, leading to technical blunders in the sphere of "manipulation" and to the fact that the director of intelligence finally submitted his resignation which was immediately accepted by his superiors.

Libya's direct or indirect influence in the Maghreb and certain French-speaking countries in black Africa--where it intervenes sometimes militarily through interposed forces but more often by means of considerable financial support--can lead to grave risks of local "destabilization," especially in countries like Chad and Central Africa where existing French interests are believed to be of strategic importance and where the Tripoli leaders know how to turn the errors of a policy, determined in Paris, to their own advantage.

Irrespective of what the reasons for changing the head of SDECE intelligence might be, it must be noted that this departure indicates a disturbing instability at the head of this service. With the exception of General Jeannou Lacaze, who was effectively in charge from April 1971 through June 1976, three officers occupied this office in succession with varying luck.

Following the dismissal in the second half of 1977 of Col Bernard Grue, who remained in office just under 18 months and whose entourage was probably the target of internal machinations if agents who regret his departure are to be believed, Mr de Marenches appointed Brigade Gen Rene Candelier, a former military security deputy director, as director of intelligence and Colonel Crignola as head of the research service. General Candelier, who was always ready to comply with Mr de Marenches' wishes and was criticized by some of his subordinates, was allowed in October 1979 to take advantage of his right to retirement. Colonel Crignola, who was often criticized for his dogmatism and ambition by his aides in the research service, was replaced within some 6 months. It was under these circumstances that Colonel de Marolles' appointment was proposed.

The--probably excessive--turnover of directors of intelligence--the SDECE's most important branch--does not befit an institution which should seek, as a matter of priority, continually to improve the quality of its output. It can even become an additional handicap to the service's normal performance.

Some agents deplore this and, furthermore, regret the fact that the director general, who is anxious to have private talks with his personal informers at the highest level, travels abroad all too frequently. Mr de Marenches has made many unexpected or secret trips either alone or accompanied by his adviser, Dr Yves Beccuau. The service's operations have rather suffered as a result even though the SDECE director general, who will be 60 in May 1981, recently informed people close to him of his intention to reduce the number of his trips, which are beginning to tire him.

PCF'S ANDRIEU SCORES MITTERRAND 'SYMPATHY' FOR POLISH WORKERS

LD180859 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial by PCF Central Committee member Rene Andrieu: "Lapse of Memory"]

[Text] F. Mitterrand loves the workers--provided they are not French and democracy--provided he is not in government. Those were the thoughts which sprang immediately to mind yesterday as I listened to him discussing the situation in Poland on the Europe 1 Press Club program.

On this occasion the PS first secretary did not fail to extol trade union freedom and the right to strike and to denounce what he calls "the tragic failure of a society which claims to be a workers society."

It is true that Poland is experiencing a serious crisis, and the fact that the aspirations of its working class, as our special envoy Jacques Estager rightly points out, could only be expressed by a wave of strikes proves the absence of real dialogue between the government and the country and highlights the inadequate development of socialist democracy.

It is probably this last problem which lies at the heart of the debate. The problems of daily life, however serious they might be, cannot make us forget that in the last 10 years under Gierek's leadership Poland has become a modern industrial state, doubling its production potential, creating 3 million jobs, stamping out unemployment and increasing its inhabitants' incomes.

Nonetheless the strength of the strike movement shows a degree of discontent which cannot merely be explained by the action of "antisocialist elements" even though these elements--it would be surprising if this were not the case--are trying to exploit the situation.

In any case the Polish Government has chosen negotiation and refused to send out the police against the strikers. No blood has been spilled in the Gdansk shipyards.

F. Mitterrand might do better to think about the complexity of the Polish situation before pronouncing his anathema and denouncing the "tragic failure" of socialism in the Eastern bloc countries.

He might--indeed he certainly would--do better to think about that. He has nerve to portray himself as a champion of trade union freedom and the right to strike when he was a member of governments--in 1947 and 1948 in particular--which distinguished themselves by brutal--and even bloody--repression against the French workers movement.

A report presented by Benoit Franchon to the CGT in October 1950 revealed that from 1947 to 1950 13 workers were killed and thousands more wounded or imprisoned for defending the right to strike in France. Some 3,500 workers were prosecuted and 1,200 found guilty; 3,900 workers in various administrative departments were subjected to administrative santions ranging as far as dismissal. Thousands of workers in private industry were fired. In the miners' strike alone, 2,500 strikers were prosecuted, with 844 sentenced to a total of 150 years' imprisonment and fined a total of Fr168,386,000.

Among those who lost their lives there was a miner killed by the forces or repression at Merlebach on 8 October 1948. He was called Bartel Jansek and was of Polish origin. F. Mitterrand, who was a minister at that time, apparently did not have the same gushing sympathy for the workers in this country as he now feels.

I could continue to give examples. It is enough to recall a number of facts which people should not have the effrontery to forget.

F. Mitterrand is now paying tribute to "the Polish working class' lucidity and courage," but his sincerity would be more convincing if he had not supported the repression of the French working class when he was in government. He is portraying the situation in Poland in an apocalyptic light and is placing so much emphasis on the idea that there will be a confrontation between Warsaw and Moscow that one wonders whether he is hoping for that to happen.

We hope those hopes will be dashed and that the Poles will be able both to preserve what they have achieved and progress along the path to socialist democracy.

POLITICAL DEBATE CONTINUES ON BERLINGUER SPEECH IN BOLOGNA

AU181037 Rome Ansa in English 0850 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Sep (ANSA)--The speech delivered by Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer in Bologna on Sunday continues as the focus of political debate here.

Berlinguer said that his party would continue with its tough opposition to the present government led by Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga. The government is a three-way coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), Republicans (PRI) and Socialists (PSI).

According to former PSI Secretary Francesco de Martino, who is generally seen as on the left of his party, not everyone in the PSI agrees with the "harsh and unusual tones" used against Berlinguer's speech in the Socialist Party's daily, L'AVANTI. De Martino also said he could not understand the "reasons and utility" for exasperating political polemic at a time "difficulties in which it is certainly of no interest to increase tension on the left".

In the same tone, the PSI's Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile told the RAI Radio-Television Network that the "tones of... the polemic which is developing on the left is deeply harmful, precisely for the equilibria of democracy".

Within this debate, former head-of-state Giuseppe Saragat, a Social Democrat, said that to approve of PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi was as "absurd" as to approve of Berlinguer. In the same breath, Saragat also criticized the Socialists for permitting the formation of a government from which the Social Democrats are excluded.

A leading member of the right-of-center Liberal Party, Deputy Secretary Antonio Patuelli, voiced the opinion that the present government had so far given no concrete answer to the problems facing the country. But the government parties said they see no alternative to the present arrangement.

Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, for example, said there was "no real alternative in the short term..."

The DC's steering committee, which was in session yesterday, also rejected the PCI's moves to throw down the government and said that relations with the PSI are essential. The DC's secretary Flaminio Piccoli said that Berlinguer's speech was "backward" and confirmed his party's views that there is no alternative to the present coalition.

The steering committee finished its work by approving Piccoli's report with a majority. The supporters of former Premier Giulio Andreotti were absent and those backing former Secretary Benigni Zaccagnini abstained.

TUNISIANS SEIZE ANOTHER ITALIAN FISHING BOAT

LD182108 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Tunisians have seized another Italian fishing boat. The boat in question is called (Juven); it is from Mazara del Vallo and has a crew of 13. The boat has already been taken to Rade de Safaqis, where it experienced the same sort of adventure last April. With its seizure, the number of boats from Mazara impounded by the Tunisian authorities has risen to five.

PORTUGAL TO JOIN EEC ON 1 JANUARY 1983

LD172059 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The date for Portugal's accession to the EEC has been confirmed as 1 January 1983. This has been conveyed personally to the Portuguese secretary of state for European integration, Rui Almeida Mendes, by leaders of the EEC in Strasbourg. Portugal's accession to the EEC will not raise any problems, and there is a wish to help Portugal in the accession process, the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the European Parliament has stressed.

Unlike Spain's, Portugal's accession does not raise any problems in the two troubled sectors of the Community, namely, agriculture and fisheries, since Portugal's agricultural output is small, as is the case with its fishing fleet.

MARIO SOARES INTERVIEWED ON PREELECTION POLITICAL SCENE

LD181039 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 pp 7-8

[Dinis de Abreu and Simoes Ilharco interview with Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] Secretary General Mario Soares: "Hypothesis of Eanes Leading Left Is Ruled Out"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are we to interpret the PS support for Eanes as "letting bygones be bygones," or did the PS support Eanes because it had no other valid alternative?

Mario Soares: In democracy there are always alternatives, and the PS had its own alternatives. It simply appeared to us that, judging from the analysis of the correlation of forces, Eanes was the person who could best symbolize at the present time the need to defend the democratic constitutional system, and, moreover, he is also the person who is in the best position to split the right and defeat it in the presidential elections. We supported General Eanes after a lengthy process of talks and after reaching a political understanding with him.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Don't you believe that this language, in asserting that Eanes will be able to defeat the right, contributes to an excessively leftist image of the president of the republic which will perhaps be detrimental to him?

Mario Soares: No. General Eanes clearly does not have a leftist image in the country, nor is he the right's candidate. He is the candidate of democracy and of the democratic system, as it emerged from the 1976 constitution. This stance, naturally adopted by General Eanes, must be clearly understood by the electorate, who for that reason will give him victory. I have no doubts that the social forces which desire the continuation of the democratic system are in the majority in our country. Despite the fact that Eanes is a military man, his candidacy has also highly civilian characteristics, and this, moreover, was one of the points of agreement reached.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Since we are discussing your future, do you accept the hypothesis of becoming prime minister again in the event of victory for the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS]?

Mario Soares: That depends mainly on the election results--a relative or absolute majority--and the political relations established within the framework of the FRS and outside it on the basis of those results.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But you don't rule out the hypothesis?

Mario Soares: I cannot rule out the hypothesis in any way, although, as I said, everything depends on the election results. I can tell you that I would not like the PS to govern in a minority again. I will tell you plainly that I would not like to become prime minister again in that event. But our aim is--as you know--that of securing a new majority to govern Portugal stably in the center and on the left.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: However, in order to secure an absolute majority you would have to rise 17 percent (from 27 percent to 44 percent), which seems too ambitious and even, according to some observers, an implausible hypothesis. Moreover Dr Alvaro Cunhal has already said that it was a deception of the electorate for the PS to assert that it will have an absolute majority. What is your opinion?

Mario Soares: It does not seem to me that it is implausible with respect to elections to have a specific aim, however ambitious, as a goal. It is clear that our aiming at a new majority is an ambitious plan. And it is understandable that Dr Alvaro Cunhal should be terrified by that hypothesis, because Dr Alvaro Cunhal's aim is for his party to be or become indispensable in Portuguese political life. Dr Sa Carneiro's aim is bipolarization--a bipolarization which would give the PCP every chance of becoming essential. That is, that there should be no alternative to a rightwing government such as that of Dr Sa Carneiro. But we are presenting ourselves very clearly to the electorate in these elections--seeking a new majority from which stable government can emerge, and with a president in political harmony with that new majority. That is why we support Ramalho Eanes. These three factors constitute a whole, and the electorate will have to make its choice: either it wants a center and leftwing government, which will be offered to it by the FRS, or it wants a rightwing government. And since the Socialist Democratic Party [PSD] has indisputably lost at the national and international level any aspirations to social democracy and betrayed its program, which is social democratic, it is clear that the FRS, with the Independent Social Democratic Association [ASDI], which comprises founders of the PSD, combined with the PS, the Union of the Left for Socialist Democracy [UEDS] and independent personalities, has all the prerequisites for being a majority alternative in this country. You can take it from me that there are many signs that the electorate is beginning to realize that this is the case.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Don't you deem it unrealistic to hope to increase the PS vote with the ASDI and UEDS, which have little electoral strength?

Mario Soares: In the last elections the UEDS represented 47,000 votes: sufficient to deprive the PS of three deputies and the United People's Alliance [APU] of one or two. If we had run together with the UEDS alone in 1979, the Democratic Alliance would perhaps not have held a majority today. The fact is that the ASDI's impact on the electorate has not yet been gauged, because this is the first time it has presented itself to the electorate with its social democratic platform. And it is indisputable that there is a large group of voters in the center which believes that the country should be governed by the center and the left and which regards bipolarization as highly dangerous, and so there will be a very appreciable shift of votes from the Democratic Alliance to the FRS.

The legislative elections must also be appraised within the context of the presidential elections, and the Democratic Alliance's candidate is restrictive with respect to the parties comprising it. As you know, he will not be supported by the Reformists. Many people located in the intermediate area between the Democratic Alliance and the FRS may also vote for the FRS this time, and, of course, all real social democrats will do so, as Prof Jorge Miranda remarked in Braga. But there are other reasons: In 1979 the Democratic Alliance was putting forward a majority blueprint of stability, and in 1980 it is no longer putting forward that blueprint but rather another blueprint of institutional warfare and a total of blockade of the institutions and of the democratic system, as [former PSD chairman] Riberio de Almeida's statements to your newspaper demonstrate.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And if that blockade takes place, would the FRS be prepared to form a government?

Mario Soares: It cannot form a government. If by an eventuality which I deem absurd the Democratic Alliance secured a majority again, with Eanes reelected, the FRS would not form a government, because it would not go through in the Assembly of the Republic. This would mean that the only solution open to the president of the republic would be to dissolve parliament and call new elections. This country would enter into a situation of permanent instability, such as it has recently experienced, as a result of the Democratic Alliance's adventurist policy, with a considerable chance of the democratic institutions' not being able to survive. The electorate now realizes that this is extremely dangerous, and so it does not accept the capriciousness with which the Democratic Alliance--and in particular, Dr Sa Carneiro--is seeking to govern this country. I will also point out that I have never said that the FRS would not govern if General Soares Carneiro were president, because if I acted in this way I would be deeply antidemocratic, as the PSD chairman was in the contrary hypothesis.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Although not deeming a minority government desirable, you do not rule out that hypothesis. How would you make that government viable? Would you accept the APU's parliamentary support, without Communist participation in the government?

Mario Soares: I would not like to become involved in political crystal-gazing scenarios. However, I can tell you at the outset that I can see no prospect of any agreement between the FRS and the APU. Dr Sa Carneiro is a gambler in politics and is currently playing for all or nothing. And his immediate political future, which is in danger for many reasons, is closely linked with the election results. If he loses the majority, I do not believe that the PSD will display a suicidal temptation and exclude itself from the political and institutional process. On the other hand, [CDS chairman and deputy prime minister] Professor Freitas do Amaral, who would have been capable of becoming the leader of the Portuguese right, lost that chance of leadership because he senselessly allowed himself to become identified with and subordinate to Dr Sa Carneiro, despite the fact that the grassroots and viewpoints of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS]dominate the coalition. In my opinion, Professor Freitas do Amaral, by not distancing himself as he should have done to safeguard his own political future, has ensured that in October, after the Democratic Alliance's more than likely defeat, well-placed competitors for the leadership of the CDS and of the Portuguese right will emerge.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: However, contradicting somewhat what you have said, you have already accepted the possibility of an agreement with the PSD in the event of a breakup of the Democratic Alliance....

Mario Soares: This hypothesis would only apply with a new PSD which would return to its program vocation and cease to be commanded by a fickle and capricious leader who, although possessing personal charisma, has allowed himself to be exploited (I would say almost naively) by the extreme rightwing forces which have dominated the entire Democratic Alliance process.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: As long as Dr Sa Carneiro is PSD leader, there will be no agreement with the PS. Is this what you mean?

Mario Soares: I would not put it like that, because I am not accustomed to excluding individuals. What I do say is that as long as Dr Sa Carneiro is what he has been as prime minister, there is not the slightest prospect of any agreement. But we have already witnessed many about-faces in his personality....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In what way?

Mario Soares: In several ways. We have already seen times when he moved closer to the PS and others when he has moved away. We don't know what Dr Sa Carneiro's political future will be. I don't wish, as I have said, to place matters on a personal level. I separate the political assessments from the people and have always striven to maintain personal cordiality with all the political leaders, including Dr Sa Carneiro. But it seems to be that in view of the erosion which he was sustained and the delicate and unacceptable positions in which he has placed himself, in light of the grave and insufficiently explained accusations leveled against him, bearing in mind the fact that he has already lost the majority and has not accepted the request for an inquiry to clarify the accusations leveled against him and also taking into account other state problems which have arisen and are obvious, Dr Sa Carneiro should have the democratic integrity to resign, partly because his government gives no guarantees of impartiality for presiding over elections worthy of 25 April.

DIARIO DE NOTICAS: You mention the "socialist-communist conspiracy," and say that the right does not wish to distinguish the PS and the PCP, but the fact of the matter is that you are always voting on the side of the PCP....

Mario Soares: I have no complex with respect to the PS voting. We don't vote because we are on the side of the PCP or the PSD. We vote in accordance with the national interests and the way in which we view them in each specific instance. If that voting is supported by the PCP or by the right, that depends on the circumstances. Moreover, we took stock of the legislative session, and there were more joint votes with the PSD than with the PCP.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Are you certain about that?

Mario Soares: I am. At present I have no complexes with respect to the PCP. Otherwise we would be contriving to paralyze the PS voting. The PCP would vote in a certain way and the PS would ipso facto have to vote in another way. When the PCP puts forward demands which we deem just and legitimate, we vote with it, and we have no complex, just as we have no complex in voting with the PSD or the CDS.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you assess the high number of independents on the APU's lists? Do you believe that we are confronted with a new strategy on the part of the PCP?

Mario Soares: In the first place these "independents" are not independents but fellow travelers and people who support the PCP. Second, the PCP's strategy is always the same, because Dr Alvaro Cunhal is a man who has great tactical flexibility yet always maintains the same strategic rigidity. The PCP--let nobody deceive himself--always remains the same party, having changed nothing in essentials and being, moreover, incapable of change with respect to its strict loyalty to the USSR. The events in Afghanistan and Poland serve to demonstrate this.

FREITAS DO AMARAL INTERVIEWED ON ALLIANCE WITH PS

LD181055 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 pp 7-8

[Simeos Ilharco interview with Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] Chairman Diogo Freitas do Amaral: "Democratic Alliance Will Not Form Government Alliances with Socialist Party [PS]--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you endorse [former PSD chairman] Dr Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida's assertion that the Democratic Alliance will not form a government if President Eanes is reelected?

Freitas do Amaral: Sa Carneiro stated that he would not agree to be prime minister of a Democratic Alliance government under General Eanes. And there was a statement by myself that I would not accept any government post in that event. So far, the Democratic Alliance, as such, has made no official pronouncement concerning the matter about which Dr Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida expressed that personal viewpoint. I can tell you--also on a personal basis--that my opinion is that the Democratic Alliance, if it holds a parliamentary majority, as we hope, should not shun the responsibilities which, as such, will rest with it.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So you accept the hypothesis of the Democratic Alliance, if it is in the majority, governing under the current president of the republic in the event of General Eanes' being reelected?

Freitas do Amaral: I do not accept the hypothesis of General Eanes' winning, but under those circumstances the Democratic Alliance will have to accept the responsibilities which rest with it through the electorate's decision, although knowing that Dr Sa Carneiro and I myself will not be in government. In that event we will probably be in parliament, where the revision of the constitution will be debated and where we will lead the political struggle, which will then be directed not only against the parliamentary opposition but also against the parliamentary opposition but also against the president of the republic.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You will struggle against the president of the republic in parliament while the Democratic Alliance is in the government?

Freitas do Amaral: As far as I am concerned, I believe that if General Eanes were elected, being, as he is, a candidate of the Socialists and Communists, the Democratic Alliance would have to oppose him in everything representing an attempt to implement the pledges made by him to the Socialists and the Communists--his constituency.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will the Democratic Alliance govern only if it holds an absolute majority, or will it accept the hypothesis of governing in a minority?

Freitas do Amaral: This matter has been fully clarified. This year, just as last year, the Democratic Alliance will only agree to form a government if it holds an absolute majority. If it does not, it will be in opposition. It will continue as the Democratic Alliance, but in opposition.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And if nobody holds an absolute majority? What solution do you advocate? Are you prepared to reach some agreement with the PS?

Freitas do Amaral: I believe that there should be no government agreement between the Democratic Alliance and the PS. There could possibly be procedural agreements--for instance, with respect to the revision of the constitution--but not government alliances. If the Democratic Alliance does not hold a majority, this means that the majority belongs arithmetically to the Republican and Socialist Front and the Communist Party. It will be in that area that a solution for the formation of the government will have to be found.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So, ruling out my possibility of an agreement between the Democratic Alliance and the PS, let us assume that the PS reached an agreement with the Social Democratic Party [PSD] in isolation, as a party. What would the attitude of the CDS be? Would that mean the end of the Democratic Alliance?

Freitas do Amaral: That will not happen. But if there were absurdly any agreement between one of the Alliance parties and third parties, that would mean the end of the Democratic Alliance itself.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Judging from the statements, some of them contradictory, which the Democratic Alliance makes, is there not an excessive number of spokesmen in the Democratic Alliance?

Freitas do Amaral: No. When the Democratic Alliance has not yet adopted a final and official stance on a specific matter, everybody within the Democratic Alliance can express personal opinions on the problem. We are in a democracy, aren't we?

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Don't you believe that you are driving the PS away from the democratic area in excluding the PS from any government agreement?

Freitas do Amaral: No. Democracy would be faring badly if only the area of the government were regarded as the democratic area. The area of government is as democratic as that of the opposition; democracy is served as much in the government as in the opposition. We believe that there should be no government agreement with the PS, because the political blueprints which the Democratic Alliance and the PS embody and personify are different and very difficult to reconcile. A government of that kind would be a government with a very weak capacity for decisionmaking, because of the constant ideological debate and internal party confrontation to which it would give rise. We ourselves in the CDS realize what this means, because we were with the PS in the government for 6 months; it was a negative and frustrating experience because the PS did not accept agreements in which the CDS opinions would be properly taken into account. On the contrary, the PS only concerned itself with its own interests as a party and with the secret agreements which it maintained simultaneously with the Communist Party. So it did not have the ability to reach agreement with its coalition partner. What happened at that time between the PS and the CDS would be repeated in the same way now between the PS and the Democratic Alliance. When General Eanes advocates a PS-PSD government--he who knows so well what happened in the PS-CDS government--he is basically advocating a government of agreement with the PCP.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you reconcile the fact that the Democratic Alliance complains that the PS has no language of its own, has no independence and is dragged behind the Communist Party and, on the other hand, excludes the PS from any government agreement. Isn't there a contradiction here?

Freitas do Amaral: Clearly not. In the first place because, as I said, democracy is served as much in the government as in the opposition, and there is no obligation for a democratic majority to bring all the other democratic parties in the country into the government. If that were the case, the SPD in the FRG would be obliged to bring the Christian Democrats into the government, the Conservative Party in Britain would be obliged to bring the Labor Party into the government, and that would destroy the existence of opposition and the entire machinery of the alternative on which democracy is based. On the contrary, I believe that it is necessary and very advantageous for there to be alternative democratic force in opposition at the same time as a democratic force in the government. This is essential to democracy, because it is only in this way that you ensure that the dissatisfactions which perhaps arise with respect to the government of the day are channeled into an alternative force which is democratic, in the democratic opposition, and not into undemocratic or extraparliamentary forces. What would be desirable would be for the PS, as the only valid force of the democratic opposition--I do not regard the Communist Party as a democratic party--to have its own line, to have strategic and tactical independence, delimit itself clearly from the Communist Party and achieve the perspicacity, the power of initiative and such good judgment in its policies that the Communist Party would be dragged behind the PS. But the fact is that the reverse is the case. The PS has no imagination, no initiative and no ability to determine a strategy and to implement it brilliantly and efficiently, so that it is always towed behind the initiatives taken by the Communist Party. This is bad; it is bad for democracy and bad for the PS, as will be confirmed in the coming elections.

EAST, WEST DISAGREE ON CSCE AGENDA

LD181438 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] It seems that the preparatory meeting for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is livening up at last--to such an extent that the delegates spent the whole of this morning in the conference room without taking the usual break.

The subject which has come under discussion--and which will certainly be the central issue of the next few days--is the comparison between the Spanish proposal and that which Hungary submitted yesterday afternoon. Apparently they are almost identical. The difference lies in the fact that the Spanish, supported by the majority of the Western and neutral countries, divide the conference in two parts as was agreed in Belgrade, while the Hungarian proposal wants it all to be joined.

The reason is really that the Western countries want the fulfilment of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the Belgrade document to be studied in the first part, leaving the new proposals drawn up by the experts on the basis of the previous conferences for the second part--a fact which will give rise to discussion at the principal Madrid conference of a subject which the Eastern bloc wants to avoid.

Should the Hungarian proposal be adopted, the study of the actions carried out by the participants in the past would be contested along with the rest of the other questions. The Soviet delegate, who spoke at the end of the session, supported the statements by Czechoslovakia and Poland in yesterday's session, and, naturally, agrees with the Hungarian delegation's proposal.

The work of the preparatory meeting continues this afternoon and is showing signs of lasting practically until the principal meeting in November.

SUAREZ WINS CONFIDENCE MOTION BY 16 VOTES

LD182126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Summary] The voting on the confidence motion which Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez put before the Congress of Deputies on Tuesday, 16 September, was completed at 2112 this evening. The results announced by the speaker of the house immediately afterwards were as follows: 180 in favor of the confidence motion; 164 opposed to the confidence motion; and 2 abstentions.

Prime Minister Suarez thus wins the vote of confidence with a simple majority of votes.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN COMMENTS ON PLANS FOR U.S. WEAPONS IN NORWAY

LD151232 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen has said he is convinced that the security policy balance in the north will remain and that the plans in Norway to store U.S. weapons will not be able to change the situation. In a statement to Norwegian journalists President Kekkonen said that he has always appreciated the calmness and the sense of responsibility shown by Norway in her policy concerning bases and in her attitude towards nuclear weapons. The Finnish president said that he trusted this policy will hold in the future as well. (Patrick Humphreys) reports:

Stable security policy is characteristic of Nordic conditions, the president said. This has been promoted by close cooperation between the countries in all fields, he continued and stressed his firm conviction that the maintenance of the traditional Nordic security policy situation will also remain in the interests of all sides in the future. President Kekkonen told the Norwegian press of his deep concern over the present international situation. This prevailing crisis of confidence could lead to decisions that would commit the world to an arms race for many years ahead, he said. Nonetheless, the pursuit in Europe of cooperation has brought significant results in recent years, the Finnish president observed, and he expressed the hope that the followup conference of the CSCE, beginning in Madrid in November, would indicate the existence of a real desire for detente.

FOREIGN MINISTER VAYRYNEN COMMENTS ON CSCE ISSUES

LD181518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Stockholm, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--In an interview to the TANJUG correspondent, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen said, in answer to several questions on the Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe CSCE, that Finland considers as important and useful cooperation within the group of Europe's neutral and non-aligned countries. These countries have made valuable contributions to negotiations at the CSCE sessions, initiating compromises.

Referring to expectations from the Madrid session, the Finnish foreign minister underlined the importance of trying to ensure the success of detente, particularly in Europe. This should not lessen the need for making similar efforts at the global level as well, he said.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen said that Finland expects the CSCE Madrid session to attain general understanding on the need for achieving results in the field of military security. He added that the initiatives and proposals on disarmament in Europe are also worthy of notice. A new approach is necessary for stimulating discussions on disarmament and control at the military level in Europe. In this context, Minister Vayrynen cited Finland's initiative on a European disarmament programme. The CSCE [word inistinct] session is providing the first opportunity for discussing all the initiatives at a multi-lateral forum. Vayrynen said that Finland would greet an agreement on holding the CSCE Madrid session at the level of foreign ministers.

NORWAY

PREMIER NORDLI REPLIES TO BREZHNEV ON ARMS TALKS

LD181445 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] It is a source of deep satisfaction for the government that the Soviet Union is prepared to begin negotiations with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, Prime Minister Odvar Nordli wrote in his reply to Leonid Brezhnev. It is important that negotiations which make it possible to create increased security at the lowest possible level are started as soon as possible, Nordli stressed.

Prime Minister Odvar Nordli replied yesterday to the letter of 21 August from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in which Brezhnev stated his view on the importance of starting negotiations on the limitation of nuclear missiles on the European continent. In his reply the prime minister refers to his letter to Brezhnev of 21 November 1979 in which he expressed his satisfaction that the Soviet Union was willing to discuss limiting both intercontinental and other nuclear arms. Nordli writes that the Norwegian Government still attaches considerable importance to such negotiations, that the government hopes that they can be started as soon as possible and that the negotiations can lead to results which contribute to achieving a military balance at the lowest possible level.

Nordli writes further that it is a source of deep satisfaction for the government that the Soviet Union, as Brezhnev's letter seems to indicate, is now prepared to begin negotiations with the United States on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Nordli points out that both the United States and the other NATO nations have reacted positively to this announcement by the Soviet Union. We now expect that negotiations on these questions will begin in the near future, Nordli writes.

Prime Minister Nordli concludes his letter to President Brezhnev by saying that he agrees that we must not let time run out in this or other disarmament questions. For this reason it is important that we start negotiations that will make possible the creation of greater security at the lowest possible level as soon as possible. Both the government and the Norwegian people are deeply concerned about the dangers of continued nuclear rearmament and they support all real efforts to halt the worrying trend we now see, Nordli's reply to Brezhenv says.

FOREIGN MINISTER FRYDENLUND COMMENTS ON CSCE PLANS

AU171418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 80 p 8

[Aleksandar Lebl report on BORBA exclusive interview with Knut Frydenlund, Norway's minister of foreign affairs, in Oslo; date not given]

[Text] Oslo, 11 Sept--"Continuation of the relaxation of tension is the basic goal of Norwegian foreign policy and we hope that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participant countries will provide a solid basis for it. In this respect we follow the same line as Yugoslavia," Knut Frydenlund, Norway's minister of foreign affairs, said in his exclusive interview with BORBA.

Answering a question on what he expects from the Madrid meeting, Minister Frydenlund said:

"Our attitude toward the meeting is determined by our general philosophy on the importance of detente and the continuation of the process of relaxation of tension. We know that deteriorations occur in that process from time to time. However, considered from the viewpoint of a longer period of say 10 or 15 years, in Europe's history, great results have been achieved because of the relaxation of tension."

Balanced Approach

"Europe today is different from what it was 15 years ago. If it is possible for this process to continue, Europe in 15 years hence will be different from what it is today. For this reason we very resolutely support the relaxation of tension. The Madrid meeting is a very important instrument in the negotiations on this process. We clearly realize that the atmosphere on the eve and at the beginning of the meeting is not the best," Knut Frydenlund continued. "The international situation is tense. However, it is our view that the relaxation of tension must be given a new stimulus in a way in which all participant countries will spare no efforts to achieve specific results at the meeting.

"We have always advocated a balanced approach to the Helsinki Final Act and all its 'baskets', which will also be our attitude at this meeting. Nevertheless, we believe that if the meeting decides that the measures for strengthening confidence must be expanded and that they must be considered of vital importance this will be especially important for Europe's future. We consider that to be one of the principal goals of the meeting. It would be good if the Madrid meeting adopted a decision on convening the European conference on arms control and disarmament," the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs further said, "and also considered various proposals made in this respect in recent years. We believe that the binding measures for strengthening confidence would be a very important first stage of such a conference."

Answering in this connection an additional question whether, in view of the negotiations on the same topic held in Vienna and Geneva, such a conference would not be a multiplication of the bodies concerning themselves with disarmament, Minister Frydenlund said that that really would amount to a multiplication of the forums concerned but that at the same time it would only be a division of labor. "Unlike the Vienna negotiations, the European conference on disarmament would require the participation of all signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act and would be primarily devoted to measures for strengthening confidence. And it must be hoped that consequently the negotiations between the United States and the USSR on reducing the forces in Europe would also be given a new stimulus. I am not bothered by the multitude of forums," Knut Frydenlund said, "and many of the aforementioned elements could be integrated in the second stage of the European conference on disarmament."

The next question concerned the level of the Madrid meeting. In his reply to it Knut Frydenlund said that, in Norway's view, the Madrid meeting should be held at the ministerial level and that in that connection it would be necessary to determine whether the ministers should participate in the opening stage of the meeting, in the course of its work or in the meeting's concluding stage.

"In any event the importance of the meeting should be enhanced by the presence of ministers of foreign affairs. In the same way Norway also attaches great importance to ensuring the continuity of the process initiated in Helsinki. It is precisely the long-term aspects of that process that are of decisive importance. To preserve that process, it is very important to insure that every meeting will determine the time and place of the next meeting in order to emphasize that what is involved is something that is constantly in progress."

Indivisible Concept

Minister Frydenlund also answered a question on what Norway understands under the term of detente, in view of the fact that detente does not mean the same thing to all countries. In his opinion, detente is an indivisible concept.

"But it is necessary to accept the fact that there are various situations and ways. There is no doubt that events outside Europe affect detente in Europe. What is important is to insure that these events will not destroy the chances and prospects of detente in Europe.

"For instance, Afghanistan should not halt detente in Europe but instead should provide an encouragement toward the adoption of measures for strengthening confidence."

In the opinion of the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, the Madrid meeting should devote appropriate attention to the second, that is, the economic basket. As a small country, Norway especially believes that better conditions for small and medium-size firms should be created in international trade. Quite a great deal has been accomplished in Europe in economic relations, due credit of which must be given to both states and firms. The economic integration now in progress in Europe is the most solid basis for bringing the two parts of Europe closer to one another, he believes.

Summing up, Knut Frydenlund pointed out that during the preparations [for the Madrid meeting] Norway devoted special attention to the measures for strengthening confidence and expressed his conviction that the Madrid meeting can and must achieve specific results precisely in this sphere.

"During the preparations very good contacts were established with Yugoslavia. Continuation of the relaxation of tension is the basic goal of Norwegian foreign policy and in this respect it follows the same line as Yugoslav foreign policy. We hope that the Madrid meeting will provide a solid basis for that," Knut Frydenlund concluded.

LABOR UNION LEADER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD181509 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] "The new free trade unions in Poland are very interested in contacts and collaboration with colleagues in our part of the world. But aid from our side must be given circumspectly, so that it does not create problems for those who receive it," Socialist Left Party trade union leader Lasse Jahnsen said, when he returned from a visit to Poland at the head of a Norwegian trade union delegation. The delegation, which was sent after a Socialist Left Party initiative, met Lech Walesa and a number of the other leaders of Poland's free workers movement.

"The free trade union movement which is now being organized is concerned that help and aid are given in such a way that the authorities are given no grounds for suspicion. Therefore such support or contacts ought not to be implemented centrally; they should be based on direct cooperation between individual Norwegian and Polish concerns or groups, from association to association, from branch to branch between the two countries," Lasse Jahnsen said. "They are not at all interested in money. 'We have enough money,' they said. This is because they have received a great deal of economic contributions from a sympathetic population. They have greater need of various types of materials. They are especially interested in studying organizational forms and measures in the Norwegian trade union movement."

"We were given an overwhelming reception by our Polish trade union comrades, who are obviously interested in Scandinavia," Jahnsen said. "They are convinced that the movement that is now happening among Polish workers will not be able to be stopped. They are sure that the official trade union federation is disintegrating and that the free trade union will quickly become the country's dominant trade union movement."

"The workers look at the country's new leader Stanislaw Kania with great distrust. He is the Soviet Union's man through and through, they say. The distrust of those in power also has an effect on the strong position of the Catholic Church. Many of the people whom we met are deeply religious Catholics, but there were also examples of atheists who went to church as a way of demonstrating their oppositions to the regime," Jahnsen said.

GALLUP POLL INDICATES DROP IN GOVERNMENT POPULARITY

LD181311 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] Mrs Thatcher ended her first 500 days with the Conservative Party 9-1/2 percent behind Labour, compared with the seven percent advantage she began with after the election, according to the latest Gallup Poll conducted exclusively for THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs Thatcher's personal popularity, too, has suffered, and the recent announcement of unemployment topping the two million mark is undoubtedly the main reason for Labour's lead almost doubling from 5-1/2 percent to 9-1/2 percent in a month.

Party support shown on the latest study was:

	Today	Aug	July	June
Cons.	35-1/2	38-1/2	40	40-1/2
Labour	45	44	43-1/2	45
Liberal	16-1/2	14-1/2	14	11-1/2
Other	3	3	2-1/2	3

The gap of 9-1/2 percent between the two main parties represents a swing of around eight percent to Labour since the general election.

A measure of the public's growing concern with unemployment is that two in three (64 percent) believe it to be the most urgent problem facing the country at the present time. In June only 29 percent mentioned it as the country's top problem.

It should be no surprise, therefore, that the public think the government should give greater attention to unemployment (59 percent) than to inflation (33 percent)--the reverse of the government's stated priority.

When those interviewed were shown a list of 10 possible causes of the present unemployment problem, the world recession (46 percent) and foreign competition (43 percent) almost tied as the most often chosen reasons. These are closely followed by unjustified wage increases (37 percent) and government policies (34 percent).

A question on the main single cause, however, narrows the blame to the world recession (21 percent) and government policies (18 percent).

Despite Mrs Thatcher's claims that her policies are the right ones, a majority (62 percent) of the general public believe they should be changed in some way. On the other hand, 33 percent think the government should continue with their present policy. While 70 percent of Conservatives support the continuance of their party's economic policies, 26 percent think it is now time for a change.

With the growing number of unemployed, the popularity of Mrs Thatcher and her government has reached the lowest point since the election.

The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 1,032 electors in over 100 districts between Sept. 10-15. The "don't knows" excluded from the voting figures amounted to 6-1/2 percent, and the main findings in detail from other questions were:

A) Which, if any, of these would you say have been causes of the present unemployment figures:

B) And what would you say has been the main cause?

	(A)	(B)
World recession	46	21
Foreign competition	43	13
Unjustified wage increases	37	13
Government policies	34	18
High interest rates	32	4
Trade Unions	31	10
Goods from the Common Market	30	8
People not wanting to work	26	6
Strong pound	18	2
Employers	8	1
Other	5	3
Don't know	1	3

Do you think that your present job is safe or do you think that there is any chance you may become unemployed?

	Today	July	June
Safe	58	64	68
Chance of unemployment	38	30	27
Don't know	4	6	5

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister? [following [illegible] of tabulation published without column heads]

Satisfied	37	41	41	43
Dissatisfied	58	54	51	52
Don't know	5	5	8	5

Do you think Mr Callaghan is or is not proving a good leader of the Labour Party?

Is	48	53	46	48
Is not	39	34	41	37
Don't know	13	14	13	15

DEMARCHE SENT ON EVREN'S COMMENTS ON TURKISH CYPRIOT STATE

AT181228 Athens NEWS in English 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The Greek Government has asked for clarifications via diplomatic channels from the Ankara junta over the contents of a statement by General Evren to Turkish Cypriot leader Mr Rauf Denktas in which it is stated that the Turkish Cypriot "state" is an inseparable part of Turkey. This is the first diplomatic demarche to be made by Athens to Turkey following the coup.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

AT181335 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned to Athens from Sofia. Mitsotakis had paid a friendly visit to the Bulgarian capital. Yesterday Mitsotakis was received by Bulgarian Chairman Zhivkov. In addition, the foreign minister and the members of the Greek delegation held talks with Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Lukanov, Foreign Minister Mladenov and Minister for Power Supply Todoriev.

Among other things, Mitsotakis discussed with the Bulgarian officials the details of the official visit that President of the Republic Karamanlis will pay to Sofia on 12 October. The Bulgarian news agency reported that Mitsotakis' talks with the Bulgarian officials were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and covered bilateral and international issues. The news agency mentioned that both sides had agreed that good relations between Greece and Bulgaria are necessary for the improvement of the situation in the Balkans.

Sofia Reportage

For Sofia reportage on the visit to Bularia by Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Konstandinos Mitsotakis see the Bulgaria section of 17 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MITSOTAKIS REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO WESTERN ALLIANCES

LD181155 Madrid ABC in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 15

[Antonio Alferez interview in Athens with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis: "Greece Has No Neutralist Temptations"; date not given]

[Excerpts] Athens--"I can assure you that the Greek Government does not feel the slightest neutralist, still less Third World temptation." This emphatic statement might be the best summary of Greek foreign policy as outlined to ABC's special correspondent by Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

Our conversation began with Greece's international identity, which has so often been sought from a negative viewpoint ("the Greeks are Balkans but not Slavs; Orientals but not Muslims; Westerners but geographically in the East"). In the opinion of Athens' diplomatic chief, Greece's role is quite clear:

"We have joined the EEC and as of 1 January next year we will be the 10th full member of the Community. Our foreign policy will therefore be that of an EEC member country, without forgetting our special characteristics stemming from our geographical position, our history and our special relations (I am talking about the Arab world). What I can say is that on the whole the Greeks will not heed Third World theses, because they know that our policy centered on the West is the one most favorable to our interests."

The topic of Spain and the Common Market arose and we discussed the member countries' various stances on Spain's entry, France's "stubbornness" and Italy's "understanding." Mitsotakis, who will attend the next EEC Council of Ministers session as an observer, said the following:

"We will be closer to Italy's stance than to France's. Our problems were greater and it was due to this 'volume factor' that our negotiations progressed well. Now the problems and the situation are more difficult, but Greece will maintain a definitely positive attitude to Spain when in January we become the Community's 10th member country. Specifically, we aspire to achieving a certain balance within the EEC between the Northern and Mediterranean countries."

Next Minister Mitsotakis explained the "special characteristics" of Greek foreign policy:

"We have managed to establish good relations with the Balkan countries, which constitutes a positive element not only for us but for the cause of peace in general. We maintain a traditional friendship with the Arab countries. In this connection I must say that Greece and Spain were the only countries to have 'discovered' the Arab world before 1973. In our assembly there is a parliamentary group which deals exclusively with intensifying and improving relations with the Arab world, to which we send almost one-fourth of our exports. As for establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel, obviously in the near future we will have to reach a positive decision, but not because this is a requirement of our entry into the EEC."

[Alferez] Greece takes care of its rearguard (the Balkan countries) and has begun a very fruitful economic penetration to the south (the Arab world), but it is not forgetting its twofold links with the West--through the Common Market and NATO. There are no problems with regard to the EEC. Not so with NATO: In 1974 then Prime Minister Karamanlis opted for taking the country out of the alliance's military structure in view of its passive response to the brutal Turkish attack on Cyprus. Years later Karamanlis sought a return to the Allied military structure, but then these aims clashed with Turkey's demands regarding air and naval control of the Aegean.

[Mitsotakis] I am optimistic about Greece's return to the NATO military structure. We like the idea of belonging to a multilateral alliance and we believe that it is in this framework that we must place our military cooperation with the United States. I said a few days ago that unless this problem is resolved by the end of the year the U.S. bases on Greek territory will have to be closed.

[Alferez] The Greek diplomat who next Monday will be sitting at a table opposite his Turkish counterpart is (Byron) Theodhoropoulos, who explained to me Greece's attitude to this important meeting:

"It will be the sixth round of negotiations between our governments at this technical level. We understand that our interlocutor is in a weak position (the Turkish problems of high inflation, terrorism and political instability), which is reflected in difficulties in negotiations. This dispute over the Aegean has been going on for 6 years now. Ankara is seeking joint control [condominio] both of the continental shelf and of the air space, and we do not agree with this. Since we have opposite stances, we are in favor of mediation by any competent international tribunal, though the Turks systematically oppose this. This refusal to accept a solution from an international tribunal is prompting a number of suspicions among the Greeks concerning Turkey's intentions and aims."

My final question to Secretary Theodhoropoulos concerned NATO. Greece left the military structure when Karamanlis reacted to popular dissatisfaction with the alliance following events in Cyprus.

[Theodhoropoulos] We believe that the best solution to Greece's defense is membership in the Atlantic alliance. Obviously there is a degree of risk in such a move, but a good policy sometimes demands the courage to take risks, and this is the decision taken by Karamanlis and now by Prime Minister Rallis' government.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS SWORN IN; MEETING PLANNED

TA181453 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Summary] The president and members of the National Security Council were ceremoniously sworn in at the V.I.P. lounge at the Grand National Assembly at 1600 today. Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren, Ground Forces Commander and National Security Council member Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander and National Security Council member Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Naval Commander and National Security Council member Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie General Commander and National Security Council member Gen Sedat Celasun all took the following oath:

"The great Turkish nation: I have dedicated myself to the Turkish nation with the aim of solving all the problems facing the Turkish Republic by remaining loyal to Ataturk's principles, without being influenced by anything other than the principles of justice, law and human rights and the beliefs based on my conscience and without expecting anything in return.

"I hereby swear on my honor that I will work for the happiness, unity and solidarity of the country and the nation, that I will oppose all threats posed against the independence of the state and the territorial integrity and national solidarity of the country, that I will work for the preparation of new constitution based on the absolute sovereignty of the nation and the principles of a democratic and secular republic and that I will work with all my might in order to protect and enhance the dignity and honor of the Turkish Republic and fulfill the duty I have assumed."

'Ataturk Law' Discussion

TA182020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Press and Public Relations Office Directorate of the National Security Council Secretariat General has announced that the National Security Council will hold a meeting at the Grand National Assembly at 1400 [1100 GMT]--on 19 September 1980. The Ataturk law is among the items on the agenda.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS GENERAL SITUATION

TA181658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Supreme Military Council met in an extraordinary session at the office of the chief of the general staff at 1700 today. The Secretariat General of the chief of staff's office issued the following statement in connection with the meeting: The Supreme Military Council, which is composed of Gen Nurettin Ersin, Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Adm Nejat Tumer, Gen Sedat Celasun, Gen Necdet Urug, Gen Selahattin Demircioglu, Gen Haydar Saltik, Gen Bedrettin Demirel, Gen Sedat Guneralp, Gen Celal Bulutlar, Gen Halil Sozer, Gen Sureyya Yuksel, Gen Necdet Oztorun and Lt Gen Nejat Selim met in an extraordinary session at 1700 on 18 September 1980 under the chairmanship of Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren and made a general assessment of the situation. The Supreme Military Council will reconvene when the National Security Council considers it necessary.

TERRORIST INVOLVED IN MURDER OF CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH

TA191020 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[TExt] The Adana Martial Law Command First Military Court today began the trial of Serdar Soyergin and Ayhan Cansu, two terrorists who were involved in the murder of Capt Bulent Angin in Adana 5 days ago. According to information received from TRT correspondents, the military court passed a death sentence on Soyergin. Cansu received a prison sentence of 11 years.

The trial began at 0900 this morning. The military prosecutor's indictment was read first. In his indictment, the military prosecutor said that it had been determined that Angin was martyred by Suleyman Aydemir, a fugitive terrorist. The indictment asked that Soyergin and Cansu, the two terrorists who were involved in the murder of Angin, be sentenced to death. After the indictment was read the suspects were interrogated, eyewitnesses were heard and reports of experts were read.

After the suspects made their last statement, the court went into recess in order to decide on the sentences to be given. After the recess the court's decision was announced. Soyergin was sentenced to death and Cansu was sentenced to 11 years in prison and was fined 3,000 liras. The court decision said that the sentence can be appealed.

PARTY AFFILIATIONS OF DETAINED LEGISLATORS CITED

TA181642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The chief of staff's Martial Law Coordination Directorate has made the following announcement:

The distribution by political parties of the 50 persons--former deputies or senators who are being detained among legislators who are being investigated for committing a crime against the public order and the moral character of the state and former parliamentarians who have been placed under the security of the armed forces in a bid to insure public order and general security at 1500 on 18 September 1980--is as follows: 7 JP members; 25 RPP members; 11 NAP members; 5 NSP members; and 2 independent and National Unity Group members.

MARTIAL LAW COMMAND CITES DETENTIONS, BANNED PUBLICATIONS

TA181801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law Command Commuque No 4]

[Text] 1. During searches conducted in the martial law command region between 12 and 16 September 1980, 93 persons were detained for carrying weapons without a permit, writing slogans, possessing banned publications and violating the bans of the martial law command. Of these, three were arrested. In addition, 9 pistols, 14 shotguns, 124 rounds of ammunition, 127 shotgun cartridges and 6 switchblade knives were seized during the searches.

2. The possession, publication, distribution and sale of all kinds of newspapers, magazines, periodicals or books which have been banned through communiques issued by the Istanbul and Ankara Martial Law Commands and which were previously banned by the Council of Ministers or judicial authorities, is banned within the martial law area.

[Signed] Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan, 1st Tactical Air Force and Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya martial law commander.

EVREN REPLIES TO MESSAGE FROM PAKISTAN'S HAQ

TA181725 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren said that Turkey and Pakistan are closely connected through eternal ties of friendship based on common historical, traditional, cultural and moral values.

Evren replied to the congratulatory message of Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. In his message, Evren said: I would like to extend my sincere gratitude for your kind message on the occasion of assuming my office. As you stated, our countries are closely connected through eternal ties of friendship based on common historical, traditional, cultural and moral values. I am confident that the existing close cooperation between Turkey and Pakistan will continue to be further developed and enhanced. I will personally do everything possible to achieve this goal.

I take this opportunity to extend--on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the National Security Council--to your excellency my best wishes for your personal health and the continued prosperity and progress of the Pakistani people.

VOTCP CLAIMS U.S. PLANNED, KNEW ABOUT COUP IN ADVANCE

TA181213 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In reply to a question at a new conference [held on 16 September] the head of the junta, Evren, said that the United States was not informed about the coup. As proof, Evren added that even the wives and the children [of the military leaders] were not informed about the coup. It is necessary to dwell upon this reply, which was received with amazement by hundreds of journalists. There are innumerable pieces of evidence that show that the United States was informed in advance about the 12 September coup. For example, what was Air Force Commander Sahinkaya, one of the junta members, doing in Washington prior to the coup? The junta refrains from making any statement on the issue. Did Sahinkaya bring the U.S. coup plan with him on his return to Turkey on 11 September? The junta remains silent in the face of this question as well.

Apart from all this, the U.S. State Department was the first to report the coup to the world. The junta only confirmed this report. Then they began the radio broadcasts. While all imperialist press organs reported without reservations that the Pentagon was informed in advance about the coup, the junta, through miserable efforts, is trying to conceal the U.S. stain on its forehead. Evren insists on concealing other facts known by all. For example, all imperialist radios and dailies have announced that Turgut Ozal has been appointed to the highest civilian position and that there is a great probability that he will be prime minister. However, the head of the junta has not made a single statement on the issue. Imperialist circles are deciding on who will be prime minister in Turkey and who will take care of the economy. This is very clear. The junta is appointed by the Pentagon and the government by the IMF and the World Bank. Evren is trying to conceal this fact.

What is the evidence Evren presents to prove that the United States was not informed in advance about the coup? He has a single piece of evidence. He claims the United States was not informed because even the wives and children of the coupists were not informed about it. This is the evidence he proposes to give. The fact that the wife of Evren Pasha was not informed about the coup proves that the United States was not informed either. Evren has his reasons for talking such nonsense. He is reading the demagogic texts prepared by CIA experts. However, he is exposed in the face of unexpected question. It is no coincidence that Evren replied nervously to the question "was America informed about the coup?" Evren was one of the last persons to learn that the coup would be on 12 September. Those who decided on how and when the coup would be staged and to what end were U.S. generals and the secretary general of the junta, Gen Saltik, and his followers. While stating that his wife and his children were not informed about the coup, Evren wanted to say that he was one of the last to be informed on the issue. That is why he was replying nervously to questions along this line.

An Italian daily reported that the strife between pro-NATO and anti-NATO elements within the Turkish Armed Forces is continuing. This is true. The pro-American and pro-NATO junta is scared of the people and the patriotic forces within the armed forces. They are, therefore, constantly lying and, at times, exert ridiculous and nonsensical efforts to conceal the stain of pro-Americanism on their forehead.

Junta generals, you are frightened to admit the fact that the United States was informed in advance about the coup, while the United States itself announced that it was informed. Be sincere. Leave aside the literature on the nation and the motherland and admit that you staged the coup with the United States against the Turkish people, our people. This is the truth.

DAILY REPORT

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BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS CRUISE MISSILES INSTALLATION

NC191745 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brussels, 19 Sep (AFP)--The Belgian Government today accepted the installation of cruise missiles on its territory in conformity with a decision of its allies last December, Premier Wilfried Martens said today after a cabinet meeting.

While awaiting the results of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on controls on missile forces in Europe, Mr. Martens said, Belgium would meet the obligations assigned to it by its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies.

The Belgian Government's decision provisionally ends an internal dispute over the installation of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium. Deployment of the weapons is scheduled to begin in 1983.

Prime Minister Martens Interview

LD191828 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of a two-stage cabinet meeting, which has in fact allowed the Flemish Socialists to consult their bureau this afternoon, a compromise, a third way, as Wilfried Martens has said, was finally worked out in connection with the deployment in Belgium of the NATO missiles. Prime Minister Wilfried Martens is talking to (Marine Vansowegan):

[Begin recording] [Martens] What we have is a third way. The issue is not to know at which moment the government will decide. We have (?established) the manner in which to proceed and we have defined a position or rather the line along which the Belgian Government will adopt its position. As a result, the minister of foreign affairs can now say clearly in his contacts with our partners or with other countries what the position of the Belgian Government is.

We have accepted in essence three theses: First, that there must be negotiations. We have always stressed the negotiation aspect in the two-part collective decision of NATO of 12 December 1979. These negotiations will probably start in October. We have therefore foreseen in this case two possibilities--that the negotiations bring either total or partial results--and Belgium will execute the part that falls to her as a result of these negotiations. If the results are total, there will not be any installations at all and the Russians will therefore destroy their SS-20's.

If the results are not total, but only partial, then: Here it is, one will install on both sides a certain number of missiles, but in a controlled and limited manner. Belgium will install its number but [interviewer interrupts]

[Question] (?Determined on principle)?

[Answer] No, in this case the part that has been agreed, for example, one-half or one-third. This will depend on the result of negotiations.

The second [as heard] possibility is that there is no result from these negotiations, and in this case--and this is very important--we have accepted today that Belgium will take in solidarity with its allies all the measures that have been agreed upon within NATO. But, and I must say this, too, before taking steps within NATO, the government itself will evaluate the situation at that moment.

[Question] This means, in short, that Belgium reserves a certain right to evaluation after the negotiations conducted between East and West.

[Answer] Yes. In case of a break-off or in case of no result, we shall show solidarity with our NATO allies, but we are not robots within NATO and the government will itself evaluate the situation before participating in the collective decision of NATO, according to the rules of collective decisionmaking within NATO. But what is important is that we shall be in the platform [interviewer interrupts]

[Question] Leading or bringing up the rear?

[Answer] In the platoon. We shall be in the platoon of our NATO partners. We shall no longer be detached, as now, and we shall thus be in solidarity. We shall accept the measures which will be decided in solidarity.

[Question] Showing solidarity--does this mean that the Belgian Government does not align its position in any way with that of the Dutch Government?

[Answer] No, I think that it must be said now quite clearly that the attitude of the Belgian Government is quite different--after the modifications that were made today--than the position of the Netherlands Government.

[Question] Even if the Dutch Government were to propose to you negotiating a joint position, you could not accept it after the political position adopted here.

[Answer] No. The Dutch Government has said that there should be participation in the collective decision on modernization, and--but has said that as far as installation is concerned--I am still talking about the Government of the Netherlands--they will not make any decision before 31 December 1981. [end recording]

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS

PY182339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 17 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today arrived in Brussels for a 2-day visit. Tomorrow Saraiva Guerreiro will participate in the ceremony to be held on the occasion of the signing of the new economic cooperation accord between the EEC and Brazil together with the president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Gaston Thorn.

Immediately afterward the Brazilian foreign minister will lunch with the commissioner in charge of foreign relations, Wilhem Haferkamp.

On Friday Saraiva Guerreiro will meet with Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and will sign an accord between Belgium and Brazil which will allow the Belgian company Sabena to schedule regular flights to Brazil.

Saraiva Guerreiro will leave Brussels on 19 September for Geneva.

GENSCHER ON PLANNED UN TALKS WITH MUSKIE, GROMYKO

LD211304 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher assumes that his talks at the UN General Assembly in New York with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will focus on the question of the resumption of talks on medium-range missiles. In an interview today for Deutschlandfunk, Genscher said that the Federal Government is especially pleased that the starting shot for this will be given in New York through the meeting between Muskie and Gromyko. This also showed how NATO's two-part decision on counterarming and a negotiating offer and how the trip by the chancellor and foreign minister to Moscow have been correct, and how wrong the opposition has been with its criticism of the trip and its outcome. With reference to the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, Genscher underlined that the Federal Government's objective is for this conference to pass positive instructions to the European disarmament conference.

IRAN CABINET OFFICIAL MEETING WITH GENSCHER REPORTED

NC201257 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 20 Sep (AFP)--Iranian Cabinet Secretary of State Sadeq Tabataba'i met with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this week during a visit that was not announced until today. The two officials discussed bilateral relations and the Iranian situation, including, "obviously," the American hostage situation, according to an official spokesman here. No further details of Mr Tabataba'i's visit were disclosed.

RAILWAYS STRIKE OCCUPIES GOVERNMENT, ALLIED ATTENTION

LD191422 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, (DPA)--The continuing strike of West Berlin employees of the GDR Reichsbahn occupied the attention of the Federal Government, the three Western allies and the Berlin Senat. In Bonn the head of the chancellor's office, Manfred Schueler, summoned representatives of the relevant federal ministries together for talks on the situation. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald declined to comment on the strike, since it is a question of a "wage dispute." A spokesman for the three Western allies said that they are being briefed constantly on the situation by the Senat. So far, however, the situation has not been dramatic. There is no cause to make a statement of principle on it nor to intervene. It is a strike such as has occurred elsewhere. The situation would be different if the allied service trains were impeded, but so far this has not happened.

Strikers, Police Clash

LD200926 Hamburg DPA in German 0841 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 20 Sep (DPA)--There were further clashes between striking employees of the GDR Reichsbahn and railway police this morning. A spokesman for the strike leaders reported that Reichsbahn police stormed a Spandau signal box affected by the strike and drove the strikers out of the building. The spokesman said that there had been no physical violence as the strikers only offered passive resistance.

Police Free Railway Official

LD201227 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin, 20 Sep (DPA)--The West Berlin police this morning intervened in the strike of West Berlin employees of the GDR Reichsbahn by freeing a senior official of a Spandau signal box who had been locked up by strikers.

A strike committee spokesman told journalists that the police had cleared the signal box, which was occupied by striking railway workers. The West Berlin police acted in response to a senior official's insistence on his rights as the occupier of the premises. The spokesman condemned the police intervention. He said that it had strengthened the position of the GDR Reichsbahn management and weakened that of the strikers.

Traffic to Federal Territory Threatened

LD202134 Hamburg DPA in German 2045 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 20 Sep (DPA)--Strikers of the West Berlin [words indistinct] GDR Reichsbahn this evening threatened to paralyze long-distance passenger traffic to federal territory. [sentence indistinct] The strike committee spokesman said that if the strikers managed to hold the signal box (?at Zoo Station) the intention was to interrupt long-distance passenger traffic to federal territory. The trains would, however, be allowed far enough into Zoo Station for the passengers to alight. The strikers were also trying to occupy the second signal box at Zoo Station from which traffic from the West to Berlin is regulated.

Strike Escalates

LD202236 Hamburg DPA in German 2127 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 20 Sep (DPA)--The strike by the West Berlin staff of the GDR Reichsbahn escalated (?dramatically) this evening. Seven members of the GDR railway police forced their way into the signal box at Zoo Station, which had been occupied at 2100 by eight railwaymen actively involved in the strike. Half an hour after the occupation rail traffic was interrupted. Representatives of the (?West Berlin) Senat and of the allied protecting powers discussed the situation late this evening.

After the occupation of the signal box, its chief declared solidarity with the strikers. Out of the windows the strikers called for the help of the (?West) Berlin police officers from the station police office who urged the GDR railway police to leave the signal box which the latter did at 2215. At the moment West Berlin policemen are in front of the signal box, and facing them are the GDR railway police. An express train [words indistinct] (?is standing) in the station. The passengers are being told over loudspeakers that rail traffic to the Federal Republic is delayed indefinitely. The head of the police station at Zoo Station pointed out that the allies could order the West Berlin police to clear (?the signal box) of the strikers in order to put an end to the interruption of traffic.

Allies, Senat, Police Consult

LD202302 Hamburg DPA in German 2200 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Sep (DPA)--A train with 100 passengers bound for Munich has been stuck in West Berlin's Zoo Station since 2130. The train cannot leave the station after striking West Berlin staff of the GDR Reichsbahn on Saturday evening occupied a signal box which regulates rail traffic to and from West Berlin. After the occupation, rail traffic at the station was paralyzed. Trains from Warsaw and [name indistinct] traveling on to Paris and Ostend have not arrived at the station. All trains from federal territory have, however, been able to reach the station.

Shortly before midnight a British security officer--Zoo Station lies in the British sector--familiarized himself with the situation. He simply confirmed that discussions have begun between the allies, the Senat and the police authorities. At the station strikers declared that they saw bringing long-distance passenger traffic to and from Berlin to a standstill as a last chance of getting the allies to intervene.

Train Service Disrupted

LD210957 Hamburg DPA in German 0659 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excertps] Hamburg, 21 Sep (DPA)--Intra-German rail traffic between FRG territory and West Berlin, interrupted since Sunday night by virtue of the striking West Berlin staff of the GDR state railways, is to recommence shortly at a reduced level. The federal railways and (?GDR state railways) agreed this morning to decide in each individual case whether a scheduled train would be allowed to leave or not. An FRG railway spokesman told DPA in reply to an enquiry that the Frankfurt/Main-West Berlin express--scheduled departure at 0651, arrival at 1410 at Zoo Station--was the first train to be accepted by the (GDR) state railways. Since Sunday night several trains either have not been accepted by the GDR state railways at the GDR border or have been prevented from leaving West Berlin for the Federal Republic. International rail traffic via West Berlin, such as the Paris-Warsaw connection, is largely unaffected. Several hundred travellers were stranded Sunday morning at FRG railway stations. The FRG railway used buses. In this way 400 travellers were taken from Hanover to West Berlin in eight buses. Several buses left Nuremberg (for West Berlin). The FRG railway has requested travellers to use international trains--such as the Paris-Warsaw train--which are running normally, if with some delay. These trains have been bypassing West Berlin and stopping in East Berlin, from where travellers for West Berlin are taken by GDR state railway buses to West Berlin.

17 Trains Canceled

LD211007 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin/Hamburg, 21 Sep (DPA)--A total of 17 trains to and from West Berlin were canceled last night on account of the strike by GDR state railways employees in West Berlin. The central transport management of the federal railways said in Mainz on Sunday that nine of the trains running between the Federal Republic and West Berlin had not been accepted at the GDR border. Eight trains running from West Berlin to the FRG were canceled.

Schmidt Calls for Calm

LD211544 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government is following the current events surrounding the strike by GDR state railways employees in West Berlin "with the greatest attention," but sees no reason to dramatize the present situation. Speaking at a IG Metall meeting [metal industry trade union] in Berlin, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that the strike is raising many complicated questions, some touching on Berlin, as well as international questions. However, in this case the Federal Government adheres to the principle "no interference in industrial conflicts and no statements on the demands and positions of the two sides." The federal chancellor underlined Berlin Governing Mayor Stobbe's view that Berlin's supply situation is safe. Schmidt called for calm and "not to exert pressure--on whichever side." The conflict would have to be solved by those immediately concerned and he hoped agreement would be reached.

BUNDESBANK REDUCES LOMBARD RATE

LD181410 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 18 Sep (DPA)--The Central Bank Council of the German Federal Bank today decided to reduce the Lombard rate--the rate of interest for advances on securities--from the present 9.5 to 9 percent effective tomorrow. A press release by the Bundesbank notes that the policy of a "certain easing" will continue. The discount rate, which since the beginning of May has been at the record level of 7.5 percent, remains unchanged.

BARRE SAYS FRANCE 'INTRANSIGENT' OVER CAP

NC192306 Paris AFP in English 2257 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bordeaux, France, 19 Sep (AFP)--France will make no fundamental changes in the European Common Agricultural Policy [CAP] and if Britain wishes such changes it could be left behind in European development, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said here tonight. In a blunt speech at a dinner to mark the opening of the Franco-British Council meeting here, Mr. Barre told his British counterpart Margaret Thatcher that France was "intransigent" on changes in the agricultural policy. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Barre arrived here after talks in Paris with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in which European questions took second place. In a speech that covered many of the points left unsaid in Paris, Mr. Barre reminded the British premier that France had also adjusted to the European plan. "Our success drew you closer, and we heartily welcomed you to our club whose rules and obligations you have freely accepted. France knows they are strict. For its part, France has fulfilled all its commitments," Mr Barre said in an apparent reference to British hopes to amend the EEC budget rules. But Mr. Barre warned that France planned to continue European construction and "hopes that all present and future member states of the Community will contribute to its progress, without, however, being forced to participate in it at the same time and in the same manner".

DISPUTE ON IRAN FUNDING OF NUCLEAR PLANT NEGOTIATED

NC200935 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Sep (AFP)--The French-Iranian dispute over joint funding for a uranium-enriching plant in France's Rhone Valley is being negotiated in "a good atmosphere," according to officials of Eurodif, the company that runs the plant. During the current Paris meetings of the general assembly of Sofidif (the French-Iranian organization for uranium enrichment by gas diffusion), which owns 25 percent of Eurodif, Iran's deputy minister for energy and director of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, (Fereidun Sahabi), has met several times with Eurodif directors.

The dispute follows Iran's decision to end its nuclear program and cancel orders made to France and West Germany by the ex-shah's regime. Eurodif, established in November 1973 to build the uranium enrichment factory at Tricastin, has not received promised funds from Iran since 1978. On October 24, 1979, the Parisian Court of Commerce authorized Eurodif to seize 9,000 million francs (2,250 million dollars) of Iranian assets invested in French state funds and the French Atomic Energy Commission. The commission had received, in 1974, a loan of almost 5,000 million francs (1,000 million dollars) from the Iranian Government in return for "entry rights" into Eurodif, access to nuclear technology and aid in nuclear development. In December 1979, France rejected Iran's demand for revocation of the seizure order. Iran then appealed and the decision, originally scheduled for July 9, has been postponed to October 22. The delay has afforded time for the talks and a possible pre-judgment solution to the problem. A recent occurence has led to optimism, for Iran said that it wants to "remove" its 10 percent of enriched uranium produced at the Tricastin plant. With its nuclear program shut down, Iran probably hopes to find a high-paying customer for the uranium.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN APPOINTED

NC201117 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 20 Sep (AFP)--The French Government announced today that it was sending the top Africa man in its Foreign Ministry as ambassador to Iran and replacing him by a veteran diplomat with experience in Africa and the Middle East. Announcements in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE said that Guy Georgy, 61, director of African and Madagascan affairs at the Quai d'Orsay since 1975, would go to Tehran and that Jean Herly, 60, would take his place. Mr Georgy, who replaces Raoul Delaye in Iran, began his career as cabinet chief of the French Overseas Ministry in 1955. He became successively secretary general to the governor of Gabon, economic planning director at the high commissions in Senegal and then Congo, ambassador to Bolivia, to Benin and then to Libya before returning to Paris.

THATCHER CALLS FOR CLOSER COOPERATION WITHIN EEC

NC191701 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bordeaux, France, 19 Sep (AFP)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today urged closer cooperation within the European Economic Community, saying this would benefit both member states and the world in general.

Speaking at a meeting of the Franco-British Council, she said this was "an age when pressure on the world's resources of food, energy and essential raw materials grows day by day: an age when our democratic systems and cultures are increasingly threatened and derided by those who appreciate the benefits of neither.

"At such a time and in such a world it is no longer possible for even the greatest European nation to stand wholly on its own," Mrs Thatcher said.

This, she added, was "why France and Britain and the other present and future members of the European Community have resolved... to pool their resources to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty, and to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action."

The British leader also asked that Europe not limit its concerns to affairs of the continent alone.

"The disparity in wealth between the richer nations of the world... and the poorer must be diminished," she said. "It is therefore both morally and economically right that we should help the countries of the Third World to help themselves."

Mrs Thatcher spoke as well of the need to help Third World countries to "resolve the burning political issues--both local and regional--which divert them from their other pressing tasks."

Sounding a warning on dangers posed by the Soviet Union, she said: "Those of us who live in Western Europe cannot ignore the menacing accumulation of modern weapons and highly trained soldiers deployed on our doorstep.

"The deployments are said to be defensive. But allegedly so was the invasion of Afghanistan," she noted.

"Europe," she stressed, "must maintain its strength." To that end, she called for "fuller and closer defence cooperation with France" and for more joint production of military equipment.

Alluding to past differences between France and Britain, Mrs Thatcher said: "After China and Japan, we are two of the oldest nation states in the world. With that inevitably goes pride and--let us be frank--a degree of wilfulness.... Yet it is our common interests, not our past rivalries, which need to be emphasised now."

She called for new initiatives and policies outside agriculture to "develop the scope for common action and produce a better balance in the way the Community disposes its resources."

Urges Close Ties With France

LD192004 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1845 GMT 19 Sep 80

[By David Healy, PA political staff]

[Text] A new Entente Cordiale between Britain and France was called for tonight by the prime minister.

Mrs Thatcher suggested a closer relationship between the two countries--within the Common Market and on a political and trade level--during a speech to the Franco-British Council in Bordeaux.

In one of the strongest speeches she has made in favour of the Common Market Mrs Thatcher said: "Our differences must not--and I am determined that they will not--be allowed to obscure the longer terms and external dangers."

She said full development of the Community's strength "will require the nations of Europe to develop wise, coherent and mutually beneficial policies."

It would not be easy "but the role of France and Britain in the European enterprise is literally vital."

"The outside world is under no illusions about what has been achieved already. Europe's importance in the world is growing." Much of Europe now lived under Soviet domination which prevented them developing to the full.

"The tragic division of Europe will not be shortlived," she said.

But its effects could be mitigated and the West should promote all contacts "between the two halves of what should be one continent. We can and should pursue detente provided we always bear in mind that detente is a two-way process."

Mrs Thatcher warned that the military strength of the Soviet Union had continued to grow against the background of "the moral, political and economic bankruptcy of Soviet Marxism."

"There can be no confidence that the Russians will refrain from using their massive forces, if not for an armed attack then as a means of political pressure on a weak and disunited Europe," she warned.

Britain was ready to develop fuller defence co-operation with France. And Mrs Thatcher added: "Britain would also like to develop closer links with France in the civil industrial field."

PUBLIC POLLED ON CRUISE MISSILES, DISARMAMENT

LD212245 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2148 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] London, 21 Sep (LPA)--An opinion poll has claimed that nearly half the people it questioned--48 percent--fear there will be a nuclear war in their lifetime. A Marplan poll for the BBC programme Panorama has also claimed that 70 percent of people questioned thought a nuclear war more likely now than they did a year ago.

But despite the fears only 33 percent wanted Britain to take the lead in unilateral disarmament.

A small majority, 53 percent, thought the Conservative government was right in allowing American cruise missiles to be based in this country.

In contrast, only 48 percent supported the purchase of the new Trident missile to replace Britain's Polaris fleet, the poll said.

The results of the poll will be detailed in the Panorama programme screened tomorrow night.

The poll questioned 762 people throughout Britain.

HOUSE LEADER, ASSEMBLY DEPUTY WITHDRAW FROM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NC210832 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] In a letter to President Kiprianou, Deputy Stavros Ambizas informs him that he has withdrawn from the Democratic Party which he represented in parliament. In his letter Mr Ambizas criticizes Mr Kiprianou for converting the Democratic Party from a ruling party to a party of continuous protest, disrepute and mockery. He also says that the president's policy exposes both the party and the country in general to serious dangers.

Mikhailidhis Resignation

NC211233 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] According to verified information, the exhaustive discussions in private meetings among president of the republic and party leader Kiprianou, House President and DIKO [Democratic Party] Vice President Mikhailidhis and parliamentary representative Ambizas, failed to heal the rift among the party leadership. The longstanding disagreements, discord and differences in views persist on basic principles and positions on a large number of issues--ranging from national, domestic and foreign issues, ways of governing, the domestic front in general and issues of principles and substance to party policy procedures, methods and tactics--leaving the gaps unbridged. Thus the aforementioned longexisting radical disagreements over serious issues of principles and substance have led to a final rift between President Kiprianou and House President and DIKO Vice President Mikhailidhis, resulting in the latter's decision to withdraw from the party. The same source says that in view of the serious turn that the intraparty crisis has now taken, it is expected that Mikhailidhis will make a public announcement in which he will clarify the positions on all the above issues over which he is in disagreement with the president of the republic, and expose the reasons for his disassociation.

It is certain that Mikhailidhis' views are shared by a great number of DIKO leaders and cadres on a pan-Cypriot scale, amongst them members of the parliamentary group and the DIKO political bureau whom Mikhailidhis has already informed of his decision. Until this moment it is not clear what form Mikhailidhis' disassociation from DIKO will take, that is to say if he will confine himself to expressing his reasons for this decision or if he will simultaneously make a statement of intent concerning his political future and his position in general on the political matters of the country.

Kiprianou To Make Statement

NC211123 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that president of the republic and leader of the Democratic Party Kiprianou will make a statement on both the "revolt" of former Democratic Party Deputy Ambizas and on the Democratic Party and its role in general after the party's political bureau and the district committees have concluded their meetings next Wednesday.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC211109 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left for New York today to head the Cypriot delegation at this year's UN General Assembly session. During his stay in New York, the minister will address the General Assembly in the framework of the general debate during which the foreign ministers or the leaders of the various countries' delegations express their countries' positions on general international issues. During his stay in New York, Mr Rolandhis will meet with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and will have contacts with foreign ministers of various countries.

MITSOTAKIS COMMENTS ON NATO, CYPRUS ISSUES

AT211448 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 21 Sep 80 p 20

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis has drawn the attention of everybody, especially that of the allies, to the Aegean issue. He has stressed that everybody should take into consideration the sensitivity of the Greeks on this issue which, in the final analysis, concerns our country's integrity. Specifically, while speaking yesterday at the New Democracy regional meeting in Alexandroupolis and referring to the events in Turkey and to Greek-Turkish relations, Mitsotakis stressed the following: "In any case, our country has already declared its wish to continue the Greek-Turkish dialogue because it believes that dialogue is the only way to solve differences between us. We believe that significant steps can be taken toward solving differences with our neighboring country.

"In any case, the road toward settlement may prove to be rather long. We need stability in our area to facilitate efforts for finding peaceful solutions. What we have repeatedly stressed," he added, "is that maintaining balance in the Aegean at this time constitutes a factor of stability. This maintenance is the firm aim of our country and the central line of our foreign and defense policies. Our allies must seriously confront this factor with special consideration for the exceptional sensitivity of the Greeks on this issue which, in the final analysis, concerns their country's integrity."

At another point in his speech Mitsotakis said: "The government believes that in order to maintain the balance in the Aegean our country must return to the NATO military wing. In recent months significant steps have been taken in this direction and one can hope that this target, which the new government has set forth with its policy statement, can be implemented. It is self-evident that any agreement toward that goal must be based on the Haig-Davos plan and cannot render our position inside NATO worse than it was in 1974 when we withdrew.

"The outstanding issues which exist in our country's relations with the United States regarding military facilities must be settled within the framework of our return to NATO," he added. "We want to return to NATO, we want to normalize our relations with our great ally but both these things are parallel."

On the Cyprus issue, he continued, the Greek position remains steadfast: that the Cypriots be responsible for decisions and initiatives and that the Cyprus issue be solved within the framework of the intercommunal dialogue and on the basis of UN resolutions to date. The Greek Government supports the struggle of the Cypriots for the restoration of the sovereignty and integrity of the island and this support is more active and greater than at any other time in the past. The Cyprus issue is our national issue and consequently cannot help being one of the basic axes of our foreign policy.

In the ordeal Cyprus is currently passing through it needs the support, affection, concern and more active help and the frequent presence of Greece on its soil. We have increased contacts and visits and, as has already been announced, Cyprus will be visited by the prime minister and the president of the republic in addition, of course, to the foreign minister who will precede them. This visit will be a first in the history of the Cyprus state.

SPOKESMAN DENIES CABINET DISCORD ON NATO, BASES ISSUES

AT181325 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 18 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] A government spokesman denied the claim of an evening newspaper regarding an alleged disagreement between the national defense minister and the foreign minister on the handling of the NATO and U.S. bases issues. As Averof himself has stated--the government spokesman said--he totally agrees with the way the issues of the return to NATO and the bases are being confronted by the foreign minister. The spokesman denied that the defense minister communicated with the president of the republic on this issue.

RETIRED ADMIRAL ULUSU DESIGNATED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

TA201607 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Statement by the Secretariat General of the Turkish head of state's office]

[Text] Honorable Head of State and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren has designated retired Admiral Bulent Ulusu as prime minister to form the government. Admiral Ulusu has begun work to form the government.

Council of Ministers Named

TA211616 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1607 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The new Council of Ministers formed by retired Admiral Bulent Ulusu has been announced. According to a statement issued by the head of state's Press and Public Relations Department, the list of the new Council of Ministers is as follows:

Prime Minister	Admiral (Ret) Bulent Ulusu, former navy commander
State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister	Zeyyat Baykara
State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister	Turgut Ozal
State Minister	Prof Ilhan Oztirak
State Minister	Mehmet Ozgunes
State Minister	Prof Mehmet Nimet Ozdas
Justice Minister	Cevdet Mentes
National Defense Minister	Umit Haluk Bayulken
Interior Minister	Lt Gen (Ret) Selahattin Cetiner
Foreign Minister	Ilter Turkmen
Finance Minister	Kaya Erdem
Education Minister	Lt Gen (Ret) Hasan Saglam
Public Works Minister	Tahsin Onal
Commerce Minister	Kemal Canturk
Health and Social Welfare Minister	Major Gen (Ret) Prof Dr Necmi Ayanoglu
Customs and Monopolies Minister	Lt Gen (Ret) Recai Batural
Transportation Minister	Necmi Ozgur
Agriculture and Forests Minister	Prof Dr Sabahattin Ozbek
Labor Minister	Prof Dr Tufan Esener
Industry and Technology Minister	Sahap Kocatopcu
Energy and Natural Resources Minister	Serbulent Bingol
Tourism and Information Minister	Ilhan Evliyaoglu
Housing and Reconstruction Minister	Serif Tuten
Village Affairs and Cooperatives Minister	Munir Raif Guney
Youth and Sports Minister	Air Force Lt Gen (Ret) Vecdi Ozgul
Social Security Minister	Sadik Side
Culture Minister	Cihat Baban

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO HEAD EVREN'S OFFICE

TA211026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the office of the head of state]

[Text] In accordance with the National Security Council's assignment order No 21 issued on 21 September, National Security Council General Secretary Gen Haydar Saltik has been assigned to the post of general secretary of the office of the head of state as well as general secretary of the National Security Council. A brigade commander of the 51st Division, Brigadier General Hasan Saglam, has been assigned to the post of deputy general secretary of the office of the head of state.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO DISCUSS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

TA220813 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers met for the first time under Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In a statement before the meeting, which began at 1000, Prime Minister Ulusu said that the major goal of the government will be to eliminate the sources of terror and thus to ensure the security of the citizens' life and property. Ulusu added that his government is a national unity government based on the Ataturk principles and that Turkey will maintain its existing good relations with its neighbors. He noted that the economic stability program will be continued. He said that at its first meeting the Council of Ministers will discuss preparations concerning the government program. The cabinet meeting was still in session when this newscast was prepared. The ministers, headed by Ulusu, will visit the Ataturk mausoleum at 1130 and will place a wreath and pay their respects. The cabinet members will then be received at 1430 by the head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president, General Evren.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS; ADOPTS MARTIAL LAW AMENDMENTS

TA191026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Statement issued by the National Security Council Secretariat General press and public relations bureau chairmanship]

[Text] The National Security Council held its first meeting at the council meeting hall at the parliament under the chairmanship of Head of State, National Security Council President and Chief of Staff Gen Kenan Evren. General Evren opened the meeting with a speech. Later the communiques of the National Security Council were read. After the reading of the text of the oaths taken by the National Security Council members and the head of state, the council began to discuss issues on the agenda. Of the bills and proposals on the council's agenda today the following actions were taken: 1) The bill concerning the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Ataturk's birthday and the establishment of the Ataturk cultural center was discussed and certain articles were referred to the committee; 2) the bill introducing various new articles to and amending others of law No 1402 concering martial law has been adopted.

Martial Law Amendments

TA211147 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1010 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The law amending the martial law and adding certain provisions was published in today's official gazette and went into effect. According to the amendment to article two of martial law No 1402, all functionaries whose services are considered dangerous or inefficient from the viewpoint of public law, order and security will be reassigned or suspended in accordance with their status. The amendment also provides the martial law commanders with the authority to suspend from work or fire all functionaries employed in local administrations.

In accordance with the amendments to the law, the martial law commander is responsible for ensuring public law and order and general security in his region of authority. To implement these tasks, the martial law commanders will be authorized to control all kinds of publications, communications, letters and cables and to ban or censure the printing or distribution of all kinds of newspapers, magazines or other publications. The martial law commanders will be authorized to collect all kinds of books, magazines, newspapers, posters, leaflets, records or casettes and to close down the printing houses or work places where these are manufactured.

The amendments also authorize the martial law commanders to suspend or control strikes or lockouts, as well as other union activities like holding a referendum to designate the union preferred by the workers of a company.

The martial law commanders will be authorized to ban actions aimed at destruction, plunder, occupation, boycotting, work slowdowns, limiting the right to work or closing down work sites, or to take the necessary measures to prevent them.

All kinds of open air rallies or demonstrations will be subject to the permission of the martial law commanders. They will be authorized to ban all kinds of associations and organizations. No association will be founded without proper permission from the martial law authorities.

The martial law commanders will be authorized to control, if necessary, those producing, stocking or transporting and selling all kinds of vital products, and to take legal action against those who stock or sell them at exorbitant prices or those who stop or slow their production. They will also be authorized to close down such places if necessary.

The martial law commanders will control all kinds of public places and will announce the opening and closing hours of such places.

They will also be authorized to use the services of the Treasury, state enterprises, municipal and local authorities as well as banks, including their employees as well as their vehicles.

The amendments authorize the martial law commanders to suspend temporarily all activities connected with schools and education and will be authorized to cancel resolutions by school faculties to suspend classes or shorten their duration.

According to amendments to martial law No 1402, the security forces will be authorized to use arms if and when necessary. The security forces will be authorized to fire immediately if orders are disobeyed or force is used against them. The regulations applying to the various forces and the provisions of the law on the prevention of certain acts against public order and security will be in force in all cases concerning personnel authorized to use weapons. Investigations of the use of weapons by members of the security forces will be conducted without the members being detained. Martial law command directives concerning the use of weapons by the security forces will be announced beforehand.

The assignments of military judges, military prosecutors and their assistants will be made by a council composed of the personnel chief of the office of the chief of staff, the chief of staff's judicial advisor, as well as the chief of personnel of the local martial law command where they are being sent, the command's judicial advisor and the National Defense Ministry's legal affairs director. The assignments will be made from candidates to be selected and will be subject to the ratification of the chief of staff.

The martial law amendments authorize military prosecutors in the place where a crime is committed or military courts--or if these do not exist, then the public prosecutors or civil courts of that place--to begin prosecution until the military courts in the martial law command areas are established.

The amendment authorizes the military courts to be formed in the martial law regions to prosecute violations of the martial law that occurred 3 months before martial law was proclaimed.

All those involved in a violation of the martial law, even if the crime was committed outside the boundaries of the concerned martial law command, will be prosecuted by the martial law courts. The martial law commander will be authorized to refer those suspects in the military court that are not directly concerned with the case to other proper authorities for further prosecution.

The public prosecutors, military prosecutors as well as military or civil courts will not be allowed to declare themselves unauthorized to deal with a case if that case has been referred to them by the martial law command.

Cases connected with armed forces personnel employed by the martial law command will be dealt with in the martial law courts.

Those who perpetrated crimes that caused the declaration of martial law will be tried by military courts of the martial law command no matter what their post, profession or duties. However, they will be accorded their rights outlined in article 21.

Those disobeying orders from the martial law command and those making false declarations concerning their identity will be sentenced to prison terms of 3 months to 1 year.

Those circulating rumors aimed at causing anxiety and excitement among the population in the martial law region or printing such rumors will be sentenced to prison terms from 6 months to 2 years and to fines of not less than 5,000 liras. In the event the accused has committed the crime with the help of a conspirator, then his sentence will be doubled. The same will be true if the crime was committed through the press or radio.

Those who have been sentenced to be expelled from the martial law area or those whose presence in the martial law area has been banned will be sentenced to 2 to 4 months imprisonment. If this violation occurs a second time, the prison sentence will be from 4 months to 1 year. Prison sentences imposed by the martial law courts will be changed to fines or postponed.

According to the amendments, the Defense Ministry will determine and announce the authority of the martial law courts in cases that occur outside the boundaries of the region in which martial law is imposed.

With the aim of rapidly completing a case or of ensuring its security, the martial law courts will be authorized to request a change of venue.

Sentences by the martial law courts of up to 3 years will not be open to higher courts of appeal. Such sentences will be open to review by a higher court only in cases that are transferred to civil courts or other military courts by the prosecutors of these courts.

In the event martial law is lifted, the military courts of the martial law command will be authorized to continue trials until a sentence is handed down.

The martial law commanders will be authorized to detain suspects who have violated the law for 30 days.

ARMY, MARTIAL LAW COMMAND DISMISS FIVE MAYORS

LD191324 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1150 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Elazig, 19 Sep (ANATOLIA)--The 8th Army Corps and martial law command has dismissed the mayors of Elazig, Bingol, Tunceli, Mus and Bitlis from their posts.

Behcet Susmaz, the mayor of Elazig, has been replaced by Administrative Officer Necati Eren, and Hilmi Elci, mayor of Bingol, by Deputy Governor Cevdet Kuran. The duties of Veli Aytac, mayor of Tunceli, have been transferred to Governor Hikmet Onalan. Yuksel Ocak, director of meadows and pastures, has been appointed to replace Necati Toksil, mayor of Mus, and the mayor of Bitlis, Muzaffer Ceylan, has been replaced by Nail Celik, the provincial director of technology. Mustafa Nar, director of education for Elazig, has also been dismissed and his deputy, Mustafa Temizer, has been appointed in his place.

TURKEY TO PARTICIPATE IN NATO MANEUVER BEGINNING 29 SEP

TA191214 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[News release by the Secretariat General of the chief of staff's office on the NATO Determination-80 display maneuver]

[Text] The Determination-80 display maneuver aimed at showing the solidarity, cooperation and determination among NATO member countries and at testing the defense, reinforcement and resupply capability of NATO's southern flank will begin on 29 September. This joint maneuver will comprise the training of the ground, naval, air and amphibious forces of the allied countries.

The maneuver, in which Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, Britain, and the United States are to participate, will be carried out under the command of Admiral (Crow), the southern European allied forces commander. Some French units will also participate. The maneuver will begin with the sailing of a convoy of ships, accompanied by escort ships, from Lisbon to the northern Aegean. At this stage various NATO naval forces will represent the enemy and amphibious units will land in Sardinia. Italian, Turkish, Portuguese, British and U.S. air force units will support the naval and ground forces in attack and defense tactics. The maneuver will end on 14 October.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

TA212043 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the delegation accompanying him returned to Turkey today after attending the Islamic foreign ministers extraordinary meeting in Fez, Morocco.

In a statement upon arriving in Ankara, Turkmen said that he delivered a speech during the meeting in which he said the new administration in Turkey will not change the country's foreign policy and that it will develop its relations with the Islamic countries. Turkmen said the Islamic foreign ministers greatly welcomed the new administration in Turkey.

Turkmen said that in Morocco he held bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and Pakistan.

Turkmen had attended the conference as secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

VOTCP REPORTS 'HEAVY CENSORSHIP' OF NEWS MEDIA

TA200954 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The junta has banned meetings with and reports on political party leaders. The junta has declared that dailies that issue reports--other than communiques and decisions by the National Security Council and martial law commands--or commentaries concerning political party leaders, arrests and operations will immediately be closed down. Heavy censorship is being applied on the press, the radio, the television and other news and communications organizations.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO NATO

LD231050 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Let us report from the United States the meeting between the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Charles-Ferdinad Nothomb and President Carter's eminence grise, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski. Mr Nothomb has said in fact that Belgium is a loyal partner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, and that the statement adopted last Friday by the Belgian Government on the installation of new nuclear missiles in Belgium must be understood as a reaffirmation of Belgium's engagements vis-a-vis NATO. Finally, still according to Mr Nothomb, there is no neutralist political current in Belgium.

PREMIER VIEWS MISSILES, BRUSSELS STATUS, OTHER ISSUES

LD221055 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Sep 80 p 5

[LE SOIR interview with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens: "Federalism Must Continue To Be a Factor Which Unites the Communities"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Prime Minister, let's talk about national defense, missiles and so forth but without getting bogged down in technical aspects. What is the fundamental principle which guides your action in the national defense sphere?

[Answer] I will make myself clear: We must honor the pledges made in the collective defense system known as the Atlantic alliance. Any other attitude is harmful. What I am saying is not only in keeping with the government statement but it is also my deep conviction.

[Question] Our defense system must therefore have the means to honor its commitments?

[Answer] Yes. Belgium must and can play a role in the European Community and the alliance. The headquarters of the Commission, NATO and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe, are in Belgium. We are not running the risk of damaging our image because of our internal quarrels in the defense and foreign policy spheres. However, there are of course some difficulties in our army's administration. We need to examine the cost efficiency of our defense effort and the budget funds allotted to it. That is the aim of our recent decision [to set up a commission to study defense policy problems].

[Question] I would like to ask the same question about the missiles. What stance do you take among those who condemn signs of a "Munich spirit" and those who deplore an "excessive escalation in the arms race?"

[Answer] I follow the same line as Chancellor Schmidt. If we really want negotiations with the Soviet Union to succeed we must show that we take a tough line. In practical terms, Belgium accepts NATO's collective decision but will take a decision on the question of deploying missiles on its territory at a later date. Contacts will be made. We intend to clarify this section of the government declaration which is a little vague.

[Question] Will parliament be asked to give its verdict before or after the decision is taken?

[Answer] The government--and it alone--must take the decision. It must then inform parliament of its decision and parliament can then accept or reject it.

[Question] Will the government resign if parliament rejects its decision?

[Answer] Yes, of course. However it is also only natural that the government should inform parliament about the facts of the case before taking a decision.

[Question] You have already done so in committee. Will you do so in open session?

[Answer] That would be a reversal of roles.

Brussels: The Government Will Put Forward Proposals

[Question] Let's turn to another question, Prime Minister, which will come back to the fore soon--the question of Brussels' status. When will the dialogue be reopened?

[Answer] In October.

[Question] What form will it take?

[Answer] That has yet to be decided. Mr Tindemans has suggested convening a new "Group of 28." Before the vacation I said I think it wise to invite all parties to discuss Brussels' status.

[Question] There has been talk of secret contacts?

[Answer] To my knowledge there have been none.

[Question] So, there will be a rehash of the "Group of 28." Will you chair the session?

[Answer] The prime minister chaired the original "Group of 28." Do people want that? It would be politically more significant. The government would be called upon to take risks.... However, people may want to set up a less formal commission?

[Question] What do you want?

[Answer] My feeling is that the government should assume its responsibilities. That would lead me to chair the group's work.

[Question] Would you put forward specific plans for Brussels' future status?

[Answer] Definitely! That is the government's role. I would like to point out in passing that we absolutely must reach and implement a government agreement before the 1982 commune elections.

[Question] Do you feel that progress has been made on this question? Do you feel that thinking has changed?

[Answer] There is no doubt that something has changed in the country. Of course it is not yet very evident but the political world is aware of it. The Walloons have obtained the regionalization that have been demanding for 10 years. The Walloon region will be able to decide on a whole series of very important problems. We are therefore going to examine the Brussels problem in a new spirit. The two sides--the French-speaking side and the Flemish side--have an interest in succeeding. If the commune elections take place without this problem being settled we run the risk of disaster, notable for the Flemings in the capital, the whole community problem would be raised again.

You know that Flemish participation in the administration of Brussels came about simply because the Flemings put forward candidates on bilingual candidate lists. They did so against the wishes of many Flemish movements. Today, however, people want separate lists for Flemings and French-speaking candidates. That will not guarantee Flemish participation in the administration. We must find a solution which guarantees real participation by both communities in administering Brussels. That is why I feel we must first achieve autonomy in the sphere of matters concerning individuals at commune level too. I also feel we must guarantee equivalent--I do not say equal--participation by the two communities in the administration....

[Question] Equivalent?

[Answer] In other words not equal numbers....

[Question] There would not be parity then?

[Answer] No. Equivalent participation. It is possible to reach a solution on that basis. If we do not, we will have entirely French-speaking bodies in some communes. That is unacceptable. This is an essential part of the application of clause 107D for the Brussels region.

[Question] Is that acceptable to the French-speaking parties?

[Answer] I do not believe that these principles will be opposed very much. Even the French-speaking front has accepted them. The main thing is to find a way of implementing them....

[Question] Is there any possibility of discussing Brussels' boundaries again? [LE SOIR notes absence of reply]

[Question] How shall I convey your gesture in writing? [LE SOIR notes absence of reply]

[Question] I will rephrase the question. What can the French-speaking inhabitants on the outskirts be offered since the Flemings have rejected the idea of giving them special personal rights?

[Answer] That is the root of the problem. I do not think it would be useful for me to suggest a solution at the present time.... As prime minister, any stance I take in this sphere might be dangerous and might make it more difficult to find a solution.

One Third of the Budget for Regions Soon

[Question] Another question on the regionalization you have mentioned. Do you believe that your state reform is federalist in inspiration when the regions and communities only have a 7 percent share of the total state budget?

[Answer] The figure of 7 percent is wrong. It is true that the total allocations are set down in the law, at least as far as current spending is concerned, in other words 15 billion [Belgian francs] for the regions and 40 billion for the communities....

[Question] Out of a total of more than 1,000 billion?

[Answer] It should be noted that for 1981 funds allocated to the regions will be increased to 18 billion and to 43 billion for the communities. Furthermore, can it reasonable be claimed that the national education budgets are national? Although passed by the national parliament, they are in fact funds allotted to the communities. That represents a sum of 220 billion administered autonomously. The education pact is the only thing preventing this budget from being transfered completely to the communities. I admit that the state reform will not be completed until the national education budgets are passed by the community councils.

[Question] So you admit that the reform is not definitive?

[Answer] I would say that it is not complete. I will continue my explanation. Regarding the commune and province funds, namely 62 billion, it should be noted that aside from Brabant Province distribution is carried out by regional bodies. In addition, various taxes will be returned to the regions and communities. This means that in 5 or 10 years time one-third of the national budget will be entrusted to the communities and regions. This proportion is analogous to the situation in other federal states such as Germany, Switzerland and Canada...

GENSCHER MEETS WITH HUANG HUA, MUSKIE IN NEW YORK

LD221844 Hamburg DPA in German 1648 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] New York (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, Huang Hua, have described the people's right to self-determination as a prerequisite for world peace. They arrived at this joint assessment during a 1-hour exchange of views on the sidelines of the UN in New York. The meeting was the first of a series of talks which Genscher will have with foreign ministers from Western, Eastern and Third World countries. Around noon, Genscher met American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

Important topics in the talks between Genscher and Muskie in the residence of the Bonn UN ambassador and newly-elected president of the General Assembly, Rudeiger von Wechmar, were said to be the forthcoming American-Soviet negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles, developments in Turkey, the situation in Poland and the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Genscher also spoke about Afghanistan with Huang Hua and expressed support for the efforts of the Islamic states to find a solution to the conflict. Genscher and Huang Hua also discussed the situation in Kampuchea, Korea and the Middle East. Genscher explained the Bonn initiative on the international refugee situation, which he will present in his speech to the UN on Wednesday. According to members of the German delegation, Genscher's argument that research ought also to be carried out into the deeper political causes behind the great streams of refugees met with the approval of the Chinese foreign minister.

BOELLING CRITICIZES REPORTS OF SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS

LD221548 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government today spoke out against press reports of Soviet troop movements on Poland's borders with the Soviet Union and the GDR and speculations that they were in connection with an invasion or an intimidation of Poland. With reference to such a report in the U.S. newspaper the Boston GLOBE and following reports in the Federal German press, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said today that these reports, which actually originated in the United States, have nothing whatever to do with responsible journalism. There were absolutely no facts at all to justify the reports.

Boelling said that sensational stories of this kind could only harm the Polish people and the Polish leadership in their efforts to find solutions to Poland's problems that were free of outside influence.

WORKERS CONTINUE RAILWAY STRIKE, CLASH WITH GDR POLICE

Berlin Senat To Discuss Strike

LD221108 Hamburg DPA in German 1023 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (DPA)--The Berlin Senat will deal with the effects of the Reichsbahn strike in a session tomorrow. Senat Spokesman Hermann Meyn said today that Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe and Economics Senator Wolfgang Lueder, who is also responsible for transport, will deliver reports on the situation at the start of the session.

An economics administration spokesman said that supplies to Berlin are still not jeopardized as a result of the Reichsbahn workers' strike. There were no difficulties in the city. [passage indistinct] Even after passenger rail transport was resumed, extra buses were provided for journeys to West Germany.

Rail Service 'Returns to Normal'

LD221304 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Mainz, 22 Sep (DPA)--Rail traffic to and from West Berlin has returned to normal. The Central Transport Authorities [ZTL] of the federal railways said today in Mainz that the GDR has been accepting and dispatching all trains since about 0900. The first train to leave was the Hamburg-Altona-Berlin express, which departed at 0843 via Buechen-Schwanheide. The Berlin-Cologne express from West Berlin is expected in Helmstedt at 1331. ZTL said that the German Reichsbahn had stated that all long-distance passenger trains can again run as scheduled.

Strikers Rebut GDR Management

LD221410 Hamburg DPA in German 1342 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (DPA)--The central strike leadership of the striking Reichsbahn workers in West Berlin has stated that the strikers will no longer work under the management of the German Reichsbahn of the GDR. A call was made to the Senat this afternoon because of the takeover of the [words indistinct] in West Berlin to hold negotiations with the allies and the competent GDR authorities.

Senat Rejects Strikers' Demand

LD221752 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berline (DPA)--In the strike by West Berlin employees of the GDR railways the Berlin Senat has rejected demands by the central strike administration to the effect that the Senat assume operating rights of the railway in West Berlin. Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe said this evening that the Senat sees no possibility of meeting this wish. He said that the strikers' appeal is addressed to the wrong people. Stobbe pointed out that the Senat has stressed from the outset that the strike is a dispute between the West Berlin employees of the GDR railways and their employer. Under no circumstances can the GDR railways be released from their obligations to their employees.

GDR Railway Police Storm Signal Box

LD222114 Hamburg DPA in German 2002 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--According to the central strike committee of the striking GDR railway employees, the railway police have cleared another signal box by force. The strikers say that the police stormed the Ruhleben signal box with axes and crowbars, injuring one of the strikers. A few hours earlier they had cleared the Halensee signal box in the same way. It was reported that additional railway police and GDR railway employees from East Berlin had been assembled in West Berlin, possibly for an "attack" on the building where the central strike committee is located at the Moabit container station. Late this evening the West Berlin police confirmed that the Ruhleben signal was cleared and that one of the strikers was injured. They also stated that during the clearing operation by the East railway police no West Berlin police officers were present.

Soviet 'Observers' Witness Attack

LD222304 Hamburg DPA in German 2225 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] Berline (A)--The strike by employees of the GDR Reichsbahn in West Berlin took a "dramatic" turn for the worse during the night.

Railway police stormed the signal box at Moabit and as on previous occasions used axes and crowbars to force their way in. Twelve policemen were used against the four striking railwaymen who had occupied the signal box. The central strike committee assumes that a concerted attack against the Moabit container terminal is imminent. Railway police have assembled around the terminal. Two West Berlin policemen are observing the scene at the container terminal where 40 strikers have barricaded themselves.

The strike committee has sharply condemned the brutal manner in which the railway police cleared the signal boxes. Although no resistance was offered, one of the strikers was struck down by the police. The strike committee is bitter about the fact that West Berlin police were not present during the operation. The strike committee also drew attention to the presence of Soviet observers in uniform during the storming of the signal boxes. They had arrived in cars with Soviet registration plates.

Call Issued for Strikers To Assemble

LD230904 Hamburg DPA in German 0713 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--The strike committee of the striking West Berlin employees of the GDR Reichsbahn has called upon all strikers to assemble at the Moabit container terminal this morning. The railroad police cleared all the occupied signal boxes in the past 24 hours and the container terminal is now the only installation in the hands of the strikers. A strike committee spokesman said that there would be no attempts to reoccupy signal boxes. "We must now regroup and get a grip on the situation." The terminal has been barricaded and is guarded by pickets equipped with walkie-talkies.

It was still not clear this morning whether the clearing of the Reichsbahn signal boxes would enable the resumption of the S-Bahn urban railroad service and goods traffic which have been at a standstill for almost 1 week. During the night the railroad police cleared strikers by use of force from five signal boxes. They also used dogs. One strike picket was injured by the police.

FIRM DENIES SELLING AMMUNITION-MAKING EQUIPMENT TO USSR

LD191914 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Bielefeld Gildemeister Machine Tool Works has denied that it has delivered special machines or tools for the manufacture of ammunition to the USSR. Commenting on a report to this effect in DIE WELT, a board of management spokesman said today that there were no indications that the universal lathes which Gildemeistr had delivered to the USSR had been subsequently altered in the USSR for the manufacture of ammunition. This was possible in theory and the possibility could not be excluded. No manufacturer of machinery could protect himself against such an alteration of his products. The Federal Economics Ministry and the Federal Office for Trade and Industry are investigating the matter. The CDU/CSU opposition in Bonn has asked the Federal Government for an early clarification. Its spokesman on security, Woerner, spoke of well-nigh suicidal business practices.

DIE WELT Report

DW221209 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Report by Bonn correspondent Heinz Vielain]

[Text] Bonn-DIE WELT will submit to the Bundestag Defense Policy Committee its evidence on the supply of German machines to the Soviet Union for the production of ammunition and weapon parts. Chief Editor Peter Boenisch made this offer yesterday to committee Chairman Manfred Woerner, since DIE WELT has been charged by Moscow with disseminating false reports.

A letter from the chief editor's board to Woerner says that DIE WELT decided to take the unusual step because the events require urgent clarification in the interest of the Federal Republic following the Soviet denials and the pacifying statements of the supplying firm Gildemeister. The official Soviet news agency TASS rejected on Saturday DIE WELT reports on the supply of machines for ammunition and arms production to the USSR, saying they were "false reports." Revelations by DIE WELT were said to be a provocation with the aim of discrediting the Federal Government's Ostpolitik.

The statement goes on to say that "it is obvious" that such reports are absurd. It was a "routine affair for DIE WELT to produce obvious falsifications." Such "provocations" have been made before, and they mainly pursue the aim of discrediting the Federal Government's Ostpolitik. According to TASS, "the obvious connection" between this report and the activities of the Bonn opposition is remarkable. It was therefore "not a coincidence" that the Union faction has simultaneously asked questions about this issue in the Bundestag.

Documents made available to DIE WELT of the Bielefeld machine tool factory Gildemeister dated 23 January this year demonstrate that since 1972 the factory has supplied in more than 280 cases machines to the Soviet Union which were labeled internally in the factory as products for the fabrication of ammunition and arms. The corresponding shipments were registered and contain the name of the customer (Stankoimport Moscow), the number of the order, the type of machine and the number of the work plans. The documents contain data on production possibilities production of shell cases, fuses and parts of weapons. In addition, a number of pieces of technical data were mentioned, demonstrating, as an arms expert told DIE WELT, that the machines were really destined for the production of the above-mentioned arms and ammunition parts.

The documents of 23 January 1980 demonstrate that Gildemeister has supplied machines that have been constructed for the production of arms and ammuniton, supplied them also to tension areas. Among the "customers" are Iraq and Syria. The Baghdad "Ministry of Ind." received machines for the production of fuses, shell cases and parts of weapons. According to Gildemeister's internal plant documents, Damascus received machines for the production of shells.

As regards the East bloc, the documents of the Bielefeld plant show that Yugoslavia received arms machines in addition to the USSR, namely machines for the production of "shell cases." In all cases where the Soviet Union and other states were supplied with machines putting out products not belonging to the arms technology field, it was properly stated. Instead of shell noses or fuses, valves, screws, gear wheels, boring spindles or even screen discs for cottage workers [rasterschreiben fuer heimwerker] were named as branch products.

Opposition spokesmen asked the Federal Government this weekend again to clarify the matter quickly. Carl Damm, the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction's arms policy spokesman, indicated that if need be the Bundetag Defense Policy Committee would have to become active as an investigating committee. That would particularly be the case if the Federal Government were unable to disprove that the known imports of machines for the production of ammunition took place without permission in line with the foreign trade bill, this seems impossible in view of the volume of these supplies and the international stature of the supplier.

IMPROVED ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS AT BORDEAUX REPORTED

LD221503 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Sep 80 p 4

[Michael Field dispatch: "'New Era' Opened in Anglo-French Relations"]

[Excerpt] Bordeaux--About 150 French and British prominent personalities yesterday ended what its British co-chairman, Lord Thomson of Montieth, called a "highly successful and historic conference." The three-day meeting, addressed at its opening banquet last Friday by both the prime minister and M. Raymond Barre, the French prime minister, followed immediately on a day of talks in Paris between Mrs Thatcher and President Giscard d'Estaing.

Organised by the Franco-British Council, which was formed after the queen's visit to France in 1972, the Bordeaux conference added an unofficial "epilogue" to the fifth Anglo-French summit itself. With relations rapidly thawing out because of the friendly atmosphere of the Paris talks, the Bordeaux meeting may in the opinion of many participants have opened a new era of frank, detailed consultation between Britain and France comparable with the regular exchanges existing between France and West Germany and the Konigswinter conversations between Britain and West Germany.

Three committees of specialists discussed political, economic and media aspects of Franco-British relations, seen by both sides to have badly deteriorated because of the big Common Market rows. Another looked at the developing countries and compared sometimes differing British and French approaches to their problems.

Calling the meeting a "laudable achievement," Lord Thomson added: "But we mustn't let the rosy glow of claret obscure the fact that there are problems between the two countries."

M. Barre, defending the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP], had quoted Lord Balfour as saying it was better to do something absurd, as some people thought the CAP was, but which had always been done, than to do something sensible that had never been done. "Lord Balfour said this in the House of Lords--an institution like the CAP which should be reformed but which it is in everybody's interest to preserve," Lord Thomson continued. "By the end of the century British housewives will be very glad to have the CAP providing secure food supplies in a world of increasing scarcity."

The French prime minister's defense, in front of Mrs Thatcher, of the CAP was variously interpreted in the conference. Some delegates, both French and British, thought it at variance with the incipient thaw, even saying that M. Barre's speech, which he did not embellish with asides, was a deliberate jolt to the new entente.

But on reflection it was generally agreed that the French prime minister's remarks, though somewhat patronising in tone, should be seen in their proper context. Only seven months from the French presidential election, the French Government cannot be seen by the electorate to waver on basic European policy. M. Barre said: "We are determined to maintain what has been called the 'Community achievement' and within it the CAP. Of course we are quite ready to study ways of improving it. But we shall remain instransigent on its fundamental principles: the unity of the Market and prices and Community 'financial solidarity'".

Contributions to the Bordeaux discussions were lively and frank, touching on many subjects usually considered taboo by diplomats: the "threat" to the French language from world-wide development of English, Britain's would-be special relationship with America, the "irresponsibility" of part of the press and media in each country, and the significance of apparent differences between the French and British attitudes to Russia and detente.

MARCHAIS DISCUSSES EUROCOMMUNISM, POLAND AT NEWS CONFERENCE

LD220831 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 Sep 80 pp 3-4

[Unattributed report on 9 September press conference given by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais to mark the publication of his book " L'Espoir au Present": "For Struggle and Change Without Waiting"]

[Excerpt] A journalist asked Georges Marchais whether his book "falls within the Eurocommunist current of thinking."

[Answer] I deal with the question of Eurocommunism in my book. I go a little further into that question in the book, on the basis of ideas which I had already had the opportunity to put forward. I refute the argument that Eurocommunism is dead--that is an idea which is put about but one we do not accept. I show that Eurocommunism has had and still has extremely positive aspects for the communist and workers parties and for our revolutionary struggle. Having said that, I feel that Eurocommunism has become too narrow and the notion must be extended.

I think this is necessary first for geographical reasons: There are a number of communist parties on various continents in the world--countries like Japan and Mexico--which advocate Eurocommunism. I will simply recall the fundamental basis of Eurocommunism: the convergence which exists among various parties on the search for a democratic path to socialism. I would like to add--and this touches on the crucial question of socialist democracy--that, in the socialist countries themselves, progress is now being made in the sphere of democracy and this is extremely important for both the present and the future.

Finally, we must take account of the fact that parties which do not claim to follow Marxism are busy building socialist societies in their countries in their own way. That is also a contribution and a new source of enrichment. Consequently, far from rejecting what has been termed Eurocommunism, I am confirming it but adding a dimension which corresponds to the age in which we live and to the considerable progress which has been made by the three main components of the revolutionary movement: the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, and the working class in capitalist countries. [answer ends]

Questioned on the differences which exist between the PCI, the PCE and the PCF in the ways in which they view Eurocommunism, Georges Marchais replied:

"There are probably nuances and differences between our parties. However, there are documents common to our three parties in which our verdict on Eurocommunism takes entirely the same line.

"There are differences, however, even radical differences and these are well known. I deal with this question in my book. For example, there is a fundamental difference of opinion between the PCE and ourselves on EC problems: We are opposed to Spain's entry into the Community. There are well-known differences between the PCI and us on the method of building a new Europe--a workers' Europe.

"However, the existence of differences with these fraternal parties or others--such as the CPSU on the question of socialist democracy--should not prevent solidarity on the questions on which we agree."

On the question of the Euroleft, Georges Marchais specified:

"My answer is clear and unambiguous; I do not believe in the 'Euroleft.' I do not believe it is possible to build a socialist society with Mrs Thatcher or even with Helmut Schmidt who, according to a recent article in a weekly publication, is regarded by Krupp and other German enterprises as an excellent administrator of the FRG's affairs! The 'Euroleft' as a method for progressing toward a socialist society in France is a blind alley and we will not go down it."

[Question] You speak of your "friend Gierek." What do you think of the fact that he has been dismissed because of illness? Couldn't that have happened to you when you suffered a heart attack?

[Answer] The reason I speak of "my friend Edward Gierek" is because he is indeed my friend. We have known each other for a long time and have done useful work together. We had very close relations. He was and still is my friend. You may be saying to yourselves that I have not used the same expression to describe Stanislaw Kania. The reason is simple: I do not know him yet. To use such a term would have been demagoguery on my part. However, he is my comrade in the sense that, like me, he is a communist and a fighter for socialism. Moreover I sent him a message yesterday which has been published by L'HUMANITE.

As regards the way in which the change was made--I do not wish to interfere in the Polish party's internal affairs, but I fully understand that it raises a question. First, the position of the Polish and French parties cannot be compared. One party is in power. The other is in opposition. Second, the Polish party is acting in a fairly difficult situation which rules out a power vacuum.

I think, therefore, that the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee was forced to take this situation into consideration. Aside from that I cannot say anything.

You know my assessment of events in Poland. I made it known when I returned from my vacation. In my absence the comrades standing in for me--particularly Charles Fiterman--but I nonetheless wished to explain my stance on my return. [sentence as published]

Events in Poland do not lead us to call into question, in any way whatever, the assessment we have made of the socialist world and its generally positive record. Moreover I would like to point out that my book was completely finished before I left for the Olympic games with one reservation: the possibility of sending in my assessment of the Olympic games by telephone. I therefore did not change a single comma in my book following the events in Poland.

At no time during these strikes was socialism called into question by the workers or by the strike committee leaders. If that were not the case you would be forced to regard Walesa as a traitor or a renegade since he signed an agreement whose first article states in substance that the new trade unions which are to be formed will act within the framework of the social ownership of the means of production--the basis of socialist society in Poland.

Basically Poland, like other socialist countries, is facing a number of problems. The first of these problems stems from the development of socialist society. Socialist society's progress in all spheres is now raising the question of reforms to various extents in these countries--the question of what is generally termed the implementation of a new policy which is economic in nature but which raises both the problem of social progress, economic progress and that of socialist democracy.

Today the socialist countries must take measures which enable the workers to have real, infinitely deeper and greater participation in running public affairs at all levels.

In my view that is not primarily the result of any constraint. I think it is vitally necessary if socialist society is to take a new leap forward. I would like to add that the right conditions now exist for this new leap forward to be taken in all spheres, including socialist democracy. Democracy is an apprenticeship. This does not mean that there have been no faults or mistakes in the past. There are undoubtedly still obstacles now.

Basically this is the eternal struggle of the new against the old and it comes up against habits, bureaucracy, routines and even faults.

Of course, as far as Poland is concerned, I would have preferred things to be done calmly rather than in a crisis but it was in the nature of the process of building a new society.

I am therefore optimistic, especially since these questions have now been settled calmly. The violence we have seen took place in Boulogne against the fishermen and at Renault against our CGT comrade. It did not take place in Poland.

In other words, the pledge which Gierek made 10 years ago and which he confirmed to me when I spoke with him in December--"We will never again use repressive measures against the workers"--has been kept. In my view there is no better demonstration of socialism's strength. It should also be borne in mind that the capitalist countries' crisis has repercussions on the socialist countries' economies. That is due to the development of trade in the past few decades.

We must also bear in mind the obstinate refusal of the imperialist countries, especially the Americans, to adopt the path of disarmament. This imposes considerable spending in the arms sphere on the socialist countries because, quite legitimately, those countries wish to maintain a military balance which protects them from a possible attack by imperialism. What Jaures [French socialist who founded L'HUMANITE in 1904] said is still true: The reason why capitalism can no longer resort to war to overcome the crisis is simply that the balance of forces is no longer in its favor thanks notably to the socialist countries. It is therefore necessary for them to safeguard this balance of forces.

But while for the capitalist countries this effort is a source of profit for their multinational companies, for the socialist countries it is a burden on the process of building the new socialist society.

All this must be taken into consideration when assessing events in Poland. There are objective reasons for these events which are by far the most important, but there are also subjective causes and there have been faults and mistakes.

While there can be no doubt that the mistakes are collective and not merely personal, there can be no doubt that the man who has the most responsibility has his share in them. Knowing the loyalty of my friend E. Gierek, I am convinced that this is a question which he has not failed to put to himself. That explains why it was thought necessary in Poland to make changes.

I do not wish to interfere in internal Polish affairs but it is my ardent hope that all Polish communists without exception, the Polish workers and the Polish people will work together to solve the problems now facing them. We categorically reject the practice of consigning to oblivion politicians who, although they may have made mistakes or errors, have at a specific time in their country's history played an eminently positive role.

Questioned on Soviet statements referring to "the machinations of antisocialist elements," Georges Marchais replied:

Throughout these events our press and the statements made by all the party leaders without exception have been crystal clear: Events in Poland were not caused by antisocialist machinations. They were based on the existence of a discontent which was very real and justified in view of what is and what ought to be the situation in some spheres. That was and still is our position.

Having said that I cannot say that all 35 million Poles support socialism. There must be some people in some corners of the country who would like to return to capitalist society. It is so advantageous for some. We have no illusions on that score. However, that is a secondary factor and we do not regard it as important. We certainly do not believe that the events were caused by antisocialist machinations. As far as we know our Polish friends do not think that is the cause. The congress which is due to take place will probably make progress possible.

To be quite clear I would like to add that the solution to the problems facing Poland is in the hands of the Polish workers, people and the PZPR leaders alone. This has been the case hitherto and there can be no question of it being otherwise in the future.

POLISH OFFICIALS ANSWER 'BLUNT QUESTIONS' AT PCF FESTIVAL

LD221137 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The debate on Poland began at 1630 on Saturday [13 September] in the north enclosure [of the L'HUMANITE festival ground] led by Jacques Dimet and Jacques Estager, L'HUMANITE's special envoys to Warsaw and Gdansk, and with participation by representatives of the Polish United Workers Party newspapers, namely Central Committee member Ryszard Wojna, Jerzy (Kraszeuky), assistant editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU and (Sylvester Szatarz), Central Committee foreign policy section chief. The tent was full. After an introduction by Jacques Estager reviewing the situation in Poland in the past 10 years and the debate on the country's administration and its economic problems, the dialogue began.

There was discussion on the mistakes made by the party and the government, the means of remedying them, the nature of the socialist system and the essential issues of self-management and the party's links with the masses. How did this situation arise? How was a workers party able to lose contact with the working class? Relations with the church and questions of Poland's unity were raised. The Polish guests replied frankly to the blunt questions put to them. All stressed that the strike movement was not directed against socialism and was basically justified. Jacques Dimet discussed the Gdansk movement, demonstrating notably that it was only able to develop through already existing democratic practices. All the speakers stressed that it is crucially important for the future that the movement and the social crisis be successfully settled without any violence and with a desire to give preference to dialogue and political struggle, even though the battle is and will be bitter. Ryszard Wojna explained that the extraordinary congress would probably be held before the end of the year.

The debate between the Polish guests and the public then continued at the TRYBUNA LUDU stand in the international tent, where there was a constant stream of people throughout the 2 days.

QUAI D'ORSAY REFUSES TO COMMENT ON IRAQ-IRAN DISPUTE

LD231208 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] It has just been reported that there is no comment from the Quai d'Orsay. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused this morning to say anything about this open war between Iraq and Iran.

On the other hand, however, the French national airline, Air France, has decided to suspend its flights to Iran and Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD222140 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Unidentified correspondent's New York dispatch]

[Excerpts] Referring to Spanish membership in the European Community and to the subject of NATO, Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca has told the UN General Assembly that future decisions on the way in which our solidarity with the defense of Western values and principles are expressed are a matter for Spain and Spain alone, in keeping with the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and our constitution. It is worth recalling that the new foreign minister yesterday endorsed statements made by his predecessor, Mr Oreja, to the effect that 1981 will be a good time to raise the matter of Spain's joining the Atlantic alliance.

On this occasion also the references, customary at UN sessions, to Western Sahara and Gibraltar were made: [Begin Perez Llorca recording] The Spanish Government wishes to see an end to violence and suffering in Western Sahara, and it hopes that a just solution to this problem will be found. Based on respect for the principles and resolutions of this organization and of the OAU and on guaranteeing the right of that territory's inhabitants to free self-determination. Such is and will continue to be our position as regards this dispute of which Spain ceased to be a part when it irrevocably and definitively terminated its responsibilities as the power administering the Western Sahara territory. [end recording]

On the question of Gibraltar, he referred to the Lisbon declaration by Spain and Britain, under which the two countries undertake to initiate negotiations to resolve this colonial conflict. But he warned: [Begin recording] This will be no easy job. What is important is the existence on both sides of the political will to embark on a path which can have only one destination, that is, a solution of the dispute allowing Gibraltar to return to the Spanish fold and never again constitute an obstacle between Spain and the United Kingdom. [end recording]

Last year Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said that Israel's right to exist ought to be recognized before the United Nations. In view of the fact that Spain has not yet established diplomatic relations with Israel, there was interest in learning what attitude the new minister might express on this international issue. Here now are his ideas regarding the Near East.

[Begin recording] The Spanish Government believes that a new political setup must be found, a central feature of which must be mutual recognition of Israel and of the PLO as parties directly involved in the conflict and acceptance of the need for both of them to renounce their all-or-nothing aims and come to the negotiating table. There can be no demands for Israel and its people to be obliterated from the map of the Near East, because nobody can deny that country its right to live in peace within borders which must be secure and recognized but which can never be based on the lesson of the Arab territories occupied by forces in 1967. [end recording]

CSCE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE SESSIONS CONTINUE

LD191640 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The sessions preparing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continue. A-- report from the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions:

After the two proposals on the agenda submitted by Spain and Hungary respectively, the CSCE preparatory meeting is advancing at a more regular pace.

In an official note issued last night by the Soviet delegation the Soviets welcomed the fact that the meeting has gotten fully into the real work of preparing the principal conference which begins in November. The aforementioned note says that the conference could be held at the foreign minister level.

This morning's work was based on the drawing-up of the first two points which are of little importance since they deal with the title of the conference and the logistics of the opening. On passing on to the third point--a much more thorny one--on the contributions of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, UNESCO and the nonparticipant Mediterranean countries, the Maltese delegation submitted a proposal on security in the Mediterranean. Although the session adjourned immediately, the Maltese proposal could provoke strong reactions both in the Eastern and the Western bloc, for which reason the delegates consider it very important. The sessions resume this afternoon.

First Disagreements on Substance

LD192024 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] At today's session of the preparatory meeting for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the first disagreements on substance occurred regarding the agenda to be set for the main meeting, which will begin in Madrid on 11 November. Diplomatic sources described the situation as deadlocked, although the head of the Spanish delegation, Javier Ruperez, as well as Austrian delegate (Franz Thesker) rejected this interpretation, saying that the only thing to take place was that the point on the agenda had been reached at which agreement was more difficult. In this connection there is speculation about the possibility of the preparatory conference passing over the contentious subjects in order to continue approving other points, returning to the postponed points at a later date. Meanwhile, provisional agreement has been reached by consensus at today's session on the first two points on the agenda for the main conference in November. These two points establish the opening ceremony for the conference and the speeches which will be made during the inauguration ceremony.

SFRY Proposal

LD222131 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The East European bloc has changed its mind on the subject of a Yugoslav proposal aimed at maintaining the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, according to sources at the preparatory session in Madrid. These sources have said that, whereas at this morning's session the Hungarian and East German delegations were of the view that the Yugoslav proposal should not be put up for consideration, the Soviet representatives this afternoon expressed their support and suggested that a text acceptable to all should be drafted. The Yugoslav proposal suggested adding to the agenda proposals tabled last week by Spain and Hungary--an amplificiation recommending that the main meeting in November should designate a date and venue for the next conference. In this way, experts think, Yugoslavia was trying to ensure that the CSCE process would be automatically maintained.

UCD TO HOLD SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS IN JANUARY

LD221805 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] The UCD [Union of the Democratic Center] Executive Committee this afternoon decided that the party's second national congress will be held on 22-24 January 1981. It will be attended by 1,802 provincial representatives. A change of procedure has been agreed for this congress, in the sense that all delegates will have the right to table resolutions. UCD General Secretary Rafael Calvo Ortega said at a press conference later that this would mean an absolutely democratic congress.

DENMARK

HAROLD BROWN LETTERS DISCUSSED BY FOLKETING COMMITTEE

LD221351 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Sep 80 part 1 p 7

[Christian Broendum report: "Brown's Letters Are Still Confidential"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's letters to Defense Minister Poul Sogaard are still protected from publication or reporting of their contents, even after being presented to the Folketing Defense Committee yesterday. Unlike the meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee the other Folketing committees' meetings are not confidential, but the Defense Committee's members have had to respect the fact that the letters from Harold Brown are classified confidential, committee Chairman Palle Simonsen, Conservative Party Folketing member, said after the meeting. The Defense Committee meeting, at which the defense minister was present for consultation, was quite short. Afterwards Poul Sogaard was unwilling to draw any conclusions from the letters' contents: It is still too early, he said. It is still intended that the letters will form part of the subject matter for the imminent defense settlement negotiations.

In connection with the letters Poul Sogaard would only say that he has replied in writing to the first from January, and had a conversation in May with Harold Brown about the second letter, after a decision made together with the prime minister and foreign minister. Finally Poul Sogaard said that it is the prime minister's decision whether the letters will be made public. Anker Jorgensen has said in the past that Denmark will not make them public without permission from the United States and that Denmark does not intend to ask the Americans for permission. Palle Simonsen, Conservative Party, said that the letters confirm that it is extremely important that the NATO nations increase their defense budgets by 3 percent. "It is political reality that a prerequisite for the guaranteed arrival of reinforcements is the possession of reasonably good national defenses."

After the meeting it was confirmed, in agreement with earlier reports in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, that the U.S. defense secretary in his most recent letter not only expressed his concern on the possibilities of coming to the relief of Danish defense forces if a so-called "zero solution" is implemented. The U.S. defense secretary's concern also stretches to a 3-percent increase in the present defense budget. The explanation for this is that even a 3-percent solution would mean a considerable reduction in defense strength targets, although these would not be nearly so drastic as they would in the case of a zero solution. The zero solution would mean personnel reductions of about 10 percent and equipment reductions of about 40 percent. Defense Minister Poul Sogaard expects to start the negotiations on a new defense settlement with the Center Democrats, the Christian People's Party, the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Single Tax Party before the end of the month.

FINLAND

ANXIETIES EXPRESSED OVER NORWEGIAN CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

LD191515 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Morten Fyhn report: "Finnish Concern Over Contingency Stockpiling"]

[Text] Helsinki, 17 September--The Norwegian plans for contingency stockpiling of U.S. military equipment has given rise to worries in Finland. The reason for this is anxieties that Scandinavia's stability could be changed. Therefore the Finns are following the Norwegian debate very closely; at the same time there are signs of concern over how the Soviet Union will react to the stockpiling.

Without directly mentioning contingency stockpiling President Kekkonen made a clear appeal to Norway on Wednesday not to do anything that could create a new situation in northern Europe.

"I have always valued the calm and sense of responsibility Norway has shown in its base policy and in its views on nuclear arms. I trust that this policy will remain unchanged in the future," Kekkonen said in a statement to Norwegian journalists.

The president said that he is deeply worried about the international situation and the deterioration in relations between the big powers.

"My heart is made heavy by the thought that the present crisis of confidence could give rise to decisions which would commit the world to an arms race for many years to come," Kekkonen said.

But he thought that there was still a basis for cautious optimism since the big powers seem to want to continue their dialogue, and he pointed to the Madrid followup Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The conference will begin in November, and Kekkonen said that it will show to what extent there is a genuine political desire to carry detente further.

"The situation in northern Europe is characterized by a stable security policy. This has been promoted by the close cooperation that the Scandinavian countries have established in many areas of life. It is my firm persuasion that it is in the interests of all the parties that the established security situation is preserved in the future," Kekkonen said. He extended a welcome to King Olav, who will be coming to Finland on an official visit shortly, and added that relations between Norway and Finland are characterized by a willingness to cooperate and feelings of solidarity.

The impression to be gained from meeting with leading Finnish Government members and officials is that Finland would have prefered it if the question of contingency stockpiling had not existed at all. However, there is widespread understanding of the Norwegian motives for wanting to store allied equipment for the use of troops in a crisis situation.

It is stressed that the matter is first and foremost a internal Norwegian affair in which Finland does not want to interfere. Finland dislikes any measure that means a change in the usual picture of northern Europe, because it could be interpreted negatively in Moscow. Finnish worries over contingency stockpiling therefore reflect the extent of other reactions to contingency stockpiling. For their part the Finns are confident that Norway will not do anything that could threaten stability. But they are not so sure that the Russians will have the same confidence.

The Norwegian Government's plans for contingency stockpiling of military equipment for U.S. soldiers in central Norway and not in northern Norway have, however, been received with satisfaction in Helsinki. The Finns see this move as a clear indication of Norwegian willingness to take account of their neighbors, especially Finland's, position. It has been stressed to AFTENPOSTEN that stockpiling in Trondelag cannot be seen as a threat. Centrally placed Finnish sources say, however, that the Russian reactions to contingency stockpiling must be weighed together with the development of relations between the two superpowers in general.

Another reason for the intense Finnish interest in the debate on Norway and contingency stockpiling is put down to fears that the matter will be the subject of controversy in the election campaign before the Storting election next year. Prominent Finnish sources say openly that such controversy over foreign and security policy within the Norwegian Labor Party in a heated election campaign would be extremely unfortunate and could create uncertainty in other countries on Norway's policies on these questions.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND CITED ON NEW YORK TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD221227 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Sep 80 p 20

[Gunnar Selgaard report: "'Pleasant' Soviet-Norwegian Ministerial Meeting"]

[Text] New York, 19 September--Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said after his hour-long talk with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York on Friday that contingency stockpiling and the northern regions were not mentioned at all during the meeting. The two ministers are in New York to make speeches in the debate in the UN General Assembly next week.

In a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN, Frydenlund said that views were exchanged chiefly on two topics: the situation for negotiation in Europe on nuclear arms, and relations between Norway and the Soviet Union as neighbors.

The two parties agreed that practical cooperation between Norway and the Soviet Union is going well. However, Gromyko stated that there were aspects of Norwegian policy of which the Soviet Union was critical, without mentioning concrete examples. It was clear that he thought that relations between Norway and the Soviet Union could be better. But during the talks, which according to Frydenlund took place in a pleasant, relaxed atmosphere, he did not specify what aspects of relations he meant.

Frydenlund did not want to guess at what Gromyko meant. However, there is good reason to think that the Soviet foreign minister was thinking of contingency stockpiling, Norwegian policy on the northern regions, Norwegian support for NATO's arms modernization program, the Norwegian Olympics boycott and the Norwegian vote in the UN extraordinary session on the Middle East.

In the general exchange of views neither Afghanistan nor Poland were mentioned, Frydenlund said.

Frydenlund said that the talks, which were held on his initiative, were useful, not least because he is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union later this year. The visit will take place in December, but the final dates have not yet been fixed.

Frydenlund stressed to Gromyko that Norway attaches great importance to starting negotiations on nuclear arms, and that Norway considers the objective to be a military balance on as low a level as possible, so that it will not be necessary to deploy new missiles. He also specified that such contacts are important because there will be contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union in such a vital field.

Concerning relations between Norway and the Soviet Union Frydenlund stressed to Gromyko that cooperation in a number of areas must be expanded. He mentioned as examples the facts that the joint shipping commission will hold a meeting in Moscow later this month, the joint fisheries commission will hold one next month, and the economic commission one in November, and that he himself will be visiting the Soviet Union in December.

In the next few days Frydenlund will meet a number of other foreign ministers, including several from African countries, from Israel, Egypt, Poland and the GDR. No meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has been arranged.

THATCHER PREVIEWS VISIT TO GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA

AT201100 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Exclusive interview granted by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the London correspondent of the Greek Radio and Television Service, Lambis Tsirigotakis, date not given--interview conducted in English with superimposed Greek translation]

[Text] [Tsirigotakis] During the 16 months Mrs Thatcher has been in power she has made very few official visits overseas. Consequently her decision to visit Greece was commented upon with particular attention among international circles. Are there any special reasons which made her decide on this visit? This was the question which started our interview with the British prime minister at Downing Street.

[Begin recording] [Thatcher] There are various reasons. This is the first official visit by a British prime minister to Greece in the past 22 years. This is a sufficiently long period of time. Second, Greece will soon become a member of the EEC. We have much to discuss on this matter. In conclusion it is our desire to discuss questions related to the West alliance.

[Question] Which will be the most basic issues to be discussed during your talks in Athens?

[Answer] There are many matters which we will discuss both as members of the Western alliance as well as partners in the EEC. Naturally we will also deal with bilateral problems, rather not problems but interests and commercial transactions.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the present level of relations, both political and commercial, between Britain and Greece? Officials in both countries argue that trade relations could be more creative.

[Answer] I think that commercial ties are reasonably good. Recently we have also established good relations in the defense sector. Naturally both countries are prepared to further expand these relations. Now as members of the EEC we belong to a free trade area and Britain has always been a country open to trade.

[Question] As you know, Greece and NATO have for some time been involved in hard negotiations on Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance. How does your government view this vital issue?

[Answer] We very much hope that Greece will be fully returned to NATO. This would unquestionably strengthen the North Atlantic alliance. We know that General Rogers is already conducting negotiations which we hope will have a successful outcome.

[Question] Could one of the reasons for your visit to Yugoslavia be that you now consider it a sensitive area?

[Answer] To date Yugoslavia has never been officially visited by a British prime minister, although invitations were often extended. President Tito came to Britain four times and members of our royal family visited Yugoslavia. At the same time and at a time when we try to live together in a sufficiently dangerous world, such meetings and talks either in one or the other country are always useful, particularly for heads of government.

[Question] What is your reaction to recent developments in Turkey?

[Answer] It is much too soon to judge. As a country Turkey is very important to NATO as well as to the Western alliance. It is our wish that law and order be restored as soon as possible and that Turkey's economic development continues.

[Question] As you said, Greece will soon become the 10th member of the EEC. How do you view Greek participation within the life of the European Community?

[Answer] We shall be ten instead of nine. I am certain that we will get along very well with Greece. Naturally Greece will have its own character and its own contribution like the other members which maintain their own character. I hope that now as a member of a wider market Greece will have more opportunities.

[Question] Lately the European Community has had to face serious internal problems. The most critical was your own disagreement over the budget. Could these problems have harmed the unity of the EEC?

[Answer] I believe that if we had not solved this problem we would today have been faced with much more serious difficulties. The British contribution to the EEC budget was heavy and it could not continue. Had we not found a solution then the unity of the EEC would have been in danger. Each one in the European Community and in each country must feel that he receives equal and objective treatment. Britain believed it did not receive equal treatment on the budget issue. The question, however, was solved and a great obstacle was removed.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the future of the European Community?

[Answer] Oh, indeed yes, that is why we joined it. We believe that the European Community has a bright future in world affairs. It is the greatest economic and commercial block in the world. The fat that other countries deal and negotiate with it as one body gives it many advantage in commercial transactions.

[Question] Unemployment is a huge problem facing your country and, more generally, the rest of the world today. Do you see ways to cut down this problem?

[Answer] I am afraid we are all facing unemployment as a result of the world economic crisis created by the great oil price hikes. We are forced to pay more for oil and less for other necessary items and services. As a result we have increased unemployment. This is surprising and tragic for all. Unfortunately, we are being led to a very difficult period. Often the answer given as a solution to today's crisis is: Put oil revenues back into the economy. This, however, is not easy. The countries which are affected most are the poor countries which cannot borrow more money. It is therefore essential that the problem is handled jointly, in other words with the cooperation of the Western countries, the developing countries, and the oil-producing countries. Otherwise the poor countries will suffer.

[Question] The last question concerns Mrs Thatcher's contacts in Athens.

[Answer] I will naturally meet President Karamanlis, who was the first to invite me to visit Greece. I will also meet Rallis who so politely renewed the invitation. I hope to have talks with both of them. [end recording]

HOUSE PRESIDENT DENIES GIVING KIPRIANOU ULTIMATUMS

NC221710 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Referring to recent press reports concerning the Democratic Party, President of the House of Representatives Mikhailikhis has stated that the reports about blackmailing or ultimatums on his part against President Kiprianou are unfounded. Mikhailidhis added: We are conducting consultations on the further course of the party having always kept in mind its progress and development.

REPRESENTATIVES DEPART FOR UN; NO DISCUSSION PLANNED

NC181635 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1610 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Rolandhis, leaves for New York on Sunday to head the Cyprus delegation to this year's session of the UN General Assembly. Mr Rolandhis will address the assembly during the general debate when foreign ministers and other heads of delegation set out their countries' positions on international issues.

An official source said that at this stage there is no question of discussing a Cyprus recourse. During his stay in New York, Mr Rolandhis will meet UN Secretary General Waldheim and will have contacts with colleagues from other countries.

Meanwhile, the committee of the UN General Assembly 35th session has adopted a recommendation that the Cyprus problem be placed on this year's agenda. On instructions from the government, the permanent representative of Cyprus at the United Nations has not sought the immediate fixing of a date for the Cyprus problem to be debated. This reflects the Cyprus Government's spirit of good will and its desire to facilitate to the maximum degree the holding of the intercommunal talks in a constructive atmosphere. The committee has decided that the time for the debate on Cyprus will be determined at the close of the general debate in the assembly.

Turkish Cypriot Atakol

TA211424 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol left the island this morning to attend the UN General Assembly meetings in New York. Ministry Under Secretary Ozer Koray is accompanying Atakol on his visit.

In a statement at Ercan Airport before his departure, Atakol said he hoped that the decision by the Greek Cypriot side not to refer the Cyprus issue to the United Nations for the time being is the beginning of a demonstration of good will. Pointing out that at a time when the intercommunal talks have resumed, the Greek Cypriot administration is still continuing its economic embargo on the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Atakol said: A recent example of this is the fact that the Milan office of a tour operator sending tourists to the federated state has been forced to close because of pressure by the Greek Cypriot administration. The necessary moves are being made to insure the reopening of this office. However, it is not possible to regard these moves by the Greek Cypriot administration as a demonstration of good will at a time when the intercommunal talks have resumed. We will not say anything on this subject now in order not to cast a shadow over the intercommunal talks. However, we will take the matter to the negotiating table and defend our rights there.

Atakol expressed the wish that the Greek Cypriot administration would demonstrate good will in a bid to realize the long-desired peace. In New York, Atakol will hold meetings with the foreign ministers of various countries.

BRITAIN'S THATCHER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS DURING VISIT

Arrival Ceremonies

AT221430 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher arrived in Athens at 1500 accompanied by her husband Mr Dennis Thatcher and other officials. She was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Prime Minister Rallis, Minister of Coordination Boutos, National Defense Minister Averof and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis as well as National Defense General Staff Chief General Gratsios, heading the chiefs of the three branches of the armed forces, and many other dignitaries.

Traditional honors were accorded to the British prime minister. Mrs Thatcher then stated that she is satisfied and moved with her visit to Greece with which her country is linked by traditional friendship. Mrs Thatcher expressed the hope that this friendship will continue in the future. Mrs Thatcher also stressed that the close relations between Britain and Greece will develop even more now that our country will accede to the EEC as an equal and complete member. At 1800 the prime ministers of Greece and Britain will hold their first talks which will cover bilateral and international issues. At 2100 Mrs Thatcher will attend an official dinner which Prime Minister Rallis will give in her honor.

Meeting With Rallis

AT221918 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who arrived in Athens at 1500 on a 3-day official visit, held her first talks with Prime Minister Rallis at 1800 at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by Greek Ambassador in London Lagakos and British Ambassador in Athens Sutherland. The talks were continued later with the participation of responsible ministry officials from both sides. As has been learned, bilateral and international issues which directly concern the two countries were discussed, for example: the expansion of commercial exchanges between Greece and Britain, our country's impending accession to the EEC, our return to the military wing of NATO, the Middle East problem and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Greek-Turkish differences and the Cyprus problem were also discussed.

In addition to Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoropoulos, Ambassador in London Lagakos and the director general of economic affairs in the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Papaioannou, are participating in the talks. From the British side, in addition to Prime Minister Thatcher, Assistant Deputy Foreign Minister Ferguson, Director of Southeast European Affairs (Byrd), Ambassador Sutherland, and Mr Alexander of Mrs Thatcher's political office are participating in the talks. Tomorrow morning Mrs Thatcher will continue her talks with Prime Minister Rallis; at noon she will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis who will later give an official luncheon in her honor at the presidential building.

Rallis Dinner Speech

AT221720 Athens Press and Information Secretariat in English 22 Sep 80

[Text of speech by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at dinner given in honor of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher on 22 September in Athens]

[Text] Madam Prime Minister,

I wish to extend to you, Madam, on behalf of the government and the people of Greece a heartfelt welcome. Visits to this country by British prime ministers have never been a frequent occurrence despite the traditional ties that link so closely our two countries. In the last thirty-five years we received the visits of only two British prime ministers: Winston Churchill in 1944 and Harold MacMillan in 1958. But these were difficult times, they were periods of strife and stress.

We are happy to receive you today in more auspicious and promising circumstances. In three months' time Greece will be a full member of the European Communities. I would like, to take this occasion to reiterate my appreciation of British assistance and cooperation in bringing this result about. It was under British chairmanship of the Communities that our negotiations for accession got off the ground. It was then that the first hurdle, namely a global negotiation for the second enlargement, was cleared, and the decision taken to consider every candidacy on its own intrinsic merits. Later, in the course of the negotiations we benefited from the imagination, resourcefulness and helpfulness of your delegates at different levels. Your eagerness to push the ratification bill through parliament as speedily as possible augured well for the future of our cooperation within the communities.

Madam Prime Minister, as we all know, the close ties linking Great Britain and Greece do not date from our common struggle during the last two great wars. They were born when distinguished statesmen such as George Canning, great poets like Lord Byron and outstanding soldiers like Admiral Codrington eagerly helped the Greeks at a decisive moment in their history. And the Greek people fought side by side with the United Kingdom in the dramatic hours of the last world war when your noble nation was struggling alone for freedom and democracy.

Thus we see in you the leader of a great European country, our ally in war, our friend in peace--tomorrow our partner in the European Communities. I should add that we are doubly happy as we seem to share the same values, to worry about the same issues and to fight the same battles for both the present and the future.

We both agree that a just and lasting settlement of the tragic Cyprus problem can only be found in intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general. There are also many other international issues in respect of which the policies of both our governments are imbued with the fundamental ideals enshrined in the UN Charter and in the Final Act of Helsinki, like the respect of human rights and human dignity or the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Greek people and the government which I have the privilege to lead are firmly attached to these ideals.

We are concerned over the risks to which detente is exposed and we would like to see it soon acquiring its full vigour and broadening its cover over a world plagued with the lack of understanding and confidence. We would like mutually beneficial cooperation not to be confined to Europe, but to spring from it and encompass all areas of potential conflict.

The eradication of mistrust among nations and as a result the elimination of fear constitutes a cogent contributing factor to the maintenance of peace and security. International confidence can only be built on a verifiable balance of military strength. We have consistently advocated, in world fora as well as in bilateral meetings, that such a balance of armaments should be kept at the lowest possible level, so that resources freed from military purposes be used to more constructive and useful aims. Among the latter aims, we do include not only the promotion of economic and social progress in our own countries but also the granting of assistance to developing nations. History will judge our era by the extent of our economic and technological endeavours for the development of those less fortunate.

Technical and economic cooperation on a multilateral basis initiated after the restoration of democracy in Greece has strengthened the policy of detente and stability in the Balkan Peninsula. Such a policy can only be pursued and expanded if our area is kept free from foreign interference.

As I said before, you have come to Greece, madam, at a time when we are preparing to join the European Communities as a full member. We have a long and happy relationship with Europe and we look forward to belonging to a family of nations with which we have so much in common in all fields. We look forward to the approaching moment when our European friends will also be our European partners. We particularly look forward to a close cooperation with Britain in both the economic and the political fields within the Community. Our bilateral economic and trade relations, to which your presence here will give an added impetus, should keep pace with our partnership in multilateral fora.

We also look forward to a greater scope of cooperation in the industrial and technological fields. At this point, I would like to wish you, Madam Prime Minister, and to your party, a constructive, useful and pleasant stay in Greece.

I now propose a toast to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, to your personal health and happiness as well as to the prosperity of the noble British nation.

PAPANDREOU WANTS CHAMBER ACTION ON NATO, BASES AGREEMENTS

AT221346 Athens TA NEA in Greek 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou yesterday denounced as "unacceptable" and "unconstitutional" the "secret diplomacy" which the government is following on national issues and proposed the ratification by the ("exclusively responsible") chamber of the Greek-U.S. agreement and of the return to the NATO military wing (as TA NEA exclusively reported last Tuesday). Speaking about the current situation in Turkey, Papandreou said:

"The military coup in Turkey--despite the brutal oppression of the Turkish people and the complete dislocation of every form of democratic expression--has been unable to consolidate its power. On the contrary, it is encountering the active resistance of the Turkish people along with some ramifications in the armed forces. "It is certain that not only will the generals not be able to control the deep social, radical and political contrasts that characterize contemporary Turkish society but, on the contrary, it will deepen them even more with unforeseen consequences for our neighboring country.

"The generals' coup once again confirmed the destabilizing role of NATO toward peace and democratic institutions because not only did it coincide with the NATO exercises and the southeastern wing commander's visit to Ankara but it was received by the United States and NATO with relief and by the EEC with only formal reservations. Thus the coup upset the much-touted New Democracy viewpoint that the EEC is a strong mainstay for the protection and support of democracy in Europe."

Then the PASOK chairman described as "literally unacceptable the fact that our country's government received a 'certificate of merit' from the United States for the 'understanding' it has manifested toward the violators--foreign and local--of democratic institutions in neighboring Turkey." Papandreou then added:

"But how could the government not have received a 'certificate of merit' when, before 24 hours had even passed after the abolition of the democratic institutions, it had made an agreement with the military junta for the continuation of the Greek-Turkish dialogue? And how could it not have received a certificate or naivete when it expressed hope that the generals would be more yielding than the political leadership concerning Greek-Turkish relations or return to NATO?"

"The government should--he went on to say--have understood at last that the U.S. Pentagon was behind the generals and that it is quickly spreading its tentacles in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Arab world. After the bitter experiences of our nation and our people--the NATO 7-year dictatorship, the planned partition of Cyprus, the continuing threat against our sovereignty in the Aegean--our people wonder why the government is so anxious to reconfine us to the military structure of the Atlantic Alliance--an alliance that, in addition to the evils it has piled upon our country, will make impossible our national defense plans against the increasing threat from NATOist Turkey. In 'exchange' for our return to the NATO military wing the government offers to the United States the renewal, the expansion and the extension of the role of the bases, of the 'facilities' which have transformed our country into an open field for their military operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. It seems, however, that a new initiative by the government is in the offing: The offer of 'facilities' to the armed forces of West Germany."

Papandreou's statement ends as follows: "We consider it our duty to remind the government of New Democracy once again that the agreements on both the bases and our country's return to the NATO military structure are the exclusive responsibility of the chamber, that secret diplomacy behind our people's backs and the backs of their representatives when highest national interests are at stake is not only unacceptable but is also unconstitutional."

PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT DURING FIRST CABINET MEETING

TA221110 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The new Council of Ministers held its first meeting at the prime minister's office at 1000 today. In a statement at the beginning of the meeting, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu expressed to the members of the Council of Ministers his pleasure over working together with them and wished them success. Pointing out that the government will be a national unity government based on Ataturk's principles, Ulusu said: Our country is faced with numberous problems awaiting solutions. There is no obstacle that the Turkish nation cannot surmount through national unity and solidarity regardless of the enormity of the difficulties. The main goal of our work will consist of solving all the existing problems through a modern and sensible administration based on the principles of Ataturk and in a manner most suitable to our country's interests and our nation's wishes and longings. We begin our duty with this conviction.

Noting that his government's chief aim consists of insuring the harmonious functioning of all the organs of the democratic and social state of law while respecting human rights, Ulusu stated: I must immediately point out that preventing incidents of terrorism by drying up the sources of terrorism will be our primary duty.

Ulusu continued: It will definitely be insured that all those employed in the public sector serve the citizens with a high sense of duty and in complete impartiality. Civil servants will not exploit the authority granted to them through their positions to serve their own interests or secure possibilities or privileges for their relatives. All the necessary legal and administrative measures will be taken in a bid to improve state services and eliminate all the shortcomings of the political and social order.

Pointing out that the implementation of the economic stability measures will be continued in order to develop and organize the country's economy, Ulusu said of the foreign policy to be pursued by the government: The foundation of foreign relations will be based on Atataurk's principle of peace at home and peace in the world in accordance with the lofty interests of our nation. The Turkish Republic will remain loyal to the NATO alliance, will honor our other international agreements, and will continue our existing relations. Our social, cultural and economic relations with all countries and especially with our neighbors will be developed in accordance with the principle of independence and mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and under equal conditions.

After the Council of Ministers meeting, in which the preparations for the government program were discussed, the ministers visited the Ataturk mausoleum, laid a wreath and paid their respects. Ulusu wrote the following in the special Ataturk mausoleum book: Our great leader, as the national unity government which is based on Ataturk's principles, we state that we will work with strong faith and determination while following the words of our honorable head of state, in accordance with the principles that I pointed out and through the trust and support of our entire great nation in order to save our country from its current condition, strengthen our state and restore our democracy. We express our feelings of gratitude and respect. The ministers will be received by Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren.

EVREN RECEIVES NEW PREMIER, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

TA221615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and the Council of Ministers were received by Head of State and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren at the Cankaya Mansion at 1430 today. The other members of the National Security Council, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie Commander Gen Sedat Celasun, also attended the meeting. Evren congratulated the ministers and wished them success.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS UNDER EVREN

TA222056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The National Security Council met today under the chairmanship of Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren. A statement by the press and public relations department of the office of the head of state on this subject is as follows: The National Security Council met at the Cankaya Mansion today at 1515 under the chairmanship of Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren. Administrative issues were discussed during the meeting, which lasted until 1630.

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE ON MECCA PILGRIMAGE

TA200800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 20]

[Text] 1. All necessary measures have been taken to insure that all citizens who have applied on time for the Mecca pilgrimage during the 1980 Haj season perform their pilgrimage duty without any problems.

2. The Red Crescent advance delegation, which will help the pilgrims, will leave as planned and the seminar to be held in Ankara on 20 and 21 September for personnel designated to accompany the pilgrims will be carried out as planned.

3. Permission has been granted for the touring and automobile association--the activities of which were halted in accordance with article 3 of National Security Council Communique No 7--to a) arrange customs pass cards, b) handle travel procedures, c) issue international driving licenses to insure that the travel procedures of drivers who leave for the Mecca pilgrimage will be rapidly completed.

4. The passport procedures of bus drivers who leave for Mecca will speedily be handled by the provincial security directorates.

[Signed] Gen Haydar Saltik, National Security Council secretary general

EVREN PROMISES CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

TA222048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren today received the special envoy of the Jordanian king, Lt Gen Muhammad Idrisi, the king's military adviser and a former chief of staff. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen was also present at the meeting in which General Idrisi presented to Evren a message from the king of Jordan. The message conveyed the king's best wishes for success and expressed the conviction that the new administration would insure Turkey's progress and stability and would contribute to the promotion of cooperation between Turkey and Jordan as well as the Arab world. The message also conveyed the king's gratitude over Turkey's support on the issues of Arab rights, the Palestinian cause and Jerusalem.

General Evren expressed his pleasure over the king's message and expressed his best wishes to King Husayn and the Jordanian people. General Evren stressed the importance Turkey attaches to the development of its relations and cooperation with Jordan. General Evren added that Turkey was also making efforts in a bid to further its relations with all the other Islamic countries and that Turkey's support for the Palestinian cause would continue to increase.

KAMURAN GURAN NAMED FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY GENERAL

TA221629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry Senior Advisor Ambassador Kamuran Gurun has been appointed as Foreign Ministry secretary general. The announcement on this subject was made by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General. The post of secretary general of the Foreign Ministry was vacant following the appointment of Ambassador Ilter Turkmen as foreign minister.

SPOKESMAN EXPRESSES REGRET AT CLASHES BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

TA221832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1810 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that Turkey is observing with regret the tendency of the clashes between Iran and Iraq to escalate and cause damage to life and property. Replying to a question by a TRT correspondent on incidents between Iran and Iraq, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Servet Aktug said: It is with sincere regret that we observe the tendency of clashes between Iran and Iraq to escalate and cause damage to life and property. Undoubtedly, strains and clashes which threaten regional peace and stability are a source of anxiety (?for us). We hope and wish that this anxiety will be shared by these two countries as well that these clashes will be stopped as soon as possible and that these neighborly, friendly and brotherly countries will find a peaceful solution to their problems.

TURKISH AIRLINES FLIGHTS TO MIDDLE EAST CANCELED

TA221647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The Turkish Airlines flights to Middle East countries have been canceled because of the war between Iran and Iraq. The Turkish Airlines Istanbul-Baghdad flight, which was scheduled for 1845 today, was canceled. Turkish Airline Directorate General officials said that the flights to Tehran, Cairo and Dhahran have also been stopped until further notice. Officials noted that this decision was made following information received from the international civil aviation organization.

TERRORIST KILLED IN CLASH WITH SECURITY FORCES

TA221624 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] One of the terrorists involved in a clash with security forces in Hatay's Iskenderun District has been killed. According to information received from martial law security officials there was a clash between security forces and a group of people who were distributing pamphlets in Iskenderun's Numune quarter last night. Hasan Ince, a terrorist, was killed during the clash. Extensive security measures were taken in a bid to apprehend the other terrorists who escaped after the incident.

SECURITY FORCES SEARCHING FOR MAYOR OF DIYARBAKIR

LD201217 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1055 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Diyarbakir, 20 Sep (A.A.)--The mayor of Diyarbakir, Mehdi Zana, is at large and is being sought all over the country by security forces, a military commander announced Saturday. General Kemel Yanak, the martial law administrator for the provinces of Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Urfa and Van told newsmen that Mr. Zana was under investigation on charges of corruption and separatism. He said he was last reported to be in Edirne. Mr. Zana will be taken into custody the moment he is found, the commander said. He said he believed that Mr. Zana could have possibly fled the country.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL ISSUES DEATH SENTENCE IN MURDER CASE

LD191454 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1155 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The military siege tribunal in Adana on Friday condemned Mr Serday Soyergin to death for murdering Mr Erdogan Polat, a leftwing worker, and sentenced Mr Ayhan Cansin to 10 years in prison for complicity. The two defendants, Messrs Soyergin and Cansin, appeared before the military siege tribunal in Adana charged with murdering Capt Bulent Angin in Adana last week. During the cross-examination of the two defendants, it emerged that Mr Soyergin had also killed a worker, Mr Erdogan Polat, in an armed clash which took place between two leftwing splinter groups. Following conviction by the tribunal for premeditated murder, Mr Soyergin was condemned to death and Mr Cansin was sentenced to 10 years in prison for complicity in the murder.

CURFEW HOURS CHANGED IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

TA221139 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement issued by the VII Army Corps, Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Office]

[Text] The curfew being imposed in the provinces of Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van and its affiliated districts in accordance with Communique No 18 issued by our command will be in effect between 2400 and 0500 as of Tuesday, 23 September 1980 taking into consideration the sensible approach the citizens of the region have shown to the curfew implementations.

VOTCP REPORTS ANTIUNION ACTIVITIES, URGES WORKERS' OPPOSITION

Turk-Is Leaders' Detention

TA190806 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The pro-American junta has begun to attack unions affiliated with the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is]. After the closing down of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions, which is the biggest workers confederation, the pro-American junta has now begun to attack various unions affiliated with Turk-Is. The activities of the headquarters and Istanbul branches of various Turk-Is affiliated unions have been banned.

It is reported that the leader of the Turkish State Highway Workers Union, Necip Guneysu, the financial secretary of the union, the secretary general of the Turkish Maritime Transport Workers Union and the financial secretary of the City Railway Workers Union have been taken into custody. According to information obtained, the activities of 84 unions have been banned.

DISK Leader's Arrest

TA230845 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] has been arrested. According to reports, DISK Secretary General Fehmi Isiklar has been arrested by the Istanbul Martial Law Command. A significant part of the DISK leadership as well as some of the representatives of DISK-affiliated unions, their branches and factories have thus been arbitrarily arrested and sent to various prisons.

Meanwhile, TRT, which is broadcasting under the command of the junta's bayonets, announced the number of arrested persons as only 500. Western news agencies, on the other hand, report--according to reliable sources--that the number of persons arrested in Turkey in 1 week has approached 5,000.

Closing of Unions

TA201000 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] While MESS [Metal Products Industrialists Union] has been reopened, it is reported that 84 unions have been closed down. While the junta generals have granted permission for MESS to resume its activities, the number of labor unions that are being closed down is rapidly increasing. The activities of the headquarters of 10 Turk-Is [Turkish Confederation of Labor] affiliated unions and of 73 union branches have been halted. The Turkish Mine Workers Federation, the headwuarters of which are situated in Ankara, has been closed down.

The unions that have been closed down and that have their headquarters in Istanbul are as follows: Petrol-Is [Turkish Petroleum, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic Workers Union], Deri-Is [Turkish Leather and Shoe Industry Workers Union], Besin-Is [Turkish Meat, Bread, and Food Industry Workers Union], TUMTIS [Turkish Motorized Transport Workers Union], Kristal-Is [Turkish Bottle Glass and Crystal Industry Workers Union], the Turkish Journalists Union, the Turkish Hotel, Restaurant and Amusement Places Employees Union, Su-Is [Turkish Dam, Energy, Water and Irrigation Workers Union], Dok Gemi-Is [Turkish Harbor, Dock and Ship Industry Workers Union] and Kaucuk-Is [Turkish Rubber and Plastic Workers Union].

The press reported that 84 unions have been closed down including the DISK [Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions] headquarters and all its affiliated unions and other syndical organizations.

Appeal to Workers

TA190928 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "The Attacks of the Junta Against Union Administrators, Leaders and Representatives Will Be Countered"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The junta has launched an attack with the aim of destroying the union movement and especially the class unions. The pro-American generals want to inflict a blow on the leaders, representatives and administrators of unions. However, they have not been successful in inflicting this blow from the beginning as they had hoped to do. They have still been unable to attain their goal: The arrest of thousands of workers. The working class is defending its real representatives and the union administrators and will continue to do so. The junta has called on the (?unions) and the workers representatives to surrender. The houses of those who have not surrendered are being raided. Their children, sisters, brothers and wives are being taken as hostages. However, all these inhuman pressures are not effective. Workers, union leaders, head representatives and representatives have not and will not surrender to the oppressors and the junta.

The head representative at a textile plant said the following to the workers: If we do not surrender the junta will consider us to be fugitives. What happens if those who treat us as animals now treat us as fugitives in the future?

The junta is having fired those workers it arrests. It is usurping their freedom. The workers are being kept in [word indistinct], which have been transformed into concentration camps, in a bid to subject them to the most barbarous tortures in the future. The junta is not after those who have violated the law. The junta is determined to render ineffective en masse the leaders of the working class. The junta wishes to abolish class unionism, the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions, the Machine Industry Workers Union and other class unions.

The junta aims at securing all the means of exploitation for the bosses of the Metal Products Industrialists Union, the textile and glass industry employers and the monopolist capitalists. Do not be fooled by the gilded decorations on the shoulders of the generals. The entire junta follows the orders of monopolies and imperialism. The junta has launched an attack against the people. Workers, defend your representative at your work places and your factories. Defend your unions. Every union which has been closed down should be revived within the struggles of the working class. The working class will not surrender. Unite against the junta!

VOTCP URGES TURKISH WORKERS ABROAD TO UNITE AGAINST JUNTA

TA201023 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] There is a naked military dictatorship in Turkey. The junta, which is standing over our people, has launched an attack against the working class, the progressive democratic forces and all the toilers in a bid to secure the interests of imperialism, NATO and the collaborationist monopolies. Tens of thousands of workers representatives have been arrested and thrown into prisons. They are being subjected to heavy pressure.

The Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions has been banned. An end has been put to all union activities. The democratic press has been silenced completely. Basic human rights and freedoms have been abolished. Investigations are being opened of many party leaders and legislators.

The importance of international solidarity has increased under the current circumstances. Our workers employed in Europe, progressive forces and organizations--especially party organizations and communists--can and will play a significant role in the organization of a strong protest action on the European Continent and effective solidarity with the democratic forces in Turkey. The communists are and will continue to be in the front lines [of the struggle] aimed at revealing the true face of the junta to the public and at isolating it in the international arena.

The military junta has already received blow after blow. The frictions within NATO--the aggressive organization of imperialism--have increased following the coup in Turkey. As pointed out by PRAVDA on 18 September, the United States, which was concerned by these frictions, sent Christopher, with whom our people are well acquainted, to Bonn. The situation in Turkey was discussed at the meetings between Christopher and Bonn government officials. The view that the NATO policy to heavily arm Turkey and to turn it into the military base of imperialism was dragging Turkey to economic destruction and increasing domestic friction to the point of explosion was confirmed. Some of the European allies of the United States are opposed to pursuing this policy. At the NATO meeting, held in extraordinary session in Brussels, the Belgian and Danish Governments, as a first step, announced that they will not attend military maneuvers to be held on Turkish territory. As a result they were subjected to the heavy pressure of the U.S. and FRG administrators.

There has been a sharp decrease in the remittances of Turkish workers employed abroad. The junta's announcement that it will continue to implement the economic policy pursued by the ousted government, its decision to close down unions and its antiworker policy has increased the reaction of our workers. Our workers are well aware that the appointment of Ozal, the agent of monopolies, to head the economy means that their foreign currency will be exchanged at a rate well below the real rate through various financial operations and that it will be wasted on military expenditures aimed against the toilers. Our workers are deciding to defend their foreign currency earned by the sweat of their brow.

It is the basic duty of every citizen to strengthen international solidarity against the junta. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] calls on our workers employed abroad and the progressive organizations to unite against the military dictatorship.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING

TA222109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The meeting of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly will be held between 24 September and 2 October. The meeting will take place in the city of Strasbourg in France. A Turkish delegation left Istanbul by air today to participate in the meeting. The Turkish delegation is headed by Cevdet Akcali and is composed of Turan Gunes, Metin Toker and Besim Ustun.

BULGARIA SIGNS TRANSIT, TOURISM DOCUMENT

TA191803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Turkish-Bulgarian talks aimed at developing tourism between the two countries have ended in Istanbul. A document envisaging the necessary measures in a bid to facilitate transit through Bulgaria was signed at the end of the talks. According to the document, stop-over and stay-over facilities wil be provided to transit passengers and parking lots will be increased. In addition, Turkish brochures on customs and transit procedures will be printed and distributed to transit passengers. Turkey will provide similar service for Bulgaria. The document also envisages more frequent maritime and air transportation to the major tourist sites of the two countries. The document also calls for looking into the possibility of organizing weekend tours to Sofia and Istanbul. The document was signed by the foreign relations director of the Tourism and Information Ministry, Ozer Sezgin, on behalf of Turkey and by the Bulgarian deputy tourism minister [title as heard], (Zanko Sankov), on behalf of Bulgaria.

VOTCP REPORTS PARTICIPATION IN SOFIA PEACE MEETING BANNED

TA200951 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The military junta has officially banned Turkey's participation in the "parliament of world peoples for peace" that will meet in Sofia on 23 September. Peace lovers with different political views and of different religions from 134 countries will be participating in the meeting to be held in Sofia. This prohibition by the pro-American junta reveals its antipeace attitude behind the statements made in favor of peace. This attitude of the pro-American junta has been received with hatred by our peace-loving people.

5,000 SYRIAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY ENTERED TURKEY

NC220631 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Kilis, (CUMHURIYET)—It is being reported that large numbers of Syrians have been leaving their country and entering Turkey. These reports say that around 5,000 Syrians, all possessing passports, have recently entered Turkey at the Oncupinar, Karkamis and Cilve Gozu border crossings. This large exodus of Syrians to Turkey is attributed to the fear that clashes may occur in northern Syria as a result of the Syrian-Libyan alliance.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA

TA162036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A decision has been made to establish diplomatic relations between Turkey and Equatorial Guinea. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level will be established between the two countries in a bid to develop cooperation based on friendly relations and mutual interests. According to the statement, the Turkish ambassador in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, will represent Turkey in Equatorial Guinea as well.

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Western Europe

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FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS THORN MIDEAST TRIP DURING MEETING

LD221211 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "The Nine Maintain Their Cooperation With Ankara"]

[Text] Brussels--The Nine regard the results of their President Gaston Thorn's Middle East mission this summer as encouraging and hope to be able to put forward specific proposals during the European Council meeting at the end of the year. This emerged from the talks held by the nine foreign ministers in Brussels on 15 September.

"The statement issued by the Nine at the European Council meeting in Venice (13 June--LE MONDE note) is arousing very great attention and raising very great expectations in the Middle East. People would like Europe to state more clearly what it intends to do. Europe needs to go further in its proposals," [French Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet said.

For the Nine it was less a question of analyzing the results of the Luxembourg minister's mission than deciding what will happen now. "The Nine should now move from general ideas to specific proposals," Mr Francois-Poncet pointed out. This task has been alloted to the political secretaries of the foreign ministries.

The ministers, who will meet again in New York on 24 September at the UN General Assembly, will then indicate the exact list of concepts mentioned in the Venice declaration. They are therefore entering a period of consideration, but it has been indicated that there will be no backing down. This new phase will take place in liaison with interlocutors in the Middle East. Some meetings have already been arranged: Mr Thorn will visit the West Bank on 29 September for a meeting with Palestinian representatives and at the end of the month is to meet with Arab League Secretary General Klibi.

On Monday the Nine also adopted a statement in which they express their anxiety over the situation in Lebanon. They reiterated their attachment to the country's unity and issued a warning to all those who might be planning to jeopardize it.

With regard to events in Turkey the foreign ministers showed great caution. The military coup d'etat was not condemned; far from it. The Nine did of course express their concern and after pointing to the Turkish generals' avowed intention to hand over power to civilians as soon as possible, stressed the need for human rights to be respected. However they then advocated maintaining close cooperation between the Community and Turkey. In other words the financial aid promised by the Nine will be supplied. "This is necessary if only to give the best possible chance to the process of returning to parliamentary democracy," Mr Francois-Poncet stated.

The Seat of the Institutions

For his colleagues' benefit the minister commented on a memorandum in which the French Government calls on member states--who have responsibility for this question--to settle the issue of the seat of the EEC institutions as quickly as possible. This document refers to "the problems which the European assembly is encountering in carrying out its functions... owing to the different locations of the places in which it carries on its activities." There are three such places: Strasbourg, where most of its sessions are held; Luxembourg, where the assembly's secretariat is situated and where several sessions take place and Brussels, where most of the parliamentary committees work. There is a strong trend in the assembly for Brussels to be made the primary if not the only place of work. It is to curb such pressure, Mr Francois-Poncent explained, that Paris wants to see decisions taken at the political level.

KREISKY COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAQ, POSTPONES VISIT

AU231618 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna on 23 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] After today's Council of Ministers session, we asked Federal Chancellor Kreisky for his assessment of the situation in the Mideast crisis area. As a matter of fact he was supposed to travel to Baghdad in the next few weeks.

[Begin recording] It would be premature to say something here about the issue itself, no more than that this entire region has always constituted a hotbed of serious crisis for us, and I have been trying for a long time to explain why I think that great dangers for us all could spring from this area of the world. Naturally we are alarmed and we wish that the organization envisaged for such things--the United Nations--will fulfill its peace-keeping task. As far as the conflict as such is concerned, I would not like to say anything at the moment, that is as far as the causes are concerned. But this is one of the most dangerous regions concerning world policy. This remains true, I think, if one considers these crisis centers or crisis hotbeds converging as the most dangerous thing, something that spreads like a bushfire. Think of Afghanistan, think now of this conflict, think of the other conflicts around Israel, all this is extremely disquieting. It is about time for the great powers to attempt now to support the peace efforts that will begin. [end recording]

[Question] You should have gone on a visit to Iraq late next week. Will this visit take place or will it be postponed?

[Answer] Yesterday the Iraqi ambassador let me know that under the circumstances it would be appreciated if I would postpone this visit. Hence it will not take place. [end recording]

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO VIENNA

AU221134 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 20/21 Sep 80 p 2

[A.U. report: "Aubert: CSCE Final Act Today No Longer Thinkable"]

[Summary] It would be hardly thinkable that the final Helsinki Act could be signed in the same manner today as it was 5 years ago. This was the highlight of Swiss Foreign Minister Aubert's press conference in Vienna on 19 September. He justified his skepticism with the "fundamentally" changed world situation. "One may not speak precisely of a cold war, but since 1945 the tension has never been as great as it is today." Switzerland now endorses the final acts and Aubert softened his sharp criticism of the CSCE. "Aubert also frankly admitted that different views existed in this respect on some points between Austria and Switzerland. At the preparatory meeting for the forthcoming CSCE round currently taking place in Madrid only problems of procedure and no thematic problems should be discussed in Switzerland's opinion. Concerning the disarmament proposals submitted by several countries Aubert pointed out that the neutrals should not lay themselves open in this respect for the time being."

Concerning bilateral problems Aubert urged completion of the Sankt Margarethen-Hoechst Highway border crossing point. He also noted that an expansion of the consular agreement between Vienna and Bern--under which Austrians and Swiss may use the same consulate in some cities--was being examined. Finally the possibility of an agreement on collecting debts and on bankruptcies was discussed.

BELGIAN CABINET LINKS MISSILES DECISION WITH U.S.-USSR TALKS

LD231315 Brussels LE SOIR in French 21-22 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[J.V.S. report: "An Equivocal Compromise Provisionally Ends the Missiles War"]

[Excerpt] It took all day Friday and various ups and downs for the government to finally take a stance on the Euromissiles affair. Lovers of clear and precise decisions will probably be disappointed but the majority has succeeded in avoiding a collapse. The French-Speaking and Flemish Socialist Parties are remaining in the government and the liberal defense minister has not threatened to resign.

The Belgian Government is giving a modified reply to the question of whether we should deploy 48 U.S. cruise missile on our territory in 1983. Indeed the final decision will depend on the results of the forthcoming negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation. This means that there is no longer any question of a delay. The statement adopted by the cabinet on Friday stipulates:

"The government hopes that the preliminary negotiations will produce positive results and, more especially, that the balance of theater nuclear weapons will be maintained at the lowest possible level. Belgium will make every effort to contribute to this. To enable the negotiations to take place in a clear atmosphere the government states that Belgium accepts, in advance, the conclusions reached in negotiations with the USSR and will play its part within the alliance. Should the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union not produce any results Belgium will, together with its allies, take all the measures agreed among the NATO partners. To this end the government will examine the course of the negotiations every 6 months together with its allies and will draw the necessary conclusions within the alliance framework. Parliament will be kept informed at regular intervals."

Commenting on this statement Prime Minister Wilfried Martens stressed that the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet negotiations might lead to various solutions, such as a decision to abandon plans to deploy missiles or to implement limited and controlled deployment.

The statement adopted by the government also recalls the origin of the missiles' affair. Expressing the hope that negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union might open in the first half of October, the Belgian Government points out:

"Belgium confirms its adhesion to the twofold collective NATO decision taken on 12 December 1979 to modernize the alliance's theater nuclear weapons deployed in Europe and to offer the Soviet Union negotiations on these weapons. On 12 December 1979 the Belgian Government decided to delay its decision on the deployment of these missiles on Belgian territory for 6 months and after that period to assess the progress made in negotiations aimed at achieving a balanced reduction in the weapons. The government crisis made it impossible to carry out that decision. The government declaration of 20 May 1980 specified that the government would pursue the initiatives and contacts decided upon at that time [December 1979] and would examine to what extent and when the established conditions are fulfilled so that it can take its decision on the basis of those factors. Parliament will be given the chance to play the appropriate role. Moreover the prime minister told the house on 22 May that a decision could be taken before the NATO council meeting in Ankara in June 1980 but that in any case it should be taken before the end of 1981.

"At the NATO ministerial conference in Ankara, Belgium stated that it would attach particular importance to Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow and on the basis of that visit's results would decide what should be done to complete its evaluation.

"Following Chancellor Schmidt's talks in Moscow on 30 June and 1 July prospects for negotiations seemed more definite and the opening of preliminary negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union now seems imminent. The Belgian Government hopes that the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear arms will be opened as soon as possible on reasonable and positive bases and that they will be concluded as quickly as possible. Belgium expects to be effectively involved in preparing and carrying out these negotiations. Belgium is prepared to make an appropriate contribution to the course of negotiations carried out in a responsible way. In this connection the Belgian Government thinks that a rapid ratification of SALT II would be likely to contribute to the success of the negotiations."

BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE ON WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO EXERCISE IN TURKEY

LD230809 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report: "No Belgian Paratroopers in NATO's Turkey Maneuvers"]

[Excerpts] Belgium has decided to withdraw its paratroops from the NATO "ANVIL EXPRESS" maneuvers which are taking place in Turkey from 11 September to 6 October. The United States, Britain, Italy and the FRG are taking part in this exercise. Our country was to be represented by 583 paratroopers from the Diest First Batallion who were due to leave on Monday.

Several factors are behind the Belgian decision. First, the statement made by [Prime Minister] Wilfried Martens after the cabinet meeting on Friday morning when he said that any coup d'etat is a failure for democracy and democrats of all countries, and he added that the Belgian Government firmly hopes there will be a rapid return to civilian life and democratic rules in Turkey.

During a special NATO ambassadors' meeting devoted to Turkey on Saturday evening, Belgium invoked the fact that this country "is now a military dictatorship" to justify the withdrawal of its paratroops. However another factor also intervened in the form of a statement by Foreign Minister Nothomb. While confirming that in view of recent political developments in Turkey it did not seem appropriate to continue the maneuvers, Mr Nothomb added that our country was now trying to limit its participation [in maneuvers] as much as possible for financial reasons.

A Joint Foreign Ministry and National Defense Communique

The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Ministries published the following communique on Monday:

"As is known, the need to make budget savings has led the Belgian Government to reduce its participation in allied maneuvers carried out within NATO's framework. As regards the maneuvers now taking place in Turkey, it had been planned to make an exception to these savings measures and send a paratroop batallion to Turkey. The events which took place in that country at the end of the week have led the Belgian Government to go back on that exception. It should be noted that of the 15 NATO member countries 5 are taking part in the maneuvers while 9, including Belgium, are not taking part. This has been done in agreement with our alliance partners."

Unofficial sources at the Foreign Ministry deny that Belgium's decision was described, as AFP reports, as "disastrous" by its partners. They added that it is not crucial whether a limited contingent of Belgian paratroopers does or does not take part in a relatively limited exercise like the one taking place in Turkey. The Belgian abstention from important maneuvers like those taking place in the FRG is clearly extremely significant. However the conclusion is that things should not be overdramatized with regard to the exercise planned in Turkey.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON OSTPOLITIK, CSCE, DOMESTIC ISSUES

DW231152 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 23 Sep 80 p 8

[Interview by editors Hans Reiser and Dieter Schroeder with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; date, place not given]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (SZ): Your Ostpolitik is based on balance and stability. We will discuss the balance later on. How minor the internal stability of the East bloc really is has been demonstrated lately by the dramatic events in Poland. Doesn't this force you to reconsider matters without therefore interferring in the internal affairs of another country?

Schmidt: The example of Poland is particularly suitable to demonstrate the continuity of our foreign policy. The good-neighborly policy and the desire for reconciliation with Poland began with the social-liberal coalition at a time when Wladislaw Gomulka ruled in Poland. Later on Gomulka was replaced by Edward Gierek for domestic political reasons. Gierek was a completely different type of politician. But our policy did not have to be changed because of that. On the contrary, we continued it. We concluded with Gierek a second Polish treaty permitting 125,000 Germans to leave the country legally for the FRG. Now Gierek has been replaced by Mr Kania, and I predict that nothing significant will be changed with regard to German-Polish policy.

To give a clear answer to your question, no new analysis is needed because the analysis of the interests of the Polish people, as every top Polish state echelon must see it, permits a reliable assessment of the future. A footnote: You used the word interference. Some 35 governments of European states including the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and the Vatican signed the Helsinki document 5 years ago today. Among the principles mentioned there is the principle of noninterference, which is one of the basic principles of international law anyway and which was postulated once more for all European states. I have been asked by Dr Helmut Kohl and other CDJ and CSU politicians kindly to voice my opinion on Poland as the federal chancellor. I have refused to do so, because when I sign something I keep to it. I would like to request that there be no future interference in Polish affairs, the same way that we must not interfere in Turkish affairs or wherever there are domestic tensions in European states.

SZ: The strikes in Poland have disclosed the gradual internal deterioration of the communist system. Some people believe that this process is promoted by detente policy; others--such as candidate Strauss--ask whether we should help these systems with credits. Isn't a dilemma for detente policy and Ostpolitik contained therein?

Schmidt: Our policy of cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe, as initiated since 1970 by our treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin and as expanded in Helsinki since 1975, has created more freedom of movement for many millions of oepole in Eastern Europe. Nobody regrets that in the West, least of all me. If that is the case, it certainly does not speak against our policy of cooperation, but rather for this policy. As regards the second part of the question, I say that Mr Strauss is wrong. The FRG as a state does not give credits, private banks do. They finance deals to make money, money that is also made in connection with all the trade with the East. I want to point out that the Bavarian economy has experienced an extraordinary upswing in the course of the past 10 years through orders from East European countries with which we initiated trade. I must point out to Minister-President Strauss that Bavaria is one of the largest importers of raw materials from the Soviet Union, such as natural gas. What Mr Strauss says in this respect and what you have quoted is mere polemics.

SZ: Must one not expect an intensified policy of limiting contacts [abgrenzung] by Moscow after the events in Poland? How do you assess chances for detente in Europe, particularly with regard to further detente in inter-German relations? Do you expect a meeting with GDR chief of state Honecker to take place shortly after the elections?

Schmidt: The decisive prerequisite for the functioning of cooperation between West and East lies in maintaining the military balance. That must be given priority. Soviet power is extremely significant militarily. It is therefore necessary that our Western alliance, to which we contribute politically, financially and particularly through our 500,000 soldiers and their first-rate training and equipment, always create a sufficient counterbalance. As long as the weight of the Soviet Union and the counterweight of the West are about equal, there will be economic cooperation as well as limited political cooperation. I have always presupposed that there will be setbacks and that there will always be leading communist personalities in Moscow as well as in Warsaw who would prefer limiting contacts and cold war to the present opening.

SZ: Does that also pertain to the GDR?

Schmidt: Yes, naturally. So it cannot be ruled out that some persons will now tend more toward limiting contacts. As regards the GDR, I am absolutely certain that the SED leadership under Mr Honecker, as before, is very interested in a continuation and development of cooperation between both German states. The reasons are obvious: The enormous economic strength of the FRG is attractive. Our main interest lies in exploiting economic cooperation for maintaining and strengthening cohesion among the Germans and particularly to give the people an opportunity to mutually maintain contacts. In the last 11 years we have made it possible for many, many millions of West Germans and inhabitants of West Berlin to visit their friends and relatives in the GDR or East Berlin unhindered. It must be our interest now to increase visits in the other compass direction.

SZ: ...Humanitarian alleviations. What do we want to achieve at the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference? Would a conference at the foreign minister level be justified for example, or a continuation of cooperation on that level in view of the continuing presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan?

Schmidt: It is not merely justifiable, it is urgently desired. I was the first, more than a year ago, to suggest to the governments in other European capitals to hold at least part of the Madrid followup conference on a ministerial level. Why? Because diplomats can speak only within the framework of their directives and instructions. Political ministers are more free in this respect. They can have private talks or bring up ideas in a small circle which would be much more difficult for diplomats to talk about or listen to. I believe that in the current dangerous situation in the world--and the danger will reach deep into the year 1981--I believe that in this difficult situation the West and the East must talk with each other even more. The danger of the Afghanistan war continues and the danger of expansion continues also. The danger of an extension of the American-Iranian conflict continues. It was extremely dangerous that the two world powers did not want to talk to each other from Christmas to the summer of 1980. I consider it an important merit of the French state leadership, of President Giscard d'Estaing, and of our state leadership, of Genscher and myself, that we have resumed talks. Secretary of State Muskie and Foreign Minister Gromyko will meet next week for the first time to get talks going on limiting missile weapons. I consider that absolutely necessary. I am very content with the fact that we initiated the willingness of the Soviet Union with regard to these negotiations, initiated it through our talks with Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues.

It would be wrong to believe that politicians can speak with each other only if the result is to be a new treaty. This foolish idea is being spread in Germany whenever Eastern visitors are involved. Nobody asks such a foolish question whenever I meet with Giscard d'Estaing or Mrs Thatcher. So I consider the ministerial level in Madrid as necessary, particularly since there are difficult opinions with regard to Afghanistan. I said in a very clear speech to Mr Brezhnev and Mr Kosygin as well as to Mr Suslov and Mr Gromyko what I think of the invasion of Afghanistan. That was certainly much more effective than voicing differences of opinion in SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in the form of an interview, or in the form of a propaganda article carried by PRAVDA.

SZ: Isn't there a potential conflict here with the Americans, who obviously do not want a foreign minister-level conference because of Afghanistan?

Schmidt: I know nothing of that. Every government decides on its own who will head its delegation.

SZ: SPD Chairman Brandt said recently that without completing the process by having arms limitation, political detente will not survive. But only when detente is viable, in other words, when it creates confidence, is arms limitation feasible at all. Doubts with regard to the confidence-building effect of detente exist not merely since Afghanistan. What do you base your hopes on, as expressed in your recent letter to Brezhnev, concerning some progress in disarmament matters?

Schmidt: It is incontestable historically that there was no talk of detente in the sixties between the United States and the Soviet Union, but there was talk of arms limitation. The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was concluded, for example, at a time when the word detente did not exist in America and Moscow. Other treaties followed in the course of the Sixties, on the Antarctic and the nonproliferation of nuclear arms. It was only at the end of the Sixties and actually in the Seventies that the leaders of both the Western and Eastern alliances began to use the word detente. There is a mutual complementing and enhancing that goes on, and if something goes wrong somewhere there is a mutual slowdown. I myself use the word detente relatively rarly. I speak of balance, of the necessity of maintaining a balance. Balance, on the one hand, and cooperation on the basis of balance, on the other--the result may then be called detente.

I think Willy Brandt is right that cooperation and detente will not work if arms limitation, balance in this field, fails. Then you will enter into an escalating race, and cooperation cannot exist in such circumstances in the long run. Balance can and must be stabilized through arms limitation treaties, and such treaties must be negotiated.

SZ: Balance is being jeopardized from various sides. Both candidates for the U.S. president's office have committed themselves to increasing American armament efforts. Are hopes at all justified under these circumstances with regard to success in arms limitation negotiations?

Schmidt: Much is said in election campaigns, not only in America but also in Germany. Not everything needs to be weighed too carefully. I read that Mr Strauss thinks that no invasion of Afghanistan would have taken place if he had been in charge of the government, but I do not intend to take that seriously after 5 October. I cannot take it seriously even today. I am certain that the American leadership, be it Carter or Reagan, will continue to be interested in mutual, effective arms limitation which will stabilize the balance. I am absolutely certain that this basic line of the current interpretation of American security interests will be continued.

SZ: The balance has already been changed in Europe. The London Institute of Strategic Studies has stated once again that the Soviet Union's lead has further increased with regard to missiles in Europe. How can the nuclear balance be reestablished in Europe through arms control talks?

Schmidt: You say that the London institute, which I have been a member of for more than 20 years, has stated it once again. The expression "once again" is correct. Years ago I was the first to term it a danger taking shape on the horizon. What is taking place today in the Soviet Union in the field of SS-20 arms--and they are mainly involved--is just the implementation of what I saw coming.

One must do two things: One must show the Soviet Union that one is willing and able in the West to create the necessary counterwieghts against these nuclear arms threatening Europe.

That was done in the first part of the NATO decision of last December with regard to modernizing nuclear arms in Europe. Second, one must tell the Soviet side that basically it cannot want an arms race, because the worse such a race becomes, the less the Soviet Union will be able to stand it economically. It must be told that it should be as afraid as we are that an arms race could lead to war. It must therefore be prepared to negotiate on bilateral limitation of nuclear armament in Europe.

The Soviets at first refused to enter negotiations offered in line with the second part of NATO's December decision. They abandoned their rejection as a result of the impact of the arguments by Genscher and myself in late June and early July.

SZ: Let us talk about domestic policy. Is the impression correct that two almost dogmatic lines are confronting each other? Regarding the maternity allowance, for instance, the SPD only considers working women, while the CDU and the CSU want to include all mothers in the family policy benefits.

Schmidt: They go even further and want to pay certain allowances to mothers who only quit their jobs in order to totally attend to their families and their children. At this point I will make a remark on principle. I am under the impression that some CSU and CDU politicians have the idea that it is not enough for the FRG to have 60 million people, that the population figure must grow and increase. This is an idea which regrettably still prevails in many states throughout the world. I think this is dangerous. When I went to school, in 1925, there were 2 billion people in the world. At present, there are more than 4 billion people, and in another 20 years there will be over 6 billion people, according to current demographic forecasts. Everybody knows perfectly well today that it will not be possible to provide enough energy for 6 billion people, it will not be possible to feed them in a way worthy of human beings or to give them medical care in a way worthy of human beings.

The decision on whether a woman and a man want to have a child must be made by them. But if they have children, society has a duty which must be excercised by the state and by its tax legislation as well as its social legislation. We meet such duties to a large extent. As of 1 February next year a family with 3 children eligible for children's allowances will receive from the state coffers DM410 every month in net terms tax-free. As you know, we have increased the children's allowances four times since 1975. We have also seen to it that a working woman who has given birth to a child not only does not have to work during the usual maternity time, which is 8 weeks as a rule, but in addition is exempted from work for another 4 months, with her job and her social insurance preserved and with the possibility that she can receive up to DM750 every month in net terms from the state. The social-liberal coalition will expand this type of family policy.

SZ: The CDU has again introduced into the election campaign the illusion of education allowances of DM400 per month per child for a period of 3 years. The alledged costs are DM3 billion annually. Do you consider this right in principle if we could pay for it?

Schmidt: You can talk about many things if they can be paid. But you used the proper term: illusion. Mr Strauss knows that he cannot pay for it. He wants to spend less money, as you know. Mr Stoltenberg wants to spend even less money. He should tell us where, for instance, he will get this allegedly more than 3 billion from.

SZ: After the experiences you had 4 years ago with your pension policy I am suprised to see the SPD promising a return to pension adjustment according to gross wages without any restriction. The FDP wants to tie pensions to net income. The CDU and CSU in their promises--not always, but sometimes--cite a general provision of economic development. Are pensioners not being promised too much prior to the elections?

Schmidt: The SPD is not promising this, it is the law. There are people in the FDP, for instance, who would like to change it. I have not advocated such a change. We have put pension finances in order. The reserve funds of the pension insurance carriers are growing again for the first time, not much, but still on the whole pensioners in Germany are better off than ever before. To give you an example: Those who in 1969 had a pension of DM460 and are still alive today now have a pension of DM1,100.

SZ: Can matters go on and on like that?

Schmidt: I did not say they will go on and on like that, much rather we dampened it down. Following the Bundestag election in 1976 I said roughly in my government statement: I am sorry I have to correct myself on one point here. At the time we anticipated economic developments which have not come about. We now have a second oil price explosion with all its effects on the world economy and employment. Wages have long ceased to rise as sharply as they did prior to the world economic crisis, nor will they ever rise as sharply again if I see things correctly. Therefore the increase in pensions will also no longer be as sharp.

SZ: All the parties are agreed that mothers are to be allowed at least one year of pension insurance for every child. The CDU and CSU even want to have 5 years allowed for every child born after 1985, which might result in pension claims by nonworking mothers. Isn't this also an example of the fact that the parties tend to create needs which then turn into claims?

Schmidt: I agree with you, only you should use the singular instead of the plural, not the parties but in this case the CDU/CSU.

SZ: Doesn't this also hold true to the same extent for the SPD?

Schmidt: No, I would reject that. The SPD has learned a lot from the wrong forecasts made in 1975-76. The issue of children who are not even born yet involves moving things into the future. The financing of these many children's years and baby years in future decades would be a grave violation of the recommendation made by the pastoral letter of the CDU and the CSU that the future must not be burdened. These are promises for the future which cannot be kept.

SZ: Haven't the limits of social expenses as well as of wage and income taxes long been reached?

Schmidt: Yes, I agree. Therefore, the majority in the Bundestag and the Federal Government have made extraordinary efforts to reduce health insurance costs. That has triggered great lamentation by many doctors. We must not allow the health insurance costs to rise further. The unemployment insurance premiums were higher under Adenauer than they are today. They have not reached a maximum level, but I agree with you that they, too, must not rise. A record increase in pension insurance premiums was achieved by two people. They were Messrs Katzer and Strauss in the late Sixties. They passed laws in the great coalition by which the pension insurance premiums were boosted from 14 to 18 percent over a number of years. Despite the world economic crisis we have not increased this premium in all these years. However, as of 1 January 1981 it will rise by 0.5 percent. But at the same time the wage tax will be cut considerably as of 1981. I agree with you that the employees and workers actively engaged in gainful activity on the whole must not be burdened more heavily. We also have to tell this to all social politicians time and again, no matter which party they belong to. One of the worst people is Mr Geissler, who has no conception of these things.

SZ: Everybody expects an election victory by your coalition on 5 October. I want to ask you the reverse: What will you do if you lose the election?

Schmidt: I do not answer hypothetical questions in politics. We are not going to lose the election, but the FDP and the Social Democrats will win this election jointly. The decisive question is by what margin. I suppose that we will win additional votes, but how many I am unable to predict. What would be much more interesting is the question of what Mr Strauss will do after he has lost the election. Will the great war a la Kreuth then start again?

REICHSBAHN STRIKE UNRESOLVED; GOVERNMENTS CONSULT

Mayor Stobbe Interview

DW240747 Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 2030 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts from interview by unidentified reporter with Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stobbe in West Berlin--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The demands of the strikers bring up very difficult problems in East-West relations.

[Answer] That is correct. It is a wage fight in the Reichsbahn enterprise. The problem can be solved only in the enterprise itself, that is, between the workers and the Reichsbahn. I see no other solution. The strike management approached the Berlin Senat today with certain demands. We are the wrong ones to appeal to, because these people are not employed by us and we cannot help them concerning their demands.

[Question] But the Reichsbahn does not recognize wage autonomy or wage bargaining rights.

[Answer] There is one thing that will not work, and that is for the strikers and the Reichsbahn to claim that the Senat should solve the problem. We have a clear legal situation in the city. The whole thing is based on decisions made by the four powers in the immediate postwar times. This situation cannot be changed in light of the treaties and agreements we have, Nobody wants to change them. The conflict must be ended where it began.

FRG-GDR 'Confidential Talks'

LD231536 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn/Berlin, 23 Sep (DPA)--The Federal Government in confidential talks with the GDR Government expressed its interest in containing the GDR Reichsbahn strike. According to government sources, Bonn said that an escalation of the conflict is not desirable. The Federal Government directed to the GDR its urgent wish not to extend the conflict. The West Berlin staff of the Reichsbahn have been on strike for 1 week.

Moabit Terminal Occupation

LD232026 Hamburg DPA in German 1905 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (DPA)--The strike situation involving West Berlin railwaymen employed by the GDR state railways deteriorated late tonight. The strikers expect to see the clearance of their sole remaining base, the container terminal in Moabit, by GDR railway police. A large contingent of West Berlin police supported by British military police arrived at 2100 at Moabit in order, as the deputy head of the British military police said, to protect the strikers. After the strike leadership decided to clear the area voluntarily on the advice of the British military police, the decision was voted down by a mass meeting of strikers. They decided to occupy the area until it is cleared by the GDR railway police.

Late tonight senior officers of the West Berlin police and the British military police were discussing their own actions in order to forestall the forcible clearance of the Moabit container terminal by the GDR railway police. The deputy head of the British military police said that it is not ruled out that the West Berlin police, on the instructions of the allies, might clear the strikers from the container terminal.

Statement by Strike Spokesman

LD240850 Hamburg DPA in German 0656 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin (DPA)--A spokesman for the strike leaders said this morning on the radio that the strike by the West Berlin employees of the GDR Reichsbahn would continue even though last night they vacated their last base at the Moabit container terminal. He claimed that the GDR Reichsbahn would not be able to supply the necessary staff in order to start the trains running again. He said that between 300 and 400 striking Reichsbahn workers have decided never to work for the East German railways again, and as these include many engine drivers, drivers of the S-bahn trains and freight yard personnel, it will be difficult for the Reichsbahn to make these figures up.

A spokesman for the Federal railroads said this morning that since midnight the GDR has accepted all freight trains from the Federal Republic, though he could not tell when they would arrive in West Berlin. Freight traffic in West Berlin is still completely paralyzed, and the S-bahn is operating only intermittently.

GENSCHER MEETS WITH JAPAN'S ITO, GDR'S FISCHER IN NEW YORK

LD231946 Hamburg DPA in German 1756 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] United Nations, New York (DPA)--In the view of Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the warlike conflict between Iraq and Iran must be localized and settled as soon as possible. Genscher expressed this view today in New York during a 90-minute exchange of views with Japanese Foreign Minister Ito. Political observers assess the federal foreign minister's statement as a clear hint that any interference from outside would, as in the case of Afghanistan, be considered most harmful.

Before that Genscher had a 2-hour meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Nothing was divulged about the meeting, which took place in the residence of Bonn's UN ambassador.

Genscher and Ito also agreed that closer cooperation between Japan and the EC would be a considerable contribution to stability in the world. Bonn and Tokyo also want to step up their contacts bilaterally. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Juergen Sudhoff announced that Genscher would visit Japan next year.

OTRAG MISSILE FIRM TO HOLD TESTS IN LIBYAN DESERT

LD191240 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Munich, 19 Sep (DPA)--The German missile-producing firm Otrag is to start its next missile test in the Libyan Sahara in October or November. According to the monthly periodical TRANSATLANTIK (Munich), which has just come on the market, the Libyan Government gave the firm permission for this 6 months ago. Otrag itself declined to comment. The head of the firm, Lutz Kayser, and the firm's spokesman, Frank Wukasch, were abroad.

Otrag, which was founded in 1974, had to stop its tests with so-called low-cost missiles in Zaire last year following international protests. Head of state Mobutu had cancelled the agreement on the use of a 10-million-hectare site.

After a 1-year enforced pause and the transfer of the development and production centers from Stuttgart to Munich, Otrag acquired a new lauching site in Libya "in the heart of the desert" south of the oasis town of (Jubayl as-Sabah) 600 km from Tripoli, according to TRANSATLANTIK. Lutz Kayser told the periodical that he had held negotiations with some of Al-Qadhdhafi's closest colleagues. Al-Qadhdhafi is a "very reasonable leader." His government is "stable and completely independent, because Europe needs the easily processed Libyan oil."

POLLS TAKEN ON ELECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

DW231515 [Editorial Report] Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German on 22 September on pages 33 and 34 reviews the results opinion poll institutes in the FRG have obtained on the likely outcome of FRG Bundestag elections scheduled for 5 October. All leading opinion poll institutes see a clear SPD and FDP lead over the CDU/CSU. "The Bielefeld Emnid Institue found for DER SPIEGEL in the first part of September that 47 percent of the voters favored the CDU/CSU, 44 percent favored the SPD and 7 percent were for the FDP--a 4 percent lead for tye coalition over the opposition.

"The Bonn Infas Institute sees a 7.5 percent lead for the SPD and FDP over the CDU/CSU, while the Allensbach Institute reports a difference of 7.8 percent."

Charts and graphs accompanying the DER SPIEGEL article and representing the May-September period show the following results (all figures in percentages):

Emnid

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
CDU/CSU	46	46	46	45	47
SPD	43	42	43	43	44
FDP	8	8	8	8	7
SPD/FDP lead over CDU/CSU	5	4	5	6	4

Allensbach

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
CDU/CSU	44.1	44.6	46.5	43	45
SPD	44.7	44.5	43.9	46.8	45.1
FDP	7.6	7.3	6.6	7.6	7.7
SPD/FDP lead over CDU/CSU	8.2	7.2	4.0	11.4	7.8

Infas

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
CDU/CSU	44.5	44.5	45.5	45	44.5
SPD	43.5	42.5	43	43	43
FDP	7	9	8.5	9	9
SPD/FDP lead over CDU/CSU	6	7	6	7	7.5

An Emnid opinion poll on whether people would vote for Schmidt or Strauss in direct elections on 5 October shows the following figures in percentages:

	Schmidt	Strauss
Total persons questioned	59	38
Aged 18 through 29	67	31
30 through 49	58	40
50 through 64	60	38
65 and more	52	45
SPD/FDP voters	98	1
CDU/CSU voters	15	84

Asked about the chances of victory for the SPD/FDP or CDU/CSU, a chart shows the following figures in percentages:

	SPD/FDP	CDU/CSU
Total persons questioned	69	28
Primary school education	68	29
Secondary school education	67	32
High school graduates	75	19
SPD/FDP voters	96	3
CDU/CSU voters	38	59

Emnid asked: "Will there be a new world war in the next 3 years?" The chart shows a comparision of answers in April and September 1980 in percentages as follows:

	April	September
"World war likely"	9	6
"World war possible"	45	31
"World war unlikely"	44	62

The question "how will the Russians act in Afghanistan in the future," shows the following answers in percentages:

"They will leave Afghanistan, it will become a neutral state." April: 10; September: 12.

"They will stay, it will become an East bloc state." April: 48; September: 58.

"They will stay and invade other countries from there." April: 41; September 28.

An Emnid question about the Schmidt-Honecker meeting prior to and after its postponement shows the following answers in percentages:

	Prior to	After postponement
"I welcome it"	51	52
"I don't care"	29	29
"I am against it"	19	19

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ TO VISIT GISCARD 25 SEP

NC240808 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP)--Iraqi Vice-President [title as received] Tariq 'Aziz will meet with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow morning, an Elysee spokesman said. Mr. 'Aziz is making the trip to Paris specifically to talk with France's head of state, according to the spokesman.

Mr. 'Aziz, who is expected to arrive in the French capital tonight, is President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, the Elysee spokesman said.

No other details about tomorrow's meeting were released. Mr. 'Aziz in April was the target of an assassination attempt for which Iraq blamed Iran.

Iraq-Iran War To Be Discussed

NC241133 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP)--Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq 'Aziz will discuss his country's war with Iran in a talk with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing here tomorrow. An authoritative Iraqi source said Mr 'Aziz would "exchange views on the situation prevailing on the eastern boundries of the Arab world."

He had a 3-hour talk in Moscow on Monday with Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev. Mr 'Aziz pressumably asked for more weapons, though no details of the talks have been divulged.

PRESIDENT 'CLOSELY FOLLOWING' IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD231424 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced at the Elysee that Valery Giscard d'Estaing is following very closely, minute by minute, with greatest vigilance and also with utmost caution the conflict between Iran and Iraq. France will adopt a position only in the event that the oil terminals become paralyzed or in case of a blockade of traffic on the Gulf waters.

Government Calls for 'Restraint'

NC241153 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 24 Sep (AFP)--The French Government today called on the great powers to show "great restraint" concerning the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in order to favour a political settlement.

At the conclusion of a cabinet meeting, presidential spokesman Jean-Marie Poirier said: "France takes note that the difference at the root of this confrontation is strictly bilateral. France considers that it should be the object of a political settlement." Mr Poirier said the government was "highly worried over the consequences of the military confrontation."

The presidential spokesman stressed the importance of "complete freedom of circulation" in the gulf which France considered imperative not to jeopardise. He added that the French Government was in close contact with gulf region states "directly concerned" by the fighting.

Mr Poirier quoted President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as saying Mideast events were a "striking justification" of the need for the five-year-old French electro-nuclear programme, "which is progressively sheltering our country and our economy from certain exterior risks".

TWO NUCLEAR-POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIERS PLANNED

LD231246 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Council, meeting at the Elysee this morning, has decided to construct two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers of 32,000 tons each by the year 2000, to replace the Clemenceau and the Foch which were commissioned in 1961 and 1963 respectively.

MICHEL TATU PREVIEWS U.S.-USSR TALKS ON EUROMISSILES

LD221003 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Michel Tatu article: "USSR-U.S. Dialogue--Talks on Nuclear Arms in Europe Could Start in Mid-October"]

[Text] Mr Reginald Bartholomew, director [as published] of the State Department's bureau of political-military affairs, speaking in Brussels on Tuesday, 16 September, at the end of a 2-day meeting of the NATO special consultative group, announced that "the recent development in the Soviet position opens the way for starting preliminary discussions on Eurostrategic weapons" between the United States and the USSR. These talks will be opened, he added, "without preconditions and in the immediate future," probably on 15 October. Before that Mr Muskie and Mr Gromyko will discuss this question during their meeting in New York on 25 September during the UN session.

The start of these talks was made possible when the Soviet leaders, receiving Mr Schmidt in Moscow at the beginning of July, abandoned the previously defined preconditions, namely that NATO should agree not to implement the decision it took last December to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe from 1983.

The 15 October date for opening preliminary discussions in Geneva has not yet been confirmed by the Americans--Mr Muskie is awaiting final agreement from his Soviet counterpart before doing so--but it was revealed by Italian Foreign Minister Colombo during the EEC Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels.

Indeed the important fact is that the two superpowers are resuming contact in this way--contact which has been almost completely severed since the beginning of the year--and that their two foreign ministers will have their first concrete discussion on this question in New York on 25 September--the first since their "contact" at the Vienna meeting on 15 June shortly after Mr Muskie's appointment to the State Department.

Are we to conclude that the Afghanistan chapter is closed? The Americans of course deny this and there is no question of lifting the sanctions which Mr Carter decided to impose in January.

However, it must be admitted that a large proportion of those sanctions, at least the most spectacular proportion, was removed when the Olympic games ended in Moscow and that the grain embargo will be difficult to maintain when the next agricultural season starts.

It must also be admitted that the decision to withhold supplies of U.S. technology is being ignored too often by too many allies (France recently gave another example of this by winning the contract for the Novolipetsk steel works, which has been given to Cruesot-Loire after Aramco and Nippon Steel withdrew) not to be doomed to slow erosion too.

Finally, with one crisis taking the place of the other, events in Poland have distracted attention from Afghanistan; the moderation so far shown by the Soviets in the face of the "Polish summer" has somewhat improved their image on the other side of the Atlantic. Moreover that image was so bad after the insults exchanged in the spring that it could only improve.

Several fairly inspired articles on the Soviet empire's "administrative difficulties" and the need for breating space have prepared for this swing of the pendulum. The Americans are also noting with satisfaction that the Soviets are still observing the arms limitations for which the SALT II agreement makes provision even though ratification of this agreement, suspended by Mr Carter, is problematical.

Another factor is the interest shown by the Europeans in negotiations on the Euro-missiles. The pressure for negotiations being exerted on this side of the Atlantic is still considerable--so much so that even a President Reagan would be unable to ignore it. It is probable that, if elected, he too would continue the 15 October negotiations which he would start with a view to modifying the SALT II treaty.

Indeed Mr Carter's administration will scarcely proceed any more quickly if he is reelected on 4 November. In a speech to a Congressional committee on 30 July Mr Muskie specified that the "preliminary exchanges" on the Euromissiles envisaged from that time would continue until SALT II's ratification; it is only after that stage, he specified, that they "will be able to lead to official negotiations and, we hope, to significant limitations of theater nuclear forces within the SALT III framework."

As Mr Colombo pointed out on Tuesday, the talks which will open on 15 October will therefore be "preliminary" and will only relate to the aims of the specific negotiations which will follow. This apparently procedural task is, in fact, considerable. It should be remembered that the Soviets want the negotiations to include all, or at least as many as possible, of the U.S. "forward-based systems," in other words existing and planned missiles, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons deployed in Europe or the Mediterranean and even the missile-launching submarines attached to NATO, although these submarines have already been included in the SALT agreements. They have also specified that any limitation which might be decided in Europe will only be applicable after SALT II is ratified but, unlike the Americans, they are prepared to carry out detailed negotiations before that date.

The Western stance on all these points is to be specified in the next few weeks because it was left rather vague by the NATO declaration on 12 December 1979. It indicated that negotiations should relate to "some U.S. and Soviet long-range theater nuclear weapons systems" (in other words the list was yet to be established) but its "immediate objective" should be to attain limitations on ground-based missiles only. That objective was reaffirmed in Brussels on Tuesday by a U.S. official who described these ground-based systems as "the most dynamic and dissimilar which exist in the region at present." Some experts would go even further in limiting the objective of the negotiations, suggesting a subtle maneuver--ignoring the 500 old Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles which have already been "tolerated" for almost 20 years and are too inaccurate to be "destabilizing" and concentrating on the SS-20 missiles of the new generation: 150 missiles are now operational, of which 100 are targeted on Europe.

Let us recall that the United States is proposing to counter these by deploying 572 Pershing and cruise missiles which, according to them, will also be discussed. These more clearly defined discussions would be easier to conduct but it is very unlikely that Moscow or even Washington would be content with such a simple plan.

MARCHAIS SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM

LD220907 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Sep 80 p 8

[Text of speech by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais opening the international tent at the L'HUMANITE festival on 13 September: "Democracy in the Full Sense of the Word Is the Aim and Tool of Socialism"]

[Text] Dear friends, dear comrades,

Allow me on behalf of our Central Committee to welcome you to this L'HUMANITE festival and to convey to you the fraternal greetings of all French Communists.

The opening of the international tent is always an important movement in our festival.

This year the international tent brings together an unparalleled number of representatives from communist and workers party newspapers and from the newspapers of other progressive forces on all the continents. We regard this as a sign of the French Communists' and workers' deep attachment to internationalist solidarity--the solidarity which binds peoples in their common struggle for freedom, a better life and peace. We also regard it as an illustration of the great changes which are now shaking our world.

The Characteristic Traits of the International Situation

The main events which have occurred in our world since our last L'HUMANITE festival strengthen our conviction that the balance of forces at the world level has now swung permanently in favor of the national, social and human liberation forces.

What are the characteristic traits of this international situation?

The developing countries have made their voices heard with growing confidence and determination. They no longer intend to be "looked over" forever. Their liberation movement has clearly become more mature. The aspiration to democracy which is now an essential characteristic of the peoples' revolutionary movement has been forcefully demonstrated. Tyrannical regimes have fallen. Others have been shaken by impressive mass struggles. Countries recently liberated from fascist oppression are confirming and extending--not without difficulties of course--their anti-imperialist line. Developing states are demanding more just and stable political and economic relations, in other words a new international system banning a neocolonialist policy, helping to stamp out the scourages of famine, poverty and illiteracy and to promote real development.

My recent trips to Latin America and Africa enabled me to assess the extent to which this demand holds a greater place than ever in the battle for social justice and democracy.

The past few months have also seen a serious aggravation of the deep, all-embracing crisis which is eating away at the capitalist countries. The workers are bearing the bulk of the burden. There are now more than 20 million unemployed people in the OECD zone. Social achievements are being called into question. National economies are moving toward recession. However, this crisis is sparking off bitter struggles. This can clearly be seen in a country like France where the past few months have been characterized by a major pusurge in class struggles. The Giscardian government and the employers have been forced to back down and this acts as a curb on austerity and national regression.

Finally, we greatly value the socialist countries' share in the world balance of forces.

Socialism has triumphed over an inherited burden of poverty and backwardness in a very short period of time. It can boast major economic, social, cultural and democratic achievements. It plays a leading role in promoting peace and supporting the national liberation forces. We think it is that which constitutes the essence of socialism's situation.

Of course the events in Poland--among others--are serving as a pretext for another campaign by the class enemy in our country regarding socialism's alleged "failure." We strongly reject this crude distortion of the situation in the socialist world. We do so in full knowledge of the facts and without trying to deny or hide the real problems which the socialist world in encountering.

We know that socialism cannot be developed without contradictions. The international situation has repercussions on these countries. The burden of the arms race imposed by imperialism and the effects of the crisis in the capitalist countries weigh heavily on their economies.

At the same time new problems have arisen--problems connected with the intensive development of these countries in all spheres--problems which need to be tackled immediately.

We are convinced that socialist society's progress and the blossoming of all the potential which that society contains depend on the introduction of bold reforms--economic, social and democratic reforms, the three being intimately connected. Socialism means and must always mean more social progress, economic efficiency, worker participation in public affairs, in other words, democracy in the full sense of the word. As we said at our congress, this is both socialism's goal and a means of its development--it is the universal component of socialism which we mentioned. Of course each people and each country must tackle this problem and solve it in their own way. There can be no model in this sphere or any other. In this connection I would like to add that we in no way underestimate the initiatives already taken and the results already obtained in various socialist countries.

It is up to the Polish people, their government and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and them alone to implement the reforms announced which will--we are sure--make it possible to overcome the problems and help strengthen socialist Poland. We are confident and wish the PZPR every success in this task.

Therefore we can see, dear friends and comrades, that the world is moving rapidly in the right direction.

Of course this progress is being made in the framework of a bitter and complex class confrontation.

The imperialist powers are sparing no effort to hinder the peoples' aspirations to social progress, independence and freedom. In the past few years they have launched an outright counteroffensive by reviving the arms race, turning the ideological struggle into outright ideological war and seeking a form of trilateral cooperation under the U.S. supreme command.

This desire to coordinate their efforts is encountering difficulties. That is understandable. The crisis, the erosion of imperialism's class positions throughout the world is aggravating clashes of interest among the monopolies. However, the essential thing is the will to move toward integration. It is this approach that we see in Mr Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy which is fully part of imperialism's overall strategy. Moreover it must be noted that the PS is indulging in a positive attempt to outdo Giscardian positions as far as Atlanticism and national resignation are concerned.

A Great International Policy for France

The PCF's policy is entirely different. At their 23d congress the French Communists extended their strategy of democratic progress toward a democratic, self-managing French brand of socialism. At the same congress they defined a great international policy for France--a policy of national independence, nonalignment, peace and disarmament, cooperation and action to promote a new international system.

They are already playing an active part in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

This battle is vital today when NATO is trying to break parity at the military level in Europe by its decision to deploy new nuclear missiles on our continent; when the Giscardian government has advocated manufacturing the neutron bomb; when the FRG is now authorized to considerably increase its navy and when the United States is proclaiming a new doctrine of "limited nuclear war" which would doom Europe to destruction.

We are not intimidated by all these calls to battle. We are convinced that the broadest possible action by peoples can halt this mad race to attain excessive armament levels, that it can halt the escalation and impose moves toward detente and disarmament.

It is in this spirit that we, together with our Polish comrades, took the initiative of organizing a meeting of European communist parties last April which produced positive results and which met with a very broad response at both the national and international levels.

It is by contributing to the development of a broad movement of opinion in favor of peace that we intend to force the French Government to eventually take specific initiatives in the disarmament sphere and notably to take a constructive part in the Madrid conference.

Finally, we are anxious to take part in settling major world problems such as famine and underdevelopment and would like to see cooperation established with all countries without discrimination or ostracism, and we are taking many initiatives to promote a new international system.

In all these actions we are anxious to see France reject alignment with the FRG and allegiance to Carter, express itself in a sovereign way and take specific constructive initiatives in keeping with its vocation and its rightful place in the world.

The PCF's Internationalist Activity

These battles are an integral part of our internationalist activity. They go hand in hand with the close solidarity which binds us to all the forces working for peace and struggling for social progress and freedom.

Our solidarity goes to thepeoples who are building socialist societies in complex and varied conditions to the working class and democrats in capitalist countries, to the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

It goes to the communists, democrats and trade unionists who are victims of repression in many countriesin the world. All those suffering attacks on their freedom anywhere in the world can count on the French Communists. Our newspaper L'HUMANITE is the daily platform for this solidarity.

As you know, we intend to see new relations of mutual respect, independence and noninterference, recognition of differences and mutual aid developing among communist parties and the revolutionary forces throughout the world. We welcome the fact that this new internatinalism is making progress because this ultimately adds strength to our common solidarity.

Dear friends and comrades,

In thanking you for contributing by your presence to the influence of our L'HUMANITE festival, I would like to ask you to convey to the parties and movements represented here by your newspapers the French Communists' fraternal greetings and our best wishes for success in attaining their objectives.

STATE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN

LD232010 Hamburg DPA in German 1801 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Bern (DPA)--Switzerland considers the quarrel about nuclear energy with the U.S., which has become public knowledge through American newspaper reports, as a "tempest in a teapot". The state secretary of the Swiss Foreign Ministry, Raymond Probst, used this terminology today during a press conference in Bern.

Probst confirmed that at the end of August Switzerland had been asked by the U.S. to comment on a secret American paper which talked about alleged new Swiss deliveries of nuclear materials to Pakistan. Examinations into this matter are now taking place on the Swiss side. After the conclusion of the examination, Switzerland will decide how the U.S. request for information will be dealt with. The impression in Switzerland was that the remarks in the American paper did not deal specifically with nuclear products, but with industrial products which could be used for various purposes. According to Probst, who until recently was the ambassador in Washington, the U.S. has not imposed a supply boycott on Switzerland, but has merely held back individual permits.

PUBLIC ECONOMY MINISTER ENDS TALKS IN NORWAY

LD230953 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Sep 80 p 9

[NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA report: "Switzerland and Norway Agreed on EFTA"]

[Text] "I did not come to Norway to arrange oil and gas supplies on behalf of the Swiss state. Such purchases are made by private companies on the commercial market at current prices, which are considerably lower than other prices," Swiss Public Economy Minister Fritz Honegger told NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA at the end of a 3-day official visit to Norway as the government's guest. Honegger has held talks with Trade Minister Reiulf Steen, who was his host during the visit, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, Industry Minister Lars Skytoeen and Agriculture Minister Oskar Oeksnes.

Honegger discussed both bilateral problems--of which there were few, he said--and also the role the European Free Trade Area, EFTA, will play in the future. In reply to a question, he stated that he and Steen had the same view of EFTA's future role. The organization, of which both countries are members, will have to proceed carefully. Relations with the EEC are best arranged bilaterally between individual EFTA members and the EEC, and EFTA will continue its role as administrator of the free trade organization's functions. Honegger had little faith in the idea that the European nations in the EEC and EFTA would together be able to solve the problem of unemployment. The differences between the nations involved are too great. He hoped that the Norwegian authorities would give the Swiss pharmaceutical firms greater scope for fixing prices for their products and called for more imports of Swiss cheese. Otherwise, he stated, trade relations between Norway and Switzerland were good.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

FL161020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Georges-Andre Chevallaz, president of the Swiss Confederation, has received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in Bern at a very cordial and friendly meeting. The Cuban foreign minister also held talks with his Swiss counterpart, Pierre Aubert, with whom he examined the development of bilateral relations and various matters of the international situation. Minister Malmierca explained to the Swiss officials the efforts Cuba is making as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement to find a just and reasonable solution to the so-called problem of Afghanistan. At a news conference in the Swiss capital, Isidoro Malmierca said that at the meetings held with the Swiss officials the two sides expressed their desire to expand ties between the two countries.

NORWAY

LEADERS COMMENT ON CONTINGENCY STOCKPILING

Nordli Statement

LD191555 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 18 Sep 80 p 6

[Bent Ingen Bye report: "We Frighten No One From Open Debate"]

[Excerpt] "The government has a duty to state clearly its position on contingency stockpiling of U.S. equipment in Norway. But this does not mean that we want to frighten anyone from carrying on an open debate on this question." Prime Minister Odvar Nordli made this statement in an interview in [Norwegian] Radio's daily newsbroadcast yesterday evening.

Nordli said that he thought it was pointless if a government did not clearly announce it views. The prime minister also expressed the view that the question of contingency stockpiling had been overdramatized in various news media. According to Nordli there has never been any intention of presenting cabinet questions in any form to other forums. The prime minister also made it clear that he regarded the National Executive's resolution in Tonsberg as a guideline for the government's work and would keep to it, regardless of other resolutions that local branches of the Labor Party might adopt. But Nordli did not want to stop the debate on contingency stockpiling, and it would only continue anyway.

Labor Party Chairman Interview

LD230917 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 19 Sep 80 p 6

[Gunnar A. Johansen interview with Reiulf Steen, Norwegian trade minister and Labor Party chairman: "No Battle Between Right and Left"; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Has the Labor Party leadership lost control?

[Answer] The Labor Party leadership is not and cannot be an authoritarian arbiter of opinion. We want to have a party which shapes its decisions on the basis of debate and differences of opinion. A political party must both discuss and act, both consider and decide. Therefore, if we are to function, we cannot be some sort of debating society, where debates are carried on for their own sake. But decisions cannot be made in the form of dictates from the leadership either. The difficult trick—and it is difficult—is to find the right balance between debate and the capacity to make decisions.

[Question] What about permitting a single security policy issue to be put to the broad party membership, as the Oslo party has done? Is this a procedure to be recommended?

[Answer] The Oslo party itself must determine what best suits it. The Oslo executive says in its proposal that this is a small matter. I agree, but it has had the effect of triggering off an understandable anxiety which many people feel faced with the uncertain international situation.

[Question] Can the discussion we are now witnessing be seen as a conflict between open treatment by the whole party and the demand that the government must make the final decision?

[Answer] On security matters the government has a constitutional responsibility and in practice a very special responsibility.

Therefore a government, even when it is an unpleasant task, must have the strength to appraise and make decisions on important security questions. However, this does not mean, as Prime Minister Odvar Nordli has also pointed out, that anyone wants to hinder debate either within the party or in society in general. For my own part I would on the contrary like to see more continuous interest in foreign policy, security policy and international affairs. This is unfortunately not the case, and that is the reason why we in Norway have security policy debates in the form of explosions around individual issues.

[Question] Last year we had a debate on the deployment of new nuclear arms. This year we have one on contingency stockpiling. Isn't this a sign that the broad national unity we have had on security questions no longer exists?

[Answer] The fact that the question of the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe triggers off a debate is both natural and heartening. The arms buildup in the world has now reached such a level, and the tempo in the arms race is now so high, that ever greater numbers of people recognize the great need to transform the arms spiral into a disarmament spiral. It would strengthen the government's work on disarmament issues and the initiatives we will take in this field if the government had the support of a broad and aware public opinion. In the government's foreign policy the work for real disarmament negotiations is a task which must be given higher priority than any other.

However, if we are to be in a position to be able to take such initiatives in an effective way, we must ourselves feel a minimum of security. Our foreign policy must therefore be built on the balance between security and the policy of detente. Nor should we forget that the Labor Party as a party is very active in work for detente and disarmament. The Norwegian Labor Party is one of the most active parties within the Socialist International, and has made considerable contribution to the International's development in recent years as a factor to be reckoned with in the international community.

[Question] Could you have wished for better collaboration and cooperation between the grassroots organizations within the party and the government over the question of contingency stockpiling?

[Answer] As many people have pointed out, this is not a new question. We sent out the defense commission report to local party organizations for them to debate. The question is dealt with in the report. Contingency stockpiling of allied equipment has been a topic for debate at the two most recent national conference.

[Question] Do you agree with the prime minister that a rejection of contingency stockpiling means a change of course in Norwegian security policy?

[Answer] The prime minister has said that a rejection of the principle of contingency stockpiling would of necessity lead to a fundamental reappraisal of our security policy. Needless to say, I agree. Remember that contingency stockpiling has been going on since the Fifties. But this does not mean that either the prime minister or I have said contingency stockpiling for half a Marine brigade is a question of principle.

[Question] It has been claimed that the discussion on contingency stockpiling is in fact a power struggle between a right and a leftwing inside the party. Comments?

[Answer] The opinions within the party do not follow such lines.

[Question] Do you fear that this discussion could lead to a drop in the Labor Party's popularity in the next Gallup poll?

[Answer] I assume that all party members who involve themselves in this debate also do it out of concern for what best serves the Norwegian Labor Party.

SWEDEN

NAVY SIGHTINGS OF FOREIGN SUBMARINES REPORTED

LD191418 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Summary] The case of the foreign submarine off Utoe is now closed. The navy believes the submarine may have left Swedish waters. Here is a report by (Arvid Lagerkrantz):

"Every year the defense establishment notes a number of violations. In 1979 submarines were suspected on seven occasions. Ordinary vessels violated Swedish waters on six occasions and there were 77 violations of our airspace. So far this year there have been eight submarine incidents. The military is used to this kind of surveillance by the surrounding world. It may be one means of deliberately testing our military preparedness, of gaining information about coastal radar, artillery, sunken rocks and sea currents, and it may also be a means of training [words indistinct] submarine crews.

"The defense leadership thinks that the total number of violations shows how important the north has become as a strategic and operative area. Military activity is on the increase in the Baltic, they say. But the surveillance by the surrounding world is part of the game, and although one or two discovered submarines get a lot of publicity, this is not regarded as anything particularly surprising. It may be instead that the navy takes advantage of such as incident to indicate the need for [words indistinct]. As is known, the number of navy vessels has consistently dropped in the last few years.

"The fact that foreign powers are taking an interest in Swedish conditions is not really strange, but there may be big problems if, for example, a foreign submarine were to surface here in Sweden. It would then easily become a big political incident if a submarine from NATO or the Warsaw Pact was seized in neutral Sweden. And the defense has [word indistinct] instructions that the foreigner is to be turned away. The aim is not to catch the vessel. In a couple of cases the defense is reported to have identified by electronic means visiting submarines, but for reasons of secrecy we are not allowed to know who they are. The navy probably breathes a sigh of relief each time a submarine disappears unnoticed from Swedish waters, as it seems to have done this time."

'Unidentified' Submarine Near Stockholm

LD232112 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Swedish Naval Forces have again observed an unidentified foreign submarine, states the Defense Staff. The submarine was discovered during an exercise involving helicopters near Utoe in the southern archipelago of Stockholm. Last Thursday the navy also observed a foreign submarine in the same area.

DENKTAS MAKES STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM MOROCCO

TA240727 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas has returned to Cyprus after attending the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers held in Morocco. In an airport statement on his return, President Denktas said that Jerusalem was the only issue on the agenda of the meeting, adding that Israel's stand on this issue caused reaction.

Referring to the resolutions reached in the meeting on the Jerusalem issue, Denktas said if Israel fails to heed these resolutions, this will prove its (?intransigence). These resolutions are final. Recalling that the (?provoked) Islamic world was united in a bid to save Jerusalem, President Denktas said: Our wish is that Israel should adopt a stand that will permit the negotiated solution of the Jerusalem problem. If not, this will have serious consequences for our region.

Recalling that during his visit he had the opportunity to meet with other delegates, Denktas said that the Moroccan people and press had manifested an increasing interest in the Cyprus problem. Denktas added that the meeting had been very beneficial for the Turkish Federated State and that the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus elicited a favorable reaction from the foreign ministers participating in the meeting.

O AGON REPORTS ISRAELI SECRET SERVICE MEMBERS DEPORTED

NC240912 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 24 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Members of the Israeli secret service have been arrested and deported from Cyprus. This took place after it had been established that they were diving in order to search the cargo of the ship Zinovia which had sunk in the Larnaca area.

According to authoritative reports, the members of the Israeli secret service had all the necessary equipment and dove several times near the sunken ship.

After receiving the report on the presence of the Israelis, the Cyprus police put them under surveillance and ordered them to leave Cyprus after they explained their presence in the area of the sunken ship and their reasons for persistently seeking information about the Zinovia's cargo. According to our reports, the Israeli divers denied that they had been diving at the position of the sunken ship.

CYPRUS RADIO CHIEF DENIES CORPORATION FINANCED BY CIA

NC231616 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] "The CBC [Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation] is not being financed by the CIA. In all likelihood those who are asking whether the CBC is being financed by the CIA are in a better position than the CBC to find out who is being financed by the CIA." This has been stated by the director general of the CBC, Mr A. Khristofidhis, who was commenting on reports on this subject published in a morning daily (not O FILELEVTHEROS).

THATCHER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA

AT240910 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0900 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher, who concluded her official visit to Athens, left for Belgrade at 1100 today. Mrs Thatcher was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios, Director of the Department for Air Force Equipment Air Force Major General Khrisafopoulos, British Ambassador to Athens Sutherland with the entire staff of the British Embassy, Greek Ambassador to London Lagakos and Yugoslav Ambassador to Athens Mocivnik. The air force provided an honor guard.

RALLIS COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

AT211530 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

["Exclusive Interview" with Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis by contributor Stamos Zoulas, presumably in Athens; date not given]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Y. Rallis believes that time "is working" for New Democracy and the current government is determined to complete--for the first time in the postwar period--the entire 4-year term. This conclusion emerged and was confirmed by many points in the exclusive interview which the prime minister granted to I KATHIMERINI.

Question: According to the constitution 1 year remains in the term of the government. What are the current government's prospects for completing the 4-year term?

Answer: As I have said in the past, in parliamentary democracies and under normal conditions constitutional order specifies that every parliament completes its term. Therefore I do not see any reason why the current parliament should not complete its term. I believe that the premature and unjustified dissolutions of parliaments irreparably erode the prestige of a parliamentary regime.

Question: In your evaluation, which are the most significant government goals for the period of time left before the next elections?

Answer: The most urgent government aim on the domestic front is the improvement of the economy and recent developments indicate significant improvement in the national sectors of foreign exchange, increased production, increased savings and containment of inflation. These favorable developments have contributed to the improvement of the psychological atmosphere. The entire encomic policy of the government aims to consolidate and improve this atmosphere because it constitutes a basic prerequisite for restoration of a balanced economy.

Nevertheless, many things have to be effectively dealt with in this area, for example, the strengthening of productive investments because only through increased productive potential and production will a reduction in inflation and an increase in exports be achieved. Our efforts also aim to contain expenses in the public sector so that economic resources can be freed to finance the economy's private sector and prepare the country to the extent that we can absorb the funds that are allocated by the EEC. I have faith in the dynamism of the Greek economy and for this reason I believe that these problems will be successfully dealt with.

However, I feel the need to note that the improvement of the economic situation must not make us overly optimistic so that we increase our demands because, in the 1970's, the Greek economy was tested by the shocks of the oil crisis and the international economic recession. We may possibly confront similar situations in the future and for this reason we must always be ready and must train ourselves to live with the possibility of a repetition of this unpleasant experience and its unfavorable results.

Question: What are the corresponding priorities in foreign policy at present?

Answer: In the field of international relations our foreign policy necessarily moves in many dimensions and seeks more goals than one. Among the principal goals which I must note is the settlement of our relations with NATO, our positive support of the course for solving the Cyprus problem and the continuation of the dialogue with Turkey. Regarding the first goal, it is self-evident that we have established it as a goal after taking into consideration the interests of Greek defense and the complete preservation of the responsibilities of the Greek Armed Forces in the area that interests us. For the solution of the Cyprus problem we maintain our clear line that the solution must be sought only within the UN framework through the intercommunal talks. Already the new phase of the intercommunal dialogue will be an opportunity to ascertain whether or not the other side seriously desires to make positive steps forward.

Finally, despite the change of regime in Turkey we have already shown our intention to continue the dialogue on outstanding bilateral issues. However, we still have to ascertain from future contacts with the new regime what its intentions are and to what extent there are prospects for progress.

Question: What are the Greek Government's assessments thus far concerning the development of Greek-Turkish problems after the rise to power of the Turkish military?

Answer: It is much too early to make any assessment regarding the repercussions that the military's rise to power in Turkey may have on the development of Greek-Turkish relations.

LENGTHY GOVERNMENT 'STUDY' OF BASES PLAN FORESEEN

AT201439 Athens I AVYI in Greek 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] McCloskey will conduct negotiations with the Greek Government on the question of bases on the behalf of the U.S. side. According to a U.S. proposal these negotiations will be conducted in Athens. This was stated yesterday by an authoritative government source which added that the U.S. memorandum which McCloskey presented to Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during their last meeting provides for conducting these negotiations "in stages." The first stage will be preparatory and then the government will proceed to concrete issues.

McCloskey, however, proposed an entirely different preparatory stage prior to the commencement of preliminary negotiations. This preparatory stage will coincide in time with the study of the U.S. proposals by the Greek Government and will supply explanations to possible questions by the Greek Government on specific issues. This will be done by American experts who might come to Greece for this very purpose.

The Greek Government has accepted the procedural proposals of the American side on the question of negotiations on the future of the bases but it lets it be understood that the period of study will last for a long time and that this study will, in any case, not be completed prior to 25 September when Mitsotakis will meet his U.S. counterpart, Muskie, in New York.

In reference to this the Greek side also stressed the well known position of the government that unless the question of Greece's return to NATO is first settled there will be no solution to the question of U.S. bases in Greece. In reference to the question of Greece's return to NATO the Greek Government demonstrated a spirit of controlled reservation which was strengthened after the recent Turkish developments because, despite the official statements of the Turkish generals, the true intentions of the military regime remain unknown. It is, however, certain that strong efforts are directed from the American side toward both Athens and Ankara for speeding up the process of Greece's return to NATO, a speeding up which the U.S. administration demands with increasing insistence on "logical concessions" from Greece.

I KATHIMERINI COMMENTS ON SPEED OF NEGOTIATIONS ON BASES

AT201522 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The NATO Issue"]

[Text] At first glance the position of Greece toward the pending issues of U.S. bases and the return to NATO, as it was presented to the United States this week, incorporates a conflict of interest. In accepting the new draft Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases from U.S. Ambassador McCloskey, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said the Greek Government would study it, he did not object to preliminary negotiations on the plan, but he did add that the prerequisite for the final signing of the agreement would be Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance which must precede any such signing. In other words the major stress emphasis of the Greek position is confined to the prerequisite as it was set, since the signing of the Greek-U.S. agreement and as a sequel, the existence of the U.S. bases on our territory, is under some dispute. Understandably, therefore, one could ask in good faith: Why is it that in this instance the Greek Government agreed to study and to negotiate--even at a preliminary stage--the draft of the agreement before the uncertainty over NATO is resolved?

At the outset it must be stressed that this position of the Greek Government, on the basis of which the two pending issues are inter-related, is not at all new. It was declared about 1 and 1/2 years ago by the prime minister at that time and the current president of the republic, K. Karamanlis. The declaration of this position was even accompanied by underlining the fact that if Greece does not return to NATO and if military cooperation with the United States should end, there are other "alternate solutions" available to meet the country's defense requirements. Consequently this U.S. insistence on hastening the Greek-U.S. agreement can be interpreted as a form of indirect pressure. It is indicative of Washington's insistence to speed things up that this appears after the initialling of the equivalent U.S.-Turkish agreement which opens up the floodgates for a spate of military and economic aid to Ankara.

The Greek Government does not appear to ignore or to underestimate all these facts. Yet, instead of a realistic and final interpretation of the U.S. position, the Greek Government also appears to be obliged to consider other factors which raise questions over its policy.

First of all there are the assurances of U.S. Secretary of State Muskie to Mitsotakis that uncertainty over NATO will be resolved within the next 3 months and that the Greek-U.S. agreement will be signed simultaneously. Therefore the Greek Government not only has no reason to reject preliminary negotiations but, on the contrary, it has every reason to cut short the negotiation period since the equivalent U.S.-Turkish agreement has already been initialled and since the goal of both Athens as well as Washington is that the implementation of both agreements should be simultaneous in order to avoid any disturbance of the current balance of power in the Aegean.

In addition to this, Washington's official assurances of a speedy resolution of the uncertainty over NATO were recently augmented by a concord in the American press which forecasts with increasing confidence the "good will" of the Turkish military regime toward a settlement of the issue.

In conclusion the Greek side is also well aware of the fact that the U.S. administration is faced with imminent elections and would naturally strongly favor a "spectacular" resolution of problems which will influence the decision of some three million Greek-American voters.

Perhaps all these considerations by the Greek Government seem based only on an optimistic hope about the final outcome of the current decisive phase into which Greek-U.S. relations have entered. It would, however, be much more dangerous and useless if the Greek position was adopted exclusively under the shadow of a negative view toward the latest proposals of the U.S. administration.

PRIME MINISTER ALLOCATES DUTIES TO STATE MINISTRIES

TA231711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The allocation of duties to the different state ministries has been announced. According to information received from the Prime Ministry Press Office, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has issued a directive designating the different state ministries that will be responsible--on behalf of the prime minister--for the different organizations tied to the Prime Ministry.

According to this directive, the Cyprus Coordination Council, the High Supervisory Council, the Internal Security Coordination Committee and the University Supervisory Council Directorates will be placed under State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara.

The Office of the State Planning Organization Under Secretary, the State Personnel Department Directorate, the State Statistics Institute Directorate and the Public Economic Enterprises Coordination Council Directorate will be governed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

State Minister Ilhan Oztirak will be responsible for the State Council Directorate, the Office of the Land and Agriculture Reform Under Secretary, the Turkish and Middle East Public Administration Institute Directorate General and the High Conciliation Council Directorate.

The Religious Affairs Directorate, the Religious Trusts Directorate General, the Land Registration and Survey Directorate General and the State Meteorological Affairs Directorate General will be handled by State Minister Hehmet Ozgunes.

The Secretariat General of the Atomic Energy Committee, the Secretariat General of the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Organization and the Office of Environment Under Secretary will be run by State Minister Mehmet Nimet Ozdas.

ULUSU URGES UNITY, PRAISES STATE PLANNING ORGANIZATION

TA231655 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The 20th anniversary of the establishment of the State Planning Organization is being commemorated today. A delegation composed of State Planning Organization officials headed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal visited the Ataturk Mausoleum this morning. The delegation placed a wreath and observed a moment of silence. A ceremony was held on the occasion in the afternoon. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu addressed the ceremony and said:

[Begin recording] We are commemorating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the State Planning Organization, which is a very significant state organization in the planning and coordination of our economic, social and cultural development. On this occasion I extend my thanks, congratulations and appreciation to the valuable members of the organization and to all experts and officials who have served in this organization since its establishment.

It is common knowledge that the world entered a difficult economic period in the seventies. The effects of this period are felt more acutely in developing countries. The economic crisis in our country is continuing because of the increase in world oil prices. The unity and solidarity of the nation is the first requirement to overcome difficulties at such strenuous periods. In addition to unity and solidarity, patience, determination, sacrifice and mutual trust are needed to overcome difficult phases in a short time.

The fact that our lofty nation does possess these qualities gives us the opportunity to improve the economy, to reduce the troubles of our people and to attain the level of prosperity which our nation deserves. Therefore, we will continue to implement the economic stability program--which is yielding positive results--seriously and with determination. The supplementary regulations of the program that have not yet been implemented will take effect soon.

The State Planning Organization must assume more responsibility during this difficult period. We are obliged to use our country's limited sources rationally and frugally. Efforts will be exerted to enable our public and private production sources to work more productively. Every measure will be taken to increase exports and foreign currency revenues, based on the belief that this issue is a vital one.

On the eve of its third decade, the State Planning Organization will always strive for the best. Our government expects all those concerned to exert every possible effort and initiative to enable our lofty nation to achieve as soon as possible the contemporary level of civilization as stated by our great leader Ataturk. I congratulate the 20th anniversary of the organization with these sentiments and beliefs, and I wish the continuation of its success for many years to come. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS, NURSES

TA231735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 23]

[Text] 1. Communique No 8 announced that all appointments were stopped until further notice.

2. It has been necessary to make the following announcement in line with the previous communique in order to prevent any misunderstandings and any wrong implementations:

A) Governors' offices will immediately appoint to various schools teachers who have been designated to work in various provinces by drawing lots. However, care must be taken to avoid extensive displacements, taking spouses into consideration.

B) Teachers and nurses who have graduated, who have drawn lots and who have not left for their posts will be forced to begin their new duties, and those who have received conscription orders will be forced to leave their positions.

[Signed] Gen Haydar Saltik, secretary general for the head of state and National Security Council secretary general

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS ATATURK BILL

TA231604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The National Security Council has discussed and adopted the bill regarding the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Ataturk's birth and the establishment of the Ataturk Cultural Center. The National Security Council met at the parliament today under Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren. The council discussed the bill prepared by the experts committee and adopted it. According to the bill, the year 1981 will be celebrated as Ataturk year. The bill also states that the cornerstone of the Ataturk Cultural Center will be laid in Ankara in 1981.

TURKISH, GREEK FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN NEW YORK

TA231132 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that the foreign ministers of Turkey and Greece and the secretaries general of the countries' foreign ministries will hold a meeting in New York on 3 Oct and 5 Oct respectively. Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis sent a congratulatory message to Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen on assuming this duty. Mitsotakis' message was delivered to Turkmen yesterday by the Greek ambassador to Ankara. During the meeting between the Greek ambassador to Ankara and Turkmen, it was confirmed that the two foreign ministers will meet in New York, where they will be visiting for the UN General Assembly meetings.

SECURITY FORCES CLASH WITH ARMED TERRORISTS

Firefight in Izmir

TA231730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Terrorists engaged in an armed clash with security forces in Izmir's Urla District yesterday. One was killed and three were captured alive. Acoording to a statement issued by the Aegehn army and the Izmir Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau, acting on a tip security forces surrounded a house in a vineyard around midnight last night. An armed clash erupted when the terrorists replied with gunfire to the security forces' order to surrender. One terrorist was killed, three were captured alive and another escaped. Five guns, nine magazines and 183 rounds of ammunition were found in a search of the house.

Ten persons, in whose names arrest warrants had been issued for murder and assault, surrendered to the security forces in Cardak Village in Diyarbakir's Silvan District today. The culprits were handed over to the martial law officials.

Shootout in Ordu

TA241036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 3d Army and Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun and Sinop Martial Law Commands]

[Text] Shots were fired at the security forces on the night of 22 September from a house occupied by terrorists in the Golkoy District of Ordu. Acting on a tip, the security forces undertook an operation which lasted into the early hours of 23 September. In the ensuing shootout, two terrorists were killed, two were wounded and three others were captured alive by the security forces. Five pistols, 25 magazines, 142 rounds of ammunition and binoculars carried by the terrorists were confiscated. The investigation into the incident is still in progress.

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC BANK LOAN--The Administration Council of the Islamic Development Bank has decided to extend a loan of $25 million to be used in the import of crude oil. A 6 percent interest rate will be paid for the loan. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80 TA]

COUNCIL OF EUROPE LOAN--The Administrative Council of the Council of Europe Housing Fund has decided to extend to Turkey a loan of $85 million to finance two projects. Of this loan, $79 million will be employed to finance a livestock breeding project in the Marmara Region. The rest of the loan will be used to finance part of the electromechanics industry being built by Turkish workers employed abroad in Abana. The agreement on the loan is expected to be signed by the end of the year. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 19 Sep 80 TA]

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REBATES TO UK FACE FURTHER DEBATE IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

LD191219 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Sep 80 p 9

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "New Rows Over EEC Rebate"]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg--Britain's Common Market budget rebates face further obstacles following a vote by the European Parliament yesterday to declare such payments part of the EEC's "non-obligatory" spending. Put simply, this means that the Community MPs have claimed a right to the disbursement of the money. This could mean that the allocation of the rebates might have to be preceded by a rebate in the Parliament, adding to the bureaucratic procedures which are already threatening to snarl up payment of the money.

Although yesterday's vote was separate from the failure of foreign ministers earlier this week to agree on procedures for releasing the money, it will add to the growing confusion and from Britain's point of view, bitterness. It has now become clear that, far from merely having the budget refunds--agreed last May--handed straight back to Britain, the British Government instead faces a tough fight for each installment of the 1,600 million pounds due over the next two years.

L'HUMANITE NOTES REPRESENTATIVES' COMMENTS ON POLAND, TURKEY

LD231145 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Sep 80 p 9

[Laurent Sauerwein report: "It Depends Whether You Are Turkish Putschists or Polish Communists..."]

[Text] Strasbourg, 17 September--The European assembly meddles in everything. Today it debated events in Poland. "We must be cautious," Dutch Christian Democratic keynote speaker Penders said. The assembly was sparsely attended by some 40 deputies out of 410, which suggests that some people were upset to see the Polish people solving their own problems. However, there were enough preachers willing to overstep the assembly's authority and interfere in Poland's affairs. Speaking on behalf of French Communists and their associates, [PCF Politburo member] Gustave Ansart denounced this "insult to the Polish people."

It was quite stimulating to hear the Christian Democratic keynote speaker state: "We bear enormous responsibility" with regard to what is happening in Poland and describe the strikes which took place there as "fascinating." And it was odious to have to tolerate the speech by British Conservative Lord Bethell on human rights while Mrs Thatcher's government, which he supports, continues to arm the torturer Pinochet, and it was curious to see the interest shown by Socialist group chairman Ernest Glinne in the formation of self-managed and independent trade unions in Gdansk while trade unions are organically linked to Social Democratic parties--and hence to the state, since these parties are in power--in many European capitalist countries.

Unacceptable Interference in Poland's Affairs

"Many of those who are so enthusiastic here for the Polish workers are infinitely less ardent when it comes to defending the workers in their own countries," Gustave Ansart pointed out. "Workers who, like the fishermen in France for instance, cannot strike without being subjected to police brutality and state repression."

Similar examples abound in the EEC, the Communist deputy added. The EEC is undergoing a crisis in which almost 7 million workers are unemployed--which should prompt those handing out praise and blame on all sides to show a little more humility, especially since the European assembly has been refusing for months to discuss human rights in Community countries as [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais proposed.

There is no unemployment in Poland, Gustave Ansart pointed out, stressing how far that country has come and the considerable progress it has made in the past 35 years. "This rapid redeployment has given rise to tensions, inconsistencies and problems which the Polish Government and workers, and they alone, must solve," he added.

The resolution on Poland submitted by the Socialists constitutes "a flagrant, unacceptable and irresponsible interference in Poland's internal affairs," Gustave Ansart continued. He pointed to the "inconsistency" of this text which states that "the Polish people alone have the right to determine Poland's future" and, at the same time, offers "pretentious advice to a people treated as if they were children."

"We welcome the fact that people's Poland has found in itself the strength and means of settling serious problems in its political and national life without violence and by means of consultation and democracy," Gustave Ansart concluded.

Several minutes later Belgian Christian Democrat Tindemans did not hesitate to ask the European assembly to "systematically monitor the faithful application of the Gdansk and Katowice agreements." Mr Tindemans went so far as to mention, in barely disguised terms, the possibility of Socialist Poland's joining the Common Market one day soon: "We must never disregard the Polish people in building Europe and in seeking better forms of integration," the extremely pretentious former Belgian prime minister stated.

A Coup D'etat Was Clearly Being Planned in Turkey

The French and Italian Communists and associates submitted a blunt resolution condemning the military coup d'etat in Turkey. Calling for full freedom to be restored, the text demands the immediate suspension of relations between the EEC and Turkey while the military junta remains in power.

During the debate many speakers mentioned so-called "positive aspects" of the current situation in Turkey. "It is never pleasant to wake up one morning with the army on the streets," they said in essence, "but...." And British Conservative Scott-Hopkins claimed that "it was with many reservations that the army was forced to carry out this coup d'etat," while Mr Israel, a deputy who supports [RPR leader] Chirac, announced that his group would abstain from the vote on the communist resolution because it was "much too explicit...."

A coup d'etat was clearly being prepared in Turkey and some people had sounded the alarm, like PCF Deputy Georges Frischmann, who had visited Turkey with a delegation last May. "When I returned I was able to give a public account of the dangers which were then apparent," he pointed out to the European assembly today. However, the media and right-wing parties kept quiet. "Nothing could move them"; neither the state of siege, the attacks on the freedom of action of democratic and trade union organizations, censorship, mass arrests, police torture or even the thousands of murders whose authors were never disturbed.

"After yesterday's blameworthy silence we are now witnessing a strange campaign," the PCF deputy continued. The coup is being justified and people are expressing a surprising "understanding" of the army and are trying to moderate reaction to the crime in every possible way.

The resolution on Turkey submitted by the Socialist, Christian Democratic and Liberal groups does call for the restoration of freedom in Turkey and expresses the view that "the continuation of nondemocratic measures" would place the country in contradiction with its commitments to various European bodies. However, it does not explicitly condemn the coup d'etat. In Brussels the nine foreign ministers--Socialists, Christian Democrats and Liberals--said that they "welcome the assurances given by the Turkish Army," and announced that the EEC will continue its cooperation with Turkey....

GENSCHER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD241108 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] UN/New York, 24 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called today in New York upon Iran and Iraq to sit down at the negotiating table. Against the background of the dangerous exacerbation of the conflict between both countries he appealed in the UN General Assembly plenary meeting to all states to help prevent an escalation of the conflict by practicing restraint.

In his speech during the UN general discussion Genscher came out strongly against any hegemonistic policy and against military interventions because this destroys the peoples' right to self-determination. In this connection the federal foreign minister drew attention to the German-French declaration of 5 February 1980 in which the Soviet military intervention was described as unacceptable and in which it had been clearly stated that detente would not be able to stand a new similar blow.

Genscher said on the question of disarmament that detente and cooperation between East and West could prosper lastingly only on the basis of military equilibrium. This is understood as a reply to the speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who, in the general assemply yesterday, called for limiting the pact systems at the present level and for freezing arms [as received] as of 1 January 1981. In the view of observers he practically proposed putting a Soviet arms supremacy down on paper. Genscher opposed such theses by saying that striving for supremacy created instability and thus insecurity. Disarmament did not mean the conservation of supremacy but "the increased committment to disarmament for those having supremacy." He described it as the aim of the Federal Republic and of its allies to attain a balance at the lowest possible level of arms.

The federal foreign minister said: "We are concerned about the conventional supremacy of the Warsaw Pact in central Europe, and we are concerned about the rapid build-up of the new Soviet SS-20 nuclear medium-range missiles which are not directed only at Western Europe." Genscher said that Soviet arms endeavors exceeded what was necessary for the security of the USSR. In Genscher's view the Madrid followup conference of the CSCE should arrange a European disarmament conference with the clear task of agreeing on confidence-building measures for the whole of Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals." "Trust is not divisible, nor is it geographic," Genscher said.

Genscher submitted three Bonn initiatives to the General Assembly for discussion. He submitted as the first a new point for the agenda--"international cooperation to prevent fresh floods of refugees"--and noted that in tackling the question of refugees one must also set oneself the political task of counteracting the causes for the flight and expulsion.

Bonn's second initiative submitted to the General Assembly is the establishment of a United Nations register listing the amount spent per capita on arms and on development aid by each industrialized country. There should be a second register showing worldwide arms exports and imports.

Thirdly, Genscher suggested to the United Nations that in view of the "terrible abuse" of the death penalty in many parts of the world there ought to be a convention against the death penalty. Only by banning the death penalty could this abuse be prevented.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BACKS BERLIN SENAT ON REICHSBAHN STRIKE

LD241438 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--The Federal Government supports the refusal by the Berlin Senat to assume responsibility for the Reichsbahn services in West Berlin which are run from the GDR, as has been demanded by the striking West Berlin staff of the Reichsbahn.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told journalists in Bonn today that the government viewed the Senat's attitude in the Reichsbahn conflict as right, correct and appropriate.

Gruenewald confirmed that in contacts between the Federal Government's permanent representative in East Berlin, Guenter Gaus, and the GDR Government, as well as between the chancellor's office and the GDR representation in Bonn, Bonn's "muted attitude" in the conflict had been explained. During these contacts the Federal Government had expressed its interest in an amicable agreement. However, Gruenewald said that the Federal Government had offered no advice or recommendations to the GDR.

At the same time Gruenewald noted on behalf of the Federal Government in connection with the criticism about the GDR's behavior toward the strikers that the strike at the Reichsbahn has taken place according to rules which did not apply in the Federal Republic. The Federal Government has been aware of this the whole time.

Editorial on Strike

DW241100 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial by Berlin correspondent Volker Skierka: "A Strike in the East-West Jungle"]

[Text] A railway workers' strike in West Berlin has reminded the public that the abnormal is normal in the divided city. Some 35 years after the war, the most important basis of existence is the occupation right of the victorious powers France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Without the occupation right, which was confirmed once more by the 3 September 1971 agreement, this city would hardly have a chance to survive politically in the power setup between the East and the West. For that reason the allies accept the continuation of anachronisms from the initial postwar year; a clarification would have unforseeable consequences for all involved.

To these anachronisms belong the operating system of the railways and S-Bahn networks in Berlin. When the victorious powers of World War II envisaged in the Potsdam Agreement of 2 August 1945 central administrations for the functioning of transport in all of Germany, the Soviet Union passed this task to Deutsche Reichsbahn a few days later with regard to all of Berlin. The Western powers accepted this without contesting it because at that time they assumed there would be reunification and they were interested in maintaining a uniform transport network for Berlin. It remained as it was and the Berlin railway system is now considered worldwide as an oddity because of its complicated setup.

The Deutsche Reichsbahn, which was taken over by the GDR after 1949, is responsible for the entire freight and passenger transit traffic between Berlin and the Federal Republic as well as for the S-Bahn traffic in the city. In the Western part of the city, however, it merely has operating rights (and thus operating duties). The allies have reserved sovereignty rights for themselves. East Berlin is the Reichsbahn headquarters. Its employees and workers in West Berlin are citizens of West Berlin, with a few exceptions. It is the GDR labor law, however, that is valid for these West Berlin citizens. Legal conflicts are handled by the East Berlin labor court. The Reichsbahn management accepts only the Free German Trade Union (FDGB) as a "wage partner."

For more than 35 years all involved--the allies, the Berlin Senat, the GDR and the Federal government--have moved quite well on this rugged track running through the tension field between East and West. They want to continue to do so and irritations are undesired. The strike by the West Berlin Reichsbahn workers was, therefore, practically doomed to fail from the very first day. After 1 week they had much sympathy but no negotiating partner, because the issue is so hot that everybody can only burn their fingers on it. The strikers are isolated because politics wants it that way.

First of all the GDR would not accept pressure on principle, even if the demands for material and social improvements were more than justified. In the case of the West Berlin Reichsbahn strike it would have been risky for the GDR because yielding to its Western servants would have certainly touched off considerable unrest among the Reichsbahn personnel working in the GDR. The Polish events demand in particular that the GDR Reichbahn directorate from its point of view must remain hard and prevail over the strikers.

The demand is simply illusory that the Senat negotiate with the allies and take over the Reichsbahn in West Berlin-aside from the fact that the Senat is the wrong one to approach. The allies are responsible, and they have examted the Reichsbahn/S-Bahn problem from the four-power negotiations because it could not be solved. The key word Reichsbahn belongs to those unsolved points which go toward making up the "special status" of the city. According to the Quadripartite Agreement, this status cannot be changed unilaterally. At present nobody is interested in discussing that ticklish issue, neither the allies, the GDR, the Federal Government nor the Berlin Senat--except the strikers. It is known, however, that the GDR would like to get rid of the deficit-producing S-Bahn. It is quite feasible that representatives of the Federal Government and the GDR could start a confidential dialogue on this matter in a few months. Maybe an acceptable solution can be found in an atmosphere that is free of emotions, a solution satisfactory to both sides and the allies--who would have to agree.

The striking Reichbahn workers who were actually just concerned with improving their living contitions will probably have to pay dearlly for their political naivete. They will get nothing and they will probably be fired. That can happen to one who goes beyond "the legal and political reality" in West Berlin.

SPD ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD241932 Hamburg DPA in German 1643 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 24 Sep (DPA)--The SPD Presidium in Bonn today called on everyone bearing responsibility in the region concerned and beyond it to do everything to contain the warloke conflict between Iraq and Iran. The development in the Middle East threatens peace within the region and throughout the world.

All states would be well-advised to observe the same prudent restraint as shown so far by those occupying responsible positions in the United States and the USSR. The principle of noninterference from outside must apply also to the area of the current crisis, Presidium spokesman Schwartz said.

The statement adds that a policy of actively safeguarding peace could help in large measure to prevent in the interests of all mankind a war by proxy in the Middle East. In the opinion of the SPD Presidium it would be "extremely dangerous nonsense to follow the CDU/CSU advisers who want to send Bundeswehr soldiers to the Persian Gulf." This would inevitably conjure up the danger of widening the conflict.

The SPD also believes that developments in the Middle East constitute a threat to oil supplies. Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff said in an interview in tomorrow's edition of DIE WELT, which has been prereleased to DPA, that there is no "immediate danger" in this respect. The proportion of German oil supplies from Iran and Iraq is "not all that important". People in the Federal Republic need not prepare themselves for gas coupons. Minister Lambsdorff said he doubts that the Iranian Government was really serious in its announcement that it will close the Straits of Hormuz. However, if this transpired then national rationing would follow. For the moment, however, there is no reason for such "alarmist reports and nightmares."

Press Review on Crisis

DW250937 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0505 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Press review on military conflict between Iraq and Iran]

[Text] STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN writes: The numerous appeals to end the Iraqi-Iranian war were answered clearly by the warring parties yesterday: They continued their military action as fiercely as before. The appeals from the United Nations and the European Community will enter history only as footnotes, because the war in the Gulf, with its religious and power policy implications, cannot be ended merely with friendly words.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes: Washington has made it clear that it wants to maintain restraint. Moscow has pathetically announced its neutral stance. It looks as if each of the two big powers does not want to give the other even the slightest reason to become directly involved in the conflict, because neither side could tolerate the involvement of the other. The Soviets will want to avoid the risk of confrontation, so they could tend toward striving for a solution that could be similar to the 1956 Suez solution. At that time Washington and Moscow acted like accomplices. A repeat of such joint action would have several advantages for Moscow: It would make the Kremlin appear to be in the vanguard of detente policy and an equal partner in the role of top level referee. A commentator from a Brussels paper asked: What would happen if in the ensuing peace euphoria the Russians were to settle the Polish problem as they saw fit? Let us remember that Suez was followed by Hungary, writes FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

BERLINER MORGENPOST maintains: While America lacks an opportunity to exert influence in order to calm down the fire at the oil reservoir of the Western industrial nations, there is no need for the Soviet Union to do so. Where Washington can merely hope to keep its losses--and those of the whole West--as low as possible, Moscow can hope to be the winner in any case as long as the conflict remains limited. The overthrow of the shah by the mullahs last February not only eliminated a regime that was friendly to the West, it eliminated the whole American security concept for the Gulf region. Thus every further destabilization in that region will almost automatically work to the advantage of the bordering superpower.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: Moscow's deck has been shuffled better, but it does not contain only trump cards. So the suspicion that Moscow might have triggered the conflict is unlikely. Motives for such an action do exist, however: Distraction from Afghanistan-Gromyko tried hard to do that in his speech to the United Nations--and hopes for deterioration in Iran. The Soviets do not like Khomeyni either, and they would like to see him replaced by a politician who has closer ties with them. Occupation of Iranian territory by "third countries" could offer them an opportunity in line with the 1921 Soviet-Persian treaty "to lead their troops to Persian territory" and to render friendly assistance in a change of regimes. Such an advance to a "warm sea" would not merely create a world conflict, it would have disadvantages for Moscow even before such a collision.

STRAUSS PRESENTS CDU/CSU GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD241126 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)--The CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss, has reaffirmed that his first action following a election victory would be to pay an official visit to Washington. Strauss named this as the first item in an 11-point program for the first 100 days of a CDU/CSU government with himself as chancellor at a press conference in Bonn todsy.

He said that the relationship of trust with the United States had been shaken by Helmut Schmidt and must become as close and strong again as it had always been under Konrad Adenauer. Strauss stressed: "We shall make the Atlantic alliance so credible and capable of functioning again that the people will know that the CDU and the CSU guarantee peace in freedom."

The second point in the program, which he presented together with CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, was the safeguarding of human rights for all Germans. The CDU/CSU would insist at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid that the GDR really put into practice the promise and obligations contained in the inter-German treaties and the obligations contained in the UN human rights convention and the Helsinki conference.

Strauss named as the most important internal political measure the fact that the new government would immediately draw up a balance sheet and reveal to the public the true picture of the financial situation.

Other points of the program for the immediate future which were mentioned by Strauss were the safeguarding of energy supplies through the speeding up of the process of approving new power stations and increasing oil reserves, preservation of codetermination in the Montana industries on the basis of the amendment he had already proposed to the supplementary law on codetermination, and a return to a pension based on gross pay from 1 January 1980 at the latest. The CDU/CSU program also evisages maternity grants for all mothers, a final readjustment of the law on conscientious objectors, a penal law with regard to demonstrations and a "practical" form of the right to asylum, whereby all involved would cooperate in a "concerted action."

APEL INTERVIEWED ON BUNDESWEHR PROBLEMS, NATO ISSUES

DW230926 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20/21 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Rubdiger Moniac interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel; date, place not given]

[Text] WELT: You have announced that you would draw up a major balance sheet for the Bundeswehr if you were to remain defense minister after the Bundestag elections. In those areas where money runs out the armed forces have to make do with what they have. Do the armed forces have to expect less and cheaper arms?

Apel: We will obtain the arms we have ordered, the present costs amount to DM55 billion. In addition, we must examine critically what we can afford thereafter. The problem of state debts is playing a key role in the election campaign. One cannot expect the defense budget to remain completely untouched if state debts are curtailed. But I am much more worried when making decisions for the Nineties--involving tanks and planes--that we make sure that we will be able to finance defense at that time. We indeed need to think "radically." It must be examined critically, for example, whether we will have armored personnel carriers on tracks, as before, or whether we will again be able to build a joint European plane with many, many billions in additional costs. The defense budget is not there in every case to safeguard keeping the German air and space industry busy. A whole group of problems exist in this respect, problems that urgently need to be decided on. The decisions must be such that defense capability and financing coincide.

WELT: Since the Bremen riots [against a public military induction ceremony] the firm impression has been created that parts of the SPD no longer accept the defense policy of the federal chancellor or the defense minister, or if they do then only grudgingly. What do you say to that as a prominent Social Democrat and as the relevant department chief?

Apel: I contest the correctness of the statement contained in your question. Young people and young Social Democrats as well certainly have a number of questions with regard to the internal structure and traditions of the Bundeswehr. We would very much like to debate that, but not in such a way that those asking the questions are both judge and jury.

We will have to discuss with them their own approach to traditions in their own units. If we want to conduct this debate seriously and frankly, we will have to sift the chaff from the wheat. Then only a few communists and creators of chaos will be left who talk about tradition, but mean the Bundeswehr and NATO. But we will face them full of determination. Our election program, which is valid for 4 years, clearly stresses that military balance as the basis for detente policy and belonging to the Western defense alliance are certainly [not] called into question by the Social Democrats.

WELT: Do I understand you correctly? You said that nobody in the SPD basically calls the Bundeswehr into question?

Apel: There are 1 million Social Democrats and among them may be some people who basically call the Bundeswehr into question. But that does not interest me. We decided unanimously on the election program I just cited. That holds true for all, as do the decisions of our party congresses. Those who believe they do not have to follow them must ask themselves if they are in the right party.

WELT: You have already touched on a ticklish issue this week: the decrease in the number of recruits in the mid-eighties as a consequence of the pill. Must those who are 13 or 14 now look forward to serving more than 15 months of basic military service?

Apel: Not those who are 13 or 14, because this problem will only come up by the end of the decade. But it does not make sense to keep it a secret that in addition to a number of other measures--such as more exploitation of reservists, more reenlisted and professional soldiers, maybe more cadres within units if that seems militarily advisable, as well as possible voluntary cooperation of women in the Bundeswehr in noncombat units (the Basic Law would have to be changed first)--a possible extension of compulsory military service could come up for discussion. We will make the necessary decisions in time and tell the young people that service in the Bundeswehr is service for their country, for their own future. They live in our country in peace and freedom also because of the existence of the Bundeswehr and because we are a NATO member.

WELT: Does in time mean in the next 3 to 4 years or earlier?

Apel: I cannot name a date, but I am very much against dragging issues on for so long that they become overdue. There will certainly be a debate in the next legislative period.

WELT: Former Inspector General de Maiziere complained in the commission report you requested about a gap that exists between too many missions for the Bundeswehr and not enough means. What can be done while avoiding a deterioration of the combat strength of the troops?

Apel: Some things can certainly be cut off, things that are not absolutely necessary for carrying out the defense mission. One must think "radically" in this matter as well. That is the main issue, along with some others, left over from the De Maiziere report. The leadership staffs of the armed forces branches are at work. I expect their suggestions early next year. The service burden of the Bundeswehr cannot remain as it is for the future. It would weaken motivation, among other things, particularly the willingness to reenlist or become a career soldier.

WELT: Complaints have come up repeatedly in the units that the superiors who deal directly with the recruits, the noncommissioned officers, have not been properly prepared to handle this "difficult generation." Will the envisaged measures suffice when it comes to the training of young noncommissioned officers?

Apel: It is, as always, a compromise. It will improve, but not everything will be fine. But I want expressly to defend the young noncommissioned officers.

Our young men come from a civilian environment in which most of them learn to shine their shoes themselves and keep their clothes in order for the first time in the Bundeswehr, to put it in a somewhat exaggerated way. They come from an environment where long debates on cooperation and codetermination are natural. They are not at all prepared to accept that an army must be structured differently, that next to the necessity of expanding participation and cooperation, there must be the principle of order and obedience. Not only young people have problems with the Bundeswehr in this respect, the noncommissioned officers who have the mission of training these young people have problems too.

It is therefore not merely a matter of improving the training of noncommissioned officers. One must tell the young people more strongly than before: You will join the army not because we want to irritate you, the forms in the army are not there to irritate you either, but because your service is needed for our country. That service can certainly be improved, I admit that. But in the end it will remain service in an army which cannot do without certain regulations because of its function and its tasks.

WELT: Mr Minister, the London International Institute of Strategic Studies in its recent analysis of the military balance between West and East points out that the speed at which additional Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles are being produced is alarmingly high. In response, NATO made a decision last December to close the arms gap, a decision which has two parts. The first part envisages the stationing of 464 cruise missiles and 100 Pershing missiles as of 1983. The second prepares the ground for negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting these arms. Which part is the politically and militarily more important in view of the Soviet medium-range armament?

Apel: The NATO decision was a unanimous decision. Frequently the impression has been created that just a few West European countries agreed to the stationing of American medium-range arms by the end of 1983. No, that was a unanimous decision. Belgium and the Netherlands still have to decide whether they want to agree to the stationing. I expect a positive decision.

The dual decision is balanced, both parts are of equal value. In other words, we want to negotiate. And negotiations are now to begin. We will leave no doubts that these negotiations are important, but that closing the arms gap will take place as planned if no results are achieved permitting limitation on both sides.

WELT: NATO said that satisfactory results must come about in the negotiations on the limitation of these arms if the deployment decision is to be revised. Will NATO decide what satisfactory means?

Apel: Naturally there will be negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But in contrast to the SALT rounds, coordination in the consultation mechanism is so close that there will be a NATO assessment in the end. It is too early today to say what will be satisfactory, but negotiations as such cannot guarantee the achievement of results.

WELT: Holland and Belgium as well as other NATO partners such as Denmark and Italy are not really fulfilling the 3 percent demand (increase in the annual military budget). The federal chancellor says that this is not tantamount to a softening of the alliance. What else is it if the defense ability of the alliance decreases?

Apel: There is need to feel concerned by a development that could lead to the alliance here in Western Europe becoming an alliance with unequal membership among West European nonnuclear partners. It cannot be the aim and intention of the NATO alliance that a few countries bear the main burden of defense.

We, the Federal Republic of Germany, do not want to maneuver ourselves into a special position, that would not be good for the alliance or for Western Europe. It is therefore important to talk very seriously to our partners.

But it does not make sense to do so in public. This must be done in the NATO bodies so that it will become clear that everybody must make his contribution, because everybody wants to continue the policy of detente. It can be continued only on the basis of a sure defense capability.

WELT: Do you have the impression that a sure defense capability is being neglected too much by some countries and some citizens in these NATO countries?

Apel: Many fail to understand NATO's dual strategy; it means a balance of military forces plus detente policy. Only both things together will produce security and peace in Europe. Those who see only the detente policy component ought to realize--at least after Afghanistan--that they are in danger of pursuing an illusion.

WELT: In conclusion, Mr Minister, a question that is somewhat ticklish for a Social Democrat: Events in connection with General Bastian and some rumors in the Bundeswehr make some people think that soldiers with a party membership book have better chances of being promoted. Is that correct?

Apel: It is not. I know only in exceptional cases about the party affiliations of those I promote. I am not interested in that. None of my state secretaries is a member of the Social Democratic Party.

For me it is important to mobilize competence and to tell the soldiers and civilian aides of the Bundeswehr: You can, if you want to, have and make known your political opinion within the framework of a broad democratic spectrum. That will neither hinder nor increase your chances of promotion. A party book army would be the end of the idea of a state citizen in uniform.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAQ-IRAN FIGHTING

LD241240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The war between Iraq was discussed at the Elysee this morning. The French Government was due to make known its official position in the course of the afternoon. Here is (Arlette Chabot) live from the Elysee Palace.

[(Chabot)] Yes, the government did discuss the Iran-Iraq conflict and we have thus just this minute received the official statement of the government and even a statement by the president of the republic himself. Here, roughly, are the main points of this statement: The French Government expresses its grave concern over the development of this conflict. France notes that the dispute is strictly bilateral one and therefore concerns solely Iran and Iraq. In this connection it hopes that it will emerge and come to an end through a political settlement. France also hopes that other states, notably the great powers, will show the greatest restraint in order that this objective can be attained. The French Government furthermore reiterates that it will continue its consultations and contacts with the other Gulf countries.

On the subject of consultations, the Iraqi deputy prime minister will be here at the Elysee at 1130 tomorrow. This has now been confirmed. He will be received by the president of the republic. We will no doubt have more details then. Finally, the statement by the president of the republic this morning at the cabinet meeting: The president said that once again the events currently taking place in that region justify France's policy and electro-nuclear choice and that it is also a confirmation of this choice and of the approval of this policy made by the French people.

Francois-Poncet Comment

LD241006 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Iraq and Iran: On the diplomatic side, the great powers are playing things carefully and remaining neutral. However, one may note the standpoint taken by Europe at the UN Security Council; this is summed up by the French minister of foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet, who spoke to our special correspondent in New York:

[Begin recording] First, Europe stresses the need to avoid anything which could add a boarder dimension to the conflict, notably to avoid the great powers getting involved in one way or another. And the Nine recall the primary importance for the entire international community of freedom of navigation in the Gulf, which is indeed--and everyone knows this--a vital artery. [end recording]

IRAQI PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD242222 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Iraqi deputy prime minister, special envoy of President Saddam Husayn, arrived tonight in Paris. This morning at the Elysee Palace he will explain to Valery Giscard d'Estaing his country's position in the present conflict with Iran.

IRAQ NEGOTIATING TO BUILD FRENCH JET FIGHTERS

LD241051 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 80 p 4

[Jacques Isnard report: "Iraq Is Negotiating With France on the Manufacture of 150 Alphajet Fighter Aircraft"]

[Text] Discussions are going on between Paris and Baghdad on Iraq's purchase of 150 Alphajet fighter aircraft which will be partly manufactured in Iraq. While these negotiations are taking place, Iraq will receive in November the first of the 60 Mirage F-1 air defense interceptors ordered from France.

Relations between France and Iraq in the aeronautical sphere started 3 years ago. In July 1977 Baghdad ordered 34 Mirage F-1 interceptors from France. At that time it was understood that Iraq would later announce an order for 36 new F-1 Mirages. However, in December 1979 an agreement was reached on 24 additional Mirage F-1 interceptors.

It seems that after buying 60 Mirage F-1s Iraq decided to move toward setting up its own aeronautics industry with help from French companies. After being dependent on the Soviet Union as their exclusive supplier for a long time, the Iraqis wanted to set up their own supply sources to reduce the risks of external dependence.

That is why Iraq adopted the broad outlines of a plan which never got off the ground. Indeed, a few years ago Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait had drawn up a plan to set up an Arab organization for military industrialization--with the acronym OAI--aimed at establishing the bases of an aeronautics industry in Egypt, which would have been financed by the other three Arab partners in the agreement and would have called on French involvement in the mass production of an Alphajet fighter plane intended for training local manpower and strengthening several Middle Eastern air forces.

The OAI disappeared after many difficulties, particularly after U.S. pressure brought to bear with the Camp David agreements which normalized Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Since then Iraq, for its own benefit, has reexamined with France the possibility of setting up aeronautics factories near Baghdad and at Al-Mawsil which would assemble the Alphajet. This twin-jet aircraft (note: The Alphajet has a maximum speed of 850 km per hour and is capable of carrying up to 2.2 tons of arms around 900 km) is of Franco-West German design, but the two manufacturers agreed that, as regards exports, each country would be free to sell teh aircraft, buying the jointly produced section from the other.

The order is for a total of 150 Alphajets in the advanced training version for completing the training of pilots who are not beginners and for giving ground forces tactical support.

The first aircraft would be produced in French factories. In the second phase Iraq would assemble the Alphajet's most important components in factories built to already approved specifications with French assistance. Eventually most of the aircraft's components, including the jets, would be manufactured in Iraq.

Aside from France, which plans to buy a total of 200 aircraft, the Alphajet has so far been ordered by the FRG (200), Belgium (33), Morocco (24), Nigeria (12), the Ivory Coast (6), Qatar (6), and Togo (3). Abu Dhabi is also negotiating with France to buy the Alphajet.

As far as the present case is concerned, the conclusion of a contract with Baghdad would break the Soviet monopoly in the Iraqi Air Force which is equipped mainly with MiG-21, MiG-23, Sukhoy-7 or Sukhoy-20, Tupolev-22, Ilyushin-28 and a few British aircraft which are already old. Iraq provides 23.3 percent of France's oil supplies.

Further Arms Sales

LD241520 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Summary] The Iraqi number two will visit the Elysee tomorrow. The Iraqi Army risks having problms on the ground with its weaponry, particularly with spares the Iraqis use, as well as with other types of tanks made in France. One may wonder, (Patrick Mersillon) [France Inter defense expert], to what extent they could be in need of new Weapons and if they will be able to ask for and obtain them from us?

[Mersillon] "The Iraqis have been interested in French weapons for economic reasons so they need no longer depend entirely on the USSR.

It is interesting to take stock of deliveries since there is a certain amount of confusion in the press on this subject. The 60--not 36--Mirage F-1 aircraft ordered from Dassault have not been delivered yet. The first two models will not be sent until November. Iraq has not bought about 100 AMX-30's as falsely reported by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. The only French equipment currently in service in Iraq consists of AML-Panhard armored vehicles; Alouette-III, Gazelle, Puma and Super-Frelon helicopters; and HOT antitank missiles mounted on VCR-Panhard vehicles and on Gazelle helicopters. The war will certainly not last long enough to justify an acceleration of French arms deliveries which, moreover, would be interpreted as being a too direct commitment by France to Iraq. This visit by Tariq 'Aziz thus seems to have a positive and diplomatic motive behind it rather than a purely military one.

LE MONDE ON SUPERPOWER STAKES IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD241025 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Superpowers' Anxiety"]

[Text] Wars between their vassals or clients in the Third World only pose one problem for Washington and Moscow: to what extent should they be supported by carefully controlled arms supplies? When should these supplies be stopped? The confrontation between Iraq and Iran makes the question singularly more complex and, aside from the necessary calls for calm to be restored, is causing obvious perplexity both in the United States and the USSR. That explains the marked absence of reactions which would be more energetic and sometimes virulent on other occasions.

It is diffucult for Moscow to choose between Imam Khomeyni's Iran, which is above all anti-American, and the Iraqi ally which is now reticent and increasingly open to Western influences. In 1977 in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict the Soviets were forced to take sides, favoring a new but powerful friend and writing off the treaty of friendship and cooperation they had signed with Mogadishu, which was abandoned to the "imperialists." At least Moscow knew which country had the most power in the Horn of Africa. It would be much more annoying to alienate one of the two warring oil giants even although the Iranian chaos is, ultimately, promising, and Iraq is still, at least officially, "committed to the socialist path." However, under violent attack from Tehran for having continued to supply arms to Baghdad, the USSR is discreetly leaving us to guess which camp it prefers.

In Washington the readily understandable hope of seeing Imam Khomeyni's hostile regime fall is tempered by various considerations which call for caution. Nobody knows what would happen to the U.S. hostages if Iran were to collapse--a collapse for which the hostages could well pay. Tehran's military collapse could pave the way for a new Soviet thrust should an intervention by the powerful neighbor become necessary. A "lesson" inflicted on Imam Khomeyni, provided it does not lead to disaster, will in any case show the Iranian Army that a complete break with the "Great Satan" is not without repercussions on the country's armaments and security.

By recognizing in an extremely conciliatory tone the "reality of the Iranian revolution" just when it is threatened from outside and by confirming that the settlement of the hostage question and the current conflict are "separate," U.S. Secretary of State Muskie is looking ahead. He also intends to rule out the "Iraqi-U.S. collusion" hypothesis, although the fact that Saudi Arabia--a U.S. ally--was warned of Mr Saddam Husayn's warlike intentions gives some credence to this.

Influenced by different ulterior motives and, most probably, unsure as to what path to follow on a crisis which is not under thier control, the Americans and Soviets are ultimately singing the same hymn to moderation. They know that if the conflict degenerates into a large-scale war, as can be feared from the threat to the world's main oil supply route, the global consequences of a longstanding quarrel will be out of all proportion to the dispute between Imam Khomeyni and President Saddam Husayn.

L'HUMANITE CITES POLISH ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SOCIALISM

LD220717 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Andre Wormser article: "The Question"]

[Text] A radio commentator denied Goerges Marchais the right to "rejoice" after the peaceful settlement of the Polish strikes and cleverly asked this question: "Was socialist Poland's overall record positive before or after the strikes?" It is only natural for anticommunists to be worried about the advance of democracy in a country without billionaires, without a stock exchange, without unemployed people and whose enormous economic difficulties are in no way representative of the situation in the socialist world. The "freedom" which, according to U.S. economists, an increasing number of unemployed people will enjoy in the capitalistcountries in the next 15 years bears little relations to democracy! However, the fact that the subtle commentator is asking such a question shows that, although he knows who he has to attack, he does not know what he is talking about. For instance, and this is strange, he does not know that Polish emigration was not so high under the colonels' regime because the standard of living in Poland was marvelous! He does not know that in the blessed days of capitalism, many Warsaw citizens bought bundles of straw on which they slept in the streets. I saw that. He does not know that the Germans did not found the Warsaw ghetto: They simply walled it in.

He does not know, or he has forgotten, that socialism inherited a country which was ravaged, ruined, demoralized and which—like the GDR—no longer had a capital. Warsaw and Berlin were totally destroyed (only 30 percent of Budapest was destroyed!) Can anybody imagine what it would have been like if liberated France had had Paris to rebuild? And Poland was a poor country! He does not know that Gdansk was nonexistent—and that the old port had its 17th and 18th century houses rebuilt as they had been—a fantastic and enormously expensive operation! He does not know, has forgotten or prefers not to remember that this enormous rebuilding job was carried out without the help of U.S. capital, that Hungary, Slovakia, but above all Poland and, even more, East Germany had been crossed by the war from end to end and that the only great power which could help them was the Soviet Union, many of whose cities had experienced the same fate as Warsaw, Berlin and Gdansk.

So, from 1945 to 1980, before or after the strikes, socialism's contribution has certainly been positive in Poland and everywhere that socialism has dressed wounds and built a new life. That does not mean that socialism immediately settled all problems everywhere or that its leaders are infallible or that people's minds can be changed as quickly as capital cities can be rebuilt, but you have to be terribly unaware to ask a question like that.

However, let us ask in our turn whether, in view of unemployment, inflation, destruction of industrial potential, bankruptcies, the ruin of small enterprises, even considering the growth of capitalist profit which is very satisfying—for them—our commentator will tell us whether he considers Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing's record as generally positive before or after the fishermen's strike?

PCF'S FISZBIN CRITICIZES PARTY ELECTION STRATEGY

LD241447 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] PCF Paris Federation Bureau member Henri Fiszbin, former Paris Federation first secretary, sent a letter to the PCF Central Committee Secretariat on 19 September in which he states: "I have read Georges Marchais' book and his speech at the L'HUMANITE festival which lays down the content of the party's strategy for the presidential election. This line is not in keeping with the needs of the battle for real change which we should be waging. It offers no immediate prospects for the mass of French people suffering the effects of Giscard's policy. It breaks with the strategy laid down by our 22d and 23d congresses. It has been adopted without first being submitted for discussion in the party.

He added: "The path to which the party is being committed seems to me to have extremely serious consequences for the present and the future of the workers and democratic movement in our country and for the party itself. My responsibilities within the party make it my duty to express the reasons for my anxiety.

"In addition it is inconceivable that the national conference which will be held on 11 and 12 October could approve this line without a real fundamental debate. However, the party's current policy is not to allow Communists who do not approve of major political options taken by the leadership to represent their federal committees. That is why I am asking the Central Committee to invite me to the national conference with a consultative vote—a possibility for which article 44 of our rules makes provision."

MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON PCF TIES, MICHEL ROCARD ROLE

LD231435 Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Sep 80 p 4

[Alexis Liebaert report: "Mitterrand: The PS Will Not Negotiate Between the Two Rounds of the Election"]

[Text] Yesterday was a day of explanations for Francois Mitterrand. While visiting the Mediterranean rally organized by the PS at Saint-Maximin (Var), he took advantage of an interview on France Inter's 1300 hours news program to reply to the speech made by Georges Marchais on Saturday and also to [PS assembly group member]—Edgard Pisani who stated that the PS first secretary was going to "hand over" power to Michel Rocard.

Because of the current situation it is what Francois Mitterrand said about the French situation which stands out from the statements he made when he came to Saint-Maximin yesterday to attend the last day of the PS Mediterranean rally. "Enough has been done to worry our people. Enough has been done to dishearten those who want to see the right ousted." It was in those terms that he replied to statements made by Georges Marchais the previous day. He immediately specified that it was not the Socialists who had done this.

With a polemical remark he explained that the PCF secretary general's tirades "do not haunt" him and that "allowances" must be made for a candidate who feels he "must lay it on thick" to snatch 0.25 of a point in the opinion polls. However, above all, the PS first secretary, questioned on possible PCF-PS negotiations between the two rounds of the election and on a possible refusal of Communist support, explained: "Stepping down in favor of another candidate cannot be negotiated. Either there is an agreement from the first round—which is desirable—or else we play the people's forces' legitimate game against the ruling class. The PS has nothing to fear on that score. It will not negotiate under threat."

The other explanation given that day concerned Edgard Pisani who stated that Francois Mitterrand was going to "hand over" to Michel Rocard. According to the PS first secretary that statement may have extended "beyond the 1981 presidential election." He stated: "It seemed to refer to my political activity in general. I think that is why many Socialists took note of it. I think many Socialists do not want that." On this point he concluded: "Everybody fulfills a function in society. Edgard Pisani's function is to regularly deliver my funeral oration from the television platform which the government lends him."

Francois Mitterrand was more concentional in the foreign policy sphere—which was to be the subject of his speech that evening in Marseilles. After stressing the importance he attaches to the "Euro-Arab-African" dialogue he spoke at length and emphatically on the need for dialogue between adversaries and warring factions. He also argued with conviction in favor of the forthcoming Madrid CSCE conference and for SALT II talks on disarmament. Francois Mitterrand explained his attachment to these dialogue structures in one sentence: "We really are sitting on a power keg."

SA CARNEIRO DEFENDS GOVERNMENT RECORD

LD241131 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] "The government will do its utmost to ensure that the election campaign is entirely free, unconstrained and impartial," the prime minister told the country yesterday in an impromptu 55-minute radio and television address. Describing the 5 October elections as "decisive and crucial to our country's future," Sa Carneiro outlined in his talk a general picture of the importance of the executive's activity during its 8 months in government. With reference to agriculture he said that "we have put an end to the revolutionary agrarian reform."

"The election campaign is about to about to begin, and during it I will not speak as the prime minister because I will be involved as the Social Democratic Party [PSD] chairman and as a parliamentary candidate. This is why, though the government will remain in charge until the end of its term of office, I feel it opportune now to give a brief general assessment of the government's activity. I do not intend to list all the measures taken by the government or even its policies in the various sectors: The public knows them; the various ministers have been in contact with the public and so too has the Council of Ministers itself," Sa Carneiro began. Next he pointed to "the situation experienced before the 2 December election, before this government was formed--a situation in which he had governments which lasted an average of 6 months and in which there was lamentably a general lack of faith among the Portuguese people in democracy itself, or rather in the actual ability of the democratic system to find an answer to unkept promises, undiscovered solutions and unresolved difficulties, which created widespread disorientation and in which there was little hope."

Next Sa Carneiro stressed that "the Portuguese people gave us the parliamentary majority on 2 December, and it is on the basis of this majority that we exercise power, shoulder our responsibility and pursue our policy. And now I believe that everyone will acknowledge that the former situation has been entirely changed." He added that "whether or not you like the government's policy and whether or not you agree with it, there is a government, there is a policy, there is renewed confidence in the institutions and in the future and there are also specific results." Having stressed that "the government has never accused anyone, persecuted anyone or attached anyone because it has managed to exercise power within the limits of democracy, demanding observance of the democratic rules," he pointed out that "nevertheless, the government has been opposed by not entirely democratic bodies, hence the reason for certain conflicts and attacks against it."

Having stated that "we were a government of Portuguese for the Portuguese and not a government of the parties for the parties or for individual interests, a government whose prime concern was the real nation that we are, the Portuguese mainland, island and communities supported by the world," Sa Carneiro added: "We are not a land rich in resources, but we are a great people, we have a great language and a culture, society and people of merit and ability, and it was this that we always bore in mind, together with the delays with respect to other European countries which constitute the nation's problems."

Stating that his government "was also a government of state," he explained that this means that "it did not concern itself with the interests of individual sectors or classes" and added that it was also "a united government in which there was no talk of parties but only of specific issues, possibilities and achievements, ministry by ministry." "Of the major difficulties which this government may have encountered," he said, "the first was the lack of time in which it had to govern; second, the difficulty of the international economic situation--a time of recession, whose effects are being felt throughout Europe and throughout the world." In this connection he pointed out that "at the end of last year we witnessed one of the greatest ever increases in oil prices, an increase of over 130 percent, more than double" and that this placed a large burden on the country.

Another of the great difficulties that the government had to face, Sa Carneiro said, was "the country's lack of financial resources and the economic structure, for which we are not responsible but which we did have to manage and which unfortunately we were unable to alter within the terms of the present constitution, owing to the opposition of another of the state bodies."

He stressed that "we found our country in an unfair and difficult economic and social situation. Before, the state was spending more and more. It was spending more and more to feed its machinery while the citizens, on the other hand, were earning less and less and state spending, being in the form of consumption, did not constitute an investment in the future or in creating wealth; it served merely to maintain services." He mentioned "the decline in purchasing power," "price increases, inflation, which just last year topped 24 percent and which was eroding real earnings and pensions--inflation and price increases which are not just an economic, but above all a social enemy." He added with regard to unemployment "that it was constantly increasing."

In view of "such a grave situation," Sa Carneiro said that "despite other equally important areas, it was here, basically, that the government centered its action in as thorough and rapid an attack as possible so as to achieve the results which, despite the little time available, are already visible and which the Portuguese people are already feeling, though they do not yet meet our needs and are just a beginning. In the first 7 months of this year prices increased 6.9 percent as against 11 percent in the first 7 months last year, and we are now sure that we will reach the end of the year with a total increase in prices, an inflation rate, of 15-16 percent. This is a large drop from last year's 24.2 percent." He pointed out that "Europe now has an average inflation rate of 14-15 percent. Our 15-16 percent inflation rate means that for the first time in many years people's real earnings in Portugal will increase; salaries and pensions will increase 21 percent on average, without taking into account the latest increase granted by the government." "At the same time," he said, "we have lowered taxes and people have received rebates for past overpayments since January." "The specific result of all this in practice has been that everyone has been able to increase his purchasing power a little," he concluded.

Discussing the creation of wealth and particularly its improved distribution, Sa Carneiro said that "by means of a better distribution of public resources and also the rigorous collection of tax revenue and welfare contributions, the government has managed to introduce widespread increases in benefits, especially for the underprivileges, and quite rightly so. At the same time the government was pursuing a policy of public austerity." He pointed out that "in the past there has been much talk about this austerity, which the citizens were urged to show in exchange for the promise of a better future, whereas this government believes that it should first be demanded from and initiated by the state itself, and this is why we limited state spending which has not increased in real terms. Through this policy we have managed to decrease inflation and to continue the growth of the economy. This is in fact very difficult to achieve, but we have achieved it.

"Last year there was no growth in the economy: There was what economists regard as zero growth, but this year there will be a 7-percent increase in investment, and we need to continue increasing this figure until we reach 10 percent."

Next he said that "this year will show an increase in GNP of about 4 percent, which is higher than first forecast."

He continued as follows: "Let us consider also, with regard to industrial policy, the introduction of new investments which have been reflected in new jobs and greater wealth, many of them examined before but without the decisiveness needed for their implementation." Among these new investments he singled out the exploitation of mineral resources, "which we do have and which, though not very abundant, are very valuable and have been underexploited if not forgotten."

Next he discussed social policy, emphasizing "the rapid formulation of social pacts and labor contracts," adding that "we did not impose pay increases, we did not introduce the pay ceiling that applied in the past, and we have allowed negotiations to take place so that a result could be achieved." He pointed out that "there have been strikes, of course, just as there are strikes throughout Western Europe and in any free or democratic society, since they fail to occur only in societies without free trade unions and where those who demand them are crushed, as we have seen in recent events. But even so strikes this year have been below the European norm and fewer than in previous years.

"There was not the general paralysis with which we were threatened, precisely because the workers realized what was happening in national policy and industrial policy and did not allow themselves to be manipulated, irrespective of their political stances, and merely defended their interests and tried to find a solution with their bosses." Thus, Sa Carneiro said, "the government's economic and social policy has made it possible to create the conditions, formerly lacking, so that the social partners can, if they want, in the future form a social pact or a social contract."

Continuing with his impromptu speech, Sa Carneiro said that cultural and educational issues also constituted problems for this government. "So too did the interests of the farming world in its attachment to the land, which has been ignored, its attachment to property and private initiative viewed as personal scope for freedom, as a means for self-fulfillment and social progress, as we Portuguese have always instinctively viewed it and have always defended it," he said.

Next he said that "here in this field we have pursued a real agricultural policy and not, as in the past, a politico-agricultural policy, if you will pardon the expression. We have put an end to the revolutionary agrarian reform, which was an ideological and political agrarian reform dependent on partisan influences and which the government before ours assumed that it could not resolve without yielding to partisan forces, without political and ideological compromises, in a situation which lent no prestige to agriculture or the state and which was not consistent with the law. But we did observe the law and did so with complete impartiality, without confrontations. And we managed to do so by restoring the reserves [land formerly expropriated], bringing the previous era to an end, distributing land to the rural workers and to independent farmers. For this reason I visited the Alentejo several times, and with great pleasure, because the Alentejo is part of Portugal and regards itself and wants to be treated as part of a free and democratic Portugal not manipulated by the action of any partisan forces; and this is how the rest of the country wants to see it treated and regarded."

Next he explained that the government has handed over to 950 rural workers a total of 20,800 hectares of land, rectifying the situation regarding rural property and embracing 400 small farmers, and that a plan for restoring reserves "as required by law" has been carried out. "In this, as in the industrial field, compensations have still to be paid, but in the nonagricultural field we have already taken steps in this direction and compensation documents are being issued, as in the case of the investment funds," he said.

Next the prime minister analyzed the government's foreign policy, stressing that "it has always been handled with an eye to the country's interests." Its foreign policy has been "the policy of a government aware of its position in the country and aware that it has been endorsed and which therefore does not delegate its powers to other state bodies, when these belong to the government. Thus, we adopted steadfast positions to deal with the dangers to the West created by imperialist power, which also threaten us but at the same time embracing the positive side of foreign policy—creating and developing relations and ties in all political and economic fields."

Sa Carneiro also discussed Common Market membership, relating all the government's activity in stimulating negotiations. "Since we regard this membership as our priority of priorities because of its historical and cultural as well as social and economic repercussions." Discussing his European visits as prime minister with the aim of accelerating this membership, he described them as "positive and useful" and said he hoped that "Portugal can enter the EEC early in 1983 under the best possible conditions."

He pointed out that relations have also been established with countries "with which it was unthinkable for Portugal not to have relations, such as Saudi Arabia, as well as strengthening our cooperation and trade with the new Portuguese-speaking countries in a spirit of mutual respect for the political and ideological independence of both Portugal and these nations."

"Defense policy, which is not merely military policy, is the government's duty," Sa Carneiro continued in the next part of his address. In this connection he pointed out that "during this transitional period that will end with the revision of the constitution, the armed forces are not answerable to the government, as in fully democratic regimes, inasmuch as their governments are responsible for their command. In our country parliament alone approves the armed forces budget." But, he went on, "defense policy regarded as the values of the defense of freedom and security as a whole, including the reform of the armed forces from a political as well as technico-military, viewpoint, rests with the government and has been duly carried out by the government." Thus, he said, "steps have been taken to launch a project, which has been well received by NATO and to which we are now committed, to reequip our navy with the construction of three frigates." Defense policy, he stressed, is necessary and essential in a democratic regime, and we are laying the foundations now so that when we have a fully democratic regime we will have the kind of national defense policy suitable for us not only as an independent and free country that values its external and internal security but also as a NATO member country willing and keen to meet its obligations and, proceeding within this framework, to take action to reform and equip our armed forces."

POLICE OFFICERS RESIGN IN PROTEST AT LISBON CHIEF'S DISMISSAL

LD222116 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The commander general of the Public Security Police [PSP] has tendered his resignation. Gen Lopes Alves himself confirmed this piece of news to Portuguese Radio this afternoon. This resignation came in the wake of the dismissal by the government of Lieutenant Colonel Aparicio from the post of PSP Lisbon district commander.

Gen Lopes Alves said yesterday that he would tender his resignation as PSP commander general on the day when the official gazette carried the government notice dismissing Lieutenant Colonel Aparicio. His dismissal was gazetted today.

In the meantime a Portuguese Radio team of reporters has been able to discover that a number of army officers seconded to the Public Security Police have also tendered their resignations. To date in the Lisbon District Command alone some 10 officers have submitted their resignation notices. These include Lt Col Mario Correia, who was to assume the Lisbon District Command, replacing the dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Aparicio, Deputy Commander Santiago Maia, and Cascais Divisional Commander Maj Martins Mendonca.

The resigning officers take the view that since the police have to serve the public and not the party in power, all police appointments and dismissals should be based only on the criterion of professional competence and not of political confidence. To make these police posts held by seconded army officers subject to party political considerations is intolerable and we cannot come to terms with it, a police source told the ANOP news agency this morning.

DENMARK

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S LETTERS ON DEFENSE PUBLISHED

LD241449 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Sep 80 Part 1 p 1

[Christian Broendum report: "Government Makes Public U.S. Criticism"]

[Excerpt] "The letters from the U.S. Defense Secretary confirm that a 3 percent increase in the Danish defense budget is really quite a modest request. If Denmark was really going to live up to its commitments we should be thinking of an annual increase of 4 to 5 percent." Folketing Defense Committee Chairman Palle Simonsen (Conservative Party) made this statement after the government yesterday decided to make public U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's two letters to Defense Minister Poul Soegaard and gave as the reason the fact that the considerable press coverage could given an incorrect impression of the contents of the correspondence. Palle Simonsen said that he can easily understand why the Americans would refuse to send over 1 million young Americans to Europe in a war situation if we ourselves cannot be bothered to make our own contribution to the alliance.

OFFICIALS' REACTION

LD240807 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Sep 80 Part 1 p 5

[Jens Thomsen report: "Brown's Letters Have No Military Significance"]

[Excerpt] "I have been aware of the contents of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's letters for some time. They contain nothing more than general political pressure to produce as high a Danish defense potential as possible," Social Democratic spokesman and Folketing Member Preben Steer Nielsen said in a commentary on the correspondence between Harold Brown and Poul Soegaard that has now been made public.

Harold Brown's suggestion in his letter of 23 January this year that all NATO partners had agreed to an annual increase in defense spending of 3 percent is rejected by Preben Steen Nielsen. "This is not true. Denmark expressed reservations and this has been clear the whole time." Preben Steen Nielsen added that no military or strategic significance for Denmark is being attached to Harold Brown's letters, only political significance with regard to the U.S. Congress. "Brown's letters are simply political threats and do not mean any change in military strategy with regard to reinforcements. Negotiations on these are continuing, and I do not think they will be much influenced by whether the Danish defense budget totals 8.10 or 8.12 billion kroner."

Folketing Defense Committee Chairman Palle Simonsen (Conservative Party) rejects the suggestion that Harold Brown's letters are to be seen as attempts to pressure Denmark. "It is a crucial consideration for me that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown clearly states that it is of course a Danish national decision what kind of defense force we will have. "On the other hand the letters are a reminder of the political realities and the possible consequences if Denmark itself does not want to set aside sufficient sums for national defense. If Denmark and other Western European nations do not want to follow NATO's proposed target of a 3-percent increase in defense budgets, this could lead at the deepest level to a new U.S. isolationist policy. And this would be extremely serious for Europe," Palle Simonsen said.

Defense Chief Knud Joergensen did not wish to comment on the newly published letters, whose contents he regards as political, but the general added that Brown's statements about the disbanding of one brigade in Sjaelland, the scrapping of a squadron of combat aircraft, 12 warships and a staff reduction of over 4,000 men are correct.

PARTIES TO DISCUSS LAW ON SUMMONING ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS

LD221355 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Sep 80 Part 1 p 8

[Christian Broendum report: "Soegaard: Reinforcements During a Crisis Too"]

[Excerpt] The Danish political parties that traditionally support the Danish defense settlements and the government will jointly decide whether the Danish Government should have the ability to call for reinforcements from abroad even before the outbreak of war.

Defense Minister Poul Soegaard made this announcement to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. The present, defense law proposed in 1973, states that reinforcements can be called for in a war situation. This means that the government has no formal power to call for reinforcements in a crisis situation, that is, before the outbreak of war, Poul Soegaard said.

"There will have to be a change in phrasing, if the phrase "in a crisis situation" is to be included. It is this that will have to be discussed--both within the government and among the parties that support defense settlements."

Poul Soegaard does not want to say anything yet about the consequences if a change in the phrasing is not adopted. The reason for the proposed change is that since 1973 it has become necessary to be able to obtain reinforcements more quickly than before.

"We must admit that this is a situation that was not foreseen at that point in time (in 1973, that is, that it could happen that Denmark would have to call for reinforcements at an earlier stage than was envisaged."

Poul Soegaard added that this decision is connected with the question of depots for definite, earmarked U.S. relief troops in Denmark. No political decision has yet been made on the depots. "We must assume that it would be very difficult to get troops here in a situation in which war had already been declared. It is this which makes it necessary to discuss the matter in the government and with the parties that normally support defense settlements."

SWEDEN

COMPANY TO MINE URANIUM AT ALTERNATIVE SITE

LD250947 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Profitable To Mine Uranium"]

[Text] The Luossavaara-Kiurunavaara Aktiebolag will probably start mining uranium, but not in Ranstad.

According to information given to SVENSKA DAGBLADET the company will make an application at the end of the year for permission to start commercial activities at Pleutajokk near Arjeplog. It should be possible to produce 480 tons of uranium per year there--one-third of Swedish needs--and this would provide employment for 150 men.

Luossavaara-Kirunavaara Aktiebolag has been prospecting in Pleutajokk since 1976. Test mining was carried out this summer and the results are very promising. It is estimated that one ton or rock will produce approximately one kilogram of uranium. The bottom limit for profitability has been estimated in this case as around 700 grams.

Direct comparisons with Billingen cannot be made. The uranium deposit in Ranstad is one of the world's largest. The project there which had to be abandoned was intended to produce 470 tons of uranium per year. But to produce this quantity, three times as much rock would have to be mined as in Pleutajokk, where the concentration of uranium is much greater.

FOREIGN OFFICE'S DOUGLAS HURD ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD241853 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1843 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] London, 24 Sep (LPA)--Foreign Office Minister Mr Douglas Hurd made a strong plea today for stability in the Persian Gulf area, scene of the war between Iraq and Iran. He said: "The fact of the matter is that our interest in the Gulf, whether talking about Iraq or Iran, is simply in stability. Stability means cooperation." But because of Britain's links with the area there was a belief in Gulf and Middle Eastern countries "that Britain is closely, intimately involved, constantly pursuing subtle webs of intrigue."

He said Britain had been trying to encourage the Gulf states to work together in their own security. "Iraq had become more of a Gulf state than before," Mr Hurd added. Britain had no quarrel with the Iranian revolution. "We do not want to replace one particular set-up with another," he told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association lunch. Stability was a vital British interest in the region. It meant Britain could continue trading with some of her best customers, importing oil, and preventing the area from becoming a tinderbox.

Mr Hurd disclosed he had talks in London on Tuesday night with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Al Sa'ud. The talks were useful, he said, but gave no details.

He added that a convoy of vehicles carrying about 100 Britons, mainly women and children, but including some men, had set out this morning from Baghdad for Amman, the Jordanian capital. The British Government was discouraging Britons from going to Iraq unless they had essential reasons, he said.

THAI MINISTER'S UPCOMING VISIT, UK CONTACTS WITH ASEAN VIEWED

BK241226 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] London, 24 Sep (AFP)--Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila arrives here on Friday from Luxembourg for talks expected to focus on the controversy over the Cambodian seat in the United Nations and the situation on the Thai-Cambodian border. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will be in Hong Kong, after attending the UN General Assembly in New York, and Marshal Sitthi's talks will be with the Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour and Minister of State at the Foreign Office Peter Blaker, a specialist in Southeast Asian affairs.

Marshal Sitthi, who paid a two-day official visit to London in early June, will reiterate Thailand's support for the ousted Khmer Rouge regime's campaign to keep their UN seat, claimed by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government. Britain is expected to fully support Bangkok on this issue, but sources close to the Foreign Office said today they were not sure it was on the agenda of the current assembly. The foreign minister will also discuss the possible deployment of a UN peacekeeping force along Thailand's border with Cambodia. London suggested last year that such a force should be set up "if events warranted it", and the general feeling here at the moment is that a peacekeeping force would currently be fully justified.

Before leaving on his current tour, which will take him to Beijing after Hong Kong and Tokyo, Lord Carrington told the New China News Agency (NCNA) that the British Government gave its full support to an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) call for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Foreign secretary told NCNA that such a solution demanded the "full withdrawal of Vietnamese forces" from Cambodia. Meanwhile observers expected Marshal Sitthi, who had talks in June with British Defence Secretary Francis Pym, to request aid from Britain to boost Thai defence forces.

INTERLOCUTORS HOLD SECOND MEETING, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC241744 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The second meeting in the new round of intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace hotel in Nicosia this afternoon. The subject of today's meeting was the adoption of practical measures by both sides for promoting goodwill, mutual confidence and the return of normal conditions on the basis of point 6 of the 19 May agreement.

Replying to questions before the meeting, Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that after last week's meeting he had had separate contacts with representatives of both communities with a view to better preparations for the joint meetings. Gobbi repeated that no quick results should be expected in the beginning, and added that the most significant result of the previous meeting was that a very serious dialogue had taken place. This, he stressed, is a very positive result. If we normalize the dialogue, if we maintain a civilized dialogue, Gobbi concluded, then we shall see the light at the end of the tunnel.

In addition, Gobbi also appealed to journalists to display restraint and a positive approach to news reporting, comments and the coverage of the inter-Cypriot talks in general.

In a statement on his arrival, Ioannidhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, said that at today's meeting they would discuss practical measures for promoting goodwill, mutual confidence and the return of normal conditions, a subject that is of concern to both communities. We expect to hear the views of the other side, he said, and it in turn expects to hear ours on the subject. It is most important, continued Ioannidhis, for us to continue the dialogue in a friendly climate. The dialogue could develop into a constructive one, he added.

The message for today, Ioannidhis said, is goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions. Ioannidhis finally expressed his conviction that journalists could play a significant role in this direction.

Replying to a question as to whether the Greek Cypriot side would also submit proposals at today's meeting, Ioannidhis said that this would become apparent during the course of the talks. We shall first hear the views of the Turkish Cypriot side, he added. Asked whether the Greek Cypriot side would agree to speed up the pace of the meetings, Ioannidhis replied that the Greek Cypriot side would definitely welcome anything that would lead to constructive talks.

In his statement Umit Suleyman Onan, the representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, said that he would submit proposals at today's meeting and that he expected that the Greek Cypriot side would also submit its proposals.

Asked whether he agreed to a speed up of the pace of the talks, Onan said that for the time being it was better if we went ahead slowly. As Gobbi has also said, he added, it is better if we make slow progress rather than move ahead hastily.

Replying to an observation that Soysal, the Turkish expert, was not with him today, Mr Onan said that he was absent because constitutional issues were not going to be discussed at today's meeting.

Asked to comment on the stand adopted by the Cypriot Government regarding the debate on the Cypriot question at the UN General Assembly, Onan said that it was a positive step. In essence, he added, it is a question of one of the steps that must be taken to prevent whatever could endanger the talks. We have resumed the talks, he continued, and it is our wish to see something come out of them. Although the talks are not expected to bring results in the initial stages, both sides must at least be given the opportunity to make an intensive effort to find a solution.

Closing Statement

TA242009 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The intercommunal talks, which are aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus talks, continued in a meeting in the Ledra Palace today. A statement was issued at the end of the meeting, which lasted about 4 hours. The statement noted the second point of the agenda was discussed during the meeting: the practical measures to be taken by the two sides to promote good will and mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions as envisaged by the sixth point of the 19 May agreement.

The statement said that the meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and a detailed and sincere exchange of views was held on the subject. In addition, the statement noted that possible areas of cooperation between the two communities which would benefit both communities and the abstention from actions which would adversely affect the outcome of the talks were among the issues discussed during the meeting.

According to the statement, both sides agreed to study the views expressed during the meeting with sincerity, good will and understanding. The next meeting will be held at 1630 North Cyprus Time and at 1530 South Cyprus Time on Wednesday, 1 October. The third point on the agenda, constitutional issues, will be discussed during this next meeting.

During today's meeting, the Turkish Cypriot community was represented by Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan and his advisors Necati Munir Ertekun and Rustem Tatar. The Greek Cypriot community was represented by Greek Cypriot negotiator Ioannidhis and his advisors Mrs Soulioti and Mr Trianfafillidhis. The constitutional expert who is advising the Greek Cypriot administration on constitutional issues, [words indistinct].

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIAL MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIAL NIMETZ

TA241730 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, who is in New York for the current session of the UN General Assembly, has had a meeting with the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Mr Nimetz. The meeting lasted about 2 hours. Mr Atakol later attended a meeting of the delegates of Islamic countries. He also held bilateral talks with them.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE TURKEY'S ULUSU

TA221532 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus officials have sent messages wishing success to Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu following the announcement of his cabinet. Acting President Oguz Korhan, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and the deputy leader of the Democratic People's Party, Ismet Kotak, sent messages to Bulent Ulusu congratulating him and the cabinet members and wishing them success.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS PROTEST GDR REFUSAL TO ACCEPT DELEGATION

TA221758 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The acting president of the legislative assembly, Dr Semsi Kazim, has protested against the refusal by the GDR to grant visas to Turkish Cypriot deputies to attend the recent International Parliamentary Union meeting in East Berlin. In a letter to the chairman of the union, Mr Raphael (Caldera), Dr Kazim expressed deep regret over the prejudiced action of the East German Government towards the Turkish Cypriot community. The opposition Democratic People's Party also protested against the East German action.

SPOKESMAN CITES STATEMENT BY GREECE'S MITSOTAKIS

NC221436 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Asked to comment on a recent statement made by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis at the New Democracy regional congress in Alexandroupolis, the government spokesman has said that Greece has always been highly concerned about Cyprus. The spokesman added: It is natural that Greece's interest in Cyprus has increased now, given the fact that the intercommunal talks are being conducted.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS DEPORTATION OF TWO ISRAELIS

NC250605 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Referring to yesterday's press report on the deportation of 2 Israeli agents, the government spokesman stated that 2 Israeli tourists, who were found in the sea area of the sunken ship Zinovia, were considered suspicious and were deported from Cyprus.

KHARAVYI ATTACKS STATIONING OF U-2'S AT AKROTIRI

NC230747 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 23 Sep 80 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "With the Struggle of the State and the People"]

[Text] There was no need for REUTER to confirm that the U.S. U-2 spy planes are using the British base at Akrotiri. To this effect, there is the unfortunate agreement between the Cypriot Government and the United States as well as other "interested" parties for surveilling the Israeli-Egyptian truce in Sinai. And while the reason for the surveillance ceased to exist following the As-Sadat-Begin reconciliation, thanks to Carter, what remains is the actual reason: to spy on the Soviet Union. Following the dissolution of the U.S.' spy machinery by the revolution in Iran, Cyprus in particular has become more useful to them. According to REUTER, the spy flights by the U.S. U-2's are "essential at least until 1983."

We have reminded the president many times that the agreement on U-2's at Akrotiri must be abolished. However, the president does not listen to such things, and he has never taken any action. Not only do we have the U-2 spy planes, but the U.S. and NATO military presence at the British "sovereign" bases is continuously becoming more manifold. If one of our officials questions the Americans or the British about this issue, they "state on oath" that there is no U.S. or NATO presence at the bases! The president and his government politely accept these assurances, yet it is impossible for him or his government not to be aware of the large-scale U.S. activities that have been observed in Cyprus and that are carried out by its spy planes, radio stations, and military units. Thus, in light of the partnership at the bases, we can assume that our island has been converted into a huge storehouse for nuclear weapons, weapons that if put to use will sink the Cypriot people along with their "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Being conscious of the terrible dangers, it is the duty of the state and the people to struggle for the removal of foreign bases and troops from Cyprus. To the end, we will have unlimited international support, this also being part of the solidarity for a fair political solution for Cyprus.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER ESTABLISHES NEW POLITICAL PARTY

NC240606 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0330 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement carried by the press, Mr Khrisostomos Sofianos [former minister of education] announces the establishment of a pan-Cypriot revitalization front [PAME] which, as the statement says, will support the state that was founded with Makarios' struggle and sacrifice and will systematically and peacefully work for the Cypriot people's vindication.

EDEK REPEATS CALL FOR COLLABORATION PROGRAM

NC240613 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The socialist EDEK Party of Dr Lissaridhis yesterday repeated its call for a minimum agreed programme of collaboration among the parties.

It again accused the three other parties, AKEL, the [Democratic] Rally party of Mr Kliridhis and the Democratic Party of Mr Kiprianou of accepting a "dangerous" procedure for the talks in getting one subject each week by rotation.

The stress being laid on Famagusta tends to create a "Famagustanisation" of the Cyprus problem, the EDEK party says.

The EDEK party defends its policy on the national and other issues, and said it is the party which holds out the promise of change.

AKEL STATEMENT URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST EOKA-B REEMERGENCE

NC210928 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[20 September AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau statement on reemergence of EOKA-B]

[Text] Last Thursday's statement by known EOKA-B personalities, among whom were also unrepentant coupists, constitutes a very bold provocation against and abuse of the entire patriotic Cypriot people. The unrepentant EOKA-B coupists, who are guilty of the July 1974 junta-fascist coup, persons who are guilty of high treason against their fatherland, instead of hiding their faces with shame for the calamities they brought to the people, not only have not repented of their crime but have had the audacity to become overly defensive of their traitorous task. These persons, instead of being imprisoned for their crimes, are not only free but are reorganizing themselves and are provoking, warning and threatening the Cypriot people and primarily the patriotic forces.

At a moment when Cyprus is going through a very critical time and immediately following the resumption of the new round of intercommunal talks, the unrepentant coupists are once again flying the banner of enosis profiteering, knowing full well that with this they are undermining the talks and exposing Cyprus to the danger of being completely taken over by Turkey. Today, by flying the enosis banner, the PEA [Progressive Fighters Union] and the EAL [Union of Nicosia Fighters], whether they want to or not, are objectively acting as organs and promoters of the NATOist plan for double enosis, partition, Cyprus' NATOism and the dissolution of the Cyprus state, a UN member.

This statement is characteristic of the situation prevailing on our domestic front. First of all, this statement is our party Central Committee's confirmaton that EOKA-B is being reorganized, reactivated and is preparing for new acts of violence and crimes and thus preparing to strike new blows against the Cypriot people.

Simultaneously, this action by unrepentant EOKA-B coupists stresses very strongly the tremendous responsibilities that President Kiprianou and the government have in this situation.

This is because it is evident that the government's inactivity and the president's failure to take drastic measures--as have been persistently demanded and are being demanding by AKEL, the house and other patriotic forces--to stamp out lawlessness, to collect all unlawful arms from EOKA-B groups and any other groups and to cause their dissolution, and to carry out a true purge has provided fertile soil which has nourished the boldness of the unrepentant EOKA-B coupists and has allowed them to throw warnings and threats at the patriotic forces of the Cypriot people.

Basic responsibility for this unacceptable situation must also be borne by the DISI [Democratic Rally] party and its leader, Jliridhis. Since its establishment the DISI, despite the fact that it sheltered and continues to shelter the EOKA-B coupists politically, with its leadership's anticommunist policy constitutes the natural pedestal for the appearance and reactivation of the organizations of the unrepentant coupist personalities. These threats constitute a natural extension and continuation of the provocative anticommunist slogans "hang the communists" and other similar slogans, which fanatic anticommunists shouted under the smile and approval of DISI leader Kliridhis at the Pan-Cypriot Youth gathering as well as other similar slogans that dominated the DISI rally last June.

The AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau unreservedly condemns the revival of the junta-fascist and the enosis profiterring, which is expressed with this statement and which it pursues to cultivate tension, hatred, bigotry and anticommunism in order to disorientate the people from the correct course in solving the Cypriot issue through the intercommunal talks and based on the four guidelines of the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the 10 points in the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement, and the relevant UN resolutions.

AKEL calls on President Kiprianou to become aware of the dangers that the revival of fascism constitute and to take, even now, the most drastic measures to stamp out lawlessness and the collection of unlawful arms by EOKA-B and any other groupings, to effect the arrest and the exemplary punishment, first of all, of the unrepentant coupists and to carry out a genuine and substantive purge of the state machinery and security forces.

AKEL urges all patriotic forces and people irrespective of ideological and other differences, to an intensive vigilance to foil any threats and plans of imperialism, the CIA and their agents and, in general, the forces of abnormality [dhinameon tis anomalias] in creating a climate of agitation and clashes.

Finally, AKEL urges the people and, first of all, the patriotic forces to maintain unity, vigilance and their joint and determined struggle for securing normality and the peaceful course for the solution of the Cypriot issue by foiling any provocations and anti-Cypriot plans by the enemies of Cyprus.

Government Response

NC221117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] An official statement, referring to AKEL's fears and concern about a probable revival of violence by coupist elements, stresses that the security forces closely watch any action or activity that might either help the revival of a coupist or terrorist state of affairs or disturb public order and security. The statement says: The president of the republic and the government are determined--as in the past--to immediately take measures and combat at the outset any attempt at creating a state of anomaly and agitation.

The statement adds: It is again assured that the aim of the president and the government is to resolve the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks, based on the four guidelines included in the Makarios-Denktas agreement and the 10 points of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. Neither the president nor the government will deviate from this aim nor will they allow that any irresponsible quarters undermine this effort. The statement concludes: Any such attempt will be met with the necessary resoluteness.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THATCHER VISIT, MEETINGS

Dinner Speech

AT231326 Athens NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Athens Monday for a three-day official visit, the first by a British head of government since 1958. In the evening, Prime Minister Rallis hosted a dinner in honor of Mrs. Thatcher. Responding to the prime minister, Mrs. Thatcher said, among others things:

We have much in common. We are both of us outward looking nations and trading nations.

Referring to Greece's re-entry into military NATO, she said: It is all the more disturbing to friends of Greece that problems remain unsolved which weaken the cohesion of the alliance at its southern flank. It is of the highest importance that Greece returns soon to the military structure of NATO. We all want you back in--urgently. A solution is essential, both for Greece's sake and for that of the rest of us in the alliance.

Before I turn to other matters, it is right that I should mention Cyprus--an issue that has both united and divided us in the past. We, like you, have a keen and direct interest in the stability of the Eastern Mediterranean. I know that you will welcome, as I do, the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Nicosia. It is only if both communities can find a way of living together that harmony can be restored to that unhappy island.

Like you also, we have for long been acutely concerned by the economic and political problems of our common ally, Turkey. It is my hope that the recent dramatic changes will enable order and stability to be restored and the promise of a full return to democracy to be honored. Those sincerely trying to achieve this have our understanding. A stable, prosperous and democratic Turkey is in the interests of us all.

Meeting with Papandreou

AT231920 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] During the second day of her official visit to Athens British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was received at 1245 by President of the Republic Karamanlis at the presidential mansion. As has been learned, during the 45-minute meeting, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere, the international situation was examined and, within this framework, the course of Europe. The Middle East problem and differences between Greece and Turkey were also examined.

After the conclusion of talks at 1200, Mrs Margaret Thatcher received at the Maximos Mansion the leader of the official opposition, PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou, and had a talk with him on issues which concern the two countries. After the meeting the PASOK chairman made the following press statement: I naturally welcomed Mrs Thatcher to our country and told her that it would be good to see the rest of Greece besides Athens. Mrs Thatcher has the right to divulge the content of our talks.

On my part, I explained to her PASOK's views on the recent events in Turkey and the repercussions these may have on Greek-Turkish relations. I also expounded to her the PASOK positions toward NATO stating that in Greece we view NATO differently because we have had experienced the recent dictatorship and the Turkish invasion in Cyprus. I also expressed my viewpoint on the events in Poland and their probable repercussions. The discussion about our positions was frank on both sides. In addition, the old friendship which links our two countries still exists and I hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop even further.

Papandreou concluded by describing the personality of Mrs Thatcher which he considers very strong and frank. Papandreou has accepted an invitation by the British Government to visit Britain in late November.

PROTOCOL, COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

Protocol Signing

AT231449 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] A special protocol on the method of liquidating the balance of the clearing account between Greece and Hungary up to 31 December 1980 was signed today by Minister of Commerce Dhimas and Hungarian Minister for Foreign Trade Peter Veress. The protocol was signed because, as of 1 January 1981, the clearing system between the two countries will be abolished and free exchange will be established as envisaged by Greece's agreement of accession to the EEC. On this occasion the two ministers examined issues connected with the development of and prospects for Greek-Hungarian commercial exchanges. It has been learned that negotiations are already being held for the purchase of more buses from Hungary which will be paid for through agricultural produce.

Furthermore, this morning Hungarian Minister for Foreign Trade Veress, met Minister of Communications Panayiotopoulos and discussed with him issues connected with the participation of Hungarian industries in programs for development and modernization of our country's communication sectors which the Greek Government is already promoting. Mr Veress expressed to Mr Panayiotopoulos his country's special interest in supplying Greece with railway and other materials with a corresponding increase in Hungary's purchases of Greek agricultural produce. At the same time, the Hungarian minister mentioned that his country is interested in participating in the construction of the Athens subway.

Cooperation Agreement

AT241315 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A Greek-Hungarian agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed at the Ministry of Coordination today. The agreement will apply for 5 years and provides, among other things, for the development of exchanges between the two countries and for industrial and technical cooperation between businesses and economic organizations of the two countries in industry, agriculture, trade and technology.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH MOROCCO SIGNED

AT241305 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A protocol on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Greece and Morocco was signed today by Deputy Trade Minister Tsaridhis and Moroccan Deputy Foreign Minister Tazi. The meetings of the joint inter-ministerial committee of the two countries, in the meantime, also discussed questions related to trade, industry, agriculture, fisheries, merchant marine and public works construction. The Moroccan delegation briefed the Greek side on the projected bridge over the Straits of Gibraltar and stated that Greek technical companies can participate in the project.

PAPANDREOU DEPARTS FOR LISBON SOCIALIST MEETING

AT231436 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou has departed for Lisbon to participate in the second meeting of socialist leaders from Southern Europe which will take place in Lisbon from today, 23 September.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

TA241513 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey is following the war between Iran and Iraq with concern. Turkmen said Turkey is supporting the calls for peace by the UN Security Council and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in a bid to restore peace in the region as soon as possible.

Turkmen left for New York today to attend the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Turkmen said that Turkey hopes that the war between two neighboring countries will end and that a peaceful solution will be reached. Turkmen noted that the fact that there is no outside interference in the region strengthened the conviction that the conflict will be resolved in a short time. Turkmen said that the oil pipeline between Turkey and Iraq is functioning regularly and that there is no problem yet regarding the supply of crude oil.

Turkmen will deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly on 1 October. On 5 October, he will hold a meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis to discuss the issues concerning the two countries.

BORDERS WITH IRAN, IRAQ OPEN; CAUTION URGED FOR DRIVERS

TA241647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that Turkey's borders with Iraq and Iran are open. However, it would be useful if drivers travelling to these countries listened to TRT news bulletins. The statement on the subject issued by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Sevket Ahtug is as follows: The borders between Turkey and Iraq are open. However, in view of the fact that the clashes between the two neighboring countries—Iran and Iraq—have recently intensified and because the air and ground traffic has recently become heavier, highway drivers in particular are advised to listen to TRT news bulletins.

GENERAL EVREN MEETS WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS AT CEREMONY

TA241250 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The heads of all diplomatic missions in Ankara were introduced to Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren. A statement by the press and public relations department of the office of head of states says that all heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ankara were received by General Evren today at 1100. Gen Haydar Saltik, secretary general to the head of state and National Security Council secretary general as well as Ilter Turkmen, the foreign minister, were also present at the ceremony.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY TERRORISTS IN ANKARA

TA241646 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Ilter police Ozman Bahir was ambushed and martyred by three terrorists in Ankara's Tuzluayir Quarter before dawn today. According to information received from Ankara Martial Law Command, the terrorists who killed Bahir escaped. A curfew was imposed in the area after the incident and security forces launched an extensive operation. Security forces captured 24 suspects during the operation. Martial law security officials said that important clues were obtained in connection with the murderers of the policeman.

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GENSCHER COMMENTS ON MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING

LD261110 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA) Federal Foreign Minister Genscher has the impression that the United States and the USSR are aware of their responsibility for the preservation of world peace. In an interview with Deutschlandfunk, Genscher said today that it was decisive in a difficult crisis for the two great powers to act in immediate contact [phrase as received] with one another. "That is something we have always wanted--on other occasions, too," the foreign minister said.

After his talks in New York with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and his Soviet opposite number Gromyko, Genscher assumes that there will be no outside interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. This is an elementary demand for the preservation of world peace. Perhaps the way to attempt had been made in New York, thanks to the presence of many foreign ministers, to confine the conflict from the very first moment to the two countries concerned could become a model for future events if this kind which, it is to be hoped, would not occur too often.

Genscher also welcomed the agreement between Muskie and Gromyko for the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles to start on 13 October. In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry, Genscher says that this is an important step toward putting the arms control element of NATO's dual decision of 12 December last year into concrete shape. It is now becoming clear that the visit paid by the chancellor and himself to Moscow this summer had made an essential contribution to the coming about of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

FURTHER REASONS GIVEN FOR POSTPONING SCHMIDT'S GDR VISIT

LD251322 Hamburg DPA in German 1111 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 25 Sep (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Rostock this summer was canceled by the GDR because of the Warsaw Pact maneuvers. Gunter Huonker, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office, made this statement to CDU Deputy Alois Mertes in reply to a question on this matter.

During his visit to Werbellinsee outside Berlin for talks with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker in August, Schmidt also wanted to pay brief visits to Rostock and Guestrow in Mecklenburg. The cancellation of the Rostock visit was one of the reasons why Bonn called off the meeting with Honecker.

In an official statement by the Federal Government, Klaus Boelling said on 22 August: "It is the Federal Government's view that developments which have taken place in Europe in recent days do not make next week an appropriate time."

While one of the reasons given by Bonn at that time for calling off the visit was that the East Berlin Foreign Ministry said during preparations for the visit that it knew nothing about a joint Schmidt-Honecker dinner, Huonker now says he proceeded from the premise that there naturally would have been a joint dinner. In his reply to the CDU deputy, Huonker confirms that the federal chancellor's opinion is that a meeting with the GDR State Council chairman should take place at a "later, more appropriate time."

STRIKE BY WEST BERLIN REICHSBAHN EMPLOYEES ENDING

LD251436 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Summary] Berlin, 25 Sep (DPA)--It seems clear that the strike by West Berlin employees of the GDR Reichsbahn, which for a week has paralyzed all freight, and most of the passenger traffic, is coming to an end.

A spokesman for the strike committee said today that the strike is ending because "we have been driven to it." A decision to this effect is expected at a mass meeting of strikers tonight.

Most of the strikers in the meantime have joined the West German Railway Union (CDED) following their promise to help them to find new jobs. It is not clear how many railwaymen were fired by the Reichsbahn for taking part in the strike and how many gave notice. It seems that the figure could run to several hundred.

Freight traffic between West Berlin and federal territory is returning to normal. Mixed freight trains are running as before the strike, but there are not yet a service container and coal trains. One of the reasons seems to be a shortage of engineers in the GDR.

The S-Bahn is running intermittently on certain sectors of the network only, and it seems that the main concern of the Reichsbahn will be to return freight traffic to normal. The question is now whether in face of the firings and resignations by West Berlin Reichsbahn employees the management of the Reichsbahn will be able to resume full service on the S-Bahn.

BRANDT ON DETENTE PROCESS, FRG ROLE IN EUROPE

LD251101 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 22 Sep 80 p 4

[B. Knapen interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in a train between Bremen and Bonn during his election campaign: "Bonn's Political Influence Greater but Leadership Role Impossible"; date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Bremen/Bonn, 22 September--[Question] The opposition says that detente policy has failed. It cites the unrest in Poland as an example. Do developments like those in Poland have consequences for detente policy?

[Answer] No, definitely not. Events in Poland have absolutely nothing to do with the detente policy. I have never considered that internal relationships in another country can be changed by detente policy. That is an illusion.

Detente policy really means that, irrespective of the political systems in East and West, the threat of war can be reduced, relations can be normalized, trade can be increased, and human understanding brought about. In reality the relationship is the following: Only by having normal relations between states and only because there is now no longer any trace of German revanchist feeling can the desire for reform in these (East European--NRC HANDELSBLAD editor's note) countries be developed; however, I do not know how far this development will go.

Change

[Question] However, looking at it in that light, detente policy has instigated a move toward reform in Poland. Won't that make communist leaders more reluctant to have relations with the West?

[Answer] Instigate is too strong a word. I would not use it because it could lead some people into an undesirable line of thought....

However, people must seriously consider the fact that the situation in Europe will not remain in the long term as it is now. I am surprised to find how little some Soviet leaders know about Marxist theories, not to mention the Hegelian bases of those theories. Those leaders think that things can always stay the same.

However, that has never been the case in the world's history: Eastern and Western Europe will change.

[Question] To be more specific: The Polish leadership must fear that detente is not a means to help it remain master in its own house?

[Answer] That is not the conclusion which the Polish leadership draws. I am pleased about that, so why should I draw such a conclusion in the Polish leadership's place? On the contrary, the Soviet Union is reopening contacts with the United States on arms limitation. Muskie and Gromyko are having talks this week to prepare for the October talks. The Polish leaders are preparing to take part in the CSCE followup conference which begins in Madrid on 11 November.

Arms Negotiations

[Question] In view of the present difficulties what chance is there for East-West arms negotiations in 1981?

[Answer] That depends a great deal on the result of the U.S. elections. Whatever happens arms negotiations will certainly not be simple; however, if Carter's presidency is continued the functioning of the government machinery will be easier than in a new administration which would have to find its way on this subject. I am not giving preference to any candidates but am simply speaking on the basis of previous U.S. presidential elections. A president who is reelected has his machinery in place and, moreover, after 4 years can never be president again. Therefore he is also not so inclined by tactical considerations toward particular groups.

[Question] Some people think that the Soviet Union is not very anxious to open negotiations while the West is so divided, for instance about the deployment of medium-range weapons on its territory.

[Answer] I would be very sorry if Moscow thought like that. The Soviets must consider the fact that the Germans, independent of any other country, are abiding by the decision which NATO took in December last year (in which it was decided to deploy medium-range weapons in Europe linked with negotiations with the Soviet Union--B. Knapen note).

FRG's Role

[Question] Shouldn't the FRG play a greater political role in the Western alliance?

[Answer] No. The Western alliance would not tolerate that. However, the Western alliance must adapt to more European responsibility in addition to U.S. responsibility. This does not mean that one West European state should dominate the others. Therefore we must constantly seek means to create a united West European responsibility aside from French-German relations, even aiming at Europe forming a kind of second pillar in NATO. For many reasons--not only our geopolitical position--we are opposed to more West German responsibility than is reasonable. Despite its economic strength, the FRG is still a medium power and does not want to become a nuclear state. These factors mean that we cannot allow ourselves to be forced into a leadership role. Having said that, however, it is still true, of course, that our political influence has increased, not least because of the Ostpolitik. Before that the Western powers spoke on our behalf. Since we introduced the Ostpolitik we have spoken for ourselves.

VIABILITY OF U.S. 'LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR' STRATEGY EXAMINED

DW251305 Bonn RHEINISHCHER MERKUR in German 26 Sep 80 p 8

[Armand Clesse article: "Soviet Missiles--Difficult for America To Verify"]

[Text] The new U.S. military strategy which is contained in the Presidential Directive PD-59 envisages limited nuclear strikes against military installations as well as command and control structures in the Soviet Union.

Above all the ICBM silos (meaning the silos for the intercontinental ballistic missiles) are to be destroyed in response to a Soviet attack, without the civilian population being affected. In this way an escalation into unlimited nuclear war and thus mutual destruction is to be prevented.

However, the question poses itself as to whether the geographical location of the Soviet ICBM silos would allow the Americans to carry out such a strategy at all. The Soviet "Strategic missile forces" include 1,398 ICBM's stored in 27 silos which are scattered all over the country. The large SS-18 missiles, for instance, are based in six missile fields in southern central Asia. The SS-11 missiles, which were deployed over a relatively wide area, are now being replaced with SS-17 and SS-10 missiles up to a ceiling of 512 missiles as stipulated by the SALT agreement.

Two-thirds of the Soviet missile complexes are located deep in the interior of the country. This would confront the U.S. offensive systems with great difficulties:

The extremely efficient Soviet air defense would make it difficult and even impossible for the U.S. bombers to advance to their targets or to launch short-range missiles or cruise missiles to these targets;

The Galosh interceptor missiles around Moscow offer a certain although not full protection for the roughly 300 ICBM's deployed in a relatively close periphery of the Soviet capital;

The U.S. submarine-based Poseidon missiles have a range of only 2,500 sea miles, so that the SS-18 fields are out of their range of action.

In addition, about half of the Soviet ICBM fields are west of the Urals, some of them near the most densely populated areas of the Soviet Union. Consequently, any American retaliatory strike against Soviet missile silos would also be directed against densely populated and industrialized areas.

The Soviets might find it extremely difficult to assess the U.S. retaliatory strikes correctly, which means that possibly they might be unable to find out whether the 1,000 or 2,000 U.S. warheads are launched at missile silos or cities.

The objectively differing situations of the two superpowers--a Soviet attack against U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles would do much less harm to the U.S. population than an equally heavy U.S. attack against Soviet ICBM's would do--makes it difficult, if not even impossible, for the responsible Soviet people to accept the term, now advanced by the Americans, of a "limited nuclear war."

GISCARD, IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ CONFER ON GULF SITUATION

NC251248 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq 'Aziz assured France today that Iraq does not intend to hinder freedom of navigation in the Gulf or the Hormuz Strait, a French spokesman said.

The subject of weapons was not taken up, he said in answer to a question. (Paris newspapers speculated that Mr. Tariq would request arms.)

In a nearly 90-minute talk here with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. 'Aziz said that Iraq has no territorial designs apart from the disputed areas, French presidential spokesman Jacques Blot said. Nor did Iraq intend to keep troops in Iran.

The president and deputy premier examined various formulas liable to enable the two beligerents to open negotiations. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing stressed the "desirability of having Iraqi authorities express as soon as possible their willingness to open negotiations," the spokesman said.

The president also hoped that Islamic countries should have a "particular role" in seeking a solution. He said France considered freedom of navigation in the Gulf and strait of "vital importance", Mr. Blot said.

Mr. 'Aziz replied that Iraq "would undertake nothing that might endanger that liberty", the spokesman said.

Mr. 'Aziz was in Moscow when the hostilities with Iran broke out. He came to France after stopping in Jordan with King Husayn, who had come out in support of Iraq.

France has become Iraq's second most important source of military equipment after the Soviet Union since 1977. Sixty French Mirage F-1 interceptors are to be delivered under a contract signed several years ago.

Fifty French Gazelle helicopters are already operational in Iraq, which also has 54 other French helicopters including 11 Super Frelons with guided air-to-sea missiles.

Iraq also has 100 French Panhard armoured rocket-launching vehicles and 300 French-built troop transport vehicles.

Iraq supplies about a quarter of France's crude oil--second only to Saudi Arabia. France is also supplying equipment for an Iraqi nuclear reactor to be called Osiraq. Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet yesterday said this nuclear cooperation was "purely for peaceful uses."

PARIS-MATCH POLL ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

WA251000 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Sep 80 p 8

[Report: "Rocard on the Rise, Mitterrand Declining]

[Text] The weekly PARIS-MATCH published its ninth "barometer" of the presidential election on Thursday, 18 September. This poll was conducted on 11 and 12 September by Public S.A. among a national sample of 1,000 people representing the French population aged 18 and over.

According to the voting intentions expressed in the poll, if the election had been held on 11 and 12 September, Giscard would have won 58 percent of the votes on the second round against Mitterrand's 42 percent.

The gap is widening as compared to the previous poll conducted in July, which gave 53 percent of the vote to Giscard and 47 percent to Mitterrand. On the other hand, if Rocard were a candidate, Giscard and his Socialist rival would be equal in the second round (50-50), whereas in July Rocard was four points behind Giscard (52-48).

In the first round, Giscard would receive 36 percent of the votes (a gain of four points since July) against 22 percent (no change) for Mitterrand; 13 percent (a loss of two points) for Marchais; 9 percent and 6 percent (no change) respectively for Chirac and Debre; 2 percent (a loss of one) for Crepeau; 9 percent (no change) for the ecologists' candidate; 2 percent for Le Pen and 3 percent (a loss of one) for the extreme left.

If Rocard were the Socialist candidate, Giscard would obtain 33 percent of the vote (a gain of two) in comparison with 26 percent (a gain of four) for his Socialist adversary, and 14 percent (a loss of one) for Marchais. Chirac and Debre would remain at the same percentages, 9 and 6 respectively, while the ecologists' candidate would lose 3 points (7 percent instead of 10 percent in July).

As the RPR's only candidate, Chirac would receive 13 percent of the votes in the first round. If he were in this position, Debre would get 11 percent (no change).

Among Socialist sympathizers, 48 percent wish Rocard would be the candidate whereas 43 percent prefer Mitterrand. In that voter category, Rocard gained 8 points while Mitterrand lost 5 in comparison with July's figures.

Among RPR sympathizers, 44 percent wish Chirac would be the candidate (a loss of 16 points), 27 percent would like to see Debre the candidate (a gain of eight points), and 16 percent favor the candidacy of Chaban-Delmas (a gain of five points).

FRANCE TO SELL PATROL BOATS TO QATAR

NC251224 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP)--France is to sell the Emirate of Qatar three fast patrol launches armed with 40mm Exocet sea-to-sea missiles, the French Defence Ministry said today.

A senior official said the deal, under an agreement signed following the visit this spring by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Defence Minister Yvon Bourges, also included the sale of two coastal defence units equipped with the same missiles.

The Exocet missile has a 35-nautical-mile range and is claimed to be one of the most accurate guided weapons currently in operation.

France has also undertaken to train the Qatari crews of the new vessels.

PCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD191609 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Apparent text of 9 September PCP Central Committee communique: "Vote for APU for Defeat for 'Democratic Alliance' and for Democratic Majority"]

[Text] A PCP Central Committee plenum took place 9 September. The Central Committee examined the political situation and the problems concerning the coming elections to the assembly of the republic, which will be held 5 October.

The Central Committee concluded that the essential proconditions have been created for the "Democratic Alliance" being defeated in the legislative elections, the Sa Carneiro/ Freitas do Amaral government being dismissed, the United People Alliance [APU] emerging strengthened and a democratic majority in the assembly of the republic--thpe basis for the formation of a democratic government--being formed.

The Central Committee expresses its confidence that the Portuguese people, following the election, will know how to defend and consolidate freedoms, the other gains of April [1974], national independence and the democratic system enshrined in the constitution.

1. "Democratic Alliance" Government's Subversive Plan

The PCP Central Committee took stock of the antipeople, antidemocratic and antinational policy and the unconstitutional, unlawful and subversive activity of the Sa Carneiro/ Freitas do Amaral "Democratic Alliance" government.

The Central Committee confirms that the "Democratic Alliance" government, whose principal aim is the elimination of the democratic gains of April and the restoration of the economic and political power of the monopolies (associated with imperialism) and of the big estate owners, has inflicted grave and severe damage on the Portuguese people, the country and the democratic system. It has worsened the living conditions of the workers and of the broadest people's masses. It has stolen from the agrarian reform hundreds of thousands of hectares of land, thousands of heads of livestock and machinery, installations, improvements, grainfields and unpicked fruit. It has worsened the position of the nationalized enterprises. It has handed over enterprises to saboteur employers. It has violated freedoms, citizens' rights and the laws and disregarded decisions of the courts. It has reintroduced reactionary policies in education. It has persecuted culture. It has appropriated the news media and the levers of economic power and the state apparatus. It has servilely subordinated Portuguese foreign policy to the interests of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism. The damage and suffering caused by the "Democratic Alliance" government are incalculable and in some instances irreparable.

The Central Committee confirms that, nevertheless, as a result of the people's masses heroic struggle and the vitality of the institutions' functioning, the reactionary parties have not succeeded in carrying out their subversive plan, which was aimed at eliminating the democratic gains before the elections, transforming the elections into a farce (new electoral laws), fraudulently securing a majority of deputies in the assembly, succeeding in imposing unconstitutional and undemocratic referendums and thus creating the preconditions for the unconstitutional revision of the constitution, the elimination of the democratic system and the setting up of a new dictatorship.

Although still controlling the government, as it enters the election period the "Democratic Alliance" is losing ground, displaying the erosion caused by grave failures and internal difficulties and increasingly shaken by a growing defeatist state of mind.

2. Forcing Sa Carneiro Government's Dismissal

The Central Committee recalls that the PCP, and with it millions of Portuguese people, has struggled and is still struggling resolutely for the Sa Carneiro government's dismissal before the elections. The Central Committee emphasizes that if the government's dismissal has not occurred before the elections, it is essential that it occur as a result of the elections. By voting against the "Democratic Alliance" and reducing the "Democratic Alliance" to a minority in the assembly of the republic again, the Portuguese people will force the Sa Carneiro/Fritas do Amaral government's dismissal.

3. "Democratic Alliance" Is Heading Toward Defeat

The Central Committee concluded that the essential objective and subjective preconditions have been created for defeating the "Democratic Alliance" in the 5 October elections, reducing it again to a minority in the assembly of the republic.

Despite the influences and pressures on the electorate which the "Democratic Alliance" is exerting--monopolizing the news media, transforming government activity into an instrument of electioneering propaganda and using the state apparatus, public funds and the most shameless demagoguery toward this end--the "Democratic Alliance" is losing ground and seeing its basis of social support dwindle, and everything indicates that its electorate is also dwindling correspondingly. The volution of the political and social situation indicates that the "Democratic Alliance" is heading inexorably toward defeat.

4. Watchfulness for Conspiracy

The Central Committee emphasizes that the increasingly clear prospect of defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" in the legislative elections, while being a positive development of the utmost importance in national political life, is leading the reactionary forces to intensify their threats, provocative actions and antidemocratic conspiracy.

On the one hand, the "Democratic Alliance" and its government are increasing discriminatory, repressive and demagogic actions, illegalities, frauds and coercive actions which will call into question the democratic nature of the elections. On the other hand, many facts indicate that a plan is being formulated to prevent by unconstitutional, subversive and possibly violent means defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" and democratic victory in the coming elections resulting in the rapid dismissal of the Sa Carneiro/Freitas do Amaral government and the formation of a democratic government.

The Central Committee calls on party members, workers and democrats to exercise great watchfulness with respect to maneuvers, illegalities and frauds in the election process and all provocative, subversive and conspiratorial actions. The Central Committee expresses its confidence that the institutions are capable of defending the democratic system from any putschist attempts aimed at opposing the expression of Portuguese people's democratic will in the elections.

5. Consequences of Defeat for "Democratic Alliance"

The Central Committee concluded that the fact of the "Democratic Alliance" being reduced again to a minority in the assembly of the republic will in itself have far-reaching consequences in national political life. Defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" in the elections must necessarily, obligatorily and rapidly mean:

a) The dismissal of the Sa Carneiro/Freitas do Amaral government; b) the removal of the Popular Democratic Party [PPD] [former name of Social Democratic Party] and the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] from the area of government; c) the ending of the offensive against the democratic gains achieved through the revolution and the consolidation of those gains; d) the correction of the illegalities and outrages perpetrated by the "Democratic Alliance" government; and e) the creation of political preconditions for the formation of a real democratic majority in the Assembly of the Republic and of a democratic government with a democratic policy.

The PCP will struggle resolutely to ensure that these consequences of defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" in the elections are fully guaranteed.

6. Defeat for "Democratic Alliance"--People's Vote for Democracy

Defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" (the reduction of the "Democratic Alliance" deputies to a minority in the Assembly of the Republic) will reflect the people's vote for 25 April and democracy. For the electorate, over and above preference for this or that party or coalition, the great choice is either for the democratic forces (specifically the APU and the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] or for the reactionary forces (specifically the "Democratic Alliance").

By voting for the APU and the FRS and by voting for the PCP and the Socialist Party [PS], the voters will unambiguously express both their demand for the fall of the Sa Carneiro government and the removal from power of the "Democratic Alliance" and the parties comprising it, and their demand for a democratic alternative based on the democratic parties--specifically the PCP and the PS.

Any attempt to distort the significance of the defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" in the elections and the majority vote for the APU and the FRS and to seek to create after the elections "another majority," incorrectly termed "center left," in which the PS and PPD would take part, would amount to disregarding and betraying the electorate's vote. There can be no democratic majority with democracy's enemies, with those who plan to destroy it.

After the defeat for the "Democratic Alliance," it will only be possible to form a democratic majority in the Assembly of the Republic with democrats--specifically communists and socialists.

7. For a Real Democratic Majority

The Central Committee concluded that accomplishing defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" in the elections implies that the numerical democratic majority resulting from the elections should be transformed through agreement among the democratic forces into a real democratic majority which will give parliamentary support to the formation of a democratic government. Contrary to what the PS leaders assert in their electioneering propaganda, no democratic party or democratic coalition will be in a position on its own to hold a majority of deputies and constitute an alternative.

The FRS, even if it succeeds in recovering part of the electorate which the PS has lost to the right, will remain very far from an absolute majority.

In the present state of the national political forces, a democratic majority is only possible by including communists and socialists.

Prompted by a conern to defeat reaction and make possible a democratic alternative, the Central Committee confirms the PCP's readiness to examine, before or after the elections, together with the PS and with other democratic parties, organizations and sectors all the problems concerning the formation of a real democratic majority in the Assembly of the Republic and the formation of a democratic government.

8. Vote for PS and FRS is Not "Useful Vote"

The Central Committee closely examined the statements made by PS leaders about the formation of the future majority and of the future government. The assertions that a "useful vote" is for the FRS (the PS), because the FRS (the PS) would achieve an absolute majority and therefore constitute an alternative on its own are mere electioneering propaganda. Both assertions are completely false and serve, among other aims, to conceal their real plans for agreements with the right.

Even if the PS recovers many of the votes which it has lost to the right, it will remain very far from a majority. The PS can only be an alternative in alliance with other political forces.

The Central Committee draws the voters' attention to PS Secretary General Mario Soares' repeated assertion according to which he does not want an agreement with the PCP and with the APU, which he describes as "totalitarian," but is prepared for an agreement with the PPD, which he describes as a "great democratic party," and with Sa Carneiro, whom he also praises as a "democrat."

These assertions seem to indicate that the PS would be prepared, after the defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" in the elections, to disregard the democratic significance of the electorate's voting and to conclude new agreements with the PPD for the formation of a new government. Under these conditions, a vote for the PS and a vote for the FRS could be a vote for the formation of a new coalition with the right. A vote for the PS and a vote for the FRS is not a sure and certain "useful vote" for democracy.

9. Wasted Votes for Leftists

The Central Committee considered the significance and consequences of the submitting of lists of candidates by leftist groups--specifically the Popular Democratic Union and the FUP [expansion unknown]. It is clear that these candidates are taking part in the election process objectively in order to hamper the progress and the election of deputies of the PCP and the APU and to facilitate the election of rightwing candidates.

The Central Committee recalls that in previous elections over 100,000 votes for the leftist groups were completely wasted and facilitated the election of rightwing candidates. The Central Committee emphasizes that, without real prospects of being elected, the leftist candidates are taking part as factors favorable to the election of "Democratic Alliance" deputies.

10. Vote for APU a Necessary, Sure and Certain Vote

The Central Committee concluded that the only sure and certain vote for democracy and the necessary and essential vote is a vote for the PCP and a vote for the APU. The PCP's and the APU's elected deputies will always firmly support the working people, freedoms, the gains of the revolution and the democratic system enshrined in the constitution.

The PCP's and the APU's elected deputies will advocate in the assembly of the republic unity among all democrats--specifically Communists and Socialists--and will always continue to struggle for a real democratic political majority and for a real democratic alternative.

Whereas the PS and FRS deputies could ally themselves with the reactionary parties, the PCP deputies will never ally themselves with reaction, will always be prepared for unity with other democrats and through their actions they will always stand by the significance of the people's vote for democracy.

The stronger the APU's representation in the assembly of the republic, the more possible it will be to prevent a new alliance between the PS and the right and to finally lead to PS to an agreement with the PCP with a view to the formation of a democratic government.

With respect to the elections in the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira to their respective regional assemblies, which will also be held 5 October, the foreseeable election of APU candidates and the participation of a consistent democratic voice in those regional assemblies will constitute a very important step toward the democratization and development of those regions.

11. Formation of Democratic Government

The Central Committee emphasized that the democratic victory reflected in the "Democratic Alliance's" reduction to a minority and in the corresponding majority of democrats in the assembly of the republic should result in the formation of a democratic government based on that majority.

The Central Committee warns against any attempts through an agreement or undertaking between the PS and the PPD or the CDS to form in the assembly of the republic a majority which, betraying the significance of the voting for the democratic forces against "Democratic Alliance," would seek to keep the reactionary parties in power at a time when they have just sustained a defeat in the elections.

The Central Committee emphasized that, just as there can be no democratic majority in the assembly of the republic without the PCP, there can be no truly democratic government, either, without the Communists' participation.

The PCP's participation in the government, being essential for defending freedoms, the peoples's interests and the democratic system and for resolving the nation's problems, is being demanded by increasingly broad sectors of the Portuguese people.

The Central Committee confirmed that the PCP is prepared, before and after the elections, to examine together with all the other democratic forces, specifically the PS, all the problems concerning the formation of a democratic government on the basis of the majority of deputies of the democratic forces elected 5 October.

12. Presidential Elections

The Central Committee examined the problems concerning the presidential elections. The Central Committee confirms the viewpoint previously put forward by the PCP: The results of the elections to the assembly of the republic will exert a profound influence on the presidential elections.

The profiles, personalities and prospects of success of the various candidates and the aims and style of the campaigns will inevitably be reexamined by all the political forces without exception after the legislative elections.

Having examined the situation, the Central Committee confirms its previous decisions. The PCP will make decisions concerning the candidate to be put forward, promoted or supported only after the elections to the assembly of the republic.

Irrespective of the decisions which the PCP may make with respect to the candidate, the Central Committee immediately defines as major aims to be achieved in the presidential elections defeating the "Democratic Alliance" candidate and other reactionary candidates and electing a president who will respect and enforce the constitution of the republic.

13. PCP Election Program--Political Aims

The Central Committee reaffirms the PCP's aims and the political proposal to be made to the electorate. The PCP's election program proposes to the electorate a national policy consistent with the Portugal of April which may be summarized in 5 points:

1) a policy of freedom; 2) a policy of development; 3) a policy of prosperity and culture; 4) a policy of legality, stability and public calm; and 5) a policy of independence, peace and cooperation.

In its election program the PCP cites as crucial and decisive points:

a) correcting the reactionary forces' unconstitutional and unlawful decisions and actions; b) improving the living standard of the workers and the people's masses, specifically the most underprivileged sectors and strata (lowest income groups, young people, women, pensioners, the handicapped); c) finally consolidating the nationalization measures and consolidating, continuing and fully implementing the agrarian reform; d) resolving the problems of small and medium farmers and resolving the problems of the intermediate classes and strata (white-collar workers, technicians and small and medium businessmen and industrialists); and e) guaranteeing the democratic nature of the news media.

The PCP's election program is fully in keeping with the interests of the people and the country and indicates the policy and the measures necessary for resolving all the major national problems.

14. Revision of Constitution

The Central Committee once more emphasizes the importance of the fact that the Assembly of the Republic elected 5 October will have powers to revise the constitution.

The PCP firmly maintains that any revision of the constitution should be made within the lawful and constitutional framework, strictly respecting the material (principles which cannot be changed) and formal limits stipulated in the constitution itself.

The aim of any revision of the constitution must be, not the destruction of the system, such as the reactionary alliance is seeking, but the strengthening of the system and of the institutions.

The PCP deputies will advocate in the Assembly of the Republic a revision which will maintain the interdependence, balance and complementarity of the state bodies, the mixed socioeconomic system and citizens' rights and freedoms, and which will ensure the institutionalization of the armed forces' participation in national political life.

The Central Committee warns against the recent subversive statements by leaders of the reactionary parties, according to which, if the "Democratic Alliance" secured a majority in the Assembly of the Republic, it would not respect the requirement of two-thirds of the votes for approving amendments to the constitution nor the material limits to revision stipulated in the constitution itself.

The Central Committee emphasizes that any attempts at unconstitutional revision of the constitution are tantamount to attempts at an actual coup and should therefore be combated and thwarted by the appropriate constitutional and institutional means.

15. APU's Unitary Dynamic

The APU is a unitary coalition in which, in addition to the PCP and the Portuguese Democratic Movement, many independent democrats are taking part. Nobody denies the PCP's role in the APU and in its campaign as the principal political force. But the APU's success is largely dependent on the unitary composition of its lists and the unitary dynamics of its campaign. The Central Committee calls on all organizations and party members to ensure that the campaign's initiatives, including the PCP's initiatives, are devoid of sectarianism and as open as possible to the masses and the population.

16. Making Every Effort

While emphasizing the existence of conditions favorable to defeat for the "Democratic Alliance," democratic victory and the strengthening of the PCP and the APU, the Central Committee stresses at the same time that this is a difficult battle, to be won through effort and struggle. Realizing that it is daily losing social and electoral support, the Sa Carneiro/Freitas do Amaral government is seeking to win votes for the "Democratic Alliance" and hamper votes for the democratic parties by means of electioneering propaganda conducted by the government itself, the monopoly over the news media, measures restricting freedoms, the support of the state apparatus, discriminatory measures adopted by the civil authorities and by the police forces, the partisan use of public funds and the most unbridled demagoguery (minimum wage, "distribution of land" and so forth).

The "Democratic Alliance" will not surrender power without attempting all means to keep it. In order to ensure defeat for the "Democratic Alliance," democratic victory, the strengthening of the PCP and the APU and the consequent possibility of a real democratic majority in the Assembly of the Republic and of a democratic government alternative, the commitment, effort, activity, confidence and enthusiasm of all party organizations and members and of all democrats are essential.

One of the election campaign's essential aims must be the winning over broad sectors which previously voted mistakenly for the "Democratic Alliance" to vote for the APU. It is not to be expected that all voters will attend the initiatives of the PCP's and the APU's election campaign. It is necessary for many elucidative and election propaganda initiatives to reach the masses. To this end the election campaign is being opened up to the broadest masses, using methods which ensure direct contact and elucidation.

Taking stock of the vast range of elucidative actions carried out in the preelection period, the Central Committee inferred the existence of a broad movement of popular support for the PCP and the APU which confirms the PCP and the APU as a rising electoral force and indicates the assured prospect of an increase in their poll and their number of deputies. On the basis of objective analysis of the situation, the Central Committee proclaims the real possibility of defeating the "Democratic Alliance" in the 5 October elections. It is necessary to win over through elucidation not only the party's organization but also APU activists as a whole to commitment to election work with this prospect. The electoral battle is already being waged by the PCP and by the APU with confidence in two essential results:

The "Democratic Alliance" will be defeated and will be left in a minority in the Assembly of the Republic and, as a consequence, the Sa Carneiro government will be out!

The APU will rise and have more deputies elected and the strengthening of its representation in the Assembly of the Republic is an essential precondition for a real democratic majority, which will be the basis for the formation of a democratic government. The workers and democrats have grounds for being confident. With the PCP and with the APU April will prevail!

SUAREZ ADDRESSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE DEBATE

LD251021 Madrid YA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 9

[Unattributed report on Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' 17 September speech in vote of confidence debate in Congress of Deputies: "The Debate: Economic Program and Autonomies"]

[Excerpts] We excerpt the most important paragraphs from the prime minister's lengthy speech and reproduce in full the second part--that is, the proposal which will be voted on at the conclusion of the debate:

I appear before you to seek a vote of confidence in this Congress of Deputies in the manner authorized by article 112 of our constitution. I am using a constitutional procedure of singular importance because I believe that under the present circumstances it is necessary and beneficial for the Spanish people to know the support which this chamber grants to certain proposals of my government concerning some issues essential to our country's life.

Spain has today and will have for some years, if I am not mistaken, four major complex and closely interrelated aims, which any government must tackle with firm and clear intentions but also with the flexibility required by a difficult to forecast evolution. These aims are:

--To surmount an economic crisis which is simultaneously creating inflation and unemployment and profoundly affecting the structure of our production system.

--To implement the constitution and in particular to build the state of the autonomies and improve and coordinate the various public administrations.

--To combat terrorism by legal means, give the security bodies' actions unconditional and effective support and create a psychological atmosphere of public cooperation which will reject all violence and disorder.

--In the international field, to continue to conduct an active, responsible and unencumbered foreign policy, conceived and implemented at the service of Spain's security, independence and territorial integrity and the well-being of the entire Spanish people.

Although to the government the interconnection among these major aims is clear, however superficially they are analyzed, they will not all, however, be subject to the vote of confidence. Considering that it is the government which decides on the contents of the political statement concerning which it deems it necessary to explore the chamber's confidence, it has reached the conclusion that it is necessary to seek a vote of confidence today on the first two matters cited. With respect to the problem of terrorism, this chamber has repeatedly expressed its support by an overwhelming majority for the government's struggle against terrorist activities and allegedly political acts of violence. With respect to the field of foreign policy, this has been responsibly and consistently conceived and implemented in accordance with the Spanish people's permanent interests and repeatedly explained to this chamber as forming part of a well-known overall blueprint--that of the speech of investiture. There is no reason to believe that the viewpoints or the aims have changed.

The Spanish people should know that the increase in oil prices has created, especially in the industrial societies of the Western world, the gravest and most profound crisis since that which was experienced in 1929, the year of the great depression. This is why I would like to point out to the Spanish people from this rostrum that we are immersed in a protracted and intense crisis, which can be channeled but not resolved in the short term, because there are no rapid, easy and brilliant solutions, since this is a crisis which has created an impoverishment of the Spanish economy; a crisis which will require radical changes in our production system; a crisis which is causing a transformation in the balance of power in the international community; a crisis which is calling into question the values system of the developed societies and which will eventually affect and change our very way of life.

And I would like to add that the Spanish economy is more sensitive than other Western economies to the increase of energy prices, because our production system has a greater degree of dependence than that of other countries.

As has already been frequently said--but it is important to repeat to ensure that we realize the problems with which we are confronted--the new increase in the price of oil has meant for Spain between 1979 and 1980 a loss of about 40 percent of national income transferred to the oil-producing countries, an increase of about 5 percent in the cost of living index and a $6 billion increase in our oil imports bill.

A situation of this kind is in danger of becoming accumulative, and so it is necessary to stimulate the level of demand for goods and services to ensure that activity recovers some vigor and that the creation of jobs can be resumed.

The government's basic aim is gradually to set the economy's growth rate at 4-5 percent at the end of a 3-year period, and this will make it possible to create sufficient jobs to reverse the upward trend in the unemployment rate.

Let it be clearly understood, of course, that not all sectors in difficulties can deem themselves qualified to receive public aid--it must be accompanied by the cooperation of the socioeconomic groups concerned--and that reorganization will frequently be impossible without considerable staffing reductions and plant closures.

Complementarily to all this, I must state that agriculture, as a special sector of our economy, will receive the necessary attention of the government which will accelerate the agrarian programs under way and give the sector priority consideration in the public investment programs.

The government intends to make a major effort in the field of demand and employment, but in return if the reduction of inflation is to be continued and if we wish to really ensure that this greater demand will have considerable impact on employment.

It has been decided to regulate the contents and limits of certain rights and freedoms in individual organic laws. For instance, the organic law of religious freedom is already in force, and the debate in this chamber on the legislation regulating the right to personal and family privacy has begun. It would be possible to retain this method with respect to each of the other rights and freedoms. However, it appears more appropriate to handle this matter within the framework of a statute of public freedoms and legal protection. We have been working to this end for some time, and the text of the statute is now ready.

Our constitution entrusts the protection of citizens' rights to the judiciary, and it is necessary to organize rapid and effective channels to ensure that the Spanish people know and experience that their judges and magistrates constitute the most effective guarantee for exercising freedoms. Hence the need to give priority to reforming the state's basic institutions--judiciary and the attorney general's office.

With this we believe that we are also realizing another, equally important aim. The citizen seeking justice needs to see his claim satisfied with all the procedural guarantees but within a reasonable space of time. The government therefore intends to submit to this chamber the necessary bills which will reform the various penal, civil and administrative law procedures with a view to achieving greater rapidity in satisfying citizens' claims.

In any case, I would like to add that in achieving the same aim, the government intends to equip courts and tribunals with the material means necessary for administrating justice in a modern society.

Prime Minister Suarez then sought the vote of confidence in these terms:

As a result of all that I have just set out, the government states that the most immediate aims concerning which it seeks the chamber's confidence are as follows:

1. The government, with the aim of fully realizing jurisdictional unity, the self-administration of the judiciary, the promotion of justice and the defense of legality, will give priority to the draft organic law on the judiciary and the statute concerning the attorney general's office, and will provide the staffing, auxiliary and material means necessary, within budgetary resources, for achieving the effective functioning of justice, the police organization and the attorney general's office.

2. The government will support the enactment of the public freedoms statute to develop their legal protection and to clarify legally in the broadest spirit the uncertainties and contradictions which some aspects of their exercise are creating in practice.

3. The government will submit to the Cortes within the present period of sessions the bill concerning the economic and social council, as an institutional platform of dialogue and deliberation among the principal social agents and interlocutors.

4. The government will give impetus without reservations through the joint transferences commissions to the implementation of the autonomy statutes in force by means of a strict and sustained transference of services, which will be extended as far as is legally and materially possible to the preautonomy bodies.

5. The government reiterates its intention that the process of setting up autonomous communities will be based on the principle of equality--with no exceptions other than those stemming from the phenomenon of cultural differences and the foral [relating to the "fueros"--local rights and privileges] fact of individuality--the principle of the generality of the process itself and the principle of interterritorial solidarity, aimed at safeguarding the final economy of the new state structure and the efficiency and effectiveness both of the state institution itself and of the autonomous institutions. To this end the government will promote cooperation between the state and the autonomous communities, among the later as a manifestation of the solidarity which must inspire its autonomy policy.

6. The government will give impetus to the drafting and enactment of the autonomy statues of the territories not yet possessing them, in such a manner that they can be in force in 1982-1983.

Until the time when the elections to set up the legislative assemblies of the autonomous communities elected by universal surfrage are held, those communities will be able to exercise their legislative powers by setting up the provisional bodies envisaged by their statutes.

7. With respect to Galicia, the government reiterates its intention that the greatest possible degrees of autonomy be attained, similar in their range and contents to those of other communities defined in the second temporary provision of the constitution.

Being receptive to possible political agreements, it also asserts its intention to encourage any prescriptive or interpretative treatment which will eliminate any legal uncertainty in implementing the statute and which will prevent the exercise of powers by the Galician community in a manner different from what is laid down in the statutes of the above-mentioned communities.

In addition, the government will call the corresponding referendum within the lawful time period in order to submit to the Galician people's approval their autonomy statute.

8. With respect to Andalusia, it is the government's intention, if it has the chamber's approval and subject to consultation with the Council of Andalusia, to resort to article 144 of the constitution to achieve through a special procedure the adoption of a statute which will contain the institutions and powers already laid down for the statutes currently in force.

The new government has conducted an examination of the economic situation and has formulated the overall criteria which will henceforth guide its preferential actions within the framework of the preceding program statements.

1. Unemployment is our economy's gravest problem. The entire economic policy will be directed toward creating jobs, within the limits imposed by the struggle against inflation and by the imbalance in the balance of payments. It is necessary to place this effort within a minimum period of 3 years and accept that it will not be possible to change the nature of the situation radically in 1981. The government refuses to coexist passively with the crisis, undertakes to carry out its role uncompromisingly, constantly seeking a just distribution of the burden of the measures which it adopts, and calls on all citizens to cooperate in the work and effort to achieve a common aim--surmounting the crisis.

2. Within the framework of the market economy defined by the constitution, the creation of jobs rests primarily with private investment. But the government must contribute to this task by using the lever which is within its grasp--a substantial increase in public investment. To this end it will begin by setting an example of saving in the public sector, devoting itself tenaciously to curbing the increase in public expenditure in the overall state budgets, administering social security and unemployment benefits with the utmost stringency, organizing the pensions system more justly by determining ceilings and incompatibilities and correcting improper situations, and to postponing some of the defense expenditure envisaged by law. This effort and the larger revenues secured by a judicious increase in indirect taxation will make it possible to finance a public investment concentrated in the fields most favorable to it--such as energy, the construction industry, agriculture and transportation--in which the ability to create employment and to attract private investment is greatest.

3. The government announces its firm determination to oppose taking into consideration any legislative initiatives entailing further increases in public expenditure when the necessary current additional finance resources are not proposed and approved at the same time.

4. The government intends to continue the tax reform in its fundamental aspirations of justice and efficiency, parliamentary discussion of the death tax and the value added tax being urgently needed. At the same time, it will make the adjustments in tax legislation which experience and the situation require, with respect to reassessing [actualization] capital assets, regularizing balances, adjusting tax scales in accordance with price movement and protection of the family and of savings.

5. Together with this direct investment effort, the government will support the revival of private investment, especially in two fields: precise implementation of the national energy plan, preventing administrative, financial or other obstacles from hindering it (in both its conventional and nuclear aspects); and housing construction, by setting up among other measures a financing system which will make possible a rapid increase of activity in the construction sector. In addition and to the same end, the government will assist the development of private irrigated land and the setting up of foodstuffs industries.

6. It is also imperative to promote the adjustment of industrial structures to the changes in society and the economy. To this end the government is firmly determined to undertake in certain sectors the task of industrial reorganization, which will entail a sacrifice for the state, stockholders, workers and the financial institutions.

7. The creation of savings and their correct allocation to the new investments will be promoted by a new impetus to reform the financial system, continuing the liberalization of interest rates, maintaining the envisaged trend in the necessary coefficients and directing an increasing portion of the system's resources toward medium- and long-term credit, with free interest rates and terms. The current line in monetary policy, which ensures a real growth of credit of the private sector without abandoning the aim of the struggle against inflation, will be maintained.

8. With the aim of promoting investment constantly in view, a new effort will be made to alleviate administrative and bureaucratic interventions and obstacles which so greatly hinder the economy's progress, with respect, for instance, to the freedom to expand, to set up and move industries and with respect to the price control machinery.

9. Local action plans will be prepared in cooperation with the autonomous communities, which, among other aims, will pay particular attention to improving infrastructures and services in the countryside.

10. One of the developments capable of stimulating investment is the setting up of a system of labor relations closer to that of the countries among which we live which will enable us to approach their average level of productivity. The government intends to complete the elucidation of the workers' statute to achieve its effective implementation, especially with respect to part-time contracts or those for a specific length of time. The government very positively assesses the progress represented by the interconfederation framework agreement, and, while respecting freedom of collective bargaining, will state the criteria of restraint which should govern the increase in monetary earnings on the basis of forecast inflation, deducting the increases in the cost of imported energy and of additional indirect taxation.

11. Wage restraint is necessary not only for domestic reasons but also in order to maintain our competitiveness on foreign markets, exports, together with investment, will be a preferential aim of economic policy. Only through exports can we pay the oil bill without resorting to a protectionism which, moreover, would be incompatible with the imminent prospect of joining the European Community, toward which the government's actions as a whole should be directed.

Ladies and gentlemen, that was the statement concerning which I seek the chamber's confidence.

However, I would like to add that in order to continue to implement the policies and to carry out all that is set out in the statement, I have deemed it advisable to undertake a change in the government's composition in which I believe I have chosen some of the men with the greatest stature and proven ability among my party's members. In any case, the resignation tendered by Fernando Abril, former deputy premier for economic affairs who helped us to much and so greatly, necessitated a change in the government team.

Moreover, some members of the new government have been given on this occasion the title of ministers of state. It is not a matter of creating hierarchies among ministers. In accordance with some foreign precedents, we have only sought to embark on an experimental path which may surmount rigid departmental structures, opening up the possibility of activating machinery for coordinating some functions which the administration must perform.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have appeared today before this chamber to seek a vote of confidence on the statement which I have just read out. This decision has required that my stance be expressed--and I hope that I have achieved this--precisely and frankly.

On not a few occasions from this rostrum I have called for Spanish political life to be dedramatized. However, I wish my remarks today to express faithfully the anxiety of all Spanish people at this specific time.

I must assert that the crisis which we are experiencing has a high social cost and that the principle of solidarity, reiterated so often in our constitution, leads here and now to sharing that cost. The crisis must be surmounted. But before we succeed in adjusting our economic structures to the new requirements of the increasing cost of energy products, the difficulties besetting us having been surmounted, we must--I repeat--ensure that the impoverishment of everybody does not lead to poverty or hunger for any group. We will therefore adopt the necessary measures to guarantee sufficient assistance and benefits for those who find themselves in situations of need.

I speak with a deep conviction that the Spanish people will not give up being members of a community of free people. No regression will be possible because the terrorists and any groups which plan to destabilize democracy or discredit its values will fail in light of that determination. Everybody's freedom must open itself to responsibility and solidarity in order to be real freedom. Therefore, it is essential that each and every Spanish citizen accept his share of responsibility in a determined mood and in a spirit of self-improvement. We need to work harder and better. Austerity, industriousness and efficiency are the response to the tough challenge of the present situation.

What matters most crucially in the debate which is to begin is not only the vote of confidence which I seek but that the chamber and the government should urge our people to recover in full confidence in themselves and in their future. It is politicians' responsibility to represent their voters but it is also their responsibility to be genuine leaders of the citizens and to create for them a blueprint of coexistence which will clarify and justify in instances such as the present the demand for sacrifice.

Confronted with the crisis, it is not possible to shrug our shoulders, juggle words or preach miraculous solutions. This is a very hazardous and difficult situation, and much determination and also great sacrifices are needed to resolve it. There is no easy solution; there is no immediate solution; there is no comfortable solution. But, ladies and gentlemen, there are possible solutions.

We present-day Spaniards are justified in asking of ourselves an additional tough and demanding sacrifice for the good of our country because we have already had to invest much courage and imagination in order to heal the wounds of history and rediscover the path of peace and coexistence and because what is now at stake is not our country's survival or the essence of a unifying concept of Spain but exclusively our ability to prevail over the difficulties and to respond to the adversities with toughness, determination and firmness. And, ladies and gentlemen, we believe that for this very reason the people should realize that if an additional effort is demanded, this is purely and exclusively for the benefit of the entire Spanish people.

We will have to implement unpleasant and severe government measures entailing savings and a reduction of consumption and immediate expectations; we will have to protect ourselves from a harsh situation. And we will do so with determination, without evading the real scale of the challenge confronting us. But we will also do so without a despair which would be out of place. We will do so confident that we will prevail and not beset by doubts or hesitations. We will do so in the certainty that nothing and nobody will destroy our historic prospects, that neither the economic nor other difficultires will make us retreat and that it is precisely great trials which forge the nations most worthy of deserving that name.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS WITH GROMYKO AT UN SESSION

LD242116 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] After his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca has met his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, in New York. For 1 hour they discussed the serious international situation and aspects of bilateral, basically economic, relations.

They also exchanged opinions--which did not always coincide--on the CSCE, which is currently holding its preparatory meetings in Madrid. Perez Llorca also confirmed that they discussed, albeit in a very indirect way, the Soviet proposal submitted late yesterday at the UN to freeze the entry of new members to military alliances. As is known, the Madrid government could raise the issue of Spanish entry into NATO in 1981. On the agenda of international contacts which the Spanish minister is undertaking in New York today are those with his counterparts from France, Cyprus and Senegal, as well as a meeting with the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim.

CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING CONSIDERS AGENDA PROPOSALS

LD231248 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In Madrid the preparatory meeting for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe today resumed its work with an examination of the Spanish agenda proposal "Structure of Work for the Main Meeting." Sources close to the meeting say that those taking part will have to decide between returning to points 3, 4 and 5 of the agenda, which have been set aside, or continuing with the reading of chapter 2 of the Spanish proposal--which refers to matters of organization, timing and other forms of work--then, having reached the end, embark on a second reading of the text. Observers believe this second formula to be the more appropriate since the whole agenda will in any case be subject to the structure which emerges from the second part.

Spokesman Outlines Timetable

LD251400 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Although at the Madrid conference itself differences will be maintained--a fact deriving perhaps from the clear positions of the big powers--the Spanish delegation, led by Ambassador Ruperez, has already arrived at an approximation of what the timetable should be. This is what Rafael Esportorno, spokesman for the Spanish delegation, said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] our timetable, which would (?be based) on the 6 weeks before the Christmas (?holiday) lasting from 20 to 25 days [words indistinct] and another 6 weeks approximately during which the second part of the conference (?could take place depending on the demands of the work to be undertaken). The first 6 weeks will be allocated as follows: The first week to speeches of a general nature; the second to addresses by the delegations; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth weeks will be devoted to discussion of the final act. The sixth week will also be devoted to presentation of the new (?obligations) so that the delegates will be able to acquaint themselves with [words indistinct]. The second part, from January onwards, will be devoted to the study of the (?proposals) [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CSSR Proposal Criticized

LD252248 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] During today's session of the preparatory meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, delegates from Austria, Lichtenstein and Great Britain, among others, made speeches expressing their opposition to the proposal submitted by Czechoslovakia last Tuesday. This proposal, which was backed by the majority of the countries from the communist bloc, allows a total of 6 weeks for all the work of the main conference, during which both the problems relating to the review of the Helsinki Final Act and the subject of new proposals would be dealt with. The ambassador of Lichtenstein said that 6 weeks is far too short a time if one considers that the preparatory meeting has already been going on for 3 weeks and has produced practically no concrete results.

At this afternoon's session the head of the Soviet delegation, Yuriy Dubinin, spoke. He made a number of statements regarding the content of the polemical Czechoslovak proposal.

Dubinin argued that the work of the main conference, aimed at examining the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act, and the study of new proposals, could be carried out in two different and separate phases. This formulation, according to diplomatic sources, has allowed a much clearer interpretation than the proposals submitted by Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and would allow reconciliation with the thesis contained in the Spanish proposal, which has the backing of the Western bloc.

MINISTER FOR EEC COMMENTS ON MEMBERSHIP ISSUE

LD251347 Madrid YA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 17

[Maria Merida interview with Spanish Minister for Relations with EEC Educardo Punset Casals: "Joining EEC Is an Historical and Cultural, More Than Economic Phenomenon"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the present state of the various stages of negotiations on our entry into the EC, bearing in mind the grave obstacles which arose in this connection a few months ago?

[Answer] Apart from these obstacles which have arisen over the last few months, the important thing now is the attitude which could manifest itself, even as a result of the economic crisis itself, which is increasing the difficulties, since less enthusiasm for membership can be detected in certain economic sectors. In fact, one of my first tasks will be to explain in detail that the matters which we must resolve in order to extricate ourselves from the crisis are the same matters which we must resolve in order to enter the Common Market. And this is the first domestic obstacle which we must surmount.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the Spanish economy's major problems today?

[Answer] I believe that there are two fundamental problems: The first is how to attain the future; that is, how to collectively create a vision of the future which will create confidence and assurance that things will really happen just as we say they will. The other major problem is this great country's entry into Europe, or as I term it, "entry into the outside world," one aspect of which is joining the Common Market. This is not only an economic but also a cultural problem. It is viewed from this perspective that our linking ourselves to Europe seems unevitable.

[Question] What is the most difficult aspect of this entry into Europe and our linking ourselves to it?

[Answer] There is nothing easy here, but, as a problem, it does not seem to me something impossible. In my opinion, the most difficult aspect is simply keeping alive the Spanish economic and social sectors' vocation and interest in membership, especially during the toughest months of the negotiations, to prevent hope from being lost.

[Question] Have we now reached that tough time?

[Answer] Yes, because it follows those obstacles which arose a few months ago.

[Question] Do you believe that the state of mind of the French will change, to the effect of putting no more obstacles in our way and supporting our entry into the EEC?

[Answer] I believe so, but nevertheless, it would be little use for France to support us if that vocation and that interest in joining Europe weakns on our part.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. PRESSURE ON NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

DW260758 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 80 p 23

[Article signed Bue.: "Bern as Washington's Scapegoat?"]

[Text] The Carter administration is presently trying to wrestle an agreement from the U.S. Senate to supply enriched uranium to India. At the same time, the same Carter administration is launching a barrage against Switzerland, a publicized barrage which also makes use of indiscretions, because Swiss firms are supplying Pakistan, not with fissionable material or with "sensitive" technology for producing nuclear bombs, but with industrial products for general use, albeit very valuable products.

The Carter administration admits that by issuing export licenses for these goods, Switzerland in no way violates the "letter" of the nonproliferation treaty. But the administration imputes that Switzerland is violating the "spirit" of the treaty, because the products supplied to Pakistan could possibly be indirectly used for building a nuclear bomb.

Thus the nuclear power United States plans, for foreign policy reasons, to supply an Asian country, which according to official statements intends to build nuclear bombs, with the important fissionable material despite the nonproliferation treaty and despite its own legislation on nuclear exports of 1978. On the other hand, Washington talks about "punitive measures" against the nuclear have-not Switzerland, because it exports industrial equipment to other states, Argentina or Pakistan for instance, which can be used for building nuclear energy installations, among other things, but which is not listed in the nonproliferation treaty.

The arguments advanced by the United States are hardly credible. When the treaty on the "nonproliferation" of nuclear arms became effective in 1970, many governments, including somewhat belatedly Switzerland, signed the document, expecting that it would help avoid having many countries get hold of nuclear arms. This expectation combined with the hope that the big powers would, on the one hand, reduce their stocks of lethal nuclear arms and, on the other, facilitate the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The treaty expressly established the "inalienable right of all parties to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination."

It is this equal right of the parties to the treaty which is threatened in practice, if the suppliers of nuclear fuel refuse to issue transport licenses with the obvious intention of cornering or even eliminating unwelcome competitors in the sector of technological, non-nuclear equipment. At the second revisioning conference on the nonproliferation treaty in Geneva recently the Swiss delegation stated rightly (and with the broad approval of other states) that the plan to achieve the nonproliferation of nuclear arms by restricting the civil use of nuclear energy was unrealistic. Chicanery against a small country which has no nuclear fuel resources of its own and strictly adheres to the agreements would bring about nothing in this respect. Instead efforts need to be undertaken elsewhere to abolish the political reasons for building nuclear arms.

All things considered, there is the unpleasant impression that Bern has become the current scapegoat of the Carter administration for domestic or election reasons. This role fits poorly into the picture of close confidence which characterizes Swiss-U.S. relations in the light of the fact that Switzerland represents the U.S. interests in Iran. A settlement of the present differences with the renunciation of unilateral pressure would seem to be invaluable to both sides.

DENMARK

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTATION USED BY FIRMS TO GAIN ARAB TRADE

LD [illegible] Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 20 Sep 80 p 11

[Vagn Petersen report: "Foreign Ministry Used in Trade Boycott of Israel"]

[Text] Danish firms are abandoning Israel and carrying on a trade boycott against the country. The aim is to give in to the enormously rich Arab oil nations and thus achieve export advantages.

The Arab nations are simply fighting fire with fire. The announcements to the Danish exporting firms are cynically clear: "If you want to trade with us, you must have nothing to do with Israel."

Denmark has always supported Israel officially, but unofficially the Foreign Ministry is giving the trade boycott the "seal of approval." The Foreign Ministry legal department has quite simply confirmed the existence of the documents which Danish export companies present to the Arab nations. The documents make it clear that the company in question has nothing to do with Israel.

The procedure is as follows: Before a Danish company contacts an Arab country, it goes to the Federation of Danish Industries and has a certificate made out that describes in detail the company's ownership and its production and trading partners. When the Federation of Danish Industries has completed the certificate it is passed on to the Foreign Ministry legal department, which confirms and certifies that the document in question from the Federation of Danish Industries and the company is "authentic." Both the Federation of Danish Industries and the Foreign Ministry Legal Department have confirmed this procedure for AKTUELT.

The Arab nations attach great importance to the Foreign Ministry's seal of approval. But Birger Abrahamsen, who is administrative chief of the legal department, does not think that this means that the ministry has approved the "legal contents" of the document which renounces Israel. "I do not think that we are lending our name to anything. But I do not want to dispute that the current procedure can be described as a trade boycott," Birger Abrahamsen said.

The background to the Danish double standard in relations with Israel is the so-called "Arab blacklist." Here all the Arab countries have made it clear that they do not wish to trade with firms which have contacts with Israel. Only Egypt goes against this blacklist principle. But, according to Erik W. Svenningsen of the Foreign Ministry Trade Department, there is considerable variation in how firmly individual nations apply the principle.

"It is an extraordinarily sensitive problem," Erik W. Svenningsen said. "Officially we do not acknowledge the principle of a boycott against Israel. But we can do nothing. If we want to trade with the Arabs, we must fulfill their conditions." "Fortunately they are not all so strict. But we have seen cases where merely a single delivery of goods to Israel has made Arabs see red." "And we have been approached by firms included on the blacklist which are desperately trying to have their names removed. But it is not always sufficient for them to be able to document their lack of contact with Israel at the present time, if they have traded with the country in the past."

Erik W. Svenningsen confirmed that it is only in connection with the Arab nations that Danish export firms are forced to renounce relations with a third country. Nowhere else in the world do firms come up against this problem. AKTUELT tried yesterday to contact Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen to obtain his comments on the trade boycott, but the minister could not be reached.

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES DEFENSE ISSUES

LD240859 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Radical Liberal Party Wants To Cut Defense Budget"]

[Excerpt] At the Radical Liberal Party's annual meeting in Nyborg the party's parliamentary group was given its new directives for possible participation in a new multiparty defense agreement. Such an agreement must aim to cut defense spending, and the minimum demand will be a so-called "zero-solution"--on the conditions that there will be no expansion of NATO depots in Denmark, that a commission be appointed to look into alternative proposals for a new defense plan, and that draft legislation be presented on instituting expert research in Denmark into peace and conflict. Radical Liberal Party Defense Spokesman Jens Bilgrav Nielsen announced at the annual meeting that defense plans in the future would have a duration of 1 year. Defense Minister Poul Sogaard denies this. A proposal that Denmark should withdraw from NATO was almost adopted, but was defeated.

METAL WORKERS' UNION TO SEND DELEGATION TO POLAND

LD231259 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 20 Sep 80 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Metal Workers' Delegation to Poland"]

[Text] The Danish Metal Workers' Union has decided to send a delegation to Poland to talk with the leaders of the strikes which took place there, particularly in the shipyard towns. The delegation will look into the possibility of cooperation between Polish and Danish Metal Workers, and find out what the real political and trade union situation is in Poland.

The delegation will consist of district chairmen from towns with large shipyards. The delegation will include Fritz Bauch, Copenhagen; Joergen Simonsen, Aalborg; Palle Timm, Odense; and the Metal Workers' Union's economist and International Secretary Steffen Moeller.

NORWAY

CENTRAL PARTY LEADER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT STOCKPILING STANCE

LD250917 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Ottar Julsrud report: "Security Policy an Argument for Change of Government"]

[Excerpt] At a press conference yesterday Center Party Chairman and parliamentary leader Johan J. Jakobsen said that developments in the field of security policy are fast becoming one of the best arguments for a change of government. Jakobsen said that the choice of Trongelag for the contingency stockpiling of U.S. equipment gives the impression that the government attaches greater importance to political than to military considerations. He also considers the internal split in the Labor Party to be greater than the differences otherwise common among the nonsocialist parties.

Jakobsen said that at the moment the government has enough to do fighting for the principle itself--that there will be contingency stockpiling--within its own party. However, it has had to abandon the recommendations from the Defense Commission and from military experts to choose northern Norway for contingency stockpiling, he pointed out. The new Center Party draft program states that the situation must be righted to permit swift deployment of allied troops in a crisis or war, and Jakobsen left no doubt about what that would mean as far as his party was concerned.

SWEDEN

SOVIET MINISTER EXPRESSES INTEREST IN NATURAL GAS SALE

LD251343 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Sep 80 p 33

[Richard Plate report: "The Soviet Union Wants To Sell Gas via Finland"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is actively interested in selling Sweden around 4 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year--the equivalent of 4 million tons of oil--Industry Minister Nils G. Aasling told SVENSKA DAGBLADET from Moscow. For the project the Soviet Union is seeking to cooperate with Sweden on everything from construction machinery to pipelines.

This picture took shape at a meeting on Tuesday between Deputy Prime Minister I.V. Arkhipov--a dominant figure in the Council of Ministers when it comes to international trade--and the Swedish industry minister. Nils G. Aasling described the discussion as extremely concrete, although not yet binding.

"The project we discussed concerns Soviet natural gas sent via Finland to Sweden, and not the continental alternative," he said. "Soviet gas is already being piped as far as the River Kymmene in eastern Finland. What is needed is an extension pipeline through southern Finland. It would be a Finnish-Swedish project, which we will discuss with the Finns without delay."

Arkhipov was also interested in discussing the possibility of involving Swedish industry in the supply of materials for the natural gas project and also raised the question of cooperation with Sweden in converting coal into liquid fuels. The price of the gas was not discussed however.

"The question will be discussed again very soon," Nils G. Aasling said, "namely when the Soviet oil minister comes to Sweden in around a month's time. The gas negotiations with the Soviet Union have gone like a rocket in this round of talks. Yuriy Brezhnev's visit to Stockholm in the summer was the start. Then there was Swedegas's visit to the Soviet Union and now these talks."

The industry minister pointed to the considerable potential for large natural gas supplies that the Soviet Union has. The 4 billion cubic meters can be compared with the 540 million under the Sydgas project (gas from Denmark to Sweden). In the earlier unsuccessful talks with the Soviet Union on gas deliveries 4 billion was the "magic" number--such a quantity would justify the large investments in pipelines and infrastructure.

On Tuesday Nils G. Aasling also had a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Maltsev--former ambassador in Stockholm. Their talks covered international oil supplies in the light of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf and their consequences for international security.

GOVERNMENT REQUIRES VISAS FOR ALL IRANIANS

LD251751 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The government decided today that all Iranians traveling to Sweden must have visas. The decision comes into effect tomorrow.

NAVY FUEL ALLOCATION CUT; NATO PARTICIPATION AFFECTED

LD251552 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1328 GMT 25 Sep 80

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Excerpts] The Royal Navy's fuel allocation is to be slashed by up to 30 percent in a Defence Ministry economy drive, according to authoritative Whitehall sources today. Already two navy warships have been pulled out of a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean at the end of this month because of the cutbacks. The Defence Ministry, confirming that fuel cutbacks were being made, said that some small-scale exercises by the fleet would be involved. "Every effort to minimise the impact on the NATO effort will be made," said a spokesman.

The Defence Ministry, faced with possibly spending pounds 650 million over its original budget this year, has taken a number of economy steps, including a ban on new defence contracts. The Treasury grudgingly raised its cash limits by more than pounds 200 million but pointed out these new limits must not be exceeded. The fuel cutbacks will affect all three services and, together with restrictions on the movement of freight and both servicemen and civilians employed by the ministry, will save an estimated pounds 100 million this year. A spokesman said: "Essential operational activities will, of course, continue. There will be some reduction in activities." The precise implications of the cut in fuel allocation has not yet been worked out but "the level of participation is bound to be affected." But the spokesman confirmed that the frigates Apollo and Berwick will not join the NATO exercise, codenamed Display Determination 80, in the Mediterranean at the end of this month because of the fuel cutbacks. Now only the two leander-class frigates Aurora and Argonaut will be joining the NATO fleet, together with the royal yacht Britannia (acting as a hospital ship) and the supply ships Tidepool and Regent.

The fuel cutback will be constantly under review according to the ministry. But it is understood the move could put in jeopardy the navy's next planned deployment to the Indian Ocean and Far East. It will also mean navy warships tied up in port for longer periods, according to sources.

HONORING OF IRA TERRORISTS' IN U.S. SCORED

LD241127 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[James Allan dispatch: "Boston Honour for IRA Men Angers Ulster"]

[Excerpts] Belfast--A decision by the Massachusetts state legislature to bestow honours yesterday on two IRA men was described as "deplorable and disgraceful" by Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party in Ulster. A similar attack came from Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, who said: "They obviously don't know much about the people who are contributing to the welfare and life of Northern Ireland if they bestow honours on those whose aim it is to take life to achieve their political ends." The two men, Francis McCann of Belfast and Liam Carlin from Londonderry, both served sentences for terrorist offences in the Maze Prison near Belfast.

Mr Molyneaux said he had repeatedly warned the government about allowing Irish-American influence to affect its handling of affiars in Ulster. Officially the Northern Ireland office at Stormont Castle had no comment, explaining that the matter was one for the Foreign Office, but Mr Atkins, the Ulster secretary, and his staff, were said to be not pleased with the Boston terrorist party.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER PAYS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 25 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIPRIANOU'S OFFICE DENIES RESIGNATION FROM RULING PARTY

NC251123 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0900 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced from President Kiprianou's office that press reports and rumors of backstage activities for Mr Kiprianou's resignation from the Democratic Party leadership are conjectures and serve no purpose whatsoever. The announcement added: As it has already been announced, the president of the republic will himself define his position through public statements within the next few days and prior to his departure for Yugoslavia.

AKEL-BCP COMMUNIQUE ON BCP DELEGATION VISIT

NC221709 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A communique issued on the talks held in Nicosia between a BCP delegation and an AKEL delegation says that the BCP has expressed unreserved solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem. The communique adds that the BCP is of the opinion that the inter-Cypriot talks under the UN auspices can assist in finding a solution so that the Cypriots--Greeks and Turks--may live in conditions of peace and cooperation without foreign intervention.

ARCHBISHOP, AKEL LEADER LEAVE FOR SOFIA CONFERENCE

NC211443 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] His Beatitude Archbishop Khrisostomos left for Sofia this afternoon to attend the official opening of the world people's aassembly for peace. The Archbishop will be the honorary guest of Bulgarian patriarch Maksim, the Bulgarian Government and of the organizing committee's presidium. AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou has also left for the Bulgarian captial for the same purpose, following a special official invitation by the World Peace Council. The work of the World People's Assembly will also be attended by a Cyprus delegation, which also left for Sofia today.

ATAKOL OPPOSES MAVROMMITIS AS UN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

TA191409 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol said that those who elected Greek Cypriot representative [to the United Nations] Mavrommitis as chairman of the UN Human Rights Committee do not yet understand the realities of Cyprus.

Commenting on the election of Mavrommitis to the UN Human Rights Committee chairmanship for the second time, Atakol said that Mavrommitis is the Greek Cypriot administration's representative at the United Nations and that having this status he cannot represent the whole of the island. Atakol added that Mavrommitis can only represent the south of the island and the Greek Cypriots. Atakol said: It is sad and bitter that Mavrommitis, who represents an illegal administration, which for years usurped the human rights of the Turkish Cypriots, which imposed an inhuman economic embargo on the Turkish Cypriot community and which pursued a policy of genocide against the Turkish Cypriots, has been elected chairman of the UN Human Rights Committee. Those who have elected Mavrommitis to this post, unfortunately, do not yet understand or are unwilling to understand the realities of Cyprus.

I KATHIMERINI CITES COMPLICATIONS IN TALKS WITH BRITISH

AT251424 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher left for Belgrade yesterday on conclusion of her official visit to Greece. Prior to her departure Mrs Thatcher expressed her deep satisfaction over her visit and said she was impressed by the spontaneous expressions of friendship. It was reported both by the British as well as by the Greek side that the talks were successful on political issues but that complications arose over economic issues. On political issues, according to British sources, Mrs Thatcher said that on the NATO issue she shares the views of the Greek Government that uncertainty has gone on long enough.

Mrs Thatcher was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Rallis, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and other dignitaries.

The Economic Talks

Greek-British talks which reached no practical results during Mrs Thatcher's visit here, will be resumed in a few days with more favorable prospects for reaching an agreement.

British Secretary of State for Trade Nott will arrive in Athens on 12 October as the guest of Coordination Minister Boutos. Greek-British negotiations will be resumed during his visit with an examination of offers submitted by the British side for the sale of electric generating plants, oil, coal and generally on the participation of British interests in a number of public works (electrification of railways, postal reorganization and so forth.)

According to yesterday's reports, complications arose during the negotiations conducted here during the 3-day visit of Mrs Thatcher and the two sides agreed to postpone further negotiations until 12 October. An authoritative government personality who was questioned yesterday on the progress of these negotiations characteristically stated: "The issues were not yet ripe for an agreement."

According to our information disagreements centered upon:

1. The cost of two 300 kW thermoelectric power stations offered by the British. Their cost, estimated at 17 billion drachma, was considered unprofitable by the Greek side and a request was submitted for a discount of at least 20 percent which the British refused.

2. The supply of coal for the operation of the two power stations. The British did not accept the Greek conditions which provided for the signing of a long-term agreement for the supply of coal at a predetermined price which would be readjusted annually on the basis of a mathematical formula. The British refuse to bind themselves and they counter proposed annual or 2-year agreements.

The Political Issues

In reference to the question of Greece's return to the military wing of NATO and the relevant discussion of the issue during the Greek-British talks, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis explained that "the Greek Government has not yet received any proposal from General Rogers." Authoritative government sources added that it was stressed to Mrs Thatcher that Greece is willing to return to NATO under the condition that it will not return under a status which is worse than that which applied when the country withdrew in 1974. The same circles further revealed that it was stressed to the British Prime Minister that the presence of U.S. bases in Greece depends upon Greece's return to NATO and that from this point of view the visit of Mrs Thatcher was useful.

A memorandum was presented to the British prime minister by the Athens Humanitarian Association which expressed its concern over the continuation of the current situation in Cyprus.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAQ, IRAN AT DEPARTURE FOR UN

LD251408 Ankara Anatolia in English 1036 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 25 Sep (Anatolia Agency)--The Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilter Turkmen flew to New York Tuesday to attend the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In an airport statement, Mr. Turkmen said Turkey expected and hoped that the hostilities between Iran and Iraq cease immediately. He said the war in the Middle East would have some consequences for Turkey. "Both countries are our friends and neighbours, and both are major oil producers. Consequently, the war may have effects on Turkey. For this reason, we hope that they cease the hostilities," Turkmen said. He said Turkey supported the call of the United Nations secretary general for a ceasefire in the region.

In reply to questions, the foreign minister said he would (?address) the general assembly and would try to explain Turkey's general foreign policy goals. Turkmen said he hoped that the Cyprus issue would not be debated by the United Nations this year simply because of the resumption of international talks.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS ON NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

TA251911 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu in Ankara today to discuss the new government program. The meeting started at 1600 and ended at 1945. A statement by the prime ministry press department says that the Council of Ministers decided that the draft committee entrusted with writing the government program should continue its work. The draft committee is composed of State Ministers and Deputy Prime Ministers Zeyyat Baykara and Turgut Ozal as well as State Minister Ilhan Oztirak.

HIGH COUNCIL SET UP TO EXAMINE LEGISLATION

TA251448 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 25 Sep80

[Text] A High Council for Legal Arrangements has been set up under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. According to a statement issued by the Prime Ministry Press Secretariat, the High Council for Legal Arrangements will examine bills before they are submitted to the Council of Ministers. Ministers of State and Deputy Prime Ministers Zeyyat Baykara and Turgut Ozal, Ministers of State Ilhan Oztirak and Mehmet Ozgunes and other ministers concerned with the issue [being discussed by the council] will participate in the council meetings to be chaired by Usulu. The preliminary legal arrangements will be directed by the deputy prime ministers and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers after having been discussed at the High Council for Legal Arrangements.

DUTCH DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

TA251809 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Dutch Secretary of State for Defense Van Eekelen arrived in Turkey today for an official visit. Van Eekelen was received at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken. The visiting minister will begin his official talks in Ankara tomorrow.

AL-QADHDHAFI, EVREN EXCHANGE COOPERATION MESSAGES

Al-Qadhdhafi Message

TA231703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] It has been announced that Libya is in favor of continued cooperation with Turkey in view of the difficulties and threats facing the Arab and Islamic world. The leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Al-Qadhdhafi, sent a congratulatory message to Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren. In his message, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his good wishes and said: On this occasion, Libya expresses its desire to develop the fraternal ties between the two countries and continue the cooperation in the fields concerning the two countries, especially in view of the difficulties and threats facing the Arab and Islamic world. Libya also wishes to exchange delegations with the Turkish Republic in a bid to discuss and develop the subjects concerning the two countries. I wish you and the fraternal Turkish nation continued progress and happiness.

Evren Response

TA251713 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President General Kenan Evren has said that Turkey would exert efforts to strengthen its cooperation with Libya. General Evren was replying to a congratulatory message sent by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message is as follows: I share your views on the promotion of the friendly and brotherly relations between Turkey and Libya, on the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries on all fields and on the furthering of the spirit of solidarity in dealing with problems facing the Arab and Islamic world and I assure you of my continued efforts to this end. Moreover, I agree with your proposal for the exchange of delegations between our two countries in a bid to discuss and develop opportunities of cooperation. On this occasion, I extend to you and the brotherly Libyan people my best wishes for everlasting prosperity and happiness.

CUMHURIYET CITES POSSIBLE EFFECT OF COUP ON CYPRUS TALKS

NC220649 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 21 Sep 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "Cyprus on the Agenda"]

[Excerpts] The resumption of intercommunal talks in Cyprus, the plenary session held every September by the UN General Assembly and the takeover by the armed forces in Turkey have all coincided. Let us hasten to add that the takeover by the Turkish Armed Forces is not an element that will directly or negatively affect the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. Let us stress another point: The Turkish Cypriot side cannot be blamed for the long delay in resuming the talks. For a long time, the Turkish Cypriot side had been expressing readiness and willingness to resume serious, substantive talks along the lines of the Denktas-Makarios agreement for a settlement based on a bizonal federation. The unduly long delay in resuming the talks is due to the unwillingness of the Greek Cypriot side to accept the Denktas-Makarios agreement in principle. It would be an unexpected development if the Greek Cypriot side comes to the conference table this time with a genuine desire for a peaceful settlement based on the principles of independence, nonalignment, territorial integrity and a bizonal federation. Meanwhile, no one should be surprised if Kiprianou as well as Greece try to use the situation in Turkey as a means of favorable propaganda. Both Greece and Greek Cypriots never failed in the past to use any event as a weapon against Turkey. We must not forget that they might choose the same path now.

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FRENCH PREMIER BARRE ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETS WITH KREISKY

AU251540 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

["Raymond Barre as guest in Vienna: Great Airport Reception for French Head of Government--Extensive Exchange of Ideas"]

[Excerpts] France's Prime Minister Raymond Barre arrived late yesterday afternoon [24 September] for a 3-day official visit to Austria. Barre and his delegation were received at the airport by Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr and Health Minister Dr Herbert Salcher. The French prime minister is accompanied by his wife Eva, Minister of Environment Michel d'Ornano and by Olivier Stirn, state secretary in the French Foreign Ministry. After his arrival the French prime minister proceeded to the Imperial Hotel. In the evening Federal Chancellor Kreisky gave a dinner in the Congress Hall of the Federal Chancellery.

The program for the visit is particularly intense today: There will be a visit to the Vienna Town Hall and to the federal chancellor, an inspection of the treasure chambers, a reception by the federal president and a subsequent luncheon at the Hofburg Castle, a reception for the French community at the embassy, and a visit to the state opera.

Envisaged for Friday are a visit to parliament, talks with the federal chancellor, a press conference at the residence andshortly before his departure a return luncheon at the French Embassy.

As reported from the prime minister's entourage, Barre will not sign any agreements during his visit to Vienna. But the prospects for a bilateral collaboration in the technical aviation sector will be a topic for the talks. In replacing its Swedish Saab aircraft, the Austrian Air Force has a choice between the French "Mirage 50" and the American "F-16."

In addition to problems of economic cooperation, Barre will most likely also encourage a promotion of cultural relations between France and Austria.

Comments on Poland

AU251545 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] At a banquet for French Prime Minister Barre in Vienna, Federal Chancellor Kreisky advocated intensified assistance to Poland. Kreisky stated that all democratic countries had the obligation to help Poland even though the system there was different. Barre also spoke in that sense. The French Government head pointed out that France is ready to render support to Poland in these difficult times which could enable the state to overcome its problems.

DIE PRESSE PREVIEWS OPENING OF MBFR TALKS

AU251530 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Sep 80 p 2

["22d MBFR round: No Agreement Expected"]

[Text] Vienna, (APA)--Fixing joint ceilings for the troop strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact is the goal of the 22d round of the East-West negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe (MBFR). The talks opening in Vienna today must be looked at with rather dampened expectations because weighty differences still exist: The Warsaw Pact contests the Western estimates about the East having a superiority of 150,000 men: at the same time, NATO is being reproached for playing up the quarrel over data and the "geographic factor" (the USSR is closer to Central Europe than the United States is).

SCHMIDT ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, CSCE, ELECTIONS

LD261140 Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 Sep (DPA)--Together with its allies the Federal Government does not assume that the Straits of Hormuz will be closed. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn today Chancellor Schmidt gave an assurance that no consultations have taken place between the Federal Republic and other countries about sending a joint naval formation to keep the Straits open. Schmidt affirmed the Federal Government's view that German Armed Forces would be used only within the NATO area.

At his press conference, which took place 2 days after that given by CDU/CSU candidate for Chancellor Franz Josef Strauss, the chancellor appealed to all states to avoid widening the conflict between Iraq and Iran. He is convinced, he said, that the free movement of shipping in the Straits of Hormuz will continue. At the same time he drew attention to the talks between Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York during which the principle of noninterference was emphasized.

The U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the limitation of nuclear medium-range missiles, due to begin in Geneva on 13 October, represents in the view of the chancellor considerable success by the Western alliance and especially the Federal Government. In this context, Schmidt drew attention to the German contribution to bringing about NATO's two-part decision last December, to his Moscow visit together with Foreign Minister Genscher, Genscher's subsequent meeting with U.S. President Carter, his--Schmidt's--exchange of letters with Soviet head of state and party Brezhnev toward the end of summer, and to the consultations on medium-range missiles within NATO.

Concerning Poland, the chancellor stressed that notwithstanding differing statements by opposition spokesmen, the Federal Government will stick to the principle of noninterference.

Schmidt said despite the present grave circumstances, the followup conference of the European security conference due to be held in Madrid in November should take place. Bonn emphasized the importance of this conference by the participation of its Foreign Minister Genscher.

The Federal Government will press for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in all its parts and "baskets", and the renunciation of any attempt at "glossing over." Furthermore, Bonn is in favor of an East-West conference on energy, more meetings between peoples from East and West, and a disarmament conference for the whole of Europe which, according to the French proposals, must provide for confidence-building measures throughout the European continent.

According to Schmidt the SPD must secure a further 500,000 votes by 5 October in order to achieve its second most important goal of becoming the strongest parliamentary party in the Budestag. It seems, the chancellor said, that every fifth voter had not yet made up his mind, while of the young voters it was every fourth. He warned that the fact that about two thirds of all people in the Federal Republic had for months expected the SPD/FDP coalition to win the election might have a somewhat lulling effect.

On the effect of the arguments put forward in the election campaign, Schmidt said the CDU/CSU's charge of cheating old-age pensioners had not taken hold. Nor was the "character assassination of the Deutschmark" being taken seriously. Schmidt is apparently more concerned about the CDU/CSU's allegation about a "Moscow group" within the SPD, which he called a vicious slander. About his opponent, the CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor Franz Josef Strauss, Schmidt said that the CSU was right when it said the elections should bring about a turning point in German affairs. An election victory by Strauss would mean "a turn toward strife and isolation."

REACTION TO U.S. PROPOSAL ON OIL SUPPLIES TALKS 'POSITIVE'

LD261544 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)--In view of the war between Iraq and Iran, the United States has proposed joint discussions by leading Western industrial nations on secure oil supplies. A spokesman said in Bonn today that the Federal Government's reaction to the proposal for such consultations between the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Italy and the Federal Republic was positive.

The spokesman said that contacts with the United States had revealed the intention that these six countries should, as a precaution, discuss "at a working level" possible shipping problems with a view to secure oil supplies. According to the spokesman, military questions do not enter into the considerations concerning such a body which will hold discussions at the level of officials. Nor had a suggestion for a summit conference of these countries been put forward.

KOHL CONSIDERS INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FORCE IN MIDEAST

LD261530 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)--According to CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl, the proposal that an international naval force should be sent to cruise in the Middle East crisis area should be given careful consideration. However, it should preferably not be a NATO naval force, Kohl said in an interview with tomorrow's BILD ZEITUNG. German participation in a UN force, on the other hand, was "a totally different matter." He did not think that the Germans could refuse "if the United Nations asks us to serve world peace in a region" which, because of the oil, was of far greater importance for the Germans than other places in the world.

POLICE INVESTIGATE OKTOBERFEST BOMB BLAST

LD270922 Hamburg DPA in German 0650 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Munich/Hamburg/Karlsruhe, 27 Sep (DPA)--During the bomb attack at the Munich Oktoberfest on Friday evening, at least 12 people were killed and 140 injured, some of them seriously. This was stated this morning by a spokesman of the Bavarian Criminal Investigation Department (BKA). Some of the injured have been placed on the critical list. However, no exact figures are available as of this morning. Among the 12 dead are 2 women and 3 children aged between 6 and 10. Federal Republic Prosecutor General Kurt Rebmann told DPA in a telephone interview at about 0330 that so far there are no indications that the culprits belonged to any known right or leftwing extremist group. Nothing is known yet about the motive. Rebmann and a spokesman for the Federal BKA hinted that the FRG's security organs have been put on full alert following the bomb attack. They refused to elaborate, however. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in telegrams to the Bavarian Minister-President Franc Josef Strauss and the Munich chief mayor, Erich Kiesl, has expressed his condolences on behalf of the Federal Government. He promised that the government would do everything in order to help solve the crime. Strauss and Federal Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel, former chief mayor of Munich, visited the scene of the explosion.

Hoffman Group Implicated

BC281303 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Munich, 28 Sep (AFP)--Gundolf Koehler, 21, killed in Friday's bomb explosion at the Munich beer festival and a presumed member of the banned right-wing paramilitary Hoffmann Group, was responsible for placing the bomb in the trash can in which it blew up, Bavarian Interior Minister Gerald Tandler said today. Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, 42, founder of the banned neo-Nazi paramilitary "Hoffmann Group" implicated in Friday's Munich beer festival explosion, was arrested yesterday, Bavarian Interior Minister Gerold Tandler announced today.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON GULF CONFLICT, TIES WITH IRAQ

Barre Defends Arms Sales

LD261234 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A comment by Raymond Barre who is packing his suitcase in Vienna ready to leave for Paris at the end of his visit to Austria: Mr Barre spoke about the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to our special correspondent (Dominique Souchier) and clarified rumors regarding the alleged French delivery of arms to Iraq:

[Begin recording] We have always had political relations with this country based on trust. Iraq, as is France, is attached to its independence, and the problem of arms sales is a quite limited one within the whole of the Iraqi-French cooperation. I would also like to say once and for all to those who are interested in the sale of arms by France to kindly bear in mind the sale of arms by other countries. It state in the most clear-cut way that in this respect we do not intend to be given a lesson by anyone. [end recording]

Francois-Poncet Cited on Uranium Deal

LD290911 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] France recently supplied Iraq with an initial charge of less than 12 kg of 93-percent enriched uranium--which could be used for military ends--intended to operate a small nuclear reactor ("critical simulator") which French companies had built in the nuclear research center which Paris is supplying to Baghdad. Without extremely sophisticated technology less than 12 kg is notably below the amount needed for use in a nuclear weapon.

In his New York press conference on Wednesday, 24 September, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said that Franco-Iraqi nuclear cooperation has purely peaceful aims "despite all the reports which have been published in various places." The minister also said with regard to French arms sales to Iraq that there is no reason to refuse a country arms when it could procure them elsewhere. "I do not believe," he continued, "that the policy of a country which threatens to halt its supplies on the slightest pretext contributes to peace."

Furthermore, the JOURNAL OFFICIAL for 24 September publishes Mr Francoi-Poncent's reply to a written question from Francis Palmero, centrist senator for Alpes-Maritime, on the dangers of France's decision to supply highly-enriched uranium to Iraq: "The supply of highly-enriched uranium to Iraq is not an exceptional case," the minister states in particular, "since almost all research reactors operating in the world, especially most of those supplied by the United States, use this type of fuel. It is merely in keeping with the needs of the research reactor supplies, is planned accordingly and is surrounded by all the necessary precautions."

Mitterrand Analyzes Conflict's Causes

LD261329 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Speaking at the PS parliamentary day held in the National Assembly on Tuesday, 23 September, Mr Francois Mitterrand discussed the international situation. After pointing out that the Soviets are not alone in supplying arms to Iraq and that France in particular "is arming that country to a large extent," the PS first secretary said it is "unwise to say that Iraq has joined the Soviet camp." Analyzing the reasons behind the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which, according to him, can now be called a "war," Mr Mitterrand said that the simplest explanation seems most plausible, namely that it is "an Iraqi operation taking advantage of the contradictions existing among other countries," Iraq wishing to be seen as a "leader" in this region. "At the territorial level," he added, "this war cannot go very far."

Expert Views Superpowers' 'Caution'

LD261549 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] French International Relations Institute member Philippe Rondot, commenting on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict for LE MATIN yesterday, said that the striking aspect is the "great caution" being shown by the two superpowers, the USSR and the United States: "It has been widely suggested that the Americans were manipulating Iraq, but I do not believe that is so. They are probably rubbing their hands with glee, but Saddam Husayn is hostile to a U.S. presence in the region and has clearly said so. The Iranians are too proud to allow themselves to be manipulated either by the Americans or the Soviets. That does not rule out the fact that this crisis benefits the United States.

"Moreover everybody wants Khomeyni's fall, especially the Soviets. The Tudeh could take advantage of the situation to change things and could wait for the government to be weakened and then put itself forward as a successor. That is in keeping with its usual line. Theoretically the Soviets could help the Iraqis, at least in the logistical sphere, since they are bound by a friendship treaty. However, relations have been undermined by the Baghdad regime's policy against the communists and by the hostile Iraqi stance on the invasion of Afghanistan. Moscow now seems to be counting more on Syria and Libya than on Iraq.

"However, Iraq seems to have started well. I do not think that it will occupy Iran or will touch the oil wells. Iran, however, is likely to find itself rather isolated."

POSTPONEMENT OF ZIAUL HAQ-GISCARD TALKS CONFIRMED

LD282053 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] It has now been confirmed that President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has postponed the visit he was to have paid to President Giscard d'Estaing. No new date has been fixed for their meeting. The reason for the postponement has not been given but Pakistani sources state that Gen Ziaul Haq is still in Tehran and due to go then to Baghdad via Amman. A late report says that he has just arrived in Amman, where he was welcomed by King Husayn.

TURKISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL WOUNDED IN PARIS ATTACK

TA262012 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The press secretary of the Turkish Embassy in France, Selcuk Bakkalbasi, has been wounded in an armed attack in Paris. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent who telephoned Paris embassy officials, Bakkalbasi was attacked on his way home this evening. Bakkalbasi, who received two bullet wounds, was hospitalized. Embassy officials said that despite his wounds Bakkalbasi retained consciousness and that he is expected to be operated on any moment now.

Armenian Group Claims Responsibility

NC262011 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep (AFP)--The Turkish Embassy press attache here was shot and seriously injured in the western Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt today, police said. The "Armenian Secret Army Organisation" claimed responsibility for the attack. Police said they were alerted by an anonymous telephone call and found the envoy lying in a street. He had been shot behind the ear with a heavy calibre weapon, police added. Armenian groups have claimed several attacks against Turkish diplomats in Western Europe.

Police said that the attackers of the attache, named as Selcuk Bakkalbasi, 53, opened fire as he returned home and was climbing the staircase. He apparently managed to crawl out in into the street or was dragged from the building by his attackers. Mr Bakkalbasi also suffered other less serious bullet wounds. Doctors treating the Turkish diplomat at a Paris hospital would make no comment on his condition.

The terrorist organization has accused the Turkish Government of "the genocide of the Armenian people."

Interior Minister Makes Statement

TA281804 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Regarding the assault on Selcuk Bakkalbasi, the press attache of the Turkish Embassy in Paris, French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet has said that efforts are being exerted to apprehend the plotters of the incident as well as the assailant. According to an ANATOLIA AGENCY report Bonnet expressed regret over the armed attack on Bakkalbasi during a meeting with Turkish ambassador to Paris Hamit Batu.

A statement issued by the French ministry noted that Bonnet assured Batu that French security forces will act more attentively and cautiously in protecting Turkish diplomats. Bakkalbasi was attacked recently and an illegal Armenian organization had assumed respnsibility for it. It is reported that Bakkalbasi's condition is satisfactory.

GIRAUD MEETS WITH UAE OIL MINISTER AT AIRPORT

LD271240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Andre Giraud, who as minister of industry is concerned with the future of our oil supplies, last night at 2200 at Orly met the UAE oil minister, who arrived from London. The UAE minister was met by Mr Giraud and the two ministers had a tete-a-tete in the VIP lounge put at their disposal before the UAE minister resumed his trip. The French Ministry of Industry said it was a case of regular consultations, but one views with surprise the holding of regular consultations at 2200 in the airport VIP lounge.

GISCARD D'ESTAING'S POPULARITY RATING DROPS

WA261400 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] For the first time in a year, the people dissatisifed with the president of the republic outnumber those satisfied with his performance, according to the France-Soir IFOP monthly popularity poll. This survey, published 19 September, was conducted between 5 and 12 September among a representative sample of the French population aged 18 and over, on the basis of 1,800 interviews.

The percentage of those satisfied went from 44 in July to 41 in September and the percentage of those dissatisfied went from 40 to 42. The president's rating is therefore one point on the negative side. His standing had been constantly positive while Chirac was premier. Since Barre's arrival in Matignon, Giscard's rating has been negative on seven occasions: in Oct (-2), November (-2), and December (-8) 1976; in January (-4), April (-1) and May (-6) 1977; in September 1979 (-4). In December 1976, 47 percent satisfied were counted.

Barre's populatity rating remains mostly negative at a level of -21 (52 percent dissatisfied, 37 percent satisfied), although he has gained two points since July when he had a -23 rating (53 percent dissatisfied, 30 percent satisfied).

ANNIE KRIEGEL EXAMINES DYNAMICS OF POLISH CRISIS

LD261429 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Annie Kriegel article: "Poland: Illusions and Reality"]

[Text] Some 3 weeks after the initialling of an agreement in which the only victor was thought to be the whole of Poland and nothing but Poland--working class, Catholic and socialist Poland together and indivisibly--it is already clear that things do not end there. The "new evolutionism" has come up against the same question as all evolution--what price should be payed for a change which would not seem to be minor or ephemeral?

Why this lack of illusion when Prague cherished illusions throughout a spring? For two broad sets of reasons.

First because the dynamism of the Polish crisis could not be exhausted by a victory which was certainly stunning but localized and, hence, fragile. Quite the reverse; it was revived and is now developed in an insidious, impetuous and logical way, affecting the two main actors whose stature and reciprocal relations constitute precisely what is at stake.

In addition, following the working class's example, the other components of Polish civilian society are opening out, waking up, verifying that they exist and that they too could do more than simply exist. Henceforth it is not only the church but the (free) trade unions which embody and give structure to this Polish civilian society.

It is in this that socialist Poland's main originality lies; moreover it is here that the paradox of socialism in its communist version has dwelt for a long time--while it was above all a European view of mankind's future--a relatively advanced society with a working class which was aware of itself was needed if the aspiration to socialism were to take off.

However, once the revolution had been carried out this relatively advanced society became an obstacle to the party's aim of occupying the entire public scene in place of and on the ruins of that society. Indeed, although cruelly truncated by the war and the postwar period, systematically excluded from power, repressed and stifled, Polish society, unlike societies in other socialist experiments, was nonetheless not reduced to a pulp: It did not emerge intact from the catacombs but has kept enough substance and memory to know what a structured civilian society capable of functioning looks like.

For instance it is sometimes said that the formation of the Polish working class essentially only dates from the recent period of industrialization within the socialist regime; that is true if it means that there has in the past few decades been a considerable increase in the number of industrial workers who have emerged from the rural exodus, as was the case in Western Europe in the fifties and sixties. However, it is completely untrue if you disregard the fact that there has been a Polish working class, aware of its own existence and organized, for 100 years; and that it had even caused a great deal of concern and worry to German and Russian social democracy in the Belle Epoque. In addition the Polish diaspora has helped ensure that the memory of this is not lost.

The other actor carried along by the crisis is the Communist Party itself--a communist party which, as formerly in Hungary or in Czechoslovakia, is vacillating between heroic, obstinate or resigned steadfastness, self-decapitation, mutation and collapse. There is no mystery in that aside from the one which Corneille [French dramatist, 1606-1684] analyzed: "They were set on plunder. They encounter war." Plunder? The Polish political class's corruption is not a local speciality; it is a fully generalized characteristic of any communist regime.

The fact that the political elite in a communist regime is really drawn from the people and is sometimes even strictly working class does not mean it is any less endowed with outrageous privileges. It is just that the protective barriers isolating the elite in power and ensuring that it profits from its extortion are usually inseperable and there is nobody within the elite who stands to gain from giving the game away. There has to be a need to switch from the requirements of collective salvation to the requirements of personal salvation for more precise information suddenly to be supplied.

The System's Logic

The dynamics of the Polish crisis have not been exhuasted but, conversely, the constraining nature of the world communist system's logic is still as demanding as ever. It must have been self-evident to any communist leader in the world that the major concession of recognizing a trade unionism which is de facto and de jure independent from the party must in some way or another be eroded, undermined and eliminated.

The discussion on relations between the trade unions and the Bolshevik party was closed exactly 60 years ago in the fall of 1920. Communist government is of essence monopolistic or otherwise it is nonexistent; any counterforce, however localized, in civilian society is a threat to which it is sometimes necessary to adapt (as is already the case with the communist government in Poland which has had to accept the church) but within bounds which must be respected.

We can be sure that if Gierek felt any scruples in this matter, Brezhnev does not. One sometimes wonders why the Soviet Union has tolerated some deviations by Romania which is, however, completely surrounded by socialist countries which are totally loyal to the Soviet Union. This is because the deviations in Romania have never concerned the orthodoxy of relations between the party and civilian society; in its internal aspect the Romanian political system conforms perfectly with dogma.

The communist world's supreme leader has no scruples about his own responsibilities either. Even Khrushchev, who made innovations in many areas and even categorically strayed from orthodoxy never hesitated--as is shown by his twofold success in the fall of 1956 on the internal front in Budapest and on the overseas front at Suez--on the significance to be attached to detente and its fundamental principle: peaceful coexistence.

Peaceful Coexistence?

Peaceful coexistence means both constant East-West negotiation to avoid tragic clashes but also the freedom to pursue concerted action unhindered by any status quo in the West; on the other hand since what has been established in the socialist camp has been established once and for all, no concern connected with the need to preserve detente must lead to toleration of attacks on the status quo in the East.

That is why the Soviet Union--which, as everybody knows, was so enthusiastic and interested in the development of economic trade between East and West--now feels no embarrasment in showing the same enthusiasm--but this time in its indignation--in condemning imperialist interference in the shape of the Polish debts connected with that trade and even making major financial sacrifices in order to replace Western capital in Poland, which is henceforth undesirable, with socialist capital.

That is why the Western discussion on the role which detente played in sparking off the Polish events is marginal rather than uninteresting: The Polish crisis is taking its place in the series of crises which are essentially endogenous to the communist world; furthermore Western influence on the Eastern countries' future stems less from the policy pursued by the West than from the model of freedom and prosperity which Western society offers.

COSSIGA GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN SECRET VOTE ON ECONOMY

AU271725 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 27 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Government headed by Premier Franceso Cossiga stepped down today after its defeat in the lower house secret ballot vote on the coalition's economic austerity program. Cossiga tendered his resignation to Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani who has presidential functions in the absence of President Sandro Pertini currently on a tour of the Far East.

Fanfani acknowledged Cossiga's resignation and informed the president of the situation in a telephone message. Pertini announced in Hong Kong that he will immediately return to Italy to handle the crisis and has postponed his state visit to Jordan.

The Cossiga government, which has been in office since April 4, was brought down by a "double vote" which has no precedents in the history of the Italian Parliament. The votes were on the government's decree on measures for curbing creating jobs, which have monopolized and polarized political debate in the nation since July. The decree was voted down by only one vote, 298 opposed and 297 in favor.

The unexpected defeat of the coalition of Cossiga's own Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans was the work of about thirty DC deputies who crossed party lines and voted with the opposition, taking advantage of the parliamentary rule requiring a secret ballot vote on government decrees. Fearing the possibility of "sharp-shooters" within his own ranks, Cossiga had earlier called for a confidence motion (which is voted on by voice vote) on the ninety articles of the decree lumped into one single article. The coalition parties voted compactly on the confidence test and the government easily passed with 329 votes in favor and 264 opposed.

Fifteen minutes later, the tables were turned on the government and the ruling arrangement was defeated by a single vote. The "sharp-shooters" broke ranks and decided to bury the decree and also the Cossiga government. Immediate reactions in the lower house after the upset were that the government's resignation was a foregone conclusion.

"The Parliament sacked the government", Communist deputy lower house Communist Whip Abdon Alinovi said. The chairman of the right-of-center Liberal Party Aldo Bozzi said that the "government substantially had already fallen: This is the official declaration of its death".

Only a half hour later, the imminent crisis was confirmed with the [word indistinct] that Cossiga had convened the cabinet for an immediate session. The meeting was very brief. Cossiga and his ministers agreed unanimously that there was no alternative to stepping down after Parliament [word indistinct].

President's Comments

AU271950 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Hong Kong 27 Sep (ANSA)--Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini flies home from here tomorrow to take over the constitutional duties of his office during a government crisis. The Italian president voiced his "regret" for the Rome government's defeat this morning in a lower house ballot on its package of anti-crisis measures. But he said that the government's resignation had not taken him by surprise inasmuch as the development "had been in the air" for the past few days. He sent a wire to King Husayn today to say that he would be postponing his scheduled state visit to Jordan.

Talks on New Government

AU290845 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 29 Sep (ANSA)--Italian chief-of-state Sandro Pertini starts a round of consultations here later today for the formation of a new government. Government-formation procedure in Italy calls for the president to consult first with former chiefs-of-state, so the first to be filing into his office this afternoon will be Giuseppe Saragat and Giovanni Leone, his two immediate predecessors and the country's only living former presidents. Next will come Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani and lower house Speaker Nilde Jotti. The president will consult with political party leaders tomorrow and then take time out on Wednesday to think about the results of his probes assigning the job of putting a new government together to a premier-designate.

Cossiga paid a call on Pertini last night as soon as the president returned from his visit to China and formally turned in his resignation. Pertini reserved the right to decide whether or not to accept it.

The two men met earlier in the evening when Pertini debarked from his flight from Hong Kong, where he was on a private visit on his way home from China when news of the government crisis reached him. Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani and lower house Speaker Nilde Jotti also went to the airport to meet him along with Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Giuseppe Zamberletti and Chinese Charge d'Affaires Huang Yuping.

The president declined to make any comment about the Rome government crisis, limiting his remarks to his recent five-day visit to China. "The visit went very well", he declared. "It was a trip that gave me great satisfaction", he added. "I believe we have planted our seeds well," Pertini said, "now we'll have to reap what grows". The president's plane made a fuel stop in Dubai Sunday. The United Arab Emirate's vice presidential cabinet chief, (Sheikh Rashid ibn Humed Drai), and Italian Ambassador Antonio Napolitano were at the airport to greet him.

Financial Restrictions

AU290910 Rome ANSA in English 0823 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Rome 29 Sep (ANSA)--The bank rate in Italy was 1.5 percent higher today than it was when the banks closed Friday and [it is] the highest in Europe. Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi raised the bank rate to an unprecedented 16.5 percent and ordered a series of currency restrictions last night in response to the Rome government's weekend debacle. Pandolfi explained his move to hike the bank rate in terms of the potentially-damaging effect that "expectations generated by the veto on the economic measures and the government crisis" could have on the currency market. In other words, the move was basically aimed at offsetting the speculative tensions that a sudden flow of liquid assets on the market would create in a politically shaky situation marked by high inflation and mounting foreign debts.

The Treasury Ministry also took the following precautionary measures to protect the lira against speculative manoeuvers during the government crisis.

Foreign currency amounts will be good for no longer than ten days at a time. Exporters must deposit a surcharge of fifty percent of the value of their foreign sales in order to obtain advance payment on invoices.

For its part, the Foreign Trade Ministry instructed the Italian exchange office to enforce the following rules:

Debts stemming from commodity or service imports with advance payment may not be redeemed before the terms of the contract allow. Foreign currency loans granted to residents of the country may not be paid out ahead of the terms laid down in the contract.

GOVERNMENT 'AVAILABLE' FOR U.S.-PROPOSED TALKS ON IRAN-IRAQ

AU271215 Tome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 27 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Government is available for talks proposed by President Jimmy Carter on the situation in the Persian Gulf, according to sources at Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga's office. The sources said yesterday that a message from Carter had arrived two days ago ventilating the idea, but without naming the venue, the date or the suggested rank of the participants. Similar messages were sent to Britain, Japan, France, and West Germany.

COLOMBO COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH GROMYKO AT UN

QU271216 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpts] New York, 27 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has culled confirmation that the Soviet Union and the United States intend to remain absolutely neutral in the fighting between Iraq and Iran in talks on the fringe of the United Nations General Assembly here.

Two days ago, Colombo met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and, yesterday, with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, and both officials confirmed the intention of the two superpowers to keep out of the fighting. Colombo also had long talks on the Middle Eastern crisis in general with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali, and Israeli diplomatic chief Yitzhaq Shamir.

After the briefing with Gromyko, Colombo told reporters that Italy, like everyone else, had no reason beforehand to believe a war was looming over Tehran and Baghdad. "Only a fortnight ago, Iraqi Vice-President 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri was on an official visit in Rome and at no time did we ever have any reason to fear what later happened," Colombo told reporters.

He added that Gromyko told him the Soviet Union would not interfere in the affair and the United States gave a similar solemn pledge when the Soviet diplomatic chief met with Muskie, Colombo reported. Gromyko and Colombo also discussed other topics of the moment such as Afghanistan, disarmament, and bilateral relations, the foreign minister said. "The Soviet position on Afghanistan has not changed," said Colombo. "Gromyko left no loophole for a political solution to the problem". Gromyko told him that the Soviet troops will leave Afghan territory when incursions from Pakistan and Iran cease, after which it will be up to the Afghans to chose their future, Colombo reported.

During his meeting with Colombo, Gromyko once more voiced harsh criticism for NATO's decision to deploy Pershing-Two and cruise missiles in Europe. But, even if Gromyko said that the Soviet Union is going to the negotiations in a constructive spirit, Colombo said he did not seem optimistic over the changes for progress.

According to Colombo, the Soviet diplomatic chief was more positive towards the idea originally proposed by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and later backed by the European Nine, for a disarmament conference covering all Europe as far as the Urals.

The Soviet Union agrees with the idea, Colombo quoted Gromyko as saying, because the Soviet Union believes, in any case, that the path of negotiations is the path to follow. The two ministers agreed that Italo-Soviet relations are good, in both political and economic terms, and said they would meet again as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES NEUTRALITY IN IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

LD260158 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral yesterday voiced his concern over the present conflict between Iraq and Iran, stressing that Portugal intends to adopt a stand of strict neutrality vis-a-vis this armed conflict in the Middle East.

SOUTH EUROPEAN SOCIALIST LEADERS ATTEND LISBON MEETING

LD251058 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Six southern European Socialist leaders arrived in Lisbon yesterday for a Socialist International meeting on current international and southern European issues. The meeting is sponsored by Dr Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS]. The six visiting socialists are: Francois Mitterrand of the French Socialist Party; Felipe Gonzalez of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Andreas Papandreou of the Greek PASOK; Bellino Craxi of the Italian Socialist Party; Pietro Longo of the Italian Social Democratic Party and Danny Cremona of the ruling Labor Party of Malta.

Meeting in Sintra yesterday, the seven socialist international leaders reviewed the Iraq-Iranian war and the military coup in Turkey. A joint statement on their meeting is to be issued at a news conference in Lisbon this morning.

In the afternoon, the visiting Socialists will be taken on a familiarization tour of election campaign activities of Portuguese socialists before taking part in election rallies of the PS-led Republican and Socialist front electoral bloc in Algarve.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR WORLD BANK SESSION

LD281340 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Portuguese Minister of Finance and Planning Cavaco Silva, in his capacity as a governor of the World Bank, left for Washington today to attend the IMF-World Bank joint general assembly. The Portuguese delegation, led by the minister of finance, will take part in the 28 September-3 October annual meeting in Washington during which an assessment will be made of the activities carried out by the group of institutions making up the world bank, and a study of the bank's contribution to overall development. During his stay in Washington, Cavaco Silva will be meeting with U.S. government officials.

PRESIDENT EANES RECEIVES PCP'S CUNHAL

LD260202 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes yesterday received in audience Dr Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, at the latter's request. As far as this radio station could ascertain, matters pertaining to the coming presidential elections were not touched upon during the meeting. Dr Alvaro Cunhal conveyed instead to the president of the republic the PCP's concern over the situation currently existing in the media and he described as a lack of democratic conditions in certain areas of the country which, in the view of the PCP, are upsetting the electoral campaign process.

REPORT ON U.S. PLANES USING BASES TO SUPPLY IRAN DENIED

LD271832 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has issued the following note:

In view of certain reports emanating from Kuwait to the effect that U.S. aircraft have been using Spanish air bases in order to supply spare parts for the Iranian Air Force, the Diplomatic Information Office categorically denies that any Spanish air base or joint Spanish-U.S. air base has served as a staging-post for any U.S. planes en route to Iran.

SUAREZ RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY WITH MESSAGE FROM HUSAYN

LD262324 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Diplomatic Information Office reports that Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has received in audience the Iraqi ambassador in Madrid, Anwar Sabri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, who handed him a personal message from the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn. Prime Minister Suarez, according to the same official source, expressed to the Iraqi ambassador the Spanish Government's desire that there should be a quick and peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Middle East by purely political means.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SOVIET REQUESTS ON CSCE

LD261016 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, arrived back in Madrid a few minutes ago from New York after having attended the annual assembly of the United Nations. Mr Perez Llorca, who said that he would be taking part in the cabinet meeting at the Moncloa Palace within a few minutes, did not meet with journalists since he was unable to make any statements. He delegated the task of clarifying the content and aim of his meetings with other foreign ministers in New York to the director of the Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Antonio de Oyarzabal y Marchesi].

Mr Oyarzabal said among other things that the Soviet Union had asked Spain to be a more active host at the Madrid security conference, to prevent the United States and the Western countries from including in the Madrid security conference the problem of Afghanistan and human rights. Spain replied that it would be an active host, but that it would be closer to the Western resolutions than the pro-Soviet ones.

The Spanish minister agreed with Lord Carrington, the chief of British diplomacy, to increase and elevate the level of the Lisbon accord on Gibraltar. The British specifically asked Spain to let the border be opened as soon as possible. The minister answered that the border would not be opened if a conclusion was not reached on all pending problems.

FINLAND

OPINION POLL INDICATES CHANGES IN PARTY SUPPORT

LD281844 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Social Democrats and the National Coalition Party have secured the biggest increase in support as compared with last year's diet elections. According to an opinion poll held in August and September by the M Information Center, both the Social Democrats and the National Coalition Party have increased their support since the diet elections by approximately 1 percent. Support for the Social Democratic Party is now about the same as in the last local elections, or almost 25 percent. The National Coalition Party has increased its support since the local elections by nearly 23 percent. According to the opinion poll, support for the Center Party now slightly exceeds the figures attained in the diet elections, for it is nearly 18 percent, but it is lower than in the last local elections. The Finnish People's Democratic League has continued to lose support since the diet elections and now has only about 17 percent voter support. Support for the Finnish People's Party has slightly increased since the diet elections. Support for the SMP [Finnish Rural Party], the Christian League and the Liberal People's Party has dropped since the diet elections. But support for the SMP and the Christian League has increased from the previous local elections. The M Information Center opinion poll was conducted for the National Coalition Party and was published today at the party council meeting.

NORWAY

FISHERIES MINISTER LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS TO PROTEST EC OVERFISHING

LD261601 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Sep 80 p 16

[Per Nordurmreport: "Norway Warns EEC Against Continued Illegal Fishing"]

[Text] Brussels, 24 Setpember--"It is embarrassing that the EEC's internal problems in dividing fish quotas are leading to overfishing in Norway's part of the North Sea," an official of the EEC Commission Fishing Department admitted to AFTENPOSTEN. Norwegian Fisheries Ministry Under Secretary Ivar Kristoffersen will once again warn the EEC of the consequences of continued illegal fishing in Brussels on Thursday.

The under secretary will arrive in Brussels after visits to Copenhagen, London and Bonn on the same mission: EEC fishermen have so far taken three times more mackerel than they are allowed. The EEC quota amounts to 6,400 tons. The Danes alone have taken 10,200 tons, while the other EEC countries have taken almost as much together, it is now admitted.

If the EEC continues to overfish, Norway is threatening to ban all EEC fishing in the Norwegian 200-mile zone. Earlier this month Norway terminated the mackerel agreement with the EEC recorded in the minutes of the negotiations between the two parties. An agreement on a quota is pointless if no one is making any attempt to stick to it. diplomatic sources said.

"The commission has sent notification of the situation to the member countries," and EEC official said. He hopes that Norway will take no further steps in the matter, since it is not in the two parties' interests for the conflict to be exacerbated. The EEC is keeping a low profile in the matter. EEC sources point out that the EEC has at least kept that part of the agreement that gives Norway access to fishing in EEC waters, as the quota agreement stipulates.

Has the EEC reported its catches to Norway, as the agreement stipluates, and have those reports been good enough?

"We have submitted catch reports. The collection of data is not good enough, so the figures have perhaps not been totally up to date," the EEC official admitted. He added that each party under the terms of the agreement controls its own fishing and that reporting is seen almost as a supplementary activity, to see to what extent the quota figures are being adhered to. "You cannot say that the EEC has a duty to report its catches, since we are here dealing with minutes of negotiations and not a signed agreement."

The EEC contravention of the mackerel quota is blamed on the fact that the EEC Council of Ministers has not adopted binding regulations and has not shared out between the member nations the quotas that the EEC has been granted in the Norwegian zone. If the EEC--as is the goal--reaches a common fisheries policy before the year is out, the problems in relations with Norway will be solved almost automatically, the EEC spokesman said. The most important question concerns our own internal control arrangement, he admitted.

Norway has stressed that it is doing its best to keep to the quota agreement with the EEC, and that fishing is stopped when the permitted quota has been taken. Up to now EEC fishermen have for the most part continued fishing without regard to gross violations.

The North Sea mackerel quota has decreased markedly in recent years, from 145,000 tons in 1978 to 55,000 tons this year. This year Norway has a quota of 44,000 tons.

SWEDEN

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION REORGANIZATION

LD250901 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Erik Liden report: "Stricter Central Control of Defense Materials Purchases"]

[Text] The Swedish Defense Materials Administration (FMV) is to be radically reorganized. Five hundred employees will lose their jobs, and close ties with the various branches of the defense forces will be cut.

This is the result of an investigation that former Defense Ministry Undersecretary Gunnar Petri will present to the government in 3 weeks' time, SVENSKA DAGBLADET was heard.

Defense Minister Eric Krosmark is skeptical of the ideas which Petri is putting forward. Kroesmark thinks that the present organization in three main divisions each attached to a branch of the armed forces is unsatisfactory and wants to look at purely technological divisions. These would deal with aircraft, missiles, vehicles, artillery, ships and so forth.

The FMV was set up in 1968, when the old army, navy and air force materials administrations, together with the armed forces quartermaster administration, were made into one organization. Despite repeated investigations and staff reductions from 4,500 to 3,700 at present, FMV has only become a single unit in theory. Its activities have not been integrated, and each branch of the armed forces continues to develop and buy its own materials completely independently and without cooperation. There is today, for example, a missile department in the army, one in the navy and one in the air force.

Eric Kroesmark decided therefore in the fall of 1979 that radical new steps must be taken. In order to achieve more efficient materials purchasing, stronger leadership powers for FMV Director General Ove Ljung must be created.

In addition to the staff reductions that the government and Riksdag have approved--a decrease of 600 by 1984--Gunnar Petri wants to make a further reduction of 500 staff members by 1990. That would leave 2,600. The Petri report will be presented to the government on 14 October and will be controversial. Especially in the air force, since the dominant role of aircraft

in materials orders is greatly reduced. Petri proposes that all missile development be given to the army and all electronics development to the navy. In this way the present main division for air force materials would work directly on only aircraft and helicopters. Integrated missiles and operations control systems would in the future have to be bought from the missiles experts, who would be under the direction of the main division for army materials. However, the responsibility for coordination would remain with the air force.

The naval missile project, Missile 15, has already been given an experimental integrated project leadership, and this seems to have turned out well.

Gunnar Petri thinks that in this way there is no risk of the army view of missiles dominating the development work. On the contrary, he thinks that the central planning body in the FMV and also Director General Ove Ljung will have a greatly increased chance of controlling development.

The Swedish chief of staff and the heads of the three armed forces have not yet been given a detailed account of Petri's proposal, but according to SVENSKA DAGBLADET's information, Air Force chief Dick Stenberg is very critical.

"It is important to move carefully so that the reorganization does not give rise to conflict between the branches of the armed forces," Defense Minister Eric Kroenmark said. "This is why I have difficulty envisaging a half-way solution, such as this report is proposing. Either one main principle must hold, as for example the present division into the three armed force branches with their separate project leaderships, or we must invest directly in technological divisions with an expanded management body under the general director. In the future it should be possible for the general director to be a civilian and have an officer as a deputy. In addition there ought to be a chief director in a post of chief of the central planning department, where all purchases would be submitted and decided on. This would not happen, as it does today, in the various main sections. In this way unnecessary duplication of work would be avoided. However, in the last few years criticism of FMV has been wide of the mark."

Eric Kroenmark rejects the idea of implementing changes within the present organizational framework: "That would be worse than today. We must now make our activities more effective and integrated. Technological divisions are one solution. It is not possible to mix two organizational principles--that would only lead to inefficiency."

Army General Ragnar Persson, who is chief of the central planning body, is one of the strongest advocates of the new organization. He was the expert involved in Petri's investigation. He told SVENSKA DAGBLADET: "The proposal is not fixed, but there is much to recommend that vehicles and missiles are given to the army, ships and electronics to the navy, and aircraft and helicopters to the air force. In this way each branch of the armed services will be given two interesting areas of technology on which to work."

Gunnar Petri: "The commander-in-chief must be able to have tighter control over the expensive purchase of materials. FMV must be able to have a form of control over industry completely different from the one it has today and be able to follow up projects in greater detail. The contracts that are awarded to industry must cover a greater area of a particular project and must lay greater responsibilities for development on industry. It is not possible to buy almost 4 billion kroner worth of defense materials per year at random. However, technological divisions are impossible as long as the commander-in-chief has four separate staffs. This would need an integrated defense staff."

KIPRIANOU RETAINS LEADERSHIP OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NC271207 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Mr Kiprianou, president of the republic and chairman of the Democratic Party [DIKO], said in a statement today that following many consultations, serious thinking and responsible pondering he has reached the decision to remain in the leadership as chairman of DIKO as he has been elected by the party's congress. Mr Kiprianou went on to say: I sincerely believe that, particularly under the present circumstances, this is dictated by the country's interest. He added: It would probably be easier for me to retain only the office of the president of the republic, however, I have discerned the absolute need to continue rendering my services also as chairman of the Democratic Party, which is called upon to play a serious role in the country's political life and our national cause in particular.

In his statement Mr Kiprianou calls upon all DIKO leading members and organs as well as all its members and followers to rally together and be vigilant in order to positively and substantively serve the people's interests and our national cause. He also says that the Democratic Party will pursue its expansion and revitalization--wherever needed--so that it may constitute an invincible force in the sphere of the center and progressive rightwing, which the party aspires to cover fully. In conclusion, Mr Kiprianou says that he will deal more extensively on DIKO's role in the country's political life--as this is outlined today and in the future--with emphasis on the national issue and the internal situation in his speech before next Friday's joint meeting of the party's political bureau and district committees.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH DENKTAS

TA261801 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The senior adviser of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Mr Suat Bilge, has arrived in the federated state for talks on the progress of the current intercommunal talks. In a statement after a working luncheon with President Denktas and the Turkish ambassador, Mr Batu, today, Mr Bilge said his visit would last a week and was the continuation of a recent visit to the federated state by the Turkish foreign minister, Mr Turkmen. Mr Bilge said that a solution should be sought to the Cyprus problem not at international platforms but through the intercommunal talks. At present, he added, there was no question of broadening the negotiations with the participation of Turkey and Greece. This can be considered only after the two Cypriot communities agreed on the subject. Referring to a meeting in New York between the foreign ministers of Turkey and Greece early next month on bilateral relations, Mr Bilge said that it would be in the interest of Greece if the talks were held regularly.

CUMHURIYET: AMERICANS ON UK BASES ON ALERT OVER IRAN

NC270819 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Limassol (AA)--The Iraqi-Iranian conflict has brought activity to the sovereign British base at Akrotiri in Cyprus. The Americans serving at this base have been ordered not to absent themselves from duty, while the British and American monitoring centers in various parts of the island have been put on alert. According to the information received by the ANATOLIA AGENCY correspondent from Limassol in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island, the British base authorities at Akrotiri have been taking extraordinary measures. Large quantities of foodstuffs, fuel and medicines have reportedly been imported. It has been learned that all the British and American monitoring services in Cyprus have directed all their activities to the field of war.

On the other hand, military activity at the Akrotiri base has increased while heavy transport planes have intensified their flights. It has been reported however that there is no such extraordinary activity in Dikhelia which is the second largest British base in Southeast Cyprus.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONTACTS IN NEW YORK

AT271525 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1500 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Summarizing his impressions from the talks he has had with the foreign ministers of France, China, India, Sweden, the USSR and the United States, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis made the following statement to Sotiris Yeoryiou, Armed Forces Television Service correspondent in New York:

[Begin video recording] We conducted a general review of international problems, we discussed the bipartite relations between each country and Greece and I had the opportunity to explain to all of them the current phase of Greek-Turkish relations and to brief them on the dialogue being conducted between Greece, Cyprus and Turkey as well as to raise and discuss the question of inter-Cypriot dialogue.

I should tell you that in reference to the Cyprus issue I established that a desire and a wish is being expressed on all sides that the inter-Cypriot dialogue should be promoted and that it should be fruitful.

I could tell you also that I hope that the Greek views in reference to our bipartite relations with Turkey and specifically the effort of Greece toward a positive dialogue with neighboring Turkey reflect the more general spirit of the world today which consists of the wish for a friendly solution of differences.

[Question] Did you discuss other international issues Mr Minister?

[Answer] Naturally we discussed the great international issues with all of them. The issue which is in the epicenter of international interest today is the question of the open conflict between Iraq and Iran. This is the question which is in the center of interest of everyone in New York at this moment. There is a general expression of the hope and particularly Greece expresses this hope, that a way will be found for the soonest possible cessation of hostilities and that the two interested sides sit around a table to proceed toward a solution of their differences through political means, and not through war. [end video recording]

Meeting With Muskie

AT271545 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was yesterday involved in intensive diplomatic activity in New York with a series of meetings with his counterparts, concluding with a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie. Our correspondent in New York, Liana Kanelli, sent us the following dispatch from New York early today.

[Begin recording] [Kanelli] We are in New York in front of the United Nations Building where, as it well known, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will speak during the General Assembly meeting on Monday morning. Only 10 minutes ago he concluded his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie.

[Mitsotakis] With Mr Muskie we again discussed the same issues which we had discussed in the past, that is the problems of Greek-U.S. relations and specifically the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing and the question of U.S. facilities in Greece. As you know both these issues are related to each other. I have had the opportunity to once again give Mr Muskie an analysis, a hard and sincere analysis, of the Greek positions.

[Question] Did you discuss the Rogers Plan at all?

[Answer] We discussed no details of any plan. We discussed problems along general lines. [end recording]

COORDINATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR WORLD BANK, IMF VISIT

AT271155 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Coordination Minister Ioannis Boutos departed for Washington at 1300 today. He will attend the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund from 30 September to 3 October.

In Washington Boutos will confer with personalities of the two organizations with whom he will discuss the efforts of the Interworld Bank toward utilization of coal by developing countries as well as programs for the discovery and exploitation of new oil deposits in relations to Greek efforts in this sector. Boutos will also examine prospects for attracting new investors to Greece.

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM SOCIALIST MEETING IN LISBON

AT271054 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou returned from Lisbon where he attended a meeting of the five socialist leaders.

He said the foundations for cooperation between Southern European Socialist parties were laid in Lisbon, adding it was also agreed that there should be cooperation on issues such as national independence of the peoples of the Mediterranean, detente, disarmament and others. He said he invited Mitterand to visit Athens in 1980. The invitation was accepted.

Comments on Meeting

AT271255 Athens EKONOMISI in Greek 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Exclusive statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to 'EKONOMISI' on the Lisbon Socialist Leader's conference]

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou made the following exclusive statement to EKONOMISI:

"The Lisbon Conference confirmed that we are not simply a leading circle from the southern European socialist parties which simply meets in order to take decisions on international and European problems. On the contrary, we are preparing a program of joint action which will become the object of study and work by leading personalities of the five parties.

"We are about to promote coordinated efforts by all our parties in order to contribute to detente, disarmament and peace; to coordinate our struggle against the right wing, against the oligarchy of wealth which for a long time has organised itself on an international basis and which supports and is supported by international economic organizations and particularly those which are related to international credit (credit policy, investments and so forth.

"Our goal is to coordinate our activities for the further development of democratic institutions, for the expansion and deepening of democracy in all its aspects, parliamentarianism, local self-government and trade unionism.

"In conclusion we all undertake to support with all the strength at our disposal those socialist governments which, sometimes slowly and at other times faster, will take over the government of the countries of south Europe.

"It is already certain that we are not simply a seminar but rather a militant core for democratic and progressive action."

AFP REPORTS SABOTAGE OF OIL PIPELINE TO IRAQI OILFIELD

NC271146 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 27 Sep (AFP)--Sabotage early today has halted pumping through the oil pipeline linking the Iraqi oil fields at Kirkuk with the Turkish Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik, authoritative sources said here today.

An explosive near Silpi some 12 km (eight miles) from Turkey's border with Iraq, halted operation of the pipeline which carries 35 million tons of Iraqi crude a year.

The site of the attack is more than 200 km (125 miles) from Iranian territory across almost impassable mountain country served by few roads. A similar attack was made against the same section of pipeline more than a year ago. Meanwhile a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied reports that Iranian aircraft had violated Turkish airspace to bomb the pipeline.

ANATOLIA Reports Incident

LD281326 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1120 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Summary] Ankara, 28 Sep (ANATOLIA AGENCY)--Serbulent Bingol, minister of power and natural resources, told the ANATOLIA AGENCY that the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline was sabotaged at 0155 on the night of 26-27 September. He said the valves and pumps on the line were immediately shut off, thus minimizing damage and the loss of oil.

According to Bingol, efforts are being made to repair the damage and reopen the line as soon as possible, probably within 2 days. He added Turkey has sufficient oil stocks at present for 43 days and "there is no question of an oil shortage in the short term."

STATE MINISTER PROTESTS ATTACK ON PRESS ATTACHE IN PARIS

TA271151 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] State Minister and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztirak today invited to his office the French ambassador to Ankara and conveyed to him the regret and concern of the Turkish Government and public over the abominable assassination attempt on the press attache of the Turkish Embassy in Paris.

The following announcement was made on the subject by the Foreign Ministry Information General Directorate: State Minister and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztirak invited the French ambassador to Ankara to his office at 1030 this morning and conveyed to him the regret and concern of the Turkish Government and public over the abominable attempt yesterday on the life of the press attache of our Paris embassy, Selcuk Bakkalbasi, in Paris.

Oztirak informed the French ambassador that Turkey considers it grave that attacks and assassination attempts directed for some time at Turkish officials and missions in France could not be stopped. Oztirak also told the ambassador that the Turkish Government expects France to clearly and firmly denounce this recent deplorable attack, to apprehend and punish the culprits as soon as possible and to speedily take the necessary effective measures to ensure the absolute security of Turkish officials and their dependents. Our ambassador to Paris has also made similar representations to the French Foreign Ministry.

SECURITY FORCES FIGHT TERRORISTS IN COUNTRY-WIDE ACITIVITY

Four Killed in Ordu

TA261750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Army VII Corps, Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau statement]

[Text] On 25 September, security forces organized an operation in the Kapibahce subdistrict of Mardin's Derik District after having been informed of the whereabouts of militants belonging to a secessionist organization. Four anarchists were killed and one cpatured alive in an armed clash which erupted between the security forces and the members of the organization. Five other suspects were captured. A gendarme was martyred and a sub lieutenant and two soldiers were wounded in the operation. Three G-1 and one G-3 long barrel firearms, a Kalashnikov and two other weapons were confiscated.

Citizen Wounded in Ankara

TA262101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A group of terrorists distributing pamphlets in Ankara's Siteler District fired at citizens trying to prevent their activities and seriously wounded a citizen. Security forces captured two of the terrorists. According to information obtained from martial law command officials, a group of terrorists tried to hang banners and distribute pamphlets in Dalboyu Street in the Siteler District around 1230. The terrorists fired at the people who tried to stop them. Citizen Sahin Yilmaz was seriously wounded. The security forces intervened immediately and captured two of the suspects.

Four Captured in Adana

TA271720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Four terrorists have been captured following an armed clash with security forces in Adana's Hadirli Village. Three guns, a Sten gun, a Kalashnikov and two motorcycles were found in the house used as a headquarters by the terrorists. According to information obtained by the 6th Army Corps and Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau, security forces, acting on a tip, carried out an operation in Adana's Hadirli, village around 1230.

Vecdi Sami Turkmen, accused of murdering policeman Izzettin Arca in Adana on 1 August, Husayin Golbasi, Aydin Ates and Erol Erbayan were slightly wounded and captured during the operation. The terrorists were taken into custody undergoing first aid treatment at the Adana Numune hospital. Two other terrorists, who escaped during the operation, are being sought.

Meanwhile, an eight-man group trying to rob someone in Ankara's Kecioren Quarter engaged in an armed clash with security forces. Kemal Ugurlu, one of the robbers, died. Veli Bulut, who was wounded, escaped.

Curfew Imposed in Malatya

TA281641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Two municipal cleaning workers have been killed and five other citizens, one of them a policeman, were injured in bomb explosions in various parts of Malatya. The Army VIII Corps and the Elazig, Malatya, Bingol, Tunceli, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Department issued the following statement on the subject:

Bombs exploded in various parts of central Malatya by enemies of the people on 27 September. Two municipal cleaning workers were killed and five others, one of them a policeman and the others farmers and small shopkeepers, were injured during these explosions. In addition, terrorist Bektas Kandemir, a Devrimci-Sol militant was seriously injured and captured after a bomb exploded in his hand. A curfew was imposed in Malatya as of 1920 on 27 September in a bid to capture the other culprits. One wanted person, 7 pistols of various types, 5 magazines, 182 rounds of ammunition, 2 knives and numerous leftist publications and ready-to-explode dynamite sticks were seized following operations conducted throughout the night. The operations are continuing.

BORDER WITH IRAN REPORTED OPEN FOR CROSSING

TA261437 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Report by TRT Correspondent Mucahit Buleri from Erzurum--recorded]

[Text] It has been reported that the border crossing between Turkey and Iran--the Dogubeyazit-Burbulak crossing--is open to traffic. According to information obtained from the Dogubeyazit District Governor's Office and Burbulak Customs Directorate officials, some 300 international highway transport [TIR] drivers do not want to drive into Iran because of the lack of security due to the Iran-Iraq war. Therefore, there is a long line of TIR trucks on the Turkish side of the border. Officials have reported that other border crossings are being carried out normally. Meanwhile, foreigners from Iran are crossing into Turkey in convoys because of the war between Iran and Iraq. A group of 64 French citizens crossed over to Turkey yesterday.

Foreigners Cross From Iran

TA271531 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Foreigners in Iran are continuing to cross from Iran into Turkey at the Burbulak border crossing--the only Iran-Turkey border crossing--because of the war between Iran and Iraq. According to information obtained from Burbulak border crossing officials, some 70 foreigners have crossed from Iran into Turkey in the last 2 days. Officials added that entries and exits at the border crossing are being conducted in a normal manner.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IMF MEETING IN WASHINGTON

TA260738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation headed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left by air for Washington today to participate in the General Council meeting of the IMF. The Turkish delegation is composed of officials from the Finance Ministry, the Turkish Central Bank and the State Planning Organization.

During the meeting, the council will discuss the financial policies of the IMF. Ozal is also expected to have bilateral talks on financial issues with representatives of the IMF members. The meeting will last 4 days.

State Minister's Departure Remarks

TA261903 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left for Washington this morning to attend the annual General Council meetings of the World Bank and the IMF. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal expressed the hope that he will hold beneficial bilateral talks during the meeting. He also gave information on the economic measures being implemented. Here is the statement made by Ozal before his departure for Washington:

[Begin recording] These measures have intermediate and major goals. Reaching the major goal is a matter of some 4 to 5 years. I have never stated that the problem had short term solutions. Nor do I say so now. However, this does not mean that we shall overcome our difficulties in only 4 or 5 years. The situation can constantly be improved. We shall achieve a healthy economic system within 4 to 5 years. This has only one meaning. This program should seriously be implemented for 4 to 5 years. I can summarize the intermediate goals of the program as follows: To overcome the oil crisis; to eliminate shortages of various goods; to put an end--to a great extent--to black marketing; to speedily decrease the rate of inflation; to improve the foreign currency situation. We have attained intermediate goals. The oil crisis was overcome in about 2 months. There is no question of an oil shortage in Turkey today. A shortage of most goods was to a great extent eliminated by the end of June. There may still be a shortage of various goods at times. However, they are insignificant.

The rate of inflation began to decrease in April. The rate of inflation has decreased to less than 2 percent during June, July and August. This is quite an achievement. As a matter of fact, foreign circles appreciate this achievement. Together with the decrease in the rate of inflation, we have obtained the following significant result through our monetary policy. The difference between the official and the black market rate of exchange of the Turkish lira is very insignificant. Therefore, the foreign currency remittances of Turkish workers employed abroad have increased extensively in recent months. The monthly remittances amounted to $280 million in July and August. This amount is 2.5 times more than the remittances last year. If we examine it we see that this increase in remittances is continuing this month also despite the fact that September is not a month for tourism [as heard]. Though not in the same proportion, there is still a significant increase. We have been able to obtain a certain amount of relief in our foreign currency transfers this a relief which we were unable to obtain in the last 2 to 3 years.

Naturally, another significant development is the change made in the banking system in the last few months. Especially, measures aimed at increasing savings have proved very beneficial. The amount of deposits in our banks in July is close to the amount deposited in a previous 6-month period. This increase in savings will be beneficial for future investments and for an increase in production. I find it beneficial to reiterate the importance of implementing this new economic program for 4 to 5 years. An amelioration of the economic situation can be observed. I have always stated that this amelioration will not be in the form of sudden relief. Our people went through various difficult periods. Relief will come gradually. A gradual improvement means the system is firm. A sudden relief might direct us toward the wrong path.

We are entering winter. There are various changes in world conditions. Therefore, we have to be most careful about our stability program. We should not rekindle the flame of inflation which is gradually being extinguished. Within this framework efforts should be exerted to secure relative relief for the condition of salaried persons. I estimate that legal measures toward that direction can more easily be taken today. Of course, we have to be moderate. If we advance with moderation, we achieve speedier results. Without moderation, we risk setback. We might then be faced with more difficult problems. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH MUSKIE IN NEW YORK

TA270626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is currently in New York for the UN General Assembly session, has met with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

According to TRT Washington Correspondent Berna Kulac, during the meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, the Turkish and U.S. foreign ministers exchanged views on bilateral issues. In a statement after the meeting, Turkmen said that Turkey's economic situation and the military aid to be extended to Turkey by the United States during the 1982 fiscal year within the framework of NATO defense requirements were discussed during the meeting. Certain problems concerning the NATO alliance and the Cyprus issue were also dealt with. Turkmen and Muskie agreed on supporting the Cyprus intercommunal talks, which have recently been resumed. Turkmen will address the UN General Assembly on 1 October.

TURKMEN MEETS SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK

TA280726 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who is in New York for the UN General Assembly sessions is continuing to hold bilateral talks. He met yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. ANATOLIA reports that they discussed the development of bilateral relations and economic cooperation. Turkmen earlier met separately with the U.S. secretary of state, the Belgian and Indonesian foreign ministers as well as with PLO Political Bureau Chief Faruq al-Qaddumi.

Foreign Minister Turkmen will address the UN General Assembly on 1 October, and on 5 October will meet Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

EVREN, MILITARY LEADERS TO OBSERVE NATO EXERCISE

TA281525 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren has left for Istanbul in order to observe the Anvil Express-80 exercise currently being held in Thrace. The members of the National Security Council, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, and National Security Council Secretary General Gen Halil Sozer also left for Istanbul with Evren.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES FRENCH DECISION ON VISAS

TA271731 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] In addition to the FRG, France has also decided to impose visa requirements on Turkish citizens.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Savlet Aktug said that deliberations have been made with the French Government in connection with France's decision regarding visa requirements for Turkish citizens. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said: It is odd that France, our NATO ally, with which we have a partnership within the EEC framework and with which we have always attached importance to maintaining close relations, has made such a decision. This decision is contrary to the spirit of the Turkish-French relations we are trying to improve in every field, and discriminates against Turkish citizens compared with the citizens of other Council of Europe member countries. Furthermore, in ending the implementation of the previous visa agreement, France does not have a reason similar to the one put forward by the FRG to justify its decision.

French Ambassador to Ankara Emile Cazimajou, in a statement to the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY, said the decision on visa requirements will be effective 5 October. Noting that transit visas will be required for Turkish citizens transiting France, Cazimajou added: Nothing can be said now as to when this visa requirement might end.

Meanwhile, a draft resolution prepared by Professor Besim Ustunel and various European parliamentarians has been submitted to the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly. The draft resolution calls for the reexamination of the visa requirement imposed by the FRG on Turkish citizens. The draft resolution points out that the FRG decision on the issue is discriminatory against a single member of the Council of Europe and that it is incompatible with the goal of establishing a stronger unity among its members. The draft resolution further notes that the FRG visa requirement is also contrary to the European agreement aimed at facilitating movement among Council of Europe member countries.

AUTHORITIES LIFT BAN ON DISMISSAL OF CIVIL SERVANTS

TA281112 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 80

[National Security Council Communique No 25]

[Text] 1. The ban placed by Communique No 8 of 12 September 1980 on retirements, resignations and dismissals has been lifted except in the case of personnel employed by the Turkish Armed Forces.

2. The appointments of all civil servants and personnel to public offices, municipalities, public economic enterprises and autonomous public establishments must be carried out in accordance with the relevant laws and decrees of the Prime Ministry, the ministries and other concerned institutions.

[Signed] Gen Kenan Evren, president, chief of the General Staff and president of the National Security Council.

STATUTE STIPULATES NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL'S POWERS

TA281102 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] An internal statute stipulating the legislative duties of the National Security Council was published today in the Official Gazette. Under the statute, the National Security Council members and the Council of Ministers have the authority to propose bills. The Council Presidency will pass the bills and proposals it considers necessary to the specialized committees or it will place them directly on the Council agenda. Under the statute, the National Security Council will be a check [denetlemek] on the prime minister and the ministers at all times and it will be able to request written or oral information from them whenever it wants.

The related decisions will be made by a simple majority of the Council following general debates, interrogations and investigations. During the process, the Council of Ministers will be able to ask for a vote of confidence.

A simple majority of the National Security Council will be sufficient to oust the Council of Ministers or any of the ministers. Under the statute, the Council of Ministers will be able to decide whether to investigate and prosecute any one of the ministers for crimes committed in connection with his duties or for personal crimes committed before or during his service as minister. The requests of the judicial authorities in connection with such cases will be conveyed to the National Security Council Presidency via the Justice Ministry and the Prime Ministry. The Council will then place the issue on the agenda, study the defense of the concerned minister and take the necessary decision.

Under the statute, the Council will meet at a predetermined time on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays unless it decides otherwise or unless the Council Presidency calls for a meetings.

The statute's article on the vote of confidence states that a debate on the government program is to be started in the National Security Council at the session following the one in which a program was read. A vote is then held after thd debates end. A simple majority of the full membership of the National Security Council will be sufficient for the Council of Ministers to receive a vote of confidence.

SECOND ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PERSONS IN CUSTODY

TA271935 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[2d Army and Konya, Kayseri, Nigde, Kirsehir, Nevsehir and Yozgat Martial Law Commands Communique No 10]

[Text] 1. Through today, the 2d Army and the Martial Law Commands have taken into custody 1,888 persons in the six provinces. Of those taken into custody 1,046 have been released following investigation, 674 are still in custody and 168 have been arrested.

2. Arms and ammunition seized are as follows: 16 rifles, 117 hunting rifles, 191 handguns, 2,260 rounds of ammunition, 303 rifle bullets and 17 dynamite sticks.

[Signed] Gen Bedrettin Demirel, 2d Army and martial law commander

FLEET MARTIAL LAW COMMAND ISSUES STATISTICS ON ARRESTS

TA272046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement issued by the Fleet and Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Kocaeli, Sakarya and Zonguldak Martial Law Commands Press and Public Relations Bureau]

[Text] 1. Some 133 incidents have occurred within the Fleet and Martial Law Commands Region between 12 and 26 September. Five persons have been killed and 17 have been injured in the incidents. A total of 1,299 persons have been taken into custody in connection with the incidents as well as a result of operations conducted by the Martial Law Command. Of those taken into custody, 470 have been released. There are now 829 persons in custody. Twelve persons who were involved in various incidents and who have not yet been captured are being sought. It has been determined that of these incidents, 14—11 percent of all incidents—have been caused by rightist activists and 49—37 percent of all incidents—have been caused by leftist activists. The remaining 70 incidents were connected with other martial law activities.

2. A total of 32 rifles of various types, 73 guns, 1,325 rounds of ammunition, 56 magazines, 19 gun barrels, 4 pieces of wire used for strangling, 1,750 grams of gunpowder, 13 kg of buckshot, an auto radio, two hand radios, many dynamite sticks, 150 grams of hashish, various army uniforms and equipment, many banned publications, posters, placards, cassettes and documents have been seized in searches conducted by the martial law security forces.

3. In addition, 2,300 kg of crystal sugar and 8 truck loads of industrial coal believed to be stolen were confiscated. The citizens of the region are hereby informed.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS FOURTH MEETING

National Program Presented

TA271526 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The program of the government headed by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has been presented to the National Security Council. Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren arrived at the Council's conference hall at the parliament at 1458 and opened the fourth meeting of the Council. General Evren invited Ulusu to read the government program in accordance with the agenda. A discussion on the government program will be held at the National Security Council meeting on Tuesday.

Today's meeting, which was open to the press, was attended by the Council of Ministers and members and undersecretaries [presumably of the ministries]. The presentation of the government program was broadcast live on television.

ANATOLIA Reports Reform Program

LD271448 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1050 GMT 27 Sep 80

["Government Program"—ANATOLIA headline]

[Text] Ankara 27 Sep (ANATOLIA)—The Bulent Ulusu government Saturday promised major reforms in all fields affecting the nation as a whole. In a 25-page document submitted to the ruling National Security Council, Prime Minister Ulusu outlined the major policy goals as follows:

—The 1961 constitution, which has proved unworkable (?though it) was prepared with good will will be re-written. All legal arrangements will be introduced so as to see that political stability is restored, social balances are reinstated, labour peace is built up, taxation justice is ensured and the implementation of the economic stability programme is simplified.
—The state mechanism will operate more effectively and efficiently, and total objectivity and bipartisanship will prevail in all levels of the state.
—The entire public administration will be re-organized through practical arrangements without having to resort to time-consuming formalities.
—Functions, authorities and responsibilities of all public officials will be clearly defined and those performing their duties will be encouraged (?and) those who fail will be held responsible for their misdeeds.
—Extremely unnecessary (?expansions) in state cadres will be gradually eased and unnecessary employments will be avoided.
—The extreme centralization in public administration will be gradually eased and local administrations will be armed with more powers. The citizen will not be forced to come to Ankara to have his problems solved.

—A fiscal tax law will be introduced to help increase the revenues for municipalities.
—Red tape and [word indistinct] in public administrations will be eliminated as soon as possible.

Law and Order

Law and order will be restored as quickly as possible and all citizens will be ensured to have peace and tranquility. For this end:

—The emergency act will be introduced as soon as possible.
—All standing laws defining the functions of the gendarmerie and police forces will be reviewed and reorganized. The law defining the responsibilities of the police will be re-written.
—The law on associations will be amended to see that associations are not engaged in fields other than clearly stated in their statutes. They will not be permitted to be involved in politics. And their financial and administrative supervision will be based on a new footing.
—The loopholes on the demonstrations and public marches act will be closed.
—All effective measures will be taken to fight a serious war against gun-runners.
—Banks and private [word indistinct] corporations will be allowed to set up their own special security forces.
—To speed up the process of trials, all legal and administrative measures will be taken and if necessary, special courts will be created to handle special cases.
—To wage an effective war against terrorism, legal arrangements will be made. The law on political parties, the electoral law, the state security courts law, the Turkish penal code and other similar laws will be amended and enacted.

Economy

The main policy objective of the government is to fight inflation, to ensure the most rational utilization of Turkey's resources and to bring about a planned development process for this end:

—Public outlays with financed form sound and healthy sources, [as received] the present economic stabilization programme will be implemented and will be supported by supplementary arrangements such as a tax reform bill and other measures to bring about labour peace.
—Savings will be promoted and encouraged
—Efforts will be made to solve Turkey's problem according to the rules of the MFAT economy. [as received] Enterprising ventures and the right of every citizen to engage in economic activities of his own choice will be promoted and respected. But windfall profits will be prevented
—The present exchange rate policy will be maintained and the flexible rate policy will be continued for our expatriate workers
—The balance-ensuring role of the price mechanism between supply and demand will be maintained
—Measures will be taken to set into motion the idle capacities and production will be increased
—All measures will be taken to prevent shortages in the market. There will be cohesion between the budget, wages, support prices and tax policies.
—The present money-credit policies will be maintained. Priority will be accorded to productive sectors in the allocation of resources.

[Word indistinct] will be promoted and resources will be used in the most rational manner. Unessential spendings in public administration will be avoided.

—Efforts will be spent to the seen [as received] that no imbalances occur between prices and the cost of the products of state economic enterprises that may inflame inflation.

Practical arrangements will be introduced for the more efficient-minded operation of state economic enterprises. They will operate according to the rules of the market in line with the goals of the economic stabilization programme:

—Deficit financing will be avoided
—To prevent tax losses and tax evasion, basic arrangements will be introduced. All incomes and revenues will be taxed in a just manner. The tax policy will be designed to prevent consumerism in the economy, and to promote investments, production and exports.
—The unjust distribution of the tax burden among various groups and sectors will be rectified and tax scales will be rearranged. With the exemption from income tax of the minimum living allowance, the tax burden of wage earners and fixed-income groups will be relaxed.
—All export promotion measures will be taken. The export [is] in conformity with democratic principles. But union overlords who try to exploit the workers will have no chance.
—To restore labour peace, the collective bargaining act, the strikes and lock-outs act, the trades unions act and the labour act will be amended as quickly as possible.
—New employment opportunities will be created in the services sector.
—All social rights and services will be under the protection of the state. The social security system will be developed as the Turkish economy improves.
—Agricultural workers will be brought under the scope of the social insurance acts.
—In national education, the principles of Kemalism will be taught in all parts of Turkey. Alien ideologies will not be permitted to take root.
—Rapid urbanization will be prevented through encouraging new investments in the countryside.
—The Turkish national defense industry will be improved with all available means. The modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces will continue within the Re-Mo plan.

Foreign Policy

The republic's traditional peaceful stance will be maintained in the field of foreign policy. Turkey will exert all efforts to improve and maintain its relations with all the countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each others' affairs and the equality of rights.

—All bilateral and multilateral agreements to which Turkey is a party will be respected. Within the principle of reciprocity, Turkey will live up to her commitments arising from these agreements and treaties.
—Turkey's relations with NATO and the United States and all other countries of this alliance will be improved. The government believes that NATO continues to protect its vital role as the pillar of international peace.
—Turkey's relations with the European Economic Community will be designed for eventual full membership.
—Efforts will be spent to reinforce Turkey's relations with the Islamic countries. Turkey believes that all disputes should be resolved peacefully. Turkey's support for the just cause of the Palestinian people will continue.
—Turkey wishes to develop its friendly relations with its neighbours. Within this framework, special care will be taken to develop Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union.
—Turkey hopes that differences with Greece can be resolved throughout negotiations on the basis of respect for the interests and the rights of the two parties. Turkey's rights and interests in the Aegean are of vital importance. Turkey wants complete adherence to the statutes of the Aegean islands as drawn up by treaties and respect to the agreements concerning the rights of ethnic Turks in the Western Thrace.

--Turkey wants a federal solution to the Cyprus problem through negotiations on the basis of bi-zonality and bi-communality.
--To sum up everything, the programme of the Bulent Ulusu government is designed to attain the following goals:
--Kemalist principles (will be) observed.
--All acts of terrorism, sectarian agitation and separatism will be destroyed.
--Black clouds hovering over the horizon will be pierced through.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS THREE NEW MEASURES

TA261552 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The National Security Council has adopted three bills, respectively, on the confiscation of unlicensed arms, ammunition and other explosives and knives and similar instruments; the removal from office of mayors; and the abolishment of municipal and provincial general councils.

According to the law dealing with the confiscation of deadly weapons, no legal action will be taken against persons who relinquish such weapons to military and civil authorities within 15 days after the law goes into effect. Persons who do not relinquish their weapons can receive a prison sentence of up to 30 years.

In accordance with two other bills adopted by the National Security Council, mayors have been removed from office effective from 12 September 1980, and municipal and provincial general councils have been abolished.

Law on the surrender of the deadly weapons stipulates that persons who surrender their unlicensed weapons and explosives to military and civil authorities within 15 days following the day the law goes into effect will not be prosecuted. The penalty for those who do not surrender unlicensed weapons and explosives within this period will be increased. All persons who possess, sell, buy or smuggle weapons into the country can receive a prison sentence of up to 30 years. These persons might also be fined up to 20,000 Turkish liras.

According to another bill adopted by the National Security Council, all mayors have been removed from office and all municipal councils have been abolished. This law is effective retroactive to 12 September. According to this law, the duties of the municipal councils will be carried out by municipal committees composed of administrative chiefs as stipulated in the municipal law. Civil servants or retired civil servants, those having professions or mayors who have been removed from office may be appointed as mayors. Appointments will be in line with the wishes of the martial law commanders. The appointments will be made by the Interior Ministry in provincial centers and by governors in other centers. If a removed mayor is reappointed to his post he will sever relations with any political party with which he happens to be affiliated. Municipal unions [belediye birlikleri] may be abolished--their activities may be stopped or they may be abolished--by martial law commanders, governors or the Interior Ministry, depending on the regions in which they are active.

According to another bill adopted by the National Security Council amending the provincial administration law, provincial general councils have been abolished retroactive to 12 September. The duties of the provincial general councils and the provincial permanent committees will be carried out by a four-man council headed by the governor until the members of the new provincial general council are elected. No additional payment will be made to the personnel in this council.

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BELGIUM'S NOTHOMB COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

LD291059 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Jean Pochet 23 September interview in Washington with Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb: "Nothomb 'Reassures' United States About Missiles"]

[Text] Washington, 23 September--The sky was clear on this first day of fall in Washington for the visit by Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb. On Monday the minister, who will next be moving on to the United Nations to attend the general policy debate, had only two meetings--both important, however, on account of the Belgian Government's decisions concerning details regarding the deployment of the cruise missiles. The first of these meetings was with National Security Council chairman Brzezinski.

Nothomb told us: "We confirmed our position to Mr Brzezinski, who acknowledged with satisfaction our spirit of solidarity and the steadfastness of our commitments to the alliance. We confirmed our position on NATO and the cruise missiles within a general framework."

[Question] Did your interlocutors--Richard Cooper, under secretary for economic affairs at the State Department; Assistant Secretary of Defense McGiffert; and Bartholomew, director of the State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs and chairman of the NATO Special Consultative Group--who also attended the meeting accept your excuses without flinching?

[Answer] They were not excuses but honest explanations. When I remind them that Belgium is a country whose advanced social services make it more difficult, for instance, to meet our financial commitments concerning military spending, it is a fact. Just as it is a fact that for several years we have paid our contribution and even more than our contribution while others have reduced their contributions.

[Question] To be more specific, did you not encounter any objections to Belgium's excuses?

[Answer] I repeat that no excuses were made. But yes, the Americans did ask some questions which we believe we answered to their satisfaction. Our frankness inspires even more confidence inasmuch as we are partners of long standing, and on an equal footing, and we have opened our doors wide to the Atlantic organization.

[Question] Even though the government's original document envisaged the first deployment of missiles in 1983 and the final document makes it dependent on the outcome of the Geneva negotiations?

[Answer] Between Wednesday and Friday several different versions of the document emerged, but the version that was published reflects the consensus of all the sides concerned and I can only repeat that the Americans did not doubt the sincerity of our explanations.

A little later Mr Nothomb met with Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher. During this conversation Belgium's nonparticipation in NATO maneuvers was discussed. Though the under secretary said it was a pity that Belgium has made this decision, he added that every country was free to interpret events as it wished.

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST WAR, ELECTION ISSUES

DW291315 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1140 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Reporter Reiss interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, war has broken out along a vital oil supply artery for most Western industrial nations and Japan, war between Iran and Iraq. How do you assess the situation, and to what extent is German policy involved?

[Answer] You are right in speaking about the vital oil supply artery being endangered. Not only Europe, but Japan, America, the whole world is involved. Not only industrial countries, but also developing countries are involved. But the decisive danger is that peace has been threatened in the entire region. Danger emanates from this war, danger for world peace. I pointed out several times early this year that the general situation in the Near East, the Middle East; the general situation between East and West has features which remind one of the summer of 1914. Nobody wants to have war between the big powers, but there is the danger of slipping into it. The war between Iran and Iraq contains the danger of slipping into something worse. It is bad enough as such, and it is therefore necessary for the world powers to maintain restraint and to adhere to the principle of noninterference. We Germans act on the principle of noninterference, as everybody knows. We are in full agreement with our American allies in this respect.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, let us discuss the election campaign. The Union parties feel they are in the updraft of a change in German politics, as they say. But you said in Munich that Franz Josef Strauss lost the elections long ago, and that only the size of his defeat is involved. Would you repeat that today, 1 week prior to the federal elections, and isn't it possible that this slogan could lead to a slowing down of efforts to mobilize your voters? What do you consider a realistic election aim: confirmation of about the same majority you have had in the Bundestag, or do you think the SPD will become the strongest Bundestag group?

[Answer] The most important aim naturally is to continue peace policy at home and abroad. In order to do this we need a majority consisting of both coalition parties. I would welcome it very much if the SPD faction of the new Bundestag were stronger than the CDU and CSU factions combined. The achievement of this aim depends very much on mobilizing the second votes for the SPD. Since about Easter the CDU/CSU has had a slight lead over the SPD.

[Question] Signs indicate that there will be much more vote splitting this time than in the past, that is, the first and second votes being cast differently. Does it irritate you that the coalition will be strengthened through the splitting of votes due to a strengthening of the FDP through the second vote, as some people believe. Is the federal chancellor a coalition fighter, or most of all the supreme election fighter of his party, the SPD?

[Answer] The federal chancellor stands with his own party. I have been a member of my party for 3 1/2 decades. It has appointed me to public positions. Its confidence is my capital. The fact that I will have to set up a social-liberal coalition again after the federal elections is not my personal aim, it is the intention of social democracy as a whole, and it is also the intention of the Free Democratic Party. As regards the splitting of votes, I hope that as many voters as possible will vote for the SPD with their second vote. The number of Social Democratic women and men backing the Social Democratic federal chancellor in the next Bundestag will depend on this.

[Question] Assuming you will again become federal chancellor of a coalition whose partners naturally must show political consideration for each other, let me pick out a major campaign issue--state debts.

I will refrain from saying whether these are good investments for the future or bankrupting measures that will lead to a currency reform, as some Union politicians have been saying in the campaign. But after all, state debts curtail significantly the government's and the parliament's financial room for maneuver. Should the growth rate deteriorate or tax revenues decrease, where will financial policy priorities be set by a future social-liberal government program?

[Answer] The gibberish about bankruptcy and currancy reform has been rejected as just that, gibberish, by all experts in the FRG: By Karl Klasen, the former president of the Federal Bank; by the spokesman of Deutsche Bank; by the spokesman of the German savings banks, and by Hermann Josef Abs. This is not an issue. Mr Strauss no longer talks about it either. He did not repeat that nonsense about a currency reform at the federal press conference last Wednesday. He made it clear that state credits cannot be curtailed quickly. Mr Strauss has finally realized what we have known for a long time.

Through credits we have first taken care of the future through investments in German coal, through investments for coal processing to produce gasoline, gas and chemical raw materials. We have built highways, schools and universities. We have modernized and improved towns, we have built elevated trains and subways, and we have helped towns and laender in this respect. We have built social housing areas and in doing so preserved jobs and created new jobs. 900,000 jobs in the past 3 years.

We did this in full agreement with Catholic social doctrine, which I consider an important and powerful structure of thought which I have used to orient myself several times in the course of my political life. I advise those who do not know this too well to read the Encyclica Mater of John XXIII which expressly demands that the state use all its means to avoid mass unemployment. We have done this. In a similar world economic crisis I would do the same again. I would not be impressed by that gibberish. At the same time we have cousolidated pensions. Pensions are higher in Germany than they ever were, particularly with regard to war victims and invalids drawing a worker insurance pension or a pension from the employees insurance.

We hold a very good position with regard to the debts incurred by communities, laender and the federal budget. Only France is better off in Europe than we are. If it were necessary to take up credits again in a new world economic crisis, we would be in a very good position worldwide. The whole world wants to buy German state bonds. But at present I do not see such a necessity. At present I consider it desirable, and our positions have been made accordingly, to cut down credits in the 1981 fiscal year. That will apply to 1982 and 1983 as well.

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, could you say a few words about what will be stressed in this connection?

[Answer] One of the things to be stressed deals with the fact that credits had to increase so much in the past years because the federal laender were not able to finance public investments on their own, investments that were necessary for employment policy reasons, so that the federal budget had to finance public projects together with the laender and communities. Thay may have to be curtailed. I talked about that months ago in public at the Essen SPD congress. I said this was one of the great domestic policy tasks of the eighties.

The situation cannot continue whereby Mr Strauss and Mr Stoltenberg exploit their Bundesrat majority to continuously apply pressure at every new distribution of taxes so that more is given to the laender at the expense of the Federal Government. They have curtailed the public finances from a previous 54 percent in the early seventies to 48 percent, channelling far more than DM100 billion to the advantage of the laender. That process must be stopped.

[Question] Security policy and peace policy, Mr Chancellor, today rank quite highly among the people and among the voters.

You say that there is no alternative to detente policy, though its continuation probably requires two protagonists, namely, the Soviet Union on the one side and the United States on the other, with their respective allies. Will Moscow continue to cooperate if--and I would like to put this quite carefully--it arrives at the conclusion after Poland that in effect detente policy threatens to destablize the communist system? And, on the other hand, how secure is German-U.S. conformity of views? How solidly anchored is the alliance if and when an entirely different sort of destabilization might threaten from Washington, say, after the presidential elections, as a result of the efforts for strategic superiority instead of military balance? Such balance, as far as you are concerned, constitutes the prerequistie for safeguarding peace.

[Answer] You provided the decisive cue with your last sentence. The prerequisite for cooperation in Europe is military balance. Everything else is of lesser significance. The second prerequisite is political balance. This needs to be preserved in any case. Hence the dual decision of NATO of last December, for example, which is intended to achieve a Western counterweight to the immense Soviet medium-range armament and which simultaneously offered the Soviet Union negotiations on the equal limitation of this missile armament on both sides. For over half a year the Soviet Union refused to respond to this offer of negotiations. It is to the credit of Minister Genscher and myself that Soviet receptiveness to negotiations was attained through our negotiations in Moscow this summer.

During the week that just drew to a close the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister talked again for the first time on when and how, and under what auspices, the negotiations on the limitation of the missile armament on both sides should be reactivated. This really constitutes a great success for German security and foreign policies. In that respect we are absolutely on an identical line with the United States. Naturally it does not happen that we instinctively hit on the same thing all the time and from the outset; rather we talk with each other, listen to each other. The contacts between Washington and Bonn are extremely close.

I will adhere to the prerequisite of balance in the future as well. I think it is wrong for a world power to seek great military superiority over the other. I will not alter this conviction. On this point I feel in full agreement with the U.S. Government which, as far as the SALT II treaty is concerned, continues to insist on the ratification of this negotiated treaty. I call for its ratification, too.

Now, you said that this [detente] might destabilize the communist systems from within. It is not in the German interest to ponder this issue. It is definitely a fact that the more severely the cold war rages, the more people on both sides are forced to subordinate everything to the interests pursued against each other in cold war. The more we succeed in replacing cold war with balance and cooperation the greater become the options of development on both sides. After all, this also is the underlying meaning of the Helsinki agreement made 5 years ago.

[Question] Let us turn to another topic in connection with the Catholic pastoral letter on the Bundestag election and also in the elucidations provided on this letter by Cardinal Hoeffner. You were reprimanded, though not by name, for denying that the political adversary had the ability, albeit not the will, to serve peace. Now if we view this in the light of what you still have emphasized a while ago, namely, how dangerous and menacing the world is in which we live and that we might be facing really serious crises internally--I am thinking of terrorist acts--and in foreign policy, couldn't it be that the situation might arise where we would have to cooperate and where all parties now fighting each other would be forced to get together? What do you propose to do, and what can the other side do in view of these possibilities, to prevent the bridges to each other from being burned and to preserve the capability of joint responsibility?

[Answer] I have not burned any bridges. On the contrary, under the leadership of Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel for the past 11 years we have invited the opposition time and again to participate in the treaties we concluded.

We invited them to join us in voting for the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations. They were always against it. If Strauss had had his way we would still be sitting on the spectator's benches today, being the only one among the great nations of this world. Instead, all of us have seen how all the states of the world unanimously elected a German president of the world organization for the next 12 months; an indication of confidence held in the current foreign and security policies of the Federal Republic of Germany. We have not burned any bridges to the CDU and the CSU.

But we do stand by what we have said: What we signed in Helsinki was that we would not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. After all, we do not want others to interfere in our affairs, either. It is a violation of not only the spirit but also the letter of Helsinki that the CDU and the CSU asked me, for example, as the chancellor to please state my views about the events in Poland. I did not, nor will I do that in the future. Should a really difficult situation arise for our people--which I do not see on the horizon at the moment--or should a difficult situation in foreign and security policy respects arise for Germany, we will always ask the opposition to participate in consultations, just as we did in the difficult situation caused by terrorism during the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer and during the hijacking of the Lufthansa plane to Somalia.

[Question] You have said, Mr Chancellor, that as the chancellor you intended to state your views concerning the Catholic pastoral letter only after the elections, after the cabinet has been formed. This is why, in conclusion, I would like to ask you as a Social Democrat what ways you see of leading the relationship between the Catholic Church and the Social Democratic Party, which has historical dimensions and which has involved long and difficult efforts, out of its present crisis, a crisis which perhaps is not just of a topical nature. Could the papal visit to Germany and the pope's presumed meeting with the chancellor be helpful in this respect?

[Answer] I have great esteem and respect for this pope, and this is a restrained choice of words. Just recently I had a chance to talk with him in the Vatican for 1 and 1/2 hours. What this pastoral letter involves is not a frontal position against the Social Democratic Party; in any event, it did not harm the Social Democratic Party, nor did it harm the Free Democratic Party. It has triggered serious controversy within the CDU and CSU. It will continue to elicit more controversy within the Roman Catholic Church. At the moment these controversies are still somewhat hidden because they are exercising restraint pending election day. Unfortunately it will also burden the ecumenical cooperation of the churches. Because of its one-sidedness I cannot take the letter as a pleasant contribution.

I have said that I would come back to it; and I will, but after the elections, not before. I am not interested in waging a debate between state and church within an election campaign, nor in a debate between a party and the church. After all, it is not the bishops who are up for election, but either Mr Strauss or the Social Democratic Party and its chancellor, or the Free Democratic Party and Mr Genscher, but not the Fulda bishop's conference.

GENSCHER DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY, UN TALKS

DW291655 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Correspondent Gasper interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date, place of interview not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Genscher, the efforts to stop the war between Iraq and Iran seem to be making very slow headway. Can this conflict be localized, or is there a danger of expansion?

[Answer] It was the foremost task of all states to contribute toward making a localization possible, meaning to prevent interference from without and thus an expansion of the conflict. We must keep in mind that this hotbed of conflict is located in a highly difficult region of the world, highly difficult because other hotbeds of conflict are in the neighborhood, for instance, Afghanistan in which the Soviet intervention continues, and the unsolved Middle-East problem. And finally, this region is of great international interest because of its oil deposits.

Hence it was all the more important that it was made clear in New York through talks not only in the circle of the Western foreign ministers but also in talks with representatives of the Islamic Conference, with the Soviet Union, and with other East European foreign ministers that the first and foremost objective is no interference from any side. I believe that this is an important result of joint international efforts. What matters now as the second stage, is for us to endeavor, and to support all endeavors, toward persuading the two parties in the conflict to sit down at the negotiating table. In this respect the Islamic states might play a part again. By the same token it is important for both the West and East to show awareness of their responsibility for world peace.

In my talks with the Western colleagues I found, first of all, that no differences of opinion whatsoever exist when it comes to doing everything to help halt this conflict as soon as possible. Likewise it became plain in the talks with the Eastern interlocutors--I had a dialogue with the Soviet foreign minister and talks with other East European foreign ministers--that there too, interest prevails in avoiding an expansion of the conflict under any circumstances. Just as impressive to me was my dialogue with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference who himself took the initiative and informed me about the efforts of the Islamic conference toward a settlement of the conflict. What is important now is that all sides adopt a clear and level-headed attitude. This goes to show that our efforts, too, must be dominated by clarity and sobriety as well as by reserve.

[Question] On the other hand, Mr Genscher, you cannot halt such a conflict by talks alone--and you had many talks indeed in New York. You yourself indicated this. What role does the Federal Government play in that respect, anyway: What possible active role?

[Answer] To begin with, it is necessary to inform all sides about one's own intentions and at the same time to obtain a picture of the intentions, interests, and assessement of of interests of the other sides. Viewed from this angle the talks are quite significant. The next step is to try to work toward moderation, a discontinuation of the combat activity, and ultimately toward accords for lasting peace settlements through direct contacts with the two parties involved. In this respect the Federal Government can play a part jointly with its partners in the European Community and its Western Allies. It can play this part also by virtue of its good relations with the states of the Islamic Conference, of course, and last but not least owing to the fact that as a result of the development of our East-West relations we are partners in dialogue of the East also on difficult issues.

I believe that what pays off for us and for the general interest now is the fact that the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is being assessed by all sides as unequivocal, credible, circumspect and predictable. Only a country that can show such a foreign policy and that enjoys such a confidence in the world on all sides in the world, can also contribute actively to the solution of these extremely complicated problems. I may repeat at this point that nobody intends to push forward here. Yet we will be acting in keeping with our role and the options we have.

[Question] Mr Genscher, you pointed out in the beginning of our talk that there are several hotbeds of crises and that this region is very much in danger anyway. Is it at all realistic to continue detente policy in view of this fact?

[Answer] It emerges particularly in the current difficult situation--I point to the conflict between Iraq and Iran--how important the continuation of East-West talks is, as well as the efforts aimed at detente between the East and the West.

We remember very well international developments in Europe, in divided Germany in connection with Berlin, developments that had a negative effect. I have made it clear in all the talks I had in New York that the conflict between Iraq and Iran must demonstrate how much detente policy can stand. The conflict must not involve Europe, on the contrary. The East and the West must use the existing possibilities of talks among themselves to contribute jointly to a containment and later to the end of the conflict.

[Question] Minister Genscher, the next official opportunity to continue the East-West dialogue will come about in Madrid at the CSCE followup conference. You will head the Federal Republic's delegation. What will be the main points?

[Answer] The Madrid conference is the second followup conference after the signing of the final document of Helsinki. It will offer an opportunity to discuss the implementation of all parts of the final document such as the declaration of principles, problems of economic cooperation, humanitarian problems, problems related to the exchange of information. Eventually we want to negotiate on setting up a European disarmament conference that is supposed to agree on confidence-building measures for all of Europe.

The fact that this conference is supposed to take place now demonstrates again how correct it was of the Federal Government to sign this final document in 1975. It demonstrates simultaneously how wrong the move of the ODU/CSU was at that time, wanting in the Bundestag to keep the Federal Government from signing the final document. Had we done that, we would have been the only Western country that was fully isolated, isolated even from the Vatican, which has signed the final document as we know.

It all demonstrated that with our cooperation in bringing about the final document, an important paper has been created on the basis of which we can try to further develop East-West relations in Europe.

On the other hand, however, one must naturally ask: What do the statements of the CDU/CSU Union mean, statements it makes in the election campaign such as "a foreign policy change," or "a turn of foreign policy"? This creates a number of questions because German foreign policy long ago ceased to be a national foreign policy. It is not at all a foreign policy one can pursue on one's own; it is firmly imbedded in the common Western foreign policy.

Those demanding a change or turn must be asked whether they want to quit the common Western foreign policy. I warn against such risks and experiments. Everything must be done now particularly so as not to let the predictability of German foreign policy be called into question. Our foreign policy must not become the subject of rumors.

[Question] Mr Genscher, a final domestic political question: You procede from the assumption, and the federal chancellor has said this also yesterday himself, that this coalition will be continued after the 5 October elections. Helmut Schmidt said, however, that coalition talks will be difficult. What are the main problems?

[Answer] I consider it as extremely important, particularly in the present international situation, to continue German foreign policy persistently, clearly and continuously. Naturally rather different opinions exist in certain domestic political fields, different opinions of both government parties. We will discuss that after the Bundestag elections in coalition negotiations as always. I am convinced that the will to cooperate and the knowledge about the common responsibility of both government parties with regard to our position in the world will lead to our finding good and constructive solutions for our country.

Call for East-West 'Trust-Building'

LD291429 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--The FDP chairman, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has called for an "offensive of trust-building measures" in answer to the critical developments in the Near East, Afghanistan as well as Iran and Iraq. At a federal press conference in Bonn he said the West could initiate this offensive on which the industrial nations of North, West and East would have to take a stand. He made five points in this connection:

1. The CSCE followup conference in Madrid would have to result in the convocation of a European disarmament conference, "with a clear mandate to decide on trust-building measures for the whole of Europe."

2. The United States and the Soviet Union should push for negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles "with great energy." Progress in these negotiations could introduce an additional element of stability into the international situation.

3. After the elections the American Senate should support the American President's efforts for a ratification of the SALT II treaty on the limitation of nuclear armaments.

4. Through a positive acceptance of the proposal for a European disarmament conference, through positive participation in negotiations on medium-range missiles and through the readiness to take up talks on finding a political solution to the Afghanistan question, the Soviet Union should contribute to confidence-building measures in the world.

5. East and West would have to resist the temptation to transfer East-West opposition to the Third World. The test in this is the two sides' behavior vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Answering a question concerning possible reactions to a closing of the Straits of Hormuz, so important to oil transportation, Genscher said he proceeded from the viewpoint that the states concerned, Iraq and Iran, realized the importance of that shipping route for all industrial nations. With regard to Afghanistan Genscher admitted that there is no proof so far of the Soviet Union's readiness for a political solution.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES U.S. STANCE ON IRAN-IRAQ CLASH

DW291411 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Sep 80 p 12

[Commentary signed G-N.: "Better Taciturn"]

[Text] President Carter announced in Washington the other day that the United States, jointly with other states, was pondering ways of preventing the Straits of Hormuz from being closed as a consequence of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Washington's statements on the conflict in the upper part of the Persian Gulf clearly say that the United States does not wish to take sides. This is not contradicted by consultations, jointly with other states, concerning the joint protection of the tanker traffic through the strait. Making plans for emergency cases, consulting the states bordering on the gulf, making accords, keeping naval power standing by--such measures of precaution for the event of an expansion of the war are even imperative. It is likewise imperative, however, to keep silent about them in public and to refrain from providing any cause that might give the Soviet Union a pretext for intervention or that might induce one of the two warring parties to call for Moscow's help in the gulf. If it is necessary at all to talk loudly about naval protection for tanker traffic, the Western countries should concede precedence to the gulf states.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH GISCARD ON MIDEAST

LD291138 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] I have just been informed that President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan will be meeting Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee this evening. General Ziaul Haq is, as you know, carrying out a good will mission. He was in Tehran yesterday and has been in Baghdad since this morning. Consequently, he will be able to explain the viewpoints of the two parties in the Iran-Iraq conflict to President of the Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing this very evening in Paris.

GISCARD TO VISIT CHINA 15-22 OCTOBER

NC291221 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his wife Anne-Aymone will make an official visit to China from October 15 to 22, the presidential Elysee Palace said today. The president was making the visit "at the invitation of the highest authorities" in China, the announcement said.

FRANCOIS-PONCET MEETS GROMYKO IN NEW YORK, ADDRESSES UN

LD300753 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Nicole Bernheim dispatch: "The Islamic Countries Are Going To Attempt Joint Mediation"]

[Excerpts] New York--The UN Security Council members spent 25 September trying to find a means of mediating in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict but without success.

Franch Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet entertained Gromyko to lunch. The informal talks essentially concerned Afghanistan, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the Madrid conference. On Afghanistan the Soviets were hostile to any concession, as the speech delivered by Mr Gromyko at the beginning of the week had already demonstrated. With regard to the Madrid conference the French minister specified that Paris is opposed to a repetition of the Belgrade conference and to the debates ending in a show compromise as they did then. However, the Soviet stance scarcely seems to have been modified. Moscow still seems just as reticent particularly on the creation of an "arms control zone stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals," as the French plan delineates.

The two countries' stances on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict proved closer, notably on the need to prevent the fighting from spreading and ensuring free circulation in the Gulf.

General Assembly Speech

LD291421 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "The Afghanistan Crisis Is Disturbing All International Relations"]

[Text] The following are the main passages from the speech delivered by Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet at the UN assembly on Wednesday, 24 September. The minister recalled that last year he had begun by pointing out:

"Throughout the disturbances and dangers which have threatened it, general world peace has been successfully maintained for more than 30 years."

He added, "Why does this remark seem almost out of place today? It is of course because of the events now taking place on the Iranian border which are, quite rightly, in everybody's minds and the subject of everybody's concern today. However, it is really more than 1 year now that the world has been witnessing grave events and our anxiety dates back further than the current conflict. A disturbing process has been set in motion. Although world peace has not been broken, the confidence we placed in the strength of this organization has been shaken. Our peoples and our states have probably never felt the solidarity of their destinies and the fragility of peace so acutely before. Nor has it ever seemed more necessary to counter the blind mechanisms of fatalism with lucid analysis, courageous action and effective structures for international cooperation.

"It would be simplistic and erroneous to attribute the crisis to a single factor. The new factor just introduced by the current military conflict between Iraq and Iran would suffice to recall this. There are many factors contributing to the tension. However, since the Soviet Army's intervention in Afghanistan the crisis has assumed an exceptional nature. The Afghanistan crisis is not just another event. It is much more serious and its implications are much more far-reaching.... Through the tragic trials it is inflicting on 15 million Afghans it is primarily violating a fundamental and universal principle: that of national independence and a people's right to determine its own future. No deceptive portrayal can disguise that fact. What is at stake is the fate of a country and a region whose security and stability are essential to the balance and peace of the world. Finally what is at stake is the behaviour of one of the two powers who along have the means to unleash a world conflict and who, therefore, have special duties.

"The Afghanistan crisis also has another significance. You only have to look at its effects on East-West relations: Detente's course has been jeopardized and its momentum lost, the Madrid conference's prospects have grown gloomier, the question of world conflict and control of disarmament are marking time and are being interrupted. It is futile to think that the Afghanistan crisis can be reduced to its local or regional dimensions. It disturbs all international relations from country to country. The other crises are not escaping its effects--it is increasing their dangers.... If we look only at the last 12 months how can we fail to note once more with sadness that despite the efforts made and despite the progress made through the evacuation of a large part of the Sinai we are still essentially a long way from our goal.

"Furthermore, unilateral and illegal decisions taken by Israel, whether relating to the West Bank or the recent decision on Jerusalem are raising new obstacles to the search for a peace settlement. Finally, what can be said about the attacks on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity...? Last year we deplored the Vietnamese Army's occupation of Kampuchea in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people have escaped extinction thanks only to the international community's vast humanitarian effort.

"Finally, as regards southern Africa, the satisfaction we feel in welcoming independent Zimbabwe's delegation to our assembly cannot prevent us from noting the slow progress and the obstacles which remain on the path toward Namibia's decolonization. Nor can it make us forget that the apartheid system in South Africa keeps millions of human beings in a status which is an offense to human rights and Africa's dignity.

"I will not discuss the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian crisis except to say that it is vital to avoid interventions which would give the conflict a broader dimension, to prevent any attack on freedom of navigation in the Gulf which is of world importance and, finally, to encourage the search for a peaceful solution.... However, the picture would be incomplete if I did not also mention the formidable problem which forms the background to these crises: the problem of hunger and developing.

"Solutions do exist. I would even go so far as to say that they are within reach. They stem from the principles on which our international community is based. These principles are laid down in our charter. They propose law as the rule, and dialogue and consultation as the method. The law is self-determination for peoples, independence and security for states, and dignity and equality for men. Dialogue and consultation means refraining from unilateral action and condemning the use of force.... In the four crises hanging most heavily over international relations--the Afghanistan, Kampuchean, Middle East and Namibian crises--despite differing circumstances, the same causes produce the same effects, the same objectives encounter the same obstacles and the same problems call for the same solutions."

"What is the objective in Afghanistan if not the Afghan people's right to freely determine their future? Where do the obstacles lie? First in a foreign army's intervention and second in the temptation to make this country a stake or threat. The first must be ended and the second removed. The two things must be done together. Therefore those states which, because of their proximity or their power, are in a position to influence Afghanistan's future must agree to lift these two obstacles. They must promise to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty, give up trying to draw it into their sphere of influence and more importantly refrain from maintaining or sending in their military forces; that would suffice to give back the Afghan people their freedom, independence, and restore balance and tranquility to the region, and security and hope to the world.

"What is the objective in Southeast Asia if not to free unfortunate Kampuchea from a field of battle in which it is trapped by a confrontation over which it has no control and in which it has no part? The Khmer people did not escape the barbarous oppression of bloody tyranny to submit to another country's protectorate. They have the right to live freely and independently. The countries in the region are entitled to have Kampuchea as a partner willing to practise peace and friendship with all its neighbors.... However, the military occupation must be ended and an agreement be reached for the reemergence of a free, peaceful and neutral Kampuchea....

"As far as Namibia is concerned nobody now disputes that that country must acceded to international sovereignty and that the authentic independence to which it aspires can only be brought about by the free choice of the country's inhabitants.

"Surely what is true in all other parts of the world is also true of the Israeli-Arab conflict? However complex the many elements may be, the basic facts are analogous. Two rights come into conflict over territories on which military occupation cannot confer legality or lay the foundations of peace: Israel's right to security and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The assertion of one cannot be based on the negation of the other. Instead of opposing the two in passion and violence they must be reconciled in reason and justice. It will then become clear that, far from being incompatible, they can become complementary if the guarantee of one and the exercise of the other are equally ensured within the framework of an all-embracing settlement based on withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967 and on universal recognition for Israel's borders. We must prepare the ground for the vital negotiations in which all parties concerned, including the PLO, will necessarily take part.

"In face of the dangers posed by the crises, there is only one reply: law not force holds the keys to peace. Is there any less evidence for that when we look at the threat which the persistence and sometimes the aggravation of underdevelopment poses to the world's future?"

The minister concluded by launching an appeal for international cooperation. "We cannot forget that East-West relations are in many respects still a mainstay. At this level the essential responsibility rests with the two states which are called superpowers because they alone have the power to plunge the world into a general conflagration. Everything depends on their behavior and on their relations.

"My country is the friend and ally of one of these powers. Beyond ideological differences it has relations of cooperation with the other to which it attaches value and hopes to be able to maintain and develop. It did not hide its feelings toward U.S. policy in Vietnam. It is now bound to say that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable, that no security consideration could justify it and that, in the interests of all and of the Soviet Union itself, it is necessary to find a political solution to the crisis in keeping with the Afghan people's legitimate aspirations and the requirements of international peace.

"Those who possess the most formidable arsenals and who are constantly working to increase and improve them must be the first to stop the arms race. Last year the signing of the SALT II agreements gave us hope.... While I understand to what extent the international atmosphere affects that agreement, I would like to state here once again that my country hopes to see it brought into force as quickly as possible.

"In addition to the world dimension and the East-West dimension of international relations there is now increasingly a regional dimension."

The minister then recalled the "frontline states" role in the Rhodesian affair, the diplomatic initiatives taken by the Islamic Conference, ASEAN and the African countries on Chad, Djibouti, the "Horn of Africa," and the initiatives taken by the EEC.

"The Nine are preparing to take new initiatives. They will continue to do so. However, their action is being increasingly devoted to detente and peace. In face of the growing dangers they can take refuge in indifference and passiveness less than ever before. It is no longer enough for them to make their voice heard. They have decided to make their presence felt. This is the meaning and significance of the mission which their president, Mr Thorn, has just made to the Middle East on their behalf."

In conclusion Mr Francois-Poncet stated: "Do not be surprised if France's voice is now taking on a serious tone: Conflicts are spreading and growing more difficult to solve, international dialogue, when not being broken off is not being opened; whether it be the issue of detente, disarmament, or peace it is as if the world did not dare either to reject the principles or ensure the progress of these issues. By giving its remarks the significance of a warning and an appeal today, France is remaining faithful to its traditions and its vocations...."

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HOUSING RESIGNS

LD291750 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Summary] There is a government reshuffle in the offing after yesterday's partial Senate elections: Four members of the government--Robert Galley, Yvon Bourges, Jacques Pelletier and Marc Becam--are going to have to choose between a seat in the Senate or in the government.

A dispatch has just arrived announcing the departure of Marcel Cavaille, secretary of state for housing, who has submitted his resignation from the government to the president of the republic. When he left the Elysee, Marcel Cavaille said that his resignation has been accepted. Cavaille was defeated in Sunday's Senate election in the Haute-Garonne Department.

BRIEFS

MISSILES TO QATAR--France is to supply Qatar with three fast patrol ships and sea-to-sea missiles. France is also to deliver two coastal batteries equipped with Exocet missiles to Qatar. [Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 25 Sep 80 LD]

GOVERNMENT CALLS ON IRAQ, IRAN TO END HOSTILITIES

LD241602 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Italian Government had expressed deep concern over the stepping-up of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. A note from the Foreign Ministry invites the two nations, with which Italy maintains relations of friendship, to suspend hostilities and resume the path of negotiations with due respect for the principles of the UN Charter.

PCI DIRECTORATE ISSUES RESOLUTION ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD291213 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Apparent text of PCI Directorate 24 September resolution: "Communists, Utmost Commitment to Peace"--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] The PCI Directorate yesterday approved the following resolution:

"The prime duty in view of the latest alarming conflict rocking the Persian Gulf is to fight to ensure an immediate end to the war. Once again the tragedy of the recourse to weapons involves newly independent countries belonging to the world that is laboriously seeking the path to autonomous development. None of the reasons given can justify the start or continuation of the conflict. Between Iraq and Iran, as between any other countries, there are no disputes than cannot be resolved through negotiations. None of the demands, or hopes, emerging from the conditions brought about by oppression and underdevelopment, to assert the values of freedom, progress and social justice in these countries can be realized outside the framework of peace, mutual cooperation and international detente. "World interests--economic, political and strategic--make the tragedy more serious and the consequences even more disastrous and, in an already very bad international situation, they accentuate the danger of the conflict spreading.

"Irresponsibility is displayed in the designs of those forces which are exerting pressure to exacerbate tensions and to bring about a recourse to weapons in order to stifle the Iranian revolution and nullify anti-imperialist and national ferments, and to prevent Iraq from following the original plans of that country's progressive forces. Italy, on account of its geographical position and its vital interests, is directly affected by the conflict and threatened by its possible spread within the zone to the Mediterranean itself. This requires that our country first avoid an interference and provision of military supplies and that it take initiatives, in all forums, aimed at urging the cessation of hostilities and the reestablishment of the conditions needed for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the unresolved problems between the countries.

"The objective of the defense of peace, detente and negotiation demands the intensification and development of the unitary and mass commitment. In particular, it is up to the forces of the Italian and European workers movement, the progressive and democratic forces, to realize the pressing need for them to act. The communists have a duty to be in the front line in this action, with all their unitary impetus."

PARTIES' SPOKESMEN COMMENT ON GOVERNMENT'S FALL

AU290856 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 29 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian Communist Party (PCI) was ostensibly pleased today with the climactic weekend fulfillment of two of its most eagerly pursued goals--the downfall of the Rome government and the postponement of the Fiat dismissals.

As soon as the government announced its resignation, the Fiat auto giant stepped forth to say that it would not go through with plans to fire more than 14,000 before the end of the year. By its own admission, the Turin-based multinational said that it was "objectively untenable" to create "new and ulterior...social strains" during a government crisis.

PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer welcomed the weekend developments as marking "the defeat" of a policy that represented "a challenge" and "a split" with regard to the working class and the communists.

The twofold achievement, he said in a speech delivered in southern Catania Sunday, bore the mark of Communist Party policy and "will aid the cause of working class, leftist and democratic unity".

The partners to Cossiga's out-going coalition were not so euphoric about the situation. DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli voiced sharp disapprobation for what he said was "a disgraceful use of the secret ballot" in the lower house.

"The situation is delicate and tough", Piccoli said in his immediate reaction to the government's resignation Saturday, "and references are superfluous in an international and domestic situation full of serious events and undelayable needs". Piccoli gave the government credit for stepping down when it did not technically have to, thereby avoiding "speculation and polemics", and praised the job it has done.

PRI Secretary Giovanni Spadolini complained that the economic crisis has been "infinitely aggravated" by the "irresponsible" move to spark a government crisis. Horrified by the parliamentary spectacle that brought the government down, Spadolini exclaimed: "We have never seen such irresponsibility in the history of the republic! Never before has a vote of confidence been canceled out by a sharp-shooters' ambush in the space of just a few minutes time! And never before had a government crisis been set in motion when domestic tensions and international dangers were at their height!"

PSI Leadership Spokesman Claudio Martelli, Party Secretary Bettino Craxi's closest aide, charged that the "dangerous and unpredictable" situation created by the crisis was caused by "the irresponsible calculations of people who want the nation to go through convulsions and conspiracies". Parliament's credibility and the majority principle have been dealt a severe blow, he added, and "a phase of institutional decadence has been speeded up".

The right of center Liberal (PLI) and Social Democratic (PSDI) Parties offered their services to settle the crisis with the formation of a five-party coalition that would join then together with the three members of the out-going government.

PSDI Secretary Petro Longo said that the situation required "a sense of [word indistinct] and responsibility from all democratic parties". His own party, he added, will make "a loyal contribution" to the quest for a solution "which could finally guarantee adequate stability and effective governability". Longo took the occasion to urge closer ties with the PSDI and the Socialist Party.

PLI Secretary Valerio Zanone stated the need to "make up for six months of useless divisions and legislative paralysis" and called for "a government based on a legislative policy". He indicated that the margin existed for "finding a convergency bewteen the parties whose prospects and policies are not incompatible" and declared his own party a candidate for the process.

LEBANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME FOR TALKS

AU290923 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 29 Sep

[Text] Rome, 29 Sep (ANSA)--A visiting Lebanese parliamentary delegation headed by Chamber Speaker Abu Fadil will be meeting here Wednesday with the leaders of the Italian Senate and Lower House, Amintore Fanfani and Nilde Jotti. The talks will predictably deal with the civil strife in Lebanon and the Middle East conflict in general. The delegation, which includes members of all of Lebanon's political parties, arrived here Sunday after visits to West Germany and France. It is scheduled to have a private audience with Pope John Paul II during its stay in the Italian capital.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ROME-MALTA 'AXIS'

LD291027 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 21 Sep 80 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio: "If, One Winter's Night, One of al-Qadhdhafi's Cruisers...."]

[Text] Question: Mr Minister, the government has recently created a kind of Rome-Malta axis whereby Italy will have to commit itself not only to reviving the island's economy but also to defending its neutrality. What does it mean?

Answer: I would not all it an axis. It is rather one segment of a geometric figure that has to be constructed with other emergent Mediterranean counties ranging from Tunisia to Libya to cool this sea's waters somewhat.

Question: We shall see whether the axis become a geometric figure. What is important is what military-type commitments will be undertaken with the recently signed agreement. For instance, if, one winter's night, one of al-Qadhdhafi's cruisers....

Answer: We of the Defense Ministry were not the protagonists in the negotiations. The foreign minister, who headed the negotiations, simply asked us whether we agreed to guarantee Malta's neutrality, and we said yes. But for the time being we are not examining any particular plans.

Question: Some time ago you announced that if another war exploded, Italy could only survive a month. This being the case, how is it possible to guarantee other people's neutrality in the event of it being threatened?

Answer: We could only last a month (the studies that have been carried out are clear about this) if exposed to a total and generalized attack. In the event of a limited and local emergency, Italy's defensive strength must be assessed with a different yardstick. Nevertheless, I would like to add that the Maltese agreement was made to reduce tension, not to increase it.

Question: The PCI says that the Rome-Malta axis was established to please the United States. What is your opinion?

Answer: Many people see the Americans everywhere. The fact is that recently the United States, and to an extent the USSR too, have shown they have little ability to control the more delicate situations. As far as I know--and I am referring to my first contacts with counterparts from NATO countries--I must say that the mutual exhortation is to take the problem of relations with neighboring countries more to heart and to guarantee tranquility. I can only deduce that our allies can only pass a positive verdict on the Maltese agreement.

GROMYKO, PEREZ LLORCA DISCUSS CSCE, GULF WAR AT UN

LD291011 Madrid ABC in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 21

[Own correspondent dispatch: "Gromyko-Perez Llorca Meeting"]

[Text] United Nations--The CSCE conference and bilateral matters were the topics broached by the Spanish and Soviet foreign ministers during the 1-hour meeting which they held yesterday morning at the former's mission. "It was a very interesting exchange in which there was agreement on some points and not so much on others," as Perez Llorca described it on leaving, although he was evasive and did not specify which points were which. But he confirmed that the issue of Spain's possible entry into NATO was not broached, although his Soviet counterpart made a reference to it in his speech before the assembly, in saying that his country was in favor of the two defense blocs not being enlarged.

The issue of the Madrid conference predominated, with Gromyko reiterating his government's stance of highlighting security and disarmament issues and leaving the issue of human rights and exchanges of all kinds between the two halves of the continent on a secondary level. This is something which they resist on the grounds of "interference in internal affairs," but which the West is pressing, believing that the Helsinki agreements cover the two aspects--disarmament and the accessibility of East and West Europe. The Russians are seeking to start with a major statement in support of peace, leaving the promotion of such exchanges until later. That is the gist of the conference and what is being debated during its preliminary stage.

Gromyko and Perez Llorca could not fail to touch on the crisis which has broken out in the Persian Gulf. The Soviet minister reiterated his government's viewpoint that this is a long-standing crisis which should be kept within its local limits, allowing the two sides to resolve their difference without external interference.

SOVIET CSCE POSITION CLARIFIED ON DIVISION OF WORK

LD261458 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The preparatory sessions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)--a report from the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions:

A solution is finally emerging from the discussions taking place at the heart of the preparatory meeting of the CSCE. Since yesterday afternoon the Soviet position has become clearer, in the sense that it accepts that work be divided into two clear segments: The first referring to the past, that is, the study of the fulfillment of the points which came out of the Helsinki conference; and the second referring to the future, that is, the study of the proposals submitted at the principal meeting which is to begin on 11 November. For this reason it is possible that this afternoon's session wil tackle the establishment of an agenda.

This morning the delegation from Malta expressed the need to include the subject of security of the Mediterranean on the agenda, with study of the documents submitted by those countries bordering the Mediterranean which are not attending this conference--this corresponds to point 4 of the Spanish proposal. At the same time, the Maltese representative read a communique from the PLO in which it is proposed that the conference accepts the presence--on equal terms with the other states--of the non-participant Mediterranean countries, the same ones as at the February meeting in Valletta, that is, all except Egypt, Israel and Lebanon, with the inclusion, naturally, of the PLO. The other countries rejected this proposal; it was not even entered in the minutes.

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED DEFENSE PLAN

LD300939 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 25 Sep 80 p 17

[Ritzaus Bureau report: "Rejects 1-Year Defense Agreements"]

[Text] "The government is open to all possible suggestions on a defense settlement, and this means that we cannot deny that 1-year settlements are among the possibilities." Defense Minister Poul Soegaard made this statement after a meeting with the Social Democratic members of the Folketing Defense Committee yesterday. The meeting discussed a proposal for a new defense plan that has just been completed by the Defense Ministry. "The proposal sums up what Danish defenses for the period 1981-85 should consist of against the background of an unchanged defense budget," Poul Soegaard told Ritzaus Bureau.

The proposal will be given its final form tomorrow at a meeting of the government's Defense Committee, which apart from Poul Soegaard is comprised of the prime minister, the finance minister and the economic affairs minister. On 30 September the government's new move will be presented to the parties which traditionally take part in defense settlement negotiations. As well as the Social Democrats, these are the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, the Radical Liberal Party, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party. Poul Soegaard denied that there had been any intention of reaching a 1-year defense agreement, as Radical Liberal Party Defense Spokesman Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen claimed at the party's national conference at the weekend. "What is being discussed is that we see one possibility as having a 4-year defense framework, in which each year is flexible. That is to say that the Folketing might one year decide to use a smaller sum than the one established in the framework and instead transfer the money to a year in which it wants to use more money," Poul Soegaard said.

FINLAND

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HELSINKI

LD291652 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation that will participate in the talks on next year's Finnish-Soviet trade arrived in Helsinki this afternoon. The Soviet delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo. The Finnish negotiators are headed by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola. In connection with the trade talks the construction of a railway carriage repair depot in the Soviet Union will also be discussed further. The repair depot will cost hundreds of millions of marks and the Soviet Union has already decided that it is to be built by Finnish labor. It will be built about 40 km southeast of Leningrad. The construction work can begin next fall at the earliest.

NORWAY

ANALYST NOTES TACIT KEKKONEN APPROVAL OF STOCKPILING

LD291431 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Sep 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Kekkonen Approves of Contingency Stockpiling"]

[Text] "I would be most inclined to interpret the Finnish president's reactions as veiled approval, rather than as negative and critical interference in our own debate on contingency stockpiling."

This is the appraisal made by a Norwegian expert on Finnish security policy, researcher Arne Olav Brundtland, of the statements on Norwegian security policy that President Kekkonen made recently. Kekkonen's praise of Norwegian base policy and his omission of concrete criticism of the contingency stockpiling issue can really be taken as unofficial Finnish approval of the fact that contingency stockpiling is compatible with Norwegian basing policy and the strengthening of the Scandinavian balance, Brundtland told HOEYRE PRESSEBYRAA. The researcher added: "The statement must be interpreted to mean that Finland is confident that Norway can adopt the necessary security policy measures without damaging Finland's security interests."

"If contingency stockpiling had represented as serious a provocation to the Soviet Union as some participants in the debate seem to assert, Kekkonen would have had to clearly dissociate himself from Norway's action of adopting such measures. Otherwise the Soviet Union would have been able to choose to subject Finland to pressure with a view to countermeasures, that is, it would have invited Finland to consultations under the terms of the friendship treaty and thus undermined the Finnish neutrality policy. Such is obviously not the case."

DEFENSE MINISTER FAVORS TROENDELAG AS STOCKPILING CENTER

LD290907 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Contingency Stockpiling Gives Us a Reasonable Degree of Security"]

[Text] "We are facing military developments in our part of the world which we must take seriously. We must look the facts in the eye and seek those military solutions that give us a reasonable degree of security," Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in a speech yesterday at the opening of the defense forces' college's 26th principal course. The defense minister used the opportunity to clear up a number of misunderstandings in the current debate on the stockpiling of heavy equipment for a reduced brigade of U.S. Marines.

Even though no one thinks that the Soviet troop buildup in the north is directed especially against Norway, we cannot overlook the effects that this buildup can also have on our security, the defense minister pointed out. The Soviet forces in the north could prevent reinforcements from reaching Norway in time, and such a situation increases the danger of Norway being attacked. As far as the equipment for a reduced U.S. brigade of around 10,000 men is concerned, Stoltenberg called attention to a number of military considerations which suggest Troendelag as the site for stockpiling:

First and foremost, the chances of the reinforcements being cut off would be considerably reduced, since the distance from the Soviet Union is over 1,000 km. We strengthen the defense of Troendelag and in doing so we enable the forces there to make a contribution to the defense of other parts of southern Norway and the Helgeland coast. The force could also contribute to strengthening communications between Southern and Northern Norway, by securing supply lines to the northern part of the country and transporting reinforcements to it.

The defense minister also mentioned a number of military drawbacks of contingency stockpiling in northern Norway for this force, first and foremost that this area is so near the Kola region that the safe arrival of troops to the area by plane is a much greater problem than for the Troendelag alternative. In addition there are the purely security policy considerations--the desire for detente and reassurance--which make Troendelag the best alternative in the government's view.

The arms whose stockpiling is being discussed make it clear, in Stoltenberg's opinion, that the force does not represent a threat to anyone. All the weapons are short-range--3 to 15 km--and are distinctly defensive. This is true of the TOW anti-tank missiles (3 km) and the 155-mm howitzers (15 km). Our own defense forces are equipped with identical weapons.

It is also assumed that Hawk anti-aircraft missiles will form part of the stockpiles. This is also a distinctly defensive weapon which is intended to be used to give badly needed protection for the airfields in Troendelag. Its range is around 40 km. Many are concerned that the artillery pieces that will be stockpiled are able to fire nuclear warheads. "This is correct, but this is also true of our own artillery which is of the same type--and the situation is therefore no different from what it is today," the defense minister pointed out.

SWEDEN

SEARCH FOR FOREIGN SUBMARINE INTENSIFIES OFF STOCKHOLM

LD261240 Stockholm Domestic Service in Sweden 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The armed forces will now step up the search for the foreign submarine which is suspected to be remaining in Swedish waters among the islands off Stockholm. Besides the coast guard, helicopters and submarines of the navy are also to participate in the search. The general staff hopes that the intensified surveillance will clarify whether or not the foreign submarine is still in Swedish waters.

Continued Search

LD281316 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The search for a foreign submarine in the Stockholm Archipelago continues. About 1700 yesterday a helicopter dropped a depth charge on what was supposed to be a submarine. But the defense staff reported today that no contact had been made with a submarine, as it only had been an old shipwreck. As no trace of the submarine has been found it is no longer certain that it really remains in Swedish waters.

Defense Minister's Warning

LD291306 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Minister of Defense Erik Kronmark today commented for the first time on the case of the unknown submarine in the Stockholm Archipelago. According to the defense minister, this is the most serious violation of Swedish territory in the post-war period. And if the submarine does not go away, stronger methods must be employed, he said. The defense staff and the Ministry of Defense have already decided to step up the so-called fire for effect in order to compel the submarine to surface. According to Erik Kronmark, the situation is extremely serious.

[Begin recording] [Kronmark] Oh yes, I have to say, as this has now continued for such a long time, that this is no longer an ordinary violation of Swedish territorial waters, but the nation in question must have a definite political purpose for provoking Swedish interests for so long. Violations of Swedish territorial waters are not news, but that it should happen in such a flagrant manner during such a long period of time in spite of the fact that we have employed countermeasures indicates that those concerned must have political interests. That is my opinion.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you specify this?

[Kronmark] They can be of several kinds. From our point of view this is an unprecendented provocation. I want to emphasize to the leadership of the state that has infiltrated a submarine into Swedish territorial waters, that it is assuming responsibility for anything serious that may happen to this submarine. So far we have not taken really strong measures. We do not like to use such methods in peacetime to put a submarine out of action, but we could have done it. I emphasize that if the submarine stays we will of course have to take strong measures to compel it to surface to be identified. The nation that has sent the submarine in to Swedish waters will also be following the Swedish mass media and can hear what I am saying now. If something happens the Swedish authorities are not responsible for injuries and death caused to people. [end recording]

THATCHER MEETS WITH MINISTERS IN IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD291607 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Sep 80 p 28

[James Wightman report: "Thatcher 'Yes' to Carter Oil Talks"]

[Text] The prime minister called four ministers to Chequers to brief her on the Iran-Iraq conflict and its implications for Britain's oil imports. Earlier Mrs Thatcher had accepted an invitation from President Carter for Britain and other Western allies to join a conference to discuss the safeguarding of oil supplies.

The President's letter, received on Saturday, has started speculation about an international naval "police action" to keep open the key Straits of Hormuz. British sources said last night that all that was being proposed and agreed at the moment was a discussion of the threat which the conflict has posed to Western oil supplies. The purpose of the proposed meeting, which would probably be at foreign minister level, was said last night to be to discuss how to achieve a ceasefire, and how to negotiate a settlement between Iran and Iraq.

Mr Pym, defence secretary, was among the ministers with whom Mrs Thatcher had two hours of discussions yesterday. The others were Mr Howell, energy secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy foreign secretary, and Mr Hurd, a junior Foreign Office minister. The meeting was the prime minister's first direct briefing on the Iran-Iraq fighting since she began a visit to Greece and Yugoslavia last Monday. She returned to London on Friday night. The government views the conflict with very serious concern, but, with the benefits of North Sea oil, the implications are potentially less disastrous for Britain than for many other countries. However, Britain needs some oil from the Middle East for mixing with the North Sea crude, and under international agreements, Britain might have to share some of its own output with allies should Middle East supplies fall by more than seven percent.

CALLAGHAN CALLS FOR UNITY AT LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

LD261347 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Nicholas Comfort dispatch: "Callaghan Plea for Conference Unity"]

[Excerpt] Blackpool--Mr Callaghan appeals today for a truce in the struggle between his supporters and the left over the future shape of the Labour Party, with the stated aim of uniting next week's Blackpool conference in an onslaught on the government's policies. His call, in an eve-of-conference interview with the Labour weekly, comes as members of the party's left wing-dominated National Executive meet in the Lancashire resort to start planning tactics for the conference. The Labour leader, who is due to attend today's session, says the constitutional issues on the conference agenda will not be decided on their merits if pressed to a vote at Blackpool and will not bring peace to the party. "My own view," he says, "is that conference would be wise to put away the issue for the present and let it be considered quietly over a period when we have settled ourselves. I passionately feel that we shall betray our supporters in the country and the unemployed unless we emerge from the conference, as I hope and believe we will, with the united intention to go forward together."

The issues to which Mr Callaghan refers include changes in the system for electing the party leader, the confirmation of the vesting of the election manifesto in the conference and National Executive, and the mandatory re-selection of MPS. These questions have produced a furious debate within the party since last year's election defeat, culminating in last year's stormy Brighton conference and the subsequent inability of the party's commission of inquiry to agree on what should be done. Soundings among NEC [National Executive Committee] left-wingers last night showed little support for a moratorium as sought by Mr Callaghan and a desire to get the whole thing over and done with. Then, Executive members suggested, the party would be ready to take on the Tories.

PAPANDREOU CHARGES FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

AT271320 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In their effort to achieve the immediate and unconditional return of our country to NATO's military wing, which is now the cornerstone of the government's foreign policy, responsible government personalities have--according to authoritative reports--gone as far as to implicate a foreign power in the country's domestic situation by presenting the return to NATO as a dynamic "trump card" for dealing with PASOK in the coming election.

More specifically, as can be concluded from a London TIMES report from Athens, during the talks here with British Prime Minister Thatcher, leading government personalities stressed that it is necessary to bolster the government in its effort to return the country to NATO so that in this way the opposition may be deprived of every chance for success.

PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou who was informed of this London TIMES report, made the following statement: "I consider it truly unbelievable that the Greek Government seeks a return to NATO for the purpose of dealing with the opposition in our country during the next election. The government has a duty to supply immediate explanations on whether an appeal was made to foreign powers which would be tantamount to a request for open intervention in our domestic affairs."

In the meantime, the official as well as unofficial consultations, discussions and pleading from the Greek side for the country's immediate return to military NATO as well as for the signing of the new agreement on U.S. bases, continue and climax at a frenetic rate.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON ISSUES OF U.S., NATO RELATIONS

I KATHIMERINI Report

AT281545 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Report by I KATHIMERINI New York correspondent Nikos Simos]

[Excerpts] New York--In its efforts toward the speediest possible start of talks for signing the agreement on U.S. bases in our country, Washington draws the attention of the Greek Government to the critical situation in the broader Mediterranean area. According to the United States, this "does not permit any further delay in resolving the uncertainty of Greek-U.S. defensive cooperation." This U.S. observation, which apparently was reiterated during the meeting of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis with Muskie in New York, was incorporated in a memorandum of five basic points which was attached to the copy of the U.S. proposals on a Greek-U.S. agreement, which U.S. Ambassador McCloskey recently presented to Athens.

The U.S. memorandum attempts to stress and explain U.S. views on the need for complete separation of the question of bases from developments in Greece's return to NATO's military wing. This is being attempted because, apart from the fact that the U.S. side knows very well that under its pressure the Turks would accept the newly revised Rogers plan, yet it continues to maintain reservations over a possible Turkish reneging.

The five basic points of the memorandum in general refer to:

1--U.S. bases in Greece do not operate exclusive in the service of U.S. interests but they also serve broader Greek defense requirements.

2--U.S. bases when evaluated within the framework of Western defense gain an ever greater importance. (According to the U.S. administration this should be taken into consideration by Greece in its capacity as a Western country.)
3--In reference to the connection of this issue to developments in the NATO issue, it is argued in another part of the memorandum that the Greek return to NATO so far has been prevented by certain details of a technical nature within the framework of the defensive function of the alliance. There is no problem in reference to the essence of the matter--the mutual desire of both sides for Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance. Greece has expressed its desire to return and the United States has also repeatedly stressed the necessity for such a return. Consequently, there should be no interference in the development of Greek-U.S. defense cooperation from "issues of a national nature" which remain pending for other reasons.
4--The pending defense agreement can be settled to the mutual benefit of both sides by amending several points of the 1977 agreement which would also become the foundation for the new one. (Editor's note: The amendments hinted at by the U.S. side which would be mutually beneifical are aimed at a certain reorientation of the role of these bases.)
5--The situation in the Mediterranean area is very critical and this does not permit any further delay in settling the uncertainty over U.S. bases in Greece.

In conclusion, the memorandum recommends the start of basic negotiations as soon as possible. Although Mitsotakis, during his chat with press representatives, avoided any reference to the bases issue, it appears that he had discussed it in detail, after the final presentation of the Greek views, with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie during their New York meeting yesterday.

As was made clear in New York, the U.S. side considers the settlement of the Greek-NATO uncertainty to be extremely important. This position becomes obvious not only through the interconnection of the future of U.S. bases in Greece and our country's return to NATO but also from the following U.S. general policies:

1--Stabilization of the Balkan situation. American interest in this goal is also strengthened by the concern expressed to the United States by Balkan countries which are members of the Warsaw alliance.

2--Strengthening of the defense network system. It appears that the U.S. administration is under pressure from American public opinion, which changed after the Vietnam war, for broader cooperation with its allies so that the United States may avoid unilateral action. This appears to urge the Carter administration toward a settlement of differences which may exist with its allies or between the allies, in an effort to guarantee a "concensus" of all Western countries on joint action and policy.

Under this spirit, there are indications that the U.S. administration is now convinced that during the next 5 years, which will be extremely critical for detente, Greece and the EEC could play an important role in maintaining a joint Western orientation and a joint Western action.

KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA Article

AT281619 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 28 Sep 80

[Report by KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA New York correspondent Louis Dhanos]

[Excerpt] New York, 28 September--A time limit for the unconditional return of Greece to NATO's military wing by the end of the year was set to Mitsotakis by his U.S. counterpart Muskie. [paragraph continues]

In this way the stage setting it suddenly changed: The time limit remains the same but it is now aimed in a different direction. Instead of Greece waiting until the end of 1980 for its return to NATO so that it can proceed with negotiations on U.S. bases, the United States now demands that we " should change course" and return to NATO by 31 December, and afterwards discuss "in a friendly and allied way" with the Turks on "who will command this or that part of the Aegean."

U.S. Secretary of State Muskie told Mitsotakis: "You say you want to return to the military wing of NATO, that you understand the vast importance to the whole of the alliance inherent in the reconstitution of its southeastern flank, but you do absolutely nothing to meet the conciliatory spirit of Turkey."

He then proceeded to make a "wish" which concealed much: "We should be finishing with this case. I ask you to think of what you are going to do and to tell us about it by the end of the year."

According to U.S. sources U.S. Secretary of State Muskie was clear and emphatic on the return of Greece to NATO. In answer to the Greek positions which were presented by the Greek foreign minister, Muskie countered with the "realism" which permeates U.S. foreign policy every time that "the strategic interests" of the Free World are in jeopardy.

Mitsotakis argued that:

Without restoring the status which applied prior to 1974 on the operational control of the Aegean, there would be no meaning in our return to NATO.
Greece has proved its pro-Western orientation by submitting its request to return even though the reasons which dictated withdrawal from the military wing of NATO have not been eliminated; 40 percent of Cyprus continues to be under the occupation of Turkish troops. There are no further limits for withdrawal.

Muskie's arguments were the following:

Within the framework of an alliance there is no importance in who exercises operational control. What is important is that such control is exercised effectively. In any event, such control has absolutely no relation to sovereign rights.
At a time when the Iran-Iraq war threatens world peace and huge Western interests are in jeopardy in the Persian Gulf, it is unacceptable that the southeastern flank of NATO should be "made useless."

Then came the "think it over well and make up your minds quickly."

In the lobby of the "plaza" of the United Nations where he was surrounded by press representatives, Mitsotakis was obviously nervous. He described his talk as "interesting and sincere," assured all that he personally was "clear and emphatic," but he said not a single word about what Muskie had said.

In answer to a question whether the Rogers plan was discussed, he replied with a curt and short "no."

The failure of the Mitsotakis-Muskie talks also becomes apparent from the content of the interview granted by the Greek foreign minister to an American television network.

TO VIMA Report

AT281400 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Report by TO VIMA New York correspondent St. Evstathiadhis on Mitsotakis' talks in New York]

[Excerpts] The icy atmosphere which prevailed during the New York meeting of Mitsotakis and Muskie forecasts a new deterioration of relations with the United States. The U.S. secretary of state kept "an equal distance" between Greece and Turkey, asking both countries for "understanding", and he limited himself to listening--in a very frigid way--to the immovable Greek objections and to the conditions for our return which the Turks present as their "new line."

Absolute reserve was, in the meantime, expressed in Athens yesterday in contrast to what was reported from Washington and Brussels about the fate of negotiations with NATO. Ankara's "new line," that is, that it accepts Greece's immediate return under the conditon that all Aegean arrangements dating prior to 1974 will be abrogated, has not yet been officially presented to Athens, but authoritative sources stressed that it is not likely the Greek side will accept such a proposal. In reference to the Mitsotakis-Muskie meeting, our New York correspondent, St. Evstathiadhis filed the following report:

New York, 27 September--During his meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on Friday afternoon, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie stressed the need for the show of unity by the West and for unification of Atlantic alliance forces, and asked Greece to demonstrate "a spirit of conciliation and full understanding" in respect to its "demands" for its return to NATO's military wing. Even though challenged by Mitsotakis, however, Muskie personally avoided giving even the slightest promise of any U.S. intervention for the purpose of removing Turkish objections. His only argument was that Washington is not almighty, that its possibilities are limited and that, in any case, he had also made a similar recommendation for "understanding" to Turkish Foreign Minister Erkmen with whom he had an earlier meeting.

The question of U.S. bases in Greece was not discussed though it arose indirectly during the talks between the two ministers--which were described by the State Department as a "routine discussion." The Mitsotakis-Muskie meeting, which lasted for about 40 minutes and which was attributed with special significance by the Greek side, was basically limited (as TO VIMA was informed by a U.S. diplomatic source) to a monologue by the Greek foreign minister more or less exclusively upon the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing without Mitsotakis even being given the opportunity to deal with details. The Cyprus issue was not discussed.

Always according to the same U.S. source, the Greek minister particularly insisted upon the need for a coordinated allied action toward Ankara and, more specifically, upon "a serious attempt" by the United States to remove Turkish reservations on the question of Greece's return, and he even insisted that there is urgency for the solution of the issue because the Greek Government "cannot accept" endless discussions on this issue. According to the U.S. source, Mitsotakis did not stipulate either any time limits or the removal of U.S. bases if our return is not achieved, although "he indicated that he wanted to point out such an intention by the Greek Government."

A Greek diplomat who accompanied the Greek minister during his talk with Muskie later observed that Mitsotakis had given a "dramatic" tone to the question of the return and to the time limits which Greece has available for its solution, stressing to his U.S. colleague that "he spoke to him with absolute sincerity and with the sense of responsibility as the appropriate minister of a friendly and allied country."

According to all indications, Muskie did not exhibit any reaction and, at least as reported by U.S. sources, he was "generally reserved; avoiding any obligation" for a U.S. intervention in any direction for the purpose of speeding this return. It is perhaps interesting that, always according to this same U.S. source, the entire conversation between the two ministers was considered to be "a constructive exchange of views on questions of bipartite relations and of the alliance" and that it was described in summary in 22 lines of the minutes of the day kept by the Office of the U.S. Secretary of State.

The Greek foreign minister was accompanied by Ambassadors Theodhoropoulos, Tzounis, Fridhas, Katapodhis and Zekeris while Muskie was accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Best and State Department officials Dillery and (Guinn).

Mitsotakis also had the opportunity to present Greek views on the question of the return [to NATO] and on U.S. bases to the broader American public through an NBC television interview on Friday afternoon.

Answering questions, the Greek foreign minister said that "Greece does not want to stop U.S. facilities. These facilities, however, operate within the framework of NATO and, as a result, their continued operation is interrelated with Greece's position within NATO."

It is, however, interesting that the television interviewed introduced the Mitsotakis interview with the statement that "We have bad news about the future of U.S. bases in Greece."

Answering a question on what the government will do if the United States stops supplying Greece with arms if the U.S. bases are closed, Mitsotakis did not exclude such a possibility but observed that "such a decision would be a mistake. If the United States took such a decision, in other words, if it decided to stop supplying Greece with weapons, then Greece would be forced to guarantee other sources for the supply of its needed armaments."

In his interview, the Greek minister also denied that "threats" were made about U.S. bases and explained that "without full Greek participation in NATO there would be neither a legal nor a political basis for the existence of U.S. bases in Greece. Recent international developments make it urgent for Greece to know where it stands so that we may be able to organize our own security in a way which best serves our own interests," he said.

I AVYI Article

AT281734 Athens I AVYI in Greek 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by the I AVYI New York correspondent Sofianos Khristodhoulou on the Mitsotakis-Muskie meeting]

[Excerpts] New York, Saturday morning--"Greece must very seriously consider the consequences of a possible decision to close the U.S. bases since such an action would jeopardize its own security." This "warning" is now being issued at different times and at different levels by senior State Department officials in an obvious attempt to intimidate the Greek side and to separate the question of bases from the question of our return to military NATO.

According to these officials if the Greek Government proceeds to the closing of the bases, then the United States will immediately stop "the supply of U.S. weapons to Greece" while by contrast it will continue and will increase the flow of U.S. war materiel to Turkey with all its unavoidable effects upon the balance of power in the Aegean. Consequently, instead of the Greek side "making threats against the Americans" it would be better if it reconsidered the entire issue.

This line of thinking can be discerned in the questions presented by NBC (one of the largest U.S. television networks) yesterday to Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during an exclusive interview.

"We have bad news about our bases in Greece," said the television interviewer just before presenting his questions to Mitsotakis, questions which, it was reported, "were prepared with the assistance of the State Department."

Some of these questions were: Why does Greece want to close U.S. bases? What will Greece do if the United States stops the supply of U.S. weapons?

The Muskie-Mitsotakis Meeting

At the moment this report is being written (6 am New York time) there are no specific facts about yesterday's Muskie-Mitsotakis meeting.

The U.S. secretary of state avoided meeting the press (he hastily departed from the "Pier" Hotel where the meeting took place directly for Washington) while Mitsotakis himself did not appear particularly pleased with his talks with his U.S. counterpart.

"I repeated the Greek views to Muskie," he said, "with clarity, emphasis and sincerity." He avoided, however, any mention of how Muskie received the Greek positions this time. Mitsotakis he can make no forecasts on whether there will be "any progress on the issue of NATO" and that the had nothing to say about the Muskie-Erkmen meeting which took place earlier. "Ask them yourselves if you want to know," he said.

According to an ATHENS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, Mitsotakis told U.S. television that "it would be a mistake for the United States to stop arms shipments to Greece if the bases were closed."

He then stressed: "In such an eventuality Greece would be forced to seek other sources of military equipment.

During the same interview which was given in the NBC studio (Channel 4) Mitsotakis reiterated that the continued operation of U.S. bases in Greece is interrelated to our country's position within NATO and he stressed that latest international developments dictate a speedy clearing up of the situation so that Greece may know where it stands and so that it can take care of its own security in the best possible way.

CHAIRMAN OF EC ECONOMIC COMMISSION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AT301311 Athens NEWS in English 30 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The chairman of EEC's Economic and Social Commission, Mr Vanni, arrived in Athens yesterday for a three-day official visit. He is accompanied by the commission's vice chairmen Messrs Renauld and Roseigrave, and Secretary General Mr Louet.

They will have talks with Ministers Kondoyioryis (EEC affairs), Paleokrasas (without portfolio), Laskaris (labor), Dhoxiadhis (social services), and undersecretary for social services, Apostolatos.

After the end of their official visit, the commissioners will remain here for a meeting of the chairmen and general secretaries of the national economic and social councils of the EEC countries which is scheduled for Oct 3.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE PUBLISHES NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL 'CODE'

LD281330 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Ankara, 28 Sep (ANATOLIA AGENCY)--The internal code of the legislative powers vested upon the National Security Council were published in Sunday's official gazette.

According to the code, the members of the National Security Council and the Council of [word indistinct] ministers have the right to table [propose] legislation. Such bills are discussed by the specialized committees first and by the Council later.

The code says that the Council sessions are opened by a quorum of the simple majority.

The Council discusses the government program and expresses its confidence by a simple majority. The Council can any time demand written or oral explanations from the members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers or a specific Cabinet member can be unseated by a simple majority of the National Security Council.

It is up to the Council to order legal proceedings against a (?Cabinet) member.

FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RECEIPT OF IMF LOAN INSTALLMENT

TA291643 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The second part of the IMF loan consisting of $92 million, which was secured within the framework of the standby agreement between Turkey and the IMF, was received today. According to a statement by the Finance Ministry, $92 million was deposited in the Turkish Central Bank in accordance with the standby agreement which went into effect on 18 June 1980.

The standby agreement between Turkey and the IMF envisages granting a $1.65 billion loan to Turkey over a period of 3 years. Turkey received the first part of the loan--$250 million--in July.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN GIVES VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

NC291335 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] In an exclusive statement to MILLIYET prior to his departure for New York, where he will participate in the UN General Assembly session, Foreign Minister Turkmen said that "Greece, to ease its reintegration into NATO's military flank, seems inclined to agree to a formula that envisages that no command control areas should be determined in the Aegean and that this should be done subsequently through bilateral talks." Turkmen added: "However, we are not in a position to make a definite statement on Greece's latest attitude because negotiations are being conducted at NATO military headquarters. On the other hand, the settlement of this question will eliminate a problem that adversely affects our relations with Greece."

Replying to the question "Do you share the views of certain circles that following the military takeover by the Turkish commanders, Turkey would pursue a more flexible and concessive policy on NATO, Greece and military relations with the United States?" Turkmen said: "This conviction is totally wrong. It would be a flagrant contradiction to expect an administration composed of soldiers to be less sensitive than civilians to such matters as establishing command control areas in the Aegean. Even the thought of it is absurd. I believe that these speculations arise from not understanding the difference between determined action and the desire to exhaust all possibilities for talks. The general conditions for negotiations with the Greeks have not changed; at the very least, a better atmosphere has probably been created.

Therefore, it is not easy to say in which areas improvements are expected before the talks start. What matters is that both sides should be willing to make headway. There are obviously certain complicated issues. It is impossible for us to resolve such a complicated issue as the continental shelf in one session. We are participating in these talks in a most constructive spirit, free from any fantasy that may prove detrimental later."

Replying to our questions regarding developments on this subject, Turkmen said: "We are not familiar with any details since the negotiations are being conducted at the NATO headquarters. Turkey is in favor of Greece's reintegration into NATO's military flank, but it is unthinkable that this can be realized at the expense of Turkey's interests and views. Honorable Erkmen provided a sensible definition of the fundamental principles on which a conciliation can be reached: Greece should return to NATO, aware that no command control areas have been determined in the Aegean Sea. That is, it must be admitted that the question of fixing command control areas will remain in abeyance and that this issue will be discussed later in order to develop command control areas acceptable to both sides. There are certain indications that Greece is inclined to agree to this, but we are not in a position to make a definite statement today in this respect. Instead of advancing new demands, it is important that Greece should show the understanding I have outlined and that it should adopt that as a starting point."

On the Cypriot question, the foreign minister stated that no direct negotiations had been taking place between Turkey and Greece and added that both countries were willing to help the two communities on the island prolong the period of negotiations. The foreign minister further said: "There is agreement between both communities on the main principles of a settlement. The issue is not simple. Negotiations are extremely complicated. It is not easy to secure a rapprochement between the approaches of both sides. However, these should not be considered to be obstacles in the way of energetic negotiations. We believe that the Turkish Cypriot community will adopt a very constructive stand so as to lead the negotiations to succes This is the impression I formed during my recent visit to Cyprus."

Referring to the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said: "From the point of view of protecting the peace and stability in our region and in the world, this conflict is causing anxiety. It is extremely difficult to make a healthy assessment of the probable outcome of this conflict. Speculations do not take us anywhere."

As to the kind of initiatives the Soviet Union may venture in this region when the conflict is over Turkmen said: "It is difficult to diagnose the USSR's attitude. At the moment, it is maintaining a very cautious and dignified attitude. As a matter of fact, the latent strength of both sides is not favorable for a protracted conflict. With regard to making certain suggestions and proposals to the two friendly and neighborly countries, we have expressed our anxiety over the developments. If we are to make any approach, we have first to find out very carefully how both sides will evaluate our efforts and whether we can be of any help to them."

Replying to a question as to whether the military administration would ratify the Turkish-U.S. defense and cooperation agreement, Turkmen said: "The administrations and legislatures of Turkey and the United States were supporting this agreement. It did not go through the Turkish Grand National Assembly because of the various arguments and discussions dominating the parliament at the time. This matter has not yet been tackled by the new administration, but it will undoubtedly be taken up and ratified. This issue has not posed any problem in either the past or the present."

We asked Turkmen how Turkey was planning to participate in the holy war against Israel declared at the recent Islamic conference in Morocco, including the resolution at this conference to oust Israel from the United Nations. We also asked him whether it was possible to sever relations with Israel completely. He said: "Before Turkey decides what action to take in this matter, let us see what happens at the United Nations. Such a resolution has to be approved by the Security Council. We all know that some members of the Security Council have the right to veto such a resolution. Therefore, it is no use expressing an opinion on a matter that is not even on the agenda. As a matter of fact, the Islamic countries have been trying to hinder Israel from participating in the work of the UN General Assembly. The way to go about this is to see that the credentials of the Israeli delegates are not recognized. The Islamic countries concerned will have to have certain consultations on implementing this. Turkey has quite clearly stated its position on Jerusalem. We shall watch very carefully the extent to which Israel will comply with the UN resolutions."

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ CLASHES

TA261417 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken made the following statement to journalists today regarding the war between Iran and Iraq: Turkey regrets the fact that Iran and Iraq, which are two friendly and neighboring countries, are engaged in war. It is our greatest wish that these two brotherly countries solve the problems existing between them through peaceful means and that they reach a cease-fire agreement as soon as possible to achieve that end. Turkey is closely following this war which is taking place very close to its borders. The Turkish Armed Forces, as always, are prepared to implement their existing plans. Our goal is to secure the integrity of our country and nation. All necessary measures have been taken in this direction.

SECURITY FORCES KILL, CAPTURE TERRORISTS IN ORDU

TA261758 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Third Army, Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun and Sinop Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau statement]

[Text] Anarchists fired at security forces during an operation at the Magara site in Zaferimilli Village of Ordu's Aybasti District on 25 September. Four anarchists--members of an illegal organization--for which arrest warrants had been issued, were killed in the ensuing clash. Two anarchists, one of them slightly wounded, were captured alive. Three Sten machineguns, a G-3 rifle, 180 9-mm rounds of ammunition, 3 Sten magazines, 2 dynamite sticks and 7 black canvas masks were found at the site of the incident.

POLICE, TERRORISTS CLASH IN GAZIANTEP

TA291732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] One of two terrorists who engaged in an armed clash with the police in Gaziantep was killed. Acting on a tip, the security forces tried to search a house on Gultepe Street in Gaziantep. Two terrorists who were in the house fired at the security forces. One of the terrorists, Suleyman Derek, was wounded and died in the hospital. Tayyar Derek, the second terrorist, fled. Meanwhile, five persons were arrested in Tarsus. They are suspected of murdering two citizens.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEST EUROPEAN CP'S TO MEET IN BRUSSELS 8-9 OCT

LD251625 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The West European communist parties will meet in Brussels on 8-9 October. The crisis of the capitalist world and European integration will be on the agenda of this conference to be attended by 23 delegations. It was indicated at the Communist Party headquarters in Brussels that all parties accepted the invitations extended to them. The decision to hold the Brussels conference was taken on 8 May in Copenhagen at a preparatory meeting attended by the Danish, FRG, Spanish, French, Greek, Italian and Belgian Communist Parties.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

STATEMENT ISSUED ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD291229 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The nine EEC governments issued the following statement on Wednesday, 24 September:

"1. The nine EEC states express their grave concern at the military confrontation between Iraq and Iran.

"2. Noting the bilateral nature of the conflict they stress the need to avoid anything which could give it a broader dimension. In this respect they hope that the restraint shown by other states, notably by the superpowers, will be maintained.

"3. They approve of the appeal launched by the Islamic Conference secretary general for an immediate cease-fire and, with reference to the consultations opened by UN Secretary General Waldheim, state that they are prepared to support any international initiative conducive to the political settlement of the dispute.

"4. They recall the crucial importance for the entire international community of freedom of navigation in the Gulf, which it is imperative to maintain.

"5. They have decided to continue to follow developments in the situation with the closest attention and are ready to contribute to the search for a solution."

NATO

LUNS ON EASTERN CRITICISMS OF USSR OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD192010 Hamburg DPA in German 1701 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Essen, 19 Sep (DPA)--NATO does not see any sign whatsoever that the USSR is trying to find a way out of Afghanistan. This was stated by NATO Secretary General Luns in a lecture in Essen today. However, the tough reaction of the West to the incursion into Afghanistan had restricted the elbowroom of the USSR. One of the most important questions of the future would be, Luns said, "how effective pressure on the USSR would be." This applies not only to the measures of the NATO states but to the international community of states as well. Soviet interference in Afghanistan is meeting with mounting criticism inside the Eastern bloc. "We possess information from high-ranking sources throughout Eastern Europe that even statesmen who believe that they must pay lip service to the USSR and support it, in private conversation regard Afghanistan as a big mistake," Luns said.

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KREISKY DISCUSSES DETENTE, TIES WITH FRANCE, POLAND

LD301007 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Marianne Lohse interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky: "France Has Opportunities in Austria"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: Chancellor, you have have often bemoaned the "lack of French interest in Austria" (to use your own words). How do you see the development of relations between the two countries now that Mr Barre is visiting Austria?

Answer: I must admit that Georges Pompidou did a great deal with regard to Austrian relations with the Community. At that time Paris realized that because of our neutrality and since we could not joint the EEC, we should obtain a special arrangement. The solution defined for us and for other "outsiders" such as Switzerland and Sweden is very realistic. However economic cooperation between our two countries is not as intensive as it could be. We have obtained important results (Renault and the chemical industry). France has other opportunities in Austria. That is what we want to discuss with Mr Barre.

Question: There is a great deal of talk about the possibility of Austria acquiring military aircraft (Mirage aircraft if the French proposal were accepted).

Answer: This is primarily a financial question. Can the state budget finance such a transaction in a general economic situation of recession? The second question is which aircraft? We are busy examining the various proposals put forward by the two main French and U.S. (F-16 aircraft) competitors. We are also studying the question of compensation and so forth.

Question: Poland is a country with which you have close relations. How do you view the recent events in Poland?

Answer: In my opinion there is an essential conflict between a free trade union and a communist dictatorship. However there may be a real chance of developing this new experiment in Poland, after all Poland has found special rules and a special practice for coexistence between state and church. If the state were to disregard (or destroy) the achievements attained in the negotiations between Gierek and the strikers it would be a disaster, not only for the Polish working class but for the communist parties in Europe. It would show all workers in democratic countries that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship "over" the proletariat. I cannot believe that Moscow wants that.

Question: If the Soviets were to take a tougher attitude now, after Afghanistan and Poland, what meaning do you think the word "detente" could have?

Answer: The Soviet behavior in these two cases is very different. In Afghanistan the Soviet Union demonstrated its strength and harshness by military invasion. That is a very risky adventure: I do not think a war has ever been won against partisans since the days of Napoleon in Spain. In Poland, Moscow has so far adopted a very patient attitude. I am convinced that that is motivated by Helsinki. Brutal action would have destroyed the Helsinki agreements completely! When discussing the detente policy we must not look only at Afghanistan but at Poland also. I do not mean that one makes up for the other. However we must see the difference. Detente is based on a balance of mistrust and the scales are constantly moving. Had it not been for the Afghan intervention SALT III could have been negotiated after ratification of SALT II. The Soviet show of strength dramatized the situation.... However, we must not forget that the superpowers have usually managed to settle conflicts in the framework of detente which is not peace. They have not always done so in a very nice way (look at the partition of Germany). There is a danger that they might one day negotiate a big "deal" in this crucial region of the Near East.

DER SPIEGEL QUESTIONS SCHMIDT, STRAUSS ON QUALIFICATIONS

DW301159 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Sep 80 pp 24-60

[Excerpts] Question: What do you think enables you to be a better chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1980 than your competitor?

Schmidt: Your question is an invitation to indulge in self-praise. I do not like that. Still, I am grateful because many citizens attribute discipline and circumspection in my mode of thinking and action, and I would like to claim both, without any false modesty. Ever since I had to take political responsibility I have been profoundly convinced that only he who is prepared to compromise is suited for democracy, who will indeed advocate expressly his national interests while seeking to balance them honestly with the other interests. I also believe that I am immune to the temptation of overrating our German options. I agree that many of our compatriots deem me capable of pragmatic judgment, a sense of perspective and a sense of the realities of German and international politics.

Strauss: The clear, credible, realistic objectives of our program, the internal cohesion of the Union, and our better team. In the past legislative period Helmut Schmidt was no longer able to rely on a safe majority in either his left-drifting party or in the coalition whenever vital questions of the nation were at stake. In view of the strengthening of the extreme leftwing in the SPD, Schmidt is probably much less capable than before of governing against the will of the leftwingers--with all the dangerous consequences for our internal and external security, for our energy and raw material supplies and for the future of our market economy.

Question: Which of your characteristic features do you consider particularly suited for political crisis management?

Schmidt: I need not deny what critical contemporaries have said about me. I can stay calm in critical phases of politics even if developments--such as after the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer and later after the hijacking of the Lufthansa plane--deeply affects me inwardly. I am not inclined to make either rash or unilateral decisions. But I do believe that I have shown that after thorough consideration and consultation with people whose judgment I trust, I do not procrastinate necessary decisions. Each decision, and this is something that I think goes without saying, is preceded by a conscientious analysis of the causes of a crisis in which I seek to include all factors, political and human. Then I do urge a clear decision. In doing so I am perfectly aware of the risk of making a faulty decision. If you allow me to quote Max Weber, I adhere to the ethics of responsibility.

Strauss: My knowledge of history and geography, my gift of analytically putting two and two together, my realistic relationship with modern technology, my political sense, my conscience, my ability to think quickly and decide in good time.

Question: What historical-political models do you follow when you consider the difficult times we are facing?

Schmidt: You probably know how negatively I think of Bismarck and his domestic policy, not merely because of the laws involving the socialists. As a foreign policy practitioner his principle in the seventies and eighties was--to put it roughly--that one could represent the interests of one's own state best if one tries to put oneself in one's oponent's place. This still hold true today, since we must deal with dangerous situations in many parts of the world. Briand and Stresemann acted and thought in the same way--they are good examples with regard to foreign policy. As regards domestic policy, I particularly have in mind the fathers of the American Constitution, the founders of the United States, President Abraham Lincoln and Federal President Gustav Heinemann.

Strauss: To those who are currently politically active, historical models will always be merely some sort of preliminary directives because every new age brings new tasks and demands, new decisions. History does not know regularity as Marx and his disciples claim, and historical moments do not recur, so that following a historical-political model may easily make those who were born later fail the reality of their time if they apply retrospective stubbornness. In the field of epistemology it is bad enough, in the field of science it is at least correctable. In the political field, however, action based on models can lead under certain circumstances to grave errors. On the other hand, no politician should act on the spur of the moment. Those considering the past a "book with seven seals," an impenetrable jungle, will not find a position from which they can maintain their attitude, without which one cannot take over political responsibility.

The personal model of really great persons of the past remains untouched by daily events. It deals with how humans behave. For example, the wisdom and humanity of Pericles, the loyalty of Charles V, the active compassion of Henri Dunant, the adamant attitude of Father Rupert Mayer, the mildness and erudition of King Maximilian II of Bavaria--and many more could be named whose human greatness could set standards for politicians of today and tomorrow. Those bearing responsibility today would be well advised to remember whose action has promoted freedom and humanity.

Question: In making your decisions on political or economic issues do you listen to personal friends, too, apart from your advisers? And if so, to whom?

Schmidt: The advice of reliable friends has always been important to me. I have asked for such advice often enough, without dragging these people into responsibilities which I had to bear myself. To me it has always been important to assess my own judgment critically by that of such friends who have accomplished special feats in their particular fields. In this connection I gratefully think of such older friends as Fritz Erler, Carlo Schmid, Adolf Arndt, or Wilhelm Kaisen. But the judgment of personages outside my own circle of friends is always important to me, and I may cite as an example the German Jesuit father, Professor von Nell-Breuning, and the English philosopher Karl Popper.

Important decisions must not be based exclusively on the advice of official colleagues and advisers or on the advice of friends. One must obtain expert knowledge and power of judgment from all attainable directions.

Strauss: A politician profoundly rooted in democracy just does not make decisions all alone. I gladly listen to the proposals, ideas and also critical views of my aides and friends, digest them, and include them in my decisions and speeches. With the members of my family I discuss not only problems of daily life but also the events of world politics and German policies. Often I exchange political views with good friends, listening to them and forming my own opinion about them, friends who surely have exerted influence on my political actions now and then, whenever I deemed their ideas appropriate after thorough examination. The political dialogue with them is very valuable to me, especially since the circle of my friends is not restricted to politicians but encompasses people from many walks of life, from entirely different spheres of experience, and also from the younger generation.

Question: What is your annual income? What will be your anticipated retirement annuities, and what do you estimate your assets to be?

Schmidt: According to my last income tax statement my taxable annual income in 1978 came to DM233,000, with DM121,000 left after income and church taxes. So far I have not given any thought to my retirement benefits. They are stipulated in the law on members of parliament and in the law on ministers. According to the last property tax schedule, in 1978 my wife and I owned a house in Hamburg with unit value of DM196,000 (the house has a mortgage of DM49,000) and a vacation home on Brahmsee with a unit value of DM41,000. We also have federal bonds worth roughly DM98,000. Life insurance in 1978 came to DM21,000.

Strauss: Every citizen is free to find out my salary as minister-president of Bavaria, my remuneration as a member of the Bavarian land diet and possible future retirement annuities on that basis from the pertinent Bavarian legislation. Besides, I go by what Friendship Nietzsche said: Some people do not know how rich they are until they learn which rich people turn thief against them. I have asked the publisher of DER SPIEGEL, Mr Rudolf Augstein, several times to state how much he makes from DER SPIEGEL and what his assets from the journal are, but I never got an answer.

Question: Do you think it is inevitable for a politician not to tell the truth at some time in the course of his career? If so, when did this happen in your case, and what did you feel at the time?

Schmidt: A politician may be compelled not to broach certain facts publicly immediately for reasons of state or because the decision-making process so warrants, but should he intentionally tell a lie he will shake his credibility.

In 1976 I misjudged the situation on pension insurance. For this reason the opposition in this election campaign, years later, called me a "political pension swindler." At the time I made my statements in the conviction that the facts justified my utterances. Addressing the Bundestag with a government statement on 16 December 1976 I admitted without glossing over it that we had made a mistake. This economic misjudgment was very painful to me, and I have not pushed it out of my mind since.

Strauss: In political debate, too, I avow the commandment that "thou shalt not lie" and "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." This is why I usually speak my mind and act accordingly. Because of my deeply rooted responsibility toward our citizens, I am against talking differently before the elections than afterward. As a politician you experience truly cynical examples of this. When my friends and I during the election campaign in 1969 contended that an APD-led Federal Government would recognize the GDR, contrary to 20 years of common platform policy on Germany, I met with a vehement reaction. It climaxed in our contention being called an election campaign lie. But directly after taking over the government the SPD did exactly the opposite of what it had earlier promulgated as the solid component of its policy, that is, what it had earlier termed slander. Mr Bahr, replying to our charge that they had talked differently about the GDR prior to the elections, in the Bundestag on 24 January 1974 replied with matchless cynicism that earlier the majorities had not been such as to allow telling the truth. Just recently I stressed that it is necessary in the Federal Republic to get back to a situation where words and the truth can at least be seen in one field of vision without anyone having to turn their head 180 degrees.

Question: The impression prevails among the public that disagreement exists between yourself and portions of the party supporting you, the SPD and the CSU, respectively. How do you explain that?

Schmidt: It is a strange interpretation of a democratic party that its members must back their elected leaders as a unit, like a Prussian cadet school. When I recall how many endurance tests the Union parties weathered only with extreme difficulty because of Franz Josef Strauss, when I think of all that Messrs Kohl and Albrecht semipublicity said about the CSU chairman and of what he himself said about the aforementioned two, then I can only smile over the Strauss slogan that I am a captive of the left wing of my party.

True, I sometimes did have harsh objective debates with fellow party members: for example, with Erhard Eppler over the nuclear energy issue or with other Social Democrats over the military balance, which I consider imperative. Many times the arguing with these--mostly younger--Social Democrats was toilsome and occasionally tasked my patience considerably. Yet such debates have been part of the character of the SPD for the past 118 years. After all, it is not dishonorable to struggle for majorities in one's own party and to compromise occasionally as well: this has not been my political line in any way.

A federal chancellor, and much less a chancellor of a coalition government, simply cannot see himself as the executive organ of party decisions. Nor have I ever felt like the captive of my party--and this will hold true also for the future. But I am just one among a million Social Democratic Party members. I trust in all of them--and vice versa, all of them trust the chancellor.

Strauss: The election campaign has proved the opposite for the CDU/CSU. The Union backs its chancellor candidate in cohesion. He stands for the Union's joint program for political change in Germany. Unlike the dissension in the political camp of the Social Democrats in which the leftwing up to the Stamokapists [advocates of state monopoly capitalism] of the Jusos [young Socialists, youth organization of the SPD] increasingly calls the shots, there are no differences in the Union on all essential political questions.

Question: Do the German people have any reason to be afraid of the future?

Schmidt? No! Our compatriots know without having to be told by the chancellor that we will not be able to live in such a cozy world in the future. But there is no need to be afraid. With the great powers beginning to talk with each other again, to which development Mr Genscher and I contributed quite a bit, it may be possible to neutralize the effects of the different hotbeds of conflict in the world on Europe and to eliminate the causes of such conflicts through patient negotiations. I will be helping actively in this respect in the future as well.

There is no call for anxiety in the fields of domestic, economic, financial and social policies. Notwithstanding all the problems we are facing as a consequence of world economic developments, Germany is in far better shape than most states of the world.

Strauss: Fear is always a poor adviser. I refuse to capitalize politically, as Helmut Schmidt does, on the people's fear of a new war, a fear artificially produced in advance. But there is cause to worry indeed in view of the menacing preponderance of the Warsaw Pact over NATO; in view of our insecure energy and raw material supply; in view of the immensely increased and rapidly growing state indebtedness; in view of the international competition that has become more vehement; but also in view of the threat to internal security, the population development, the unsolved problem of asylum seekers, the educational misery of the youth--I will only mention the numerous clausus restriction on university enrollment--and last but not least the problem of drug abuse that has not yet been contained.

Question: In Ostpolitik and in detente policy both of you feel committed to the principle of "pacta sunt servanda," one being convinced of the correctness of the treaties with the East, the other for reasons of compulsory loyalty to treaties. How do you propose in the future to enhance relations with the East in keeping with this principle?

Schmidt: We abide by the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, also because we do not wish others to intrude in our own affairs. This does not mean at all that we are indifferent toward efforts for democratic freedom and human rights, no matter where other peoples seek to gain more freedom. On the bases of the treaties we have concluded we intend to develop a relationship of good neighborliness with the governments and peoples of the communist states, regardless of fundamental differences. The German under Hitler violated treaties. We must not let anybody harbor any doubt about our observance of treaties.

But it will not suffice to abide by the treaties concluded only technically so far. They must be constantly imbued with life and impelemented. Good neighborliness requires continous efforts! The opposition knows of no alternative to the policy of getting along or to the treaties.

Strauss: We consider the treaties with the East wrongly conceived, miserably negotiated, poorly phrased, and therefore lending themselves to controversial interpretation. But we have to take them as they are. I was the first Union politician to state in the Bundestag in January 1973 that these treaties are binding. I would like to add by way of supplement that we will not only abide by these treaties, but we will also apply these treaties. We will endeavor to make the best of these poor treaties for the benefit of the people. However, the rulings of the federal constitutional court of 1973 and 1975 on the interpretation of these treaties are valid. They have put up for the planned continuation of Ostpolitik the same barriers which also became plain for the failure of "detente policy." German Ostpolitik did not start as late as 1969. It was 25 years ago the other day that negotiations were opened in Moscow between Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Premier Bulganin which ended up in the release of the German prisoners of war and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union. German Ostpolitik will also be pursued on the basis of an equal give and take after the CDU and CSU take charge of the government, but it will be pursued soberly, free of illusions, vigilantly, on the basis of historical knowledge and political experience.

Question: The relationship between the United States and the Federal Republic is considered troubled. What steps do you think need to be taken after 4 November vis-a-vis the new U.S. president?

Schmidt: Our relationship is all right. It does not require any special "steps." When the Union candidate announces that he, once chancellor, will first take a trip to Washington and not to Warsaw or to East Berlin, this is but poorly self-evident. You will recall that Mr Strauss was an ardent Gaullist for years who wished to put some distance between himself and the United States.

Occasional differences of opinion between us and the U.S. Government are part of the normal situation even between friends who trust each other. The Americans need reliable but also critical German partners who speak their mind frankly and who will not shrink back from advocating the national interests of the Germans. The bases of U.S.-German friendship are so profound that they cannot be harmed by occasionally divergent assessments.

My own next trip to the United States after the U.S. elections was scheduled long ago.

Strauss: The relations between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany are not so bad as the communists would like them to be, to be sure, yet neither are they as good as they should and could be. The doubts of the United States about the future foreign policy course of the SPD are solidifying, and they are watching with growing concern the emergence of anti-American sentiments in the Federal Republic of Germany. This development is understandable. A large segment of our Social Democrats, above all the young generation, but not only the latter, have never internally accepted and politically understood two democratic decisions dating back to the government term of the CDU and the CSU: the decision for a social market economy and the decision on the accession to the Atlantic alliance. Today Helmut Schmidt represents the Bundeswehr and the NATO membership as an essential pillar of "his" security policy. Yet the Bundeswehr and the membership in NATO had to be enforced by the CDU and CSU against the harsh resistance of the Social Democrats. In both votes in the Bundestag there is the notation, no, behind the name of Helmut Schmidt.

Today Helmut Schmidt keeps silent about the attempts of the segment of the SPD Bundestag group which the U.S. press terms the "Moscow faction," of the young Socialists and the miscellaneous auxiliary troops of the SPD which produce a hostile climate against the most important protective power of the Atlantic alliance. A course is being set if the Americans are supposed to be identified with warmongers while Moscow is promoted as the new guarantor of peace. This does not involve youthful foolishness but the purposeful attempt to cause a breakdown, because otherwise the shock of Afghanistan should have been enough to put an end to this irresponsible activity.

If we separate from the United States, a development which Helmut Schmidt is beginning to prepare psychologically, and if we ultimately resign from NATO, which some prominent SPD politicians propagandize, if we withdraw from the EC, which many members of the Socialist International pursue, then we will deliver ourselves up to Moscow's mercy. Then it will be a mere matter of time until all of Europe will be communist. But if we instead consolidate the Western alliance with its superior economic potential and its attractive freedom, Moscow cannot but take seriously each individual partner, not least the Federal Republic of Germany.

This is why my first official trip after the CDU and the CSU take charge of the government will take me to the United States. The relationship of trust must again be made as close as it always was under Konrad Adenauer. We will strengthen the Atlantic alliance through our contribution. It is only from this solid groundwork that we can pursue an Ostpolitik which will guarantee peace and freedom.

Question: What chances do you give the new disarmament talks proposed by Brezhnev?

Schmidt: The forthcoming dialogue between Secretary of State Muskie and Foreign Minister Gromyko serves the purpose of bringing about negotiations first of all in the field of the Soviet medium-range missiles which are threatening us, negotiations which at best will greatly reduce nuclear armament in Europe--in balance, to be exact. We Germans have a vital interest in this dialogue. This is why I insisted on it--above all in Moscow. In the future, too, we will keep urging and admonishing so that an arms race will be prevented on the basis of military balance.

Strauss: Just because Helmut Schmidt wanted to return as a peace lord rather than empty-handed from his journey during the election campaign, which was wrongly timed and dubious as to its previous history, he was prepared to smuggle into NATO's nest like a cuckoo's egg the allegedly new Soviet proposal concerning disarmament talks in the field of medium-range missiles. Moscow's proposal which Schmidt brought along from Moscow in his luggage envisages bilateral talks by the United States and the Soviet Union on the two great powers' nuclear medium-range missiles including the so-called forward based systems, meaning the forward stationed defense weapons of the United States even with a short range. This terminology, however, is the English translation of a Soviet term by which the Kremlin intends to put the Americans under psychological pressure. So far neither the United States nor NATO has accepted this terminology. The hitch to Moscow's proposal can be easily spotted. All offers Moscow has made so far contained preconditions to be fulfilled by the West Europeans: the suspension of the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap in one case, and the inclusion of the French and British nuclear weapons in SALT III in another.

Now the Soviet Union has used Helmut Schmidt as the messenger for an offer which is linked with a precondition that can only be fulfilled by the U.S. Congress: the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The thrust of this Soviet strategy is clear. Moscow expects the European NATO partners to bring political pressure to bear on the United States in an unholy alliance with the Soviet Union so as to make the United States ratify the SALT II treaty, which would be bound to lead to a serious burdening of the ailing U.S.-European relationship or to a situation where the Europeans refuse to implement the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap on the grounds that the United States, by its nonratification, torpedoed the disarmament negotiations offered by the Soviet Union and which promised success. What Moscow wants to achieve by its continued rejection of purposeful negotiations on disarmament in the field of medium-range missiles and its wishy-washy offer is to drown the real topic in a general missile palaver. Brezhnev's prodding of Carter with reference to the proposal conveyed by Schmidt shows exactly what game is to be played here so as to prevent genuine disarmament and to camouflage accelerated armament by the Soviet Union and induce the Europeans to repudiate the decision on closing the arms gap.

Question: Considering the instability of detente in Europe, do you deem it necessary to intensify talks with the People's Republic of China, or is reserve indicated with respect to such attempts at an approach?

Schmidt: In the interest of safeguarding peace it would be dangerous to try and play one communist great power against the other. We have developed normal diplomatic and economic relations with the People's Republic of China without allowing others to tell us what to do. But I do not think much of brandishing a so-called "Chinese card."

Strauss: Realistic detente policy has three preconditions: 1) It must not be left unilaterally to the Soviet Union to define and dictate what is realistic detente policy and what is not. 2) True detente requires detente approximate military balance. 3) Real detente must be geographically indivisible. Europe cannot be an "island of detente" while our Eastern detente partner in Afghanistan seeks to force a people struggling for its right to self-determination into the yoke of communism through the brutal application of all means of military power. Now that the People's Republic of China has returned to the stage of world politics from its self-imposed isolation German foreign policy must not stop in Moscow.

As far as we are concerned, Ostpolitik is part of German foreign policy. For this reason it must include the People's Republic of China in its considerations as well. China's return to the stage of world politics and its opening to the United States, Japan and Europe marked the end of the world of Yalta which proceeded from two centers of world political power. As a great power in the Far East and as a future world power, and as an economic partner, China has brought about a new power ratio. Friendly relations with the earth's most populous country along with scientific-technical-economic cooperation are a commandment of realpolitik and are not directed against anybody. For this reason the impolite treatment accorded the Chinese head of government by Schmidt in Bonn was a mistake which is typical of him.

Question: Once you were elected chancellor, when would you visit State Council Chairman Honecker, and what do you expect to come from such a meeting?

Schmidt: Naturally not a great change, naturally not the removal of the Wall overnight. I had to postpone the visit reluctantly, but for reasons that are obvious to the Germans here and in the GDR, it will take palce when Mr Honecker and I consider the time favorable for talks which certainly will not deal with the maximum demands of one or the other, but with a balance of interests that will be advantageous to the Germans in both states.

Strauss: Since Helmut Schmidt's visit was canceled in the spring of 1980 by SED chief Honecker because of the Soviet attack on Afghanistan, and since we canceled his visit, on the other hand, because of the dangerous situation in Poland, the question about a meeting between me and SED chief Honecker is an insoluble calculation with too many unknowns. The question of whether I would be prepared to meet Erich Honecker depends on whether such a talk would bring alleviations and advantages for the people in the free and in the unfree parts of Germany. Such a talk presupposes the preparedness of East Berlin to also discuss the elimination of the criminal automatic firing installations at the German-German border and the lifting of the order to shoot for the GDR border troops. It must be made clear to the people in power in East Berlin that our considerable financial contributions depend not merely on the humanitarian alleviations granted by them but that our financial and economic help is connected with free access to Berlin, with free traffic of visitors between both parts of Germany and also with the elimination of the Wall and the death strip in due time. But since I am not a socialist illusionist, I know that the key for every decisive step forward in German-German relations does not lie in East Berlin but in Moscow.

Question: Do you think that the concern of the populace is justified that the high state debts will sooner or later lead to a new currency reform, a concern that has come about among the people in the course of the election campaign?

Schmidt: This propaganda of the Union parties is simply indecent. Our DM currency is the hardest and most attractive currency in the world--next to the Swiss franc.

Naturally there is a limit where taking credits must stop, be it by industrial firms, by home builders, by cities, the Federal Government or the laender. The limit is drawn by one's own financial efficiency. We have not reached that limit at all. We are further away from our limit than all the industrial states of the world with the exception of France. We have used the loaned money for investments in the future from which future generations will benefit. Should we have renounced an active employment policy? Some 900,000 jobs have been created in the past 3 years. Foreign countries admire us because of that. The voters will not be irritated by the opposition's campaign to create fear. If there were a new world economic crisis, I would again make loans to create jobs. It would almost be our duty--our legal duty!

Strauss: I am not worried about a drop in the currency value in the form of a devaluation of savings deposits and the issuance of new bills unless an unforeseeable catastrophe should take place. But we live in a state of permanent currency reform, because the inflation rates are much too high and because the actual inflation rate is higher than that officially announced. The people feel it and together with the irresponsible debts policy it fills the young people in our country with more and more concern. Not only the height of the Federal Government's debts of more than 200 billion creates concern, but also the speed of the increase (1949-69: 14 billion; 1970-74 under Brandt: 19 billion; 1975-80 under Schmidt: 153 billion).

The squandering of financing achieved through debts under Brandt and particularly Schmidt is ruinous exploitation of the next generation, and in the long run it will be tantamount to a drop in our currency's value.

Our pensioners should fear being cheated a second time after the elections because the SPD and the FDP have different pension plans. The SPD wants to increase pensions according to the gross wage principle, while the FDP wants to follow the net principle. Either the SPD or the FDP voters will be cheated if the SPD and FDP continue to rule. The ODU and the CSU will increase pensions according to the rise in gross wages not later than on 1 January 1982. The necessary means have been accumulated in the pension cashboxes. They must be used mainly for that purpose because the pensioners have a right not to be separated any longer from prosperity. Gifts to pensioners, as announced by the SPD which promised a minimum pension, cannot be financed. We must much rather turn the unemployed into people who pay their pension contributions in order to safeguard pensions in the long run.

Question: Did the pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops on the federal elections help or handicap you?

Schmidt: It has at any rate handicapped Mr Strauss. I am not so much interested in whom it has helped. The authors are now reacting to criticism in a language which is sometimes improper. It indicates that they are affected. The reaction also shows that the authors were wrong considering the effect it had on most German Catholics. They used CDU/CSU slogans. I am disappointed by the German Episcopate, disappointed not only politically but in human terms. Maybe it sounds petty--I do not mean it that way--if I say here that in the past 4 years I have spent endless hours in talks with Catholic Church representatives. In these talks none of the discussion partners has ever said even one syllable about the issue of state finances. I have felt in past days in many discussions how much the confidence of the Christians of both confessions has been endangered with regard to ecumenical cooperation. One only needs to read "Sonntagsblatt." It is absurd if my criticism of the pastoral letter is countered with the remark that whenever the churches touch on an allegedly unpleasant issue I want to deprive them of their right to comment. No, I am only concerned by the fact that the authority of the church should not be used for party purposes. It is amazing that the official Catholic Church has neither tried to help Rainer Barzel nor Helmut Kohl with a pastoral letter of that caliber, but it helped Franz Josef Strauss.

Really, I do not want any new disputes with the Roman Catholic Church--with wrong premises and in the wrong style of times that have passed long ago. But I will not quickly forget that pastoral word.

Strauss: This is not a matter of advantage or damage. I have always been against involving the clergy in politics or introducing politics into the church and into theology. But nobody can muzzle the church or forbid it to comment on issues that concern the church because of its mission. Pastoral letters and church memoranda are not instructions for Christian politicians.

It is up to the politician for whom church norms are important criteria to base his action on his own assessment of the concrete situation, an assessment on the basis of his own knowledge. I am so surprised by the offensive reaction of the federal chancellor to the pastoral letter of the German Catholic bishops only because particularly the leftist forces in his party very much welcome the words of bishops on worldly social problems, such as the words of the Polish or South American bishops.

Moreover, the debt problem is a problem of high and long-term moral significance.

Question: The term "political pension cheater" causes older voters to fear for the safety of their pensions. Do you think that a return to the gross wage oriented pension can be financed?

Schmidt: Yes, If I did not believe that, I would not have brought about the cabinet decision on the 21st pension adaptation bill, and I would not have signed the bill prior to its announcement in the federal legal gazette. The election campaign debate on that issue, incited by Mr Geissler, is supposed to make people forget that the return to a gross wage oriented pension--as they call it--is a valid right as of 1982. By the way, opinion polls demonstrate that you are not right in saying that older voters fear for the safety of their pensions. Mr Geissler's obvious campaign has backfired on him and the CDU/CSU. The vast majority of pensioners know that their current pensions are higher today than they have ever been--and they are quite content with this.

Strauss: The joint election campaign arbitration body has confirmed that the federal chancellor can rightly be called a political pension cheater. Prior to the 1976 elections Helmut Schmidt pretended that pension finances were in order. He told the pensioners that their pensions would keep increasing after 1976 along with the increase in gross wages. After the elections he arbitrarily cut the pension increases, drawing a political advantage from this because he was able to stay in power with the help of many voters he had cheated.

Because of that cheating on pensions, an average pensioner will get a pension this year that will be more than DM1,300 lower than otherwise. By 1990 the damage for the pensioner will amount to more than DM21,000, without including the interest involved.

Question: How many unemployed do you expect next year, and what must be done to achieve the best figure, what events could bring about the worst case?

Schmidt: Nobody can tell exactly how many people will be unemployed in the course of the next 12 months and when they will be unemployed--not exactly enough to permit a serious answer. No scientific institute can say that, no ministry, no Mr Stingl, no Federal Bank, no Mr Strauss and also no federal chancellor. We can only very roughly assess global economic trends. We all hope that nothing more will happen to the price of oil in 1981 than has happened already. I think that our own economic development will permit us to be rather well off and that the number of employed people will increase. It will not be as strong as in past years when we created 900,000 more jobs due to high state investment expenditures.

We know from past years that an increase here is not tantamount to a decrease in the number of unemployed. If an unemployed brother-in-law in your family finds a job again, while his wife simultaneously decides to take a part-time job without neglecting the care of her children, and if she does not immediately find such a job, then you have one more person who found a job as well as one more unemployed person. I do not see any need for programs to keep the economy going at the moment. First we must see what economic effects the considerable tax reductions will show that will come into effect on 1 January 1981.

Strauss: The labor market situation has deteriorated noticeably in past months compared with the year before. I fear that there will be far more than 1 million unemployed in the winter. The IFO Institute in its recent analysis of the economic situation expects about 1.1 million unemployed in 1981. If that takes place, we will be facing a greater economic setback than in 1975 when there were 4.7 percent unemployed, which was the lowest point of economic development in the Federal Republic.

The president of the Federal Labor Institute stated on 15 August: "If the trend simply goes on, I have to be pessimistic." Promotion of economic growth has priority for him over all other therapies. The CDU and the CSU will therefore turn their unlimited support for social market economy into an economic policy strengthening the businessman's innovation and willingness to invest. In this way we will create the prerequisites for bringing about promising jobs for the future. According to the recent experiences of the Federal Institute, people who are permanently unemployed or who have personal handicaps have a chance to get a job only if there is a lasting economic upswing. The CDU and the CSU will not accept having lasting unemployment at the expense of those involved. The reestablishment of full employment is not an election campaign slogan for us, but an urgent political task.

Question: Would you, whether you need to or not, rather rule together with the FDP or alone?

Schmidt: Realistically viewed, the question of ruling alone will not come up--although I really would not be worried by that. In such a case neither banks nor barber shops would be nationalized. But joking aside, the CDU/CSU slandering of Hans-Dietrich Genscher is evidence that the slogan about our jointly working together being at an end is foolish. Relations between the FDP chairman and myself have become closer and closer throughout the years, despite the fact that he and I have had sharp arguments occasionally. We do not want to make a union party of the SPD and the FDP, like Mr Strauss, who wants to mold the Union according to a CSU pattern.

Strauss: The present FDP, supporting a minister of the interior like Baum, considers itself merely as a means to continuing the socialist policy after the elections in Bonn. If there is a party that must accept the reproach that it has given into the hands of the SPD the power apparatus of national policy and of the financial and material potential that a Federal Government can mobilize thanks to the market economy, then this party is the FDP.

Question: It does not seem to matter to large parts of the young people whether they are ruled by Chancellor Schmidt or Chancellor Strauss. What can you offer to these young people?

Schmidt: The phrase "large parts" is not correct. Opinion polls, such as those of the Infratest Institute, demonstrate that if there were direct elections for the federal chancellor, which there are not, only 9 percent of the young people under 21 would vote for Franz Josef Strauss, while 76 percent--more than in any other age group--would vote for me.

Politicians and journalists are sometimes misled by the big noise of small groups. Some are full of critical questions--and rightly so. I know that young Germans work in an exemplary way in many places for our society.

I have in mind the large Christian youth organizations, the conscripts in the Bundeswehr, the conscientious objectors performing social services, the hundreds of thousands of young trade union members and 6 million young people in sport associations. I respect that. Young citizens have a right to answers.

However, I do not want to follow the modern trend of playing up to the young people by saying what they want to hear when I think their arguments are wrong. I am immune to a political youth mania. I do not like the word "offer." I am convinced that the great majority of young people, regardless of what they have to criticize, realize very well why I am asking them to support my domestic and foreign peace policy. Otherwise there can be no policy of continuous reforms.

Strauss: I consider it extremely bold to state that large parts of young people are politically indifferent. Our state would have a sad future if those do not care about their future who are the main subject of the political dispute, and for whose future it pays to become involved in politics. If you ask about what I offer to the young people, I would say: I do not carry a vendor's box with me, full of beautiful promises from which the young people can pick what they want free of charge. I also do not consider the youth a "fringe group of society" which basically and at all times needs the care and pampering of father state and mother bureaucracy.

We older people have the duty to leave an orderly house for the young where they can live their own active life in freedom, peace and without want. It is not our task, however, to pack the youth so carefully in the cotton of care that they will find it difficult or even impossible to be happy about their own achievement or their own success. The youth want to achieve something. Those who declare the youth a social case to be taken care of with a policy aimed at excluding risks discourage them, curtailing their freedom, giving them no goals, thus robbing them of the opportunity to shape their lives sensibly and responsibly.

The beginning of every sensible youth policy consists of not lowering the family to the position of an educational agency for the state. It must be reinstated as the first, most important community before the state with the rights it has in the Basic Law.

Question: Do you generally deem women suited for any political office, including that of chancellor? If so, can you think of a name?

Schmidt: Yes, I do. I can also visualize a woman as chancellor--and I am not saying this to curry favor with the women who complain that politics is more or less a domain of men. It is my conviction. I could name names, but I do not want to.

Strauss: Yes. The CDU and the CSU have thousands of active women in their ranks. Many women in the Union have carried responsibility in the foremost ranks for years. Just think of Helga Wex, for example, and of Renate Hellwig--both are members of my election team. Or think of Ministers Hanna-Renate Laurien in Rhineland-Palatinate, Annemarie Griesinger in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Birgit Breugel in Lower Saxony, and of my deputy in the party, Mathilde Berghofer-Weichner. So far no woman has run for the office of chancellor in the Federal Republic, but why shouldn't German women become just as successful "stateswomen" in the future as were and are Golda Meir in Israel and Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain, for example?

Question: In what characteristic features attributed to you do you feel most misunderstood?

Schmidt: I do not much like the label of "manipulator" which has not really applied to me for a long time. I think that this term also expresses something quite favorable. Still, it is an impermissible simplification. This label, which journalists stuck on me, has been recognized as such by many people, not because they occasionally see me playing the organ or talking with writers, but because they have read some of my speeches that do not deal with daily problems.

Formerly my designation as the "sergeant" hurt me a little. It is no longer being used against me now. Word has made the rounds that I am not a friend of decisions made in isolation, but rather seek discussion and listen to the advice of others.

Strauss: It is not a matter of misunderstandings at all. Every person can form a judgement without bias on the basis of what I say and do and on the basis of what sober contemporaries say about me. When nowadays some of the very politicians who appreciated and praised me as finance minister in the grand coalition claim that I "lack self-control and circumspection" and that "I do not have myself under control," it is not a misunderstanding but sheer slander. I think rationally and coolly, as everybody knows, and I speak passionately—as everybody knows as well. I say what I think, and unlike my top political adversaries, my whole life is completely open to inspection. There is neither a period of darkness in my life nor a political flaw.

But I do want one thing with all the passion that I can muster: not only halting but even reversing the march into a socialist society of the future, begun in 1969, and into a neutralized Europe more or less delivered to the Soviet sphere of power.

Question: How would you have tackled the German problems of the year 1932?

Schmidt: I was all of 14 years old at the time. If one had had the knowledge of the causes and course of the world economic crisis, the Reich governments would presumably have acted in a different way. We, at any rate, have drawn conclusions. We recognized similar dangers, averted them and coped quite well with the turbulences in the wake of a dramatic crisis of the world economy triggered by the explosion in oil prices. The institution of an annual world economic conference introduced, even invented, by Giscard d'Estaing and myself has become one of the most important instruments for preventing the struggle of everybody against everybody else which turned the thirties into a world economic disaster.

Strauss: The question seems a bit unfair to me because the person looking back at history and judging and condemning those who acted at the time is free from the compulsion of making a decision. Naturally any contemporary politician will say that he would have done everything entirely differently than did Bruening. Today, we know that it was wrong for Bruening to embark on the course of radically cutting state spending, on the one hand, and hiking taxes, on the other; it was wrong to govern with a system of emergency ordinances; it was wrong to hope that he would gain a broad majority in the Reichstag, including the Social Democrats, for his planned restorative constitutional amendment. The two most urgent problems of that year, containment of political extremism from left and right, could not be solved by him in this way. But let us not forget that in his measures Bruening had the backing of Reich President Luther as well as of most representatives of the science of finance of that time. At the time the theories of Keynes, of an overall national economic account and an anticyclical financial policy were not the general property of science. Besides, the struggle against the enemies of the state had to be waged in the painful knowledge that the Weimar Republic was not supported by many Germans.

What therefore ensues is a paradox: Only a Reich chancellor who experienced the collapse of the Weimar Republic and recognized its causes clearly could have prevented this very collapse by relaxing the strict deflationary course and properly assessing the destructive force of leftist and rightist extremism. The Weimar Republic could have been saved only through an alliance of the parties of the center including the SPD, the trade unions and the Reichswehr—and Hindenburg would have gone along, too.

Question: Which qualities do you esteem most in your opponent?

Schmidt: Here may I be allowed to quote what I said in the ZDF series "Personal Data" in 1966, that is, 14 years ago: "Strauss is an immensely talented man. He is a man with great abilities, a great variety of abilities.

He has a very good education, a good memory, a brilliant eloquence; he can capture a round of professors just as he can captivate a gigantic assembly of people. Power of decison, energy, probably also courage. On the other hand, this great amount of abilities, all of which by themselves are desirable for a politician and which also turn this Strauss into the bundle of energy that he is, is set off, I believe, by a lack of self-control. There, I am not quite sure whether Strauss knows ahead of time what he will say..."

Strauss: His talent to convey as correct to the people comparisons that are unfounded.

Question: When have you lost your temper?

Schmidt: I do not think that I have lost my temper in public even once. At the time I received the nickname "Schmidt the Lip" [Schmidt-Schnauze] I often reacted quite sharply. Occasionally I can become very impatient or blow my stack. This happens rarely, and then only in a small circle. If I ever have offended anybody I usually have asked forgiveness afterwards as well.

Strauss: When my son (Franz Georg) played the "Flea's Waltz" on the piano for the hundredth time within an hour. But that was more than 10 years ago, and my son has long forgiven me the "dressing down" of that time. Today he probably plays this tune, which seems to be beyond eradication, only occasionally.

Question: Do you consider your election campaign opponent adequately capable of not losing self-control in his handling of power?

Schmidt: No.

Strauss: The loss of self-control in handling power is not only reflected by the fact that the powerful man goes beyond the bounds set for him by law and constitution. Likewise anyone misuses power who fails to use it or uses it only on the basis of opportunism. And this is exactly what Helmut Schmidt does whenever he is afraid the leftwingers of his own party will refuse to follow him. Let me just cite the following catchwords in this context: Forked tongue on the question of enhancement of nuclear energy, gradual loosening up of the Western alliance through alienation, especially toward the United States, the hasty policy on the East and on Germany which is only too ready to make advance concessions. Besides, this same man who is so very much imbued with his allegedly northern German cool and calm air that he already considers this expressive of a statesmen's greatness, does not stop at abusing the CDU/CSU as "incapable of peace" and disparaging my person with expressions such as "arsonist, troublemaker, berserk, trade union destroyer and man without decency." This, too, I consider misuse of the power granted to the chancellor by the Basic Law. His irate invectives against the bishops, the threats and announcements uttered, prove that he does not have enough self-control in handling power. On the other hand, he is too weak to prevail over the leftwing radicals in his party or to dismiss the scandalous Minister Baum.

Question: When and on what occasion did you notice signs of intolerance and lust for power on your part, and when did you notice it on the part of your competitor?

Schmidt: As regards myself, others are better suited to assess that. I do not want to present myself as Nathan the wise, and I really have no talent for Bonapartism.

As regards Mr Strauss, I will content myself with the statement that this politician divides our people more and more. I think that this is not a subjective judgment but an exact statement. He creates discord among the people because he is as he is.

Strauss: I would not have became a politician if I shied back from power or even despised it. He who seeks a state office must be prepared to exert power: in the framework of our moral principles, in the framework of the constitution and the laws, in control, periodically replaceable, and morally responsible.

He must act for state power being firmly used against the enemies of democracy and of our liberal constitutional system. Such an attitude may look "domineering" from the perspective of those endulging in anarchist dreams. I call it responsibly dealing with power. As regards intolerance, who likes to admit that he is beset by it? One ought to ask the people with whom I deal daily or at least frequently: my family members, friends, colleagues. But if I must give an answer: I am tolerant except in moments when I am beset with the above described "Bavarian fury," which is not evil, because otherwise it would be a crime according to Thomas Mann. As regards occasional or frequent lust for power or intolerance with regard to Helmut Schmidt, one ought to be fair enough to ask those living and working in his immediate environment or who are subjects of his lack of self-control.

Question: Would you be prepared in an emergency to be vice chancellor in the cabinet of your election campaign opponent?

Schmidt: No. I cannot imagine doing that with Mr Strauss now, particularly since I consider him an unpredictable man in an hour of need.

We would safeguard in some other way the cooperation of all parties in a great emergency involving our people. But such an emergency is not on the horizon. Moreover, I am using all my strength to avoid the coming about of such an emergency and for Mr Strauss not to become chancellor on 5 October.

Strauss: I have always stressed that political parties and democratic politicians ought to basically and mutually declare their eligibility to form a coalition and to cooperate. I have demonstrated this as my approach in practice, despite all the sharpness of political disputes.

I consider a grand coalition an outspoken emergency solution. If it must be accepted to avoid negative developments for our people which otherwise could not be avoided, there is nothing else one can do. If really a most drastic aggravation came about, such as the danger of war or a grave economic crisis as a consequence of Soviet action involving our vital flanks, every chancellor in office would have to say: I need the most important man of the opposition so that we can master the situation together.

POLITICAL LEADERS DISCUSS FOREIGN, SECURITY POLICIES

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[Excerpts from roundtable discussion "Germany Prior to the Elections" conducted by reporters Theo M. Loch and Peter Schulz with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel, Lower Saxony Finance Minister Walter Leisler Kiep and Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Bundestag Defense Policy Committee; place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Assuming that the CDU/CSU will win the Bundestag elections, what concrete steps would you undertake as the future foreign minister to improve relations with the United States, which the opposition considers as upset, without abandoning the Federal Republic's independent foreign policy?

[Kiep] The most important thing would be to make a careful analysis of the world situation in the early eighties, together with the U. S. Administration which will be elected in early November. After the analysis an attempt must be made to find the resulting common interests, what common policy will be possible and necessary to pursue considering that the balance of forces between the East and the West and the common action of the alliance are the prerequisite of safeguarding peace.

In such a talk or analysis it will be important to stress the things one has in common as well as the special interests of the Federal Republic of Germany due to its geographic location as divided country on the seam between the East and the West with an open flank—Berlin.

Through Berlin it will automatically be included in all tensions of the world, so to speak. That must be included in the analysis in order to find out what one can do together and what one possibly cannot do together because of the special situation of Germany. Out of this a common Western policy should be developed for the Eighties.

[Genscher] I believe that the opposition is caught in a contradiction. We all know that the Federal Republic's foreign policy is imbedded in a joint Western policy of the European Community as well as of the Western alliance. I would consider it dangerous, frankly speaking, if the opposition speaks of the need for a change or turn of foreign policy. It would practically mean bringing up the question of where a change or turn should take place, where we will quit the common Western policy.

I want to quote three examples: The opposition was against the signing of the final document of Helsinki. All the Western states were in favor of this. The opposition considered the signal the federal chancellor and I brought back from Moscow for the initiation of negotiations on medium-range arms as a means to exert pressure on the United States, but the United States as well as all the other allies and we ourselves believe that negotiations must begin now. That has been agreed between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister. The Americans, we and all the Western partners believed that we ought to help Poland without interfering in their internal affairs by voicing prerequisites. The opposition wanted to voice prerequisites. Seen that way, I really believe Mr Strauss ought to go to America, even if he is not a federal chancellor, in order to settle the upset relations between the oppostion and the United States and not between the Federal Republic and the United States.

[Woerner] Despite all my appreciation of the irony the foreign minister has demonstrated here, there is, for example, the incontestable problem involving reactions on Afghanistan. The United States and the Europeans were not of the same opinion and as before there is no agreement in this respect. It is equally incontestable that the American President repeatedly has voiced his discontent that the Europeans are obviously lagging behind with regard to sanctions. It is equally obvious that one has not succeeded up to this day--particularly not in coordinated American-European talks, in achieving a common Western answer to the Soviet Union's permanent expansion of power.

[Apel] I find that we should not make general statements but get down to facts. If we do that, we will find, for example, that we in the Federal Republic of Germany did not go to the Olympic games out of solidarity with the United States. The federal chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher have discussed Afghanistan in no uncertain terms in Moscow. If anybody has said plainly how matters are, it was the two of them representing our country.

As regards sanctions, one can demonstrate these days with the Gildemann case that merely suspicion has been sowed. We keep to all international agreements. We do not supply anything to the Soviet Union that has not jointly been agreed on. I believe that Mr Kiep and Mr Strauss must correct their course.

[Question] Is the Bundeswehr's position within NATO sufficient, or must it be improved?

[Woerner] The Bundeswehr makes a considerable contribution to the alliance. Nobody will contest that. But there are a number of shortcomings which must be improved. First of all, there is going to be a financial gap that will make it more and more difficult for the Bundeswehr to maintain its procurement projects. We have personnel problems, considerable problems with the service time of the soldiers and with their chances to be promoted. There is a shortage of ammunition and equipment materiel at the the moment. I hear that we will not be able to pay some parts of the bill this year.

There are no doubts that the Bundeswehr in its present form is unable to take some of the burden from the Americans, something we want to do because the Americans may want to increase their presence in the Indian Ocean or the Persian Gulf.

I will frankly tell you about my greatest concern: We are losing our defense preparedness! It is most important for the quality of an army, for the quality of territorial defense as a whole. I say the following to the defense ministers: I find that if it is impossible in the SPD to implement a common approach to defense problems, if young socialists demonstrate together with communists against the Bundeswehr in Bremen, if the SPD is not able any more to keep defense preparedness under control, it will be extremely difficult to maintain our defense preparedness with regard to the young generation and with regard to our people as a whole.

[Apel] I will begin with the Bundeswehr's position in NATO. A single opinion exists reaching from Washington to Moscow: It is one of the best armies in the world. Manfred Woerner has just admitted this too. I fully realize that naturally everything could be much better and that I will be facing financial problems in the coming years. We will manage the financial problems in any case. We will not be able to procure everything the military wants to have. But if we then were to make an international comparison, we would find that we continue to hold a very good position.

That is a great problem, because the more we do, the more we will be prepared to say that we will do this and that and take over the other, the more we then will run the risk that others, such as the Belgians, the Dutch and the Danes will say: That is fine, we can withdraw and the Germans will take over our tasks. One must carefully see to it that this does not take place.

[Question] Is detente divisible?

[Genscher] Detente cannot be divisible because we live in a world that is growing more and more close together. The fact that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is a subject of our present debate demonstrates that we do not consider it impertinent to create a connection between the composition of the government in the Federal Republic of Germany and the invasion in Afghanistan.

There was a CDU government when the Russians invaded Hungary. I do not hold you responsible for that, but please do not pretend that your absence from the government was the reason, or one of two reasons for the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The alliance is quite all right.

The situation is the following: We in Europe have achieved a certain stabilization of the situation due to detente policy. We can see this quite clearly if we view the following developments: war in Iraq and Iran, a continuing crisis in Afghanistan—and all of this does not affect Berlin, which has been the case in the past. I consider that progress and not a disadvantage.

We must make it clear to the Soviet Union with Western reactions that detente will not stand another strike of that kind. That has been put down in the German-French statement. We ought to give some thought to whether the events in Poland, which we observed very closely would have developed the way they did if we did not have detente in Europe but cold war. There were similar liberalization tendencies in the past: In Czechoslovakia in 1968, in Hungary in 1956 and in the GDR in 1953; they all found a grave end. Under the prerequisites of detente it was possible to make a certain step forward in Poland. I consider that as positive.

[Question] Is there any alternative to a security policy which will not inevitably lead to an arms race?

[Genscher] Colleague Kiep, it is my opinion that the treaty policy indeed has been completed to a point where we have settled the bilateral problems with Eastern Europe.

The detente process has not been historically concluded, it must continue. And now comes the question as to the dimensions in which this is to be done. In this respect the determining factor for the eighties will be the question concerning the arms control and disarmament.

[Apel] This is exactly the problem. We have created a certain groundwork of mutual confidence. Where distrust becomes most plainly visible--namely on the part of the military--we are only at the beginnings. This is quite evident. But I am warning against considering these 7 years as having failed, for the negotiations in themselves were quite valuable. They led to a point where the questions, for instance, of how many troops do you actually have in Poland, in the GDR, in the CSSR, and how many do we think you have, have become points of debate which lead both sides to the finding that here we must go on working. And I think we will still need a lot of time in that respect.

[Question] What do you propose to do to cut down this arms race? Or should the policies boil down to temporizing until the Soviet Union comes round to seeing reason?

[Apel] Detente policy during the past decade was not a policy of illusions but, on the German side, supported with defense efforts which also took effect. This was not true for all the countries of Western Europe. The second part of my answer: Afghanistan cannot be resolved through military means. It can be solved only with diplomacy and with development aid, with a concentrated action. I think the Western strategy is not so bad. We cannot contrive to push the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan. This is a long diplomatic process.

[Genscher] We assume that security can be had only as a result of balance. If one side--the Soviet Union--seeks superiority, then this superiority must be balanced through arms efforts of our own. This is uncontested. The second point is, however, that anyone trying to establish the balance this way will end up in a nonsensical arms race; and this is why arms control is necessary. Hence, our proposal: Negotiations on medium-range missiles; establishment of a European disarmament conference so as to create confidence-building measures for all of Europe; activation of the MBFR negotiations in Vienna; the need for ratifying SALT II. These constitute concrete steps for achieving a containment of the arms race. This has nothing in common with illusions, for this is offset by the readiness to close the arms gap wherever the Soviet Union violates the balance by an armament lead. But I warn against seeing the remedy solely through the closure of the arms gap.

[Question] Which concrete, tangible humanitarian improvements are attainable at all in inter-German relations?

[Genscher] It is my view that it must be our objective to open the way into the Federal Republic for younger GDR people as well. We do not have as great a communication standard with the GDR as we maintain with other East European states. Here we must go on negotiating step by step. I think the option of meeting is the strongest asset. I really wish that every graduating class from our country would first of all plan on visiting a town in the GDR too. This would also constitute and opportunity for personal meetings which should be exploited.

[Kiep] The two gentlemen pretend that the CDU/CSU is about to call detente policy in question. Meanwhile, the entire U. S. public is in a process of new assessment of the U. S. interests after 10 years of efforts for better relations with the Soviet Union, the result being that everybody in the United States says that things just cannot go on as they do. We must restore the balance, for it is only on the basis of balance and of the indivisibility of detente that we have a chance of making any headway.

[Question] What security-policy options does the Federal Republic have to exert influence on the developments in the Gulf region.

[Genscher] To begin with, the goal must be to confine the conflict to the countries in which it is transpiring at the moment. Secondly, our entire North-South policy must be concentrated on strengthening the efforts for independence of the countries of the Third World by stabilizing them internally, on making them independent states and preventing us from being victimized by the temptation of either rejecting these states by saying that they are too close to Moscow, or pulling them over to our side. An independent Third World is the best guarantee for stability of peace in the Third World.

[Woerner] To begin with, a mission of the Bundeswehr in the Middle East: No! Yet we cannot just ignore this threat. This is where the oil is which we need, this is our jugular vein. Even if the danger is located outside the alliance we must come up with an answer. What must this answer be? In my opinion it must have two parts. What is required, first, is an intensification of the political and economic cooperation with the states located there; secondly, what the alliance needs is a division of labor answer to the question as to who will ensure through a military presence that the Soviet Union will not advance there any further. As matters stand this could only be the Americans. This is why we say: Coordinate in the alliance on the basis of a division of labor with the roles divided up in economic, political, and military respects; with the Bundeswehr not involved but instead with the Federal Republic and Europe relieving the Americans here in Europe.

[Apel] All of us need to know that we have article 87A of the Basic Law which provides for the assignment of German troops only for the purpose of territorial defense. Anyone toying with other ideas--this is also impossible for German naval vessels--is talking at odds with the Basic Law. My second remark: division of labor in the alliance--agreed. Work is being done on that. Yet it is only under two conditions that I would be prepared to discuss this issue and to hold discussions subsequently as well. The first condition is that it should not involve the Germans alone. This alliance is running the great risk of becoming an organization with different kinds of membership. There are no passive members in NATO. The second condition is that it must be clear that the Americans remain fully present here in central Europe with their ground forces, with their air forces. For if they were to leave here--even just partially--we would be exposed to the grave danger that the deterrence in central Europe might grow brittle since it is also based on the fact that many allies, especially the Americans, are present here apart from the Bundeswehr. These are my two conditions, and this is what we are debating. Then we will submit proposals to the defense committee. The whole thing then will turn into a comparable expensive operation.

[Question] It is always being said here with reference to the Basic Law that a mission of the Bundeswehr outside the NATO area is prohibited. But it happened in the past several occasions that the United Nations formed so-called peace forces which were assigned, for instance, to the border area of Israel. If Germany were asked now to put up a troop contingent as well, for instance for the Iraq/Iran area, what would the answer be?

[Kiep] I do not wish to comment on the question. All I know is that the United Nations organization as well as our Basic Law expressly includes the contribution to a collective peace-keeping operation, and if the United Nations were to do this, which would be a purely hypothetical case, we surely would have to do it as well. Today I heard a lot about the need for safeguarding peace in the Middle East and in the Near East, in the world at large. Mr Foreign Minister, do you believe that it serves peace and the predictability of German foreign policy, the continuity and predictability of our foreign policy, if the other side in this election campaign--and clearly you, Mr Apel--constantly claims that a change in responsibility in the Federal Republic of Germany will bring us closer to World War III. I believe that this in itself is the most peace-endangering utterance which we have heard from a German mouth lately on this whole subject.

[Genscher] I think it is a political utterance destabilizing the balance if the Union demands a reversal and a change in German foreign policy in an undifferentiated manner.

This is what your colleague Von Wrangel has said, This is what your program contains in writing: A change in German foreign policy. You would have to make this clear. If you said you intend to continue the policy unchanged, if you averred this today, this would be highly important to us with respect to the predictability of our foreign policy. Anybody having any common sense at all will not suggest this about World War III to another democratic party. I did not like the discussion on the security in the Third World a while ago. You discussed the military aspect of it too much. What was neglected too much was the question of what we might contribute toward achieving social and economic conditions there which will make these countries stable. If you pump the Third World full of arms while the people go hungry, there will be wars there. And this is why I tell you that the primary thing is development aid.

GENSCHER CITES STANCE ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD301216 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stated that, with its EC partners, the Federal Government supports the maintenance of the free movement of shipping in the Persian Gulf, which is "vital for the entire community of states." In a speech to the Second World Congress of Soviet and East European Studies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen today, Genscher announced readiness to support any international initiative likely to lead to a political solution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Genscher said that the war between the two countries further threatens the stability of the Mideast region, which is already uneasy enough. The most important immediate objective must be to prevent the conflict from spreading and leading to an East-West dispute with even more dangerous consequences. So far it has been possible to localize the conflict, which is not least the result of the interest of important powers in preserving the process of detente. Genscher said that the beginning of the Eighties will bring forth developments which contain great dangers for the Europeans. In addition to the conflict between Iraq and Iran he mentioned the tense situation in the Middle East, the latent dangers of the arms race, the struggle with regard to the distribution of increasingly scarce raw materials and the gap between North and South.

GOVERNMENT SETS OUT INTENTIONS FOR MADRID CSCE

LD302030 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--The Federal Government on Tuesday once again described a European disarmament conference as one of its major aims at the Madrid review of the European security conference. In a reply to a parliamentary question by the SPD and FDP on the future of detente, published on Tuesday, the government says that the proposed disarmament conference should adopt "militarily significant confidence-building measures applicable throughout Europe." The conference was proposed by France, and the Federal Government is taking a major part in transforming this French proposal into a joint Western position. Bonn wants a political debate at the Madrid meeting on basic issues of East-West relations to give a fresh impetus to detente. The Federal Government will stress the importance of the humanitarian element and emphasize that confidence should be built by concrete measures in the military field rather than by mainly declaratory proposals. Another Bonn aim is to call a high-level meeting on energy.

The GDR's conduct will be measured in terms of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Federal Government's reply states. This Final Act is of great importance for relations between the two German states. The Final Act has facilitated efforts to overcome the situation that arose in Poland.

The reply says that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "dealt a heavy blow" to general East-West relations. At the Madrid review conference the Federal Government will point out this violation of the Helsinki principles.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ STOPS IN PARIS ON WAY TO NEW YORK

LD301922 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq arrived in Paris 20 minutes ago from Baghdad en route to New York. The chairman of the Islamic Conference is being received at this very moment by Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee to discuss the diplomatic situation with regard to the repercussions of the Iran-Iraq war.

Meeting With Giscard

BC302038 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 30 Sep (AFP)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today he was "very hopeful" about the chances of a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict following his talks in the capit ls of the two warring countries. Gen Zia, who heads the 40-nation Islamic Conference, met French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing late today for a 30-minute talk on his mission aimed at ending hostilities between the two oil-rich gulf neighbors. He was originally scheduled to meet Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Sunday but after preliminary talks in Baghdad and Tehran, he postponed his visit to France and returned to the Iraqi capital for further consultations. He arrived in the French capital from Baghdad.

After the meeting, a spokesman for Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that the French leader has "demonstrated the interest and support of France for any initiative of the Islamic Conference in favor of opening negotiations" between the two warring neighbors. Immediately after his meeting with the French president, Gen Zia was to leave for New York where, as acting president of the Islamic Conference, he is to address the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow.

GISCARD WELCOMES GABON'S PRESIDENT ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AB301915 Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 30 Sep (AFP)--The president of Gabon, Mr Omar Bongo, began his 4-day official visit to France on Tuesday. The Gabonese head of state was welcomed at the Paris airport by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. After the military honors were rendered, the two heads of state, accompanied by their spouses, gave two short speeches in the VIP lounge of the airport.

President Giscard d'Estaing first of all recalled France's deep attachment to Gabon, 10 years after President Bongo's first official visit ot France. On bilateral matters, the French head of state indicated that he would study with his guest means of strengthening a very intense cooperation. Mentioning the numerous international problems which are to be examined during the meetings, President Giscard d'Estaing praised (Mr Bongo's) attachment to the cause of development and of peace in Africa, and his eminent qualities as a man of dialogue.

In his reply, President Bongo in particular expressed the opinion that bilateral cooperation between Libreville and Paris since the independence of his country had been based on pragmatism and realism.

The Gabonese delegation comprises several ministers, in particular, Mr Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mr Edouard-Alexis Mboumy-Boutsit, minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources; and Mr Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou, minister of economy and finance. On the French side one noted the presence of Mr Yvon Bourges and Mr Robert Galley, ministers of defense and of cooperation respectively. The two heads of state, who arrived in the center of the capital by helicopter, were to have a first meeting in the Elysee immediately following their arrival.

NEWSPAPER CARRIES DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ELECTION MANIFESTO

LD291447 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 4, 9

[Apparent text of Democratic Alliance election manifesto: "Democratic Alliance Wishes To Modernize Country and Advance Toward Europe"]

[Excerpts] Portugal and the Portuguese people spoke out on 2 December 1979 against ambiguity and for clarity, against insecurity and for stability, and against socialist bureaucracy and for liberating change. The Portuguese people are called on to confirm on 5 October 1980 their faith in the program which they have already chosen. In the name of that program, Portugal won in 1979. In its name, it will win again in 1980.

What Is at Stake in the Elections

A European Model of Society

We want a European and Western society to live and prosper in our country: a society in which cultural, social and ideological pluralism will be respected; in which freedom will be practiced and responsibility exercised; in which the enterprise and creativeness of citizens and social groups will be developed; in which progress will be made toward increasingly improved forms of political, economic and social democratization; in which the state will serve the dignity of the human individual; in which lawful political power will be exercised without impositions by economic power and without coercion by military sectors; and in which social solidarity and a sense of justice will govern relations among citizens and between them and the state.

A Stable and Constructive Government

Portugal needs more than ever a government capable of stably and consistently adopting and implementing a national and democratic blueprint. Portugal must not have over the next 4 years the six different governments which it had over the last 4 years; it must not have again a different government every 8 months. Only in the Democratic Alliance does the ability exist to guarantee this aim.

A Genuine Democratic System

The Constitution of the Republic will have to be radically revised in accordance with the lines advocated by the Democratic Alliance, to guarantee; all human individual freedoms and rights; the unity of the state and regionalization; the power of citizens to choose through the ballot box the programs of national, regional or local government which most appeal to them at all times; the subordination of the armed forces to the democratic political power; and the abolition of the Council of the Revolution.

What We Propose

To Unite the Portuguese People

To unite the Portuguese people around the aims of a freer country, a more prosperous nation and a more democratic state.
To unite the Portuguese people around a truly democratic constitution, so that the basic law can be a subject of consensus and not a source of bitter discord.

To Create Wealth and Distribute It Justly

The Democratic Alliance government has observed some simple principles in its economic policy: national private enterprise has the principal role in the correct utilization of the Portuguese people's creative energies and Portugal's natural resources; the public sector must not constitute a burden and must be profitable and productive and a factor of progress for the community; cooperative activity, guided by principles of independence, deserves constant support and encouragement.

To Struggle Against Inflation and Unemployment

Preserving the workers' purchasing power will remain our major aim.
We intend to conduct a broad debate on the introduction of an organized prices and incomes policy.
We expect an important contribution from the accelerated modernization of Portuguese agriculture.
The creation of employment must be achieved through greater activation of the money market, investment and full utilization of existing production capacity.

Priority for Most Underprivileged

It is our aim to drastically reduce the number of unemployed and to correctly distribute and administrate unemployment benefits to reduce the effects of the economic crisis on the members of the population capable of working.

The social and occupational integration of the disabled and their training in an adequate manner will constitute a basic concern of the government.

The elderly must find further protection over the next 4 years through state action and aid from the local authorities and private institutions.

Living conditions in prisons and the improvement of assistance schemes for prisoners' families will be considered.

The gradual elimination of slums and the restoration of dilapidated housing and its possible modernization, specifically with respect to basic sanitation, will be a constant challenge to the Democratic Alliance government.

To Consolidate Democracy and Regionalize the Country

Democracy is an irreversible fact of our collective life. We intend to consolidate it and fully guarantee it immediately at the political level.

Following the revision of the constitution, the armed forces will be subordinate to the democratic political power. We propose that regionalization, as a means for making the decisionmaking process more participatory and more democratic, should be a key topic of our national reflection over the next 4 years.

To Modernize Portugal and Advance Toward Europe

To advance toward Europe is not to reject the past of coexistence with peoples of other continents. With a stable Democratic Alliance government for 4 years and a president of the republic such as General Soares Carneiro, capable of maintaining loyal and real institutional and political solidarity with the government chosen by the people, the Portuguese people will have the best political preconditions for tackling the enormous tasks of modernizing Portugal.

DENMARK

PAPER REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER OLESEN TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD301507 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Sep 80 part 1 p 4

[RITZAUS BUREAU report: "Talks Between Gromyko and Kjeld Olesen"]

[Text] Washington--On Friday, Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen had an hour-long meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the Soviet UN Mission in New York. The two foreign ministers discussed a number of bilateral and international questions, and the meeting took place in a relaxed and frank atmosphere, according to Kjeld Olesen. Soviet UN [as published] Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin also took part in the talks between Kjeld Olesen and Andrey Gromyko.

The Soviet foreign minister stressed to Kjeld Olesen the good bilateral relations that exist between Denmark and the Soviet Union, and for his part Kjeld Olesen stressed the Danish Government's concern over the East-West problem in the current tense international situation.

Foreign Minister Olesen took the opportunity to brief Andrey Gromyko on the Danish Government's wider definition of security problems, including, for example, the question of a new international economic world order and the problems of North-South relations. Kjeld Olesen also pointed out that Denmark has taken an initiative on making a study of conventional arms in connection with disarmament efforts, and he asked the Soviet foreign minister directly whether support in this connection could be expected from the Soviet Union, but Gromyko did not give a direct answer.

Kjeld Olesen gave an account of the Danish Government's view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but did not go into details on this issue. Kjeld Olesen expressed the Danish Government's satisfaction that agreement had been reached between the U.S. and Soviet Governments on the resumption of negotiations in Geneva next month on long-range [as published] tactical nuclear arms.

He also briefed Gromyko on the proposal, that the Danish Government put forward in NATO last December, for a 6-month moratorium on so-called Eurostrategic arms, and he took the opportunity to chide Gromyko with the fact that this Danish proposal only merited four or five lines in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA.

Andrey Gromyko said the Soviet Union makes the ratification of the SALT II agreement a condition for the completion of the coming negotiations in Geneva. Kjeld Olesen told the Soviet foreign minister that the Danish Government in its speech to the UN General Assembly recently had precisely supported the notion of the swift ratification of the SALT II agreement.

Kjeld Olesen also gave an account of the Danish defense policy debate and he took the opportunity to point to the marked increase in Soviet forces, especially in the Baltic area and in northern Europe. Here Gromyko answered that he thought it only natural that the Soviet Union should develop its defense forces and the quality of its arms systems in this part of the world too.

SWEDEN

NAVY CONTINUES SEARCH FOR SUSPECTED FOREIGN SUBMARINE

LD301835 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The search for the foreign submarine in the Stockholm Archipelago continued today without success. About 20 ships and several navy helicopters are still engaged in the search, but nothing has been seen of the submarine since Sunday.

CAGATAY COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS, IRAN-IRAQ WAR

TA281410 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The Prime Minister and president of the National Unity Party, Mr Cagatay, has said that with the latest proposals the Turkish Cypriot side had brought the Cyprus intercommunal talks to a stage where the Greek Cypriot side had to prove its good will. Mr Cagatay was speaking this morning at a congress of the National Unity Party meeting in Nicosia. He stressed the conviction that the only solution to the Cyprus problem was through intercommunal talks and for this reason, the Turkish Cypriots were attending these talks with good will. He repeated that good will from the Greek Cypriot side was a necessity if the talks were to succeed. He reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot side was awaiting with interest the Greek Cypriot response to the proposals it had made on Wednesday.

Mr Cagatay said that one of the points in the Turkish Cypriot proposals was the lifting of the inhuman Greek Cypriot economic embargo against the Turkish Cypriot community. He stressed that such an action by the Greek Cypriot side would pave the way to the establishment of an atmosphere of peace in the island and assist in a political solution. He added that the socio-economic difficulties facing the Turkish Cypriot community were being adversely affected by the delay in the political solution of the Cyprus problem. Mr Cagatay called on the Turkish Cypriot opposition parties to cooperate with the government in efforts to overcome those difficulties.

Prime Minister Cagatay also referred to the current conflict between Iran and Iraq and pointed out that this conflict which was taking place at one of the most important oil-producing centers of the world would inevitably affect the production of crude oil and create unbearable increases in the cost of oil and oil products. He stressed that it was natural that the federated state's economy should also be affected by these developments. He said that the Turkish Cypriot community should be prepared to face new sacrifices in the efforts to overcome the economic difficulties which would face it because of the conflict in Iran and Iraq. Following Mr Cagatay's address, the National Unity Party congress continued its work in closed session.

CYPRUS MAIL REPORTS PRO-KIPRIANOU PARAMILITARY GROUP

NC280735 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The editor of the Greek Cypriot weekly "AMMOKHOSTOS" (FAMAGUSTA), Mr Nikos Falas, was yesterday brought before the Nicosia District Court and charged with publishing "false news likely to undermine public order and shake the confidence of the public to the state and to disturb the peace". The charge is connected with a report in his paper yesterday in which he said that a secret organisation codenamed "K7" had been formed in order to keep President Kiprianou in power "with dynamic means" if the government budgets were voted down.

The report claimed that the organisation was masterminded by officers of the Cyprus Army attached to the national guard in key positions. It also alleged that the leaders of the organisation are trying to widen their organisation and secure "unrecorded" modern "equipment". The aim, it said, was to keep Kiprianou in the presidency by all means even if he lost the support of the public and if he was under pressure from the parties to resign.

"The seven founders of the organisation, the report said (evidently the K7 denoted that seven were the leaders) were determined to support the president "with dynamic means" if AKEL and splinters of the Democratic Party forced Kiprianou to resign. As a footnote the report said: "Reports that the seven had secured the support of an influential figure before they formed the organisation could not be corroborated. But the seven are known for their political affinities and their friendly relations with the government."

I VRADHINI: 'WAR OF NERVES' NOT AFFECTING DECISIONS ON NATO

AT301559 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 30 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[From the "Evening" column: "Scottish Bath?"]

[Text] Many reports have been published in Athens newspapers on the substance of the talks between Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis with his U.S. counterpart, E. Muskie. These reports, together with dispatches from Brussels, reports on the talks between Mrs Thatcher and Rallis, and interviews and statements of Turkish diplomats who represent the new Turkish military regime, have created some confusion since they contradict each other on various points. Thus, the issue of Greece's return to the joint military command of the Atlantic Alliance is sometimes presented as almost being solved—very soon, actually before the 1st of December, according to one dispatch—and sometimes as being complicated; sometimes Ankara is presented as being more flexible and sometimes as being more touch; and the Greek Government is sometimes presented as determined and sometimes as "bluffing".... We believe that under such circumstances, an effort to clarify things somewhat would be useful.

This period of international tension in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the war between Iran and Iraq does not at all lead itself to being a "Scottish bath" [alternating hot and cold water]. However, these alternations of channeled optimism and pessimism, of smiles and coolness can only be liked to an effort to have us endure a "Scottish bath".... The "war of nerves" that is being waged is obvious; also obvious is the need to maintain our equanimity and not be influenced by alternating warm and cool waves....

The Greek Government has expressed the wish for a return because it has assessed that this best serves national security. However, we believe that this return benefits not only Greece but also the Alliance; it also benefits Turkey which, without this return, will remain isolated.

The issue is between Greece and the Alliance, and since the latter is truly interested in the return, which will restore the cohesion of its Southeastern Flank, it need only prove it in practice. It has had plenty of time to do so. However, after all this wasted time the Alliance cannot seriously appear to be in haste. It cannot seriously suggest that we take note of the Turkish "veto." It cannot be serious when, on the one hand, it gives billions of dollars to Turkey for the sake of the Alliance and, on the other hand, allows Ankara to torpedo the Alliance itself by making one of its wings useless at the expense of its own interests. And of course it cannot seriously attempt to blame Greece for Turkish chauvinistic intransigence.

We do not intend to be influenced by all these efforts. We do not intended to unite ourselves with the joint military command under any conditions, nor do we intend to wait indefinitely while accepting pharisaic manifestations of interest which are linked with admissions of inability to take substantive action. Undoubtedly we do not intend to change the policy of linking this issue with the conclusion of an agreement on retaining the U.S. bases which would have no meaning if Greece were to stay outside the Alliance. Greece does not engage in blackmail or threats, and it also does not accept either being blackmailed or threatened by anyone.

OIL PIPELINE TO IRAQ TO BE REPAIRED BY 1 OCT

TA301529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] It has been reported that the breakdown at the Yumurtalik-Kirkuk oil pipeline will be repaired by tomorrow evening. According to information obtained from Energy and Natural Resources Ministry officials, the breakdown Saturday at the section of the pipeline close to Silopi, within Turkish territory, has been mostly repaired. Officials said that the pipeline will be ready for the oil to flow tomorrow evening.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

TA301412 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The National Security Council convened at 1500 today under the chairmanship of General Evren, the head of state, president of the National Security Council and chief of the General Staff. The government program was debated and approved during the meeting. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu then took the rostrum and thanked the National Security Council.

General Ersin Supports Program

TA301906 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The National Security Council has discussed and adopted the program of the Bulent Ulusu government. The government has received a vote of confidence. The National Security Council met at parliament at 1500 under the chairmanship of Head of State Gen Denan Evren and discussed the government program. According to a statement made by the Press and Public Relations Bureau of the National Security Council Secretariat General, ground forces commander and National Security Council member Gen Nurettin Ersin expressed his views on the government program.

General Ersin said the government program diagnosed the country's most important problems and extraordinary conditions and proposed remedies with a realistic approach. Recalling that the government is not a party government, General Ersin noted that it is the desire of the whole nation to see this government succeed, a government composed of valuable citizens who want to serve the country. He added that conditions prevailing in the country and recent developments in the region increased the responsibility of the government and confronted it with a historic duty. He added: We are confident that the lofty Turkish nation will be in unity and solidarity and will support the state in overcoming this difficult period, as has been the case throughout history. The Turkish nation is willing to sacrifice. The Turkish nation has been able to see the danger through its peerless common sense and expects us to implement its wishes. Everything should be carried out in accordance with the nation's wishes and the measures pointed out in the program should be implemented speedily.

Noting that great care should be shown in carrying out services in a just, impartial and firm manner, General Ersin called for the eradication of bribery and discrimination which prepares the ground for anarchy within the state. Ersin then continued: The government program noted that the struggle against anarchy, terror and secessionism and economic difficulties are the most urgent problems in our country. Measures designed to overcome these difficulties were accurately determined. All these points cover the issues which we have dealt with. One of the most important reasons for the current unrest in Turkey is the economic crisis and chaos. The steadily increasing population, the insufficient level of production, the unjust distribution of national revenues and the mistakes in the wage policy are greatly disturbing our people. Measures should be rapidly taken to alleviate the economic difficulties of our people.

Amending tax laws to cover all economic activities, to ensure just taxation and to prevent a decrease in tax revenues will be a positive step. General Ersin noted that of all measures taken to ensure a healthy economy, those designed to increase production should be dealt with carefully. He added that it was most important to productively exploit national resources. He noted that it was necessary to secure the capital to activate these resources and to encourage frugality in a whole nation. General Ersin said necessary measures in this direction should be taken without delay and attention should be given to education and training in this field. Ersin continued: Promises of legal measures and arrangements to ensure that our citizens equally benefit from health services and that those employed in the agricultural sector benefit from social security schemes are in line with current needs and our people's wishes. The government program also includes bills which we believe are beneficial. All will be done to ensure that the draft bills are ratified as soon as possible.

Reaching the goals of this program, prepared in the light of the Ataturk principles, depends heavily on its successful implementation. It is important that the principles in the program be implemented rapidly and with precision in order to achieve results. General Ersin said that every effort should be exerted to realize the government program and that the country should achieve happiness and prosperity as desired by Ataturk. Noting that the circles of anarchy and terror which dare to stage treacherous attacks against the continuation of the state should be rapidly eliminated, General Ersin noted that the nation longed for tranquillity and prosperity.

Concluding his speech, Ersin said: We believe that this program reflects the wishes of the lofty Turkish nation and that it will introduce the solutions long desired. All our work will be carried out in front of the people. We hope that this program will be auspicious for our lofty nation and that the success of the Ulusu government will continue.

The government program was put to vote after General Ersin concluded his speech and was adopted without any changes. The government thus received a vote of confidence.

Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu took the rostrum after the voting. He thanked the Council for the confidence shown in his government and said that the views expressed will be borne in mind in the implementation of the program. Noting that the country was currently faced with two important problems which had to be solved, Ulusu noted that one of these problems was the struggle against anarchy, terror and secessionism and the other was the economic crisis. Ulusu said: Our primary goal is to safeguard the Ataturk reforms against all possible attacks through inspiration derived from the principles of the great leader. All necessary legal and administrative measures will be rapidly taken to defend the state, the Turkish Republic, against domestic and foreign enemies. Our primary goal is to enable the Turkish nation, sharing the same destiny, joy and grief, to attain the tranquillity and security it deserves. Noting that the government desired to establish a totally impartial administration which supported this state and served the nation, Ulusu added: All necessary measures to find good solutions to our economic problems, to increase production and to productively exploit our national resources will be taken as soon as possible. Legal and administrative measures will be rapidly taken to ensure a just taxation system and to prevent a decrease in tax revenues. Ulusu concluded by saying that the government will continue its work in order to enable the people to attain the tranquillity, prosperity and happiness it deserves.

EVREN DISCOURAGES ARMY POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

TA3321549 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The 1980-1981 academic year began with a ceremony today at the Ground Forces War School. At the ceremony, the head of state, General Evren, gave an address.

He said: [Begin recording] My sons, at your age and in these times do not ever get involved in politics. If we have gotten involved in politics today, it is because we were obliged to, in order to save our nation, as always, from the terrible condition we were in. That was always our great leader Ataturk's directive to us. Whenever an army gets involved in politics, it slowly loses its discipline and begins to collapse. The clearest example in our recent history was in the Balkan War.

Consequently, to not ever take our current action as an example and get involved in politics. We were obliged to take this action within the framework of order and command in order to save the army from politics and to ensure that it was not smeared by the mud of politics. Had we not taken this action, as in previous cases, the army would have gotten involved in politics. Furthermore, as you realize, we are carrying this out with an order and command echelon of five persons. We are doing all we can to spare the lower echelons from becoming involved. We are also determined to return to our duties after placing our country on really democratic principles.

My colleagues, many people may approach you and try to inculcate you with various "ism" ideologies. We know this very well. If an "ism" ideology is to be inculcated it is the "Kemalism" ideology of our great leader Ataturk. You should adopt that ideology. The Kemalist principles have led us from darkness to light. The minute we moved away from Kemalism we began to fall into darkness. Whenever we moved away from it we were faced with disasters. We abandoned the great Ataturk who was taken as an example by the world and by the developing countries. We abandoned Ataturk who was our leader and we began to take as example the leaders of other countries.

My colleagues, the world is changing very fast, so much that wars have also changed. There are efforts to destroy countries from inside, by means of civil wars. If a country succeeds in turning the system of a second country into a system like its own, then the first country no longer needs to invade the second. That is what our enemies are trying to do. A Turkey whose population and power is increasing make several countries uneasy. That is what is happening. Today Turkey has a population of 45 million. In 10 years, it will be 60 million. A developed Turkey having a large population is always a source of concern for our enemies. So what do they do? They divide and swallow up the pieces. That is their policy.

My young colleagues, that is why you should close your ears and turn your backs on those who try to inculcate you with "ism" ideologies. Use your mind. You might think, at your age, that you know a lot. However, you will later realize that experience means much more than the information you receive. That is why you should believe in and trust in your experienced commanders, [end recording]

MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S OIL RESERVES

WC260848 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Ankara (ANKA)--Minister of Power and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol has stated that Turkey has sufficient fuel to last 40 days and that this is the maximum amount Turkey can stock. The minister added: "We have learned that two of our tankers have safely sailed through the Hormuz Strait, carrying enough crude oil to meet Turkey's needs for 10 to 12 days." The minister of power and natural resources then stated that if the conflict between Iraq and Iran becomes protracted, not only Turkey but the entire world will be adversely affected. He added that at the moment the oil pipeline between Iraq and Turkey is flowing intermittently.

Bingol concluded by saying that the bombing of Abadan by the Iraqis, where the largest refineries of Iran are situated, will not affect Turkey because these installations do not produce processed oil. Turkey obtains crude oil from both sides.

ITALY

PCI'S BERLINGUER CALLS FOR 'DEMOCRATIC UNITY' COALITION

AU301611 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 30 Sep (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer called for the creation of sweeping"Democratic Unity" coalition to deal with the nation's severe problems after meeting here today with chief-of-state Sandro Pertini.

Berlinguer, who was flanked by parliamentary floor leaders Edoardo Perna and Fernando di Giulio, told reporters that his delegation had voiced sharp concern for the gravit of the present situation at the meeting. "More than ever before," he said, "it is evident that a real innovative shift in political orientations and public morality is what is needed to deal with the situation."

When a reporter asked him if the downfall of the Cossiga government had changed anything for the PCI, Berlinguer replied:

"In any case, it seems to us to be a good thing that this government has fallen because it was a government that brought a lot of damage upon the country. The government's downfall has once more set in motion a political situation and opened the way for a better ruling arrangement. The best arrangement one which would truly respond to the gravity of the Italian situation, is a government of ample democratic unity, which includes the membership of the PCI. That is what we are insisting on."

UNITED KINGDOM

PRC'S HUANG HUA ARRIVES IN LONDON 1 OCT

LD011206 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1229 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] London, 1 Oct (LPA)--The Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Huang Hua flew into London's Heathrow Airport today for a two-day visit to meet his opposite number, Lord Carrington, and the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Hua's visit comes after Lord Carrington has forced to cancel his proposed trip to China because of the Persian Gulf situation.

The problem of illegal immigrants in Hong Kong is expected to be among subjects discussed with the British Government.

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Western Europe

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BELGIUM'S NOTHOMB HAS 'FRANK, CORDIAL' TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD011509 Brussels LE SOIR in French 28-29 Sep 80 p 3

["J. Pt." dispatch: "Nothomb Meets Gromyko Who Invites Him to Moscow"]

[Text] New York, 27 September--Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, whose meeting with Mr Muskie was canceled, concluded his talks in New York with a talk with his Soviet counterpart Gromyko.

It was, our foreign minister said, "a frank and cordial talk."

The questions discussed included the Madrid conference which the two interlocutors want to succeed, and the European initiative in the Middle East with respect to which the Soviet minister complained to his Belgian colleague that the Nine had stopped halfway since they did not insist on the creation of a Palestinian state.

Mr Nothomb was invited to Moscow. He accepted this invitation but no date has yet been set.

At the end of this series of talks, the minister stated that the United Nations was an ideal venue for meeting a maximum of people in a minimum of time. He also stated that he was pleased that he had been able to convince his interlocutors, especially the American, of the correctness of the Belgian attitude toward Euromissiles.

NOTHOMB EXPLAINS BELGIAN POSITIONS ON EUROMISSILES

LD301535 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 Sep 80 P 3

[Jean Pochet dispatch: "In Washington Mr Nothomb Has Defended His Ideas and Explained Those of Mr Van Miert"]

[Text] Washington, 25 September--Developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict prevented Mr Muskie from receiving Foreign Minister Nothomb as planned. However, a meeting will take place if the U.S. secretary of state's agenda leaves time for it.

We discussed with Mr Nothomb the communique issued on Friday about the conditions for deploying cruise missiles in Belgium--a communique whose version sent to the chancelleries differs from the tone of the official document.

With regard to the Geneva negotiations on the Euromissiles, the version intended for the Atlantic chancelleries states: "If this were not the case (if the negotiations were to prove unsuccessful--LE SOIR note) we would draw the necessary conclusions in solidarity with our allies." This is difficult to reconcil with the Mr Van Miert's viewpoint that there should be a "new discussion" within the Belgian Government even if the Geneva talks should fail.

"I have two or three things to say or to repeat on this subject. First, the government tried to establish a stance, and a consensus. Second, one U.S. worry was the impression that there was a tide of 'neutralism' in our country. I have denied that. Finally, the press keeps harping on Mr Van Miert's 'opinions.' I have personally defended to our U.S. interlocutors [apparent line drop] I was faced with the rather paradoxical situation of having to justify to U.S. officials, who are well-informed in one sense, of. Mr Van Miert's freedom, as Belgian Socialist Party president, to have ideas which are critical toward the government. I would like to add that I am prepared to discuss these ideas with Mr Van Miert when the time comes.

"However, to sum up, I think I have accomplished two tasks in Washington and New York: I defended the government's ideas because I sincerely believe in them and without having been asked to do so by Mr Van Miert I explained--I do not say defended--his ideas."

In our Wednesday edition we published an article by Mr Vanden Boeynants who stated in essence that he does not agree with Mr Van Miert. He also indirectly attacks Mr Martens by stating that "the conductor has chosen the wrong score."

To remain in the musical sphere, let us point out that a conductor must make sure that all the different instruments are in tune. On the other hand, as Mr Vanden Boeynants must know since he has done both jobs, a government chief has different interests from the leader of a political group.

At times it is more important for the government chief and his foreign minister to say and think the same things, which is the case in the missiles affair, evenif some members of the majority have expressed their opinions in different terms or in stronger terms.

LIBERAL LEADERS HIT GOVERNMENT INDECISION, INCONSISTENCY

LD301337 Brussels LE SOIR in French 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Flemish Liberals' Chief Willy de Clerq Wants Third Martens Team To Be "Restructured'"]

[Excerpt] After their talks on Wednesday afternoon the two Liberal Party presidents have stepped up their pressure on the government still further in two interviews. Party for Reform and Liberty [PRL] President Jean Gol, in an interview with the Liege newspaper LA MEUSE -LE LANTERNE, strongly criticized what he regards as the government's indecisive spirit. "Since the beginning of September," he said, "the government has given the impression of being unable to take a decision, of juggling with words, vacillating, reversing previous decisions at a time when decisiveness is vital since the crisis is growing worse." Party of Freedom and Progress [PVV] President Willy de Clerq, his Flemish counterpart, goes even further. In an interview granted to (Liberal) newspaper LAATSTE NIEUWS, he deplores the government's lack of management and constituency and blames the socialists and Christian democrats for this situation. "With the government as it is now," the Ghent leader said, "very little can be done: It must be restructured. Furthermore, if a new effort is not made and if real reforms are further delayed I will personally advocate the Liberals leaving the government at our assessment congress."

De Clerq also pointed out that he had suggested to Mr Martens that all the coalition party presidents should be summoned to a summit meeting with the prime minister to see if there is still a will to govern together. This idea seems bound to embarrass some parties like the Christian People's Party when you remember that Mr Tindemans, when he was prime minister, did not really like what was then described as the "president's junta."

The meeting which took place on Wednesday afternoon lasted 2 hours. The prime minister did not express any official reaction. "He listened to the two presidents," his office indicated.

"The prime minister now knows what our viewpoint is and will consult the government about it," Mr Gol said after the meeting before reiterating his party's demands.

Mr Clerq specified that the PRL and PVV have parallel if not similar attitudes on economic, financial and budgetary matters. "We did not take the risk of joining the government only to leave it a few weeks later, nor did we intend to do nothing." "We are in the government to help it solve the crisis and to get as much of our program passed as possible. We have already obtained a reduction in tax pressure and now want to obtain a real reform in public spending," he added.

At noon, after his party bureau's meeting, Mr God has stated more bluntly that if the PRL's proposals were not taken into account more, the French-speaking Liberals' congress scheduled for 18 October might draw its own conclusions.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS UN CALL FOR MIDEAST CEASE-FIRE

LD011520 Hamburg DPA in German 1331 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, (DPA)--The Federal Government supports the UN Security Council's call for an immediate cease-fire in the war between Iran and Iraq and for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. This was stated by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling in Bonn today following a cabinet session in which State Secretary Guenther van Well of the Foreign Ministry reported at length on the current situation in the war zone.

Boelling said the Federal Government expects a peaceful settlement of the conflict to be found soon. "We are doing all we can in the political and diplomatic spheres to this end." In addition the government spokesman said that Bonn is calling on the parties involved to show a receptive attitude to the current mediation efforts, especially to the Islamic Conference organization. The Federal Government adheres to the principle of noninterference and neutrality and in this is in full accord with its allies. Bonn calls on all other states to avoid an escalation and widening of the conflict by exercising extreme restraint.

The Federal Government expects the freedom of international shipping, in which the international community has a vital interest, to be respected. According to Boelling, the Federal Republic's oil supply is secure for the time being. The oil stocks are sufficient for more than 120 days. Together with its partners Bonn will do everything necessary to ensure that temporary reductions in deliveries are made good in other ways.

APEL ON CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. ON PROTECTING OIL SUPPLIES

LD021026 Hamburg DPA in German 0927 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Apel is convinced that diplomatic efforts will succeed in keeping open the Strait of Hormuz and the shipping lanes in the region. In an interview with WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, Apel again confirmed that a military role for the Federal Republic in the crisis area is "completely out of the question." Bonn is having talks with Washington on protecting oil supplies but not on the deployment of German warships outside the NATO area.

A general debate is being held within NATO with a view to lessening the burden on the United States in central Europe. "If positive answers to this are requested they must be given by all Western Europeans." Under no circumstances can Germany "fill gaps opened by the United States."

FDP'S MOELLEMANN FAVORS UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE FOR HORMUZ

LD010030 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA)--FDP defense expert Juergen Moellemann has spoken out in favor of the deployment of a UN naval peacekeeping force in the Strait of Hormuz. He said in Bonn today that President Carter's ideas about possibly sending a NATO naval squadron were "extremely problematical and not without danger." A squadron of this sort would spread the conflict further. Moellemann again stressed that there could be no question of sending Bundeswehr units to the Gulf.

SPD'S WEHNER URGES U.S. TO RATIFY SALT II

LD301306 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 Sep (DPA)--SPD Bundestag leader Herbert Wehner has urged the ratification of the American-Soviet SALT II treaty by the United States as a condition for new East-West disarmament negotiations.

In a Radio Bremen interview published today, Wehner said that if SALT II were now finally ratified by the United States, too, it would be possible to start on a third SALT agreement in which binding agreements between the superpowers and their allies on European medium-range weapons could at last be reached. Wehner made it plain that he does not expect progress in this direction before the American presidential election in November, which he called a "decisive date." The German side, too, has to make an effort so that after the election there is less mutual recrimination between the superpowers and also among their allies, and more accomodation regarding a SALT III treaty.

Wehner said that the NATO rearmament decision with regard to medium-range missiles has certainly made the efforts for disarmament more difficult, pointing at the same time, however, to NATO's offer of immediate negotiations that was coupled with it. He accused the Soviet Union of not yet responding to this offer, but following Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's talks in Moscow and the beginning of talks between other statesmen, the commencement of talks cannot be ruled out. A year has been wasted on this question by the West, but not by the Germans, however, who urged the two superpowers to enter into negotiations.

Wehner repeated his criticism that the Western side is not really responding to the East's proposals in the Vienna force reduction talks. Unfortunately the Vienna talks are merely marking time. In Wehner's view the SALT III negotiations could "also finally provide a framework for seriousness of purpose in the Vienna troop reduction talks."

SPD REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR EC MEMBERSHIP

LD011820 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 1 Oct (DPA)--Under the chairmanship of Chancellor Schmidt, the SPD Presidium has discussed the demand made by the new majority in the British Labor Party that Britain should leave the European Community. The spokesman of the SPD Executive, Lothar Schwartz, said today that the SPD Presidium had noted that apart from the Labor Party, all social democratic parties in the European Community were agreed that the Community is indispensable and should be developed. The SPD saw no reason to change this policy which it had strongly supported for a long time.

SPOKESMAN DENIES STRAUSS MADE REMARKS CRITICAL OF MUSKIE

LD020050 Hamburg DPA in German 2203 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Hans Dross, spokesman of the Bavarian government, has denied a GUARDIAN report that Strauss had made very critical remarks about U.S. Secretary of State Muskie. Dross, who claims he was present during Strauss's talk with British journalists in [place name indistinct] on Monday night, told DPA in Essen tonight that Strauss merely said something to the effect that the Americans had not always been very adroit in the past. He had meant in particular American reactions to Moscow's expansion in Africa. These events are no longer topical.

DER SPIEGEL PUBLISHES DISPUTED CSU POSITION PAPER

DW020830 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Sep 80 pp 20-22

[Text] The position paper is 13 typewritten pages long. It carries the headline: "Reflection of Kreuth--About the CSU Strategy After 5 October." The paper contains the advice to dissolve the CDU/CSU faction after an election defeat and to establish anew the CSU as a fourth party in the entire Federal Republic. DER SPIEGEL received the document from a CSU man with the remark that it came from the office of CSU Secretary General Edmund Stoiber. The latter stated, however, that neither he nor the CSU had worked out such a paper; if such a paper existed, it must be a "forgery due to election-tactical reasons."

Based on that statement, he demanded from the DER SPIEGEL publishing house that DER SPIEGEL should not claim that "the CSU has such a document worked out by Dr Stoiber." He further demanded that excerpts "from the alleged position paper of the CSU and Dr Stoiber" should not be published. Trusting the truth of Stoiber's statement, the DER SPIEGEL publishing house has given the demanded assurance, which does not mean, however, that DER SPIEGEL would "publish no excerpts from the position paper," as the CSU press office wrongly interpreted. The CSU recognized that shortcoming. It demanded shortly thereafter a second DER SPIEGEL publishing house assurance not to report on "CSU plans to dissolve the faction" and to create a fourth party in case of a defeat. DER SPIEGEL did not make that statement.

It has been established in the meantime that the paper is neither a "forgery" (Stoiber) nor a "falsification" (Zimmermann), but a worked-over version of CSU position papers from the spring of 1979 completed in the summer of 1980. The original texts were presented by Stoiber to his CDU colleague Geissler at a meeting of the Union's secretaries general at Seiser Alm. Two newspapers hinting at that fact were not asked by the CDU to abstain from publishing. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote: "The paper obviously stems from the time prior to the summer pause when the Union expereinced a clear low in its mood. In this mood the paper about separation plans was composed." SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG noted in a commentary under the headline "The Faction Treaty Seems in a Hurry": The paper is "certainly not a falsification, as Friedrich Zimmermann said. It is most likely a somewhat more up-to-date CSU version, whose original text was known to the sister party for a long time." DER SPIEGEL feels it has been incorrectly informed by the CSU secretary general. It therefore does not feel bound by its assurance any more. The CSU position paper--it is not a plan but certainly a hypothesis--reads as follows:

1. The political aim of the Union for the 1980 Bundestag elections has been clearly outlined by the common election program and the directives contained in the speeches given by Franz Josef Strauss at the CDU and CSU congresses in early summer. Involved is a change of German policy, historic setting of the switch. The significance of the forthcoming elections can be compared only with that of the August 1949 elections.

A CDU/CSU election victory would eventually bring about the turn that was long overdue. It would correct the wrong policy of the past 10 years. It would prevent the coming about of the socialist society of the future aimed for by the SPD, and it would make an end to the gradual capitulation to Moscow.

Preservation of our democratic Constitutional system, firm anchoring of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Western alliance on the side of the United States--under a federal chancellor named Strauss these basic elements of our existence in freedom and our future would be guaranteed.

What must be done in order to achieve a majority in the Bundestag on 5 October has been thoroughly outlined at the CSU congress. No cuts will be made in this respect.

2. A policy worth its name must not be blinkered. It must soberly take into consideration negative developments as well. The mistake of 1976 must not be repeated when we stood there the day after the elections without a concept, because our wishes and hopes were not fulfilled and because the Union was lacking 400,000 votes to win.

Even if the worst happened and we fail again to achieve our aim in October, the Union will not be dispensed of its historic responsibility. But not much would be won if it just continued to play its role as the opposition. The consequences would have to be much more thorough. This is the main issue.

3. It does not imply extreme caution or pessimism if one assesses the chances of the Union with restraint a few months prior to the elections. The following handicapping factors carry particular weight:

The leftist coalition of Bonn has lived through the Afghanistan crisis without suffering any visible damage. Its appeasement policy vis-a-vis Moscow is considered by many federal citizens not as endangering German and Western security interests but as an attempt to safeguard peace. One does not see through Schmidt's role as a trickster [gauklerrolle] called "peace chancellor." The Chamberlain tragedy of 1938 seems to be repeated, but this time in German. The leftist media have contributed considerably to this lulling into sleep policy which was linked with an unprecedented liberal-socialist mudslinging campaign against Strauss. Television and radio are deteriorating more and more into becoming tools and the state radio system of the SPD. The equalization of opinion there reminds one of the the times of the Reich and its radio system.

The present economic situation gives the government an advantage. No acute convulsions have taken place, and most voters fail to realize creeping dangers.

As was mooted, the DGB once more is acting as an election helper of the SPD. The warnings uttered in 1979 have fully materialized.

In Freiburg in June 1980 the FDP chained itself for 4 more years to the SPD. It is ruled out as a coalition partner of the Union because neither Josef Ertl nor Graf Lambsdorff are able to stop the leftist course of their party and shift the helm.

The CDU is lacking unswerving courage and determination with regard to confrontation with the political opponent. Too many look too frequently forward to the year 1984 and Albrecht, their desired candidate.

As regards the first point, it is hardly possible to achieve a thorough psychological change in a short time. As regards the other points, we have even less of an opportunity to bring influence to bear on them. In order to change the scene, we would have to apply the lever to the latter points in case of a failure on 5 October.

In both cases problems of the political structure are involved and of the political situation on which the CSU can bring extraordinary influence to bear. As a prerequisite one must view without any illusion the shape in which the CDU and the FDP are.

4. In order to successfully resist the deceitful spirit of the age [zeitgeist] fed by the Moscow faction of the SPD, which wants and accepts quiet at any price, and to explain to the voter the fateful significance of the 1980 Bundestag elections, the Union parties should have activated all their forces. The CSU cannot be reproached in this regard. But as regards the CDU, we have experienced that it is fighting in many places with just half its strength or that it is just engaged in mock fights.

Franz Josef Strauss, the common top candidate, was not given the solidarity by the "northern lights," the solidarity he would have needed and he could have demanded. Whenever we blocked the SPD and its auxiliary troops in the DGB and among the intellectuals the CDU withdrew. The same pussyfooting could be observed with regard to Ostpolitik and German policy. Speeches (such as by Weizaecker on 17 June in the Bundestag) or remarks (such as by Keip in the United States about Schmidt's recent Moscow visit) had to create doubts in the public.

This repeatedly stated distance with regard to the CSU and its chairman was manifested strikingly by the lack of readiness to join the Strauss election campaign team. Stoltenberg agreed only after lengthy hesitation; others abstained completely. With a view to 1984 one has its own political career too much in mind, and not merely in Hannover.

The CDU was completely out of step after the defeat at the Saar and the disaster in North-Rhine Westphalia. Many people thought only along one line, spreading the talk about the Strauss effect, thus pouring grist on the mill of the SPD.

Instead of seeing their own mistakes and the miserable election campaign, Strauss was made the scapegoat.

The shock of the election defeat in North-Rhine Westphalia paralyzed the local CDU and other land associations. The defeat was caused by petty political decisions. Pettiness and panic were gaining ground. Schmidt was considered the superman against whom one could not do anything. The failure of significant parts of the CDU was complete.

If no victory should be achieved on 5 October, it will be not least because of that wavering. Those considering the matter as lost cannot create enthusiasm among the voters. They only will make them feel uncertain.

5. It was correct to attempt to separate the FDP from the SPD, but it was wrong to rely only on this, as one can continually see with regard to Kiep and other CDU politicians. The chances to change fronts were always extremely small. They will not increase after the 1980 Freiburg decisions. We must reckon with the FDP remaining a volutary prisoner of the socialists.

So the intolerable situation will continue after 5 October that a party with somewhat more than 5 percent of the votes will decide on who will rule over Germany. We cannot permanently accept the FDP playing the role of a referee of German policy, of a fate maker. An end must be made to that eventually.

A party blocking the functioning of democracy, the change between the government and the opposition, must be eliminated from the field of the parties, at least as much as not to play the balance of the scale any more.

6. The CSU will not passively and full of self-pity accept a negative outcome of the elections on 5 October. Franz Josef Strauss has issued the only right slogan in that event: No withdrawal to the province.

We will not settle down comfortably in the safe stronghold of Bavaria. We will continue to live up in an uncurtailed way to our German and European responsibility, but in doing this we will have to give some thought to the framework of our policy. I am certain that it must be extended. It is necessary to recall Kreuth, the basic idea we have formulated at that time: March separately, fight together. The CDU leadership must be supported in believing that the faction community will be preserved. We will not withdraw in 1980 as in 1976. The CDU will be grateful for this later on.

A dissolution of the faction community with the CDU and the creation of a fourth party in the form of a Federal Republic-wide CSU or in some other adequate form, would end the inflexibility of the setup of German parties and change it in the following necessary direction:

The policy of Franz Josef Strauss would be eventually presented to the voter in a genuine way. We would not need an interpreter north of the Main who would water down or ignore significant statements. The modern conservative element would have its firm position in the structure of parties. In view of the challenges of Soviet communism and the SPD's tending toward a people's front German policy of the late 20th century needs such a counterbalance more urgently than ever.

It is obvious that this party would be attractive to many CDU voters. As we know, the slash does not run between the CSU and the CDU when the political course and its implementation are involved, it runs plainly through the CDU. The federal election campaign has clearly demonstrated this again.

The CDU with the strong substance it would then have could occupy fields which today belong to the FDP's reservoir of voters. Political ideas, such as those of Ernst Albrecht or Secretary General Geissler, which create unnecessary friction in the present Union, could fully develop and be significantly useful.

The days of the FDP as a factor in federal policy would be numbered. It would hardly have a chance of survival against a CDU with a liberal profile.

The SPD would eventually cease being in power. It would unavoidably suffer a deep internal crisis and it would have to forget for the rest of the century about its socialist changes of society. It might possibly even break apart into doctrinarian-Marxist experiments would have been banned together with the threatening Finlandization of the Federal Republic.

It is hard to predict whether the creation of a fourth party and the planned new party system without the FDP will constitute a final state of affairs, or whether eventually a two-party system with a conservative-liberal and a socialist camp will come about; that must be left to the future.

8. Such considerations in connection with the concepts of Franz Josef Strauss and the known Kreuth decisions are not mere toying with ideas. Pertinent decisions may have to be made in 1980. If we do not score a victory on 5 October, they will become an unavoidable necessity.

We must therefore not have endless debates with the CDU as in the past; we must much rather react quickly and offensively. We cannot afford a second time to be confused and undecided as in 1976. The time factor is of great importance. We must create faits accomplis as long as the ground is emotionally prepared for it, but also for other reasons:

In the event of a defeat, many CDU people will hold us responsible and consider the candidacy of Franz Josef Strauss as the root of the defeat. We must defend ourselves against that. That result would be a debate about guilt which would be detrimental to the CSU.

One would try to "get rid" of Franz Josef Strauss, and move him to Bavaria, so to speak. The greatest German political force since Konrad Adenauer must be fully active also in the future; we need it particularly in the critical eighties.

One will not hesitate to speak of 1984 and to present Ernst Albrecht to us as the man of the future. That is absolutely unacceptable for the CSU, unless we want to repudiate ourselves.

As after 1976 one will again wait for the FDP miracle and for this party's freeing itself from the embrace of the SPD. Making this the axis of our policy would mean condemning the Union to inactivity. We will not expose ourselves to Genscher's mercy or lack thereof. Under the pretext of preserving the unity of the Union and of distributing the weight in it in a new, just and more effective way, one would try to weaken the position of the CSU.

Aside from the fact that we would never permit the latter, the answer can only be: Unity is not a value in itself, and freedom is more than unity. A faction unity does not automatically guarantee solidarity (something Franz Josef Strauss unfortunately must experience in the present election campaign). Separation is always better than a dubious compromise which in the end will achieve nothing. Only results count in politics and nothing else.

9. Nobody can charge us with party egotism or lack of patience. Despite reservations the CSU has revoked its 1976 Kreuth decision in order to dare make a last attempt in the old battle formation. But if the attempt of 1980 will not show the desired result, Kreuth must be thought through to the end and then one must act accordingly.

We ought to make preparations so that the necessary scenario will be set up without loss of time. Without wanting to determine the sequence of individual steps, the following should be done:

Termination or no prolongation of the faction community with the CDU in the Bundestag. The Kreuth experience shows that no difficulties would exist in this respect in the CSU land group.

A conference of CSU function and mandate bearers should take place, that is the group of persons Franz Josef Strauss and Friedrich Zimmerman addressed in 1976 with their common letter. Explanation of the necessary decisions with the aim to set up a fourth Federal Republic-wide party.

Caling a special CSU congress to approve these steps and to make appropriate changes of the statutes.

Programmatically outlining our policy for the eighties with a clear difference to the CDU without denying common aspects and attitudes. A first draft ought to be ready by October.

The possible establishment of a CDU land association in Bavaria must not be alarming. Our basis of voters is strong enough to stand that. It must be safeguarded from the very beginning that after the 1982 Landtag elections a CSU/CSU coalition government should rule in Munich. We ought to make commitments in this respect in order to set a signal all over the Federal Republic for the future relations between both parties.

10. A basic change of the setup of German parties will naturally not be free of risks. Once it got going, it could produce superfluous splinter groups. But the risk would be much greater if we left, due to our stiking with an unsuccessful CDU/CSU formation, the Federal Republic of Germany to the SPC for another 4 years or 8 years or even longer.

In the end there would be an SPD state, collective internally and neutralistic externally, thus being closer to Moscow than the free West. The historic heritage of Konrad Adenauer is already in danger of being lost. Later on the damage could be irreparable. We would just have the sad task of crying over lost chances.

Those who are worried that the CSU could suffer from separating itself from the current relations with the CDU could suffer from separating over the Federal Republic should keep in mind our strong points. We will name just the three most important ones:

First, we have the politically most united and determined party in Germany with a strong potential of permanent voters in Bavaria and many sympathizers outside its borders.

Second, we have many friends in the CDU, up to the presidium of the party. They could certainly follow our call, because an unsuccessful outcome of the 5 October elections would not permit any hesitation as in 1976 after Kreuth.

Third, in the person of Franz Josef Strauss we have a politician of a rare nature who in all the time of his political activity has pursued a policy without ifs and whens and with clear contours. History does not always have such a man ready, not even for the CSU.

Regardless of the outcome of the 5 October 1980 elections, the historical mission will remain to bring about a change and restoration of German policy. The CSU must face this, either as the party of the chancellor or as a fourth party in a completely changed political setup. It is a commandment of political reason for us to prepare for the second case in time.

GISCARD STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FREE SHIPPING IN GULF

LD011324 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] France is asking Iraq and Iran to respond to the UN Security Council's call to put an end to their war. As you know, Iraq has already replied positively to this call. The request was made at this morning's Council of Ministers meeting during which Valery Giscard d'Estaing recalled France's deep anxiety over the extent of the destruction already caused and the continuation of a conflict which is disturbing the equilibrium of the region. Once again the president of the republic stressed the importance of the maintenance of the free movement of shipping in the Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz for the world economy.

BARRE CLARIFIES REMARKS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD021035 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] At his press conference in Vienna on 26 September Mr Raymond Barre did not make the remarks attributed to him by the Baghdad OBSERVER which reports that the French Premier said that "the defensive measures taken by Iraq are aimed at recovering the territories usurped by Iran." Before stressing that "the question of French arms sales to Iraq is a limited question" and that Paris has always had "trusting political relations" with Baghdad, Mr Barre had merely indicated: "According to information we have, it seems that the action taken by Iraq is aimed at winning back a number of territories which Iraq had handed over to Iran during the 1975 settlement. Therefore the conflict is, so to speak, limited and French diplomacy is working to achieve a political settlement as quickly as possible. The essential thing is to safeguard freedom of passage through the Straits of Hormuz."

NUCLEAR TECHNICAL STAFF IN IRAQ NOT TO BE REPATRIATED

LD011254 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] It has been learned in Paris that there are no plans to repatriate the 70 French engineers and technicians working at the Iraqi nuclear center in Tammuz, approximately 30 km from Baghdad. The Iranian Air Force bombing hit only adjoining buildings, in fact, and the nuclear installations are intact.

PARIS REPORTS IMPENDING GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

LD011258 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Summary] This morning's session of the Council of Ministers has just ended at the Elysee Palace. The premier confirmed that there will be a government reshuffle tomorrow.

France asks Iran and Iraq to respond to the Security Council's appeal by putting an end to their fighting.

GABON'S BONGO PROMISES ASSISTANCE IN OIL CRISIS

AB011256 Paris AFP in French 0934 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 1 Oct (AFP)--President Omar Bongo, who is on an official visit to Paris, stated on Wednesday morning that France could count on Gabonese assistance in the present oil crisis. (Experts predict that in 1980 Gabon will produce 9 million tons of oil, of which 2 million will be bought by France. The Gabonese head of state, who was interviewed by Europe No 1, recalled that in bad times Gabon had always found France ready to help, so it was absolutely normal for his country to help France in its turn in any possible way.

Mr Omar Bongo affirmed tha he had not come to Paris to ask for anything, but to strengthen the update Franco-Gabonese cooperation. France's guest, who considers President Giscard d'Estaing his equal as they are both presidents of republics, stressed that the present head of state has been his personal friend since 1963. Finally, the Gabonese president placed much emphasis on the fact that France's internal politics are not his concern. The left, the center, the right do not count for me, he said. Only France counts for me.

BARRE, AUSTRIA'S KREISKY PREPARED TO AID POLISH ECONOMY

LD011003 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 80 p 10

[Alain Rollat dispatch: "Barre and Kreisky Say They Are Prepared To Give Poland Economic Aid"]

[Text] Vienna--When Mr Barre makes official visits abroad he does not allow people to accuse him of aspiring to be a traveling salesman. For instance, the day before his arrival in Vienna he said in an interview broadcast by Austrian radio and television: "My visit is not a commercial visit. I am going to have a general exchange of views with Chancellor Kreisky on international questions and on our bilateral relations. We will of course examine a number of specific projects...but my visit will be more of a meeting between the heads of two European governments which are close to each other."

The first speeches which were exchanged on Wednesday evening confirmed that the premier and the chancellor want above all to have detailed diplomatic talks between France and Austria on East-West relations, Middle East conflicts and cooperation between the industrialized nations and the developing countries. Mr Kreisky advocated increased cooperation between EEC countries and the neutral European countries. As far as the immediate future is concerned he expressed the hope that the international situation will not prevent the Madrid CSCE from taking place but the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan clearly makes him rather pessimistic.

On the other hand, he gave a positive verdict on the situation in Poland. Austria does not dare contemplate the possibility that the USSR might carry out a military intervention to "normalize" Poland. What credibility could the policy of dialogue so dear to Mr Kreisky then have? Expressing his stance in a very balanced way Mr Kreisky indicated: "Events in Afghanistan constitute a serious obstacle to the detente policy but there are also the events in Poland, and the reason why promises have been made to the Polish workers is that the Helsinki spirit has survived." The chancellor added: "All democratic countries are obliged to help Poland. We must, as far as possible, create the economic conditions which will enable the Polish Government to keep the material promises it has made to the workers."

In his reply the premier told Mr Kreisky that France "fully supports" Austria's efforts to promote detente. He expressed approval of the chancellor's thoughts on events in Poland: "We sincerely hope that Poland will be able to settle its internal problems in full independence and sovereignty and, for our part, we are prepared to give it the aid which could enable it to tackle its problems in the difficult period it is experiencing." Although the two government chiefs have given bilateral relations second place after their main concerns, they will not be disregarded. They will be discussed in separate talks between [Environment Minister] d'Ornano and [Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs] Stirn and their Austrian counterparts. Asked to assess France's chances of winning an Austrian order for 24 Mirage-50 aircraft despite U.S. competition Mr Barre replied with a proverb: "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched." The premier was prepared to say a little more in paying tribute to the Austrian economy, stressing that "Austria offers the rare sight of calm prosperity and social consensus which is probably the prerogative or characteristic of happy peoples." According to official statistics, Austria does not suffer from galloping inflation, unemployment is virtually nonexistent and, in 1979, there were in all only 6,111 hours of strikes and 786 people on strike, in other words 7.9 seconds spent on strike per employee, enough to make Mr Barre think!

PERTINI HOLDS CONSULTATIONS ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS

AU010851 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 1 Oct (ANSA)--Italian Head of State Sandro Pertini is expected to tap a prime minister designate today in his ongoing bid to cut short the nation's second government crisis this year. The head of state wound up his second round of consultations in the afternoon yesterday after meeting with the secretaries of the parties represented in the Rome Parliament.

Going into and coming out of the talks with the president, the positions of the parties, as voiced by their secretaries, underwent no measurable changes.

In summary, the Christian Democrats reconfirmed the importance they attribute to close working ties with the Socialist and Republican Parties.

The Communists once again pressed their request for the formation of a broadly-based democratic government to include the Communist Party.

The Socialists called for the creation of a political framework which includes ample guarantees for their direct participation and the small Social Democratic Party emphasized the urgency of opening constructive relations with the Communists and new cooperative relations between their own party and the Socialists.

The neofascist MSI came up with no indications for a government formula but assigned to their party "the merit of having toppled the Cossiga government".

The Republicans reaffirmed the significance of cooperation between their party and the Socialists.

The Radicals reiterated their position that, "the inability to govern the country is rooted in the parties of the regime; the Christian Democrats want to stay on as the ruling party and the Communists are aiming to dismantle things".

The Liberals are calling for a broader majority for the next government, one which would enjoy cooperative relations with the opposition.

In party quarters, in the meantime, the Social Democrats were the first off the mark with their leadership meeting yesterday. The PSDI statement endorsed by the leadership affirmed that the party wants to contribute "to the solution of the government through the creation of a majority and government which will gather all the nation's democratic forces for seeking out new constructive relations, in the forms which are feasible, with the Communist Party".

The leadership of the Republican party and the Socialists' leaders are slated to go into session today.

The Christian Democrat Senate group met yesterday and named as candidates for the post of prime minister designate DC Party Chairman Arnaldo Forlani and Secretary Flaminio Piccoli.

One fixed point of reference for the crisis came yesterday when reports that the outgoing prime minister would refuse another job from the president were confirmed. Pertini, in response to newsmen's questions on his thoughts for a new head of government, merely said, "we'll see", and kept his own counsel.

Summons Forlani for Conference

LD012050 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] President of the Republic Pertini, has summoned Arnaldo Forlani, member of Parliament and DC party chairman, to appear at the Presidential Palace at 1000 on 2 October. Forlani has been considered the most likely candidate to solve the government crisis and to form a new government team.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S CRAXI, 'ENTIRE LEADERSHIP' RESIGN

AU011610 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 1 Oct (ANSA)--Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi's announcement of his intention to resign his job, along with the entire Socialist leadership, came today as an added fillip for Head of State Sandro Pertini who is expected to name a premier-designate tomorrow to replace Premier Francesco Cossiga.

In the wake of the unexpected development, reported from Socialist Party headquarters during a leadership meeting, political observers began speculating on the reasons behind Craxi's decision in this time of deep political and economic crisis. According to these analyses, the decision is geared to the political and government crisis and the requirement to put off the party's national congress, originally slated for December.

BERLINGUER VIEWS FALL OF GOVERNMENT, FUTURE PCI ROLE

LD011537 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 29 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Giorgio Frasca Polara report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 28 September speech at L'UNITA festival in Catania: "Lesson of Cossiga's Downfall"]

[Excerpts] Catania--The two important successes of the past few hours--the fall of the Cossiga-II government and the suspension of the Fiat layoffs--were at the center of Enrico Berlinguer's speech last night in Catania at the end of the L'UNITA festival there, which gave an opportunity to tens and tens of thousands of Sicilians to take a leading role in a committed political rally that was awaited particularly eagerly following the rapid developments in the country's most important affairs.

These successes, Berlinguer said, show how right the line pursued by the Communists was and still is and how the battle that they waged so vigorously and steadfastly from opposition, in close contact with the masses, has rendered a service to the workers and the country. It has been a harsh but constructive battle which, while it has swept away a damaging government, has also set in motion important forces hitherto shackled by the logic of the tripartite government.

Berlinguer discussed the issue of the government's fall, the reasons for it and future prospects. Let us first, the PCI secretary general said, clear away the "sighs, tears and lamentations" of some representatives of the outgoing government parties and some journalists with regard to the "snipers". It is true that the government was placed in a minority because a certain number--30 or perhaps more--of deputies belonging to the parties supporting it voted with the opposition in the secret ballot, thus causing the rejection of the economic decree that the government had stubbornly been trying to impose on parliament for months.

The secret ballot is a long-established principle in all democratic systems in defense of free voting and against any attempt to exert pressure or coercion.

Instead of hollering and mounting witch hunts, the leaders of the tripartite government would therefore do well to reflect more calmly on the political significance of the action taken by 30 parliamentarians of their precarious and disunited majority. If they did so they would have to agree on the following two facts: First, that the vote reflected a rebellion against a repeated abuse whereby an attempt has been made to stifle any chance of discussion or of reaching a free decision on the amendments to the decree presented not only by the opposition but also by deputies of the majority itself; and second, that the vote was more generally a reflection of the unease that has been smoldering and rising to the surface for some time even within the majority parties in connection with the methods used by a more and more discredited, indecisive and harmful government.

Furthermore, in the past few days the government had become so worn down that the DC, PSI and PRI leaders were afraid that the slightest opportunity for dialogue or a vote in parliament might place the government in a minority. Someone even went as far as to formulate the theory that all the government (and the country) needed to do was to stay afloat and that the government had to survive at all costs, proceeding by dint of decree-laws and votes of confidence. Everything should be decided by a four-man leadership composed of Cossiga, Piccoli, Craxi and Spadolini. All parliament would have to do would be ratify their decisions. And so parliament ground to a halt, paralysis. Just consider that the vote of confidence called for on the maxi-decree excluded any possibility of discussion or of passing any amendments—not only our own but also the ones put forward by Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans.

This, the party secretary general pointed out, was the situation after we had been bombarded for weeks and months with offers and hints of resuming a "positive dialogue" with the PCI! Apart from so many tortuous and vacuous words, a form of conduct was becoming established which prevented parliament and the institutions from functioning. This conduct is the result of extreme arrogance and at the same time extreme weakness—a combination which leads, to call things by their proper name, to adventurism, which is the line of action most dangerous to democracy.

Now everyone is bound to admit that this government's downfall is a success for our party. And so it is. But Berlinguer was keen to fully investigate the significance of this undoubted success on our part. Its significance, he said, is of a battle waged not for partisan interest but for the country; a battle that has done Italy a service, because it has cleared away a government that was causing the situation to decay, exacerbating social and political tensions and hindering any positive development in them.

So we did well to perform our opposition to this government to the full. It is not true that we were and still are trying for the worst: We are trying for the best, namely a constructive and responsible effort to restore Italy's moral and political health. And in any case the fact that our work was and still is constructive is shown by the proposals we have formulated and fought for in all fields and all forums—from the anti-terrorist struggle to foreign policy and the proposals for making the economic and fiscal measures envisaged by the decrees more effective and equitable.

But—and this was another essential issue raised by Berlinguer—what lessons will the other parties learn from this past year and especially from the fall of the Cossiga Government? Will they be a little less arrogant and a little less short-sighted? Will they understand that the tripartite government's vicissitudes and crisis were the result not of a "conspiracy" but of the country's serious situation and that above all they signify the following: The complete inadequacy of a policy which aims to extricate Italy from the crisis—which implies its thorough regeneration—without and against the PCI? We do not know. As far as we are concerned, our directorate will decide on our conduct during the crisis that has just begun.

Berlinguer was keen to recall some of the points he made in his speech in Bologna a fortnight ago, when he tried to answer the question: What kind of government if Cossiga falls? It should be clear to all, he said first, that only one solution is truly equal to the gravity of the domestic and international situation, to the country's needs and to the aspirations of our society's most vigorous and active forces--a government of which the PCI is a fully member.

If the other parties also put forward this solution to the government crisis, the communists will assess it with an open but at the same time vigilant mind, with an awareness of their responsibilities and of the specific role which, as always, the PCI must fulfill.

If, however, the other parties still persist in ruling out the PCI's participation in government, then clearly, as we have often said, we will continue in opposition, standing firm on our exclusion of any form of outside support. This does not mean that the Communists will be indifferent during the crisis to the various solutions that might emerge. Clearly, Berlinguer stressed, we will do our utmost to ensure that the country is given a government which, though we still consider it inadequate, will at least be more responsible and open-minded than the previous one.

As for the nature of our opposition, it could take different forms from the ones we have followed hitherto; but this will depend primarily on the government's structure and composition: That is, whether or not it reflects the usual distribution of portfolios purely on the basis of factions. Apart from the government issue there is the issue of the state administration, that is, the issue of how the public bodies and institutions, including the banks, are to be governed and run, and of who will be appointed to head them. Here, the PCI secretary general said, we are asking for just one thing, in accordance with the country's unanimous demand: Morality and professional competence.

Second, the nature of the PCI's opposition will depend on the government's general political approach, on its program and above all on its specific actions in the field of economic and social policy (especially with regard to Southern Italy); in foreign policy and in the struggle against terrorism, the Mafia and organized crime; and in the field of the functioning and efficiency of the democratic institutions and all state bodies.

Therefore, the PCI secretary general said, concluding this part of his speech, it is not on fine words but on the substance of the program and on specific conduct in this field (as well as on what solutions will be given to the pressing problem of the regions in which administrations have not yet been formed) that we will assess the real degree of open-mindedness and attention to the demands and proposals which we communists represent.

Every time the PSI yields to the CD it strengthens the latter's growing abuse of power. The path we are pointing to will help bring a reaction from the secular and Catholic forces, including Christian Democratic forces, which are now prisoners of the DC's swing to the right and give them courage and a more incisive role. It is up to us to combine our critique, even severe, of the backtracking committed and ground yielded by the PSI with a quest for unitary links with the socialist comrades and other leftwing and democratic forces and to facilitate the prospects of a political turning point in this region [Sicily].

The last part of the speech was devoted to the serious international situation with special reference to the Iranian-Iraqi war and the consequent threats to world peace. Berlinguer stressed the need for a strong and broad mobilization of all popular forces.

DENMARK

SOCIALIST PARTY SEES ATTEMPT TO ALTER SECURITY POLICY

LD300941 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 25 Sep 80 p 17

[Unattributed report: "Socialist People's Party Fears for Our Security"]

[Text] The whole discussion on the size of the budget in a new defense settlement in the opinion of the Socialist People's Party is nothing in comparison with what is described as an attempt by the government to implement "the most far-reaching and most dangerous change in Danish security policy."

According to Socialist People's Party Chairman Gert Petersen the government is trying to establish that Denmark in a crisis situation, "that is, in peacetime, could be the mobilization area for 50,000 NATO soldiers with aircraft, tanks, artillery, and possibly nuclear arms."

The background to Gert Petersen's statement, which came at a press conference yesterday, is to be found in Defense Minister Poul Sogaard's interview with RITZAUS BUREAU on 16 September.

The interview indicates that he wants to change the previous stipulation for calling for reinforcements from "in the event of war" to "in a crisis."

It is Gert Petersen's view that the government here is really interfering with the 1954 resolution that there will be no stationing of foreign troops in Denmark in peacetime.

The consequence for the Socialist People's Party will be that it will vote against any defense settlement, including a so-called zero-solution with an unchanged defense budget, if the price is a change in the phrasing of security policy like the one mentioned by the defense minister, Gert Petersen said.

NORWAY

NAVY CHIEF ON POLICY IN EVENT OF DISCOVERY OF FOREIGN SUB

LD011237 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Egil Wettre-Jonsen report: "Norway Would Have Attacked Without Prior Warning"]

[Text] Unlike Swedish practice Norwegian naval forces would have attacked a foreign submarine with all available means if it was inside the archipelago.

If it is correct that the foreign submarine now being hunted in the Stockholm archipelago is one of the Alfa class, then it is a nuclear-powered Soviet submarine with conventional torpedos primarily intended for operation in the open sea.

"I think it highly improbable that the Soviet Union would allow so advanced a submarine to play hide-and-seek with Swedish naval forces in the Stockholm archipelago. If a similar situation had arisen inside the Norwegian archipelago, Norwegian naval forces would have attacked with missiles and depth charges without any advance warning," Rear Admiral Gustav Steimler, supreme commander of naval forces in southern Norway, told AFTENPOSTEN.

Norwegian practice in the event of the discovery of foreign submarines in Norwegian territorial waters was tightened up after the submarine episode in the Sogne Fjord in 1976.

In international open waters the submarine is warned with five handgrenades that it has 10 minutes either to come to the surface or to set a course out of Norwegian territorial waters. If it ignores the warning it is then attacked with all available means. In internal closed waters, which in practice means inside the archipelago, a foreign submarine would be attacked immediately.

Like Swedish naval defenses the Norwegian Navy makes use of a missile salvo that consists of six missiles at a time. These are spread around the submarine and either explode at a particular depth or on contact. In addition depth charges may also be used.

"Regardless of whether conscious attempts are made to hit the submarine or not, such an attack would constitute a serious danger for the submarine," Steimler said.

CP CHAIRMAN STRESSES PARTY'S OPPOSITION TO STOCKPILING

LD301543 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Sep 80 p 5

[Thorleif Andreassen report: "Norwegian Communist Party To Fight Contingency Stockpiling"]

[Excerpt] The struggle for detente, disarmament and peace will be of prime concern for the Norwegian Communist Party. The party views the plans for contingency stockpiling of allied materiel in Norway with concern and anxiety. Stockpiling equipment earmarked for foreign forces is a clear breach of Norwegian base policy, Party Chairman Martin Gunnar Knutsen claimed. The Norwegian Communist Party demands a referendum on the contingency of stockpiling issue.

At a press conference after the party's national conference in Oslo yesterday, we asked Knutsen if the Norwegian Communist Party was on a collision course with the Norwegian people.

[Question] An opinion poll that was published last Saturday shows that a clear majority of those questioned want contingency stockpiling?

[Answer] Some 34 percent of those asked said no to stockpiling. It is a figure which bears witness to a great "anti" movement. I am convinced that the Norwegian Communist Party--together with other forces--would win a majority for its views in a referendum. Within the workers movement there is strong opposition to the stockpiling plans. In many places nonparty action committees are being formed to combat contingency stockpiling. The Norwegian Communist Party wants to take part in this struggle across party boundaries, Martin Gunnar Knutsen said.

SWEDEN

NAVY CONTINUES SEARCH FOR UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE

LD011916 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The navy still does not know whether a foreign submarine remains in Stockholm's southern archipelago. Three helicopters, the destroyer Halland, three minesweepers, training units from the coast (artillery) and the coast guard today searched for the submarine with which the most recent contact was made on 26 September close to [place name indistinct].

THATCHER VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA REVIEWED

LD291557 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Sep 80 p 5

[James Wightman dispatch: "Detente Divides Britain and Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpt] Dubrovnik--Differences between Mrs Thatcher and Yugoslav leaders over detente with Russia were apparent last night as the prime minister ended her three-day visit to the non-aligned communist state. The Yugoslavs, concerned about worsening East-West relations, wanted a communique to put strong emphasis on the need for restoring detente. But, with her opposition to the Russians' treatment of dissidents and their invasion of Afghanistan, Mrs Thatcher was unwilling to agree to the Yugoslavs' draft communique. She wanted the Russians to be reminded that detente had to be a two-way arrangement and that action in one area--such as human rights or Afghanistan--must affect the West's attitude in other spheres.

So the communique said that the two sides "emphasised their conviction that detente is indivisible and that it should be extended to all regions and be applied to all vital international issues." The two sides could only agree on one sentence on the forthcoming Conference on Security and Economic Cooperation in Madrid where detente will be a central issue. This said that the two prime ministers, after an exchange of views, emphasises the importance which they attached to the conference.

Despite the differences over detente the discussions between the two sides were harmonious and it was a successful visit, the first by a British prime minister. Her purposes had included assessing the state of Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito earlier this year and reaffirming Britain's support for Yugoslavia's role as a non-aligned nation.

Mrs Thatcher and the Yugoslav prime minister, Mr Djuranovic, agreed that Britain and Yugoslavia should try to increase their trade. But, to the disappointment of the Yugoslavs, Mrs Thatcher was unable to offer any direct economic aid to help Yugoslavia's trading balance. This is in contrast to a large trading agreement, involving credits signed by the Yugoslavs and a high-level Russian delegation. Mrs. Thatcher encouraged the Yugoslavs to seek more markets in Britain and the EEC, but advised them to concentrate first on improving their marketing techniques.

She came under considerable pressure to take government action against the Croatiass who have been protesting in London in favour of the Yugoslav separatist movement. But she replied that although lawbreakers were dealt with, people enjoyed freedom of speech in Britain. In an indirect reference to the issue, the communqiue said: "The two prime ministers drew attention to the dangers of terrorism and repeated the determination of their governments not to permit any criminal activities which could adversely affect the friendly relations between the two countries."

Mrs Thatcher and the Yugoslav leaders spent a lot of time discussing the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The communique had the Yugoslavs, for the first time, stating support--if only obliquely--for a Soviet withdrawal of troops.

Mrs Thatcher impressed her hosts with her detailed knowledge of international affairs, her commitment to defeating inflation and her enthusiasm for every topic raised.

Communique Issued on Visit

For the Belgrade TANJUG version of the joint communique issued at the end of the 24-26 September visit of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 1 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU GIVES INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

NC301937 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 30 Sep 80

["Text" of 30 September message by President Spiros Kiprianou on the 20th Cypriot Independence Day Anniversary--live or recorded--carried almost simultaneously by Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek]

[Text] Good evening: After centuries of slavery and tyranny, Cyprus attained its independence 20 years ago. Tomorrow we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Cyprus Republic. Twenty years ago Cyprus won its freedom and independence and became an equal member of the United Nations. Many struggles were waged for freedom and independence. Much blood was shed. There were many hardships and vicissitudes. Glory and honor to those who fell on the battlefield for the freedom of Cyprus. Glory and honor to those who died on the gallows. Glory and honor to all those who fought for the day of freedom to dawn.

With Ethnarch Makarios as architect, the Cyprus Republic was created. Twenty years have since gone by, and these years of independence have been turbulent and full of storms, grief and tears. I shall not today make a historical analysis of the events which led to independence, nor shall I express views on certain historical events which preceeded independence. I shall confine myself to analyzing the importance of independence for Cyprus.

In 1960, Cyprus was declared an independent state and a new life started, a new spirit, with Ethnarch Makarios, the first president of the Cyprus Republic, as its inspiration. It immediately became evident what our people could achieve in conditions of freedom, compared to the years of slavery, and a brighter future for all began to be built. This, however, did not last long, because basically exogenous factors created a new Cyprus problem. They created internal unrest and a new problem with international implications, which is today rightly considered as one of the most serious international problems.

The anomaly culminated in the junta-engineered treacherous coup of 15 July 1974 and the subsequent Turkish invasion, which resulted in the occupation by Turkish troops of 40 percent of our territory, the uprooting of 200,000 people from their ancestral homes, the thousands of dead and missing persons.

Tomorrow we are celebrating Independence Day. However, before referring to the future, we must pay homage to those who fell fighting against dictatorship and the coup. We must pay tribute to the bereaved relatives of missing persons, to the enclaved people, to the refugees and to all our people who have patiently endured the drama of recent years. Cyprus, however, did not cease to be an independent state. What we are after is not to attain but to maintain our independence, in order to reunite the whole of our state so that it may be truly independent. This time, as Ethnarch Makarios repeatedly declared, we want a completely independent state without foreign armies and interventions, a sovereign, nonaligned and united state, a state in which all its inhabitants, all citizens to whom I now address a warm greetings of love and honor--Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins--may live happily and together shape a bright future for coming generations, for all the prerequisites for this are present.

Keeping away from fanaticism and passions, away from chauvinism, our target--and this must be realized by all--remains this: To secure and safeguard this time, in an ironclad manner, the independence of Cyprus--an independent state whose freedom no one will be able to threaten; an independent state in which all its people will be able to live in friendship and in conditions of peace and tranquillity.

We aim at a solution of biregional federation, and we believe that within the framework of such a solution it is possible to restore true unity among all the people of Cyprus--Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins--who will live freely and peacefully, enjoying their inalienable rights which we shall never abandon.

Our aim is to completely restore the territorial integrity of our island. Our target is true freedom. Our aim is to turn Cyprus, as envisioned by Ethnarch Makarios, into a bridge of peace between North and South, between East and West. We are at the crossroads of three continents. A peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem will not only serve our own people and coming generations. It will also serve the cause of world peace and security, and Cyprus will become a centre of reconciliation instead of a hotbed of friction and conflict. This is our ambition, these are our aims, this is our target. Our struggle will continue until UN decisions on Cyprus, which contain all the necessary elements for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem, are implemented; until the top-level agreements materialize through negotiations.

Negotiations are now in progress. It is too early to make forecasts on the outcome of the negotiations. The Greek Cypriot side has gone to the talks with all possible goodwill, absolutely ready for a meaningful and fruitful dialogue. With patience and perseverance we shall continue the dialogue in the hope that this time there will be progress towards a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

It is argued that the problem is deinternationalized through the dialogue. On the contrary, the dialogue too is a means of internationalization. But it is also an essential way to find out whether there is a possibility for reconciliation and progress. We shall never abandon internationalization, because, basically, the Cyprus problem has international aspects and these, together with the internal aspects, make up the Cyprus problem. We want an overall and not a partial solution of the Cyprus problem. We shall continue our efforts in every direction through dialogue and persuasion to find the right solution which would secure to our people true peace and prosperity and which would safeguard their inalienable rights. We have no right to abandon the rights of the Cyprus people.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Cyprus Republic, I address myself to all and stress the need for reconciliation, understanding and friendship. Friendship between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, friendship among all the inhabitants of Cyprus, and unbreakable unity among the Greek Cypriots in their efforts to secure what they are entitled to. We cannot afford conflict and friction. Let us learn from the past and let us come to our senses. Let us join hands in a force that will seek the good of the country, true freedom and true independence.

Today, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Cyprus Republic, we underline the importance we attach to the fact that Cyprus is a state. This is our greatest weapon in our struggle for freedom and independence. The state entity of Cyprus should be continuously strengthened and not undermined. Both here in Cyprus and internationally, Cyprus's state entity, the Government of Cyprus, should be continuously strengthened, as this serves the interests of our country and our cause.

I address a special message of friendship to the Turkish Cypriots. I wish to assure them that when I address myself to the Cyprus people, and when we, the government and myself, struggle for the independence and prosperity of Cyprus, we struggle for them too, because we don't consider them as adversaries but as equal citizens of the same state. We want to build with them a future for all coming generations of which we will be proud.

Ethnarch Makarios has left the road open and we are following it. Let us go ahead with our mission with faith in our rights and the future of our country. I am absolutely confident that, if there are the necessary prerequisites--and one of them is our unity--we shall bring our mission to a conclusion and when we celebrate again the anniversary of Cyprus independence, we shall celebrate the anniversary of full independence and, at the same time, the achievement of a solution to the Cyprus problem based on freedom and justice. I believe that the future for the Cyprus people and Cyprus is bright.

Much depends on foreigners and we are doing everything possible in this direction. However, much depends on us as well. Let everyone do what he can so we may bring this anniversary of full independence and complete freedom closer.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

NC301715 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1620 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The new ambassador of Argentina, Mr Luis Raul Claraso de la Vega, today presented his credentials to the president of the Republic, Mr Kiprianou.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Argentine envoy referred to the Cyprus problem and said that his country has consistently supported the efforts of the United Nations to promote a solution. He said: The United Nations has expressed full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and has encouraged negotiations, under the auspices of the secretary general, between representatives of the two communities. Mr Claraso de la Vega said the Argentine Government fully supported these objectives and hoped that the intercommunal talks would lead to a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem.

In reply, President Kiprianou said Cyprus was grateful to Argentina for its consistent support that it had offered at the United Nations and elsewhere for the just cause of the Cyprus people for freedom. Referring to the intercommunal talks, which are resuming in Nicosia tomorrow, Mr Kiprianou said: It is very difficult to make a prediction about the talks at this stage. The only thing, I can say is that we are doing our utmost at this time after so many failures in the past and we hope that it will be possible to make some progress.

LEFTISTS TO STAGE PROTEST ON U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY

NC280957 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Because of the Iraq-Iran military confrontation and the imminent intervention of the U.S. imperialists in the Persian Gulf area, AKEL, PEO, EKA [Cypriot Farmers Union], POGO [Pan-Cypriot Federation of Women's Organizations], and EDON [United Democratic Youth Organization], will organize a picket demonstration in Nicosia at 1630 next Tuesday, 30 September 1980, to manifest the demands:

NO to the imperialist plots in the area.

The Arab peoples MUST BE LEFT free to solve their problems peacefully.

The military bases in Cyprus MUST NOT be used in the adventurous U.S. imperialist aim.

HANDS OFF the energy resources of the Arab countries. Workers--working men, women and youth--ARE CALLED UPON to participate en masse in this picketing of protest and solidarity.

Starting point: The PEO premises in Nicosia.

DENKTAS TAKES ISSUE WITH KIPRIANOU POSITIONS

TA011249 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Mr Kiprianou would be undermining the intercommunal talks if he did not stop placing the Turkish Cypriot Community in the same category as that of the Armenian, Maronite and Latin minorities in Cyprus. The president was replying to questions put to him by reporters today on the celebration of the anniversary of the Cyprus Republic by the Greek Cypriots on 1 October. Mr Denktas said that 16 August was the actual anniversary but that the Greek Cypriots had shifted it to 1 October because that was the date on which Makarios and his followers decided to destroy the republican system devised by the constitution because this was considered to be an obstacle to enosis. President Denktas recalled a statement by Mr Kiprianou some years ago to the effect that the only way to enosis was to let the Greek Cypriot administration function as the Government of Cyprus.

He added that the Greek Cypriots believed that as long as they posed as the government, this would bring them closer to enosis, but this assumption brought nothing but trouble to Cypurs. President Denktas stressed that the current intercommunal talks were aimed at establishing a bizonal federation in the island. He said the UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim had clearly set out the true position regarding bizonality and biregionality in his opening statement on the occasion of the resumption of the intercommunal talks. But, the president added, if Mr Kirpriandu still wants to stick to his position, he will be responsible for the possible consequences.

President Denktas welcomed a remark made by the Greek Cypriot newspaper AGON which said that by celebrating the anniversary on 1 October, the Greek Cypriots might deceive the world but not the Turks.

BREZHNEV SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO KIPRIANOU

NC011023 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Heads of state and government continue to send messages of congratulations to President Kiprianou on the occasion of today's 20th anniversary of Cyprus' independence.

In his cable Soviet President Brezhnev wishes the Cypriot people prosperity and successes in cause of consolidating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus state, and the pursuit of nonaligned policy. At the same time, Mr Brezhnev expresses his certainty that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cyprus will develop even more successfully, for the benefit of strengthening peace and international security.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE-INTERIOR MINISTER TO GREECE--Today Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin went to Athens for a 2-day visit within the framework of his usual contacts with Greek Government officials. During his stay in Athens, Mr Veniamin will discuss questions in his area of competence. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80 NC]

MITSOTAKIS INDICATES WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO WITHOUT NEW FORMULA

ATO11650 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Greece will finally and irrevocably forced to withdraw from NATO unless a formula for its return to the Military Wing of the alliance is discovered during the immediate next few months," said Foreign Minister Mitsotakis in an interview published today in the Washington POST.

Mitsotakis added that if this new formula is not discovered, the Greek Government will be obliged to take over control of U.S. bases in Greece. "We do not desire this," he said characteristically, "nor do we want to do what De Gaulle did. Greece, however, must once again occupy the position which belongs to it within the Atlantic Alliance. Otherwise it must withdraw its request for its return before the parliamentary elections to be held in 1981."

In his interview to the Washington POST, Mitsotakis also mentioned that he informed the United States of the intentions of the Greek Government.

I KATHIMERINI REPORTS U.S. PRESSURE ONLY INCREASES UNITY

ATO11600 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] U.S. pressure does not intimidate the Greek Government while suspicious attempts aimed at destabilization only lead to the exact opposite result. In other words, they forge and strengthen the unity of the people while at the same time they unify the country's political leadership in a common policy--by the government and the opposition--on dealing with any foreign intervention in the country's domestic affairs. This is the joint conclusion of political observers in Athens and is an indirect but clear answer to the policy of the U.S. administration and the American press on the uncertainties over NATO and the U.S. bases.

The same observers stressed that under the conditions which were recently created it must be considered certain that our country's position on these two issues remains firm and immovable and that it is up to the U.S. side to realize in time that the Greek Government is neither "bluffing" nor will it renege from its declaration that: the bases will be removed from Greek territory unless uncertainty between our country and NATO is resolved within a reasonable period of time.

It was further stressed that this position not only fails to create divided opinions within the majority party--as certain American newspapers hastened to "diagnose"--but on the contrary it contributes toward confirming the unity within the Greek Government. It was observed in reference to this that barely 15 days ago National Defense Minister Evangelos Averof declared that he fully agrees with the handling of the foreign minister. This is self evident, in any case, since the Greek positions on these two important issues of foreign policy are established jointly by the appropriate foreign and defense ministries.

TA NEA REPORTS MCCLOSKEY DEMARCHE TO KARAMANLIS

ATO11545 Athens TA NEA in Greek 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] In an action which is at least unprecendented in diplomatic custom, U.S. Ambassador McCloskey turned to the president of the republic K. Karamanlis requesting to be informed whether the policy of Prime Minister G. Rallis, which connects preservation of U.S. bases to our return or non-return to NATO's military wing, is also Karamanlis' own policy.

Naturally, McCloskey was not received by the president of the republic (who yet grasped the opportunity to explain that the policy of Rallis is identical with the one he pursued while he was prime minister, but he was received by the director of the president's Political Bureau, Ambassador Moliviatis. This demarche, which is obviously hostile toward G. Rallis, is the culmination of a series of activities from the U.S. side which the government already interprets as an attempt to destabilize it in order to coerce it, irrespective of the outcome of negotiations for our return, into accepting a renewal of the agreement on U.S. bases.

The government's view that this is a "destabilizing" attempt can, among other things, be deduced from the following:

1 -- Comments by a government spokesman who attributed recent and repeated reports in U.S. newspapers to an orchestrated attack.
2 -- Comments by three pro-government newspapers--one of which leans toward the "pro-Averof" group--which directly or indirectly speak of U.S. attempts to destabilize.

The Turks have now been added to the multifaceted pressure exerted upon Greece. The Turks yesterday returned--as reported from New York--to their most unprecedented positions on the question of Greece's return to NATO.

IRAQ TO REMOVE GREEK SAILORS FROM GULF WAR ZONE

AT301706 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis stated that, following repeated demarches to Iraqi authorities, Baghdad has agreed to arrange for transport of the crews of Greek ships that are enclaved in the channel of Shatt al-'Arab since this is a dangerous zone under constant fire.

Meanwhile, a Greek mission composed of port authority officials and members from the Pan-Hellenic Union of Captains will depart for Iraq to coordinate activities that will guarantee the return to Greece of all sailors wishing to abrogate their contracts of service. The group will also seek to guarantee safe living conditions for the crews of Greek ships lying in the Iraqi-Iranian war zone.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

AT301516 Athens TAKHIDHROMOS in Greek 25 Sep 80 p 5

[From the "Backstage" column: "Relations With Turkey Will Deteriorate"]

[Text] The great majority of people believe that the establishment of a military dictatorship in Turkey will deteriorate Greek-Turkish relations.

Out of 600 Athenians of both sexes especially selected to constitute a representative sample of the capital's population, age 15 and over; 54 in 100 believe that, while the junta is in power, our relations will deteriorate; only 16 in 100 believe that relations will become smoother; a rather large percentage 30 in 100--did not reply to our question. But even if all the "doubters" join the optimists' faction--something entirely improbable--the general picture would still not change: People consider the military coup in Turkey harmful to Greek-Turkish relations.

The percentage of"I do not know" people included 36 women and 22 men. Fifty-nine percent of young people aged 15-29 believe that our relations will deteriorate. Twenty-four percent of people over 50 believe that our relations will improve. Rich and poor people gave approximately the same answers. The poll was taken for TAKHIDHROMOS by ICAP HELLAS AE late last week.

MILITARY MANEUVERS BEGIN 2 OCT NEAR IRAQ, IRAN BORDER

LD012151 Ankara International Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Gen Refik Ulgenalp-80 maneuvers will begin in the Tutak-Malazgirt-Patnos region of eastern Anatolia tomorrow. The maneuvers will involve cooperation between various types of weapons and an airborne landing by the ground and air forces. Live ammunition will be used during the maneuvers. Health and social services will be provided to the population in the region by the Red Crescent and various armed forces teams throughout the maneuvers.

Gen Kenan Evren, the chief of state, will go to Van to attend the General Ulgenalp-80 maneuvers tomorrow. Gen Nurettin Ersin, commander of the Land Forces, Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, commander of the Air Force, and Gen Sedat Celasun, general commander of the Gendarmerie, all members of the National Security Council, will also attend the maneuvers.

Evren Arrives for Maneuvers

TA021001 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren went to Van with the National Security Council members today to observe the Gen Refik Ulgenalp-80 exercises that will be held in eastern Anatolia. General Evren called on Van Governor Yurda Ugur Unal and was briefed by him on the city's problems. Later, General Evren addressed the citizens in front of the governor's office. Tevfik Fikret Dincer from the TRT news center reported that, in his speech, Evren said: We carried out the 12 September operation to save democracy, which was being destroyed.

General Evren and the commanders then left Van for the exercise area. During the maneuvers, which will be held in Tutak, Malazgirt and Patnos in eastern Anatolia, the Ground and Air Forces will conduct coordinated exercises with various classes of weapons as well as air landing exercises. Live ammunition will be used during the maneuvers.

SPOKESMAN DENIES IRAN REQUESTED ARMS, SPARE PARTS

NC020816 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Ankara (AA)--Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Savlet Aktug has stated that "reports that Iran has asked Turkey for arms, ammunition and spare parts are unfounded." Responding to a question put to him by the ANATOLIA AGENCY correspondent, Aktug said "these reports are untrue."

ASSOCIATED PRESS quoted IRAQI NEWS AGENCY yesterday as reporting that "Iran has asked Turkey to supply it with arms, ammunition and spare parts, offering to pay twice as much as their original value."

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME IN NICOSIA ON CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

TA011818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] At the third meeting of the intercommunal talks which convened today, constitutional proposals are being discussed aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. TURKISH RADIO AND TELEVISION Cyprus Bureau reports that the Turkish and Greek Cypriot interlocutors met at Ledra Palace on the green line at 1630. In a statement to reporters before the meeting, Turkish Cypriot Interlocutor Umit Suleyman Onan said that the Turkish Cypriot side will submit its constitutional proposals at today's meeting.

In reply to a question, Onan recalled that the opening address of the UN secretary general at the intercommunal talks referred to a bizonal solution and said that those who claimed the contrary were being deceitful. Greek Cypriot interlocutor Ioannidhis said that the constitutional and territorial issues were closely linked with the solution of the problem and that therefore great importance was attached to both issues.

SECURITY FORCES, TERRORISTS CONTINUE COUNTRYWIDE CLASHES

Slayings in Istanbul

TA301905 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] A police chief, two citizens and two terrorists were killed in two separate incidents in Istanbul. According to a statement made by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command, the first incident occurred last night in Bagcilar-Inonu quarter in Bakirkoy. Acting on a report that shots were being fired from a construction site in the area, the security forces went there and were met by gunshots. In the ensuing clash, Police Chief Ahmet Doganyilmaz, chief of the Bakirkoy police teams, was fatally shot. Two soldiers and a policeman were wounded. One of the terrorists was killed. The second incident in Istanbul occurred in Sefakoy where five terrorists went into a grocery store and fatally shot the owner, Abdullah Balkan, and his son, Azem Balkan. Two other persons from the same family were wounded. A clash erupted between the terrorists and the security forces who came to the area. One of the terrorists was killed, another one was wounded and caught. Three terrorists fled. They are being sought.

One of the terrorists who killed Teacher Ramazan Akarsu in Ordu's Fatsa District last night was killed in an armed clash with the security forces. The 3d Army and Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Department issued a statement saying that Teacher Ramazan Akarsu was going to school in the Mandra District of Fatsa when terrorists killed him. The statement then says: A gendarme detachment who chased the terrorists toward Suludere Village engaged in an armed clash with them. One of the enemies of the people was killed.

Suspects Captured in Istanbul

TA011712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Security forces in Istanbul have captured 20 persons trying to hang booby trapped posters and 10 persons throwing communiques by illegal organizations from municipal busses. According to information obtained by a TURKISH RADIO AND TELEVISION correspondent from Istanbul Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau, many booby trapped and regular posters were hung early this morning in various buildings and [words indistinct] in Istanbul. The posters were safely removed. Istanbul Martial Law Command officials said that 20 persons trying to hang booby trapped posters, and 10 persons throwing communiques out of municipal busses were taken into custody.

Arrests, Confiscations Reported

TA011721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Army 55th Corps and Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau statement]

[Text] 1. Some 196 militants belonging to various illegal organizations have been captured in various operations conducted by security forces in the last 15 days.

2. The following have been found in the search of these militants and their houses: 8 machineguns of different kinds, 189 guns of various types, 4,548 rounds of ammunition of various kinds, 7 rifles, 14 bombs, 10 [word indistinct], 21 meters of dynamite fuse, 35 dynamite sticks, 3 male wigs, 2 silencers, 2 million liras belonging to various organizations. Bank accounts totalling 13 million liras have been blocked and legal proceedings have begun in connection with the account owners. The public is hereby informed.

Suspects Captured in Provinces

TA011717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] It has been announced that 30 suspects have been captured in the provinces included in the 2nd Army Martial Law Command Region, and in Adana and Adiyaman. According to a statement issued by the Konya, Kayseri, Nigde, Nevsehir, Kirsehir and Yozgat Martial Law Deputy Command and the Domestic Regional Command Communications Bureau, along with the suspects, 2 automatic sten guns, 3 pistols and 148 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. According to information obtained from the Army 6th Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Adiyaman, Gaziantep and Hatay Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau, along with the suspects captured within the last 15 days, an automatic rifle, 7 guns, 9 magazines and many rounds of ammunition were confiscated. The suspects are in custody.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES CONTACTS IN NEW YORK

TA011136 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings, is continuing his bilateral contacts there. Turkmen met with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali for talks. The promotion of economic political and cultural relations between Turkey and Austria were discussed during the talks with Pahr. The Cyprus issue, the war between Iran and Iraq, the preparations in connection with the European security and cooperation meeting to be held in Madrid were also taken up during the talks.

It was announced that views were exchanged on bilateral relations and certain international problems during the meeting between Turkmen and Ghali. The Egyptian minister also briefed Turkmen on talks being held between his country and Israel and the United States on the Middle East issue. Last night Turkmen gave a dinner in honor of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Addresses UN on Policy

LD011410 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1055 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 1 Oct (ANATOLIA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has disclosed the reasons for the armed forces' takeover of the country's administration and stated that "Turkey's foreign policy will not change," in an address to the 35th UN General Assembly Session.

Turkmen pointed out that prior to the Turkish Armed Forces' takeover, a civil war had become "very probable" and that the new administration's first aim is to eradicate terror and to implement constitutional, electoral and institutional changes which will enable a return to a civilian administration within a democratic system that will satisfy the needs and aspirations of the Turkish nation in the best possible manner.

Foreign Minister Turkmen then stated Turkey's views on international topics. He said Turkey has received with satisfaction the joint U.S.-USSR announcement to the effect that they will begin talks in Geneva on the subject of "restricting nuclear weapons."

On the Middle East problem, he said the following: "Israel's policy of establishing settlements on Arab territory in defiance of UN resolutions causes concern. Jerusalem is an Arab and Muslim city and will always remain so. Turkey strongly [word indistinct] the Israeli policy that further increases the already existing threats to peace and security. The status of Jerusalem cannot be changed by faits accomplis. Turkey will never agree to this Israeli move.

"A lasting peace in the Middle East will become possible only with the recognition of all the legitimate and irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people, including that of establishing an independent state."

Turkmen said that the clash which has broken out between Iran and Iraq in a most sensitive region of the world has caused concern to Turkey and that Turkey will back the efforts by the goodwill mission created in the name of the Islamic Conference and by the UN Secretary General. Turkmen pointed out that a speedy political solution should be reached in Afghanistan, noted that the solution lies in the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and demanded the immediate implementation of the [?Islamic) Conference and of its resolutions.

Foreign Minister Turkmen announced that the new Turkish Government welcomes the intercommunal talks in Cyprus and added the following:

"It would be better not to discuss the Cyprus issue in this year's General Assembly. If it is, I would request that care be taken—for the sake of the intercommunal talks—to prevent a heated debate. Turkey's aim in Cyprus is to ensure the basic and legitimate rights of the Turkish community on the island. The sole desire of the Turkish community on the island is to live in peace with the Greek Cypriot community as equal partners of an independent, sovereign, biocommunal and biregional federal state."

EVREN THANKS CITIZENS FOR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

TA301859 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren thanked the citizens and organizations inside and outside the country who continue to congratulate the Turkish Armed Forces for their operation to safeguard the republic. According to the Press and Public Relations Department of the Office of the Head of the State, General Evren's message is as follows:

Large numbers of cables, telephone calls and letters continue to flow in from my dear citizens inside and outside the country and from various organizations who congratulate the Turkish Armed Forces for the 12 September operation which they carried out with the purpose of safeguarding the republic.

Although my citizens and the organizations were thanked earlier, the continuation of these sincere messages brings tears to our eyes. Because of the impossibility of replying to these messages individually, let me express my thanks once again to the citizens and organizations concerned on behalf of myself, the National Security Council members and the Turkish Armed Forces.

DUTCH STATE SECRETARY FOR DEFENSE ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

TA302042 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Dutch Secretary of State for Defense van Eekelen, who was in Turkey for an official visit, left the country this evening. He arrived in Turkey on 26 September. He held official talks with the authorities in Ankara, and had been in Istanbul for the past 2 days.

VOTCP CRITICIZES NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

TA300909 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "The Program of the Junta Government"]

[Text] The government, which is an extension of the junta, has announced its programme. In actual fact, this program is merely a repetition of statements previously made by the generals of the junta and consists of the conditions imposed on Turkey by international imperialist financial organizations like the IMF and the World Bank.

Ozal, the special envoy of the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie, left for Washington before the announcement of the government program; thus, this program was determined there. The program was announced in accordance with the wishes of the IMF and the imperialist monopolies. This situation once more demonstrates that the generals of the junta were motivated by the U.S. imperialists.

During the same period before the government's announcement, representatives of various imperialist circles met in Brussels through the initiative of the [word indistinct] fund, which is financed by West German monopolies. During this meeting on the situation in Turkey, imperialist circles attempted to justify the generals' action by claiming that they were forced to seize the administration. At the same time, they issued directives that the implementation of the economic decisions made by the Demirel government on 24 January should be continued. In this meeting too, the representatives of U.S. imperialism showed their control of the generals of the junta through their statements that Turkey was in need of a strong government and that this has now been realized.

What will this program, which was prepared by the imperialist monopolies, the collaborationist and monpolistic capitalists, bring to Turkey? The outcome of this program for our country and people was clear from the beginning. The junta government implemented a series of price hikes and started to lower workers' wages. While the burden of the crisis was thus being laid on the people, the profits of the monopolies were increasing under the shadow of bayonets. The conditions that are being imposed on the people are blatant. Strongly encouraging investments and attempting to unite with imperialist centers and the EEC will render the national economy entirely dependent on the outside. The state is being placed in the service of a handful of collaborationist and monopolistic capitalists, based on the view that the state should do what is necessary and not only what it is capable of doing. What is necessary consists of exploiting local and foreign capital in the best possible manner. Both public economic enterprises and all our national wealth are being handed over to a handful of local and foreign capitalists.

However, such an economic policy cannot be implemented through the force of bayonets alone. The generals of the junta are making moves to legalize the despotic system in the political and social spheres. They are trying to establish a new political system and a new state mechanism under their own supervision. The dissolution of the Parliament, the abolition of the Constitution, the closing down of political parties, associations and the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK], and the dismissal of all democratically elected administrations, including provincial and district mayors, constitute the first steps of this move. The constitution prepared by the generals of the junta, the new laws of oppression and the laws on elections and political parties, comprise the other steps of this move.

The junta has prepared an internal statute for itself in order to enhance the sovereignty of the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie, which is dependent on imperialism and NATO, and to ensure the establishment of such a political system.

This internal statute grants unlimited rights to the junta. However, it also indicates the existence of discord among the generals of the junta.

As stated in the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] appeal to our people and to all progressive, patriotic and democratic forces against the pro-American junta, neither the junta nor its government can solve the basic problems of our country and people. They cannot overcome the crises. The program submitted by the junta government does not aim at solving the basic problems of the country and our people. It merely aims to lay the burden of the crisis on the toiling people, to perpetuate dependence on imperialism and to further strengthen the sovereignty of the collaborationist and monopolistic bourgeoisie. Such programs have, in the past, led our country into deep crises. The governments of the 12 March 1971 period were also presented to the people with such programs. However, it has been observed that the people do not and will not bow down to such extreme exploitation and robbery. The 12 March governments were destroyed one after the other. Our people and the democratic forces, which defend the interests of the people and the national interests, will destroy the pro-American generals of the junta together with their programs of dependence, exploitation and robbery. The TCP calls on all people's forces and all the national democratic forces to unite against the pro-American junta!

PRIME MINISTER REPLIES TO KOSYGIN MESSAGE

TA260934 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0300 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has said that he hopes relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union would be based on mutual profit as well as the strengthening of global peace and cooperation. Ulusu was replying to the congratulatory message he received from Kosygin on his assuming the post of prime minister. In his message, Ulusu said that he was convinced that both the Turkish and Soviet governments would make efforts in order to promote relations between the two countries.

EVREN SENDS MESSAGE TO KING HUSAYN, BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

TA291648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Head of State, Chief of Staff and National Security Council President Gen Kenan Evren has expressed the conviction that Turkey's existing relations and cooperation with Jordan and with all the other Arab nations will continue to further develop and strengthen. Evren said: I will personally exert every effort to attain this goal.

Evren replied to the congratulatory message by King Hussyn of Jordan. Pointing out that the two fraternal nations are linked by eternal ties of friendship based on historical, cultural and moral values, Evren said: I would like to assure you that Turkey will continue to support, in a determined manner, the rights of the Arabs in connection with the liberation of occupied Arab lands and Jerusalem as well as the recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights—including their right to self-determination—and their just cause.

Evren also sent a message of gratitude to Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman. In his message, Evren noted: I am confident that the existing friendly relations between Turkey and Bangladesh will continue to further develop and strengthen.

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KREISKY DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO JORDAN

AU021223 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This morning Federal Chancellor Kreisky departed by plane for Amman on a 4-day official visit to Jordan. Kreisky is accompanied by several economic experts, including Kirchweger, Voest-Alpine Corporation director, and Reichen, Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation director. The strengthening of bilateral economic contacts and problems of world policy will be discussed in Amman.

Kreisky Arrives, Addresses Banquet in Jordan

For Amman Domestic Service accounts of the visit by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Jordan and his speech on 2 Oct to an Amman banquet in his honor, see the Jordan Section of the 3 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRANIAN CHARGE RECEIVED BY CHANCELLOR KREISKY

AU011129 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 80 p 5

["Iranian Message for Kreisky"]

[Text] Vienna (AFP)--(Mehdi Navab), charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy in Bonn, as special envoy of Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i, paid a visit on Tuesday to Federal Chancellor Kreisky and handed him a document. Details were not disclosed.

AUSTRIAN-USSR TALKS ON SOVIET GAS TO OPEN IN VIENNA

AU012112 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Sep 80 p 9

["M.F."-signed report: "Third Round of Talks On Soviet Gas in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna--The gas negotiations between the Austrian Oil Administration Corporation and the Soviet Union are entering the third round. A soviet delegation--coming from Rome--is expected in Vienna at the middle of the week to continue talks about additional gas deliveries after 1984 and increases in prices for the current contracts. Austria currently receives 2.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually from the Soviet Union. Under the agreed-upon escalator clause, which is mainly oriented towards heating oil prices, the price for the Russian natural gas would rise from the present 1.71 schillings to somewhat over 2 schillings per cubic meter effective 1 October. However, the Soviet Union is pushing for an adjustment of the escalator clause to relate gas prices to those of oil and even now wants to implement a price of some 2.30 schillings per cubic meter.

As of 1984 Austria wants to purchase additionally at least 3 billion cubic meters annually within the framework of a new Soviet gas delivery deal with Western Europe. Prices are the snag there, too, because the Soviet concept would involve at least doubling prices. The firms interested in pipeline subcontracts, chiefly the Voest Alpine Corporation and representatives of banks--the deal would have to prefinanced by a 15 billion schilling loan--will also participate in the forthcoming talks.

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES COAL, LOANS WITH POLAND

AU011213 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 30 Sep 80 p 9

["Sug"-signed report: "Polish Wishes for Loans Cannot Be Fulfilled"]

[Summary] Vienna--"The coal delivery contracts [of Poland] with Austria are being strictly fulfilled despite work stoppages. This was stated by Trade Minister Staribacher. He conducted talks in Poland last week within the framework of the mixed commission.

"On that occasion Poland suggested that Austria should make available a loan totaling some 21 billion schillings for the construction of coal power plants, in return for which Austria could receive additional electric power deliveries. But such loan was out of the question for Austria, according to Staribacher. Such a task must be assumed by an international consortium."

Staribacher expects the National Council to soon pass the guarantee law for the $300 million loan granted by Austria to Poland in connection with coal deliveries. The Austrian bank group providing the loan has already provided one half, that is $150 million, on account.

This year an overall volume of some 10 billion schillings is expected in Austrian-Polish foreign trade. Imports from Poland rose 22 percent in the first 7 months of this year, exports by only 8 percent, however,

FRENCH PREMIER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

AU011114 Vienna VIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on press conference by French Premier Raymond Barre: "Fruitful Working Talks with the Federal Chancellor--Chances for Economic Cooperation on Purchases of Mirage interceptors--Weapons Deliveries to Iraq;" in Vienna on 26 September]

[Excerpts] The 3-day special visit of French Premier Raymond Barre came to an end yesterday. France's head of government left Vienna in the afternoon by special plane after having given a luncheon for his hosts at the French embassy. Barre also paid a visit to parliament where he was greeted by the president and two vice presidents of the national council and by several deputies.

At a press conference, Premier Barre stressed that the exchange of ideas with the Austrian federal chancellor comprised several important topics. European security and the Middle East problem were the primary topics of the deliberations on Thursday. Bilateral problems were discussed by the ministers of departments in a bigger group.

The offer for delivery of Mirage interceptors came up for discussion yesterday, Barre said. This was followed, according to Barre, by a thorough exchange of ideas about the North-South dialog.

Answering a journalist's question Barre pointed out that he had not come to Austria to sell interceptor planes of the Mirage type, since that is a concern of the appropriate experts. He only briefly touched on that topic but made it known that payment by compensation would be possible should Austria decide in favor of the deal. As a result, industrial cooperation in aircraft construction, with the application of progressive technologies, would be elevated to a standard which far exceeded this deal.

Barre said the topic of nuclear power was not broached in the talks, when he was asked whether France would be involved in talks on the final storage of Austrian nuclear waste. He said he did not want to interfere in a current domestic policy discussion in Austria. The premier also displayed great interest in the Austrian proposals for a European security conference, for cooperation in the sphere of power supplies and in the plan of Federal Chancellor Kreisky for convening a North-South summit conference.

Asked about arms sales to Iraq, Barre stated that this problem must not be considered in an isolated manner. Military cooperation is only part of a comprehensive cooperation in the field of industry, the transfer of progressive technology and culture. A total of 4,500 Frenchmen are working in Iraq, and both states have maintained good political relations for many years. After all, one should consider the extent of arms purchases from other states. The premier dealt with the problem of the CSCE follow-up conference. He stressed that detente efforts have suffered from actions such as that in Afghanistan, and recalled the French disarmament plan. He had heard with interest Doctor Kreisky's proposals for European cooperation in the energy sector and would follow them up. Mediation of France in the Iran-Iraq conflict as an isolated action is out of the question, [Barre said], France is active within the framework of the United Nations, however.

DUTCH MINISTER ON PROTECTING GULF OIL SUPPLY

LD021421 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 1 Oct 80 p 6

[Our own correspondent report: "Plans for Protecting Oil Supply Denied"]

[Text] The Hague--According to Foreign Minister van der Klaauw there is at present no question of discussing plans to form an international naval force to guarantee oil supplies from the Persian Gulf. All efforts must be directed toward finding a diplomatic solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The minister made these statements in verbal consultations on Tuesday evening with the second chamber foreign affairs standing committee.

In making these statements the minister was reacting to reports that U.S. President Carter had asked Japan, France, Britain and West Germany to join in the formation of such a naval force. However, according to Van der Klaauw, no specific proposals have been made by Carter and, according to reports which he has obtained from Washington, no military action is planned. "Emphasis is being placed on diplomatic efforts to find a solution," according to Van der Klaauw. In reply to questions from the Christian Democratic Appeal and the Radical Political Party he assured the chamber that the Netherlands is not acting as an export base or transit point for weapons to Iraq and Iran. It is extremely unwise to supply weapons to one of the two sides now, Van der Klaauw said, adding that he can say "with great certainty" that the other EC countries are not supplying any weapons to the warring sides either.

MOBUTU ACCUSES BELGIUM OF RENEGING ON MILITARY ACCORDS

LD020957 Brussels LE SOIR in French 28-29 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Jean Pochet undated New York interview with Zairian president Mobutu: "Belgium Has Politicized the Zairian Problem"]

[Excerpt] "There is only one cloud in relations between Zaire and Belgium but an important cloud--the problem of 'oppositionists' whom I would call 'so-called oppositionists.' In my view, they are imposters who publish a lot of communiques to hamper my government's--I would say, Mobutu's--actions," the president of the Zairian Republic told us during an interview which took place at the Waldorf Astoria in New York where he is on a private visit.

"Our attitude toward oppositionists to the regime is clear. We intervene in a friendly manner. We throw them out and we only hope that once they are in a European country they remain as discreet as we are.

"However, this has not always been the case. For instance, the former commissioner (minister) for education (LE SOIR note: a reference to Mr Mungul-Diakat, a political refugee in Belgium) who stole tens of millions from state funds, was cordially received in Brussels. Here is a man who dipped his fingers in the cash box, was put under house arrest and fled, whose complete dossier was sent to the commissioner (minister) for justice and who was clearly proved guilty of corruption but was received with all honors in Brussels.

"I, personally, found it very difficult to accredit him in Brussels in 1968 and now that he comes as a thief he is being received with all honors.

"I am categorical about this: Anyone against Mobutu is considered OK. This applies only to Belgium. In other European countries, people who are opposed to my presence are usually discreet and enjoy no favors.

"The Zairian problem has been politicized for 2 years. This is becoming a game which divides not only parties but also politicians.

"Do you want more proof? We have concluded military agreements with Belgium to reorganize the army.

"Belgium was supposed to organize an infantry brigade. But when the final test came, that is, maneuvers were to take place, Belgium said 'no,' no military operations. And yet there is a clear distinction between 'military operations' and 'maneuvers.'

"However, this is a distinction which the Belgian government refuses to make. And where does this lead us? In 1977 and 1978, at the time of the Shaba events, we knew to whom we could appeal. This is no longer the case....

"And why have the French, who have been training our paratroops, agreed to organize two of the five maneuvers promised? This also applies to the Chinese who came later but who have promised to organize general maneuvers in 1983 with the troops which they will have trained. Why such discrimination on the part of the Belgians? Why not carry out the test to the end?"

Foreign Minister Nothomb's Reply

Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "'Belgian Policy Unchanged,' Mr Nothomb Replies to Mr Mobutu"]

[Text] Asked about the content of the interview given by President Mobutu to our newspaper in which the Zairian head of state asserted that Belgium is not respecting military agreements for the reorganization of the Zairian army, our foreign minister, Charles-Ferdinant Nothomb, made a point of explaining that our country has merely been implementing agreements concluded under the preceding government in 1979 and that there has been absolutely no change in Belgian policy in this sphere.

According to the Belgian foreign minister, Belgium undertook to train Zairian military cadres but there never was any provision in bilateral agreements either for our military personnel to officer Zairian units or for them to participate in maneuvers. In fact, it is on this point, "to which we adhere because this is, we believe, a most sensible policy to follow," that we differ from the French and the Chinese, who have also concluded military cooperation agreements with Zaire, the minister added.

LE FIGARO VIEWS SUPERPOWERS' 'TRICKY GAME' IN GULF WAR

LD021459 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Parul-Marie de la Gorce article: "The Tricky Game Played by Washington and Moscow in the Middle East"]

[Text] The people killed in Baghdad, Khorramshahr and Abadan have led Americans and Soviets to reopen their vital dialogue. However, it would be wrong to deduce from this that Washington and Moscow are going to combine their efforts and act in the same way as if they shared the same objectives: Aside from their common concern to avoid direct confrontation with each other, they clearly have different objectives.

However, there is an initial problem for both the United States and Russia: the problem of their means of taking action. The current crisis shows precisely how limited they are. It broke out without their consent and is being fought between two countries which are fiercely attached to their independence and will to determine their own future.

It is Washington, above all, which is finding it difficult to act: The United States has no official diplomatic relations with either Iran or Iraq. It does, of course, have means of speaking to the two countries but, being regarded as "imperialists" and enemies of Iran, as they were previously enemies of Iraq, the Americans are virtually paralyzed politically speaking.

The Soviet Union is in a different position: It has normal relations with the warring parties. It is linked with the Iraqis by a cooperation treaty and has signed trade agreements with the existing Iranian regime. However, it remembers having been described as a "great Satan" by the Ayatollah Khomeyni and everybody knows that the Iraqi policy, after the 1978 revolution in Afghanistan and especially since last year, has been aimed at protecting the Gulf monarchies and the region's stability, which is a far cry from Soviet concerns.

In fact, in addition to its longstanding tradition of negotiating with Iraq, Moscow has real means of influencing that country: It has provided virtually all the equipment possessed by Iraq's armed forces, especially its army. Everybody knows that in protracted conflicts the need for supplies, munitions, spare parts and so forth forces the warring nation to turn to its supplier. The supplier then has decisive means of influencing the development of the crisis. Iraq might soon be forced to turn to Moscow. It is probably because it foresaw that--in addition to other reasons--that it considerably improved its relations with the Soviet Union in the weeks prior to the war.

What objectives, however, could the two superpowers have in this crisis?

It is clear that, above all, the United States wants the fall of Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime. However, the question is not only if that is possible but what result it would have. If the war were to give the Iranian Army a greater role and bring about the return of at least some of its former officers, it is possible that the regime would become flexible enough for relations with the United States ultimately to be normalized: This is what Iranian President Bani-Sadr is thought to be trying to achieve. In that case, supplies of U.S. arms for the Iranian forces would give the United States a powerful means of influencing Tehran. However, if the Iranian Army defeats were to lead to the country's collapse, the Soviets could then have opportunities to maneuver in a way which U.S. officials fear: the crisis could then take an extremely serious turn. If, on the other hand, Iran defends itself effectively, the current regime could both take a harder line and be consolidated.

Washington is simply trying to put itself in a position to act if necessary. This is certainly the significance of the U.S. proposal to set up a Western naval force which would guarantee freedom of passage through the Strait of Hormuz. Indeed, the United States is not facing any supply problem. [paragraph continues]

The objective is political and strategic: The U.S. leaders want to be in a position to take action on the spot. For them this is primarily a menas of returning to a region where their influence has been partly eliminated.

The Soviets are in a position to act in any direction: It has been clear since the beginning of the crisis that they want to keep one foot in each camp so that, if necessary, they can exploit developments in the crisis both in Iran and in Iraq. Their fear is the exact reverse of what the Americans want: If the Iranian regime bends as a result of increased power in the army and as a result there is a rapprochement with Washington, the outcome would not be good for Moscow--even though some Soviet leaders would like to see the fall of a regime whose Islamic fervor, religious proselytism on the USSR's borders, anti-communist vehemence and sympathy for the Afghan rebellion strike them as dangerous.

In fact, the Soviets have two objectives. Ultimately they want to be in a position to arbitrate in the conflict. Moscow is secretely continuing to supply Iraq: These supplies might be stepped up in February and Soviet diplomacy could hence exert pressure on Baghdad and Tehran at the same time.

In the short term they want to ensure the success of a more important operation--the one between the Soviet Union and Syria. Moscow hopes shortly to be able to conclude a security treaty with Syria similar to the one signed with Cuba, Angola and South Yemen. To prevent any major reaction the Soviet leaders clearly have to give the Iraqis the necessary assurances and concessions and aid and at the same time exert on them the discreet pressure which their position as arms supplier enables them to exert. The present crisis must not disguise what is happening here: The strengthening of political and military ties between the USSR and Syria would have extremely far-reaching consequences for the entire region.

Nobody can disregard the risks posed by a continuation of the conflict. They are not only political--with the rivalry between the superpowers--and strategic--with the changes in the military situation round the Gulf--but above all economic with the mutual destruction causing long-lasting damage to the warring parties' oil-producing capacities whose consequences for Europe will soon be felt.

Hence, the importance of any initiative to stop the war.

However, the course of the confrontation is going beyond what the states want or do not want: It is not easy to control it.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD021944 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement by Jacques Wahl, secretary general at the president's office, at the Elysee Palace on 2 October--live]

[Text] Due to the election of four Cabinet members to the Senate, three of them will leave the government in order to exercise in the aforementioned assembly the mandate entrusted to them by the electorate.

The president of the republic has asked Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley to remain at his present post since it would otherwise disrupt the continuity of relations between France and African states.

On the recommendation of the premier and in accordance with article 8 of the constitution, the president of the republic has appointed Mr Joel le Theule as minister of defense; Mr Jean-Francois Deniau as minister delegate to the premier and minister in charge of administrative reform; Mr Daniel Hoeffel as minister of transport; Mr Michel Cointat as minister of foreign trade; Mr Jacques Legendre secretary of state attached to the premier's office in charge of professional training; Mr Remy Montagne as secretary of state at the Ministry of Health and Social Security.

GISCARD OUTLINES BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH DEFENSE

LD011505 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Defense: Countering All Threats"]

[Text] On the feast of St Michael, patron saint of paratroopers, Valery Giscard d'Estaing visited the Caylus Camp (Tarn-et-Garonne) where he recalled the fundamental principles governing French defense policy. The main idea put forward by the head of state is that there can be no gaps in the security sphere and that our country must be able to face all conflict situations from whatever quarter and in whatever form they arise. On this occasion Valery Giscard d'Estaing reaffirmed his hostility to a reduction in the length of military service and stated that there can be no question of having two armies. Finally, Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced the formation of a women's paratroop detachment.

--"There can be no gaps in security matters. France must be able to face all threats whatever their course, their location or their nature."

--"France needs highly mobile and readily available forces capable of intervening immediately to maintain peace and defend French interests wherever they might be threatened. Our overseas action forces meet that need."

--"There must not be two armies. While the regiments have to be specialized to be readily available and suited to their mission, the officers must be rotated among the difference army units. This continual exchange is vital. The army must benefit from the dynamism and experience of the paratroop units."

--"These units were to be somewhat undermined by the army reorganization plan. I decided to alter that plan to keep this component of our forces intact, for three reasons: the need to have enough immediately available units, the quality of training which makes your division a great unit among the best in the world, and the atmosphere in your regiments which influences the young draftees."

--"Reducing the length of military service would make the whole world doubt France's will to ensure its defense and also France's will as such."

--"I have asked the defense minister to study the formation of a women's paratroop detachment in order to give humanitarian backup in battle." (care of the wounded, aid to populations and so forth)

--"The usefulness and interest of military service for young people must be improved by the three following provisions: drawing up a 5-year plan to develop sport and open air activities throughout our forces, placing modern fighting equipment at the draftees' disposal (among other things doubling the production of the new automatic rifle as from 1981), and improving the organization of reserve forces capable of taking part in the same battles at short notice. "

PREMIER BARRE DESCRIBES TALKS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

LD011223 Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Sep 80 p 26

[Alain Rollat dispatch on French Prime Minister Raymond Barre statements in Vienna: "France Need Not Be Taught Any Lessons on the Subject of Arms' Sale"]

[Text] Vienna--The final talk between Mr Barre, who left Vienna on 26 September, and Mr Kreisky was almost completely devoted to international affairs, especially the North-South dialogue.

"We regret that this dialogue has met with many obstacles, which have not been put up by industrialized countries, and that this problem has been dealt with in a confused manner without taking into account any differences in the situation among developing countries," Mr Barre stated. "We hope that after the disappointing discussions which have taken place at the United Nations, progress will be achieved and other initiatives considered."

Therefore, it is with "friendly interest" that France has noted Austria's and Mexico's initiative aimed at convening a summit of the countries concerned, an initiative completely consistent with France's own suggestion. Mr Barre and Mr Kreisky discussed only briefly the only outstanding bilateral dossier, namely, a plan for selling 24 Mirage-50 aircraft to Austria. "I merely told the chancellor that if Austria were to make a positive decision on the subject we would certainly ensure that this operation is accompanied by compensations which, in our view, should take the form of closer industrial cooperation in the aeronautical and advanced technological spheres," Mr Barre stated. Asked about French arms' supplies to Iraq, Mr Barre stated rather tartly that cooperation between Paris and Baghdad "has not been limited to military cooperation. The problem of arms' sales is only a limited problem within the framework of Iraqi-French cooperation as a whole," he added. "I would like once and for all to tell those who are interested in sales of arms by France kindly to consider the question of sales of arms by other countries. I am stating now as clearly as possible that we need not be taught any lesson by anyone on the subject."

Mr Barre expressed the hope that the European Council (summit of the Nine) will adopt during its December meeting a "positive and effective attitude" toward the Israeli-Palestinian problem following the conclusion of the mission to the Near East of its chairman, Thorn.

Discussing disarmament, Mr Barre stated that France "expects not merely cosmetic but significant measures inspiring confidence."

In the economic sphere, it will support the Austrian proposal for an East-West conference on energy problems. Certain questions led Mr Barre to make some comparisons concerning domestic politics rather than international affairs. For instance, the prime minister was pleased to observe that the Austrian economic and social system "has shown that monetary stability does not rule out a high employment level." Referring to those who have blamed him for sacrificing employment in France to support the currency, Mr Barre added: "I hope that the Austrian example will be able to dispel some misconceptions which continue to be seen as brilliant or at least progressive in some French circles." The prime minister also stated that he was pleased with the "friendly" nature of his talks with the deputy chairman of the socialist international before declaring, however, that the courtesy which prevails in international relations "is, unfortunately, not always possible in domestic relations," a way of saying: "Ah, if only French Socialists were as nice as Austrian Social Democrats!

DIPLOMATIC CORPS CHANGES, ADDITIONS PUBLISHED

Credentials Ceremony

LD020905 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French 27 September 1980 carries on page 7 a 100-word unattributed report announcing the appointment of Antoine Colombani as French ambassador to Papua New Guinea. The same issue of the paper also carries on page 7 a 500-word unattributed report on a ceremony at the Elysee on 25 September at which the new Danish Ambassador to France Ole Bierring, Dutch Ambassador Robert Tammenoms Bakker, Mauritianian Ambassador Abdel Kader Kamara and Comoros Ambassador Ali Mlahaili presented their credentials to French President Giscard d'Estaing.

Ambassador to Zimbabwe

LD021031 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Sep 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Regnauld de Bellescize Appointed Ambassador to Zimbabwe"]

[Test] The JOURNAL OFFICIEL of 26 September announces the appointment of Gabriel Regnauld de Bellescize as France's first ambassador to Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia).

FORLANI ASKED BY PRESIDENT TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

AU021540 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 2 Oct (ANSA)--Christian Democratic Party Chairman Anraldo Forlani today accepted with the usual reservations the task of forming a new government to replace the one that stepped down Saturday. The former administration led by Francesco Cossiga was a three-way coalition of Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI) and the tiny Republican Party (PRI).

Head-of-State Sandro Pertini tapped the 55 year-old Forlani for the premier-designated job this morning. It was the second time that the Christian Democrat was summoned to the Quirinale Palace to be asked to form a cabinet to settle a government crisis. The last time, however, following the June elections of last year, Forlani declined the offer. The man has served several times as foreign and defense ministers and has been a minister without portfolio for special affairs and state participation minister.

Forlani has held numerous posts with the DC, becoming deputy secretary and later national secretary (1969 to 1973).

The mandate conferred on Forlani is very broad as deduced by statements made by the premier-designate himself.

He said that the best way to meet the present difficulties was to have a government enjoying wide consensus and a broad parliamentary base. This might mean that Forlani planned to move in the direction of a five way alliance which would see the liberals and the social democrats joining the former government partners.

Forlani also underscored the need for democratic coresponsibility and national cohesion which was interpreted by some observers as an allusion to a more positive relationship with the communist opposition.

NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL DEFENDS REACTOR DEAL WITH IRAQ

LD030921 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 28 Sep 80 p 251

[Gianfranco Modolo interview with National Nuclear Energy Commission Chairman Umberto Colombo; "The Affair Is Explosive, Even Without Nuclear Bomb"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Rome--"We would lose all credibility in Italy and also abroad if we decided not to carry through the contract with Iraq. And moreover, we are certain that we have done nothing illegal; we have not been caught red-handed, so we will hold out and not backtrack." National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] Chairman Umberto Colombo showed no hesitation in his replies: The five nuclear laboratories which SNIA Techint has supplied to Iraq and which are now lying idle at a large research center on the outskirts of Baghdad will be tested and set in operation by the CNEN technicians despite the attempts and threats of the self-styled Islamic revolutionary committees against the Italian executives supervising the deal.

This was also discussed during the visit which the Iraqi delegation made to Rome last week: Failure on the part of Italy to meet the other party's requests for nuclear technology could create difficulties for economic relations between the two countries.

And yet, we asked Colombo, the U.S. press has asserted on several occasions that as a result of the CNEN's supplies, Iraq could equip itself with a nuclear bomb, and this in contempt of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, signed both by Italy and Iraq. [paragraph continues]

"Bearing in mind that this is an election year in the United States and all means are good for winning votes, I should emphasize," Colombo replied, "that our five laboratories have nothing to do with nuclear technology." "They cannot produce or process plutonium, as has been incorrectly stated. Then there are facts of form and substance. With respect to the former, it must be said that Italy and Iraq, as signatories of the treaty, have pledged themselves to respect the regulations of the International Atomic Energy agency in Vienna."

[question] And with respect to the substance?

[Answer] Well, you must realize that during the planning stage of the five laboratories, we took the necessary precautions to ensure that in the future, when they are completely handed over to the Iraqis, they cannot be reused for purposes different from the original purposes. Nor would their components, used individually, be capable of functioning for military purposes. And moreover, let us be frank; how could Italy, which does not possess and does not wish to possess the technology for a nuclear bomb, supply it to a third country?

[Question] Are these Islamic revolutionary committees credible? Who, in your opinion, is hiding behind this name?

[Answer] We are confronted with a country--Iraq--which is emerging and is aspiring to play a prominent role in its own area, not only militarily but also economically. This fact is causing concern in the neighboring countries. In my opinion, this could be the mainspring behind the committees. Next, drawing up a scale of hypotheses, I could place on it Israel, which for obvious reasons is concerned about every development in the nuclear field within its own sphere of influence, and last, the United States, for other, also obvious, reasons. However, these considerations should not make us stop cooperation with Iraq; that would mean penalizing not only the CNEN and SNIA Techint but also the entire Italian industrial apparatus.

[Question] Perhaps because Iraqi oil supplies to Italy would be jeopardized?

[Answer] Not only that, Colombo replied. Iraq is deciding to construct a 600 megawatt nuclear power plant. If we did not honor this contract, how could we acquire credibility for the far more onerous and demanding contract for a powerful reactor?

[Question] Have there been any other threats and attempts since those in August?

[Answer] No. There have been no attempts. However, I reiterate what I already said at the beginning: We are in the right and they will not intimidate us.

L'UNITA DISCUSSES U.S., ITALIAN INVOLEMENT WITH IRAQ

LD011625 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Sep 80 p 16

[Giulietto Chiesa report: "United States Behind Italian-Iraqi Contacts"]

[Excerpts] Rome--Now that fighting has broken out I am reminded of the warm evening of Sunday 23 June when some 80 people, all Italians, were gathered on the well tended lawn of our ambassador's splendid residence in Baghdad.

Not 2 months had gone by since the abortive U.S. raid and the Iranian-Iraqi border was still in a state of turmoil. [paragraph continues]

[Public Holdings] Minister Gianni De Michelis was saying of the staying power of the Iranian revolution: "I wouldn't bet a plugged nickel on it." It would be better to look toward Baghdad with its strong army, its oil reserves (no less than 200 billion barrels according to the latest estimates) and its shrewd policy of openness to the West. Indeed, De Michelis had come to Baghdad partly to finalize a contract for the supply of 11 warships to the Iraqi navy. The value of the order was 2 trillion lire; the contractor was "United Naval Shipyards" (of the Industrial Reconstruction Institute-Shipyards Finance corporation group); while the marine engines were U.S.-made by General Electric.

The obvious objection was: "How can the Italian Government, whose Mideast policy is among the most closely aligned with the United States, be supplying the navy of ultra-intransigent Iraq? And what is more, with U.S. engines?"

It was known that the U.S. Senate had voted, under pressure from the Israel lobby, to halt the authorization of sales of and issue of licenses to build General Electric engines to countries supplying military materials to certain Arab countries, including Iraq. Carter had, and still has, no intention of making enemies with the powerful Jewish lobby and had therefore hushed up the entire issue. It was then that Minister De Michelis confided that a few days earlier a telephone call from Secretary of State Muskie and given the Italian Government the go-ahead. "Proceed by all means," Muskie apparently said: "As soon as the President has been reelected the U.S. Senate will be made to see reason too." And it was the minister who also implied that evening that there was U.S. assent even on the delicate subject of Italian-Iraqi cooperation in the nuclear sector. Agreement had not yet been finalized on this point because Iraq's demands were much greater than the Italians (and Americans) were willing to concede. The Americans were very irritated with the French decision to supply Iraq with a particle accelerator. According to the same source, Iraq is still a long way from building the bomb, and the nuclear information it has at its disposal has hitherto been fragmentary, since the Americans are determined to supply it very gradually so as to keep Iraq bound to prospects of cooperation. The French initiative apparently worried Washington because it obviously implied the risk of Iraq gaining nuclear technology too rapidly for America's plans. I was reminded then that last year an Iraqi scientist was assassinated in Paris--by Israeli agents, it was alleged--and that also last year an unknown terrorist group destroyed a French factory containing completed nuclear research equipment destined for Iraq.

Now that war has broken out we can see what an unpleasant affair it was. And we can also see that Italy is involved in it to a large extent, by providing a coverup for operations which have, at the very least, enabled the United States to cast the stone but hide its hand and the Iraqi Government to attempt a game which appears to be disastrous.

Now the State Department has announced that it "has called for the temporary suspension" of Italy's sale of the six General Electric engines destined for the Iraqi navy frigates being built in Italian shipyards. The obvious aim is to demonstrate the U.S. professed neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. It is a smokescreen for the unwary. But what has been done so far? And what does the Italian Government have to say?

L'UNITA: PCI WITHDRAWS FROM CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD021245 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Conference Takes on Different Complexion; PCI Will Not Be Taking Part"]

[Text] In July the magazine MONDOPERAIO promoted a conference, taking place today and tomorrow, on the subject "The Left for Afghanistan" and invited the Communists, among others, to attend. Our party had no difficulty in supporting the initiative; appointing Foreign Policy Studies Center secretary and Central Committee member Comrade Romano Ledda to represent it, and deciding to contribute to the conference's debate with full respect for the stances that would emerge from it. The PCI's position on the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan is clear: condemnation of the intervention, the return to the Afghan people of their sovereignty, independence and self-determination and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, with a quest--to this end--for a political solution with the cooperation of all the states concerned. Also, though aware that differences exist regarding initiatives to positively resolve the Afghan crisis, the Communists consider an open and constructive debate among the leftwing forces profitable and are constantly seeking it.

There would have been no reason to alter this decision had it not been for the new factors which emerged right on the eve of the conference, influencing in advance both its proceedings and the positions of those taking part.

Indeed, over the past few days the promoters of the conference have been distributing a program-leaflet whose stance, all in all, leaves little scope for calm political and non-propagandist discussion on the Afghan tragedy. At the same time they have released a declaration (PANORAMA 29 September) which launches an artificial polemic on Afghanistan itself with the PCI and its secretary general, and which dictates to them certain political and organizational conclusions for the conference, the acceptance of which would be a "turning point bound to have repercussions on domestic policy too".

In short, the conference would carry out an examination of the PCI, from the results of which a verdict would be passed on its international and national credibility. Apart from this unacceptable procedure, an international event is again transparently being manipulated for domestic ends.

The PCI is too strongly attached to its dignity and independence and too concerned over the gravity of the international crisis--which has become even more dramatic in the past few hours--to be able to accept all this. Therefore, it has been decided not to take part in the proceedings of the MONDOPERAIO conference, accepting instead the invitation to discuss the issues raised by the Afghan crisis at a round table discussion with Claude Estier of the PS, Alfonso Guerra of the PSOE, Lucio Colletti, Jean Ellenstein, Caludio Martelli and Romano Ledda.

Somebody will undoubtedly start griping about an alleged reemergence of communist splittism, backtracking and so forth. He will be mistaken. The decision stems not only from the rejection of predetermined pressures but also from the sense of responsibility with which the Italian communists are contending with the problems of the Italian and European left and of a positive solution to the Afghan tragedy, at such a delicate moment in international and national life.

BERLINGUER VIEWS INTERNATIONAL CRISES, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD010901 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Sep 80 p 3

["Excerpts" of Eugenio Scalfari interview with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, published in Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA 26 September: "World's 'Hotspots' and Italian Policy"]

[Text] Rome—The "hottest" points of Italian and foreign politics (ranging from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to Poland, Afghanistan, relations among the major powers and domestic issues including the government, the left and socialist-communist relations) are the subject of a lengthy interview that Comrade Enrico Berlinguer granted to Eugenio Scalfari, published by LA REPUBBLICA today.

The entire first part of the conversation (from which we reprint lengthy excerpts) is devoted to the major international issues—starting, of course, with the war in the Middle East which "must not," the PCI secretary general says, "be made to explode just for control of the Shatt al-'Arab: The area is of vital importance to the entire world; the fleets of the major powers meet in the gulf and it is the heart of oil supplies. It is no coincidence that the area is often called the 'gray area,' meaning that it is a part of the world removed from the direct influence of either of the major powers and where they are in harsh competition, with the dangers stemming from the local state of confusion, instability and conflicts which we have witnessed in the events of recent years. It is unthinkable, in such a dangerous situation, that the Iraqis are acting entirely on their own initiative."

What is to be done? "It is necessary," Berlinguer replies, "that all sides work to extinguish the flames of war. The maximum commitment must come from the United States and the USSR. But Europe too can and must act with prompt initiatives aimed at co-operation and peace; and our country has a significant role to play, if for no other reason than the recent important agreements signed with Iraq. Clearly, if Iraq's initiative stemmed from the aim of destroying Iran, it would be a very dangerous calculation. A chain reaction of conflicts could begin in the region, possibly leading to a general conflict. This must be prevented at all costs."

Next, in answer to a question from Scalfari, Berlinguer discusses the situation in Iran: "The revolution in Iran has been a major positive event, with the downfall of the Shah's regime. It is true that subsequently the Islamic extremists who lead the country committed some serious errors. But the United States is no less to blame. Essentially, the United States has never agreed to acknowledge the reality of the Iranian revolution and to radically alter its policy; a self-criticism with regard to the errors committed in shoring up the shah's regime has never taken place in practice.... and if Iran had not been isolated and abandoned to itself, especially over the past year, the political chaos in Tehran would probably not have reached the level that it has in recent months. The game of reprisals set in motion by the United States has prevailed."

Next, Scalfari asks several questions concerning Afghanistan. For one, why, in his speech at the L'UNITA festival in Bologna, did Berlinguer omit the issue? "I did not discuss Afghanistan," the PCI secretary general replies, "just as I did not discuss 1,000 other foreign policy issues, because I designed my speech in accordance with another specific line of reasoning. In any case, our position on Afghanistan has been clear from the outset and has not changed in the slightest.... The PCI is certainly not a fluctuating and fickle party that changes its mind over a period of weeks or months."

The Soviet Union, Scalfari says, had in mind a military walkover; do you not believe, instead, that Afghanistan is becoming another Vietnam?

"There are some profound differences," Berlinguer says, pointing up two of the principal ones: The USSR's military commitment is very different from that of the United States, and there is a shared border between the USSR and Afghanistan.

Does this mean, LA REPUBBLICA'S editor asks, that the USSR intervened because it was summoned by a legitimate and friendly government?

"I am not saying that," Berlinguer replies. "There is no doubt that the USSR must withdraw its occupying troops. But it is a fact that in that region there are also problems concerning the guaranteeing and security of the Soviet borders. The West must not neglect to take this factor of prime importance into account. Afghan autonomy must be guaranteed, and at the same time the USSR's concern for its security must be borne in mind. From this viewpoint, I see an important role for Europe and the nonaligned countries' movement. In my opinion, the proposal put forward by Pakistan in midsummer must be taken up and developed."

The conversation turned to the topic of Poland. Why did the USSR intervene in Kabul but not in Gdansk?

"The USSR realized," Berlinguer says, "that certain major changes had become necessary in Poland. I do not mean by this that the USSR likes all the changes taking place in Poland; I am saying that they realized that there was no other way, that the errors committed by the Polish Communist Party were serious ones and that the contact with the masses and workers was dangerously depleted. In any case, the Polish workers themselves did not challenge the socialist foundations of the Polish society and state or the alliance with the USSR."

Afghanistan and Poland

Not satisfied with this reply, Eugenio Scalfari persists with his line of questioning, adding further arguments: "The Socialist state and communist leadership were indeed challenged, and how: The strikes were against the party's and government's policy, the party and government leadership emerged defeated and the church had to intervene....so why did the USSR intervene in Kabul but not in Warsaw?"

"Why should the USSR always intervene militarily everywhere?" Berlinguer asks. "Allow me to say that your question, which is such a repetitious and persistent one, betrays a kind of obsession or disbolization....you always expect the USSR's armed intervention because you always regard it solely as an oppressive gendarme...."

"You will admit that there is no lack of supportive evidence for this view," Scalfari rejoins.

[Answer] "But events must always be set in their historical framework and interpreted critically....by using your Manicheam categories, events would lead us to assert that every upheaval in the western area is maneuvered by the CIA and U.S. politics...."

[Question] But do you not in fact have a tendency to diabolize the United States?

[Answer] "In the past we have lapsed into excessive oversimplifications (but in very different times from these.) We are now experiencing a much more complex situation and our critical faculties are much sharper. It is stupid to say that the CIA or the multinationals are always "behind" everything...but it is also stupid to dismiss the USSR as a stubborn, merciless and tyrranical gendarme." [answer ends]

The conversation returns to the Soviets' failure to intervene in Poland.

[Question] Why did it happen in Kabul but not in Warsaw?

[Answer] In Afghanistan the USSR had the impression that a friendly leadership group was in an untenable position; in Poland this was not so. Furthermore, the USSR had to take into account the critical stances adopted by almost the entire nonaligned world and the majority of progressive and democratic forces, not to mention many authoritative communist and workers parties—and these are the stances which carried the most weight. The Soviet Union has nothing to gain from risking isolation.

[Question] One infers from your reasoning that the USSR is prepared to intervene every time a friendly government is in danger of falling. This means that limited sovereignty exists in the countries belonging to the Soviet area of influence.

[Answer] Do you not believe that we, who are under U.S. influence, have limited sovereignty?

[Question] Perhaps, but the forms are different, and in any case I condemn this theory of limited sovereignty in both East and West.

[Answer] I am pleased that you do and I can tell you that I have the same stance. But, unfortunately, this condemnation does not alter the facts. You see, the reactions of many nonaligned countries and other democratic, worker and communist forces certainly has had an influence on the USSR. On the other hand, the violent reprisals, the boycotts and sanctions that the United States has adopted against the USSR have exacerbated international relations even further and given the Soviet Union a sense of isolation. That is not the right way to react and does not aid peace at all. Some major Eugopean countries—I am talking mainly about the FRG and France—did realize the danger and have begun working in the right direction, seeking to attenuate the tension. I must lament the fact that the Italian Government has not acted along the same line, despite the presence within it of comrade Socialist ministers whom I would expect to think and act on these issues at least like the German Social Democrats. This is one of the major criticisms that we make of the Cossiga government. [answer ends]

The interview shifts to the topic of real socialism ("The term that I use," Berlinguer explains, "is hitherto realized socialism, because it is only one of the various possible kinds of socialism") and then returns to Poland again.

[Question] Is there still a danger of a Soviet intervention?

[Answer] I hope not. It would be very dangerous if it did happen. But the Polish crisis is certainly not over. A further evolutionary process has been set in motion in that country and for the first time the government and party have agreed to introduce some institutional changes. Now we will see how it works. Great prudence and a great knowledge of historical processes are needed. Errors on either side and in either direction could jeopardize everything. [answer ends]

The conversation shifts to Leninism and Scalfari asks Berlinguer to state what part of Lenin's teaching he still considers valid. They discuss the origins of the workers movement and the Italian workers' movement, the PCI's origins and the Livorno Congress which ratified the Communist-Socialist split.

[Question] Do the reasons which led to that split still exist?

[Answer] Things have changed. A political reunification of the workers' movement is certainly not outside our aims. But we must proceed from the acknowledgement that history has created two parties, the Communist and the Socialist, with different pasts behind them and therefore with different identities—each with its own raison d'etre and its own role to play.

[Question] Antithetical roles? Judging from how things stand, one would think so.

[Answer] One would indeed think so but it is a serious mistake to perpetuate a situation that is damaging to the left and which, particularly at the moment, assists the most stubborn and narrowminded sector of the DC.

[Question] But the PCI and you personally bear great responsibilities for this conflict with the PSI.

[Answer] I do not think so. Certainly not in the trade unions. Our comrades in the Italian General Confederation of Labor have always advocated trade union unity. In local administrations we have always cooperated honestly with the socialists and we would like to extend and consolidate these alliances. We played a decisive role in the election of a socialist to the presidency. Where does our disloyalty lie?

[Questions] The socialists accuse you of failing to support them at the time of the center-left, and of preferential relations, at their expense, with the DC for the 3 years of national solidarity.

[Answer] None of this is true. I would like them to cite one single event or piece of information as evidence of our preferential relations with the DC at the Socialists' expense. As for the center-left, I must point out that when it originated, our position was fairly open. But should we perhaps not have changed it? A rightwing counteroffensive was underway, it was the time of the armed forces intelligence service [scandals] and of the Bank of Italy's savage monetary squeeze. The center-left was transformed: The DC regarded it as a formula for a split within the left....

[Question] And was it?

[Answer] Yes, to an extent it was. The PSI-Italian Social Democratic Party unification itself was conceived with the aim of ratifying a split away from the rest of the left. [answer ends]

Berlinguer continues with this argument after discussing the problems of planning. "The DC has often tried to use the socialist with an anticommunist function or at least to restrain Communist pressure. In short, it has tried to split the left."

[Question] Give me proof of that assertion.

[Answer] Take the following fact: in December 1977, we had government by abstention. A government crisis occurred on our initiative; we believed that that intermediate phase was exhausted and that the time had come to form a government including ourselves. The Socialist leaders made not the slightest commitment to achieve that objective, which verablly they claimed to want very much. The same thing happened again recently, following the 1979 elections. Unless the contrary is proved, I must deduce that the present Socialist Secretariat does not want the PCI to join the government in the least; it accepts the DCI's first veto as a fait accompli.

Pact With Socialists

[Question] Would you be willing to form a pact with the Socialists whereby the two parties would undertake to stay together either in government or in opposition?

[Answer] Most willing. Indeed, look: I will take the opportunity that you have offered me to express a formalproposal in this direction.

[Question] There is now talk of a Socialist prime minister. Is the PCI too lukewarm?

[Answer] We are convinced that the country's problems are not to be resolved through a continuous succession of formulas.... The workers' movement must be represented united in the government and, of course, if the prime minister were no longer a Christian Democrat but a Socialist, it would be a new and important factor. But there can also be a Socialist prime minister of a government that seeks a split in the workers' movement; and that would be a negative factor. Or there could be a Socialist prime minister who believed that because of the very form the government has, the PCI is obliged to guarantee it cooperation a priori, limiting itself to act as its slave. And we would find this unacceptable too.

[Question] A question about the Cossiga government. Is the PCI's opposition not too tough and preconceived?

[Answer] We have judged the government on the facts. The first fact was the Cabinet list. The Christian Democratic ministers were appointed in accordance with the strictest distribution of posts among the currents, while the Socialist left decided it was not worth making an effort.... Then the government presented itself to Parliament without a program; the prime minister said that the economic program would be presented later. We looked at specific actions; the failure to make new appointments to the banks, the blatantly corrupt shaping of the appointments that were made, the economic decrees and the deflationary and recessive policy, the shamefulness of what is happening in the Italian radio and television service and a foreign policy which at best is neutral and passive and at worse is servile toward the West's most extremist currents.

But there was also the following fundamental fact: This government is hindering any possible positive evolution of the political situation with regard to both the country as a whole and the government parties. Have the DC and PSI leftwingers and even Senator Spadolini [PRI secretary] nothing to say about the paradox of a real majority that does exist in the country and within parliament itself but which fails to take definite shape and establish itself for no very clear reason, the fact being that they all claim that the ideological prejudices against the PCI have now been surmounted? There is much talk of governability but what does it mean: That the government manage to survive, come what may, by dint of decrees and votes of confidence (or even one single majority vote) and that from time to time it manages to make a tardy, inadequate or mistaken decision? This is not governability.

[Question] So Cossiga must go. What next?

[Answer] Next, a government that will set the political situation moving again and manage to govern more responsibly.

[Question] You will still be in opposition, but more flexible.

[Answer] Not more flexible! We are not in favor of disguises and if we are in opposition we will fight with determination. Do you remember the Moro-La Malfa government? We did our job in opposition then too, but we did not for instance demand that government's immediate fall because we believed it could help open the way to more advanced solutions. We accepted our role and performed it to the full. We are demanding that the present government go because its continued existence is merely exacerbating the situation and leading the country astray.

[Question] Meanwhile, the trade union fall [period of negotiating new labor contracts] is in full swing and there are some very major unresolved problems such as Fiat. Do you share the trade unions' position?

[Answer] When we do not agree with the trade unions we say so openly, as comrades to comrades. This time we are in complete agreement. You cannot put tens of thousands of workers on the streets just because Fiat is building the wrong models--and that is not its only mistake.

[Question] My last question: Do the party grass roots support the leadership group's line?

[Answer] I believe so. Ours is not a monolithic party. It is a complex party in which differing stances sometimes coexist in both the grass roots and the leadership itself and in which there is debate, sometimes polemical. Our democratic centralism is not in the least based on reducing all the opinions to a single one. It is a rule through whose enforcement we can democratically achieve the party's political unity and guarantee it both in approach and in practical conduct. This is precisely where our strength lies: We do not pursue the policy emanating from the leadership; we are a mass party which is able to continually consult the grass roots and members and make use of their contribution and a party which seeks to interpret their demands and their will.

[Question] I asked you whether the party agrees with the leadership group's line.

[Answer] I have told you that I believe so. The party wants guarantees on three points: 1--That our position of full autonomy and constructive criticism with respect to the USSR does not imply ignoring 60 years of history; 2--That the policy of unity with all the progressive forces does not imply abandoning our class roots; 3--That the development of democracy in our internal party life does not imply the birth of currents and splits. This is what the party and all of us want. Furthermore, we are part of history and with history, we are a major democratic force for change and we ourselves want to regenerate ourselves continuously so that we never fail to meet the challenges of history.

BRIEFS

ZAIRE, GABON AMBASSADORS--Rome, 24 Sep (ANSA)--The Rome government has given its approval to the appointment of new ambassadors in Rome for Zaire and Gabon. Zaire's new envoy is Kititwa Tumansi Benga Ntundu, and Gabon's Edouard Teale. [Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 24 Sep 80 AU]

U.S., USSR DELEGATION HEADS SPEAK AT CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

LD020026 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] With interventions by the United States and the Soviet Union, the preparatory meeting for the Madrid conference today tackled discussion of the most important subjects for the ordering of work of the principal meeting, which will begin in Madrid on 11 November. Both relate to the timetable of the principal meeting--centered on the content of the proposals submitted at the appropriate time by Spain and Czechoslovakia.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Ambassador Max Kampelman, said that it is now time to tackle the basic subjects and asked the Czech delegation for details of its proposal. Kampelman insisted that until the subject of the timetable is resolved--which is precisely that which has brought the two blocs into confrontation--the other subjects which the preparatory meeting has raised will not be able to be resolved.

For his part the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin, during his intervention on the same subject, also insisted that time--the object of the discussion--was of the utmost importance and expressed the Soviet desire to give explanations to overcome the mistrust which prevails among delegates from the different blocs. The delegation of the Soviet Union--through its spokesman--made a public statement in which it said that, in spite of some progress being made in the discussions, it is necessary to make quicker advances in the work (?and to solve) the deadlock in which the most important subjects of the preparatory meeting are immersed.

ABC REPORTS WARSAW DENIAL OF VISA FOR SPANISH UNION LEADER

LD021243 Madrid ABC in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 18

[EFE report: "Warsaw Denies Spanish UGT Leader Visa"]

[Excerpts] Madrid-The General Workers Union [UGT] secretary for international relations, Manuel Simon, has been refused entry into Poland without any kind of explanation, according to what the trade union leader himself has told EFE.

The UGT Executive Committee, following a meeting held yesterday, expressed its "vigorous protest" against this action and stated its decision to continue to give support to the free trade union movement in Poland.

Manuel Simon expressed his surprise at this refusal, "at the very time," he said, "when the preparatory work for the CSCE conference, to which Poland belongs, as a signatory of the Helsinki Agreements, is taking place in Madrid." I cannot understand how other people are succeeding in visiting Poland and returning--I am referring specifically," he added, "to the Workers Commissions delegations, which visited Poland not long ago."

EC's JENKINS IN SPAIN FOR TALKS ON EEC NEGOTIATIONS

LD030144 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, who is in Madrid on a 2-day official visit, has been holding talks throughout the day with various members of the Spanish Government. According to official Spanish sources, these talks are aimed at agreeing on a calender for negotiations between Spain and the EEC. Among the subjects which have been dealt with concretely is the understanding that the final phase of the negotiations cannot begin until the second half of next year and that the negotiations could be settled by the end of 1982.

At the end of the luncheon held in Trinidad Palace the president of the European Commission held talks in private with Eduardo Punset, Spanish minister for relations with the European Communities. After this meeting, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez received Roy Jenkins at 2022 in Moncloa Palace. Finally the Spanish prime minister hosted a dinner at his official residence for the president of the European Commission.

MADRID'S ABC REPORTS SPANISH-GREEK CONTACTS ON EEC

LD291345 Madrid ABC in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 21

[Matilde Hermida report: "Kondoyioryis-Punset Talks on EEC"]

[Text] Madrid--"Patience and Persistence" was Greek Minister for Relations with EEC Yeoryios Kondoyioryis' message during the press conference which took place at the Trinidad Palace yesterday, following his working meeting with his Spanish counterpart, Eduardo Punset.

Some 3 months from becoming the Community's 10th country, Greece represents for the Spanish negotiators an interesting interlocutor that could give guidance concerning the complex path toward Brussels.

Mr Punset himself explained that during his meeting with Mr Kondoyioryios he sought to specify the principal difficulties posed by negotiations of this kind and the best way to tackle them, and that in this connection the Greek representative had offered him every assistance.

"According to our experience," Mr Kondoyioryis said, "these negotiations must be tackled with very sound arguments, flexibility and patience in order to surmount the political vicissitudes which arise (elections, incidents and so forth). This patience must never be lost, since you always eventually find the solution for which you are seeking. Nor can you expect the major issues to be resolved while the talks are deadlocked."

Specific Aims

With respect to the specific aims of his visit to Spain, the Greek minister explained that he wished above all to return the visit made by (former minister for EEC relations) Mr Calvo St Oelo to Athens last year. At that time he received an invitation which the present minister had reiterated. "There is no detailed agenda for my visit, although there is one specific issue, which is that of the repercussions on Spanish-Greek relations of the 1970 preferential agreement between Spain and the EEC which will begin to affect them from 1 January of next year."

In this connection the Spanish minister pointed out that Greece is obliged from the moment it joins the EEC to accept all the agreements signed by the Community with third countries. This means that Spain and Greece should study a protocol which will make it possible to surmount possible problems. The protocol with Greece needs to be ready before the end of the year and it does not appear that it will present particular difficulties.

The preferential agreement which governs Spanish-EEC relations stipulates, among other things, tariff reductions of 60 percent for the industrial products which our country exports to the EEC countries and 25 percent--broadly speaking--for the products which we purchase. It also offers advantages of an agricultural nature.

Spanish Strategy

Mr Kondoyiroyis also stated that the entry of Greece and, in due course, Spain will balance the European situation, which is biased at present toward the problems of the so-called northern countries. However, he declared himself opposed to the creation of "groups" within the EEC structure, which should be a whole and not split into sectors or by the countries' individual interests. The Greek minister declined to appraise the strategy followed by Spain in its approach to the EEC; he merely emphasized the support which Athens has always expressed for Spain's entry into the Community. Mr Punset was naturally more explicit, and cited the basic points of Spain's strategy: first of all, to give impetus to the negotiations on "all negotiable matters"; second, to seek the maximum information from the EEC on all the legislative amendments and debates occurring within the community, so that Spain will not be taken by surprise by the EEC's "verdict" on its entry, which will be delivered in June 1981; and third, to develop as far as possible exchanges of information on the major matters in dispute between Spain and the EEC.

DENMARK

EDITORIAL ON HAROLD BROWN'S LETTER ON DEFENSE SPENDING

LD291427 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 22 Sep 80 p 1 p 8

[Editorial: "From Harold to Poul"]

[Text] The two letters from U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to his Danish counterpart Poul Soegaard, after being private and confidential, have now become public property. Anyone and everyone can now form his own picture of what the American anxieties over the Danish defense forces are all about.

The two letters go into a number of details, which obviously hardly occupy the U.S. defense secretary personally every day but which reflect the U.S. military leaders' preoccupation with how the Western alliance can best defend the Danish straits and the line between Hamburg and the sea.

The central concern in the letters is not in itself the 3 percent annual budget increase, which the NATO nations came to a decision about more than 2 years ago and which has dominated the Danish defense debate for months. The central concern is rather what efforts Denmark is expected to make and indeed must make to contribute to a situation in which U.S.--and other allied--reinforcements could reach Denmark in time, and in which the decision to send these troops and plan their departure would actually really be made.

It is this final point that is the most sensitive. The situation is reminiscent of the one that prevailed in the months before the adoption of the defense agreement at the beginning of 1973. Then, too, the Danish Government was reminded in NATO of the difficulties that would arise in the timely departure and arrival of reinforcements. The backgound was in part the somewhat drastic plans for cuts in defense that were contained in a Social Democratic defense outline, which was, however, subjected to a number of changes in a positive direction in the final defense settlement.

It is quite true that the U.S. defense secretary's two letters represent interference in the Danish defense debate, but they do not represent an interference that we can allow ourselves to be offended by. It is one of the rules of the game for the joint defenses of Western Europe that has applied almost as long as the Atlantic alliance has existed.

What is unusual is the tone of the letters and the use of a formulation such as the following: "Unless Denmark is and is seen to be in a position to fulfill these tasks, I would find it extremely difficult to justify commitments to reinforce Denmark and stockpile materials there to the U.S. Congress and the American people."

The Danish Government has only itself to thank for the use of such words in a letter from one NATO nation to another. It is not only the refusal to accept a 3-percent increase in the 1981 defense budget, but the way in which this refusal has happened which has caused the difficulties that have arisen. It goes without saying that these difficulties will not be removed by the publication of Harold Brown's letters and Poul Soegaard's replies. However, the Danish people, including the governing party's voters and Folketing members, will not be able to harbor any doubts in the future as to how seriously the government's hopefully only temporary decision to stick to a zero-solution for defense is viewed by the United States--and by some of our other allies such as Norway and West Germany.

MINISTER P. SOEGAARD TO SUBMIT 'COSMETICIZED' DEFENSE PLAN

LD030805 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Sep 80 Part 1 p 2

[-JK report: "Soegaard Plans a 5-Year Defense Agreement"]

[Text] Tomorrow Defense Minister Poul Soegaard will present plans for a 5-year defense agreement to the parties normally involved in defense agreements.

The plan seems to confirm the possible course of events surrounding negotiations, which the prime minister himself has indicated may become necessary--that the Social Democratic Party may perhaps try to balance its way through the Folketing with a new defense plan without multiparty support. The defense minister's plan will be a superficial attempt to meet some of the criticisms that other defense settlement parties have made, especially concerning the defense of Sjaelland. However, the plan seems to contain defense cuts that would make it completely unacceptable both for the Liberal and Conservative parties and for the government's two partners in economic settlements, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

On the controversial question of the defense of Sjaelland, where the government's zero-solution would mean that one of the two brigades at present in the area would have to be cut, the defense miniser now says that the remaining brigade will be split up into two combat groups. But it is not made clear how large these will be and what materiel they will have at their disposal. The plan contains considerable cuts in naval defenses and smaller cuts in air defenses. The defense minister stresses the need to strengthen surveillance activities and the buildup of reinforcements to compensate for the cuts, but Denmark has already made agreements on surveillance activities and started negotiations on the supply of reinforcements. The plan also means that the military installations in Tirstrup and Vaerloese will be "mothballed" and will only be used under special circumstances.

Defense experts have described to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE the minister's revised defense plan as a cosmeticized version of the original zero-solution and a government attempt to strike a balance between the internal party wishes among Social Democrats and Liberals to limit defense spending and a wish to continue the tradition of multiparty defense agreements with broad support.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE on Defense Cuts

LD021311 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Sep 80 Part 1 p 5

[Lisbeth Knudsen report: "Government Defense Plan Will Weaken Air and Sea Defenses"]

Text] The government states that it is willing to stand by its agreements with NATO on a joint so-called AWACS surveillance system, but at the same time it is planning to cut the air force and navy so drastically, as part of a new defense plan, that military sources express doubts as to whether Denmark would have the capacity to deploy aything against what the AWACS aircraft may discover. The political parties that normally support a multiparty defense agreement will be presented with the government's new defense plan, of which BERLINGSKE TIDENDE was able to publish details yesterday. One of the areas that will be one of the most controversial in the discussions between the parties will be warning and surveillance activities and the drastic cuts in the two branches of the forces. According to the government's plan the air force will be reduced from 112 combat aircraft to 80. In the navy the submarine fleet will be reduced from the present 6 submarines to 3. The submarines, "life" will also be extended, so that modernization can be postponed. The navy will also gradually give up its "Sea-Bear" class units, according to the plan. Activities at the naval station at Korsoer will be reduced considerably. As far as the air force is concerned it is said that activities in Tirstrup and Vaerloese will be abandoned.

As was mentioned in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE yesterday the army will be effected by a strength reduction from two brigades to one on Sjaelland, and according to the minister's proposal this brigade will be split into two combat groups. The defense minister's proposal suffers from a number of deficiencies in definite information about the government's plans. This is true of all areas of defense--including the home guard, of which Defense Minister Poul Soegaard was formerly civilian chief. The proposal however makes it clear that the home guard will have a greater role to play.

LIBERAL PARTY CONGRESS FOCUSES ON DEFENSE ISSUES

LD021531 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Sep 80 Part 1 p 7

[Lisbeth Knudsen report: "Defense Forces Must Live Up to Their Commitments"]

[Text] "The Liberal Party will not accept a defense strategy which would mean that parts of the country would have to be surrendered without a fight." This was the clear promise on defense settlement negotiations, which start tomorrow, made by Liberal Party Chairman Henning Christophersen yesterday at the party's national congress. The Liberal Party defense spokesman, Arne Christiansen, added that the Liberal Party will reject "a thirties-style defense policy, that is, a policy of capitulation."

A large part of the political debate at the Liberal Party national congress at the weekend turned on the defense negotiations that are to start soon. The Liberal leaders called on the national congress not to get involved in a debate on the percentage increase in the size of the defense budget, but instead to fix on some fundamental principles for the defense debate.

"Let us now begin to talk about what is really at stake. Danish defenses must be able to hold out until the necessary reinforcements from our allies arrive. Danish defenses must be able to defend the whole of Denmark. Danish defenses must be able to fulfill their tasks in collaboration with other NATO nations' forces in wartime," the Liberal chairman said at the national congress. He added that this approach had it economic price, but that the Liberal Party would be willing to pay it. All the speakers at the national congress who dealt with defense were in broad agreement on the need for defense spending with at least a 3 percent annual increase, and, ideally, more.

The Liberal chairman also disassociated himself from the expression "Denmarkization". "We do not accept a sneaking policy of neutralization and isolation. On the contrary, we want to expand and strengthen our participation in the Atlantic alliance and the European Community," Henning Christophersen said. He also referred to the situation in Poland and said: "What is happening and has happened in Poland is Poland's own affair, in which no other states should interfere, but perhaps this view is not shared by all. Denmark must learn a clear lesson from these developments. We must cling to our alliances and strengthen them. We must make sure of our allies' and our friends' confidence. We must make sure of our possible opponents' respect for our wish and ability to defend our freedom."

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN ADDRESSES FINNS ON THEIR 'CONCERN' FOR NORWAY

LD260817 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Finland and Norway"]

[Text] Last week's official and unofficial statements on Norwegian security policy to Norwegian journalists visiting Finland have made waves in the press in our two countries. AFTENPOSTEN's editorial last Friday was a special target for Finnish criticism: it was criticism that we can well understand and--as far as a couple of crucial phrases are concerned--also fully accept. In return we hope that our Finnish neighbors are willing to familiarize themselves with and to attempt to understand the security policy situation which will always give rise to Norwegian concern if Finland makes direct initiatives to influence concrete defense and foreign policy decisions in Norway.

It is a fact that three leading Norwegian newspapers--ARBEIDERBLADET, DAGBLADET and AFTENPOSTEN--simultaneously and practically in the same form carried a message to Norwegian public opinion of Finnish "concern" created by the question of contingency stockpiling of U.S. military equipment in Norway. It was a message that came only a day after the government, at a meeting of the Oslo Labor Party on just this question, had in reality suffered a defeat;

For the first time in a long while an impression had been given that Norway was really tottering over an important security policy issue. It does not need much political intuition to predict that in such a delicate situation an expression of opinion--including and unofficial expression--from a friendly neighbor could have a great effect.

We would like to repeat that the Scandinavian balance, and therefore Finland's security, too, is based on the Western alliance's capacity to give military reinforcement to Norway--so that the balance with the Soviet Union's military forces in the north is maintained. This Soviet force is being expanded at a rate that is perhaps not dramatic, but is so steady and persistent that the whole of Scandinavia is faced with the prospect of a power shift that in the long run could have very serious political consequences. The geographical groupings and alliances in northern Europe make Norway the country which can most effectively contribute to the preservation of the old balance in the north, in part through actual military measures and in part through steps of a more political-symbolic nature.

Halfway between these two types of measures come both the plans from the middle of the seventies to allow West German combat troops to take part in maneuvers in Norway in the same way as other allied forces, and now the plans for contingency stockpiling for a brigade of U.S. Marines. After President Kekkonen's intervention Norway abandoned--out of respect for the Finns, according to Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlud--its plans to put the West German troops on an equal footing with those of other allies. We have thus arrived at a situation where Bonn's Ostpolitik serves as an example for Norway, at the same time as Bonn provides the only allied troops which cannot take part in exercises in Norway. If we were now to allow ourselves to be influenced into making comparable decisions on contingency stockpiling for the U.S. Marines, then we would have succeeded in creating friction in the military collaboration with two of our most important allies--and this would not benefit the military balance in the north.

Our Finnish neighbors and friends ought to fully realize that the consideration of Finland's security is an extremely important element in all Norwegian security policy deliberations at a very early stage. A pleasing expansion of Finnish--Norwegian political contacts in recent years has made it even easier for us to understand these consideration. But once the Norwegian plans have begun to take shape, Finnish attempts to exert influence will, however, defeat their goal. Not only can they put strain on relations between our two countries, but they would be an open invitation for Soviet attempts to put pressure on Norway via Finland. Such developments would be most unfortunate for all Scandinavian countries. Their best interests will always be served by Norway--as a part of the western alliance--talking directly with the Soviet Union.

THREE MINISTERS REPORTEDLY PLAN TO RESIGN

LD022250 Stockholm Domestic Service in Sweden 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Three Norwegian ministers have announced that they intend to leave the Nordli Labor government. They are, apart from Minister of Municipal Affairs Inger Valle, who said a few days ago that she would resign, Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde and Justice Minister Andreas Cappelen. All three say that they have been doing the job for so long that they have tired of government work. However, political observers in Oslo speculate that a power struggle in the party is behind the government reshuffle.

EDEK DEPUTY RAISES ISSUE OF U.S. PRESENCE AT BRITISH BASES

NC021813 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives resumed its work this afternoon after the summer recess. At the beginning of the meeting, House President Mikhailidhis referred to the 20th anniversary of the Cypriot Republic and stressed the need to safeguard a truly independent, sovereign and territorially integral Cyprus, which, he pointed out, constituted the guarantee for the survival of all its inhabitants. Mikhailidhis urged everyone to contribute to this objective, calling in particular on the Turkish Cypriots to work with Greek Cypriots for a common and prosperous homeland. Mikhailidhis also paid tribute to those who fell for freedom as well as to the relatives of missing persons, the refugees and all people who have not yielded in the face of tribulations.

During the meeting, Deputy Ambizas informed the House that he had withdrawn from the Democratic Party [DIKO] and that he would act as an independent deputy. At the same time, Deputy Ladhas informed the House that, following a decision by the DIKO chairman and with the consent of the present members of DIKO's parliamentary group, he had been appointed as DIKO parliamentary spokesman in the House.

During the meeting, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis charged that U.S. aircraft and marines were stationed at the British bases in contravention of the treaty of establishment. Following the speeches of the AKEL and DIKO spokesmen, Papaioannou and Ladhas, as well as the speeches of Deputies Potamitis and Galanos, the House authorized its president to convey the charges to the Ministry of the Interior and brief the body on the issue.

The House president then urged the parliamentary committees to speed up the examination of various bills already submitted to the body.

More on Issue

NC030721 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Dr Lissaridhis, the socialist EDEK party leader, yesterday raised in the House of Representatives the question of American presence at the British military bases.

There are reports, he said, that there are 15 Phantom aircraft, "Hercules" planes and "hundreds of thousands of American marines". Their presence was connected with the situation in Middle East "and a little further north", he said. Dr Lissaridhis argued that this constitutes a violation of the treaty of establishment under which the bases were ceded to Britain.

The AKEL leader Mr Papaioannou joined in to say that this is not the first time the question has been raised in the house; and another AKEL group member Mr Potamitis said that government replies have been confined to conveying what the British High Commission was saying--that nothing is happening and the Cyprus Government knows nothing.

A written reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Rolandhis to questions which had been tabled on the subject by Mr Yiangos Potamitis and Mr Kh. Mikhailidhis said that as far as the Cyprus Government in concerned, the use of the bases will not be allowed for purposes other than for which they had been retained.

FRG REPORTEDLY INCREASING MEDIATION EFFORTS WITH TURKEY

ATO21340 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY reported from Bonn that the FRG government recently increased its efforts to achieve a more conciliatory position from the Turkish Government on the question of Greece's return to the military wing of NATO and on the Cyprus issue.

Authoritative Bonn circles, referring to the efforts of the FRG Government, expressed the hope for a restoration of stability and unity in the Southeastern flank of the Atlantic Alliance.

The same circles added that restoration of this unity is more urgent today due to the Iran-Iraq war and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The same circles said that German recommendations to Ankara are not in the form of pressure but are being made at the ambassadorial level in accordance with instructions from the FRG Foreign Ministry.

On the eve of elections in Bonn, however, representatives of the left wing of the Social Democratic party of Chancellor Schmidt clearly expressed their displeasure over the military coup in Turkey and particularly over violation of human rights. This issue will be brought to the attention of the new government which will emerge from next Sunday's election confrontation.

The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY report also states that the coup in Turkey has supplied new arguments to FRG government personalities, including Minister of Finance Matthoefer, who argue that the 7 to 10 ratio of FRG aid to Greece and Turkey must not be disturbed.

These personalities also argue that Greek-FRG relations must not be disturbed for the sake of Ankara and they urge the FRG government to exercise all its influence upon the Turkish generals so that they may make certain concessions which could lead to a solution of the problems on the southeastern flank of NATO.

ATHENS RADIO REPORTS OFFICIAL U.S. REACTION ON NATO ISSUE

ATO21305 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The United States attributes great importance to Greece's return to the military wing of NATO, said a State Department spokesman. This statement officially expresses the views of the U.S. Administration in answer to Mitsotakis' statement on the Greek position for the country's return to NATO.

In an interview with the WASHINGTON POST Mitsotakis said Greece will withdraw its request for its return to NATO's military wing if this request is not satisfied within the next few weeks. Mitsotakis also said that at the same time the Greek Government will decide to stop the operation of U.S. bases on Greek territory.

The State Department spokesman said the U.S. Administration was fully informed of the fact that Greece connects the question of its return to NATO to the provision of military facilities to U.S. Armed Forces.

The spokesman added that General Rogers is the appropriate authority for dealing with the issue in his capacity as Supreme Commander of Allied NATO Forces. The U.S. Administration, the State Department spokesman added, considers that NATO has the authority to handle the issue and believes that this offers more hopes for a speedy solution.

TO VIMA CITES U.S. CONCERN OVER 'ANTI-AMERICAN' FEELING

ATO21525 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The "anti-American" feeling created in Greece by Washington's well-known campaign of threats and pressure aimed at Greece's return to NATO and the preservation of U.S. bases now worries Washington because relations between the two countries are being led into an impasse with repercussions which remain unforeseeable at present.

This new outbreak of "anti-Americanism" and its dangerous effects upon the future of Greek-U.S. relations was underlined in a cable addressed to the State Department by the U.S. Embassy in Athens with particular stress on the reaction caused by the well-known threatening statements to TO VIMA by State Department and Pentagon personalities. After this intervention by the U.S. embassy the State Department undertook to "calm things down" with a lengthy statement from its representative.

The State Department — as reported by our correspondent Stathis Evstathiadhis — in a statement by its representative attempted to counter dispatches and reports in all Athens newspaper which referred to a U.S.-inspired attempt to blackmail the Greek Government into appearing conciliatory on the question of its return to NATO and on the question of operating of U.S. bases in Greece. The State Department spokesman made a particular attempt to disperse "suspicions" that Washington considers the position of the Rallis Government as precarious or that it questions the fact that the policy expressed by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis trully expresses the policy of the entire Greek Government.

An additional proof of the multifaceted activities undertaken by the U.S. side in order to "explore" the Government's intent is to be found in a confirmation of a report published in TA NEA yesterday that U.S. Ambassador McCloskey last Friday visited the secretary general to the president, P. Moliviatis.

It remains certain that during this visit the U.S. ambassador tried to establish whether the policy followed by the government on the NATO issue and on bases has the approval of the president of the republic.

In reference to this visit the secretary general to the president of the republic issued the following statement:

"It is a fact that U.S. Ambassador McCloskey did visit the secretary general to the president of the republic, Ambassador Moliviatis, last week. The visit was purely formal and no basic issue was discussed during this short visit."

On its own part the U.S. embassy also confirmed the visit but described the conversation as "private" adding that since it was private there can be no statement on its content.

The government, in the meantime, has resolved to withdraw its request for its return to NATO and to take over control of U.S. bases if Greece does not return to NATO before the forthcoming parliamentary election.

In an interview with the WASHINGTON POST Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated that Greece would be "finally and irrevocably" forced to withdraw from NATO if a formula for its return is not found within the next few months. The ASSOCIATED PRESS even reported that Mitsotakis used the words: "within the next few weeks."

The impasse thus created over the NATO issue was also intensified by the statement made tocur correspondent Efstathiadhis by the Turkish ambassador to Washington, Elekoag, who warned (using nearly identical terms as those used in the other day's statement to TO VIMA by a senior official of the Turkish Foreign Ministry) that there will be no change in Turkish policy on the question of Greece's return to NATO who also recommended that Greece "act sensibly" and not ask for a U.S. intervention.

KKE DEMANDS CESSATION OF BARGAINING WITH NATO

AT021550 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The following statement was released yesterday [1 October] by the Press Bureau of the Central Committee of the KKE as a result of the provocative threats and extortionist acts of the Americans:

"The U.S. imperialists gained courage from the government's insistence to return the country to the military wing of NATO and from its continual withdrawals under their pressure and they now threaten with intervention in the country's domestic political life in their effort to achieve the enclavement of the country with NATO and the preservation-expansion of their bases. U.S. officials thus threatened our country with "unlimited calamities" and with "very hard reaction from within the 'New Democracy' Party" if their demands are not met.

"These statements create a serious political issue for the government:

"1. The various locum tenens personalities within the government's structure and within political life in general must be unmasked and isolated and the foreign-motivated reactionary apparatus must be dismantled.

"2. Our people have given the government no authorization to return our country to NATO. The people know that this return is directed against national independence and democracy irrespective of the conditions for this return and irrespective of whether this will be undertaken before or after the elections. U.S. threats cannot be dealt with through statements or diplomatic maneuvers or through a new cycle of NATO bargaining.

"It is imperative that negotiations with NATO should be stopped immediately, that our country must finally withdraw from it and the bases must be removed from our country. Such a policy will meet with the support of the people and the democratic forces."

I VRADHINI REPORTS CHANGE IN U.S. ATTITUDE ON NATO, BASES

AT301617 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 30 Sep p 2

[From the "Evening" column: "Muskie and NATO"]

[Text] As is inferred, the talks between Mitsotakis and Muskie in New York did not yield positive results. However, they presented one more opportunity to expound frankly and clearly the Greek views on the issue of return to NATO. Seen from this viewpoint, the talks can be considered constructive.

Of course the atmosphere of these talks was not what it should have been; this was due to the sudden change of U.S. policy from optimism to pessimism and from the warmth of a manifested hope to the cold evaluation of an already-known situation. However, it's natural to expect greater stability in evaluations and aims.

The Greek side has clarified at all levels that the issue of Greece's return to NATO is not a bilateral issue but one that concerns the alliance as a whole, and that the issue of the U.S. bases is absolutely linked with Greece's return to NATO. Consequently, those people who believe that they can convince us to the contrary and those who are trying to sweep aside the status that was in force in 1974 for the sake of new arrangements are endeavoring in vain.

After all, the feeling of some allied factors that the opposition would not touch upon the issue of the bases is not a factor of stable calculation concerning the future nor does it justify propaganda "predictions" concerning unknown prospects and situations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES GIVING AID TO IRAN, IRAQ

TA021121 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] It has been announced that it is out of the question for Turkey to extend military equipment to Iraq and Iran, which are in war, or for Turkey to allow the delivery of such equipment, aircraft or military personnel to those countries over it. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says: Since the beginning of the Iranian-Iraqi clashes, Turkey has advocated the peaceful solution of the conflict between the two countries—who are its neighbors and with whom it has always had neighborly relations—and it has been careful not to adopt an attitude that was biased toward either of the two. Consequently, it is obvious that it is out of the question for Turkey—which has been acting out of a concern to avoid the continuation or expansion of the conflict—to send military equipment to either of the two countries or to allow the delivery of such equipment, aircraft or military personnel over it.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS IN U.S.

TA021520 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement to journalists in Washington by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, currently attending the joint IMF and World Bank meeting: date not given—recorded]

[Text] This year's meeting is specially important for Turkey. We consider it beneficial to explain, face to face, to our friends and to those who support Turkey, the situation in Turkey in the wake of the operation on 12 September. The meetings were also useful from that viewpoint.

We also had the opportunity to hold various meetings with the administrators of big European and U.S. banks. We explained the economic situation in Turkey during the past 8 months. Our meetings with the IMF and the World Bank have also continued.

I would like to point out that Turkey's economic situation has clearly been explained to the Fund, the World Bank and the OECD countries and they are all satisfied with the course of the economy. There have been great changes in Turkey during these past 8 months. The development of the economic situation is extremely positive. In brief, the rate of inflation has significantly been reduced. In recent months, the inflation rate has decreased from 8 percent a month to 2 percent a month. This is an important accomplishment which many countries have failed to attain over years. Therefore, this stability program will continue. The interested parties, who extend aid to Turkey, that we have spoken to are extremely satisfied with this.

The 12 September operation has not had a negative influence. On the contrary, there are positive results from the viewpoint of maintaining political stability in Turkey. The conviction that there was no other way of solving the problems in Turkey is apparently widespread here among these circles as well.

SECURITY FORCES CATCH KILLERS OF FORMER PREMIER

TA031045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The two murderers who killed former Prime Minister Prof Nihat Erim and his bodyguard in Istanbul's Dragos quarter on 19 July 1980 and six terrorists—members of an illegal organization—who planned the incident, have been caught by the security forces. Istanbul Security Director Sukru Balci said that it was established that the terrorists Ahmet Karlangac and Sadettin Guven had killed Erim and his bodyguard.

In a news conference at the Istanbul Security Directorate, the two assailants confessed their crime. Balci announced the names of six other terrorists involved in the assassination. They are: Dursun Karatas, Huseyin Solgun, Murat Karabulut, Muri Eryuksel, Imam Hasan Gurbuz and Baki Altin. Sukru added that Ozden Birgin and Ersin Tezcanli, two other suspects who were involved in the incident, were still being sought by the security forces.

GENERAL EVREN ADDRESSES POPULACE AT AGRI

TA021801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] After observing a military exercise today in Van, General Kenan Evren and the commanders left for Agri. After meeting Agri Governor Enver Kozanoglu, Evren made a speech addressing the people. He said certain people want to exploit the exercises occasionally held by the armed forces in the eastern Anatolia region. Evren noted that these people aim to alienate the people from the Turkish Armed Forces by spreading the rumor that the exercises are held in a bid to intimidate the local population. He said: This handful of traitors cannot isolate us from you. They cannot deprive us of your love. He said a developed Turkey with a population of 50 to 60 million does not suit the interests of foreign enemies and that therefore they wish to destroy the country by dividing it. Evren said the armed forces will not consent to this.

Noting that the real duty of the Turkish Armed Forces is the defense of the country, Evren said: Our additional duty consists of protecting and defending the Turkish Republic, a duty entrusted to us by Ataturk. The armed forces have always intervened whenever the Turkish Republic has been threatened. Thus, the threat is averted. Evren also stated that the armed forces are not (imposing) an authoritarian regime and that they aim to transform the degenerated and deviated democracy into a real democracy.

Evren said teachers are sacred personages in our country. However, some of them condoned the involvement of their students in anarchic incidents. He noted that if parents and teachers cooperate, the country's children would reach a state where they would willingly sacrifice their lives for their country rather than kill each other. Announcing that the armed forces do not intend to remain in power for long, Evren said the normal democratic order would be resumed after the necessary amendments are effected to the constitution and the election and political party laws.

After his speech, Evren inspected the 12th Infantry Division. He will spend the night in Agri and will return to the military area tomorrow to further observe the exercise.

STATEMENT BY IX CORPS MARTIAL LAW COMMAND ON DETENTIONS

TA021438 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Office of the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Text] 1. Between 12 and 30 September, 914 persons were detained for being involved in anarchy, terrorism and secessionism in the martial law command area.

2. During operations conducted in the same period, security forces seized 38 7.9-mm infantry rifles, 3 G-3 rifles, 2 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 A-2 automatic rifle, 165 pistols of various types, 113 shotguns and numerous rounds of ammunition.

3. The operations are being continued. The public is informed.

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BELGIUM GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY TO RESIGN

NC041743 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, 4 Oct (AFP)--Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens had decided to present his government's resignation to King Baudouin, sources said here today.

Mr Martens was received late today by the king to pass on the results of a cabinet meeting, which was seen as the coalition government's last chance to reconcile over the premier's economic programme.

Mr Martens had talks with King Baudouin earlier in the day, but afterwards mad no public announcement and instead returned to the cabinet session, which wound up at about 5:45 pm [Brussels local time].

Sources said after the cabinet meeting that the entire government was to resign.

King Withholds Action on Resignation

LD050954 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Belgium is in crisis. Wilfried Martens offered the resignation of his government yesterday afternoon, but the king is withholding his reply. This will be for 48 hours. The king has already begun his audiences. Last night he saw Mr Tindemans, president of the Christian People's Party; Van Miert, president of the Belgian Socialist Party; De Clerq, president of the Party of Freedom and Progress; and Cools, president of the Socialist Party. During the day the king will receive other party presidents.

It must be recalled that all party presidents of the majority consider that going to the polls would under present circumstances be the worst solution. The least bad, according to Mr Martens, remains a government formed of three parties, a difficult but necessary formula.

King Asks Smoothing Over of Difficulties

LD051300 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpt] A new development happened exactly 15 minutes ago: the royal palace has disclosed that the king has received the prime minister and has asked him to make an ultimate effort to smooth over the difficulties which have arisen within the government.

FDP GAINS VOTES; COALITION RETAINS POWER AFTER ELECTIONS

Provisional Final Election Results

LD060213 Hanover NDR in German 0131 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, here is the provisional final result of the Bundestag elections, announced just half an hour ago:

The CDU/CSU polled 44.5 percent of the votes cast. In 1976 it won 48.6 percent.
The SPD received 42.9 percent, 0.3 percent more than in 1976.
The FDP polled 10.6 percent, compared with 7.9 percent in 1976.
The Greens [ecology party] polled 1.5 percent.

Distribution of Bundestag Seats

LD060300 Hamburg DPA in German 0155 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA)--The distribution of seats in the new Bundestag:

SPD: 218 (previously 214), 128 directly elected--90 elected on land lists.
CDU: 174 (previously 190), 80 directly elected--94 elected on land lists.
CSU: 52 (previously 53), 40 directly elected--12 elected on land lists.
FDP: 53 (previously 39), all elected on land lists.

Increase in Bundestag Seats

LD060348 Hamburg DPA in German 0125 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA)--The Ninth German Bundestag will have 497 instead of 496 members as before. This emerges from the provisional official final result which was submitted by the federal returns officer this morning. In Schleswig-Holstein an extra seat was created because more deputies were elected by direct vote than the state is entitled to under the second votes.

Coalition Party Leaders' Meetings

LD052245 Hamburg DPA in German 2058 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn 5 Oct (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a talk this evening with the chairmen of the SPD and FDP coalition parties, Willy Brandt and Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on the continuation of the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition. Brandt and Genscher went to see Schmidt in the federal chancellor's office. Politicians of the two parties, headed by Schmidt and Genscher, intend to meet on Tuesday for a coalition discussion of the basic outlines of the planned coalition agreements on the government's program for the next 4 years. This first round of SPD-FDP talks has thus been advanced one day after having been first set for Wednesday. Detailed coalition negotiations between the two government parties are to be held from 26 October.

Comments on Coalition

LD052334 Hamburg DPA in German 2239 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced tonight that a coalition policy would be continued. He mentioned primarily the pursuit of military balance, understanding, particularly with the East, and industrial peace at home. Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that in spite of his party's good showing, it would not ask for an additional ministry. In the outgoing government, the FDP had four federal ministries.

Officials' Remarks on Election

DW052034 [Editorial report] Bonn ARD Television Network in German at 1700 GMT on 5 October in a special program reported on the initial results of the FRG Bundestag elections. Commenting on the estimates available by 1900 GMT which revealed a majority of votes for the SPD and the FDP, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in an interview with Ernst Dieter Lueg said that "this is a very significant success for the Social Democrat-Liberal Coalition under Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, enabling it to continue its policy of peace inside and outside our borders."

CDU/CSU Chancellor Candidate Franz Josef Strauss' initial reaction when interviewed by Hans Kressmann, said that the opposition had not reached its goal, that he would remain minister president of Bavaria and that he would not run again for any future Bundestag elections.

In an interview with Gerd Pelletier, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, speaking on behalf of the FDP, said that his party despite its substantial gains would not claim any additional cabinet seats, because what mattered were not persons but politics, meaning that the FDP would see to it that "Bonn does not pursue socialist politics."

In an earlier interview Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that his party would now have to work hard to justify the confidence of FDP voters.

Expressing his full satisfaction with the outcome of the elections, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the coalition government would now be able to continue unhindered "our policy outside our borders, the policy of military balance in Europe, possibly on the basis of agreements on a lower level and on the basis of understanding with all our neighbors, including those to the East. We will be able to continue unhindered our policy of social peace in the FRG," adding that he was sure that the FRG's neighbors throughout Europe were also satisfied with the outcome of the Bundestag elections, because it meant that "Germany remains predictable."

Schmidt 'Very Satisfied'

LD051906 Hamburg DPA in German 1832 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Oct (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a vice-chairman of the SPD, is personally "very satisfied" with the election results. In a television interview he said: "The coalition, too, can be very satisfied."

The CDU vice-chairman, Alfred Dregger, said that the CDU/CSU had remained the strongest parliamentary party. He blamed CDU/CSU losses on the "discouraging effect of the three-class franchise [referring to the effect of the small party on the contest between the two larger parties] and the infamous incitement" against Franz Josef Strauss. Chancellor Schmidt supported this campaign and "lost much in human and personal terms," Dregger said. In Dregger's view, voters who believed that the CDU had no chance had voted for the FDP.

Strauss' Comments

LD051936 Hamburg DPA in German 1919 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Hamburg, 5 Oct (DPA)--In a first comment on FRG television, Franz-Josef Strauss, the CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship, said the election result was a "pyrrhic victory" for Chancellor Schmidt in view of [words indistinct]. The great problems persist. The CSU polled 58 percent in Bavaria. In Bavaria, politics triumphed over propaganda. Opposition strategy, he said, will not change. Regarding his personal (?role) in politics, he said: "I am and remain premier of Bavaria". As a member of the federal Bundesrat he will continue to speak in Bonn on issues of federal policy.

CDU Chairman Kohl

LD051922 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Oct (DPA)--CDU Chairman Kohl regrets that the CDU/CSU [words indistinct] has failed to achieve its aim of winning an absolute majority in the Bundestag. "We remain in opposition," he said. He said that he will remain opposition leader in the Bundestag and will be a candidate for the chairmanship of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party. The CDU/CSU, he said, had proved to be an immensely stable political force.

The CDU/CSU respects the fact that the electroate has put it into opposition. But it remains the strongest parliamentary party. The result was only possible through the 'tremendous defamation campaign' against Franz-Josef Strauss. He, Kohl, will bear the defeat jointly with Strauss and work for the future. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is not a 'radiant election winner'. Votes have moved to the FDP.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES ARMS LIMITATION, GDR RELATIONS BEFORE ELECTION

LD041854 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 4 Oct (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has emphasized that foreign policy and cooperation based on equality would have to be continued with the East. Speaking today at the final election rally of the SPD in Berlin before an audience of about 6,000, Schmidt said that in view of the difficult international situation--the Afghanistan war, the problems in the Middle East and the danger of a new arms race--armament would have to be limited equally on both sides through negotiations and treaties. He was proud that he, together with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had restarted the talks by the great powers on arms limitation.

All attempts would have to be continued to improve cooperation with the GDR. Even following the cancellation of his meeting with Socialist Unity Party of Germany chief Erich Honecker, the GDR is still basically interested in improved relations. The cancellation of the meeting is "no tragedy," Schmidt said. To postpone does not mean to cancel. In this connection he rejected charges that the SPD is trying to loosen Berlin's ties with the West.

PARTY LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN PREELECTION DISCUSSION

DW031153 [Editorial Report] Bonn ZDF Television Network in German in a special nationwide hookup with the ARD Television Network carries a live roundtable debate from 1915 GMT to 2245 GMT on 2 October featuring the top leaders of the four parties represented in the Bundstag. The program, according to the announcer, was taped for subsequent rebroadcast via Eurovision to other countries including Switzerland and Poland. The participants are Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for the SPD; CDU hairman Helmut Kohl, Hans Dietrich Genscher, federal minister and FDP chairman; and Franz Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and CDU/CSU candidate for chancellor. Moderators are Reinhard Appel for the ZDF and Carl Weiss for the ARD.

Near the end of the roundtable relay the two moderators characterize the discussion by voicing regret that, owing to drawn out polemics and invectives, a "long list of questions" of keen interest to the people has been left unanswered, with Carl Weiss flatly declaring: "Your arguments, gentlemen, are not new" and, "surely we could go on discussing the issues all night, but not this way."

Having introduced the participants and explained the proposed rules for the discussion, moderators Weiss and Appel suggest a series of major topics for discussion, starting off with foreign policy issues in general and inter-German affairs in particular. The first speaker on the subject is Helmut Kohl who stresses the CDU's view that Western policy must be the precondition for any Ostpolitik. Kohl says that while the CDU is strictly against the treaties with the East, these treaties are valid and must, therefore, be observed. As for any talks with the GDR he insists that such meetings with the GDR's Honecker, for example, must be prepared so thoroughly that definite results may be anticipated.

Genscher, the next speaker, defends the government's policy of granting credits to East European countries, reiterating that this policy has been minutely coordinated on a European as well as Western basis, and adding that this must not lead to any interference in the internal affairs of other countries through conditions or the like. Genscher also castigates the CDU-CSU for having adopted an isolated position regarding Helsinki and the CSCE.

Strauss denies that anyone in the CDU/CSU has made the abolition of the East German order to border guards to shoot people trying to flee to the West the prerequisite for a meeting between the chancellor and Erich Honecker, and says that despite the euphoric predictions about improvements made by the SPD's Bahr and Brandt, the order to shoot has not only remained in effect but has even been aggravated lately in that GDR border troops have been instructed to make one shot suffice for stopping an escape.

Chancellor Schmidt restates his reasons for cancelling the meeting with Socialist Unity Party of Germany leader Honecker and in general supports what Foreign Minister Genscher said about policies toward the East. Asked by moderator Appel whether he deems a "loosening" of Western policy a precondition for Ostpolitik, Schmidt reiterates his insistence on the absolute necessity of a military balance and the significance of the German contributions, material and moral, to the Atlantic Alliance.

A controversy develops between Schmidt and Kohl when the latter brings up the charge of a "Moscow faction" in the SPD which bolsters Moscow's interests. Helmut Schmidt disagrees with Kohl's charge concerning the retraction several years ago of U.S. plans for the neutron bomb, declaring that it was the U.S. administration which withdrew the plan on its own and that it did not need any foreign prodding.

Upon the insistence of the moderators, the discussion turns to defense and security policies at 2000 GMT, with Foreign Minister Genscher declaring that "we are not prepared to accept any Eastern pressure," which is why the Western efforts must consist of a combination of endeavors for disarmament negotiations and simultaneous defense preparations. Hence, Genscher points out, the NATO decision on the closure of the arms gap will be implemented unless the Soviets come around in negotiations. In this context Genscher claims credit for himself and Schmidt, as Schmidt also did later in the discussion, for having shared in persuading the USSR and the United States to begin talking with each other again.

Strauss defends the CDU/CSU attitude toward Helsinki at the time, recalling his public warnings about the forthcoming wars in Angola and Ethiopia. He insists that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and inter-German affairs be discussed at the Madrid CSCE followup conference as well. He analyzes the Soviet interpretation of detente and discusses the Kremlin's global strategy. Strauss says he was one of the architects of the Atlantic Alliance.

Schmidt replies to Strauss by criticising the lack of any sense of proportions as to Germany's importance on the part of Strauss who had claimed that had the CDU/CSU been in power the Soviets would not have invaded Afghanistan. Schmidt repeats that the dangerous situation in late 1979 and in 1980 was even aggravated by the refusal of the big powers to talk with each other, which is why he and French President Giscard d'Estaing deserve credit for having done something about it.

Kohl subsequently refers to the SPD's Moscow faction again, saying that Schmidt would have failed in the Bundestag on two important votes, including the vote on the boycott of the Olympic games, had the opposition not supported him. Schmidt, in reply, says that the CDU/CSU is incapable of consolidating peace and maintaining good neighborly relations.

Strauss restates his arguments about the alternative in Europe, saying that it is not war or peace, but peace in freedom or ending up under Soviet rule. "War in Europe is just as impossible as it is inconceivable," he says, and he notes that the Kremlin, unlike Hitler, is aware of the risks involved in military action against Western Europe, a reason "why the risk must be kept up."

Foreign Minister Genscher asks the opposition representatives what their alternative is to the incumbent government's policies since the CDU/CSU proposes to effect a "change in policy" after it wins the elections. Strauss replies to these questions by stating that peace in freedom can be had only with an Atlantic Alliance capable of functioning, and since NATO currently is not at its best, every effort must be made to restore its effectiveness. Disarmament conferences, Strauss insists, must not be allowed to turn into general "missile palaver," and the MBFR negotiations in Vienna must be continued. While the suggestions of Brandt, Bahr and Wehner concerning the Vienna talks are "unacceptable," Strauss deems the government position as "deserving support." He adds that if other allies need to look after common interests "outside the NATO area," the Germans must make a special effort to relieve them "here."

The security discussion then moves on to a controversy over whether German soldiers might be sent to the Persian Gulf area. Kohl complains that the SPD and the FDP "distort the facts" to discredit the CDU/CSU and, he says that the Federal Government signed a document at the Venice EC meeting providing for outside engagement. Genscher reflects the opposition representatives' remarks and Schmidt again refers to the opposition's lack of sense of proportion in view of its program of "guarantees" for friendly states in the Middle East. "We are friends with Israel and with Saudi Arabia," Schmidt says. What would happen if they clashed? "Should we support both?"

Schmidt continues by explaining that differences of opinion are bound to occur among friends. Germany has become a partner of the United States which advocates its own interests, he says. He again asks the CDU and CSU representatives to state what alternatives they have in mind when they speak of "changes" to be effected in FRG policy. He concludes by saying that Strauss is a troublemaker [unruhestifter] on a domestic as well as international scale.

Kohl explains that the CDU/CSU wants a "broader" European policy and not just a close German-French collaboration and separate courses of action. He admits to problems between the CDU and the CSU which, however, are by far not as "great as the differences between segments of the SPD."

Genscher then says that Strauss is trying to capitalize politically on the victims of the recent Munich bombing. In response to a question by moderator Weiss, Genscher explains the current "constitutional reality" in the Federal Republic. He notes the CDU domination in the Bundesrat--and thus in the Laender--and calls for an SPD-FDP majority in the Bundestag--and thus the title to the government--to prevent the CDU/CSU from totally dominating the Federal Republic since the current federal president is from the CDU as well.

Strauss restates his charges against Interior Minister Baum, saying that Baum irritated security organs and intelligence services when he held a TV discussion with a former terrorist while cancelling a lecture to a police meeting. In this connection Strauss declares his rejection of any radicalism, right or left, and suggests that the "wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann," the rightist extremists thought to be responsible for the Munich bombing, is infiltrated by "people who have come from the GDR."

PRESIDENT BONGO OF GABON TALKS WITH GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD031319 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Our Two Countries Have Been Engaged in Intensive Cooperation for 20 Years"]

[Text] Gabon President Bongo who arrived in Paris on Tuesday 30 September for a 4-day official visit, was to have talks at the Elysee this Wednesday with Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Zaire President Mobutu during a working breakfast. The Zairian head of state is making a private visit to France after attending the UN General Assembly in New York and he had already been received at the Elysee on 11 September.

President Bongo, who had an initial one-on-one meeting with Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Tuesday afternoon, discussed African problems in general with Mr Giscard D'Estaing. While hoping to leave the Zairian president to convene the meeting, the Gabon head of state advocates a conference of central African states to try and achieve a negotiated settlement of the Chad crisis.

At the dinner given in Mr Bongo's honor at the Elysee on Tuesday evening, Mr Giscard d'Estaing proposed a toast, stating: "Your visit is stamped by the friendship and detente which has always governed relations between our two countries.... Our two nations have been engaged in intensive cooperation for 20 years based on mutual understanding of our respective problems and a just assessment of our respective needs."

The president of the French Republic then payed tribute to the "energetic action" being taken by the Gabon president to ensure that the "African Continent takes part in international debates on development problems," and to his positive contribution to the search for peace in Africa. On this subject Mr Giscard d'Estaing stressed that the situation in Chad cannot be settled by arms.

For his part the Gabon president hailed Mr Giscard d'Estaing as the man who has "strengthened and consolidated" cooperation between the two countries. He proposed that France and Gabon should set up a grand joint cooperation commission responsible for "monitoring the implementation of all agreements reached between the two countries and to regularly make qualitative and quantitative assessments of that cooperation."

On Thursday the French president and his Gabonese counterpart will have a second one-on-one meeting which will then be expanded to include members of the two governments and will relate to both bilateral relations and international affairs. It is generally thought that the conflict between Iran and Iraq will be discussed on that occasion since Gabon is a member of the Islamic Conference.

Comments on Oil Price Hike

AB021638 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP)--Certain oil-producing countries will probably take advantage of the gulf war between Iran and Iraq and demand further increases in the price of oil, visiting Gabonese President Omar Bongo said on French radio today.

President Bongo, whose country is a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Islamic Conference, urged that consuming countries should not be asphixiated. Oil prices needed amending, in particular as they were based on the U.S. dollar, but any changes should only be brought in after negotiations between producing and consuming countries, he said.

Details of Joint Communique

AB031734 Paris AFP in French 1434 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (AFP)--President Valery Giscard D'Estaing and President Omar Bongo have, in a joint communique issued in Paris on Friday at the end of the official visit to France of the Gabonese head of state, affirmed their attachment to the fundamental principles of the United Nations' Charter and their confidence in dialogue and negotiations to prevent and settle disputes and conflicts between countries while analyzing the causes of current international tensions.

The two heads of state recalled their special interest in the negotiations on disarmament and in the North-South dialogue. They expressed the wish that the current discussions in the United Nations would lead quickly to a more equitable international economic order.

Concerning the situation on the African Continent, the two heads of state recalled the need to leave Africans to settle their own problems without external interference, adding that resorting to African organizations remains the best way to resolve internal or international conflicts on the continent.

On the situation in central Africa, the presidents observed that stability and peace prevailing in that region could be threatened by the fratricidal war going on in Chad and reaffirmed their wish to see the conflict settled among the interested parties under the auspices of the OAU. Meanwhile they expressed their happiness at the peace initiative taken by the president of the Republic of Togo.

Concerning southern Africa, the two heads of state, while expressing their joy over Zimbabwe's accession to independence, wished that Namibia also would attain her national sovereignty as quickly as possible. They expressed their opposition to apartheid and racial segregation, and hoped to see equality of all communities established in South Africa.

On the bilateral front, the joint communique stresses the previleged nature of the relations between Gabon and France, recalling that the two parties on Thursday signed an agreement establishing a Franco-Gabonese joint commission for cooperation. To this end, the communique adds, the possibility of rapidly concluding a general cooperation agreement and updating a cultural, scientific, technical and economic accord will be studied. The two parties also signed a social security accord. France will continue to support Gabon's major economic aspirations in the investment sector and more specifically in agriculture and fishing, mineral exploitation and forestry as well as infrastructure development such as the trans-Gabonese [railroad], the communique emphasized.

Franco-Gabonese economic days will be organized next November to study the further development of exchanges between the two countries.

Signing of Agreements

AB030913 Paris AFP in French 1731 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and President Omar Bongo of Gabon signed a joint communique marking the end of the Gabonese head of state's official visit to France on Thursday afternoon following private discussions on international and bilateral relations.

After the signing of the communique, which took place at the Elysee Palace, two agreements were also signed. The first of these, establishing a Franco-Gabonese Joint Grand Commission, was signed by Mr Robert Galley, the French minister of cooperation, and Mr Martin Bongo, the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The second agreement relates to social security and was signed by Mr Martin Bongo and Jean-Francois Poncet, the French minister of foreign affairs.

President Bongo, who will leave France on Friday, had expressed his desire to establish this Joint Grand Commission on Wednesday, stressing that it would give him the opportunity to examine the agreements linking the two countries. The first meeting should take place next year in Gabon, presumably in February.

The social security agreement affords the two countries the possibility of having their nationals work in either country covered by their respective social security systems. It also makes provisions for Gabonese nationals to enjoy health care in France, even though they work in their own country.

Throughout this official visit, relations between the two countries have been described as excellent and President Bongo, whose country is a producer of oil and uranium, assured France that he is ready to increase Gabon's oil exports in case the crisis resulting from the Iran-Iraq conflict should worsen. Gabon produces about 10 million tons annually. For the moment, France receives 2 million tons of this output.

President Bongo has already discussed the situation in Chad with Mr Giscard d'Estaing at a breakfast in which Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko also took part when he came to Paris on a private visit. A meeting of the heads of state of central Africa should be held in Gabon soon to try to restore the cease-fire in Ndjamena.

President Bongo will end his official visit on Friday at noon with a press conference. The joint communique will be published on this occasion. On Thursday morning, President Bongo laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier. He then proceeded to the town hall, where he was received by Mr Jacques Chirac.

Bongo Press Conference

AB031712 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (AFP)--Visiting Gabonese President Omar Bongo has asked France to organise a Chadian peace conference here in Paris based on the British peace initiative that brought independence to war-torn Rhodesia.

Britain gave the different sides in the Rhodesian bush war a suitable framework within which they could work, he told a news conference here at the end of a four-day official visit. There was a cease-fire, followed by elections, he said, adding: I believe France could do the same thing (for Chad) in Paris. Mr Bongo, who put the idea to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing during his visit, said the French president would think about it and reply at an appropriate moment.

The Gabonese president said that central African heads of state could themselves meet in Libreville to discuss Chad should a peace initiative by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on the former French colony fail. This new initiative--bringing together Congo, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Zaire, Cameroon and Chad itself--could run parallel to any French initiative, he added. President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who first announced the move during a stopover here Wednesday, had the job of making the necessary contacts for such a meeting, he said.

The Gabonese president told newsmen today that numerous officials from Chad's eleven politico-military factions, despite their public support for the withdrawal of French troops, privately wanted France to stay and help bring about a cease-fire. He also indirectly reproached countries bordering on Chad--he named Libya, Nigeria and Sudan--for each backing one or other faction.

Mr. Bongo, turning to his official visit here, said France had asked Gabon to sell it more oil to make up for possible supply shortages stemming from the gulf conflict between Iran and Iraq. We agree to this. We will sell you more oil than we sold in the past, he said.

But, while he rejected the view that oil should be used as a weapon to asphyxiate consuming countries, he warned that producing countries would be forced to increase prices while the dollar was hit by stagflation.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the visit, Mr. Bongo and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing recalled their special interest in disarmament negotiations and the North-South dialogue between rich and poor nations. They also recalled the need for Africa to settle its own problems free from outside interference. The communique noted the threat to Central African stability posed by the six-month civil war in Chad and restated the desire of the two presidents to see the conflict settled by the interested parties themselves under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity. It also expressed hostility to apartheid in South Africa and noted the presidents' desire to see equality for all the different communities there.

President Bongo told newsmen at his press conference that his country would continue to apply austerity measures brought in to help [words indistinct] of the oil boom. He said he had not come to Paris to ask for favours but he noted that Gabon did want France to help finance a second phase of the trans-Gabonese railway, work on which is expected to start in 1983. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, when he was Finance Minister in 1973, put up French Government money to help launch the project which when completed will link Libreville with the landlocked mining region of Franceville in the south east of Gabon.

President Bongo's Departure

LD041110 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, left Paris this morning after a 4-day official visit to France. A joint cooperation committee of France and Gabon has been set up. Raymond Barre accompanied President Bongo to Orly Airport this morning.

FORMER BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT GUEILER ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD051440 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Madame Lidia Gueiler, former president of Bolivia, overthrown by a military coup, has just arrived in Paris. In Bolivia, Madame Gueiler had found refuge for 2 months at the office of the apostolic nuncio.

RIGHTIST GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMB NEAR SYNAGOGUE

NC031822 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 3 Oct (AFP)--Two people died and at least six were wounded when a violent explosion rocked a school adjoining a synagogue here today. In a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE shortly after the bombing, an anonymous caller said that the attack had been committed by the extreme-rightist group European Nationalist Fascists (ENF). "I am claiming responsibility for the attack in the name of the European Nationalist Fascists," said the caller.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR CAR BOMB

NC051452 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement has denied having any part in the car bombing incident in which a Dutch tourist was badly wounded here early today. An anonymous caller earlier had telephoned AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE claiming the organization was responsible. But a communique from the group later said it "denies any participation" and "recalls its total opposition to all forms of violence, terrorism, racism and neo-Nazism."

TURKISH AIRLINES OFFICE BOMBED IN MILAN; NO ONE INJURED

TA041017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] A bomb exploded in front of the Turkish Airlines[THY] office in Milan, Italy, last night. It has been announced that though the explosion caused some damage to the offices, no one was injured. An unidentified person phoned the Rome bureau of the Italian news agency ANSA right after the explosion claiming that the bomb was planted by the Armenian armed struggle organization.

PCI'S PAJETTA COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CP MEETING IN BERLIN

LD031449 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Oct 80 p 18

[Unattributed report: "Communist Parties' Study Session in Berlin"]

[Text] Rome--Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta, PCI leadership member and international section chief, made a statement to ANSA yesterday about information leaked in the past few days on the convening of an international communist parties' conference in Berlin this month. Pajetta stated that "the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has invited the communist parties and numerous liberation movements to a meeting in Berlin, which, the invitation stresses, will be a study meeting.

"We do not know the names of the parties and movements invited and, "Pajetta added, "on this occasion, in accepting the SED's invitation in the form in which it was sent to us, we felt it would be useful for our party to be represented by an expert in the questions mentioned, Comrade Giuliano Procacci, a senator and professor of contemporary history at Florence University. Our comrade will contribute his research and analyses, explaining and illustrating our party's stances autonomously drawn up within its leadership and study bodies. The questions to be discussed will relate to the new international system, the independence, autonomy and sovereignty of each country and people within the framework of international detente and cooperation, and an analysis of imperialism in the contemporary period. Joint documents and stances are notplanned and, in any case, could not be approved by us.

"We think an exchange of information and opinions might be useful," Pajetta concluded, "similar to past exchanges, in other countries and in Italy, organized by our party's study bodies; but at the same time we express the firm conviction that in a meeting of this type no judgments should be expressed on communist parties, working class parties and liberation movements which are not invited or present and hence not able to take part in the debate."

An ANSA dispatch from Paris devoted to this conference--which will take place from 21 to 24 October--referred to the opinion expressed by "circles close to the PCF" which also specified that this will be merely a working meeting among experts on the subject of the "new international system."

Meanwhile in Brussels, Belgian Communist Party National President Louis van Geyt also issued a statement to ANSA on a meeting to which 21 communist parties from European capitalist countries have been invited and which will take place in the Belgian capital on 8 and 9 October. "We want to carry out an exchange of information, experiences, and opinions on the socio-political situation in the various countries, on the assessment of the process of European integration, on the possibility of stepping up the struggles against the crisis and against policies which make the workers alone pay the price of the crisis," he said. "We hope," Van Geyt added among other things, "to have a very open and useful meeting; there will be free discussion without any joint introductory document being submitted and without a joint final document being drawn up."

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE AHEAD WITH VOTE-COUNTING ALMOST COMPLETE

LD060746 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0603 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Summary] With the votes of only 10 parishes remaining to be counted, the results for the other 4,032 parishes are as follows:

The Democratic Alliance has won 46.8 percent of the votes, 125 seats.

The Republican and Socialist Front has won 26.8 percent, 69 seats.

The United People's Alliance has won 15.6 percent, 38 seats.

Cunhal Hits at Ruling Group's 'Intimidation'

LD060926 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0318 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] At 0200 today the United People's Alliance [APU] held a news conference here at the Gulbenkian Foundation. Alvaro Cunhal accused the Democratic Alliance of controlling the news media.

[Begin Cunhal recording] The results of these elections show very well how an antidemocratic government has been capable of resorting to the powers it has enjoyed by virtue of being in office in order to prevent the free expression of the people's will.

All the signs are that the final results will show a majority for the parties of the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government in the Assembly of the Republic, that is to say, these parties will have the institutional legitimacy for forming a new government. All signs point to such an outcome of the elections. This shows full well how a government in office, with the state machine at its disposal, with public money at its disposal, and lacking in democratic scruples, can achieve election results that misrepresent the will of the Portuguese people.

I would like to emphasize the demagogic nature of many measures taken by the government, and also the acts of pressure and intimidation that continued on polling day itself. There have been numerous instances of pressure, acts of intimidation, acts of physical aggression, at the polling stations themselves against APU delegates.

No doubt these results signal a new, difficult phase for Portuguese democracy, but we have great confidence in our people and in the democratic institutions, and we know that hundreds of thousands of Portuguese voted for the Democratic Alliance because they allowed themselves to be deluded. However, their delusions are bound to be short-lived because reality will show how right we were in our warnings.

I would like to point out, now that--I think--we are on television and have the opportunity of contacting the Portuguese people through television, that the APU was given no access to the many televised debates that were held, was given no opportunity to explain to the Portuguese people, by going into their homes as television does, the meaning and scope of the policies pursued by the government.

By using and abusing the state-owned news media, by resorting to all manner of lies and demagogy, the government used its power to achieve a result that does not reflect the will of our people. A democratic force as important as the APU was not allowed to take part in the televised debates, was not allowed to explain to our people the true meaning of the government's policy, of the elections themselves and their implications.

The conclusion, therefore, is that there is a difference between, on the one hand, a result achieved under antidemocratic conditions, pressures, deceit, illusions, which virtually seems to confirm a parliamentary majority for the reactionary alliance also known as the Democratic Alliance and, on the other, the will of the Portuguese people not to return to the situation that existed on 24 April [1974].

We are profoundly convinced that many old-age pensioners, many senior citizens, many unfortunates, many small- and medium-tenant farmers pressured by the rich landowners, many small farmers hoping for a plot of land--that many people who allowed themselves to be deceived and cast the wrong vote do not wish a return to the conditions before 24 April.

We are profoundly convinced that the Portugal of April and the freedoms attained--the gains of the Portuguese revolution--are very deeply rooted in the hearts of our people. Hence our confidence that the Portuguese people, within the framework of the institutions and of democratic legality, will successfully defend the Portugal of April, and our confidence that we shall continue to live in a democratic regime in spirt of the antidemocratic policy of the present government and in spite of what is bound to be the foreseeable majority of the reactionary parties in the Assembly of the Republic. [end recording]

SA CARNEIRO CRITICIZES PRESIDENT EANES' LOVE FOR POWER

LD060843 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 23

[Alberto Miguez interview with Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro: "Sa Carneiro: 'Eanes Does Not Believe in Party System'"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Evoro, 30 September--For 2 exhausting days I have accompanied the Portuguese prime minister through the Algarve and the Alentejo. [I have talked with him] in his car--which he drives at a dizzying speed--in a small aircraft, returning to Lisbon, during lengthy after-dinner conversations and during several strolls, surrounded by enthusiastic crowds and sometimes insulted by hostile groups, [Sa Carneiro was] impassive, polite, frank. [He spoke] with incisive sincerity, without reserve or [delivered] obliging "off the record" statements, trusting his interlocutor's good judgment, but above all [remained] confident about his arguments. This was the first time that a foreign journalist had penetrated the "Senhor Doctor's" election "high command," and although there could have been reasons of long-standing friendship for this, a determined resolve to explain some things underlay this lengthy dialogue.

I Do Not Love Power for Power's Sake

"Many people wonder how it is possible," he said at one point, "for me to be here as prime minister of Portugal, after so many death certificates signed by opponents and... friends." "The matter is relatively simple. In the first place, the image of fragility which I have perhaps presented so far does not correspond to reality. The secret lies in the fact that I do not love power for power's sake; it does not interest me. So when I was not exercising leadership, that was no tragedy; not even a frustration."

"When we formed the Democratic Alliance, some people burst out laughing" 'It will not last even a fortnight. With the character that Sa Carneiro has, [Social Democratic Center Party Chairman] Freitas do Amaral will break off the agreement.' Exactly the opposite happened. The agreement worked well from the start and is continuing to work perfectly. My character was not as unpleasant as some people imagined, and we have succeeded in working as a team, although I have my own habits, my methods and, undoubtedly, my preferences."

"You are surprised by the bitter and acrimonious tone of the election campaign. I am not. And God knows that we did not cause it. The insults will end up by harming those who invent them. There will be a boomerang effect."

"Everybody against Sa," might be the watchword. He has been accused of an unpaid and fraudulent bank debt. His uncompleted divorce has been recalled in a scandalized tone which would make a Carthusian turn pale. No stone has been left unturned to find 'evidence of criminality' and then to broadcast it from the towers of the Marxist press.

"The Communists are making a mistake, through overreaching themselves, with the story of my alleged debt. They persisted so much and uttered such wild slanders that in the end nobody believed them. What surprised me was the response found in the Socialist camp by these insults and the fact that [Socialist Party Secretary General] Mario Soares has been prepared to support them.

"My Differences With President Are Profound"

"Oh, Mario Soares is a nice person; he has a way with people, it cannot be denied. But he lacks lasting viewpoints. He easily forgets what he did and said the previous day. He has the worst memory in Portugal. He was my opponent, but he is not my enemy. Only a few months ago he invited my wife and myself to dinner at his home. It was a very pleasant evening, and it was made clear that despite the fact that our political stances are very different we would not take our differences into the personal field. He must have forgotten that, too, because he is now supporting with surprising enthusiasm the campaign of slanders launched bythe Communists, so that from being a political opponent I have become a swindler and an adulterer.

"Soares' problem, although he does not believe it now, could lie in his amazing support for General Ramalho Eanes' presidential candidacy. That morganatic marriage will not work, even though the current president may make 'Socialist Front' propaganda on television. Eanes does not belive in the party system."

"Perhaps Eanes believes that my problem with him is personal--one of lack of understanding and individual communication, but he is mistaken. The reasons are deeper and more profound. Of course, I do not get along with the president on a personal level, among other reasons, because he is very difficult and our characters are antagonistic, but the matter is more grave and more profound. Eanes is imbued with a certain idea of his mission, as if he were a De Gaulle. He covets power; he does not wish to share it. He is fascinated by the intellectual fancies of a leftist military man--a member of the Council of the Revolution. He distrusts almost everybody, and the political blueprint which he offers and upholds is contrary to ours. On the other hand, our relations are formally correct: 'please take a seat, Mr Prime Minister;' 'many thanks, Mr President.' Nothing more. We meet every week, without my yielding an inch or he, either. When the ice could have been broken and our relations humanized, it was not possible to do so. Now it is too late."

"Perhaps you are right in saying that the president and I myself are the only protagonists of Portuguese politics. But is this good or bad? Our candidate in the presidential elections--General Soares Carneiro-- is not very well known, I agree, and he is a refined and sensitive intellectual--something which, according to you, will not help his chances, either. I do not agree with such an assessment. He is a good candidate--the most civilian of all the military personnel; and his opportunity will come after our victory in the legislative elections. We are going to win, we are going to increase our previous polls. We are going to exceed 46 percent of the votes cast, and we will remain in the government for another 4 years.

"What will happen if we win now and lose in the presidential elections? I have already told you once and now repeat it: Neither Freitas do Amaral nor I myself will be in the Democratic Alliance cabinet. We will go into parliament to promote the revision of the constitution. We will not throw in the sponge."

In Favor of Spain's Entry into NATO

"It is clear to the Democratic Alliance that Portugal's destiny is Western and European in the external field, just as it is liberal and reformist in the domestic economic field. We are in solidarity with our allies, and we have demonstrated this in all instances. Of course, I do not agree with certain Portuguese military personnel who view Spain's entry into NATO with distrust. This is an issue on which the Spanish people must decide and in which I do not wish to become involved, but there is not the slightest reservation on our part.

"Spain is a European, Western and Atlantic country, and its possible presence in the alliance would not devalue our strategic role in any way. I have said and I repeat," Sa Carneiro reaffirmed, "that the Soviet Union is the only active and determined imperialism today. Our relations with the Soviets are not bad--simply neutral. We have rejected a cultural agreement because of the invasion of Afghanistan, and we have expelled certain overly inquisitive diplomats. When I informed the Soviet ambassador of the expulsion, he asked me several times over: 'Does President Eanes know about this decision of yours?' Of course, the decision did not rest with the president."

"There are no major problems with our former African colonies. I would say that our relations now are better than under other governments--whether socialist or formed 'at the president's initiative.' Only 2 days ago I received the Mozambique minister of health, who is the first minister of that country to visit Portugal since independence. It was a friendly meeting which foreshadows closer cooperation in all fields. An interesting process of political correction, which will undoubtedly facilitate matters, is taking place in Mozambique. Relations with Guinea and Cape Verde are also improving although to some extent there are insurmountable problems. The prediction that 'the rightwing government' would freeze relations with the former colonies has not been fulfilled."

"You ask me what is the future of democracy in Portugal. The future will be at stake in a week's time. If we win--and we will win, make no mistake about it--we will move ahead with the rebuilding of this country, conducting a state policy, not a party policy. We will increase retirement pensions--we have already done so, construct more homes and reduce inflation and unemployment, as we have done over the last few months, and as the figures show. If our opponents win, we will revert to our old ways": A government every 6 months, ambiguity in economic policy and social instability. And continuation of the politico-military setup, so dear to General Eanes, with a Council of the Revolution rechristened with another name. It is not a matter of 'me or chaos,' of course, but the process of democratic stabilization in Portugal depends on our victory."

JOURNALISTS' WORK STOPPAGES SCHEDULED FOR 5 OCT

LD041224 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Portuguese journalists decided last Thursday to hold brief stoppages tomorrow evening, 5 October, which happens to be election day. During a general assembly of union delegates, the journalists decided that initial action will center upon the election headquarters at the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon, where communiques will be released and news conference held for foreign journalists. The general assembly which reached this decision was, however, suspended until 8 October, when journalists will decide on the measures required to break the deadlock in the present dispute, at the root of which are the journalists' demands for higher pay and improvements in their professional status.

LISBON REPORTS MACAO ELECTION RESULTS

LD052314 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A report from the Portuguese news agency ANOP reports that in Macao the Democratic Alliance has won the elections with 82.69 percent of the votes. Second came the PS [Socialist Party] which ran alone, winning 6.94 percent. The percentage results of the remaining contestants were: PT [Labor Party] 1.08 percent; PDO-MIRN-FN coalition [Christian Democracy Party, Independent Movement for National Reconstruction, National Front] 0.86 percent; UDA/PDA [Atlantic Democratic Party] 0.78 percent; APU [United People's Alliance] 0.75 percent; PCTP/MRPP [Communist Party of the Portuguese Workers] 0.45 percent; UDP [Popular Democratic Union] 0.45 percent; PSR [Revolutionary Socialist Party] 0.13 percent; POUS [Workers' Party for Socialist Unity] 0.08 percent. Thirty-eight percent of the 9,729 registered voters cast their votes in Macao. There were 2.75 percent blank votes and 2.97 percent spoilt papers. Macao falls within the electoral district known as "rest of the world," the final overall results of which will be known 15 October.

BASQUE LEADER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

LD041808 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Report on interview with Carlos Garaicoetxea, prime minister of the Basque government, by unidentified correspondent--passages within quotation marks recorded--venue and date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] The prime minister of the Basque government of the Basque country, Carlos Garaicoetxea, had a working breakfast with national press journalists and afterwards another with correspondents from the Basque country to report on the talks held over the past 2 days between representatives of the central and Basque governments. The agenda's principal subjects were Basque radio and television, economic agreements, the economic crisis in the industrial sector in the Basque country, autonomous police and Basque schools. Garaicoetxes commented on the outcome of the talks:

[Garaicoetxea] "I would have to describe the outcome as partially successful--some problems have been resolved and others have been left, pending negotiations at next Wednesday's meeting of the mixed commission on transference of power from the central government to the Basque government. We reached an agreement concerning radio and television--fundamentally television. We resolved the problem of the Basque schools. An important formula has been found--it was formalized in a royal decree at yesterday's Cabinet meeting--to find ways of financing the nonintegral iron and steel industry, which is one of the critical sectors at present afflecting the Basque country. The problem of autonomous police and the problem of economic agreements have been left for further discussion. I can truthfully say that we have clarified many points and we have made progress in our discussions, although there are still important aspects waiting to be resolved.

[unidentified questioner] "Take one thing at a time--the Basque schools.

[Garaicoetxea] "Agreement has been reached so that Basque schools which are in the nature of state schools--those which might be taken under the control of the Basque government--shall receive financing equivalent to that of public state schools. To this effect a budget of 2,080 million pesetas is established for the current year and this will have a logical sequel next year.

[Question] "What is the agreement on radio and television? [Garaicdetxea] "It has been agreed that within 1 month Spanish television will submit a technical plan, an economic study and a timetable to move toward the installation of the autonomous community's own television channel, which could be operating in the second half of 1982. Without prejudice to this, it has been agreed that Radiotelevision Espanola [RTVE, Spanish State Radio and Television] will, from the end of this year, in accord with the Basque government, increase its programs specifically for the Basque country, to approximately 20 hours a week, without prejudice to the possibility of these hours being increased as technical conditions and financial consideratins permit, and also in terms of the production or coproduction which the autonomous community might eventually contribute. Agreements with Spanish television regarding such an increase would be established."

This is what Garaicoetxea said about the economic agreements:

[Garaicoetxea] "There was a meeting, a tense meeting, on this subject yesterday and a reciprocal approach has been left pending, an approach formed yesterday on the points of discussion on the law of economic agreements which, if I am not mistaken, will be answered next Tuesday."

Referring to autonomous police the Basque prime minister recognized that it is a complicated subject, and added:

[Garaicoetxea] "It has to be recognized that this is not an very easy problem and and consequently it has been left pending further discussion (until) next Wednesday, when the matter will again be discussed".

SUAREZ' REMARKS ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY NOTED

LD050324 Madird Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Diego Armario report on Spanish Prime Minster Adolfo Suarez' 4 October press conference: passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] In connection with the subject of Andalusian autonomy, Prime Minister Suarez said the following: [Suarez] "Certainly the govenrment defends the thesis of Article 151 in Andalusia [constitutional provision for rapid transfer to local autonomy] [words indistinct] and has made quite clear its wish to unblock this process, which requires resorting to Article 144 as an instrument which makes the development of autonomy in Andalusia by means of Article 151 viable."

[Armario] Within this area of autonomy development, Prime Minister Suarez gave an analysis of the talks he has had over the last few days with the Lendakari Garaicoetxea, saying that they had reached important agreements and if they had not reached total agreement on economic aspects and on the subject of autonomous police force, it is because of the complexity of the development of the Guernica statute itself and also because there were divergent views on certain somewhat ambiguous subjects. In connection with Catalonia, and the pact with Covergencia I Unio, he said that this pact could be durable and would give parliamentary stability to the government. He added that there are important economic and autonomous objectives for the Catalan minority. In connection with the new form of the new state of the autonomies. He described it as cooperative solidary, autonomous, but in no way federal.

Relative to the subject of the autonomies, specially with to subject of the Basque country, Prime Minister Suarez referred to the cooperation between Spain and France to eradicate terrorism, saying that ETA has in the past, perhaps, an image of an organization struggling for the freedom of an oppressed people, but now Spain is a people with a perfectly good state of democratic rights and if these conditions existed in the past they no longer exist. He said that ETA is a criminal terrorist organization which only commits murder and that the difficulty with France is perhaps that the extradition treaty which was signed by both countries long ago does not meet the requirements of the present situation. He also said that Spain, and the government specifically, will never negotiate with ETA.

[Suarez] "The government has made its position very clear: It will never negotiate with ETA, it will never negotiate with ETA. Of course it must be fought, as the government is doing, withstanding great pressures at all levels, but the government must fight it with more efficiency in the pursuit of crime and with greater capability to thwart it. Parallel to this, with political means, the measures are to implement in depth the Basque autonomy statute."

[Armario] The prime minister was also asked at the press conference whether he agrees with Lendakari Garaicoetxea's statement this morning that the KAS [Basque radical left minimum program] is an alternative acceptable to any democrat. Adolfo Suarez's reply lasted 3 seconds:

[Suarez] "Well, in that case, it can't be very democratic, because I don't agree with it."

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE OUTLINES PROJECTED DEFENSE CUTBACKS

LD031555 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Oct 80 Part 1 p 1

[Christian Broendum report: "All Defense Forces Will Be Reduced"]

[Text] As expected, the main contents of Defense Minister Poul Soegaard's outline for a new defense plan to run to 1985 amount to reductions nearly everywhere in the defense forces. The cuts affect both combat units and the support structure, but the defense minister has tried to spare combat units as much as possible.

As far as manpower is concerned, the cuts affect the army most, especially on Sjaelland, where forces will shrink from 8,300 to 6,500. One of two brigades will disappear, and the remaining brigade will be formed into two combat units.

The outline also makes it clear that Sjaelland will have to make do with the old Centurion tanks, although these will be modernized. The installation of laser range-finders is likely here.

Two barracks on Sjaelland will be cut. The defense command has already indictated that Voldingborg and Holbaek barracks are the likely victims.

The navy will not be given any replacement for the old Sealion-class motor torpedo boats, nor for the cable minelayer "Langeland" and two Sund-class minesweepers. Coastal Fort Langeland and the Stevn coastal artillery will be closed down, but the navy will receive 4 of the 8 helicopters it was promised in the 1973 defense settlement, and 3 new submarines to replace 6 old ones.

The air force will also be cut, in that the old F-104s will be scrapped as they become obsolete. However, there will be an investigation to see if their lifetime can be extended. There will be no replacement for the Nike missile system when it disappears over the next few years, and, as well as reductions in activities at the air force bases at Tirstrup and Vaerloese. A further three air force bases will be closed.

The defense minister's proposal says nothing about definite plans for the expansion of Danish NATO stockpiles.

Comment on Government Proposals

LD060853 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Oct 80 p 5

[Christian Broendum report: "An Unworthy Defense Solution"]

[Text] "The government has put forward an unworthy defense solution." This was the conclusion of Palle Simonsen, Conservative defense spokesman, after the first meeting yesterday in a new series of meetings between the government and the parties normally participating in defense plan settlements--the Social Democrats, the Liberals, the Conservatives, the Christian People's Party and the Center Democrats--plus the Radical Liberal Party, which did not support the current defense plan settlement.

The government published its proposal for a new settlement after the meeting with the parties; it includes a 15-percent reduction in army personnel compared with the 1973 strength targets, while the reduction is only 10 percent in comparison with actual army strength today. However, the cuts have a broad effect within the defense forces.

After the meeting Defense Minister Poul Soegaard stressed that he had tried to make the reductions primarily in support units rather than combat units, although some reductions in combat units were unavoidable. Poul Soegaard stressed that some equipment will undergo qualitative improvement, and also that special importance had been attached to early-warning activities in the new proposal.

The politically controversial question of the expansion of NATO depots in Denmark, which the Radical Liberal Party, among others, has already rejected, was not touched on yesterday. Defense Minister Poul Soegaard said after the meeting that the depot issue will have to be cleared up by the parties discussing the defense settlement before the government can make up its mind on a possible future U.S. offer of "earmarked" reinforcements for Denmark. However, the government is waiting for an offer to be made.

Palle Simonsen said that if the Radical Liberals adhere to their national congress rejection concerning depot expansions in Denmark, the party will have excluded itself from the defense negotiations.

The government's plan covers the period up to 1985, but the negotiations are still only intended to cover a 4-year settlement.

Radical Liberal Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen said after the meeting that he did not expect the negotiations to reach a satisfactory conclusion after the present round, but saw the government finally extending the present defense bill to the end of 1982. In this way problems with respect to economic policy for 1981 would be avoided with the Radical Liberal Party, and the government would gain time. The parties involved in the defense settlement will have to agree if new laws to raise defense revenue are to be implemented in 1981.

As an open admission of this, Poul Soegaard has also included in his proposal plans to introduce mobilization exercises via radio and television and to increase the number of the times men can be redrafted.

New negotiations are planned for 2 weeks' time.

FINLAND

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH USSR

LD031632 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The first round in Finnish-Soviet talks on an exchange of goods ended in Helsinki today. The second round will be held in Moscow later this month, the exact date for which will be decided later. At the talks in Helsinki the Soviet delegation was headed by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade A.N. Manzhulo and the Finnish delegation was headed by Under-secretary of State Paavo Rantanen.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO EGYPT, CSSR--The president of the republic has appointed Ambassador to Prague Olli Auero to become the ambassador in Cairo and Consul General in Leningrad Antti Karppinen to become ambassador to Prague, both from the beginning of December. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80 LD]

NORWAY

NORDLI NAMES APPOINTEES TO THREE MINISTRIES

LD031456 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli today appointed three new ministers for his social democratic party government to replace the ministers who resigned in the past week. The ministers who left the government had served in ministerial posts for nearly the entire last decade in various governments formed by the Social democrats and resigned for personal reasons. Norway's new oil and energy minister will be 51-year-old Arvid Johanson, who has been acting as chairman of the storting industrial commission

AFTENPOSTEN: 'NONSOCIALIST' PARTIES MUST UNIFY EFFORTS

LD060931 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Political Struggle"]

[Text] The opening today of the 125th ordinary Storting marks the beginning of a year of political struggle, when the temperature will show a steadily rising curve right up to the "momentous election" on 14 September next year. Once again we are faced with the question of which course is to be the foundation for future developments in Norwegian society. The question is actually even more important now than in the past, since if the trend toward a socialist society is not halted now it could be too late. Many years of back-door socialization, an ever finer net of detailed regulations, of prohibitions and orders, has little by little had such thorough effects that a new period with a socialist majority in the Storting would make a reversal after a further 4 years impossible. At its national congress in the spring the Labor Party will repeat its program of objectives for continuing to reshape society on socialist patterns, with all that this entails for the individual's daily circumstances. In other words, the prospects arising out of socialist policies should be clear enough.

The political battle before the Storting election next year will not only be about economic policy, even though this is important enough--indeed, it is of the utmost importance both for the individual's and society's ability to realize their goals, but let us not forget that the battle is also about world view and opinions, about views of society, culture and humanity. Socialist policy on schools and education is one of many examples which show that there is a fundamental difference between the Labor Party on the one hand and the three largest nonsocialist parties, with their common values, on the other.

All this emphasizes how important it is that the Conservative, Christian People's and Center parties should be able to give proof of a credible, effective alternative before the 1981 Storting election. If this is to be possible, it will depend to a great extent on the willingness and ability of the nonsocialist parties to show a common front in the fall budget debate in the Storting. For this very reason we have said in the past how important it is for the biggest nonsocialist parties to be able to reach agreement on the main framework for economic policy when the financing proposal is shaped. Such a joint nonsocialist profile would make it easier for the individual parties to stress their differences. Joint support for the main outline--despite disagreement on many questions of detail--would make it clear to the electorate that there was a realistic government alternative.

If the opposite happens, that is, that the nonsocialist parties diverge on a number of important questions, it will hardly be possible for the Conservative, Christian People's and Center parties to appear to represent the credible alternative that the majority of voters want. They should make careful note of this now, as the Storting meets to begin its important work. We expect that disagreement on individual matters will take a back seat to the unity tasks with which developments are now facing the nonsocialist parties.

SWEDEN

COMMENTARY ON OLOF PALME'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD031029 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Axel Waldemarson commentary: "Guests of the Central Committee"]

[Text] On Monday [29 September] Olof Palme traveled to Moscow at the head of a four-man delegation from the Social Democratic Party. According to available information it is the first time the Swedish Social Democrats have been invited to be the guests of the CPSU.

Normally exchanges take place between so-called fraternal parties, i.e. in this case social democrats visit each other and communists visit each other. The contacts that have taken place since World War II were of course at government level, when Tage Erlander met the Soviet leaders in Moscow and the latter were his guests in Sweden.

That possibility has not been available since the change of government in 1976. In practice the difference is not that great; it is Soviet state power represented by the only party in the state that the Swedish Social Democrats will meet. Nevertheless it is still an indication of something when the Social Democrats as a party accept an invitation from the Soviet Communists.

It must have been after much consideration that Olof Palme accepted the invitation. He was after all going to be the guest of a party whose policies he says he fights and whose treatment of dissidents he strongly condemns. Of course, there is also a risk that the visit will give further legitimacy to Lars Werner's Communists in some quarters.

At the same time it must have been difficult for Palme to refuse the invitation to visit Moscow. Among the topics for discussion are the international situation, peace and disarmament. It would of course seem odd if Olof Palme in the role of chairman of the commission that has adopted as its task to work for disarmament and peace, rather than in the role as chairman of his party, should not be able to discuss these topics with representatives of one of the superpowers.

But Olof Palme as leader of our largest party carries a responsibility to ensure that Swedish defenses should be able to be equal to the tasks that the state authorities impose on it. It is not always easy to play two roles at one and the same time. While Palme's interests in Moscow are more to do with global detente and disarmament it is possible that his hosts are more concerned with raising specifically Scandinavian security problems.

As NATO members Denmark and Norway have been the objects of more Soviet attention than is customary. Norway is just about to conclude negotiations on stockpiling certain types of heavy allied military materiel on Norwegian soil. In Denmark there is an intensive debate on the 3-percent increase in defense spending at which NATO is aiming.

The other day in New York Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen informed his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, of his government's views on defense policy and told him that it does not intend to increase defense spending by 3 percent in real terms. This seems a little questionable, considering that the issue is far from decided and considering that the big parties in Denmark will have further negotiations on it.

When the delegation members from the Norwegian Labor Party were guests in Moscow, Norwegian policy on military bases was subjected to such strenuous criticism that the delegates became angry and let it be known that they might very well go home and get it changed: The Norweigans impose such restrictions on themselves as the fact that foreign troops may not be stationed on Norwegian soil and nuclear arms may not be stored on Norwegian soil, and there are further geographical limitations on military activity the nearer one gets to the border with the Soviet Union.

Nothing is so difficult as timing political deliberations so that they are not affected by the course of events in general. Undeniably it is something of a quirk of fate that the Social Democratic delegation's trip to Moscow to discuss detente and disarmament coincides with the enormous provocation that the intrusion of the impudent submarine of unknown nationality into Swedish territorial waters constitutes.

In any events the Social Democratic delegation is probably hoping that the drama will not be given a denouement which will complicate its stay in Moscow as the guests of the Communist Party Central Committee.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES TO ATTEND SEMINAR

NC031150 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by RSFSR First Deputy Minister of Culture Yevgeniy Zaytsev arrived in Cyprus today. The delegation will attend a seminar over the weekend in Nicosia to be jointly organized by the Soviet Committee on European Security and Cooperation and by the corresponding Cyprus committee, as well as by the Cyprus-Soviet and the Soviet-Cyprus societies.

In a statement at Larnaca Airport, Mr Zaytsev expressed certainty that the contacts of his delegation in Cyprus will further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the people of Cyprus and the Soviet Union. Mr Zaytsev also wished the Cypriot people prosperity and success in their struggle for sovereignty and independence.

Meetings Begin

NC042146 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The seminar jointly organized by the Cypriot and Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Cypriot-Soviet and Soviet-Cypriot Friendship societies opened in Nicosia. Speaking at the seminar, RSFSR First Deputy Minister of Culture Zaytsev stressed that the Soviet Union consistantly supports the securing of the complete independence and sovereignty of the Cyprus Republic. He also said that development of the ties between Cyprus and the Soviet Union contributes to the consolidation of Europe's security and cooperation.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES ON OFFICIAL TRIP TO YUGOSLAVIA

NC060823 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, left for Yugoslavia a short while ago to pay an official 4-day visit at the invitation of the presidium of the SFRY. Mr Kiprianou will have talks with Yugoslav President Mijatovic. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

The president was seen off at Larnaca Airport by the president of the House of Representtatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, who will act for him in his absence; members of the Council of Ministers; the Yugoslav charge d'affaires, Mr (Braovic); the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Astavin, dean of the diplomatic corps; and other officials.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM NEW YORK, COMMENTS ON UN SESSION

NC041528 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1400 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has stated that all those he had contact with at the UN General Assembly in New York told him that they agreed with the line that Cyprus follows regarding the dialogue and the moderation and logic the Cyprus Government shows in handling the Cyprus issue in general. Mr Rolandhis also stated that all have deemed it necessary to avoid the creation of a bitter climate as long as the dialogue is being held in a constructive way. The minister added: During these critical moments, the international community expects responsibility, moderation and prudence from Cyprus as well as adherence and faith in the diaglogue's progress and in all that has been agreed upon until now. He stressed; if the dialogue fails because of disagreement, our friends will support us, perhaps more warmly than before. But if we destroy the dialogue with frivolous acts, then it is possible that we will pay a very dear price in international currency.

Mr Rolandhis, who returned to Cyprus early this morning, had two meetings with the UN Secretary General and separate meetings with the UN General Assembly President and 32 foreign ministers of various countries. He also met with the nonaligned contact group and the Commonwealth Secretary General.

KIPRIANOU'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA ANNOUNCED

NC031648 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] It has been simultaneously announced in Nicosia and New Delhi that President Kiprianou will pay an official visit to India from 27 to 30 October at the invitation of Indian President Reddy. President Kiprianou will hold talks with President Reddy and Prime Minister Gandhi.

NEWSPAPERS STRESS ISSUE OF U.S. FORCES AT UK BASES

TA NEA Report

NC040728 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The British bases in Cyprus are in a state of war readiness under the operational control of the Pentagon and in cooperation with NATO Headquarters in Brussels. This is in connection with the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and the general anomalous situation prevailing in the Middle East.

During the House of Representatives meeting the day before yesterday, EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis charged that U.S. military forces are stationed at the British bases. He pointed out the Cyprus Goverment's duty to demand control over the use of the bases. At the same time, Lissaridhis stressed the dangers to the island and pointed out that Britain is flagrantly violating the provisions it has pledged to observe within the framework of the agreements that were imposed on Cyprus.

According to established reports, Pentagon air and naval staffs have been posted at the British bases where they have been coordinating the unprecedented movement of men and war materiel to the area of conflict in the Arabian Gulf. At the same time, well-informed Western diplomatic circles have been persistently maintaining that war activities by the United States and NATO at the Western front--as it is described--of the Arabian Gulf have been planned and be directed from the British bases in Cyprus.

In the meantime, in full confirmation of and in addition to what EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis said in the House, TA NEA has received cross-checked reports from authoritative sources that serve to prove the stepping up of activities that have been taking place at the British bases all through the day and night. These reports say the following:

12 Phantom planes, 4 heavy Hercules transport aircraft--full of men and materiel, 3 transport planes used for refuelling other aircraft in the air and one nuclear "D" [as published] bomber landed at the Akrotiri-Episkopi bases within one hour (from 2305 to 0005) last Friday evening.

The U.S. Air Force insignia were clearly visible on these planes.

Irrespective of the TA NEA reports, which supplement the information submitted to the House of Representatives, the government spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the charges by EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis that the British bases have actually been ceded to the Pentagon. But, he referred to a past statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that confined itself to an assurance by a British diplomat that "nothing...is happening at the bases."

It is already known that, following Mr Lissaridhis' charges and his suggestion to the House that the Cyprus Government must make representations to Britain and must demand control over the bases, the House authorized its president to raise the issue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

KHARAVYI Report

NC040837 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 4 Oct 80 pp 1,8

[Excerpts] The British bases in our country have actually become a mortal danger for Cyprus and the whole region. This is proved by the recently increased use of the bases by British-American imperialism.

In addition to what was stated in the House of Representatives the day before yesterday, authoritative reports say that apart from the Air Force units permanently stationed at Akrotiri, the following planes have arrived there:

12 modern U.S. Phantom fighter-bombers.
3 heavy Vulcan bombers.
2 giant Victor aircraft used for refuelling other planes in the air.

Large quantities of war materiel were also carried by huge Hercules transport aircraft through the bases. At the same time, new and more modern equipment has been supplied to the radar stations at Akrotiri, Troodos, and Ayia Napa, and to the huge espionage telecommunications center at Ayios Nikolaos, Famagusta. These installations are used to monitor all messages passing through the Middle East region; to give instructions to and to receive information from spies operating in the region; and to observe the movement of aircraft.

Finally, the flights of U.S. U-2 spy planes, which have been stationed at Akrotiri since 1968, have been increased. These planes from a very high altitude, spy on the movement of military forces and ships from the Soviet border to the Arabian Gulf. They also consititute a powerful intelligence weapon in the hands of the Pentagon.

It is obvious that all these activities are directly connected with the preparations of the NATO allies (headed by the United States) in the Arabian Gulf.

Political observers in Nicosia have pointed out that in view of this most serious threat, the government cannot continue its indifference. Beyond the fact that the U.S. presence at the bases flagrantly violates the treaty of establishment with Britain, this also further restricts the sovereignty and independence of the Cyprus Republic and its status of nonalignment in international affairs.

Cyprus' relations with friendly countries and revolutionary movements and, actually, the very future of the Cypriot people, are also in jeopardy. The political observers stressed that it is imperative that the government react decisively, both here and at the international arena, with the primary goal of maintaining respect for the treaty of establishment and with the ultimate goal of the abolition of the bases and the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. The Cypriot people and the peace-loving forces in the world will boldly support the removal of this threat from our island and from the disturbed region of the eastern Mediterranean.

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO TRINIDAD--Cypriot Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Andreas Mavrommatis has presented to Mr Clarke, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, his credentials as Cypriot high commissioner. Replying to Mavrommatis' address, Clarke stated that his country would continue to support Cyprus. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 5 Oct 80 NC]

PLO WILL OPEN OFFICE IN ATHENS BEFORE END OF YEAR

AT051540 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The PLO office in Athens will open before the end of the year. This was stated to Greek radio and television by Mr Faruq Qaddumi, who is responsible for the organization's Political Office.

NOVEMBER MEETING SET WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY

AT041406 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from an authoritative source, the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, Theodhoropoulous and Gurun, will meet again in November provided this is agreed upon by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Mitsotakis and Turkmen, who will hold talks in New York tomorrow. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will leave New York the day after tomorrow for Brussels to participate in the meeting of the foreign ministers of EEC member countries. Two or three ministers or deputy ministers of the Greek Government will also participate in the meeting.

RADIO REPORTS MUSKIE STATEMENT ON GREEK RETURN TO NATO

AT041408 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] In reply to a question by reporters on whether or not there has been any progress in connection with the issue of Greece's return to the NATO military wing, the U.S. Secretary of State has stated that negotiations continue but because he is not participating in them he can say nothing. "I did not want to be briefed on the details," Muskie said, "so that there would be no doubt that this is an issue of a military nature and not a political issue."

Meanwhile, during yesterday's press briefing in Washington, a representative of the U.S. State Department said that Muskie is very much interested in Greece's return to the NATO military wing and that he had discussed in detail the political aspects of the issue with Greek and Turkish officials.

PAPANDREOU SUPPORTS ALL EFFORTS TO COPE WITH NATO PRESSURE

AT022040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou in a statement on talks for Greece's return to NATO, mentioned that PASOK wants to make it clear in all directions it will actively support every sincere effort to deal with NATO blackmail. Papandreou added PASOK will also contribute toward establishment of national unity of spirit for the purpose of dealing with any threat from the outside. He also reiterated PASOK's opposition to NATO and stressed that participation in NATO and the presence of U.S. and NATO bases in Greece oppose both our national independence and territorial integrity.

MESIMVRINI on Papandreou Stand

AT031443 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 3 Oct p 1

[Text] In the Rallis-Papandreou meeting that was agreed (at the prime minister's initiative) to take place on Monday, the former will brief the leader of the official opposition on how the government is dealing with the NATO and bases issues and on what developments have taken place as a result of contacts in Athens and New York:

It should be noted that by Monday the prime minister will have been fully briefed on the Turkish viewpoint on many issues since Mitsotakis and Turkmen will have met in New York on Sunday. Of course, as has been repeatedly stressed, Greece and Turkey will not discuss the issue of our country's return to the NATO military wing. However, it is believed that, during the discussion with his counterpart on other issues, the foreign minister will form an opinion on the more general positions of the Turkish generals concerning Greece.

It is also expected that during the meeting on Monday Papandreou, who with his statement yesterday stressed that he will contribute to the consolidation of national consensus (his statement and the government reply follow), will reiterate that a return to military NATO is not a solution but that a complete withdrawal from NATO and the removal of the bases is.

Meanwhile, since yesterday, two new elements have been added to the political atmosphere; the effort by Deputy Secretary of State Christopher to convince Minister of Coordination Boutos, who is in Washington, that Greece must make concessions in order to return to NATO; and West Germany's participation in the effort to convince Turkey of a more conciliatory stance on the issue of Greece's return to NATO and on the Cyprus issue. According to reports, the German intervention is taking place through "economic arguments."

People like Minister of Finance Matthoefer claim that following the Turkish coup the proportion of 7 to 10 for the supply of German military aid to Greece and Turkey should not be upset.

Papandreou's Statement

"It is obvious--the PASOK chairman stated--that Greece is being blackmailed by both Washington and Ankara to make concessions on national sovereign rights.

"PASOK wants to make it clear to all concerned that it will actively support any sincere effort to confront NATO extortions, and that it will contribute to the consolidation of a national consensus in order to confront any threat from abroad.

"Of course, not only do we have the right but we also have the duty to remind the government that from the day of its establishment PASOK has declared that the Atlantic Alliance can only burden our fatherland with evils. For this reason, PASOK's firm positions include the final and irrevocable withdrawal from NATO and the removal of the U.S. and NATO bases from our country.

"It is disappointing that, in being trapped by the policy of 'we belong to the West,' the government of new democracy continues to negotiate for return to the alliance's military wing in return for the signing of a bilateral agreement between Greece and the United States on the bases. As soon as possible the government must finally understand that both participation in the Atlantic Alliance and the continuing presence of the U.S. and NATO bases in Greece run contrary to our national independence and territorial integrity."

Government Reply

In reply, the government spokesman stated:

"It is agreeable that PASOK also recognizes the need for a national consensus in confronting any threat from abroad. However, it is sad that the PASOK chairman does not understand that the country's interest dictates our return to the NATO military wing, of course, under the necessary prerequisite that there will be concessions either with regard to our national sovereignty or our territorial integrity. This is the government policy which neither blackmails nor is subject to blackmail."

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES CONTACTS AT UN IN NEW YORK

Meets Iraqi, Syrian Counterparts

LD031156 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1055 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 3 Oct (AA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, currently in New York to attend the UN General Assembly session, continues to hold bilateral meetings with his foreign counterparts. Yesterday he met foreign ministers of Iraq, Syria and Ireland, namely, Sa'dun Hammadi, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Brian Lenihan.

During the Turkmen-Hammadi meeting, repair work on the recently bombed Turkish-Iraqi oil pipeline was reviewed. The two sides decided to further develop their economic, commercial and political relations while Turkmen stressed that the Turkish part of the pipeline had already been repaired. The Iraqi side said that repair work at the Iraqi pumping station would soon be completed and oil [word indistinct] be resumed in a few days. During the friendly meeting, the ministers discussed Turkey's impartial attitude in the Iran-Iraq conflict and the two ministers accepted mutual invitations to visit each other's country.

Turkmen agreed with his Syrian counterpart to develop bilateral relations. During Turkmen-Lenihan meeting, the Irish foreign minister said his country would support Turkey at the EEC and European Council.

Discusses French Visa Issue

TA042027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings, has met with the French minister of foreign affairs and the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs. According to an ANATOLIA AGENCY report, Turkmen told French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet that the visa requirement to be imposed on Turkish citizens is not justified. Turkmen added that the French Government's decision on the issue has caused a great reaction among Turkish public opinion. Francois-Poncet expressed the hope that the visa requirement will not adversely affect Turkish-French relations.

Bilateral relations, international problems and issues concerning NATO were discussed at the meeting between Turkmen and the Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mark MacGuigan. Turkmen will later meet with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Mitsotakis.

Meets With Greece's Mitsotakis

TA060659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who are in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings, met yesterday for talks. The meeting was held at the residence of Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations Coskun Kirca. The meeting lasted about 4 hours. A joint statement issued at the end of the meeting says that the talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Turkish Radio and TV Administration (TRT) New York Correspondent Dogan Uluc reports that in a statement he made after the meeting, Foreign Minister Turkmen said the issues of Aegean territorial waters and continental shelf were taken up during the talks, and that the Cyprus problem was also briefly dealt with. Turkmen added that both sides expressed their satisfaction over the resumption of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

In accordance with a decision made during the talks between the two foreign ministers, the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry directors general will meet in Athens on 3 and 4 December and Turkmen and Mitsotakis will meet again during the NATO Ministerial Council meeting to be held in Brussels in December.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER IMF MEETING

News Conference in Washington

TA032059 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF ended in Washington. In a statement to the TRT, the head of the Turkish delegation at the meeting and state minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that the meetings were held in a favorable atmosphere. He pointed out that during the meetings he held bilateral meetings with government officials of various countries and briefed them on Turkey's economic and political situation.

In a news conference he held in Washington, Turgut Ozal replied to foreign correspondents' questions about Turkey. Our correspondent in Washington reports that Ozal said that Turkey's economic problems were being solved. In pointing out that as a result of certain measures the black market and the practice of double pricing [cifte fiyat] were prevented, Ozal stressed that the monthly rate of inflation has dropped to below 2 percent. The next objective, Ozal said, is to open up to the world and increase exports as well as to insure a just tax system.

Turgut Ozal will meet with President Carter's National Security Adviser Brezezinski and Secretary of Treasury Miller today. Ozal will then go to London and return to Turkey on Sunday.

Statement at Istanbul Airport

TA052050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal completed his contacts in the United States and returned to Turkey by air at 2115 this evening. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Ozal said his contacts had been favorable. He was in the United States for the annual joint meeting of the World Bank and the IMF. Ozal said that during the meetings he held bilateral talks with the finance minister of various countries.

He said: The meetings were extremely useful. We explained out problems. I hope that the aid to Turkey will not be restricted but increased. Substantial progress was made regarding loans to Turkey as a result of the talks held with commerical banks. World financial circles have gained confidence that the economic stability program in Turkey will continue uninterruptedly.

FORMER PREMIER'S MURDERERS REPORTEDLY DEV SOL MEMBERS

TA031703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The two murderers who killed former Prime Minister Prof Nihat Erim had his bodyguard in Istanbul's Dragos quarter last July and the six terrorists--members of an illegal organization--who planned the murder have been caught by the security forces. The terrorists are suspected of committing 13 murders, wounding 6 persons and various bombing incidents in Istanbul. The eight terrorists are members of the illegal Dev Sol.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS SECURITY, USE OF STATE PERSONNEL

TA021929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers today discussed legal and administrative measures to be taken in order to ensure public order and security and measures to be taken to ensure the efficient use of state personnel.

The Council of Ministers meeting, which began at 1500 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, lasted about 4 hours. A written statement issued at the end of the meeting noted: The Council of Ministers discussed the legal and administrative measures to be taken on the subject of public order and security and the efficient use of state personnel. The Council of Ministers, which also studied the measures taken concerning coal and fuel, has determined that stocks of coal and fuel are adequate and that arrangements for fuel are satisfactory. In a statement after the Council of Ministers meeting, Ulusu said that State Minister Ilhan Oztirak has been appointed government spokesman.

FRANCE, FRG IMPOSE VISA REQUIREMENT ON TURKISH CITIZENS

TA050738 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beginning today, Turkish citizens will be required to have a visa for France and the FRG. Turkish citizens with official passports will be exempt from this requirement. Turkish citizens with residence and work permits in the FRG will not need a visa on their return when they leave the country temporarily. On the other hand, Turkish citizens with residence and work permits in France will still have to complete certain formalities, even if they leave the country on a temporary basis, though no visa will be needed on their return.

Turkish businessmen, artists, scientists and sportsmen will be granted visas immediately to France and the FRG if they can produce the necessary documents showing the reason for visiting these countries.

Reactions to Visa Imposition

NC041042 [Editorial report] On 1 October 1980 CUMHURIYET, on pages 1 and 5, carried an unattributed commentary "Being Ousted From Europe" in which the commentator refers to the aims and aspirations of the Council of Europe, as laid down in the first article of the Council's statutes, and adds: "The passports of the citizens of the Turkish Republic carry the stamp of the Council of Europe. Nevertheless, the Federal Republic of Germany has imposed visa requirements on Turks as of today; France has acted likewise. According to press reports, Holland is also engaged in similar preparations. It is thus feared that other European countries will follow suit. To put it briefly, these are measures that will eventually lead to the ousting of our countrymen from Europe."

After referring to the circumstances which force Turkish citizens to flock to Western countries for employment, the commentator concludes: "Unfortunately, our membership, for which we signed the Council of Europe agreement in 1949, faces the danger of remaining on paper. Turkey must take urgent measures and implement them without delay if it does not wish to be reduced to the position of a country that is being gradually ousted from Europe and treated with contempt."

On 1 October 1980 on page 5, GUNAYDIN carried a short statement by former National Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik on the question of visa requirements imposed by European countries on Turks. Isik deplores the action taken by West Germany and France, which he describes as restricting the formation of free relations advocated by the Council of Europe and adds: "If such measures continue to be taken against Turkey, Turkey cannot go on refraining indefinitely from taking countermeasures.

"Freedom of passage in international relations is generally recognized as a mutual facility. For Turkey, dignity is not any less important than profits from tourism."

The same paper on the same page carried the views of Professor Sait Yuksel. Among other things, Professor Yuksel says: "It must be clearly brought home to our Western friends that with its soldiers, workers and people the Turkish nation is an indivisible whole. Attaching importance only to its soldiers and treating its workers and people as second class citizens--the kind of treatment that is meted out to no other people in Europe--cannot be tolerated. Turkey cannot approve of such an attitude in its foreign policy."

Professor Yuksel finally suggests that "if no other effective countermeasure can be taken at this stage, Turkey must impose visa requirements on all countries which impose visa requirements on Turkish citizens."

The same paper on the same page examines the legal aspects of the decision of Germany and France to impose visa requirements on Turks, and maintains that this decision is contrary to the NATO alliance. The paper quotes both the Turkish and English versions of Article 2 of the alliance which runs as follows: "The parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them."

The article concludes: "Germany and France are two countries which do not hesitate to pat us on the back and say 'Turkey is the staunchest country of the southeast flank of NATO. It is the indestructible fortress of the West.' But they say this only when their interests are involved. When their interests are even slightly touched they do not refrain from pushing aside NATO principles and adopting the most unbearable decisions against Turkish citizens."

On 1 October, pages 2 and 10, MILLIYET carries an article by Mumtaz Soysal "The Visa of Europe." Soysal explains the reasons why European countries have decided to impose visa requirements on Turks and, after suggesting various countermeasures, says: "As a state we must complain to the European Human Rights Commission about those who have imposed visa requirements on Turks. Their action has nothing to do with 'public order, public health or public security.' It is directly linked with the situation in the labor market, which could be rectified through economic measures. But instead, they have chosen to discriminate against 'certain nationalities' and to subject them to humiliation.

"We could go further and hit them where it hurts most.... Imposing restrictions and obstructions on the investments and enterprises in Turkey of those who have chosen to impose visa requirement on Turkish citizens, and differentiating between those who have and those who have not imposed these requirements--with respect to granting them communication and passage facilities--will soon bring them down on their knees. Even if Turkey considers itself "dependent" on foreign investments and aid, it is not so 'helpless' as not to be able to benefit from the attitude of the countries which are trying to crush one another in the fields of foreign investments and foreign trade.

"Like human beings, states too are only helpless so long as they think they are."

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Western Europe

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COALITION LEADERS COMMENT ON ELECTION VICTORY IN INTERVIEWS

Chancellor Schmidt

DW061212 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1924 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Reporters Klaus Altmann and Fides Krause-Brewer interview with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Krause-Brewer] Mr Federal Chancellor, the SPD has stood its ground and the FDP has scored an impressive election victory. Does this make matters easier for you, or will it complicate the future government?

[Answer] Mrs Krause-Brewer, I am very satisfied with the elections. With regard to the FDP, I am pleased with its success. It needed that after the experience in North-Rhine Westphalia. In addition, I won a case of beer. I predicted to Mr Genscher that the FDP would come off that well. Now he has to treat me to a case of beer and I will drink it with pleasure. But what is decisive is that the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition--which has borne the legislative and government responsibilities for 11 years now, first under Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel and now for more than 6 years under Hans-Dietrich Genscher and myself--that this coalition has been strengthened considerably by the outcome of these elections. In the past 4 years we have had a very thin majority of just 10 votes in the Bundestag. Present estimates indicate that we will have 40 votes more than the CDU/CSU. This will allow us to govern quite comfortably. I am very satisfied.

[Altmann] We wanted to ask you a few things about the future, but there has been a great deal of talk about the confounded advantage that accrues from being chancellor. Do you believe that Helmut Schmidt was not as attractive as the SPD? Or was he more attractive than the SPD?

[Answer] You must certainly not view the advantage of being chancellor only with regard to the Social Democrats. You must view it with regard to both coalition partners. It really does not matter very much whether it was a bonus, or merit or what not. The result is what counts. The result matters. And the result is most satisfactory. We will now safely continue our foreign policy, the policy of a military balance in Europe--if possible on a lower level--on the basis of treaties, on the basis of a balanced defense with regard to all our neighbors, including those in the East. We will be able to safely continue our internal policy of social peace. I am very certain that our neighbors in Europe, in the North, South, West and East will be very content with the election result. The French president was the first to congratulate me just now. I was very pleased by that. Other telephone calls have been announced. Germany will remain predictable. That is what matters.

[Krause-Brewer] Mr Federal Chancellor, there will be difficulties not only in the foreign policy sphere but also in the domestic political sphere. An old proverb says: Cruelties must be taken care of immediately. Can you think of any cruelties which you must take care of immediately?

[Answer] I do not have any intention of launching into that subject here at 2000 on Sunday night in any event. Naturally it is necessary to commit some cruelties in any budget. We will adopt the 1981 budget in the Cabinet during November-December. Just as in all the preceding years--and also in the years when I was finance minister--the budget this year will be controversial for the Cabinet, of course. This is not so much a question concerning the two coalition parties which might have different views, but rather an issue between the individual ministers, regardless of the party with which they are affiliated. Each of them sees himself facing important tasks and each of them would like to have the necessary funds. The finance minister can spend each mark only once.

[Krause-Brewer] Will personnel cruelties be inevitable as well?

[Answer] Personnel cruelties, no, [word instinct] no intention.

[Altmann] Hence, no new cabinet list, no small alterations--at least not in your ranks?

[Answer] It is a bit premature now to talk about personnel questions. There will have to be some talks first. Mr Genscher will... [Schmidt interrupted by interviewer]

[Altmann] Join with his four men, as he said.

[Answer] I just heard him over television. He will not raise any new demands; he told me so weeks ago. But we need to have a calm discussion about matters. Coalition talks will be held. We have a week's time for our party institutions. We want to catch up on a bit of sleep and only then will we start with the coalition talks.

[Krause-Brewer] Will you continue to want to stay very general in the coalition talks and refrain from stipulating any specific points?

[Answer] I do believe indeed that some points will be specified, but we do not intend to go into such great detail in all fields as we did 4 years ago. In any event, this is the view which Mr Genscher and I have advocated so far. Surely there will be some men and women in the two parties who would prefer to have a few more details stipulated in advance than we want. This will be a long talk, it will last for several days, and we shall see what happens.

[Altmann] You have a big though not an overwhelming majority. Will this make governing any easier? What I have in mind is pension reform, the budget, reducing debts.

[Answer] I do not think that it will be any more difficult.

[Krause-Brewer] Both sides did a considerable amount of mud-slinging in the election campaign. Do you think that the oft-cited community of democrats can be restored?

[Answer] As chancellor--and surely I may also say this on behalf of my partner, Mr Genscher; on behalf of theSocial Democratic Party; and may surely also be permitted to say it on behalf of the Free Democratic Party--I can say that in critical situations we are prepared to stick together. I suppose the memories of the election campaign will fade in the next few weeks and months. However, some things will remain in people's minds, for example, the insinuations that some of the leading men and women of my party have been active on behalf of foreign interests, as it were. This must be cleared up.

[Altmann] What will you do now, have a drink, even if it is just a glass of Coca-Cola?

[Answer] No, not cola, this is just what BILD-ZEITUNG writes. In reality I prefer to drink tea.

[Altmann] But I saw you.

[Answer] Yes, because you in television always serve me one.

[Krause-Brewer] And what about tomorrow morning--business as usual?

[Answer] Tomorrow morning we will first catch up on some sleep.

FDP Chairman Genscher

DW061254 Bonn ARD Television Network in German 1835 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts from Reporter Gerd H. Pelletier interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister and FDP chairman, in Bonn--live]

[Text] [Question] Is your success a result of your working for the second votes?

[Answer] I believe that this time the voters took the importance of the second vote into greater consideration than at the last Bundestag elections.

[Question] Have you discussed the fact that 52 seats--which the second [computer]--estimate forecasts--would give you a right to demand more ministerial seats?

[Answer] We have been well represented in this Federal Government since 1969. With the departments we have in the government, we are well represented with regard to making joint decisions in the federal government. The result of today's Bundestag elections gives no reason to change anything concerning the distribution of weight within the Federal Government. It is not a matter of ministerial seats. It is now a matter of living up to the confidence of the voters.

We will have to work very hard to turn those voters who decided to vote for the FDP this time into permanent FDP voters. We will have to work very hard to overcome the problems we have in various laender where we are not represented in the Landtag. In other words, there is really no cause for extravagance or exaggerated self-confidence. We need to act with the knowledge that we have done a good job and that we have a commitment to the voters.

NEWSPAPERS ANALYZE OUTCOME OF BUNDESTAG ELECTIONS

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW061315 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Johann Georg Reismueller commentary: "The Victors"]

[Text] Helmut Schmidt has won. He also won the elections 4 years ago, but at the time the victory of the coalition was poor; just a few tenths of a percent less and Helmut Kohl would have become chancellor. This time, however, there is a broad safety margin between the two camps. It is so wide that the victor need not heave a sigh of relief and the loser is incapable of feeling cheated out of a success just within reach. The chancellor, his government and the coalition have been confirmed by the people.

Schmidt need not share the somewhat fragile fame with his party, the SPD. This party did not become any more popular in this election campaign. If the citizens had a choice between the SPD and the Union rather than between Schmidt and Strauss, 5 October would have brought a change in power in Bonn.

Had the FDP not done so well, Schmidt's chancellorship and the coalition regime would have come to an end. But now the FDP has come out of the elections strenghtened beyond all expectations. Understandably Genscher attributes the decisive reason for the success of the coalition to himself and his party. But is this fully in keeping with the reality which we have experienced in the past several months?

This time the FDP presented itself to the voters as an inseparable component of an organism called the "Bonn coalition." Without any hesitation, discussion and conditions, and without any restrictions, at its preelection congress it undertook to continue governing with the SPD after the elections.

What makes it different from its coalition partner, to go by what the party itself said in the election campaign, is less then what stands between the wings of the two great parties, and even less than what stands between the right and left wings of the FDP itself.

They had nothing to criticize about Schmidt, on the contrary, Genscher campaigned for his party with the slogan that those who want to help Schmidt must vote FDP. Many voters did that. Following this election campaign the Federal Republic has come closer to a two-party system than to a three-party system. So Schmidt can claim that he has contributed to Genscher's victory with his person and his name.

Government routine will set in after the victory celebrations. Schmidt will remain exposed to the criticism of the opposition, although it has much to do concerning itself. It is still to be seen whether it will be able to offer a clear picture of an opposition policy. Schmidt will face difficulties in his own general alliance that has become bigger now, more colorful, less clear and maybe also more stubborn.

It is not certain, however, that election winner Schmidt will drift almost helplessly toward the day--when the new Bundestag will have passed through about half its life span--when his rule will evaporate due to the coalition camp's inability to rule. The FDP has tied itself firmly to the SPD, cutting off every path of retreat from this link. So it is condemned to help the coalition overcome severe crises--if they arise; all the SPD leftists, and there will be more of them in the new Bundestag than in the past 4 years, will try to upset Schmidt's circles. But the Chancellor can look forward rather calmly toward having a confirmed parliamentary majority and the backing of a strong FDP. If leftist trends gain ground in the SPD, who says that Schmidt must remain inflexible every time?

Press Review

DW061356 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West German 0605 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Press review on the result of the 5 October Bundestag elections]

[Excerpt] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes in a second commentary: An FDP that has become so strong in its alliance with the SPD will be less prepared than ever to enter into experiments. Every CDU/CSU union politician must realize now that the FDP, after a long marriage with a partner such as the SPD, which sets the tone and is so demanding, has been thoroughly shaped by the SPD in accords and well-calculated dissonances that never go as far as calling the coalition into question--and now even less so than before.

The daily DIE WELT maintains: The new government is the old one. Nobody should be particularly surprised. Not even Strauss. He said prior to his nomination that it is almost impossible to score an absolute majority as the opposition. That explains the great success of the FDP. This time it was voted for by friends as well as adversaries. The Union can comfort itself with the fact that it has again become the strongest party. But it must realize that one cannot talk a change into taking place, even if one considers it historically necessary. Some 52 to 53 percent of the voters do not want to make a change, but they also do not want to have more socialism. The SPD was stopped with the help of the FDP because people did not believe the Union would score an absolute majority and because a majority of voters did not want to have one. So we will carry on with Schmidt and Genscher in the eighties, with more of Genscher, says DIE WELT.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: The 5th of October became for the liberals exactly what the calendar said: Thanksgiving Day. The mathematical calculation worked: Second votes came from the CDU voters as well as from SPD circles. The former wanted to express their protest against Franz Josef Strauss in this way, and the latter were concerned about the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition and prepared to therefore support the Free Deomcratic partner with their vote.

The Social Democrats can be content with their result and they can live with it, although they did not achieve their election aims. They will secretly hold it against the Free Democrats who campaigned so much for the second vote. These new proportions will obviously bring influence to bear on the coalition negotiations and on the climate within the new Schmidt-Genscher cabinet. Conflicts will break out among the Union parties, conflicts which were suppressed up until 5 October. Those in the Union who voiced warnings will feel that they were right, says FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes: The SPD is also making long faces. The result, which was disappointing for it, was probably caused by the internal party quarrel, by the generally increasing liberal-conservative trend, and maybe the "advantage of having the chancellor" diminished, too. After these elections nothing will remain as it was. It will also be more difficult to rule. The chancellor will have to domesticate his own party even more than heretofore by pointing at the liberal coalition partner who has become stronger. Some planned bills will be passed only with the votes of the Union. That will introduce additional explosives into the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition.

HESSISCHE-NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE ponders: It must be doubted whether it will be easier now for Schmidt and Genscher to rule. The contrasts that came up in the coalition by the end of the legislative period will grow despite the basic agreement. But the Union will be facing a test also. It must overcome the defeat of its candidate.

In connection with the election returns scored by the Union parties, KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU offers the following idea: When the Union nominated Franz Josef Strauss as its top candidate--let us state frankly that this was as a result of CSU pressure--this was propagandized as the ideal solution. In reality, however, many Union politicians accepted this very grudgingly. There would not have been any dodging of the realization that Strauss surely offers the option of a better policy but at the same time conjures up the danger of unprecedented polarization. The latter fact alone is what caused the defeat. However, one should have known in advance that the outcome would be some shameful. And they did know. Nevertheless, they decided in favor of Strauss, and it is this very decision which nurses unpleasant speculations which are not particularly flattering for the CDU.

The ESSEN WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG states: The overall loser is Franz Josef Strauss. This should not surprise anybody. A candidate from the fringe of the party is incapable of attracting the voters of the center. A party group which, like the CDU/CSU, must necessarily aspire to the absolute majority cannot nominate a man who elicits such a great deal of resistance and who proved to be so hard to railroad through his own party. Granted, Strauss very strongly mobilized many voters, but he also mobilized many of them against himself. This tore the center of the party apart.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN presents this thought: It was not the Union but the candidate whom the voters refused to follow. This is indicated by the strong FDP gains with the simultaneous stagnation of the votes for the Social Democrats. Reduced to a common denominator, this means: Continuity with the Social Democrat-Liberal coalition, yes; change in policies with the Union under Strauss, no.

The KOBLENZ RHEIN-ZEITUNG argues as follows: In exaggerated self-esteem the CSU chairman wanted to achieve the sheer impossible: An absolute majority, which so far only Adenauer had scored in 1957. What he really achieved was just about a Barzel result [reference to 1972 election]. Strauss remained far from Kohl's 1976 result. This is a bitter lesson for him. It could hardly be expected that the CDU would gain confidence with the Bavarian at the top. His energy, competence and intelligence are too greatly obliterated by his reputation for a lack of self-control and unpredictability. Nevertheless, the CDU and the CSU have the consolation that they remain the strongest group in the Bundestag. But this success is rather due to the weakness of the SPD.

The RHEINPFALZ, which is published in Ludwigshafen, in this context stresses this point: In a subtle way, as it were, the voter among the liberals has corrected the course of the chancellor and the SPD for the next 4 years. But no doubt the FDP also had gains from among CDU voters who disagreed with Strauss. Some of them surely strengthened the third force, the FDP. Helmut Kohl had probably already seen this for quite some time and time and again had sought to win the liberals back as coalition partners.

The BIELEFELD WESTFALENBLATT discusses the same question: Good years may be ahead for the FDP if it succeeds in preventing the big brother with all available parliamentary and political means from embarking on his march into socialism. This is what the voters obviously want. Perhaps the FDP will someday again become capable of entering into a coalition with the Union.

SCHWARZWAELDER BOTE notes: The period after 5 October may show that an FDP, strengthened in its self-awareness, can also extricate itself from the historical alliance with the SPD if it should turn out that the conflict potential with the left wing of the SPD is greater than what remains of a common platform.

HANNOVERSCHE NEUE PRESSE writes: If our current voting system reduces the chances for the opposition to gain power on its own, it is necessary for the opposition to find a different way of accomplishing this, namely, becoming capable of a coalition with the next-door neighbor in the political spectrum. It is not just because this neighbor is the FDP that the CDU and CSU must open their liberal pages and make this plain through personnel policy. This is also necessary because obviously the majority of the voters who are prepared to change stance are to be found in the liberal center.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS ELECTION DURING ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

DW061422 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 2050 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpts from roundtable discussion by FRG radio correspondents Paul Botta, Juergen Kellermeier and Erwin Behrens on the outcome of the 5 October Bundestag elections--live]

[Text] [Botta] Won't the following issue now crop up in the SPD: We have an outstanding chancellor who has insured that the [coalition] majority has increased from 10 to 40, but has he produced anything for the SPD?

[Kellermeier] This may be true. And yet, the chancellor is not all wrong with his remark that the bonus derived from having the chancellor quite obviously benefitted the FDP as well in these elections. The reasons are to be found in the obviously latent distrust of the voters toward the SPD, especially toward the left wing of the SPD. The SPD must draw the conclusion that any further strengthening of the left wing or any further irritations from the left may well considerably reduce election chances of the SPD in the future.

[Botta] Possibly the CDU is facing the same question as in 1976 when Kohl scored the grandiose result: If we cannot achieve an absolute majority, should we not try to draw liberal-conservative votes from the voter potential of the FDP? Will the CDU wonder: Do we need a more liberal chancellor candidate for the next election--Albrecht, Stoltenberg? Moreover, must we not, via attempts to score gains from the FDP, even appeal to rightist SPD voters?

[Behrens] My impression is that the whole thing was a success for the pragmatic center. It is amazing how the FDP, with Genscher at the top, dealt with its depression after [the landtag defeat in] North Rhine-Westfalia. It is a result which may give the FDP self-confidence, but it is necessary to state that Genscher himself was one of the reasons for the success. You do not need a great deal of imagination to see that the government camp in the next 4 years will not, and cannot, always appear to be cohesive. We cannot totally rule out the possibility that varying majorities will occur.

[Kellermeier] I also believe that, because the FDP position has clearly been strengthened, the FDP will exploit this in the coalition negotiations in order to make its political position felt with regard to a number if disputed problems. The CDU will have to do some thinking about how to pull the FDP over to its side after this legislative period, if possible. The problem will be in how far the SPD will be prepared to take that into consideration since its leftwing will be strengthened. The position of the chancellor has certainly not been weakened, because even more than in the last legislative period Schmidt can use the FDP position vis-a-vis wishes of the Social Democrats which do not fit into his concept.

[Botta] The election result caused a stronger FDP shift to the right than would seem feasible considering the foundation of its electorate and the development of its members particularly. That will create internal party quarrels for Genscher.

[Behrens] I believe that the FDP has found voters among the many people of the political center who want to keep Schmidt as chancellor but who are horrified by an SPD that would drift to the left.

[Kellermeier] If one started out from the assumption that the CDU/CSU would only have a real chance to take over the government in Bonn if it won the FDP over as a coalition partner, the CDU will have to face the problem of whether it must not eventually change its foreign policy course. The problem of a foreign policy dissent between the CDU/CSU, on the one hand, and the FDP, on the other, is the actual background for a development which at some time could lead to a coalition between the Union and the FDP.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES WEAKNESS OF NATO BEYOND EUROPE

DW061408 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Oct 80 p 8

[Commentary signed Ein.: "Sad Balance"]

[Text] There is agreement that there will be no second NATO front. In other words, in no circumstances will the Atlantic alliance act jointly in the Middle East. The NATO Treaty is the decisive argument against action by alliance troops outside the NATO area. The alliance is a regional association of sovereign nations. So far, so good. But cannot events also change statutes? Not in NATO. The alliance is weak. It cannot reach beyond its borders. This is the difference in military power. Only the armed forces of three countries--America, England and Germany--are able to produce a credible deterrence. Many partners try to dodge their financial commitments. The Belgians, the Dutch and the Danes are internally opposed to closing the arms gap in the field of missiles. Portugal contributes only its geostrategic position. Turkey and Greece form a ragged flank. How shall a second flank be set up on such a fragile basis? An extension of tasks os ruled out not merely for psychological reasons. The alliance is technically not in a position to do it. A sad balance sheet after 30 years.

LE MONDE LISTING OF NEW CABINET AFTER RESHUFFLE

LD061513 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Oct 80 p 5

[Unattributed Report: "The Composition of Government After the Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Text] Prime Minister Raymond Barre, affiliated to UDF

Minsters

Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice	Alain Peyrefitte, RPR
Minister of the Interior	Christian Bonnet, UDF-Republicam Party [PR]
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Jean Francois-Poncet, UDF
Minister of Defense	Joel le Theule, RPR
Minister of Cooperation	Robert Galley, RPR
Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister for the Feminine Condition	Monique Pelletier, UDF-PR
Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister for Administrative Reforms	Jean-Francois Deniau, UDF-PR
Minister of the Economy	Rene Monory, UDF-Social Democratic Center [CDS]
Minister of the Budget	Maurice Papon, RPT
Minister of the Environment and Living Conditions	Michel d'Ornano, UDF-PR
Minister of Education	Christian Beullac, Presidential Majority
Minister of Universities	Alice Saunier-Seite, UDF-PR
Minister of Health and Social Security	Jacques Barrot, UDF-CDS
Minister of Labor and Participation	Jean Matteoli, RPR
Minister of Agriculture	Pierre Mehaignerie, UDF-CDS
Minister of Industry	Andre Giraud
Minister of Transport	Daniel Hoeffel, UDF
Minister of Foreign Trade	Michel Cointat, RPT
Minister of Youth, Sport and Leisure	Jean-Pierre Soisson, UDF-PR
Minister of Culture and Communication	Jean-Philippe Lecat, Presidential Majority
Minister of Trade and Crafts	Maurice Charretier, UDF-PR

Secretaries of State

Autonomous Secretaries of State

Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications	Norbert Segard, affiliated to UDF
Secretary of State for Veterans' Affairs	Maurice Plantier, RPR

Secretaries of State to the Prime Minister

[Portfolio not indicated]	Jacques Dominati, UDF-PR
Relations with Parliament	Jacques Limouzy, RPR
Research	Pierre Aigrain
Food Industry	Michel Debatisse, Presidential Majority
Vocational Training	Jacques Legendre, RPR

Secretaries of State to a Ministry

Secretary of State to the Minister of Justice	Jean-Paul Mourot, RPR
Secretaries of State to the Minister of Health and Social Security	Jean Farge Remy Montange, UDF-CDS

Secretary of State to the Minister of the Interior (Overseas Departments and Territories Section)	Paul Dijoud, UDF-PR
Secretaries of States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs	Olivier Stirn, UDF-Radical Party Pierre Bernard-Reymond, UDF-CDS
Secretary of State to Minister of Labor and Participation (Manual and Immigrant Workers)	Lionel Stoleru, UDF-PR
Secretary of State to the Minister of Labor and Participation (Women's Employment)	Nicole Pasquier, PDF-PR
Secretary of State to the Minister of Environment and Living Conditions (Environment)	Francois Delmas, PDF-PR
Secretary of State to the Minister of Agriculture	Jacques Fouchier, UDF-National Center of Independents and Peasants.
Secretary of State to the Minister of Industry (Small-and Medium-Sized Industries)	Jean-Pierre Prouteau, UDF-Radical Party

SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR RETURNS TO PARIS AFTER 4 DAY TRIP ABROAD

LD061324 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] In connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict: Shahpur Bakhtiar returned to Paris on Saturday after an absence of 4 days. I remind you that the last prime minister of the Iranian imperial regime left France very discreetly last Wednesday in a special aircraft of the Iraqi Airline. Nobody in Shahpur Bakhtiar's entourage wants to say anything about this trip.

LE MONDE OUTLINES FRANCE'S 1981 DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET

LD061415 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Oct 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "1981 Draft Budget Confirms Priority Is Being Given to Nuclear Forces"]

[Text] The 1981 draft budget, as presented to the National Assembly Defense Committee on Thursday 2 October, totals Fr104.4 billion (note: When military pensions are included the draft budget totals Fr123.2 billion), which represents a 17.8 percent increase over the previous year. Mr Yvon Bourges, who has been replaced as defense minister in the new cabinet by Joel le Theule, regards it as a "good budget" which "demonstrates the political will to give our defense system the means it needs." "Thus," he said, "for the fifth consecutive year the decision taken in 1974 to increase the nation's financial defense effort has been confirmed."

The 1981 draft budget makes provision for Fr56.7 billion to be spent on equipment, an increase of 19.7 percent over 1980.

Priority to Equipment

When presenting the budget the former defense minister took care to point out that, aside from fuel spending, spending on running the defense system had increased less than spending in civilian budgets. This money finances wages and social contributions--including notably the soldier's susbisistence and equipment allowance, to be increased on 1 April 1981, and the increase in the living allowance for draftees serving in the French forces in the FRG--the armed forces' everday running costs and fuel spending. When discussing this section of the budget, Mr Bourges specified that with the options which had been chosen the armed forces could maintain their activities at the level planned for 1981; 15 hours flying time per month for each air force fighter pilot; 100 days out of camp for the army; 86 days at sea for navy units, with fighting ships having nearly 100 days at sea.

With regard to equipment funds, it should be noted that they have been given priority, although that is not clear from the figures: "In 4 years," Mr Courges pointed out, "the proportion spent on equipment has increased from 40.7 percent to 45 percent of the defense budget and in 1981 it will be increased further to reach 45.7 percent." Expressed as program authorizations, these funds, which make it possible to finance the ordering of equipment intended to equip and modernize the armed forces, amount to Fr64.4 billion (22.7 percent).

More specifically, the effects of the 1981 draft defense budget will be felt in the following ways:

Strategic and Tactical Nuclear Forces--These will receive one-third of the equipment budget in terms of payment credits--one-fourth in terms of program authorizations--thereby confirming that priority is given to these forces. This is largely accounted for by the modernization of the strategic naval force, whose new multiple-warhead missle (M4) will be operational in 1985, and the development of the medium-range air-to-surface missile which the Mirage 2000 will be equipped with 1983. In this connection the [former] defense minister recalled that some 15 Mirage IVs will be kept in service until 1993 and will be equipped with this weapon system. At the same time studies are continuing on the mobile ballistic missile, on which a final choice will be made between now and 1982.

Army--With program authorizations increased by more than 30 percent, it will continue its efforts to modernize its armored divisions. To this end a number of vehicles are to be ordered in 1981: 60 AMX 30 tanks, 50 AMX 10 RC reconnaissance vehicles, 22 Gazelle helicopters and so forth. In addition funds will be released to speed up production of the 5.56 Famas rifle.

Navy--Program authorizations for new construction are up by almost 50 percent because it is essential to "catch up" Mr Bourges said. This will take the form of ordering a number of ships including a 4th nuclear attack submarine, a 6th anti-submarine corvette, a mine hunter and 2 300-ton patrol boats. It should be noted that 1981 will also see the start of the program to increase the navy's means of serving the public at sea. In this connection 2 ships, of the 11 planned, are to be ordered in 1981.

Air Force--With program authorizations up by 22.6 percent, it will continue to replace its fighter aircraft--22 Mirage 2000s, 21 Mirage F-1s and 5 Transalls will be ordered--and to develop of our forces' low-altitude detection and defense capabilities.

Gendarmerie--Its budget, with program authorizations increased by 17.8 percent, should enable it to increase its equipment stocks and create 725 jobs, in addition to which, thanks to an assistance fund provided by the French Electric Company, there will be some 20 additional posts aimed at strengthening territorial brigades where there are nuclear power stations.

LE MONDE CONTRASTS U.S., USSR REACTIONS TO IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD060921 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Michel Tatu article: "The Risks of Getting Bogged Down"]

[Text] War communiques about the advance by troops around the burning Abadan refinery alternate with appeasing statements by western leaders: The [oil] tanks are full, the situation is not worrisome "for the present" and so forth. This last refrain is familiar, and it is true that it is always possible to reassure yourself that things could be worse. However there is reason to wonder whether feigned optimism has not reached its limits this time. Indeed the initial assessment is more disturbing than it seemed at the outset despite a few positive signs here and there.

In the field things seem to be moving toward a fairly lengthy war without any easily definable way out. At the outset Iraq set limited war objectives: As the Iraqi foreign minister pointed out again on Saturday, Iraq's aim is to recover several hundred square kilometers of territory half-way along the border, to restore its control over the whole Shatt al-'Arab and to persuade Iran "not to interfere in internal Iraqi affairs." This list in itself meant the revocation of the 1975 Algiers Agreement--a gesture which very few governments would make, even after a defeat, still less Tehran's "irrational" government!

However Mr Saddam Husayn himself, in a public speech, has now demanded in addition an "end to the illegal occupation" of the three small islands seized by the shah in 1971 and situated near the Strait of Hormuz and also demanded that Iran stop its interference not only in Iraq but "in the other countries in the region." In addition to the undeclared ambition to be, if not the gendarme, then at least the "protector" of the gulf, other previously formulated objectives are emerging: Granting of autonomous status, "safeguarded" by Baghdad, to Iranian Khuzestan which is inhabited by Arabic-speaking people, desire to humiliate the Tehran regime and to encourage its overthrow by the military who have been given new prestige through the present fighting.

In the field too the Iraqi army has been forced by the dynamics of its operation to aim for more in order to secure less. Iran is putting up a stronger resistance than expected; the lack of spare parts has not grounded all its airplanes; and the F-4s, once in the air, are proving more effective than the MiG-21s which are still making but few appearances.

At the same time, as [Pakistan] President Zia pointed out, the "revolutionary phase" through which Iran is passing prevents its leaders from joining in conciliation and mediation efforts. Aside from the whimsical conditions put forward by Iran's ambassador to Moscow, as of yet no "official" in Tehran has the power or the will to negotiate with anybody. In these conditions even if the Iraqi thrust were to be stopped, it would only at best provide a partial solution to the problem. In this situation, in view of the balance of forces, the outcome is highly likely to be either the collapse of the Khomeyni regime or an uncontrolled escalation or both at the same time.

The "Carter Doctrine"

If the Iranian Government were left with its back to the wall it would be sure to resort to closing the Strait of Hormuz, extending the war to the Emirates and start an uprising of the Shi'ite populations in Iraq and in Bahrain or Saudi Arabia. At present the fact that Iran, under attack, has not hindered the passage of ships in the strait is a sign of considerable moderation. However this moderation is hanging by a thread--a thread which is wearing thinner daily as the fighting continues.

It is in this connection that the Western reaction in general and the U.S. reaction in particular seems curiously weak. Of course, this is not 1956; gone are the days when the French and British could use the pretext--and even organize the pretext--of an Israeli attack in the Sinai to land in the Suez Canal [also classed as a vital route for the entire West) and when Eisenhower could subsequently send everybody back home merely by raising his voice. Nonetheless, scarcely 9 months ago Mr Carter proclaimed urbi et orbi a "doctrine" according to which "any attempt made by an outside force to secure control of the Gulf region...will be repelled by all the necessary means including the use of armed force."

It is true that the President was referring to a threat "from outside" the gulf and hence to the USSR, whereas the present destabilization at the moment is being caused solely by gulf powers. However, can he say that the threat to the Strait of Hormuz does not affect the "vital interests" of the United States and its allies? This first opportunity to show the credibility of his doctrine seems to have been almost completely ignored.

Indeed his first mistake, for which he is now paying, was to allow the Tehran hostages affair to influence the whole of U.S. policy in this region for almost 1 year. The concern to save the lives of the U.S. prisoners explains the unnaturally moderate stance adopted by Washington, the care to state that no military unit had been placed on alert and the whim--quickly suppressed in view of the allies' lack of enthusism--of convening a six-party conference which would, moreover, only have served to disguise indecision.

Washington and, to a greater extent the EC member states, have probably laid down what is clearly unacceptable: Cutting off the gulf sea route--a vital route on which the Western countries have made the mistake of depending for almost half of their energy supplies. However it will be more difficult for them to intervene when things reach a crisis point at a later stage in the escalation. However a few protective measures taken at the beginning of the crisis without any provocative intention would have made the task easier: For instance, by strengthening the patrols which they alone now make in the gulf with the help of their six ships based in Bahrain the United States would more securely have set geographical limits to the conflict, especially since the 26 bigger ships they have in the Arabian Gulf could back up that deterrence by their movements.

A "Task Force"

The idea of an interallied task force which has been raised in the past few days could not, however, replace that effort. It is not that it poses insurmountable practical problems: France has some 10 ships in the Indian Ocean and Britain has already sent two ships to join the U.S. forces. However it calls for prolonged consultations among the allies with all the usual risks involved in this type of exercise and the conflicting pressures exerted on the various partners. Saudi Arabia and Iraq, not to mention Iran and the USSR have apparently already made it known that they are hostile to a Western military presence in the Gulf. It is not certain that their attitude would have been the same if that presence had been confirmed from the start.

This "message" has probably not been disregarded by Moscow. In crises of this type the Kremlin's usual custom is to reserve its comment during the first few days and then take a tougher tone in its warnings against foreign "interferences...." As soon as it is convinced that those interferences will not take place, the USSR will therefore be able to step up these warnings freely, thereby posing as Iran's protector and intimidating its neighbors.

In any case the Soviet Union is clearly less embarrassed by this affair than the other superpower. It is not dependent on the gulf for its oil supplies, it has no hostages in Tehran and it has diplomatic relations with the two warring sides while Washington does not. Although it can scarcely try to play a military role in the gulf where the United States still outclasses it on the naval level, it can use a prolonged war not only to make people forget its problems in Afghanistan but to gain diplomatic advantages.

Its initial aim seems to be to take advantage of the frustrations felt by Iran's neighbors: The treaty of friendship about to be signed with Syria is a response to that concern while crowning a long effort for rapprochement with Damascus. In a second phase Moscow might hope to play a role in negotiations between Iraq and Iran and in other problems in the region and gain a foothold in a system of guarantees for western oil supplies as a widely-noted article by Mr Portugalov had suggested at the beginning of the year.

In any case the current conflict adds to the "opportunities" which Iran's instability offered the USSR. Through its historical tradition, its population, its long gulf coast and its oil resources, this country is of prime interest to Moscow--certainly more interesting than Iraq. In the chaos of an escalation in the war it is impossible to rule out an "Ethiopian-style" reversal of Soviet diplomacy, dropping Iraq to support an Iran threatened with total collapse, just as it dropped its Somali ally to take control of Ethiopia.

We have not yet reached that stage but it is one threat among many others involved in an escalation in the current hostilities.

FORLANI HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

AU060843 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 6 Oct (ANSA)—The Italian Government crisis moves into its crucial stage today as Premier-Designate Arnaldo Forlani opens consultations with representatives of the political parties. Forlani will be meeting today with the Christian Democrats (DC), Communists (PCI), Socialists (PSI), MSI Neofascists, Social Democrats (PSDI), Republicans (PRI), Radicals (PR) and Liberals (PLI).

Tomorrow he will wind up the consultations with representatives of the independent leftists in Parliament, of the mixed group in the Senate, with the chairman of the mixed group in the lower house and with the representative of the South Tyrol Party (SVP).

Party activity was focused over the weekend on preparations for the consultations as party leaders met with their economic experts to draft proposals to submit to Forlani. Traditional Sunday speeches by politicans added little to the positions of the parties.

PCI leadership member Adalberto Minucci kept up the polemic with PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi whom he charged with having "completely ignored the current statistics of the country's economic and social crisis". Minucci reiterated that "the leftist parties must join in a united spirit and cope with the real problems of the people and deal with the weighty issues of transformation confronting Italian society."

DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli was optimistic about the outcome of Forlani's effort and said that the task entrusted to the DC chairman "allows us to look confidently at the next stages of this diffucult business". Piccoli added that a solution to the government crisis is "an essential condition to safeguard the liberty and integrity of democratic institutions which cannot, in these times of exceptional gravity, undergo repeated [word indistinct] without being weakened".

Claudio Signorile, one of the leaders of the PSI's minority left, said he is opposed to hypothetical government formats which signal a tendency to follow "the declining stage of the center-left government and its political regression". (The center-left government was a DC-PCI-PSDI-PRI coalition format which ruled the country from 1963 to 1972). Signorile called for a "a positive relationship in Parliament and in society" between the PSI and PCI at the bargaining table with the premier-designate.

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

AU060853 Rome ANSA in English 0385 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 6 Oct (ANSA)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko is in Rome for a three-day private visit. Mobutu arrived in the Italian capital Sunday and was welcomed at the airport by deputy protocol chief Ambassador Comacco.

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPROVES LESOTHO ENVOY'S APPOINTMENT

AU061606 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Rome 16 Oct (ANSA)—The appointment of Lesotho's new ambassador to Rome, Chaka Htsane, has been approved by the Italian Foreign Ministry, the announcement was made here today.

ELECTION RESULTS GIVE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE 47.1 PERCENT OF VOTES

LD062133 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] According to the final results of the elections in the electoral districts of the mainland and the islands [Azores and Madeira], the Democratic Alliance [AD] polled 47.1 percent of the votes while the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] polled 28 percent, the United People's Alliance [APU] 16.9 percent, and the Popular Democratic Union [UDP] 1.4 percent.

Still remaining to be counted are the votes from two electoral districts representing the emigrants. Review of these votes will not be held until 15 October. According to predictions, three of the four seats representing the Portuguese communities abroad will go to AD and one to FRS. In that event, the composition of the new parliament would be as follows: AD--134 seats; FRS--74; APU--41 and UDP--1.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FUTURE PLANS

LD062352 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Summary] The Democratic Alliance government said today that it would not submit its resignation to the president of the republic but rather would present a motion for a vote of confidence to the new Assembly of the Republic resulting from yesterday's elections as soon as it could convene a plenary sitting of the new parliament.

In a communique, the government said that the "constitution made no mention of the procedure to be followed by a government in office" whose parliamentary majority is confirmed for the second time. It said that it would not have any doubts about whether it was required to resign had the constitution set out a procedure concerning this. The communique said that the government would be reconstituted after the president of the republic named in the December presidential elections takes office.

SA CARNEIRO, DO AMARAL COMMENT ON ELECTION OUTCOME

LD061432 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0508 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] The leaders of the Democratic Alliance [AD] have held a news conference here at the Gulbenkian Foundation, of which we shall now give you extracts, starting with the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Dr Sa Carneiro:

[Begin Sa Carneiro recording] The AD's majority has emerged strengthened from these elections. This is no surprise as far as we are concerned. We are the first government formed on the basis of an electoral majority, that is to say, chosen directly by the electorate. Our only concern has been for the Portuguese people, for their difficulties and problems, especially those of the most underprivileged. We are now seeing our attitude rewarded with an enlarged majority. This means that the bipolarization--which was not of our doing but which we democratically accepted--has been attenuated because an enlarged consensus is taking form around the Democratic Alliance, a consensus embracing all the Portuguese.

The AD's increased poll, and the fall in those of the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] and the Communist Party--or the United People's Alliance [APU]--means that the Portuguese people are increasingly with the AD and its government, the government of Portugal.

But the final result that is already taking shape--give or take the odd seat--also signifies the defeat of General Ramalho Eanes who, insofar as he identified himself with the FRS, has been a protagonist in the legislative elections. It was General Ramalho Eanes who, as protagonist and participant in the election campaign of the FRS, fought and antagonized us just as he had fought and antagonized our government in his capacity as president of the republic.

In view of the context in which they have taken place these elections may therefore be regarded as the first round of the presidential elections. This means that the result of these elections has enhanced the chances of a first-round victory of the AD candidate, General Soares Carneiro, in the presidential elections. [end recording]

[Reporter] Freitas do Amaral, Social Democratic Center Party leader, also spoke of the AD's unequivocal victory; [begin Amaral recording] The victory of the AD, is, in my opinion, due basically to the fact that the AD is the only alternative capable of offering the Portuguese people a majority government capable of remaining stable for 4 years.

I further believe that a factor that weighed decisively in our favor and against our opponents was the essentially negative election campaign waged both by Socialists and Communists. It was the story of the sorcerer's apprentice all over again. The campaign of personal attacks, verbal violence and injurious slander that virtually took up all of our opponents' election broadcasts ended up by having strongly negative effects for them and beneficial ones for us, for the Portuguese people do not accept politics in those terms.

As a final reason for our victory and our opponents' defeat I would mention what, in my opinion, is the basic explanation for the Communist Party's substantial and significant losses. I think they were due to the effect of the events in Afghanistan and Poland on the PCP's traditional voters who withdrew their support after realizing that the communist program, depicted as a blueprint for liberation, turns out after all to be nothing more than a blueprint for oppression of citizens and nations alike. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN MALVEIRA, GUNFIRE IN OPORTO

HC061239 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 6 (AFP)—One person died when a bomb exploded during a bank hold up at Malveira, 30 kms north of here, police said.

At the same time two other bombs went off in the town at a police barracks and in another bank, police said, without giving any reason for the attacks.

Meanwhile eight people were reported wounded by gunfire as young supporters of the Democratic Alliance celebrating yesterday's election victory tried to take over the offices of the extreme left wing Popular Democratic Union party in Portugal's second city of Oporto in the north.

SUAREZ' 4 OCT REMARKS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

LD050324 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Diego Armario Report on Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez' 4 October Press conference; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] [Armario] In connection with international politics, Prime Minister Suarez said that the attitude of the Polisario Front in seizing Spanish fishermen in order to put pressure on the Spanish Government to recognize the Polisario Front is unacceptable.

Speaking of the Iran-Iraq crisis, he repeated our country's well-known position of neutrality.

He said that the possible or eventual entry of Spain into NATO has no fixed timetable, but will be decided by a parliamentary majority and without destablizing political life.

Referring to the important subject of Gibraltar, he said that the gate to Gibraltar will be opened only when equal rights between the citizens of Gibraltar and Spain are recognized and guaranteed.

On the subject of a possible coalition government--turning now to internal politics--Prime Minister Suarez said the following:

[Suarez] "I would recommend a coalition government if the country were ungovernable; that is, if the political party responsible for governing, clearly felt that it could not do so without collaboration or, rather, without forming a coalition government. These circumstances (?do not exist) nor are they likely in the short term. I do not think, given the numbers we have, that the formation of a coalition government will be necessary nor would it be able to respond to the problems which Spain faces."

[Armario] He completed this statement by saying that there will be no coalition government nor any possibility of a general election.

[Suarez] "(?I wish to make it quite clear) that it is the government's intention to remain until 1983. Obviously, the possibility always exists of the government exercising its power to dissolve the parliament and call a general election, but there would have to be very special circumstances before this could happen. Therefore it is the intention of the party I head, and the government which I also head, to exercise its responsibility in fulfillment of the popular mandate until 1983. Then we shall wait for the results of the election to see if we continue governing for another legislative period."

AFP: BASQUE TERRORISTS KILL 3 CIVIL GUARDS

NC041625 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Vitoria, Spain, 4 Oct (AFP)--Three civil guardsmen were killed today in the Basque province of Alava, police sources said. The assassinations, one day after the (?slaying of) three policemen in Durango, bring to nine the number of victims of Basque terrorism this week.

NORWAY

COASTGUARD CONSIDERING NEW SHIP OPTIONS

LD060945 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 2 Oct 80 p 12

[Knut Falchenberg report: "Defense Request for Coastguard Helicopters in Southern Norway"]

[Excerpt] "The idea of stationing coastguard helicopters on land in southern Norway should be investigated. In our southern waters distances are smaller than in the north, and it is probable that helicopters could just as easily be stationed on land as on-board coastguard vessels," Rear Adm Gustav Steimler, marine commander, southern Norway, told AFTENPOSTEN. He thinks that new coastguard ships for use in the south could be made smaller and cheaper in the future, if they are not built to accommodate helicopters.

Steimler sent a report to the defense high command a while ago, in which he presented an account of experiences in the first 2 years of the economic zone off southern Norway. He pointed out in the report that it was possible that the extent of activities in this part of the zone had been underestimated.

"The Stoltenberg commission which looked into a new structure for the coastguard only had experience concerning northern waters to consider. Experience now shows that there can be much larger numbers of foreign fishing vessels in the Norwegian zone in the south than off northern Norway. At the same time the coastguard in the south has much more detailed and complicated regulations to uphold," Steimler told AFTENPOSTEN.

It was originably intended to build seven new coastguard vessels with helicopters on board. Hard times have meant that at present only three are being built, of the so-called North Cape class. According to present plans all three will be deployed in the north.

Rear Admiral Steimler told AFTENPOSTEN that he can see the need for three coastguard vessels to be at sea at all times in the southern waters for which he is responsible.

"The rented vessels we use today are doing a good job, but in the longer term we must have new vessels specially built for the task. However, I am not so sure that these need to be as advanced as the new North Cape class. A smaller and less expensive type of vessel would probably be of use."

"If the vessels are to have helicopters on board, then they must be made to a certain size to have room for hangars and workshops. But if instead we let the helicopters 'spend the night' on land, a simple helicopter deck with refueling capacity would be sufficient. Then the ships would not need to be so big," he said.

SWEDEN

PALME TOLD OF POSSIBLE INCREASE IN USSR GAS FOR EXPORT

LD032346 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] New extensive gas deposits in the north of the Soviet Union have increased possibilities for gas exports to Western Europe and also to Sweden. Olof Palme was told of this possibility during his talks with the Soviet leaders. He returned to Sweden today. Palme visited the Soviet Union as the leader of the Social Democratic Party at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

DAGENS NYHETER: TRENDS IN SCANDINAVIAN DEFENSE POLICIES

LD061515 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Scandinavian Security Problems"]

[Text] In the shadow of more serious international crises, Scandinavia has acquired military concerns. The basic problem is naturally as follows: How does one maintain a credible security line, when money buys less and less?

The Finns, more or less like us, develop defense policy doctrines as if they really were in a position to effectively defend their own territory. For this purpose they can, according to the plans, mobilize an extremely large fighting force if the worse should happen--almost as large a force as we count on in Sweden from a larger population. But Finland has much greater problems than Sweden in producing the material resources needed for defense.

The Danes have a different illusion--that everything will go well even if they have not been able to spend much on a large defense force. Within NATO they have striven for a certain independence. The little Danish defense forces have up to now more or less succeeded in meeting the minimum technical demands that NATO makes on its members, but now they cannot hold on any longer. The Danes have made it clear that they are unable to implement the 3-percent increase in their defense spending that the NATO nations agreed on 2 years ago.

The announcement has given rise to intense irritation in the Pentagon, according to what has been revealed in the United States. A new pejorative concept has been launched: Denmarkization. Modeled on the older insult "Finlandization," it reveals a disquiet that the Danish example will infect others, for example Belgium.

The Norwegians, finally, have accepted that they cannot defend Norway without significant support. Within the framework of a similar, somewhat independent position, they wish to make more effective the help from NATO in the event of a war or a in serious crisis situation.

There has been much discussion this year on the contingency stockpiling in Norway of NATO equipment for some of the West's Emergency troops. Increased Soviet naval capacity is considered to have undermined the old plans, according to which reinforcements for Norway, both men and materials, would have been able to come fairly safely by sea.

In Sweden, for example, both the Government and opposition have said that contingency stockpiling cannot be seen as some new policy in principle or as any threat to security policy stability in Scandinavia. As always in the past, Norway refuses to allow nuclear arms or foreign troops to be stationed on its territory.

As far as contingency stockpiling is concerned the Norwegian Labor government seems nevertheless to have decided on a compromise. Instead of placing the stockpiles close to a possible theater of war in the North, they are to be put in central Norway, in the region around Trondheim. The government obviously wants to bridge the gap between the nonsocialist opposition, which wants swift stockpiling in the north, and a large faction in its own party that adopts a more or less neutralist position.

However, behind the Norwegian governments behavior lie other considerations in the field of foreign policy. Norway is following the line of deploying forces far from the border with the Soviet Union in order to preserve a situation of calm in the Arctic area. This has not prevented the Soviet Union from indulging in continual criticism of the Norwegian plans for contingency stockpiling.

Finland is naturally another factor in this context. This has been shown indirectly through a fit of rage in the Norwegian conservative newspaper AFTENPOSTEN over what it considers to be Finnish interference in Norwegian security policy. Apart from the Communists, no political grouping in Finland as far as is known has made public criticism of Norway. And as far as security policy is concerned, it is probably of much greater importance for Finland how Swedish defenses and Swedish security policy are handled.

But we must presumably realize that Finns in leading positions are in their heart of hearts fairly unhappy that the military-political trends have driven Norway to adopt contingency stockpiling. The prospect of superpower materials in a Scandinavian country could trigger off unpleasant discussions on its doorsteps.

Despite its proximity to Murmansk, the Soviet Union's most important strategic base, the Scandinavian region has always been an extremely calm area of the world. Since the decisive Scandinavian decisions were made in the years after the end of World War II and the different nations chose their different security policy directions, there has, for a very long time, hardly been an international discussion at all of Scandinavian conditions. We will have to get accustomed to the idea that that time is now past.

The NATO side, in order to justify increased efforts, may start talking about an otherwise falling defense capacity both in the NATO states of Norway and Denmark and in nonaligned Sweden. The East on the other hand sees every new move as rearmement that calls for countermeasures. No matter what happens, trends in defense costs will mean problems in maintaining a balance that has worked well up to now. Characteristically enough, the Danish defense minister is trying to make the best of the situation by interpreting Denmarkization as a positive concept for an endeavor to promote detente and to halt the arms race. Even though all consider themselves to be short of money, the Scandinavian nations' possibilities of making positive contributions to these praiseworthy aims are, however still widely different.

This is why we speak of a Scandinavian pattern--and not of a Scandinavian model.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET DISCUSSES FOREIGN SUBMARINE INTRUSION

LD061047 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "In the Sea of Peace..."]

[Text] No one must think that Sweden, if we so desire or we were forced to such action, would not have been able to render harmless (read: sink) the submarine which for several days now has been operating deep within Swedish territorial waters.

The reason why the submarine, no matter what its nationality, has been able--and has dared--to behave with such audacity is of course that it has judged it relatively safe to continue its mission, despite the fact that the Swedish navy, after contacts with the submarine at positions 30-70 meters below the surface on 18, 23, 26, 27 and 28 September, dropped depth charges of varying strengths.

Sweden has followed with pedantic exactness the regulations for expelling submarines, which Sven Andersson former defense minister, (Social Democratic Party) drew up and which were reconfirmed in 1978 by the present defense minister, Erik Kronmark (Moderate Coalition Party).

In the situation that has now arisen, with unparalleled violations on repeated occasions very close to the Swedish coast and to sensitive naval and other defense installations, these regulations could seem all tooineffective. They undoubtedly give the foreign submarine a time advantage to maneuver in such a way that missions with Swedish territorial waters can be continued,

On the other hand, what are the alternatives in peacetime? Who would carry the responsibility, if something went wrong, for the 50-60 human lives that could be lost?

The unique thing about the present submarine affair--which is without parallel since the end of World War II in 1945--is partly that the foreign submarine, despite certainly knowing that it had been discovered, stayed in our waters for such a long time, and partly that it penetrated so deep into Swedish territorial waters.

While the boundary of Swedish territorial waters is 12 nautical miles from the coast, the majority of the depth charges had to be dropped around 4 nautical miles from the coast.

It is also important to remember that the navy's contacts with the submarine have taken place so far inside Swedish waters that there can be no doubt at all that the foreign submarine must have pursued some specific purpose by its presence.

But what purpose?

Of course, no one knows anything about this for sure. Perhaps the intention was to to test our defense readiness. Perhaps the mission was one of reconnaisance against Swedish military installations or maneuvers. Perhaps the mission was to gain better knowledge of Swedish waters.

The country which sent the submarine to our waters must, however, realize that it is not the lack of capability that has kept Sweden from adopting other, more drastic measures.

This knowledge--when our patience is being tried to breaking point--ought to lead to greater caution. Over there somewhere.

DAGENS NYHETER: NO REASON TO DESTROY INTRUDING SUBMARINE

LD061057 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Sept 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Hunting a Submarine"]

[Text] Understandably, national leaders and defense chiefs think that the submarine affair of the last few days has become somewhat worrisome.

The account that we are being given indicated that we are here dealing with a foreign submarine--or several submarines?--which is not behaving in the usual way. That is to say: between World War II and the present submarines that have violated Swedish territorial waters have disappeared quite quickly after discovery. In the present case it is thought that contact has been made with a foreign submarine on five occasions in less than 2 weeks in more or less the same area.

The method of preventing foreign submarines from violating Swedish territorial waters follows a fixed set of instructions which, in a simplified for, speak of: 1--warning shots; 2--depth charges at a warning distance; and 3--shooting to kill. This third and final step obviously involves the risk of sinking the submarine.

It seems to be the case that the third step has never been taken in the whole period since the war, nor has it happened this time. Perhaps shooting to kill has never been necessary. The government and defense staff have always also retained the right to make the decision on such a significant step.

Defense Minister Erik Kroemark is now talking of a "quite unparalleled provocation" and saying that the intrusion has taken place with "definite political intent." The case is the most serious in the entire postwar period, he says. The decision has now obviously been taken that the instructions will be implemented in full for the first time if the submarine is found and refuses to react to gentler warnings. In other words, the Swedish defense forces are ready to shoot-to-kill with the risk of sinking a foreign submarine.

This does not sound possible. If it is true that the rest of the world realizes that we are fully within our rights to overpower a foreign submarine that has violated our territorial waters, surely we do not have to prove it, the important thing is surely to discover the submarine. A submarine that has already been discovered and which is lying on the sea bed is hardly doing much damage to Sweden's security simply by lying there.

Shooting to kill in peacetime does notmake us more secure in war.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES NEW COLOMBIAN ENVOY, COMMENTS ON ISSUES

NC031726 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has stated that this is the time for any quarter outside Cyprus to exercise its influence in the right direction within the UN framework to achieve progress in the Cyprus issue.

While receiving the credentials of new Colombian ambassador Cesar Castro Perdomo, Mr Kiprianou said the Greek Cypriot side has gone to the negotiating table with all goodwill and with the aim of achieving progress. The president added that, since the talks are in progress, it would be detrimental to make any forecast of their outcome. We went on: On our part, we look forward to a fully independent state, absolutely free, with its sovereignty and territorial integrity fully guaranteed and safeguarded. Mr Kiprianou said: We are working on the basis of a biregional federation and we believe that, by implementing the principles of federation, we can safeguard a unitary state and, at the same time, all the prerequisites for a united people. President Kiprianou said further that it is through unity that the Cypriot people, regardless of national origin, will prosper and have a happier future. He went on: We would like an independent Cyprus which could follow its nonaligned policy without foreign troops or intervention. Mr Kiprianou also said that Colombia has been a consistent supporter of a just Cyprus solution in accordance with the UN resolutions, and expressed his gratitude for this fact.

Presenting his credentials, Dr Castro Perdomo expressed the wish that peace may prevail in Cyprus and that the island will remain a democratic, sovereign and free state. He said: My country is attached to the principle that victory by the use of arms does not ensure rights for territorial annexation. My country is also attached to the principle of noninterference and the need for a new world order that would safeguard a better distribution of political and economic power.

MIKHAILIDHIS OBJECTS TO REPORTS ON TALKS WITH RALLIS

NC042125 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the House of Representatives, Mikhailidhis, in a statement tonight stressed that the reports on the exchanges during the recent meeting of the Cypriot parliamentary delegation with the Greek prime minister, Rallis, are unacceptable and harmful. Mr Mikhailidhis added: Beyond this, these reports give an innacurate and faulty picture of the talks that were held, because they isolate and simplify certain viewpoints that were exchanged in a more general context. Only when considered within the entirety of the general context could these viewpoints be assessed correctly.

Mr Mikhailidhis also expressed his deep gratitude to Mr Rallis for receiving the Cypriot parliamentary delegation for a lengthy discussion and for the strong and genuine interest that he showed for our cause as well as for the assurance of Greece's steady and substantive support for our struggle.

KIPRIANOU PAYS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA, TALKS WITH MIJATOVIC

For reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and his talks with Yugoslav Presidency President Cvijetin Mijatovic, see the Yugoslavia section of the 7 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER AVEROF WELCOMES GENERAL JONES, LAUDS U.S. TIES

AT061640 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] U.S. Air Force General Jones, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Athens at noon today on a 2-day official visit as the guest of General Gratsios, chief of the National Defense General Staff.

Shortly after his arrival, General Jones laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior. Later he visited General Gratsios at his office for a short meeting. The visit returns an earlier visit by General Gratsios to the United States.

At 1400 hours National Defense Minister Averof received General Jones and decorated him with the Supreme Order of Merit on behalf of the President of the Republic Karamanlis. Addressing General Jones during the decoration ceremony, Averof said, among other things, that the decoration symbolizes the close ties existing between our two countries. "These ties cannot be overshadowed by certain difficulties which have arisen recently," he said.

"We have fought together," he continued, "during two world wars. You came from the other side of the Atlantic. We are isolated here and yet we fought to the end. I would also like to add something which was not given its proper significance.

"We are a country whose people have no relation to other peoples, like the Slavs, the Arabs and others. It happens that we only have blood ties with the United States and with Australia. In the United States there are about three million Greeks and in Australia more than 800,000. In other words, significant percentages which represent more than one third the population of Greece. All these people are excellent citizens of your countries.

"Such ties cannot be ignored as we cannot ignore ties created by joint struggles for liberty and by your assistance at moments of great crisis. These ties particularly help understanding between us under conditions like those of today which, we must admit, have created unpleasant problems between us."

General Jones expressed thanks for the great honor and said he has ties of affection with Greece. "This is not the first time I come here," he said, "I came here 20 years ago. I am particularly glad because today I have the opportunity to be in your country once again officially. I have very good friends in Greece and very good Greek friends in America. This great honor you do me," General Jones concluded, "symbolizes the friendship between the armed forces of our two countries and of our peoples."

A conference followed covering questions of mutual interest. General Jones was then briefed on Greek defense problems.

RADIO REPORTS ON MITSOTAKIS-TURKMEN MEETING

AT061310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis is due to leave New York today for Brussels and then for Luxembourg where he will attend the EEC foreign ministers conference tomorrow.

Yesterday, Mitsotakis met Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen in New York. The two ministers examined matters of a direct interest to Greece and Turkey during a lengthy meeting.

A joint statement issued after the meeting expressed the firm resolve of their two governments to settle problems between their two countries through basic dialogue in order to contribute toward peace, stability and cooperation in the area of Greece and Turkey.

It was also stated that within this framework Mitsotakis and Turkmen agreed that the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries will continue their talks, covering all aspects of bipartite issues, in a more intensive manner.

Mitsotakis and Turkmen stressed that the two sides must contribute toward creation of a positive atmosphere which will contribute to a settlement of all issues. They also agreed to meet once again in December in Brussels. The new meeting of the secretaries general of the two Foreign Ministries will take place in Athens on 3 and 4 December, prior to the foreign ministers meeting.

After the joint statement was read, the two foreign ministers replied to press questions. Answering a question, Mitsotakis stressed he is firmly optimistic. Answering a question on whether the Cyprus issue was discussed during his meeting with Mitsotakis, Turkmen replied in the affirmative, stressing that Turkey considers resumption of intercommunal talks as a pleasant step forward, which he supports.

I VRADHINI SCORES U.S. POLICY ON NATO ISSUE

AT031608 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[From the "Evening" column: "After the Furor...."]

[Text] Can the statement of State Department Spokesman Jack Cannon end the furor that has been created for all these days in connection with the U.S. position on the issue of Greece's return to the Atlantic alliance's unitary military structure? Undoubtedly Cannon's position is reassuring, but we are afraid that both the fact that it was rather late and the events which preceded it do not allow it to fully dispel impressions which, in any case, have harmed Greek-U.S. relations.

The Greek position on this issue, which the foreign minister put forth in his talks with U.S. officials, is not new. As has been reported, Washington had known since June that the Greek Government had no intention of waiting indefinitely and that time limits for confrontation on this significant issue were narrowing. It also has known equally well that Athens links the settlement of this issue with the signing of a new Greek-U.S. agreement on defense cooperation—which would settle the issue of the U.S. bases in Greece. The only new element that emerged over the last few days in New York was that, through interviews, statements and his talks, Mitsotakis publicized and clarified this position.

Consequently, what has been the reason for the present U.S. reaction which has aggravated the atmosphere of Greek-U.S. relations, beginning with the skepticism of responsible officials and those who are not responsible and of authoritative U.S. newspapers (on whether the Greek Government will indeed implement the policy it puts forth), and ending with statements about the current government's "inability" and—more seriously—the threatening statements by anonymous U.S. officials from the State Department and Pentagon to the morning newspaper TO VIMA? What has been the sense of presenting alleged differences within the ranks of the Greek Government? What has been the purpose of publishing during these days correspondents' reports in U.S. newspapers which take note of a dispute between Prime Minister T. Rallis and National Defense Minister E. Averof?

Coincidence should not even be discussed. Exploration of Athens' determination through a "trial balloon" test, perhaps. A "war of nerves," also perhaps. An operation to overcome Greek courage, possibly.

In any case, the thought that motivated these U.S. reactions--and it was possible to have forseen that these reactions would be interpreted by various sides as efforts to exert pressure on Athens and intervention in our internal affairs--was most unfortunate. And we do not believe that the U.S. Embassy in Athens did not know that, on this issue, the government is firm, and that there are no differences of view concerning the handling of the issue among the basic government personalities. Should we add that both the prime minister and the national defense minister have primary responsibility and roles in this matter?

If any differences of view exist among U.S. officials in evaluating Greek reactions, this is an issue that primarily concerns Washington. In any case, "anonymity" does not create an alibi and, with all good intentions, it is impossible to accept that--as Cannon claimed--"statement attributed to anonymous U.S. officials should not be considered an indication of U.S. policy."

In recent years we have heard many times from many parts of the alliance that the United States certainly considers Greece's return to be an issue of great significance for the Atlantic alliance and the security of the eastern Mediterranean. But, in practice, the value of this assurance has been proven only rhetorically so far. Already the limits are being exhausted. In the coming months, if the alliance wants, it can persuade Ankara that Greece's return also serves Ankara's interests--for us the issue is not a Greek-Turkish one. General Rogers can promote a solution--satisfactory to the Greek viewpoint--well before our elections in 1981. If the contrary happens, the Greek Government will have no option but to withdraw its application for return and not enter into an agreement on the U.S. bases....everything else is insidiously motivated....

MITSOTAKIS MEETS IRAQI, SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTERS

ATO31148 Athens NEWS in English 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis met yesterday in New York with the Iraqi Foreign Minister with whom he discussed the possible consequences for Greece of the Iran-Iraq confrontation. This confrontation concerns Greece because she buys three million tons of oil per year from Iraq. Mr Mitsotakis also met with the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia.

IRAN TO HELP EVACUATE SHIPS FROM PERSIAN GULF

ATO61220 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of Merchant Marine announced that Iranian naval authorities agreed to an evacuation of Greek ships from Khorramshahr. At the same time, Khorramshahr naval authorities undertook to evacuate the ship (Steel Trainer) and seven other ships docked at a pier under their control as soon as possible.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine also announced that 240 Greek and alien sailors were evacuated to date from the Persian Gulf area via Kuwait. It is expected that on Monday or Tuesday, 17 sailors of the steamer (Aurelai) and 20 of the steamer Khrisallis will be returning to Greece. Crews of the following ships continue to remain on board: (Loyalty), Evvoia, Andros, Khristos Arapakis, Aegis Baltic and Maria-Sofia. The other Greek ships in the Persian Gulf area were abandoned by their crews.

GENERAL ROGERS ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETS GENERAL EVREN

TA061707 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] NATO European Allied Forces Commander Gen Bernard Rogers arrived in Turkey to discuss various issues concerning NATO. According to a statement issued by the Secretariat General of the Chief of Staff's Office, General Rogers was received by Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president. General Rogers left Turkey after meeting with General Evren.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN MEETS WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

TA070529 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly sessions, has met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. A report by the Turkish Radio and TV Administration [TRT] says Turkmen expressed his government's complete support for the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. Turkmen also briefed the UN secretary general on his talks with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. The international situation and the war between Iran and Iraq were also discussed during the meeting.

GREECE'S MITSOTAKIS: AEGEAN MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE WITH TURKEY

TA032106 Ankara Domestic Service in Trukish 2000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis has said that the Aegean issue is the most important problem between Turkey and Greece, and to solve it the two sides must act with patience and understanding. Replying to questions put to him by a TRT correspondent in New York, Mitsotakis said the speedy solution of problems between Turkey and Greece would be to the benefit of both countries. He said Greece's most important issue was returning to NATO.

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER ISIK EVALUATES MITSOTAKIS' VIEWS

NC030902 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Ankara (special)--Former National Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik made this statement in reply to a question: "How do you evaluate Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' disclosures in New York regarding the Aegean?" "The disclosures of the Greek foreign minister in New York regarding the Aegean issue were not very gracious. Greece has made the defense cooperation agreement with the United States and the U.S. bases in Greece absolutely conditional on its return to the military flank of NATO. Earlier, the press had reported that if Greece did not return to the military flank of NATO within 3 months, it would withdraw its request for reintegration.

"In diplomatic life such words are characterized as pressure and even as a threat. I do not know how the other members of NATO will react to this. But surely, Turkey cannot be talked into showing new acts of goodwill in the face of such behavior. I remember, when De Gaulle came to power in 1956, how he reacted to the words of a British delegate at a meeting--which sounded like a threat--by saying: "France cannot negotiate under a threat, not even under conditions which could create suspicion of a threat." Having said this, De Gaulle walked out of the meeting. It is hard to believe that Turkey could act differently. A military administration could be even more sensitive, and that is how it should be. This is traditional in Turkey.

"It seems that Turkey, confronted by this arrogant attitude of Greece, will have to insist on the extension of its rights and responsibilities as far as the middle of the Aegean; that is, to the status which prevailed until 1964."

COURT CANCELS LAW ON PRIVILEGES FOR FORMER LEGISLATORS

TA031528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Constitutional Court has canceled the law stipulating that former parliamentarians should benefit from the rights granted to members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The court said the law is unconstitutional. The law, which has been canceled, stipulated that former parliamentarians and constituent assembly members benefit from rights granted to parliamentarians in the fields of health, medical treatment, transportation, communications and the issuance of passports.

Former President Fahri Koruturk had requested that the Constitutional Court abolish the law on the grounds that it is contradictory to the clause in paragraph Z of Article 12 of the Constitution which states that no person, family, group or class is entitled to privileges. The Constitutional Court accepted the reasoning behind the request and unanimously canceled the law. The decision on the abolition of the law was today published in the Official Gazette.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL RATIFIES FOUR DEATH SENTENCES

TA070912 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The National Security Council has ratified the death sentences passed on Isa Armagan, Mustafa Pehlivanoglu, Necdet Adali and Kemal Ergin. Bills concerning these sentences were discussed and finalized in the meeting held by the Council yesterday and went into effect after they were published in today's Official Gazette.

Armagan and Pehlivanoglu are accused of killing five persons in two coffee houses in the Balgat District of Ankara in August 1978. Adali and Ergin are accused of killing two persons in a coffee house in Ankara's Ismetpasa quarter in July 1977. The death sentences passed by the 1st Military Court of the Ankara Martial Law Command were approved by the Military Court of Appeals and finalized.

SECURITY FORCES CONTINUE MARTIAL LAW OPERATIONS

VII Corps Command Area

TA021457 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt and Urfa Martial Law Command]

[Text] 1. Following operations conducted in the martial law command area, 1,087 persons have been detained. Of these, 254 are wanted for various crimes, 36 have arrest warrants issued in their names and 2 are fugitives. One person belonging to a clandestine organization--the murderer of the policeman who was killed in Suruc in February--nine illegal organization members who murdered two policemen in Diyarbakir, one illegal organization member who murdered the RPP Kayseri provincial leader in May 1980 and who escaped while under police custody, and two illegal organization members who seriously wounded a policeman in Suruc are among those captured. In addition, 222 persons belonging to 17 different illegal organizations were detained during these operations.

2. Of the 22 persons captured from among the groups which engaged in clashes with the security forces during the operations, 6 are dead, 5 wounded and 11 alive.

3. During operations and searches conducted in the area, security forces seized 42 long-barrel rifles, 78 pistols, numerous rounds of ammunition of various calibers, explosives and banned publications.

4. Another 25 persons with arrest warrants obeyed the command's call to surrender.

Casualties in Istanbul

TA021729 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Three persons, one of them a policeman, were found shot dead in Istanbul's Bomonti quarter. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, acting on a tip, security forces went to Bomonti and found the bodies of Faruk Kelcioglu, a member of the 2d Police Division, Hasan Dommez, a taxi driver and Cabit Ozer, a poultry dealer, in an empty field.

VIII Corps Command Area

TA041650 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Summary] The Army VIII Corps and the Elazig, Malatya, Singol, Tunceli, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau has issued a statement saying that 268 persons sought for various crimes have been captured between 2 September and 3 October 1980 in operations conducted within the Martial Law Command Region. It has been established that those captured were involved in various murder, assault and other incidents and that they are leaders in many illegal activities. Of those captured, 68 have been arrested and the rest are still being interrogated. Some 50 guns, 2 machine guns, 8 military rifles, 6 hunting rifles, 3 handgrenades, a time bomb, 1,718 rounds of ammunition of various types, 9 sticks of dynamite, 25 meters of dynamite fuse, 1,047 cassettes with ideological content and many illegal publications were found in searches carried out during the same period.

Interior Ministry Report

TA051221 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5, Oct 80

[Text] Security forces captured 470 persons accused of committing various crimes in operations conducted in various parts of the country last week. Of these, 48 were sought for murder and 5 others for escaping from prison. A statement by the Press and Public Relations Bureau of the Interior Ministry adds that 276 rifles, pistols and shotguns, 41 dynamite sticks, 152 explosive devices, 10 handgrenades, 53 knives and skewers as well as 4831 rounds of ammunition were confiscated during the operations.

BOMBING OF CONSUL'S HOME IN LOS ANGELES REPORTED

TA062012 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Unidentified persons threw explosives into the house of the Turkish head consul in Los Angeles. Consul Kemal Arikan said the police and the FBI have started an investigation of the incident.

VOTCP REVEALS IDENTITIES OF DETAINED PARLIAMENT MEMBERS

TA031503 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The identity of detained RPP, NSP and independent legislators has been disclosed. RPP, NSP and independent deputies and senators have been arrested by order of the pro-American and NATOite military junta which illegally dissolved the Grand National Assembly. The detained members of parliament have not even been indicted yet. However, following are the names of RPP legislators:

Agri Deputy Riza Polat, Nigde Senator Abdullah Emre Ileri, Hatay Senator Mehmet Sonmez, Mugla Deputy Sami Gokmen, Malatya Deputy Mustafa Senturk, Konya Deputy Yucel Akinci, Diyarbakir Deputy Isken Azizoglu, Bilecik Deputy Orhan Yagci [as heard], Artvin Deputy Mehmet Balta, Balikesir Deputy Necati Cebe, Denizli Deputy Mustafa Gazalci, Izmir Deputy Suleyman Genc, Adana Deputy Ismail Hakki Ostoren, Zonguldak Senator Mehmet Ali Pestilci, Afyon Deputy Ismail Akin, Ankara Deputy Erol Saracoglu, Ankara Deputy Teoman Koprululer, Sivas Deputy Azimet Koyluoglu, Ankara Deputy Selahattin Ozal, Balikesir Deputy Nuri Bozyol, Elazig Deputy Faik Ozturk, Elazig Senator Hasan Ildan, Manisa Deputy Ersin Topkaya, Kirklareli Deputy Cumduz Onat, Erzincan Deputy Nurettin Karsu, Antalya Deputy Deniz Baykal, Siirt Deputy Habil Oktay, Adana Senator Hayri Oner, Ordu Deputy Ertugrul Gunay, Canakkale Deputy Altan Tuna, Nigde Deputy Yilmaz Cemal Bor, Diyarbakir Deputy Akgul, Tekirdag Deputy Yilmaz Alpaslan, Icel Deputy Veli Yildiz, Malatya Senator Suleyman Efe, Izmir Deputy Akin Simav, Manisa Deputy Hasan Zengin, Ankara Deputy Ceyhun Yasar, Urfa Deputy Celal Paydas, Mardin Deputy Ahmet Turk and Zonguldak Deputy and RPP leader Bulent Ecevit.

NSP legislators that are detained are: Istanbul Deputy Suleyman Arif Emre, Konya Senator Ahmet Remzi Hatip, Ankara Deputy Oguzhan Asiltuk, Konya Deputy Sener Battal, Mardin Deputy Yahin Adak, Konya Deputy Tahir Buyukhorukco, and Konya Deputy and NSP Leader Necmettin Erbakan, NSP Deputy General Secretary Sevket Kazan and Bitlis Deputy Muhittin Mutlu.

Moreover, independent Mardin Deputy Nurettin Yilmaz and independent Ankara Deputy Cengiz Esref, as well as Senator for life from the National Unity Group Ahmet Yildiz are also among those detained without any legal justification.

The Turkish democratic forces are calling for the release of the members of the RPP, NSP and independent members of parliament. The world's progressive people are each day making similar appeals.

VOTCP CARRIES JOINT STATEMENT BY TCP, KKE

TA051021 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0700 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Joint Statement by the Turkish Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece—4 October 1980]

[Text] A Turkish Communist Party delegation led by Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Bilen met at the beginning of October with a Communist Party of Greece [KKE] delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary General Comrade Charilaos Florakis. The meeting between the delegations of the two parties took place at a time when international relations were experiencing a grave and tense period and when global peace was being seriously threatened, particularly in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East regions in which the two countries are situated and in which the two parties are influential.

The TCP and the KKE vehemently condemn the coup by the militarists, which completely destroyed the parliamentary system, which eliminated political, syndical and democratic rights and liberties and which trampled upon human rights. The flagrant military dictatorship in Turkey is completely directed against the working class, the toilers, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces as well as class unionism. The pro-American junta in Turkey is engaged in mass arrests against all these forces, using barbaric tortures on them.

Moreover, this coup represents a deviation from the detente process and a general change in favor of cold war in line with U.S. imperialism. The imperialists are planning to use the military administration in Turkey as a means to facilitate the implementation of NATOite solutions particularly to the problems between Turkey and Greece and the Cyprus issue. They are aided in their efforts by the NATOite stand of the Greek Government.

The TCP briefed the KKE on its policies based on the joint resistance of all the democratic forces which favor independence, as comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the pro-American junta, and informed it of the first encouraging news on the resistance by the Turkish people.

The KKE expressed its militant solidarity with the valiant fighters of the TCP, Turkish Democrats and patriots, who are struggling against the collaborationist and monopolist bourgeoisie under increasingly difficult conditions, as well as against the system of tyranny and in favor of democracy, independence and communal progress. A widespread and active movement of solidarity with the Turkish people is taking root among the Greek working class and all the Greek people under the mottos of: Do not forget your own junta and the common enemy is imperialism.

Efforts by the United States and NATO for the return of Greece to NATO's military wing and the renewal and expansion of the status of foreign bases in Greece in an agreement between Greece and the United States--as was the case in Turkey--are creating greater threats to our region. The open aim of imperialism is to use the two countries as a tool within the framework of their adventurist strategies in the eastern Mediterranean, which is a sensitive and critical region. The Turkish and Greek peoples are opposing the dangerous imperialist plans, which not only undermine peace and the positions gained by the progressive movement, but also threaten the fate of their two countries.

The TCP and the KKE condemn the dangerous arms race incited by imperialism, in which the ruling classes of both countries participate. This arms race adversely influences the economies of both countries, dragging the toilers to destruction. This race is beneficial only to foreign monopolies manufacturing arms and the strategic aims of imperialism. Several times NATO arms have been turned against the workers and the democratic forces of the countries in which they are stored.

Both parties support the solution of differences between the two countries without the use of force or threats to use force, within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act, international laws and practices, and based on mutual respect for the national independence and territorial integrity and benefit of both countries, without any imperialist interference or supervision.

The TCP and the KKE support all efforts being waged by the Cypriot people--the Turkish and Greek Cypriots--for the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem within the framework of UN resolutions for the establishment of a genuinely independent, sovereign, democratic and territorially integral Cyprus based on the withdrawal of Turkish and all other foreign troops and on the elimination of all war bases on the island.

Such a solution can only be reached without the dangerous mediation of NATO, with the convening of an international conference under UN auspices and the promotion of a substantial dialogue between the two communities.

Both parties note with concern the serious deterioration of the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. The aggressive U.S. strategy, the intensification of U.S. war supplies and U.S. threats to resort to force of arms has transformed this region into a permanent source of international tension and a serious threat to world peace. Recently, the United States has been making systematic efforts to reestablish a reactionary front of pro-imperialist governments in the region, and particularly to undermine the countries with an anti-imperialist trend--as was the case in Iran.

Within this framework, and by supporting the chauvinist and expansionist trends, the United States is making efforts to divert certain countries from their anti-imperialist struggle policies, to divide and antagonize the nonaligned countries. Under the circumstances, it is imperative to heighten the common struggle of the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces in the region for peace and security against imperialist aggressions and provocations.

Both parties express their deep anxiety over the military clashes between Iran and Iraq, which represent a serious threat to global peace. They oppose every effort to settle differences between the two countries by force of arms or by seizure of foreign lands. They support all direct efforts to seek a peaceful and political solution to differences between Iran and Iraq.

In conclusion, taking into consideration the current circumstances in which the imperialist aggressions against detente are escalating and the arms race is reaching threatening proportions, the TCP and the KKE stress the importance of intensifying the struggle for peace, detente and the limitation of arms. They ratify and support the resolutions favoring peace and disarmament passed by the meeting of European communist parties in Paris, by the Warsaw Pact member countries and, more recently, by the Forum of World Peace Forces in Sofia. Both parties, which are linked by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, call on the Turkish and Greek working class as well as the peoples of both countries and the peace-loving forces to be vigilant and to wage a common struggle for detente and peace.

No new nuclear missiles should be deployed in Western Europe! Let the imperialist bases in our country be removed! Let Turkey and Greece withdraw from NATO! Let the Mediterranean become a sea of peace and freedom of peoples.

Both parties, which are aware of the critical situation in the world and the region, will coordinate their struggles in the future as well, and will fight to strengthen the policies of international solidarity and collaboration between the two peoples, against imperialism and for national independence, democracy, communal progress and peace. [dated] 4 October 1980.

BRIEFS

LEMON EXPORTS TO USSR--A Soviet delegation arrived in Mersin today to hold talks for importing lemons to the USSR. The Soviet Union imports about 30,000 tons of lemons from Turkey annually. A short while ago Polish and Czechoslovak delegations arrived in Mersin and concluded deals for importing citrus from Turkey. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 3 Oct 80 TA]

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EC'S JENKINS COMMENTS ON DELAYS IN ADMITTING SPAIN TO EEC

LD071349 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 33

[Pablo Sebastian report on EC Commission President Roy Jenkins 3 October Madrid press conference: "Jenkins Admits Spain Will Not Join EEC in 1983"]

[Excerpt] European Commission President Roy Jenkins admitted in Madrid yesterday that Spain will not join the EEC in 1983 in accordance with the timetable envisaged by Prime Minister Suarez' third government. The British politician, who "justified" this delay by reference to the agricultural and budgetary difficulties being experienced by the EEC, added during the press conference with which he closed his official visit to Madrid that key topics in EEC-Spanish negotiations such as fishing and agriculture cannot be discussed during the restructuring of EEC policies in 1981.

The EC commission president, adopting a courteous and conciliatory tone, publicly admitted that there are major obstacles hindering faster progress in the process of Spain's and Portugal's EEC membership.

"We hope that the delay will not extend much beyond 1983," Jenkins said, expressing a favorable attitude to Spain's hope that it will be possible to negotiate peripheral points (the main negotiations will center on agriculture), but adding that this latter aspect and other vital ones, such as fishing, will have to wait.

The British Laborite, who lamented the fact that his party's congress in Blackpool had approved a motion calling for Britain's withdrawal from the EEC, said that in his opinion Spain should be informed of the restructuring of the EEC to be carried out in 1981, though Jenkins is to leave his post as EC commission president at the end of this year, amid uncertainty regarding the immediate future timetable for Spain's and Portugal's EEC membership applications. The British politician admitted in Madrid that the political events that have damaged EEC cohesion in recent months--the reform of EEC agricultural policy and the revision of national contributions to the EEC budget--directly affect the timetable for extending the EEC to embrace the Iberian peninsula. "We will do our utmost to ensure that the delay does not extend too far beyond 1983," Jenkins said, showing courtesy to the government in Madrid, where the date for completing the negotiations has already been set back to "1984, as long as there are no last-minute problems," as EEC Minister Eduardo Pinset himself commented.

Before his conversation with reporters, Roy Jenkins made a statement in which, apart from indicating that he was received by the king and that he talked with Prime Minister Suarez and several members of his cabinet, he again emphasized the complicated and difficult nature of the EEC membership process. The commission president spoke of the need for the Spanish economy to adapt itself to the EEC economy--which is also Minister Punset's concern--and said that Spain and the EEC "must find solutions to their problems in the light of and within the framework of the expansion, so that membership will be a process of integration without traumas."

He also stressed that "we all have domestic problems to resolve," adding that "nevertheless we must not be discouraged by the amount of time that this complex but vital process inevitably involves."

Jenkins also stated that for the time being a broad area of negotiation can be advanced, although at another juncture he specified that major issues such as fishing and agriculture could not be negotiated until the EEC had completed its internal reforms.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES IN VIENNA

AU070843 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan's head of state, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, arrived for a private visit in Vienna last night. According to information from the Pakistani Embassy, he wants to undergo a medical checkup in Vienna. On this occasion the Pakistani head of state will pay a courtesy visit to Federal President Kirchschlaeger today and will also meet Federal Chancellor Kreisky.

Remarks on Iran-Iraq War

AU071404 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Edgar Sterbenz report on his interview with General Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, in Vienna on 6 October 1980--Ziaul Haq's recorded answers in English within quotation marks]

[Text] At the outset of the talks Ziaul Haq stressed the private nature of his visit to Austria. He has come here after his mediation mission in the theater of war in the Persian Gulf to enjoy the peace and tranquillity of Vienna for 2 days. He will pay a courtesy visit to Federal President Kirchschlaeger, the Pakistani president stated, and will also meet Federal Chancellor Kreisky to discuss topical political problems of mutual interest. There was no fixed list of topics for these talks, he said. Ziaul Haq let it be known that the war in the Persian Gulf would certainly be discussed, a conflict in which he, supported by Islamic awareness of his mission, has tried to mediate thus far without any visible success. He had briefed U.S. President Carter and British Prime Minister Thatcher in the past few days about the state of his efforts. Both encouraged him, stressing the view that it is first and foremost the Arab countries of the crisis area that are in a position to exert a moderating influence on the two belligerent parties.

What must now be done in the first place, in Ziaul Haq's view, to make possible a settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran? "I think those who are involved in trying to bring peace should continue in this, and those who are watching should continue to sit out and watch."

This invitation was unmistakably addressed to the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to remain onlookers in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Ziaul Haq supplemented this with another appeal to Moscow and Washington: "So far they are not interfering, and my advice to both of them is to keep out. Inaction on their part is the best action in this game so far in my opinion."

The Pakistani president was unwilling to disclose details as to where, in his opinion, the big efforts must be made for a concrete solution of the conflict, as well as details about his mission in Tehran and Baghdad. However, Ziaul Haq voiced his surprise at the ability of both Iraq and Iran to continue their military conflict for 2 weeks now. He does not believe in an early end of the hostilities: "It seems that both have the potential to fight for that long, and they will continue to do so until their stamina is exhausted."

To the question of who could be a peacemaker if Iraq and Iran should agree on a mediation procedure, the Pakistani president replied that, speaking on his own behalf: "Any organization that can bring world peace should be welcome. At the present moment the Islamic conference is doing something." Currently the Islamic conference, supported by the United Nations, is undertaking some efforts to bring about a settlement between the two countries. We will continue our efforts and help anyone who wants peace. I myself am doing my best to bring about a better understanding between the two parties and to bring about a peaceful solution, Ziaul Haq stated.

Kirchschlaeger Luncheon

BK071531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq met the Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today. He is scheduled to meet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky tomorrow.

The Austrian president gave a luncheon in honor of President and Mrs Mohammad Ziaul Haq which was attended among others by Baluchistan Governor Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan and Foreign Affairs Secretary General S. Shahnawaz.

Remarks on Atomic Energy, Politics

BK080839 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan's international prestige is now much higher than before. He was addressing Pakistani residents in Vienna last night.

The president said that the economy of the country has stabilized, work on enriching uranium continues and the popular representatives elected last year have started work at the village and tahsil level. He said that 42 Islamic countries gave the honor to Pakistan of representing 900 million Muslims at the UN General Assembly.

Referring to the political situation in the country, the president said that democratic organizations have been set up at tahsil and union council level, and the local bodies are functioning satisfactorily. He said that restoration of democratic practices at a higher level is also being considered.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that we want to acquire atomic energy for peaceful purposes and are engaged in finding ways to enrich uranium. The president said: Who is going to help us if we fail in achieving this objective? He said that France had agreed to provide a reprocessing plant to Pakistan, but canceled that agreement under pressure. The president said that is why we should produce fuel for nuclear reactors ourselves, and we are fully justified in doing so. He said that there are highly competent scientists in Pakistan who are fully capable of carrying out their responsibilities.

ILLNESS FORCES ARMENIAN PATRIARCH TO CANCEL VISIT TO VIENNA

AU071512 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Armenian Patriarch Katholikos Vasken I has canceled his visit to Vienna, planned for the end of this week, because of an illness. This was announced by the [Austrian] presidential office. A solemn event with Cardinal Koenig, organized by the "Pro Oriente" Foundation, for the guest was to be the culmination of Vasken's visit in Vienna on 14 October. Meetings of the patriarch with the federal president, the foreign and public education ministers also were envisaged.

AUSTRIAN-SOVIET GAS AGREEMENT REACHED; PRICE INCREASES

AU071902 Vienna KURIER in German 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Natural gas prices are again going up sharply. Friday afternoon negotiations with the Soviet partners ended with a joint agreement on a new natural gas contract. We are now paying 1.77 schillings per cubic meter of gas. The Russians had been pushing for a retroactive increase in the gas price. A price of 2.11 schillings per cubic meter has now been agreed upon temporarily--until the end of March.

VIENNA HEROIN ARRESTS NET TURKISH DEALERS

AU071919 Vienna KURIER in German 7 Oct 80 p 15

[Martin Wimmer report: "Vienna: First Drug Agents Success; successful premiere of new 'covert' search method in drug cases; criminal police foil heroin deal in Vienna park; 200 grams of heroin seized, 2 Turks arrested"]

[Excerpt] Forty-year old (Muzaffe Karayel) of Vienna-Favoriten has been detained for possessing 200 grams of pure heroin having an overall black-market value of one-half million schillings. (One gram is sufficient for some 20 "shots").

During interrogation (Karayel) disclosed that he had obtained the drug from the Turk (Mugrisch Terzi), 35, of Wiener Neustadt. (Terzi) was arrested 2 days later at his girl friend's apartment.

Through (Terzi), criminal police finally got on the track of 40-year old (Fayik Simsek), who has been in hiding for months and who is deeply involved in the drug traffic in the Neunkirchen area.

BRIEFS

HASHISH DISCOVERY--Drug investigators discovered 11 kklograms of hashish welded into the frame of a white Mercedes 200 automobile that had been parked at various places in upper Austria's Mondsee region in the past few weeks. The car was placed under observation and 26-year old Josef Leitner of Abtsdorf and 24-year-old Josef Steyrer were arrested when they attempted to enter the vehicle. A search of their apartments revealed cash and savings booklets representing some 1.7 million schillings. When the car was searched by specialists, another 12 kilograms of hashish and 10 kilograms of hashish oil--presumably for transit to the FRG--were discovered in the fuel tank. [Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 1 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Milenko Renovica, president of the executive committee of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, is paying an official visit to Syria from 29 September to 1 October 1980 at the invitation of the provincial governor, Dr Krainer. Accompanying him are Tarik Ajanovic, republican secretary for relations with foreign countries; Vlado Mijatovic, secretary for the economy; and Ibro Vatrenjak, chief of the cabinet. After working talks in the Graz Castle, the Bosnian guests will visit the Graz fall fair, the Andritz machinebuilding works as well as several cultural institutions. [Text] [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 28 Sep 80 p 7 AU]

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH SFRY--In implementation of the Austrian-Yugoslav cultural agreement of 1971, Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr and Yugoslav Ambassador Novak Pribicevic signed a new cultural agreement on 26 September. This government agreement contains a 3-year program for cooperation in the spheres of science, education, culture and sports. An exchange of art exhibitions also is envisaged. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 27 Sep 80 p 3 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--On 30 September 1980 Ambassador Dr Clemens Weichs an der Glon, Austrian mission chief to Japan, presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Tokyo. [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

SCHMIDT SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL 'HOLD ITS COURSE'

LD071500 Hamburg DPA in German 1308 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA)--Two days after the federal election the SPD, in joint consultations of the party executive, the party council and the control commission in Bonn today, is looking ahead. Party Chairman Willy Brandt said at the meeting in the Bundeshaus that it was already time to direct efforts toward the forthcoming land diet elections.

Speaking before the party council, which is the SPD's highest body between party congresses, Chancellor Schmidt summarized the new government statement in the following words: "We want to bring our state in its policy vis-a-vis other states and peoples progressively forward in a predictable way via the path of getting along with one another and signing accords. The latter also applies to arms limitation for the stabilization of the military balance. At home we shall continue along our path of social peace. This means reforms for mastering the tasks of the future in a responsible manner compatible with the capacity of our state with regard to financial policy."

The chancellor said that in its foreign, German and security policy the Federal Government would "hold its course." This was in accordance with the expectations of "and the relief expressed by foreign governments in the West and the East, by the neutrals and by the Third World."

SPD, FDP TO START COALITION NEGOTIATIONS 27 OCTOBER

LD071540 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA)--The SPD and FDP will start serious negotiations on the continuation of the Bonn government coalition for the next period of legislation of the newly elected Bundestag on 27 October. This was stated by the two parties in Bonn today at the end of the first coalition talks on principles, which was attended by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and representatives of the two parties.

Before the newly elected Bundestag meets the SPD and the FDP party chairmen, Willy Brandt and Genscher, will pay a visit to Federal President Karl Carstens to propose Schmidt for reelection as chancellor. The statement contains in six points known positions of principles of the two parties.

GENSCHER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT MINISTRIES

DW071256 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] [Question] You have said that you do not want any additional ministerial posts, that you do not want any additional state secretaries. Yet I recall that complaints came from the Free Democrats occasionally in the past about the representation of the government policy by the press and information office. Do you see any need to change anything there?

[Answer] To begin with it is necessary to say that the distribution of governmental responsibility follows an internal logic. We are represented in the foreign policy and security fields, and the two government parties likewise have responsibility in the economic and financial sectors. The same holds true for the internal sphere in the broadest sense of the word, and this prevents a party from feeling excluded from the decisionmaking process. We have been well satisfied in the past with the representation we had in the ministries. Thus there is no call to change anything in that respect. What matters is how ministries are managed and how this is expressed in policies. Everything else, questions of how the press office will be composed, are not matters which form a component part of establishing a government.

[Question] Voices can be heard from the SPD now to the effect that extra difficulties are anticipated in the coalition. You yourself have said that you plan to enforce a large measure of liberal policy. How might new, additional frictions arise?

[Answer] I do not feel that the problems exist primarily between the government parties or within the parties. If you look at the financial problems we have to solve, they also exist between the departments. The other thing is the question of how these two parties want to act in the future in the Bundestag, whether they want to repeat the mistakes that have been made during the last legislative period with regard to changing majorities, such as taking them into consideration in connection with the codetermination problem. That will be a very important problem when it comes to the government parties' future ability to act, because the strength of a government coalition to make decisions must stand the test of making difficult decisions jointly, without this or that person seeking the allegedly comfortable way out by looking for support from the opposition.

[Question] Do you think that the SPD is in better shape now, after the election result, than it was at the end of the last legislative period?

[Answer] I do not consider this so much a matter concerning the shape a party is in, instead I consider it a matter which pertains to the leadership of the coalition parties and their willingness to stress their preparedness to cooperate politically with the intention of achieving a joint decision.

[Question] You have been asked whether your coalition agreement is an agreement for the next 4 years. Will it be valid for the next 4 years?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] You consider the election result a confirmation of the three-party system. Do you rule it out completely that a new discussion may take place now in the ranks of the union with regard to changing the present general party setup?

[Answer] I think that is a question the union parties must answer themselves.

SPOKESMAN DEPLORES ISRAELI CRITICISM OF SCHMIDT, GENSCHER

LD071726 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct (DPA)--Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling has described criticism of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Israeli newspapers as "not really understandable." Boelling, who spoke of polemical articles, said that they do not reflect the Federal Government's view that "relations between the two governments and peoples are still as good as ever." The chancellor has spoken on many occasions of his commitment to German-Jewish reconciliation.

The government spokesman underlined that it is unfair that doubt should be cast on the chancellor's totally [word indistinct] attitude towards Israel, apparently merely because the chancellor has not suppressed his concern about the Israeli settlement policy and the Jerusalem law and has pointed out that these steps could be detrimental to the search for a peaceful and a lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

In his statement Boelling stressed: "The federal chancellor and federal foreign minister have constantly put forward the case for a comprehensive peace settlement and have on many occasions reaffirmed the principle of balance which determines the Federal Government's Middle East policy." Boelling said that it is "wide of the mark and insulting" to accuse a man like Genscher of not being sufficiently conscious of the special relations between the Germans and Israelis.

DIE WELT SPECULATES ON PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE IN NEW CABINET

OW071225 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Gottfried Capell article: "Schmidt's New Cabinet Will Be the Old One (With One Exception)"]

[Text] Bonn--Time schedules permitting, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to carry out the formation of his government with a minimum of noise. This means that unless some coals that flared up in the election campaign keep on glowing, there will only be one new minister, who will have to take charge of the Research Ministry.

All other members of the new cabinet have been members of the old cabinet. There is no talk about Herbert Ehrenberg or Antje Huber being replaced. Nor is there any mention that Kurt Gscheidle, who is no longer a member of the Bundestag, must be replaced. In Gscheidle's case, however, Schmidt made a commitment that he would divide up the mammoth Ministry of Postal Affairs and Transport. The incumbent minister will retain the Postal Ministry, while the incumbent minister for research and technology, Volker Hauff, is to become the new transport minister. Granted, Hauff has been a bit reluctant so far, yet government quarters are positive that he will agree in the end. Hauff, just 40 years old, probably visualized a somewhat speedier continuation of his career, which has rapidly risen anyway. But it is a typically characteristic feature of Schmidt's personnel policy to use such a young man in various posts before any classical political departments are open to him.

Thus it is Hauff's former ministry which will need to receive a new head. The declared favorite choice for that post is Andreas von Buelow, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Defense Ministry. In addition to Von Buelow, the Bundestag deputies are mentioned who have gradually but expertly carved a career for themselves in the Bundestag group: Wuppertal Prosecutor Wilfried Penner and Deputy Hugo Brandt (Grolsheim).

Since Von Buelow is a great favorite for a ministeral post, one of the aforementioned two people could succeed him in his office as parliamentary state secretary at Hardthoehe. But this is still completely undecided for the time being because both of them have not yet made any showing as defense experts.

In any event, personnel decisions which are now necessary will soon reach the level of the state secretaries. The point which is probably most important for the federal chancellor, but which need not be clarified immediately, is the successor to Klaus Boelling as chief of the Press and Information Office. Helmut Schmidt has known for quite some time that after 6 and 1/2 years of service Boelling wants to have another less difficult job. And Boelling himself would prefer to have the office of the permanent Federal Government representative in East Berlin. But that position is blocked as long as no adequate position is found for the present holder of the office, Guenter Gaus. So a solution of that problem seems to be possible only in the future because ambassadorial posts at the rank of state secretaries are rare.

Ruediger von Wechmar is supposed to go to Rome at some point, but it is unlikely that he will do so during his 1-year tenure as UN General Assembly president. Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenther van Well is almost certain to succeed him in New York.

But if Klaus Boelling quits--he is determined to work as government spokesman for only a few more months--Juergen Kellermeier will be the first choice, the chief editor of Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network. It has been learned, however, that Armin Gruenewald, Boelling's deputy, also intends to change his job.

Speculation is very inaccurate in this respect. Without a statement from Gruenewald yet, names are being discussed in the FDP. One of them is Josef Gerwald, the FDP spokesman of Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his close aide. So far, however, it has been said that Gerwald wanted to return to the microphone of Deutschlandfunk. It has been added that the government needs an economic expert such as Gruenewald as a second spokesman. In this connection there has been consideration of Dieter Vogel, the spokesman of the Ministry of Economics, but he is considered to be a clear follower of Graf Lambsdorff. Bonn insiders, therefore, prefer not to believe the piquant internal FDP story that Vogel will travel on Genscher's ticket to the press office, so to speak. With regard to that problem at least the FDP is open to all sides, something it stated once prior to 1969.

COMMENTATOR CITES FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ELECTION RESULTS

DW071400 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Fritz Ulrich Fack editorial: "The Bourgeois Camps"]

[Text] The outcome of the Bundestag elections at first glance seems to confirm what many have assumed for a long time: The chances for a change in Bonn have continued to decrease after 11 years of an SPD/FDP leadership, the bourgeois camp is shrinking and each time it is more difficult for the opposition to at least defend its position. But when the SPD represented the opposition, it advanced upward step by step in every election.

That argumentation is supported by the outcome of 11 Landtag elections since the last Bundestag election. The Union parties habe lost an average of 2.5 percent, the SPD gained some 2 percent, the FDP results were different, but it lost 1.2 percent as a whole. Is the bourgeois camp really continuously shrinking?

It would certainly be wrong to speak of a secular process. As historical reminder in this connection is that in 1972 the Union parties dropped to 44.9 percent. but 4 years later they were able to improve the result to 48.6 percent. The "comrade trend" proved to be unreliable the closer it got to the critical 50 percent limit, That is not surprising.

With regards to the outcome of these elections, the bourgeois camp remains split--that is its actual dilemma--but as a whole it has not emerged from them weakened. The SPD was only able to advance a few millimeters. The large gains of the FDP signal that some of the Union voters became stuck in the predicted bind. They would have voted for their party had Strauss not been the candidate for chancellor. First it looked as if they would solve their dilemma by not going to the polls, but large portions of this group later decided to split their votes to the advantage of the FDP.

Helmut Schmidt also contributed to the extraordinary election success of the FDP. Strauss, with his uncharged high rejection quota among the populace (more than 50 percent), found it difficult from the very beginning to win over the undecided voters of his camp. He did not improve that chance in the election campaign. Schmidt, however, did not only enter the battle with a great sympathy lead, but also with great expectations by his followers and adversaries that he would emerge the winner.

Many signs during the summer indicated that the SPD would score a first-class election result. Then the miracle happened: In an election campaign that was widely without arguments but filled with petty quarrelling, unfairness and personal slander, Schmidt succeeded in continuing to curtail the motivation of his own party--which prefers to campaign for itself with arguments.

Two weeks before the elections the opinion poll experts were surprised--more Union followers planned to go to the polls despite their reservations vis-a-vis Strauss than SPD followers. The SPD followers proved to be listless and disgusted by the election campaign. The undecided followers of the Union, however, went to the elections, voting with their second vote for the small bourgeois brother despite his Socialist election relatives.

The CDU voters that drifted to the FDP could have easily been lost to the SPD--as has frequently happened in landtag elections. About 25 percent of the FDP followers toy all the time with the idea of voting SPD. Schmidt wanted to pull these voters over to his side, but he failed completely. The contrary took place: The SPD lost more second votes to the FDP than did the CDU. Those who saw Schmidt on television on Thursday will not be surprised by that.

So the FDP kept a large part of those potential voters whose opinion changed and scored a great victory. The FDP in its happiness about the victory will certainly not ignore the fact that it was scored almost entirely because of the described special situation in the two other parties. The FDP has not gotten hold of a cast iron inheritance.

Acting together with Strauss was for the Union a costly but unavoidable experiment--some 4 years are lost. The situation the coalition finds itself in with regard to politics and the economy will not be particularly positive for months. And in the end Helmut Schmidt gave away more sympathies than he gained, yet the Union has lost more precentage points on the average than in the last 11 landtag elections. The difference is at the expense of Strauss, and he knows it.

Naturally the outcome could have been even worse for the Union it is had lost its position as the strongest Bundestag party. It would probably have been difficult for every other candidate to bring about an upsurge for the Union or even score an absolute majority. Since the greens are swindling away (and migrating toward the FDP) that chance has become small. But all that is only small comfort for the disappointed Union parties. They have both fought with great engagement--that should be seen and appreciated in Munich.

The bourgeois camp is not shrinking, but it is split into two parties, with one of them firmly striving for a coalition with the Socialists, and that is occurring now after these elections even more than before. Better results can hardly be expected for it. In addition, there is the leftist trend within its inner structure. So the end of the elections produced the not at all stunning realization that no change of power can be expected in Bonn within the foreseeable future, regardless of how strong the bourgeois camp may be or become as a whole.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE HASAN MEETS WITH GISCARD D'ESTAING

NC071733 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (AFP)--Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan met here today with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and passed on a message from his brother King Husayn on the Iran-Iraq fighting. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing showed "total understanding" of Jordan's position in the conflict, the prince said after their one-hour meeting.

Jordan has pledged support for Baghdad in the conflict, but the prince refused comment on whether Jordanian troops might aid Iraqi forces. He said only that Iraq's position was "strong" at the moment. Prince Hasan is on a private visit to Paris.

LE FIGARO ANALYZES NEW FRENCH MILITARY BUDGET

LD070855 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4-5 Oct 80 p 6

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Military Budget: Increase of France's Nuclear Strength"]

[Text] As if nothing had happened, Yvon Bourges presented the defense budget at the very moment when news broke of his replacement as defense minister by Joel le Theule. A fine example of continuity in state action....

But this continuity is more necessary in defense matters than in any other. The planning law currently being implemented covers 5 years and each budget is a stage in its enactment. The 1981 budget must therefore be assessed from the viewpoint of past and future years and, since it will have been Yvon Bourges' last task, it provides a chance to appreciate his entire work.

Expenditures on defense, excluding pension payments, will total 104.44 trillion [presumably old] francs. This means an increase of 17.8 percent, considerably more than the total state budget increase, which will be only about 13 percent. Thus we see the implementation of one of the principles of the planning law, which envisaged a regular increase in the proportion of the GDP devoted to defense. It was 3.67 percent in 1979, 3.76 percent in 1980 and will be 3.85 percent next year.

But what is even more significant in this budget is the increased percentage spending on the functioning of the armed forces (which in administrative terms is called item III) and equipment (item V). The former will rise to 56.76 trillion [old] francs, which represents a 16 percent increase. But this accounts for only 54.3 percent of the military budget. Indeed, expenditures on equipment will increase in program authorizations to 64.39 trillion [old] francs (up 22.64 percent) and in credits to 47.68 trillion (up 19.68 percent).

Thus steady progress is being made toward a better balance between the two halves of the budget, which were equal in 1968-69. The considerable improvement in salaries and in military living conditions have increased the proportional size of item III since 1974. But this year there will be a sounder distribution of credits, which will in fact be one the best in the world this year.

One-third of the expenditures on equipment are still allocated to nuclear strength. In fact this represents 0.77 percent of France's domestic product, which suffices to show how ridiculous it is to believe that the development of a deterrent force is outside France's reach. But expenditures on equipment are increasing much faster than other forms of military spending, and more justifiably than other areas of state expenditure; the 1981 budget again reflects the priority given to nuclear strength.

Multiple Warheads

We know where the effort made in the area has gone: The construction of the 16th missile-launching submarine, the installation of the megation S3 missile at the Albion Plateaur, the development of the M4 missile which is to be used to equip all the nuclear submarines, and initial work on the mobile strategic ballistic missile, the commencement of which the president of the republic announced in June.

But more interesting than this is the direction of the research into the future of the deterrent forces. Two main directions can be discerned in the budget. One concerns the development of multiple warheads, which are carried by the new generations of missiles in all countries; the other concerns the third generation of nuclear missile-launching submarines. It is a matter of defining a new kind of weapons capable of new silent performance at great depths. But it is also a matter of discovering whether the goal will be more or fewer submarines, following the chosen formula and in relation to each submarine's payload of missiles. Researches envisage installing not 16 missiles on each submarine, as is the case now, but 40. An effort is also being made to increase the number of nuclear warheads per missile--no longer 7, but many more, perhaps even 20.

On leaving the Defense Ministry Mr Bourges can undoubtedly conclude that he has presided over a considerable growth in France's nuclear [presumably misprint for "military"] strength, inasmuch as this can be measured mainly by its nuclear strength. When asked about the changes that have sometimes been made to French defense policy thanks to Giscard d'Estaing's personal ideas, he answered that Giscard was indignant at the thought that he had to stay in government so long--under General de Gaulle and Mr Pompidou--while in disagreement over such an important issue. Mr Bourges deduced from this that the defense policy should remain essentially unchanged: Events proved him right.

Back in Hand

When he came to the Defense Ministry early in 1975 the situation in the armed forces seemed very difficult and we were witnessing the proliferation of "soldiers' committees" in all the services. An end has been put to this. But the real disorder at that time was not at the grassroots but rather in the command, not in the barracks but in states of mind. The weak, hesitant and contradictory statements being made by the upper echelons of the hierarchy were prompting an outright credibility crisis in France's very strategy. Mr Bourges' Saint-Avord speech, Mr Barre's at the Mailly Camp in June 1976 and General Mery's March 1977 lecture at the National Defense Institute for Higher Studies put an end to this. France's strategic doctrine stood firm--especially regarding the use of tactical nuclear weapons, an integral part of the deterrent strategy, and regarding the rejection of any battle involving the use of nuclear weapons on both sides. The president of the republic gave his endorsement to this reaffirmation of national strategy.

In fact Giscard d'Estaing now has the feeling that he has investigated the data of defense issues more thoroughly than anyone else. He himself directed the research into conflict scenarios, refusing not without reason to be limited to a single one. He himself makes the important decisions affecting weapons systems. Perhaps in the long term Mr Bourges' role would have diminished: Be that as it may, Joel le Theule, whose years of responsibilities in the National Assembly's Defense Commission have well prepared him for his new post, will know that the motive force behind the strategy whose means he will have to muster and administer, is none other than Mr Giscard d'Estaing himself.

LE MONDE REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1981-1985

LD031543 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 37

[Francois Simon report: "The Report on the Eighth Plan Provides for Investments Amounting to Fr100 Billion in Technologies of the Future"]

[Text] On 2 October Mr Raymond Barre presented a report to the press on the eighth plan 1981-1985 as adopted by the cabinet on Wednesday. At the president's request, research was added to it and given the highest priorities.

A considerable effort is also envisaged in support of competitive industries and technologies of the future in which Fr100 billion is to be invested.

The report will be studied by the economic and social council before the government submits it to parliament as a bill during the fall session.

It will cause no surprise that the report on the eighth plan confirms a diagnosis made in July 1979 when it was necessary to determine the main options of a French economy which was more dependent than ever on the international situation. In its analysis of the world economy, the report explains that even though, as a result of the first "oil crisis", the price of a barrel of oil increased from $3 to $10, the second "crisis" was responsible for an increase in the price of a barrel of oil from $16 to $32. France's oil bill, which amounted to Fr51 billion in 1978, will exceed Fr110 billion in 1980.

Rue de Martignac experts believe that it will be impossible to do anything unless the analysis is based on the few principles which govern the country's future: First, France must ensure its demographic renewal since the time is approaching when the number of births will be exceeded by the number of deaths; second, it must develop its scientific and technological potential; third, it must ensure its independence in the energy sphere; and, fourth, it must at last become a society open to social innovation.

The strategy determined by the eighth plan is known. It is the strategy of "balanced growth for employment," the external balance being the cornerstone of this strategy. And this balance can be achieved only if industrial and agricultural enterprises in France are competitive on the one hand and if a change in France's consumption habits makes it possible to save energy on the other.

To achieve these objectives the state must invest more and help to develop investments (as we know, the finance bill for 1981 provides for tax advantages for the entire duration of the plan). It will also have to stabilize the amount of obligatory deductions (taxes and social security) and reduce the public expenditure deficit, the consequence of this being that the growth of purchasing power will be restricted during the implementation of the eighth plan.

Seven Priorities

With a view to implementing this strategy, the report refers not to six but to the following seven priorities, research completing the list of the main options determined in July 1979.

First, bringing French research up to the level of the most advanced countries. This highest of priorities has been added at the president's request and placed at the top of the list.

This means that by the end of the eighth plan the share of research expenditure is to increase from the present 1.8 percent to 2.15 percent of the gross domestic product.

Second, reducing our dependence on energy and raw materials. This indispensable effort presupposes significant changes in behavior inasmuch as energy savings are supposed to considerably reduce expenditure. By 1990, the proportion of oil in energy consumption is intended to drop from 56 percent in 1979 to 30 percent. It is also envisaged that the production of new energy resources will quadruple.

Third, developing competitive industry and technologies of the future. It is a question of developing anything likely to promote techniques of the future both in the textile industry, for instance, and in computer telecommunications [telematique]. It will be up to the state to create an environment favorable to the development of enterprises, especially through a reduction in taxes. But also by means of investing Fr 100 billion in telecommunications, the computer industry, microelectronics, electronic office equipment [bureautique], space research, the aircraft industry, maritime industries and biotechnology. At the same time, France intends to create 200,000 new jobs in these sectors.

Fourth, developing agricultural and food potential. The government's objective is to make French agriculture increasingly competitive by gradually reducing production costs. The revolution which could take place in France in the eighties could be analogous to the revolution which occurred in France in the Sixties in connection with green Europe. This time, however, it would be a question of recognizing the limitations of the agricultural Common Market and turning toward the world market--entering a market whose borders will no longer be those of the Europe of the Nine. Acceleration of the reallocation of agricultural land (2.3 million hectares will be reallocated, compared with 1.7 hectares during the seventh plan) and intensified training are among the measures advocated.

Fifth, taking specific action to provide employment even though the eighth plan's entire strategy is supposed to promote employment. The government believes more strongly than ever that "a steady development of the production apparatus is the best way to improve the employment situation." This does not rule out taking specific action. The report advocates the development of professional training with respect to which the government is about to devise a 5-year program. Another measure concerns part-time work in whose favor the cabinet has already adopted two bills.

Sixth, consolidating the French people's social security. France must achieve fuller control over the growth of social benefits.

Seventh, improving housing and the environment. An effort must be made to solve the problem of unsanitary dwellings but also to revive urban centers and old districts (that should affect more than 100,000 houses) and to restore large suburban districts (this program concerns 200,000 houses). With regard to this seventh priority the objectives are also to restore the quality of the rivers, improve safety at sea, recycle waste and so forth.

While the seventh plan included 25 priority action programs the eighth has only 12 which, in general, are a continuation of the priorities listed above. The programs are as follows: 1) to bring French research up to the level of research in the most advanced countries; 2) to reduce independence [as published] in the energy and raw materials spheres; 3) making life easier for large families; 4) improving professional training to boost employment; 5) developing competitive industries through the technology of the future; 6) improving exploitation of agricultural and food-production potential; 7) the priorities of social protection (prevention and services for old people); 8) economical administration of the natural heritage; 9) improving living conditions in some suburban districts and downtown districts of old cities; 10) opening up access to regions which are still isolated (Britanny, Massif Central and the Grand Sud-Ouest); 11) speeding up the economic development of overseas territories and departments; 12) increasing the French presence in the world (efforts to spread cultural and technical influence).

These action programs are defined in terms of quantitative objectives and not in financial terms. Indeed the government has abided by its principle of not fixing a rate of economic growth.

At the cabinet meeting on 1 October the president of the republic expressed the hope that parliament might, "at the specified time and within the specified period," examine the bill which will be drawn from the report after the economic and social council has given its view. The cabinet communique leaves no doubt about the government's intention of having the bill debated and a vote taken during the fall session. This places both majority and opposition deputies with their backs to the wall since everybody is aware that approval of the eighth plan will mean approval of the economic and social policy being followed by the prime minister and the head of state.

L'HUMANITE COMMENTS ON UPCOMING COMMUNIST PARTIES' MEETING

LD071343 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Oct 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Forthcoming Communist Meetings in Brussels and Berlin"]

[Text] The front pages of several dailies like LE MONDE and LE MATIN have been making a great deal of fuss over the past few days about a very surprising piece of news: "A world communist parties' conference"is going to be held during October.

This is nothing to worry about and only deserves to be pointed out in order to stress once again that the news media have no hesitation in publishing garbage. The so-called "experts" on the international communist movement like Mrs Lily Marcou certainly do not win respect by contributing to these reports.

The facts are simpler.

On 8 and 9 October the PCF is going to take part in a meeting of capitalist Europe's communist parties in Brussels on the crisis, European integration and workers' and democratic struggles. The idea for such a meeting was suggested to our Belgian comrade Louis van Geyt several months ago by Georges Marchais. This meeting should provide an opportunity for a useful exchange of views on the record of the imperalist crisis in the various West European countries and the battles being waged by the communist parties with a view to providing an alternative to the crisis.

Also during October there is to be a meeting in the GDR capital among representatives of communist parties and national liberation movements on "the common struggle of the workers' movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress," which will forcefully raise the question of establishing a new international system.

The PCF has helped prepare this meeting together with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which is the host party.

These two meetings provide an opportunity for an informal exchange of views and experiences without any preparatory or final documents being submitted.

We welcome the fact that, following the Paris meeting, new progress has been made in implementing new forms of cooperation for which we have constantly striven.

International conferences aimed at drawing up a policy or strategy decidedly remain the Socialist International's prerogative!

FORLANI 'TAKES ANOTHER STEP' TOWARD FORMING GOVERNMENT

LD072254 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Today Prime Minister Designate Forlani was able to take another step forward toward the formation of a majority and consequently of a new government. This morning, Forlani completed his meetings with the political parties and then declared: Now I have the necessary data to proceed toward a more organic draft of the program and then to examine the possibilities which exist for bringing together the parties for a common government undertaking. Tomorrow, Forlani will reexamine all the data acquired during his consultations yesterday and today and will prepare a report which will be discussed by the Christian Democratic Directorate on 9 October. Already this evening, Forlani held another meeting with the Christian Democratic delegation.

TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

AU080900 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA)--The on-again-off-again love affair between Italy's Socialist (PSI) and Social Democrat (PSDI) parties was "on" again today now that the two groupings have gotten together on a joint approach to national politics and a new Rome government. The twice-united parties, which became separate groupings when the PSDI split from its socialist mother party after the Second World War and decided to remain so after an unsuccessful reconciliation in the nineteen sixties, came out Tuesday with an eight-point "declaration of intent" laying down the terms of their latest rapprochement.

The document started out by stressing what the two deemed to be "the necessity and importance of consulting with each other on major foreign policy and domestic issues in a frank, friendly and consistent manner, with the aim of jointly working out solutions for those problems." But to avoid rash speculation about a possible merger, the PSI and PSDI were explicit about saying that their desire to work closer together did not cancel out the reasons for their separate party organizations, their "political and organizational autonomy" from one another. The PSI-PSDI agreement will hopefully be extended to "all (Italian) forces which share a joint leftist, socialist, libertarian and democratic" approach to politics, the document said.

The document made reference to "a necessity to reconcile Christian and Socialist values" and the need to promote "the autonomous and unitary development" of the Italian labor movement which, according to the PSI and PSDI, should have a say in economic and social policy-making. It also urged "better understanding and communication" between all democratic forces in Italy, "especially among those which have deep roots and extensive representation in the world of labor."

The reference to the Italian Communist Party (PCI) was made more explicity further down in the document when the PSI and PSDI agreed to [word indistinct] the PCI on in its "process of revision and international autonomy" for the sake of entire Italian left's future. The Socialist and Social Democrat Parties indicated that there was a "possibility" of "experimenting with and perhaps even developing joint political and administrative policies" with their Communist rivals in "parliament, in labor organizations and in local government offices." The tough differences dividing them from the PCI today were cited as "not the least of the causes...(the nation's) ungovernability."

With respect to the ruling Christian Democrat Party (DC), the PSI-PSDI document stated in part: "(They asserted their) determination to resume cooperation founded upon and guaranteed by a groundwork of trust and equal dignity with the recognition of their respective roles and the principle of rotation. The two parties consider institutional renovation and reform to be necessary for this crisis-ridden country in need of governability and stability....

FELIPE GONZALEZ MEETS WITH PREMIER ON AUTONOMY ISSUES

LD071101 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Sebastian Garcia report: "Optimistic Expectations Over Andalusian Autonomy"]

[Excerpts] A Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] delegation headed by Felipe Gonzalez and a Union of the Democratic Center Party [UCD] delegation headed by Adolfo Suarez met yesterday for 3 hours at the Moncloa Palace. Following the meeting Felipe Gonzalez gave a news conference, and it can be deduced from his remarks there that, though no specific agreements were reached, there are optimistic expectations regarding the autonomy issue as a whole and Andalusia in particular.

No solution was reached on the Andalusian issue, but Felipe Gonzalez did explain that his party does not particularly insist that another referendum be held in Almeria. Another problem remains to be resolved, namely this province's incorporation into the autonomous community, "which," he added, "must be resolved by the Andalusian administration." He avoided stating whether this implies the establishment of the autonomous community through Article 151, with Almeria able to join later.

The PSOE secretary general told reporters that, as suggested in the letter sent to him by Prime Minister Suarez, they had discussed all the issues concerning autonomy raised during the parliamentary debate, including those of Galicia, Andalusia, Catalonia and the Basque country. With regard to Galicia, Felipe Gonzalez merely expressed his party's satisfaction with the agreement reached, and commented that progress has been made beyond the stage when people were talking about psychological errors. It is acknowledged that there might be drafting errors, but these will now be corrected.

With regard to Andalusia, no agreement was reached, but there are still reasonable expectations of achieving it by involving the Andalusian administration in the dialog as the Andalusian people's representative--a move which the Socialist leader hopes will yield a positive result.

PCE'S CARRILLO ON PARTY'S FORTUNES, CURRENT ISSUES

LD071315 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "PCE Has Lost Members, Not Militants"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 2 October--PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo told representatives of various news media at a meeting today that it is excessive to speak of a crisis in the PCE.

In this connection he added that what exists in his party are different viewpoints and debates, and acknowledged that there are different shades of opinion with respect to "Eurocommunism," since within the PCE there is one sector which is concerned that the party's homogeneity should be achieved with the least possible break and another which advocates the reverse.

Enlarging on this topic, the Communist leader also said that one sector of his party is suffering frustration because in the anti-Franco struggle the PCE was dominant within the opposition, whereas now it has ceased to be so from the electoral viewpoint.

He acknowledged: "We have lost members, it is true: not so much militants as members, and this is because we have not been able to organize a sufficiently strong party apparatus." However, he also said that "we have demonstrated to this country that we know how to practice politics," and, moreover, that "we will not relinquish something which is the party's wealth--the militants of the heroic era."

With respect to his rumored ill health, he asserted that "I have the same faculties as 4 years ago, and I am not unwell," but the problem is that "in this country it is necessary to improvise charismas, and handsome leaders have been chosen." He continued by asserting humorously that "I have no intention of depriving the party of my collaboration."

"I Have No Heirs Apparent"

[Question] And what about the succession in the party?

The reply was emphatic:

"The PCE is not an hereditary monarchy, and when I depart the PCE will decide. I have no heirs apparent and never will have any."

He also said that there are no tensions with the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia and that the latter has supported the Catalonian Communists in their election campaigns and with respect to the SAU [City where agreement on Catalonian autonomy statute was negotiated] draft law.

And with respect to current political issues--the meeting between [Prime Minister] Suarez and [Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General] Felipe Gonzalez, heading their delegations, and the problems concerning autonomy--Carrillo believes that the Moncloa Palace conversation was positive, and said several times that both the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and the Union of the Democratic Center had telephoned him to inform him about what was discussed at the Moncloa Palace yesterday afternoon.

Later, Santiago Carrillo--who at one point in the conversation asserted that the municipal pact with the Socialists "is not going badly" overall, "bearing in mind the level of friction at the trade union level"--stated that one of the current problems of Spanish politics "is that we do not really know what kind of game the PSOE is playing."

He also said that in the latest crisis he had asserted that Suarez was behaving like a head of state, and that the natural thing would have been for him to surrender his powers to the king, even though the king would have charged him later with the formation of a new government.

"I am not in favor of the king becoming involved in short-term political problems," he then stated, "because he is not the president of a republic." "If he becomes involved in this kind of short-term problem and makes mistakes, the institution--that is, the balance of powers--suffers."

Coming Western Communist Summit

In addition, according to PCE sources, representatives of the West European Communist parties will meet in Brussels 8-9 October to debate the topic of "the crisis in European integration and the struggles of the workers and the democratic forces." Together with Communists from Denmark, the FRG, Belgrium, France and Italy, Carlos Alonso Zaldivar and Julio Segura will certainly attend on behalf of the PCE.

SOVIET OFFICIAL RENEWS SUPPORT FOR CONFERENCE ON CYPRUS

NC061944 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] An official statement was issued [today] on the work of the seminar on European security being held in Nicosia. The statement said, among other things, that the reduction of international tension will help achieve a just solution to the Cyprus problem and will constitute an important contribution to normalizing the political climate in the Mediterranean and throughout Europe.

During a press conference, in which the statement was read, a member of the Soviet delegation, RSFSR First Deputy Minister of Culture Zaytsev, reiterated his country's support for an international conference on the Cyprus issue.

TURKISH CYPRIOT GROUP RETURNS FROM TASHKENT CONFERENCE

NC080740 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Nicosia--Dentist Rauf Unsal, chairman of the Trusts (vakiflar) and Religious Affairs Council, and Sait Erkin, TFSC's roving ambassador to Islamic countries, who attended the ceremony held in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, on the occasion of the 1400th anniversary of Hejira have returned to Cyprus. Dentist Rauf Unsal and Sait Erkin have had useful contacts with the delegates of various countries which participated in the conference organized by Muslims living in the Soviet Union. They also visited Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan and Baku.

Dentist Rauf Unsal and Sait Erkin, who were specially invited to attend this conference held on the 1400th anniversary of Hejira, have stated on their return to the island that such meetings were fairly useful for increasing cooperation with Muslims living in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

WORLD ISLAMIC LEAGUE EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR TURKISH CYPRIOTS

TA031542 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The World Islamic League has called on all Islamic countries and organizations to cooperate with the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community and exert every effort to break the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community for years.

The Cyprus problem was discussed during the league's meeting in [name indistinct] yesterday and a resolution on the Cyprus issue was adopted after [words indistinct] to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and President Rauf Denktas. The resolution stated that the World Islamic League supports an independent, bicommunal and bizonal federal state based on the principles of equality, security and peace for the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community. The resolution called on all Islamic countries and organizations to support the struggle of the Muslim Turkish community in Cyprus and assist the Turkish Cypriot community in reviving its economy and social services, which have suffered great damage due to the economic embargo imposed by the Greek Cypriot side.

The resolution requests that financial aid extended for the construction and restoration of schools and mosques in a bid to promote Islam among the Turkish Cypriot community be continued. The resolution also calls on Islamic commercial organizations, businessmen and chambers of commerce and industry to break the economic embargo and establish close commercial cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot community in order to assist the community's economic development.

The World Islamic League resolution also condemns the decision by the Universal Postal Union not to recognize the stamps of the federated state and asks Islamic countries not to comply with this decision.

GREEK CYPRIOTS FAIL TO DIVERT FRG SHIP TO LARNACA

TA061239 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Greek Cypriot authorities have failed in their attempt to force a West German registered cargo ship (Melton) Clipper bound for Famagusta to go to Larnaca. According to the TURKISH NEWS AGENCY [TNA] the ship, which was carrying goods to Famagusta from Belgium, Holland and Britain, was intercepted off Cape Greco by a Greek Cypriot patrol boat. But the captain of the German vessel refused to go to Larnaca, saying that he received orders only from his shipping company and the West German Government. Arriving at Famagusta, the captain said he would raise the matter with the West German Embassy in Cyprus.

Action Denounced as 'Piracy'

TA071920 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Minister of Communications and Works, Mr Gurcag, has described the interception of a West German cargo ship bound for Famagusta by a Greek Cypriot patrol boat as an act of piracy. The German vessel, (Melton) Clipper, was intercepted off Cape Greco by the patrol boat which failed in its attempt to force the cargo ship to go to Larnaca. Announcing that a protest was lodged with the International Maritime Consultative Organization, IMCO, Mr Gurcag said he believed that the matter would be taken up by this organization as soon as possible to prevent the repetition of similar incidents. The German ship, which later arrived at Famagusta, was carrying goods from Britain, Holland and Belgium.

O AGON REPORTS HARDENED TURKISH STANCE AT INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC050714 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Authoritative circles in Nicosia stated that there has been no progress so far in the intercommunal talks. The same circles said that, although at the first meeting the Turkish Cypriot side showed some flexibility, it later hardened its stand, obviously following instructions from Ankara.

The same circles stated that, although there was some optimism over the question of Famagusta, during the second meeting when the question of taking practical measures to restore confidence between the two communities was discussed, the Turks submitted unacceptable proposals that actually aimed at recognizing their pseudostate.

Specifically, they asked, among other things, for lifting the so-called "economic and political embargo" and recognizing the occupied ports and the illegal Tymbou airfield.

Concerning the constitutional question, the Turkish Cypriot side confined itself to submitting general constitutional principles, in violation of the opening agreement providing for the submission of complete constitutional proposals.

The territorial question will be discussed at next Wednesday's meeting, but there are no indications that the Turks will make any substantive concessions.

Diplomatic circles are skeptical about the course of the dialogue and have stressed that things will be fully clarified during the next four meetings, during which the views of the two sides on the various questions will be discussed in detail.

MESIMVRINI REPORTS IMPROVEMENT OF 'CLIMATE' WITH TURKEY

AT061340 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] There was no discussion of the NATO issue in New York yesterday during the meeting of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers. According to authoritative reports, the two sides simply expressed the hope the issue will soon be resolved.

The two ministers (Mitsotakis and Turkmen) on the contrary discussed all unresolved Greek-Turkish issues "in their essence" as it was characteristically stressed. Although there are no results from the dialogue (at a time when nobody expected any such results), well-informed sources stressed last night that "one could say this meeting was positive, like the previous meeting in Ankara last June. It was an additional step in the direction of improving the climate."

Shortly before Mitsotakis' departure for Brussels and Luxembourg last night, the same circles concluded that "insistence on the Greek position that there can be no separation between the question of U.S. bases and Greece's return to NATO, was even further understood by the State Department during the last few days."

This understanding is characteristically confirmed by yesterday's Washington POST editorial which, referring to the controversial base issue, stressed: "This is not a simple threat (that the Americans will be deprived of the use of their bases.) This is something which could very well happen."

The improvement of the climate can also be seen through the joint statement issued after the Mitsotakis-Turkmen meeting.

At the same time it was also reported that: There was no new meeting in New York with Secretary of State Muskie nor was any effort made by either side toward such a meeting. Air Force General D. Jones, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, will not discuss Greece's return to NATO. It was stressed that "his visit to Athens is simply in return for a visit by General Gratsios in 1978."

TO VIMA: MEETING SHOWS TURKISH CAUTION TOWARD SOLUTIONS

AT071515 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Report by TO VIMA New York Correspondent St. Evstathiadhis: "The Turks Are Basically Indifferent to a Solution of Bipartite Issues."]

[Excerpts] New York, 6 October--Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers Mitsotakis and Turkmen met in New York Sunday and the general conclusion from their 3-hour meeting is that Greek-Turkish relations are always at an impasse and that problems between the two countries were not advanced toward a resolution.

Greece's return to NATO was, however, nearly the exclusive issue dealt with by the two ministers during their 45-minute private meeting before a general discussion in the presence of officials from their two ministries.

The Greek foreign minister briefed his Turkish colleague on relevant Greek views and explained Greek positions on the question of area defense and the Western alliance but there was absolutely no response from the Turkish side.

Although Turkmen requested sufficient supplementary explanations and avoided being specific on the Turkish position on the issue--at least to the degree that Turkish diplomats recently also rejected in advance any deviation from Turkish position--the private discussion proved that nothing of importance should be expected on the issue from Turkey, at least for the immediate future.

The private discussion between Mitsotakis and Turkmen, the discussion of the Cyprus issue--which was also limited and short--and the entire conference strengthened the impression shared by many that, primarily for domestic reasons, Turkey is not at this moment interested in promoting any issue toward a solution. Turkmen was at ease and appeared well briefed on issues which are of direct or indirect interest to the two countries. His contribution, however, stopped there. He did not even want to indicate that there could be some initiative or even some response on behalf of Ankara and he did not even enter into any basic discussion.

In this way the meeting between the two foreign ministers in New York was an introductory meeting for Mitsotakis and Turkmen. It was a reconnaissance of the ground and it was an exhaustive discussion of the questions of the continental shelf and control of Aegean airspace--issues which for years have been handled by the directors general of the two foreign ministries and which, most certainly, cannot be advanced unless there is a prior general agreement on the Aegean and on Greece's return to NATO. The Greek side, in any case, did not expect anything more because it had the above-mentioned facts in mind.

The communique issued after the meeting stressed the warm climate under which the discussions were held. This was expected. The existence of such a climate is, perhaps, the only important thing to emerge from Sunday's ministerial meeting. The existence and preservation of this climate was, later, considered by the two ministers to be a basic factor and achievement.

PAPANDREOU ASSERTS RALLIS 'NOT BLUFFING' ON U.S. BASES ISSUE

AT071435 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] "It is obvious Rallis is not bluffing" in warning the United States that U.S. bases will be removed from Greek territory if the uncertainty over NATO is not resolved. This is the impression of A. Papandreou, leader of the majority opposition party--which he also emphatically expressed to political editors--after yesterday's meeting with the prime minister.

In all probability, this conclusion must also be related to the new declaration by Papandreou--after his meeting with the prime minister yesterday--that the entire opposition and the entire Greek nation are on the government's side in its efforts to deal with foreign blackmailing acts on the issues of NATO and the bases. A secondary conclusion after yesterday's meeting is that for the first time Papandreou admitted that Greek total withdrawal from NATO "could create certain specific problems for us"--obviously referring to a defense gap to be created in the Aegean and to cessation of U.S. defense aid. He then added, "We are passing through difficult moments. We are in a dead end."

The meeting of the two leaders lasted for approximately 45 minutes and, according to Papandreou's description, "it may have been short but it was sincere, direct on the subject and the briefing was in all-round depth."

The chairman of PASOK, who received political editors immediately after the meeting, observed he has no right to mention what Rallis told him, but added he considers it his duty to inform public opinion on the positions he personally upheld and which are the following:

He asked Rallis to inform the Chamber of Deputies on latest developments in the NATO and bases issues. Papandreou concluded that the prime minister has no objection to this and it was his impression that the relevant debate will be held soon.

He expressed the view that there are no further margins for additional negotiations on the return to NATO and that any continuation of this tug-of-war can only create problems and dangers. In light of this, PASOK believes the government must withdraw its request for returning to NATO.

Divergence of PASOK-"New Democracy" Opinion

At this point the chairman of PASOK analyzed to the representatives of the press the divergence of opinion between "New Democracy" and PASOK over the NATO issue. It is natural, he said that there is a deep disagreement between the two parties. "New Democracy" on the one hand has placed return as its goal and continues to negotiate over conditions for such a return so that, in its own opinion, the country's sovereign rights are not affected. For PASOK, the position was and remains that we must withdraw from the Atlantic alliance and there is no question of conditions.

He underlined that the conditions under which the foreigners propose or demand our return are unacceptable to any Greek parliamentary government. Papandreou added; "Unfortunately PASOK's forecasts have been historically proved right because the entire policy for our return, as pursued by the governments of the last 6 years, was implemented without firmness in the original declarations which accompanied the decision for our withdrawal from the military wing of the alliance.

He admitted that withdrawal from NATO could create certain specific problems for us but he believed that the people will be able to cope with them successfully. "We are passing through difficult moments," Papandreou concluded, "We are in a dead end which is the result of the policy pursued during the last 6 years by the 'New Democracy' governments."

On being asked after the meeting whether he believes that the government is sincere in its warning about removal of U.S. bases, Papandreou stressed, "It is obvious Rallis is not bluffing."

The Government Statement

In reference to the meeting the government issued the following laconic statement:

"The scheduled meeting between Prime Minister G. Rallis and PASOK chairman A. Papandreou was held as scheduled at the political office at 1900 (1500 GMT). The meeting lasted 45 minutes approximately and discussion was related to latest developments and primarily to foreign developments."

I AVYI CITES POSITIVE RESULTS OF RALLIS-PAPANDREOU MEETING

AT071545 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Oct 80 p 6

[From the I AVYI Column: "Unity in Face of Imperialist Pressures"]

[Excerpts] The Mitsotakis-Turkmen talks in New York did not produce anything--as was expected. The Turks had absolutely no reason to be conciliatory toward the Greek foreign minister, particularly not after a period of strong intransigence.

These moments are full of extreme responsibility for all the democratic parties. The United States and NATO will not give ground easily. The more the impasse appears to be final the more they will intensify their efforts--also relying on their supporters from within--in order to enforce their will in the end. We have recently had sufficient examples--including the notorious "demarche" by MaCloskey--which confirm this conclusion.

The New Democracy government which is being forced--at least up to this moment--to reject these pressures and to turn (despite its own desire and its "credo") toward a finalization of its withdrawal from NATO's military wing and toward removal of U.S. bases from Greek territory, depends on an apparatus which is deeply undermined by NATO. It could, however, rely--so long as it continues to reject pressures and blackmail to the very end--upon a nearly universal support and active assistance from all the democratic political forces.

Yesterday's meeting between Prime Minister Rallis and PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou appears to have been positive from this viewpoint. This initiative must have an immediate sequel directed toward all the parties of the democratic opposition with an agreed-upon joint policy for dealing with imperialist reaction as its main goal.

From the first day of the political change we spoke of the need to stimulate national unity of spirit in face of a permanent imperialist pressure and threat. This is not the moment for claiming laurels because life has fully confirmed our evaluations. What is needed at this moment is a general conscription so that the great battle can be waged with unity and determination. This will be the battle which will determine the fates of the nation and of democracy. The government, which is shouldering increased responsibilities as a result of developments themselves, has a duty to proceed along the course of establishing this national unity of spirit through concrete measures.

PAPER CONDEMNS PASOK'S EFFORTS TO EXPLOIT NATIONAL UNITY

AT071635 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Tricks Over 'National Unity of Spirit'"]

[Text] Because they are naive or because of petty-party reasons they leave the postern gate open. In the name of a "calm political climate" they avoid explaining to public opinion that unity of spirit is forged upon a specific policy and specific goals. This is, perhaps, happening for the very first time in late Neohellenic history. Responsibility rests fully upon the party of "New Democracy" which covers the ground from "radical liberalism to democratic socialism." [paragraph continues]

At the same time PASOK attempts to exploit the difficult position into which the Karamanlis policy has been led into in order to achieve its own national and democratic legal recognition.

The Karamanlis policy locked up Greece within the confines of the Turkish "veto." It has made "Attila" the regulator of our own foreign policy and, particularly, over vital issues of national defense. As things have developed, the government either should have voluntarily resigned from authority or it should have been forced to resign by an opposition worthy of its mission. Not only did the first eventuality not develop--sensitivity belongs to the past--but not even a single motion of censure was submitted against the government in the Chamber of Deputies.

At this moment, the government is fighting itself in New York and in Brussels--because it belatedly discovered that its withdrawal from military NATO diplomatically strengthened Turkey and exposed the country's security and defense to grave dangers. At the same time, PASOK offers the government its support for spiritual unity, not for the purpose of correcting the error but for the purpose of compounding it--with full withdrawal from the alliance!

After winning "nationalist" laurels with that agreed-upon slogan: "Sink the Hora" [Turkish seismographic ship] PASOK now comes forth to reap new benefits in view of elections within the next few months. "It will actively support," it states, "every effort toward guaranteeing national sovereignty...!" At the same time, it will not be to blame if its offer for support is not accepted! Apparently it is others who undermine national unity of spirit! They are the ones who accuse PASOK of attempting and of wanting to "gag and chain the Greek people hand and foot ...."

Bearing all comparisons in mind, PASOK now offers its assistance to a "tried and failed government" in the same way that 40 years ago the Greek Communist Party offered it to an able and worthy national leadership, not for the purpose of continuing the war of 28 October [1940] but in order to end it by coming to terms with the mediation of the Soviet Union.

The efforts of PASOK to gain credibility and to disperse justified concern over its goals, both overseas and at home, is helped by "New Democracy." It allows PASOK to make its whisper "we are all one family," appear genuine, instead of proclaiming that PASOK is dangerous to the country's parliamentary regime and its national defense. How can "New Democracy" say this at the time when its own policy has opened up the gates to calamity?

GOVERNMENT REPORTS EXECUTION OF TWO TERRORISTS

TA080925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Necdet Adali and Mustafa Pehlivanoglu, two terrorists sentenced to death, were executed in Ankara early this morning. Together with his friend Kemal Ergin--who was sentenced to death but who escaped from prison and is now at large--Necdet Adali fired shots in a coffeehouse in Ismetpasa in Ankara in July 1977 killing two persons. Mustafa Pehlivanoglu fired shots in two coffeehouses in Balgat in Ankara in August 1978 together with his friend Isa Armagan. Five persons were killed in the incident.

Isa Armagan and Mustafa Pehlivanoglu were sentenced to death but subsequently escaped from prison. Mustafa Pehlivanoglu was later apprehended.

The death sentences of Necdet Adali, Kemal Ergin, Mustafa Pehlivanoglu and Isa Armagan were ratified by the National Security Council, and the laws for the execution of the sentences were published in the Official Gazette yesterday.

Our correspondent has learned from the Ankara public prosecutor that Necdet Adali and Mustafa Pehlivanoglu were taken to the Ankara prison from the Mamak military prison at 0230 this morning. Their sentences were executed in Ankara prison. Necdet Adali's lawyers were present at the execution.

OZAL COMMENTS ON GREECE'S AEGEAN CLAIMS, NATO MEMBERSHIP

TA041636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that the Turkish Government wants Greece to return to the NATO military wing, but that it is against the Greek claim to control over all of the Aegean Sea including the airspace. Ozal, who attended the joint annual World Bank and IMF meetings in Washington, held a news conference after concluding his contacts and replied to questions by foreign reporters. Ozal said that, along with Greece's return to NATO as a full member, the Aegean airspace and the sea control issues could only be discussed jointly. After concluding his contacts in Washington, Ozal left for London. He will return to Turkey tomorrow.

GUNAYDIN REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

NC060838 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Necati Zincirkiran: "What has France Got to do With Us?"]

[Excerpts] I have been pondering this question for about 7 years now. What have we done to the French? What have we done to them they should pursue a hostile policy against us? I am thinking of the past: Back in 1950's we stood by France as a loyal member of the Western alliance at the expense of angering Tunisia and Algeria, which were then fighting against France for their freedom and independence. We did this despite our historic ties with these two brave peoples of North Africa who were, moreover, our brethren. We blindly sacrificed ourselves for the sake of French friendship without thinking about how much it would cost us later.

Through the erroneous policy pursued in those years the leaders of North African countries were offended. Saying that "human beings eventually have to atone for their behavior," Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir supported Christian Makarios to the end at the expense of Muslim Turkey and the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community. Algeria didn't support us at any international platform.

It is impossible not to justify the actions of these North African countries. The hostile policy now being pursued by France, which enjoyed Turkey's full support when it was hard-pressed, can only be described as sheer ingratitude. This policy began when arrogant Giscard d'Estaing came to power. According to this head of state, who is an admirer of Helenism, Turkey is of no importance at all. He must indeed be the victim of such a mentality, otherwise he would not have committed such flagrant blunders. The prime minister of Giscard's France which, emulating Germany, has imposed visa requirements on Turks, confirms this impression. Giscard's Prime Minister Raymond Barre, replying to a question put to him only 2 days ago by a Turkish delegate at the meeting of the Council of Europe, said that "the Turks are responsible for the terroristic acts perpetrated against our diplomats by Armenian terrorists in France." Such language by a prime minister can hardly be tolerated. Our government must demand an explanation for this statement and we must review our relations with France.

CUMHURIYET DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

NC080818 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

["Observation" column by Ugur Mumcu: "Deferment..."]

[Excerpts] By continually postponing the resolution of our problems for over 60 years, we have got where we are now. The solution of all the economic and social problems encountered during the past 30 years has been put off to a later time; land reform has been postponed; matters concerning the financial rights of the public employees have been postponed; and legislation concerning minimum wages has also been postponed. Now we look at this impasse and ask ourselves: How can these matters be put right?

It will not be very easy. Let us take a look at our foreign debts: These debts, including interest, have risen to 33 billion dollars. The only thing past administrations cared for was to have the payment of these debts deferred. And the deferred debts have kept increasing to such an extent that the amount of interest accumulated is almost equal to the amount of money borrowed. Borrowing followed borrowing and interest kept accumulating, without any solution in sight. All we have said is: "Let us again defer payment." If we continue to behave like this, won't these strangers who are lending money to us one day ask for their money? They certainly will. What will we do then? Some of us will probably say: "Let us cross that bridge when we come to it." But this is how the enormous Ottoman Empire collapsed. Upon the excessive accumulation of foreign debts the creditors formed an international morgage organization known as "public debts" which laid its hands on the treasury.

The new administration which assumed power after the 12 September operation is facing a number of problems in addition to the accumulated foreign debts which amount to 33 billion dollars. If an economy can do nothing other than defer debts, this means that there are no other alternatives left.

It would be unjust and unreasonable to expect this present administration, which has proclaimed itself transitional, to resolve all these outstanding issues. The solution of some of these problems will take years. For example, it will take at least 20 to 30 years, even if we resorted to the most radical measures, to extricate ourselves from the quagmire of foreign debt.

While the leader of the 12 September operation says: "We will turn over the administration to the civilians as soon as possible," some of our "civilian" colleagues say "for goodness sake stay on for a bit longer."

There is a saying in the army: "An error made at the concentration point affects the outcome of the war."

Our civilian colleagues pile up all these outstanding problems and say to the army "you settle all these matters." This is impossible. The settlement of all these issues should be the responsibility of civilian administrations. We hope that the next civilian administration will not again choose to put off matters that have been put off for so long. Otherwise, there is no end to this.

EVREN CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

TA072045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has sent a congratulatory message to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on the occasion of the National Day of the German Democratic Republic. In his message, General Evren extended his best wishes.

VOTCP CALLS FOR ORGANIZED RESISTANCE AGAINST JUNTA

TA041021 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The pro-American junta is shedding blood. Though Interior Ministry statements reveal that more than 100 armed clashes occurred in various parts of the country, that 325 persons were killed, that hundreds of others were injured and thousands were detained by the security forces, the junta banned the publication of this report in the press and on the radio.

A statement by the Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Siirt and Urfa Martial Law Command announced that 1,087 persons have been captured in operations conducted by the security forces and that 6 persons were killed in ensuing clashes. Various circles reveal that the number of persons killed during operations conducted in Turkish Kurdistan to intimidate the Kurdish people is well above those officially announced.

The pro-American miliarist junta is shedding blood. It is provoking violent incidents in a bid to conceal its antipeople policies. Youths are being killed in bloody ambushes. Let us intensify our efforts for the establishment of a strong people's movement against the pro-American junta and refrain from individual actions of violence. Let us preserve our cadres. Let us train and organize the masses in an atmosphere of resistance against the junta. The potential [word in English] for resistance against the junta should not be wasted through small, ineffective and adventurist acts. All political forces should unite and organize against tyranny, violence and hunger, and the junta should be alienated. Our people's democratic resistance should be channeled into the most effective areas. Only such a resistance can bring about collapse of the junta.

VOTCP SCORES NEW U.S. PLAN ON AEGEAN, CYPRUS ISSUES

TA071347 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Is This a Second Treacherous Camp David Agreement for the Aegean?"]

[Text] Since the military junta assumed power, the issues of the Aegean continental shelf and the Cyprus problem have gained in prominence. The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers met in New York in order to discuss these subjects. Talks were held under the supervision of the Washington administration, and the U.S. and NATO ruling circles are aiming to use these two countries for their adventurist strategies in the Middle East and to strengthen the southeastern flank of NATO.

As a result, three so-called solutions have been put forward to settle the differences between Turkey and Greece. The first solution envisages placing the Aegean region under the supervision of Greece in accordance with NATO plans. Such a solution is contrary to Turkey's national interests. The second solution foresees placing the Aegean region under Turkey's supervision under NATO's guidance. Such a settlement would be to the detriment of Greek national interests. The third and last so-called solution is to place the Aegean region under complete U.S. influence. This would be against the national interests of both countries. The United States is obviously in favor of the third possibility and has even prepared a plan to this effect. This plan is called the Rogers plan.

Implementation of the Rogers plan depends on the intensification of tensions between the two countries. In a bid to reach this aim, the United States is, on the one hand, taking advantage of the pro-NATO stand of the Greek Government and, on the other, it is using the junta as a tool. The United States is supplying both armies with weapons and is trying to create a perpetual atmosphere of tension directed against regional peace and security.

Through the tense atmosphere it is creating, the United States is planning to impose on Turkey and Greece a Camp David-like treacherous agreement for the solution of the Aegean issue and the Cyprus problem, thereby placing the area under its complete influence. The United States is also planning to use both countries more intensively as a tool in the aggressive and provocative policies it is pursuing in the Middle East. These are the aims of the Rogers plan.

Certain bourgeois writers in our country are trying to create the impression that they are opposed to the Rogers plan. In fact, in his article which appeared in the Istanbul daily HURRIYET, on 3 October, Metin Toker wrote: It is out of the question to expect an improvement in relations between Turkey and Greece. We are supposed to be understanding so Greece can return to NATO's military wing. No one should expect such a stand from Turkey.

What makes Toker so bold as to make such statements? The answer to this question is obvious. Supported by Washington and Western European monopolies, this man--who favors U.S. hegemony--is only pretending to be opposed to the return of Greece to NATO. Actually, Toker is in favor of Greece's return to NATO's military flank, but his purpose is to incite strains between the two countries because he wants the implementation of the Rogers plan. This boldness in his article is only that of a lackey. What he says in brief is that the Aegean should be placed neither under the Greek nor the Turkish hegemony but that of the United States.

Differences between Turkey and Greece will never be settled in a realistic way as long as both countries continue to be members of NATO; therefore, the solution is to withdraw from NATO. The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] favors the solution of all regional differences outside the dangerous mediation of NATO based on respect for the independence of the peoples, territorial integrity, and national interests. This view was expressed in the joint statement issued by the TCP and the Communist Party of Greece: both parties support the solution of differences between the two countries without the use of force or threats to use force, within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act, international laws and practices, and based on mutual respect for the national independence and territorial integrity and benefit of both countries without any imperialist interference or supervision.

These two brotherly parties will heighten their coordinated struggle in order to insure regional peace and security and to consolidate friendship among the peoples against imperialist aggressions and provocations.

BELGIUM

GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY KING

LD070912 Brussels Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has just been received by the king and this very moment there is news from the palace that the king has accepted the government's resignation and has entrusted Mr Martens with forming a new government.

New Government Proposed

NC071954 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Brussels, 7 Oct (AFP)--Prime minister Wilfried Martens today agreed to form a new government with Social Christians and Socialists from both the French and Flemish communities. He is to meet tomorrow with presidents of both parties, and said he expects to form the new government before the opening of parliament on October 14, in an effort to end the crisis as soon as possible.

Leaders' Comments on Coalition

LD081043 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5-6 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "A Few Statements by Party Presidents on Friday Evening"]

[Text] On Friday evening [3 October] after the majority party presidents' meeting, the party presidents made the following remarks:

Socialist Party President Andre Cools thinks there can be no question of renegotiating an agreement reached in June among all the government coalition partners. "We must," he said, "abide by the decisions taken 3 months ago in the presence of liberal ministers and which were the subject of three meetings with the social partners. We respect the agreements."

According to Social Christian Party President Vanden Boeynants, it is wrong to talk about renegotiation. However, when party presidents meet it is to try and settle things. "Consultation, negotiation, discussion--the words do not matter: it is the aim that counts."

Christian People's Party President Leo Tindemans said that he thinks that difficult points remain. There is still a danger of renegotiation. Nonetheless, he hopes to "save the government."

Party for Reform and Liberty President Jean Gol denounced the Social Christians' "about-face." "In our view," he said, "taxes are too high. They must be reduced. Real reforms must be made."

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS ON CABINET CHANGES

LD071301 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Ottar Julsrud report: "Appointments Cause Controversy in Labor Party"]

[Excerpt] Storting Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Arvid Johansen has succeeded Bjartmar Gjerde as oil and energy minister. Telemark County Prefect Oddvar Berrefjord has succeeded Andreas Cappelen as justice and police minister, and Trade Union Federation Secretary Harriet Andreassen has taken over as labor and municipal affairs minister from Inger Louise Valle.

SWEDEN

PALME ADVOCATES GAS DEAL WITH USSR AFTER MOSCOW VISIT

LD071511 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Oct 80 p 4

[Elisabeth Crona report: "Invest in Imports of Soviet Natural Gas"]

[Text] "Start negotiating with the Soviet Union on the purchase of natural gas." The Faelldin government is given this advice by Olof Palme and Ingvar Carlsson, who returned home Friday from their visit to Moscow.

Such large deposits of natural gas have been found in Siberia that there is sufficient to cover the Soviet Union's own needs and to export quantities to Western Europe, the Social Democratic delegation was told. Sweden could have a share in a large pipeline carrying natural gas from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

While he was prime minister Olof Palme raised the question of Soviet natural gas. However, the Soviet Union then thought that quantities were too small for exports to be profitable. Since then the Soviet Union has increased its reserves of gas fivefold in 10 years, Ingvar Carlsson said, and new finds are being made all the time.

Olof Palme put the gas discussions in a larger political context: "The Russians frenetically deny that they invaded Afghanistan because they wanted to get closer to the great oilfields. This line of argument seems credible. It was instead security considerations which were behind the invasion."

Both he and Ingvar Carlsson were positive about the Swedish purchase of natural gas: "The gas is an extremely interesting and environmentally safe source of energy," Ingvar Carlsson said. The problem is that it requires large investments and long-term contracts. We need guarantees of large quantities. The new find seems to make these possible. Dependence on large quantities of Soviet natural gas would be weighed against dependence on oil from unsettled corners of the world, Carlsson said. "We would be spreading our risks as far as supplies are concerned." "In the long term we could balance the Soviet gas with natural gas from Norway," Olof Palme added.

"The gas ought primarily to be used for industrial purposes," Ingvar Carlsson said. "It is really too valuable just to burn."

The Social Democratic delegation was also informed that the Soviet Union is investing wholeheartedly in nuclear power and is even planning breeder reactors.

During the almost 4-hour general political discussions that the Swedes had with members of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, principally its international secretary, Boris Ponomarev, a number of burning international issues were discussed. These included the contingency stockpiling of heavy military equipment in Norway--which, according to Palme gave rise to "lively debate." Palme himself stressed the Norwegian arguments that this is not a provocation but a natural consequence of Norwegian NATO membership. The Swedish Social Democrats were also told that the Soviet Union condemns the war between Iraq and Iran and has made this clear to both parties. "As far as Afghanistan is concerned, they said that their desire was to withdraw their troops--certain withdrawals have already been made--but that everything depended on the stability in the area."

Why are Soviet politicians interested in contacts and discussions with a Social Democratic party? "They have not been able to avoid noticing that the Social Democrats in Western Europe have grown in strength," Olof Palme replied. "The Socialist International has strengthened its position. This has aroused their interest."

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KARACHI REPORTS HAQ'S TALKS WITH KREISKY IN VIENNA

BK081556 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had a meeting in Vienna today which lasted for 30 minutes. The president, on the occasion, extended an invitation for a luncheon to the Austrian chancellor, and the talks continued during the luncheon.

Foreign Affairs Secretary General S. Shahnawaz, Baluchistan lieutenant Governor Rahimuddin Khan and the Pakistani ambassador to Austria assisted the president at the talks. The Austrian chancellor was accompanied by the foreign affairs secretary general of Austria, the chief of the Asian section and top officials of the Federal Council. Several important international issues reportedly came up during the talks.

DIE PRESSE INTERVIEWS PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ

AU081116 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Philippe E. Gudenus' October interview with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq at Vienna's Schwechat Airport: "Pakistan's President Warns Great Powers Against Intervention in the Gulf"]

[Text] Vienna--There are no indications of foreign interference in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict "and it is better for them if they keep out." This is what Pakistani President Ziaul Haq told DIE PRESSE late Monday night after landing at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. Ziaul Haq had reported to the United Nations about his abortive mediation effort in the gulf, had been received by British Prime Minister Thatcher on Monday, and now was in Vienna for 2 days, "to spend a few days rest in a friendly and hospitable country." In addition to a luncheon with Federal President Kirchschlaeger and talks with Federal Chancellor Kreisky, a medical checkup also is on the agenda of the visit.

After vehemently attacking the USSR last week, and after stating that the Soviets were trying to break down the back door to the Persian Gulf, the president was conciliatory in Vienna and anxious not to irritate the Soviet Union: "I do not think that it helps the Soviet Union if Iran is weakened." The war does not benefit anybody, least of all the fighting countries, Iran and Iraq, he said.

Asked if reports are correct that Pakistan is delivering arms to Tehran that are paid for by Libya, the president equivocated: "Iran has masses of aircraft of U.S. origin and tanks made in Britain. Libya is a friend of Iran and Pakistan. However, I do not think that money alone can buy these weapons."

Ziaul Haq also termed as "fabrications" reports that Islamabad, with Libyan financial aid, is working on an atomic bomb. Will Pakistan possess nuclear weapons? "No, we are not building any bomb. We only pursue a nuclear research program for peaceful purposes," Ziaul Haq said. Will Pakistan not manufacture nuclear weapons even if neighboring countries are working on such weapons? "One neighboring country, India, has already exploded a nuclear change and we believe that they possess more of them. However, we are not in favor of atomic bombs for our country."

Will not Pakistan be compelled to do so by the circumstances? "We shall achieve equilibrium by other means. In any case I do not believe that we are compelled one way or another to enter into competition with India. We have our own problems. We are a minor country, India is a major one. We are striving to improve our relations with India to make a bomb superfluous," Ziaul Haq mused and added: "We are doing our best."

Asked if India duly appreciated this good will, Ziaul Haq smiled with a bit of irony: "Love and affection cannot be ignored. I hope that India recognizes this."

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ TO MEET SCHMIDT IN BONN 9 OCTOBER

LD031744 Hamburg DPA in German 1648 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 3 Oct (DPA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq is to meet the federal chancellor for a political talk in Bonn on 9 October, a government spokesman announced on Friday [3 October]. Ziaul Haq who, on behalf of the Islamic Conference, had recently taken on the role of mediator in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, has planned a number of visits to Western capitals as part of his trip to the United Nations General Assembly.

Karachi Report on Visit

BK08115 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will arrive in Bonn from Vienna tomorrow to have talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. They will have a meeting at a luncheon which will also be attended by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

According to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's itinerary, he will have a meeting with FRG President Carstens. The president is also scheduled to meet Pakistani nationals during his stay in the FRG capital.

Radio Voice of Germany, citing the FRG foreign minister, has stated that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany is awaiting President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's visit. The radio said that the FRG Government feels that talks with the Pakistan president on the Iran-Iraq dispute, the Middle East situation and other international issues will be very useful.

SPD, FDP RELEASE PAPER ON INITIAL COALITION TALKS

DW081401 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Joint statement by the SPD and the FDP after their first coalition talks in Bonn on 7 October following recent elections]

[Text] 1. The negotiating commissions of the SPD and the FDP met today for an initial, basic coalition talk. Participants for the SPD were Party Chairman Willy Brandt and the Chairman of the Bundestag group, Herbert Wehner; for the FDP the party chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and, deputizing for chairman of the Bundestag group Wolfgang Mischnick, his deputy Hans-Guenther Hoppe. In addition, the federal chancellor attended.

2. After the unequivocal mandate received from the majority of voters on 5 October, both parties confirmed their determination to continue the Social-Liberal coalition for the Ninth legislative period of the German Bundestag.

3. During the past 11 years, this coalition, through its clear and predictable foreign and security policies, has achieved the solid confidence of the world. This policy serves peace. The Social-Liberal coalition will continue in the future to alleviate conditions of the people in both parts of Germany by means of its policy on Germany and on Berlin. It will continue the policy of military balance, of arms control on as law a level as possible, of consolidating the alliance and the European Community, and of reliable partnership--just as it will continue the policy of good neighborliness and detente. It will make every effort to preserve the cohesion of the German nation.

4. The Social-Liberal coalition in the difficult seventies consolidated social peace, made the social network more tightly knit, and, through its internationally coordinated economic and financial policies, has ensured jobs and prosperity despite the world economic convulsions since 1973. Despite the oil price explosion, we have largely protected our country against worldwide inflation. Our currency is one of the strongest in the world. This successful currency, economic and social policy will be continued. In this respect, solid state finances remain the basis of all state activity.

The Federal Republic of Germany will find itself in the eighties facing world economic challenges which will demand enormous market economy, social and financial flexibility. This is why precautionary action, solidarity and the consolidation of open world trade are particularly important.

5. Since 1969 the Social-Liberal coalition has been implementing a steady reform policy through which room for intellectual and cultural variety and tolerance has been enlarged and defended.

The coalition will concentrate in the future on environmental protection beyond what has already been achieved.

The SPD and the FDP will further enhance the state of justice and guarantee the security of the people without impairing their freedom. They will also in the future counteract terror and violence with all mans at the disposal of a state committed to justice.

What remains essential for the joint activities of the SPD and the FDP is the determination to safeguard what has been accomplished and to bring about a constant renewal in state and society.

6. During the past 11 years both coalition partners have always respected each other as independent, self-reliant parties with different political programs, this shall remain so. The cooperation of SPD and FDP, based on their responsibility for freedom and social progress, has done our people much good. This will also be true in the next 4 years.

7. All democratic forces are called upon to enhance the well-being of our people and prevent harm from coming to them. For this reason the coalition partners deem it desirable that the mistakes, some of which were bad, that took place during the election campaign be cleared up. This will be possible only if all sides muster the will to do so; differences of opinion in policy matters should not be affected.

8. The negotiating commissions came to terms on the further course of the coalition negotiations. They agreed to continue the coalition negotiations on Monday, 27 October.

9. Both parties agreed that party Chairmen Willy Brandt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher call on the federal president even before the constituent meeting of the Ninth Bundestag to propose Helmut Schmidt for reelection as federal chancellor.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER SATISFIED WITH COALITION TALKS

LD081216 Hamburg DPA in German 1201 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the Cabinet today that they are very satisfied with the climate of the coalition talks which began yesterday. It was learned that the chancellor underlined the good atmosphere of the initial round of talks. Genscher confirmed this with a reference to the good spirit of the meeting in which the coalition partners laid down the basic features of the government's work during the coming years. The Cabinet discussions on the schedule for the formation of government and start of parliamentary work resulted in the probable postponement of the chancellor's government statement originally planned for 17 November. The reason for this is the shortness of time between the original date and the chancellor's visit to the United States on 19 and 20 November. Schmidt is to visit New York first and will then arrive on 20 November at the White House to meet the, by then, newly elected U.S. President.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG VIEWS U.S. APPREHENSION OVER NATO

DW081407 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Commentary signed TY.: "Open Transatlantic Dialogue"]

[Text] In the course of the laborious self-assessment as to whether and how the West should react to the potentially threatening situation in the Middle and Far East (Afghanistan), the language within NATO has become harder.

Perhaps the transatlantic dailogue has also become more forthwright--which is no disadvantage among allies. What is characteristic of this tone is a historical saying by Benjamin Franklin, coined well over 200 years ago, when the U.S. statesman solicited European help in Paris for the War of Independence. Washington's NATO Ambassador Bennett has made use of it.

During a conference in Toulouse and with a view to the cohesion of the West, he presented the following plea--which, however, loses some of its dramatic nature in translation: "We must all hang together, or else we will certainly all hang separately." Today it is the Europeans who hope for transatlantic help. The Americans remain prepared to take such steps indeed, provided the partners in the old world go along. This message can be derived from the Toulouse message, but not only from there. What irritates the Americans, however, is what they believe is the diminishing readiness for transatlantic cohesion on the part of some Europeans. Washington quarters see the danger of NATO being split three ways, as we just read in the WALL STREET JOURNAL; into concrete members such as Great Britain and the Federal Republic, members deserving extenuating circumstances (Turkey, Portugal), and slow payers such as Belgium and the Netherlands.

NATO Secretary General Luns, a Dutchman, in his Brussels speech voiced understanding for the anxieties of the United States. He reminded the Europeans of how much they depend on the United States in their prosperity. But Luns is no Franklin, he is not the voice of Europe.

COMMENTARY VIEWS EAST-WEST MILITARY BALANCE

DW081433 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Guenther Gillessen editorial: "Balance Must Be the Aim"]

[Text] The recent New York meeting between Muskie and Gromyko indicated that the big powers are holding "preparatory talks" on the limitation of medium-range arms. That is already a part of SALT III. At the beginning of the Geneva preparatory talks it cannot hurt to coolly recall that the results achieved so far by arms control policy are rather modest. They do not justify equating arms control with "security" and "detente" with peace. The Moscow regime knows only adversaries or subordinates. The core of the East-West conflict is insoluble and remains in every form, also in that of so-called detente, a fight until one side gives up or collapses. It is therefore necessary to withstand the conflict with patience and strength, keeping it free of uncontrolled outbursts.

The so-called dual decision of the Western governments at the 1979 December NATO conference is aimed at that dual need of NATO countries. NATO decided to obtain 464 land-based cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-II missiles, a total of 572, for deployment in Europe, thus creating a counterbalance which is now lacking to the bigger and considerably stronger Soviet medium-range missile potential. NATO simultaneously offered at that time to renounce procurement to the extent that the Soviet Union was prepared to reduce its medium-range missiles.

It is also part of the prelude that the Soviet Union eliminated one negotiating obstacle, namely, the demand that the NATO decision be rescinded, while setting up a new one. The Soviet Union new demands that all arms be included in the negotiations that could hit the Soviet Union from Western Europe. Such arms are called "Forward Based Systems" (FBS) in the West. Moscow has raised that demand twice, at SALT I and SALT II, but it revoked it later on. Will that happen a third time?

It is important to define what is to be negotiated on in the "preparatory talks." In speaking of "medium-range arms" one means arms which both sides have and which are comparable, but in speaking of "FBS," such arms are meant as the Soviet Union does not possess, because its medium-range arms can hit "only" Western Europe.

If the West accepted such a description of the subject of negotiations, all Western nuclear arms of medium range would be included, including also those of the French and the British, while on the Soviet Side only those would be included which are known to the West by name, such as the SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. Above all the fact would be hidden that in the field of medium-range arms having a moderate to long range the Soviet Union is at present 3 1/2 times stronger than the West; as regards warheads, it is even six times stronger, and if the expansion of the SS-20 potential continues unhindered, it will be nine times stronger in 1985.

If the Soviet Union insists on negotiating on "FBS," the West ought to demand that all Soviet medium-range arms be included, such as Soviet submarine missiles of the SS-N-5 type and the Backfire, Badger, Blinder and Fencer bombers.

One must warn not only against unilaterally effective definitions, but also against extending the negotiations to include all bigger medium-range arms. The more systems included (such as planes to be used for various missions), the more complicated the negotiations will be and the more uncertain their outcome. Limiting negotiations to the particularly threatening unmanned and land-based medium-range arms with a range of more than 1,000 kilometers is a practical, reasonable and fair negotiating offer. According to Western ideas, the aim of the negotiations should be the setting of an equal ceiling for the number of cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles on the one side and for SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles on the other. A corresponding plan exists in the SALT treaties.

According to its own negotiating plan, NATO can commit itself to reduce its own 572 systems only if the Soviet Union similarly curtails its land-based medium-range arms with a range of more than 1,000 kilometers. NATO's procurement decision and the negotiating guidelines which have been simultaneously adopted, are unambiguous and clear.

The negotiation attempt is not very promising because real disarmament must be demanded from the Soviet Union. It would not be satisfactory if instead of disarmament the ceiling were set so high that the great Soviet stock could easily be accommodated under it and if NATO were content that "equality" existed insofar as the West was permitted to procure an equal amount of arms if it so wished.

Such a cheap "way out" could be a temptation to weak European governments. One ought to realize that an agreed ceiling which would not be at least close to (or, better, under) the number of 572 systems, would not be a "balance," but a quiet approval of a manyfold Soviet superiority.

PARIS RADIO EXPLAINS CANCELLATION OF BAKHTIAR PROGRAM

LD081248 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A communique issued by the management of Paris Radio's News Department: the program "Facing the Public" which was scheduled to be broadcast at 1910 today, Wednesday, could not be made. The guest on the program, Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, former Iranian prime minister, informed us at the time of recording this morning that he found himself obliged to drop out. The former prime minister of Iran pointed out that he was led to make this decision at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which referred to the obligation for caution about which foreign personalities staying in France are periodically reminded. Mr Bakhtiar expressed his regret at not being able to explain his political positions on our station.

A further detail about the cancellation of the program "Facing the Public": The government asked Mr Bakhtiar to drop this program. It appears to it that in the climate of violence and confrontation which is currently raging in the Middle East, nationals from the countries of that region residing on our territory should more than ever take an attitude of reserve which is essential for all foreign refugees. This is stated in the communique of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which thus asked Mr Bakhtiar not to take part in the programme "Facing the Public" at 1910 tonight on Paris Radio.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON THORN, PUNSET TALKS WITH FRENCH LEADERS

LD081201 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Mr Thorn Thinks Israeli-Arab Dialogue Is Possible"]

[Text] The Middle East and Community problems were the main subjects discussed in the talks which Luxembourg Foreign Minister Thorn had in Paris on Monday, 6 October. Mr Thorn is visiting the Community capitals both in his capacity as president of the Council of Ministers and future chairman (from 1 January) of the Commission.

The Middle East was the main subject discussed in the talks which the president of the republic (who entertained Mr Thorn to lunch) had with Mr Thorn. The Luxembourg minister--who recently completed the task of establishing on-the-spot contacts with which the Nine had entrusted him--thinks that "a dialogue between Arabs and Israelis can and must take place." "I hope," he added as he left the Elysee, "that Europe will be able to play a role which will bring about peace a little more quickly."The Nine are, on the one hand, to define a common stance for the debate which will open at the United Nations shortly and, on the other hand, prepare the "initiative" which they announced at the European Council meeting in Venice but which will only take shape at the European Council meeting in Luxembourg on 1 and 2 December after the U.S. elections.

Community affairs were discussed in more detail with [Prime Minister] Raymond Barre and [Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Bernard-Reymond. The talks apparently dealt with the steel crisis, the implementation of the decisions taken in Britain's favor, the composition of the new commission (which will include Greece) and expansion.

Mr Punset, the new Spanish minister responsible for relations with the EEC, discussed the Spanish application during talks which he had on Monday with Mr Francois-Poncet and Mr Bernard-Reymond and which he is continuing this Tuesday with Mr Barre. Spanish irritation with France (Mr Punset's predecessor held France responsible for the slowing down of negotiations) seems to have been considerably appeased.

LE MONDE REPORTS RESULT OF FRENCH LEADER POPULARITY POLL

LD061625 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Oct 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand Down"]

[Text] FIGARO-MAGAZINE has published the monthly Sofres opinion poll on the popularity of politicians.

The opinion poll was carried out between 19-25 September and around 1,000 people were questioned.

Fiftyone percent as against 54 percent the previous month said that they have confidence in the president's actions. Fortythree percent as against 41 percent do not have confidence in his actions. Since the previous month [Prime Minister] Barre has jumped from 34 percent to 35 percent in people having confidence in him.

Within the majority [European Parliament President] Simone Veil is still the most popular figure with 42 percent of the vote. [PRR Chairman] Chirac has 33 percent (as against 35 percent the previous month), [Minister Delegate for the Feminine Condition] Mrs Pelletier has 32 percent and [National Assembly President] Chaban-Delmas and [RPR Member] Debre each has 27 percent [as against 25 percent the previous month]. In the opposition [PS Leadership Member] Rocard stays level with 48 percent, [PS First Secretary] Mitterrand obtained 31 percent (as against 33 percent the previous month) and [PCF Secretary General] Marchais obtained 19 percent (as against 21 percent the previous month).

LE FIGARO: POSSIBLE 'EVOLUTION' OF POLISH SYSTEM DISCUSSED

LD070957 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: No Turning Back"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish crisis has reached a pradoxical situation: The extreme tension created during the events in Gdansk has given way to a sense of expectancy, but now everyone feels more clearly and deeply that the coming weeks and months will be laden with consequences, not only for Poland itself but for Europe and the whole world.

Indeed, what happens here will be of decisive importance for the future of Poland, of the socialist camp and of East-West detente.

Obviously everyone realizes that, come what may, Poland will never be the same as before. The working class has shown its political maturity and become aware of its strength. The entire public has realized that the order hitherto imposed on it, which seemed unshakable, was in fact very fragile. It is able to draw its conclusions. The vast majority of the party itself has at last acknowledged that the bureaucratic and aberrant form of government practiced hitherto was at last acting against its own interests.

New Form of Socialism

What is the result? If all goes well, Poland will evolve toward a new form of socialism, more modern and democratic, which will be the result of a truly historic compromise between geopolitical necessities and the nation's aspirations. The regime will remain the same but the system will be changed. In the new political situation the party, led by open-minded pragmatists such as Messrs Kania, Olszowski or even POLITYKA Chief Editor Rakowski, will not be content just to tolerate workers' demands, but it will find its best allies in the working class and its self-managed bodies.

State-church relations will be improved, as already shown by the radio broadcast of the Sunday Mass and the reestablishment of the joint committee. Not only will national cohesion be strengthened by this, but it will be an important element of stability in the country--the church having already given sufficient proof of its wisdom and moderation outside the context of the crisis--which will be developed.

Relations among the three ruling parties--the United Workers "Communist" Party [PZPR], the Unified Peasants Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party--will be revised. The ZSL has already asked that "a real partnership" be reestablished with the PZPR. The risks to the PZPR are only moderate, especially since its two associates still acknowledge its leading role.

Of course, none of this has any point unless the parliament, the Sejm, can rediscover a real path and become the real legislative and monitoring body. The latest, very animated session of the Sejm showed that this was already on the way to being achieved. Nevertheless, to fully attain this goal it will obviously be necessary to change the electoral law and permit a real choice of candidates, even if a ruling majority has to be reserved for the PZPR.

Major Purges

One of the foundations of the new system will be the establishment of entirely revised management and planning methods. A major decentralization of prerogatives and authority will be carried out compensated, on the one hand, by the strengthening of the guiding role of the central plan and, on the other, by increased powers to the self-managed councils.

Behind all these changes there must be a change in the party itself. It has already been announced that some very major purges are to take place, to eliminate individuals who have not proved equal to their tasks during recent events and morally corrupt elements, but, much more importantly, internal democracy will have to be established within the party at all levels, replacing the feudal system that has existed hitherto. This is all the more important inasmuch as the present apparatus, which has become a kind of state within a state, would certainly do its utmost to paralyze or distort the reforms if it were left to decide.

Is such an evolution possible? Paradoxically, Western observers have often made the same mistake as the party's orthodox and dogmatists, in agreeing that the socialist system was incapable of evolving and that any evolution in fact heralded its death. Clearly this idea is not shared by either the progmatists or the moderates in the party, or by the Polish working class, or even by some representatives of the democratic opposition either.

Come what may, therefore, Poland will never return to the ambiguous system of half-measures and inefficiency, allied to a degree of tolerance, that it has experienced hitherto.

PCF POLITBURO ATTACKS PS OVER SENATE ELECTION STRATEGY

LD061021 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Apparent text of PCF Politburo 29 September statement: "Increasing PCF's Influence to Create Change"--first paragraph is L'HUMANITE introduction]

[Text] The PCF Politburo released the following statement yesterday:

"At the 28 September 1980 Senate elections the PCF was cheated of all the new Senate seats to which its influence entitled it.

"Despite the unfairness of the election method, several new Communist senators should have been elected, especially in Allier, Gard, Herault and Haut-Garonne. In Bouches-du-Rhone the election of a second Communist senator on a Union of the Left slate would have inflicted a decisive defeat on the right.

"The PS did not want this at any price. It deliberately took the responsibility of preventing the election of Communist senators by every possible means.

"This political decision by the PS is all the more serious inasmuch as in May the PCF presented it with clear, just and honest proposals for unity. But the PS refused to accord to the Communists their rightful number of "grand electors." It has always rejected our proposals.

"In view of this behavior and having discovered the conspiracies organized to eliminate us everywhere, we publicly announced that we rejected any kind of bartering and that we would be forced to retain our candidates in many departments in the second round. The PS' refusal to abandon its anticommunist operation prompted us to implement this principled decision announced before the election.

"The matter does not concern an electoral or partisan dispute.

"It is primarily a matter of democracy. It is unthinkable and dangerous that the Communist voters be treated as second-class citizens and merely a back-up force by the PS. The Union has nothing to do with an attitude of domination or monopoly bids.

"But over and above this, there is a fundamental issue which concerns all workers. The PS' rejection of an honest and lucid Union stems from its political orientation. It has abandoned the policy of the Joint Program. It has turned its back on the struggle to meet the workers' demands and for real change. This is why it denied the PCF its rightful representation. This is why it is trying to weaken it, just as Giscard d'Estaing is doing.

"The PCF devotes all its efforts to the struggle against the Giscard government, for the pressing demands of working men and women and their families, for the changes that will match their hopes.

"Strengthening the PCF's influence and ensuring its just representation are the essential precondition for resolving the major problems of France and the French people. Otherwise we cannot put an end to unemployment, unstable employment, inhuman working conditions, low pay and all other inequalities, inflation and the difficulties which millions of people experience in housing and providing for themselves and educating their children; otherwise we will not redress the country's situation; and otherwise we will not open the doors to the future to young people. Otherwise nothing will change.

"We address ourselves gravely and confidently to the workers, both men and women, to young people and to all those who have had enough of the hard life and want a different policy. We urge them to strengthen the French Communist Party, to increase its influence to make possible the progress of victorious struggles and the advance to change."

JOURNALIST DISPUTES FRENCH MEDIA TREATMENT OF AFGHANISTAN

LD061141 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Sep 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Evidence About Afghanistan"]

[Text] Patrice Baldeck, the newspaper CLARTE's special correspondent in Afghanistan, gave a press conference in Paris on Wednesday. During a 2-month visit he visited five Afghan provinces, stayed with local people and met dozens of workers, peasants, students and political and religious leaders. However, many French newspapers invited to the press conference boycotted it. No doubt, unconfirmed reports brought from Peshawar or New Delhi by unnamed travelers are more tempting--they distort facts and conceal progress achieved by the Afghan revolution in recent months.

Right from the start, Patrice Baldeck expressed his indignation. "I bring proof," he stated, "that most media in France have lied about Afghanistan." Using articles which appeared in LE MONDE during his 2-month visit as an example, Patrice Baldeck called attention to 45 false reports. Only a few corrections eventually appeared. "I checked facts on the spot," Patrice Baldeck stated. Afghanistan is being transformed in a positive way. Changes occur daily. "The population's confidence in the Afghan Government is increasing," Patrice Baldeck said.

The CLARTE special correspondent ascertained that counterrevolutionaries are being increasingly isolated. "Their attacks against villages either to secure supplies or to recruit young Afghans by force, the destruction of hospitals, clinics and schools, burned crops and assassinations aimed at creating a climate of fear among the population have, however, merely encouraged the inhabitants to organize themselves in order to defend their property and their lives. With the Afghan Government's aid, people's militias are being created to protect villages and ensure the population's security. Their members include young people, students, workers and peasants.

DALAI LAMA ARRIVES IN ROME, TO MEET POPE

AU081620 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA)--Tibet's 14th Dalai Lama arrived in Rome last night from New Delhi.

The exiled Tibetan religious leader and former temporal leader of Tibet is to meet with Pope John Paul II tomorrow in Vatican City. His plane arrived here at 0225 GMT and was met by numerous followers of the Tibetan community in Italy. They offered him tea and cookies at an airport reception room.

This is the Dalai Lama's second visit to Italy. In May 1973 he had a lengthy encounter with Pope Paul VI.

The present visit is the first in a series the 45-year-old reincarnation of Buddha is to make in coming weeks. From Rome, the Dalai Lama will travel Friday to Canada. Later he will go to Hawaii and Japan.

L'UNITA DISCUSSES 'REAL' PCI-PSI DIALOGUE

LD081419 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 5 Oct 80 pp 1, 17

[Alfredo Reichlin editorial: "For a Real Dialogue Within the Left"]

[Excerpts] As we have said from the outset, this is not just any government crisis. The blow has been dealt to the new factor of prime importance (to which part of the left and of the democratic and trade union forces have for too long turned a blind eye) which emerged from the long death throes of "democratic solidarity"--and which was not only the effect but the real cause of its death. What new factor? Essentially, the undermining of the idea that to resolve the "Italian case" there must be a dialogue--necessarily within a new and more advanced context--with the workers movement as such, that is, with its entire historical heritage and its parties, including the PCI. The idea that prevailed within the DC after Moro's assassination was different from this. It was to shift the PSI out of the leftwing area, to induce it to break way from its tradition (including its reformist tradition) and to attract it into a sphere of joint management of the system. And this was based on a very vain hope: to become the progressive pole of a political game whose functioning would be ensured not so much by a new balance of forces between the PCI and PSI (not in the least scandalous in itself) as by far more thorough transformations which were considered to be already underway. These are as follows: The end of the working class as a political subject and the consequent incorporation and institutionalization of the trade union movement (in fact its division); the crisis of politics as an area for the masses' leading role and organized participation; the shifting of power outside Parliament and therefore uncontrolled corrupt allocation of that power; the elimination of democratic political Catholicism; a revival of capitalism considered in such a way as to be able to replace planning; that is, a major regenerative effort equal to the unprecedented challenges and upheavals of our time, and Mr Brambilla's repeated assertions: "I'll see to it." [allusion unknown] There are also international factors, ranging from the reintroduction of the cold war, partly for domestic ends, to the quest for a neoatlanticist and subordinate position for Italy.

Was all this not a deliberate plan even on the part of the groups within the DC and PSI which initiated the operations? Probably not. Probably their political calculations were more superficial and short-term. But that was not the important thing. [paragraph continues]

It was not to stop when confronted with a government formula in itself less advanced than others, but to realize basically what was regressing and therefore where things might have led--irrespective of intentions--if someone had not shouldered the task of speaking the truth, of opposing these thrusts, partly illusory but partly substantial and real. Why should we not have fought? It is really dangerous and even stupid to form such an interpretation (as even more sincere democrats do) of our policy as a splittist attack by Berlinguer on Craxi for petty considerations of supremacy. It was a matter of opposing these real thrusts--not Craxi of the PSI. On the contrary. Because if they had prevailed, the price would have been paid not only by the PCI but also by the PSI (the entire PSI) and the trade union movement, and all prospects of progress and advance would have disappeared for everyone. And unless a crisis had occurred, the editor of LA REPUBBLICA could have continued, as usual, to scold us but he could not have hoped for the emergence at last of another Zanardelli, that is, of someone capable of reopening the dialogue with the workers movement as a whole.

We Communists must ask ourselves new questions. What is to be done to reverse the trend and reopen a unitary process? Let us proceed from the possible solutions of the crisis. We have had to acknowledge that the principle whereby unitary relations can develop even in the presence of differing parliamentary positions on the part of the two leftwing parties is correct and valid (this is our answer to Deputy Balzamo) but it is only a precondition. How? Inasmuch as differing positions in Parliament--one party in government and the other in opposition--assume the significance of a merely tactical, and therefore not decisive, issue, if there is a thorough nucleus of agreement on the analysis of the state of the country and on the need to work (even marching separately but striking together) for a change of approach and political leadership. When this thorough nucleus is lacking, positions in Parliament become another matter. This and not the excessive harshness of our opposition--is the explanation of what has happened.

Tackling the issue of a real dialogue, therefore, implies verifying whether or not there is a thorough nucleus of agreement. This does not mean agreement on everything, nor does it mean denying the possible coexistence of differing and even rival political blueprints. But what is the aim of this rivalry? This is the point. Then we discover that the state of PCI-PSI relations has been and is still being affected above all by the absence of a precise identification of the object of disagreement. In fact, we have been trying for some time to define the heart of the matter when we have asked: Does the PSI adopt the perspective of access to government by the workers movement as a whole, setting its own legitimate aspiration to wield greater influence and even to a leading function on the left within this context? Or does it adopt a different perspective? We feel the entire essence of the issue lies in this question.

Well, no clear answer has been given to this fundamental question. One cannot regard as such the assertions that the PSI does not oppose the PCI's entry into the government, but that if the DC says "no" (and it is saying "no") it cannot fail to shoulder the responsibility of so-called governability. What kind of governability? With whom? Against whom?

MADRID: GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING SPANISH AMBASSADOR

LD081430 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, Spanish ambassador in the Soviet Union and president of the International Olympic Committee, has been received by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The meeting was granted to Samaranch as a token of regard, as he is to give up his post in order to devote himself exlusively to his Olympic responsibilities. Gromyko praised Samaranch for the work in bringing Spain and the USSR closer together that he has done over the last 3 years.

PSOE'S F. GONZALEZ VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD081019 Madrid ABC in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 5-7

[Unattributed report on 5 October interview granted in Madrid to ABC jouranlists by Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez: "Felipe Gonzalez: 'After 1983 It Will Only Be Possible To Govern With Coalitions'"]

[Excerpts] "I believe that a series of historic events have occurred in this country, not the least of which is the rapprochement, after the constitution was approved and for the first time in the PSOE's 100-year history, with the monarchy. This was a rapprochement which must be regarded as the surmounting of old quarrels. I have always stated, and I have sometimes not been understood by my own comrades, that the Socialist Party's republicanism is not essential. It is a consequence of a mere historical circumstance; hence the importance of the rapprochement with the king." With this statement by PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez the conversation held with him by the ABC's editorial staff at the Prensa Espanola headquarters began.

Felipe Gonzalez was welcomed by the editor of ABC, who in his words of greeting said, among other things, that "ABC, which, as is well known, stands far from the viewpoints which you so nobly and brilliantly uphold, agrees with you on what is most essential--love for Spain, freedom, coexistence and fair play." The editor of ABC was accompanied by the managing director of Prensa Espanola S.A., Nemesio Fernandez-Cuesta, and the ABC's assistant editor and deputy editor, Miguel Torres and Francisco Gimenez Aleman, respectively. On behalf of the editorial staff, the political section chief, Angel Antonio Gonzalez, and Political Section Members Pilar Urbano, Carlos Davila and Luis Peiro took part in the conversation, which had as its setting the historic office of the founder of ABC.

"Concealing Weakness With Authoritarian Veneer"

The conversation shifted to the topic of the motion of confidence--or "lack of confidence," in Felipe Gonzalez' words--submitted by the government. The appraisal, the assessment, which the PSOE secretary general makes of that debate and Suarez' reaction is negative. "Suarez' almost psychological reaction was to seek to conceal the weakness which has been reached in the country's political development, especially between the time of the last general election and now, with an authoritarian veneer which does not even work." "The aim was," he continued, "to present an image of authoritarianism and imposition, rather than of the moral authority needed to rescue the country." "Especially in the reply which he gave to me, this was very clear. In saying rather grandiloquently that he did not need the Socialists' votes to govern because he already had the 180 votes necessary, he was making, in my opinion, an authoritarian reaction. A week later he was calling on the PSOE in order to resolve the problems of autonomy in general and that of Andalusia in particular."

Felipe Gonzalez is convinced that the only way to surmount the economic crisis, when, moreoever, there are grave circumstances of institutional crisis and of a disturbing public order situation, is through consultation with the social and economic forces: "The only solution is an effort at consultation between employers and trade unions, with a consistent government policy.

"No government is capable of surmounting the crisis on its own, with only 35 percent of the voters,without consultation. The government has come out with an economic policy which has an internal rationality but is a rightwing and timid government policy."

In this connection he criticized the measures which the government adopts without negotiating previously: "It is incapable if lowering the retirement age, which would mean an unloading of personnel to make way for the unemployed young people. It decides, without negotiating with them--and it would certainly have achieved the same result in negotiations with them--that civil servants' salaries should increase by 12.5 percent; it reduces pensions, makes a very timid effort to improve the social security system, and so forth. What does it want the trade unions to do?" Dwelling on the topic of consultation, he referred specifically to the reorganization of the sectors in a state of crisis, and criticized the government, citing the instance of the shipbuilding sector, which has been awaiting reorganization for 3 years without anything being achieved, because the government is not keeping its word, and in the meantime 8,000 superfluous workers are taken on again each year, on full pay. "With whom do they want to settle this? With the trade unions? [How can they], if they do not sit down [at the negotiating table] and if they do not keep their word?"

"Increase in Public Investment Will Be Left at 13-14 Percent"

"With respect to the government's economic plans and their realization in the budgets, the Socialist leader emphasized the need to tackle the problem with courage and imagination. They agree with us with respect to boosting public investment and devoting priority attention to unemployment, but they have contented themselves with words rather than deeds. They say that they will increase public investment by 31 percent. Where is that increase left today with the constant devaluation of the peseta and inflation at 13 or 14 percent? The result will be extremely poor. Gentlemen, if you have reached the conclusion that it is necessary to revive the economy to create employment, set to it! A public effort is necessary to modernize this country's infrastructure in all sectors--roads, education, health and so forth, and all this effort, even if it creates a considerable deficit for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 years, is an effort that will catapult the entire economy forward. Spain has sufficient international credit to be able to conduct an operation of this magnitude. What must be realized is that democracy in this country cannot easily withstand 2 million unemployed, and in April the government will not be able to present a favorable balance sheet of unemployment. There will be more unemployed than this month."

In order to finance this operation, Felipe Gonzalez once more emphasized his well known viewpoint of resorting to foreign credits. "Spain," he said, "has more foreign credit than is believed." After deriding certain appeals for foreign credit in the budgets--"and in May, when we said this, they gave us a dressing down in parliament"--he stated that the FRG, Denmark and Austria, for instance, have budgetary deficit in relation to gross domestic product [GDP] far greater than ours--"and nobody puts his hands on his head!"--and he said that in the case of the first-mentioned country growth in GDP had been achieved during the years of crisis exceeding that experienced in the previous decade.

"If They Are Liberals, Let Them Be So to the End"

Calling again for boldness to resolve the economic problems, he stated that there are only two ways to resolve unemployment--to create more jobs or to share out the existing jobs. He said that the latter course is difficult and could require reducing the working day, and so forth. In this connection he cited an instance: "There are 100,000 jobs in the administration which are held by people who also receive state pensions. An effort of solidarity is required in the administration concerning those 225,000 unemployed young people who have become unemployed since the government's economic plan." In Felipe Gonzalez' opinion, the state budgets require an internal rationality: "If you are liberal, you are liberal to the end. What you cannot do is to be liberal with respect to business and statistics with respect to losses."

"Only Danger to Democracy Is Its Disintegration"

Felipe Gonzalez discussed his party's opposition activity in the months ahead, stating first that "I will exercise no form of opposition other than to offer possible solutions for this country, but it must be perfectly understood that of course we have our own political proposal and that we have three specific alternatives: total opposition, consensus or coalition. I discard consensus right away. Having said that, I must state that Suarez' sole concern in the latest debate centered on forcing me to say that there would be no coalition government, because otherwise he would not survive until 1983. That is a concession which I never intended and do not intend to make to him. I simply believe that if the country needs this kind of government it must have one, though I personally would prefer elections to be held and that the people decide. But "be that as it may," the Socialist leader said, it cannot be asserted that a coalition government is bad for democracy, since the only thing that is irreversible is Spain's decline, if democracy disintegrates, and perhaps in the final analysis there is no other solution to the threefold crisis than to put our shoulders jointly to the wheel."

With regard to consensus, Felipe Gonzalez explained that "outside of the government I will not support it, though this does not mean that if there is any major issue of national importance, such as the autonomy issues, I will refuse to continue negotiating."

"Coalition Government After 1983"

"If, as seems most likely to me, this country cannot resist and we are asked to make the sacrifice of participating in government tasks, we will have to make it. But there is something I must make clear: following the next elections and thanks to the policy of encouraging the nationalist parties the chamber of deputies will become ungovernable and it will be necessary to resort to a coalition. I have not the slightest doubt of this. In my opinion the last five votes provided by the Andalusian Socialist Party imply a great political price, a price that the government should not have paid. Now they have cost the formation of Clavero's party in Andalusia and of course they will cost the PSOE having to condemn the Andalusian Socialist Party's financing by the government, because what are we trying to do: build a state or destroy it?

"In short," Felipe Gonzalez said, "our skill in conducting a responsible opposition should make us win the next elections in 1982 or 1983. But above all we must try to salvage the country and set it on its feet as soon as possible."

At one point the hypothesis was raised of another motion censure and the Socialist leader ackrowledged that it would be different from the previous one and that it could entail a program and a majority government. Logically, however, he was not too explicit about stating how this new majority would be formed: "If either now or in 1983 I need to attain 175 or 176 seats and I have, for instance--and I stress that this is merely an example--only 135 seats, I need another 40 to achieve a majority. If somebody offers me 20-25 and I reach 155, I might consider that these 155 seats are not an advantage but a disadvantage because they totally prevent me from gaining 176 seats."

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE DISCUSSES RESULTS OF FRG ELECTIONS

LD090855 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 6 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial: "German Continuity"]

[Text] The Socialist-Liberal coalition that has governed the German Federal Republic for 11 years yesterday had its mandate extended by the German voters until 1984. It was a personal triumph for Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose political authority has thus been further strengthened both at home and abroad. However it was not an unimportant political event that Foreign Minister Genscher's Liberal Party was at the same time able to achieve such a notable success, that liberal influence on the government's policies will be strengthened. This is of course a matter of personal satisfaction for Genscher, who fought an intelligent and balanced election campaign and gave decency a chance, but this is also a politically useful development for Chancellor Schmidt, who has had his alibi for pursuing conservative policies with a socialist-liberal government strengthened.

The Western alliances are spared a lot of problems because Franz Josef Strauss did not achieve election in his first and last attempt at becoming chancellor. Continuity is easier to live with than violent renewal, even though it was probably more the form rather than the content of German politics that would have changed if he had succeeded in reaching his goal. Deservedly or otherwise, many people will have heard with relief that Strauss is now a past phenomenon in central German politics.

From other viewpoints the outcome of the German election is perhaps not the happiest. It is at any rate worth asking whether it is healthy for German democracy that the same party or coalition of parties remains uninterruptedly in power in Bonn for 15 years. This is too long for the same people to bear the responsibility of government, and it is too long for the same people to sit in opposition. There was a touch of desperation about the German Social-Democrats during Adenauer's long monopoly of power, and there were perhaps also signs of desperation in the reasons why the Christian unions this year appointed Strauss as their candidate for chancellor. The eternal opposition leaders in Bonn do presumably have the possibility of dealing with their own personal frustration at not being able to govern by withdrawing to politics in their own provinces, as Strauss and Stoltenberg did, but it is nevertheless healthier for Germany that power changes hands. The need for a change will come to characterize both the parliament and government in Bonn in the next few years, because it points to a new time of upheaval, before new coalitions take the stage.

FAEROESE TO ELECT NEW PARLIAMENT ON 8 NOVEMBER

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Sep 80 pt 1 p 5

[Text] The Faeroese will elect a new Lagting on Saturday 8 November. The decision was reached after the Lagting early in the week adopted a resolution to dissolve itself. The proposal for dissolution was introduced by Lagmand [Prime Minister] Atli Dam (Social Democrat) after he determined that the governing coalition could not be maintained. Earlier the Liberal People's Party discussed prospects of a new coalition with the largest Faeroe party, the Conservative Coalition Party. However the negotiations failed, thus necessitating the elections.

GENERAL SEES DEFENSE CUTBACK ENDANGERING 'NATO SOLIDARITY'

LD090801 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 5 Oct 80 Part 2 p 8

[Jens Thomsen interview with General A.C.B. Vegger: "We Are Standing at a Crossroads in Our History"]

[Excerpts] "We have never had such good prospects of building up a strong defense as we have today, and I doubt whether we will have such favorable conditions again.

For this reason the defense negotiations this time are more important and fundamental than in the past, and have more far-reaching consequences. We are standing at a relatively major crossroads in our history," General Vegger said.

"We hear today that Danish defenses are a superpower's defenses in miniature. This is not correct. The individual parts of Danish defenses are built up according to how a unit is to look by international, European standards. This is all the more necessary since Jutland divisions are to fight side by side with units from the Western alliance. We have not been twiddling our thumbs in NATO in the many years that we have been a member. We have looked year by year at the forces at our disposal in the different countries, and every year recommendations have been made as to how these troops in individual countries could be improved.

"In Denmark we have followed these recommendations as far as has been economically possible. Today Danish forces are adapted to the larger international, European picture. Danish defenses, German defenses and the reinforcements that are expected to be sent here are determined by and adapted to each other. There are, for example, certain artillery divisions that we do not have in Denmark, but others have them. Simply for this reason we cannot talk of a Danish superpower defense in lilliputian form.

"We live in an area where land and water form a geographical whole. Under these special conditions we have every possibility of getting out three armed services to work together and thus increase the degree of exploitation. In this area I think we are superior to our opponents.

"The detailed cooperation between our three services also answers the question of the extent to which we could do without one of them. We could, but only if another nation took over the tasks we now fulfill ourselves, and here we touch on the principle of sovereignty which is often brought up in connection with our defense planning.

"A credible defense is not only a question of quality, but also of the number of soldiers. On this last point we have begun to fall behind in a worrisome manner. As far as the army is concerned we have cut back time and again since 1960. We have now gone so far—or deep, you might say—that our units after only 3 days of exercises are exhausted, because they are expected to be like Tordenskjold's [18th century naval hero who defeated Sweden] men. A Danish unit is today often only one-third as large as a corresponding German unit. I would also like to have been given more soldiers. I would like to have seen the cutbacks on Sjaelland avoided, and a special combat group set up on Lolland-Falster.

Colland-Falster is today completely unprotected, and this cannot be justified.

"There is so much talk today of percentages. I consider it a disadvantage that Danish defenses are discussed on the basis of these zero, 1, 3, or 5-percent increases. When NATO once put forward proposals that individual nations should increase their defense budgets by 3 percent, it was an attempt to bring the alliance up to the standards that were necessary. But unfortunately it coincided with a discussion of defense in Denmark. The future of Danish defense is not a question of percentages but of finding out what tasks we must carry out for our own sake. Then we can talk about what forces and money we need. Instead of figures we should look at quality and solidarity. If NATO solidarity, expressed in the motto 'one for all and all for one' is broken, it could have extremely unpleasant consequences for the Western world. Our opponents could begin to see a certain vacillation in the ranks, with dangerous consequences.

"If we cut back one-third of our defense forces in a defense bill, this will reduce the chances of bringing reinforcements here.

"It is not metal that will be sent in, but living human beings. A government that is deciding whether to send reinforcements to an area must carefully consider whether these reinforcements are being sent to their deaths or whether they have a chance of carrying out their intended mission. The decision is as serious as that."

FINLAND

REPORT ON FINNS WORKING IN IRAQ

LD081938 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Almost 100 Finns, who had been working in Iraq, returned home 30 minutes ago. Another 15 Finns left Baghdad by bus for Amman today and are expected to arrive in Amman tomorrow. So far, about 900 Finns have left Iraq. According to information given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, about 370 Finns remain in that country. The ministry has no information about their return home.

NORWAY

AFTENPOSTEN: U.S. SHOULD RATIFY SALT-II TO AID GENEVA TALKS

LD090929 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "New Nuclear Arms Negotiations"]

[Text] A small, but welcome glimmer of light--at a time when reports of wars and conflicts are coming in more frequently than usual--is the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to begin "preparatory talks on discussions" on the medium-range missiles in Europe. A week today representatives of the two countries will meet for an opening round in Geneva, without preconditions and without agreement on much more than that such talks would be useful. A special advisory group on the Western side will aid the Americans and ensure that the views of the other Western European NATO nations will obtain a hearing, for the talks cover arms which are or will be stationed in or aimed at our part of the world. Full control of the weapons lies in the hands of the two superpowers, and the final responsibility for the course and outcome of the talks rests directly and heavily on them.

Last fall the extended medium-range nuclear arms, now to be the subject of the Geneva talks, were the subject of intense controversy here in Norway. The reason was the NATO plans to respond to the Soviet Union's deployment of the new mobile and highly accurate 3-warhead 55-20 missiles by resolving both to acquire similar arms in the West and to offer Moscow talks on an agreed balance between East and West in this particular arms field. Russian modernization had already upset the old balance. On 12 December last year NATO's foreign and defense ministers adopted their double resolution, which within 3 years will lead to the deployment of 572 new Western rockets--if negotiations have not led to limitations on the Eastern side in the meantime.

The Kremlin rejected all forms of talks unless NATO revised its decision, and this was a rejection that leftwing forces in Norwegian politics not only thought was final, but also accepted as fully justified. Events have now shown that the Kremlin leaders have a much better understanding of the realities of power--including military power--than their political sympathizers in Norway. The Russians have realized that propaganda and threats can no longer prevent Western measures from reestablishing an approximate balance, and we hope that their agreement to the meeting in Geneva indicates that they are now prepared to try negotiations instead. This has taken 10 months. The course of events in this period does not prove that it is always right to negotiate with the Russians from a position of strength, but it does prove that it is not always wrong--which is what the Norwegian opponents of the NATO resolution would have had us believe.

The only thing that seems clear at the present time is that the new talks will be extremely complicated and fairly protracted, for reasons that are both political and technical: Various considerations for many allies must be weighed against each other and swift technological developments must be dealt with and fixed in an unambiguous text for a treaty. The question of the relationship of these talks to the SALT negotiations on strategic arms will be especially difficult, including, in the first round, the question of which arms categories will be covered by what we hope will develop--within a reasonable time--into real negotiations in Geneva.

The West should be prepared to discuss enlarging the range of arms categories included in the talks, provided that this would lead to agreement and to a true balance between East and West. We in the West ought also to be aware that we are negotiating with a psychological handicap because the United States has not ratified the SALT II agreement, signed all of 16 months ago. At the present time such a ratification would the most fruitful contribution the United States could make to success during in talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

SWEDEN

NAVY CALLS OFF HUNT FOR MYSTERY SUBMARINE

LD062112 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Interview 6 October with Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback of Swedish Navy by Correspondent (Lars Redaktersson)--live or recorded]

[Text] Today the 3-week hunt for a submarine in the Stockholm archipelago was ended. The last time the navy had contact with the submarine was 1 week ago, but even so it is preferred not to rule out the possibility that the submarine is still in Swedish waters. It could be damaged, it is stated.

Altogether the search has cost the taxpayers about 3 million kronor, and between 500 and 600 people took part in the search, which did not give any direct result. The defense staff cannot state from which country the submarine originated or why it was, or is, here. Despite this, the defense staff noted today in a press statement that the hunt for the submarine showed how alert the Swedish defense is and that Sweden is not to be treated lightly. Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback states:

[Schuback] I hope that it is interpreted that way. We employed the resources we had and we increased the efforts and used the means in the correct way and with firmness.

[Question] But this is the most serious violation of territory since the war, according to the defense minister. Is it then a failure that the Swedish defense did not succeed in making the submarine surface?

[Answer] No, I do not think it is a failure. It shows the difficulty we face in peace time in resorting to an appropriate amount of force, for after all a number of people are concerned in the case. We managed to strike a good balance and to indicate our view that we will not tolerate this any longer. One cannot go to unlimited lengths, but we were prepared to go quite far to surface this submarine, and this, I think has made an impression.

[Question] Well, despite this record search, which has continued until today, is it not remarkable that it was not possible to find out which nation the submarine came from?

[Answer] No, it is not remarkable. I cannot recall that any nation since World War II has been able to stand up and say that its territory has been violated by a submarine of such and such a nationality.

[Question] The commander-in-chief stressed earlier in an interview that it would be practically impossible for this submarine to escape such a search. Has the submarine now done the impossible?

[Answer] Yes, in that it escaped from our grasp without our being able to identify it with certainty. This is correct, but otherwise we have fullfilled the task and it is no longer here.

[Question] Do you exclude the possibility that it may be lying on the sea bottom damaged by a depth charge?

[Answer] I think that is very unlikely.

[Question] But it cannot be excluded?

[Answer] We will have to check, but I do not think so.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER DISCUSSES DEFENSE PRIORITIES

LD090907 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Erik Liden interview with Swedish Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lennary Ljung: "More Refresher Exercises and Improved Readiness"]

[Text] Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung wants to improve defense effectiveness next year by having more and larger refresher exercises, better readiness, more armed ships and further decentralization of depots. Lennart Ljung is critical of the decrease in resources for the defense forces. "It is extremely regrettable that Sweden is dropping its guard when the rest of the world, deeply worried by the tense international situation, is giving its defense forces increased resources. I said earlier this summer that the security situation is worrisome. Nothing has changed for the better since then--in fact rather the opposite. It is also a serious matter that we cannot give the Riksdat the defenses that it ordered in 1977. Today there is a 2 million-kronor shortfall in materials and organization."

To right a number of deficiencies the commander in chief wants to give priority to speed and flexibility. He first intended to adopt these measures in 1982, but the attention of the rest of the world, not least through the submarine incidents, makes the commander in chief want to step up Swedish readiness sooner. "As early as next year we will be arming more ships and will be able at the same time to train navy conscripts for a longer period in the right surroundings. I want to improve the defense forces' mobilization speed, by further spreading defense equipment stockpiles, for example. It is also pleasing that we are once again able to give refresher training to our conscripts to the full extent, a few years earlier than we had estimated. As far as our precious peacetime organization is concerned, I do not want to be wise after the event and say that it should have been rationalized long ago. However, units must be disbanded so that we can make real savings. We cannot afford any more Arvidsjaurs or moves between Uppsala and Enkoeping. I am aware that there will be lively debate in many municipalities, but we must take these steps now."

Lennart Ljung also pointed out that he cannot take local economic considerations into account in his recommendations. These he will leave to the government. The commander in chief also wants to invest in the defense forces' wartime organization, more exercises in sensitive terrain for wartime missions and more senior staffs with wartime organization in peacetime, for example, in the defense district regiments. This also improves combat readiness. "However, a reasonable economic compensation system is crucial for the future. We cannot live with a net price index as an inflation compensation system. It fluctates incredibly quickly in an unstable economy, and compensations come too late. Here the Rikdsag must make a definite decision for the defense forces in a positive direction. Despite staff reductions unparalleled in the public sector of 1.5 percent per year since 1972, peacetime running costs continue to rise."

Lennary Ljung also reminded me of recent cases of spying for the Soviet Union. "In a secret memorandum to the government I will outline how much it will cost to repair what can be repaired. I will ask for special funds for this. It will take time and be expensive, and some things cannot now be repaired. Military leaders see this treason as very serious. The superpowers' intelligence services, however, have no second thoughts about using these methods. Naturally we are doing everything possible to prevent high treason."

"I have requested of the government that refresher exercises should not be touched. They are decisive for our credibility abroad." In this connection the commander in chief is proud to say that the conscripts that left the armed forces this year are the best defense forces intake in 10-15 years. "Cooperation between officers and men worked well. Loyalty has been intense and the conscripts had a positive interest in defense. Officer recruitment in all categories is continuing to rise. Nevertheless, we must make more stringent demands during exercises. Field discipline must be better. We must be more professional soldiers."

DAILY TELEGRAPH HITS CARTER'S CAMPAIGN TACTICS

LD081235 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Oct 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Carter Takes the Low Road"]

[Text] Is anyone outside the United States still tuned into the American election campaign? Apart from those who have to be, like for example President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, it seems unlikely, so dull and petty has it become. The blame for this lies mainly with President Carter. He is showing himself as a routine in-fighting politicians, now that he has his back to the wall. Nothing wrong with that, it might be retorted. All politicians get mean when they are fighting for survival. That is part of the job. There is something in that, but not very much. The Presidency is still, after all, the most important post in the non-communist world. The trouble with Mr Carter is that what ought to be his strongest argument for re-election—his record in the White House during his first term—is not a convincing one.

This vacuum at the heart of the Carter campaign comes out particularly clearly over the matter of American defence strength, which has emerged as one of the main issues. A chief plank of Mr Carter's first campaign was that he would reduce defence spending. Then, and during his early period in the White House, he paraded openly pacifist sentiments. In fact, defence spending has increased during his tenure, though not to any great purpose, or in such a way as to remedy what are now widely accepted as serious deficiencies in the armed forces. Be that as it may, Mr Carter—such is the atmosphere of the times—is now posing as a man who is boosting American defence capabilities like nobody's business. At the same time, he tries to depict Mr Reagan as a warmonger, he is trying to have it both ways. The same goes for other issues. Budget deficits used to be bad. Now, it seems, they are good—that might bring in the Kennedyites, and so on. He calls Mr Reagan a racist one day, then has to retract it the next.

This may be one way to win an election campaign, but it does not match up to conceived notions of the sort of person an American President should be. Perhaps we expect too much of an American President. Perhaps; but it will be sad if the idea that they can rise to the level of their office should fade out entirely.

FOREIGN SECRETARY, PRC FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSS HONG KONG

LD021211 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Oct 80 p 6

[John Bulloch report: "Closer British and Chinese Links to Protect Hong Kong"]

[Excerpts] Closer co-operation between British troops and officers of the Chinese First Army along the Hong Kong border is likely following talks in London yesterday between Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, and Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister.

Huang is spending two days in Britain on his way back from the United Nations in New York, in part to make up for the cancelled trip to China by Lord Carrington.

The foreign secretary called off his visit during the crisis caused by the Iran-Iraq war.

But while Lord Carrington and Huang were talking "in general terms" in London—according to the Foreign Office—Sir Murray MacLehose, the governor of Hong Kong, was spelling out the threat to the colony posed by continued illegal Chinese immigration.

Britain and China agree on the need for control of the Hong Kong border, as Lord Carrington found in his talks with Huang. The problem is how to further tighten the already closely guarded frontier, with its flood-lit fence, watch towers and constantly patrolling troops.

FRANCE AGREES ON EEC REPAYMENTS TO BRITAIN

LD081233 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Alan Osborn Dispatch: "570 M Pound Win for Britain at EEC"]

[Text] Luxembourg—Britain yesterday won an important Common Market victory when the foreign ministers of the Nine agreed to stop blocking EEC budget repayments.

In practical terms this means the Treasury is assured of getting back in the present financial year at least 570 million pounds sterling of the 740 million pounds sterling promised in the agreement to reduce Britain's EEC contributions.

The relatively small balance will come in time. And there had been real fears that most, if not all, of the rebate would be delayed.

Yesterday's decision was unexpected and highly satisfying for Britain. It means the French and Germans have backed down from the tough stand they were taking over the budget repayments.

France had been effectively suggesting that the money should not be handed over until Britain had delivered on its broad commitments over EEC farm prices and fisheries policy.

But the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, visibly delighted at the outcome, insisted yesterday that no new pledges had been on farm prices and there had been merely a repetition of the promise to try to agree a fisheries policy by the end of the year.

Officials speculated that the breakthrough had been made possible by the cordial note struck by Mrs Thatcher at her meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing of France last month. At one stage the row over the repayments had threatened a serious breach in Anglo-French relations but these fears can now presumably be laid to rest.

For the government, yesterday's agreement will have important repercussions for the handling of economic policy. With total certainty now for receiving 570 million pounds sterling-and possibly a good deal more-the chancellor of the exchequer will be able to make firmer assumptions than hitherto about the public sector borrowing requirement.

However the chief importance of the deal is likely to be political and, in particular, in its suggestion that Britain's relations with the other EEC countries have taken a clear turn for the better.

Of the money coming back this year about 390 million pounds sterling will be in grants for specific investment projects and 180 million pounds sterling in the form of a straight cash payment. Essentially the ministers agreed that not less than 80 percent of total investment money should be handed over before the end of next March and 75 percent of the straight cash.

The formula devised yesterday provides for the Commission to pay over the money unless a "qualified majority" opposes a specific project. Lord Carrington explained that so long as Britain plus one other "big" country or two "small" countries approved the transaction it would go through.

If there was a disagreement it would be settled by the EEC Council of Ministers, but he did not think this was likely to happen.

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS DISCUSS TERRITORIAL ISSUES

NC081700 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The intercommunal talks were continued at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia this afternoon with the examination of the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem.

Speaking prior to the meeting--this is the fourth meeting in the new round of talks--the Greek Cypriot side's representative, Ioannidhis, said that he was going to submit proposals on the territorial aspect and expressed the hope that the Turkish Cypriot side would do likewise. He stated: The territorial question is of great importance to a fair and lasting Cyprus solution and it would be useful to have at the negotiating table concrete proposals which would serve as basis for constructive discussion.

The Turkish Cypriot side's representative, Onan, answering a question as to whether his side was going to submit proposals as had been agreed, said that the Turkish Cypriot side was going to explain its views on the question. He said: Definitely, there must be some criteria which, after agreement, would more easily lead to a solution of the problem.

Mr Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special envoy, said that the talks will be continued on the basis of discussing the agenda questions by rotation, and that the meetings will be held once a week, as has been the practice so far. Mr Gobbi said the climate prevailing at the talks is good and expressed the hope that this climate will be maintained. He said: Nevertheless, it would be wrong to believe that an early solution can be achieved during negotiations over vital interests. He added: My main goal now is not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

Today's meeting was attended--in addition to Mr Gobbi and the two interlocutors--by Mr Gorge, deputy special envoy of the UN Secretary General; the Greek Cypriot side's advisers at the talks, Mr Triandafillidhis and Mrs Soulioti; Mr Onan's advisers, Mr Ertekun, Mr Tatar and Mr Fellaoglu, a specialist on land surveying matters.

A UN communique released after the meeting says that today's meeting began with a discussion of the fourth subject on the agenda, the territorial aspect. The communique adds: Both sides explained their respective positions, and a frank exchange of views followed in the same spirit as in earlier meetings.

The next meeting will take place next Wednesday, 15 October, at 1530. The meeting will continue the examination of the first subject on the agenda, the reaching of agreement on Varosha resettlement under UN auspices, in accordance with point five of the 10 May 1979 agreement.

BAYRAK: GREEKS IMPEDE ZONAL TOURIST TRAVEL

TA061811 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Two foreign tourists, a West German and an American who recently arrived at Ercan State Airport for a visit to Cyprus, have been prevented by the Greek Cypriots from going to the south. Other foreign travelers visiting the north who attempted to cross the border have been interrogated by Greek Cypriot policemen in civilian clothes. The aim is supposedly to obtain information about the north and to discourage foreign tourists from visiting the Federated State.

At the same time, the Greek Cypriots have been preventing foreign tourists in the south from visiting the north. Observers say the Greek Cypriot action is contrary to Point 6 of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement of 19 May 1979 which calls on the two sides to take practical measures to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS ATTENDS EC COUNCIL

AT081420 Athens NEWS in English 8 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was the first Greek minister to attend the EEC Foreign Ministers' Council. Mr Mitsotakis participated, as an observer, in the meeting that took place in Luxembourg yesterday morning.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Council Mr Thorn welcomed Mr Mitsotakis on behalf of the council and all EEC member countries. The Greek foreign minister expressed his thanks and his satisfaction on being the first minister to represent Greece as the 10th EEC member at the council. The council dealt with the following issues: aid to Portugal; various demands by Third World African countries; regional policy; the issue of steel production in Europe.

I KATHIMERINI SUGGESTS PUBLIC AIRING OF U.S., NATO ARGUMENTS

AT081542 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Just a Proposal...."]

[Text] We shall make a proposal in the hope that the Greek Government, the U.S. Government and the NATO secretary general will accept it. The Greek Government's acceptance of the proposal will mean allowing the audiovisual facilities of Greek radio and television to be used by two speakers. The first speaker will represent the government of Jimmy Carter and the other speaker will represent Luns. The dispatch of the two speakers will signify the acceptance of the proposal by Washington and by the NATO secretary general.

At their disposal will be placed the necessary interpreters and all the time they think necessary to expound their views in comfort. The subject of their talk will be: Why Greece must accept a return to the NATO military wing under prerequisites different from those which operated when Greece became a member of the alliance and which apply to other members of the alliance. The representative of the U.S. Government will be able to extend his remarks to cover the problem of the U.S. bases in Greece, and can explain why the signing of an agreement for operation of these bases benefits Greece even though the United States officially adopts the viewpoint that part of the Greek continental, sea and airspace should not be controlled by Greeks but by ...Turks!

That is, he should explain how the Greek national territorial defense--integrity, that is--will be served by those U.S. bases which will exist on this territory when the prerequisite for establishing the bases will be curtailment of Greece's integrity!

The answer we Greeks are giving to the previous question is being denounced by the Americans and responsible NATO officials as lacking in allied logic, with the result, they claim, that a feeling of anti-Americanism and anti-NATOism is being cultivated among the Greek people. However, since we Greeks do not want to be unjustly accused of anti-Americanism and anti-"allied" feelings, we propose, precisely to the two "concerned" parties, to proceed themselves--through direct communication--in correctly enlightening the Greeks.

When the two parts of our "defensive shield" feel that they have exhausted their efforts at enlightenment, then we should advance to the second proposal: Hold a plebiscite asking the Greek people whether or not they accept a return to NATO and the operation of the U.S. bases under the terms demanded by our neighbors, the Turks--terms whose benefits will have been put forth in the arguments of the two "luminaries." Obviously, the results of the plebiscite will be binding on the government, any government.

We are sure that no man of ... bad faith will have such bad faith that he will reject the objectivity and good faith of the two proposals. These proposals will eliminate the only argument that can be supported with some semblance of justice: that the lopsided briefing of the Greeks on these two critical issues is why the U.S. and NATO positions have not been accepted thus far although, to be frank, these positions do have some domestic supporters in point.

Of course, this question arises: What will happen if the Greeks do not prove to be sufficiently receptive to the enlightening arguments of the Pentagon and NATO and decide against a return to NATO and the operation of foreign military bases on Greek soil? Will the Greeks remain "like reeds in the field" [a Greek proverb signifying loneliness] without allied "support on which to lean," exposed to any aggressive intentions or predatory appetites.

This question has all the prerequisites for being thrown into the waste basket as soon as it is expressed. What kind of NATO and U.S. "support" was given for the preservation of Cyprus' integrity? What kind of U.S. and NATO support is being given to preserve the integrity of Greek territory against the undisguised avidity of the Turks? Even more, what is restraining our warlike neighbors from attacking us and grabbing the things they covet? What is also restraining the Americans from "imposing," through the indisputable superiority of their strength, the operation of the bases under their exclusive control?

Is it fear--that the Greek army will crush anyone--that frustrates such manifestations? What restrains them is the certainty that as soon as any kind of attack is made against Greece everything in this calm and wise area of the Western world will change; then the great loser will not be Greece but the entire West because our recent history has proved that it is not Greece which relies on the West but the West which needs Greece!

Undoubtedly the proposal for the televised appearance of the apologists of U.S. and NATO insistence that we also adopt Turkish demands so that anti-Americanism and anti-NATOism will disappear from among the Greek populace (!) will be rejected as "anti-allied". However, let them also finally reject the idea that by pressuring us and making covert threats they will convince us that it is better for us to be crippled within NATO than to remain outside of it and be sound of limb! This is... more than anti-allied!

BRIEFS

EC TALKS ON PRICES--The talks between Greek and Community experts for the review of prices and subsidies for Greek products began here yesterday morning. The talks, which are to establish the differences in price between Community and Greek products, will continue until 18 October, and Community prices will be set on the basis of their findings. The talks will also include certain final adjustments in the agricultural sector concerning cotton production and aid grants to Greek cotton farmers, the protection of Greek currant and fig growers, and assessment of existing competition from foreign countries producing tobacco similar to ours. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 8 Oct 80 p 9 AT]

ICELANDIC, YEMENI CREDENTIALS--Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis today received in succession the new Icelandic Ambassador Hannes Bjornsson and Yemeni Ambassador Barakat who presented him with copies of their credentials. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 8 Oct 80 AT]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUES LAW ON PROSECUTORS

TA081659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The National Security Council has approved the bill amending Martial Law No 1402. According to the amendment, which was approved at the National Security Council meeting today, it will be possible to appoint public prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors as martial law deputy prosecutors. Public prosecutors appointed in this manner will have the same duties and authority as martial law prosecutors.

During its meeting today, the National Security Council also discussed and approved the bills on the ratification of the additional agreement amending the social security agreement between Turkey and Switzerland and the agreement on extradition and cooperation on criminal affairs between Turkey and the United States.

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE ON ASSOCIATIONS' ACTIVITIES

TA081656 Ankara Domestic Service in Trukish 1600 GMT 8 Oc. 80

[National Security Council Communique No 26]

[Text] 1. Numerous associations whose activities were stopped by National Security Council Communique No 7 issued on 12 September have been applying for the resumption of their activities.

2. Until a new law on associations is passed, the martial law commands will assess these applications. The activities of associations that have been determined to function in accordance with the goals of their foundation and in the interests of the public will be permitted to resume by the relevant commands.

SECURITY COUNCIL REORGANIZES MARTIAL LAW COMMANDS

TA081754 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Announcement by the General Staff Martial Law Coordination Directorate]

[Text] The martial law commands, which were organized into 13 commands in accordance with National Security Council Communique No 2, are now reduced to 11 commands according to National Security Council Decision No 13 on 6 October 1980. Tekirdag, Kirklareli, Edirne and Canakkale Provinces will be included in the 1st Army and Martial Law Command area, and Balikesir Province will be included in the Aegean Army and Martial Law Command area.

According to the new arrangement, the Army II Corps and Martial Law and the Army V Corps and Martial Law commander will continue their duties as the 1st Army and Martial Law Command deputy commanders.

MILITARY COURT HANDS DOWN DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER

TA081748 Ankara Domestic Service in Trukish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Istanbul Martial Law Command 1st Military Tribunal has sentenced to death Ahmet Erhan, who was tried for the murder of Mehmet Alus in Eyub last year. The court decision noted that it was definitely proved that Erhan committed premeditated murder.

NATIONAL AIRLINES CANCEL FLIGHTS ON CENSUS DAY

TA090930 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] All the Turkish Airline flights, except for the Hajj services, scheduled for Sunday, 12 October, have been cancelled because of the general census to be held on that day. Turkish Airline officials have said that citizens holding Turkish Airline tickets for 12 October should renew their reservations for 13 October.

ANKARA REPORTS ON CYPRUS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS SESSION

TA082111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Today's session of the Cyprus intercommunal talks, aimed at finding a solution to the Cyprus problem, dealt with the territorial aspect of the issue. According to a report by the TRT Cyprus bureau, a communique was issued by the United Nations at the end of the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours. The communique noted that the two sides explained their positions on the territorial aspect and exchanged views.

The first round of the intercommunal talks ended with today's meeting. During this round, the two sides dealt with the issues of constitution, Maras [Varosha], measures that will ensure the rapprochement of the two communities and territory. During the second round of talks, which will begin on 13 October, Turkish and Greek Cypriot proposals on various subjects will be discussed in detail.

GOVERNMENT SECURES DEVELOPMENT LOAN FROM UAE FUND

TA082030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement on the $27 million loan to be extended by the United Arab Emirates economic development fund for the second petrochemical plant being bult by the petrochemical corporation [Petkim] in Aliaga has been signed in Abu Dhabi.

According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the loan will cover a period of 20 years--with 5 years grace--and will be subject to 5 percent expense.

The second petrochemical plant in Aliaga will cost 132 billion Turkish liras. The plant, which will be operational in 1983, will produce raw materials for fertilizers and various plastic products.

VOCTP SAYS BRZEZINSKI FAVORS MILITARY AID TO JUNTA

TA070947 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The military junta has asked for aid from U.S. imperialism in a bid to equip the Turkish Armed Forces. Turgut Ozal, the lackey of the metal products industralists union [MESS] bosses and of the collaborationist and monopolist capital in the government--an extension of the junta-- has returned home after completing his contacts in Washington and London. Reports that Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister Ozal met with Brzezinski--the hireling of the U.S. war industry monopolies--in Washington last Friday and that during the meeting Brzezinski expressed the Washington government's support for the militarist clique's requests has provoked various reactions.

It is reported that the request to meet with Brzezinski in a bid to express Turkey's desire for the modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces--which will spark off an armaments race--came from the Turkish side. In this meeting, Brzezinski favorably received the arms requests by the militarist clique and approved the ensuring arms trade. Talks conducted by Ozal with the imperialist IMF, the World Bank, OECD member countries, [word indistinct] banks and Washington government officials have proved once more the subservient relations the junta has with the U.S. and NATO imperialists and the fact that the military coup in our country was planned in Washington and NATO centers.

During his visit to Washington, the military junta's deputy prime minister and state minister, Turgut Ozal, also met--among other White House officials--President Carter's assistant for security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Let us examine who is this Brzezinski whose aid the pro-American junta solicited as soon as it seized power in order to acquire more arms under the guise of modernizing the armed forces in accordance with NATO plans.

As is well known, Brzezinski is the most trusted among assistants for Carter, the President of the United States--the foremost imperialist state. Among the U.S. bourgeois politicians that have settled into the White House, Brzezinski is the preeminent representative of the U.S. war monopolies and the most militarist circles. Brzezinski's name is directly linked with the Carter administration's policies pursued during the last few years of undermining detente, of escalating armaments and particularly of increasing the threat of a nuclear war as well as NATO's aggressive plans.

Brzezinski's political personality is revealed by the contents of the new U.S. nuclear strategy which he masterminded. This strategy is based on the probability of a regional and limited nuclear war. It envisages an intensified preparation in the field of nuclear arms by the Pentagon in the event of such a possibility. But the real purpose is to prepare to inflict a nuclear blow on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This strategy--in whose preparation Brzezinski played an important role--envisages a nuclear blow to the main Soviet strategic centers, big cities and industrial regions. In brief, dear listeners, under the guise of an imminent limited nuclear war, he is dragging the world to a nuclear disaster.

Brzezinski is one of those who planned the NATO resolutions of Brussels. He wants the deployment of 600 nuclear missiles to Western Europe in order to ensure imperialism's military supremacy over socialist countries. Brzezinski favors a military attack by the United States in the Middle East. He is directing preparations to this end. Brzezinski is the fervent supporter of cooperation with the militarists in Beijing based on anti-Sovietism. He favors the intensified arming of the Chinese armed forces. Brzezinski is also the planner of the military operation in Iran--a dangerous adventure undertaken before war broke out.

Brzezinski has prepared and directed the slander campaign against the Soviet Union which extended its aid to the Afghan people and he has personally participated in these provocations. Brzezinski, who provocatively posed with a weapon in his hands at the Afghan border when he visited Pakistan, is making efforts to arm the Chinese and Pakistani armed forces and to prepare armed gangs in a bid to destroy the Afghan revolution.

Brzezinski believes that a half-million-strong Turkish Army is not powerful enough and that the existing NATO and U.S. bases are not sufficient. He is foremost among the White House and Brussels ringleaders who are making efforts to arm the Turkish Armed Forces in order to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank, to draw Greece back into NATO's military wing and to use our country as a springboard and outpost in aggression against the socialist countries and military adventures against neighboring countries. Thus Brzezinski's political personality is revealed. He is the enemy of peace, of detente and of the peoples.

W. EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS OPEN BRUSSELS MEETING

LD081652 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Twentyone delegations are taking part in the conference of West European Communist parties which opened this morning in Brussels. Its theme is the economic crisis in capitalist countries and problems linked to European integration.

In his opening speech Louis Van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium, stressed the need for Communist parties to present alternative proposals for the short-term and long-term. Mr Van Geyt also spoke of Communists' concern at the upsurge of the extreme right. He paid tribute to the victims of Bologna, Munich and Paris.

PORTUGAL

MILITARY FIGURE ON FAILURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

LD081333 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Manuel Beca Murias interview with Captain Rodrigo Sousa e Castro: "The Parties Have Failed"]

[Text] Lisbon, 4 October--Captain Rodrigo Sousa e Castro is called a "watchdog." He watches over the partly socialist constitution that was written after the military coup in 1974. When the military handed over power to a civilian government 2 years later a revolutionary council of officers was appointed to watch over the constitution. He is a member of this group.

In 1974 he belonged to the group of young officers in the captains' movement or the armed forces movement, as the officers behind the coup were called. They all had one thing in common--they had served in the Portuguese colonies, where their view of society had been changed and this had inspired the coup.

In 1975 he was among the officers behind the countercoup that put Portugal on the road of Western democracy. Today he is considered to support the country's president, Ramalho Eanes, who completely neutralized the military's leftist influence in November 1975.

Manuel Beca Murias, DAGENS NYHETER's special correspondent, interviewed Sousa e Castro in the shadow of the threat that the constitution could be rewritten after this fall's two elections.

[Question] What positive things were achieved by the revolution in 1974 and what promises remain to be fulfilled?

[Answer] The transition to democracy and the decolonization of the Portuguese colonies are the two main achievements. However, the goals of achieving full economic and social justice have not yet been reached. The loss of our colonies and the simultaneous crisis in the world economy were difficult realities that determined the growth of the Portuguese economy, and no government either on the right or the left could alter this. Behind the political-ideological questions there is a deadlocked situation that is hidden behind repeated demagogic promises from the political leaders.

[Question] Do you think that the right has gained any ground in the last 12 months?

[Answer] We cannot speak of progresses for the right or decline for the left, but only of the general inability of the different parties to put forward and implement proposals which correspond to the fundamental wishes of a majority of the Portuguese people.

[Question] Do you think that the elections will correct this possible list to the right?

[Answer] Never since 1974 have the electors been as unsure as they are on the eve of this election. Neither the Democratic Alliance nor the left has any sure indications of what is going to happen. If the Democratic Alliance loses, this means that the destruction of the center-left will have become a reality in Portugal in less than 2 years, if the socialist coalition will not, once and for all, adapt its progressive program to Portuguese reality. But even then the party would be faced with a revolt in its right wing. To sum up: This is a challenging prospect for an outsider, but a worrisome picture for every good Portuguese.

[Question] Is there a danger of a rightwing coup?

[Answer] That is a good question for the next NATO Council meeting....

[Question] What do you think of the Democratic Alliance's presidential candidate, General Soares Carneiro?

[Answer] He is a misunderstanding--he was never an officer in the sense that he had a military career behind him. He was a civil servant--in strictly political terms--under the Salazar and Caetano regimes. He is an ultra conservative who has been given the halo of being an educated man. He pursued colonial policy skillfully and effectively--mostly as a politician, not as an officer. He arrived on the political scene a generation too late. Recently he has disillusioned many of his admirers. Of the presidential candidates he is the one who uses the most opportunistic and most unfair methods. He can cause local acts of violence since he makes use of veterans from the colonial period who have pronounced rightwing sympathies. He is bound to make the presidential election the most violent since 25 April 1974.

SWITZERLAND

SWISS COMMISSION REVIEWS FAULTS IN TYPE 68 TANK

DW061424 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 4 Oct 80 p 23

[Unattributed dispatch: "Elimination of Fault in 68 Tank"]

[Text] Bern, 2 Oct (SDA)--The military commission of the National Council chaired by Rudolf Friedrich (FDP, Zuerich) has informed the members of the great chamber in writing that the experiences gathered to date in the elimination of faults on the type 68 tank justify a certain optimism. The results of the tests, however, have not yet been fully analyzed. The schedule for the elimination of faults has been streamlined so that the action should be wound up largely by the end of 1983. The shortcomings in the tanks of the first to third series of the type 68 tank can essentially be eliminated with the different contract credits (verpflichtungskredite) already approved. The Federal Council in July 1980 authorized the military department to pool available credit in the amount of 90 million francs for the entire fault-elimination program. The military commission has approved this course of action.

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LE SOIR DISCUSSES BELGIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

LD091553 Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Resignation Accepted, Martens Appointed Prime Minister-Designate"]

[Text] Mr Martens is no longer head of the outgoing government--he is already prime minister-designate. In fact, on Tuesday morning, the king accepted the Martens III government's resignation and immediately asked the former prime minister to form a new team. As early as 1000 Mr Martens was back at 16 Rue de la Loi where he discussed the situation with his main collaborators.

This means that the final effort made by the outgoing prime minister on Monday night to reverse the centrifugal movement which had developed within his team in recent days has been unsuccessful.

And yet, to endeavor, at the king's request, to restore a consensus among the six partners the prime minister submitted for their attention on Monday a 13--was it an omen?--page document in which he presented in three parts his recast proposals aimed at balancing public finances.

However, the Liberals expressed the view that despite a breaking up of the amounts concerned and the appoortionment of the sums in question among several items, these proposals did not differ from those which they had deemed it necessary to reject previously. Therefore, the 8-hour deliberations among majority party presidents and inner cabinet ministers proved unsuccessful.

About midnight on Monday the prime minister announced that he would submit another report to the king. He did this early in the morning with the known result.

On leaving the Monday meeting, Liberals and Socialists gave different versions of the reasons for the failure.

Party for Freedom and Liberty [PRL] President Jean Gol, who was accompanied by Party of Freedom and Progress [PVV] President Willy de Clercq and Postal Services Minister Herman de Croo, made the following statement: "The recent events are serious. Right from the beginning of the meeting we realized that the Socialists had decided to participate in it merely to see whether the Liberals were prepared to go along with what the Socialists and Social Christians had decided.

"The same proposals, albeit watered down and dressed up for the occasion, which our ministers had already rejected, were submitted to us and no real good will effort was made by the Socialists with a view to resolving the crisis."

At the end of the meeting a conciliatory proposal was put forward--it was proposed to reduce the taxes on small and medium enterprises by a total of 3 billion, but the Socialists rejected this proposals," Mr Gol also stated, adding that it then became clear that "there are in this country some political parties who stand in fear of the trade unions.

"As far as we are concerned, we are quite willing to continue in government and are prepared to negotiate but only with a view to taking responsible action. We want to extricate the country from the present crisis; we are not concerned about any ministerial portfolios. In our view, the negotiations have so far been unsuccessful."

As for Mr De Clercq, he emphasized the fact that even though the Liberals seemed islated last week, they are less isolated now since the proposal in favor of small and medium enterprises has been rejected by the Socialists, who, he asserted, were responsible for the failure of the discussion, adding that "this is serious because in the present tragic situation it is absolutely necessary to prevent any political crisis.

"We joined this government to ensure that public and social security finances are reorganized and if we cannot do this we see no need to remain in it," Mr De Clercq concluded.

Analysis by Socialists

Obviously, the Socialist Party President Andre Cools, Deputy Prime Minister Guy Spitaels, Dutch-speaking Socialist Party President Karel van Miert and Economic Affairs Minister Willy Claes emphasized that their political group has always accepted the prime minister's proposals whereas the Liberals first accepted budget decisions and proposals submitted to social interlocuters and then insisted on modifying them.

"It is certainly up to the prime minister to draw appropriate conclusions from this meeting and to report on it to the king," Mr Spitaels emphasized. And Mr Cools added: "It is not up to me to advise the king but since the Liberals are so fair and so strong, why not ask them to form a government?"

In particular, Mr Cools emphasized the fact that the Socialists did not reject the latest proposal for special aid to small and medium enterprises but only asked that the consequences of such aid, especially with respect to employment, be removed from the chapter headed "savings." However, we came up against the "Liberal groups's interpretation of the matter--the Liberals insisted that the 15 billion of savings in question be exceeded anyway," Mr Cools stated.

"We were not opposed to adjustments but we were opposed to one-way adjustments and if new sources of revenue were to appear, it would be normal to reduce savings, the French-speaking Socialist Party president stated, adding that "it is high time that the legend that the Socialists are against small and medium enterprises should be laid to rest. We have shown that the contrary is true, especially by presenting a bill providing for a one-person company."

The crisis must be resolved as soon as possible. The country can no longer understand what is going on and cannot afford any renegotiations, "Mr Cools also stated, adding that he is willing to do whatever is necessary to ensure that the crisis ends very soon.

Dutch-speaking Socialist Party President Karel van Miert said that he was sorry that the Liberals seem to wish to engage in a confrontation with the trade unions. "Trying to make others accept only its own viewpoint, as the Liberal group is doing, is contrary to the country's interests--there is no other way of extricating ourselves from the present situation except through ensuring the broadest possible consensus," Mr Van Miert stated.

According to Mr Claes, the Liberals' desire to save more than 15 billion was a kind of "obsession."

In conclusion, Mr Cools recalled that "in order to ensure the necessary reorganization, it is necessary to try to convince through consultations--in which not only trade unions but also employers, the middle classes and the farmers would participate--the greatest possible number of people."

The French-speaking Social Christian Party [PSC] Wants a Government That Would Last 4 Years.

The French-speaking Social Christians waited until Tuesday afternoon to make their reactions known. Their president--Mr Vanden Boeynants--stated among other things: "The PSC will reply positively to the prime minister-designate but it believes that a number of things must change seriously. At any rate, we want to see examined as a matter of urgency a bill which would ensure stability for the government's action. In the future we must have a government that will last as long as parliament. The PSC will ask the prime minister-designate clearly to determine a method for the functioning of his government that would make it more effective in its work and render its responsibilities more clear-cut.

We will agree to assume government responsibilities," Mr Vanden Boeynants added, "only insofar as the government program will make it possible to implement a policy which we believe to be really valid."

Replying to a question put to him, the PSC president also said that he had followed with great interest a statement made by Mrs Spaak who said that she is willing to support the government from the outside. "It is important to realize that an opposition party can envisage the possibility of supporting a sensible and balanced solution," he said. "However," he added, "we are mainly concerned about economic, social and budget problems."

The French-speaking Front [FDF] president is not the only person who envisages the possibility of supporting the government from outside. For instance, on Tuesday afternoon PRL President Gol stated that his party is prepared to participate in the implementation of the institutional reform which has already been initiated and also to participate--within an interparty agreement framework--in the implementation of a final reform acceptable to Brussels.

What Now?

The most likely solution is the formation of a bipartite Socialist-Social Christian Government. A Martens IV government would be a return to the Martens II formula, in other words the team that existed at the time when the FDF had been forced to remove their colleagues from the tripartite cabinet.

It is probably this trend which promoted FDF President Antoinette Spaak to announce that her party is prepared to give external support to a government that followed a policy acceptable to the FDF. Moreover by asserting that "any party is always a candidate for government" she was clearly leaving a possibility open for the future.

In any case it is difficult to see how Mr Martens might think of renegotiating a new tripartite government. Everybody realizes that things must move quickly. The outgoing majority party chiefs are aware of that and it will be noted that the king named the prime minister-designate without hesitation, and that this prime minister-designate is the prime minister who has just resigned.

Since the Socialists have stated on several occasions that they had accepted the prime minister's proposals, like the Social Christians, negotiations between the two parties would be kept to a strict minimum.

A Liberal-Social Christian bipartite government is impossible for several reasons. First, disagreement on Mr Martens' proposals. The fact that such an alliance does not give a majority in either the French-speaking community or in the Walloon regional council. Then there is the fear of strikes like the ones in 1960-1961.

However these are some of the speculations being made behind the scenes in the political world. Mr Wilfried Martens holds the cards and knows which trump he must use. If negotiations between Socialists and Social Christians failed, and that cannot be ruled out a priori, we would not be able to avoid new elections.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR BONN VISIT

LD091114 Hamburg DPA in German 1059 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA)--President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan arrived in Bonn today for talks on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan. He was welcomed by President Carstens with military honors. After a talk between the two heads of state, political exchanges of views with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher are scheduled.

Karachi Report on Arrival

BK091019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Bonn today for talks with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. They will have a luncheon meeting during which Federal German Foreign Minister Genscher will also be present.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is also scheduled to meet Federal German President Carstens. Bonn Government sources said the German leaders hope to learn from President Zia the latest results of his good will efforts in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Press Release on Haq's Talks

BK100926 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed that a political solution of the Afghan issue should be urgently striven for and that the Iran-Iraq conflict should be resolved through negotiations between the two countries without outside interference. This has been stated in a press release issued in Bonn last night after talks between President Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher also participated in the talks.

The press release said the Afghanistan issue was discussed in detail and the Pakistan president informed FRG leaders about preparation of a draft resolution for a debate on the Afghan issue in the UN General Assembly. The FRG chancellor and the Pakistan president agreed that the core of a political solution to the Afghan issue must be complete withdrawal of Soviet troops as well as respect for the independent and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and the right of self-determination of the Afghan people.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict, the press release said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq briefed the German leaders on his good will visit to Tehran and Baghdad as a representative of the Islamic Conference, as well as his discussions in New York and Washington. The president and the FRG chancellor were agreed that third countries should not interfere in the Iran-Iraq conflict and negotiations between the two parties should begin as soon as possible. It said both sides attached great importance to free shipping through the Strait of Hormuz for oil supplies to the world economy.

The press release said the Pakistan president and the FRG chancellor also had an exchange of views on the East-West situation in general, on important developments in Europe and on forthcoming arms control negotiations. They also discussed the Middle East situation.

According to the press release, also discussed was how the FRG can help solve the humanitarian problems of the more than 1 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The president invited the FRG chancellor and the foreign minister to visit Pakistan. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

DPA on Talks, Haq Departure

LD091922 Hamburg DPA in German 1752 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq concur in the view that third states should not interfere in the Iraqi-Iranina conflict and that negotiations between the two parties to the conflict should be started as soon as possible. The Federal Press Office reported after a detailed exchange of views between Ziaul Haq, Schmidt and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that both sides pointed to the great importance of free shipping through the Straits of Hormuz for the energy supplies of the world economy.

In addition Schmidt and the Pakistani president agreed that use should be made of the possibilities offered by the UN to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan question as quickly as possible, and that this should be based on the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and on respect by all parties for an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan and for the Afghan people's right to self-determination.

Speaking at a press conference, the Pakistani president called on the conscience of the world not to lose sight of the fate of Soviet-occupied Afghanistan. Raising his voice, Ziaul Haq said: "If it is Afghanistan today, it could be Poland tomorrow. Then you will wake up." The oppression of 15 million Afghans by a superpower should not be allowed.

At the start of his 1-day working visit Ziaul Haq was welcomed with military honors by Federal President Karl Carstens. In the course of 1-hour talks between the two heads of state Carstens stated his concern at the warlike clashes between Iraq and Iran, which could have repercussions on Europe and on peace throughout the world.

Ziaul Haq congratulated the Federal Government and in particular the chancellor on their courageous criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and their demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The problem cannot be solved militarily but only politically. At present there are already 1.2 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. This number will doubtless increase to 1.5 million by the end of the year. The president discussed with Schmidt and Genscher possibilities for German contributions to resolve this humanitarian question.

The Pakistani president described his exchange of views with Schmidt and Genscher as "very useful." He thanked the Federal Government for its financial aid to Pakistan, which has generously been increased. This evening Ziaul Haq, who invited the chancellor and federal foreign minister to visit Pakistan, left for home.

DIE WELT ADVOCATES GERMAN PRESENCE IN HORMUZ AREA

DW091525 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Cay Graf Brockdorff editorial: "The Germans to the Gulf"]

[Text] Brussels NATO quarters are wondering what will happen if Khomeyni, for some reason only he may deem sensible, orders his navy to close the sea route of Hormuz.

At the moment there are no indications that he has any such intentions. Yet, these Brussels quarters go on to say, who can predict what Khomeyni will be thinking tomorrow morning?

Naturally the Americans are strong enough to reopen the straits. The actual problem lies somewhere else: Any action by the U.S. Navy against naval forces of Iran would be bound to jeopardize most extremely the lives of the U.S. hostages. This is why Washington is carefully trying to internationalize the protection of the Hormuz Straits. France has naval forces in the Indian Ocean. According to NATO data, Great Britain, too, has two modern warships there at present.

The Federal Republic of Germany, however, is absent. It is dependent on the import of crude oil from the states bordering on the Persian Gulf, to be sure, yet it stays out of the game. The German Government refers to constitutional regulations.

Hence, a noteworthy situation has emerged: The United States is much less--in an emergency even not at all--dependent on the oil from the Persian Gulf. But Bonn is. The consequence would be chaos if the oil were to cease flowing for an extended period of time. Still, it would be the Americans as a great order-maintaining power who would risk the lives of their hostages and sailors to clear the straits.

While this situation is undisputed, the Federal Government in Bonn rejects any idea of the Federal Republic possibly being called upon to dispatch a German warship to the Indian Ocean as a politically symbolic act of support for the Americans: The constitution does not permit it, they say. Yet the constitution, in the view of foreign observers, above all of the allies, presents itself as a strangely flexible instrument.

The provision to which the spokesman of the Federal Government--and, by the way, also those of the opposition, at least its competent spokesmen after some union remarks to the contrary during the election campaign--refer is Article 87 A, Section 2, of the Basic Law: "For purposes other than defense the armed forces may be used only to the extent as expressly permitted by this Basic Law." In this connection the Maunz/Duering/Herzog/Scholz commentary elucidates (quite in keeping with the dominant school of thought): "What must be interpreted as "defense" in this connection is the repulsion of an adversary who attacks the Federal Republic by force of arms, with military means, from outside." According to this, the Bundeswehr is permitted to fight only if the Federal Republic's territory is attacked militarily. One simply agrees that this stipulation does not rule out "forward defense." As regards exceptions permitted by the Basic Law, only action in the country is "expressly" mentioned (catastrophes and incidents requiring police-like tasks).

When the stipulations were formulated no one thought about action outside the Federal Republic, or rather there was the desire to rule it out so that there would not be the slightest impression of aggressiveness. Article 115 A, dealing once more with the "case of defense," starts out only from the assumption "that the area of the Federal Republic were attacked with arms or that such an attack was in the immediate offing." But the Federal Republic is a NATO member. It is committed to fight when a NATO partner is attacked.

In addition, it signed the NATO statement on Atlantic relations in Ottawa in 1974. The alliance declares in Article 11 that its interests can be affected by events in other parts of the world.

The Federal Security Council has lifted restrictions for the federal navy north of the 61st latitude; so it is permitted to operate at the limit of the pack ice zone where there is no area of the Federal Republic, but where an attack on these ships of the federal navy would be a "case of defense."

But where an attack could take place on vital German interests, where the appearance of one single German destroyer with guided missiles could increase deterrence politically and militarily, there the federal navy is not supposed to go?

Juridical problems are not decisive, at least not self-imposed juridical limits. The decisive question is: What should the President of the United States tell the widow of a navy pilot when she learns that her husband has crashed on a flight over the Straits of Hormuz while German sailors were dancing in Kiel? Some German politicians have agreed beyond what the parties have said that they would prefer letting their sailors dance to publicly supporting the taking of risks and the making of sacrifices which one can shift to others--as long as they will tolerate it. And a general has even brought up the polemical slogan "gunboat policy."

Due to concern for the German elections, Washington has handled the problem so far without giving it much publicity. But experts predict that this will change. The German politicians ought to prepare themselves for it. A change of constitution will be hardly necessary. The Basic Law has been interpreted rather broadly so far with regard to defense problems. That can also be done with this problem--if there is a desire to agree beyond party limits on the common national interest.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST GDR'S NEW CURRENCY EXCHANGE RULES

LD092024 Hamburg DPA in German 1915 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 9 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government regards the increase in the minimum foreign currency sum to be exchanged by Western visitors [to the GDR] as a "heavy strain on relations between the two states." Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said in Bonn this evening that this measure clearly contradicts the numerous statements by the GDR that it, too, is striving for a further normalization of relations with the Federal Republic.

The head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR, State Secretary Guenther Gaus, has been instructed by the Federal Government to make representations to the GDR Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

COMMENTATOR GENNRICH VIEWS SPD-FDP COALITION DIFFICULTIES

DW081423 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Claus Gennrich editorial: "Schmidt Will Have Difficulties"]

[Text] The new and old SPD/FDP coalition will have more difficulties along with its larger majority. With its 45, instead of 10, Bundestag seats [more than its rivals] it has created a greater distance between itself and the opposition. But under certain circumstances Schmidt can be less certain of that majority than the earlier smaller majority. The need for discipline in the ranks of the Social Democrats, who cover a wide spectrum, will now seem less compelling to some deputies. The risks for contradicting the government will lessen. It was embarrassing enough for Schmidt and Wehner that some Social Democrats opposed the Olympic boycott in the last Bundestag. Leftist Social Democrats wanted to attach conditions to the later help for Turkey, and even at the end of the legislative period they caused the reorganization of conscientious objection and [alternative] civilian service procedures to fail. But the strays from the party line have always shied back from crossing the limit that could have caused a fall of the government.

Now that limit seems to be fogged and Wehner seems to be without a whip. Even Wehner's threat to resign could seem desirable to some "conscientious leftists" among the Social Democrats: A change of faction leadership is in the offing anyway. On the horizon has appeared a candidate desirable even for leftist deputies, namely Justice Minister Vogel, who had been considered a "rightist" and who is supposed to replace Wehner. As the inspirer of the resolution on Turkey, he managed to attach hopes of leftist Social Democrats to his person, although he does not like to talk about that. This is only one card in the game of his ambitions.

But Wehner's castigation of the conscientious leftists, who hid behind the FDP through their vote splitting--the Free Democrats who would save the government--is more clear now. Although he will not find much of an audience, the chancellor's majority, to the edge of which leftist strays could move, has not increased due to an election victory on the part of the Social Democrats. The FDP, which is responsible for the increase, will hold its bigger partners fragility up to him, and do so with concern and satisfaction. The FDP, which is very much concerned about its credibility and existence despite its new self-confidence, will not accept changing majorities with which the SPD might outmaneuver the smaller party: It will also not accept a too open undermining of joint coalition positions by parts of the Social Democratic faction.

While the broader shield provided by the [increase in the number of] FDP seats will encourage leftist Social Democrats to stray with apparent impunity when it comes to votes, the weight of the FDP in the coalition increases the disgust of those Social Democrats who tend anyway to contradict Schmidt. Thus the gains of the GDP carry a double insecurity into Schmidt's party. Just like in a system of interconnecting pipes the FDP influence via the realization by Schmidt, promoted by the coalition negotiations, that there is only a small financial margin for "reforms" causes an immediate increase in the displeasure that expanding groups of leftwing Social Democrats have with the party leadership, and that also in parliament.

Leftwingers in the Bundestag group like Gansel already fully enjoy their new power, exercising caustic criticism of Schmidt's election campaigning and particularly his last television appearance. The shifts in weight in the coalition have already weakened the SPD. This is reflected by the sharpness with which Wehner, the number three man in the leadership, reprimanded Bahr, the election campaign strategist. The political unanimity otherwise displayed by Wehner and Bahr, which at times gave Schmidt a hard time, is forgotten. Now Wehner has directly made Bahr his target. Wehner's shrapnel has caused Bahr to decide to withdraw as quickly as possible: He will be leaving the Ollenhauer House [SPD headquarters] even before the 1982 party congress, presumably leaving his place to Duesseldorf Minister Farthmann.

The grumbling against Huonker, minister in the chancellor's office, initiated by the untiring promoters of a Schmidt-Honecker meeting following the cancellation of that trip, remains hidden and subdued. Gaus failing to achieve his ends, reshuffles in the Cabinet are unlikely to create any new emphases: Hauff from the Research Ministry to the Transport Ministry, the parliamentary state secretary in the defense ministry, Von Buelow, to Hauff's old place, Prosecutor Penner presumably new parliamentary state secretary at the Hardthoehe [Defense Ministry]. Schmidt will keep ministers under control. The complaint of the left wing in the Bundestag group about the lack of new impulses will not subside, however.

To prevent the FDP from tackling the coalition negotiations too smartly to suit the SPD's taste, the larger government party met the FDP halfway in the joint statement on the first meeting of the negotiators with vague passages on the consolidation of the NATO alliance and solid state finances. And yet, Genscher's party sees itself maneuvered by the election success into the fix of tying voters to itself who now expect a tangible, nonsocialist accent even thoughthe FDP's coalition promise in that respect draws a narrow borderline from the outset. This tightrope walk requires Genscher's whole tactical skill in the coalition talks and in the new government. He cannot just make the most of his opportunities, but he also bears them as a burden.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON GISCARD'S UPCOMING PRC TRIP

NC091904 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Oct (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's official visit to China next week will aim to strengthen bilateral cooperation with Peking and encourage China's role in promoting international detente.

Assistant Presidential Spokesman Jacques Blot said today that the visit, from October 15 to 21, will mark the common wish of Paris and Peking "to pursue and develop, at the highest level, the dialogue between the two countries."

France attaches "great importance" to its relations with China, whose "role and consequence in world affairs continues to grow stronger," Mr Blot said.

"In a world that tends to become multi-polar, China, like Europe, can constitute one of the poles necessary for world stability and peace," he said.

Though discussions are expected to concentrate on bilateral economic exchanges, Mr Blot did not rule out the possibility that the question of military cooperation would be raised.

Following his arrival in Peking, Mr Gisacard d'Estaing is to meet with the new Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang. He will also hold talks with the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Guofeng, party deputy chairman Deng Xiaoping and other high-level officials.

From Peking, Mr Giscard de'Estaing's itinerary will include a visit to the central city of Xian, 1,000 kilometers (625 miles) from the capital, for a primarily cultural visit.

On October 18 and 19, the president and his wife, Anne-Aymone, will make a private visit to Lhasa, capital of the autonomous province of Tibet, in what will be the first trip to Tibet by a Western head of state.

From there, they will travel to the port city of Shanghai on October 21 where the president will speak on youth before an audience at the Fudna University grand amphitheater. They will leave for France that night.

France was among the first Western countries to exchange ambassadors with China in 1964.

Though economic and educational exchanges have developed since that date, Mr Blot said the visit will aim to "give a new impetus" to bilateral relations, notably in the economic field, and to clear up certain recent "irregularities" concerning French exports to China.

The spokesman noted that the most important exchanges between the two countries have been in the cultural, scientific and technical areas, and said France hopes future commercial exchanges will follow "the same direction".

French officials accompanying the president on the trip include Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncet, Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte and Jean-Francois Deniau, administrative reform minister and former foreign commerce minister, who recently traveled to China to prepare the president's visit. Jean Lecanuet, chairman of the Senate foreign affairs committee, and Pierre Sudrau, deputy chairman of the National Assembly foreign affairs committee, will also accompany the French head of state.

LE MONDE VIEWS FEARS OF SPREAD OF IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

LD091335 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Apprehensions"]

[Text] When he launched his forces against Iran President Saddam Husayn clearly envisaged a lightning war.

He envisaged the taking of positions that would enable Iraq to back the demands it is making to a country in the process of disintegration and whose army and regime seemed doomed to collapse. However, while no third country wishes to extend this conflict, its prolongation in its present form itself poses a serious threat. Iraq no longer seems capable of winning a decisive victory and its adversaries, who have already given proof of their obstinacy over the hostage affair, are rejecting any negotiated settlement in advance.

In giving a clear warning to Jordan, which is supporting Iraq to a point verging on joint hostilities, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie was assessing the risks of the conflict being extended. The unexpected resistance and organizational capacity which Iran is demonstrating could in fact lead neighboring countries to take part in the hostilities, especially since Tehran has now threatened to resort to reprisals against the Gulf countries which, in addition to their official support for the Baghdad regime which they have expressed in moderate terms, are offering this regime logistical facilities.

Several states have allowed the Iraqi air force to base itself at their airports, protected from the enemy's attacks. The Iranian Phantoms which have shown a degree of efficiency could go and chase them out and reconnaissance missions have already been carried out over Saudi Arabia.

After officially asking the United States for military protection, which has taken the form of sending four AWACS radar aircraft, Saudi Arabia announced on 5 October that it would go to the aid of Kuwait, Bahrain or any other Gulf state which might be attacked by Tehran. For his part, President as-Sadat, although on bad terms with Iraq, is supporting the U.S. "stabilizing" action at military level and is placing ports and airports at the disposal of anybody who would like to be associated in this action.

The danger of the conflict spreading is leading those who might possibly take part to secure assurances. For instance, President al-Asad, expected in Moscow this Wednesday, is going there to sign the treaty of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union suggested to him 10 years ago which he had always succeeded in avoiding. The aggravation of tension in the region since the "separate peace" between Israel and Egypt has forced Damascus to abandon an increasingly difficult balancing act. Since they had nothing further to hope from Washington, the Syrians are increasingly turning toward Moscow.

Aside from its most certain result--a tragic waste for two countries which are mutually damaging their oil installations and their main source of wealth more each day and do not seem capable of reaching any compromise at all--the Iraqi operation in Iran could have serious consequences in Tehran. Moscow, which was up to quite recently still as badly treated as the U.S. "great satan" in Tehran, is now finding some audience among those who regard the neighboring great power as the only guarantor against Iraqi "imperialism."

By proposing, without any danger of the offer being accepted, to give "aid in all spheres including the military sphere" to Tehran's divided leaders, the USSR is placing itself in an advantageous position for the future. Nonetheless it fears an extension of the conflict for the same reasons as Washington, in other words because nobody knows where a war, whose duration nobody had foreseen, might lead.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON EXPORT NEEDS

LD091321 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 5-6 Oct 80 p 4

[Elisabeth Chavelet interview with new French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat: "Before Exporting You Have To Learn To Sell"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: Minister, France's foreign trade has reached an alarming deficit of FR 40.5 billion in 8 months. What steps do you plan to take to improve that situation?

Answer: It is primarily a psychological mission which I plan to carry out with the French people. At a time when France is having to pay a huge energy bill, it is clear that foreign trade is becoming a key pillar for the economy. There are two reasons for this: Because exports are a precondition for pursuing our development and because a trade balance helps to keep the franc in a strong position.

This is the vital trade need of which the French must become aware. Although we in France are regarded as brilliant artists, talented creators, remarkable producers and researchers we are not good storekeepers. In plain language, we do not know how to sell. We have a great deal to learn on that subject.

Question: Following whose example?

Answer: The Dutch, who are remarkable traders, to give just one example. While the Netherlands does not have a really good soil or climate, do you know that it accounts for 65 percent of our deficit in horticultural products? It is not natural that France with its climatic conditions should have an annual deficit of FR1 billion, increasing 30 percent each year, in horticultural products and cut flowers.

Surpluses Are Wealth

Question: After that diagnosis Mr Minister, do you already have some idea of what treatment to give the French people to instil a sense of trade into them?

Answer: My experience as agriculture minister taught me a great deal. For farmers exports are all too often merely a means of dumping their surpluses. To put it bluntly they only export what they have in surplus quantities, and when the bottom falls out of the market they prefer to give away their goods. I, however, say that surpluses of milk, powdered milk, wheat and meat are a source of wealth. Why? Because only countries with surpluses win long-term contracts.

I would like to give you an example: A few years ago we had devoted 10 million centimes to making the Chasselas grape known in Belgium. Well, we did not sell a single kilogram because our prices were 1 centime higher than that of the Belgian grape and the French preferred to allow their grapes to rot rather than penetrate the Belgian market. That is a curious sense of trade.

Question: The French are often accused of not adapting enough to the taste of the French products' foreign clientele. It is vital to make the natives adapt the products.

Answer: That is true: It is not enough just to export. The Germans like a sweeter wine, so let's sell them a sweeter wine. The British like Cheddar-type cheeses. So don't let's force Camembert into them. In this respect we should undoubtedly follow Renault's example since that company has marvelously understood the need to adapt to its foreign clients' taste.

Introducing Morals Into the Market

Question: Aside from our vast agricultural potential are there other sectors which could contribute to limiting the effects of our oil deficit?

Answer: Two actions are needed. At export level it is the leading industries which, in the coming years, will be called upon to develop exports. However we must also take action on imports. We should concentrate our efforts on limiting consumer durable imports and on more efficient exploitation of our rich forestry resources to reduce our imports of timber, paper, furniture and so forth.

Question: Are you worried about the new upsurge in automobile imports in France?

Answer: As a deputy I recently proposed a law aimed at introducing morals into the market by curbing unauthorized imports. As a minister my action will be determined by the government's position.

Spain in the EEC

Question: Do you think that the development of our trade is linked with Europe's expansion?

Answer: Any expansion will require many safeguards. If Spain joins the Common Market it will be necessary to take steps to protect our lettuce, vegetable and wine producers. Once these safeguards have been introduced it is clear that producers such as industrialists in the southwest stand to gain from Spain joining the EC. Ask the Bretons whether their sales of shellfish and dairy products have not benefited from the British market being opened up to them?

Question: Is it on this expansion issue that you were divided from Jacques Chirac during the European elections in June 1978?

Answer: It is from Michel Debre that my European stance differs. He says: National independence first, that is the only way of saving France. I say that to be saved France must place itself in a "economic interests group" with its neighbors to form a force capable of resisting the superpowers. Europe with nine or ten members will not be "swallowed", whereas France alone....

PCF'S GREMETZ ATTACKS FRENCH FOREIGN POLICIES

LD091545 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Oct 80 p 9

[Maxime Gremetz article: "Fine Principles!"]

[Text] Many articles that have appeared recently present Valery Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy in a very favorable light--as independent, active and effective.

Jean Francois-Poncet's recent speech at the United Nations enables us to make a fresh assessment of the main lines of this policy--alignment with the FRG, allegiance to the United States and refinement in deception, language and attitudes, a deception that is especially necessary when many events are putting Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his government in a predicament to conceal the fact that they do not wish to do anything that might upset Schmidt or Carter.

Thus, for example, the French Government refuses to recognize the lawful government in Bolivia and is preparing to recognize the fascist junta. In the same way Valery Giscard d'Estaing is remaining silent about the death threat hanging over the Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung.

Yet there is no lack of fine words. "Self-determination for peoples and security for states, decolonization, dignity and equality for men, rejection of unilateral action, condemnation of recourse to force...." What indeed could be more praiseworthy? But what does it mean in practice?

The right of peoples to determine their destiny for themselves. If, as Jean Francois-Poncet said, it is indeed a question of respect for a "fundamental and universal principle," why is the government pursuing its shameful neocolonical policy with all its might against acccording this right to the peoples of the overseas departments and territories? He mentions Afghanistan. But there is a political solution, advocated by Karmal's government. Did the president of the republic take advantage of Pakistan's President Zia's stopover in Paris to encourage him to respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and to cease infiltration of military forces into the country? Obviously not.

Jean Francois-Poncet makes a show of pity for the "barbarous oppression by a bloody tyranny" in Kampuchea. But what is he waiting for before demanding the expulsion of the Pol Pot representative from the United Nations and recognizing the lawful government of Kampuchea?

This country is being restord to life thanks largely to Vietnamese assistance, described by Francois-Poncet as "protectoral," but how does he describe France's role in central Africa?

The French Government would like to see Namibia "attain international sovereignty and genuine independence?" But why then did the recent "international conference of solidarity with Namibia," held in Paris from 11 to 13 September, condemn the French Government so harshly? Someone is lying and it cannot be the people concerned and their authentic representative--the South West African People's Organization.!

As for the alleged "offense against human rights and human dignity" of apartheid in South Africa, which Francois-Poncet appears to be discovering rather late in the day--it does not seem to be troubling the French firms which, with the French Government's encouragement, continue to conduct fruitful business there?

The Middle East question too gives rise to some wonders of deception. The "little" phrases of Valery Giscard d'Estaing caused great uproar. Under pressure from us in particular, French "initiatives" were announced. Finally, after Carter's call to order in Venice last June, there has only been one "mission" of the Nine, led by Thorn. Since then, he has traveled around to familiarize himself with the conditions for settling the problems, conditions which have after all been common knowledge for some time. This is what Francois-Poncet calls "making the presence of the Nine felt" in order to conceal better the total lack of initiative on the part of France.

And it seems that it is under the cover of the Nine, this allegedly "independent" Europe which still deludes some people, that maneuvers are being prepared against the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the states that signed the Helsinki agreements.

Although, under popular pressure and through our party's actions, statements of good intentions were made a few months ago, the present tone gives the impression that France is temporizing and is not preparing to do everything to make Madrid result positively in constructive measures for peace and disarmament.

It is obvious that Francois-Poncet's pompous flights of oratory are aimed in effect at concealing the realities of a foreign policy that is turning its back on France's independence and on the great policy of nonalignment.

Together with all working people and all democrats in our country who desire peace and progress, we believe that France has a quite different international role to play. It can and must take concrete initiatives in favor of detente, peace and disarmament.

In this sphere too it is only by action and struggle that we can advance in the right direction.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHILE APPOINTED

LD061929 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 80 p 40

[Unattributed report: "Robert Picquet Appointed Ambassador to Chile"]

[Text] The official Journal of Friday 3, October will publish the appointment of Robert Picquet as ambassador to Chile. He will replace Emmanuel Alvar de Biaudos de Casteja.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS EVALUATES ELECTION RESULTS

LD091051 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Mario Mesquita editorial' "Election Criteria"]

[Text] Confirmation and strengthening of the government coalition, reflected not only in an increase in the number of votes and deputies but also in a more homogeneous influence throughout the country; stablization of Socialist influence (the party achieved a result 2 December almost the same as that of the coalition) and a significant decrease in the Communists' poll, with repercussions even in the PCP's traditional areas of influence, specifically in the Alentejo--these are the broad outlines of the voting for the Assembly of the Republic. In general the electorate "shifted" rightward, votes being transferred from the United People Alliance [APU] to the Democratic Alliance and the Republican and Socialist Front, and from the latter to the government majority.

Only the extreme right recorded a percentage below that of December, possibly as a result of the "useful vote" tactic.

It will help nobody to deny the unambiguousness of this result or to seek in circumstantial or peripheral facts the explanation for a phenomenon which concerns Portuguese society as a whole. The day of 5 October 1980 represented the culmination of a process of reversal, after 6 years of political instability.

Over and above the already mentioned possible influence of international events--such as Poland and Afghanistan--the reduction of the APU's poll seems to demonstrate the electorate's estrangement from a political, economic and social model incompatible with the geostrategic area of which Portugal forms part. For the first time, the PCP's election score sustains a clear setback, in reflecting in votes the gradual loss of political power that it has sustained over the last few years.

An analysis of the tactics that emerged during the campaign period will not suffice to interpret these elections, but the opposition forces would do well to ponder the correctness and effectiveness of the methods used. However justified the complaints concerning irregularities during the elections or the misuse of the media, the impression we are left with is that the opposition campaign failed largely due to the aggressive and personalized style it adopted, whereas the Democratic Alliance chose to make good use of its time in power, with a view to the elections.

The bare facts of the results show that the voters remained unaffected by the personalization of the campaign. Government stability was perhaps the element most highly valued by the voters, and naturally this benefited the existing government. The Democratic Alliance has governed in a controversial manner but it did give the country the impression that it was governing, which has not happened often since 15 April [1974]

At a time of international economic crisis stability is a criterion governing choice. This is what the West German voters showed on 5 October when they brought back Helmut Schmidt's center-left coalition, instead of the rightist venture personified by Franz Josef Strauss. It was shown too on the same date by the Portuguese voters, who brought back the right and center-right coalition led by Franscisco Sa Carneiro, against the alternatives that presented themselves on its left.

The coming months will provide the essential pointers to the coalition's possible "new style." From last December through 5 October the Democratic Alliance governed against considerable odds thanks to the proximity of the general elections. Now in principle it will enjoy a 4-year term in office. Let us hope that this broadening of the time horizon will not correspond to an invitation to the social groups expelled from the government area as a result of 25 April [1974] to gain revenge.

Rotation in government is normal in a democracy. The exercise of government by the center-right and democratic right is a factor inherent in the political system itself, as is the right to opposition or simply the "right to stay at home." On Sunday we wrote: "Yesterday the rallies ended, today we go to the polls, tomorrow the rallies will start again." Now the general elections have been held, the presential elections are almost upon us. The precampaign period began a long time ago. It will be no less important, especially since the government majority is not a constituent majority [two-thirds majority required for constitional revision].

LISBON PAPER INTERVIEWS FRETILIN 'FOREIGN MINISTER'

LD091219 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 8

[Unattributed interview in Lisbon with Revolutionary Front for an Independent Eastern Timor (FRETILIN) "Foreign Minister" Mari Alkatiri; "Portugal Must Shoulder Its Historical Responsibilities"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] FRETILIN Foreign Minister Mari Alkatiri passed through Lisbon this week en route for New York, where the problem of Eastern Timor will be debated once more 13 October. Mari Alkatiri is based in Mozambique--the country which has so far given that nationalist movement most aid.

EXPRESSO: What was brought you to Portugal?

Alkatiri: As you know, the Portuguese Cabinet quite revently made a statement which seems extremely ambiguous to us--to FRETILIN. Let it be said in passing that the other previous governments adopted no stance. However, it seems to us that this ambiguity is beginning to be clarified to an increasing extent.

EXPRESSO: What is the nature of this ambiguity?

Alkatiri: The communique puts forward no kind of solution to the problem of East Timor. It is based essentially on an attempt to resolve humanitarian problems, adocating within this perspective a rapprochement with Indonesia. This means that the Portuguese Government is apparently determined to make contact with Indonesia so that the latter might allow thousands and thousands of Timorese to leave its territory. It is easy to imagine many people fleeting the terror and conditions being created whereby even those who are not overwhelmed by the terror will want to escape the oppression. It is this actively playing along with Indonesia, which wants to depopulate East Timor so that there is no more resistance to its desire for domination. The humanitarian problem is wrongly posed. This is fundamentally a political problem and the humanitarian problem can only be correctly resolved if the policy is properly balanced. It would be absurd, if not tragic, to contemplate removing people from their land, depopulating a country when there is an aggressor right there who wants just that, without prevailing on the aggressor to withdraw--prevailing on the aggressor and prevailing on the international community to put pressure on the aggressor to get him to withdraw.

EXPRESSO: What, in FRETILIN's view, are Portugal's responsibilities vis-a-vis East Timor?

Alkatiri: We proceed from the premise that Portugal is an ex-colonial power that has simply abandoned the colony to its fate. It did not try to defend it when the colony was under total Portuguese sovereignty. On the contrary: When Indonesia threatened to invade the country Portugal abandoned it. On that basis, we, as a patriotic force, deemed it right to declare independence. But when we declared independence the invasion force was already crossing the border.

EXPRESSO: What does FRETILIN expect of Portugal at this time?

A katiri: We expect and demand of Portugal, given its historical responsibilities, a clear stance, without which no progress can be made. Clarity means condemnation of the Indonesian occupation and support for the (Maubere) people under the leadership of FRETILIN and recognition of FRETILIN as representative of the people of East Timor.

EXPRESSO: What is the current population situation in East Timor?

Alkaitiri: Taking into account statistics from the time of the Portuguese the population must now be a little more than 300,000. Formerly it was around 700,000. Subsequently Indonesia killed around 200,000.

EXPRESSO: Are many people still being killed?

Alkatiri: The number of deaths is falling since, in view of the Indonesian offensive against our liberated zones, we opted for the organization of the mass surrender of the population. Thus the population is moving from our zones to the enemy zones. The International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations operate in the enemy zones and this inhibits the Indonesians.

EXPRESSO: What is the basis of this humanitarian action advocated by the Portuguese Government?

Alkatiri: The population of around 325,000 now in the zones controlled by the Indonesians has not really had adequate support in humanitarian terms. The International Red Cross has only two doctors there and a few orderlies. Humanitarian organizations connected with the churches have a few more. What is more, the population needs food aid.

Of these 325,000, around 20,000 want to leave Timor and they are already registered, waiting for countries to take them in.

EXPRESSO: Is Indonesia prepared to let them go?

Alkatiri: It has not given permission yet, but its policy is currently oriented toward letting as many as possible go since the more departures there are the less resistance there will be to foreign occupation.

This evacuation of East Timor by Timorese creates conditions for the repopulation of our country by foreign elements. At this moment 3,500 Javanese families are set to repopulate East Timor.

EXPRESSO: The U.S. attitude toward East Timor is being debated in Portugal.

Alkatiri: The United States is directly implicated in the aggression. It has been stepping up support for the Indonesians. Indonesia would have been unable to remain in East Timor for nearly 5 years without U.S. support.

EXPRESSO: And at UN level?

Alkatiri: The UN General Assembly will start discussing the East Timor issue on 13 October. We hope to make some progress regarding recognition of our just rights and condemnation of Indonesia as aggressor and occupier.

EXPRESSO: And Portugal?

Alkatiri: Until 1970 it adopted a passive stance, voting for our proposals. This year saw the cabinet communique, which appears to be positive, but for it to be entirely positive there needs to be continuity. And this continuity must take the form of joining forces with FRETILIN and the countries which have befriended our cause.

FINLAND

HELSINKI CITES NORWEGIAN'S REMARKS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD092032 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Norway's former minister of the law of the sea, Jens Evensen, has declared that he supports the idea of turning the north into a nuclear-free zone.

Evensen said yesterday that the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the north should be reconsidered.

The Norwegian Government is surprised at Evensen's statement.

Today Evensen denied that he has criticised the Norwegian Government and said that he put forward the idea as a way to curb nuclear armament.

NORWAY

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH SWEDISH DEFENSE CHIEFS

LD091559 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Lars Hellberg report: "Sweden Understands Contingency Stockpiling"]

[Text] Stockholm, 7 October--"Swedish defense chiefs not only have an understanding of the Norwegian Government's attitude toward contingency stockpiling of allied equipment but also consider it a logical consequence of our NATO membership and of the change in the balance of forces," Storting Defense Committee Chairman Per Hysing-Dahl, Conservative Party, told AFTENPOSTEN's Stockholm correspondent.

This is the unambiguous impression he has after the committee's talks with Swedish Defense Minister Erik Kroemmark, military leaders and the Swedish Riksdag's Defense Committee.

Sweden has been following the Norwegian debate on the siting question with great interest. "Without going into great detail about it here, it is clear that the choice of site is of significance for the Swedes' own long-term planning," Hysing-Dahl pointed out.

The Defense Committee chairman praised the Swedes for the open account he was given of the consequences the tight budget situation could have on the new long-term defense plan that will be adopted in 1982.

But despite the concern expressed by Swedish military leaders over the relative weakening of the defense forces that has taken place in the last few years, Hysing-Dahl's main impression is that Sweden still has strong, modern defenses. On the other hand the committee was briefed on the problems connected with the renewal of air defense and the new efforts that are necessary in the equipment sector in general. The outcome of these talks is of great significance for Norway. We have been given the positive impression that the military leaders are still investing in a strong modern air defense force, at the same time as all efforts are being made to ensure that the rationalizations in peacetime organization will not weaken mobilization and combat capacity. But it is of course not easy, Hysing-Dahl said. In their talks with the Norwegian parliamentarians the Swedes have expressed interest in an expansion of cooperation on the materiel side, but it was not possible to go into details on the 3-day visit.

DEFENSE MINISTRY AIDE DISCUSSES MILITARY STOCKPILING

LD091425 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Stockpiling in Troendelag Is Politically Motivated"]

[Text] The first meeting between Norwegian and U.S. military leaders to discuss the contingency stockpiling issue will take place at U.S. European command headquarters in West Germany today.

[Defense Ministry] Undersecretary Bjoern Bruland announced this when he yesterday gave the Labor Party disarmament committee an account of the political treatment that the question of contingency stockpiling has been given. Bruland said that military appraisals indicated that the need for contingency stockpiling was greatest in northern Norway because of the time factor, but for political reasons the government chose Troendelag for stockpiling for American forces.

Undersecretary Bruland's account of contingency stockpiling to the internal disarmament committee, which was appointed earlier this year following an initiative from Thore Joern Jagland, labor youth chairman, was described to AFTENPOSTEN as a partial publication of the so-called Bruland report, which was completed on 29 August this year, only 2.5 months after the Bruland commission was set up. The Defense Ministry has denied this, and points out that it was only a question of a summary of the essential course of events surrounding contingency stockpiling. The account has been made public by the Ministry's press department.

Undersecretary Bruland pointed out to the disarmament committee the various factors that had been of importance for the security and political appraisals made by the government, and which carry varying weight in the two stockpiling alternatives, northern Norway and Troendelag.

"Contingency stockpiling could influence our political freedom of action. It would have an effect on the low tension in the northern regions that is a goal of Norwegian security policy," Bruland said, stressing that exercises for the U.S. reinforcements will be fitted into the existing framework for such exercises.

Bruland said that the need for reinforcement is not pressing in northern Norway, but that Norwegian forces would be available earlier than foreign reinforcements. "The government has for this reason decided to acquire and stockpile equipment for a further combined Norwegian regiment in northern Norway," he said.

Bruland said that the government justifies its position on the contingency stockpiling issue with the argument that Norwegian territory is safeguarded at the same time as our neighbors are put at ease.

Bruland also presented an appraisal of the combat capacity of a U.S. Marine brigade for which material will be stockpiled in Norway.

"Deployed in time this defense potential could have a decisive effect on the defense capacity in northern Norway. With contingency stockpiling of heavy material it would, in the commission's opinion, be possible to transfer forces to northern Norway by aircraft even though hostilities might have begun," Bruland said. But he pointed out that this would depend on the implementation of the defense commission's recommendations on the expansion of air defense resources in the area and on whether the forces to be deployed there themselves have strong air defenses.

Bruland also said that the risk involved in the transportation of reinforcements to Troendelag would be less than to northern Norway, simply because of the greater distance to the Warsaw Pact countries' bases.

STORTING'S HYSING-DAHL VIEWS DEFECTS IN DEFENSE BUDGET

LD091217 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Hysing-Dahl: The Facade Covers Weaknesses in Defense Budget"]

[Text] "Funds granted to the defense forces must be adjusted to the tasks the defense forces have and the government must not see the NATO target of a 3-percent growth in the defense budget as a ceiling which must not be exceeded," Storting Defense Committee Chairman Per Hysing-Dahl, Conservative party, said, pointing out that the budget proposal does not cover the purchase of air defense equipment. Defense Chief Sverre Hamre did not wish to make any comment to AFTENPOSTEN on the budget at the present time.

In his comments Hysing-Dahl said that the government's proposed defense budget has a facade that hides great weaknesses. In the difficult time for security in which we are living the government is meeting the situation with a reduction in the defense forces' share of the total national budget and a reduction in their share of the gross national product. The real increase is eaten up by the cost of the troops in Lebanon, expenses in connection with the law on working conditions and various other areas which cannot be said to increase the defense forces' combat capacity.

"I am especially worried that the Defense Ministry in its budget proposals builds on the illusion and the dangerous notion that we alone can create an area of low tension in the northern regions by limiting our freedom of action, as is reflected in the attitudes to the contingency stockpiling of allied materiel," the defense committee chairman said.

He also commented on the real increase in the defense budget, which amounts to 3 percent and is thus in line with NATO's joint target. Hysing-Dahl thinks that the government takes account of this target as if it were an extra addition that the government must not exceed. "What is missing is an appraisal of how the funds fit the tasks that the defense forces are expected to carry out." Hysing-Dahl also pointed out that the government also refers to the recommendations of the defense commission while at the same time in reality putting these recommendations to one side.

"It is worrisome that the government in its defense budget says nothing about adjustments for price rises," Hysing-Dahl said, pointing out that within the strict framework proposed there will not be funds to acquire air defense equipment.

"It is also extremely regrettable that the government is once again looking at the idea of reducing the number of days spent in military service. When the matter was first raised, it was said that it would be a once-only occurrence, but the government intends to raise the matter again in 1981. In my opinion this is not a defensible policy," Per Hysing-Dahl said.

MISSILE DESTROYER ARRIVES IN GULF OF OMAN

LD091215 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Desmond Wettern report: "The Navy Sails to Oman"]

[Text] The 4,100-ton Missile Destroyer Coventry arrived from Singapore in the Gulf of Oman yesterday to lend British support if international action is required to keep open the Strait of Hormuz.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said last night that the warship was not with either of the two American carrier task groups in the area, "but Britain is having close discussions with the Americans and other allies."

The Coventry will be able to operate independently for some weeks as the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Tanker Olwen 36,000 tons, should join her today after having been delayed for 24 hours in Singapore.

The other four warships in the task group, of which the Coventry is a part, are at present undergoing assisted maintenance in Hong Kong and Singapore, and are expected in the Gulf area next month.

There has been no change in the Russian naval strength in the Indian Ocean which consists of a missile cruiser, two or three destroyers or frigates, a landing ship, probably two or three submarines and a large number of supporting auxiliaries.

ACCELERATED REDUCTION OF UK TROOPS IN ULSTER REPORTED

LD091209 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Colin Brady dispatch: "Ulster Pullout Quickens"]

[Text] The phased reduction of the regular army's presence in Northern Ireland, following 11 years of anti-terrorist duty is to accelerate during the next few weeks.

An estimated 400 troops are to be pulled out of two key bases in Belfast, once the cockpit of violence in Ulster, but now a relatively peaceful zone compared with areas along the border with the Irish Republic.

The withdrawal, to be completed by the end of November, is in keeping with government policy of gradually returning the main security role in the province to the police and the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment.

Piecemeal reductions in strength have been made during the past two years to match the fluctuating security situation, but this is the biggest single movement of troops back to Britain.

About 11,600 soldiers will be left, a marked reduction on a strength of 15,000 at one stage, and further withdrawals are expected.

The men are being pulled out from what was once the elegant Grand Central Hotel in Royal Avenue, Belfast's main thoroughfare and from a base in Flax Street's textiles mill in Ardoyne, formerly the most volatile and violent district in the city.

Although the slow withdrawal strategy was set down years ago, government economies became a factor to help hasten the move. It is also a reflection on just how much violence, particularly by the provisional IRA, has shrunk during the past few years. This year 62 people, including seven regular soldiers, have been killed by terrorist action compared to the widespread shootings, bombings and other violence in 1972 when the provisionals' activity was at its zenith. The army's death-toll since 1969 is 334, and 104 Ulster Defence Regiment volunteers have also been killed.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAV VISIT

NC100700 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou returned from his official visit to Yugoslavia shortly after midnight [today]. Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who accompanied him on the visit, also returned with him.

The president was received at Larnaca airport by the president of the House of Representatives, who replaced him in his absence; members of the Council of Ministers; the Yugoslav charge d'affaires; house deputies; the national guard and police chiefs; and other officials.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Kiprianou had talks with President of SFRY Presidency Mijatovic and President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic. Kiprianou also visited industrial installations.

ATAKOL CALLS FOR EQUAL AID TO BOTH CYPRIOT COMMUNITIES

TA072044 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol has said that all countries are pursuing a discriminatory policy against the Turkish Cypriots. He said: Economic aid extended to the Greek Cypriots causes the Greek Cypriot administration to adopt a more intransigent attitude and hinders the path to a Cyprus solution.

In a statement to ANTOLIA AGENCY in New York, Atakol said that the World Bank, the IMF, other international organizations and states have since 1974 extended to the Greek Cypriot administration aid of about $1 billion. He added that the aid extended to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus during the same period was that supplied by the Red Cross in the form of food and clothing amounting to $23 million. Atakol said that with the aid extended to it during the last 6 years, the Greek Cypriot community has become one of the leading countries in terms of per capita aid. Noting that the economic aid extended to the Greek Cypriot side created an imbalance between the two Cypriot communities in favor of the Greek Cypriots, Atakol continued: The whole world is pursuing a discriminatory policy against the Turkish Cypriots at a time when UN members are voting against discrimination. We believe that such an attitude and mentality is far removed from efforts directed toward the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem. This attitude is rendering the Greek Cypriots more intransigent at the intercommunal talks and hinders the path to a solution.

Atakol said that this issue was discussed at his meeting with UN Secretary General Waldheim. He added that he asked the secretary general to work toward securing equality in the distribution of aid. Atakol said: We hope and expect that the UN Secretariat General will work to ensure that the aid extended to Cyprus be distributed equally between the two communities. Many of the orgnizations extending aid to the Greek Cypriot side are affiliated with the United Nations. In addition, other international organizations attach great value to the views of the Secretariat. Secretary General Waldheim [words indistinct] the distribution of aid.

BRIEFS

LAND STATISTICS--The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus has 2,682,266 [word indistinct] dunams of land, 60.6 percent of which is arable land. Official statistics recently published say that 1,236,535 dunams of the arable land are used for agriculture and 388,306 dunams are forests. Thirty-two percent of all the land, 866,425 dunams, is unarable. The remaining 8 percent is comprised of cities, roads and rivers, covering 241,000 dunams. [Text] (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 6 Oct 80 TA]

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS

ATO92006 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Iraqi president's envoy, Minister of Youth and Sports al-Mulla, arrived this evening in Athens at 1700. Tomorrow he will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM EC MEETING

ATO81654 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who earlier had participated in the work of the UNGA, returned from Luxembourg at 1530. At Ellinikon Airport, Mitsotakis made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I will only tell you that I feel special satisfaction upon returning from Luxembourg where I participated for the first time as an observer in the meeting of the Community's foreign ministers. It was a great moment for Greece, and for me it was a special personal honor and pleasure. It was a very interesting conference in which, naturally, we only attended as an observer; however, it was a very useful, very interesting experience. From now on--until 1 January when we shall become a full member--Greece will participate as an observer in all Community conferences. Thank you very much. [end recording]

PUBLIC OPINION POLL SHOWS PUBLIC DIVIDED ON NATO ISSUE

ATO91805 Athens TAKHIDHROMOS in Greek 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Athenians seem to be almost equally divided on the issue of Greece's ability to solely defend its territorial integrity should we withdraw from NATO and close the U.S. bases. This is the result of a public opinion poll that was conducted late last week by ICAP HELLAS AE Company on behalf of TAKHIDHROMOS.

Analytically: In reply to the question of whether or not we are in a position to confront alone "any threat, from wherever it may come, against our national integrity" provided we finally withdraw from NATO and close down the local U.S. bases; 40 percent said that we are not, 39 percent said that we are, and 21 percent said they "do not know."

In order to draw these conclusions, 600 people in all were questioned--male and female, 15 years of age or older--chosen so as to constitute a representative sample of the population of the capital area where more than 1/3 of the nation lives. Men and women from the more prosperous and poorer classes were equally divided [on the question] as in the general sample. Only the "I do not know" answer was found more among women (30 percent) and the poorer classes (25 percent).

Great differences in views exist among the various ages, especially between the two extremes, as the following table shows:

	15 - 19	50 and more
Is not in a position	42 percent	43 percent
Is in a position	50 percent	29 percent
I do not know	8 percent	28 percent
	100	100

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANALYZES U.S. PROPOSALS ON BASES

AT091448 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 9 Oct 80 p 1

[By contributor Alexandros Velios]

[Text] According to exclusive reports by MESIMVRINI, the Greek side has completed its study (more precisely its analysis) of the U.S. plan of proposals for the new Greek-U.S. defense agreement that was delivered by U.S. Ambassador McCloskey to Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis on 15 September.

The responsible service of the Foreign Ministry under Secretary General Ambassador Rousos, in cooperation with responsible staff officers of the Defense Ministry, have analyzed point by point the U.S. proposals which are pervaded by a spirit similar to the one that governed the recent U.S.-Turkish agreement, and envisage increased qualitative and quantitative aid (for the development of the Greek military industry).

However, these proposals are not considered to be absolutely satisfactory with regard to the joint command of the bases (which has been demanded by the Greek side).

At the same time, according to the same reports, an analysis of Greek proposals for a new Greek-U.S. defense agreement has also been concluded.

As MESIMVRINI recently reported, during the last phase the Foreign Ministry computer was entrusted with making a comparison between the U.S.-Turkish agreement "DECA" [last word in English] and the DCA [last word in English] of 1976.

At this moment the Greek side is completely ready to note to the Americans the points in their proposals which should be improved in the light of Greek demands and the U.S.-Turkish agreement. However, both analytical studies "have been filed"--that is, the Greek side has not proceeded to draft its evaluations and counterproposals--given the fact that the indispensable prerequisite for advancing the issue (return to NATO) seems to have been led into a new impasse at this time.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA REPORTS NAVY TO PARTICIPATE IN NATO EXERCISES

AT091501 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] One of our navy ships will participate in the joint NATO exercises in which the Turkish Navy also will participate. A Greek will command the flotilla of allied ships.

The exercises will begin 14 October and will last more than a month. They will be conducted in Mediterranean ports and will aim at the quick movement of naval units to areas in which the timely presence of NATO forces is required.

According to our reports, the naval force, which bears the name "Naval-OC-Force Med," [title in English] is constituted every 6 months. One destroyer each from the United States, Britain, Italy, Turkey and Greece participates in it. This time it was a Greek officer's turn to be in command; he will depart next Tuesday on the destroyer Kanaris which will also serve as the command ship.

Although an official note was not delivered, it has been learned backstage in the Naples Command that the Turks may not participate in the exercise citing Greece's participation as the cause.

RIZOSPASTIS NOTES LATEST GOVERNMENT NATO POLICY FAILURES

AT081559 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Solution"]

[Text] After the foreign minister's talks in New York, it is now very clear where our national issues lie.

The government was not able in the least to promote the most significant goals of its foreign policy. Furthermore, it was forced to admit that the demands of its allies were tantamount to national concessions, and that the pressures it is encountering are being manifested through efforts to "destabilize" our internal political life. Now, following these talks, a new round of consultations will begin until the next regular NATO meeting in December.

The situation is truly critical—but not in the sense which the New Democracy government attaches to it. When the New Democracy governments speaks about a "critical bend" it principally means its own difficulties, fears and dilemmas, the deadlocks of the policy of Atlanticism. When we speak of a critical situation we principally mean the danger of return to NATO, Greece's involvement in the aggressive strategy of imperialism, and the endangering of democratic normality through American threats and interventions.

These dangers cannot be dealt with by new efforts to "agree at last" with the Americans; nor can they be dealt with by diplomatic maneuvers and tightrope walking between "we leave" and "we do not leave" NATO. They also cannot be dealt with by looking for a new negotiating "trump card" in some general and vague "national consensus."

There is one way out of the current, very difficult situation—that is, the immediate suspension of negotiations with NATO, complete withdrawal from it, and the final abolition of foreign military bases. Only such a policy can deal with multilateral dangers, and guarantee the active support of the people and their democratic forces and true national consensus.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

AT091611 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Governments of Greece and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS PRESENTED—Today the new ambassadors to Uruguay, Carlos Duarte; Indonesia, General Adenan; Iceland, Hendrik Bjornsson; and the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, presented their credentials in succession to President of the Republic Karamanlis. The ceremonies were attended by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Secretary General to the President of the Republic Ambassador Moliviatis. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 9 Oct 80 AT]

IMPROVED CURRENT PAYMENTS—A surplus of $100 million was recorded in August in the balance of our country's current payments. In accordance with these figures announced by the Bank of Greece, this is the first time since December 1977 that such a favorable development has been recorded. This favorable development is due to the significant reduction in imports by both the private and public sectors. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80 AT]

GENERAL EVREN RECEIVES SADDAM HUSAYN'S SPECIAL ENVOY

TA091516 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren today received at the Cankaya Mansion Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's special envoy, Minister of Youth Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, who arrived in Ankara yesterday. A statement by the press and public relations department of the Office of the Head of State said that the special envoy brought to General Evren President Saddam Husayn's message on developments in the region, and on relations between the two countries, expressing his best wishes. Relations between Turkey and Iraq were taken up during the talks. The statement added that the visiting minister briefed General Evren on the views of Iraq on the conflict between his country and Iran. The special envoy also briefed Prime Minister Ulusu and acting Foreign Minister Ilhan Oztirak on the same subject.

ADANA MILITARY COURT SENTENCES TERRORIST TO DEATH

TA091634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The 1st Military Tribunal of the Adana Martial Law Command has condemned to death one of the two terrorists charged with the murder of two students. The other was sentenced to 15 years in prison. A statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Adana Martial Law Command says that Ismail Araci, accused of killing Guven Bilgin and Ali Osman Beygilli, two students of the Adana engineering school, on 23 March 1978, was condemned to death. Osman Birbicer, who was Araci's accomplice in the incident, was sentenced to 15 years in prison, to be barred from public employment and to be on 15 years probation after he serves his sentence.

TURKES, ERBAKAN BROUGHT TO ANKARA FOR STATEMENTS ON 'CRIMES'

TA091627 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] NAP Leader Alpaslan Turkes and NSP Leader Necmettin Erbakan, who are being detained by the armed forces, were brought to Ankara today and made statements at the Martial Law Command Military Prosecutor's Office. Turkes and Erbakan had been detained following the operation on 12 September in accordance with a National Security Council decision. Both party leaders have been staying at the military installations in Uzunada in Izmir since 12 September.

According to information received by a Turkish Radio and TV Administration [TRT] correspondent from Ankara Martial Law Command officials, Turkes and Erbakan were brought to Ankara today. The Ankara Martial Law Command Military Prosecutor's Office received statements from Turkes and Erbakan about their previous crimes and some of their parties' activities. Their parliamentary immunity had prevented such requests for statements [before 12 September]. The TRT correspondent learned that Turkes and Erbakan are being held in the custody of the armed forces in Ankara.

TURKMEN COMMENTS ON GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO MILITARY WING

TA091505 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen held a news conference before he left New York where he attended the 35th UN General Assembly session. In reply to a question about Greece's return to NATO's military wing, Turkman said Turkey favors Greece's return but that, as pointed out by our Head of State General Evren as well, Greece's return must be effected through conditions acceptable to both sides. Asked what these conditions would be, Turkmen replied: The real issue between Turkey and Greece is the matter of command areas in the Aegean.

In fact, this can be solved simply. The solution we have proposed envisages the return of Greece to NATO's military wing first, to be followed by the discussion and solution of the Aegean air and naval command problems through negotiations within NATO. However, no allocations for command areas in the Aegean should exist at the time of the return.

During his news conference, Turkmen added that he had talks with about 40 foreign ministers during his 2-week visit to New York. Turkmen said that bilateral relations as well as international issues were taken up during these talks. Turkmen is expected to meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London on his way back from New York.

GUNAYDIN NOTES NEW SLOGANS APPEARING IN CYPRUS

NC100818 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 9 Oct p 5

[Resat Akar report from Nicosia]

[Text] Before the 1974 peace operation, one could see only "Enosis" or "Partition" inscribed on the walls in Cyrpus. However, after 1975, such slogans as "Cyprus belongs to the Cypriots," "Down with fascism," "The only alternative is revolution," "All peoples are brothers," "Down with the creators of 20 July," "Down with imperialism" and "Denktas and Kiprianou cannot represent the peoples of Cyprus" are conspicuous in northern Cyprus, from Lefka to Karpass [Lefke to Karpas peninsula].

Similar slogans are repeated at meetings organized by teachers and government employees as well as by workers who protest the high cost of living. Just as in Turkey, the number of organizations, associations and press organs in Cyprus which denounce the Turkish peace operation in Cyprus and which are so much misled as to look upon Greek Cypriots as "brothers" and upon Makarios as a "progressive revolutionary" are increasing every day. In fact, these organizations and associations have reached a stage where they do not hide their hatred for their own kinsmen.

The birth of such organizations, which seek to eliminate outright the successful outcome of the sacrifices made both by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community during the peace operation--as if the negative activities of the entire world against Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community were not enough--should be considered as a dangerous development.

If one considers how anarchic incidents started and developed in Turkey, one could easily see how similar incidents are escalating in Cyprus. In view, therefore, of the deep distresses suffered by Turkey and by the Turkish Cypriot community for years, necessary countermeasures must be urgently taken in both Turkey and Cyprus. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to counter this escalation later. It is high time that these measures were taken.

VOTCP COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR, JUNTA'S ROLE

TA091519 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Station commentary entitled "The Iraqi-Iranian War and Turkey"]

[Summary] "For 2 years the imperialist countries, and particularly the United States, have been escalating international tension."

"Following the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran, the United States and NATO realized that their imperialist interests in the Middle East are threatened and they engaged in efforts to safeguard these interests."

They tried to strengthen their military positions and to protect their economic interests in the area.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is turning to socialism. An anti-imperialist people's revolution took place in Iran. Forces with anti-imperialist tendencies began assuming power in many Arab countries in the region."

"It is under these conditions that the United States made its junta realize a coup in Turkey, which it wants to transform into a key aggressive tool in the region. It is not a coincidence that the war between Iran and Iraq erupted 2 days after the coup in Turkey." However, all these schemes are bound to fail.

The Iraqi-Iranian war serves the interests of the imperialists alone. This conflict is the result of the plot designed by the United States in order to ensure the establishment of pro-American regimes in these two countries. This war is weakening the anti-imperialist regimes in both countries. "Under these circumstances, the only solution is ending the war as soon as possible." Turkey has common borders with both Iran and Iraq and is undoubtedly effected by the war. "Above all, Turkey gets 40 percent of its crude oil from the Kirkuk-Dortyol pipeline, and the war rendered the pipeline inoperable."

"The junta in Turkey is using the Iraqi-Iranian war as an excuse to increase the pressure in the country and especially in Turkish Kordestan." The weakening of the anti-imperialist regimes in Iran and Iraq increases the threat that the pro-American junta in Turkey will act as the gendarme in the Middle East. The only way to stop this development is by stopping the war as soon as possible and reducing the tension in our region.

"The militarist junta in our country is secretely supporting Iraq and taking sides in this war." This pro-American junta, which is against our people, cannot be expected to act in accordance with the interests of the people in the region and safeguard peace. "The enemies of our people are also the enemies of other peoples, of friendship and of peace."

VOTCP URGES PEOPLE TO 'OPPOSE GALLOWS' OF JUNTA

TA090914 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party In Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Oppose the Gallows"]

[Text] The pro-American junta of generals ordered the execution of two people near dawn on 8 October. One of them was Necdet Adali who was a member of a leftist adventurist group. No matter how wrong their philosophies and policies are objectively, the youths in the roots of these adventurist groups want nothing more than their country's independence and their people's happiness. Besides, the agent provocateurs, the bloody attacks of the fascist NAP played a major role in causing these youths to break away from the masses and be dragged into individualist armed terrorism. The bloody terror gangs of the fascist NAP spewed death to every person who defended our country's independence, democracy and the people's liberation. The increasing wildness of the fascist NAP gangs under the protective wings of the government and the torturous murders of progressive, democratic and revolutionary persons by these gangs naturally led many people to arm themselves. In a completely unsafe situation, the people had to protect their own lives. These conditions led to the formation of adventurist movements which were incompatible with the struggle path of the working class. These truths should not be ignored. The Communists are totally opposed to the elimination of these youths, regardless of what leftist adventurist group they belong to, by the pro-American junta.

Concerning the execution of fascist Mustafa Pehlivanoglu, one of the perpetrators of the bloody massacre in Balgat, the pro-American junta has reached an understanding with the fascist NAP within the army as well as outside it. By eliminating one of the (?blind) tools of the fascist NAP, the junta is trying to conceal its cooperation with the NAP. Trying to create the impression that it is opposed both to communism and fascism, the junta is trying to prevent the reaction that might come from the democratic forces.

It is a known fact that the aim of the pro-American junta is to eliminate leftism. Every method is being used for this end. Madenis [Turkish mine, metal, metal works and machine industry workers union] Lawyer Ahmet Hilmi Fevziouglu was thrown out of the fifth floor of the Bursa Security Directorate after being tortured. The Tob-Der [Turkish Teachers Unity and Solidarity Association] chief for the Mardin branch was tortured and killed while in military service. Lately, gallows have been set up. The pro-American junta is in cooperation with the fascist NAP. Its efforts to appear opposed to fascism should not deceive anyone. The pro-American junta's promise that it will return to democracy will remain as mere demagogy in the road lined with gallows.

Our people, oppose the gallows;! Freedom to all the political and anti-fascist prisoners. Dev Yol, Dev Sol, all pro-liberation youths; do not resort to individual terrorism methods, do not give the pro-American junta chances, unite your forces in the direction shown by the Turkish Communist Party. The resistance of the people must be organized for the junta to collapse. The rightist military regime of brute force will be destroyed with the joint resistance of all the pro-democracy pro-freedom forces.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE WARNS JUNTA TO RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

TA031522 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The communist and socialist members of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly have called for Turkey's immediate expulsion from the council. The Council of Europe passed a resolution warning the militarist junta.

Reports from Strasbourg say the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe passed a resolution calling on the Turkish Government--which is an extension of the militarist junta--to respect human rights, to immediately release all political prisoners and to ensure a return to the democratic system as soon as possible. The resolution warns that in the event Turkey does not return to the democratic system, article eight of the Council of Europe's statutes will be implemented. As will be recalled, this article was implemented against the militarist and fascist junta in Greece that had eliminated all human rights and liberties as well as democratic institutions.

It is reported that the communist and socialist members of the assembly and other members who support democracy have called for Turkey's expulsion from the council in protest against the militarist junta.

Former Turkish legislators Metin Toker, Besim Ustunel Turan Gunes and Cevdet Akcali who tried to justify the action taken by the junta generals in Turkey are regarded as the followers of the militarist administration.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH NORWAY, SWEDEN--The two laws pertaining to the ratification of the social security agreements signed with Norway and Sweden were published in the Official Gazette today and went into effect. The agreements were ratified at the National Security Council meeting yesterday. The agreements cite the principles of social security benefits for Turkish workers employed in Norway and Sweden. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80 TA]

AUSTRIA

KREISKY RECEIVES PAKISTANI LEADER ZIAUL HAQ

AU091410 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 9 Oct 80 p 5

[APA Report: "Kreisky Spoke With Ziaul Haq"]

[Text] Vienna--On Wednesday, Federal Chancellor Kreisky met for a 1-hour talk with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, currently on a private visit in Vienna. The Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the situation in Afghanistan, as well as the significance of Pakistan in that region, were discussed on this occasion. After the talks, Ziaul Haq gave a dinner for the federal chancellor. The Pakistani head of state has been in Vienna since Monday for a medical checkup. He will go to Bonn on Thursday.

DECREE REGULATES EXPORT TRADE WITH IRAN

AU091423 Vieqna VOLKSSTIMME in German 9 Oct 80 p 2

["C.D."-signed report: "Still on the U.S. Course"]

[Text] On Wednesday, the main committee of parliament approved a trade minister's decree under which, in future, the exports to Iran of commodities of foreign origin will be subject to compulsory licensing. It is being announced from parliament in this context that even though at one time Austria did not participate in economic sanctions against Iran for neutrality reasons, it had stated "that it did not want to derive any unjustified advantage resulting from reroutings via Austria."

This is a model example of joining an American embargo despite neutrality!

PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

AU091428 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] On Wednesday, Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received Georgi Dzagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic who is currently visiting Vienna, for talks. Also participating were Stoyan Georgiev, Bulgarian ambassador to Austria, Dr. Lyuben Stoyanov, a former Bulgarian ambassador, and Karl Blecha, president of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society and Nationalrat deputy.

SWITZERLAND

AIR DEFENSE PURCHASE--Berne, 8 Oct (DPA)--The lower house of the Swiss Parliament today approved the purchase of 60 units of the British Rapier air defense system. The Swiss defense budget provides for 1.192 billion Swiss francs for purchasing the system with which the Swiss Army is to be equipped in the 1984-87 period. The Swiss defense budget, the highest ever, totals 1.555 billion Swiss francs. [Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 8 Oct 80 LD]

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Western Europe

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LEADERS DENOUNCE GDR CURRENCY CONVERSION MEASURE

Schmidt Speech

LD121810 Hamburg DPA in German 1629 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regards the GDR action in raising the minimum rate of currency conversion as a sign that a fear of "possible domestic consequences of detente" prevails in East Berlin "for the time being." This fear has once again led to a "phase of studied efforts at demarcation," Schmidt said in a speech in Berlin today at the opening of the 13th congress of the German Postal Workers Union. The increase came as a complete surprise to him and the Federal Government and represents a grave setback to detente, putting a "considerable strain" on the relationship of the two German states.

Schmidt said that in the Basic Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act the GDR undertook to cultivate goodneighborly relations and expand travel opportunities. The new measure is at variance with all these statements. The economic reasons given by the GDR finance minister are "absurd to the point of silliness." If the value of the GDR mark in relation to the Deutschmark has in fact quadrupled or quintupled, it would be easy for the GDR to make its currency convertible. But that is something it can only dream about. In reality the GDR measure is aimed at drawing a line of demarcation in the minds of GDR citizens. Schmidt emphasized that it is a fact that the GDR move, without consultation, is a "radical infringement" of the underlying political basis of relations with the Federal Republic. This will have to be discussed in Madrid with all participants in the CSCE process.

The chancellor said that the Federal Government will not accept the GDR measures. It will do "what is in our power in order to clear up positively, in the interests of the people concerned, the problems which have arisen." It will not flag in "its efforts to improve the situation in divided Germany, regardless of the setbacks, which we have also suffered in the past," he said. This time too one will act with "self-confidence and single-minded perseverance." Improvements in the relationship of the two German states must not be "put in question by forces who are obviously unable to cope with their own sense of insecurity and with detente."

Schmidt pointed out that the Federal Government is at one with the three powers and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev in the desire to observe strictly and apply fully the Quadripartite Agreement. He assumes that "all four signatories of this treaty are urgently interested in maintaining tranquillity" in Berlin.

Schmidt came out against "hawks or orthodox forces in the East Berlin leadership, who feel that developments in Eastern Europe are putting wind in their sails for a demarcation course, throwing the ball to the former CDU/CSU candidate for the chancellorship and his party for domestic disputes in our state." Schmidt said: "In view of the reaction by the CSU, which is readily taking up this ball--I am speaking of Herr Stoiber--let me say plainly: Such a game would be at the expense of the people in divided Germany and at the expense of detente in Europe."

Dietrich Stobbe, the governing mayor of Berlin, called on the SED leadership to state whether it wants to pursue detente. After 12 years of detente one ought to know whether the SED wants to assume responsibility for the consequences which will flow from a change of course.

Official Reactions

LD101348 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government regards the surprise measure of the GDR drastically increasing the amount of money which must be exchanged by visitors from the West as a "severe setback" for the development of inter-German relations.

This was stressed by Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling on behalf of the government at a press conference in Bonn today. Bonn can not accept the GDR's measure. Before Boelling's statement, East Berlin's action was discussed by Chancellor Schmidt, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and the federal minister for inner-German relations, Egon Franke. The statement affirms that Bonn regards the one-sided measure as a very serious step which is clearly contrary to the efforts for European detente within the meaning of the Helsinki Final Act. The matter will have to be discussed at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid.

In the statement Boelling stressed that changes in travel conditions between the two German states must not be made unilaterally because these questions are part of the "political underlying assumption" on which business between the two German states is conducted. The inclusion in the compulsory exchange requirement of old-age pensioners and children under 16 who had hitherto been exempt especially is to be condemned. The Federal Government will seek to clarify the problem "in the interest of the people" during the pending negotiations with the GDR. Boelling also announced that the GDR's permanent representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, had been summoned to the federal chancellor's office for a talk with Minister of State Huonker later today. Huonker was going to explain Bonn's attitude to Moldt and ask for an explanation of the GDR's unilateral measure.

Replying to questions Boelling said that the GDR leadership should not imagine that it could unilaterally violate agreements and at the same time carry on business as usual. The Federal Government regarded the increase in the compulsory exchange not merely as an upset in inter-German relations but as a grave matter "justifying fundamental worries". Even so, chances for improving mutual relations have not thereby been rendered invalid. Boelling rejected "with the utmost emphasis" any conjecture that the Federal Government might have known of the measure before the federal elections and that the GDR had postponed it till after 5 October because of the possible outcome of the elections.

The CDU/CSU has called on the Federal Government to demand the immediate cancellation of the increase in the compulsory conversion by East Berlin. The spokesman on inter-German affairs for the CDU/CSU lower house group, Abelein, said in Bonn today that the government should bring the entire political and economic weight of the Federal Republic into play to back its demands. The GDR measure was a grave violation of the CSCE Final Act which must be raised at the followup conference in Madrid. Abelein and CSU lower house deputy Graf Stauffenberg declared it was significant that the drastic increase in the compulsory conversion had been announced only 5 days after the election. Stauffenberg called the measure contrary to existing agreements and against peace. The SPD/FDP coalition was reaping the harvest for its policy over many years of tolerating East Berlin's constant violation of agreements.

Writing in the CDU press service, CDU Deputy Von Wrangel said that the measure was unscrupulous. East Berlin was trying to raise the wall of separation still higher. Von Wrangel spoke of a blow below the belt for the Federal Government whose inter-Germany policy was disintegrating because it was not secured in any way. Bonn must not confine itself to mere protests. The increase in the compulsory conversion was a violation of the assumption underlying the traffic agreement, against the basic agreement and against the CSCE Final Act.

Boelling Comment

LD111408 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA)--Secretary of State Klaus Boelling, Federal Government spokesman, has rejected as "totally unbelievable" the reasons advanced by the GDR for increasing the exchange amount. In an interview for WELT AM SONNTAG, Boelling stressed that East Berlin's reference to the depreciation of currency did not hold true since the Federal Republic, after Switzerland, had the hardest currency in the world, and every GDR citizen knew that.

In any case, inter-German relations offered no justification for the GDR measure.

Asked whether East Berlin's halt would further delay a meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker, Boelling referred to Bonn's standpoint according to which a favorable moment for such a meeting would have to be waited for. Unfortunately the GDR's conduct did not allow the assumption that such a moment was to be expected in the near future. However, despite this serious setback this did not exempt the Federal Government from the national duty of continuing to work wholeheartedly for the common bonds among the Germans, Boelling emphasized.

Effect on Negotiations

LD121254 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (DPA)--The increase in compulsory exchange amounts when traveling to the GDR will, in the opinion of the federal spokesman, Secretary of State Klaus Boelling, affect the planned negotiations with the GDR, in which Berlin's energy supply is likely to play a major part. In an interview for BERLINER MORGENPOST, Boelling said today sanctions were usually a blunt instrument in politics since they led to escalation.

Asked whether the Federal Government might accept partial cancellation of the increased exchange amounts, Boelling said the Federal Government "is not interested in horse trading [Balkanische geschaefte], as it were." Bonn cannot possibly accept this violation of the CSCE Final Act and the Basic Treaty.

Protest to GDR Envoy

LD101632 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Gunter Huonker, minister of state at the federal chancellor's office, has told Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn, that the Federal Government most strongly objects to the "massive increase in the compulsory exchange," a government spokesman said. In the talk, which lasted approximately 1 hour, Huonker explained the reasons for this in detail to the GDR representative, emphasizing that this is an "extraordinarily serious matter."

Comments by Party Leaders

LD122035 Hamburg DPA in German 1850 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA)—The parties represented in the Bundestag are unanimous in their opinion that the GDR had agreed with Moscow on raising the minimum money exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR. This was made plain by party spokesmen on Second German Television (ZDF) this evening in the program "Bonn Perspective".

CDU Bundestag Deputy Alois Mertes was of the opinion that the Soviet Union feared the human bonds which give cohesion to the German people and for this reason had not only approved East Berlin's measures but possibly had even wanted them.

Horst Ehmke (SPD) stressed that the action had to be seen against the background of the overall political climate, which has been characterized by a deteriorating situation between the two superpowers and developments in Poland.

FDP Bundestag Deputy Hans Guenther Hoppe emphasized that the Soviet Union was clearly alarmed at the developments in Poland.

Brandt Interview

LD111056 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Oct (DPA)--The increase in the minimum amount of Deutschmarks to be exchanged when traveling to the GDR or East Berlin represents a serious setback for the normalization of relations between the two German states, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt believes. Although the primary object of the policy of detente was to lessen the danger of war and prevent incalculable developments, Brandt said on Deutschlandfunk on Sunday from the German viewpoint it has been especially important to bring about improvements in the humanitarian sector. Now, talks have to start again and "it will have to be made plain to them what this means," Brandt said in an interview pre-released by Deutschlandfunk to DPA.

GENSCHER RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY; GDR MEASURES TO BE RAISED

LD101352 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher received Soviet Ambassador Semenov for an exchange of views in Bonn today. The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sudhoff, announced at the beginning of the talk that the GDR's compulsory conversation measures would impart a special note to the talk. The matter would be raised during the discussion of East-West relations.

CDU/CSU PARLIAMENTARY SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES HONECKER SPEECH

LD132134 Hamburg DPA in German 2015 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA)--In the view of the CDU/CSU, SED leader Erich Honecker's speech in Gera has further toughened the GDR's policy towards the Federal Republic. CDU/CSU parliamentary group spokesman Eduard Ackermann said in an initial statement this evening that Honecker's demand for recognition of GDR state citizenship and turning the permanent missions into embassies contradicts the Federal Republic's constitutional law. No responsible parliament in the free part of Germany could accept this. It was to be expected, said the spokesman, that Honecker would continue to push his policy of demarcation. He apparently is afraid that the population in his sphere of rule, in the same way as in Poland, might be anxious to win a bit more freedom for itself.

Politicians' Comments

LD140922 Hamburg DPA in German 0721 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 14 Oct (DPA)--Leading Bonn politicians today expressed disappointment at East Berlin's new course of demarcation vis-a-vis the Federal Republic. In the opinion of the chairman of the lower house inter-German committee, Kurt Mattick (SPD), the speech by GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker yesterday evening confirmed East Berlin's break with the policy of detente. The CDU/CSU lower house group spokesman on German policy, Olaf von Wrangel, spoke of a "return to the ice age of the cold war."

In his speech to party officials in Gera, Honecker reaffirmed the demand for recognition of a separate GDR state citizenship and the turning of the permanent missions of the two German states in Bonn and East Berlin into embassies.

In an interview with the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, Mattick said with regard to the possibility for further development of relations between Bonn and East Berlin, "I think it will be very difficult in the period ahead." He said that the motive for the sudden switch in East Berlin's policy was the fact that the Soviet empire had been shaken by developments in Poland.

Like Mattick, Von Wrangel also strongly rejected Honecker's demands for recognition of a separate GDR state citizenship and the upgrading of the permanent missions of the two states into embassies. He renewed his demand on North German Radio for countermeasures by the Federal Republic, such as a reduction in payments to the GDR. Von Wrangel expressed the hope that the government and opposition would arrive at a common position on this matter. "This would not fail because of us," he said.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET TROOPS NEAR POLAND

LD131106 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 13 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Defense Ministry has no knowledge of a concentration of Soviet tanks in the GDR on the frontier with Poland. This was stated today by a ministry spokesman with reference to reports to the contrary by BILD-ZEITUNG. The paper wrote on Monday with reference to Western secret services that Soviet armored formations and troop units were constantly on the move at night in the bezirks of Neubrandenburg, Frankfurt-Oder, Cottbus and Dresden. They were heading for the Polish frontier.

GENSCHER TO LEAD DELEGATION TO MADRID CONFERENCE

LD111000 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, intends to visit Madrid from 11 to 18 November to lead his country's delegation during the first week of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Given that Genscher's intention has been the subject of consultations with West Germany's allies, it is possible that the foreign ministers of the main European powers--and perhaps also American Secretary of State Muskie--will arrange to meet in Madrid on 11 November.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT REMARKS ON MIDEAST ISSUES

DW101307 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2145 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts from reporter Gerd Konzelmann interview with Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in English with German translation superimposed, presumably in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the military conflict between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] I have been on a peace mission and I am very optimistic. I have listened to the brothers in Iran and the brothers in Iraq. These two neighboring states, both Islamic, are fighting against each other. It is my impression that they will show insight very soon and that the conflict will be ended.

[Question] What kind of an end will the conflict have?

[Answer] As I said, I am an optimist. I seek the more friendly sides of life, the silver lining on the horizon. I hope that will be seen sooner or later.

[Question] You do not believe that the conflict will expand?

[Answer] No, I believe in the other states' approach to the problem, particularly the big powers. I have said before that others ought to keep out. The best kind of activity at the moment is doing nothing, particularly as regards the big powers. It looks as if they are adhering to this, and I hope that the conflict will remain limited.

[Question] But it looks as though Jordan intends to fight on Iraq's side.

[Answer] We should not be concerned with this fabricated news. We should accept the word of King Husayn who has said that he will not intervene in the battles. Naturally we can visualize where his sympathies lie, but actually this, too, is impermissible because we should not take sides.

[Question] In your country you have problems with the refugees from Afghanistan. How do you assess the situation in that country?

[Answer] We are suffering from the consequences of this occupation to the extent that we have more than 1 million refugees in Pakistan. The Soviet Union, however, says that it does not want to stay in Afghanistan. I would like to assume, for a change, that it means what it says. We must hope that it will sooner or later allow the Afghan people to determine themselves what kind of government they want to have.

[Question] You are optimistic in that respect as well?

[Answer] Yes, perhaps there is no other choice.

[Question] But there are no indications of a withdrawal.

[Answer] No, nor do I see it in the foreseeable future. Still the Soviets say that they will not stay there forever. Let us for a change take this at face value, too.

Press Conference in Bonn

BK101004 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Addressing a press conference in Bonn last night after his talks with FRG leaders, the president stressed that Pakistan favored a political rather than a military solution to the Afghan problem. He said there were indications that the Soviet Union also favored a political solution of the issue. In answering a question the president said he had reached this conclusion on the basis of the fact that the Soviet Union has stressed such a solution in bilateral talks and had expressed similar opinions in international forums. He expressed the view that the Soviet Union has adopted this attitude as a result of the reaction of world public opinion. Answering another question, he appealed to the Western press to call on the conscience of the world not to lose sight of the fact that a big power has intervened militarily in an independent, nonaligned Muslim state and has stationed 90,000 of its troops in that country. He said the real issue is preservation of the independence of Afghanistan, which was independent until a few months ago. Elaborating on this issue in its human and economic dimensions, the president said the Afghan refugees were a heavy burden on the Pakistani economy. He said that the total assistance provided by the world is absolutely inadequate and does not meet the needs of the Afghan refugees, whose number is constantly increasing, and that if this situation continues the number may reach 1.5 million by the end of this year.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he was honored to know the stand of both countries in this connection. He said the fact that the leaders of these countries expressed their desire to hold talks with him on this issue is itself encouraging. The president said the Islamic Conference secretary general, Habib Chatti, has been asked to revisit Tehran and Baghdad to assess the possibilities of peace. He said that whenever the need arises he would immediately leave for Tehran and Baghdad. In answer to a question, the president referred to his speech at the UN in which he had clarified the superpowers' role in this issue, and said that the basic issue is the Shatt al-Arab which is a colonial legacy. He said both countries should act with restraint and peace should be established in the region.

Answering another question, the president said he is optimistic about an improvement in relations between India and Pakistan. This depended mainly on the sincerity of both countries. Pakistan had been trying to improve relations with India for the last 3 years and some success has been achieved in this connection. He said, however, that there were some differences which could be resolved through genuine efforts. He also referred to the Kashmir issue and expressed the hope that this could also be settled under the Simla agreement.

PCF NOMINATES MARCHAIS AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

NC121210 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP)--The French Communist Party national conference today unanimously nominated its leader Georges Marchais as candidate for the presidential elections to be held in April, 1981.

Campaign Launched

NC121356 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (AFP)--French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais launched his campaign for next year's presidential elections today, promising that he would conduct a "dynamic and energetic" fight, without concessions, for change in which his principal weapon would be "the truth."

In a speech today at the end of the national party conference in suburban Nanterre, at which he was unanimously nominated as the Communist candidate for the Elysee, Mr Marchais declared that he would fight for "justice, liberty, solidarity and for the greatness of France."

He proposed that all candidates join in debating the issues and promised that he would willingly participate.

During his address to the party conference, Mr Marchais, contrary to expectations, made no attack on the Socialist Party or its leader Francois Mitterrand. Other speakers at the weekend conference showed no similar hesitation.

Most of them strongly attacked both the "capitalistic" policies of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the political line followed in recent years by the Socialists, who were linked with the Communists in a "Union of the Left" until its collapse after the legislative elections of March 1978.

The speeches would seem to rule out collaboration between the two parties in a second round of voting that would be necessary if no candidate received a majority in the April 26 elections. However, the fact that Mr Marchais refrained from attacking the Socialists during his conference speech may indicate that such collaboration cannot be automatically ruled out.

Electoral Help to PS Dropped

LD132250 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Georges Marchais dropped a small bomb on television's Channel Two this evening. At the end of the program "Cards on the Table" the secretary general of the Communist Party very clearly let it be understood that in the second ballot of the presidential election the Communist Party will refuse to stand down in favor of the Socialist candidate. Here is what Georges Marchais said:

Automatic stepping-down is a habit which is out of date. Moreover, he added, this standing-down was not entirely automatic on the part of the Socialists in previous elections. During this program Georges Marchais added that he has the personal qualities to be head of state. He also stated that he has always thought that for the Communists not to put up a candidate was a great sacrifice in 1974. Ever since the Joint Program much water has flowed under the bridge and the Socialist Party has abandoned the policy of union.

ANSA REPORTS LIKELY COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

AU100930 Rome ANSA in English 0940 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 10 Oct (ANSA)--The Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Republican (PRI) parties, plus one (right of center) Liberal Party (PLI) minister, emerged today as the probable ingredients of Italy's next government.

The arrangement, which has already been dubbed the "four plus one" preparation, was what apparently came out of the ruling Christian Democrat Party's leadership meeting in Rome Thursday.

The DC, Italy's largest party and the one which has ruled the country either alone or in partnership with other parties since shortly after the end of the Second World War, came out for the creation of a new government that had a wider majority of parliamentary support behind it than its predecessor.

Premier-Designate and DC Chairman Arnaldo Forlani announced plans to get started on the actual job of putting together a cabinet in consultations with the prospective coalition partners starting tomorrow. The PSI, PSDI and PRI will be holding their own leadership meetings in Rome today.

DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli received the support of the party's Executive Board yesterday for a three-point strategy approach to settling this country's fortieth post-war government crisis. He called for:

--The creation of a so-called "democratic solidarity" coalition which included the three parties of Cossiga's out-going team.
--An expanded parliamentary majority to back up the next government.
--Pursuit of a "concise and open confrontation" in communications with the communist opposition.

In his remarks to the DC leadership yesterday about the new government's platform, Forlani made it clear that he intended to consult with the Communist Party (PCI) on policy matters. He said he would be conferring with all of the parties which "shared the worries and rationale that led to a democratic solidarity commitment" in the past.

The idea of leaving one cabinet post for a member of the Liberal Party reportedly came from former Deputy Secretary Carlo Donat Cattin, a spokesman of the DC's conservative majority, as a means of offsetting the added leftist weight he thinks the PSDI-PSI alliance will pull in the new government.

The names that have leaked to the press as likely ministerial candidates include Lelio Lagorio (Socialist) as deputy premier and Paolo Emilio Taviani (DC) as interior minister.

FORLANI BEGINS WORK ON NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD102026 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Prime Minister designate is holding a new round of consultations. Here is a report from Montecitorio by Innocenzo Cruciani:

[Cruciani] The meeting between Arnaldo Forlani and the Socialist delegation led by Bettino Craxi has just ended. The problem of the political formula has been resolved: It will be a four-party government including Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans. The prime minister-designate has now started work on the program. Following unanimous approval by the Christian Democrats; Forlani can now also rely on the positive conclusions of the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican directorates which met today.

Craxi, in fact, went to Forlani to inform him on the conclusions of the Socialist directorate. The problems of the program platform and political guarantees, for which the Socialist Party asked to face this new government experience with major confidence, however, remain open. Craxi reminded the Socialist leaders of this at their meeting today. Craxi then said that when the Christian Democrats offered and emphasized their unity, the Socialists did not remain indifferent but expressed the hope that this unity will be stable and political. The Socialist Party left wing, however, criticized the party secretariat. It submitted its own political motion [at the meeting of the directorate] and voted for it.

Appreciation for the prospects of resolving the crisis was also expressed by the Social Democratic directorate. Longo emphasized the existence of a parity relationship in the new majority between the Christian Democracy and the forces of lay democracy on the basis of equal rank.

In his speech at the meeting of the Republican directorate, Spadolini insisted that the new government should pursue the same aims as the cabinet which resigned. The Republican directorate empowered the secretary to develop with the prime minister-designate negotiations on the program.

The so-called Liberal question is still open. This morning Forlani had a long conversation with Zanone who then told journalists that the Liberal Party will not support the government in disguise. Earlier, the Liberals said that they are not willing to stay in antechamber. By these expressions they meant to clarify their opposition to being part of the majority but not of the government which will represent this majority. The Liberal directorate will say its final word on 12th October.

As we said at the beginning, this afternoon Forlani resumed his consultations--this time limited to the parties ranging from the Liberals to the Communists. The prime minister-designate had a talk with the Socialist delegation which ended a short time ago. Shortly afterwards, he met the Social Democrats, followed by the Republicans.

Today Forlani was also supposed to meet with the Communists, but the talks were postponed until tomorrow morning because the condition of Luigi Longo, president of the PCI, had worsened. However, we can note a statement by a Communist representative, Napolitano, who said that should some questions raised by the Communist Party be accepted the Communist opposition might be different.

Santagati, deputy of the Social Movement, however, stated that the new government would be mortgaged by the Christian Democratic left wing.

A note by the press agency of the "new forces" [leftwing Christian Democratic faction], led by Donat Cattin, says that the government must be formed within the framework of five parties of definite democratic roots, which means that the Christian Democrats of the "new forces" confirmed their opposition to a government with the Communists. This was actually stated by the faction's press agency itself.

Let us recall that Forlani is now talking to the Social Democrats. He will then continue his consultations by receiving the Republican delegation.

THREE JOURNALISTS EXPELLED BY IRANIAN AUTHORITIES

LD112228 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Three Italian journalists have been compelled today to leave Iran because they have been declared personae non gratae by the Tehran authorities. They are Giusppe Chisari of Rome Radio New Two; Luigi Somaruga of IL MESSAGGERO; and Lanfranco Vaccari of L'EUROPEO.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S. TRIP

LD131544 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral is back in Lisbon from Washington where he had a meeting with the U.S. Secretary of State. In New York he addressed the 35th UN General Assembly session.

Washington Press Conference

LD131228 Lisbon in English to North America 0300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Before leaving Washington for Lisbon, Prof Freitas do Amaral, the Portuguese vice-prime minister and foreign minister, told journalists that Portugal obviously had no possibility of defending--nor did she want to defend--any return of East Timor to the former colonial status.

At the end of his 2-day visit to Washington, where he had the opportunity to talk to high American official including Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, Mr Freitas do Amaral said that his talks with the American official had covered a wide range of international problems, including Poland, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the conflict between Iran and Iraq and, generally speaking, the overall strategic threat posed above all by Soviet imperialism that must be considered by the NATO countries.

The Portuguese foreign minister added that progress had been made in studying the new forms that cooperation with the United States should take in the present world context, namely the scope of strengthening Western solidarity within NATO.

Answering a journalist's question, he said that there was no question of granting the United States new bases in Portugal, but he added that there had been a study of the potential use to be given to the Lajes airbase in the Azores within the context of the present world situation.

SA CARNEIRO EXPLAINS WHY CONSTITUTION NEEDS AMENDING

LD101451 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Eduardo San Martin 7 October interview in Lisbon with Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro: "General Eanes Belongs to a Politicomilitary Group Which Advocates Collectivist Socialism"]

[Text] Question: One of the reasons why these elections [to the Assembly of the Republic] were especially important is because the constitution can be revised following them--a constitution which proclaims in its second article that Portugal is a democratic state that is organizing itself "with the aim of ensuring the transition to socialism." What are the main aspects of this constitution which your coalition wishes to change.

Answer: The first aspect is that of changing the political framework to fulfill the promises of 25 April [1974] and institutionalize full democracy--something which has not happened with this constitution, which was conceived for a transitional period during which there is still a politicomilitary power. At present, the armed forces do not come under the government, and parliament confines itself to approving the military budgets. The armed forces' legislative body is the Council of the Revolution. The Council has great political and legislative power, such as the power to annul laws approved by the government and parliament, if it deems them contrary to the constitution. This is what must be reformed, especially at the political level. At the ideological level, we have a constitution embodying a program of collectivist socialism which affects the economic system. We must change this and make an open constitution which will make electoral free play possible. We also must change, but not very significantly, the powers concerning the president of the republic, the government and parliament to guarantee the stability of majority governments.

Question: You were not leading your party when in 1976 the then Popular Democratic Party voted in favor of this constitution and when it was the first party to support General Eanes' candidacy for the presidency.

Answer: I was ill when the constitution was made; that was why I could not take part. I returned in September 1975 [date as published] and resumed the leadership of my party. The Social Democratic Party [PSD] deputies' task was a task of resistance to the Socialist and Communist inclination to make an even more Marxist and even more militaristic constitution. The party decided, despite my opposition, to vote in favor of the constitution, but published a statement expressing its disagreement with some precepts of this constitution. I was indeed in the party when it decided to support General Eanes' candidacy. I also opposed that, but the majority current in the party prevailed.

Question: What has happened during the last 4 years to cause Eanes to become your principal political opponent?

Answer: It is more a matter of a difference in political blueprints than of a problem of personal relations. Eanes has moved away from the stances of the parties comprising the Democratic Alliance which supported him in 1976. General Eanes is within the area of the Socialist Party [PS] and has the Communist Party's support in many respects. He belongs to a politicomilitary group which in 1975 published the well-known "Document of the Nine," which rejected social democracy as a form of capitalism and advocated state socialism--collectivist, albeit democratic, socialism. I believed that Eanes, who was elected president principally with the support of the PSD and the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS]--because the Socialist electorate did not vote totally for General Eanes--would follow a totally democratic and open line. This appeared to be the case initially, but by the end of 1977 it was clear that the president of the republic was identifying himself with that politicomilitary group's idea of socialism. After the Democratic Alliance's victory last December, Eanes did not change his stance; rather he criticized the government, kept his distance from it and never supported it. So two stances, two lines, became clear, and this election victory for the Democratic Alliance now is, in my opinion, the beginning of defeat for Eanes' politicomilitary blueprint and, of course, for Eanes himself.

"It Is Unacceptable That an Undemocratic Constitution Should Remain in Force"

Question: We will talk about the presidential elections later. I would like to dwell on the problem of the revision of the constitution. For this to be carried out in accordance with what is stipulated, a two-thirds parliamentary majority is needed. However, the Democratic Alliance has only 55 percent of the state in the Assembly of the Republic. So you are talking about achieving the revision by means of a referendum. But the constitution itself does not envisage this kind of consultation under any circumstances. So how is the revision of the constitution by this method to be made possible without resorting to an unconstitutional procedure?

Answer: The constitution does not envisage referendums, but nor does it rule them out. We now have a constitution that is the consequence of the 1975 agreement between the parties and the armed forces movement. Having held democratic elections to a parliament with powers to revise the constitution, even though we have not attained a two-thirds majority, I believe that it is unacceptable that a document should remain in force which does not have a fully democratic nature.

I believe that it is not acceptable that the majority of the country should have to continue to endure an undemocratic constitution solely because there is not a two-thirds majority. It is far more acceptable in this situation for the revision to be approved by an absolute majority in parliament and for it to be submitted afterward to a referendum in order to surmount this difficulty of the two-thirds majority.

Question: Bearing in mind that the Council of the Revolution decides on the constitutionality of the laws approved in parliament and that the president of the republic has powers of veto over these same laws, do you not believe that your procedure would be doomed to failure if Eanes is reelected and the present Council of the Revolution continues to exist?

Answer: That is very clear, and that is why the presidential elections in 2 months time are so important. To this effect, the revision of the constitution and full democracy in in Portugal also depend on these presidential elections.

Question: You have said that if General Eanes were reelected, you would not be prime minister. DOes this mean that your coalition would refuse to form a government or that you personally would refuse to form a government?

Answer: The Democratic Alliance would never refuse to form a government, but both I, myself, and the deputy premier and foreign minister (CDS Leader Diogo Freitas do Amaral) have stated that we would not agree to head the government if General Eanes is reelected. We know the difficulties which will be created, especially bearing in mind that Eanes would be at the same time president of the republic, chairman of the Council of the Revolution and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Under those circumstances I believe that the institutional struggle, the struggle for the revision of the constitution, will be centered above all in parliament, and my work could be more useful in parliament than in the government, as prime minister.

Question: According to Sunday's results, the Democratic Alliance has about 48 percent of the votes and the parties supporting General Eanes about 46 percent. If neither of the two main candidates is elected by an absolute majority on the first round, it seems clear that the Democratic Alliance's candidate--General Soares Carneiro--has a better chance on the second round, with a relative majority. But do you totally discount a victory for General Eanes on the first round, bearing in mind that presidentialelections are not the same as legislative elections and that a transference of votes could occur?

Answer: Of course, the two elections are not the same, but Eanes has been a protagonist of the PS in the legislative elections. He intervened in the campaign in favor of the PS and associated himself and his reelection with the results of the legislative elections. [PS Secretary General] Soares himself went so far as to say that voting for the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] (Socialist coalition) was the same as voting for Eanes and that to vote for Eanes was to vote for the FRS. The FRS has secured fewer votes than when the PS ran alone. As a result of this, I believe that the defeat for the Socialists in the legislative elections also constitutes the first defeat for Eanes' candidacy in the presidential elections. On the other hand, after the Democratic Alliance's results in Sunday's elections, I believe that it is our candidate who has every chance of being elected in the first round.

Question: As you know very well, the government coalition between the Socialists and the CDS in 1978 ended badly. There are even those who asserts that the PS' electoral erosion started at that time. Do you expect that your alliance with the conservatives of the CDS will end better?

Answer: Yes, and this is demonstrated by the experience of the last 9 months. There is a fundamental difference between the 1978 government agreement between the Socialists and the CDS and the Democratic Alliance. The former was only a government agreement to emerge from a situation of instability, and, as has always happened in the past, when the Socialists were in power, the Communists did what they liked and had more influence over government affairs that the PS' partners. For that reason the PS-CDS agreement was broken, because of the PCP's influence on economic and social policy.

Question: And yet your party has had to pay perhaps too high a price to preserve its alliance with the CDS. In return for only one-third of conservative deputies within the coalition, you have had to give to the CDS portfolios as important as foreign affairs, defense and foreign trade, among others.

Answer: I do not believe that it is a very high price. The sharing out of portfolios was effected bearing in mind the government's efficiency, and it seems to me that the allocation of portfolios which was effected is perfectly appropriate. The allocation of portfolios which we effected has worked well and in fact will be maintained now.

Question: The role of the left--booth the PS and the PCP--in parliament has been reduced, but they retain--the latter in particular--their decisive influence in the trade unions. It is foreseeable that the Socialists and Communists will use the trade union struggle to conduct a policy of opposition outside parliament, especially if progress is made with revising certain precepts of the constitution, which many workers regard as a gain of theirs. Is your government capable of withstanding a general offensive in this field?

Answer: They already attempted to do this after last year's elections, but the struggle which they planned of systematic strikes failed totally, and I do not believe that they are now capable of unleashing a new trade union offensive. I believe that we will continue to have an atmosphere of relative social peace.

"We Are in Favor of Spain's Entry Into NATO:

Question: Your government has been accused of curbing inflation artificially over the last 9 months for electioneering purposes.

Answer: It is not true, because we do not tamper with policy to engage in electioneering--and that is why we won the elections--and because, moreover, it would have been suicidal for us, since we, ourselves, would have inherited that situation. Inflation has been reduced very significantly, from 23.2 percent last year to 15 or 16 percent this year. Our policy will be to keep inflation at these levels and at the same time to increase investments and the capacity for creating employment.

Question: It has sometimes been said that Spain's entry into NATO would necessarily reduce Portugal's strategic importance within the Atlantic alliance, and yet you are in favor of Spain's entry into NATO.

Answer: I believe that in this connection we must not pay attention solely to the interests of one country or its armed forces. I believe that Spain's entry into NATO is necessary for the defense of southern Europe, the peninsula and the West, although this is a problem for Spain and not for us. But if Spain decides to join, our stance is in favor of its entry.

MILD EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN AZORES

LD121617 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0915 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] A mild tremor was felt yesterday in several localities in the Sao Miguel and Terceira islands of the Azores archipelago. No damage or casualties have, however, been reported. The tremor, the epicenter of which was located off the northern coast of Sao Miguel Island, about 40 kilometers from Ponta Delgada, was recorded by the Afonso Chaves observatory in that city at 1650 and registered 2-3 on the Mercalli scale.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT MOROCCO 13, 14 OCTOBER

LD111246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following communique: At the invitation of the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation of the kingdom of Morocco, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, will pay an official visit to Rabat on 13 and 14 October 1980.

MINISTER PUNSET EVINCES 'OPTIMISM' ON EEC MEMBERSHIP TALKS

LD191241 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Own correspondent report on 7 October press conference in Paris given by Spanish Minister for Relations with EEC Eduardo Punset: "Negotiatons with EEC: Punset Seems Optimistic"]

[Text] Paris, 7 October--Spain has its place in Europe and negotiations are proceeding along normal channels. The EC's internal difficulties will have some effect on the timetable, but it will only be extended within "reasonable" limits, since it will be in "terms of some months" longer. Nevertheless, the negotiations will be difficult and the effort to adapt the Spanish economy to the "new era" will be a major one.

These are the general outlines of the remarks made at a press conference given this morning by Minister for Relations With the EEC Eduard Punset Casals. Our minister threw cold water on some illusions and skillfully managed to dedramatize certain topics, while at the same time emphasizing the difficult nature of others.

Meetings

The main reason for his optimism is the cordial atmosphere in which all his talks in Paris took place. Both yesterday with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and at lunch with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre Bernard-Reymond and today at this morning's meeting with Prime Minister Raymond Barre, this cordial atmosphere seems to have cleared away all the storm clouds created in connection with Giscard d'Estaing's 5 June speech.

Our minister also met with Jean-Francois Deniau, the former foreign trade minister and now newly appointed minister delegate for administrative reforms to the prime minister; in his former capacity as ambassador to Madrid he always followed Spain's rapprochement to Europe with interest.

With all his interlocutors Eduardo Punset encountered a favorable response to Spain's position expressed, especially on specific points, particularly in French approval for the working program for the next 2 years established with the EC authorities.

Positive Points

Has a change occurred in France's position since 5 June? Our minister replied, cautiously, that this question should be put to the French authorities. However, he was able to observe several positive points. The first was the clear confirmation that Spain must join the EC. There was no doubt concerning this point on the part of his interlocutors--not only on this occasion in Paris but also in his contacts in Brussels and Luxembourg.

The second positive point concerned the timetable. Certainly the EC's internal difficulties will influence the membership timetable for the new member countries, but the timetable will only be extended by a matter of months. This is a "reasonable period," especially bearing in mind the historic importance of Spain's EC membership. In this connection Punset was keen to lessen the drama of the issue as much as possible, above all because he believes that basically the rate of the negotiations as now envisaged will provide sufficient work for the negotiators in the months ahead before the Nine are ready to tackle the agricultural and budgetry issues.

Spain has managed to ensure that the working program will be followed for the next few months and also that there be a related consideration of the EC's internal problems, both agricultural and budgetary, without this constituting proper negotiations.

On several occasions France's proposals regarding an "a la carte" or "two-speed" or "variable geometry" Europe were mentioned during the press conference. The Spanish minister's reply was always forthright. This subject was not even mentioned during his talks in Paris. He added that the issue was not raised during his contacts with EC authorities in Brussels either and that there is no knowledge of such a plan within EC circles.

When asked about the effects of the French presidential election campaign on negotiations, our minister tried to place the issue outside the context of the French political situation. Negotiations are in themselves "a serious, very complex and very difficult matter" and it is inevitable that political events will exert an influence on them, but this influence can never be decisive or alter the basic direction, namely, Spain's membership—which is something that nobody is now challenging.

GOVERNMENT-PCE TALKS HELD ON ANDALUSIAN AUTONOMY

LD081145 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Partial Agreement in Government-PCE Negotiations"]

[Excerpt] The meeting held yesterday at the Moncloa Palace between the government delegation headed by Prime Minister Suarez and the PCE delegation to discuss the issue of state building and the autonomies concluded with partial agreement. There was agreement that Andalusia should achieve the degree of autonomy envisaged in Article 151 of the constitution; there was no agreement, however, on the procedure which should be employed to this end.

Santiago Carrillo, who headed a Communist delegation comprising the leaders of Galicia (Angel Guerreiro), the Basque country (Roberto Lertxundi), Andalusia (Fernando Soto) and Catalonia (Gregorio Lopez Raimundo), said after the lengthy meeting (it lasted 4 hours) that "there seems to be agreement that it is impossible to find a solution to the Andalusian autonomy process without resorting to Article 151 in form and substance, and in this spirit the search for a formula to recover Almeria's full participation in the legal process would not be difficult."

Mr Carrillo assessed the talks as "useful," and added that "the government does not have a very complete formula for resolving the problem of Almeria, but it is not impossible to find one." It must be emphasized that the PCE secretary general did not mention at any time the "Martin-Villa solution"—that is, the formula of Article 144, which the Communists reject, as do the Socialists, and so the above-mentioned final agreement could come through amending the law on forms of referendum.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS—According to the EFE agency, the following appointments were made at today's Cabinet meeting: Joaquin Ortega, under secretary for foreign affairs; the Spanish ambassador to the Holy See—Jose Joaquin Puig de la Bellacasa; under secretary of education—Antonio Largo Caballero; director general of cinema and books—Matias Valles; director general of music and theatre—Juan Antonio Garcia Barquero. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 80 LD]

NEW BASQUE GOVERNOR GENERAL—The Cabinet at its meeting today appointed Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, the former minister of foreign affairs, as governor general in the Basque country with the rank of minister. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Oct 80 LD]

THATCHER ADDRESSES TORY PARTY CONFERENCE

LD101450 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1435 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Britain is on the road to recovery--the foundations have been laid--and U-turns are out, the prime minister told the Tory Party conference at Brighton today. To doubters who suspect an imminent toning down of tough policies Mrs Thatcher said: "You turn if you want to--the lady's not for turning." Her message was unequivocal. The government will not be deflected and ministers expect inflation to curve downwards as we approach what the Tories hope will be an autumn of understanding followed by a winter of commonsense--not discontent,

Mrs Thatcher had the expected rapturous welcome when she told the conference, "Challenge is exhilerating...this week has demonstrated we are a party united in purpose, strategy and resolve,"--and in a jibe at Labour's disagreements at Blackpool last week--she added: "We actually like one another."

The prime minister said: "In its first 17 months this government has laid the foundations for recovery. We have undertaken a heavy load of legislation--a load we do not intend to repeat because we do not share the socialist fantasy that achievement is measured by the number of laws you pass." After listing the formidable barricade of obstacles the government had swept aside, she said: "The left continues to refer with relish to the death of capitalism. Well if this is the death of capitalism, I must say it's quite a way to go."

Mrs Thatcher said the prime economic objective was the defeat of inflation. "Inflation destroys nations and society as surely as invading armies do. Inflation is the parent of unemployment. It is the unseen robber of those who have saved." She said the government's policy for the defeat of inflation was traditional. It existed long before monetarism became a convenient term of political invective.

European countries had lived through rampant inflation and knew it led to "suitcase money, massive unemployment and the breakdown of society itself." Now after many years of monetary self-discipline, they had stable, prosperous economies. Mrs Thatcher said the only question was: "Has Britain the courage and resolve to sustain the discipline for long enough to break through to success? Yes we have, and we shall." She went on: "This government is determined to stay with policy, and see it through to its conclusion. That is what marks this administration as one of the truly radical ministries of post-war Britain."

Inflation was falling and would continue to fall, but the government was aware of the hardship and worries that went with the conquest of inflation. The foremost among these was unemployment. The figures could be softened in many ways. The percentage of unemployment was much less now than in the 1930s. More married women went out to work and a quarter of a million people found new jobs each month.

"But when all that has been said, the fact remains that the level of unemployment in our country is a human trageday," said Mrs Thatcher. "Let me make it clear beyond doubt--I am profoundly concerned about unemployment. Human dignity and self respect are undermined when men and women are condemned to idleness. The waster of a country's most precious asset--the talent and energy of its people--make it the bounden duty of government to seek a real and lasting cure," Mrs Thatcher said. "Does anyone imagine," she went on, "that there is the smallest political gain in letting this level of unemployment continue? Or that there is some obscure economic religion whcih demands this level of unemployment as part of its grisly ritual? This government is pursuing the only policy which gives any hope of bringing our people back to real and lasting employment."

Mrs Thatcher said she understood the resentment in the private sector over the advantages enjoyed by the public sector. Higher public spending, far from curing unemployment, could be the very vehicle that lost jobs and caused bankruptcies in trade and commerce. She warned local authorities that rate increases could cripple local businessmen.

And she insisted that high pay settlements in the public sector meant there was less money for equipment, and would result in higher charges which could drive private companies out of business. "If spending money like water was the answer to our country's problems, we would have no problems. If ever a nation has spent, spent and spent again, ours has. Today that dream is over. All that money has got us nowhere. But it still has to come from somewhere," said the prime minister.

Independence did not mean contracting out of all relationships with others, Mrs Thatcher said. "A nation can be free--but it won't stay free for long if it has no friends and no alliances. Above all, it won't stay free if it can't pay its own way in the world."

An individual needed to be part of a community--and to feel that he was part of it. "There is more to this than the chance to earn a living for himself and his family, essential though that is," Mrs Thatcher said. "Of course our vision and our aims go far beyond the complex arguments of economics. But unless we get the economy right, we shall deny our people the opportunity to share that vision and to see beyond the narrow horizons of economic necessity.

"Without a healthy economy, we cannot have a healthy society. And without a healthy society, the economy won't stay healthy for long," she said. A healthy society was not created by the state, for when the state grew too powerful, people felt that they counted for less and less. "It drains society not only of its wealth, but of initiative, of energy, the will to improve and innovate as well as to preserve what is best," Mrs Thatcher said. "But our aim is to let people feel that they they count for more and more. If we can't trust the deepest instincts of our people, we shouldn't be in politics at all."

"And some aspects of our present society do really offend those instincts," Mrs Thatcher said. Decent people wanted to do a proper job of work--not to be restrained or intimidated from giving value for money, and saw crime and violence as a threat not just to society but to their own orderly way of life. "They want to be allowed to bring up their children in these beliefs, without the fear that their efforts will be daily frustrated in the name of 'progress' or 'free expression'." She added: "That is what family life is all about. There isn't a 'generation gap' in a happy and united family." Without the generally accepted standards for people to rely on, there was no society but "purposeless anarchy".

A healthy society was not created by institutions like schools and universities either. It was the voluntary creation of its people. "If our people feel they are part of a great nation, and are prepared to will the means to keep us great, then a great nation we shall be and shall remain," she said. "What, then, stands in our way? The prospect of another winter of discontent? I suppose it might. But I prefer to believe that certain lessons have been learned from experience that we are coming slowly, painfully, to an autumn of understanding. I hope it will be followed by a winter of commonsense."

"If it isn't we shall not be diverted from our course. To those waiting with baited breath for that favourite media catch-phrase 'U-turn' I have only one thing to say--you turn if you want to; the lady's not for turning.

"And I say this not only to you, but to our friends overseas--and to those who are not our friends.

"In foreign affairs, we have pursued our national interest robustly while remaining alive to the needs and interests of others. We have acted where our predecessors dithered." Mrs Thatcher then paid a personal tribute to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. "Whenever I think of our much-travelled foreign secretary, I am reminded of the advertisement--you know the one I mean--about the peer that refreshes those foreign parts that other peers can't reach. I think I got that right!" she said.

On East-West relations, Mrs Thatcher said: "Long before we came to office--and therefore long before the invasion of Afghanistan--I was pointing to the threat from the East. I was accused of scaremongering. But events have more than justified my words.

"Soviet Marxism is ideologically, politically and morally bankrupt. But militarily the Soviet Union is a powerful and growing threat. It was Mr Kosygin who said: 'No peace-loving country, no personal integrity should remain indifferent when an aggressor bolds human life and world opinion in insolent contempt'.

"We agree. The British Government is not indifferent to the occupation of Afghanistan. We will not allow it to be forgotten."

She went on: "For unless and until the Soviet troops are withdraw, other nations are bound to wonder which of them may be next."

Mrs Thatcher's message to critics who complain that the government was complicating East-West relations and endangering detente was--"the real danger would lie in keeping silent."

"Detente is indivisible, and it is a two-way process. The Soviet Union cannot conduct wars by proxy in Southeast Asia and in Africa; foment trouble in the Middle East and the Caribbean; invade neighbouring countries; and still expect to conduct business as usual," she warned.

"Unless detente is pursued by both sides, it can be pursued by neither. It is a delusion to suppose otherwise. That is the message we shall be delivering loud and clear at the meetings of the European security conference in Madrid in the weeks immediately ahead," she said. "We shall also be reminding the other participants in Madrid that the Helsinki accord was supposed to promote the freer movement of people and ideas. The Soviet Government's response so far has been a campaign of repression worse than any since Stalin's day. It had been hoped that Helsinki would open gates across Europe. In fact, the borders today are better armed--and the walls are no lower."

Mrs Thatcher said she saluted the workers of Poland who had shown that their human spirit was "unvanquished". "The Polish workers have shown that it is the communist system that is in crisis. The Polish people should be left to work out their own future without external interference."

On Rhodesia, Mrs Thatcher hailed the settlement as "a success won in the face of all the odds" which had created new respect for Britain. "It has given fresh hope to those grappling with the terrible problems of southern Africa. It has given the Commonwealth new strength and unity. Now it is for the new nation, Zimbabwe, to build her own future with the support of all those who believe that democracy has a place in Africa."

Mrs Thatcher was scathing in her attack on Labour's defence policies which she contrasted with the government's attitudes of "realism and resolve". She said: "Not for us the disastrous fantasies of unilateral disarmament, of withdrawal from NATO and of abandoning Northern Ireland. The irresponsibility of the left on defence increases as the dangers which we face loom larger. We for our part have chosen a defence policy which potential foes will respect. The acquisition of the Trident missile system would "ensure the credibility of our strategic deterrent until the end of the century and beyond."

She described the decision to site cruise missiles in Britain as a demonstration of "the wisdom of firmness" in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union. "We intend to maintain, and where possible to improve, our conventional forces, so as to pull our weight in the alliance. We have no wish to seek a free ride at the expense of our allies."

On membership of the EEC, Mrs Thatcher said the government had shown that it was possible "to combine a vigorous defence of our own interests with a deep commitment to the idea and to the ideals of the community."

She criticised the last Labour government for failing to rectify the then "grossly unfair" budget contribution--and contrasted it with the government's negotiated budget settlement which would "give us and our partners time to tackle the underlying issues."

She said the problem of New Zealand's lamb trade with the EEC had been solved so as to protect the interests of New Zealand farmers "while giving our own farmers and our own housewives an excellent deal."

Looking ahead to the establishment of a common fisheries policy Mrs Thatcher noted that the government has recently made "important progress towards agreement."

As for other difficulties in the EEC she remained confident "that they too, will yield to the firm yet fair approach which has already proved so much more effective than the previous government's five years of procrastination."

Moving to world affairs as a whole, Mrs Thatcher said the world faced "darkening horizons."

"The war between Iran and Iraq is the latest symptom of a deeper malady," she told delegates. Europe and North America were "centers of stability in an increasingly anxious world.

"The Community and the alliance are the guarantee to other countries that freedom of choice is still possible," said Mrs Thatcher. "They stand for order and the rule of law in an age when disorder and lawlessness are ever more widespread. The British Government intends to stand by both these greater institutions. We will not betray them."

The prime minister said that restoring Britain's place in the world and the West's confidence in its own destiny were two aspects of the same process.

Referring to the speech by party chairman Lord Thorneycroft earlier in the week, Mrs Thatcher recalled his words that leaders of great nations should look into the hearts and minds of the people they sought to govern.

"I would add that those who seek to govern must in turn be willing to allow their hearts and minds to lie open to the people," she said.

Mrs Thatcher ended her speech with a rousing call to Tories to defend their values and traditions.

"This party, which I am privileged to serve, and this government which I am so proud to lead, are engaged in the massive task of restoring confidence and stability to our people. I have always known that task was vital. Since last week it has become more vital than ever.

"We close our conference in the aftermath of that sinister utopia unveiled at Blackpool. Let Labour's Orwellian nightmare of the left be the spur for us to dedicate with a new urgency our every ounce of energy and moral strength to rebuild the fortunes of this free nation. If we were to fail that freedom could be imperilled. Let us resist the blandishment of the faint hearts, let us ignore the howls and threats of the extremists, let us stand together and do our duty and we shall not fail."

Mrs Thatcher's speech was greeted by a five-and-a-half minute standing ovation from the conference and a rendering of "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "Land of Hope and Glory."

CARRINGTON TO VISIT HUNGARY, POLAND 27-31 OCT

LD131252 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1217 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Lord Carrington will pay official visits to Hungary from October 27 to October 29, and to Poland from October 29 to 31, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon. These will be the first visits by a British foreign secretary to Hungary and Poland since Mr Callaghan visited both countries in 1975.

LABOR PARTY'S LEAD OVER CONSERVATIVES DROPS TO THREE PERCENT

LD091211 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Labour's lead over the Conservatives has fallen to three per cent, compared with 9 1/2 per cent three weeks ago, according to a Gallup poll conducted for THE DAILY TELEGRAPH between Oct. 1 and 6. Most of the interviewing took place just after last week's Labour Party conference.

Party support shown was:

	Today	Sept.	Aug.	July
Con.	40	35 1/2	38 1/2	40
Lab.	43	45	44	43 1/2
Lib.	13 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	14
Other	3 1/2	3	3	2 1/2

Labour is now back to where it was before the announcement of unemployment topping the two million mark. The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 1,025 electors in more than 100 districts.

PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT ON YUGOSLAV VISIT

NC102012 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 10 Oct 80 p 1

[10 October statement by President Spiros Kiprianou on his return from Yugoslavia]

[Text] My visit to Yugoslavia has been successful in all respects. The basic aim, of course, was to strengthen the already existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

As is well known, there is full cooperation between the two countries in the political field through the policy of non-alignment which Yugoslavia and Cyprus have been following with consistency. We have declared our dedication to the principles of non-alignment and our determination to continue our efforts so as to contribute in the best possible and most positive manner to the consolidation of world peace and cooperation. Of course, the non-aligned world does not have the power that other countries have, but it has a tremendous moral force which can play a very important role in world affairs. Already it has played an important role in many cases.

During my visit to Yugoslavia, I had the opportunity to extend warm thanks to the president and leadership of Yugoslavia for their firm support to the Cyprus people's struggle for freedom. The Yugoslav leadership adopts fully the Cyprus Government's policy on the Cyprus problem, just as it supports the policy followed by Cyprus in general. Everywhere we met with friendship and understanding and we agreed that there should be concrete measures for the further development of our cooperation in the various fields, such as the economic, the commercial and the cultural fields. In November a mixed committee will be set up in Cyprus to study specific measures for the development of trade and the promotion of other related matters where there is room for further development of relations between the two countries.

It is significant that the need was ascertained for a special dialogue with OPEC countries regarding the oil question, given that most of the OPEC countries are non-aligned and that the countries mainly affected by the present energy crisis are non-aligned. In this respect we expressed the desire to participate actively in such a negotiation as member of the non-aligned group that will carry out negotiations, which was gladly accepted by the Yugoslav side.

The Yugoslav Government will do everything possible to help find a solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the UN secretary-general's initiatives. Regarding the Cyprus problem Yugoslavia supports the implementation of UN resolutions and the principles of non-alignment, as well as the dialogue now being conducted on the basis of the two high-level agreements, and it will do what it can to help towards progress.

Generally, my visit to Yugoslavia has been very useful, the hospitality excellent, the feelings towards Cyprus and its people very warm. I can say that the ties and friendship between Yugoslaiva and Cyprus, established by their two great leaders, President Makarios and President Tito, will be continued. As very rightly said by the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the two late leaders have bequeathed a great deal to continue along the path charted by them until we bring to a conclusion our mission which is to solve specific problems and also to create conditions for a better order in the world both economically and politically.

I firmly believe that such visits are very useful and nothing can substitute top level contacts. I think that our relations with Yugoslavia have been strengthened even more by my visit and will be strengthened even more in future as a result of it. Frankly I can say there is internationally a high regard for Cyprus and deep appreciation of the way we have been handling the various problems.

KARAMANLIS LEAVES FOR BULGARIA FOR TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV

AT121347 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Karamanlis, who began an official visit to Bulgaria today, arrived in Sofia at 1130. At the Bulgarian capital airport he was welcomed by Bulgarian Chairman [of the State Council] Zhivkov and other officials.

Upon his departure from Ellinikon Airport at 1020, Karamanlis was seen off by Prime Minister Rallis, heading the Council of Ministers; President of the Chamber Papaspirou; the leadership of the armed forces; and other officials.

Arrives in Bulgaria

For Sofia reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis see the Bulgaria section of 14 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Radio Reports on Talks

AT131330 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The most basic part of the Greek-Bulgarian summit talks which started in Sofia yesterday ended at noon today with a meeting of the two delegations in their full composition. It is a joint conclusion that the Greek-Bulgarian summit talks have had full success in all sectors. We have a relevant reportage by the ERT, Greek Radio and Television, correspondent in Sofia, Aris Xipolitidhis: [Begin recording by Xipolitidhis]

The most basic portion of the Greek-Bulgarian summit talks which started in Sofia yesterday ended in today's meeting of the two delegations in their full composition. It is the joint conclusion of both the Bulgarian and the Greek sides that the talks have been successful in all sectors.

Appropriate personalities on the Greek side also stressed that President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis is exceptionally satisfied with the welcome accorded to him here not only by the political leaders of Bulgaria but also by the people, and that this proves that his as well as Zhivkov's efforts toward expansion of relations between Greece and Bulgaria are also the desire of the people at the base.

Questions discussed during today's meeting between Karamanlis and Zhivkov, which took place in the presence of foreign ministers Mitsotakis and Mladenov and other officials from both sides, covered international and bipartite issues. According to existing reports, both sides agreed that the climate of peace and security which exists in the Balkans, as a contribution to peace, must be protected at all costs. Under this spirit it was resolved to expand the effort for cooperation between Balkan states so that a third inter-Balkan meeting may take place in the near future, after the preceding two meetings in Athens and Constantinople.

In respect to bipartite issues, it was reported that during these talks there was a lengthy discussion of the question of distribution of Nestos River waters and that an agreement was reached on the process to be followed.

A Bulgarian technical delegation will visit Greece in order to be informed on Greek plans and requirements so that the foreign ministers of the two countries may probably meet in Athens within the next three months to seek the final solutions to the problem on the basis of the final findings of the technical experts.

The talks, in any case, have furnished both delegations with the opportunity of reaffirming their desire for a final solution to the problem which would meet the requirements of both countries. The only thing remaining now to complete the Sofia talks is a meeting of the Greek and Bulgarian foreign ministers, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, which will also be attended by Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Government Lukanov who is responsible for economic affairs. This meeting will finalize the decisions adopted during all phases of the talks and will issue the joint communique. In the afternoon, Konstandinos Karamanlis, accompanied by Zhivkov, will visit the latter's native village.
[end of Xipolitidhis recording]

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY, HUSAYN MESSAGE

AT101615 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Today President of the Republic Karqmanlis received 'Abd al-Karim Husayn, personal envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who delivered a personal message to him from the Iraqi president. As has been learned, with this message the Iraqi President briefed Karamanlis on the history of the dispute between Iran and Iraq and the current situation in the area. With the same message, Iraq expressed the wish that hostilities end and that a peaceful solution be found. The president of the republic requested 'Abd al-Karim Husayn to convey to the Iraqi president Karamanlis' thanks for the briefing and personal greetings.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND AID TO ALGERIAN QUAKE VICTIMS

AT131955 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Greece will furnish aid to Algeria to help victims of the destructive earthquakes. The first Greek aircraft will leave for Algeria tomorrow with food supplies. The government has already expressed its sympathy to Algeria and, after personal instructions from Prime Minister Rallis, the appropriate Greek authorities informed the equivalant services in Algeria that food, medinicinal supplies, tents, medical aid and whatever else may be needed is placed at their disposal to help cope with the situation.

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD TALKS WITH ALBANIA ON IMPROVING RELATIONS

AT122005 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] An Athens News Agency Correspondent in the Bulgarian capital reports that, as has been learned from an authoritative source, Greece and Albania will soon begin talks on further improvement of their relations in the economic, commercial and cultural fields. The date for the commencement of the talks will be fixed after consultations to be held between the Greek Foreign Ministry and Albanian Embassy in Athens.

According to the same dispatch, other sources have noted the excellent level of Greek-Albanian relations. At the same time it is reported that Tirana is interested in cooperating with various other countries in Europe.

BRITISH TRADE SECRETARY ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS

AT121923 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] British Secretary of State for Trade Nott arrived in Athens this evening at 1930 on a 2-day official visit at the invitation of the minister of coordination. The purpose of the visit is to achieve broader cooperation between the two countries in the economic field.

Tomorrow Nott will meet with the deputy minister for coordination, the minister of trade, the minister of industry and the minister of communications. On Tuesday the British secretary will be received by Prime Minister Rallis.

Economic Relations Discussed

AT131925 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] British Secretary of State for Trade John Nott visited acting Coordination Minister Paliokrasas at noon today. He was accompanied by the British ambassador to Athens. The ministers of industry and communications, Manos and Panayiotopoulos, attended the meeting which discussed pending issues of Greek-British economic relations, both on a bipartite and the EEC level. As stated by Paliokrasas, a particular discussion was held on the supply of two thermoelectric power stations for the public electricity corporation, and the supply of fuel to be used by them, on which Great Britain has already expressed an interest.

MINISTER OF COORDINATION RESIGNS FOR HEALTH REASONS

AT111334 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Today Minister of Coordination Ioannis Boutos sent a letter to Prime Minister Rallis in which he announced his resignation for reasons of health. The text of Boutos's letter is as follows:

Dear Prime Minister, as is well known to you, during my trip to the United States I underwent a general medical examination. The conclusion of the examination was that a discontinuation of my activities is necessary and that it is impossible for me to continue exercising my duties as minister of coordination. For this reason, I am compelled to submit to you my resignation which I request you to accept. I also ask that you allow me to express to you my gratutude that during a critical stage you entrusted me with the handling of the country's economic affairs and always surrounded me with your complete trust. It is obvious that my services will always be at your and the party's disposal.

Rallis Takes Over Duties

AT111336 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] At 1100 today, before President of the Republic Karamanlis, Chief Secretary of the Holy Synod Archimandrite Ieronimos swore in Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis as minister of coordination, Ioannis Palaiokrasas as deputy minister of coordination, Aristidhis Kalantzakos as minister of commerce and Stavros Dhimas as minister without portfolio. First to be sworn in was the prime minister, followed by the ministers. According to press reports the new ministers will assume their duties on Monday.

SPOKESMAN DENIES STUDY OF U.S. BASES PROPOSAL COMPLETED

AT101548 Athens APOGEVMATINI in Greek 10 Oct 80 p 16

[Text] An evening newspaper (MESIMVRINI) yesterday reported that the government had completed the study of the U.S. proposals (the "new plan) which U.S. Ambassador in Athens McCloskey had submitted to the Greek side regarding U.S. bases in Greece. In this connection, the government spokesman has said that everything that has been reported in this regard is inaccurate.

TURKMEN SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT MEDIATE BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

TA101433 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1425 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who attended the 35th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, arrived in Turkey by air a while ago. Replying to reporters' questions upon his return, Turkmen said that at this stage it was out of the question for Turkey to mediate between Iran and Iraq.

In reply to questions in connection with the visa requirements being imposed on Turkish citizens by various European countries, Turkmen said: We have, on various occasions, expressed our reaction to these decisions that have caused us some grief. Contacts are continuing to cancel the decisions to impose unjustified visa requirements.

Arms Transshipments Not Allowed

TA101619 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey is continuing its fully impartial attitude concerning the war between Iran and Iraq and that it will not allow the shipment of arms or materiel through Turkish territory to either of the sides. Turkmen added that Turkey will not mediate to end the war between Iran and Iraq and that no such request has been made by either of the sides.

Turkmen, who was in New York to attend the UN General Assembly session, returned to Ankara. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Turkmen said that in New York he made beneficial contacts with the foreign ministers of numerous countries. He added that the Cyprus question was discussed at the meeting he held with Secretary General Waldheim.

At Ankara's Esenboga Airport, a reporter reminded Turkmen that the number of European countries that were imposing a visa requirement on Turkish citizens were increasing. On the issue Turkmen said that the visa requirements were contrary to the EEC associations agreement and the Council of Europe agreement. He noted that this new regulation should end as soon as possible, and that steps in that direction are continuing.

TURKISH AIRLINES PLANE HIJACKED BETWEEN ISTANBUL, ANKARA

Negotiations on Hijackers' Demands

TA131814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A Turkish Airlines passenger plane, a Boeing 727, was hijacked during its Munich-Istanbul-Ankara flight this evening. Its flight number is TK 890. It is now at Diyarbakir airport.

Our correspondents have learned that the airliner arrived in Istanbul from Munich at 1705 [local]. After taking the transit passengers from Istanbul, it left for Ankara at 1810. While it was over Goynuk, at around 1830, unidentified hijackers did not allow it to land in Ankara and ordered the captain to fly to Diyarbakir airport. Our correspondent reported a short while ago that the airliner is still in Diyarbakir. There are negotiations between the hijackers, who want their conditions accepted, and the crew.

It has been learned that the hijackers want to take the plane to a foreign country and that they landed in Diyarbakir for fuel. There are 148 persons in the plane, of which 135 are Turks and 6 are Iranian. There are seven crew members.

Hijackers Release 53 Passengers

TA132019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] On arrival at Diyarbakir airport, the hijackers talked with the crew members and told them their demands. The hijackers talked with Diyarbakir Governor Erdogan Sahinoglu at 2030. It has been learned that the hijackers told the governor that they wanted to take on fuel at Diyarbakir airport and then to go to Jiddah, Saudi Arabia. They said that if these demands were met they would leave all the passengers at Diyarbakir airport. It is reported that the hijackers speak fluent Turkish. However, no conclusion has been reached about their nationalities.

Our correspondents report that the airport is completely dark, that the hijackers are talking to the governor from a distance and that therefore they cannot be seen very well. However, it is being guessed that they are the six Iranians who boarded the plane in Istanbul.

We have just received the news that the hijackers released 53 of the passengers. Forty of them are women, six are children and seven are sick or old people. The rest are still in the plane. Officials have said that it has been determined that the six armed terrorists who hijacked the plane are Iranian medical students.

The hijackers insist on taking fuel and going to Jiddah or Tehran. They stress that the other passengers will also be released if their demands are met. It is reported, however, that no positive reply has been given to their demands.

Meanwhile, the head of state, Gen Kenan Evren, who is in Diyarbakir to observe the Gen Fazil Bilge-80 military exercises, went to Diyarbakir airport accompanied by National Security Council members at 2200 and talked with the released passengers.

Rescue Operation Ends Hijacking

TA140535 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The crew and passengers of the Turkish Airlines Boeing-727 hijacked to Diyarbakir by five armed hijackers during its Munich-Istanbul-Ankara flight were rescued following a successful operation conducted at 0515 this morning. No one was killed during the operation. However, two hijackers and some passengers were reported to be wounded. Officials reported that the hijackers, who pretended to be Iranians, were Turkish citizens and that they have previously been involved in various anarchic incidents.

Extensive security measures were taken in the airport and its vicinity last night and a decision was made to launch an operation. The operation, which began at 0515, lasted 1 minute. According to information received, the operation was conducted as follows: The back door of the plane was cut with a cutting torch at 0300. A special team then began entering the plane through this back door and shots were then heard. Following the shooting, which lasted 1 minute, passengers began coming out of the front and back doors. The hijackers were captured and detained at the airport building.

The hijackers' names are: Mehmet Aglak, Yilmaz Yalciner, Hasan Guneser, Mahdi Yatsikale and Coskun Aral.

Turkish radio and television correspondents reported that the passengers are still waiting at Diyarbakir airport and that they will be sent to Ankara by plane.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

Demirel, Ecevit Release Scheduled

TA110812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Those who were under the protection of the armed forces since 12 September 1980 and on whom no investigation has been opened will be released today. Meanwhile, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and JP leader Suleyman Demirel who are in Gelibolu will return to Ankara.

An announcement issued by the Secretariat General of the General Staff says: The persons who have been under the protection of the armed forces since 12 September 1980 and on whom no investigation has been started have been released as of today. The persons who have been under the protection of the armed forces since that date and on whom investigations have been started by the martial law commands or public prosecutors will be bound by the rulings of the court. Those who have been in the custody of the martial law commands will be bound by law No 1,402.

In line with these decisions, RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and JP leader Suleyman Demirel who are in Gelibolu will return today to Ankara. This was a public announcement.

Demirel, Ecevit Arrive Ankara

TA111510 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and JP leader Suleyman Demirel, who had been held under the protection of the armed forces in Gelibolu since 12 September 1980, have arrived in Ankara. Ecevit and Demirel left Etimesut Airport for their homes accompanied by their wives.

Meanwhile, the persons who have been under the protection of the armed forces since 12 September 1980 and about whom no investigation has been started have been released. Those persons who are being investigated by the martial law commands and the public prosecutors will be bound by court rulings and those who were detained through court decisions by martial law commands will be bound by law No 1,402.

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS DEPUTIES, PARTY OFFICIALS

Erbakan, Turkes Charged

NC111322 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Ankara, 11 Oct (AFP)--Leaders of Turkey's two main extremist parties were formally charged and arrested here today after already having been detained without charge since the Sep 12 military coup.

Necmettin Erbakan, 54, head of the National Salvation Party (NSP) which advocated an Islamic state, was charged in a hearing before a military court with violating legislation against theocracy.

The same court charged Alpaslan Turkes, 63, head of the allegedly neo-Nazi Nationalist Action Party (NAP), with separatism.

Turkes Formally Arrested

TA111908 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes and certain administrators of this party have been arrested by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Tribunal. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and TV Administration [TRT] correspondent, the information received during the preparatory investigation about NAP leaders by the Ankara Military prosecutor was assessed and, as a result of this, the Martial Law Command Military Tribunal decided to arrest Turkes and the other party administrators.

Other NAP Officials Arrested

TA112025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes, former NAP legislators and some administrators of this party have been arrested by the Ankara Martial Law Military Tribunal. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, the information received during the investigation conducted by the Ankara martial law military prosecutor about the NAP administrators was assessed. Following the assessment, strong indications were obtained that the suspects armed the people against each other and drove them to mass massacres. Consequently, the Ankara Military Court decided to arrest the suspects.

The names of the other persons arrested along with Turkes are as follows: Agah Oktay Guner, Sadi Somuncuoglu, Necati Gultekin, Tahsin Unal, Nevzat Koroglu, Avni Carsancakli, Mehmet Dogan, Ali Fuat Eyuboglu, Ihsan Kabadayi, Turan Kocal, Mehmet Irmak, Osman Albayrak, Faruk Demirtola, Cengiz Gokcek, Sait Bilgic, Omer Cakiroglu, Tahir Sanmaz, Mehmet Yusuf Ozbas, Ali Gurbuz, Lutfu Ulkumen, Sait Ahmet Arvaz, Ahmet Er, Servet Fora, Sevim Debre, Fikri Turkmen, Suleyman Surmen, Ahmet Karaca and Erdem Senocak.

Following the investigation of the NAP administrators, arrest warrants were also issued in absentia for about 36 other persons.

Erbakan Trial Announced.

TA121030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The trial of MSP leader Necmettin Erbakan will be held at the 1st military tribunal of the Ankara Martial Law Command. He will be tried without detention. Erbakan and his nine colleagues are being tried for violating Article No 163 of the Turkish penal code. Erbakan, Sevket Kazan, Oguzhan Asiltuk, Sener Battal, Ali Gumeri, Tahir Buyukkorukcu, Fehim Adak, Temel Karamollaoglu, Ahmet Remzi Hatip and Huseyin Erdal are being charged with establishing and leading an organization in order to base the basic order of the state on religious principles in violation of the principle of secularism, with violating the law on rallies and marches, with possession of explosives and weapons, and with destroying incriminatory evidence.

Our correspondent has learned from the press and public relations department of the Ankara Martial Law Command that during the trial the court decided to arrest Huseyin Erdal, Temel Karamollaoglu and Tahir Buyukkorukcu. An arrest warrant was issued in absentia for Yasar Cocmen.

Necmettin Erbakan, Sevket Kazan, Oguzhan Asiltuk, Sener Battal, Ali Gumeri, Fehim Adak and Ahmet Remzi Hatip will be tried without detention.

Meanwhile, Ahmet Yildiz [former senator from the National Unity Group] and Erol Saracoglu [former RPP deputy] who are being tried at the 1st military tribunal of the Ankara Martial Law Command for their activities at the People's Houses clubs have been arrested for violating the law on organizations. An arrest warrant has been issued in absentia for Ferhat Aslantas, one of the suspects.

Two Former Deputies Arrested

TA131036 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Former Deputies Celal Paydas and Salahattin Ozal have been arrested in Ankara. According to information received by the TRT correspondent from the public prosecutor's office in Ankara, Paydas will be tried for threatening Religious Affairs Director Tayyar Altikulac with a gun. Ozal was arrested on the grounds that he threatened two assistant professors of Hacettepe University with a gun. Paydas and Ozal were put in prison.

Former Deputies Surrender, T prisoned

TA131801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Ferhat Aslantas, a former RPP deputy from Izmir, and Yasar Gocmen, a former NSP deputy from Diyarbakir, for whom arrest warrants had been issued, today surrendered to security force in Ankara. They have been imprisoned.

SECURITY FORCES APPREHEND 393 PERSONS DURING PAST WEEK

TA111215 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The security forces apprehended 393 persons in operations throughout the country during the past week. Of the 393, 28 are murder suspects, 24 are suspected of armed robberies and 8 are escaped convicts. An announcement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Interior Ministry also says that during the operations the security forces found 24 rifles, 287 pistols, 32 shotguns, 245 sticks of dynamite, 13 dynamite caps, 71 meters of dynamite fuse, 290 TNT blocks, 6 time bombs, 5 bombs, 2 hand radios, 32 knives and 9,563 cartridges of various caliber. The security forces also uncovered two workshops manufacturing weapons.

The security forces also confiscated smuggled goods worth about 10 million Turkish liras in 68 different cases of smuggling. The security forces also confiscated 40 kilograms of hashish and 970 grams of heroin.

TWO MURDERERS OF FORMER DISK LEADER TURKLER APPREHENDED

TA111108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The security forces apprehended two persons suspected of killing Kemal Turkler, the leader of Maden-Is [Turkish mine, metal, metal works and machine industry workers union] affiliated with DISK [confederation of revolutionary worker unions]. In an announcement made today, Istanbul Security Director Sukru Balci said that 31 persons charged with wounding and murdering people for ideological reasons, perpetrating robberies, setting cars on fire, writing slogans on walls, etc. have been caught with their weapons. These 31 persons belong to armed anarchistic groups and include Abdullah Samet Karakus and Aydin Eryilmaz, two of the five persons who killed Turkler, Maden-Is leader and former DISK leader, in Merter on 22 July 1980.

Balci added that the remaining three persons, Ismet Kocak, Celal Adan and Yunus Unal, were still being sought.

The Istanbul security director stated that the 31 suspects had killed 12 persons and were involved in various robberies, wounding incidents, car burnings etc. He added that the 31 suspects had confessed their crimes during their interrogations and that eyewitnesses had identified them.

Balci said that two Sten guns, 19 pistols, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, masks and a cap worn by one of the murderers during Turkler's murder were also found.

ANKARA REPORTS EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON, U.S. CITIES

London Blast Reported

TA130545 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 13 Oct 80

[TExt] A bomb that exploded last night in front of the Turkish tourism bureau in London caused material damage. When a bomb placed at the entrance of the bureau near Oxford Street in London exploded at 2130 Turkish time, the windows of the bureau were shattered. Persons calling the London offices of various news agencies reported that the illegal secret Armenian army claimed responsibility for the incident. According to the Turkish Radio and Television London correspondent, the police took extensive security measures in the vicinity after the incident. The police cordoned off the streets, asked for identity cards and searched vehicles. British police officials reported that the bomb was small and the work of an amateur.

Another bomb exploded in front of the Swiss tourism center building 1/2 hour after the explosion in front of the Turkish tourism bureau. No one was injured as the bureau was closed but the windows of the building were shattered. It was reported that the same secret Armenian organization claimed responsibility for this explosion. An explosion occurred in front of the Turkish Airlines office in London last December and the illegal organization secret Armenian army also claimed responsibility for that incident.

New York, Los Angeles Explosions

TA131014 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A bomb that exploded last night in front of the Turkish tourism bureau in London caused material damage. Four persons were injured when a bomb exploded in a car in front of the Permanent Turkish Mission to the United Nations in New York. Illegal Armenian organizations claimed responsibility for the explosions. The bomb that exploded in a car in front of the Turkish UN Mission in New York injured four persons, damaged nearby cars and shattered the windows of the mission building. Another bomb exploded at a travel agency belonging to the U.S. citizen of Turkish origin in Los Angeles around the same time. One person was injured in the explosion. Persons calling various news agencies reported that the illegal "just commandoes of the Armenian massacre" organization claimed responsibility for the New York and Los Angeles explosions.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MAKES NEW APPOINTMENTS

TA111111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Gen Halil Sozer, the National Security Council secretary general, has been appointed commander of the war academies. Lt Gen Talat Cetinelli has been appointed National Security Council secretary general and Vice Adm Isik Bilen has been appointed coordinator of the National Security Council Secretariat General. The Council's decisions on these appointments were published in today's Official Gazette.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SCHMIDT TO LEAD CABINET MEETING ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD141034 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA)--According to government circles in Bonn today, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will interrupt his short holiday tomorrow to chair the cabinet discussion on the latest tensions in relations between the two German states. Observers in Bonn regard this action by the chancellor, who had originally intended to leave the chairmanship of Wednesday's cabinet meeting to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as a measure of the government's concern at the clear deterioration in relations with the GDR.

The Federal Government sees Erich Honecker's speech in Gera yesterday as confirmation of the assumption expressed the day before that the GDR leadership, under the influence of the continuing unstable situation in Poland and fearing its effects on the internal situation in the GDR, has obviously decided to adopt a harder line toward the Federal Republic. The drastic increase in the minimum currency exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR was seen as the first sign of this.

The Federal Cabinet will also analyze in detail and draw conclusions tomorrow about the tense state of inter-German relations against the background of Honecker's latest demands for recognition of a separate GDR state citizenship and an exchange of ambassadors between Bonn and East Berlin in place of the permanent missions. Also to be considered are the effects of the worsening situation on planned negotiations with East Berlin, including the talks planned for next spring on the interest-free overdraft credits granted to the GDR in inter-German trade--the so-called "swing". However, the cabinet is not expected to agree on any concrete countermeasures against East Berlin's recent policy of demarcation.

HUONKER, BOELLING REJECT HONECKER DEMANDS

LD141558 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government today rejected Erich Honecker's demand for the recognition of a separate GDR citizenship and the conversion of the permanent missions of both German states. Minister of State Gunter Huonker, of the federal chancellor's office, and Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling today cautioned against needlessly dramatizing the tensions between both German states. They expressed the Federal Government's view that the current hardening did not mean a dead end in inter-German relations.

As reported by West German Radio (WDR), Huonker said in a WDR broadcast that it is his impression that for the moment inter-German relations and their development for the GDR, have to take second place to other matters of importance to the GDR. This is connected with events in Poland. A new phase has clearly opened in which the GDR is concerned with demarcation. That is why for the time being progress in inter-German relations was unlikely.

Boelling said that the demands Honecker addressed to Bonn in his Gera speech yesterday could not be accepted. Honecker knew that, Boelling said in an NDR (North German Radio) interview. In making these demands, Honecker assumed "that for the forseeable future at least no progress worth mentioning appears possible in the efforts to normalize relations." But Boelling refused to speak of a dead end in the policy of developing inter-German relations. "However, the horizon for further progress in the inter-German affairs is very overcast," he added.

Boelling said that even after the very negative impact of Honecker's speech, one would have to go on talking. He deprecated panicky reactions against the GDR. A cool head is needed. Honecker's speech is a bad omen for the future; but in no case should one resign oneself.

Huonker, too, came out against hurried reactions to East Berlin's move. Rash steps might well not move things forward while harming the citizens in both German states.

Boelling made a sharp rejoinder to Honecker's accusation against Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that Schmidt was the architect and instigator [einpeitscher] of the NATO decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. Honecker is running the risk, Boelling said, of being seen in the Federal Republic as a man unable, through practical deeds, to support his own protestations about continuing inter-German normalization and safeguarding the positive results of detente.

OFFICIALS PROTEST GDR CURRENCY CONVERSION INCREASE

LD101524 Hamburg DPA in German 1301 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] East Berlin, 10 Oct (DPA)--The head of the permanent mission of the Federal Republic in East Berlin, State Secretary Gaus, today lodged a protest at the GDR Foreign Ministry against the drastic increase in the compulsory currency conversion for visits to the GDR.

After a talk lasting just under 30 minutes with departmental head Karl Seidel, Gaus told journalists that he had "protested in the sharpest terms" against the measure on instructions from the Federal Government. Gaus described this as the biggest and gravest setback in inter-German relations for years. He had made it abundantly clear to Seidel that questions affecting travel arrangements were for the Federal Government part of the "highly important sensitive core" of these relations. Gaus added that Seidel had rejected the demarche and called it interference in the GDR's internal affairs. Seidel had explained that the measure had been taken because of inflation in the Federal Republic. He then in turn had rejected this explanation.

Gaus said that on instruction of the chancellor and the foreign minister he had reminded Seidel of statements by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, who barely 6 weeks ago at the Leipzig Fair had given an assurance that the GDR was "very interested" in a continued normalization of the relations between the two German states. The present measures were in blatant contrast to Honecker's statement. Gaus described the GDR's action as a "particularly bad relapse and step backwards."

Gaus said that he had told Seidel that this would certainly not be the last talk about the matter. Asked whether the GDR was showing any readiness to negotiate Gaus replied that one could not say so. Nor could it be said, however, that it rejected negotiations out of hand. The only possibility in his view was to continue to negotiate and talk to one another in the same way as in 1974 when the GDR at the Federal Government's insistence canceled part of a earlier increase in the conversion rates.

Gaus said that he had been aware that something was about to happen in connection with GDR travel arrangements before yesterday's publication of the new order by ADN. However, he had had no indication of what such steps might be. The measures now taken had come as a complete surprise. Gaus feared that the number of travellers now might drop. The measure was in part very anti-social and especially hard on the elderly who wanted to visit relatives and friends and would find it difficult to pay the new conversion amounts.

Shortly after the end of the talk between Gaus and Seidel the official in charge of visiting arrangements of the Berlin Senat, Gerhard Kunze, called at the GDR Foreign Ministry.

BERLIN SENAT DISCUSSES GDR EXCHANGE POLICY

LD141628 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (DPA)--The Berlin Senat today discussed the situation following the increase of the minimum money exchange requirement by the GDR. Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe said efforts are being made in talks at various levels to have this drastic increase revoked.

According to Senat spokesman Hermann Meyn, Stobbe stressed that the speech by SED leader Erich Honecker in Gera also showed that the GDR, apparently fearing developments like those in Poland, was demonstrating "touchiness towards its citizens and showing Moscow that it is remaining true to its policy line." Stobbe reiterated his accusation that the GDR's increase of the minimum money exchange requirement struck at a "key of detente."

In the view of Heinrich Lummer, the CDU group chairman in Berlin's Chamber of Deputies, East Berlin is currently trying "by word and deed" to destroy the bases of the policy of detente. Honecker's recent remarks are aimed at a revision of the Basic Treaty between the two German states. Lummer stated in the CDU press service that the Soviet Union and GDR are in the process of putting in question every prerequisite for detente. These efforts can only signify a departure from the policy of detente which is apparently not a whim of Eastern bloc policy but an indication of its long-term intentions.

OFFICIALS, PRESS REACT TO NEW GDR DEMANDS

Interview With Franke

DW141218 Hamburg Nordeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0647 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Reporter Kramer interview with Federal Inner-German Relations Minister Egon Franke on the change in mandatory currency exchange requirements for visitors to the GDR--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the GDR's measures?

[Answer] How should I assess them? I think it is monstrous to aggravate or even cut off in this way the ability of people in the two parts of Germany to get together. But this seems to be what the orginators have in mind. We have had this sort of thing before, and the Federal Government endeavored at the time to have that measure retracted. We did not fully succeed but we did succeed to a considerable extent. Viewed from this angle this measure is part of the negotiating situation which will be confronting us with difficult problems in the near future.

[Question] What do you mean specifically? Is there the intention to negotiate on the drastic increase in the mandatory currency exchange requirement? Are talks to be held on this matter?

[Answer] There is no other way. Negotiations, talks alone can change things. Otherwise we would be in a very bad situation, because if you cease to talk to one another the consequences are developments which you can no longer predict and which you are then faced with, developments which then lead to drastic measures on the other side with you having no chance to exert influence on them. I believe that if any situation has ever made it clear how necessary it is to talk, this one has.

[Question] Will the Federal Government now suggest negotiations on this issue or is it intended to include this matter in other negotiation?

[Answer] At the moment this subject cannot be negotiated on but must be made part of a package. All talks conducted between us and the GDR must include this turn of events, and it will be necessary to deal with this topic again in a suitable manner. Let me recall that we had something similar in 1974, which I mentioned earlier, and so I see a similar situation emerging.

[Question] The CDU recommends economic sanctions against the GDR. The German policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, Plaf von Wrangel, demands a suspension of the forthcoming new negotiations on the credit granted when [GDR-FGR trade] accounts are overdrawn and on which no interest is charged, the so-called swing, as well as an immediate halt to all payments to the GDR which have not been contractually agreed on. Do you consider these measures appropriate?

[Answer] I think all strong words are totally out of place. This does not mean that talking in no uncertain terms should be avoided, but advancing proposals which experts have always considered unsuited is not a suitable mechanism. And I must admit indeed that the proposal thus advanced indicates the complete helplessness of the man who advanced it, and I will not comment on it any further.

[Question] What concrete countermeasures are possible?

[Answer] Concrete countermeasures? I have said that one must see the whole in context. This issue belongs to the forthcoming swing negotiations. This situation can naturally be compared with the situation we had some years ago. That fact must very much be considered in negotiations on the data in question.

[Question] The swing will be negotiated next year, or will it be earlier?

[Answer] Formal matters yes, but many meetings are in the offing before then, meetings where preparatory talks will be held in order to indicate the trend of developments. Well, the period up to the negotiations will not be filled with inactivity. This is how the statement of the Federal Government must be understood, in which said that it will not accept what has happened and that it will seek proper ways to see to it that the people involved in both parts of Germany do not suffer from this.

[Question] Does this mean that the increased mandatory exchange amount will be introduced in the preparations for negotiations on the swing?

[Answer] Naturally it belongs to that subject.

[Question] Do you have the impression that East Berlin is saying farewell to detente policy, steering toward some new cold war?

[Answer] Well, what does saying farewell to detente policy mean? It can mean a great deal. We have made it clear that we will do everything to mitigate any tension that might come about. We will adhere to this. Whether all involved will cooperate in the same spirit is a matter that can be assessed only from case to case. These new measures have complicated and not facilitated efforts aimed at achieving a uniform detente. These measures have complicated the efforts aimed at establishing reasonable good-neighborly cooperation--as it is so beautifully called--greatly.

CDU/CSU Demands

LD141400 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA)--The CDU/CSU has called upon the Federal Government to set up an interministry working group, chaired by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, to deal with the consequences resulting from the new East Berlin course toward the Federal Republic. In so doing the Federal Government must examine all political and economic possibilities for countering East Berlin's "grave violations of the spirit of the inter-German treaties."

The Germany policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Manfred Abelein, today assessed SED chief Erich Honecker's latest speech as a "turn in GDR policy." At the same time he expressed the readiness of the CDU/CSU, in view of the importance of inter-German relations, to support the chancellor if he takes certain measures.

The foreign policy expert of the CDU/CSU, Alois Mertes, wrote in the Union press service that government and opposition now shared a common interest against the "legal aggression" of the GDR against inter-German peace. "We must not again become prisoners of the words 'cold war' and 'detente.' Firmness is not cold war, and compliance is not detente."

The opposition would now measure the government against the binding promises which it had given during the debate on the Basic Treaty with regard to German state citizenship and especially with regard to the legal nature of the permanent missions. Demands by the Young Democrats and Young Socialists regarding state citizenship showed that the danger of a new internal political confrontation in the Ostpolitik have not been removed. The CDU/CSU wants no repetition of this confrontation, Mertes said. It is up to the SPD/FDP coalition not to shake the foundations of the common interest "again, as in the election campaign."

On Honecker's speech and the increase in the minimum currency exchange requirement Abelein said that East Berlin obviously wanted to "strangulate the inter-German detente policy and replace it with total demarcation." The easing of human conditions, above all travel, was the actual underlying basis of detente policy. Agelein rejected Honecker's demands for recognition of GDR state citizenship, the turning of the permanent missions into embassies and the signing of a treaty on the course of the border on the Elbe as being incompatible with the Basic Law and the interests of the German people.

CSU Deputy Edoard Lintner said that the Eastern and Germany policy of the SPD/FDP coalition had fundamentally failed. In a statement published by the CSU in Bonn he said that the East Berlin rulers must be made to feel immediate countermeasures. It is completely inadequate for the Federal Government merely to contemplate reactions during next year's negotiations on methods of interzonal trade.

Brandt Comment

LD1'1352 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Baden-Baden, 13 Oct (DPA)--SPD chairman and "architect of the Ostpolitik" Willy Brandt thinks it would be overhasty to speak of the end of the policy of detente in view of the present attitude of the GDR. In a Southwest Radio Baden-Baden interview today, Brandt stressed that relations between the two German states are embedded in the framework of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said that detente is a process full of contradictions. Contradictary, too, are the latest statements by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker who, on the one hand, welcomed detente in Europe and approved closer economic cooperation between the German states and, on the other, stood for trends towards demarcation. This is indeed "a language that does not make for much optimism."

Allied Headquarters Statement

LD101741 Hamburg DPA in German 1659 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--The Western Allies protective powers in Berlin commented on Friday evening on the announced minimum exchange increase by the GDR. The short statement by the British military government, chairing the Allied Headquarters, reads: "The Allies have noted the GDR's decree which provides for an increase in the minimum amount to be exchanged by visits to the GDR and the Eastern sector of Berlin coming into force on 13 October. The allies condemn any measure likly to lead to the reduced application of the regulations of the agreement on facilitating and improving tourism and visits for persons permanently residing in the Western sectors of Berlin."

Protest to Council of Europe

LD141236 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government is going to raise the matter of the massive increase in the currency exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR at the Council of Europe. It was officially announced today that Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, minister of state for foreign affairs, will bring up the measures and the severe obstacles to tourist and visitor traffic they present at an exchange of views of the foreign ministers of the 21-member states in Strasbourg on Wednesday and Thursday.

The foreign ministers also intend to discuss the CSCE followup meeting which begins in Madrid on 11 November. Mrs Hamm-Brucher will represent Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the committee meeting.

13 October Press Review

DW130821 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Press review on the new compulsory current conversion rate for East Berlin]

[Text] The Konstanz SUEDKURIER writes: Now the chancellor has stated: We will not accept this. The opposition even is demanding a halt to the considerable payments which go to the East Berlin coffers from West German tax funds thanks to the aforementioned humanitarian improvements. But this immediately raises the decisive question as to what the Federal Government can afford in the way of countermeasures lest it risk new chicanery by the Eastern side. Naturally it would be possible to apply the lever at the generous flow of money from the federal coffers. This could be done in proper doses. Yet this would entail risks for West Berlin It is also necessary to keep in mind that forces exist in the government camp which due to conviction take everything into consideration except any unfriendliness toward the rulers in the GDR.

The Ulm SUEDWESTPRESSE argues as follows: Seven years ago it took nearly a year until the GDR retracted the increase in the compulsory conversion rate. This period is not intended to serve as a model but to draw attention to the realities. What is a reality is the CSCE followup conference in Madrid where the GDR's international prestige might be a point of debate over the monetary affair; another is the new stipulation on the swing, meaning of the credit framework in inter-German trade, next spring. There is yet more that one could imagine; it deserves to be given some thought.

Essen's WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG makes the following comment: And yet, it is necessary to keep a cool head. There are ways to cut the foreign exchange influx to the GDR, of course. This will, and should, be done wherever the Federal Government so far has done more than was necessary to display good will. An example of this is the so-called swing in inter-German trade, which is tantamount to a no-interest credit to the GDR. But this is exactly where the difficulties begin. The GDR's course of action obviously has not been dictated by greed; it is rather intended to curtail the influx of visitors. Despite greatly increased prices the GDR must reckon with lower proceeds. Hence, a shortage of money will not change its mind. It will preferably impose more sacrifices on its people. We must watch out lest we hit the people with our countermeasures, WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGELMINE ZEITUNG declares.

14 October Press Review

DW141041 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Press review on FRG-GDR relations]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: Erich Honecker has let the cat out of the bag. Addressing party comradades in Gera yesterday, the SED chief established with baffling frankness an interconnection between the explosive development of affairs in Poland and the worsening of relations with the Federal Republic. Any further investigation into motives is superfluous after this aggressive speech. It has now been officially confirmed, as it were, that the key to the GDR's new policy of delimitation is located in Poland. Attacks as massive and rude as those launched by Honecker yesterday come only from a politician who is scared stiff--scared of the spread of liberalization tendencies, of the effects of the free word in the exchange of ideas between FRG and GDR citizens.

The paper concludes by saying: By his speech Erich Honecker regrettably confirmed what the Federal Government had predicted yesterday: A return to normal conditions in inter-German relations is impossible for the time being because this is at odds with the interests of Moscow and East Berlin at this time.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG explains this point: It may be that the SED chief has now shifted to a hard course against the West out of fear of the Polish bacillus and for the sake of proving his loyalty to MOscow. It will primarily be the GDR which will suffer damage, because it is much more dependent on cooperation with the Federal Republic than vice versa. Bonn has the greater stamina in this regard. But if the SED really wants to transfer the East-West crisis to central Europe, more than just compulsory currency exchange will soon be at stake.

RHEINISCHE POST of Dusseldorf writes: The blackmailing undertone of the Honecker speech gives cause to fear the worst. Such an approach would certainly be a violation of the Basic Treaty and a final fatal blow to detente. But maybe this is what the SED chief wants because of his Poland complex--or maybe he is forced to want it. The double blow against inter-German detente--the increase in the compulsory currency exchange amount and Honecker's threat--creates difficult problems for Bonn right after the elections.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes in this connection: The illusion in Bonn has passed quickly that the Soviet Union might possibly be won over to making East Berlin revoke the curtailment of visits and travel to the GDR. PRAVDA's approval of the financial throttling--the increase in the compulsory currency exchange amount--by terming it a natural measure in particular indicates the Soviet intention to harden relations with the Federal Republic and Western Europe. It must be pointed out to the Soviet Union that inter-German relations are being maintained between states with different social systems only out of necessity. It must be pointed out to the Moscow leaders in the tone of PRAVDA that the German problem is open as before.

HESSISCH NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel speculates on possible Bonn counter-measures. The federal chancellor appears to be determined not to simply return to business as usual. Some possibilities have been vaguely mentioned: The CSCE followup conference in Madrid, the swing and the already envasaged negotiations. The Eastern rulers are unlikely to be impressed by what takes place or does not take place in Madrid. It is almost cynical to speak of new treaties when the old ones are being manipulated. So actually only the swing remains as a reprisal. A decision is to be made next spring about this credit which allows the account to be overdrawn without paying interest on it. East Berlin is dependent on Bonn's good will in this regard, but the limits are narrow. The masters of East Berlin cling to the idea that politics have priority over the economy. They are unlikely to accept any upsetting of their circles, writes HESSISCH NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS STRICTER COCOM REGULATIONS

DW101303 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Report by Bonn correspondent signed SZA.]

[Text] Bonn, 9 October--The Federal Government confirmed on Thursday in a joint special session of the Bundestag's economic and defense committees that after coordination with the alliance partners it wants to apply stricter standards to exports to the East involving strategically important goods. Committee Chairmen Manfred Woerner and Elmar Pieroth (both CDU) stated after the closed session that the Federal Government agreed to report to the new Bundestag on the process of negotiations in the Western coordination committee for exports of strategically Important goods to the East (COCOM). Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States has been pressing for drastically stricter COCOM rules, which have always been incorporated in German foreign trade regulations. France, however, wants some liberalization.

The reason for the session called at the request of the FDP was exports by the Bielefeld machine building firm Gildemeister to the Soviet Union. Government representatives stressed again that an examination did not show any indications that the plant had violated the foreign trade regulations. CDU Deputy Ottfried Henning early this week gave original documents to Woerner which Gildemeister employee had purloined for "reasons of conscience" and turned over to him. Woerner passed them on to the Federal Ministry of Economics which initiated another examination on the basis of that material and which agreed to give parliament a final report. The paper DIE WELT had printed excerpts from the Gildemeister documents, claiming that Gildemeister had exported machine tools for the production of arms and ammunition to the USSR which is prohibited by the foreign trade bill.

As soon as the special session was announced, deputies from the government and opposition camps objected to independent action with regard to the Federal Republic's Eastern trade regulations. That was confirmed on Thursday. The committees dismissed discussion of a recommendation announced by Pierothf that the enterprises ought to maintain voluntary restraint when interests of the community are involved. That will be discussed by the new Bundestag as soon as the government has produced the promised reports. Juergen W. Moellemann, the FDP faction's security policy spokesman, said that in viewing trade with the East from foreign trade and security policy points of view, more reasons speak for maintaining the current political practice and corresponding legal regulations.

GOVERNMENT BACKS SOVIET CREDIT FOR POLAND

DW131022 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Oct 80 p 137

[Text] The Federal Government is guaranteeing a DM7.5 million credit which the Soviet Union will transfer to its socialist fraternal state Poland which is in an economic and political crisis. The unusual triangle deal between communists and capitalists is part of the large credit in the amount of DM1.2 billion which a consortium of FRG banks underwrote for Poland on Friday of last week. Of this amount DM400 million is intended for the opening of new coal fields in Poland. Since this is considered a contribution toward safeguarding the Federal Republic's raw material supply, Bonn will guarantee this DM400 million via the Hermes credit insurance. The parties granting the credit also include the Soviet East-West Trade Bank located in Frankfurt with an amount of DM15 million. Since 50 percent of the 15 million given by the Russian bank belongs to the guaranteed amount, Bonn has thus taken over the guarantee to accept financial committments if the Poles are unable to pay it back. The Hermes guarantee for the Soviet monetary deals was given despite great reservations on the part of the Finance Ministry; it was given upon pressure of the Ministry of Economics and the Foreign Ministry. Another institute, the Central European Trade Bank, was turned down. Some 70 percent of this bank, also located in Frankfurt, belongs to the Polish state, which is asking its capitalist neighbor, the Federal Republic, for financial assistance. The Warsaw-financed bank wanted to take part with DM2.5 million in the deal guaranteed by Bonn. When the guarantee was turned down by Bonn, the bank withdraw its offer. A German bank is now supposed to take over the small share.

COAL AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

LD101400 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Frankfurt, 10 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Republic will receive an additional 800,000 tons of hard coal annually for 6 years from Poland starting probably in 1986. This was announced by the Polish Minister of Finance Marian Krzak at the signing of the DM1.2 billion credit package at the Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt today. The spokesman of the bank's board of management Friderichs said that the DM800 million united financial credits contained in the package would run for 7 years with three redemption-free years. Interest was 1.5 percentage points above the Londen Interbank offered rate.

DER SPIEGEL ON POSSIBLE GENSCHER FOREIGN POLICY

DW131014 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Oct 80 pp 21, 22

[Text] FDP chief Genscher intends to adopt a security policy more in line with his own concepts. The Social Democrats anticipate a fight.

The SPD candidate of voting district no 18 gave vent to his anger in the backroom of the Hamburg restaurant "Waldschloesschen!" Herbert Wehner criticized that the West in the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in Europe (MBFR) does not react seriously enough to proposals of the opposite side. It does not even contemplate negotiating on new offers from the East.

His guests, journalists from Poland, quickly realized who the target of these accusations was: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

What the SPD floorleader had criticized 2 days prior to the elections because of concern over constantly increasing arms burdens was defended by the liberal partner directly after the vote count: "What we want, " said Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, "is a continuation of the Genscher course in foreign policy."

The FDP will hardly be dissuaded from this maxim. Many Social Democrats are afraid that the foreign minister, having been strengthened by votes from the Union reservoir, especially in security policy will insist on principles which come nearer the concepts of the opposition than those of the SPD. A quarrel over positions seems to be inevitable as far as the comrades are concerned.

There are ample points of association with the CDU and the CSU. Thus, Genscher always uses the expression "realistic detente policy" borrowed from the Union--a formula which is treasonable to the foreign policy makers in the SPD. They charge that this is the slogan of meeting the East with greater harshness rather than an avowal of detente.

The comrades are taking as the latest circumstantial evidence supporting their suspicion the fact that Genscher, in his reply to parliamentary interpellations by the SPD and the FDP concerning the consequences of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), expressly declared detente "indivisible" in keeping with the CDU terminology. Punctiliously the foreign minister had his aides put down in writing how often the Eastern states have violated the CSCE Final Act. Thus the Warsaw Pact failed to invite Western observers to the recent military exercises, contrary to that agreement.

And when the Free Democrat says that the Third World ought to be kept free of "every kind of predominance policy," this is really an expression of the old anticommunist containment policy of the fifties.

Differences between the partners exist also with regard to Western policy. Wherever Chancellor Schmidt maintains a careful distance and where Willy Brandt warns against "hollow-sounding vows of loyalty," the chief of the liberals demands standing "shoulder to shoulder" with the Americans. The strategist Wehner has already realized the consequences this will have for the coalition: "There will be occasional friction, but we will not rub ourselves to powder."

In fact the Social Democrats will have no choice but to join Genscher's restrictive security policy course. Chancellor Schmidt will have to revise his MBFR discussion, according to which "no participating state will maintain or represent more than 50 percent of the troops of the alliance in central Europe."

Genscher always has rejected Schmidt's argument that progress will be achieved in the continuous Vienna talks only if the strength of the Bundeswehr is curtailed, "this is out," said Genscher.

The chief of the Foreign Ministry fears, and he is supported by the CDU/CSU, that Moscow could thus achieve the right of having a say with regard to the volume of the West German army. Troop reductions therefore can be agreed on only within the alliances. FDP military expert Juergen Moellemann said last week: "Genscher is inflexible there."

Differences of opinion will emerge not merely between Schmidt and Genscher. Genscher is in favor of Spain's becoming a NATO member. SPD chief Willy Brandt, however, rejects Madrid's joining the Western "community of fate" (Genscher), because an extension of the alliance would just create "irritation" in the East bloc.

The Social Democrats view with suspicion Genscher's Foreign Ministry's trend of being more skeptical with regard to disarmament suggestions than to pleadings for new arms systems. "Genscher believes," says SPD leftist Voigt, "that more arms mean more security."

Difficulties between the SPD and the FDP could come about next week already. The self-confident liberals consider demanding a third minister of state for the Foreign Ministry. He is supposed to take care particularly of security policy, much to the irritation of Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD). First applicant: FDP loudspeaker Juergen Moellemann.

PRESS CONSIDERS A CDU/CSU-FDP RAPPROCHEMENT

DW130841 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Press review on possibility of CDU/CSU-FDP Rapprochement]

[Text] WESERKURIER of Bremen writes: The defeat of the CDU/CSU Union clearly confirmed Kohl's thesis that a change of government in Bonn presupposes some rapprochement between the CDU/CSU and the FDP. The social liberals did not come to power through a landslide in the voters' opinion but through the exchange of the coalition partner. Even Strauss seems to be betting on the liberals now, although he is least of all fitted to introduce a new era. More attractive for the FDP are Albrecht, Leisler Kiep and Rommel, who withstood even in the hardest disputes the temptation to burn the bridges. For Chancellor Schmidt and the SPD the coming 4 years will be everything but easy.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG maintains: Everything indicates that Kohl's thesis was correct, namely that one cannot quickly regain government power, but that precise convincing work will be necessary point by point with regard to the widely extended field of problems in the next years, ranging from energy supply to state debts. Then it could turn out whether even more factual agreement can be achieved with the liberals. Only thereafter will it make sense to look for a candidate for chancellor. The Union needs a long-winded policy. Kohl has realized that, Strauss still seems to be facing that process of learning.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG notes: Strauss at any rate gave his blessings this weekend to the tactics of a more loosened policy: The Union will more clearly outline its liberal positions, thus trying to create difficulties for the FDP. The liberals will then have to realize that they would be politically better off together with CDU/CSU if they do not want to lose freshly won voters coming from the ranks of the Union's electorate. That is indeed the only strategically right course to embark on after Kreuth, if one wants to return to the Bonn Government level some day. However, it is a question whether Strauss will have the necessary stamina.

GISCARD DEPARTS FOR PRC TOUR

Schedule of Visit

LD151055 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Giscard d'Estaing Will Visit Tibet During His Official Visit From 15-22 October"]

[Text] On Thursday, 9 October, assistant Elysee spokesman Jacques Blot issued the program for Mr and Mrs Giscard d'Estaing's official visit to China from 15-22 October. The head of state will arrive in Beijing at 1445 hours (0745 hours Paris time) Wednesday, 15 October. He will have talks with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang before a dinner given by the Chinese Government at the Assembly Palace.

Thursday, 16 October, will essentially be devoted to talks with CCP Central Committee Chairman Hua Guofeng and to a visit to the Forbidden City.

The program for Friday, 17 October, begins with a reception for the French community at the French ambassador's residence. Mr Giscard d'Estaing will then have talks with Central Committee Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, followed by lunch. In the afternoon he will have more talks with Zhao Ziyang before a dinner given by the French Embassy.

The president of the republic will make a farewell visit to Zhao Ziyang in the morning of Saturday, 18 October, and will then leave Beijing, to which he will not return during his 1-week visit.

He will fist visit Xian (central China, some 1,000 km southwest of Beijing) for a cultural visit during which he will notably visit the tomb of Emperor Qinshi Huangdi.

On 19 and 20 October Mr and Mrs Giscard d'Estaing will make a private visit to Lhasa, capital of the Autonomous Province of Tibet. The president of the republic will be the first Western head of state to visit that province. On 21 October the presidential couple will go to Shanghai. Before leaving for France in the evening the president of the republic will make a speech in the Great Hall of Fudan University on the subject of youth.

During this visit the head of state will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet; Keeper of the Seals Alain Peyrefitte; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister responsible for administrative reforms and former foreign trade minister who visited Beijing in that capacity to prepare for the visit; Jean Lecanuet, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and Pierre Sudreau, first deputy chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

Stopover in Abu Dhabi

NC141448 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left here today on a special DC-8 jetliner taking him to Peking for his first state visit to China. En route to Peking, Mr Giscard d'Estaing will make a brief stopover in Abu Dhabi. He is accompanied on the week-long trip to China by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte and Administrative Reform Minister Jean-Francois Deniau.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the week-long visit of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to China starting 15 October see the Western Europe section of the 15 October PRC DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ADDITIONAL NAVAL VESSELS DEPART FOR INDIAN OCEAN

LD151124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A naval vessel, the missile launcher "Suffren", has just left for the Indian Ocean, following the instructions of the president of the republic. It will be followed in a few days by a fleet escort ship. These two vessels are going to join other ships of the French fleet which are already stationed in the Indian Ocean. The reinforcements are a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict which could upset France's oil supplies.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN, CSCE, GULF WAR

LD150911 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet addressed the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday, 9 October. The events in Afghanistan, he pointed out, still overshadow the international situation. No noticeable modification has been recorded in the country as regards the level of the Soviet intervention or the people's resistance which it is encountering and which has constantly spread. No prospect of progress toward a political settlement has yet emerged. The deadlock remains, with the danger it involves, Mr Francois-Poncet stated.

The minister reported on preparations for the Madrid conference. As was foreseeable, the international climate, resulting particularly from the Afghanistan crisis, is influencing the course of the preparatory conference as it will influence the conference proper. For its part France will participate with the intention of drawing up a serious and detailed account of the Final Act's application, he said. France will make specific proposals with the aim of attaining specific progress on all subjects. It will not make do with appearances, the foreign minister added.

With regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the minister recalled the bilateral nature of this conflict and the importance which the French Government attaches to continued restraint by other states, notably the superpowers, in order to prevent the conflict from spreading.

U.S.-USSR TALKS ON EUROSTRATEGIC ARMS PREVIEWED

LD141405 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Laurent Mossu Geneva dispatch: "U.S.-USSR: Preliminary Talks on Eurostrategic Arms"]

[Text] At the beginning of the week the United States and the Soviet Union embark on "preliminary talks on Eurostrategic arms." According to a joint communique, the discussions are to take place "without any preconditions." In other words, Moscow has given up its demand that NATO should first abandon its plan for the deployment of medium-range American missiles as from 1983.

It is the first time since the invasion of Afghanistan that the two superpowers are meeting bilaterally to discuss problems connected with strategic arms. Therefore, this is an important political event. Even though France is not directly concerned by the Geneva talks, inasmuch as it pursues an independent nuclear defense policy, its security will nonetheless be affected by the development of global talks.

During the first stage Moscow and Washington will try to determine the sphere which formal negotiations should cover. Right from the start serious divergencies have appeared. The Americans want to limit the talks to theater nuclear arms whereas the Russians want to extend them to include forward-based systems.

This obviously means that Washington has adopted as its point of departure the 200 or so Soviet SS-20 missiles now deployed in Europe (they have recently supplemented the 500 SS-4 and SS-5 missiles of the sixties) and the 572 NATO Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

As for the Kremlin, it wants to extend the bargaining to all nuclear vehicles, including the F-2 bombers based in Britain, the Phantoms carried on board 6th Fleet ships and the five Poseidon submarines permanently on station in American waters. In return, the notorious Backfire aircraft--the Red Army strategic bombers which were also at the center of SALT II talks--would also be included in the discussions. But this time it would be a question of an inferior model with a range strictly limited to Europe. For the sake of comparison, let us recall that the SALT I and II talks concerned exclusively intercontinental arms.

The two superpowers have agreed first to send to Geneva essentially technical level plenipotentiaries. It is up to them to clear the ground which politicians could eventually break in turn.

Most observers believe that the new conference in Geneva will last a long time and will be held in absolute secrecy. It is likely to last several years.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON MADRID CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

LD101009 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Quibbling in Preparations for Madrid Conference"]

[Text] The din of arms in the Persian Gulf and the renewed tension in Poland are not preventing the diplomats from pursuing their traditional "exercises," although the current crises are slowing them down a little. One of these "exercises" has been going on for more than 1 month in Madrid amid almost complete indifference. The aim, however, is to establish whether, and to what ends, the 35 participants in the Helsinki conference, held 5 years ago to define the basic principles of security and cooperation in Europe, can usefully meet in the Spanish capital on 11 November. However, the preliminary discussions which have been going on between officials since the beginning of September are not really helping to give this meeting an inspiring character.

On this occasion diplomacy has proved, literally speaking, that it can be concerned with commas: The only difference between two draft agendas submitted respectively by Spain and Hungary at the end of September is that the second version of the same text appeared without punctuation or paragraphs. This is the East's way of suggesting that the various subjects listed for discussion--account of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, increasing cooperation in Europe, holding further meetings and so forth--should be approached on an equal footing without one section being given greater priority than another. In other words the record of the way in which the 1975 agreements have been implemented--more precisely the inventory of their violation by the communist bloc countries--should not overshadow a "positive" discussion on the new "detente" efforts to be made in the future.

Since then the Eastern bloc has stopped disregarding the commas and, on the contrary, has been dotting its i's: A Czechoslovak plan makes provision for the part of the meeting dealing with "prospects"--the organization of further meetings--to start in the second week of the conference. In other words the sensitive part of the agenda on the respect--or lack of respect--for the Helsinki agreements would be dealt with in 1 week, at least 1 week of plenary sessions.

Now the Western powers have no intention of skipping so quickly over a debate to which they attach real importance, to varying degrees of course. The Americans think that participation in the Madrid meeting, after the invasion of Afghanistan and the sanctions they are still imposing on Moscow, will only be useful if the West again forcefully raises the human rights problems dealt with in the Helsinki "third basket."

Mr Carter and Mr Muskie have not made any secret--although officially they deny that they are seeking to be polemical--of their intention to place the USSR in the dock for its failure to implement aspects of the 1975 agreements. The Europeans, especially the French, are more moderate, in that they hope to organize other Helsinki-type meetings, this time directed at military measures to increase security. Nonetheless they do not intend to gloss over the debate on human rights--one of the Helsinki conference's great achievements. The communist countries will, therefore, have to give way somewhat if they want the Madrid meeting at least to give the appearance that "detente" is still on the rails.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON IRAQI CP DELEGATION VISIT WITH PCF

LD100857 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] A Communist Party of Iraq [CPI] delegation headed by 'Abd ar-Razzaq as-Safi, member of the Political Bureau, was in Paris from Tuesday, 30 September, through Friday, 3 October, on the invitation of the PCF. The CPI delegation familiarized itself with the PCF's activities. It met with the Central Committee propaganda section and the department leadership of Val-de-Marne. It visited the Marxist Research Institute and L'HUMANITE. It talked with the Val-de-Marne department council as well as with deputies to the National Assembly. All these meetings provided the opportunity for broad and useful exchanges of opinions on all spheres of interest to party members.

The CPI delegation had important policy discussions with a PCF delegation headed by Maxine Gremetz, member of the Politburo.

After the talks the following communique was adopted:

"In the Middle East, imperialism is trying in every way to oppose and retard the peoples' progress. After the terrible loss suffered by American imperialism by virtue of the victory of the Iranian people, who have eliminated the shah's bloody dictatorship and constitute a major support for the cause of the Arab peoples, notably the Palestinian people, imperialism is trying to regain its lost positions. It has reorganized its aggressive system in the region, installing bases in Oman, Kenya, Egypt and Somalia. It has strengthened its grip on Turkey by installing a bloody military dictatorship. It is trying to strengthen the Washington-Cairo-Tel Aviv axis. Finally, the presence of several thousand U.S. Marines ready for all eventualities is the cause of a serious threat hanging over the peoples' independence. The two parties denounce imperialism's aggressive maneuvers and declare themselves, in particular, in favor of eliminating foreign military bases in the region, first and foremost American bases, but also French.

"In the light of this situation the two parties exchanged opinions on the Iraq-Iran war. They expressed serious concern on this score. They stress that the war, which is contrary to the two peoples' interests, constitutes a severe threat to peace in the region. For American imperialism and Arab and regional reactions it provides an opportunity to again unleash their attempts to secure and consolidate their positions in the region.

"The two parties noted the stalemate in the Camp David accords and the failure of attempts to put an end to the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. The repression in the occupied territories, the constant acts of aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty, the raids against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian populations and the annexation of Jerusalem confirm the continuity of the Israeli leaders' aggressive policy, supported by the United States.

"The PCF and the CPI reassert their complete solidarity with the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, as well as with the Lebanese people and their national movement. They are convinced that there will be no just, lasting peace without the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to their own independent state, and without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including eastern Jerusalem.

"The CPI explained its struggle against the terrible repression it is subjected to by the dictatorial regime, its struggle for the unity of all democratic forces in Iraq, for the release of all political prisoners and the establishment of a democratic regime and real autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan.

"The PCF assured the CPI of its active solidarity with its struggle.

"In conclusion the two parties noted with satisfaction the relations of friendship and solidarity which exist between them. They reasserted their desire to deepen and develop them still further." Paris, 3 October 1980.

SEMINAR ON SOCIAL DEMOCRACY SEEN AS STEP TOWARD 'EUROLEFT'

LD141401 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 80 p 12

[Jean-Marie Colombani report: "Another Step Toward the Euroleft"]

[Text] Organized by the Socialist Studies and Research Institute [ISER] headed by Jean Pronteau, delegate to the PS first secretary, the seminar on social democracy held in Gouvieux (Oise) on Friday to Sunday, 10-12 October, was attended by representatives from European socialist and social democratic parties and by members of the PCI and PCE. The subject chosen--"the European workers movement--social democracy and socialism"--was one which was likely to promote the idea of a unitary European left. There is no doubt that this seminar constituted a new step toward establishing a Euroleft.

At the same time the French socialists were able to emphasize the PCF's isolation within the European left. Francois Mitterrand, who delivered the closing speech at the seminar, made fun of the PCF's "prehistoric" nature before denouncing the "complicity of the two Cro-Magnon men--the rightwinger and the PCF man," who are, he said, "as thick as thieves."

The last ISER seminar had been devoted to Stalinism. It was therefore logical for this one to be centered on social democracy's record and future prospects. Rejecting both capitalism and the East European bureaucratic societies, the Western socialists and social democrats are seeking a plan, a "third path," which would make it possible to establish a socialism of freedom independent of the bloc system.

This search goes hand-in-hand with a critical assessment of their own experiences--at least for those among them who have experience of government--and of possible changes. While it could be noted during the debates that the North European socialists, accustomed to exercising power, suffer perhaps from "lack of theory" and those from Southern Europe suffer more frequently from "lack of pragmatism," the strongest message probably came from Sweden. Forty years of social democracy have not prevented the bourgeoisie from calling into question the very foundations of that experiment, former Swedish Labor Minister Carl Lidbom (Social Democratic Party) explained, thereby adding weight to Mr Mitterrand's remark. Indeed Mitterrand stated: "It must be realized that big capital does not play the game. It merely grants truces." This is true to such an extent that the achievements which seemed most firmly established in France because they emerged from the National Resistance Council program, implemented when France was liberated and approved by the three major political forces, are now being called into question by the right.

However, this tendency to call such achievements into question is a general one. If the FRG, Austria and Denmark are excluded, the European context is one in which the left is being pushed back and in which there is a balance of forces favorable to capital. The various participants highlighted the fact that at a time of exponential growth, there was a convergence of interests and hence possible compromise between the welfare state established by the social democrats and the employers' industrial plan. The present crisis, however--a crisis of capitalism and/or restructuring of this capitalism, the question gave rise to discussion without any conclusion being reached--removes this convergence of interests and leaves the way open for the logic of private accumulation without any possible compromise.

Mr Jacques Delors demonstrated that in addition to this external challenge posed by the world crisis, there is an internal challenge. "Social democracy," the European Assembly economic commission chairman explained, "is the victim of its own successes."

Indeed, the European social democracies are not escaping the inconsistencies of mixed economies--inconsistencies sparked off by the crisis. While everybody agreed with Lionel Jospin [PS national secretary for international affairs] in recognizing that the German and Austrian socialists are able to "attenuate the crisis' harmful consequences," the French stressed that only a "break" with capitalism, which those socialists were not prepared to make, could make it possible for those inconsistencies to be reduced. This break depends on increased collectivization of the means of production. The British Labor Party thinks that this should also be accompanied by selective protectionism.

However, the majority of European socialists, Mr Delors stressed, reject this idea, invoking the advantages of a decentralized society and a market economy. Mr Delors suggested, therefore, that consideration be given to five elements making up a possible way of moving beyond social democracy, namely: seeking a new development model, action on supply by planning, decentralization of the administration of social risks and collective services, extending economic democracy, and combating "the deep-seated causes" of inflation.

Mitterrand: The Complicity Between the Right and the PCF

However, by no means all the obstacles have been removed: They relate essentially to relations between socialists and communists in their own countries, as PSI representative Giuseppe Tamburano stressed. Indeed, the seminar suffered the effects of the Italian Government crisis; this crisis has accentuated PCI-PSI quarrels to such an extent that Mr Pronteau had to abandon plans to invite PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and hence PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo was "unavoidably prevented" from attending. The ISER colloquium therefore did not have the scope and influence which had been hoped.

In these circumstances Mr Mitterrand noted that "it is easier to find convergences with the PCI when you are in Paris than when you are a socialist in Rome." He added: "However, we must avoid being misled by the prism of local struggles and try to find a middle point."

Referring to Eurocommunism, which, according to him, is at present limited to "acts of courage," Mr Mitterrand did not fail to take advantage of the PCF's isolation within the European left (Note: The Euroleft is strongly ciriticized in Mr Georges Marchais' book Hope for the Present) by expanding on the idea of "objective complicity" between the French right and French Communists. "Even though big capital seems very strong today," he explained, "it is important to realize that it was drowning when a helping hand was extended, when the PCF pulled it out of the water."

QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVES IN ROME ON STATE VISIT

AU141604 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (ANSA)--Elizabeth II, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and head of the Commonwealth, accompanied by her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Rome early this afternoon to begin a three-day state visit to Italy. The British air Trident jet carrying the royal couple, given an Italian airforce fighter escort after its entry into Italian airspace, landed at Rome's Ciampino Airport at 1450 local time.

TALKS CONTINUE ON FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

AU112014 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 11 Oct (ANSA)--The representatives from the DC, PSI, PSDI and PRI, the four parties apparently converging for a new coalition government for Italy, met this afternoon for two hours with the prime minister designate.

The Socialist secretary, Bettino Craxi, told newsmen at the end of the encounter that the discussion was useful for laying down "platform guidelines" for the new government. According to Craxi, Forlani told the party delegations that "the outline of a series of topics for further development would be ready for Thursday of next week, at the latest".

The DC secretary, Flaminio Piccoli, reported that, "it was indicative that a spirit of solidarity animated the parties in this first meeting" and voiced his "optimism on a solution for the government crisis based on a commitment to work on political initiatives and, on reflection, also on the way to govern." Piccoli went on to call for "a positive outcome" for the bid to enlarge the majority to bring in the Liberals, and called on the tiny right-of-center party to "draw near with an open spirit."

The first round of consultations for laying out a platform will take place Monday, the Socialist Silvano Labriola said, and added, methods of governing and institutional roles will be discussed during these talks. He explained that the timetable will include discussions on economic policy on Tuesday and on foreign policy on Wednesday. The Socialist spokesman predicted that Forlani will present his new cabinet on Saturday, one week from now.

PCR'S RUBBI: NEW GOVERNMENT MUST NOT BACKTRACK ON DETENTE

LD101045 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 15

[PCI Foreign Section Chief Antonio Rubbi article: "Italian Foreign Policy: What We Are Asking of a New Government"]

[Text] Deputy Vittorino Colombo has again put forward, in response to [PCI lower house floor leader] Comrade Natta's arguments in favor of a national solidarity government, the discriminatory issue of foreign policy as an element of "substantial diversity" not only in relation to a joint shouldering of responsibility in Italy's Government but even in relation to a constructive dialogue on the next government's approaches and program outlines. With what justification?

We believe that it would be as well to return to some of his arguments, less hastily and casually than the DC deputy secretary did. Let us begin, by all means, with the stance adopted with respect to the missiles issue.

Our stance has been most clear and specific from the outset: To postpone the decision on producing and deploying the Pershing and cruise missiles, simultaneously with a request to the Soviets to halt production and deployment of the SS20's. To accept the offer of opening negotiations which would make it possible to reestablish a balance of forces, within mutual security, at a lower level of armaments. We would like to point out that this stance was adopted not only by ourselves but by 42 percent of Parliament, and therefore also by a section of the majority, and that a similar stance was adopted throughout the country by all the major Catholic organizations. This stance, which enjoyed the support of the majority of the public, coincided in Europe with the stance adopted by major Socialist, Social Democratic and Christian forces and of two of the five governments concerned--the Dutch and the Belgian. The position of the first Cossiga government, however, was to approve the decision to reestablish, as it was claimed, the balance of forces in Europe, and immediately thereafter to take all opportune initiatives for negotiations whose success would make it possible not to implement either some or all of the decisions taken by NATO in Brussels on 12 December last year. This is what was announced by then Defense Minister Deputy Sarti, while the prime minister announced to the Senate that he was willing to go to Moscow to talk with Soviet leaders on this basis. Meanwhile, the United States was publicly requested to finally ratify the SALT II agreement.

What happened to those stances following the formation of the second Cossiga government? If next week prenegotiations on the missiles begin between the United States and the USSR, it will vindicate the stances adopted by the Dutch and Belgian Governments, the steadfast efforts made by the FRG and Chancellor Schmidt, and even the latest hints from the British Government, whose foreign secretary Lord Carrington has outlined the possibility of "a partial if not total relinquishment of the new U.S. missiles," and it will vindicate the consistent efforts made by the political forces, including our own, in Europe and Italy, which have stood firm on their demand for negotiations and taken initiatives aimed at preventing the deployment by both sides of new nuclear weapons on our continent.

In recent months, the Italian Government, however, has not produced any initiatives in this direction, has forgotten the statements and pledges made, and has even found a way to exclude from the communique on the Cossiga-Carter meeting any reference to SALT II and its ratification. As far as we know, the only specific commitment was apparently to seek sites for deploying the new missiles.

We are quite willing to acknowledge that on the missiles issue there has been and still is a "substantial diversity," if not on the objectives then on the policy pursued by the government: but we really do not feel that it has been shown to be a policy truly aimed at imparting a new thrust to detente, to the resumption of East-West negotiations and of arms reduction talks, and to specific disarmament measures. And we believe that this must constitute the new government's first clear policy commitment.

A second issue concerns the attitude to our country's international alliances. As far as we are concerned, we confirm yet again--though it is now entirely unnecessary--that there are absolutely no doubts concerning Italy's membership of these alliances or its observance of the obligations that they involve. But they must not be viewed and implemented too broadly or in such a way as to act in a direction opposite to our country's security and economic interests. What action has been taken in these fields? The security issue has been viewed exclusively in military terms and inspired by the objective, explicitly announced by U.S. President Carter last December, of reintroducing "...a protracted antagonistic relationship with the USSR..." with the aim of "...getting there first in vast areas of the world..." and to this end"...to intervene wherever necessary to fulfill U.S. responsibilities outside NATO...and to protect vital U.S. interests." [paragraph continues]

Our government was the most enthusiastic in supporting this plan; so much so that the U.S. President was able to describe Italy as "the most loyal U.S. ally." In specific terms this meant increasing military spending well beyond acknowledged modernization requirements; making available new bases for new nuclear (and chemical?) weapons; preparing our military structures to perform on NATO's southern flank the functions of its major ally, busy elsewhere; not mentioning the new U.S. strategy of "limited nuclear warfare"; a half-hearted stance on the military coup d'etat in Turkey (what a hullaballoo about human rights and freedoms there would have been had it been a country in another area!); and concluding military accords of unclear significance, such as the one with Iraq.

The defense minister announced very unwisely that the military supplies, including military technology, offered to Iraq were going to a country that "...is freeing itself from the opposed world alignments and could really become an element of balance and tranquillity (!) in the Mediterranean."

If you consider the fact that this statement was made on 20 November last year--that is, after Iraq unilaterally rescinded the 1975 Algiers Agreements with Iran and after the start of the first clashes that paved the way to the war against Iran, of which Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister 'Aziz made no secret during his recent visit to Italy--then you really wonder how much of the defense minister's action is attributable to ineptitude and how much, on the other hand, to calculated design. Be that as it may, it was an act which dangerously exposed our country, which should only intervene in that highly sensitive area of the world with initiatives of peace and cooperation with all.

The only reason given to justify such a policy is that it serves to increase our security and to counterbalance the Soviet Union's growing military strength and its capacity for foreign expansion.

But such a view of security would inevitably lead to a continuous acceleration of the arms race, to an exacerbation of the antagonism between the blocs, to increased tension and conflicts in the most diverse areas of the world and to incalculable dangers to world peace. We had no hesitation in condemning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and we have none in condemning any other outside military intervention on anyone's part. And we are making our own contribution to ensure the creation of the conditions for a withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries and to ensure that full sovereignty is restored and guaranteed to those countries.

A real policy of security must now be based on balanced and controlled arms reduction, on the political solution of current conflicts, on respect for the independence and sovereignty of every state, on noninterference and nonintervention from outside for whatever reason, and on measures of mutual confidence and security.

This is another field in Italian foreign policy where the new government must make responsible and substantial changes, both to contribute its own initiatives to resolving the dangerous existing conflicts in the world and to entrust our country's security to real progress in the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. In particular, we feel that a new government program must forcefully reassert the Atlantic Alliance's defensive and geographically limited character; envisage a policy that will lay new foundations of negotiation for the serious unresolved problems that exist throughout the crisis area, which stretches from the southeast Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan; and embody a specific section devoted to strict control of weapons sales and trading. In particular, we believe that a formal commitment must be made to present to Parliament and submit to democratic monitoring all the most important acts of our country's foreign and military policy.

Let us examine one last aspect, concerning our country's economic interests. Here too the Cossiga government's conduct has already caused serious damage, which has had repercussions on the national economy, thus aggravating the present crisis. First, the issue of adopting economic sanctions against countries with which Italy has intensive and profitable economic and trading relations. It has been stated that the sanctions were an act of obligatory solidarity with our major ally. But it is also worth asking why they were not regarded as such by Britain or by the FRG, which in the first 6 months of 1980 alone increased its volume of trading with the USSR by 20 percent. All this while the Italian Government considered it compromising, no less, to receive a delegation of Soviet businessmen and postponed the renewal of credit lines with certain socialist countries; while the U.S. Senate itself, under pressure from farmers' protests, was preparing to raise the embargo on grain for the Soviet Union. Could we not have bolstered our economic condition and contained the deficit in our balance of trade, had the government acted with the autonomy and initiative which other countries of the alliance decided they should exercise?

As we can see, the problem is not the long-resolved one of whether or not we should belong to the international alliances of which our country is a member, but, rather, what form this membership should take. And these examples show not the "substantial diversity" of the PCI's foreign policy ideas and stances, but if anything the limits, inertia, preoccupations and contradictions of our foreign policy and the heavy international pressures bearing down on Italy.

Our attitudes to the government have not been prejudiced, as some people insist. Indeed, when it has been a matter of adopting a stance on issues such as the Venice document on the Middle East and the Palestinian question, the UN vote on North-South relations, the law on cooperation with developing countries, the first steps toward direct relations with the PLO, the improvement of relations of cooperation and good-neighborliness with Yugoslavia--our approval and cooperation have not been lacking. The events of recent months show once again that it is possible to belong to alliances while making an individual contribution to resolving the world's serious unresolved problems and developing individual initiative to that end. This membership must go hand-in-hand with dignity, autonomy of assessment and action, and fall within the guarantee of our country's independence and national interests. This is what has been lacking and this is what we are demanding. If the new government's program in this regard is inspired and formulated on this basis, then the more open dialogue and the convergences urged by the Premier-Designate Forlani might become possible and the PCI, irrespective of its position in Parliament, will not withhold its own constructive and responsible contribution.

PERTINI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAQI PRESIDENT

AU091621 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 9 Oct (ANSA)--Head-of-state Sandro Pertini today received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The message was delivered by 'Abd al-Fatah Amin, a member of Iraq's Revolutionary Council and a minister. There was no information released on the content of the message.

PRESIDENT PERTINI RECEIVES NEW GABONESE AMBASSADOR

AU091616 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 9 Oct (ANSA)--Gabon's new ambassador to Rome, Edward Teale, was received by Italian Head of State Sandro Pertini at the Quirinale Palace today. The ambassador presented his credentials to the chief of state.

FINLAND

VISA REGULATIONS REINTRODUCED FOR IRANIANS

LD101526 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Finland has revoked for the time being the agreement on visa freedom concluded with Iran over 11 years ago. In practice this means that all Iranians wishing to enter Finland need a visa. In the course of autumn Sweden, Norway and Denmark have taken similar decisions. The Aliens' Department in the Ministry of the Interior has announced that it regards revocation of the visa freedom agreement as urgent. In its statement the Aliens' Department refers to a large number of Iranians who recently arrived in Sweden and who were not granted permission to stay in Sweden. They may drift to Finland. The decision by the Council of State today comes into force with immediate effect and will be in force for an indefinite period.

VISITING SOVIET CSCE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR TALKS ON NUCLEAR MISSILES

LD141648 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The plans to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe are condemned in the communique published today at the end of the visit of the Soviet CSCE Committee to Helsinki. The communique emphasizes that the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe should be started as soon as possible. It also supports President Urho Kekkonen's proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone in the north. The host of the Soviet CSCE Committee was the Finnish Committee for the Promotion of Security in Europe, the STETE.

FINNISH, NORWEGIAN MINISTERS DISCUSS CSCE, DISARMAMENT

LD101404 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The security-political situation in the north and Finnish-Norwegian relations were discussed in talks this morning between the countries' foreign ministers, Knut Frydenlund and Paavo Vayrynen. During the meeting, which lasted just over an hour, topical matters concerning European disarmament and the prospects of the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference were also touched upon, said Foreign Minister Vayrynen.

The initiative raised by Norwegian Ambassador Jens Evensen concerning a nuclear-free north was not actually dealt with in the talks, according to Vayrynen. Foreign Minister Frydenlund had reported yesterday to Minister Vayrynen on Evensen's statement.

Frydenlund on Evensen's Statement

LD101958 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The official Norwegian stance on the idea of a nuclear-free north remains the same as before, in spite of Ambassador Jens Evensen's statement in favor of a nuclear-free north. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund spoke of the Norwegian attitude in Helsinki today. Norway has always officially opposed the idea of a nuclear-free north. Ossi Kervinen comments:

[Kervinen] Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund was clearly annoyed over the statement of Jens Evensen, the former Norwegian minister of the law of the sea, which came as a real surprise during the visit of King Olav and Foreign Minister Frydenlund to Finland. The idea concerning a nuclear-free north put forward by President Kekkonen in the early 1960's had not had any public support in Norway before this. As a NATO country, Norway has wanted to preserve the right to accept nuclear weapons on its territory in case of a crisis situation, owing to the heavy war preparations in the north of the Soviet Union. At today's press conference Frydenlund wanted to explain that Evensen's statement in favor of a nuclear-free north was part of Norway's domestic debate on security policy. At present a heated debate is in progress in Norway on security policy.

The Norwegian Government is prepared to receive U.S. heavy weapons in case of a crisis situation, while the left wing of the Norwegian Labor Party regards the storage of arms as a provocation for a rapid attack into Norway in case a crisis really occurs.

Foreign Minister Frydenlund said that he did not have prior knowledge of Evensen's statement. He did not, however, want to describe the statement as a surprise, but rather as a disappointment. He said that Evensen had numerous opportunities to discuss the matter with him, but he went public. That is why Frydenlund is disappointed.

A debate on security is in progress in Norway, and it is both positive and necessary, Foreign Minister Frydenlund says. This debate should, however, avoid creating sharp differences of opinion concerning security policy, the foreign minister emphasized. In his view unity is necessary, and it can only be achieved by following the government's line. This line combines concern for Norwegian security with work for detente and disarmament. According to Frydenlund, this is a line which he is ready to defend until the very end. The foreign minister said that those who now support only detente must approve the fact that the government is also concerned about Norwegian security, and that those whose only concern is security and military matters must remember that the government also strives to promote detente. Frydenlund stressed at the news conference that the Norwegian security policy also takes the neighboring countries into consideration. Norway tries to combine the security of the home country with a policy which avoids causing problems for the neighboring countries in the north, the foreign minister said. He said at the press conference that Ambassador Evensen's speech on security policy has not actually been discussed in Finland. Frydenlund, however, said that he told the Finnish side about the Norwegian debate.

The Finnish Foreign Ministry also understands that Evensen's statement is part of Norway's domestic debate and notes that the official Norwegian stand remains the same.

ICELAND

CONSERVATIVES COULD SPLIT TO FORM NEW PARTY

LD100903 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Oct 80 Part 1 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Split"]

[Text] A split in Iceland's largest party, the conservative-oriented Independence Party, could lead to the formation of a new political party. Supporters of Allthing Member Albert Gudmundsson have formed a discussion club, which also includes members of other parties, and this may lead to the formation of a new party.

NORWAY

NEW BARENTS SEA TALKS WITH USSR NOT LIKELY BEFORE SPRING

LD141637 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Oct 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "New Round of Talks on Demarcation Line Not Likely Before Next Spring"]

[Text] The next round in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Norway on a demarcation line in the Barents Sea will in all probability be postponed until after the planned meeting between Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko. This means that it seems probable that Ambassador Jens Evensen--who leads the Norwegian negotiating delegation in the gray zone negotiations--will not meet his Soviet counterpart until next year.

According to reports received by AFTENPOSTEN, Norwegian sources expect the foreign minister to raise the unresolved questions connected with the January 1978 interim gray zone agreement between the two countries. This interim agreement has been extended three times, at present up to 1 July next year.

Norway has tried to reach a final agreement on the demarcation line in the Barents Sea, because this would create clear boundaries between the two countries' zones. During the last round of talks--which took place in Moscow in April this year on the initiative of the Soviet Union--the parties made a little progress and agreed at the time on a new round of talks in Oslo in the fall.

This could be part of the reason why Foreign Minister Frydenlund wanted to meet Gromyko as early as in September. At a Soviet request the timing for Frydenlund's meeting with Gromyko was delayed until December. The final date has still not been set for the minister's talks in Moscow.

According to reports received by AFTENPOSTEN, Norway sees little point in carrying out a round of talks at the civil servant level before the political talks between Gromyko and Frydenlund have taken place. For this reason the next round has been postponed.

Ambassador Jens Evensen has been appointed chief negotiator in these demarcation line negotiations by royal decree.

If Evensen is to be deprived of this mission or is moved to another area of activities in the Foreign Ministry, this would probably have to be done by a new government resolution in the form of a royal decree.

ARBEIDERBLADET COMMENTS ON FRG ELECTION RESULTS

LD101001 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Congratulations, West Germany"]

[Text] "I believe that the election result will please our neighbors to the north, south, east and west. West Germany will continue to be a reliable neighbor, and that is what is most important."

This is how West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt summed up the result of the weekend's federal election, an election that ended in a clear victory for the sitting government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats. With a majority of 44 seats in the new Bundestag, Helmut Schmidt and his team can seize on a new 4-year period in Bonn.

It goes without saying that Helmut Schmidt is right when he says that the election result pleases West Germany's neighbors. In a time of increased confrontation between the superpowers and poor conditions for the concept of detente, it is comforting to know that this strategically important country in the heart of Europe is being governed by Social Democrats, and not by the ultra-conservative Franz Josef Strauss.

We will not indulge here in endless speculations on what an election victory for Strauss could have led to, but if we are to take the controversial Bavarian politician at his word, he would have given drastic new direction to West Germany's foreign policy course. He would have rejected every "flirtation" with the Soviet Union, given active support to the rebellious Polish workers and strengthened NATO no matter what the cost.

It does not take much imagination to imagine what such policies could have led to in practice. At worst the Ostpolitik that Willy Brandt initiated and which Helmut Schmidt has followed would have broken down completely. West Germany could have become a factor of unrest in Europe and not a factor of peace.

In his period as West German Government head Helmut Schmidt has made his mark as an active and courageous negotiator and mediator in the international arena.

Together with his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, he has made every effort to keep the political channels open in all directions. Even though his efforts have not led to the greatest results, Europe has need of such a bridge-builder between East and West.

The victory for the governing coalition came as no surprise. Opinion polls before the election indicated that the coalition between the SPD and the FDP would be given a new mandate by the voters. However, it must be noted that it came as a surprise that the Free Democrats could assure themselves of over 10 percent of the votes. To the extent that the FDP's success can be interpreted as a declaration of confidence in Genscher's foreign policy, this is also a pleasing sign.

In the next 4 years the governing coalition can rely in all on 270 representatives in the Bundestag, while the conservative union parties have to content themselves with 226. With such a balance of strength in the coalition's favor the conditions ought to be right for a stable political situation in West Germany in the eighties. But this is of course dependent on whether the cooperation between the coalition parties goes without a hitch, and both parties refrain from riding political hobbyhorses.

And what about Franz Josef Strauss and his future in West German politics? Is he finished for good, or will he remain in a position to play the role of the eternal mischiefmaker?

To pass final judgment on Strauss now, barely 3 days after the election, is hardly possible. For his own part he says that he will fight on, and that the union parties CDU and CSU will continue their cooperation. Both are very possible. But let us at least hope that the union parties will realize that the demagogue Strauss is not the right man to speak for their cause. In such circumstances Strauss's candidacy for the post of chancellor will not have been in vain.

SWEDEN

SVENSKA DAGBLADET SEES TIME RUNNING SHORT FOR CARTER CAMPAIGN

LD150901 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Converted on the Scaffold"]

[Text] Just over 3 weeks before the U.S. Presidential election President Jimmy Carter has apologized and promised not to say anything wicked about his opponent Ronald Reagan in the future.

Not unexpectedly this happened on television, the medium in which politicians appear to be more banal than they are and where political programs and ideas can easily be made shallow to the point of meaninglessness.

So far the U.S. election campaign has been pretty dirty and it should therefore be welcomed by all when the President says that he wants to stick to more honest methods. No matter how honest the President's intention may be in this, it does seem like a conversion on the scaffold.

The opinion polls show that now that the final spurt has come in the long fight to reach the White House the President is in a poor position. Ronald Reagan is still in the lead and, more importantly, he seems to be leading in the states of greatest importance, namely those where the greatest number of electoral votes are.

Reagan has a firm base in the west, while Carter is weakening on his own home ground in the south. The decisive battle could therefore take place in large industrial states such as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where heavy industry is concentrated and where the present economic problems are felt more strongly than in many other places in the United States, and in Michigan, which is the center of the crisis-hit U.S. automobile industry.

The classic example of how a candidate tapped for defeat by almost all turned loss into victory was when President Harry Truman decided to go out and "give them hell."

If Carter has been following the same course then he has failed up to now. After catching Ronald Reagan in the opinion polls he has slipped behind again. The way in which he has tried to make life unpleasant for his rival has been seen as mudslinging and insulting of an opponent.

This is a serious thing for a politician like Jimmy Carter, who reached the White House 4 years ago after promising to introduce more decency into American politics.

We can only wait and see whether the sinner has awakened in time. Three weeks might be a short time for Carter to prove that he is as virtuous as he was once painted by the kingmakers who piloted him from the governorship in little Georgia to the White House in Washington.

Has he not already, through the way in which he allowed racial tensions to be drawn into the election campaign, shown that his decency has been the subject of exaggerated advertising and that he is not only the noble and moral southern state Baptist who teaches Sunday school in Plains but can be just as wicked as ordinary mortals?

Of course, U.S. elections are not decided on the virtues of the candidates, but, in a campaign that has seemed more lacking in substance than for a long time to many voters, the question can carry greater weight than normal.

Especially since the "new left" after a short and fruitless blooming is now dead and has been replaced by the "new right", which has nothing to do with modern conservatism or so-called neoconservatism but which plays on reactionary currents.

These groups, among which we find, for example, the "Moral Majority," present their message in a series of radio and television sermons, where religion is unrestrainedly mixed with politics and moral questions. And these are groups which give their support to Reagan.

This has led Carter to make his own Sunday meditations. But he only has 25 days in which to catch his opponent with the help of such meditations and a more convincing election campaign. Reagan has already managed to make many mistakes, but he holds the trump card that he has no need to feel under pressure like Carter and can therefore afford to be careful.

Carter must give it all he has, and, in addition, he must deal with the third candidate, John Anderson, who, it is true, does not have a chance, but could rob Carter of all too many votes if he does not stand down in time.

DAGENS NYHETER VIEWS WANING POPULARITY OF NORWAY'S NORDLI

LD101319 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial" "Nordli Sailing Against the Wind"]

[Text] "It's pity these are not voters," Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said, when he was met by tens of thousands of cheering people on his state visit to China recently. For at home in Norway things are not going terribly well for Odvar Nordli and his Labor Party.

And just when he had returned home to Oslo, three of the more prominent ministers in his government tendered their resignations--for personal reasons, it was said, officially at least. They were replaced by people with considerably weaker profiles.

After the great "bloodbath" last fall, when half the government had to resign after the Labor Party had received losses as the Conservative Party won great victories in the municipal elections, Nordli needed to show that the country had a stable and unanimous leadership. He has not quite been able to bring this off.

The three ministers' resignations came at a most inopportune time, only 1 year before the next Storting election.

The division of the party leadership between Odvar Nordli as prime minister and Reiulf Steen as party chairman has not been felicitous. It is true that the disagreements with the Norwegian trade union federation have lessened, but what difference does that make when it is the Conservative Party which is attracting the younger voters?

In the opinion polls, most recently in one taken last weekend, the Labor Party has 38 percent as against a little over 42 percent in the 1977 election, when the party together with the tiny Socialist Left Party managed to create a majority of only one seat. In the polls the Conservative Party is supported by 30 percent as against 25 percent in the election. The three nonsocialist parties, which can be expected to build a common election front--if the abortion issue does not put a wrench in the works again--has a stable lead in public opinion.

It will take a lot for the Labor Party to pull itself up in the year that is left, and it is not only the Conservative Party's power of attraction that must be broken if it is to do this. The budget presented yesterday with its significant reductions of direct taxation may perhaps help, but the internal dissensions within the Labor Party must also be overcome.

The greatest political talent among those who resigned last week was the dynamic energy minister, Bjartmar Gjerde, who, for example, was a prime mover behind oil production in the far north too. However, this brought him into constant conflict with the party's environmentalists. The differences will perhaps now be somewhat milder, but not totally removed.

This fall the continuing disagreement on the defense issue has flared up again. A year ago it concerned NATO's deployment of new nuclear arms in Western Europe, to which the Labor Party leadership agreed and in so doing rode roughshod over a majority within the party. Now it is the contingency stockpiling of NATO military materiel in Norway--for the first time directly intended for use by U.S. troops. It is true that a majority of the Norwegian population is in favor of contingency stockpiling, but especially within the Labor Party there is a strong minority that is critical of it. However, the government has already reached agreement with the United States on such stockpiling.

In the last few days Nordli has been appointed his party's prime ministerial candidate in the election. However, this is not enough. Without real leadership, with internal splits and with a modern Conservative Party with the wind in its sails, the odds now look bad for Odvar in Norway.

DAGENS NYHETER: SUPERPOWERS' LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR 'LUNACY'

LD100925 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Directives of Lunacy"]

[Text] In this U.S. election year there is much that has gone wrong in the arms debate. The Soviet Union's violation of Afghanistan has played into the hands of the hawks in the U.S. security establishment. Under pressure also from the simple slogans from the times of the cold war voiced by his rival, Ronald Reagan, President Jimmy Carter has started to follow a militarist line.

At less strained moments during the years following his election victory in 1976, Carter tried to resist the demands from the so-called military-industrial complex. He halted work on the new B-1 strategic bomber, and after a number of remarkable maneuvers he at least postponed a decision on the neutron bomb.

Immediately prior to his inauguration Carter had even raised the notion that the United States should content itself with a deterrent capacity that was limited to a certain minimum of weapon carriers.

The President had promised to lessen the military budget, but nowadays it is growing again. A new emergency military force is being built up. Further, Carter has decided to develop among other things an enormously large and costly project involving mobile strategic missiles, the MX. And towards the end of the summer he allowed information to be leaked that the United States had adopted a new strategy that would make it possible to fight a limited nuclear war.

The ideas are formulated in what is called in U.S. bureaucratic language PD 59 (Presidential Directive.) This so-called Presidential Directive establishes that the U.S. nuclear arsenal will to a greater extent be directed at the Soviet Union's nuclear launch pads and silos, against command centers and selected strategic-economic targets. The doctrine of assured mutual destruction is considered insufficient.

People have persuaded themselves that it would be mad to respond to a Soviet first strike against U.S. nuclear weapons in the sparsely populated midwest with an attack of their own on the Soviet Union's large towns. In the next round the Soviet Union with its surviving arms would be bound to move against the United States' own population centers. Faced with this prospect it has been said that the United States must acquire other alternatives with which to retaliate, alternatives that do not necessarily mean full-scale nuclear war.

Actually this is nothing new. The question of whether one is to aim at one's opponents cities or at his military installations--countercity or counterforce--has been discussed for many years, principally during the seventies. At any rate U.S. nuclear arms are already aimed at targets other than large Soviet cities.

The talk of new doctrines has not been able to convince skeptics in Congress in the past. The Soviet leadership has the habit of reacting vehemently to any change in military dispositions on the NATO side. An illuminating example is the differences of opinion surrounding the NATO decision to acquire medium-range nuclear missiles for Europe. And in the case of the controversial Presidential Directive the Soviet Union claims that the United States is lowering the nuclear threshhold with its new strategy.

The Soviet Union is of course right in pointing out how frighteningly dangerous it is that a superpower is in practice trying to increase its capacity not only to deter from but also really to carry out a nuclear war. The only thing is that the Soviet Union itself has obviously acquired great numbers of new nuclear missiles that are in position trained on U.S. military targets.

"Is it not a good thing that the superpowers should destroy each other's arms rather than each other's cities in a nuclear war, is not a limited nuclear war to be preferred to large wars?" people may wonder. But the question has nothing to do with reality. According to a new UN study, carried out by experts from nonnuclear countries under the leadership of Swedish UN Ambassador Anders Thunborg, it is impossible to limit nuclear wars. There cannot be any winners in a nuclear war.

The trend toward nuclear arms with ever-greater accuracy has led the superpowers deeper and deeper into lunacy. It has quite simply become easier in principle to knock out nuclear arms in their silos, which in its turn has created new temptations and led to reprogrammings.

In ingenious war games both sides try to work out how many warheads could be fired, how many weapons, given certain assumptions, would be able to survive a hostile "first strike" and then be fired in a "second strike" against the enemy.

They, or at least the Americans, try to persuade themselves and the rest of us that it really would be possible to avoid a catastrophic series of developments by indulging in sharpshooting against individual nuclear targets or groups of nuclear targets.

They pretend that not so many people would need to die in these supposedly "surgical" nuclear incisions, despite the fact that Soviet nuclear installations, in particular, often lie in the immediate vicinity of densely populated areas.

This is a mendacious game in which the superpowers are playing upon our anxiety and our hopes of survival. We would like to believe that they realize what is at stake and have the ability to stop to think. But in the present tense year they are not giving us any convincing proof of this.

DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES COMBAT TRAINING SHORTCOMINGS

LD100913 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Oct 80 p 24

[Unattributed report: "Kronmark Wants To Strengthen Defense"]

[Text] "Savings within the armed forces have been made at the expense of realism in exercises--the soldiers see only too rarely what they can achieve with the equipment they actually have."

In a speech at the army, navy and air force film service's diamond jubilee in Stockholm on Monday [6 October] Defense Minister Erik Kronmark said that such large savings should not be made in the defense forces so that the individual's confidence in our defenses is destroyed.

"Refresher exercises in large units are all too rare, and simulators are taking over from actual arms.

"We must not save so much within the armed forces that it destroys the rest of the world's belief in our desire to hold fast to our neutrality policy," Kronmark said.

DAGENS NYHETER ON DEFENSE MATERIEL ADMINISTRATION

LD101127 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Oct 80 p 7

[Sven Svensson report: "Report on the Swedish Defense Materiel Administration Ready"]

[Text] The Swedish Defense Materiel Administration will be given stronger leadership and looser organizational connections with the three branches of the armed forces. Gunnar Petri, former defense ministry undersecretary, makes these proposals in a report that will be presented to the government on 14 October. The number of employees in the administration will be reduced gradually from the present level of 3,700 to around 2,600 in 1990.

Today the materiel administration has an organization with main departments attached to the main services; these departments are based on the previous materiel administrations that existed separately within each branch of the armed forces.

The coordination of different defense systems and general technical development work for each service branch has been gathered in a central department.

This means, for example, that there is a missile section in the department for air force materiel and one in the section for army materiel.

The organization has worked well when one service alone is ordering particular equipment, but not when several services are affected.

Further, this division has meant that the air force has reached a dominating position within the materiel administration, since the ordering of aircraft is by far the most expensive kind of purchase made.

Defense budgets mean that the Defense Materiel Administration's staff will have to be reduced at the same time as the trend toward more integrated defense systems is continuing primarily because of advances in the field of electronics.

Developments in military technology and the situation of the Swedish defense industry make it necessary to increase the coordination and timing of decisions to develop new defense materiel and to order this materiel from the defense industry.

For this to be possible it will be necessary to have expert knowledge forming the basis for decisions at an early stage. This must be the result of cooperation between the general staff, the high commands of the different armed services and the Defense Materiel Administration.

The economic situation allows no wastefulness. Duplication of work, unnecessary price adjustments and vague customer-supplier relations must therefore be avoided, Gunnar Petri thinks.

Work on technical specifications can be transferred to industry and industry ought to be used to a greater extent than in the past as a main supplier of complete technical defense systems.

In the future, activities spanning several service branches will increase, the report says.

The technical development of modern missile, coordination and combat information organization systems requires great competence and is now distributed between the three main departments within the Defense Materiel Administration.

Effective use of resources will require in the future a more integrated organization.

Instead of the organization along the lines of the three branches of the services the commission proposes integrated units for arms, missiles, electronics, purchasing and quality control. Such integrated units already exist for vehicles, the quartermaster's department, vessels, aircraft and materials testing.

There must be special resources for the coordination of complicated materiel systems. In the proposed organization the commission wants to allot these coordinating tasks to the service branch that is the main customer for the materiel involved.

Then there would be a product-oriented organization, where the branches of the armed services would have a collective responsibility for defense systems, the report states.

Such an organization requires strong central leadership with total responsibility for the allocation of resources and so forth. Decisions on all important questions concerning the acquisition of defense materiel should be made by the central leadership and not be delegated to the main departments.

Under a strengthened central leadership the main department for the army would concern itself with arms, missiles and vehicles, for example; the main department for the navy would deal with vessels and electronics; and the main department for the air force with aircraft and tests. In addition, there would be two other main departments for administration and more general questions.

One of the experts on the commission, General Bengt Lehander, has expressed reservations and wants a simpler pattern for cooperation between the Defense Materiel Administration and the head of the air force, since new aircraft constitute by far the most important order.

Lehander considers that the missile section should be transferred from the army department to the air force department. The connection between aircraft platforms [flygplansplattform] and missiles is so strong that total integration is necessary to produce an effective weapon system, he says. Similar views could be expressed about the electronics unit that is placed under the navy. There the connection is not so strong, since the electronic systems that form part of the aircraft system will still be part of the air force department in the future.

CALLAGHAN RESIGNS AS HEAD OF LABOUR PARTY

WA151500 London REUTER in English 1457 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] London, Oct 15, REUTER--Former Prime Minister James Callaghan today announced his resignation as leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party.

UK FRIGATE TO JOIN MISSILE DESTROYER IN OMAN GULF

LD151224 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1205 GMT 15 Oct 80

[By Robert Hutchinson]

[Text] Britain has sent the Royal Navy Frigate Alacrity from Singapore to join the guided missile destroyer HMS Coventry patrolling the Gulf of Oman, the Defence Ministry confirmed today.

Alacrity, 3,250 tons, armed with Exocet anti-ship missiles, and a 4.5 inch automatic gun, is due in the area, south of the strategic Straits of Hormuz in a week's time.

The Defence Ministry said the move was to provide "useful flexibility". The two ships would help "British merchant shipping in the area if necessary".

The two British warships plus the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Supply Ship Olwen will be patrolling independently of the strong force of American and French ships in the waters near the war-torn Persian Gulf.

The Gulf of Oman is seaward of the strategically vital Straits of Hormuz through which up to 60 percent of the free world's oil is carried by tankers from the Gulf ports.

Two or three Iranian warships are stationed in the straits, according to Western sources, but they are only interrogating merchant shipping by radio, seeking their destination, and warning them to steer clear of Iranian waters.

UK EXPORTS WITHIN EEC ON THE RISE

LD141215 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Oct 80 p 32

[Report by "Our City Staff": "Britain 'Closing Trade Gap With EEC Countries'"]

[Excerpt] Britain's exports to the rest of the Common Market are rising faster than imports and the trade gap is being narrowed, Mr Nott, trade secretary, said in Athens yesterday.

Exports had risen from 29 percent of Britain's total foreign shipments in 1970 to 43 percent in the first six months this year. West Germany was now Britain's biggest export market, and all the Community states, apart from Luxembourg, are among the top 10 outlets for British goods. Deliveries to West Germany, including North Sea oil, now cover 82 percent of what Britain buys, against 66 percent a year ago. In France the figure is 85 percent compared with 70 percent.

Mr. Nott said that the decline in Britain's share of world trade had been checked since the middle of the 1970's largely with the help of the rapid increase in exports to the Common Market. He made it clear that North Sea oil was not responsible for all the improvement. Britain had "recently enjoyed one of the fastest growing shares of the sophisticated market for manufactured goods."

Mr. Nott, with Labour's new commitment to withdraw from the EEC clearly in mind, added: "Despite assertions to the contrary our membership is working and providing major benefits to leading British exporters and to the nation as a whole."

The trade secretary is in Athens to try and save important contracts for power plant, coal and military business. The Greek administration has been having second thoughts about some of the deals and last month the prime minister used her influence to try and keep the negotiations alive.

I SIMERINI: HOUSE PRESIDENT TO FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

NC120833 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Mikhailidhis, president of the House of Representatives and vice president of the Democratic Party [DIKO], said to I SIMERINI: "The movement that I will lead will be a political party."

This is the first time that Mikhailidhis has stated that he will definitely create a political party; in doing this, he will dissociate his position from that of DIKO and President Kiprianou, who was one of the founders of the party.

Despite all this, as we are informed, Mikhaildhis wishes to cooperate with Kiprianou by remaining in the National Council. According to Mikhailidhis he will attend the National Council as leader of a party and ex officio as president of the House of Representatives.

In reference to the house statement made by the Tasos Papadhopoulos "group" and in order to stress that he does not intend to do anything of this sort [to join the newly formed independent group], Mikhailidhis stated that he will create a party. The announcement of Mikhailidhis' new party is expected to be made, without fail, within the week before the next house session on Thursday.

Meanwhile, some of those who promised to follow Mikhailidhis seem to be hesitant since Kiprianou's return [from Yugoslavia], as Kiprianou has already asked to see some of them. [Nicosia O AGON in Greek on 12 October in a page one report quotes "reliable information" that six unnamed DIKO house deputies as well as other DIKO cadres will join Mikhailidhis in his new party].

On the other hand and according to our information, Kiprianou is preparing his counterattack which, according to circles close to the president, "will be sudden and drastic."

Mikhailidhis Announces New Party

NC141827 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis in a written statement today announced his withdrawal from the Democratic Party [DIKO] and announced the formation of a new political party to be named the New Democratic Party. [Nicosia Domestic in English and Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English on the morning of 15 October refer to the new party formed by House President Mikhailidhis as the New Democratic Front.]

In his statement, Mr Mikhailidhis said that our domestic front is shaking dangerously and our political situation is very poor. He also said that faulty assessments, inappropriate activities, omissions and deficiencies in many quarters have created terrible deadlocks. Unfortunately, he added, after the death of the great leader Archbishop Makarios, in practice there was no recognition of the necessity for collective decisionmaking, for taking responsibility to make correct assessments of the problems and possibilities and no realization of the great responsibilities connected with the continuation of our struggle, with the result that today there are fewer of us, we are weaker and we are failing in many problems.

Referring to the goals of the New Democratic Party, Mr Mikhailidhis stressed that he will not oppose the president, the government or any other, and that he will not fail to strengthen every government action that he considers positive. Particularly, he stressed, we want to assure that we will be in solidarity with every government effort toward promoting our national cause.

In conclusion, the statement said that the party's principles, philosophy and program will be declared soon at the establishment meeting.

The New Democratic Party in a statement this evening said that the deputies Nikos Vassiliadhis from Paphos, Loizos Karamikhalis from Limassol, Paris Lennas from Nicosia and Takis Nemitzas from Limassol have withdrawn from the Democratic Party and have joined the New Democratic Party.

Kiprianou Calls DIKO Meeting

NC142048 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A Democratic Party [DIKO] statement issued this evening says that the republic president and DIKO chairman, Mr Kiprianou, has called for an extraordinary joint session at 1700 tomorrow afternoon, at the DIKO central offices in Nicosia, of the Political Office, the deputies, the Executive Committee and the district committees of DIKO and NEDIK [Democratic Party Youth] in order to examine the situation that has been created following the statement by Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis and certain deputies to withdraw from DIKO.

Opposition Demands Assembly Dissolution

NC142053 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Democratic Rally in a statement reiterates that the present House of Representatives must be dissolved in order, as the statement says, to give the sovereign people an opportunity to elect immediately a new House of Representatives that truly represents the people's will.

NEW NICOSIA GREEK-LANGUAGE WEEKLY BEGINS PUBLICATION

NC131530 [Editorial Report] The first issue of a new Nicosia Greek-language Monday weekly ELEVTHEROTIPIA [FREE PRESS] appears on 13 October 1980. The paper's masthead carries only its Nicosia postal address and telephone number and notes that it is published by the "Provlimatismos [Pondering] Publishing Company Ltd."

In a front page column entitled "On the Setting Out," it says that, although in such cases it is customary to outline positions and declare intentions, " we will not do so, because we believe that the reader will realize our positions in time and without having the need for interpretations by third parties, since our positions will be manifested with deeds. We feel, however, that it is necessary to say a few clarifying words: We are nobody's party organ nor are we attached to anyone. We merely aspire to serve our country as much as we can by hunting for the truth and offering information, without any expediency or ulterior motive, so that the people may be briefed and form their own infallible judgement based on all the facts."

The column further observes that we are passing through difficult times and urges responsible and substantiated handling of facts so that disagreements may be located and so that, through a pure dialogue, gaps may be bridged. It concludes by stressing that "ELEVTHEROTIPIA places before its readers only the following two points: a) full information, b) a clear stand toward facts. And it asks to be judged by these two criteria: without adjectives or labels; without ulterior judgements or cerebral analyses."

O AGON INSISTS GOVERNMENT BRIEF PEOPLE ON TALKS PROPOSALS

NC111120 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 11 Oct 80 p 1

["My Opinion" column from the Observer: "The People Do Not Endanger the Dialogue; the Government Should Brief Them"]

[Text] At this moment, even the last Turkish Cypriot knows about the Greek Cypriot proposals on the territorial issue. ANATOLIA, which transmitted the proposals, said it took the data from UN circles. The proposals were published in the Turkish press and everybody knows them now.

Everybody knows the proposals now except, of course, the Greek Cypriots; those who are directly concerned know nothing. Why? Because in the name of a faulty secrecy the leadership keeps both press and people in the dark by refusing to give a basic and responsible brief about what is going on in the intercommunal talks.

Therefore, everybody except us knows that in our proposals on the territorial issue we asked for the return of Famagusta, Morphou, Kythrea, Karpas Peninsula and other occupied territories except Kyrenia. According to the leadership, the people of Kyrenia, Morphou and Varosha are the only ones who have no right to know because the so-called dialogue will be endagered by those who are directly concerned, by those whose fate is at stake at the talks, and by all Greek Cypriots in general. We fail to understand the mentality of the government in particular and the responsible leadership in general.

Does the leadership sincerely believe that the dialogue is being endangered by the people? Does it sincerely believe that by briefing the people the talks will be endangered and ultimately fail? Where is its frequently repeated statement that it will brief the people on national issues? We do not believe that the intercommunal talks are endangered by briefing the people. On the contrary, we believe that the people must be kept informed about what is going on because their future is at stake and their fate is being decided.

We accept the fact that difficulties may arise if certain aspects are revealed. We also understand that everything cannot be revealed. But we believe that there is a tremendous difference between this generally acceptable assessment and the total contempt the government shows to the people by keeping quiet.

In addition, the government, by keeping its mouth shut and refusing to enlighten and brief correctly, may bring about confusion among the people, particularly among the refugees, and bring about exactly the opposite results than those it appears to be pursuing. The people cannot be informed by the Turkish Cypriot press and the Turkish news agency about how their future is being planned. At any given time, they may channel misleading information to provoke confusion and a split among the people. The leadership cannot underestimate and ignore this danger.

For all these reasons, we believe that those responsible must proceed immediately and without any further delay to brief the people on what is going on in the intercommunal talks. Continuing the tactic of secrecy will bring no results and possibly provoke confusion and create dangers.

PAPERS COMMENT ON TURKISH CYPRIOT PRESS LEAKS

NC121405 [Editorial Report] All Greek-language dailies of 12 October carry comment or reports on the leaks in the Turkish Cypriot press of the Greek Cypriot proposals on territorial issue of the Cypriot problem.

Most of the papers stress that the initial promise made by UN Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi and the interlocutors from both sides to ask for the help of the press so that the talks may succeed and cultivate a good climate has been broken.

ELEVTHERI KIPROS says in a commentary that the Turkish press comment on the proposals constitutes Denktas' first reply to the Greek side's proposals. It goes on to say: "The Turkish Cypriot leadership's sly way of fostering the weakness and ultimate failure of the talks is well-known." "The Turkish Cypriot press should not be led astray by Denktas." It concludes by stressing that the Turkish Cypriot press should help in continuing the talks and should be interested in the good intentions of the Turkish Cypriot community.

KHARAVYI in a commentary says that "it is natural for disagreements to occur at the negotiating table" and that "destructive chauvinism does not benefit either side." It concludes by saying: "patience, restraint andprudence should be shown by all to help the talks bear fruit." KHARAVYI also carries a report by "reliable circles" citing Waldheim's 7 August 1980 formula on the talks. It says that: "In his last meeting, the Turkish interlocutor, instead of submitting concrete proposals with a chart showing the areas the Turks want to keep, mentioned the criteria that Denktas had submitted in February 1976." The circles further say that the Greek side has submitted the same proposals as those it submitted in Vienna in March 1977, namely, 20 percent of the Cyrpiot territory to be given to the Turks and the creation of two administrative areas. The circles stress that: "Concrete proposals are imperative for a substative dialogue and for holding sincere and constructive negotiations." The circles conclude by saying that: "The statement that the Turkish Cypriot leadership only accepts readjustment of the borders is not a proposal."

I SIMERINI points out in its commentary that "the complete secrecy surrounding the dialogue does not help it," "the Turkish press' views on the talks should be brought to the negotiating table." It stresses that "this would not have happened had a responsible briefing been given to the press on the course of the dialogue." It urges the United Nations to "immediately lift the veil of secrecy and mystery that covers the talks."

TA NEA in a commentary says that "it was not surprised with the reaction of the Turkish side to the Greek Cypriot side's proposals on the territorial issue." It holds the government responsible for the "furor" and "protest" on the territorial issue and says that it should have made no concessions to the Turkish side. It stresses that "the government tolerates the Turkish side's violation of its obligations, its not submitting proposals, its mockery--such as speaking about so-called criteria--its backing out and its being sarcastic." It maintains that "the Turkish side utilizes our own inactivity in promoting methodical and planned propaganda."

In its commentary O AGON asserts that "we have submitted our proposals on the territorial issue so that they may be negotiated." It goes on to say that "it is impossible to hold negotiations if the Turkish side avoids saying precisely what it wants from the other side and describing our proposals as not negotiable." It concludes by hoping that the Turkish side "will not adopt the wild stand of the Turkish press."

O FILELEVTHEROS quotes a report in the Turkish press on the territorial issue session and says that "the Greek Cypriots won't be responsible if the talks are led to a critical stage." The paper asserts that "the Turkish press tries to create the impression that the Greek Cypriot side is intransigent by submitting 'blown up and irrational' proposals on the territorial issue," and concludes by saying that proposals submitted by the one side is not an ultimatum to the other side.

I MAKHI carries a brief factual report on yesterday's Turkish Cypriot press reports on the territorial issue session of the intercommunal talks.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BRITISH TRADE SECRETARY

I KATHIMERINI Reports Talks' Impasse

AT141255 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] There were no results from the first Greek-British contact while the talks held yesterday at the Ministry of Coordination with British Secretary of State for Trade John Nott ended without any practical result, since both sides were insistent, immovable, in their original positions.

After the meeting, acting Coordination Minister Palaiokrasas, who directed the talks on behalf of the Greek side, said there was a discussion with Nott on Greek-British economic relations both on the bipartite and on the EEC level. In reference to British proposals for the supply of electric power generating units, coal and so forth, and in reference to participation by British firms in development and other public works projects, Palaiokrasas stated:

In reference to energy projects (two electric power generating units of 300 megawatts each and the supply of coal for their operation for 25 years) the British proposals will be further studied and, when the government is ready, an answer will be given. According to information available to us, DEI, the public power corporation, which is studying the recently, slightly improved British proposals, is clearly negative and opposes the purchase of these units, arguing that their cost is much higher than that on the international market.

In reference to participation by British firms in Greek public works projects, such as the modernization of Greek railways, establishment of three hospitals, the Athens metro system and the new air terminal, it was stated by the Greek side that participation by British firms in international bidding to be proclaimed for these projects would be desirable.

Oil

It was reported that the British connect the supply of North Sea oil with the Greek purchase of electric power generating units--and the coal necessary for their operation--and as a result it must also be considered certain that this supply of oil--which was requested by Greece--is not likely to be accomplished.

According to available reports, improvement of the British offers which were submitted last week and which were considered insufficient by the Greek side, consist of:

A 1.5 billion drachma decrease in the cost of the two thermoelectric units.
An increase of the annual offer of coal from 1.5 million tons to 2 million tons.
An offer of 2 millions tons of oil per year.

Nott

Bipartite Greek-British trade will benefit by Greece's accession to the European communities, stressed the British Secretary for Trade John Nott in his address to the Greek-British Chamber of Commerce. Nott underlined that interest is not confined exclusively to joint investments or to the sale of British products to Greece, but also to a joint undertaking of projects in Third World countries.

Nott Describes UK's Goals

AT141650 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1630 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] At 1000 today, Prime Minister Rallis received British Secretary of State for Trade John Nott at the Political Office and discussed matters of mutual interest to the two countries. This morning, Nott visited the Akropolis. During a press conference he held at noon today, Mr Nott referred to the purpose of his visit to Greece. He said his visit is aimed at continuing the talks which Prime Minister Thatcher had during her recent official visit to Greece. He specifically referred to three goals: meetings with ministers, efforts to improve trade between the two countries, and promotion of British exports.

"There are," he said, "12 development and other public projects for which there is British interest, such as, the Athens metro, the air terminal and the modernization of Greek railways. I also discussed defense matters. As stated, the two countries will control 60 percent of the European Community's merchant fleet and for this reason a specialist will come here from Great Britain for discussions. Greek exports to Britain in wines, fruit and other Mediterranean agriculture products will increase after Greece's accession to the Community. Accession will also open up possibilities for joint undertaking of projects in countries of the Third World."

FLORAKIS MEETS WITH RALLIS TO DISCUSS 'CRITICAL SITUATION'

AT121400 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The KKE [Exterior] Central Committee secretary general, Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, visited Prime Minister Rallis yesterday morning at the Political Office. The meeting took place upon the initiative of the party. Comrade Florakis asked the prime minister to tell him exactly what everyone is talking about: That the country is at a critical stage and is facing a dangerous situation. In the view of the KKE, Comrade Florakis stressed, the situation has reached such a point that the only national patriotic solition is a categorical "No" to the issues of NATO and the U.S. bases. So that the "No" can have real content and so that the difficulties which will emerge from it can be dealt with, the "No" will have to be accompanied by specific changes in the entire orientation of the country, both in foreign policy and in the confrontation of internal economic and social problems.

At this point, Comrade Florakis stressed that substantive increases in the working people's wages and their readjustment on the basis of the cost of living index; establishment of the simple proportional system as the permanent electoral system; recognition of the national resistance [against the Nazis during World War II]; and the right of repatriation for political refugees, are significant factors in rallying the patriotic forces and an indispensable prerequisite for confronting any kind of foreign design, pressure or extortion.

RALLIS SENDS 'WARNING' LETTER TO CARTER ON NATO, BASES

AT101459 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 10 Oct 80 pp 1,13

[By contributor Andonis Kalamaras]

[Text] Through a letter from Rallis to Carter, Athens has warned Washington that the countdown has begun for Greek-U.S. relations of friendship and cooperation, and that there is a complete identity of views between the people and the political leadership in the irrevocable decision to reject any kind of pressure for limitation of Greek rights.

These warnings, which attest to the dramatic tension which Greek-U.S. relations have undergone over the last 15 days, were made by Greek Prime Minister G. Rallis in a personal letter to U.S. President Carter. According to assessments and reports from sources close to the U.S. President, Carter will reply to the Rallis letter by mid-October.

The text of Rallis' letter to the U.S. President--which leader of the official opposition A. Papandreou certainly must have been apprised of during his last meeting with the prime minister--makes it clear that, for Athens, "the cup has overflowed" and that it is already examining ways of defending Greek rights and interests outside the traditional forms. After all, this is what Stratos and Boutos explained in the contacts they had in the U.S. capital with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher and U.S. Department of State Under Secretary Nimetz--correspondingly--when pertinent questions were put to them.

The prime minister's letter also makes it clear that official Athens even knows from where and who has originated the "uneasiness" that is expressed in Washington "in a friendly manner"--literally, in passing--concerning a "disaster for Greece." Perhaps for this reason, Rallis stresses in his letter to Carter that: "The presence of military bases inside a hostile or inhospitable environment does not, in the long term, serve the true interests of the state represented by the bases...."

In his long letter to Carter, Rallis also expresses the need to stress to the U.S. President--finally deleting the unacceptable argument about the upcoming Greek elections--that he will not find a "cooperative" Greek Government.

"Greece," Rallis writes, "Does not intend to pay, as a price for return to NATO, the creation of a new state of affairs regarding operational control of the Aegean...."

"No Greek Government intends to pay this price because no Greek Government intends to accept a limitation of national rights...." [last two words in English]

Again putting forth the true basis of the Aegean problem, the letter notes that no Greek Government "intends to betray the country's responsibilities in the Aegean area which have been recognized within the NATO framework." The prime minister's letter continues by stressing to the U.S. President that, in interstate relations among democratic countries, people are of greater significance than governments which come and go.

"...Any deviation", Rallis writes. "from this line (this is, protection of national rights) will be unacceptable not only to the current government but to all of the Greek people.... Greek public opinion could tolerate the presence of U.S. bases only within the strict framework of the Atlantic Alliance....

"...My personal responsibility is to express the will of the Greek people whose elected leader I am.... I base my strength solely on the will of the Greek democratic people to whom I shall never lie. I opt to face the possibility of paying any political cost rather than appear inconsistent with the common feeling of the Greek people...."

The long, four-page letter of the prime minister makes two final notes: The first makes it clear that the United States is missing the train of Greek-U.S. friendship and cooperation: "Time," Rallis writes, "is fast running short [preceding five quoted words printed in English] for the solution of the twin issue of return and the bases. My government's position does not aim to serve interests but to protect and guarantee national Greek rights...."

The second note is a recommendation that pressure be exerted on Turkey which is favored by both the United States and NATO:

"Turkey", concludes the letter, "has very many reasons to feel grateful toward the United States and NATO. A unique opportunity presents itself to the current Turkish Government to prove in practical terms its promises concerning loyalty to the alliance...."

Rallis Decries Letter Release

AT111505 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Y. Rallis has sent a letter to President Carter [saying] that time is running short for the settlement of the NATO and bases issues. Both Y. Rallis and Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis have made statements that have confirmed the relevant report that was published yesterday in ELEVTHEROTIRIA. At the same time, the prime minister cautioned that the desire to inform the public should not exceed the limits of defense of national interests, and indirectly criticized the manner in which the relevant report was published.

The prime minister's statement follows: "I will not bother to confirm or deny everything that was published in a certain evening newspaper concerning my communication with the President of the United States because this report puts forth for discussion a major issue; this is what principally must cause concern among all people in our country's public life, especially journalists.

"The question is: Can the desire to inform the public exceed the clear limits set by the need to defend national interests?

"I myself am asking this critical question because I think it is well known how hard I have struggled for democracy and for freedom of the press and how much I dislike the creation of separations between the government and public opinion.

"Unfortunately, in this instance--the evening newspaper's report--proper care was not taken.

"Consequently I request the press--which has always responded to everything that concerns national interest--to take into consideration my position."

The statement by the foreign minister follows:

"It is true that I delivered a letter to Muskie from the prime ministers. I delivered the letter on the day we met. The ELEVTHEROTIPIA text is partially correct."

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN NAVAL MANEUVERS--Greece will participate in the French naval maneuvers of mine spotting that will take place from October 12 to 27 at the French Mediterranean shores, it was announced yesterday. British and Italian naval units will also participate in the maneuvers. [Text] [Athens NEWS in English 10 Oct 80 p 4 AT]

MINISTER VISITS IRELAND--Next week, Minister of Agriculture Kanellopoulos will pay a 5-day visit to Ireland at the invitation of his Irish counterpart. The program of Kanellopoulos' visit includes an exchange of views on common agricultural policy and on bilateral issues that concern the agricultural sector. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Oct 80 AT]

GOVERNMENT REPORTS FURTHER ON TURKISH AIRLINES HIJACKING

TA141108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The crew and passengers of the Turkish Airlines Boeing-727 plane, which was hijacked during its Munich-Istanbul-Ankara flight to Diyarbakir by four terrorists, were rescued following a successful operation launched early this morning. The wounded terrorists were captured and seven passengers were wounded by terrorists during the operation.

The Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Irfa and Van Martial Law Command issued a statement concerning the hijacking of the "Diyarbakir" passenger jet plane. The statement is as follows:

The "Diyarbakir" plane, on flight No 890, which left Istanbul for Ankara at 1725 on 13 October 1980 with 149 passengers, was hijacked by Hasan Guneser, Yilmaz Yalciner, Omer Yorulmaz and Medhi Yatsikale, 30 minutes after its takeoff. The pilots, threatened at gunpoint, were told to head for Tehran but the plane landed in Diyarbakir after the pilots informed the terrorists that the Tehran airport was closed due to the war. The command took the necessary security measures after assessing in advance that the plane had been hijacked and could land in Diyarbakir.

Contact was established with the anarchists from the time the plane landed in Diyarbakir at 1930. The anarchists demanded to have the plane refueled and then leave for Tehran after releasing the passengers. This demand was not accepted. They were warned from 1930 until 0530 to terminate their action, and when they refused to comply an operation was launched in which the plane was broken into and the anarchists were captured together with their two guns. Passengers Fatih Ozturk, Sener Arda, Murat Tiryaki, (Mavlin) Kazim, (Shekerton)--a U.S. citizen--and (Katanes Andrea) and hostess Melike Goker were wounded by shots fired by the terrorists during the operation. The condition of the wounded persons is satisfactory. Meanwhile, Coskun Aral who assisted the anarchists during the operation and who was being sought, has also been captured.

The crew and passengers, who were rescued following the successful operation, are being taken from Diyarbakir to Ankara on a plane which took off at 1150. It was reported that some of the passengers who were wounded by the terrorists are also on board the plane, which is expected to land at Esenboga Airport in Ankara at any moment.

TURKMEN LEAVES FOR COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETINGS IN STRASBOURG

TA141917 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has departed for Strasbourg to attend the Ministerial Committee meetings of the Council of Europe. In a statement at Esenboga Airport before his departure, Turkmen said Turkey attaches great importance to membership in the Council of Europe and that relations with the Council will be maintained bearing in mind the desire and determination to return to democracy. Noting that he will explain the recent developments in Turkey at the Council of Europe meetings in Strasbourg, Turkmen added that he will also take steps aimed at eliminating the visa requirements imposed by European countries on Turkish citizens. Turkmen recalled that the visa requirement was contrary to the 1957 agreement on freedom of travel and to the Council of Europe Assembly decisions. Turkmen said that these decisions would be the basis of his steps. In reply to a question, Turkmen said that for the time being it was out of the question for Turkey to impose visa requirements on the citizens of countries which imposed visa requirements on Turkish citizens.

Balanced cooperation and development in Europe, preliminary preparations in connection with the Madrid conference on European security and cooperation and the elimination of differences among Council member countries will be discussed at the Ministerial Committee meetings in Strasbourg. The foreign ministers of 21 European countries will be participating at the Ministerial Committee meetings.

ARMY HOLDS EXERCISE IN SOUTHEAST ANATOLIA

Gen Evren Observes Maneuvers

TA141125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Gen Fazil Bilge-80 exercise was held in Mardin's Mazidagi District. The commander of the 2d Army, Gen Bedrettin Demirel, said that the exercise aims to improve the units' training and fighting capacity. In his statement, Army VII Corps Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak said that certain social service will be rendered to the people in the region during the exercise and that the citizens' confidence in the armed forces will thus be renewed by allowing them to get acquainted with the army.

According to reports by Tevfik Fikret Dincer and Atila Bestecioglu from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center, the exercise began with an attack by symbolic enemy forces. Enemy forces seized certain significant regions and landed forces by air behind friendly forces in order to join with their forces at the front. However, this landing operation was foiled by the attack of friendly forces' armored units. The exercise, in which ranks, vehicles, helicopters and planes participated, ended with the destruction of the symbolic enemy forces following the general attack conducted by the friendly forces.

Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, who observed the exercise, congratulated the commanders.

Evren Remarks in Diyarbakir

TA141628 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Speech by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Diyarbakir on 14 October. Site of speech, occasion not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: We are determined to prevent terror and anarchy in the country. We have courageously approved the death sentences passed by the courts in order to express our determination. We did not make this decision. These decisions were made by independent courts and before the coup. Since we believe in and trust our judges, it is our duty to approve their decisions. We do not enjoy killing people. Yes, we are in uniform and we are soldiers, but we kill only in war. With the exception of evil persons, no one enjoys killing people in time of peace. However, these persons were mercilessly killing innocent people walking the streets and sitting in coffee houses. If we do not hang these evil persons whom are we to hang? They killed innocent people. However, some people expect us not to approve sentences passed by the courts. This is difficult to understand. As I stated earlier, we will not retire from our duty before we defeat anarchy, before we cleanse this heavenly country. If we retire from this duty, this nation will damn us. If all our citizens help us in capturing these individuals and help us during their trials, then our duty will be facilitated and accomplished in a very short time. Otherwise, we will need a long time. Therefore, I ask and expect the entire Turkish people to perform their duties as citizens and to help us in our struggle against a handful of anarchists.

Dear citizens of Diyarbakir: The major aim of these bandits was to frighten the citizens, to force them to ingore the bandits' activities and, thus, continue their activities. Their aim was to tire citizens of this regime, of this republican regime. That was their aim. The citizen would have reached a point at which he would have been forced to say "damn this republican system, let us walk the streets in peace and let us work in peace." Their aim was to make the people say this. Therefore, we should raise our children to live not only for themselves but also for the nation. We should teach them to sacrifice their blood for this nation. The republic should be guarded by loyal citizens. These loyal guards are the Turkish youths to whom Ataturk has entrusted the republic. If the Turkish youth safeguards the republic, no one can destroy the system.

Turkish youth: do not let anyone abuse you. Give the necessary reply to those who hand you arms. Their aim is to use you as tools and to establish a dictatorship--casting you aside once their goal is attained. You should be aware of this fact. You are being provoked under the guise of the republic and freedom. They want to use your brains and youthful energy. Do not be fooled by them.

Further on Evren Remarks

TA141801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren said today that the armed forces will not retire from their duty without having defeated anarchy. General Evren said: If we retire this nation will damn us.

General Evren addressed the people of Diyarbakir after observing the Gen Fazil Bilge-80 exericse. Noting that in his previous addresses he had explained the aim of the 12 September operation, General Evren said: This operation was not carried out as a result of an order given by a five-man delegation from the chief of staff. The decision on the 12 September operation was not made by five persons. This decision was made by the nation. This decision was made by all the colleagues within the Armed Forces Command. We pressed the button only for its execution because our citizens had for a time [words indistinct] and we could no longer face our citizens. There was no other way out. We were forced to launch the 12 September operation in order to prevent the division of the nation, fraternal strife and civil war. General Evren said that before the 12 September operation, peace and tranquility did not exist in the country, citizens were restless, going out at night had become an impossibility and cities and districts were divided. Evren continued: How were we to defend ourselves against foreign attacks when we were divided from within? Whenever a nation becomes weaker and whenever fraternal strife emerges, foreign threats become imminent. Look around and you will understand what I mean.

General Evren recalled that certain persons constantly talk about full independence and added that the concept of full independence did not mean that a country should not join an alliance. Recalling that Ataturk had launched the national struggle with the slogan of full independence, General Evren continued: Ataturk made Turkey fully independent. However, he established the Balkan alliance and the Saadabad alliance. Joining an alliance does not mean selling the country. Therefore, we have joined NATO for our defense and in accordance with our interests. Various ill-intentioned persons are continuously crying out that Turkey has been sold out to NATO. Their aim is different. Their aim is to cause Turkey to withdraw from NATO and to become isolated.

In his address in Diyarbakir, General Evren said that parents should protect their children. Noting that the literacy campaign should again be launched, General Evren said sectarianism should be avoided in religion. Noting that our religion did not permit sectarianism, Evren added: Citizens, embrace and love one another irrespective of the sect to which you belong. This nation belongs to all of you. We are the children of the same religion. Our religion does not permit rancor. We do not begrudge anyone.

We do not speak against anyone. Our religion is forgiving. However, it is forgiving for those who deserve it. Therefore, we do not ask for a settlement of accounts for deeds committed before us [presumably 12 September]. The accounting of these deeds is to be done at the courts. We do not oppose arrests issued by the courts. There is a saying, "a finger cut by justice does not hurt." Then let us [word indistinct] the decisions of the courts.

General Evren then commented on the economic situation in Turkey. Noting that Turkey--together with other countries--was crushed under extensive economic difficulties, Evren said that frugality in all fields was the answer to the economic crisis. Requesting that Turkish products be used and that production and exports be increased, Evren said: A nation cannot develop by having continuous debts.

General Evren then referred to past military interventions in Turkey. Evren said that the 27 May, 1960, operation was launched with good intentions but it appears that it was launched in favor of a certain class. He added that the new constitution did not suit the requirements of the nation. Noting that developments leading to 12 March 1971 were caused by loopholes in the constitution not being closed against the ill-intentioned, Evren said that the same doors and loopholes had been left open on 12 March as well. Noting that if the same mistakes are committed once more, the nation will no longer tolerate such interventions, Evren continued: Therefore, in order not to return to the previous conditions, we say that we will close all doors and then leave in order to prevent future assemblies from following faulty paths. General Evren and the commanders then left Diyarbakir for Ankara.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AMENDS LAW ON CARRYING WEAPONS

TA101800 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The National Security Council met today under Head of State Gen Kenan Evren. A bill amending law No 6136 concerning permits for carrying firearms, knives and other instruments was ratified by the Council. According to the new law, all persons--including former legislators--with a license for carrying firearms are required to report to the proper authorities within 30 days to renew their permits. The law stipulates the conditions under which the licenses will be renewed. Persons whose permits are not renewed will turn in their firearms to martial law commands or other civilian or military authorities. The owners of these firearms will be compensated. Those holding sabres and other weapons authorized by the state and inherited by the family will be exempt from this requirement.

The Council also adopted a law regulating the appointment of a trustee for trade unions, federations and confederations that have been banned. These trustees, to be appointed by the local labor courts, will be authorized to make necessary payments like social insurance fees, taxes as well as other payments indicated in the collective wage contracts signed by these trade unions. Another law passed by the Council concerns the ratification of the agreement between Turkey and the United States for the implementation of court sentences. Another bill amending the agreement between Turkey and Belgium on Social Security issues was also ratified during the Council meeting.

NAP OFFICIALS SURRENDER, SENT TO JAIL

TA141939 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Nationalist Action Party Deputy Secretary General Yasar Okuyan and General Administrative Council members Hamdi Ayan and Taha Akyol, for whom arrest warrants had been issued, have surrendered in Ankara. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from the Ankara Martial Law Public Prosecutor's Office, Okuyan, Ayan and Akyol have been sent to jail.

AUSTRIA

KREISKY CLARIFIES HIS POSITION VIS-A-VIS PLO

AU141509 Vienna KURIER in German 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by "H.N.": "Kreisky and PLO: Gap Bridged"]

[Summary] A meeting between Chancellor Kreisky and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat's special delegate Sartawy, who had come to Vienna from Paris, quickly eliminated the ill feeling that had developed between the chancellor and the PLO during Kreisky's trip to Jordan. "No, there is no change in Bruno Kreisky's position," Sartawy said. According to him, Bruno Kreisky is again "the pioneer who has made historical contributions toward the recognition of Palestinian rights."

The ill feeling between the PLO and the chancellor had been caused by reports that Kreisky regarded a--temporary--return of the Israeli-occupied territories to Jordan as feasible. "In his talk with Arafat's representative Kreisky reiterated his former position: First, no Middle East peace without the Palestinians: second, only the Palestinians themselves must choose their negotiating delegation."

In his talk with KURIER after the meeting with Kreisky at the chancellory, PLO Emissary Sartawy declared that "the dynamics of his ideas are fascinating." "However, the idea of returning the occupied West Bank some day to Jordan's Husayn rather than to the PLO, Sartawy says, is 'merely an attempt to escape for the Israeli Labor Party, which hopes to incite Palestinians and Jordanians against one another.' But the PLO and King Husayn are 'Siamese twins, destined to organize their life together in the best possible way.'"

KREISKY TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO DENMARK

AU140817 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will leave today for a 3-day official visit to Denmark. The main purpose of his visit to Copenhagen will primarily be a political exchange of opinions with Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen, during which Austria's wishes vis-a-vis the European Community in particular will be discussed.

BRIEFS

BORDER COMMISSION WITH HUNGARY--The fall session of the Austrian-Hungarian Border Commission is now taking place in Vienna. The Hungarian side is led by Ambassador Imre Stankovics, the Austrian side by Dr Armin Hermann, group leader in the Interior Ministry. The session dealt with border affairs of a general nature. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Oct 80 p 3 AU]

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD142152 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes held a news conference in Belem Palace today at which he touched on wide-ranging matters of national politics, with the results of the 5 October parliamentary elections being, as expected, the dominant topic.

In his view, he said, the election results could have stabilizing and clarifying effects, but he counseled that the first concern of those in power should be to avoid radicalized attitudes if they expect to rule in peace and security.

He said that the central forces of Portuguese society should attempt to bring about a rapprochement among themselves in a concerted effort to tackle the economic and political crises at both domestic and international levels.

The president said he was not surprised at the outcome of the 5 October elections as the outcome reflected the hopes and expectations being displayed by the Portuguese people. It was precisely for this reason, Eanes stressed, that the strengthened majority meant that the government had greater responsibility and at the same time greater ability toward fulfilling its expectations and meeting the hopes of the (?voters).

On the government's decision not to submit its resignation, General Eanes said that it could be possible that by so doing the government wants to show its lack of political confidence in the president of the republic, but that as far he was concerned it is a curious inversion of the rules and devoid of any useful purpose. According to Ramalho Eanes, in strictly constituional terms the government will not be able to avoid submitting its program to parliament at the appropriate time, since its previous program is valid only to the end of current legislature. [passage indistinct]

Ramalho Eanes reaffirmed the need to bring about a political situation of democratic security, trust, freedom and technical capacity deserving of international support. Toward this end, General Eanes said he did not agree with the political aims of those who want total concentration of powers, thus nullifying the indispensable independence among the various organs of sovereignty.

[Word indistinct] never ever having accepted proposals put forward to him during the term of his office, which pointed toward presidentialism, Gen Ramalho Eanes concluded that for overwhelming reasons he would not fail to defend, through democratic means, his convictions, which are distinct from those which some are trying to find as answers to Portugal's problems through radicalization and bipolarization.

SPAIN

Briefs

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--According to royal decrees published today in the official state gazette, Emilio Garcia-Conde Cenal, major general of the general staff, has been appointed assistant chief of the air force staff; Antonio Arias Alonso, major general of the general staff, has been appointed chief of the air command of the Canary Islands; Jesus Bengoechea Baamonde, brigadier general of the air arm, has been appointed director of the higher college of the air force. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 80 LD]

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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'NEUTRAL' DIPLOMATS CONFER, VIEW DETENTE, MADRID

AU141825 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11-12 Oct 80 p 2

[Andreas Unterberger report: "Neutrals: Detente Endangered; Little Hope for Madrid Meeting"]

[Summary] Laxenburg--At the invitation of the Austrian Institute for International Politics, diplomats from Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and Austria analyzed detente at a meeting in Laxenburg, near Vienna, which ended on 10 October. They arrived at the conclusion that, as an Austrian participant put it, "detente is in the deep freeze, and it is not certain whether it will ever be consumable again."

All participants agreed that there is little reason for optimism regarding success of the Madrid meeting. "The Finnish participants sharply criticized indications of disintegration among the 'like-minded countries,' that group of industrialized countries--including Austria--which in the past particularly supported the interests of the developing countries. They claimed that in the past 2 years these countries had no longer been able to work out any joint positions."

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 7 NOV ON NORTH-SOUTH ISSUES

AU141821 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 Oct 80 p 5

[AZ report: "Pahr: International Foreign Ministers Meeting in Vienna"]

[Summary] Vienna--At the invitation of Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Chancellor Kreisky, the foreign ministers of 10 countries--Algeria, FRG, France, India, Yugoslavia, Canada, Mexico, Nigeria, Austria and Sweden--will meet in Vienna on 7 November under the chairmanship of Kreisky to prepare the summit meeting of state and government chiefs on North-South problems to be held in Mexico in the first half of 1981. The initiator of this summit meeting, Socialist International President Willy Brandt, head of the "Brandt Commission," will also attend. This was announced by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr at a press conference in Vienna on 13 October. On the same occasion, he stated that he would leave by the end of this week for official visits to Japan, Indonesia and Malaysia. In addition to political talks economic negotiations are also envisaged. Pahr will be accompanied by a large economic delegation.

Commenting on the Madrid preparatory conference, Pahr said that it was disappointing and if things went on like this it would be a bad omen for the conference. However, he said, he still intended to attend the general debate of the Madrid conference. He added that he would not go to Madrid only if the impression prevailed that the conference would be unsuccessful.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SWISS COUNTERPART

AU151229 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Austrian Defense Minister Otto Roesch arrived today in Bern for an official visit. During his stay in Bern he will discuss with his Swiss opposite number, Chevallaz, the chief of the Swiss military department, Switzerland's comprehensive defense concept as well as the current state of joint projects. Morever, Roesch will inspect military installations in Switzerland.

CABINET DISCUSSES INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

LD151338 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government sees the recent demarcation policy on the part of the GDR as a serious setback to inter-German relations but nevertheless intends to continue its efforts toward further normalizing and improving the relationship between the two German states in the interests of the people. According to government circles, this was the outcome of the several hours of talks in the Federal Cabinet today on the drastic increase in the minimum money exchange requirements for visitors to the GDR from the West and on SED leader Erich Honecker's speech on Monday on principles of inter-German policy. The cabinet apparently did not decide on any concrete measures in response to the tougher policy in inter-German relations adopted by the GDR.

Following the cabinet session, chaired by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said that there is no cause at present for the Federal Government to negotiate with the GDR on the interest-free overdraft credit in trade with the GDR on the major projects proposed by the GDR. These projects include the electrification, wanted by the GDR, of the five railway lines which run through its territory between federal territory and West Berlin.

Boelling reaffirmed the Federal Government's goal that the GDR rescind the increase in the minimum money exchange requirements for visitors to a uniform DM25 per person which went into effect on Monday. Speculation that there would be a flat rate for these exchange requirements, in other words that they would be met as a flat-rate payment by the Federal Government to the GDR, are, according to Boelling, "not topical."

According to Boelling, the cabinet did not expressly discuss Honecker's demands for recognition by Bonn of an individual GDR state citizenship and the conversion of the two German states' permanent missions into embassies. The government spokesman had already rejected these demands yesterday as unacceptable. After the cabinet meeting, he stressed that a modification of the Basic Treaty with the GDR, which would be necessary to meet such demands, would not be considered by the Federal Government.

'Sanctions' Rejected

LD151646 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bonn (DPA)--The Federal Government will not respond to the recent GDR demarcation moves with demarcation moves and will not be driven into a "policy of pinpricks." But Bonn will make the proposed negotiations on inter-German trade credits and major transport and energy projects, suggested by the GDR, dependent on the GDR's "correctiong" its present policy. The government rejects sanctions as a political instrument for influencing the GDR.

This is the result of a Bonn cabinet meeting today, lasting several hours, which discussed the hardening in the relations of both German states after the near doubling of the minimum money exchange rates for Western visitors to the GDR and the harsh accusations and demands made by SED chief Erich Honecker in his policy speech on Monday. According to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who had interrupted a brief holiday at Boppard in the Rhineland to chair the cabinet meeting, told his ministers that the government would infringe the principle of preserving and strengthening the unity of the nation and would be acting against the interests of the people if it were to meet the GDR's policy of demarcation with demarcation.

Boelling told the press that the government would continue "to act, aware of its special responsibility for the pursuit of detente in Europe, and not be pushed into a policy of pinpricks." He affirmed Bonn's objective of getting the GDR to reverse the increase in the money exchange.

For the time being Bonn sees no reason to negotiate with the GDR about the "swing" [interest-free credit margin in inter-German trade] whose continuation is due to be settled at the beginning of 1981, and on major projects. The GDR has proposed the electrification of five railroad lines from the Federal Republic to Berlin with Bonn participation, as well as the construction of a lignite-fired power station in the GDR to supply power to West Berlin. These are multimillion [mark] projects.

In reply to questions about Bonn's terms for the negotiations with the GDR, Boelling intimated that there was an "overall connection" with East Berlin's demarcation policy, specifically the raising of the money exchange rate. He said that the cabinet had not made Bonn's readiness for negotiations directly dependent on a reversal of the GDR step. Boelling said that Bonn expected the GDR to make "corrections" and to return to the underlying political basis of their dealings. The GDR would have to create the preconditions for promising negotiations and Bonn would have to examine in due course whether these conditions existed.

According to Boelling, the cabinet had not mooted the idea of sanctions. As a rule, sanctions were a poor instrument of politics. Bonn's attitude is not a sign of weakness, Boelling said. However, he said Bonn does possess instruments for influencing the GDR and referred to the cabinet's intention to raise East Berlin's "arbitary measures" at the CSCE review conference in Madrid. The cabinet had endorsed the chancellor's view since the GDR move had dealt a heavy blow at detente and put a considerable strain on inter-German relations.

The cabinet had rejected as not objective Honecker's charges that Bonn had interfered in Poland's internal affairs and had emphasized its policy of noninterference and strict restraint. The cabinet had described the SED chief's criticism of the Western alliance as unhelpful to the U.S. talks on arms control with the Soviet Union which are due to open in Geneva.

Egon Franke, minister of inner-German relations, and Gunter Huonker, minister of state in the chancellor's office, briefed the leaders of all three parliamentary parties about the cabinet discussions. The briefing was attended by Philipp Jenninger and Paul Roehner for the CDU/CSU and by Horst Ehmke (SPD) and Hans-Guenter Hoppe (FDP) for the coalition.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS

Huonker Interview

DW151124 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1210 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Correspondent Gruendler interview with Gunter Huonker, minister of state in the chancellor's office, in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In Gera yesterday Erich Honecker attacked the chancellor personally, calling him a whip for the NATO missile decisions. Have the relations between Chancellor Schmidt and State Council Chairman Honecker thus been severed?

[Answer] It goes without saying that we are taking the remarks by the chairman of the GDR State Council seriously. In part he used harsh phrases, but I would not want to say that relations have thereby been severed. If the analysis is correct that this speech is linked with the policy of delimitation which, in turn, at least to a considerable part is attributable to the developments in Eastern Europe [interviewer interrupts]

[Question] You mean Poland?

[Answer] Yes, then it is necessary to view this speech against that background, and though harsh as some phrases may be, I warn against dramatizing relations between the two German states unnecessarily.

[Question] But Honecker again demanded the recognition of a GDR citizenship by the Federal Government. Only then are alleviations for travel possible, he said. For him to bring up the question again means, doesn't it, that he does not, at least not for the time being, desire any progress in inter-German normalization?

[Answer] I suppose that the GDR state leadership is aware that we have an unequivocal constitutional position from which we just cannot deviate. It is my impression that as far as the GDR is concerned the further development of inter-German relations is only of secondary significance in the face of other things.

[Question] But basically Honecker is calling the whole Basic Treaty between the two German states into question when he raises the demand, as he did in Gera, to convert the permanent missions into embassies. Does he intend to repudiate the Basic Treaty?

[Answer] It is absolutely clear after those long negotiations that the Basic Treaty envisages that no ambassadors will be exchanged between the two German states and that no embassies will be set up. Establishing permanent missions was instead preferred. This is the way it should remain. I assume that the other sides knows that this demand cannot be fulfilled. The fact that the other side has made this demand again so unequivocally along with bringing up the status problem and has linked it with possible future improvements in relations confirms my assumption that this is really a phase during which the GDR will embark on delimitation. I must assume that progress in relations is not very likely in the foreseeable future.

[Question] The Federal Cabinet will meet tomorrow. The federal chancellor will interrupt his vacation and head the cabinet session himself. Will countermeasures be decided on tomorrow? Will countermeasures be discussed?

[Answer] It still must be decided whether the federal chancellor will interrupt his vacation. Without wanting to anticipate the discussions of the Federal Cabinet tomorrow, I cannot imagine that decisions or reprisals will be made tomorrow. One should not react hastily. One must take a most careful analysis of how to react to the increase in the minimum currency exchange amount. We should be careful--and therefore I regret that some people make very hasty and its seems to me thoughtless statements--we should watch out so as not to follow a policy of needling, which would not lead to any progress in matters of the minimum currency exchange amount, and which could possibly hurt the citizens here and over there.

[Question] What else can the Federal Government do?

[Answer] I believe that the right thing to do would be to discuss the swing agreement in the forthcoming negotiations in the coming months. You know that the swing agreement is an agreement on overdrawing credits, an agreement that will expire late next year. I believe that the increase in the minimum exchange amount must be discussed with the other side in the course of forthcoming negotiations within the framework of the entire German policy and the policy toward the East.

Boelling Remarks

DW151213 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1110 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Reporter Kepper interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Government's press and information office; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Boelling, the GDR State Council chairman is making unacceptable demands--recognition of GDR citizenship, the transformation of permanent missions into embassies--and he knows that these demands are unacceptable. Has Honecker slammed the door?

[Answer] At any rate, Mr Kepper, it cannot be ignored that the most important man in the German Democratic Republic has given a speech, for reasons we may discuss in the course of this interview, a speech that makes some sort of a final point with regard to the GDR's interest in a permanent improvement of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. You have pointed out already that the many demands he has voiced are unacceptable for us. He knows that. For him to voice them anyway means that he is going on the assumption that it seems to be impossible to achieve appreciable progress in efforts aimed at normalization. We believe that the reasons for this are not to be found in inter-German relations, just as inter-German reasons can hardly be cited to justify the arbitrary measures concerning the mandatory minimum currency exchange amount.

[Question] Honecker is not content with voicing unacceptable demands. For the first time in a long time there was a passage in Honecker's speech that can be only considered a personal attack on the federal chancellor. Honecker speaks of the inventor and whip of the Brussels missile decision--as he literally put it. Isn't the GDR State Council chairman intentionally creating a deep personal antagonism?

[Answer] He will at least have to take into account that we in the Federal Republic will consider him a man who is not in a position to carry out his own statements, such as those recently in Leipzig, carry them out and give them credibility through practical action. At the meeting between the federal chancellor and the State Council chairman in Belgrade on the occasion of the memorial service for Marshal Tito it was clear that it would serve the interests of both German states if each government contributed its share toward stabilizing the positive effects of detente policy following the CSCE conference in Helsinki, and that we--both German states--ought to try to prevent dangerous developments and bring influence to bear on the big powers. That was a positive perspective for all European states, not only for the Germans in the GDR and in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is hard to imagine that this correct analysis by State Council Chairman Honecker as well as the correct consequences he was prepared to draw from it should now be incorrect. So there must be factors outside the GDR that are bringing influence to bear on him.

[Question] Since you have not said so yourself, Mr Boelling, I will add that this change in the GRD's attitude is certainly connected with developments in Poland, which brings me to the following question: Do you see a basic change of course for the GDR, or is it maybe just a temporary matter?

[Answer] I do not want to make a premature judgment, but I do want to remark in connection with your question, Mr Kepper, that some people among the basic opponents of our German policy will express their maliciousness, claiming that it is obvious now that this form of inter-German policy--the policy of small steps, or continuing repeated efforts, of counting on setbacks--that this policy has failed. That is of course absurd. I am therefore not prepared to say that this was a final point, but the horizon for further progress in inter-German policy has been very much narrowed down. But I believe that we cannot stop talking to each other following this speech and its negative effect.

[Question] Let me ask you specifically: Will the talks on the salt pollution of the Werra River, for example be tackled or continued?

[Answer] I have already told the Bonn press that we, as the English expression puts it, are pursuing business as usual; that is to say, for us to pretend that nothing has happened, as though all this can be viewed calmly in a few days, is out of the question. The chancellor said in Berlin that we cannot tolerate this arbitrary measure by the GDR. What does this mean? It means that we must make it impressively clear to the other side, first, that this arbitrary measure which premarily affects older people must be restricted and that, secondly, the policy of improving relations between the two German states stands but few chances to exist if the other side--just look at the speech by Mr Honecker in Gera--raises demands which any citizen in our country as well as in the GDR in bound to assume are raised for the sole purpose of leading, first of all, to a stagnation in the necessary efforts for improvements for the people.

[Question] Mr Honecker himself has placed inter-German relations into an international framework; he mentioned Poland, and he mentioned the East-West relationship. Do you see a danger that the present hardening between Bonn and East Berlin might entail consequences for the entire East-West policy?

[Answer] The Federal Government, Mr Kepper, will definitely try to prevent such a development. Since 1975, even since the European governments and the United States Government signed the Final Act of Helsinki--an act to which the GDR, too, set its signature--we have achieved quite a lot in the relationship between the two German states. Until that time things were much worse than they have been recently. We must not abandon this lightly. We have always been aware that the fulfillment of the Basic Treaty is comparable to the patient, persistent drilling of a thick board, as a German scholar once wrote in the twenties. For patriotic reasons we cannot feel relieved of the duty to keep drilling in this thick board. We are committed to making every effort to help ensure the measures of human communication, human contacts which we have achieved to date with the GDR, even if this may be very difficult to do for the foreseeable future. So, I advise against any panicky reaction, I advise against any emotional reaction. We must keep a cool head. We are aware that this speech is a bad omen for the near future, we must not succumb to resignation for this reason.

SPD's Wehner Opinion

LD151312 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA)--SPD parliamentary group leader Herbert Wehner has cautioned against forecasting a new ice age or an end to detente in view of the GDR's demarcation policy and the effects of the events in the Eastern camp on East-West relations. "Anyone pursuing a realistic policy of detente must be able to take setbacks in his stride and continue to pursue his own goals, perhaps with gritted teeth but unwaveringly," Wehner wrote in an article for the Munich ABENDZEITUNG and Cologne EXPRESS, prereleased today. Anyone who now reacts with the ideological stridency of the marketplace and with muscle-flexing is unconsciously furthering the cause of the opponents to detente on the other side.

Wehner called the raising of the minimum money exchange requirements for Western visitors to the GDR inhuman and hostile to detente. If the Eastern part of the German fatherland was to be isolated from visitors for fear of free discussion, "this is unacceptable to us." Detente is unthinkable without an easing of conditions for people in real terms and pointless without the opportunity for human contacts. He placed the GDR measure within the greater context of world political tensions and said that the Germans immediately feel the inhuman consequences of worldwide crisis. Political responsibility does not, however, mean persisting in gloomy concern but working resolutely and firmly with the aim of getting the other side to uphold treaties and revoke inhuman measures which are contrary to detente.

The SPD politician, referring to the situation in Poland, drew attention to the East European citizens' growing desire for freedom. He wrote: "Even if these difficulties cause the leaders in the Eastern camp to take steps which are not only inhuman but could also be politically fateful, we should not let ourselves be led astray into equal shortsightedness on our part by backing demarcation, economic war or intensifying the arms drive."

Stobbe Call for Restraint

LD151220 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA)--Berlin's Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe warned the Federal Government against responding to the GDR Government's increase in the minimum money exchange requirement with economic sanctions.

Stobbe said on Deutschlandfunk today that the remarks by SED leader Erich Honecker in Gera had shown that he was accepting financial and economic disadvantages in favor of a policy of toughness towards the GDR population. Stobbe recommended the Federal Government to hold on to what there was and avoid further cracks in mutual relations.

PAPERS VIEW MOTIVES, CONSEQUENCES OF GDR MOVES

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Editorial

DW151442 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Ernst-Otto Meatzke editorial: "Broken Modus Vivendi"]

[Text] Anybody who has 2 decades stored away in his memory will recall the familiar Western phrase of explanation for the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961: Without it the GDR would have "run dry." A similarly summarizing phrase to be sought for the political change now occurring, a change which will not be secondary in significance to the construction of the Wall, namely, the communist power in Europe beyond the Elbe River would otherwise have "crumbled away." This is why the socialist camp is being delimited from the outside--above all its advance post between the Elbe and Oder rivers. The speeches by the GDR party chief of 6 and 14 October [as published] indicate that the throttling of inter-German tourist travel by fiscal means is but an initial "measure", some more will follow, and sham justifications have already been prepared.

Western experts are currently waging a learned dispute on whether the events in Poland, which since the summer have reduced the respect for the Soviet Union in the generally anti-Russian intermediate Europe [zwischeneuropa], are the causes of the change of course or whether this change was envisaged long ago. Perhaps the Polish events merely confirmed its urgency, and possibly in the Soviet leadership institutions the warners of a deterioration of power and a loss of freedom of action as a consequence of relaxations and openings have gained adequate wind for their sails with the argument of the Polish strikes. In any event, the change has come. In the German field in which it was first manifested nothing can be as it was prior to election Sunday in the Federal Republic, which was prudently picked in Moscow as the suitable moment for the break. Obviously it was no longer justifiable to wait another month for the U.S. election day.

Granted, the communist course of action is very careful in approaching confrontation, the old vocabulary of "good neighborliness" and similar words are being used as before. Yet, all this is in the form of the subjunctive and the conditional, as it were. The decision for harsh delimitation is clear, it enjoys priority henceforth. It is obvious that they are willing to accept even serious disadvantages, especially in the economic field. What seems unbearable to Moscow is any further Western influence on its own camp, however small and with whatever means; the influence thus far allowed must be eliminated as completely as possible. The Soviet leadership does in fact have reason for such an assessment. In all the member states of the Warsaw Pact the Western tourist has had a chance to see how the people have grown to care less and less for their communist state power; they were wary of conflicts with this state power, to be sure, yet basically they did as they pleased. This state of affairs allows power and rule to gradually become a formalized matter. This is now supposed to come to an end; and not only the GDR Germans will feel it, but they will be the first.

It turns out in the hour of truth that "Ostpolitik," which in the West was practiced not merely on German territory, has been thrown back into the situation existing prior to the treaties with the East. The "modus vivendi" has broken down--it was always a word that was used only by the West and not by the East.

In order to create discipline in the communist sphere of power and to consolidate it, the Soviet leadership must insist as before vis-a-vis Western Europe that an active policy of the Western alliance is incompatible with coexistence and the policy of detente: Those in the West who want one thing must give up the other. Linking an improvement in travel restrictions in Germany with the recognition of a special GDR citizenship serves particularly to illustrate the principle that the Eastern side no longer wants to accept members of the Western alliance insisting on Western Europe's being different, while simultaneously wanting to cooperate in a factual, friendly and goodneihborly manner with the communist sphere of influence. That "normality" is supposed to come to an end. But that was exactly the basis of the entire detente policy.

The delimitation of the socialist part of Europe--which is beginning now, and not merely of the GDR--vis-a-vis the West, and probably the simultaneous isolation of socialist states from each other is supposed to prevent further erosions of Soviet power. The situation in Poland could be also gradually stabilized in this way. This is why this way must be tried. How easily, quickly and completely the Soviet Union will suceed with such a change of course to stop the deterioration of its power and reputation is a vital question for Western as well as Eastern Europe.

Everybody knows that the first half of the eighties will be a particularly dangerous period, because Soviet armament will gain the preponderance sufficient to exert pressure on the West. But that is only possible with a permanently secure and stable hinterland where law and order prevail, and that is exactly what is missing at the moment. The break with the policy of the seventies is meant to facilitate Moscow's being able to count again on the factor of a "secure hinterland." Later on there will be an opportunity to blackmail Western Europe militarily.

Press Review

DW1553 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Press review on 13 October speech by GDR State Council Chairman Honecker and on FRG-GDR relations]

[Text] BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg writes that if more evidence were required, Erich Honecker has now clearly supplied it: The drastic increase in the mandatory currency exchange amount is not a result of economic needs, it much rather signals a change of course with regard to German policy. Honecker has made it unmistakably clear where developments will lead. For him now to play up problems which were intentionally left out by the Basic Treaty means that the GDR wants to establish such high barriers that there will be no progress in inter-German relations.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG notes: The last illusions have evaporated in Bonn. The Federal Government was shocked by the impossible demands voiced by Erich Honecker. Even the foundations of the Basic Treaty seem to be threatened. The explosive problems of state law were left out intentionally. Erich Honecker's making them a prerequisite for further progress raises the suspicion that East Berlin wants to change the entire treaty. One can see how seriously the Federal Government considers the problem by the fact that the federal chancellor will interrupt his vacation in order to head the cabinet session wheere reactions to the East Berlin action will be discussed. The government realizes that this is not merely a part of an aspect of detente, but that the core of it is involved, as Berlin Mayor Stobbe aptly formulated it.

NORDWEST ZEITUNG of Oldenburg stresses: Federal Chancellor Schmidt will have difficulty coming up with phrases to patch up the china that has been broken by the East. It certainly does not mean abandoning the detente policy idea to expect the current and future Schmidt-Genscher government to produce an inter-German policy concept oriented by realities and not by wishful thinking.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster notes: SED chief Honecker with his Gera speech has loudly slammed the door through which the people in divided Germany were supposed to come somewhat closer to each other. Federal Chancellor Schmidt was left out in the cold, snubbed and disgraced. Less than a month ago his mouthpieces tried to create the impression that the termination of the Werbellinsee meeting was just an accident and that a new talk with possible substantial results was in the offing after the Bundestag elections. The warning signs that this would not be the case at all were either missed or intentionally ignored. Now there is nothing to be interpreted about the hard facts.

HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel points out: Government Spokesman Boelling warns against panicky reactions vis-a-vis the GDR. Huonker of the chancellor's office advises against a policy of needling. FDP politician Hoppe even believes he has to warn against a policy of blind rage with Bonn rather than East Berlin being the one addressed. One could discard that as the joke of the day, as utter nonsense, if it did not disclose the shock and helplessness of German policy. Before the Bonn people could react to the arbitrary increase in the mandatory currency exchange amount, Honecker himself added insult to injury. By reading his recent speech accurately, one cannot but find that he has dealt a hard blow to the just confirmed federal chancellor, who almost was his guest. His Bonn aides may keep their cool heads; be that as it may, one can make a virtue of every necessity, says HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN writes: Bonn, in any event, is discussing the question whether detente policy has come to an end as a result of the GDR's intervention or whether some hope is left for that policy. Within 8 days the inter-German world has totally changed. This agreement [as heard] can be demonstrated most plainly by the announcement in the coalition agreement. It does to show, by the way, how unsuspecting the government coalition must have been as it did not reckon with such a setback, just as it did not reckon with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan some months ago. It is painful for the government to be forced to listen to the accusation that it was not even prepared for such events.

The LEUTKIRCH SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG states: Erich Honecker's Gera speech elicits horror and disbelief, as if a familiar partner had said something bad instead of a communist party boss playing Moscow's part. It would be a great gain for German policy if the responsible people in Bonn realized that, as it turns out, detente really is indivisible, that the Soviet Union fully subjects its detente policy to its power interests and interprets it as an instrument of rule, and that the principle of nonintervention applies solely to the adversaries of the Soviet Union but not to the leadership power of the communist camp. Such a realization would spare the government false expectations and the ensuing disappointments.

With a view to Moscow's policy the KOBLENZ RHEIN ZEITUNG declares: No doubt about it, on Moscow's instruction the GDR is sailing a hard confrontation course which is meant as a signal for the Eastern pact: Polish freedom remains exposed to seizure by Soviet power. The problem of Poland is even worth risking detente in central Europe for the Kremlin, because the symbol of this detente so far has been the improving inter-German relationship which Honecker frankly advocated as late as a few weeks ago.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG advocates a similar view: There is more to the defensive measure of the SED leadership than appears on the surface: The developments in Poland, the liberal-democratic beginnings there, have sounded the red alert in Moscow, Whether Honecker likes it or not, he must do what Moscow tells him to do. The Kremlin has ordered him to revert to the hard course of isolation, it is afraid that the spark of freedom might start a fire.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG also draws attention to basic interrelationships: The false calm of policy on Germany has long proved treacherous in the shadow of Afghanistan. Moscow had been interested in it only for as long as it was necessary to secure the occupation of Afghanistan.

The more the Polish drama occupies the world and disturbs the East bloc empire, the more significance the policy of delimitation which was born out of ideological calamity gains. In such a gloomy situation Honecker's speech at least indicates stagnation, if not retrogression, in inter-German relations.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes: If we suppose that the relationship between the two German states is the yardstick for measuring the relationship between East and West at large, we cannot but say that this relationship has tangibly hardened in the past few days and weeks. The idea becomes obvious that the surprising hardening of GDR policy is linked with developments in Poland.

BOELLING: CABINET DISCUSSES CSCE CONFERENCE

LD151530 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today emphasized Bonn's urgent interest in the CSCE review conference due to open in Madrid on 11 November. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said that Geuscher had made it clear at today's cabinet meeting that the Federal Government wants to do all it can for the meeting to take place. According to Boelling, no doubt was expressed at the cabinet meeting that the review conference would take place.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S., SOVIET STRATEGIES IN MIDDLE EAST

DW131100 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "The Covert Struggle of the World Powers for Influence in the Middle East"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 October--What is striking is the warlike conflict between Iraq and Iran. What is essential, however, is the overall strategic situation, the covert struggle for influence which the two world powers, the United States and Russia, are waging in the Middle East. The reports spread by Tehran and Baghdad promote the inclination to overrate the regional conflict. The tactical situation in the field is moving the imagination. The divisions' operations and the bombing raids on the oil fields command the center of interest. They seem to be the central political event. Meanwhile, it is two extras who are beating each other up. In reality it is the Soviet Union and the United States which are fully engaged; not in a military-technological but in a political-strategic respect.

The two giants are organizing their forces in the background. Moscow has concluded a friendship treaty with the Syrians. The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, General Jones, at the same time inspected Masirah. President as-Sadat offered the United States military bases weeks ago. Washington concluded agreements with Kenya, somalia, and the Emirates allowing it to set up depots and bases in these areas. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, courted Syria and also delivered more arms to Iraq.

The U.S. strategic deployment in the Indian Ocean found its parallel in the increasing engagement of the Soviets in the Persian Gulf. The Americans now use AWACS planes for oerational reconnaissance. The Soviets, in contrast, are enlarging their depots in northern Syria and, as the well-informed London service Arab-Asian Affairs (AAA) has learned, have stationed more than 6,000 men in Gezira. Finally, the Kingdom of Jordan has directly taken the side of Iraq, thus being the first Arab state to unmask. Amman received $100 million from Baghdad in July. In return it is now making the port of Aqaba available to Iraq and is prepared to build a solid road to Iraq.

These catchwords stand for complex actions. If we group them around the Iraqi-Iranian war they lend themselves to the interpretation of being elements of an overall strategy conceived by the great powers.

Thus, the Syrian-Libyan union often derided in the West becomes an important phase of Russian Middle East policy if it is viewed against the background of a purposeful Soviet strategy. Granted, the real value of such cooperation is small. Yet the Kremlin can exploit emotionally-motivated political actions to its own advantage.

Al-Qadhdhafi's initiative from the outset had been a political offensive with two targets: By this demonstration he intended to strike out against the Egyptians and at the same time hit the Americans. This means that As-Sadat, as the friend of the United States, was to be discredited in the Arab camp. The world public, however, was to be shown that Libya feels threatened by the presence of U.S. air forces in Egypt. At the same time it was intended to enhance the prestige of Al-Asad, who feels isolated in the Arab community. Since the Soviets had been informed about the establishment of the union in advance, the direction of the strategic-political thrust envisaged by Tripoli and Damascus is quite clear: It was intended to create a visible counterweight to the U.S. advance on the gulf.

While the Kremlin in this particular case remained in the background, its latest initiative, the conclusion of the friendship treaty with Damascus, is a public demonstration against the West. This time several strategic objectives become visible. To begin with, pressure is brought to bear on Turkey. Secondly, Iraq is given the hint that the Kremlin does not depend on Baghdad alone. Thirdly, this friendship treaty is bound to make the Iranians think. It may have a negative or a positive effect on Tehran. Theoretically Damascus might strengthen the "Arab front" against Tehran. But, secretly supported by the Soviet Union, it may well exert pressure on Iraq to discontinue the fighting.

At any rate Moscow has a brakeman now who could, if the Russians deemed it necessary, keep victorious Iraq from occupying Iran's entire oil province. The Soviet Union cannot be interested in a great shifting of weights within OPEC. In doing all this, there is no need for Moscow to break with Iraq. It can act through its agent Syria; the friendship agreement with Baghdad must not suffer from that. In other words, the Iraqi card can be introduced in the game over and over again. In doing this, a partner will be introduced in the communist camp whom the Soviets so far could hardly hope to win over.

King Husayn's change can be considered a balancing act. The ruler of Jordan--similar to Sihanouk in earlier Cambodia--was forced due to American restraint to test new partnerships. Maybe the flexibly operating monarch will correct his decision. With the logistic support of Iraq he is paying back at present the millions of dollars he received in the summer from the dictator Saddam Husayn. If the strategic road connecting Iraq with Jordan should really be built to create faster communication, additional complications would come about: Israel will feel threatened, and it will not leave the Egyptians unconcerned either. The American strategy will feel challenged again in the Near and Middle East and that by an old friend, the Hashemite king.

The relationship between Jordan and Iraq is fragile. The man in Baghdad cannot use all his divisions in a war against the Iranians. The Kurds are restless in northern Iraq; they contend with the government troops for wide areas. An oriental dictator must also protect his capital: At least 6 divisions are tied down by the protection of Baghdad. King Husayn must take precautions with regard to his experiment this time of supporting Iraq. He has 4 divisions. It is said that he has excellent operative units and a good air force, but it is another question whether he can "loan" these troops, offering direct support to Iraq. Husayn must keep his army prepared as civil war troops, particularly since the Iraqi-Soviet-Jordan rapprochement could become a trap for the monarch. Moscow, Baghdad and Damascus already are thinking of the time after Husayn. According to their ideas, Jordan without a king could become the Palestinian state so many people dream of.

How is the United States reacting? The Americans are maintaining striking restraint in their information policy when it comes to details about the war in the Persian Gulf.

They have two information-gathering satellites cruising permanently over the combat area, but they are not telling any findings to their allies. So the Federal Republic depends on so-called war reportage of the fighting parties and on reports of Eastern correspondents.

The American strategic concentration in the Indian Ocean demonstrates how the Americans assess the general situation. The concentration of their fleet is no longer a mere strategic countermove after Afghanistan. America's naval forces are prepared to keep the Strait of Hormuz open. The American offer to give arms to those who want to remain neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, demonstrates the intention to keep undecided and faltering friends and possible partners from joining the Red camp.

Saudi Arabia plays a special role in the strategic plan of the Americans. The ties between Washington and Riyadh are much closer than generally believed. President as-Sadat has recently pointed out with an intentional indiscretion how intensely the United States cooperates with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Egyptian state chief wanted to force the Saudis with his frankness not to just secretly support the Americans by giving them bases, but to do so visibly. It is believed in Cairo that the strategy of the Soviets calls for a demonstrative counterpolicy. Everybody resisting a growing influence exerted by Moscow in the Middle East ought to so demonstrate with acts and words. Unfortunately, however, As-Sadat is rather isolated with regard to this approach, and this holds true not merely in the Middle East. The European West also pretends that the duel of the big powers is just a matter for giants.

GENSCHER ON FDP STANCE ON COALITION, OPPOSITION

DW151330 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Oct 80 p 4

["Excerpts" from undated article by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister and FDP chairman, circulated by the FDP press service entitled: "The Mandate of 5 October"]

[Text] The center has been visibly strengthened within the democratic system.

The coalition has been given a greater majority, the FDP having contributed considerably to this end. Now the coalition must have the will and the strength to implement the joint policy to be agreed upon--in no case must it dissipate its majority or even allow it to unravel. He who indulges in the easy excuse that each and every vote in parliament is no longer important will live to see that the government will soon lack more than just individual votes. Strength of leadership is imperative on all sides. The alleged wisdom that what is good for the goose is also good for the gander has already made majorities of different dimensions crumble away. I adhere to my view that fluctuating majorities are self-destructive to a coalition government. In the event that some people want them nevertheless, they must know that this means more to us than just a matter of procedure.

Solid work is demanded in the coalition. A solid budget policy, the lasting safeguarding of the legal pension insurance, housing construction policy will demand a great deal of decision-making power from the government parties--to state just some of the great domestic policy topics.

In all upcoming decisions the FDP will not forget that despite the strengthening of its position it has not won the absolute majority. We are partners who are reliable. The SPD, in turn, knows that it will depend on the FDP also in the future when it is necessary to form majorities. The FDP knows this as well. Certain groups in the SPD must know, however, that we will not be a party to any correction toward the left of the election decision over the heads of the voters.

The CDU was given a chance for renewal, and whether it exploits this chance is important not merely for the CDU. A conservative party must also be able to undergo renewal. The rebuff experienced by Stuttgart Mayor Rommel because of a few carefully expressed ideas cannot make the public particularly hopeful.

When it comes to CDU action in the Bundesrat, the CDU should consider how it came off in the federal laender where it rules. The time has finally come for the CDU to realize the opportunity to has to represent the interests of the laender in the Bundesrat. However, it should not make the additional attempt to correct the Bundestag election result via the Bundesrat.

The Bundestag elections have certainly not deprived the parliamentary majorities of the Union in Schleswig-Holstiein, Lower Saxony, Rhineland-Palatinate and Baden-Wuerttemberg of their legitimacy, but the fact that on 5 October the CDU scored less than 40 percent in Rhineland-Palatinate and Baden-Wuerttemberg should make it ponder its actions in the Bundesrat. The majority of voters in these laender obviously did not agree on a federal level with the Landtag majority.

GAUS 'LIKELY TO BE REPLACED' AS REPRESENTATIVE IN EAST BERLIN

LD151706 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--State Secretary Guenter Gaus, the Federal Republic's permanent representative in East Berlin, is likely to be replaced at the end of the year after a 5-year term. Bonn government sources confirmed today that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had informed Gaus to this effect.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said that a decision on Gaus' successor is to be made in the course of the formation of the new government in the next few weeks. He gave no particulars. Boelling himself is thought to be a candidate for the succession.

The proposed change is not connected with current problems in inter-German relations, it was emphasized by Bonn government sources. The chancellor had repeatedly expressed himself in favor of changing the permanent representative to the GDR at 5 or 6-year intervals. This term is roughly in line with the tenure of ambassadors in important and difficult capitals. Gaus was Bonn's first permanent representative in East Berlin and went there after the two German states had agreed on setting up their missions.

THREE SUSPECTS DETAINED FOR SPYING FOR EAST

LD131134 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Karlsruhe, 13 Oct (DPA)--Three suspected spies were arrested over the weekend in the Federal Republic on suspicion of working as secret service agents for Eastern intelligence services. The federal prosecutor's office stated on Monday that those involved are a Romanian citizen born in 1937 as well as a German couple living in Munich. The investigating judge of the Federal Court of Justice has already issued warrants for the arrest of those concerned.

The Romanian is said to have spied on behalf of his country's intelligence service on emigrants living in the Federal Republic. No further information was given for the time being on the arrested German couple.

BRIEFS

STEEL MILL FOR SAUDI ARABIA--Duisburg, 15 Oct (DPA)--A steel rolling mill worth DM350 million is to be constructed in the Persian Gulf at Al-Jubayl in Saudi Arabia by an international consortium with Mannesmann Demag AG as the main contractor. Mannesmann-Demag AG announced in Duisburg on Wednesday that the works will have an annual capacity altogether of 400,000 tons of light-section steel and wire to be run by the Saudi iron and steel corporation. Also involved in the deal are the German firms Schloemann-Siemag and Siemens. A French firm and a South Korean construction firm are also part of the consortium. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 15 Oct 80 LD]

LE MONDE CRITICIZES DIPLOMACY FOR LACK OF MORALITY

LD150941 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade and Diplomacy"]

[Text] Three recent affairs have once again emphasized the contradictions which exist between foreign policy, international trade and morality. Of course, this is not a new problem. However, it deserves more than the casual shrug to which we have been accustomed by French leaders always quick to justify what is unjustifiable in the name of economic necessities.

The affair which could be the most serious because of its internal consequences is the one exposed by the daily LIBERATION this Friday, 10 October: Did the French Government or did it not agree, within the context of nuclear cooperation with Iraq, to discrimination among its nationals at the expense of French Jews? It is too early to give a clear answer to that question. A lengthy inquiry will probably be necessary to determine whether the firms involved in this cooperation are indeed indulging in such discrimination or whether they simply promised not to send technicians of Israeli nationality to Iraq.

However, if LIBERATION's assertions are proved correct, the French Government would be seen to be guilty of unworthy behavior. In connection with this affair the government can already be criticized for its imprudent nuclear cooperation with Iraq, whose regional ambitions were known before it attacked Iran. The questions which must now be raised and which must be answered one day are the following: Can we continue to adhere to the myth that civilian nuclear channels have no military value? Can we continue to adhere to the myth that it is possible to build nuclear installations in a country on the point of launching a war without fear of a very serious accident?

In sales of French nuclear power stations to South Korea the government has so far shown greater caution. Having perhaps learned from the unfortunate blunders made in recent years, it refused to give in to Seoul's blackmail--Seoul wants to link the signing of the contract with Jean Francois-Poncet's visit. Before confirming his visit the foreign minister wants to obtain an assurance from the South Korean authorities that Kim Tae-chung, the opposition leader sentenced to death following a particularly iniquitous trial, will not be executed. It is to be hoped that this line will be adhered to. Our country's honor depends upon it.

The last disturbing example is the affair of the French steel plant which is to be built in the USSR. The incident goes back to August when Creusot-Loire obtained fairly easily a contract--the main part of it at least--which a U.S. company had just abandoned owing to the curbs on technology exports to the USSR imposed by President Carter after the invasion of Afghanistan. Despite the embarrassed explanations given by the French Government, it is clear that on this occasion it has failed to keep its promise not to replace the defaulting country. The foreign minister apparently opposed this dubious maneuver but his viewpoint was rejected by Raymond Barre who, it seems, cannot keep any promise when faced with a good business deal. Nonetheless that is a serious miscalculation if only because Paris will now no longer be able to invoke a U.S. failure to indulge in basic consultation in order to try to explain away this multidirectional moneygrubbing.

SECOND ROUND OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS OPENS IN NICOSIA

TA151847 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The second round of the intercommunal talks, in which the issue in dispute between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communites are being discussed, resumed today in Lefkosa [Nicosia]. The Turkish and Greek Cypriot interlocutors met at Ledra Palace Hotel at 1630. Replying to reporters' questions before the meeting, Turkish Cypriot Interlocutor Umit Onan said that the Maras [Varosha] issue will be discussed at today's meeting. Onan said: Today it is our turn to submit proposals on the issue. We will put our proposals at the negotiating table. Noting that efforts are being exerted to find a solution to the problem espite all difficulties, Onan said that the negotiations will be conducted with patience.

Varosha Issue Discussed

TA152035 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Another session in the current round of the Cyprus intercommunal talks was held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace in Nicosia. Today's session dealt with the (?fifth) item of the agreed agenda, the question of Varosha. The communique issued at the end of the session said the discussion of reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under United Nations auspices which began on September the 16th was continued at today's meeting in the same good atmosphere that has prevailed at previous meetings. The communique also said that the next meeting will take place on Friday, October the 31st. The two sides will discuss at the next meeting initial practical measures to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and a return to normal conditions in accordance with the provisions of point 6 of the 19th May agreement.

Nicosia Radio Report

NC151644 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The fifth meeting within the framework of the intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia this afternoon between Mr Ioannidhis and Mr Onan. At today's meeting they continued to discuss the question of reaching an agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices, in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the 19 May 79 agreement. The discussion of this question had begun on 16 September.

According to a brief communique issued by the United Nations, today's meeting was also held in the same good atmosphere that prevailed at the previous meetings. The next meeting will be held on 31 Oct and discussions will then continue on the question of practical measures by both sides to promote good will, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions, in accordance with point 6 of the 19 May agreement.

In a statement prior to the beginning of the talks, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said that today's meeting too lay within the context of the preliminary stage. We are, he added, in a preliminary period of exchanging ideas. I hope that in the near future we will enter a second stage that will allow for a more specific and fruitful dialogue.

Replying to an observation by a correspondent that it was not a preliminary but a substantive meeting that had been expected today, Mr Gobbi said that all the meetings were substantive and repeated that the beginning is always slow. It is a fact, he said, that I have never promised quick results at the talks. And I believe that excessive self-confidence or pessimism are, at the present stage, sentimental reactions rather than a reasonable approach to the problem.

On his arrival at the Ledra Palace Hotel, Mr. Ioannidhis said that at today's meeting they would discuss the question of the resettlement of Varosha, which is the first item on the agenda of the talks. This, he said, is the second round of the talks which will again consist of four meetings at which the items as mentioned in the agenda will be discussed in turn.

In his statement, the representative of the Turkish Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks, Mr Onan, said that his side would today submit proposals on the question of Varosha. Asked whether these would be written proposals, Mr Onan replied: I believe so, but you must allow me not to say more. Mr Onan said that the climate at the talks continues to be good and added that he saw no reason for it not to continue. It is our duty, he stressed, to display persistence and patience. It is a difficult task and we will do all we can to find a solution to the problem.

WFTU WELCOMES RESUMPTION OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA141801 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Federation of Revolutionary Workers Unions, Cyprus, [DEV-IS] Hasan Sarica, has returned to the federated state after attending a general council meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU]. He said the meeting has decided to send a message to the UN General Assembly on Cyprus.

In the message, the WFTU welcomed the resumption of the intercommunal talks and expressed the hope that the talks would lead to a peaceful and just solution of the problem, taking into consideration the interests and rights of the two Cypriot communities. The WFTU called on the United Nations to exert its influence and make every effort for the sustained continuation of the intercommunal talks and for their successful completion.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL ISSUES

NC150500 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 14 Oct 80

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Excerpt] In an interview in this evening's Nicosia television program "Panorama," Foreign Minister Rolandhis referred, among other things, to the Cyprus issue and the intercommunal dialogue as discussed at the 35th UN General Assembly, which he addressed at the beginning of the month, and to the role of the UN today.

In answer to a question regarding the position of the Cyprus issue in the framework of international problems, Mr Rolandhis said:

[Begin recording] Humanity's great problem today is that many new problems have been amassed--unfortunately, without a solution to the current problems. We add new problems every year, and we face them in the UN General Assembly sessions. The Cyprus problem is an important one. In truth, I would say that the Cyprus problem is not considered to be of great significance. However, although Cyprus is a small country, it is strategically located and thus is quite important. If one sees the problem from this dimension, it becomes quite striking. On the other hand, the Cyprus issue reflects principles in which many countries have a practical interest, namely, many countries are interested in avoiding in their own cases what has happened in Cyprus. It is from this, to a great extent, that the support we have internationally has arisen.

[Question] Mr Minister, in New York you had a series of contacts with foreign ministers and other officials who encompass the international spectrum--West, East and nonaligned. In effect, I would like to have your impressions and your judgement on how these countries face the Cyprus issue. This is with regard to your last remark that there are many countries that would not like to see [Sentence interrupted by Rolandhis' reply].

[Answer] It is a fact that I met many ministers--32 ministers--apart from the UN secretary general, and we exchanged detailed views on the Cyprus issue. In particular, there is interest at this moment in the dialogue that has begun. All advise us to proceed with the dialogue with patience and persistence. This is not an easy dialogue. We must be realists. This dialogue will take time. It is not a dialogue that will only take weeks. Perhaps it will take months. We must show the necessary persistence in the proceedings so that one day we may be able to solve--if we ever will be able to solve--the Cyprus issue. They agree with us that the Cyprus issue must remain an international issue, because this guarantees us existence as a world state. Otherwise, all these contacts with the various foreign ministers have had this aim: To preserve international contacts. What I continuously affirm is that the federation solution is becoming acceptable to all countries, and we must, I believe, begin to strengthen this consciousness, this spirit of federation in Cyprus, even more. When the three of us [as heard: presumably including Rolandhis and President Kiprianou] were in Belgrade recently, I was told that in Yugoslavia during Tito's day there was a saying that Yugoslavia was formed of six republics, five nations, four languages, three religions, two alphabets and one Tito. This Tito was the cohesive link; he was the spirit of federation. And it is exactly this consciousness that we also must create in Cyprus if we want to build a true federated republic here one day.

[Question] Mr Minister, I insist: In what you have said about the intercommunal dialogue and in your address at the UN you stressed, or rather said, that with the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue there is a ray of hope. On what facts do you base this assessment of a ray of hope on the basis of just a single month of talks? You have said that the dialogue will be lengthy. Where do we stand today?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the ray exists. The issue is that the ray must become full light, because if the ray does not become full light, we will be unable to solve the problem. The good point is that the talks began this year in an excellent climate. This was not so in the past. The talks continue in this climate. Obviously we are still at the beginning of the talks. The first round has just ended. I believe that the critical rounds will be the second and the third. Then the views of the two sides will begin to be heard in detail. The views of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides have now been expressed. At the beginning there were certain reactions, but the essence will begin to show in the second and perhaps more in the third round.

[Interviewer, breaking in] namely, next Wednesday?

[Answer] I would say, if we pass the two rounds that will follow the four meetings of every round, then we must be looking forward to better days. This must be the critical period.

[Question] Personally, I was impressed by President Karamanlis' statement the day before yesterday in Sofia that decisiveness by the UN was as much a prerequisite to successful talks as was Greek and Turkish good will.

[Answer] Yes. I think the UN is showing sufficient decisiveness. We must confess that it is playing a difficlt role, because of the fact that each side's stance is known to all. And when one is negotiating where the differences are great, there are certain to be serious difficulties. I believe that, at this moment, appropriate conditions exist; namely, the UN is trying in every way. I was assured of this by Dr Waldheim when I was in New York recently. The two negotiating parties have contributed considerably to the creation of a favorable climate. We have just begun to enter into the essence of the talks, and when we come to the essence of the second and third round, the hope of success will begin to show.

[Question] You mean you consider a contribution in this effort, this very difficult effort, to be the restraint shown by both sides. We showed restraint in registering the Cyprus issue in the General Assembly by taking certain practical measures. [Another interviewer interrupts, saying that the Cyprus issue has been registered in the General Assembly. This is followed by a indistinct passage caused by several persons speaking at once.] But perhaps even the press and the political leadership would have helped if they cleared the atmosphere of additional elements that are unpleasant and detrimental to the talks.

[Answer] Certainly. We must be rather practical and logical. One cannot have talks with another side and simultaneously show annoyance with it. These two things do not work together in any sector, whether political, economic, technical or any other. Consequently, during the period of substantive dialogue we must undoubtedly refrain from bitterness, and I must tell you that all 32 foreign ministers I have seen and Dr Waldheim advised us to move in this direction. Beyond this, the nonaligned contact group, which I met as a group, had the same opinion. It reitreated its support for and faith in treating the Cyprus issue as an international issue. But it told me that we must not disturb the dialogue during its substantive phase with events which may cause bitterness.

[Question] I must understand that within the same framework, with the same goal, without abandoning the basic principles of presenting the Cyprus problem, we will take action also at the New Delhi and Madrid conferences?

[Answer] The New Delhi conference will be held in February. I do not know whether dialogue will be achieved before then. But, if it has been, it must reflect that there has been progress; and I believe, without a doubt, that we must follow the same princple. Otherwise, our same friends will not support us. As for the Madrid conference, it is now in its preparatory conference stage. Unfortunately, events have not been very promising, and the reports that we get from Madrid speak of disagreements. I hope that the problems will be resolved. The Madrid conference officially opens on 12 November. Due to its problems, it has not yet been decided whether it will open on the ministerial level. But if it does open at that level on 12 November, I believe that we must follow the same patient policy.

[Question] Mr minister, you have referred to the scenario of a more active role by the UN, and you have stressed the good climate that prevails [in the talks]. However, a single favorable climate is not sufficient to create progress towards a solution to a problem. There is another factor in the present phase of the Cyprus issue and in the present negotiations--the change in rule in Turkey. Although it is still early, one month has elaspsed, if I am not mistaken. Are there any indications what Ankara's stand will be?

[Answer] We have no direct indications. I believe that perhaps the creation of the climate in which the talks are being held is some indication of intentions. Beyond this I cannot say much. You realize that I cannot expose the content of the talks, at least at this stage. I believe that time will show what the intentions are. In this stage I do not think we can comment further on the situation in Turkey, because we don't have enough facts. [end recording]

PAPER SAYS TURKISH SIDE LACKS WILL FOR TALKS' SUCCESS

NC151423 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 15 Oct 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "Well-known Tactics"]

[Text] The orchestrated Turkish Cypriot press campaign and the reaction by some parties on the other side leave small doubt that the Turkish Cypriot leaders are methodically working for the failure of the new round of intercommunal talks.

At the beginning of the new round of talks, the Turkish side appeared to be possessed by a desire for serious talks. However, facts have proved that things were different. First, the Turkish side has carefully declined to submit concrete proposals, mainly on the territorial issue, and has confined itself to repeating the well-known principles of viability, productivity, security and so forth. Second, it disclosed the contents of our proposals in order to rouse the--definitely guided--reaction of the Turkish Cypriot public.

Proof of the other side's insincerity is the fact that the paper BIRLIK--the organ of Denktas' party--immediately recalled that the Turkish Cypriots "have no other choice but to declare a state."

The Turkish Cypriots' tactics prove the lack of will for negotiations and substantive talks. The Turkish side should have submitted proposals--just as our side has done--for dicsussion at the negotiating table. The Turkish Cypriot side has failed to do so and now it is embarking on its well-known tactics to "negotiate" and to reject our proposals in public speeches.

We pray to be proved wrong but we suspect that the Turkish side will fail to submit any proposals at the negotiating table with the excuse that it is unable to discuss ours.

TURKISH CYPRIOT RESPONSES TO INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS' ISSUES

Communal Liberation Party Comments

TA121119 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The Communal Liberation Party Secretariat General issued a press release today stating that the Greek Cypriot territorial proposals are unacceptable. The press release signed by Secretary General Ismail Bozkurt says that it is understood that the Greek Cypriots demand Magosa [Famagusta], Guzelyurt [Morphou], Degirmenlik [Kythrea] and the industrial zone, an important part of Messoria and Karpas from the Magosa Strait to the island's eastern end. The press release says that this attitude cannot be considered one of goodwill aiming at the solution of the Cyprus problem, and that it leads the intercommunal talks to an impasse from the beginning.

The press release says that with this attitude the Greek Cypriots are jeopardizing the hopes for a solution and that if the Kiprianou administration wants a realistic solution to the Cyprus problem it must act seriously and responsibly.

Denktas Statement

TA151430 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] President Denktas has said that there are certain principles which cannot be a subject for discussion in the talks for a bicommunal and bizonal federal settlement in Cyprus. He was speaking at an informal meeting held at the medical association in Nicosia last night.

Mr Denktas said there could be no discussion on the cofounder rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot community in the independence and sovereignty of the Cyprus Republic and on the population exchange agreement in 1975. The president said that otherwise the principle of a federal system of government would have no validity and that it would be impossible to provide security for the Turkish Cypriot community. He added that if the Greek Cypriots were sincere on the question of a healthy and lasting Cyprus republic they should not make the guarantees for the security of the Turkish Cypriots a subject for discussion.

Turkish Cypriot Press Reactions

NC151913 [Editorial report] On 10 October 1980, BOZKURT, on page 1, carried these banner headlines: "Greek Cypriot Proposals on the Territorial Question Have Been Defined," "The Greek Cypriots Want To Allocate Only 20 Percent of the Land to the Turkish Cypriot Community," "The Greek Cypriot Proposals Stipulate that the Turkish Cypriots Should Abandon a Large Portion of Fertile Land and that Thousands of Turkish Cypriots Should Change Residence Again."

The paper then says, "According to the information which the ANATOLIA AGENCY [AA] correspondent in Nicosia obtained yesterday from sources close to the United Nations, the Greek Cypriot negotiator brought to the negotiating table at the Ledra Palace the other day a map demanding the return of Morphou, Mesaoria, Rizokarpassos, Kythrea and many other areas to the Greek Cypriot side." BOZKURT then quotes observers in the TFSC as telling the AA correspondent that "by bringing to the negotiating table the old, uncompromising proposals of the Greek Cypriot administration, which envisage large-scale changes in the TFSC frontiers and which, completely disregarding the security of the Turkish Cypriot community, reduces thousands of Turkish Cypriots to the status of refugees again, the Greek Cypriot side is, once again, jeopardizing the holding of 'substantial' and 'constructive' talks for the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute."

The same observers have described the Greek Cypriot proposals as "provocative," and added that under the circumstances "dwelling on the proposals and discussing them seriously is out of the question."

On 10 October 1980, HALKIN SESI, on page 1, carried precisely the same information under the headline: "What Boldness? The Greek Cypriot Side Has Asked for the Return of Morpnou, Famagusta, Rizokarpassos and many other areas."

On the same date, BIRLIK, on page 1, carried these headlines in heavy print: "They Demand Half of our Territory," "At the Intercommunal Talks the Other Day, the Greek Cypriot Side Has Again Submitted the Same Map Which They Presented at the Vienna Conference in 1977," "The Unbending Attitude of the Greek Cypriots Has Created the Danger of an Early Deadlock, Particularly on the Territorial Issue."

On 11 October 1980, BOZKURT, on page 1, carried strong reactions from the Democratic People's Party (DPP) and the Turkish Farmers' Union to the Greek Cypriot proposals concerning their territorial demands. The DPP says: "The Greek Cypriot leadership's proposal of only allowing 20 percent of the territory for the Turkish Cypriot side clearly indicates an inconsistent attitude, which is devoid of seriousness."

BOZKURT further reports that in a communique issued by its Central Committee the DPP states that the "Greek Cypriot proposals are not only contrary to the intention of holding substantial and constructive negotiations, they also totally disregard the security of the Turkish Cypriot community and the principles of economic viability for the Turkish Cypriot sector." The communique goes on to stress the determination of the Turkish Cypriots "not to live under the Greek Cypriot yoke any more."

On 11 October 1980, BIRLIK, on pages 1 and 4, carried an editorial: "The Outcome of the Talks." Among other things, the editorial says: The aim of this 'goodwill map' which the Greek Cypriot side has submitted to us is "to reduce the frontiers in a gradual manner, to strengthen the Greek Cypriot economy by regaining fertile lands and to establish Greek Cypriot hegemony over the entire island as before 1974." "This map envisages the elimination of the concept of bizonality and the implementation of a cantonal system."

"In other words," says the editorial, "the Greek Cypriot proposals are based on the principle of 'majority rule.'" The editorial continues: "The TFSC frontiers cannot be left to the mercy and magnanimity of the Greek Cypriots.

"In determining these frontiers, the concepts of 'defense' and 'economic productivity' have played a vital role. The Greek Cypriot map, which disregards these concepts, condemns the Turkish Cypriot community to live on the rocky Kyrenia Mountains. This can only be characterized as 'nonsensical.'" The editorial then calls on the opposition and the party in power to act in unity.

On 11 October 1980, DEMOKRATIK HALK GAZETESI [Democratic People's Paper], in its second issue, refers to the Greek Cypriot territorial proposals and says, among other things: "Three years ago Makarios proposed that 25 percent of the territory go to the Turkish Cypriots. But now, the Greek Cypriots have reduced this to only 20 percent." The paper then adds: "The intransigent and negative attitude of the Greek Cypriot side will compel the Turkish Cypriot side to stress once again the fact that it will be unable to make concessions on the principles concerning security and economic viability."

On 11 October 1980, HALKIN SESI, on page 3, carried an editorial by Resat Kazim who criticizes the Greek Cypriot map and Greek Cypriot aspirations and added: "The Turkish Cypriot community is not a toy in the hands of the Greek Cypriots. Nor is it their captives or slaves. There are now two regions--two separate zones--where these two communities have been living in for the past 6 years. It is sheer madness to attempt to upset this order. It would be a betrayal of the principles of peace and security in Cyprus and it would also carry the seeds of further conflicts. The Vienna Agreement was signed upon the realization that these two sides cannot coexist as a mixed society."

On 12 October 1980, all papers report that "the Greek Cypriot proposals aim at dividing the island into 5 cantonal areas." On this date, BIRLIK, on pages 1 and 2, carried a report by TAK News Agency which, among other things, says: "In order to realize how ludicrous the Greek Cypriot proposals are, it is sufficient to glance at the resources which the Greek Cypriot map is prepared to allocate to the Turkish Cypriots. These are: About 20 percent of the island's territory; 4.46 percent of the subterranean water resources; 0.20 percent of the surface running water; 14.30 percent of fertile arable land; no mineral resources; 12 percent of the hotel space and 2 percent of the industrial installations."

The editorial then continues: "The frontiers, which coil like a snake, are in the shape of interlines, which are bound to render our internal defense very difficult and expose us to Greek Cypriot attacks similar to those in 1963."

On 13 October 1980, BOZKURT, on page 1, carried a statement by the Communal Liberation Party which calls on Greek Cypriots to act with earnestness and responsiblity.

On the same date, BIRLIK, on page 1, carries an editorial which says: "Our Greek Cypriot neighbors have not yet been able to rid themselves of the complex of looking upon us as 'second class citizens.'" The writer then calls on some of the Turkish Cypriot opposition parties which, by their attitude, tend to encourage Greek Cypriot fanaticism, to reconsider their stand.

On 13 October 1980, HALKIN SESI, on page 3, carries an editorial by Resat Kazim who is highly critical of the Greek Cypriot mentality. The writer says: "The Greek Cypriots are behaving as if they had emerged victorious from the Cyprus conflict and as if they were in a position to impose conditions of surrender on the Turkish Cypriot community.... However, this negative attitude of the Greek Cypriots will only serve to inspire us with the need to be more vigilant."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER KIPRIANOU VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For the Belgrade BORBA text of the joint communique issued on the 6-9 October visit of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 16 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MIKHAILIDHIS ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT

NC151240 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 15 Oct 80 p 8

[Statement by House President Mikhailidhis on 14 October announcing the establishment of new political party]

[Text] Following a long period of incessant and painful pondering, I feel obligated to communicate to the Cypriot people my thoughts, appraisals and intentions.

During critical hours like the present, when our people have been living in uncertainty and suffering agony over future developments, it is more than ever necessary to make correct attestations on which to base the responsible charting of our course. The critical nature of circumstances does not allow any Cypriot to adopt a compromising or neutral stand because this would be impermissible apathy toward the national trial, the outcome of which will determine our survival.

It is a commonly known fact that our internal front is being shaken dangerously and that our political situation is seriously sick. Wrong appraisals, inappropriate actions, omissions and inefficiency in many fields have created terrible impasses.

The death of the great leader, Archbishop Makarios, left a people struggling and mobilized at the bastions of a common struggle for freedom and justice. But, unfortunately, these people are gradually being led into languor, uncertainty and lack of confidence. Instead of a solid internal front, we note strong signs of disintegration. The indisputable prestige and trustworthiness of the state created during the responsible leadership of the late Makarios are today showing signs of decline and wavering.

Of course, it was known that Markarios' death left a huge vacuum that could not be filled by anyone because nobody by himself possessed Makarios' personal prestige, dynamism, grandeur or political stature. Unfortunately, there was no practical recognition of the need for a collective repsonsibility to attain a sound appraisal of the problems and possibilities, and a sound establishment of the great responsibilities that resulted from the continuation of the struggle following Makarios' death; and as a result, today we find ourselves dejected, weak and with many problems in front of us.

Institutions that should have been esteemed and respected are shaking. The sense of authority has been dangerously changed with repercussions on its power of persuasion and effectiveness. This weakness of authority definitely fails to inspire militant courage or to consolidate the feeling of security among our people. On the contrary, it promotes a climate of doubt and insecurity that will inevitably affect the course of both our struggle and our economy.

Our achievements in the economic field, amid the ruins from the Turkish invasion and the continuing occupation, have been admirable. But today we have already entered a period of economic crisis, the consequences of which are already being felt--these consequences might even become painful. This economic crisis has its roots in the international crisis and in endogenous factors. But apart from this, I fear that the climate of insecurity and the lack of confidence will be the most basic element that will strike our economy and cause deterioration, thus jeopardizing what our people have achieved through strenuous labor. Unfortunately, the mentality of verbalism, self-praise and comfortability, as well as the lack of facing reality have resulted in an inability to take immediate and effective actions.

The Democratic Party which was established as the political bastion to represent pro-Makarios people outside the leftwing has, unfortunately, been subjected to the unpleasant consequences of the government's unfortunate activities, despite the fact that this party has never been allowed to play any role in making government decisions.

It has suffered blows from all sides in connection with questions that concerned the country's administration, although as a party it was not the one that was governing, and although it did not have the right to defend or protect itself as a party. Persistent efforts by cadres who were concerned over the continuous weakening of the party and who stressed the need for its structure, operation, and relations with the government to be placed on foundations that would save the party, have been ineffective.

Based on these established facts, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is imperative to take immediate and decisive action in order to reorganize the center and the democratic rightwing and to prevent polarization with all its tragic consequences.

Therefore, I believe that, having myself been one of the protagonists for the organization of the party, I have to face the dire and painful need to disassociate my political position and to withdraw from the Democratic Party. Moreover, I have to face the resulting supreme duty to contribute, within the measure of my ability, to resolving the current impasse.

I believe that, in addition to other things, the political organization of the people constitutes a great contribution to the supreme struggle for national survival and vindication because this is the only way that the people will be able to express themselves and participate in the struggle.

With courage and political consistency, we shoulder our responsibilities and announce the establishment of a political party under the name of Nea Dhimokratiki Parataxis [New Democratic Front].

The establishment of the New Democratic Front is imperative. As a self-sufficient political movement, it has the ambition to offer a political roof to all those who are within the wider center and the democratic rightwing which, we believe, is the biggest political arena. Our goal is not to fight the president or the government or anyone, because we do not seek to destroy but to contribute. Thus, we will not fail to support any government action that we consider positive. We particularly wish to give the assurance that we will show solidarity for all government efforts to promote our national cause.

This political expression is urgently needed to establish the political equilibrium and steadiness necessary for the mobilization of the struggle. It is also needed because the current state of political affairs clearly shows signs of political polarization which, if allowed to consolidate and grow, will bring great calamities to the country.

But if this is to be achieved, phraseological formats are not enough. Messages, systematic organization work from within democratic methods and processes are needed.

No one by himself and no political power by itself can save this country. What is needed is a deep sense of a universal duty and a positive facing of the fact that everyone must contribute to resolving the problems.

The ambition of the New Democratic Front is to serve as the political roof that will represent this area. The principles, the philosophy and the platform of the party will be announced shortly during the founding congress.

We call on all those who are pondering and who are concerned about the future of the country and of our people, and who belong to this area, to work for the creation of this political force, which will depend on collective responsibility and contributions. The gates of the New Democratic Front will be wide open to all those who believe in its principles and goals. We extend our hands to work collectively and secure in our country political equilibrium and the necessary power to find a lasting, fair and viable Cyprus solution in the interest of all the people of Cyprus, irrespective of religion or ethnic extraction.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL ARRESTS NSP LEADER ERBAKAN, ASSOCIATES

TA151340 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan, former Konya Deputy Sener Battal and former Konya Senator Ahmet Semsi Hatip have been arrested by the Ankara Martial Law Command Second Military Tribunal. According to information obtained by Turkish Radio and TV Administration [TRT] correspondent, the tribunal also issued arrest warrants in absentia for 18 NSP members.

The arrest warrant from the Public Prosecutor's Office for Necmettin Erbakan and his 20 colleagues, who were being investigated in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 163 of the Turkish penal code, was refused by the First Military Tribunal. The Public Prosecutor's Office then appealed to the Second Military Tribunal, which reached a decision on the issue today. The tribunal issued arrest warrants for Erbakan, General Administrative Council members Sevket Kazan, Oguzhan Asilturk, Ali Guneri, Fehim Adak, Ahmet Remzi Hatip, Suleyman Arif Emre, Fehmi Cumalioglu, Recai Kutan, Abdurrahim Bezci, Mazhar (Gul Canbayatli), Lutfi Dogan, Korkut Ozal, Ali Oguz, Yasim Hatipoglu, Abdullah Tomba, Kadir Misirlioglu Mustafa Yazgan, Ali Riza Ozturk and Mehmet Okur, National Assembly group spokesman Sener Battal and the leader of the NSP youth branches, Ahmet Oguz. Erbakan, Battal and Hatip were taken to prison. The arrest warrants for the other members were sent to the pertinent authorities.

Regional Command on Arrests

TA151653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text of 15 October statement issued by the Army IV Corps, Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau]

[Text] NSP Leader Necmettin Erbakan and the General Administrative Council members of the aforementioned party, who were being investigated by the Ankara Martial Law Military Prosecutor's Office for violating Article 163 of the Turkish penal code by engaging in activities aimed at transforming the Turkish Republic into a state based on religious principles, were arrested by the Ankara Martial Law Second Military Tribunal. The military prosecutor's request to arrest Erbakan and his colleagues was rejected by the judge of the Ankara Martial Law First Military Tribunal on 11 October 1980. The Military Prosecutor's Office objected to the decision within the authorized time. The authorized judge of the Martial Law Second Military Tribunal, who examined the file, deemed the objection appropriate and decided to issue arrest warrants in absentia on Erbakan, Administrative Council members Sevket Kazan, Aguzhan Asilturk, Sener Battal, Ali Guneri, Fehim Adak, Ahmet Remzi Hatip, Suleyman Arif Emre, Fehmi Culalioglu, Recai Kutan, Abdurrahim Bezci, Mazhar Gurcan Bayatli, Lutfi Dogan, Korkut Ozal, Yasim Hatipoglu, Abdullah Tomba, Kadir Misirlioglu, Mustafa Yazgan, Ali Riza Ozturk, Mehmet Okur and Ahmet Oguz.

In addition, the Second Army and Konya Martial Law Military Tribunal issued arrest warrants on 14 October 1980 to Erbakan, Sener Battal, Tahir Buyukkorukcu, Ahmet Remzi Hatip and Ahmet Oguz for violating Article 163 of the Turkish penal code during the open air rally held by the NSP in Konya on 6 September 1980. Erbakan, Battal and Hatip were sent to prison today. The public is hereby informed.

COUNCIL SETS DEADLINE FOR RELINQUISHING FIREARMS

TA140642 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Law No 2,305, which was passed on 25 September 1980, stipulated that weapons without permits must be relinquished to the relevant authorities by the end of the working day of 13 October 1980.

Through information reaching the National Security Council, it was observed with satisfaction that numerous weapons were handed over as a result of our citizens' trust and belief in our state, through their sincere support and in an effort to be of assistance.

In view of the difficulties entailed in bringing the weapons from long distances and the time lost due to the general census, the deadline envisaged by the above law has been extended until the end of the working day of 17 October 1980 through National Security Council Communique No 29.

PRIME MINISTER, LABOR LEADERS DISCUSS ISSUES

TA101700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received the Executive Council members of the Turkish Confederation of Labor [Turk-Is] at the prime ministry at 1400 and conferred with them for some time. Social Security Minister Sadik Side was also present at the meeting.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Turk-Is leader Ibrahim Denizcier said that views on labor life and social security bills were exchanged during the meeting. He added that Ulusu gave assurances that various bills favorable to workers will be ratified. He noted that the prime minister told him that directives will be sent to those concerned ordering the payment of workers bonuses on 14 October.

U.S. DELEGATION TO ARRIVE FOR DEFENSE PROJECTS TALKS

TA131822 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Meetings on joint defense projects cited in the Turkish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement will be held in Ankara on 16 and 17 October. According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, a U.S. delegation headed by Vitalij Garber, deputy under secretary of defense, will arrive in Ankara on Wednesday. The Turkish delegation at the talks will be headed by Lt Gen Ragip Ulubay, the National Defense Ministry deputy under secretary and chief of supplies and technology.

The meetings will be held in accordance with the complementary agreement--which is the second addition to the Turkish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement--on defense industry cooperation. The delegations will discuss the production of anti-tank weapons, propellant charges [sevk barutu] and various types of missiles, the modernization of tanks and aircraft, the expansion of existing installations and the construction and repair of modern warships.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISTS, DISORDER

Policeman Killed in Istanbul

TA101702 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Policeman Suleyman Acikbas has been martyred in an armed attack by terrorists in Istanbul's Edirnekapi quarter. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Security Directorate officials, armed terrorists attacked Acikbas, a policeman employed at Yesilkoy Airport, who was walking near the Kariye Mosque around 1030. Acikbas died at the scene of the incident. Extensive security measures have been taken in the region to apprehend the murderers.

Martial Law Command Operations

TA121304 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The 1st Tactical Air Force Command and the Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law Command has issued a statement, Communique 10, in connection with the operations carried out between 12 September and 10 October.

The communique says:

1. During searches and other operations carried out in the martial law area between 28 September and 10 October, A) 120 persons who were being sought on charges of carrying firearms without a license, writing ideological graffiti on walls, hanging posters, distributing pamphlets, violating the martial law bans and of involvement in various incidents were caught. B) Twelve pistols, one rifle, 168 rounds of ammunition of various caliber, 24 shotgun shells, two knives, one bomb, two Molotov cocktails, 5 meters of dynamite fuse, 2 kg of pellets and a large number of banned publications were confiscated.

2. A total of 377 persons were apprehended between 12 September 1980 and 10 October 1980. Of these, 140 persons were detained and 40 were arrested. The preliminary investigation of 173 persons continues. The rest, 124 persons, have been released. [all numbers as heard]

3. The receptivity displayed by our citizens for the success of these operations and in connection with the turning in of unlicensed firearms as well as their obeyance of the martial law bans and officials exceed any appreciation we might express. I am convinced that our citizens will continue to display the same receptiveness.

[Signed] Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan, 1st Tactical Air Force and Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law commander.

Army VII Corps Report

TA121813 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau]

[Text] An operation was carried out in the Gulyazi Village of Hakkari's Uludere District on 10 October 1980 following information received that Nazif Durmaz Oncu, one of the arms smugglers who clashed with security forces in the Tanin Mountains on 21 and 22 August 1980, was recruiting fugitives fleeing from the security forces after the 12 September 1980 operation, and that he was preparing for various incidents. An armed clash erupted when the terrorists fired at the security forces at the entrance of the village. Five terrorist militants were killed and seven were captured wounded. A Kalashnikov automatic rifle, 40 rounds of ammunition, a pistol and 100 Iraqi dinars were found at the scene of the incident. The public is hereby informed.

Murderers of American Sentenced

TA131626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Summary] "Kadir Tandogan and Ahmet Taner, murderers of two persons, one of them an American, in Etiler, Istanbul, last April were sentenced to death today. Kadir Tandogan, Ahmet Taner and Hakki Kolgu killed (Alberto San Novello), an American, and Sabri Bayraktar in Etiler on 16 April. While fleeing from the scene of the incident, they engaged in an armed clash with the security forces and were caught in Emirgan. Hakki Kolgu, who was wounded in the clash, died in a hospital."

Tandogan and Taner were tried at the 3d Military Tribunal of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. They received death sentences for violating the constitutional article on the unity of the state, for being active members of an illegal organization that aims at replacing the free democratic and constitutional system in Turkey by a Marxist-Leninist order through an armed struggle, and for committing the crime of forcibly trying to abolish the Constitution and the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

"Meanwhile, the Military Court of Appeals today approved the death sentence of terrorist Serdar Soyergin who was one of the murderers of Capt Bulent Angin in Adana on 14 September. The court also approved the 11-year prison sentence of Ayhan Cansin, the other terrorist who participated in the attack."

Istanbul Police Antiterrorist Actions

TA131839 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Teams of the Istanbul Security Directorate have shot and killed terrorist Recep Yildiz. Yildiz was suspected of committing eight murders, including those of three security officers, and a large number of robberies. The security forces also apprehended three other terrorists who were involved in the same incidents.

Our correspondent has learned from Istanbul Security Directorate officials that the police teams received information from three persons they interrogated after arresting them in Ferikoy 2 nights ago. Acting on the information, the police teams raided a house in Ferikoy. Recep Yildiz who was in the house fired at the police. He was shot and killed. Four guns, 37 rounds of ammunition and a large number of ammunition clips were found on the three suspects and on Yildiz. Following ballistic tests, it was determined that these weapons were used in the murder of policemen Rustem Altinyurt and Faruk Selcioglu and night watchman Kamil Aslan in Istanbul. It was also understood that the same weapons were used in the murder of Umit Tokac in 1978, of Haydar Aydin, Hasan Donmez, Cavit Ozel and Mehmet Erdem this year and in the wounding of Osman Gulsoy and Sabit Benahettin Kavatas.

Security Directorate officials also said that the suspects were involved in a large number of armed robberies.

Army VIII Corps Report

TA141953 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Army VIII Corps, Elazig, Malatya, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau Statement]

[Text] 1. Armed terrorists tried to rob a bus on its way from Tunceli to Erzincan on 6 October at about 2300. An armed clash erupted between the terrorists and security forces which intervened immediately. One terrorist was captured and the remainder escaped failing to rob the bus.

2. Security forces launched an operation in Guzelpinar Village in Tunceli's Nazimi District on 13 October. The operation was launched following tips by citizens and an investigation conducted after the incident.

3. Five terrorists, who were the perpetrators of the above-mentioned incident and who were involved in various illegal activities in Tunceli, such as firing at security forces, robbery and illegal possession of goods, were captured as a result of this operation. They are members of a divisive organization. They were captured together with an automatic Kalashnikov rifle, a 9-mm pistol, two 7.65-mm pistols, a hunting rifle, many illegal publications, 19,000 Turkish liras, a watch and various written robbery plans.

Army IV Corps Reports

TA141901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Summary] The Army IV Corps and Ankara, Cankiri and Kastamonu Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau has issued a statement saying that 76 terrorists have been captured in connection with 36 incidents of murder, 49 of assault and various incidents of armed robbery and arson which occurred in Ankara and Usak. The statement says the terrorists were captured as a result of operations carried out since 1 October.

Police Casualty in Istanbul

TA141048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Sukru Nural, a policeman stationed at the police station in Istanbul's Harbiye quarter, was killed by shots fired by three assailants along Avukat Avenue in Ferikoy today as he was on his way to work. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, Nural was killed instantly.

Report by 3d Army

TA151821 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text of 15 October statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 3d Army, Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun, Sinop Martial Law Command]

[Text] During operations conducted in 12 provinces in the 3d Army area by the security forces between 12 September and 14 October 1980, a total of 2,668 persons sought for various crimes have been detained and legal procedures have been started against them.

During these operations, 561 pistols of various types, 18 automatic pistols, 24 rifles, 45 shotguns, 18 handgrenades, and some 11,135 rounds of ammunition of various kinds, numerous explosive devices, magazines and a wireless set were confiscated. The public is hereby informed.

VOTCP APPLAUDS ARREST OF TURKES, NAP LEADERS

TA151053 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "The Reaction of the People's Forces Is Squeezing the Junta"]

[Summary] "The fascist Turkes and the NAP administrators have been arrested. It was announced that some of the biggest arms smugglers were also detained around the same time." The fact that Turkes and his colleagues were arrested and charged with responsibility for massacres confirms the warnings by progressive and democratic forces that NAP and its affiliated organizations constitute the main source of anarchy. "This nest of terror was collaborating with international arms smugglers in order to transform the country into a sea of blood and thus seize power." The fascist NAP members were placed in key positions in the country and had penetrated the army. The clearest proof of this is the fact that Turkes was hiding in the 28th Division.

The Turkish Communist Party had called on all progressive and democratic persons to unite against this main source of terrorism. Our people's reaction to fascist terrorism is very pronounced. "The fact that the junta arrested Turkes, the NAP administrators and some arms smugglers is a consequence of this inevitable reaction. However, through this action, the junta does not aim to eliminate terrorism. It merely wishes to validate the claim that it is opposed to rightist terrorism as well and, on this basis, to continue its attacks against progressive and patriotic forces." The generals of the junta are dependent on NATO and imperialists, and it is U.S. imperialists and NATO who have unleashed the fascist NAP on our people. Moreover, the generals are protecting the interests of monopolistic bosses, who were supporting the NAP. The junta is also continuing to oppress antifascist and patriotic forces and increasing the pressure on the Kurdish people.

"Patriots within the army who are opposed to fascist terrorism should support the struggle of our people and the democratic forces." All innocent patriots should be released immediately and tortures should be stopped.

PORTUGAL

PRESIDENT EANES DENIES LINKS WITH COMMUNISTS

LD151416 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Report on question-answer portion of press conference held by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes at Belem Palace on 14 October--passages within quotation marks recorded voice of Eanes]

[Excerpts] Questioned in connection with his advocacy of the formation of a central political bloc, Gen. Ramalho Eanes replied: "In effect I have been advocating the establishment of a central bloc. Why? Because I believe that such a central bloc could enable us to consolidate democracy, could provide a better answer to our development needs and expectations and also because it might make possible the mobilization and organization of the ablest among us to tackle the approaching crisis.

"I have, however, maintained that this whole process should not be the result of a permanent (?initiative) or action conducted by the president of the republic but should rather come about through the recognition of such a need by the political parties."

During this question-and-answer period General Ramalho Eanes took various opportunities very clearly to dissociate himself from the Portuguese Communist Party and even to reject charges that he somehow intends to negotiate with the Communists for their support. He also rejected charges that he has taken up the role of leader of the opposition or leader of the left, and linked this rejection with the topic he had raised before: "For one thing, it is obvious that there is no place in this central bloc for the Communist Party as a component. There is no place because this central bloc must necessarily advocate Portugal's membership in the EEC and Portugal's continued membership in NATO as a fully-fledged member; it must uphold private enterprise and the right to compensation for nationalizations. All this adds up to a development model and a social blueprint that are not in keeping with the model and social blueprint advocated by the Communist Party.

"The Communist Party will therefore have no place in this central force although, obviously, it must continue to exist as a political force of some significance represented in parliament. That is as far as the relationship between the Communist Party and the central bloc is concerned. As for the relation between the Communist Party and the president of the republic, it seems to me that the matter should by now be sufficiently clear. I have always maintained that I have nothing in common with the concepts, methods and goals of the Communist Party, nothing in common at all. I have never concealed the fact that my outlook on society has nothing in common with the Communist Party's outlook. I have never concealed this and have stated it repeatedly. Moreover, through my own actions I have shown that this stand stems from a very deep-rooted resolve and consistency. In this regard I would remind you of the events of 25 November 1975. There is therefore absolutely nothing between the Communist Party and myself. I support models, projects and goals that are antagonistic to those of the Communist Party."

Stating very clearly that he has never been a member of the Communist Party and that he does not--and never will--work to further its causes, the president challenged those who accuse him of having allowed Communists into governments formed in the past by presidential initiative to name such Communists and prove their allegations.

Eanes next replied to a question on the relations between the president of the republic and the majority government.

"Are there any irrevocable differences between the president of the republic and the majority on matters of principle? My answer is that there are not. There are no such differences because our political concepts and the models of society we advocate are very similiar; I would indeed say that they are identical.

"If no differences exist, why, then, this real or apparent conflict? Possibly because we have different views on the methods and instruments to be used in the context of a democratic regime.

"I cannot agree, for example, to an electoral law drafted by the forces in power to enable them to remain in power indefinitely [words indistinct] which would disregard the basic principle of alternation in power--basic for a democratic regime, basic in order to overcome deadlocks and crisis situations. Obviously I cannot accept this sort of thing.

"Secondly, I cannot accept that in a democracy power should be concentrated in such a way that the regime stays democratic only on the surface, on the facade. I think it indispensable that power be distributed in a balanced manner. I cannot accept people neglecting the creation of conditions for alternation in power.

"It is in these area that, I think, our differences lay. If these differences should disappear the problems would be extraordinarily simplified. And I ask: Am I or am I not right?"

SPAIN

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS AT CSCE PREPARATORY SESSION

LD151554 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1411 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Correspondent Jose Manuel Salgado report from Madrid's Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions on preparations for Madrid CSCE session--live or recorded]

[Text] This morning's session of the CSCE preparatory session was marked by the absence of any change in the positions of recent days. The Western delegations once again expressed themselves in agreement with the Spanish proposal, while those of the East backed the proposal from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

As he left the meeting, Soviet Ambassador Dubinin was pessimistic, saying that his country would like to see progress so that some serious work could be done. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, for his part, in the course of the session made a long address speaking of the absolute need to reach agreement so that the conference which begins 11 November might get under way without lacking a timetable and agenda, a state of affairs which many observers and even some delegates now fear. The situation is clear-cut. One side wants to trim the work of the conference and leave the two phases clearly separate, while the other side wants the work to continue longer and for provisions to be made for any point to be raised at any time. Whatever the case, Spanish Delegate Javier Ruperez is apparently lunching privately with Dubinin and Kampelman. Perhaps this might signify the beginning of a more effective phase of the negotiations.

FOREIGN MINISTER BACK FROM MOROCCO, OFF TO STRASBOURG

LD151024 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca is just back from Morocco and is already due to go off again on a trip to Strasbourg on official diplomatic business. He travels there in his capacity as chairman of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. This afternoon Perez Llorca is due to hold an informal meeting with the foreign ministers of the Twenty-One and also with his Swiss counterpart, Mr Aubert.

Tomorrow Perez Llorca is to chair a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council, which will hear a report on the Madrid CSCE meeting, analyze relevant points with a view to reducing social and economic imbalances among member countries, and examine the situation in Turkey.

At the request of France, the ministers will exchange views on the reappearance of fascist movements and the implications of this for racial matters, and, according to well-informed sources, on the basis of a Spanish proposal, will study a system of cooperation to combat terrorism.

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BOELLING REPORTS ON CABINET MEETING ON RELATIONS WITH GDR

DW160858 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1215 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Correspondent Elsner interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, head of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Federal Cabinet met in Bonn this morning to draw conclusions from the drastic increase in the minimum conversion rates for visitors from West Berlin and the Federal Republic instituted by the GDR, and from the latest demands on the Federal Republic raised by SED chief Erich Honecker. Now, I have said they intended to draw conclusions; did they?

[Answer] As always at the opening of such a cabinet meeting, an analysis was made, a very thorough discussion on the basis of a lecture by Federal Minister Franke. At the end of this discussion the cabinet approved the statement by the chancellor which he had made in Berlin Sunday, namely, that detente policy has suffered a serious setback and that the GDR leadership must be aware that a measure such as the arbitrary increase of the minimum conversion rate considerably burdens the relationship between the two German states. The cabinet also discussed the Gera speech by the chairman of the GDR State Council, declaring that at the moment we do not intend to do anything, in fact we must not do anything, that would be bound to cause additional trouble to the citizens in the two German states and the people in Berlin.

In concluding the cabinet meeting the chancellor emphasized two aspects, namely: We here in the Federal Republic of Germany would be violating the principles that the cohesion of the nation must be preserved and strengthened if we were to counteract a policy of delimitation wanted by the GDR with a policy of delimitation of our own, or if we were to respond that way. In the Federal Cabinet's assessment this is a policy against the interests of the people affected. Being aware of its special responsibility for the continuation of detente policy in Europe the Federal Government in the future, too, will act accordingly, refusing to be urged to pursue a policy of pinpricks.

It is and will remain the objective of the Federal Government to work toward the retraction of the increase in the minimum conversion rate. For the time being, however, and this is an important point, the Federal Government does not see any call for negotiating on the so-called swing, that is, on the interest-free credit overdraft granted to the GDR, and on important projects discussed in the past such as in connection with traffic matters, improvement in railroad transport, and energy issues.

[Question] If I understood you correctly, what matters first of all is to achieve a retraction of the increased conversion rate. This, hence, is the first, obvious step?

[Answer] This is what we keep endeavoring. I was asked a while ago whether the cabinet discussed the question concerning a remuneration or a lump sum payment. No, such considerations were not topical as far as the cabinet was concerned.

[Question] In conclusion, let me ask you this for the sake of clarification, perhaps: The recognition of a separate GDR citizenship and the conversion of the permanent missions of the two German states into embassies are out of the question as far as Bonn is concerned?

[Answer] Yes. The Federal Cabinet did not even discuss these questions, nor was it necessary, for in this respect the other side, the GDR leadership, ought to know that this is out of the question for us, that as far as we are concerned there will not be any revision to the Basic Treaty.

OFFICIALS ASSESSES STATE OF INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

Franke Interview

DW171003 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Peter Philipps interview with Egon Franke, federal minister for inter-German relations; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] WELT: Not negotiating on certain measures for the time being: Is that all? Is this the broad variety of instruments which Government Spokesman Boelling mentioned as a reply to East Berlin's measures of delimitation?

Franke: We carefully analyzed the whole thing and arrived at the unanimous view that we do not want to counteract this recognizable policy of delimitation efforts by the GDR with the same method. This means that we will not be pushed into any situation of distress and that we will try to treat everything constructively which might contribute toward continuing detente. We have been aware from the very outset that in so doing we will also run up against partners who will not particularly bend over backwards in their zeal to outdo us.

WELT: Do you agree with the impression that Honecker's current behavior has been initiated, or at least promoted, by Moscow for the sake of making the alliance in the East more immune to Western influence after the events in Poland?

Franke: We must assume that these people live in an alliance--as we do--and that there is a common platform, of course, in the event of such developments. But the speech which Mr Honecker gave in Gera primarily served the year of party indoctrination, or whatever it is called, stressing well-known matters. The old demands of being treated as an independent state are being raised again.

In many fields we have made headway in our efforts to serve mutual interests, without satisfactory answers having been provided from the GDR's viewpoint. Now it is necessary to find out how starting points might emerge; after all, we have the CSCE followup conference, and there will be other international forums.

Furthermore, there are arrangements with the other sphere which have been settled and which are not affected; we have many meetings in mixed commissions which sporadically convene for the purpose of carrying out the concluded agreements, seeking ways of promoting developments.

WELT: This means that wherever it is possible you plan to continue as before, and simply set everything else aside?

Franke: Yes.

WELT: Formerly, when situations turned problematic, telephone contacts existed between Mr Honecker and the chancellor. Did this work this time?

Franke: No.

WELT: Why not?

Franke: The whole thing developed without any move similar to consultations, and we consider this a highly striking violation of the business basis on which many things have developed jointly. We stick to the principle that arrangements must contribute to mutual benefit.

WELT: The opposition has put forward an offer now on ensuring a broad, common basis in the policy toward East Berlin. Will the Federal Government respond to these offers?

Franke: You could see for yourself: The Federal Government directly after the meeting at which it discussed the subject informed all the Bundestag groups, and they all dispatched their legitimate representatives.

Should anything change, this course will be followed again immediately so as to inform the others. Hence, the degree of information required does exist, but options for any actions out of this situation cannot be enhanced even by new institutions.

WELT: Are you afraid that more negative announcements will be forthcoming from East Berlin in the next few days?

Franke: I fail to see why, and the other side has also tried to explain in the official explanations that what is involved is solely the problem of the currencies. It is not new that some voices also are advocating a hard course of delimitation. To these people--in conformity with others--additional options have arisen as a result of a certain development in Eastern Europe.

WELT: The charge has been passed on via the official "GDR" news agency ADN that espionage was committed during an opinion poll among East Germans made from West Berlin by telephone. Doesn't this indicate Honecker's next step, namely, cutting off telephone contacts?

Franke: I would regret it very, very much if these options were further developed at all, if this argument were used to curtail a communication facility which has been successful. But I think this also makes it clear to the people living over here that they must not unnecessarily descend to the level of trouble inciters. I would deem this regrettable.

After all, everybody now realizes how successful this detente policy really was, otherwise any lamentation in the face of the forthcoming restriction would prove superfluous.

WELT: It is undeniable that a pause has emerged in detente. What are the prospects, when will we emerge again from the inter-German glacial period?

Franke: I cannot assess anything at all in terms of time periods.

WELT: And what about countermeasures?

Franke: The suggestion has been made that the payments be cut. We have clearly stated that we will not reply to a change in the business basis with violations of agreements, and everything in the way of payments to the GDR has been contractually stipulated on our part.

What we must watch, however, is the projects which we have agreed on with the other side for reasons of stabilization: Take the road fees, which have been settled on a long-term basis with a view to a further normal development of road traffic. It will be necessary to watch this closely in order to bring this up in talks, if necessary.

WELT: East Berlin also disseminated word via the news agency ADN that they withheld the mandatory currency conversion until after the Bundestag elections. What meaning, or ulterior motive do you see in this hint?

Franke: This statement in itself is a contradiction. For what good does it do if they say now suddenly in the context of all these measures which we strictly reject: This has been held back so far out of a certain deportment of complicity. After all, this suggests a certain friendly relationship. But quite to the contrary we feel hit very hard by what has happened, and we are reacting accordingly.

Gaus Speech in GDR

LD161644 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Dresden (DPA)--In his speech in Dresden this evening at the opening of the FRG's first film week in the GDR, the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, Guenter Gaus, made a clear reference to the present strains in inter-German relations. However, the Federal Government is determined to continue to develop communications between the two German states "despite all difficulties and obstacles." It was for this reason that the considerations as to whether the opening of the film week was right and proper in the present circumstances had not led to a cancellation.

Speaking in the Prager Strasse film theater, Gaus stressed that cultural relations demand agreement with one another and understanding of one another, as well as trust and hope for peaceful coexistence despite differing political and social systems. This applies in particular when "the barometer tends to point to refusal and partition." Gaus said the Federal Government would welcome a regular and faster pace of cultural events arranged between the two states. He pointed out that the film week was only the second cultural event which the Federal Government has helped to organize in the GDR, the other being a photographic exhibition in East Berlin in the spring of 1977.

Gaus said the Federal Government has always known that in view of all the circumstances it would be an arduous, difficult and lengthy task to establish as great a degree of normality as possible. "Today we benefit less from it than we did some time ago," he added. However, this would not prevent the Federal Government from making efforts to achieve more for the people in the two German states, and for more security for peace in Europe and the world. Neither of the German states should make the other out to be a bogeyman. Improvements would have to be striven for without illusions, despite the setbacks which would continue to occur for a long time to come.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BONN REACTIONS TO GDR MOVES, RELATED ISSUES

DW161040 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Press review on the Bonn cabinet meeting in reaction to the latest GDR actions]

[Text] BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: As was to be expected the Federal Cabinet at its Wednesday meeting decided as Bonn's response to Honecker's new course what only could be decided in this situation, namely, nothing. There are several reasons for this: In principle it has always been difficult for any Federal Government to fend off East Berlin harassments because the communist regime does in fact still hold 17 million Germans hostage, paying no heed to their wishes and feelings. Besides, the GDR has not violated any existing treaty because the compulsory conversion had not been contractually stipulated whereas all concessions of Bonn to East Berlin have been settled by valid agreements. So, what remained realistically was the hint that for the time being there will not be any negotiations on those projects in which Honecker is interested because they yield him advantages, including the swing, but the SED chief probably had included that in his reckoning.

The Kassel HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE notes: The sword stays in the sheath. After the drastic increase in the minimum conversion rates the Federal Government will not take any sanctions against the GDR even though the disappointment about East Berlin's course of action is profound. This is ample reason for the opponents to detente policy to call for a harder Bonn course in inter-German relations. Meanwhile, the instruments with which the regime on the other side of the Wall could be hit are narrowly limited.

The demand to curtail the flow of money to bring pressure to bear on the rulers chronically ailing from lack of foreign exchange surely would be a tempting variant, yet considering the close economic intermeshing of the two German states such an action may well turn out to be a boomerang.

HANNOVERSCHE PRESSE stresses this point: The decision of the Federal Government to continue seeking normalization despite the serious setback in policy on Germany and to renounce sanctions is a reasonable and courageous course of action, if alone because it is unpopular. As matters stand there was not much else to do unless one wished to write off as abortive the endeavors for detente, global and partial. It is not surprising that the hawks in the Union exploited their chance. They always knew better, but what did they do, or what could they have done, at the time of the construction of the Wall except to show energetic outbursts of rhetoric?

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU advocates the following view: To many Germans on this side and beyond the Elbe River the decision of the Federal Government is disappointing, especially when people are involved who are directly affected, that is, pensioners and people with relatives in the other part of Germany. The Federal Government, however, can only take this disappointment and embitterment into account if it wishes to act responsibly, for it was clear to all cabinet members even prior to the crisis meeting that Bonn does not have any instruments of power which could be employed immediately to force the GDR to reverse its course. Sanctions on the simple pattern of beer-hall strategists--if they lock out our people we will cut off the desirable Deutsche mark for the communists--are neither possible nor expedient.

SCHWARZWALDER BOTE wonders: What is the reason for this reserve on the part of Bonn? The paper continues: The Federal Government is helpless, it does not have any instrument for exerting direct influence on the GDR. All Bonn payments to East Berlin, such as the road fee, for example, have been contractually stipulated. Violations of treaties are inconceivable as they would hit Berlin and the people living there. There is yet another reason: the developments in Warsaw and potential Moscow reactions to them. Bonn must not allow Honecker to provoke it into doing anything that might serve as a welcome cause for the other side to take violent action against Poland.

The Dortmund WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, too, discusses the dilemma in which the Federal Government currently finds itself. The paper says: Economic sanctions contrary to agreements concluded are out of the question. In private business, too, a serious contract partner usually does not retaliate in kind when agreements are violated. At best he will go to court, and in international relations this is, first of all, the international public. By increasing the minimum conversion rates the GDR clearly and premeditatively violated the easing of visiting restrictions agreed upon in the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki. Hence it is veritably obvious that this violation of law be brought up as a complaint at the CSCE followup conference in Madrid in the near future.

Reactions to Gaus Replacement

DW161051 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Press review on the replacement of State Secretary Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE states: State Secretary Gaus has held this difficult position for 6 years, and he has grown in it. For quite some time he has been one of those who really have an idea about the extremely complicated inter-German conditions. Sending him now to a perhaps remote ambassadorial post would mean the loss of inter-German expertise in this Federal Government which would be hard to repair and basically unnecessary. After all, the Federal Government does not have much of this expert competence. Inevitably the ill feeling crops up that his recall from East Berlin will cause a dangerous gap to emerge particularly in critical times.

And do the people in Bonn, by the way, know for sure whether a new permanent representative would be accredited there at all as Gaus' successor? What Honecker wants through any means is to exchange ambassadors with the Federal Republic. He said so Monday. The replacement of Gaus possibly is more than just a problem for the Bonn coalition negotiations. Thus far FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG says: As the end of Gaus' term as the permanent representative of the Federal Republic in East Berlin draws near, the inter-German political landscape looks worse than ever before. The state secretary cannot be held responsible for that. For more than 6 years Gaus endeavored to relax the inter-German relationship in the human sphere and to make it more clear in political affairs. Gaus' greatest desire, namely arranging a meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and SED chief Honecker, did not materialize. His intensive groundwork was spoiled by political developments shortly before its conclusion, developments on which he, however, could not exert any influence. The abortive Schmidt visit to the GDR probably is the greatest disappointment to Gaus up to now in his entire diplomatic career.

PAPERS VIEW CARTER POLICY IN MIDEAST

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW171025 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Oct 80 p 12

[Commentary signed VCK.: "Carter's Failure"]

[Text] It is a good old practice to desist from burdening the last phase of an election campaign with important foreign policy negotiations. Nevertheless, President Carter has insisted that before the end of the month preceding the presidential elections talks be held in Washington between Egypt and Israel, under U.S. mediation, on the future of the Palestinian Arabs. To avoid irritating the powerful American friend the Egyptians as well as the Israelis have complied with this Carter demand. Israeli Prime Minister Begin even credibly gave the impression that Israel is now prepared to make greater concessions than before with respect to the form of a future autonomy for the Palestinians. And yet, the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington failed lamentably. What was achieved was merely vague agreements on future negotiating schedules. Instead of scoring a foreign policy success for the election campaign at the last minute Carter must now tolerate being told that in his Middle East policy, too, he is nearly at the end of his tether.

17 Oct Press Review

DW170848 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Press review on U.S. policy toward the Middle East]

[Text] Discussing the crisis in the Middle East against the background of the U.S. President's most recent statements, NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes: U.S. President Carter yesterday termed the Iraqis the aggressors and intruders in the war in the Gulf. At the same time he made it unequivocally clear that Washington will not tolerate any partitions of Iran. A change in course in the White House now, after weeks of strictly observed neutrality? It seems as though Washington hardly has any other choice. Despite the taking of hostages and despite Khomeyni: As far as the United States is concerned Iran ranks over Iraq.

The daily DIE WELT sums up its arguments as follows: U.S. President Carter refers to the territorial integrity of Iran and sharply rejects aggression as an instrument for solving disputes between national states.

Such phrases hint to the mullahs in Tehran that the United States just cannot stay neutral, contrary to what Washington officially says. What the United States primarily has in mind is the hostages, and on a medium-term basis the danger that Iran might mine the Strait of Hormuz. On a long-term basis Washington is thinking of Moscow, which it would not like to see come out the beneficiary of a disintegrating Iran.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN makes the following comment: The conflict on the Gulf opened the gates to Washington of a double-tracked policy. On the one hand the Carter administration wants to see the justified border wishes of Iraq on the Shatt al-Arab benevolently fulfilled through negotiations while maintaining the territorial integrity of Iran, on the other. It is the declared objective of this maneuver to decelerate the Soviet advance into the political vacuum of the region. It is a different question whether this is not a project which goes beyond the means of the Carter administration.

The OLDENBURGER NORD-WEST ZEITUNG argues as follows: What is discernible is the intention of U.S. policy to block the present vacuum in the Gulf region to a point where the Soviet Union cannot derive any political and territorial advantage from the conflict.

This objective is attainable, too, because the Soviet Union cannot take Iraq's side under any circumstances because of the treaty on assistance and friendship it has concluded with Syria. But on the other hand,no rapprochement between Moscow and Tehran is visible, either.

UK LABOR PARTY'S CALLAGHAN RESIGNATION VIEWED

DW161038 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Press review on the resignation announcement by Labor's Callaghan]

[Text] The chairman of the opposition British Labor Party, Callaghan, announced yesterday that he intends to resign from his post. STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN states on the topic: James Callaghan is disembarking, not from a state ship, as did his predecessor Harold Wilson, but from the steamship of the Labor Party on which the different factions of the crew have been fighting each other at knife point for weeks. Whoever still believed that he would stay in order to leave a united party by the time he would withdraw to retirement now finds himself disappointed.

Callaghan has chucked it, having been worn down by the fraternal strife which is not at all new, and being disappointed in his trade union friends who denied him their loyalty when he needed it most. This is not particularly surprising, however, for his real trade union friends retired even before him--a change of generations has taken place which Callaghan only failed to notice. It is also Callaghan's fault that he leaves chaos, and thus aggravated the danger that the Labor Party is all the more likely to split up.

NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN makes the following comment: James Callaghan, the old crafty strategist, is leaving the stage. He has drawn the conclusion from two developments of which only one was his responsibility directly: From the very outset he took the responsibility for the devastating defeat in the election against Margaret Thatcher in May of last year which was tantamount to a landslide in the political landscape of Great Britain. In the preceding winter of strikes he failed to achieve a consensus with the rebellious trade unions despite an effort at reconciliation. Callaghan's strict adherence to his five-percent wage guideline ultimately tripped him.

SPD, ADMINISTRATION RESHUFFLES PREVIEWED

DW151530 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Bonn correspondent Volkmar Hoffmann: "The Chancellor Does Not Want a Crown Prince"]

[Text] Once started rotating it may reach top speed even if nobody really wants it to, namely, the personnel carousel in politics. It may be that the chancellor has his foot on the brake in order to think about his future team at the Klostergut Jakobsbert spa hotel--founded by Emperor Barbarossa in 1157--high above the Rhine valley near Boppard. What suddenly rotates cannot be halted so easily, and sometimes it cannot be stopped at all.

Alfons Pawelczyk, Hamburg Bundestag deputy and defense expert, is an almost classic example of the momentum possessed by political personnel decisions. On 5 October the 47-year-old former major gained more than 1,000 additional first list votes [individuals' list] in his Hamburg voting district no 16 (Wandsbek) and thus won the seat outright. The name of the recognized member of parliament, who has been the chairman of the Bundestag subcommittee for disarmament and arms control questions since 1976, had been noted by the chancellor. In the event the incumbent parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Defense Ministry, Andreas von Buelow, is kicked upstairs to a ministerial post, which is deemed highly probable in Bonn, the chancellor had Pawelczyk in mind as the former's successor. This consideration fits in perfectly with the ideas of Defense Minister Hans Apel.

But this solution does not particularly please the SPD Bundestag group. Because the social democrats won all seven electoral districts in Hamburg, Eugen Glombig, SPD social affairs expert, lost his parliamentary seat since he had only been put on the land [party] list. Glombig is the ace on questions of social and labor law for the SPD group, and Herbert Wehner does not want to have to do without him.

To get out of this dilemma some people are looking around for an appropriate substitute for Pawelczyk. So if in the near future a group of representatives of the SPD group of the Hamburg house of deputies, the SPD land executive board and Hamburg's Lord Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose deal with the question of who is to be the future senator for the interior of this Hanseatic city and replace Werner Staak, the name of Pawelczyk will probably be mentioned. Formerly Pawelczyk only hesitatingly brushed off such speculations. "The 'uncle' (Wehner is meant by this--FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU) will probably exert gentle pressure concerning Pawelczyk's honor in order to bring Glombig back into the Bundestag," said one of the leading people of the Bonn SPD group.

A large-scale cabinet reshuffle is not to be expected. So far it has only been the SPD executive boards of the party and Bundestag group which have come out on personnel decisions. Wehner's renewed nomination as floorleader did not come as a surprise to anyone in Bonn. Nobody wanted to unhitch him who, as he himself put it, "pulls the cart as long as he is wanted," right at the beginning of the ninth legislative period. What merely exists to date is the proposal advanced to the Bundestag group by Willy Brandt that following the inauguration of the new Schmidt/Genscher cabinet on 6 November, SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski be elected Wehner's deputy. Then we would probably be the number one among the five deputies. The Brandt proposal, made in a sort of euphoria in the presence of journalists and immediately accepted by "Ben Wisch," is considered as the hint that Wischnewski will probably take charge of the Bundestag group's affairs in late 1981. The end of the Wehner era has been rung in.

Electing "Ben Wisch" deputy chairman should be easy for the SPD Bundestag group, since former Federal Ministers Walter Arendt and Friedrich Schaefer did not run in the Bundestag elections two places have become vacant. Horst Ehmke, Karl Liedtke and Helmut Rohde will be in place again aside from the "newcomer" Wischnewski. The fifth position is still open.

Only top politicians of the Social Democrats like Kurt Schumacher, Erich Ollenhauer, Herbert Wehner and Helmut Schmidt attained the dual position after the war which Wischnewski is supposed to assume now. The politician, who comes from Allenstein (East Prussia) and who reached peak popularity with the liberation of the 86 hostages from the hijacked Lufthansa plane "Landshut" in Mogadishu in 1977, has gained experience in many positions. He was development aid minister, proved his worth as SPD federal manager from 1968 to 1972, and resigned voluntarily because the party congress at the time refused to grant him responsibilities despite the victory just scored in the election battle.

His further career stages were parliamentary state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, minister of state in the Genscher ministry, subsequently minister of state in the chancellor's office. "Ben Wisch" has been mentioned as a candidate for the post of governing mayor of Berlin and of foreign affairs commissioner of the European Community.

The SPD news on personnel matters concerning the forthcoming resignation of Federal Manager Egon Bahr is of a different quality. The "news" is nearly 20 months old to the day. Everybody had a chance to read about it in February 1979 as a REUTER report in the newspapers. At the time Bahr had announced in the weekly DIE ZEIT that he would "no longer be federal manager" but "only Bundestag deputy" after the 1980 Bundestag elections.

The criticism of Egon Bahr, voiced after 5 October, charging that the "election campaign was intellectual and alien to the people" was considered even by the chancellor's office as "not very decent." Bahr did not volunteer to take over when Holger Boerner went to Wiesbaden right after the 1976 elections. He was pressed to succeed Boerner. Everybody knew at that time that Bahr was not a cement mixer nor a practicioner in organizational matters.

After the announced withdrawal, speculation continues in Bonn over a successor. Will it be Peter Glotz, senator for research and science in Berlin, or Friedhelm Farthmann, labor minister in North-Rhine Westphalia? The SPD chairman has "two or three names in mind," but he cannot simply give commands. "We do not make any central personnel policy," says Willy Brandt. "We are and always were strongly characterized by an independent personnel policy on the part of SPD land organizations." Yet the public wants to know about Brandt's favorite.

There is also such impatience vis-a-vis the chancellor. It is known in Bonn that there are not many ministries available. It is considered certain that Kurt Gscheidle--although not a Bundestag deputy any more--should at least remain as postal minister. Hardly any doubts exist regarding his qualifications for that department. The former chairman of the Postal Trade Union is respected by the DGB; he has made the post office a financially strong federal enterprise.

The trade unions are not very strongly represented in the cabinet. Next to Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer (Metal Workers Union) and Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg (Construction Workers Union), Gscheidle is supposed to remain as a third pillar at the government table--even without a parliamentary mandate.

A great cabinet reform has not been planned by the federal chancellor and his FDP deputy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Helmut Schmidt has in mind giving the transport department to Volker Hauff, a department which is at present in Gscheidle's hands together with the post office. The SPD land organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg could complicate matters for the chancellor if Volker Hauff should still replace Erhard Eppler in Stuttgart.

Andreas von Buelow has been mentioned as a potential successor for the research and technology department. So far he has been a parliamentary state secretary in the Defense Ministry. Some faction comrades dislike such considerations. They do not detect a trace of the same "stable smell" on the part of the Dresden-born man.

Much more is not expected to come from the forthcoming government reshuffle. One problem exists in Genscher's department, the Foreign Ministry. The FDP did not request more ministers despite its election victory. Next to Genscher as vice chancellor, the liberals are content with their current crew of ministers: Gerhart Baum (Interior), Josef Ertl (Agriculture and Food) and Graf Lambsdorff (Economy).

The Free Democrats must settle one personnel problem among themselves. A third minister of state is supposed to be established in the future in the Foreign Ministry at their request. The Social Democrats do not object to that. Next to Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD) and Hildegard Hamm-Buecher (FDP), FDP Deputy Juergen W. Moellemann claims the post of third minister of state for himself. He is said to have the approval of Genscher.

It seems, however, that the new FDP parliamentary member, Guido Brunner, is toying with that position also; he was elected on 5 October on the sixth position of the FDP land list of Baden-Wuerttemberg. The former European Community commissioner for energy, research and science is certainly more at home in the diplomatic business than Moellemann.

Several things are cooking in Bonn's kitchen of personnel rumors. The statement appears, for example, that the chancellor's health is not the very best. He was hospitalized a few times in past years. He was battered by the 1980 election campaign. Who will take over if he should leave? People around him say that Helmut Schmidt does not want to have a crown prince for the office of chancellor.

Rumors seem to be not unfounded that Defense Minister Apel has lost pleasure in his job after the quarrel in connection with the military oath and decorations. Yet Apel will stay. Giving up his office would probably have catapulted Apel out of the top leadership ranks of the government and party for a long time to come.

Helmut Schmidt, who is at present vacationing at Rheinhoehe, can calmly follow the speculations and combinations in the press. Nothing will happen anyway prior to the coalition negotiations between the SPD and the FDP on 27 October. The chancellor is not under time pressure, and the agreement of the FDP not to make any more claims will make it easier for him to decide.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON 'BRUTAL ABOUT-FACE' IN GDR POLICY

LD161433 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Uninhibited"]

[Text] What is happening in East Berlin? After the economic (but in fact highly political) measures restricting traffic between the two Germanies last week, the speech delivered by Mr Honecker in Saxony on 13 October begs this question. In two crucial spheres--relations between the two Germanies and events in Poland--the GDR has just taken blunt and startling--although not equally new--measures. If made 2 weeks ago such remarks might well have changed the course of the elections in the FRG.

Indeed, as far as inter-German relations are concerned, the about-face is brutal. Of course, it is not that the demands made by Mr Honecker in the name of "realism"--exchange of ambassadors, recognition of East German nationality, cessation of all aid from Bonn to East German fugitives, border rectification--are really unprecedented. However, East Berlin had abandoned its attempt to make them the precondition for establishing good relations with the FRG.

Until the recent postponement of Chancellor Schmidt's visit, East Germany was trying to become a privileged partner of the FRG in the East-West dialogue and seemed to be on the point of succeeding. Of course, since inter-German relations were revived with the December 1972 Basic Treaty the main aim of relations has been trade and the construction of a number of joint infrastructures (notably roads). However, the political significance of such exchanges was obvious, not to mention the agreements between the two states and the large amounts of money paid by the FRG to buy the freedom of East German political prisoners. East Berlin's decisions jeopardize years of patient efforts which tended to make the GDR an honorable partner, at least on the same footing as any other socialist camp country.

Mr Honecker's statements on Poland are, however, not so new: Czechoslovakia had, so to speak, already enjoyed the solicitude with which East Berlin, behind the Soviet "big brother," intends to ensure the "maintenance of socialism" wherever a liberal evolution seems to threaten it. However, the cynical clarity of the threats proffered by the East German head of state against the Polish people was surprising.

It is rather indecent, to say the least, for a German leader, whoever he may be, even--indeed especially--if he claims to follow socialism, to aspire to dictate Poland's conduct, even if it is on behalf of the member countries of a pact which a bitter irony of history has named the "Warsaw" Pact. Mr Honecker's remarks awaken the worst memories: Can he have forgotten, he who was once one of the first anti-Nazis, in what circumstances Berlin decided Poland's fate more than 40 years ago? What would have been said in the GDR or Moscow about the "Bonn revanchists" if the FRG leaders had made one-fourth of the comments which Mr Honecker has made on the Polish affair? As for the East German Communist Party chief's expressions of indignation at foreign interference by the West in Poland's internal affairs, they would prompt irony if they did not strike so many people in Warsaw and elsewhere as tragic. Meanwhile Mr Honecker's warnings are certainly futile: The democracies now feel even less like dying for Danzig than they did 40 years ago.

PAPER BLAMES AL-QADHDHAFI FOR SYNAGOGUE BOMBING

NC151220 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Strasbourg, eastern France, 15 Oct (AFP)--The French secret services believe that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi set up the bombing of a Paris synagogue early this month, the French Jewish community's weekly magazine said today. JEWISH TRIBUNE reported that French intelligence was "certain" that Libya had organized the attack to embarrass France. Relations between the two countries have been strained for some months with Tripoli accusing France of meddling in African affairs and France supporting Tunisian

allegations that Libya was behind an attack on the mining town of Qafsa this spring. JEWISH TRIBUNE said that the attack was directed more against France than the Jews themselves and was intended as retaliation for an alleged French intelligence plan to set up a Libyan government in exile.

PCF LEADER MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU090935 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)--"The Madrid meeting must become an important stage in the strengthening of political detente and in charting out the way to military relaxation of tension", said Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, in an interview to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Paris, Mrs Stefana Bildireva. The secretary general of the French Communist Party emphasized that at its latest congress the party attached great importance to the question of disarmament. "This task is acquiring even greater urgency and importance considering the fact that imperialism is making every effort to resume and to provoke tension in our continent" noted Mr Marchais. He also stated that the French Communist Party has prepared jointly with the other political and social forces in France important initiatives to oppose the decision of deploying new American missiles in Europe and of the production of a neutron bomb by France.

"We have already formulated France's request to undertake the initiative for calling an European conference on arms and disarmament. We called on the French people for a wide-front unification in order to make our country the initiator of bold actions and proposals", said Mr Marchais. Mr Marchais, interviewed immediately after his return from Bulgaria this summer, said: "I saw that Bulgaria is a country without the economic crisis familiar to us in the capitalist world, a country without unemployment. To put it short, a country in full progress, seeking a better labour efficiency and better meeting both the material and the intellectual needs of its people".

PARIS COMMUNISTS PROTEST MARCHAIS PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

LD170959 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Five Paris Communist concilors --Francoise Durand, Michel Ferignac, Henri Fiszbin, Jean Gajer and Jean-Jacques Rosat--issued the following statement on Thursday. 16 October, following the PCF national conference which on 12 October appointed Georges Marchais as presidential candidate: "As Paris concilors and Communists we consider it our duty, after the party's national conference, to make our position clear. Like all Communists we have been presented with a fait accompli: The definition of the political content of the presidential election campaign was not democratically drawn up by the grassroots, and party members have been unable to express their opinions. At its own initiative the leadership has adopted a new line contradicting the strategy defined by the 22d and 23d party congresses, and contradicting the policy on the basis of which the workers placed their trust in Communist-elected representatives in 1977 and 1978. We cannot accept the current line which we do not support and which has been decided in violation of the principles of democratic centralism.

"The party secretary general has just stated that democracy requires that, once decisions have been made, everybody should work to implement them with the same will and enthusiasm. Yes, but provided the decision itself has been made democratically. However, that is not the case and, like all Communists, we have been deprived of the democratic rights which membership confers on everybody. In these circumstances we are determined to assume our collective responsibility as party members, and while we will not hinder the campaign of the party and its candidate, we consider ourselves released from the duty to be personally involved in the presidential election battle. We consider that, in present circumstances, this attitude is the only way of facing our responsibilities and asserting our attachment to the fundamental choice, made by the party, of a democratic path to socialism."

GOVERNMENT CRISIS CONSIDERED NEAR SOLUTION

AU160857 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Oct (ANSA)--In the minds of most political observers the government crisis opened in Italy September 27 is swiftly nearing a conclusion. The four parties ready to forge the new government of Arnaldo Forlani--the Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), the Social Democrats (PSDI) and the Republicans (PRI)--hammered out the basis of their program, including foreign policy matters, in a joint meeting yesterday. Now that the program is set, the focus of attention has shifted to the structure of the new government. It was thought that this was the center of separate talks Forlani had yesterday with the secretaries of the four prospective government parties: Bettino Craxi (PSI), Pietro Longo (PSDI), Flaminio Piccoli (DC) and Giovanni Spadolini (PRI).

A new wrinkle has cropped up in the problem of assigning cabinet seats, however. The Socialist Party's leftwing faction headed by Claudio Signorile and Riccardo Lombardi released a document yesterday stating that it did not intend to shirk its responsibilities with regard to the party and toward the strengthening of leftwing tendencies in the overall political framework. This was interpreted to mean that the Socialist left wanted two seats in the new cabinet, while the PSI leadership was willing to give them only one seat to leave room for other internal minorities. The leftwing demand could create problems for Craxi, not only inside the party but also vis-a-vis the DC, according to political observers here. The DC might welcome two representatives from the PSI left in the government as this would constitute a "guarantee" against eventual maneuvers from the Socialist minority against the government.

FOREIGN MINISTER, UK'S CARRINGTON DISCUSS IRAQ-IRAN WAR

AU160912 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 16 Oct (ANSA)--Italy and Great Britain are following the Iraqi-Iranian war with keen concern and hope that the hostilities do not spread. Meeting for over two hours at the Farnesina here yesterday, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington stressed the need to keep navigation open in the Persian Gulf and voiced the hope that Jordan would stay out of the conflict. Carrington, who is in Rome as a member of Queen Elizabeth's entourage, agreed with his Italian counterpart that any Jordanian intervention in the hostilities would worsen the Arab-Israel crisis.

The Italian and British Governments fear an entrenchment of positions which would compromise peace initiatives already underway. The two ministers confirmed European determination to pursue the Nine's Mideast policy as forged at the European Council meeting in Venice. This policy has been implemented to some extent already with the Mideast visit of EEC Duty Chairman Gaston Thorn. Mideast policy will be further discussed among the Nine at the European Council meeting to be held in Brussels on December 2 and 3. The outcome of U.S. Presidential elections was also seen as bound to have an important influence on the situation in the Mideast, according to the two foreign ministers.

Carrington and Colombo also discussed Community matters during their Farnesina encounter. The Britisher revewed his government's appreciation of Italian diplomatic moves during negotiations on the British contribution to Community expenditures.

AFP: COMMUNIST PARTY PRESIDENT LONGO DIES

NC161103 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 16 Oct (AFP)--Italian Communist Party President Luigi Longo, 80, died in hospital here today after an illness lasting several weeks, the party announced. The Communists are Italy's second-largest party, behind the ruling Christian Democrats.

MARIO SOARES VIEWS ELECTION RESULTS, COUNTRY'S NEEDS

LD161327 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Nicole Guardiola undated Lisbon interview with Portuguese Socialist Party Secretary Mario Soares: "Referendum Proposed by Democratic Alliance Would Be a Coup d'Etat"]

[Excerpt] Question: For someone who followed the election campaign mounted by your party and the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] the 5 October defeat seems somewhat surprising. What happened?

Answer: We suffered a defeat which we accept, inasmuch as we failed to achieve our main objective, which was to overthrow the Democratic Alliance's parliamentary majority. But it was a relative defeat, inasmuch as we did achieve other important objectives that will be decisive in the medium term. We managed to halt the "Italianization" of democratic socialism. The Democratic Alliance's bid for bipolarization suffered a setback, which will grow deeper in the future. The FRS confirmed itself as the only democratic alternative to the rightwing policy that the Democratic Alliance will now have to implement.

Question: But the Democratic Alliance did increase its majority, despite your forecasts.

Answer: For the past 9 months the government has not governed but used its power to mount a permenent election campaign. It has taken measures aimed at artificially creating certain benefits for the Portuguese people with regard to increased incomes and restraining inflation. It has made many promises and attained only certain specific achievements, which the government has used in the media for its own ends, silencing the opposition's voice. When this was not enough, it did not hesitate to employ even more drastic methods--purges, threats and pressure of all kinds. It is no coincidence that journalists had to hold a symbolic strike on the very day of the elections to condemn the pressures to which they were being subjected. But the majority of the Portuguese people are not yet sufficiently aware of this situation because the Democratic Alliance government has managed to maintain a pretense of democracy. This pretense will now explode as a result of the twofold effects of the crisis--domestic and international--and the bill that the Democratic Alliance will have to pay. The government will now have to implement the Democratic Alliance's real policy, which implies the reestablishment of the major economic and financial groups and the reestablishment of the old ruling class' privileges.

Question: In practice the creation of the FRS coalition brought the Socialists no extra votes. Will you now be revising your policy of alliances?

Answer: We did not secure an overall advance but in some areas our progress is significant, although we are still losing in the rural areas. In general, there was a considerable transfer of votes from the left to the FRS, while we did not make as much progress as we had hoped at the center. In my opinion a more important consideration than the immediate results is the dynamism that the FRS has managed to create and which its adversaries have acknowledged. This dynamism will be strengthened. We will now undertake a "desert crossing" with confidence in ourselves, with the conviction that we represent one-third of the Portuguese electorate.

Question: The Communist Party regressed to its 1976 electoral position and this failure is reflected in a weakening of the left...

Answer:...which still has more votes overall than the right, however. But the PCP's regression is a fact--and in my opinion a positive fact, since the PCP is a factor of stagnation in Portuguese society. The events in Afghanistan and Poland certainly had an influence on the better informed and more politically aware voters, but the decisive fact is that the PCP has created an unfavorable image of itself through its rigidity, its splittism and its antiquated nature.

The workers and young people cannot fail to react to the fact that the Portuguese Communists still cling to the solution of the thirties.

Question: By not rejecting the idea of an agreement on the system with the Socialists, Prime Minister Sa Carneiro is offering the PS a chance to support the constitutional revision proposed by the Democratic Alliance.

Answer: We will continue to advocate the need for dialogue. We believe there are areas for agreement that deserve to be highlighted and not hidden. We agree with the people who say that there must be an end to the Revolutionary Council, that the civilian character of the system must be accentuated and that the system of relations among the state bodies must be improved. We are therefore willing to reach agreements with the forces, whoever they may be, that want to improve the institutions. As for the economic and social system implicit in the constitution, we still advocate a model of competitive coexistence between the public and private sectors. We do not agree with stifling and dismantling the public sector, which we regard as an essential tool in times of crisis such as the one being experienced by Portugal and the entire world. But we also agree with imparting a stimulus to private enterprise, whether individual or cooperative. There should be a broad and detailed dialogue on all these points. It seems to us that the most salutory attitude for the majority would be to seek consensus and not to pose the issue in all-or-nothing terms.

PCP, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS COMMENT ON EANES REMARKS ON ELECTIONS

LD161012 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party has said that President Ramalho Eanes's news conference statements were not consonant with the real gravity and serious threat which the Democratic Alliance's strengthened position in parliament and in the government represented for democracy. The party said, in a press release, that Eanes's utterances on Tuesday only went to confirm the notorious and already known differences of opinion and divergences between his and the PCP's stances.

For its part, the Social Democratic Center Party said that by holding the news conference General Eanes had made use of his official position as head of state to relaunch his candidacy for the presidency of the republic. In the eyes of the Portuguese people, the centrists said in a statement, it was clear that during the election campaign for the 5 October parliamentary elections General Eanes did not dissociate himself from the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS], having, in fact, to the very end of the campaign acquiesced in his person and program being identified with and welcoming all the backing from the FRS.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DESCRIBES MIKHAILIDHIS AS 'DEFECTOR'

NC161027 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[15 October Democratic Party statement on House President Mikhailidhis' decision to establish the New Democratic Front]

[Text] An emergency meeting was held today by the Democratic Party Political Bureau, its Executive Committee, its house members, the district committees of the Democratic Party and of the Democratic Party youth organization. The meeting was chaired by Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of the republic and chairman of the Democratic Party. After a careful study of the party's internal situation following the defection by former Vice Chairman Mikhailidhis and some of his fellow defectors and house members, the following was noted:

Perhaps the political action by Mr Mikhailidhis and some of his associates to withdraw from the party did not surprise many quarters. Their defection and abandonment of the banner, under which they were elected, is not only an unacceptable action from all respects but also a blow to the country's political customs. This apostasy by Mr Mikhailidhis and his fellow apostates during the most critical moments for the party chairman and the party itself, at a time when the president of the republic and his party are under attack from all sides--for reasons that cannot be mentioned now--constitutes a most contemptible act which is tantamount to a stab in the back of the president of the republic and chairman of the Democratic Party.

Mr Mikhailidhis' move has been in the making for a long time now and in fact has been the basic reason for the Democratic Party's deficiency in many fields.

Four years ago, when the Democratic Party embraced the novice politicians--it did so with all goodwill and elevated them to high political levels and positions--it never imagined that 4 years later, these same persons would make efforts to "capture" it or destroy it.

No matter how careful Mr Mikhailidhis was in his statement yesterday, both his action and some of the things he said, are clearly to undermine both the president of the republic and Democratic Party chairman, Mr Spiros Kiprianou, and the party itself.

He spoke about inappropriate actions, omissions, inefficiency, languor of the people, lack of confidence, weaknesses on the part of the authority that--according to Mr Mikhailidhis--had not inspired militant courage and had failed to consolidate a feeling of security among the people; on the contrary [these factors] have promoted a climate of uncertainty and insecurity. He spoke about a mentality of verbalism, self-praise and comfortability as well as about the absence of being in touch with reality.

He said many things which, directly or indirectly, are aimed at the president of the republic and his associates and, therefore, in this context he does not lag behind others who have been trying--for reasons unrelated to reality--to strike at the president of the state and his party. In this context, Mr Mikhailidhis identifies himself with other quarters, at a time of general polemic against the president; something which definitely has another aim and is not solely directed against the president of the republic.

In his effort to undermine and slander the president, who was his [party] president until yesterday, he did not confine his attacks to vague arguments or to totally unfounded allegations, unworthy of a reply; he did not fail to do what many others have also been doing--to invoke and exploit Ethnarch Makarios' name in order to mar his memory and to hide behind it for whatever ambitions or intentions they may have. It is high time that all of them stop exploiting Makarios' sacred name.

Mr Mikhailidhis tries to obscure things by means of "high level" criticism, and he resorts to the usual plausibility that has no connection with truth.

It is indeed regrettable to see that statesmen with 3 to 4 years [of political activity], but having been dizzied by their sudden political ascent, attempt today to disrupt the center and the democratic rightwing. Since we are on the eve of elections, this substantively increases possibilities for creating conditions of polarization. But the worst of all is that they hasten to lightheartedly abandon the president of the republic and Democratic Party chairman during crucial moments.

Many more things can be said but the Democratic Party believes that this is enough for the present. For the Democratic Party, Mr Mikhailidhis and his associates now belong to the past, despite the damage they caused. By this fresh start, declared at today's broad gathering by Democratic Party Chairman Spiros Kiprianou, the leadership, the organs and the cadres of the Democratic Party are determined to continue their course and to completely fill the vacuum in the center and the progressive rightwing, to neutralize any undermining plans--irrespective of origin--and to carry on, in a more organized way, by appropriately furthering the necessary rejuvenation of the party, in order to achieve their goal unselfishly, which is serving the people's interests and primarily our national cause.

After listening to a detailed address by the Democratic Party chairman, today's Democratic Party gathering declared its confidence in the party goals and aims and resolved to give unlimited support to party Chairman Kiprianou calling on him to continue his course, irrespective of obstacles or underminings, in the certainty that the overwhelming majority of the Democratic world would stand by his side so that he can successfully conclude his historical task.

NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT REACTS TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY STATEMENT

NC161120 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 16 Oct 80 p 10

[15 October New Democratic Front statement]

[Text] The reaction of the Democratic Party gathering, held under Mr Kiprianou's chairmanship, to the statement on the establishment of the New Democratic Front was no surprise. Their answer to our objective attestations and arguments consists of personal attacks and the usual remarks of undermining and so forth. Irrespective of forms of speech, the internal front's situation is most serious, and a solution to their problems cannot be achieved merely by vague statements.

We shall not adopt the [Democratic Party's]--language or tactics because no useful purpose would be served. As for the political attestations, we wish to repeat that political impasses are resolved through a recourse to the people.

Names Parliamentary Spokesman

NC17082 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Independent Deputy Stavros Ambizas [formerly Kiprianou's Democratic Party spokesman]--made a statement in the House of Representatives yesterday announcing that he was no longer independent but had joined the New Democratic Front [NEDIPA] under the leadership of House President Alekos Mikhailidhis.

At a later stage during the house meeting, NEDIPA Deputy Karamikhalis announced that Ambizas will be the Front's parliamentary spokesman.

Ambizas' appointment as NEDIPA parliamentary spokesman was made yesterday at a meeting of the group of deputies, which was chaired by Mikhailidhis and attended by Deputies St. Ambizas, T. Nemitsas, L. Karamikhalis, P. Lenas and N. Vasiliadhis.

HOUSE CALLS FOR EARLY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

NC161548 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] At its session today, the House of Representatives supported the holding of parliamentary elections as soon as possible after certain practical difficulties concerning the amendment of the electoral law have been examined and overcome and after the Interior Ministry has completed the procedure on electoral lists and the election cards. [Present term of office expires in September 1981]

The House has also authorized the Internal Affairs Parliamentary Committee to study the gaps that may be included in the electoral law and follow the work being done at the Interior Ministry with regard to speeding up the completion of the electoral list and election cards.

It was announced during the House session that the Internal Affairs Parliamentary Committee will convene next Saturday to study the electoral law. Additionally, deputies who would like to submit proposals and amendments were called upon to attend the meeting. The House announced that it will also invite the interior minister, or the Interior Ministry official competent for the elections issue, to attend the meeting and brief the House members on the existing difficulties concerning the completion of procedures for holding elections.

POLITICAL CIRCLES DECRY WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN NATIONAL ISSUE

NC170957 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Reliable political circles, who are well aware of Western intentions toward Cyprus, have stated to O AGON that "any active interference by the West in the Cyprus issue at this time is ruled out."

The same circles stressed that the United States and the West in general do not consider this to be an opportune time for them to interfere in the Cyprus issue because:

First: The new military regime in Turkey is preoccupied with consolidating its position and resolving the country's domestic problems.

Second: They are waiting for the internal political situation in Greece and Cyprus to clear up. These two countries are actually in a preelection period and it is clearly understood that their leaders cannot make the proper political decisions at this time.

According to the same circles:

The Western quarters want the intercommunal dialogue to continue, even if there is currently no hope for its success, in order to keep a channel alive through which, at an opportune time, they could convey their suggestions and proposals for a solution to the problem. At the same time, the continuation of the talks for the sake of talking appears to be also favored by the parties concerned, obviously for domestic reasons.

In the meantime, a British interparliamentary delegation will be visiting Cyprus next December to have an on-the-spot study of the situation with regard to the Cyprus issue.

The British delegation will also visit Greece and Turkey and on its return to Britain will submit a report to the country's government and parliament. The report will suggest concrete proposals for a Cyprus solution.

PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

AT151646 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Karamanlis returned to Athens at noon after his 3-day official visit to Bulgaria and talks with his Bulgarian counterpart, Zhivkov. The president of the republic was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Prime Minister Rallis.

The talks of the Greek president with his Bulgarian counterpart were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere; there was a similarity of view on many bilateral and international issues. In a joint communique that has been published, the two countries stressed their desire to further develop their relations and encourage the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation among Balkan countries.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who accompanied the president of the republic, returned to Athens with him.

Interview in Sofia

AT161729 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text of unidentified Bulgarian television reporter's interview with Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis in Sofia--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] from your visit to Bulgaria?

[Karamanlis] First of all I should like to say that I have been deeply moved by the reception that was accorded me by President Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people. Furthermore, during my visit we exchanged useful thoughts on both the great problems that currently occupy the world and on the development of relations between our two countries. We determined with satisfaction that these relations are constantly improving. We decided [word indistinct] to seek new ways for maintaining this cooperation in the interest not only of our two peoples but, more generally, in the interest of the Balkans.

[Question] Mr President, what are your impressions of Bulgaria at present?

[Answer] I came to Bulgaria for the first time 5 years ago. During this current visit I have ascertained that during these last 5 years in your country great progress has taken place. This program of course is due to the industriousness and willingness of the Bulgarian people. However, it is also due to your president and my friend, Zhivkov, who has laid stable foundations for Bulgaria's development. You have an excellent president who loves his people and struggles for their prosperity.

[Question] Our last question: How do you view the future of Greek-Bulgarian relations?

[Answer] I view it as bright. This is so because these relations have been consolidated on secure foundations. The warm, friendly feelings manifested by the Bulgarian people during my stay in your country confirm this truth and prove that the efforts we have made--President Zhivkov and myself--to develop Greek-Bulgarian relations have been met with an emotional response from our two peoples. This also confirms the fact that we have turned a new page in the history of our relations. We have achieved something that is difficult in the present world: Transformation of an ancient enmity into a (?strong), fruitful friendship. Under these circumstances one cannot but be optimistic about the future of our relations. Thank you.

[Reporter] Thank you, too.

GOVERNMENT INVITES CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER FOR TALKS

AT152026 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of Prime Minister Rallis, Premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Strougal will pay an official visit to Greece from 20 to 22 October.

PAPANDREOU ATTACKS GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON NATO, ECONOMY

AT161730 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Oct 80 p 7

[Text of speech by Andreas Papandreou, PASOK chairman, at Patrai mass rally on 15 October]

[Excerpts] People of Patrai, people of Akhaia: This evening's unprecedented gathering is for me a source of deep human emotion because many years ago I started my struggle in the country's political arena from this place.

People of Akhaia, this evening the sea of people in the Ayios Yeoryios Square is sending a militant message to every corner of Greek soil. In the next elections the right will be completely defeated. In the next elections the forces of change will win; PASOK will win. It will win in order to finally abolish the monopoly of power by the right; it will win in order to lay the strong foundations for a new course, a course that will be nationally proud and socially just.

The common conscience of our people has realized that the continued stay in power of the right will increase national, social and economic dangers. The common conscience of our people has realized that every day the right remains in power the national and economic deadlock into which the contradictory, inconsistent and antipopular policies of the New Democracy governments have led us will intensify.

Monopolist capitalism is passing through a deep, lengthy economic and social crisis on an international scale--a crisis which is not only not limited to its metropolitan areas but which strongly extends to peripheral areas. The recession of detente and of peaceful coexistence between the two superpowers is closely linked to this crisis. We are quickly returning to a period of a frenzied arms race between the two camps--not for the achievement of balance but for the achievement of superiority in arms. The seeds of clashes and danger are quickly growing and, with regard to our country directly, Cyprus remains under the occupation of Attila while the threat to the Aegean by neighboring Turkey and the Atlantic alliance is increasing.

It is clear that now, more than ever before, responsibility and consistency in actions and declarations by the country's political leaders are necessary. However, the prerequisite for exercising a responsible policy--whether with regard to the government or the opposition--is the formulation of a steady national strategy that will effectively confront any national dangers and the crisis that is plaguing our economy.

From the changes in the regime to date, New Democracy has given us examples--and has failed on all fronts. It has not followed a "multidimensional" and consistent foreign policy but a contradictory and teetering Atlantic foreign policy--a policy that has led to the current national deadlock. It has dealt with the repercussions of capitalism's international crisis on our national economy without a trace of a plan. We are still awaiting the notorious 5-year plan promised in 1975 by the country's prime minister at the time. The only consistency in the government's economic policy has been service to the interests of the wealthy oligarchy at the expense of the country's working people. It is precisely this policy of one-sided austerity that allowed contradictory, spasmodic government measures to lead into the economic impasse which has acquired dangerous dimensions. [paragraph continues]

In the last 6 years New Democracy has succeeded in elevating favoritism and party dealings to become the supreme rule in governmental behavior. In the last 6 years the government has undermined the citizens' trust in state organs and has encouraged the expansion of the bureaucratic confrontation of the country's and people's problems in every sector and every level of public administration. Within the framework of unbridled centralization it has tried to enslave local administration and transform it into an extension of the Ministry of Interior. In the last 6 years the government has dealt with the struggle regarding claims by the working Greeks--workers, farmers, salaried people, professionals, artisans, pensioners, students--with antipopular, antiliberal, institutional measures, and with riot control police and riot control police cars.

The common conscience of our people has realized that there is no government today, that there are only ministers, followers and conflicting groups which make impossible the charting of any consistent policy for confronting the country's acute problems. At this critical hour for our nation and people, it is imperative for the people to elect a new government, a government that will want and be able to formulate and consistently follow a responsible national strategy.

For this reason, a change is not merely something that is greatly expected by the Greek people. At present, change is a means of survival for our country and people. PASOK both wants and is able to put the country on a course that will guarantee a victory of national independence, consolidation of territorial integrity, completion of democracy, and social liberation for underprivileged Greeks.

PASOK, the acknowledged movement of change, not only wants to but can also make the vision of change a tangible reality. I can do so because the people can. It can do so because with "PASOK in the government" it will mean "the people are in the government." It can do so because the quintessence of change is active public participation in all decisions which concern them.

This evening's magnificent political gathering in Patrai is the starting point for PASOK's march toward the people, a march that will escalate as the elections approach. Our main goal will be to directly inform the people about the positions and strategy of a PASOK government which will be elected by the people.

Elections will not be far off. The many divisions within the ranks of New Democracy and the obvious incoherence of the government in exercising power dictate the immediate dissolution of the chamber and a resort to popular verdict.

It is difficult for one to believe that the president of the republic has not ascertained what almost all Greek people have ascertained: that the current chamber is in "obvious disharmony with popular feeling." (Article 41, paragraph 1.). However, the prime minister is to blame. According to Article 41, paragraph 2 of the constitution, the prime minister can propose to the president of the republic the dissolution of the chamber and the renewal of the public mandate "so that a national issue of exceptional significance can be dealt with." Does the prime minister not recognize that both the return to the military structure of the Atlantic alliance and the signing of an agreement on the bases constitute "a national issue of exceptional significance"? And is it not his duty to ask the president of the republic for the dissolution of the chamber?

Yet the government not only is not asking for the dissolution of the chamber but is publicly declaring--in fact, addressing itself to the United States--that the national issues, return to NATO and the bases, should "be closed" before the country is led to elections. Does such a statement serve the interests of the people and the nation? Does this not mean that the government foresees that the next elections will bring PASOK into the national government? But if it does foresee this, then does or does not its effort to "close" the national issues before the elections constitute disrespect for the people, an essential violation of the principle of popular sovereignty?

Unfortunately the course of our national issues has vindicated both the forecasts and positions of PASOK. Our Atlantic "allies" arm Turkey so that it can play a decisive role in the Middle East and replace the shah of Iran in the area. At the same time they undisguisedly adopt Turkey's claims in the Aegean and exert "unbearable pressure" on the Greek Government to concede our national sovereign rights in the Aegean in exchange for the country's "much desired" return to the NATO military wing. Our Atlantic "allies" are also pressing for the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus with the obvious aim of acceptance and legalization of the Attila "faits accomplis."

We have publicly stated that the country's official opposition will support every resistance, every government "no" to the pressures and extortions of the United States and NATO. At the same time we have stated that the government itself, through its incomprehensible insistence on returning the country to the NATO military structure, is providing the opportunity for blackmail against our country.

This evening, from Patrai, we once again call on the government to withdraw the application for return which will only burden our country with dangers and problems. We must stress something especially significant: When the application is revoked, every negotiation connected with the division of operational control of the Aegean will end.

Of course, revocation of the application should--this time--be truly final and irrevocable. It should be a contract of honor between the government and people--not merely a temporary move on the political chessboard--because the people have not forgotten that the withdrawal from NATO in 1974 was--according to the words of the prime minister at the time--"final and irrevocable." That was something that did not prevent the government, after the 1974 elections, from forgetting the "finality" and "irrevocability" of the decision or from stubbornly seeking a return to NATO--despite the fact that Attila was still occupying 40 percent of Cyprus. It should be clear to the government that there are no longer national margins for these kinds of inconsistencies in the exercise of national foreign and defense policies. Such inconsistencies not only deceive the people but also reduce the government's credibility in exercising foreign policy.

We again wish to remind the government that both a return to NATO and the conclusion of a bilateral defense agreement with the United States on the bases are not the responsibility of the executive power. On the contrary, they are the exclusive responsibility of the chamber which should be kept informed of all relevant developments.

The recent hardening of the government's stance toward the pressures and extortions of NATO and the United States should not conceal for a moment the fixed and persistent goal of the right--to complete our country's defense dependence by returning to NATO and achieving permanence for U.S. bases on our soil. For the right, our country's integration with the NATO cold war bloc has become a way of life and this despite the fact that the "alliance" has brought so many evils to our country.

Because of their many and bitter experiences--the 7-year dictatorship, Cyprus, the Aegean--our people know that the only way which corresponds to the genuine, long-term interests of the country is to formulate an independent Greek foreign policy that will be linked with a national defense policy. The prerequisites for such a policy are:

1. Final withdrawal from NATO in order to make possible the formulation of a national defense policy.
2. Removal of the foreign bases from our country's soil, bases which expose us to nuclear calamity and involve us in adventures that are irrelevant to our national interests.
3. Creation of alternative sources of arms for our armed forces.
4. Quick development of a modern war industry.

However, in addition to these prerequisites the people's feelings of brotherliness toward their drafted children, toward the country's armed forces which shoulder the main defense burden and the independence and integrity of our country, is of catalytic significance.

PASOK intends to follow this policy when it soon assumes the reins of power.

However, I again wish to stress that both the victory of national independence and our country's defense demand strong efforts by all of our people. They require patience, persistence and consistency.

Despite its youth, PASOK has been acknowledged both in the Mediterranean arena and in the European arena as a dynamic, popular movement which is on the threshold of power. This reflects PASOK's broad popular acceptance in our country as it also reflects its international activity. Currently PASOK is a bridge between the progressive, national liberation forces of the Mediterranean and para-Mediterranean areas, and the progressive, socialist forces of southern Europe. PASOK already is actively contributing to the strengthening of the South in the North-South dialogue, in Europe, and in the Mediterranean. At the same time it is contributing to detente, disarmament and peace. Thus PASOK has laid strong foundations for a Balkan, Mediterranean and European policy--the policy it will exercise when the people entrust it with the national government.

The PASOK position has always been that our country's accession to the EC is a great mistake, that our industry will suffer irreparably, that the countryside--agrarian Greece--will become deserted, that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to plan an independent development for the country.

Instead of accession we propose a special agreement, an agreement that will allow us to control our foreign trade and movement of capital. It has always been PASOK's position that the people should be asked to judge--within the framework of a genuine plebiscite--between accession and a special agreement. And it has always been the PASOK position that, as long as we remain in the EC, we must participate in all the Community organs. We must wage a fight for Greece's interests, minimize the damage, defend the interests of the working people in our country, and coordinate our activities with the southern Europeans.

PASOK will inherit a ruined national economy. The 6-year New Democracy government has brought the country to the threshold of true economic bankruptcy. The basic characteristics of the current economic crisis are a high inflation rate, a huge deficit in the balance of payments which has increased the country's foreign debt, and the declining tendency of productive investments which is creating the danger of long-term stagnation or even backwardness in the Greek economy.

Under these circumstances the first imperative duty of the PASOK government will be to stop this downward trend and guarantee the prerequisites for implementation of the movement's long-term program, a program that aims for a steady national course toward higher forms of social organization and creation.

Briefly, the principal axes of PASOK's policy for immediately confronting the crisis and advancing economic development are the following: First, a radical purge of the state budget and, more generally, of financial management so that the public sector can cease being the source of inflation and social injustice--on the contrary, it should become the lever for development of the national economy; second, guarantee of the productive utilization of the national savings resources and suppression of their profiteering exploitation by the wealthy oligarchy. [paragraph continues]

Third, strengthening of the rate of productive investments in the public, cooperative and private (nonmonopolistic) sectors; fourth, limitation of the deficit in the balance of payments through an effective policy of import control; and fifth, guarantee of the prerequisites for control of prices and profits together with the simultaneous protection and improvement of the true income of the popular masses.

PASOK is determined to protect its national program for the country's social and economic development from the undermining of local and foreign economic oligarchies. For this reason it will proceed to the gradual socialization of our economy's basic strategic sector such as: Banks and insurance companies, mass transportation and communications, energy, public utilities, large businesses for the exploitation of mineral wealth, shipbuilding, steel, cement and fertilizer industries, and businesses which concern national defense and medicine. These measures have an antimonopoly character. Their aim is to pass control of the levers of strategic sectors over to the social aggregate and its agents. Within this framework private enterprise will operate unencumbered with the public interest as its yardstick as expressed in the goals of the national program for economic and social development.

So that power can be passed to the people, so that the party cannot be identified with the state, so that the usurpation of power by any party bureaucracy will be impossible, the state must be quickly democratized, democracy must be completed. As we have stressed many times, there are three foundations of democracy: parliament, trade unionism and local government. Because through its party composition it expresses the positions and interests of social classes and layers, parliament is a necessity but an unsatisfactory condition for the state's democratic structure.

We are passing through one of the most critical turns in our history. Our country is facing a national and economic deadlock; the governments of the right have led us to these deadlocks. Their blind faith in Atlanticism, their stubborn effort to integrate our country with the Atlantic camp and to complete our country's dependence on foreign metropolitan centers, the unprecedented lack of strategy and direction, their contradictory and inconsistent foreign policy have endangered not only our national independence but our country's territorial integrity. They have shouldered immense responsibilities on the nation and the people--responsibilities which our people will apportion to them when they will soon ask for the renewal of our people's trust.

Their policy of one-sided austerity, of austerity for the many and of luxury for the few, the total lack of economic planning, their monumental inability to deal with the problems of our country's economy have led us to the brink of bankruptcy.

The hour when they will face the fury and contempt of the Greek people is approaching. In the coming elections the people--with an overwhelming majority--will condemn the right for the evils and dangers it has piled upon the country. In the coming elections the people will decide to assume power themselves and lead the country to a future that will correspond to the vision of so many generations.

In the coming elections PASOK will win, will become the agent of change, a change that has now become a condition for the nation's survival.

PASOK will win in order to open wide the avenue which leads to a Greece that will be governed by its own people, to a Greece that will belong to the Greeks.

Government Response to Papandreou

AT161856 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Late last night, in referring to PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou's speech, a government spokesman made the following statement:

(1) PASOK's march toward the people began with a gathering of people from throughout Greece which took place in Patrai. The honest effort which was made through the transport [of people] from all corners of the country did not produce the expected results.

(2) Regarding foreign policy, the PASOK chairman reiterated his well-known position "out of everything" without putting forth a responsible position that will guarantee the defense and integrity of the country.

(3) Regarding economics, Papandreou made a spectacular announcement of measures without indicating the economic resources which will allow the implementation of these measures unless he intends to increase the tax burden of the Greeks in contrast to the government which is quietly but methodically trying, to the extent possible, to create better economic conditions for Greek working people and taxpayers.

(4) The PASOK chairman downgraded the Chamber in his speech because he described it as "necessary but an unsatisfactory condition for the democratic structure of the state." In promising to organize all working people in the towns or the countryside, factories or offices into politicized associations or unions, he clearly leans towards the imposition of a unionized state which means a basic change in the state's democratic structure which is defined and protected by the Constitution. This is where our ideological difference lies. We believe in democratic liberalism. We believe that the Chamber is the basis of a democratic parliamentary regime because its authority originates in the will and ballots of all the people.

(5) Regarding elections, Papandreou should be patient. They will be held at the end of the 4-year term and Greece will continue to belong to the Greeks, not to PASOK.

NEWSPAPERS DEBATE ISSUES OF NATO, U.S. RELATIONS

TO VIMA 12 Oct

AT121452 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Oct 80 p 6

[By correspondent St. Evstathiadhis]

[Text] Washington, 11 October--Responsible U.S. officials, including Pentagon officials, now express obvious pessimism regarding a quick return by Greece to the NATO military wing, but always preclude as "inconceivable" and "calamitous for all of us" both the revocation of the pertinent application for return by the Greek Government and the end of U.S. base operations in Greece.

The same officials do not hesitate to criticize--and, to some extent, accuse--the Greek Government because, as they claim, it attaches greater significance to the political aspects of the issue of return than to the military aspects; at least indirectly they suggest that Athens should manifest "realism" in dealing with the issue. Although they do not show that they hope for some change in the stance of Athens or Ankara, in talks the same officials do not preclude some sudden change of scenery--in fact at any moment--that could lead the issue of return to solution.

In Washington--where Greece's return to NATO certainly is not an issue that seriously occupies the responsible centers of policy--both military and political personalities in government who deal with the issue because of their positions seem especially disappointed with the results of the conferences and talks of General Jones in Athens early last week. They make it appear that, contrary to what was officially claimed, they had attached to his official visit both significance and serious hopes for his talks, given the fact that General Jones' visit had taken place, after all, upon an invitation--although ceremonial--by General Gratsios.

General Jones, who has already returned to Washington, has submitted a concise report on his talks in Athens to Pentagon officials. The report's main points were conveyed yesterday to General Rogers in Brussels. Apparently the report has not created optimism, at least concerning Greece's quick return to NATO; but it is believed that it will have some repercussions on the plan of ideas and proposals which General Rogers is expected to submit to Athens in the coming days.

Both General Jones and other Pentagon officials even recently were insisting that Greece's return to NATO was merely an issue concerning the "settlement" of details and phraseology of rather secondary significance, and foresaw the "satisfactory solution of the issue for all concerned" in the weeks immediately following.

AKROPOLIS 12 Oct Report

AT121514 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 12 Oct 80 p 20

[By Contributor P. Kamvisis]

[Text] Yesterday, Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis discussed with U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey bilateral issues which, of course, included the bases.

Reports from good sources note that the U.S. side reiterated--in a different manner--that Washington always attaches a sense of urgency to the issue of agreement on U.S. bases in Greece.

At this point--the same reports add--everything that the U.S. side has proposed in the plan it delivered a month ago to the Greek Government does not differ from what is currently in force.

(The U.S. side) first stated that agreement on the bases foresees the grant of economic, and so forth, aid to Greece; second, it was made clear that the intention of the U.S. side is to maintain the balance of 7:10 in the granting of U.S. defense aid to Greece and Turkey. Of course--it is noted--this is the intention of the U.S. Government which cannot easily undertake a long-term commitment toward any side because only Congress can determine this policy.

Within the framework of discussions on the bases, the Greek side reiterated that this issue should always be examined in conjunction with the problem of Greece's return to the NATO military wing.

It should be stressed that the Greek side is not "giving ultimatums". It is not pressuring anyone--as it also does not tolerate pressure. Even more, if the development of these problems creates a coolness in the traditionally good relations between Greece and the United States, this is something for which the Greek side should not be blamed because it sincerely does not want this kind of development.

Others who submit to pressure from Ankara should be blamed for this. The extent of their responsibility can be seen from a very simple thought: for what reason is Ankara requesting participation in the operational control of the Aegean? Why is Ankara forming an "Aegean" army? Is Greece the possible NATO adversary in the area? [paragraph continues]

Did the West form NATO in order to defend itself against Greece? Toward what direction should the NATO allies aim their attention and their forces?

Furthermore, is Ankara afraid that Greece will invade Asia Minor and for this reason has formed an Aegean army?

I VRADHINI 13 Oct Report

AT131355 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Excerpts] Brussels, Monday (special dispatch)--The Supreme Commander NATO Forces Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers, has concluded the cycle of his informative contacts with Greece and Turkey and is expected to submit his new plan for Greece's return to the military wing of the alliance in the next few days.

It is not improbable--on the contrary it is very likely--that this plan will be submitted personally by the U.S. general to the governments of Athens and Ankara when he visits the two countries within the next few days.

The fact that General Rogers decided to present his new plan--the general lines of which are already known to the interested countries as well as to the United States--personally to the two capitals, is interpreted by diplomatic observers in Brussels as a proof that he has reached this decision for the purpose of providing more "explanations" and "clarifications." This proves that he has failed to "convince" the Turkish side to reaccept the conditions which were in force up to August 1974 when, for the well-known reasons, Greece resolved to withdraw from the military wing of the alliance.

If this is the true state of things and General Rogers brings his plan to Athens--a plan which will reject Greek positions but will adopt the Turkish positions--then it must be expected that Athens will certainly reject this plan. This is well known to NATO's command and is the reason why the Rogers visit is being attempted in order to ask the Greek side to demonstrate understanding. This understanding, according to authoritative allied sources, consists of an immediate Greek return to the alliance and a subsequent discussion with Turkey of any criticial issues of operational control (by sea and in the air.)

As is well known, the Greek Government has absolutely tied the presence of U.S. bases to our country's return to NATO because the operation of these bases is permissible and justified only under Greek participation within the alliance. This interconnection of the two issues was also accepted by the U.S. side through the statements of U.S. Secretary of State Muskie in Ankara as well as through the statement of a State Department spokesman approximately 10 days ago.

MESIMVRINI 13 Oct Article

AT131230 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] During his half-hour visit Saturday with Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis, U.S. Ambassador R. McCloskey requested the immediate commencement of negotiations for signing the new Greek-U.S. agreement. The seriousness of this meeting was also demonstrated by the fact that immediately afterwards, Mitsotakis was received by President of the Republic Karamanlis whom he briefed on his talks with McCloskey.

Reports reaching MESIMVRINI from authoritative circles stated that the U.S. ambassador's visit with the foreign minister was the culmination of "a week of pressures" by the Americans both in Athens and--primarily--in Washington.

According to the same reports, Washington's line of thinking consists of:

Insistence that the question of Greece's return to NATO is a "purely military-technical" question with General Rogers as the only appropriate (read responsible) personality, thus withdrawing any involvement--and responsibility--by the United States in the issue.

Separation of the question of NATO from the question of bases and--under the pressing shadow of the latest international developments--pressure upon the Greek side to begin "immediate and independent" negotiations on the status which will control operation of U.S. bases in Greece.

The impression that the issue has reached an impasse is also strengthened by reports from both Washington and Brussels that the last contact between General Rogers and General Evren was "disappointing."

At the same time, there is no confirmation of certain reports that the new Rogers plan will probably be submitted to Athens within this week (in all probability by the general himself).

ELEVTHEROTIPIA 14 Oct Article

AT141425 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Oct 80 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "There Is no Faliron"]

[Text] The U.S. 6th Fleet admiral and his "Puget Sound" chose the wrong port for their "unofficial visit" at such times. It is farther to the east, much farther to the east, that they will find the friendly waters that will suit them.

This is where, thanks to American concurrence and with American arms, the Turkish mercenaries shed the blood of the peoples of Asia Minor; where they hang Turks; execute the Kurds; torture the Armenians and terrorize the Greeks--any that have been left after their cannibalistic acts.

This visit is nothing but a provocation against the tolerance of the Greek nation at the time when all the Greeks expect nothing more from the Greek Government than to terminate, at long last, this "dialogue" with the Americans and NATO; when they expect it to announce withdrawal of its request for its notorious "return;" when they await the joyous news that at long last the U.S. death bases in Greece are to be closed.

This government consent for the visit of a U.S. warship to Faliron Bay is a demonstration of polished manners which is very difficult to understand. If the government wanted to express the feelings of the people, it ought to have shown to the U.S. admiral that he is not welcome in these waters. It ought to tell him in his own friendly language so that he might understand: There is no Faliron.

RIZOSPASTIS 14 Oct Editorial

AT141630 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only National Solution"]

[Text] Submission of the new Rogers plan on the return [to NATO] is a matter of days. After a lengthy incubation period, after repeated comings and goings to Athens and Ankara, after incessant meetings, secret consultations and bargaining, NATO's new "formula" has taken on its final form.

It is true that this time the "bridge" toward the aggressive alliance was erected with much greater care and skill. An attempt was made to improve its outward appearance. At the same time, however, there was a full utilization of the "traditional" ways "to convince" employed by the imperialists--asphyxiating pressures, unprecedented extortion, cunning plots and threats against Greece. We have also had dramatic appeals for solidarity by the Atlantic partners toward U.S. policy now, "when the Persian Gulf is in flames."

The case of our reenslavement has now reached its utmost limit. It is very obvious that its evolution will decisively affect the sum total of national problems, domestic life and the country's development.

The "New Democracy" government exhausts the dimensions and the seriousness of the matter in coping with the specific conditions for return. Not that these conditions do not have their own significance. The crux of the matter does not lie here, however.

Common logic is enough to convince one--and the Greek people see it very clearly--that:

There cannot be "good" and "nationally beneficial" conditions in the enforcement of a nationally calamitous and extremely dangerous course in the country's progress. Return, particularly under today's difficult international conditions, unavoidably means extremely heavy obligations for our country. Is this not what Prime Minister Rallis hinted at, even if for completely different reasons, when he underlined that "no Greek Government can accept" the price?

The situation has reached such a state of affairs that there is "no room" for hesitation, doubts or middle-of-the-road positions. Today, more imperatively than ever before, the emphatic "No" to the questions of NATO and the bases appears as the only national and patriotic solution. Above all else, what is needed is a pure, firm and decisive opposition to imperialist pressure. This must be expressed with specific changes in the entire orientation of our country, in its domestic and foreign policies.

The rich but bitter experience of the country, modern national needs, and the intentions of our people clearly point to the course which Greece must follow.

KKE (EXTERIOR) URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST TURKS, EC

AT121409 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Statement by the Presidium of the KKE (Exterior) Central Committee plenum]

[Text] The KKE Central Committee convened and studied the militarist coup in Turkey and its effect on the regional situation and on our country, taking into consideration the results of the recent meeting of delegations from the KKE Central Committee and the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee and general international developments.

The Central Committee calls on all communists, all Greek democrats, to intensify their struggle against persecution and terrorism and for democracy in Turkey. This struggle is inseparably linked with the Greek people's struggle for the defense of their democratic freedoms, national independence and protection of peace.

The Central Committee ratified, in principle, an earlier resolution for the participation of KKE representatives in [European] Community organs so that this participation can be utilized in the struggle to defend the interests of the working people, confront the results of accession to the EC, disengage ourselves from it, and implement a different kind of policy in our country.

ZIGDHIS ACCUSES TURKEY OF TRYING TO OVERTHROW TREATIES

AT131415 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 13 Oct 80 p 14

[Excerpt] Turkey is attempting to alter its frontier with Greece as it was laid down under the treaties of Lausanne (1923) and of Paris (1948) at the time when under the Final Act of Helsinki all European countries have accepted its frontiers as inviolable. This was argued by EDIK, Democratic Center Union, leader I. Zigdhis in a speech on the U.S. bases delivered in Athens the other day. Zigdhis said Turkey's expansionist intentions gain substance thanks to U.S. support. He disagreed with the decision taken in 1974 for withdrawal from NATO and reiterated the only effective step at that time consisted of closing the U.S. bases.

Explaining the geopolitical importance of U.S. bases in Greece, Zigdhis mentioned the following:

A--Without the bases in Greece the U.S. Sixth Fleet could not remain in the Mediterranean for more than 24 hours.
B--Without these bases, Turkey will be cut off from the rest of NATO.
C--Today U.S. bases in Greece offer the only possibility of dealing with a Soviet intervention against Yugoslavia.
D--The bases in Greece are an irreplaceable support for the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Bases in Turkey, on the other hand, are only surveillance posts for what is happening in the Soviet Union, while bases in Greece are not only surveillance posts but also attack bases for operations.

In conclusion Zigdhis demanded formation of a National Unity government which would cope with the situation.

I KATHIMERINI LAUDS INTER-BALKAN COEXISTENCE, COOPERATION

AT141355 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Balkan Peace"]

[Text] If ever there was a need for an area of peace in this world of incessant--at least since 1945--clashes, then such an area has become imperative today. This is the case of the Balkan [area] which has become an example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. This Balkan example gains particular importance and a vast significance at times like these when wars, local or civil wars, succeed each other in a natural sequence created by violence and willingness in the greatest portion of the world, while extremely severe problems, social as well as economic, dominate humanity's daily life, creating omens which are not at alloptimistic.

The visit, these days, of the Greek president to the capital of Bulgaria and his talks with the president of the neighboring country is a firm reaffirmation of the climate of detente which dominates our area and also confirms the optimistic viewpoint that the spirit of Helsinki is not a utopia and that there truly is an area of the world--unfortunately only one--where this spirit of coexistence and peace is being truly implemented in an exemplary manner. This applies to countries which have nothing in common either in political, social or economic systems or even in their foreign policy trends. History will recognize the contributions of the Greek side and to the Greek president personally toward implementing and preserving the spirit of Helsinki in our area. Simultaneously, it will correctly evaluate the significance and consequences which the implementation of this spirit has had on the diplomatic and other solutions of the multiple problems which surround us.

Enough burdens have already been added to the already overburdened geographic stage, both close and distant, since the time of the previous meeting of the Greek and Bulgarian presidents and their present meeting. Tito's death; Afghanistan; acts and disputes in our own very area; undiminished tension in the Near East; the military coup in Turkey and the Iraq-Iran clash which is full of so many question marks, are only a few of the more obvious aspects of a truly complex spectrum of problems and questions marks under which well-known definitions lost their structure, words lost their accepted meanings and everything appears to obey its own logic, morals and expediency.

Only the servants of absurdity or of madness would dare to propose at this very moment a policy different to the one which leads us to peace and coexistence with neighboring nations, particularly at a time when the geography of the absurd and madness together with its invisible planners appear to respect the boundaries of logic as much as children respect their plastic toys.

So far, our cooperation with the Balkan countries has moved on a bipartite level. It is under this spirit that Karamanlis visited Bucharest and now visits Sofia, to be followed by his next visit to Belgrade. It will be to the interest of peace, both in our own area and on a wider scale, if this cooperation expands to a broader and multilateral basis as already discussed.

It is quite likely that along with the servants of absurdity, we will also give the appearance of servility in that we will attempt to provide our own interpretations to this policy of peace, adding our own expanded meanings. Such interpretations and meanings would be inane. Things are and always will remain in their lucid and immovable foundation as redefined by the two presidents the other day; coexistence of political realism, goodwill and constructive policy so that countries with different social, political and economic systems can coexist, as Zhivkov stated; or an example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation within a world shaken by violence and peremptoriness, as stated by Karamanlis; who added that promotion of inter-Balkan cooperation and specifically in economic-technical sectors will also prove useful to Europe and will neutralize any possible existing bipartite differences.

Things can be very simple when they are truly logical.

I AVYI URGES DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-BALKAN COOPERATION

AT151514 Athens I AVYI in Greek 15 Oct 80 p 6

[From the I AVYI column: "The Talks in Sofia"]

[Text] The exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere which dominated the Sofia reception, hospitality and talks of President of the Republic Karamanlis with Chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov characterizes quite clearly the current level of Greek-Bulgarian relations. No serious observer had expected blatant and sensational results from the president's visit to Sofia. Naturally this starting point, which reflects the true situation, must be the basis for judging the things that were agreed upon betweenthe presidents of the two countries.

The general and vital problem of developing inter-Balkan cooperation was the framework for all the specific problems that were discussed--the development of economic relations and economic cooperation, the procedure for finally solving the issues of the Nestos River waters, and so forth. Essentially, this method of making constant approaches among the Balkan countries--confirmed by the results of Karamanlis' visits to Bucharest and Sofia--is in itself a factor that promotes the fertile idea of inter-Balkan cooperation--an idea with great potential. [paragraph continues]

This idea, however, has its own independent dimensions and is linked with a specific plan that will help form a Balkan zone of peace without nuclear weapons and foreign bases, and with relationships which will serve as an example of advanced cooperation among small neighboring countries with different social systems.

Such an effort is vitally necessary for our country, and the pressure that is currently being exerted by the U.S. and NATO makes the "opening" towards the Balkans an urgent goal of our country's foreign policy in its effort to find necessary international supports for the defense of our interests.

Nobody should doubt that the government's success in the area of its Balkan policy is directly related to the resistance it exerts toward U.S.-NATO pressure. Seen from this viewpoint, the demand to finalize the withdrawal from military NATO and the abolition of the U.S. bases acquires a new dimension. Such a policy by our country would not merely increase its credibility among the other Balakan countries but would generally strengthen the tendency toward a more independent policy, which exists in all Balkan countries, and which is a prerequisite for the decisive promotion of the idea of inter-Balkan cooperation.

BRIEFS

COMMERCIAL TALKS WITH SYRIA--Yesterday Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas departed for Damascus where he is participating in the work of the second meeting of the joint interministerial committee which will examine the further development of commercial relations between Greece and Syria and the promotion of industrial cooperation. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80 AT]

EC INVESTMENT AID--A delegation from the European Investment Bank is holding talks with responsible state agents and banks in Athens in order to prepare the financing of investment programs in industry and infrastructural projects after 1 January 1981--when Greece will become a full EC member. The European Investment Bank delegation met yesterday with Minister Kondoyioryis who is responsible for EC issues. Furthermore, the minister announced that a program has been approved to further train 1500 state employees in institutional and economic issues regarding European integration. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80 AT]

AGREEMENT WITH MALTA--An agreement for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Greece and Malta was signed yesterday in Valleta. The agreement envisages that Greece should provide aid to Malta in the agricultural and other fields. Also it envisages the formation of a joint committee of experts which will convene alternatively in Greece and Malta. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Oct 80 AT]

GENERAL EVREN TO HEAD SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

TA161052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The National Security Council ratified an amendment to the Supreme Military Council law. According to the amendment, the head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president will also assume the leadership of the Supreme Military Council. The Council will be composed of the members of the National Security Council, the prime minister, the national defense minister, the navy commander and all full admirals and generals serving in the ranks of the armed forces.

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS NSP OFFICIALS

TA171019 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Seven more members of the NSP Administrative Council have been arrested today. The 2d Military Tribunal of the Ankara Martial Law Command had earlier issued arrest warrants for NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan as well as 20 of his colleagues. Erbakan and two members of the NSP Administrative Council have already been arrested.

A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent reports that Recai Kutan, Ali Guneri, Fehmi Cumalioglu, Suleyman Arif Emre, Lutfi Dogan, Sevket Kazan and Oguzkan Asilturk--all members of the NSP Administrative Council--were arrested today by the 2d Military Tribunal in Ankara. Thus 10 out of the 21 NSP members for whom an arrest warrant exists have been detained.

SECURITY COUNCIL CITES PLANS FOR POLITICAL, LEGAL REFORMS

NC170902 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Ankara (special)--It has been learned that party leaders will not be banned from political activity provided they have not perpetrated an offense against the state. According to information obtained from circles close to the National Secuirty Council, when political activities are eventually permitted, political party leaders and former parliamentarians will be able to resume political activities if they wish to do so. However, political party leaders and former parliamentarians who have been convicted for an offense against the state shall not have the right to participate in political activities. It has been also learned that the freed political party leaders and former parliamentarians have been asked not to make any statements which could lead to polemics.

It has further been learned that work on a new constitution and a new electoral law is continuing uninterruptedly. According to those reports, the new electoral law will carry measures which will prevent the formation of coalition governments. The new constitution, on the other hand, will be drafted wholly in accordance with "the principles of Ataturkism," and will extend wide powers to the National Assembly.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF EUROPE

TA161831 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that the visa requirement imposed on Turkish citizens by the FRG and France is clearly opposed to the goals of the Council of Europe and is discriminatory. In a speech delivered at the ministerial council meeting in Strasbourg today, Turkmen said the visa requirement imposed by the FRG and France is not compatible with the European agreement about free movement among member countries. Announcing that talks with countries applying the visa requirement will be continued, Turkmen noted that such decisions will no longer be necessary after the Turkish Government takes certain measures to resolve the issue.

In his statement, Turkmen drew attention to the sensitivity of the Turkish public on the issue of visa requirements and said that this requirement provoked great reaction and disappointment in the country. Turkmen also noted that the Turkish Government welcomed the decision made by the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly 2 weeks ago regarding the cancellation of visa requirements. In the last part of his speech, the foreign minister referred to the European Security and Cooperation Conference and international detente. Turkmen expressed the conviction that the European Security and Cooperation Conference to be held in Madrid on 11 November will render all countries more resolute toward detente. The 67th round meeting of the Council of Europe Ministerial Council will end this evening.

Stresses Government's Democratic Orientation

TA170835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The 67th round of the Council of Europe Ministerial Council, held in Strasbourg, France, has ended. In a speech he delivered at the meeting, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen briefed the ministers of the member countries on the situation in Turkey. In his speech, Turkmen said the Turkish Government was determined to return to parliamentary democracy as soon as possible and that during the transition period it would remain loyal to the principles of law and respect for human rights and basic liberties.

Turkmen stressed in his address the importance attached by Turkey to coordination with the Council of Europe in all fields. A correspondent for the Turkish Radio and Television reports that ministers attending the meeting pointed out in their addresses the significance they attribute to parliamentary democracy, respect for law and the right for everyone to benefit from basic liberties. The issues of the Madrid Conference on European Cooperation and Security to be held on 11 November and of terrorism were also taken up during the meeting. Turkmen will return to Turkey on Sunday, 19 October.

EVREN, OTHER LEADERS REVIEW MARTIAL LAW IMPLEMENTATION

TA161704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The implementation of martial law throughout the country was reviewed during a 9-hour martial law coordination meeting held in Ankara today.

Head of state Gen Kenan Evren chaired the meeting, which was held at the General Staff Headquarters. National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer and Gendarmerie General Commander Gen Sedat Celasun attended the meeting. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner, all the martial law commanders and the martial law military services coordination director from the General Staff's Office were also present at the meeting. It was announced that the implementation of martial law was discussed during the meeting, which lasted from 0900 until 1800.

REGIONAL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DETENTIONS

TA161813 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Army IX Corps, Erzurum, Agri, Artvin and Kars Martial Law Command Communique No 16]

[Text] As a result of operations conducted between 12 September and 14 October: 1. It has been determined that some 357 members of the illegal Revolutionary Road organization [Dev Yol] have been residing in the province of Artvin. Of these, 190 have been captured.

Of those captured, 144 have been sent to the military prosecutor's office, 42 have been released and 4 have been detained. The remaining 167 suspects are being sought.

2. These suspects have been engaged in activities such as murder, firing at police vehicles, bombing police stations and governors' offices, establishing people's courts and punishing persons with opposing views, instigating teachers and students to boycott, issuing communiques, hanging posters, forcing Hopa port workers to make donations with the aim of purchasing arms for the organization, extorting money from the people, vandalizing shops, and establishing people's houses in districts and villages. The suspects have been grouped according to their professions as follows: 59 teachers, 52 unemployed, 15 workers, 16 civil servants, 27 who are self-employed, 2 engineers, 1 doctor, 3 union officials, 5 housewives, 2 dentists, 2 lawyers, 1 pharmacist, 10 students and 162 who held undetermined jobs.

3. Of the 26 Dev Yol members determined to be residing in Kars, 3 have been captured. They are accused of wounding a policeman, killing a student, an Is Bank director, a JP provincial leader Andh Eateizen, robbing at gunpoint an official from the Social Security Association relating to tradesmen, artisans and independent workers [Bag-Kur] carrying money belonging to the association, securing explosives for the organization.

4. Three members of the Revolutionary Liberation Organization accused of bombing various work places and a member of the illegal Turkish People's Liberation Party have been captured and taken into custody.

5. As a result of these operations, 1,005 persons have been detained. Of these, 392 are currently under detention. During the same period, 44 rifles, 3 G-3 automatic rifles, 3 Kalashnikovs, 1 A-2 automatic rifle, 152 pistols of various types and numerous rounds of ammunition have been confiscated. The public is hereby informed.

ANTALYA CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCES MURDERER TO DEATH

TA151647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Yilmazer, who was being tried for murdering two persons in Antalya some time ago, has been sentenced to death by the Antalya First High Criminal Court. Yilmazer shot and killed Zeki Bakir, the director of the 13th region of the General Directorate of Highways, and Sevket Celikkanat, the 1st secretary of the General Directorate of Highways, on 5 December, 1979.

TERCUMAN CLAIMS ARMENIAN CHURCH BEHIND BOMBINGS IN U.S.

NC170908 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] It is being maintained that the Armenian Church is behind the bomb attacks on Turkish institutions in the United States. Well-informed sources say that the Armenian churches in the United States are collecting contributions to aid the Armenian terrorists. Armenian associations, which owe their existence to their hostility for Turkey, are participating in efforts to collect funds.

On the other hand, speaking on television after the bomb explosions at the Turkish House, which includes the premises of the Turkish permanent delegation in New York, and at the office of a Turkish businessman in Los Angeles, an Armenian clergyman said: "I believe that these attacks are only the beginning." This statement by a clergyman who openly supports the attackers has caused strong repercussions.

Meanwhile, FBI agents are continuing their investigations of these bomb incidents. FBI sources have disclosed that they are examining the possibility of some Greeks collaborating with the Armenian terrorists. It has been learned that these investigations are being carried out in cooperation with the CIA, Interpol and the British police.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON DEFENSE PROJECTS BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA161038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The meetings on joint defense projects cited in the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement have begun in Ankara. At the meetings being held at the Foreign Ministry, the United States is represented by a delegation headed by U.S. Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Vitalij Garber. The Turkish delegation at the talks is headed by Lt Gen Lt Ragip Ulugbay, the National Defense Ministry deputy under secretary and chief of supplies and technology. In addition to Defense Ministry officials, the delegation is composed of officials from the Industry and Technology Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the directorate general of the machine and chemical industry establishment and the state planning organization. The meetings are being held in accordance with the complementary agreement--which is the second addition to the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement--on defense industry cooperation. The production of antitank ammunition, propellant charges [sevk barutu] and explosives and various types of missiles, the modernizaztion of tanks and aircraft, the expansion of existing installations and the construction and repair of modern warships are being discussed at the talks.

VOTCP CALLS PLANE HIJACKING 'PLOT AGAINST NSP'

TA160904 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The Turkish Airlines plane that was hijacked to Diyarbakir was brought back to Ankara with its 12-man crew and 148 passengers. Reports emanating from Diyarbakir and Ankara point out that the hijacking incident was a plot devised by the internal and foreign--particularly the U.S. and NATO--intelligence services against the NSP as well as the anti-imperialist and religious masses. As will be recalled, even during the period when the Demirel government was in power--especially during the days that preceded the military coup--the collaborationist and monopolist press was engaged in a campaign of slander aimed at weakening and exhausting the NSP administration as well as the anti-imperialist and religious circles. Since the military coup this campaign has been resumed and intensified. It is being pointed out that the detention of Necmettin Erbakan, the NSP leader, and certain NSP legislators proves this point.

FINANCE MINISTER DEVALUES LIRA AGAINST FOREIGN CURRENCIES

TA120634 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The finance minister raised the purchase price of a U.S. dollar from 80 Turkish liras to 82.70 liras in the wake of the changes in the international money markets. This means that the Turkish lira was devalued by 3.37 percent against the U.S. dollar.

As a result of this devaluation, the Turkish Central Bank readjusted the values of other foreign currencies against the Turkish lira. A Deutsche mark that could be purchased for 44.74 Turkish liras by the Central Bank will now cost 45.85 liras, a French franc that was 19.24 liras will now be 19.76 liras, a Swiss franc that was 48.19 will now be 50.35 liras. The purchase price of a pound sterling was raised from 191 liras to 198.36, that of the Australian dollar from 91.76 liras to 96.27 liras, a Canadian dollar from 69.08 liras to 71 liras and a Kuwaiti dinar from 297.94 to 309.60 liras.

The new purchase price of some other currencies are as follows: an Austrian schilling, 6.29 liras; Belgian franc, 2.85 liras; a Dutch florin, 42.15 liras; a Swedish krona, 19.86 liras; 100 Italian lira; 9.62 liras; a Norwegian krone, 17.02 liras; a Saudi riyal, 24.89 liras. The devaluation of the Turkish lira against these foreign currencies ranges from 1.47 percent to 4.91 percent. The highest devaluation is against the Australian dollar and the smallest against the Italian lira.

AUSTRIA

PLO REPRESENTATIVE GHAZI HUSAYN REJECTS ANTISEMITISM

AU161348 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Austria, Husayn, has condemned antisemitic activities in Europe. Husayn declared that the outrages in Paris and in Munich were indicative of the threat to democracy posed by fascist elements. He stressed that the PLO did not maintain any relations with antisemitic organizations. He emphasized that the PLO distinguishes between Jews and Zionism and that its struggle is directed only against the racist and expansionist character of Zionism.

HONORARY AUSTRIAN CONSUL IN LIECHTENSTEIN DISMISSED

AU151842 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Summary] Foreign Minister Pahr has decided to terminate the contract with Austria's honorary consul general in Liechtenstein, Herbert Batliner, who in a lecture had criticized the Liechtenstein judicial authorities' legal aid to Austrian authorities investigating the Vienna General Hospital affair. After studying the text of the lecture, the foreign minister decided that there obviously existed grave conflicts of interest between Batliner's work--he manages several mailbox companies--and his functions as representative of Austria's interests. The Foreign Ministry declared in a release that Batliner's business activities are likely to jeopardize Austrian interests.

BELGIUM

NEW GOVERNMENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD161510 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] After a week of difficult and delicate negotiations the Socialists and Social Christians finally reached agreement on a program at 4 o'clock this morning. The new political agreement incorporates points for future government action. Mr Martens will receive the press and journalists at 1600 hours to give them all the necessary details. Party congresses are planned for Sunday. The new government will be sworn in next week.

The government will have a comfortable majority in the chamber--140 out of 212, but without the Liberals there will not be the two-thirds majority necessary to carry on with the reform of the state which provides for regionalization into three entities.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN ENVOY'S ACCREDITATION--Malaysian Ambassador to Belgium Encik Kassim Mohamed Hussein on 7 October presented his credentials to King Baudouin at the Royal Palace in Brussels. Encik Hussein is the second Malaysian ambassador to be resident in Brussels. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 80 BK]

DENMARK

CHANCELLOR KREISKY'S PROGRAM IN COPENHAGEN OUTLINED

AU151844 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Summary] On Tuesday afternoon, 14 October, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Copenhagen for a 2-day official visit. The chancellor was welcomed by Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, who had visited Vienna in January. Kreisky will discuss with his host primarily the Middle East problem and the North-South dialog. Wednesday, the chancellor will visit the Danish Parliament and continue his talks with Prime Minister Jorgensen. At noon, the queen will give a banquet for him at Fredensborg Castle, and in the afternoon Kreisky will give a lecture in Roskilde on the topic "Europe Today."

In the evening, Kreisky will give a dinner for his hosts at the Angleterre Hotel. On Thursday morning the chancellor--who is accompanied among others by Friedrich Bauer, political director of the Foreign Ministry, Deputy Chief of Ptorocol Franz Krieger and his secretary, Hans Salomon--will return to Vienna.

FINLAND

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS 16 OCT FOR 2-DAY SFRY VISIT

LD161108 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto left today for a 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Yugoslav premier, Veselin Djuranovic, and is in return for Djuranovic's visit to Finland in 1978. Besides official talks Prime Minister Koivisto's program includes a visit to President Tito's grave. During the visit Koivisto also intends to acquaint himself with the Yugoslav enterprise self-management system. The official talks between the premiers will deal with topical international questions and Finnish-Yugoslav relations.

SPAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON STRASBOURG MEETING

LD162306 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Castillo reports on the foreign minister's visit to Strasbourg: Foreign Minister Perez Llorca spent today attending the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The meeting was held behind closed doors today in Strasbourg The two main subjects of the meeting were preparations for the Madrid conference and, at France's request, the resurgence of fascism in Europe and the problem of racism in several cities. [Begin Castillo recording] Mister Minister, while no attempt was made to reach a common position, what were the guidelines to emerge from the exchange of views on the Madrid conference?

[Perez Llorca] What emerged was a common desire to make an enormous effort to continue along the road of security and peace in Europe, but not a security and a peace which is fictitious and bought at any price. We wish to achieve a security and a peace arrived at from an awareness of the difficulties involved in the process, difficulties which basically, almost exclusively, derive from the somewhat rigid position which has been taken by the Soviet Union and its allies in the conference.

[Question] In response to France's request to discuss the subject of the resurgence of fascism in Europe, Spain introduced the subject of terrorism. What did you say Mister Minister?

[Answer] In the first place we supported the French proposal on the struggle against fascism, antisemitism, and so forth. We believe that the terrorism which exists in Europe is a broader phenomenon--there is a terrorism of the extreme right and a terrorism of the extreme left. The phenomenon of terrorism has to be looked at as a whole and fought accordingly, and while we therefore gave wholehearted support to the French proposal we put forward our own point on the agenda. We were made aware of the enormous concern which exists in Europe and the political desire for international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism.

[Question] Finally, Mister Minister, this morning you had a meeting with the president of the European Parliament, Madame Simone Weil. What did you discuss at this meeting?

[Answer] We spoke of matters concerning European politics and I explained to the president of the European Parliament the political (?and economic) aspects entailed in Spain's entry into the EEC. I am glad to have found in Simone Weil someone who is well apprised of the Spanish situation and who is a sincere ally of Spain's entry into the EEC. [end recording]

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PLO DELEGATE IN VIENNA VIEWS EUROPEAN STAND ON MIDEAST

AU161818 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz article: "Exacerbation in the Middle East; Cooling Off of Kreisky-PLO"]

[Text] Beirut/Vienna--The war and crisis psychosis in the Middle East has now--as was to be feared-- spread also to the PLO, where a new radicalization is imminent. As early as in the next few days discussions on a new policy, primarily vis-a-vis West Europe, will begin in the leading PLO bodies. A significant aspect in this context is a certain cooling down of relations between Kreisky, the friend of the Palestinians, and the PLO.

"We are embittered over West Europe, and disappointed," said Dr Ghazi Husayn, PLO representative in Vienna. "The Europeans have merely used fine words in order to secure their economic interests in the Arab countries. The result is that the Europeans today have secured their economic interests in the Arab region while we are worse off than before 1977. There is not the slightest trace of any pressure on Israel to induce it to change its policy. Things cannot go on like this."

The first consequences are to be felt by the Europeans as early as in November. The PLO intends to urge the Arab brothers at next month's Arab summit conference in Amman to closely link economic and political questions in relations with the West in the future. A sharper wind is to blow into the face of the oil-dependent Europeans in the future.

The rather unprofitable "moderate course" of the past few years has posed difficulties for PLO Chief 'Arafat's argumentation.

PLO Representative Ghazi Husayn: "Today there is a militant mood prevailing among the Palestinians in the Middle East that is more pronounced than it has been for a long time. In the past, they rather tended to be afraid of a war, but now they have grown accustomed to the war atmosphere, the Iraq-Iran conflict is developing into a permanent war and the entire Gulf threatens to blow up." Another matter is a certain cooling off in the relations between the PLO and Kreisky, the friend of the Palestinians. It is believed that the chancellor and his Socialist International are working on a new model for a Middle East solution, envisaging the following approach: The PLO cannot bring itself to a clear-cut position vis-a-vis Israel: Israel in principle rejects contacts with the PLO: hence one should take the Israeli Labour Party--which will be the next government party--at its word and also get Jordan back into the game. The Labour Party wants to negotiate with Jordan about the return of the occupied territories. In this negotiating process--as Kreisky declared--a Palestinian delegation might be brought into the game, though not under the name of "PLO."

The PLO reacts very sharply to such plans: "To this we must say a clear-cut 'no.' We will not permit Israel to erase the name PLO. This is merely a pretext to also deprive us of our rights. The Palestinian people have rallied around the PLO, and have staked all their hopes on the PLO. And, what is more: To us, the Israeli Labour Party is worse than Menahem Begin. Begin has 'achieved' a great deal for us. He does what he says. The Labour Party, however, is using fine words to hide its true aims from the world. It also wants to prevent an independent Palestinian state, and instead wants to distribute the occupied territory among Egypt, Israel and Jordan. It also wants to disunite the Arabs so as to be able to then tell the West: 'Look here, the Arabs are once again unable to come to terms among themselves.' The result is why that party is more dangerous than Begin." For the same reason, there are also hard words at present against the Socialist International: "What they want is primarily to get the Israeli Labour Party into power." It is intended to thoroughly discuss the whole problem with Kreisky because the chancellor "continues to be the best and most objective Western politician who is seriously trying to bring about a Middle East solution that is in favor of all peoples. He is a politician of international caliber."

Despite the latest differences, Kreisky thus continues to enjoy a high reputation within the PLO, the more so as it is believed in circles close to 'Arafat that all current problems are primarily a result of the U.S. pressure on Europe. "The election campaign in the United States is at present showing more clearly than in earlier stages how the U.S. politicians are being blackmailed by Israel and are exerting pressures on Europe. A regular campaign struggle over the Jewish votes has begun. The presidential elections threaten to become disastrous for the Middle East. It is grotesque, but one has to hope that Carter remains President. He would be the lesser evil."

WIENER ZEITUNG REVIEWS 249TH MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU171212 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Force Reduction Talks Still Making No Progress"]

[Text] Again no progress was noted Thursday at the 249th plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on reduction of troops in central Europe. The East and West continued to charge each other with failing to adequately respond to the other side's proposals, and thus with impeding progress at the negotiations. Bulgarian Delegate Ambassador Lubomir Zhopov, only speaker to address the plenary session, declared that the West was attempting to distort the meaning of the latest Eastern proposals and seeking to detract from them. Zhopov emphasized that NATO is at present aiming at a strong expansion of its military potential in Europe.

Commenting on these charges, a Western press spokesman declared that the NATO countries were certainly not seeking to detract from, let alone distort, the Eastern proposals of July of this year. On the contrary, the West last week responded to the Eastern proposal, stating its readiness to negotiate concerning them, provided that a clarification was first achieved on the controversial troop strengths of the Warsaw Pact forces.

CHANCELLOR KREISKY RETURNS FROM DENMARK

AU171208 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Summary] Yesterday at noon, 16 October, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky returned from his 3-day official visit to Denmark. In Copenhagen he had talks with Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, primarily on international questions, and also met Queen Margrethe II. "Briefly summing up the results of his talks, Kreisky declared that two questions were particularly in the foreground: industrial cooperation in third markets and cooperation in the field of development aid."

BOELLING REAFFIRMS NEED FOR DETENTE, MILITARY BALANCE

LD181032 Hamburg DPA in German 0939 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Stuttgart, 18 Oct (DPA)--Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling has underlined the Federal Government's view that despite the serious setback for the policy of detente there is "no alternative to the policy of cooperation on the basis of equilibrium." In an interview on South German Radio today Boelling went on to say that in the view of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt the existence of an atmosphere of trust in Europe is crucial for a lasting normalization and steady improvement of neighborly relations between the two German states. Boelling pointed to the continuing substantial superiority of the Soviet Union in medium-range missiles and stressed that in inter-German relations "everything is doomed to remain fragmented" if the Europeans cannot agree to a genuine military balance.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF REACTIONS TO GDR MONETARY, OTHER ACTIONS

Genscher: 'Decision of Weakness'

LD171824 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has described the GDR's increase in the compulsory exchange requirement as a decision of weakness with regard to the situation in Poland. In an interview on French television published today by the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Genscher said that this decision will lead to a reduction in the opportunities for contacts in Germany as a result of the establishment of financial obstacles. However, for its part the Federal Republic will not answer a policy of demarcation with demarcation but is determined to continue a policy of cooperation with the communist countries. A return to the cold war would most severely affect the Germans, who are obliged against their will to live in two states.

Dohnanyi Advocates "Vigorous Detente'

LD181124 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bonn; 18 Oct (DPA)--In the opinion of Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD); state minister in the Foreign Ministry, the Federal Government must adhere to its policy of "vigorous detente" despite the GDR's new demarcation policy. Speaking on Southwest German Radio today Dohnanyi said it would indeed be a sign of weakness "if the Federal Government for its part were to start to pursue a kind of GDR policy, that is, if the Federal Government were to reply to the GDR leadership's efforts to limit contacts with measures which had the same results." There could only be one answer to the East Berlin measures: The resolute continuation of a policy which they fear over there." Dohnanyi does not think the Federal Government has any chance of "forcing the GDR on to the path of reason." In the economic field contractual undertakings must be fulfilled. "Despite claims which are sometimes made to the contrary," the Federal Republic does not pay the GDR anything which is not on a quid pro quo basis.

Huonker on Embassy, Citizenship Issues

LD190902 Hamburg DPA in German 0506 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Saarbruecken, 19 Oct (DPA)--On the basis of the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG there can, in the view of Guenter Huonker, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office, be no embassies in Bonn and East Berlin. In an interview with Saarland Radio, Huonker said on Sunday morning: "Although this demand by the GDR is now new, I must emphasize that there cannot be and therefore will not be any transformation of the permanent missions into embassies."

With reference to the question of the recognition of a separate GDR citizenship, Huonker said that there must be no departure from previous practice. As the constitution stood there was no room for maneuver on the question of status. Huonker said: "We are not opposed to the GDR having a citizenship for its citizens, but there can be no question at all of our abandoning our position that all Germans are German within the meaning of our Basic Law."

Officials on Contacts With GDR

LD181559 Hamburg DPA in German 1457 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Oct (DPA)--According to Gunter Huonker, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office, the Federal Government has no possibility of exerting effective pressure on the GDR leadership in the short term in order to have the increase in the minimum exchange requirement rescinded. In a Bavarian Radio interview, Huonker repeated that verbal contacts with the GDR had not been broken off despite the recent severe strains. They are still talking to one another, "but at a somewhat lower level."

The governing mayor of Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe (SPD), made it clear in a BILD AM SONNTAG interview that there would continue to be talks with the GDR. "These talks will be continued at further levels, and notonly by German conversation partners." Stobbe stressed that the West would have to make it plain, both at the CSCE followup meeting in Madrid and in Moscow, that the GDR would be harming itself if it did not rescind the measures it had made.

The minister for inter-German relations, Egon Franke, has described as "public mischief" a report by the Bielefeld WESTFALEN-BLATT that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt knew of East Berlin's intention to double the minimum exchange requirement long before the federal election. The newspaper had based its report on information supplied by a "senior official from a Bonn ministry."

PAPER ALLEGES SCHMIDT KNEW OF GDR PLANS BEFORE ELECTIONS

LD172258 Hamburg DPA in German 2150 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bielefeld, 17 Oct (DPA)--According to a report in the WESTFALEN-BLATT, which is published in Bielefeld, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt knew a long time before the federal elections of East Berlin's intention to double the mandatory currency exchange requirements for visitors to the GDR. This was why he also called off his planned trip to the GDR.

The paper bases its report in its Saturday edition on information from a "high-ranking official from a Bonn ministry" who did not wish to be named. The informant from Bonn government circles saw--so stated the information prereleased by the paper to DPA--in the "knowledge of the GDR measure" the "real reason for Federal Chancellor Schmidt's GDR trip being called off."

PCF'S FITERMAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

LD171649 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Oct 80 supplement pages II-IV

[Apparent text of PCF Politburo member Charles Fiterman report to PCF national conference in Nanterre on 11 October: "Struggle With Us, Vote With Us"]

[Excerpts] 1. ToChange or Not To Change, That Is the Question

Dear comrades,

We are gathered here today to choose the Communist candidate for the presidential election and also to define the nature and methods of the campaign which we are going to wage, the questions and the arguments which we are going to put forward.

To do this we have a perfectly clear and sound basis: the policy defined by our 23d congress last year. We do not, therefore, have to discuss it again or seek a new line. We consider that it is still fully valid and gives us the fundamental objective which we must take as the focal point of the battle now beginning: to attain the far-reaching democratic changes which will make our country progress along the path of a French brand of socialism.

This objective corresponds fully to France's needs and realities in 1980.

The most obvious and far-reaching of those realities is the crisis. [If France is to overcome the crisis a complete change of direction is needed. A new policy is needed which substitutes satisfaction of the people's needs and national development for the trusts' profit race as the goals and driving forces in the country's activity. That is the reply given by our 23d congress.

Either we implement this new policy against capital and serving the workers and the country, or we maintain the law of the privileged and the multinational trusts with all the resulting disastrous consequences for the workers and the nation.

In other words, to change or not to change. That is the question posed by the country's situation and in the center of the political confrontation. That is the choice which French people are being offered in the presidential election.

II. Our Candidate: The Candidate of Change

In this battle the significance of the Communist candidacy is clear: Our candidate will be the candidate for change.

The PCF's entire activity is aimed at defending the interests of the people's masses and solving the serious problems facing our country.

We reject the policy of high living costs and austerity for the workers, unemployment, recession and destruction and the thwarting of young people's aspirations. We reject the restriction of the workers' freedom and democratic rights, the harnessing of the media, the attempts to impoverish and control culture, the limitation of the role played by the elected assemblies, authoritarianism and personalization of government. We reject the degradation of social relationships, disdain for human beings, discrimination in all its forms and the blind violence which this regime and this policy generate when they do not directly organize them. We reject attempts to abase France and give it a servile role, we reject its part in dominating other peoples and in aggravating tensions and conflicts.

We oppose all attempts to draw the workers into supporting this harmful policy.

We support all struggles which make it possible to loosen the dominating hold of capital and its government.

We are struggling to gradually push back this domination and to make progress toward the economic, social and democratic changes which the country needs so much.

We want the policies and the government to change, we want a new policy to be implemented, giving the workers the improvements and changes which they want in their lives and in the country's situation. The sooner these changes are made, the better. We are doing and will continue to do everything we can to bring them about. In order to attain them we are prepared to take our full part in responsibilities at all levels of the country's life including the government of France. Furthermore we are demanding these responsibilities on behalf of the millions of men and women who are now kept out of the country's affairs and without whose participation there will be no salvation for France.

That is what we want and what we are doing. These are the objectives, the hopes and the battle which we are calling and will call on all French men and women to share with us by voting for the Communist candidate in the presidential election.

The Candidate of Working Men and Women and Young People

We are addressing this appeal to the exploited, the workers at factories, mines, construction sites, laboratories and offices. They are suffering and want to live and work in a different way. Struggling with us and voting with us will give them a way of expressing their discontent and asserting their rights. The Communist candidate will be their candidate, the workers' candidate.

We are addressing this appeal to the rural workers for whom the policy of European integration leaves no future but growing poverty or exodus. They want to be able to live from their work, on their soil. We urge them to struggle with us against the elimination of our production and against the Common Market's expansion, we urge them to struggle for their future. The Communist candidate will be their candidate.

We are addressing this appeal to women who frequently suffer the fiercest exploitation by employers; to the women who have experienced the exhausting life to which they are doomed by excessive working hours, work which is too laborious and badly paid and who, in addition, have housework to do. We are appealing to the women who are refused the right to a job and to workers' wives who devote their lives to running the home with all the worry that involves. We share their anxieties, their hardships and their aspirations and we appeal to them to struggle with us. The Communist candidate will be their candidate, the candidate for a better life and equality for women, the candidate of working women.

We address this appeal to all those young boys and girls who are entering life through a dark tunnel: the tunnel of the knowledge denied to workers' children, the tunnel of unsuitable or nonexistent training and of increased exploitation. We understand their disappointments, their hopes and their revolt. We share them, we who are revolutionaries.

We urge them to struggle, to take initiatives and assume responsibilities. The Communist candidate will be their candidate, the candidate of exploited young people in revolt.

We are addressing this appeal to all those people because they need change most.

However, our appeal is not limited to them. We are addressing technicians, engineers and cadres whose conditions for pursuing their professions are being affected by the crisis and who do not accept big capital's waste and abandonments.

We are also addressing this appeal to intellectual workers in all disciplines whose activity is being mutilated by the Giscardian government's policy of social and cultural segregation. We are addressing this appeal to self-employed workers who want to pursue the activity they like without being subjected to constant harassment and without having to worry about the future.

We say to all these people that our battle is their battle and we call upon them to wage it with us.

III. What Does Change Mean?

However, we are speaking and intend to speak frankly to all those people. Election time is a time for promises. There will be no lack of people announcing better days ahead, people who will conjugate the verb to change in all its tenses without answering the question of what is to be changed and how.

However, change can only be meaningful for the blue-and white-collar workers and their families if it brings them the improvements and changes they expect. It cannot be brought about without creating the right conditions and without making fundamental alterations in the country's social, economic and political situation.

There will be no change without justice; in other words, without far-reaching and systematic action against inequality and without giving urgent priority to satisfying the demands of millions of working men and women who are the most severely exploited, the worst paid, the most seriously affected in their right to knowledge, to health, to housing, to culture, to leisure, in short, to life--a real life.

Meeting their demands is necessary for them, but it is also necessary in order to revive the economy and employment, to lay the foundations for new labor productivity and to extend economic and political democracy by giving them a greater part to play in choices and decisions.

There will be no change without a tough line, not against the workers but against those who are misappropriating and wasting the national resources. A determined and effective attack on privileges is absolutely essential because it is the privileged people who have plunged the country into the crisis and are depriving it of the means of overcoming the crisis. It is they who are living beyond France's means.

There will be no change without freedom, not only for those who have the means of obtaining freedom but for all those men and women who are at present deprived of freedom. In other words, there will be no change unless working men and women and young people everywhere obtain the right and means to learn, work, live, speak, act and decide.

There will be no change without a struggle to develop new relationships among men based on equality, respect for others, responsibility and fraternity. Eliminating all discrimi-matopm, attacks on human dignity, violence, and hatred, and calling for effort, solidarity, responsibility toward yourself and others--this is what is necessary in order to rally the forces capable of getting France out of the rut and bringing about its transformation.

There will be no change without introducing far-reaching democratic reforms which attack capital's omnipotence, without calling into question and dismantling the exclusive domination exerted by billionaries on the economy and the state. That means democratic nationalizations, new rights for the workers in the enterprises, clarification and simplification of grievances channels, new rights for communes and departments, democratic regional power, decentralization and debureaucratization of the state, elimination of all forms of the violation of universal suffrage and the freedom of the media. This means, quite simply, that to assert the law of social and national progress we must smash the government and the law of money. Otherwise there will be no progress.

We Need a Foreign Policy Which Contributes to a Constructive Development of the World

Finally, there will be no change without a policy which ensures for France a new international role, serving peace, disarmament, cooperation and friendship among nations.

All other French political forces are striving to paint an extremely gloomy picture of the international situation. They are predicting energy shortages and announcing war--especially by reviving the old catchphrase of the fifties: Soviet expansionism. According to them there is nothing more we can do but resign ourselves to our fate, submit in order to survive, close ranks behind the U.S. protector and its West German assistant and, naturally, put off all change indefinitely, because this is not the time to make "waves."

We Communists categorically reject this view of the world, which is deliberately caricatured in our country the better to oppose change and justify its rejection.

Now, we see nothing in the international situation to justify either fearing change or accepting the political and social status quo in Europe; quite the reverse, we see in the internaitonal situation additional reasons for taking action for political change in our country.

"The world is progressing," we said at our 23rd congress. That vital conclusion has been borne out still further recently.

The Olympic games were a huge success for the athletes and the peoples, for peace and also for socialism, and at the same time were a total defeat for the boycotters. All imperialism's fuss, pressures and interventions cannot prevent Cuba progressing along the path of socialism with its people's enthusiastic support, cannot prevent Vietnam from rebuilding its country or Kampuchea from being reborn. They cannot prevent the gradual consolidation of the people's forces in Afghanistan under the Karmal government's leadership.

In the Middle East the Israeli leaders are facing increasing problems and the strange and unacceptable way in which Begin is using the Rue Copernic attack [bombing of Paris synagogue] to try to distract criticism and justify his policy of systematically stifling the Palestinian people's rights and aspirations will certainly not reverse this trend.

I have only mentioned a few of the facts which demonstrate that the world has changed and is changing. All problems are no longer settled on the basis of the survival of the fittest and the richest. Justice, equality, freedom, independence and peace are scoring points and taking an increasingly firm place in international life.

Of course, this development is not taking place without setbacks and without encountering difficulties. The events in Poland are an example of this.

Serious and grave problems have arisen in Poland. However, they do not alter our overall assessment of the socialist countries' experiment.

First this is because it is impossible, without making a great mistake, to lose sight of socialism's achievements, in Poland as elsewhere--achievements to which, moreover, the Polish people have demonstrated their attachment.

Second, it is because the Polish workers and leaders are facing these problems with the will to surmount them in a way which is favorable to a new development of socialism. We hope they will succeed by boldly implementing the major economic, social, and democratic reforms which the situation in their country requires.

The development of international life is not exempt from dangers and tensions either. Faced with a serious crisis in their system, the leaders of the capitalist work are trying to tackle it by increasing the right to dispose of their wealth, by stepping up pressures and interference, by stirring up tension and rivalry and by reviving the ruinous and dangerous arms race. They support the most brutal dictatorships and organize coups against the peoples' democratic will, as we have recently seen in Bolivia and Turkey. All this justifies intensified action to promote disarmament, peace and independence.

However, the problems and dangers which characterize the international situation do not contradict the fundamental evolution in the direction of progress. They stress the complexity of this movement, the bitterness of the struggle between the forces of the future and those of the past. They call for lucidity, of course, and for action, but not for pessimism and submission.

We Want Neither Condemnation nor Salvation From Outside

That is why we find reasons for wanting France to have a new foreign policy both in the new possibilities and in the dangers which the world around us contains. We want a dynamic policy in favor of disarmament, the organization of collective security and peace. We want an innovating policy favoring the development of a cooperation among nations based on equality, mutual interest and aid to the poorest countries, on the search for a new world economic and political order. We want a policy based on the defense of our independence and our sovereignty. We want a policy of nonalignment which would enable France--without abandoning its alliances--to speak for itself and act in its own name, thereby demonstrating its will to free itself from bloc politics and to move toward the blocs' simultaneous dissolution.

This policy corresponds to what all nations which aspire to peace, development and progress expect from France, and in return it would give our country major means of overcoming the crisis and ensuring a new democratic and national resurgence.

Yes, rejecting this independent and peaceful policy and advocating increased Atlanticism and European integration under U.S. protection means turning our backs on change in our country, and counting on foreign countries to prevent change. As far as we are concerned, on the other hand, we want neither condemnation nor salvation from outside. Struggling for this new policy as we are doing means working to assemble the international assets for the change we desire for France, and which the French people will obtain by their own battle.

Changing things, really changing things and steering the country out of the crisis means we have to want all this, to make progress along the path in all spheres and to achieve all this. Without such a will, such action, such a policy of change--revolutionary in the real sense of the word--there is and can only be demagoguery and deception for the workers and their families.

IV. The Key to Change: Communist Votes in the First Round

It is precisely because the changes expected by the workers and which the country needs require us to call privileges into question and carry out far-reaching reforms that they cannot be obtained in a fog of vague promises, in the swamp of political alliances and while passively awaiting a savior's miracles.

They will be and can only be the result of a consistent, fierce and systematic class struggle.

On which political force, on which candidate can working men and women and young people count to uphold their interests and act with them to the end in order to change things?

Choosing the Right Means Sinking Further Into the Rut

On the rightwing parties? Certainly not! They have been running France for 22 years, and where is France now? In a crisis, stuck in a rut. Giscard d'Estaing is the champion of conservatisim, the representative of the France of palaces and castles, the spokesman for the aristocracy and for money. His policy is brutal toward the workers, insensitive to human suffering, unjust to the point of disdain toward ordinary people, and disastrous for France. Power smacks of the monarcy under Louis XV, the empire under Napoleon III and the republic under Mr. Thiers.

His objective is not to change things but to ensure the continuation of the bourgeoisie's policy of which he is the best defender. We must emphasize this point.

In crisis conditions and taking account of the discontent which capital's policy is arousing, attaining that objeccive requires that the bourgeoisie must succeed in expanding the political foundation of its power and guaranteeing its stability in a lasting way.

That is particularly necessary for it since, if it is to try to safeguard its positions and privileges in the crisis, it needs to further strengthen its policy of austerity, unemployment, economic and financial redeployment and national abandonment. To be convinced of that you just have to look at Francois Ceyrac's urgent appeals to the French workers to agree to live "Japanese-style," with lower wages, with increased exploitation, with job insecurity extended to the majority of the working class, with nonexistent social guarantees, with employers who enjoy a divine right. It is understandable that such a situation should make the billionaires dream.

However, this is France, thank God! If you will allow me to say so. And here such a policy arouses greater discontent, anger, struggles and opposition.

Giscard d'Estaing's Objective

That is why, as early as 1974, Giscard d'Estaing made the expansion of his government's political base a priority and constant objective. To this effect he has tried and is still trying to weaken the PCF and obtain the support, in one form or another, of the PS and the forces close to it in implementing his policy.

It should be pointed out that those efforts have not been entirely without result since [former Left Radical Movement leader] Robert Fabre rallied to the Giscardian flag by accepting a position of trust from the Elysee and also since, at the trade union level, the government's and employers' sirens are causing some damage.

It is quite obvious that Giscard d'Estaing is counting on the presidential election to take another step in seeking his central objective.

All the rightwing forces are supporting this effort, each in its own way. [UDF president] Lecanuet is of course supporting it, but so are [RPR leadership members] Chirac and Debre. Unswerving supporters of Giscardian policy in practice at all decisive moments, they only differ from it verbally the better to play their role of channeling discontent and acting as a bridge held out to the Socialists. Is that why they have, for the past few months, been trying to outdo each other in pro-Atlanticism, which is enough to confuse more than one Gaullist?

In any case, the workers cannot hope for any change from that quarter, quite the reverse: They can only expect the threat of their situation deteriorating.

PS Policy

What about the PS?

For the 11 years which preceded General de Gaulle's accession to government, the PS ran France, sometimes with the right and sometimes without it, but always without us Communists. Where did that lead? To the Fourth Republic's bankruptcy. This story is an old one but the PS mentions it, especially since its first secretary took a direct part in it.

Indeed the whole of historical experience stresses the unstable, hesitant and petty political nature of the PS, its constant tendency to retreat from questioning the big bourgeoisie's positions and to collaborate with it in the "loyal administration" of capital's affairs as soon as the people's movement and the PCF within it are not strong enough to force it to take a different line.

The recent experience of the Joint Program unfortunately verified this fact. The people's movement had enabled the efforts made for more than 10 years by our party to result in the agreement with the PS on a joint government program. However, right from that point the Socialist leaders' aim was not the victory of this new policy but the use of the agreement reached to create illusions about them, to strengthen themselves at our expense and to break the union at the decisive moment. That is what they succeeded in doing in 1977 in the conditions analyzed at our 23d congress, and we were unable to prevent this blow. The left's imbalance in the PS' favor and the PCF's inadequate strength caused division and defeat.

Today, when Francois Mitterrand and the Socialist leaders have led their party and the hopes it embodied into a blind alley, they have launched into a kind of "headlong flight" or rather "flight to the right."

They openly assert political positions which in all essential spheres converge with the Giscardian government's positions. In order to revive economic activity they no longer advocate boosting popular consumption as a priority, as the Joint Program did, but boosting private investment, which is surprisingly reminiscent of Professor Barre's theory. Moving from words to action, they are curbing and even preventing the development of social struggles, not hesitating to entrust this sad role to the trade union organizations in whose leaderships they exert a dominating or exclusive influence.

Toward a Rightwing-PS Cooperation?

They advocate weakening the bases and means of ensuring national independence, France's further integration into the West European and Atlantic bloc, at the military level among others, the expansion of the Common Market and a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and also with most Third World countries, indulging in disastrous extremes in all spheres.

They are stopping at nothing in their attempt to weaken our party, to deny it its just representation, as was seen in the senatorial elections. They are proclaiming on all sides that they will not negotiate during the presidential election. They are replacing unity within the framework of the leftwing union by an appeal to people to rally round the PS, which claims to be the only party to offer solutions to the problems facing the workers and the country.

However, the PS alone, and free to indulge its inclinations, has never changed society anywhere; it has always become entangled in rightwing policy, preparing the right's return in force after having sown disillusion and bitterness among the workers and democrats, as we have just seen happen in Portugal. In a situation of capitalist crisis, especially in the present deep crisis, the PS alone cannot offer any other prospect than mere participation in implementing the right's brutally antipopular and antinational policy. No social democratic policy would be different from that policy.

All the indications are that it is in this context that the PS' present policy is to be placed and not in the context of change. The welcome given by Francois Mitterrand and his friends to friendly signals from Jacques Chirac and Michel Debre confirm that. Francois Mitterrand is opening up the possibility of establishing direct cooperation between the right and the PS following the presidential election--a cooperation which has already been inaugurated, as I noted before, by Robert Fabre. Unfortunately he is placing at the service of this rightwing policy the forces he in the period when he was forced to subscribe to the Joint Program.

Therefore there is a danger that the presidential election--instead of bringing about the change which the workers expect--might be used by the right and the PS to create between them the conditions for new cooperation guaranteeing wider support for capital's policy--the famous consensus about which the bourgeoisie's leaders are dreaming. This is a serious danger. It constitutes one of the fundamental issues of next April's election.

The PCF--the Workers Party--Is the Party of Change

In these circumstances, are the workers to think that the pursuit of capital's policy is inevitable, that the PS' support for that policy is definitive and irreversible? No, of course not.

Is there a force on which they can rely to counter the bourgeoisie's operation, defend their workers' interests, uphold their hopes, take dynamic, consistent and effective action for change? Yes, this force exists! It is the PCF. Struggling with it and supporting the PCF candidate in the presidential election is the decisive means they have for making progress.

Our party's vocation and raison d'etre is the defense of the interests of the working class and all workers. This action comes naturally to it since the party stemmed from the workers itself, since it is formed of men and women who share the concerns, problems and aspirations of all workers and who have decided to unite to fight for a new life and a new society. This ability to react to injustice and inequality and to defend the exploited has given our party the title "people's advocate" and we are proud of that title and intend to deserve it always.

However, our action is not limited to this. Being a party of struggle and opposition, we also want to be and are a government party. Our party is proposing new solutions and a new policy for France. Ultimately our entire action is aimed at pushing back capital's domination, putting an end to it and to the right's power and imposing the necessary economic, social and political changes.

The PCF is a workers party, a party inspired by revolutionary ideas, a party strongly organized for struggle, and it has the means of taking effective and consistent action to promote these great objectives without giving up at the first obstacle and sinking into compromise with the bourgeoisie.

That does not make us either perfect or infallible. Perfection and infallibility are not of this world. However, if the Communists make mistakes, they have the merit of admitting them frankly, constantly submitting their activity to critical consideration, never contenting themselves with what has been achieved and always taking decisions not on the basis of biased interests but on the basis of the working class' and people's interest.

Ensuring greater strength for the PCF, in other words for its fight for change, and imposing its share in responsibilities is, in fact, the fundamental problem to be solved, the key question in French political life and hence in the presidential election battle. All the rest is merely an additional element or a petty political game.

A Communist Vote--A Vote for the Union

Does this mean that our party's objective is to obtain enough strength to solve the country's problems alone? No, that is not our policy. We do not aspire to any monopoly or even domination. Our line, the line laid down by our 23d congress, is the search for the union of all the people's forces, the leftwing union in the struggle to attain the objectives of democratic change and to pursue this change until we achieve a democratic form of socialism. The fact that there might be great difficulties along the path of this union does not and will never make us give up because this union is a necessary precondition of the success of our battle.

Can the presidential election help overcome these difficulties? Yes, it can.

To succeed we must constantly bear in mind the conclusion drawn by our 23d congress from the Joint Program experiment.

That experiement demonstrated that agreement with the PS on a document, however good, however solemnly initialed, is not enough to guarantee the union and change in that such an agreement comes from the top and is not based on a sufficiently strong people's movement determined to take action to promote the solutions of change. This experiment demonstrated that agreement reached in that way can become a source of confusion and an obstacle to the development of the workers' struggle. In these conditions discussion at the top becomes mere show and the agreement becomes a shield. That is not the right way.

Of course, saying that does not mean that we would give up trying to reach political agreements with the other forces interested in change, and particularly with the PS. Such agreements will be necessary.

However, it is clear that the PS' present policy makes such an agreement impossible. And, at the present stage, there is no indication that this situation will change between now and 26 April next year. Therefore to try to reach such an agreement would be to enter a blind alley. In addition, and this is the fundamental factor, such agreements--as we have seen--cannot have any mobilizing value, they cannot lead to the realization of the pledges they proclaim unless they are based on the struggle of the workers themselves, on their capacity to exert control, on the possibility which the committed forces of change have to stand up and back them: in other words, on the PCF's strength.

It is precisely that lesson based on experience which led our party--in keeping with the strategy defined by its 22d and 23d congresses--to the view that there should be a Communist candidate in the presidential election.

RADIO ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Forlani Final Agreement

LD172034 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1935 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Forlani will go to the presidential palace tomorrow morning to withdraw his reservations on the formation of the new government and will submit to President Pertini the composition of the new executive. This evening, after the meetings of the directorates of the four parties of the government majority, Forlani will hold another collegial meeting, including a working dinner, to finalize the new list of ministers.

New Cabinet Ministers Named

AU181545 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The new administration is a coalition of Forlani's own Christian Democrat party (DC) with the Socialist (PSI), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Republican (PRI) parties.

Here is a list of the ministers of the new cabinet:

Premier: Arnaldo Forlani (DC)
Southern Development: Nicola Capria (PSI)
Scientific Research: Pier Luigi Romita (PSDI)
Public Administration: Clelio Darida (DC)
Parliamentary Relations: Antonio Gava (DC)
Foreign Affairs: Emilio Colombo (DC)
Internal Affairs: Virginio Rognoni (DC)
Justice: Adolfo Sarti (DC)
Budget: Giorgio La Malfa (PRI)
Finance: Franco Reviglio (PSI Independent)
Treasury: Nino Andreatta (DC)
Defense: Lelio Lagorio (PSI)
Education: Guido Bodrato (DC)
Public Works: Franco Nicolazzi (PSDI)
Transport: Rino Formica (PSI)
Posts and Telecommunications: Michele Di Giesi (PSDI)
Industry: Antonio Bisaglia (DC)
Labor: Franco Foshi (DC)
Foreign Trade: Enrico Manca (PSI)
Merchant Marine: Francesco Compagna (PRI)
State Participation: Gianni De Michelis (PSI)
Health: Aldo Aniasi (PSI)
Community Policy: Vincenzo Scotti (DC)
Regions: Roberto Mazzotta (DC)
Tourism: Nicolae Signorello (DC)
Cultural Heritage: Oddo Biasini (PRI)

They will be sworn in this evening.

The cabinet will meet Monday to appoint the under-secretaries and will go before the Parliament some time towards the middle of next week.

President of the Republic Sandro Pertini, who had cut short a trip to China to be on hand during the government crisis, voiced his satisfaction today for the rapidity with which Forlani brought the crisis to a close.

Reactions From Parties

LD190858 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The four-party government headed by Prime Minister Forlani took the oath at 1800 today before President Pertini at the presidential palace. The new executive is made up of 13 DC ministers and 13 ministers of the lay-socialist line-up. The government will assume its constitutional power after the voting in Parliament which is to take place on Wednesday, 22 October. Forlani will present his program and will address only one chamber of Parliament, the Chamber of Deputies. His statement will later be communicated to the Senate, which has been summoned for the occasion and will meet at 1800 on Wednesday. On Monday, 20 October, the ministers will hold their first meeting to appoint under secretaries.

Italian Social Movement-National Right Secretary General Almirante has said that this government is a prisoner of the factionalism which dominates the DC. However, Liberal Party Secretary Zanone feels that Forlani has succeeded in containing the inadmissible demands which would have tended to overextend the structure of the government. Magri, the secretary of the Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity, has stated that the men of the new government's program are carbon copies of those of Cossiga. The problem, Magri says, is not to give it a different opposition but to create different prospects for the country.

Spadolini, on behalf of the PRI, has reiterated his full and loyal support for Forlani and for the government. Radical Party representative Spadaccia has launched a harsh attack on the government which he calls the product of the balancing games among the parties. Finally, a different reaction from the PSI, which has issued a harshly critical note from the socialist left directed especially against the Craxi majority. The note states that a road has been chosen which ignores the political agreements. This is a reference to the request for a committed and important participation by the left, that of Signorile or Cicchitto in the socialist government membership. Aniasi, who is a member of the PSI government group, made a statement in the early afternoon which is interpreted by political observers as a dissociation from that same left.

The latter has also attacked Craxi through a statement made by Lombardi, during an interview with L'EUROPEO, protesting against the exclusion from the government of minister Giannini. Conversely, tomorrow's AVANTI will state that the influence of the socialists in the government has become stronger through the consolidation of a constructive relationship with the Social Democrat Party and the principle of equal footing between Christian Democrats and the secular parties. Vittorino Colombo publishes an article in tomorrow's DC organ, POPOLO, in which he expresses satisfaction at the solution adopted with the collaboration between DC, PSI, PSDI and PRI and his confident expectations regarding the decisions which the Liberals will take after hearing Forlani's program. There has been no comment as yet from the Communists.

GENOA POLICE FIND RED BRIGADES BASE

LD172116 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1935 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] An operational base of the Red Brigades has been uncovered at Diano Marina by the carabinieri and the political police of Genoa-Imperia. It contained material described by the investigators as very important. There were also arms, submachine guns, rifles, explosives, detonators, fuses and false passports and documents. A large amount of propaganda material of the Red Brigades was also confiscated. It included the matrix used for the printing of the clandestine paper ARMED STRUGGLE FOR COMMUNISM which appeared last June in various Italian towns. The hideout was managed by three youths from Imperia who are already in jail--Mantanari, Tosetti and De Silvestri--and charged with participating in armed gangs.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 7 DEC

LD172234 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2250 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The presidential elections will be held on 7 December. A communique just issued by the presidency of the republic says that after hearing the political parties represented in parliament and the prime minister, Gen Ramalho Eanes today signed the decree setting 7 December as the date for the presidential elections.

Details of Election

LD190849 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The presidential elections have been officially set for 7 December. The election campaign will begin on 22 November and end on 5 December.

Each candidate must be backed by a minimum of 7,500 citizens and the maximum expenditure allowed to each candidature is 2,500 contos. The candidates must submit their campaign accounts to the national elections committee by 6 January.

The voters, too, have their duties. Any citizen who abstains from voting in the 7 December elections without just cause will be liable to sanctions of a civic and political nature. This is stipulated in the presidential elections law promulgated on 3 May 1976. The law says that abstention from voting will render the abstainer ineligible for holding any government offices for the duration of the presidential term of office.

Only electors registered in the Portuguese mainland, Madeira, Azores and Macao may vote in these elections. The emigrants, making up some 2.3 percent of the Portuguese electorate, are excluded.

Ten people have so far announced their decision to run. They are Generals Ramalho Eanes, Soares Carneiro, Galvao de Melo, Colonel Pires Veloso, Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, Captain (Calzinho), the Socialist Party dissident and former deputy Aires Rodrigues and Dr. Meneses Alves. Also running are an Oporto tenant farmer and a Coimbra businessman.

According to an opinion poll carried out during the legislative elections campaign and published today in the weekly EXPRESSO, 81 percent of the Portuguese favor Ramalho Eanes' candidacy.

SOCIALIST PARTY HAS CRISIS OVER SUPPORT FOR EANES

NC191618 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Lisbon, 19 Oct (AFP)--Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, has threatened to resign if the party continues its support for the re-election of President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, a reliable Socialist source said today.

Mr Soares argued throughout the night before the party's national committee for the withdrawal of party support from General Eanes, but he reportedly failed to win the issue.

The Socialist leader, who had been supporting the candidacy of General Eanes, made his statement following a press conference yesterday in which the president spoke in favor of swinging the country toward "social democracy."

The Socialist Party is the country's second largest, and General Eanes is considered favoured to win the presidential vote scheduled for December.

The committee is to meet later today to attempt to find a solution to the crisis, the party's worst since the 1974 Portuguese revolution.

Soares' Nonsupport for Eanes

LD192006 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Quoting an official source, the Portuguese news agency [ANOP] reports that the Socialist Party secretary general, Dr Mario Soares, has withdrawn his personal support for President Ramalho Eanes's bid for a second term of office.

The same source said that at 1700 today General Ramalho Eanes received a personal letter from Mario Soares announcing his decision.

Socialist Party Backs Eanes

LD192234 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Socialist Party's national political committee has come out in favor of Ramalho Eanes' candidacy for a second term of office.

Mario Soares has supended the exercise of his party functions until the end of the election campaign. He is to be temporarily replaced by the chairman, Antonio Macedo. The same has happened to the party's national secretariat, which has suspended its functions [words indistinct].

The vote on whether to support Eanes went as follows: in favor--78 votes; against--43; there were 8 abstentions. [passage indistinct]

SA CARNEIRO CRITICIZES EANES' REMARKS OF 14 OCT

LD190342 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the prime minister, has described the news conference held last Tuesday by Gen Ramalho Eanes as regrettable and has stated that the possibility of the president of the republic being returned for another term of office is becoming increasingly absurd. He reiterated his resolve not to head a government with Eanes in the presidency, particularly in the light of the news conference.

Sa Carneiro accused Eanes of lacking consistency and of having only a blueprint for power, not a blueprint for a society, which forces him into engaging in vote-hunting operations.

Another criticism leveled by the Social Democratic Party leader at the head of state concerned the question of Timor. He said that his request last spring for a copy of the military report on Timor had met with no response. During the past week Sa Carneiro again asked for a copy after Gen Ramalho Eanes had declared that the report was at the government's disposal. The government, he said, needs the report and also the opinion of the Council of the Revolution in order to draw up a plan envisaging a solution to the Timor question.

Replying to a reporter's question on alleged criticism by Helena Reseta [a leading Social Democratic member] of the government's action in the sphere of the mass media, Sa Carneiro said that he is on record as advocating that the managements of the state-owned news media should be responsible to parliament. He added that any criticisms should be leveled at the media managements themselves, adding that he never asked the latter to carry his news conferences in full. This was an allusion to the presidency of the republic's request to Portuguese television to carry an unedited broadcast of General Eanes' recent news conference.

With regard to the resignation of the commander general of the public security police, Sa Carniero stated that the government is still waiting for the chief of the armed forces general staff to declare his stand on the matter in order to go ahead with the replacement of Gen Lopes Alves. He added that the piece of legislation making the resignation official was sent to Gen Ramalho Eanes on 10 October.

PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER RECEIVE CAPE VERDE LEADER

LD182340 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Cape Verde Prime Minister Pedro Pires arrived in Lisbon yesterday en route to France which he will be visiting at the invitation of Premier Barre. This afternoon Pedro Pires was received by the president of the republic and in the morning had a meeting with Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. After the latter meeting Pedro Pires told an RDP reporter that he and his Portuguese counterpart engaged in a brief review of the state of cooperation between the two countries, and added:

[Begin Pires recording] It has been more or less established that both the Portuguese and Cape Verde governments will be doing their utmost to consolidate and develop joint cooperation. We also discussed several international questions, with particular emphasis on those regarding the situation on the African continent.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS ON RETURN FROM STRASBOURG

LD172216 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral returned this afternoon from Strasbourg where he took part in the meeting of the ministerial committee of the Council of Europe. While in Strasbourg, Freitas do Amaral had contacts with his Netherlands counterpart, to whom he explained the objectives and scope of the Portuguese plan for Timor which is to be pursued with or withour the support of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [FRETELIN].

Speaking on this matter upon his arrival in Lisbon, the foreign minister said that the preparation of the government's plan for Timor was delayed by the cabinet's failure to secure access to the presidency of the republic's military report on the matter. According to Freitas do Amaral, however, the content of this military report will not change the government's stand on the Timor issue.

According to the foreign minister, the meeting of the Council of Europe was characterized by a strong condemnation of terrorism and all forms of racism and profascist intolerance. It was also decided that the West must adopt a firm stand with regard to the violations of the Helsinki agreements. Particularly emphasized were the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the human rights situation in the USSR and remaining East European countries.

SRV ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT EANES

OW101609 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Oct 10--Nguyen Anh Vu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Portugal, on October 6 presented his credentials to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. The ambassador conveyed Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho's greetings to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and informed the latter of the situation in Vietnam. He expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would be developed.

The Portuguese president asked Nguyen Anh Vu to convey his greetings to Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho, and wished the Vietnamese people many successes in national construction.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--Pedro Alves Machado was yesterday accredited by the Saudi Arabian Government as Portugal's first ambassador to that Arab country. Portugal and Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations on 18 June this year, but no Saudi ambassador has yet been appointed to Lisbon. [Text] [Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 18 Oct 80 LD]

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE ON U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD171001 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Oct 80 Part 1 p 8

[Editorial: "Carter's Change of Course"]

[Text] President Carter is in difficulties. His election campaign is not going well. The upswing he saw in the opinion polls after his renomination at the Democratic Party convention in August has crumbled away, and 25 days before the election he is staring defeat in the face. All the predictions say that he has already lost the election to Ronald Reagan in the states west of the Mississippi, from the Kansas and Dakota prairies all the way to the Pacific coast, that the election is in the balance in all the northern industrial states, which are all very necessary for the President if he is to win, and that he is not even safe in his own stronghold in the Southern States, where Texas, which generally goes with the winner, is slipping out of his hands.

The gloomy prospects have led Carter to make a U-turn in his campaign course. Like last summer when he suddenly admitted his weakness as President and wrote off 2.5 years of his administration as wasted, he now publically regrets and repents of the coarse insinuations he has fired off at Ronald Reagan in recent weeks and which the press has sharply criticized. There is to be no more abuse. In the last 3 weeks it is to be a worthy and serious campaign.

If an election campaign wins an election, and it seldom does so alone, it is hardly with these tactics. This sudden change is too reminiscent of Carter's earlier admissions of failures of judgment, both in domestic and foreign affairs, and it could become a bad habit for a President to ask for forgiveness too much.

But there could be factors other than the election campaign itself that will be decisive. If Carter wins it could to a very large extent be because he already is President. The respect for the White House as a rallying national symbol and for the prestige of his office will be to Carter's advantage among the 20 percent of voters who have not yet finally made up their minds. The opinion polls divide them roughly in the same pattern as others who have made up their minds, but it could very well be that they will finally fall to the President if in the next few weeks they are not given direct impulses in Reagan's direction.

There is one factor which cannot be measured and which none of the presidential candidates can do anything about. This is the fact that the war in the Middle East for the fourth time in a year faces the United States with an international conflict which with all its power it cannot influence: There have been the hostages in Iran, who are still there; there has been the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, which is still going on; there were the Olympic games, which followed their twisted course in Moscow; and now there is the war between Iraq and Iran, which is bombing to pieces some of the most important oilfields in the world, without the United States or anyone else being able to bring about even a cease-fire. The undertone of powerlessness at the heart of the election campaign could be the force to decide the election, without the outcome being fair to Carter or deserved by Reagan.

REPORT ON KREISKY-JORGENSEN TALKS

AU161809 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Summary] Copenhagen--On Wednesday, the second day of his official visit to Denmark, Austrian Chancellor Kreisky was received by Queen Margrethe II for luncheon. He also continued his working talks with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen. At a press conference following these talks, Kreisky declared that a standing ministers committee was established which will from time to time discuss mutual economic problems. Both government chiefs left no doubt about their adherence to free trade principles.

Jorgensen stressed his interest in Willy Brandt's report on the North-South problem, which he discussed with Kreisky, and declared that to this day there was no better proposal for solving the problems between the industrialized nations and the Third World countries. Jorgensen stressed Denmark's positive attitude toward Austria's wish for closer relations with the Common Market.

Kreisky declared that he agreed with Jorgensen's statements, and added that there were no bilateral problems between the two countries except the fact that there was no social insurance agreement between the two states. However, negotiations on such an agreement had already begun.

"Asked whether the Socialist International maintained contacts with Iran even during the war, Kreisky said there were personal contacts with both sides. However, he said, he does not regard as expedient any mediation attempt by the Socialist International between Iran and Iraq."

In reply to questions regarding the PLO, both government chiefs outlined their respective positions. "Jorgensen said Denmark was not ready to recognize the PLO, but it was ready to lend a willing ear to some of its demands, because in talks on the Middle East all factors must be taken into consideration." Kreisky pointed out that Austria in principle recognizes only states, and not even governments. "'We have de facto expressed our opinion that we recognize the PLO as representing the Palestinian people who have no country and no state. This is why we have offered the PLO representative in Vienna all the possibilities he needs for fulfilling his tasks. We are aware of the fact that we have gone a step further than the other European governments, but we considered this step long before the others,' Kreisky stressed. He added that, on the other hand, Austria was the only state that served as a transit country for Jews coming from the USSR. In both cases it is a question of helping oppressed peoples--this applies both to the Russian Jews and to the Palestinians without a country of their own and without the right to self-determination, he said."

PREBEN STEEN NEILSEN DISPUTES SOGAARD'S DEFENSE LINE

LD171247 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Oct 80 Part 1 p 1

[Christian Broendum report: "Social Democratic Split on Defense Cuts"]

[Excerpts] Folketing Member Preben Steen Neilsen, Social Democratic defense spokesman, has attacked Defense Minister Poul Sogaard's proposal for a new defense settlement. Unlike the minister, he does not think that the reductions in defense personnel and materiel, which would be a consequence of the minister's proposal, are defensible. Preben Steen Neilsen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: "From a military viewpoint there are no arguments to support cuts." Against this stands the minister's own declaration in his proposal for a new defense settlement: "The above-mentioned necessary adjustments will mean a certain quantitative reduction of strength targets, but at the same time a qualitative improvement in materiel and training and a higher level of activities, and will therefore give the armed forces an acceptable defense capacity."

When asked if despite his reservations from the military viewpoint he supports the defense minister's proposal, Preben Steen Neilsen said: "We must take economics into consideration and we will have to reduce the strength targets from the 1973 defense settlement to bring about some agreement between targets and funds. If the question is put in this way, then I must answer yes. But we are not dealing with a final unchangeable proposal here, but a proposal open to negotiation. If there are to be any changes in the size of the defense budget they must be upward."

At the same time Social Democratic Folketing Group Chairman Knud Heinesen attacked in the Social Democratic publication "NEW POLITICS" yesterday the assertion that increased Third World aid could replace defense spending, an idea often put forward by the left-wing of the Social Democratic Party.

ATAKOL RETURNS FROM NEW YORK, COMMENTS ON CONTACTS

TA171r21 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense, Mr Atakol, has returned to the Federated State after contacts in New York, Washington and London. Mr Atakol who had gone to New York for the UN General Assembly meetings, later went to Washington and London.

In a statement at Ercan State Airport on his return, Mr Atakol said that while in New York he had attended a meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries. He added that he also had bilateral meetings with the UN Secretary General Mr Waldheim and the foreign ministers of several countries. Mr Atakol said that in Washington he had beneficial talks with the State Department Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher and high-ranking officials of the World Bank.

He stated that in London he had held meetings with the undersecretary to the Foreign Office responsible for Cyprus, the secretary of the Foreign Relations Committee of the British Parliament and representatives of British tourist organizations.

Mr Atakol said that in all his talks, which had been very beneficial, he had explained the latest developments on the Cyprus problem and had pointed out the discriminatory policy being followed toward the Turkish Cypriot community. He said that this attitude, especially at a time when the Cyprus intercommunal talks were being held, was leading to the hardening of the Turkish Cypriot attitude. He stated that he had stressed the Turkish Cypriot aims of living in freedom, freedom from any pressures and in equality with the Greek Cypriots and not as second class citizens.

Mr Atakol concluded by saying that everyone with whom he had held talks had shown better understanding than before to the Turkish Cypriot cause.

TURKISH CYPRIOTS TO WELCOME BRITISH DELEGATION VISIT

TA171328 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defense has said that any parliamentary delegation that wanted to visit the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus could do so following a formal request to the Federated State authorities. He was commenting to correspondents this morning on reports that a British parliamentary delegation would be visiting Cyprus on a fact-finding mission to prepare a report for the British Parliament. He said that reports of the visit had been unofficially communicated to the Turkish Cypriot representative in London and to certain officials in the Fedrated State. He recalled that a similar visit had taken place to southern Cyprus in the past and that the delegation had prepared an anti-Turkish report. Nevertheless, the spokesman said that the delegation which is expected to visit Cyprus in December would be welcomed to visit the Turkish Federated State provided they make a formal request to the Federated State authorities for such a visit. He stressed [the hope] that the British parliamentary delegation would accord as equal a treatment to the Federated State as to the Greek Cypriot administration in the south.

When asked whether a continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks would be appropriate as the Greek Cypriot administration had lost its majority in the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives and there was a possibility of an early general election, the spokesman said that a general political assessment should be made but, nevertheless, the intercommunal talks would be continued.

I KATHIMERINI SAYS GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS ROGERS PLAN ON NATO

AT191326 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The issue of our country's return to NATO has entered a stage of rapid development following General Rogers' intense consultations in Athens and Ankara over the last 2 days. According to press reports, the Greek Government has considered the proposals of the NATO commander to be acceptable, as they have been formulated on the basis of Rogers' recent contacts with Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios in Naples (Thursday) and Turkish President General Evren in Ankara (Friday). Yesterday at noon, Prime Minister Y. Rallis briefed President of the Republic K. Karamanlis on the government's positive response; at 1930 he met with A. Papandreou. Following his briefing the PASOK chairman will make a statement today putting forth his party's position.

Now any further development of the issue depends on the position of Turkey which so far has not taken a stand on the Rogers proposals. Ankara's stand will possibly be announced when the issue is introduced to the NATO Military Committee for a final decision.

According to our reports the acceptance in principle of the Rogers proposals was decided upon during a meeting yesterday of the government committee: The Supreme National Defense Council, which convened at noon under the chairmanship of the prime minister, was also briefed in this regard.

The Greek Government's positive response became final after both the political and military aspects of the proposals were carefully studied and after all factors of the plan, on the basis of which our country's return to the military wing of the Atlantic alliance is being proposed, were evaluated.

According to our reports, the Rogers plan envisages that the status of operational control of the Aegean that was in force prior to 1974 will not change with Greece's return to the alliance's military wing but, at the same time, provides an opportunity for examining certain Turkish proposals for amending the borders of the two countries' zones of responsibility.

KKE (Exterior) Denounces Plan

AT191346 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Statement issued 18 October in Athens by KKE (Exterior) Central Committee Press Office]

[Text] Following the statement on the country's reconfinement to the military wing of NATO, the KKE Central Committee Press Office has published the following statement:

As the government spokesman announced today after a similar statement by Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt, the Rallis government has accepted the Rogers proposals and is proceeding with Greece's reconfinement to the NATO military wing.

It is thus being proved that the recent rhetoric about resistance to pressure was a deceptive trick by the government while at the same time it was proceeding into unacceptable concessions and compromises with the imperialists.

With this action, the government has put our country at the absolute disposal of U.S.-NATO imperialism. It has involved Greece in the adventurist plans of the Americans in the Middle East area at a critical period for peace, thus exposing the country to incalculable dangers. It has opened a dangerous stage for our defense and sovereign rights in the Aegean.

The Rallis government bears historic responsibilities for this action which is tantamount to national treason.

The government has no right to proceed with this antinational act. All the more so, since it is a minority government and the Greek people have not given it any authority in this respect.

We are convinced that the Greek people will manifest national unanimity in condemning this action and will struggle as one, determined to defend national independence and to have a Greece without NATO and bases, a Greece of national independence, democracy and social progress.

KKE (Interior) Scores Plan

AT191416 Athens I AVYI in Greek 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Following official reports about the acceptance by the Greek Government of the new Rogers proposals, the KKE (Interior) Central Committee, which has been conferring since yesterday (17 October), issued the following statement:

The KKE (Interior) Central Committee expresses its complete and categorical opposition to the country's return to the NATO military wing under whatever conditions this may take place.

We believe that the Rallis government is in complete opposition to popular will which demands that the application for return to NATO be withdrawn and the agreement for the U.S. bases in our country not be renewed. The government has no right to proceed into an agreement for return to NATO, all the more now when the country is in a pre-election period.

With militant movements and a coordinated mass struggle, all the democratic forces of the country must reject this traitorous policy of the government and demand respect for the Greek people's will: for the country's presence outside the military wing of NATO, the abolution of the U.S.-NATO bases, and the protection of national interests, national sovereignty and independence.

Papandreou Criticizes Return to NATO

AT192036 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] In a message to the Greek people, the leader of the official opposition and chairman of PASOK, A. Papandreou, mentioned that only yesterday he learned that the government had accepted the Rogers plan of 16 October regarding Greece's return to the NATO military wing.

It is difficult for the Greek people to forget, Papandreou stated, that in 1974 the prime minister, at that time Karamanlis, withdrew Greece from NATO--finally and irrevocably, as he had said--as a result of the allies' position on the barbaric invasion of the Turkish troops in Cyprus. Now the Greek Government is accepting the Rogers plan and is returning to NATO despite the fact that the Turkish armed forces, that is the NATO Armed Forces, occupy 38 percent of the land of suffering Cyprus. Therefore, the conclusion is inevitable that with this action the Greek Government is recognizing Cyprus' partition.

We have repeatedly stressed that the Atlantic alliance not only does not guarantee our country's borders but actually undermines them. However, in addition to the issue of the principle of whether or not Greece should return to NATO--the chairman of PASOK went on to say--a basic question arises. Do the terms under which our country is returning to NATO entail national concessions to Turkey? We claim that these terms are nationally unacceptable because they downgrade the country's defense, because they lead to concessions of Greek sovereign rights, and, finally, because they lead to future adventures.

It is worth noting that definition of the new status will be left to an interallied committee that certainly will not reach decisions soon if the differences between the two sides are taken into consideration. Furthermore, during the negotiations for the distribution, command and control over the Aegean airspace there will exist such generality that Turkey will use the Aegean airspace without the restrictions that were in force until 1974. Together with the new Rogers plan the limitation of national airspace from 10 to 6 miles becomes final.

It is a mistake, Papandreou stressed, to call the return to NATO "reintegration." It concerns an integration under new terms which constitutes a new agreement which, according to the Constitution, cannot be valid without a formal law. It should be noted that, to conclude a new agreement, an increased parliamentary majority is necessary, that is three-fifths of Parliament. However, it is clear to us and to the Greek people that the current Parliament does not have the necessary prestige because its composition is obviously in disharmony with popular feeling. Consequently, we do not recognize the right of this government to commit the country to integration with the NATO military wing, even if the government succeeds in passing its decision through the current chamber.

The president of the republic should dissolve the Parliament by recognizing its obvious disharmony with popular feeling, and the prime minister should propose to the president of the republic the renewal of the popular mandate, so the national issue of returning to NATO, which is of such exceptional significance, will be dealt with through new terms in the alliance's military wing.

Finally, Papandreou stated that PASOK shoulders the responsibility of putting the agreement for return to NATO to the judgment of the new chamber when it has assumed power in the national government.

Government Reply to Papandreou

AT192045 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Statement by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis in reply to Andreas Papandreou's statement on NATO return]

[Text] The government regrets that, despite the complete briefing that was made to him on the basis of official texts, the PASOK chairman was not able or did not want to understand the truth. The fact is that, contrary to everything Papandreou says, no sovereign right of the country has been impinged upon and Greece is returning to the alliance's military wing in such a way that its defense capability is being strengthened and its military interests are being fully protected. This was unanimously judged to be the case by the country's military leadership. With the policy the government is following, the international position and security of Greece are being strengthened. For its part, the PASOK policy would obviously expose our country to dangers and would reduce its defense capability.

The strengthening of Greece's international position which will emerge from a return to NATO will certainly benefit Cyprus, to whom Greece will be in a position to give stronger support.

Greece never withdrew from the NATO political alliance to which its integration was ratified by law in 1952. The withdrawal from the military wing in 1974 did not take place through law but through government decision. Consequently, our return, which is taking place within the same legal framework envisaged by the alliance's charter, does not require legislative ratification. The government will ask the approval of its decision from the chamber through a vote of confidence.

The claim that the current Parliament does not reflect popular feeling constitutes an arbitrary judgment by Papandreou, which, of course, is not shared by the government.

NATO Statement Approves Return

AT201239 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Today NATO approved Greece's return to the alliance's military wing. In an official statement that was issued in Brussels the following was noted:

Secretary General of the alliance, Joseph Luns, today announced that the NATO Committee for Defense Planning has approved the return of the Greek Armed Forces to the alliance's military wing following a proposal that was submitted bu the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe and which was judged acceptable by both Greece and NATO.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT ARRIVES FOR UNOFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Papandreou

AT162038 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany and former chancellor, arrived today in Athens on a private visit. He will be received tomorrow at 1200 by President of the Republic Karamanlis and at 1100 by Prime Minister Rallis.

Willy Brandt was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by PASOK Chairman Papandreou, Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister Tsaldharis on behalf of the government, Mayor of Athens Beis, and others. Brandt, who will stay in our country on holiday until 25 October, will have talks with Papandreou, former Prime Minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, and Chairman of KODISO [Democratic Socialist Party] Pesmazoglou.

Government, Opposition Personalities

AT171430 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party and former chancellor, visited President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis at noon today. Brandt is in Athens since yesterday. Earlier, Brandt visited Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis and in the morning he had a chat with former Prime Minister Kanellopoulos.

Brandt is also due to meet majority opposition leader and chairman of PASOK Andreas Papandreou and KODISO, Democratic Socialist Party, Chairman Pasmazoglou.

DPA reports Brandt Talks

LD171952 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Athens, 17 Oct (DPA)--European issues dominated a number of talks held in Athens today between SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis, Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis and the leftwing Socialist opposition leader, Andreas Papandreou.

Brandt, who arrived in Athens on Thursday, and travels on to Crete for a holiday on Saturday, acquainted himself during the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, with Greece's expectations concerning its admission to the European Community which comes into force on 1 January 1981. According to informed sources, Karamanlis and Rallis expressed in this connection the priority of political viewpoints and stressed that possible economic difficulties could be tolerated during a transitional period while Greece is becoming firmly tied to Europe and undergoing internal democratic stabilization.

According to these sources, the Greek side was cautious and somewhat skeptical during the talks regarding future developments in Turkey following the military coup and the possible effects of this on Greek-Turkish relations, since there are as yet no indications that the new regime will be able to overcome Turkey's deep-rooted domestic problems. Brandt expressed hope in this respect that there will be a return to democracy in Turkey and that it will be possible to get political fanaticism in Turkey under control. The talks also touched on the problem of Greece's return to military integration in NATO. The talks with Papandreou touched on questions of international cooperation between socialist parties.

Brandt Holds Press Conference

AT181310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, who is on a private visit to Athens held a press conference at noon today for representatives of the Greek and foreign press.

Brandt reminded all that he is in Athens today, 18 October, the date on which 36 years ago the Greek Government under Yeoryios Papandreou returned to Athens. Since that time, he said, Greece has gone through difficult phases but today it is in the process of accession to the Common Market. He added that during his stay in Athens he had interesting contacts with Greek leaders who demonstrated a great interest in the EEC. He also received valuable information and evaluations on the Community, Europe, problems of security and cooperation and on NATO.

In conclusion Brandt said, among other things, that responsible Greek politicians fully appreciate the situation not only in relation to the eastern Mediterranean but also on a wider scale including the Persian Gulf area. He expressed the hope that relations between West Germany and Greece will continue to be friendly and that they will be further expanded.

Comments on NATO, PASOK

AT191437 Athens NEWS in English 19 Oct 80 p 3

[By Lee Stokes]

[Excerpts] Former W. German Chancellor and leader of his country's Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt, currently on a private visit to Athens, gave a press conference at an Athens hotel yesterday noon in which he pointed out, inter alia, that "the main influence in Turkey is from the United States of America, while West Germany was playing a substituting role" in that country.

Mr Brandt, answering a question posed by the NEWSWEEK correspondent in Athens on whether special efforts had been made by the Social Democratic Party and others in West Germany to help bridge the gap between the Greeks and the Turks in view of West Germany's traditional ties of friendship with Turkey, said "He would be only too happy if his countrymen's influence could be used to settle the issues of Cyprus and the Aegean." Adding that the main influence in Turkey is one from the U.S. with West Germany playing a substitutive role. Political observers attached importance to the former chancellor's observation given that a new "Rogers' plan" is expected in Athens, which will allow Greece to re-enter the military wing of the Atlantic alliance.

SDP and PASOK "Different Parties"

Mr Brandt, on being asked to comment on relations between the Social Democratic Party and the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, the main opposition party in Greece, said the two parties were linked not organically but on an ad hoc basis, adding "We are two different parties."

He said he had held talks with Mr Papandreou both here and during the latter's recent visit to Bonn, and had agreed to an exchange of views between the two parties.

Military Aid to Greece and Turkey

On the issue of military aid to Greece and Turkey, Mr Brandt repeated that "without being disloyal (to my own government), I hope the misgivings in Greece concerning (military aid to Greece and Turkey) will be overcome." Mr Brandt was making a reference to the Greek Government's refusal to accept 60 million marks in military aid from the FRG while Turkey received 600 million, i.e. a ratio of 1:10, compared to the initial ratio of 3:5 which the Bonn administration had originally agreed to adhere to for the sake of a balance of power in the Aegean.

The SDP leader said: "I understand the Greek Government's position," adding that he hoped some of these misunderstandings would be removed during the course of the next few weeks. He said that, objectively, it was a very difficult thing (to keep on best terms with) two nations with whom the FRG had different historical relations and close ties. He said that new problems would arise once Greece became a full member of the EEC, saying it would be "more difficult to manage the balance necessary if one looks at the region."

PASOK and Socialist International

Mr Brandt, referring to a possible application by PASOK to become a member of Socialist International [SI] said that SI was not a superpower, but a grouping of friendly parties, where each party had full responsibility for its own policies. He said there was no indication that PASOK at this time wanted to join Socialist International, adding that there was no tendency for SI to influence PASOK.

Solution in the Air

Mr Brandt, on being asked whether he discussed Greece's position in NATO during his talks with officials in Athens, said he spoke vaguely on this country's position in the alliance "to which she always belonged" even though she is currently not in its military wing.

Mr Brandt said that in his opinion, following contacts here and reports from Bonn, Greece is moving closer (to the alliance), hinting that a solution to the impasse on Greek re-entry into the military wing of NATO was not far in coming.

PASOK and the EEC

On being asked to comment on PASOK's opposition to EEC entry, Mr Brandt said PASOK seemed less against the EEC than "some of my British friends", adding that PASOK [phrase as published] MP's looked like working within the framework of the European Parliament once this country becomes a full member of the Common Market.

MITSOTAKIS PLANS VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAK PRIME MINISTER

AT180910 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Questions of interest to Greece and Czechoslovakia were discussed by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Athens Jaroslav Zantovsky, who visited the Greek foreign minister yesterday. Details of the official visit by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Dr Ludomir Strougal to Athens on Monday were among the questions discussed.

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS APPOINTED IN 'RESHUFFLE'

LD181348 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1148 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 18 Oct (AA)-- In a large-scale reshuffle, new governors were appointed Friday for 27 provinces, namely, [name indistinct], Amasya, Ankara, Balikesir, Bolu, [name indistinct], Gaziantep, Hakkari, Isparta, Kahramanmaras, Kocaeli, Kutahya, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Samsun, Siirt, Sivas, Tunceli, Urfa, Van Yozgat, Kars, Kirklareli, Mus and Kastamonu.

Replacements Drawn from Interior Ministry, Military

LD181352 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1030 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Summary] Governors of 27 Turkish provinces have been recalled to Ankara and 24 governors currently serving with the Interior Ministry have been appointed as their replacements. Three retired lieutenant generals have been appointed as governors to the remaining three posts. The three generals will serve as governors in Hakkari, Rize, and Iunceli provinces.

List of Appointees Announced

TA172050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Various governors have been reshuffled. New governors were appointed to 27 provinces and 24 governors were called back to Ankara. The following new appointments were effected:

Governor Hayri Kozakcioglu was appointed to Adana; Governor Kamil Demircioglu to Amaysa; Kastamonu Governor Mustafa Gonul to Ankara; Governor Orhan Erbug to Balikesir; Governor Adnan Darendeliler to Konya; Governor Omer Haliloglu to Elazig; Governor Fikret Kocak to Gaziantep; Brig (Ret) Yunus Yucel to Hakkari; Deputy Security General Director Coskun Akmeric to Isparta; Governor Celal Guvenc to Kahramanmaras; Governor Unal Ozgodek to Kars; Governor Sadullah Verel to Kastamonu; Governor Ajmet Tosun to Kirklareli; Interior Ministry Deputy Undersecretary Fahri Gorgulu to Kocaeli; Governor Taner Arman to Kutahya; Civil Administration Inspector Gokhan Aydiner to Mus; Governor Ahmet Bassoy to Nevsehir; Governor Bedri Nazlioglu to Nigde; Maj Gen (Ret) Nermi Alyanak to Ordu; Governor Namus (Gunel) to Rize; Governor Altay Utkan to Samsun; Governor Musa Atik to Siirt; Governor Bekir Ozturk to Sivas; Brig (Ret) Hakki Boratas to Tunceli; Governor Ziya Toker to Urfa; Governor Nazmi Iyibil to Van and Governor (Huanu Ospiker) to Yozgat.

The following governors were called back to Ankara; Metin Dirintekin from Adana; Abidin Coskun from Amasya; Vecdi Gonul from Ankara; Nihat Oguzbor from Balikesir; Mithat Cekin from Bolu; Kemal Katitas from Elazig; Sabahattin Cakmakoglu from Gaziantep; Kaya Uyar from Hakkari; Erdinc Buyukakalin from Isparta; Nurettin Yilmaz from Kahramanmaras; Celal Kayacan from Kocaeli, Feridun Gultekin from Kutahya; Fevzi Alaloglu from Nevsehir; Ilhan Sozgen from Nigde; Resat Akkaya from Ordu; AbdulkadirAksu from Rize; Mehmet Karasarlioglu from Samsun; Tevfik Basakar from Siirt; Sukru Ozhan from Sivas; Ummet Onalan from Tunceli; Akin Gonen from Urfa; Yurdaugur Gunal from Van; Kurtulus Sismanturk from Yozgart and Security Director General Ismail Dokuzoglu.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES EUROPEAN MINISTERS ON TERRORISM

TA171714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has asked that, following an increase in the attacks directed against Turkish missions abroad, host countries take the necessary measures to prevent these incidents

Turkmen delivered a speech on terrorism at the 67th meeting of the European ministerial council in Strasbourg. Turkmen in his speech noted that countries should condemn all terrorist incidents regardless of the source or nature. Turkmen said that in addition to increasing the measures taken in combating terrorism on a national level, governments should also develop bilateral and international cooperation.

The foreign minister stated that the Turkish Government is opposed to all kinds of terrorist acts regardless of their source or motive. Pointing out that the Turkish Government is determined to prevent incidents of terrorism, Turkmen said that these incidents will be dealt with indiscriminately regardless of their source.

Turkmen Report on Session

TA171518 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Telephone report by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in his speech at the Council of Europe ministerial council meeting in Strasbourg--recorded]

[Text] Various international issues were discussed during the European ministerial council meeting, which ended last night. First, issues concerning the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were taken up at the meeting. In my speech on this subject, I noted that Turkey agrees with the views expressed regarding the current international situation and the process of detente, that the situation in Afghanistan and certain other developments adversely affected detente and that these circumstances should not, however, prevent us from working for the success of the Madrid conference. I seized the opportunity to stress that Turkey attaches great importance to the continuation of the process of detente.

Second, the development of European cooperation was discussed during the meeting. In my statement on this subject, I said that the visa requirement imposed by the FRG and France on Turkish citizens constitutes an obstacle to the development of European cooperation and that it discriminates against Turkish citizens. I called on other countries, which could be likely to take similar measures, to refrain from such action. I stated that our government would take the necessary administrative and legal measures. I added that we insistently expect the countries which imposed the visa requirement to review their decisions. Following my speech, the FRG state minister expressed regret over the obligation of the FRG Government to make this decision, that the decision is definitely not discriminatory, that he welcomed my speech and that his government will, in the future, review the visa requirement for Turkish citizens, which is in fact a temporary decision. He also expressed the hope that it will be possible to cancel it.

SWITZERLAND, CANADA EXTEND LOANS WITHIN OECD FRAMEWORK

TA171833 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The agreements on the $37 million medium and long-term loans to be extended to Turkey by Switzerland within the framework of the OECD were signed in Ankara today. Of the $37 million, $15.5 million will be drawn in cash. This portion of the loan, which will be released following the signing of a banker's agreement, will be subject to the current market interest rate. The loan will be used to purchase goods from Switzerland. This loan is extended free of interest and for 25 years--with a 10-year grace period.

The agreements were signed by Finance Ministry Treasury Director General Tunc Bilge on behalf of Turkey and by Swiss Ambssador to Ankara Dieter Erich Chenaux-Repond on behalf of Switzerland.

The agreement on the $10.5 million loan to be extended to Turkey by Canada within the OECD special aid framework was also signed in Ankara today. This loan, which will be used to purchase goods from Canada, will be paid back in 20 years, with a 5-year grace period. It will be subject to a 5 percent interest rate.

TURKISH-U.S. TALKS ON DEFENSE PROJECTS END

TA171658 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The meetings on joint defense projects cited in the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement have ended in Ankara.

According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the necessary procedures for the speedy realization of seven joint projects were determined during the meetings, which lasted 2 days. According to the statement, the Turkish side presented its domestic resources for the realization of the projects and determined its needs for foreign finance, and the U.S. side undertook to increase and continue its financial and technical support.

The two sides also agreed that the development of the Turkish defense industry will contribute to the cooperation both within a bilateral framework and within the framework of NATO.

The meetings, that are being held in accordance with the complementary agreement which is the second addition to the Turkish-U.S. defense and economic cooperation agreement, on defense industry cooperation will be continued at regular intervals.

ROGERS MEETS WITH EVREN, DISCUSSES NATO

TA171819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Gen Bernard Rogers, NATO European allied forces commander, arrived in Turkey this afternoon to discuss subjects concerning NATO. According to a statement issued by the secretariat general of the General Staff's Office, Gen Rogers was received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and later attended meetings held at the General Staff headquarters. Gen Rogers departed from Turkey at the end of these meetings.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE JOURNALIST DETAINED FOR HIJACKING

TA171755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Journalist Coskun Aral, who was detained by the martial law command together with the hijackers who attempted to hijack the Turkish Airlines passenger plane "Diyarbakir," was released today. Aral is a photographer for the SIPA PRESS AGENCY, which is headquartered in Paris.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL SUPPLIES

TA191045 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Energy and natural resources Minister Serbulent Bingol has said that Turkey has sufficient supplies of crude oil and that all the necessary measures have been taken to ensure the full capacity production of the refineries until the end of the year.

In a statement to the national press agency, Bingol said that 1,068,000 tons of crude oil have been secured--including existing stocks, the oil tankers on the roads, and the import deals which have already been paid for. This amount is sufficient to meet the refineries' needs for 1 month. Noting that 1 million tons of crude oil will be purchased from Libya and the spot market during November and December, Bingol announced that the country's needs for the next few months will thus be easily met.

Adding that some 7 million tons of coal are expected to be distributed during the 1980-1981 period, the energy minister noted that 24,000 tons of coal are being distributed daily and that this amount will be increased to 28,000 tons as soon as possible.

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REPORT ON MEETING OF W. EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD200919 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12-13 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "European Communist Parties and the Economic Crisis"]

[Text] At the beginning of the week the Belgian Communist Party [PCB] played host in Brussels to communist party delegations from European capitalist countries, that is, from countries where communists are not in power. All the communist parties except those of Iceland and Cyprus accepted the PCB invitation. The aim of the meeting was to study the consequences of the economic crisis and seek a response to it, at least as far as the defense of the people most severely affected by it is concerned. A German delegate referred to what he called "fascism and rightist capitalism." The meeting was "informal" and no resolutions were adopted. It was decided not to discuss any other present-day problem. For instance, the arms race was referred to only from the viewpoint of the burden which it represents for already weakened economies.

Certain countries' membership in the Common Market was discussed, but we were told that the study of this subject was pragmatic rather than principled. The particular parties' views on the EEC have apparently remained unchanged--the Italians and the Spaniards are in favor, or broadly so, whereas the Greeks and the Portuguese not to mention the French are against. Action to be taken with respect to multinational companies and to the consequences of the introduction of new technologies which foster unemployment were also discussed. However, communist parties do not wish to encroach on the role reserved for trade unions in this sphere. The results of these exchanges of views will be conveyed by the delegates to their respective leaderships and will be put in the hands of experts, with a view to putting ideas into action.

PCI Paper's Report

LD170907 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Oct 80 p 21

[Arturo Barioli dispatch: "Open Comparison of Lines Among 21 European Communist Parties"]

[Text] Brussels--A lively, frank and open debate characterized the proceedings at the meeting of capitalist Europe's communist parties on the problems of the economic and social crisis, European integration and workers and democratic struggles, which ended in the Belgian capital yesterday. Over 50 speeches enriched mutual acquaintance with analyses and stances and made it possible to identify both points of convergence and points on which differences exist.

It was, as Comrade [PCI Central Committee member] Sergio Segre said, a demonstration of autonomy of assessment and approach. Furthermore, there are differences and diversities also within the socialist and social democratic parties, as shown by these parties' attitudes to the EEC, but there are also major issues on which a shared effort of research and formulation is possible and topical. Segre referred mainly to the problem of North-South relations, "which we regard as of essential importance and which we believe can be worked on to reach not only a shared viewpoint and assessment on the part of the West European communist parties and corresponding initiatives, but also a broad convergence with the other leftwing forces, with the socialist and social democratic parties and with other Christian or secular forces." This issue, Segre continued, immediately evokes the issue of East-West relations "since it is only too clear that, without a new thrust to detente and cooperation, without the success of the coming Madrid conference, without a halt to the arms race and without an understanding on a balanced and controlled reduction of all weapons, the world will be unable to devote to the problem of creating new relations between the developed and underdeveloped or developing countries the priority attention that it must have."

In the Italian Communists' opinion there is a close link between action to build a new international order and the struggle to advance along the democratic road to a kind of socialism based on freedom, democracy and pluralism. But, Segre continued, we also see a close link between this struggle, to be conducted in our own country and on a European plane, and the unitary action that we want to conduct and are conducting for a thorough regeneration of the EC. We believe that in this struggle it is possible to come together--as we are already doing in the European Parliament--withother forces of the workers movement and other democratic forces.

Attitudes to European integration, the EEC and its expansion were certainly one of the most hotly-argued points at the meeting. The positions expressed by the Italian Communists (Cervetti, Segre and Adriani) found broad convergences, for instance, with those of the Spanish Communists, for whom "the EEC issue is essential to consideration of a leftwing strategy." It is not, the Spanish Communists maintain, a matter of strengthening the EC as it stands, but of thoroughly transforming it.

A different attitude, however, was expressed by the French Communists, for whom "the expansion of the EEC to include Spain, Portugal and Greece will have disastrous consequences not only for our industry and agriculture and for our people's freedom of action but also for the peoples that will have to enter the EC." Such a stance is also partly shared by the Portuguese comrades.

There were also several differences regarding what kind of relations to build or to reaffirm with the forces of the workers movement and the left (a need which nobody denied in principle). While everyone agrees that leftwing unity is built through action on specific issues, some--like the Italian Communists--make it an indispensable strategic option, while other view it as an incidental and temporary factor, and yet others place the emphasis on condemning the rightwing stances of support for capitalism that allegedly characterize some socialist parties.

The meeting was also attended by two representatives of the Turkish Communist Party, the only illegal party in Europe, who urged the press to act as spokesman for a dramatic appeal. The military junta which built its power on the victims of terrorism, the document states, claims to want to guarantee "security of life" while in fact continuing with its arbitary arrests, torture and assassinations. Some 30,000 people have been arrested in just a few regions, but there is no information concerning the total number of arrests and nothing is known about the prisoners' situation. In the name of humanity, the appeal concludes, we urge you to act to expose these crimes.

PCF Delegation List

LD200819 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Laurent Sauerwein dispatch: "West European Communist Parties' Meeting"]

[Text] Brussels, 8 October--A West European communist parties' meeting opened in the Belgian capital today. For 2 days delegates from 21 parties will carry out an informal exchange of views on the crisis which each country is facing, on European integration, and on each party's political action, proposals and struggles.

Indeed, the same capitalist crisis is affecting all the countries represented, but in very different circumstances.

The PCF delegation comprises Rene Piquet, Politburo member and European Assembly deputy; Gerard Streiff, Central Committee member and chief of the Foreign Policy Section European Department, Central Committee Member Edmond Aimable and Economic Section Member Bernard Marx.

GENSCHER ON COOPERATION WITH GDR; VISITS DECREASE

LD202006 Hamburg DPA in German 1455 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 20 Oct (DPA)--A week after the increase in the mandatory exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR, discussion over the reasons and the possible reactions of the Federal Republic continues unabated. The SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has described the action by the GDR authorities as a measure which "does not run counter to the agreements between the GDR and the FRG nor to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, reaffirmed to the FDP presidium that the GDR's attempts at demarcation must not be answered by efforts at demarcation by the Federal Republic.

Genscher said that now it is a matter of demonstrating the will of the Federal Republic toward constructive cooperation. He warned against taking up proposals by the opposition regarding renegotiation of the Basic Treaty. Instead of calling into question through renegotiation that which has been "laboriously achieved," it is necessary to "press for the implementation of what has been agreed." Genscher welcomed the suggestion by CDU politician Gerhard Stoltenberg that the political situation regarding Germany be discussed by the leading representatives of all lower house parties.

Gerhard Kunze, authorized representative of the Berlin Senate, again demanded from his GDR counterpart Walter Mueller today the rescinding of the increase in the minimum exchange requirement for visitors to the GDR and East Berlin.

Senate spokesman Hermann Meyn said that during the 1-hour meeting Kunze pointed to the considerable fall-off in visits since the GDR's measure. He particularly stressed the fact that the measures imposed by the GDR authorities caused particular hardship to the socially weak. According to Meyn, Mueller described the Senate's concern as "interference in the internal affairs of the GDR."

Deputy GDR Minister for Culture Horst Pehnert made the continuation of cultural exchanges between the two German states dependent on general developments in political relations. In an interview in WESTFAELISCHER RUNDSCHAU today, Penhert said culture and the arts were "not islands, but dependent on normalization of relations between the states in accordance with the conditions recently set out by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

One week after the introduction of the increased minimum exchange requirement, the number of West Berlin visitors to the GDR has dropped considerably. Senate spokesman Meyn said the number of visitors in this period had fallen by 58.3 percent. From 13-19 October only about 24,000 West Berliners had applied for a day trip to the GDR compared with 55,000 during the same period last year.

At the Luebeck-Schlutup border crossing point, on the other hand, the federal border protection force had registered normal traffic into the GDR. Only in the case of pensioners was a fall of about 30 percent noted.

GOVERNMENT 'WELCOMES' GREEK REENTRY INTO NATO

LD201942 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 20 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government has welcomed NATO's approval of Greece's reentry into the alliance's military structure. Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald told the press in Bonn that the government sees this as a strengthening of the alliance's southeast flank and an improvement in possibilities for settling other questions affecting Greece and Turkey.

DETENTE POLICY SEEN ENCOURAGING ADVERSE USSR ACTIONS

DW201231 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Commentary signed FK.: "Ice Cold From the East"]

[Text] The clouds are gathering threateningly over Poland. While the courageous Walesa is making an introductory speaking tour of the country, attracting an audience of 12,000 in Krakow; while he talks of the new, independent trade unions being strong enough and not having to be afraid of anything, the generals and foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact are meeting for so-called routine conferences which allegedly--it was declared hastily--have absolutely nothing to do with the Polish affair. The fact that this is being stated so expressly, at odds with all practice, underscores in a way the imminent threat of these meetings to rebellious Poland.

The measures accompanying what is looming ahead include Honecker's reckless delimitation policy, which is being promoted step by step in the direction of confrontation. The harassment of journalists accredited in East Berlin, the prohibition against reporting from the Saxon land synod in Dresden, will not be the last idea the GDR authorities come up with in that respect. It is quite possible that the Federal Government will be in for some embarrassing surprises in telephone communications and tourist traffic with the GDR, and perhaps even in the handling of transit traffic to Berlin.

A world torn from its detente dreams notes with surprise how miserably these partners adhere to treaties, how little they care about the letter and spirit of what they once signed, how greatly they disregard the humanitarian promises of Helsinki and how recklessly they misuse the confidence carelessly placed in them when they feel they need to. The shock over this seems to be particularly great in Scandinavia.

But the case of Afghanistan has already shown that shock alone will not have any effect whatsoever in Moscow. As long as the West European governments, above all the government in Bonn, say that detente policy must be continued, that "dialogue," "practical cooperation" must not suffer, the Kremlin may feel invited to trample on existing treaties and to quell any stirring of freedom with force. Instead of stretching their readiness for detente to no end, the Federal Government at long last should give energetic signals indicating that this very dialogue, this cooperation, may well end abruptly should Moscow continue to disregard human rights, contractual promises and the people's right to self-determination as grossly as before.

OPPOSITION OFFER TO COOPERATE IN FRG-GDR RELATIONS EXAMINED

DW201233 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 80 p 4

[Commentary signed Mes.: "Jointly With the Shambles"]

[Text] Community: This lofty term elicits mistrust. Isn't it always invoked whenever politics has ended up in a seemingly hopeless blind alley? Is there more behind it than just mere helplessness or sheer tactics? The shock the GDR has inflicted on Bonn politics with its delimitation measures seems to have triggered a bit more. The idea that inter-German developments have been plunged into serious danger is causing both government and opposition to act more prudently than many people would have expected. Party politics have not been eliminated, yet the matter at issue is indeed seriously being taken into consideration by most people.

The opposition and the government have a similar assessment of the true situation: Bonn politicians have no instruments to prevent the GDR from running amok, except perhaps the instrument of circumspect reactions so as not to complicate matters even more.

In this situation the question plays a secondary role as to who had an inkling of the GDR's change of course, and when. Ever since the current development started in Poland any experienced politician dealing with German affairs could have figured out for himself that the GDR would not go untouched by these developments. Stoltenberg's suggestion of an all-party discussion may be useful in such a situation, because it indicates--leaving aside the tactical variant for a change--the opposition's readiness to refrain from making the shambles any greater. Strong doubt is indicated as to whether the suggestion to renegotiate parts of the Basi· Treaty is a good idea. The GDR would be interested in that only if its demand for the recognition of its own citizenship were to be included. Bonn, however, is prohibited by constitutional law from doing so.

PAPER SUGGESTS U.S. REELECT CARTER GIVEN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

DW201247 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial by Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld in Washington: "Reagan the Risk"]

[Text] If foreign affairs were not involved, the world could watch the U.S. election campaign from a distance. If the development of conflict regions such as the Persian Gulf also was not involved, and beyond that the future of global armament, a large part of this world might endure the campaigns of the U.S. presidential candidates like a television film. Carter or Reagan--does it really matter?

Revolutionaries are not involved in the game anyway. The basic pillars of society are not shaken. It is rather irrelevant for the rest of the world whether the U.S. income tax will be lowered immediately, later on or not at all. The main problems remain the same: inflation and unemployment. One might think that Ronald Reagan should be allowed to have a try at it; it can hardly become any worse than under Jimmy Carter.

Still, the United States is not just "any country." To a considerable extent the superpower within the West is responsible for the decisions on war or peace. Whether the United States behaves in an isolationist way or in an interventionist way is a question that concerns everyone. Whether Washington seeks to keep the balance with the Soviet Union or to gain superiority is a decision which affects nearly every country. Washington's defense policy turns out to be immensely important, especially for a country like the Federal Republic of Germany. We might even argue thus: U.S. defense policy is more important to Germany than is German defense policy.

Under these preconditions a potential Reagan presidency appears to be less natural, less normal and less "cool" than if the whole thing were to transpire merely under U.S. auspices. Reagan recommends interventionism where the Carter administration still shrinks back from doing so. Reagan demands that the SALT treaty, the second agreement on the limitation of nuclear armament concluded with the Soviet Union after 7 years of work, be annulled. And Reagan demands, finally, as does the Republican Party in its election platform, that the United States (like in the early fifties) gain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union again.

So far nobody has learned how a potential U.S. President Reagan proposes to negotiate the SALT treaty anew without causing the entire structure of arms control to topple in the process. Nobody knows to this day how the strategic superiority of the United States is to be obtained without unleashing in the process a worldwide arms race unprecedented in history. Detente, the policy of relaxing tensions, surely has been written off in Reagan's concept. Beyond that Reagan still has not answered the question of how--to touch on an American domestic issue--the gigantic extra expenditures for armament are to be covered without drastic cuts in social spending. After all, what he proposes to do is cut rather than increase state spending.

For other countries the problem is not that Reagan lacks international experience. Granted, Reagan at a certain point in his life was a movie actor; but then, most influential people in the United States did something else at some time, and nearly each politically important figure somehow comes from somewhere. The problem is rather that Reagan advocates the philosophy of shaking the process of establishing a balance between the superpowers that is ticklish.

There is a relatively widespread and simple theory about the world that exists in the United States. Under this theory peace is safe only if the United States dominates the world. It is in this "pax Americana" that the core of any policy of military strength is inherent. It is based on the possibly romantic, possibly naive, possibly arrogant idea that one's own strength is morally justified whereas that of the adversary is evil. Even at the risk of using certain cliches here with respect to Ronald Reagan's person we may be allowed to point out that this part of the United States feels good in the role of the valiant sheriff.

For the concept of a hitherto relatively sensitive balance in the world the election of Reagan no doubt spells a risk. At least we may predict that not only the nerves of the leading politicians but also those of the humble inhabitants of this globe will be put to a certain test. Under this aspect it would probably be better if the United States stuck with Jimmy Carter.

WEINSTEIN VIEWS NATO, BUNDESWEHR WEAKNESSES

DW201300 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Adelbert Weinstein editorial: "Strong Points and Weak Points of the Bundeswehr"]

[Text] He who knows both the enemy and himself will win a hundred battles. This Chinese wisdom, transposed to NATO and the Warsaw Pact, inspires comparisons--even if we do not wage war but rather wish to prevent it through military readiness. Underrating the military adversary means violating a basic rule of strategy. Attributing to him the myth of invincibility, however, is psychologically wrong.

The superiority of the Red Army is known. Beyond the Iron Curtain it has more tanks than NATO. The vivid discussion on the modernization of the tactical theater nuclear weapons has shown what danger the Soviet SS-20 missiles represent for the Atlantic community. Yet the Warsaw Pact has its weak points. Geostrategically the cue is Poland. In military-technical respects there is a considerable difference in the quality of equipment and training. As far as leadership is concerned, the Russian military people are in an even more difficult position than are generals in the West. Over there it is becoming more and more problematic to supervise, use and operationally apply the complex weapons systems. Communist military organizations are rigid by virtue of their ideology. This is why the leadership apparatus must work in accordance with fixed plans. Strategy, however, is not mathematics. Thus, Afghanistan shows the limit of the Soviet-Russian military flexibility.

NATO has no reason to capitulate intellectually. However, the analysis of the enemy should not cover up one's own weak points. The fall exercises, Autumn Forge, gave the experts cause for criticism. The U.S. 7th Army and the reforger troops assigned to it did not leave the best impression. Granted, the United States Armed Forces are technically perfect, yet the military leaders in the lower ranks display little initiative of their own. The medium-level leadership has still not learned to use the tank as a dynamic weapon in combined battle. The men of the volunteer army, however, are inept in many cases as soldierly technicians. The mass of this army consists of people who more or less are doing a job.

It is different with the British. Here we find a military professionalism which is amazing in our time of aversion toward the military. But then, the British corps is not as well equipped as the Americans.

It would take time until the Army of the Rhine would be armed to a point where the military spirit of the rank and file would be in harmony with the technical potential. And what about the Bundeswehr? Our army just about holds the middle ground between the British and the Americans. Being an army of conscripts it is good, but not devoid of weak points. One of these points is the junior officer corps. The leadership qualities in the platoon, in the company, in the battalion leave much to be desired. The junior officers discuss at length questions concerning internal leadership. The leadership on the medium level, however, is being neglected. This must be changed, especially since the situation was different previously.

The Bundeswehr's most difficult problem, however, must be sought somewhere else. There will be fewer conscripts 5 years from now. The consequence may be that the armed forces, above all the divisions of the ground forces, will be "cadred" unless it is possible to replenish personnel by means of a prolonged service period. The politicians, however, will be inclined to take the course of least resistance. They will seek to mollify the domestic scene, preferring to reduce the army rather than extend the service period. This would be a heavy blow to the defense capability of this country.

This is why the defense minister must set priorities in the inventory that will now be made and which will be followed by decisions in February. The starting point for the considerations must be the question as to which service branch should be given priority politically and strategically. The answer can only be: the army. The divisions are our political currency in the Atlantic alliance. They constitute the elements of foward defense which make the meaning of armament plain to all citizens. The army should receive the lion's share of the budget. For the armed forces on the whole conscription must be extended not later than in 1985. It goes without saying that a ground force can deter credibly only if a strong air force covers it. But it is necessary to point out that 15 Leopard tanks can be given to the army for one Tornado plane.

What remains is the navy. Our strongest Atlantic partner would like to see the Federal Navy enlarged. The counterargument is that we must first of all support the frontline along the "Iron Curtain". We cannot count on the promised U.S. divisions which are supposed to be brought to Europe in case of hostilities. They are not ready for action, nor will they be 5 years from now. Hence, the sea and air power of the United States should protect the northern flank of the alliance and the Bundeswehr the central sector. It is necessary to discuss this division of labor with Washington.

ARREST OF GDR ESPIONAGE SUSPECTS CONFIRMED

LD202316 Hamburg DPA in German 1906 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Karlsruhe/Essen (DPA)--The Federal Prosecutor's Office tonight confirmed the arrest of three GDR espionage suspects. In reply to an inquiry, a spokesman said in Karlsruhe that arrest warrants had been issued last Friday against the three men, aged 35, 36 and 42. The spokesman was confirming a report in tomorrow's issue of NEUE RUHR-NEUE RHEINZEITUNG. Only last week the arrest was reported of a total of four suspected East bloc agents, three of whom are suspected of spying on armaments for the GDR. The fourth was a 42-year-old man with German and Romanian citizenship who is alleged to have worked for the Romanian intelligence service.

The three most recent arrests concern two separate cases of espionage. Two detainees, for whom an arrest warrant was issued last Friday, are strongly suspected of having entered the Federal Republic by order of the GDR Ministry for State Security [MFS] in order to involve a federal citizen in intelligence work for the MFS. One of them is probably a paid MFS official. He possessed a forged West German passport. The third detainee, who entered the Federal Republic from the GDR like the other two, is strongly suspected of seeking to establish intelligence connection on behalf of the MFS. When arrested he produced a provisional Berlin identity paper, which was a "complete fake." The Federal Prosecutor's Office did not disclose the names of the arrested persons or any other details.

INDIAN OCEAN FLEET REDEPLOYED CLOSER TO PERSIAN GULF

LD201543 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] In view of developments in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the threat to oil supplies, France has modified the deployment of its war fleet in the Indian Ocean by strengthening its permanent presence north of the Equator.

At present four French warships are cruising in the Sea of Oman south of the Tropic of Cancer between the 22d and 23d parallels, off the coasts of Muscat and Oman. They are the missile-launching squadron escort vessel Bouvet, two corvettes and the refueling tanker La Charente, also serving as command and communications vessel.

The ships of the French fleet in the Indian Ocean normally keep farther to the south, either in port at Djibouti at lat. 11-12 N., or around Reunion Island, on the 21st parallel So. Compared with their usual position off Djibouti, their new position takes them almost 2,500 km from their patrol area and considerably nearer to the Gulf of Oman, which is connected to the [Persian] Gulf by the Strait of Hormuz.

The ships are in the zone permanently to collect intelligence on the naval situation from the Sea of Oman and, if necessary, to take part in surveillance of tanker traffic.

The missile-launching frigate Sufren has left Toulon to relieve squadron escort vessel La Galissonniere which, however, will not leave the Indian Ocean before the beginning of December. At the same time the corvette Amiral-Charner will reach this zone to replace one of the four corvettes there.

Normally most of the French ships cruise in the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea and the southern Indian Ocean when not in port.

ALBANIAN MINISTERS VISIT; TIES WITH FRANCE SEEN EXPANDING

LD200921 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] On 13 October, Albanian Foreign Minister Nesti Nase was received by his French colleague, Mr Francois-Poncet. It is the first time that a Franco-Albanian talk at this level has taken place. It lasted 1 hour, in a "cordial athmosphere," it was stated at the Quai d'Orsay, and concerned the international situation (Tirana keeping to a strictly nonaligned policy) and bilateral relations which the two ministers agreed to develop.

Mr Nase, who stopped in Paris on his way home from the United Nations, was invited to visit France in 1973 and 1974 but did not reply. Last year, however, he had a talk with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Stirn at the United Nations and with Mr Andreani, Quai d'Orsay director for European Affairs, in Tirana.

Furthermore, Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi is to pay an official visit to France from 20-22 October at Mr Stirn's invitation. His presence in Paris will coincide with that of Mr Kondo, chairman of the Albanian National Committee for Culture, and the Albanian National Ballet Company which will appear at the Theatre des Champs Elysees.

Forty-three Albanian scholarship holders have been in France since October 1979. Even though still on a small scale, Franco-Albanian trade relations have developed considerably since French exports to Albania (mainly equipment worth Fr14 million) increased 56.6 percent last year and Albanian exports to France (chromium and tobacco worth Fr26 million) 73 percent.

CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

AB201424 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP)--Cape Verde Prime Minister Major Pedro Pires arrived here today from Lisbon for a two-day official visit to France. During his stay he will have talks with French Prime Minister Raymond Bare and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn.

Economic Cooperation to Increase

AB210842 Paris AFP in English 0653 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct (AFP)--France and the Cape Verde island, the former Portuguese Atlantic colony off the coast of west Africa, pledged here last night to strengthen their economic cooperation. The intention was expressed during a dinner given by French Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stirn for visiting Cape Verde Premier Pedro Pires.

Mr Stirn said France's policy in Africa was to develop ties with English, Arab and Portuguese speaking states as well with the French-speaking countries which were once French colonies. Prime Minister Pires noted France's historic role in the continent, but pledged his country's policy of non-alignment. He said the world situation was worrying.

Today, Mr Pires is to confer with French Premier Raymond Barre. Tomorrow and Thursday, he and French Cooperation Minister Robert Galley will attend meetings of the joint Franco-Cape Verde cooperation commission.

FRANCOIS-PONCET PLANNED VISIT TO ROK POSTPONED

LD201359 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Mr Francois-Poncet's planned visit to Seoul has been postponed. A spokesman for the French Embassy to South Korea stated on 14 October that the visit has been deferred to a later, as yet "undecided date."

No date for Mr Francois-Poncet's visit has ever been announced officially in Paris but it was to take place on 20 October (that is, after the president's return from his visit to Beijing) and was unofficially announced as such in Seoul. The French Government does not conceal the fact that it wants to develop its political, cultural and economic relations with Seoul (an agreement on the sale of two nuclear power stations is at stake) but no date for the planned visit, the first by any French foreign minister, has ever been definitely determined because of the domestic situation in Korea. In any case, the French minister does not want to go to Seoul until he receives assurances that Kim Tae-chung, a member of the opposition who has been sentenced to death, will not be executed. A first plan for a visit by Mr Francois-Poncet last year was postponed after President Pak's assassination.

MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON BULGARIA VISIT, CSCE MEETING

AU131620 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Paris correspondent Stefana Bildireva interview in Paris with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, after his return from a vacation in Bulgaria; date not given]

[Text] Question: During your visit to Bulgaria you met our leaders and visited various places. What are your impressions of Bulgaria at this state of our country's development?

Answer: It is true tnat during my recent visit to your country I visited several towns and villages, and I had many meetings and talks. This gave me the opportunity to appreciate once more the importance of the economic, social and cultural progress of socialist Bulgaria during the last few years. In certain fields I find these achievements remarkable, I must say. In this context I am thinking of your agriculture, for example, and also your industrial upsurge. These are the most remarkable achievements of your country in the last 10 years, especially in such advanced sectors as computer technology and electronics. In evaluating these achievements my impressions are particularly strong when I compare the situation of your country with that of other neighboring countries which started at the same point.

What I saw in your country is undoubtedly a state where there is no economic crisis, as we know it in the capitalist countries, a country without unemployment--to put it briefly a country in full upsurge, where greater efficiency in labor is being sought and where the authorities are searching for a better satisfaction of their people's material as well as intellectual needs.

We must state that the realistic approach with which people in Bulgaria are treating the prospects of socioeconomic development, as well as the constant care devoted to the intensification of socialist democracy in all sectors of social life were of particular interest to me.

I know that the forthcoming months will be devoted to a great discussion in your country concerning the preparations for the 12th BCP congress. On this occasion, permit me to renew my wishes to the Bulgarian communists that they may be successful in the tasks they set for themselves.

Question: In your talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov you discussed the problems of peace and detente. You stressed that real opportunities exist for efficient action against the arms race. What are the goals of the French Communist Party on the eve of the Madrid meeting?

Answer: Actually, during my meeting with Comrade Zhivkov I had an opportunity to dwell on the problems of peace, detente and disarmament, problems which more than ever play a role of primary importance on the international scene.

Our party, which at its last congress stressed the great significance of this issue, intends to persist in its efforts so that, together with all peaceloving men and women throughout the world, it may contribute to progress along the path of disarmament. This task is all the more urgent and important if we take into consideration the fact that imperialism is doing everything in its power to renew rearmament and to undermine the foundations of detente, as well as to provoke tension on our continent in this manner. This is why we recently multiplied our proposals and worked out important initiatives together with other political and social forces. The goal is more particularly to oppose the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, as well as to prevent the production of a neutron bomb by France.

Because of this I personally addressed the president of the French Republic on several occasions with concrete proposals, stating that we should develop French initiatives for disarmament. Together with our Polish comrade we also became the initiators of a meeting of European communist parties in Paris, whose results call for other initiatives.

It is obvious that at the threshold of the Madrid meeting all these problems assume an extreme topicality. I intend to intensify even more the struggle on these questions of vital importance.

The Madrid meeting must become an important stage along the path of consolidating political detente and must open the path of military detente. We already have expressed the demand that France should take the initiative for convening a European conference on questions of disarmament and on rearmament. We have called the French people to join together on the largest scale, so that our country may become the initiator of bold actions and courageous proposals.

We will have the opportunity in the near future to develop these initiatives. This will become more possible particularly during the UN week devoted to disarmament. We wish this week to become a true starting point for informing the public, and we will demand that the French Government take concrete initiatives on this subject. We welcome the good cooperation between the BCP and the PCF on the questions of disarmament and peace, and we intend to decisively persist in this cooperation.

LE MONDE ON SAFETY OF IRAQI NUCLEAR REACTOR

LD200945 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 80 p 38

[Unattributed report: "Is the French Enriched Uranium Supplied to Iraq Still Guarded by the French?"]

[Text] LIBERATION writes this Friday, 10 October, that 12 kg of enriched uranium supplied to Iraq by France has been "abandoned by French technicians to the Iraqis' discretion."

The supply of highly enriched uranium for the small Isis reactor ("critical model"), which has a power of 800 kilowatts, and the Osirak research reactor built by France for Iraq has never been officially confirmed.

Questioned on this subject by a senator, Mr Francois-Poncet merely replied that the many research reactors functioning in the world are fed by highly enriched uranium (especially American uranium); that Iraq, which has signed the Nonproliferation Treaty (unlike Israel), accepts monitoring by the Vienna International Atomic Energy Agency and that "all the necessary precautions" have been taken by France (notably by the presence of French technicians at the Iraqi nuclear center) to ensure that the French uranium is only used for the reactors and could not be removed to build a nuclear bomb.

According to unofficial but reliable information Isis functioned for 30 minutes at full power, which implies that a charge of 12 to 13 kgs (apparently in the form of metallic enriched uranium) was indeed supplied to Iraq.

The question is how this charge has been guarded since the air attack on the Iraqi nuclear center at (Tammuz) near Baghdad on 30 September by aircraft which have not been accurately identified. After the attack the AEC [French Atomic Energy Commission] indicated that volunteer French technicians had stayed to keep watch on the plant. On Thursday, 9 October, the Quai d'Orsay specified that of almost 5,000 French citizens working in Iraq before the conflict 878 were still there on 8 October, 631 of them in the Baghdad region.

LIBERATION also published the facsimile of internal correspondence carried out by Technicatome, a subsidiary of the AEC, working with Iraq, indicating that a document entitled "Israeli Boycott" was to be regarded as "contractual" with Iraq. This document does not seem to relate to a ban on French Jewish technicians but a pledge by Technicatome not to work with Israel or the Israelis.

However, there can be no doubt that many agreements reached between French enterprises and Arab countries contain provisions ostracizing French Jews, in violation of the antiracist law of 1 July 1972. Moreover Iraq is apparently not the most intolerant Arab country in this respect.

Saudi Arabia is apparently much more intolerant. A prime minister's directive of July 1977 aimed at moderating the effects of this law in "France's economic interest" was canceled by the Council of State on 18 April 1980. It was resumed in a different form by a directive dated 9 May which is at present being examined by the Council of State.

LE FIGARO VIEWS EFFECT ON GDR OF POLISH EVENTS

LD210933 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Moscow Is Afraid That the Polish 'Sickness' Could Spread to the GDR"]

[Text] The sudden tension between the two Germanies created as a result of the GDR's recent decisions and its principal leader Honecker's speech has apparently surprised the Bonn government, even though nothing unexpected has occurred. In fact, everything stems from the Polish crisis. It has been written in these very columns in this context that in the Soviet Union's view, the future of East Germany is dependent on that of Poland; it is the entire system established in 1945 which could well be challenged; it is the fundamental result of the Soviet victory--that is, the Russian political and military presence in central Europe--that is threatened. You only need glance at the map to realize this: Without the "hinterland" constituted by Polish territory, the "forward" line of the socialist camp--that is, the GDR--would be isolated and subjected to the contagion of events in Poland, and the future of its regime would become very uncertain.

In fact, the events which have occurred in Warsaw since the concessions made to the Gdansk strikers and Gierek's replacement by Kania have shown that the Polish crisis has not been resolved. The threat thus posed to the Soviet positions has not disappeared. It could be foreseeen that Moscow would think about ways to protect itself from them. It is quite likely that the Soviet leaders themselves do not know whether they will have to intervene militarily to preserve the Polish communist regime and it is quite probable that they foresee the dangers which would result from such an intervention. In fact, they cannot even be certain that their intervention would achieve its objectives if it were to encounter armed resistance in the field. Everything indicates that they have to rest content with letting the Polish Government act in its own way while continually warning and admonishing it and waiting for an opportunity to regain control over the situation.

A Feared Contagion

Meanwhile, however, it is the contagiousness of the events in Poland that they fear most, especially where its consequences would be most serious, namely in the GDR. Preventing this contagion is now their aim and this explains the decisions adopted by Honecker. Since the signing of the "Basic Treaty"--the cornerstone of Chancellor Brandt's "Ostpolitik"--between the two Germanies on 21 December 1972, inter-German exchanges have considerably increased. Both states deemed it to their advantage to develop their economic relations and neither wished to call them into question. From the political viewpoint, however, the most significant factor was the fact that FRG citizens had the right to visit their families in the GDR--in 1979, 3.5 million West Germans visited East Germany as a result. If you recall that the GDR has only 17 million inhabitants you will realize that the majority of its population is in direct and regular contact with FRG nationals. And if you add to this the fact that GDR citizens mostly listen to Western radio stations you will realize to what extent they can be impregnated with everything that originates in the West.

The Polish example has made the Soviet leaders decide that they must act--in their present state of mind, they cannot put up with a situation which, they fear, could lead to the German communist state's destabilization. By demanding DM23 instead of DM6 from every FRG national visiting his family in the East, they intend to avert this danger in a drastic manner.

In fact, this decision was most probably made by the Soviets. The Honecker government's general political line was indeed completely different. That government advocated a speedier normalization of relations among European countries and readily cited its dealings with the FRG as an example of what should be done between East and West.

The demands which it has just revived are of a ritualistic nature but the fact that they were not satisfied in 1972 did not prevent a rapprochement between the two German states. The "Basic Treaty" has left two problems unresolved: the East and West Germans' nationality and the nature of Bonn-East Berlin relations. The two governments had acknowledged that there is one German nation and there are two German states. However, the FRG, whose constitution stipulates that there is only one German people, was unwilling to recognize that East Germans have a distinct nationality. This is what Honecker demands that it should do. Similarly, in order not to condone the country's division officially, the Bonn government decided that each German state should maintain in the other not an embassy but a "standige vertretung" (permanent mission) in the same way as they do in the case of international organizations. But Honecker now demands that the general rule governing international relations be henceforth observed.

Obviously, none of all this is of essential importance. What is important to the Soviet Union is to put an end to any risk of political "contagion" in East Germany, and this is why its relations with the West must strictly be reduced. At the very most it can be said that it is regrettable that Chancellor Schmidt postponed his planned meeting with Honecker for fear of criticisms directed against him by his election rivals. He could have warned his interlocutor against the dangers to inter-German relations inherent in any change in the policy pursued hitherto. And no one knows whether such warnings would not have had some effect.

It is clear that the course now being pursued is contrary to everything that was envisaged at the Helsinki conference and was to be improved at the Madrid conference, which was supposed to be a continuation of the Helsinki conference. Maybe the Soviet leaders became less interested in the latter conference since the Western governments warned them that they first of all wanted to discuss Afghanistan there.

Diplomatic Weapons

All this would appear to confirm the thesis that, contrary to what has been written so often, the Helsinki agreements have provided West Europeans with diplomatic weapons and are an embarrassment only to Eastern governments, and that any increase in exchanges under the auspices of detente--especially when they imply a free circulation of people and, consequently, ideas--is always dangerous to closed societies and favorable to free societies. At present, however, the most important thing for the Soviet Union is preventing a disintegration of its zone of influence in Eastern Europe--in its foreign policy, this imperative surpasses everything else in importance.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS UNDER SECRETARIES; TO PRESENT POLICIES

AU210859 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 21 Oct (ANSA)--The new Italian Government will go before the Parliament Wednesday todeliver its policy statement. Arnaldo Forlani's four-party coalition can count on a comfortable majority of 90 votes in the House and 60 in the Senate.

Forlani held his first cabinet meeting here last night to appoint undersecretaries to the 26 ministries of his newly-installed administration. The first appointment was that of Luciano Radi as undersecretary to the Premier's Office. He was immediately sworn into office and put to work as secretary of the meeting. The total number of undersecretaries appointed was 57, the same number as in the previous administration. Of this total, 31 were Christian Democrats (DC), 16 were Socialists (PSI), 6 were Social Democrats (PSDI) and 4 were Republicans (PRI). There were no Social Democrats in the previous government so that a redistribution of the posts was necessary. The DC lost three spots to the PSDI, the Socialists 2 and the Republicans 1.

The following is the list of undersecretaries:

-Luciano Radi: Premier's Office (DC deputy)
-Pier Giorgio Bressani: Information (DC deputy)
-Francesco Mazzola: Security Services (DC deputy)
-Francesco Quattrone: Public Administration (DC deputy)
-Luigi Giglia: Southern Development (DC deputy)
-Costantino Belluscio: Foreign Affairs (PSDI deputy)
-Libero Della Briotta: Foreign Affairs (PSI senator)
-Aristide Gunnella: Foreign Affairs (PRI deputy)
Edoardo Speranza: Foreign Affairs (DC deputy)
-Marino Corder: Interior (DC deputy)
-Giuseppe Di Vagno: Interior (PSDI deputy)
-Angelo Maria Sanza: Interior (DC deputy)
-Giuseppe Gargani: Justice (DC deputy)
-Domenico Lombardi: Justice (DC senator)
-Francesco Spinelli: Justice (PSI senator)
-Antonino Drago: Education (DC deputy)
-Franca Falcucci: Education (DC senator)
-Claudio Lenoci: Education (PSI deputy)
-Giacomo Mazzoli: Education (DC senator)
-Francesco Fossa: Public Works (PSI senator)
-Giorgio Santuz: Public Works (DC deputy)
-Mario Campagnoli: Agriculture (DC deputy)
-Fabio Fabbri: Agriculture (PSI senator)
-Anselmo Martoni: Agriculture (PSDI senator)
-Antonio Caldoro: Transport (PSI deputy)
-Giusi Roccamonte: Transport (PSDI senator)
-Elio Tiriolo: Transport (DC senator)
-Lucio Abis: Budget (DC senator)
-Giuseppe Amadei: Finance (PSDI deputy)
-Francesco Colucci: Finance (PSI deputy)
-Mario Gargano: Finance (DC deputy)
-Carlo Fracanzani: Treasury (DC deputy)
-Calogero Mannino: Treasury (DC deputy)
-Giuseppe Pisanu: Treasury (DC deputy
-Angelo Tiraboschi: Treasury (PSI deputy)
-Claudio Venanzetti: Treasury (PRI senator)
-Pasquale Bandiera: Defense (PRI deputy)

- Amerigo Petrucci: Defense (DC deputy)
- Martino Scovacricchi: Defense (PSDI deputy)
- Giorgio Bogi: Postal/Telecommunications (PRI deputy)
- Pino Leccisi: Postal/Telecommunications (DC deputy)
- Gaspare Saladino: Postal/Telecommunications (PSI deputy)
- Bruno Corti: Industry (PSDI deputy)
- Maria Magnani Noya: Industry (PSI deputy)
- Francesco Rebecchini: Industry (DC senator)
- Angelo Castelli: Labor (DC senator)
- Giuseppe Miroglio: Labor (DC senator)
- Sisinio Zito: Labor (PSI senator)
- Baldassare Armato: Foreign Trade (DC deputy)
- Roberto Palleschi: Foreign Trade (PSI deputy)
- Giuseppe Caroli: Merchant Marine (DC deputy)
- Giovanni Nonne: Merchant Marine (PSI deputy)
- Giuseppe Dal Maso: State Participation (DC deputy)
- Giuseppe Tocco: State Participation (PSI deputy)
- Bruno Orsini: Health (DC deputy)
- Enrico Quaranta: Tourism (PSI senator)
- Rolando Picchioni: Cultural Heritage (DC deputy)

There were 9 new DC undersecretaries, including 58-year-old Radi, appointed to the Premier's office. Radi also directs the DC daily IL POPOLO.

Those who are no longer undersecretaries in the new government are: Azzaro, Ciccardini, Fontana, Giacometti, Ianniello, Vito Napoli, Perrone, Pisoni, Pumilia, Tantalo, Tambroni and Zamberletti.

All but two of the socialist undersecretaries were reconfirmed (those out are Conte and Monsellato). Among the Republicans, only Robaldo is out of the new government, while the remaining four were all reconfirmed. Among the new undersecretaries 39 are deputies and 18 are senators.

HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND LONGO FUNERAL

LD181945 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The head of state, the highest officials of the republic, politicians and foreign delegations attended the funeral of Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, today at Piazza San Giovanni in Rome. Thousands of communists listened to the funeral orations by Santiago Carillo of the Spanish Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, Riccardo Lombardi on behalf of the Italian Socialists and a representative of the Youth Federation of the Communist Party.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH COLOMBO IN ROME

AU201556 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 20 Oct (ANSA)--Somali foreign Minister Jama Barre met here today with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo for talks on the situation in the Horn of Africa and Somalia's oil supply difficulties as a result of the fighting between Iraq and Iran.

According to official sources, the two ministers also discussed bilateral relations between Italy and the East African state.

MADRID CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING 'TOTALLY PARALYZED'

LD172233 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Oct 80

[TExt] The situation at the preparatory meeting for the Madrid conference after 6 weeks of meetings is one of total paralysis because the positions taken by the Western and Communist countries are irreconcilable regarding the subject of the timetable and program for the debates.

At today's session there was another disagreement between the two blocs when the Western countries rejected a Polish proposal setting 5 March next year as the approximate concluding date for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will begin in Madrid on 11 November. The Polish delegation also insisted that the participating countries should formally renounce the possibility of resubmitting at any point in the main conference subjects which have already been previously debated. The proposal was rejected for the Western countries during the speech by British representative Michael Taite.

CABINET NAMES MELIA AS GOVERNOR OF CATALONIA

LD181226 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The official state gazette today published the appointment of Josep Melia--hitherto secretary of state for information--as governor general of Catalonia, a post which was assigned to him at the meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday. The official state gazette also reports the dismissal of Gen Saenz de Santa Maria as the government's special representative for security in the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Alava and Vizcaya. Gen Saenz de Santa Maria will continue to carry out his duties as inspector general of the national police, a post which he held simultaneously with that of special representative in the Basque country. Last week Marcelino Oreja Aguirre was appointed governor general of the Basque country with the rank of minister.

Military Appointments

LD172306 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Summary] At today's Cabinet meeting Secretary of State for Information Josep Melia was appointed the new governor general of Catalonia. At the same time the cabinet agreed on the dismissal of the government's special delegate in the Basque country, Gen Saenz de Santa Maria. The Cabinet also appointed Army Lt Gen Luis Alvarez Rodriguez president of the Supreme Military Tribunal and Army Lt Gen Luis Polanco Mejorada was appointed captain general of the Sixth Military Region.

SUSPECTED TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN SEVILLE

LD151510 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Summary] Police in Seville, with assistance from police forces in Madrid and Cadiz, have arrested 20 people on suspicion of terrorism, including those believed to be responsible for the planting of devices looking like bombs with republican flags attached, which were found in a number of places in Cadiz in September.

Seville Police Chief (Raimundo Maestro) said that these arrests represent the smashing of three organizations in Andalusia: the Assembly for the Release of Anti-Fascist Prisoners, the Democratic Organization of Anti-Fascist Students, and the Committee for Rescuing the Spanish Communist Party-Reconstituted. All these organizations are sponsored by the Spanish Communist Party-Reconstituted [PCE-R]. Those arrested had direct links with GRAPO [1 October Armed Revolutionary Group], via Juan Martin Luna, who broke out of Zamora prison last December. All those arrested are between 20 and 22 years of age, and the PCE-R was engaged in recruiting young people to form GRAPO armed groups.

House searches connected with the arrests have brought to light propaganda, typewriters, offset printing equipment and information about the structure of the three organizations. Police believe that they have nipped in the bud a GRAPO recruitment drive aimed at stepping up terrorist activity.

DENMARK

SOGAARD EXPLAINS THINKING ON DEFENSE SPENDING

LD171303 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 13 Oct 80 p 6

[Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard "debate" article: "Evaluate Defense on Basis of Reality--Not on Unrealized Goals"]

[Text] Many things, based not on the facts but on strength targets envisaged in 1973--which were never realized--are being spoken about defense. The armed forces look somewhat different in 1980 from the way they did in 1973.

The armed forces are also characterized by new technology, which is more effective than the technology we had in the past. On the other hand new types of weapons are more expensive and require more than the present cost-of-living-adjustment index has been able to permit. If we add to this longer holidays, reductions in working hours, safety requirements and the limitations imposed by reductions in the overall economic framework that have hit all ministries, it becomes excessively difficult to reconcile targets and funds.

For this reason the departure point for today's debate is not the armed forces as they were envisaged in 1973. The subsequent budgetary framework has not been sufficient for the ambitions voiced then.

With the government's proposal for a new defense bill my object is that targets and funds will be in better agreement throughout the whole period during which a multiparty defense settlement is to run, in this case for the next 4 years.

The departure point was therefore framework legislation for such a period, when strength targets will be fixed in a supplementary document or a report. Thus once a year during this period it will be possible to make a political evaluation of the status of the defense forces for the past year on the basis of reports from the defense high command. In connection with the continuous security appraisal the following year's framework for personnel, materials and activities can be fixed.

The primary goal of the defense forces should be to prevent war and to preserve the country's sovereignty. In cooperation with our NATO partners we will make our efforts credible.

Our position at the exit from the Baltic to the open seas makes surveillance and warning activities and the maintenance of our sovereignty important tasks--not only for ourselves but also for our partners.

With a system of measures for dealing with crises adapted to our needs we must be able in given situations to make careful adjustments in our reactions to stimuli, and neither over- nor underreact.

In this connection surveillance and warning activities are of crucial importance for combat-readiness arrangements, for example for mobilization, minelaying and possibly reinforcements. For this reason the government attaches great importance in its proposal to the consideration that surveillance and warning activities are given a prominent and positive place among the activities that the defense forces are to carry out. It is chiefly the daily activities of the navy, air force and intelligence service that are important here, while at the same time it must be possible for the home guard to function properly throughout the country.

Even though much interest is concentrated on surveillance and warning activities, the defense forces must also be able to counter an attack until we can receive help from our NATO partners.

If the proposal is implemented, there will be a real increase in the effectiveness of surveillance and warning at sea. There would be more surveillance vessels at sea, and at the same time four new naval helicopters would be acquired.

The proposal makes no change in the number of minelayers. In the period 1983-1987 alone there would perhaps be a slightly smaller number of submarines.

Coastal radar coverage and the navy's system of control and command would be improved. Our corvettes and motor torpedo boats are among the most modern in the world and together with our two modernized frigates form the backbone of sea defenses. Together they are of immense combat value in our defense against invasion, not least because of their armament. In the air force the F-16 and Draken aircraft, together with the F-104's, will form the backbone. According to the proposal the air force will also have its capacity for surveillance and warning activities improved through the development of defenses against low-flying aircraft combined with the so-called AWACS system, which can maintain surveillance over very large areas from the air. In addition the F-16 has improved the air force's combat capacity.

The army will continue to consist of field and local defense units. Three brigades will be maintained on Jutland, while on Sjaelland there will be two combat units, each with its own command. This will mean that it will still be possible to counter invasion attempts in more than one location. Added anti-tank weapons will be acquired and the Centurion tanks will be modernized. No change will be made in the home guard's role--it will continue to be equipped with modern materiel.

All three service branches will also acquire further stocks of ammunition and mines, and air defenses with new missile batteries for the protection of reinforcement units will be established. At the same time the acquisition of new trucks and new signals materials and the modernization of the army's mobile artillery will commence.

Having said all this, it must also be said that there will be reductions in the standing organization of the defense forces. This will happen first and foremost through the closing of superfluous barracks, the rationalization of workshops, depots and so forth. But there will also be a reduction in the numbers of actual combat units. A number of ships and aircraft are expected to be withdrawn from service, but for several of them there will first be investigations into whether it is realistic to prolong their life; this will, for example, affect the ships of the Sealion class and the F-104 aircraft.

Reductions in personnel are not as dramatic as certain sources have painted them. Between 1981 and 1985 the reduction for peacetime forces will be 4.4 percent and for combat forces 7.5 percent.

I have of course not given any precise figures here for the number of aircraft, ships and so forth that we will have under the terms of the next defense agreement, but I think that I have pointed out that we are in no way talking of dramatic cuts, a defeatist attitude or defense forces unable to fulfill their tasks, which many non-socialist newspapers, for example, have suggested.

With continued price and wage increases based on the cost-of-living index built into the defense budget the Danish defense forces have a positive future. Acceptable level of defense capability will continue to form a part of Danish security policy.

FINLAND

CP CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON SUPPORT FOR KOIVISTO

LD201044 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Aarne Saarinen, has said that the Communist Party cannot in the future give support to Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto in the 1984 presidential elections.

In an interview with the Helsinki Swedish-language daily HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, Mr Saarinen pointed to a connection between the popularity of Mr Koivisto and what he consiered a growing drift to the political right. Mr Saarinen also said that there are foreign policy reasons to support the view that a united leftwing front cannot be created to back Dr Koivisto.

But Koivisto as presidential candidate for the elections in 1984 hit the headlines on Friday as the main Social Democratic daily in Finland wrote that he would be the most likely Social Democratic candiate for the presidential elections to be held in 1984. Chairman Saarinen of the Communist Party holds the view that President Kekkonen's term of office could be extended beyond 1984. That view has also been endorsed by the conservative chairman Ilkka Suominen, reports the Finnish news agency.

NORWAY

MINISTERS' IRAQI VISIT POSTPONED; TRIP TO GREECE STILL ON

LD210845 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Oct 80 p 9

[Norsk Telegram Byraa report: "Norwegian Visit to Iraq Postponed"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund has postponed his visit to Iraq at the request of the Iraqi authorities. Foreign ministry press spokesman Geir told Norsk Telegram Byraa [NTC] that the Iraqi UN ambassador contacted his Norwegian counterpart, Ole Aalgaard, and asked for a postponement.

The visit to Iraq was originally to have taken place 27-29 October, but according to information given to Norsk Telegram Byraa the war in the area around the Persian Gulf is the direct reason for the postponement. The Iraqi government will return to the question of a visit at a later date, it was said.

Trade Minister Reiulf Steen was to have visited Iraq at the end of September, but the visit was postponed until December at the request of the Iraqis. It is not certain at this time whether this visit will take place as planned.

Frydenlund's visit to Greece will however take place according to plan. Frydenlund will leave for an official visit to Greece on 30 October and return on 3 November. This visit was to have taken place in April this year, but was postponed because of illness.

NICOSIA GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON GREECE'S NATO REENTRY

NC201215 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Answering a question on Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO, the government spokesman in Nicosia has stated that the reintegration is an internal affair of the Greek Government and that the Cyprus Government cannot have any involvement in it. The spokesman added: As for Greece's interest in Cyprus, this has been reaffirmed repeatedly and the Cyprus Government knows that, whatever its position in various international organizations may be, Greece's interest in Cyprus remains always unabated. The spokesman went on: The Cyprus Government believes that with Greece's reintegration into NATO Greece's interest in Cyprus will not be affected in any way and its support will continue. Answering a question on reports that Greece's reintegration is linked with a Cyprus solution, the government spokesman said that the Cyprus Government does not have any such information.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES TURKISH PROPOSALS ON VAROSHA

NC191107 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Government circles yesterday refrained from commenting on a report in Istanbul's HURRIYET that the proposals submitted by the Turks at the negotiating table provided for the return to Famagusta of only 20,000-30,000 Greeks. Political observers consider the government's silence imperative to avoid a tense atmosphere that would have unfavorable repercussions on the course of the talks. However, foreign independent political observers and diplomatic circles in Nicosai have not hesitated to stress that the Turkish proposals on Famagusta--if they are as presented by HURRIYET--cannot be at all constructive, because:

A) The number of Famagustan refugees is almost twice the number proposed by the Turks.
B) The Waldheim formula, on the basis of which the talks are being conducted, speaks explicitly about resettlement of the Greeks in Famagusta under a UN, not a "Turkish Cypriot", regime.
C) The same Waldheim formula does not provide for any concessions from the Greek side to the Turkish Cypriot side in return for the resettlement of the Greeks in Famagusta.

According to reliable Turkish Cypriot sources, there are various disagreements between the Turkish Cypriot leaders and Turkey's military leaders--who are now ruling the country--over the stance of the Turkish Cypriot side at the inter-Cypriot talks. The purposeof Denktas' visit to Ankara in the next few days is to discuss these disagreements. According to the same sources, the Ankara military leaders will urge Denktas not to take any initiative in the Cyprus issue without the approval of the Turkish Government, which will have absolute responsibility for handling the issue.

Pertinent reports say that the Ankara military leaders have promised Western quarters to maintain a conciliatory stand in the Cyprus issue, a fact that would also be conducive to both the restoration of Greek-Turkish relations and to enabling Greece's reintegration with the military wing of NATO. The same reports finally say that Western quarters are following the Cyprus issue and Greek-Turkish relations closely, and that they are in constant contact with both Athens and Ankara.

Ankara Reports Talks' Recess

TA201039 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] UN Secretary General's Special Envoy to Cyprus Hugo Gobbi has announced that Cyprus Developments are being assessed. Gobbi met today with the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Suleyman Onan. Replying to a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent's questions after the meeting, which lasted over 90 minutes, Gobbi said he is assessing the Cyprus problem as a whole. Gobbi added that no difficulties arose during the talks.

In his statement, Onan said that an assessment of the situation was made during the meeting with Gobbi, who visited him on the occasion of Bairam, Gobbi had met with Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhi on Saturday. The intercommunal talks, which were recessed due to Bairam, will be resumed on Friday, 31 October.

I SIMERINI CLAIMS AKEL SUPPORT FOR MIKHAILIDHIS

NC190927 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] According to our information, Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, president of the House of Representatives and leader of the New Democratic Front (NEDIPA), has held a new meeting with the AKEL leaders with whom it [the new party] appears to have reached some tacit agreements. Specifically, we are informed that the AKEL leaders have promised to render minimum support to Mr Mikhailidhis to help him remain in office as House President until the end of his term.

It was not learned, however, whether the AKEL leaders would support Mikhailidhis' party NEDIPA and if so, in which manner. At the same time, it seems that NEDIPA also enjoys the tacit support of Archbishop Khrisostomos, with whom Al. Mikhailidhis also had a series of consultations prior to announcing his new party. The archbishop's support, and that of the church in general, for Mikhailidhis' party also becomes evident from the fact that Deputies N. Vasiliadhis, the accountant of the Paphos bishopric, and Ambizas, whose relations with the "Elion" enterprises are well-known, have joined the party.

In the meantime, we are informed that behind the scenes there is an escalation in the strife between President Kiprianou and Mikhailidhis. This strife is expected to reach serious dimensions within the next few days, should Mr Kiprianou take the radical measures he is considering with regard to church property. Finally, according to our information, the "third" movement has now abandoned efforts to establish a new political party following a series of meetings held by Patsalidhis, Tasos Papadhopoulos, Fr. Kolotas and Lellos Dhimitriadhis. The latest of these meetings was held at Dhimitriadhis' residence.

KIPRIANOU SCHEDULED VISIT TO INDIA REDUCED TO 2 DAYS

NC171301 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou will pay an official visit to India next week where he will hold talks with Indian President Reddy and Prime Minister Gandhi. Presider Kiprianou will exchange views with the Indian leaders on the Cyprus issue and the development of bilateral relations and cooperation. He will also discuss matters of particular importance to the nonaligned movement in general and Cyprus in particular, in accordance with the obligation he undertook during his recent visit to Belgrade. The president's visit had initially been scheduled for an 8-day period so he would have the opportunity to visit various areas. However, in view of [internal] developments, it was decided to limit the visit to only 2 days. Kiprianou will leave for New Delhi at 2300 on 22 October and will return on 25 October.

CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER STROUGAL BEGINS 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Schedule Announced

AT181300 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Prime Minister Dr Lubomir Strougal is expected in Athens on a 3-day official visit at 1400 Monday on an invitation from Prime Minister Rallis. At the airport, Strougal will be welcomed by Prime Minister Rallis, accompanied by members of the cabinet and other officials. The two prime ministers will have their first talk on Monday afternoon at the Foreign Ministry after Strougal lays a wreath at the unknown warrior's tomb.

On Tuesday, Strougal will visit various antiquity sites and at 0900 Wednesday he will resume his talks with Greek officials. At 1030 Wednesday the Czechoslovak prime minister will be received by President of the Republic Karamanlis. A total of four agreements between Greece and Czechoslovakia will be signed at 1130 at the Foreign Ministry. At 1230 on Wednesday the two prime ministers will hold a press conference for Greek and foreign press representatives. Strougal will depart Athens for Prague at 1615.

Arrival in Athens

AT201404 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Shortly after 1400, Premier of Czechoslovakia Dr Lubomir Strougal arrived in Athens on a 3-day official visit. Strougal was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Prime Minister Rallis, heading the members of the Ministerial Council; Vice Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Bournias; the leadership of the armed forces headed by chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios; Czechoslovak Ambassador in Athens Zantovsky together with senior personnel of the embassy; Greek Ambassador in Prague Mavromikhalis; and other officials. Honors were presented by a detachment of pilots. Strougal inspected the military detachment, greeted the officials and then left for Athens accompanied by Prime Minister Rallis.

The first talk between the two premiers will be held this afternoon at 1700 at the Foreign Ministry. Prior to the talks, Strougal will lay a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON RETURN TO NATO

AT202013 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] This evening at 1930, the Ministerial Council convened in a plenary session under the chairmanship of the prime minister. After the Ministerial Council's meeting the following statement was issued:

The Ministerial Council unanimously approved Greece's return to the NATO military wing on the basis of the latest proposals by General Rogers. These proposals were simultaneously submitted to the alliance's Defense Planning Committee and were accepted at today's morning meeting.

The government believes that Greece's return to the alliance's military wing will strengthen our international position and our country's defense capability; for this reason, it considers it a positive event. Our return is taking place under conditions which Greece has considered acceptable and of which our country's military leadership, which bore the brunt of the negotiations, unanimously approved.

The viewpoint of the official opposition--that concessions have been made on issues of national sovereignty--is entirely unfounded. The arrangements that were decided upon do not refer to issues of operational control in the national area which now, as in the past, remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of the national armed forces. Regarding the international area, the decisions that were made are considered to be absolutely satisfactory. The government has fully briefed the political leaders on issues connected with its decision. It will proceed with a debate in the Chamber with regard to the vote of confidence it has demanded--a debate which will provide the opportunity for all viewpoints to be heard and which will fully enlighten the Greek people.

The policy which the government has followed over the last 4 years on this issue has been consistent and steady. We have explained why our return to NATO--since our withdrawal in 1974 did not achieve all the results we expected--had to take place under conditions that naturally should be acceptable to us. As soon as these conditions were secured, we proceeded to the decisionmaking process. The government, more generally, believes that Greece's presence as a full member of the EC has created favorable prerequisites for our economic development. Now with our return to NATO we will also strengthen our defense during a period of international unrest and instability. These developments open good prospects for the future and the government is certain that this concept is shared by the majority of Greek people.

It is the opposition's right to disagree. When parliamentary elections are held at the end of next year and, in the completely improbable case that the opposition wins them, it will be up to them to withdraw from the defense alliance, thus disregarding the country's security. Meanwhile, the government is acting responsibly and decisively within the framework of its jurisdiction and constitutional practice.

CHAMBER TO DEBATE DECISION TO RETURN TO NATO

AT202016 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The debate on the government's foreign policy and the vote of confidence in the government will begin in the Chamber the evening after tomorrow.

A special agenda has already been published in accordance with a letter that was sent to the president of the Chamber by Prime Minister Rallis. In this letter, read to the Chamber this evening, the following was noted: The government wishes to bring to the Chamber for debate the issue of foreign policy in general and to ask for the national representatives' vote of confidence. I request, the prime minister says, that you brief the body on this issue. In accordance with Article 64, paragraph 4 of the Constitution, the debate in the Chamber on this issue will last 3 days, that is, until Saturday midnight at the latest.

PARTIES, INDIVIDUALS REACT TO DECISION TO REJOIN NATO

Democratic Socialist Party

AT201458 Athens TA NEA in Greek 20 Oct 80 p 7

[Statement by Democratic Socialist Party--KODESO--Chairman I. Pesmazoglou on Greece's return to NATO]

[Text] This issue is of critical, national importance and dictates an immediate discussion in the Chamber. In addition to the more general issues of the correlation of armed forces in the area and the continuing unacceptable anomaly in Cyprus, any settlement with NATO is linked with the critical issue of affirming that the responsibility for security in the Aegean belongs to the Greek Armed Forces.

The Democratic Socialist Party reiterates its position that Greece's relationship with the Atlantic alliance should not be taken for granted and is solidly and inevitably linked with the protection of our national rights.

Democratic Center Union Comments

AT201523 Athens TA NEA in Greek 20 Oct 80 p 7

[Statement by Democratic Center Union Chairman I. Zigdhis on Greece's return to NATO]

[Text] On the eve of the signing of this new Zurich-type agreement, the calamitous consequences of which will not be limited to Cyprus but will extend to the Greek state whose very existence they will shake, the Democratic Center Union:

A) Once again stresses the government's immense responsibility for the downhill slide of this conscious policy of national treason;
B) Demands the immediate convening of the Chamber in order for it to be briefed; and
C) Reserves the right to express its final judgment on the "agreement" after the Democratic Center Union's complete briefing, which should be based on official texts.

However, we are compelled to stress that we have already been fully vindicated in our charges of collusion among the governments of Athens, Washington and Ankara at the expense of the Greek people on the day following the meeting of Mitsotakis, Muskie and Erkmen in Ankara last June during the NATO meeting. We have also been vindicated in our revelations that the agreement making Greece a Turkish satellite was concluded at that time, and the entire subsequent comedy about allegedly tough negotiations was aimed at deceiving the Greek people to accept their condemnation into subjugation as a diplomatic triumph of their government in its "struggle" to defend their alleged national rights...!

However, any Greek with a minumum of brains would wonder: What greater evil can an enemy perpetrate toward our national independence and territorial integrity than an alliance in which we are accepted only if we accept from the outset the sacrifice of these two benefits in favor of an "ally" and the alliance as a whole?

The judgment of a false parliamentary majority on these issues is not final. This judgment belongs to the Greek people and to history, something which the current government of Greece, which "through bad luck" is the country's government, seems to forget.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA Reaction

AT201529 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 20 Oct 80 p 1

[From the "Opinions" column: "Shame":]

[Text] So we are returning to the beautiful and sacred NATO family, with both legs.

Starting tomorrow or after tomorrow we shall sit at the same military table with the other partners of the alliance and, naturally, with the Turks. We shall sit with the Turks who have imposed on their people an undisguisedly hated fascist regime, with the Turks who have not ceased to threaten our national integrity and claim our islands and seas, with the Turks who are occupying 38 percent of Cyprus and have condemned 200,000 of our brothers to be refugees.

The average Greek citizen wonders: Is this return not a shame for all of us? What do we seek among the crows of fascism and the hawks of imperialism?

KKE (Exterior) Statement

AT201418 Athens TA NEA in Greek 20 Oct 80 p 7

[Statement by KKE (Exterior) Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis]

[Text] After a 2-day silence, Prime Minister Rallis was forced to confirm the fact that the government has accepted the Rogers plan regarding Greece's return to the NATO military wing and announced that, with regard to this important subject, the issuance of a government decision, which he linked with a vote of confidence in the Chamber, was sufficient. Such a procedure aims to deceive the Greek people. Return to the military wing of NATO, an action that undermines national independence, security and defense, cannot be legalized through approval by a parliamentary majority expressing the minority of people, especially when the people have not given such authority to any party in the Chamber. With their overwhelming, pan-Hellenic demonstrations yesterday and today, which even the state mass media was forced to admit, our people issued their verdict: "We do not want to join NATO."

Since the government persists in returning to the military wing of NATO, the only thing it is entitled and obligated to do is to proceed with the immediate holding of elections; then we shall see how our people will judge acts of national treason.

GOVERNMENT NOTES POSITIVE WORLD REACTION TO NATO RETURN

AT202022 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Officials in Ankara expressed satisfaction with Greece's return to NATO while a spokesman of the Foreign Office expressed the British Government's satisfaction. In a statement, President Carter described Greece's return to NATO as a great step for the defense of Western Europe's southern wing. Finally, a government spokesman in Nicosia stated tonight that Greece's return is an internal affair of the Greek Government. He added that Greece's concern for Cyprus has been repeatedly confirmed and the Cyprus Government believes that Greece's return to NATO in no way will influence its concern for Cyprus, and that Greece's support will continue.

GOVERNMENT INITIALS TRADE ACCOUNT PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA

AT201352 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A special protocol was initialed at the Ministry of Commerce on liquidating the balance of the clearing account between Greece and Romania which will occur after the abolition of the barter system through package deals beginning 1 January. The protocol will be signed during the work of the interministerial committee which will convene in Bucharest in early November. The protocol envisages that the balance of the account be paid through the delivery of goods.

PASOK'S PAPANDREOU INVITED TO VISIT GREAT BRITAIN

AT191406 Athens NEWS in English 19 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] After an invitation from the British Government, the president of the Panhellenic Socialist Party (PASOK), Mr Andreas Papandreou, will pay a visit to Great Britain. He will depart for London on 24 November and return to Greece on 28 November.

FOREIGN MINISTRY FAVORS GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO

TA201644 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] NATO's Defense Planning Committee has ratified Greece's return to the military wing of the organization. A statement issued today by the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate General says that under current international circumstances this development is compatible with Turkish interests.

A statement was made by NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns regarding Greece's return to NATO's military flank. The statement says that the NATO Defense Planning Committee ratified the plan on Greece's return to NATO's military wing. As a result, all procedures concerning this move have been completed.

The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General's statement on this issue is as follows: As announced by the NATO general secretary during today's meeting, NATO's Defense Planning Committee has ratified Greece's return to NATO's military wing in accordance with a proposal--promoted by the NATO European Supreme Command for more than 2 years--which was adopted by NATO and Greece.

This proposal takes into consideration Turkey's views and the agreement envisages an intermediary arrangement. The views of Turkey and Greece on NATO command and control arrangements will be finalized later between the relevant military authorities, and principles aimed at coordinating military actions in an effective way will be determined when necessary. According to the agreement, Turkey's interests will be completely safeguarded in future work to be conducted between the concerned military authorities.

With the return of Greece to NATO's military flank, the gap in NATO's southern flank is being filled in and solidarity within NATO is being intensified. Under present international circumstances, this development is compatible with Turkish interests.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM EC COMMITTEE MEETING

TA201757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who attended the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee meetings in Strasbourg returned to Turkey at 1630 today. In a statement to the Turkish Radio and TV Administration [TRT] at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Turkmen said the Council of Europe was closely interested in Turkish developments. Noting that the issues of terrorism and visas were discussed at the meetings, the foreign minister stated that he talked about the developments in Turkey during his address to the Ministerial Committee. He said he told the Committee that the Turkish Government was working on a series of measures to eliminate the reasons that led to the visa requirements. Turkmen added: I hope that the Council of Europe Ministerial Committee will eventually make an assessment in line with our (?views).

Ilter Turkmen said he called on the European states that had not yet imposed visa requirements upon the Turks not to do so and he appealed to the countries that had already imposed visa requirements to reverse their decision as soon as possible. In addition, the foreign minister said he stressed to the Ministerial Committee members that Turkish public opinion was extremely sensitive about the visa issue. Foreign Minister Turkmen then returned to Ankara by air.

HURRIYET SUPPORTS 'VAROSHA' PROPOSAL INTRODUCED AT CYPRUS TALKS

NC210818 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 16 Oct 80 p 3

[By Ziay Akcapar]

[Text] At the second round of intercommunual talks held yesterday, Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Onan submitted "an interim solution formula" which envisages the immediate return of 20,000 to 30,000 Greek Cypriots to Varosha, a tourist resort. At the conference table, Umit Onan stated that the Varosha issue is being evaluated in conjunction with the section of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement on principles which envisages "the adoption of practical measures toward creating mutual confidence and cooperation between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities."

According to reports which have leaked out of the "Varosha bargaining," which is being conducted in great secrecy, the Turkish Cypriot negotiator has stated that the Turkish Cypriot side is ready to extend every assistance to about 30,000 Greek Cypriots who would like to return to the town of Varosha and operate the facilities there. According to the "interim solution formula" submitted by Onan, the Greek Cypriot refugees will return to the town and to the work centers under the surveillance of the UN peace force until the final status of Varosha is determined through negotiations. Until a settlement is reached, they will be subject to the TFSC laws and under the assurance of the Turkish Cypriot security force (Turkish Cypriot Army) and the Turkish Cypriot police.

In cases of dispute, the Greek Cypriot refugees will benefit from all the rights accorded Turkish Cypriot citizens of the TFSC before the Turkish Cypriot courts. They will also enjoy equal rights from the municipal services of the town without any discrimination whatsoever. Moreoever, Greek Cypriot businessmen will avail themselves of all the incentive measure provided by the TFSC authorities for the profitable exploitation of the hotel space in the area, which is estimated to include about 15,000 beds.

In order that the interim solution formula may take effect immediately, Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Onan suggested that in accordance with Article 6 of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement, the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot side should be lifted, the Turkish Cypriot side should be given its share of the foreign aid and credits which are granted to Cyprus, and the $8 million belonging to the Turkish Cypriot banks currently held up in the Greek Cypriot Central Bank should be released.

The interim solution formula also stipulates the removal of the international restrictions imposed on Ercan Airport and Famagusta harbor and the joint management of the international airport of Nicosia by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

At the first round of talks on the subject of Varosha, the Greek Cypriot side had asked for the Famagusta harbor and its vicinity, a formula which compels the Turkish Cypriots to confine themselves within the walls of the old town. Following the submission of the interim solution formula, the second session of the second round of talks has been adjourned to Wednesday, 29 October, due to the Bairam holidays.

VOTCP CRITICIZES TALKS WITH U.S. ON DEFENSE PROJECTS

TA180914 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Our People Do Not Approve Any of the Agreements Signed With the U.S. and Western imperialists"]

[Text] The junta is engaged in talks with U.S. imperialists in order to obtain armaments. These talks are being held within the framework of the bilateral slavery agreements which could not be brought to the assemblies for discussion for fear of the reaction by the people's anti-imperialist forces. The junta generals under the cover of their bayonets are posing as heroes before the public. It is clear that they owe their bravery to their U.S. masters as well as the NATO ringleaders and the EEC monopolies.

Hiding behind their bayonets, the junta generals are secretly and gradually implementing the bilateral slavery agreements. The implementation of the slavery agreements inflicts grave blows on our people and country. Our soil has been transformed into the death base of U.S. imperialism. What are the junta generals expecting to receive for this treachery? They expect to receive armaments and (?to build) a war industry. This piling of arms will further involve our country's economy in more difficult impasses. It will place our economy on a military track.

It is military spending amounting to 40 percent of the budget that has led the country to destruction and not incidents of violence and anarchy. Led by imperialists, the junta is following a path that leads to destruction. The collaborationists--who have failed to export traditional export goods such as cotton and tobacco--are now planning again under the influence of the imperialists to build a war industry and to export arms.

Our people do not want guns, tanks or missiles. They do not want instruments for destruction. They want bread and work as well as liberty and peace. If the pro-American junta generals believe that by dissolving the parliament, eliminating the Constitution and resorting to violence they can crush the struggle being waged by our people, they will be proved wrong.

The toppling of Foreign Minister Erkmen who pursued the subservient policies of the Demirel government was the result of the reflection of the anti-imperialist popular forces in the assemblies. In line with nationwide demonstrations against the bilateral slavery agreements, a majority was formed in the parliament composed of patriots and members of the RPP, the NSP and certain independent deputies. It is in a bid to prevent these developments that the imperialist masters called on the junta to act.

Believing that by the force of bayonets they can subdue the people, the junta generals are secretly and progressively implementing the bilateral slavery agreements. Our people do not and will not support any of the agreements signed by the junta generals with the U.S. imperialists and the imperialist monopolies.

As resistance against economic policies dependent on imperialism and against the laying of the burden of the economic crisis on the people are daily growing all over the country, open resistance against the imperialistic slavery agreements will drive the junta generals into a corner. The unity of democratic forces, anti-imperialist and patriotic circles against the junta generals shall destroy these antipeople policies which are against national interests.

The Turkish Communist Party appeals to all national and democratic forces to unite against the junta generals who are the tool of imperialism working against the people and the homeland. We are against militarism and the war industry. We want democracy and peace. We are fighting for national and economic independence.

AUSTRIA

FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR LEAVES FOR FAR EAST TRIP

AU201345 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Summary] Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left Vienna on 18 October 1980 for a Far West trip that will take him to Japan from 19 to 21 October, to Malaysia from 22 to 25 October, and to Indonesia from 26 to 30 October. Pahr will be accompanied by Karl Fischer, his aide, by Erich Schmidt, head of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Section, and Gregor Woschnagg, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Press and Information Department. In some phases of the Far East visit the Austrian delegation will also include representatives of Austrian companies (Plasser and Theurer, Voest-Alpine and Elin).

Pahr's Arrival in Japan

For reportage on the visit of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr to Japan please see the Japan section of the 21 October ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG RING HEAD ARRESTED; RING SMASHED

AU141830 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Oct 80 p 8

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Peter Zehrer]

[Summary] On 8 October, Austrian police arrested 50-year-old Canadian citizen Peter John Newall, the head of an international drug ring, in Taxenbach near Salzburg. Simultaneously, another 20 members of the ring were arrested in numerous other countries including Great Britain, Australia, Holland, New Zealand, Cyprus, United States, Italy and the FRG. The organization was completely smashed. Newall, his wife and his 27-year-old son Peter had come to Austria on 22 November 1979. Acting upon information from Canadian police, Austrian police placed the family under surveillance. It was established that Peter John Newall's organization operated on all continents, with his wife acting as "treasurer" and his son Peter as his right-hand man, while 10 "major lieutenants" were in charge of regional operations in various parts of the world.

According to Austrian police, it is not believed that the gang supplied any drugs to the Austrian scene, as this would have meant an unnecessary risk for its operation.

FORMER HEALTH MINISTER LEODOLTER VISITS PRC

AU201207 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Beijing--Former Health Minister Dr Ingrid Leodolter, who is visiting the PRC, has been received for a talk in Beijing by Vice Premier Mrs Chen Muhua, member of the CCP Politburo. During the talk, described as friendly by XINHUA, Mrs Chen outlined the primary aims of the Chinese health and family policy.

The talk was also attended by Chu Tunan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and by Wolfgang Wolte, Austrian ambassador to the PRC. Mrs Leodolter also visited Shanghai and Guangzhou.

NEW SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION MINISTER APPOINTED

AU151402 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Alfred Dallinger Is New Minister for Social Administration: Swearing-in by the Federal President"]

[Excerpt] In the presence of Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger yesterday swore in Alfred Dallinger as new federal minister for social administration. The swearing-in formula was read by Cabinet Director Dr Weihs.

PORTUGAL

SOARES REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE PORTUGAL UNTIL AFTER ELECTIONS

NC201130 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Lisbon, 20 Oct (AFP)--Portuguese opposition leader Mario Soares, who stepped down "temporarily" as Socialist Party secretary last night, will leave Portugal soon and not return until after December's presidential elections, a reliable source said here today.

Mr Soares announced his decision at a stormy party meeting last night after losing a motion to withdraw party support for the re-election of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Meanwhile numerous Socialist activists were understood today to be preparing to collect the support necessary to put the former premier forward as a presidential candidate.

An early reaction came from the Social-Democrats, members of Francisco Sa Carneiro's centrist government coalition. A spokesman said today that Mr Soares' decision could be permanent if President Eanes were re-elected, adding that the Socialist Party had "preferred the president to their own secretary-general."

A spokesman for General Eanes said today that the president was following the Socialist Party crisis "with concern" but had no plans to withdraw from the December 7 elections.

The spokesman said that though the loss of Mr Soares' personal support could have "some repercussions" on the elections, the incumbent president's candidacy was "national, independent and (?apart) from all political parties."

Mr Soares decided to withdraw his backing of President Eanes after the latter came out in support of a shift in socialist policy and union with Mr Sa Carneiro in a "centrist-social democratic bloc."

The Socialist secretary felt this position broke an agreement reached before Portugal's Ocotber 5 elections--which considerably strengthened Mr Sa Carneiro--to support each other against the ruling centrist government.

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EEC MINISTERS TO SET UP OIL REVENUE RECYCLING FUND

LD211235 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Alan Osborn disptach: "EEC Accord on Oil Money Fund"]

[Text] Luxembourg--Finance ministers of the nine EEC countries yesterday agreed in principle to set up a fund worth roughly 4,200 million pounds sterling to recycle the revenue of the main oil-producing countries.

The money would be used to assist Common Market countries like Italy and Ireland, which are badly hit by the oil price increases, and West Germany and Holland which want to keep the fund to a minimum.

For Britain, Chancellor of the Exchanquer Sir Geoffrey Howe, said last night that the compromise figure was "reasonable."

The proposal is to be developed by the EEC's monetary committee and submitted to finance ministers for formal approval at their next meeting in November.

The new fund would succeed a much smaller and far more restricted cycle mechanism set up several years ago and which was only ever used by Ireland and Italy. Access to the new fund would be much easier and less conditional.

The idea is for the Common Market collectively to borrow from the major oil producers either through the Market or directly and re-lend the proceeds to member countries encountering balance of payments problems arising out of oil price increases.

WEU 'REVITALIZATION' PLAN PROPOSED

LD091325 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "A Report on 'Revitalizing" the Western European Union Has Been Adopted by Its Political Committee:]

[Text] The question of "revitalizing" the Western European Union [WEU], the only competent European organization in the defense sphere, which includes all EEC countries except Denmark and Ireland, reached a new state on 7 October. Its Assembly's Political Committee adopted a report written by Mr Von Hassel.

The former FRG defense minister (Christian Democratic Union) requests in it that certain reforms--relating to the participation of defense ministers in the WEU Council, the opening of the WEU to all EC members and relations with the Community Assembly--be reconsidered.

Mr Von Hassel's report was adopted by 12 votes to 2. RPR Parliament members, among others, voted for it. (Former RPR Minister) Baumel stated that this was an important vote. It shows, he said, that, in view of American uncertainties, the Europeans believe that Europe must constitute an autonomous entity in the defense sphere. At any rate, this vote in favor of "revitalizing" the WEU has confirmed a change in the FRG's attitude which had hitherto had reservations about an organization which it deemed discriminatory.

The Von Hassel report will be submitted to the WEU Assembly in December and, if adopted, will have to be submitted to the governments concerned for approval.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETINGS COMMUNIQUE

LD211618 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher believes that the recent GDR measures to reduce contacts are not compatible with the final communique of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. Genscher told the FDP National Executive and parliamentary party in Bonn today that the desire, expressed in the communique, to continue the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and the treaties must be proved in practice. The GDR measures should be raised at the review conference of the European security conference in Madrid.

Genscher noted "with interest" that the Warsaw communique, in dealing with the military aspects of security, declared its readiness for concrete measures and, specifically, the extension of confidence-building measures. The significance which the Warsaw Pact states attached to the American-Soviet talks on medium-range weapons, which began recently, was also welcomed. These negotiations had come about because the Federal Government and the Western alliance insisted on the equal importance of both parts of NATO's decision in December 1979 to modernize its nuclear medium-range missiles and its offer to negotiate with Moscow.

NEGOTIATOR ASKS GDR TO RESCIND CURRENCY REGULATIONS

LD211628 Hamburg DPA in German 1432 gmt 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (DPA)--Following an interruption of several months, negotiations with the GDR on scientific and technical cooperation resumed in Bonn today. The Federal Research Ministry announced after the meeting that Bonn's chief negotiator, State Secretary Hans-Hilger Haunschild, had opened the discussion by noting the GDR's increase in the minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to his East Berlin counterpart, State Secretary Wolfgang Leupold.

Haunschild stressed that the Federal Government regarded the massive increase in the exchange amounts for visitors to the GDR as a "serious setback for efforts towards detente" and for a normalization of relations and the improvement of cooperation between the two German states. It stood in clear contradiction to the underlying political basis of mutual relations. Haunschild asked Leupold to communicate to the GDR Government the Federal Government's wish that the unilateral measures be rescinded.

The problems mentioned by Haunschild at the beginning of the 25th round of negotiations were described in Bonn as an "unusual opening" for meetings which normally stick closely to practical topics, but was obviously considered appropriate in view of the current political developments. Nothing is yet known about the reaction of the East German side to the talks. The meeting lasted 2 hours.

GOVERNMENT SEEN FACING 'SHAMBLES' OF DETENTE POLICY

DW211215 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Fritz Ullrich Fack editorial: "Rapprochement Without Change"]

[Text] Stunned and humiliated, the Federal Government faces the shambles of its Ostpolitik. Moreover, Honecker had some people maliciously call out to the Federal Government that he waited with his delimitation measures until after 5 October so as not to jeopardize the election victory. And monotonously comes the answer of a helpless and perplexed policy: Detente must not be jeopardized. There is no alternative to it. Anything but a violation of treaties. We will proceed as before.

In the offing there will be a test by means of an historical example, namely whether the thesis works that a change (of the communist system) can be had through a rapprochement (of the West with the East). This has been the ideological basis of the policy which has been pursued for 10 years now and which is now so obviously drifting toward a reef. The case of Poland will show what the multitude of treaties and promises of Helsinki are worth, what good the gigantic capital transfer from West to East (DM110 billion in 9 years), the technical assistance, the economic contacts, the variety of financial advantages--reaped above all by the GDR--do the West politically.

There has been ample rapprochement, really. What is now at issue is the change, or more properly, the question of whether an internal change spontaneously brought about, like the one in Poland, will be allowed to last. And anyone who can read the handwriting on the wall knows the answer in advance: For various reasons the empire is still temporizing, but it is preparing to solve the Polish problem to suit its own ends. They will invade the country only in an extreme emergency, but pressure and intimidation, the unveiled threat of the sharp weapon of "proletarian internationalism" against allegedly counter-revolutionary developments will henceforth hang over Poland like the sword of Damocles and will not fail to have its effect. Preparations are in progress.

The Soviet Union may indeed feel invited to act. There is "no alternative" to detente policy, as the people in this country have been told to the point of nausea. After the Afghanistan disaster detente by necessity was even declared divisible in order to save the dogma. This lack of an alternative is political nonsense, to be sure, and the East is just about to demonstrate this on its own part. Yet to the inventors of the "change through rapprochement" the rigid adherence to the credo definitely makes sense. They are stuck politically. A change in course would force them to admit that the policy they have pursued to date has been wrong.

Logically the error lies in the fact that rapprochement is possible indeed whereas change on the other side is impossible for reasons inherent in the system. The great internal pressure within these systems inevitably leads to explosive consequences even in the event of change in careful doses, but above all it leads to the impairment of the power and existence of the ruling oligarchies. Detente policy after the pattern of "change through rapprochement" is doomed to failure in a veritably tragic albeit predictable way, because the more permanently it loosens the power structures of the opposite side, the more merciless is the resistance of the rulers. This is a policy with a built-in self-destruction in the event of success--in any event, for as long as a Politburo still exists in Moscow.

This is impossible for the Bonn government to admit for one simple reason: The belief in the option of the impossible is the basis of its political power. Millions hope that things may turn out to be as they have always been told they would. They want to believe that "there is no alternative to detente," that everything that has been pleadingly repeated to them over and over again like a litany for 10 years was correct. They want Afghanistan to be forgotten, to be treated as a special case, they want the danger of Islamic fundamentalism to be employed as an excuse for the invasion, that the chancellor go to Moscow and that he manifest publicly with satisfaction the conformity of his views with those of Honecker. They want the meeting on Werbellinsee and the "thousand talks." And they are aghast when the old brutal will for oppression breaks through again suddenly on the other side, when from one day to the next--from 5 October to 6 October--all that ceases to exist which allegedly was still valid political currency only yesterday.

In this country and also elsewhere in Western Europe people will wait in vain for the admission that this policy is based on the logical error that in the very event of success it is doomed to failure. Perhaps the other side is so shocked by the Polish events that it will continue its strategy of turning away from and showing aloofness toward the West for an extended period of time and not just for the forthcoming period when the Polish will for freedom will be beaten down.

But this is not probable, considering the great material advantages of detente policy to Moscow and, on the other hand, its veritable narcotic effect on the peoples of Western Europe. It will be sufficient to make an approach again after a suitable pause, and all illusions will bloom again. Illusions are the basis of internal political power for those who cultivate them, care for them and disseminate them.

DIE WELT: BONN MUST REACT TO GDR CENSORSHIP

DW211309 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Antenna Raiders"]

[Text] The cold delimitation rage of the SED--how else could it be--has also activated the antenna raiders of the Unity Party. A purposeful campaign is intended to inflict ill repute on the Western channel and on all those who avail themselves of the free information of this medium. This complements the functionares' attack against the hitherto largely free reporting by West German journalists on the Christian communities in the SED republic. The prohibition of reporting on the autumn meeting of the land synod of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony clearly violates the letter and spirit of the Basic Treaty. The guardians of delimitation refer to a "generosity" hitherto exercised which they now plan to discontinue.

The Federal Government has every reason--and it is obligated--to cause a clamor, for similarly to the exorbitant entry fees to the "GDR" and to East Berlin, this affects the substance of Bonn's policy on Germany which had to be paid for so dearly. Whoever once verbosely and justly claimed one of the most important bonds for the cohesion of the nation must not arouse the impression of being prepared to accept a waiver now. The political price which the "GDR" would have to pay at the CSCE followup meeting or elsewhere cannot be demanded sotto voce. The Federal Government wishes to remain "capable of dialogue." If this is not to amount to good behavior it can, after all, only mean the clear and credible maintenance of its own position.

PAPER CALLS FOR WAGE RATE PARTNERS' RESPONSIBILITY

DW211311 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Vr.: "Cyclic Autumn"]

[Text] The period of frost is just ahead. The latest forecast from the Economic Ministry indicates that many favorable preconditions indeed must coincide if even a slight growth is to be achieved in the economy next year. For quite some time it has been heard from research institutes and bussinesses that a further decrease in economic development and a slackening of business must be anticipated. Thus we see happening what had to be expected for quite some time already. The immense increase in the costs of energy has diverted a broad stream of purchasing power to the crude oil-extracting countries. This demand is lost to the domestic economy.

These days voices can be heard from many sides warning against counteracting the consequences of the concomitant structural change, namely, a further growing unemployment rate, with new, expensive structural programs. The state budgets, which have been plunged into a desolate situation anyway, would be even more burdened by that, but above all the stability of the currency policy pursued above all by the Federal Bank has achieved a situation where the inflation rate decreased last year. The more stable the monetary value remains in the future the easier will it be for the economy to halt the downhill race in which it finds itself. If an employment policy promoting inflation were now added to the careless budget policy all hopes that the government would cope with every difficulty looming ahead might as well be forgotten.

The Federal Bank and the research institutes time and again emphasized the decisive role of wage policy in amazing unanimity. The trade union leaders object to this responsibility. They would like to stay on a course of expansion in their field unswervingly, leaving the responsibility for full employment to the government and to the companies. But in wage policy, too, the hour of truth has come. Anyone fixing factors which are as important for the development of the economy as are wages must also tolerate being included in the overall economic responsibility. Not only the government but also the wage-rate partners must now do what is reasonable. It is up to them whether the economy after a gentle slide will soon find its way up again or whether it will drift toward the abyss.

WAYS OF STIMULATING ECONOMIC GROWTH VIEWED

DW211310 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial by Hans D. Barbier, Bonn: "Stagnation Instead of Growth"]

[Text] There is no point in quarreling over the error in estimation of one-half percent for real economic growth. Basically one-half percent heralds stagnation; this is no more than an item to note, perhaps a sign of hope in the tableau of the overall economic forecast. This means, beyond the formal vocabulary of the economic forecasters, that there will be neither more nor less for consumption and distribution next year than before.

The Federal Government was well advised not to wait for the series of expert opinions but to let the citizens have its own assessment of the situation as early on as possible. With the array of figures from the Economic Ministry, Graf Lambsdorff does not indicate any catastrophe even though it is obvious that in the Federal Republic the social conflict potential remained small only because a nearly permanent growth served as a conflict defuser. Nor can the forecasts of a stagnating gross national product be interpreted as an intentionally painted gloomy picture in line, perhaps, with a moderation appeal to the wage-rate partners. Anyone trying to survey the great economic aggregates, ranging from the exports to the order situation in the construction sector, will hardly find any freely gushing sources of growth.

What is behind the expected stagnation is the (not unjustified) hope that things will pick up again the later part of 1981. If the trend in incoming orders and in industrial production remains what it is now the people in the Federal Republic would even have to reckon temporarily in effect with losses in prosperity. On the whole, and this also applies to the forecasts of employment and prices, we may say that the table made up by the economics minister reflects a sense of perspective. It is a different question as to how long the government can uphold its thesis that there is no need for taking any economic development action. Actually this, too, is no longer an issue for people are already animatedly discussing the options of economic development policy for tomorrow.

All that is necessary is properly interpreting the partially coded messages. Naturally the president of the Association of Germany Industry and Commerce, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, in his controversial Ulm speech did not wish to exclude the concern over employment from the sphere of economic policy responsibility. What he intended to say in truth was which instruments of employment policy he wanted to see used and which he did not. Just like all other economists Wolff would like to see the priorities of state economic and growth policy set even more strongly on encouragement and promotion of private investments. This means no state spending programs but a generous depreciation regulation for research, abbreviation of the depreciation periods for the purpose of converting technical progress into new products and processes, as well as the further reduction of the taxes other than those connected with income for the purpose of promoting capital accumulation in the enterprises. If this is done, we may anticipate Wolff to go on thinking without any objection. There would not be any call for further state expenditures for ensuring employment.

If we add to this idea a glance at the precarious financial situation of the state we suddenly find ourselves in the coalition negotiations between the SPD and the FDP. By fixing the financial-economic orientation factor of a maximum new ceiling for indebtedness or the increase in expenditures at 4 percent, the Free Democrats at the same time are ensuring for themselves a favorable starting position for the race over a contingency program. The government will be pushed into such a program if and when the economy shows seriously recessive features in the winter months. Anyone wanting to cover such a program of props with additional state expenditures, as quite a few Social Democrats do, inevitably will end up in a conflict with the objective of budget consolidation. Since for this reason a spending program cannot be very well prepared now it cannot be applied in a contingency plan from one day to the next, either. Yet what could be activated on a short-term basis would be the instruments of the law on stability: depreciation privileges and tax reductions. This would not involve any announcement effect, and the conflict with the objective of budget consolidation would not be as obvious.

The fact that the Free Democrats have the better starting position for their philosophy of exerting influence on the economic development via private investments must not necessarily overstrain the coalition negotiations on economic development policy. If a program becomes necessary there would not be any sense in proceeding in a one-track way after this or that unadultered doctrine. A combination of measures would be obvious: In the event of reduced tax revenues the government could fully exploit the planned spending, that is to say, it could consciously accept greater indebtedness in line with deficit spending; aside from that it could consider giving the fatigued circulation an injection of the remedies of the good old law on stability. Anyone wishing to stage a coalition quarrel over this probably is tempted to unleash it for other reasons.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN TELEPHONE MODERNIZATION--Munich, 20 Oct (DPA)--An international consortium led by Siemens (Berlin and Munich) has received an Egyptian order worth DM600 million for the modernization of the Egyptian telephone and telecommunications network. The order forms part of a five-year modernization project running from 1979 to 1984 with a total value of DM3.5 billion. The French Thomson CSF and Siemens, Austria, are the other members of the consortium. Egypt's antiquated telephone network was built by the British 35 years ago. [Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 20 Oct 80 LD]

MARCHAIS SPEAKS ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

LS211053 Paris L'HUAMNITE in French 13 Oct 80 supplement p 1

[Apparent text of closing speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais at the PCF national conference in Nanterre on 12 October: "An Exciting Battle"]

[Text] Comrades, nothing is more dear to us in our party than frankness and fraternity. We are not accustomed to either fighting among ourselves or being self-satisfied. We serve the workers and France and nothing more. Therefore allow me simply to thank you for your confidence and to thank the whole party which you represent.

Your choice is an act of confidence, not really of confidence in a man but in a battle.

The 1981 presidential election is already characterized by an event which distinguishes it from previous presidential elections. It is in fact the first time that our party has chosen to put forward a Communist candidate with the job of fighting the battle along the lines of the new prospects for social change set out by our 22d and 23d congresses.

The task with which you are entrusting me, therefore, is an important one. It imposes great duties on me. You have the right to be demanding, as have all working men and women. Together with you--I repeat together with you--I will do everything I can to ensure that the presidential election battle makes it possible to move toward the satisfaction of the needs and aspirations of the world of labor and young people and toward the solution of the nation's great problems.

For Justice

Many people are wondering what the future holds:

It should be clear to all that when the intersts of the working men and women and the future of the country are at stake, it is possible to compromise in the battle against exploiting capital, against its political power and against the man who leads it. I will never compromise with Valery Giscard d'Estaing, any more than with any of capital's other politicians, since he is now the number one enemy for the working class, democracy and France's progress.

The ardent battle we are waging is primarily a battle for justice.

The employer class is securing vast wealth and accumulating the means of indulging in luxury and waste while millions and millions of exploited people are exhausted and deprived. No, this injustice and all the resulting inequalities are not a curse or a law of nature. They are merely the inhumane law of an outmoded society.

We reject unemployment, job insecurity, slavery at work, poverty-level wages and iniquitous incomes differerences.

Offering work to all by creating millions of new jobs; immediately giving permanent status to trainees, free-lance workers, auxiliaries, temporary staff, and workers not protected by collective rules and conventions; immediately granting a true fifth week of paid vacation and reducing the working week to a maximum of 35 hours; giving all young people modern training and a trade; fundamentally changing the working conditions for unskilled workers, workers and white collar workers; quickly raising the minimum wage to Fr 4,000 per month, introducing taxes on fortunes and capital and reducing the wage hierarchy to a ratio of one to four, protecting the incomes of small farmers: These are some of the simple and strong objectives dear to my heart.

Similarly, I am strongly attached to the immediate struggle against inequities in health care, housing, education, living conditions and in retirement.

Yes, France's greatest ill is injustice. Let us attack it on all fronts!

For Freedom

At the same time the battle we are waging is the battle for freedom.

Justice and freedom are indivisible. Today liberating French men and women essentially means transforming working men's and women's conditions.

We have a vast view of freedom. I do not separate the wind of freedom which was the spirit of the great French Revolution in 1789 and the wind of liberation which is the spirit of the socialist revolutions of our century. We are struggling simultaneously for all individual and collective freedoms, for economic and social rights, for the right to education and culture, for participation by working men and women in the affairs of the enterprise, the commune, the region and the nation. We are struggling for women's liberation, to achieve their equality in all spheres to obtain respect for their dignity and to end backward thinking. We are struggling to give young men and women the right to obtain the means of building a new life in keeping with their time and their dreams.

For Solidarity

The battle we are waging is also the battle for solidarity.

We are fighting for solidarity in France, where we must establish new human relationships between people, combining freedom and responsibility, progress and order, democracy and security.

We are fighting for solidarity beyond our borders, where France must take action to reduce the gap separating the poor peoples from the richer peoples, to help overcome famine, poverty, and illiteracy. I was shocked by what I saw in Africa, Asia and Latin America and I say that man's respect for man depends on this fight. A human being whether black, yellow or white has the right to be treated as an equal. That is the meaning of my battle for a new world system.

Furthermore we are fighting for solidarity at the world level where France must exert its full influence in favor of disarmament, detente, cooperation and peace.

For a National Revival

This battle which we are waging is the battle for a national revival on a new scale

France can only do what is necessary for freedom, justice and solidarity if it makes use of all its advantages. You do not get anything for nothing. The advantage and the status which France will obtain by changing as justice and freedom require implies sweeping changes. The path of recovery is an uphill one. We can only make progress by a vast development effort on new bases and consequently by liberating the country from capital's dictatorship.

We must ensure that the great sources of common wealth are exploited and managed not for the profit of a few but for the benefit of all. The concentrations of private interests which hang over the lives of the workers and over state policy must be eliminated once and for all by nationalization.

We must determine to create, invent and produce French products, protect and develop French agriculture, viticulture, fishing and stock raising. There must be a tough policy to end the profiteer's privileges, and all the nation's sons and daughters must be able to live, work, receive health care, extend their culture and raise their children in serenity and dignity.

France can only succeed in this original and noble task and can only set an example in its social achievements and its contribution to mankind's general progress by asserting its independence. Our task is to achieve a France again in full control of its economy, politics and defense, a nonaligned France, confident and proud.

In relation to today's crisis, this battle has a name: It is the battle for change. It is the battle to achieve the union of all the forces which, in their diversity, want change. We are determining and will determine our course in all circumstances according to this. You have made me the candidate of change.

My Weapon Will Be Truth

I am setting myself a clear line of conduct for this battle. My weapon will be truth. With you I will make every effort to ensure that people are informed, can discuss and make their decision on the basis of the facts.

When French men and women are experiencing such difficulties, when the country is facing such serious problems, when young people are in such confusion, citizens have the right to demand something other than the derisory spectacle presented by politicians, something other than evasion, alliances, quarrels, and U.S.-style extravagance and electioneering excesses. We are not cut from that cloth! We call on working men and women and young people to reject petty politics in all its forms because it is delaying change.

That is why I solemnly propose that all parties and all candidates should accept a real and dignified debate on the essential issues. Whatever their reply I will abide by that debate. Struggle and honesty are our only means.

We Need You, Comrade

When you go back to the factory or the office, when you return to your city or village, tell your comrades, your colleagues at work, all those who are suffering, struggling and hoping, what we have done here. Tell them that the battle is hard, but tell them also that it is well worth fighting and that it must be fought now, that it is the path of progress and dignity. History teaches us the difficulty of great human tasks, but history has never marched as quickly in the world as in the 20th century, never before has it justified invincible hope so much. Struggle is the path of efficacy.

Do not waste a minute, take part in all struggles, encourage them, support them, give backing to working men and women and young people everywhere. At the same time open the debate on change with them. In each struggle help them to discover the necessary conditions for achieving change, the possibilities which exist for opening up a new path for our country, the democratic path to socialism for France.

The Key to Change

In this battle we need you.

Our party is the melting pot in which a single will is drawn from diverse experiences, varied feelings and different generations, to serve as best we can the interests of the working class, all the workers and the nation. Therefore let us all join battle, each making the best contribution he can.

And let us rally all those men and women who, although having different professions, ideas and temperaments and coming from different regions, nonetheless want to unite their forces in a clear and combative way to win the battle for change.

Clearly put forward this novel idea in order to unite these men, women and young people: A stronger PCF is the key to change. Be sure to tell them that the greatest misfortune for France and the French people has been for the PCF to have been kept out of the administration of public affairs for so many years. If the PCF does not increase its strength and influence, if it does not obtain a place in keeping with that, the working class, the workers and the people will merely experience the continuation of their problems and disillusion. If, on the other hand, working men and women and young people decide to give it this growing support and this vital place, then the workers and France will be justified in cherishing great hopes.

What a responsibility you and I have! But what an exciting battle!

Views Electoral Issues

LD210951 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "I Am the Anti-Giscard Candidate"]

[Text] Georges Marchais was the guest on French Television Channel One's current affairs program yesterday evening after the national conference which appointed him PCF candidate for the presidential election, The PCF secretary general answered several questions. The following is a summary of the main points of that interview.

To a question on the significance of his appointment by the national conference, he stated in particular: "I have been chosen unanimously as candidate by the national conference. This choice was made according to the democratic rules in force in the party. I regard myself as the candidate of all Communists and I call on them all to take part in the forthcoming campaign. Democracy requires that, once decisions have been made, everybody works to apply them."

To the question: "Who will be your main adversary?" The secretary general reaffirmed, as he did in his closing speech to the national conference: My main opponent is Giscard d'Estaing. It is he who is in the Elysee and it is his policy which is causing suffering to the workers and to France. I am the anti-Giscard candidate."

Then Patrice Duhamel turned to the problem posed by the PS attitude and the statements made yesterday by F. Mitterrand, G. Marchais asserted: [PCF Politburo member] Charles Fiterman submitted a report on the political situation and naturally took account of the experience of recent years.

"This afternoon I made a solemn proposal to all parties and candidates: to have a dignified debate on the essence of the problems facing the French people and the country. F. Mitterrand does not seem to feel that this proposal applies to him. Perhaps he has decided not to stand. In any event he seems to fear this debate."

Asked whether he is "the only anti-Giscard candidate," he replied: That is correct. That is probably why F. Mitterrand is refusing this debate on employment, inflation, and the deep crisis affecting the nation. Is the crisis inevitable? Is a different policy possible? That is the only debate which concerns me. It clearly does not interest F. Mitterrand. I can understand that. It is impossible to wait for the election to come around. We must wage and extend the struggles. Which party is to be found in this sphere? Who is standing by the Manufrance workers, the Destival miners and all those who are struggling? The Communists.

"Similarly on the international plane, the PS is clearly sliding toward Valery Giscard d'Estaing's stances.

"You see, people want to debate the problems of employment, housing, health care, and major international issues.... That is what interests them."

Then, to a question on the PCF candidate's attitude on the second round and the possibility of his standing down, Georges Marchais replied in particular: "The question is inappropriate at the moment. I will answer it on the night of the first round if the question still applies. The Communist voters and the many people who could become Communist voters have no doubt that the PCF is the resolute opponent of Giscard d'Estaing's policy and that the PCF is proposing practical solutions to steer the country out of the crisis."

Finally, the last question related to the percentage which the PCF candidate aims to obtain.

In this connection G. Marchais said: "No percentage has been predicted. We must obtain as many votes as possible for the PCF candidate. Experience has shown that the PCF is not strong enough. The PCF must be given its rightful place in the nation. The workers party must be given the strength which will enable it to move toward changes."

Comments on 'New Strategy'

LD211409 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening the PCF Is the Precondition for Change"]

[Excerpts] The television program "Cards on the Table" on which Georges Marchais was the guest on Monday evening [13 October] sparked off numerous reactions and commentaries in the press yesterday.

When Alain Duhamel asked him whether the PCF has abandoned the union policy, Georges Marchais replied that, on the contrary, "it is precisely because we want to create the conditions for a new union, making real change possible," that the PCF is forcefully raising the question of its place in the country. "We are not going to repeat union! Union! Union! Elections! in a parrot-like fashion." We need "another path which takes account of the experience of government policy, PS policy and the world's evolution." This is the best way of "winning," and the "duration of the process depends on the workers."

Georges Marchais gave an account of the economic and social policy followed by Giscard d'Estaing, who "has not failed" but has followed a policy in keeping with the interests of his class.

Questioned on Francois Mitterrand's candidacy, Marchais pointed out that the real question is not that of the candidate's name but of the proposals and program he upholds. The fundamental problem facing the French people is how to overcome the crisis. He pointed in particular to the fate which young people are experiencing.

Georges Marchais then stressed that his two interlocutors drew a strange conclusion from the analysis of the PS line made by the PCF: "You say it is the PCF which is in the wrong," and he remarked that some people pretend to regret that the PCF is not like the PCI and PCE.

Georges Marchais then simply demonstrated that in Spain the Socialist Party regards the PCE as its main adversary, while in Italy the PSI prefers alliance with the DC to agreement with the PCI.

Georges Marchais then answered several questions which hinted that, by putting forward a candidate, the PCF is playing into the ruling right's hands.

He pointed out that for the past 30 years, with the right alone in government, then the PS alone, then the right and the PS and finally the right alone once again, things have gone from bad to worse in the country.

He added: "For those who want change, the only question is how to establish a balance of forces which will force the implementation of a different policy."

The question of an agreement with the PS was then raised. Georges Marchais said that the reply is to be found in the report which Charles Fiterman submitted to the PCF national conference. He recalled the analysis which the report makes of PS policy, from which it can be concluded that the conditions for an agreement between the PCF and PS do not exist at present. He added that this report shows it rather unlikely that the right conditions for such an agreement will be created between now and 27 April.

Georges Marchais pointed out that the Communists' consideration of the experience of several decades had led them to adopt a new strategy for winning, changing and defeating the government. With regard to standing down he added: "I say that the automatic formula is outdated. Experience has demonstrated that." The essential problem is "the implementation of a new policy for change."

PCF PARIS BUREAU CRITICIZES REMARKS BY DISSENTING COUNCILORS

LD211039 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Censure From Militants in the Capital"]

[Text] The following is a statement issued by the PCF Paris federal bureau:

The bourgeois media are making a fuss about the statements made on Thursday by Paris Communist councilors Henri Fiszbin, Francoise Durand, Michel Ferignac, Jean Gager and Jean-Jacques Rosat.

These councilors state that since they have been denied the opportunity of expressing their views to the national conference they feel released from the obligation to join the presidential election battle.

There is a basic inaccuracy here: As party members and members of leadership bodies they were not denied any opportunity to express their viewpoints. Henri Fiszbin and Francoise Durand, who are Federal Committee members, even took part in the Federal Committee meeting which appointed the Paris delegation to the conference.

Furthermore their approach is not new although it is being escalated. For months some of them have been refusing to take any part in any work as leaders or elected representatives and all have been refusing to take part in the struggle to implement the 23d congress policy, not to mention the public statements some of them have made against the party's policy. This has prompted censure from Paris Communists.

The party's national conference, democratically convened, as our rules require, and fully in keeping with the 23d congress line, laid down the lines to be followed in the presidential election campaign and appointed the party's candidate: Georges Marchais.

It is unacceptable that elected Communist representatives should reject this battle, obligingly giving political means of struggle to the bourgeoisie, thereby using their mandate against their party's innovating policy.

Over the past year, in an in-depth political discussion the Paris Federal Committee and Communists have done all they can to enable these Communists, even if they were to maintain their disagreement, to play a full part in the struggle and in exercising responsibilities.

It must be noted that they have taken no account of that and are hardening their attitude, allowing the government and the bourgeoisie to use them for their fundamental goal: to weaken the party whose influence is the workers' guarantee for the present and for any progress toward change.

The Communists, in Paris as throughout the country, are continuing to implement the policy laid down by the 23d congress. They are confidently joining the battle to take the cause of change as far as possible by voting for the party candidate: Georges Marchais.

PCF JOURNALIST HITS LEADERSHIP REJECTION OF LEFTWING UNION

LD220859 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Maurice Goldring, a member of the Communist weekly REVOLUTION's editorial staff, has sent us the following text:

The delegates' seats were still warm. Barely 24 hours had passed since the PCF national conference. The 1,300 delegates were not deemed worthy to hear this astonishing remark which was reserved for television: "Automatically standing down is an outdated formula." Thus, in the most disgraceful circumstances, in reply to a journalist's question, outside the official bodies and outside any debate or discussion, it was revealed what the nature of the PCF campaign will be over the next 6 months: We must resign ourselves to the PS' swing to the right, stop fighting from positions which make it possible to reach agreements favorable to the workers' interests and rally our forces for a later date.

With only 6 months to go to an election whose importance does not escape anybody, we are abandoning a simple rule whose main merit is not the length of time it has been observed. It is the only rule which makes it possible to defeat the right. This is a formidable gift to the present government. It is a terrible blow to the people's support for the PCF whose unitary tenacity and capacity for intervention in struggles are so highly valued by the masses.

The 23d congress had set the party the objective of rebuilding the union on new bases by union at the grass roots level, the workers' active intervention being the only guarantee of clear and respected political agreements. Despite some interpretations which harked back to outmoded sectarianism, the main point had been safeguarded and attachment to the leftwing union reaffirmed.

Georges Marchais' book and his speech at the L'HUMANITE festival marked a deviation from that line. This deviation was confirmed by Charles Fiterman's report to the national conference. A political agreement is impossible with "the PS' current policy." "And, at the present time it does not seem likely that this situation will change between now and 26 April next year. Therefore seeking it would mean going up a blind alley." Therefore we must no longer fight fiercely for what is described elsewhere as the "necessary precondition for the success of our battle." Understand that if you can. However, nowhere in this report do we find the crucial remark made by Georges Marchais in the "Cards on the Table" program.

It is impossible to hold to such disastrous resignation. We must return to what is our policy, our common property. A political line is not a document which can be changed according to circumstances. We cannot continue to call on the workers and party members to limit their political outlook in this way and to leave the party leadership to settle the major issues at will in television programs. Each individual's commitment has been undermined. It is with real anguish that PCF members listen to television speeches: What new question will they be incapable of answering the next day on the shop floor and in their offices?

Do not ask me to confuse a policy with those who do not apply it, unless we are to consider that automatic respect for a political line by the party's leadership is an outdated formula.

L'HUMANITE ON CEAUSESCU COMMENTS ON POLAND

LD211129 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Oct 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Poland: No Interference"]

[Text] Romanian Communist Party First Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu has just stated to the party Central Committee in Bucharest that he does not wish to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. That did not prevent him from stating: "If appropriate action had been taken in time and if a firm line had been adopted against antisocialist elements and forces, the events we have witnessed would not have taken place." Despite stylistic care the judgement made by Nicolae Ceausescu is more like a recipe given from outside and after the event than like mere reflection. Does it not contradict the Romanian leaders' avowed intention to reject--quite rightly--any interference in their own affairs?

Poland is passing through a complicated period. The Polish United Workers Party is facing up to mistakes and the train of difficulties they have brought. The Poles want to continue along the path of dialogue and the development of socialist democracy. They want to and can settle their own problems themselves. Care must be taken not to define solutions in their place.

POLLS PUT GISCARD AHEAD IN FIRST BALLOT VOTING

LD211519 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] LE FIGARO of 17 October publishes a SOFRES opinion poll on how people intend to vote in the presidential election. The poll was carried out from 2-8 October and included 1,000 people. In the first round Giscard d'Estaing would obtain 32 percent if Mr Rocard (24 percent) is candidate and 34 percent if Mitterrand (19 percent) is candidate. In both cases Chirac and Debre would obtain 12 percent and 5 percent respectively. The outgoing president scores best (41 percent) in the hypothetical case of neither Mr Chirac or Mr Rocard running. In Mr Debre's absence, Mr Chirac obtains 15 percent of the intended votes. In all cases Mr Giscard d'Estaing would obtain 52 percent against Mr Rocard (48 percent) and 57 percent against Mr Mitterrand (43 percent). Of the people questioned 45 percent had not definitely decided who to vote for.

Young Voters Favor PS

LD210955 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] In its 18 October edition, TELE 7 JOURS publishes the results of an opinion poll on the presidential election carried out by SOFRES on the basis of a population sample of 600 voters in the 18-28 year age group who, because of their age, have never voted in a presidential election. This inquiry was carried out from 11-18 September 1980.

Assuming that Francois Mitterrand was the Socialist candidate, voters in this age group would make Valery Gicard d'Estaing head the list in the first round with 26 percent of the votes, compared with 20 percent for Georges Marchias, 18 percent for Mitterrand, 13 percent for Brice Lalonde (candidate of the ecological movement) and 8 percent for Jacques Chirac. In the event of Michel Rocard being the candidate, Giscard d'Estaing would remain first in the list in the first round (25 percent of votes) before Rocard (23 percent), Marchais (21 percent), Lalonde (9 percent) and Chirac (7 percent). In the second round Mitterrand would win with 51 percent of the votes against 49 percent for Giscard d'Estaing. Rocard would win more easily--58 percent of votes against 42 percent for the outgoing president.

PSI, PSDI ISSUE JOINT 'STATEMENT OF INTENT'

LD201223 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 8 Oct 80 p 1

["Text" of 7 October PSI-Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) "Statement of Intent"]

[Text] From their renewed adherence to the values and experiences of West European socialism and from their shared commitment within the Socialist International and the European Parliament, in several local administrations and in trade union action, the PSI and PSDI delegations draw the essential reasons for emphasizing the necessity and importance of establishing a frank, friendly and continuing consultation on the major issues of foreign and domestic policy and of seeking agreed solutions to those problems.

This decision does not eliminate the reasons for the two parties' political and organizational autonomy. Instead it reflects the need for links and an understanding which must be capable of being extended to all the forces that share a joint leftwing, socialist, freedom-loving and democratic inspiration. The social, cultural and electoral evolution that has assigned a growing scope and role to the socialist, freedom-loving and democratic forces must be met with convincing, gradual and consistent political responses from the parties concerned.

Shared links, understanding and initiatives between the PSI and PSDI and with other forces must be given a more general context of understanding and dialogue among all the democratic forces, first and foremost among those that have deep and broad representation in the labor world. The Socialists and Social Democrats are profoundly aware of the need to continue actively in the task of creative reconciliation between Christian and socialist values under the banner of a shared assessment of men's and women's rights and freedoms and in confirmation of the secular approach to politics and the state and to facilitate the trade unions' autonomous and unitary development, their full participation in the major economic and social policy options and the building of a real industry democracy. With respect to the PCI, so that it will regain ground and so that the process of revision and international autonomy on which the Italian left's future so greatly depends will develop consistently, so that political, program[illegible]ministrative convergences can be attempted and developed in parliament, the tra[illegible] unions and local administrations, so that we can surmount the present rigid counterpositions, which are not the least important cause accentuating the factors of ungovernability, both parties are fully aware of the importance ofcreating new conditions for constructive prospects to emerge in relations among all the Italian leftwing forces.

With regard to the DC, both party delegations confirm their desire to resume a policy of guaranteed cooperation based on foundations of honesty and equal status and within recognition of fundamental respective roles and the principles of rotation. Such cooperation cannot rule out different and distinct roles within the flexible system of our country's local government, let alone the old and new reasons for honest democratic rivalry.

In the quest for possible forms of solidarity among all the democratic forces and in the desire to define the terms of honest cooperation with the DC within the majority and the government, with the PRI's essential contribution and democratic participation, the two party delegations believe, in view of the country's crisis, that the requirements of regenerating and reforming the institutions and of reforming the state are as necessary as the requirements of governability and stability. Parliament's credibility is shaken by the string of crises, the atmosphere of splittism and precariousness which restricts its legislative capacity and devalues its leadership role. A major alliance and a major reform are to be hoped for, so that the democratic institutions will be enabled to function, to deal with the many crises afflicting Italy and to assist the emergence of elements of freedom, vigor and progress.

The delegations discussed the need to adapt the response from state justice to the two-fold attack of the two branches of terrorism, with their worrisome international links; to help define an emergency economic policy and a form of planning that will consistently tackle the industrial, financial and monetary problems, in the light of the fundamental necessities of safeguarding the real value of incomes and defending and expanding employment through a better organization of the labor market agreed and negotiated with the trade union movement.

A consistent egalitarian standard must govern effective economic, social and pay policies; a large-scale active commitment to housing, a more valid protection of the elderly and incisive intervention in the old and new poor and deprived areas characterize the activity of the socialist and social democratic parties in parliament and throughout the country; the reorganization of agricultural structures is necessary partly also in relation to the proposals to expand the EC; the effort aimed at giving specific form to the principles of social justice must become systematic; an extraordinary commitment to savings and the quest for alternative sources must motivate the national energy plan; research, investment and credit policies must have the aim of reducing and rectifying our scientific and technological lag; a careful and strict policy on the natural and historical environment must protect and make the most of the vast heritage constituted by Italy's territory and culture.

The socialist and social democratic parties consider inalienable and undelayable a consistent plan for interventions in southern Italy capable of uniting and coordinating the efforts of public and private enterprises, remedial action in urban areas and the prompt introduction of major infrastructures, opportunities for expanding tourism and improvement of the tertiary sector and the major social services.

The delegations also discussed problems connected with the referendums proposed by the Radical Party, publishing reform and the need for a framework law on the mass media.

The delegations confirmed both parties' commitment to building the EEC edifice, as the result of the contribution of all European states and peoples. Within the framework of security guaranteed by the Atlantic Alliance, the PSI and PSDI support and encourage Italy's active role in the quest for dialogue and the organization of peace.

There is now a need--partly moral--that can no longer be postponed for Italy to bridge the accumulated gap and make a specific contribution to remove, as far as it can, the persistent causes of underdevelopment in the third and fourth worlds, and particularly in countries to which it is bound by long-standing friendship. In this action the PSI and PSDI will urge parliament and the government to insure that Italy contributes its own commitment to that of those fighting to vanquish famine in the world, to assert and uphold the people's rights and human rights against all forms of domination and oppression.

The delegations agreed to submit to their respective party bodies an examination of ways and means to extend and develop cooperation and opportunities for extending to other forces the invitation to take the opportunity to define joint initiatives, while acknowledging separate roles and differing parliamentary stances.

During the proceedings the delegations welcomed the election success of the social democratic-liberal coalition of the SPD and Comrade Schmidt, which guarantees an essential factor of continuity in the process of detente and security. The PSI and PSDI also welcome the confirmation of the Portuguese Socialist Party's robust strength in the general election.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--Rome 21 Oct (ANSA)--Italy's ambassador to Burma, Jolanda Brunetti, has been approved by the Rangoon government, it was learned today. [Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 21 Oct 80 AU]

KIPRIANOU'S PARTY DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

NC212047 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Democratic Party has announced that it will contest the next parliamentary elections with determination. A relevant statement says the party's Political Bureau, which held a meeting tonight under the chairmanship of its president, Kiprianou, discussed organizational matters and decided to establish the necessary organs for the expansion of the party as well as to undertake preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

AKEL STATEMENT ON UPCOMING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

NC220716 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Resolution by the AKEL Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Last Monday the AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee met in connection with the question: "The coming parliamentary elections." AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou gave an introductory address on the Political Bureau document. The meeting was chaired by Deputy Secretary General A. Fandis. A statement by the party's Central Committee says:

"Following a detailed discussion, the plenum arrived at a unanimous decision in connection with the main goals confronting the party and the people with regard to the upcoming parliamentary elections. The main aim is the election of a new House whose majority will be democratic, who will support the approved and declared line and policy for a Cyprus solution and who will be more sensitive toward the approach and solution of the economic, social and other burning problems of the people.

"The plenum also decided that during the parliamentary elections AKEL should run independently and nominate candidates for all seats. Being firmly devoted to the line of patriotic unity and cooperation, AKEL will cooperate after the elections--both inside and outside the House--with all those political forces that agree with the declared line and policy for a Cyprus solution, and will struggle aginst the policy of the extreme rightwing [Democratic] Rally, which expresses the interests of the most reactionary circles of the economic oligarchy, which has connections with international monopolies and with imperialist circles and which politicizes the coupists and supports a NATOite solution to the Cyprus problem as well as an antipeople's solution to the working people's problems.

"The plenum stressed that the supreme interests of the Cypriot people and of our cause dictate and make imperative that the upcoming parliamentary elections be held within a calm, civilized atmosphere with exemplary democratic order and normality.

"The plenum also arrived at decisions on the setting up of the elections machinery and the preparation of the party and the movement for the parliamentary elections."

ATAKOL COMMENTS ON GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO

TA211348 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Kenan Atakol, foreign affairs, defense and tourism minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, has said that Greece's return to NATO's military wing would not affect the Cyprus issue. According to a report by the Turkish Radio and Television news center in Lefkosa [Nicosia] Atakol added that the Cyprus problem concerned the two communities living on the island and that it could only be solved through intercommunal talks between them. Recalling that the Turkish Cypriot community was waging a struggle to live freely on its land, Atakol said that the community would never make any concessions to its determination to continue this struggle.

CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER STROUGAL CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Confers With Rallis

AT202029 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Greek-Czechoslovak talks began at the Foreign Ministry at 1730 and a full-scale conference was held to examine bilateral and international issues. Shortly before the conference, Prime Minister Rallis had a private talk with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Strougal, who arrived in Athens at noon on a 3-day official visit.

At the 2-hour conference--which will be repeated on Wednesday--in addition to Prime Minister Rallis, the Greek side was represented by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, Minister of Industry Manos, Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Theodhoroupoulos, and Ambassador in Prague Mavromikhalis. In addition to Premier Strougal, the Czechoslovak side was represented by Minister for Foreign Trade Barcak, Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Gerle, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Knizka, and Ambassador in Athens Zantovsky.

The Wednesday conference will examine details on the greater development of commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

Remarks at Banquet

AT211508 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warm toasts for the constant development of relations between Greece and Czechoslovakia in all fields were exchanged yesterday by the premiers of the two countries, Rallis and Strougal, during a formal dinner given by the Greek prime minister.

Addressing the Czechoslovak premier, Rallis stressed that Greece is satisfied to note that the systematic effort, which essentially began 6 years ago, to develop relations between the two countries is producing results. This effort, he said, has extended to all sectors of our relations.

Rallis then referred to the development of commercial exchanges between the two countries and to the progress of their cooperation in the economic field. He stressed that Strougal's presence in Athens provides an opportunity for signing agreements on industrial and technical cooperation, and consular, medical, and legal assistance, in addition to the economic agreements.

Then the Greek prime minister referred to the international situation and stressed that the two countries have declared their faith in the principles which should govern relations among countries in international life. These principles include the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, avoidance of force or the threat or use of force, and the peaceful solution of differences. Rallis then stressed that many of these principles are currently being openly violated in various parts of the world in a way that disturbs international detente and peace. At this point he referred to the Cyprus tragedy and the blatant violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of this nonaligned country.

Concluding, Rallis expressed the hope that the meeting in Madrid would perhaps provide an opportunity for efforts to be made toward salvaging what can be salvaged from international detente.

In reply, Czechoslovak Prime Minister Strougal--after conveying the greeting of the Czechoslovak people, their government and President of the Republic Husak--referred to Greece's contributions to international civilization. Continuing, he stressed that the two countries have recently found a common language and that their meetings are taking place increasingly more frequently. We want to further develop, he stressed, the high-level political dialogue which was begun last October by then prime minister and current President of the Republic Karamanlis, which corresponds fully with the interests of both countries and all of Europe. Already last year, Strougal went on to say, we agreed with President Karamanlis that no effort in the interest of detente would be in vain because it would serve the splendid aim of human survival.

Continuing, he referred to the international situation and stressed that obstacles have increased but that they are not insurmountable, especially if the dominant principle is to solve problems through negotiations on the basis of equality and [word indistinct] security.

Finally he expressed the conviction that the visit and talks he had had in Athens will give new impetus to Greek-Czechoslovak relations.

RADIO NOTES CARTER STATEMENT ON RETURN TO NATO

AT211513 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] AFP reports from New York President Carter's statement that, after Greece's return to military NATO, the next problem to be solved will be the Cyprus issue.

Speaking yesterday in New York at a preelection gathering of Greek Americans, President Carter stated that Greece's return to NATO does not merely constitute a great event for Greece and the European countries but also for the United States. The next step, added the U.S. President, will be to solve the Cyprus problem and restore human rights in Cyprus.

GOVERNMENT BRIEFS PARTIES' LEADERS ON RETURN TO NATO

AT202028 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Panayotis Kanellopoulos, former prime minister and state deputy, Mavros, independent deputy from Athens, Democratic Socialist Party chairman Pesmazoglou and Secretary General of the KKE (Exterior) Florakis were briefed by the government today on the issue of Greece's return to the NATO military wing.

Tomorrow the government will brief Iliou, United Democratic Left chairman and Kirkos, KKE (Interior) parliamentary representative.

PAPANDREOU DISPUTES LEGALITY OF RETURN TO NATO

AT211529 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Statement by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou]

[Text] Greece's return to the NATO military structure was ratified by the Defense Planning Committee in record time--a time that surpasses every previous record. Consequently it is difficult to avoid concluding--even among Greeks with the best of faith--that this involves a contrivance, a contrivance at the expense of the Greek people's dignity.

Yesterday I stated that the government should submit the new agreement to the Chamber for ratification by three-fifths of the entire number of deputies--in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Constitution. The provisions of the Constitution are so clear that they do not lend themselves to dispute. If the new agreement for return to military NATO is not ratified by the Chamber, it will become void.

The prime minister's claim--according to which Chamber approval is not needed because withdrawal from NATO (in August 1974) was not ratified by the Chamber--is entirely unfounded. Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Constitution does not require approval by the Chamber for abrogation of a treaty, it only requires ratification [of a treaty] because according to the Constitution, a treaty recognizes (transfers) jurisdiction to organs of an international body.

Furthermore, the prime minister claims that "our return, which is taking place within the same legal framework envisaged by the alliance's charter, does not need legislative approval." This, however, concerns regulations which govern the alliance--not regulations that govern the Creek state. Certainly the prime minister knows that although "international agreements... prevail over any provision of law to the contrary" they certainly do not prevail over constitutional provisions.

Consequently, an immense constitutional issue emerges--an issue of substantive and formal violation of the Constitution by the Rallis government which is not protected by the process of a vote of confidence.

The president of the republic must not remain indifferent. His responsibilities--according to the Constitution--include his obligation to note to the government possible violations of the Constitution, and to judge whether or not reason exists for him to exercise his authority.

These are the facts regarding the formal constitutional issue. In addition to this, the political issue exists, of course. The current Parliament does not have the necessary popular support to ratify a treaty that is so critical for the nation. As I stressed yesterday, PASOK will shoulder the responsibility, when it assumes the national government, to put the agreement to the judgment of the new Chamber.

NEWSPAPERS' 21 OCTOBER COMMENTS ON RETURN TO NATO

MESIMVRINI Article

AT211731 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Substance"]

[Text] National rights were not conceded and are not being conceded with the new agreement nor, or course, will they be conceded during the negotiations, circles who are very well informed on the agreement yesterday stressed to MESIMVRINI.

Greece--the circles clarified--is returning to the NATO military structure on the basis of all existing texts of the Defense Planning Committee which were in force prior to the withdrawal in 1974.

Only as many arrangements as are necessary will now be made because of the establishment of a new NATO (air) headquarters in Larisa under a Greek commander who, in cooperation with the corresponding--Turkish--commander of the Izmir headquarters and with the commander of the southern area's air forces (AFSOUTH), will specify all the necessary details for coordinating the alliance's air operations.

The same sources added that nowhere in the agreement does the issue of national airspace borders in the Aegean arise. According to Greek law (presidential decree of 1932) the national airspace is 10 nautical miles (as compared to 6 for seaspace). The limitation of airspace to 6 miles will take place only when instances of NATO exercises are concerned.

Flights in the international airspace--it is further clarified--cannot be precluded for any country under the express prerequisite that regulations of the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] and national laws are adhered to. Greece implements this principle.

Furthermore, in accordance with the same reports, until negotiations between Greece and Turkey on the settlement of outstanding issues in the Aegean area reach agreement, command will be exercised by the headquarters of the NATO southern wing in Naples (CINCSOUTH).

I VRADHINI Article

AT211854 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 21 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[From the "Evening" column: "Satisfaction"]

[Text] As of yesterday, Greece again became linked to the Atlantic alliance's wing from which it had withdrawn 6 years ago. This development could only generate more general satisfaction; satisfaction for the majority of Greek people, satisfaction for the alliance and its member countries, and satisfaction for our neighboring Balkan countries, one that naturally will not be manifested publicly....

For the majority of Greek people, return to NATO means the strengthening of our country's defense capability and, consequently, of the feeling of security in difficult moments. As clouds have massed on the international horizon since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the crisis in Poland and the war between Iran and Iraq, the nonaligned countries have felt that they are being threatened more--and seek protection. It was inconceivable for Greece to follow a different road.

Of course the "Atilla" invasion of Cyprus caused our withdrawal in 1974 and the fact is that 40 percent of Cyprus is still under Turkish occupation; yet our nonreturn to the alliance's unified military structure would not now serve the Cyprus cause but would weaken the country's defense capability and international position.

For these reasons the governments of K. Karamanlis sought a return to NATO which until the day before yesterday had collided with a Turkish veto. Turkey had wanted to use this opportunity to achieve some arrangements it had demanded many years before the Greek withdrawal. The alliance's efforts to sidestep this obstacle--originally through General Haig's efforts and subsequently through those of his successor--failed to produce results. However, General Robert Rogers finally proved that there are military people who do not lack diplomatic virtue....

His proposals, which were accepted by both Greece and Turkey and led to yesterday's exceptionally significant development, have not yet become public knowledge. However, we have every reason to rely on the assurance of Prime Minister Rallis that no sovereign right of our country has been damaged in view of the conditions that have been guaranteed. Operational control over the national area remains under the exclusive responsibility of the national armed forces and the decisions which have been made regarding the international area are considered absolutely satisfactory.

Under such circumstances and with acceptable conditions, the majority of the public, like the government, considers return to NATO a positive event. After all, we had been seeking this return for years and Ankara was the one who had objected until recently, despite the fact that return to NATO would serve Turkey's more general interests—since without Greece the alliance's southeastern wing would be dissolved and Turkey would be isolated.

However, we shall not dwell on the fact that the Greek viewpoint finally prevailed and that Ankara had to withdraw its veto because we believe that, in the wake of developments that have greatly increased unrest in an especially critical area, logic and the assessment of more general interests have prevailed.

One should claim short-sightedness or Don Quixotism if one ignores these developments. This is precisely the case of the PASOK chairman who preaches a nonaligned policy when the independence and integrity of the nonaligned countries is being violated, hit, endangered and threatened more than ever before.... The position of the hardline people of the KKE, who want a nonaligned policy as the first stage of Greece's transfer to the Warsaw Pact, at least has some logic. But what is Papandreou aiming at with his utopia in favor of the nonaligned? Does he aim to strengthen Turkey at the expense of Greece which Turkey wants to be like a lone reed in a field when winds are raging?

This is basically why yesterday's return has caused satisfaction for the majority of Greek people and, regardless of the number of communist attempts to activate the youth, regardless of any sophistry that PASOK may put forth in interpreting the constitution, this favorable impression will not be clouded or changed.

It is not necessary to analyze in detail the reasons for the alliance's satisfaction. Greece's return restores the cohesion of the NATO southeastern wing at a critical period, and it is easy to hail this development in the manner that it has been hailed. Should we add that our neighboring Balkan countries, which since yesterday have felt more secure, are hailing this in a similar manner although their satisfaction cannot be expressed publicly?

TO VIMA Editorial

AT211755 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Critical Questions: How We Withdrew and Why We Are Returning to NATO"]

[Text] On 14 August 1974, then prime minister and current President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis decided to withdraw Greece from the NATO military wing. He made that decision when Turkey resumed hostilities in Cyprus and was beginning its second attack that concluded with the occupation of 38 percent of the Megalonisos' soil. The official announcement said that the Atlantic alliance's "proved inability" to avert the Turkish attack was the reason why Greece was withdrawing from the NATO military wing.

The then prime minister and current president of the republic also said that "only if the reasons which had forced Greece to thus define its position toward the Atlantic alliance were eliminated" could Greece "reexamine its position toward the alliance."

On 16 October 1975 the then prime minister and current president of the republic announced that the government had decided to conclude a "special relationship" with the Atlantic alliance, a relationship that would be "similar" to France's precedent and which would provide that "in peacetime the country's armed forces would fall exclusively under national command."

On Saturday the Greek Government accepted a plan that envisages "return" to the NATO military wing in accordance with the status and arrangements that were in force in the past. It was precisely this expression--that is, of "return" under the "arrangements" of the past--that the ministerial council judged yesterday to be "absolutely satisfactory."

Certain important questions which do not concern the conditions of the agreement (which the public still does not know officially) but its substance arise from the enumeration of these facts.

What has happened since 1974 so that "the reasons have been eliminated" upon which the then prime minister and current president of republic based his decision to withdraw from the NATO military wing? Have the Turkish troops been withdrawn from the Megalonisos? Have the Turks ceased occupying 38 percent of Cyprus soil?

However, there is a second question: What remains of the "special relationship" which the current president of the republic mentioned when he announced that he was seeking return to the NATO military wing since President Carter is stating that Greece "will fully return to the NATO military structure"? What does "special relationship" now mean when the return is taking place under the status and arrangements that were in force (in the best of cases) in 1974? Will the Greek armed forces "fall exclusively under national command" as the then prime minister and current president of the republic had stated or will only a part of the Greek armed forces remain "under national command"?

In addition to all the texts that were signed, and in addition to what will be announced this week in the Chamber, one last question remains: Have other commitments been undertaken and have other promises been given to NATO so that Saturday's agreement could be achieved? That is, in addition to the documents are there other kinds of tacit agreements which will be implemented in the weeks and months to come? And, specifically, has any promise been given regarding the limitation of Greek airspace in the Aegean from 10 to 6 miles?

One need not be an opponent of the current government, a leftist, a communist or "neutralist" to ask these simple questions. They are dictated by common sense.

I KATHIMERINI Editorial

AT211827 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 21 Oct 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The Worst Solution...."]

[Text] Unfortunately or fortunately, things have not changed since Aristotle's time: Politics continues to be an art of the feasible and this "feasible" usually is related more to objective reality and less to our subjective reactions and evaluations, to our wishes and our sentiments. Naturally it does not always include all of our expectations, nor does it satisfy all of our goals. Its great strength lies elsewhere: That it is the only...feasible thing.

The issue of our return to the NATO military wing seems to lie somewhere there.

The problem of our relations with the NATO military wing is sufficiently old: Precisely as old as the Turkish military occupation of more than one-third of Cyprus. The Greek people have tasted sufficient bitterness since then: Precisely as much as has been created by the injustice which they constantly feel they are enduring not toward the things that are asked of them--those would be very many--nor toward the things they have given--those would be even more--but toward those things that are basically due them, not in the name of the past but of the very specific present and the rather clearly apparent future.

But we have said it: Nobody, except for Cervantes' hero, has been able to overcome the feasible. What diversifies things and circumstances--naturally people, too--is when one understands the limits of this "feasible"; before the failure, through some rudimentary perspicacity or, after the failure, following a painful collision with the wall.... It is somewhere there, in the very realistic area between elementary perspicacity and painful collision that the limits are outlined and the possibilities and potentials of a foreign policy are assessed....

After all, in addition to other things, the communist parties of Western Europe express their reality in their position toward NATO since all of them either tolerate or accept their countries' participation in the Atlantic alliance; the Italian Communist Party has actually declared that it considers participation as an element of international balance.

The current international reality within which every foreign policy is forced to operate can be understood even from newspaper headlines. Yet one could have a more authoritative witness, the UN Organization which, in its report on the UN day of disarmament to be celebrated the day after tomorrow, tells us about two picturesque details of the idyllic reality which dominates our plant: Existing weapons of mass destruction can kill all the inhabitants of our planet not once but 10 times and, one more detail--the weight of the explosive material which currently corresponds to every man on earth is greater than the weight of all his corresponding foodstuffs.

The debate the day after tomorrow in the Chamber on the terms of our return will confirm, we hope, the government announcement that through our return to the NATO military wing our defense capability will become stronger, our military interests will be protected more effectively, our international position will be enhanced, and our capabilities in supporting Cyprus will be multiplied.

In a world like the one described by the aforementioned UN report, with a war going on at this hour in the most sensitive part of the world--the Persian Gulf--and with the spirit of Helsinki increasingly and more openly being elbowed from the surface of our planet, unfortunately very few margins for sentimentality remain and even fewer margins for choices....

ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS EDITORIAL

AT211911 Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial by S. Konstandopoulos: "Gentlemen, While There Is Still Time, Pack Up Your Wives and Children.... You Have No Choice"]

[Text] The government has accepted the Rogers plan on Greece's return to NATO. The report was published in the Sunday newspapers. It had not stemmed from an official source. People waited to hear from the radio and television a confirmation or denial. However, the mass media was silent. Only at midnight on Saturday were a few words said about demonstrations. The government's tongue was only untied at 2100. The government spoke. It did not do so on its own initiative. Papandreou had addressed a message to the people and this forced the government to abandon silence.

The government's behavior attests to many things. First, it shows contempt for the public. The prime minister should have informed the people. He should have told them of the content of the Rogers plan and explained why he accepted it. Second, the government's position denotes fear. It was an act of political cowardice. The government shudders at the repercussions of its action both among people who have declared themselves against return to NATO and among those of us who want to return but without national humiliation and the sacrifice of national rights.

Third, the way in which the government handled the issue attests to a feeling of guilt. Obviously the government understands that it has done something bad and would like to avoid the bitter cup of discussion and censure.

Making a virtue of necessity, Rallis was forced to reply to A. Papandreou. He informed us, therefore, that Greece's defense will be strengthened with its return to NATO. Consequently, withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance had weakened our country's defense capability. The prime minister added one more argument. Greece—he said—by returning to the NATO military wing, will be in a position to help Cyprus more effectively. This means that by withdrawing from NATO we had reduced our abilities to support the Megalonisos. Conclusion: The ingenious foreign policy of Karamanlis on the one hand had reduced the strength of Greece's national defense while the area around us was burning up; on the other, it deprived suffering Cyprus of even more serious help.

What should we discuss now? And with whom? The man responsible for this dramatic 1974-80 adventure has sought refuge in the presidency of the republic. He is wrong if he thinks that his role as supreme ruler eliminates his responsibilities as prime minister. The responsibilities exist and sanctions will be imposed. There should be no doubt about this. The people who compose the leading circle of New Democracy (from which Karamanlis is not absent) can do themselves only one service; pack up their wives and children and go home because, if they insist on holding onto power despite the obvious contrary will of the people, the solution we are currently suggesting will later appear idyllic to them.

The regime which the Karamanlis policy has shaped is irreparably ruined, incompetent and sinful. PASOK does not represent anything better. Should Greece remain in the current situation, then Papandreou will arrive as a typhoon against which there will be no defense. Neither Karamanlis nor Papandreou. What then? A government of national need composed of personalities outside Parliament in accordance with P. Garoufalias' timely proposal. Anything else would deteriorate the internal crisis that is undermining the country's foundations.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SYRIA

AT180945 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The signing of a protocol on industrial cooperation closed the second meeting of the Greek-Syrian Committee in Damascus.

The great development in transportation between the two countries, particularly after establishment of the Volos-Tartus ferry link, was specially stressed during the meeting. At the same time a new railway ferry link between Volos and Latakia is being speeded up. This second link will be an additional great step to assist commerce and transportation between the two countries. It was agreed to set up a special committee of experts which will solve arising problems in an effort to guarantee operation of the second ferry link by the end of the year.

Greek Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas, who led the Greek delegation to the Damascus meeting was also received by Syrian Prime Minister al-Kasm and Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Qaddurah. He signed the protocol along with Minister of State for Planning Affairs Yasin. He also conferred with the Syrian ministers of transport, industry, communications, health and tourism.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GREECE'S REINTEGRATION INTO NATO

TA211626 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has said that Greece's return to NATO's military wing was due to Turkey's conciliatory attitude. In a statement to the national press agency on the ratification of Greece's return to NATO's military flank by the alliance's Defense Planning Committee yesterday, Turkmen said: Under the present international circumstances Greece's reintegration into NATO is plessing to all. This is a development that other NATO countries have desired for a long time. Further arrangements will be undertaken by the military committees of the two countries. Greece's return to NATO's military wing is due to Turkey's conciliatory attitude. This development has caused pleasure in Turkey, Greece as well as in other NATO countries.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY TO SUPPLY TURKISH OIL NEEDS

TA220825 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] It has been announced that the International Energy Agency will supply crude oil to Turkey in the event of a crude oil shortage due to the war between Iran and Iraq. The administrative council of the agency, which includes 21 Western member countries—among them Turkey—met in Paris yesterday and decided upon the oil consumption strategy to be pursued during the Iran-Iraq war.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Administrative Council Chairman Niels Ersboell said that work has started to insure that the 1 million tons of crude oil Turkey needs until the end of the year is supplied by the agency. He added that the decision to supply oil to Turkey was made as a result of an unofficial agreement and that it had nothing to do with the agency's security distribution plan.

The agency also decided against spot market purchases during the Iran-Iraq war and the use of existing oil reserves. Proposals to be submitted to the ministerial meeting to convene at the beginning of December concerning oil imports for 1981 and consumption and reserves strategy were also determined during yesterday's meeting.

ONE TERRORIST KILLED, OTHERS CAPTURED IN ANTALYA

TA191830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Gendarmes shot to death one terrorist and captured another one in Antalya. Both were being sought for killing three people and for their involvement in various robberies and anarchistic incidents. According to an announcement from the press and public relations department of the Antalya Martial Law Deputy Command, the gendarmes and the terrorists engaged in an armed clash in Antalya 2 days ago. Ahmet Yuksel was shot to death and Recep Unveren was captured. The terrorists were carrying 3 guns, 3 clips, a pair of field glasses and 331 rounds of ammunition.

Two other terrorists captured in Antalya's Gazipasa district were carrying 5 pistols, 9 clips and 263 rounds of ammunition.

VOTCP DENOUNCES U.S.-TURKISH DEFENSE INDUSTRY AGREEMENT

TA210941 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text Dear listeners, the Turkish-U.S. talks on the establishment of a war industry included in the bilateral slavery agreement have ended in Ankara. A statement issued at the end of the meetings said that agreement was reached on seven projects including problems such as the production of explosives and various types of missiles and the modernization of tanks and aircraft.

The military junta, which has approved Pentagon plans for a war industry in Turkey, has announced that the seven projects will be financed by the United States and that this foreign financing will amount to $300 to 400 million. Furthermore, it is reported that the financing will be based on Pentagon formulas and plans.

Dear listeners, it is not too early to guess the formulas to be submitted by the Pentagon because such plans have already been prepared in Washington. In an article on 27 September, Orsan Oymen referred to a meeting held at the U.S. State Department and to these plans. Turkey's strategic role in the Middle East within the framework of the bilateral slavery agreement was discussed at the meeting. Dangerous moves such as the use of U.S. bases on Turkish territory for NATO goals and the expansion of the former NATO sphere on influence to include the oil region in the Middle East were also discussed at that meeting.

Even then the Pentagon had insisted that Turkey assume new responsibilities in the Middle East in exchange for the establishment of the war industry requested by the junta and the financing of related projects. U.S. State Department experts expressed this view as follows: Turkey should be ready to assume more responsibilities in the Middle East in order to obtain more loans. In his article published in HURRIYET on 6 October, Oktay Eksi referred to these facts. As we stated earlier, the U.S. imperialists are open on the issue. They tell the junta: We will extend money to you, and you will be our gendarme in the Middle East. The junta has expressed its readiness to become the gendarme of imperialism to obtain a few dollars from imperialist money establishments.

Negotiations in Ankara for the establishment of a war industry within the framework of the bilateral slavery agreement confirm these facts. Attempts by the junta to establish a war industry are tantamount to a step-by-step implementation of the bilateral slavery agreement, which the Demirel government did not dare ratify in the assemblies because of the determined opposition of the anti-imperialist forces. The junta, backed by U.S. imperialism and NATO, is trying to bully the people with bayonets. The junta is trying to channel the collapsing economy into the war field and to set it on militarist rails. Furthermore, the military junta is telling tales about tank exports once a war industry is established. Who is to believe these tank export tales by those who are incapable of exporting our traditional agricultural products?

The step-by-step implementation of the bilateral slavery agreement signed with the United States is tantamount to Turkey's involvement in imperialist adventures in the Middle East. During the U.S. military adventure against Iran, Washington made extensive use of its military bases on our territory, based on the articles of the bilateral slavery agreement. The Carter Administration, which is trying to profit from the war between Iran and Iraq, is now allocating new duties to Turkey in its Middle East plans. While stating that the United States is ready to intervene in the oilfields, the Carter Administration is constantly reminding the junta of Turkey's strategic role in the region.

Dear listeners, all these developments show that in the hands of the junta the bilateral slavery agreement constitutes a greater danger to regional peace and security. Therefore, the unity of all patriotic forces against the junta, which is a tool of the imperialist plot, has become more urgent.

BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS—According to the incomplete results of the 11th general census, the population of Turkey is 45,217,556. Turkey's population in 1975 was 40,317,719. The highest population increase was noted in the province of Hakkari followed by Istanbul, Ankara and Kocaeli. The populations of Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Konya, Adana and Bursa are 4,870,747; 3,196,460; 1,968,614; 1,560,968; 1,467,346 and 1,161.553 respectively. These are provinces whose populations exceed 1 million. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80 TA]

AUSTRIA

BRIEFS

NEW BURUNDI AMBASSADOR--Terence N. Sanze, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to Austria, has presented his credentials to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

RAIDS AGAINST NEO-NAZIS--A search by state security police of a farm building in Rappottenstein, Lower Austria, on 17 October showed that the building was used by a neo-Nazi group for paramilitary exercises. Police seized numerous arms dummies used for these exercises, as well as large quantities of illegal neo-Nazi propaganda materials. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 18 Oct 80 p 1 AU] Additional police raids on private apartments of neo-Nazis and club premises in Vienna on 17 October resulted in the confiscation of numerous firearms, including carbines and automatic rifles. [Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 19 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

CASINO FOR BUDAPEST--Under an agreement signed in Vienna on 17 October, a gambling casino will be established at the Budapest Hilton Hotel by a Budapest casino company in which the Austrian Spielbanken Corporation will have a 49 percent share, while the remaining 51 percent will be held by the Hungarian Danubious Hotel and Spa Company. The 10-year agreement provides for an authorized capital of DM 2.7 million. The official gambling currency will be DM, and the casino is to start operation on 1 April 1981. The new casino will be the first in a CEMA country, and it is also the first time for the Austrian Spielbanken Corporation to enter into a partnership with a casino abroad. In the past, the Austrian corporation confined its activities abroad to supplying know-how and staff training. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

WHEAT, RYE FOR POLAND--A contract with Poland providing for the delivery of 300,000 tons of grain this year within the framework of the 1977 grain agreement was signed in Vienna on 17 October 1980. Although the 1977 agreement provides for an annual quota of 300,000 tons of Austrian grain for Poland plus or minus 10 percent, poor harvests have made it impossible in previous years to fully utilize this quota. Last year, only 70,000 tons of Austrian grain were exported to Poland. This year, 240,000 tons of wheat, 60,000 tons of rye and 5,000 tons of durum wheat will be supplied by Austria, worth in terms of domestic prices 1.04 billion schillings, and in terms of world market prices 834 million schillings. The difference will be paid to Austrian farmers from the Austrian Grain Export Fund. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 18 Oct 80 p 5 AU]

BELGIUM

LE SOIR REPORT ON PROSPECTS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

LD210931 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Jacques Van Solinge report: "Martens IV TAkes Off: Fasten Your Seat Belts!"]

[Excerpts] Mr Wilfried Martens is about to move on to his fourth stint as prime minister since arriving at 16 Rue de la Loi in April 1979. He will now turn to the job of forming his team. The task may not be as easy as some optimists from the previous government think--optimists who can only foresee most portfolios remaining the same.

As all the indications suggested, the next Belgian Government will be composed of the Socialists and Social Christians alone, in other words 140 out of 212 seats in the Chamber and 125 out of 181 in the Senate. Therefore the country's two big political families are once more face to face with each other. It was around 0400 hours that the Christian People's Party (CVP], the Socialist Party French [PSB] and Flemish [BSP] wings and the Social Christian Party [PSC] finally reached agreement.

The main protagonists, obviously desperately tired, restricted themselves to a few laconic remarks.

PSC President Paul Vanden Boeynants said: "It would be untrue to tell you that there were no problems. However, we have reached an honorable and realistic compromise."

BSP President Karel Van Miert said: "I believe that our agreement is a valid basis for a government."

PSB President Andre Cools said: "There is never any justification for being completely satisfied, because no agreement is ever perfect."

Wilfried Martens, prime minister-designate and virtually prime minister, said: "I have the honor and pleasure to announce that we have reached an agreement on the formation of a government program. We have agreed on an ambitious program. I hope that after Sunday's congress the government will be able to start work in good conditions and that it will last until 1983."

The negotiation's participants did not say much about the final terms of the agreement, which is to be presented to the two houses of parliament next Wednesday. It was understood that all the details on the pact reached between Social Christians and Socialists would be revealed at 1600 this Thursday.

It is the last few hundred meters which seem longest to a long-distance runner. The same is true of political negotiations, especially if these negotiations are between interlocutors who, like the CVP, PSC, and PSB and BSP, are so used to having to compromise that they no longer know whether they should embrace or throw mud at each other.

FINLAND

BRIEFS

TANKERS TO USSR--The Rauma shipyard of Rauma-Repola Oy has signed an agreement on the delivery of five special tankers to the Soviet Union. Of the ships now ordered the first four will be delivered in 1982 and the fifth in 1983. The value of the deal is over FMK 250,000,000. The ships will be used by the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 80 LD]

NUCLEAR FUEL--Imatran Voima [state power company] has almost completed the talks concerning the transport of the used fuel of the Loviisa-1 nuclear power station to the Soviet Union. The talks which have been conducted in Leningrad for the whole of last week have progressed so far that only some matters connected with the technical responsibility for the transport have not yet been agreed on, according to Imatran Voima. The agreement will be signed in the first half of next year. An agreement on the return of the used fuel was reached in principle with the Soviet Atomenergeksport when the Loviisa nuclear plant was purchased. According to the plans, the first consignment of used fuel from Loviisa-1 will be transported by rail to the Soviet Union towards the end of next year. The nuclear waste transports of the Loviisa-2 plant, which is now becoming operative, will become of topical interest in 4 years' time, according to Imatran Voima. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0800 GMT 20 Oct 80 LD]

SPAIN

MADRID RADIO ON U.S.-SOVIET DISPUTE OVER EC CSCE PROPOSAL

LD220208 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] New differences have arisen between the United States and the Soviet Union in the discussions at the preparatory meeting for the Madrid conference. This time the disagreement between the two superpowers involves the proposal introduced yesterday by Luxembourg on behalf of the EC countries and Portugal. While the United States, through its delegation head, Kampelman, said that this document was a good contribution to the work of the conference, the Soviet side issued a note describing the proposal as negative.

The Soviet comment said that the document introduced by the Community countries and Portugal unfortunately does not advance matters and has nothing to do with the main matters under consideration at the preparatory meeting. An American spokesman described the Soviet response as very negative and as a harsh attack on the Portuguese and EC countries' initiative.

RESULTS OF FINDINGS ON 'LEGIONNAIRE'S DISEASE' REPORTED

LD172350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The management of the Rio Park Hotel in Benidorm, where several guests suffered from the illness called Legionnaire's Disease over the summer, learned today of the results of the investigations made at the establishment by the health authorities. The bacteria causing the Legionnaire's Disease was found in the last three or four drops of water remaining in the shower head after use.

SWEDEN

AFP: MOTION TO CENSURE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

NC220954 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Oct (AFP)--A motion to censure Sweden's Government was defeated by one vote in Parliament today.

All 175 members of the three coalition parties voted against censure, which saved their cabinet of liberals, conservatives and centrists. The oposition social democratic and communist parties hold 174 seats.

The social democrats called for the no-confidence vote to protest against the country's economic difficulties and administration plans to reduce welfare state expenditures.

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ROYAL PALACE RELEASES LIST OF NFW BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

LD221724 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Summary] Here is the official list of members of government as provided by the royal palace. This list includes 25 ministers and 7 secretaries of state, a total of 32 holders of ministerial portfolios.

The government is headed by Wilfred Martens, Christian People's Party [CVP], prime minister;

The three deputy prime ministers are:

Guy Spitaels, Socialist Party [PS], who is also minister of communications;

Willy Claes, Belgian Socialist Party [BSP], who is also minister of economic affairs;

Jose Desmarets, Social Christian Party [PSC], who is also minister of middle classes, planning and French community assistant;

The other ministers are:

Jose Chabert, OVP, public works and institutional reform;
Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, PSC, foreign affairs;
Willy Calewaert, BSP, Dutch-speaking section of education;
Albert Lavens, CVP, agriculture;
Luc Dhoore, CVP, social welfare and public health;
Gaston Geens, CVP, Flemish community affairs and national education assistant;
Jean-Maurice Dehousse, PS, Walloon affairs;
Guy Mathot, PS, interior and budget'
Robert Urbain, PS, foreign trade;
Mark Eyskens, CVP, finance;
Roger De Wulf, BSP, employment and labor;
Marc Galle, BSP, Flemish community affairs;
Michel Hansenne, PSC, French community affairs;
Philippe Moureaux, PS, justice and institutional reform;
Daniel Coens, CVP, cooperation and development;
Philippe (Meysat), PSC, public works and scientific policy, in charge of coordinating environment policy;
Andre Degroeve, PS, Brussels affairs;
Pierre Mainil, PS, pensions;
Freddy Willockx, BSP, posts, telegraphs and telephones;
Frank Swaelen, CVP, defense;
Philippe (Pusquain), PS French section of education; secretaries of state;
Rika De Backer, CVP, Flemish community affairs and assistant to Mr Geens, minister of Flemish community affairs;
Cecile Goor, PSC, Brussels affairs and assistant to the minister of Brussels affairs;
Elie Deworme, PS, Walloon affairs and assistant to the minister of Walloon affairs;
Paul Akkermans, CVP, Flemish community affairs and assistant to Mr Geens;
Rika Steyaert, CVP, Flemish community affairs and assistant to Mr Geens;
Lidia De Pauw, [party not given] Brussels affairs and assistant to the minister of Brussels affairs;
J. Wathelet, [party not given] Walloon affairs and assistant to the minister of Wallon affairs.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS GDR PROTEST ON TV PROGRAMMING

LD222222 Hamburg DPA in German 2032 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct (DPA)--A spokesman of the Federal Government confirmed on Wednesday evening that the GDR has protested to the chancellor's office against the planned extension of the joint morning program of the ARD and ZDF television companies. The Federal Government has, according to the spokesman, rejected the protest.

Networks Surprised by GDR Reaction

LD222010 Hamburg DPA in German 1912 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Oct (DPA)--According to the GDR ADN agency the GDR on Wednesday protested to the Bonn chancellor's office "against renewed attempts to interfere in the GDR from the FRG side."

The actions referred to by ADN are likely to be the announced transmission of the morning programs over all transmitters from 1 January 1981. Since the joint morning program put out by ARD and ZDF has for years been carried by all transmitters close to the border and can be received in the GDR, ARD and ZDF reportedly were at a loss to understand the sharp GDR reaction. The switch mainly concerns television viewers in the Federal Republic who cannot at present receive the morning program.

DIE WELT NOTES BLOC INTEREST IN ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE

DW221102 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentary signed W.K.: "Tilisser's Heirs"]

[Text] Economic and scientific espionage by the Soviet intelligence service has a tradition. Largely unknown in the West, Petersburg Bolshevik Meyer Tilisser, a revolutionary comrade of Lenin, received instructions in 1922 to organize scouting Western research and industrial production including all technical know-how.

The increase in the number of those involved indicates to German security authorities the significance economic espionage has gained since then. New counterintelligence methods have exposed numerous Eastern spies lately. It was reported yesterday that the counterintelligence service succeeded in arresting three illegally infiltrated agent recruiters for the "GDR" intelligence service alone over the past weekend. A few days earlier the office for the protection of the constitution had exposed four industrial spies.

Not everything the East steals can be turned to direct economic advantage; there are precision equipment and microapparatuses which cannot be copied in the state enterprises. But enough is lost so that experts estimate that the damage runs into hundreds of millions a year for the Federal Republic alone. Not only loss of license fees are involved, but also loss of business--for instance, if the East throws a product, albeit badly manufactured, onto the market at dumping prices but ahead of the competition. Be it out of concern for "labor peace" or fear of "snooping" charges or whatever--many factories still do not take the Guillaumes [convicted GDR spy] blueprint seriously enough. And it is not just to their detriment that this happens.

GISCARD RETURNS FROM PRC, SAYS OBJECTIVES OF TRIP ACHIEVED

NC221043 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 22 Oct (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing returned here today from an official week-long visit to China, and said he had achieved his three main objectives. These were developing top-level relations between French and Chinese officials in view of China's increasing role in world affairs, promoting trade between the two countries, and encouraging scientific and cultural exchanges, he said in an airport statement.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing met many leading Chinese in Beijing, notably the force behind China's current modernization drive, party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. He also toured several provincial towns, attending the opening of the first French consulate-general in China in the eastern industrial city of Shanghai. In addition, Mr Giscard d'Estaing paid a two-day private visit to the Tibetan capital Lhasa, becoming the first Western leader to do so since before World War II.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON PARTICIPATION IN ALLIED GULF NAVAL PRESENCE

LD230903 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Jacques Isnard report: "Allied Navies Have Held Technical Consultations on Oil Traffic Security"]

[Text] Technical consultations at the local headquarters level have taken place among the allied navies in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean during the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to forestall any possible threats to oil traffic. A reliable Defense Ministry source admitted this in Paris after the decision to strengthen the French fleet in the area by sending the missile-launching submarine Suffren and the fleet escort vessel Amiral-Charner.

These exchanges of information in the field relate to the movements of ships and the preparation of crisis plans to meet the various possibilities raised by the development of the situation. Bilateral exchanges of information are taking place between the United States and France, the United States and Britain and the United States and Australia. However, there is no permanent coordination body at the political level since France cannot, for instance, agree to set up a Western naval force in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Oman or the Gulf which would resemble NATO's multinational "task forces" in other maritime zones.

In this region the United States is principally maintaining two aircraft carriers accompanied by their escort vessels and support ships, an amphibious group including Marines not to mention the four Boeing-747 AWACS aircraft based in Saudi Arabia but covering a very wide area thanks to their long-distance electronic listening and command systems. Britain is planning to send two more ships to the region at the end of this month and they will be added to the two missile-launching escort vessels already present.

The Defense Ministry stresses the fact that the French fleet, of which four or five are already cruising permanently not far from the Gulf of Oman, are in this region for the protection of merchant vessels under the national flag and to ensure the security of oil supplies. Around 60 percent of European oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz which separates the Persian Gulf from the Gulf of Oman.

Despite this technical cooperation only last week the French naval command--the local commander is Rear Adm Philippe Lejeune--complained that the United States is not always giving prior warning of the movements of some of its ships.

These incidents are making the British think that if, by misfortune, it was necessary to mount a large-scale emergency inter-allied operation, the enterprise would experience difficulties in the first few hours, especially since such an operation could only be successfully carried out if a request for intervention were first made to the Western navies by one of the countries in the region.

AGREEMENT ON EQUIPPING AND TRAINING SAUDI NAVY CONCLUDED

LD230931 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 80 p 16

[Jacques Isnard article: "France Will Supply Six Warships and Dauphin Helicopters Armed With Antiship Missiles to Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] In the face of a relative stagnation in the sales of arms abroad at the beginning of 1980, Mr Hibon forecast last February that the current year would be either a "navy blue year" or a total loss. This was a reference to the fact that an increase in expected orders for naval equipment from several Near East countries was to make up for an observed drop in the sales of ground and air weapons. At that time, three countries were especially interested: Iraq, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which wanted to strengthen their navies by diversifying their suppliers.

While negotiations with Baghdad have been continuing, France has brought to a satisfactory conclusion, despite keen competition from Italy, its talks with Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

The agreement with Qatar, concluded in September, provides for the delivery of three "Combattante" type patrol vessels equipped with Exocet surface-to-surface missiles with range exceeding 40 km.

With Saudi Arabia the contract is much more ambitious since it provides for the supply to Riyadh of a "held in hand navy," an expression similar to that of "keys in hand plant." The Paris-Riyadh agreement, which is worth Fr14.4 billion (with fixed and final prices, whereas the contract with Qatar, which amounts to Fr1.5 billion, provides for a revision of prices according to inflation) and which is to be extended over 4 years, not only provides for a delivery of warships but also stipulates that the French Navy will train Saudi personnel and, initially, give logistic support.

It is mainly a question of France supplying four 2,000-ton frigates and two squadron replenishment tankers comparable to the Durance, which displaces 17,000 tons fully loaded.

The Saudi frigates will be armed with Otomat surface-to-surface missiles (whose range is some 160 km) produced by a private company--Matra. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has decided to purchase from the National Aerospace Industrial Company [SNIAS] some Dauphin helicopters armed with AS-15 antiship missiles developed by the same company. AS-15 missiles, whose range exceeds 15 km, are all-weather light missiles designed to attack surface targets of any tonnage from such slow-moving launchers as helicopters for instance. In this case, Dauphin helicopters have an additional advantage: They can be used for detecting and identifying targets for ships equipped with Otomat missiles and for retargeting these missiles in flight.

Political Will

Five of the Saudi ships will be built in private Mediterranean shipyards and the sixth in a state arsenal. This naval program, whose code name is "Sawari," should provide 8.4 million hours' work for the shipyards concerned, to which must be added 1 million hours' research time and some 10 million hours' work for the French companies concerned (SNIAS, Matra and Thomson PCFS) as a whole.

A service company called NAFCO will be formed under French Navy control to help the Saudi Navy, which is now only 1,000 men strong. It will be responsible for personnel training either in France or locally and for logistic support. The French Navy will be given the task of training several hundred Saudis and will send several dozen specialists to Saudi Arabia.

It is believed at the Defense Ministry that the Riyadh agreement is a token of Saudi Arabia's political will to further intensify its military cooperation with Paris.

The Saudis have already purchased from France ground equipment (light and medium tanks, 155 mm howitzers, antitank helicopters and Crotale antiaircraft missiles) worth some Fr12 billion (including 3 billion for technical assistance).

The financial rewards of cooperation with the navy are more or less equal to those in the land sphere.

These negotiations, which were started when Yvon Bourges was defense minister, can be traced back to the relations regularly maintained with Riyadh by the International Affairs Directorate (LE MONDE note: The International Affairs Directorate, which has been managed for the past 3 years by Gerard Hibon, who was previously foreign affairs adviser in Mr Bourges' office when Mr Bourges was defense minister, employs 80 civilian administrators, armament engineers and officers. Arms exports, which provide employment for 100,000 workers in the arms industry, represent on average in terms of deliveries some 5 percent of France's total exports and 20 percent of the exports of equipment goods) and to the recently initiated cooperation between the Navy General Staff and the Navy Constructions Technical Directorate (DTCN), which comes under the general delegation for armaments.

It would even be possible to take the view that, without the willing support for this operation of the national Navy General Staff, the Saudi contract would ultimately not have been so big. In fact, the French Navy has not purchased any Otomat missiles for its own use, and this domestic market reference is often required by foreign customers who hope in this way to benefit from a guarantee or a label (LE MONDE note: Saudi Arabia has become the sixth foreign purchaser of Otomat missiles; a total of 450 such missiles have now been sold). However, in response to wishes expressed by the Matra company, the national navy agreed to install Otomat missiles on board the escort vessel Le Basque with a view to testing these missiles.

Furthermore, the French naval presence in Djibouti, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean has provided an indirect opportunity for French equipment demonstration tours for the benefit of certain customers in that part of the world.

As a result, France has been able to supply coastal defense batteries with Otomat missiles to Egypt and Libya, and Exocet surface-to-surface missiles to Oman and Abu Dhabi in the Gulf. Negotiations have also taken place with a view to supplying some Exocet missiles to Bahrain and Kuwait.

L'HUMANITE HITS 'ANTI-SOVIET' GISCARD REMARKS IN PRC

LD221103 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Yves Moreau editorial: "France's Self-Effacement"]

[Text] The first few days of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to China have provided food for significant comment. For instance, Hersant's LE FIGARO and the Socialist LE MATIN, more in unison than ever, carried similar headlines yesterday. "Beijing: Europe Is in Danger," LE FIGARO wrote. And LE MATIN: "The Chinese to Giscard: Beware of the Russians."

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS above all welcomed the remarks made by the French head of state: "At last, tough talking," it wrote ecstatically, and it added: "The Beijing statements morally redeem the trip to Warsaw."

Are these newspapers exaggerating? Not really. It is true that, looking beyond their stylistic precautions, Giscard d'Estaing and Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang are voicing identical ideas: We see the same overdramatization of the international situation, the same anti-Vietnamese allusions to Kampuchea and anti-Soviet allusions to Afghanistan. The French president's remarks reflect a hostility scarcely less openly avowed than that of his hosts. Finally we see the same emphasis on European integration.

However, the Elysean eloquence, much more than the Chinese, is aimed at disguising the root of the matter under a pile of words. This is the aim of the Giscardian couplets pretending to deplore "Europe's self-effacement" and to advocate "a multipolar world avoiding bloc confrontation."

Indeed we know that the present government's whole policy looks toward Bonn, in other words toward Washington's main vassal. Indeed the Elysee only views "Europe's assertion"--this is the term which Mr Giscard d'Estaing preferred to independence in Beijing--in the framework of Atlanticism.

He is therefore constantly intensifying Europe's and France's self-effacement. Multipolarity brandished by the architects of this real national resignation is merely a snare.

For those who refuse to be ensnared, there are what Giscard d'Estaing himself called "convergent concerns" between the Paris and Beijing governments.

They relate in particular to the alleged Soviet "threat"--a bugaboo which Zhao Ziyang brandished not without finding an echo from his visitor, to the great satisfaction of all those who are trying to justify reviving the arms race.

The ostracism which refused socialist China recognition of its international rights for a long time was scandalous, but for a visit like Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to China to have negative aspects is equally lamentable.

A different policy would have an entirely different view of Franco-Chinese cooperation--a constructive view in keeping with the great role which France could play in a world which is changing in the right direction. This role is defined by Georges Marchais in Hope for the Present, closely connecting the struggle for peace and disarmament with the struggle to overcome the blocs and to work to build a new international order.

By restoring our country's authority this new policy, unlike Giscard's approach, would have a fruitful significance for Franco-Chinese friendship.

PS' ROCARD ISSUES STATEMENT ON INTENTION TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

LD221717 Paris LE MATIN in French 20 Oct 80 p 2

["Text" of statement made by French Socialist Party National Secretary Michel Rocard at Conflans-Sainte-Honorine on 19 October: "I Have Decided To Propose to Socialists That I Become Their Candidate"]

[Text] In 6 months' time you will elect a new president of the republic. It will be a very important election for all of us, men and women, and for our country since it will commit us for 7 years. Furthermore, it will be the first time since the head of state has been elected by universal suffrage that this election will be held in the same way as in other great democracies. We will have enough time to take stock of the results achieved by the outgoing president and jointly determine the objectives which we would like our country to pursue. It will also be an important stage for our institutions' stability because we will see whether they really provide for alternation. That is democracy. I have decided here at Conflans-Sainte-Honorine today to propose to Socialists that I become their candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Why today? Because the Socialist Party is a democratic party all of whose members vote to nominate their candidate and because this nomination procedure is starting today. Therefore, the time has come both for Socialists and public opinion as a whole to learn exactly and unequivocally where they stand. Consequently the time has come for any candidate to declare himself since determination is a precondition for success.

Therefore my Socialist federation--the Yvelines federation--is being asked to consider the matter and put forward my candidacy in accordance with our rules and my commitments.

Seven years ago Mr Giscard d'Estaing promised us change without risks. And the world has changed, but it has changed without France. And France has changed, but it has changed without the French people. Where change could have led to increased prosperity, longer leisure time and better understanding among people, the French people have only come up against unemployment, a deterioration in their living standards and the decaying of their communes and regions. The most underprivileged people's meager security guarantees have been eroded whereas powerful people have been able to pay for their medical treatment and their kind of justice. It is also a serious matter that this inability to foresee and organize the future has gone hand in hand with the abandonment of the role which a great past mapped out for our country.

France is not merely a diplomatic, military and economic power. France also carried a 200-year old message proclaiming freedom, equality and fraternity. What I, a Socialist, propose to the French people is that France of the eighties should put new life into this message by building a socialism of freedom, justice and responsibility, a socialism of self-management.

I propose to the French people that we jointly achieve power in order to jointly become France's rulers--workers in their enterprises, citizens in their communes and regions in the state.

I propose to eradicate the profound inequalities which corrode and dishonor our society. I propose to make use of people's intelligence and determination with a view to creating employment through the development of new activities and a more effective division of work which has become scarce. This must be a major objective of a contractual and decentralized planning.

I propose that the French people learn to live together, better than now, and that negotiations, agreements and contracts determine our income and working conditions and facilitate our daily life. I propose that in the face of the two big blocs, increasing dangers and the Third World's drama, France's action in Europe and the world become clearer, firmer and more generous and independent in order to create new bonds of solidarity and new balances.

Only fear of the future has kept the present president and the forces which he represents in power.

I call on all Socialists to rally round our first secretary. For the past 9 years Francois Mitterrand has been able to keep us together. Tomorrow, as leader of the party, he will again be able to point to the path to be followed. For my part, I will assume in full the responsibilities which my decision to ask for the French people's confidence implies.

I call on these generations of men and women who have done their best for the past 30 years without seeing their hopes fulfilled to implement the Socialists' great plan which the workers movement's and the social forces' action has already outlined. In view of the fact that we are passing through difficult times and must preserve the existing fragile area of democracy and freedom, I appeal to all of you, men and women, neither to fear the future nor to accept defeat as unavoidable but, on the contrary, to release imaginative energies which alone can ensure both our security and change. I feel confident we will do this together.

FORLANI PRESENTS 'PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT' TO PARLIAMENT

LD222346 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Report by Angelo Haber]

[Text] Prime Minister Forlani has just finished presenting his program of government to the Chamber of Deputies. His speech was received with warm applause from representatives of the four coalition parties. Here are the final words of the Prime Minister: [Begin Forlani recording] These, dear colleagues, are the considerations which induce the government to ask for your vote of confidence. Concluding this presentation of the new government to the chambers of Parliament, in view of what has been said and the commitments undertaken, it is natural that the thoughts should go on your behalf and on mine to all those who, whether members of the armed forces or civilians, serve our country at the points which are most exposed and where dedication and sacrifice are most required; to all citizens who, despite the difficulties, have not given up believing in Italy and in its future. [end recording]

The program set out by Forlani was a summary of commitments concerning administrative, economic and foreign policy. The background to the work of the government was defined by Forlani as a dark period, with a high rate of risk, especially in the international field. Much time was given to the problems of the administration of justice and the defense of law and order, with particular reference to the struggle against terrorism, organized crime and the Mafia. On 30 April of next year, Forlani said, the new code of penal procedure must be issued; meanwhile timely measures must be adopted regarding alternatives to prison sentences, and the new pay scale for the judiciary. Forlani referred to the need to carry out judicial reforms, prison reforms, to modernize the civil and penal laws, and to implement to the full the reform of the forces of law and order. Finally, he reaffirmed the commitment regarded as urgent by this government--as by the previous ones--to reorganize the Prime Minister's office and to reform the Civil Service.

Forlani was very detailed in his statement on the relations between the central government and the local autonomous administrations. He stressed the need to conclude negotiations on the Concordat and to regulate information, first of all through the new bill on the reform of publishing and norms for private radio and tv stations.

Economy: This undoubtedly is the point on which the country must concentrate its attention and efforts--from the energy problems which require economy measures from all citizens and investments for alternative sources, to the tough battle against inflation which will create a burden for all individual citizens and for the economy of the whole community. Despite the existing margins of uncertainty due to variations in the price of oil and the exchange rate of the main currencies, there are, according to Forlani, sufficient possibilities for success, as proved by the positive data which emerge from a negative general picture. "We are not," Forlani said, "A community sitting inert awaiting the point of zero growth." According to the government, the conditions for success are strict control of currency exchanges and containment of all internal source of inflation, an inflation which is accentuated by the upward growth of individual wages. Forlani did not neglect a problem which is of special interest to the Radical Party--that of the handicapped, and he made a number of pledges. As for pensions, he said gradual steps must be taken for a redistribution of funds to benefit the weakest sectors.

Forlani dealt in depth with that part of his program which concerns foreign policy, indicating all points of crisis and possibilities of positive intervention. One of these is undoubtedly the problem of missiles in Europe. In this respect, Forlani said Italy will strive for the success of the present negotiations in Geneva.

There remains the political situation which the government intends to determine through its own activity. "We want to be measured by the facts and we also wish to measure others by the facts," Forlani said. It is to the country's general advantage to seek a serious and coherent relationship which would allow us to achieve, notwithstanding everyone's different roles, convergent and coresponsible commitments toward the necessary goal of greater national cohesion. Forlani called for a favorable vote from the Liberals, and referring to the opposition, he said the government's attitude will follow the criteria of respect and will for a dialogue.

The debate will begin tomorrow and will be concluded in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday morning with the deputies' vote. The debate on the Senate will begin on Monday 27 October.

CRAXI ASKS 'GUARANTEES' BEFORE RENEWING PSI'S COMMITMENT

LD221451 Rome AVANTI in Italian 4 Oct 80 pp 2-3

["Text" of PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi report at 3 October Central Committee meeting in Rome: "Craxi's Report"]

[Excerpts] The thing that strikes me most about the first steps taken during his government crisis is a certain tendency to underestimate its seriousness, a certain irresponsibility in the apparent effort to identify and seek a formula as an element for resolving a crisis which is the result of many negative factors and many contradictions that have accumulated during the course of time. Though normally an optimist, I will not conceal the fact that at the moment I am somewhat pessimistic about the possibility of providing a satisfactory solution to the crisis--satisfactory to everyone, not just to the DC.

There has been an accumulation of many negative factors, which we can identify by briefly reviewing both the events of the past few days and the history of the past few months. This is the history of what L'UNITA this morning calls a "monster," which has disappeared without prompting regrets, namely the government with strong socialist representation which some months ago shouldered the responsibility of tackling first the political vacuum and then the crisis factors and then guaranteeing a minimum of governability.

Naturally, one must never oversimplify matters: Several different factors can affect a secret ballot. First, there can be an atmosphere that encourages defections, there can be errors, there can be what we might call personal reaons, and there are the political reasons. To tell the truth I understand them only in part. Because if it was a matter of removing the Cossiga government, then there was no problem, inasmuch as it was known that the government set itself a limited role and, therefore, that when various conditions were satisfied it would be possible to analyze a new situation. It was probably a question of economic interests, economic interests that were considered to have been harmed. This is an analysis that must be carried out rather more carefully to discover whether any group had a particular interest in exerting pressure on Parliament and on what we might call diversely-motivated [eterodiretti] elements in order to accelerate the government's downfall. Be that as it may, it seemed to me an act of real political stupidity and, from the institutional viewpoint, a further blow to the credibility of the system. The operation stemmed mainly from the DC, which provided the majority of the rebel votes, an area which should probably be deemed larger than it seems.

Those who associated themselves with this operation are not instruments of the PCI, as is being claimed and as Berlinguer believes, but instruments of the DC's internal struggles, and the operation is only really logical in relation to the DC's own problems. We are therefore dealing with a crisis that is difficult to resolve because relations have stiffened even further in a poisoned political atmosphere. The past months should have been used to create the conditions for an evolution of and progress beyond the present framework. This work has not been carried out. There is a new state of mistrust among the parties. I believe that the first issue that we must raise and that must concern us is the issue of guarantees.

Following consultations, we will assess whether the proposals made to us contain elements of guarantee which we consider sufficient for us to renew the party's commitment--guarantees regarding the repetition of episodes of this kind, guarantees regarding balances, guarantees of political conduct, in a socioeconomic situation of crisis which is also developing in a context of increased rigidity and extremely problematical tensions; and guarantees of governability extending beyond mere totals of parliamentary votes.

We could not have failed to postpone the congress. There was very little time left. I believe that we could now hold the congress at the usual time in March, so we can begin all preliminary work for the congress in January. A number of provincial and all, or almost all, the regional congresses must be held, so by the usual time in March we should be able to hold the national congress. It's an ill wind that blows no good. The postponement will enable us to secure further political data and a more complete political picture; perhaps we will be able to assess whether the situation is stabilizing and in which direction it might evolve.

I am thinking about the solution of the political problem of the legislative term. Unlike all other European democracies (excepting Belgium and perhaps the Netherlands) we are a country which, instead of guaranteeing the executive 4, 5 or even 7 years of life, forms a different government every year and now even every 6 months. Nevertheless, a debate must begin in an attempt at least to improve stability. The eighth legislative term has another 4 years to run. It has only just started and this is already the third attempt. Obviously since we have to enter such a difficult phase, we cannot leave the party's situation as it is. For some time the party leadership has been in a state of anguish. There exists a situation which nobody, including myself, can be asked to endure. The Central Committee can now--as it had in any case hoped to in accordance with a decision taken some months ago--elect a new Directorate and examine the issue of a collegial Secretariat or executive body. It is necessary, as we have already said and declared, to surmount the so-called diarchy that is now working and has long been damaging. There must be no dramas, no dramatization of the decisions that have to be taken, in accordance with democratic rules and full respect for the representational rights of all political groups and tendencies which aspire to be represented within the party's political leadership. No challenges regarding legitimacy must be raised, because they would be unfounded, since there is in any case very broad consensus within the Central Committee and I am justified in believing that there is even broader consensus in the party's grass roots. In this way, we can proceed to the election of a new Directorate. Then we will deal with the political problems connected with resolving the crisis and the problems regarding our approach to the congress, and we shall see what are the possibile terms of an internal situation, politically united or convergent on certain essential points, on what is to be done. A dialectic in any case cannot fail to be strengthened through the comparison of lines and stances between majority and minority.

I can understand the emergence of apprehensions and the increase in obstacles raised by others in connection with our growth and the expectations created in the country. I cannot understand those within the party who are so obsessed by their splittist attitude as to hope not for the party's victories but for its defeats, not for progress but stagnation. Be that as it may, even in a very difficult situation we must continue along a straight path. It is possible to stumble even on a straight path, but having picked ourselves up we must continue along the same path. The party must be aware that it has before it a great future which is valid not just for some of us or even just for all of us, but our country's democracy and labor world. We ask for a mandate not to subject the party to submissive concessions, which we will not make, but to prepare ourselves better for even the harshest battles. I am asking that this mandate to tackle the crisis be entrusted to the party's new Directorate.

SIGNORILE URGES PSI TO HAVE 'POSITIVE' RELATIONS WITH PCI

LD220943 Rome AVANTI in Italian 5-6 Oct 80 p 18

[Article by former PSI Deputy Secretary Claudio Signorile: "Political Reasons for Disagreement Among Socialists"]

[Text] The PSI Central Committee meeting [on 3 October] formally marked the end of a political cooperation which had already been in a state of crisis for several months and which was its most effective at the Turin congress and in the subsequent management of party policy.

I said in Turin that the alliance which led to the congress majority between the left and the autonomists was not an automatic superimposition by numbers but an attempt to achieve a political and cultural synthesis between two historical components of the PSI's life, by extricating autonomy from the danger of lapsing into socialist arrogance and therefore stubbornness and by extricating the alternative from the PCI's domination and therefore the danger of a tendency toward forming a leftwing front or of a utopian attitude.

The synthesis achieved in Turin made autonomy and the alternative the essential aspects of a political strategy destined to leave its mark on Italian society, emphasizing and strengthening the PSI's leading role, its political centrality in a democracy socially ready for rotational solutions but politically incapable of creating the historical forms and political and institutional tools for it.

It was an ambitious and long-term plan which in my opinion is still valid and in relation to which we must assess our present options and conduct. But what tasks and what kind of role is the PSI setting itself now, in line with the Turin policy and strategy? At its 41st congress the PSI opted for the socialist blueprint for the alternative, as the permanent characteristic of its presence within Italian society, and the quest for effective solidarity among the democratic parties, as an immediate answer to a crisis situation that was squeezing the country. It was the time of the two-way dialogue between the DC and PCI, of a bipolarism that seemed to be affecting and involving the whole of Italian society, setting an artificial associative and arbitrational arrangement against its natural social and political pluralism. In other words it was necessary to reopen the way to a broader and freer political dialectic, thus preventing some of the country's vital energies from being restrained and stifled. [paragraph continues]

It was inevitable that the Socialists would act to create a breakthrough, and they did so—admittedly sometimes with excessive energy and determination and with an exaggerated assessment of the danger of a stable bipolar DC-PCI relationship—by seeking allies and using the Radicals' electoral backing, as they did at the latest elections, but nevertheless basically getting results and regaining for the PSI a real space—not subordinate or conceded—in society and the political system.

The task involved rebuilding not only the PSI's image but also its capacity for political struggle, its links with sectors of society open to regenerating political balances that seemed untouchable; it involved reinvigorating the links with a culture that felt restless and nervous because it was deprived of specific outlets in its permanent striving toward specific values and of regeneration.

The party was essentially united in this task, with the normal variety of opinions that could always be reconciled through political syntheses. Not everything that was proposed was achieved, but some things certainly do constitute a positive reality which we can look at calmly.

The political cooperation which I mentioned entered a state of crisis in the second phase of this plan, which began when the rebuilding of the PSI's autonomous and original role finally became a irreversible reality. The problems that emerged gradually proved to be such as to affect strategic and not merely tactical issues, thus concerning immediate decisions on distant objectives. What is the aim of the political scope and important autonomous role that the PSI as a whole has earned itself in the 3 years since the Turin congress? Obviously the answer cannot lie in governability, the just political method of a mature left aware of the country's problems, but certainly not a political or strategic objective. The Socialist premiership, an important factor in the regeneration of our democracy, is the result of a political process that must be pursued methodically through specific alliances rather than an objective to which to subordinate a strategy. The very desire, confirmed by the PSI secretary, to become stronger and stronger is a correct and natural aspiration which justifies sacrifices and struggles, but it is not in itself an answer to the party's political and strategic aims.

The answer consistent with the Turin congress lies in building a democratic alternative by altering the balance of forces on the left and through closer relations with the secular and Catholic progressive sectors. But the Italian political situation exhibits great interdependence among the parties. In fact it works as a system whose balances are continually being challenged and made stable again by the mutual influence of its components. Therefore everything must be appropriately influenced and set in motion by the Socialist's initiative.

Now the DC is showing signs of reconsidering the validity and effectiveness of the Preamble Group's options; the PCI seems to be assessing the possibility of moving from diametric and entrenched opposition to a more flexible and open form of opposition aimed at really building democratic solidarity and supported by a modification of its strategic platform of a "historical compromise"; and even the secular and progressive democratic parties are now working within the political order in which they are surmounting anticommunist prejudice to resist the centrist temptation.

The Socialists must form an immediate assessment of the country's situation and of relations among the political forces and consider the following basic question: Whether to continue with a strategy of breaking through or whether to shoulder (with the objective of the alternative) a task of rebuilding and strengthening Itanian society's civic and political fabric, involving all the democratic forces.

There is a profound difference of views on this in the party, regarding both analysis and policy pointers. To continue with the breakthrough line means stiffening the entire system of political relations, isolating the PSI, placing it in a context of unease characterized by the proximity of the Radicals, and effectively making it a factor of instability in a phase of the country's life when thrusts toward reason and constructive commitment should prevail.

For the PSI to undertake, from a reestablished position of strength, an aware and active policy of alliance, guaranteeing the resumption of relations of solidarity and cooperation among the democratic parties, means shouldering a dynamic and responsible role--not hegemonic but fundamental. This is the argument behind socialist centrality as centrality of function and role within Iralian democracy: Centrality of function is building a democracy of rotation; centrality of role in transferring social forces and areas of opinion from centrist influence to the reformist left, while at the same time challenging the PCI's predominance within the Italian left.

In the policy document presented on 10 August I tried, together with other comrades, to define this line and the subsequent stages that must characterize it. But decisions affect what happens every day and it is not enough to describe policy lines; they must be implemented. I believe that this strategic option should guide the PSI in its conduct during the government crisis and in tackling the unresolved issue of Parliament's role. Parliament is still the mirror of society and any harsh conflict in the country has repercussions on parliamentary relations, just as the ungovernability of Parliament has disruptive effects on the social plane. The issues are not disciplinary or organizational but clearly political and bound up with the country's real situation and must be approached as such.

In the past few days a dangerous spiral has begun, from the Fiat dispute to the situation in Parliament, escaping everyone's control, including that of the parties, trade unions, institutions and economic authorities.

The unpleasant and unnecessary affair of the snipers (rebel deputies who voted against their parties) was the final episode of an ongoing crisis that was in any case moving toward the downfall of the Cossiga government.

The reason for this downfall lay (and now lies even more) in the need to reestablish positive relations in Parliament among the democratic forces and in society among the major representatives of social interests.

The crisis (including the government crisis) must therefore be resolved in the direction of full utilization of the parliamentary institution as the place for dialogue and constructive understanding and in the deliberate quest for elements of policy which will lend substance and strength to parliamentary and government work. This must be borne in mind by the prime minister-designate.

The parties' rigidities are well known; it is difficult to surmount then, but it would be a mistake to accept them as a justification for impotence. In fact a number of clear positive possibilities can be perceived behind the confused formulations and elegant allusions:

1. It is possible, if the willingness exists, to rebuild within the parliamentary dialectic between majority and minority a constructive and collaborative rapport that will depend on the full opening of the parliamentary institutions to the opposition. I am thinking of the chairmanships of the parliamentary committees, which must again be assigned in accordance with institutional criteria;

2. It is possible for a government with an efficient and balanced structure and lucid decisions and options (I am thinking about the polemic over the corrupt allocation of posts) to establish through Parliament partial agreements with the opposition on important aspects of its activity, on appointments and on the formulation of certain planning laws;

3. It is possible for certain problems of the domestic and international crisis to form the basis of policy hypotheses in a convergence between parties that would subsequently adopt different stances in Parliament, thus preparing the ground for universally important and decisive undertakings. The parties must be urged to hold collegial consultations on the problems of prime national interest that the prime minister-designate finds on the government's agenda.

The present situation is leading to an accentuation of Parliament's importance as a political and institutional forum through which to resolve a serious and complex crisis. To talk about early elections is therefore a mistake and an act of political shortsightedness, because we must work instead in the opposite direction by granting the present Parliament scope for reform and prospects. On this point I believe there is an important convergence among the democratic forces. But an essential aspect, almost a turning point, in resolving this crisis is the resumption of responsible and positive relations on the left between the PSI and PCI which, without ignoring the current polemics, will direct them toward constructive solutions beneficial to the left and to democracy.

I feel the time has come to reread the 20 September 1979 joint PCI-PSI document and to acknowledge how topical it is, both in its realistic assessment of the diversity of the PCI's and PSI's roles and stances and in its definition of prospects for joint work. It is necessary to defend the PSI and its right to be very rigorous and steadfast in negotiations for the new government.

But the Socialists will earn themselves the real guarantees by extending the political framework on the left. In the dialogue and disputes on specific issues and events they carry the entire weight of the reformist left.

We must rid ourselves of the delusion that there can be mutual substitutions between Socialists and Communists. The Communists will never allow their influence in society and their parliamentary strength to be represented in the government by the Socialists. The Socialists will never delegate their choice of alignment to the PCI, thus abandoning their regained autonomy.

Cooperation between the two major leftwing forces must therefore take place in a context within which the diversity of roles and political stances is realistically accepted, not as a permanent factor but as a current factor that can be surmounted through the full implementation of a strategic blueprint of a government left.

This means seeking cooperation in forms that will guarantee the PCI the autonomous management of its strength through the instruments authorized by the democratic institutions (I am thinking in particular about parliamentary commissions, local administrations and public authorities outside the representative institutions) and that will guarantee the PCI the full use of its own characteristics, which make possible its presence in the government and in the heart of the trade unions and of the social movements. This is a necessary transition phase in building a government left which cannot be transcended either with good intentions or by the delusion of diametrically opposed forms of stubbornness.

To reflect on this is a duty for all members of the Italian left who are worried by the divergence between the PSI and PCI which lends strength to all those pursuing conservative middle-of-the-road plans to preserve the status quo.

The political crisis within the PSI, the left's transition to opposition, the party's management and the policy line which the majority seem to be espousing (at a Central Committee meeting at which numbers are of little value) conflict with the indications emerging from Italian politics. [paragraph continues]

The conviction prompts us to pursue within the party a very steadfast political battle, without dramatizing matters or adopting intransigent stances, aimed determinedly at altering a policy which we consider erroneous and which could isolate the PSI both at the center and on the periphery, thus turning it into the party of frustrated ambitions.

VATICAN: POPE ADDRESSES PILGRIMS FROM POLAND

LD211658 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Here is what the Holy Father has said, among other things, to pilgrims from Poland:

[Begin recording] My dear ones, I want to give you an answer from my heart; (?even though I speak from a prepared text) it is a text written and dictated by the heart. You are here to represent two communities which are especially close to my heart and with which I have grown close through my own personal life--the community of Jasna Gora and that of the church of Gdansk.

I want to thank Father General for his words and for words spoken by you, Bishop. Much could be said in an effort to express all I felt in connection with your presence and in connection with the words I have heard, because in both cases words hide a very rich reality, a reality with which I have been connected and with which I continue to be connected.

And so I am grateful for the invitation to attend the great anniversary of the [word indistinct] centuries of the mother of our nation and mother of our church of Jasna Gora. I can only say that I accepted the invitation even before I heard of it [applause] and if I should express a wish in this connection, let it be this: May the years, or to be more correct barely 1 year--just more than 1 year--of preparations for that anniversary, to which the Polish Episcopate led by the primate and the church in Poland attach so much importance, pass in peace and under the sign of divine blessing, and under the motherly, watchful eye of her who has been given to us to defend our people.

And it was to her especially that I was appealing in the days and weeks during which the attention of not only Poland but also the whole of Europe, and the whole world was directed at Poland and above all at Gdansk. In those days and weeks I felt deeply linked with your Gdansk church, with your Gdansk community, and above all with [words indistinct]. I felt linked to you through the significance of events which [passage indistinct].

I am grateful for your presence here, dear fathers, dear sisters, dear brothers and sisters representing the lay Catholic community of Gdansk City and diocese, and especially you, the representatives of the world-renowned Gdansk shipyard. I wish you something for which I pray constantly: May the great effort aimed at the common good of the whole nation, at its life, justice and peace--may that effort bear its final fruit, may it bring (?forth its fruit) not only for your own community which has had in this respect a pioneering task, but for the whole community of our nation, the people of God who live on Polish soil, and I will say even more, for the peoples and nations of the whole world. This is what I wish, and this is what I constantly pray for. I want to assure you of this on the occasion of your visit.

May I ask you to convey these wishes to all compatriots, all the people of Gdansk, all my brothers and sisters, to your bishop and the entire revered church and community of Gdansk. [end recording]

PSD, CDS REITERATE SUPPORT FOR SOARES CARNEIRO CANDIDACY

LD221637 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PSD Rejects Eanes' Attempt at Rapprochement With Democratic Alliance's Political Blueprint"]

[Excerpts] The Social Democratic Party [PSD] National Council "is surprised by and rejects candidate General Eanes' rapprochement with the Democratic Alliance's blueprint," states the final communique, issued yesterday, on its meeting. The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] also held a meeting and, like the Social Democrats, once more reaffirmed its support for Soares Carneiro's presidential candidacy. That party's congress is scheduled for 20 March.

In criticizing the president of the republic's statements at his latest press conference, the PSD believes that these are "in clear contradiction with previous statements and with these candidate's entire political course, specifically the agreement with and latching onto the Socialist Party [PS] during the election campaign and the acceptance of Communist votes."

In addition, the final document emerging from the Social Democrats' Seventh National Council meeting "reaffirms the party's support for General Soares Carneiro's candidacy," and describes it as "the only one which guarantees institutional solidarity among the parliamentary majority, the government emanating from it and the president of the republic."

This candidacy, it adds, "is the only one which guarantees the establishment of a fully democratic system which will ensure the consolidation of freedoms and the continuation of a policy of social justice for all Portuguese people."

In addition to debating the presidential elections, the Social Democrats' meeting took stock of the results of the legislative elections. In this connection the communique begins by stating that "the Democratic Alliance's victory in the mainland and emigrant constituencies and the PSD's victory in the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira confirmed the entire Portuguese people's political maturity and high sense of responsibility."

The election results, it adds, "also confirmed the success of the conduct of the government of the republic and of the regional governments," and also "the failure of the opposition and the absence of a coherent and democratic alternative political blueprint."

CDS: "Certain Election of Soares Carneiro"

Also meeting on Saturday, the centrists' National Council approved a document entitled "the Christian Democrats' political line," which will be released on Wednesday at a press conference presided over by Freitas do Amaral. The holding of the party's fourth congress was also scheduled for 20-22 March next year.

"The certain election of Soares Carneiro in December, following the Democratic Alliance's victory in October," asserts a communique on the meeting entitled "enhancing the democratic state," "will finally make it possible to give the democratic state and its institutions the solidarity, cohesion and consistency which are preconditions for democracy's efficiency and prestige."

In addition, the CDS regards General Ramalho Eanes' recent press conference as "a simple but desperate attempt to recover lost ground and a further step toward his inevitable defeat."

The communique adds that the president of the republic "was always in opposition to the Democratic Alliance, from its formation to the 5 October elections, ranging through the proposal of a PS/PSD bloc, the Pintassilgo government, the speech at the swearing in of the sixth government, the constant link with opposition forces, the continual exercising of the pocket veto--temporary or otherwise--the permanent guerrilla warfare with the government in various areas and sectors (diplomatic changes, national defense, social conflicts, and so forth) and grave and unfounded accusations about the government's intentions, which were repeated only a few days ago."

"The belated attempt to latch onto the Democratic Alliance and to distance himself verbally from the opposition is objectively an act of juggling and of lack of political maturity," it also states.

The CDS also analyzed the results of the last elections, and emphasizes that the party "asserted itself as the only political force which has always increased its number of deputies in all legislative elections."

However, the centrists' communique stresses that in the autonomous regions "the CDS has continued unjustly to pay a high political price for the Democratic Alliance's absence from the archipelagoes," and states that "the guideline that the party's situation in the autonomous regions should be the subject of renewed attention and of immediate measures by the party leadership" was approved.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES 'NOTE' ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD220901 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Apparent text of PCP Political Commission 6 October note: "Over 1 Million Votes: 41 Deputies"]

[Text] 1--The results of the elections to the Assembly of the Republic bring new and aggravated factors of concern into the national political situation, which should, however, be confronted with confidence, firmness and determination.

2--The strengthening of the reactionary forces' parliamentary majority and the continuation of the "Democratic Alliance" government intensify the dangers concerning the Portuguese people's rights, gains and vital interests, foreshadowing the intensification and development of the "Democratic Alliance's" plans for subverting democratic and constitutional legality, with a view to eliminating the democratic system and destroying the great transformations effected in the process of the 25 April revolution.

3--The PCP emphasizes that the favorable results achieved by the "Democratic Alliance" are due largely to grave restrictions of democratic freedoms, unlawful actions, frauds and acts of coercion ascertained during the electoral process and during the voting itself. These results correspond not so much to real political gains but rather essentially to short-term social gains achieved by disguising the government's real policy, specifically through a set of demagogic measures with exclusively electioneering aims (taxes, an increase in the national minimum wage, benefits and pensions, promises of allowances for housewives, the diesel subsidy for farmers and so forth.

4--The results achieved by the "Democratic Alliance" were also considerably influenced by the scandalous and systematic use of the state apparatus for the benefit of the "Democratic Alliance" and the machine of deception, falsification and party propaganda into which the "Democratic Alliance" transformed the state-owned news media, promoting government policy and silencing the democratic forces, and with particular discriminatory anger, the PCP and the United People Alliance [APU].

5--The APU's electoral role, conducted in a situation characterized by grave factors detrimental to the democratic nature of the electoral process and with a public opinion subjected for months to the extremely strong pressure of government propaganda and deception, constitutes an inspiring assertion of popular militancy and of identification with democratic ideals and the people's interests and a highly important contribution to the defense of democracy.

The vigor and breadth of the APU's electoral role, the thorough and diversified political elucidation activity carried out and the great progress achieved in contact with the population in many areas of the country where the reactionary political bosses had hitherto prevented the expression of democratic stances, not only contained the waves of opinion which the results reflect but also represent for the near future new and rich possibilities of political and social action for the benefit of the defense and consolidation of Portuguese democracy. The PCP warmly greets the PCP members, the Portuguese democratic movement members, the thousands of independent citizens who supported the APU's campaign and all those who through their effort, generosity, enthusiasm and dedication built a great and active mass campaign to defend freedom, democracy and the Portugal of April. Despite the loss of some deputies, the election results themselves--1 million votes--confirm, even on the strictly electoral level, the PCP as an essential and decisive force for defending the interests of the people and the nation and for safeguarding and continuing the Portugal of April.

6--Despite the difficult conditions stemming from the election results, the workers and people's movement, the democratic forces and all Portuguese men and women who do not want a return to the past are capable of confronting and defeating the dangers which reaction is causing to loom over the democratic system. No election results give anybody the authority to dispute and violate democratic and constitutional legality, which all citizens and authorities, beginning with the government, remain obliged to respect.

In the new situation, dialogue and cooperation among the democratic forces and unity among all democrats and antifascists become even more of a highly cogent national imperative and an indisputable need to meet the people's aspirations for defending freedom and democracy.

7--The PCP Central Committee will meet soon to assess the national political situation under the new conditions created by the 5 October election results.

MADRID RADIO: PROSPECTS FOR CSCE TIMETABLE, AGENDA 'REMOTE'

LD221532 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Summary] The CSCE preparatory meeting remains at a standstill. Our correspondent at the Palace of Congresses reports that prospects of an agreement on the timetable and agenda for the main conference now seem remote. At this morning's session only the Soviet delegation spoke. In the corridors, rumors are circulating of fears on the part of the Eastern delegations that the West will let the remaining time pass without an agenda being agreed on. The preparatory meeting is likely to run right up to the main meeting due on 11 November, though the Soviet delegation may end it earlier because of the 7 November Soviet holiday.

DECREE CLARIFIES TITLE, FUNCTIONS OF 'GOVERNORS GENERAL'

LD221048 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The government delegate in each of the autonomous communities, as provided for in article 154 of the Constitution, will be designated "governor general," according to a royal decree from the prime minister's office published today in the official state gazette.

The decree, which regulates the actions of the government delegate in each regional community, lays down that the governor general will direct state administration within the territory of the autonomous community and where necessary will coordinate this with the community's own administration.

The governor general, the decree adds, will exercise no public duty not deriving from the post, and he will be answerable for civil or penal matters arising from actions taken in the exercise of his duties to the appropriate section of the Supreme Court. It goes on to indicate that the governor general represents the government at the highest level in the autonomous community in question, with authority exceeding that of civil governors.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA ARRIVES IN MADRID

LD222216 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Florencio Maye Ela, first deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Madrid this evening on an official visit to sign an agreement on friendship and cooperation between Spain and Guinea. The new treaty will regulate the agreements between the two countries in various areas of cooperation signed in 1979. This is the first official visit made by the deputy prime minister of Equatorial Guinea to Spain. He has visited Madrid on other occasions in a private capacity.

DENMARK

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY MEETS PRIME MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD230911 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 15 Oct 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Austria Wants Closer Ties With EEC"]

[Text] "The Afghanistan crisis has created such a serious deterioration in the international climate that small states are only able to play a very limited role in their dealings with the superpowers," Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said on arriving in Denmark yesterday on a 2-day official visit.

After discussing the international political situation with Bruno Kreisky, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen stressed that both countries' government leaders were agreed that international crises such as Afghanistan and the war between Iran and Iraq made it more important to adhere to the policy of detente.

Anker Jorgensen added that he had discussed the Brandt report in detail with his Austrian counterpart. He stressed that the report was the best recommendation so far of how the enormous problems between the developing countries and the industrialized nations could be solved. Anker Jorgensen also gave his support to a new conference on the report, as has been suggested by Kreisky.

Anker Jorgensen also said that Bruno Kreisky had expressed Austrian interest in closer ties with the EEC. "The Danish Government has a positive view of this," Anker Jorgensen said.

NEW STUDY PUBLISHED ON CIVIL DEFENSE READINESS

LD221051 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 17 Oct 80 p 19

[Ole Stephensen report: "Denmark Totally Defenseless in the Event of a Chemical War"]

[Text] The civil defense has no resources to rely on if Denmark is the victim of chemical warfare. The population would be completely left to itself and its fate.

At the same time in the last year civil defense has saved 4 million kroner in wages for conscripts. This savings cannot be used to improve readiness for war or catastrophe because of special budget regulations to which the military defense forces are subject.

The Civil Defense Board has just published a two-volume work on civilian combat-readiness and civil defense in the eighties.

The situation is far from encouraging. While there will be masses of artillery fire, bombs and other frightening arms, by far the largest part of the population will not even have access to minimal standing room in a shelter. There should be 4.5 million places in Denmark, but there are only 350,000.

"In the event of a chemical war, we actually have no resources that we could use," Civil Defense Board Director Erik Schultz told AKTUELT.

"We know that the Warsaw Pact countries are doing a lot of work on chemical weapons, and we in the civil defense do have plans for what to do in such a situation, but these plans need time to be put into effect and they need money first and foremost," Erik Schultz said.

Civil defense has been the target for bigger savings than any other public authority in the last 15 years.

The budget was reduced by 20 percent in 1972, for example, and by a further 20 percent in 1979.

In 1981 every Dane—baby or pensioner—will pay around 1580 kroner for military defenses, but only around 50 kroner for civil defense.

In the present situation the Civil Defense Board has drawn up three points for the politicians to evaluate.

"We know that the economic situation is tight and that we must therefore hold back. We are facing the fact that we are not going to get funds easily. However, if we can first put an end to the downward curve in the budget, so we do not reach a lower point than we have already reached, it would mean a lot. Second, we would like a stable funding level over a number of years, so we know what we have to work with, and finally increased freedom of disposition like the military defense forces. This would mean, for example, that savings in one area, such as conscripts' wages, could be transferred to another area, such as the purchase of new fire engines," Erik Schultz said.

Ironically the two-volume work mentions three things that would continue to function normally when a war came: Money supply, church services and burials.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN TO PAY 6-DAY VISIT TO USSR BEGINNING 12 NOV

LD230912 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen will visit the Soviet Union in the middle of next month. President Kekkonen will make a 6-day state visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. The first 2 days of the official part of the visit, beginning on 12 November, President Kekkonen will spend in Moscow. After that he will go to the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, where after the first day's official program, begins the 3-day unofficial part of the state visit. During that part of the visit time has been reserved for fishing, among other things. President Kekkonen has not yet announced the composition of his entourage.

President Kekkonen has made four prior state visits to the Soviet Union in 1958, 1960, 1970 and 1977. Unofficially he has visited the Soviet Union almost 30 times.

REPORT ON PREMIER KOIVISTO'S TALKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD230841 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Oct 80 p 11

[Jarkko Sauli report: "Successful Madrid Meeting Requires Better Superpower Relations"]

[Text] Belgrade—Finland and Yugoslavia emphasize the importance of good relations between the superpowers as a precondition for an improved international political atmosphere and for the success of the European security followup conference in Madrid. This was one of the results of the discussions Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto had during his visit to Yugoslavia, the official part of which ended on Saturday.

During the visit which began on Thursday Koivisto had official discussions with his host, Veselin Djuranovic, the government head, among others. As well as visiting Yugoslavia's long-time leader President Tito's grave, Koivisto also met the chairman of the Presidential Council, Cvijetin Mijatovic, and took the opportunity on behalf of President Kekkonen to invite Yugoslavia's president to visit Finland.

On Saturday morning the government head and Mrs Djuranovic accompanied Prime Minister Koivisto and his wife, their guests, to Dubrovnik, where the Koivistos will be taking a 5-day holiday.

Prime Minister Koivisto considers the deterioration in the world situation to be primarily due to the weakened relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Confidence between these two countries has suffered setbacks, Koivisto said in a radio interview. According to Koivisto, Finnish and Yugoslav views on this central question converge to a large extent. In his comments on the security conference followup meeting in Madrid Koivisto said that one prerequisite for success seems to be that relations between the superpowers must be improved.

He considers the neutral and nonaligned states' possibilities in this respect to be quite limited.

On the other hand, these possibilities are not entirely nonexistent, Koivisto pointed out. He though that it was a positive circumstance that nonaligned states are taking part in the Madrid meeting. The superpowers, perhaps, expect some initiative from them and, according to Koivisto, such an initiative could be that the nations propose a realistic alternative.

During the visit the government heads of both countries attached great importance to the bilateral relations between Finland and Yugoslavia. These were thought to be exemplary for the most part, but trade relations were not thought to have developed as would have been desirable.

Most recently, however, there have been signs that trade has become more lively. As well as the parties' wish that trade exchanges cover a wider area, it was also suggested that the two countries cooperate, especially on building projects in third countries. The Middle East has been mentioned as one possible area.

The bulk of Koivisto's entourage accompanied him to Dubrovnik. Trade Union Federation Chairman Pekka Oivio is also taking part in the unofficial program.

OPINION POLL GIVES KOIVISTO LEAD FOR PRESIDENCY

LD230901 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Oct 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Presidential Election: Already Primary Majority for Koivisto in the Country"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto continues to be devastatingly popular as a potential presidential candidate. According to the latest opinion poll, carried out by Finska Gallup, more than half of all those with a vote—in fact, 55 percent—already want to see him as Finland's next president. This would mean a primary majority for Koivisto.

A total of 9 percent of those asked said that they would support President Kekkonen once again in the next presidential election.

Third place is at present occupied by new Center Party Chairman Paavo Vayrynen, whose popularity is growing at the expense of Center Party veterans Ahti Karjalainen and Johannes Virolainen. Some 20 percent of those asked did not know whom they would support in the presidential election.

Mauno Koivisto's popularity has continued to grow during the time he has been prime minister. A similar survey a year ago—which was based, however, on the assumption that President Kekkonen would not run for reelection—gave Koivisto 43 percent. A poll published in the early summer which included President Kekkonen registered 46-percent support for Koivisto. At that time 13 percent supported the incumbent president.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS COMMERCIAL TELEVISION NEWS BROADCASTS

LD221137 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Radio and Television Committee recommends the granting of permission to Mainos-Televisio [commercial television (MTV)] to broadcast news for a two-year experimental period. The news would be transmitted on the TV-2 network late in the evening, in accordance with a mutual agreement between Yleisradio [Finnish Broadcasting Company] and the MTV.

The committee notes in its separate proposal concerning the organization of the news broadcasts that the MTV news must be up to standard and must not be interrupted with advertisements. The duration of the news bulletins should be 15 minutes.

The committee made these recommendations at its meeting today. The committee will submit its report to the Council of State during this month.

EUROPE PREFERS CARTER BUT MUST BE READY TO WORK WITH REAGAN

LD221405 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Election and Europe"]

[Text] With only a little over 2 weeks to go before the Presidential election in the United States, the opinion polls are still keeping both the Americans and us in complete uncertainty about the outcome. This is an uncertainty against a worrisome background: While President Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan are trying to win the decisive percentage points before election day on 4 November, new world problems continue to arise which the leader in the White House will have to solve. Growing tension in Europe, created by East Germany's escalated "policy of isolation" from the West and by the events in Poland, has appeared, to add to the explosive conflicts in the Middle East.

During the months of the campaign much has been said of the Americans' tepid response to both Presidential candidates, of their dissatisfaction with being left with two rivals without the leadership qualities or the political quality required for the key post in the United States and the Western world. This view of Carter and Reagan has been even more pronounced on our side of the Atlantic, among the United States' European allies. The lack of "ideal candidates" has undoubtedly also led to widespread over-simplifications, not least in Europe: It is true that Carter has been an indecisive leader, but he is nevertheless better than a President Reagan, who would turn the clock back to the age of confrontation verging on a new war.

In the short time left before the Americans press the electronic voting machines' buttons, people in Europe also ought to prepare themselves for the outcome of the election that they cannot change. Fixed and undifferentiated views will be of little help here. It is true that Carter pursues a policy that the European governments know, and that he therefore—despite all objections—inspires greater confidence than his Republican opponent. However, it is also indisputable that under the pressure of events he has also adopted standpoints that have brought him very near to Reagan's hard line, and correspondingly further from the Europeans' more flexible policies. Reagan advocates a policy based on rebuilding U.S. power, something which has not prevented him, however, from having to modify some of his more extreme views because of tangible realities. It goes without saying that foreign policy cannot be pursued in a vacuum, and this also applies to the two rivals in the U.S. election campaign.

What is important, however, is that Europe should look forward to the result on 4 November with the confidence that the West's leading power deserves. It would be a very sad beginning to President Carter's 4 new years in the White House if the emphasis were placed on the weaknesses in his foreign policy, in the midst of a complicated world where simple solutions do not exist. And it would give Reagan a more or less hopeless start if his election—as the mood in wide circles in Europe indicates today—is seen as a catastrophe. The collaboration between the United States and Europe will continue, regardless of who wins the election. While we follow the last lap of the election campaign, our conclusion ought therefore to be: We can hope for Carter, but we must also prepare ourselves for Reagan.

GOVERNMENT DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF ANY U.S. CYPRIOT INITIATIVE

NC221209 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Answering a question in connection with President Carter's statement that following Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO the next problem to be resolved is the Cypriot problem, the government spokesman stated that the Cypriot Government does not have any official information about any U.S. initiative. The spokesman added that any initiative that would aim at helping resolve the Cypriot problem is acceptable by the Cypriot Government, provided that it would be within the UN framework and the procedures stipulated by UN decisions, resolutions and principles.

O AGON: CARTER'S FRESH PROMISES RECALL PAST PROMISES

NC220830 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 22 Oct 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "Following the Reintegration, the Cyprus Problem"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has said that following Greece's reintegration into NATO, the next problem that must be resolved is the Cyprus problem and the restoration of human rights in Cyprus.

We bear in mind that President Carter's statement was made during an election gathering of Greek Americans and this makes us recall the promises that the U.S. President made four years ago.

Specifically, he had promised that if he won the election he would see to the solution of the Cyprus problem and the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus. Mr Carter won the election and not only failed to keep his promises but also rewarded the aggressor by supplying him with plenty of arms.

Thus, we are cautious about the sincerity of his promises and we suspect that he will forget them if he manages to usurp the Greek-American votes again.

In any case, we wish to stress that Greece's reintegration into NATO is tantamount to a patchwork job if the problem that caused Greece's withdrawal continues in a state of dangerous suspense.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S CYPRUS REMARKS

NC230831 [Editorial Report] All the Greek-language dailies of 23 October--with the exception of O FILELEVTHEROS and I SIMERINI--carry editorials on President Carter's reference to the Cyprus problem as the next problem to be resolved following Greece's reintegration into NATO. All editorial comments note that President Carter made similar promises in 1976 but failed to keep them.

In its "Comments" column on page 3, ELEVTHERI KIPROS says that "bitter experience compels us to have doubts about the realization of declarations by U.S. President Jimmy Carter in connection with the Cyprus problem, particularly in connection with every promise he makes about its solution." The paper adds that Carter made similar promises in the past and therefore the Cypriot people "can only consider Jimmy Carter's fresh statement as purely an election promise, not to say a demagogic promise."

In a front page editorial, I MAKHI says that the Cypriots should be celebrating because of President Carter's statement, but that they unfortunately received it "with coolness and great reservation, and the U.S. President himself is to be blamed for this because he has made much more important statements about the Cyprus problem many times in the past." The paper wonders: "How can we, the Greek Cypriots, believe in his words and receive them with pleasure and joy?"

The paper reiterates that no great importance can be attached to the U.S. President's words and stresses: "He himself has caused us to receive his words with indifference and apathy. Bitter experience does not let us react otherwise. We are compelled to speak cruel reality--we, who are neither anti-Western nor anti-American; we, who are feeling much more embittered and disappointed because of the U.S. and the Western attitude, and who are pro-Western." The paper concludes that "we are waiting for deeds, words neither persuade us nor satisfy us."

In a front page editorial, KHARAVYI deals with Greece's reintegration into NATO and criticizes "the bombastic celebrations by all the imperialist and reactionary circles internationally and internally" because of this event. Referring to President Carter's statement, the paper says that he made "a promise-threat about s fering Cyprus. Mr Carter clearly said that following Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO, the next problem for 'settlement' is the Cyprus problem. It appears that the President does not even consider the Cyprus problem as a separate question, but simply as 'another phase' in the inter-Atlantic dispute that will also be settled by the NATOite leadership." The paper expresses "justified uneasiness" because of Carter's statement and points out that what he has told the Greek-American voters is not just an election promise "but it is something worse: It is a warning about imperialist involvement and an attempt for a NATOite solution that will serve the imperialist plans in the Middle East; that is, this is a fresh threat against Cyprus."

TA NEA, as well, carries a front page editorial stressing that "Carter and the U.S. foreign policy understand only one Cyprus solution: The solution for the sake of which the July coup and the Turkish genocidal invasion and occupation have taken place; the solution that would legalize the faits accomplis, occupation, partition and displacement. Such a solution is not possible, because it depends on its acceptance by the Greek Cypriots, and because the Cypriot people will never allow such acceptance."

In his front page column "My Opinion," O AGON's "Observer" says that "this is not the first time that President Carter has lavishly made promises in favor of Cyprus, promises which he later on failed to carry out, and even violated, and has worked for the burying of Cypriot rights." The "Observer" adds that, although "we do not trust the U.S. President, we cannot possibly disregard the fact that his fresh statement is made at a period of serious developments in the Greek-U.S. and the Turkish-U.S. relations, and, therefore, we are compelled to attach to them this time some particular importance." Referring to Greece's reintegration, the "Observer" says that this might be the beginning of a general effort by the United States and the West to resolve the Greek-Turkish problems of the Aegean and Cyprus and stresses: "Therefore, this time Carter was not merely making promises but was furnishing clear indications of the thoughts and intentions of the Americans with regard to their next moves." The "Observer" considers it "reasonable" that "the West will seek to complete its efforts for a package settlement of all the questions that affect the region, because this is the only way for NATO to feel that its southeastern wing is safe and free from dangers." In conclusion, he stresses the need for vigilance and unity by the Greek Cypriot side in order to "deal with any eventuality, either negative or positive."

DENKTAS COMMENTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

TA230819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas will arrive in Ankara today for a 2-day official visit. In Ankara, President Denktas will have talks with Head of State, Chief of Staff and President of the National Security Council Gen Kenan Evren, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and other government officials.

In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television, President Denktas recalled that the Cyprus problem had reached an important phase. He added that he would, as usual, have an open and substantial exchange of views in Ankara. This visit, Denktas said, would give him the opportunity to express the loyalty and gratitude of the Turkish Cypriot community to the Turkish nation and administrators.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, President Rauf Denktas said: The Cyprus problem has reached an important stage. Intercommunal talks, which have been obstructed by the Greek Cypriots for years, have resumed. The continuation of these talks in a healthy atmosphere and under conditions of equality and the ending of these talks with positive results that safeguard the rights of both communities are our common desires with Turkey. However, recently various pressures are being exerted on us, and it is our task to withstand these. Kenan Atakol, foreign affairs, defense and tourism minister of the Turkish Federated State, will accompany President Denktas in his visit to Turkey.

BAYRAK RADIO ANNOUNCES DENKTAS DEPARTURE FOR TURKISH VISIT

TA231157 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Rauf Denktas left Cyprus today for an official visit to Turkey. Before his departure, President Denktas made a statement in connection with the visit.

Asked to comment on a statement by U.S. President Carter to the Greek lobby that after Greece's return to NATO's military wing, it was now the turn for the solution of the Cyprus problem and the restoration of the human rights in the island, President Denktas said: President Carter is speaking from Washington, while the Turkish Cypriot community—whose human rights have been trampled upon and its most valuable possessions destroyed for 11 years—has waged a dynamic struggle for the restoration of the human rights in Cyprus, which is only 40 miles off the Turkish coast. President Carter might promise this or that in a bid to satisfy the Greek lobby. However, I would like him to clarify what he means by the restoration of the human rights in Cyprus. Which human rights will be restored in Cyprus? To provide the Greek Cypriot community with rights that might lead to a repetition of the Greek Cypriot stand against our community during 11 years cannot be defined as the restoration of human rights but as an invitation for their destruction.

Pointing out that the views of the Turkish Cypriot community will be forwarded to U.S. officials, President Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot community believed that the Cypriot problem could not be solved by presidential orders from Washington. Denktas added that to give such an impression to the Greek Cypriots would completely disrupt the intercommunal talks. He continued: It is our wish that it should not be forgotten that the Cyprus issue is a problem that can be solved by the two ethnic communities.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

NC230614 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou left after midnight for New Delhi for a 2-day official visit to India. During his visit, President Kiprianou will discuss with President Reddy and Prime Minister Gandhi the Cyprus problem, ways to further develop the friendship and cooperation between Cyprus and India and questions concerning the nonaligned movement. President Kiprianou is accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis.

The president was seen off by House President Mikhailidhis—who will be acting president of the republic during President Kiprianou's absence—members of the Council of Ministers, the Indian Consul to Cyprus, house members, the police commander, the national guard deputy commander and by other officials.

CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER STROUGAL ENDS VISIT; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AT221335 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The official visit of Czechoslovak Premier Strougal to Greece comes to an end today.

Strougal was received by President of the Republic Karamanlis at 1030 today. Present at the meeting were Czechoslovak Ambassador to Athens Zantovsky; Greek Ambassador to Prague Mavromikhalis and secretary general to the president, Ambassador Molivistis.

At 1130 a ceremony was held at the Foreign Ministry during which four agreements were signed between Greece and Czechoslovakia. They refer to economic cooperation between the two countries; to cooperation in the health sector; to cooperation in judicial aid and to the establishment of consulates.

The agreements were signed by the premiers of the two countries, Rallis and Strougal, Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and the Czechoslovak Ministers of Metallurgy and Heavy Industry Gerle and Foreign Trade Trade Barcak.

Earlier there was a meeting attended by the Greek prime minister; Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas; Minister of Industry and Energy Manos; Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis and secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Theodhoropoulos. On the Czechoslovak side, the meeting was attended by Premier Strougal; Heavy Industry Minister Gerle; Foreign Trade Minister Barcak and Deputy Foreign Minister Knizka.

At 1230 the two premiers held a press conference. Rallis and Strougal stressed that the talks conducted were in a spirit of cooperation and were fruitful. They also said discussions centered primarily on economic affairs but also on international problems. They stressed that despite the existence of different political systems, relations between Greece and Czechoslovakia are excellent and there are prospects for further expansion of cooperation between the two countries in many sectors. This afternoon Strougal departs Athens for Prague.

PROSECUTOR TO INVESTIGATE OPERATION OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

AT221430 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The method of operation and operating permits issued to foreign universities in Greece will be looked into by the judiciary on instructions from the Athens prosecutor general who ordered a preliminary investigation.

The case started with a document issued by Education Minister Talliadhouros addressed to the prosecutor general in which he asked for an investigation of charges published in press articles referring to the illegal and unconstitutional operation of foreign universities.

The preliminary investigation is required to look into and confirm the following:

Operating permits issued by the Ministry of Education to these foreign senior educational establishments.

Reports by educational experts on these operations.

Action by the Ministry of Education toward checking and limiting the operation of foreign senior educational establishments.

According to the press reports, such foreign universities operate in Greece either as branches of equivalent universities abroad, which accept Greek students without entrance examinations, or as bureaus for assisting students to assit in the travel of interested students overseas. There are also schools which present themselves as study centers established by Greek citizens but which represent foreign educational establishments, as well as others which operate as centers for the preparation of students for entry into foreign universities. It is noted that the last two categories are not sufficiently covered by existing legislature. At the same time, the existence of such establishments proves the insufficiency of the Greek educational system.

ATHENS PAPERS COMMENT ON RETURN TO NATO MILITARY WING

AT211624 [Editorial Report] Athens newspapers on 21 October carry extensive commentary on the issue of Greece' return to the military wing of NATO.

MESIMVRINI in Greek notes on page 1 in its "Positions" column: "Unequivocally, the agreement that has been reached...ends, in a most satisfactory manner, a dangerous national outstanding issue and essentially completes—consolidates and protects—Greece's organic link with Europe." It also remarks that "The criticism being heard (from the right and the left)...is dictated by reasons of pure party selfishness. ...It would greatly profit all parties—without exception—if they would prove that in national affairs they subdue their propaganda or other petty interests."

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek on page 2 publishes its "Laconic" column entitled "Return to NATO" which says that Greece's return is being made "without at all damaging its national interests and on the basis of the Haig-Davos agreement of 1978." Satisfactorily noting that the new Rogers plan envisages the establishment of a NATO headquarters in Larisa, similar to the one in Izmir, AKROPOLIS remarks: "Why, then, all the fuss and demagogy against NATO which the opposition is inciting? .... How shall we guarantee our territorial integrity without allies and without defense supports? What observer in good faith does not see that if the East bloc finally prevails, Greece will not be able to remain neutral and independent or that it will not be able to stop the designs which some northern neighbors still have on Macedonia and the Aegean?"

The KKE (Exterior) organ, RIZOSPASTIS in Greek, carries an editorial on page 1 entitled "Guilty" asserting that "The government of the right stands slavish and undignified before its 'allies,' unashamed of the slaps it has received from them and without the courage to seek a different road." It continues: The government "is guilty because it is taking Greece back into the NATO of the cold and hot war, to the NATO of the Cyprus treason, to the NATO of Papadhopoulos and Evren. It is guilty because at a critical period for peace it is surrendering the country to imperialists to be used as a base for their aggressive plans in the Mideast and the Balkans. It is guilty because, through return to NATO, it is undermining national independence, defense and security."

I AVYI, Greek-language press organ of the KKE (Interior) published the "I AVYI" column on page 8 entitled "Clearly Before the People." The commentary says "a 180-degree turn has taken place regarding the direction which was indicated in the summer of 1974"—that is, Greece's withdrawal from the NATO military wing. Now, it stresses, the government "must explain why the decision for withdrawal was correct in 1974 and is considered 'obsolete' in 1980.... In addition, the government must clearly inform the public and Chamber about the specific conditions under which the return has taken place. Half truths and alleged, secret 'previous obligations' are unacceptable...."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON CSCE REPORTED

LD230943 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 80 p 38

["M.S." report: "European Assembly Advocates Continuing Detente"]

[Text] Strasbourg—At the end of a debate on Wednesday 15 October on the forthcoming CSCE conference slated to take place in Madrid in November, the European Assembly voted by a big majority in favor of pursuing detente. Only the French Communists voted against the resolution submitted by Mr Rumor (DC deputy), the Italian Communists abstained. Several points in the resolution were amended at the Socialists' initiative. PS Deputy Estier asked for changes to modify the resolution's general tone. With Mr Rumor's support the most significant changes were adopted. The Assembly thus abandoned the idea of setting conditions for "the pursuit of the CSCE process." Indeed, the resolution only made provision for the process to be continued after the November conference "if the results obtained in Madrid justified it." The new text also calls on the European Nine to "constructively examine all the proposals made for a European disarmament conference."

The resolution passed, however, clearly denounces Moscow's intervention policy since the 1975 Helsinki conference. It demands "measures to solve the crisis started by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan." The text also makes an implicit reference to Poland, calling on the Nine to "condemn as unacceptable and contrary to the Helsinki Final Act any use of threats or force and to solemnly declare that the violation of the national will of a signatory country by another country would be regarded as a flagrant violation of the spirit of this act and would therefore represent a threat to peace."

NATO

L'HUMANITE CITES JOSEPH LUNS ON FRENCH-NATO MILITARY TIES

LD221035 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Oct 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Close French Military Cooperation"]

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns confirmed—with satisfaction—yesterday evening the close cooperation which exists between the French Government and the Atlantic organization. Speaking as the guest on the Europe 1 Press Club he specified that this cooperation is both permanent and leads to "joint consideration" in some circumstances such as the Iranian revolution.

Questioned by our special representative in Brussels, Laurent Smouroun, on the increasingly Atlanticist stances adopted by the Giscard government, the majority parties and the PS, Mr Luns stated: "I am astonished that you should find it surprising that France is playing the game in NATO. France and the French Government have never dissociated themselves from the broad lines of NATO's policy.... The only difference is that France is not integrated militarily but it has missions to all the NATO commands and is informed of everything...."

"The French armed forces' role in the Indian Ocean," Mr Luns also specified, "is entirely in keeping with NATO's outlook and NATO welcomes it."

With regard to the situation in the Persian Gulf, he said: "There has been joint consideration (in the Atlantic Council) and all are agreed that U.S. action toward Iran, in the present crisis for instance, should be applauded and diplomatically supported."

[Question] Does France agree too?

[Answer] I have not heard any argument to the contrary from the French Government.

Questioned on Mr Giscard d'Estaing's decision to develop the neutron weapon, the NATO secretary general stated: "I welcome the fact that France will probably build this shell.... However the subject has not been discussed in NATO."

"I would not find it unnatural for some countries, especially the FRG, which is very important for many reasons, to agree to deploy it on their territory."

UNITED KINGDOM

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER SAUDI MILITARY PURCHASES FROM FRANCE

LD211237 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 80 p 32

[Roland Gribben report: "Thatcher Inquiry on Contract"]

[Text] The prime minister has asked for details about how France came to win a 1,400 million pounds naval contract from Saudi Arabia. It was emphasised in Whitehall last night that Mrs Thatcher had not called for an inquiry into why Britain missed out on the orders and was seeking background information. But the contract is the second important arms deal won by the French in the Middle East in recent months. It comes against the background of moves by Mrs Thatcher to increase Britain's military sales effort.

There is some concern that the award of the order to the French may be a "hangover" from the Saudi reaction to the "Death of a Princess" television film which soured trade relations earlier this year.

But Britain, it is understood, was never seriously in the running for a contract which involved France providing a substantial addition to the Saudi Navy.

France has been negotiating with Saudi authorities for over two years as part of a wider programme to gain access to more Saudi oil.

The contract involves building four 2,000-ton missile launching frigates, two 17,000-ton fuel supply ships, and Dauphine helicopters armed with air-to-sea missiles. The orders will take four years to complete.

The British Embassy in Jidda has been providing background information about the contract negotiations and the Defence Ministry is preparing a background note for Mrs Thatcher.

It is being pointed out that Britain is now at a disadvantage in important Middle East arms deals where an oil trade-off is involved because of the growth of North Sea oil production.

Despite British technological achievements, particularly in aerospace, countries such as France, badly in need of secure long-term oil supplies, are making cut-price offers.

Ministers are also increasingly worried that France is "bending" international rules and mixing aid to developing countries with attractive credit arrangements to win business.

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DIE PRESSE REVIEWS ACTIVITIES OF 'PALME COMMISSION'

AU231637 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Gud": "Vienna: Palme Commission for Disarmament Is Taking Shape"]

[Text] Vienna--"The mere fact that such groups do exist is a good thing." This was stated by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, who on Tuesday at the "Club 2" [Vienna domestic television] panel discussion expressed himself appreciatively about the new disarmament commission "headed by Mr Palme."

John Edwards, secretary of the commission, in a talk with DIE PRESSE did not want his group to be downgraded to a "pacifists' association for the benefit of the Soviets." According to him, the Palme Commission plans to promote not only negotiations that are already underway but also additional ones, and it intends to publish a report on these endeavors by March 1982--that is a few months before the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is scheduled to begin, in a similar way as Willy Brandt's report preceded the UN North-South debate.

After a 1 and 1/2 year preparatory phase, the "independent commission for disarmament and security questions" acquired about a month ago a more or less final members list. In addition to CPSU Central Committee Candidate Member Georgi Arbatov, it contains among others former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former prime ministers Joop Den Uyl (Netherlands) and Jozef Cyrankiewicz (Poland), SPD Secretary General Egon Bahr, former British Foreign Minister David Owen and Third World personages such as Olusegun Obasanjo, former president of Nigeria, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal from Guyana, and Salim Salim (Tanzania), chairman of the last UN General Assembly.

Edwards will reveal which "Western and Middle East" premiers have already promised financial support only when the payments have actually been received: so far, he says, donations have been received from a foundation in London. The Austrian Government is paying the cost of the commission's secretariat on Vienna's Argentinierstrasse. The next conference is scheduled from 12 to 15 December in Vienna.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1981 BUDGET

AU231739 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Summary] Finance Minister Androsch yesterday presented to parliament the 1981 draft budget. It provides for 335.1 billion schillings expenditures (as against 302.2 billion schillings in 1980), and 285.3 billion schillings revenues (1980: 253.2 billion schillings). In addition, there is a special budget for counter-cyclical measures providing for expenditures of 2.48 billion schillings (1980: 2.96 billion schillings), and 2.6 billion schillings (1980: 2.49 billion schillings) is earmarked as "stablization quota."

According to the finance minister, revenues are estimated to rise about 1 percent more than expenditures. At present, the Austrian economic situation is still marked by full employment, concrete growth, and relative price stability. The real growth rate this year is estimated at 3.5 percent, the unemployment rate 1.9 percent. At present, there are 2.8 million wage and salary earners in Austria, more than ever before, and there is no youth unemployment. For 1981, an economic growth rate of 1 percent and an increase of unemployment to 2.2 percent are expected, the finance minister said.

NETHERLANDS

NRC HANDELSBLAD ON CONCERNS OVER U.S. ELECTION

LD231303 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Growing Concern"]

[Text] Despite months of squabbling the two candidates for the U.S. Presidency, President Carter and former-Governor Ronald Reagan, will now meet for a debate on television. This is good news for the U.S. electorate.

The squabbling was chiefly due to Carter's reservations about the presence at such a debate of the independent candidate John Anderson, in Carter's view a no-hope outsider, who only has press publicity to thank for his reputation.

The League of Women Voters, the active nompartisan women's organization which has arranged the television debate, had a different opinion for a long time. Anderson's standing in the opinion polls was at times as much as 20 percent of U.S. votes and, according to the league, he had to be taken as a serious candidate. The opinion polls have now knocked this view on the head--Anderson's support is melting away and the political platform can now be occupied by the candidates from the two largest traditional U.S. parties.

It is a great pity that the chances for Anderson, who up to now has made the most serious and convincing impression of all the candidates, seem to have disappeared completely. But the fact that U.S. voters are being given the opportunity to see the two neck-and-neck leaders in confrontation with each other is an advantage.

However, the outcome is unpredictable. Will Reagan's suave and relaxed ineptitude make a better impression that Carter's tense display of knowledge? Or will both gentlemen be sent home with an unsatisfactory grade? A number of American commentators incline toward the latter possibility. Reagan has a poor knowledge of his facts, although he can conceal his ignorance with charm for a few minutes; Carter has a treasurehouse of facts at hand, but does not know what they mean and this becomes obvious. So run a couple of the less friendly assessments of the two candiates and their television chances.

From Europe we can only watch the spectacle of the U.S. election with growing concern, not only because the outcome, no matter what it is, will give little reason for celebration (Carter's reelection would, however, make us less somber, but that is all), but the clammy hand which the even struggle for the White House will place on American diplomacy is alarming in the present world situations.

To give one example: The fairly pro-Iranian noises that have been coming from Washington recently are without doubt intended to prepare a breakthrough in the hostage affair. The release of the hostages in Tehran would be bound to throw another 4 years in the White House into the lap of a triumphant Carter. Policy in the Persian Gulf would thus become a function of the short-term electoral interests of a politician who wants to prolong his own stay in the White House.

Such links are improper and therefore dangerous. It is impossible to make the clock move faster, but the sooner 4 November comes the better.

EXPLORATORY TALKS HELD ON USSR GAS FOR NETHERLANDS

LD230815 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Own reporter report: "Russians Ask for More for Gas"]

[Text] Amsterdam--The Soviet Union wants a higher price for natural gas than the Netherlands wants to pay. This became clear this week in exploratory talks between a Soviet natural gas delegation, the Economic Affairs Ministry and the Netherlands Gas Union.

The Russians are considering a gas price based on the price of crude oil, while the Netherlands envisages a gas price in accordance with the price of fuel oil. At present the price the Russians are thinking of is around 40 cents per cubic meter, while the Dutch price is 30 cents per cubic meter.

According to a spokesman for the Economic Affairs Ministry the price difference does not mean that the negotiations on Russian natural gas supplies to the Netherlands have been unsuccessful. "Negotiations on the price will have to take place, as has not been the case during the exploratory talks. This week nothing has been done apart from making each side's positions clear," the spokesman said. One member of the Russian delegation has remained in the Netherlands to conduct talks on possible Dutch deliveries in exchange for the natural gas. The other members left Schipol Airport on Saturday. The exchange deliveries are in the technical sphere of natural gas production and transportation. During this week's talks it has become clear that a significant part of the credits that the Netherlands will have to give the Soviet Union for the gas supplies would be spent in the Netherlands on contract work and other technical activities.

It has also become clear that the Russians want to begin gas supplies very soon. Because Russia has 1984-1985 in mind it wants the contracts concluded within a few months. Some 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas are involved. Earlier this year the Netherlands Gas Union made it known that it was willing to take 4 to 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year.

PAPERS COMMENT ON KOSYGIN'S RESIGNATION

DW241002 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Press review on the resignation of Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin]

[Text] The daily DIE WELT writes: Nobody can tell whether Kosygin's resignation was for reasons other than poor health or whether the resignation heralds an upcoming evil, nobody can tell whether it will have any effects on the system. In the hierarchy the premier is subordinate to the party. However, a premier who was not only a member of the supreme party elite but also carved out his career jointly with the party boss was bound to wield special weight. The assumption that Kosygin's exit will not necessarily strengthen the forces of moderation seems to be permissible.

In the opinion of WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU the change in the Kremlin does not come unexpectedly. The paper writes: Kosygin's poor state of health was known. The supreme economic manager of the Soviet empire was not particularly successful in his bailiwick, as we saw again the other day. Successor Tikhonov, an intimate friend of Brezhnev who reportedly had differences of opinion with Kosygin in times past, had been standing by for quite some time. He, too, is a man for the economy, the boss himself handles the international business. Yesterday's Soviet scenery, however, unequivocally reminds us of how unmoved externally, not to say how untouched, the power relations there have been for many years. Kosygin resided on Red Square in Moscow for 16 years. The world public had grown accustomed to that face which continually looked sad. He was always involved, being part of the foremost Soviet elite, yet he was not the number one. Quite obviously one single man was ahead of him the past few years--Brezhnev.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg makes the following comment: The Soviet premier is resigning at a time when the government cannot but admit to the Supreme Soviet another poor harvest, and the nonachievement of plan targets in other branches as well. This is an admission which coincides with more and more vehement criticism of the economic and the administrative apparatus, supplies for the consumer and the inability to steer the country on the course of reform which is so necessary. Kosygin's successor, Tikhonov, is 75 years old and is possibly only a transitional solution. The surprising admission of the young, 49-years-old rising star Gorbachov to the Politburo as a full member might be tantamount to setting a course for the future: Gorbachov is an expert on agriculture, and agriculture continues to be the Kremlin's great problem child. Notwithstanding all unanswered questions in connection with Kosygin's resignation, one thing is definite: The continuity of the policy of the Soviet leadership remains preserved.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: The successor, Tikhonov, has been prepared to take over for a long time. He is just 1 year younger than his predecessor, so it is not a change of power or of generations, but a carefully prepared and implemented transition. Is that the model for a great change that will unavoidably come in the Soviet Union in the coming years, namely, that a person may resign and that his name can still be mentioned in the future? that political leaders will be able to pass their power on in a very natural way? If the leaders achieve this, they will eliminate some of the reservations people still have about them. The civilized change of power in the Kremlin is a contribution one can hardly underrate with a view to the promotion of confidence in the world.

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG of Essen notes: The change of top Soviet leaders demonstrates something one is not always aware of: The masters of the Kremlin are old men. Kosygin, an old man, is going, Tikhonov, an old man, is coming, and Brezhnev--thus to name the most important one--is a gravely ill old man who, amazingly, has been rejuvenated over and over again. It seems, however, that the Kremlin is far from suffering from the two most popular contradictory attributes of old age: Gentle wisdom and arthritic stubbornness.

Its policy is still characterized by the same hardness and mercilessness, but also by surprising mobility, at least when exploiting the weakness of the adversary is involved. If old age is supposed to be protection against foolishness, this is hardly applicable either. The Afghanistan adventure is the most recent evidence of that. Yet one ought to give some credit to that long-lived Soviet guard. These old men have experienced the catastrophe of World War II and they have learned their lessons. They do not carelessly put their red empire at stake, says NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG.

PAPERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV ADMISSION OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

DW231220 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Press review on USSR Supreme Soviet session]

[Text] Discussing the criticism of supply bottlenecks in the Soviet Union voiced by the head of state and party, Brezhnev, the Bonn paper DIE WELT writes: The Soviets in this situation might venture a reassessment of their policy. They might reach the conclusion that their prognosis of the inevitable Western decline has been as wrong as has their forecast of a communist economic paradise in 1980, that with their boundless armament and aggressive policy of expansion they have attained nothing but barren confrontation, that they are unable to keep pace in an arms race, and that they should turn around out of their blind alley and proceed to attempt real reforms and reasonable coexistence and cooperation with the West, especially since the unrest in Poland, Estonia, Latvia and even in certain Russian factories seems to indicate that what has seemed to burden man for an eternity need not be accepted forever. They might realize this. They do not have to, or not so soon, but an energetic Western attitude which leaves no doubt that the West will no longer be fooled might help them in this process of comprehension.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG comments on the same topic: Unerringly the Kremlin keeps placing ideology above individual desires. Reforms are out of the question. As far as the leadership is concerned economic planning is also an instrument for exercising power. If it were to allow some independence for enterprises or even branches in which private initiative could develop, a gap in the control apparatus would ensue. This is what the group of rulers does not want under any circumstances.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch draws attention to Brezhnev's motives: Party Boss Brezhnev said the most urgent requirement was to improve consumer supplies of foodstuffs. The ruler over all Russians in a metaphor using an old, well-worn slogan called for more butter instead of guns. He did so with some reason this fall, to be sure. The Afghanistan adventure is unpopular even in the Soviet Union, and the punishment by the Americans in the economic field is not as ineffective as some observers in the West seek to make it seem. Finally, developments in Poland also cast long shadows in the Soviet Union. Today, in a rebellious environment within its own camp, Moscow cannot afford a supply crisis as it did formerly.

PAPER SCORES USSR PROTEST AGAINST ROGERS' BERLIN VISIT

DW241026 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Commentary signed -R: "A Bogey Is Being Set Up"]

[Text] The perfecting of the "antifascist protection wall" with barbed steel mats symbolizes in a sad way the Moscow-ordered delimitation course diligently being promoted by East Berlin. Internal difficulties in the East bloc have once more increased the urge of the ruling party to isolate itself while simultaneously voicing quite senseless accusations against the West in line with that old clamour to "Hold that thief"! An example has been given in this respect by the protest of the Soviet East Berlin embassy against the West Berlin visit of NATO Commander-in-Chief Rogers. It was said that this was an attempt to include West Berlin in NATO's sphere of influence.

What is the purpose of that joke? Its originators know that since the signing of the 1949 NATO treaty the Berlin sectors occupied by the allies belong to NATO's defense area. Rogers' visit was not at all "in gross contradiction" to the four-power agreement. The Berlin treaty does not at all touch on the original occupation rights of the Western powers.

In a strange parallel action with this Soviet move, the GDR accused the West German television networks ARD and ZDF of planning as of January 1981 to "step up ideological war against the GDR." In fact, however, neither intensified nor territorially extended reportage has been planned. Even if this were the case, the GDR particularly would have no reason to become excited about stepped-up ideological war. Its functionaries have probably not forgotten the commitment accepted in Helsinki, namely, to "facilitate more free and far-reaching dissemination of information." But the SED obviously dislikes that duty so much that that it is preventively setting up an ideolocal bogey which some day could produce the pretext for taking further measures against West German correspondents.

GENSCHER RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA FOR TALKS

LD231935 Hamburg DPA in German 1733 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 Oct (DPA)--Against the background of the latest UN efforts to achieve independence for South-West Africa (Namibia) on the basis of internationally-supervised elections, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), for lengthy talks in Bonn today. On Friday Nujoma will also meet members of the Federal Committee for Foreign Affairs and for Development Policy and hold talks at the Ministry for Development.

The Federal Government does not recognize the elections that were organized in Namibia by South Africa, nor the establishment of the Council of Ministers under the leadership of Drik Mudge, because SWAPO did not take part in them. This was stated to Namibian Premier Mudge by Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenther Van Well, when Mudge visited the federal capital last summer. Together with the governments of Washington, London, Paris and Ottawa, Bonn was responsible for the so-called Namibia initiative, which is reflected in resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

According to the resolution, supervised elections with SWAPO's participation should take place in the former German colony, which later became a mandate of South Africa, as a prerequisite for Namibia's true independence. The first demand contained in this resolution is for an armistice between the SWAPO guerrillas and the forces of the Dirk Mudge government, which is heavily supported by South Africa.

One of the subjects under discussion during the Genscher-Nujoma talks is Bonn's view that SWAPO, although an important power, is not the only representative of the Namibian people. The Federal Republic voted against such a resolution at the UN General Assembly, but within the framework of its Namibia activities--and the presence of 30,000 people of German origin or German citizens in South-West Africa plays a role in this--Bonn is aiming at ensuring SWAPO's participation in any peaceful solution.

GDR'S EWALT MOLDT DISCUSSES GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD232050 Hamburg DPA in German 1959 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 23 Oct (DPA)--The GDR today again made further normalization of relations with the Federal Republic dependent on certain conditions. Ewalt Moldt, head of the permanent GDR mission in Bonn, spoke at the opening in Saarbruecken of the first GDR film week in the Federal Republic about respect for the GDR's state citizenship [staatsbuergerschaft]. Moldt warned the Federal Republic against interfering in the GDR's internal affairs, among which was the raising of the compulsory minimum exchange. This measure is to serve the GDR's own population and is not directed against travelers.

GISCARD BRIEFS CABINET ON RECENT PRC VISIT

NC231601 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today briefed his Cabinet on his recent week-long visit to China, saying that Chinese development "will have considerable influence on the world's future".

China's priority on economic development will make it "a great, modern power", he said, adding that an active China fully involved in international affairs will "constitute a factor of peace and stability in the world".

The French president said that the two countries' common views on a number of basic principles should help contribute to settling current problems, and notably the crisis situations discussed during the visit.

Chinese officials expressed interest in the development of relations between the two countries, he said, outlining plans he concluded with the Beijing government.

China has ordered its first two nuclear centers from France, and agreed to hold periodic political consultations with Paris, he said.

The two countries also plan to strengthen scientific and cultural ties with the creation of a French technological institute at Shanghai.

PREMIER IN TUNISIA FOR 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD240828 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Raymond Barre is in Tunisia today for a 3-day visit, the first official visit by a head of French Government since Tunisia's independence in 1956.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES MIDEAST WITH PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

NC232220 Paris AFP in English 2205 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP)--Isam as-Sartawi, special envoy of Palestine Liberation Organization Chief Yasir 'Arafat, conferred today with a representative of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the PLO office here announced.

A French spokesman confirmed that Mr as-Sartawi had met, at his request, with presidential diplomatic advisor Patrick Leclerc. Their talks centered on Mr 'Arafat's mission to Iran and Iraq, the spokesman said.

The PLO office said they discussed the situation in the Middle East, with emphasis on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and on Mr 'Arafat's efforts to achieve an end to the fighting.

MITTERRAND SPEAKS ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY, CRITICIZES ROCARD

LD231325 Paris LE MATIN in French 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Mitterrand: 'Party Unity Comes First'"]

[Text] Even before Michel Rocard announced his candidacy for the presidency of the republic, Francois Mitterrand criticized the mayor of Conflans-Sainte-Honorine's decision. During a public meeting held here at Kingersheim, in the Haut-Rhin Department, the first secretary explained: "Any candidate who says that he is a candidate before any federation has said so is no candidate." And he added: "As far as I am concerned, I believe that it would be incorrect with respect to our party to try to steal a march."

Here are the main passages from Francois Mitterrand's statement in Mulhouse: "I have scrupulously abided by the decisions adopted by our party which 4 months ago fixed 19 October as the beginning of the democratic process of our candidate's nomination for the presidential election.

"Today is 19 October. I have kept silent until now. It has been said that it was getting quite late. However, we still have more than 6 months before us.... As you know, I have long believed that throwing our ranks open to such a competition would have been premature.... But, since the time has come to speak, I will do so. I have heard many appeals addressed to me. I have even heard many candidates declare, without being asked by me, that they would withdraw their candidacy in advance if I were to offer myself for your nomination.

"Is it necessary to repeat that I have never had either any intention or any desire to do this? For me and, I hope, for you the problem should be considered from a different angle.

"No one can wear our colors under such grave circumstances unless his main concern is to unite the Socialists and champion their plan. No one can aspire to lead the country unless he personifies the will to unite popular forces in order to urge them, transcending any partisan struggles, to implement a national plan through which all French people will rediscover reasons for hope. Our candidate will have the duty to be at one and the same time the architect, interpreter and symbol of the struggle for freedom and socialism--our kind of socialism, which has its roots in the history of France and in our proud, patriotic and creative people, who are bearers of universal values."

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES ELLEINSTEIN'S ATTACK ON PCF

LD231117 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "J. Elleinstein on the Television"]

[Excerpt] J. Elleinstein launched an extremely violent attack on the PCF and its policy on Television Channel Two at noon yesterday.

He approved the remarks made by Laurent Fabius, who was taking part in this program, and said that "the corpse of the leftwing union is lying in Georges Marchais' drawer at Place du Colonel Fabien. While Georges Marchais has stated that the PS is swinging to the right--a question which deserved more detailed discussion, he added--"it is absolutely certain that the PCF has swung to the East, in other words that it supports all the most harmful aspects of Soviet foreign policy."

J. Elleinstein did no more and no less than to call on PCF voters to criticize PCF policy during the presidential election in order to create "the right conditions for a crisis within the PDF."

This attitude is totally foreign to a communist's behavior.

POMPIDOU ADVISOR GARAUD TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

NC232200 Paris AFP in English 2131 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP)--Marie-France Garaud, considered by many to be the "eminence grise" of the late President Georges Pompidou, announced here today that she would be a candidate in the French presidential elections next year. Mrs Garaud, who was also an advisor to Gaullist Party Leader Jacques Chirac when he was prime minister, has denounced "Soviet hegemony" and has accused French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of "going along" with the Soviet Union.

Last year, she broke with Mr Chirac, who is himself expected to enter in race, in which Mr Giscard d'Estaing has been given the edge in recent public opinion polls.

Another Gaullist, Michel Debre, is also a presidential candidate. Mrs Garaud today criticized Mr Debre for giving primacy to economic rather than political issues.

Mrs Garaud was believed to have exercised great power during the presidency of Mr Pompidou, and NEWSWEEK magazine in 1973 called her the most powerful woman in France.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES DELAY IN COMPLETION OF MIRAGE 2000

NC232214 Paris AFP in English 2150 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP)--The building programme for the Mirage 2000 fighter plane, slated to be the backbone of the French airforce, will be delayed, Defence Minister Jeol le Theule told the National Assembly today.

A Defense Ministry official said the delay will put back the programme by six months to one year.

The major snag is over the fighter's new radar system. Planes delivered by mid-1983 will be equipped with a less sophisticated radar system which will be replaced after 1985.

The French airforce has already received 225 Mirage 2000 fighters, built by the Dassault firm.

In total, the airforce will buy 400 of the delta-winged planes.

When chosen by the French Government in 1975, the Mirage was considered one of the most sophisticated fighter planes in the world.

ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS 1981 DEFENSE BUDGET

LD231314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Assembly is to discuss the budget bill's second part, that of expenditures. Today the deputies will discuss a large part of it, the defense budget for 1981. This will reach a figure of more than FR100 billion. This is the highest of all budgets, and an increase of almost 18 percent compared with this year's budget. Here is (Patrick Mercillion):

[(Mercillion)] Yes, it reaches FR105 billion, to be quite exact. As to the figure of 18 percent, it is 5 percent higher than the national average public expenditure increase. First of all one notes the priority given to strategic nuclear forces within the context of their renewal in order to build the mobile ground-to-ground missile and the sixth nuclear submarine, the "Inflexible." One also perceives an increase in investment expenditure, that is an effort regarding equipment. However, not everybody enjoys equal treatment. Those presenting the budget to the National Assembly are satisfied with catching up regarding the air force but deplore a too low tonnage for the navy, the slow modernization of the land forces and the weakness of fuel stocks. In all, this is a budget which does not enable everything being done at once, but this is in any case a consistent characteristic of French defense budgets. This is a budget which nonetheless shows a clear effort in a time of international tension. However, unfortunately our country is almost the only one in Europe to make this effort and France can do nothing about that.

AFP: BOMB WARNING HALTS PARIS BOURSE'S OPERATIONS

NC231148 Paris AFP in English 1143 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP)--The second bomb warning in two days caused reevacuation of the Paris Stock Exchange (Bourse) at noon today and caused the stock brokers' association to call off all stock quotations for the second straight day.

Trading on the exchange floor would have started at 12:30 p.m.

A powerful black powder time bomb was found in the Bourse on Monday and defused. It was set to explode at 2 p.m., a peak trading hour when there would have been a maximum number of casualties.

The Bourse, a symbol of "wicked capitalism" in the eyes of French leftists, has been evac- d a number of times because of false bomb warnings in the last several years. But an ymous warnings are taken seriously since a real bomb was found 3 days ago, and since another bomb killed four people outside a Paris synagogue a few days ago.

FORLANI UNVEILS NEW GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

AU230858 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA)--International prospects will become "dark" if a "serious" relationship of joint responsibility is not reestablished by the two superpowers over the crisis points in the world, according to new Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani.

Unveiling his government platform in Parliament yesterday, Forlani also urged a greater role for the European Parliament as he said his cabinet would support efforts by the U.N. Security Council to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran.

Italian foreign policy must be able to "express itself realistically and coherently with Italy's possible role," he said, as he reiterated Italian membership of the Atlantic alliance. Italy, he pointed out, supported the Atlantic Council's decision in December to "re-establish the balance altered in Europe with the adoption of new long-range theater weapons systems".

The Soviet Union recently accepted the Atlantic Council's offer for an agreement designed to limit and reduce these arms, he said, noting that these talks have just started in Geneva.

The Italian Government will "work to provide all its positive support", he said, moving on to recall Italian condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] U.N. moves over the Iran-Iraq conflict, Forlani said the Rome government continues to consider the holding of American hostages in Iran as "completely unacceptable".

On the Middle East and Palestine, he said his cabinet is convinced of the need to "speed up the pursual of an overall and lasting agreement" by urging all the parties involved to "undertake the path of negotiations".

Stressing Italian ties with Africa, Rome's program of aid to Somalia, and the recent financial agreement with Ethiopia, Forlani said that Italy would support all moves to promote a peaceful settlement of current conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

Elsewhere, he discussed relations with the United States, Canada and Japan. On East-West relations, he said he would try to build on the "positive relations installed with the Soviet Union and the other East European countries". On China, Forlani said his government notes "with satisfaction this great country's policy of opening towards the West".

In his review of Italian foreign relations, he promised a maximum commitment to intensifying relations with Latin America, Africa and Asia and discussed relations with Yugoslavia, Austria and Albania. Noting the particular importance of the situation in the Mediterranean, Forlani pointed to the agreement finalized with Malta on September 15 and described Italian relations with Libya, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco as "intense".

Recalling the complexity of the economic moment in the world, the new premier said Rome would be working for "increasingly close cooperation among the industrial democracies and the development of harmonious relations between North and South".

"But we must keep clearly in mind that, if we do not manage to re-establish a serious relationship, an agreement, a jointly responsible search on the crisis-points between the two superpowers, the prospects will become dark", Forlani concluded.

Pledges Contacts With Opposition

AU230908 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA)--A new Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani pledges "respect and willingness for dialogue" towards the opposition in his platform unveiled in Parliament Wednesday evening.

Referring primarily to the Communists, the major rivals of Forlani's own Christian Democrats, the prime minister said that, "towards the opposition, the government's attitude will in any case be inspired by criteria of respect and willingness for dialogue, knowing that what is represented in this forum is part of the country's complex reality".

Forlani's new coalition is a partnership of the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Republicans. The Communists rank second in Parliament after the Christian Democrats, with the Socialists third.

According to Forlani, who spoke for ninety minutes, the present coalition is as much as could be realized in the present situation. "Every government formula expresses a particular moment of the political situation linked to political balances and convergencies around the platform", he pointed out. "It is in the country's general interest to seek a relationship of seriousness and coherence which permits realizing convergent and jointly responsible commitments towards a necessary objective of greater national cohesion", he added.

The first important reaction to the speech is expected later in the day when Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer is scheduled to speak in Parliament.

Friday, it will be the turn of Berlinguer's Socialist and Christian Democrat counterparts, Bettino Craxi and Flaminio Piccoli.

This morning's edition of the Christian Democrat mouthpiece, IL POPOLO stressed Forlani's openness towards the opposition together with his "frank cooperation" with the other members of the coalition. Other points underlined in IL POPOLO's editorial were the commitment to the struggle against inflation and the government's middle-term economic plans.

"A constructive [word indistinct] exchange with the opposition is emerging", commented Piccoli to reporters. "In any case, we are all in the same boat, in a moment of great crisis".

Piccoli also described Forlani's speech as "complete, very rich, above all as regards the section dealing with economic and foreign policy".

Craxi said the speech was "good" while Social Democrat Party Secretary Pietro Longo said the platform was directed with "great political sensitivity" towards the right-of-center Liberals. Longo also said Forlani's stance on relations with the Communists was "very correct".

For the Republicans, Secretary Giovanni Spadolini pointed to Forlani's "punctual fidelity" towards the agreements reached with his coalition partners and his platform's "continuity" with the basic points supported by the outgoing partnership of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans.

A member of the Communist Party Secretariat, Alessandro Natta, underscored, above all, Forlani's commitment to "resuming a correct method in the relationship between government and the Parliament, and in relation among the parties".

BERLINGUER SPEAKS ON NEW GOVERNMENT IN HOUSE DEBATE

AU231935 Rome ANSA in English 1929 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA)--Italian Communist Party (PCI) Secretary Enrico Berlinguer confirmed here today that his party would maintain its opposition to Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani's new government.

Speaking during the confidence debate in the lower house, Berlinguer added, however, that Communist opposition to the four-party team of Forlani's own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans would be commensurate to the facts and guidelines of how the coalition governs.

Expanding the point, he said the Communists would make their contribution to solving the more urgent problems, fight to ensure that the government faces them with urgency, and firmly oppose measures considered against the workers' interests or harmful to public morality. On other points, Berlinguer voiced reserve, above all, over the attitude of the Socialists in the negotiations that led up to the formation of the new cabinet.

Turning to individual points in Forlani's platform speech yesterday, he said it was a platform of good intentions belied by the overmanning of its ranks--26 ministers and 57 undersecretaries.

He said, some of the government's commitments were among those that appear in the platforms of all governments, but are then never maintained.

On the section devoted to foreign policy, Berlinguer said it lacked the "spirit of determination" appropriate for the government of a major nation like Italy.

On its economic points, he said Italy is not irremediably "in ruins." "There are great resources," he said, "But I am also thinking of those energies pushed to the sidelines which, if left to themselves, are a source of danger."

On the Fiat affair, he described charges that his party had incited the workers to occupy the auto group's factories as "completely false and artificial."

On terrorism, he said the Communists share the "general satisfaction for the results achieved, but ask that full light be thrown on other obscure cases, stopping before no threshold."

The confidence debate is expected to end at the weekend.

AVANTI CITES POLICY CRITICISMS AT PSI COMMITTEE SESSION

LD231509 [Editorial report] Rome AVANTI in Italian 4 October 1980 carries on pages 2-5 an unattributed report on proceedings at the 3 October PSI Central Committee meeting in Rome. Directorate member Fabrizio Cicchitto, a representative of the "Socialist left" faction headed by former PSI Deputy Secretary Signorile, reportedly criticized the party for "continuous fluctuations" leading to its "political isolation," claiming that the recently deposed government became not the "transitional government for rebuilding the consitions for a national solidarity phase" but "a stronghold governed by the preferential axis between the DC preamble group and the PSI", and that "this obstructed the evolution of the political framework, thus helping to introduce conflict between the PSI and PCI." Cicchitto also called for " a foreign policy more in line with Schmidt's" and for a PSI congress "as soon as the government crisis is over."

Directorate member Giacomo Mancini, leader of another opposition faction, reportedly warned the party against "viewing our governmental participation without the Communists as a permanent fact and as an element hostile to the PCI's governmental participation."

A continuation of the report, carried on pages 2-4 of the paper's 5-6 October edition, cites leftwinger Riccardo Lombardi as expressing concern at the "protagonism" promoted by party secretary Craxi, "aimed at always putting the PSI in the limelight on both good and bad occasions", and warning that "the party must not make protagonism an end in itself." Former party secretary Francesco De Martino reportedly lamented "the fact that the Central Committee no longer reflects the decisions of the congress" and that "the party is still incapable of achieving a synthesis among various positions, a synthesis that can represent the various contrasting 'spirits' that exist within Italian socialism." Emphasizing the "pressing need to improve relations between ourselves and the PCI," De Martino claimed that "the DC is maintaining its hegemonic stance and taking advantage of the split on the left; in its maneuvers its principal target is in fact the PSI." The report states that he too criticized PSI foreign policy for "accepting the deployment of the missiles, the Olympic boycott and economic sanctions, unlike other European social democratic parties," and for failing to carry out "any action that can be even distantly compared to the actions of Schmidt or Brandt."

The report states that another directorate member Michele Achilli echoed this theme, condemning "the total subordination of Italian foreign policy to the United States" and "the complete absence of any reference to foreign policy in the secretary's report."

NAPOLITANO URGES PCI TO OPEN DIALOGUE WITH OTHER PARTIES

LD231421 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano article published by RINASCITA: "What Innovations (and What Is To Be Done) Following Cossiga's Downfall"]

[Text] Rome--Is everything stagnant in the Italian political situation? Giorgio Napolitano answers this question in an editorial published in RINASCITA today. Not at all, he says: Immediately after the downfall of the Cossiga government, important changes took place in two of the major parties, the DC and PSI, within the space of a few days. And now a phase of more intensive activity has begun within and among the parties.

The causes of these innovations are clear, Napolitano observes. Our party's action has exerted an influence and on several fronts (foreign policy, the functioning of the institutions, democratic order and the management of the economy). A situation of such serious division among the democratic forces has become increasingly untenable and dangerous. The Fiat dispute, the harshness of that clash, the importance of the issues at stake and the workers' commitment to the struggle have demonstrated in the strongest possible way the need for a political change.

But Napolitano asks, to what extent has there been a change hitherto? We must be prudent and realistic and at the same time manage to observe the signs of innovation. The most obvious of these is a shelving or fading within the DC of the anticommunist line, of the maneuver designed to exclude and harm the PCI, as expressed in the "Preamble." It is on this basis that it has proved possible to rebuild the unity of the DC leadership.

But one cannot deny, Napolitano adds, the degree of ambiguity which accompanies the option for a new unity within the DC leadership, which does, after all, indicate a change of direction with respect to the conclusions of the February congress. There are three essential points of ambiguity:

1--The limit--never surmounted even by the Zaccagnini-Andreotti group--with regard to the issue of government cooperation with the PCI;

2--The very prevalent tendency within the DC to counter the PSI's new pressures with a mere defense of its positions of power, instead of committing itself to a thorough change of methods in the management of public affairs;

3--The persistent tendency to avoid an unequivocal dialogue on the major choices of direction, starting with economic policy. These are problems whose acuteness cannot be escaped. We reserve judgement on whether any of these ambiguities will start to be truly resolved until the new government has been presented.

It is clear that the DC's responsibilities are the greatest; hence its greatest resistance to new approaches in government. At the same time, Napolitano points out, the DC's stubbornness and ambiguities must not constitute an excuse for the sector of the socialist leadership group that has tried to shelve the objective of the participation of both the major leftwing parties in the country's leadership, has forged links with the DC forces most hostile to such a prospect and now seems opposed to the establishment of more open attitudes within the DC.

We must therefore emphasize the contradictory nature of certain plans, the very dubious nature of a hypothesis of an agglomeration of lay socialist forces designed to compete with the DC for the country's political leadership, leaving the PCI on the outside. It is within this context too that we must view the PSI-Italian Social Democratic Party consultation pact--such a sudden response to the DC's recovered internal unity.

Obviously, the Socialist Party's position within the social and political alignment and the evolution of relations within the left or a different arrangement of its forces are now at stake. We hope it will be possible to hold discussions with the entire PSI on this point and therefore on the prospects for the left as a whole.

The real problem for us, Napolitano concludes, is not to allow ourselves to be prompted by any tendentious polemics to adopt closed stances, not to neglect any opportunity for profitable dialogue, not to limit ourselves to denouncing maneuvers and attacks against ourselves--full of dangers for the entire leftwing alignment and for the democratic movement--but to provide positive, more complete and more convincing answers to the many real demands.

VATICAN: POLISH PRIMATE ARRIVES IN ROME FOR VISIT

LD231540 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, arrived in Rome this morning, accompanied by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopate. In the VIP lounge at the Fumicino International Airport, the distinguished visitor was welcomed by Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin, prefect of the Congregation of Eastern Churches; Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the apostolic nuncio for special missions; [words indistinct]. Stanislaw Trepczynski, Polish ambassador in Rome, also came to welcome the visitor. This evening Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski will be received by Pope John Paul II at a private audience.

FREITAS DO AMARAL SAYS FRETILIN ACCEPTS TIMOR PLAN

LD231125 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "FRETILIN Accepts Portuguese Government's Plan for Timor"]

[Text] "The Revolutionary Front for an Independent Eastern Timor [FRETILIN] approves the plan of action drawn up by the Portuguese Government to attempt to resolve the Timor problem," Freitas do Amaral, who met in New York with a representative of that organization, has stated.

The deputy premier returned to Lisbon yesterday from Washington, where he had a working lunch with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who was invited to visit Portugal at a date to be set in due course. A similar invitation was extended to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

In a statement made before leaving the United States, Freitas do Amaral explained that he had a conversation with the FRETILIN representative that "dealt with the problem of the political solution to be found for Eastern Timor," also telling journalists that the governments plan concerning the issue "involves consultations at various levels, which will include that party and the other movements representing the people of Timor."

In this connection he emphasized that the meeting with the FRETILIN representative "represented only a preliminary and exploratory meeting," although he stated that he was "pleased to find that there is agreement between Portugal and that organization with respect to Timor's future."

When questioned by journalists about his talks with the U.S. secretary of state, Freitas do Amaral emphasized that "a broad identity of viewpoints" was ascertained.

CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER DESCRIBES TALKS WITH EANES, SA CARNEIRO

LD231305 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS In Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Relations With Cape Verde Subject of Talks"]

[Text] The president of the republic and the prime minister yesterday received Cape Verde Head of Government Pedro Pires. During the 1-hour meeting with General Ramalho Eanes, relations between Portugal and Cape Verde and international issues were discussed. With Sa Carneiro, Pedro Pires discussed matters connected with Portuguese-Cape Verde bilateral cooperation.

On leaving Belem Palace, Pedro Pires stated that he talked with General Eanes about problems of Cape Verde which, moreover, are known to the president of the republic, who visited that country a few months ago. Economic issues were discussed and assessed in light of the successes achieved by Cape Verde.

In the international field, the Cape Verde prime minister added, African issues were highlighted, and "of course, the war between Iran and Iraq, which is worrying everybody because of its economic consequences."

A burning problem for Cape Verde is the dispute between Guinea Bissau and the Republic of Guinea, arising out of territorial claims to oil-rich areas in islands at issue between the two countries. In this connection Pedro Pires stated that the Portuguese Government promised him "its full support" for resolving the dispute, including documents in addition to those already sent to Bissau to substantiate Guinea's arguments.

Matters connected with bilateral cooperation in all fields were discussed in particular with the Portuguese prime minister. Stock was taken of previous relations between the two governments. International issues, principally connected with the northeast and south of the African continent, were also broached.

Pedro Pires, who leaves tomorrow for a visit to France, stated that there are no special reasons for his 3-day stay in Lisbon, emphasizing that it serves for contacts with the Portuguese authorities and for a brief rest.

With respect to his visit to France at the invitation of his counterpart Raymond Barre, the Cape Verde prime minister stated that the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (the government party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde) hopes that France "will maintain a neutral stance, if it can make no other useful contribution," in the conflict between the two Guineas.

SOARES CARNEIRO ON FUTURE ROLE OF REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD240230 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Presidential Candidate General Soares Carneiro said in Lisbon today that should he be elected, he will relieve the Council of the Revolution from its function as advisory body to the head of state if the councilors--considering their lack of confidence in him--fail to resign as they should, for the sake of consistency.

Speaking at a conference sponsored by the Institute of Democracy and Freedom, Soares Carneiro described Portuguese decolonization as the most painful amputation sustained by the country and stressed that historical judgment calls for its clarification. With regard to Portuguese youth, he said that he views its vote as the pure vote of hope.

MARIO SOARES BREAKS SILENCE ON POLITICAL ISSUES

LD240236 Lisbon Domestic Service in Postuguese 2300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] In an article to be published by the weekly O JORNAL tomorrow, Mario Soares says that there is no conflict among leading bodies of the Socialist Party [PS]. Mario Soares, who has thus broken the silence he has maintained since the present crisis within the PS broke out, also asks that the demonstration scheduled for this Saturday in Rato Square be called off. He denies that he has met with members of the Democratic Alliance, as reported in some political circles.

PCP POSTPONES PARTY CONFERENCE, NO SUPPORT FOR SOARES

LD231552 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal does not back Mario Soares. This is a message the PCP secretary general delivered in an interview with DIARIO DE LISBOA published yesterday.

The Communist Party, which originally announced a party national conference for this Saturday, to debate and define its strategy on the 7 December presidential poll, has now postponed it until Tuesday, with the obvious purpose of waiting to see what emerges from this Saturday's meeting of the Socialist Party National Committee. Judging by what Cunhal said in the newspaper interview, the PCP is clearly concerned over what is happening within the Socialist Party.

In the event of Soares standing for election, Cunhal said, his candidacy would not only be one of defeat but would also represent the defeat of democracy.

On Gen Ramalho Eanes' candidacy, Cunhal had this to say in the interview: Eanes' candidacy is one which the PCP does not support, although it is being fought against by reaction en masse. Although the PCP does not back Eanes' reelection, he said, it will not pull the ground from under Eanes' feet.

Whether the PCP will put up its own presidential candidate, or whether it will back another, is expected to be known on Tuesday.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA, SPAIN SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AB232222 Paris AFP in French 2130 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Madrid, 23 Oct (AFP)--A treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed Thursday between Equatorial Guinea and Spain by Mr Florencio Maye, vice president of Equatorial Guinea, and Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, Spain's minister of foreign affairs.

[as received] According to the Spainish minister of foreign affairs, this treaty constitutes a basic agreement on cooperation between the two countries.

PSOE STATEMENT HITS GOVERNMENT POLICY, URGES PARTY UNITY

LD231041 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "PSOE Condemns UCD and Presents Itself as Firm and Responsible Opposition"]

[Excerpt] Following its meeting over the weekend, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Federal Committee yesterday issued a political statement in which it condemns the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) as being incapable of governing the nation, while presenting itself as a "firm and responsible opposition." The PSOE demands that the government keep its promise to submit the local government bill this month. It also makes an appeal for party unity, based both on internal democracy and on discipline.

The first part of the foremost opposition party's political statement renews criticism of the government for finding no "effective response" to our country's political, social and economic crisis. It accuses the autonomy policy of improvisation and alleges an inability to tackle the grave problems of public safety, as well as a lack of response to major foreign policy issues. In short, the PSOE finds that the government lacks a program.

With respect to the solutions which the PSOE claims to offer, the statement asserts that the resolution of the economic crisis requires the creation of jobs, promoted by a public investment plan, recovery of private investment and an efficient public sector, all this within the framework of a policy which will distribute wealth socially and improve social services. It adds the desirability of unblocking some autonomy processes, taking into account the wishes of the communities themselves. The PSOE also emphasizes the need for urgent reform of the public administration and the protection of civil rights and freedoms, such as freedom of expression, the right to objective information and the progressive regulation of divorce.

The PSOE Federal Committee positively assesses the great effort made by the municipal and provincial councils, most of which are run by Socialists. It denounces the lack of resources from which local corporations are suffering, and urges the government to ensure the municipalities' political and financial independence and to keep its pledge to submit the local government bill before November. In the socioeconomic and trade union sphere, the statement by the PSOE's top body between elections expresses support for negotiations between the social forces and the reorganization of the production apparatus. It accuses the executive power of attempting to strengthen "a certain trade union option which is very much in a minority," for the benefit of party interests.

Democracy and Discipline

As far as the PSOE itself is concerned, the Federal Committee believes that "the political and organizational effort to ensure that the party's organizational structure is more in harmony with the Socialist vote should be continued." It appeals for political unity in the party, based on internal democracy and on socialist discipline, together with internal debate, "which constitutes an essential characteristic of the PSOE." The Federal Committee adds that democratically adopted decisions and the conduct of the leadership bodies and officials "should be accepted and respected."

PSOE, PCE CONFER ON AUTONOMY PROBLEMS

LD231359 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "PSOE and PCE Also Agree on Andalusia"]

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and PCE executive committees yesterday held a meeting at which they agreed, just as the socialists and the democratic coalition had done on the previous day, that the only way to unblock the Andalusia issue is to amend the law on referendum procedures. With respect to municipal issues, it was decided to hold a further meeting to discuss the progress of the pacts in the municipal councils.

Madrid, 15 October--"Amending the law on referendum procedures is the way to unblock the Andalusian autonomy process," PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo stated at the conclusion of a meeting lasting over 3 hours this morning between the PCE and PSCE executive committees.

The two political forces agreed that this is the simplest way to conduct the Andalusian autonomy process by means of article 151 [of the Constitution]. "This is a national issue," Carrillo said, "which should be conducted through consultation among all parties, and in which there should be no impositions by the government party."

For his part, PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez stated that this meeting was necessary, since the political forces which denied the government their confidence and which were called on by the latter are entitled to contact each other and discover the degree of agreement between them.

Municipal Pacts

In addition to the autonomy issues, the two delegations discussed the leftwing agreements in the municipalities, trade unions and socioeconomic issues. "I have the impression," Mr Gonzalez stated, "that we are in the same situation as when the vote of confidence occurred--all the hope about the Andalusia issue which we might have had after the visit to the Moncloa Palace has been frustrated by a certain backtracking by the government.

"The viewpoint that the method should be to reform the referendum law is no longer being maintained. If a referendum is held on the basis of article 144, it will be consultative but not binding, and the law which results will still be something given by Madrid."

With respect to the Galicia law, the two parties made clear their common view that the agreement should be honored to the letter as it stands--a matter on which the democratic coalition also agrees.

Concerning the debate in the congress on the proposals for amending the referendum procedures, Felipe Gonzalez stated that a majority can be secured in the chamber, and expressed his opinion that a formula synthesizing the proposals submitted could be achieved by the assembly of Andalusian parliamentarians which would make it possible to unblock the process. Referring to "Convergence and union" and the Andalusian Socialist Party, he said that if these groups supported the government in the vote of confidence in order to try to unblock the Andalusian process, the PSOE would not oppose other procedures for unblocking it, especially if that proposal emanates from Andalusia.

As far as the municipal issue is concerned, it was decided that the party officials responsible for this area will meet to study the progress of the municipal agreements, as well as in order to broach the issue of the local government law. For his part, Carrillo stated that the meeting had served to consolidate the municipal pacts further, and that the need to continue these pacts had been made clear during it. Last, as far as trade union policy is concerned, Carrillo stated that in his party's opinion the trade union campaign which has now begun should be as nonaggressive as possible, to avoid being in confrontation at its conclusion--something which would make it more difficult to oppose the policy of the government and the employers.

CONTACTS IMPROVE ATMOSPHERE BETWEEN PCE, CATALONIAN PSUC

LD231513 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 11

[Margarita Saenz-Diez report: "Reality of PSUC Has Prevailed Over Carrillo's Viewpoints"]

[Excerpt] The PCE and Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] delegations, meeting in Barcelona on Sunday, decided not to change the present relations existing between the two parties. Thus Santiago Carrillo's attempts to subordinate the Catalonian communists' party to the PCE has given way to an acceptance of reality. In all events, the problem has been shelved.

Throughout Sunday afternoon, Santiago Carrillo, Simon Sanchez Montero and Nicolas Sartorious remained in session with the full PSUC Executive Committee, headed by Gregorio Lopez Raimundo and Antonio Gutierrez Diaz. The meeting constituted the second stage of a tense meeting held 3 October, at which the PCE secretary general asserted the desirability of ending certain practices of the PSUC, including that of openly and publicly criticizing the nationwide policy initiated by the Spanish Communist leadership.

Even at that time this initiative met with the opposition of most of the PSUC Executive Committee. In addition, during the 2 weeks which have elapsed, negative comments and reactions have occurred at many levels and in various ways, highlighting the profound negative repercussions which an attempt to impose the plan willy-nilly would have for Spanish communism.

Thus the day of the meeting--Sunday, 19 October--came. From the outset the PCE secretary general approached the issue from a different perspective. It was no longer a matter of the PCE's imposing the doctrine of democratic centralism on the PSUC but of improving the relations established between the two parties and enshrined in the rules in the section which we reproduce below, although calling for discipline.

The new approach made by Santiago Carrillo--who will have had time to reflect during his recent visit to North Korea--was favorably received by the PSUC Executive Committee. Its members argued, with only two exceptions, in favor of the PSUC's operational plan, and the need to promote internal debate, without evading the appraisal of the Moncloa pacts, the "agreed break" or the government of concentration.

PSUC Chairman Gregorio Lopez Raimundo apparently made a speech in support of consolidating the PSUC's autonomy, as did Secretary General Antonio Gutierrez Diaz. The latter also "conducted self-criticism" because of a certain ossification displayed by the already established channels of communication between the PCE and the PSUC. All of this is according to a provisional account of what happened secured by LA VANGUARDIA after many consultations, since a "pact of silence" appears to have been imposed.

Carrillo's two companions--Nicolas Sartorius and Simon Sanchez Montero--also appear to have endorsed the PSUC's viewpoints, without Sartorius referring on this occasion to the viewpoint of "a single state, a single party." As a result, the agreement "to respect what is laid down in the rules, improving the joint work of the PCE and the PSUC, as befits parties which, while being independent, are inspired by the same principles, adopt the same general policy and the same methods of organization and struggle united in the same process of transorming society," was adopted unanimously without too much difficulty.

It was also decided that a PCE delegation will explain that party's viewpoints to the PSUC Central Committee, so that, if deemed opportune, they can be included as amendments to the theses to be debated at the PSUC's fifth congress. In view of the present PSUC Central Committee's structure, initiatives which could concern a limitation of the PSUC's ability to operate independently are unlikely to have a favorable reception.

DENMARK

RADICAL LIBERALS CALL FOR GOVERNMENT'S VIEW ON NATO ARMS

LD231103 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Oct 80 p 2

["C.B." report: "Radical Liberals Press for Decision on NATO Depots"]

[Text] The Radical Liberals have now placed themselves behind the call from the Liberals and Conservatives for the government to make a swift decision on its view of new NATO depots in Denmark.

Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen, Radical Liberal defense policy spokesman, told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that "defense negotiations will get no further" until the Social Democrats have had internal discussions on the depot issue.

"The government must be ready to clarify its position in time for the next meeting of the parties on 29 October. Otherwise the proposal for a new defense bill will have to be presented in the Folketing chamber, where we prefer to have discussions, rather than in closed negotiations at the Defense Ministry."

The Radical Liberal call for a government decision now is to be seen in the light of the party's national congress decision in September to oppose all further depot expansion in Denmark. On the other hand the Liberals and Conservatives have stressed that any reductions in defense make it even more important for Denmark to be in a position to receive reinforcements quickly--and thus increase the need for more depots. So far Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has said that a preliminary statement on what offers of reinforcements and depot expansion Denmark will have can be expected at the end of the year, and that a political decision will be made only after that.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO DECIDE ON NATO STOCKPILING SOON

LD231225 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Oct 80 p 5

["C.G." report: "Social Democratic Showdown on NATO Depots"]

[Text] The question of the extent of any new NATO depots in Denmark for storing equipment for foreign army forces looks as if it will now be decided in what is expected to be a "post mortem" within the Social Democratic Folketing group.

This will take place in advance of a Socialist People's Party Folketing question on reinforcement problems, to be dealt with in the Folketing on 30 October.

The Social Democratic members of the Folketing defense, policy and foreign policy committees and of the Foreign Policy Council will discuss the question on 23 October prior to discussion by the whole Social Democratic Folketing group. But it has already been announced that the party's chairman for the debate will be Folketing Member Lass Budtz instead of Defense Policy Spokesman Preben Steen Nielsen. BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has been told that the group has been deeply dissatisfied with Preben Nielsen's statements on the need for the NATO depots. Lasse Budtz said that his chairmanship is to be seen in the light of the fact that the government's report will be made by Foreign Minister Kjeld Olessen. Lasse Budtz is the party's foreign affairs spokesman.

Views on new NATO depots in Denmark range from Preben Steen Nielsen's statements that they are a prerequisite for Danish defense credibility to those of Folketing members Jytte Hilden and Majken Hesse that we must discuss whether "we want to make ourselves a target for bombs by setting up large depots in Jutland," and also that the question of what the depots are to contain and how large they are to be "is a knife-edge balance." "It sounds logical that since we are already in the alliance we should be ready to receive reinforcements: but it is not that simple."

Defense Minister Poul Sogaard told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that there is nothing to stop the Social Democratic Party defining the principles for the future depots, but the defense minister maintained that no concrete decisions on the depots can be made, in that there has still been no offer from the Americans of "earmarked" troops with the concomitant need for stockpiling heavy materiel.

The move to decide on the Social Democratic position on NATO depots comes after both the Radical Liberals, who oppose the depots, and the Liberals and Conservatives, who want the depots, have demanded that the governing party swiftly reach a decision.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE: E. BLOC READY TO 'RAISE DRAWBRIDGE' ON WEST

LD231043 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Into a New Ice Age"]

[Text] It will be a cold winter in Europe. The first frost has already hit German relations, like an advance warning of the cold front on its way from the East. With the German election out of the way the Soviet Union has begun to tighten up and when the U.S. election is over in a couple of weeks' time it will be time for the Soviet Union to put a number of problems in their place.

The Soviet leadership has had to do violence to its political character throughout this year. Its natural reaction at the time of its attack on Afghanistan would have been to slip into an aggressively defensive stance on all other fronts, a generally threatening stance, which brusquely rejected all countermoves to Afghanistan. However, for many reasons, not least because the Moscow Olympics were just around the corner, the Soviet Union chose more stylish avoiding tactics, which indicated that it was bound to return to its old ways after a while. The Soviet Union avoided confrontations also because it was not in the Soviet interest to provoke a swing to the right before the elections in Germany and in the United States. Before the Olympic games were over, developments in Poland had begun and, even though this hurt, it continued to be necessary to keep a tight rein on socialist solidarity. A direct intervention in Poland by the Soviet Union would have exploded all illusions of detente in Europe and simply have made Strauss chancellor and Reagan president.

But now the time is approaching for a cooling of the Polish summer. Last week's East German interruption of the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG was a clear signal that the drawbridge is about to be raised. The East Bloc is cocooning itself until events in Poland are sufficiently controlled to ensure that infection of Poland's neighbors is prevented and internal discipline is once again guaranted. The signal was not only the extortionate levies imposed on visitors from West German--that human "ersatz" for German reunification that has been the heart of the normalization policy--but also the simultaneous demand for West German recognition of the GDR as an independent nation and not just as one of two states in the German nation. It is a demand that is only made now because they know that its implementation is a political and constitutional impossibility.

The East German reflection of the toughening exactly corresponds to the attitude the Soviet Union has adopted to the preparatory negotiations for the Madrid conference on European security policy. It is negative, dismissive and unfruitful. It is the foundation for an ice-cold confrontation in Madrid, when the conference opens next month.

FINLAND

POLAND COAL SUPPLY TO FINLAND TO BE CUT

LD232242 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Poland is unable to supply Finland with the agreed amount of coal this year.

According to Polish sources exports will be 15 percent below the agreed amount and the amount may be even smaller than that.

TRADE MINISTER COMPLETES WEST AFRICAN TOUR

LD231059 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Oct 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Rekola Home From Africa"]

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola returned on Saturday from a round trip to countries in West Africa. Rekola headed a trade delegation that traveled in Cameroon, Senegal and the Ivory Coast for 2 weeks.

During the trip the possibilities of strengthening and making more effective the trade relations and practical cooperation with countries in West Africa were clarified and investigated. In the past Finland's trade with Cameroon, Senegal and the Ivory Coast has been small. Finland has imported timber, fruit, coffee and raw phosphates from these countries; exports to them have principally consisted of paper, cardboard and chemical industry products.

PLO SPOKESMEN ADDRESS SOLIDARITY MEETING IN HELSINKI

LD231109 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Oct 80 p 7

[Unattributed report: "PLO Members Attend Meeting in Helsinki"]

[Text] Organizations working for Palestinian solidarity in Europe began a 3-day meeting in Helsinki on Friday. Two representatives of the PLO are also taking part in the meeting.

The PLO representatives express the view that the security situation in the Middle East has great significance for European security. In his opening address one PLO representative said that there has been a positive development in the European nations' attitude to the Palestine question. He thought the reason for this was that the European nations have important economic, political and security interests to look after with the Arab nations.

U.S. influence in Europe is, however, so strong that it will still be a long time before all European nations recognize the PLO, he said.

The PLO representatives regretted the conflict between Iran and Iraq and said that both are the Palestinians' friends. They stressed that the PLO has succeeded in playing the role of mediator in the conflict and still wants to function as a "confidence-building bridge" between the parties.

The initiative for the meeting in Helsinki was taken by the PLO. At the meeting a total of 12 organizations from six European nations are represented. The meeting has been arranged by the Finland-Palestine Association.

During their visit to Finland the PLO representatives will meet with representatives of a number of political organizations. On Friday they met Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen, and their program also includes a call on Deputy Education Minister Kalevi Kivistoe. Their program contains no official contacts with the foreign minister, for example.

NORWAY

MILITARY LEADER CALLS FOR 'CAUTION' ON NATO ARMS, HITS U.S.

LD230907 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 16 Oct 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Military Leader Strongly Critical of Contingency Stockpiling"]

[Text] "Contingency stockpiling of U.S. military equipment in Norway could increase tension in our part of the world," Lt Col Per Hansen, second in command, North Norway Brigade, said in an interview in FORSVARETS FORUM. He said that he understands the concern that is caused by the stockpiling of U.S. military equipment, and added that in view of this it is also understandable that many people think that contingency stockpiling is part of a military escalation.

Defense Chief Sverre Hamre said that he was staggered by the statements from Lieutenant Colonel Hansen. He told the Norwegian Broadcasting Service's Dagsrevyen news program that he personally disagreed with all the views Hansen expressed.

Hansen claimed that it has always been a fashionable attitude among Norwegian officers to be positive toward the United States and critical of defense budgets--which from the officers' viewpoint are always too low. The lieutenant colonel said that it was his duty to say what he thought, even though it was not fashionable.

Hansen said that in the past we have seen depressing examples of blunders made by the United States. As examples he mentioned the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961, the unsuccessful action to save the hostages in Iran this year, and especially the Vietnam war. Hansen is of the opinion that the United States has used up its quota of blunders and that the country must show greater talent in military and strategic questions.

He does not believe in a unilateral attack on Norway. If Norway were attacked, it would be part of a conflict between the superpowers, Hansen said.

Lt Col Per Hansen was asked yesterday in the Norwegian Broadcasting Service's Dagsnytt news program whether contingency stockpiling is not necessary to strengthen Norwegian defenses.

"We have been saying for years that it is necessary, but I think that just at present we could be a little more cautious and move a little more slowly, because a few things have happened in the world in recent months. We have Afghanistan, we have Poland, for example, and I think that we should deal very carefully with these things," Hansen said.

When asked if he thought that the government's present proposal is better than the original plans for contingency stockpiling in northern Norway, he replied in the affirmative. He also said that he thought that there was all too little debate on such questions among his colleagues within the defense forces.

"We really ought to have taken a more active part in questions like contingency stockpiling. Now I have been a little inopportune and stated my views, and started a debate in this way. I set about things somewhat drastically, so there will probably be a debate, but this should be taken as an indication that the defense forces are still comparatively free, and that it is possible for us to state our opinions if we wish," Hansen said. When asked if he expected to continue in the same way as he had done in the past, even after his statements on such a sensitive defense matter, he said that he thought that everyone with an opinion but who is not an expert ought to be allowed to give expression to it in a democratic country.

HOUSE REACTION TO GREECE'S REINTEGRATION INTO NATO

NC232042 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] At its regular session today the House of Representatives authorized its president to express House concern over the repercussions which Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO might have on the Cypriot issue.

Acting chairman of the session Potamitis has already sent a relevant message to Greek Chamber of Deputies President Papaspirou.

The issue was raised by AKEL parliamentary spokesman Papaioannou and a long debate was conducted on the issue.

AKEL LEADER ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC RALLY LEADERSHIP

NC230617 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Cyprus communist AKEL Party leader Mr Ezekias Papaioannou has forecast that the new elections will be held "in the early months of next year". Speaking before the Central Committee of the party earlier this week he forecast that the House to be returned will be "democratic" and he declared open warfare against the rightwing Rally Party of Mr Kliridhis.

The AKEL Party, he said, was ready to collaborate both in the House and outside it with all forces except the Rally leadership which, he said, was identified "with the most reactionary quarters of monopolistic capital and international imperialism".

He underlined however that any collaboration must be based on the "approved and declared policy and line of struggle", meaning the policy agreed in 1977 during the lifetime of the late President Archbishop Makarios.

Mr Papaioannou said the Rally leadership is not merely "rightwing" but "courts fascism" and said return to power of the Rally would be calamitous.

"Woe to refugees and farmers and workers if the Rally leadership manages to assume power. Wild exploitation and oppression of the people will reach new heights and the present standard of living of workers will be in immediate danger. The Rally leadership will throw our people into the vortex of civil strife", Mr Papaioannou said.

He did not spare President Kiprianou in his attacks, saying that the Rally has taken advantage of the "serious errors, omissions and inconsistencies of the president of the republic" and accused him of making a reshuffle "in reactionary directions".

The AKEL leader also attacked the "anti-AKELism of the EDEK leadership" as responsible for the rift among the democratic forces. He described AKEL as a genuine communist party which is opposed to Eurocommunism and Maoism. The Rally publications would not have attacked it if it followed their favourite "Eurocommunism and Maoism", he said.

LISSARIDHIS SPEAKS ON LEBANON VISIT, CYPRUS ISSUES

LD231027 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Oct 80 p 18

[Interview given to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and the Lebanese magazine SABAH AL-KHAYR by Chairman of the Cypriot United Democratic Union of the Center Party, Dr Vasos Lissaridhis, in Beirut during his "recent" visit to Lebanon--exact date of the interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Beirut--[Question] First of all, we would like to learn the nature of your visit to Lebanon and the discussions you have had with the political and governmental forces in Beirut?

[Answer] I came to Lebanon at the invitation of the Social Syrian Nationalist Party with which we have strong comradely and combat relations. We first had protracted talks with the leadership of the Social Syrian Nationalist Party in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. We discussed not only the Lebanese and Cypriot issues but the overall situation in the Middle East because we believe that the Middle East issue is an entity. What the Palestinians, the Cypriots, the Lebanese, and all the national and progressive forces in the Arab world are fighting for is a common goal: To be the masters of their own fate and to be able to shape their destiny without any foreign act of kindness or imperialist plots and without being influenced by the state of instability that exists in the area as a result of sectarian, racial, tribal and regional prejudices. Because we are fighting against a common enemy, we have a common cause.

As a result of these talks, we reached identical views on how to confront the imperialist and Zionist forces in the area. We believe that these forces seek to dominate the Arab oilfields and the sensitive lines of communications in the area. In order to achieve these aims, these forces have to use policemen like Israel and As-Sadat to strike at the progressive forces in the area, particularly the Palestinian revolution represented by the PLO which is a contributory revolutionary factor to the progressive forces in our area. I can say that we reached complete agreement on the current situation in the area and on the responsibilities of the progressive forces regarding it.

I also met with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. We exchanged views on the current situation in Lebanon and the developments of the situation in the area in a friendly atmosphere. I can say that I was extremely pleased with my talks with Prime Minister al-Huss, which can be described as fruitful, especially because we reached identical views on the means for developing the basis of cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

Naturally, I also had protracted and fraternal talks with the PLO leaders. We could not meet with Abu 'Ammar [PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] who had been trying to mediate between Iraq and Iran, but we had talks with Abu Jihad on the same subjects as were discussed with the other forces in Lebanon. We have deep-rooted combat and organizational relations with the PLO because we consider the Palestinian cause and the Cyprus cause to be the same.

[Question] Moving on to another question. What is the latest information on the assassination attempt to which you were recently subjected in Cyprus?

[Answer] We know who is always behind such attempts. Although the finger on the trigger was believed to be Cypriot, those behind it were American and Zionist intelligence which regard our party as the only obstacle standing in the way of their expansion in Cyprus and their policy which is part of their moves in the Middle East. They are fully aware that we will never allow our country to be turned into a base for aggression against the Arab progressive forces. On the contrary, we want Cyprus to be an oasis for solidarity with the Palestinian resistance and the national movements in Lebanon and in the other progressive states in the area, such as Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the rest of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front member states.

They have attempted to assassinate me and there is no doubt that they will try again. We are always prepared to face such cowardly criminal attempts. However, we do not believe that political assassinations can solve the problems of peoples. On the contrary, our experience proves that the blood of fallen comrades constitutes a new incentive to escalate the struggle.

By accident the assassination attempt failed. It appears that the [would-be] perpetrators were discovered several hours before the attempt was to have been implemented.

[Question] As long as we are discussing Cyprus, what, in your view, are the repercussions of the recent Turkish military coup on the internal situation in Turkey and on the problems Cyprus is experiencing through the presence of Turkish forces on its territory?

[Answer] We are aware that the army had been an effective factor in determining the internal and foreign policy even before the coup. What has now happened represents a kind of change. The American Central Intelligence Agency is behind the coup. But I do not believe that a qualitative change will occur in Turkish foreign policy because, as I have pointed out, the army had been dictating most of the foreign policy to the political leaders before the coup.

Regarding the internal situation in Cyprus, the consequences [of the coup] will be severe. As you know, Caglayangil announced a few months ago that what Turkey has taken with the gun, it will never return with the pen. It is as if our country can be "taken" just like that, or as if we are a piece of meat on a plate part of which can be carved out by anyone. The Turks have admitted occupation. It is unfortunate that Evren has announced something much more serious when he said that Cyprus is an indivisible part of Turkey. This shows that we should not expect anything other than a deterioration in the situation following the coup and that we must be prepared to confront the escalating blackmail in the area, particularly in the Aegean Sea against Greece, and also in Cyprus.

[Question] What is the role of the United States in these successive events--the partitioning of Cyprus, the coup in Turkey, and so forth? What is the aim of Washington as shown from these moves:

[Answer] Simply, it wants world monopolies to permanently control Arab oil as well as the Suez Canal and all the strategic lines of communications in the area. It also seeks to establish a series of military bases in order to have sufficient power to confront the Soviet Union and the socialist camp states--bases in Greece, Turkey, the Sultanate of Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Egypt, Israel and also Cyprus. This plan was drawn up a long time ago.

[Question] You have mentioned American bases in the area. We know that there are British bases in Cyprus. What is the role of these bases and will the United States use them?

[Answer] According to the agreement which was imposed on us by British colonialism before the independence of Cyprus, no power other than Britain is permitted to use the military bases on the island. Officially, the Americans are not allowed to use these bases, but we know that American ground and naval forces and planes and other war equipment are permanently present at the bases, in addition to the monitoring and spying equipment which provide them with information not only from the East [as published, presumably the Middle East] but also from the Soviet Union and the Balkan states.

In general, it appears that the Americans are making extensive use of these bases but, for them, this is not enough. They want to have legitimate presence in the island. As I have said, what they are now doing is illegal on the international level because Britain does not have the right to permit the Americans to use these bases.

[Question] Following the assassination of prominent PLO officials in Cyprus, your party called on the Cyprus Government to break relations with Israel but the government did not agree. Can you explain the real relationship between Israel and the Nicosia government?

[Answer] Frankly, there are no relations because to date Cyprus has not established an embassy in Israel since independence. During the first phase of its independence, Cyprus was compelled to recognize all the UN member states, including Israel. The foreign policy at the time was managed by the vice president who was a Turk. Dr Kucuk declared at the time that he would not sign the credentials of the Egyptian ambassador during 'Abd an-Nasir's regime unless Makarios signed the credentials of the Israeli ambassador.

This shows that the recognition of Israel was an operation of blackmail. It was natural for Tel Aviv after that to open an embassy in Nicosia because it was in its interest to do so. Fortunately, Cyprus has not established representation in Israel. The relations between the two sides are not good. Naturally, we prefer that no relations should exist with Israel and we regard the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus as a Mafia, as I said on previous occasions.

There are also blackmail operations on the part of the Western states which would resort to cutting off aid to Cyprus and taking severe measures against it if the government were to sever its relations with Israel. In the light of the present circumstances in the island, it is easy for these states to engage in such political blackmail operations.

[Question] What is the future of the negotiations between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots?

[Answer] If things were confined to the negotiations between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, they would have been settled a long time ago and in a proper manner because we believe that the interests of the Turks and Greeks in Cyprus are the same. Regrettably, however, the negotiations are not between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots but between Cyprus and Turkey and under circumstances of occupation. In fact, Rauf Denktas does not represent the Turkish Cypriots because they are suppressed by the Turkish occupation and the new Turkish immigrants.

It would be naive to believe that Ankara, which now feels stronger than at any time before, would resort to changing its stance, especially if we take into consideration Caglayangil's statements in the past and General Evren's statements at present. I do not expect any change in Turkey's stand on the negotiations. I believe that the negotiations will reach an impasse because of Turkey.

POLICE FIND FOUR TONS OF HASHISH ON LEBANESE VESSEL

NC212132 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to a police announcement, four tons of hashish have been found on a vessel under the Lebanese flag. The vessel had developed engine trouble and was towed into the old Limassol port yesterday. As a result of a search of the vessel, a large quantity of hashish was discovered. All eight crew members have been arrested; the crew included three Lebanese, two Italians, two Chileans and one Egyptian.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT-SOVIET SPORTS AGREEMENT--A protocol for cooperation in the sports field was signed in Nicosia today between Cyprus and the Soviet Union. The protocol was signed by Mr Lazaridhis, chairman of the Cyprus Athletics Organization, and Mr Ivonin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. The protocol provides for the exchange of coaches and athletes as well as the participation of Soviet athletes in international sports events held in Nicosia. On the basis of the protocol, the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports will also consider supplying athletic equipment to Cyprus free of charge. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80 NC]

KKE (INTERIOR), COMMUNIST YOUTH, CONDEMN RETURN TO NATO

AT221455 Athens I AVYI in Greek 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Statements by the KKE (Interior) and EKON, Greek Communist Youth "Rigas Feraios" on occasion of a mass meeting scheduled for 1600 GMT in Athens against the return to NATO]

[Text] The KKE (Interior) and EKON "Rigas Feraios" have issued the following two declarations on occasion of today's mass meeting:

The KKE (Interior) Declaration

"The New Democracy government has succumbed to U.S. extortion. Secretly and acting behind the peoples' back, it signed for Greece's return to NATO's military wing. In this way it relegated to the trash can the 1974 statement that withdrawal was final and irrevocable.

"It accepts as allies the chauvinists of Ankara who occupy 40 percent of Cyprus and who promote their territorial claims against our country. It chains Greece more tightly to NATO's chariot at a time when the U.S. imperialists fan the flames of war in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, prepare for interventions and threaten to sweep our country into buccaneering adventures.

"Our people feel concern and humiliation and they demand:

"--out of NATO;
"--bargaining between the government and NATO must cease;
"--the new agreement must be placed before the people for consideration the soonest possible;
"--the right wing must go."

The EKON "Rigas Feraios" declaration

"In 1974 Karamanlis [stated]: Greece withdraws from NATO finally and irrevocably 'after the demonstrated inability of the Atlantic alliance to prevent Turkey from creating a state of confrontation between two allies.'

"In 1980 Rallis [stated]: 'The government believes that Greece's reattachment to the military wing of the alliance strengthens our country's international position and defense capability and for this reason it considers it a positive event.'

"What happened in between? Did the Turks leave Cyprus? Did they give up their claims over the Aegean?

"None of this happened. The government succumbed to U.S.-NATO extortion. Out of NATO; the right wing must go."

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST YOUTH TO BEIJING--For the first time Greek youth has been formally invited to visit China. Representatives of "Rigas Feraios" (young Euro-communists) left yesterday for Beijing. They included Mrs Elli Papakonstandinou (second secretary of the Central Council), Mr Vangelli Rologi (secretary of the international relations department) and Mr Nikos Lakka (secretary from Epirus). The visit will last two weeks and takes place within the framework of an "opening" and re-establishment of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Western Eurpean communist parties. [Athens NEWS in English 19 Oct 80 p 4 AT]

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMERCE TALKS--Minister of Commerce Kalantzakos today received Czechoslovak Ambassador in Athens Zantovsky and exchanged views with him on the development of commercial relations between the two countries. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80 AT]

BENELUX COUNTRIES REQUIRE VISA OF TURKISH CITIZENS

TA231728 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] It has been announced that the Benelux countries--Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg--will impose a visa requirement on Turkish citizens as of 1 November. According to ASSOCIATED PRESS and REUTER, the announcements were made simultaneously in the capitals of Belgium and Netherlands.

A statement issued by the Belgian Foreign Ministry noted that the decision on the visa requirement was taken for economic and social reasons. Explaining the decision on the visa requirement, Netherlands Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw said that following the visa requirement imposed on Turkish citizens by other European countries, the Netherlands became the most attractive country for Turkish workers. Van der Klaauw said: Our decision is not political. It is not a decision directed against the Turkish Government or Turkish citizens. It is a decision based merely on economic reasons.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued in Ankara, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Savlet Aktug said no information has yet reached the ministry regarding the details of the visa requirement, but it is noted that the requirement is temporary. Aktug said the public will be informed as soon as such information reached the ministry.

The FRG and France have imposed a visa requirement on Turkish citizens since 5 October. Switzerland announced it would require a visa for Turkish citizens as of 1 November.

INTERIOR MINISTER URGES NEW GOVERNORS TO BE IMPARTIAL

TA240826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Interior Minister Selahattin Cetiner has said that existing problems in the country will be solved with an Ataturkist, contemporary and rational approach. Speaking at a meeting in Ankara attended by the newly appointed governors of 27 provinces, Cetiner called on them to act with full impartiality. Stressing that there are still harmful and dangerous militants [civil servants] in the public establishments waiting for the right moment to strike, the interior minister stated that if these people could not be won over they should be removed from office.

The meeting held at the Interior Ministry was also attended by Gen Sedat Celasun, the gendarme commander and a member of the National Security Council, and by the security director general, Lt Gen Hayrettin Tulunay.

The new governors of 27 provinces then visited the Ataturk mausoleum and paid their respects. They will be received by head of state General Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu in the afternoon.

VOTCP DENOUNCES GENERAL ROGERS' AEGEAN PLAN

TA221407 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Aegean Should Be a Lake of Peace and Not of Tension"]

[Text] Dear listeners, NATO's Rogers plan concerning the Aegean has begun to be implemented following intense negotiations in Ankara and Athens. The primary goals of the plan are to secure Greece's return to NATO, to strengthen the southeastern flank of this aggressive organization and to place Aegean air and waters under the control of NATO and its chief boss, the United States.

The document hastily approved by the NATO Planning Committee at NATO Headquarters in Brussels announces that Greece has returned NATO and that the military command group to be established in the Aegean will be under the command of Rogers, the NATO Armed Forces commander. However, Greece's return to NATO is not as simple as it seems. Taking into consideration the interests of imperialism in the region and supported by pro-NATO forces that are [words indistinct] national interests in Greece, sovereign NATOite circles have announced Greece's return to this aggressive bloc. However, there is also Greek people to consider. This group of people--its communists, socialists, workers, toilers, intellectuals and civil servants--has gone into the streets to demonstrate against imperialist plots and for its national interests. The Greek Communist party and PASOK have expressed their opposition against this document of treachery which will soon be submitted to the Assembly. All the vanguard forces of (?the country) have initiated an extensive campaign to prevent Parliament's approval of this plan which aims at further involving Greece in the military adventures of NATO and the United States in the region. The mass demonstrations held in Athens and other Greek cities show that the Greek people will not succumb to NATO pressures, and that it will continue its determined struggle for peace and security in the region and for friendship among peoples.

As for Turkey, this so-called solution to the Aegean problem imposed by NATO pressure and control has created reaction within and among RPP circles and the armed forces. This has also been reported by the Western press. However, [words indistinct] which was the result of intense negotiations, has been concealed from the public. Therefore, this NATO plan on the Aegean, which is being implemented, has [words indistinct] reaction by Turkish public opinion. The imperialist press [words indistinct].

The militarist junta, which has abolished basic rights and freedoms, is trying to make our people ratify the adventurist plans of imperialists and the treacherous documents that trample on our national rights through terrorist bills and methods of oppression. Actually, this was the major reason for seizing power. Their aim is to crush all domestic opposition, to strengthen Turkey's ties with NATO and the United States and to make our country a tool for imperialist adventures. However, how long will the junta bayonets be able to prevent the people from expressing their wishes and from securing their national rights? Our people will not tolerate the presence of NATO and U.S. aircraft armed with nuclear weapons, of warships spreading death in our skies and waters and the transformation of our country into a tool of aggression and a threat against our neighbors. The working class, our people and the progressive patriotic forces have acted many times in the past. Even the Demirel government did not dare ratify the bilateral slavery agreement signed with the United States at the assemblies due to the mass anti-imperialist demonstrations in our country.

The head of the junta, Evren, and Karamanlis have sold their countries' national interests to the imperialists. Following its move in the Persian Gulf, the United States, through aggressive NATO, has now seized the Aegean. With the exception of the Aegean air and water control, NATO and the United States, have, for the time being, cast aside other regional problems. However, important problems such as the Aegean continental shelf and the exploitation of the rich oil reserves in the region will exacerbate the Turkish-Greek conflicts which are claimed to be solved. These problems will further increase tension in the region and conflicts between the countries. The Aegean agreement can accomplish nothing other than creating problems such as those created following the Camp David agreement. Now the power to create tension between the two countries is in the hands of the Pentagon. The junta, which has sold out national interests to the United States and to NATO, has thus shouldered great responsibility. The pro-American junta will not be able to handle this responsibility.

A realistic solution cannot be found to the Aegean problem under the control of the United States and NATO. Therefore, unity against the junta, the intermediary of NATO and the United States in our country, has gained more importance.

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[Bayrak Radio]

POLLS SHOWS MOST BELGIANS AGAINST DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES

LD270927 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19-20 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Majority of Belgians Do Not Want the Missiles"]

[Text] An opinion poll published by our colleague L'EVENEMENT comes at an oppropriate time to give a casting vote in the quarrel dividing the political class as to the appropriateness of accepting U.S. missiles on Belgian territory. This opinion poll carried out by INUSOP among 2,000 people shows that 41.7 percent of our compatriots are opposed to the deployment of U.S. missiles in our country while 25.8 percent are in favor; those who said they did not know came between the two with 32.5 percent.

It should be noted that the wording of the question strove to express what is at stake in the debate as clearly as possible since it read: "In view of the Soviet missiles deployed in Europe, do you think that Belgium should agree to the deployment of U.S. missiles on its territory?"

There is no antagonism between the communities on this issue: The figures are almost identical for the country's three regions.

It is in other spheres that the differences are more clearly seen: Only 20 percent of women answered "yes" to the question as against almost 32 percent of men. There was also a marked age difference: The answer "yes" was low among those under 25 years old (16.5 percent) and those over 65 years old (23 percent). It achieved its best score in the group of people between 35 and 45 years old (31.3 percent).

The workers are massively opposed to the deployment of the missiles (46.5 percent). The "yeses" win, by a narrow margin however, among cadres and professional people (37.7 percent as against 35.4 percent).

Finally the "yeses" and "noes" were largely divided as expected over the political spectrum: From the Communists (84 percent said "no") to the French-speaking Liberals (55 percent said "yes"). Strangely enough, the majority of their Flemish colleagues in the Party of Freedom and Progress said "no" (40.3 percent against 26.9 percent). Is this the effect of Mr Van Miert's personal influence? Nonetheless there were more "yeses" among French-speaking Socialists (29 percent) than among Flemish Socialists (17.3 percent).

LE SOIR EXAMINES BELGIAN EFFORTS TOWARD REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

LD271025 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Belgium's Action Within United Nations To Promote Regional Disarmament"]

[Text] While Belgium is taking part in various actions to promote disarmament--at the Vienna talks, in the disarmament committee in Geneva or in the framework of the CSCE conference--it has instigated its own initiative within the United Nations: The study or regional disarmament. It was this fact that Foreign Minister Nothomb stressed on the occasion of disarmament week organized by the United Nations and due to start on 24 October.

This was how he presented the study on all aspects of regional disarmament carried out by a group of 10 government experts under the chairmanship of a Belgian--Ambassador Albert Willot. This document, which has just been completed and will be sent to the UN secretary general in November, has been adopted unanimously--a fact which deserves to be emphasized.

This study describes the significance, value, advantages and resources of the regional approach to disarmament and arms control. It reviews all past and present efforts in order to learn the appropriate lessons from them. It examines the bases of regional disarmament, in other words the principles and directives on the basis of which efforts in this sphere should be made. It comprises a list of disarmament and arms control measures which, according to the circumstances, could lend themselves to a regional approach.

This list of measures covers the nuclear sphere as well as the conventional spheres and ranges from the most ambitious to the most modest measures.

It seems that no disarmament or arms control measure has any meaning unless it fully respects the principle of undiminished security for all the states concerned, individually and collectively. This truism is equally valid at world and regional level.

In addition any regional disarmament or arms control effort must remain compatible with efforts being made at world level, in the context of progress toward the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament.

Similarly, regional disarmament can only result from the association of states, motivated by fairly convergent or parallel security interests, in one "region" for the needs of study, negotiation and implementation of specific disarmament or arms control measures on their territories and/or in their armed forces.

These are all questions which the study carried out by the experts examines in detail.

Mrs Gastaut, director of the UN bureau in Brussels, has also referred to the celebration of disarmament week proclaimed by the UN General Assembly and the importance of mobilizing public opinion at a time when the arms race will swallow up $500 billion (15,000 billion Belgian francs) in 1980.

DPA: NETHERLANDS MINISTER ON GDR MEASURES, POLAND, NATO MISSILES

LD261552 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Stuttgart (DPA)--Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph Van Der Klaauw has criticized the latest demarcation measures by the GDR. Nevertheless, the West ought to continue to try and obtain a "positive reply from the Eastern side" at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid both as regards disarmament as well as human rights and economic cooperation, the minister said on Sunday evening in an interview for South German Radio.

Van Der Klaauw also warned against interfering in Poland. Only in that way could genuine results be achieved in Madrid. Bonn and The Hague agree on continuing the policy of detente. The minister affirmed the Dutch Government's resolution of deciding on the deployment of NATO medium-range missiles in Holland at the end of next year. An important yardstick will be the state of negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union. "If there is going to be no progress, then the Netherlands will have to adopt the resolution and join in," Van Der Klaauw said.

An editorial version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

DW241423 Bonn DIE WELT in German 24 Oct 80 pp 1-3

[Peter Boenisch and Ulrich Lueke undated interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn]

[Text] WELT: Many people say that detente policy has failed, and you, Mr. Foreign Minister, say that there must be a "realistic detente policy." Do you still maintain this position after the latest developments?

Genscher: Ever since I took charge of the office of foreign minister I have underscored the necessity of a realistic detente policy. This is intended to mean two things: First, detente policy is possible only on the basis of the alliance and the European Community. Second, detente policy must also include setbacks in its calculations. Interpreting detente policy in this way I am for the continuation of a realistic policy of relaxation of tensions. But, this must be wanted by both sides. Unilateral mitigation of tensions is not feasible.

WELT: Nobody has any objection to a careful German foreign policy, especially with Germany being divided. But don't you think that the East needs to be told that it cannot have both delimitation in politics and economic cooperation?

Genscher: Delimitation cannot and must not be answered with delimitation on our part. Viewed from this angle it would be utterly wrong were we to repay the measures of the Eastern side in kind. We would thereby play into the hands of the promoters of delimitation in the East. This is why a clearly recognizable intention to cooperate must be counterposed to delimitation.

Economic problems will increasingly determine the policy of the communist states, of the Warsaw Pact states. The economic problems now being admitted in the Soviet Union form but the tip of the iceberg, if I may put it that way. In assessing this state of affairs it is necessary to keep in mind, however, that economic cooperation between West and East is not a one-way street for advantages leading from East to West. Granted, there is also considerable interest in cooperation on the Western side. However, the West would be neglecting its own interests if it were to make itself dependent, for instance, by trading with the East too strongly under the aspect of safeguarding jobs, or in the energy sector by allowing the East to provide such a large proportion so that dependence ensues. Neither case applies, at least not as far as the Federal Rpublic is concerned.

WELT: So you believe that after the U.S. elections the Soviet Union will return to a policy of coexistence as a result of economic circumstances and discontinue the present course of confrontation?

Genscher: I believe the West must push the Soviet Union into a situation where it has to decide whether it wants cooperation or confrontation, doing so by means of a clear wish for cooperation in all fields.

WELT: Do you see a chance that this will succeed?

Genscher: After all, the communique following the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting indicates the intention to cooperate on the East bloc's part in an important field: arms control and disarmament. This must now prove its worth in practice. We will know at the end of the Madrid conference what this is all about. The other side must be taken at its word, in the full knowledge that the disarmament dialogue between West and East may have a great stabilizing effect.

This also is the reason why the Western alliance advocates calling a European disarmament conference, the activation of the MBFR negotiations in Vienna, U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range weapons and the ratification of SALT II. The test for all this will be whether the East will be receptive to the Western proposals to agree on confidence-building measures for all of Europe--meaning the inclusion of the entire European part of the Soviet Union. Exempting the Soviet Union would not only be at odds with the Helsinki final act, but would also be violating the principle that confidence is indivisible, even regionally.

WELT: You say "confidence-building measures." Do you mean to say that you do not expect an invasion of Poland by the Soviets?

Genscher: We should do everything to avoid giving the other side any pretext for that as a result of our behavior.

WELT: That is a very cautious answer. Does this mean that the climax of the glacial period we are having in Europe has not yet been reached?

Genscher: I would not want to talk of a glacial period. We should avoid conjuring it up by talking about it.

WELT: Are you, who was born in Sachsen-Anhalt, hit particularly hard by the fact that the mandatory currency exchange aggravates inter-German contacts?

Genscher: I hope that everybody in our country takes it equally hard. But perhaps I can muster special understanding for the needs of the Germans in the GDR. We are aware that historical developments in the world today are oriented toward three factors: the right to self-determination, human rights and overcoming obstacles rather than creating new trenches and borders. In this respect we are on the side of progress.

WELT: Let us shift to domestic policy, Mr. Genscher. What is the motto for the next 4 years of social liberal government?

Genscher: I think you should not view these 4 years only in relation to the duration of a legislative period. There is some truth indeed in what people say, namely, that the policy of the eighties will be shaped in these years.

To start with foreign policy, we must be a veritable advocate of cooperation in the world, and despite all adverse developments we must try time and again to turn the eighties into a decade of disarmament. Our saying that we do want this disarmament but that we are not dreamers who believe that disarmament is a one-sided affair illustrates that we are not harboring any illusions. We advocate the balance of armaments on as low a level as possible. Mankind must make the resources available for the peaceful development of the Third World. This is an historical task.

WELT: You have answered our question about domestic policy largely with foreign policy arguments. Why?

Genscher: An isolated existence for the FRG is neither conceivable nor possible. The limits of the options of our country are largely determined by factors outside the country: commitment toward the Third World, energy supply, energy prices, raw material prices and so forth.

WELT: You have always been an Atlantic advocate by conviction. Does the alliance retain a special significance for you in the eighties as well?

Genscher: This is what I meant a while ago when I said that realistic detente is possible only on the basis of this alliance. The FRG and the Europeans affiliated with the Atlantic alliance must not forget at any time that they are not standing between the great powers, but that they are part of the one Western world.

European integration would be running after a wrong goal if through progressing toward unification it should want to drift away from the United States. European integration has to mean the enhancement of the weight of Europe in the Western alliance as a steadfast part of the Western community.

WELT: Back to the coalition negotiations, Mr Genscher. The slogan there over and over again is austerity. Where do the liberals want to start?

Genscher: We are looking forward to receiving the figures which the finance minister will submit to us. There are no taboos as far as we are concerned. I am quite happy to note that my Bundestag faction colleague Hoppe was the first in a long time to draw attention to the need for limiting the expansion of the budget. He was initially criticized also from among the coalition; subsequently he was followed by the CDU and in the end even by the bishops' conference. But he was the one who flashed the signal in that respect. We will deal quite consistently with any realistic austerity proposal in the budget.

WELT: Does this also mean cuts in existing expenditures?

Genscher: Yes. After all, anybody knows from their own personal life that they must examine time and again where austerity can be applied. We did not stage an election race filled with promises, and so we do not have the retract any miraculous things, either.

WELT: How about the SPD promise regarding coal and steel pool codetermination rights? Will that codetermination appear in the coalition agreement?

Genscher: You should not ask me that question. We consider the current state of legislation as good and correct because the 1976 bill is the most progressive codetermination bill in the whole world. We must wait for the SPD suggestions. An SPD-wide suggestion does not exist. Important signatures are missing on the initial motion from the last legislative period, such as the signature of Deputy Schmidt-Bergedorf. I respected that greatly at the time and I still do.

WELT: Mr. Genscher, you have warned particularly against fluctuating majorities when it comes to the coal and steel pool.

Genscher: I warned against fluctuating majorities in general. If fluctuation becomes a routine affair--such things happened at the end of the last legislative period--the opposition will rule in the end because it will side with one or the other government party. That would not have a positive effect on the government's ability to act, and I say therefore that this is more than a procedural matter. It is a matter of the government coalition's ability to act. I prefer to belong to governments which are able to act.

WELT: You warned simultaneously against falsifying the election results toward the left.

Genscher: Not simultaneously, but I did.

WELT: Was there a reason?

Genscher: No, I spoke in general terms saying: "This is the mission of 5 October 1980." On that day the voters decided in favor of the center, of progress, reason and a sense of perspective, in other words, not for stagnation. It would therefore be wrong for the Union to believe that it was a mandate to march in place. On the other hand, it would be wrong for some Social Democrats to think they needed to correct toward the left the decision in favor of the center.

The decision toward the center must materialize in the policy of the coming years if the voter is not to get the impression that the parties of the German Bundestag-- This applies not merely to the government parties--have not heard his signal.

We were the party which clearly said that we consider ourselves a party of the center, and it obviously prompted the voters to vote for us. Seen that way it is not merely a mission for the FDP, but the two other parties will also have to consider whether they shouldn't also move toward the center.

I believe in general that it is a most significant task for a liberal party in our constitutional and social system to bring about over and over again a concentration of the political parties in the center, and not to create rifts one is familiar with from other Western democracies.

WELT: And yet your statements created public friction with Mr Brandt. Do you think that is a ritual of coalition talks, or is there a fundamental difference?

Genscher: One cannot say that there was friction.... I did not intend to have friction. That is not my way of doing things. I believe that Mr Brandt did not want it either.

WELT: Another politician approached you in your spirit. Franz Josef Strauss said that the FDP is their natural coalition partner. What would have to happen for you to be able to say the same about the Union?

Genscher: I know neither natural nor unnatural coalition partners. I do not want to comment on all the statements made by Mr Strauss about the FDP after the elections. In doing this I would have to include others, and I do not want to mention those he made prior to the elections. I find that there are statements made and signals set for the Union camp rather than the FDP.

WELT: So you do not believe that what the SPD and FDP have in common is slowly petering out or exhausting itself?

Genscher: There are new tasks where the ability to rule together will have to stand the test again.

WELT: Does the FDP have that ability? One hears, for example, that Graf Lambsdorff did not prevail in matters of energy policy.

Genscher: On the contrary, the energy policy of the federal minister of economics, based on the decisions of the Bremen FDP congress and on the election program, was fully confirmed in our session on Tuesday.

WELT: Can you describe how the FDP could make the numerous SPD and Union voters it won in the elections into permanent FDP voters?

Genscher: If people voted FDP, I can only consider them FDP voters and not CDU or SPD voters. But our mission is to have them become permanent FDP voters. In order to do this one must know why they voted SPD. For personal reasons? For objective reasons? As a result of the practical policy of the past 4 years? The most important thing the FDP must show is continuity in all fields, ranging from the program to the person. Moreover, the FDP must exploit time and its success to eliminate the white dots on the map; it must strengthen its organizational structure.

WELT: In saying white dots, you mean areas where the FDP is poorly represented or not at all....

Genscher: Yes, but also areas where we have organizational white dots, and where only the unbelievable idealism of our members enabled us to conduct an election campaign, an election campaign that was facilitated by the federal party, its federal manager and its secretary general who came up with first class material and excellent goals.

WELT: But the party was ungrateful, particularly toward this efficient secretary general. It did not give him a seat. Will that be corrected?

Genscher: I am convinced that some of the people who raised their eyebrows when the secretary general showed serious interest in a seat--which I supported--that these people would like to forget what they did. I will see to it that proper consequences will be drawn.

WELT: The secretary general is somewhat bitter. Will Guenter Verheugen still be in office in late December?

Genscher: First, he is not bitter, and second, he will be in office.

WELT: A final personal question: With whom does the human being Genscher and the minister want to create better relations?

Genscher: That is particularly difficult to say for a foreign minister. As a member of the Federal Government and as the FDP federal chairman I would like to see us succeed in more clearly stressing the objective differences between the parties than in the past, and to blow aside the propagandistic clouds of fog. We will then see that the objective differences are smaller than they seem.

WELT: Aren't there also states with which we previously had very friendly relations, relations that have somewhat cooled off lately? For example, our relations with Israel. Will the visit of the Israeli foreign minister help to improve matters?

Genscher: I will do everything in this respect. I recently said on television in the election campaign how much I was depressed by the fact that one sometimes speaks in an ice-cold way of German-Israeli relations, as if our Middle East policy were a matter of a fishery quarrel between New Zealand and Australia. It is important to make the people of this country aware of what ties we have with Israel.

WELT: We wish you success.

On Relations With GDR

LD262105 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has asked the GDR to return to "businesslike cooperation with the Federal Republic on the basis of the treaties concluded." Once this has happened then Bonn also will not hesitate to continue efforts at improving inter-German relations at the point where they have been affected by measures which the Federal Republic can not condone, Genscher emphasized on Sunday in his party's press service.

The vital precondition for further progress in Deutschlandpolitik for the benefit of the peoples in the two German states is, according to the minister, "for neither of the sides to make unreasonable demands on each other such as the GDR recently did vis-a-vis the Federal Republic." "Second, nobody should attempt to undermine or call into question agreements jointly adopted, as happened recently with the GDR increasing the minimum exchange amount," Genscher wrote. "Such attempts cannot be accepted in the interest of a realistic policy of detente, which must also include the predictability of the partners."

The foreign minister recalled that the two states are shouldering a considerable responsibility for peace, stability and cooperation in Europe. "We know that this is also in our interest. We expect that the GDR also will recognize its interests and act in accordance with its responsibility."

Progress in inter-German relations will have a positive effect on the climate in Europe. Reaction [rueckachritte] will have negative effects. In Genscher's view the GDR leadership has "obviously been guided by political and not by fiscal motives" in the drastic increase in the minimum exchange amount to be paid by visitors from the West. East Berlin obviously thought there was little danger that such steps, aimed at demarcation, would jeopardize the improvements in East-West relations created with great pains in the 1970's.

ENVOY PROTESTS EAST BERLIN RESTRICTIONS ON FRG JOURNALISTS

LD231720 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 23 Oct (DPA)--The head of the permanent mission of the Federal Republic in East Berlin, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, protested today against the latest work restrictions imposed on West German correspondents, to Karl Seidel, a department head in the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. According to a spokesman for the mission, Gaus referred to the exchange of letters at the end of 1972 on the working conditions for journalists in the two states and also to the aims set down in the final act of the European security conference for expanding the exchange of information. Seidel rejected the protest, it was stated.

The mission refused to comment on the question of whether the issue of the drastic increases in the minimum compulsory currency exchange for Western visitors to East Berlin and the GDR had been raised. Observers assumed, however, that this subject had been broached.

The GDR Foreign Ministry has prohibited three permanently accredited correspondents from the Federal Republic from reporting on the autumn session of the land synod of the Sachsen Evangelical Church. Contrary to tradition, it was announced that permission would have to be granted for this purpose.

CARSTENS VIEWS GDR MEASURE AS 'SERIOUS SETBACK'

LD261212 Hamburg DPA in German 1124 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 Oct (DPA)--The increase in the compulsory minimum exchange amount when traveling to the GDR cannot be simply accepted in the opinion of Federal President Karl Carstens. Carstens said on North German Radio [NDR] on Sunday he would welcome it if the parties represented in the lower house were to find more common ground concerning this question regarding the GDR.

This "serious setback" to the policy of detente confirmed in the opinion of the federal president the doubt which had existed right from the start concerning the communist countries' ability to open up toward the West. Although he was in favor of attempting to achieve detente with the East, one would always have to bear in mind "that the East, especially the Soviet Union itself, is pursuing this policy of detente with objectives which are quite different from ours," Carstens added.

THATCHER TO MEET WITH SCHMIDT ON 16-17 NOV

LD241120 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, is to meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn on 16-17 November. The Federal Press Office announced today that the meeting is within the framework of the regular German-British consultations. The two foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Lord Carrington, will take part in the discussions.

FORLANI GOVERNMENT RECEIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD251319 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1306 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Summary] Forlani's four-party government has received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. Of 621 deputies, 612 were present for the vote. The majority required was 307. The result of the vote was 362 in favor and 250 against, with 9 abstentions from the Liberals.

Party Statements

AU251555 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 25 Oct (ANSA)--Aye votes were cast by the four government parties, Forlani's Christian Democrats (DC), the Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI) and Republicans (PRI) plus the representative from the Valdostan. Ballots were cast against the coalition by the Communists, Radicals, the members of the independent left in the house, the Proletarian Unity Party and the Neofascist MSI. The representatives of the tiny right-of-center Liberal Party abstained. On Monday, the confidence debate shifts to the Senate and a vote in the upper house is expected for mid-week.

[Passage indistinct] his reply to confidence debate and before balloting got underway, statements were delivered by each of the parties. The Liberals explained that their decision to abstain "means confidence but not unconditional confidence". For the leftwing independents, who turned thumbs down on the new coalition, "Forlani's government program is a general commitment of promises". The Republicans, the smallest party in the coalition, underscored the "seriousness of the economic situation" and the "urgent need to continue with a rigorous policy implementing sacrifices and curbing public expenditures".

The opposition Radicans linked their vote to the charge that the government program fails to "mark a single step forward on the problem of hunger in the world, on military spending, the conditions of young people, the drug problem, nuclear power development, justice and the issue of law enforcement".

The Social Democrats, number three in the four-party majority, affirmed that, "this government has been formed with all the elements necessary for governing well". The Socialists, the nation's third largest party trailing the Christian Democrats and the Communist Party by several percentage points, reconfirmed their desire for a coalition which "assures the country democratic leadership and is committed to assuring the largest possible consensus for extending the grassroots of the majority".

The Neofascist MSI M.P.'s motivated their opposition on what they see as the desire of the new government to "endorse the requests of groups within the coalition to establish an understanding for cooperation with the Communists". The Communists, the major opposition alignment, argued that "Forlani's cabinet, like the one led by Francesco Cossiga (whose resignation on September 27 opened the government crisis, ed) does not represent an adequate response to the needs of the country". For the ruling Christian Democrats, "Forlani's government fits into ordered and democratic development, into traditions of growth. It did not arise out of the ashes of the Cossiga government", according to the DC, "but received its legacy".

Forlani on Objectives

AU251608 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 25 Oct (ANSA)--Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani put in a fresh appearance in the lower house today to reply to points raised during the confidence debate on his new government program unveiled Wednesday.

Before moving on to specific issues, the head of the new coalition of his own Christian Democrats (DC), Socialists (PSI), Social Democrats (PSDI) and Republicans (PRI) listed a series of priorities for his cabinet which won the confidence of the house in the afternoon. The prime minister singled out "the modernization and recovery of the economy and advancing the levels of production and services up to those in the other industrialized countries" as the top objectives in his program, followed by "developing agriculture and the depressed southern regions, the restructurization of the nation's great urban areas and closing the gap between housing supply and demand".

Still on the domestic front, Forlani cited the goals of "revitalizing the nation's institutions, safeguarding democratic law and order, eliminating terrorism and combatting crime in general and broadening the roles of local administrations".

Priorities for Italy abroad, according to the prime minister's statement, will include the nation's "full participation in the European Economic Community and the Atlantic alliance and a higher level of international cooperation in the search for security and peace."

Forlani went on to devote considerably more attention to Italian foreign policy in today's reply as compared to the section dealing with these issues in the platform presented Wednesday. "In fact", the prime minister said, "the government agrees with some recommendations formulated in this assembly for Italy to act on the appropriate occasion on initiatives for peace, disarmament, arms shipments, the North-South dialogue and development".

The new head of government then cautioned that, "these recommendations, however, must not be understood as detrimental to the fundamental ties which assure for our country defense guarantees within the framework of joint efforts along with other allies, with a limited national burden, and to the prospects of entering into a political and economic area which, we hope, will be increasingly extended and characterized by the inclusion of other democratic countries on our continent."

Opening up the section of his reply dealing with specific issues raised during the debate, Forlani affirmed Italy condemns "anti-democratic regimes which have taken over power and wield it in a number of Latin American countries and on other continents".

In reference to "judiciary proceedings underway in South Korea against (opposition leader) Kim Tae-jung", Forlani recalled that at the very beginning of the trial, the Italian Embassy in Seoul "obtained the right to attend the trial, in turn with other European Community colleagues.

"Concurrently", the prime minister reported, "steps have been taken with the authorities of that country with the firmness the case requires. Similar steps have been taken in Rome with the South Korean Embassy and the government has the precise intention to continue applying all possible pressure to save the life of the South's political leader".

Moving on to the situation in the Middle East, Forlani referred to the European Community Council of Ministers declaration of June this year, "which fully reflects the principles and assessment of Italy", and the prospect for a new three-way summit between Egypt, Israel and the United States.

The prime minister also reiterated "the need for a comprehensive settlement through negotiations involving all sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization".

The head of government brought up the need for negotiations again when mentioning the hostilities between Iran and Iraq. Speaking of Italy's relations with Iraq, Forlani said that all dealings, especially those on the level of scientific and nuclear cooperation, "are rigidly subordinated to full respect for Italy's contractual obligations toward the Nonproliferation Treaty". Dealings with Iraq "for the construction of some naval vessels", the prime minister said, consist of "negotiations underway for some time now but which have not led to the formalization of a contract".

Berlinguer, Other Leaders' Remarks

LD232006 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Liberal Party has decided to grant Forlani its abstention for the time being, a decision taken after much argument among the leadership; it is in any case a positive factor for the prime minister. Conversely, the Communist Party will remain in opposition, which however will be commensurate to the actions of the government. Nevertheless, it is prepared to contribute to the solution of the country's most pressing problems. This was stated by Enrico Berlinguer, who spoke this morning in the confidence debate. The Communists will oppose most firmly any measures or attitudes which they deem to be against the interests of the workers.

However, there is a new signal in the Communists' attitude: The parties which constitute the new government, Berlinguer said, recognize that to solve the country's problems and to ensure that the country can really be governed, it is necessary to establish a correct relationship between government and Parliament, between majority and opposition. In his speech the Communist secretary did not spare his criticism of the Socialist Party, which, he said, is losing the very features and the stance which had made it an essential component of the workers movement.

Magri, secretary of the PDUP [Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity] felt that this government did not deserve a different, that is softer opposition, since the Forlani government offers in a more organic form the same political line which was launched by the Christian Democrats' congress.

The MSI [Italian Social Movement] secretary was also very critical of Forlani, whose decision during the crisis, he said, of consulting only with the Communist opposition meant that the dialogue between Christian Democrats and Communists continues, albeit in a semi-concealed manner.

Benedikter of the South Tyrol People's Party pledged a favorable vote for the government; he said that he was somewhat perplexed at the number of commitments made by the government in its program and defined as suspect the snipers who caused Cossiga's fall.

POPE HOLDS 'SURPRISE' MEETING WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU241620 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 24 Oct

[Text] Vatican City, 24 Oct--Pope John Paul II received in private audience this morning the Iranian ambassador to Italy, Mohammad Baqir Nasirsadat-salami, for a long talk.

The fact that the pointiff granted the audience to the Iranian diplomatic representative accredited to the Rome government rather than to a representative to the Holy See generated considerable interest among Vatican watchers.

At present, Iran's ambassadorial post with the Vatican is vacant and the representation is being handled by the interim charge d'affaires, a counselor at the embassy.

The surprise papal audience for the Iranian ambassador to Italy was connected by these observers to widespread speculation on the imminent release of the 52 American hostages held in Iran by Islamic militants since 4 November last year.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER CAETANO DIES OF HEART ATTACK

PY262228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Oct (AFP)--Former Portuguese Prime Minister Marcello Caetano died here this afternoon as a result of a heart attack. Caetano had been in exile in Brazil since May 1974 after a coup d'etat overthrew Adm Americo Thomaz, the last of the presidents of Salazar's regime.

SOCIALIST APPEALS FOR JOINT CIVILIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD251010 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In connection with the upcoming presidential elections, Aires Rodrigues, leader of the Workers' Party for Socialist Unity-Workers' Socialist Party, said today that he will withdraw from the presidential race if the Socialist and Communist parties decide to submit a joint civilian candidate:

[Begin Rodrigues recording] The Socialist Party's national committee is to discuss again this Saturday the stance to be adopted by the party with regard to the presidential elections. The PCP for its part is holding a national conference this coming Tuesday to make a decision on the same matter.

For the working people the matter is clear: It was General Ramalho Eanes himself who confirmed that his action over the last 4 years was aimed to open the gates to the right. Throughout the country General Eanes is rejected by the working masses. General Eanes is in no position to represent the alternative capable of defeating General Soares Carneiro, either from the standpoint of the workers' interests or from the standpoint of the votes he may win in the coming elections. Consequently, it is impossible to back General Eanes. Mario Soares himself has withdrawn his support for Eanes' candidacy.

I therefore appeal to the Socialist Party's national committee and to the PCP's central committee and national conference: It is your duty to break with General Eanes immediately. For you, leading Socialist and Communist members, there is only one thing left to do: Get together, agree on a joint civilian candidate, a militant from a workers' party, likely in your opinion to be the one capable of winning the largest number of votes necessary to defeat General Soares Carneiro and the other generals. In such an event I will--as I have repeatedly stated--withdraw my candidacy. [end recording]

That was a statement by Aires Rodriques in connection with the upcoming presidential elections.

Meanwhile Lino Lina, tipped by the newspaper O JORNAL today as another presidential candidate, has told us that he has never been approached on that, and that all signs are that his party, the PCP, will be backing General Eanes.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF PORTUGUESE WORKERS TO SUPPORT EANES

LD260322 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The question of the presidential elections was the only item on the agenda of today's meeting of the central committee of the PCTP-MRPP [Communist Party of the Portuguese Workers-the Reorganizing Movement of the Party of the Proletariat] at its Lisbon headquarters. At the end of the meeting RDP [radio station] was apprised of the party's final position on the matter:

Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] After a comprehensive discussion of the present political situation the central committee unanimously decided to lend its support to General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy to a second term of office.

The central committee takes the view that the Portuguese people's fundamental goal in the upcoming presidential elections will be to elect a candidate with a democratic and patriotic program, antifascist and antisocial-fascist, capable of gaining the popular vote and thus defeating the Democratic Alliance's fascist candidate, General Soares Carneiro.

The central committee has stressed that the Democratic Alliance's reactionary coalition is hoping, and doing its utmost, to split the democartic forces, worsen the living and working conditions of the workers and oppress the Portuguese people, using Soares Carneiro's candidacy as a step toward the establishment in Portugal of a new fascist-type regime, a new terrorist dictatorship by the monopolies.

The Democratic Alliance's reactionary coalition is intent on pursuing its counterrevolutionary goals, either through the election of its candidate, Soares Carneiro, or by means of a military coup d'etat.

In these circumstances it is more important than ever to ensure the unity of the Portuguese working class and entire people in order to defeat the Democratic Alliance's putschist goals. There are objective political conditions for the consolidation and strengthening of that unity.

The central committee has denounced the putschist and divisionist maneuver undertaken by Dr. Mario Soares--a maneuver rejected by the majority of Socialist Party activists and sympathizers--which was aimed at covering up the responsibility that Dr. Mario Soares and the Socialist Party leadership must shoulder for the defeat in the 5 October elections, and at blaming that deafeat on the current president of the republic, whose image was in fact blatantly exploited by the Socialist Party in its election campaign.

The central committee denounces and condemns the attempts made by the social-fascist party of Barreirinhas Cunhal to associate itself with General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy, and takes the view that this attempt is aimed at getting the PCP out of the quagmire in which it found itself after the electoral defeat of 5 October.

The central committee stresses that the attempts by the social-fascist party of Barreirinhas Cunhal to jump onto General Ramalho Eanes' bandwagon are endangering his reelection prospects and, if not duly denounced and rejected, may contribute to the victory of the fascist candidate, General Soares Carneiro. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES RUMORS ON ANTI-AFRICAN INTERVENTION

LD250240 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The official Angolan news agency today admitted the possibility of reactionary forces being in the process of preparing in Portugal for military intervention in Africa. In the context of this planning, which the Angolans claim is in support of U.S. policies, the Porto Santo airbase [on Madeira] would play an important role.

Approached by the Portuguese News Agency ANOP concerning this, a spokesman for the Portuguese Defense Ministry has said that the report is absolutely baseless and that it does not deserve any credence whatsoever.

PCE'S BALLESTEROS ON TENSIONS WITHIN PARTY, CARRILLO LEADERSHIP

LD270915 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19-20 Oct 80 p 3

[Ernesto Garcia Herrera article: "Will the PCE Continue To Support Eurocommunism?"]

[Excerpts] Will the PCE remain in the vanguard of the Eurocommunist movement? Will the Spanish Communists be able to continue to walk hand in hand with Enrico Berlinguer or will they return toward Alvaro Cunhal's nostalgic Stalinist stance?

These are questions which one is entitled to ask if one is to believe certain rather critical reports concerning the PCE which have not been denied by its leaders.

The PCE had 15,000 members in 1975 and 200,000 2 years later, after the first legislative elections (June 1977) held in Spain since February 1936. The membership was 140,000 at the end of 1979 and is apparently 100,000 today.

To this initial indication of a setback must be added another whose gravity can escape nobody: The general stampede over the last few years of the professionals--doctors, engineers, journalists and lawyers--who have left the party following the decision made by the central committee to "territorialize" (if one does not object to the term) the party.

This "territorialization" involved the dissolution of the professional groups and the incorporation of their members into district organizations. The same decision was applied--unsuccessfully, moreover--in the factories and places of work.

As far as the professionals are concerned, it was also a waste of efforts, since scarcely 20 percent of these professionals accepted the central committee's decision. The remainder departed. However, it must be made clear that, contrary to what has happened elsewhere, this exodus has not caused conflicts. There have been no affairs like those of Pierre Daix or Roger Garaudy among the Spanish Communists. Silence and icy politeness have been the norm. The PCE has not attempted to crush the dissidents, and the latter have not rushed to join other leftwing parties, either.

Over and above these defections, it seems that there is also a real confrontation within the party between two opposing currents--that of the "Euros" and that which might be termed, in accordance with the traditional terminology, the party's "Apparatchiks."

It seems that [PCE Secretary General] Mr Carrillo, whose power within the party is now absolute--"nobody breathes within the PCE if Santiago does not give permission," it is said--would like to reconcile the two currents, in that he claims to be a "Euro," while at the same time being the most effective protector of those nostalgic for Stalinism, who are mostly--something which must not be forgotten--his former comrades in arms. Under these conditions, Mr Carrillo and his supporters are coming under crossfire from the "Romans" and the "Carthaginians." Moreover, Mr Carrillo, his critics say, regards the PCE as his personal property, even if he has to distort the facts to that end. Nevertheless, Mr Carrillo's replacement is often talked about, and the names of possible heirs apparent are even mentioned. In the first place, there is Nicolas Sartorius, the veritable gray eminence of the Workers Commissions--the procommunist trade union. An aristocrat, the son of the Count of San Luis, a grandee of Spain, this is perhaps why he is called the "Spanish Berlinguer."

There is also Ramon Tamames, a university professor, economist, writer and brilliant personality. It seems that all this is apparently rather a handicap for Mr Tamames, the workers' sector rejecting him. And there is Jaime Ballesteros, a deputy and journalist, who has been chosen, it is said, by Mr Carrillo himself.

Mr Ballesteros told us:

"There is no crisis among us. There are, of course, problems, whose origins are quite different. In the first place, all the political parties are in a process of formation. The PCE, which had quite appropriate structures before the transition, has undergone a very large influx of members since that time. This has naturally entailed problems of internal coherence, with the tensions which all that involves. The PCE is composed of different sectors, different 'geological' strata, I would say. There are members who were trained underground in the various workers' and professional movements. There are also people who joined the PCE as emigrants. Last, there are also people who experienced the civil war and who are today the 'bridge' between the PCE of the civil war and that of the present time. These sectors each have their own cultural and political training and also their own outlook. To this it must be added that the process of integration is developing in a troubled political atmosphere, and this prevents the party leaders from having the time necessary to find solutions to the many problems confronting them. On the other hand, the PCE is becoming stronger every day, slowly but surely. Now this very deeply worries certain political forces which feel a need to exaggerate our problems and to create real dramas.

"As far as the so-called tensions between the 'Euros' and those nostalgic for Stalinism are concerned, it must be said that here, too, the Eurocommunist process is displaying tensions caused by the existence of certain traditions. That being said, I do not believe that a communist party can be found today which has gone further than we have along the path of Eurocommunism. I would also like to add that we adopted this stance when we were still underground, with the danger of not being understood which that entailed. But it had to be done. It was crucial for democracy and freedom. Moreover, this decision has been perfectly understood by the majority of the party, and those who disagree are quite free to say so. Last, and as far as Santiago Carrillo's succession is concerned, I believe that it is a matter of mere speculation. He remains the man with the greatest experience and ability among us."

SOVIET, CUBAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN MADRID ON 'PRIVATE' VISIT

LD262309 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs [as heard] of the Soviet Union and the vice president of the Council [as heard] of Cuba arrived in Madrid this afternoon from Moscow. At Barajas airport the two officials refused to allow photographs or interviews, saying in both cases that the visit was strictly private. It is not known whether during their stay in Madrid they will meet any Spanish officials.

MADRID REPORTS ON SCHOOL EXPLOSION NEAR BILBAO

LD231924 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Summary] The latest official figures for the number of people killed in this morning's explosion in the Ugalde school in Ortuella is 63--61 children and 2 adults. Another 37 children are being treated for injuries in a local hospital. Thirty-five bodies have so far been identified.

The king and queen of Spain expressed their deepest condolences to the relatives of the victims in a telephone call to the civil governor of Vizcaya this afternoon. It has been confirmed that Queen Sofia will travel to Bilbao later this evening and will probably visit the scene of the accident.

Meanwhile, the press office at the Ministry of Education has announced that tomorrow all state schools will observe a day of mourning and there will be no classes.

PRESS ASSOCIATION: GOVERNMENT PLANS LARGER DEFENSE CUTS

LD231734 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1610 GMT 23 Oct 80

[By Andy Webb, PA political staff]

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym has been warned in a confidential memo from his top civil servant that defence chiefs are seriously concerned over government cutbacks in military spending.

At the same time, the Treasury chief secretary, Mr John Biffen, has written to Mr Pym demanding cuts of 400 million pounds sterling a year up to 1984. It is understood that the Treasury now wants to increase this figure to 500 million pounds sterling so the government can boost assistance to the nationalised industries without raising taxation.

As a result of the cuts, the government will fail to honour, both this year and next, its pledge to increase defence spending by 3 percent a year in line with an agreed NATO target. But it is clear that defence is being required to buckle under like other spending departments and the discipline of cash limits and further spending cuts takes precedence over the defence commitment.

The PRESS ASSOCIATION has in its possession documents spelling out the fears of the defence chiefs and the demand for cuts by Mr Biffen, which will mean that Britain's military spending will increase by only 1 1/2 percent in each of the next two years. These developments are bound to alarm many Tory MPs. Mr Pym is likely to face tough questioning at the Conservative backbench defence committee on Tuesday and at Commons question time the same day.

The Ministry of Defence and the Treasury clashed earlier this year over control of the defence budget, which was 600 million pounds sterling overspent. In August a three-month freeze was imposed on new defence contracts and the ministry's cash limit was increased by 203 million pounds sterling.

In a minute dated October 2 to Mr Pym on this year's defence expenditure Ministry of Defence Permanent Under Secretary Sir Frank Cooper predicted that despite the new cash limit, the defence budget would still be overspent by 135 million pounds sterling. He was meeting the chiefs of the defence staff today to discuss what could be done.

Sir Frank blamed the high rate of billing to the ministry by private industry, high overheads and a bigger rate of inflation than forecast. Sir Frank told Mr Pym that the chief of staff were "naturally seriously concerned" about the effect on their operational capabilities and also stressed that the international situation had deteriorated dangerously in the last few weeks.

There was evidence of NATO and international awareness of Britain's reductions in activity levels.

Sir Frank expressed his own concern about next year's budget when, he said, industrial and economic factors would continue to exert "enormous pressures" on defence.

Mr Biffen, in his letter, marked "secret" and dated September 19, said there was a real possibility that public spending cuts would have to be "substantially beyond" those he had proposed in July. He had originally asked for savings of 140 million pounds sterling a year from the Defence Ministry from 1981/82 to 1983/84. But he said: "In the situation we now face we must explore the possibility of a substantionally greater contribution from defence, say, of the order of 400 million pounds sterling a year. I recognise that such a cut would create substantial programme difficulties for you, but I have to put no less unwelcome proposals to other colleagues with major expenditure programmes and must look to you to accept a fair share."

He added, "clearly this would mean that we would not meet the 3 percent target in 1981/82."

"A strong defence requires a sound economy," Mr Biffen declared. "The cuts which we now have to examine in social--and other previously 'protected'--programmes, are likely to create even greater political and presentational problems."

The Ministry of Defence's own calculations show that Mr Biffen's proposals would mean a 1 1/2 percent increase in real defence spending this year and next, returning to the 3 percent NATO growth target after that.

The Conservative election manifesto declared that "a significant increase will be necessary" in defence expenditure.

Only in August, Mr Pym wrote to Party Chairman Lord Thorneycroft stating the government's "unshakeable commitment to defence" and appearing to confirm that ministers were sticking to the NATO agreement.

PA Defence Correspondent Robert Hutchinson writes: Before the spending clampdown announced in August the Defence Ministry had already launched internal savings valued at around 250 million pounds sterling. These included postponement of orders for spares for the army's Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile; its bigger brother, the Rapier; deferment of harbour service boats for the Navy and jetstream aircraft for the RAF. Then came the moratorium--a total ban on new defence contracts except those involving dire operational need. This was expected to save more than 100 million pounds sterling. But further measures were thought necessary--and the ministry cut back fuel allocations, freight movements and subsistence allowances for personnel, again worth 100 million pounds sterling. The Navy bore the brunt of the fuel reductions--up to 30 percent was cut--and two ships were pulled out of a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean.

Remarks by Pym

LD231852 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1843 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Later Mr Pym said in a statement "the quotations given appear to be taken from genuine documents. But no decisions have been taken. They can be taken only after collective consideration by ministers. Discussions about future levels of public, including defence, expenditures are only just beginning as part of the annual public expenditure survey cycle. The government is in no doubt that we must increase year by year our defence capability until we reach and maintain it at a level which we believe is essential for our national safety."

THATCHER ADVISED OF LEAK OF DEFENSE CUT PLANS

LD232204 London ITV Television Network in English 2100 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Britain's defense chiefs have told the government they are seriously worried about cuts in defense spending. The Treasury is said to want cuts of 500 million pounds a year over the next 4 years. The cuts mean that Britain won't be able to fulfill promises on increased defense spendings given to NATO. The defense chiefs' worries emerged in a confidential letter to the defense secretary, Mr Francis Pym, leaked to the PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency.

Our political editor says the government are seriously embarassed by this leak, and the prime minister has been told. Mr Pym said tonight that the story appears to be taken from genuine documents.

RALLIS GOVERNMENT GETS CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

AT242230 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 2158 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text of announcement by Papaspirou, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, on the result of the vote of confidence requested by the government on its foreign and NATO policies--live]

[Text] I have the honor to announce the result of the voting. A total of 202 votes were cast; replies in support of the government numbered 182. The government thus receives the vote of confidence. A total of 20 negative votes were cast and there were 9 abstentions. This is the result of the voting. I request your concurrence to adjourn the meeting until next Wednesday for legislative work.

Papandreou's Tactics Condemned

AT251435 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[From the "evening" column: "The Fireworks"]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies early today ratified Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing with the increased majority of 3/5 of the number of deputies--exactly what would have been needed for ratification of a law approving an agreement under article 28, paragraph two of the Constitution. This majority could have been even greater if the issue had not been presented in the form of a vote of confidence to the government and if certain reasons, primarily of antigovernment opposition expediency, had not led to a negative vote by centrist deputies.

The defeat suffered by the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, however, is not only expressed by the result of the vote taken. It is, perhaps, more strongly expressed by the basic outcome of the 3-day debate during which the arguments presented by the Rallis government proved to be far stronger than the sloganeering of the opposition.

Public opinion followed the basic points of the debate over television and in the newspapers and drew its own conclusions. The majority of this public opinion, like the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, supported the government's decision.

The peoples "silent majority" does not demonstrate in the manner of recent demonstrations by the organized minority. The decision of this "silent majority" will be decisive, however, when the times comes to vote. There were ample messages on this. The change in the position of the majority opposition party during the third day of the debate proves it.

It is true that on the first day the chairman of PASOK was very careful during the Chamber's debate in his attempt to influence the centrist area. When, however, his party cadres informed him that such tactics would give the victory of impressions to the government, the leader of the majority opposition party gave the signal for a stronger tone. It is within this framework--within which Mavros, who never ceases to surprise everyone at every given instance, also moved--that PASOK's deputy Kousoyiorgas started to talk in hard tones in order to be followed--but after the Chamber's meeting--by Papandreou himself.

The fireworks launched by the chairman of PASOK just after midnight could not, naturally, have any effect because Prime Minister Rallis in closing the debate stressed that we are willing to negotiate with Turkey, that if Turkey demonstrates goodwill we would then be able to proceed to solutions but without, naturally, making any concessions on any of our sovereign rights.

Papandreou, who had not heard this statement [PASOK walked out of the chamber] did not later hesitate to describe it as an "unbelievable and unacceptable admission that the government of the right is prepared to negotiate with Turkey on our national sovereign rights in the Aegean."

This was a desperate and last-ditch effort to win the battle--which was already lost during the previous three days--only a few minutes after midnight.

TO VIMA REPORTS 'FULL SPEED AHEAD' FOR TALKS ON U.S. BASES

AT261330 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] It appears the government is now determined to proceed with full speed ahead toward signing and ratification of the agreement on U.S. bases in Greece, after the vote of confidence it received on the night of last Friday to Saturday. The government even hopes to have the agreement signed and have its ratification concluded--with the required majority of three-fifths or of 180 deputies--prior to the winter meeting of NATO's foreign and defense ministers which meets in Brussels 9 to 12 December.

The urgency for signing this agreement is so great--from both sides--that the "preliminary" consultations between the acting secretary general of the Greek foreign ministry, Ambassador Roussos and ambassadorial advisor to the U.S. Embassy (Milton Conver) are expected to start on Wednesday morning. It is expected that Pentagon advisers, due to arrive in Athens from Washington, will supply various items of information during these preliminary consultations which are expected to be very short.

It is generally believed that there will be no "insurmountable" obstacles during these consultations, particularly in reference to the economic aspects of the agreement which the Greek Government considers satisfactory in principle. By contrast, the Greek side will request a revision of basic points of the agreement which have to do with the status within these U.S. bases.

As it is well known, U.S. ambassador to Athens Robert McCloskey, immediately upon his return from Washington in early September, handed to Foreign Minister Mitsotakis the draft of this new agreement which is designated as agreement on defense and economic cooperation (DECA) [rendered in English]--because apart from the status of the U.S. bases, it also provides for economic assistance and development of the Greek war industry.

The new agreement is based on two separate points:

The Greek-U.S. defense agreement initialed in July 1977.
The equivalent U.S.-Turkish agreement signed in Ankara last March.

The agreement provides that in the end a total of four bases will be kept (Nea Makri, Souda, Iraklion and Ellinikon) under a Greek commander and a U.S. deputy commander. Every installation will be a Greek installation under a Greek commander within which "facilities will be provided for U.S. armed forces in order to serve joint defense goals."

On the question of strengthening the Greek war industry--which is a new element by comparison to the old agreement--specific proposals have already been submitted to Washington by the National Defense General Staff.

Among these are a request for the provision of U.S. technology and capital for the manufacture of various types of weapons in Greece, for the repair and maintenance of U.S. aircraft at the Greek airforce industry installations at Tanagra, and so forth. U.S. response to these requests is so far considered satisfactory by the Greek military command.

ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL TIES WITH U.S. DISCUSSED

AT241741 Athens NEWS in English 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Stavros met with the United States Ambassador Robert McCloskey. The two men discussed implementation of the Greek-U.S. treaty for economic and technological cooperation signed in Athens last April and Greek-American economic relations.

It was decided to form a work group for problems arising from the treaty's implementation, in view of the expected arrival in early December of the American delegation to the joint committee provided for by the treaty.

Issues to be discussed in connection with the treaty's implementation include Greek exports to the United States, facilitation of American investments in Greece, promotion of trade and the effect Greece's accession to the European Economic community will have on Greece-U.S. trade.

NEWSPAPERS DECRY EFFECT ON CYPRUS OF REENTRY INTO NATO

I AVYI Column

AT251505 Athens I AVYI in Greek 25 Oct 80 p6

[From the "I AVYI" column: "A Hugh Political and Moral Issue"]

[Text] The concern expressed by the Cyprus House of Representatives over repercussions which Greece's reintegration within NATO's military wing will have on the Cyprus issue, creates a huge political and moral issue for the government. We consider the way in which Prime Minister Rallis reacted to be an insult to the mentality of both the Chamber and the people. He more or less argued that the Cyprus House of Representatives was influenced by the opposition's criticism against the decision to reintegrate.

Rallis personally, the other day, used a certain opinion expressed by Makarios in 1975 that Greece should not abandon (God forbid) NATO, as if it was some "heavy artillery" in support of the decision to reintegrate. Using this Makarios opinion, which is 4 years old which, in the final analysis is nothing more than the opinion of a single man, no matter how authoritative he may have been, and not some holy writ, Rallis attempted to strengthen the argument that allegedly reintegration within NATO will help Cyprus. Now, when the Cyprus House of Representatives expresses its concern, with a special resolution, over repercussions of this reintegration upon the Cyprus issue, Rallis personally replies with certain paternalistic assurances. Is this a serious way to handle such a serious matter?

The resolution of the Cyprus House of Representatives touches upon the most basic problem which is affected by this reintegration. This is because withdrawal from military NATO in 1974 was an act committed in the defense of Cyprus. Reintegration today is nationally unacceptable if only on the basis of the fact that it will have negative repercussions in Cyprus, as pointed out by the Cyprus House of Representatives.

The government offers no answer to this, however, simply because it has no answer. At the same time, the government remains exposed because it has placed not only the Greek people but also the political leaders of Cyprus before a fait accompli.

The government, consequently, should abandon its efforts to avoid the issue and it must give the necessary responsible explanations to the people of Greece and of Cyprus. All the rest does nothing more than add an even darker hue to the severely unacceptable policy of retreat in face of U.S.-NATO pressures which are aimed against our true national interests.

RIZOSPASTIS Article

AT251530 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Oct 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "The Cold Shower"]

[Text] The cable of the Cyprus House of Representatives addressed to the chairman of the Greek Chamber of Deputies was a cold shower for the government. While Rallis and Mitsotakis were trying to convince the deputies and the Greek people that reintegration within NATO would help the cause of Cyprus and will provide the government with the possibility of offering greater assistance to the people of Cyprus, we have the arrival of the cable. The Cyprus House of Representatives expressed strong concern over the repercussions which Greece's reintegration within NATO will have. The chairman's department in the Chamber, always "prepared" for such eventualities, proclaimed...ignorance. The chairman started to search his desk. A mini-government conference provided the solution. In a very "convincing" way the prime minister indirectly but clearly blamed the Cyprus House of Representatives with a lack of a will of its own because it was "influenced" by the dangermongering of the Greek opposition. It is such an insult that Rallis directed against the political world of Cyprus, against the Cyprus House of Representatives and against the people of Cyprus. The Greek Government of the rightwing wanted Cyprus to forget: that the coup against Makarios was organized by the Americans and by NATO; that these two "great protectors" of ours incited and encouraged the Turkish invasion of the island; that it is the NATO member states which at the United Nations vote against a solution of the Cyprus issue with partition as their goal so that they might be able to turn Cypriot territory into a U.S.-NATO base. Does it want the fact that all this took place while Greece was a member of NATO forgotten and that Greek-speaking NATO agents, who remain unpunished, were used to make all this happen? This is why the prime minister did not hesitate to use the description that "they were influenced" by the opposition. It is a fact that the Cypriots never expected such an insult from the government of New Democracy. The Greek rightwing, however, has undertaken so many obligations toward NATO that it has lost its senses under their weight and it now loses its calm and even its dignity.

RIZOSPASTIS Interviews Papaioannou

AT261145 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 Oct 80 P 5

["Text" of exclusive interview granted by secretary general of AKEL, the Restorative Party of the Working People (the Communist Party of Cyprus), Ezekias Papaioannou to RIZOSPASTIS. Date not given]

[Text] Question: It is generally accepted that Greece's reintegration within military NATO will unavoidably influence the Cyprus problem. In his statement, Prime Minister Rallis argued that reintegration "will benefit Cyprus." How does AKEL view this development and its repercussions upon the Cyprus problem?

Papaioannou: No matter how one examines the reintegration of Greece within the military structure of NATO, one reaches the conclusion that this is a serious blow both against Greece and against Cyprus. Reintegration leads to increased tension in this so sensitive area of the world and it leaves Cyprus exposed. Public opinion in Cyprus has correctly described this reintegration as a stab in the back of Cyprus.

When Greece withdrew from NATO's military wing, primarily as a result of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the prime minister of that time and current president of the republic, K. Karamanlis, stated that the government's decision "was final and irrevocable." Now Rallis states that reintegration "will strengthen the position of Greece and will benefit Cyprus."

How can the position of Greece be strengthened, however, within an alliance dominated by imperialist forces--particularly by the United States--which is directly responsible both for the junta-fascist coup in Greece and that in Cyprus, and for the invasion of Attila? Greece is not an imperialist country and its natural position is within the camp of the nonaligned, within which Greece could play a very important role. At the same time, life has demonstrated that during the 6 years during which Greece did not belong to NATO's military wing it managed to develop excellent relations with the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries.

A Camp David Solution Is Being Promoted

As far as Cyprus is concerned, this reintegration will encourage imperialist NATO circles to intensify their pressures and their plots for a NATO partitionist solution of the Cyprus issue. It is not a coincidence that President Carter stressed that now it is the turn of Cyprus. This means that "a Camp David" is being prepared for the Cyprus issue by the U.S. imperialists.

The betrayed, deeply wounded but unsubjugated Cypriot people, however, will in no case tolerate any imperialist, NATO, intervention in the solution of the Cyprus issue. NATO was and continues to remain an evil demon for Cyprus and the unenslaved Cypriot people will always face it as their most relentless enemy. It is only within the limits of the United Nations and on the basis of the resolutions of this international organization and the Cypriot summit agreements that a solution acceptable to the Cypriot people is feasible.

Question: Intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus is being resumed under the auspices of the UN secretary general. Are there any prospects for its conclusion in positive results and, if so, under what prerequisites? Particularly in reference to the domestic front in Cyprus, what measures could contribute in this direction?

Papaionnou: It is yet too early to draw any conclusions on whether there will be positive results from the continued intercommunal talks. These talks are still in the exploratory stage and although the climate, as stated, is good, they have not yet entered into a basic dialogue.

It is the opinion of AKEL that both sides should undertake every possible effort toward progress and an agreement on the domestic aspects of the Cyprus issue. This ought to be done on the basis of UN resolutions on the Cyprus issue, the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Kenktas agreements. Progress and an agreement will not be easy. There is no other and easier process however. It is the Cypriots themselves, Greeks as well as Turks, who will solve the domestic aspects of the Cyprus issue always, naturally, under the auspices of the United Nations. What is needed is patience, determination and, most of all, adherence to the principles which have already been agreed upon. Negotiations will be hard and will require much time. The vital interests of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots dictate rejection of the intervention of the imperialist alliance of NATO or any other foreign intervention in Cypriot domestic affairs. This solution could be achieved on the basis of the biregional federation and not a confederation.

In reference to the domestic front in Cyprus, that which could contribute in the direction of a peaceful, democratic and just solution of the Cyprus issue is unity of all patriotic forces on the basis of the approved and declared correct line and tactics for the solution of our problem. The division which exists today in this front is due to the nonconformity of all parties to this line.

At the same time specific measures must be adopted for a rapprochement between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus. We must not forget that imperialism and foreign occupation are the enemies of all the Cypriots. Through understanding and agreement with the Turkish Cypriots, it will be possible to conduct a joint struggle against the foreign occupation of Cypriot territory, for the dissolution of imperialist bases and for the full demilitarization of Cyprus.

In reference to the foreign aspects of the Cyprus issue, this ought to be discussed and solved by an international conference with UN limits. Such a conference must discuss the conditions which Cyprus was forced to accept in 1960 as a necessary prerequisite for its declaration as an independent state. These conditions must be abrogated, the bases must be abolished and the guarantees must be replaced by guarantees from the UN Security Council. Cyprus must become and it must remain truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned, demilitarized and a center of peace, friendship and cooperation for all the nations of the area.

Close Comradely Relations

Question: AKEL and the KKE are connected by close comradely ties established in common struggle for the ideals of socialism and peace. How do you view the contribution of relations and cooperation between the two parties in the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism, for the just solution of the Cyprus issue and the establishment of detente and security in the area?

Papaioannou: Relations between AKEL and the KKE are excellent. The two parties are connected by extremely close comradely ties based upon the invincible scientific theory of Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism. These relations will strengthen continually and an additional step in this direction will be undertaken during the imminent visit to Cyprus by a delegation of the KKE Central Committee on an invitation from the Central Committee of AKEL.

The two parties which function in the most sensitive areas of the world could contribute to the further strengthening of the struggle of peoples against the common enemy, imperialism, to the just solution of the Cyprus issue and the strengthening of detente and security in the area.

The brother KKE Party supports with firmness the liberation struggle of the people of Cyprus and opposes the reintegration of Greece within NATO. In its capacity as the party of the working people of Greece, it plays a pioneering role not only on the domestic problems of the country but also as a militant factor in support of detente, peace and disarmament which are interrelated and inseparable from the life and future of the Greek of all other peoples.

We will discuss with the brother KKE Party the prospects of further strengthening the struggle of our peoples for a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus issue, for obstruction of the imperialist threat against Cyprus and the Middle East area and for strengthening peace and security in the east Mediterranean and throughout the area.

RIZOSPASTIS Editorial

AT261100 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Unbridgeable Gap"]

[Text] The trick of giving a vote of confidence to the government in no way closes the vast issue of our country's reintegration within military NATO. The government is deceiving itself if it thinks that last Friday's vote means legalization and acceptance by our people of an act of national treason which turns our country into a dependency and attack base of the imperialist North Atlantic coalition with inestimable tragic consequences.

The Greek people consider the result of the other day's voting in the Chamber of Deputies as invalid and the agreement on our reintegration as nationally unacceptable. The people feel absolutely no obligation taken under this agreement. The people consider it a class option by the oligarchy which unhesitatingly sacrifices national interests on the altar of U.S.-NATO imperialism hoping that in this way it will, in the end, manage to protect its privileged and antipeoples regime.

The true voting on the enslaving agreement with NATO was not carried out in the Chamber of Deputies. It was carried out outside of the Chamber, in the streets and squares of Athens, Pireaus, Thessaloniki and other cities. It was impressively expressed through the universal demonstrations and marches in which the slogan: "Out of NATO for good," resounded stentoriously. These universal expressions demonstrate that there is a full division between the government's policy and the feelings of the Greek people.

The unbridgeable gap between the people and the artificial majority in the Chamber of Deputies dictates the immediate dissolution of the Chamber, the proclamation of elections and the election of a democratic majority which will support a government of broad democratic forces. This is the only solution which could lead the country out of today's destructive course, which can rid it of the danger of new national adventures which are appearing threateningly on the horizon.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT FOREIGN, NATO POLICY

AT222040 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Recorded highlights of the Chamber of Deputies debate on the government's foreign and NATO policy]

[Text] [Begin recording of highlights of Prime Minister Rallis' address] Ladies and gentlemen, the government hoped that the majority opposition party, having been briefed in detail on conditions of our special relation with NATO, irrespective of its negative position toward the alliance, would have exercised, as it has every right to do, the criticism which it considered essential and that it would have pointed out to us the mistakes which, in its opinion, would have existed in the conditions of the agreement. The government could not have imagined that the agreement would have been described as nationally unacceptable and as leading to national adventures. The government could not have imagined this because the agreement does not touch upon any sovereign right or upon any interest of Greece [applause] nor does it lead to national adventures. On the contrary, it protects us and diverts us from future national adventures [long applause]

It is, in addition, also useful to remind the Chamber of Deputies that today's handling is undertaken in accordance with the conditions of the original treaty, a treaty which was drafted, signed and ratified by the governments of the center of 1951-1952, and bears the signature of Nikolaos Plastiras as prime minister and minister of national defense and the signature of Sofoklis Venizelos as minister of foreign affairs.

In addition, today's shouting by the followers of PASOK and the Communist Party which demands our withdrawal from the alliance, is not being heard for the first time. These sentiments were also heard on the eve of the 1977 elections, when these two parties set withdrawal from NATO as the slogan for their preelection campaign.

The total of the votes received by these two parties, however, did not go over 35 percent. Consequently, in the 1977 elections, the Greek people rejected the proposal for withdrawal from NATO. I now wonder: Why is it that this discussion is being brought back at such an inopportune time?

You must allow me after this short introduction to remind you that on 5 August 1974 the Karamanlis government of that time had to deal with a dramatic problem. This was the second Turkish invasion of Cyprus. At that time, of the four persons who took an active part in this drama, three are here. We met in my staff headquarters, before dawn. They were the prime minister of the government of that time; the current minister of national defense who was minister of defense of that time; and myself personnely. We continually communicated with the foreign minister of that time, Yeoryios Mavros, who was in Geneva. We discussed and examined, with the military naval and air staff officers, what would be a suitable reaction. There were three possible solutions. The first was that we should not react at all, simply limiting ourselves to a simple verbal protest. I do not believe that anyone in this hall, even today, after all these years, would have opted for such a a course because this would have been the course of national degradation and shame. Neither at that time nor now is there anyone who would be prepared to indicate this path. The second solution which presented itself to us was war. That possibility was examined. It was examined very seriously and at length. It was proved, however, that the condition of the armed forces did not permit us to resort to this solution.

This is because Cyprus would not have been saved and Greece would be running the danger of annihilation. It is not necessary, gentlemen, to remind you that one month before these dramatic events took place, the events I have recalled for you, there was a general mobilization call made upon the Greek Armed Forces. It is also unnecessary for me to remind you what this conscription unfortunately produced.

The third solution was one we approved. It concerned withdrawal of our military forces from the alliance and their placement under Greek control, under Greek command and our statement that this was a move of severe protest for what was happening and for what was happening without anyone intervening on the island.

We hoped by this to have touched the sentiments of the world, at least the Western world, to bring their intervention. We also hoped that there would be an expression of some form of intervention which would prevent the crime. At that time, however, both the United States of America and Great Britain were in a very disturbed political internal situation, as you can remember, and our move could not touch upon their sentiments as much as it should have. I say as much as it should have because the results of the movement were not the ones we expected. There were results, however.

Gentlemen, you should not forget that this withdrawal of Greece, this absence of our armed forces from the alliance resulted in the embargo. It resulted in bringing the international organizations to their senses and to condemn the Turkish action.

Therefore, our action did have results. All those who say that it was wrong, say so today. They do not recall the situation and the psychology of both the Greek Army and the Greek people. They do not recall the psychology of Cyprus where people were being massacred and which demanded at least this support on the part of Greece.

The years passed and it became obvious that this move produced what it had to produce. It became further obvious that a prolonging of the situation, as I will tell you shortly, incorporated dangers for Greece and for Cyprus. This was proclaimed by Archbishop Makarios himself. On 12 October 1975, the minutes exist, Makarios in discussion with the prime minister of that time, Karamanlis, said, "For God's name do not leave NATO, for God's sake do not leave, because your stay within NATO helps Cyprus."

Seeing, therefore, that the move could not produce anything new in the future, and that a counter counting had already started, the government submitted its well-known proposals for special relations.

In 1977, and after nearly four years, these proposals were approved the other day by the alliance. You will tell me: Why did so much time have to elapse? One year was devoted to discussions of a technical and military nature with the alliance. When the proposals, which are well known as the Haig-Davos agreement while in fact this is not a Haig-Davos agreement but proposals submitted by General Davos and which were accepted by Haig in principle with the reservation of submitting them to the military committee--when these proposals were submitted, they faced a Turkish veto. As you know the decisions of the alliance are taken unanimously.

Consequently a struggle began to divert the Turkish veto. This was a struggle not only by us but by the alliance. Protracted deliberations, plan upon plan, all were rejected by our military advisers and by the government because if accepted, there was the danger of affecting national interests.

In the middle of the dilemma it is obvious that we preferred rejection of these proposals. In February 1980, General Rogers submitted his last proposal but one, that is, his last plan before acceptance of the present plan under discussion.

This was also unacceptable and it was rejected in very few days. The general then adopted another approach. This consisted of direct consultation at the technical level between his staff officers and Greek staff officers and, I imagine, also with the Turkish staff officers.

Thus we concluded on the plan submitted Friday which was accepted and which offers not one single exchange, not a single concession. [long applause] It is a plan which does not harm either sovereign nor even national Greek rights. On this opportunity I wish to congratulate, in front of the Chamber of Deputies, both General Davos and General Gratsios, and their staff officers who with such patience and determination managed to conclude teir very difficult task.

The plan was unanimously adopted by the military command. It was also unanimously adopted by the government. The entire reconnection or rather the special relation, is undertaken on the basis of the NATO documents which we have signed and which continue to remain in force in conjunction with the answers of 1977, the Greek replies to the questions which are known as the Davos proposals. Prior to our withdrawal, however, in 1974, there existed pending issues. These issues were long discussed without any solution because there had to be unanimity on these issues as well.

A new pending issue was also created with the establishment of the Smyrna headquarters in a way which differed from the status of the old Smyrna headquarters under the command of an American, prior to our withdrawal, in which we also participated.

These pending issues, it was agreed, must be solved through discussion by the two commanders and the commander of the Naples Headquarters. If a solution is found, if they agree, if there is unanimity, the solution will be accepted. If there is no unanimity, then discussion will continue until it is achieved. In the meantime, however, we will have the temporary solutions which exist today and which will regulate the situation. These temporary solutions, do they hurt Greece? They most certainly do not, because as I have told you, pending issues existed as far as 1974 and we remained in the alliance because these existing pending issues did not harm us. A new pending issue, that of Smyrna headquarters was created. However, the area of responsibility of this headquarters is entirely Turkish. Thus responsibility covers the Turkish Armed Forces and the Istanbul FIR. Why then all this concern that these pending issues create dangers? There is only one excuse: The belief that Greek generals and Greek politicians are prepared to betray Greece and to accept solutions which are antinational. Gentlemen, this is a heavy insult, both for the army and for us, the politicians. I had hoped it would never be stated because the small or large history of each one of us is well known to all.

We also have the question: How is it that the Turks raised the veto and now suddenly they agree? What did we give them? I reiterate: we gave them absolutely nothing. The Turks agreed that the agreement should apply because they see an extremely dark international horizon and they understand that they have every interest that there should be no disturbance on their western frontiers.

The Turkish foreign minister yesterday made a statement. He said that the agreement was reached thanks to the conciliatory position of Turkey. I would like to make a correction here. Perhaps this is a conciliatory position, but the conciliation consists of the fact that they did not and they continue not to present their illogical demands which they continued to present up to only 15 days ago. Turkey made no conciliation apart from giving up its illogical claims which created the complications. We did nothing else except to insist on the course which we laid down four years ago and which was accepted fortuitously for the national interest.

Two points of the agreement are underlined. One is the notorious question of the 6 or 10 miles and the opposition argues that we ceded sovereign rights because we gave up the 10-mile limit in airspace and we limited ourselves to 6 miles. Gentlemen, this provision has applied for exactly 20 years. NATO documents of 1960 have a clear provision which for NATO reasons defines Greek airspace to six miles which coincides with territorial waters. Consequently, the six miles have applied since 1960. An additional step was taken today. There is a provision under the agreement that every settlement will only affect relations within the alliance and in no way affects bipartite issues. Therefore, this right of NATO aircraft to use the airspace between 6 and 10 miles is an exception for NATO aircraft only and does not apply for third parties, not even for NATO members in cases when their national aircraft want to use this airspace.

Where then does the opposition see that we have ceded sovereign rights?

In conclusion, I also was surprised to hear that acceptance of this agreement means recognition of the partition of Cyprus. Gentlemen, as I have told you in October of 1975, Makarios had this idea about NATO, but does Cyprus benefit if Greece is weak or does it by contrast benefit if Greek defense is strengthened? Is it in the interest of Cyprus that Greece should sink? Is it in its interest that Greece should survive so that it may continue to offer its contribution, as it has done all these years and as it will willingly continue to do in the future until the peaceful settlement of the issue? [applause]

I did not expect such an accusation. I did not expect it against us who for the past few years have done nothing, no matter where we may be, except to stress to all our interlocutors, whether they are in the Western or the Eastern areas, the tragedy of Cyprus; and to demand that documents issued after consultations with friendly countries should incorporate a special and specific mention of Cyprus.

I do not say these things so that the government may gain the gratitude of the Cypriots. No matter what we do we will not ask for their gratitude because Cyprus suffers all and the debt we pay to them is a small one. This is what we can do, we cannot do more. From this point, however, to accusations that this agreement is a signature under the partition of Cyprus, there is a distance as the distance from here to Mars.

Gentlemen, I have told you that all this time the course of deliberations on the possibility of reattachment was a course which made us pessimistic. We had resolved, however, and we had proclaimed this, that should there be no positive reply to our proposals by the end of the year then we would withdraw them. We had made this statement in full knowledge of the consequences.

I will relate them to you because the same consequences will exist if we leave the alliance completely as the opposition demands, or if we remain out of NATO's military wing for a long time. Gentlemen, the alliance has defense as its main goal. What do we offer it if we only belong to the political wing and we do not belong to the military wing? We offer nothing.

However, they present the example of France. France, gentlemen, is a great power. France is a manufacturer of arms of the highest technology. France, when the horizon fills with clouds, will join its forces with the forces of the alliance. I cannot imagine that you would want to equate the military ability and potential of France with that of the military abilities and potential of Greece.

If, therefore, we withdrew from the alliance as PASOK wants, first: the only representative of the alliance in the southeast wing would be Turkey. This would mean that armaments as well as credits for substructure projects and training credits would be channelled toward Turkey.

If we accept this, then we must accept the disturbance of the balance of power between Turkey and Greece.

This would not be the only consequence, however, of our withdrawal from NATO. There is another one. If we withdraw from the alliance for good then it is the Turkish fleet and Turkish aircraft which will sail through Aegean international waters and airspace for the sake of the alliance. Is it, therefore, to our interest to support such a solution?

We cannot demand that when we withdraw the alliance should remain uncovered in this area. When we withdraw the area remains vacant, and this vacant space will be taken over by Turkey. This will be the result of our withdrawal from NATO. All these young people who for two days now have shouted "out of NATO' or "NATO-treason" do not know this simple fact. This very simple fact.

In any case, gentlemen, under the current settlement there is no creation of any irrevocable situation. Within a year there will be elections. Gentlemen of PASOK place the question clearly before the people: Out of NATO. We will present the people with the contrary: we will say that we will remain within NATO provided our national interests are not harmed, because this is to the interest of Greece. We will win an easy victory because the people, do not smile, the people know [mild disturbance and bell ringing] the people know and they want to maintain their security. Their security, at least for the present—I do not know what will happen after five or 10 years—lies in NATO.

I would like to close, gentlemen, with a declaration: We, all those who participate in the government, are proud of what has been achieved. We are proud because we believe that under this agreement we have avoided a national adventure. [prolonged applause] [end of recorded highlights of Mallis address]

[Begin recorded Papandreou speech] [applause precedes Papandreou's speech] Mr Chairman, dear colleagues, I have the feeling—and the prime minister of the government should permit me this—that perhaps he, personally, as well as his front have not understood the magnitude and the significance to our nation and to our people of the decision which they have taken by accepting the agreement prepared by Rogers and which also has received the approval of the Turkish junta.

I also regret that the prime minister of the government in referring to specific issues committed, I believe, an error in his estimations and perhaps also in his positions. I hope that I will manage to place things in their proper position.

First of all, the government opted for this process for a vote of confidence. One wonders why this is so at a time when the Constitution, in article 28, paragraph two, makes it absolutely clear that this agreement ought to have been placed before the chamber for debate and ratification. Does it or does it not?

The government did this, however, for a very simple reason. Naturally, perhaps the government was afraid that 180 deputies will not consent to this agreement. This time we will be registered face to face with the country's history. [applause] There is no question of secret voting here. Each one of us will connect his name and his own personal history with the nation's progress.

Consequently the agreement ought to have been presented to the Chamber. Instead of this, we have a trick—vote of confidence—so that the government will not be obliged under the Constitution, to present the agreement, so that the 300 representatives of the nation may be in a position to judge on the basis of the content of the agreement.

What helps this? If the prime minister tells you that the agreement does not lead to concessions and I tell you, as I will tell you, that I know the agreement and that it does lead to concessions, then whom will you believe?

New Democracy will believe the prime minister and PASOK and perhaps the opposition will believe me. Each one of you ought to have demanded to see the agreement with which our country is tied to NATO [applause].

A strong impression is truly being created because officers in the various staffs, the Greek, Turkish, Italian, and German staffs, may know the agreement. The Turks may know the agreement, not only may but they do know it. Do the Greek people know it? Do you, here tonight, know what you are going to vote for with a light heart? [applause].

Naturally, the party leaders were briefed. [Indistinct interruption] Very well then not all of them. In any case I was briefed. I am in a position to speak, to express my opinion without, naturally since there is an obligation, revealing specific issues related to the country's security.

We must once more glance—even if only for a short while—at this recent history of the past 6 years, the period described by the prime minister as the foreign policy period of the New Democracy governments. Let us see what this policy is.

In August 1974, as you know, when Greece withdrew from NATO, the following statement was made by the government: "Following the demonstrated inability of the Atlantic alliance to stop Turkey from creating a state of confrontation between two allies, Prime Minister Karamanlis gave instructions that the Greek Armed Forces should withdraw from the alliance. Greece will remain a member of the alliance only in respect of its political wing."

In December 1974, the prime minister of that time, Karamanlis, in his policy statement referred to the reasons why Greece withdrew from the military wing of NATO and they were: One, the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and two, impositions upon Greek sovereign rights in the Aegean. Let us not go so far, however.

In 1977, in this very hall, the prime minister of that time stated: "As it is well known, Greece withdrew from the military wing of the alliance both as a show of protest", —the only thing which the prime minister remembered,—"over the double invasion of Turkey in Cyprus, and because it wanted, as a result of its dispute with Turkey, to have its own armed forces under its absolute own control." This was the fundamental reason, the deeper reason, over and above other impressions, which forced the government of National Unity, as it was called at that time, to withdraw from NATO. It did not even control its own armed forces. I would like to add something which I expressed recently in one of my political speeches and which I believe applies. It is a fact that it must be admitted, this is the only admission which I make, that during the past six years the armed forces were truly armed in such a way that they are in a position to deal with any imposition against the nation. This was done with the concurrent opinion of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement as well [applause]. The prime minister of the government personally informed us that in July 1974 there were no armed forces. I ask: Was not Greece in the military wing of NATO at that time? [applause] The Greek officers and men were armed at that time so that they might be able to bind the will of the sovereign people.

Today we have defense. It is this defense which the government sacrifices on the altar of NATO interests. [applause]

It is a fact that negotiations ended with the last Rogers plan. It is unbelievable that they ended within a few hours. This was done even before our country's cabinet could meet.

NATO's Defense Planning Committee met and approved and ratified the agreement. I much fear that there is the unavoidable conclusion, no matter how much it may offend--our intention is not to offend but we are obliged to tell the truth as we see it at these movements which are so critical for our nation and our people--there is no question about it. That this was a record time. This means that there was advance preparation. At the same time there was advance staging. There was, at the same time pressure and extortion on the part of the United States and the great NATO countries. The prime minister cannot deny it at a time when he sent a letter to Carter in which he mentioned that Greece is being pressured to undertake a nationally treasonous act which he refused to undertake.

The time is gone when Karamanlis, now president of the republic, used to tell us that the government is not being pressured. The prime minister officially and responsibly admitted the pressures and the extortion in his letter which became well known through the press.

I believe that even the best-intentioned citizen and follower of New Democracy will have to admit that the foreign policy of the government, of the governments, of New Democracy during the past 6 years was a monument of contradiction. It is a fact that it is necessary to have explanations, which the prime minister of the government has not provided to the Greek people, as to why Greece is returning to NATO's military structure. None of the conditions which led to Greece's withdrawal have been eradicated. Cyprus today remains under the barbarous occupation of Attila. The dispute with Turkey exists and affects many sectors of our national security. Consequently the need for our national armed forces to remain under the control of the Greek Government also continues to exist.

Tonight the government and the prime minister sought to excuse this return--not the withdrawal but the return--to NATO under the argument that the absence of Greece from NATO's military wing, from NATO's military structure, would allow Turkey to claim rights in the Aegean within the framework of NATO. I believe we only heard this a short while ago.

This argument, however, is absolutely wrong. So long as Greece is not a member of its military structure, NATO is in no position to question the sovereign national Greek territory. [indistinct interruptions in the background] Forgive me, you must listen. I listened to the prime minister with care and I demand the same from you. You will listen in the same way that we listened.

Greece has its own airspace. This is 50 percent of the Aegean airspace. Admittedly, there is a 50 percent portion which is international and where in fact not only the Turks but also the Chinese have a right to fly, where not only the Atlantic alliance but any alliance anywhere in the world has a right to fly. Yet there is also the Athens FIR. The Athens FIR coincides with our eastern frontiers. This FIR cannot be violated. Any violation of the FIR means an act of war in exactly the same way that NOTAM 714 of 1974 was.

That the prime minister says that we must return so that Turkey may not precede us only has a meaning under the condition that the government--either this government or previous governments--planned, and we know that they planned since September of 1975, to return to NATO. This has a meaning only if you are returning to NATO's military structure where you might find some of the doors are closed. If you do not return then you maintain your sovereign national rights in the Aegean fully intact. Any other position on the issue is deceiving.

This policy, the lack of elemental strategy, placed our country, the government, under unbearable pressures and extortion by the powers of the West. I would like to refer to a statement by Prime Minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos in this hall on 22 May 1980. He said: "It cannot be stated that the government succumbed to pressures.

"Had it succumbed to pressures then it would have come to terms and it would have returned to NATO's military wing." [inaudible interruption] Kanellopoulos replied to me and I believe this is important. This is why I read it. [inaudible interruption]

What does return to NATO mean for us, for Greece? First of all, what security does it offers us? In case of a world confrontation I believe that, both for you and for me, it would be of no interest where we are situated geographically. Humanity will simply not survive. The few who will survive may perhaps be in East Asia. This, however, is of no interest.

In case of a clash between the superpowers, the offer of NATO to us will not only be insignificant but it will even be a reason for the destruction of our people and our fatherland, because as the Soviets have stated clearly, so long as there are bases in our country from which nuclear missiles can be launched, then our country will be hit immediately. These are clear statements and we know them.

Now, however, we also have the other myth. This is the danger from the north. The minister of national defense has personally ended this mythology. He stated that there is no more danger from the north. The president of the republic, Karamanlis, visited the countries of the north, the Balkan north, both as a prime minister and as a president. He speaks of friendly relations which continually develop and gain strength and expand in many directions, both bipartite and multilateral. We applaud him. At the same time, however, we cannot talk of the danger from the north which obliges us to go where? To the very alliance which until today had threatened both our national independence and our territorial integrity.

Dear colleagues, there is no automation. At some time the 300 representatives of the nation must know what NATO contains. Most, and not only Greeks but also foreigners, believe that in case of an attack against a country, for example Greece, by some country from the north then automatically the alliance will come to the assistance of our country.

This is absolutely true. Article five of NATO's constitutional charter provides for consultations and decisions on whatever measures—probably including military measures—it will adopt. The Chamber of Deputies knows extremely well—it does know this—that the U.S. President cannot declare war without a concurrent view from Congress.

How automatic is all this and what kind of protection against unknown Balkan enemies will it provide us? By contrast, Greece today is in danger only from Turkey. None of us within these walls must for a single moment forget that Turkey is a mortal danger to our nation and to our people [applause].

The danger today comes from Turkey. Here is a small list: the invasion of Cyprus; violations of the Athens FIR; violations of the continental shelf; violations of national airspace; threats against the islands; and the question of western Thrace. I could expand on each one of these issues at length but I will not do so because everyone, as well as the public, knows about them. These are the actions of Turkey. Now we are extending the hand of brotherhood to Evren's junta so that we can say: Allies, we will march side by side; it does not matter that your soldiers and your tanks are in Cyprus and are trampling upon the sacred soil of the island. [applause]

Over and above all this, participation within NATO also means supplying useful information to Turkey with regard to our country's armed forces.

It is strange that the special experiences of our country, experiences shared neither by Italy, West Germany, France nor Great Britain, have not yet taught us even the elemental alphabet of foreign policy. We know that NATO--and, for us, NATO was identified for years and continues to be identified with the United States of America--intervened in the country's political life. The royal coup of 15 July 1975 was their work. We also know something else. The Prometheus plan, on the basis of which the colonels imposed their stark--NATOist--dictatorship in Greece, was based precisely on a NATO plan.

We know that both NATO and the United States support openly and shamelessly, I would say, all Turkish claims. And they have refused and continue to refuse what our government has considered possible--to exert pressure upon Turkey. There was a myth that if Greece became difficult, the United States, in fear, would pressure Turkey. Why should the United States fear anything from the Greek Government which has never denied them anything? [applause]

Over and above all this, we now approach the critical issue. PASOK argues and I argue that the conditions of the agreement mean the ceding of national sovereign rights. I say all this only within the certain limits allowed me.

The prime minister was truly disturbed, he was greatly disturbed and insulted because we have said and have stressed that tragic Cyprus was the first victim of the agreement. From the moment that our withdrawal was officially and responsibly linked internationally with the occupation of Cyprus, our return--while 38 percent of the island is still under occupation--cannot but inform the international public that, for us, the issue is closed. This is also what the Cypriots feel--not their official leaders who cannot stand up against the government of Greece, but the political forces of Cyprus. How can the Government of Greece accept as uniformed allies the same ones who are today violating Cyprus? This is unthinkable to me. [applause]

Over and above Cyprus we come to the notorious question: Is the Greek airspace 6 or 10 miles? It is clear that Greece has retreated from the 10 miles to 6. I would like to ask the prime minister if he remembers a dialogue which we had right here on 22 May 1980. Speaking to the prime minister I said: "Mr Chairman, I thank the prime minister for the replies and explanations which he has given us. However, I would like to ask one more thing. Is the national airspace 10 or 6 miles?" The reply of Prime Minister Rallis was the following (pay attention): "The national airspace is 10 miles. It is questioned by the other side but, by Greek laws, we have established Greek airspace at 10 miles and this is the Greek position." Is this the Greek position? Is this the position of the government today?

In 1978 Turkey altered the status of Smyrna. Until 1978, the sixth ATAF--the designation of Smyrna headquarters--was under two Americans: as of July 1978 it was taken over by the Turks. The prime minister correctly observed that at that very moment it became a Turkish headquarters and operational control was in fact limited to Turkish air, land and sea space. This is true. However, under the agreement we have now accepted, an equivalent headquarters will be established--some say at Larisa and I have also heard Athens mentioned, but I am not sure. This is not important. This will be the seventh ATAF. For the first time we have the issue presented--and this is where the key to the issue lies--of how will operational control be divided between the sixth and seventh ATAF, between Smyrna and Larisa? This is the question. You would expect me to tell you that I know the answer. I will tell you what I know and what I can say.

A three-member military committee--made up of the Turkish admiral, the Greek admiral and the U.S. admiral in Naples--is entrusted to find, through protracted, difficult negotiations, where this dividing line will fall in the Aegean. When drawn, however, this line will at the same time also include all other limits which exist in airspace. [Athens TO VIMA in Greek on 23 October carried the text of Papandreou's speech which includes the following additional passage at this point:

"Because this is a somewhat technical matter, permit me a few words on how the question stands:

"When we speak of operational control over airspace we speak of three completely different things:

"The first is what is known in English as the 'early warning area' which, in the case of Greece, until 1974 while we were in NATO, ended east of the Athens FIR. The Athens FIR was debated so many times in the Chamber of Deputies that I do not think it is necessary for me to explain the term.

"The second is what is described as 'tactical air operation.' This concerns attacks, operations,--up to 1974 this area had the Athens FIR as its eastern limit--between our islands and the Turkish coastline.

"There is something else described as 'gross tell' [as printed] which concerns the exchange of information. Starting from the Athens FIR, take 20 miles to the right. This is the area within which Turkey must report its flights to us. Take 20 miles to the west--I am speaking of 1974--and this is the area in which our own flights must be reported to Ankara.

"Therefore we have these three areas and I have this to state:

"When this notorious demarcation line between the sixth and seventh ATAF is found--it is not likely to go to the east it is only likely to move toward the west--all other limits will be drawn with it--the limits I have mentioned--and fundamentally this is our country's air defense.

"I believe that should this happen then the Athens FIR would be unable to operate as it has to date and it will also have to be moved to the west to the new demarcation line."] Now pay attention, there is an uncertainty here, however: When will this job finish? When will these negotiations lead to results?

It is not known when and, if you wish, my forecast and belief is that they will never agree on any specific line. The question will remain unsolved and will be settled by the Americans either in Naples or in Brussels. This is the conclusion which I have sincerely reached after studying the issue.

For me this is fundamentally a verbal dressing--this is the term used by our youth today--a verbal dressing of the basic Turkish demand that the status of 1974 should not be considered as the starting point for negotiations but that there should be another, uncertain and undefined status which, in the process, will be cleared up by this three-member committee. What is this? In essence this is a form of joint sovereignty--American, Turkish and Greek. Dear friends and colleagues, we thus have joint sovereignty over the Aegean. This is the raw truth and we must adjust to this truth and act accordingly.

I would like, dear colleagues, to read to you a dialogue between Karamanlis and me. It is a short one. It is dated 16 January 1979:

Papandreou: Is the government prepared to accept partition in the area of operational control zones (I am referring to airspace).
Karamanlis: Why should it accept this?

Papandreou: I am asking, Mr Prime Minister.
Karamanlis: Why should it accept partition? Are we traitors? Can you tell me that the government, any government would make concessions to another country at the expense of its own country's interests? Why should it do such a thing?

I did not reply to this question but I believe that today's events truly offer a final answer to this government prime minister and current president of the republic.

The TO VIMA version adds at this point:

"I do not have very much to tell you on sea space. The chief of the Naval General Staff is kept in the position of responsibility, in other words he is responsible for Aegean sea space. It is, however, clear to me that the U.S. admiral in Naples is in a position to organize missions and to relegate responsibility either to Turkey or to Italy, or Greece or France in whichever direction you may wish. In other words, Naples has all the ability to order missions under the command of an officer who is not Greek. I have not established this last fact. This is only my own conclusion, but it is not based on specific information, let us understand each other on this."]

The government gives or wants to give the impression that it negotiated strongly with the Americans and Turks and that it managed to achieve the desired results: That Turkey—Evren and with junta—give in under the relentless blows of Greek foreign policy. And yet we know that the Rallis letter to Carter demonstrated the exact opposite. It showed that we were the beggars. This was proved by the letter and it would be interesting as well as useful if at some time we would be able to see this letter, or at least the party leaders in the Chamber of Deputies should see it. [indistinct interruption] Forgive me, Mr Minister, your time will come. [shouting, applause]

What I consider unacceptable and insulting to the Greek people is the statement of the foreign minister made in the United States behind the backs of the government and the prime minister—that the question must be closed before elections are held. What right does he have to call upon a foreign power to follow domestic political developments and regulate its own foreign and defense policy on the basis of the concern, and I would say certainty, that the people will elect PASOK into power during the next election? [applause]

I would like to point out, for the benefit of the government's prime minister, that he is mistaken when he considers that now the basic provisions of the NATO agreement are applicable and that only technical issues—airspace, territorial waters and who has control, Turkey or Greece—only technical issues will be solved under the agreement. Therefore, there is no reason for the agreement to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with article 28, paragraph two of the Constitution.

This is a mistake because it is also very clear that it was necessary to have a great many years of negotiations. It is clear that the prime minister of that time, Karamanlis, withdrew Greece from NATO not because of technical details which can now be smoothed out, but because of vast national interests which were being affected by the NATO agreement. We cannot accept that today's prime minister should state that these are secondary technical issues of a military nature. How much of a secondary issue is it if tomorrow this three-member committee sets for us a demarkation line and we find our islands in the east Aegan belonging in someone else's airspace? To what degree are these technical military issues?

It was also stated by the government that the constitutional charter of the alliance does not require parliamentary approval and ratification. Let the constitutional charger of NATO state whatever it pleases. We have a Constitution and it is impossible for provisions of NATO's constitutional charter to override provisions of our Constitution. Unfortunately, this does apply with respect to the EEC.

Communal law overrides the Constitution as we have stressed here in the past. The NATO constitutional charter, however, does not override our Constitution. Consequently, it should have been presented here for ratification.

In my opinion, we have here a violation of the Constitution. This is a stark violation of the Constitution. I therefore call upon the president of the republic to study the possibility--since he is not convinced that there is an obvious disharmony between the people's will and the Chamber--of whether or not he has the right, in accordance with the Constitution, to proclaim a plebiscite so that people from every corner of our land will be able to express themselves with a "yes" or a "no" on NATO. [applause]

At the same time, the prime minister also has the obligation, when the opposition points out the vast significance of the issue, to apply the Constitution and recommend to the president of the republic to dissolve the Chamber due to a national issue of vast significance as provided for under the Constitution. The prime minister, however, does not seem prepared to accept the invitation.

We await a plebiscite, we await elections; and we are certain that the people will win and that PASOK, which will effectively and determinedly protect national interests, will become the government so that the people and not NATO will be sovereign. [applause]

We have said that we consider the agreement to be invalid and to undertake an obligation which we have no reason to undertake. When PASOK gains power it will be in a position to abrogate the agreement but, because we respect the Greek people, we want to say something else; when we come into the government we will present the Rogers agreement for consideration by the Chamber of Deputies of that time so that the Chamber can decide in a sovereign manner. [applause] [confused interruption] I believe that when your prime minister spoke we did not guffaw.

I would like to make one final statement. PASOK does not wish to give parliamentary authority to this process which is a parody. [confused interruption] We will not walk out; we will sit it through until we see you on the rostrum. We will stay in order to force you to explain to the Greek people what you have done. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

[Begin Defense Minister Averof recording] In his speech the chairman of PASOK gave two kinds of lessons to the government; one to the technicians who handled the issue and one to the military commanders who unanimously accepted the conclusion of the negotiations. These two kinds of lessons were one of patriotism and dignity, and one of intelligence.

I accept the first lesson with humility because I believe that all those who are kneaded together with this nation in such a way that they have become one of its organic cells have the duty to listen to all lessons on patriotism so that perhaps they will find ways to improve themselves. I therefore thank the chairman of PASOK for his lesson on patriotism. However, I refuse to accept the lesson on intelligence because I do not imagine that many of you understood much of what he had to say either, and what we did understand included horrible inaccuracies.

I will reply to certain of these points. Others will reply to other points such as the question of legality and the violation of the Constitution in which the reply, I believe, will be closemouthed.

I hereby request that I be allowed a pause in order to say that, when there was voting on another dire crime--the agreement on the EC--PASOK was absent and did not even sit down to discuss it. [applause] Perhaps this time it will sit down and vote against this issue as it has stated.

What has been the general position of the chairman of PASOK? The old one: Out of NATO. To begin, I would like to observe that recently PASOK has undertaken an impressive and spectacular turn away from the one-party socialist countries toward the socialist parties of the West. I greet this turn and we are following it with interest. It is strange, however, that all Western socialist parties support NATO for the sake of their own countries' security—all except PASOK. It also has other differences with them such as nonparticipation in the Socialist International; but, with respect to the security of their own countries, those parties favor participation in NATO while PASOK opposes it.

I know the refrain and I know [indistinct interruption]. I thought that you would not interrupt me, as the chairman requested. I would have said it myself. I know the counterargument; that those parties, those countries have no arguments with any of the other NATO members. But as will be seen subsequently with regard to these differences, we will be in an incomparably stronger position to cope with them and serve our national interests than we would have been outside of NATO. This was clearly and excellently explained by the prime minister of the government. I will also make certain observations on this point.

We have to deal with the security of our country, the security of all countries. This is the alpha and omega of the political thinking of every responsible man. Regarding this, we see that all Western parties, socialist or not, are gravely concerned about finding support somewhere. On the one hand, they see the general situation and, on the other, they see that one must find support somewhere because the beautiful but weak Third World is the only one that will suffer without basic assistance. Here, gentlemen, I would like to tell you that it is very correct to say that all Western parties, socialist parties included, all parties with the exception of the communist parties, even the Eurocommunists, support participation in NATO. They do so very correctly because the international horizon is very dark; it has rarely been so dark.

In contrast with the Portuguese, Spanish, Italians, Belgians and Dutch, whose parties all favor NATO, we find ourselves in a more critical position from two aspects: one is that, with our weak frontiers, we are at one of the most critical crossroads of the world and certainly the most critical in Europe; the other is that neighboring our own area and within the broader region we have 2/3 of the world's oil reserves. If, therefore, the parties of the West, socialist or not, have reasons to be interested in their countries' memberships in NATO, then we have 10 times as many reasons for this. Yet it is at this very moment that PASOK has chosen to tell us that we must leave NATO and enter the Third World, to tell us that we must leave the alliance with which we most certainly have specific complaints but with which we are linked by traditional ties—cultural and strong economic ties. It has chosen this very moment when the horizon is so dark that all governments are concerned about future developments.

So that I might possibly improve myself, I humbly accepted the lesson in patriotism from patriot Andreas Papandreou. For reasons of intelligence, however, I refuse to accept the lesson in intelligence from professor-politician Andreas Papandreou for the very simple reason that I fear that his words are far removed from reality; in addition, the details on which he relied in order to reach his conclusions are also far removed from reality.

I would like to note some of these details. I will not talk for long about the question of why we withdrew from NATO. This was explained very well by the prime minister along with the reasons of why are are returning. I will limit myself to saying that it was correctly stressed that, first, we look toward the end result in public affairs; in accordance with this end result we make our decisions. We must look at the reasons which led to that decision. The reasons were impressive—exercise of pressure, demonstration of active protest, insufficient results, the need to change.

Naturally, the chairman of PASOK is inured to change. [indistinct interruption] Naturally, on such a basic problem he ought to have forgiven us for this change. Changes in international politics are daily matters. Woe to countries which, because once they have done something, refuse to change their policy.

I will not deal for long with the issue of Cyprus because there is absolutely no basis to the statement that we are weakening Cyprus by our return to NATO. In what way is the just cause of the Cypriots being weakened? Do international organizations mean a weakening? Do we weaken ourselves by returning to NATO?

Apart from the Makarios statement which the prime minister read, we also have other recent statements. The Cyprus Government does not disagree on this. It is only PASOK which disagrees. The reason is another matter. On the contrary, we believe that within NATO—with a politically and militarily stronger position—we would be in a better position to cope with the situation and to help our Cypriot brothers to finally find an acceptable solution. [prolonged applause]

I now come to a question which has been very confused, or rather which has been greatly complicated even by the masterly tactics of PASOK's chairman who discusses and criticizes more with slogans than with arguments. These are tactics which, when the slogans are well placed—and he knows how to place them well—do influence many listeners. This is the question of the Aegean. The question of the 6 to 10 mile limit falls within this issue. How does this question, which is so greatly exploited by many and around which so much demagogy is conducted, truly stand?

Fifty years ago we declared, through domestic law, that littoral airspace has a width of 10 miles. Almost everyone questions this. We also have arguments to support our own viewpoint. The others, however, also have arguments to support theirs. We do not give ground on ours. There is no instance when we did give in. I will come to the one mentioned by the chairman of PASOK. Our position is that, because we adopted this stand 50 years ago, the 10-mile limit applies. The others question it.

How do we solve the problem? There are three ways: 1 — To appeal to international arbitration, to an international court which will issue a verdict which, as we will state in advance, we will accept so that this uncertainty and demagogy can come to an end; 2 — Because there is no international executive authority which, even if it issued a decision in our favor, could enforce the 10-mile limit, to enforce this limit on our own, in other words, to state and ensure that any aircraft of any government which flies between 6 and 10 miles will be shot down; and 3 — Extension of our territorial waters from 6 to 10 miles. In this case, automatically and according to international law, our airspace will also become 10 miles.

A careful and responsible study of the issue, however, led the Greek Government to conclude that it will never give up this right of extension of up to 12 [as heard]. We would only extend if it became unavoidable. However, on a temporary basis we do not do this because we believe that it would generate various reactions. If we did this then the Soviet Union would dismantle its permanent anchorage, the greatest it has, at a distance of from 7 to 8 miles from our own land, and it would have to seek elsewhere for a permanent anchorage for its Mediterranean fleet. We do not want such a thing to happen because we have friendly relations. [prolonged applause]

These are the three ways for solving the problem: arbitration; enforcement of the issue through our airforce, something we could do as a last resort; or expansion of our territorial waters. Let PASOK tell us which one of these three solutions it would choose?

I now come to the question of why we said that, with respect to NATO maneuvers, we acdept the 6-mile limit. I will not refer to the fact that this stand was adopted in 1962 [indistinct interruption] in 1960 [correcting himself], and that the government of the center under patriot and democrat Yeoryios Papandreou, who also had absolute patriotic pride, did not object to it. They found it to be correct and natural and I will tell you why.

From the moment we became part of NATO, as we were at that time, it was not important if for the sake of exercise we accepted the 6-mile limit. This is because in NATO maneuvers, conducted for the sake of training for war, there are no national or international areas. The maneuvers are conducted everwhere. They are conducted over Turkey, over Greece. It is only during the planning stage, which is conducted with unanimity, that we must also give our approval of the maneuver. It is then that everyone takes care and places certain sensitive areas outside the overflight pattern because one does not want these areas to be observed. As for the remaining areas, there are no limits.

During NATO maneuvers prior to 1974, we landed in Turkish airfields; they landed in Greek airfields. We conducted practice shooting on ranges within Turkey and they did the same on Greek ranges. There was no question of 6 or 10. Why then should we say "no, for maneuvers it is 10 and you cannot pass through"? Therefore, it is not important that we said we recognize that pice of paper which defines the 6-mile limit for maneuvers.

There are three categories of forces with certain subdivisons: forces which nations make available to the NATO commander in chief in which one part is under his absolute command and the other is under his command with certain prerequisites; those which have been made available for future placement under his command--earmarked for assignment; and others which are designated as "other forces". It is these last forces which are made available to the commander in chief upon the decision of each member government. He is in no position to tell us; I want so many--naturally if you are in, you cannot refuse to give anything--but what and how much one can give depends upon oneself.

There is also a written obligation signed by Greece and by all the other partners that at the start of every 6-month period or, in case of national emergency, the member has every right to withdraw its forces both from the first and the second categories and to bring them into the category of forces under the national command. Consequently, there is no question of our assigning them unless, as the chairman of PASOK stated, we have treasonous intentions, assign all of our forces, and give up any chance of getting them back.

The very same applies to the deployment of forces. Deployment, with the exception of the very first category, is undertaken by the staff of the member state. If, for example, it is believed that there is an Italian, not an Italian but some threat against the Ionian Islands and the NATO commander in chief denies this, then the Greek Command is free to make the deployment according to its own judgement for coping with the threat.

It is therefore impossible to say that we are joining and handing over our defense even if we assumed that all of NATO was hostile, an assumption which we do not accept.

You see, therefore, that we have all sorts of guarantees. I had prepared notes to expand further but I believe I will limit myself to the main points which I will touch upon in the simplest manner so that we can understand whether or not we are losing anything.

I will limit myself to discussing two other questions. One is the FIR. The prime minister admitted that Smyrna headquarters' jurisdiction, which is under a Turk who nevertheless carries out the duties of a NATO commander, for the time being stops at the Athens FIR. This is a fact and this is a success.

What is the FIR? FIR, gentlemen, is not a frontier; it is a demarcation line provided for under the agreement of Chicago on international air communication under ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization]. Under this agreement, Greece has control of air traffic on one side of the line. This is the FIR. It is not a frontier. There are questions here, as well, on which we have differences. One is whether the FIR applies only to civil aircraft but not to military aircraft. We argue that it also applies to military aircraft and that they must be announced. Others argue to the contrary.

This then is the FIR. The question arises as to where this FIR will be located. At the moment it is situated where it has been. What will happen later will be defined by negotiations which will be conducted with us having a veto in the same way that others have it, with an equal position toward the others. [applause]

It is here that the great importance of this agreement lies. Until now we discussed and negotiated to find conditions which would allow the lifting of the Turkish veto. This was the situation during the past 3 to 4 years. We did not agree because we refused to compromise.

Today we enter with the authority of all the documents we have signed and with all the replies furnished by Davos. At the same time, if we had stayed out of the alliance, the Turks would have been the only Western ally in this entire area; it would have received even greater military aid and we would have had to rely upon our own forces for equipping our armed forces with our potential insufficient to guarantee our own armaments. We would also have had to face a spare parts problem because our materiel is nearly exclusively American. Favorable credits are also American and would be difficult to replace.

For all these reasons, I believe that with this agreement we have offered an important service. I believe it has only one disadvantage; that it could not be published. It cannot be published because, unfortunately, it was given a high classification at NATO, and under this classification we could not publish it. However, not only the Turks know about it, dear colleages. It is known to your leader, to the briefed political leaders. It is known to our military staffs. Over and above this, the government has announced the essence of its contents and you cannot imagine that it is announcing lies when it is certain that one day, which may not be too distant, the text will be published. Consequently, the fact is that the text is not being published, and I personally admit that I fail to understand why and am seeking the reason which obviously concerns us. I am sorry that the text is not being published so that each one of us can understand under what good and logical conditions we are returning to NATO. I reiterate that the text is not unknown to the briefed leaders. All of them saw it, our military staffs know it, we know it and, in the future, the entire Greek nation will know it.

It is not permissible for the president of PASOK to consider that men like Davos, Gratsios, Kouris, Papaefstathiou and other honorable officers who worked with great devotion.... [interruption by Papandreou]

Papandreou: What you are trying to say at this moment is totally unsuitable. [commotion]

Averof: Why, Mr President, you tell us.... [interruption by Papandreou]

Papandreou: Because, I also respect the officers about which you just spoke. This, however does not mean that the government has the right to blame the responsibility which it carries absolutely as a political government upon the men and officers and staff officers of the Greek Army. [applause] In addition you know, Mr Minister, that the staff, those who are on it in uniform , do not have the opportunity to express their views in public or to deny what you are saying tonight. How can they tell the Greek people directly how they evaluate this agreement when they do not have the right? And why do you refer to them? What does this peculiar and strange reference offer you? [applause]

Avgerof: I have one more thing to say about your statement. Full responsibility lies with the government and we claim this responsibility and initiative. There is no doubt about this. I am however obliged to mention it because it refers to excellent officers who cooperated in this task. These are officers and men of excellent stature who believe that, if there was not just reason but the slightest concession, they would not have participated in it. [applause] It is only in this sense that I refer to them and not to place responsibility on them. The responsibility is ours and we claim it. [applause]

Dear colleagues, these simple words which I believe are very clear and are based upon documents are the ones to which we refer from this official rostrum on the issue. This is what we will reiterate in a year from the election balconies to the Greek people who, with their experience and wisdom, will surely approve with their crushing majority. [prolonged applause]

The few who are creating a furor around the agreement without knowing anything of general policy, apart from the slogans handed out to them, these few noisemakers who ride in private cars brandishing electronic loudspeakers, these lamentable heirs of the village, these few are not the Greek people. Luckily we have gone through a tempestuous life. We have lived through great storms and we were not intimidated by other furors much more threatening, long lasting and terrible. We will not be intimidated now by these furors. We will stand upright in the service of the Greek nation, calmly awaiting their verdict. [prolonged applause] [End recording]

WILLY BRANDT ENDS VISIT AFTER AWARD BY ATHENS CITY

AT261000 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany Willy Brandt left Athens at noon today. Earlier, Athens Municipality awarded to Brandt the city's gold medal of honor at a special ceremony at Athens Municipality.

The Municipal Council's resolution on the award stresses the award is made in recognition of Brandt's contribution to the struggle of the Greek people and their resistence organizations against the 7-year dictatorship. Mayor Beis, in addressing Brandt, stressed the city of Athens proclaims Brandt an honorary citizen.

Replying, Brandt expressed gratitude for the honor awarded to him by the most ancient, as he described it, municipal authority in Europe, the Municipality of Athens, and referred to the problems, political, economic and ecologic, faced by the world today.

HUNGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER MARKOJA BRIEFED DURING VISIT

AT221405 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of Justice Imre Markoja, who is on a visit to Greece, today visited the State Council and the Supreme Court. He was briefed on their operation by the president of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general. Markoja was accompanied by Vingelis, secretary general of the Greek Ministry of Justice.

Tomorrow the minister will visit the prison of Tirins and the archeological sites of Mycinae and Epidaurus.

CUMHURIYET SEES CARTER'S CYPRUS REMARKS AS ELECTION TALK

WC270929 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] In a statement after Greece's reintegration into NATO, President Carter said: "Now it is the turn of the Cyprus dispute to be resolved." In a way, Carter has a right to talk in this manner, because the event [the integration] should be considered an achievement for the White House. The election winds blowing in Washington may have pushed Carter into making an investment in the Greek Cypriot sector.

However, the repercussions which this statement has caused in Turkey and in the Turkish Cypriot sector are likely to create negative situations in the future. TFSC President Denktas characterized Carter's statement on Cyprus as an "interference" and criticized Washington "for talking as if it is going to resolve the Cyprus dispute itself." This is how Cyprus looks at it. But Carter's words have created some effects in Turkey as well. It is sufficient for the time to say that Turkey, which is aware of the fact that it is carrying the responsibility of an extraordinary period, is looking at the matter with patience and temperance. It should not be forgotten that there is some sensitivity against "American interference" in every sector of Turkey.

Under these circumstances, President Carter's immoderate words would naturally cause some discomfort in Ankara.

However, it is unlikely for the President, who has been carried away by the excitement of the forthcoming elections, to be able to take such delicate matters into account while winking at the Greek Cypriots.

HURRIYET CITES U.S. PRESSURE FOR AEGEAN, CYPRIOT SETTLEMENTS

WC271921 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The pressure brought to bear on Greece by the United States for the purpose of strengthening the southeastern wing of NATO at a time when a hot war is raging in the Middle East has begun to yield results, and it has been announced that Turkey and Greece will meet in December to discuss the Aegean issue.

While efforts are being exerted toward resolving the Aegean dispute between Turkey and Greece, diplomatic circles in Ankara say that TFSC President Denktas has reached an "important" identity of views with Head of State Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu as well as with other competent officials in talks he has had in Ankara. These circles also report that Denktas has been briefed on international contacts. It is further maintained by the same circles that the negotiations may pave the way to a definite solution of the Cyprus dispute.

On the other hand, circles close to the Foreign Ministry have stated that the heretofore determined Turkish foreign policy has not changed in any way and that Turkey's views on the Cyprus and the Aegean issues are known. In view of this, Turkey supports the idea of settling the Cyprus issue through intercommunal talks in a manner which would protect the rights of both communities.

Previous Cyprus talks were obstructed by the Greek Cypriots. Diplomatic circles have asserted however that this time the United States could exercise pressure on Greece and Greece could do the same on the Greek Cypriots for the furtherance of the intercommunal negotiations.

LEADERS MEET DENKTAS, SUPPORT TURKISH CYPRIOT POSITIONS

General Evren Statement

TA241600 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, began his official contacts in Ankara this morning. After his visit to the Ataturk Mausoleum, Denktas met with Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara and with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu separately. Denktas was received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at 1430.

In a statement at the meeting, Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriots were grateful to Turkey. Denktas said: You have, at the last moment, saved the only motherland of the Turkish people. [sentence as heard] You have made a great sacrifice in the path of democracy through Ataturkish principles.

Also speaking at the meeting, General Evren said: The motherland will always be on your side. As we have always stated, a bicommunal, bizonal federal system and the security of the Turkish Cypriot community are our primary conditions. We wish that the intercommunal talks, which have resumed in a bid to realize these, will continue with success and that a definite solution will be reached. We will surely extend every possible aid on this issue.

Denktas will meet with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at 1730. Denktas and Turkmen will later hold a joint news conference in connection with the talks.

Ulusu Statement

TA242021 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, who arrived on an official visit in Ankara yesterday, has concluded his contacts. Denktas visited the Ataturk Mausoleum this morning; he placed a wreath, paid his respects and singed the special book at the mausoleum. Denktas met with Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara at 1000. Denktas then called on Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu at 1100. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and the minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism of the federated state, Kenan Atakol, were also present at the meeting. Ulusu gave a luncheon in honor of Denktas at the foreign visitors mansion.

In a statement at the luncheon, Ulusu said that the services rendered by Denktas in all the phases of the Cyprus problem, which is a national cause, have earned him historic importance. Ulusu also expressed his happiness in welcoming Denktas to Ankara as the president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and extended his government's greetings to the Turkish Cypriots. Noting that, through the courage and sacrifice of the motherland and the Turkish Cypriots, great steps have been taken in the Cypriot cause, Ulusu added that the Turkish Cypriots are now living in freedom and security in their own region and that they are trying to complete their economic development. Ulusu said that Turkey will extend all possible aid to the Turkish Cypriots in this field as well. Expressing his satisfaction that the intercommunal talks, which resumed as a result of efforts by UN Secretary General Waldheim, are continuing in a positive atmosphere, Ulusu expressed the wish that the talks will lead to a just and lasting settlement that will serve world peace.

Also speaking at the luncheon, Denktas thanked the Turkish Government on behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community. Noting that the Turkish administrators had shouldered a great responsibility in order to restore democracy in Turkey through Ataturkist principles, despite the difficult conditions, Denktas added that these people were determined to help the Turkish Cypriots.

Denktas called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at his office at 1730. In a statement before the meeting, Turkmen said that, at the meeting, they would assess the results achieved at the intercommunal talks in Cyprus. Denktas said that the fact that those who were closely connected with the Cyprus problem and its phases are not in power is the greatest guarantee for the Turkish Cypriots. Noting that he favored the continuation of the Cyprus intercommunal talks and a positive outcome, Denktas added that, however, this could not be achieved by one of the parties alone. He said that the Greek Cypriots have to accept the principle of Turkish Cypriot partnership. Stressing that this was one of the major principles, Denktas said that this principle meant a federal system composed of units with equal political rights. Denktas said: If they want a real federation, which they say they want, then we also want that. Then they should accept this equality.

Denktas and the delegation accompanying him will leave Turkey tomorrow.

Denktas Concludes Visit

TA250929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, who has concluded his official contacts in Ankara, left Turkey by air this morning. Denktas was seen off with a military ceremony at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen also attended the ceremony.

In a statement at the airport before his departure, Denktas said that he exchanged views in full agreement [with Turkish officials] on the current situation of the Cyprus problem. Expressing satisfaction over his contacts in Ankara, Denktas said: I am returning to the island stronger than before.

TERCUMAN COMMENTS ON DENKTAS' VISIT TO ANKARA

NC270902 Instanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Fahir Armaoglu: "Denktas' Visit"]

[Text] Denktas' visit to Ankara the other day and the contacts he had with Turkish authorities were undoubtedly closely linked with Greece's return to the military wing of NATO. Although Turkish Government circles have refrained from establishing a link between the Cyprus issue and Greece's reintegration into NATO, it is impossible to deny the existence of such a link. Naturally, there is no organic or legal link between the two issues. But we cannot help seeing the existence of a political link.

The understanding and good will shown by Turkey toward Greece on the subject of NATO has created great, but probably somewhat unnecessary, optimism in the West from the point of view of Turkish-Greek relations. Purposely or otherwise, the statements of the Greek authorities have provoked this optimism. In this atmosphere, the West appears to be expecting new and positive developments in the Cyprus question. This being the case, both Turkey and the TFSC have felt the necessity of pursuing a careful policy and of making a new appraisal of the situation.

We do not doubt that the goodwill gesture shown by Turkey will greatly influence the talks which will be held in the UN General Assembly next month. This requires the Turkish Cypriot side to be very careful during the intercommunal talks until the UN General Assembly resolution is issued. This is one of the reasons that have prompted the Ankara talks.

However, all this should not be interpreted as meaning that Turkey will adopt a new and mellow policy on the Cyprus question. On this occasion we wish to draw attention to certain important points connected with Denktas' visit to Ankara.

President Denktas was met by the prime minister and the foreign minister at the airport in Ankara. We believe that this is the first time Denktas has been welcomed in this manner. Another point is the extremely complimentary words which the honorable head of state used in speaking about President Denktas.

All this indicates that the Turkish Government fully supports Denktas. This is indeed a great advantage for Denktas in the intercommunal talks. Nevertheless, we also wish to draw attention to the difference between the tough statement Denktas made, particularly about the United States, at his arrival in Ankara and the mellow and dignified attitude he adopted after his contacts. It is understood that the Turkish Government is justifiably deeming it fit to preserve, at least for a while, the mellow atmosphere which has come about through its contribution. For this purpose it has chosen a resolute but mellow policy.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPLORES IMPOSITION OF VISA REQUIREMENTS

TA241528 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 24 Oct (AA)--Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen "regrets" the decision of Benelux countries to require visas from Turkish citizens wishing to enter their territory.

He added the Turkish Government had already decided on certain administrative measures which would render it unnecessary for other countries to require visas, and further plans were being made for legislative measures as well.

PRESS REACTIONS TO GREECE'S REINTEGRATION INTO NATO

NC241159 [Editorial report] On 23 October 1980, CUMHURIYET, on pages 1 and 7, carried comments from former National Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik on Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO. In this connection, Isik says: "The Turkish Government has taken a bold decision on the assumption that Greece will behave sensibly in the future." Stating that Greece should be overjoyed at Turkey's consent to its return to NATO--before the areas of control and responsibility over the Aegean have been determined--Isik adds: "And yet, Greece is organizing demonstrations which are protesting its return to the military wing of NATO. And Greek Premier Rallis proclaims that Greece will not forego its claims over the Aegean. These actions do not augur well."

Isik further states that for a valid evaluation of Greece's return to the military wing of NATO, one has to become familiar with all the details of the Rogers plan, and adds: "If Greece continues to maintain its excessive claims after its return, Turkish-Greek relations will become more tense than they are today, and eventually, the southern flank of NATO stands to gain nothing from Greece's return." Isik continues: "If Turkey's consent is not to prejudice its rights and responsibilities, we must be very careful about the military plans of NATO concerning the Aegean. In addition to seeing that our control and responsibilities within NATO extends to the middle of the Aegean, we must also insist on the disarmament of the Greek islands and on the reduction of the Greek area of control at Limni to reasonable dimensions. Furthermore, Turkey and Greece must jointly determine their national airspace, so that the Turkish and Greek forces do not oppose each other and are positioned according to the joint defense needs of NATO. If we fail to show the necessary sensitivity, NATO military headquarters may adopt decisions--as it did in the past--which could facilitate the creation of anti-Turkey faits accomplis by Greece in the Aegean. Greece must not abuse the confidence placed in it for the future. I hope it will not. Because Turkish and Greek relations may then assume great dimensions. If, however, Greece fails to show sagacity, we must not forget that Turkey comes first, followed by our responsibilities as a member of NATO, and we must act accordingly."

On 23 October 1980, MILLIYET, on pages 2 and 8, carried a commentary by Semi Kohen: "Athens' Return." The commentator says: "After secret negotiations and bargaining, which lasted for several weeks, Greece has at last reentered the military wing of NATO. This is a gratifying development for those who favor the improvement of Turkish-Greek relations and who do not wish to see the NATO defense system weakened in the region." "In fact, the Rogers formula introduces an 'interim regime' concerning the question of control and command areas in the Aegean. The status which Greece had preserved before 1974, when it abandoned the military flank of NATO, is no longer valid. At this moment, there is not an established status. A temporary arrangement is coming into force whose technical details are as yet unknown. The definite status of the control and command areas will be determined through subsequent negotiations."

The writer then goes on to say: "By consenting to the Rogers plan, Greece has, at one point, made an important concession. As will be remembered, Athens wanted to return to the pre-1974 status."

After explaining the reasons which had led to Greece's departure from NATO, Kohen continues: "In the end, Athens must have realized that this sentimental reaction served no useful purpose, for the Cyprus dispute has not been resolved as a result. A section of the Greek Cypriot community and the Greek opposition consider Greece's reintegration into NATO, before any improvements have been made toward the settlement of the Cyprus dispute, as a substantial concession. However, the Greek Government appears to have sensed that its return to NATO cannot be used as a weapon in the Cyprus dispute, and that if it was used, it would boomerang."

After dwelling on the advantages to Turkey of Greece's return to the military wing of NATO, the writer says: "By agreeing to Greece's return to NATO, Turkey has had to forego its right of veto, but in evaluating this, we must take into account 'the sacrifices' Greece has made. What was the purpose of keeping Greece out of NATO or constantly looking upon it as an enemy? What would be the value of a veto, if Greece eventually decided to abandon NATO altogether? Those who think that this formula serves Greece's interests more than Turkey's should pay attention to what the Greek opposition is saying."

On 23 October 1980 TERCUMAN, on page 4, carried an article by Fahir Armaoglu: "Greece in NATO." Among other things, the writer says: "The West has been highly gratified by Greece's return to NATO, saying that the southeastern flank of NATO has again gained strength. At this moment, it is difficult for us to share this optimism. Because this flank is now divided into two separate headquarters, one in Izmir and the other in Larissa, whereas in the past there was only one headquarters, in Izmir. "The southeastern flank has thus lost its integral status and it has been converted into a system of 'cooperation.' The effectiveness of this cooperation from now on depends on the importance which Greece will attach to its relations with Turkey. Otherwise, nothing much can be achieved through the present agreement, and the military structure and the plans of the southeastern flank may have to undergo extremely serious changes." The writer then concludes: "Time will reveal everything. Turkey has ventured a gesture of goodwill. What is actually important is the proper evaluation of this good will by Greece and our Western allies. It is particularly important that this goodwill should not be based on binding situations. Another important aspect is that it is now Greece's turn to show some effort."

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEETINGS WITH GREECE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER

TA260720 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The problems between Turkey and Greece will be discussed in bilateral meetings to be held in December in Athens and Brussels. The meetings will be held at the level of the secretaries general of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries. The first of the meetings will be held in Athens on 3 and 4 December. The Aegean Sea, Aegean airspace and Aegean continental shelf issues will be discussed.

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SWAPO'S NUJOMA HOLDS TALKS WITH GENSCHER

LD241228 Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 24 Oct (DPA)--The South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] which is engaged in a guerrilla war, is prepared to take part in internationally supervised elections as a precondition for Namibia's independence and to respect the results. This was stated by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma to journalists in Bonn today following political talks with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. At the same time he made it quite clear that he believed South Africa wanted to prevent such elections, despite protestations to the contrary, because a SWAPO victory, which Nujoma regards as certain, would mean the loss of South Africa's influence over Namibia.

Speaking at a dinner last night Genscher welcomed SWAPO's willingness to accept the relevant Security Council resolution without reservations and described this attitude as an "important point in common between SWAPO and the Federal Republic." The minister expressed disapproval of the fact that South Africa--although it had agreed to the UN plan in principle--was now delaying its implementation. Genscher went on to say that the Federal Republic had a vital interest in a free and independent Namibia. This was also in the interests of about 30,000 Germans and citizens of German stock in the former German colony.

Nujoma described Bonn's commitment to a peaceful solution in Namibia as proof of German sympathy and support for the Namibian people, but he criticized the close economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and South Africa, mentioning the transfer of technological knowledge in the nuclear sphere and German investments.

The Bonn Foreign Ministry said that a large part of Genscher's talks with Nujoma had been concerned with the future of the Germans in Namibia, and that the SWAPO leader had expressly talked about "Namibian citizens of German stock." Speaking to journalists, Nujoma said that the Germans had the same rights as other citizens: "We are also fighting for the liberation of the German Namibians." Nujoma will visit Hamburg on Sunday as the guest of the Africa Institute there.

STEEL COMPANY SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

DW271440 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 27 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Baden-Baden, 25/26 October 1980--The Korf Steel Corporation of Baden-Baden has concluded an agreement on cooperation in the field of steel technology with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The signing took place in Moscow on 23 October by the deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee, Prof Dzhermen M. Gvishiani, and the chairman of the board of the Korf Steel Corporation, Dr Willy Korf.

The cooperation under this agreement relates primarily to the operation of small-scale steelworks on the basis of the direct reduction process as well as of scrap metal. It is generally known that the Korf group operates six small-scale steelworks of its own in the world and, beyond that, shares in the construction of many such installations.

The agreement between Korf and the USSR, which initially runs for 5 years, is aimed at utilizing the advantages of small-scale steelworks in the USSR as well. It is generally known that the Korf Corporation cooperates closely with the USSR's steel industry as the supplier of four direct reduction installations of the Midrex type which are under construction for the Stariy-Oskol project near Kursk, so that this new agreement amounts to an intensification of the cooperation practiced to date.

COMMISSION ON TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH PRC MEETS IN BONN

LD271544 Hamburg DPA in German 1357 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA)--The People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic aim to expand their cooperation in science and technology. This is the purpose of the first joint commission for scientific-technological cooperation which began today in Bonn. The commission is headed by Hans-Hilger Hausenschild, state secretary for research, and Shao Dongwan, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

During its 3-day meeting the commission, which was set up during a visit to China by Research and Technology Minister Volker Hauff in 1979, will first examine the state of joint projects already agreed upon in the fields of energy planning, raw materials and materials research, and ore extraction and oil prospecting. A program for cooperation in other fields over the next few years will then also be elaborated. On this it was said that it might possibly be decided to undertake a joint pilot project with regard to the utilization of renewable energy sources, with particular emphasis on biosubstances and wind energy for electricity production in the rural areas of China.

CDU'S KOHL CALLS UPON SPD, FDP TO REVIEW EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD271452 Hamburg DPA in German 1311 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA)--The CDU has suggested to the SPD and the FDP that there should be a thorough assessment by all the parties of Eastern and inter-German policy. Party Chairman Helmut Kohl said in Bonn today, with the approval of the CDU Presidium, that such an assessment of East-West relations and the inter-German situation ought to reveal the common foundation of policy on inter-German relations and of foreign policy on a realistic basis. Kohl also stressed, however, that "the CDU is not prepared retroactively to accept a share of the responsibility for the Eastern and inter-German policy pursued by the Federal Government so far." Kohl gave assurances that the historic fundamental decision taken by the first chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, to join the West and to support the political unity of Europe and the alliance with the United States remained the basis of the inter-German and foreign policy of his party. This also applies to the 1980's.

Kohl's offer of solidarity in foreign and inter-German policy has also been understood in Bonn as a rejection of demands and commentaries calling for a change of course by the CDU and CSU notwithstanding its basic principles in this field.

Kohl reaffirmed that the CDU continued to support a policy of understanding and cooperation in all spheres with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, "but the Soviet Union must accept that it cannot unilaterally dictate the conditions of our policy." A realistic foreign policy means the readiness to firmly oppose the interests of the other side with one's own interests. "On this basis there must be a struggle for a peaceful balance of interests, whereby the West must never abandon its contant aims of peace and freedom." Kohl said it was particularly urgent to give the Eastern and inter-German policy an unmistakable and clearly-defined concept of realistic detente. This was an indispensible demand by the Union. East and West understood detente differently. For the West, detente meant human rights and balance; for the East, repression and preponderance. "Only clarity in concepts and aims can guarantee a clear policy which can be understood by friend and adversary," Kohl said.

According to Kohl, the events in the GDR and in Poland show an insoluble contradiction between real detente and the communist domination over their own population. The East was placed time and time again under pressure to turn back the wheel of detente because the people did not relinquish the idea of freedom and used every opportunity to expand their area of freedom.

East Berlin's policy of putting up barriers made it plain that the internal problems in the societies of the Warsaw Pact had led to a massive hardening of Soviet strategy. As a result, the SED did not shrink from carrying out drastic measures burdening the GDR population and at the same time violating obligations it had entered into in treaties.

FDP SEEN PREPARING SEPARATE DEFENSE CONCEPT

DW271358 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Oct 80 p 39

[Text] The Free Democrats intend to deprive the military people of the planning function for the Bundeswehr for the next several years.

Hans Apel had predicted a "dramatic debate" on the future of the Bundeswehr for early 1981. However, the fight will start earlier than would be to the liking of the defense minister: The Free Democrats plan to appear for the coalition talks on security policy with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Thursday of this week with a concept all worked out.

The liberals want to remove the power-hungry generals and arms experts from making the decisions on armament and equipment in the next several years. The FDP instead wants a group of parliamentarians supported by independent experts to have the say-so. An FDP deputy said, "Hans Apel has hard times ahead."

The reason for the smaller coalition partner's unusual plan is that Apel's coffers are empty. The inventory of the past few weeks brought to light that even with an increased defense budget the arms already ordered cannot be paid for. There is not just the lack of DM10 billion for the "Leopard 2" tank, the "Tornado" multipurpose bomber, the "Alpha Jet" ground combat plane, the F-122 frigates and the motor torpedo boats of the 143-A class. There is no money for urgent construction measures--barracks, housing, depts--either. Experts think an additional DM21 billion is needed at this time.

It is unclear, moreover, what the Americans will demand of the Germans after the November elections. In any event, whether the name of the new president will be Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan, greater contributions to the NATO alliance will become due and payable.

The commission on the "structure and armament of the German Armed Forces in the nineties" suggested by the Free Democrats should therefore first ascertain what can be handled in the next few years in financial and personnel respects and whether military strategy and funds are still in harmony.

"The generals," said Deputy Juergen Moellemann in justifying his party's demand in a speech to the FDP working group for security policy, "keeping thinking in categories of materiel battles: Tanks against tanks, airplanes against airplanes, ship against ship. This must cease."

His colleague Kurt Jung warned against "gigantism" in the Defense Ministry. Experience has shown that many arms ordered by top German military people are prone to breakdowns and require too much personnel and maintenance. Heading the FDP's list of deletions are the tactical combat plane 90 (OKF 90) and the new German-French tank; the liberals declared self-confidently that the trouble that will emerge with the alliance and the French must simply be accepted. Party boss Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed.

The FDP military politicians are receiving support from the parliamentary leftists of the SPD faction. At their request SPD Bundestag member Karsten Voigt formulated a 3-page letter addressed to "Dear Comrade Schmidt": "Arms projects already decided on which are in a phase of preparatory planning should be examined critically with regard to financing and with regard to their effects on security policy."

Copies of the letter were passed to SPD chief Willy Brandt and SPD faction chairman Herbert Whener, but not to Hans Apel. The defense minister has caused irritation among the coalition deputies so often in past months with his sudden decisions on such issues as the combat tank and crosses of honor for soldiers that he confessed to his Hamburg friends in a contrite way: "I am becoming less and less popular in the party."

Horst Jungmann knows the reason. The North German SPD deputy says that Apel hardly ever appears at meetings of the defense committee and the working group. If he does appear, he is impatient and knows it all. Jungmann: "We are overruled too often." The FDP's Moellemann complained publicly prior to the elections that the defense minister only gives parliament "orientation data but no detailed information."

The parliamentarians have also noted that Apel does not lead the people on Hardthoehe [location of Ministry of Defense] as strictly as he pretends. Although the armed forces plan for the next 12 years should be presented in January, it is not even finished in outline. The army, navy and air force inspectors keep writing letters to each other, with each trying to achieve advantages for his branch.

Neither Inspector General Juergen Brandt (an FDP deputy said: "A bad disappointment"), nor Hans Apel have so far put their foot down. "Up here," says a Hardthoehe expert, "Everybody is fighting against everybody, and nobody knows what will come of it."

In view of these skirmishes, the Free and the Social Democrats do not want to have a dramatic debate behind closed doors, as Apel planned, but they want a frank and unconventional one. FDP military politicians decided with Genscher's agreement that "there must be no taboos."

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES RESULTS OF OSTPOLITIK

DW271430 Bonn DIE WELT in German 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Peter Boenisch commentary: "The 11th Commandment"]

[Text] The situation Walesa and his comrades are in looks threatening, which saddens not merely Poland.

Our relations with the "GDR" are in poor shape again. Nobody can be happy about that.

The politicians are looking in and around Bonn for new ways out. The adversaries of Ostpolitik are not jubilant either, that is honorable. Everybody is trying to save what can be saved from the ruins of hope.

In this situation it is almost embarrassing how Klaus von Dohnanyi (SPD), state minister in the Foreign Ministry, leaned back casually like "a little Stresemann" (foreign minister in the twenties] from head to toe, stating to the television audience: "There is no alternative to detente."

Naturally--and regrettably--there is an alternative. The others show us how. They cause tension [spannung], and for us all that remains of detente [entspannung] is the ["ent"].

Naturally one should not do the Soviet communists the favor of responding to their delimitation policy with delimitation on our side. But one must not give the impression either that we are horrified, paralyzed and irresolute subjects with which one can do as one pleases. This is exactly the impression that is created by the continual repetition of the formula that no alternative exists to what one is doing (or not doing), regardless of how much of a beating one gets for it. Who could be surprised that one will get a beating again next time? The builders of the Wall are not philanthropists.

Genscher's careful statement that one must not conjure up a glacial period by talking too much about it is a good one. But one must also know that one cannot eliminate it through talking either. But does every worshipper of detente know that? Some of them pretend that detente is the 11th commandment.

Why is it so hard for these people to realize that they have made a mistake on a decisive point: Our Ostpolitik has not made the "GDR" freer by even an iota. The "change through rapprochement" has turned into "trade after rapprochement" which contributed to a situation where people over there have more automobiles than before and more datchas. They do not have more political leeway. On the contrary: Honecker has purchased his own road to socialism--meaning the relative prosperity of the "GDR"--from Moscow through unconditional obedience.

Viewed from the angle of a national communist, Honecker is a prosperity separatist. If Thaelmann were still alive he would expel Honecker from the KPD.

Honecker, by his treason against the entire idea and the uninhibited propagation of the new "socialist fatherland" that calls itself "GDR", has achieved a situation where his subjects are better off than all the others in the socialist camp. In so doing he has steered the opposite course of the Poles, so to speak. In Warsaw national identity came first. In East Berlin it is an international solidarity which begins at walls of the Kremlin and ends at the Berlin Wall. While the Poles stood by the Church, the "GDR" decided in favor of consumption. In this way they are living better than their Polish neighbors, yet with less freedom. Their room for maneuver is smaller. They are totally on the Soviet leash.

It is painful, albeit inevitable, to have to realize and admit that the "GDR"--far from being a sovereign partner--is the gundog of the Soviets in Europe. Even a Soviet Union that has become weaker internally is still so strong that the "GDR' has to obey any command from Moscow.

Anyone wishing to improve inter-German relations will not manage to do so with old incantations or by talking soothingly to the barking dog, but solely by means of a policy of power, understanding and alliance which will make an impression on the Soviets.

IMPLICATIONS OF EC STEEL AGREEMENT EXAMINED

DW271307 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial by Brussels correspondent Erich Hauser "Compromises in Luxembourg"]

[Text] Peace has been reestablished between the nine European Community partners. With the agreement of the Federal Government, the Brussels Commission will receive the necessary crisis authority for managing the European Community's steel production as soon as the final details have been clarified. Last Wednesday's statements in Bonn by Federal Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald were probably more in the character of theatrical thundering. Had the Federal Government not been fully occupied in early October with the Bundestag election campaign, the compromise that has now been achieved in Luxembourg with the European Community Commission and the eight other partners could have been achieved without much ado.

The fact that no basic differences of opinion exist between the liberal federal minister of economics and the allegedly power-greedy Brussels European Commissioner Etienne Count Davignon was publicly noted by Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Luxembourg: There are no fundamental differences between the current "production quota cartel" of the European Community's steel industrialists and the planned temporary production dirigisme by the European Community--as Lambsdorff stressed explicitly. Neither have anything to do with free market economy.

Agreement exists with regard to the fact that the European Community's steel industrialists are unable to handle the present steel consumption crisis through voluntary cooperation. Therefore Bonn sees no other way to prevent a destructive price war by steel producers than to take dirigisme measures and set up controls by the European Community Commission. All the other European Community governments realized this prior to the 7 October session of the Council of Ministers, where Bonn--had it examined the problems in time--could have achieved what has now been achieved by Lambsdorff, namely, that certain West German steel interests will be taken into consideration under the new dirigisme measures.

The preservation of national interests within the framework of the European Community is and was involved: Fishery matters with regard to the British, agriculture with regard to the French and others, and steel particularly with regard to the Germans, a field where they are the "biggest." French Industry Minister Andre Giraud therefore stressed with great pleasure in Luxembourg that Bonn has now recognized the so-called "Luxembourg compromise," enforced by President Charles de Gaulle in 1966, which rules out majority decisions of the Council of Ministers when "vital national interests are involved," and that not by an actual veto, but through negotiations lasting until a compromise had been achieved that was acceptable to all partners.

Followers of the theory of "state monopoly capitalism" (Stamokap) would have been absolutely pleased by the latest EC Council of Ministers meeting. Rarely do the ministers of the nine countries fight so unequivocally for the interests of their big industry, only--and this contains plenty of learning material for many a theoretical socialist--some ministers must fight for nationalized combines, like the British Steel Corporation, which prove particularly incapable of adapting to world market developments--for instance, the industrialization of the developing countries.

In any event, thanks to the forthcoming power of dirigisme on the part of Brussels, the EC steel industry, and thus also ours, will weather the current period of weakness in worldwide steel demand with as little friction as possible. The alarming figures of imminent manpower dismissals fanned by industry and by Bonn will likewise turn out to be mere "theatrical thunder." The Metalworkers Union with its equal codetermination right in the steel companies has the option of protecting the jobs. The artificially created excitement was useful when it came to looking after our interests in the EC, even though the same result could have been obtained in a more diplomatic way.

The upshot is that we are definitely not better Europeans than the others, but the EC remains the organization in which our interests, too, are better protected than they would be through unilateral actions. All theoreticians in the Federal Republic must probably acknowledge at long last that for fundamental production branches such as agriculture, coal and steel the "free market economy" exists only on paper.

GISCARD STILL FAVORED IN 10 OCT LE MONDE OPINION POLL

LD231115 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Some 71 Percent of Communist Voters Would Follow Instructions for Second Round"]

[Text] PARIS MATCH has published the 10th "Public S.A." opinion poll on the presidential election. The poll was carried out between 8 and 10 October and involved 1,000 people. According to the voting intentions recorded, Mr Giscard d'Estaing maintains the 36-percent share of the vote which he had in September while, if he stands, [PS First Secretary] Mitterrand would win only 20 percent (down 2 percent); the president of the republic would win only 31 percent (down 2 percent) if the PS candidate is [PS leadership member] Rocard, who would win 28 percent (up 2 percent).

In either case, [PCF Secretary General] Marchais would stay at 13 percent, [RPR Chairman] Chirac at 10 percent, and [RPR leadership member] Debre at 6 percent, and the hypothetical ecologist candidate varies from 10 to 8 percent.

If Mr Chirac were the RPR's only representative, he would win 13 percent, Mr Giscard d'Estaing 37 percent, Mr Mitterrand 21 percent and Mr Marchais 12 percent; if the RPR representative were Mr Debre, the outgoing president would win 39 percent.

In the second round Mr Giscard d'Estaing would win 60 percent (up 2 percent) against Mr Mitterrand, who would obtain 40 percent (down 2 percent), and 51 percent against Mr Rocard, who would obtain 49 percent (down 1 percent). The opinion poll shows that 71 percent of Mr Marchais' voters are determined to follow his instructions in the second round.

PREMIER BARRE RETURNS FROM STATE VISIT TO TUNISIA

LD261341 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Premier Raymond Barre has arrived back in Paris after a 2-day state visit to Tunisia. Before leaving Tunis, he said that he has two main impressions of his trip: First, Tunisia is a strong country certain of its future; second, this country is notably capable of playing its own role in the Mediterranean to ensure peace in this region and the rest of the world.

LE FIGARO EXAMINES SIZE, DIRECTION OF 1981 DEFENSE BUDGET

LD271141 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Even though the budget which Mr Joel le Theule will submit to the National Assembly today has been prepared by Mr Bourges, it would be a mistake to look for a personal imprint on it. In fact, it represents quite closely a normal implementation of the programming law which was adopted in 1975, and trends similiar to those which could be observed in the past 3-4 years, even though more apparent, can be detected in it.

First, let us discuss its importance compared with public expenditure as a whole. As we know, this expenditure will increase 13 percent next year. However, the defense budget--104,443,000,000--will increase 17.88 percent. Its share of gross domestic product will increase in the same proportion--it will amount to 3.85 percent next year, compared with 3.75 percent in 1980 and 3.67 percent in 1979. This was to be expected. [paragraph continues]

However, in order to realize the extent of the effort made, you must remember that at the end of Mr Pompidou's presidency, the military budget hardly exceeded 3 percent of the gross domestic product.

But to what does this increased effort correspond? It will also be seen this year that the trends disclosed by the preceding budgets have been confirmed. Part III of the 1981 military budget, which represents operational expenditures--Fr54,758, 000,000--will be 16 percent larger than last year's, whereas, as we have seen, the entire budget is to increase 17.88 percent. This means that Part III now amounts to only 54.36 percent of the total and is, consequently, smaller compared with previous fiscal years. This undoubtedly represents a step toward a sounder military budget and is closer to the 1969 situation when Part III (operations) and Part V (equipment) were equal.

As far as this is concerned, the new budget improves at second sight. In fact, in equipment expenditure--Fr 47,685,000,000 this year--it is necessary to distinguish between program authorizations, which relate to arms construction both in the current year and in coming years, and payment credits, which concern only the current budget. The latter are to increase by as much as 19.68 percent, that is, considerably more than the military budget as a whole, whereas program authorizations, which concern the future, are to increase 22.64 percent. This imparts to the 1981 defense budget its real character.

But what programs are we considering? Obviously, they are consistent with the objectives of the programming law and you will merely note that provisions for army and navy equipment have been implemented regularly. It appears that the air force budget has come off best in relative terms, and this will probably compensate for the difficulties observed this year, especially as a result of the inadequacy of credits for fuel and training of crews. Among other things, it is planned to build 22 Mirage-2000 aircraft, whose construction, as will be seen, has fallen behind programming law provisions, and 20 Transall transport aircraft.

The Nuclear Share

Once again, however, one-third of the equipment funds are devoted to nuclear armaments, in other words around Fr16 billion. The programs planned will be financed, such as the mobile surface-to-surface missile whose construction was announced by the president of the republic at his last press conference. Similarly, the necessary funds are being allocated for the construction of the sixth nuclear submarine which should be completed in 1985 and for refitting the five submarines of the first generation. At the same time, however, new programs are being studied. The most important of these also relate to the submarines and concerns the design of new types of submarines, either big submarines carrying 40 missiles or smaller submarines which, like the existing models, would have 16 missiles. Provision is also made for financing research into the development of "MIRVed" warheads with which each missile is to be equipped, so that the number of warheads on each missile will be increased from 7--the number planned for the M-4 missiles with which the second generation of nuclear submarines will be equipped--to 20.

There will probably be no serious opposition to the efforts being made to modernize the deterrent forces and to equip the armed forces. However, it will also be noted at the same time that manpower levels will remain what they have been for several years: as if the development of French nuclear power would have no effect on the structure of its armed forces. Will this be an opportunity to revive debates on national service, its duration, its cost, its organization and its profitability? In any case, in keeping with the president's very definite views, the government has no doubts that the existing structure of the French forces is the best one.

L'HUMANITE CRITICIZES GROWING RALLY-SOCIALIST RAPPROCHEMENT

LD271037 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial by PCF Central Committee member Rene Andrieu: "Return to Cro-Magnon?"]

[Text] RPR Assistant Secretary General Meo stated yesterday, specifying that he was "weighing his words," that the present policy is leading France "to bankruptcy and revolution." Since the RPR regularly votes for government policy in the National Assembly, we must conclude that it wants to lead France to bankruptcy and revolution.

Indeed the RPR leader's remarks highlight the uncomfortable nature of their attitude: It is difficult to be both inside and outside and, for the sake of the voters, to dissociate yourself from government action which only exists thanks to you. That is called demagoguery.

This is particularly true since the RPR is not content with merely supporting the budget. It welcomes Giscardian diplomacy's increasingly marked swing toward Atlanticism and anti-Sovietism, merely wishing that this swing were even more rapid and brutal. In so doing, it is turning its back on the independent course which General de Gaulle wished to give our country's foreign policy.

It will be noted that, on this basis, there have been a growing number of indications recently of a rapprochement between the PS and the RPR. Furthermore, this rapprochement is not limited to [RPR President] Chirac's friends, but extends to all the other majority parties. Mr Lecanuet, Mr Blanc, Mr Pinton and Mr Fourcade never tire of praising the Socialists' evolution since the abandonment of the joint program and are calling on them to go a step further.

The idea of areas of agreement with the Socialists is gaining ground in the RPR, as LE MONDE recently reported, pointing to consultations "in Strasbourg, at some provincial rallies, in individual department councils, in the Paris City Hall or at the Correze fair." According to the same newspaper, RPR Senator Poncelet and PS Senator Debarge meet regularly to ensure the liaison between the two parties.

In addition, one of Mr Chirac's other assistants, Mr Dechartre, has just published an article by [PS leadership member] Michel Rocard in his magazine and has written that he hopes to see greater agreement between the Socialists and the RPR. Mr Chirac himself mentioned with satisfaction, when speaking to young employers a few days ago, the "positive evolution" in the PS, particularly in the foreign policy sphere.

It is easy to see that the days are over when we were alone in explaining the break in the leftwing union by the PS swing to the right. This change of course is recognized--and praised--today by all the majority parties. Do not try and tell us that that is an unhappy love affair, or a hopeless serenade. Although he takes some stylistic precautions for the benefit of leftwing supporters, F. Mitterrand takes care not to cut himself off. Quite the reverse; he is increasing his contacts.

In addition, there are the long love affairs of the past. For decades the PS sat alongside the right or enjoyed its support, because it followed rightwing policy.

A few days ago F. Mitterrand accused the Communists and the right of belonging to the Cro-Magnon era. His taste for invective sometimes leads him to be imprudent. However, since he has reduced the question to that level it is tempting to throw his remark back at him: Is the Cro-Magnon man (under the Fourth Republic) not rather the man who say alongside Queuille, Laniel, Pleven, Faure, Mollet and some other famous specimens from the age of compromise? History has already given its answer.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CENTER PARTY RELEASES POLICY DOCUMENT

LD280927 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "CDS Wants To Broaden Its Base While Retaining Its Ideological Identity"]

[Text] "While committing itself" to the Democratic Alliance blueprint, "the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] is not ignoring the development of its own doctrinal identity and will continue to work actively toward broadening its social and cultural base." This is stated in the document entitled "The Christian Democrats' Policy Line" approved by the party's national council and released yesterday at a press conference by Freitas do Amaral. The topics analyzed in the document include the presidential elections, the next Democratic Alliance government and the revision of the constitution.

Freitas do Amaral stressed that this is the "first document since the foundation of the Democratic Alliance that underlines and assesses the CDS' specific characteristics." While expressing the personal opinion that the Democratic Alliance's member parties will still be allied in 1984, the CDS chairman confirmed that "the Democratic Alliance is not aiming at a merger of the parties in the medium or long term," and that this justifies the ideological and political elaboration of the CDS' own characteristics.

Analyzing "the Democratic Alliance's legislative mandate," the document released by the center party's national council states that "unity and cohesion have proved to be the key to securing a majority and to the Democratic Alliance's success and therefore to the country's stability and progress." Next it points to the objectives of consolidating this unity and cohesion by strengthning it in a "shared expression," while explaining that such an approach is "incompatible with any form of complicity, even by omission, with any kind of tendency toward persecution, radicalization or intolerance in Portuguese society, whether in political relations, labor relations or even cultural relations."

The document also announces that "the Christian Democrats will strengthen their commitment to a social and family policy and to creating the structural reforms which the Portuguese economy and society need." The document adds that the CDS will give priority to "the development of aspects of planning in the government's activity, especially in education, health, social security, family benefits, transport, housing, supplies and prices."

Freitas do Amaral explained that the indication of these areas of action does not signify "any intention, even implicit," to define stances with regard to the distribution of posts in the new executive. The CDS chairman also gave an assurance that "no negotiations are going on with regard to forming the second Democratic Alliance government" and that none will begin until after the presidential elections.

Still on the subject of the government, Freitas do Amaral described as "unfounded" the president of the republic's interpretation of the presentation of a new program and confirmed that a confidence motion will be introduced "so that the Assembly of the Republic can authorize the government to remain in office until January" with a view to a vote on the plan and on the overall state budget.

Priority to Presidential Elections

At present the CDS gives "political priority" to activity in connection with Soares Carneiro's candidacy, with regard to whose success Freitas do Amaral seemed optimistic.

General Soares Carneiro's candidacy satisfies six conditions which the center party regards as fundamental: to be "a president capable of ensuring the utmost cohesion and solidarity of the ruling bodies"; "committed to guaranteeing the institutions' stability and contributing to the supremacy of political over other forms of power, whether economic or military"; "who will adopt an unequivocal stance in favor of a modern, open and European society"; "who will wholeheartedly and unconditionally reject the Marxist leftwing model"; and "who will unambiguously reflect the country's real Euro-Atlantic nature."

One final characteristic concerns the revision of the constitution, with regard to which the CDS advocates that the candidate, "while very concerned with seeking adequate inter-party consensus, must recognize and treat the referendum as a suitable democratic instrument for surmounting any serious parliamentary deadlock that might occur."

With regard to Ramalho Eanes, Freitas do Amaral said that since the PCP granted him its support for the second or even first round of the elections, he had lost hundreds of thousands of votes. He added that "having politically betrayed his 1976 voters, General Ramalho Eanes has now betrayed a considerable proportion of the electorate which he wanted to secure in the 1980 elections even before the event."

"PCP's Evident Tactical Difficulties"

Asked about the withdrawal of Mario Soares' support for Eanes, the center leader refused to comment on the Socialist Party's crisis, but said he was not surprised by the "stances adopted by the PCP, whose tactical difficulties are evident."

Next he accused the president of the republic of being "Third World-oriented and Melo Antunes-ish" in foreign policy, of advocating the "reinstatement of Revolutionary Council members in a new state council-type body," of having a "socialist, and in some respects collectivist, plan incompatible with EEC membership" and of being "in favor of a form of presidentialism which in Portugal would imply personal authoritarianism."

NATO Bases in Portugal

The issue of the establishment of new NATO military bases in Portugal was also discussed at the press conference.

"The U.S. administration," Freitas do Amaral said, "has hitherto never asked to anchor an aircraft carrier in a Portuguese harbor on a permanent basis. What it has asked to do is to send a team of experts to Portugal to visit various ports" to lay the foundations for a possible future proposal in this regard. The experts were authorized to visit the country and have already completed their mission, though it is not yet known what decision the United States will take.

Portugal has also received a "request to reexamine the potential uses of existing bases." The request "is being examined "by the government."

The CDS holds a "basic position in favor of strengthening NATO's potential," the CDS chairman stressed. The press conference was also attended by Basilio Horta, Lucas Pires, Oliveira Dias, Rui de Oliveira and Robeiro e Castro.

CANDIDATE SOARES CARNEIRO ADDRESSES THE NATION

LD271619 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report on Portuguese presidential candidate Gen Antonio Soares Carneiro's 22 October television address: "Planning Will Avoid Disappointment With EEC"]

[Excerpt] "Some enterprises already have a definitely European standard while others will be moving in this direction, as the government takes the necessary measures in this connection both in the domestic plane and in its negotiations with the EEC," Presidential candidate Soares Carneiro said yesterday during the spot allocated to the Social Democratic Party under the television law.

Soares Carneiro stressed "the need for adequate planning at the various levels of economic life to ensure that Europe is not an illusion, but a great hope for the future."

Asked about the significance of 25 April [1974 revolution], he said that the event "marked the end of an autocratic regime and was welcomed by the Portuguese people's growing hopes." "Later," he observed, "it became debased by the action of forces with totalitarian aims, which also destroyed themselves."

The presidential candidate emphasized that he did not allow his image to be used during the general election campaign, "unlike Ramalho Eanes, who contributed his figure to the campaign of a defeated force." He stressed that he now reflects "a position in harmony" with the parties which are putting forward his own blueprint for an institutionally organized society.

In this connection Soares Carneiro pointed out that "the duties of the Revolutionary Council must be distributed among other bodies and in this regard, bearing in mind the subordination of military to civilian power, we must be able to depend on the legislative capability of the Assembly of the Republic."

He also described as "irregular" the "simultaneous holding of the posts of president of the republic and armed forces chief of general staff."

Discussing the regional autonomy of the Azores and Madeira, describing the political and administrative statute already approved for the Azores as "a step in the right direction," he said that "autonomy is indispensable for national unity."

During a meeting with Social Democratic Center Party cadres, Soares Carneiro confirmed "the need to consolidate a real democratic state within which the people's will effectively prevails."

The Democratic Alliance candidate said in this connection that it is necessary "to defend and reassert our national identity," stressing that the plan "to stabilize Portuguese society" constitutes an "investment in the future."

MDP-CDE ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD272208 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP-CDE] has sought an urgent meeting with the president of the republic and is due to see him tomorrow at 1230.

Yesterday in Lisbon the party, which was the Portuguese Communist Party's partner in the electoral coalition United People's Alliance [APU] held a national conference from which the following communique emerged on the subject of the presidential elections:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified spokesman] An MDP-CDE national conference yesterday, attended by over 200 district delegates from throughout the country including the Azores and Madeira unanimously approved the following decision:

This stand by the MDP-CDE should be taken as a stance of the party, independent of the APU, on the lineup of presidential candidates as known today, taking into account the current situation.

1. The MDP-CDE does not promote any candidate nor does it back any party candidate.

2. The MDP-CDE does not identify itself ideologically with any of the candidates put forward.

3. The MDP-CDE does not directly back any of the candidates.

4. The MDP-CDE holds the view that in the current situation the fundamental objective is to defend the democratic regime and to defeat General Soares Carneiro.

5. Whereas General Ramalho Eanes's candidacy is harmonious with the democratic order and is a nonpartisan candidacy, it best identifies with the essence of the presidency of the republic as an organ of power and is in the best position to fight the anti-democratic candidacy of General Soares Carneiro. The MDP-CDE recommends that the vote go to General Ramalho Eanes. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS PCP SECRETARY GENERAL CUNHAL

AU241431 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Peter Sereny article: "We Are Continuing the Struggle; Alvaro Cunhal's Statement to a NEPSZABADSAG Reporter"]

[Text] What is happening in Portugal? How could the right wing win the elections? What prospects are there for a struggle that has made some revolutionary achievements in the dangerous new situation? These questions preoccupy many people in our country. On Thursday, PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal received our reporter Peter Sereny at the PCP's Lisbon headquarters and answered questions posed by NEPSZABADSAG.

[Question] How do you appraise the election results and the position of individual political forces?

[Answer] The main consequences of the elections is the strengthening of the majority of the reactionary parties forming the government in the Assembly. However, that majority does not really express the Portuguese people's political will. Since the extreme right-tinged government has been in power--which has conducted a campaign of intimidation and violence that went on for several months and used for its own election propaganda the television, radio and daily press just as much as the state apparatus and the material and other means of the state--the democratic character of the elections was not ensured. Immediately before the elections the government also implemented a whole array of measures and made certain promises. Although they were limited and short-term promises, they were addressed to genuine problems of the Portuguese people. All this contributed to the fact that hundreds of thousands of voters let themselves be intimidated, influenced or misled. Both during the campaign and the casting of votes, illegal acts and frauds and violent acts of an overtly fascist nature continued on the part of the government coalition parties.

The Socialist Party, which received 27 percent of the votes at the 1979 elections and retained it in the present elections, considered itself as the only alternative and announced that it would attain an absolute majority on its own. The Socialist Party also revealed that under no circumstances would it enter into an alliance with the PCP, although a democratic majority is impossible without it.

The leftist groups together received more than 200,000 votes, but they were regionally dispersed. They obtained only one deputy's seat, which means that 150,000 antifascist votes were completely wasted.

As compared with 1,121,374 votes (19 percent) in 1979, the PCP and the United People's Alliance received 1,000,967 votes (17 percent) in 1980 and the number of their deputies decreased from 47 to 41. However, it should be recalled that the PCP received 785,594 votes in 1976, which shows that it has retained almost two-thirds of the votes won between 1976 and 1979.

The relative number of votes cast for the government coalition parties is considerably greater than the actual social and political base of the reactionary forces. Backward and politically passive people account for a large portion of those who voted for them. In contrast, the camp of the United People's Alliance voters represents, for the most part, a very active force.

[Question] What is the Communists' position on the government that is to be formed following the elections?

[Answer] The fact that a government is formed by parties that possess a majority in the Assembly by no means authorizes the government to accept a program and conduct practical activity contrary to the constitution and democratic legality, the observance of which are mandatory not only for the citizens, but particularly for organs of state authority.

In our opinion, it was a mistake not to dismiss the present government--that, or resignation and recommissioning would have been a lawful solution--following its entering on the path of infringements of law and undermining acts. We feel that if the new government embarks on the same path it should be dismissed.

So much for the process of forming a government and the institution system, regarded from the aspect of constitutionalism. Looked at from a political viewpoint: Portugal needs a democratic government whose policy is based on consolidation and continuation of revolutionary achievements and the democratic system. However, forming such a government cannot be expected in the situation that has developed as a result of the elections.

[Question] What is the PCP's policy with regard to cooperation with other democratic forces, including the Socialist Party?

[Answer] The PCP has been consistently advocating understanding and joint acts with all democratic forces and between the PCP and the Socialist Party in particular. The PCP resolutely censures the Socialists leaders' policy and alliances with rightwing forces, while at the same time abiding by a policy of unity, because that is a fundamental necessity to attain a democratic majority and a democratic alternative.

The present elections serve as a clear lesson in this respect. All antifascist parties together obtained more votes than the government coalition parties, but the divided nature of the votes let the victory pass to reaction.

As for the Socialist Party's attitude: One must differentiate between the leadership and party members in general. The leadership, notably Secretary General Mario Soares, persisted in an anticommunist policy and rejected understanding and joint action with the PCP. However, a definite trend approving unity is developing among the Socialist Party's members and sympathizers. We noted many signs of that trend during the election campaign, and such signs are multiplying amid the new dangers threatening democracy following the elections.

[Question] Sa Carneiro's government conducted an offensive against he achievements of the April 1974 revolution, the constitution and the land reform in particular, What can one now expect, following the elections?

[Answer] One can expect the government to intensify its offensive against the achievements of the revolution and the constitution. Conditions will be more difficult, but the struggle against such an offensive will continue on the level of both the masses and the system of institutions. We will soon examine the specific forms of acts in the new situation that has arisen as a result of the election results. However, we will pursue the struggle within the framework of the constitution, democratic legality and the institutional system of the republic.

[Question] The Assembly now elected has the means for certain modifications of the fundamental law. What is the Communists' position on that issue?

[Answer] The new Assembly has the right to modify the constitution, but modification is only legal if it conforms to relevant stipulations of the constitution itself. There are formal restrictions to modification of the constitution, such as the requirement, for instance, that modification calls for a two-thirds majority of votes by the deputies. In addition, there are also objective restrictions, such as, for instance, the constitutional stipulations prohibiting restoration of large estates and monopolies, barring the abolishment of civil rights, making observation of the principle of apportionment at elections mandatory and so forth. We support modification of the constitution in accordance with legal stipulations, and we also have proposals to submit in this respect.

[Question] What impact will the results of the present elections have on the December presidential elections?

[Answer] The PCP will only determine its position on the presidential elections when it has analyzed the results of the Assembly elections, when the parties' stance following the elections will have become known and when issues related to the formation of the new government are clarified.

[Question] The new state organization that has come about following the Portuguese revolution has institutionalized the political role of the armed forces through the Revolutionary Council. Do you regard a continued institutionalized participation of the April captains in Portugal's state life as necessary?

[Answer] The armed forces' presence in Portuguese political life is a fact. Those who demand the subordination of the armed forces to civilian power are not at all against the armed forces' political conduct, but would like to see the Revolutionary Council disbanded, the April soldiers removed and a reactionary military hierarchy restored that would support by force the liquidation of the April achievements and the democratic system.

The PCP is in favor of the institutionalization of the armed forces' role in political life, which should under no conditions be delivered to the mercy of the alignment of forces, permitting thereby free rein to military revolts and coups against the state.

The democratic forces and the Protuguese people remain in need of the soldiers of April, and it is the legitimate right of these soldiers to play a role in the nation's political life, the organs of state power and functions affecting the armed forces. Of course, those who want to return to the fascist past and hate the 25 April 1974 revolution hate the soldiers of the armed forces' movement--because it was they who overthrew the fascist government--and would, indeed, like to punish them for their heroic act of liberation.

[Question] What are the PCP's expectations regarding the new government's international activity?

[Answer] The future government will have a foreign policy extremely similar to the present one, that is: Serving imperialism, lining up with the most aggressive U.S. circles intensifying Portugal's NATO participation, sacrificing Portuguese interests on the alter of the Common Market monopolies and a policy of African intervention and neocolonialist revenge, anti-Sovietism and a hostile attitude vis-a-vis the socialist countries.

However, because such a policy is profoundly harmful to our national interests and because its negative consequences in the eyes of broad strata of the population are obvious, certain "corrections" are expected to be made in the policy of anti-Soviet and anti-African provocations.

Portuguese interests require broadening of foreign relations and friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world. Precisely such a policy was initiated by the April revolution at that time. This is the policy for which we take up the cudgels, one that will ultimately assert itself within a future democratic turnaround of Portuguese politics.

NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH PREMIERS DISCUSS ENERGY, INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD271115 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Oct 80 p 4

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA reports: "Talks on Industry Between Faelldin and Nordli"]

[Text] Stockholm, 22 October--Prime Minister Odvar Nordli traveled to Stockholm on Wednesday for a lightning visit and met his Swedish counterpart Thorbjoern Falldin at Harpsund [Swedish prime minister's country residence].

Falldin came straight from the Riksdag, where the representatives had just defeated a motion of no confidence proposed by Swedish Social Democratic opposition leader Olof Palme.

Under Secretary Per Vassbotn told NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA that the two prime ministers had talks on how the negotiations on energy and industrial cooperation between the two countries are progressing.

No special projects were mentioned. The talks dealt more with the framework for Norwegian-Swedish cooperation in the oil and industrial sectors. The meeting took place after an invitation from Prime Minister Fälldin, but another meeting has not been arranged, Vassbotn said.

The Norwegian delegation consisted of the new oil and energy minister, Arvid Johannesen, and Industry Minister Lars Skytoen, as well as Prime Minister Nordli.

DENMARK

PRESS COMMENTS ON DEFENSE PLAN; MINISTER SOGAARD REPLIES

LD100949 [Editorial report] Copenhagen's BERLINGSKE TIDENDE of 2 October 1980 carries on page 1 a Christian Broendum report of the effect the new defense plan that has been put forward by Danish Defense Minister Poul Sogaard would have on the age of men liable to be recalled for refresher exercises. New legislation, if accepted by the other political parties which normally support defense legislation, would mean that men up to the age of 36 would be eligible for recall for up to 3 weeks per year as against the present annual recall of 1 week. This report was the last in a series of three on the consequences of the new defense plan.

On page 10 of the same edition of BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, an editorial comments on the defense minister's plan. The editorial is critical of the plan and sees its consequences as a considerable weakening of Danish defenses, and is not the "zero-growth solution" the government promised. "Instead of a zero-growth solution, the defense minister has put forward a minus-solution. The framework for the defense forces that has been proposed in the defense minister's note on defense structure up to 1985 will mean a steady deterioration in Danish defenses as a whole and marked weakening of the defense of Sjaelland and consequently Copenhagen." The editorial concludes with a reference to the Danish plan's significance in the NATO context. "Sogaard's sketch for a future defense plan is an indefensible foundation for interparty defense negotiations, and it must be unacceptable for the allied powers who would commit themselves to involving their forces in an attempt to come to Denmark's aid."

An editorial in Copenhagen's AKTUELT of 2 October also comments on the new defense proposals, and expresses understanding of the budgetary problems that now face the government. It considers the scaling down of the Danish defense forces to be reasonable.

"Denmark will not run away from its alliance commitments or abandon its defenses, but it is an illusion to believe that it is possible for us to keep up with the arms technology race in every field. We must have a credible defense, not an unrealistic one."

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE of 4 October carries a rejoinder article by Defense Minister Poul Sogaard in which he answers the criticisms leveled in the editorial on 2 October. He points out that the writer has distorted the facts, in that the plans that he put forward in fact contain nothing new, but built on ideas that have been current in Danish defense thinking for a considerable time. He concludes this article by stating: "Finally I would like to emphasize that in my plans for the defense forces' future development I have striven--on the basis of a given budget--to marry goals and resources and to achieve the greatest possible defense effectiveness."

The main editorial in the same issue of BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, entitled "Sogaard's Defense," dismisses the claim that BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has distorted facts in its criticism of the new defense plan. It claims that it was merely making an appraisal of the possible effects the defense minister's new plans would have for Danish defense, and did not make the claim that the government was proposing to make direct cuts in defense spending. The editorial remains critical of the idea of a zero-growthdefense budget.

"Poul Sogaard points to the regulation of prices and salaries according to the retail price index, and this is indeed an excellent system, as far as it goes. But since 60 percent of the Danish defense budget goes in salaries, it primarily ensures that we still have the best paid soldiers in the world, and this money does not give greater combat strength to Danish defense."

The editorial concludes: "No doubt the defense minister does--with the best of intentions--strive, as he writes, 'to achieve on the basis of a given budget the greatest possible defense effectiveness,' but the real problem is exactly this, that the greatest possible effectiveness that can be achieved with the budget, which he and the government consider to be given, is not large enough to prevent serious weakening and deterioration of the defense of Sjaelland and the capital."

More on Minister's Response

LD270841 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 21 Oct 80 p 5

[HR report: "Now the Politicians Must Have a Chance To Deal With Defense"]

[Excerpt] "Leading defense circles" are once again expressing dissatisfaction with the latest proposal for a defense plan--and in a statement to AKTUELT Defense Minister Poul Sogarrd replied with a sharp reaction: "Give the politicians a chance to deal with the matter in a proper way. We have a sketch that first and foremost points to the next 4 years, but also extends beyond that. I must say quite clearly that things do not look as bad as some people would have us believe. We are trying to give Danish defense a realistic content--in relation to the money it is possible to grant."

"Leading defense circles" are now expressing dissatisfaction and saying that the latest proposal for a defense plan does not meet the demands that must be made on a properly functioning defense force in the next decade.

None of the more senior officers in the defense high command wish to comment on the proposal, but defense high command chief Lt Gen G.K. Kristensen told RITZAUS BUREAU that "the defense organization we have today will hardly be able to be maintained in the latter half of the eighties if we neglect to strengthen Danish defenses in relation to what we have today and if the West German defense forces are not strengthened.

"It is true that we must strengthen Danish defenses," Defense Minister Poul Sogaard said. "We will strengthen them as well as we can on the basis of economic possibilities, and this is what we are trying to do.

"There are some circles which are trying to spread defeatism around Danish defenses, but I find it difficult to believe that this is the intention of the circles that are now expressing their views.

"We are trying to draw up a defense plan for 1981-1985. What happens in the latter half of the eighties will have to depend on later budgets, but it would be advantageous if the politicians were given a chance to reach agreement on the political framework, and we could also find a plan that would make for a realistic defense force within this framework," the defense minister said.

FINLAND

PAPER VIEWS U.S. CAMPAIGN DEBATE ON SALT, REARMAMENT

LD281631 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Question of War and Peace in the United States"]

[Text] It is a frightening sign of the times that the U.S. presidential election--like the West German Bundestag election at the beginning of this month--seems in the final phase of the campaign to be a question of who is for war and who is for peace. Thus far Reagan has not been branded a war risk as Strauss was in West Germany, but it is not that far away.

Just like Strauss, Reagan has mostly himself to blame. Reagan has said that if he becomes president he will set the unratified SALT II agreement aside and call for new negotiations with the Soviet Union. Second, he has given his support to the continued expansion of U.S. defense potential to create a "security margin" in relation to the Soviet Union. At first he spoke of "predominance", but now he is using the new concept of a "security margin." Judging by all appearances there is nothing to choose between the two ideas. At any rate he wants to make the voters believe that it will once again be possible for the United States to enter into a situation in which the country could talk to the other superpower from a position of strength.

It is not particularly clear how Reagan envisages this will happen. It seems mostly as if he wants to play some sort of "rearmament card." According to his own pronouncements, the Soviet Union in the last couple of decades has devoted itself to "the biggest arms buildup in human history." If the United States were now to make extra efforts to further increase its own rearmament, the Soviet Union would have difficulty in responding to this challenge to an arms race since the Soviet Union is already at full capacity, Reagan says. Carter, too, is accusing the Soviet Union of an unparalleled arms buildup. According to him, the Soviet Union has been increasing its arms spending by "at least 4 percent per year for the last 15 years." This leads Carter to propose 4 to 5 percent increases in U.S. defense spending over the next 5 years. Carter has rejected the idea of predominance. Nor does he speak of security margins like Reagan. The incumbent President merely says that the United States must see to it that the nation remains "unsurpassed" in defense matters.

With less than 2 weeks to go before election day, it is interesting to see that Reagan has to a certain extent been forced to trim his sails so as not to appear all too warlike. In a 30-minute television appearance on Sunday evening which cost him $150,000, Reagan assured his audience that his prime objective is to create lasting peace in the world. The fact is that Reagan, who would have preferred to concentrate on what he sees as weaknesses in Carter's deconomic policies, is now finding himself forced instead to deny that he has a warlike nature in every campaign appearance he makes.

In his television address on Sunday, Reagan broached the idea that the unratified SALT II agreement should be set aside and the Soviet Union should instead be invited to negotiate a new SALT III agreement.

To make doubly sure of this gambit, the Republicans drummed up some of their foreign policy giants on Monday: former Secretaries of State William Rogers and Henry Kissinger, former Defense Secretary Elliot Richardson and Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker. According to Baker, Carter ought also to be aware that the SALT II agreement in its present form "has no chance, either now or after the election, of getting through." This is why something new is needed.

Kissinger, who in his time was involved in the negotiations which produced SALT II, came out for Reagan by saying that things had changed since SALT II had come into existence. This is why he considers a new agreement to be in order. As far as the Soviet reaction to such a development is concerned, Kissinger expects that the Soviet leaders would "indignantly" reject "candidate Reagan's" proposal, but "President Reagan's" proposal would be accepted in Moscow.

What seems like playing with words in an election campaign is of course much more serious than that. The fact is that many measures and steps have been taken during President Carter's time to increase U.S. defense readiness. What is worrying is that his challenger Ronald Reagan has been able to build his campaign on calls for further defense efforts.

The picture of inferiority in the face of the Soviet Union's war machine is hitting home in both the Democratic and Republican camps. The final result, no matter what the circumstances, will not be disarmament, but a continuation of the arms race.

The question is whether it will be at Carter's or Reagan's speed. The only glimmer of light is that at the moment Reagan himself seems to be worried that he has perhaps gone too far in the eyes of certain groups of potential supporters.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW SOVIET PREMIER TIKHONOV

LD271944 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] President Urho Kekkonen and Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto today sent congratulatory telegrams to the newly appointed Soviet premier, Nikolay Tihonov. President Kekkonen says in his telegram that the trustful and good neighborly realtions between Finland and the Soviet Union have a firm foundation in the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

NORWAY

PAPER FORECASTS DIFFICULT FISHING TALKS WITH EEC

LD271047 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Oct 80 p 32

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Fisheries Meeting With the EEC"]

[Text] Norway and the EEC open negotiations on 23 October to fix the total permitted catch of fish in the North Sea for 1981 and the allocation of the quota among individual countries.

According to information given to NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA the negotiations in Oslo, which will continue later in Brussels, will be extremely complicated with a serious danger of a reduction in, or even a suspension of, Norwegian fishing in EEC member nations' fishing zones.

The fundamental reason for this development is the enormous overcapacity of Western European fishing fleets and fishing industries, which have led to drastically reduced fish stocks in both the North Sea and the Barents Sea, NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA was told.

Norway is interested in preserving its traditional prawn fishing off Greenland, its mackerel fishing west of Ireland, and especially its fishing for cod cusk, ling and spiny dogfish in British waters.

But for Norwegian fishermen to have quotas in these waters, Norway must have something to offer the EEC countries in return, and it is here that the difficulties really make themselves felt. Norway now has even less than usual to offer the EEC countries in the Barents Sea because of the low cod stocks there.

The North Sea quota war is also due to the lack of a joint fisheries policy in the EEC. The fact that the EEC nations have not been able to reach agreement on effective regulations to protect fish stocks led this year to overfishing of mackerel.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

BK280313 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The foreign minister while on his way home had a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London yesterday. Shahi later told the ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY that discussions covered mainly regional issues including Afghanistan and the Gulf war. He also held talks later with Blaker, the British minister of state at the Foreign Office in charge of Southwest Asia. Shahi is due in Paris today and is expected to hold talks with the French foreign minister.

PYM ORDERS INQUIRY INTO LEAK OF DEFENSE CUT PLANS

LD242200 London BBC Television Network in English 2000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The defense secretary, Francis Pym, has ordered an urgent inquiry inside his ministry to try to find out how documents--at least one marked Secret--got into the hands of the PRESS ASSOCIATION and through them on to television, radio and the newspapers. Apart from the breach of security, the documents are about proposals to cut defense spending. What's been revealed is politically embarrasing to the government, which committed itself to more spending on defense. The papers show that the Treasury has asked for cuts substantially higher than those proposed 3 months ago. One gives details of protests from the three service chiefs worred about the effect on new weapons spending. Here is our defense correspondent:

[Christopher Wain] Inevitably suspicion will fall on senior officers or civil servants, many of whom have privately been voicing concern about the effect of the present round of defense cuts. This isn't the first time there's been such a leak. In 1978, figures about the loss of servicemen resigning because of law pay were also revealed to the PRESS ASSOCIATION. At that time all three service chiefs took joint responsibility. The government could not face a mass resignation and so it all blew over. The same thing may be about to happen again because the internal memorandum quotes protests by all three chiefs of staff. Admiral Sir Henry Leach, the first sea lord, protests that the Trident missile program, which will cost 5 billion pounds, has been included in the basic navy budget rather than a special fund. General Sir Edwin Brammall, the chief of the General Staff, complains of inadequate funding for the army's new tank, the Challenger, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, worried about replacing the RAF Jaguar strike planes, also complains of lack of money.

The contents of the documents have already provoked criticism from the Conservative right while the opposition defense spokesman, William Rodgers, has said the plain fact is that the Iron Lady's sword has gone limp in her hand.

Meanwhile, Mr Pym on his way back way from Brussels has told M15 to find the mole. It remains to be seen whether the chiefs of staff will once again take joint responsibility. The Treasury letter was clearly marked Secret, meaning that it's an offense for anyone to convey, receive or reveal its contents. The prime minister is very sensitive about security matters and she doesn't like departmental battles between the Treasury and the senior cabinet minister spreading into Fleet Street. When Mr Pym calls in at Number 10 he is likely to be told so in no uncertain terms. It's come at a particularly embarrassing time for the government. Not only are there British warships on station in the Gulf in case of a possible emergency and more British troops being sent out to Hong Kong, but today was the day when the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, made a speech stressing the need for high defense spendings.

[Begin Carrington recording] And the sad fact is that the prospects for arms limitations are better if our willingness to maintain adequate defenses is apparent to all, and the point is particularly applicable to the U.S.-Soviet talks involving theater nuclear forces which are now beginning in Geneva. And I welcome this development; all of us must.

We, the British Government have supported U.S. efforts to open negotiations since our offer was first made last December, and I believe that we have brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table just because the NATO allies have agreed on a program to modernize our own theater nuclear forces in parallel with the U.S. offer to negotiate, and this gives the Russians some incentive to reach agreement. [end recording]

[Announcer] Lord Carrington will next week visit Hungary for talks with the foreign minister and go on to Poland to meet the man recently appointed to their foreign affairs post.

POLLS SHOW LABOUR PARTY LEAD, FOOT GAINING ON HEALEY

LD231139 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The battle for the Labour leadership develops against a background of a reduced Labour lead over the Conservatives.

Labour are still 3 per cent ahead, the same as earlier this month immediately after their conference, which compares with 9 1/2 per cent in mid-September, according to the latest Gallup Poll conducted exclusively for THE DAILY TELEGRAPH:

	Today	Early Oct	Sept	Aug
Con	40	40	35 1/2	38 1/2
Lab	43	43	45	44
Lib	14	13 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2
Other	3	3 1/2	3	3

The bulk of the interviewing was completed over the weekend, before Mr Foot's announcement that he would be a candidate in the leadership election. At that time Mr Healey was by far the most favoured of the four current candidates.

Gallup asked about each of the candidates whether or not he would be a good leader of the Labour Party. Two in three (60 per cent) respondents thought Mr Healey would be a good successor to Mr Callaghan, 23 per cent had the same opinion of Mr Foot, 22 per cent of Mr Shore and 18 per cent of Mr Silkin. Mr Benn has not put himself forward as a candidate, but 15 per cent considered him a good potential leader.

Among Labour supporters a similar pattern was found: Mr Healey (68 per cent), Mr Foot (30 per cent), Mr Shore (24 per cent), Mr Benn (21 per cent), and Mr Silkin (19 per cent).

Despite being 3 per cent behind in party support the Conservatives lead by 3 percent on having the best policies and by 6 per cent on having the best leaders. It remains to be seen whether the new Labour leader can shift public opinion on these matters.

On the wider political scene, unemployment continues to dominate the public's mind. Now 68 per cent say it is the most urgent problem facing the country, compared with 64 per cent last month, and this was before the recent announcement of a further increase in the number of unemployed.

Despite this growing concern about unemployment, approval of the government's record as a whole shows a slight improvement over last month, though Mrs Thatcher's personal popularity remains fairly static.

The survey was based on a nationally representative quota sample of 1,028 electors in over 100 districts between Oct. 15 and 20. The "don't knows" excluded from the voting figures amounted to per cent, and the main findings in detail from other questions were:

Taking everything into account, which party has: (A) The best policies? (B) The best leaders?

	Leaders		Leaders	
	Today	Jan	Today	Jan
Con	38	37	39	36
Lab	35	36	33	34
Lib	9	11	10	12
Other	2	0	1	0
Don't know	16	16	17	18

Do you approve or disapprove of the government's record to date?

	Today	Early Oct	Sep	Aug
Approve	34	30	29	35
Disapprove	54	57	57	53
Don't know	12	13	14	12

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister?

Satisfied	38	38	37	41
Dissatisfied	56	56	58	41
Don't know	6	6	5	5

Poll on Labor Leaders

LD271715 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Oct 80 p 2

[David Lipsey report: "Foot Trims Back Healey's Lead"]

[Text] The barbs Denis Healey and Michael Foot will launch against the Tories in Wednesday's Commons debate on unemployment will be double-edged. Wednesday is also the day when nominations close in the Labour leadership battle--and the two men are locked together in what promises to be a close-run race.

Foot's decision last Monday to stand has transformed what had begun to look like a Healey benefit. As MPs prepared to return to Westminister, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH tested the views of the 80 Labour members whom we had polled the week before, to gauge the strength of the Foot challenge.

The 80 are a carefully-balanced cross-section of the whole Parliamentary Labour Party. We spoke to all but six of them: The unavailable six, in our view, are unlikely to have changed their minds.

We find that Foot has at one bound overtaken the other challengers to Healey (See table: Twenty-eight per cent of our sample say they'll back Foot in round one. That is enough to give him more votes than Peter Shore (13 per cent) and John Silkin 13 per cent) put together.

The election uses the exhaustive ballot system, in which ballot follows ballot until one man has an overall majority. In this system the bottom candidate in each round is eliminated. But the second-to-bottom man can go out, too, if a switch of all the bottom man's votes to the man immediately above him would not be enough to carry him past another candidate. On present trends, that could easily happen to both Shore and Silkin. That would mean a straight Healey-Foot run-off in the second round.

Foot is doing so well mainly because he has pinched the leftwing vote from Shore and Silkin. Eighty per cent of leftwingers in our sample go for Foot. Many see him as a temporary leader who could be replaced when the party decides in January on a new method of electing a leader in which unions and local parties will have a say.

At first glance our results look like bad news for Healey. His promised vote is down--to 38 per cent from 46 per cent last week. It is widely assumed that Shore and Silkin voters will all go for Foot if their men are eliminated. But our results suggest that if Shore falls, Healey stands to pick up just as many of his votes as Foot--and he might even pick up a few votes from Silkin.

Most of Healey's losses since last week are MPs who are now wavering between Healey and Shore. If, as we expect, Shore drops out, they are likely to return to the Healey fold.

Healey still appears to have the edge, though he is more likely to win on a second or third ballot than in round one. A below-par performance next Wednesday, or a slip in Healey's tactics, and Labour could yet fight the next election under Michael Foot--who would be in his seventies by them.

The state of the race (last week's pools in brackets):

Denis Healey	38	(46)
Michael Foot	28	(non-run)
Peter Shore	13	(18)
John Silkin	13	(25)

(Figures are rounded to nearest percentage whole number)

BRIEFS

NEW LIBYAN DIPLOMAT--A new head of the Libyan People's Bureau in London, Mr Mabouk al-Qa'id, has now taken up duty, His predecessor, Mr Musa Kusa, was asked to leave about six months ago, following remarks in a newspaper interview which seemed to be encouragement to more assassinations of Libyan exiles in London. More than a year ago Libya dispensed with ambassadors and embassies, but after months of consultation protocol arrangements have been worked out for the People's Bureau, according to Whitehall officials. Mr al-Qa'id--formally notified to the Foreign Office as secretary of the People's Bureau--is recognised as charge d'affaires and carries all the diplomatic immunities that go with that position. [Excerpts] [London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0805 GMT 22 Oct 80 LD]

EDEK PARTY TO SUPPORT HOUSE CENSURE OF MIKHAILIDHIS

NC250659 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Socialist EDEK Party will support any motion of censure against House President Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, the party leader Dr Vasos Lissaridhis said yesterday.

Mr Alekos Mikhailidhis, deputy leader of the Democratic Party, was elected by the House as its president as member of the then largest single party in the House. But with the seccession of Mr Mikhailidhis from the Democratic Party and the formation of a new party with only six seats, including himself, there has been talk about challenging his status as House president but no such question has arisen during the House sessions so far.

However, Dr Lissaridhis said yesterday that if a question of vote of censure was raised his party would support it because the EDEK had opposed the election of Mikhailidhis as president.

Dr Lissaridhis was speaking at a press conference during which he surveyed the general situation, political as well as economic, advocated total abolition of the British bases and said that the country needed a change which only the EDEK party could provide. The Socialist leader strongly attacked Greece's decision to rejoin the NATO alliance and said that the Greek and Cypriot people would strive to frustrate it.

He further said that he would continue to take part in the National Council meetings provided, as he said, that he had the right to inform the people about what was happening.

Dr Lissaridhis criticised the way the intercommunal talks are held away from the public limelight. "It is absurd for Turks and foreigners to know the Greek Cypriot proposals and yet the Cypriot people themselves should not know them", he said.

He did not expect general parliamentary elections could be held earlier than April or May.

Dr Lissaridhis said that he had not voted for the budgets last year and will not do so now because government philosophy about budgeting had not changed.

EDEK Internal Views Outlined

NC241544 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking at a press conference today on the internal situation, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis said that the inter-Cypriot talks were being held in the people's absence, that the National Council was informed about some of the proposals that were submitted a posteriori, and that it was not aware of the remaining ones. He also said that he did not consider himself bound to conceal proposals from the people that were already known to Turkey and its allies; that he did not accept behind-the-scenes discussions or solutions in the people's absence; and that only under these conditions would he participate in the National Council.

Lissaridhis said that he had already disagreed with the acceptance of bizonality, the way in which the dialogue was being conducted and with the proposals on the question of rapprochement. He also maintained that the Cypriot problem was being diverted because of the tendency to convert it from a question of invasion, occupation and violation of international principles and resolutions to an intercommunal dispute and an issue of minor arrangements and constitutional details.

Lissaridhis suggested, among other things, that there should be proper internationalization and defense shielding [thorakisi], mobilization of resources and people, and the creation of a sound militant spirit. He also advocated the creation of a broad popular front for national salvation that would be based on a joint minimum program.

Referring to the condition of the Cypriot economy, Lissaridhis said its collapse would have dramatic repercussions on the future of the nation. Lissaridhis called for a change through the nationalization of banks and monopolies, a change in the taxation system, redistribution of the national income, agricultural reform, a cleansing of the cooperative movement and parliamentary control over quasistate organizations.

Finally, the EDEK chairman reiterated his position that Greece's reintegration into NATO was a fatal blow for the cause of Cyprus.

O AGON: U.S., EEC SEEK CYPRUS PROBLEM SOLUTION

NC260735 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 26 Oct 80 PP 1, 12

[Text] The U.S. plan--particularly its provisions on Famagusta--will probably soon be in the limelight again. Yesterday, authoritative political observers expressed the view that, following Greece's reintegration into NATO and the improvement of relations with Turkey, one should expect some positive developments in the Cyprus problem.

The same circles added that these developments will be shaped by the United States and the EEC, which desire and seek a settlement of all pending issues and differences, including the Cyprus problem. This is so because they believe that it would be inconceivable to fully restore relations between Greece and Turkey while the Cyprus problem is in a dangerous state of suspense.

According to the same observers, strong covert moves and consultations are expected to take place shortly in order to open the road for peaceful and fair Cyprus solution.

These covert moves will take place in Nicosia and in various Western capitals, as well as at the UN headquarters. Un Secretary General Waldheim is expected to play an important role in all of this, as has been the case in the past when the U.S. plan on the Cyprus problem was submitted.

This plan which, as is well known, provided the framework for a Cyprus solution. This plan envisaged the return of displaced persons to Famagusta under the protection of the UN peace force, which was to be in control of the city until the final settlement of the Cyprus problem.

According to the plan, the Turkish troops were to withdraw from Famagusta and a "buffer zone" was to be established. The security of this zone was to be undertaken by the UN Force in Cyprus.

The same observers concluded: In any case, it is too early to make full and sound appraisals. This could be done when Western initiatives, which are now in the preliminary stage, take a definite shape.

NEWSPAPER DISCOUNTS REPORTS OF U.S. CYPRUS PLAN RESUBMISSION

NC270721 Nicosia I ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 27 Oct 80 P 1

[Text] There have been no reports, nor does the government of the republic have any information, on the likely resubmission of the U.S. plan for the settlement of the Cyprus problem. This statement was made to our paper by very well-informed sources when they were asked about press reports connected with the decision of the Greek Government on Greece's reintegration into NATO.

The same sources described these reports as "subjective assessment" and stressed that the government of the republic has been closely watching every activity connected with the Cyprus problem. Moreover, the stand of the Cyprus Government toward the U.S. plan--as it had been submitted to it--is well known. These circles observed that the pertinent noise is due to various reports and to various activities and events--the Carter statement, Turkish press reports, Greece's decision on reintegration into NATO.

The same authoritative sources stressed that the Cyprus problem is not mentioned at all in the conditions regarding reintegration and that it must be considered certain that no political government in Greece will ever abandon Cyprus' rights. They also stressed that there are special reasons to believe that no political government in Greece will ever sell out Cyprus.

As for the noise that resulted from Cyprus' concern about Greece's reintegration, the same sources stated that the Cyprus Government's permanent policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece or of any other country. Cyprus has the right to show concern about happenings that affect it--particularly in connection with NATO which is considered to be equally responsible for the tragedy in Cyprus--but this cannot and must not be interpreted in any way as "interference" in Greece's internal affairs.

GOVERNMENT ON HOUSE DEBATE ON GREECE'S NATO REENTRY

NC241223 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In a statement in connection with yesterday's House debate on the question of Greece's reintegration into the NATO military wing, the government spokesman reiterated the government's stand that the reintegration is an internal affair of the Greek Government, in which the Cyprus Government cannot have any interference. The spokesman added: as for Greece's interest about Cyprus, this has been repeatedly reaffirmed and the Cyprus Government knows that whatever Greece's position is in various international organizations, its interest about Cyprus is always unabated.

The spokesman concluded: The Cyprus Government believes that Greece's interest in Cyprus will not be affected at all by its reintegration into NATO and that Greece's support will be continued.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES TALKS WITH TURKISH OFFICIALS

TA251127 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that Turkey considers it its duty to meet the needs of the Turkish Cypriot community in any situation and that it has done whatever is necessary in this direction. Denktas said: We are convinced that it will do the same this time as well.

Denktas, who visited Turkey to hold talks with the new Turkish Government and exchange views on the Cyprus problem, returned to the island today. He was received with a military ceremony at Ercan State Airport. In a statement to journalists at the airport, Denktas said that the issues were discussed in agreement and joint conclusions were reached. Denktas noted that his visit was very positive. The president stated that one of the joint conclusions reached was the conviction that the Cyprus problem can be solved through intercommunal talks and the importance attached to the intercommunal talks. Denktas said: We hope that a bizonal federal system protecting the rights and laws of the two communities and respecting the separate status [as heard] will be realized as soon as possible and that the Cyprus conflict, which has been continuing since 1963, will be solved peacefully. Turkey has always encouraged and supported us on the subject of the intercommunal talks. The same encouragement and support continues.

Replying to the question if recent developments will quicken the process of the intercommunal talks, Denktas said: If the talks are to continue in a serious manner, it is not yet possible to speed them up.

In reply to the question if any work was done on economic issues during his contacts in Ankara, Denktas noted that he voiced the outlines of the economic requests of the federated state and that Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay will discuss these subjects in detail during his official visit to Turkey on 5 November.

The president was received at Ercan Airport by Legislative Assembly President Oguz Korhan, Turkish Cypriot Peace Forces Commander Lt Gen Dogan Kromors, Legislative Assembly Deputy President Semsi Kazim, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, Turkish Cypriot Security Forces Commander Brig Kemal Yavuz, ministers, deputies, Turkish Embassy officials and other officials. Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol returned to Cyprus together with Denktas.

DENKTAS DENOUNCES GREEK CYPRIOT PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS

TA271256 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas, replying to reporters' questions this morning, has said that UN Secretary General Waldheim's attention will be drawn to the fact that the Greek Cypriots have not ended their attacks against the Turkish Cypriots despite the resumption of the intercommunal talks. He stressed that a Greek Cypriot administration that lives off the British bases and receives money from the CIA cannot be considered impartial.

Replying to a question on the meeting to be held in Paris between 6 and 7 November--with the encouragement and participation of the Greek Cypriot administration and with the aim of securing the implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus--Denktas said that this meeting was contrary to the agreement on the resumption and spirit of the talks. Expressing his regret over the issues, Denktas said: According to the summit agreement, the UN resolution to be implemented is the one accepted by both sides, the one thus rendered valid. UN resolutions adopted in our absence and in spite of us are not valid and, thus, they cannot be implemented. There is a valid resolution. This resolution is a general one and does not refer to the existence of a government in Cyprus. Noting that special intercommunal agreements were reached and implemented in connection with various aspects of this resolution, Denktas said: For example, the population exchange agreement reached during the third round of the Vienna talks and later implemented is one of them. The UN resolution was [word indistinct]. (?One should be) serious and realistic concerning the Cyprus problem.

Denktas said that half of the Turkish Cypriot community was tired of the 11-year Greek Cypriot atrocities and inhuman treatment and had crossed over to the free region to build new lives. Noting that most of these Turkish Cypriots have become refugees several times since 1958, Denktas said: These Turkish Cypriots cannot be displaced in accordance with the whims of the Greek Cypriots. The Greek Cypriot leadership cannot change these realities by deceiving the world through resolutions which have been and will be adopted. We are going to focus the attention of Mr Waldheim on the Greek Cypriot attacks which have been continuing despite the agreement reached on the resumption of the talks, Denktas added.

In response to a question on the recent statement made by Archbishop Khrisostomos, Denktas said: It is regretful that the church continues to interfere in Greek Cypriot politics. The church was the casue of all the trouble in Cyprus. As long as the church does not retire from politics, this institution, which has pledged to undermine every agreement reached, will continue to be a terrorist organization on the island. Looking down from peaceful and tranquil northern Cyprus, one can see that southern Cyprus has much to suffer in the hands of the church. The church's involvement in politics forces the Turkish Cypriot side to remain vigilant.

Upon being reminded that the Cyprus issue will be discussed at the nonaligned conference to be held in India in February, Denktas said: The presence of the Greek Cypriot side--which has knelt in front of U.S. presidents and begged them to solve the Cyprus problem on the behalf of NATO, which lives off British bases and allows U.S. aircraft to use these bases, which receives money from the CIA, which has kept silent during the invasion of Afghanistan and which is notorious for its inhuman acts in Cyprus--at such a conference as the representative of Cyprus is unacceptable to the truly nonaligned countries. I find it useful to note once again that the Greek Cypriots are representing themselves and not the whole of the island. It has officially been disclosed that Makarios had proposed to the United States the establishment of bases in Cyprus. I am amazed that despite all these facts the nonaligned group still considers this illegal administration to be the Cyprus Government.

Upon being reminded that a Commonwealth meeting will convene in Cyprus in November, Denktas said that a deceived and indifferent world tolerated the Cyprus realities for its own interests thus leading to these results. The Commonwealth's insistence on this wrong attitude, which adversely affects peace, should have created a legally and morally unacceptable situation from the viewpoint of Britain, the leader of the Commonwealth. To consider this administration, which has implemented Hitlerite methods against a quarter of the island's population for 11 years, as the representatives of the Turkish Cypriots--who, for 11 years did nothing other than try to secure their rights, status, lives and property guaranteed by Britain as well--does not become the British Government. This is a low attitude. We have repeatedly stated this and we will continue to do so.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU ENDS VISIT TO INDIA, RETURNS 25 OCTOBER

NC260611 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou returned from his state visit to India a short while ago. The president was met at Larnaca Airport by House President Mikhailidhis, who was acting president of the republic during his absence, by members of the Council of Ministers, the chief of police, the deputy commander of the National Guard, and by other officials. A National Guard detachment served as guard of honor.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis also returned with President Kiprianou. Mr Rolandhis accompanied the president during his state visit to India.

Indian Reportage of Visit

For Indian media coverage of the state visit of Cypriot President Spyros Kiprianou to India, see the Indian section of the 28 October South Asia DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SPORTS OFFICIAL DEPARTURE--Mr Ivonin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, left Cyprus this afternoon at the end of his visit. In a statement prior to his departure, Ivonin expressed satisfaction over the results of his talks in Cyprus and the signing of the new protocol which provides for an expansion in the cooperation between the two countries in athletics. The Soviet officials was seen off by Minister to President Katsellis, Soviet Ambassador Astavin, Cypriot Athletics Organization Chairman Lazaridhis and by Cypriot Olympic Committee Chairman Dhimitriadhis. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 24 Oct 80 NC]

CHAMBER CONTINUES DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN, NATO POLICY

AT241035 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Recorded "highlights" of the Chamber of Deputies continuing debate on the government's foreign and NATO policy. The highlights include statements by State Deputy Panayiotis Kanellopoulos; EDIK Chairman Zigdhis; Foreign Minister Mitsotakis; PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou; Prime Minister Rallis and EDA Chairman Iliou]

[Excerpts] [New Democracy state deputy and former Prime Minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos] I will request my colleagues to allow me to remind them of certain remarks which I made from this same rostrum on 22 May 1980 when I spoke on the policy statement of the Rallis government.

At that time I said, and I am quoting from the Chamber's official minutes: "I only partly agree with the government on the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing. Rather, in principle I do not agree but if the government believes, because it does have the majority, that it must proceed, then it should proceed also bearing in mind the reservations which I will present."

First of all, these sentences also include my own reply--it may be wrong--to the remark made by the leader of the majority opposition party that it is essential to present the agreement to the Chamber and even that in accordance with the Constitution it must receive 3/5 of the Chamber's votes for ratification.

This sentence also includes my reply. Perhaps it is wrong; this is not required for our return to NATO. You know as well as I do all the facts and documents, and I do not think it is essential to consider or that it is feasible and possible to consider this as a new agreement.

Proceeding, I explained the reasons why I did not consider return to NATO as essential and I primarily explained these reasons in the following remarks: "I do not wish to disappoint those who have great confidence in such institutions and such alliances. I assure you that I do not have any confidence in them and for the reasons explained by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou"--he had explained the reasons why he did not have confidence in the eventuality of a world war--"but also because of the fact that if, God forbid, there was a world war and if this world war is a nuclear one, then there is absolutely no importance in whether we are within NATO's military wing or not because there will only be one battle, the battle of absolute destruction. Even if we suppose that nuclear energy is not used during a third world war and if we suppose that both the great fronts control themselves by using only conventional weapons, then the speed of action as provided for, if it is provided under NATO's plans, cannot be of a nature that could cope with the danger."

I then concluded, "Do not believe that our return to the military wing will guarantee the future of Greece in the eventuality of a danger, no matter whether this is direct for our country or worldwide."

This is what I said at that time and this is what I repeat tonight. What I said at that time coincides with what opposition leader A. Papandreou stressed in reference to the possibility of a world war. It is a fact that in the eventuality of a world war there is absolutely no importance in whether we are within NATO or within any other alliance.

This, however, does not mean that I considered a possible return as dangerous or even harmful. I simply said, and at a moment when the government should have said it so that the foreigners could hear it, that we have no need of NATO. I said what all the governments should have said a long time ago so that the foreigners might hear it, that we have no need of it, so it is they who should come to us asking, offering exchanges for what we really do not need.

It is a fact that we do not need this in the eventuality of a world war. But we do need it in time of peace. We need it in periods of peaceful development. As to whether we needed it or not, this was also proved as early as 1976 when we demonstrated that it is we who wanted to return. Even as early as November 1976, actually in 1975, the government had already made its proposal on the special relation with NATO's military wing.

I must tell you, worthy friends, that I do not know what that proposal was. I do not know because I had never been briefed as I believe others had not been briefed on what had happened until only a short time ago. This is the first time that a briefing has been undertaken, a briefing of party leaders and certain others, among whom I also find myself, who on the basis of the regulations have rights equal to those of party leaders.

This took place for the first time Saturday, or rather on Sunday and Monday when a full briefing on all took place on all points and all documents. I regret that friend EDIK leader Zigdhis did not agree to have an indirect briefing, but a briefing through a responsible official, on issues related to the country's security and our fatherland's future. None of us is permitted to say, "I insist that the prime minister should communicate with me." At a time when there is a hostile climate can you say, "I am not interested in being informed on the facts unless the prime minister presents them to me personally?"

Thus everyone was briefed and we are now cognisant of the facts, for the first time, I repeat. Perhaps in the past Mavros, during a different period of the Chamber and perhaps Papandreou, during the past three years, were briefed by Prime Minister Karamanlis. I personally had never been briefed.

I was briefed, however, and I have reached certain conclusions. Before I state my conclusions, however, I must reiterate that these remarks which I made on 22 May 1980, are remarks on which I insist and which coincide with the remarks of A. Papandreou on the eventuality of a world war, but which are limited to the interpretation which I gave them; that in case of a world conflagration or a danger directed exclusively against Greece then NATO will, in the first instance, prove to be another Maginot Line, and in the second instance it will remain disinterested.

However, NATO also exists in times of peace. We never ceased to be members of the political wing of NATO. We did cease to have advantages which in 1974 we thought we could give up for certain reasons at that time--advantages which are related to our participation in NATO's main organizations.

My conclusion, the conclusion I've made from studying the facts and documents, is that our return to NATO's military wing is not dangerous for Greece and that, in principle, is not harmful. It would have been dangerous if NATO were in a position to drag us into war or even political adventures which would not be in harmony with our national interests. It is not able to do this. This is impossible. It cannot make a decision which is not based on unanimity. If it attempts to make a decision which affects Greek interests then we will raise our voices and use the veto. If the veto is not taken into consideration or if there is a clash, then we will withdraw. This would be the last resort in the case of a moral clash between one member and all the other members of the alliance. Therefore, this means that our return is not a dangerous thing.

Briefly, let us consider whether or not it is harmful. This is the point on which the honorable leader of the majority opposition party has concentrated his attention. He is fully aware of the very same facts and documents as I. I did not reach the same conclusion--that concessions were made, that compromises were reached. Naturally, on one critical matter we proceeded to a unilateral attestation; we stated our opinion or rather what our resolve is in reference to this critical matter. What is this critical matter? It is simply the critical matter of the FIR.

Naturally there was no withdrawal. The probable dangers which you underlined, honorable leader of the major opposition party, certainly do exist. You stated that since we have agreed to place this matter under discussion and since the starting point is the one upon which we do not consider our withdrawal as correct, then how can we agree to negotiate and how, indirectly, do we not abandon this starting point? This is truly correct. However, I believe that the government, which is comprised of patriots who are as equally ardent as you and all others in this hall, will never thus retreat from issues which are critical with respect to our sovereign rights; a retreat which could possibly harm national interests.

The future is not known in any agreement. The future depends upon skill and constant negotiations. A total of 5 years of negotiations resulted in the agreement concluded last Saturday between the government and General Rogers and, as of the other day, between the government and the NATO Defense Planning Council. Negotiations will continue and it is always possible that Greece will raise its voice in veto at any time our sovereign armed forces are "technically" assigned to NATO headquarters--provided this assignment is purely technical--and such an assignment prevents the Greek Government from exerting full control over its armed forces.

I cannot basically disagree with our return provided, on the basis of the facts upon which I was briefed, Greece makes no concessions or compromises harmful to national interests.

Therefore, since and despite the fact that NATO is not likely to serve in case of a world war--because in such an event nobody will serve--I believe that with proper skill by the Greek Governments, our participation in the political wing of the alliance will be useful. And because I also feel that we are living through a turn in our domestic political life which is somewhat critical and perhaps dangerous, I have resolved to give a vote of confidence to the Rallis government. [prolonged applause]

[Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis] Ladies and gentlemen, colleagues: The government has requested a vote of confidence, more generally of its foreign policy but specifically on the question of Greece's return to NATO's military wing. I will not refer to the history of the last few days which all of you and all of the Greek people know. I will limit myself to saying that although the texts are secret and this could not be otherwise--and I will explain to you why they are secret--the government, I believe, conducted the fullest and best possible briefing of the opposition than has ever been done in the past. We specifically provided such a full briefing to the leader of the major opposition party and we did the same with respect to all other opposition parties whether they are recognized by the Chamber's regulations as parties or not.

In general, we also attempted to do this through the press, to the degree that we were permitted, in order to honorably and correctly inform the Greek people on the facts. We regret that Zigdhis' case was a lamentable exception. He refused to be briefed, yet tonight we heard him severely criticize an agreement that he did not bother to be briefed on. This is his personal affair; I will not dwell on it.

The agreement accepted by NATO's Military Committee, the consequence of which was Greece's return to NATO's military wing, was the result of long efforts made by all sides. I do not wish to refer to the history of our withdrawal from NATO.

I do not want to discuss the significance of the Atlantic alliance, what NATO means and what it guarantees for us. More or less I believe that the Greek people have been briefed on this. I do not want to criticize our withdrawal. We withdrew under conditions which the prime minister and minister of national defense and others described. This was a correct reaction at the time it was undertaken. The problem arose in the aftermath.

It was soon determined, dear colleagues, that although certain reactions and results supporting our views were brought about--since it is well known that the embargo and other responses from international organizations followed--these reactions were not enough to cancel out what had taken place. It was soon determined that any further insistence by us along this line would not serve our national cause; it did not serve it and, as a result, it did not serve Cyprus.

Our request for return to the military wing of NATO under a special relationship was then submitted. The protracted course of this case, which has passed through many stages, started at that time and reached its final conclusion with the agreement on the basis of the Rogers proposals.

Everyone knows that, in the past, the agreement came up against reaction from Turkey. It is known that it confronted the so-called Turkish veto. It is also well known that the New Democracy government determinedly insisted that return be to the benefit of Greece with the prerequisite that this return take place under conditions which we requested and which responded to the just Greek cause and to Greek interests.

We recently reached a critical bend. This is when the policy of the Greek Government truly hardened, when we even spoke about time limits which were constrained as a result of developments. At this point, it is essential that I reiterate something I have often said: The Greek Government never set a time limit as an ultimatum. It simply expressed the viewpoint, which I will immediately explain to you, that time limits were constrained as a result of developments. At the same time, I reiterate that in the final stages the government linked the presence of U.S. bases in Greece to our return to NATO's military wing in an emphatic, absolute way.

A period of difficult efforts followed. The Greek position, the Greek policy was firm, unshakable and proud from the national viewpoint, without being provoking to anyone. We explained that in order to return to the military wing of the alliance--obviously a return in the interests of Greece, but a return which would also be a gesture serving the general interests of the alliance--we should have conditions acceptable to us. It was essential, if you want me to repeat a term I have often used, that we pay no price for this return.

I rejoice because at this moment I can state that our difficult efforts were supported by the entire political world of Greece. Now, speaking from this official rostrum, I must address just praise to all. At the same time, however, I must also offer an explanation. We who were asking for return under nationally acceptable conditions requested such a return because we believed that our return to NATO would benefit our just Greek cause. We never concealed the fact that we were striving to win the issue, that we were not going to lose it, or that we would fail to grasp the opportunity offered us provided the conditions, after these protracted and difficult negotiations, were ones which we wanted.

Perhaps the opposition had contrary views. This is the opposition's own affair. We respect its policy. Our policy, however, never wavered nor did we ever leave any doubt about the final goal we were striving for. Thus, when after protracted and difficult negotiations, which basically were conducted at the military level by the military experts under the initiative of General Rogers, we finally reached a text which was acceptable to the Greek side, we immediately accepted it and things moved very quickly.

It is unjustifiable to speak either of surprise or of a staged situation. This was a protracted effort, a struggle which led to results which we consciously strove for and which we believe serve our country's interests.

What does this agreement state? I regret, as I said earlier, that this agreement cannot be released publicly because never before have such NATO documents been released publicly. No country has done so at any time. However, I want to use this opportunity to absolutely and emphatically clear up certain issues which have been touched upon.

First, I must say that it is unthinkable to talk about national sovereignty. The NATO alliance has nothing to do with the national sovereignty of countries. NATO administration never refers to national territories of any NATO country. It never refers to territorial waters, land or airspace. We always speak of the international area. The question of national sovereignty was never raised nor is it being raised now. It never was the subject of any conversation. This statement is absolute, emphatic and is not subject to questioning from anyone. NATO is an alliance of free democratic countries, and you must understand that we are not alone. All countries which are members of the alliance would refuse to cede national sovereign rights over their own territory, their own national area.

The second [indistinct interruptions, bell ringing]. Dear colleagues, Cyprus was not a member of NATO. Why don't you be patient and you will hear? [confused interruptions] The second issue I wish to explain is that which refers to the airspace of 6 or 10 miles.

It is a fact that Greek airspace, in accordance with Greek laws, has been 10 miles since 1931. I emphatically state that this airspace is still 10 miles, that the legislation was not altered, and that this matter was not the subject of any discussion during General Rogers' deliberations. There was only a reference to the 6-mile limit mentioned in a certain NATO document dated 1960 and which was brought into force under the general agreement signed. This, however, was in force from 1960 to 1974 and it referred exclusively to NATO goals and functions. Greece, dear colleagues, never accepted any violations of the 10-mile airspace and, each time there has been violations in the past, Greece has reacted accordingly. Greece has maintained and continues to fully uphold its rights. [applause]

The agreement reached with General Rogers is generally satisfactory to the Greek side. This is because, as the prime minister has already stated, it deals with NATO regulations under which Greece had participated. The meaning of this is obvious. It also refers to the Greek replies to NATO and, specifically, to what we have fundamentally and conventionally referred to as the Haig-Davos agreement. We believe that this is a good foundation and a good starting point.

In 1974, there were certain unresolved pending issues. These issues remain unresolved today. There is also an additional issue which deals with airspace. This is an issue which must be settled. The PASOK chairman was sufficiently correct in his analysis yesterday of the airspace issue. He should permit me to utilize his own statement as a basis for explaining my views, hoping that in this way we will understand each other.

Papandreou said that when we speak of airspace we are addressing three separate issues. This is correct. The first is what is called the early warning area. In the case of Greece and up to 1974 when we were members of NATO, it ended east of the Athens FIR, according to Papandreou. The FIR has been discussed so many times that I believe it is not necessary for me to explain it. This is correct. What Papandreou did not add, however, and which I will add now, is that under the agreement we have reached, the FIR once again ends where it used to end. The early warning area once again ends where it ended in the past. I must add that the same applies to cross tell--described as exchange of information--in other words, on either side of the Athens FIR--not for 20 miles, Mr Papandreou, but 30 miles on either side--where the mutual exchange of information is obligatory.

In essence, the early warning area and the cross tell area have the same basic significance and I can assure the Chamber that with respect to these two issues things remain exactly where they were in 1974.

The second area of operation is airspace, rather, the second function is the area for tactical air operations. These are, in fact, aggressive operations. Until 1974, this area coincided with the limits of the FIR and it continues to remain within the limits of the FIR.

The third area which remains to be settled refers to the responsibility of command, I would say, command over air defense. This must truly be settled because establishment of the Turkish headquarters at Smyrna has generated the automatic requirement, which has been agreed upon as a result, of the establishment of a Greek headquarters at Larisa--not in Athens--for the delineation of limits between the two headquarters. These limits will in fact be delineated, as Papandreou told you, under the initiative of the U.S. commander and the concurrence of the two local commanders.

However, Papandreou said something yesterday which I must read to you. Papandreou states: The prime minister has correctly observed that from the moment of establishment of the Turkish headquarters at Smyrna its operational control was limited to within Turkish sea, land and airspace. This is true. It is true that when this headquarters was established the NATO supreme commander defined the operational control of this headquarters in exactly this way, in other words, within Turkish territorial waters. You understand that this was done in our absence and without consultations; it then becomes a strong argument for Greece in the final settlement which will follow.

I would like to make another reply to Mr Papandreou because he said that on this point there is no veto power. In fact, the specific consultations which will take place at a specific time have not been provided with a veto. There will only be a decision. Therefore, Papandreou well knows--and if he does not know, then I am telling him now--that there is always the possibility of recourse to the command and even to the NATO Ministerial Council over any such decision. Consequently, dear colleagues, the gap which indisputably does exist here will, we believe, be filled by negotiations which will certainly be protracted and difficult. We have no objections to this but, in the meantime, the temporary status which exists does satisfy us. And we believe that it will end in a settlement which will be satisfactory to the Greek side because serious military reasons support our views; basically, the international area of the Aegean is delineated in such a way by the many Greek islands within it that, because of today's high-speed supersonic aircraft, one can fly through international space in a fraction of a second and enter into the national Greek area. Thus the necessity and the logic of developments, we believe, will finally lead to a correct decision.

Consequently, with reference to airspace things are satisfactory to the Greek side. Things are also satisfactory with respect of seaspace. There is no doubt, and Papandreou has agreed on this as well, that the Greek naval commander will remain and maintain the limits of his operational command.

The task force concept--this is rather difficult to translate, but I would say a special aggressive operation--is under discussion at NATO; it is an unresolved issue which existed from 1964 to 1975, so it was under discussion for 10 years. It remains in the planning stage, an embryo, if you wish; it was never incubated. It continues to exist and meets with both acceptance and rejection among the other NATO partners. It is an issue which will most certainly be discussed but it is not an issue which will create problems for us. I repeat that basically, and apart from the fact that we will have our own views which I do not need to analyze at this moment, the Greek naval commander will remain and maintain the bounds of his operational responsibility.

As a result, dear colleagues, we have absolutely no reason not to be satisfied with the agreement we have reached. We do not believe that we have defeated anyone. Nor are we boasting at this moment. The views which were accepted were the correct views, the just views which Greece accepted because, as I said earlier, they basically serve its own interests. But they also serve the interests of the alliance at this difficult time through which the world is passing. I will return to this question later.

Consequently, I will summarize in order to be clear; Mr Papandreou, there is no question of sovereignty. Such an issue was never discussed; in principle, it does not exist for NATO. There is no question of 6 or 10 miles; this exists, as I said earlier, as a provision in a specific NATO document. The positions of Greece, with regard to the rest, remain firm. There is no problem over airspace or air command; there is no problem of naval command. This is an agreement which is correct and honest, which interferes with nobody, and which serves the interests of the alliance in general.

The second subject which we must explain is our manner of return. Did we or did we not return under a special relationship? It is essential to clearly explain this because doubt exists over this issue, both among you and among the Greek people.

We did return under a special relationship. The answer on this is also emphatic. What does special relationship mean in this specific instance? Special relationship refers to the volume [ongos] of forces which we have assigned to NATO in times of peace and which are considerably smaller than the forces we had assigned prior to 1974.

Secondly, it refers to the level of commitment [last three words in English]. Papandreou and, I believe, also Averof referred to this yesterday. The level of commitment of these forces varies in each instance. There are four degrees of commitment: from the one in which commitment is fuller and NATO jurisdiction is greater, to the one in which the liaison of the unit with NATO is much more free. I do not want to tire you, but I have here in front of me the full list of forces allocated and the level of their commitment.

Consequently, we are returning under this special relationship and it means what I have just explained: a smaller number of forces at a lower level of commitment to NATO.

Colleagues, I believe that these were the specific points of the criticism conducted on the agreement we have accepted. At the same time, however, there has been a more general criticism of NATO which refers to its usefulness and to the expediency or lack of expediency for Greece's return to its military wing; in other words, its return as a full member of NATO.

Dear colleagues, before discussing this point I would like to refer to the question of Cyprus. Greece withdrew because of the second invasion of Attila in Cyprus and as a sign of protest against NATO. As I said, it soon became clear that Greece' stay outside the military wing was not serving Greek interests. From the moment this did not serve Greek interests, it did not serve the interests of Cyprus either.

The fact is that with our return to the military wing, the position of Greece is strengthened internationally and its defense potential increases; its stronger defense and better international position also directly reflects upon Cyprus. Greece supports the efforts of Cyprus and this will be continued fully, unstintingly and unreservedly, thanks to the greater potential Greece has today--from the moment it was relieved of one of its own heavy burdens and strengthened its international position. [applause]

The intercommunal dialogue continues and is now passing through a critical phase. I do not want to make any forecasts. I only wish to say, Mr Chairman of PASOK, that Greece unreservedly supports this intercommunal dialogue.

You did not have the opportunity this time to expound your views on the Cyprus issue because the subject was not called for. I do not know whether you insist upon the views which you expressed on 22 May before this Chamber in answer to the policy statement in which for the first time you turned against the intercommunal dialogue, stating that this dialogue would lead unquestionably to great compromise and finally to the partition of Cyprus. How then is this the case? If you truly continue to believe that the inter-Cypriot dialogue is leading to where you said it would, then I must tell you that you are the only one in the world who supports this viewpoint.

I would also like to clear up another thing. Could our return to NATO in any way affect our relations--our good relations, as Papandreou stated--with the socialist countries, particularly with the Balkan countries, our Balkan neighbors? On this, dear colleagues, we must be absolutely clear. We established our relations with the socialist countries upon this foundation: that they belong to their alliance and we belong to our own alliance, the Atlantic alliance. We have never wavered, we have never concealed our basic position. On the contrary, wherever we talked and continue to talk, whether in neighborly and friendly Bulgaria, Romania, tomorrow in Yugoslavia or I do not know where else--with the Czechoslovak premier more recently--our position has been: Each belongs to his own coalition and each must be interested in world peace and detente while holding onto the political-social system of one's preference and within the opportunities offered to us.

Consequently, Greece is certain that nothing can interfere with and nothing can alter the policy it has followed.

Now I will come to the basic issue: Why does out return to NATO benefit the country?

There is no doubt, dear colleagues, that NATO is what we have often repeated: It is an alliance which truly does not act automatically. This fact makes it operate in a counterbalanced way; it is not only not against us but, in all probability, is in our favor. Consider, for example, an involvement in Murmansk and whether or not we should automatically become involved in a war with neighboring Bulgaria because there is an involvement in Murmansk. It is a fact, in any case, that NATO does not act mechanically.

I do not know what sort of aid NATO would offer us in the event of a world war. I greatly fear that Papandreou is right when he told us so emphatically that if there is a world war it would be immaterial for me or you to define which geographic area we find ourselves in because humanity simply would not survive. I believe, Mr Papandreou, that you are right on this. I will remind you of this when we talk about the bases issue, perhaps. But this is another matter.

What is certain and what is happening is that the first strategic goal of NATO is discouragement. NATO discourages and protects its members from local clauses and local wars. [indistinct interruptions, bell ringing] It is characteristic that in the restless postwar world, ever since the two alliances--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--were established, there has not been a single instance of attack against a country which belonged to an alliance. On the contrary, all countries which from time to time were drawn into such war adventures were all Third World countries. It is certain that an attack against a country which belongs to a great alliance would lead to a world war and this is the most discouraging factor.

Why should we forget? Let us refer to our own national tragedy--the tragedy of Cyprus. This was the invasion of a country which belonged to the Third World. It was a nonaligned country. It was a neutral country. We continue to believe that Greece must continue to progress along the Kemal Ataturk-Elevtherios Venizelos line in its pursuit of a friendly, just solution to our differences through negotiations.

The fact is that the atmosphere has improved; I do not believe that anyone of you will argue that the atmosphere of 1974 and the invasion of Cyprus or that of the periods of crisis during subsequent years still exists. Unfortunately, things have certainly not been settled yet. Consequently, the balance of power, particularly in the Aegean, is a basic goal and permanent concern of Greek foreign policy.

We are particularly sensitive on this issue. I wish to stress this emphatically. I also want to remind you that recently our reaction toward the friendly Federal Republic of Germany was very severe when it granted exclusive aid to Turkey without maintaining the balance it had kept to that date. The problem of Aegean balance, however, to which Papandreou and the other gentlemen of the opposition so correctly refer with such emphasis, describing it as a great problem, is related to our presence in the military wing of NATO.

We would be hypocrites and we would not be telling the Greek people the truth if we had not informed them that, in the event we finally withdrew from the Atlantic alliance, we would be turning the West toward Turkey with Western supplies of moral and material support and economic aid, and offers of armaments--American and European. I would like to know where we would find the means to meet our own needs if this aid we now get from the West would be stopped?

Naturally, there is no doubt that, when faced with absolute necessity, a country will do whatever it can to protect itself, to protect its integrity. It is another thing, however, to find oneself in such dire need, and it is another thing to--allow me to use the colloquialism--go begging, to ask to be deprived of the aid you already have.

Let us not forget that today's Iran, which once had the almighty arsenal of the shah, is in danger of losing the war because it does not have the spare parts for its U.S. war equipment. In the last analysis, this has nothing to do with new weapons, modern weapons, new arms systems, it concerns spare parts which are so essential for the use of these arms. Consequently, colleagues, our stay within NATO's military wing benefits Greece, if only from this viewpoint.

Let me now mention something which has already been stated--that had we finally withdrawn from NATO there is no doubt that, since alliances cannot tolerate gaps, the gap in command which we would have left behind would immediately be filled by someone else. As a result, our position from this viewpoint would have become even weaker.

Colleagues, the government has a clear-cut foreign policy. We wanted to lead Greece into a unified Europe and we achieved it. We will be members of the EC as of the first day of the new year. We wanted to become a full member and participate in the military structure of the Atlantic alliance. We are leading Greece with wisdom and determination and with a purity of line toward this goal which we believe is useful for the nation. However, I would like to ask: Where would you, dear colleagues of PASOK, lead Greece if authority fell into your hands under the democratic process?

I do not want to criticize at this moment. We will have many opportunities to restate and discuss our basic differences during the months that follow. I cannot help asking, however, I cannot avoid expressing this question: Papandreou said that if he wins the election--naturally with the slogan "Out of NATO"--then the government would not decide to abrogate the agreement but it would turn to the newly-formed Chamber and ask for its opinion. Given that in democracies the majority and government are the same, what else can such a resort to the Chamber mean? Or will it, Mr Andreas Papandreou, be an excuse for you to claim the necessity of 3/5 of the votes of the Chamber which will be the only power to decide on Greece's withdrawal from the alliance?

Colleagues, I am closing on what I have already had the opportunity of telling you. We are satisfied with the step we took. We feel that in the sector of foreign policy we took one more step forward. We believe that we are on a good course.

The government is happy about the way in which this dialogue is being conducted in the Chamber today. We do not even object to the demonstrations which, in a democratic manner and within the law, are taking place on the streets of Athens. It must be made clear, however, that it is the representatives of the nation and the legal government of the country which make the decisions and that we will firmly continue along the course which serves our national interests without being diverted and without taking into consideration these demonstrations. [prolonged applause]

[PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou] Allow me to start almost at the end in order to reply to the foreign minister. I refer to Cyprus, to the Cyprus issue. First I will refer to the position which I expressed here in May of this year. The gravest mistake in the handling of the Cyprus issue--and at this point I do not wish to refer to who has what responsibilities--the gravest mistake is that we, both the Cypriots and the Greeks of Greece, have allowed the creation of the impression that the Cyprus issue is a matter between two communities, the Greek and Turkish communities.[applause]

At a time when such strategic mistakes are being committed, then how can one find a correct course? When I said that I do not believe in the intercommunal talks, I meant exactly that. This is an international issue; it is an issue for the United Nations. Apart from the fact that it is an issue for the guarantor power, it is also an issue for Greece.

Turkey has utilized the Zurich agreement in order to occupy Cyprus. At a time when the foreign minister states that Cyprus was a nonaligned country, does he forget that there was a Greek obligation signed under the Zurich agreement? No matter how we may disagree over the Zurich agreement, at least this aspect of the agreement should have become an object for exploitation and use by the Greek state. [applause]

I am not optimistic with reference to the progress of the intercommunal talks. The greatest issue is the presence of Turkish troops and, if you wish, of British, Anglo-American, bases in Cyprus. The question of Cyprus concerns liberation from a yoke. It is not a discussion between two communities. We must stress that there were no serious problems between the two communities in the island's long history until Mr McMillan very cleverly brought Turkey to the negotiations table and the ERE, National Radical Union, government of that time accepted this. [applause]

It is difficult for me to understand how it is possible at this very moment that we should speak about improved and friendly relations with neighboring Turkey when the Turkish Army occupies 38 percent of the island. In other words, I ask myself: How far have we gone, if you like, from the viewpoint of a basic, I would say, national sensitivity, that we can--as I have said--march side by side and in uniform with those who today occupy Cyprus.

It is also worthy of wonder, in any case, that while the government knows about the role of the United States in the invasion of Cyprus, the role of Sisco [U.S. ambassador in Athens at that time]--and the leader of EDIK correctly referred to the issue; when we know the role played by Sisco and Kissinger and the United States in Cyprus, then how can we say we will rely upon this alliance?

This is an alliance which has swept aside our democratic political institutions, as well as our territorial integrity and our national entity, if you wish, with regard to the Cyprus issue.

At this moment I would like to make an announcement to the Chamber which the chairman ought to have made and I ask him to do so. We have just been authoritatively informed that the Cyprus House of Representatives has authorized its chairman to express to the Greek Chamber of Deputies its concern over the Rogers agreement. [applause]

[Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies G. Papaspirou] I call upon the prime minister of the government.

[Prime Minister Rallis] Deputies, speaking of the message he received from Cyprus, the foreign minister [as heard--apparently referring to Papandreou] said what he had to say. You will permit me to add: The Cypriots have a right to be concerned. They have a right to ask the chairman of the House to express their concern to the Greek Chamber. That is why yesterday I spoke so emphatically and perhaps, directly, in answer to the statement of PASOK on Cyprus. At a time when the major opposition party describes an agreement under which Greece is returning its forces to an alliance from which it never withdrew, to an alliance in which it has remained for 28 years, as is known, an alliance from which Makarios begged us not to withdraw, at a time when the major opposition party takes this opportunity to state that Greece is setting its signature on the partition of Cyprus, then why should the Cypriots not feel concern? [prolonged applause]

I have wondered, dear colleagues, why such concern had not been expressed as early as Sunday at which time the PASOK statement was made known. I did wonder. The only thing I can do to put things right, to heal the damage caused in Cyprus--damage, I hope, only to the morale of the Cypriots--is to state that the Greek Government will continue to support the Cypriots with the same warmth, the warmth with which all Greek Governments have supported them during the past 30 years. And it hopes that its participation in NATO's military wing will further facilitate this support, that the Greek Government will be in a position to furnish even greater support in the future in comparison with the support it has furnished in the past. [prolonged applause]

MITSOTAKIS DENIES U.S.-NATO PLAN FOR CYPRUS PROBLEM

AT272006 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] As soon as he returned this evening from Luxembourg, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis categorically denied all reports concerning the existence of a NATO or U.S. plan for the solution of the Cyprus issue. Mitsotakis added that the channeling of such inaccurate reports obviously damages Cyprus' case.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH FRANCE--Issues which concern the further development of cooperation between France and Greece in the fields of commerce and industry were discussed today by Minister of Commerce Kalantzakos with members of a French delegation which is visiting Greece. Specifically, issues connected with Greece's acdession to the EC beginning 1 January were discussed and obvious possibilities of broader cooperation betwen the two countries. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 21 Oct 80 AT]

SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES LAW ON CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

TA271519 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1507 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 27 Oct (AA)--The National Security Council adopted the "Law on the Constitutional Order," which provides for most of the 1961 Constitution to remain in force until a new constitution is adopted, with certain exceptions. The exceptions are the following:

The new law "temporarily" transfers to the National Security Council the functions and powers of the Parliament, while it transfers to the chairman of the Council the prerogatives of the president.

It bars any appeals of unconstitutionality against communiques, decrees and laws promulgated by the National Security Council.

It bars any appeals for repeal or suspension of Cabinet decrees, ministerial decisions issued since 19 September or for any decision or action affecting civil servants.

The Council may amend the 1961 Constitution by laws which will go into effect on the date of publication or on the designated date.

The law on the constitutional order will be in effect as of 12 September 1980.

Text of Law

TA271812 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 80

["Text" of law on constitutional order approved by the Turkish National Security Council on 27 October]

[Text] The reasons that necessitated the seizure of the administration by the armed forces--who acted with a feeling of historic responsibility on behalf of the great Turkish nation, realizing the 12 September 1980 operation within the chain of command and completely seizing the administration--the aims of the operation and the composition of the National Security Council have been publicized through the communiques issued by the National Security Council and the Council president's speech broadcast over radio and television.

Article 1. The Constitution of the Turkish Republic dated 9 July 1961 and numbered 334 and its amendments remain in force until a new constitution is approved and goes into effect, excluding the exceptions cited in the following articles.

Article 2. The duties and authority attributed by the Constitution to the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the National Assembly and the Senate are temporarily fulfilled and exercised by the National Security Council; and the duties and authority attributed to the president are temporarily fulfilled and exercised by the National Security Council president and head of state as of 12 September 1980.

Article 3. The communiques and decisions approved and issued by the National Security Council and the laws that have been published and that will be published in the future cannot be claimed to be unconstitutional.

Article 4. The provisions cited or that will be cited in the communiques and decisions of the National Security Council, the Council of Minister decrees that were issued and that will be issued as of 12 September 1980 and trilateral decrees [bearing the signatures of the president of Turkey, the prime minister and the ministers concerned] cannot be repealed or suspended.

Article 5. The procedures and decisions pertaining to civil servants, implemented or made as of 12 September 1980 by the ministers or by officials authorized by the ministers, as well as those that will be implemented or made in the future, cannot be repealed.

Article 6. The provisions that are cited and that will be cited in the communiques and decisions of the National Security Council and the laws that are approved and published and that will be published in the future by the Council, which are not in accordance with the Constitution of 9 July 1961 and numbered 334, take effect as amendments to the law on the date they are published as shown in their text.

Article 7. This law takes effect when it is published in the Official Gazette, retroactive to 12 September 1980.

EDICT BANS SUSPENDED ORGANIZATIONS FROM CEREMONIAL ACTIVITIES

TA271825 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The General Staff Martial Law Services and Coordination Directorate has announced that organizations whose activities have been suspended will not be able to participate in ceremonies during national days. The announcement said: The political parties, labor unions, organizations and similar establishments will not participate in ceremonies during national days and will not lay wreaths on their names on monuments.

SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES AGREEMENTS ON TERRORISTS, NARCOTICS

TA271751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The National Security Council ratified two laws that approve international agreements aimed at the prevention of terrorism and narcotics smuggling. The European agreement on the prevention of terrorism stipulates that persons participating in terrorist activities are not considered political criminals and are to be extradited. The 1971 [words indistinct] agreement, also signed by Turkey, concerns the struggle against the trade and smuggling of natural and synthetic narcotics.

NEW REGULATIONS LIMIT NUMBER OF PERMITS TO CARRY ARMS

TA261521 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] An amendment to a regulation limiting the number of permits for carrying or possessing arms was published in the Official Gazette today. According to the new regulation, persons who have previously obtained permits from governors in accordance with earlier regulations are not permitted to carry or transport the arms cited in their permits in inhabited areas. These people will be able to transport their arms in inhabited areas only when the arms are unloaded and placed in a bag or box or in the glove compartment of the vehicles.

Only persons with diplomatic immunity and foreign embassy and consulate employees, as authorized by the Interior Ministry, will be allowed to carry arms. Retired officers, noncommissioned officers, specialist sergeants; retired governors, district officials and subdistrict officials; retired judges and prosecutors and those who have retired from the security services will be permitted to carry arms.

Bodyguards, watchmen, cashiers, tax collectors, personnel in charge of public funds and certain personnel employed in private or state banks or in factories who need to be armed will be able to carry arms registered with their place of employment during their hours of duty. According to the new regulation, governors will be able to grant new permits for possession of arms to persons whose old permits were canceled.

FORMER RPP DEPUTY ARRESTED FOR RACIAL PROPAGANDA

TA242052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Former RPP Mardin Deputy Serafettin Elci has been arrested by the Ankara Martial Law Command Third Military Court. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] correspondent, the Ankara Martial Law Command Public Prosecutor's Office has filed a suit against Elci for making propaganda aimed at trying to partially or fully eliminate civil rights stipulated in the Constitution based on racial considerations or for trying to weaken or destroy national sentiments. Elci, who has been interrogated at the Martial Law Public Prosecutor's Office, was arrested by the Third Military Court to which he was referred. He was sent to the Mamak military prison.

NSP MEMBERS SURRENDER TO MARTIAL LAW COMMAND

TA242046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Nine National Salvation Party members, for whom arrest warrants had been issued in absentia, have surrendered to the Ankara Martial Law Command. Abdurrahim Bezci, Mazhar Sayatli, Ahmet Oguz, Mustafa Guner Yazgan, Mehmet Okur, Ali Oguz, Abdullah [name indist[illegible]], Ali Riza Ozturk and Yasin Hatipoglu were sent to prison.

Meanwhile, there were objections to the arrest of Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes and the other administrators of the party. Their files were sent to another court affiliated with the Ankara Martial Law Command following these objections.

FORMER NSP MINISTER SURRENDERS; NAP MEMBERS IN COURT

TA271533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1410 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 27 Oct (AA)--Ex-minister and NSP member Fe[illegible]m Adak, for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, today gave himself up to the military prosecutor attached to the Ankara martial law commander.

Another NSP officer, Korkut Ozal, for whom there is a warrant of arrest, is currently under treatment at the emergency traffic hospital in Ankara following injuries he received in a traffic accident, sources said. He will be transferred to a military hospital Tuesday.

Twenty-eight NAP members taken under custody in Kirikkale and 15 right-wing militants apprehended in Kayas, both towns of Ankara Province, are appearing before a military court Monday with the prosecution demanding their arrest. The objection of the lawyers against the arrest of NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes and other NAP officers is being examined by another military court in Ankara, martial law authorities said. In Midyat, in the southeastern province of Mardin, 133 persons for whom warrants of arrest had been issued have surrendered to the public prosecutor. They were wanted on charges including murder and robbery.

REGIONAL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND RELEASES ARREST FIGURES

TA271830 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Office of the Navy and Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, Kocaeli, Sakarya and Zonguldak Martial Law Command--date not given]

[Text] From 26 September to 24 October, 1980, 420 violations of martial law occurred in the region under the responsibility of the navy and the Martial Law Command. Three persons were killed and six were wounded in these incidents.

A total of 802 persons were captured during the incidents and in separate operations. Of these, 236 were subsequently released. The Martial Law Military Court ordered the arrest of 91, and the Martial Law Command Judicial Court ordered the arrest of 24 persons. Twenty-eight of the incidents, 7 percent, were perpetrated by militant rightists; and 138, 33 percent, were perpetrated by militant leftists. The reasons for 25 incidents have not yet been determined. The remaining 229 incidents involved other martial law crimes.

During searches, the Martial Law Security Forces found 26 rifles, 106 pistols, 2,317 rounds of ammunition, 20 pistol cartridges, 2 pistol silencers, 1 timebomb, 3 dynamite bombs, dynamite sticks, 11 dynamite fuses, 88 blasting caps, [words indistinct], banned pamphlets, placards and documents.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH USSR ON BORDER DELINEATION

TA241543 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 24 Oct (AA)--The Turkish-Soviet joint committee on redrawing of the border line along the Arpacay dam reservoir met for its 5th session in Ankara Friday.

Turkish diplomat Asaf Inhan headed the Turkish delegation, while Soviet Ambassador S. Kuznetsov led the Soviet delegation, that will review various questions that crop up during redrawing of the border line along the reservoir and dam under joint construction by the two countries.

A statement from the Foreign Ministry said the joint committee would meet through 25 November, working on draft protocols containing definitions and maintenance rules which had been agreed upon at the April 1980 session of the committee held in Moscow.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. RESCHEDULES $350 MILLION DEBT

TA241536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 24 Oct (AA)--Turkey and the United States signed an agreement today rescheduling repayment on $350 million of Turkey's debts to the U.S. Government or which carry U.S. Government guarantee. Signing the agreement in Ankara were U.S. Ambassador James W. Spain and Secretary General of the Treasury Nazif Kocayusue-Pasaoglu of Turkey. Repayment of the loans totaling $350 million has been postponed for 10 years, including a 5-year period of grace.

Ambassador Spain noted while signing the agreement the rescheduling was being made within the framework of OECD. The way was now opened for the release of $200 million of the $295 million financial aid promised by the United States at the April meeting in Paris. He believed Turkish authorities would succeed in solving current economic difficulties.

The secretary general of the treasury noted the success of Turkey's stability program launched in January depended in large part on external financial aid, including both direct aid and debt rescheduling.

LIRA DEVALUED AGAINST FOREIGN CURRENCIES

TA252037 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The value of the Turkish lira has been readjusted against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies following recent developments in the international monetary market. The new exchange rates will be effective as of tomorrow. According to an announcement by the Turkish Central bank, the Turkish lira has been devalued by 2.53 percent against the U.S. dollar and by 4.1 percent against the British pound. The Turkish lira was revalued by .98 percent against the FRG mark and by .45 percent against the French franc.

According to the new readjustments, the exchange rate of a U.S. dollar has been raised from 82.70 to 84.80 liras and of a British pound from 198.36 to 206.5 liras. The exchange rate of an FRG mark has dropped from 45.85 to 45.40 liras and of a French franc from 19.76 to 19.67 liras.

IRAQI INDUSTRY, MINERALS MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO PROMOTE RELATIONS

Arrival at Airport

TA251807 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq arrived in Ankara aboard a special plane at 1945. At Esenboga Airport he was received by Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol. In a statement at the airport, At-Tawfiq said that he arrived in Turkey to extend President Saddam Husayn's best wishes to Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, to brief on the continuing Iran-Iraq war and to exchange views. Bingol said that both countries wished to develop relations between Turkey and Iraq.

Contacts, Press Conference, Departure

TA261703 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq concluded his official contacts in Ankara and returned to Iraq today. At 0915 he met Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and conferred with him. Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received At-Tawfiq at 1000. The Iraqi minister was also received by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren at the Cankaya Mansion at 1100.

A statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Head of State's Office noted that At-Tawfiq extended to Evren a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on developments in the region and on the relations between the two countries and expressing the latter's good wishes.

Turkmen also attended At-Tawfiq's meetings with Ulusu and Evren. After concluding his contacts, At-Tawfiq held a news conference at the Iraqi Embassy at 1600.

Pointing out that he extended a message to Evren from Saddam Husayn, the visiting minister announced that he is also taking a message to Husayn from Evren. Noting that during his contacts he discussed the development of relations between the two countries, At-Tawfiq said that he also supervised Iraqi delegations currently conducting talks in Turkey preliminary to signing agreements on various subjects.

The Iraqi minister also noted that, in his contacts, he briefed Turkish officials on the Iraq-Iran war situation. Stating that the war between Iraq and Iran will not stop the oil flow to Turkey, At-Tawfiq said that his government will not spare anything in order to meet Turkey's oil and other needs. He also noted that the economic and commercial relations between Turkey and Iraq will continue in mutual understanding.

At-Tawfiq said his government appreciates Turkey's attitude toward the war between his country and Iran.

The minister then replied to journalists' questions. At-Tawfiq said he did not bring to Turkey a proposal to mediate between Iran and Iraq and that his government does not want any government to interfere in this issue. The Iraqi minister said Iraq wants to have good relations with all its neighbors. However, Iran shelled Iraq 15 times between 4 and 22 September and despite the notes presented by Iraq, continued its aggressive attitude and thus forced Iraq to engage in war. Also noting that Iraq attained its goal during the first 2 weeks of the war, the Iraqi minister declared that unless Iran agrees to solve the problem through negotiations, Iraq will continue with the war.

Referring to the release of U.S. hostages in Iran, At-Tawfiq said that this is a problem concerning those two countries. However, Iraq hopes that the release of the hostages will not lead the United States to lose its impartiality regarding the war between Iran and Iraq.

At-Tawfiq flew back to Iraq at 1800 today.

GENERAL EVREN LAUDS UN EFFORTS IN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

TA241226 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 35th anniversary of the UN Organization is being celebrated worldwide today as UN Day. In a message issued on this occasion, Head of State Gen Kenan Evren said that Turkey was determined to continue its effective contribution to the organization's activities, aware of all the responsibilities entrusted on member countries within the framework of its charter.

Recalling that the United Nations Organization was founded in 1945 by the participation of 51 countries which included Turkey, General Evren said that the organization played an effective role in the preservation of global peace since then and has made intensive efforts for the reduction of armed conflicts and tensions and for their peaceful solution.

In his message General Evren said the UN efforts to ensure the independence of colonies were praiseworthy. Recalling that in recent years the United Nations was engaged in intensive work for the establishment of a new economic order in a bid to reduce imbalances in wealth among nations, General Evren said that he hoped that work within this framework would result in concrete solutions.

In the last part of his message, General Evren said: Turkey which has based its foreign policy upon the motto, peace at home, peace in the world, by Ataturk, its great leader, is firmly determined to contribute effectively to all the UN activities. Turkey is aware of the responsibilities entrusted to it within the framework of the UN Charter for the solution of problems which threaten world peace; for mankind to live in a more just order, in peace and harmony and for the establishment of a happy world community.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON UN DISARMAMENT WEEK

TA242054 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General has issued a statement on occasion of the UN Disarmament Week. The statement said that Turkey believes in the necessity of channeling arms expenditures into the economic and social development of developing countries. The statement added that Turkey will continue all its duties aimed at furthering the disarmament process.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN--Ambassador Sefik Fenmen, the Foreign Ministry protocol director general, has been appointed ambassador to Stockholm. The pertinent decision was published in the Official Gazette today. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 24 Oct TA]

NEW CANADIAN ENVOY--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren received the Belgian ambassador to Ankara, Pierre Marchal, at the Cankaya Mansion at 0930. Marchal, who has been appointed to another post, bade General Evren farewell. General Evren received the new Canadian ambassador to Ankara at 1045. The Canadian ambassador, Marc Baudouin, presented his credentials to Gen Evren during a ceremony. Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun was also present at the meeting. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80 TA]

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EEC OFFICIALS DOUBT UK WITHDRAWAL FROM COMMON MARKET

LD281403 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Oct 80 p 6

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "Labour 'Quit EEC' Call Fails to Stir Envoys"]

[Text] Luxembourg--The recent Labour conference vote calling for Britain's withdrawal from the Common Market and the possibility that the party may soon have a leader committed to withdrawal have caused surprisingly little anxiety among EEC diplomats and officials. This seems partly due to a growing feeling that for many reasons British public opinion may be ready to swing back in favour of membership.

"Of course one cannot expect any sudden change but it is my belief that the low point in disapproval of the Community in Britain has now been reached," says a Belgian diplomat. "More important, I believe the left in Britain will retreat significantly from its pledge for withdrawal when all the repercussions are considered."

Indeed, there is almost open disbelief in Brussels and other EEC capitals that the Labour Party will ever carry out the process of withdrawal.

"I think life here would be far more difficult for us if Mr Shore were to become prime minister but I do not regard my job as at risk," says a British secretary at the Commission.

There has been no consideration in Luxembourg of the legal or political problems that would arise if Britain did decide to leave but it is noticeable that the tempo of favourable pronouncements and news about Britain's membership is being stepped up.

However, the main reason why many are sanguine about the future is that the march of world economic and political events coupled with fundamental reforms in the EEC institutions will come to make the idea of withdrawal seem increasingly misguided. A striking example of this is occurring in the steel industry where Britain's has been the strongest voice in calling for a Community policy to enforce production cutbacks. The belief is that in empowering the Commission to set compulsory quotas, Britain may be spared further damage from cheap exports from Germany and other countries.

In textiles the Community has negotiated limits on sales by the major suppliers to the EEC. Such moves, with their definite protectionist flavour, seem likely to spread, with even cars a possibility before long.

While it is true that outside the Community Britain could put up the shutters just as easily, the huge strength of the Nine in world trade makes it possible for Brussels to strike a much harder bargain and resist retaliation.

Equally important in the opinion of some observers is the process of political cooperation, or the forging of common positions on foreign policy issues. This has now reached the stage when even a non-member country like Norway is seeking ways of being associated with it.

Through the political cooperation processes Britain has been able to have a far stronger say on such matters, at detente and East-West relations, the Middle East, sanctions against Iran, GATT trade negotiations and Third World aid than she could expect to alone.

On trade itself, put forward in the early seventies as one of the main reasons for entry, there is now evidence that membership has not been the disappointment widely reported until now.

Even excluding North Sea oil, British exports to the rest of the Nine rose by 22 percent last year compared to a 5.5 percent rise in sales to the rest of the world.

In the first six months of 1980, 43 percent of Britain's visible exports went to the Community and 41 percent of its imports came from other EEC countries compared to 30 and 34 percent respectively in 1972. Germany has now replaced the United States as our largest single export market.

Though anti-marketeers claim that Britain could leave the Community but retain a free trade agreement with it, officials say this is not the major point. It would be the absence of a British voice when vital industrial issues are determined that would be the most damaging. Moreover, it is inevitable that the flow of investment from the United States, Japan and other outside countries would be increasingly diverted from Britain to the continent. If anti-marketeers have a credible alternative economic option to EEC membership then nothing has been heard of it in Luxembourg.

Some time over the next year the entire financial structure of the EEC will have to be drastically overhauled, for the simple reason that the existing sources of finance will no longer be enough to cope. It is obvious to many in Brussels that the CAP is, in fact, doomed in its present form and its demise can only help Britain.

LE MONDE CITES EEC DELIBERATIONS ON MIDEAST, MADRID PARLEY

LD281523 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "The Nine Seek To Make Their Venice Middle East Statement More Specific"]

[Text] The Nine EC foreign ministers, who were joined for the first time by their Greek colleague, Mitsotakis, held one of their "informal" meetings to discuss international problems at Echternach near Luxembourg Saturday 25 October.

According to a French source, one of the main subjects of discussion was the drafting of a document which will be submitted to the heads of state and government at their meeting on the Israeli-Arab conflict in Luxembourg 1-2 December. After the mission which [Luxembourg Foreign Minister] Thorn made during the summer to various Middle East countries, they are aiming to implement the principles laid down in the Venice declaration in which the Nine revealed their viewpoint on an overall settlement last June. Several contributions were submitted by various member states on the four main sections of this settlement (Israel's security, withdrawal from the occupied territories, Palestinian self-determination and Jerusalem's status), which should make it possible to draw up a more specific document than the Venice statement. At present there is no question of contemplating other initiatives such as an appeal to the United Nations.

The ministers also discussed the Euro-Arab dialogue which is to be resumed after a long interruption caused by the divisions sparked within the Arab camp by the Camp David agreements. An initial meeting is planned for mid-November among secretaries of state, with a ministerial session scheduled for Mid-1981.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, it was discussed in the light of the letter which Baghdad sent to the European Commission chairman 18 October in which Iraq said it was prepared to accept a cease-fire. The Nine are not envisaging an initiative at present. Mr Thorn, Luxembourg minister and current Community chairman, also recalled that the Community will lift all sanctions on Iran if the U.S. hostages are released.

Finally, with regard to the Madrid conference, the ministers notably backed the French proposals on the organization and the aims of a conference on disarmament in Europe, including the proposal on extending the arms-limitation zone to the Urals. They reaffirmed their desire for detente and are approaching the Madrid conference, Mr Thorn said, "in the positive spirit of Helsinki. If Madrid is jeopardized it will not be our fault."

DPA: KREISKY FORESEES INCREASE IN FREEDOM IN POLAND

LD281948 Hamburg DPA in German 1736 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Hamburg 28 Oct (DPA)--Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky thinks that a "new variant of the communist dictatorship" with a little more freedom on the Hungarian model may emerge in Poland. In an interview for the Hamburg weekly DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT he said that tanks will go into action if liberalization is turned into democratization. In the event of armed force being used in Poland, detente would be dead "for a very long time." He added, however, that there were many reasons for proceeding "cautiously" in Poland.

KREISKY PAYS TRIBUTE TO ALEKSEY KOSYGIN

AU271440 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky has made the following statement on the occasion of the resignation of Aleksey N. Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman:

Premier Kosygin's leaving the government does not come as a surprise. Kosygin had been ill for a long time. He then returned to his office and contrary to his doctors' advice did not take it easy. It seems, however, that because of his condition he was not able to achieve what he had intended. A new serious illness has now induced him finally to resign. Despite all differences in our political convictions, I feel obligated to say that Kosygin made a very great--I am tempted to say inestimable--contribution to the improvement of relations between Austria and the Soviet Union before and after the conclusion of the State Treaty. Thus, for example, the negotiations on the reduction of our payment commitments in connection with the transfer of the Austrian oil fields were held on orders of Khrushchev and Kosygin, and on this occasion these payments were reduced from $10 million to $6 million.

Later on, it was also Kosygin whose sympathy for Austria again and again led to concrete and positive results in economic issues. He was exceedingly well versed in political questions, and he was "nobody's fool." He had very profound knowledge in many fields, primarily being familiar with the latest development of many technologies. He watched Austria's economic development with great interest and repeatedly made positive contributions to it. He is a man free of ideological spitefulness. He was very self-possessed in his argumentation and--despite his sometimes gloomy look--he had a good sense of humor. If the history of the period after the State Treaty is written--especially the chapter dealing with the relations between Austria and the Soviet Union--Kosygin will occupy a special place in it.

Kosygin has contributed much to the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and Austria, which was not an easy task especially after a 10-year period of occupation. Only a few months ago he announced a visit to Austria which regrettably will not materialize. However, even after his resignation from the post of premier he will be a welcome guest in Austria.

CONFERENCE ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE TO BE HELD IN VIENNA

AU281151 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference on Palestinian Issue in Vienna"]

[Text] The International Progress Organization (IPO), an international, nonstate organization with consultative status at the United Nations and UNESCO, will hold an international scientific conference in Vienna from 5 to 7 November on the legal aspects of the Palestinian issue with special consideration given to the Jerusalem problem. The conference will be attended by over 100 international law and human rights experts as well as politicians from the United States, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. It will be the task of the conference to contribute through scientific legal analysis to an objective and balanced assessment of the problem, and to work out proposals for its solution.

ECONOMIC INSTITUTES FORECAST ZERO GROWTH IN 1981

LD271130 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Summary] Bonn, 27 Oct (DPA)--The five leading eoconomic research institutes in the Federal Republic assess the country's economic development in 1981 even more unfavorably than the Federal Government. In their autumn report on the state of the world economy and the economy of the Federal Republic published today, the working group of German economic research institutes concludes that in 1981 there will probably be zero growth and that the number of unemployed will rise from under 900,000 this year to an annual average of somewhat over 1,100,000.

In its prognosis for 1981 published a few days ago the Federal Finance Ministry forecast economic growth of between zero and 1 percent and between 1 million and 1.1 million unemployed. Like the ministry, the economic institutes expect a drop in inflation from almost 5.5 percent this year to below 4 percent in the coming year. Wages are expected to rise by 5 percent as against a probable 6.7 percent for this year. The institutes also expect the German balance of payments deficit on current account of DM25 billion to DM30 billion this year to fall to about DM20 billion next year.

Comparison With Economics Ministry

DW281253 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 80 p 17

[Article signed Bar.: "Economists Optimistic Despite Zero Growth," presenting a comparison of the economic forecasts made by the five leading economic research institutes--referred to as "Inst." in the statistics table--and the Federal Economics Ministry--"FEM"--for the Federal Republic next year]

[Text] Bonn--The divergent data on economic growth given in the autumn analysis of research institutes and in the forecast of the Economics Ministry fails to reflect the nearly identical assessment of economic developments. The difference between the so-called zero growth rate of the five institutes and the real growth of 0.5 percent in the government prognosis arises from putting the turning point expected for 1981 at slightly different times. Besides, both forecasts do not reflect pessimism, they reflect optimism.

The conformity of the two forecasts is not just limited to the average basic figures of economic development expected for the year. The analysis of the course of events, too, arrives at rather identical findings. Both forecasts predict that the negative rates of change in the gross national product will continue at first. Later in 1981 positive growth rates are expected. Owing to the "negative excess," these rates will have to be remarkably high in the course of the year if, calculated for the year on average, the outcome is to be a change rate of plus or minus zero or even a slight real growth rate. The difference between the two growth figures lies in the timing of the turning point in economic development: In the government prognosis this turning point appears a bit earlier than it does in the joint forecast.

The nearly identical findings with regard to the figures are seen again in the high degree of conformity concerning the economic policy concepts of the institutes and of the Federal Economics Ministry, but this did not need to be so. It is attributable to their largely identical philosophies on economic policy.

1. In wage policy the institutes are more outspoken than the Economics Ministry. They recommend contracts with lower wage increases in 1981 than in 1980 and openly speak of a correction in distribution to the advantage of enterprise profits. Expressed in figures, the concepts are bound to be close together. In any event, the table indicates this.

2. In financial policy the Economics Ministry endorses the suggestion the institutes gave concerning a consistent consolidation of public budgets, but certain differences become plain here: The institutes advise accepting a greater deficit depending on economic developments, the Economics Ministry does not include this passage in its statement. This is due less to differences of opinion between the institutes and the experts of the Economics Ministry over the expediency of a financial policy with a corrective effect than it is due to the expectation of the federal economics minister that while the advocates of consolidation always need support, an expansionist financial policy will indeed find enough advocates.

3. The Federal Economics Ministry does not define its stance on the remarks by the institutes concerning monetary and currency policy. Possibly this is attributable to the massive criticism of the monetary policy actions of the Federal Bank in the recent past rather than to the recommendations for 1981. The institutes recommend that the Federal Bank expand the central bank money supply by 6 percent on the average in 1981. This recommendation is based on the assumption there will be an increase in production potential of between 2.5 and 3 percent and that there will be an inevitable increase in prices of 3.5 percent. In the opinion of the institutes these are the determining reasons for a stable monetary policy. They accuse the Federal Bank of having oriented its monetary policy too much toward defending the exchange rate of the German mark and thus having burdened domestic economic developments with unnecessarily great risks.

Economic Development in 1981 (Data in Percentages)

	1. Inst.	2. FEM
Real growth	0.0	0.5
Inflation rate (private-consumption)	4.0	3.75
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.75
Use of gross national product (at prevailing prices):		
Private consumption	5.5	5.5
State consumption	6.5	5.5
Investments in plant and equipment	2.5	3.0
Foreign trade surplus [Auszenbeitrag] (in billion DM)	3.5	2.0
Distribution of gross national product:		
Gross income from private enterprise and private assets	4.0	4.0
Gross income from wages	4.5	4.0
Gross wage total per employee	5.0	4.5

Press Reactions

DW281054 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Press review on the economic forecast for 1981 by the five economic research institutes in the Federal Republic]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: The shadows over the German economic situation constantly grow longer. After Federal Economics Minister Lambsdorff had gently prepared the people for bad times last week, the echo from the economic research institutes has come promptly and unequivocally: They predict for next year a stagnation of the whole economy, with rapidly increasing unemployment figures as early as the coming winter. Surely it would be a mistake to cling to the slightly more optimistic prognosis of the Federal Economic Ministry, because there is practically no difference between an economic growth of 0.5 percent, which Lambsdorff considers attainable in 1981 on average, and a growth rate dropping down to zero.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes: The institutes hit the bull's eye with their clear warning to the SPD and FDP coalition parties not to impair the growth forces that exist in the economy in 1981 unnecessarily severely through a political deceleration to a standstill. After all, the danger is quite obvious that the Bonn austerity coalition will have to apply the red pencil not only to consumption expenditures such as subsidies and transfer payments, but also to investments by the state in order to manage its budget consolidation better. More than any predictable factors concerning foreign trade and the domestic economy, this tightrope walk in budget and finance policy will probably decide whether even a speck of growth may be expected by the end of 1981.

Essen's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG also discusses the autumn analysis by the five leading economic institutes. It writes: Surely the recommended ceiling of 5 percent for the increase in 1981 incomes has been adapted to necessities, because nothing can be distributed that has not been accumulated beforehand. Coming to an understanding on a lesser increase in incomes will be facilitated by the decreasing inflation rate which will probably even show the figure 3 before the percentage point. Another factor is the tax alleviations promised for next year which so far Bonn has not dared touch. Besides, hopes are quite justified that the economy will overcome its low relatively quickly. Thus the men on the economic front assess the development more favorably than do the scientists and politicians. Granted, they too anticipate a restrained course of economic development, yet they do not expect a profound crisis.

The daily DIE WELT writes: The research experts are right in demanding that nothing be taboo, including social services. The policy should be aimed at combing through all state budgets and curtailing consumption rigorously so that there will be more leeway for investment expenditures. Since this state has gone to the limits of indebtedness, it has no medicine left for stimulating weak growth. In other words, too strong an austerity would be as wrong as halfhearted measures. The research experts compare this with a marathon runner. He needs endurance and he should not strain his muscles in sprints which use up a lot of energy. The state and various groups must do everything to make investments and services pay off and show the workers that a low wage increase with lower inflation rates can safeguard their real income a great deal.

WESTFALENBLATT of Bielefeld is of the following opinion: As regards next year's wage agreements, the state could set a good example through its public services wage policy. The fact that the current wage formula cannot be applied in view of these prospects will soon be noticed by the trade union, even if the DGB does not adhere to the wage policy recommendations in its comment on this autumn's economic analysis. The trade unions will demand an economic development program instead. But that would amount to treating symptoms and not eliminating the causes, because in connection with employment policy the solution of structural problems is more involved than a short-term stimulation of the labor market.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf states: The reasons for the pause in growth have been recognizable for a long time, but they were disregarded or even ignored by large segments of the public, the parties to the wage negotiations and by many politicians. These were: First, the weakness of the world economy; second, considerable intensification of international competition; third, the Germans' lagging behind in this competition because of very high wage and energy costs, particularly vis-a-vis Japan; fourth, curtailment of businessmen's income through wage costs with an ensuing decrease in investments; and fifth, the shaken confidence of the businessmen with regard to finance policy developments. Compared with the weight carried by these negative influences, the expectations of the Federal Ministry of Economics and of the institutes seem rather optimistic. It remains to by seen whether a decisive prerequisite of the prognosis--a wage increase below 5 percent--will be fulfilled.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz stresses: The autumn analysis appeared at just the right time. With regard to the high aim of consolidating state finances, the scientists warn expressly against measures that would be too rough. Radical cures would inevitably bring us a deep recession instead of merely a drop in economic strength. A sense of proportion and care must be maintained not merely by the parties to the wage negotiations and the finance politicians of the government laender and communities.

The Federal Bank needs to revise its current policy aimed solely along a restrictive course, interest rates must be cut, even if the dollar were to rise to a temporary exchange rate of DM1.90 or more.

PAPERS ASSESS EVOLUTION OF U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAN

Weinstein Article

DW281336 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "How the Election Campaign Has Changed the Middle East Strategy of the United States"]

[Text] Washington, 27 October--The U.S. election campaign may have a negative effect on the U.S. Middle East strategy. The regard for the hostages and the consequences which the release of the detained people may have on the election outcome have become elements of President Carter's election campaign tactics. He does not want to expose himself to a situation where success is required--one reason why he is publicly damping hopes that there will be a change in Tehran. But he also wants the optimism preserved in his constituency that the White House may come up with triumphant news by 4 November.

But this means that Middle East policy, too, must be subordinated to domestic ends aimed at Carter's renewed move into the White House. Granted, the government pretends to be neutral. The President, the vice president and the secretary of state angrily reject insinuations that they pursue an egotistical policy with their intensified sympathy for the fate of the hostages. Yet reality disproves such protestations. Washington has taken the side of Iran; and it did that so unequivocally that former Secretary of State Kissinger laconically said the other day that current U.S. policy can only be termed undignified by the allies of the United States.

How does the strategic situation appear viewed from Washington's angle? The President has called Iraq an aggressor. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations supports a plan for a cease-fire which will reap Iran more advantages than it will Iraq. The question of how the demands could be met which Iran raises for the release of the hostages is being discussed openly. There seems to be a considerable inclination on the part of the government to fulfill even nonsensical and insulting conditions set by the Iranian revolutionaries. Even if the whole policy should again end up in a disappointment it must be noted that the United States under Carter has cultivated the impression that it has abandoned its neutrality for the sake of the hostages.

The White House is pursuing a strategy of advance concession. The price that must be paid for this can only be guessed at right now, with the first victim of U.S. Middle East policy possibly being Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Kingdom gave a signal through its wish that the United States make four AWACS plane available for the protection of Saudi air space. This showed in a demonstrative way that an Arab state, prompted by the concern over the stability in the Gulf zone, intends to publicly act in concert with the great power United States. This attitude on Riyadh's part is a signal which the Emirates and Kuwait understand as well.

Granted, the Americans and the Saudis have been allied for quite some time. Thousands of U.S. engineers, officers and military technicians are looking after the Saudi Armed Forces. U.S. depots exist there. The Saudis are politically supported with U.S. arms deliveries. The United States has concluded advantageous special agreements with Riyadh which safeguard the energy supply of the United States. But all that had more or less transpired in the darkness of covert diplomatic relations. The Saudis did not wish to emphasize excessively their friendship with the very world power which guarantees the survival of Israel.

Now they have taken off their mask, and the United States indeed seems to intend to honor this partnership by flirting with an adversary, namely Iran. After all, Riyadh regards Khomeyni and his revolutionary followers as the greatest danger to its existence as a state and economic power. Saudi Arabia fears two things: First, the feudal system feels challenged sociopolitically by the religious fanatics in Tehran, second, they take seriously the threat by President Bani-Sadr who told the French news magazine NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR that Iran might be tempted in the event of a defeat to drag its neighbors along into doom by bombing all oilfields in the Persian Gulf.

Thus the Saudis had, and wanted, to put their stakes on the Americans. This policy is now in jeopardy, because Riyadh, being an adversary of Tehran, supports the regime in Baghdad. But one cannot be allied simultaneously with an enemy and a sympathizer of Tehran. Husayn the strong man in Baghdad, already has loudly protested the fact that the United States, for the sake of the hostages, is courting the Iranians to a point where it is no longer possible to speak of neutrality. Yet at the moment the Iraqi dictator is playing a central part in the game for power in the Middle East. He wants to assume the predominant position on the Gulf which the shah held before him. His army is efficient and is not yet worn down technically. Allegedly the Iraqis have purchased a supply of military spare parts that will last for 12 years.

Granted, it is not certain whether Husayn will succeed in fully reaping his war booty. Nor does anyone venture to predict what kind of burdens Iraq would have to assume if it conquered Khuzestan. At the moment, however, the states bordering on the Persian Gulf are afraid of Iraq's strength. Saudi Arabia cannot afford to break with Iraq; on the contrary, it would have to move even closer to Husayn if it found itself compelled to give up its friendship with the United States because the United States approaches Iran. Saudi Arabia is concerned about being isolated.

It is still something like a patron saint of the small principalities. The Emirates, midget states such as Bahrain, look fearfully toward Tehran as the revolution could come from there. Followers of the Shi'ite religion in Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai and other emirates worship Khomeyni, and in doing this are natural enemies of their emirs. The latter have therefore joined the Saudi policy against Iran. If the Saudi partner finds himself left out because of having sided with an America that supports Iran, the small Gulf principalities would have only Iraq left as an ally.

American-Iranian rapprochement would, therefore, initiate quite a few changes. In doing this America would run the risk of losing all its proteges. Not all American considerations are wrong which are aimed at supporting Iran. A doctrine in the United States says that Iran could not stand the loss of its oil province Khuzestan. It would then break apart in many separate republics. That again would stimulate radical powers to take hold of parts of the dead lion's skin. The consequence would be even more unrest and instability in the strategic Mideast zone. Therefore Tehran must be helped.

The core of this assessment of the situation is not wrong. The dead shah had made a similar assessment. But the reservation of another doctrine may also hold water: After the separation of Khuzestan, Khomeyni's regime would be stronger. The national resistance of the Iranians would grow; a war to reconquer would thus be programmed. A war of reconquest would mean an eternal danger for the West of becoming separated from its energy sources.

So it is at least uncertain whether some American backing of Iran which would have to be paid for with a front against Iraq and a possible breach with Saudi Arabia would change the strategic situation to the advantage of peaceful development. It is already difficult for America to maintain its privileged position in Saudi Arabia. Carter did not comply with the Saudi demands to equip the F-15 planes, ordered in America, with bomb sights. The President did not want to turn the Jewish voter groups in America against him.

The Saudis want to change the armament of their planes because they plan to use this weapon as a deterrent against Iran. The Israelis say that some day Riyadh will use the planes to attack the Jewish state. Eight days prior to the elections, the President was forced to give more significance to the Israeli arguments than to the request of the Saudis. If open American support for Iran develops, it could lead in Riyadh to a deep crisis in relations with Washington.

What do the American really have to offer to the Iranians? If the President releases the frozen money this does not mean according to U.S. law that Iran could have free access to the deposits. Supplies of American military materiel would be of little use for the Iranian Armed Forces. The equipment would have to be picked up in America by large Iranian planes. Tehran would have to ask many states for permission to fly over their territories. It is doubtful whether all governments would issue such rights. Then the materiel must be transported, distributed and eventually brought to the front.

In view of the rotten Iranian supply system this would take months. In addition, it would benefit an army and an air force consisting of one third active soldiers and two thirds revolutionary guards. These mixed units act like hostile brothers on the battlefield. Each ignores the orders of the other. If the hostage problem did not exist, an American Government would have to think about that reality for a long time before adapting its strategy to Iran.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW281300 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Oct 80 p 12

[Commentary signed Vck.: "Cat and Mouse"]

[Text] Americans probably take a different view of it, and naturally the fate of their captured compatriots is at stake these days in Tehran. And yet it is a painful idea that negotiations on the liberation of the diplomats have become an issue in the U.S. election campaign. For Europeans the idea is appalling that influential Soviet diplomacy or merely the old and stubborn Ayatollah Khomeyni could decide in Tehran on who will be the head of state of the leading Western power in the next 4 years. How much more humiliation will President Carter take to win the election campaign in the last minute by appearing on television hand in hand with the rescued diplomats? The leading mullahs in Iran are playing the final round of the cruel game in a supreme way. Like a cat torturing a captured mouse, they enjoy the excitement aroused in the public and in the President of the United States. Every day of the continuing evil activities costs the West prestige in the eyes of the East. How long will the oil monarchies of the Arab Peninsula be able to endure the triumph of the Iranian revolution? More is at stake here than just the lives of the hostages.

SPD'S WEHNER CALLS FOR RENEWED CONTACTS WITH GDR

LD282052 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 28 Oct (DPA)—In a prereleased interview on the ARD Television Panorama program today, SPD floor leader Herbert Wehner said that mutual points of contact must be sought in the worsened situation between the two German states for the further development of relations. He said that calm should now prevail and opportunities must be taken "to bring to life again possible relations that have been disturbed or disrupted."

Wehner said that the cause of the latest measures by the GDR holding the Federal Republic at arm's length was the obligation which the GDR leadership wanted to and had to fulfill within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

Both states in divided Germany were integrated in military alliances which were not only different but opposed to one another. Both German states needed opportunities to ensure that relations between them did not again deteriorate to the additional detriment of the people, "and now it is a matter of seeing where contact is possible and where much of what has been set in motion can also be continued," he said. This applied to both German states and also applied to the two world powers. Wehner assumed that the GDR leadership, in accordance with the statements made by SED chief Erich Honecker at the Leipzig autumn fair, was very interested in a further expansion of inter-German relations. This was also the position of the Federal Republic. "We must simply be interested in being guided by what is possible," Wehner said. The more talk there was about it and the more it became an object of debate, the more difficult it would be to repair the damage that had been done.

PRESS DISCUSSES GDR-POLISH TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

DW291019 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Press review on GDR-Polish travel restrictions]

[Text] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: The "sovereign, stable and world-open" GDR, as the second German state likes to represent itself, isolates itself from more than just so-called class enemies on the other side of its Western borders. Now it does not even trust the people in Poland, to which the GDR feels "irrevokably and fraternally connected." The lively debates between the independent Polish labor union movement "solidarity" and the party and government leadership in Warsaw have obviously created extreme fear in the SED top leadership echelon. What mistrust between socialist allies, what cynicism, with the help of which the already existing animosities between the Germans in central Germany and the Poles are being heated up.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund points out: East Berlin mentioned yesterday "temporary changes with regard to travel to and from Poland. The conclusions to be drawn, however, will probably have a long-term effect not only with regard to internal relations of the socialist camp with its member Poland, but also with regard to East-West relations. The delimitation vis-a-vis Poland means either that together with an increasing isolation of the country a general process of drying out the free trade union movement will be supported, or that Poland will be "prepared" for direct action by the Warsaw Pact states. Both things mean that the East bloc will be occupied for a longer time with highly explosive internal problems. The approach to the West will be everything but open. The resumption of detente policy is moving farther and farther away.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN advocates the following view: Possibly Warsaw was forced into this temporary agreement to prevent the Polish trade union movement from slopping over to the GDR, to localize the domestic conflict, and thus to get a better grip on it in the next few weeks. By all indications Moscow is couneracting the Polish disease with an East bloc therapy which has been skillfully staged and excellently timed: It is not the Kremlin itself that acts in public but its allies. Thus obviously the sharp criticism from Prague against Walesa is aimed at splitting up the Polish trade union movement from the basis of personal defamation. What is added to all this now is the isolation campaign by the GDR. What will be the next step?

DKP EXECUTIVE MEETS IN DUESSELDORF

LD260312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Duesseldorf, 25 Oct (ADN)—The German Communist Party [DKP] will do everything to increase the FRG peace movement's extent and power, Kurt Bachmann, member of the Presidium, emphasized in the report to the DKP party executive committee which met in Duesseldorf on Saturday for a 2-day meeting. Bachmann rejected the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and Western Europe and demanded a reduction in arms expenditure as well as disarmament steps on the part of the FRG Government.

He also demanded the FRG's constructive help in the Vienna negotiations and a realistic FRG position at the Madrid meeting. Kurt Bachmann said: "We demand that our country's treaties with the socialist countries be adhered to and relations between the FRG and GDR constructively developed further." Bachmann continued: "Anyone refusing to respect the sovereign rights of the socialist GDR, anyone who refuses to recognize independent GDR citizenship and to negotiate accordingly, is placing obstacles in the development of normal relations between the two German states and blocking progress which is in the interests of mankind and peace."

Kurt Bachmann strongly appealed for the joint fight against neo-Nazism by all FRG Democrats and antifascists. The increasing neo-Nazi terror campaigns are possible only because the ruling circles have been refusing for years to take steps against neo-Nazism.

Leaders Attack Policy Toward GDR

LD261824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Duesseldorf, 26 Oct (ADN)--The German Communist Party (DKP) is to hold its sixth congress in Hanover from 29 to 31 May 1981. This decision was made by the DKP Executive at a weekend meeting in Duesseldorf.

DKP Chairman Herbert Mies said that preparations for the congress would be taking place at a time when high demands are being made on communists. The international situation had become more complicated. Peace must be made more secure. The NATO decision on missiles and the new U.S. nuclear strategy are at variance with a policy of peace, national reason and social security. He said: "When the vital issue of securing peace and national existence is at stake as it is today, it is the primary duty of every communist and every party organization to participate actively and effectively in giving a new impetus to and broadening as far as possible our country's peace movement, the movement to prevent the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic."

One cannot ignore, he said, that the FRG Government's switch to the U.S. policy of confrontation and its pace-setting role in implementing the NATO decision on missiles and in interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries has put a heavy strain on FRG-GDR relations. He said: "Let no one try to deny the GDR's sovereign right to make foreign excahange regulations for tourists in line with its interests." Anyone who misuses the issue for an incitement campaign against the GDR is bent on attacking the policy of detente and making a policy change in relations with the GDR.

Big capital is seeking to set the basic policy lines for the 1980's in its interest and at an alarming pace. The DKP will support all forces which seek to influence the policy of the new coalition government by demanding the continuance of detente, the safeguarding of jobs, the raising of the purchasing power of the masses and calling for a stop to a further swing to the right. The situation calls for immediate social and political action.

JUDGE ISSUES ARREST WARRANT FOR ALLEGED GDR SPY

LD281624 Hamburg DPA in German 1215 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Summary] Karlsruhe, 28 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Prosecutor's Office said in reply to an inquiry today that the investigating judge at the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe yesterday issued an arrest warrant against a 40-year-old man strongly suspected of intelligence activity for the East Berlin Ministry of State Security. The accused, who identified himself as university lecturer Rainer Koenig from East Berlin, is in custody. The Federal Prosecutor's Office did not say where he had been detained. Koenig is the eighth suspected East bloc agent to be arrested in the Federal Republic in the past 2 weeks. However, the Federal Prosecutor's Office stated that there was no connection between the alleged university lecturer and the other people arrested.

AGHA SHAHI HOLDS TALKS WITH GISCARD, FRANCOIS-PONCET

NC282046 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct (AFP)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met today with his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, directly after holding talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Talks with both the president and the foreign minister dealt primarily with the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Pakistani sources said.

After his meeting with the president, Mr Shahi said that Iran and Iraq had agreed in principle to welcome a committee of representatives from six non-aligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The committee, initiated by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, would be charged with a good-will mission and would not attempt to mediate the conflict, Mr Shahi said.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who said he supports neutrality by the major world powers in the Iran-Iraq conflict and peace initiatives by the United Nations or the Islamic Conference, today reportedly sent a letter to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The contents of the message were not known, however. Mr Shahi also discussed proposed UN resolutions regarding Afghanistan with Mr Francois-Poncet, the Pakistani source said.

Mr Shahi's visit followed a brief stay here on September 30 by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who was returning from an Islamic Conference good-will mission to Iran and Iraq.

DEFENSE MINISTER: NO DECISION YET ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD281703 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 80 p 42

[Excerpt] Henri Caillavet, (independent senator for Lot-et-Garonne) questioned the defense minister on the subject of the neutron bomb: "When the UDF includes in its program the possibility of a 'forward battle' isn't it agreeing with the U.S. idea of a graduated escalation, a 'flexible response'? Is the UDF expressing the president's thinking on this point, as it does on many others?"

Serge Boucheny (PCF senator for Paris) stated that the neutron bomb changes the conditions of our defense and is speeding up our integration into the NATO forces.

Defense Minister le Theule replied: "We are still at the research stage. Our strategic doctrine has not changed. We reject the idea of resorting to tactical nuclear weapons. The neutron weapon is only one element of our nuclear panoply and could play an essential deterrent role; its use would depend on the president's decision alone but, I repeat, the decision to manufacture the weapon has not yet been made."

Max Lejeune (democratic left senator for Somme) said: "The neutron bomb is attacked by some people. Why? Because it could paralyze an armada of tanks moving toward the West. It is, therefore, a specifically defensive weapon. I think that the government should pursue its development."

LOANS TO BRAZIL REALLOCATED TO OIL INDUSTRY

LD281145 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto flew to Tokyo on Saturday after a 4-day visit to Paris intended to plan President Figueiredo's visit to Paris in January. He was received by Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Friday. He previously had had extensive talks with Mr Monory, Mr Cointat and Mr Giraud [Economy, foreign trade and industry ministers respectively]

The minister's visit made it possible to reallocate some of the loans granted by France under the terms of the draft financial agreement signed in Brasilia in April to the oil sector at Brazil's request. The French Treasury in fact granted to Brazil loans totaling Fr2.5 billion at a 7.5 percent interest rate with a moratorium of 10 years before repayment begins. In addition to that loan there are now two big loans made to Petrobras, the Brazilian hydrocarbons company, by a banking pool headed by Paribas. This money will be used to buy two off-shore platforms and drilling equipment. The facilities granted to Brazil should help Mr Neto in the negotiations he will have in Japan, which is apparently refusing to give Brazil any more credit until that country has restored some order to its overseas debt.

LE MONDE VIEWS FRANCO-ALBANIAN TIES IN WAKE OF MINISTER'S VISIT

LD281201 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] France's and Albania's desire to develop their relations in a common concern for independence and sovereignty was stressed on Tuesday, 21 October, during a dinner given by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn in honor of Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi who is on an official visit to France--a dinner which was also attended by Deputy Education and Culture Minister Anastas Kondo.

After the dinner Mr Stirn pointed out that this is the first time an Albanian Government member has been officially received at the Quai d'Orsay. The secretary of state recalled that his interlocutor had invited him to make an official return visit to Albania, an invitation which he accepted and which will also be a "first" in Franco-Albanian relations.

"The thing which characterizes Albania, perhaps more than the European countries," Mr Stirn said, "is its deep-seated desire for independence." France, he added, "appreciates this deep faith which the Albanian people have in their independence" and he welcomed the "untroubled cooperation between the two countries which is pursued with respect for the independence of each," in both economic and cultural spheres.

For his part Mr Nushi spoke of the influence which the French Revolution had on Albanian progressives in the 20th century and also of the impact of French culture and language in Albania.

"We are determined," he added, "to defend our independence and national sovereignty to the end. Albania is said to be isolated. We do not think it is isolated because we have diplomatic relations with 94 countries. We do not allow everybody to come to Albania because we have many enemies."

Mr Nushi also expressed the hope that the number of Albanian students in France will be increased, notably in the scientific disciplines. The deputy foreign minister, who arrived in Paris Sunday evening [19 October] was to go to Lyons this Wednesday to visit the Merieux laboratories. He will return home Thursday.

The first official Albanian visit to France, which was just taken place at Tirana's initiative, follows the talks which Nesti Nase had with Jean Francois-Poncet 1 week ago when the Albanian foreign minister made a stopover in Paris.

L'HUMANITE HITS U.S., GISCARD, MITTERRAND FOR BACKING ARMS RACE

LD290747 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Oct 80 pp 1,9

[Jacques Coubard article: "General Rogers' Alibi"]

[Text] If American General Bernard W. Rogers is to be believed, the West must face up to the "monstrous challenge" with which the USSR has presented it by improving its defense system in the past 15 years.

The NATO supreme commander, who used the heavy artillery of psychological warfare at an American Chamber of Commerce meeting in West Berlin on Tuesday night, carefully refrained from explaining to his audience that the United States has remained in an "order arms" posture during this period.

The fairy tale about a "Soviet threat" and American laggardness was limited. Mr Carter knows something about this since he initiated this mendacious campaign. Accused by his rival in the presidential election of having neglected American military capability, he has been defending himself in nearly all his speeches. "Militarily we are the strongest nation in the world," he again stated on Long Island last week (THE TIMES of 27 October 1980).

The assertion that the Soviet military forces are stronger than ours, he stated on another occasion, is merely demagoguery on the eve of the elections. "After the campaign," Mr Carter explained, "you will realize that these accusations are unfounded." It remains, however, that the arms race in which he has involved America and its allies is very real and very dangerous.

But even though the anti-Soviet alibi does not hold water, it nonetheless encourages the capitalist countries to give a new impetus to the arms race and increase pressure on the peoples who reject the multinational companies' yoke. The Greek people, whose leaders have just fallen in step again with the Atlantic alliance, have not forgotten that in April 1967 the colonels' coup was merely the implementation of a NATO plan for putting an end to a development which displeased the Washington strategists.

As a faithful vassal, Mr Giscard d'Estaing loses no opportunity to put France at the service of those who dream about recovering the ground lost by imperialism to the peoples. The French naval forces' cooperation with the expeditionary forces deployed in the Gulf smells not only of oil, it also smells of counterrevolutionary action in a part of the world where a cartel of big companies held complete sway not very long ago.

The plan for creating a European fleet to watch over "the oil route," as proposed by Diligent, Giscardian representative to the Strasbourg Parliament, springs from exactly the same intentions. If it were adopted, France would follow in the wake of America without its Parliament being consulted. The same would happen to the European army which would witness General Rogers and his Bundeswehr colleagues becoming responsible for our country's destiny.

Both plans for military integration and the deployment of new American missiles in Europe are part of a strategy aimed at exerting pressure on our continent's peoples, including the French people, with a view to trying to prevent them from embarking on a path of democratic reforms which would challenge the power of the multinational companies.

It was under these circumstances that, harking back to the Socialist Party's old demons, Francois Mitterrand has rallied to General Rogers' banner, going as far in his zeal as to accuse Mr Giscard d'Estaing of not being zealous enough.

Let us note in passing that the NATO supreme commander did not conceal the fact that a renewal of the nuclear arms race implies "financial efforts." Such efforts would worsen the consequences of the crisis affecting capitalist countries. This means that French workers would have to contribute to any additional cost of the upkeep of the praetorian guard of the big feudal financial companies.

"The struggle for peace," Georges Marchais emphasizes in "Hope for the Present", "has now become absolutely necessary for the simple reason that what is at stake is the survival of all mankind. Preventing imperialism from resorting to warfare and ensuring the world's transition to socialism in peace and as a result of all peoples' free choice is becoming the supreme objective of the class struggle at the world level."

It is by building upon this analysis that the French Communists will do everything in their power to ensure that the meeting to be held at Kaiserslautern in the FRG next Sunday proves successful with a view to opposing nuclear escalation, demanding that negotiations on all medium-range missiles deployed in Europe be held, stopping the production of the neutron bomb and ensuring success for the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in which the 35 states which signed the Helsinki accord are to participate.

PCF COMMITTEE, EDITOR CRITICISM OF ELLEINSTEIN PUBLISHED

LD290903 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Elleinstein No Longer Has Anything in Common With PCF"]

[Text] Jean Elleinstein's recent stances and initiatives have prompted the PCF committee for the Paris 12th Arrondissement to publish a statement asserting that "Jean Elleinstein has placed himself outside the party, its policy and its organization." In addition the weekly REVOLUTION publishes in this week's issue a letter by its director, [PCF Politburo member] Guy Hernier addressed to Jean Elleinstein. We are publishing these two texts below.

The following is the text adopted Tuesday [21 October] by the 12th Arrondissement PCF committee: "The Paris 12th Arrondissement committee has discussed the position of Jean Elleinstein, member of the Vincennes University Pablo-Heruda cell who is busy transferring to Sain-Denis.

"For months J. Elleinstein, who takes no part in any activity or discussion in his cell, has been using his PCF membership in order to level intolerable accusations at the PCF. His television appearances and the place he is given in the bourgeois press are merely and opportunity for violent attacks on our party's policy. "Recently he went further and sank even lower: He made a public appeal for people to oppose G. Marchais, the party candidate in the presidential election; he adopted the old anticommunist formula used by Guy Mollet alleging that the PCF has 'swung to the East.' Finally, in becoming a journalist on Mr Hersant's LE FIGARO-MAGAZINE he has given shameful support to the chief editor of this publication, Louis Pauwels, chronicler of the 'new right' and unanimously condemned for racist remarks a few hours after the Rue Copernic attack.

"There is unanimous condemnation in the party; Communists everywhere are angered by J. Elleinstein's remarks and even more angered by the fact that he continues to claim PCF membership when he no longer has anything in common with the PCF. For all these reasons the 12th Arrondissement committee thinks that Jean Elleinstein has placed himself outside the party, its policy and its organization."

This week's issue of REVOLUTION publishes a letter from Guy Hernier to Jean Elleinstein. The following is the text: "I have heard that you have accepted a regular column in LE FIGARO-MAGAZINE and the latest issue confirms that this collaboration has now started. I do not feel any need to tell you what I think of that. The anticommunist content of Louis Pauwels' weekly, open to the extreme right's worst ideologies, relieves me of that need. Nonetheless you know that when the REVOLUTION editorial board was formed, we all agreed that we would not ask for contributions from comrades or friends contributing to other weeklies. We did not imagine that this rule of simple journalistic ethics could be applied to a contributor to Mr Hersant's LE FIGARO-MAGAZINE. However, the facts are there. I am convinced that in taking this decision you realized that your were placing yourself outside REVOLUTION's staff. I take note of this fact."

PCP ACCEPTS BRITO AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD282156 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] It was reported this afternoon that the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party has proposed to a party national conference, in session since 1430 hours at Sacavem, the name of Carlos Brito as the PCP presidential candidate.

We have just learned that the conference has accepted the name of Carlos Brito.

Born in Lourenco Marques in 1933, Carlos Brito entered politics in 1951, and 2 years later joined the PCP. In 1955 he went underground working as a party functionary. In 1975 he became the PCP deputy for the Faro constituency to the then constituent assembly, having subsequently stood for election in the Lisbon district. He led the PCP parliamentary group during the first legislature.

The PCP Central Committee is also reported to have asked the Sacavem national conference to empower the Central Committee and its political commission to decide whether Carlos Brito's candicacy should remain effective until the poll takes place or whether it should be withdrawn before the election date. [7 December].

It should be recalled that the PCP had been collecting signatures to back a presidential candidate whose name had not been made public.

Added Details on Candidacy

LD290428 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A national conference of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has approved by majority vote, with only four abstentions, Carlos Brito's candidacy in the presidential elections, in the wake of a proposal submitted by the Central Committee. Of the 29 delegates taking part in the debate at the conference, held in Sacavem, the only dissenting voice was that of a vital Moreira, one of those who obstained.

In Alvaro Cunhal's words, the candidacy of Carlos Brito--the second presidential candidate to be put forward by the PCP since the 25 April 1974 revolution, has four objectives: To carry out a campaign to explain the political situation; to help mobilize the antifascist electorate toward defeating Soares Carneiro; to induce conditions more favorable to the unity of the democratic and antifascist forces; and to strengthen the PCP.

Identical words were uttered by Carlos Brito on being nominated, who then added that his campaign would benefit from the lessons of past campaigns, and it would above all be very much geared to clarify the situation. Defining his task as a complex one, the Communist candidate went on to say that he would point out the negative side of Eanes's record as the president of the republic, which, he stressed, gives rise to serious difficulties in the workers' vote. On the other hand, Carlos Brito said that he would not fail to mention the positive aspects of the performance of the president of the republic, something which allowed him to state that the result of the overall balance has been positive for the democratic regime.

Reactions to the PCP's decision were quick. Jose Manuel Tengarrinha, speaking for his party, said that the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP] will not back Carlos Brito's candidacy, this stand having been already clarified by the decision, adopted by the party's national conference, not to back any party candidate. Jose Manuel Tengarrinha refused to comment on the PCP move in the context of Gen Ramalho Eanes' candidacy, but said that the MDP's stand did not mean any disregard for the person of Carlos Brito and that the stand would not cause any upsets within the United People's Alliance since this alliance will have been dissolved soon after the parliamentary elections, from the legal point of view.

The Popular Democratic Union [UDP] holds the view that Carlos Brito's candidacy is aimed at being used as a coverup for PCP support for Ramalho Eanes in the first or second round of elections. Rui Vasconcelos, of UDP's national secretariat, said that the Communist candidacy would not even serve to unite the PCP ranks. He added that the Communist move did not surprise UDP and said that in his view it was not an alternative candidacy to those of the right, since it would not manage to muster any consensus except within the PCP itself.

For his part, Joaquin Letria, the spokesman for Ramalho Eanes' relection campaign managers, said that Carlos Brito's candidacy goes to demonstrate the bad faith of those who chose to link Eanes with the Communist vote and expressed the view that "henceforth it would be very hard to deny that when reelecting Ramalho Eanes on 7 December we are not reelecting an independent, nonparty and national president.

PORTUGUESE CP WARNS AGAINST DIVISION OF 'DEMOCRATIC CAMP'

LD281459 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Apparent text of PCP Political Commission 20 October note: "It Is Necessary To Avoid Splits in Democratic Camp"]

[Text] 1—Some recent events, specifically the Socialist Party secretary general's decision to suspend his party activity until the presidential elections, made following the Socialist Party National Committee's reaffirmation of support for candidate General Ramalho Eanes, have been causing some commotion among democratic forces and sectors, affecting the calm and lucidity which it is essential to keep in assessing the current political situation.

2—For its part, the PCP, in accordance with the line laid down by the Central Committee 13-14 October, deems it opportune to reaffirm at this precise moment that the central decisive and priority aim of the democratic forces, the workers and the Portuguese people remains that of defeating "Democratic Alliance" Candidate General Soares Carneiro. Despite the fact that the most recent events introduce further difficulties into an already highly complex situation, real conditions for the achievement of this aim, which is in keeping with the need to defend the democratic system and with the sentiments of the majority of the Portuguese people, still exist. It will be within this context of confidence, determination and a sense of its national responsibilities that the PCP will determin its stance on the presidential elections at the already announced national conference.

3—The delight with which the reactionary forces are celebrating and encouraging the manifestation of difficulties and tensions among democratic sectors clearly demonstrates that the "Democratic Alliance" is aiming at disorienting the Portuguese democrats, seeking to encourage discord among the democratic forces and within some of them in order to smoth the way for reaction's candidate—General Soares Carneiro.

The results of the legislative elections clearly demonstrate the need to avoid splits in the democratic camp and the need for a great concentration of efforts to ensure that the Portuguese democrats, despite the difficult and complex conditions, can successfully wage the coming great battle in defense of freedom and the democratic system.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE AT CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

LD272108 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Yuriy Dubinin, chief of the Soviet delegation at the preparatory meeting for the Madrid conference, today voiced a wish for negotiations without further delay on the solution of the problems which have brought the meeting to a deadlock. For 1 month, the Soviet representative said, we have been trying to get negotiations started on the main questions, especially that of how time is to be allocated at the main conference. Yet we have still not found a common language, though we shall continue to try.

This weekend, a Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ryzhov, arrived in Madrid, without giving any reason for his presence. Observers at the conference are according some importance to Ryzhov's visit, believing that he could be carrying new instructions from the Kremlin on the preparation of the conference.

Soviet-British Confrontation

LD281924 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Correspondent Jose Manuel Salgado dispatch]

[Text] This morning's meeting of the preparatory session saw a confrontation between the Soviet delegation and the British delegation, the latter supported by the Americans. The Soviet side said that there are only two points on which agreement exists, and that this must be taken as a starting point. To this the British replied that there are many more than that, and that (?the proceedings are) approaching a critical point, in view of the little time left until the main conference is due to begin.

Both inside and outside the chamber, the Soviet side is continuing to stress its desire that an agreement should be reached, but the general tone is the same as it has been for some days past.

For their part, the neutral countries Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland have formed a group which is meeting constantly outside the main sessions and which makes contact with the countries regarded to be the most important inside the conference. Yesterday it met the Soviet and the U.S. delegates. Today, apparently, it will speak with the Romanian and tomorrow the Spanish delegations. So if an agreement is finally reached on an agenda and a timetable set for the conference this may possibly come at the last moment and thanks to the efforts of those four countries.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DENIES SPENDING CUTS 'IMMINENT'

LD282028 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1505 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym today denied that last week's PRESS ASSOCIATION disclosures of secret documents meant that cuts in defence spending were imminent. He told the Commons that no decision had been taken and what were taking place were simply "routine discussions."

"We are going to increase our defence expenditure and we are going to maintain our deterrent capability, nuclear and conventional," he said at question time to loud cheers from Tory backbenchers.

Mr Pym was tackled about the leaks by Labour MPs. Shadow Defence Secretary Mr William Rodgers said it was "very bland" of Mr Pym "to dismiss the information leaked to the press last week as evidence of a routine discussion." Labour had been saying for months that the government was "living in a dreamland" if it thought its planned levels of defence spending could be sustained in a recession.

"The whole defence planning is now in a mess and the credibility of the government as a whole--and I regret to say Mr Pym's--is at stake," said Mr Rodgers.

But Mr Pym told him: "It is entirely reasonable for a chancellor of the Exchequer to seek to obtain government policy at a lesser cost. There is an annual round of talks about expenditure every single year and that is going on now and we will announce our decisions in due course." And later he told MPs that the 3 percent a year planned growth of defence spending remained the government aim.

Amid renewed Tory cheering, he maintained that the government had spent more on defence last year than the year before, was spending more this year and would spend more next year.

Fife Central Labour MP Mr Willie Hamilton questioned whether all the Treasury ministers had supported the decision to spend 5 billion pounds on the Trident missile project.

But Mr Pym reaffirmed the government's unity on the project: "It was a government decision. The government stands by the decision it made and it applies to all members."

Keighley Labour leftwinger Mr Bob Cryer first raised the issue of the "mole leaks" which, he claimed, "indicate that there have to be cuts in defence expenditure." He said that public opposition to the government's defence spending had been endorsed by the "excellent demonstration" in Trafalgar Square last Sunday. It was "disgraceful" that the government intended to spend so much on Trident at a time when it was halting expenditure on council homes.

NICOSIA HOSTS 3-DAY INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

NC281638 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Today a 3-day international conference of solidarity for the national liberation movements and the people of the Arabian Gulf against imperialism opened in Nicosia. The conference is jointly sponsored by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, the International Secretariat of Solidarity for Arab People and the permanent secretariat of the Pan-Arabian Congress. The conference is being attended by 260 delegates from the Middle East, the Arabian Gulf area, Asia, Africa and Europe.

In a message to the conference read by Minister to the President Katsellis, President Kiprianou expressed the Cypriot people's gratitude for the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization which has always consistently supported the struggle for the restoration of independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and for the securing of a peaceful and prosperous future for all Cypriots.

The president added: On the occasion of the holding of this international conference, I would like to express deep concern for the dangerous situation prevailing in many parts of the world, and particularly in our region--this is something that constitutes a threat to peace and security.

The president stressed that no problem in the world can be resolved without the implementation of the principles of the UN Charter. The president added that Cyprus fully supports the struggle of all the people endeavoring for their inalienable right to freedom and self-determination. He particularly stressed that Cyprus fully supports the Arab cause and the Palestinian people's fair struggle for freedom and justice, including the establishment of their own independent and sovereign state.

Lissaridhis Addresses Conference

NC291101 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Speaking at the "international conference of solidarity with liberation movements and the peoples of the Arab Gulf against imperialism" yesterday, EDEK Chairman Dr Vasos Lissaridhis charged that the issue of resettlement [of Greek Cypriots] in Famagusta, created by the U.S. postcolonialist-imperialist circles, constitutes a trap with the obvious aim of misleading international public opinion and diverting the Cyprus question from the UN framework.

At the same time, in his lengthy analysis, the EDEK chairman said that the British bases on Cyprus and the U.S. bases on Crete and in Europe are being used as "support bases" in a chain of Pentagon military springboards in Turkey, Israel, Oman, Egypt and Somalia for the purpose of laying siege to the Arab Gulf.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, the socialist leader pointed out that the postcolonialist circles are trying to implement in the Middle East the policy of "Bantustanization" by using Haddad [free south Lebanon leader] in Lebanon and Denktas in Cyprus.

They are trying to mislead world public opinion, he said, by creating the impression that resettlement in a section of Famagusta constitutes an "acceptable" solution to the Cyprus problem.

Dr Lissaridhis stressed: However, such an event constitutes a trap, because the Cyprus solution lies in the implementation of the UN resolutions and decisions which dictate the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the return of all the refugees to their home.

Dr Lissaridhis also stressed in his speech that:

—The postcolonialist circles need Cyprus because it is close to the oil producing areas and has good communications capability in the region.
—Their goal is to convert Cyprus into a politico-military base of aggression against the progressive forces in the area. Therefore, the Cypriot people's struggle for independence and sovereignty is directly linked with the struggle of the Arab people and the Palestinians in particular.
—If we allow the postcolonialists and their proxies—Israel in the case of the Arabs and Turkey in the case of Cyprus—to establish rights on the basis of aggression and occupation, then we would be countersigning our own death certificate.

GREECE'S KKE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT AS AKEL GUESTS

NC280937 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 28 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] A three-man delegation of the KKE Central Committee arrived in Cyprus yesterday at the invitation of the AKEL Central Committee. The delegation is headed by KKE Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis and includes A. Ambatielos, KKE Politburo member, and Androulakis of the KKE Central Committee's Press Bureau. The delegation was welcomed at Larnaca Airport by AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou, AKEL Politburo members A. Khristodoulidhis and A. Mikhailidhis, Politbuto alternate member and head of the international department Dh. Khristofinis, and by Central Committee member Khr. Tzionis.

Upon his arrival at Larnaca Airport, KKE Central Committee Secretary General Kh. Florakis made the following statement to our paper:

"This is the third time I have visited Cyprus, this very tormented country, and I am particularly moved. I do not conceal the fact that this time, along with my emotion, I also feel particularly uneasy. This uneasiness stems from the intensive efforts being exerted by the imperialists in order to give a NATOite solution to the Cypriot problem.

"The KKE delegation has come here at the invitation of the AKEL Central Committee. Naturally, our visit is not of a formal nature. We will discuss matters of general interest to the movement, questions of the eastern Mediterranean and, above all, matters related to the coordination of the battle by KKE and AKEL for a just solution of the Cypriot problem."

ARCHBISHOP KHRISOSTOMOS CRITICIZES ATHENS NATO DECISION

NC270827 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] In a strong criticism of the official Greek policy on Cyprus, as it is conveyed by concrete statements and facts, yesterday Archbishop Khrisostomos stressed that "Cypriot Hellenists are disturbed and they feel that they are being mocked and deceived by those whom they did not expect to do so."

His beatitude the archbishop was speaking at Ayios Dhimitrios Church at Akropolis quarter, Nicosia, and after strongly criticizing the division of Cyprus into many political parties, he said, among other things, the following:

"In our opinion, such a passive and, we can say, antinational attitude on our part is not unrelated with the shaping of Greece's policy toward us—a policy which is not the one we expected. And this is so because Greece, in whom we have always believed and whom we conside to be a true and genuine supporter in our struggle, has been leading us, more and more, every day toward disappointment as a result of its attitude. [paragraph continues]

"In 1974 it withdrew from NATO because of the Turkish invasion and declared at the same time that it would not return if the reasons for its withdrawal were not removed. But the reasons were not removed. The Turkish invasion which was carried out with NATO arms is continuing with all its consequences. Yet, Greece returned to NATO."

His beatitude also stressed: "We have no right to conceal our people's feelings about Greece's attitude toward our problem. Cypriot Hellenists are disturbed and feel that they are mocked and deceived by those whom they did not expect to do so. Cypriot Hellenists are deeply grieved by some statements made in Greece, that the only thing that Greece can do in order to pay its debt toward Cyprus is to succeed in the mentioning of the Cyprus problem during talks or in documents.

"Cypriot Hellenists are also grieved by some other statements in the form of the question: 'Who is going to drive the Turkish aggressors out of Cyprus?' May we be allowed to say that such statements--if they have been correctly reported--cannot be considered part of the history on Hellenic dignity?"

Thus, our people rightly ask: Could it be that we have been renounced by Greece for the sake of some other political expediencies or interests, or could it be that we have been discarded? Let us be allowed to recall that it has no right and it cannot do this. Even if Greece has forgotten that we are part of Hellenism that has preserved our Hellenic extraction for centuries and safeguarded it during frightful trials, Greece has no right to forget that if we are in today's tragic situation, we are not to blame for this. Those who are guilty and responsible for this situation are some others who were representing free Greece and who were expressing the policy of the national center.

It is with deep regret that we are compelled to recall unpleasant events. But the voice of duty and responsibility does not let us keep silent when, on one hand, we see the Turkish aggressors holding our lands and, on the other, threatening all the rest, while our natural supporters admit their inability to support us and abandon us to the mercy of the Turkish aggressors. Under these conditions our people ask themselves whether today's Greece is the one we were taught about by our parents, the one we got to know at our churches and schools, the one we read about in our textbooks, and the one we came to love and to consider as the motherland which--being a true mother--cannot renounce or abandon her children when in danger.

However, irrespective of how much we might be embittered or disappointed because of Greece's attitude, no matter how much it might look as if Greece is abandoning us, we will never cease to be Greeks. We will not betray our Hellenic extraction and origin.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU DESCRIBES RESULTS OF VISIT TO INDIA

NC271655 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 26 Oct 80 p 1

[26 October Statement by President Kiprianou of Cyprus on his return from India]

[Text] I have returned absolutely satisfied with my visit to India. We were accorded a really moving welcome and hospitality by the Indian president, Mr Reddy, Premier Mrs Gandhi, the members of the government, representatives of the Indian people and the Indian people in general. In India there is a great interest in Cyprus. India regards Cyprus as a very friendly country which it supports with consistency and will continue to support in its struggle for freedom.

During my visit I had the opportunity to discuss various matters of common interest. First of all, I briefed President Reddy and Premier Mrs Gandhi on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem in which they showed a lively interest.

I explained to them that a great effort is being made to make progress through the intercommunal talks. India favours the intercommunal talks procedure and at the same time supports an absolutely independent, territorially integral, nonaligned, sovereign, federal and united Cyprus. India holds the view that Cyprus can continue to play a serious role within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

Much was also said which we must regard as an expression of great appreciation of Cyprus' role in international affairs. In the present interdependent world, particularly within the framework of the nonaligned movement, it is not enough for us to ask for the movement's support. We too must do what we can to strengthen the movement. This matter is of particular concern to Mrs Gandhi, who, like the other nonaligned leaders, wants the movement to become stronger and to see the removal of points creating rifts, either because of differences between nonaligned countries or because of various pressures on, and outside interferences with, the movement.

In any case, every effort will be made so that the nonaligned movement, far from disintegrating, may be strengthened even more to become a really substantial force that can play a much more serious role on the international scene than it has in the past. Our cooperation with India is placed within this context. We shall be constantly in touch with the Indian leadership, and also with other countries, such as Yugoslavia, where I recently had the opportunity to hold similar talks with a view to strengthening the nonaligned movement.

I want to underline that, for Cyprus, nonalignemnt is the preferred policy, and we are determined not to abandon this policy no matter how many difficulties we may encounter. We shall follow the nonaligned policy with consistency and, faithful to the principles of the movement, we shall try to make our small contribution to the cause of world peace, confident that for our cause too our participation in the nonaligned world is a significant fact which should not be underestimated or be an object of derision.

Cyprus stands to benefit much from the nonaligned movement and, as stated by many leaders so far, can also offer the movement a great deal. This it will gladly do because our targets and ideals are the same. Naturally, we gave this matter much attention in view of the coming nonaligned foreign ministers' conference which will take place in New Delhi. The target of the conference will be to remove points of friction between nonaligned countries in order to achieve the unity necessary if the movement is to play its role in the cause of world peace and in the creation of conditions for establishing a new economic order in the world--which is a basic target--and also in ensuring mutual respect for all.

I wish to repeat that Mrs Gandhi did us an honour by the statement she made concerning the role Cyprus is expected to play in the nonaligned world.

We also had the opportunity to discuss bilateral issues. In this field, too, there is a desire by both sides to develop cooperation and also to continue the long existing friendship between the two countries. India and Cyprus are two cradles of civilization, two countries which, despite being apart geographically, have always been closely linked. They are also two countries whose great leaders Makarios and Nehru turned this friendship into something real, into practical cooperation. There is great regard for Makarios in India and there is of course great regard in Cyprus for Nehru and his successor, Mrs Gandhi.

India will establish a permanent embassy in Cyprus early next year to ensure closer contact and cooperation in all fields.

We discussed various international problems which disturb world peace and security. There was a convergence of views both on general and specific issues. I implicitly believe that my visit was very useful.

On this occasion, I wish to underline that visits of this kind and top-level contacts greatly contribute to understanding between countries regarding the problems they face and, at the same time, contribute considerably to close cooperation between them.

Regarding the Cyprus problem, I wish to add, and this I stressed also during my visit to India, that we want to see the dialogue make progress and we shall apply all good will to this end. Our side will make every possible effort for the dialogue to succeed. It is not the procedure which is to blame for the fact that no progress has been made so far. What is needed is to face the problem on the basis of UN decisions and the two top-level agreements. On our part, there should be the necessary steadiness and patience. This is not the time for statements which may hurt the chances of success of the dialogue. By this, I do not want to say that I am overoptimistic about the outcome of the dialogue. If the dialogue fails, we shall not hesitate to state this and say why it failed. But it will not fail because of our fault. Therefore, while the dailggue is continuing it must be approached very carefully.

This is not the right time for statements and manifestations of any kind which could be exploited by the Turkish side and could undermine the efforts being made. I have no reasons to believe that the Cyprus people have lost their militant spirit. There may be disquieting signs, but in the final analysis the Cyprus people have militancy, perseverance and a desire for a just solution. And they are not prepared to forsake their rights. Bearing all these in mind, we should at the same time conduct ourselves very carefully and responsibly and this concerns all without exception in these critical and delicate moments we are passing through.

I would like to give the assurance that we are handling and facing the problem of our country in a responsible manner. We should realize, however, that is is possible for us to be influenced by conditions either into taking wrong decisions or into following a policy which will undermine every effort for a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

I consider it useful to say this because in fact we are passing through a delicate phase in the dialogue and there is need for particular caution. Regardless of whether one is for or against the dialogue, the fact is that the dialogue is in progress and we should show the necessary patience and insistence to ensure the success and not the failure of the dialogue. I repeat that if the dialogue fails this will not be through our own fault.

I take this opportunity to stress once again that we are living in conditions of absolute democracy, but on the national question there should be absolute unity of targets and objectives. I, for my part, will make new efforts to achieve the necessary unity. There is need for a response by everyone in order to separate other differences from the national question over which we should not quarrel and which should not be a source of friction in our internal front. We should realize that the enemies of Cyprus want to see our internal front disintegrate. They do not want it to be strong, obviously, so that we will yield to the faits accomplis and so that unacceptable partitionist solutions may be facilitated. We should realize beyond any doubt that such a development would be disastrous for Cyprus and our people.

This is why on this occasion and with the impressions I got from India—where I was really greatly encouraged by what was said about the support which is offered to us and will continue to be offered—I considered it my duty to refer once again to this question and to underline once more the need for unity which is undoubtedly indispensable this moment. Regardless of any divergence of views, regardless of anything else, we should make serious efforts to secure all prerequisites for normal political life in Cyprus as the basis for this indispensable unity.

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES CARTER'S REMARKS ON CYPRUS

NC291054 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Oct 80 p 2

["Viewpoint" column by Mumtaz Soysal: "People and Turks"]

[Excerpts] Mr Jimmy Carter, the honorable President of the United States, has decreed that following Greece's reintegration into NATO, "the time" has come to settle the Cyprus issue, and he added that the first step to be taken would be to "restore" human rights on the island.

No matter how one looks at this statement, the language is "offensive." That is to say, in this part of the world, it is the United States that "resolves" the issues and determines "the order" of those waiting to be resolved.

Again, this means that "restoring human rights on the island" and "restoring the Greek Cypriot community on the island" imply the same thing. This sounds as if the sufferings of the Turkish Cypriot community from 1963 to 1974 and the oppressions and massacres to which it was subjected during this period, along with the boycotts and the embargoes which have been imposed on this same community since 1974, do not constitute a "violation" of human rights--as if "violation" of human rights can only be considered for those who deserve "restorations."

This indeed, is the limit!

Having established a link with the common market under the partnership agreement, Turkey has begun to do what is possible regarding the phased reduction of tariffs and customs, but when the "free movement of labor power" came up, Western powers have shirked their responsibilities. In fact, they have gone so far as to begin imposing visas on the Turks. This may mean that "they are the partners" and "we are the market," but this is plainly incompatible with the principle of "mutual respect and equality," which is the fundamental rule in international life. Because equality is the basis of human honor and dignity, the rule that "everybody is equal but some are more equal than others" can only be valid in Orwell's "Animal Farm."

If the people of Turkey and those living in northern Cyprus and western Thrace, as well as those working in Europe, are to live in equality with others, then the Turkish state--which is looked upon by all as a "protector"--has to present its stand on these issues in an unequivocal and uncompromising manner.

The question is not one of nationality. It is clearly one of "human rights." There is no room for complaisance.

GENERAL EVREN PRESENTS GOALS IN REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE

TA290913 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that everything possible is being done and all possibilities are being exploited to ensure a tranquil and secure life for the Turkish nation. Pointing out that this aim will definitely be attained, Evren said: Our nation wishes this and supports the new administration with all its heart.

In his message issued on the occasion of Republic Day, Evren noted that no evil motive will be able to harm the Turkish Republic now and in the future and that, however strong it is, any evil motive will be condemned to destruction in the face of the unique strength and steel will of the Turkish nation, whose heart is full of faith in Ataturk and patriotism.

Evren stated that it was not easy for the Turkish nation to achieve the republican system. He noted that the country was saved and the republican system--which Ataturk described as the most suitable system for the nature and national characteristic of the Turkish nation--was attained following the independence war launched by the great savior Ataturk, who rose like a new sun at a time when the motherland was invaded and when there were attempts to obliterate the Turkish nation from history books. Evren said that a republic is a majority system, which values honesty, work, knowledge and abilities, makes it possible to compete within a legal framework, is open to civilization and development, respects one another's rights, recognizes the right to equal opportunities and has numerous virtues. Pointing out that the human race could attain this political system only thousands of years after establishing social life, Evren said that even at present billions of people are longing for the republican system.

The head of state continued: Unfortunately, persons who wanted to deprive the Turkish nation of the republican system--which it attained only 57 years ago after centuries of hardship--cropped up in our country in recent years and they drove this country to 12 September by mercilessly shedding each other's and innocent citizens' blood. I had, on various occasions, warned these traitors over radio and television and told them to renounce their moves--which are directed through orders from foreign sources--that the Turkish armed forces will never surrender the Turkish republic, which they took over from Ataturk, into the hands of traitors--the tools for unpure motives--and that our tolerance and dignity should not be exploited. However, these traitors did not understand the warning. They believed that they could divide the armed forces by penetrating it as well and thus achieve their treacherous goals. They forgot that the members of the Turkish armed forces are full of patriotism and love of their nation--inspired by a pure faith originating from Ataturk--and that they are sufficiently strong to destroy those who wish to penetrate them. They also forgot that the 45 million citizens living in this country are not on their side. This 45 million mass remained silent and patient until now because of its trust in the armed forces and also because it was waiting for its representatives at the Assembly to start acting.

It is sufficient to mingle with the citizens to see that the nation does not approve of these traitors: However, it is very sad that, instead of acting in accordance with the wishes of the nation, the representatives of the nation heeded the word of a small [word indistinct] and even of a single person of their party and received their orders from there. They attached importance to the interests of the party rather than to national interests.

In his message on the occasion of Republic Day, Evren said that the sole aim of the Turkish armed forces consists of protecting their lofty nation and country as an indivisible entity against internal and foreign enemies and ensuring this nation an eternal life of happiness, security and tranquillity.

Pointing out that, since 12 September, a new direction has been given to work conducted in all the country's organizations and new moves have been undertaken with great passion and excitement in a bid to realize this aim, Evern said: Everything possible is being done and all possibilities are being exploited in order to ensure a tranquil and secure life for the brave Turkish nation. This aim will definitely be attained since our nation wishes this and supports the new administration with all its heart. Any successful result will comprise the most valuable reward for the Turkish armed forces, an infinite pride in being worthy of the great leader Ataturk and his pledge and the trust and love of this lofty nation for the armed forces.

My dear citizens: There is no obstacle we cannot overcome regardless of the time and place as long as we act hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with the faith of Turkish nationalism, which is expressed in the maxim 'How happy is the person who says he is Turkish.' Joint efforts always yield prosperity and happiness.

This is why I am convinced that we will find in the near future definite solutions to our economic and social problems through the strength of our patriotic common sense.

The head of state noted that every Turk will always uphold the Ataturk ideology and ensure that his country and nation attain the goals designated by Ataturk. Pointing out that the country's horizons will be enlightened with the sun of the republic, and that stronger and happier republic days will continue to be the greatest days of the Turkish nation in unity, solidarity, freedom and independence, even concluded his message: The republic is a most beautiful, meaningful and sacred legacy, entrusted to us by Ataturk with the following words: To the new generation, the future is yours. We established the republic, but it is you who will uplift and continue it. The great leader Ataturk also entrusted us with the duty of protecting the republic by saying: To the Turkish youth, your first duty consists of protecting and defending the Turkish independence and republic for eternity. The strength you need exists in your noble blood. The noble Turkish youth, who is believed in and trusted by the entire Turkish nation, will continue this republic and uplift it for eternity. If necessary, the Turkish youth will not hesitate to shed its pure blood for this aim.

This country, this flag and this republic belong to us and they will remain ours for eternity. I am firmly convinced that our nation shares these feelings and thoughts. With this understanding and determination, it will gloriously and honorably perpetuate our republic on the path enlightened by the principles of Ataturk. In this conviction, I remember those who offered us this happy day—our martyrs with reverence and our courageous veterans with gratitude and especially the great Ataturk—and congratulate our citizens in Turkey and abroad and our kinsmen in Cyprus on the occasion of Republic Day and extend my wishes of health, success and happiness.

TURGUT OZAL ATTENDS OECD WORKING GROUP MEETING IN PARIS

TA261220 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal flew to Paris today to attend the OECD second working group meetings there. In a statement at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Ozal said that during the 1-day meeting the present economic situation in Turkey would be analyzed. He said certain OECD experts had come to Turkey earlier and prepared a report and that this report would be discussed at the meeting. Noting that Turkey's economy was improving as envisaged in the [presumably government] program, Ozal said that he had learned that the experts' report was a favorable one.

Ozal stated that work on the tax bills was continuing. He stressed that very serious work was being conducted that would improve the condition of the lower-income groups and those on salary. He said that the majority of the news reports in connection with the tax bill being prepared were false. He expressed the belief that the tax law would be passed within 1 or 1 and 1/2 months. He said: I believe that with this law we will be able to reduce the tax burden in a very short time, possibly by March 1981, and not in 3 or 4 years as the press claims. Ozal added that a just system would be established concerning the taxes paid by those on salary. He said that the tax burden of the lower income groups and those on salary would be reduced to 35 to 40 percent of the present rate.

Answering a question, Turgut Ozal said the annual loss of labor hours in Turkey until 1980 was 1 million but that this rate reached 7.7 million by the end of August in 1980 due to the labor strikes.

Turgut Ozal is being accompanied to Paris by a delegation composed of Finance Ministry and State Planning Organization officials.

Interim Report on Meeting

TA272056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The OECD meeting held in Paris has ended. State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who attended the meeting of the OECD second working group today, told Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] that the OECD report on Turkey's economic situation was discussed at the meeting. Ozal pointed out that the report drawn up by OECD experts a short while ago was found to be favorable. He added that the representatives of the OECD countries, IMF and the World Bank said at the meeting that the economic support being extended to Turkey must be maintained. Ozal said that in his speech he gave information about the economic policies to be pursued by the new Turkish administration. Turgut Ozal will meet the French finance minister tomorrow. He is expected to return to Turkey on Wednesday.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, PUBLIC DISORDER

Illegal Organization Head Slain

TA231832 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Ali Ekber Acar, the person responsible for an illegal organization in the Esentepe quarter of Ankara, was today shot and killed as he was trying to escape from the security forces. According to information received by a TRT correspondent from Ankara martial law command officials, Acar was surrounded in Furel quarter at 1100 today. Acar, who tried to escape with the help of his relatives, failed to obey the security forces order to stop and was therefore shot. A false identity card was found in his possession. Four of Acar's relatives who tried to help him escape were captured.

Army Judge Escapes Attack

TA231824 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Major Yilmaz Oscan, a judge at the Ankara Martial Law Command Third Military Court, was attacked by three armed terrorists near his home last night. Oscan was not wounded. According to information received by a TRT correspondent, three terrorists fired shots at Oscan as he was leaving his private car to enter his house at about 2100. Oscan, who was armed, chased the assailants but the terrorists escaped. In a search conducted at the scene of the incident, 17 spent round of various calibers were found.

Ankara Martial Law Command officials condemned the attack against Oscan. The assailants are being sought.

Directorate Collects Illegal Weapons

TA231740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate has announced that 160,140 firearms—without permits—of various kinds and 541,468 rounds of ammunition of various types were relinquished to the authorities within the legal time limit granted for turning them in. The firearms were being held without permits.

According to the statement issued by the Directorate, 132,522 pistols, 2,474 machineguns, 23,560 infantry rifles, 615 automatic rifles, 364 shotguns and 623 rifles of various types were relinquished to military authorities, as designated by the Martial Law Commands, between 29 September—when the law on relinquishing firearms went into effect—and 17 October.

During the same period, 521,773 rounds of pistol ammunition of various types and 19,695 rounds of various other types of ammunition as well as 260 kg of demolition equipment, 2,768 kg of dynamite, 8,449 knives and other such instruments, 1,569 meters of time fuses, 2,110 kg of gunpowder, 18,470 electric fuses and 21 bombs of various kinds were also handed over to the relevant authorities.

The statement continued: The number of firearms and explosives relinquished clearly indicate the dangerous atmosphere we had been led into. The interest and understanding shown by our citizens in relinquishing the weapons displays, at the same time, trust in the administration. The interest and trust shown by the citizens are being respectfully evaluated as an indication of the Turkish nation's faith and loyalty in its state. On this occasion, the public is informed that it is important for the security of our nation and country that all citizens show the same sensitivity and inform and assist the relevant officials regarding the possession of arms and arms smugglers.

Directorate Reports Security Operations

TA231751 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The General Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate has issued a statement on terrorists captured in armed clashes during operations conducted by security forces in various martial law areas between 17 and 23 October. The statement is as follows: One of the two terrorists who raided the Registry Office in Istanbul's Kadikoy quarter, a terrorist who is a leader of a clandestine organization in Ordu's Aybasti District, a militant belonging to a clandestine organization in the Cavusbasi Village in Ordu's Fatsa District and a terrorist wanted for various robberies and for three murders in the Adamlicile Village in Antalya's Gazipasa District were killed during armed clashes with security forces.

Eight terrorists—three of them wounded—were captured during the operation launched in order to seize Teslim Koc and his friends, who were wanted for the armed attack on the gendarme station in Derebucagi in Tunceli's Pertek District. Another terrorist belonging to a clandestine organization in the Balikcilar Village in Rize's Cendogdu District was also wounded and captured by security forces. In addition, 933 persons were detained during the same period for various reasons and of these 181 were arrested. The public is hereby informed.

Palestinian Guerrillas' Trial Resumes

TA241541 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 24 Oct (AA)—The retrial of four Palestinian guerrillas who raided the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara in July 1979 and killed two Turkish policemen in the process started in Ankara criminal court today, under strict security measures.

The four had earlier been convicted of murder and sentenced to death by a martial law court, but the verdict was overturned by the military court of cassation, which said they should have been tried by a civil court. The criminal court today decided to adjourn in order to ask the Ministry of Justice if it should go on with the trial of the defendants, who had already been tried by a military court.

Interior Ministry Reports Operations

TA241220 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The security forces captured 357 persons, suspects being sought for various crimes, in operations they conducted throughout the country during the past week. During these operations, the security forces also found 265 weapons and a large quantity of explosives.

An announcement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Interior Ministry says that among the 357 persons captured there are 6 armed robbery suspects, 31 murder suspects and 5 convicts who escaped from prisons. The explosives confiscated by the security forces include 13 dynamite sticks, 29 dynamite caps, 3 bombs and 243 fuses. The weapons include 229 pistols, 13 shotguns, 23 rifles, 17 knives and 13,604 cartridges.

Martial law command forces captured 167 persons belonging to four illegal organizations during operations conducted in 19 regions in Ankara during the past 10 days. Our correspondent has learned from Ankara Security Directorate officials that the captured militants killed Murvet Kalkac near Yenidogan Mosque last July, carried out armed attacks against the security forces and other persons and took care of 15 militants wounded in such activities. The captured militants also collected at gunpoint donations for their organizations, supplied weapons and explosives to their organizations, wounded 11 persons at various times, beat 20 persons, engaged in 11 armed clashes with the security forces, hung booby-trapped placards and posters, organized unauthorized demonstrations and distributed tracts. One automatic pistol, 34 pistols of various kinds and calibers, 2 mufflers, 2 handgrenades, 22 fuses, 37 ignition caps, 29 timed fuses, 4 dynamite sticks, 1 pair of binoculars and about 4,700 rounds of ammunition of various kinds were seized in searches carried out on the suspects and their homes. It is reported that among those captured, 3 are assistant physicians, 1 is a nurse, 1 is a teacher, 1 is an engineer, 4 are health workers, 22 are employees, 34 are workers, 43 are students, 50 are self-employed and 8 are unemployed.

NSC Ratifies Death Sentence

TA241623 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has ratified the death sentence given to Serdar Soyergin, accused of killing a worker in Adana on 14 September 1980 and of being involved in the killing of Tank Captain Bulent Angin. Soyergin's sentence was earlier ratified by the military high court.

Captain Angin was ambushed and killed in Adana on 14 September as he was trying to intervene in an armed clash between two rival leftist factions. In operations conducted after the incident Serdar Soyergin and Ayhan Canain were captured by the security forces. Suleyman Aydemir, who was involved in the same incident and who killed Captain Angin, escaped after the incident.

Terrorist Executed

TA260527 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command has announced that the death sentence of Serdar Soyergin was carried out at 0300 today. The Press and Public Relations Department of the command made the following announcement:

This is an announcement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kharamanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command. Serder Soyergin planned and carried out the murder of Erdogan Kolat during a fight between different political factions in the Istiklal quarter of Adana on 14 September 1980. On the same day, Soyergin also attempted to kill an official who was with Capt Bulent Angin, the commander of the military team that came to the scene of the incident. Soyergin was tried for these crimes by the Martial Law Command First Court and sentenced to death under article 450/4 of the Turkish penal code. The death sentence was approved by the Military Court of Appeals and subsequently by the National Security Council. After being published in the Official Gazette, Serdar Soyergin was executed at the Adana prison at 0300 on 26 October 1980. The public is hereby informed.

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AU281207 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by Gerhard Bitzen: "Informal Contacts of Vienna With Bolivian Countergovernment"]

[Text] Vienna--Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of Bolivia's "National Unity Government" which, though constitutionally elected, is operating underground at present, at the end of last week held several informal talks in Vienna, within the framework of a diplomatic tour of West Europe. Among others, he talked with Chancellor Kreisky. Zamora informed those he talked with that the Bolivian military junta was completely isolated both in domestic and international politics. He appealed to the democratic forces in the world to continue humanitarian aid to Bolivia but to exercise restraint regarding state and private aid.

According to a chancellery source, the Bolivian guest was promised by Chancellor Kreisky that everything would be done to contribute to the restoration of democratic conditions in this country in the Andes. Austria is going to make endeavors to this end in international bodies and through bilateral contacts. Since Austria recognizes only states, the maintenance of diplomatic relations does not constitute any explicit recognition of the military junta, it was stressed. The visitor's talk with Heinz Fischer, floor leader of the Austrian Socialist Party in parliament, was purely an informal exchange of opinions. According to quarters close to Fischer, the "countergovernment" enjoys the support both of the Austrian Government and the Socialist Party.

The Democratic People's Union, UDP, a leftist-nationalist coalition, was victorious in the June elections in which it obtained nearly 40 percent of the vote. After the military putsch it went underground as the "National Unity Government."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Dr Manfred Ortner has been appointed new Austrian ambassador to Colombia. The Colombian Government has approved the appointment. [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

EAST EUROPEAN DEBTS--At the end of 1979 the debts of East European countries at Austrian banks reached the all-time record mark of 45.3 billion schillings. At the end of 1974, these debts were only 8.1 billion schillings. Almost half of the total loans granted to East European countries went to Poland. The GDR's debts amount to 8 billion schillings, and those of Hungary 6.6 billion schillings. The debts of the CSSR, Romania and Bulgaria in Austria are relatively low. The commercial debts of East European countries with Austrian export companies are estimated at over 15 billion schillings. Thus the total debts of East European countries in Austria were more than 60 billion schillings. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 24 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

DRUG DEALERS--Austrian police have been very successful in their struggle against drug dealers recently. At Schwechat Airport, 20 kilos of marihuana were discovered in the possession of Adewui, a businessman from Lagos. He and an Austrian accomplice were arrested. A student from the Congo was arrested at Schwechat Airport when trying to smuggle into Austria 4.8 kilos of cannabis. In Lower Austria, police arrested drug smugglers and dealers, and investigations were launched against 30 persons. In Vorarlberg, a dealer ring with 35 members was smashed by police. In Salzburg, police arrested a heroin dealer at the main railroad station. [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Oct 80 p 9 AU]

DPA REPORTS GENSCHER DECEMBER VISIT TO CSSR 'LIKELY'

LD291729 Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is likely to go to Prague in December for talks with the Czechoslovak Government, it was learned today from well-informed sources in Bonn. Genscher and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek have repeatedly stressed their interest in high-level exchange visits to cultivate mutual relations. Genscher had originally intended to visit Czechoslovakia at the end of February. His visit was postponed at Prague's request, a request evidently due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the resultant East-West crisis.

November has lately been mentioned as a possible date for the visit, but Genscher has a crowded schedule then, as he will attend the CSCE review conference in Madrid and will accompany Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the chancellor's visit to the United States. That is why December is now thought likely. No official confirmation of the date is available.

GENSCHER CALLS FOR 'MAJOR MOVE' BY EAST IN MBFR TALKS

LD291736 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has reiterated the Federal Government's undiminished interest in continuation of the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces and in an early initial result. In a statement on the 7th anniversary of the opening of the talks on 30 October 1973, published by the Foreign Ministry in Bonn today, Genscher says there is a chance for a result if the East contributes a major move toward clarifying the discrepancies which still persist in regard to its armed forces.

The Federal Government does not underrate the difficulties of the negotiations aimed at lessening the dangers of a military confrontation and contributing to a more stable balance of forces by establishing parity in the numerical level of land forces in central Europe. Over the years it has been possible to align concepts on a number of points, but a comprehensive reply from the East is still outstanding on proposals for a simplified interim arrangement for American and Soviet force reductions and accompanying measures which the West introduced at the Federal Government's initiative in December 1979.

SPD'S WEHNER INTERVIEWED ON INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

DW291215 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Reporter Reiser interview with SPD Bundestag faction Chairman Herbert Wehner in the feature "Panorama", place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Wehner, what is behind the recent GDR actions?

[Answer] This is a difficult question. At any rate the situation contains the commitment which the leading people in the GDR must, should and want to fulfill in the framework of the military pact to which they belong.

[Question] Could it be said that the situation in Poland plays a role?

[Answer] One could say that, but it does not really befit the Germans to constantly make statements about Poland, does it? Difficulties exist everywhere, not only in that part of the world but also in the part of the world we belong to. To the extent that these difficulties can be solved, it is the task of politicians not to constantly comment on these difficulties in speeches and not to make them the subject of polemics. That is my experience gathered from 31 years in parliament.

[Question] Was such a strain in inter-German relations predictable?

[Answer] It could not be ignored. It is a fact, if I may say so, that the German Democratic Republic belongs to the Warsaw Pact and the Federal Republic of Germany to NATO. Relations between these two military pacts or alliances naturally have consequences with regard to relations between the states existing in the divided German nation. That is the situation.

[Question] Has some potential for cooperation been overestimated?

[Answer] I do not know by whom; maybe by journalists, maybe by the people who know everything better. One thing is clear, however: Since Germany was divided and remained divided after World War II, and since both states in divided Germany belong to different military alliances, those wanting to help as much as possible must see to it that there is no special friction, difficulties or controversies. The controversies must be eliminated as much as possible for the benefit of the people living--sometimes in separated families--in divided Germany. It depends on the considerateness with which one tries to bring influence to bear on certain current events.

[Question] How does all that fit into Honecker's statement made at the last Leipzig Fair, where he said that he is most interested in a development of inter-German relations?

[Answer] I assume it does. It pertains to us as well. But we are not idle talkers; they over there are not and we over here cannot be idle talkers either. We must be interested in the possible, we must orientate ourselves, by what can be achieved. The more one talks and the more smart alecks talk, the more difficult it will be to repair the damage done.

[Question] Doesn't that mean that the recent GDR measures indicate a change of course?

[Answer] Begging your pardon, I have tried to explain the following: Both states in divided Germany are integrated in military alliances which are not only different but even are facing each other. Both states in divided Germany need the option of preventing the relationship between them--after all, they have entirely different regimes, different systems--from becoming worse again to the additional detriment of the people. Thus what matters is this: Where are contacts possible so as to continue some of what has been initiated? This concerns the people over there, this concerns us, and this also concerns the two great world powers.

[Question] Are there any options left for concretely improving the situation and for doing something beyond a mere understanding?

[Answer] That depends on the manner in which people over here are informed about options and necessities, information for which, pursuant to these options and necessities, alarm signals have been construed continuously. The measure taken by the responsible quarters in the German Democratic Republic with regard to visitors is a hard measure that is very painful to many families. It will have to be the objective of our efforts not to simply put it into some category by rejection or by reciprocal propaganda, but to try to put the relationship between the two states, which are affiliated with different alliances, into a tolerable arrangement again.

PRESS ASSESSES CARTER-REAGAN DEBATE, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

DW301108 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Press review on debate between President Carter and Republican candidate Reagan]

[Text] SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: It seems certain that Carter's cold, cutting and skilled way of dealing with the issue of the danger of nuclear war has made the voters aware of foreign policy problems.

Ronald Reagan has gained much new sympathy because of his tangibly greater human warmth and spontaneity. It is uncertain, however, whether he has won new voters. It is not very likely that this debate has changed the existing stalemate between the two applicants.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster maintains: What took place in front of about 85 million U.S. citizens and 1,000 journalists from all parts of the world demonstrated very clearly what misery the American voters will be facing next Tuesday. Of the radiant conqueror from Georgia only the smile remained--and even that was sometimes tired if not forced in front of the televised eye of the nation. With regard to positive aspects, the balance sheet of President Carter's 4 years in office can offer, if anything at all, the fact that he has learned to administer his office, although not to shape it.

RHEINZEITUNG of Koblenz notes: One can imagine after the television debate between Carter and Reagan how much the American electorate suffers from a choice of candidates who are not very representative of the U.S. world power. The debate showed Jimmy Carter as the winner. He showed more know-how with regard to political management than Reagan. The West had to pay for Carter's learning process with much strength and loss of prestige. Would Western Europe stand the Reagan risk without damage to the vitally necessary ties with America? Carter demonstrated prudence in foreign policy matters, although he does not get qualified advice from his native Georgia Mafia or from Brzezinski.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW291015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Me.: "Without a Man's Word"]

[Text] It is not as paradoxical as it sounds: The Islamic regime in Iran seems to have discovered a solution of striking simplicity--how to use the American hostages to manipulate the U.S. elections to the advantage of President Carter, and how to continue to blackmail him later on with them. It just has to release some of the unfortunate people prior to the election date for television purposes and keep the rest of them for later. It would as much serve Iranian foreign policy as it would help Tehran's domestic policy. It is entirely that simple. Khomeyni's son says it plainly now, while his father maintains a noble silence.

It is depressing that in the once proud American nation nobody dares stand up 6 days prior to the election date and call the disgraceful spectacle by its proper name. Not even Bush, the candidate for vice president, does it, who is viewed by many European election observers with more sympathy than Carter, Mondale and Reagan put together. Even Bush denies assiduously that the President is trying to increase his reelection chances by currying favor for the timely release of the hostages, although that is clearer than bright daylight. He states instead that this cannot be, because elections in the United States are always won or lost with economic issues.

The influence brought to bear by the Tehran regime on the elections is becoming more and more effective, if nobody dares say a man's word that this country, for the sake of its future, may not follow the will of faraway ayatollahs and mullahs, not even if 52 innocent citizens will be torn to pieces by scoundrels and murderers. In the meantime it is considered a democratic axiom everywhere that an election with a possibly narrow outcome can be won only with emotions, and that relevant television pictures, such as returning hostages, would be most effective emotionally. What is the difference between such an assumption about the voting of a politically educated populace in a country with an old parliamentary tradition and the smiled-at election activities of illiterates in black Africa or on the Indian subcontinent. The denaturation of the 1980 American presidential elections is the defeat not only of American democracy, but also of the whole Western democracy.

DIE WELT View

DW291022 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Eloquent Silence"]

[Text] The superpower United States is laboring dangerously near the boundaries of its political credibility. While Washington courts the Iranian mullahs in the crescendo of hardly veiled offers and advances--and under the time pressure of the election date--the kidnappers cooly procrastinate the verdict on the conditions for the release of their prisoners. Ayatollah Khomeyni, whose say on the matter would be veritably weighed in gold right now, plays sphinx.

He poses riddles--one might think with gusto--of whether it is a good or bad sign that he omitted from his speech the topic of the hostages that has turned red hot. Or was it perhaps nothing but the ice-cold demonstration of the priority of problems, the defense against the suspicion that Iran wishes to make its warring fortune dependent on a "deal" with the American "devil"? People in this country should concede that it is not just the U.S. election campaign which attributes such grotesquely important dimensions to this game. The 52 Americans who have been suffering in hostage detention for a year vicariously for their country--and not only for the United States--weight heavily in the awareness of the nation, and never before was the opportunity to get them free so favorable objectively, or the price so attractive to their prison guards, as it is now under the auspices of the U.S. presidential elections. Anyone watching from a Machiavellian distance the painful and risky bows of the giant to the dwarf should be aware of this.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS POSSIBLE DEVALUATION OF MARK AS 'UNREALISTIC'

LD291546 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Government regrets, in the words of Government Spokesman Armin Gruenewald, "the talk" about a devaluation of the Deutsche mark, which at the present time is one of the weak currencies within the EMS [European Monetary System].

Gruenewald said today in connection with the cabinet discussion on the autumn forecast by the economic research institutes that a devaluation of the mark would be "unrealistic" and on top of it talk about it "unnecessary and harmful."

Gruenewald continued that the cabinet had stressed the view of the research institutes that after a decline in the economy in the first half of 1981 an upward movement could be expected in the second half of the year. There was concern that the opportunity for an upswing "is possibly systematically being talked into the ground" by the public discussion.

In accordance with the stipulations of the stability law the Federal Government will submit its economic data in the annual economic report at the beginning of 1981.

MINE WARFARE TASK FORCE FOR INDIAN OCEAN FORMED

LD291349 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "France Forms Mine Warfare Task Force for Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The national navy is at present setting up a small homogeneous mine warfare task force from its ships based at Toulon and Cherbourg with a view to a possible mission in the Indian Ocean.

Two Toulon-based minehunters and two Cherbourg-based ocean minesweepers have been placed on standby this Tuesday, 28 October, to join a mine detection and neutralization force which will also comprise an escort and support ship responsible for coordinating operations if by chance action were needed to clear the Strait of Hormuz of mines.

Officially this move to place minehunters and minesweepers on alert was presented this Tuesday, 28 October, as an overall exercise and no details have yet been given on this force's destination. The Cherbourg ocean minesweepers (500 tons full load) are capable of detecting and destroying mines at depths of 60 meters thanks to a remote-controlled device which lays its explosive charge near the target to be neutralized. The Toulon minehunters (780 tons full load) are old U.S. ocean sweepers which were modernized after 1976.

On several occasions during the Iranian-Iraqi conflict the warring sides have threatened to mine the Strait of Hormuz through which 60 percent of the Gulf oil destined for Europe now passes.

In the past France was called upon to intervene to clear mines from the Suez Canal following the 1973 Israeli-Arab war.

Technical Consultations Among General Staffs

Increased Western naval activity can now be observed in the Indian Ocean as well as an intensification in technical consultations among French, U.S., British and Australian general staffs whose ships are in the area. France, for its part, has sent four battleships to the Gulf of Oman in the northern hemisphere of the Indian Ocean and the guided missile destroyer Suffren is preparing to join them. At the end of the month the Amiral Charner, a corvette, is also due to go to the Indian Ocean.

ENVOY CONVEYS GISCARD MESSAGE TO IRAQI LEADERS

LD291325 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 42

[Text] Jacques Morizet, Giscard d'Estaing's special envoy, was received Monday, 27 October by [Iraqi] President Saddam Husayn to whom he handed a message from the president of the republic. His visit lasted 24 hours. Mr Morizet returned to Paris this Tuesday, 28 October.

The choice of the messenger indicates that the French Government attaches special importance to this message. Indeed, Mr Morizet has been representing France in Rabat since last February and it is unusual for an ambassador to be summoned and entrusted with a mission to a government other than the one to which he is accredited. However, Mr Morizet was previously ambassador to Baghdad from 1975 to 1980.

According to the Iraqi agency INA, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz (who visited Paris for talks with Giscard d'Estaing on 25 September, immediately after the Iraqi-Iranian conflict broke out), Foreign Minister Hammadi and French Ambassador Rocalve were present at the meeting with Mr Morizet.

FRANCOIS-PONCET URGES NO INTERFERENCE IN POLISH EVENTS

LD291319 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Speaking on the French Television Channel 2 current affairs program on Monday, 27 October, Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet stressed that it is up to the Polish people themselves to solve their problems and that other possibilities should not be discussed. "Do not let us lightly envisage foreign interventions which, of course, would be unacceptable," he said. "The Poles," he added, "in the Gdansk agreement drew up their own Polish solution which reconciles the existing different concerns. What is now needed is for that agreement to be implemented in the spirit in which it was reached. For heaven's sake don't let's interfere." "Everybody," Mr Francois-Poncet also said, "is aware of the consequences and considerable risks for East-West relations if this peaceful political Polish process were unable to be freely expressed, whatever difficulties and ups and downs there might be."

LE FIGARO ASSESSES CARTER ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY RECORD

LD291049 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Oct 80 pp 1,5

[Paul-Marie de la Gorce article: "Carter's Record"]

[Text] U.S. policy in the past 4 years has frequently been strongly criticized in Europe, and particularly in France, to the extent that it has become fashionable--but also in bad taste--to deride President Carter as a person. Indeed the judgments which many French people usually pass on the United States above all reflect their passions, their prejudices and their fears: Some merely regard the United States as the sanctuary of the bloodiest imperialism and the most brutal capitalism and others cannot conceive of security aside from under the U.S. wing and do not want to annoy the Americans at any price or even criticize them for fear of offending them in the least. Paradoxically it is among the latter that we have found those most strongly contemptuous of the Carter administration; it is probable that, since they want a protector, they want him to be as tough as possible....

Nonetheless, on the eve of the presidential elections it is possible to make an assessment. Indeed from a distance it is easier to distinguish the results attained and the defeats suffered.

Probably the most important thing is the success achieved in Asia. Not only has President Carter succeeded in overcoming the obstacle posed by Taiwan's status and restored normal diplomatic relations between Beijing and Washington, but the United States is already the PRC's preferred interlocutor.

The areas of convergence between the two countries have already found a field of application: On the Kampuchean border the Thai Army, advised and equipped by the United States, is providing rear bases and logistics for the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who are maintained directly by Beijing. This policy which, despite rather hypocritical denials, consists as far as the United States is concerned in giving practical aid--including maintaining them at the United Nations--to those responsible for one of the biggest massacres in recent history is certainly rather frighteningly cynical. (We should welcome the fact that the French Government has at least refused to support the presence of Khmer Rouge representatives at the United Nations even if we could have hoped for an even clearer stance.) However, the fact is that Washington has regained means of taking action in Asia which had seemed lost after the defeat in Vietnam.

In addition China has normalized its relations with Japan and signed a treaty with that country. Since Japan has for 30 years been an esteemed U.S. ally in the Far East it is in fact a kind of triple Washington-Tokyo-Beijing alliance which has been formed.

The Carter administration is proud to have attained this unprecedented result when in the past periods of rapprochement with China and Japan have alternated and never coincided.

In the long term that may appear to be the essential thing. However, in the short term this success has been countered by two failures. The failures suffered in Africa (in Angola and Ethiopia) have to some extent been balanced by successes (in Somalia, Zimbabwe, and Egypt).

However spectacular the U.S. defeat in Iran was, it may not be final. Whatever the results of the negotiations going on to secure the release of the Tehran hostages it is now known that, while we will naturally never see a regime in Iran comparable to that of the shah, the United States could well restore normal and even close relations with that country; the present Iranian regime's fierce anti-Sovietism has in any case limited the international consequences of the revolution from which it stems.

Indeed while the essence of U.S. policy in the past 4 years is in Asia, its negative record is in the Middle East. Originally the Carter administration wanted to mobilize all its partners to gradually bring Israel to negotiations with the joint Vance-Gromyko declaration on 4 November 1977 as the most important sign of this. However, in choosing to give exclusive support to the process started by President as-Sadat in Jerusalem a few weeks later, it achieved the opposite results to what it was seeking. The separate peace between Egypt and Israel gave Israel the certainty of no longer having to fear a general war since its main adversary was out of the game which enabled it to further strengthen its hold on the occupied territories. The Arab world fell apart politically and that was enough to give the Soviet Union the opportunity to regain a foothold in the region. The isolation of Syria, which was deprived of allies and stood alone confronting Israel, led it to seek an alliance with Moscow. The Lebanese crisis, which as everybody knows is merely a result of the Israeli-Arab conflict, has continued and will probably undergo new developments....

The Middle East has remained the world's most explosive region while it has a decisive economic and strategic importance. As has been seen, each crisis has direct effects on the industrialized countries' oil supplies. The United States, known for its exclusive support for Israel was for that reason unable to exploit the passionate hostility which almost all Islamic countries felt toward the Soviet Union after it intervened in Afghanistan. Today, therefore, after the foreseeable failure of the "psychological" and economic sanctions which Washington decided to impose, very little remains of the vast reaction sparked off by that intervention.

It is now being said that the reelection of the outgoing President would ensure for the American Near East policy a freedom of action which it now lacks, since Mr Carter would not be eligible again. We will see what happens but it is clear in any case that indeed it is here that the epicenter of the earthquakes which threaten the world balance from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean is situated.

Giving the lie to premature analyses of its weakness or passiveness, the United States has after all reacted to the difficulties which it has encountered in the region by a comeback in force. President Carter has decided that not only air and naval but also ground units are to be present in the Middle East as a result of agreements concluded with Egypt, Oman and Somalia. It is the first time since the Vietnam War that America has undertaken to be militarily present abroad, in a place where it was not present before, even though it would have to intervene militarily if necessary. In fact, it runs the risk of being unavoidably involved in the fate of the regimes which have granted it bases.

On 1 January 1980, President Carter told Congress: "We must be ready to pay any price to ensure that we remain the most powerful nation in the world." And candidate Ronald Reagan has not said anything else. This means that both men are determined to preserve what can rightly be called American hegemony.

There can be no doubt that the race for power and the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union will continue whether they are rationalized and moderated by such accords as the SALT II agreement or not. However, the obstacle against which American policy will come up against will perhaps be a result not so much of this rivalry--which, if necessary, can be compatible with a certain complicity--as of a revolt by peoples who are no longer willing to accept a situation in which U.S. political, economic, financial and military preponderance continues to be exerted against them. This is what the events which have taken place from Central America to Asia Minor have show in various--sometimes democratic, sometimes disastrous--ways. It was a long and hard ordeal for European colonial powers to accept the fact that decolonization was necessary. Some day America will have to accept a similar reconversion. It is not certain that it is prepared for it.

LE MONDE CITES POLL ON MITTERRAND, ROCARD CANDIDACIES

LD291313 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 42

[Text] An opinion poll carried out Monday, 27 October, by Public S.A. on a representative sample of 1,030 people and published Tuesday, 28 October in LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reveals that 70 percent of those questioned think that Mitterrand will be a candidate in the 1981 election. Asked "does Francois Mitterrand have a statesman's stature?" 52 percent replied yes and 28 percent no. Some 54 percent think that Mr Mitterrand is right to leave his decision in the hands of PS members, compared with 26 percent who do not. Finally, 50 percent think that if Mr Mitterrand runs as a PS candidate Mr Rocard will not withdraw his candidacy, compared with 34 percent who think he will.

PARIS PCF OFFICIAL BACKS COUNCILLORS' STAND ON CAMPAIGN

LD281709 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 80 p 46

[Unattributed report: "PCF Federal Bureau Divided"]

[Text] PCF Paris Federation Bureau member Eddy Kenig made a statement Tuesday, 21 October, indicating his stance on the bureau's condemnation of the five Paris councillors--including former federation First Secretary Henri Fiszbin--who had stated that they feel "released from the obligation to personally join the presidential election battle."

"As I explained at the federal bureau meeting on 20 October," Mr Kenig stated, "I cannot allow people to believe by my silence that I am associated in the decision taken by a majority of the federal bureau condemning the five Paris councillors' statement on the PCF presidential election campaign. Indeed I share the opinion that the lines adopted in this sphere without any really thorough democratic debate abandon the fundamental options adopted at the last congresses. This means that all Communists cannot be personally committed to the election campaign."

FORLANI GOVERNMENT WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE IN SENATE

LD300006 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The Forlani Government has won the confidence vote in the Senate and is now fully operational having already received a favorable vote in the Chamber. The Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats, representatives of the Volkspartei [South Tyrol People's Party] and the Union Valdotaine voted for; Communists, independent left, MSI [Italian Social Movement-National Right] and Radicals voted against. The Liberals abstained. There were 188 votes for and (?120) against.

In his reply, Prime Minister Forlani dwelt mainly on economic policy, the problems arising from the polemics on abortion, and points of foreign policy, announcing that Foreign Minister Colombo would shortly go to Moscow. Forlani also spoke of terrorism and the murder of Moro which, he said, was intended to strike against the highest element of unifying mediation within the Christian Democrat Party and the constitutional forces. As for economic difficulties, Forlani reiterated the need to struggle against the internal causes of inflation while striving to avert the external ones and to restore competitiveness to business, partly by spreading the burden of social expenditure through general taxation. On Colombo's visit to the Soviet Union Forlani remarked that it would provide useful opportunity to study further the prospects of resuming the East-West dialogue.

After Forlani's speech, the representatives of the parties confirmed in their speeches explaining their vote the alignments which had emerged in the Chamber of Deputies.

L'UNITA REPORTS BERLINGUER 23 OCTOBER LOWER HOUSE SPEECH

LD291303 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer's 23 October speech to the lower house: "We Will Struggle From Opposition To Ensure That the Country Has a New and Strong Political Leadership"]

[Excerpts] The main event in yesterday's lower house confidence debate on the new government was the PCI secretary general's speech. The new government headed by Deputy Forlani, Berlinguer said, is certainly not the government which Italy needs to surmount the crisis assailing it in all fields, to set itself back on its feet and to regenerate itself. This is why we Communists will be in opposition and will continue to work and struggle from the opposition benches to ensure that our country can have a political leadership equal to the vast problems that it has to resolve, that is, a unitary government including the parties of the workers movement and Italy's other major popular forces. The political crisis afflicting Italy for the past decade has not yet reached this solution, which is the only one that can guarantee stability and certainties. Our opposition to the present government will always be adapted to its approaches and above all its specific actions. Our yeas and nays will be clear ones. We will assess its conduct step by step. Therefore:

1--We are ready to make our own contribution to positively resolving the pressing issues and fundamental problems of our society and state and to establish what kinds of dialogue and understanding will be possible to this end;
2--Though well aware that, as in the past, there will be no lack of maneuvers and bids to postpone or avoid resolving the problems, we will fight to ensure that Parliament and the government tackle them and reach a decision with the promptness demanded by the country's situation;
3--We will most steadfastly oppose any options, measures or conduct on the part of the government which we consider contrary to the workers' and people's interests and damaging to public morality.

Next Berlinguer pointed out that the ranks of the government coalition parties now acknowledge that in order to resolve the country's problems and to guarantee its real governability it is necessary to establish a correct relationship between government and Parliament--between majority and opposition--and in particular to seek dialogue and understanding with the Communist opposition, which represents such a broad and vigorous section of society--the one which most wants and seeks its regeneration.

We acknowledge these intentions, but we also say to you: Take care not to follow the regressive path which led the previous government to commit increasingly serious errors, which destroyed its parliamentary majority and which made it collapse.

PSI's Conduct Poses Fundamental Question

Next Berlinguer examined what happened during the crisis. Some complex and contradictory aspects regarding the parties and their relations emerged, and it is worth examining them for a moment. Within the DC--partly as a result of increasing pressure from the minority to establish positive relations with the PCI and partly as a result of a more widespread anxiety over the demands for more and more positions of power which the PSI was making in exchange for the alliance which it established with the preamble group--a rapproachment gradually took place between the congress majority and minority.

This process within the DC, whose outcome is still uncertain, embodies several ambiguous aspects as it now appears; because, while on the one hand it seems to be bringing about an attenuation of the anticommunist extremes which prevailed at the congress, on the other hand there seems to be no adequate awareness emerging within the DC of the changes in political approaches and power-handling methods that must be carried out to create truly positive relations with the PCI--naturally without any kind of special preference, which we are not seeking and do not consider opportune.

The Social Democratic Party [PSDI], mindful of the fact that its open hostility toward the PCI was the reasons for its exclusion from the previous government and that it initially presented that government as more leftwing than it was and than events proved it to be, has changed its attitude toward the issue of relations with the PCI. This is one of the things which opened its way to membership of the present government.

It must be said of the PRI that we fail to understand its conduct during the final phase of the three-party government and during the crisis.

As for the PSI, faced with the government's downfall and the subsequent political developments, the PSI majority, Comrade Berlinguer stressed, carried out two operations. On the external plane it formed a pact with the PSDI and at the same time began forging links with the Radical Party, so that the PSI's "centrality" was diluted into a much wider socialist and radical secular area. This doubtless increases the bargaining power of the parties of this area with respect to the DC. But the rivalry taking place within the traditional power system is also being exacerbated. Furthermore, rivalry with the DC is taking place within a political framework which excludes the workers movement's fundamental force from the government. This implies abandonment of the sphere of the real challenge which must be issued and through which pressure must be brought to bear on the DC to make a commitment--the sphere of resolving the major national problems, involving among other things the regeneration of the attitude to, and methods of, government that have hitherto been the rule.

Within the PSI, its majority thought it could resolve the political problems posed by the leftwing currents by reducing their representation on the Directorate, excluding them from executive and organizational positions and refusing to allow their representatives into the government.

These two operations carried out by the PSI majority pose a fundamental question concerning the attitude to politics that now seems to prevail within the PSI. Of course, political activity essentially implies taking account of the balance of forces and acting to try to change it in one's own favor; but in this instance the balance of forces was regarded above all as the problem of how to expand one's own positions of power, and not as how to organize the masses' initiative and how to secure their consensus with a plan for regeneration.

In addition, the two operations which I have mentioned, he added, pose a politically more pressing question, namely, is the PSI now progressively losing the characteristics and position which have always made it an essential component of the Italian workers' movement as a whole. Clearly our party's wish is that such a danger will be avoided, because we are aware that the strength of an understanding among the leftwing forces, especially the Communists and Socialists, is a linchpin of any progressive alignment and policy.

Having repeated that the new government headed by Deputy Forlani is certainly not the government that Italy needs and that this is why the Communists have decided to remain in opposition, the PCI secretary general added: It must be said, however, that this is not a straightforward repetition of the previous government. It had a different conception. Furthermore, as I said at the beginning, there is a broad awareness in its component parties that the solution of the problem of real governability demands not only the desire but also the ability to establish positive relations with the PCI.

At the same time, we are already beginning to see the difficulties which hinder the government efforts to surmount outdated political approaches and practices and to begin an open and really fruitful dialogue with us. Good intentions have already come up against the persistance of old restrictions and stipulations.

This can be seen in the government's structure and composition. We suggested a reduction in the number of ministers and under secretaries by abolishing posts invented solely to achieve a balanced representation of the parties and their internal currents, especially for the DC. This has not been done. The proportions laid down in the Cencelli manual [allusion unknown] have once again been observed down to the last decimal point. Some allocations of ministries and under secretaryships and some exclusions (such as Deputy Pandolfi and Professor Giannini) were not based so much on criteria of competence and experience, as of taking into account the electoral and patronal strength of the individuals chosen or removed. In fact, once again you have been forced to keep in the government men and methods of whom and of which the country is tired and now rejects.

As far as the program is concerned, it contains some acceptable and even correct proposals, along with others, however, which are vague or even contradictory and negative. Some commitments have been made, but allow me to point out that these regularly appear in every government's exposition of policy because they have not been met for years and in some case then--such as the reform of the prime minister's office--for decades.

Some Questions on Foreign Policy

However, I will not dwell on an analytical assessment of your exposition, Deputy Forlani, Berlinguer said, pointing out that there will be no lack of opportunities--and some will be taken in this very forum--for we in opposition and you in government to compare our views. We repeat once again that the important considerations for us will be not words but deeds, the specific conduct of the government and its individual ministers.

Deeds in relation to what? In relation to the major problems faced by Italy in the world situation and in the status of our society. International relations are reaching a point of very serious danger to peace, as shown by the extension of conflicts, above all the increasingly destructive conflict that has now been under way for a month between Iraq and Iran; the unchecked arms race; and the exacerbation of North-South tensions resulting from the inability of the industrialized countries to address the disparity in development and living conditions between these two areas of the world and to start resolving it under the banner of peaceful cooperation.

Deputy Forlani discussed these and other problems of international life. The tone which he used was prudent and balanced, on the whole, with insistent invocations of the need to facilitate detente. Some specific points are worthy of approval--for instance, the backing for the initiative of an all-Europe disarmament conference and the appeal to the U.S. Congress to ratify the SALT II treaty.

Other points require elucidation. First, I would like to ask whether it is true that during the 14-16 September visit to Italy by a high-ranking Iraqi Government representative Italy was informed that Iraq was preparing to begin a conflict with Iran and that nevertheless our government honored its commitment to provide Iraq with further military supplies. If this is the case, it was a grave decision. But we would also like to know if Italy is now working in any way to facilitate a cessation of the conflict and has any opportunity to do so or whether, as I believe Deputy Forlani said, the entire matter is being delegated to an EC appeal to the Islamic Conference.

With regard to the issue raised by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, on which we have clearly passed judgement several times, I would like to know the government's opinion regarding a proposal--which I consider one of the most realistic--put forward by Pakistan in August. I have failed fully to understand the government's exact position on the Arab-Israeli issue. Deputy Forlani has repeated the innovations and differences with respect to the U.S. stance contained in the declaration made by the European Council in Venice in June. But what is the significance of invoking the hope that others will adhere to the Camp David agreements to "hope for further prospects." It will be admitted that these are unclear formulations and very vague proposals, especially if one considers that on the road to the Camp David agreements the grave decision on Jerusalem was not avoided and that it has been shown that it does not resolve the principal problem, which concerns not only Palestinians' self-determination but also their right to their own state within the framework of a peaceful order throughout the region that will guarantee the security of the State of Israel too. Has the time not come for Italy to take a step forward in this direction?

Next Berlinguer made a more general observation. It seems to me, he said, that the whole of Deputy Forlani's exposition of foreign policy lacked the impetus, vigor and spirit of determination that should inspire the government of a major country such as Italy which can and therefore must fulfill its important role in prompting initiatives of peace, detente and disarmament in Europe and other areas of the world.

We agree with Deputy Forlani's statement that the preservation of peace depends above all on a resumption of trust and cooperation between the two foremost powers--the United States and the USSR. But this does not diminish other countries' responsibility and role, especially now, in a phase when the state of relations between the two major states is characterized by exacerbated tension and rivalry.

This is the aim of the action taken by, for instance, the FRG Government, with Chancellor Schmidt's meeting with President Brezhnev, whose results were judged helpful by everyone, including the United States and the USSR. Why does Italy never take initiatives of this kind? What do Italian Governments lack? In my opinion, they lack the habit of an autonomous and farsighted view of world affairs.

The Country Has Great Energies That Are Not Being Used

It is not true--as Schmidt has shown--that this capacity for initiative conflicts with membership of the Atlantic alliance, NATO and the EEC. This is not where we differ from you. We would point out, however, that in your formulations the EEC seems to be regarded as an offshoot of the Atlantic pact, whereas it is an institution in its own right which can and must have its own initiative in the world context, partly because it represents a unique political and cultural reality. I would also like to point out that it is not right and often leads to inertia to make the initiative of each individual EEC member country subject to prior and preliminary approval by all the other member countries.

PSI'S MANCINI CRITICIZES BERLINGUER'S LOWER HOUSE SPEECH

LD291517 Rome AVANTI in Italian 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Statement from Comrade Mancini: PCI Secretary General Is Splitting the Left"]

[Text] [PSI Directorate member] Comrade Mancini has released the following statement on the PCI secretary general's speech in the lower house yesterday:

"Berlinguer's speech unfortunately confirms a tendency to accentuate the motives for disagreement on the left, with a blurring of the PCI's 'historical memory,' from which one really wishes there had not disappeared the realization that such an attitude has always benefited only the enemies of the left. A favor is being done to the hegemony of the DC, whose role is being enhanced by Berlinguer's criticism of the Socialists and other government parties. Interference in the PSI's affairs is an old method which, apart from being arbitrary and unacceptable, threatens to paralyze the internal debate. But one might almost assume that Berlinguer wants to hinder the debate within his party. The Socialists might have made some mistakes, but these in no way justify the error being committed by those who want to maintain a state of conflict based on the two leftwing parties' different positions in Parliament, which other communists do not consider preclusive of the quest for a unitary line. Repercussions and responses are inevitable. But the left's political problem is still how to reason calmly and responsibly to surmount the elements of division; and whoever believes that the left must create troubles not for itself but for others must work to this end with patience and tenacity equal to those manifested (though in the opposite direction) by the people who seem unaware of this need."

SPANISH CHIEF OF STAFF HOLDS TALKS IN LISBON

LD300831 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Strengthen Iberian Military Cooperation"]

[Text] Spanish Army Chief of Staff General Gabeiras Montero stated at a press conference in Lisbon yesterday that Iberian military cooperation "has been intensified recently but will have to be strengthened for us to fight together if necessary."

General Gabeiras Montero is in Lisbon to renew contacts with the Portuguese Army. Previously, between 1962 and 1968, he took part regularly in conferences of the peninsular general staffs. This time, he met with the general staff and units of the Portuguese Army, with Defense Minister Amaro da Costa and with President Ramalho Eanes, in his capacity as commander in chief of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

With respect to the contents of the talks, he said that "they were not based specifically on the principal issues of the current international situation, although concern was expressed by both sides at the critical evolution of the world situation."

General Gabeiras Montero emphasized the need for "unity" against "peripheral advances," which are threatening world political stability. NATO would welcome Spain's entry into the alliance "with open arms," Gabeiras Montero also stated.

EANES SPEAKS ON THREATS TO EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

LD291631 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Slow Suffocation of Europe Could Cease To Be Theoretical"]

[Text] During the dinner which he held at the Sao Julioo da Barra Fortress yesterday for NATO Military Committee Chairman Adm Robert Falls, the president of the republic stated that the events of the last few years and the experience gained in attempts at negotiations "demonstrate that the unfavorable scenario for the Western bloc of a slow suffocation of Europe could cease to be a theoretical hypothesis and become a real possibility which we will have to accept."

Ramalho Eanes began his speech by referring to Admiral Falls' predecessor, General Gundersen, recalling the tribute which he paid to him in February for his understanding of our problems and the efforts which he had made to activate multilateral cooperation plans for securing resources.

After mentioning the work which is being carried out by the present NATO military committee chairman to the same end, Eanes said that this activity is for Portugal "the guarantee that cooperation between the Portuguese Armed Forces and NATO will continue to be intensified," and that appropriate solutions for full implementation of the plans which have been formulated will be found.

General Ramalho Eanes recalled some of the guidelines on which Portugal's membership of the Atlantic alliance is based and which he had set out for Admiral Falls' predecessor: "On the one hand, our presence in NATO, our determination to cooperate in the joint effort to defend the values which constitute the cultural matrix of Europe and North America and our constant solidarity with our allies, are not subject to doubts of any kind.

"On the other hand, the set of problems to which I referred at that time have not changed, but rather have deteriorated in almost all their manifestations, increasing the gravity of the challenge confronting the Western community as a whole, and Europe very particularly."

Entering into details, Eanes stressed: "Very particularly, the ability to ensure the maintenance of the geopolitical balances has been called into question.

"As a result of all this, it is clear that the integrated defense of Europe requires that measures be adopted to define joint stances in many fields--not only the military field--and that a real leadership function within the Atlantic alliance be ensured.

"In fact the conditions of economic defense and of real political solidarity could soon prove to be as urgent and as important as military determination, since the latter cannot be guaranteed unless there is real determination in our societies to defend freedom, democracy and the cultural values which define our civilization."

PS SECRETARIAT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH SOARES, EANES

LD300228 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The national secretariat of the Socialist Party [PS] has issued a communique reiterating that it is in full exercise of its functions and that it deems it indispensable to continue the dialogue with the party's self-suspended secretary general, Mario Soares. The PS national secretariat voices on the other hand its gratification at the results of its talks with President Ramalho Eanes, from whose reelection bid Mario Soares withdrew his personal support on 18 October.

Salgado Zenha, Antonio Arnaut and Vitor Constancio have been appointed by the national secretariat to the political committee for Eanes' candidacy. The three Socialist leaders have met with Ramalho Eanes who assured them that he will defend the democratic and constitutional rules, stop any attempts to change the electoral law likely to block the principle of alternation in power, will not accept the referendum as a means to revise the constitution and ensure that the rights of the democratic opposition will not be curbed.

EANES REJECTS CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION BY REFERENDUM

LD290640 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report on Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes interview with JORNAL DE NOTICIAS: "Recourse to Referendum Is Unacceptable and Dangerous"]

[Text] "I consider democratically unacceptable and politically dangerous a revision of the constitution where recourse to the referendum is aimed at altering the rules regarding a revision, which require a two-thirds majority, as laid down by the Constitution." This opinion was expressed by the president of the republic in an interview granted to JORNAL DE NOTICIAS, in which Ramalho Eanes says, among other things, that he is linked to Mario Soares by "the bond of thorough commitment to the institutionalization of democracy in Portugal."

In the president of republic's opinion, such a bond should be sufficient "to elucidate everything in what was an unpleasant incident which will be resolved and clarified within the framework of the open and frank conduct to which democrats are accustomed.

"This incident," Ramalho Eanes continues," "shows the nature of lucidity in democracy, the comparison of opinions, the clear affirmation of divergencies, even when they might be based on unnecessary misunderstandings."

In the president's opinion, the evolution of events will show that "the foundations for understanding among democrats are still much stronger than anything that might divide them at any time."

These observations about relations with the Socialist Party secretary general came at the end of a lengthy interview published by JORNAL DE NOTICIAS today, in which Ramalho Eanes states, in connection with the controversial issue of a referendum on the revision of the Constitution:

"It will soon become apparent that the long debate on the revision of the Constitution has been no more than a mere instrument in a strategy for gaining power....

"I have always believed that the referendum was another false issue that was being used to try and divert public opinion from the real issues and to make it receptive to an erroneous and damaging idea of what a majority means in a democracy," the president of the republic continued, adding that a referendum is "acceptable, since it is provided for in the Constitution and duly governed by regulations as a democratic method for consulting public opinion on points of general policy.

"But it is futile," he added, "to presume to hold a referendum on a document as complex as a constitution, which requires society's consensus more than any other."

Eanes pointed out, "as a warning," that a referendum was held on the 1933 Constitution and promised to return to the issue of the referendum soon.

"My Model of Society Is West European"

Asked to comment on some of his previous statements at a 14 October press conference, Ramalho Eanes rejected the opinion that it was "disastrous and unfavorable." He said that this opinion "is influenced by certain political commentaries but is not based on the facts.

"I defined no new political stance at that press conference. On the contrary," he asserted, "I stood by what I have always said but which, perhaps under the influence of persistent and distorted propaganda, has been insufficiently understood."

Clarifying the meaning of his remarks concerning the model of society which he envisages, the president of the republic declared: "I defend and direct my political activity on the basis of a West European model of society, as do most Portuguese parties.... I distinguish democratic models of society from ones that are not and I identify with people who respect the democratic model of society. But if the concept were extended to include precise ideas about socioeconomic organization, obviously I could never identify with the model of society proposed by the Democratic Alliance."

Next he repeated his disagreement with those who, "while calling themselves the advocates of a democratic model of society, reveal their perverseness through an incorrect use of the power of majorities, thus manifesting their intention to alter the electoral law so as to impede democratic rotation, who seek and advocate an attitude to government based on political solidarity among the various state bodies and who carry out systematic activities of 'supervision' with respect to the media."

During the interview the president gives a kind of brief stocktaking of his term in office and discusses topics including church-state relations, foreign policy, the armed forces' role, autonomy and decentralization. He describes himself as "a 25 April [1974 Portuguese revolution] and 25 November [1975 abortive leftwing coup which Eanes helped foil] man," advocates a rapproachement between "social democratic and democratic socialist representatives" and declares that his candidacy for reelection reflects "the need to defend the democratic system."

"Any doubts which there might have been in this regard were dispelled when the name of the Democratic Alliance leaders' candidate was announced," he said.

ECONOMY MINISTER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD291607 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 39

[Albert Bassols interview in Luenos Aires with Spanish Minister of the Economy and Commerce Juan Antonio Garcia Diez: "Garcia Diez: A Complete Minister" --interview date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Following the government's economic statement and the debate to which it gave rise, it seems that there is not sufficient rapidity in introducing that set of proposals....

[Answer] Look, the government has been in existence for 7 weeks, and during that time we have had events as important as the confidence motion and the submitting of the state budgets, which will soon come under debate. But I can also tell you that important actions have been implemented in the economic field, such as the approval of a set of measures with respect to freedom of prices and the publication in the official gazette of decrees reorganizing two sectors in a state of crisis and a decree on freedom to set up industries. All this represents a vigorous pace of activity in the economic field.

[Question] Many people are worried by that measure concerning the liberalization of some prices. How can this be compatible with maintaining a reasonable inflation rate? [Question ends]

The minister was expecting the question, since a certain conflict of aims could be assumed in principle. For this reason, his reply was lengthy and documented and also linked with a whole set of parallel measures.

[Answer] "I will tell you immediately that what has been done has been to adjust ourselves further to a market economy without interference. We have reduced controls over very varied items. For instance, the liberalization ranges from coffee to sheet glass and from beer to titanium dioxide. Only those products with a strong state monopoly or in whose case the state must take part in setting the price or some basic necessities, such as bread, olive oil, sugar or electricity charges, remain controlled."

With respect to whether freedom of prices runs counter to containing inflation, Garcia Diez was very confident in asserting that "on the basis of our experience, it is excessive control over prices which encourages inflation most in the long term. A controlled price does not move for 1 or 2 months, but suddenly it has to move, and then the big leap occurs. What will happen in the future is that prices without a control mechanism will gradually adjust to increases in costs, not in the present galloping manner, as soon as we relax control. I must also tell you that there has been careful appraisal of what prices were being liberalized--coffee, for instance. All international prices are declining and there is no reason for believing that coffee will increase in price. Cement is another instance: we have an enormous degree of competition in this industry, which leads us to believe that no sudden price increase will occur. And what I am telling you applies to almost all the liberalized products."

Although the government statement attributed the greatest reactivating power to public investment, it is obvious that in an economic system like ours, the basis of any boosting process rests with employers and private enterprise. This is why we deemed it important to ask Mr Garcia Diez how the private sector is responding in the field of investment.

[Answer] Private enterprise is indeed highly important in our system, and it should be realized that it should boost the economic system in an indispensable manner. However, 2 months is a very brief time for gauging a reaction in specific figures. We cannot know yet whether there was more investment in September than in August.

But what I have perceived through my contacts with employers is that the government program in the economic field has been accepted as the only viable program. And not only has this been acknowledged by employers, but it is also what one is told by the various political parties.

It does not seem possible that Spain can now be offered a substantially different program, and what I can assure you of is that the government is determined to really implement its own program, and whoever were to govern--whether further to our right or further to our left--could not tell the country anything different from what we are saying.

The following question occurred to the journalist: To what extent will it be possible to tackle so many economic needs at the same time, or--to put it another way--how do you simultaneously attend to liberalizing prices, containing inflation, reorganizing sectors and enterprises, boosting employment, increasing investment, and so forth?

[Answer] I must tell you that we are seeking to attend to all the aims at the same time. Of course, employment is now our number 1 priority, and not all measures can be carried out at the same time, but the government's idea is not to neglect any front. One important priority for us and one on which we are working is the launching of an extensive housing program, for which we must find the necessary finance resources--housing which we hope will be one of the levers for giving an impetus to our economy, just as was announced in the government statement.

With respect to the sectors which are being reorganized, we have taken action with regard to electrical domestic appliances and the nonintegral iron and steel industry [siderurgia no integral]. But in this field it must be pointed out that there are no resources for doing everything at once. Enterprises should also realize that they must share the responsibility for reorganization with the administration, contributing ideas and funds, as has already happened in the electrical domestic appliances sector, so as to reach solutions of economic viability.

[Question] Last, Mr Minister: Can we be optimistic about the economy in the short term?

[Answer] Look, I will tell you that things are difficult, but we are a great country and a great people, who know how to be aware of difficulties when they exist. If we are able to take responsibility in our work, we will obviously improve. Because next year will be better: we will grow rather more and unemployment will be contained by means of the lever of housing. We will continue to experience hard times, but with a little more hope.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON NATO, FRANCE, U.S.

LD291627 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 11

[EFE report: "Perez Llorca Confirms Government's Pro-NATO Vocation: 'The Important Thing With Regard to NATO Is Not the Timetable'"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 23 Oct--Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca reasserted the government's pro-NATO vocation to the congress of deputies' foreign affairs committee today, but said that the timetable is not the important consideration in this regard. "The matter," the minister said, "requires that progress be made with regard to Gibraltar and EEC membership. Nevertheless," he added, "the subject must not cause any domestic problems."

In the opinion of the committee's Socialist spokesman, Luis Yanez, these remarks imply a backtracking in the government's stance. The Socialist deputy added that by linking Spain's membership to the securing of progress in the recovery of Gibraltar and in EEC membership the minister had in fact ignored the entire calendar hitherto established.

During his speech Perez Llorca said, referring to the subject of the Polisario hostages, that the government was in favor of any form of humanitarian action, but that the hostages' release could not involve any political compromise. With regard to relations with France, the minister mentioned increasing good will on the Paris government's part concerning the terrorist phenomenon, but added that the situation was still unsatisfactory. Among other things, the Spanish diplomatic chief confirmed the improvement of Madrid-Washington relations but stressed that the United States still maintains a self-centered attitude in its view of relations with Spain.

DENMARK

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE VIEWS KOSYGIN RESIGNATION

LD291001 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Oct 80 Part 1 p 12

[Editorial: "The Kremlin's Old Men"]

[Text] Kosygin's retirement as the Soviet Union's prime minister is hardly any indication of a new Soviet policy. It is testimony to a sluggishness in the Soviet system that his successor is from the same age group that Kosygin himself belongs to. At 75 Tikhonov for obvious reasons cannot expect a long period of government.

However, the government head has seldom played a dominant role in the Kremlin. After Khrushchev's fall 16 years ago there were quite strong indications that a collective leadership had taken over the government. However, it gradually became clear once again that the government's chairman was as in the past the party leader. This was also made clear to the outside world, when Leonid Brezhnev took over the post of Soviet president and pushed out the man who had had the post up to that time.

Kosygin was the technologist and administrator, but even though he never seemed to have been able--or to have wanted--to threaten Brezhnev's position, he without doubt had important influence. His departure occurs at a time when the Soviet economy is characterized by significant difficulties especially in agriculture, as Brezhnev has openly admitted.

The new 75-year-old prime minister cannot be expected to be given the responsibility for or even the possibility of leading developments into new courses. The problem of the future leadership of the party remains unsolved, and even though Kosygin's departure has taken place without any drama--which is remarkable in itself--the Soviet system to date has not shown itself capable of carrying out a change of those in power without bitter internal conflicts extremely dangerous for those involved.

Outwardly the Soviet Union is faced with significant challenges. Attempts to solve them have to an overwhelming extent been through the use or demonstration of the military might that the Soviet Union has built up over the years. However, the biggest problems facing the Soviet Union are internal.

The old men in the Kremlin will be replaced at a time when growth in the Soviet economy is falling and when developments especially in Poland must give rise to doubts about the future of the whole of the Soviet empire.

Will there be attempts to halt these developments with military force as in 1952 in Hungary, in 1968 in Czechoslovakia--and in 1979 in Afghanistan? Or does the system have the necessary flexibility to be able to adapt to the creation of free trade unions and the right to strike? There is not much to indicate this. Here, as in other fields, developments are being delayed to cover up the communist system's and the Soviet empire's fatal deficiencies.

PREMIER DEFERS SOCIAL DEMOCRAT DECISION ON NATO DEPOTS

LD290959 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Oct ip Part 1 p 7

[Christian Broendum report: "Anker Jorgensen: We Await a Definite Offer From NATO"]

[Excerpt] "No matter what the circumstances we still hold the view that depots and reinforcement policy are part of NATO cooperation. This has been accepted for many years by not only the Social Democratic Party but also the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Radical Liberals. It is only a question of whether there is to be some adjustment and we will discover this later."

Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen said this after an hour-long Social Democratic national executive meeting at which the problems of depots and reinforcements were the dominant theme for discussion. The prime minister's statement made it clear that neither the Radical Liberals nor the nonsocialist parties, which are negotiating multi-party support for a new defense bill, should expect any clear Social Democratic decision either for or against new NATO depots housing heavy material which the Radical Liberals and the nonsocialist parties have separately demanded a clear statement from the Social Democrats as a condition for further progress in the negotiations on a new defense bill.

Anker Jorgensen made it clear that it is the party's Folketing group and not the national executive that decides what the party's position will be in the debate on NATO depots in the Folketing on Thursday. We must consider if anything is to be done and in certain cases what is to be done when a definite offer comes from NATO. It is clear that we in the group will have to discuss in principle what we will say in these cases, but I do not think that we are able to say very much before any definite proposal arrives."

PARTY SPOKESMEN CITED ON DEFENSE SPENDING DEBATE

LD291329 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Oct 80 Part 1 p 5

[Christian Broendum report: "Defense Spokesman Repudiated by Minister"]

[Text] Social Democratic Defense Spokesman Preben Steen Nielsen's views on the government's proposal for a new defense settlement are neither representative of those of the Social Democratic Folketing group nor those of Defense Minister Poul Sogaard.

In a commentary on Preben Steen Nielsen's statement to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE yesterday on the defense proposal, Defense Minister Poul Sogaard said: "Preben Steen Nielsen is entitled to have his own view of things, and that is what it is. It is his own view, and does not represent the group's or mine."

Preben Steen Nielsen said of the defense minister's proposal: "From a military viewpoint there are no arguments which support cuts."

Defense Minister Poul Sogaard also stressed that it is too early to begin discussing whether Denmark should continue the expansion of NATO depots in Denmark.

"We have received no offers of reinforcements, and so we have no way of estimating whether there should be depots as a result of these reinforcements. Nothing has as yet been decided, and we cannot begin discussions for the present. I have said that we will create a credible defense system in cooperation with our NATO partners, and this means that I include in this the possibility of our receiving reinforcements. But this does not have to be connected with depots."

Preben Steen Nielsen said yesterday that as long as the Radical Liberals dismiss the idea of depot expansion in the defense negotiations, they will have to go in for increased defense spending. This remark sparked off a sharp reaction yesterday from the Radical Liberal defense policy spokesman, Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen: "If Preben Steen Nielsen's statement is representative of Social Democratic views, then we must simply say that the government proposal for a zero-solution in the defense field and the many statements, especially from the Foreign Ministry, on giving greater priority to humanitarian security policy rather than to military security policy have simply been empty words. It is even worse if Preben Steen Nielsen's statements on the expansion of NATO depots in this country are representative of Social Democratic views."

Bilgrav-Nielsen wants the Social Democrats to give a clear indication of what their policy and that of the government is in this area. If Danish policy on depots and reinforcements is to be changed, then it is a matter "that we would like to see the people have the opportunity to decide, either in a future election or a referendum."

The Conservative defense spokesman, Palle Simonsen, finds Presen Steen Nielsen's remarks positive. "It is clear that there are many within the Social Democratic Party who wish to make a contribution to the maintenance of a reasonable Danish defense force. The lower the level the Danish defense force has, the more necessary it is to make greater use of reinforcements, and so it is necessary to affirm that no matter what the Radical Liberals think there must be an expansion of the depots. Meanwhile we have the impression that the United States would be grateful to Denmark if it were allowed to contribute reinforcements. It is now a matter of affirming that it is Denmark that would benefit from being given these reinforcements."

The Folketing will soon discuss the problems of depots again. The Socialist People's Party decided on Friday to table a question with the wording: "What information can the minister give about the government's position on the stationing of foreign NATO troops and the deployment of nuclear arms on Danish soil in so-called tension periods, meaning in peacetime?"

AKTUELT URGES ECONOMIC REALISM IN DEFENSE SPENDING

LD290751 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "NATO Growth"]

[Text] What has been said is quite correct: Danish NATO membership is the guarantee for the whole of our defense policy, and membership in such an alliance presupposes solidarity, commitment and sacrifices. This is why we are investing 8.1 billion kroner in defense in 1981--and regret that we in a time of economic crisis are unable to allow defense spending to increase by a further 3 percent at the present time.

We call the offer "zero-solution", and the Netherlands has decided on something similar. Nevertheless passions have been brought to the boil here at home, and it is possible that the political parties which traditionally support defense legislation will refuse to support the country's defense and security policy.

Norway has increased its defense spending from 8 billion kroner in 1980 to 9.3 billion in 1981, a fall in its percentage of the total national budget from 9.4 to 9.3 percent.

And now there is Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government which says that Britain cannot afford a 3-percent increase in the defense budget, but is aiming at something in the direct of a "zero-solution": This does not strengthen NATO but is an expression of economic necessity. We call on the Danish Liberal and Conservative parties to come to their senses and help to obtain a realistic defense from a budget of 8.1 billion kroner. Anything else would be a provocation to the mood of the population. Even Margaret Thatcher understands this.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PREPARES FOR DISCUSSIONS ON U.S. BASES

AT291430 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Roussos this morning met U.S. Ambassador McCloskey at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was related to preparation of discussions to be held on the future of U.S. bases in Greece.

I AVYI Opposes Bases Talks

AT301125 Athens I AVYI in Greek 30 Oct 80 p 6

[From the "I AVYI" column: "The Time for Action"]

[Text] Our country's decided reintegration within NATO's military wing has brought the immediate "settlement" of the question of U.S. bases on Greek territory to the center of daily interest. The euphoria now demonstrated by the Americans over the "favorable" conclusion of this issue appears to be well established. The "New Democracy" government, having already made a basic decision, now has no reasons for special resistence to U.S. demands. Reports that the Americans will now ask for additional expansion of the potential already envisaged under the initialed 1977 agreement on their bases in Greece, are extremely demonstrative from this viewpoint. This expansion of potential will correspond to new U.S. requirements and strategic demands in the east Mediterranean and Middle East areas.

The fundamental "collapse" of the government's resistence creates new elements in the division of forces which fight against the total capitulation of our country to U.S.-NATO strategy. Perhaps it is also important for us to underline here that the emphasis which President of the Republic Karamanlis used in Thessaloniki to stress the need for national unity can only be interpreted now as a request for the subjugation of our people to a policy which is against our national interests. Under the phase now opening up, the responsibilities born by the opposition parties are greatly increased regarding the stepping up of people's resistanceto the government's policy which prepares a permanent U.S. presence in Greece. Such responsibilities cannot end with certain Cassandra-like statements about where this government policy might lead. As in the previous phase, the phase of struggle against reintegration, such statements and after-the-fact denunciations are far below the needs of the moment and far below the potential and strength inherent in a people who in their greatest majority oppose the policy of subjugating our country to the strategic, aggressive plans of the United States and NATO.

What we recommend is an immediate understanding between democratic parties on specific goals for resisting the new step which is being speedily prepared, that is, perpetuation of U.S. military presence in our country. An acceleration of action, with the broadest possible participation of the people, is quite possible. This can be implemented and can put its seal on the final outcome. Such action, however, presupposes a desire to abandon the practice of empty statements and to take up mass action. This is the only way to stop further decisions which will be detrimental to the people and which push the people "into a corner" with the next election as their only hope.

I KATHIMERINI Explains Defense Talks

AT281435 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] With the upcoming signing of the new Greek-U.S. agreement on defense cooperation, the balance of forces between Greece and Turkey will be permanently established.

There are indications that tomorrow at noon exploratory talks will begin with a first meeting between Ambassador Deputy Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry St. Roussos, heading the Greek delegation, and U.S. Ambassador in Athens R. McCloskey. The forecast is that the relevant process (exploratory talks and negotiations) will be completed very soon given the fact that the two sides already concur on the agreement's general framework which, for reasons of balance, will be similar on basic points to the U.S.-Turkish agreement that has already been initialed. Furthermore, the United States and Greece intend that both agreements should come into force simultaneously.

It is expected that substantive negotiations between the Greek and U.S. sides will begin after some days because the Greek Government, through its experts, is still studying the plan of agreement which McCloskey gave to it through a relevant aide memoire last month; it has not yet given a reply, noting its own observations, which will constitute the object of the negotiations.

In addition to the U.S.-Turkish agreement, the Greek-U.S. defense cooperation agreement--initialed in 1977 but never implemented due to complications in Greek-NATO relations--will be taken as the basis for formulating the corresponding Greek-U.S. agreement. This will involve a completely new agreement except for one or two points which will abolish an impressive number of privileges which the 1953 agreement and its appendices had instituted for U.S. personnel.

According to reports, the plan of the Greek-U.S. agreement, which the United States has submitted to the Greek Government, confirms the two countries' dedication to the principles of the UN Charter, stresses the need for mutual respect of the two parties' sovereignty, expresses the willingness of the two parties to strengthen their defense cooperation as partners within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty, recognizes the obligation of the two parties toward the security and defense of this area (eastern Mediterranean) of the North Atlantic Treaty, stresses the need for close cooperation that will cover economic and defense issues as well as scientific and technical sectors, and has the United States undertaking the responsibility of offering Greece defense equipment, services and training programs for the Greek Armed Forces. The technical and financial strengthening and modernization of the Greek air industry in Tanagra is envisaged within this framework so that its disadvantageous, uneconomic operation can be overcome; the participation of the United States is also recognized in common defense measures--installations existing in Greece in which the commander will be Greek. It is envisaged that the Greek-U.S. agreement and its appendices will last 5 years with the possibility of a tacit extension. The United States recognizes the obligation to further develop the defense readiness of Greece and to constantly cover its defense needs.

An authoritative government source has announced that everything that some newspapers had reported in connection with the Greek-U.S. talks on the bases is mere speculation. The U.S. side, however, has not denied a report concerning "exploratory talks" to be held today [as published] in a meeting between representatives of the two sides.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

For the Prague RUDE PRAVO report on the joint communique issued on the visit of CSSR Lubomir Strougal to Greece, 20-22 October, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 29 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 5.

ECEVIT RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

NC300957 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (AFP)--Former Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit announced here today he is resigning as chairman of the social democratic Republican People's Party.

Mr Ecevit, who was detained for a month after the Sept 12 military coup, made public a statement that he deemed it "useful to carry out this separation (from his party) which apparently will be obligatory anyway."

SECURITY COUNCIL STATEMENT ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

TA291757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Statement by the Secretariat General of the National Security Council]

[Text] Statements by National Security Council General Secretary Gen Haydar Saltik in reply to questions by correspondents in a news conference with foreign journalists on 28 October 1980 have been interpreted in certain press reports in a way that gives the impression that Mr Demirel and Mr Ecevit would return to political life again as party leaders whenever the ban [on the activities of political parties] is lifted. The actual statement during the news conference was that Mr Demirel and Mr Ecevit would resume their political activities like any other citizens when the ban on political activities has been lifted. However, no statement was made that they would do so as the leaders of any political party.

The fact that the functioning of political parties in accordance with democratic principles had been obstructed was one of the main reasons that made the 12 September operation necessary. The public has been a witness to the irresponsible paralyzing of the Senate and Assembly due to the stand taken by the legislators--who depended on the appreciation and decisions of their party leaders for reelection--who were not capable of exercising their free will to fulfill the task entrusted to them by the lofty nation.

Taking into consideration the view that democratic guarantees to eliminate the reign of party leaders are necessary, rules that will not allow the party leaders to remain in office more than a determined period will be considered during the preparation of the new political party law.

MINISTER OZAL RETURNS FROM OECD SESSION, REPORTS SUPPORT

TA291802 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that agreement has been reached at the OECD meetings that the economic stability program being implemented in Turkey is yielding successful results.

Ozal, who participated in the OECD's second working group meetings in Paris, returns to Ankara today. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Ozal said that OECD countries have decided to continue their aid to Turkey if the economic stability program continues to be implemented in the present courageous manner in Turkey. Ozal added that in the speech he delivered at the OECD meeting he also referred to the visa requirement certain countries have imposed on Turkish citizens. Noting that in his speech he pointed out that this visa requirement will adversely affect Turkey's economic program, Ozal added that this requirement will also create certain problems in Turkey's trade relations with Europe. Ozal said his meeting with French Minister of Economy Monory was positive and that positive developments were expected in the financing of the Akkuyu nuclear power station in Silifke.

HURRIYET: ARMENIANS CONSPIRE AGAINST TURKISH DIPLOMATS

NC300818 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Brussels (HURRIYET)--It has been reported that the Armenians are now conspiring against our diplomats in Belgium and our officers in NATO. For this purpose, they have sent two hired assassins to Belgium.

According to our information, the Turkish Foreign Ministry has sent telex to our legations in Belgium informing them that the Armenians have hired two assassins, one Lebanese and the other Italian, and have sent them to Belgium to assassinate Turkish diplomats and Turkish NATO officers. The telex advises the legations to be cautious, saying that the Belgian authorities also have taken precautionary steps. Many diplomats and soldiers are currently engaged at the Turkish Embassy in Brussels and at the NATO and Common Market organizations.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON ACTIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM, DISORDER

Istanbul Security Forces' Operations

TA241957 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Summary] "A statement by the Istanbul Martial Law Press and Public Relations Department says that 505 persons wanted in connection with violent incidents were captured by the security forces in operations conducted since 26 September 1980. Legal procedures have been instituted against them."

According to initial investigations, a total of 427 suspects belonging to various leftist factions are accused of killing 26 persons, wounding 10 persons, engaging in armed clashes with security forces, bombing shops, police stations and association headquarters and of carrying out various illegal activities like organizing demonstrations, hanging posters and placards, distributing tracts, smuggling, causing labor disturbances, carrying unauthorized weapons and of forcefully resisting the security forces.

On the other hand, 78 rightist suspects are accused of killing 7 persons, wounding 5 persons, carrying out armed robberies, collecting money, carrying unauthorized weapons, organizing unauthorized demonstrations, selling a newspaper by force and of providing shelter to prison fugitives and to other criminals.

"In searches conducted in these operations, 35 pistols of various kinds and callibers, 5 sten guns, 1 shotgun, 517 rounds of ammunition, 3 handgrenades, 20 dynamite sticks, 18 fuses, 4 times fuses, 2 bulletproof vests, a photocopy machine, some paint and brushes and organizational documents were seized by the security forces."

Of the 505 suspects captured, 43 are university students, 40 are high school students, 135 are self-employed, 36 are employees, 157 are workers, 3 are housewives and 91 are unemployed."

Court Orders Hijackers' Arrest

TA261637 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The hijackers of the Turkish Airlines plane, "Diyarbakir" have been arrested on an order by the Diyarbakir Martial Law Military Court.

According to the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] Diyarbakir Buresu, the hijackers--Yilmaz Yalciner, Omer Yorulmaz, Medhi Yatsikaya and Hasan Guneser--are being tried at the Diyarbakir Military Court.

They are charged with conspiring to rearrange the basic social, economic and legal system of the state in accordance with religious principles and beliefs against secularism, engaging in propaganda with this aim, hijacking an airplane at gunpoint, violating law No 6,136 and instigating robbery, murder and injury.

At the end of its first hearing, the military court decided to arrest the suspects for the above-mentioned crimes.

IX Corps Captures Terrorists

TA261250 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The IX Corps and Martial Law Command has announced that three terrorists being sought for various crimes have been captured following an armed clash. The press and Public Relations Department of the IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command issed the following statement:

Nevlut Ustabas, Mehmet Celik and Yasar Ustabas, militants of the illegal Revolutionary Path Organization [Dev Yol], who were being sought for armed threats, setting up an illegal organization, throwing explosives, for armed resistance against the security forces, killing Mustafa Taniyan on 27 January 1980, Sedat Hacioglu on 12 May 1980 and Faik Cirak on 28 July 1980, and for whom arrest warrants had been issued in absentia, were captured at the end of an operation conducted by the security forces in Aralik Village in Artvin's Borcka District on 22 October 1980. The 3 terrorists were carrying 1 rifle, 1 mp-40 automatic pistol, 2 9mm pistols, 344 rounds of ammunition, 1 handgrenade ready to explode and 1 pair of binoculars. Legal action has been instituted against them.

Adana Command Captures Rightists

TA261735 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Office of the Army VI Corps and Adana, Mersin, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command]

[Text] 1. Since 12 September, 45 rightists have been captured in the Adana Martial Law and 6 weapons--5 pistols and 1 machine gun--belonging to a certain organization have been seized.

2. During interrogations it was determined that these suspects committed 32 murders including those of RPP Adana provincial leader Ahmet Albay, lawyer Kazim Inceler, Adana Security Director Cevat Yurdakul, lawyer Halil Gulluoglu, prof Fikret Unsal, lawyers Fahri Gundogdu and Ceyhun Can and soldier Mehmet Aygun. The Aygun murder occurred during the armed assault on RPP District leader Fevzi Ciritci. All the suspects admitted their crimes and the investigation is continuing. A detailed statement will subsequently be issued.

Istanbul Court Sentences Terrorist

TA271734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Istanbul Martial Law Command Third Military Court has sentenced to death Ismet Sahin, who killed one soldier and wounded another in Kagithane last year. Omer Sahin, who was involved in the same incident, was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Ismet Sahin and Omer Sahin fired shots at the martial law security forces who were conducting general searches in Kagithane on 6 December 1979. Soldier Mustafa (Celenli) was martyred and soldier Zeki Ugurlu was wounded in the incident.

IX Corps Operations Report

TA281720 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] It has been announced that 21 members of two different illegal organizations have been caught in operations conducted in Artvin's Hopa and Savsat Districts since 14 October. According to information supplied by the Press and Public Relations Bureau of the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command, 16 members of the illegal People's Path organization were caught in Artvin's Hopa District. A special file on the organization's activities and plans, 5 dynamite sticks, 12 detonators, 15 meters of fuse, many illegal publications, posters, a photocopy machine and a typewriter were confiscated. In Artvin's Savsat District, five members of the illegal Revolutionary Path organization were caught following an armed clash. A Chinese-made automatic, a rifle, 2 pistols, 2 bombs, 2 fuses, numerous rounds of ammunition, handwritten communiques and 47,640 Turkish lires were confiscated. Legal action has been taken against the members of both illegal organizations.

Ankara Command Operations Report

TA281137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Security forces belonging to the Ankara Martial Law Command have captured 11 terrorists accused of killing 9 persons and wounding 6 others, 4 of them policemen. A statement on this subject adds that the terrorists are also accused of engaging in armed clashes against the security forces and in armed robberies.

In searches conducted in areas used by these terrorists as headquarters, the security forces seized three pistols, one of them automatic, two dynamite sticks, two shotguns, some ammunition, various placards and documents. In an operation conducted in Ankara's Siteler quarter, the security forces have captured eight persons belonging to an illegal organization. The suspects are accused of placing bombs, hanging placards and of threatening the inhabitants of the neighborhood with arms. Ten pistols and 110 rounds of ammunition were found on the suspects.

VII Corps Antiterrorist Operation

TA292038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Two terrorists were killed and eight others were captured, two of them wounded, in an armed clash between terrorists and the security forces in the Turteri quarter of Mardin's Kiziltepe District. A statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Urfa, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkari and Van martial law command said that the terrorists, belonging to the separatist Kurdish group of Apoists, were spotted and chased by the security forces. Two terrorists were killed and eight others were captured, two of them wounded, in the ensuing armed clash. One gendarme was also wounded in the incident. A total of eight long-range rifles and six pistols found on the terrorists were confiscated. Moreover, a car belonging to the Apoist group as well as some ammunition and divisionist and leftist tracts and important documents were also seized during the operation.

VOTCP DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT IMPOSITION OF DEATH SENTENCES

TA280731 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Serdar Soyergin, sentenced to death by the Adana Military Court for his involvement in the killing of Tank Captain Bulent Angin, was executed last Sunday. This is the third death sentence carried out by the junta.

It is reported that about 60 more convicts have been sentenced to death by martial law courts for various crimes. News agency reports say that 2 days before he was executed, Soyergin handed a 36-page statement to the martial law authorities supplying concrete information on terrorist activities by both organizations posing as leftists and by the murder gangs of the fascist NAP. It has been reported that the statement contains significant tips on the relationship between these terrorist organizations with the National Intelligence Agency [MIT] and CIA.

VOTCP DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT'S CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER LAW

TA291232 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The temporary constitution prepared by the junta eliminates all the constitutional organizations and institutions. The junta is legalizing its bloody dictatorship.

The so-called temporary constitution law prepared by the pro-American junta and immediately put into effect grants the junta infinite authority in ruling Turkey arbitrarily. This law, which is composed of seven articles and which aims to attribute a legal appearance to the boody dictatorship of the junta, eliminates de facto the 1961 Constitution and all the organizations and institutions provided by this Constitution.

The second article of this dictatorship law stipulates that the six-man junta—called the National Security Council—will exercise all the powers of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the National Assembly and the Senate. The same article states that the authority of the president will be exercised by Gen Kenan Evren, the current leader of the junta.

The third article stipulates that communiques issued and to be issued, decisions and laws passed and to be passed and the policies implemented and to be implemented by the NATOite pro-American junta cannot be considered unconstitutional even if they are contradictory to the 1961 Constitution. The article in question eliminates de facto the authorities of the Constitutional Court and the Council of State. The fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the law ban requests for repeals of decision and [words indistinct] made by the junta and its Ulusu government even if they are contrary to the Constitution and existing laws. These decisions are automatically considered as constitutional or legal amendments.

This so-called temporary constitution prepared by the Evren junta in order to clearly establish a military dictatorship has been described—even by the press and propaganda tools of the imperialist countries that extend financial and moral support to the junta—as a law of dictatorship. On 27 October the BBC made the following commentary: The military administration has decreed a law granting itself unlimited authorities in governing Turkey. With this new law which renders invalid de facto the 1961 Constitution, the authorities of the Constitutional Court and the Council of State are eliminated. There will be no objection to the decisions and activities of the generals.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS—New ambassadors have been appointed to Islamabad, Damascus and Nairobi. The pertinent decisions were published in the Official Gazette today. The political affairs aide of the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ayhan Kamil, was appointed ambassador to Islamabad; the ambassador to Nairobi, Mustafa Akzin, was appointed ambassador to Damascus; and the ambassador to Cairo, Nurettin Karakoylu, was appointed ambassador to Nairobi. The former ambassador to Islamabad, Nihat Binc; the former ambassador to Damascus, Aydin Alacakaptan; and the former ambassador to Dakar, Ziya Tepedelen [as heard], were appointed to posts in Ankara. [Text] [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Oct 80 TA]

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SLACKESS AGRICULTURAL EMBARGO ON USSR

LD281406 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 80 p 18

[Text] Brussels (VWD)—European Community exporters can again export agricultural products to the USSR. Against the resistance of the Federal Republic and Great Britain, the European Community Commission has created opportunities for exporting to the USSR by increasing reimbursements for butter and powdered milk and by an invitation to offer tenders for barley. Council circles say that both member states have protested against that decision. The European Community's foreign ministers will probably discuss the slackening of the 15 January embargo against the USSR, imposed because of the occupation of Afghanistan, at a 24 November meeting.

France and Ireland advocated a slackening of the export embargo. They claim that the good export possibilities resulting from the poor Soviet harvest must not pass unexploited. A slackening of the embargo will depend first of all on the stance of the United States. Member states agree that the embargo policy has not had much of an effect. According to available information, the USSR managed to dodge the embargoes with the help of other countries.

According to provisional data, the USSR has made record agricultural imports in the current year. Despite the embargo, in the first 6 months the European Community shipped through so-called free licenses 576,000 tons of wheat, some 220,900 tons of barley and 127,000 tons of wheat flour. The European Community Commission, in a confidential report on the development of agricultural trade with the USSR, estimates that the average wheat export to the USSR amounts to 1.7 million tons and to 206,700 tons of barley, whereas in 1978 more than 400,000 tons were exported. Exports to the USSR experience considerable ups and downs. In the first 7 months of 1980 exports from the European Community amounted to 79,500 tons of butter, some 31,300 tons of butter oil and 20,000 tons of powdered milk. Last year the USSR obtained 134,600 tons of European Community butter. As regards beef, exports in the first half year amounted to 61,800 tons, while the total for the year before amounted to 55,400 tons. As regards poultry, some 31,700 tons were exported in the first half year as opposed to 77,100 tons in 1979.

NATO

LE MONDE CITES LUNS ON USSR SANCTIONS, FRENCH DETERRENT

LD281653 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Luns Condemns 'Relative Inconsistency' of Economic Sanctions Against USSR"]

[Text] Speaking at a seminar at Crospierres (Ardeche) Saturday 25 October NATO Secretary General Luns condemned the "relative inconsistency" of the economic sanctions taken against the USSR after the invasion of Afghanistan. "The Soviet Union," he said, "continued to enjoy large amounts of credit which the Western countries are granting it on terms far more favorable than those they offer to individuals and private enterprises in their own countries.... It also seems that the flow of advanced technology exported to the East by at least some Western countries has not suffered any noticeable reduction despite everything that has been said in favor of sanctions."

In addition, while denying that he wishes to alter the North Atlantic Treaty, Mr Luns emphasized the importance of extending its zone of operation. "The alliance will no longer be able to limit its attention to the geographical zone defined in this treaty," he said, "if it wishes to continue to protect its members' vital interests as it has succeeded in doing in the past."

Finally, the NATO secretary general expressed the view that France has a "real deterrent force with a capacity for immediately responding to any attack, which will make the Soviets think twice." Similarly, on the naval plane, "thanks to the French fleet there is not too much to worry about in the Mediterranean."

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SCHMIDT CONGRATULATES TIKHONOV ON APPOINTMENT

LD301400 Hamburg DPA in Germany 1345 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt congratulated today Nikolay A. Tikhonov, the new Soviet premier, on his appointment as Aleksey Kosygin's successor. In the telegram Schmidt also expressed the hope that during Tikhonov's period in office relations between both countries "might be consistently expanded and deepened to the mutual advantage of and in the interests of the continuation of the policy of cooperation between East and West." In this connection the federal chancellor recalled Tikhonov's 4-year work as chairman of the Soviet delegation in the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and his several visits to the Federal Republic.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD300500 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Oct (DPA)--The Federal Republic and the PRC want to cooperate also in the development and testing of systems for the utilization of solar energy, windpower and biomass in rural districts. An agreement to this effect was signed on Wednesday by the delegation leaders of the Joint Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The commission, set up in 1979, met in Bonn for its first meeting.

According to the Federal Research Ministry the pilot project in the sphere of recycled energy sources is specifically planned for the supply of electricity for rural brigades and peasant families. It will take place in a village of about 200 houses which by 1982 will be built in the vicinity of Beijing. China wants to work primarily with German firms in evaluating the results.

The commission, led by Bonn State Secretary Hans-Hilger Haunschild and Zhao Dongwan, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, had before that dealt with the state and further development of numerous cooperation projects in the sphere of science and technology. They stretch from energy and raw materials research to questions of research planning.

According to the Research Ministry, Haunschild and the leader of the Chinese delegation were in agreement that scientific-technological cooperation played an important role as "a pioneer for economic-industrial cooperation." Haunschild stressed that the Federal Government undertook to use its efficiency in science and technology for cooperation with countries which were in the developing stage.

Zhao Dongwan and Haunschild emphasized that the interests of the two countries complemented each other well. The Federal Republic is a highly industrialized country short of raw materials. China has large deposits of raw materials and wants to use them more and better. Seen thus the scientific-technological cooperation with the People's Republic is also a contribution toward safeguarding the supply of raw materials for Germany, said the state secretary. The Federal Government also proceeds from the premise that German firms will be given preference in the economic utilization of raw materials opened up with the assistance of German scientists and engineers.

PRESS VIEWS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING POLAND

BW1159 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Press review on USSR concern about developments in Poland]

[Text] The KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER writes: The phase in which the Soviet Union watched developments in Poland in a critically temporizing manner seems to be over.

The demand for the Warsaw party and government leadership to come to Moscow, declared as an invitation, cannot be understood in any other way. The Kremlin obviously fears that Kania and Pinkowski no longer have developments in their country under control. The triggering element was probably the renewed conflict with the new trade union Solidarity which demanded talks with the Polish Government in the form of an ultimatum. The people surrounding Brezhnev probably harbor no illusions about the fact that the Solidarity movement in Poland is not the work of individuals but is supported by the broad mass of the people.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG makes the following comment: The circumstances under which the meeting on the Moskva River will be held today indicate a dramatic development. The official announcement of the visit reveals that the Poles will have to answer to the CPSU Central Committee and to the members of the government. This is a highly political affair which must be viewed in context with the constantly intensifying campaign of the fraternal parties against the independent Polish trade union movement. Owing to the latest events in the People's Republic the situation in the East bloc has grown to be as tense as it was at the time of the Prague Spring. The parallel to Dubcek's fateful trip to Moscow becomes clearly evident. Kania and Pinkowski will probably not be received with much friendship, says NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN views the situation as follows: The situation in Warsaw grows constantly more critical now that the mass of the trade union members is obviously not prepared to accept the statute censorship exercised by the Warsaw court. On various occasions attention has been drawn to the fact that developments in Warsaw already show a similarity with the Prague Spring. It was only after some hesitation then as well that Moscow intervened in Prague. The barrage now coming from the GDR and from Czechoslovakia heralds evil.

SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG of Leutkirch notes: Developments in Poland are approaching a climax. The U.S. presidential election constitutes the deadline beyond which Moscow and its clientel presumably plan to delay any political action. Developments in Poland per se promise little good, because they are threatening to get out control. The SCHWAEBISCHE ZEITUNG continues elsewhere in the editorial by saying that men like Walesa, however, are threatening to call a general strike; nevertheless they are trying to avert confrontation. The latest example is that 12 November has been picked for the threatened general strike—a workfree national holiday. The cat and mouse game they are playing with each other reveals wisdom and a feeling of responsibility, but there is a hitch to the affair: Revolutionary transformations develop dynamics of their own. Growing disunity is already becoming evident in the new trade union. Those who do not like the completely new trend continue their presence in the party anyway. Walesa or Kania, or both, might tumble from the tightrope walk between demonstrations of power and pliancy. What would occur in that case would be chaos in which Brezhnev, Honecker and their comrades would issue marching orders for the restoration of law and order, summoned once again by brothers allegedly needing help.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Editorial

DW301246 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Ernst-Otto Metzke editorial: "Aggravation at the Elbe and the Vistula"]

[Text] It only costs the ruling communist parties a shrug of the shoulders to delimit themselves more sharply from their class enemy in the West; the alleged axiom that "no alternative" exists to detente does not pertain to them. But as soon as the East Berlin leadership, in agreement with Moscow, isolates itself vis-a-vis a socialist neighbor country by ending visa-free travel to Poland, something grave and ominous has happened that creates a serious situation, particularly if the measure is caused by "the wish of the GDR," accompanied by commentaries mentioning "stabilization" in the neighboring country. The disruption of visa-free travel is a violation of socialist manners. Seen that way it is nothing less than the sharpest aggravation of the Polish crisis so far.

The consequences are as equally dangerous for the GDR as for Poland. Prerequisites for an intervention are being made step by step; arguments and instruments are being prepared. It is already being said in East Berlin that the "true Polish patriots" can count on "unlimited GDR support" for strengthening socialism. It has been indicated throughout the entire past month that such support could also be meant militarily.

In the first week of October the GDR papers suddenly reported on the joint training of Polish and GDR air forces; a Polish major, an exchange graduate of the Dresden Military Academy, said about his officer comrades of the National Peoples Army: "We have often met in the air to protect our states wing to wing."

This time that does not imply a Western threat. In the second week of October the minister of the GDR Armed Forces made a most unusual inspection trip of the Oder area, stating thereafter at the GDR's eastern border that his soldiers would protect socialism and peace at any time at the side of the Soviet Army and of other fraternal armies.

At the beginning of the fourth week in October, the annual graduation ceremony of the Dresden Military Academy was turned into a demonstrative East German-Polish brothers-in-arms meeting. On that occasion Peoples Army officers greeted the "dear Soviet and Polish brothers-in-arms," and a Polish lieutenant thanked them with a toast that could lead right away to carnage:

"We are profoundly convinced that our party and workers class are capable of leading our country on the course of further development of stabilization and of jettisoning all that is at odds with the Polish state and with socialism."

The transition from warnings to threats was smooth. This will all appear familiar to older Polish citizens who can still hear the voices from the Berlin of 1939. But unfortunately two things are new: The officer corps of the Polish Armed Forces—not so much they themselves nor perhaps their supreme military leadership—has been cemented rather solidly into the "brotherhood in arms" of the Warsaw Pact armies.

Now also Poland can be completely isolated and besieged by three member states of the alliance which simultaneously are the most doctrinaire ones. In 1939 many Poles still had the option of escaping to Romania; this time the entire Polish people is trapped.

But not just the Polish people. The Germans in the GDR are hardly in a more favorable situation. For a decade they afforded themselves the luxury of nursing resentments against their Polish neighbors because the latter have swooped down on the GDR like grasshoppers and cleared the stores of goods since 1971 when visa-free travel began. The fact that the open socialist border gave the GDR people some freedom of movement and even a breath of spiritual freedom—they were able to read Western newspapers in Polish towns—was not properly appreciated. Now the barriers on the Oder and Neisse rivers are as good as closed again, and contacts with relatives and friends in the West were impaired immediately. The GDR is a largely isolated territory again, a zone, a pressure boiler, and nobody over there can know whether things will soon grow even worse.

On Moscow's instructions the GDR leadership is playing with two fires instead of just one. By delimiting itself toward Poland it attracts Polish hatred; by its delimitation toward the Federal Republic it turns its own people against itself. Apparently East Berlin and Moscow assess the situation in such a way that this does not matter. This is the very circumstance which is the most menacing of all. They neither seek a defusing of the situation nor envisage it as an option. The Polish crisis is constantly being escalated. There is a bad winter ahead.

DIE WELT Commentary

DW301344 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentary signed CGS.: "A Wall Eastward as Well"]

[Text] Nothing could make any plainer the "two-front psychosis" into which the East Berlin leadership is working itself now than the travel curbs promulgated between the "GDR" and Poland. In the future Polish citizens will no longer be allowed to visit to visit the "GDR" without a special invitation by relatives--the same applying to "GDR" inhabitants wanting to go to Poland. The uncontrolled, visa-free traffic of visitors has thus been discontinued--and the SED declares that this will last until the situation in Poland is "stable" again.

We cannot help but gain the impression that the East Berlin leadership intends to fan anti-Polish sentiments among the people. The Poles have been accused for a long time of having bought out the "GDR" during their visits. A strange difference comes to light here: In the West people are eager to induce foreign guests to make purchases. In the socialist East bloc, however, the purchases of a socialist brother who has no Western currency are considered attempts on one's own economy. In this case, after all, it is impossible to speak of malicious capitalist currency manipulations as they do in "justification" of the increase in the exchange quotas for Western currencies--and yet the zloty is not in demand.

But what matters by far is no longer the exchange of goods in this or that form. What alarms the SED leadership much more is the exchange of ideas and opinions. During the papal visit last year thousands of young Germans from the "GDR" went to Poland. Maybe Honecker is afraid that his subjects might make pilgrimages to Lech Walesa in the near future as well. And the Soviets already threaten that they will cause the Madrid CSCE conference to fail. Who dares speak of detente in the face of that?

REAGAN-CARTER TELEVISION DEBATE OUTCOME ASSESSED

DW301335 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Ein.: "The Great Duel"]

[Text] War and peace were the main issues of the television duel between Carter and Reagan even though the American nation has completely different problems. The people suffer from unemployment and inflation, uncertainty over the future and rapidly increasing prices for their daily bread, but the millions living on welfare saw only a little of that reality when they viewed the competition of words on their television screens. The hostage drama only played a minor role. Ronald Reagan was unable to launch a frontal attack on the economic policy, the unstable security policy and the doubtful Iranian policy of the government whose time in office is running out. As the challenger only gloomy issues offered themselves to him; but Carter knew how to avoid such a discussion.

The President followed the advice of his team and concentrated on making his competitor appear to lack credibility. In a mild tone, sometimes directly and sometimes camouflaged, he repeated his reproaches of recent days, saying that Reagan was actually dangerous, thus implying that he means war and Carter means peace. To the surprise of all the experts, the former governor of California was caught in that trap. He lost quite a few points in the exchange of blows, but Carter did not knock his adversary down with words. Ronald Reagan may be intellectually inferior to Carter, but as an old hand he has learned his lesson. He managed to come up with some wonderful parries, particularly at the end of the debate. In addition, he knows from 40 years of experience as an actor how to make the audience feel at ease.

This appearance of the matadors was not pure show. The listener was flooded with statistics. The normal consumer only heard contradictions, but finally the facts outlined by each party formed a clear picture. The black and white of the candidates faded for history into a common grey of the present. America is not only poor, it is also rich. The country does not completely lag behind militarily, but it does not stand alone at the pinnacle of power either. In the end the question will be to whom the voter will give his confidence on 4 November. If those are right who say that only he can become president who makes a presidential impression on the television screen--because only appearance and not the word counts on TV--Reagan would be the next master of the White House, but this interpretation is too simple. It contains all the skepticism, however, with which one should view such discussions.

'Credibility Gap' Seen Emerging

DW301338 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Thomas Kielinger editorial: "The Jury in the Living Room"]

[Text] They started out not to lose this fight, a goal, at least, they accomplished. Carter and Reagan can shelve the Cleveland TV debate with the superficially mollifying certainty of not having committed any grave mistake and of having properly sold their election campaign credo. If we believe the enthusiasm of a Hamilton Jordan, who can call himself President Carter's most important adviser, then the President won "in substance as well as in style."

Well, one would not wish to have the gentleman from Georgia pass judgement on questions of style. How should a President be assessed who quotes daughter Amy as chief witness on the "disarmament" topic who allegedly told him just a few days prior to the debate that the curbing of nuclear weapons is the most important task of our era? Obviously the President has a new security adviser now, a commentator remarked laconically. One could express this in even unfriendlier terms.

Le style est l'homme. He who mobilizes children for a platitude on our time, hoping to thereby hit his adversary particularly hard, is in the very middle of the "overkill" crisis, which ends up for the most part as a festival for the cartoonists. Behind the facade of strained coldness Jimmy Carter indeed looked like a man in a crisis. His choice of vocabulary was revealing: six times the term "dangerous", just as often the word "alarming", all of them quite emphatically pronounced in the direction of his adversary.

But in the reality of the living rooms the latterlooked anything but dangerous and alarming. Ronald Reagan appeared to be relaxed, admonishing in a paternal way, full of humor and well packaged into a lifejacket of commonsense. Consequently a considerable credibility gap existed between the phrases of the President, which were intended to paint a gloomy picture of the whole situation, and the appearance of his Republican challenger--and it is this credibility gap, especially in the attacks against Reagan, which will probably cause Jimmy Carter a lot of trouble on 4 November. Reagan said so in his strikingly simple way: To him the President looks like a medicine man who is exicited because a doctor has appeared who has a better cure.

The contrast was particularly clear on the SALT topic: For Carter it was a case of Reagan's carelessness, for Reagan a case of arguments. The Republican said it was not he who would retract SALT II--it is the Senate which is rejecting the treaty. The treaty, he said, is illegal because it violates the commandment of equality for the systems, prescribed by the Senate after SALT I. While the U.S. B-52 bombers are counted under SALT II, the Russian "Backfire" bomber remains exempt. Thus, we saw a Reagan who not only smiled telegenically, but who is also able to present facts objectively.

The fact that such signals reach the voter is due to the very medium which some prophets of doom castigate as the very end of democracy, if not the end of the human ability to think: television. En route from the podium in Cleveland to the living room of millions most of what is pure political propaganda becomes relative. The final recipient is not the mass of human beings--which public opinion pollers often overlook--but the individual in his more of less threatened home. There he sits comfortably, drinking a can of beer, and seeing exactly what hollow pathos an embarrassed evasion is and what a sure answer is. The political debates on commercial television do not spare the candidates. In the first part of the Cleveland debate the journalists had the right to a followup question, while in the latter part the candidates were allowed to press each other hard with followup and final summations with the dispute increasingly approaching the character of a genuine debate. There is no interruption or intervention by an omnipotent moderator, just an occasional sarcastic remark by one of the interviewing journalists, for example, that the two candidates had just failed to answer a question at all. The press is the "fourth estate" and the living room is the grand jury. In this manner a free society at decisive moments avails itself of television as a medium for forming an independent judgement. The prerequisite for this is a profession of journalists which is not subjected to political tutelage and a television which is independent of the public and therefore forced to produce journalistic quality.

After Cleveland the Americans are aware that they are dealing with a President who is very ill at ease and paltry in stature; at his side the challenger appears easy going and sure of himself, just as he, after a strenous appearance, laughingly countered in answer to the question whether the presence of the President intimidated him: "No, why should it? I have even been on stage with John Wayne." Actually Ronald Reagan is much more deeply rooted in the American nature than is Jimmy Carter. His philosophy of less government internally and more authority abroad does not spring from the Republican credo alone but from an old American longing. The question next Tuesday is whether the voters still dare avow it in the new decade or whether the man from Georgia has already lulled them to sleep in world political terms on the smallest common denominator.

SPD-FDP COALITION TALKS CONCENTRATE ON ECONOMY

DW311044 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Press review on SPD-FDP talks in Bonn]

[Text] LUBECKER NACHRICHTEN stresses: The coalition negotiations between the SPD and the FDP on government policy for the next 4 years will presumably last longer than orginally planned. This is not surprising, as after all what is at stake is the difficult question of what the people may, or must, be asked to put up with in view of a zero growth rate in the economy. It is beyond doubt that the era of an increase in prosperity each year is approaching its end. Possibly we will learn from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement on 24 November what will ultimately emerge in the way of painful measures. But one thing is definite even now: All of us must tighten our belts.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG notes: The round of coalition talks is aggravated by the need to submit a budget which can be balanced only through new debts, even though the planned budget increase amounts to about a mere 4 percent. Thus the negotiations in part turned as anticipated into discussions on the 1981 budget and on medium-term finance planning. Limitations on the budget increase and on the increase in indebtedness, as announced, look like mere cosmetic corrections. In reality the Federal Government has no alternative but to shift its own payment responsibilities to others such as the equalization payments of the pension insurance to the unemployment insurance, or to task the Federal Bank, the Federal Postal Service and the Federal Railroad so as to avoid additional debts. Once this budget is up for debate in the Bundestag it will become evident what this inventory is really like. Until then the coalition parties should be glad that they are able to satisfy their own followings at the moment.

FRANCOIS-PONCET COMMENTS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, AFGHANISTAN

NC302112 Paris AFP in English 2103 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 30 Oct (AFP)--Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet called here today for negotiations under the United Nations Security Council to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. Speaking as host at a dinner for Moroccan Foreign and Cooperation Minister M'hamed Boucetta, Mr Francois-Poncet noted that France had backed the attempt by the Islamic Conference to mediate between Iraq and Iran.

On Afghanistan, Mr Francois-Poncet said that the Soviet intervention had modified the trust "on which peace rests." There were "grave dangers" to peace, he said, and France and Morocco, "by their understanding, are determined to face these dangers together and jointly meet the challenge."

On the war in the Western Sahara, Mr Francois-Poncet said it could be settled through a "patient search for a political settlement among the states concerned." France, he said, would contribute to this if asked and if the situation warranted.

MINE WARFARE TASK FORCE TO BE STATIONED IN DJIBOUTI

LD311035 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 80 p 31

[Jacques Isnard report: "Mine Defense Force Sent by France Will Be Stationed in Djibouti"]

[Excerpt] At the president's initiative the French Naval General Staff has decided to send a mine warfare task force to the Indian Ocean which will be commanded by Rear Adm Philippe Lejeune, commander of French Naval Forces in that region, and will be based in Djibouti.

This naval force will comprise two minehunters (Cantho and Vinh-Long) weighing 780 tons each fully loaded, three minesweepers (Verseau, Capella and Capricorne) each weighing 440 tons fully loaded and a logistic support vessel (Loire) weighing 21.45 tons fully loaded. The two minehunters are usually based at Toulon (Var) and the three minesweepers at Cherbourg (Manche) and the logistic support vessel at Brest (Finistere).

There is reason to think that France's decision is a response to fears among Western countries and Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Indian Ocean states that one of the warring factions in the current conflict between Iraq and Iran will decide to mine the Strait of Hormuz through which 60 percent of European oil passes.

LE MONDE: POLAND TO RECEIVE NEW CREDIT FROM FRANCE

LD301609 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 80 p 8

[Paul Fabra report: "Warsaw To Be Granted New Credit Facilities"]

[Excerpts] One aspect of the Polish crisis which is well known in principle but not in detail is the country's very large debts to Western banks and states. French Treasury Director Haberer recently went to Warsaw to negotiate what has to be called a partial rescheduling of the Polish debt to France.

In the fall of 1979 Warsaw asked the French Government to grant it a credit of some Fr3 billion to aid its balance of payments. An agreement was reached at the beginning of this year for a Fr1.25 billion loan for 8 years with a 4-year moratorium before beginning repayment. That operation was intended to enable Poland to meet its "purchasing credit" repayment obligations. The big French banks supplied the necessary sums but 95 percent of them are guaranteed by COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade].

All the indications are that another operation of the same type has just been agreed. It could be worth around Fri.7 billion since the export credits carrying a COFACE guarantee which Poland is due to pay back next year total that amount.

LE MONDE ANALYZES DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CARTER, REAGAN

LD301235 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Two Outlooks"]

[Text] The great debate between Carter and Reagan will not have revealed anything basically new to their fellow citizens who have already been watching their perfectly polished performances for several months. While not teaching the Americans anything, it does give the Europeans a chance to form some idea of what is at stake on 4 November.

Far from seeking to conceal their differences, the outgoing President and his Republican challenger emphasised them, first in the economic and social policy sphere and, second, in foreign policy. However traditional they might be, these differences deserve to be analyzed if only because they concern the entire world.

In Mr Reagan's view there is only one remedy for the many crises which the United States has been passing through for more than 10 years now (race riots, Vietnam war, Watergate scandal, economic recession): the voluntarist prescription. The United States stands to gain nothing from thinking about its problems; what it needs, and all its needs, is the will to be strong, to return to the position of the world's undisputed leading power. The days of concessions, dialogue and moderation have gone on too long both on the overseas and domestic planes.

Although he did tone down his statements to a reasonable extent Tuesday evening, the former governor of California did make his views particularly clear and made no secret of his view that the United States has been far too reluctant to resort to force in the past few years. Despite all Mr Carter's vacillations in the hostage affair, you cannot help wondering what would have happened between Washington and Tehran in the past year if Mr Reagan had been at the helm. The same question should be asked not so much with regard to Soviet-U.S. relations—the protagonists' margin for maneuver is relatively narrow in that they know that their survival is at stake—but with regard to other peripheral crises: Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua and the Israel-Arab conflict, to mention only a few.

Similarly, in the domestic policy sphere, Mr Reagan portrayed himself as an ardent defender of free enterprise. According to him, he wants to win power in order to exercise it as little as possible, to erode as much as possible of the fragile system of social guarantees laboriously established: Tax cuts, cuts in federal aid, reduction in the minimum wage, indirect attack on social security and medical assistance—these are the ingredients of this traditionalist Republican cure-all. In these circumstances it is not surprising that Mr Carter strongly attacked his rival on all these questions which affect several tens of millions of underprivileged people whose numbers are constantly growing thanks to the economic crisis.

When talking of Mr Reagan it is wrong to portray him as an extreme reactionary, if not a neofascist, dreaming of picking quarrels overseas as well as inside the U.S. borders. He is not as exceptional as that and is part of an old U.S. tradition; during his two terms of office as governor of California he also proved that he can be realistic when he is opposed.

Nonetheless we are justified in asking whether this is the man the United States need to continue a very difficult adaptation to a changing world. His simplistic reactions and his gut "Cartierism," [French journalist who opposed aid to Third World] his inability to understand social and national movements are all elements which could get out of hand in a way which might have extremely serious consequences not only for the United States.

LE FIGARO CLAIMS U.S. 'MACHIAVELLIAN' PLAN FOR HOSTAGE RELEASE

LD301709 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Serge Maffert article: "Hostages: The Great American Game"]

[Text] In his major speech yesterday the Imam Khomeyni made no reference to the eventual freeing of the U.S. hostages. The Iranian parliament (the Majlis) is this morning resuming in principle the debate on them under way since Sunday. For their part, the Washington authorities are guarding increasingly against any premature optimism. However, there is every reason to believe that the United States and Iran have been in agreement for several days now. The freeing of the hostages--allowing for a last minute accident en route--is planned for the final days of the election campaign: On 4 November Mr Carter will be able to present himself before the voters with a triumph which will ensure his reelection.

The U.S. maneuver which we are going to relate here, with a few conditional clauses, was set in motion several months ago in the greatest secrecy and has been remarkably Machiavellian, Machiavellian in the sense that, whatever happened, Washington would be the winner.

The whole affair can be summed up effectively in an extremely skillful instigation designed to embroil Saddam Husayn and Iraq in a war against Iran. If Baghdad won, Iran would be destabilized, the Islamic regime dismantled and a pro-Western government set up. If, as foreseen, Iraq failed, the United States could appear to be Iran's defender and cash in on giving it assistance. We outlined this U.S. strategy back on 10 October.

The affair really began last June. Mr Brzezinski, who was in Jordan, a country very closely linked with Iraq, met Mr Saddam Husayn in person on the border between the two countries. He assured the latter of King Husayn's total support and above all made it clear to him that the United States would not oppose Iraqi ambitions toward the Shatt al-Arab and toward an eventual republic of Arabistan (Iranian Khuzestan).

In the summer Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar and General Oveysi, the two Iranian emigre leaders, were invited to Baghdad where they were told essentially that they could begin preparing to set up a free Iranian government.

At the same time and in a roundabout way (essentially through Saudi Arabia and Kuwait), the Americans, that is probably the CIA, sent Iraq "information" that, as soon as Iraqi troops appeared, there would be a general rising of the whole Arab population of Khuzestan, Iran's total collapse and a rapid disintegration of what remained of the Iranian Army.

Toward mid-September Dubai, which had served since the Western embargo as a transit port for Iranian imports, suddenly shut itself off to this traffic. On 20 September Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, who was increasing his trips and contacts, announced according to certain sources that on 23 September he would be ringing a school bell inside Iran. On 22 September, after a week of sporadic harassment, Iraqi forces crossed the Iranian border in force.

This was the big surprise (although maybe not for everybody): The prestigious Iraqi Army, well equipped and trained in the dual tradition of Sandhurst--the British equivalent of Santi-Cyr--and the Moscow military academy, was rapidly halted. Their heavy armored units reportedly operated as if they were in central Europe rather than the desert, where they got bogged down. The quartermaster service--meaning logistical support--did not follow.

On the other hand, the national unity reflex came into play immediately. The foreign army and emigres showing up in their trucks (like the 1792 events in France), rallied Iran around Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr and miraculously revived the shah's prestigious army—or at least part of it. The young Prince Reza announced from Cairo that he was ready to join this army as an ordinary soldier.

While the Iraqi forces were marking time outside Khorramshahr, the Iranian political operations conducted from abroad rapidly collapsed. Bakhtiar and Oveysi now seem completely isolated.

It was at this point that the American maneuvering got into full stride. On 3 October Iranian-U.S. contacts got discreetly underway again, partially through Algerian mediation. Mr Carter sent three successive letters to President Bani-Sadr, on 7, 11 and 23 October. He confirmed Washington's acceptance "without reservations" of all the Iranian conditions for the release of the hostages and gave his consent to the resumption of deliveries of military materiel. A letter emanating from the Congress in mid-October confirmed the American intentions:

Unfreezing of all Iranian assets frozen in the United States;

Abandonment of all possible obstacles to future court actions to recover the Pahlavis' fortune;

Resumption of deliveries of military materiel ordered before the embargo.

When Iranian Premier Raja'i arrived at the United Nations on 17 October, the whole financial package was all ready to be exchanged for the hostages' freedom, having been settled following the Iranian Central Bank vice chairman's stay in Washington.

So the Iran-Iraq war gave the Tehran government the occasion and the opportunity finally to rid itself of the hostages and Mr Carter the chance successfully to complete an efficient, if not glorious diplomatic operation.

Finally, we should note one of the most curious aspects of this whole affair: the objective alliance between Washington and Moscow to secure the American hostages' release. According to highly reliable Western sources, the Soviets used all their influence to that end. In particular, apparently, they interceded with the Tudeh--the Iranian Communist Party, which is gradually gaining in strength in Khomeyni's shadow--to aid that release by setting free those of the hostages who were in its care.

This attitude clarifies two points:

1. The growing role of the Tudeh, which aspires to the part of a safe haven in the Iranian disorder and is making ready for a future which may not be very far off.

2. The USSR's clear wish to mediate in the Middle East, which applies in Iran as much as in Syria and, ultimately, in Iraq.

The American hostages will undoubtedly soon be released, but the price paid by Mr Carter will have been increased.

MALTESE GROUP CLAIMS BOMBING OF LIBYAN GUNBOAT IN GENOA

NC311105 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 31 Oct (AFP)--An anonymous caller today claimed responsibility on behalf of the Maltese Liberation Front for a bomb attack on a Libyan gunboat in the northern Italian port of Genoa.

The bomb was placed between the boat's hull and the quay on Wednesday apparently by frogmen. Police are examining air bottles and straps found under the vessel.

Responsibility was claimed for the front in a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

"We will continue our action until Malta is free of imperialist companies from Libya," the anonymous caller said.

POSTPONEMENT OF PAPAL VISIT TO FRG FORESEEN

DW301438 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 31 Oct 80 p 13

[Karl Joseph Hefele article: "Papal Visit Will Be Postponed"]

[Text] Cologne-Rome--According to information from well-informed quarters of the Vatican and the German episcopacy, Pope John Paul II's visit to the Federal Republic, envisaged for mid-November, will be postponed suddenly. The official announcement of this decision by the Vatican is expected at the beginning of next week.

John Paul II, known for his way of not handling the Vatican bureaucracy particularly gently, reportedly decided on this course of action after he had seen the official itinerary. Obviously the supreme Catholic prelate is dissatisfied with the program that had been mapped out under considerable German influence.

Granted, places of pilgrimage such as Altoetting are central sites of the Catholic creed, yet the pope is not visiting the Federal Republic as a pilgrim; he instead wishes in his capacity as the bishop of Rome and the head of the entire Catholic Church to get to know to the best degree possible the German branch of the church, its role in the world, its significance for society and policy but also its specific problems. This is why he intends primarily to listen and to do less representing.

John Paul II fails to see in the envisaged itinerary any meetings or talks with the strongly critical wing of German Catholicism, with theologians such as Rahner, Nell-Breuning, Kueng, Metz, Greinacher and Haag, nor could the head of the Catholic Church travel to the Federal Republic in 1080 without making a stopover in Tuebingen, from whence the Protestant and later also the Catholic theology was influenced decisively for centuries.

Yet this is exactly what influential Vatican circles and some German bishops wanted to avoid, because they were afraid of a potential upgrading of the progressive theologians as a result. Yet in the very country whose media has most vehemently criticized the "Vatican tourism," the pope wants to demonstrate that the open dialogue with people of a different mind is an essential characteristic feature of his interpretation of his office.

This is why the head of the Catholic Church does not consider the envisaged 1-hour talk with representatives of the Evangelical Church of Germany adequate. He wants to devote much more time to the pressing problems of the Christian church. The program planning recently has been the target of sharp Protestant criticism, especially on the part of Prof Helmut Thielicke.

What John Paul II likewise wishes to do under any circumstance is to hold mass in the former concentration camp at Dachau. A half-hour meeting planned with representatives of the Jews in Osnabrueck is not sufficient as far as he is concerned. In a time of reviving anti-Semitism, the supreme Catholic prelate wishes to demonstrate a clear attitude during an outstanding event on the itinerary, considering the relationship between the church and the Jews wich has been historically burdened anyway.

The pope also wants to visit the grave of Ignaz Doellinger in Munich to pray there for the unity of the divided Christians. After the first Vatican Council Doellinger had founded the old Catholic Church in protest against the dogma of infallibility.

It has also been learned that Cardinals Hoeffner and Ratzinger tried on the occasion of the bishops's conference in Rome to change the mind of John Paul II. They are afraid that the postponement of the visit will greatly disappoint German Catholics, yet the pope upheld his decision. The credibility of the supreme Catholic prelate and of the entire Catholic Church cannot be strengthened by simply leaving aside during such a visit the problems that obviously exist.

It has been learned from informed quarters that in some singular cases displeasure over the visit by the pope had also been voiced within the German episcopacy. In the opinion of some bishops, the chairman of the bishop's conference, Cologne Cardinal Hoeffner, railroaded the program through in undue haste and nearly all on his own.

Reportedly the papal visit to the Federal Republic will be postponed until April 1981.

SOARES ADVISES AGAINST SUPPORTING EANES IN ELECTION

LD302334 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking on Portuguese television tonight, Mario Soares accused General Ramalho Eanes of having breached the written agreement he signed with the Socialist Party concerning the 7 December presidential elections. Stressing that he will not back Eanes' presidential campaign or recommend a vote for any candidate, Mario Soares criticized the decision taken by the national committee to back the president of the republic's reelection bid, describing such a decision as a political mistake.

The secretary general of the Socialist Party challenged the view that only by reelecting Eanes can democracy be defended, arguing instead that rather, it is through the political parties that democracy can be defended.

Soares Statement

LD310504 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Mario Soares appeared on Portuguese television last night where he explained the reasons that led him to withdraw his support from General Ramalho Eanes' reelection bid:

[Begin Soares recording] My decision was based on moral and political grounds. With regard to the former, I would simply like to say that the Socialists as a whole and the left—even the non-Socialist left—felt General Ramalho Eanes' news conference was a sort of slap in the face. During the election campaign, Socialist militants and Republican and Socialist Front sympathizers cheered the name of General Ramalho Eanes wherever they went, believing that there was a political solidarity—and they had reasons to feel that way—between themselves and General Ramalho Eanes, in view of the stands adopted by the latter and view of the fact that he had accepted to seek reelection following a complex process of negotiations in which I took part on behalf of the Socialist Party. Consequently, when they realized that this solidarity had been broken, they felt vexed, humiliated and indignant. I sensed this immediate reaction which subsequently grew in its proportions, and naturally as the party's secretary general and as a private citizen I felt that—after a difficult and painful period of reflection—I should embody this movement of deep discontent, revolt and indignation toward the stand adopted by General Ramalho Eanes.

In my view, the stand adopted by General Ramalho Eanes was not some kind of overnight or involuntary blunder since the news conference had been prepared several days beforehand. All the questions had been anticipated and the whole event had been carefully prepared, as obvious during the course of the news conference. It was therefore a premeditated act on the part of General Ramalho Eanes. This is the moral aspect of the matter.

There is, however, a political aspect to it as well, and it is no less important. I felt that after the negotiations we held there was a break in President Eanes' solidarity with us. This process of negotiations lasted 3 months. It was not easy for my party—where there was both an important current favorable to General Eanes and strong opponents to a candidacy of that kind—to conduct these negotiations. They were lengthy and in depth but a conclusion was reached in the end, and this conclusion was put down on a written and signed document. It was on that basis—on the basis of a political agreement—that I came before my party, my party's national committee and the country at large, the guarantor, so to speak, of my party's support for General Ramalho Eanes.

Since, however, in my view, this political agreement was breached immediately after an election in which we were defeated and following which there was that unpleasant feeling that General Eanes was now simply ignoring the defeated and seeking to jump onto the victors' bandwagon, I felt that politically I should react in the manner that I deemed most appropriate. [end recording]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE TO RUN IN ELECTION

LD310258 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Joao Maria Pereira, a 42-year-old retired worker formerly employed by the state-owned ship-repairing yards, today announced that he will be running for the presidency in next December's election. With regard to his political views, Joao Maria Pereira said that he places himself in the political area of the social democrats in which—in his opinion—General Ramalho Eanes is also situated. Joao Maria Pereira announced his decision to a small number of journalists in [words indistinct] only a few minutes ago. [sentence indistinct]

PCP NOMINATES CARLAS BRITO FOR PRESIDENT

LD291606 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On a proposal from its Central Committee, the Portuguese Communist Party decided at its national conference yesterday to nominate Carlos Brito as the party candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections, but the PCP did not decide whether his nomination should remain in effect till the end of the election campaign or whether it should be withdrawn in favor of another candidate.

The PCP has no illusions of victory in these elections because of the unlikelihood of winning. In Alvaro Cunhal's view, Ramalho Eanes is the candidate closest to the democratic regime and defense of liberties but, he said, his past and some of his performance as the president of the republic do not provide sufficient grounds for him to secure PCP's backing at the outset—backing which, incidentally, has never been expressly requested by Ramalho Eanes.

Eanes's past is linked with 25 November [1975, when Eanes masterminded the suppression of an alleged communist-inspired military takeover attempt] and, Cunhal said, his presidential record included the appointment of Mota Pinto as prime minister and the promulgation of some pieces of legislation such as the amendments of agrarian reform act.

At the PCP conference criticism was leveled at Mario Soares for his attitude toward Eanes's reelection bid, and at presidential candidates Airas Rodrigues and Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho who, in the PCP's view, work for the right.

Meanwhile, reactions to the nomination were not slow in coming. Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a presidential candidate of the Popular Unity Force, said Carlos Brito's nomination was a diversionary tactic.

AVANTE! REPORTS VISIT BY BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION

LD301A37 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Delegation Visits Portugal"]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee a BCP delegation, composed of Central Committee member and First Secretary of Lovech Okrug BCP Committee Petar Balevski, BCP Central Committee aide Petar Petrov and Eril Kocaliev of the BCP Central Committee foreign policy and international relations department, visited Portugal from 13 through 17 October.

During its stay in Portugal, the Bulgarian delegation was received by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and met with a PCP delegation composed of Central Committee political commission and secretariat member Carlos Costa, editor of the magazine POVOS LOCAL, Luis Sa and Graca Filipe of the foreign section and also with Central Committee member and foreign section chief Albano Nunes.

The visit took place within the framework of the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the PCP and BCP and helped to strengthen them.

EL PAIS: ISSUE OF ENTRY INTO NATO NOT TO BE RAISED IN 1981

LD310955 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 11

[EUROPA PRESS report: "According to Union of the Democratic Center Spain Will Not Join NATO in 1981"]

[Text] Center Party parliamentary circles connected with foreign policy have announced that the issue of Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance will not be raised in 1981, despite a statement ot the contrary made to EL PAIS some months ago by then Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, according to EUROPA PRESS.

The same sources have said that there is no intention of linking EEC membership to NATO membership and that there is no connection between Oreja's pro-NATO remarks and the remarks made shortly before that by French head of state Valery Giscard d'Estaing, barring Spain's path to EEC membership.

They also stated that the NATO issue must not be used as a method for exerting pressure on Europe, since the EEC countries are not particularly concerned about Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance (though they would readily accept it) but are clearly worried, however, about the economic cost involved in a new member joining the EEC.

CSCE DELEGATES CONTINUE TALKS ON SCHEDULING

LD301636 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet delegate Yuriy Dubinin broke the ice this morning at the preparatory meeting for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In a mild tone of voice he said that his country is ready to accept the allocation of the time of the conference, taking 11 November to 5 March as a basis. Many countries spoke advocating that at least a point of agreement on the conference should be established. Nevertheless, the Polish delegate later spoke, saying that the study of the proposals for the future should be divided into a series of stages, which complicates the matter. The Western delegates then began to react: more addresses by both sides, until finally head of the U.S. delegation Max Kampelman, in whom a certain fear that there is some trap in the new Soviet stance is discernible, said that given the good will of all this afternoon they will continue to talk to see if they can reach a solution to this problem which has kept the preparatory meeting in suspense for weeks.

AGREEMENT ON ANDALUSIAN AUTONOMY ISSUE REACHED

LD301305 Madrid YA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Andalusian Autonomy Problem Resolved"]

[Text] The full Congress of Deputies will today debate the examination of the two bills of an organic nature unblocking the Andalusian autonomy process, following intensive talks and negotiations among the various parliamentary political forces which have taken place over the last few days and which yesterday culminated in the prime minister's meetings with Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, Andalusian Socialist Party [PSA] leader Alejandro Rojas Marcos and a Council of Andalusia delegation. For his part, Felipe Gonzalez had personal and private meetings with political leaders Manuel Fraga and Santiago Carrillo to the same end in the congress yesterday afternoon.

All these meetings an negotiations have had a successful political conclusion: Unanimous agreement was reached.

According to reliable sources consulted by YA, the agreement consists of two bills of an organic nature. One of them amends two sections of the organic law on various referendum procedures in order to allow an autonomy initiative in accordance with article 151 of the Constitution for the seven provinces in which there was a vote in favor exceeding 50 percent of the electorate in the referendum held on 28 February. The other bill, also of an organic nature, which will be signed by the Almeria parliamentarians and those groups which wish to join them, requests that the congress replace the autonomy initiative which failed in Almeria on 28 February for reasons "of national interest," as mentioned in Title VIII (on the territorial organization of the state). That is, it does not mention article 144, which is the one which refers to reasons of national interest, but it does mention Title VIII, which is the one which governs the autonomy issue as a whole.

In this way Almeria takes part in the drafting of the statute from the very outset and does not have to repeat the autonomy initiative referendum, but like the other Andalusian provinces will take part in the referendum ratifying the statute. In short, the opposition's approach is accepted in part, but also that of the government, since although Article 144 is not mentioned as the government wished, the referendum will not be repeated, nor will the bills which the opposition had submitted and was supporting be handled.

The two bills, which will be handled in accordance with the emergency procedure once they have been accepted by the full congress today, will make it possible for the assembly of Andalusian parliamentarians to be convened soon--in about 1 month--to draft the statute and for this to be submitted next to the congress' constitutional committee, which in joint session with a delegation of the assembly of Andalusian parliamentarians will debate, express an opinion on and approve the statute. This entire process could be resolved by the end of the year, if the political groups prove to be in agreement on the basic issues raised by the Andalusian statute.

In the morning the prime minister received Felipe Gonzalez, and the agreement on Andalusian autonomy was finalized during the meeting. The Socialist leader told the press that he would inform the parliamentary groups on the contents of the agreement in the afternoon. Felipe Gonzalez' meeting with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo lasted 1 hour. At its conclusion the latter told journalists that the important thing is that there should be an agreement in principle which will respect the 28 February referendum results.

Felipe Gonzalez met for 20 minutes with Democratic Coalition spokesman Fraga. At its conclusion Fraga told the press that he felt satisfaction at finding that the course of allowing the amending of the organic law on referendum procedures had been opted for. He added that he had also been informed by the government about this agreement through the minister of territorial administration.

A third meeting held by Felipe Gonzalez was with former Minister Manuel Clavero Arevalo, who later stated that he was satisfied because he had ascertained that the agreement conducted Andalusian autonomy in accordance with Article 151 of the constitution. "In this way," he said, "What Andalusia demanded on 28 February is achieved, and this confirms our stance."

For his part, the prime minister received PSA leader Alejandro Rojas Marcos for 2 hours in the afternoon in the presence of Union of the Democratic Center Secretary General Rafael Calvo Ortega. "A formula has been found," Rojas Marcos, said, "which safeguards the interests of all the political parties, and the government's agreement with the PSA in connection with the vote of confidence still stands. There has been no backtracking; rather, a step forward has been taken. There are no victors or vanquished."

The prime minister next met with a Council of Andalusia delegation, and explained to them the agreed formula. Council Chairman Rafael Escuredo had been toasted with champagne by deputies and senators in the congress a few hours earlier because of the unblocking of the Andalusian autonomy issue.

The agreement reached will be signed this morning at a meeting of the committee of spokesmen of the parliamentary groups, at which the two organic bills which will be submitted to the full chamber in the afternoon will be submitted.

BASQUE LEADER SPEAKS ON VIOLENCE, AUTONOMY ISSUES

LD281329 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 19

[Patxo Unzueta report: "Pessimistic Speech by Garaikoetxea on Prospects for Pacification"]

[Text] The emphasis placed on the issue of violence, whose persistence "could put an end to the expectations of democratic consolidation and economic recovery," and with respect to which "the prospects of negotiation are increasingly unlikely," was the most prominent aspect of the speech with which [Basque country premier] Carlos Garaikoetxea yesterday began the debate in the Basque Parliament on the program submitted by his government. The "lendakari" once more reviewed the three "interrelated aims," which constitute the essential parts of the Basque Government's program: The institutionalization of autonomy through the full implementation of the statute; the struggle against unemployment; and the crisis and pacification. This last-mentioned aim, of historic scope, is of the greater importance in view of the influence which it exercises over the other two, because "if anything is clear, it is the desire of the perpetrators of the outrages to provoke an authoritarian regression," as well as the impact of their actions on the deterioration of the economic situation.

In Garaikoetxea's opinion, this very importance would justify a "supreme effort of reconciliation, which would have to be approached, not from an immediate perspective but with a historical viewpoint." But it is no less true that "these prospects of negotiation are increasingly slight," so that to an increasing extent "the sole and unpleasant path left open to us is that of enforcing the law." "The opportunity for reconciliation," the "lendakari" emphasized, "could pass, and we will not remain inpassive, of course, when confronted with such unspeakable actions as those which are occurring." In this connection, according to Garaikoetxea, the suspicions of those who believe that "we will be weak or irresolute or that the Basque police will prove ineffective or un reliable," are unfounded. But since in fact the problem of violence "will only be surmounted through action by society, which will generate its own antibodies," the Basque Government will seek "the cooperation of the social sectors which could have a particular influence on society as a whole, instilling the men and women of this people with horror for violence and using whatever means make it possible to isolate this social calamity."

In addition, the Basque country premier reiterated his explanations about the additional difficulty entailed for his government by not knowing exactly what resources it will have, this explaining in turn the lack of quantification of the undertakings laid down in the program. Late last night the various parliamentary groups were beginning their round of critical speeches on the program, which will continue today.

EL PAIS Interview

LD301441 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 19

[Unattributed report on EFE interview with Basque country Premier Carlos Garaikoetxea: "Carlos Garaikoetxea Describes Post of Governor General as a 'Stab in the Back'"]

[Text] Basque country Premier Carlos Garaikoetxea has granted an interview to EFE on the first anniversary of the Guernica Statute in which he analyzes the development of autonomy, the peace process and the economic crisis and describes the term "governor general" applied to Marcelino Oreja, the government's representative in the Basque country, as "a stab in the back."

Asked whether Marcelino Oreja's recent appointment as governor general of the Basque country could make a political contribution to better understanding between Madrid and the Basque Government and eventually to the implementation of the statute, Garaikoetxea says that "it can and must contribute to it, but it has got off to a very bad start. With all due respect and leaving aside the personal regard that Marcelino Oreja deserves, the term 'governor general' is a stab in the back, bearing in mind that we were not even consulted about the term--which in the relevant law appears as 'delegate' of the central administration--while we were advocating the elimination of civil governments."

"Does it seem logical," Garaikoetxea asks, "to put the heading 'governor general of the Basque country' or of Catalonia on a document which should be attributed to the government's representative? What are they trying to do? To create confusion or to give the impression that the state apparatus is growing here? We have already seen reactions such as those of the Catalan premier, who refuses to attend functions attended by Mr Melia, and we shall see what is the reaction of the Basque institutions, which are examining the issue calmly but steadfastly, having asked the central administracion's top representatives in a respectful and friendly manner to provide a legal or de facto remedy to it. Be that as it may, this situation is a demonstration of the narrow-minded and politically insensitive attitude with which such delicate situations are approached."

The Basque country premier also answers the question whether he believes that the present Union of the Democratic Center Government and more particularly Prime Minister Suarez are really determined to implement the statute. "Suarez has given us innumerable assurances of this determination," he says. "The fact is that we all sometimes have different ideas of what is meant by doing things promptly and properly. I am afraid that the sometimes artificial extension of the autonomy issue to regions where the issue does not arise has considerably complicated the problem. But this does not imply an underestimation of anyone's problems: The fact is that these problems differ. We might have a Basque national awareness with historical roots, which inevitably demands self government; others might have an endemic problem of economic underdevelopment, for instance, to which we must all devote ourselves with a real spirit of solidarity, and both issues are equally serious. What might prove dangerous would be a single approach to both issues, because such an approach would imply reasons or pretexts that would render a generic solution impossible."

Garaikoetxea opines that the Basque people must be made "fully aware of the horror of violence, and the Basque Government, provided with the means essential to its police force, must vigorously direct an entire people's will by rigorously implementing the law" and sees the opportuneness of "achieving peace subject to a cessation of violence" without going through an increasingly difficult "long and painful process." The Basque premier opines that there have been too many opportunist statements, such as those made by Txiki Benegas, urging the government to shoulder its responsibilities, and calls on the Spanish Socialist Workers Party to "help us once and for all to take control of our own policing, to do more to this end in Madrid, where their party is well represented, and to make fewer pronouncements in the Basque country."

DENMARK

GALLUP POLL REVEALS PESSIMISM ABOUT DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

LD301331 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Oct 80 Part 1 p 10

[Editorial: "Faith in Defense"]

[Text] The results of a Gallup poll published today provide quite a telling and serious indication of the population's view of the defense forces. The poll draws a picture of a people which has no confidence that Denmark can defned itself and which has great doubts that it is possible for our allies to come to the country's aid in a crisis situation. It is not a people unwilling to defend itself, but a people without much faith that Denmark can be held against an attack from the Warsaw Pact's forces, if war should come.

It is not a defeatist people seeking refuge in illusions of neutrality. This opinion poll builds on the fact that has been demonstrated in a number of opinion polls, that much more than half the Danish population supports the Atlantic Pact and NATO, while the opposition to Danish membership swings between 10 and 12 percent. But today's poll shows that the skeptical view of defense capability runs deep even in those groups of the population which have the most positive approach to active Danish involvement and are most willing to pay the price of fulfilling our commitments. The overwhelming view seems to be that Denmark's security is part and parcel of its NATO membership, in the sense that it is joint Western defense readiness and, in the final analysis, the balance of terror which ensure that war does not come; and, if it did come, the Danish defense forces would not be able to make much difference one way or the other.

Half of the country's population admits that we are not living up to our commitments in NATO cooperation, and while 1/3 are of the opinion that we should do so, there are considerably more who would prefer to be uncommitted, because they do not believe that it would serve any purpose. This is hardly surprising when the population is led by a government that does all it can to run away from its commitments. An opinion poll such as this is to a certain extent a popular reflection of the position that the government confers on the country. And while Gallup went around with its questions in the latter half of September, the people were being told that the government's reaction to the U.S. defense secretary's penetrating letters was a proposal for new defense plans which would halve Sjaelland's defenses and those of the capital and concentrate forces on defending the airfields on the Jutland ridge. This was in no way a message which would be able to convince the population of the usefulness and necessity of maintaining a defense force that could hold out until help arrived.

PRIME MINISTER JORGENSEN IN NEW DELHI FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

For Delhi radio coverage of the 9-day official visit of Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen to India, beginning on 31 October, see the India section of the 31 October South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FINLAND

KOSYGIN RETIREMENT LEAVES GAP IN RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD291121 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Changing the Guard in the Soviet Union"

[Text] Now that Alekseyy Nikolayevich Kosygin is retiring from the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers—prime minister—in the Soviet Union, the announcement does not come unexpectedly. For a number of years, reports of his deteriorating health have been in circulation. In 1979 he was out of the public eye for several months, and it was said that it was highly unlikely that he would resume work. However, he reappeared at the elections to the Supreme Soviet at the end of last winter and showed himself at the Olympic Games in Moscow. Thus Kosygin is being pensioned off for the usual reasons of poor health, and no one has even tried to speculate on the political reasons for his departure.

Kosygin had a technical education—as a young man he worked in the textile industry—and his image to the outside world has been that of a technocrat and assiduous worker. Even though Brezhnev drew up the main political guidelines and grew increasingly to dominate the duumvirate, which remained after the "troika" disappeared following Podgornyy's fall, it is surely to undervalue Kosygin to describe him "only" as a prominent administrator. During the sixties especially, but also on later occasions, he was used for important diplomatic missions, and he is considered a skillful and judicious politician.

Alekseyy Kosygin hailed from Leningrad and he had the reputation of being the man who kept the arms industry going during the siege of the city. However, he had also occupied various posts in the central administration ever since 1939, when he was appointed to his first ministerial post. He had sat at the center of power since 1964, the year when Khrushchev was removed and the "troika" came into existence. He had also been chairman of the Council of Ministers since then.

The changing of the guard in the government neither means that the much-discussed change of generation in the Kremlin is brought nearer nor that major political changes are to be expected. Kosygin's successor, Nikolay Tikhonov, a 76-year-old with roots in the Ukraine like Brezhnev himself, had been first deputy prime minister since Kosygin's first attack of illness in 1976 and had obviously taken care of Kosygin's functions for long periods. Like his predecessor, he is a technical and economic specialist. The leadership change has no direct connection with the economic difficulties that are also being discussed now in the Soviet Union, but it is easy to imagine that a fully able-bodied man is needed in a period when it is necessary to roll up the shirt sleeves to get the planned economy to function.

What we in Finland have special reason to draw attention to is Kosygin's role in Finnish-Soviet relations. High-level contacts have in practice largely rested on his person. He has visited Finland six times and met our political leaders considerably more times on Soviet soil. Kosygin's wide-ranging powers and his knowledge of technical and economic questions have made swift and smooth decisions possible, especially concerning the major construction projects on the other side of the border, but also in many other questions.

With Kosygin leaving his post, a really significant link in Finnish-Soviet relations is disappearing. At the highest political level in the Soviet Union there is probably only one real "Finland expert" left, Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. It is thus extremely important that new personal contacts be created, which in time will be able to fill the gap that has now appeared.

HUFVUDSTADSBLADET REPORTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

LD290757 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Election Result Supports Government; Finnish People's Democratic League Reviews Situation"]

[Excerpt] No immediate consequences for national politics, but possibly in the long term: This is a possible assessment of the largely expected outcome of the municipal elections, which means a tangible loss of ground for the People's Democrats and successes for the other government parties. The Social Democratic Party, the Center Party and the Swedish People's Party see the election result more or less as a vote of confidence in the government coalition, and the Finnish People's Democratic League does not seem to know how to react.

For the Finnish People's Democratic League, the trend in the most recent elections has been clearly downward and we can therefore look forward to attempts from that quarter to toughen their political line. In the long term, this could even have an effect on cooperation within the present government.

Finnish Communist Party Chief Aarne Saarinen said yesterday that the People's Democratic and Communist movement will first analyze the results and the reasons why things went as they did. Only then will conclusions be drawn. Saarinen said, however, that he does not think that there will be any "general political consequences" from the election outcome in the near future.

Election results for the whole country in percent:

	1980 Municipal Election	1979 Diet Election	1976 Municipal Election
National Coalition Party	23.1	21.7	20.9
Center Party	18.7	17.3	18.4
Swedish People's Party	4.7	4.2	4.7
Liberal People's Party	3.2	3.7	4.8
Finnish Christian League	3.7	4.8	3.2
Finnish Rural Party	3.0	4.6	2.1
Constitutional People's Party	0.5	1.2	0.9
People's Unification Party	0.1	0.3	0.5
Others	0.6	0.3	0.8
Nonsocialist Total	57.7	58.1	56.1
Social Democrats	25.6	23.9	24.8
Finnish People's Democratic League	16.7	17.9	18.5
Socialist Total	42.3	41.8	43.4

Analysis of Election Results

LD290921 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Stabilizing Election"]

[Text] Four years ago we entitled our commentary on the municipal elections "The Moderate Protest." That was after the National Coalition Party's great triumph. This year the picture is different. It is not dominated by the National Coalition Party's successes alone. It is instead possible to speak of an election with a politically stabilizing effect.

The main reason for this is that the votes were concentrated on the major parties. Three of the four traditional leading party formations strengthened their positions; the fourth, the People's Democrats, suffered defeats completely in line with the predictions. The Finland Swedish sector was "normalized" through a successful election for the Swedish People's Party. The "splinter parties", to which the Liberals must now also be added, were generally weakened in comparison with the last Riksdag election.

If we look at the more important parties individually, we first see that the Social Democratic Party which was the great loser in 1976 has now recuperated some of its losses although it still has a long way to go before it reaches the level it was at in 1972. According to the figures available, the pullback seems to have taken place in larger towns and urban areas, exactly the places where they were hardest hit by losses 4 years ago.

As far as the Social Democrats are concerned, we note a special circumstance. The Gallup poll carried out in September this year predicted for the most part the large parties' share of the vote with great exactness, with a margin of error under 0.5 percent. It is only of the Social Democrats that this was not true; their election gains were much larger than expected. We can ask ourselves if there was not some factor which affected their number of votes at the last minute. It is not impossible that Koivisto's popularity and the recent opinion poll on the presidency gave them an extra few percentage points, as Ulf Sundqvist put it on election night. But it is just as likely that they took over more Communist voters than expected. In any case, the Social Democratic Party is well established as Finland's largest party and keeps its lead over the National Coalition Party.

It is perhaps not so much fun to be proclaimed the election winner by the pollsters months in advance; it takes away part of the psychological effect of the success when it finally becomes reality. In actual fact, the National Coalition Party's victory was both massive and convincing, and also somewhat larger than the Gallup polls had been able to predict. Between 1972 and 1976, the National Coalition Party gained 2.8 percentage points, and between 1976 and 1980 its support has grown by 2.1 percent. If we want to, we can also take this as a indication that the party will eventually grow to dominant size. But for the time being there is plenty of room for it to grow. If we also remember that its growth has been fairly steady (from around 14 percent in 1966 to around 23 percent now) regardless of whether its leader was Rihtniemi, Holkeri or Suominen, there is the strong impression that the National Coalition Party's gains have been based on solid social realities.

The Center Party also surprised us with somewhat greater successes than estimated. This is a positive development from a general political viewpoint, not the least because the Center Party's fear of ending up on the downward slope has meant that it has followed a somewhat irregular course. The victory also gives the new leadership team a more secure position and greater authority.

The People's Democrats-Communists had been pointed out in advance as the losers and the predictions were confirmed almost exactly. We have already touched on the reasons for this, but they must be repeated; the internal dissension (which has, sometimes on certain earlier occasions led to increased electoral support), events in Poland and Afghanistan and possible dissatisfaction with the party's involvement in government (ministerial liability" according to Saarinen).

What is especially striking is the unfavorable long-term trend that has characterized the Communists' electoral support. If we go as far back as 1958 we find that the Finnish People's Democratic League collected over 23 percent of votes, and now their support is down to under 17 percent. This is a situation which gives rise to the question whether communism will in the long term be able to remain a broad popular movement in our ideological and social climate.

In the majority of countries, a decrease in electoral support for the communists could be immediately construed as a stabilizing factor. In Finland the matter is not so clear-cut. There are few who believe that the Finnish People's Democratic League will leave the government, despite all the threats. Saarinen and Aalto have bound the majority wing's policies to government cooperation. But in the field, in the trade unions and in the government, the party will be more refractory and unpredictable than in the past. This will be put to the test in the immediate future over the director general question [of Finnish State Railroads, a new appointment that the communists object to] which has set the party's nerves on edge.

We wrote in a preliminary commentary yesterday that the Swedish People's Party finds itself in a class by itself, even more obviously than in the past. In comparison with the "splinter parties", the Swedish People's Party appears as a "medium-sized" party. This is not only due to its respectable electoral support, but perhaps even more to its stable political base which is striking particularly in the municipal context. Such a position is of course a strength, but it also means trials since it involves the necessity of playing among the big parties on their terms.

The weekend's election was a pleasing success for the Swedish People's Party. It had a good showing in the three large centers--Helsinki, Turu and Vaasa. It had unexpected gains in the overspill municipalities around the capital, such as Espoo and Kauniainen. In Uusimaa outside the region of the capital, there were net gains of nine seats. In various places in Osterbotten, the trend was a little negative, but we are here dealing with a purely marginal phenomenon in a provice where the Swedish People's Party retains undisputed hegemony in the majority of communes.

Without doubt, the Swedish People's Party benefitted from a certain return of votes from the "splinter parties", in southern Finland especially. However, the foundation of the party's success lies in the general renaissance of Swedishness. No party has been so strengthened by peoples' search for their "roots" and their cultural identity. The large numbers of young Swedish People's Party candidates--many of them elected--show that the party today is in tune with the times. This needs to be stated clearly, even though no one imagines that the Swedish People's Party's future is entirely without its problems.

KHARAVYI REPORTS PRESENCE OF U.S. WARSHIPS IN LIMASSOL

NC311121 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Limassol 30 Oct--Two U.S. warships with the markings of A-486 and A-76 have been anchored in the open water of the old Limassol harbor for the past 2-3 days. The vessels carry helicopters, and it is believed that war materiel has been transported to the British bases.

Public opinion is vividly concerned and indignant about the "visit" of the U.S. vessels and poses many questions about the aims of the U.S. military presence in the open waters of Cyprus.

ANTI-TURKISH PROPAGANDA SHOWN IN NORTH CYPRUS PLO EXHIBITION

NC310806 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Nicosia--Magazines containing anti-Turkish propaganda brought over from the Greek Cypriot side by PLO representatives were distributed to the people at the "The Struggle of the Palestinian People" exhibition opened in the TFSC the other day. When the TFSC authorities became aware of the contents of the magazines, they had them all collected.

Although the Turkish Cypriots, desiring to lend their support to the just cause of the Palestinians, arranged this exhibition despite their limited propaganda budget, the PLO representative on the Greek Cypriot side failed to show up. Instead, he send his secretary. Three of the pages of the magazine brought by the Palestinian secretary to the exhibition were filled with anti-Turkish propaganda.

ARABIAN GULF PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE ENDS 30 OCT

NC301813 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The work of the 3-day international conference of solidarity for the national liberation movements and the people of the Arabian Gulf against imperialism ended in Nicosia today. Conference Chairman Lissarichis rounded up the conference. In a declaration of solidarity with the Cypriot people, the conference expressed full support for the Cypriot people's struggle for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of the bases, return of all refugees to their houses and for a solution based on the UN principles and resolutions for a united, independent, nonaligned and territorially integrated Cyprus. The conference reaffirmed that it will continue to fully support the Cypriot people until they achieve their goals, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of Cyprus--Greeks, Turks, Armenians and Maronites. The conference also demanded the immediate holding of investigations into the fate of missing persons and the implementation of the agreements on the enclaved people.

Among other things, the conference approved an appeal for the immediate termination of the war between Iraq and Iran and called the two countries to begin negotiations in order to resolve their differences with peaceful and democratic means. Further, the conference pledged full support for the mediation efforts of the PLO and the nonaligned movement. The conference was attended by 200 delegates from countries of the Middle and Near East, the Arabian Gulf, Africa, Asia and Europe.

DENKTAS DISCUSSES GUARANTEES WITH GREEK JOURNALISTS

TA302120 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that the Turkish troops are in Cyprus not as NATO troops but as part of a national army and as guarantors.

Today Denktas received the members of the Greek Foreign Journalists Union, who were visiting the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, and replied to their questions. Replying to a question on the guarantees, Denktas noted that the Greek Cypriots do not want the guarantees to prevent them from realizing enosis and annihilating the Turkish Cypriot community and said: However, the guarantee agreement was aimed at preventing the two communities from annihilating each other and at preventing enosis and division. This is how we look at it, and when we look at it this way, we see that the guarantee agreement and Turkey's right to intervene constituted the sole factor that protected the existence of the Turkish Cypriot community and maintained the independence of the republic.

When a journalist claimed that the Greek Cypriots had renounced enosis, Denktas said that, if the Greek Cypriots had renounced enosis, then they should not oppose the continuation of guarantees (?designed) to prevent enosis. He noted that these guarantees only [words indistinct] against enosis of the annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot community for the sake of enosis. Denktas said: The fact that the Greek Cypriots are evading these guarantee agreements is causing us concern and [word indistinct] us.

In reply to a question on the intercommunal talks, Denktas pointed out that the Turkish Cypriot side sat at the negotiating table in a bid to reach a bizonal, federal solution in good will. He said: It is not possible to say when the talks will be concluded. The important issue is the continuation of the talks. However, we have received information that the Greek Cypriot leader (?intends) to participate in the nonaligned countries' conference, and this is why [words indistinct] our cause.

When a journalist remarked that the resolutions of the nonaligned countries' conference and the United Nations have no effect whatever, asked why these resolutions are so [word indistinct] and noted that the important thing is that the two communities should reach an agreement, Denktas replied: We have agreed that we will either negotiate at the table with good will or we will not negotiate at all. We have not agreed to conduct negotiations at the table with good will and at the same time continue at the international level to wage a struggle that is entirely opposed to these negotiations.

Replying to a question on the subject of Maras [Varosha], Denktas said: The Turkish Cypriot community has lost (?105) settlement areas. Every Turkish Cypriot house in these settlement areas was--to the owner of that house--equivalent to a big apartment in Maras. We were deprived of these houses and areas for 11 years and no one said a word. This is how we view Maras. It is a settlement area and it has stayed [word indistinct]. We wanted the people to return to Maras, but they did not return. Our proposals have been submitted and they are being studied. However, we do not accept the viewpoint that Maras is the key to the settlement of the Cyprus problem. The whole problem should be solved as a package. The package cannot be divided.

In his answer to a question on whether or not a nonaligned policy is being followed in Cyprus, Denktas said that Kiprianou's frequent demands that the United States intervene in settling the Cyprus problem, the rights and privileges secretly granted by Kiprianou to the Americans on the British bases, his similar stands and his continued policy to eliminate Cyprus' independence do not indicate that a nonaligned policy is being pursued in southern Cyprus.

In reply to the question, can you say you are nonaligned as long as NATO--Turkish--troops are on the island, Denktas said: The Turkish troops in Cyprus came to Cyprus as a part of a national army outside NATO and as guarantors. They are not here in the capacity of NATO. If they had not come, there would not have been an independent and nonaligned Cyprus today.

FRG'S SCHEEL ARRIVES, CONFERS WITH RALLIS, PAPANDREOU

AT291415 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis was visited shortly before noon today by former President of the Federal Republic of Germany Walter Scheel who was accompanied by West German Ambassador to Athens Dr. Helmut Sigrist. Bipartite and international issues were discussed during the hour-long meeting. At noon, Scheel visited majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou at his Kastri home.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXPECTED ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT301310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund is expected in Athens at 1700 today on a 3-day official visit on an invitation from Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. This evening, Mitsotakis will hold an official dinner for Frydenlund, to be attended by government and other personalities.

At 1000 tomorrow, Mitsotakis and Frydenlund will confer at the Foreign Ministry on matters of mutual interest to the two countries. At noon the Norwegian foreign minister will confer with Prime Minister Rallis at the political office.

PRIME MINISTER RALLIS CONFERS WITH GLAVKOS KLIRIDHIS

AT301300 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Chairman of the Cypriot party, "Democratic Rally," Glavkos Kliridhis, who is in Athens today, this morning conferred with Prime Minister Rallis for about an hour on Cypriot developments. Kliridhis departs for Denmark tomorrow where he will attend an international congress in Copenhagen.

RIZOSPASTIS CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT'S ATLANTIC POLICY

AT301150 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 30 Oct 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "No to the Bases"]

[Text] After our country's reintegration within NATO we now have a speeding up of the process for signing the agreement on U.S. bases in our country. Washington even lets it be understood that it envisages no obstacle against strengthening and perpetuating the status of military installations and other multifaceted facilities it has in Greece. This is also shared by the government which, in any case, set the signing of the agreement on the bases as a prerequisite for our return to military NATO.

In this way it now proceeds toward an absolute reliance by our country upon the U.S.-NATO imperialists. This is why the government is now being congratulated for its "demonstrated insistence (to return to the alliance) despite resistence from the left wing."

Most certainly the government of the right knows full well all the consequences to our national independence and the dangers inherent for our people and the nation from the operation of U.S. bases, particularly under the general situation prevailing in our broader area. Blinded by its Atlantic policy, it now accepts a new national humiliation as well as those inherent dangers.

In an effort to cover things up and to cut down—as it believes—the people's severe reaction, it now once again makes use of an improved version of the myth of "national command" over the bases. It states that under the new agreement it will try to improve the status of extraterritorial rights, to cut down foreign personnel serving on the various installations and to request for higher military "aid" in order to restore the "balance" between Greece and Turkey.

Part from the fact that the very existence of foreign bases means restrictions of national independence and is a factor for foreign intervention in the country's political life, it is also a common secret that the Americans will attempt to expand the role of their installations so that they can become suitable for new buccaneering adventures in the areas of the east Mediterranean and southeast Asia. They believe they will be able to do this because it has been proved that the government of the right does not have the strength to resist any "demand" from its protectors. The burden of resistance entirely rests—as in every instance of national danger—upon the shoulders of the people and their democratic forces. The people will once again resist the modern colonialists.

MINISTRIES DENY U.S. ARMS IN GREECE FOR IRAN

AT311321 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Reports by a French newspaper that part of the U.S. military material destined for Iran, but not delivered due to the detention of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, is in Greece in order to be transported to Iran when the hostages are freed are completely inaccurate.

This was stressed by authoritative sources in the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Public Order which also affirm that there is no U.S. military material, the existence of which is not known to responsible Greek authorities, in any part of Greece.

USSR TO DELIVER ELECTRIC POWER VIA YUGOSLAVIA

AT301030 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 OCt 80

[Text] Electric energy in the amount of 195 million kilowatts will be supplied to Greece by the Soviet Union between 1 November and the end of December under an agreement signed in Moscow. The electric power will be transferred on the USSR-Romanian frontier and will reach Greece via the Yugoslav electric network.

ITALY SIGNS AGREEMENT ON AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY

AT301200 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The Greek air industry and Air-Italia today signed an agreement for the assembly of sections of the V222 [as broadcast] twin-engined military transport, multi-purpose aircraft, at the Tanagra plant. The agreement in the amount of approximately $3 million provides for the assembly of sections for 20 aircraft and was signed at the Pentagon today, in the presence of the national defense minister and the Italian ambassador to Athens.

AFP: BOMB BLAST DAMAGES ANKARA TURKISH-AMERICAN CENTER

BC302053 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (AFP)—A bomb blast caused extensive damage at the Turko-American cultural centre in Kavaklidere, a residential quarter of Ankara, today, but there were no casualties.

It was the first attack against an American building since the military seized power in Turkey on Sept 12.

ANATOLIA REPORTS ECEVIT RESIGNATION FROM RPP LEADERSHIP

TA301231 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1225 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (AA)—Republican People's Party [RPP] (main opposition party suspended since the military intervention of Sep 12 along with other political parties) leader Bulent Ecevit, a former prime minister, announced today his resignation from party leadership saying: "It seems my departure will be compulsory. I consider it more useful to do so now." Noting that since the activities of the political parties had been banned and he could not possibly fulfill his duties, his resignation would not cause any administrative problems within the party the members of which would "thus have time to ponder the issue of electing a new party leader by the time party activities will be authorized and a RPP convention will be staged."

Ecevit thanked his fellow party workers "aware of Ataturk's heritage," citizens who supported the RPP and his voters in Zonguldak and Ankara. "I wish to the members of the Turkish nation regardless of their ways of thinking and the political parties they support, happiness, health and success and freedom."

SECURITY COUNCIL CENSORS ECEVIT RESIGNATION STATEMENT

TA301747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bulent Ecevit has announced his resignation from the RPP leadership. Meanwhile, the National Security Council Secretariat General has issued a communique as follows:

This is an announcement from the National Security Council Secretariat General. The Secretariat General found it necessary to issue a statement on 29 October and explain the actual situation following inaccurate and misleading reports and headlines in various press organs regarding the reply given by the National Security Council secretary general to questions from foreign correspondents on 28 October 1980 on the future political activities of the leaders of the RPP and the JP, parties whose activities have been banned. Following this statement, Bulent Ecevit attempted to announce his resignation from the party leadership with a statement having political motives. Since all political activities were suspended with communique No 1 issued on 12 September 1980, the National Security Council has deemed unsuitable—from the viewpoint of the tranquillity needed in the country—the release of this statement, which exceeds the aim of announcing a personal resignation, because it will inevitably make a subject for discussion Ecevit's statements and activities in the light of the course of events preceding 12 September 1980.

HURRIYET: DEMIREL, ECEVIT TO BE TRIED IN CRIMINAL COURT

BK310753 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Ankara (HURRIYET)—The republican prosecutor, convinced that RPP leader Bulent Ecevit and JP leader Suleyman Demirel attached in their various speeches the moral identity of the governments that they were leading, has decided to prosecute both leaders before the criminal court.

According to article 159 of the Turkish penal code, the prosecutor will demand a prison term of 1 to 6 years for Ecevit and Demirel. Article 159 of the Turkish penal code is as follows: "Those who openly insult or hold in contempt the Turkish race, the republic, the Grand National Assembly, the moral identity of the government, the ministries, the military, the security and the protective forces of the state or the moral identity of the judiciary, and those who commit aggressive acts calculated to prejudice the legality of the Grand National Assembly, are liable to a prison term of 1 to 6 years."

ANATOLIA REPORTS COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD301352 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1140 GMT 30 Oct 80

["National Security Council Communique on Political Parties"—ANATOLIA headline]

[Text] Ankara, 30 Oct (ANATOLIA)—A National Security Council issued Wednesday evening said the Council intended to amend the political parties law in a way to prevent party leaders from remaining in office for prolonged periods, dispelling press speculation that Bulent Ecevit and Suleyman Demirel (leaders of the two main political parties suspended since the Sep 12 military takeover) could reenter the political arena as party presidents when the temporary ban on the activities on political parties is lifted. The Council stressed when the ban is lifted, Demirel and Ecevit could resume their political activities "just as other citizens," but, Council Secretary General Haydar Saltik's statement during a recent interview with foreign journalists from which originated the press speculation did not include any promise that "they would resume it as leaders of certain political parties."

The communique added that the fact that the democratic parliamentary mechanism was blocked was among the important reasons for the takeover. Parliamentarians had tended to be totally dominated by decisions of their party leaders causing the National Assembly and the Senate to be "irresponsibly inactive," it stressed.

OUR RADIO DISCUSSES OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS' RESIGNATIONS

TA311016 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The junta has amended its previous statement and has thus revealed its real aim. On the one hand, the pro-American junta is resorting to demagogy under the banner of "Return to democracy" in order to deceive our people and the progressive democratic forces and, on the other hand, it is taking steps toward forming puppet parties loyal to the junta. Therefore, pressure on party leaders is constantly being increased. They are being forced to resign under the shadow of bayonets and preparations are underway to place parties under the influence of the junta. This attitude does not constitute a change in the basic policy pursued by the junta. The junta, which has abolished democratic rights and freedoms, is trying to (Téléguiser) its dictatorship with temporary constitutions, is placing the political parties under the shadow of bayonets to prevent any future reaction from them, and is taking steps to consolidate its sovereignty.

The junta's decision to remove Ecevit and Demirel from the political arena reveals the pro-American junta's preparations to form parties loyal to the junta. Remaining silent in the face of this blatant interference and oppression is tantamount to strengthening the dictatorship. These developments once more confirm the necessity for the unity of all forces opposed by the junta. Citizens: Unite against the junta, the enemy of democracy!.

COUNCIL SECRETARY SALTIK VIEWS GREEK RETURN TO NATO

TA301242 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1235 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] New York, (ANADOLU AJANSI correspondent), 30 Oct (AA)--National Security Council Secretary General Haydar Saltik said Greek return to NATO's military wing enabled re-establishment of stability and efficiency in the alliance's southeastern wing and expressed his hope that during future talks with Turkey, Greece would adopt an understanding stance.

Interviewed by "New York TIMES" correspondent in Ankara, General Saltik said, in brief, Turkey was deeply worried about the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq. Turkey would make a mediation effort only if both sides seek and no such call had been received from Iran, General Saltik stressed. Referring to the issue of American hostages in Iran, he said in the past Turkey aided evacuation of foreign nationals from Iran on humanitarian grounds but for the time being the National Security Council was not in touch with the U.S. on this issue.

VOTCP DISPUTES GEN SALTIK'S NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS

TA300749 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Junta member Gen Haydar Saltik has claimed that some 11,500 persons have been detained since the military coup. General Saltik, the general secretary of the pro-American and NATOite junta, who is increasingly becoming influential, held a news conference for foreign correspondents the day before Turkey's National Day.

Pointing out that the activities of political parties in Turkey were banned after the military coup of 12 September, General Saltik said the ban is still in effect and a political truce is reigning in Turkey. He said that when the ban is lifted both Demirel and Ecevit can return to active political life if they so desire.

In the face of growing reaction both in Turkish and world public opinion against mass arrests, detentions and tortures by the junta, General Saltik was forced to make certain clarifications. According to the general, out of some 11,500 persons detained since the 12 September military coup, 6,900 were arrested and legal action was taken against them; 3,900 others are still being detained. But the total number of persons detained as announced by various regional martial law commands is already well over the number supplied by General Saltik. The general said that, in addition, military courts had tried and convicted 746 persons. However, the general concluded, we can still not claim that we have been completely successful on this subject. We cannot say that violence has been eradicated.

The fact that during his news conference General Saltik, a ring leader of the junta, did not supply any figures on those killed since 12 September in security forces operations, in attempts at genocide--particularly in Turkish Kurdistan--under the guise of military exercises and as a result of tortures carried out in detention houses and concentration camps of the martial law commands as well as in police stations, did not arouse the attention of the foreign correspondents at the new conference. General Saltik refrained from answering questions on this subject. It will be recalled that various sources estimated the number of those killed in Turkey since 12 September under the excuse of engaging in armed clashes with the security forces or of not obeying orders to halt at about 400. They added that to date three persons have been sent to the gallows.

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HONECKER DEPARTS; COMMUNIQUE ON DETENTE ISSUED

AU131820 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] GDR head of state Erich Honecker has concluded his visit to Austria and has left Salzburg to begin his return trip to East Berlin. In a joint communique Austria and the GDR display their interest in a continuation of the detente process.

Steel Order Concluded

AU131103 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Nov 80 p 9

[DIE PRESSE special report by "MT"]

[Excerpts] Linz--The order placed with the Voest Steel Corporation to build a new steel works in Eisenhuettenstadt (GDR) was at the center of yesterday's visit by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the Linz works of the Voest-Alpine Corporation. As Honecker stressed, the basic decision in favor of that company was motivated by the already existing business relations and primarily the high quality of the plants already supplied and built--Voest-Alpine is participating in the construction of 12 projects in the GDR. The contract conditions and details regarding delivery and financing of the 10-12 billion schilling project still have to be negotiated.

State Secretary Nussbaumer declared in Vienna, in commenting on this order, that Voest-Alpine had not necessarily submitted the best bid and the cheapest financing. The order was an expression of gratitude for Austria's having made Honecker respectable [salonfaehig] in the West, the state secretary said.

KREISKY LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

AU131106 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna (APA)--The congress of the Socialist International has nothing to do with the CSCE followup conference that is being held simultaneously in the same city. This was stated by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] on Wednesday before his departure by air for Madrid.

He added that this was a coincidence of time and place with which he was not very happy.

The SPOe delegation to the Socialist International congress also included Science Minister Firnberg, SPOe parliamentary floor leader Fischer, Vienna Mayor Gratz, Carinthian Governor Wagner, SPOe Central Secretaries Blecha and Marsch, SPOe International Secretary Hacker, and Women's Secretary Demuth.

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DEFENSE BUDGET MAY NOT MEET NATO COMMITMENT

LD311202 Hamburg DPA in German 1121 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 31 Oct (DPA)--It is most likely that the Federal Republic will no longer be able to fulfill its obligation to NATO to increase its defense budget by 3 percent in real terms. DPA learned today from reliable sources that it was noted during the coalition talks between the SPD and FDP that even for the defense budget there could be "no sacred cows".

Defense Minister Hans Apel made it clear that the NATO allies must be more concerned to have--in the medium and long term--an economically stable Federal Republic as a partner. Both sides agreed during the coalition talks to "make many cuts" in defense. However, Apel pointed out that the social and personal programs in the Bundeswehr must not suffer severe cuts under the economic measures. The problems within the armed forces must in some respects be viewed somewhat differently from those in civilian life as the Bundeswehr has a special task.

Agreement was reached during the coalition talks, it was learned, that in certain spheres things must be "stretched and cut" in the armed forces. Weapons systems already ordered are not to be introduced within the planned time but over a longer period. This could apply especially to the multipurpose Tornado aircraft--which is held mainly responsible for the large financial gap--and for the Leopard II tank. It is possible that planning for the successor to the Phantom, the tactical fighter TKF, and for a joint German-French development of a new battle tank will be dropped.

Informed circles assume that tensions will arise with the Americans as a result of the new financial development. They have already implied that they expect higher defense efforts from Bonn. Walter Stoessel, U.S. ambassador in Bonn, is due to pay a visit to the Defense Ministry next Tuesday.

At a federal press conference today, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling was evasive in his replies to questions about German NATO commitments. It was his belief that it would not be worthwhile to discuss this subject again. As could be seen for a whole decade, said Boelling, defense and security policy had been given priority by the social-liberal coalition. He also made it clear that the defense budget would be dealt with during the budget discussions in December. "It is common knowledge that we are faced with a tight budget situation." Boelling stressed that "we have always made the necessary priorities clear."

TALKS ON NATO DIVISION OF LABOR PREVIEWED

DW301439 Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Commentary signed Kem.: "Division of Labor"]

[Text] The "division of labor" between the Americans and the Germans in the assumption of extra burdens and contributions toward joint security is taking concrete shape, notably beyond what Bonn has been justly interpreting as the special FRG contribution which has already been made for strengthening the alliance: the aid to Turkey and the fulfillment of defense effort plans--something unique in Europe. There need be no shame involved when it comes to the Bundeswehr or to the expensive logistical and financial support in a strategically important region. Compared with other NATO partners who are playing it coy overtly or covertly, Bonn has shouldered its burden in keeping with the spirit and the mission of the community.

And yet this and the hint about empty coffers and declining German economic balance sheets cannot constitute the comprehensive answer when U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel presents to the federal defense minister in the near future the ideas of his government concerning the additional German contribution to the alliance which is needed.

Washington's initiative does not come out of the clear blue sky; in its substance it has been under discussion in NATO for nearly a year now. It instead makes allowances for the German demand for an "overall concept" of the division of labor from the American viewpoint which has been missing up to now. This includes the--definitely costly--improvement in logistics supply for the strategic stockpiles for the U.S. troops in Germany and thus of their combat effectiveness at the expense of the budget of the host nation.

It will be necessary to discuss this soberly and with due regard for what is necessary and for the limits in capability, to discuss it without time pressure and without political emotions which an often undifferentiated complaint by U.S. congressional quarters about German "shirking" might carry into the dialogue. By the same token Bonn will be unable to dodge the finding now advanced by Washington that the Germans in the eighties will be asked to put up much more for the alliance than they are contributing, in the proper proportion, right now. We are not the pursers of the alliance, but neither will we be able to afford tying our security to the performance index of other, unwilling or incapable partners.

BRANDT RECOMMENDS VACANCY FOR FRG POST IN EAST BERLIN

LD012020 Hamburg DPA in German 1833 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 1 Nov (DPA)--In the view of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the post of the Federal Republic's permanent representative in East Berlin should remain vacant for the present. As DPA learned from political quarters in Bonn this evening, Brandt wishes to have this step construed as a warning addressed to East Berlin. Brandt was said to be deeply disappointed and annoyed by the latest GDR measure of doubling the compulsory currency exchange requirement for visitors from the West.

Commenting on a report to this effect in BILD AM SONNTAG, SPD Presidium spokesman Lothar Schwartz said that the sensationally formulated report goes beyond the actual issue. What is involved is a legitimate consideration of when the post of the Federal Republic's permanent representative in the GDR should be filled again. The newspaper reports that Brandt is no longer willing to take GDR harassment lying down. According to the newspaper, Brandt said to the SPD deputies: "It will not do, we cannot swallow everything." Brandt has declared to a small circle of deputies that the post should only be filled when it makes sense to do so. The current holder, Guenter Gaus, is to finish his mission at the end of the year, and Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling is to succeed him. The newspaper adds that Brandt does not suggest that the staff of the permanent mission should be reduced. The agenda should be handled by the second-in-command "as long as the political malaise between the Federal Republic and East Berlin persists."

Brandt TV Interview

LD022210 Hamburg DPA in German 1935 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt reaffirmed today that he believes that the post of the FRG permanent representative in East Berlin should be left vacant for the time being. He said in a television interview in Berlin that in view of the doubling of the exchange requirement for Western visitors "the other side should realize that things cannot just go on in this way." Brandt said that it is moreover not unusual internationally to leave a post of this sort vacant for several months and have a deputy take over.

In Monday's edition of the WESTFAELISCHER RUNDSCHAU, Brandt said that with such a "pause for thought" there can be work on affairs, thus "our partner the GDR" will learn that "we want to clarify affairs once again in their relationship with one another."

This should not mean merely examining questions of how West German protests are to be formulated or expressed. Brandt said that "especially in a difficult situation" initiatives ought to be taken in spheres "where there can in addition be political results."

PRESS COMMENTS ON POLISH LEADERS' VISIT TO MOSCOW

DW311109 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Press review on Polish developments party officials' visit to Moscow]

[Excerpts] ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Mainz writes: The discussion held by the top echelon Polish party officials was as short as the preparations for the short visit were quick. Brezhnev may have made requests of his Warsaw visitors, but he has left some time to continue the dialogue with the liberal trade union forces. The fact that yesterday's communique stresses the determination to protect the dissoluble fraternal ties between the two people clearly shows the limits the Kremlin has drawn for the top Polish leadership. At the same time it is a curtailment of Brezhnev's generous offer that the Poles be allowed to solve their problems themselves. Moscow obviously wants to avoid everything that could dramatize Moscow-Warsaw relations in the eyes of the world public.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG asks: Are all fears in connection with the quick visit by the two Poles to big brother unfounded? Are comparisons which arise with regard to the last days of the short Dubcek era in the CSSR 12 years ago uncalled for? The paper goes on to say: Kania and Pinkowski are not Dubcek and Smrkowsky. They are not reformers, they are much rather the victims of reformers, of those who forced them through strikes to permit the organization of independent trade unions. The fact that Kania expressly recognized the concessions made to the workers before going to Moscow honors and endangers him simultaneously. If he did not yield in the Kremlin, then he is more clearly than before in the same boat with Lech Walesa.

The daily DIE WELT comments: Should Kania succeed in making the Kremlin leaders accept Polish pluralism in even a limited way it would constitute a second "miracle on the Vistula." Even if the Soviets are prepared for pragmatic reasons to permit the Poles to have a pluralist special status with regard to trade unions--similar to the acceptance of the special status of Polish Catholicism--the question would arise immediately: Can such pluralism, such deviation, exist at all in an ideologically and politically closed system such as the Soviet "real socialism" without the movement involving other fraternal states? Moscow will try everything to make Kania reestablish the system of the Polish United Workers Party in such a way that it will fit into the framework of the bloc's discipline. The question is now whether there will be a compromise in line with the Russian saying that the wolf is satiated without eating the Polish herd. Kania must try to achieve the impossible.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes: The new Polish leadership was granted its own crisis management 2 months ago. The fact that it must put up with strike threats from the self-confident new Solidarity trade union, and that it must yield to discussions under such pressure causes the people in power in the neighboring fraternal countries to be more and more nervous. The basic benevolence of Poland's allies vis-a-vis Kania because of his dogmatic steadfastness does not help him much. The others are afraid of becoming infected by the Polish trade union bacillus and they demand a remedy. It looks as if he will be given a reprieve, but it will not last very long.

SUEDDEUTUSCHE ZEITUNG wonders: Will the Polish summer end up in a cold winter after a transitory fall? The paper goes on to say: Lech Walesa's independent trade union Solidarity now has 7 million members, yet nobody dares contend any longer that it scored a victory when it forced the party and the government to recognize the demands of the striking workers 2 months ago. Walesa is no longer the undisputed leader of the independent trade union, despite the embraces by Cardinal Wyszynski; groups displaying a sharper attitude against the party and the government have formed, groups which resist a long march into impotence.

DELIVERY OF MIRAGES TO IRAQ MAY START IN DECEMBER

NC011148 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 1 Nov (AFP)--France may start delivery next month of 60 Mirage F-1 fighter planes ordered by Iraq in 1977 and 1979, according to the French news magazine LE POINT.

Production had been speeded up at the Breguet-Dassault works, makers of the advanced supersonic jet plane, LE POINT reported, "so as to gain three months on first deliveries originally scheduled to begin in early February."

The company had issued specific instructions to the effect that "the first machines be on the banks of (Iraq's) Tigris River during the first days of December," the news magazine said.

No official confirmation could be obtained from government sources.

GISCARD CITED ON POLICIES FOR FUTURE

LD031051 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Nov 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The following are the main points drawn from the speech delivered by Valery Giscard d'Estaing at Autun on Friday afternoon, 31 October.

The head of the state began by recalling that Autun faces Bibracte, a fortified city. "It was from there," he said, "that the first national unity movement began around Arverne--I mean Auvergnat--Vercingetorix." He then turned to the France of fall 1980: "A France which is active for security and peace in the world; a government which is governing; French women and men who are working responsibly and in some cases working very hard to preserve the present and prepare for the future." Mr Giscard d'Estaing added: "For his part the president of the republic is working for and is concerned with France's interests. His only task is to try to ensure France's present and prepare its future. That is his role in keeping with the mandate you have given him."

The president of the republic then explained that his recent visit to China led him to ask questions about "the changing world." "In face of this intelligent multitude who are going to work a great deal...what are we going to do? Are we going to build a new Maginot line?.... That is not France's attitude. It must look at the world as it is and accept what it will become... We must not look back but must look ahead:; 5, 10 or 20 years ahead."

Reviewing the situation in the world after the oil shocks, the head of state noted: "When you hear people going on about French resignation, tell yourself that France is the country in the world with the most complete and effective energy policy thanks to the population's good sense and discipline." He continued: "This energy policy is 6 years old; it is beginning to be productive. It takes time to prepare for the future: This is the first lesson which I have learned from my office. It is never too early to plan for the future! It is the president of the republic whom the nation is asking to keep out of the present agitation and plan for the future."

LE MONDE ON AIMS OF INTERIOR MINISTER'S SAUDI VISIT

LD031035 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Interior Minister Christian Bonnet started a 4-day visit to Saudi Arabia on Friday, 31 October.

Although the French Interior Ministry has merely stated that Mr Bonnet, who is accompanied by his principal private secretary and by National Police Director General Maurice Lambert, is repaying the visit made to Paris last year by his Saudi counterpart Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, some observers think that this visit could in fact lead to Franco-Saudi cooperation agreements on police and internal security matters. The Saudi leaders could in particular ask France for aid in training officers and in supplying special equipment.

MICHEL TATU VIEWS RESULTS OF U.S. MIDEAST PRESENCE

LD310947 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Michel Tatu article: "Redeployment in the Gulf"]

[Text] Whatever solution is found to the hostage problem, or, more precisely, whenever they are released, the 52 U.S. captives will for once have been useful to Iran and not only as pawns on the chessboard of the internal power struggle. Without their presence in Tehran's prisons and elsewhere, the United States would very probably not have leaned so far toward Iran in its conflict with Iraq.

At the risk of deviating from the officially proclaimed neutrality, Mr Carter went so far as to describe Iraq as the aggressor and to warn against any attack on its victim's territorial integrity. Washington's denials of the idea of trading the "hostages for spare parts" were not very convincing. One of the conditions set by Imam Khomeyni for the hostages' release--the release of Iranian assets in the United States--will in fact enable Tehran to recover not only the funds it has in the banks but also military supplies worth some $400 million already ordered from U.S. suppliers and paid for. Therefore it is not without good reason that Iraq has just denounced, through its foreign minister, the U.S. intention to contribute to the Iranian war effort.

Strangely enough this rapprochement has gone hand-in-hand with a series of gestures which could have been interpreted a short while ago, not only by Iran but by several other states in the region, as provocations. The strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean has not been the subject of spectacular proclamations but it cannot be underestimated.

There is a veritable armada of 30 U.S. ships (including 2 nuclear-powered aircraft carriers) cruising in the region, in other words the biggest naval force ever deployed in the Indian Ocean, as Mr Muskie said. The decision to send marines on board some vessels in this squadron, the ground forces sent to Egypt to take part in exercises there, the agreement recently reached with Oman, Kenya and Somalia on the use of ground "facilities," the supply of AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia: all increase the importance of this force and the "credibility" of its possible use.

In the longer term the speeding up of the positioning of the rapid deployment force (seven ships loaded with equipment are already "prepositioned" in the Indian Ocean) and the measures taken to reduce the time taken for a possible intervention by mobilizing means of transport--and the U.S. air transport capacity far outstrips that of the USSR--confirms that the Americans, forgetting the "Vietnamese trauma," are preparing for a "large-scale and long-term" effort, to quote Mr Brzezinski, to assert their presence in what Mr Carter's adviser calls the "third strategic zone" of U.S. interests after the efforts made in Europe and the Far East in the past 30 years.

In the short term Washington has made a more discreet but important gesture by increasing the small contingent of ships patrolling directly in the Strait of Hormuz from three to five vessels. This is a way of demonstrating its real intention to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf at any cost, an intention which is shared by the entire West.

The EC countries have said this quite clearly, and France has gone so far as to strengthen its Indian Ocean fleet at the same time and without any apparent consultation with the U.S. ally. Even though the United States has had to abandon the plan for a joint "task force" which it cherished at first, it can flatter itself that it has finally exercised the leadership which is exalted so much in its election debates; it only encountered some difficulty with Australia, which has refused to take part in joint maneuvers.

This same intention has been impressed upon the protagonists and principal spectators in the Iran-Iraq conflict, helping to limit its effects and extent better than might first have been hoped. Iraq has abandoned attempts to spread the war in the Gulf and to draw support from the Emirates in order to win back the three islands seized by the shah in 1971.

Saudi Arabia has abandoned its former attitude which led it to hope for distant and discreet U.S. protection ("from a distance"): Not only has it obtained the AWACS aircraft, which led to an open break with Libya, but it has requested antiaircraft missiles and other weapons from Washington. The United States is in a difficult position for satisfying those requests at present, in view of pressures from Israel (the installation of "offensive" equipment on the F-15 aircraft previously ordered by Riyadh is the subject of a quarrel which still has not been settled): but the Pentagon is already thinking of establishing backup points on Saudi soil which would look very like military bases. Such a development may have been inevitable sooner or later; but the Iranian-Iraqi conflict has accelerated it by crystallizing latent leanings: a leaning to the West by Saudi Arabia and the other moderate Arab countries and to the East by Syria and Libya.

However, the Soviet Union is not in a very good position to exploit this situation, at least in the short term. Faced with the Western armada which the conflict has brought to the Gulf of Oman it can do nothing but make verbal protests since its naval means are much too inadequate and since its navy, unlike the U.S. navy, does not have access to the Gulf and its ports. Since Iran is of more "interest" to it than Iraq, the Kremlin is making advances to Tehran, as is the White House, but without any more success than its rival. Being unable to bend the Islamic leaders' hostility to the USSR, it has no reason to make such a radical break with Baghdad as it did with Somalia a few years ago to Ethiopia's advantage. Therefore although it has allowed Libya to come to Iran's aid, the Kremlin is continuing to supply military equipment to Iraq, notably via East European countries, according to Mr Brzezinski.

All the Kremlin can hope is that the U.S. redeployment in the region will ultimately spark off upheavals which could be exploited in the societies concerned. For the United States the main risk is that of sparking off, by too obvious a presence in Saudi Arabia, a rejection similar to the one which led to the shah's fall on the other side of the Gulf. However, after what happened in Afghanistan, it is becoming more difficult for the Soviet leaders to exploit the popular resentment against the "other devil."

DEFENSE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS NUCLEAR MODERNIZATION

LD311049 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Over the past 20 years France has spent Fr222 billion (at 1980 values) on its strategic and tactical nuclear weapons and it must plan to devote an additional Fr122 billion to modernizing this arsenal in the next 20 years. That is the conclusion drawn by the information report on "the state and modernization of the French nuclear forces" published this Friday, 17 October, by Raymond Tourrain, RPR deputy for Doubs on behalf of the National Assembly Defense Committee.

The report's author notes that nuclear weapons constituted "a constant, priority effort" in General de Gaulle's presidency and "a continued priority despite the more limited means" in Georges Pompidou's presidency.

He points to "a relaxation in priorities despite increased means" under President Giscard d'Estaing. Since 1960 the share of the defense budget devoted to nuclear spending fell on average each year from 24 percent between 1964 and 1969 to 17 percent between 1969 and 1974 and to 14 percent between 1974 and 1980.

"The Fifth Republic's military past clearly shows that the financial effort made during the last 20 years can be calculated at about Fr220 billion at 1980 values, which has in no way affected the French people's standard of living or a high rate of economic expansion," Mr Tourrain writes in particular. "Since Georges Pompidou's death no really important new measure has been taken in the sphere of developing our nuclear weapons. Decisions will have to be made quickly."

In his report, approved by most deputies on the defense committee, Mr Tourrain puts forward a series of proposals for modernizing the nuclear force between now and the year 2000. The cost of the projects chosen is estimated at Fr80 billion, to which must be added Fr42.2 million for carrying out current nuclear programs.

"Priority must be given to missile submarines," the report's author writes, suggesting improvements in the ships' undetectability, detection powers (being able to listen without being heard), navigational accuracy, communications, speed, diving ability and missiles. In particular, Mr Tourrain calls for the development of a MIRVed missile with a range of 7,000 km (4,000 km for the M-4 missile which will be ready in 1985). In all, two new submarines should be built between 1985 and 1991 and three more between 1992 and 2000. France could therefore have 10 or 11 missile submarines at the end of the century, depending on whether the Redoutable is still in service or not.

Furthermore the report's author calls for qualitative modernization of the missiles kept underground on the Albion Plateau in Haute-Provence and he suggested making operational silos out of three of the four experimental silos at present used for developing "vehicles" at the Landes test center. Mr Tourrain calls for the construction of around 50 twin-jet, two-seater bombers capable of firing a long-range air-to-surface missile.

The report's author, like the majority of the committee, advocates the construction of a mobile surface-to-surface ballistic missile in preference to a cruise missile. Some 100 such missiles, known as SX missiles, would be necessary.

In the tactical nuclear arms sphere, Mr Tourrain proposes that the Pluton missiles be replaced by a missile with a longer range (300 km) and mounted on a double carrier on a truck. In this way 200 missiles would be installed on the 100 vehicles forming the weapons system known as Hades. Finally, the report's author thinks that, while there can be no question of giving it priority, "the enhanced-radiation weapon (otherwise known as the neutron bomb--LE MONDE note) should be integrated into the tactical nuclear arsenal as a complementary element, reserving the possibilities of further technological developments."

According to the author's estimates, such a modernization program assumes that France will devote around 5 percent of the gross domestic product to its defense in 1988 instead of 3.85 percent in 1981.

"Defense and independence have no price," the RPR deputy for Doubs concludes. "France must immediately start thinking of its defense so that it could possibly be given a European dimension, though the nuclear aspect should continue to be pursued alone. By around 1990 France will have a nuclear potential of around 600 warheads and around 100 megatons. The French nuclear weapons are Europe's good fortune."

L'HUMANITE SCORES GISCARD VIEWS EXPRESSED IN PRC VISIT

LD311425 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Oct 80 pp 1,8

[Andre Carrel article: "Return From Beijing"]

[Text] I have just spent several days in China. On my return I read the various commentaries on the French-Chinese talks, and I think it is worth discussing them again for one basic reason. In my opinion the press, radio and television have glossed over what strikes me as essential: a real and dangerous rapprochement between Giscard d'Estaing's positions and those of the Chinese leaders--in the overseas sphere of course.

Nuances do of course remain. Essentially, however, as the president of the republic said, "there is a broad similarity of views between the two countries." Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang used the same expression in our presence. So what does this mean in practical terms?

First, broad approval for Chinese theories on the world's evolution in 1980. Let us recall these although they are well-known. One danger is threatening the world: hegemonism. For hegemonism read the Soviet Union; hence the need to resist and the approval given, from the first day of the Beijing talks, to all measures to strengthen France's military potential, including, we can assume, the development of the neutron bomb.

Giscard d'Estaing, for his part, illustrated the same idea in a different way by stressing the need for a multipolar world based notably on China and the European Nine. In any case, that presupposes support from U.S. imperialism, although this was not stated, at least not officially.

This is demonstrated by the emphasis with which Giscard d'Estaing, in his speeches, portrayed himself as the spokesman for "little Europe." Nobody can be unaware, least of all Giscard d'Estaing, of how that Europe is increasingly an integral part of Washington's strategy. Military integration plans, such as the deployment of new U.S. missiles, are key points in that strategy.

Consequently, invoking the European Nine's independence in these circumstances to justify a "multipolar world" is a sham intended to hide the existence of real convergence--the convergence on the Chinese ideas. This runs counter to the world's evolution in the past 10 years and encourages war psychosis and an escalation in arms production.

The tour of Beijing's nuclear shelters organized for journalists the same day as a new Chinese nuclear test was carried out, was, so to speak, a curious indication of this state of mind.

Giscard d'Estaing's meeting with Sihanouk also demonstrated the part taken by Europe in China's major maneuvers to call Kampuchea's revival into question and to launch an equally virulent attack on Vietnam which has been facing the attacks of colonialism and imperialism for the past 30 years.

This is particularly true if this meeting is connected with the UN vote. By its abstention France helped the people who assassinated millions of Kampucheans to remain in the seat which should go to the legal Phnom Penh government.

Of course, Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to China did speak of peace, culture and even...of the right to happiness for the young people of the world. From this viewpoint the speech he delivered at Shanghai's Fudan University typifies the genre.

Perhaps, having just descended from Xizang's high plateaux, he mistook himself for Jean Jaures [French Socialist who died in 1914]. The scene did have a certain piquancy. You should have seen big capital's man lecturing to the Chinese students. I have taken this gem from his speech in which flattery vied with demagoguery: "We must respond to the passionate challenge from the young people of the world. My generation's main task is to prepare your generation's future well."

I do not know how the Chinese students reacted privately once the ceremony was over but I am sure that young French people, facing these tragic times and anxious about the future, will judge the head of state's cynicism as it deserves.

Clearly it is a good thing that the president of the republic should visit other states, especially a country with 1 billion inhabitants which has achieved in 30 years what others accomplished in 200 years. However, writing that does not prevent me from making a lucid and anxious commentary on the political results of Giscard d'Estaing's visit to China.

In addition it cannot make us forget that, beyond the serious differences of opinion we have with Beijing over its foreign policy, China is a socialist society showing radically new characteristics, engaged in deep changes, and having its own laws of development.

PCF, FLN TALK ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, PARTY TIES

LD030941 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] An FLN [Algerian National Liberation Front] party delegation arrived in Paris on Tuesday evening [28 October] at the PCF's invitation. It is headed by Lazhari Chariet, Central Committee member and president of the interparty relations section. The delegation was met at the airport by Central Committee member Gerard Streiff.

The delegation's visit is part of the regular meetings between the two parties. Its aim is to provide an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the international situation, particularly the problems of peace and security in the Mediterranean, the West Sahara question, relations between France and Algeria and, finally, the development of relations between the PCF and the FLN party.

The talks began Wednesday afternoon with a PCF delegation headed by Politburo member and Central Committee Security Maxime Gremetz; they will be continued all day Thursday.

PS NATIONAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS SOARES

LD311549 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party [PS] National Committee reiterated last night in the final communique on its 2-day meeting held at the Largo do Rato offices "its full political solidarity" with Mario Soares, emphasizing that, "over and above the specific differences which are always possible in a democratic party, it is around him that party unity should be consolidated."

In addition to this assertion, it states that in the field of the decisons made following the reiteration of the stances adopted by the PS secretary general, the National Committee decided to appoint a delegation to resume the dialogue with General Ramalho Eanes within the context of the already confirmed support for his candidacy for a second term of office as president of the republic, and with a view to resolving the ambiguities and clarifying the manner of the Socialists' cooperation in his election campaign.

In fact the National Committee yesterday morning undertook a "thorough and thoughtful" analysis of the lengthy statement made by Mario Soares on the previous day. The debate led, of course, to conclusions, and these were reflected in the decisions made by the Socialist leaders and disclosed in the final communique.

However, this stage in the proceedings was disturbed by the resignation of Maldonado Gonelha as party National Secretariat member. The explanation given by him for this action could in fact lift a corner of the veil with respect to the severe tensions experienced in the PS during these 2 days, without the conviction existing that all the issues have been surmounted.

Maldonado Gonelha based his decision on two reasons: "One of consistency and the other of integrity, such as I understand it." "This is a personal matter," he stressed, adding: "it is not the presidential issues which are involved, but the stance of the Secretariat itself, which was elected at the Oporto congress by a list put forward by Comrade Mario Soares. Now if it was the secretary general who put it forward, it enjoyed his confidence. Once the secretary general adopted the stance which he adopted, I deemed it highly desirable for the National Secretariat also to lay down its duties out of political and ethical solidarity and thus to allow a caretaker committee to lead the party until the elections."

The Socialist leader then pointed out that "the Secretariat decided yesterday, contrary to what its spokesman stated on television Monday, to do the reverse and accept a vote by the National Committee, which was done merely to confirm it and give it confidence."

This was the initial reply, with respect to consistency, given by Maldonado Gonelha; the second, concerning integrity, is connected with the presidential elections: "It is not sufficient to say that support for General Eanes was reaffirmed. It is necessary to specify that support and to set conditions for it. It is necessary to know clearly what political stances he will adopt as a candidate, and the forces supporting him must be consulted in advance, and this was not the case with the press conference."

Following a question about the setting up of the political committee supporting General Eanes, which, in his opinion, should include PS personalities, Gonelha finally emphasized:

"In addition, it is necessary to examine carefully how the campaign will proceed and decide who will campaign for General Eanes and attend rallies at his side on behalf of the party, and call on the latter to vote--and the PS has 1.6 million people to vote for General Ramalho Eanes."

Although the process of support for General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy was not reopened with respect to a possible reappraisal of the opposition adopted, the issue was broached again, however, with respect to the methods to be adopted by the Socialists. In fact there were criticisms of the "unconditional way" in which the National Committee decided to support the current president of the republic's candidacy for a second term, and there will be an attempt to correct this to some extent through negotiations whose scope for maneuver therefore seems particularly narrow.

For this reason, Socialist sources intimated that in his statement the day before yesterday Mario Soares accepted the possibility of a renegotiation of the agreement already reached with Eanes, so as to recover for the Socialists possible political benefits from a victory for that candidate in the 7 December elections.

There will clearly be an attempt to basically establisn the ideological border between the PS and Ramalho Eanes, clearly marking out each side's areas. This would explain Mario Soares' intransigent refusal to support the current head of state in light of what is deemed to be the ambiguous situation to which the National Committee's unconditional stance would lead if it persisted, even after the vote of the evening before last (which produced 101 votes in favor of the previous stances and 34 against) for full support for Eanes' candidacy.

However, Maldonado Gonelha's statements yesterday morning seemed to confirm the previous day's rumors according to which Soares' intransigence stems from antagonism toward the majority group, led by Salgado Zenha and supported by the former Socialist intervention group members and by some "historicals"--although for different but ultimately converging reasons--which allegedly intends to direct the party toward a "presidentialist tendency," running counter to the Social Democratic, European and Laborite formula advocated and upheld by Mario Soares. Together with the youngest wing of the Socialists, in which Vitor Constancio and Antonio Guterres allegedly play an important role.

Yesterday afternoon some attempts to reconcile the two currents apparently took shape with some success, judging by the text of the final communique, all the more so since unconfirmed reports reached the Largo do Rato of the existence of an atmosphere of commotion among the party's grassroots, which were not prepared to accept the secretary general's withdrawal, and of a decision to hold demonstrations in the area of the meeting as a means of exerting pressure and with the aim of inducing the National Committee to reappraise its stances.

A leader of a section of the Lisbon urban area federation even told the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS that "the grassroots will not allow Mario Soares to leave. If they believe that, they are greatly mistaken."

DENMARK

OLESEN RESPONDS TO CRITICISMS OF AID TO THIRD WORLD

LD311453 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 15 Oct 80 Part 1 p 1

[Dan Axel report: "More Effective Third World Aid"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen has taken the criticism of Danish aid to the Third World seriously. He now wants to appoint a commission to investigate in greater detail Denmark's combined aid to the developing nations.

This will happen against the background of the report published by former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt—together with Swedish professor Gunnar Myrdal's views—and other contributions to the wider debate. The object of the commission's work is to clarify how Denmark can contribute most effectively to the development of the Third World.

"It is clear that special difficulties are involved in carrying out planned projects in societies that are characterized by poor economies, weak administration, untrained planning organs and unwieldy decision-making processes," Kjeld Olesen said in his comments on the National Accounting and Audit Bureau's criticisms.

In its report the National Accounting and Audit Bureau has shown that Finance Committee Chairman Kristian Albertsen has on several occasions given permission for overstepping the conditions that the committee has laid down for projects in developing countries.

Finance Committee Deputy Chairman Bertel Haarder (Liberal): "This is of course indefensible. We are now demanding that in the future the finance committee chairman informs the committee of such things. Either Kristian Albertsen has misled ministers by giving permission without the support of the committee, or he has abused his position."

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND SPEAKS ON MILITARY BALANCE, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD030959 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The background to NATO's long-term defense program is to be found in the systematic priority given to military expansion with a real growth rate in spending of 4 to 5 percent over more than 10 years on the part of Soviet Russia. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund made this statement in a speech on the international situation to the Oslo Military Society Monday [27 October].

Frydenlund stated that oil has gradually become the central factor in international politics, and he pointed out that if oil exports from the Gulf area were to stop entirely we would be faced with a truly catastrophic situation.

The foreign minister used a large part of his speech to examine the arms situation in the world and the possibilities of disarmament.

"There are no obvious measures we could adopt and implement which could cut through the deadlocked situations and get the disarmament process moving. As in other foreign policy fields, tireless work with details, plans and negotiations is needed here before we can make progress," Frydenlund said.

The foreign minister asserted that the departure point for progress toward detente, arms control and disarmament is security from attack, and such security presupposes the existence of an approximate military balance.

"There are sectors of Europe and areas within the military forces where there exist imblances which form the basic for real concern, but the total situation seems more or less balanced. What do give cause for concern are the trends. If these continue unchanged, NATO will come to face considerable problems. This is the background to the long-term defense program within the alliance. The reasons for this are to be found in the systematic priority given to military expansion with a real growth rate in spending of 4 to 5 percent in the Soviet Union for more than the last 10 years. A sort of shortfall has been created in strength development which is worrying and which must be halted," Frydenlund said. He expressed the hope that the political circumstances in international politics could be changed as quickly as possible to enable the SALT II agreement to be ratified and implemented as soon as possible.

However, the foreign minister also expressed cautious optimism in his appraisal of the current arms situation. "A major element is that we are now standing on the threshold of possible breakthroughs in a number of important areas," Frydenlund said. "If these breakthroughs take place more or less simultaneously, they can create the possibility of mutually reinforcing effects that could in their turn contribute to a powerful movement toward arms reduction and limitation. If it does turn out to be possible to start such a movement, this in itself would be able to give the policy of detente new impetus," the foreign minister said.

In his appraisal of an international energy policy Frydenlund pointed out that Western nations must reduce the proportion of oil in their total energy consumption if these nations are to master their serious adjustment problems. If this does not happen the Western nations will grow increasingly dependent on the situation and developments in the leading oil-producing countries, primarily Saudi Arabia.

After pointing out that a halt in oil exports from the Gulf region would face us with a catastrophic situation, Frydenlund stressed that in the present inflammable sitation it is especially important that East-West rivalry for influence in the Middle East is limited by the realization of the dangers inherent in measures which could threaten the other's vital interests and, as a result, the stability between the two blocs.

In an evaluation of the Middle East situation Frydenlund pointed out that it is impossible--apart from through negotiations involving all parties--to get any clear picture of what real possibilities exist to create a solution which both guarantees Israel's right to safe, recognized borders and which at the same time includes a solution to the Palestinian question.

"It is only in the negotiating process with its concessions and counterconcessions that one can count on the parties departing from their present maximum demands in any significant way. A key question in the immediate future will therefore be the expansion of the negotiating base and the participation in future negotiations. If there is success in finding an acceptable negotiating base which includes Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians, this would promote the consolidation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement," Frydenlund said.

PAPAIOANNOU QUERIES GOVERNMENT ON NEW ROUND OF EXPLOSIONS

NC020958 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 2 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] Due to the recent wave of bomb explosions in Nicosia and Limassol, AKEL Secretary General Papaionnou, in a question at the House of Representatives session [30 October] denounced the threat of a new round of criminal undermining actions and simultaneously stressed the need to take immediate action in finding all unlawful arms.

Papaioannou's question is as follows: "Lately there have been bomb explosions in both Nicosia and Limassol. Fortunately, there have been no victims, but only material damage. Bullets went off after a fire in the Pyrgos area in Limassol, and it was ascertained that there were hidden ammunition boxes in a certain ravine.

"On the other hand, known coupist circles have circulated rumors that 'they will resume soon.' Without clearly stating what exactly they will resume, it is very evident that they mean they will assume the same procoup traitorous, criminal role they did in the past.

"Because unlawful weapons are in the hands of coupists and, possibly, the number of weapons has also increased, the Cypriot people, who have been betrayed, smeared with blood and turned into refugees, are justifiably concerned about the whole situation and ask whether the explosions that took place are not an attempt to instigate a new round of criminal undermining activities.

"This is the reason why the competent ministry is being asked to inform the house body why it is delaying action to find all unlawful arms and punish the culprits as an example when, since 1978, it has repeatedly warned that such action would be taken. How does the competent ministry assess the recent bomb explosions and what is being said by the coupists?"

LIBYAN EMBASSY CONVERTED INTO PEOPLE'S BUREAU 1 NOV

NC011328 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Libyan citizens residing in Cyprus took over the Libyan Embassy in Nicosia today, established a people's committee and converted the embassy into a people's bureau. A people's committee statement said that the takeover was carried out in conjunction with Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's instructions for the takeover and conversion of embassies into people's bureaus. The statement adds that the committee would spare no efforts in further developing Libyan-Cypriot relations.

After the occupation of the Libyan Embassy, the secretary of the designated people's committee, Dr 'Abdallah Zubaydi, convened a press conference. In response to correspondents' questions Mr Zubaydi said that Mr al-Zabi, the present charge d'affairs, was asked to return to Libya. He also said that the Cypriot Government will be accordingly informed of the Libyan citizens' action and of the fact that the bureau is not a diplomatic mission. He also said that the status of the bureau will be discussed later with the Cypriot Government and that the people's bureau will issue visas as usual.

Mr Zubaydi recently came to Cyprus to attend the international conference of solidarity with the national liberation movements and the people of the Arabian Gulf against imperialism. He is a professor of the Fatah University in Libya.

REPORTAGE ON NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

National Council Discusses Talks

NC311221 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] This morning, President Kiprianou presided over a National Council meeting. An official statement says that certain aspects of the intercommunal talks were discussed during the meeting.

The meeting was attended by President of the House of Representatives Mikhailidhis, Foreign Minister Rolandhis, interlocutor Ioannidhis, advisors to the talks Mr Triandafilidhis and Mrs Souliotis, AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou, and EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis.

Talks Resume

TA311753 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The intercommunal talks were resumed at the Ledra Palace this afternoon. Today's session covered the sixth point of the 19 May agreement, which is on the initial practical measures to promote good will, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions.

Speaking before the meeting, the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, Mr Onan, and the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr Ioannidhis, all expressed hope for the continuation of the talks. They stated that the present pace and rhythm of the talks was the proper one.

Kiprianou Comments to Press

NC311839 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed that the Greek Cypriot side and the Government of Cyprus are viewing the intercommunal talks with an open mind and good will with the aim of finding a lasting and viable Cyprus solution. Speaking to members of the Union of Foreign Correspondents in Greece, who visited him at the Presidential Palace this morning, President Kiprianou said the talks are at a preliminary stage and it is premature to make any forecast about their outcome. The president expressed the hope, however, that with good will progress can be made and that the talks will enter into a more substantive discussion at a later stage. He added: It is expected that after the end of the second round of talks, the procedure will be speeded up and by the end of November we will know where things stand. He stressed: We look to a solution that would safeguard the absolute independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Cyprus, because unity of the state also means unity of the people.

Replying to a question on the Famagusta issue, President Kiprianou said that this issue is not the entire Cyprus problem, but it is one of the issues that has priority.

Answering another question, Mr Kiprianou said there is no question of enosis. He stressed: We are seeking a solution of full independence. He further said that means should be found for the reunification of the two communities. He added: The best security is created when the people are united and have common interests. We do not have any feelings of hatred toward the Turkish Cypriots. Concerning the question of social insurance for the Turkish Cypriots, President Kiprianou said that the government will pay the benefits and that the exact method of payment was to be discussed at today's meeting of the intercommunal talks.

The foreign correspondents also met today with Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas, who said in his statement that Varosha is not the key to the solution of the Cyprus problem, which he said, can only be solved through a package deal.

Participants' Statements Reported

NC311942 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Another meeting was held today within the framework of the inter-Cypriot talks which continued the discussion of the question concerning the adoption of initial practical measures by both sides to promote good will, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions. According to a UN announcement, an assiduous exchange of views was conducted during the meeting in a spirit of sincerity. The announcement adds that, in the course of the discussions, sectors of cooperation and the relevant mechanism were explored in depth. Each interlocutor undertook to further examine the various suggestions made by the other interlocutor.

The next meeting of the intercommunal talks will be held Wednesday afternoon, 5 November, and will continue the discussion of the question concerning the constitutional aspects.

In a statement prior to the meeting, UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi said that he had meetings with Rolandhis, Onan and Atakol to whom he submitted some suggestions from UN Secretary General Waldheim and added that a least common denominator was established. Gobbi added that both sides told him they were in favor of the inter-Cypriot talks, they believed the development of the inter-Cypriot talks was the proper one and the pace followed was the most realistic, and Gobbi expressed his satisfaction over this position. Asked about the content of the suggestions he had conveyed, Gobbi said he could not talk about them without the approval of the parties concerned.

Answering another question on whether there has been any other specific development since the latest meeting, Gobbi said there was nothing particular. Answering a question on the anticipated duration of the talks, Gobbi said: I have never promised early results. With regard to today's meeting, he said he was not expecting miracles. He added: We are at the beginning. He also reiterated that, following the statements made by the two parties, he had the view that, for the time being, there was a least common denominator which could raise hopes in the future.

Mr Ioannidhis, representative of the Greek Cypriot side at the talks, said in his statement that at today's meeting he expected to have a useful discussion on the proposals by the two sides concerning the initial practical measures. He added: It is too early yet, but we hope that with patience, good will and, above all, with constant efforts it will be possible to enter a substantive dialogue.

Replying to a question on the contents of the UN secretary general's messages, Mr Ioannidhis said that Mr Waldheim recommends that we should go ahead with the dialogue. This is a message that both sides have in mind. We are interested in a constructive dialogue, and we are pursuing it; the UN secretary general looks to a constructive and meaningful dialogue.

Finally, Mr Ioannidhis said that the payment of social insurance benefits to eligible Turkish Cypriots, which has been announced by the Cyprus Government, was among the subjects of today's meeting.

At the same time, Mr Onan, representative of the Turkish Cypriot side, said in his statement that at today's meeting he expected the comments and proposals of the Greek Cypriot side on the question of initial practical measures. In any case, he added, we will answer to anything that may be raised by the Greek-Cypriot side.

Answering a question whether, following the UN secretary general's messages, the prospects are better, Mr Onan said that messages are always received in Cyprus. He added: We welcome any message if it is productive.

Rolandhis' Comments to Reporters

NC021007 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis, Finance Minister Avxendiou and Commerce Minister Kittis briefed the visiting members of the foreign correspondents association in Greece.

Among other things, the foreign minister said that the relations between the two communities and the possibilities of finding a solution to the Cyprus issue are better today than at any time since the 1974 events. He also said that the intercommunal dialogue is more meaningful and is being held in a constructive, cordial atmosphere. However, Mr Rolandhis added that, at this moment, there are not many facts that might justify optimism. He said that there are only a few favorable signs and indications that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots may see the Cyprus issue from a new angle. Finally he said that the Greek Cypriots' will for a Cyprus solution has always been vivid.

Atakol Expresses Optimism

TA302125 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol has expressed optimism about the settlement of the problems in Cyprus. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the members of the Greek Foreign Journalists Union, who are visiting the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Atakol said that it is not difficult for peace to be reestablished in Cyprus. He noted that if good will is displayed in favor of a solution compatible with the realities of the island, peace can be realized rapidly.

Recalling that the Greek Cypriot side is benefiting from all economic opportunities and assistance, Atakol stressed that under these circumstances it is the Turkish Cypriot community that is more interested in securing peace.

The journalists later visited the mass graves in Murataga [Maratha], Sandallar [Sandalaris] and Atlilar [Aloa].

WALDHEIM INVITES ATAKOL, ROLANDHIS FOR SPECIAL TALKS

TA020950 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has invited Foreign, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol and Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis to New York. The UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, called on Atakol and Rolandhis separately last Friday and conveyed to them a message from the secretary general.

The Turkish News Agency in Cyprus reports that Waldheim invited Atakol and Rolandhis to discuss the 5th and 6th articles of the 19 May 1979 agreement signed between Denktas and Kiprianou. The 5th article of the agreement is on the issue of Maras [Varosha] and the 6th article is on the measures to be taken to ensure good will, mutual confidence and normalization between the two communities. In his message, Waldheim invited Atakol and Rolandhis to be in New York on 17 and 18 November. Atakol confirmed the invitation and said that the issue was being discussed by the government. He said that the decision would be conveyed to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the Greek Cypriot press says that the aim of the move by the United Nations is to take certain aspects of the Cyprus problem out of the framework of the intercommunal talks and raise it to a level between the two states [as heard], and that therefore the invitation will not be accepted by the Greek Cypriot side.

Waldheim Invitation Rejected

NC021832 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The following official statement was issued tonight in connection with separate talks in New York on the Cyprus issue: Last Friday, 31 October, UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus Gobbi visited the foreign minister of the republic, Mr Rolandhis, and announced to him that UN Secretary General Waldheim is studying the possibility of separate talks in New York on 17 November 1980 with Foreign Minister Rolandhis and on 18 November 1980 with Turkish Cypriot Representative Atakol.

The purpose of the talks would be the discussion of subjects 5 and 6 of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement; that is, of the questions concerning Varosha and the initial practical measures. Mr Gobbi stressed that this idea was of a preliminary nature.

Mr Rolandhis told Mr Gobbi that he would brief the president of the republic accordingly. His immediate reaction, however, was that such a procedure was not appropriate for the following reasons:

1. The talks being conducted in Cyprus between the representatives of the two communities are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Usually, alternative solutions are considered when the existing arrangements pose problems.
2. It would not be right for the republic's foreign minister to participate in consultations in a common framework with the so-called foreign minister of Denktas. Something like this would give validity to Denktas' administration and would not serve any useful purpose.
3. The creation of a parallel bridge of communication in New York, at a time when a dialogue is going on in Cyprus, could only cause confusion.

Mr Rolandhis further said that he would be prepared to go to New York and meet with Mr Waldheim whenever the UN secretary general would deem this appropriate to discuss and promote any matter concerning the Cyprus problem.

ALITHIA Criticizes Rejection

NC031000 Nicosia ALITHIA in Greek 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] A new initiative by UN Secretary General Waldheim in connection with the issue of Famagusta and the promotion of practical measures was received negatively by the Greek side, while the Turkish side has reserved itself to reply "in due time" as Bayrak Radio has reported.

The initiative is connected with an invitation to Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Turkish Cypriot Leader Atakol to proceed to New York on 17 November. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the government statement, political observers have pointed out the following:

1. The reasons cited in the statement rejecting Mr Waldheim's invitation are not sufficient. It is nowhere evident that with his invitation the UN secretary general has sought to give validity to the "Denktas administration."
2. The response to the UN secretary general's initiatives must be placed within the framework of the display of good will by the Greek side and must not a priori challenge Mr Waldheim's intentions.

The description of the contact with Mr Waldheim as a "parallel bridge that could only cause confusion" is unfounded and arbitrary and it offends the UN secretary general.
4. The linking of paragraphs 5 and 6 in the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement could not possibly have been made through consultations with only one side.
5. The last paragraph in the government statement that Mr Rolandhis is willing to proceed to New York whenever Mr Waldheim would deem this appropriate contradicts the previous excuses for the rejection of the invitation, as these excuses include reference to unfounded intentions.

The same observers expressed the view that the Cyprus Government has blundered again and wonder whether this question has been submitted to the National Council. The same observers expressed the view that a way must be found to rectify this fresh mistake and that it must be immediately stated that the Greek side is willing to send Mr Rolandhis to New York.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON KKE VISIT WITH AKEL

NC311315 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 31 Oct 80 pp 1,7

[Text of joint statement on visit of KKE and AKEL discussed, in the spirit of their parties' traditional fraternal relations, the situation in Greece and Cyprus, party activities, international problems and world communist movements.

The AKEL delegation expressed the Cypriot people's strong concern over Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing, which will have negative and dangerous repercussions on Cyprus and on Greece's independence and sovereignty. The AKEL delegation also discussed the latest developments in the continuing inter-Cypriot talks, which are being held on the basis of UN resolutions and summit agreements, and it thanked the KKE for its hearty support of Cyprus' struggle.

The KKE delegation once again expressed their party's complete and unreserved solidarity and support for the brotherly Cypriot people, for a just and permanent solution to the Cypriot issue based on UN resolutions and for a Cyprus that will be independent, sovereign, territorially integral, democratic, nonaligned and demilitarized. The KKE delegation assured AKEL that it will staunchly support it and the Cypriot people until their struggle has been vindicated.

Regarding the situation in Greece, the KKE delegation stressed that the Greek people at this moment are upset by the general opposition and fight against the national underbidding of the rightwing government, namely, Greece's reintegration into the NATO military wing. This seriously undermines Greece's national independence, threatens its sovereign rights, embroils it in imperialism's adventurous, interfering plans in the Middle East and exposes it to a very serious threat--the threat of a NATOite solution to the Cypriot problem. The delegation stressed that the KKE, together with all Greek anti-imperialist, patriotic forces, will continue to strengthen its struggle for the support of national independence and democracy, for the withdrawal from aggressive NATO, for the abolition of U.S. bases and for an independent foreign policy of peace and friendship with all peoples. It will also struggle for the vital problems of the workers, for a substantive, democratic way of live in Greece and for its release from the rightwing's antipeople and antinational policy.

The two delegations stressed that the Cypriot cause is threatened by imperialism's intensified undermining activities, which are aimed at reaching a NATOite solution to the Cypriot issue, and its transformation of the island into a NATO base against the countries and peoples of the area.

The cause is even more threatened by the imposition of the military junta in Turkey and by the tension in the Near and Middle East with the Iraqi-Iranian war at its peak--which is being used by U.S. and NATO imperialists as a pretext to strengthen their positions and promote their more general strategic plans. The two delegations called on the patriotic forces and all the anti-imperilaist forces in Greece and Cyprus to increase their vigilance and coordinate their actions against the unlawful imperialist plans that are in radical opposition to the interests of the people of Greece and Cyprus. The two delegations also called on both peoples to struggle for the withdrawal of the Turkish and all other foreign troops, the abolition of all foreign military bases and the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. They stressed that the intercommunal talks under UN auspices and based on UN resolutions in finding a solution to the domestic aspects of the Cypriot issue, which would secure the peaceful life and cooperation of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, is the procedure that should be followed. They once again stressed the need for convening an international conference within the UN framework to solve the international aspects of the Cypriot issue.

The KKE and AKEL delegations decisively condemned the Turkish military coup that was imposed upon the people with the encouragement and support of the U.S.-NATOite imperialists in order to strike the popular anti-imperialist movement of Turkey and thus strengthen their strategic postions in Turkey and in the area. The two delegations expressed their struggling solidarity and support for the brotherly Turkish Communist Party and all the progressive and democratic forces and demanded the release of all political detainees, the restoration of democratic liberties and rights of the Turkish people.

The two parties stressed that the activities of U.S. imperialists and NATO in the eastern Mediterranean in transforming Cyprus into a NATO base, Greece's reincarceration into the military wing of NATO, as well as the imposition of the military dictatorship in Turkey are aimed at strengthening NATO's southeastern wing, particularly after its defeat in Iran, and its strategic positions in the eastern Mediterranean in order to carry out its adventurous plans in the Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. This intensified imperialist activity against the national interests of the peoples of Greece, Cyprus and the whole area has arisen from its more general aggressive cold war policy, its aggravation of the international situation by trampling the principles of peaceful coexistence and its acceleration of the arms race. It has tried to achieve a military-strategic superiority by pushing toward a nuclear holocaust in order to rebuild its lost positions and obstruct the course of humanity toward detente, peace and social progress.

SOUTH AFRICAN OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC010834 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Oliver Tambo, leader of the South African people and chairman of the African National Congress, arrived in Cyprus early yesterday afternoon as head of a congress delegation. Mr Tambo came to Cyprus at the invitation of EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis, who is also leader of the International Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Southern Africa.

Mr Tambo will have private talks with Dr Lissaridhis on the Cyprus issue, the situation in southern Africa, particuarly in South Africa and Namibia, and on the practical measures to be taken for solidarity and strengthering these people's liberation struggle. The two men will also exchange views on other international problems and matters of mutual interest.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Tambo and delegation members together with EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis had a long meeting with President Kiprianou.

I AVYI REPORTS SHIPMENT OF WAR SUPPLIES TO IRAN

AT021000 Athens I AVYI in Greek 2 Nov 80 p 1

["Exclusive" report on the shipment of war materiel from Volos to Iran]

[Text] Despite the government's denial that war materiel destined for Iran was moved through Greek territory, I AVYI reveals that a few days ago quantities of war materiel or essential spare parts were loaded at the port of Volos with their destination the port of Latakia in Syria for transhipment to Iran.

This report rebuts the official denials of the ministers of national defense and public order according to whom "not even the smallest quantity of war materiel earmarked for shipment either to Iran or Iraq is to be found in Greece." In addition this report also proves that the Greek Government indirectly is taking sides in the Persian Gulf confrontation between the two oil-producing countries in this way, perhaps contributing toward attainment of certain "allied" goals. In this way, however, it places our national and economic interests in jeopardy.

According to reports available to I AVYI, 42 medium-sized crates containing war materiel were loaded in Tuesday, 21 October, on the ferry boat which links Volos and Latakia, with Iran as their final destination. It is not known if other shipments with similar materiel followed, nor is there any confirmation that the materiel is from Greece or whether it was brought here so that it can be quietely transhipped.

GREEK 'COUNTERPLAN' ON U.S. BASES TO BE SUBMITTED

AT011540 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Greek Government will most probably reply with a counterplan to the plan of agreement proposal which the United States has submitted for its bases in Greece.

This was noted in authoritative reports which thus confirmed reports of the day before yesterday in I KATHIMERINI about "a number of Greek counterproposals on what the government considers beneficial within the framework of modernization of our defense infrastructure." The same reports foresee that the Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases will probably be signed by the end of the year (at the earliest).

This forecast regarding the duration of the negotiations was also related by Western diplomatic sources which expressed the conviction that negotiations will be completed and the relevant Greek-U.S. agreement will be signed by the end of the year or in early 1981.

The same sources added that, at least as far as the U.S. side is concerned, no great obstacles are foreseen which would make the smooth holding of negotiations difficult. This is because both governments want the negotiations to be completed without delay.

At this point Foreign Ministry sources noted that the Greek Government is prepared to sign the agreement quickly, provided of course that its terms are considered satisfactory by the Greek side. The same sources added that they consider the Greek-U.S. agreement which was initialed in 1977 and the U.S.-Turkish agreement that was signed in 1979 as the basis for the agreement under negotiation.

In addition, in accordance with authoritative reports by Western diplomatic circles, the U.S. Government has affirmed that the balance of U.S. military aid between Greece and Turkey will be maintained. After all, they clarified that this is a U.S. policy--an implementation of the relevant law that was passed by Congress--and that it is also the U.S. Government's conviction.

More specifically the same sources mentioned that the U.S. side does not intend to ask that the bases in Greece be used for purposes other than those defined in the agreement which was initialed in 1977. The bases will operate under Greek command and the Greek side will be regularly briefed on U.S. activities.

Finally it was learned that Greek-U.S. negotiations will be held between teams of experts from both sides. For this reason it is expected that three experts will arrive from Washington, two of whom had participated in the 1975-77 negotiations.

Editorial on Proposed Agreement

ATO11607 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Conditions and Limits"]

[Text] Following our country's return to the Atlantic alliance's military wing, ministry-level negotiations began between Greece and the United States on the settlement of the foreign bases' status in our country--a settlement which, when and if decided upon, will take the form of a Greek-U.S. defense agreement.

According to press reports, the relevant negotiations are expected to be rather tiring and slow-moving despite the Greek Government's intention to proceed at a fast clip with the settlement of this outstanding issue. This will happen because, as can be seen from press reports, some divergence of views and aims exists between the two sides in this initial stage; specifically, the Greek side has reservations regarding the plan that was presented by the U.S. side.

We know about neither the content of the U.S. proposals or the counterproposals which the Greek side intends to submit. Consequently, we cannot express specific opinions. However, we feel the need to make some basic ascertainments and express certain general thoughts on all the problems of the issue.

Naturally these problems are an organic part of the entire defense problem of the Greek area. It is well known from where the direct designs against this area emanate. Both the kinds and extent of the designs as well as the agent for them remain unchanged. Consequently--as we also noted a few days ago--the list of priorities regarding the dangers and needs which Hellenism is confronting remains unchanged.

This list of priorities cannot but be one of the main yardsticks for the settlement that will be finally agreed upon. Of course nobody doubts that the status of the foreign bases, the conditions for their operation, and the rights of the users will be such that the slightest possible "side effect" from their use on the defense and security of Greece (and of Hellenism, more generally) both in peacetime and--even more--in time of crisis will be precluded. We hope we are making ourselves clear.

Furthermore, the status of the bases should be such that Greece should be able to undertake their full control or deny their use to the...contracting party in case interests that are vital or of great significance to Hellenism demand it.

The problems extend to the role and destiny of the bases. Recent published reports have said that the U.S. side desires an expanded role and framework for use of the bases beyond the geographical limits and defense aims of the Atlantic alliance, that is, in conjunction with developments in the Middle East and central and south Asia and with U.S. aims in those places. We do not know if and to what extent these reports are true. What we do know is that the mission of the bases cannot, in any case, exceed the geographical limits and conventional defense aims of the Atlantic alliance or harm or oppose in any way, directly or indirectly, Greece's specific and special interests.

Greece cannot permit any, even an indirect (that is, by the use of bases on its soil) involvement in confrontations and clashes of forces and interests of international importance and scale, when these are--and they are--irrelevant to the specific interests of our country and exceed our country's "range". After all, Turkey also--wisely--restricted the role of foreign bases on its soil to such limits.

Finally, it is superfluous to stress--because it is evident and has already been reported--that the new status of the bases will not contain any of those elements of the past which demeaned our country's national sovereignty and dignity and which resulted from situations and mentalities that have finally been eliminated and whose revival would not only be unacceptable at present but objectively impossible. The past forms of dependence and subjugation, especially after the painful experiences of the last 15 years, have finally disappeared just as their objective and subjective denominators have disappeared or have completely changed.

Therefore, a few words to the wise....

ELEVTHEROTIPIA REPORTS NEW DEMANDS ON OPERATION OF BASES

AT311534 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 31 Oct 80 p 4

[From the "Views" column: "The Bases and the Demands"]

[Text] Despite recent government denials, difficult Greek-U.S. meetings and negotiations on the bases issue have begun. The meeting the day before yesterday between the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. ambassador, which was announced officially, therefore, was not the first; there had been earlier meetings during which U.S. demands were bluntly expressed.

Responsible reports from a very authoritative source present the new U.S. demands as follows: The first demand is expansion of the responsibilities of the bases. On the basis of the old agreement the principal role of the bases was only to cover the needs of the NATO area of responsibility.

Now the Americans want to expand the responsibilities of their bases on Greek soil in the direction of the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa. They even express the specific demand for the right to ferry across their troops to these controversial areas through their bases on Greek soil--which are ultimately expected to number four.

There is also a third, equally tough condition whose implementation the Americans adamantly insist upon: Not only do they not accept a reduction in the number of Americans serving on the bases but, on the contrary, seek to significantly increase their number.

With these three expressed demands the Americans seek to increase the activities of the bases and turn them into strong supports for their aims in the Persian Gulf and Horn of Africa.

However, in this case what will remain of the much-touted multidimensional, friendly, peace-loving government policy toward all countries of the East and West which New Democracy has declared during the 6 years it has governed the country?

If a return to NATO is considered necessary for our defense protection (Papandreou clearly noted in the chamber what kind of protection would be provided by alliances against a nuclear calamity....) in no case can the same be said about the concession of strategic bases to one of the superpowers.

In addition to other things, the ceding of bases means the ceding of national soil on which foreigners can situate themselves in a manner that does not require accounting or control.

Do not let the government tell us that joint command of the bases by a Greek officer (which according to our reports is envisaged in the new agreement) constitutes a control safety valve because this will never happen in an area in which foreigners have everything in their hands and operate the equipment of the bases.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH RALLIS, OTHER LEADERS

AT311445 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis was visited at noon by Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund who had a long talk with him in which Greek Ambassador to Oslo Dhoundas and Norwegian Ambassador to Athens Rindal participated.

Official Greek-Norwegian talks were held earlier at 1000 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Mitsotakis and Frydenlund, the foreign ministers of the two countries. Ministry officials from both sides participated in the talks. According to press reports, the Greek-Norwegian talks dealt in principle with issues regarding bilateral relations, primarily economic issues. It was determined that relations between Greece and Norway are developing satisfactorily. International issues were also discussed. The Greek side expounded its views on the inter-Cypriot dialogue and on Greek-Turkish differences.

Mitsotakis Seeks Oil Supplies

AT011459 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis stated that uneasiness is not justified regarding adequate oil supplies for next year. He added that, on the average, there are guaranteed reserves for a longer period than in other countries.

Yesterday Mitsotakis discussed oil supplies with his Norwegian counterpart, Frydenlund, who has been visiting out country since yesterday.

At the political office yesterday, the Norwegian minister visited Prime Minister Y. Rallis who again raised with him the issue of oil supplies from the North Sea.

In a letter sent last year by the minister of coordination, Greece asked for 2 million tons of crude oil. Frydenlund replied that his government is studying the issue. North Sea oil is of the same good quality as Libyan oil, and the government has stated that it must use it in the capital area within the framework of its policy on protection of the monuments.

Visit Ends 2 Nov

AT021910 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund departed from Athens early this afternoon after completing his official visit.

Shortly before his departure the Norwegian foreign minister expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to him in democratic Greece. He also expressed satisfaction over the contacts he has had here.

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who saw the Norwegian foreign minister off at the airport, stated he had a very good talk with his Norwegian counterpart.

SECURITY COUNCIL SECRETARY SALTIK HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Steps to Establish Democracy

TA011034 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] National Security Council Secretary General Gen Haydar Saltik has said that the new constitution will be prepared by the constituent assembly and will be presented to the people in a referendum. General Saltik said that party activities will be resumed after new parties are established in accordance with the new constitution and the political parties law, that general elections will be held in accordance with the new election law and that the parliament will begin its activities and that there will be a complete return to normal democratic political life.

Many Turkish and foreign correspondents attended the news conference General Saltik held in Ankara this morning. In his statement, General Saltik also gave information on the goals of the 12 September operation. He said: The reasons for and goals of the 12 September operation were announced to the Turkish and world public and the first section of law No 2324 deals with the reasons for and goals of this operation. The aims to be pursued with an unwavering determination by the Turkish Armed Forces that fully seized the administration--acting from a sense of historic duty and on behalf of the Turkish nation--within the framework of the chain of order and command are to defend the existence and independence of the Turkish state, to secure the integrity of the country and the nation, to secure the unity and solidarity of the Turkish people, to prevent destructive and divisive trends, to ensure the prevalence of Ataturkist views in the administration of the country and to restore the state authority which has been damaged and even eliminated. Constitutional measures to be taken to achieve these goals will be discussed before the public after the establishment of the constituent assembly. Tendencies and preferences will appear during the preparation and discussion of the new constitution of a democratic state of law at the constituent assembly and will be formed when the new constitution is submitted to a referendum.

Saltik summarized the guidelines of the program for a transition to a normal democratic system as follows: Securing the preconditions that will enable the establishment of a constituent assembly: the approval of the law that will be prepared as a supplement to law No 2324 dealing with the establishment, duties and authorities of the constituent assembly; the actual establishment of the constituent assembly; the assembly's commencement of activities and its preparation of a new constitution; the submission of the new constitution to the people with a referendum law and its approval; the preparation of a new political parties law and a new election law in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution approved by the people and their approval by the constituent assembly; the resumption of party activities taking into consideration the time needed to form and organize new parties in accordance with the new constitution and the new political parties law; the establishment of the parliament and the start of its activities following the general elections to be held in accordance with the new election law at the end of the suitable period which was mentioned; a full return to normal democratic political life after the existence and duties of the National Security Council and the constituent assembly have ended in accordance with the temporary provisions of the constitution. It is obvious that at this point it is impossible to fix exact dates for the phases described in this program.

General Saltik said that no void can give rise to hesitations regarding the duties and authority of the Constitutional Court and the Council of State.

Noting that laws not eliminated by the constitutional order law are fully in effect, Saltik ended by saying: Those who observe and understand the activities being carried out to establish and secure the functioning of the free democratic system, greatly favored by and inalienable to our people, will sooner or later appreciate the 12 September operation if they have no enmity toward the Turkish nation and the free democratic system. Efforts by the National Security Council to restore, as soon as possible, the state authority which had been destroyed, cannot be interpreted as moves to limit freedoms. The goals of the 12 September operation are clear and these goals will definitely be attained. The operation is advancing toward its goals through positive developments.

No doubt, a certain amount of time is needed to attain these goals. This time period can be shortened through positive contributions and efforts by the Turkish press which forms public opinion.

Steps To Form Constitution

TA011714 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Many Turkish and foreign correspondents attended the news conference General Saltik held today in Ankara. In his statement, General Saltik recalled that the legal basis for the 12 September operation was announced in communique No 1 issued on the first day of the operation and that the law on the constitutional order brought a complete clarification to the legal regulations. Pointing out that in his statement on 16 September, the head of state announced that as soon as the circumstances of the country would permit it a constituent assembly would be established, that a new constitution, a new political parties law and a new election law would be prepared by the assembly, General Saltik said that statements made on other occasions had left no doubt on that subject.

General Saltik later said: Under the present circumstances, our country has not yet reached the stage of establishing a constituent assembly. The approval of a law dealing with the establishment, duties and authority of the constituent assembly will solve all problems connected with this issue. General Saltik recalled that it had taken 7 months for a constituent assembly to be established following 27 May 1960 [military coup].

Noting that there were some questions on whether the law on constitutional order would be amended in the future and in what manner this would be carried out, Gen Saltik said: With communique No 4 issued on the first day of the operation, the composition of the National Security Council was made public, and with the law on constitutional order which took effect beginning 12 September, the rights and authority of the National Security Council were stated. The use of another method to exercise the legislative powers of the Council is out of the question. The legislative power to be used by the National Security Council for a transitional period is only natural and obligatory and in accordance with article 155 of the 1961 Constitution, which stipulates the right to amend the constitution. The article stipulates that such amendments are to be effected by law and that this right would be exercised in accordance with democratic requirements and goals.

Referring to the manner in which the new constitution will be prepared and what kind of system it will bring and what principles it would contain, General Saltik said: The reasons for and goals of the 12 September operation were announced to the Turkish and world public and were included in the introduction of the law on constitutional law.

The aims to be pursued with an unwavering determination by the Turkish Armed Forces that fully seized the administration--acting from a sense of historic duty and on behalf of the Turkish nation--within the framework of the chain of command and of order are to defend the existence and independence of the Turkish state, secure the integrity of the country and the nation, to secure the unity and solidarity of the Turkish people, prevent destructive and divisive trends, ensure the prevalence of Ataturkist views in the administration of the country and restore the state authority which has been damaged and even eliminated. Constitutional measures to be taken to achieve these goals will be discussed before the public after the establishment of the constituent assembly. During the preparation and discussion of the new constitution, tendencies toward and preferences for a democratic state of law at the constituent assembly will appear. They will also be formed when the new constitution is submitted to a referendum.

Speaking on the issue of how political activities would be conducted, General Saltik said: Various answers can be given to questions raised on this or similar subjects, taking into consideration and assessing incidents that preceded 12 September. However, the National Security Council does not desire to prejudice the probable content of the new constitution--to be urgently discussed by the constituent assembly as soon as it is established--and the law of political parties and the election law to be prepared as soon as the new constitution is ratified in a public referendum.

Pointing out that there were also questions on the issue of legislation passed in the wake of the 12 September operation once the new constitution takes effect and on whether the laws enacted then could be considered unconstitutional, General Saltik said: It might be necessary to include some provisional laws and regulations in a new constitution. Questions raised on this subject will be answered in the new constitution to be prepared by the constituent assembly and to be presented to the public in a referendum. Laws enacted in the wake of the 12 September operation which were not earmarked as provisional will also be valid in the future. In fact, laws enacted by the National Security Council are not provisional laws--legislation enacted during a provisional period. The legislative powers which the National Security Council is exercising, according to the law on constitutional order, until the constituent assembly is formed will be exercised after the assembly is actually established and begins functioning within the framework of the law that will stipulate its functions. During the period preceeding the establishment of the grand national assembly through elections--which will take place after the new constitution is approved in a public referendum--legislative powers will be exercised in accordance with provisional articles which will be included in the new constitution as I have already indicated.

General Saltik summarized the guidelines of the program for a transition to normal democratic system as follows: ensuring the preconditions that will permit the establishment of the constituent assembly; the ratification of legislation--to be annexed to the law on constitutional order--concerning the establishment, duties and authority of the constituent assembly; the actual establishment of the constituent assembly; the assembly's commencement of activities and its urgent preparation of a new constitution; the submission of the new constitution to the people through a referendum and its approval; the preparation of a new political parties law and a new election law in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution approved by the people and their approval by the constituent assembly; the resumption of party activities taking into consideration the time needed to form and organize new parties in accordance with the new constitution and the new political parties laws; the establishment of the parliament and its commencement of activities following the general elections to be held in accordance with the new election law at the end of the suitable period which I have mentioned; a full return to normal democratic political life after the existence of the National Security Council and the constituent assembly and their duties have ended in accordance with the temporary provisions of the constitution. Obviously, at this point it is impossible to fix exact dates for the phases described in this program.

In reply to questions of whether work being carried out by the National Security Council could be compared to that of a parliament and whether a presidential system was being used while exercising legislative power, General Saltik said: As is well known by the public, the Natioal Security Council has been established as the natural outcome of the action of the Turkish Armed Forces that fully seized the administration--acting from a sense of historic duty and on behalf of the Turkish nation--within the framework of the chain of command and of order. Its members were made public in communication No 4 released on the first day of the operation. The fact that the Council has been obliged to act as a legislative power is not a reason for comparing it to a parliament. Within the National Security Council there are no members of parliament either affiliated with a political party or not. There are no political parties or party groups. Therefore, it is out of question to allege that the Council is acting with a presidential system in its establishment and use of legislative powers or its judicial setup, or that its legislative work is like that of a parliament. The Council is the responsible organ of the 12 September operation and its work will be undertaken in accordance with its constitution, tasks and responsibilities.

Referring to the subject of what the duties and authority of the Constitutional Court and the State Council are today, General Saltik said: Both the Constitutional Court and the State Council have been established in accordance with the 1961 Constitution and other legislation regulating its internal rules and regulations. As was made clear in the introduction and provisions of the law on constitutional order in effect since 12 September, all laws that have not been amended or abolished are fully in effect. As a result, no void can give rise to hesitations with regard to the duties and authority of the Constitutional Court or the State Council. General Saltik added that it was only natural that appointments will be made by the Council when necessary to the vacancies existing in the Constitutional Court.

Recalling that the circumstances and conditions that led to the 12 September operation were stated once more in the introduction to the law on constitutional order, General Saltik said the following in the last part of his statement: I am firmly convinced that doubts felt in certain foreign circles because of an insufficient understanding of the circumstances prevailing in our country will dissipate as it becomes evident that the 12 September operation is progressing toward its noble goal without any tribulations.

COURTS DENY NAP, NSP LEADERS' RELEASE APPEALS

TA312055 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The appeals made for the release of the NAP and NSP leaders have been rejected by the concerned courts. The Ankara Martial Law Command Second and Third Military Courts, which studied the appeals of the suspects and their lawyers, ruled that the NAP and NSP leaders should continue to be detained.

TWO FORMER JP DEPUTIES NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

TA010937 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Former [JP] Deputies Hilmi Isguzar and Tuncay Mataraci have been prohibited from leaving the country. A statement issued by the Chief of Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Chairmanship says: Mr Isguzar and Mr Mataraci, who are accused of having committed crimes, are prohibited from leaving the country.

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES ECONOMIC MEETING TO CONVENE IN ANKARA

TA010528 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Islamic countries economic cooperation meetings will be held in Ankara between 4 and 6 November. According to a statement by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the development of economic cooperation among Islamic countries will be discussed at the meetings to be attended by representatives for Islamic countries and international economic establishments. The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will be an observer at the meetings.

MINISTERS APPROVE TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY

TA021948 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The commercial protocol between Turkey and Hungary envisaging the promotion of economic and trade relations between the two countries went into effect after it was approved by the Council of Ministers and was published in the Official Gazette. The protocol envisages the further revival of trade relations and an increase of activities aimed at developing these relations. According to the protocol, possibilities of joint ventures in the production of pharmaceutical goods and slippers will be examined. Cooperation in the field of energy will be increased and work will be conducted for the building of thermal power stations. The protocol also envisages cooperation in the field of equipment production, railways and agriculture.

VTCP REPORTS ON ECEVIT RESIGNATION STATEMENT

TA010733 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bulent Ecevit has been forced to resign from the RPP leadership. Initially, the junta banned the release of part of Ecevit's resignation statement and then decided to ban the entire statement. On Thursday, Ecevit announced his compulsory resignation from the leadership of the RPP, whose activities were suspended by communique No 1 issued by the pro-American junta that seized power following the 12 September military coup. Ecevit explained the reasons for his resignation in a written statement.

Dear listeners, We are now reading to you that section of the statement banned by the junta:

"The RPP derives its strength not from individuals but from the principles of its founder, lofty Ataturk, from its history that has merged with the republic and democracy, and from the people to whose service the RPP has dedicated itself. After my resignation from the RPP leadership, I shall continue to consider as the most valuable duty working a lifetime for the continuation of the republic and the firm establishment of democracy in light of Ataturk principles and for the freedom and happiness of the Turkish people."

In his written statement sent to various news agencies, Ecevit explained the reasons for his resignation as being the ban on all party activities and therefore the impossibility of fulfilling his duties as party leader. Ecevit said: It seems my departure will be compulsory. I consider it more useful to do so now. Observers believe that the real reason for his resignation is revealed by these statements and especially by the word "compulsory." Observers also say that with these words Ecevit referred to the statement issued by the junta Secretariat General on Wednesday.

VOTCP CALLS FOR UNITED EFFORT AGAINST JUNTA

TA010912 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "The Junta's Democracy Mask Has Fallen, the Aim Is To Topple the Junta"]

[Excerpts] Reaction against the junta is increasing. The resignation of RPP leader Ecevit is a direct reaction against the junta generals. This is not an ordinary resignation but, as pointed out in Ecevit's resignation statement, an act of protest against the bayonetted pressure of the junta. The junta generals have taken a new turn since 12 September. The junta has now abandoned its promises for a return to democracy and has announced its dictatorship. Despite its promises for a return to democracy, the junta from the start paved its way toward dictatorship. One by one it removed all the obstacles in its way. First, it closed down class unions and democratic mass organizations in the name of the struggle against terrorism. It launched an extensive attack against the working class. There were mass arrests of the most ardent defenders of democracy and independence, communists, socialists, democrats and real patriots. The junta initiated an extensive intimidation operation against the Kurdish people. This was followed by the arrest of NSP members who underwent equal treatment with NAP members. Various circles, who were under the illusion that they would make the junta generals return to democracy, tolerated these developments. They were deceived by the temporary mask of democracy worn by the junta. However, not closing down the Constitutional Court and the Council of State promises for a temporary constitution and a constituent assembly and the formation of a so-called government were all part of the junta plan to divide the democratic forces.

Despite all efforts to conceal it, the real face of the junta has been revealed. This pro-American NATOite junta is against our people, primarily against the working class and all democratic forces, our national independence and our sovereignty. The junta is in the service of imperialism and the collaborationist monopolist bourgeoisie. Recent developments have proved TCP views to be true. It is now clear that democracy can not be restored without the overthrow of the junta. The junta is the archenemy of all forces in favor of democracy. The recent developments, the attack launched against the RPP and the JP leaders, the threats and blackmail used by the junta in reaction to Ecevit's statement to the effect that he will continue to struggle for the firm establishment of democracy and the freedom of the Turkish people, and attempts to make political parties an extension of the junta through the political parties law to be enacted prove that the junta is consolidating its military dictatorship. U.S. imperialism—which has activated the junta generals—is openely supporting this process of consolidation. Citizens whose parties may be dismantled, RPP and NSP members, Kemalists, religious patriots and patriots within the armed forces: Do not be deceived by the junta plots aimed at dividing the democratic forces. Unite against the junta. Listen to the voice of the Communists, Turkish and Kurdish toilers, Kurdish democrats and patriots; this is the day to unite against the junta. Democratic patriotic intellectuals: Do not tolerate junta pressure and terror, stand by the working class, cooperate with the Communists. All progressive, patriotic, democratic citizens; unite for democracy and independence against the junta generals. [word indistinct] Workers and toilers: victory depends upon your capacity to struggle and your ability to unite all democratic forces. The TCP will always be in the front lines of this struggle. The junta will be toppled and democracy will be restored.

DAILY REPORT

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SCHMIDT, GISCARD TO HOLD TALKS IN PARIS 10 NOV

LD031434 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 3 Nov (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris next Monday, Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling announced to the press in Bonn today. Boelling said that, as during the last meeting between them in Hamburg, the talks will focus on current international questions. Giscard will give a dinner for Schmidt in the Elysee Palace.

BACKGROUND TO DEBATE ON DEFENSE BUDGET INCREASE

DW031450 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Nov 80 pp 1,2
[Report by Bonn correspondent FY]

[Text] Bonn, 31 October--The federal chancellor is not in a position to fulfill his promise given to NATO with regard to annually increasing the Federal Republic's defense expenditures by a real 3 percent until 1986. Schmidt had agreed to a corresponding suggestion by President Carter in the course of the NATO summit meeting on 30 and 31 May 1978, promising the appropriate German defense efforts. It has been learned in Bonn on Friday that it turned out in the coalition negotiations between the SPD and the FDP Wednesday night on security and defense policies that the Federal Government will not keep its promise. That will have an effect not only on the Bundeswehr, which will have to reckon with considerable cuts and delays with regard to already ordered arms, but it is also obvious that this will directly influence German-American relations.

Shortly after the 5 October Bundestag elections, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie told Foreign Minister Genscher in a letter that the U.S. Government as before relies on the fulfillment of the German commitment to an annual real 3 percent growth in defense efforts, and that it is taking this into consideration with regard to its own security policy. Because of this letter it is inevitable that this issue will be a main subject of the talks the federal chancellor and the foreign minister are expected to hold in Washington on 19 and 20 November.

The issues to be discussed between U.S. Ambassador Stoessel and Defense Minister Apel on Tuesday indicate how much the Federal Republic's restraint on fulfilling the 3 percent commitment will touch on German-American relations as well American policy. It has been learned that among the subjects will be not only the American demand for an improvement and expansion of the "host nation supports," that is the Federal Republic making available a sufficient infrastructure for the American troops in Germany, but also other costly issues.

Of particular importance is the wish that the installations made available to the U.S. Army in the Federal Republic be developed and expanded in such a way that they could serve the U.S. forces as a stopover and as a basis for the transport of greater units to other regions, particularly to the Middle East. The fact that the U.S. Government voiced these demands in bilateral contacts with the Federal Government instead of in the framework of NATO Council meetings indicates that these are expenditures which are not necessarily identical with measures falling under the NATO treaty.

It has been heard that the U.S. Government simultaneously is also trying to achieve corresponding commitments by Great Britain in bilateral contacts. The U.S. establishment of bilateral contacts with Bonn and London in this matter that is so important for Washington indicates the special significance attributed by American policy to these two states in contrast to the other European Community states such as Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium. It simultaneously shows the high politial importance the implementation of the 3 percent commitment by Bonn may have for German-American relations.

The cancellation of the commitment will have serious consequences for the Bundeswehr and its equipment with new arms. This holds true even more since it is still unknown whether next year's defense budget will have even a nominal increase to offset at least some part of the inflation rate. According to this information, Finance Minister Matthoefer indicated his intention in the coalition negotiations to leave next year's defense budget nominally at the same level as this year, that is some DM34 billion.

In view of an expected inflation rate of more than 3 percent next year, this is tantamount to a real cut in the defense budget by the level of the inflation rate. It was argued in the course of the negotiations that this intention is unrealistic and that it would lead to a supplementary budget because of the undeniable financial necessities. No decision was made with regard to the suggestion to anticipate that by increasing next year's defense budget by DM600 million.

It was learned that the discussion of problems pertaining to the field of defense has created a very depressed mood because financial problems are creating great difficulties in the light of the decided refusal to keep the 3 percent promise. It has been heard that the impression has been created among the participants that the Defense Ministry would not be in a position at present to solve the thus created problems by itself. This was also seen by the fact that setting up a body of parliamentarians, government members and independent experts has been considered. It would have the task of examining possibilities to change the structure of the armed forces in order to economize. A decision on this suggestion as well as on the size of the defense budget was postponed. One thing was clear, however: An increase of defense expenditures by a real 3 percent was not seriously discussed in the talks.

It is known in the relevant circles that without an increase of the defense budget the already ordered arms systems and other Bundeswehr orders cannot be paid for in the envisaged periods of time. In order to avoid a Bundeswehr insolvency, either additional means--they would exist if the 3 percent commitment were fulfilled--or considerable reductions of ordered arms systems are necessary. It has been learned in Bonn after a discussion of defense and security problems in the coalition round that a cut of the "Leopard II" tank program has particulary been considered. According to present planning, some 1,800 of this new arms system were to be introduced in the next years in the Bundeswehr to replace the several decades-old and technologically antiquated American M-48 tanks. Definite decisions on the cuts the Bundeswehr has to make to comply with its financial restrictions will be made in internal Defense Ministry talks slated by Defense Minister Apel for 19 November.

Coalition Dispute Alleged

DW031453 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 80 pp 21-22

[Text] Defense Minister Apel has threatened twice to resign, involved are money and responsibilities.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher tried to mediate: "He just wants to help you, Mr Apel." But the defense minister, in a bad mood, remained stubborn.

He said in last Thursday's coalition negotiation in the chancellor's office that he would object to every attempt to curtail his responsibility. He and his experts--and nobody else--will decide in a closed session in the near future on the structure and arms of the Bundeswehr in the eighties.

Only once when Helmut Schmidt and Genscher made a compromise suggestion, did Apel give in reluctantly: as demanded by the FDP (SPIEGEL 44/1980), the cabinet will form early next year a commission of experts to discuss--independent of the Defense Ministry--alternative models for the organization and armament of the West German Armed Forces in the next decades. Ministers, deputies, military, finance and armament experts will belong to the body.

That compromise eliminated for the time being Apel's second threat to resign. The minister had uttered the first threat prior to the beginning of the coalition negotiations when he had learned about the curtailment suggestions of his finance colleagues.

Without informing Apel beforehand, Hans Matthoefer had not exempted the Defense Ministry from his austerity suggestions. After subtraction of an inflation rate of 3 to 4 percent, only a meager 0.2 percent emerged for the Defense Ministry. Apel said to his aides: "Then I will resign."

But Schmidt and Genscher quickly agreed that the radical cure ordered by Matthoefer could hardly be accepted politically. The government chief personally had committed himself in May 1978 at the NATO summit in Washington vis-a-vis President Jimmy Carter to increase defense expenditures annually by a real 3 percent.

But in the meantime this is by far not enough for the Americans anymore. On Tuesday of this week U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel wants to present new demands to the defense minister. The Germans are supposed to pay billions for the development of barracks and supply depots for those U.S. Armed Forces which will be flown from the United States to Europe in an emergency.

The coalition round maintained that because of domestic politics, too, Matthoefer's rigorous program of cuts could be hardly implemented. First, experience shows that the voters' demand for security increases if the East-West climate deteriorates. Second, the Bundeswehr top echelon does not know even now how it should pay for the arms ordered in past years, amounting to a total of more than DM55 billion. Matters look worse than George Leber predicted shortly before his resignation: "My successor can just pay for what I have ordered."

The minus figures Apel presented to the illustrious round were so depressing that Genscher formulated the following most undiplomatically: "The situation is shitty [beschissen]." The explosion of costs with regard to the multipurpose bomber Tornado, the F-122 frigate and the tanks has overthrown all calculations made so far.

The chief liberal did not want to accept Schmidt's and Apel's handling of the past. Whether this dilemma has been caused by Leber or Apel—it is a fact that the Defense Ministry has been headed by the Social Democrats since 1969, it does not help to lament now that the Hardthoehe ministry cannot be ruled.

Despite all arithmetical tricks the negotiators did not come up with a solution of the bungled situation. Top SPD and FDP politicaians agree that because of the budget situation a real 3 percent more cannot be spent on the 1981 defense budget, but still ought to be somewhat more than suggested by Matthoefer.

But that means trouble not merely with the Americans, who want to make their allies pay up considerably after the presidential elections. Carter as well as the advisers of his adversary Ronald Reagan have threatened repeatedly in past weeks that the United States would withdraw troops from Europe if the Europeans do not fulfill their commitments.

Apel maintains that only a small increase of the defense budget means that the Bundeswehr would "have to make do without many things." There will be neither a new fighter plane, nor a German-French tank, and the already ordered planes, tanks and ships would be given to the troops more slowly than planned.

The coalition round decided that the individual handling of this should be negotiated by the finance and the defense ministers. That means, however, that the next conflict has been already programmed in advance. Matthoefer and Apel hate each other like poison, not merely because the chancellor has treated them in public as suitable successors—next to Minister of Justice Hans Vogel. Matthoefer has been out for quite some time to pay back to his adversary and predecessor the negligent treatment he has given him.

When Research Minister Matthoefer once approached Finance Minister Apel with a request for a budget increase, the latter dismissed him with the following words: "Good day Hans, there will be no money. If you want to talk, go to your therapist."

GOVERNMENT DISAGREES WITH BRANDT PROPOSAL ON ENVOY TOGDR

LD031917 Hamburg DPA in German 1435 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 2 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government today made it clear that it does not agree with the proposal made by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt that the post of Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin not be occupied for the time being after Guenter Gaus' forthcoming departure. With reference to the Brandt proposal SED chief Erich Honecker said that the GDR could not be blackmailed. According to an AUSTRIAN PRESS AGENCY (APA) report, Honecker said in an interview with Austrian journalists in East Berlin on Monday that he did not believe that folly would triumph in Bonn. The GDR head of state went on to say that he continued to adhere in principle to a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He had regretted the calling off of the visit at short notice.

Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling, speaking to the press in Bonn, recalled the statement made by the Federal Government following the increase in the minimum currency exchange requirements for Western visitors to the GDR that Bonn, for its part, did not intend responding in kind to a delimiting policy. Boelling spoke of "personal thought" by Brandt. He knew nothing of thoughts by the government about leaving the post of permanent representative unoccupied for any length of time. Boelling did not comment on reports of "irritation" in the Federal Government on account of Brandt's unexpected move, nor did he deny them. Government circles confirmed that Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the top government leaders had failed to understand his move and had been amazed and irritated.

Brandt himself said in a Deutschlandfunk interview today with reference to his proposal that his idea had been to send the new permanent representative to his East Berlin post "with a revised program." Brandt's view, in the hardened situation between the two German states, was to create a "gap" in the changeover of the head of mission. He came out in favor of a wait-and-see attitude to the GDR in connection with its course of delimitation. He feels that what should be waited for are possible signals from Washington after the presidential election, developments in Poland and whether the Madrid CSCE followup meeting will come about at all. With some luck there will be a clearer picture in November, or one will have to state openly, as he is now doing, that one does not sufficiently know what was what.

In the opinion of CSU parliamentarian Hans Graf Huyn, SED chief Erich Honecker has indicated that he would only accept a new permanent Bonn representative as an ambassador, in order to force the Federal Government to give the GDR full international legal recognition. Government Spokesman Boelling said to this that he knew of no information that the GDR would only accept a new permanent representative as an ambassador. Boelling himself is the proposed successor to Gaus in East Berlin.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Comment

DW031421 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.: "Brandt's Suggestions]

[Text] Brandt's suggestion has something to it at first glance, the suggestion not to fill the position of the Federal Republic's representative in East Berlin for the time being, which is an idea to retaliate the evil action of the GDR with a cool but defiant measure.

But since Brandt is the party chairman, our curiosity is awakened as to the motives and aims of that gesture. Is something to be repaired here after a more accurate analysis of the 5 October results?

Although one ought to forget the past election campaign as soon as possible, attention should be given to one experience. Soon after the Afghanistan crisis it looked as if world politics had entered a new state: Below the confrontation level of the two giants which became evident in its full rigidity again, it seemed that some states had achieved some freedom of movement as medium-size powers. Aside from France, they were particularly the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR. The diplomats were surprised that there were more and more Eastern contacts offers, and Honecker's smiles in Belgrade were interpreted by journalists as a promising sign. Despite the thunderstorm between the West and the East, it seemed that the GDR had a special license to exchange as much friendliness as possible with the Federal Republic.

The events in Poland, however, prematurely have torn away that veil of illusions, but only after the Budestag elections has the whole volume of th East's decptive maneuver become clear. The indication turned out to be a fata morgana, namely that two "medium powers" could create good weather in central Europe below the level of the world political situation and despite the ideological enmity, a fata morgana arranged on the highest level in order to influence the elections in the Federal Republic. We do not want to state that everybody fell for it blindly, but one was to profit from the effects, and so far it seems obvious that a man who is considered a symbol of confidence in detente now is pondering dissociation.

But the means seems dubious: Why should we--although having a foot in the door with the permanent representative of the Federal Republic--renounce that position emotionally, thus complying with the wishes of the GDR leadership, than much rather coolly look after our interests of the spot, as Boelling plans to do?

DER SPIEGEL: GENSCHER CRITICAL OF SCHMIDT GERMAN POLICY

DW031451 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 80 pp 25-27

[Text] Foreign Minister Genscher charges that the federal chancellor is not fully in control of German policy.

Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher criticized the government chief and his office in an unusually hard way. The FDP chairman was bitching in a confidential talk with party friends that he was doubting whether inter-German policy was in good hands in the chancellor's office. Grave mistakes have been made at least with regard to "handling" the matter.

The Free Democrat's criticism is less aimed at State Minister Gunter Huonker, who for just 1 year is responsible for German policy in government headquarters. With his criticism Genscher means much rather Helmut Schmidt for not following a clear line.

Genscher even said that Bonn's wrong action is also responsible for the GDR's rash return to its delimitation policy. He said that he was under the impression--after contacts with high-ranking Soviet partners--that the Moscow leaderership did not press East Berlin to dramatically increase the mandatory exchange rates for Western visitors and also to step up agitation against Bonn. The foreign minister maintained, however, that the action of the Federal Government exerted influence on the GDR leadership's change of course.

Genscher believes that one of the reasons for the hardening is the way Schmidt's visit to SED chief Honecker was canceled in August. It was not very skillful to justify the cancellation internally by saying, among other things, that the GDR had scratched a stroll Schmidt wanted to make through Rostock.

Similar reproaches had been cabled to the chancellor's office by Guenter Gaus, Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin. On 5 September he sent a secret telegram warning against forthcoming hardening.

Gaus also held the chancellor's office in part responsible for the development. There was too petty quarreling on protocol matters in negotiations prior to the Schmidt visit. Instead of meeting the prestige-greedy GDR halfways, Bonn's negotiators had eventually haggled about the number of "white mice" [policemen on motorcycles]. East Berlin wanted to provide an escort of 13 police motorcycles, Bonn insited on 11.

According to Baus' report, Honecker was particularly irritated by Bonn's official justification of the postponement of Schmidt's visit.

News was passed by the chancellor's office that the SED chief has been relieved by the cancellation because of the unrest in Poland. Egon Franke, minister for German affairs, stated: "Just think of the endless masses of people in front of the hotel when Willy Brandt was in Erfurt. Jubilant calls such as 'Helmut, Helmut' could have the effect of a spark and cause an explosion of emotions."

In this way Honecker was made to appear as a politician who would have to reckon at any time with a revolt of the GDR populace against him. Gaus reports that the GDR statesman considered this an intentional insult and that he was accordingly irritated.

Foreign Ministry chief Genscher, who is always out to gain more control of this part of foreign relations handled by the chancellor's office, believes that the time has come for demanding more of a say: An end must be made to the interference of such outsiders in German policy as SPD faction chief Herbert Wehner and SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr.

Genscher believes that Bahr particularly has created unfulfillable hopes in the GDR with regard to a gradual recognition of the state. Genscher's conclusion: Professionals must handle that in the future.

There is an exodus of them in the meantime. Gaus has been terminated already. Chancellor Schmidt, who was always on poor terms with his man in East Berlin, did not even consider it necessary to thank the state secretary in a personal talk for his 6 years of work in the GDR. Instead, however, Gaus received a short letter from the chancellor through his secretary, informing him that he will be replaced within a short time.

Genscher knew nothing of that letter. He had promised Gaus an important position as an ambassador by the end of next year.

Together with Gaus some more German policy experts will quit. Juergen Weichert, head of the German policy department in the Ministry for inner-German relations, will be pensioned because of his poor health. Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the German policy work staff in the chancellor's office, will go to the Foreign Ministry together with Gaus' deputy, Franz Bertele.

When the chancellor's close aide Klaus Boelling goes to East Berlin some time next spring, he can be certain of Genscher's critical attention. The GDR leadership is worried already that Boelling will be much more frequently than Gaus in Bonn than in Berlin--in order to take care of his close relations with Schmidt.

"The GDR can expect our man to be fully present there," criticizes a cabinet member, adding that "this is why he is called a permanent and not temporary representative."

SCHMIDT ENGINEERS 'SUCCESSFUL' COALITION PERSONNEL TALKS

DW031452 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 3 Nov 80 p 4

[Report by Bonn correspondent Klaus Dreher]

[Text] Bonn, 2 November--According to an old custom, personnel problems are discussed and decided at the end of coalition negotiations. The same will take place this time too. Since Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does not intend to replace his ministers, and since just one new measure will take place on that level, namely the separation between the Post and Transport Ministries, more attention must be attributed to changes in other fields. It turns out that on the whole the chancellor is pursuing a rather successful personnel policy. He initiated it before the coalition partners got together for their first talk.

A "good choice"--from the chancellor's point of view--is the planned appointement of Kurt Becker as government spokesman. Schmidt has known Becker for a long time as well as his political stance. Becker will probably very quickly fulfill a function that belongs to the tasks of a government spokesman, namely not merely to announce the policy of the chancellor, but also to be involved in forming it. Since the idea seems to have been dropped in the meantime to appoint Becker only as a spokesman and leave the handling of the office to an official, he will, like his predecessors, have quite some power in his hands.

According to the present state of affairs, the FDP will have to accept that the positions of deputy spokesman and deputy chief of office will remain separated. The smaller coalition partner has always stood in a losing position (in governments together with the CDU/CSU as well) when placing people of confidence in the Federal Press and Information Office has been involved. This position--one may consider it a structural failure--is one-sidedly oriented toward the chancellor. Klaus Boelling was also mainly the mouthpiece of Chancellor Schmidt. At the coalition talks 4 years ago, the FDP wanted to install a third spokesman. When it did not succeed, it confined itself to the appointment of Gerhard Liebrecht as deputy office chief. This division did not produce much propagandistically for the FDP, but now it will be probably unable to change it out of its own interest.

Schmidt seems to return more than his predecessors to the old routine of Konrad Adenauer, consisting in more frequent changes in order to strengthen the influence exerted by the chancellor. The recipe is simple: People who have stood their test in the vicinity of the chancellor will be placed in other positions; talents of the department will be attached to the chancellor's office. Boelling is a man from the chancellor's closest circle; when he goes to East Berlin, he will still have the ear of the chancellor. Manfred Schueler, the chief of the chancellor's office, will become executive board spokesman of the Credit Institution for Reconstruction; he will be replaced by Manfred Lahnstein, the state secretary of the Finance Ministry, an excellent expert for the chancellor's office.

Lahnstein in turn will be replaced by Horst Schulmann, one of the closest advisers of the government chief. Adding the candidacy of "Schmidt's close aide" Hans-Juergen Wischnewski for the post of deputy SPD faction chairman, one will arrive at the result that the chancellor skillfully puts people of his choice in key positions.

SAUDI ARABIA TO SUPPLY OIL REPLACING IRAQI CRUDE

LD031645 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 80 p 29

[Text] The negotiations between representatives of Sofracop--a subsidiary company owned jointly by Elf-Aquitaine and the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles--and those of the Saudi Arabian national company Petrochim, which have been taking place in London, entered their "final" phase on 31 October. This means that the signing of an agreement, which was initially expected to take place on 30 October, is imminent.

According to well-informed circles, Saudi Arabia is to supply an additional 100,000-150,000 barrels per day to the two French companies (in excess of the 260,000 barrels already sold daily to Sofracop by Petromin). The agreement is to be limited to the fourth quarter (this means that 1,250,000-1,875,000 tons will be involved but will be renewable if the Iran-Iraq conflict continues). Furthermore, it appears that this oil is to be sold at a price similar to that of the Iraqi crude which it would replace--a $2 increase on the prices now charged by Riyadh.

FRANCOIS-PONCET, MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA SPEAK AT 30 OCT DINNER

LD031551 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] "Serious threats now imperil peace: in Asia where the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has impaired the confidence on which peace rests and also in the Middle East," Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet said at a dinner for his Moroccan counterpart on Thursday, 30 October. Mr Boucetta is heading Rabat's delegation to the grand commission on Franco-Moroccan cooperation now meeting in Paris.

After recalling France's position in the Israeli-Arab and Iraqi-Iranian conflicts, Mr Francois-Poncet added: "Peace is possibly now more than ever based on dialogue and on the development of regional initiatives. It is in the patient search for a political settlement among the states concerned that we will find the solution to the Western Sahara conflict. France ardently hopes this conflict will be settled; it will not refuse to make its contribution to that solution if its help is desired and if the situation lends itself to that."

Mr Boucetta expressed Morocco's "particular appreciation" for "the initiatives which France is taking within the European Community and at the international level in the search for a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East." "We think that Europe can and should play an important role in ending an unjust and tense situation which threatens to endanger world peace at any time," he added. "Hotbeds of tension persist on the African continent," Mr Boucetta also said. "Morocco is itself the target of a real aggression which it is facing with determination and tenacity."

While paying tribute to Franco-Moroccan cooperation, Mr Boucetta stressed the "great importance" which King Hassan II attaches to the situation of Moroccan workers in France. He stated: "I will make no secret of the fact that the latest measures being contemplated by the French to gradually reduce the foreign labor force in France are worrying us greatly. We are well aware of the reasons prompting the French Government to take such steps, however, I remain convinced that thanks to our mutual political will these measures can be applied, as is customary in France, while respecting human dignity and these workers' interests."

AFP CORRECTION TO REPORT ON DELIVERY OF MIRAGES TO IRAQ

The following correction to the item entitled "Delivery of Mirages to Iraq May Start in December," published in the 3 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page K 1, is supplied by a Paris AFP transmission at 1717 GMT on 3 November: The news magazine cited as the source of the report should read L'EXPRESS.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR 10-12 NOV

LD312022 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that Foreign Minister Colombo will visit Moscow from 10 to 12 November at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY STUDIES CENTER SESSION

LD311159 Rome AVANTI in Italian 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Opening of 23d Session of Higher Military Studies Center (CASM) attended by Lagorio: Armed Forces No Luxury"]

[Text] Yesterday in Rome saw the opening of the 23d session of the CASM.

CASM Chairman Admiral Marulli explained that the academic activity of the current session will center on two general topics regarding "Women's military service in Italy" and "the evolution of Italian society in the nineties and its repercussions on military organization." The introduction of women's military service, Marulli said, is a topical issue that stems from several sources and one that will have to be carefully examined and analyzed so as to reach a solution capable of reconciling the ideological and political stances and opposing tendencies apparent in public opinion with the interests of defense. As for the second topic, the CASM chairman said, on the basis of current changes and evolutionary thrusts, the study must establish guidelines for the regenerative process within the armed forces and outline organizational and behavioral standards for military society capable of providing an answer to the man of the future, because it is above all to people that we must address our attention; that is, to the factor which guarantees the survival, efficiency and vigor of our institution and enables us to maintain unaltered its characteristics as an orderly and united instrument.

Defense Chief of General Staff Admiral Torrisi confirmed in his speech the validity of the path outlined by the special laws to bridge the most pressing gaps and to regenerate the instrument, and stressed the need to carry out with commitment and determination the plans laid down in them, emphasizing that the qualifications and technical and professional standards of our operational units are in no way inferior to those of the most advanced Western countries.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio stressed that we are experiencing a period of evolution in international politicomilitary strategy, and that changes are taking place in the concept of security. Security for us no longer signifies Europe alone with its divisions resulting from World War II; the concept of security now embraces other issues, such as energy resources, the economic development of our own country and of neighboring and more distant countries with which we have to coexist, and the very governability of politico-industrial systems. Furthermore, we are witnessing the emergence of a new U.S. nuclear strategy aimed at establishing a balance between the opposing powers by means of a deterrent against every possible form of attack at any level.

Therefore, the debate on conventional armed forces, whose role is essential, is very necessary and topical. So as far as we are concerned, our armed forces are not an expensive and superfluous luxury, but an instrument that contributes to maintaining peace and stability in the Mediterranean to enable Italy to implement its foreign policy of detente, cooperation and collaboration at all levels and with everyone. But for this to happen, our armed forces must be "credible," an efficient military instrument that can be integrated with the allied forces and is, above all, capable of guaranteeing and defending our independence by means of adequate levels of deterrence.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES REPORTS OF COUP ATTEMPT

NC040728 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] "We have no information about a coup in Cyprus, but since pertinent reports have been published we shall investigate this matter." This statement was made yesterday by the government spokesman in answer to a question as to whether the government had any information concerning a coup in Cyprus.

As is well known, according to a report published in the Israeli weekly HA'OLAM HAZE--and which was reproduced by the Athens paper I KATHIMERINI--"there have been moves for a coup in Cyprus with the assistance of Israeli services; these moves are linked with Sampson and with Israeli organizations operating abroad."

Answering a pertinent question on the Sampson issue, the government spokesman said: "steps are being taken."

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT WITH AKEL

NC040914 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 4 Nov 80

[TExt] A 3-member CPSU delegation has arrived in Cyprus for a 3-day visit at the invitation of AKEL. The delegation is led by Soviet Justice Minister Ivanovich [Terebilov].

O AGON REPORTS ON REACTION TO WALDHEIM'S INVITATION

NC041039 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Authoritative circles have described the UN secretary general's recent proposal for separate talks in New York--with Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis on 17 November and with Mr Atakol, Denktas' so-called foreign minister, on 18 November--as strange and inexplicable and as tantamount to a trap.

The same circles said they could not explain the UN secretary general's action or his motives, particularly since the climate at the talks is good and the course of the talks smooth. These circles did not rule out the possibility of the whole matter being a "misunderstanding."

The authoritative circles observed that the Turks have internationally exploited Mr Waldheim's proposal, as the proposal regarded Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Mr Atakol equally and thus raised the level of the Turkish Cypriot administration. The same circles even wondered why the invitation was not extended to the two interlocutors.

The same circles observed that the UN secretary general was wrong in linking points 5 and 6 of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement--that is the question of "Varosh" and of the "initial practical measures"--and stressed that the summit agreement envisages that the Famagusta question be given priority and that in case of its settlement it should be implemented without waiting for the outcome of the discussion of other aspects.

According to the same circles, the UN secretary general's fresh initiative, in addition to the confusion it has caused, has served the Turkish Cypriot side which--as concluded by statements of Turkish Cypriot leaders--does not favor a separate agreement on Famagusta but rather a package solution to the Cypriot problem.

Finally, the authoritative circles did not rule out the possibility that officials of the UN General Secretariat, who are acting in Waldheim's name, are behind his proposal. President Kiprianou has briefed the island's political party leaders on the UN secretary general's proposal.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES REJECTION OF WALDHEIM INVITATION

TA031148 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas said that as long as the equality of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities is not accepted, the Cyprus problem cannot be solved. This morning, Denktas replied to reporters' questions on progress of the intercommunal talks and on Secretary General Waldehim's invitation to the Greek and Turkish Cypriot foreign ministers to come to New York.

Denktas said the Greek Cypriot approach to the Cyprus problem was not new. Noting that the efforts exerted at the intercommunal talks were aimed at reestablishing the legitimate partnership government within the framework of the principles of the Denktas-Makarios agreement, Denktas said: Until this government is established there is no legitimate Cyprus government and there cannot be one. So long as the Greek Cypriot leadership does not share this view it will be very difficult to solve the bottlenecks no matter what proposals are brought to the negotiating table. Denktas said that the reason prompting the Greek Cypriot side to reject Waldheim's proposal--that it would bring the two communities to the same level--was not valid. He stressed that the two communities had equal political status during the establishment of the Cyprus Republic. He added that the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus will decide on the Turkish Cypriot reply to Waldehim's invitation.

In reply to a question on his visit to the border village of Akincilar [Louroutzina] yesterday, Denktas said he had learned that the villagers intended to send a letter to Waldheim about press reports that the village would be given to the Greek Cypriots as a territorial concession. Denktas said: There is no need to worry. When we reach the point of solving the Cyprus problem and when border adjustments begin to be discussed, we will let our people know what we are discussing and what we intend to do. Our people's reaction will be taken into consideration. However, under no circumstances will 400-year-old Turkish villages be affected.

DENKTAS LEAVES FOR TURKEY ON PRIVATE VISIT

TA031113 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas left for Turkey by air this morning on a private visit. Denktas will stay in Istanbul for a week.

CORRECTION TO JOINT STATEMENT ON KKE VISIT TO AKEL

The following correction is made to the item entitled "Joint Statement Issued on KKE Visit with AKEL" published in the 3 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page R 6: A passage was dropped in the subhead and first paragraph beginning with line one. It should read as follows: "[Text of joint statement on visit of KKE delegation to Cyprus at the invitation of AKEL issued in Nicosia on 30 October.]

"[Excerpt] The KKE and AKEL discussed, in the spirit of their parties'..."

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT-LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP--The premises of the Cyprus-Libya Friendship Society were inaugurated in Nicosia this afternoon. Speaking at the ceremony, Minister to the President Katsellis referred to the close bonds between the Cypriot and Libyan people as well as to the economic, trade, cultural and political cooperation between the two government within the framework of the nonaligned movement. Katsellis expressed thanks to Libya for its support to the Cypriot struggle. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Nov 80 NC]

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Confers With Karamanlis

AT031255 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis today conferred for nearly an hour with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who arrived this morning on an official visit.

The conference was attended by Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Italian Ambassador to Athens Remo Paolini and Greek Ambassador to Rome Ioannis Pesmazoglou. At 1800 today Colombo will be received by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis.

The Italian foreign minister arrived in Athens at 1000 today. At Ellinikon Airport he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, the Greek ambassador to Rome, the Italian ambassador to Athens and by senior diplomatic officials.

Talks started around noon today at the Foreign Ministry on bipartite and international issues and on details of the official visit to Greece by Italian President Allessandro Pertini, from 20 to 24 November. Taking part in the talks were the foreign ministers of the two countries; the director general of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Theodhoropoulos; the ambassadors of the two countries and other officials from both sides. The talks were continued during a working luncheon at the Italian Embassy attended by the two foreign ministers.

Talks Continue

AT031920 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] At 1800 today, Italian Foreign Minister Colombo was received by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at the Political Office. According to news agency reports, during their morning meeting Mitsotakis and Colombo exchanged views on the international situation; on EEC problems, on which views were found to coincide; on questions affecting the Madrid conference; on detente and peace and on various bipartite issues.

It was specifically established that the two countries have common goals in the agrarian sector within the framework of the EEC. They also have common goals in the sector of regional development.

Tonight Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will hold an official dinner in honor of Colombo at the Foreign Ministry.

Tomorrow morning Colombo will depart for Luxembourg where he will attend the EEC foreign minister's conference. Mitsotakis will leave with him also for the purpose of attending the same conference.

PROSECUTOR BEGINS LEGAL ACTION AGAINST ECEVIT, DEMIREL, TURKES

TA031252 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 3 Nov (AA)--The public prosecutor of Ankara has started legal action against 39 former members of parliament. The defendants include ex-premier and Justice Party leader Suleyman Demirel in one lawsuit, another ex-premier and Republican People's Party leader Bulent Ecevit in four lawsuits.

Nationalist Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes will be tried on charges of having violated article 159/1 of the penal code, which punishes insults to the moral entity of the state and republic or to members of the government.

Other ex-parliamentarians who will be tried under the same charges are: Ali Yilmaz, Tahsin Onadim, Adem Ali Sarioglu, Ihsan Ataov, Mustafa Basoglu of the Justice Party; Deniz Baykal, Akin Simav, and Hayri Oner of RPP, Sadi Somoncuoglu of NAP. The defendants will be tried before criminal courts.

Several other former members of parliament, mostly JP members, but also NAP, NSP and RPP members among them, will appear before other criminal courts for misdemeanors ranging from violation of the law on rallies and demonstration marches to abuse of one's official functions.

Ex-senator from the president's quota and former chairman of the Turkish Confederation of Labor Halil Tunc will appear before a criminal court for violating articles 311 and 312 of the penal code, which refer to inciting others to crime.

Yahya Demirel

A hearing against Yahya Demirel and Haci Ali Demirel, nephew and brother of Suleyman Demirel, was held at an Ankara court today, but was postponed when the defendants failed to appear. The defendants had earlier been acquitted in a trial on charges of drawing up false documents and tax evasion, but the Court of Cassation had upset the court's verdict.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

NC041005 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Ankara (CUMHURIYET News Bureau)--Iraqi Ambassador to Ankara Taha Aziz Hasan has answered the following questions put to him by CUMHURIYET:

Question: How do you view Turkish-Iraqi relations?
Answer: Turkish-Iraqi relations are currently experiencing their most positive era. These relations are not surprising; they have their source in history. Mutual understanding prevails in our relations. We have common interests. Both sides are trying to preserve this situation. We are trying to raise relations, which have already reached an advanced stage in every field, to the highest level. We would like our relations with Turkey to be an example for our relations with other countries in the region. Moreover, Honorable Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and our Head of State Saddam Husayn are personal friends, a fact to which both of them attach importance. Some outside circles are trying to upset this relationship, but no one will be able to.

Question: What is the position of economic and commercial relations while Iraq is in a state of war?
Answer: Economic and commercial relations between our countries are continuing in accordance with the agreements that were concluded earlier. Nothing new has been added to these agreements. We desire to see these relations further improved for the future.

Question: The oil pipeline does not function. How will this hitch in the dispatch of oil to Turkey be eliminated?
Answer: Turkey appreciates Iraq's present position. Iraq will spare no efforts to meet Turkey's needs when it possibly can; this is normal. The Turkish side must appreciate the reasons why the agreements cannot be fully implemented.

Question: Turkey is maintaining a neutral attitude toward the conflict between its two neighbors. How do you evaluate this neutrality?
Answer: It is normal for Turkey, which is a neighbor of both countries, to maintain such neutrality. We appreciate this fact.

OZAL ADDRESSES ISLAMIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING

TA041101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Islamic countries economic cooperation meeting began in Ankara today. The meeting, which is being attended by representatives of 21 Islamic countries and 6 international organizations, was opened with a speech by State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

In his speech, Ozal pointed out that Islamic countries have so far not been able to utilize their economic resources and possibilities for joint benefit. He said: We expect concrete decisions that will contribute to the strengthening of the economic cooperation among Islamic countries to be made during the meeting. Ozal noted that Islamic countries should develop their cooperation in various fields and attain a balanced rate of development during the next 10-year period.

Explaining that commercial, technical, industrial, agricultural, energy and financial issues as well as the furthering of cooperation in the field of tourism will be discussed during the Islamic countries economic cooperation meeting, Ozal added that the Islamic countries can face the problems they will encounter with the aid of close cooperation and solidarity.

Addressing the meeting after Ozal, assistant for economic affairs to the Islamic Conference Secretary General (Arifin Osman) noted that developing countries are affected most by the world economic crisis. Pointing out that industrialized countries are not sufficiently assisting the developing countries, (Osman) said that the Islamic countries can solve their economic problems through cooperation among themselves. (Osman) added that the agenda of the Islamic countries summit meeting to be held in Saudi Arabia in December will also be determined during the meeting in Ankara.

The meeting was then recessed and the representatives toured an exhibition of Turkish export products. The meeting is now continuing in camera.

The Islamic countries economic cooperation meeting is being held in accordance with a decision made during the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad in May. The meeting will last 3 days.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO COMBAT TERRORISM, PUBLIC DISORDER

VI Corps Security Actions

TA301652 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Summary] The Army VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Department has announced that security forces captured 24 suspects during operations conducted in Adana on various dates.

The suspects belong to a leftist organization and were wanted for establishing a clandestine organization, engaging in its activities, throwing bombs, collecting money for the illegal organization, armed robbery, violating martial law, murdering Ali Cakmakli on 23 September 1980 and robbing a jewelry store on 29 September 1980. The 24 suspects were arrested by the Martial Law Command Military Court.

Istanbul Police Casualties

TA311510 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1437 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Istanbul, 31 Oct (AA)—A policeman was shot dead this morning near his home at Kumkapi District of Istanbul. Eyewitnessec said they saw four gunmen shoot the policeman, who worked for the political section of the Istanbul Police Department. A policeman was slightly injured when a boobytrapped drawer exploded during the search of a house at Gultepe, Istanbul.

Interior Ministry Operations Report

TA010929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] It has been announced that 618 persons accused of various crimes have been captured in operations conducted by the security forces during last week. According to a statement issued by the Interior Ministry, of those captured 21 were being sought for armed robbery, and 45 for murder. Twelve of those captured had escaped from various prisons. Together with the accused, 53 long-barrel weapons, 206 pistols, 6 rifles, 8 bombs, 79 dynamite sticks, 23 detonators, 34 fuses, 18 meters of dynamite fuse, 14 sharp instruments and 4,127 rounds of ammunition were seized.

Former Deputies Arrested

TA011516 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Former Deputies Hilmi Isguzar and Tuncay Mataraci have been detained by the Ankara Martial Law Command. A statement issued by the Chief of Staff Martial Law Military Services Coordination Chairmanship had earlier announced that the two former deputies were not allowed to leave the country as they were accused of having committed crimes. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that the two former deputies were arrested this afternoon.

Aegean Army Command Report

TA012046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Isparta, Denizli Burdur, Mugla, Antalya and Balikesir says that in operations conducted during the last 45 days, 3,589 persons have been detained for violating the laws and bans of the martial law. Of these, 686 have been arrested by the authorities concerned.

Istanbul Operations Report

TA012033 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirdag Martial Law Command says that 210 suspects—belonging both to the right and left wing—have been captured in operations conducted since 24 October and that legal action has been taken against them. During these operations the security forces seized 518 pistols, 5 submachine guns, 13 rifles and 37,165 rounds of ammunition of various calibers.

DAILY REPORT

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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LEADERS, PRESS REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

Genscher Congratulations

LD051104 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and federal foreign minister, has congratulated Ronald Reagan on his "great election success." In a congratulatory telegram, Genscher stressed that the United States and Federal Republic are linked by close friendship and their membership in NATO. "Our policy is based on the same values which are characterized by freedom, human rights, the right to self-determination and the will for peace," he stressed.

According to their chairman, the Free Democrats are determined to continue this common policy consistently. Genscher expressed his firm belief that the close partnerlike cooperation between the United States and the Federal Republic is an indispensible prerequisite for securing peace and our independence and freedom.

Boelling Comments

LD051100 Hamburg DPA in German 0959 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government is expecting the close and well-functioning partnership relations between the United States and the Federal Republic to continue under the new president Ronald Reagan. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said on Deutschlandfunk today that in his congratulatory telegram to the winner of the election, Reagan, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would express the desire for German-U.S. relations to be continued in just as close a partnerlike manner as under every president from the days of Konrad Adenauer to Helmut Schmidt.

In another interview on West German Radio, Boelling stressed that German-U.S. relations since Adenauer and John F. Kennedy had been determined by basic interests. The personalities of the respective presidents had naturally played a considerable part but what was important was that the Federal Republic needed its close partnership with the United States and that the United States had said, through every president since the war, that there had to be close, reliable cooperation with Europe.

On Saarland Radio, Boelling drew attention to remarks by Reagan on how important close cooperation with the European allies was to him. It was right that Reagan had adopted a critical attitude regarding the treaty on limiting nuclear weapons (SALT II). Now he must be given time, however, to reflect with his advisers on the uppermost domestic and foreign policy issues. Referring to the upcoming visit to the United States by the federal chancellor, Boelling said that he expected that the chancellor would talk with Reagan and put forward his views.

Brandt Statement

LD050948 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt stated with regard to the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections that the friendly relations between the Federal Republic and United States have developed independently of changes in government. "They continue to be of outstanding importance under the new president too," he stressed.

According to Brandt, the German Social Democrats interest is concentrated mainly on whether the leaders of the two nuclear world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, will find the strength to negotiate on realistic arms limitation. Everything might depend on this for the future of mankind.

Strauss Message

LD050952 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Munich, 5 Nov (DPA) The Bavarian minister-president and CSU chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, has sent a telegram to the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, congratulating him on the U.S. voters' "demonstration of trust" which will be a source of courage, strength and confidence for Reagan. The unequivocal decision by the voters had placed on him "a high degree of world political responsibility during the most dangerous period since the end of World War II."

On the basis of their common ideas and beliefs, the nations united in the Atlantic alliance should now "draw and stand together." He and his political friends will "continue in the future to advocate this without any ifs or buts," stressed Strauss.

CDU Chairman Kohl Telegram

LD051050 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has sent winner of the U.S. presidential elections Ronald Reagan the congratulations of his party.

In his telegram, Kohl states that "in a time of increasing threats to the free world, we Europeans are counting on the strength of your leadership, the strengthening of the Atlantic alliance and the continuing friendship between the United States and the Federal Republic." The CDU chairman gave his assurance that his party stands for friendship with the United States. Together with the new president, the CDU intends to master the challenges of the time.

SUEDKURIER Commentary

DW050858 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Press review on the election victory of presidential candidate Ronald Reagan]

[Text] Just one commentary is available so far on the presidential elections in the United States, namely by SUEDKURIER of Konstanz. The paper writes:

The surprise is complete; the 69-year-old Ronald Reagan has ousted Jimmy Carter from the White House. The same sort of thing happened 4 years ago, however, Gerald Ford, in contrast to Carter, was not in the White House as an elected president. Reagan's victory was not expected, although he had become the most dangerous adversary in the election campaign. Developments in the Tehran hostage affair obviously did not help Carter, they even hurt him. Also, Americans are extremely sensitive when they have the feeling they are exposed to external influences.

SCHMIDT REELECTED CHANCELLOR BY LOWER HOUSE

LD051134 Hamburg DPA in German 1125 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA) Deputy SPD Chairman Helmut Schmidt was reelected federal chancellor by 266 votes today in the second session of the new lower house.

STOESSEL HOLDS TALKS WITH APEL ON DEFENSE EFFORTS

LD041546 Hamburg DPA in German 1434 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 4 Nov (DPA)--The American ambassador to Bonn, Walter Stoessel, informed Defense Minister Hans Apel this afternoon of Washington's wish for increased German defense efforts. Stoessel had requested the meeting. Well-informed sources said that Apel had "noted" the U.S. Government's ideas. Apel apparently pointed out to Stoessel that over the past years the Federal Republic had always made a considerable contribution to Western defense. In the matter of defense Bonn stood in the "foremost rank of the allies." Apel said he would submit Washington's concepts to the Federal Cabinet, However, it is necessary to wait for the budget discussions. On 19 November, Apel will discuss plans for the future German defense budget with his closest colleagues at a closed meeting.

Following the coalition talks it is almost certain that, in view of the financial difficulties, Bonn will no longer be able to fulfill its NATO commitment to increase its defense budget by a real 3 percent. The increase is likely to be about 1.8 percent. Apel, the sources said, had only been able to prevent further defense cuts by threatening to resign. The CDU/CSU opposition and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie have already expressed concern at these developments.

APEL INTERVIEWED ON BUNDESWEHR ANNIVERSARY

DW041155 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Interview by editors Ulrich Mackensen and Eghard Moerbitz with Defense Minister Hans Apel, place not given]

[Excerpts] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU [FR] The Bundeswehr is going to celebrate its 25th anniversary. Will there be a big domestic political debate on the Bundeswehr in connection with the disputes surrounding the solemn swearing-in ceremony and the like, and with the Young Socialists participating? Is that likely to cast doubts on the SPD's approach to the Bundeswehr?

Apel: We will have a big debate. I want to include relevant social and political trends in this framework, because it seems important to me to include them in an opinion-forming process on the inner structure of the Bundeswehr, on society and tradition. This will not be a debate where we will take up a defensive position; we want to discuss the matter properly. The most recent pamphlet by the Young Socialists on the 25th Bundeswehr anniversary can cast some doubts on the SPD, I do not doubt that. Therefore I expect the Federal Executive Board of our party to take a clear position with regard to the Bundeswehr and its 25th birthday, because working groups of the SPD should not voice opinions in the name of the party. The SPD must formulate opinions itself. I will make my contribution in this respect.

FR: Do you expect the SPD deputies to side with you without exception?

Apel: According to the Basic Law, the deputies are responsible only to their consciences. However, they belong to a party group, and so far it has always been the case that controversial debates take place within the party group, but then a uniform position is taken later on with regard to almost every problem. I see no reason why this should not be the case in this matter as well. It would be bad if Bundestag deputies did not criticize the defense minister as well with regard to this or that matter. Nobody is perfect, including the defense minister.

FR: In the coming years the Bundeswehr will face the problem of drafting men from generations having fewer numbers. Considerations have been voiced repeatedly about prolonging the compulsory military service time. Have these considerations entered a concrete phase?

Apel: They have not entered a concrete phase because it is much too early to handle this problem. I am not optimistic, but I hope that we can make a contribution on troop limitations in the MBFR talks with a view to the future Bundeswehr personnel shortage. The defense minister has a concrete interest not only in continuing detente policy in the military field, but in initiating developments with a view to the personnel problems 4 to 6 years from now which would make life easier for us. The problem cannot be solved only with the help of compulsory military service. A number of other measures will have to be taken. Even then we will have great problems in maintaining the present Bundeswehr strength of 495,000 men. These will be grave problems by 1986.

One thing must be made clear: We must take these facts into consideration with regard to our procurement policy involving arms systems and the development of the infrastructure. We must cope with the expected trends now, because it does not make sense to pretend that we will not have personnel problems.

FR: Do you seriously believe that concrete progress will be achieved with regard to MBFR in the next 4 or 5 years? That would be a prerequisite?

Apel: In my planning I must take into consideration the authorized strength of 495,000 men. But I do not want to rule out progress. MBFR as well as SALT are facing a crucial test. We can certainly continue to negotiate for years, and we will have to because East-West relations at the moment are at a temporary low. But forgetting about negotiations right from the beginning would mean conjuring up the danger of cold war. But I will see to it in my planning that the present numerical strength of the Bundeswehr will be continued if necessary.

FR: There will be not only personnel problems in the years to come, but also problems with regard to financing the arms systems of the next generations, such as the MRCA-Tornado multipurpose fighter plane, which has created considerable financial problems for the Bundeswehr. How will you solve that, will you concentrate on important areas? Can the arms requests from all branches be financed?

Apel: I do not know how much money will be available to me in 1981. I assume that this will be clear in the next 14 days. I will have to concentrate on important areas.

FR: We mentioned concentrating on important areas. Will certain branches be involved? When the problem of tactical fighter planes for the nineties is involved, for example, will you make a political decision such as: We will now concentrate more on the army and less on the costly demands of the air force?

Apel: I am not in a position today to answer that. I have told the responsible people in the ministry to make alternative plans on which I shall decide in accordance with the financial means available. This is naturally primarily a task for the military experts, that is, the inspector general and the inspectors.

FR: How many cuts do you expect roughly? You have certainly discussed it with your colleague Matthoefer?

Apel: I do not know at the moment what I can expect. I have to assume that the defense budget will not come out unscathed. On the other hand, leading politicians have made public statements recently in the Federal Republic in support of the real 3 percent goal.

FR: Attempts have been made repeatedly to achieve arms cooperation with NATO. With just a few exceptions these have been mere phrases. Is there a possibility of saving some money there?

Apel: Arms cooperation offers some opportunities to save money, on the one hand, but, on the other, it costs money. The Tornado is an example. It was built by three nations (England, Italy and the Federal Republic) and it shows that we have certainly saved money with regard to development costs. Arms cooperation also serves the standardization of NATO equipment, but different economic developments in the three countries, such as strikes by other nations and different price increases create great problems for us.

I am an absolute advocate of cooperation, but as matters are at present, I cannot assume that much money will be saved that way. National egotisms are still too outspoken and economic structures too different.

FR: At the commanders meeting in Trier you said that one must think about things in an unorthodox way in order to eliminate what is unnecessary, and you warned against tinkering around. What did you mean by that, what kind of tinkering should not be done?

Apel: There are unorthodox considerations about it being inadvisable to put the whole next generation of armored vehicles on tracks. Armored personnel carriers can be just as safe and efficient on wheels. That would save enormous amounts. One must also critically ask whether ships will have the same future as before in the Baltic Sea in view of the ability to operate with missiles over long distances. These and other things will be discussed by the closed session in mid-February.

FR: So the navy still does not have its additional two frigates?

Apel: At present I see no financial possibility of building more frigates within the foreseeable future.

FR: What role does the Bundeswehr play in society?

Apel: It is always difficult to speak on behalf of the Bundeswehr, but one can say the following on behalf of most of the soldiers:

First, the Bundeswehr has fully accepted the detente and security policies of the Social-Liberal coalition. Soldiers know best about the cruelty of their arms and the risk involved in the use of such arms. That risk will be held within limits only if the military balance is preserved.

Second, Bundeswehr members consider themselves as citizens of this republic. This will certainly lead to the fact that they will not refrain from making wage demands just because there is a particular Bundeswehr medal. The order will be gratefully accepted because it expresses the thanks of the community, but there will be no renunciation of financial progress.

Third, Bundeswehr members live like other citizens. In earlier times even the train conductor proudly wore his uniform on Sundays, and naturally he put on all the medals he had. Today the Bundeswehr members wear the same clothes as we do when they are not on duty. In other words, the Bundeswehr has become part of our society. Problems will continue to exist. Society must understand the special problems of the Bundeswehr and accept them. In order to do that, we must talk to each other.

GISCARD SENDS CONGRATULGATIONS TO REAGAN

LD051020 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this morning sent a message to Ronald Reagan, the victor in the American elections. I shall read you the text of the message:

At a time when the American people have decided to entrust you with the responsibility of the presidency of the United States of America in an important and difficult period for the destiny of the world, I express my very cordial congratulations to you.

Mr Giscard d' Estaing continues with these words: I am glad to establish a dialogue with you which is natural between our two countries, which have always been friends and allies, and I am confident that your action will serve the cause of maintaining peace and the defense of freedom.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ TO HAVE TALKS WITH GISCARD

NC041612 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP)--Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq 'Aziz is expected here late today for talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, an Iraqi diplomatic source said here.

Mr'Aziz, who is coming as special envoy of President Saddam Husayn, held a first round of talks with Mr Giscard d'Estaing on September 24, two days after the escalation of the Shat al-'Arab conflict.

On that occasion, Mr 'Aziz said that Iraq had "no territorial aims against Iran."

FRANCOIS-PONCET REJECTS ISRAELI CHARGE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

LD041345 Paris LE MATIN in French 30 Oct 80 p 36

[Text] French policy in the Middle East does not have any "anti-Israeli inspiration," Jean Francois-Poncet said yesterday. Replying with almost 3 weeks delay to the Israeli Government's attacks the foreign minister added: "The French Government cannot accept that anybody who proposes a different policy from that followed by Menahem Begin should be suspected of anti-Semitism." "Such sweeping judgments are both false and unacceptable," the minister added.

ENVOY TO MOSCOW TO ATTEND RED SQUARE PARADE

LD041514 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The ambassadors of the NATO member countries will not attend the traditional Red Square parade in Moscow on 7 November marking the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The boycott is in reaction to the Soviet policy in Afghanistan. The French ambassador, on the other hand, is supposed to attend the parade.

FRENCH-CANADIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS AFTER 3-YEAR GAP

LD040929 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] The joint Franco-Canadian economic commission met on 30 and 31 October under the chairmanship of Canadian Trade and Industry Minister Herb Gray and French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Cointat.

This commission, which was set up in 1973, had not met since 1977. Trade between the two countries represents less than 1 percent of their total foreign trade. In 1979 France had a Fr381 million deficit (up Fr189 million from 1978), imports having reached Fr3,254,000,000 and exports Fr2,873,000,000. In the first 8 months of 1980 this imbalance was accentuated, reaching Fr802 million.

CHAD'S VICE PRESIDENT KAMOUGUE ARRIVES FROM CAIRO

AB041821 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP)--Chadian Vice President Abdelkader Kamougue arrived here today from Cairo. During his stay in Egypt he had talks with Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali.

BOTSWANA MINISTERS IN PARIS FOR TALKS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD040937 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] Botswana Foreign and Finance Ministers Archie Mogwe and Peter Mmusi arrived in Paris on Friday, 31 October, for a 5-day working visit, during which they will study economic and financial cooperation between the two countries with their French counterparts. The two ministers will also deal with southern Africa's problems, particularly the South African and Namibian problems. Botswana is one of the so-called "frontline" countries and France belongs to the group of five Western countries which attempted a mission to the sides involved in the Namibian problem.

L'HUMANITE CITES POLISH UNIONISTS' 'RESENTMENT, BITTERNESS'

LD031629 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Oct 80 p 9

[Jacques Dimet dispatch: "Controversy After Solidarity's Registration"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Oct--Following Solidarity's registration and the controversy it has aroused, the union's coordination committee is meeting in Gdansk on Monday to decide its course of action.

On Friday the court, while declaring the new trade unions to be registered, compulsorily inserted into the rules the disputed clauses concerning the Polish United Workers Party's [PZPR] leadership role and the circumstance in which the right to strike can be used. The presiding judge, who denied that he wished to interfere in Solidarity's affairs, argued that this was the only way of giving the trade union official recognition.

The trade unionists are above all annoyed at the way in which they were presented with a fait accompli.

In the present climate Friday's events are aggravating resentment and bitterness. The division which prevails in the working class is worrying many political and trade union leaders in Warsaw. This anxiety was demonstrated, for instance, at the Textile Trade Union's congress which ended in Lodz Thursday--the Textile Trade Union is one of the oldest Polish trade unions, with strong traditions of struggle.

Many delegates made their discontent known. They say they are not being involved in decisions. "For years we have been drawing attention to the problems and making demands," they maintain. "Nobody paid any attention to us. We are not being heeded any more today. The press does not mention us." One woman worker pointed out that, in her factory, the workers were prepared to work for nothing if they had an assurance that it would help the country. "However," she added, "there is no question of doing work which will be wasted!"

This trade union has also sent a letter to Council of State Chairman H. Jablonski protesting against an agreement reached between the Szczecin workers committee and the government commission providing for the dissolution of the Trade Union Council if it represented less than 10 percent of the workers. The trade unionists think that violates the constitution and the International Labor Charter. "It is up to us to decide whether the Trade Union Council in the factories should exist or not," they write.

In addition, both party and government leaders stress the need to implement this summer's agreements in full, while many administrative departments are refusing to do that. Textile Trade Union President Brygida Natorsak told me: "The old trade unionists are coming under attack; the party and government leaderships have been changed but the enterprise managament remains the same. It is those who have always refused to respond to the workers' demands who are remaining in office." Indeed it is all too often the case that the management in small and medium enterprises is slow to recognize workers councils, hence helping to worsen the political climate. TRYBUNA LUDU, in an article published Saturday, calls on party members to mobilize. "The party must mobilize all social forces in all areas--the forces which want things to change and which are aware of the desperate economic and social situation; it is the party organizations which should guide the changes, realize the people's aspirations and restore social justice and honesty," the PZPR organ writes.

MARCHAIS PROTESTS KIM TAE-CHUNG'S DEATH SENTENCE

NC041713 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP)--The French Communist Party leader and a West German Catholic group have protested the confirmation today of the death sentence on South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung.

French Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Marchais asked the French Government to intervene on behalf of Mr Kim and his companions who, he said, "were unjustly condemned".

In a letter to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Marchais said that despite previous requests by himself and others, "one cannot help but note that you have still not made known the voice of France" in the matter.

"The honor and dignity of France" depend on a response by the French Government, he said.

AIR FORCE REDUCES ORDER FOR ALPHAJET TRAINERS

LD031149 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct 80 p 26

[Excerpt] According to National Assembly Defense Committee report writers, the French Air Force has reduced its total order for Alphajet twin-jet training aircraft by 25, from 200 to 175 aircraft.

The last order (for 9 aircraft) is scheduled for 1981, during which year 33 Alphajet aircraft will be delivered, increasing the number of aircraft in service to 97.

The Alphajet, a joint Franco-West German design by the Breguet-Dassault and Dornier companies, is a twin-jet aircraft which had its first flight on 26 October 1973 and which the two countries decided to mass-produce in October 1975.

ADMIRAL AZEVEDO WITHDRAWS FROM PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD040930 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY [ANOP] reported tonight that Admiral Pinheiro De Azevedo has dropped his plan to stand for the 7 December presidential election on health grounds.

SOCIALIST DELEGATION CONFERS WITH EANES, ENDORSES CANDIDACY

LD031059 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ambiguities Between PS and Ramalho Eanes Resolved"]

[Excerpt] A Socialist Party [PS] delegation comprising Salgado Zenha, Vitor Constancio and Antonio Arnaut yesterday afternoon visited Belem Palace, where it talked for 3 hours with General Eanes. Speaking to journalists afterward, Salgado Zenha specified that the exchange of views was conducted "on the assumption that the PS is continuing its support for General Ramalho Eanes' recandidacy," and that "this candidacy is independent and non-partisan and is aimed essentially at defending the democratic constitutional system."

The aim of the meeting, he said, served to "resolve the ambiguities which arose in connection with remarks made by the president of the republic some time ago and to exchange impressions on the Socialists' participation in the election campaign, togehter with the services supporting the president of the republic's recandidacy." Salgado Zenha also disclosed that in principle he himself, Vitor Constancio and Antonio Arnaut should represent his party in the process of support for General Ramalho Earnes' candidacy, replacing Mario Soares.

PCP PLEDGES FIGHT AGAINST SOARES CARENIRO 'THREAT OF FASCISM'

LD041545 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 12

[Apparent text of 28 October "PCP National Conference Resolution on Presidential Election"]

[Text] 1. The presidential election takes on a new and important significance in light of the conditions created by the results of the 5 October legislative election.

Having consolidated their positions in the Assembly of the Republic and in the government, specifically by adulterating the democratic nature of the election, the reactionary forces are now launching an onslaught against the two other bodies of political power, aiming at taking control over one (the Presidency of the Republic) and eliminating the other (the Council of the Revolution). In this situation, the presidential election takes on even greater importance.

2. Soares Carneiro's candidacy conceals the aims of the conquest of the whole of political power by big capital and by the big landowners, and the creation of conditions for the unconstitutional revision of the Constitution, the restoration of state monopoly capitalism, the imposition of increasing restrictions on freedoms and rights, the elimination of the gains of April [1974], increasing submission to imperialism and the setting up of another dictatorship.

This plan constitutes a real danger. The PCP national conference reaffirms that the central, decisive and priority task of the democratic forces and ll antifascists is to defeat this plan and in the immediate term to concentrate efforts and energies to prevent the election of reaction's candidate--Soares Carneiro.

It is possible to achieve this aim. The forces of democracy as a whole are broader and stronger than the forces of reaction.

3. The PCP national conference assessed the significance, characteristics and prospects of General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy. Deeming it necessary and opportune to formulate an overall opinion on the president of the republic's conduct, the national conference emphasized the existence of many negative aspects, both at the political level and at the military level, which have aroused and continue to arouse keen opposition on the part of the workers and people's movement; but also stressed that in an overall assessment General Ramalho Eanes' mandate, under the specific conditions of the reactionary forces' offensive, has played a positive, albeit inadequate and contradictory, role in defending the democratic system.

Of the major political parties, the PCP is undoubtedly the one whose program and aims are most distant from the current president of the republic's policy and program aims. The PCP did not promote General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy, was not consulted about it and did not support it. However, examining objectively the political possibilities and prospects in connection with the presidential election, the national conference concluded that Soares Carneiro represents the threat of fascism and of the elimination of the democratic system and Eanes is the candidate who, being actively opposed by the "Democratic Alliance" and the whole of reaction, appears to be in the best position for defeating Soares Carneiro.

4. Mario Soares' decision to withdraw his support for General Eanes' repeat candidacy suddenly constitutes real assistance for Soares Carneiro. The chorus of praise and delight with which the reactionary forces received this stance and the criticisms which they have made of the Socialist Party leadership for not accompanying its secretary general in his attempt to make Eanes' candidacy inviable dispel the leftwing appearances with which Mario Soares wishes to invest his conduct and leave no doubts that in fact it serves reaction's plans.

5. The candidacies with a radical leftist facade, of Otelo Saraiva De Carvalho and Aires Rodrigues, likewise serve reaction's plans. These candidacies, setting on the same level the candidacies of General Ramalho Eanes and General Soares Carneiro, are clearly not aimed at contributing to the defeat of reaction's candidate but merely, under the cover of a pseudounitary and populist phraseology, pursuing splittist aims, antagonizing the PCP, satisfying personal and ultrasectarian ambitions, creating confusion and neutralizing votes essential to defending democracy.

6. The national conference, examining the political situation and all the contradictory issues on the presidential elections, resolves to promote the fielding of a PCP candidate.

The essential aims of this candidacy are:
1. To conduct a campaign to inform the public about the political situation and the importance of the presidential election;
2. To contribute actively to mobilizing the antifascist electorate, struggling against abstention by democrats, with a view to defeating reaction's candidate--Soares Carneiro;
3. To contribute to creating conditions more favorable to unity among the workers and the democratic and antifascist forces and to the Portuguese people's struggle in the situation resulting from the presidential election;
4. To contribute to the strengthening of the PCP, which has an essential role in defending democracy.

The national conference designates Comrade Carlos Brito, a member of the PCP Central Committee's Political Commission, as the PCP's candidate in the 1980 presidential election.

The national conference instructs the Central Committee and Political Commission to decide at the proper time whether the PCP candidate should run in the 7 December election or should withdraw his candidacy before that time, and in that event possibly call for voting for another candidate.

7. The aims laid down by the national conference reflect the party's collective will, expressed in the broad and democratic debate which concluded this conference, and will be a factor for strengthening the unity, cohesion, commitment and militancy of all organizations and all party members.

The situations which we are experiencing is one full of grave dangers for Portuguese democracy. It is possible to combat them successfully. But the situation requires that everybody become aware of these dangers.

The PCP National Conference calls on all democrats and antifascists and all those who do not want another dictatorship to join their efforts in the election battle against reaction's candidate, Soares Carneiro, to defend the freedoms and other gains of 25 April and to defend democratic Portugal.

PCP LISTS POSITIVE, NEGATIVE REACTIONS TO EANES REMARKS

LD041539 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Apparent text of PCP Information and Propaganda Section 15 October note: "The President of the Republic's Press Conference"]

[Text] 1. The president of the republic's statements during his press conference yesterday reflect an assessment of the current political situation which, in the PCP's opinion, is not in keeping with the real gravity of the situation and the grave threats to democracy resulting from the "Democratic Alliance" parties' consolidation in the Assembly of the Republic and in the government.

2. Indeed, with the positions acquired as a result of the 5 October election the "Democratic Alliance" parties have ensured better conditions for intensifying and developing their real plan for subverting and subsequently eliminating the democratic and constitutional system.

3. In addition, the president of the republic's statements confirm well-known and already familiar differences of opinion and divergences between his stances and those of the PCP, specifically in aspects as important as the assessment of the various political forces and their aims, as related to the political and social forces whose coming together is essential to defending the system of freedom achieved by 25 April [1974] and to resolving the nation's problems, and concerning the blueprint for society which could best satisfy national interests and the aspirations of freedom, social progress, equality and national independence shared by the majority of the Portuguese people.

4. The president of the republic's statements concerning the need to guarantee the democratic framework and respect for democratic legality--as a means of thwarting the totalitarian and dictatorial ambitions which, in the PCP's opinion, have been very obvious in the "Democratic Alliance" parties' past, present and doubtless future conduct--naturally assume a positive significance.

5. Right now it is particularly important for all those who sincerely desire to contribute to the defense and consolidation of democracy not to underestimate the real dangers which the "Democratic Alliance" is causing to loom over democracy and not to forget that it is in the democratic forces that there lie the energies, loyalty and perseverance essential for the Portuguese people to be able to prevent a return to the past and keep Portugal on the path of freedom and hope--the path of 25 April, its ideals and gains.

DEFENSE MINISTER SUPPORTS JOINT ARMS MANUFACTURING PROJECTS

LD032130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Spanish minister of defense said today in Paris: Spain has the technical capacity to make an atomic bomb. Mr Rodriguez Sahagun added that our country is ready to take part in joint European arms manufacturing projects. During his meeting with his French counterpart, Mr Rodriguez Sahagun discussed the subject of military and industrial cooperation on matters concerning submarines, Mirage jets and armored cars.

PUNSET NOTES POSSIBILITY OF JOINING EEC IN JANUARY 1984

LD041039 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 14

[EFE report: "Punset Says Spain Could Join EEC in 1984"]

[Text] "It seems a reasonable conjecture to regard 1 January 1984 as the possible date for Spain joining the EEC," Minister for Relations with the EEC Eduardo Punset told an information session of the Congress of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, EFE reports.

In Punset's opinion, Spain now has only two options: Either to wait or to attempt an "option for gradual progress" based on the fact that Spain has nothing to gain and much to lose from a suspension of negotiations with the EEC. The government has chosen the second option, the minister said, proceeding from the fact that there are many issues that can be tackled independently in the EEC's quest for a solution to its internal problems, which are what are delaying Spain's membership.

The plan inherent in the option for the "gradual process" involves negotiating with the EEC all matters not affected by internal EEC problems; defining the basic issues with regard to agriculture and fishing; achieving participation in the "process of reflection" whereby the EEC will resolve its present agricultural and budgetary problems; and intensifying bilateral contacts in connection with EEC topics.

According to Punset, this working program will take place in three phases, the first of which will permit discussion of the points mentioned, except for agricultural matters, and will last until early in the second half of 1981. By then, as long as the EEC has resolved its internal problems, it will be possible to begin the second phase, which will be devoted to negotiations on agricultural matters.

The third phase will consist of the signing of the treaty and its ratification by the member countries' parliaments. Bearing in mind that technical customs considerations make 1 January the only possible date for joining the EEC and with a reasonable estimate of the time needed for drafting, signing and ratifying the treaty, Spain could become a full EEC member on 1 January 1984.

ECONOMY MINISTER COMMENTS ON FORECASTS FOR 1981

LD061725 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 14

[P.G. report: "Wage Increases for 1981 Should Be Between 11.5 and 12.5 Percent"]

[Excerpts] The government would consider it highly satisfactory for the increase in wages next year to be between 11.5 and 12.5 percent, Minister of the Economy and Commerce Juan Antonio Garcia Diez stated during the information session held by the Congress of Deputies Economy Committee yesterday.

Forecasts for 1981

In the minister of the economy's opinion, the gross domestic product [GDP] will increase between 0.5 percent and 1 percent this year, representing a clear improvement on the expectations of 1 month ago. This improved economic behavior would be based on the progress of private consumption, the growth in which will be between 0.4 percent and 0.8 percent next year. It is estimated that disposable income will improve by 15 percent, gross accumulation of capital (investment) will remain stagnant or could even increase slightly as a result of public investment and an increase in stocks and the external sector will remain between 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent of the overall growth in economic activity. Consumer prices by mid-December will have increased 15 percent over the year as a whole, the rate of increase in the consumer price index for September being about 1 percent. According to his estimates, unemployment is continuing to increase and it is forecast that the year will close with a maximum increase of about 250,000 people and a current external account deficit of about $4.5 billion. Next year, the government's economic aims amount to a growth in the GDP of about 2.5 percent, a 13.5 percent increase in the consumer price index, an increase in liquid assets of about 16 percent and an increase in investment in the private sector of about 18 percent, which will mean, according to the minister, an increase in the credit at the disposal of the private sector, with the inflation forecast for next year being lower.

3-Year Aims

Mr Garcia Diez stated that employment has become the priority in the economic sector, although without abandoning thriftiness in the struggle against inflation for that reason. "Public investment will thrust ahead strongly in 1981, but the public sector has limits which it cannot exceed, and so private investment will have to take over for the 2 subsequent years." The minister summarized the government's aims in the economic field by stating that greater freedom in the behavior of the economic system and greater discipline in the public sector will be promoted, both of which aims are "very difficult to achieve, since there is strong opposition in both instances, on the part of both the private and the public sector." He also expressed the intention of carrying out greater planning of economic activity, in such a way that there is always 3-year planning, especially with respect to public investment. The emergency action plans in the three regions which have submitted them to the government--the Canary Islands, Andalusia and Extremadura--would fall within this planning.

PCE MEETING DISCUSSES PLANS FOR PARTY CONGRESS, ELECTIONS

Sanchez' Comments

LD041332 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Now more on the long, 3-day meeting of the PCE Central Committee, which is preparing for the party's 10th Congress, to be held from 15 to 18 July next year.

The report presented by Secretary General Santiago Carrillo was approved by 91 votes in favor, 2 opposed and 19 abstentions. So this means support for Carrillo's historical line and any rumors about his possibly being replaced will now have to wait at least until the congress takes place. Here is what Simon Sanchez Montero [member of the party Secretariat and Executive Committee]--has to say on the subject:

[Begin recording] In my view, no action to replace the secretary general has been either instigated or concluded. The congress will elect a new party leadership, from the secretary general down to all the members of the Central Committee. My personal opinion--and this is a purely personal view, though it is based on what I have observed--is that the question of replacing the secretary general is not at present being raised. [end recording]

Now another point: The possibility of a new figure, that of deputy secretary general. It is possible that the Central Committee may submit a proposal at the congress for the creation of this post. On this point, Sanchez Montero says that for the moment no definite names have been proposed.

[Begin recording] It would be up to the congress to decide in the first instance whether this would be desirable or not and thereafter elect the person to fill the post in accordance with whatever rules were established. [end recording]

And one final point safeguarding the internal discussions among Spanish Communists: party structure. One particular need has been highlighted.

[Begin Sanchez recording] The need to bring the party organization into line with the state, including autonomous regions, means trying to reconcile two things which undoubtedly pose contradictions: on the one hand, the existence of national and regional parties with their own identity and autonomy; and on the other, the need for them to form a unitary whole, given that the struggle to transform Spanish society is a single process. [end recording]

Carrillo Press Conference

LD041800 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Secretary General Santiago Carrillo has given a press conference to report the various matters discussed at the latest meeting of the party Central Committee. Santiago Carrillo announced that the next congress will be held in Madrid from 15 to 19 July next year. At that congress the party will be electing—or reelecting, as the case may be—the secretary general, and also a deputy secretary general, a new post in the Central Committee. Santiago Carrillo said that the functions of this deputy secretary general—for which post he denied having any candidate in mind—will be to assist and in some instances stand in for the secretary general. On this point, (?referring to his functions), Carrillo said that the figure of the deputy secretary general is not [words indistinct]. He explained this by saying that there is a campaign, directed from the right, to replace him as party leader. And he remarked that another Eurocommunist secretary general—the Italian Berlinguer—has also (?been subjected to) that same campaign.

Another subject dealt with at the meeting was that of links between the different communist parties within the state incorporating autonomous regions. The secretary general stated again that Spain is a historical reality. It is a nation of nations [words indistinct]. The PCE must, therefore, be a single party and not a federation of communist parties which in some cases may contradict one another, though undoubtedly it must have a federal structure, and it must have a central leadership to integrate and lay down the general lines of policy. On the question of the manner of attaining this state based on nationalities, Carrillo said there is none other than that of a pact among the main Spanish political forces.

The differences between the PCE and the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia have been settled, said Carrillo, since in his party nobody doubts the independence of the Catalan communists.

Finally, on the question of a possible coalition government involving the Union of the Democratic Center and the Socialists, the PCE secretary general said that if such a union produced a government which were progressive on such matters as combatting unemployment, autonomy questions, culture and foreign policy, among others, then his party's attitude would be one of conditional support; if on the other hand such a pact were to lead to a coalition pursuing a centrist policy then its attitude would be one of clear opposition. A first evaluation of such a coalition government, according to Carrillo, would be provided by [words indistinct] how it respected the leftwing pace in the municipal authorities.

Finally, Santiago Carrillo also announced that he is to make a trip to China for a visit of 20 days beginning next Sunday.

DENMARK

GASTON THORN DISCUSSES EEC ISSUES WITH LEADERS

LD041623 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Oct 80 Part 1 p 2

[Kjoel report: "EEC Chairman on Lightning Visit to Copenhagen"]

[Excerpt] Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn made a lightning visit to Copenhagen yesterday in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers. He discussed EEC cooperation with Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, and also had an audience with the queen.

Thorn has been appointed next EEC Commission chairman as of the new year and took the opportunity to discuss future work for the Commission's new members. During the visit Kjeld Olesen stressed that Denmark wants to adhere to the fundamental principles of the agricultural policy, but it is also a Danish wish that changes are carried out so that the large, expensive surpluses of dairy produce are eliminated.

FOLKETING DEBATES U.S. DEPOTS, NATO ROLE

LD041017 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 31 Oct 80 p 14

["BJ." report: "Government Position Unchanged: No Nuclear Arms and No Foreign Troops in Peacetime"]

[Excerpt] The government's position on the stationing of allied troops and the deployment of nuclear arms on Danish territory is unchanged. The position is that their presence on Danish soil could not occur under present circumstances, that is, in peacetime, Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said yesterday during the day-long Folketing debate on NATO depots in Denmark.

A natural consequence of this must be—and Danish policy on this is also unchanged—that the possibilities of receiving help from outside in a given situation must be prepared in advance, so that the necessary conditions for receiving such help at all are fulfilled, the foreign minister said. Kjeld Olesen and Defense Minister Poul Sogaard stressed that the debate on the expansion of NATO depots in Denmark with heavy military materiel comes at a time when there is no firm basis on which to build such a debate.

"At present NATO is making a study, the results of which we do not know. When these deliberations are completed it will be time for a political appraisal and a political decision," Kheld Olesen said. "At the present time it is impossible for the government to know anything about the conclusions or anything about what proposal is likely to be made to Denmark and other countries. It serves no useful purpose to try at present to demand from the government a statement on its position on a proposal whose contents we know nothing about," Kjeld Olesen said.

He also made it clear that in the continuous integrated cooperation within NATO we must always be prepared for the necessary adjustments.

Kjeld Olesen stressed that in the present case the Danish Government is in close contact with the Folketing political parties, which would evaluate when reinforcements from outside should be called in. "Every government must have a minimum freedom of action to evaluate the situation."

Kjeld Olesen also said that the background to the debate on the NATO depots was the Soviet Unions' significant maritime expansion. This has necessitated a revision of the original plans to bring primarily U.S. troops and materiel over the Atlantic Ocean by ship, he said.

Poul Sogaard denied reports that the United States has offered Denmark reinforcements of 30,000 marines to bolster Danish defenses in a crisis. No one in the Danish Defense Forces, NATO or the U.S. State Department has any knowledge of these reports, the defense minister said.

The debate was called for by Gert Petersen (Socialist People's Party), who sharply criticized the government for planning an about-turn in Denmark's present defense and security policy. The Liberal Party, the Conservative People's Party and the Progress Party were just as sharp in their criticism of the government for not having made sufficiently clear plans to strengthen the defense forces and NATO cooperation.

NORWAY

AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON FISHING QUOTAS, JAN MAYEN TALKS

LD041647 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 1 Nov 80 p 12

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA report: "Less Cod for Norway"]

[Text] Norway and the Soviet Union reached agreement yesterday on fish quotas for next year, including a total quota of Norwegian Arctic cod in the Barents Sea of 260,000 tons. This is 90,000 tons less than this year's quota. In addition to the 260,000 tons Norway has a coastal cod quota of 40,000 tons and the Soviet Union has a corresponding quantity of so-called Murmansk cod. Other countries will have a total quota of 35,000 tons, so that the total cod quota will be 152,000 tons each for Norway and the Soviet Union. Norway has access to a certain amount of overfishing above its quota through the use of so-called passive tackle.

The total haddock catch has been increased from 75,000 tons this year to 110,000 tons the next, while the redfish quota has been reduced to 89,000 tons from 100,000 tons this year. The Russians approved a winter capelin quota of 1.2 million tons and a summer capelin quota of 700,000 tons.

Negotiations On Jan Mayen

LD040959 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Oct 80 p 8

[Morten Fyhn report: "Jan Mayen Meeting With Soviet Union After Controversial Evensen Promise"]

[Text] With great reluctance Norway has given way to Soviet demands for separate consultations on the Jan Mayen zone and fishing rights there. The reason is a strong Norwegian desire to avoid conflict over the zone, and the fact that the Russians cited a Norwegian promise of such a separate meeting. According to AFTENPOSTEN's information, Ambassador Jens Evensen gave the Soviet Union just such an assurance.

Several informed sources told AFTENPOSTEN that Evensen ought not to have given the Soviet Union a promise of a separate Jan Mayen meeting, quite simply because Norway sees no reason for one. Norway does not want special arrangements for the Russians in the Jan Mayen zone. The Norwegian view is that the fishing zone was established a long time ago and that questions concerning catch quotas belong in the permanent Norwegian-Soviet Fisheries Commission. This was also stated over the weekend by Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

When the Russians contacted the Foreign Ministry in the early summer after the establishment of the zone in May this year and asked for consultations, Norway was puzzled that it was supposed to have given a promise of such a meeting, as the Russians claimed. After thorough investigations and contacts with Jens Evensen, among others, it seems clear that it was he who had chosen such words in talks with the Russians that they had taken it as a clear assurance.

Almost exactly a year ago--that is, at a time when it was unclear whether there would be any Jan Mayen agreement with Iceland--Evensen had promised separate consultations between Norway and the Soviet Union. According to reports to AFTENPOSTEN, this was done without advance discussions in the Foreign Ministry of the assurance or its consequences. Evensen is also said to have talked with the Russians about a Jan Mayen meeting in April this year during his negotiating trip to Moscow and later at the Law of the Sea conference in Geneva in July-August. The Russians therefore insisted to the Foreign Ministry on a meeting, but did not want to say clearly what matters they wanted to raise. The Soviet Union only referred to promises that had been made earlier and said that there was a basis for a consultation meeting on Jan Mayen. Norway has repeated to the Russians several times that it would be willing to brief the Russians on the agreement with Iceland but that there otherwise is nothing to talk about.

The parties then agreed to a meeting in Oslo from 11-15 November, with Jens Evensen as the leader of the Norwegian delegation, but the Foreign Ministry subsequently decided that it was unwise to have this meeting after the planned meeting of the joint Fisheries Commission that met in Oslo yesterday. The Russians were therefore contacted and it was suggested that the Jan Mayen meeting be held in parallel with the meeting of the Fisheries Commission. But it became clear at yesterday's meeting that the Russians were not interested in parallel meetings. There will probably be a meeting in November, as previously planned.

The Jan Mayen zone was established on the basis of Norwegian law and there has therefore been no question of asking interested states for their approval of it. The Soviet Union has not made a formal protest about its establishment nor has the country expressed reservations through the normal diplomatic channels. However, the Soviet ambassador in Oslo expressed himself in such unclear terms in connection with the zone's establishment that Norway later asked the Soviet Union if it had any reservations or not. The answer was a clear "no." Nevertheless it seems clear that the Soviet Union thinks that it is in a special position, and the ambassador has pointed to the Soviet Union's historical rights and has said that the zone affects Soviet interests, without mentioning which ones. In practice the Russians have gone far toward accepting the Jan Mayen zone and allowing their ships to be inspected, but they do not give any information about how much they have fished in the zone.

Norway does not like the idea of such a meeting with the Soviet Union because it can be taken as tacit Norwegian acceptance that the Soviet Union has in reality not recognized the zone. On the other hand, informed Norwegian sources think that this is precisely the reason why the Russians do not want to discuss the zone in the permanent fisheries commission. Norway agreed to the meeting because it wants good relations with the Soviet Union, both in general and especially in sea law and fisheries questions, but nevertheless insists that fisheries questions must be discussed in the commission. The Fisheries Ministry takes an unfavorable view of the fact that there will be a Jan Mayen meeting led by the Foreign Ministry and Evensen on the Norwegian side, for the ministry had intended to use Russian pollack fishing in the Jan Mayen zone as a bargaining card in the cod quota negotiations. Now the Russians have refused to talk about Jan Mayen in the commission, and the Fisheries Ministry feels that it has lost a solid negotiating point in the very difficult and complicated negotiations. It is already clear that the planned 5-day meeting in Oslo will not be enough, and that at least one more round of talks will be necessary.

MINISTERS, OLOF PALME, CITED ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD311438 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 20 Oct 80 p 8

[Roy Helge Simonsen report: "We Must Start a Popular Movement"]

[Text] "We must start a popular movement against rearmament and for peace. We are tired of seeing Norway become more and more of a vassal state under the United States.

Norway must lead the way in the fight for a nonnuclear Europe--and we should be glad that we have people like Ambassador Jens Evensen and Deputy Commander of the North Norway Brigade Per Hansen." This was one of the shots fired by Norwegian Chemical Workers Trade Union Chairman Arthur Svensson, to great applause, at Politisk Forum's meeting on "The Danger of War" at Blindern yesterday evening. Arther Svensson was the last on the roster of speakers in the five-man panel that began the debate. The evening's main speaker was Olof Palme.

Palme stressed in his speech that the only way to achieve disarmament is through negotiations. "But when negotiations fail," he said, "what do we do then? We continue. The debate on disarmament must not be left to the experts, but to the broad opinion of the masses--and we must develop the poor nations of the world," said Palme, who stressed the importance of not underestimating the situation of the poor nations. We ought to work out a sort of Marshall Plan adapted to fit today's situation. The United States put its plan into operation when war-ravaged Europe lay in ruins in order to help Europe and to help itself. The industrialized part of the world must do the same for the developing countries," Palme said, and enumerated the different events in the last few years that have led to increased fear of war. Among other things, he thought that Europe ought to build itself up to be more independent of the two superpowers.

Palme also touched on the so-called first strike strategy. "It is when the discussion has started along this road, so that people begin to believe that it is possible to win a limited nuclear war, that there is danger," he said. Although Palme drew a relatively gloomy picture of the present situation so far as detente policy is concerned, he still hopes that progress will be made and war avoided. "Even if the world perished tomorrow, I would still plant my apple tree this evening," Palme said, quoting Martin Luther.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in his speech that one possible way of breaking down the many barriers between isolated political spheres--such as economic policies, arms control, disarmament and defense policies--would be to introduce a border concept of security. The defense minister also stressed the importance of extending beyond Scandinavia the support from public opinion for nuclear disarmament found there today. He added, however, that it seemed to be an irony of fate that public support for disarmament seem to be inversely proportional to the country's significance for disarmament--especially nuclear disarmament.

Stoltenberg too stressed the importance of using the negotiating cards that Norway has, and referred to the NATO resolution in December last year. He further touched on nuclear-free zones. Stoltenberg said that unilateral agreement on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in an area that is already nuclear-free is simply surrendering to the superpowers. He added that we already have nuclear weapons near the proposed zone--on the Kola Peninsula.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund stressed that the exacerbated international situation has increased the danger of war and is still increasing people's fear of war. Frydenlund also mentioned Norway's vote at the NATO meeting in December last year, and justified this vote by noting that the resolution also contained an offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union. The discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union are now under way. The outcome of these negotiations is uncertain, but they will be crucial for Europe's future, the foreign minister said, and he assured the thousands present at Blindern that Norway--in partnership with the other Scandinavian nations--will do its best to ensure that the Madrid conference that will start in 2 weeks' time leads to definite results and that the process of detente once again begins.

"We would also like the Madrid conference to adopt a resolution for a conference on disarmament in Europe which in its first phase would work on confidence-building measures, so that it would be able to tackle real troop reductions in its next phase," Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR URGES UK TO INCREASE TRADE WITH CHINA

LD031533 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Nov 80 p 8

[Clare Hollingworth report: "More Trade With China Urged"]

[Excerpts] Britain is being urged by Sir Murray Mac Lehose, governor of Hong Kong, to step up trade with China. Sir Murray arrived in London yesterday for 12 days of talks with Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, and industrial leaders which will establish guidelines for the future of the colony. Hong Kong provides the Chinese with one-third of their foreign currency earnings which they require urgently for their four modernisation programmes and the colony has become the natural base for the many lucrative joint ventures with China.

Sir Murray is extremely anxious to increase British trade with China and it is significant that the leading Hong Kong "taipans"--business giants--will be visiting London at the same time as the governor. Mr Davis Newbigging, senior managing director of Jardine Matheson, is heading a delegation from the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, which includes Mr Li Ka-shing of the shipping group Cheung Kong. He is also a director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. A second multi-millionaire Hong Kong shipowner, Sir Yue-Kong pao, is expected in London in time to attend the dinner given by the British Chamber of Shipping next Wednesday which will be addressed by Sir Murray.

Although the governor wants to ensure that the British in Hong Kong play a major role in opening China to foreign trade, the meetings take place against attempts by the world's largest shipowners--both Hong Kong based Chinese--to take over the old established Jardine Matheson. The Beijing authorities are officially neutral between the rival capitalist claimants--whether British or Chinese--but they would obviously prefer to see their old friends in Jardine still in control. Sir John Keswick, Jardine elder statesman, was a personal friend of the late Premier Zhou Enlai and is enormously respected by the present powers in Beijing. Furthermore, the Chinese would like to see Sir Murray, "who after all is only 63," remain as governor not only because they know and trust him, but they believe he can guide the colony through the current difficult period.

But while there is a reservoir of Chinese goodwill, there is, too, a real danger to future commercial enterprises with the expiry of the lease on the new territories in 1997. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders have intimated that as they do not recognise the unequal treaty, they would be most unlikely to take over and reoccupy the new territories when the lease expires.

During his stay the governor will discuss the severe problems of overcrowding combined with strains on social services and education which face the colony as a result of the entry of over 350,000 illegal immigrants. Sir Murray will also request the government to set an example and speed up the acceptance of refugees who have arrived by boat from South Vietnam.

HEALEY, FOOT FINAL CANDIDATES FOR LABOR LEADER

D041834 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1807 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The battle for the Labour Party leadership goes on. Today's first ballot of Labour MPs failed to come up with an outright winner. Of the four candidates, shadow Chancellor Mr Denis Healey collected the most votes. But he failed by 23 votes to reach the crucial number of 135 votes--an absolute majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party--to give him automatic succession to the leadership. The result--Mr Healey, 112, Mr Michael Foot, 83, Mr John Silkin, 38, and Mr Peter Shore, 32--means both Mr Shore and Mr Silkin are eliminated from the contest because their combined vote failed to match that of Mr. Foot. So the field is narrowed to a two-horse race between Mr Healey, aged 63, and Mr Foot, aged 67, who now face a second ballot of Labour's 268 MPs on Monday, November 10.

ROLANDHIS MAKES STATEMENT ON WALDHEIM'S TALKS INITIATIVE

NC041927 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In a statement today, Foreign Minister Rolandhis said that it was logical to anticipate that the talks that were proposed by UN Secretary General Waldheim in New York would fail and would also lead the dialogue in Cyprus to failure also. Moreover, Mr Rolandhis reiterated that both he and the interlocutor were ready to meet the UN secretary general any time and discuss with him anything relating to the Cyprus problem.

Regarding the issue of his meeting with Mr Atakol in New York, Mr Rolandhis stressed in his statement that the most important question is: What could have been expected from the 2-3 days talks in New York? Such talks, the statement adds, are expedient when an issue nears maturity and only needs the last thrust, or when there is nothing that might be risked from the possible failure of the talks. However, in our case, Mr Rolandhis said, both the Famagusta issue and practical measures are still in a preliminary stage of a difficult and sensitive dialogue, and the differences are still very great. Consequently, he continued, what are the conditions that would have made success possible within 2-3 days, and what would have happened had the New York experiment failed, which it was logical to surmise it would do? Wouldn't a striking fiasco in New York have also brought the dialogue in Cyprus to failure; and wouldn't that have destroyed all we have built with unabated efforts in the past 3 and 1/2 years?

Mr Rolandhis also said that Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative, has stated to him that the Turkish Cypriots Atakol and Onan were the first to reject Waldheim's proposal. On my part, he added, I also commented that the initiative was not suitable and reserved myself to give the final reply later.

UN CYPRUS COMMAND COMMENTS ON WALDHEIM PROPOSAL

NC041957 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The press attache of the UN Forces in Cyprus [UNFICYP] has issued a statement explaining that the UN Headquarters inquiry into the possibility of consultations with representatives of the two sides was only a procedural matter and an attempt to aid the course of the intercommunal talks. The spokesman added that there is no issue involved of either failure of the talks or of a negative effect on the progress of or prospects for the talks. On the contrary, the UNFICYP spokesman's statement concludes, all the essential matters are being kept within the venue of the intercommunal talks, and the idea for consultations has stressed this clearly.

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES DECISION ON WALDHEIM'S PROPOSAL

NC041141 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Without Discussion"]

[Text] The classical mistake has been committed again. With its characteristic carelessness and irresponsibility, the government has rejected without discussion a proposal which, it if were handled cooly, would have helped promote the issue of Famagusta. The Foreign Ministry has cited the usual wornout excuses used on many occasions before when it made a mess of things. But whatever the excuses, the government cannot shake off responsibility for its blunder, although it has the illusion that it is giving lessons on high politics.

The secretary general's proposal was submitted as an idea for discussion and consideration by the interested parties and not as an ultimatum. UN envoy Gobbi, who conveyed the proposal, made it clear that it was an idea in its formative stage. What else could this mean than the fact that the proposal was submitted as an idea that could be implemented after it was given final shape by the parties concerned? Moreover, this is why the proposal was initially described as a message. When Mr Gobbi was asked about it he said: "Sometimes we promote and suggest ideas. We do not make proposals that could conflict with the interests of the parties."

Definitely, Gobbi's statement is also an answer to the criticism against the secretary general that is included in the hasty government decision to reject the proposal. A section of the press has already converted this criticism into an open charge that the United Nations is promoting and seeking the legalization of the fait accompli, thus treating alike the lawful government and the occupation regime.

Only those who disagree with the procedure of the talks and who are flirting with unrealistic solutions view the secretary general's motives and actions with suspicion. Waldheim has gained enough experience about the Cypriot problem. He is convinced—without pressure from anyone—that the issue of Famagusta can be the cornerstone of an agreed solution to the problem. His latest suggestion for separate contacts with Rolandhis and Atakol in New York is aimed precisely at this and not at changing the current dialogue. But even if we had accepted the proposal as it stood, we would not have suffered any harm from it. On the contrary, upon returning from New York we would have been in a better position, knowing the Turkish aims and the UN position, and thus we would have been able to act more appropriately in order to finally achieve what we want.

Now we fear that we shall lament over another lost opportunity—not merely for a return to Famagusta but also for the abolition of the de facto partitioning of Cyprus.

BRIEFS

CITRUS GROWERS DEMONSTRATION—Citrus growers held a rally in the Turkish Cypriot section of Nicosia this morning. Speakers at the rally criticized the attitude of the government towards citrus growers. They called on the government to find a solution to their problems. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 24 Oct 80 TA]

ITALY'S COLOMBO ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS ATHENS

ATO41250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Colombo ended his official visit to Athens and departed at 1130 today for Luxembourg accompanied by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. They will attend the Common Market political consultations at ministerial level.

MITSOTAKIS DENIES EXISTENCE OF 'BINDING' AVEROF LETTER

ATO41415 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] In an emphatic statement, Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis denied reports by the foreign and a portion of the Greek press on "a binding letter" by Averof and on installation of Pershing and cruise missiles, describing them as unfounded.

Speaking to press representatives yesterday, Mitsotakis stated, "I emphatically deny as completely inaccurate the reports about a 'binding' Averof letter (which, according to the NEW STATESMAN magazine, binds Greece to permit exclusive U.S. activity from the base at Iraklion.) All other references to the bases are also inaccurate."

Mitsotakis explained that "Averof's letter to his U.S. counterpart Brown falls within the framework of the team effort to convince the Americans on our positions. This coordinated team effort consisted of the 'well known letter' by Prime Minister Rallis to President Carter, Averof's letter to Brown and my New York meeting during the same period with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie."

Mitsotakis added: "It is not accurate that Greece will have nothing to do with U.S. bases. These bases will continue to remain under national command."

The Missiles

Referring to press reports which presented the government as being under pressure for the installation of cruise and Pershing missiles on Greek territory, a government source stated, "there is no question of the installation of these missiles" and that "all reports about the application of pressure is inaccurate."

Speaking on the same subject, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis also emphatically denied these press reports stating that "nothing of this sort was ever even discussed."

The same government source, referring to statements about the bases and specifically about statements that Greek authorities will have no control, underlined that "only the other day Prime Minister Rallis stated that the relevant discussion with the United States will be conducted on the basis of the already initialled 1977 agreement and the equivalent U.S.-Turkish agreement."

TWO FORMER LEGISLATORS OFFER DEFENSE BEFORE ANKARA COURT

TA041306 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1210 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 4 Nov (AA)--Two former parliamentarians, Deniz Baykal (RPP) and Ahmet Buldanli (JP), appeared before an Ankara court today on charges of having insulted the moral entity of the government under article 159/1 of the penal code.

Deniz Baykal, defended by three lawyers including ex-Senator Ugur Alacakaptan and ex-Deputy Onder Sav, told the court the statement under question, which he had made in 1975, referred not to the government as a whole, but to "certain elements" of the JP-NAP coalition then in power. He noted those persons he had implied were on trial now. JP's Buldanli also pleaded innocent, claiming a telegram he had sent then-President Fahri Koruturk was not in violation of the law. The lawyer for the defense said his client had merely expressed his concern over the term "eccentric" which the president had used in a speech.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON OPERATIONS AGAINST TERRORISM DISORDER

Diyarbakir Court Death Sentence

TA041954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Diyarbakir Martial Law Command Military Court has sentenced Orhan Aydin to death for political murder, establishing an illegal organization and engaging in various terrorist activities. The court has also passed prison sentences of 5-34 years in connection with eight other suspects. Abdurrahman Kayikci was sentenced to death for premeditated murder, engaging in activities aimed at separating from state administration a region of the territory under the sovereignty of the state, establishing an armed association and carrying unlicensed arms. However, his sentence was commuted to 34 years in prison, taking into consideration that he is not yet 18 years old. Ahmet Serin was sentenced to 30 years prison for premeditated murder and involvement in various terrorist activities. Mehmet Celik was sentenced to 18 years.

Assault Against Police

TA022030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Two persons who fired shots at policemen in Gaziantep today were captured after one of them was severely wounded. According to information from martial law security officials, the incident occurred near the Gaziantep social security hospital around 1730 when policemen patrolling the area asked two suspicious persons to stop. Sadik Timur and Yucel Azer disobeyed the warning of policemen to stop and fired at them. Timur and Azer were captured after the ensuing shootout. Azer was reported to be severely wounded during the armed clash.

Aegean Army Command Report

TA021955 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Uska, Isparta, Denizli, Mugla, Burdur Antalya and Balikesir Martial Law Command]

[Text] In an armed clash which erupted between the gendarme forces and some terrorists near the Marlidere Village in Denizli's Buldan District, Harun Gokkaya was killed and four other terrorists, Ali Aydin, Mehmet Yildirim, Mehmet Sahin and Cemil Diler were captured.

Gokkaya was being sought in connection with being involved in the 1979 killing of Ahmet Aykut, an NCO, as well as with armed resistance against the police on 29 October 1980 during the census. Ali Aydin was accused of being involved in robbing the state monopoly store in Saraykoy on 4 July 1980.

During the operation which was conducted on 31 October by gendarme forces acting on a tip, the following arms were seized: 5 pistols of various calibers, 39 rounds of ammunition and 11 clips. An investigation into the incident is in progress.

3d Army Command Report

TA021143 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 3d Army and Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum and Sinop Martial Law Command]

[Text] 1. In operations they conducted in the 3d Army and Martial Law Region between 25 October and 2 November, the security forces apprehended 349 persons. Of those, 74 were being sought for robbery and for collecting money for illegal organizations, 19 are murder suspects, 40 are Revolutionary Path organization militants, 20 are militants of various extremist organizations, 196 were sought for involvement in extreme leftist and rightist anarchistic incidents, for collaborating with anarchists, for hanging up posters and placards, for distributing pamphlets and for violating law number 6,136. Legal action has been started against them.

2. The following is a list of the weapons and materiel confiscated during the operations and searches: 55 pistols, 7 sten guns, 2 Kalashnikov rifles, 5 other rifles, 2,161 rounds of ammunition, 6 explosive devices, 1 handgrenade, 100 ignition caps, 2 pairs of binoculars and a large quantity of leftist publications.

3. The information supplied by citizens during these operations and the help and support they extended to the security forces is very much appreciated. The Martial Law Command is convinced that citizens will continue to supply this help. The public is hereby informed.

Army VI Corps Report

TA031815 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Office of the Army VI Corps and Adanam, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command]

[Text] During operations conducted in Icel between 12 September 1980 and 12 October 1980 [as heard] martial law security forces uncovered six illegal organizations, captured 99 suspects--members of these organizations--and determined that the suspects are guilty of one or more of the following crimes: 1) murder for political reasons; 2) participating in pirate rallies or demonstrations; 3) distributing pamphlets or hanging posters in the name of the organization; 4) activley participating in several bombing incidents or robberies; 5) collecting money for the organization at gunpoint; and 6) firing at police vehicles or coffeehouses.

During these operations, the security forces confiscated 3 automatic pistols, 1 sten gun, 25 other pistols, 6 bombs, 7 clips, dynamite sticks, ignition caps and a large amount of ammunition.

The Press and Public Relations Department of the Army VI Corps and Martial Law Command issued the following statement on the operations conducted in Gaziantep: In a series of operations conducted with the help of the Gaziantep and Kahramanmaras Martial Law Deputy Commands in the region of the Gaziantep Martial Law Deputy Command on 28 and 29 October 1980, a total of 39 persons were captured in the villages of Tekirsin, Cibekir, Kiblealici and Kojsalan. Of the 39, 15 are the militants of an illegal organization known as APOCU [a separatist Kurdish group]. The 39 were caught with 39 pistols, 299 rounds of ammunition, 4 rifles, 15 rifle bullets, 2 automatic rifles, 34 automatic rifle bullets. The public is hereby informed.

Army IX Corps Report

TA041115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Office of the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Text] 1. Ozbir Araf was killed and Sener Yazar was seriously wounded during an armed clash between anarchists and martial law security forces in Kireclikoy Village in Artvin's Savsat District on 31 October 1980. Arrest warrants had been issued for Araf and Yazar for the political murder of Selim Aksakal, elementary school teacher in Savsat's Karaagac Village on 28 March 1980, and engaging in an armed clash with gendarmes. Yazar also died on the way to Murgul Etibank Hospital.

2. Two pistols and numerous rounds of ammunition were found on the suspects. The public is hereby informed.

Terrorists Captured in Ankara

TA041654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Three terrorists who hung up boobytrapped placards in Mamak, Ankara, were caught by the security forces after an armed clash. Our correspondent has learned that an automatic pistol belonging to the terrorists was also seized in the incident.

3d Army Command Statement

TA051050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Office of the 3d Army and Erzincan, Giresun, Gumushane, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun and Sino Martial Law Command]

[Text] Acting on a tip, security forces conducted operations in Ordu's Fatsa District on 4 November 1980.

1. Two Revolutionary Path organization militants, who were spotted behind a barricade in the mountains, did not surrender to the security forces and exchanged fire with them. One was killed and the other was captured alive. Their arms and ammunition--9 pistols, 67 rockets, 15 magazines, two detonators and a dagger--were confiscated.

2. A total of 17 persons were captured and taken into custody in subsequent operations. Of those captured, seven were being sought for violating law No 6136, robbery and collecting money for an organization, three for murder and six for involvement in anarchic incidents and collaboration with terrorists.

3. A total of 12 pistols, 21 magazines, 121 rounds of ammunition, two bombs and a dagger were seized during these operations. The public is hereby informed.

IRAQI TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

NC050927 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Ankara (Special)--An Iraqi delegation has arrived in Ankara to purchase large quantities of foodstuffs for which there is a growing need because of the conflict with Iran. The trade delegation, which is composed of high-ranking Iraqi officials, includes (Nafi' Furju), deputy director general of the Iraqi National Petroleum Company.

The Iraqi trade delegation, which is being led by (Madi Muhsin Awdah), deputy minister of trade, held its first contacts in Ankara yesterday with Trade Minister Kemal Canturk and Minister of Power and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol. According to advance information, the Iraqi delegation is offering oil for foodstuffs they wish to purchase from Turkey. However, the Iraqis say that because they cannot sell their own oil due to the war, they will be able to mediate for Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti oil to be sent to Turkey. If an agreement is reached, Iraq will mediate for the supply of 300,000 tons of crude oil from Saudi Arabia and 130 tons [as published, presumably 130,000 tons] of crude oil from Kuwait. at the rate of $32 per barrel.

Meanwhile, as soon as the conflict ends, Iraq will, in accordance with previous arrangements, start pumping 1.1 million tons of crude oil to Turkey.

WORLD BANK DELEGATION INVESTIGATING ENERGY PROJECTS

TA051052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A World Bank delegation, which is currently in Ankara to investigate Turkey's important energy projects, is holding contacts with officials of organizations affiliated with the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, an exchange of information concerning Turkey's long-term energy planning is being conducted during these meetings. The extent of the possible World Bank contribution to the planned energy investments is also being discussed during the meetings. The World Bank delegation, which is holding technical talks with Finance Ministry and State Planning Organization officials, will leave Turkey on 21 November.

Meanwhile, an EEC energy experts delegation, which is also in Ankara to investigate the possibilities for cooperation in the field of energy between Turkey and the EEC, is continuing its contacts in Ankara. The EEC energy experts, who are trying to determine, together with energy and natural resources ministry officials, areas of mutual cooperation in the field of energy, will conclude their contacts tomorrow.

BRIEFS

MARTIAL LAW COMMANDER REPLACEMENT--Lt Gen Nevzat Bolugiray, VI Corps and Adana, Mersin, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay martial law commander, was taken to the Gulhane Military Medical Academy for surgery on 20 October 1980. As the lt general's recuperation will last more than 15 days, Lt Gen Burhanettin Bigali has assumed this post, in accordance with article 7 of martial law No 1402. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Oct 80 TA]

COMMISSION OF NEW TRANSMITTER--A new Izmir Karatepe television transmitter was ceremoniously commissioned today. The Turkish Radio and Television director said that the new installation would improve the reception of programs in the area. He added that new transmitters will be built in eastern Anatolia soon. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Oct 80 TA]

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KREISKY COMMENTS ON REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

AU051302 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1142 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] How about the reactions to the U.S. election in Austria? What, for example, is the reaction of Social Democrat and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky? How does he feel about the victory of, and the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan?

[Begin recording] [Kreisky] I have no preferences, and fortunately we--Helmut Schmidt and I--last Saturday were of the opinion--if I may be so indiscreet as to say that--that we have no objections to anyone, but that we certainly would not say anything prior to the election. We feel that the U.S. policy is so substantial and important for world politics that everything depends on what policy is pursued by the president. Let me remind you that I had a very good relationship with Nixon--in Salzburg--and with Ford--again in Salzburg--and the only official visit I ever paid to the United States as chancellor was that to Ford, to the Republican. Moreover, it should be considered that probably Kissinger will play a very prominent role in the new president's foreign policy, and he is a known quantity. Oddly enough, Kissinger enjoys certain sympathies in the East bloc because there it is allegedly felt that his policy was more predictable than that of the President, the current President, that is, of Carter. Well, I don't know whether that is correct. And, second, the vice president, Bush, is a man who is exceedingly well versed in international problems because for a long time he headed the U.S. delegation to the United Nations very successfully, and in a way that won him many sympathies. Thus from our viewpoint, little has changed...[interrupted]

[Question] Little, but something did change?

[Kreisky] No, I would even say, in that respect, nothing. And I personally am in a position to make that assessment, because I have had good relations with some of the men around Carter, but I also have very good relations with those who will be around Reagan. [end recording]

PRC TRADE MINISTER TO VISIT AUSTRIA 4-10 NOV

AU041510 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Nov 80 p 10

[Summary] Vienna--Instead of the expected expansion of Austria's trade with the PRC, this year's exports to this country will even remain behind last year's figures. From January to August 1980, Austrian exports to the PRC were only 575 million schillings as against 636 million schillings during the corresponding period of 1979. This decline is due to discontinuation of Austrian high-grade steel deliveries which last year amounted to 500 million schillings, that is about half of Austria's total 1979 exports to the PRC. Austrian businessmen are particularly disappointed about the downward trend because they made considerable efforts to establish a foothold in the Chinese market. They point out that despite expensive preparatory work by Austrian bidders for industrial plant projects in the PRC, not a single order has been obtained by an Austrian firm so far. Numerous visits to Austria by Chinese experts have also failed to produce any tangible results.

There is some hope that the situation might be improved by the visit to Austria of PRC Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang scheduled for 1-10 November. The Chinese guest will sign an agreement in Vienna on technical and economic cooperation between Austria and the PRC and will visit several Austrian enterprises.

LEADERS COMMENT ON REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Schmidt Congratulations

LD051450 Hamburg DPA in German 1426 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sent cordial congratulations to Ronald Reagan on his election success.

"I am convinced that our two countries will successfully continue their partner-like, fruitful cooperation in close solidarity to defend freedom, secure peace and consolidate the well-being of their peoples," states the chancellor's congratulatory telegram published in Bonn today.

Schmidt 'Confident' of Cooperation

LD051632 Hamburg DPA in German 1558 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, after Ronald Reagan's election as the new U.S. president, expressed confidence about cooperation with the new U.S. leadership. Addressing the SPD parliamentary group today, the chancellor at the same time urged more intensive Western Europe-U.S. cooperation in responding to the challenges of world politics.

At a difficult stage in world politics, the American nation has, with an unequivocal majority, desired a change of leadership, said Schmidt. "We have good reasons for looking forward to cooperation with the new leadership with confidence and hope." In the present situation, the Federal Republic and the West European partners have a special responsibility.

Schmidt said he attaches special importanct to his trip to the United States in 2 weeks time. He will meet important advisers of the new president, perhaps also Reagan himself, whom he knew from various talks in past years.

As the biggest challenges with which the United States and Europe are jointly confronted, Schmidt mentioned East-West relations, Third World crisis points, defense questions and arms limitation, North-South problems and safeguarding energy supplies. Europeans and Americans know that they can only resolve these problems jointly. "We shall now have to discuss intensively possibilities for solutions and the roles which individual partners could play in these." If the dialogue is conducted correctly, Schmidt said, "we have a chance for a far-reaching consensus between Europe and the United States."

German-American relations as well as those between Europe and North America are determined in the first place by common basic convictions and fundamental interests, the chancellor declared. This is why a good trustful relationship between Bonn and Washington has existed without interruption since the fifties and until the present day, regardless of parties and persons.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt commented on Reagan's negative attitude toward the U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty. He declared on ARD Television that the SPD had made the ratification of this treaty a prerequisite for continuing the further implementation of the NATO decision on stationing new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, while at the same time offering negotiations to the Soviet Union. The great question now is when and in what manner will the United States and the Soviet Union start discussions so that they may evaluate the other partner and find out whether they can come to an agreement about realistic steps in arms limitation.

Boelling Interview

DW051317 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0715 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Herbert Schwan interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief of the Federal Government Press and Information Office; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Reagan is the winner of these presidential elections and will be the 40th American president: A big Ronald Reagan victory. The Federal Government probably did not expect this.

[Answer] I think we all had doubts that the California politician would score such a clear and impressive victory. But for a second time we have seen that opinion poll institutes are not always right, they can be quite wrong as well. They have been wrong at times in the Federal Republic. The federal chancellor will send a congratulatory telegram to Ronald Reagan this morning--that is natural. He will express our desire to continue German-American relations and our relations as partners as closely as has always been the case under every president, from the days of Konrad Adenauer to Helmut Schmidt.

[Question] Ronald Reagan has no foreign policy experience whatsoever, and he has stressed repeatedly that he would reject SALT II. If I am correctly informed, the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany wants to bring SALT II safely under wrap and seal under any circumstances. How do you assess these things this morning?

[Answer] We know the critical positions put forward by Ronald Reagan in the election campaign with regard to SALT. I believe, however, that it would be unfair for one of the European allies, for we Europeans to begin objective discussions at this moment. A freshly elected American president as is traditional will get together with his advisers in the coming weeks to work out priorities and examine the situation.

We have noted with satisfaction that in the election campaign Ronald Reagan expressed his basis interest in good relations with the Soviet Union. We ought to give him and his advisers time to think, analyze and develop a foreign policy.

For us in Bonn it is important that the newly elected American president said in the election campaign how strongly he is interested in good relations and partnership with the allies of America and that he wants to consult them closely. This is one of the most important prerequisites for a partnership between the Federal Republic and the United States that will function well. Relations between the Federal Republic and the United States have always been determined by basic interests since the times of Adenauer and Kennedy. These interests have not changed for 30 years. I am most certain that the new American president will follow these basic lines of American foreign policy which have become part of a cultivated tradition.

Carstens Message

LD051422 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens has sent congratulations on behalf of the German people to Ronald Reagan on his election as 40th president of the United States of America. He is confident, Carstens said, that the Federal Republic and united States will continue their close and trusting cooperation and partnership within the alliance for the good of the two countries and a just peace in the world.

PRESS PREVIEWS REAGAN ADMINISTRATION, POLICIES

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW061051 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Commentary signed G-N.: "Europe May Hope"]

[Text] Like 4 years ago; none of the European governments knows the "newcomer" who will soon move into the White House and who will have the task of leading the Western family of states. Similar to Carter's election, a man from the provinces will come to Washington, a man who knows almost nothing about the outside world. The question is being asked with concern in many European capitals whether Reagan has the talent for foreign policy, and if so, whether it will appear only after years of painful experience.

Will the future Reagan administration in Washington be so new and inexperienced as some say? The president is new, but the Republicans were in office just 4 years ago. They have a great number of experienced experts from former administrations, particularly in the fields of economic and finance policy. as well as in defense and foreign policy. George Shultz. Kissinger and Haig have been mentioned frequently recently as possible secretaries or advisers. Reagan has a large choice, in contrast to Carter. The foreign and security policy experts of the country in the renowned research institutes are mainly "Republican" oriented. Advice coming from these quarters gives one cause to expect a competent foreign policy to emerge. Realistic attention to the power policy principles of Western foreign policy can only help in the management of East-West relations. It should, therefore, not be surprising if, after a prolonged pause, the dialogue with Moscow on strategic arms gets going again. The Soviet Union will still be interested particularly if it is dealing with a government and a Congress that are capable of pursuing something other than the current way of handling "detente policy."

The first test of the political qualifications of the new president will be his choice of men for the new administration. To initial expectations can be added the following experience: With the exception of the time the great President Truman was in office, the Europeans have always gotten along better with Republican than with Democratic presidents. The foreign policy of the Republicans is usually less ambitious and less missionary. Despite modest aims, it has usually been more successful with regard to security and peace.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Editorial

DW061138 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Werner Holzer editorial: "Hope for Yesterday"]

[Text] In contrast to general ideas, the voters of parliamentary democracies do not always get what they have voted for. Many a candidate rules completely differently after the victory than he promised in the election campaign. It is not always due to plain opportunism, but frequently due to the new responsibility every acting politician has to bear. As regards the 1980 U.S. presidential elections, one can probably say that the majority of the people of the most powerful Western nation have gotten almost exactly what they have been longing for.

Their new president is a man who represents the longing of a nation for yesterday, for the good old days, a man who represents the very meaning of the word. Ronald Reagan with his almost 70 years may be somewhat old for his new task, he may have dyed his hair to appear younger--all this did not matter very much, because Reagan represents a picture of America most of his compatriots like best anyway.

He is optimistic (almost high spirited), he speaks like a man who was always convinced that the strong must not necessarily be alone, but that he can go his way toward success alone if need be. Ronald Reagan never gives the impression of being undecided and discouraged, even if he is. He simply faces the people, saying: I have no fears about the future, and I do not believe that the American people are afraid of the future.

It is said that faith can move mountains. That conviction is more popular in the United States than it is in old Europe. Faith is interpreted on the other side of the Atlantic also as faith in oneself, as self-confidence. "Together we will do what is necessary to get America going again." said Reagan after his landslide victory. Since for a long time most Americans have not considered Jimmy Carter capable of doing this--whatever that may mean--the current President had to accept a total defeat. Reagan certainly does not symbolize the setting out for "new frontiers," something John Kennedy promised 2 decades ago. On the contrary, Reagan stands for a return to the old familiar world behind the old frontiers where a man trusted himself, helped his neighbor and in return could call on him for help, while otherwise relying on God and good luck.

The new man heading the leading Western power certainly thinks in a less complicated way than Jimmy Carter. He is less troubled by doubts and thus more predictable in this respect at least. That can be an advantage even for those who do not share Reagan's political conviction. This "good old America," which Reagan wants to reawaken, is a rather patriarchal being. The allies of the United States should be aware of that in particular. It is an America which the new president fits--a country that does not want to be pushed around any longer like a dumb giant. Carter failed because so many Americans have been longing for such a situation. The patriarchal superfather Reagan created more hope than his adversary even among the underprivileged in the United States.

It could be that the rest of the world--and particularly the allies of the United States--will now have to become accustomed to a new America, to a country and a president who will be more content with themselves and who will show less interest and more mistrust for others. A part of "good, old and powerful America," is, after all, also the good, old isolationism, More armament and the fatal belief that only the military superiority of the United States can safeguard peace fits into all this, but solves none of the problems.

The new man says he is not afraid of the future, and one must envy him for that. Maybe he is underrating all the contradictory expectations he will have to cope with: Hopes of Latin American military dictatorships and the expectations of their democratic opponents, hopes of Israel for a pro-Israeli Reagan and contrary expectations of the Arabs and Palestinians, hopes of the Europeans for a predictable and determined U.S president together with the expectation that he will listen more to his allies.

That is quite a lot all at once. But the sad thing about America's hope for the orderly world of yesterday is the fact that the trend is in the other direction, to an unknown territory where one cannot get along only with old Boy Scout virtues and tricks.

Reagan has one thing in common with his predecessors: America expects him to do almost the impossible. If he succeeds in implementing just a bit of these expectations, that will already be quite a lot. He will experience, like Carter, that his room for maneuver in domestic and international policies is smaller than he may have hoped.

Deutschlandfunk Correspondent Report

DW061137 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0413 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts from commentary by Washington Correspondent Baukhage]

[Text] One thing can probably be said with regard to the future foreign policy course of Reagan: The difference will not be as great as one may have expected in view of the fact that Reagan has been depicted as a rightist.

The reasons are, if we are not mistaken, that a Democratic majority in Congress will be a counterbalance. Second, time and again we have seen a new president move from extremist positions toward the center. This happened in Reagan's election campaign. Third, the interests of such a great country, of such an enormous country as the United States do not change from one day to the next. A new president must accept that.

One thing can be said already, something that is of great advantage in contrast to Carter, namely, that Reagan has a more stable character, that he is a more straightforward person who is more predictable. That is naturally a great relief for the Soviets, who could never follow Carter's big leaps, who never understood him and who always mistrusted him. As regards Reagan, they know who he is, they know he is an arch conservative, and in the past the Soviets have found it best to talk to conservatives.

APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS, STATE SECRETARIES ANNOUNCED

LD051753 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens handed decrees of appointment to the following ministers and state secretaries today:

Ministers of:

Foreign Affairs	Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Interior	Gerhart Rudolf Baum
Justice	Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel
Finance	Hans Matthoefer
Economics	Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff
Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Josef Ertl
Labor and Social Welfare	Dr Herbert Ehrenberg
Defense	Dr Hans Apel
Youth, Family and Health	Antje Huber
Transport	Dr Volker Hauff
Post and Telecommunications	Kurt Gscheidle
Construction, Town and Country Planning	Dr Dieter Haack
Inner-German Relations	Egon Franke
Research and Technology	Dr Andreas von Bulow
Education and Science	Dr Juergen Schmude
Economic Cooperation	Rainer Offergeld

Parliamentary State Secretaries:

State Minister Attached to the Federal Chancellor	Guenter Huonker
State Ministers at the Ministry of:	
Foreign Affairs	Hildegrad Hamm-Bruecher and Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi
Interior	Andreas von Schoeler
Justice	Dr Hans de With
Finance	Karl Haehser and Dr Rolf Boehme
Economics	Martin Gruener
Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Georg Gallus
Labor and Social Welfare	Hermann Buschfort and Anke Fuchs
Defense	Dr Willfried Penner
Youth, Family and Health	Karl Fried Zander
Transport	Erhard Mahne
Posts and Telecommunications	Helmuth Becker
Construction, Town and Country Planning	Dr Dietrich Sperling
Inner-German Relations	Dr Heinz Kreutzmann
Research and Technology	Erwin Stahl
Education and Science	Bjoern Engholm
Economic Cooperation	Alwain Brueck

SCHMIDT PROCEEDS WITH BOELLING APPOINTMENT TO GDR

LD052128 Hamburg DPA in German 2010 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA)--According to a report in the Thursday issue of BERLINER MORGENPOST, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has given instructions that the accreditation of the Federal Republic's new permanent representative in East Berlin, Klaus Boelling, should be set in motion. The state minister at the federal chancellor's office, Huonker, is supposed to have announced this step to the GDR's permanent representative in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, as early as Tuesday. On this occasion Huonker is said to have declared that for the FRG there could not be an empty chair policy. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt had recently proposed not to fill the post of the Federal Republic's permanent representative in East Berlin for the time being, due to the GDR's policy of entrenchment.

SPD LEFTISTS SUGGEST ARMS CONTROL POLICY MEASURES

DW051509 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] A group of SPD Bundestag deputies belonging to the "parliamentary left," suggests that even the export of licenses for the production of war arms and other military equipment must be authorized. The suggestion is of significance insofar as it has been learned some time ago that German firms did not supply arms directly to South Africa, but that they supplied licenses for their production. According to the Federal Government, this has been stopped as late as in March 1978. These and other suggestions are contained in a letter addressed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which was signed by Karstens Voigt, Wolfgang Roth, Georg Schlaga and Peter Paterna, (FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU editor), among others.

Dear Comrade Schmidt,

We gladly comply with your request uttered in the Bundestag faction and the federal party council to send you brief suggestions for coalition negotiations and the following government statement.

We would like you to take under consideration the following arms control policy suggestions in the coalition negotiations or in your government statement:

1. The Federal Government will initiate additional suggestions in the Atlantic alliance--such as the suggestion you have made publicly that no state should maintain more than 50 percent of the troops in the reduction area of NATO and the Warsaw Pact--which would facilitate the conclusion of a first MBFR agreement in the near future.

2. The Federal Government strongly supports the ratification of the SALT II agreement by the U.S. Senate, stating that if SALT II should fail, intensified armament in the field of nuclear medium-range missiles would dangerously increase the hazards of a new arms race and create a new situation.

3. The Federal Government sticks with the political priority of arms control and thus with the priority of negotiations with the Soviet Union, which NATO has linked with its decision to modernize its nuclear medium-range potential. The Federal Government's aim is to stabilize the balance on as low a level as possible, to curtail Soviet medium-range systems, to achieve common agreed limitation of Eastern and Western medium-range systems in Europe, in order to make superfluous the introduction of additional medium-range arms in Western Europe.

4. As before, the Federal Government supports a worldwide ban on chemical arms. It will examine in addition whether a regional agreement can be achieved in Europe on controlled prohibition of storing and using chemical arms. The Federal Government will support the idea that in NATO decisions on chemical arms, political priority will be given to the attempt to achieve arms control.

5. The coalition parties stick with their policy to limit arms exports. According to an agreement between SPD and FDP representatives of July 1980, they will establish parliamentary controls on authorizing war arms exports and other military equipment in the Foreign Policy Committee or in the Committee for Disarmament and Arms Control. The export of licenses to produce war arms and other military equipment is to become the subject of authorization.

6. In line with the Berlin party decision, a commission should be set up, dealing with the importance of the arms sector in the Federal Republic.

7. Already decided arms projects in a state of preparatory planning should be critically examined with regard to financing security policy aspects. In doing this, one should examine whether the results of additional arms control agreements could not decrease arms expenditures which are a burden both on the East and on the West. One could, for example, make binding commitments between the East and the West on confidence-creating measures and the number and stationing place of conventional arms systems.

Copies of this letter will be sent to Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner.

With friendly greetings, 5 November.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES EXPECTED DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS

DW041510 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Commentary signed R.H.F.: "A Poor Example"]

[Text] The next federal administration is making a mistake prior to its having come about. At least it should have never leaked out from the coalition talks to the public that the government intends to break an international commitment, unless it will not soon justify that intention publicly. It is obviously being imputed that the citizens of the Federal Republic dislike any agitation about percentages in the budget, and that the matter will pass unnoticed.

One can be certain that in the final phase of the American election campaign nobody will pay special attention to the refusal of the Germans to increase their defense budget by 3 percent. But thereafter we admire the courage in planning something that has not been safeguarded politically abroad, as far as one can see. Be it Carter of Reagan--both presidential candidates considered the 3 percent expected to be contributed by the NATO partners as too low, and there was a difference between the two only with regard to their considerably higher demand. Regardless who is the next president, he will not hesitate to demonstrate his promised foreign political energy, and in doing this he can be certain of great support by his people. The decision to make America militarily strong again emanated to a great extent from the representatives of the people, and the European public attributed too little attention to the fact that something has been going on there for 2 years. The Americans in the State Department or the Pentagon may show understanding over and over again for the special situation of the Germans. It includes--from an American point of view--quite a few concessions which the German public does not realize or register as such, for instance the Americans' renunciation with regard to German participation in safeguarding the region from where we obtain a great part of our energy. But another more primitive basic trend of America, the idea that everybody ought to look after himself, could become drastically effective on the next occasion.

It is not a matter of squinting at what others think. We ought to prevail with our will not to act as the European core of the alliance like the weaker partners act.

We must not give up marching in step with the excuse "we are so small," such as the Danes, the Dutch and the Belgians, lagging behind in the striving for orderly and firm defense. The phrase fits here: If two are doing the same thing, it still is not the same. The Federal Republic cannot and does not want to head NATO. But it is most interested in setting the best example and in letting no doubts come up with regard to its determination. One is surprised, amazed and sad because of the unexpected attack of fatigue.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS 'FORMER TERRORIST' KLEIN

DW051400 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 80 pp 135-138

[Interview with former terrorist Hans-Joachim Klein: "Down With the Weapon and Off to the Bush"]

[Text] SPEIGEL: For more than 3 years we have been spared from terrorist attacks by the RAF [Red Army Faction]. Have the German city guerrillas been eliminated, or are they making preparations for a new strike?

Klein: Unfortunately they are probably not yet eradicated, but they have had to accept severe setbacks.

SPIEGEL: The police have shot to death two members of the so-called top group, namely Elisabeth von Dyck and Willy Peter Stoll....

Klein: Blindly and unjustifiedly. "One could have embraced Elisabeth von Dyck" in order to arrest her, a BKA [Federal Criminal Office] man even admitted.

SPIEGEL: Four others have been arrested, namely, Rolf Heissler, Rolf Clemens Wagner, Sieglinde Hoffmann and Ingrid Barabass.

Klein: These so-called investigation successes usually produce effects which are the opposite of what fighting terrorism should be. The terrorist realm uses that to instigate new hatred and to recruit new terrorists. Today it is not as easy as it was before to talk people into it, some changes have taken place in this. But that approach still works. This is the way to keep the merry-go-round of violence against violence going. It is much more important that the guerrillas deteriorate internally more and more in the meantime.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean?

Klein: More and more people quit--exactly as I did 4 years ago.

SPIEGEL: Who has quit?

Klein: Susanne Albrecht, for example. She has no longer cooperated for about 1 year; she has quit.

SPIEGEL: How do you know that?

Klein: I cannot tell you.

SPIEGEL: She was supposedly involved in the 1977 murder of Juergen Ponto, her godfather. Employees of the Ponto family almost definitely recognized her. Where is she today?

Klein: Even if I knew, I would not tell you. Not merely the cops want to know that; former comrades probably want to know it too. The one wants to have her in jail, the other wants her buried. The same applies to me. But it goes even further: Just a few months ago a so-called top terrorist quit. He tops all the lists of wanted persons.

SPIEGEL: Will you give us his name?

Klein: Yes, certainly, one ought to sometimes disseminate positive news from the terrorist realm. It is Peter Juergen Boock.

SPIEGEL: He is supposed to be the one who fired the fatal shots at Ponto. He is also suspected of having been involved in the attempt to fire a missile at the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe and in the kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer. He is considered the permanent companion of Brigitte Mohnhaupt, the probable chief of the gang. He was arrested in Yugoslavia together with her and with Wagner and Siegline Hofmann and he was released and expelled later on.

Klein: All that is not my problem. Let Mr Herold keep his computors rattling, for me the following counts: Boock is not a terrorist any more, he put down his weapon and went off to the bush, as I did at that time. I was able to help a bit in this respect, and I am extremely happy about this.

SPIEGEL: To what extent were you able to help?

Klein: He was in a terrible situation once he had quit. He did not know what to do and he did not have a penny. Friends of mine were able to keep him at the last moment from robbing a bank. The devil only knows what would have happened if he did. Boock was able to be convinced how idiotic such a bank robbery would be, and he turned in his weapon. It was destroyed and thrown into the garbage. This whole story shows how extremely important it is that something ought to happen after appeals such as that by Federal Minister of the Interior Baum, who said: "Society must not reject anybody who wants to quit; next to all paragraphs there ought to be something else too." Bridges ought to be built for such people and a way out must be created.

SPIEGEL: What did you contribute?

Klein: You know that I wrote a book entitled, "Return to Humanity." The book will be published in France this year, and soon thereafter also in Denmark and Sweden--who knows where else as well--I wrote in the forword that the proceeds from the book ought to be used for terrorists wanting to quit. Peter Boock has read my book. I do not know whether it has influenced him. I can only hope it did. At any rate I was able to help him.

SPIEGEL: Did you give him money?

Klein: I let him have it indirectly. He needs it to fill the dangerous vacuum after his quitting in order to survive. I have not met him.

SPIEGEL: How large was the amount?

Klein: A few thousand marks--enough for the beginning. This is when one needs it most. As somebody who has quit, one cannot simply go to a factory and ask for work. Once he has established more distance from it all, he ought to appeal to the public--as I did at the time. I have quit the guerrilla club for 4 years now. Boock could give very fresh information on the individual reasons why he has quit and what is happening now in this group. He must not become a traitor, but if he simply describes his experiences in the group, he might make others falter and motivate to quit.

SPIEGEL: But not to report to the authorities.

Klein: That does not work in many cases. If somebody is wanted for murder--rightly or not--he cannot report. One cannot advise these people to go to jail for a lifetime. That does not work. But should these people therefore remain terrorists and continue to shoot around? I am decidedly against it. Therefore I propagate quitting as an alternative, as a third way, so to speak. I did not invent it, people have practiced it before me, and hardly anybody knows about it.

SPIEGEL: Who else?

Klein: Angela Luther, for example. That was by the end of 1974 or in early 1975--at any rate some time prior to the kidnapping of Lorenz, in which she was supposed to be involved, as the BKA stated; naturally it is all nonsense. Ingeborg Bartz has also quit. That must have happened at least 8 years ago. The prosecution witness, Mueller, that excellent BKA aide, once said that she has been shot to death by Andreas Baader. The BKA then had the Rhein meadows dug up.

SPIEGEL: As far as we know, Angela Luther and Ingeborg Bartz are still kept as "dangerous terrorists" on BKA lists of wanted persons.

Klein: There are obviously many file corpses [karteileichen]. Warrants must be terrifying, for otherwise they have no effect. "Use your weapons without restraint," is says, for example, under photographs of people who have not had arms for a long time. Mr Herold probably needs the whole theaterical thunder to justify his expensive police apparatus.

SPIEGEL: You obviously seem rather well informed about the terrorist realm--do you still have contacts?

Klein: Not on your life. Naturally I have absolutely no contacts any more. Some people of this realm probably would like to have some with me. I hope that they will never succeed. But indirectly I am still rather well informed, because I want to take part in the discussion on how to overcome terrorism from the inside. It has been learned, for example, that the Zurich bank robbery and the ensuing shooting late last year have created enormous quarrels in the whole outfit.

SPIEGEL: That has been written in DER SPIEGEL.

Klein: Maybe so. At any rate a part of the inner supporting circle has disengaged itself. The Zurich example shows how far the German terrorists have gotten. Because of some minor amounts of money they shoot around like idiots, creating carnage among the pedestrians on the street. That will certainly have greatly hurt them in the eyes of their misled sympathizers also. At least, I hope so.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean--the arrests, the quitting and the internal crisis taken together--that the RAF is defunct and that one must not fear anything from it?

Klein: I do not think so. But I hope that they eventually dissolve and realize that their policy and concepts simply have failed. They must note that their field of sympathizers is melting more and more. The leftist scene is not prepared any more to support these groups blindly. In the meantime the remains of the RAF, of the 2 June Movement and the revolutionary cell have merged. Due to lack of volume they have no other choice. They will certainly not be able any more to come up with general staff-like planning and great logistics. But their power might be sufficient for a few bullets or a case of explosives.

SPIEGEL: In June two German terrorists lost control of their car and raced to death: Wolfgang Beer and Juliane Plambeck. Did you know the two?

Klein: Just Juliane Plambeck. In September/October 1976, I was training her to handle arms in a Palestinian camp. Some 4 weeks earlier she had escaped from the Berlin women's prison. She was fanatically determined to implement her ideas about a political armed fight.

SPIEGEL: DER SPIEGEL published in the summer a series of three installments by Volker Speitel, a former terrorist and later witness for the prosecution. Speitel wrote "that some of those whose pictures can be seen today on the lists of wanted persons, would have done the same as Hans-Joachim Klein, if they had had contacts with similar 'somebodies' as he had." Maybe he himself would have preferred to do the same as you did.

KLEIN: He should have. I do not have much sympathy for him. I shudder when I think of the means with which he has bought his freedom--ranging to the indentification of his own wife. He made a deal with the police involving all kinds of people. With his quitting, Speitel has certainly not convinced anybody in the terrorist realm that this was the right way to do it. I feel better in my skin. He is right in describing the temptation to make an end and quit. This is, by the way, the case not only with regard to German terrorists.

SPIEGEL: Where else?

Klein: I know, for example, that this is also the case in Italy where terrorism is raging the worst. I have helped through various channels a person of the "Red Brigades" to quit. He, too, received money from me. One of the chiefs, by the way, Mario Moretti--he is considered the head of the Moro kidnappers--has also quit and he is far away.

SPIEGEL: Where do you know that from?

Klein: Naturally I will not tell you that. On 30 March a demonstration of 8,000 leftists was taking place against terrorism in Piazza Navona. I had composed a statement for that demonstration. It was read there and later on it was published by the Italian press. I appealed to the people at Piazza Navona "not only to encourage those toying with the idea to quit, but to assure them of 100 percent assistance in making that difficult step, such as giving them papers, shelter, work and so on."

SPIEGEL: Was there some response?

Klein: In past weeks there was almost some mass quitting in the most militant leftist Italian terror organization, the "Prima Linea". Some 80 people have quit. The outfit practically does not exist any more. The last incurables have joined the "Red Brigades". Naturally it would be nonsense if I claimed that success, but maybe my appeal has contributed something to it.

SPIEGEL: Would you be proud of it?

Klein: Well, that is such a pompous word. I would be extremely happy. It is sad that one cannot bring about such a campaign among the leftists in Germany. The groups can break up only internally. The police will never achieve it with their means. You know, I said in my SPIEGEL talk in 1978: "If I should succeed with this interview and by book to make 10 people quit the guerrillas, I would have achieved more than the BKA with its 100 million marks." That may sound somewhat bigmouthed to some people, but we have achieved something in the meantime.

SPIEGEL: Why don't you want to report to the authorities?

Klein: Why? In order to sit dully in a cell for a few years? Who would believe me that I was not bought secretly and that I did not make any deals with the investigators? I am neither a terrorist now, nor have I ever been a traitor. I want to keep my credibility. I can achieve that only in this way. It is certainly not comfortable. Such a double underground life--hidden from the cops and hidden from revengeful guerrilla people--is not pleasure, damn it. It is more surviving than living. The price is deprivation in some fields and renunciation of all kinds of human opportunities.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ CONSULTS WITH GISCARD ON GULF WAR

NC051623 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] 5 Nov (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today met Iraqi envoy Tariq 'Aziz, a close aide of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on his second visit Paris leader since the outbreak of the Gulf war. [sentence as received]

Against a background of increasing attempts to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf war, current consultations between France and Iraq are being kept secret and no comment has been made on the aim of this latest visit by Mr 'Aziz who arrived yesterday.

Mr 'Aziz, who is vice-president of Iraq's Revolutionary Council, is expected to raise the question of the delivery of 60 French Mirage F1 warplanes. The aircraft have been ordered from France which is Iraq's second military supplier well behind the Soviet Union.

Iraqi pilots are undergoing training in France, but officials said that no contact is planned between Mr 'Aziz and French Defence Minister Joel le Theule.

Iraq was France's second oil supplier until it halted exports because of the war.

LE MONDE ON CAUSE OF CARTER DEFEAT, REAGAN FUTURE

LD061139 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Rejection Phenomenon"]

[Text] The crushing repudiation of President Carter by the U.S. voters reflects above all the personal failure of a man who had scarcely more than his sincerity and good will to offer. His compatriots had no hesitation in bringing about a complete change of direction and team, preferring to break rather than renew a mandate which, they think, had brought them nothing but disappointments.

It is on his general attitude, on that famous "leadership," that Mr Carter has been judged and rejected, but his defeat would not have been so resounding if his economic policy, or what passed for an economic policy, had not met with opposition from a major section of the voters who traditionally vote Democratic. Through the continuous increase in the cost of living, inflation was making its effects felt in every home without the White House ever giving the impression of having the means of overcoming it. Ultimately, in the light of the figures, it is possible to talk of a veritable rejection phenomenon.

Throughout his presidency, Mr Carter used the national backing given to him in 1976 without succeeding in keeping the loyalty of the regional and social groups which were the foundation of his success at that time. The South, aside from Georgia, has "betrayed" him overwhelmingly. The Jewish minority seems to have mainly voted for Reagan owing to his unconditional support for Israel. The blacks were not enthusiastic. The support given to candidate Carter by the AFL-CIO labor federation did not prevent the big industrial states like Ohio and Pennsylvania from swinging to the Republican camp. The farmers took the embargo on grain to the USSR very badly. Wherever you looked you saw lack of enthusiasm and disillusion. The President's rather cold nature and his frequent vacillations worked against the emergence of the sympathetic feeling which properly exercised power always creates.

This emotional and political bankruptcy brought about the collapse of the Democratic coalition which, since Roosevelt, to a greater or lesser degree united the labor world, the minorities--especially the large Catholic minority--and the South.

The fact that a man like Ronald Reagan was enough to divide it completely suggests that its time was over and that the United States is going to enter an era of electoral instability in which no collective or corporate vote can be considered safe in advance.

To what have Mr Reagan's voters rallied? Essentially to two strong points which are not necessarily parallel. First, we must not allow the euphoria of victory to make us forget the old clientele of established reactionaries, the remnants of or the heirs to the cohorts which followed Senator Goldwater in his 1964 presidential team, including those who hark back to the cold war. However, it is not to these old-timers that Mr Reagan owes the scale of his public. He has been able to rally the mass of middle class people who want "things to change" at home and abroad and who, although enlisted under the banner of moral order which the president-elect loftily claims to follow, are pushing for change.

In what direction? It will take more than yesterday's results to reveal that. Everything will depend on the specific program proposed for this dynamic potential, in other words on the thrust which Mr Reagan gives it. He will find it difficult to bring the vision he upheld during the campaign into line with reality. His predecessor's example is there to remind him that the people's confidence, not to mention Congress' confidence, is eminently volatile in the United States.

SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER, LE THEULE DISCUSS WEAPONS

LD051555 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 18

[Feliciano Fidalgo dispatch: "Rodriguez Sahagun Meets French Counterpart in Paris"]

[Text] Paris--Today sees the end of the talks which Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun began with his French counterpart Joel le Theule yesterday in Paris. Bilateral military and industrial cooperation with a view to Spain's greater integration into European defense formed the main topic of the French-Spanish talks, following Rodriguez Sahagun's talks with other European powers, but on this occasion the talks did not conclude with further purchases of military equipment.

"Europe must tackle the problem of building a specifically European weapons industry. No one country can do this alone. Spain must therefore remain alert to this continental evolution and cannot permit itself the luxury of remaining aloof from it." These remarks made by the Spanish minister at the press conference which he gave at the Spanish Embassy last night reflect his talks with Le Theule and his visits to several weapons factories and installations, such as the Thompson Company and the Taberny operations center.

In connection with the Europeanization of Spain's weapons industry, Rodriguez Sahagun yesterday received France's assurance regarding Spain's particpation in the manufacture of a new tank to replace the AMX 30 and the Leopard. This new vehicle is a French-German project which will be operational at the end of the decade.

He broached with his counterpart Le Theule the subject of cooperation between the countries in the building of Daphne and Aosta submarines, "which is developing in the most satisfactory way," and the maintenance of Mirage aircraft (70 Mirage III's and Mirage F-1's).

PREMIER BARRE TO VISIT SFRY 12-14 NOV

LD051108 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Mr Raymond Barre will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 12 through 14 November at the invitation of the president of the Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic.

L'HUMANITE PUBLISHES JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PCF-FLN TALKS

LD051703 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] The FLN [Algerian National Liberation Front] and PCF have issued the following communique:

At the PCF's invitation an FLN party delegation visited France from 29 through 31 October 1980. This visit, which falls within the framework of the regular consultations between the two parties, provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest between the two delegations which were headed by FLN party Central Committee member Cherif Lazhari and PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz:

(The following took part in the talks: For the FLN: FLN Central Committee member Kallah Mohamed Larbi; FLN Foreign Relations Committee member Ogab Boubakeur; Algerians in Europe Association member Chergui Said; FLN Organization Department member Falek Mohamed el-Hachemi. For the PCF: Foreign policy section members Alain Gresh and Michel Mullert; immigration section member Belkacem Ferhat; local government section member Jean-Pierre Perillaud.)

These talks were stamped with the friendship and solidarity which characterize FLN-PCF relations. The constant development of these relations confirms the broad similarity of views between the two parties and the convergence of the two parties' action in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The FLN delegation informed the French delegation of the extent and gravity of the El Asnam disaster and the measures taken by the Algerian Government to rebuild the city.

The PCF paid tribute to the Algerian people's dignity in these painful times and assured them of its active solidarity. It informed the Algerian delegation of the emotion felt by the French workers and the concrete actions which the PCF has already undertaken and will pursue for rebuilding aid.

The FLN thanked the PCF for its action and welcomed the French people's solidarity.

The two parties exchanged views on the development of the peoples' struggle for political and economic liberation and to consolidate their national independence and realize their legitimate aspirations to freedom, justice and progress. They noted with satisfaction the progress made in the peoples' struggle and their successes.

Faced with the growth of the peoples' struggle, the imperialist countries are trying to oppose it by reviving the arms race, establishing new military bases, interfering in countries' internal affairs and carrying out destabilizing maneuvers, thereby considerably aggravating international tension and endangering international peace and security.

Imperialism, faced with the crisis of its system, is making the developing countries and the less privileged classes in capitalist countries suffer the consequences of that crisis. It continues to obstinately reject the nonaligned movement's proposals aimed at building a new economic order and at democratizing the international institutions.

The two parties stressed the importance of the convergence between the struggles of peoples in the developed countries and those waged by peoples in developing countries against the domination and exploitation of the multinational companies and imperialism and to promote the establishment of a new international economic and political order.

The two delegations expressed their grave concern at the events which are shaking the Gulf region and the Middle East.

They note that imperialism is the sole beneficiary of this situation, which is enabling it to carry out a dangerous redeployment of military means in the region.

The two delegations once again asserted their active solidarity with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole internationally recognized representative, and confirmed that recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including its right to build its own state, is the precondition for establishing a just and lasting peace.

The two delegations welcomed the West Saharan people's victories both at the international level and in the field and consider that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's successes will, in leading to independence, be an essential factor for peace with mutual respect and cooperation among the peoples of the region.

On the eve of the Madrid CSCE conference the two parties reaffirmed the need to make every effort to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation for the Mediterranean countries. In this connection they recalled the indivisible nature of security in Europe and the Mediterranean in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act, whose provisions must be implemented in full.

The two parties examined the development of relations between France and Algeria. They consider that the results of the negotiations which took place on 17-18 September 1980 between France and Algeria were the result of the Algerian Government's will, expressed on many occasions, and the French and Algerian workers' struggles to promote broad cooperation, based on relations of equality between the two countries, in mutual respect and in the two peoples' higher interest.

They think that the implementation of all the provisions of the agreements reached will reflect the effective desire for mutually beneficial cooperation.

The PCF reaffirmed its strong determination to pursue its action to ensure respect for the rights and security of Algerian workers in France and for new progress in French-Algerian cooperation.

At the end of their talks the two delegations noted with satisfaction the deep ties of friendship and solidarity which exist between the PCF and the FLN. They decided to make every effort to extend and strengthen those ties. To that end a new cooperation agreement was signed between the two parties.

PERTINI SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO REAGAN

AU051623 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Chief of State Sandro Pertini sent the following congratulatory message today to Ronald Reagan, the future president of the United States:

"I would like to extend my congratulations to you upon learning that the American people have appointed you to the supreme magistracy of the United States.

"I am sure that you will deal with the tough job ahead of you with equilibrium and responsibility in the interests of peace, brotherhood between all nations, national independence, civil and human rights and forcefully fighting world hunger. On behalf of the Italian people, whose links with the American people stem from human and family ties and common ideals as well as from political, alliance and friendship ties, please accept my sincerest best wishes for the success of your high mission."

Forlani Congratulations Message

AU052013 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Premier Arnoldo Forlani today sent the following message to Ronald Reagan: "At the moment when the American people have elected you to the highest position in the United States of America, I wish to convey my own and the Italian Government's most heartfelt best wishes for the success of your mission.

"Italy and the United States share the same ideals of liberty and democracy and are linked by traditionalities of friendship and alliance. I am certain that the cooperation between our two countries, already so intense in every sector, can be further developed and strengthened to our mutual benefit and for the safeguarding of security and peace."

Party Leaders View Election

AU051619 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov, (ANSA)--The surprising strength of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's victory over incumbent President Jimmy Carter in the United States elections was met with cautious reactions in Italy today.

Christian Democrat Party (DC) Secretary Flaminio Piccoli was admittedly hard put to comment on the results of the U.S. presidential poll. "It's hard at this time to express a pondered opinion about a free decision made by the United States electorate," he said, adding that "domestic considerations" undoubtedly motivated the choice.

Piccoli voiced the hope that the next president "pursues a close partnership with Europe, promotes close cooperation between industrialized nations and the Third World and gives high priority to the job of reviving detente and peace."

Communist Party (PCI) foreign relations chief Gian Carlo Pajetta was not at all worried about the "personality" of the new American President. "What we have to worry about is the possibility of a hard-line imperialist lobby toughening U.S. foreign policy at a time when the detente process is at a low ebb," he said.

Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi described the United States as "a strange country full of surprises" while recalling Carter's own surprisingly swift rise to the presidency 4 years ago.

"It wasn't Reagan's victory that was so surprising," the PSI leader said, noting that a Republican victory was "in the air," but "the sweeping landslide with which the former California governor won the White House." Craxi voiced the hope that Reagan enter "the category of good presidents in the Republican tradition."

According to Republican Party (RPI) Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, the United States voting public expressed its "frustration" with the "impotency" of the Carter administration on the world scene.

Reagan's sweep was termed "sensational" by Liberal Party (PLI) Secretary Valerio Zanone because it picked up so many states. The result, according to the leader of the tiny right-of-center grouping, marked a turning-point for the United States. "American democracy shows its strength in its ability to effect a change in the leadership without any trauma or uncertainty," he said, adding "a decisive era is coming up for relations between the United States and Europe."

For the secretary of the neofascist MSI party, Giorgio Almirante, Reagan's voters had "good sense, a sense of responsibility and a desire to restore a sense of security to the free world...." It was in these terms that Almirante described Reagan's electoral sweep as a "rightwing victory."

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission in the Italian lower house, Giulio Andreotti, voiced concern over the prospects of getting the SALT II agreement ratified. The second Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, the former Italian premier noted, was still not ratified 17 months after its signing, while Carter had a strong Democratic majority in Congress. Andreotti conceded that Reagan's proposal for linking the fate of SALT II with an eventual SALT III agreement was worthy of study, although his own opinion was that SALT II should be ratified as such in the interest of "a loyal dialogue" between Washington and Moscow. He also insisted on the idea of entrusting the U.S.-Iranian hostage affair to the American Congress and Iranian Parliament as advocated by the recent interparliamentary conference upon an Italian proposal.

HEAD OF STATE PERTINI TO VISIT GREECE 20 NOV

AU051627 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Chief of State Sandro Pertini will make an official 4-day visit to Greece on November 20, it was officially announced here today. Pertini was invited there by Greek Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis.

RADICAL PARTY ELECTS NEW POLITICAL SECRETARY

AU040930 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 4 Nov (ANSA)--Italy's small but vocal Radical Party last night elected its new political secretary, twenty-six-year old Francesco Rutelli. The election came at the end of the Radical Party congress here. Rutelli succeeds Giuseppe Rippa who will fill the lower house seat vacated by the party's charismatic leader Marco Pannella who stepped down Sunday.

Pannella will continue his duties as M.P. in the European Parliament in Strasbourg. He is believed to be drafting a new policy for the Radicals aimed at closer ties with the Socialist Party. Rutelli's nomination was proposed by Rippa after he accepted to fill Pannella's seat in the Italian Parliament. Before electing the new secretary, the congress approved a political motion asserting that the referendum on abortion--promoted by the Radicals to repeal current legislation which the party considers too restrictive--must be firmly defended. The motion also stressed the Radicals' responsibility "in non-violent struggles against famine and war".

'TENSE DIALOGUE' BETWEEN U.S., SOVIET CSCE DELEGATES

LD052305 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] This morning's session of the preparatory talks for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be held in Madrid, featured a tense dialogue between the Soviet and U.S. delegates when the latter set forth their future positions at the conference. During the session comment centered upon the election of Ronald Reagan as the new U.S. president and upon the tough arguments between Soviets and Americans. The chief of the U.S. delegation said that his country's position at the conference would not be affected by the presidential change.

The Soviet ambassador in Madrid, Yuriy Dubinin, criticized the American stance by saying that the U.S. attitude had been invariable after 9 weeks of fruitless work at the preparatory sessions for the conference. The spokesman for the Soviet delegation at the conference described as obstructionist the tone used by the U.S. representatives and said that the harsh tone they were using would further hamper the achievement of a compromise acceptable to both delegations.

PRIME MINISTER, KING CONGRATULATE REAGAN ON VICTORY

Suarez Message

LD051826 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has sent Mr Reagan the following message of congratulations:

On the occasion of your election to the presidency of the United States and your brilliant electoral victory, I wish to convey to you my sincere and cordial congratulations together with my wishes for the prosperity of that great friendly country. I am sure that during your term of office the existing solid relations between our two countries will be further strengthened and that our close cooperation will strengthen the friendship between our two peoples, the solidarity of the Western world and the defense of world peace.

Juan Carlos Message

LD051828 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] His majesty the king has sent the Republican candidate to the presidency of the United States, Ronald Reagan, the following message:

On the occasion of your great electoral triumph, which elevates you to the presidency of the United States, I ask you to accept my most cordial congratulations. I am sure that the close relations which traditionally link our two peoples will be further strengthened and that this will be of mutual benefit and to the benefit of world peace and security. With great pleasure I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you my wishes for your personal good fortune and the continued prosperity and well-being of the noble and friendly American nation.

[Signed] Juan Carlos, king.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Foreign Minister's Comments

LD060246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez Llorca considers that, with regard to Spanish interests in the United States, the election of any American president is practically immaterial. The American policy in this sense, he said, is a policy dictated by company boards and, in the economic aspects to which I am now referring, is very much in the service of the interests of American industry. In this sense I do not think that there is any change. In the political field, he added, Mr Reagan seems to place great stress on Spanish accession to the European Communities and NATO, and, should this be the case, it could also be a positive factor in our coming closer to these institutions.

PSOE Leader's Views

LD060251 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Felipe Gonzalez, commenting on Reagan's election, said that the change in the American presidency is not going to be substantial for Spain. The Socialist leader said that the value of the choice between the different candidates is (?depreciated) because there is an institutional framework--above all, of a financial and industrial nature--which makes the figure of the president count less than the dynamics which give its (?color) to domestic and international politics.

Reagan's election from a point of view of domestic politics is a clear manifestation, said Felipe Gonzalez, of a conservative tendency in American society, and I think that it is best to recognize this fact and not try to explain it with deceitful words. There is a shift to the right in American society which is going to be reflected above all in socioeconomic questions.

Carrillo Statement

LD060255 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, has said that Reagan's election is going to complicate the world situation and that Spanish entry into NATO is now more unacceptable. Mr Carrillo said:

Reagan represents a reactionary tendency in favor of the arms race, tension and the fight against the forces of the left in the countries under American influence. The danger of an increase in international tension, in the politics of blocs and in the arms race has become more acute. The danger of a real hecatomb has increased.

The United States, he said, is a long way from Europe and thinks itself as being far away from any theater of war, but we Europeans are at the center of the whirlpool, at the epicenter of the earthquake, and if that earthquake were to happen we would be its first victims. For this reason, I think that, at the moment, we have to keep the politics which Reagan represents at a distance from European politics.

UCD, PSOE officials

LD051118 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] There are some first reactions to the U.S. election outcome which we have been getting from Spanish political parties. First we have Javier Ruperez, UCD [Union of Democratic Center] secretary for international relations:

[Begin recording] It is clear that the American electorate has opted for the need for change. [passage indistinct] the new administration, I do not expect spectacular changes in political action from this new administration, although naturally I do expect changes of emphasis. [end recording]

From the governing party, over to the main opposition party, Emilio Menendez del Valle is adviser for international affairs to the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] secretary general:

[Begin recording] Well, I would take a chance on saying that nobody could claim that an era (?propitious for) detente and flexibility in international relations is being opened up with the arrival--assuming this is definitely confirmed--of Mr Reagan in the White House. As we all know, he is a person who is inclined to take a hard line, but that is the way with international politics and therefore [words indistinct] the future may be formed by political relations outside the United States, so that a start might be made toward a breakthrough in international politics. Specifically, then, although Reagan's victory is still not officially confirmed, the way politics works leads us to take it as definite and to begin thinking about working in the international field with Mr Reagan. [end recording]

GONZALEZ DESCRIBES VISIT TO ALGERIA AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD051625 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 13

[EFE dispatch on Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez 31 October press conference in Algiers: "I Trust in Polisario's Common Sense"]

[Text] Algiers, 31 October--At the end of his 5-day visit to Algiers at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN], PSOE Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez seemed satisfied with his visit and said, in connection with the release of the 38 Spanish fishermen held by Polisario, that "I trust in the Saharans' common sense and strategy."

The Spanish Socialist leader held a press conference this morning with foreign correspondents accredited in Algiers, during which he discussed his meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, which he described as "very cordial and far-reaching," and the similarity of "viewpoints," analyses and conclusions" between the PSOE and the FLN with regard to both bilateral and international issues.

According to Felipe Gonzalez these similarities are apparent in "the concept of the Mediterranean as a sea of peace and cooperation." During his stay in the Algerian capital Felipe Gonzalez met not only with President Chadli Bendjedid but also with Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani and the energy and finance ministers, as well as Saharan Information Minister Salek Ould Salek.

With regard to the Polisario-Spanish Government talks on the 38 Spanish fishermen currently in progress in the Algerian capital, the "opportuneness" of which was questioned by the Socialist leader on his arrival, Gonzalez said that during his talks with the Polisario Front "it was decided to postpone a visit to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to enable the Polisario and the Spanish Government to reach an agreement.

"In connection with this issue," he continued, "there has arisen a state of confusion which I reject. We want to reestablish clarity because the confusion has not been accidental. I do not know who is responsible for it, though I have my suspicions, and I do not want to increase the confusion."

With regard to the prospects for the Spanish fishermen's release, he continued as follows: "The Polisario Front knows the Socialists' position, and I confirm the trust I have always had in its common sense and strategy." "There are no preconditions for my visit to the Western Sahara," he stressed: "There are only political situations and states of public opinion."

The PSOE secretary general also stated that "the PSOE and the FLN have similar viewpoints, analyses and conclusions on bilateral issues and international issues," as we discovered, he said, in our discussion of the Iran-Iraq war, the Saharan conflict, the Namibian problem, the Middle East and the entire concept of the Mediterranean as a sea of cooperation.

"This similarity," he said, "provides a very strong foundation for relations between the parties and the Spanish and Algerian peoples. If one regards the Mediterranean as a sea of peace and cooperation," he said, "this implies the need for solid relations."

In this connection, with reference to the Madrid CSCE conference, the Socialist leader said that "the countries adjoining the Mediterranean must be involved in these security and cooperation issues." Tomorrow morning a PSOE-FLN joint communique and protocol agreement will be published in Algiers and Madrid. Felipe Gonzalez arrived in Algeria on Monday and returned to Madrid this afternoon on a regular Iberia flight.

EL PAIS REPORTS SPANISH-ALBANIAN TRADE CONTACTS

LD041655 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 36

[Text] Belgrade--The first Spanish trade delegation to visit the People's Republic of Albania for 35 years yesterday concluded its visit to that Mediterranean country, with which Spain does not yet have diplomatic relations. The delegation of five Spanish enterprises, headed by the chief of the Spanish trade mission in Yugoslavia, Fernando Ballestero, was received by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, who expressed his desire for real and direct Spanish-Albanian trade, which has for so long been confined to token proportions and in the hands of brokers, to be started soon.

SWEDEN

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT, MEETS KING

LD061138 Stockholm International Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President and Mrs Ceausescu of Romania have arrived in Sweden on a 4-day state visit. Shortly after arriving at Arlanda Airport [near Stockholm] they drove to Stockholm, where they were received by King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia.

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTION OUTCOME

LD051306 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan has been elected next president of the United States. So far, most papers have not had time to comment on this, but the afternoon papers have managed some comment.

[Words indistinct] is the key to Ronald Reagan's success, the Liberal Party EXPRESSEN writes. The tragic thing is that those who wanted a change did not know what they voted for. The presidential term which Reagan will begin soon is a black hole, and it is not he who will determine its content, but his assistants. Some find this a calming thought, but with regard to international affairs in particular, Reagan has shown his ineptitude and lack of a sense of reality, which in a sensitive situation could have disastrous consequences. Even as a presidential candidate he managed to cause minor crises and was forced to backtrack and withdraw his words in a manner unacceptable in a president.

So the world now looks to Washington with anxiety. The election of Ronald Reagan could very well lead to a result directly opposite to what the voters intended. It could increase the United States' isolation and strengthen decisiveness in those countries, for instance in Western Europe, which want to conduct foreign policy in accordance with their own interests and their own evaluation, EXPRESSEN says.

The Social Democratic paper AFTONBLADET says: As a guiding principle for his campaign, Reagan made threats to conduct a tougher policy toward the Soviet Union. To what extent this will happen remains to be seen, and possibly Reagan's aggressivenss will be damped down when faced with the cold facts of the big power political situation. But the risk of a new era of confrontation policies is great, and this would have repercussions far beyond Russian-American relations. There will also be a period of uncertainty in this connection before Reagan's foreign policy takes shape. The rightwing forces have gained ictory in the United States, and the world must adapt itself to a chillier international climate, AFTONBLADET concludes:

The independent Liberal KVALLSPOSTEN says that now the United States is taking a big step backward. It is a poor reflection on American politics that so many voters have fallen for simple declarations by a person who, to borrow an expression from an entirely different political context, "has learned nothing." But the disappointment directed against Carter is in fact disappointment over the fact that the world has changed. One need only put the question of how President Reagan would have handled Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, not to mention the Middle East, in order to understand how far the United States has come from the policy of the big stick. Now the clock will be turned back. Now that the voters have demanded a strong president and a strong United States, they have also failed, they have failed those ideals they stood up for 4 years ago, KVALLSPOSTEN says.

OAU'S STEVENS CONFERS WITH THATCHER ON AFRICAN ISSUES

AB051915 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] London, 5 Nov (AFP)--Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), discussed the African political scene during talks here today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

British sources said later that Mr. Stevens had been particularly concerned about developments in Namibia, Chad, Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa.

The sources added that Britain had agreed to provide aid worth 3.5 million pounds sterling to Sierra Leone over the next three years, to be used mainly in developing the west African state's roads and for improving transport.

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Stevens agreed on the need to strengthen bilateral economic relations and to hold more frequent high-level talks.

After the talks Mr Stevens was Mrs Thatcher's guest at her official residence at 10 Downing Street.

The visiting president's programme tomorrow includes lunch with the lord mayor of London, Sir Peter Gadsden, and talks with Commonwealth Development Corporation Managing Director Sir Peter [name indistinct].

UK GOVERNMENT TO VOTE IN UN FOR BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

LD051329 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Nov 80 p 4

[David Adamson report: "Britain Backs UN on Belize Independence"]

[Text] Britain will vote in favour of a United Nations resolution calling on it to grant Belize independence before the end of next year.

The resolution, which has been approved by the Decolonisation Committee, is expected to come before the General Assembly shortly.

It is not mandatory but acceptance of its terms coupled with British insistence that the Belize question must be settled speedily means that the colony is headed for independence within the next 12 months.

One important development is that the Americans, who have been sitting on the fence between Guatemala and Belize, have now come down on the side of the latter.

On the last occasion Belize came up in the United Nations the Americans abstained, but this time they voted for the resolution in the Decolonisation Committee.

Talks between Britain and Guatemala on Belize are expected to be resumed soon in New York. The Guatemalans have not relinquished their territorial claim to Belize but their position has been seriously weakened by a further erosion of support in the United Nations.

No government, apart from Guatemala, has indicated it will vote against the resolution and it is likely there will be only eight abstentions, most of them right-wing countries which need Guatemala's support on human rights issues.

The resolution calls on Britain to convene a constitutional conference for Belize. No date has been fixed, although some time in January has been mentioned.

KIPRIANOU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

NC060616 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] President Kiprianou has sent a message of congratulations to America's President-elect Mr Ronald Reagan. In his message Mr Kiprianou says:

"On your great electoral success, which brings you to the head of the American nation, I convey to you, on behalf of the government and people of Cyprus and myself, heartiest congratulations and warmest wishes for every success in the formidable task ahead of you, for the continued prosperity of the American people, and for the benefit of the world."

SEVENTH MEETING OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS HELD 5 NOV

NC052112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The seventh meeting of the new round of intercommunal talks was held in Ledra Palace this afternoon. A UN statement on the 3-hour meeting said that a useful and constructive exchange of views took place on the proposals submitted by both sides on the constitutional issue, and that the meeting was held in an atmosphere of good will and sincerity. The next meeting will be held on 12 November and will deal with the territorial aspect of the problem.

In reply to correspondents' questions before the talks, Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative, said that the New York talks proposed by Mr Waldheim will be postponed for the time being as neither side was receptive to such talks.

In answer to a question on the New York talks regarding whose initiative it was, Mr Gobbi said that all initiatives originate in New York. It is a fact, he added, that all initiatives are approved by New York before they are submitted. He concluded: There is no difference between the secretary general and me.

In a statement, Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative in the inter-Cypriot talks, said that the debate on the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem would continue in today's meeting. As you are aware, Mr Ioannidhis added, certain proposals have been submitted on this subject and we hope and expect that, through a spirit of good will, a common ground will be found for this aspect of the problem. Mr Ioannidhis also stressed that the constitutional and the territorial issues are the most significant and essential aspects of the Cyprus issue because they will lead to a resolution of the problem.

In a statement, Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative to the talks, said that in today's meeting his side expected to hear the Greek Cypriot side's views on the proposals that he had submitted regarding the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus issue, and that he would comment on the Greek Cypriot side's proposals. Asked to comment on Denktas' statement that the Cyprus issue can only be solved through a general agreement, Mr Onan replied: The agreement that the sides have reached, and which is referred to in the opening statement by the secretary general, speaks about a general agreement. Of course, Mr Onan added, if an agreement is reached on the Varosha issue, resettlement will take place. However, Mr Onan has made it clear that it is too early to speak about an agreement.

In reply to a question regarding the prospects of achieving an agreement, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor described the Varosha proposals he submitted as very constructive. It is up to the other side, he added, to give its views. In reply to the question of a common ground between the Turkish Cypriot side's proposals and the proposals that were submitted first by the Greek Cypriot side, Mr Onan said that there is such ground on certain points.

'CONSTITUTIONAL' ISSUES DISCUSSED DURING INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

TA052009 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Cyprus intercommunal talks which aim at the peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem resumed at 1630 at the Ledra Palace today and constitutional issues were discussed. A statement issued by the United Nations at the end of the talks says that a long, useful and constructive discussion was held today. It adds that the two sides posited their proposals in connection with the issue. Noting that the talks were held in an atmosphere of good will and sincerity, the statement says the next meeting will be held at 1630 on Wednesday, 19 November, and the territorial issue will be discussed.

The Turkish side at the talks was represented by Umit Onan and his advisers and the Greek Cypriot side by Ioannidhis and his advisers. The UN secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, Hugo Gobbi, attended the talks on behalf of the United Nations.

KLIRIDHIS CRITICIZES REJECTION OF WALDHEIM'S INVITATION

NC060845 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Speaking to Larnaca press on his return to Cyprus yesterday afternoon, Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis stated that the Greek Cypriot rejection of Mr Waldheim's invitation for a meeting of Foreign Minister Rolandhis with Mr Atakol, "foreign minister" of the "state," will make the return of the inhabitants of Famagusta to their homes difficult.

Mr Kliridhis described the rejection as a big mistake and said that there is no ground for the argument that separate meetings between Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the UN secretary general, and between Mr Atakol and Mr Waldheim would be tantamount to recognition of the Turkish Cypriot state, particularly since Makarios, Kiprianou and Mr Denktas had meetings with Mr Waldheim and even concluded separate agreements [the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements].

Mr Kliridhis added: I believe the rejection of the invitation was a mistake in another respect as well; it would have been preferable to accept the UN secretary general's position and, if we disagreed, to explain our disagreements to him.

MIKHAILIDHIS ANALYZES PRINCIPLES OF NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT

NC051322 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] In a press conference held today, Mr Mikhailidhis, chairman of the New Democratic Front [NEDIPA] Party and house president, analyzed his party's declaration of principles to be submitted to its founding congress next month.

The declaration deals with the island's political, social and economic problems and explains the party's positions. In connection with the national issue, the declaration says that Cypriot Hellenists will survive only if they succeed in establishing a joint future and a joint course with the Turkish Cypriots, and generally with all the people irrespective of ethnic heritage.

The declaration adds: Cyprus must be a territorially integral, independent, sovereign, nonaligned and demilitarized state in which the unity of the country and the people will be ensured within a federal, bicommunal and biregional state. The basis for such a solution are the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements. The declaration stresses that there is no other course than the talks for the solution of the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem, and it speaks in favor of strengthening the talks' functioning and a clear approach to the talks.

In connection with the country's political life, the declaration says that NEDIPA believes in political pluralism, in the need for political revival and the functioning of parties based on principles and not on the personality of party leaders. The declaration refers in detail to the NEDIPA positions toward matters of social and economic policy. In connection with economic policy, the declaration says the goal of the party is continuous evolution of the economy, prosperity, equal development of all regions, and a fair distribution of the national product. It also says that it believes in the system of mixed economy.

Answering questions, Mr Mikhailidhis said NEDIPA will go to the coming presidential elections independently. Mr Mikhailidhis also stated he is at the disposal of the president of the republic and the government for any offer to serve the national issue. Answering another question, Mr Mikhailidhis said it is not proper to hold talks parallel to the intercommunal dialogue, and he agreed with Foreign Minister Rolandhis' stand that he is ready for talks with Mr Waldheim whenever the UN secretary general should invite him to this effect. Finally he said the Famagusta issue could serve as a point of contact or bridge between the two communities.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR

NC051743 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today Cyprus and the GDR signed a trade protocol based on the 1978 agreement. The protocol was signed by Director of the Commerce Ministry Kouppari and General Director of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade Steyer. Both sides expressed the conviction that the protocol will contribute to the furthering of bilateral commercial relations.

O AGON CRITICIZES SOVIET POLICY TOWARD CYPRUS

NC060741 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 6 Nov 80 p 1

["My Opinion" column by the "Observer": "At Least They Should Not Mock Us--Soviet Officials and Foreign Interventions in Cyprus"]

[Text] "The Soviet Union opposes any form of intervention in Cyprus' internal affairs by foreign powers." This statement was made by Mr Ivan Sharov, Soviet Embassy press attache in Nicosia. However, these theoretical declarations which are repeated by Soviet officials--that they oppose foreign interventions in Cypriot affairs--causes laughter among the Cypriot people, if they do not constitute clear mockery. During the past 6 years, Cyprus has been the victim of continuous outside intervention. The Cypriot people have paid for these interventions with their blood. Yet, the Soviet Union never felt the need to move even its small finger in order to stop these interventions.

The Soviet Union says it opposes foreign interventions in Cyprus. But what was the 1974 coup? What was the July invasion, Attila 2, and the continuing occupation and maiming of a nonaligned country? What is all this? Do they not constitute foreign interventions? What has the Soviet Union done in order to foil or to neutralize these interventions? Moscow watched indifferently as the tanks of the Greek junta destroyed a democratic regime headed by the leader who integrated Cyprus into the nonaligned world. It watched indifferently as Turkish tanks mutilated a nonaligned country. And even today, it is indifferently watching Attila complete 6 years of occupying half of Cyprus.

The Cypriot people justifiably expected the Soviet Union to provide their cause with something more than the standard declarations. They expected more practical help, but they were miserably disappointed. Now they see that they are being mocked as well. If the Union is unable to give Cyprus what it expects, at least do not sprinkle salt on Cyprus' wounds. We looked for the Soviet Union during the crucial hours; but we did not find it. And the last 6 tragic years have convinced the Cypriot people that the Soviet Union neither wants to stop foreign interventions at our country's expense nor to help us in a more practical way.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTION

TA051312 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1305 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 5 Nov (AA)--Turkey does not doubt the new U.S. president would maintain and strive to develop "friendly close relations and cooperation Turkey has always had with the U.S.," Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Savlet Aktug said today, stressing Turkish-American relations had a special significance within NATO.

The spokesman had been asked to comment on the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections. Noting that elections were a domestic issue, he expressed the wish that the results would bring happiness to the American people.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA VISIT

TA061009 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen left on an official visit to Saudi Arabia by air this morning. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Turkmen said that regional issues concerning the two countries will be discussed during his meetings with the Saudi Foreign Minister. Turkmen noted that recent developments in the Middle East, especially the war between Iran and Iraq, as well as the Palestinian issue, will be discussed during the talks.

Replying to a question, Turkmen said he did not believe that the change of presidents in the United States would cause a significant change in Turkish-U.S. relations.

Referring to the visa requirement imposed by certain European countries on Turkish citizens, the foreign minister explained that talks were underway with the relevant countries to solve the problem through diplomatic channels. Turkmen added that at this stage the government was not considering imposing a visa requirement for these countries.

HURRIYET COMMENTS ON 'WALDHEIM OPERATION' ON CYPRUS

NC050947 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 11

[By Ziya Akcapar]

[Text] Nicosia (HURRIYET)--"The Waldheim operation," based on machinations behind closed doors, aimed at securing "the immediate" return of 35,000 Greek Cypriots to Varosha against a few insignificant concessions to be made to the Turkish Cypriots, has ended in fiasco for the time being.

According to reliable sources, "the project" was first submitted to President Carter by the Greek and the Greek Cypriot lobby in the United States as an "election bid", then it was approved by the "White House", and "following the completion of the necessary contacts" it is believed to have been forwarded to the parties concerned under the signature of the UN secretary general. This is how the whole affair has developed: Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis reacted sharply against the invitation because he had not obtained adequate "information" from New York in good time regarding the contents of the message inviting him to New York.

Rolandhis is quoted as saying: "The intercommunal talks are continuing in a cordial and constructive atmosphere. Creating a new channel of contacts in New York while talks are going on in Nicosia may complicate matters."

In his reply to Waldheim's special envoy Hugo Gobbi, Rolandhis also stated that "meeting the foreign minister of the Turkish Cypriot side at the same conference table could be construed as a recognition of the dual administration in the north"

Soon after Rolandhis' announcement, warnings were received by various channels regarding the Waldheim operation. This time, realizing that he had missed a great historic opportunity, Rolandhis stated that "The Waldheim call had not been rejected by the government; he had merely expressed his personal views and had asked the UN secretary general for additional information regarding his intentions."

The Turkish Cypriot side, on the other hand, has undergone anxious moments since the message was received last Friday. The contents of the message accepts the "return of Varosha" as a fait accompli and implies that any "counterconcessions" that might be secured for the Turkish Cypriots would be discussed in New York.

The TFSC Foreign Minister Kenan Atokol referred the matter to Denktas and the Council of Ministers. But no one had adequate information regarding the "prior contacts and agreements" connected with the "Varosha operation" which was devised in Washington and signed by Waldheim.

A competent official of the TFSC commented: "If there is any one who would put himself in the position of the Turkish nation and give Varosha away and freeze the Cyprus dispute for a long time, that person should have the courage to put his signature to such an agreement."

In the meantime, President Denktas was "suddenly" taken ill yesterday. His doctors have advised him to have "complete rest" as otherwise his heart might take him by surprise at any moment. Upon this, Denktas left Nicosia with his wife and arrived in Istanbul for some time for a rest.

On the other hand. Denktas' sudden indisposition has led to varying interpretations in Cyprus. Political circles said: "Denktas does not believe that giving away Varosha would resolve the Cyprus dispute. It is understood that the project envisages certain concessions such as lifting the economic embargo on Varosha. But what assurance does this carry? If the Greek Cypriots deny tomorrow--as they have done in the past--the concessions which they pretend to have accepted today, what will the situation be once Varosha, our most important bargaining point, is lost. This is what has made Denktas ill."

On the other hand, Denktas arrived in Istanbul by air yesterday afternoon. Refraining from making a political statement, he merely said to journalists at the Yesilkoy Airport: "I have come to Istanbul at my doctor's advice."

TURKISH CYPRIOT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA051918 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A Turkish Cypriot delegation headed by Prime Minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Mustafa Cagatay, arrived in Ankara this evening for a 3-day official visit. Cagatay was received at Ankara Esenboga Airport by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Bavkara.

In a statement at the airport, Cagatay said that the Turkish Cypriot community's economic and financial problems would be discussed during these contacts in Ankara. Baykara noted that the government would extend the help necessary to solve the problems of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

During its talks in Ankara--besides economic and financial matters--the Turkish Cypriot delegation will also review recent political developments.

FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN ANKARA

TA051409 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1310 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 5 Nov (AA)--Federal German Social Democratic Member of Parliament Ludwig Fellermaier, in Turkey to see the situation in the wake of the Sep 12 military takeover, told a press conference Tuesday evening he would be leaving Turkey with the hope that Turkey would "return to democracy." Noting his conviction that Republican People's Party (suspended since Sep 12 along with other political parties) would play an important role in such a return, Fellermaier added: "What counts for us is return to true democracy."

Fellermaier, visiting Turkey on behalf of Social Democratic Party of Federal Germany, went on to say that before Sep 12, true democracy existed in Turkey but rightist and leftist acts of terrorism rendered it inoperative.

During his talks with Turkish officials, Fellermaier discussed various issues ranging from the Islamic economic cooperation conference underway in Ankara to "Turkish return to democracy" and the Federal German decision to impose visa requirement on Turkish nationals wishing to visit Federal Germany to halt an inflow of Turkish migrants seeking employment.

Turkish criticism of the Federal German visa decision was justified to some extent but Bonn was, in some aspects, justified too, he noted.

During his stay in Ankara, Fellermaier visited a number of government officials and ex president of the Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit to whom he presented a message from SPD leader Willy Brandt.

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PAHR OPENS PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

AU061650 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna--In his speech on Wednesday marking the opening of the international conference on the Palestine issue currently being held in Vienna, Foreign Minister Pahr condemned the Israeli settlement policy, the new Jerusalem law, as well as the expulsion of freely elected Arab mayors by the Israeli occupation authorities.

Pahr said that a solution of the Middle East problem was possible only if the following four basic realities were taken into consideration: 1) recognition of Israel's right to existence within secured borders; 2) recognition of the existence and the rights of the Palestinian people; 3) recognition of the PLO as the representative of that people; and 4) respect for the principles of international law according to which the forcible occupation of territories is absolutely impermissible.

The conference is being attended by about 100 international law and human rights experts, including prominent representatives of the Jewish and Palestinian sides. The mayor of Arab Jerusalem, Ruh al-Khatib, openly professed his conviction that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians and thanked Austria and in particular Chancellor Kreisky for the friendly attitude toward the Palestinian people.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS SCHILLING WILL REMAIN STABLE

AU051447 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 80 p 10

[Excerpt] The Austrian schilling will remain a hard currency. Finance Minister Androsch stated on Tuesday after the cabinet meeting that the Austrian schilling will continue to remain stable vis-a-vis the currencies of Austria's most important trade partners, namely, the FRG and Switzerland. In the past Austria has not oriented itself on the fluctuations of the U.S. dollar either, Androsch declared. However, Austria will not slavishly go along with any Deutsch mark fluctuation, he said. Regarding the discussion about a possibly imminent Deutsch mark devaluation, the finance minister said that such a step is not justified in view of the stable economic conditions existing in the FRG. FRG State Secretary for Economics Schlecht, who gave a lecture on economic prospects for the 1980's at the general assembly of the German Trade Chamber in Austria on Tuesday, described a Deutsch mark devaluation as "not expedient."

RECORD FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT IN FIRST THREE QUARTERS

AU051517 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 80 p 7

[Summary] In the first 9 months of 1980 Austria imported 234.56 billion schillings worth of goods, that is 40.56 billion schillings more than during the corresponding 1979 period, according to a report by the Central Statistics Office. In the same period, exports went up considerably slower, by 17.55 billion schillings or 12 percent, to 166.23 billion schillings. The resulting deficit of 68.33 billion schillings is 51 percent higher than a year ago. In the first 3 quarters of 1980, 63 percent of Austria's total imports came from the EC region, while 55 percent of all exports went to EC countries. The share of EC trade in Austria's total deficit is 81 percent. The only favorable balance in the same period was obtained in trade with EFTA countries, where Austrian exports exceeded imports by 2.13 billion schillings. In trade with East European countries, Austria incurred a deficit of 3.17 billion schillings, with imports being 33 percent and exports only 4 percent higher than during the corresponding 1979 period.

SCHMIDT VIEWS EAST-WEST RELATIONS, GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD071110 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA)--Following the election of the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, Federal Chancellor Schmidt considers a "pause for thought" inevitable in the relations between the two world powers, the United States and the USSR, although he expects a continuation of the East-West dialogue in the coming year.

In a DPA interview Schmidt said today that the "inevitable pause for thought" necessitated by the formation of a new government in Washington, which he does not regard as the start of a standstill in East-West relations, will probably also have an effect on the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, the Vienna talks on forces reduction in Europe and the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range strategic missiles. Even so, the United States and the USSR both have a continued interest in disarmament negotiations.

In his first interview since his reelection as head of government, Schmidt also stressed as a result of the coalition talks the Federal Government's readiness and intention to continue its policy of cooperation with East Europe, especially with the GDR, despite the recent fence-building measures, and rejected any retaliatory measures against East Berlin. On the other hand, he was doubtful of any rapid progress being possible. Overcoming the present "severe setback" in relations with the GDR also depends on the overall political situation in the world.

On domestic policy, the chancellor stressed that the difficult financial situation does not mean that the policy of reforms has been abandoned, although reforms costing a great deal of money will have to wait. The SPD and FDP will seek an early agreement on legislation concerning joint decision-making in the coal and steel industry, which was not reached during the coalition talks.

CABINET MEMBERS 'CONFIDENT' OF GOOD COOPERATION WITH U.S.

Genscher Interview

LD071228 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher is confident that cooperation between Bonn and the new U.S. administration will be good. In a Deutschlandfunk interview Genscher said today that the President-elect Reagan has already declared that he is ready to engage in negotiations on SALT II in a wider context. He is firmly convinced, Genscher said, that the future U.S. administration will make every effort to guarantee the security of all its partners. It will also demonstrate, he believe, that it is determined to engage in a dialogue with the USSR on all major issues in order to achieve arms control and disarmament provided that the other side plays its part.

He has no doubt that Reagan will do everything to safeguard an equilibrium of strength by the requisite Western effort. At the same time the future president can be relied upon to try and achieve by talks on arms control and disarmament such an equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments. One of the reasons why he is confident that the foreign policy of the new U.S. administration will be steady and predictable is the choice of advisors of the new U.S. president. Bonn has worked with them in the past to formulate common policies.

Alois Mertes, the new spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group on international affairs, said today that the CDU/CSU for reasons of safeguarding peace and solidarity with the alliance partners, continues to be in favor of a U.S.-Soviet SALT II agreement which is balanced, clear and verifiable and which does not favour world-wide expansionist strategy. The CDU/CSU welcomes Reagan's intention to hold new negotiations with the USSR on SALT II.

Boelling Statement

LD061358 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 6 Hov 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 Nov (DPA)—The Federal Government is confident that the "trustful cooperation" between Bonn and Washington will be continued following the change of president in the United States. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told journalists today that at the first meeting of the new Federal Cabinet last night Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted with the approval of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the other members of the government that there is no doubt that future U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, is determined to have the closest cooperation with the European allies. Germans can be confident that the continuity of the relations remains certain and that "the trustful cooperation with the Federal Republic will be continued on the basis of common values and interests."

MEDIA REACTIONS TO REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

7 Nov Press Review

DW071136 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Press review on Ronald Reagan's election victory]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes: The Moscow party leaders would have preferred to have Carter been reelected President. Now they will have to deal with Reagan, and we will again see that the Soviet Union, which has a ruling system that is unmatched when it comes to rigidity, can quickly adapt itself to the change in world political realities. In Reagan's case it does not merely mean increased vigilance. The new American president also carries an advantage for the Soviet leaders: Reagan is much less irrational than Carter; he will be more predictable for Moscow. That must be a relief for the Soviet leaders.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE of Essen notes: Soviet commentators point out with good reason the bases of the special relations joining both superpowers. It was not Carter but Nixon who in 1972 took up the formula of approximately equal strength. Both had tried to stabilize the strategic balance with the SALT treaties. Reagan also wants to conclude new treaties with the Soviet Union, but before that, he wants to reestablish the military strength and even superiority of the United States through massive rearmament. If Reagan means what he said in the election campaign, it would be the opening shot of a new arms race, the outcome of which is unknown. Such prospects are alarming not merely for the Soviets, who are already groaning under the burden of their armament, but for the Europeans and not least for the Americans themselves, who would have to pay the lion's share.

AACHENER ZEITUNG notes: The Kremlin is in a crisis economically, is played out ideologically and is coming to feel the Polish bacillus in communism. It bases its superpower status solely on exhaustive, gigantic armament and wants to at least keep its lead in weaponry. It is highly improbable that the Americans will now meet the Kremlin halfway with detente at any cost. Yet Reagan will surely achieve peace out of strength better than did philanthropic preacher Carter, who had to come after Vietnam and Watergate but who time and again saw his morals betrayed and shamelessly misued. The United States wants to, and can, lead again, and the Kremlin has noticed that.

The Bremen WESER-KURIER emphasizes the following: Not withstanding all the uncertainty about the course of the president-elect, Europe at large and the Germans in particular cannot deny the United States their respect after the elections. The landslide election victory by a new, not at all uncontroversial man once again revealed the readiness and the courage of the Americans to venture a change.

This shows the capability of the United States for renewal and its determination in difficult situations to turn the rudder without simultaneously having the guarantee that it will thereby reach new, more friendly shores. People in Bonn will probably be wondering about the extent the breakthrough of the center-right reflected in the U.S. presidential elections and in the congressional and gubernatorial elections needs to be considered the beginning of a change in the political trend in the Western world.

The Kassel HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE arrives at the following finding: The new president has the reputation of being totally inexperienced in foreign policy and of wanting to revive the cold war of the fifties. Hopefully both judgments will soon appear to have been biased after his inauguration on 20 January. The long-time governor of the most populous state of the union surely has a better sense of world political interrelations than his election speeches would indicate. Europe still needs to come to terms with Reagan. He will want to narrow down the room for maneuver in the Atlantic division of labor which makes allowances for different foreign policy interests. Still, pragmatic Reagan is perfectly aware that above all politics is the art of compromise.

DIE WELT on Relations With Allies

DW061511 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Friedhelm Kemna editorial: "America and Europe"]

[Text] What made Ronald Reagan the 40th president of the United States in a memorable election night was the showdown via plebiscite with the 4 frustrating years of the Jimmy Carter administration. But this vote also powerfully heralds a readiness to follow his impressive demand for America to regain its strength and potential.

What outweighs the dismay is the hope for a new self-awareness; the provocativeness of new ideas, resources, power reserves of a man and his team; an awakening of the old "spirit of America."

Reagan elicited an immense upward surge of expectations with his devastating victory over Carter; the challenge is similar and yet incomparably greater than that of the longing for moral renewal which cleared the road to the White House for the man from Georgia 4 years ago.

The recourse the voters took this 4 November expresses their call for a healing of domestic ills, above all for the way to be shown to overcome inflation, unemployment and the misery of the big cities, which increased rather than decreased in the 4 Carter years.

This vote shows great confidence in advance that Reagan will lead the United States out of the valley of humiliations, doubts and anxieties about its position in the world.

This is, above all, what makes the world keenly look forward to the beginning of the new era in Washington. What will be important to East and West alike is the answers to the question of how Reagan will tackle, and where possible overcome, the forces confronting the United States in foreign and security policies and in the world economy. In the West the hope for a new start is of great importance. The new president can rely on more expert knowledge in world matters in the circles around him than Carter ever rallied in the White House.

Yet nobody in Europe will underrate the difficulties of the dialogue with a man who, in his judgment of detente policy, disarmament and arms control, of security as the precondition for a foreign policy that commands respect, deviates at least in inclination from the judgment of the Europeans.

Reagan as president, confronted with political reality, may well act more flexibly than he outlined his course of action as a candidate. What primarily makes up his capital is the credibility regarding his will to revise America's foreign policy positions, meaning the readiness for conflict wherever the superpower has become a second-rate power--or threatens to become such a second-rate power. This affects the Federal Republic of Germany, the most important alliance partner, especially at a time when it has said farewell, by coalition decision, to the role of being a model when it comes to defense efforts within NATO. This change to a bad example is bound to affect the dialogue with Washington in which the Germans will be assessing the leadership capability of their most important partner in the alliance.

There is reason to fear that the advocates of a special role for Europe in that detente policy with the East to which there is "no alternative" will maintain a critical distance. This is perhaps the most serious handicap of a dialogue which ought to be borne by the common conviction that there is no substitute for the leading role of the United States in the defense of the West.

There will be bottlenecks here and there in the process of the consultations which Reagan plans to place above a strategic gathering of the alliance--an alliance which indeed must not be an alliance of the smallest common denominator.

To Bonn and Paris the topic of an arms lead over of the Soviet Union, the farewell to SALT II and thus the feared aggravation of the negotiations on medium-range missiles are anathema. In the Middle East Reagan clashes with the German-French position which competes with Camp David.

Thus the new Atlantic dialogue cannot and will not be devoid of problems. But common positions are possible if the president convinces the world at large, Europe in particular, but above all the Soviet Union that U.S. policy has become a respectable, reliable and predictable quantity. The signs in this direction are not bad. The United States has provided a good starting position for its 40th president.

Restraints on Reagan Seen

DW061510 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Dieter Schroeder editorial: "America on the Move"]

[Text] The U.S. election landslide has not just produced a new president, it has also disclosed a new face to America that has only been dimly seen in Europe. The big majority for Reagan is not merely a protest against Carter's irrational and incompetent economic and foreign policies, it much rather expresses the deep dissatisfaction of the voters with the state America is in and with the role it plays. Carter, the outsider, scored his election victory in 1976 because of this same mood, a mood that had existed since the Vietnam defeat. He represented the idealistic America which wanted to regain its superiority and self-confidence through a return to the moral missionary traditions of American history. That policy has failed. In the past 4 years the United States was forced to accept a further decline in its power and wealth.

The fact that the Americans abandoned a President in office--against their custom--is evidence of the deep hurt to their self-confidence. The Vietnam trauma has not been overcome; America is still seeking its deliverance and rebirth. In this search it has obviously turned to the other side of the American dream--the fulfillment of its claim for power through performance. Reagan represents this change of mood with his patriotic promise to return to the United States its leadership role in the world through his neoconservatism, which aims to free the economy from the chains of state intervention and excessive social measures, and through his liberalism, which considers the traditional values of society to be endangered by individual license and immorality.

The wind no longer blows from the intellectual East Coast, it blows from the heart of the prairie. But it is questionable whether invoking the pioneer spirit will create an America that will be strong again. The world has changed along with America, and it is not inclined to listen to the commands from the man in the White House. Reagan will also probably be a temporary president who will continue America's process of finding its way back. He will continue this process with means that are hardly more suitable. However, he will be supported by a Senate where the conservative Republican forces will have the upper hand.

The congratulatory messages from the whole world for the new man in the White House scarcely conceal the concern and skepticism about the course Reagan and America will take in the coming years. Reagan, too, will have to learn that there are limits to American power, but valuable time can elapse in the meantime. The learning period for the new president will take place at a time of increasing instability in international politics. Changes of course and experiments can even increase insecurity. This will particularly involve the Soviet Union and Europe. The new president has in mind taking back the equal rights as a superpower which his predecessor conceded to the Soviet Union which in order to do he needs to have military superiority for America.

The feeling held by the Soviet Union that it has come off poorly is something like the feeling of Germany under Emperor Wilhelm, which did not want to accept having the world power Great Britain relegate it to second in rank. It is likely that Moscow, like Great Britain in olden days, will not stop pressing to have an equal say in world politics. Reagan's hopes are based on the assumption that the Soviet Union would not be able to keep up a new arms race and that it might therefore be prepared to make a deal with Washington. But it is equally possible that Moscow will use its military superiority as long as there is a credibility gap between Reagan's words and his means. Then we could expect dangerous conflicts in the years to come. Reagan would have to reckon with a brutal test from the Soviets in the near future, or even with faits accomplis in the period between his election and his taking over, in Poland, for example.

Reagan's ideas on a new SALT agreement are still too unclear to indicate whether the Soviets would see a chance to preserve their interests in his offer of new negotiations. Experience so far indicates the opposite. If Moscow showed him the cold shoulder it would be a burden for the new president's relations with the Europeans, not only because the SALT II agreement would then definitely end up in the trashcan, and not only because that would eliminate one of the last elements holding detente policy together, but most of all because the Europeans would be facing new Washington demands for higher arms expenditures. But Reagan's policy already endangers NATO's decision to close the arms gap.

Much depends on how Reagan will implement his words in politics. The selection of his most important advisers and aides will be an indication. Once these appointments have been made one can better assess whether Reagan's transformation from a bragging movie star to a responsible politician will be credible, and whether a minimum of continuity will be preserved in America's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, Europe, China and the Middle East.

Deutsche Welle U.S. Dispatch

DW061158 Cologne Deutsche Welle International Service in German 1810 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Conrad Ahlers dispatch from Washington]

[Text] The topic of the day following the presidential elections is not so much Jimmy Carter's defeat, which had been indicated by the most recent opinion polls, but much rather the big victory won by Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party.

It took the Grand Old Party, as the Republicans are called, a quarter of a century to win a majority in the Senate again, the last time being under President Eisenhower.

A political avalanche descended in the United States, burying President Carter and the Democrats. The reaction of people here in Washington, including Democratic politicians, boils down to the view that it is mostly Carter's fault. Pity is not a noticeable American characteristic anyway, and absolutely nothing of it can be felt for Jimmy Carter. On the other hand, there is a lot of self-pity in the drastically reduced ranks of Democratic politicians. It has now become quite plain how lonely President Carter was, how poor his relations with his fellow party members in Congress were, and what a deadly error it was for him to entrench himself in the White House with the young people of his Georgia Mafia. Undoubtedly it was this very unnatural self-isolation from people and facts which led to this political catastrophe. Thus nobody is surprised now to hear that Jimmy Carter is seriously considering becoming a Baptist missionary like his sister. Another important reason for the defeat of the President is the fact that he has but little appeal and that he tends to show a passive pessimism. It seems that Carter no longer believes in America's ability to still play a big role in the world. Ronald Reagan, however, brought the Americans a message of confidence. He appealed to their optimism, their activism and their patriotism. We will surely make it—this was the tenor of all his statements.

Outside the United States, too, including in the FRG, Jimmy Carter was not popular personally. But being a liberal Democrat he was a natural ally of the European social democrats and the liberals. For some time Willy Brandt and many leading politicians of the social-liberal coalition were even enthusiastic about Jimmy Carter. They praised his intelligence and his religious enthusiasm. It was only much later that they realized that Jimmy Carter had but limited interests and but little understanding for worldwide problems.

Now everybody will have to adapt to a new American president and a new America. In the United States there has been a marked shift to the right, covering all groups of society. Realpolitik is the new keyword, the primacy of ideology is no longer valid. Ronald Reagan has realistic and experienced people surrounding him, including former Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, former NATO chief, Alexander Haig, former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and to a certain extent also Henry Kissinger. His inner circle consists of old friends from California who have played prominent roles in the business world. They will not be easy partners but they will be reliable allies.

DIE WELT CRITICIZES SCHMIDT'S STYLE OF GOVERNING

DW061535 Bonn DIE WELT in German 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Gottfried Capell editorial:"The Administrator"]

[Excerpts] No German chancellor since Adenauer had succeeded in being reelected after a full 4-year legislative period. Helmut Schmidt is the first since then. Adenauer's life work is still valid today. The decisions made under him and by him determine the guidelines of policy, in 1980 as well, guidelines which the Federal Republic cannot desert without running a risk for its intellectual and political survival. What is designated as "framework conditions" in fashionable terminology--Western integration, meaning the European and the Atlantic alliance, as well as our economic system—must not be altered. The framework conditions had always been called into question from outside. Since the end of the sixties they have been so internally as well.

This is the situation in which Helmut Schmidt makes his start. The economic system and the internal constitution of the society of the Federal Republic of Germany are no longer controversial. A crisis of state awareness complements objective threats from outside, be they of a military nature or be they of economic origin.

Danger of war in the Near and Middle East, unpredictable developments in Eastern Europe emanating from Poland, and oil price hikes would be easier to cope with if there were still an overall intellectual consensus in the state such as the Federal Republic still possessed during the transition from the fifties to the sixties. The turn of the decade of the sixties to the seventies was determined by fundamental intellectual change, by the veneration of the concept of "progress," without responsible people having adequately considered the thought that progress is a concept of value only if and when the objective and the road toward achieving it have been recognized as worthy of pursuit and as practicable. The first half of the seventies--the cue is education policy--proved that the objectives were not in all cases adequately described by their contents and that the roads to be traveled were often inadequately identified by signposts. The oil crisis in the second half of the past decade set limits which would have become discernible even without the energy shortage albeit later.

"Security for the eighties" was the election campaign motto of the Social Democrats. The SPD intended this to be meant for the future: that security does not relate so much to the preservation of what has been attained, but to the acquisition of future achievements. In contrast to this it has become obvious that the citizens of this country instead will be lucky if they can maintain the present level of development for a while. Helmut Schmidt's next government statement is supposed to bear the title "Courage for the Future." This courage will be needed indeed.

Tones of dismay, for the time being still low, are reaching the ear of the chancellor, who was reelected yesterday. Some say that in the coalition negotiations they did not make politics but merely engaged in austerity. Others say that they should have stayed away from all the petty details and instead drawn the farflung lines as to "where we go from here." It is with this argument particularly that the chancellor has his own party on his back. It is not a concern, at least not an exclusive concern, of the leftwing of the SPD which is very heterogeneous in itself anyway. This is a demand which the entire society of the Federal Republic poses to the government chief.

Helmut Schmidt once considered it a Hanseatic understatement when he called himself an "executive employee" of the Federal Republic. Unfortunately, this characterization is more appropriate than it was intended to be. Even though it pains the chancellor, he still has not succeeded in getting rid of the reputation of being more of an administrator than a manager. What is demanded of a chancellor is more than the expert handling of government business.

Intellectually Helmut Schmidt must cope with the environmental problems by pulling the ground from under the eccentric ecology movement once and for all which it lost for the time being in the Bundestag elections, and by simultaneously making tangible the concrete, absolutely necessary goal of making energy supplies secure. This includes a clear attitude toward nuclear energy. Intellectual leadership means more than just a bashful adherence to state institutions; the courage to say that the Bundeswehr, its tradition and finally also a public oath-taking ceremony for the purpose of presenting itself publicly and of assessing itself are part of a consolidated democracy which by necessity is capable of defending itself.

It is up to the government, and even more so to the head of it, to demonstrate to the people that what they have in the Federal Republic is not just a state organization but a political homeland. Unless it is possible to arouse the feeling again that the state in itself is not a value but that it is the pertinent guardian of values and if, on the contrary, a constantly growing number of people are "dropping out" into an alternative life, into drugs or into an internal "count me out emigration," then the "security for the eighties" will be gone and the "courage for the future" devoid of a basis. The United States is facing the same problems we are facing, only in greater dimensions; and yet, the man of the next few years there has managed to mobilize a feeling of surging forward, of tackling matters anew. Helmut Schmidt publicly pondered the possibility that he intended to write a book or two "of political-philosophical content" after the end of his political career. For the politician Schmidt this would be too late.

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON OUTCOME OF U.S. ELECTIONS

LD061545 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 80 p 44

[Text] On Wednesday, 5 November, Jacques Chirac sent a telegram to Ronald Reagan in which he said: "On behalf of the City of Paris, I am sending you my warmest congratulations. We French people, your oldest friends and allies, fervently hope that your presidency will be a success."

The RPR chairman added: "I am convinced that good French-U.S. relations, a frank and trusting dialogue, will enable us to increase the necessary solidarity between us and to work together for what General de Gaulle called our common enterprise: peace with freedom."

Mr Reagan visited Mr Chirac at the end of 1978 when the mayor of Paris was in the Cochin hospital.

[RPR leadership member] Michel Debre, a presidential candidate, told us: "The American people have first imposed a penalty. This election shows clearly that the citizens have not forgiven those who claim to lead them for their lack of will and determination. A government without a plan, a policy without any determination in a period of tension have been rejected by a proud people. That is the main characteristic of Mr Carter's defeat. The U.S. people have not been mistaken in recalling a constant fact of history. It is a salutary lesson."

Mrs Marie-Frence Garaud, a French presidential candidate, told us: "I think that the U.S. people, who are a realistic people, have just condemned a policy seen as a failure and deemed responsible for an unacceptable humiliation.

"Mr Reagan's election strikes me as a strong and healthy reflex; the free exercise of the democratic contest shows that the United States, contrary to what some people believed, has not taken the path to decadence.

"I regret the fact that in this period of relative self-effacement by the United States, France failed to understand its role and even its duty. It should clearly have shown the way and been the free world's soul. Instead of that the French Government had no hesitation in dissociating itself from an ally which was too quickly deemed incapable of playing its part on the international scene. That is a missed opportunity.

"I hope that the U.S. revival will not now spark off the opposite reaction in our country. Having denounced the weakness of Carter's America, France must not now submit to Reagan's America.

"France must assert its preeminent role in the defense of freedom more than ever."

Alain Krivine, Communist Revolutionary League (Trotskiyist) candidate for the presidency said: "Cholera has been replaced by the plague....U.S. imperialism resumed its offensive as early as 1977....U.S. democracy is a sham. The president is elected by a minority of citizens who choose between the false alternatives imposed on them. It is the U.S. working class, with its 10 million unemployed, which will one day soon succeed in posing the real problems."

LE MONDE VIEWS REAGAN EFFECT ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY.

LD061317 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Jacques Amalric article: "Return to Manichaeism?"]

[Text] "Preserving peace requires that you be strong," Mr Ronald Reagan stated in particular during the television debate which he had with Mr Carter last week.

After 10 years of humiliations--which culminated on election day with the rather indecent celebration in Tehran of the first anniversary of the hostages' seizure--this language has seduced a large majority of the U.S. voters. It remains to be seen what it implies for the rest of the world, given that the only things we have with which to establish some idea of that will be candidate Ronald Reagan's statements and given that a gulf quickly appears between a man in search of power and the same individual who has attained his goal.

One of the main accusations made by Mr Reagan against Mr Carter is that he failed to maintain U.S. military power in the face of the USSR. It is, the president-elect thinks, because Moscow gauged Washington's weakness and lack of political will that the Soviet Union is moving its pawns forward and strengthening its military panoply.

Therefore, according to Mr Reagan, a large increase in military spending is necessary. The former governor of California does not say so clearly but, in a way, what he is calling into question is the idea--still not accepted by a large section of U.S. public opinion--of nuclear parity between the USSR and the United States, an idea which had nonetheless been accepted by Richard Nixon. As a result of this reasoning Mr Reagan adopted a hostile stance on the draft Strategic Arms Limitation Agreements (SALT II) laboriously finalized by Mr Carter and Mr Brezhnev in Vienna in June 1979.

One of President Reagan's first decisions will be to withdraw the SALT II document from the Senate's consideration--a document which in any case no longer has any chance of being ratified--and to propose starting new negotiations with the USSR which, he said, "will last as long as it takes to achieve not only arms limitation but also a reduction in those nuclear arms to the level at which neither of us will represent a threat to the other."

Europe Embarrassed

Will the USSR go along with that? In principle it will not. That is what all Soviet communiques have so far indicated, stressing the value of SALT II. Nonetheless the Soviets are more realistic and, just as they once adapted very well to Richard Nixon, they might resign themselves to Mr Reagan, after the customary period has lapsed. Establishing a minimum of confidence between the Kremlin gerontocracy and the new U.S. administration will, however, take time; the speed with which that normalization comes about will certainly depend largely on the composition of the team which Mr Reagan will now form. Is this an advantage for Mr Kissinger, who dreams of going back to his job, but who is certainly far from having only friends in the Reagan clan? There is reason to think so. The presence in a key post of Senator Henry Jackson (Democrat from Washington), one of the bitterest opponents of the Soviet military effort, would, however, be more difficult for the Kremlin to "swallow" and would make the threat already brandished by Mr Reagan much more real: to radically revive the arms race to exhaust the Soviet economy, which is already in an extremely bad state, and thereby to force the USSR to negotiate. An additional question to which Mr Reagan will have to reply one day: How can this military effort be reconciled with the major tax cuts he advocates?

It is perhaps at this point that we should talk about Western Europe. Officially, all the Europeans will welcome Mr Reagan's election and the reawakening of an America whose torpor and mediocre political figures are regularly denounced with relish. They will have to do the polite thing. However, aside from Mrs Thatcher, who has admitted on several occasions that she has a great deal of "sympathy" for the 4 November winner, the Republican candidate's triumph should prompt a few frowns in Paris and Bonn. Giscard d'Estaing like Chancellor Schmidt cannot regard a new hardening in East-West relations favorably. Mr Reagan, on the other hand, has undertaken to take the U.S. European allies in hand--to "establish," he said, "closer relations"--since he thinks some of those allies are slipping toward neutralism because they are no longer certain as to whether they can rely on Washington.

If he does try to do that it is safe to predict new incidents in transatlantic misunderstandings which will all be opportunities for the USSR to exploit. The painful establishment of political cooperation in Europe will inevitably suffer from the differences of opinion which will then appear among Europeans although it is not yet possible to guess whether the famous Paris-Bonn axis will be affected by it.

For France this question is important since it is largely thanks to Mr Carter's mistakes and deviations that Chancellor Schmidt's FRG has begun to move away from the United States. One detail which will probably have some importance is that Mr Reagan has made no secret of his view that the European countries should considerably increase their contribution to the military effort for which he is praying. Chancellor Schmidt, who has already been the target of overtures from Mr Carter in that connection, is highly likely to feel that he is a prime target.

Secondary Crises

However dangerous it might turn out to be, the new East-West policy advocated by Mr Ronald REagan could prove particularly dangerous in "peripheral" crises. Whether you like it or not U.S.-Soviet relations are governed by fairly strict rules, particularly in the strategic sphere. The situation is entirely different as regards the "secondary" crises--the confrontations using third powers as intermediaries which do not directly threaten the two superpowers' survival.

Mr Reagan, who felt that he was treading on dangerous ground, avoided, for instance, specifying what he would have done in Mr Carter's place in the Tehran hostages affair. However, from other statements by the Republican candidate, it is easy to imagine that he would never have had the Democratic President's patience and that he would have resorted to force well before the Tabas fiasco, at the risk of setting the whole region aflame and destroying fragile balance. The same worries are applicable to the Israeli-Arab conflict: Mr Reagan's arrival is likely to be interpreted by Mr Begin as the go-ahead for all kinds of intransigence. Although these again are just a candidate's statements, how can anybody forget his full approval of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories? His veiled criticism of the Camp David procedure which was considered too brutal for Israel? His refusal to envisage any contact with the PLO?

The statements made so far by Mr Reagan on Africa and Latin America also give reason to fear serious lack of control and a definite step back compared with Mr Carter. Not only does the president-elect seem to think that North-South dialogue concerns only private capitalism but he also seems to attribute little importance to the rights of men he suspects of not sharing his ideas. For instance it was not very long ago that he was criticizing the Carter administration's excessive severity toward South Africa and criticizing his unfortuate rival for having supported the British plan which led to Zimbabwe's independence. Mr Reagan felt more in tune with Mr Ian Smith's plans....

However, it is in Latin America that Mr Reagan's Manichaean judgments are likely to do the most harm. Whatever people say, Mr Carter did have some understanding of this tormented subcontinent which the United States has exploited and abused all too long. Ultimately it does not matter whether his attitude was due to intelligence or weakness. He understood in particular that there are tyrannical regimes and systems of economic exploitation close to slavery which no democracy worthy of the name can help to perpetuate. Hence Somaza's fall and the continuation of economic aid to the Sandinist regime; hence the warning to Guatemalan leaders who never concealed how much they hoped for Mr Reagan's election; hence the pressures brought to bear on regimes like Chile or Argentina; hence the encouragements given to the few reformist countries on the continent.

That is a whole aspect of Mr Carter's policy--he was also accused of having "given way" over the new Panama Canal Treaty--which is highly likely to be destroyed in favor of multilateral denunciation of a Castroist virus which is the cause of all ills. Only advocates of calculated pessimism will be able to rejoice; indeed things will once again be clear....

In conclusion, let us repeat that a political program, especially in the United States, at best only represents intentions and at worst bait for onlookers. No man can aspire to run that country alone. Things which have been achieved are sometimes forced on him whether he likes it or not. Moreover Mr Reagan has already experienced this when he was forced to back down after announcing his intention to make U.S.-Taiwan relations official again. Influenced by the old "Chiang Kai-shek" lobby, Mr Reagan had forgotten that in so stating he was calling into question the normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing. His advisers reminded him of it. So did Beijing.

Future of French-U.S. Relations

LD061551 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 80 p 10

[Maurice Delarue article: "Paris: Puzzled Silence"]

[Text] Behind the inevitable congratulations, what does Paris think of Mr Reagan's election?

If the matter is simplified to the extent of caricature, the reply is clear: Mr Reagan intends to restore the famous U.S. leadership over the Atlantic alliance, Europe and the world; France's objective since De Gaulle has been to end the "dual hegemony" which includes U.S. hegemony. This leads to the conclusion that a Paris-Washington conflict is inevitable.

The real political situation is much more subtle. Was General de Gaulle himself not anxious, in his effort to remove France and Europe from the "blocs," to maintain world balance and to support Washington on important occasions? On the eve of the 4 November election were people in Paris not recalling that, on 31 May 1973 in Reykjavik, George Pompidou told President Nixon that France attached "the greatest importance" to the maintenance of U.S. forces in Europe?

Has a Gaullist like Mrs M.F. Garaud, faced with the increase in Soviet military power, not given priority to a French-U.S. rapprochement? Moreover, of all the European allies of the United States, France is the only one which is making a real budgetary effort in the defense sphere.

The silence which was being observed in official French circles on Mr Reagan's program on the eve of the election did, however, betray some perplexity; restoring U.S. military power is indeed a vital objective in the present situation, but how will Mr Reagan achieve that while simultaneously reducing tax pressures?

U.S. overseas dependence is to be reduced, especially in the energy sphere? Fine! The entire West is bound to benefit by that. But how can such an objective be attained? Mr Reagan has not defined any credible methods for attaining it.

Supposing Mr Reagan were to succeed in restoring U.S. power, what conclusions would the Europeans draw from that? During Mr Carter's presidency the European Nine grew accustomed to speaking with "one voice" which was not always in tune with the U.S. voice on major world affairs such as Afghanistan, Iran and above all the Middle East, where the Europeans' vital interests are at stake.

Will this still fragile cohesion withstand a "resumption of control" by Washington? For us to know what should be understood by that remark Mr Reagan would have had to define a clear stance on the problems which could divide Europe and the United States. Of course, he is setting SALT II aside, but that does not really bother Paris, and he has been forthcoming in verbal support for Israel. However, was that attitude not primarily electioneering?

For the time being Paris is noting that Mr Reagan has objectives rather than a policy, and people in Paris are tempted to add: If he wants to restore his leadership, so much the better, provided it is leadership over the United States.

POPE CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD061518 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The pope has sent the following message of good wishes to Ronald Reagan, president-elect of the United States of America:

On the occasion of your election by the people of the United States of America to the high office of the presidency, I wish to offer you my cordial felicitations. I pray that Almighty God will assist you in your role of leadership in your country and in striving to build the edifice of world peace on the solid foundations of truth and love, freedom and justice. It is my earnest hope that all your endeavors for the advancement of the dignity of every human person and for universal progress will bear abundant fruit throughout your term of office. May God bless you and all America.

BERLINGUER EXPLAINS PARTY STRATEGY TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD062127 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Report by Salvatore D'Agata]

[Text] At the Communist Party Central Committee Napolitano presented the document adopted at the end of the session. Berlinguer's speech was also released.

Berlinguer has not renounced his strategy although one of the party historic chiefs, Ingrao, has disassociated himself from it. His speech and the final document of the Central Committee have again proposed in a strong and full manner the aim of a government of democratic unity, understood as a joint effort to overcome the crisis and introduce a process of renovation and transformation. Berlinguer dealt at length with the overcoming [words indistinct] to bring about in a concrete manner a government of unity. It would be a grave error, the Communist Party secretary said, if we withdrew by a single step from this struggle because anticommunist prejudice is not just one of the questions but the central question of Italian political life. Once this road has been surmounted, Berlinguer insisted, conditions and a general climate will be created in which different types of government coalitions could be alternated, or in which free and fruitful dialectics would exist between the majority and opposition without, as Berlinguer put it, this leading to a clash and break. [Sentence indistinct] the defeat of Cossiga's government, Berlinguer said, is the defeat of an attempt to evade this question and this represents a success for the Communist Party. The type of Communist opposition to Forlani will depend on agreement on one of the great themes of the republic, that is, on the role which the Communists can play in opposition as a "government" party.

Relations with the Socialist Party (?are also based on this). The Communist criticism is based on the suspicion that Craxi and the leadership of the new policy aim at developing as much as possible the political dialectics leading to direct cooperation and competition with the Christian Democracy, cutting out or pushing to the side the Communist question. However, the Communists are also aware [words indistinct] that the overcoming of the prejudice which is excluding them from the executive is not demonstrated only by bringing down or by trying to bring down the governments which practice it but also and above all by an agreement with all the lay and Catholic leftwing forces on the things which should be done, and by promoting a mass movement on these things among the rank and file of the political parties.

This is our strategy, Berlinguer said, and it cannot be replaced--he added with a clear reference to Ingrao--until another, not confused but equally clear strategy of innovative importance is proposed and accepted by the party.

NEW INDICTMENTS IN OIL SCANDAL; ANDREOTTI DENIES COMPLICITY

AU060858 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 6 Nov (ANSA)--The number of indictments signed by Italian magistrates investigating the nation's colossal oil scandal climbed to fifteen last night when a close friend and aide of Aldo Moro, the late chairman of the ruling Christian Democrat Party, was arraigned on charges of contraband.

Rome police also took the precautionary measure of withdrawing the passport held by Serena Fresto, linked to the party leader who was kidnapped and slain by Red Brigade terrorists in the spring of 1978. Fresto and the others named in the indictments are among those whose names appear on the thousands of checks seized by magistrates during probes into the records of checking accounts in four Milan banks held by petroleum dealer Bruno Muselli, now sought by Italian police, and his confidential assistant.

Earlier in the day, Finance Minister Franco Reviglio delivered to the house Finance and Treasury Commission the "vitale report," a document compiled by the finance policy on the affair said to involve some 2.35 billion dollars in unpaid taxes on petroleum products with a cover allegedly provided by high-ranking finance, police, industry and political figures. The minister also informed the Commission that he will make available to its members all documents bearing on tax evasion in the petroleum sector.

Reviglio said he had cleared his decision with magistrates in Treviso, whose work has been largely instrumental in developing the case, and has received assurances that putting these documents into the public domain would not jeopardize the investigation.

In another development in the mushrooming scandal yesterday, Radical Party MP Gianluigi Melega filed a query in the house signed by other Radical MP's on an anonymous "memoir now in the hands of magistrates and forwarded in April 1979 to the finance minister of the time, Franco Maria Malfatti." The document cited by the Radical MP's contains the line: "The petroleum scandal represents an economic-political clash of gigantic proportions between two Christian Democrat clans headed by Giulio Andreotti (now the chairman of the house Foreign Affairs Commission ed note) and Moro."

The "memoir" also alleged that the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi shelled out 120 million dollars in bribe money to wrap up a deal for the purchase of Saudi Arabian crude.

Andreotti immediately denied the allegation linking him to oil scandal.

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR--Rome 3 Nov (ANSA)--The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has communicated its agreement with the naming of an ambassador of the Soviet Union to Rome, Nikolay Nitrofanovich Lunkov. Ambassador Lunkov, 61 years old, is spoken of as an expert in European affairs and has been involved with issues in this area since the beginning of his diplomatic career in 1943. [Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 1533 GMT 3 Nov 80 AU]

AMBASSADORS TO BELGIUM, SIERRA LEONE--Rome, 3 Nov (ANSA)--The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received agreement from the governments involved to the naming of new ambassadors to Brussels, Alberto Cavaglieri, and to Freetown, Sierra Leone, Italo Di Franco. [Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80 AU]

EANES, SA CARNEIRO CONGRATULATE REAGAN ON VICTORY

Eanes Message

LD051234 Lisbon in Portuguese to Angola Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal today sent the following cable to the new president of the United States:

On your election victory I convey to you my most sincere congratulations and hope that during your term of office the relations of friendship between our two countries will be strengthened and a fruitful cooperation maintained.

Sa Carneiro Cable

LD060304 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro has sent a cable to the president-elect of the United States, Ronald Reagan, warmly congratulaing him on his election victory and voicing his certainty that the good relations which have always existed between the two countries will continue and be further strengthened.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD051554 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Dr Antonio de Medeiros Patricio presented his credentials in the Kremlin yesterday as the new Portuguese ambassador to Moscow. Our Moscow correspondent Carlos Fino reports :

The not-so-common fact that Dr Antonio Patricio was called to present his credentials less than 2 weeks after his arrivel in the Soviet capital could be seen as a gesture by Moscow to stress the desire to maintain relations despite the upsets they have suffered in the past 12 months. As a matter of fact, in his brief speech the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, apart from generally referring to the aims of the USSR's foreign policy, expressly highlighted the Kremlin's desire for an evolution toward complete normalization of relations with Portugal.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT PORTUGAL IN FEBRUARY

LD062246 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Gen Joao Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, will be paying an official visit to Portugal on 2-4 February 1981, thus returning the visit paid by President Ramalho Eanes to Brazil in May 1978.

CP OFFICIAL VIEWS EFFECT OF REAGAN WIN ON SPAIN, EUROPE

LD061514 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Telephone interview with Manuel Azcarate, member of the Spanish Communist Party Executive Committee--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] They say Reagan is anticommunist, don't they?

[Answer] I think so.

[Question] Does that characteristic of the new president-elect frighten you?

[Answer] I do not think the term is frighten or not frighten, nor do I think the subject of anticommunism is the most important. What I think is that the election of Reagan is a very serious problem for the whole world; it is a subject which is raised (?at home) because it is linked--and I think Carter himself contributed to its emphasis during the electoral campaign--to the subject of war and peace. The question is whether Reagan in the White House is or is not going to be--and I think he is--an aggravating factor in the world situation and the growing threat of war. That is what I think is going to be the most serious aspect of the question.

In the international sphere, I agree with you that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been a negative factor for the whole international situation, a violation of the norms of coexistence, of the independence of nations. That has facilitated a kind of propaganda in America, a kind of hackneyed patriotism.

[Question] What at first glance seems to be quite positive for our internal problems is Mr Reagan's attitude to the possibilities of revitalizing relations with Spain; perhaps a chiraroscuro which--according to one's wishes--could extend to Spain's incorporation into NATO?

[Answer] I know that Republican Party documents are quoted--with a moderate, liberal style --which are favorable to relations between Spain and the United States. Personally, I do not think this is an attitude with which we should face what I think the situation is going to be. In my opinion, the Republican administration of Reagan is going to make stronger, more desperate efforts to incorporate Spain into NATO.

[Question] Manuel Azcarate, can you forecast the next 4 years? At the end of that period, what is going to happen? Is the world going to be closer, God forbid, to a catastrophe?

[Answer] I think this situation could last, (?could) provoke in Europe an accentuation of the tendency toward an autonomous policy, an independent European policy--and I am referring to Western Europe--which is not subordinated to the United States. I think an independent European policy is now turning into a kind of necessary element, precisely to diminish the risks and dangers of international aggravation which we are facing, and within that independent European policy, I think the European left--the communists, socialists, the forces of other ideologies who want peace--we have to think, to maintain a dialogue, so that we can all contribute toward diminishing and averting dangerous situations, and I think we are going to be able to do this.

PSOE-FLN COMMUNIQUE FAILS TO MENTION FISHERMEN ISSUE

LD070006 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] At the end of the visit by the secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], Felipe Gonzalez, to Algiers, the PSOE and the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] issued a joint communique noting the most important aspects of the discussion held by the leaders of both parties. According to the joint communique, the two delegations agreed to broaden and dynamize the relations of cooperation between both their parties for the benefit of the Spanish and Algerian peoples.

As regards international problems, both delegations broached questions relating to Mediterranean security, the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East conflict, and the situation in Latin America. It is noteworthy that the joint communique of the PSOE and the only Algerian party makes no reference to the problem of the 32 Spanish fishermen seized by the Polisario Front while fishing in waters of the Western Sahara. This question, which appeared to be the main object behind the Socialist leader's visit to Algiers, appears nowhere in the communique, although it does refer to the Polisario Front. The two delegations reaffirmed their complete support for the just struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front as its sole and authentic representative.

PERUVIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD051815 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Manuel Ulloa, prime minister of Peru, arrived in Madrid today for an official visit. He formerly spent several years living in exile in Spain. Before he was due to be received by King Juan Carlos he was asked the following questions by Hector Arenas:

[Begin recording] [Question] After 5 months of democracy, and with a difficult economic and social situation, is the process of democratization being consolidated in Peru or is there a danger of revolt?

[Answer] I believe that after the experiences we have lived through there exists a clear realization that disagreements or differences of opinion cannot be carried to the point where they endanger the stability of rule. Indeed, relations with the armed forces in Peru are very constructive and harmonious. After a difficult period of transition we have managed to find forms of coexistence which also guarantee the support of the armed forces for the democratic regime. [end recording]

The Peruvian prime minister goes on to say that he has come to Madrid because he believes that Spain has roads leading out through the countries of Latin America:

[Begin recording] [Question] Are you here also to seek support in the political, economic, trade and finance fields?

[Answer] We have come here to talk, to look at the future, to try to intensify our relations and increase the volume of trade between us. We are here to talk about the new Peruvian reality and to get to know the Spanish reality--I lived in exile in Spain for many years. And I believe there are points in common, areas of common interest which we should explore.

[Question] For several years Peru lived under military regimes with two distinct ideological and political leanings. In escaping from this situation, the civilian powers were lucky in securing the support of U.S. President Carter. Mr Peruvian Prime Minister, do you believe that you will continue to enjoy the support of the new president, Ronald Reagan?

[Answer] I believe that American policy in this respect is a constant which will not change as a consequence of the outcome of yesterday's election. [end recording]

Comments on Reagan's Election

LD070002 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 06 Nov 80

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa concluded the 2d day of his official visit here in Spain with a press conference held this evening in the Institute of Ibero-American Cooperation. Our special correspondent has a report from this organization's headquarters:

At a press conference given this evening in Madrid, Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said that his official visit has the main aim of seeking Spanish aid for the development of Peru and to offer Spain in return the possibility of taking part in necessary activities within a wide range of fields, especially energy, fishing, developing the infrastructure, automation and iron and steel.

On the election of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, he said that his election represents the continuation of certain constant factors regarding U.S. foreign policy which, in his opinion, will not be changed. For this reason he does not expect there will be any sudden turns. At the end of the press conference, the Peruvian prime minister, who is also the minister of economy and trade, had a meeting with leaders of Spain's official bank, the Bank of Spain.

Meeting With King, Suarez

LD052348 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 05 Nov 80

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, who today began a 2-day official visit to Spain, was received this morning by King Juan Carlos and by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. In honor of his Peruvian counterpart the Spanish prime minister gave a working lunch at the Moncloa Palace which was attended by various members of the Spanish Cabinet.

Manuel Ulloa, who in addition to being Peruvian prime minister also holds the economy, finance and trade portfolios, will have talks with members of the government's economic team and with representatives of Spanish trade and private banking during his visit to Madrid.

SPAIN TO SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA

LD022324 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] As the result of a visit by the king and queen to Indonesia, Spain and Indonesia are to sign a scientific and technical cooperation agreement, which will represent the legal and political framework for bilateral relations. This was said in Jakarta today by the Spanish foreign minister. Speaking to the press this morning, Perez Llorca said that the trip has led to positive results, for Indonesia has a potential comparable to that of Brazil.

The Spanish minister went on to say that the Indonesians had shown great interest in Spain's policy on EEC and NATO membership; the situation in Europe; the CSCE conference; and Spain's attitude towards global relations and the attempts to construct a new international economic order in which countries such as Indonesia, thanks to their enormous potential capacity, have an important role to play.

Perez Llorca added that Indonesia is in need of technology which Spain is in a good position to provide, and that plans are already in hand—for instance the building of an aircraft factory at Bandung, a cement factory, a refinery and cooperation in shipbuilding. In exchange for this technology Spain in the future would be able to buy oil from Indonesia.

FINLAND

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTION RESULT

LD061618 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0920 GMT 6 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The papers today comment on the result of the U.S. presidential election and its possible repercussions in international politics.

The national coalition paper AAMULEHTI notes that the elections in the United States did not turn into an exciting drama. Thus there is no need to make any accusations or guesses. Ronald Reagan's victory was undeniable right from the start, almost like a landslide, and at the same time the color of Congress also changed thoroughly.

According to AAMULEHTI, the most simple explanation is that Reagan gained a crushing victory because Jimmy Carter was so bad. The President's achievements during the 4 years were overshadowed by failures. As President, Carter made a poor and indecisive impression on the Americans. As the economic situation, affecting everyone's purse, also worsened at a decisive moment, an alternative was sought. The 69-year-old Reagan did not, perhaps, arouse general enthusiasm, but his concise slogan "let us begin again together" aptly reflected the present conservative mood of the people. The Americans want change, AAMULEHTI notes.

According to SUOMENMAA, the most significant difference in the views of the present and future presidents was chiefly in their statements on foreign policy. It is true that Reagan's uncompromising views on the cancellation of SALT II, the superiority of the United States, the acceleration of the arms race and so on, became milder on the final straight of the election campaign. Reagan strongly criticized the foreign policy of the Carter administration for its weakness and passiveness. In the view of SUOMENMAA, it is therefore no wonder that the NATO countries feel uncertainty, particularly about the future of detente and disarmament.

Although the first comments have been very cautious, anxiety has shown through between the lines. Thus Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, while congratulating the newly elected president, at the same time referred to the importance of disarmament. The NATO countries fear that Reagan will strive even harder than Carter to increase defense expenditure, which has so far been opposed by the small NATO countries such as Denmark, Norway and Holland, SUOMENMAA says.

NORWAY

EEC YIELDS TO ULTIMATUM ON FISHING DATA

LD051415 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] The EEC Commission has given in to a Norwegian ultimatum and will now present its most recent data on its fishing in the North Sea, Fisheries Ministry Departmental Director Kjell Raasok has told AFTENPOSTEN. This means that there will be new negotiations between Norway and the EEC on 1 and 2 December.

The first round of negotiations on quotas for 1980 broke down because the EEC refused to present data on its catches. Norway then thought that there was little point in continuing the negotiations, and the two sides concluded their meeting without fixing the next. Then Norway sent a note to the EEC, in which it made it clear that the figures would have to be presented if a new meeting was to take place.

DAILY TELEGRAPH CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON VICTORY

LD061343 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Nov 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Reagan's New Dawn"]

[Text] Mr Reagan's sweeping victory gives him a national mandate to change the whole course of American policy at home and abroad. Away with the do-gooding liberalism which, after long and over-patient trial, has been decisively rejected as inappropriate to the harsh and dangerous real world and often as guilt-ridden, hypocritical, self-righteous and self-indulgent. Back to the tested virtues of self-reliance, free enterprise, national pride and sense of community. Mr Reagan has stood simply but persuasively fo this turn-round and, despite all the handicaps of his age and inexperience, and despite the all-too-familiar domestic and internatioal left and liberal vilification of him as a "warmonger", has triumphed.

The authority of his mandate should not be measured merely by his majorities in the electoral college and the popular vote, by the control the Republicans have gained of the Senate for the first time in decades and by the swing in their favour in governorships and in the House. Beyond that, the realities of the whole domestic and international situation has been so compelling as to induce President Carter, especially in an election year, to switch to some traditional Republican policies and parade them under a Democratic banner. Hence the split between him and Senator Kennedy, custodian of the Democratic grail.

The verdict on Mr Carter, with all sympathy, was not only that, despite heroic efforts, he just did not have what it takes for the job but that he was in any case attempting the impossible with a cargo of Democratic policies. Beyond that to what extent his bad luck was congenital or due to his own failings was largely immaterial. The hostages issue, to which he clung pathetically as an election winner, backfired in his face. In addition, the way he went on, despite all the evidence, desperately pretending to the last minute that release with honour was practically assured, verged on the patently dishonest. The rescue fiasco came to mind more decisively than his firm reaction on Afghanistan. Mr Carter was seen as the man who ran America's strength down, with the result that she was humiliated.

Mr Reagan faces a daunting and growing accumulation of problems, but they do not exceed America's enormous human and material resources if he can fully mobilise them and properly deploy them. Naturally the outside world is more interested in changes he will bring about in foreign affairs and defence than in domestic policies. Yet it is these latter which create the muscle, shield and sword on which the free world depends and the spirit which inspires and directs them. Mr Reagan's aim is to liberate the economy and the citizen from excessive government control and to administer a high-power Friedmanite package of reduced expenditure, big tax cuts and incentives. He is confident that the economy will recover its traditional vigour and confidence, meeting the challenge both of dying industries and of new-Asian silicon-chip competition.

Mr Reagan is overwhelmingly seen by the Amerian electorate to be right when he says that even the additions to America's military strength promised by Mr Carter in the election campaign would not be enough to meet the Russian threat. Neither the Americans nor their allies should be under any illusions about the effort and time that will be necessary to restore the ravages of detente. Mr Reagan is no firebrand for insisting on the re-negotiation of the SALT 2 nuclear arms treaty, which the Senate has been refusing to ratify for over a year. Russia will have to recognise that this is one she did not get away with. With growing trouble on the satellite, economic and food fronts she is in no position to insist on superiority if she knows that America is prepared to outspend her.

Yet the correction of the military balance will take several years of determined effort and resistance to Russia's huffing and puffing. It is here that, unless some of America's European allies adjust to the Reagan presidency and take advantage of the opportunities it offers, disastrous trans-Atlantic tensions could occur. Mrs Thatcher is already in tune. So should President Giscard d'Estaing be, in view of his own record increases in defence expenditure. Herr Schmidt and the others are however wedded to SALT 2 and the cosy but now busted illusions of detente, and profess to see Mr Reagan as a sort of trigger-happy cowboy. For this reason even more than usual depends on Mr Reagan's choices for the main offices in his administration. This also applies to the economy and the rest of home affairs, especially in view of Mr Reagan's age. Fortunately he is a good delegator and has a wealth of talent to choose from. Dr Kissinger, for example, would be acclaimed in Europe, and so would General Haig. As for Mr Reagan himself, we congratulate him on his appointment as sheriff of the free world's most important country.

CP PAPER SEES REAGAN CONTINUING CARTER POLICIES

LD061355 London MORNING STAR in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "High Noon for us All?"]

[Text] The second half of President Carter's term of office in particular was marked by the revival of cold-war fever with the deliberate aggravating of tension in relations with the Soviet Union.

There was, for example, the decision to establish the so-called Ra Fid Deployment Forces to intervene wherever the United States considered that its interests were affected. There was the drive to give the arms race a further twist with the cruise and Perishing missiles, and this was accompanied by the campaign against SALT 2. There was the abortive and highly provocative raid on Iran in a desperate attempt to free the hostages. So the list could go on.

The election of Ronald Reagan to the U.S. presidency is both a continuation of this right-wing inspired campaign and its confirmation.

The ending of the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal had led to important political developments in the United States. In particular, there was a climate of opinion hostile to any further military adventures overseas, and one which was more insistent on the checks and balances within the U.S. Constitution being firmly applied to the U.S. President.

It was this climate of opinion which the right-wing campaign set out to destroy, and in this Carter was a willing accomplice.

When the Kennedy campaign for the Democratic nomination bit the dust, the idealism which he had managed somehow to whip up behind him from sections as diverse as the young people, the women, and the black community could not be mobilised in favour of Carter, for Carter's increasingly regressive home policies had become the counterpart of his coldwar offensive overseas. Carter, like Reagan, was a man of the big business multinationals in the United States.

Yet it still remains true that the election of Reagan cannot be treated with indifference. For it undoubtedly strengthens the hands of the most right-wing elements throughout the world.

Whether Reagan can actually put into practice his more bellicose statements and attitudes depends on the balance of forces he has to confront. These have, in fact, shifted progressively against imperialism over the years, but an important element in them is the level of public opinion in favour of peace and disarmament. The best answer we can give to the dangers implicit in Reagan's election victory is to redouble all our efforts here in Britain to build up a massive movement for peace, and to compel the British Government to refuse entry to the U.S. cruise missiles.

BAYRAK RADIO DENIES PRESS REPORT OF DENKTAS DEATH

TA071233 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The Press and Public Relations Department of the President's Office has described as totally unfounded a Greek Cypriot press report about the health of President Denktas. In a statement today the department said that the president, who is on a private visit to Istanbul, was in good health and that the report had been put out deliberately. A Greek Cypriot newspaper today claimed that Mr Denktas had died of a heart attack in Istanbul.

I SIMERINI REPORTS ON U.S. PRESENCE AT AKROTIRI BASE

NC070838 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] According to the information of one of our editors, who has visited the airport at the Akrotiri base, there is only one American U-2 aircraft stationed at the base.

There are 50 Americans stationed at Akrotiri who comprise the crew and maintenance personnel of the aircraft. An American expert for the satellite station is also stationed at Akrotiri.

The press representative of the British bases has given assurances that there are no other Americans at the bases.

ATAKOL: GREEK CYPRIOTS VIOLATE DENKTAS-KIPRIANOU AGREEMENT

TA061820 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has said that the holding of a conference in Paris on the Cyprus problem with the support of the Greek Cypriot administration at a time when the intercommunal talks are in progress is contrary to point 6 of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreements.

In a statement today, Mr Atakol said it was reported that the conference is being organized by the so-called international committee of solidarity with Cyprus but it was actually being held with the encouragement and support of the Greek Cypriot administration. He said the meeting demonstrated the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration had no intention of ending the campaign of slander against the Turkish Cypriot community. Stressing that this administration had been constantly violating point 6 of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement, he stated that the administration's latest stand clearly showed what little importance it attached to the intercommunal talks and to the agreements it had signed. Point 6 of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement says that the two sides agreed to abstain from any action that might jeopardize the outcome of the intercommunal talks.

KIPRIANOU CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

NC071211 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has sent a congratulatory cable to Soviet President Brezhnev on the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary. In his cable, President Kiprianou expresses thanks for the Soviet Union's support for the just cause of Cyprus and wishes for the further strengthening of relations between Cyprus and the Soviet Union.

LEADERS, NEWSPAPERS REACT TO REAGAN ELECTION

Karamanlis, Rallis Congratulations

AT061404 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] President of the Republic K. Karamanlis has sent a congratulatory telegram to R. Reagan who has been elected the new president of the United States. In his telegram, the Greek president notes the following:

"Dear President, I express to you my warm congratulations on your election as president of the United States and my sincere wishes for the success of your mission. I am convinced that during your term of office the traditional bonds between our two people, which were forged in joint struggles for freedom and justice, will be further strengthened."

Prime Minister Y. Rallis has also sent a congratulatory telegram:

"Please accept the sincere congratulations of the Greek Government and myself personally on your election as president of the United States," says the Greek prime minister. "Although your term of office will begin during a period of serious international tension, I am convinced that it will prove valuable for the defense of freedom, justice and international peace, ideals that are shared by our two countries. Furthermore I am convinced that the existing traditional bonds of friendship between the United States and Greece will be strengthened to the benefit of both peoples."

Press Comments

AT061550 [Editorial Report] Most Athens Greek newspapers on 6 November carry editorials or commentaries on Reagan's U.S. presidential election victory. RIZOSPASTIS publishes a short commentary in the "Radical" column analyzing the reasons for Reagan's victory which it attributes to the "great economic difficulties, increasing inflationary pressures, and the trend toward increasing unemployment. The same is true regarding foreign policy problems which created a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity among the public." The commentary continues: "Rumors about plans to appoint individuals like Boeing's Senator Jackson or former Supreme Commander of NATO Forces in Europe General Haig to ministerial positions show a tendency to persist in the cold war turn that, after all, has been going on for some time now."

ELEVTHEROTIPIA's front page editorial claims that "at this moment three defamed persons are leading the United States. 1) The president is a failed actor of two-bit parts in cowboy films, Ronald Reagan, who entered politics when he received his pension from Hollywood. 2) The vice president is a former director of the notorious CIA, George Bush from Texas. 3) The state secretary is Washington's diabolical Metternich, Henry Kissinger, especially...known to Greeks and Greek Cypriots. Thus a BBC commentator's reaction to the results of yesterday's election is absolutely justified: 'my blood froze...'"

An AKROPOLIS commentary begins: "Normally Ronald Reagan's sweeping victory in the U.S. presidential election the day before yesterday should not have been such a surprise. There was a general conviction that his predecessor, as people say, had 'made a mess of things.' During his term of office the United States had endured many defeats abroad and had suffered serious blows to its prestige." Continuing, the commentary states that it does not expect the general direction of U.S. policy to change under the new president because "the two great parties which alternate in power in the United States are not separated by substantive and irreconcilable differences. They have unitary orientations in international relations." The commentary ends with the wish that the new president may prove to be more successful or more lucky than his predecessor.

ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS carries a front page editorial saying: "The adversaries of the United States wanted Jimmy Carter to be elected president. The friends of the American nation wished Reagan to win. The former preferred the defeated president because in his time the United States had lost both power and prestige, and the losses were expected to continue. The friends of America supported Reagan so that, on the one hand, Carter could leave and on the other, another way to govern the country could be tried." Then the editorial denounces public opinion polls which had presented an erroneous picture of the American people's preference and praises the American public for not having been influenced by such newspapers as the New York TIMES and Washington POST which had supported Carter. The editorial ends by asking Greece to also effect a radical political change because the "current political 'establishment' is an obstacle both to the tightening of Greek-U.S. relations and to the strengthening of our country--both internally and internationally. There is an urgent need for change because, if this possibility evaporates, Greece will lose the game in the end."

An ESTIA editorial attributes Carter's resounding defeat to the fact that people are not herds of diffident beings who accept without protest the mistakes or insults of their leaders; Carter "had made the mistake of ignoring a fundamental factor: the significance of credibility and consistency which a nation should provide, especially a leading nation, so that other nations may trust it." The editorial laments: "Of course, we do not have much hope that things will improve under Reagan--especially if he is to have as his basic collaborators Kissinger and Haig who are well known for their political cynicism--unless things change and the new leaders seriously take into consideration the lesson which the American people taught Carter...."

I KATHIMERINI Editorial

AT061521 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The New President"]

[Text] Reagan's victory against Carter was no surprise. The inability of the current President to renew his term for 4 more years continues the logic that has prevented a series of his predecessors from being reelected--with the exception of Nixon who would better have lost the 1972 elections since only 3 months after he assumed his duties the writing of the Watergate "scenario" began which expelled him from the presidency. It is more than certain that the same logic will provide the arguments for terminating Reagan's political career in November 1984. For a long time to come, no U.S. president will be in a position to reconcile what he wants with what the United States can do, so as to give the picture of a "successful" term of office!

Undoubtedly inflation and unemployment were the strongest negative factors of current U.S. life that turned voters against Carter. In addition, an abundance of other failures, in both the domestic and foreign fields, can be ascribed to the debit of the departing President, although it is difficult for any third party to describe success or failure in the exercise of U.S. presidential power. It is so difficult to discern what the concepts of success or failure mean--especially on foreign policy issues--in the minds of U.S. citizens, that it is difficult for non-Americans to understand to what degree the inconsistencies, improvisations, ineffectualities of Carter's international policy influenced electoral tendencies.

The people who voted for Reagan certainly believe that he is more gifted than his predecessor to cope with the very tough duties he is assuming. Why do they believe this? This is another difficult-to-understand aspect of the issue "selection of a president." It is even more difficult to understand because the two parties which dominate U.S. political life actually do not differ on principles. [paragraph continues]

What separates them are petty disagreements between their guidng organizations regarding the best way to deal with this or that issue in order to serve corresponding organizations. Consequently, presidential candidates are not agents of principles but people with only external features that either attract or repulse voters. Yet, whatever the electoral qualifications of the candidates, they are of infinitesimal value as presidential qualifications. In recent years practice has proven that an unbridgeable gap exists between what the "candidate" promises and what the "presidnnt" does. This is easy to explain because what the "candidate" declares as his convictions and intentions many times directly conflicts with what the "president" can or is allowed to do. The "candidate" talks almost metaphysically about U.S. potential in peacetime. The "president" is asked to act with his country's specifical potential as the starting point.

The United States at present is not much related to what it was 30 or even 20 years ago. In those days, Washington spoke for all of the Western world every time an economic, military or political problem of international significance arose and, relying on its own military, economic or diplomatic means, it found the solutions. Now monocratic opinion is only the privilege of the other superpower in its own world. Washington is forced to consult with many of its partners before making a decision.

At that time, the balance of nuclear terror gave the U.S. a free hand in protecting its sphere of influence, principally with economic and secondarily with military "arguments." At present, the exploitation of nuclear terror by the economically impotent and morally degraded USSR allows it to have its own hands free for military penetrations in various areas which remain economically unprotected by the United States and which the "partners" usually do not agree to "protect" with military activities.

At that time, nobody asked where the U.S. zone of "national defense" began and ended in the world. At present, the relevant national economic interests of the West dispute the limits of U.S. "national interests," also recognizing the USSR's right to establish "stations" here or there for protecting its own "national" interests.

At that time, the U.S. Government still could take measures to control the activities of large economic complexes. Now these complexes, the U.S. multinational companies, take measures against U.S. administrations which try to control their activities inside and outside U.S. soil!

Starting from these facts which form the true, precise weight of the United States as a factor of international development, how credible can the newly elected president be when he promises that he will rectify "all the mistakes committed during Carter's 4-year term"? When he affirms that he will again make his country omnipotent in all fields? On what will he rely in order to achieve such majestic goals? Will he repatriate all the potentials that developments progressively removed from the United States and gave to other Western countries and countries of the Third World?

It is these grandiloquent declaracions of the new president that prejudge his own failure, that unfortunately justify our own uneasiness....

KARAMANLIS DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AT051428 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today, President of the Republic Karamanlis will pay an official 3-day visit to Belgrade following an invitation by Yugoslav President Mijatovic. Karamanlis will have talks with the Yugoslav leadership on the international situation and on issues that concern Balkan cooperation. The talks will also cover Greek-Yugoslav relations and issues connected with the conference in Madrid. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, who is expected today in Belgrade on his way from Luxembourg, will also particiapte in the talks.

The president of the republic was seen off at Ellinikon Airport by Prime Minister Rallis, President of the Chamber of Deputies Papaspirou, members of the Ministerial Council, the leadership of the armed forces headed by Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios, Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Athens (Ringovic), and other officials.

Arrives in Yugoslavia

For Belgrade reportage on the visit of Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 6 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN TALKS

AT062020 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] This evening Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas, who had led the Greek delegation during the seventh meeting of the joint Greek-Romanian interministerial committee which convened in Bucharest, returned to Athens. At Ellinikon Airport Dhimas made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The results of the trip were very satisfactory. Greek-Romanian relations are developing smoothly; our commerce has greatly developed. As an example, I can mention that in the first 6 months of 1980, Greek exports to Romania increased by about 100 percent. The same applies for Romanian exports to Greece. We agreed on all issues on the agenda in a spirit of great cordiality and in a friendly atmosphere. I can tell you that the results satisfy me fully. [end recording]

PASOK DENOUNCES MINERALS AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

AT061332 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The government is willing to allow the joint exploitation of the country's mineral wealth with the United States, and for this reason has included a relevant condition in an agreement that was signed on 22 April between Mitsotakis and [U.S. Ambassador] McCloskey. PASOK made this charge yesterday in the Chamber and, at the same time, revealed that the agreement provided for the establishment of an alumina plant to be jointly exploited with the United States.

PASOK parliamentary representative I. Alevras and Deputy I. Pottakis, who was the first to refer to the Mitsotakis-McCloskey agreement, denounced the "government's slavish policy which cedes to the Americans the exploitation of national resources, the only mainstays of our national economy and independence."

I. Alevras also referred to Soviet proposals for an alumina plant which, he said, are exceptionally beneficial.

Minister of Industry Manos replied to the above charges and confirmed the Mitsotakis-McCloskey agreement. But he said that "the United States has unfortunately not shown interest in purchasing the alumina to be produced and, therefore, the issue has not been pursued further."

On the contrary, Manos said, the Soviet Union, which has indeed made beneficial proposals for studying the establishment of an alumina plant, finally agreed to buy the product. Thus, a new agreement was signed on 3 September--the only one that is now in the development stage.

Finally Manos said that Greece has the potential not only for one but for many alumina plants which can be established in cooperation with the United States, the Soviet Union and European countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY, TALKS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

TA061604 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Statement by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at Esenboga Airport before his departure for Saudi Arabia on 6 November--recorded]

[Text] I do not believe that there will be a significant change in Turkish-U.S. relations following the election of a new U.S. president. Our relations are based on mutual interests and on a unity of views regarding world problems. A change in these relations is out of the question. We hope that our relations will continue to develop during President Reagan's administration as well.

I am going to Saudi Arabia to hold talks. As you know, there have recently been important developments and regional problems in the Middle East. The continuing war between Iran and Iraq is a source of concern for all regional countries. It is normal that we exchange views on the issue. Furthermore, there are other regional problems, namely the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian cause which is part of this conflict. This issue will also be discussed.

Work in connection with the visa procedures is continuing. Various administrative measures have been taken. Legal measures have also been prepared. Negotiations are continuing with all countries that have imposed a visa requirement on Turkish citizens. As I have repeatedly stated, our aim is to eliminate this visa requirement. At this stage, we are trying to solve this problem through diplomatic measures and negotiations.

'OUR RADIO' CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON REAGAN

TA071016 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The military junta and its government have reaffirmed their loyalty to U.S. imperialism and NATO. Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Savlet Aktug issued a press statement in Ankara regarding the election of racist Reagan--U.S. arms monopolies' man--as the U.S. president. In his statement on behalf of the military junta and the government, Ambassador Aktug has once more exposed the antipeople, pro-American and pro-NATO stand of the militarist Evren-Saltik clique against the national will of our people and the anti-imperialist forces. Ambassador Aktug said: We are convinced that the new U.S. president will further the close and friendly relations which have always existed between Turkey and the United States--and which have a particular significance within NATO--and will exert efforts for their promotion.

This statement by the military junta--which is gradually implementing the bilateral slavery agreements signed with the U.S. imperialists--has provoked a reaction among the anti-imperialist and democratic public. Our people as well as all forces which defend our national independence, territorial integrity, the survival of our country and people, peace and security are opposed to the sovereignty of U.S. imperialism in our country, as well as to its bases--the spy and provocation centers. The struggle for the removal of these is being waged and will be waged under the leadership of the Turkish working class. The rule of oppression and terror being implemented by the pro-American, NATOist junta in the country at large in favor of its imperialist masters' sovereignty and interests will not be able to disrupt the determination of the anti-imperialist, democratic forces in Turkey which are in favor of national independence and peace.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH DENOUNCES ATTACKS ON TURKISH DIPLOMATS

TA061711 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The archbishop of the Turkish Armenians, Kalustyan, has said that he strongly and vehemently despised attacks directed against our foreign representatives. In a written statement issued after he completed a trip abroad in a bid to collect donations for philanthropic organizations, Archbishop Kalustyan said there is great freedom of religion in Turkey and that he announced this fact in every country he visited. Pointing out that Turkish Armenians genuinely and deeply regreted attacks conducted against Turkish diplomats abroad, the Armenian archbishop appealed to Armenian churches abroad to immediately denounce all anti-Turkish incidents.

The archbishop concluded his statement by praying for the unity and happiness of the Turkish people, for the continuation of century-long brotherly relations with our community and the further success of our honorable state administrators.

HURRIYET ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS, WALDHEIM PROPOSAL

C071210 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "Cyprus on the Scene Again"]

[Text] About 10 days ago when the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktas, came to Ankara, he expressed the view that the Cyprus issue had reached a "developing" stage toward a final settlement. We do not know whether these words were the outcome of his visit to Ankara or whether they had slipped out of his mouth because he thought it was not "Cyprus' turn" after Greece's return to NATO.

Rauf Denktas is in Istanbul now because of his "indisposition." Nevertheless, it is widely believed that this "indisposition," more than his health, is linked with the Cyprus issue because this issue has, in the past week, "developed" much faster than Denktas had expected. What is more, this development has taken place not within the framework of the intercommunal talks, but outside it. As is known, the intercommunal talks began on 16 September following a mutual decision. Let me sum it up: While the intercommunal talks were going on, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim sent messages to the foreign minister of the Turkish Cypriot community and to the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration "requesting them to proceed to New York for consultations."

Although the contents of the message to both sides were not divulged, the Turkish Cypriot community, suspecting a snag somewhere, adopted a "positive" stand toward the message. On the other hand, the response of the Greek Cypriot side, which had proclaimed to the world that they had rejected the invitation, was something like this: "We will not participate in this call as it gives the impression that we are viewed on the same footing as the Turkish Cypriots."

But in the meantime, it was understood that Waldheim had made this call for the purpose of talking the Turkish Cypriots into accepting a plan compatible with the aspirations of the Greek Cypriots. For, in accordance with the 10-article agreement reached between Denktas and Kiprianou on 19 May, 1979, Waldheim was trying to secure "an agreement for Varosha to be opened for settlement under the auspices of the United Nations before a final solution had been reached."

In return, Waldheim was hoping to secure the implementation of the following sentence which occurs in another article of the Denktas-Kiprianou agreement: "...The sides have decided to comply with the practical measures to be taken by both sides toward the restoration of understanding, confidence and normal conditions."

Waldheim hoped that this would bring to the negotiating table such matters as the lifting of the economic embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, the termination of the propaganda campaign waged against the Turks at the international level and the release of funds belonging to Turkish Cypriot banks that are now held by Greek Cypriot banks.

However, the truth is that once the Varosha dispute is resolved in a manner compatible with the desires of the Greek Cypriots, it would be a vain illusion for the Turkish Cypriots to think that they could secure anything from the Greek Cypriots in return.

To put it more clearly, in the light of the experience he has acquired from his negotiating with the Greek Cypriots over the years, Denktas has come to know that the Greek Cypriots cannot be trusted. That is why he refrains from making the concessions which Waldheim suggests. In view of the fact that Kiprianou continues to violate the 19 May 1979 agreement through his efforts to have resolutions adopted at the international level against the Turkish Cypriots, a one-sided concession of Denktas would plunge him into an extremely difficult position in the eyes of his community. This is why Denktas is "indisposed" at the moment.

ECONOMIC ACTION PROGRAM SET BY ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ANKARA

TA061617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Statement by Rashi Gumrukcuoglu, Foreign Ministry General Secretariat's deputy assistant for economic affairs and head of the Turkish delegation at the Islamic cooperation meeting, at a news conference in Ankara; date not specified—recorded]

[Text] This meeting was held in accordance with a Turkish proposal approved at the 10th and 11th Islamic countries conference held in Morocco and Karachi [as heard] in order to provide an occasion to examine the issue of economic cooperation among the Islamic countries and to reach the necessary resolutions. As a result of this proposal, this meeting which has now been completed was held in Ankara. Opportunities for cooperation in the fields of industry, economy and trade among the Islamic countries were meticulously examined during this meeting. As a result of these deliberations an action program has been determined.

This program envisages the rearrangement, systemization, expansion and enhancement of cooperation among Islamic countries, taking into consideration work conducted earlier on this subject. The promotion of cooperation in trade relations has been examined in detail. Measures to provide this development have been included in the action program. Customs exemptions, the creation of complementary industries, the promotion of joint enterprises and the signing of long-term supply contracts are among the measures envisaged in the program.

Another subject discussed during the conference was the issue of technical cooperation. As is known, the Islamic countries are all at different levels of economic development and technical capacity, and each country has gained a different experience and knowledge in this field. Therefore, it is only natural that this various experience and knowledge should be available to all countries. This is another aspect of the cooperation envisaged in the program.

This action program will go into effect as soon as it is ratified by the concerned countries. I am convinced that it will be beneficial to all the Islamic countries in various fields. Whenever a need arises—and not later than 2 years—the concerned technical ministries will meet in order to provide for the necessary cooperation, directives and measures. This will provide opportunities for reaching greater dimensions in cooperation among these countries in the future.

Conference Ends

TA061717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Islamic countries economic cooperation meeting which opened in Ankara the other day has ended. An action program that envisages the strengthening of economic cooperation among Islamic countries was adopted at the meeting. The action program will become effective after it is approved at the third summit meeting of Islamic countries to convene in Saudi Arabia in the beginning of January. The action plan, adopted by the representatives of 24 Islamic countries that participated in the meeting, envisages cooperation for the next 10 years in the fields of food, agriculture, trade, industry, tourism and communication, financial matters, manpower and social affairs, population, health, energy, and science and technology. According to the commercial issues section of the action plan, the foreign trade of Islamic countries will be developed and gradually unified, obstacles limiting trade will be eliminated, and a system of trade privileges based on mutual interests will be established. The section of the plan dealing with financial and monetary problems stipulates that the development program of oil importing Islamic countries be supported and that a joint capital market be established among these countries. The action plan also calls for priority to Islamic countries in the flow of manpower and for determining a joint social security model. According to the plan regional food supplies are to be kept to used in times of emergency.

The economic affairs aide of the Foreign Ministry secretary general and head of the Turkish delegation at the meetings, Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu held a news conference at the conclusion of the Islamic meeting. Gumrukcuoglu expressed the conviction that the meeting will yield positive results for Turkey. Nothing that the action plan formulated at the meeting aimed at regulating cooperation among Islamic countries, Gumrukcuoglu added that, thus, this cooperation will gain new dimensions. Recalling that a decision had been made at the meeting for OPEC countries to give priority to oil consuming Islamic countries on the issue of oil sales, Gumrukcuoglu added that this decision will become effective after the governments of the concerned countries approve it. He also noted that Islamic countries are determined to continue their aid to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in a bid to contribute to its development and to revive its economy. Gumrukcuoglu said that the participating countries decided to meet at the ministerial level at least every other year in order to ensure the implementation of the decisions made at the Ankara meeting. He concluded by saying that at these meetings the necessary coordination will be secured and measures to enable implementation will be taken. In reply to a question, Gumrukcuoglu said the issue of aid by rich Islamic countries to the other Islamic countries had not been taken up at the meeting, but that cooperation in the exploitation of resources had been discussed.

The delegations that participated in the Ankara meeting left for Istanbul by air this afternoon. The delegations will visit various historic and tourist sites and industrial installations. The delegations will leave Turkey on Saturday 8 November.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS SECURITY FORCES OPERATIONS

TA071106 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] During operations conducted by security forces in the past week, 599 persons were captured for various crimes. In addition, 269 weapons were seized during the operations.

According to information received from the Interior Ministry, of the persons captured, 100 are wanted for murder, 11 for armed robbery and 9 others are prison fugitives. During the same operations, security forces seized 39 rifles, 215 pistols, 15 shotguns, 29 dynamite sticks, 41 dynamite fuses, 8 bombs, 18 detonators, 108 fuses, 495 meters of time fuse, 8 sharp instruments and 27,500 rounds of ammunition.

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Western Europe

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EURO-MPS VOTE TO RESTORE EEC BUDGET CUTS

LD071217 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Alan Osborn dispatch: "Europe-MPs Reject Budget Cuts"]

[Text] Luxembourg--A new confrontation between the European Parliament and Common Market budget ministers over the level of EEC spending next year is on the way.

After a special four-day sitting in Luxembourg, Euro-MPs voted yesterday to restore practically all the cuts ordered in the next year's budget by ministers last month.

Specifically they put pounds 170 million back into the regional fund and pounds 153 million back into the social fund.

They also voted to freeze 2 per cent of proposed agricultural spending which takes three quarters of the entire budget--as a reserve to help finance any increases in farm prices that they be agreed next spring by ministers.

Overall, the package approved by Euro-MPs yesterday calls for the EEC to spend pounds 12,400 million next year. This includes more than pounds 600 million to be paid back to Britain in order to reduce its EEC budget bills.

In essence the Europe-MPs have voted to reverse the cuts made by ministers and restore the budget to the original plan drawn up by the Commission in Brussels.

But the major question--and it remains unanswered after the first reading--is whether the Parliament will feel strongly enough to press its opposition to the point of rejecting the budget, as it did last year.

It is unlikely that it will reject the budget. Last year's revolt petered out in disarray after five months and left the Parliament with little to show for its action.

Many MPs believe the Community is approaching a financial crisis as its sources of finance run dry and say that the Parliament would be best advised to hold its fire for the time being.

Also many of the British Tories, who played an important part in last year's revolt, will be less inclined to rock the boat this year in view of the big refunds for Britain contained in the budget.

Nevertheless the Parliament will lose all credibility if it does not take a strong stand over spending and some tough fighting is expected in Luxembourg. The next step is for EEC budget ministers to reconsider the proposals and then the Parliament will have its second, and clinching, reading of the matter next month.

The impression in Luxembourg is that the ministers of member states will have to give way to some extent on the regional and social funds, but it seems highly unlikely they will agree to anything that restrains farm spending.

SCHMIDT VIEWS EAST-WEST RELATIONS, GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD071110 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Nov (DPA)--Following the election of the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, Federal Chancellor Schmidt considers a "pause for thought" inevitable in the relations between the two world powers, the United States and the USSR, although he expects a continuation of the East-West dialogue in the coming year.

In a DPA interview Schmidt said today that the "inevitable pause for thought" necessitated by the formation of a new government in Washington, which he does not regard as the start of a standstill in East-West relations, will, probably also have an effect on the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, the Vienna talks on forces reduction in Europe and the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on medium-range strategic missiles. Even so, the United States and the USSR both have a continued interest in disarmament negotiations.

In his first interview since his reelection as head of government, Schmidt also stressed as a result of the coalition talks the Federal Government's readiness and intention to continue its policy of cooperation with East Europe, especially with the GDR, despite the recent fence-building measures, and rejected any retaliatory measures against East Berlin. On the other hand, he was doubtful of any rapid progress being possible. Overcoming the present "severe setback" in relations with the GDR also depends on the overall political situation in the world.

On domestic policy, the chancellor stressed that the difficult financial situation does not mean that the policy of reforms has been abandoned, although reforms costing a great deal of money will have to wait. The SPD and FDP will seek an early agreement on legislation concerning joint decision-making in the coal and steel industry, which was not reached during the coalition talks.

On Reagan and East-West relations: After the change of leadership in the United States, it would take some time--if only because of the appointment of many new persons--before the details of the political contours of the Reagan administration became fully apparent. This applied both to the allies of the United States and to the relationship with the USSR as well as the field of arms control. During the election campaign, Reagan rejected SALT II but not the SALT process altogether, and he declared that he wanted agreements on arms limitation. The USSR, whose leadership in the past had always reacted realistically to facts, would have to wait until the end of the initial period of the new leadership in Washington. "I believe that the dialogue between the two world powers, which seemed very much endangered after the intervention in Afghanistan, will be continued under Reagan in 1981, perhpps with fresh accents, but certainly with care."

On contributions to NATO: In connection with U.S. demands for a greater defense contribution by the Federal Republic, Schmidt rejected "complaints in advance" that Bonn would fail to reach NATO's target of a 3 percent increase in arms expenditures during the coming year. The same had been said at the beginning of this year and yet the Federal Government had increased its defense expenditure by 2.8 percent in real terms. "This kind of accusation is always made at the beginning of a new budget year, yet at the end everybody is satisfied." The coming year would see a similar development.

Schmidt said that in the event of a conceivable lasting reduction in economic growth throughout the Western world a "fresh look will be needed" also at NATO's declaration of intent of an annual 3 percent increase in expenditure. Alluding especially to the United States, which has no compulsory military service, he stressed: "Western freedom is defended not by paper money but by human beings." Compulsory military service in European NATO states was a very major and psychologically important contribution to preservation of the military equilibrium and defense capability.

On the GDR and Eastern Europe: "It remains our firm intention to cooperate, based on the equilibrium in Europe, with the countries of Eastern Europe, especially of course with the GDR." Following the severe setbacks resulting from the increase in the minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR, this will not "produce fresh progress very quickly at the present time." The chancellor gave this assurance: "We stand by our offer and our inherent readiness to cooperate and, for our part, we are not considering any retaliatory measures, nor shall we pursue a policy of the empty chair vis-a-vis East Berlin." Schmidt confirmed that Bonn has set in motion the procedure for accreditation of State Secretary Boelling by the GDR as the new permanent representative in East Berlin. Asked whether he expected an early agreement by the GDR to this new appointment, the chancellor said: "I very much hope so."

On finance and the economy: Schmidt conceded that the present financial situation was difficult, but warned against excessively "gloomy forecasts." He stressed: "There is certainly no need to bid farewell to the policy of reforms. However, one must not at present embark upon reforms which cost a great deal of money." The Federal Republic had always shown itself capable of coping with economic difficulties. This gave him the confidence which all Germans, employers and workers alike, should share, that the worldwide problems ahead could be mastered.

GENSCHER ON NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION, SALT, MADRID CSCE

DW071231 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
0617 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Correspondent Lenz interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In reply to questions about U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and his policy, politicians all over the world are coming up with the hopeful anticipation of more steadiness in U.S. policy, this at the same time being a passing shot at departing President Carter. Does steadiness mean predictability, which the Federal Government as well desires of the American partner?

[Answer] Yes, German foreign policy is steady and predictable. This is highly significant for every partner in the alliance, and this naturally also holds true for the new U.S. administration. We are very confident in this respect. The U.S. president, the president-elect, during his press conference yesterday expressed his determination to make political decisions in close coordination with the European allies. We are familiar with quite a few of his closest aides with whom we have worked in the past in shaping the joint policy of the Western alliance. This, too, is a guarantee for the steadiness of U.S. policy, for U.S.-European and U.S.-German relations which, after all, rest on a very solid basis, namely, on the common concept of values of freedom, human dignity and self-determination. This makes us confident that we will cooperate well with the new U.S. administration as well.

[Question] Are these pleading words across the Atlantic; or do you consider them a description of the present state of affairs?

[Answer] I regard this as a description of the present and future state of affairs. There can be no doubt about the fact that the new U.S. president, too, will endeavor as we do to guarantee the security of the partners of the Western alliance through common efforts and that he will also seek cooperation and compromise in the dialogue with the Soviet Union and the states of Eastern Europe on the basis of the security thus created. When I say on this basis I mean the basis of the balance of forces. Superiority on one side, after all, would automatically impair stability in Europe. No doubt the new president will do everything in his power to ensure this balance of forces under any circumstances through the necessary Western efforts, but that he will endeavor, as we do, to achieve this balance on as low an arms level as possible through talks on questions concerning arms control and disarmament. Naturally there are two sides to this coin, which means that the other side must go along with the idea.

The will to make all spheres of East-West relations and of U.S.-Soviet relations the subject of dialogue with the Soviet Union shows that the U.S. leadership that will man the helm in Washington at the beginning of next year plans to continue the dialogue with the East, that it wishes everything included in this dialogue that we, too, would like to see included, because we are convinced that the acceptance of the principle of the indivisibility of detente policy alone can in the long run ensure stability, that is peace, in the world.

[Question] If I understand you correctly you do not share a certain anxiety that this new U.S. administration will be much less prepared than its predecessor to avoid the closure of the arms gap in Europe?

[Answer] I am firmly convinced that this government will do everything in its power, as we will, to guarantee the security of all partners, but that it is determined, as we are, to achieve arms control and disarmament if the other side cooperates--and this is reflected by the will to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union on all important issues. I believe that in the new U.S. Government, and by that I mean the president-elect as well as the individuals he introduced yesterday as his closest aides, we are dealing with responsible politicians with whom we can cooperate in the confidence that the policy of the Western alliance will be consistently continued. This policy means safeguarding peace, preserving freedom and efforts for cooperation wherever possible on the basis of the security jointly created; it means knowing that detente in the long run can last only if it is not violated in certain fields. This is what we mean by indivisibility of detente policy.

[Question] Is it at all possible that the dialogue on the limitation of nuclear medium-range arms in Europe--which has hardly begun--that this dialogue can be continued without Washington ratifying SALT II?

[Answer] The new president has said that he will discuss all fields, that means strategic arms as well. He probably means strategic medium-range arms as well as strategic intercontinental arms. It means that he does not rule out talks on these arms, he wants to discuss them in connection with other issues. I believe that once the dialogue is begun it will soon turn out that interests on both sides will make progress necessary here as well. In other words, the new leadership does not refuse negotiations on SALT, it wants to negotiate on this, but within a somewhat larger framework.

[Question] It means that the Soviet Union will have to be prepared to negotiate on the SALT II treaty if it is greatly interested--and it is--in new arms control agreements, as they are planned for SALT III?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that all sides--in saying this I mean the East as well as the West--will strive for such progress at the conference table, after having first discussed various points of view on international policy.

[Question] American-German relations are very close for several reasons. Doesn't it almost necessitate changes in Federal German policy if there are changes in American policy?

[Answer] You are absolutely right. We have particularly close relations with the United States. We know that these particularly close and friendly relations are a most indispensable guarantee for our independence and freedom. I have always maintained that our position, the position of the Federal Republic of Germany, is not between the two world powers, but at the side of the United States--together with our European partners. In voicing this opinion I feel I can also speak on behalf of all democratic parties in this country and do so as a German and as a minister. Politics is never something static; foreign policy is not either. It must be further developed.

If one takes into consideration that most of the advisers of the new American president are persons with whom we have formed a common policy in the past, I am absolutely certain that the continuity of American policy you mentioned in the beginning will continue in the future--continuity also with regard to the further development of a common policy.

The announcement by the new president that he will shape his new policy in close coordination with the European allies demonstrates that he will maintain continuity retarding the existing close and friendly cooperation.

[Question] Does this announcement make you optimistic that it will be easier in the future to better point out Federal German and thus identical European interests in the Atlantic dialogue?

[Answer] This will be possible also in the future in trustful cooperation.

Opposes Postponing CSCE

LD091404 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Nov (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke out against a postponement of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid in view of the tense relations between East and West. The conference should take place, thereby providing an opportunity for discussing the East-West situation overall and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, said the minister on Sunday evening to ZDF.

The minister stressed the West's intention to thoroughly discuss the state of affairs concerning the implementation of the Final Act. The latest measures in the GDR's policy of delimitation, above all the raising of the compulsory minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors, also belong in a discussion of the East-West situation. The folowup conference should not be like a court of justice, but neither do we want a collection of eloquent speeches. "On the contrary, we should state openly and unequivocally what the situation is, what is yet to be done and what we don't like."

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTIONS, ECONOMIC ISSUES

DW071556 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2020 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts from the "Bonn Roundtable" made up of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer, Schleswig-Holstein Minister-President Gerhard Stoltenberg and CDU/CSU economic spokesman Theodor Waigel, with Johannes Gross moderating--live or recorded in the networks Bonn studio]

[Excerpts] [Lambsdorff] Surely concentrated efforts will be made in the United States toward cutting down the inflation rate, which are bound to have some currency policy repercussions. I assume that we will be able to achieve a great deal of conformity very soon on questions concerning economic and currency policy.

[Stoltenberg] Without indulging in any speculation, I would say that on one point a clear demand will be addressed to us. I am positive that the Federal Government will be confronted with the urgent demand to implement fully the agreement NATO made with respect to defense spending. And this, after all, is one of the difficult points in the financial discussion in our country.

[Matthoefer] I would like to address a wish to the new administration: We would like to see a bit more steadiness so as not to create fluctuations but to concentrate on creating better framework conditions for the economy to develop calmly.

[Lambsdorff] It is part of the election campaign equipment of any presidential candidate in the United States to promise a balanced budget at least by the end of his term; not a reduction of the national debt, nobody will reduce that, nor does anybody promise to do so.

But what they do propose is balanced budgets, that is to say, a decelleration of additional indebtedness with a simultaneous tax cut, measures against unemployment and measures against inflation. At the moment this sounds utopian, but there must indeed be a lot of good reasons to cause a person to rely on having investment forces released in the economy to ensure that unemployment, above all, and also inflation will be tackled in the United States. I believe that those tackling this task are realists, that they have a lot of know-how and that they stand a fair chance of succeeding, even though, admittedly, the simultaneous tasks in the field of defense policy surely represent a significant burden. Besides, and may I be allowed to say this as my personal opinion as I am not a defense expert, the issue will not be settled in the United States solely by spending money.

[Gross] Conscription and a lot more which the Americans must now keep in mind. Mr. Stoltenberg has asked about the promise by the Federal Government to increase our NATO contribution by real 3 percent. Do you really believe that this can be upheld?

[Matthoefer] I believe we must really start a defense discussion for a change, and then it will be necessary to point out what we Germans can do in that particular field. What we can do, for example, is deploying within 12 days more than 4 trained million men, armed, aware of their combat mission and motivated to defend their homeland. It would be a matter of finding out whether other countries which are four times as big as we are can do that. When I take a look at the Bundeswehr, which represents a cross section of our people of average intelligence—we do not have a drug problem, we have a well-trained force with modern arms representing a good defense army. All this must be kept in mind before mechanistic criteria are applied. After all, we are friends of the Americans. Ways of jointly enhancing our defense force will be discussed

[Stoltenberg] Basically all this sounds very good, and we are agreed in certain principles. But there is no dodging the fact that Chancellor Schmidt not so long ago, and supported by a cabinet decision which both of you gentlemen endorsed, clearly undertook a commitment: 3 percent real growth. You know at the time that financial situation of the Federal Government would be difficult, to put it mildly. Now you are lagging behind because the financial situation has become extremely aggravated. For the sake of the discussion here, I will also tell you that you will get into a foreign policy discussion with the new U.S. administration, you may be sure of that. We don't need to even speculate about that.

But let me talk about the internal situation. That is not what the Bundeswehr is like. The most recent decisions are resulting in a situation where the new weapons systems ordered by the Federal Government, including those still under development as well as those in serial production, are not completely covered financially. The consequence is that in the fall the federal defense minister will have to write letters to many companies in the Federal Republic down to middle-level ones delivering socks or other textiles, telling them that the goods must be delivered by 1 November but that he will be unable to make payment for them before February or March. The measures have the effect that the envisaged maintenance funds under the emergency program for the upkeep of old barracks will be cut. This is part of the other side of the generally fine looking picture. I see with concern that extreme burdens will be forthcoming in this field, and this is but one aspect of the further dramatically worsened financial situation under public assessment since 5 October, and of the immense difficulties which you obviously had to cope with in the negotiations of the past 10 days.

[Matthoeffer] There is no such thing as a dramatically aggravated financial situation, of course. What is it that we are doing, anyway? We are increasing our spending next year by 4 percent. We had a medium-term finance plan under which we intended to borrow DM27 billion. This is what we decided to do 1-1/2 years ago, and this is exactly what we will do. After all, it goes without saying that immense demands are put on the Federal budget and that the federal finance minister must fight to ensure that the tax funds are used as effectively as possible. In the coalition talks we decided, first of all, to jack up the defense budget by an additional DM620 million beyond the medium-term finance planning.

I would not call this a financial crisis. This is a sizeable amount indeed. Now of course you can say that somebody wrote a letter that socks should be delivered but that payment could only be made later. I cannot verify this now, but we will track it down. I do not know whether there are any criteria or tests by which the combat value of an army can be judged in peacetime. If there were such tests, then the Bundeswehr would come out at the top with flying colors among the best armies in the world. No doubt about that.

[Waigel] Minister Matthoefer, what you failed to take into account at all was the change in the international situation. We cannot only discuss our situation and what the Bundeswehr is like. In that respect favorable things may be said, but negative aspects can be noted, too. Yet a decisive question is where do we go from here in foreign policy, what about detente, how is detente being assessed, hasn't the concept of realistic detente as we of the opposition have always used it now prevailed more strongly in the United States? If and when the Americans assume burdens on our behalf elsewhere in the world and massively increase their defense efforts, then it will be very hard for us to prevail with the arguments you advanced a while ago.

[Matthoefer] After all, DM620 million in not peanuts. We must say that the governments of the democratic capitalist countries made two mistakes in the great crisis of the early thirties. They allowed the world currency system to break down, and they isolated their own economies through protectionist measures, thus destroying the world market. They also pursued a wrong finance policy.

We have successfully avoided making the first mistake so far. We meet regularly in many bodies, with the world economic summit being one of the most important. The others demanded that we produce 1 percent of our gross national product as additional purchasing power. We refused for a long time, and we probably would not have made quite as much in 1979 as we did later on because of this international agreement. Taking this decision—which, by the way, has led to an economic growth rate of 4.5 percent and lower price increases than anywhere else in the world—out of its international context and criticizing it can only be strongly rejected. Also, I do not believe that the effect of the oil tax yield of some DM2 billion in 1981 will be the most important matter. For me the most importanat matter is the effect this tax will have in addition to its fiscal effect, namely, the additional curtailment of oil consumption.

[Gross] Don't you fear that an oil tax increase could indicate to the OPEC countries that they can easily increase their prices a bit if we impose additional fiscal burdens?

[Matthoefer] We consume too much oil. If oil prices increase, this will lead to a foreign trade deficit. The foreign trade deficit can be financed only by use of our foreign currency reserves and through bringing capital in. If one wants to avoid an exodus of capital and if one wants to have capital coming in, one must keep interest rates high. If one keeps interest rates high, that has a dampening effect on investments and thus on jobs. So those who want to have full employment or close to a state of full employment must support low interest rates. In order to facilitate such action by the issuing bank, the foreign trade balance deficit must be curtailed or eliminated. In order to achieve this, oil consumption must be drastically cut. That is a logical chain which is absolutely necessary, even if this is not popular. How will the OPEC countries react? They will continue to increase the oil price until oil consumption sinks drastically. We must, therefore, decrease oil consumption through own national measures.

Stobbe Remarks

LD081110 Hamburg DPA in German 0918 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Nov (DPA)—In the opinion of Berlin's governing mayor, Dietrich Stobbe (SPD), the election of the American president, Ronald Reagan, holds out the "great hope that American foreign policy will become more predictable than hitherto for the U.S. partners."

Stobbe, who took part in meetings of leading SPD bodies in Bonn this week and had a series of talks including one with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said in a DPA interview today that at a time when there are many problems to be solved in the international field, predictability is of "great political value."

Stobbe said that Reagan's remarks after his election showed a willingness to make a joint assessment of important questions in the Western alliance and to this extent to take European interests seriously. This is also in Berlin's interests, since the city is dependent on a united West.

It is of crucial importance for the future of Berlin, Stobbe said, that the great powers, the United States and Soviet Union, remain aware of their joint responsibility for settling conflicts in the interests of peace. It is only if approached in this spirit that the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin can be applied in full. The basic idea of a balance in East-West relations must be a yardstick for the actions of both sides. It is of prime importance that the issues which have put a strain on East-West relations recently, such as the armament problems and the handling of crises in areas outside the sphere of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, should be resolved.

Touching on the tense situation between Bonn and East Berlin Stobbe said that the present position in inter-German relations shows that the old rule still applies that in the long term inter-German relations cannot develop better than East-West relations in general, especially those between Washington and Moscow. It must therefore be made clear that the revival of "inter-German dynamism," important though it is, cannot be brought about by Bonn and East Berlin alone. "We must use the pause for thought between the two superpowers for a thorough discussion of the bases and prospects of our policy concerning Germany as a whole."

A fresh inter-German dialogue which was started then could have a prospect of success only if the GDR "removes the barriers it has put up by raising the minimum exchange requirement and by unrealistic demands." It must remain the fundamental aim of inter-German policy that the two German states should make a decisive contribution to the safeguarding of peace, by making possible, notwithstanding the division, a peaceful change in relations.

CDU Expert Woerner Interview

DW071603 Cologne Duetschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Reporter Hauschild interview with Dr Manfred Woerner, CDU Bundestag deputy and foreign policy expert, in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] While the representatives of the coalition parties maintained quite a bit of restraint yesterday in their comment on the election victory of American presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, the CDU/CSU Union clearly said it was pleased. What hopes do the CDU/CSU place on Reagan?

[Answee] Primarily we expect him to energetically lead the Western world and the alliance, to follow a clear and continuous American foreign policy course, and eventually we expect him to upgrade the foremost world power, the Americans and their position in the world.

[Question] Ronald Reagan stressed his firm intention repeatedly in the election campaign to face the Soviet Union more firmly. He said that if need be, we would have an arms race with Moscow if the Kremlin was not prepared to limit its military potential. Moscow will not be able to stand a long arms race, as Reagan knows. Won't East-West relations face a new glacial period that way?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that you have not quite correctly interpreted Reagan's intentions.

He only said that the West must reestablish a balance, that the West must make it clear to the Soviet Union that one-sided rearmament--such as in the Soviet Union--cannot be accepted just like that. Then one must also say that the glacial period has begun long ago, and not due to the fault of the Americans or of the West, but because the Soviet Union obviously has introduced a new phase of delimitation. So I do not believe that a somewhat more energetic stance by the Americans vis-a-vis the Soviets will bring about a glacial period. I much rather believe that this would be a chance to make the Soviet leaders realize that they must be frankly and honestly prepared to take part in worldwide cooperation and disarmament, if they do not want to conditions which will safeguard the survival of the free West. I think that is legitimate. So I do not believe that we are threatened with a relapse into cold war. I believe that we have a chance here to really rebuild world politics by making it clear to the Soviets that they cannot expect help from the West while steering a confrontation course and threatening the lifelines of the West.

[Question] Reagan stressed repeatedly in the election campaign--literally--that he wants to negotiate with the Soviets from a superior position. In other words, he wants to rearm in order to achieve the superior position. Is that acceptable at all for the Soviets, is that at all predictable?

[Answer] Well, I believe that he modified his position already in the election campaign, so that fears seem unfounded to me that a new arms race could be in the offing. Facts will make him follow a line that will certainly not aim for military superiority but at best for the reestablishment of a balance of forces.

[Question] If there will not be a new and intensified arms race, there is still the intention of the United States to intensify its armament efforts. If the United States really wants to increase its armament as planned by Reagan while simultaneously increasing its worldwide involvements, the Federal Republic will probably have to face new financial burdens. Will an increase of the defense budget by a real 3 percent of the gross national product then probably not suffice?

[Answer] I can merely tell you that this statement is certainly correct. I expect three things from Reagan in the Atlantic alliance: first, intensified defense efforts; second, Reagan will press much stronger than his predecessor for individual contributions by the Europeans; third, I believe that he will achieve a--let me say--examination of some detente policy elements.

We must clearly see that the Federal Government in deciding to increase the budget by just 1.7 percent has made a most risky decision. I reckon with a very grave and maybe even crisis-like aggravation of our relations with the Americans. I cannot imagine the Americans will accept it simply like that, particularly since the Federal Republic of Germany has solemnly and repeatedly promised this.

I believe that the pleasant times have gone when we expected the protection of the Americans as something natural without being prepared to stick with our commitment. I think this is a catastrophic foreign political mistake right at the beginning of the time in government of the new Federal Government. I want to repeat that nobody should believe that more armament and more defense will be the main things of this new policy. We will see very quickly that Reagan will make other efforts and that the whole alliance must make efforts to seek a disarmament dialogue with the Soviet Union--maybe on a new basis. There is no such thing as maybe disrupting the talks with Moscow; they will just be held on a new basis.

[Question] Does a new basis mean a policy of strength?

[Answer] Well, that is too simple a formula. It means first of all a seriously-taken balance policy.

[Question] You just mentioned a European increase and the preparedness of the European partners to do more. If the Federal Republic has difficulties cooperating due to its budget means, what can the Belgians, the Dutch and the Danish alliance partners do?

[Answer] Well, that looks bad, as we know. But that cannot be an excuse for us as one of the strongest European powers to lag behind with our contribution promise. I ask you to please not forget that we have confirmed it solemnly. The German foreign minister went over there last year, he said it repeatedly to the Bundestag. The federal chancellor has promised it.

We have been over there often enough and I know a number of people from Reagan's staff of advisers myself. The Americans come over here--I have talked to Reagan myself for more than 2 hours when he was here in Bonn 2 years ago--and I can just say that the Americans will make us face the problem making our defense contribution according to our efficiency. They are not prepared any longer to carry all or most of the burdens for the whole free Western world alone, particularly since they have serious economic problems themselves. The Europeans are not the only ones who have problems. I think we ought to put ourselves into the position of the Americans; we then would react exactly the same way.

The times have gone--I say again--when we believed that the great and rich uncle over there would handle matters for us. We have certainly more of a say, but we must contribute what we have promised ourselves, what has been solemnly promised in the alliance. It was not promised just for fun, but because the Soviet Union has doubled its armament efforts in the last decade.

[Question] Yes, but the opposition knows about the federal budget's austerity pressure. The opposition has warned long enough against the effects of a policy entailing expenditures. Where should the money be taken from? There have not been particular efforts to economize.

[Answer] I would say that the current performance of the government does not indicate a will to economize. We see the intention to increase taxes. One must compare the part ot be achieved through economization with the part to be achieved through tax increases. Then one will see that one has embarked on a wrong way. We said prior to the elections--and we stick with it--that we are forced to economize. We will certainly be prepared to carry some of the burdens in this field. But first of all it is the government's turn to make a move. It cannot yell right away again that the opposition should make suggestions, if the government is not prepared to set the right priorities and energetically use the reserves.

APEL ON EFFECT OF FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS ON ARMED FORCES

LD100952 Hamburg DPA in German 0105 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD) has expressed his basic readiness for public discussion of the Bundeswehr's highly controversial swearing-in ceremonies and grand tattoo. In a DPA interview today in connection with the 25th anniversary of the armed forces, which will be marked with a large public swearing-in ceremony in Bonn on Wednesday, he said that all these questions ought to be discussed "openly."

Apel said that he does not want to "conceal the fact that the financial restrictions of the public budgets will also affect the future defense budget." Focal points must now be established without incurring reduced defense capability. "The times of ample funds are past." At the same time ministerial responsibility will not be affected, and this also applies to the competencies of the legislature and its defense committee, nor will any sort of body be set up which obscure existing responsibilities. The coalition agreement confirmed this and it cannot be changed by "deliberate false information."

Apel said that the first closed meeting will be held on 19 November to assess the consequences for the 1981 defense budget. A second closed meeting is scheduled for the second half of February, "which must then deal with and decide on matters which go beyond 1981, particularly the next generation of weapons for the nineties." Here decisions must be made which, in view of the scarcity of funds, demand a new concept of research and technology on the part of the Defense Ministry. Apel said that there are some unorthodox considerations, such as not routinely equipping all of the next generation of armored vehicles with tracks. It also must be critically examined whether, in view of the capacity to operate at long distance with missiles, long-range warships will in future have as large a role to play in the Baltic as hitherto.

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT DECREASED IN SEPTEMBER

DW071558 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Nov 80 p 9

[Claus Dertinger article: "Deficit Decreased in September; So Far 25 Billion in the Red"]

[Text] Frankfurt--Thanks to a seasonally increased foreign trade surplus the German foreign trade deficit in September decreased from DM4.4 billion in August to DM2.7 billion. The deficit thus was only slightly greater than a year ago (DM2.5 billion). For the first three quarters of this year the deficit in the foreign trade balance thus adds up to DM24.5 billion. Compared with the same period of the preceding year this is tantamount to a worsening by nearly DM16 billion, attributable primarily to the fact that the foreign trade surplus has shrunk to barely DM6.1 billion, or one-third of the preceding year's level, because of greater import expenditures above all due to higher oil prices. At the same time the traditional deficits in services and transfers increased by DM4.3 to 32.1 billion.

Since the DM13.3 billion in capital imports was not sufficient for financing the foreign trade deficit of DM24.5 billion and the DM6.9 billion deficit that emerged in addition in the remaining categories that cannot be broken down statistically, including primarily German trade credits, it was necessary to fall back on DM17.6 billion in Federal Bank currency reserves which decreased by another DM3.5 billion in October. The capital predominantly imported by companies nearly exclusively was of a short-term nature (DM12.6 billion). In long-term business DM9.7 billion in public capital imports was nearly completely offset by DM9 billion in private capital exports. In that respect German direct investments abroad as well as German purchases of foreign bonds and the emission of German titles abroad play the main role.

GDR REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION OF SOLDIER REJECTED

LD072123 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 7 Nov (DPA)--The 19 year-old GDR border soldier, Egon Bunge, who fled last Tuesday to West Berlin is not being extradited to the GDR. The prosecutor general at the West Berlin Superior Court of Justice today rejected by telex the judicial assistance request from the GDR prosecutor general for the extradition of the escapee. A judicial assistance request for the handing over of facts which might help clarify the case was also passed on to the GDR. Bunge is said to have shot a colleague during his escape. The reasons given in the telegram to the GDR prosecutor general for the rejection of the judicial assistance request were that juveniles in the GDR between the ages of 18 and 21, regardless of their stage of development, come under adult criminal law. This, however, contradicts according to permanent higher court jurisdiction the purpose of the youth law applicable in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The telegram states that this did not, however, mean that punishable conduct should remain unpunished. It was pointed out that the public prosecutor at the regional court had instituted preliminary proceedings against Bunge for homicide and that the Tiergarten local court has meanwhile issued a warrant for the arrest of Bunge.

GISCARD, SCHMIDT TO DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD091812 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The French head of state is to meet Helmut Schmidt at the Elysee tomorrow. The German chancellor will pay a lightning visit to Paris 10 days before the one he is due to make to the United States, where he hopes to meet Ronald Reagan. Of course, the election of the latter and its consequences for East-West relations as well as Washington's relations with its European allies will be at the center of the Schmidt-Giscard d'Estaing talks. It is further stressed in France that this meeting comes on the eve of the opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ON WEST'S REACTION TO POLISH CRISIS

LD081554 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] In the view of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, on the whole the West reacted appropriately in the face of the Polish crisis. In an interview published by LE FIGARO magazine only a few days before the foreign policy debate in the National Assembly, the minister states that all that the West should desire now is for Poland to be able to overcome its difficulties.

FRENCH REACTIONS TO REAGAN VICTORY EXAMINED

LD071641 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 80 p 7

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux article: "The Newcomer Is Taking Advantage of His Predecessor's Shortcomings"]

[Text] Is it Mr Reagan who is arriving or Mr Carter who is going away? In a way, French political circles in reacting to the U.S. election seem to be responding to rather similar motives to those which guided the U.S. voters. The latter are said to have ousted Jimmy Carter from the White House rather than to have elected Mr Reagan to it. In France people are commenting considerably more about Carter's defeat than expounding about the prospects opened up by REagan's success.

Of course, the left is more inclined to express the anxiety which might be inspired by a tougher and more dominating United States. Jean-Pierre Cot (PS) has spoken about the "big stick" which he thinks the "strong man" Reagan is brandishing and Mr Fabius, a spokesman for the PS, stressed the "dangers of confrontation" and the questions raised. PCF Central Committee Secretariat member Maxime Gremetz possibly went too far when speaking on French Television Channel 1 Wednesday evening by sneering in a very unfair way about U.S. democracy and asserting that America's real problems had not been raised during the campaign. However, aside from anxiety, the predominant feeling on the left does seem to be a degree of realism, rather like resignation: Jimmy Carter was decidely too unsafe and too unpredictable to be reelected.

This is undoubtedly the predominant reaction in the majority and perhaps even in the government; of course, Mr Carter might have been more in keeping with the idea of a desirable ally for those taking part in the Giscardian republic: democratic and rather progressive. However, in the majority, too, weariness has given way to resignation.

However, the remarks made by Mrs Garaud bring us to a type of commentary in which clear allusions to the French situation mingle: The former adviser to [RPR President] Chirac and [former French President] Georges Pompidou bluntly accuses the French Government of having been "too quick to judge" America incapable of playing its part on the international scene. [RPR leadership member] Debre made remarks which would not have to be changed very much to be applied perfectly aptly to our government. The effect is intentional, as it is in the commentary published by the RPR. In both cases laxity and "lack of political will" are condemned.

The government analyzed the election results at length in Wednesday's cabinet meeting. At this level too a political preference for Mr Carter runs parallel to taking reality into consideration. Questions are being asked about the future, or rather there is a wait-and-see attitude, but the atmosphere is certainly not hostile. Of course until then (or virtually until then) the predominant tendency had been to treat Mr Reagan with disdain: In November 1978 Mr Reagan was received...by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn. General de Gaulle did not make the same error of judgment in June 1967; he received candidate Nixon in person and spoke with him for 40 minutes. It is true that the election was closer then and that Mr Nixon was a former U.S. vice president.

Despite that, it seems that the general feeling is not negative. In fact the semiofficial analysis is that the outgoing President would have started work again excessively weakened by a badly damaged image. In any case a new president has a better chance.

It is being said that it is vital to "end a period of inconsistencies and uncertainties." Although Mr Carter was seen in high places as an "intelligent" man who knew his facts thoroughly, his "inability to govern" had been demonstrated rather too obviously (particularly in the most recent phase of negotiations with Iran) for people not to doubt his victory. For him the tragedy was the "contradiction" between his nature and the international situation; between his propensity for an "American-style biblical life" and a "world of confrontations and conflicts."

The question now is what consequences Mr Reagan's election will have in two delicate spheres: the Middle East (the government thinks that the president-elect has virtually espoused Mr Begin's ideas) and the question of leadership; of course Europe needs a strong America facing the USSR, but it must not allow itself to be dominated. Quite the reverse: Europe must make an "effort to strengthen and restructure itself."

These questions obviously prompt some perplexity, but they also spark off this thought: "It is all very stimulating after all." These are questions and thoughts which might have been those of many Americans....

MARCHAIS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MADRID CSCE PARLEY

LD061645 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Roger Faivre report: "The Preservation of Peace Requires Action by the Workers and Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais was present at the Swiss Labor Party's festival in Geneva yesterday [30 October]. He had been invited to attend by Swiss Labor Party Secretary General Armand Magnin and by the party leadership. At noon the PCF secretary general took part in the fraternal meal attended by the representatives of communist and workers parties' press organs and representatives of the Swiss trade unions' general union and the Geneva press.

On this occasion, speaking after Armand Magnin who had welcomed his guests, Georges Marchais expressed his thanks for the invitation sent to him and stressed the close links which unite the two parties in mutual respect for the independence of each.

The PCF secretary general recalled the analysis of the international situation which our party made at its 23d congress. "We are," he said, "actors during a great shift in the human species.... We do not say that everything is simple and settled in advance, that the battle waged by the forces of progress is easy. No. The battle is hard. The confrontation is bitter, harsh and characterized by inconsistencies and sometimes by setbacks. However, the general direction of the world's evolution is clear: It is in favor of the forces of social, national and human liberation that the balance of forces at the world level has been permanently changed.

"Indeed what do we see? That socialism is progressing and that it is showing its ability to settle the new problems of its development. That the struggles being waged by the working classes and peoples in capitalist countries are spreading and are frequently meeting with success. That important points have been scored against imperialism by the Third World peoples in recent months and years."

It is the anxiety which imperialism feels at this development which explains its aggressive attitude, particularly the revival of the arms race. "I will not hide the fact," Georges Marchais stressed, "that we French Communists think that imperialism's viciousness poses real and serious threats to peace on our European continent. All the measures adopted so far in fact form a full part of the line embodied in the U.S. President's Directive 59 published this summer which coldly envisages--and I quote--a 'limited nuclear war,' a war which would spare America and unleash the apocalypse in France."

Georges Marchais forcefully reaffirmed our party's determined opposition to those objectives. Then he added:

"We who oppose the decision to develop the evil neutron bomb in our own country, we who are struggling to ensure that each people's security is sought through balanced arms reduction and not in an insane escalation, see as an initial success the recent opening in Geneva of preliminary discussions between the Soviet Union and the United States on all medium-range missiles--discussions which must take account of all aspects of the problem.

"The fact that these negotiations are the result of a Soviet proposal is another illustration of the decisive role played by the socialist countries in increasing international security and pursuing the detente process.

"These discussions are also the result of action by the people's forces in the world. Indeed the preservation of peace, detente and peaceful coexistence now requires action from workers and public opinion more than ever before. That is what we are trying to bring about in France. We are doing it with confidence, in the knowledge that is the best and only way of preventing imperialism plunging the world into a new holocaust, preventing the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, obtaining Washington's ratification of the SALT II agreements and creating denuclearized zones without foreign nuclear bases.

"We are convinced that, with all the forces of peace and all the world's peoples, we will deal imperialism new blows. We will force it to respect peace and peaceful coexistence. We will progress toward our ideal: a world without arms and without wars!"

An Important Date: Madrid

"An important date in this battle for peace is approaching with the opening of the meeting in Madrid in 2 weeks time between representatives of the 35 states which signed the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

"On the pretext of the tensions they themselves have created, some capitalist countries were envisaging simply canceling that meeting. Others advocated its postponement. Those maneuvers failed; the preparatory meeting opened as scheduled.

"We communists think it is now vital to prevent detente's enemies leading the meeting itself into deadlock, diverting it from its purpose by concentrating on or disregarding a particular principle proclaimed in Helsinki. Military detente is our priority. Indeed it is vital to extend confidence-building measures. That is why we said that a crucial pledge by the meeting's participants should be the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe. It is high time such an initiative was taken--and many states have adopted this idea--in order to reduce military tension on a continent where the biggest and most destructive armed forces and arms are concentrated. We are convinced that the European peoples expect that decision which could mark the start of a positive disarmament process.

"We also attach great value to strengthening cooperation at the economic, scientific and technical levels, as well as in the cultural and humanitarian spheres. All these forces of cooperation are bound to encourage friendship, better understanding among peoples and, consequently, peace. Yes, Madrid could certainly be an opportunity for beneficial progress, provided, of course, the peaceful forces mobilize and the peoples increase their vigilance."

PCF SPOKESMAN JUQUIN INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH USSR

LD071200 Paris Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 7 Nov 80

["Let's Talk Straight" program interview with Pierre Juquin, PCF spokesman, by Joseph Paletou--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Today the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be festively marked in Moscow, and on this occasion France Inter will tell you more about the USSR. Mr Juquin--I am aware that elections mobilize your entire energy--can you tell me a little more about the exact nature of the disagreement between the French Communist Party and the USSR regarding the functioning of democracy, because during the big French Television Channel 1 debate the other night, Georges Marchais merely touched on this matter which will come up often in the debates between now and next spring.

[Answer] Mr Paletou, I am forced to make a clarification. I just heard a few moments ago, during the newscast by France Inter and then in the report broadcast by one of your usual reporters, Mr (Joannes)--I now understand that the invitation issued me to speak this morning on the "Let's Talk Straight" program meant to you--Mr (Joannes) stated as black and white, if I may say so, that the French Communist Party decides on its policies in relation to the Soviet Union and its relations with the Soviet Union. I protest with the utmost strength against this calumny, a calumny for political reasons and, in fact, completely worn out. I answer your question: The October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia is one of the, and probably the most important historic event of all times. It is an event which turned the world upside down and which still has important consequences for us. It is impossible to deal with this in the short time allotted here. I confirm to you that the policy of the French Communist Party is an absolutely independent one, determined exclusively in relation to the interests, concerns and needs of the French and of the French nation. Naturally, when drawing up this policy we take into account changes that have occurred, movements taking place in the world. As for relations between the French Communist Party and the CPSU, these are relations of independence and, at the same time, of fraternal links and solidarity which were explained several times by Georges Marchais, by our party....

[Paletou interrupts] As for the nature of the disagreements [words indistinct--both speak at the same time]

[Answer] It is the case of disagreements on various points and in particular on certain aspects of socialist democracy.

POLL GIVES MARCHAIS, ROCARD LEAD OVER MITTERRAND

LD061239 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] According to an opinion poll carried out by Indice-Opinion and published by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS on 4 November, Mr Giscard d'Estaing would obtain 60 percent of the votes in the second presidential election ballot if he were opposed by Mr Mitterrand and 56 percent if he were opposed by Mr Rocard. It appears that in the first ballot Marchais would come second, that is, after the outgoing president and before Mitterrand. The PCF secretary general would be overtaken by Rocard if the latter were the Socialist Party candidate. This poll was carried out from 22 through 25 October among a population sample of 1,024 people aged 18 and over, representative of the French people.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO SET FOR POLAND, USSR VISITS

AU082012 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Rome, 8 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will leave Rome tomorrow for the Soviet Union, where he will have talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko and probably also with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. On his way to Moscow, Colombo will stop in Warsaw for a talk with Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czierek whom he will brief on the recent European Economic Community (EEC) decision to assist the [word indistinct].

The Italian foreign minister's visit to the Soviet Union signals a resumption of Italo-Soviet relations after the freeze which followed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December.

Colombo will reiterate Italy's call for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that East-West relations (?can return) to a better footing and so that the imminent Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe can have better chances of success.

With respect to Italo-Soviet relations, there could be some novelties, since they had been for the most part frozen after the government of Premier Francesco Cossiga decided to align itself with its Community and NATO allies after the intervention in Afghanistan and applied restrictive measures against the Soviet Union in the political, economic and cultural fields.

THATCHER, GISCARD D'ESTAING PLAN WORKING VISITS DURING MONTH

AU071640 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 7 Nov (ANSA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be in Rome on November 23 and 24 for a working visit on the invitation of Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani. The visit will be one in the series of periodic consultations between the two heads of government.

Later in the month, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will come to Rome for a two-day working visit to include talks with head of state Sandro Pertini and the premier. Giscard's visit has been put on the calendar for November 27 and 28.

BERLINGUER: REAGAN VICTORY RAISES 'DISQUIETING' QUESTIONS

AU071747 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 7 Nov (ANSA)--The conclusion of the Communist Party (PCI) Central Committee meeting and Socialist Party (PSI) Secretary Bettino Craxi's testimony before the committee investigating the Moro case were the two most important events on the Italian political scene yesterday. Addressing the Central Committee, PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer said that the election of Ronald Reagan as the new United States president raised disquieting questions as to future American policies and their repercussions on international relations.

Berlinguer also reconfirmed his inner party line, stating that it would be a mistake to abandon the goal of a government of wide democratic unity which included the Communists. In this context, Berlinguer said it was necessary to improve relations between the PCI and the PSI. He urged Socialists to abandon anti-Communist leanings, so as to exalt the PSI's specific function as a leftwing force freely cooperating in the job of transforming Italian society. Turning to the abortion issue, Berlinguer said the Communists would defend the present law, approved two years ago, which allows women to halt their pregnancies. The PCI would oppose the repeal referendums promoted by various groups, he said.

COLOMBO OUTLINES COMMITMENT TO NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

AU071657 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 7 Nov (ANSA)--Italy intends to transform its commitment to the North-South dialogue, the search for improved relations between the industrialized and developing nations, into a pivotal point in foreign policy, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the house Foreign Affairs Commission today.

Outlining the results of the United Nations special assembly on a "new world economic order", held August 25 to September 15, Colombo cited as the most noteable achievement of the assembly the draft of a strategy document on development in the 1980's. The diplomatic chief said that though the document was delegated to a regular session of the General Assembly, he had no doubt that it would receive the "definitive sanction" of the world body.

He warned, however, that "this outcome contains a limited practical significance" and that, "it is not possible to foresee immediate prospects for lending concrete contents to the negotiations" with the less developed countries, "at least until decisive progress is made in the area of comprehensive negotiations". To balance this statement, the foreign minister affirmed that it is of "great importance that a recognition has come about of everyone's responsibilities, those of all nations, in defining the guidelines and management of a policy for North-South equilibrium".

Moving on to the Rome government's "growing commitment" towards developing countries, the foreign minister named the 1,000 billion lire (1.1 billion dollars) earmarked for development aid in 1981. He reported that by 1983, Italy's allocations in this area will account for 0.34 of the nation's gross national product, a goal which will translate into 4,500 billion lire over the four-year period.

Another hike in Italy's development aid is planned for the 1984-85 period to bring the funds earmarked annual close to 0.7 percent of GNP by the end of the decade. "This commitment," Colombo said, "denotes special political significance if we consider that a number of other countries, in the wake of the economic crisis, have blocked their aid increases in real terms and that Italy has the lowest pro-capita income among those nations whose average aid allocations we propose to equal".

The diplomatic chief then called on Parliament for speedy approval for those legislative measures applying to economic assistance which maintain, he said, "the high element of generosity which is characteristic of our cooperation policy." Colombo then referred to the controversy, which he termed a "very delicate matter", between the "advocates of negotiations in New York", where the developing nations would hold the majority, and "those favoring decentralized negotiations which would leave the management of the talks in the hands of the UN specialized institutions, controlled by majorities favorable to the industrialized countries".

After mentioning the failure of the Yugoslav compromise proposal to pass the assembly by a slender three-vote margin, with aye votes cast by the United States, Italy, West Germany and Great Britain among the 150 in favor, Colombo said that "the issue of comprehensive negotiations still has a long road to travel. We must rebuild the bridges to these Western nations which have disassociated themselves and urge the participation of those socialist nations which have maintained a detached attitude. We must overcome the reluctance of the oil producers who fear a scapegoat role in the development process".

The diplomatic chief concluded his statement by indicating as priority matters energy, balance of payments deficits, and improving the world food situation by achieving, if necessary, extraordinary allocations for this purpose.

MADRID REPORTS ON CSCE PREPARATORY SESSION

LD072102 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The work of the CSCE continues. Jose Manuel Salgado reports from the Palace of Congress:

The man in the street should be asking himself what this CSCE, whose preparatory sessions are about to come to an end in Madrid, really is. This morning there was another paper, this time submitted by Luxembourg in the name of the EEC Nine. It is different from the Swedish paper submitted yesterday at the morning session and the Eastern bloc paper of yesterday afternoon. In short, the EEC Nine propose that the first 4 weeks be devoted to the study of the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreement, something which the Soviets do not agree with, and that after the Christmas break they start on the new proposals without there being what in conference circles is called a "guillotine," that is, the complete elimination of the first stage. But they add that they have to try to finalize the study before that date [as heard] and, naturally, they quote the need to set the place and date of the next conference.

Ambassador Dubinin, chief of the Soviet delegation, told journalists that the role of the Eastern countries--Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia--is constructive and provides the possibility for an agreement. And referring to the weekend and to the work of the preparatory meeting, he said: I prefer to lose this weekend rather than lose optimism.

On the other hand, Ambassador Kampelman, chief of the U.S. delegation, seems somewhat more pessimistic. Having recently returned from the NATO meetings in Brussels, he reconfirmed the unanimity of the 15 countries.

This afternoon's session, in which the unofficial Luxembourg document will be officially submitted, will not be very long because today the Soviets celebrate the anniversary of the revolution. So, a long weekend, laborious and full of doubts and uncertainties.

Spanish Delegate Comments

LD092038 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] With just 1 more day of the CSCE preparatory meeting remaining, the prolonged sense of pessimism continues. Over to our team at the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions:

Today, Sunday, with 2 days to go to the opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, no agreement has been reached. Two plenary meetings have been held but they both lasted only a few minutes. It has been reported by all the media here that efforts have been made to seek a mediator or a go-between to assist the course of events, and that such a person has been found in the Swiss delegate. But he, too, is tending toward pessimism this evening. He told us he has left his telephone number with the various delegations so they can contact him if they have anything to say.

And now at our microphone we have Javier Ruperez, chief of the Spanish delegation. Mr Ruperez, can you sum up for us how the situation stands at the moment?

[Answer] Well, clearly, things are bad. The fact you have just mentioned, namely, that it is only a matter of hours to the opening of the main conference on 11 November, makes the situation even worse. Nevertheless, I feel the fact that we have spent 9 weeks discussing only two matters and that we have still not reached agreement on those matters should not be seen as criticism of how much time has been taken, but merely as condemnation of the lack of political will.

This means, moreover, that though there may be little time left, this should not totally rule out the possibility of agreement being reached. The 24 hours remaining could suffice because, I repeat, it is not a question of how much time is available, it is exclusively a question of political will. The differences are perfectly delineated, the positions are very clear, and all that is needed is the will for movement in their negotiating position on the part of the socialist countries, a movement which has so far systematically eluded us.

[Question] The negotiators of the Soviet Union and, later, the United States arrived in Madrid today. What would happen if Tuesday came and there is still no agreement on the conference agenda and timetable?

[Answer] Look, we still have hours ahead of us, hours enough to reach that political accord. And I am almost convinced, both morally and politically, that we shall reach that accord. My reason is that the responsibility for not reaching such an accord is one which neither we nor the other Western countries could bear.

The arrival of these two figures, one Soviet and one American, is significant. It could mean something important, especially in the case of the arrival of the head of the Soviet delegation. I hope his arrival at this early moment is to be interpreted as a positive sign. I, that is the Spanish delegation and the Spanish Government, at this time are going to concentrate on the contents of the negotiations ahead rather than on considerations of emergency or contingency plans which will have their time for discussion.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON BASQUE SITUATION

LD081930 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Martine Garcia Vega report on 8 November press conference held at the Moncloa Palace]

[Excerpt] This morning a press conference was held at the Moncloa Palace to report on matters discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers. Most notable was the attendance by Juan Jose Roson, minister of the interior, who spoke on matters of public security. He said that next Wednesday there will be a meeting with representatives of the Basque Government to discuss the commencement of the Basque Security Council and the autonomous police. He also gave an evaluation of the front for peace, which, as we know, is formed by the Basque Nationalist Party, the Socialist Party of Euskadi-PSOE, the Communist Party of the Basque Country, the Carlist Party and Euskadiko Eskerra. The minister said: We are witnessing, in the Basque Country, a very important change in the Basque political class and on the part of public opinion with regard to terrorism. Later he said:

[Begin recording] For the first time in the Basque Country, the Basque citizens are demonstrating a general rejection of what ETA stands for. I do not know if you are aware of the communique issued [passage indistinct] [end recording].

We are facing a general offensive which is a sign of desperation because, for the first time, the Basque people have reacted clearly. We are in a situation of change—which does not mean that the ETA is going to disappear immediately, Roson said. The attacks will continue; nevertheless, the ETA is crumbling. (?In my opinion) the ETA's basis of support no longer exists; it is going to find itself more and more against the ropes. These were the important statements made by the minister of the interior.

NORWAY

STEEN COMMENTS ON 'TOUGH' TALKS WITH CPSU AIDE

LD071615 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Nov 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Moscow, 4 Nov—"I am more optimistic now than before I left Norway about the possible effects on bilateral relations between Norway and the Soviet Union of contingency stockpiling, and I think that the Soviet Union is not ignoring the fact that we have taken this into account by siting the stockpiles in central Norway," Labor Party Chariman Reiulf Steen said after 4 hours of tough discussions at the CPSU Central Committee on Tuesday.

It was Steen himself who described the talks he had had with Central Committee International Section Deputy Chief Vitaliy Shaposhnikov in this way. But his optimism was due to the fact that both parties had shown willingness to turn their attention to the future.

"We both consider it a major task to recreate the detente situation of the first half of the seventies," Steen said.

As expected, contingency stockpiling was the main topic during the talks, although East-West politics, negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe and the fate of the SALT II agreement were also discussed.

The arguments put forward by the Soviet side were more or less those one could expect from the article in PRAVDA last week. In it, PRAVDA asserted that contingency stockpiling could mean the undermining of Norwegian nuclear and bases policy. This argument was repeated at the Central Committee meeting, and the Soviet Union stressed that developments in arms technology could lead to the emasculation of Norwegian bases policy.

"To this I replied that it is the Norwegian authorities who decide what sort of arms the stockpiles will embrace, and that we therefore determine that the stockpiling is in harmony with the declared Norwegian bases policy," Steen said.

Another of the arguments he put to Shaposhnikov was that Norwegian Armed Forces were decidedly defensive, and that the stockpiling of arms and equipment does not alter this fact.

Nor did Reiulf Steen have the impression that the Soviet Union now considers that the northern regions will become an area of greater tension as a result of the Norwegian decision to adopt contingency stockpiling. But after Tuesday's talks it is clear that the Soviet Union is following developments in the debate very closely and has detailed knowledge of all the arguments being used.

SWEDEN

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

For Bucharest reportage on the visit to Sweden by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 6 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ELEVTHERI KIPROS CITES RUMORS ON DENKTAS' POOR HEALTH

NC071520 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Persistent rumors circulated yesterday that Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas' sudden departure to Turkey—for private reasons as it was announced—had to do with a serious health condition, to the extent that it inspires great concern. Other unconfirmed information said that Denktas' ill health is due to a serious heart complaint or even a critical heart condition. The rumors about Denktas' condition became known to the Cypriot and the Greek Government early yesterday. These rumors had stressed the fact that the Turkish Cypriot leader had only recently returned from Ankara and that now he had gone to Istanbul instead of to the Turkish capital. As is known, there is a special cardiology hospital in Istanbul. The rumors on Denktas' health have reached the point of speaking about his death.

Meanwhile, correspondents, who contacted Turkish Cypriot newspapers and asked for facts, were told that nothing is happening or, at least, that they knew of. The same reply was given to the press agencies that took the trouble to investigate the rumors. However, the Turkish side is expected to make a statement on the matter today.

ROLANDHIS REPLIES TO TURKISH CYPRIOTS ON NEW YORK TALKS

NC071558 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, in an open letter today, replied to leader of the Turkish Cypriot Republican Party Ozgur's letter to him regarding his refusal to go to New York with Mr Atakol. Mr Rolandhis remarked that not only does he not torpedo the talks but on the contrary with his action tried to preserve and save them, being convinced that the talks contain all the hopes of the country for the future. The talks, he added, continue in a satisfactory way and in a friendly atmosphere. He points out that that 5 Nov meeting was one of the best. Mr Rolandhis stressed that the existence of the Cypriot state, on scores of occasions yearly, is being disputed by Turkey at international conferences.

In conclusion, the foreign minister reiterated his adherence and devotion to the intercommunal talks and to anything that will bring the two communities closer together. He stressed that there must be no return to the stalemate of the past, but intercommunal communication and contact.

Refutes Press Accusations on Invitation

NC091252 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis issued a statement today describing a report in today's issue of I SIMERINI newspaper as completely unfounded. The newspaper report alleged that Mr Rolandhis intentionally leaked the UN proposal for meetings in New York to the newspaper ELEVTHERI KIPROS with the aim of torpedoing this initiative. The statement adds: Undoubtedly, such press reports not only do not serve any useful purpose, but they also cause confusion and mislead the people and tend to disturb the carrying out of the dialogue, which constitutes the goal of the government and the United Nations. The statement goes on: Besides, by what logic could the alleged aim for the failure of this initiative be achieved through publicity, and how could it be possible to cultivate the impression that rapprochement in Famagusta was merely a question of setting a date for its return.

In his statement, Mr Rolandhis also notes that it would be inconceivable for him to channel, in any way, such information and, for personal reasons, he had not had any contact with ELEVTHERI KIPROS newspaper since last July.

ANARCHIST GROUPS STEP UP EFFORTS TO CAUSE UNREST

NC070748 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 7 Nov 80 pp 1,8

[Text] The three anarchist fronts [not further identified], which have organized groups in Cyprus with the help of a foreign secret service, have implemented a satanic plan that aims at creating confusion and agitation. In the first stage, the plan provides for the planting of bombs.

The government has had information about the formation of anarchist groups for over 5 months and it also had clear indications that they would seek to cause agitation through various dynamic acts despite the disagreements existing among these groups—disagreements not over the goal, but over the manner in which they would act.

According to information given to the authorities, the anarchist groups were to prepare for the occupation of government buildings for purposes unknown to the government.

According to reliable reports, the government has evidence that members of these anarchist groups were involved in the recent demonstrations staged in Cyprus to protest against Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO. The purpose of their involvement was to cause incidents between the demonstrators and other people in an attempt to create unrest, but they failed.

Their efforts to find a roof under political parties in Cyprus have so far been rejected. The aim of these efforts was to incite, through their activities, reprisals among the followers of the political parties.

Interior Minister Urges Counteraction

NC070933 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Interior and Defense Minister Veniamin has ordered competent authorities to declare a relentless war against anarchists. Recent bomb explosions were the subject of discussion at a conference of senior police officers held under the chairmanship of the interior minister.

The House of Representatives has decided to request the interior minister to appear before the Internal Affairs Committee of the House and brief it on the questions concerning threatening telephone calls [made to deputies], bomb explosions and illegally possessed arms.

Suspects Detained

NC100706 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday, the Nicosia District Court ordered the detention of five persons for 8 days to aid police investigations into participating in an unlawful organization, causing damages with explosives and holding a fundraising drive. [Nicosia DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek for 10 November on pages 1 and 10 reports that the five detainees belong to the "Cyprus Marxist-Leninists" terrorist organization whose purpose is to organize a revolution on Cyprus and impose a new Albanian-type constitution on the island].

In requesting this detention order, a police officer said, among other things, that they were investigating if the suspects were guilty of causing the recent explosions in Nicosia and Limassol.

PLO OFFICIAL ADDRESSES RTP SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

TA091320 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The Sixth Congress of the Republican Turkish Party [RTP] is being held today. It began at the Misirlizade Theater in Lefkosa [Nicosia] at 1100 this morning. Dr Bekir Avgin was elected chairman of the congress. Addressing the congress, the honorary leader of the RTP, Ahmet Mithat Berberoglu, noted that the party was increasingly strengthening. He stressed that the party's goal was to ensure that the Cypriots lived in prosperity and peace and that they treated each other justly. He said the Turkish Cypriot community did not reach the standard of prosperity it yearned for since the Turkish peace operation of 1974.

Referring to the Cyprus problem, Berberoglu criticized the terms "bizonal" and "bisectional" [both terms in English] and said the term "biregional" [last word in English] must be used.

Later, a PLO representative, Muhammad Sa'id (Taraniyah), addressed the congress and said the Palestinian question, the Cyprus problem and other world problems were first created by the British colonialists and that U.S imperialism was now pursuing similar tactics and strategies. Commenting on Ronald Reagan's description of the PLO as a terrorist organization, (Taraniyah) said: We are not terrorists. We are freedom fighters. However, if Reagan describes us as terrorists then he will receive great lessons from us terrorists.

The PLO representative also said that his organization expected the Turkish Government to sever its relations with Israel after the latter declared Jerusalem its capital.

After this speech, messages were read from the Communal Liberation Party, the Democratic People's Party, the Turkish Cypriot Civil Servants Union and the Kyrenia Municipality.

RTP leader Ozker Ozgur was reading the party's activity report to the congress when this newscast was being prepared.

Ozker Ozgur Reelected Leader

TA091822 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the RTP Mr Ozker Ozgur has said that his party wanted a bizonal, bicommunal federal solution to the Cyprus problem. He was speaking in Nicosia today at the sixth General Congress of the RTP. He stressed that imperialists would be uprooted and cleared from Cyprus and the day would come when the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities would live in security in their own zones. He added that his party would intensify its efforts for the creation of a federal Cyprus where the two communities could live side by side. He reiterated that the RTP would not accept a solution where the Turkish Cypriot Community was accorded only minority status. On the Cyprus intercommunal talks, Mr Ozgur said that his party would continue to assist the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor within the framework of the unanimously adopted decision of the legislative assembly on 5 November 1976.

Speaking at the same meeting, the honorary president of the RTP, Mr Berberoglu, said that the aim of the party was to create a Cyprus where the two Cypriot communities could live in peace and prosperity treating each other with justice. Mr Ozgur was later reelected as the president of the RTP.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. RELATIONS

I AVYI 7 Nov Comments

AT071419 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Nov 80 p 6

[From the "I AVYI" Column: "The U.S. Bases"]

[Text] The results of the U.S. presidential election stress even more the disastrous nature of the recent decision for our country's return to military NATO, because this decision binds Greece even closer to the choices of U.S. strategy--especially in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East--and opens the way for finalizing the presence of U.S. bases on Greek soil. At this moment, the talks for signing an agreement on the bases are proceeding quickly and it seems that the government is not opposing or has no special reason that would make signing of it difficult.

Regardless of our categorical opposition to the existence of U.S. bases on Greek soil under any U.S. Government, we want to stress that Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency creates new conditions which the government has no right to ignore because the even greater "hardening" of U.S. policy that is becoming apparent will be expressed especially in internationally critical areas like the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. Within this framework, the U.S. bases in this area (in which our country also lies) will constitute the levers for implementing the "new" U.S. policy. The government must assess these new facts. At a time when European governments (with the exception of Thatcher) have shown strong reservations and uneasiness at the results of the U.S. election, especially with regard to the repercussions these results will have on the atmosphere of detente in Europe, it is literally illogical to continue negotiations on the bases in Greece as if nothing has happened.

I AVYI 7 Nov Editorial

AT071440 Athens I AVYI in Greek 7 Nov 80 pp 1,6

[Editorial by Th.T: "The Reagan Danger"]

[Excerpts] And Reagan is president of the United States! It is true that for many years now the transatlantic democracy has been going from bad to worse and that its prestige as a world power has been constantly declining. Carter greatly helped this trend. He came to power as a comforter. The United States was suffocating from the Watergate stench and Kissinger's adventurism.

However, Reagan is the president of the United States! His election is a fact. But this is typical of the kind of democracy that elects for president a citizen who has the preference of 25 percent of the electors because, with the abstention of 50 percent of the Americans and the votes of his opponents, Reagan was elected by exactly that--25 percent.... In any case, this concerns the Americans themselves and this "model" bourgeois democratic system. The rest of the world is interested in the danger which Reagan represents because Reagan is a danger to world peace. His entire election campaign was an inflammatory declaration that he will make the world shudder before America. This policy was elaborated by the most obscure forces of the industrial-military establishment and presented as the policy that will lift the power and prestige of the United States. It is not accidental that Kissinger and former NATO chief Haig were appointed as Reagan's advisers. With such advisers, Reagan declared that he will seek the revision of the U.S.-Soviet SALT II agreement, will increase military spending, will recognize the puppets of Formosa, thus ignoring agreements with the People's Republic of China, and will follow a "steady policy"--that is, a policy of provocation and violence. As expected, Reagan's victory was hailed by the most obscure forces of international reaction.

If for the entire world Reagan constitutes a danger, for Greece he constitutes a direct threat because Reagan has declared that he will implement a generally "tough policy," precisely that policy which led our country to great adventures in its internal and external policies in the last decade. It was Reagan's men--Kissinger and his peers--who imposed the dictatorship of the militarists on our country, released the bags of aeolus in the Aegean [reference to the mythical god of the winds] enslaved suffering Cyprus, and threatened our country's independence and integrity.

The Reagan danger becomes even greater for our country because a rightist government is in power that only a short time ago gave us an example of its adaptation to imperialist pressure by returning our country to NATO. Now the pressure will become more intense as the Americans seek to stabilize and extend their influence in the Middle East. The Reagan danger is also aimed against our internal policy. Democratic normality in our country is the target of the Pentagon militarists and Reagan will untie their hands. The imperialists want to have in Greece docile organs, similar to the militarists of 21 April, in order to impose their anti-Hellenic plans.

Subsequently, these are the tangible dangers from the rise to power of the most obscure people of the U.S. establishment. Constant national vigilance is necessary in viewof all these dangers. Democratic forces should rally to confront the danger. The current government of the right which is accustomed to "listening" to the orders of the Americans is not a guarantee for confronting the new threat that is being brandished against the country. This is another reason why the government must go and the people be given the chance to elect a government that will be capable of protecting them from the threat of Reagan and the other cowboys who "triumphed" in the United States....

AKROPOLIS 8 Nov Article

AT081432 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 8 Nov 80 p 2

[From the "Laconic" column: "What May Change"]

[Text] Let us not delude ourselves. U.S. policy toward Greece and Turkey will not change substantially under the new president. It should not be precluded that efforts may be made to end the Aegean crisis and solve the Cyprus problem, but these will be in the nature of mediation or backstage dealing through diplomatic channels. As in the past, any act that may displease one of the two parties will be avoided. Washington will not act like a court of law. It will not seek perpetrators and victims, guilty or innocent people; it will not dispense justice. Already, in a very cautious statement, Reagan has said that "Turkey and Greece are valuable allies which constitute the southeastern NATO wing. They have some problems between them which I would like to understand and help in order to reduce tension between them." Naturally, had we not returned to the NATO military organization or, even worse, had abandoned the alliance, the new U.S. president would not have been so careful about being impartial. Perhaps without much hestitation he could have favored Turkey and, at least from this perspective, we can benefit substantially from our return [to the NATO military wing].

EXORMISI 8 Nov Comments

AT081245 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 8 Nov 80 p 12

[From the "Political Issues" column: "Reagan's Election"]

[Text] The American people's great abstention from the presidential elections--amounting to almost 50 percent--was characteristic of the electoral battle. This fact was the principal manifestation of the lack of interest in selecting between two candidates and two parties that do not basically differ on principles. [paragraph continues]

Attempts to enliven the people's interest with various preelection tricks and with more or less theatrical effects were in vain. The American voter, who feels that his country has taken the road of backwardness on the international level, was called to choose between the most impressive or rather the less bad candidate, knowing very well that essentially no president governs the country but the omnipotent economic-military establishment. And the people selected Reagan. It is not up to us to judge their selection nor do we wish to be included among those people who mourn this election to which, as far as the specific person is concerned, we are indifferent.

If there is reason for uneasiness it lies not in Reagan's election but in the U.S. foreign policy which is planned inside U.S. staff offices and which the president is called upon to implement. Should this policy follow the road of cold-war tension and exacerbation of the arms race it will not be so because Reagan was elected. The same could have happened had Carter been elected. It is precisely this foreign policy which the international forces of peace and detente must note and fight without being trapped by theatrical antagonism between specific persons.

I KATHIMERINI 9 Nov Article

AT091505 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] The committee which will possibly begin negotiations this week with the Americans on signing a defense cooperation agreement and revising the status of the operation of U.S. bases in our country is being formed in the Foreign Ministry. Despite the fact that the U.S. side has stated that no special problems would hinder the quick progress of the negotiations, certain reports still note that an initial divergence of views has cropped up--perhaps a formality from the procedural aspect but a substantive issue from the aspect of long-term results.

In order to accelerate the settlement of this pending issue and give permanence in principle to a legal framework for the bases (editor's note: that is, without the present uncertaintly about their operation) the United States has proposed that an agreement in principle be signed first and that negotiations on the agreement's appendices--with more substantive settlements on the legal status of the bases and their personnel, aid to Greece and supplies of equpment from U.S. material, cooperation in the military-industrial sector and so forth--be taken up later.

These reports about this U.S. wish were not denied by authoritative circles which merely added that, regardless of this, relevant consultations are proceeding with firm Greek persistence on not merely an "agreement in principle" but on the settlement of all issues.

The Greek Government is reacting to this U.S. haste for signing only part of the agreement instead of completely settling the outstanding issues because a hasty agreement in principle could cause possible omissions which, during the next stage of settling the more specific issues of the appendices, would perhaps bind the Greek side during the formulation of the relevant conditions.

Diplomatic circles attribute this U.S. wish to reasons that serve its specific geopolitical interests. The United States soon wishes to reorganize its military infrastructure--even though its operation in Greece serves only NATO purposes--in view of the pressure of Mideast developments and in order to be able at a given critical moment, when not only U.S. but--in a broader sense--Western interests will be in danger, to use its bases which, from the telecommunications and spying aspects, are of vital significance.

Of course the Greek position on this point is that the settlement of the bases issue is being made exclusively for the defense needs of the Atlantic alliance, not as a commitment that has any relation to the Middle East or that will cover plans of aggression.

A second point, which during the negotiations may cause some disagreement between the two sides, is the fact that the agreement in principle that is being proposed for immediate signing and which is based on the plan that McCloskey submitted a month ago to the Greek Government seems to have very little relation to the substance of the agreement that was initialed in 1977—which the Greek Government wants to be taken as a basis for negotiations since it concerns an agreement that had established a complete new status in bilateral defense cooperation.

Given these facts, diplomatic circles are being led to the conclusion that with the new plan the U.S. side is almost pushing for a tacit aboliton of the initiated agreement. As authoritative circles have observed, the issue is not the conclusion of a defense agreement but its implementation, specifically regarding aid for the creation of a military industry.

There are two frameworks of huge significance on this issue. One is general, the other specific. The first concerns only the phraseology of the relevant articles of the Turkish agreement; the other concerns the agreements in principle that were concluded between the United States and certain countries, NATO members, in order to strengthen them for the purpose of establishing a noteworthy military industry. Naturally these things have not yet begun to be implemented in Greece because amendment in the agreements, especially on the bases, have not yet been completed. However, when they are completed will they be implemented in the same manner for both Turkey and Greece? That is, will the proportions be acceptable to our country? This is the essence of the matter.

It is understood that efforts are being made for all these things in order to secure the necessary guarantees of objectivity during implementation, something that in any case will provide some security. Nevertheless, strong doubts exist about whether the implementation of the agreement will always be equal and fair. However, implementation of the U.S.-Turkish agreement, in the case of Greece, raises certain problems for the Greek side from another perspective. Specifically, the question arises of how it would be possible to substantiate a corresponding implementation of things which have been agreed upon for U.S. bases in Turkey and U.S. bases in Greece when U.S. "facilities" in Turkey, compared with those in Greece, constitute observation points without telecommunications and spying capabilities, for instance, the U.S. unit in Iraklion.

U.S. AMBASSADOR VISITS PAPANDREOU FOR TALKS

AT071404 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday U.S. Ambassador McCloskey visited PASOK Chairman Papandreou in Kastri [Athens suburb] and had a talk with him that lasted about an hour. According to reports, Deputy Chief of Mission Kovner from the U.S. side and PASOK parliamentary representative G. Kharalambopoulos from the Greek side participated in the talk which revolved around international and bilateral issues, specifically, around the results of the U.S. elections, the situation in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran conflict, Greek-U.S. relations, and other issues.

Political observers note the fact that the visit to the leader of the official opposition was the first official contact of the U.S. ambassador immediately after the U.S. elections. This is not considered irrelevant to the importance which the international community attaches to the increased role of PASOK in Greek political affairs.

KARAMANLIS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AT071625 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Karamanlis returned from Belgrade at 1530 after completing his official visit to Yugoslavia. Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and the members of our country's delegation which participated in the Greek-Yugoslav talks returned together with Karamanlis.

EXPLOSION OCCURS IN FRONT OF STRASBOURG CONSULATE

TA100723 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0700 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] An explosion occurred in front of the Turkish Consulate in Strasbourg after midnight last night. No one was killed or injured during the blast, but the building suffered significant material damage.

According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from the Strasbourg Consulate, the door and staircase of the building were blown up during the explosion. A foreign car, which was parked outside the building, was also greatly damaged. Thus far no one has claimed responsibility for the explosion. The French police are reportedly conducting an investigation into the incident.

AFP: Groups Claim Responsibility

NC100749 Paris AFP in English 0707 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 10 Nov (AFP)—The Armenian Secret Liberation Army and the Turkish Kurdish Workers' Party today claimed responsibility for a bomb blast that badly damaged the Turkish Consulate General in Strasbourg, France, during the night. In a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE office here a spokesman said the joint operation marked the start of a "fruitful collaboration" between the two nationalist organisations.

GENERAL EVREN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN, BREZHNEV

TA072012 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu have sent congratulatory messages to U.S. President-elect Reagan. Meanwhile, General Evren has sent a congratulatory message to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

U.S. CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA091820 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen David Jones arrived today in Istanbul for talks on subjects of common interest to the Turkish and U.S. Armed Forces. General Jones was received at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport by the 1st Army and martial law commander, Gen Necdet Urgu, and other senior officers. He is expected to leave tomorrow for Ankara where he will be received by the head of state, Gen Kenan Evren, National Security Council members, Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tuner and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun. The U.S. general will also visit Izmir before he leaves Turkey on Wednesday, 12 November.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU DELIVERS SPEECH IN VAN

TA071700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu flew to Van today to inaugurate the Van television transmitter. He was received at Van Airport by 2d Army Commander Gen Bedrettin Demirel, Van Governor Nazmi Iyibil, Army VII Corps Commander Lt Gen Kemal Yamak and Brigade Commander Brig Gundar Konya. Education Minister Hasan Saglam and Village Affairs Minister Munir Rauf Guney accompanied Ulusu to Van.

Ulusu went from the airport to the governor's office and addressed the public. In his speech, Ulusu said: I am very proud to be here in Van--this beautiful region of our country--to determine the needs of the area on my first tour as prime minister. In September 1980, anarchy had reached dimensions causing all our citizens great concern. State authority had been damaged, the administration had become unoperational and the citizens were therefore very grieved and desperate. Our country was at the brink of civil war. As in all parts of our country, in Van also, the tranquillity and security deserved by our citizens could not be secured. It was under these circumstances that the courageous Turkish Armed Forces--the apple of the great Turkish nation's eye--were forced to seize the state administration in order to protect the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the country against internal and external enemies. An atmosphere of tranquillity and security has been secured in our country since 12 September 1980 and our citizens have attained the tranquillity and happiness emanating from a trust in the state.

I would like to point out once more that the lands of this country entrusted to us through the sacrifice of the blood and lives of our brave ancestors will eternally remain the indivisible parts of the Turkish Republic. Our courageous armed forces are able to instantly thwart any attempt to disrupt the integrity of the country. We are children of the great Turkish nation that has for centuries lived on these lands as an entity sharing its destiny, happiness and troubles, and that has fought shoulder to shoulder against the enemy who threatened the country's integrity. Those who attempt to divide us through certain artificial reasons will be confronted with the unstaggering will of the majority of our nation and with the Turkish Armed Forces. Those who will attempt to disrupt the tranquillity and security in our country will face the state forces and will certainly receive the punishment they deserve.

Ulusu asked the citizens to trust the power of the state and continue their lives in tranquillity and security. The prime minister noted that it is the duty of republican governments to insure more prosperity and happiness for the citizens.

Ulusu later attended a briefing at the governor's office about the problems and needs of Van and its surroundings. After the briefing, Ulusu visited the mobile gendarme brigade command. The prime minister will spend the night in Van and leave for Hakkari tomorrow. Ulusu will inaugurate the television transmitter with a ceremony to be held in the Hakkari city center before noon tomorrow. He will also address the public in Hakkari.

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES' REPRESENTATIVES DEPART AFTER TOUR

TA081709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The representatives who attended the Islamic countries' economic cooperation meeting in Ankara left Turkey this afternoon. The delegations attended the meeting in Ankara last week in which the various problems of Islamic countries were discussed. They left Ankara for Istanbul on 6 November where they visited historic and tourist sites and various industrial installations.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL SUPPLY FROM SAUDI ARABIA

TA081719 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is on an official visit in Saudi Arabia, has said that the Saudi Government has responded favorably to contributing to Turkey's oil need. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, Turkmen, who concluded his contacts in Saudi Arabia, said that his contacts were held in an atmosphere of great sincerity and mutual understanding.

Turkmen said that during his meetings with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and with Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal a unity of view was reached on further developing the relations and cooperation between the two countries. He said: Saudi Arabia, together with the other Gulf countries, is working on joint measures aimed at closing the gap in the oil production caused by the war between Iran and Iraq. Turkey might secure oil from Saudi Arabia within this framework. I was told that Turkey is considered by Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf countries as one of the primary countries adversely affected by the war from the viewpoint of oil supplies. Furthermore, the Saudi Government has responded positively to supplying oil to Turkey within the framework of a bilateral agreement.

Turkmen said that he invited the Saudi king to Turkey on behalf of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren and that this invitation was gladly received by the king. He added that the Saudi foreign minister accepted his invitation to visit Turkey. During his visit to Saudi Arabia, Turkmen was received by the Saudi king. The Saudi foreign minister, the crown prince, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the minister of defense and aviation, Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, were also present at the meeting. Turkmen also visited the historic and religious sites in Mecca and Medina.

DEFENSE MINISTER BRIEFS REPORTERS ON MILITARY AID ISSUES

LD071606 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1248 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 7 Nov (AA)--Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken briefed the press on military aid expected by Turkey within the framework of NATO during a "chat" he held Friday with reporters. A working committee had been set up in NATO in June 1967 on increased military aid by member states to Turkey and Portugal, which had become more urgent with the U.S. arms embargo of February 1975 against Turkey. The committee continued its work despite the lifting of the embargo in August 1979, Bayulken added.

He noted negotiations with Canada were going on over the implementation of a 25 million dollar aid pledged by the Canadian Government in May 1980. 225 F-104 G aircraft were purchased at a symbolic price from the Netherlands over a period of two years.

U.S. military aid to Turkey in the form of foreign military sales (FMS) totaled 800 million dollars to date, with another 180 million dollar credit in FMS sales scheduled for 1981. Military aid from Federal Germany totalled 930 million DM since 1964, Bayulken noted, with a 600 million DM grant in aid approved by the Bundestag.

The deliberations of Turkish and U.S. working groups, which met in October to discuss the implementation of a supplementary bilateral agreement on cooperation in the defence industry, were being followed up, the defence minister said. The Turkish aircraft corporation "TUSAS" had received bids from 3 out of 9 foreign corporations manufacturing military aircraft considered desirable in Turkey. These were, he said, F-5E's of the U.S., Mirage F-1E's of France, and British Jaguars. The major problem in getting a domestic aircraft industry going was the need for foreign credits estimated at 2.8 billion dollars over 10 years starting in 1983.

The new practice of allowing Turks employed abroad to undergo a short, 2-month, period of military training in lieu of the longer military service with the payment of a sum in foreign currency equivalent to 440,000 TL, would start in December with 150 draftees, Bayulken said, total of 866 had already applied for the short-term training, he added. [sentence as received] The problem of overcrowding among draftees would partly be solved by a bill awaiting approval by the National Security Council, which would end the practice of university graduates automatically becoming reserve officiers, and would allow them to volunteer or be selected to serve as NCO's or privates for a shorter term.

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KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH GDR'S HONECKER

DW121348 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0510 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Correspondent Kleinschmidt interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The first official visit to Vienna by a GDR head of state, is this something out of the ordinary or is it part of the routine in Ostpolitik as far as you, as Austria, is concerned?

[Answer] If you want to put it that way, it is still something out of the ordinary for the time being. This will soon change. It always happened that way. We were also the first to establish contacts with Hungary and with other states at the time. This works out after a while; the others then do the same.

[Question] You stated that you intended to talk frankly with Mr Honecker in connection with the worsening of the inter-German relationship--we can mention the mandatory currency exchange--and to ask him some very pointed questions. What did you get for an answer?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that, but I did what I said I would. I talked quite frankly about it, and he talked quite frankly about it with me.

[Question] To what extent were inter-German relations the subject of your dialogue?

[Answer] They accounted for an essential part of it because this is important to us as well. Look, detente policy hinges on two things: on the East-West relationship in Europe, and on inter-German relations. These are the two hinges of detente policy. Thus it is necessary to talk about the inter-German relationship as well.

[Question] From your interview with the DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT we gained the impression that you considered economic and financial offers by the Federal Government--the Bonn government--expedient for settling the inter-German quarrels. Does this impression continue to prevail even after this dialogue?

[Answer] It was not my intention to express it that way. What I said was that I would not dramatize the whole thing too much because this involves conversions which naturally are significant. Yet, on the other hand, the argument exists that too many people have obtained a very favorable exchange rate through trade in the mark. I believe that if, on the one hand, you blame the East German Government for a very disadvantageous exchange rate now, for a very unfavorable relation, you cannot, on the other hand, play deaf in the face of an argument that is being advanced in view of the fact that trade in currencies is not illegal in our countries. In any event, it must be taken for what it is worth. I cannot be the judge of that.

[Question] Did you also discuss the situation in Poland with Mr Honecker?

[Answer] We discussed everything.

[Question] The result being what?

[Answer] Since just as we were talking about it both of us received the news that the [Polish] Supreme Court had rejected the formula [inserted by the regional court in the free trade union statutes] while the followers of the trade union movement withdrew their threat to strike, it was a rather short talk of which I can only say what I have said before, namely, that it must be desirable for the continuation of detente policy [words indistinct] that neither side even venture an attempt to interfere in these internal Polish affairs, rather leaving it to the two sides to achieve a peaceful solution. Events such as those in Poland are naturally of immense significance. It is necessary to do everything to create the preconditions for saving detente policy, if detente policy is to be saved.

[Question] Do you have the impression that Mr Honecker is taking the side of the Polish leadership, the Polish party leadership?

[Answer] I suppose so, indeed.

[Question] How do you assess the further development of relations between the GDR and Austria in general? In the economic field, for instance, will there be an Austrian steelworks in Eisenhuettenstadt?

[Answer] I hope so very much, and I have the feeling that this hope is justified.

[Question] The economic, cultural and also the tourist exchange will continue?

[Answer] Yes, but everything in keeping with its nature: the economic exchange in a much freer way than the tourist exchange, which will probably be, say, subject to certain limitations.

[Question] What does this youth exchange deal stand for?

[Answer] We have raised the question which we always raise also with people's democratic states, that is the wish for more tourism. Mr Honecker said today that he is all for it too, and that, above all, youth tourism should be intensified.

[Question] Do you have any ideas as to numbers of GDR tourists?

[Answer] No, I definitely do not have any.

[Question] Do you think that your meeting with Mr Honecker has served to contribute anything toward the improvement in the general climate, at least in Europe, but possibly also between the two power blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact?

[Answer] As far as the latter is concerned, surely not, because we are outside these blocs. But it is a fact that any such visit is useful unless it ends with an eclat, a negative eclat. That cannot be denied.

Kreisky Not Optimistic

AU121555 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2050 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky was asked today in Vienna after the cabinet meeting what political results the GDR delegation's visit to Austria could bring in the current frosty period in East-West relations:

[Begin recording] [Kreisky] Well, ladies and gentlemen, how a political situation can deteriorate, that I know--anyone can know that. But how a political situation can be so handled that possibly an easing of tensions can be achieved, so that not everything flares up everywhere--that is the problem. To make things worse is something every one of us can do; it is not difficult.

[Reporter] Do you believe that Mr Honecker could be a key to this? Do you believe that Mr Honecker could contribute toward improving [words indistinct] in Europe?

[Kreisky] No, but at any rate he is a factor. But we could both imagine how the situation could deteriorate. Well, that we know. Hence, the efforts must go in another direction, namely, how things can be improved, how one can introduce here and there somewhat moderate political techniques so as not to smash everything. At the time of Helsinki there was a minimum of tension between the superpowers and a minimum of tension between the two blocs. At the present moment, at the time of Madrid, there is maximum tension--Afghanistan is one example; the situation in Poland is an uncertain factor in development; the change of presidents in the United States, with no one knowing at this point how things will go on, is another element of uncertainty. In other words, today we are dealing with a great many elements of uncertainty regarding certain developments, and that causes a deterioration of East-West relations, it puts a strain on East-West relations; and in this situation one attempts to keep things in order and in balance wherever that is still possible.

[Reporter] You have spoken of moderate techniques. How would you define them?

[Kreisky] Not falling into deep despair whenever anything goes wrong, and not believing that everything is lost.

[Reporter] If the Madrid conference cannot begin today, what would be the consequences?

[Kreisky] If one does not overdramatize the situation, I see no really serious consequences. I remember that I said on some occasion a few months ago that Madrid is under an evil star, and that I could not be sure that it would materialize at all under the given circumstances, or words to that effect, and wondered whether it would not have to be postponed by a few months until the new U.S. administration is inaugurated, etc. Thus the whole thing is not so very surprising for me. [end recording]

Further Kreisky Remarks

AU122030 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 12 Nov 80 p 5

[SK-[SOCIALIST PRESS SERVICE]-APA report: "Kreisky: I Am Not a Mediator Between FRG and GDR"]

[Excerpts] Vienna (SK-APA)--Anyone knows how to make a political situation worse, but what matters is how to achieve an easing of tensions, so that fires do not flare up everywhere. That was stated by Chancellor Kreisky on Tuesday after the cabinet meeting in comment on the currently frosty East-West relations.

The exacerbation in the relations between the FRG and the GDR certainly does constitute a factor, Kreisky continued.

However, he said, he is not a mediator and does not imagine that he can give Chancellor Schmidt advice. At his talk with Honecker the GDR chief of state named several reasons for the substantial increase of the compulsory Deutsch mark conversion quota. Honecker told him that one could buy in the FRG, at a considerably undervalued exchange rate, GDR marks which, spent in the GDR, lead to a bargain-basement sale which is still far from being compensated for by the increased compulsory conversion quota.

That is indeed quite a problem. However, we have an economic system where one can buy any currency, and one cannot alter currency laws to please another country. The protection against currency imports through rigid police controls and bodily searches is undoubtedly even more unpopular than the compulsory exchange.

After a talk at the Chancellery that lasted about 2 hours, Honecker and Kreisky described their talk as very constructive. They declared that they had discussed economic, political and cultural issues, and had reached agreement on further promotion of bilateral relations in those fields.

Chancellor Kreisky stressed that he spoke with Honecker quite frankly on all issues. An essential portion of the talks was devoted to German-German relations, because those relations also affect Austria and, in addition to East-West relations, constitute a key factor in the policy of detente. Asked about the need for Bonn's recognizing GDR citizenship, Kreisky replied that this problem only concerned the two German states, and that he did not want to comment on it.

Tourism between Austria and the GDR will be possible only with restrictions, Kreisky said. He added that the development of economic relations would undoubtedly be less affected.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON CONTROVERSY WITH USSR

AU121410 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1100 GMT on 12 November carries a number of items in its regular newscast dealing with the Austrian-USSR controversy over the last-minute Soviet refusal to grant a visa to a Czechoslovak member of a Vienna theater group scheduled to give guest performances in the USSR. According to a news report, Foreign Minister Pahr declared that he was informed on the morning of 12 November by the Soviet ambassador in Austria that the actor concerned, Pavel Landowsky, had not been granted a Soviet entry visa because he had been expatriated by the Prague authorities.

After the news program, at 1111 GMT, the radio carries reports on what the announcer calls the "controversy between neutral Austria and the superpower Soviet Union," including not only the visa controversy but also the fact that "Austria, at the Madrid CSCE followup conference, was first asked by the Soviet Union to act as a mediator but later on, when the mediation seemed to be successful, was literally left out in the rain."

Next follows a report, with recorded excerpts, from the 12 November morning press conference in Vienna of Foreign Minister Pahr, Education Minister Sinowatz, Federal Theater administration chief Robert Jungbluth and Burgtheater Director Archim Benning. According to Pahr, the list of actors containing Landowsky's name was submitted first in March this year to the Soviet cultural agency concerned, and again officially in August. But only when the visas were picked up on 5 November did the Soviet side indicate that there were difficulties regarding Landowsky's visa. There followed a number of Austrian interventions at various levels. When Minister Sinowatz did not leave as scheduled for his trip to the USSR on Monday, and canceled his visit, the Soviet Embassy issued a visa for Landowsky on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday, the Austrian Embassy in Moscow was informed that the visa was issued erroneously and was not valid. Thereupon Minister Sinowatz's visit and the Burgtheater guest performances were canceled.

Pahr said in this context: "For us, this incident is highly regrettable. We are taking a great interest in cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. We have done a great deal in this field in the past few years, and the Burgtheater guest performance and Minister Sinowatz's visit were intended to be the crowning of this cultural cooperation. On the other hand, it is to us a matter of course that we cannot allow anyone to tell us who could participate, as a member of the Burgtheater cast, in a guest performance. Apart from that, such exerting of influence, such impeding of cultural relations in our opinion also constitutes a violation of the Helsinki Final Act."

According to Pahr, the Soviet ambassador informed Pahr that he had learned only yesterday that Landowsky was no longer a CSSR citizen, so that his passport is no longer valid. Asked whether the withdrawal of the Soviet visa was caused by CSSR intervention, Pahr said he did not know but contacts had already been established with CSSR authorities.

Minister Sinowatz declared that the Burgtheater guest performance was expressly stipulated in the 1977 cultural agreement, and the Soviet side had urged its implementation. The Soviet side selected the plays, expressly asking that they be shown with the original cast. Until 5 November the question of the cast was never raised, Sinowatz said, and added: "In principle, I feel that the question of the cast is our business and, quite plainly, I find it hard to understand that this happened only 5 days before our scheduled departure, that this was never mentioned before."

In a telephone dispatch from Moscow, Otto Hoermann reports that tickets for the Burgtheater performance are still being sold, and that the news of the cancellation came as quite a surprise to Austrian diplomats in Moscow, especially in view of the pronounced interest in this performance repeatedly shown by the Soviet side.

In a recorded interview, Foreign Minister Pahr replies to the question of whether the latest Austrian-USSR controversy, so soon after Soviet press attacks on Austria, indicates a turn in Soviet-Austrian relations: "I hope not, because we have always stressed our strong interest in good relations with the Soviet Union as one of the State Treaty signatories and as one of the leading powers in the world. And particularly in view of the current very difficult situation in the world, we are strongly interested in continuing to foster the hitherto good relations with the Soviet Union." In reply to a second question, whether the cold war has now also reached Austria, Pahr says: "I hope not; I am still an optimist and consider what you referred to, the circumstances under which the Burgtheater guest performance had to be canceled, as isolated cases."

Asked about Austria's role in Madrid, Pahr says: "We have tried very hard, particularly in very close contact with the Soviet Union, to bring about compromises likely to permit an appropriate implementation of the Madrid conference. We hope that these endeavors were not in vain, and it does seem as if now gradually the problems of the agenda, the problems of the time plan, could be solved."

Pahr adds, however, that he regards the chances for success of the Madrid conference as very slim: "But this makes it all the more imperative for all of us, even if we see little hope, to make every effort to make Madrid a success after all. Should Madrid be unsuccessful, this would be a serious setback for detente. And as I repeatedly said before, not only is there no reasonable alternative to detente, but it has brought a great deal for all of us. And to preserve and maintain this, I believe, is something we all want, in the interest of security and peace."

NORTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE ENDS; SUMMIT DATE FIXED

AU101851 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] On Saturday the foreign ministers (or their deputies) of 11 countries concluded their talks in Vienna with the decision to hold an international meeting on cooperation and development at the level of state or government chiefs and to accept President Lopez Portillo's invitation to convene that conference in Mexico.

A three-page communique was issued, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda answered questions for journalists. They declared that the same group of foreign ministers will meet again in Vienna 13-15 March 1981. On that occasion, the ministers are to study the latest developments of the North-South dialogue especially as far as the global round of talks between industrial and developing countries under the aegis of the United States is concerned, and to determine the main topics of the conference as well as the list of participants.

The number of participants is to be between 21 and 25 but not more than that, to ensure, as Kreisky stressed, that a genuine exchange of views is technically possible. According to Minister Castaneda, it is intended to establish contact with the new administration in Washington regarding participation of the United States.

At the Vienna meeting on Saturday the ministers also discussed the purpose and aims of the proposed meeting of state and government chiefs, and especially focused on the relationship between that conference and the unorganized global group on the one hand, and the North-South dialogue on the other.

SFRY FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'WORKING VISIT' TO VIENNA

AU101732 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] After the conclusion of the foreign ministers talks about the planned North-South summit meeting next year, Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, began a working visit in Vienna on Saturday. It will end today, Sunday. During an official visit to Austria in October last year Minister Vrhovec had agreed with Foreign Minister Pahr to resume the talks regularly and at frequent intervals. On 27 and 28 January this year Pahr paid a visit to his Yugoslav counterpart in Belgrade.

Austrian-Yugoslav contacts were intensified by Chancellor Kreisky's official visit to Yugoslavia in April and by the trips of various ministers. Economic relations were also improved. In the first 8 months of this year Austrian imports from Yugoslavia went up 23.5 percent, while exports to Yugoslavia declined by 7.4 percent. There are 40 cooperation agreements between Yugoslav and Austrian firms.

GENSCHER LEAVES BONN FOR MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE

LD122330 Hamburg DPA in German 2228 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 12 Nov (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Bonn for Madrid tonight to attend the CSCE conference. Tomorrow morning he will address the delegates from 35 states of Europe and North America and expound the Federal Government's position on the current political situation in Europe and the world.

A Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman said that he would deal with the state of East-West relations, human rights, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and inter-German relations. The spokesman stressed that Genscher did not see the Madrid conference as a tribunal or as "a place for the exchange of noncommittal courtesies."

FRG-U.S. 'FIGHT' OVER DEFENSE SPENDING PREDICTED

DW121211 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Klaus C. Engelen commentary: "Quarrel Over Percentages"]

[Text] Is the Carter administration just before its exit into history working up to a big fight with Bonn? America's ousted President, White House quarters say, intends to call the Bonn chancellor "sharply onto the carpet" during the latter's visit next week because of the "failure to fulfill NATO commitments." The fact that the Federal Republic like other, less important Western alliance partners is reluctant to abide by a firm NATO promise to increase defense spending by a real 3 percent has elicited great irritation in Washington.

The new Bonn budget provides for a mere 2-percent increase in defense spending. The ousted Carter administration, in contrast, plans to increase the expenditures for the Pentagon by a real 5 percent and thus would even stay below the 7-percent increase in spending planned by President-elect Reagan. Sooner or later, pertinent U.S. Government officials argue, there will be a clash with the German and other NATO partners anyway.

They say there will be even harsher controversies between Washington and the Europeans once Reagan has moved into the White House. Congress, too, is expected to add its own contribution to the confrontation by reviving the Mansfield bill on European troop reductions that was turned down in 1973.

HANDELSBLATT ON REAGAN DECISION NOT TO SEE SCHMIDT

DW121349 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT In German 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Hans Joerg Sottorf commentary: "Schmidt Getting the Brush-Off From Reagan"]

[Text] Barely had the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, been elected when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had the announcement disseminated that he intended to meet the winner during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

Schmidt's intention had been problematic from the outset. Reagan will be inaugurated on 20 January; until then Jimmy Carter, who naturally is somewhat disillusioned, will continue to determine U.S. policy.

The desire voiced by the chancellor to see Reagan as soon as possible came even before the first press conference by the newly elected president in which he announced that he intended to exercise reserve in foreign policy issues pending his inauguration, so that the United States would not be talking with two tongues in the world. Schmidt has had to accept being told politely but in no uncertain terms that Reagan is not yet available for him.

This reserve by the next man in the White House is in keeping with political practice; it is definitely not directed against Schmidt as an affront. Yet the chancellor and his advisers could have foreseen the negative reponse; at least it would have been appropriate to probe first and talk later.

It may be true that there is no longer much sense in conducting long talks on political prospects with loser Carter, as the chancellor probably feels. But in that case he should have scheduled his visit for later, not making it dependent on a prize award in New York. Schmidt obviously did not believe Reagan would win.

The whole case also indicates the new tones which will determine German-U.S. relations in the future. Reagan will be a harder nut to crack for Schmidt than was Carter, whom Schmidt liked to tutor and who also invited advice. Schmidt would have preferred Carter's reelection. Now he must familiarize himself with the fact that there is no longer any special role for him to play in Washington.

DIE WELT: SCHMIDT-GISCARD TALKS EVINCE END OF DETENTE

DW121208 Bonn DIE WELT In German 12 Nov 80 p 6

[Commentary signed V.K.: "End of a Term"]

[Text] It is striking that the brief statements by Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt to the press after their dialogue in Paris did not mention "detente." Instead both of them spoke of a strong Europe which, jointly with a strong America, must work toward the maintenance of peace with freedom in the world--a German-French Europe, of course.

The ominous term detente is no longer in use on the Seine River; after 14 years of persistent clinging to the hope that it would produce disarmament and good behavior, it merely produced illusions. Actually Bonn and Paris should have noticed this in connection with Aghanistan, but it was only through Poland that their eyes were opened.

Now they merely want to keep "communications" open with Moscow but otherwise pursue "organized cooperation" with the United States again. The reason for this remarkable chance is simple: As long as Jimmy Carter resided in the White House people in Europe preferred to rely on their own strength. Now that there is Ronald Reagan it is different.

GENSCHER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

LD101148 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister and FDP chairman, has stressed the importance which his party attaches to German-Israeli relations. FDP spokesman Josef Gerwald said that in a talk with the chairman of the Israeli Independent Liberal Party, Moshe Kol, Genscher stated that the FDP believed that these relations ought to be developed on the basis of a stable and continuously deepening German-Israeli friendship.

FRG-ISRAELI CONFERENCE OPENS IN BONN ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

LD112003 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A German-Israeli conference opened in Bonn today dealing with the search for peace settlements in the Middle East. On behalf of the Federal Government, Minister of State Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher of the Foreign Ministry underlined its readiness to contribute toward a just and lasting peace in this region.

The Israeli ambassador to the Federal Republic, Meroz, described Israel as the center of the Jewish people. He said that a process of reconciliation between Germans and Jews which ignores this has no prospects of success. The president of the German-Israeli Society, Blumenfeld, said that it must be made clear once and for all that the continually repeated official government line regarding the balanced nature of West German Middle East policy does not correspond either with the realities of German-Israeli relations nor does it enable German policy to have an influence in the Middle East.

SPD-FDP COALITION AGREEMENT 'TEXT' PUBLISHED

DW121456 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Bonn, 10 November--As a rule, Friday is a slow day in political Bonn. The Bundestag hardly has a quorum, and the press conferences by the government are seldom profitable. Last Friday, however, differed. The SPD Executive Board, and subsequently the party council, had long had the feeling that the SPD negotiators oral reports on the coalition talks with the FDP were insufficient. Many members of these organizations as well as many new or old Bundestag deputies learned much only from the newspapers. The chancellor and the SPD leadership realized that they could not keep going in the style of a secret cabinet meeting; hence on Friday Wischnewski and Vogel for the SPD sat down with FDP politicians Lambsdorff and Baum to put the most important points of the coalition agreement on paper; in doing so they even caused a minor sensation with the intended shift of the automobile tax to the oil tax.

The meeting of the party council had already begun. The Saarland chairman, Lafontaine, who considers himself one of the internal SPD election winners because of the results scored in his land, had already complained that it was impossible to discuss something that one has not read personally, when Vogel and Wischnewski appeared 1 hour after the opening of the meeting and presented the text which is reprinted below. Now the members of the broader SPD leadership circle had the feeling of being informed more quickly and better than newspaper readers.

This did not turn all displeasure into political joy. Some remarks from among the SPD reflect the feelings; these range from the party chairman to "semileft" politicians like Wolfgang Roth to the politicians who otherwise are close to Schmidt. Probably speaking also on behalf of other members of the Bundestag faction, Wolfgang Roth said that these agreements will first have to be transferred to practical parliamentary work and examined there. Parliament is not there for "calisthenics," in other words, it does not merely want to raise its hand in approval of the points negotiated by 10 politicians behind closed doors. People in the SPD recall the promise about "venturing more democracy" and measure the coalition procedure hitherto practiced by that criterion. Sometimes the negotiations got so bogged down in details that despite good intentions night meetings were necessary which induced SPD Chairman Brandt to go on night strike; people above the age of 25 can hardly be at the peak of their capacity if they work intensively for more than 12 hours, he said.

Schmidt, in contrast, daily saddles himself with such a load of work that even some of his friends occasionally wonder when this quantity will turn into poorer quality. They ask, besides, whether Schmidt, by insisting on details and realities, does not have too little of what Brandt has too much of, namely, drawing "overall pictures" (Scheel) or describing "state objectives" (Vogel). Schmidt seems to recognize this weakness. This is why he is titling his government statement of 24 November "Courage for the Future". There is, however, not much of that in the text that follows.

The Coalition Agreement of the SPD and the FDP

I. Introduction

In a joint statement on 7 October the SPD and the FDP agreed on their determination to continue the social-liberal coalition. [paragraph continues]

In this statement they said they intend to continue their tested foreign and security policies as well as their policies on Germany and Berlin.

In another joint statement on 4 November the SPD and the FDP agreed that they intend to continue their serious efforts for understanding with the objective of achieving a joint solution as soon as possible.

In addition, the two coalition partners agreed in particular on the following:

II. Finance Policy

The 1981 Federal budget must set out the course of finance policy in the new legislative period with the 1981 federal budget growth rates of roughly 4 percent and net borrowing in 1981 of about DM27 billion. The following consequences for taxation and subsidies policies therefore ensue:

A. The oil tax effective 1 April 1981 will be increased 7 pfennigs per liter, for diesel fuel 3 pfennigs per liter; a review will be made to ascertain whether it will be possible to make a partial amount of the oil tax hike (0.5 to 1 pfennig) available for the community transport sector. The spirits tax will be increased by DM300 per hectoliter effective 1 April 1981.

The Federal Government will introduce a bill providing for the transfer of the automobile tax to the oil tax; it hopes to achieve understanding on this issue with the laender through legislative procedures.

The general tax burden should not increase in the forthcoming legislative period. In the event there is another tax relief it is intended to improve the basic tax-free amount of income as well as the tax treatment of the payments made by independent earners to health insurances. Moreover, the Federal Government continues to endeavor to have payment of the childrens bonus made by the tax offices (tax office solution).

B. For the most part the following subsidies, privileges and mixed-financing arrangements will be eliminated fully or partially: gas-oil subsidy for short-distance transport and rail transport; gas-oil price subsidy in agriculture through conversion to subsequent reimbursement; oil privileges for sport and private planes and for inland charter flights (international arrangements pertaining to inland regular airline service will be sought); reduction of funds for the three common tasks of "improvement in the regional economic structure," "improvement in the agricultural structure and coastal protection," and "enlargement and new construction of institutes of higher learnings" by 20 percent ; reduction of the tax privileges in the credit business. The savings bonus law will be abolished altogether (contracts currently in force shall not be affected); housing construction bonuses will be reduced by 4 points to 14 percent.

III. Energy Policy

Third phase in the implementation of the Federal Government's energy program. In the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, emphasis on questions concerning waste disposal. Priority of German hard coal. Two-stage plan for the reduction and ultimate elimination of oil and gas in electric power generation. Efforts for linear electricity price rates.

IV. Environmental Policy

Reduction of noxious substances and noise caused by motor vehicles. Reintroduction of the law on protection against traffic noise. Continuation of the environment policy hitherto pursued in the fields of chemicals, water protection, air purification and waste removal. Another key project is the preservation of the environment. Introduction of lawsuits by recognized federations, limited to the protection of the environment.

V. Agricultural Policy

Stronger orientation of the agricultural market in the EC through principles of market economy. Reduction of surplus production through participation by producers in financing surpluses. Relaxation of intervention mechanisms. The expenditures of the EC must increase at a slower pace than its revenues. Value-added tax payments to the EC as before must not exceed 1 percent of the basis of assessment. Determined initiative in the EC against making the use of oil and gas in agriculture by some member countries less expensive which distorts the competitive situation.

VI. Housing and Urban Policy

Improvement in the framework conditions for privately financed housing construciton: obligatory rental scale, simplification of the rent increase procedure and stage/gradation rentals in the case of first or new leases of housing space readied for occupancy after 1 January 1981. Greater consideration of market economy elements in social housing construction; continuation of the increase in interest rates by age groups for housing construction credits. Changes in competence will be pursued. Introduction of an unauthorized occupancy fee [for people living in social sector housing with incomes above that entitling them to such housing] to the advantage of the communities.

Better protection of tenants against conversion, sale and excessive modernization as well as regarding rental deposits. Promotion of housing modernization by the tenants.

Review of the misuse of tax privileges by builders of houses that are not truly two-family houses. No amendment to article 7 B of the income-tax law [depreciation for modernization measures by home owners] Examination of an improvement in the promotion of apartment ownership for families with children.

Real estate law measures for the purpose of enhancing the availabiltuy of land suitable for building construction.

VII. Transportation Policy

Maintenance of the framework of the existing system. Promotion of public short-distance transportation, continuation of the modernization of the federal railroad and improvement in its cooperation with other transport facilities, sparing the federal budget to the greatest extend possible. Improved protection against traffic noise.

VIII. Health Policy

Reintroduction of the law on health benefit financing. Inclusion of dental protheses, medicines and health aids in cost-decreasing efforts.

IX. Labor Law and Accident Prevention

Creation of a standard accident prevention law. Further examination of potential legislative consequences of illegal hiring of labor as well as from illicit work. Examination of the expediency of revising the law on the protection against job termination.

X. Pension Insurance

The increase in the contribution rate by 1/2 contribution point effective 1 January 1981 remains unchanged. The federal subsidy for pension insurance in 1981 will be cut by DM3.5 billion.

Participation in the overall pension annuity will be the model which is applicable regarding revision of survivor benefits by 1 January 1981. In such a case the minimum payment shall be the individual's own pension. Furthermore, an additional year spent in the raising of children will be recognized.

Because matters are still uncertain with regard to data on the costs of the upcoming reform measures, quantifying the above principles cannot be made before the fall of 1981.

After 1984, in the adaptation process, the aspect of the equal development of the increase in the expendable income of the wage and salary earners and pensioners will be taken into consideration under observance of the financial stability of the pension insurance within the framework of overall economic development. In the event this objective is to be achieved in such a way that the pensioners, effective 1985, are gradually made to share in the financing of their health insurance up to 50 percent of the health insurance dues based on their pension (like wage and salary earners), then agreement prevails that this health insurance fee shal be collected from all pensioners at an identical percentage rate.

The system of pensions in accordance with minimum incomes will be continued beyond 1972 [as published] (excluding part-time jobs). The following shall apply to the new regulation of the health insurance of pensioners in accordance with the 21st pension adaptation law (RAG):

In keeping with the provisions of the 21st pension adaptation law (RAG) the health insurance of pensioners (KVDR) will be newly regulated. Orientation points of the new regulation are as follows:

A) Stipulation of the KVDR fees rates for pension incomes from the legal pension insurance in keeping with the provisions of the 21st RAG, other, comparable old-age income in the amount of 50 percent of the fees rate for pension incomes from the legal pension insurance.

B) Conversion of the pension increase envisaged under the 21st RAG for the purpose of guaranteeing equitable burden distribution into a pension subsidy.

The new regulation shall take effect by 1 January 1983.

XI. Policy on Aliens

Further development and detailing of plans for a policy on aliens; this is a key project in the activities of the Federal Government.

XII. Policy on Women

Further practical implementation of the equal rights of women in all situations of life. Examination of whether it would be possible to eliminate existing disadvantages of women vis-a-vis men by means of an antidiscrimination act. Additional report on experiences connected with article 218 of the penal code [article on abortion]

XIII. Education Policy

Limitation of federal expenditures for the promotion of education under the educational promotion act (BAFOEG) and promotion of graduates in 1981 and 1982 to DM2.4 billion each. The title to these benefits under these two laws shall be subjected to a review for options of structural changes within the framework of existing ceilings. Renewal in some points of the bill on the framework of institutes of higher learning for the binding introduction of the institutionalized body of students. [verfasste studentenschaft]

XIV. Revision of the Right to Conscientious Objection and Civilian Alternative Service

Further pursuit of this project by exploiting constitutional possibilities.

XV. Legal and Domestic Policy

Continuation of legislation for the protection of consumers. Further development of the administration of justice and revision of the law on juvenile penal servitude. Another bill aimed at counteracting economic crime. Revision of the law on criminal defense. Review of the anti-terror laws at proper intervals for their effectiveness and their continued necessity. In connection with the law on the barring of contacts [with imprisoned terrorists] an arrangement will be sought which will even more strongly ensure the guarantees of criminal proceedings in this field as well, without reducing the protection of people threatened by terrorist activities. Abolition of articles 88a and 130a of the penal code. Closure of the legal loopholes in the prosecution of neonazi activities. Revision of the law on data protection. Examination of whether any state-goal definitions or legislative mandates should be incorporated in the Basic Law. What should gain applicability in the examination of the constitutional loyalty of public servants is the principle of proportionality in that a differentiation is made between the requirements and the position filled. Examination of questions concerning electoral law. Reintroduction of the narcotics law.

XVI. Development Aid

Approximately doubled increase rate in expenditures for development aid in comparison with the increase rate of the overall budget.

FDP CALLS FOR COMMISION TO STUDY BUNDESWEHR

LD101328 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 Nov (DPA)--Despite opposition from Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD), the FDP is sticking to its demand for an independent commission which, in view of the changed basis of defense policy, would examine the structure, strategy and arms of the Bundeswehr. According to FDP defense expert Juergen Moellemann the commission, composed of representatives of the Defense Ministry and parliament and independent experts, would submit proposals for the reshaping of the Bundeswehr which would be put into practice during the current legislature period. In response to FDP plans in this direction, Apel stated that no bodies would be set up which obscured existing responsibilities.

Moellemann stressed to journalists in Bonn today that the FDP adhered to the target of a 3 percent increase in real terms in the defense budget. He indicated that during the coalition talks the FDP had made a considerable contribution to ensuring that Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer's proposals for cuts in the defense budget had not been accepted in full. Moellemann did not say what the increase in the 1981 Bundeswehr budget would be, but it will certainly not be the 3 percent in real terms aimed at by the NATO countries.

GISCARD, SCHMIDT WELCOME 'STRONG' GOVERNMENT IN U.S.

LD121409 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Nov 80 p 4

[M.D. report: "Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt Think That a Strong United States and a Strong Europe Are in No Way Incompatible"]

[Text] A stronger Europe playing a greater role in the world is in no way incompatible with the stronger United States which Mr Reagan wants. That seems to be the conclusion reached in the 4 hours of one-on-one talks which President Giscard d'Estaing had with Chancellor Schmidt before, during and after dinner on Monday, 10 November.

This private meeting, proposed by Mr Schmidt in order to assess the world situation after the U.S. elections and before his own visit to Washington, was, however, surrounded by exceptional protocol. Three sections of the Republican Guard paid military honors to the chancellor on his arrival at the Elysee and the national anthems were played, which is unusual at this type of visit. In doing this Mr Giscard d'Estaing was seeking to stress the importance he attaches to French-German relations and the esteem he has for Mr Schmidt now that Mr Schmidt is starting a new term of office as the FRG leader.

After the meeting the president of the republic said that he and the chancellor had examined "the various crisis situations in the world." "We noted," he said, "that our analyses are similar and that our two countries are trying to work together for balanced security and peace....France intends to continue to make a contribution to organizing Europe and to strengthening political cooperation with all its partners." Referring in this connection to Italy and Britain he added: "For reasons connected with the past and the present, West Germany is and will remain our main partner."

Referring to the U.S. elections, the president continued: "France is bound to welcome a strong United States determined to fully assume its international responsibilities.... At the same time this observation makes it all the more necessary to end the anomaly of Europe's self-effacement in world affairs since the end of the last war....

"Between a strong United States and a Europe confident of its power and its role, it would therefore be possible to organize the friendly dialogue which is natural to them and a cooperation which will help to preserve peace and safeguard freedom in the world."

Finally Mr Giscard d'Estaing indicated that he had examined the economic and monetary situation in the Community with Mr Schmidt "in the light of recent developments." Mr Giscard d'Estaing informed his interlocutor of France's intention to "continue cooperating to maintain the stability of the European Monetary System. Together we examined technical means which could be used to achieve that result," he concluded.

What President Giscard d'Estaing had just said "is fully in keeping with our interpretation," Chancellor Schmidt said in turn, pointing out that he had noticed during his election campaign that opinion in the FRG "is now directed more toward cooperation with France."

Like Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Schmidt hopes that the United States will have a "strong government." In conclusion the chancellor said he is aware that "the world will have to face many threats as 1980 draws to an end and at the beginning of 1981." "The experience of recent years has shown that we can overcome great problems if we remain united," he added. "We think we will succeed in doing that in 1981."

The "very complete" review which the two statesmen made covered virtually the whole world. With regard to U.S. affairs the chancellor confirmed that during his forthcoming visit to Washington he would not see Mr Reagan (who does not want to receive overseas officials before being sworn in as president).

With regard to East-West relations Mr Schmidt stressed, when speaking to the press, "the great importance" of the news from Warsaw. The Madrid conference, and the Asian and Gulf crises were discussed with particular reference to the East-West context. The chancellor stressed his desire to remain "strictly neutral" in the Iraq-Iran conflict. As far as the Middle East is concerned, he still seems determined to adhere to the line laid down at the Venice European Council meeting in favor of a European "initiative."

Discussion of this initiative will be resumed at the European Council meeting in Luxembourg on 1 and 2 December. As for economic and monetary problems (notably the weakening of the mark) Mr Schmidt and Mr Giscard d'Estaing see them as an additional reason for strengthening their "solidarity" and assured each other that they would work in that direction.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ON 'DIALOGUE' WITH U.S., INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NC122055 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 12 Nov (AFP)--French diplomats will concentrate on opening a more effective dialogue with the United States during the next few months while preserving French independence, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today.

The minister, who was precenting the 1981 budget to the National Assembly, said that France was determined to fulfill its commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Recent events underscored both "the insufficiencies and the necessity" of holding closer talks with France's main allies, he said. (France is not a member of the NATO military alliance).

Mr Francois-Poncet recalled statements made by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing Monday night calling for a friendly dialogue "between a strong America and a Europe guaranteed of its power and its role". "It is in this spirit and with this will that the government will approach this essential question with the new American administration," Mr Francois-Poncet said.

Touching on current world crises, the foreign minister said French diplomacy would be guided by "three main objectives": "To re-establish peace, guarantee security and prepare for the future". He delivered an implicit warning to the Soviet Union by underscoring "the importance of Poland for the stability of all of Europe". It was for the Poles, themselves, to determine the path of current changes in that country, he said.

Mr Francois-Poncet defended France's delivery of a nuclear research reactor to Iraq, and said France would use its influence to try to help resolve the conflict between Iran and Iraq. He also said that nuclear weapons did not constitute futile security measures, but would only maintain "their effectiveness and thus their credibility if they are constantly maintained at a level to meet the threat for which they were intended". "Nothing is more important" to assure France's authority in the world, he said.

GOVERNMENT EXPECTATIONS, RESERVATIONS ABOUT REAGAN EXAMINED

LD121119 Paris LE MATIN in French 8-9 Nov 80 p 9

[Jean-Louis Arnaud article: "Paris Prejudiced in Reagan's Favor"]

[Text] After a 4-year gap the French Government seems to have been less surprised by Ronald Reagan's victory than it was by Jimmy Carter's. Most of the men who entered the White House in January 1977 were unknown in Europe. They remained unknown to a large extent throughout the President's term of office, which would suffice to explain at least part of the astonishment, irritation and misunderstandings which the Democratic administration aroused on this side of the Atlantic. That is not the case with the future Republican leaders.

Reagan's own personality is sufficiently vague to arouse contradictory feelings in France from one political group to another. People are wondering, and not without reason, whether the president will dissociate himself from the candidate and whether the well-known pragmatism shown by the former governor of California will not lead him to moderate, if not categorically change, some of the professions of faith which illustrated his campaign.

At present the French leaders are avoiding indulging in the arbitrary exercise of trying to decode the "Reagan enigma" too soon, if there is in fact any enigma. They are restricting themselves to his capacity as a Republican representative, attributing to him, perhaps a little too quickly, the virtues which in the past constituted the strength of his most illustrious predecessors: decisiveness, authority, clarity, common sense and lack of sentimentality or ideological romanticism. Ironically enough Ronald Reagan is being credited with all the virtues, Republican or not, which, in the Europeans' view, Jimmy Carter so cruelly lacked.

The French leaders are above all concentrating on the men who will definitely form part of the future administration, some of whom are already in the so-called transitional team. Many of them are old Nixonians, well known in Paris, which they have continued to visit regularly since, after leaving the administration, they have been defending the interests of very big industrial enterprises. For instance, George Schultz, former treasury secretary who became chairman of the Bechtel Corporation, was received at the Elysee in June. Just 2 weeks ago he attended an OECD meeting and, it seems, took the opportunity to visit Raymond Barre. Alexander Haig, the former NATO commander in chief who now works for United Technologies, has also had the opportunity to establish strong relations with both government members and business circles. And what can be said about Henry Kissinger, always on the move, always present, who has just slipped into the transitional team in the hope of making himself indispensible to the future president, despite the criticism leveled at him for having tried, in his way, to "sell" detente to the Soviets "at any price"?

It is true that other men generate more reservations. That is the case with the Democratic but very conservative Senator Henry Jackson whose "hawkish" convictions in Middle East affairs or East-West relations are not appreciated very much here. The same reservations are apparent with regard to Richard Allen, an unconditional supporter of Israel, whose crude views send shudders through those in Europe who still hope to obtain self-determination for the Palestinians while guaranteeing security for the Jewish state within its borders.

What Paris expects from the Reagan administration is that it will restore contact with the Europeans with the clarity and efficacy which had vanished with Carter; Paris had despaired of Carter ever being able to overcome the inconsistencies which existed between his security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and his secretary of state, Edmund Muskie. Both the Quai d'Orsay and the Elysee are saying that even if things are tougher it is preferable to have people who assume their responsibilities. The Republicans, they say, understand better than the Democrats that France is attached to an independent diplomacy and they fully appreciate the French defense effort: the 3 percent of the gross national product devoted to defense, nuclear deterrence, the neutron bomb, the military capability for intervention in Africa and the French Indian Ocean fleet.

Reagan's shock idea of renegotiating SALT II and linking that negotiation to other subjects of disagreement with the Soviets, such as Afghanistan (the famous linkage dear to Kissinger in his new version of the carrot and stick policy), raises no objection from French military experts. It is, they say, a matter which concerns the Americans and it is up to them to decide how they intend to approach their future negotiations with the USSR. Generally speaking, as far as detente and East-West relations are concerned, Paris believes that a modus vivendi will be found with Reagan and that France could find an opportunity to play the role of intermediary which it has regarded as its role since De Gaulle's days.

Paris is, however, more worried about the Middle East and the whole of what is usually called North-South relations. In this sphere there are strong fears that there will be cause to regret some aspects of the policy pursued by Carter who, in Africa and in some Latin American countries, had succeeded in heeding the Third World. There are already fears that the Republicans' well-known attachment to business and their short-sighted views on the underdeveloped countries' aspirations might mobilize the Third World against the Western industrialized democracies. In any case Paris hopes to have the opportunity to discuss all these subjects with the future president and his men as soon as possible.

EFFORTS TO MAKE UP FOR LOST IRAQI OIL IMPORTS VIEWED

LD101539 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Nov 80 p 5

[Henri Lauret report: "France Makes Up for Iraqi Oil"]

[Text] Some 130,000-150,000 barrels from Saudi Arabia, 50,000 barrels from Kuwait, 10,000 barrels here and 50,000 barrels there. . . . As a result of intensive negotiations and bilateral agreements, French has managed to make up to some extent for the oil supplies from Iraq that have been discontinued since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. However, this additional oil costs more. An extra premium of some $2 per barrel has been imposed.

Industry Minister Andre Giraud's visit to Algiers around the middle of last week has not opened any new prospects for supplies to France, and with good reason! Algeria has a surplus of gas but no surplus of oil and, with the best will in the world, could not supply any more oil. However, in recent weeks negotiators representing the French companies Elf and Total have been trying to make good most of the 500,000 barrels of Iraqi oil which we have stopped receiving since oil exports were suspended as a result of Iraq's war with Iran. A great deal was at stake since Iraq used to supply us with a little more than 20 percent of our annual requirements.

The results achieved by the French companies are positive, at least as far as quantity is concerned. For instance, Andre Giraud stated on Friday that France has made good three-fifths of the quantity which it no longer receives from Iraq--the last Iraqi oil is to reach French ports any day now. In fact, it takes 45 days to transport this black gold from the Persian Gulf to reception terminals. Some of the supplementary contracts negotiated by Elf and Total are public knowledge. This applies to the 50,000 barrels per day "offered" by Shaykh az-Zayid to Valery Giscard d'Estaing with a $2 extra premium on the final price, a gesture which the French head of state must certainly have appreciated in his own way.

As we know, the two French companies have secured through their joint subsidiary company Sofracop additional amounts of some 130,000-160,000 barrels per day from the new Saudi company Petromin (apparently 100,000 barrels per day for the first quarter). It is also certain that Saudi Arabia will charge $32 per barrel for this additional amount of crude, that is, add a $2 premium to its official price. This has prompted an Arab observer in Paris to say: "In principle, there is nothing unusual about the fact that Saudi Arabia should charge more for such additional production. Please note at the same time that this increase in the price of Saudi crude will facilitate the payment of the first installments of the debt resulting from the huge--Fr14 billion--arms contract which Saudi Arabia recently concluded with France. . . ."

Another additional source: Kuwait. Last week Total concluded in the emirate an agreement with the Kuwait oil company providing for the supply of 150,000 barrels per day, thus securing a considerable proportion of the increase in production decided on by the emirate. Kuwait has also requested from its French partner a premium of at least $2 per barrel, just like the small Emirate of Qatar which has agreed to supply 10,000 more barrels per day to the Compagnier Francaise des Petroles. This means that all in all France has secured some 350,000-360,000 barrels of Arab crude from the Persian Gulf per day to offset the suspension of Iraqi exports.

This has enabled Andre Giraud to appear relatively optimistic when he said that "there is no risk of shortages in the short term." In Nigeria possibly and in Gabon and Mexico certainly France hopes to find the additional few tens of thousands of barrels per day which will enable it to restore--on paper--the balance of its oil supplies. On paper because, as we know, in contrast with Gulf oil neither the Mexican nor the Gabonese crude is necessarily directed to French refineries. This is a result of Gabon's specific position and Mexico's geographical situation.

What is certain is that France will pay more for the oil it buys in order to be certain that it will not lack any. This is a law imposed by circumstances even if not by exporting countries. The coming meetings of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] Executive Council will undoubtedly enable that Arab organization to ratify the price increases decreed by the Gulf countries or even to harmonize with other Arab countries a policy aimed at ensuring a general price increase which seems inevitable, even if the Saudis, who have broken off their diplomatic relations with Libya, try to moderate the price increase process. The aim of the 8 December meeting of OAPEC ministers in Kuwait will be to prepare for an OPEC conference which is to be held on Bali (Indonesia) on 15 December. It seems that this conference will be very important. Iraq and Iran could well find themselves seated at the same negotiating table and it is already being whispered behind the scenes that the Bali meeting could lead to a settlement of the Iraq-Iranian dispute. Why not, even though for the time being this seems to be a completely utopian idea? Be that as it may, experts are afraid that the political climate (and also the fact that OPEC production is very low--24 million barrels per day) could prove favorable to a steep--whether disorderly or otherwise-price increase.... Neither from the viewpoint of business activity nor from that of employment does the year 1981 look very promising. It could be even worse than expected.

GISCARD TO PAY 'WORKING VISIT' TO ITALY

LD071612 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing will go to Italy in 20 days' time on a working visit. The French president will remain there for 48 hours and will be received in a private audience by John Paul II on 28 November. Before that he will have talks with the president of the republic and the chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers.

MITTERRAND TO VISIT U.S. 5-8 DEC; CHINA TRIP PLANNED

NC081904 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Nov (AFP)--French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand, who today officially declared his candidacy in the spring French presidential elections, will visit the United States from December 5 to 8, it was learned today. Mr Mitterrand is also expected to visit China, but no dates for that trip have been set.

PREMIER BARRE VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For Belgrade reportage on the visit of Premier Raymond Barre to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 13 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

MITTERRAND LEFT AS SOLE PS 'CANDIDATE FOR THE CANDIDACY'

LD131049 Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 80 pp 1,6

[Jean-Marie Colombani report: "Francois Mitterrand Submits His Presidential Election Candidacy to the PS Members"]

[Text] The PS Executive Committee meeting devoted to registering the PS "candidates for the candidacy" was taken by suprise by Francois Mitterrand's initiative as soon as the meeting started on Saturday morning.

Minority group leaders Rocard and Mauroy, who were holding group meetings elsewhere, were not even present.

In a letter to the Executive Committee members the PS first secretary took note of the appeals sent to him by 75 federation executive committees and said that he agreed to "submit his candidacy" to the PS members' vote.

Executive Committee Chairman Louis Mermaz also read a letter from Michel Rocard submitting his own candidacy. However, this letter, dated 5 November, refers to the "promises" previously made by the Yvelines deputy. The clarity of the position adopted by the party first secretary scarcely left any doubt about the attitude that Mr Rocard will take, since he promised at the Metz congress in April 1979 not to stand as a rival candidate against the first secretary. He was therefore obliged to withdraw his candidacy on Saturday, and his aide confirmed that.

Mr. Mitterrand chose to express his intention briefly, considering that the Executive Committee did not have the capacity to approve or disapprove the candidate or candidates. At this stage he decided to follow "administrative" procedure, perhaps waiting to deliver a more detailed statement in Carmaux the next day. The first secretary's decision is in keeping with his statement in Marseille on 26 October. After that speech to Bouches-du-Rhone party members, clearly showing that he would henceforth try to create the right conditions for his own candidacy, Mr Mitterrand had to reconcile two conflicting needs: On the one hand to be more precise in order not to deflate his supporters, who had successfully been trying to spark off appeals in his favor within federation executive committees, and on the other not to be too precise in order to ensure that Mr Rocard would stay in the race. The objective of Mr Mitterrand's friends was, therefore, to force the Yvelines deputy to accept a duel with the first secretary within the party in order to show that the first secretary still has a majority.

Finally, the first secretary felt that he could no longer make do with evasive statements: According to him, that approach would have been misunderstood both within the party and among public opinion. However, by choosing to make his position clear he has given Mr Rocard the opportunity of withdrawing his candidacy (Jean-Pierre Chevenement indicated that he would do likewise). The Yvelines deputy's strategy has therefore failed for the time being; his aim was not only to prevent Mr Mitterrand from being a candidate but also to obtain Mitterrand's support so that he could appear to be a candidate with a "consensus" in the party. It must be admitted that this was not the case.

Mr Mitterrand's supporters mention two events explaining their leader's determination, when he had hitherto been hesitant and had stated that he "did not want to be a candidate," first being the television interview granted by Edgard Pisani in which the senator for Haute-Marne, a supporter of Mr Rocard, expressed the hope that Mr Mitterrand might "hand over"; second, Mr Rocard's statement at Conflans-Sainte-Honorine on 19 October which convinced the first secretary that the Yvelines deputy, in addressing himself to the country, had just made a mistake with regard to the party and that his image would be tarnished by the bad taste of that performance.

Mr Rocard's supporters note that, far from being damaged, the Yvelines deputy's public image is improving in the opinion polls. They consider that Mr Mitterrand is henceforth "face-to-face with his responsibilities," in other words the responsibilities of a man who has run the risk of eliminating the "best Socialist candidate." It is true that Mr Mitterrand certainly did not want to be in this position by 8 November. Had he not explained frequently and at length that any Socialist candidate would gain from waiting at least until the beginning of next year, to avoid exposing himself alone to the attacks of the PS' adversaries and of its former leftwing partner?

So Mr Mitterrand has chosen what seemed to him the lesser of two evils: Although he is officially only a candidate for the candidacy, he is in fact the only man in that position and is faced with a public which, according to the opinion polls, seems to prefer the Yvelines deputy.

Chevenement Statement

LD131057 Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Jean-Pierre Chevenement, one of the leading members of the Center for Socialist Studies, Research and Information, has told us: "Francois Mitterand's decision will enable the PS to draw up battle formation quickly. We must now have only one concern: to mobilize the party, rally the left around it and bring about the great national people's democratic upsurge which will make it possible to oust Giscard. As far as the PS candidates are concerned, it goes without saying that I would have been a candidate only if Francois Mitterrand were not a candidate."

POLL CONDUCTED ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

LD131101 Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] L'EXPRESS of 8-14 November publishes the second "general picture of the situation in the presidential election"--an opinion poll carried out by the Louis Harris-France Institute between 23 and 29 October on 966 people forming a representative cross-section of the French population aged 18 and over.

Two hypotheses were put for the first round: One with Mr Mitterrand as candidate and the other with Mr Rocard. In both cases Mr Chirac and Mr Debre are assumed to stand. According to this opinion poll people intend to vote in the following way:

1. Giscard d'Estaing, 34 percent; Mitterrand, 19 percent; Marchais, 18 percent; Chirac, 12 percent; Debre, 6 percent; Lalonde, 5 percent. Compared with the poll carried out in September Giscard d'Estaing has dropped two points and Mitterrand one point, while Marchais, Debre and Lalonde have each gained one point, Chirac's score staying the same.

2. Giscard d'Estaing, 30 percent; Rocard, 25 percent; Marchais, 17 percent; Chirac, 12 percent; Debre, 6.5 percent; Lalonde, 4 percent. When a comparison is made with September on this hypothesis, Debre has gained 1.5 points, Rocard, Chirac and Lalonde each gained 1, Marchais has dropped 1 point and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has dropped 4.

In the second round the reeults would be the following:

1. Giscard d'Estaing, 59 percent (up 4 points over September); Mitterrand, 41 percent (down 4 points).

2. Giscard d'Estaing 51 percent (down 1 point); Rocard, 49 percent (up 1 point).

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE of 8 November publishes its monthly poll carried out by SOFRES between 23 and the 29 October on 974 people representing a cross-section of the French population aged 18 years and over. On the confidence scale Valery Giscard d'Estaing is down 1 point over the result recorded in October (50 percent as against 51 percent). Raymond Barre has also lost 1 point (34 percent as against 35 percent).

Among the opposition members whom the French people would like to see play an important role in the future, Michel Rocard is up 3 points (51 percent as against 48 percent), as is Pierre Mauroy (32 percent against 29 percent), while the scores achieved by Francois Mitterrand and Georges Marchais remain the same (31 percent for the former, 19 percent for the latter. Among leading members of the majority Jacques Chirac is down 1 point (32 percent as against 33 percent) while Michel Debre is up 1 point (28 percent as against 27 percent) and Jacques Chaban-Delmas is up 2 points (29 percent as against 27 percent).

POLICE GENERAL LO PRETE INDICTED IN OIL SCANDAL

AU111357 Rome ANSA in English 0905 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 11 Nov (ANSA)--A magistrate in the northern Italian city of Treviso, spearheading investigations into the nation's oil scandal, confirmed in the evening that a warrant has been signed for the arrest of Finance Police General Donato Lo Prete, the former head of the confidential office who went on to become chairman of the Finance Police chiefs-of-staff.

The general of the National Police Force responsible for tracking down fiscal violations was suspended from his duties last year, when he was commander of Milan area finance police, after notification from the courts that he was under investigation. General Lo Prete allegedly tipped off oil dealer Bruno Musselli, thought to be one of the key industry figures involved in the colossal tax fraud, that his offices were about to be searched. Musselli, an ex-consul in Chile, has fled abroad. The scandal broke in recent weeks when the commanding general of the police, Raffaele Guidice, was arrested on cover-up charges in connection with the tax swindle.

Many of the nation's leading oil magnates allegedly cheated the Italian state out of an estimated 2.35 billion dollars in taxes with the ploy of passing off their gasoline sales as heating fuel on fiscal documents. Manufacturing taxes on heating fuel in Italy are much lower than those on gasoline. The lucrative fraud, which reportedly went on for several years in the 1970's, was allegedly covered up by prominent business, political and government figures as well as by high-placed police officials.

The names of Industry Minister Antonio Bisaglia and two undersecretaries in the present government have been dragged into the scandal, and Sereno Freato, a close aide of the late Christian Democrat party chairman, Aldo Moro, has been notified that he is under investigation.

Parallel to the magistrates' probe into the mass of documents and cancelled checks seized in connection with the affair, legislators are at work drafting bills for new laws aimed at stopping this form of rampant fiscal fraud. In a statement to Parliament last week, Finance Minister Franco Reviglio sought to scale down the figures widely applied to the scandal and disclosed that the evasion is more on the order of 152 billion lire, 170 million dollars, according to the evidence compiled thus far in criminal proceedings underway.

BERLINGUER GIVES OPINIONS ON NEW U.S. PRESIDENT

LD121233 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

["Text" of Secretary General Berlinguer 5 November closing speech at PCI Central Committee meeting in Rome: "We Must Smash Anticommunist Prejudice"]

[Excerpt] The election of Ronald Reagan to the U.S. presidency by an impressive and higher than predicted majority raises disturbing questions about future American policy and about American responses in international relations and in the life of a world where tensions are already numerous, acute and dangerous.

It is true that there are certain precedents to counsel caution: The policy pursued by American presidents has not always been the policy they proclaimed during their election campaigns, indeed there has often been a clear separation between the two. Once in the White House, in fact--as happens to people assuming the leadership of other great countries whose orientations are capable of influencing world affairs and the destiny of peace in a determining fashion, when they become aware of the terrifying potential of the weapons which the great powers have in their arsenals--they come, they must come to weigh carefully their tremendous responsibility.

However, things being as they are, we cannot ignore the fact that Reagan has won on the crest of a rightwing wave which he himself greatly helped to foster, taking advantage of the mistakes, vacillations and nonfeasance of, as well as the concessions made to the right by, Carter himself.

Nor can we overlook another factor: Reagan appears to have a view of the United States and its international role which does not accord with the changes that have occurred in the world in recent decades and recent years or, especially, with the opinions determined by the needs, the impulses and the strength of the developing countries, which are deeply irritated by the rebuffs they have recently received from the industrialized countries (including the United States, naturally) and are strongly determined to exercise their rights and defend their independence and their national sovereignty.

Dealing with these needs requires the industrialized countries not only to take a new view of these questions which will aim to overcome the depraved mechanism of unequal exchange but, above all, to prove capable of effecting profound changes in their own internal setups in the direction--to use an expression which has become our own--of austerity and renewal. It does not seem to me that Reagan even approaches such an awareness; Carter showed some indication of it in past yars, but Carter also took backward steps in response to the voice of a widespread public opinion in his country which is equally lacking in such an awareness.

There is something else too: Some of Reagan's statements in recent months have aroused the overt sympathy and support of men who lead some of the world's most reactionary regimes, particularly in Latin America.

So it is clear that, if the policies which characterized Reagan's election campaign--and which, I repeat, had widespread support among the American electorate--are not attenuated, we will have to face the possibility of a period of sharper tensions and of more serious dangers to peace in various parts of the world; Latin America, the Middle East and even Europe. What is more, some of the statements made by European politicians immediately after the election are already expressing their worries in that direction.

BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON PCI RELATIONS WITH OTHER PARTIES

AU120934 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 12 Nov (ANSA)--Ferment within the ranks of Italy's ruling Christian Democrat party [DC] is on the upswing with preparations fully underway for the DC National Council assembly, expected for the end of the month, to be given the job of picking a new party chairman to replace Arnaldo Forlani, who is now the head of the Rome government.

The date for the National Council assembly will be put on the calendar tomorrow during the DC leadership meeting.

DC Secretary Flaminio Piccoli, sounding out the leaders of the various factions on the list of candidates for the post and furthering his bid to achieve a more unified management of party affairs, began a series of consultations yesterday which included a meeting with Senate Speaker Amintore Fanfani.

In another development on the nation's political scene, Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Communist Party [PCI], took up the matter of the "historic compromise," the PCI proposed working understanding with the Christian Democrats, in a nationally televised interview in the evening.

The head of the major opposition alignment affirmed that "the historic compromise is still substantially the valid line within the PCI though it is continuously necessary to clarify that the expression 'historic compromise' has been subjected to misunderstandings to the extent that in some areas of public opinion it represents a two-way agreement for governing between the PCI and the DC."

Moving on to the sensitive area of Communist relations with the Socialist Party, Berlinguer said that the improvement in these ties "must be concretely measured in the policies conducted by the two parties."

In reference to the DC, the Communist leader said he did not think that an agreement would be possible with the ruling party in the shape in which it came out of its spring national congress.

PRC DELEGATION FROM GUANGXI VISITS SICILY

AU082000 Rome ANSA in English 1927 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Palermo, 8 Nov (ANSA)--A delegation of the Chinese Autonomous Region of Guangxi on an official visit to Sicily, met here today with Regional Council President Mario d'Acquisto.

In welcoming the Chinese visitors, d'Acquisto said that two nations, despite their geographical distance, can actually be very close if there are feelings of good will and desire to collaborate between the two peoples.

(Liang Huashin), heading the Chinese delegation, voiced his thanks for the welcome given the Guangxi representatives and quoted an old Chinese saying "Even if countries are far from one another, their peoples are close."

"The Chinese and Italian peoples are intently working at creating a better future and a happy destiny.

"We will learn many things here in Sicily and this visit to your region will certainly bolster the friendly ties between the Italian and Chinese peoples."

POPE ADDRESSES POLISH PILGRIMS ON COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENTS

LD121624 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Speech by Pope John Paul II to Polish pilgrims at the Vatican on 12 November--recorded]

[Excerpt] I would like today to express, in your presence here, my joy with what has recently happened in our fatherland, the joy I feel with this wise and mature agreement, which took place between the authorities and the newly-created trade unions--the independent trade unions which on the basis of their confirmed status begin their activity. I also wish to give my blessing, from the depth of my heart, to these new institutions, these new trade unions in the ranks of which are gathered enormous numbers of my compatriots [words indistinct]. At the same time I wish that this maturity displayed in the behavior of our compatriots, both the community--and in particular--the working people, and the authorities in the last few months still continues to be shared by us and that Poland continues to find support in these forces of the spirit which through Christ, his gospel, his cross [words indistinct] have become the great inheritance of our fatherland.

I would like you who are present here to convey these best wishes and prayers of mine to all the compatriots in the fatherland and also outside its borders. Praised be Jesus Christ.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON MADRID CSCE SESSION

First Official Session Postponed

LD121126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] There was some surprise this morning over the postponement of the first official session of the Madrid conference here at the Palace of Congresses. It has now been announced that Prime Minister Suarez will address the conference not at 1130 as scheduled but at 1300.

The reason is the following: In the absence of agreement on the agenda, every point, every address, every decision has to be approved immediately. So, in order to avoid having to consult each of the 35 countries individually, a representative group has been set up which will approve each matter. This group comprises: Spain and the United States for the Western side; Luxembourg, for the EEC; Austria and Switzerland for the neutral countries; and the USSR, for the Warsaw Pact.

This morning approval was given for the inaugural session to be postponed until 1300. During this 90 minutes the group is getting on with drawing for the order in which countries will make their initial general statements.

This order will be announced immediately after Prime Minister Suarez' address, which will be carried live by Madrid radio and television.

Suarez Delivers Opening Address

LD121434 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Inaugural speech by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez to the CSCE followup conference at the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions in Madrid--live]

[Excerpt] The years which have passed since the present process began have become known by the conventional name of "detente". The interpretations which have been attributed to its scope and aims are quite varied. Above all, the Helsinki Final Act tried to reflect the limits and the possibilities of the concept which now governs our relations. It seems to me that it would now be opportune, as we embark on our work, to reflect together for a moment about that concept and particularly about its reality.

Certainly miracles cannot be expected from the conference. Indeed, it would not be realistic to think that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a system isolated from the rest of the world functioning under laws of its own. The conference is only a forum, a table for negotiations where the 35 states which signed the Helsinki Act sit down from time to time to review its fulfillment and to continue developing it through fresh proposals.

Its results depend inevitably on the spirit, the political will and the degree of mutual trust which the negotiators bring to the table. And that political will and trust are dictated by the state of the framework of bilateral and multilateral relations among the 35 countries which signed the act. And the state of those relations is influenced by everything happening in the world, but especially by the conduct of each and every one of the signatory countries. That is the nature of things and to shut one's eyes to it would serve no purpose.

There are times when it seems we are conducting a dialogue of the deaf. We all invoke detente, but that word carries different meanings according to who uses it.

There are times when there appears to exist a mutual fear that the concept of detente which the other holds conceals exceptions, reservations of mind and interpretations which may allow him to attain unilateral advantages and reduce one's own security.

Obviously there cannot be detente without security, and if the process initiated at Helsinki is to survive and gather strength, then beginning from the different types of political, economic and social systems and from the ideological differences which mark them, it is necessary to reach a new concept of detente acceptable to all. This new concept of detente, which is not an end in itself but rather a necessary means for the building of peace, must make it possible for us to overcome the symptoms of exhaustion which the process is currently displaying and which are threatening to take us back to the cold war period.

This new concept must include a renunciation of attempts to obtain unilateral advantages, so that nobody might feel himself threatened in his security, and also an avoidance of situations capable of endangering relations between signatory states.

Spain will always give decisive backing to any negotiated attempt to limit the arms race and turn the ideal of disarmament into an attainable goal. Spain believes that contacts between the great powers in their efforts on behalf of detente represent a guarantee--albeit an incomplete one--that disarmament may cease to be a still remote objective.

But security, especially where regional problems are concerned, cannot be the exclusive preserve of the great powers. And the concept of detente is, moreover, in the only form in which it can be acceptable, a complex reality. Alongside the essential aspects of security there can be no talk of detente without conduct which safeguards human rights, which must be universally respected because there can be no true detente if there are no guarantees for the rights and freedoms of the individual, which are the foundaton and ultimate aim of peace.

I should also like to refer to concern over the subject of terrorism, the most detestable and brutal manner of attacking the right which every person has to safety and life. Political stability and the normal functioning of institutions are at times disrupted in various countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act by terrorism, whose eradication is particularly difficult because it enjoys the support of international groups.

Spain believes that the most suitable answer to this situation lies in a globalized strategy in which, alongside whatever measures are taken by those directly affected, there is also taken the necessary joint international and diplomatic action without which the efforts made by those directly affected will be less effective. My country believes that the Helsinki Act should be deepened in this area so as to move from the mere undertaking contained in the act to refrain from rendering direct or indirect assitance to terrorist action, so as to move I repeat, to cooperation among all signatory states for the eradication of terrorism.

Delegates Address Working Session

LD121856 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The first working session has just ended with four addresses--those of the foreign ministers of Belgium, Canada and Ireland and the Netherlands ambassador.

The first address of the plenary session was that of the Belgian foreign minister, Nothomb. For some 20 minutes he reviewed the subjects which will be discussed throughout the whole of the conference, continually referring to the Helsinki Final Act.

With reference to the review of the fulfillment of these agreements, Nothomb was very tough with the Soviets, attacking the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan and asking for the free self-determination of the country although it may not be a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act. He also touched upon the subject of human rights, accusing certain countries who did not respect them specifically on points concerning the freedom of movement of individuals, rights of association and facilities given to the media. He ended by offering Brussels as the venue for the next conference, as he hopes it will continue.

Then Ambassador (Ivan Dogen), chief of the Dutch delegation, spoke. He also gave an address in a similar vein, quoting textually the tragic case of Afghanistan.

Then the Canadian foreign minister and the Irish foreign minister, in that order, continued. They touched upon the same subjects. The Canadian proposed a high-level meeting with the aim of giving greater clarification to the subject of human rights, information between countries, and so forth.

The Irishman said that the detente preached by the conference could not withstand another shock like that of Afghanistan.

The working group, whose session lasted longer than was scheduled, adopted several points, the right of address of all the states, maximum duration of 30 minutes for each address and the parallel functioning of the working group while the plenary session is meeting. This work will be carried out from 1000 to 1330 and from 1530 to 1900.

FRG Foreign Minister Arrives

LD130352 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Madrid tonight. Tomorrow Genscher will explain to the delegations attending the Madrid conference the West German Government's position with regard to the development of the process which began at the Helsinki conference.

Bucharest Proposed as Next Venue

LD130356 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Romania has confirmed its candidature to be the host of the next Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, specifically in Bucharest. It has submitted a formal proposal in this regard.

SPAIN WILL NOT PERMIT FOREIGN BASES IN CANARIES

LD122234 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Niv 80

[Text] The Diplomatic Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a note confirming that, on the part of the Spanish Government, there has not existed nor does there exist any plan to entrust the defense of the national territory of the Canary Islands to foreign powers or international organizations nor, under any circumstances, will its use as a base or platform against third-party countries be permitted. The note is the consequence of news which has appeared on alleged U.S. plans for the installation of U.S. bases on the island of Hierro.

PREPARATIONS FOR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS REPORTED

LD130412 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Pedro Fernandez Cespedes report]

[Excerpts] Everything is ready for the 15th congress of the Socialist International, which begins tomorrow. Among the preparations today is the working session held in camera by the organization's Political Bureau from 1430 to early this evening, when its most prominent leaders were received by His Majesty King Juan Carlos at Oriente Palace. The reception--which was cordial--included direct person-to-person communication on very diverse subjects, according to Felipe Gonzalez.

Everything seems to indicate that the greatest concern of this socialist summit--as always--is the danger of bipolarization of international relations. This is implied by the analysis made by the president of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, and by the statements made by the majority of the socialist leaders on their arrival in Madrid. For example, Senegalese President Leopold Senghor said at Barajas Airport that, at the beginning of the 1980's, the most important problem is without doubt the North-South dialogue because, at present, the problems which seem most national [as heard] cannot find their solution in the context of one country or one continent. For this reason, the Socialist International decided that the problem of the North-South dialogue would be the key subject of this congress.

The president of the organization, Willy Brandt, addressed the members of the Political Bureau on this subject in the working session which was held today behind closed doors. In effect, Mr. Brandt said that if the socialist summit begins in a situation in which certain elements do not make peace more secure, then the objective continues to be the same, that is, serious negotiations on the limitation of arms and disarmament. In fact, Willy Brandt gave a pessimistic view of the present world situation because, among other things, he said that, after the U.S. elections, there is no longer the possibility that the SALT II agreement will be ratified, and because, in his opinion, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has not been at all encouraging.

The secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party does not consider the CSCE as having failed. It is curious that none of the socialist leaders forgets, in his statements, the slightest allusion to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. For example, Carlos Andres Perez, the former president of Venezuela, is deeply concerned about Mr Reagan and believes that Reagan is a cause of grave concern for Latin America. And, if Carlos Andres Perez is worried about Mr Reagan, Willy Brandt fears the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, a conflict in which, from tomorrow, Olof Palme is going to act as a mediator. Palme, secretary general of the Swedish Social Democrat Party, will leave the congress.

Mr Brandt is also concerned about the occupation of Afghanistan and the Polish labor movement, for which, at this meeting behind closed doors, he expressed his best wishes and his utmost sympathy.

Tomorrow at 1030 the congress will begin with addresses by Felipe Gonzalez and Willy Brandt, and then the participants will debate the first subject of the 15th congress of the Socialist International, namely, international relations, on which the Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, will make an address.

DENMARK

AFP: GROUP JAILED FOR PLOTTING GOVERNMENT OVERTHROW

NC131033 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Copenhagen, 13 Nov (AFP)--Sixteen people are in jail in Denmark on charges of plotting to topple the throne, the Danish Government and Parliament, the police said today. Preben Andersen of the criminal police said that his men had been investigating the case for around a year.

He refused to give many details but said that the 16 were originally charged with drug smuggling. During questioning, it emerged that the group hoped to totally disrupt Danish society, attacking business as well as political figures.

Describing the group as "revolutionary fanatics" the police said machineguns and revolvers had been found at their headquarters.

JORGENSEN, OLESEN FLYING TO MADRID; BROADCAST CAUSES DISPUTE

LD131004 Copenhagen Domestic Service in English 0715 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Spain's ambassador to Denmark flew to Madrid yesterday after tension over a series of Radio Denmark broadcasts that focused on Basque separatism. There are conflicting reports on whether the diplomat was called home because of the radio program. The Danish foreign minister, Kjeld Olesen, said in a radio interview last night the broadcast had created a problem between Copenhagen and Madrid. Olesen and Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen are due to fly today to Madrid, scene of the European security conference, and Olesen said he would discuss the matter with Spain's foreign minister.

TRADE UNION PRESENTS CIVIL RIGHTS PROTEST TO CEAUSESCU

LD121946 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Danish Federation of Trade Unions today handed a letter to Romanian President Ceausescu, who is on a visit to Denmark, calling for an end to the persecution and imprisonment of dissidents in Romania. The letter names in particular four Romanian civil rights fighters who, according to the federation, are in prison because of their views.

On the third day of his state visit to Denmark, Ceausescu signed an economic agreement, which, among other things, gives Romania a credit of 100 million Danish crowns.

FINLAND

LOVISA II NUCLEAR POWER STATION BEGINS TRIAL OPERATION

LD061521 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Trial operation was begun at the second nuclear power unit at the Lovisa power station on Tuesday afternoon. This means that the unit is now producing a few megawatts of electricity with a maximum efficieny of 7 percent of total capacity during the initial trial period, an Imatran Voima Company spokesman said.

Imatran Voima has already applied to the Radiation Safety Institute for permission to increase the unit's capacity, and the company thinks that the unit will be producing electricity to full capacity before the end of 1980.

Work on the first unit has also progressed according to schedule. The first unit can be connected to the national electricity supply network in December, the Imatran Voima spokesman said.

SWEDEN

OLOF PALME DISCUSSES UN MEDIATION OF IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD121258 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Olof Palme, who has been asked by the United Nations to try to mediate in the war between Iran and Iraq, gave a press conference this morning. When the UN secretary general asks me, I naturally cannot say "no," said Olof Palme, who also believes that his mediation task is difficult but meaningful.

[Begin recording] One must not have any expectations of rapid results. But this is an important link in the process which must lead to peace. I am glad that both sides have shown a positive interest in a UN contribution and in my engagement in the matter. This will make the task meaningful, even though it is difficult.

[Question] You have no previous experience of such tasks?

[Answer] No.

[Question] What grounds are there for believing that just you will manage this?

[Answer] It is not for me to answer this question. I have by no means had any ambitions to obtain this task. I was asked to do it, with the support of both sides, and this has not happened before. In this case I must make myself available and try to resolve the task in the best way.

[Question] Is this a beginning of an international career, for instance within the United Nations?

[Answer] Absolutely not. I am chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, and for a Swedish Social Democrat there is no higher ambition than this. As long as the party wants me and I have strength, I will stay in this job. I think that it is in line with the entire ideology of social democracy to work for peace and international solidarity. Thus I believe it is fully consistent with the work of chairman of the Social Democratic Party. But I have told Secretary General Waldheim that my time is limited, and that for this task I cannot entirely neglect my duties within Sweden. He has accepted this and [word indistinct] find various practical solutions to deal with the situation. [End recording]

Palme is now going to meet UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in New York on Friday. On Sunday he will go to Geneva and from there on to Tehran and Baghdad, but he does not exactly know yet when that will be.

'TERRITORIAL' ASPECTS DISCUSSED IN SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

NC122024 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The second round of intercommunal talks concluded today with the continuation of the discussion on the territorial aspects of the Cypriot issue. Today's meeting, which is the eighth in the framework of intercommunal talks, opened this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

In statements made prior to the meeting, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi, said he did not know whether proposals would be submitted today, but added that the proposals which had already been submitted on the territorial aspect were to be discussed.

Answering a reported remark that the Turkish Cypriot side did not submit concrete proposals, Gobbi said: As I also said last time, there are two ways of tackling this problem. One method is translated into more concrete lines, the other method is that, before we translate into concrete lines, it is necessary to reach agreement on certain criteria as a prerequisite. To another remark that these criteria have been agreed upon between Makarios and Denktas, Gobbi replied: That is correct. These criteria, however, were general guidelines. Now, more specific details must be given to these criteria.

Answering a question on whether an agreement should first be reached on the criteria before the talks proceed with the question of territorial arrangements, Gobbi said this was the opinion of one of the parties. He added: I think it will be a necessary prerequisite to agree on certain criteria before we go ahead.

To another question concerning the reason why everyone says the third round will be very serious, Gobbi replied: Because the talks are developing in a very positive manner, every round constitutes progress and when one makes progress one touches on sensitive areas. Gobbi clarified that by positive development he meant as far as the substance of the problem was concerned, and noted that the previous meeting was very positive and the dialogue proceeded in depth. The UN secretary general's special representative expressed optimism that the end of this round of talks will be very good.

Mr Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the intercommunal talks, stated before the meeting began that the Turkish Cypriot side was expected today to submit certain concrete proposals on the territorial aspect. Asked to clarify the question of approaching the territorial issue, the Greek Cypriot negotiator said that, as it is known, there are certain criteria regarding the territorial aspect in the four guidelines of February 1977. Asked whether he would define these criteria once more, Ioannidhis stressed that what actually matters in the territorial aspect is how one translates these criteria on territory. He added: On the map. Answering another question whether percentages are being discussed during the course of the talks, Ioannidhis stated that the territorial aspect should be discussed in terms of area.

Turkish Cypriot interlocutor Onan stated before the meeting that the Turkish Cypriot side was to submit its proposals on the territorial aspect and listen to the proposals of the Greek Cypriot side. Asked whether he would submit a map, Onan said that proposals were certainly to be submitted but refrained from giving any details. Asked to say whether he would be more specific today on the criteria of the territorial aspect, Onan replied that his side has been very clear and will continue to be specific. The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor went on to say that it depends on how one approaches the issue. He said: My approach is that if we agree on the principles, then translating them onto paper would become increasingly easy. Asked whether he could disclose any percentages on the territorial issue, Onan replied that he could not do such a thing because, as he put it, he was submitting percentages. In conclusion, Onan described all the meetings within the framework of the intercommunal talks as very useful.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR MADRID CONFERENCE

NC130935 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left today for Madrid where he will attend the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In a statement before his departure, Rolandhis said that he considered the Madrid conference the most important conference of 1980. He added that the degree of tension or detente that will prevail in the international arena during the coming years is dependent on the outcome of this conference. Rolandhis said that due to the present international climate, there are already serious difficulties facing the conference which, he added, are expected to become more difficult when substantive issues are discussed. In conclusion, Rolandhis said that Cyprus, together with nonaligned and other countries, will attempt to contribute to the success of the conference.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER SOFIANOS ESTABLISHES POLITICAL PARTY

NC091549 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The founding conference of the Pan-Cyprian Revitalization Front [PAME] was held in Nicosia today. The main speaker was Mr Sofianos, who analyzed the declaration of basic principles and targets of PAME.

Concerning the national issue, Mr Sofianos said that the front supports a just, peaceful and political solution based on the UN resolutions and the summit agreements for an independent, unitary, federal, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. He also expressed support for the intercommunal talks, the idea of an international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework, abolition of foreign bases and the granting by the United Nations of international guarantees. Mr Sofianos also referred to the need for a strong defensive shielding and the existence of a strong internal front. At the same time, he also advocated that there should be a mixed economic system of private initiative and state intervention.

Referring to the establishment of PAME, Mr Sofianos said the front was formed in order to coalesce the pro-Makarios forces who, as he put it, today feel they are hanging in the air, homeless, as far as partisanship is concerned. The founding meeting elected Mr Sofianos chairman of PAME and the members of the front's Central Committee.

DEPUTY PAPADHOPOULOS ESTABLISHES 'CENTER UNION' PARTY

NC121843 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] At a press conference today, independent Deputy Tasos Papadhopoulos announced the establishment of a political movement called Center Union [enosis kendrou] on behalf of those who play a leading role in the movement and as one of them.

In his statement, among other things, Papadhopoulos said that the Center Union can and must fill the gap, as he put it, created by the deficiency of the present political leadership and thus avert polarization and, he added, contribute to a solid unity of those who believe they belong to the forces of the center and to reverse the dangerous downhill trend to class showdown. Papadhopoulos expressed support for the procedure of the intercommunal talks under UN auspices toward finding a solution which, as he put it, would insure an end to the invasion and safeguard the inalienable and reasonable demands of all Cypriot citizens within the framework of a federal, demilitarized, nonaligned and unitary state entity. He added: Such a solution is outlined in the proposals submitted by the Greek Cypriot side in April 1977.

He also said that the positions and manifesto of the Center Union will be released to the press when they have been worked out in detail.

Answering questions, Papadhopoulos said that the leadership and other organs of the party will emerge from elections and that the group of independent deputies formed in the House of Representatives by himself, Mr Vakis and Mr Khristofidhis will be called a "team of Center Union deputies." He also said he would not rule out any identity with homogeneous forces and cooperation with heterogeneous forces on questions such as the national issue in particular.

AKEL, CPSU DELEGATION ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON VISIT

NC121735 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text of AKEL-CPSU joint statement issued in Nicosia on visit of CPSU delegation to Cyprus at the invitation of AKEL--date not given]

[Text] The CPSU delegation that visited Cyprus 3-10 November 1980 held talks at the headquarters of the AKEL Central Committee on 4 and 10 November. The CPSU representatives at the talks were: Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, head of the delegation and CPSU Central Committee deputy member; Comrade Igor Viktorovich Shakhmanov, secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee in Moscow [name and title as published] and Comrade Karl Shemenkov, member of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. AKEL was represented at the talks by Comrades E. Papaioannou, AKEL Central Committee secretary general; A. Fandis, AKEL Central Committee deputy secretary general; and Y. Tasouridhis, member of AKEL Central Committee's Secretariat.

The two delegations discussed, within the traditional spirit of friendship, the comradeship and brotherly relations that prevails between CPSU and AKEL, the situation in their countries, the problems confronting them, the struggles of their parties, and the problems of the current international and world Communist movement.

The AKEL delegation briefed the CPSU delegation on the struggle of AKEL, the patriotic and democratic forces and the Cypriot people against the continuing machinations of U.S.-NATOite imperialism in imposing a NATO solution on the Cyprus issue. The Cypriot people's struggle has now become more difficult and complicated since the military coup in Turkey and Greece's reintegration in NATO's military wing.

The AKEL delegation declared the determination of the Cypriot working class and workers party to continue struggling for the rallying of the patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in a strong, united front that would successfully wage the Cypriot people's liberation, antioccupation and anti-imperialist struggle for a just, peaceful, mutually acceptable and viable solution of the Cypriot problem, i.e., a solution that would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of a federal republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of the Turkish and all foreign troops from Cyprus and its demilitarization, the right of all refugees--Greek and Turkish Cypriots--to voluntarily return to their homes under conditions of safety, and the ascertaining of the fate of missing persons.

The AKEL delegation expressed the deep gratitude of the party and the struggling Cypriot people toward the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their continued support of the Cypriot people's struggle for the free and democratic development of the Cyprus Republic.

The CPSU delegation briefed the AKEL delegation on the Soviet people's successes in fulfilling the domestic and foreign policy resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in fulfilling the duties regarding the implementation of the 1975-1980 5-year plan. The AKEL delegation was also briefed on the intensive preparations for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU delegation reiterated the assurance that it decisively supports AKEL's and the Cypriot patriotic democratic forces' difficult, self-sacrificing struggle against the interference of imperialism and its plans for a NATOite solution to the Cyprus problem--a solution that is against the will of the Cypriots--and for a peaceful and viable solution to the Cypriot problem that would respond to the vital and genuine interests of the Cypriot people--Greeks, Turks, Armenians and Maronites.

The CPSU-AKEL delegations declared their conviction that the domestic aspects of the Cyprus issue can only be solved through intercommunal talks as provided in the relevant UN resolutions and based on the Makarios-Denktas and the Kiprianou-Denktas agreements. They also support the convening of a representative international conference on the Cyprus issue, within the framework of the UN, to settle the international aspects of the Cyprus issue.

The CPSU-AKEL delegations firmly believed that the further consolidation of peace; the spreading of detente and its extension to the military sector; the ending of the arms race that the imperialist circles are promoting, headed by U.S. imperialism; the implementation of concrete measures for disarmament; the sanctioning by the U.S. Congress of the SALT II agreements; and, in general, conforming to the Helsinki Final Act--all these actions--concern the vital interests of all humanity. With regard to this, the delegations of the two parties expressed the hope that the forthcoming Madrid conference will positively contribute toward this direction of detente and peace in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two delegations expressed concern over the rapprochement and the activation of the imperialist forces with the Beijing's hegemonist, which constitutes a threat to the cause of peace and social progress.

The two delegations stressed the importance of the recent USSR-Syrian treaty of friendship and mutual aid, and expressed the conviction that this will become a positive factor in the people's struggle in the region for peace and the solution for the dangerous Middle East crisis.

They also expressed the hope that the Iraq-Iran war will end and that the two countries will solve their differences at the negotiating table in a peaceful manner.

The delegations expressed their full satisfaction with the relations of brotherly friendship and solidarity that exist between their two parties. They also expressed their mutual wish to strengthen and develop to a greater degree these brotherly relations in the interest of the two peoples, peace and social progress.

NEWSPAPER REACTIONS TO U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

NC101855 [Editorial Report] Nicosia's Greek-language press coverage of the 4 November U.S. presidential elections was highlighted by the following 6-10 November editorials and commentaries which stress the election's effect on U.S.-Cyprus relations and Mideast issues:

In a frontpage editorial on 6 November, ELEVTHERI KIPROS says that "Cyprus has watched the U.S. presidential election with very little interest," adding that "Cyprus did not wish Jimmy Carter's reelection." About Ronald Reagan, the paper says that "the new U.S. president is a new personality, actually he has not made any promise about Cyprus," and that he had said something about Cyprus on one occasion "for consumption by the Greek-American lobby, but actually he did not say anything very concrete or very positive." The paper stresses: "We must be very careful and very cautious with the new U.S. Government. If it shows an interest in Cyprus, we must be bold and flexible and must respond with all prudence required by circumstances. But, if not, we must remain devoted to the United Nations and the friends who warmly support our struggle."

In a frontpage editorial headlined "The Hour of Deeds" I MAKHI of 6 November says that outgoing President Carter has violated his promises and "leaves us, particularly the Greeks of Cyprus and all the Greeks in general, with the worst of memories." The paper adds that it is natural for the Greeks, moreover the Greeks of Cyprus, "to be pleased with Mr Reagan's victory, because so far the U.S. president-elect has not wronged us, nor has he done anything against us." The paper refers to a "promise by Mr Reagan to Greek-American Christopher that if he is elected president he will work for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops from Cyprus" and says that the hour of deeds by Mr Reagan has come and "the Greeks, particularly we, here in Cyprus, who are the victims of the Turkish invasion, expect to see these deeds implemented."

In its page 2 "Our Positions" column, O AGON of 6 November carries a commentary entitled "The New U.S. President," and states "it would be political naivete either to rejoice at or to be disappointed by Mr Ronald Reagan's election as U.S. president. By now we should have been convinced that U.S. foreign policy does not change with the change in the White House--it does not change to the extent that it would directly affect us." The paper adds that Carter's defeat "is an indication of the American people's disappointment in the administration of the outgoing president who has failed to keep his lavish election promises. At this point we must say that in the case of Cyprus Mr Carter proved to be deceitful and we therefore are not sorry about his defeat." The paper reiterates that "we do not expect a radical change in the U.S. attitude as a result of Mr Reagan's victory. What we expect is that he should not show a similar scandalous favoritism for Turkey--as his predecessor in office has done--and thus incite Turkish intransigence."

In a backpage editorial entitled "The U.S. Elections," KHARAVYI of 6 November stresses that "the Cypriot people are disturbed and in agony because of Ronald Reagan's election, despite their bitter disappointment about his rival, Carter. And this is so because the Cypriot people feel that international tension, cold war and the arms race will have negative repercussions on the efforts for a peaceful and fair Cyprus solution through the United Nations."

In its page 3 "Freely" column entitled "State Department and the Cyprus Issue," I SIMERINI of 7 November says that "no prediction can be made without considering the present position of the Cyprus problem within U.S. foreign policy" and notes that "there is no doubt that following Greece's reintegration into NATO this position is now being given lesser priority."

Stating that "Roger's intervention has put things in their place" the paper points out that "the Cyprus problem continues to be a cause for concern because the fact that it has not yet been settled constitutes a wound that has not been completely healed. However, the serious dangers to the United States and NATO seem to have passed." The paper concludes that because of this "it is imperative for us to strengthen our efforts and to increase our vigilance in order to maintain some substantive U.S. interest in Cyprus."

TA NEA of 9 November carries a brief commentary in its "Positions" column on page 5, entitled "Reagan" strongly attacking Reagan's "provocative" statement on the PLO and adding, "thus he reveals the true nature of U.S. policy." In conclusion, it says that "neither Reagan nor any other imperialist will ever be able to crush the Palestinian revolution."

In its "Liberal" column on page 3, O FILELEVTHEROS on 9 November carries a commentary headlined "Change of Guard at the White House," noting that the new U.S. administration will affect world affairs. The paper adds that "we must weight things as best as we can in order to see how much the coming to power of the Republicans will affect the Cyprus issue." Outlining the role of U.S. policemakers, the paper observes that "judging from Reagan's preelection pronouncements and the entire philosophy with which the Republicans face world problems, all commentators conclude that the United States will follow a tough international policy in the next 4 years." Predicting an increased arms race and the creation of more sources of unrest, the paper warns: "under these circumstances we should not expect a substantive push of the Cyprus issue toward a solution. The present state of affairs in Cyprus may be 'put into the freezer'. Therefore, our policy must be to wait. But if, despite these forecasts, we note that there conditions exist for the promotion of our problem toward a fair solution, we should definitely not miss the opportunity."

The weekly I ELEVTHEROTIPIA of 10 November carries a commentary on page 7 by its columnist Kostas Yennaris entitled "Reagan, the Cold War and Cyprus." On Reagan's foreign policy, the columnist says that "the new agreement that we will seek to negotiate with the Soviet Union will be 'from a position of strength' (could there possibly be powerful and weak, victors and losers in a nuclear holocaust), thus securing nuclear superiority for the United States. However, there are more alarming elements. For example, there is talk about the appointment of the contemporary Metternich, Dr Henry Kissinger, to the office of secretary of state. Dr Kissinger is already well known to many people, and particularly to the Cypriot people." The columnist adds that it appears from things that nothing will change in connection with Cyprus because "our fate in the hands of U.S. foreign policymakers has always been the same."

KIPRIANOU ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF KYRENIA REFUGEES

NC091406 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, declared today that the refugees have the inalienable right to return to their homes under conditions of safety, and this right will never be thrown away.

Speaking at a rally in Nicosia organized by the Free Kyrenia Association, President Kiprianou also referred to the intercommunal talks and said: We are aiming for a really independent, sovereign and free Cyprus without foreign intervention and foreign armies. The president said that a final solution of the Cyprus problem must also provide for strong guarantees and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

U.S. CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

TA121721 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen David Jones has left Turkey. General Jones, who arrived as the official guest of Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, was received by Evren in Ankara and also met the armed force commanders and the commander general of the gendarmerie. The issues concerning the armed forces of the two countries were discussed during these meetings. After conducting various studies in Izmir today, Jones left for the United States.

NEWSPAPERS REACT TO U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

NC101658 [Editorial Report] Istanbul's Turkish-language press coverage of the 4 November U.S. presidential elections was highlighted by the following 6-9 November editorials and commentaries which stress the election's effect on U.S.-Turkish relations:

On 6 November, GUNAYDIN carries a commentary by Teoman Erel on the outcome of the presidential elections in the United States. Stressing the importance of the U.S. presidential elections to a country like Turkey which is situated in the Middle East where a conflagration may occur at any moment, Teoman Erel says: "The United States is the greatest economic power in the world. The strongest war machinery is again in the hands of this state. The slightest change in U.S. foreign policy may cause great repercussions both in Europe and in our region. What is more, it is quite possible for Reagan's victory to lead not to 'a slight' change, but to important changes in the U.S. policy."

Teoman Erel concludes: "Countries like ours which are geographically exposed to extremely serious dangers, must know whether or not the detente between the blocs will harden, whether or not the possibility of a war will increase and whether or not Uncle Sam will want to see his allies more disciplined. Europe is already feeling such an anxiety.

"The possibility of a tougher administration in the United States, attaching little significance to peace, is of utmost importance to a country like Turkey which is devoted to democracy, which is trying not to encourage a classic Middle East regime, which is trying to stick to Europe despite Europe's dislike for it, and which is trying to stay away from the adventures of the region."

On 6 November, HURRIYET carries an editorial by Oktay Eksi entitled "Why Reagan?" Among other things, Eksi concludes: "Turkey believes that Republican Party politicians entering the White House have, generally speaking, exhibited better understanding toward Turkey. Democratic Party politicians like Kennedy, Johnson and Carter maintained an alien and even a cool attitude toward Turkey's problems, extending a helping hand only when they had to. The change in Carter's attitude in recent years was the outcome of pressure from those running the Pentagon and the State Department. Turkey has, therefore, nothing to lament about the recent U.S. presidential elections."

Ali Sirmen, in his 6 November CUMHURIYET column says, among other things, "Reagan's demagogic character, his inability to grasp world politics and his general philosophy is causing anxiety in the minds of some circles. Some people go so far as to think that the entry to the White House of a man of Reagan's caliber is a threat to world peace."

Referring to Reagan's preelection pledges, Sirmen says he believes that Reagan will find it extremely difficult to fulfill all these economic and foreign policy pledges, and concludes: "What we can see at the moment is that the United States has a new president but that the old order will prevail."

On 6 November, TERCUMAN carries a Gunery Civaoglu editorial which says: "The results which were announced yesterday show that Reagan has secured a sweeping victory and that he has almost crushed his rival. We believe that the American people have come out against socialization measures. This inclination of the peoples of the world should show the way to Turkey which is searching for an economic model." Civaoglu then wonders whether Reagan's victory will bring changes to U.S. foreign policy and how Washington-Ankara relations will develop with a new president in the White House. Civaoglu goes on to say: "The foreign policies of superpowers do not change much when a new administration comes to power. When Carter assumed office, Turkey experienced anxious moments and yet U.S.-Turkish relations entered a positive orbit. It can be argued that Reagan's election will be more advantageous to Turkey. Reagan is inclined to pursue a comparatively tough policy toward the Soviet Union. This places Turkey in an advantageous position. During Carter's term of office, Reagan used to maintain that the United States had neglected friendly countries. He criticized the administration for allowing the Soviet bloc to snatch these friendly countries. Now he will certainly try to establish close and sincere ties with Turkey, a friendly country of special importance."

Referring to Carter's election manifesto, Civaoglu says: "Carter devoted 8 pages of his election manifesto to the Cyprus issue, openly supporting the Greek Cypriot administration. In fact, this was an election concession to voters of Greek origin, only to be forgotten after the elections. But there was not a single sentence in Reagan's election manifesto about Cyprus." Civaoglu concludes: "We may say that Reagan will not make enormous contributions to Turkey's welfare. Nevertheless, he should be preferred to Carter."

On 7 November, GUNAYDIN carries a dispatch from Washington by Ertugrul Akbay, which says: "Ronald Reagan, who will assume office as President of the United States on 20 January, has stated that he would further improve and deepen U.S.-Turkish relations. Reagan further stated that since the Korean war, Turkey has always been one of the best allies of the United States. He also argued that Turkish-U.S. relations were neglected in the past by Democratic Party leaders and that these leaders had failed to grasp adequately the importance of Turkey's friendship. Reagan said: 'Whenever a Democratic Party leader comes to power in the United States, U.S.-Turkish relations cool off. I am going to establish deeper and warmer relations with Turkey.'"

In his dispatch, Akbay further says: "On the other hand, the Voice of Germany radio [Deutsche Welle] reports that the Greeks have been alarmed by Reagan's election because they say that the United States will want a strong Turkey in the southern flank of NATO and that this might entail an increase in U.S. arms for Turkey."

CUMHURIYET for 9 November carries an unattributed article which takes Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to task for saying, among other things, that "Turkish-U.S. relations are based on an identity of interests and on an identity of views on world problems. We hope Turkish-U.S. relations will develop during the Reagan era." The writer says: "At first glance, these words seems to symbolize an expression of good will toward the newly-elected president, and it is only natural that it should be so. However, stating that 'we share the same views with the United States on world problems' amounts to going a bit too far or allowing words to transcend the truth. The new U.S. President Ronald Reagan held his first press conference and answered questions put to him by the journalists. At this conference, Reagan characterized the PLO as a 'terrorist' organization. Now, is it possible for Turkey to 'cherish identical views' with the United States on this subject which could be described as the key to the Middle East policy? The PLO has an official bureau and a representative in our capital.

"Turkey has, in conjunction with other Islamic countries, established its stand on this issue. It is impossible for Turkey and the United States to hold 'identical views' on the Middle East which is in the grip of the hottest and the most complicated problems of the world. The honorable foreign minister should have used more 'cautious' language."

On 9 November TERCUMAN carries a commentary by Fahir Armaoglu on the presidential elections results. Referring to Reagan's probable Mideast policy, Armaoglu says: "In the Arab-Israeli dispute, Reagan's weight is on Israel's side. The new president has openly stated his opposition to the Palestinian cause. Though the new administration appears to be fairly suitable for the development of the Turkish-U.S. relations, we must refrain from jumping to conclusions. The character and the personality of the members of the new president's team will play a vital part."

IRAQ INVESTIGATES PURCHASING UNIFORMS FROM TURKEY

LD121204 Ankara Anatolia in French 1200 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 11 Nov (ANATOLIA)--It has been learned that the Iraqi Ministry of Defense wants to purchase Turkish-made uniforms for its armed forces. It is pointed out that Iraq hopes to acquire winter and summer uniforms for its land army and winter uniforms for its air force.

GOVERNMENT CONCLUDES AGREEMENT FOR LOAN FROM ITALY

TA101132 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement for a $25 million loan to be granted to Turkey by Italy was signed in Ankara today. General secretary of the International Economic Cooperation Department in the Finance Ministry Nazif Kocayusufpasaoglu signed the agreement on behalf of Turkey while Italian Ambassador to Ankara Eriv Da Rin signed on behalf of Italy.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Kocavusufpasaoglu said that cultural and economic relations between Turkey and Italy extended beyond the boundaries of the OECD framework and that opportunities provided by Italy represented an important factor in Turkey's economic development. In his statement, Ambassador Da Rin said that the agreement was significant as it proved that the traditional friendly and economic relations between the two countries were still developing. The loan extended to Turkey within the framework of OECD in accordance with the special assistance program approved in Paris in April will be used for the import of various goods from Italy. The loan will be repaid in 8 and 1/2 years at an interest rate of 7.5 percent with no payments during the first 3 years.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM, DISORDER

Terrorists Captured in Ankara

TA061724 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Some 110 terrorists accused of killing 5 persons, wounding 7 and engaging in armed clashes with security forces have been captured in Ankara. According to information given by the Ankara Security Directorate, some of those captured were also accused of arson and forcing persons to emigrate who did not share their ideology.

Some 25 pistols, 3 of them automatic, 6 bombs, 4 dynamite sticks, 502 meters of dynamite fuse, numerous rounds of ammunition and material used in manufacturing bombs and detonators were found in searches conducted in the houses of the accused.

Meanwhile, a person reported to be the murderer of Hasan Sels, the policeman who had been murdered in Gaziantep's Nizip District some time ago, and a fugitive from the Konya prison, who was sentenced to 18 years in prison, were captured in Ankara. The security forces also took into custody 13 terrorists who were trying to hand out boobytrapped posters in various districts of Ankara this morning.

Aegean Army Command Report

TA061823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Statement by the Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Burdur and Balikesir Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Office]

[Text] A gendarme team that went to the lodging of the school director within the primary school building in the Delibasli Village of Usak's Esme district around 1100 on 3 November for an investigation was greeted by shots. In the ensuing armed clash two terrorists were wounded. The two wounded terrorists and another one were captured. One of the terrorists died on the way to the hospital. The other terrorists escaped. It has been determined that [one of] the wounded terrorists is Ahmet Akkus, the Esme representative of (TKPCD YOL), who attempted to kill a policeman and that the terrorist who died was Abdurrahman Cerin from Cal District, accused of killing Enver Ilkin.

School Director Ahmet Tufan and Cengiz Akkus who is accused of attempting to kill a policeman, violating laws No 6136 and No 171, writing graffiti, hanging posters and possession of banned publications have escaped. Two Baretta pistols, 74 rounds of ammunition, 4 handgrenades and numerous banned leftist publications were found at the site of the incident. The public is hereby informed.

1st Army Command Report

TA101744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Statement by the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirdag Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Office]

[Excerpts] During the week of 1 November, 260 persons were captured in the martial law command area in operations conducted by the security forces. Legal action has been taken against them.

In searches conducted during these operations, 36 pistols of various makes and calibers, 4 submachineguns, 1 shotgun, 1,849 rounds of ammunition, 5 handgrenades, various spare barrels, 3 radio sets, 3 masks, 4 pairs of binoculars, explosives used in bombs, fake passports, licenses and identity cards, material used in these documents, as well as a large number of banned publications, and 956,670 stolen lira were seized. Of the 260 persons captured, 14 are university students, 11 are high school students, 88 are self-employed, 34 are employees, 77 workers, 2 housewives and 34 are unemployed.

Ankara Military Prosecutor Statement

TA121740 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Ankara Martial Law Command military prosecutor has issued a statement in connection with the searches it conducted at the Turkish Workers and Peasants Party [TWPP] and NAP headquarters and in connection with the related arrests. The statement says that arrest warrants in absentia have been issued for the TWPP leader [Dogu Perincek] and 41 other officials, and that there is strong evidence that these persons violated article No 141 of the Turkish penal code.

The statement then says that a large number of murders, assaults, shootings and bombings--incidents whose culprits were unidentified until now--were clarified following the assessment of certain documents found at the NAP headquarters. The statement says that 91 headquarters officials of the NAP youth branches, Idealist Path [Ulku Yolu] Idealist Hearths [Ulku Ocaklari] and Idealist Youth [Ulkucu Genclik] Associations are currently under arrest and that arrest warrants in absentia have been issued for another 89 persons in connection with these incidents.

Ankara Prosecutor Investigates Incident

TA121519 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] One NCO and four soldiers have been arrested in connection with the death of Ilhan Erdost [prominent leftwing publisher], a convict who died of brain hemorrhage after being hit in the head while being taken to a detention site in a military vehicle. Our correspondent has learned that the Ankara Martial Law Command military prosecutor is carrying out the interrogation of four other soldiers involved in the incident.

A statement issued by the Ankara Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Office said that Ilhan Erdost, who was convicted of various crimes, died of brain hemorrhage after being hit in the head in a military vehicle.

Ankara Court Death Sentences

TA121734 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Ankara Martial Law Command First Military Court has sentenced three suspects to death in the murders of Halim Kaplan and Veli Gunes--generally known as the sack murders--and one suspect in the same case to 10 years in prison.

After having interrogated Halim Kaplan and Veli Gunes, Fikri Arikan, Kemal Ozdemir and Murteza Coskun tied up the hands and feet of the victims and took them out of town. They shot Gunes to death on the way and Kaplan near Imrahor Village. Eyup Ozmen, who was at the time the leader of the Idealist Hearths [Ulku Ocaklari] [words indistinct] was tried in the same case for supplying arms to Arikan, Ozdemir and Coskun and encouraging them to commit murder.

During its hearing today, the Ankara Martial Law Command First Military Court sentenced Arikan, Ozdemir, Coskun and Ozmen to death. The death sentence for Coskun was commuted to 10 years in prison in accordance with article No 65/3 of the Turkish penal code for continuously participating in the crime. The court also ruled that Coskun be barred from public service, deprived of his freedom to use his civil rights for the duration of his sentence and placed on probation in Mugla for 3 years and 4 months.

The First Military Court also sentenced Ali Yenice and Ilham Karatas, who were being tried in the same case, to 6 months in prison for unknowingly providing and eliminating incriminating evidence.

The decision previously made about the sack murder suspects had been repealed by the Military Court of Appeals. During its session today, the Ankara Martial Law Command First Military Court opposed the repeal decision of the Military Court of Appeals and sentenced three of the suspects to death and one of them to 10 years in prison.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HONECKER DEPARTS; COMMUNIQUE ON DETENTE ISSUED

AU131820 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] GDR head of state Erich Honecker has concluded his visit to Austria and has left Salzburg to begin his return trip to East Berlin. In a joint communique Austria and the GDR display their interest in a continuation of the detente process.

Steel Order Concluded

AU131103 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 13 Nov 80 p 9

[DIE PRESSE special report by "MT"]

[Excerpts] Linz--The order placed with the Voest Steel Corporation to build a new steel works in Eisenhuettenstadt (GDR) was at the center of yesterday's visit by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to the Linz works of the Voest-Alpine Corporation. As Honecker stressed, the basic decision in favor of that company was motivated by the already existing business relations and primarily the high quality of the plants already supplied and built--Voest-Alpine is participating in the construction of 12 projects in the GDR. The contract conditions and details regarding delivery and financing of the 10-12 billion schilling project still have to be negotiated.

State Secretary Nussbaumer declared in Vienna, in commenting on this order, that Voest-Alpine had not necessarily submitted the best bid and the cheapest financing. The order was an expression of gratitude for Austria's having made Honecker respectable [salonfaehig] in the West, the state secretary said.

KREISKY LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

AU131106 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Vienna (APA)--The congress of the Socialist International has nothing to do with the CSCE followup conference that is being held simultaneously in the same city. This was stated by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party [SPOe] on Wednesday before his departure by air for Madrid.

He added that this was a coincidence of time and place with which he was not very happy.

The SPOe delegation to the Socialist International congress also included Science Minister Firnberg, SPOe parliamentary floor leader Fischer, Vienna Mayor Gratz, Carinthian Governor Wagner, SPOe Central Secretaries Blecha and Marsch, SPOe International Secretary Hacker, and Women's Secretary Demuth.

BARRE ANNOUNCES $150 MILLION LOAN TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD140018 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] In Belgrade today, Premier Raymond Barre made the gesture awaited by the Yugoslav Government by announcing a bank loan of $150 million. Raymond Barre stated that this was a gesture of confidence in the future of Yugoslavia.

Barre Remarks

LD140928 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Report on Special Correspondent Pascal Delanoye interview with Premier Raymond Barre on 13 November in Yugoslavia--recorded]

[Text] One hundred and fifty million dollars for Yugoslavia: This is the size of the loan which the French banks will grant to Belgrade. Raymond Barre, who announced this yesterday during his official visit, made it clear that this money would serve to stablize the Yugoslav economy:

[Barre] This is a considerable effort, one which is proportionately more important than that represented by our share in Yugoslav imports. We are granting this loan to Yugoslavia with a view to contributing to the implementation of its program of stablization.

[Question] Mr Premier, why is it important to have Yugoslavia in a good economic state. Is it also important from the political point of view?

[Answer] Yugoslavia occupies an important place in Europe and is a country which tries hard to play its role in the part of Europe where it is situated. As France desires that there should be equilibrium, peace and development in Europe, it is normal that it should have special relations with Yugoslavia.

LE FIGARO SEES 'EFFECTIVE' RESULTS OF CSCE PROCESS

LD131159 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Serge Maffert article: "Detente?"]

[Text] Contrary to what could be believed, the Madrid conference was not supposed to be a dialogue between vice and virtue with the eventual triumph of the latter at the end, as represented in paintings by conventional 19th century artists. It was rather to be yet another stage of a continuous trial of strength between East and West, hence the rocklike firmness of the antagonistic attitudes adopted by the USSR and the United States.

In the abstruse and complex content of the Helsinki Final Act both superpowers isolated what suited them best. The United States, supported by a majority of the 35 participating powers, emphasized the question of human rights, the most debatable element of the situation prevailing in the Soviet Union, which in turn demanded that the spotlight be turned on the question of disarmament in Europe. This would be consistent with its interests, since it would on the whole lead to the freezing of a situation currently favorable to the Soviets.

That the question of human rights is a political and, moreover, an effective, formidable and, in addition, perfectly legitimate weapon has been clearly demonstrated by the fact that its importance has been assessed differently by different countries throughout te world. Seen as of vital importance when connected with the USSR, its significance has gone down a peg when people's democracies, which other countries want to treat gently, have been involved. Latin American-type totalitarian regimes have traditionally served as alibis, but the United States accepts them because they are anticommunist.

And what can be said about Kampuchea? Most democratic countries (but not France) recognize the Khmer Rouge regime, which has been responsible for one of the worst genocides in history but opposes a pro-Soviet Vietnam, as the only lawful government. And, above all, what can be said about China? Human rights and individual freedoms are completely unknown there and, before, during and since the Cultural Revolution, China has been subjected to worse maltreatment than any other country in the world. And yet it exercises an extraordinary fascination on the West, not only because it is a determined adversary of the USSR.

Thus the East-West contest is being continued unchanged even though different arms are being used. Detente is one of them and it is much more effective from the West's viewpoint than has generally been admitted.

Generally speaking, the Helsinki accords have not strengthened the Soviet positions. They have undermined these positions within the socialist camp. When Moscow asserts that the defense of human rights is tantamount to inadmissible interference in its domestic affairs, it expresses an obvious fear. Human rights mean freedom of expression, which means challenge and opposition to the authorities.

Since the Helsinki conference, there have been "dissidents," that is, open opposition to the Soviet regime. Since the Helsinki conference, Eastern countries have enjoyed an unprecedented freedom of maneuver. This has been observed in Poland. With reference to the Madrid conference, Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest have, as we have seen, exerted pressure on Moscow to make it adopt a more flexible initial stance.

The CSCE and its consequences have done more for freedom than most of the statements which have led to nothing. We must remember this and we must not break a mechanism which, even though not spectacular, has been reasonably effective.

POLL FINDS GROWING DISSATISFACTION WITH GISCARD, BARRE

LD131151 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Nov 80 p 42

["R.B." report: "Mr Giscard d'Estaing's 'Balance' Has Dipped 3 Points"]

[Excerpts] The latest FRANCE-SOIR-French Public Opinion Institute [IFOP] popularity poll, based on 1,514 interviews involving a representative national population sample of people aged 18 and over and carried out from 29 October through 4 November, has proved satisfactory neither to the president nor to his premier.

As a result of the fact that the percentage of people without an opinion has decreased, to the advantage of the "dissatisfied" category, Mr Giscard d'Estaing's "balance," which was slightly negative in September (42 percent dissatisfied and 41 percent satisfied) has become more obviously so with a 3-point margin--47 percent dissatisfied against 44 percent satisfied. The proportion of people who expressed no opinion has dropped from 17 to 9 percent.

Mr Raymond Barre, who has always loudly proclaimed his complete indifference to opinion polls, has now beaten all his previous unpopularity records.

In fact, his rating is negative to the extent of 28 points, with 59 percent dissatisfied compared with 31 percent satisfied, where as it was negative by only 21 points (52 compared with 31 percent) in Spetember. The proportion of people who have expressed no opinion has droped from 17 to 10 percent.

Even though Mr Barre once had an even worse rating spread--31 points (26 percent satisfied compared with 57 percent dissatisfied) in September 1979, dissatisfaction with him indeed has never reached the 59 percent level.

Such results are without precedent.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH OPENING OF ASSEMBLY

Media Coverage

LD131300 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Assembly of the Republic convenes this afternoon for the first time since its election in the 5 October parliamentary poll, marking the commencement of the country's second legislature which will expire in 1984. President Ramalho Eanes will not be in the house to attend today's opening but the speaker will read a message from him in the 250-deputy chamber.

The Council of Ministers will decide today on the date on which the government should present its planned motion of confidence. Official circles say that this may happen tomorrow, or next week, but, in any case, before the presidential election campaign officially begins on 22 November.

From now on a more comprehensive coverage of parliamentary proceedings will be provided on the first program of Radiodifusao Portuguesa. Our newsroom staff will first tape the entire proceedings of each session of parliament and then compile a 30-minute report to be broadcast regularly immediately following the midnight newsreel, and a shorter 15-minutes report after the 1300 newsreel on the following day. The first edition of this "Jornal do Parlamento" will be broadcast immediately after the midnight newsreel tonight. While the first afternoon edition of the 15-minutes "Parlamento Em Resumo" will be on the air tomorrow at bout 1330, after the newsreel.

President Eanes' Message

LD140100 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The first sitting of the Assembly of the Republic since the 5 October legislative elections was held today, when the 250 MPs elected last month met for the first time. The first business today was the verification of credentials.

The second legislature of the Portuguese parliament has thus begun and it will have as one of its tasks the revision of the Constitution. This issue was indeed at the center of the message sent to parliament tonight by the president of the republic.

The message consists of 14 typed pages in which Ramalho Eanes deals with some of the major and most controversial issues of Portuguese politics today. With regard to the revision of the Constitution, Eanes says: It is not up to me to say whether the Constitution is good or bad; the representatives of the people, vested by the latter with constituent powers, were the ones who approved it, by a vote of over 90 percent of the constituent deputies.

Eanes goes on: All that the organs of sovereignty have to do is observe it in its present form until its revision by those means which have been laid down by the Constitution itself, and it is the duty of the president of the republic--who swore his allegiance to it--to defend it, irrespective of [words indistinct]. Eanes adds that the Constitution has to be revised, but this revision has to be effected in accordance with the terms laid down in the Constitution itself, otherwise there would be no revision at all, but simply a new constitution. Also based on provisions of the Constitution, Eanes argues that the revision cannot be effected by means of a referendum.

Another topic touched upon by Eanes in his message concerns the balance of [institutional] powers. In this connection, he says that pluralist democracy resulting from the liberal [word indistinct] of democratic principles calls--due to its very nature--for a limitation of power.

And further on, he adds that it is indispensable that pluralist democracy should not become a mere formal device, that is, it is necessary to prevent a single center of control from gradually emerging from behind the juridical variety of the organs of sovereignty, to prevent the establishment of a single command and decisionmaking center, and to prevent the various organs from becoming mere tools in the hands of a single and limitless will.

Among his indirect references to the present political situation, the most relevant was perhaps the one in which he says that, regarding the defense of democracy, any excess of trust becomes dangerous. History shows, he says, how dictatorships have established themselves when all signs led one to believe that domestic and foreign conditions were favorable to the democratic system, and it also often exposes the blindness which, amid political passions and disputes, prevents one from seeing the enemy at the gates of the city.

It was, as one can see, a rather controversial message: Suffice it to say that none of the political parties represented in parliament applauded it en bloc. The little applause which the message managed to arouse came from the socialist benches and from the parliamentary groups associated with the FRS [Republican and Socialist Front] and also, to a minor extent, from the communist benches. In the benches of the ruling coalition, there was absolute silence.

TWO DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FROM SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LD122020 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Two Portuguese diplomatic officials have been expelled from Sao Tome and Principe after both having been declared persona non grata, apparently as a result of representations and protests made by the Portuguese diplomatic mission following the arrest of three Portuguese nationals accused of involvement in an alleged conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the regime of President Manuel Pinto Da Costa. The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principle claim military firearms were found in the residence of one of the detained Portuguese nationals. One of them, however, has already been released, as the Sao Tome authorities could find no evidence against him. The other two are still detained pending further investigations.

A source close to the Foreign Ministry said these facts have been received with surprise, since it is an invariable trait of Portuguese policy never to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries (?in this particular case) in the affairs of Sao Tome and Principe. The note issued by the Sao Tome Government indeed mentions the climate of good relations and cooperation between the two states. Finally, it was also revealed today that the [Portuguese] Government will release an official statement on this regrettable affair very soon.

LABOR PARTY DECLINES BACKING OF ANY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD121632 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Labor Party said today that the support for presidential candidate Col Pires Veloso, recently voiced by three members of the party's National Council, was in their personal capacity and did not go against decisions reached by the party leadership. The party said in a statement that it had decided not to lend official party backing to any of the presidential candidates in the first round of the elections, and that it had advised party militants to decide, consciously, whether or not to support any of the candidates.

FRG, SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTERS ADDRESS CSCE

Genscher Criticizes USSR, GDR

LD131338 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Madrid, 13 Nov (DPA)--At the meeting of the 35 states of the CSCE in Madrid today Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher openly criticized the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and the GDR for its policy of isolation. The foreign minister also appealed to the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to continue the process of cooperation in Europe.

"The occupation of Afghanistan not only affects that country itself, but it also convulses the world. It affects the essence of cooperation so essential for the safeguarding of peace," Genscher said on the 3d day of the second CSCE followup conference in the Palace of Congresses in Madrid. Genscher stressed that detente cannot stand another similar blow. "This applies to the disregard of the sovereignty of every country both outside Europe and in Europe."

Genscher also spoke openly about the negative developments in the inter-German relationship. "It depresses us that there are still barriers along the border between the two German states and that they are being further improved," the foreign minister said in his address which in conference circles was described as outspoken and sober but also constructive. It was especially regrettable, Genscher continued, that a few weeks before the start of the Madrid conference the GDR Government had, by a drastic increase in the minimum exchange, affected the continuance of what until then had been achieved in humanitarian alleviations and improvements.

The foreign minister also advocated further cooperation with the GDR. "We appeal to the GDR to continue with us along this road. Both German states should have the ambition to achieve in all spheres the highest level of cooperation and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act."

Although Genscher repeatedly expressed his concern about the "serious setbacks" in East-West relations since the last CSCE followup conference in Belgrade in 1977-78, he again advocated continued cooperation. "It is especially important now; the East-West dialogue must be continued. The Helsinki Final Act must, especially in difficult times, be the guideline for the actions of all participating states."

Genscher made a number of proposals for far-reaching measures in East-West cooperation. He emphasized especially that the Madrid CSCE conference should decide "a concrete mandate for a European disarmament conference." From the Madrid meeting he also expected "concrete decisions for easing human contacts and for improving the opportunities for information." Alleviations were especially necessary in procedures for foreign visits, visits to relatives, youth meetings, in the working conditions for journalists and in the supply of printed information and cultural exchanges.

Before his address to the CSCE conference, Genscher conferred with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. The two politicians agreed that the process of cooperation in Europe must be continued. They jointly emphasized the "important role" played by the United States in Europe's security.

Ullsten Proposes Disarmament Conference

LD132006 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Today it was the turn of Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten to speak at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid, which, according to plans, should continue well into next year but which risks coming to an inglorious end already on Saturday when the introductory speeches are completed. There is still no solution to the conflict between the East and West about what the conference should really work on. Our reporter, (Jan-Olaf Pettersson), reports from Madrid on Ola Ullsten's speech:

Ola Ullsten's speech contained two main sections: First, the Swedish foreign minister dealt with questions of disarmament. He proposed that the Madrid meeting should agree on a two-stage general European disarmament conference. In the first stage the participants would primarily discuss what the conference jargon here calls CBM, or confidence-building measures.

For the present the rule is that all participants in the security conference must inform each other if they intend to conduct maneuvers involving forces greater than 25,000 men. Sweden is later expected to propose that this figure be lowered to 18,000, and that the participating countries keep each other informed about naval maneuvers.

The second stage of the disarmament conference would discuss (?direct) disarmament measures concerning conventional weapons. Future nuclear disarmament should be left, Ullsten said, to the nuclear powers, but a disarmament conference should present views and request information. In brief, the (?two sides) should have the opportunity to express their views. Ullsten recalled that Sweden had earlier offered to host a conference of this kind. Proposals on European disarmament discussions are also expected to come later from the Eastern states and France.

If Ullsten in this part of his speech partly expressed thoughts similar to those of the representatives of the Eastern states, it was quite the opposite with regard to the big controversial issue here: the observance of human rights. Ullsten said that countries which have signed the Helsinki accords are violating human rights and basic freedoms. To take up these questions in Madrid, Ullsten said, cannot be considered to imply interference in the affairs of other countries. In this connection Ullsten mentioned the name of Raoul Wallenberg together with the Russian, Andrey Sakharov, and the Czechoslovak, Vaclav Havel.

Ullsten said afterwards that [words indistinct] open for compromises on the agenda (?in which) the Eastern bloc wants to limit the debate on human rights. Ullsten thought there were limits to compromises, however. A much too [word indistinct] debate would make the conference meaningless.

SWEDEN, CYPRUS, AUSTRIA MAKE NEW CSCE PROPOSALS

LD132304 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] There has been a new development at the Madrid conference. At the group of working meetings being conducted parallel to the conference on security, three foreign ministers representing the neutral and nonaligned countries, namely, Austria, Cyprus and Sweden, have taken part. They put forward a new document based on a modification of the Oeska document. It contains four points. In the first place, the past and the future are linked together, that is the study of the fulfillment of the Helsinki accords and the new proposals, but pointing out that there is a difference between the two parts; in the second place, the inclusion of the subject of security in the Mediterranean, something which is subscribed to by the by-now-famous Maltese delegate, Evarist Saliba.

The 6th week. the famous 6th week, will be dedicated to the examination of the proposals, and finally to the fixing of the place and date of the third conference, since Helsinki provided no more than an agreement between the countries. Everyone wants continuity, but for the moment it is not very apparent. The representatives of the Eastern countries have asked for time to study this new proposal, and tomorrow morning they will meet to give their views.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER, OLOF PALME ARRIVE IN MADRID

LD132350 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Hector Arenas dispatch from Barajas Airport]

[Text] Madrid's Barajas International Airport is the scene of intense activity with the arrival of important figures to attend either the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe or the meeting of the Socialist International. Among them was Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, who said that his government is concerned about the problem which has arisen with Spain in the last few hours as a result of the treatment given by the Danish media to the Spanish terrorist organization ETA in a special program. As is known the Madrid government has temporarily withdrawn its ambassador in Copenhagen, Abaroa, following the radio program which, according to diplomatic sources, practically constituted praise of ETA, and which was described by the Madrid government as counter to friendly Spanish-Danish relations. Prime Minister Jorgensen, who tried to avoid commenting on the subject, told us the following at Barajas Airport:

[Begin recording in Danish fading into Spanish translation] The Danish prime minister said that his government was concerned over the consequences of this issue. He added that the subject would be discussed in Madrid today between Foreign Minister Olesen and Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca. Then, by way of an apology, the Danish prime minister asked us to understand that it is not possible, it is extremely difficult to control the information media. He said that he was concerned over the situation. [end recording]

Meanwhile, former Swedish Social Democratic Prime Minister Olof Palme also arrived on the same plane from Scandinavia. He confirmed that he has accepted a petition from the United Nations to mediate and attempt to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. He described it as a very deep conflict and full of difficulties. These were his words:

[Begin recording in English fading into Spanish translation] Palme said that he does not wish to use the word mediation for the task entrusted to him by the United Nations. I am going to investigate the possibility of peace between Iran and Iraq, he added. The difficulties are very great he said [words indistinct], and I think that one should not expect a rapid solution. I think that both parties have welcomed the United Nations and I personally have already accepted the responsibility. Finally Olof Palme said that in the next few hours he will leave Madrid for New York to receive instructions from the UN secretary general for his mission. [end recording]

O AGON SCORES DENKTAS FOR POPULATION EXCHANGE STATEMENT

NC140700 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 14 Nov 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "Absence of Sincerity"]

[Text] The statement made the day before yesterday by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas about the so-called population exchange agreement can only be described as an absence of sincerity and of a real desire for a solution. We will repeat that there is no agreement for population exchange. Mr Denktas has referred to it simply to justify the faits accomplis. What does exist is an agreement on the living conditions for the enclaved people whom--by violating precisely this agreemnt--Denktas has driven out of their houses and property.

That agreement does not forestall solution of the Cyprus problem. And Mr Denktas' reference to it implies that he does not want a solution that will differ from the faits accomplis of the invasion.

But the Turkish Cypriot leader's statement undermines the talks which have reached a crucial stage. This becomes more evident by his statement that what our side allegedly wants is to take back Famagusta and not to resolve the Cyprus problem. The Famagusta issue is being discussed as a separate issue, and therefore its linking with the final solution would not help the talks.

Moreover, what we are concerned about is not solely Famagusta, because the Famagusta issue is not the entire Cyprus problem. It is only an aspect of the problem that must be resolved on a priority basis.

BAYRAK RADIO REPORTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS' SECOND ROUND

TA131252 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The second round of the Cyprus intercommunal talks in accordance with the present agenda ended with a 4 and 1/2 hour meeting yesterday. The UN communique issued at the end of the meeting described the meeting as sincere and constructive. It said that both sides discussed the various issues raised in an outspoken and frank manner.

The next meeting which will take place on Wednesday, 19 November, will deal with the first item on the agenda: reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices.

KLIRIDHIS OUTLINES PARTY'S POSITIONS AT LIMASSOL RALLY

NC132057 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Addressing a district rally of his party in Limassol this evening, Democratic Rally [DR] Chairman Kliridhis said, among other things, that recent developments in the Middle East have created a new possibility in promoting the Cyprus problem toward a just and viable solution for which, he noted, a serious, strong and capable government is necessary. Kliridhis spoke of the weakness and inability of the ruling circle and asked for their resignation. He also referred to dangers entailed, as he put it, in the split of the political sphere beyond the leftwing. He further criticized the handling of the UN secretary general's latest proposal which resulted in wrecking an initiative from which substantive progress could be made.

Kliridhis also said his party does not pursue a class struggle and he expressed his opposition to church involvement in political life.

Referring to the DP's preelection social and economic program, Kliridhis said his party. among other things, promises a revision of the taxation system, free education and medical treatment, a strong fund for scholarships, relief of the refugees until a final solution is obtained, and an increase in exports. His party also stands for the cleansing and strengthening of the cooperative movement.

More on Kliridhis' Views

NC140800 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Text] Mr Glavkos Kliridhis, addressing an estimated 10,000 people at a gathering in Limassol last night, said his Rally Party offered the only hope of salvation. Once again he called on the House members to resign and for the immediate holding of both paraliamentary and presidential elections.

"The longer they defer elections, the heavier shall be the crush under the wrath of the people", Mr Kliridhis said. He violently attacked the Democratic Party of President Kiprianou, the New Democratic Movement (NDP) of House President Mikhailidhis and the new Centre Union Party spearheaded by former negotiator Tasos Papadhopoulos and said that they all abused the word "centre" in order to mislead the people.

He spoke of only three parties "beyond the left" and referred to the PAME [Pan-Cyprian Revitalization Front] party of former Education Minister Dr Sofianos only once when he said that if the users of the term "centre" meant support of a policy of "undermining of Greek education" they had better join the PAME party.

Mr Kliridhis empatically dismissed charges of "extreme right" and "fascism" and said the campaign was used by AKEL to keep the Rally out of the House. The Rally Party represents the "progressive" political element in the country, Mr Kliridhis said, and recalled that his party had campaigned against "police files" by the intelligence services, against squandering and against heavy taxation.

The party, he said, would publish its social and economic manifesto but he could already disclose that the Rally would seek revision of the taxation system, including tax on property, with a view to ease the tax burden of the lower classes and provide incentives for production investments and productive work. It would seek improvement of the wage-related social insurance scheme to ease the burdens of farmers and craftsmen, and it would introduce free education and national health service scheme and a scholarships fund.

His party would also seek better treatment of the refugee problems because, he said, "the hungry and the satiated cannot have the same endurance". The Rally Party would also make for a more healthy cooperative movement, Mr Kliridhis said, and recalled that it was the Rally which was the first to suggest the appointment of an independent committee of inquiry.

Mr Kliridhis also called upon the church leadership to confine itself to the clerical and spiritual work, for charity and the improvement of the position of the clergy. The country must be governed by those elected to govern it, not by forces behind the scenes, Mr Kliridhis said.

The Rally leader said the AKEL party, which was responsible for the "plot" of keeping the Rally out of the House, could not absolve itself of responsibilities for the past mistakes of the government with the withdrawal of support from President Kiprianou. About AKEL charges against him as "fascist", Mr Kliridhis said AKEL had used the same name for Makarios before they decided to support him and they boycotted the national struggle in the 50's.

"Are they fascists who fought against Fascism and Nazism in the Second World War and oppose totalitarian regimes and one-party rule", Mr Kliridhis asked in a veiled reference to his joining the ranks in the Second World War." Or, are real fascists those who seek abolition of freedom of the individuals, freedom of thought and expression and enforcement of one-party rule", he added.

In his attack on the government he blamed it for mishandling of various issues including the last initiative of the UN secretary-general which, he said, offered the possibility of leading to substantial progress. Instead, it managed to come into public conflict with the secretary-general under whose auspices the talks are being conducted.

Mr Kliridhis thought that the present international developments offered possibilities of furtherance of the Cyprus problem towards a fair and viable solution, with possible support from East and West but Cyprus needed a strong government and--he added--only the Rally could offer such a strong and able government. The Rally leader said he was inviting the support of "all those who belong to the space beyond the left" and even those who belong to the left "but see the mistakes of their leadership".

LISSARIDHIS SEEKS HOUSE ROLE IN INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC140905 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Negating the right of a group of refugees to return [to their homes] would be the forerunner to negating the right of all refugees to return. This statement was made by EDEK Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis, who added that now is the time for all sides to clearly adopt a stand toward this question.

Dr Lissaridhis made this statement during the House of Representatives meeting yesterday when he spoke on the question of "securing the refugees' inalienable rights and the role of the House of Representatives." This question was raised in the House by Dr Lissaridhis himself and he pointed out the need for the House to clearly adopt a stand toward the right of all the refugees to return to their homes.

Dr Lissaridhis stressed that the House must seek to be informed whether commitments have been undertaken or whether it is intended to undertake any commitments that would violate the refugees' right to return to their homes. He added: It is the duty of the House to ask to be briefed and to adopt a stand on this question.

What we seek to be informed of as a House, the EDEK chairman explained, are not the details of the talks but the principles on the basis of which we have undertaken commitments. He asked: What does the House know about the handling of our problem? Or could it be that the House which represents the people bears no responsibility for the course of our national issue?

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET SUBMITTED--The 1981 development budget was submitted to the House of Representatives today. The budget provides for a total expenditure of 45,181,000 pounds as compared with 42,036,000 pounds for 1980. The expenditures will be allocated as follows: 7,517,000 pounds for water development projects, 6,910,000 for road networks, 5,608,000 for agriculture and agrarian development, 3,267,000 for airports, 3,085,000 for town planning and housing, 2,327,000 for tourism, 1,268,000 for public works, 1,126,000 for education, 1,042,000 for the development of forests and other amounts for various areas of development and services. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80 NC]

MITSOTAKIS LEAVES FOR CSCE MEETING IN MADRID

AT122045 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis departed this morning at 1030 from Athens for Madrid in order to participate in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF GRATSIOS ATTENDS NATO CONFERENCE

AT121320 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios has been in Brussels since yesterday in order to participate in the regular meeting of the chiefs of the armed forces of the member countries of the Atlantic alliance which will begin in the Belgian capital the day after tomorrow.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS' VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For the Belgrade BORBA version of the joint communique issued on the 5 November visit of Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 14 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PAPANDREOU DISCUSSES UPCOMING ELECTIONS IN PRESS CONFERENCE

AT131845 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] After the conference of the PASOK parliamentary group yesterday at noon, Andreas Papandreou said during a press conference that he agreed with the forecast (which TO VIMA reported only yesterday morning) that elections will be held in early March. Actually A. Papandreou said that he considered 8 March as a possible date because a general census will be taken after 15 March.

In his talk with political reporters, among other things, the leader of the official opposition stressed: The government is "making spasmodic promises for payments that to a great extent are deceptive" and its policy is replete with contradictions--the prime minister speaks of an economic crisis, the next day a 5-day work week is announced together with cost of living increases in salaries and wages; then the 5-day work week remains a 6-day work week and the cost of living adjustment is only words. By taking over the country's government, PASOK will inherit the economic chaos which New Democracy has created and "we have already set up a special group of economists headed by Mr Lazaris which will study in depth the economic policy of the PASOK government for the first 100 days." PASOK will win a sweeping victory in the next elections with a huge majority and "with an advantage of at least 10 percentage points," Papandreou stressed. He said that the prediction of certain people that the percentage gap between the two parties will be small is erroneous.

Papandreou also spoke about his party's position on participation in the European Parliament. He explained that he supports the viewpoint that the Eurodeputies should not be also members of the Greek Parliament because they will not be able to discharge their European duties.

Later yesterday evening, government spokesman Athanasios Tsaldharis repeated the well-known phrase--that elections will be held in the year after the 4-year term of office ends. This statement by the government representative caused no reactions among the parties--opposition circles only said that everybody knows the value of government denials.

ERBAKAN, TURKES SENTENCED TO 2-MONTH PRISON TERMS

TA131816 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] NSP leader Necmettin Erbakan and NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes have been sentenced to 2 months in prison by the Sivas Criminal Court of Peace for violating the Turkish penal code and the laws on the basic principles of elections and the electoral registers. According to information obtained by our correspondent, Erbakan was tried for exceeding the time allowed by the district election council for delivering a speech at an open air rally in Sivas on 28 May 1977 and Turkes was tried for holding a rally in Sivas on 16 May 1977 at a square other than the one determined by the district election council. According to the decision of the Sivas Second Criminal Court of Peace, the sentences passed concerning Erbakan and Turkes can neither be suspended nor commuted to a fine.

ANKARA COMMAND ARRESTS FORMER JP DEPUTY

TA131709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Former JP deputy from Urfa, Mehmet Celal Bucak, has been arrested. Our correspondent has learned that Bucak--who had been issued an arrest warrant in absentia--has been arrested by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Court decision.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE HEROIN, ARREST SUSPECT IN DIYARBAKIR

TA131133 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1050 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Mardin, 13 Nov (AA)--Eight and a half kilograms of heroin was seized by security forces in a village on the Diyarbakir-Mardin road, martial law authorities for the area said. The heroin, estimated to have an illicit market value running into several hundred million liras, was to be used in the smuggling of arms into Turkey, officials said. The link between drug smugglers and terrorist gangs in the area was established over 4 years ago, it was revealed.

A Diyarbakir businessman was taken under custody in connection with the load of heroin after 3 months of investigation by a policeman posing as a prospective buyer. A spokesman for martial law said other persons were being sought, including the gang leader.

MARTIAL LAW COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS

TA131659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the 3rd Army, Erzincan, Gumushane, Trabzon, Giresun, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Sinop and Samsun Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Bureau]

[Text] 1. Acting on a tip, security forces conducted an operation in Giresun's Eynesil District on 3 December and uncovered 17 members of an illegal organization. Of these, 12 have been taken into custody and the rest are being pursued.

2. In a series of operations conducted in the regions of Eynesil, Sisdagi, Zuludagi and Erkeksuyu in connection with the above mentioned incident, the following have been confiscated: 10 pistols, 122 rounds of ammunition, 5 rifles, 335 rounds of rifle ammunition, 1 Kalashnikov automatic rifle and 120 rounds of ammunition for the Kalashnikov.

VOTCP CONDEMNS JUNTA FOR CLOSING DOWN CUMHURIYET

TA131058 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] By closing down the daily CUMHURIYET, the generals of the junta have revealed their true identity. The generals are citing an obvious lie, that the newspaper defamed Ataturk, as the reason for banning CUMHURIYET. Everyone is aware of the Kemalist policy of CUMHURIYET. The years since the establishment of the newspaper constitute the biggest witness of this policy. So, why did the generals of the junta close CUMHURIYET?

First, CUMHURIYET exposed with documents the fascist NAP--the chief source of terrorism. The paper revealed the names of arms smugglers and disclosed their ties with international arms smugglers.

Second, the daily waged a campaign against the reactionaries, who are nurturing the fascist movement. Meanwhile, it also exposed the ties of TERCUMAN's bosses with fascist terrorism and arms and heroin smugglers.

Third, CUMHURIYET waged a struggle for Ataturkism and the real fundamental principles of Kemalism. It opposed the arguments over these principles. It stressed once more that the real aspect of Ataturkism is the struggle against imperialism. Especially on this point, it penetrated the artificial mask of Ataturkism worn by the junta.

Fourth, CUMHURIYET opposed the imperialist capitalists and the harsh conditions of dependence imposed by the IMF.

Fifth, it defended the interests of the masses, and particularly of the middle classes, against the collaborationist and monopolistic capitalists. It criticized the junta for its economic policy.

Sixth, the newspaper defended Ataturk's peace in the world principle while opposing the imperialists' aggressive and warmongering attempts which increased tension and displayed the internal reactionaries' motive to act as the gendarme of imperialism in the region. It was in favor of developing our relations with our neighbors and the Soviet Union.

These are the main reasons the junta shed its false mask of Ataturkism and closed CUMHURIYET. The fact that the generals banned CUMHURIYET has shown that they cannot even tolerate the most moderate opposition. This also shows that the junta's promises to return to democracy in a short time are sly maneuvers. It is extremely erroneous to support the junta and to try to appease it on the basis of these promises. The tactic of appeasing the junta makes it even more aggressive. Supporting the junta is tantamount to consenting to fascism and paving the way to fascism.

Democracy can be attained only through the unity of all democratic forces, progressives and patriots against the generals in the junta. The generals' demagogy is aimed at enhancing the military dictatorship. This has been proved once more by the banning of CUMHURIYET. The generals' goalsare a silent press, puppet parties and a so-called constitution tailored to the requirements of a despotic system.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] calls on all democratic forces to unite against the generals of the junta for the freedom of our people and th independence of our country. Genuine Kemalists, religious patriots and patriotic officers in the army: Unite with Communists and with all progressive and patriotic people against the junta and for the sake of democracy.

VOTCP SEES ULTERIOR MOTIVES IN GENERAL JONES' VISIT

TA131046 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "Let Us Not Allow Our Country To Become the Tool of U.S. Imperialist Aggression"]

[Text] The U.S. chief of staff has held talks with the generals of the junta in Ankara. What did the U.S. general discuss with the junta? The silenced press did not reflect the real content of these talks. However, the masters of the lackeys are openly recounting what the lackeys have been trying to suppress through the use of bayonets and through the elimination of the freedom of the press.

The recent edition of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK is an example of this. NEWSWEEK writes the following: U.S. military experts view Turkey as a country with a perfect location for storing the weapons and equipment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. The U.S. chief of staff has therefore arrived in Ankara for this purpose. As a matter of fact, the writers of the reactionary forces, which are dependent on the junta's bayonets, have been noting that since 12 September a suitable atmosphere has been created in Turkey for acting as the gendarme of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. All reactionary writers--ranging from Metin Toker to the writers of TERCUMAN--are demanding total servitude by advocating compliance with all the wishes of U.S. imperialism. The generals of the junta are implementing this. The intensification of internal pressures and terrorism by the junta, the mass arrests and tortures, the killing of people on the street, the elimination of the freedom of the press and the act of intimidation in Turkish Kordestan all constitute actions by the junta to assume the role of gendarme for U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. The generals of the junta want to oppress our people and the progressive and patriotic forces and thus transform our country into a tool for U.S. imperialist aggression. The spokesman of U.S. imperialism state this very clearly in NEWSWEEK.

The article in NEWSWEEK shows once more that the generals of the junta are U.S. puppets and exposes the generals' motive in oppressing our people with the threat of bayonets. Second, as initially stated by the TCP, the seizure of the administration by the junta has further increased the threat posed to peace and security in the region.

The so-called bilateral slavery agreements with the U.S. imperialists have imposed this military dictatorship on our country and our people. Through this military dictatorship, the U.S. imperialists are now implementing each and every provision in these slavery agreements and are preparing to mass troops in our country and establish new bases. They are transforming our country into a tool for military aggression and an arms arsenal. These are the real motives behind Jones' visit to Turkey. The junta has allowed the U.S. generals to trample upon our national independence. The generals of the junta are merely loyal lackeys of the United States who are willing to exploit Ataturkism for this betrayal.

The threat is enormous. The war in the Middle East is continuing. The United States is preparing to place Turkey at the mouth of the cannon in a bid to fully benefit from this war, which it provoked. The policy of confrontation pursued by the United States in the international arena and its nuclear war threats further intensify the dark clouds over our country. The generals of the junta, who are serving U.S. imperialism, are transforming the country into a dungeon.

The unity of all progressive and patriotic forces constitutes the only way to thwart the imperialists' bloody plots and designs and their attempts to drive our country into fire. Unity against the generals of the junta is tantamount to saving and protecting our country from destruction and war. The TCP calls on patriots to fulfill this national duty and topple the generals, and it calls on the people to unite.

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KREISKY CITED ON INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

LD15.936 Hamburg DPA in German 1713 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Hamburg, 15 Nov (DPA)--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky regards the interrupted dialogue between the Federal Republic and the GDR as only a "temporary coolness" following the cancellation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to the GDR and the drastic increase in the minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR.

In an interview in Madrid with DER SPIEGEL concerning GDR state and party head Erich Honecker's visit to Vienna, which is to be published on Monday, Kreisky said that given the basic stand of the two German states, "friction must constantly arise, which is then again overcome for a while through great efforts." The "reaction of the West German media to the money business" was, Kreisky said, "an overreaction." Also, according to Honecker, no West German politician had, in his statements during the election campaign, "taken into consideration in the slightest what sort of reactions and resentment they cause among us."

According to Kreisky, Honecker is convinced that "the Germans on the other side" in the Federal Republic had caused the "frost." He said he was sure that Honecker had "a certain amount of pent-up irritation." He said he did not want "to assert that everything that Herr Honecker says is very convincing, but there is a certain logic to it." Kreisky said in the interview that he did not believe that in the near future the GDR would "intimate that it was prepared to unbend."

With respect to Moscow's influence on the policy of its satellite states, Kreisky, pointing to his long political experience, said "the Kremlin leaves its allies a relatively free hand here. It trusts its own ability to assess situations.... This also applies to the GDR's relations with the Federal Republic."

Kreisky said that the Soviet Union was "not interested in ruining detente in its European form.... The Soviets knew only too well that inter-German relations are essential to the policy of detente."

EAST PROPOSES 'FREEZE' AT MBFR TALKS

AU141740 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] At Thursday's meeting of the Vienna East-West conference on a reduction of forces in central Europe, the Warsaw Pact states proposed to collectively "freeze" the national armed forces for a 3-year interim phase.

As Soviet chief delegate Nikolay Tarasov explained yesterday at the 253d plenary session of the conference on behalf of the participating Eastern states, an agreement to this effect should be concluded parallel to an agreement about phase one of the troop reduction that would affect only the Soviet and American armed forces in central Europe. Until the conclusion of an agreement on phase two, in which the other national contingents should also effect reductions, the overall troop strength on both sides should not be increased.

The East regards this new formulation of its "freeze" proposals as a concession to the West because what is now required is no longer separate commitments by the individual states not to increase their troop strength, but only a collective commitment which would ensure for both pacts a certain elbow room. A Western press spokesman welcomed the East's readiness to submit new considerations regarding "individual specific aspects" of the Vienna conference problems. Moreover, he repeated NATO's preparedness in principle to accept a "freeze" agreement.

POPE JOHN PAUL II ARRIVES IN COLOGNE

LD150808 Hamburg DPA in German 0758 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Cologne, 15 Nov (DPA)--For the first time in 198 years a pope has stepped on German soil. Pope John Paul II landed at Cologne-Bonn Airport this morning at 0851, where he was welcomed by Federal President Karl Carstens and Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, chairman of the German Bishops Conference. His special aircraft arrived 9 minutes earlier than expected. The head of the Catholic Church will remain in the Federal Republic for 5 days. Despite pouring rain several hundred people had gathered at the airport. Aircraft of the German Luftwaffe had escorted the pope's aircraft once it had entered German airspace.

Received by Carstens

LD152320 Hamburg DPA in German 1755 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Nov (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens has praised John Paul II as a pope "who, with the great moral authority of his office, works indefatigably for the preservation of peace and for more humanity." At a reception given by the federal president for the head of the Catholic Church at Augustusburg Castle near Bruehl this evening, Carstens stressed that John Paul II thus represented values upon which the Basic Law of the Federal Republic was also based.

In his speech, the federal president recalled that this was the first papal visit to Germany for almost 200 years. This underlined the unique significance of the event. Carsters noted that Pope John Paul was visiting a divided country whose people were suffering from the division. It was the aim of German policy to work for a state of peace in Europe in which the German people achieved unity again in free self-determination. Addressing the guest, Carstens said: "We therefore thank you particularly for the words which you addressed to the whole German nation."

Looking back on recent history, the federal president spoke of the "moving warning" which the pope had uttered at Auschwitz. All the sorrow and misfortune which the world, and Europe in particular, had suffered 40 years ago also had had another result: "The readiness for reconciliation, for understanding, for joining together in peaceful cooperation was awakened to an extent such as we have never before experienced in history."

Carstens said that reconciliation was in progress between the German and Polish peoples. In the same way, the reduction of tension with other East European states was also being sought. This applied also, he said, to relations with the GDR, despite continuing difficulties. He said that here he did not conceal the fact that the latest developments gave cause for concern. Carstens also stressed that after 1945 the Catholic and evangelical Christians in Germany had striven for establishment of a fraternal relationship and to overcome centuries-old tensions.

Pope John Paul II expressed thanks for the friendly welcome and praised the achievements of the German people. Through their important spiritual-religious, cultural and scientific contributions "the German people deserved special recognition in the history of the church and in the intellectual history of Europe," he said. In its past there was, of course, as in the life of every nation, light and shade, examples of the highest human and Christian greatness, but also depths, trials and events of great tragedy, but Germany had always known how to raise itself anew and to strengthen itself again, even from collapses and humiliations "such as those of the last world war, for example."

The pope paid tribute to the development of the Federal Republic. Political stability, scientific-technological progress and the proverbial industry of its people had earned for it over the past decades prosperity and social peace within its frontiers and high esteem and influence in the great international community of peoples.

The painful division still remained, "which, I hope, may also finally find its proper peaceful solution in a united Europe."

Pope John Paul noted, in connection with the considerable contribution which the Federal Republic was making to worldwide international understanding as well, "with special pleasure" the growing readiness for understanding between the people of the Federal Republic and the Polish people. It was well known that the bishops and Catholics in the two countries had played no small part in this.

John Paul, who has visited Latin America and Africa and seen the plight of these countries, stressed the urgency of greater help for the Third World. Far greater international efforts and more incisive measures were needed, he said, in order to meet hunger and distress in the underprivileged countries more effectively and with a greater chance of success.

The Pope also spoke of the dangers and shortcomings to which man was exposed in modern society. True progress, he said, must serve the whole man. The church held that man was made in the image of God and that his dignity was inviolable. Rooted in that dignity were his inalienable basic rights as well as the basic values underlying a society worthy of man. The church could not be silent when such supreme values protected by law, as life, were threatened, "in whatever form and at whatever stage."

The pope called on federal citizens, Catholics in particular, to remember the Christian foundations of their national history and the Christian mould of their state's constitution. A radical moral regeneration of society could effectively come only from within. After the abject failure of the seeming promise of the great ideologies of recent centuries, which had driven mankind to the edge of the abyss, the church with all the greater insistence was encouraging nations and all who bore responsibility for them to reflect anew on man, his true dignity and inalienable basic rights, "on man in Christ."

SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT, NATO OBLIGATION

LD161334 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, before his 4-day trip to the United States starting on Tuesday, has not asked American President-elect Ronald Reagan for a meeting. In an interview with ZDF Schmidt said on Sunday evening: "I do not want to cause him any difficulties, after all he is not yet in office." However, he will be meeting a number of the future president's advisers whom he has known well for a number of years. "Some of them are even my friends."

Schmidt confirmed that he will be meeting during his stay in Washington with outgoing U.S. President Jimmy Carter and government representatives. The timing of his trip is "very good." He chose it himself in the middle of the year. "I wanted in any case to pay another visit to the United States shortly after the elections, regardless of who won the election."

The chancellor affirmed the need for close cooperation between the European states and America; he is very glad that Reagan had emphasized this idea. Reagan can thus be expected to cooperate more closely with the European governments. In this cooperation America will have the leading role. Schmidt emphasized that Reagan does not intend to renegotiate all parts of the SALT II treaty. According to what he, Schmidt, has heard, the future president is firmly resolved to promote the SALT process as a single unit. This is important.

Schmidt underlined in the interview that the Federal Republic, within the framework of what is possible, will be meeting its obligations towards the European Community and the Atlantic alliance. Some partners, however, overestimate the power and financial capability of the Germans. The Federal Republic is not a goose which can lay golden eggs.

As regards the increase in the defense budget that is supposed to be three percent for each of the NATO countries, Schmidt said that Bonn would be achieving 2.8 percent by the end of this year. The FRG's average has been 2.7 percent per annum during the past 10 years. The defense budget, however, is less important for him. What is important is "to have soldiers who, in case of need, have the will to defend."

Thus he is concerned then not about the question of money "but about the question of whether all countries actually have enough soldiers..." In this connection Schmidt said that there is no draft in the United States. At the same time he expressed his concern that it could not be denied that in the Federal Republic "among a small section of the young generation" there exists a negative attitude toward the need for defense.

BONN 'ASSURANCES' GIVEN ON CONTRIBUTION TO NATO

LD131750 Hamburg DPA in German 1606 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Republic's defense expenditure will almost reach the target of a 3 percent rise in real terms laid down by NATO and will continue to increase in real terms in 1981. This assurance was given by diplomatic circles in Bonn today. According to these figures the German defense contribution is such that the Western alliance's deterrent strength can remain credible and the political cohesion of the alliance strengthened. The Federal Republic can point to an above average increase in its defense contribution within NATO.

Five days before Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are due to leave for the United States it was pointed out in Bonn, with reference to American criticism of a reduction in the German defense contribution, that this problem should be dealt with calmly, objectively and in a businesslike way without speculation and restriction to percentages. The Bonn defense contribution, the whole East-West situation and the chances for a continuation of the policy of detente, as well as Afghanistan, the situation in the Near East and in Africa and other international topics are to be discussed by the chancellor and the foreign minister in Washington. It is also important that a more profound agreement between the new Reagan administration and the West European allies come into being as soon as possible.

It was also pointed out by diplomatic quarters in connection with Bonn's defense contribution that many of the Federal Republic's contributions are not taken into account in a normal calculation of figures. These include, for example, the surrender of real estate in the Federal Republic for allied troops, the making available of terrain for maneuver, the deployment of NATO weapons and military aid for Turkey, Greece and Portugal.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON MADRID CSCE ISSUES

DW141118 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1210 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Correspondent Wagner interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Madrid--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The second CSCE followup conference has begun with disappointments; what is the detente process still worth after Madrid anyway?

[Answer] We will be able to judge that only after the conclusion of the conference. What we need now is for all participants to be aware that at this conference and by this conference they bear an extraordinary responsibility for the continuation of the multilateral detente process. This also is the reason why we, as the Federal Republic of Germany, advocate so urgently the holding of this conference and, hopefully, its successful and satisfactory course.

[Question] Did the Federal Republic Government have any cause to revise its original attitude toward the CSCE, to change it decisively perhaps?

[Answer] It is our view that this CSCE process must prove its worth expecially in difficult times, that it is now important in politics to proceed from the promises made and the commitments undertaken under the Final Act, and we will remind all the participants here of these commitments. This conference will be a test of the seriousness of the will of the participants, of the signatory states, for contributing to cooperation and security in Europe.

[Question] Can you muster understanding for the Soviet Union's current approach to preparations for the Madrid CSCE?

[Answer] We believe that what I have just said about examining the seriousness of the will to contribute to cooperation and security in Europe applies particularly to this approach. Those who want to narrow down the possibilities of this conference must know that in doing this they would be handicapping more than just a conference.

[Question] How can the main Madrid conference continue if the list of spokesmen will be possibly already empty this weekend?

[Answer] We will not relieve anybody of his commitment to contribute to the continuation of this process initiated by the final document of Helsinki.

[Question] In this morning's talks with the Spanish prime minister you stressed over and over again the significance of the United States with regard to security and cooperation in Europe. Why?

[Answer] It is known that, from the point of view of the Warsaw Pact states, this conference originally was planned to be a conference without the United States and Canada. It was particularly the Federal Republic of Germany which considered it most important that the United States and Canada belong to the signatory states of the final document. This is the reason why I supported in my speech given here in the plenum the significance of the United States with regard to security and cooperation in Europe. Without the United States there will be no balance and no security in Europe.

Press Comment on Proceedings

DW141220 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER draws attention to the following aspect: President-elect Reagan hinted during the election campaign that he considers the Madrid conference superfluous. What he proposes to do is arm so as to negotiate with the Soviets some day on a level of reclaimed strength and even of a military preponderance. The West Europeans are growing fidgety. Viewed from this angle Genscher's speech yesterday was the signal to Washington that the Federal Government does not wish to be deprived of the CSCE instrument. If for geographical reasons alone the Federal Republic, being in the immediate neighborhood of the East bloc, is interested in a revitalization of what is left of detente.

The KONSTANZ SUEDKURIER comes out with a negative assessment of the meeting: So far the monster conference of Madrid has hardly produced more than mere speeches to a number of deaf listeners.

What the Soviet Union simply does not want to hear has been conveyed to it now in all clairty again: The aggression against Afghanistan has endangered a detente policy which Moscow never interpreted to mean a mitigation of tensions. This CSCE meeting, is going around in circles. The foreign minister who came from Bonn, too, hardly set any new trend. Though he castigated the rape of Afghanistan by the USSR and its armed forces--albeit more mildly than others--Genscher merely repeated the wax-soft formula of the strange initial reaction at the beginning of the year.

The BREMEN WESER-KURIER, in contrast, stresses this point: What makes Genscher's speech particularly good is the fact that in his appeals he did not stop at criticism but presented concrete and constructive proposals on the deepening of detente. Now it is primarily up to the GDR and the Soviet Union not to reject the hand extended by Europe in general and the Federal Republic in particular. Genscher's demand for a European disarmament conference and for the harbinger role of the two German states in the field of peacemaking policies may contain starting points for the joint softening of the fronts which threaten to grow more and more rigid as a result of Afghanistan and the tactics of delimitation.

BONN ATTEMPTING TO CLARIFY GDR INTENTIONS

LD141216 Hamburg DPA in German 1149 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 14 Nov (DPA)--According to Government spokesman Boelling the Federal Government still has no clear picture of the intention attributed to the GDR to restrict still further inter-German contacts over a wide range of activities. Boelling told a press conference in Bonn today that reports to this effect are naturally being taken seriously. The government will instruct its permanent representative in East Berlin, State Secretary Gaus, to "ask questions" of the GDE authorities concerned.

NEW GDR RESTRICTIONS DESCRIBED

DW141121 Munich SULDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Commentary signed R.: "The Net Is Tightened"]

[Text] The SED functionaries cannot be denied a certain imagination when it comes to refining the methods of delimitation. With different justifications and mostly without warning exit bans have been imposed lately, particularly in the cultural field. Affected by this to begin with is not just songwriter Barbara Thalheim but also a Johannes Kepler reading in Tuebingen, a meeting in the Mainz "theater in Unterhaus," and the church concert of Dresden artists in West Berlin which had already been definitely contracted. Is this intended to gradually strangle inter-German cultural exchanges? The Austrian eclat over the agreed Burgtheater guest performance fits into the same delimitation pattern even if the party involved in that case is not East Berlin but Moscow. The Russia trip had to be cancelled at the last minute because the visa grant to Pavel Landovsky, a Czechoslovak member of the ensemble, was based "on an error." If we track down the reasons for this course which violates the spirit and letter of Helsinki charter, we time and again come across the fear of contacts nourished by the "conditions" prevalent in the East bloc.

But a new variant of East Berlin's strategy is taking shape: The economy and sports are to be included in the campaign in the future as well--the instruction obviously being that other Western countries be treated somewhat better than the treaty partner Federal Republic. This is intended to bring pressure to bear on the Federal Republic to make concessions on the citizenship issue. They are ordering the offensive to divert attention from their own dilemma. Who can still believe the vague hints that there will be more contacts afterwards? It would be easy to talk about German citizenship if a border existed between the Federal Republic and the GDR which was as open as is the one between the Federal Republic and its neighbor Austria. East Berlin will not reap any success with isolation and delimitation.

PROSPECTS FOR CLOSER U.S.-FRENCH COOPERATION FORESEEN

LD171035 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Jacques Jacquet-Francillon article: "Unworthy Parents, Delinquent Children"]

[Text] "The Europeans are delinquent children. It is not their fault. Nothing is ever the children's fault. It is always the fault of the parents. The Europeans behave badly because their unworthy parents have for too long forgone exercising their responsibilities as tutors.... The time has come to restore order in the home.... And again this is the parents' business!"

Obviously, these remarks have not officially been attributed to Ronald Reagan himself, but they can be found as a leitmotiv among remarks made by the principal members of his "brain trust."

The Atlantic alliance is the "home," and the United States represents the "parents."

France withdrew in 1966 from the alliance's military organization, NATO. It has remained a member of the Atlantic alliance and has never shirked any of the obligations stemming from the terms of the treaty which created it.

It would be a mistake on our part to merely look beyond our borders to ascertain to what extent the behavior of our European neighbors and partners will change as a result of the new image which America adopted on 4 November.

What is being said openly and frankly in the entourage of the "president-elect," who is to become the 40th U.S. president in 70 days' time, concerns us directly in the same way as it does the other members of the alliance and maybe more.

The America of Ronald Reagan, who did not conceal this during his election campaign, intends to demand from all its allies an increased effort with respect to their contribution toward joint defense. This will undoubtedly create a serious problem for Chancellor Helmut Schimdt.

Reagan's America, however, will demand even more than this. It will expect from its "friends" and "proteges" a much more definite alignment on its own diplomatic options.

The words "joint strategy" have continually appeared in speeches made by people who are believed to inspire Jimmy Carter's successor's future foreign policy and this involves French diplomacy, at least as it has been determined since the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

Let us have no illusion about it--whenever Ronald Reagan talks about "establishing closer links" between the United States and its European allies and whenever he mentions the need to "reactivate the Atlantic alliance," he is thinking about a return to the sources, to the very origins of the alliance, an "association" destined to "face up to a threat against common interests," an association between a "dominant power with local responsibilities" and "states with regional responsibilities."

Let us remember that these statements are very similar to remarks made openly by Henry Kissinger--who has resurfaced in the shadow of the 4 November victor, when he was Richard Nixon's secretary of state just before the Watergate cataclysm forced him to moderate his language.

"It is a question of knowing what the Europeans want," some of the men closest to the future president readily and repeatedly state. "When the United States is weak they reproach us for failing to exercise our responsibilities as a superpower. And when we are strong--and we certainly intend to become strong again--they denounce our 'leadership' as incompatible with their sovereignty and independence and readily talk about dual American and Soviet hegemonism."

Does this mean that relations between Paris and Washington are inexorably condemned to go through yet another patch of very choppy water in the months to come? Not necessarily, and there are two reasons why they should not have to, first of all being the fact that many of the misunderstandings and causes of irritation which have been poisoning the atmosphere of French-U.S. relations for the past year were a result of the weakness of the American position and, above all, of the continuous indecisiveness which marked the Carter administration's attitude toward major international problems.

It was perfectly legitimate to reproach Valery Giscard d'Estaing--we have repeatedly and plainly expressed our views on this subject--for his decision to meet Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw at the time when the Red Army was using napalm against Afghan villages. But it was also true that when these criticisms were expressed in Washington, Paris could easily answer back: What solution do you propose if dialogue is to be ruled out? This question remained unanswered.

Ronald Reagan, however, has promised to always let his allies clearly know what he wants and what he intends to do. If he keeps his word the rules of the game will be completely changed. The word "partnership," which you now can again continually hear mentioned on the other side of the Atlantic, would then regain the meaning which it has lost a long time ago.

And, second, there have been some other signs which make us believe that the nature of dialogue between the Elysee and the White House will probably change. The cordiality of the content of the congratulatory message sent by Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Ronald Reagan has been widely reported in the American press. There is more, however, to it than that. On the very eve of the "election day" a member of the French Government, Jean Pierre Soisson, made some statements in public which attracted attention when he addressed some prominent representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties in Washington.

France, he stated, hopes that it will be possible to rapidly establish closer cooperation--which would take the form of a joint study of major problems--between our country and the United States by means of both usual diplomatic channels and frequent contacts between French members of Parliament and American congressmen.

It is a matter of urgency, he added, that we prepare for a joint study of ways to deal with "any danger which could result from the coming to the fore of a new generation which will soon occur in Moscow at the highest level of Soviet leadership."

It is conceivable that such statements could have been made by a French minister in a foreign capital without the president's consent. Obviously, we have the best possible reasons to believe that this, in fact, was not the case.

MALI PRESIDENT TRAORE ARRIVES IN PARIS 13 NOV

AB131710 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 13 Nov (AFP)--Mali President Moussa Traore arrived here today for a 24-hour visit. He is due to have talks tomorrow with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing before going on to Kuwait for a meeting of the Sahel club, an association of sub-Saharan regional states and countries which aid them.

Remarks on Libyan 'Aggression'

NC141100 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] 14 Nov (AFP)--President Moussa Traore of Mali, speaking after a meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, said here today that his country was prepared for any aggression from Libya.

General Traore, answering questions from reporters, referred to published reports last week that Libya, in addition to its ambitions in Chad, also envisaged gaining power in such other sub-Saharan African states as Senegal, Gambia, Niger and Mali.

"If this is the case, I respond simply that in 1960, at the time of our independence, attempts were made to destabilize us," General Traore said. "Twenty years later, if there are new attempts, we remain...ready to face them."

He said that he and Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not discuss the civil war in Chad, where Libyan reinforcements are reported to be helping the forces of President Oueddei Goukouni, but that Chad "is the concern of all the African states and likewise of France."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Dinner With Francois-Poncet

AB140730 Paris AFP in English 0651 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP)--Equatorial Guinea's president, Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, arrived here yesterday for a four-day official visit, his first trip to France.

At a dinner last night, President Obiang Nguema and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet emphasized the improved relations between their countries since the August, 1979, coup that overthrew dictator Francisco Macias Nguema.

France wants to help you, Mr Francois-Poncet told the Equatorial Guinean leader. Your country has regained its place in the Organization of African Unity and in the international community, he continued, and advised efforts to develop the country and to utilize its energy and mineral resources.

President Obiang Nguema praised France's efforts to help develop African countries, and said, we hope that Equatorial Guinea will be able to benefit from this aid.

Talks With Giscard on Cooperation

AB141632 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP)--President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo of Equatorial Guinea had private talks here today with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on bilateral cooperation projects. Describing the meeting as fruitful, Lt Col Obiang Nguema said he was very satisfied by French answers to his cooperation questions.

He underscored interest in oil cooperation but noted that accords signed with France in this area were yet to be implemented.

Questioned as he left the Elysee presidential palace, President Obiang Nguema said he had asked French help in promoting harmonious development and in ending the considerable political instability in Africa. France, he said, could contribute positively to a political settlement in the Western Sahara.

Lt Col Obiang Nguema, who arrived yesterday for a 4-day visit on his first trip to France, was to meet Cooperation Minister Robert Galley later. Yesterday he conferred with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

President Obiang Nguema came to power in August 1979 in a coup d'etat that overthrew his uncle, Macias Nguema, who was [word indistinct] with several aides the following month after being convicted of multiple assassination and torture.

Dinner Given by Cooperation Minister

AB161421 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 15 Nov (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Lt Col Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, this evening expressed the hope that France will continue to assist his country.

The Equatorial Guinean head of state, who was the guest at a dinner given by the French minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, spoke about the tragedy of more than a decade's dictatorship by former President Macias, which, he said, plunged Equatorial Guinea into the greatest misery. France has always been present through her diplomatic representation since independence, he continued, and has thus enabled us to remain hopeful.

To President Obiang, the dream has become a reality today, because France is really ready to assist us. Of course, he remarked, this aid is coming at a slow pace, but we have never lost hope and are certain that France will continue to give a helping hand to the underprivileged people of Equatorial Guinea.

After expressing his profound gratitude for the attention given him since his arrival in Paris on Thursday, President Obiang invited Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to visit Equatorial Guinea at his convenience.

Joint Communique Issued

AB161452 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Nov (AFP)--The official working visit which President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo of Equatorial Guinea has just made to France, the first of its kind by any head of state of that country, has enabled the two parties to strengthen their economic cooperation and to discuss problems of mutual interest.

During his visit, Mr Obiang, who leaves Paris on Monday for a private visit to the FRG, met President Giscard d'Estaing, Mr Robert Galley, the minister of cooperation, and Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, the minister of foreign affairs.

A joint communique issued on Friday after the meeting of the two heads of state mentions the great cordiality in which their talks on matters of cooperation and bilateral economic relations were held.

France has agreed to finance a hydroelectric power station in Equatorial Guinea capable of producing about 800 megawatt hours. France will also help Equatorial Guinea in its national reconstruction efforts after 10 years of the dictatorial regime of Macias Nguema, who was overthrown in August 1979.

According to the joint communique, the two heads of state also affirmed their confidence in dialogue and negotiations as the means of settling disputes between states and agreed on the necessity of establishing a more equitable international economic order. Finally, they expressed the desire to see the European-Arab-African trialogue gradually set up within the framework of international reality. Throughout his visit, President Obiang expressed the desire to see France play an active role in the development of Africa to help it escape its current instability.

An economic, technical and cultural agreement was signed between the two countries on 29 November 1979 under which Equatorial Guinea was allocated subsidies of 11 billion francs from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC). This aid is meant for the development of traditional fishing, mineral prospecting and the improvement of the port of Malabo. Several French experts will soon be sent to Equatorial Guinea. The prospects for cooperation in the petroleum field will also be studied. Mr Obiang's visit on Saturday and Sunday will be devoted to travelling to the provinces (Orleans to see the geological and mineral research bureau, and to the refineries of the region of Marseille and those of Lacq).

PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES RELATION TO, ROLE OF PSI

LD131309 [Editorial Report] Milan L'UNITA in Italian on 5 November has an unattributed report on the 4 November PCI Central Committee debate on the opening report delivered by Gerardo Chiaromonte on 3 November. Most of the speakers are highly critical of current PSI strategy, which was also one of the main targets of Chiaromonte's speech. Giuseppe Chiarante condemns the "insidious maneuver" being attempted people who "portray our criticial stance toward Craxi's policy as due to our alleged desire to establish special relations with the DC," while Paolo Spriano urges his party to draw the necessary conclusions from the observation that "in the Socialist Party there are transformations under way so profound as to jeopardize the original characteristics of the Italian left and workers movement." He adds that "we must extend our unitary initiative to Europe" and that in connection with "the PCI's stance on Europe", "there are certain issues which cannot be evaded inthe long run."

Lucio Lombardo Radice is the only speaker to discuss foreign policy at any length. He criticizes Giuliano Procacci, the PCI's representative at the recent Berlin Communist Party "scientific" conference, for "speaking in general terms of the need for 'autonomous and sovereign development of socialist democracy,'" while "not explicitly mentioning the need for an opening to pluralism within 'real socialism.'" Lombardo Radice continues as follows: "It is pluralism that is at stake, even in the elementary form of a trade union independent of the state and party, and that is being challenged by Soviet Marxism's official theorists today as they did yesterday. Words such as 'normalization' (Husak's regime is alleged to be 'normal,' but Dubcek's 'abnormal') or appeals for things like legal ratification of the party's leading role are very grave pointers. In fact, pluralism is an objective necessity of the countries of 'real socialism,' for them to emerge from their increasingly acute contradiction between the growth of a major society following the anticapitalist revolution and the continued existence of an obsolete form of state which presumes to control everything. I regard public discussion of this not as illicit interference but as in internationalist duty." Directorate member Armando Cos Utta claims that "the Socialist Party has drawn from the election results an overassessment of its strength, which has prompted it and is still prompting it to lay unfair claim to an even greater scope and role." Alfredo Barbieri warns that "the danger constituted by the desire to isolate the PCI has not disappeared" and that "the extension of the majority to moderate and even antiworker components in fact strengthens this attempt." Barbieri asserts that one of the questions the PCI must ask itself about the PSI is "whether that party has irremediably moved away from the working class."

Directorate member Luciano Barca claims that "to make the most of its 10 percent of the vote and to make it indispensable to so-called governability, the PSI is not only failing to oppose the anticommunist prejudice of a considerable sector of the DC but is in fact taking advantage of an encouraging it." Sergio Segre points to "the difficulty that our party has been experiencing, sometimes to the extent of giving the impression of a relative reduction of its ability to influence the country's situation. We can ask ourselve among other things, whether the formula 'either in government or in opposition' did not imply excessively rigid options, in practice reducing the scope for political initiative...." Segre also urges a "reflection on the way in which in the past 18 months since the 1979 election we have conducted the attempt to recover the losses we suffered at that time, ascertaining whether there has always been a correct balance between the effort clearly to redefine the party's character and its capability for struggle and the effort to promote its own autonomous capacity for making proposals with respect to the major issues of the Italian and international crisis." "I am not sure," he concludes, "that such a correct balance has always existed." Pietro Ingrao confesses that he is one of "the comrades who remain to be convinced" of the "future prospects of the national solidarity policy," while fellow Directorate member Emanuele Macaluso confirms that "the nub of the political situation remains the DC's discrimination against the PCI," adding that "our opposition role is in no way a 'free choice.'"

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSCE SESSION, DELEGATES' SPEECHES

Agenda, Timetable Agreement

LD141220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Jose Manual Salgado report from the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions in Madrid]

[Text] Finally, an agreement at the Madrid conference. At the moment the meeting of the working group being held in parallel to the plenary sessions has just ended. The group, comprising delegates from the 35 countries taking part, has said yes to the document which gives the agenda and the timetable for the continuation of the conference. There is only one qualification: the Soviets have said 'yes,' but they have to confirm it at 1700 today, probably after consulting Moscow. In the coming news bulletins we shall give the terms of the agreement which now marks the solution to the conference on security and cooperation.

USSR Acceptance of Agenda

LD141748 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1702 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The way is now open for the Madrid conference. The Soviet Union has said 'yes' to the agenda proposal under consideration. Our correspondent spoke to (Marques de Lizo), a Spanish delegate, who gave us the news in these words:

[Begin recording] [(De Lizo)] At 1735 we finally have an agreement at the level of the working group on the terms of the document put forward by the neutral and nonaligned countries yesterday, that is, by the foreign ministers of Austria, Sweden and Cyprus and by the Yugoslav ambassador. Therefore, agreement has been reached on the agenda, schedule, and format of the main conference.

[Question] The initial work has now begun then?

[Answer] The conference is now completely underway. [end recording]

This evening the agreement will be put to the plenum to be ratified, and the working group only has to sort out the order of the speakers at the closing ceremony of this European security conference. They are doing this at the moment.

Soviet Delegate Ilichev

NC141320 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Madrid, 14 Nov (AFP)--Soviet delegate Leonid Ilichev today accused Western countries of trying to turn the current Helsinki follow-up conference here into a "propaganda forum and verbal bull fight."

Mr Ilichev said that when U.S. delegate Griffin Bell yesterday complained about violations of the 1975 Helsinki human rights agreements inside the Soviet Union, Mr Bell was himself violating a Helsinki agreement against meddling in other countries' domestic affairs.

The Soviet delegate complained that the opening speeches of Western delegations in the first two days of this third Conference on European Security and Cooperation stirred up an "icy breeze of anti-detente" by alleging human rights violations and complaining about "the so-called Afghan question."

He warned of a "dangerous tendency toward military confrontation in Europe because of certain aggressive forces."

Speaking in the third day of the conference, Mr Ilichev said Western countries had violated the Helsinki agreements by resorting to economic sanctions against Moscow for its intervention in Afghanistan.

The West had not matched the Soviet Union's achievement of assuring the human right of job security, he said. His country was also defending the human right to live in peace rather than at war.

After praising Moscow's "tireless efforts to preserve peace," he proposed confidence-building measures including agreements not to be the first to resort to nuclear or conventional weapons, and not to enlarge existing military alliances.

He recalled the Soviet proposal for a European disarmament conference but warned it would not be possible if prerequisite conditions were demanded.

Further on Ilichev Address

LD141244 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] If yesterday's address to the CSCE session by U.S. envoy Griffin Bell aroused uncommon attention, no less attention was aroused by this morning's address to the plenary session by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev. Bell's address was described as moderate. Ilichev, whose address was even more moderate than that of the U.S. representative, did not accept the latter's interference in what Ilichev considers the USSR's internal affairs.

After rejecting any review of the Helsinki Final Act, whose resolutions he regards as a whole, Ilichev proposed two conferences: one on European disarmament, an approach adopted at the last meeting of the members of the Warsaw Pact, and another on energy, proposed perhaps in view of the success of the 1979 Geneva meeting on the environment.

The Soviet delegate called for setting specific dates for the next disarmament conference and said, undoubtedly referring to Spain, that the number of countries which make up the NATO bloc should not be increased. At another point, after praising the USSR's goodwill and desire to achieve positive results at the Madrid meeting, Ilichev said that the return to the cold war had not begun with the invasion of Afghanistan, but rather 2 years ago with the arms race started by the United States and the NATO countries.

The Soviet delegate appeared inconsistent at one point, since he called attention to the fact that some delegates had taken advantage of the Madrid forum to deliver demagogic speeches, yet Ilichev himself used parts of his speech to propagate the constitution of the USSR, a constitution which, in the words of the Soviet representative, guarantees the human rights of his compatriots with the incentives of peace and work.

Other subjects touched upon and worthy of mention are those referring to economic sanctions against socialist countries and the important matter of security in the Mediterranean.

There was applause and a tone of goodwill for the Madrid meeting, the conference on cooperation and development [as heard], to begin to be played by everyone under the ground-rules of detente.

Cypriot Foreign Minister

NC151254 Nicosia PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE in English 14 Nov 80

[Text of 14 November speech by Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis at the plenary session of the CSCE Madrid conference--press release]

[Text] Mr Chairman, first of all allow me to express the deep appreciation of my government and myself to the Government of Spain for all it has done in order to make possible the holding of this important conference in the context of the follow-up of the Conference for the Security and Co-operation in Europe. The hospitality so lavishly extended by our hosts and the excellent facilities at our disposal have greatly impressed us.

This conference, Mr Chairman, is a conference to which we attach great importance. We have gathered here to decide how we shall preserve and promote the valuable heritage of Helsinki which we so much cherish and in respect of which our late President Archbishop Makarios had stated at Helsinki that it was destined to lay the foundations for a happier and more peaceful future of mankind, because peace and security in Europe is indispensable for peace and security in the whole world. It is indeed regrettable and frustrating that the up-to-date experience is not in tune with the title of the conference. If something is missing at the moment from this conference it is widespread cooperation and understanding.

The Madrid follow-up conference is a major step within the whole Conference for the Security and Co-operation in Europe process and has its own great importance. Convened at this particular point of time, amid a turbulent world political climate, affected by a number of contentions, international problems and issues, it acquires even increasing importance.

As already evidenced by the preparatory session there is a marked difference, both of opinion and approach, between the various CSCE members. This difference, sad as it may be, underlines two important facts:

First, that the Madrid conference will be a tempestuous one and that unanimous agreement of the various issues to be discussed will not be easily reached. The second fact is that, irrespective of differences and animosities, there appears to be a willingness and resoluteness to go ahead, to overcome problems and to make a success of the conference. The fact that the conference is already under way is an indication that the prime objectives of the conference have not been defeated and that the principles upon which it is based are sound and indispensable to humanity. Even if states do not converge at the moment, in their stands or approach, they have to survive, and survival is not possible through confrontation.

In an era of a frantic arms race and in a world that is struggling for survival, it is increasingly vital for humanity to explore continuously all avenues of understanding, peaceful interaction and international co-operation. It is necessary to take a breath of air not polluted with political intrigue, conflict and tension. This very important thesis seems at last to be appreciated by the world community which appears to realise that the only, and I wish to stress the word only, way that humanity can survive is through detente, mutual understanding, interstate co-operation and the avoidance of ideological confrontation.

The CSCE process is in fact a demonstration of this very mentality and our hopes are bolstered when we see that it is surviving as a process, amid the tensions of the day, and that it continues as a means of achieving the above common objectives.

It would, I believe, be an exaggerated expectation to base our evaluation of the CSCE process on actual results in respect of particular problems. To my mind, if the CSCE is viewed in its correct perspective, that is as a process for understanding and co-operation and not as a body intended to be a 'trouble shooter,' then I believe we can safely maintain, that so far the CSCE proceeds in line with its objective. By carefully pursuing the process more concrete results can be expected in the future.

The Final Act was the result of a long and gruelling strife of the peoples of Europe, which has as a goal to put an end to the period of the cold war, to cement the bases and formulate the principles on which the relations of the European peoples should be founded and finally to create the appropriate infrastructure for a fruitful co-operation among them in all fields.

Cyprus, 5 years after the signing of the historic document, is struggling for the prevalence of the principles embodied in the Final Act. We, in Cyprus, have translated these principles into a slogan and a credo founded on morality, freedom and justice. We shall continue this struggle both in Cyprus and in the international field. With an open and constructive mind and in close co-operation with the other European non-aligned and neutral countries which participate in the conference and also in co-operation with all the other delegations, Cyprus is trying to play a positive role with the aim of rescuing and strengthening detente and transforming the principles of the Final Act into a living reality.

It is perhaps useful at this point to repeat what the Final Act provides in the dialogue: All the principles set forth are of primary significance and accordingly they will be equally and unreservedly applied, each of them, being interpreted, taking into account the others'. In the Final Act we have a text which does not require either amendments or additions. What is needed is full implementation of the Final Act and new ideas complementing what already exists. There is no doubt that there has been some progress since the ceremonial signing of the Final Act, but it is an indisputable fact that in the practical field results are rather disappointing.

I think I am expressing the feeling of all the participating states in this conference when I say that we all want this meeting to yield practical results which will give substance to detente and will promote security and co-operation in Europe. The total process will be a long one and the full implementation of principles is certainly a remote dream by the standards of today. However, most realities originate from vision. If the will is strong what is conceived as a philosophical stance and as a position of principle may be transformed or evolve into a pragmatic value.

The experience so far gathered by the degree of implementation of the confidence building measures, has proved their importance in contributing to the improvement of detente. We feel that they must further be developed and enriched with new ones. To this end the neutral and non-aligned states are again to take new initiatives.

On the other hand the question of convening a European conference on disarmament is very important in our opinion and should be given a thorough consideration. The Madrid conference should make serious efforts in order to arrive at satisfactory and acceptable terms of reference for the convening of such a conference.

As regards the results of the meeting of experts my delegation will have the opportunity to contribute to the discussion which will ensue, but let me emphasize once more our belief in the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes and our wish to see in the future a workable system as a further contribution to the consolidation of peace and security on our continent.

Needless to emphasize also, Mr Chairman, the importance we attach to the solution of the acute economic problems which most of our countries, if not all, are now facing. We will study with great interest relevant proposals within the framework of the second basket--especially those on energy.

With regard to human rights and their practical manifestations enshrined in the provisions of the third basket, we believe in the inherent dignity of the human being and his right to live in peace, justice and liberty with all his fundamental freedoms safeguarded.

Finally, I feel it extremely appropriate to underline in the circumstances the great importance we attach to the question of the continuity of the process. The follow-up to the conference, in fact should not only be maintained but it should acquire a dynamic form always based on the relevant provisions of the Final Act.

Turning to the question of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean and the related problem of the status of the non-participating Mediterranean countries we are of the opinion that the provisions of the relevant chapter of the Final Act should be fully implemented. Furthermore, we feel that the dialogue with the non-participating countries should be amplified with the objective of enhancing the role of these countries in the process. It is needless to point out that the Mediterranean dimension of the Final Act, despite its importance, was not sufficiently attended to until today.

Mr Chairman, Cyprus is probably the only country in this conference hall which has pressing practical reasons to aspire for a prompt adherence to the principles of the Final Act. Implementation of these principles in the case of my country will restore order, peace, human rights, security and justice which were disrupted since the tragic events of 1974.

The Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus have established communication through the talks which became a reality, after long and painstaking efforts of the secretary-general of the United Nations.

We, in Cyprus, are living in hopes of better days because of the talks. The Government of Cyprus believes in the talks. We want to preserve them and to invest them with the highest possible degree of substance. We know that if the two communities are to understand each other and start pursuing a common goal, a full and uninhibited exchange of views will be necessary.

Cyprus is a miniature of the world situation of today. It reflects all the facets of a restless, unsatisfied and troubled world. The intercommunal talks are a mini forum, which has certain similarities with this forum here. Both here and there we are groping in the darkness for more light which will generate the sense of justice, dignity and self-respect which is so strikingly missing.

We are trying to be as instrumental as possible towards saving this forum and whatever it stands for--hence our initiative of yesterday together with Austria, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Similarly, we are trying to save, preserve and strengthen the forum of the Cyprus talks.

We believe that peace, justice, security and co-operation will not take practical dimensions unless we deeply and sincerely want it and unless we dedicate ourselves, heart and soul, to those processes which may bring them about.

Turkish Foreign Minister

TA150549 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Expressing his views during the session for the opening speeches of the Madrid conference, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that international political detente has weakened in the 5 years since the signing of the European security and cooperation final document.

Pointing out that ensuring mutual trust between East and West is the basic condition for political detente, Turkmen expressed the belief that the Madrid conference will contribute toward this goal. Turkmen also stated that all countries should adopt a stance of mutual understanding concerning this issue and assume responsibility.

Noting that the recent development in southwest Asia threatened international detente, the foreign minister said that the solution of the Afghanistan problem will assist in the restoration of mutual trust in Europe.

Noting that there is a close connection between the political and military concepts of security, Turkmen said that less armament and a stable balance of power based on military frankness constitute the basis of the detente process. He noted that Turkey supports the idea of convening a European disarmament conference.

Referring to economic issues in his speech, Turkmen said that immigrant workers are among those affected by economic difficulties and called for cooperation regarding the free movement envisaged in the Helsinki document. He noted that Turkey supports the call by the FRG to hold a European meeting to aid developing countries.

Turkmen added that Turkey attaches great importance to cooperation among Mediterranean countries.

The implementation of the Helsinki document during the past 5 years will be reviewed during the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Italian Foreign Minister

AU151345 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo echoed the sentiments voiced by other Western representatives at the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation by attributing the crisis in detente to the Afghan situation in a statement to the 35-nation assembly Friday:

"Italy is aware that the shadow cast by the facts connected to Afghanistan continues to hang heavily over the Madrid meeting and the revival of the detente process in Europe," he said.

In another reference to the touch-and-go startup of the conference and efforts still underway on an agenda, Colombo declared that after his "searching" analysis of these difficulties he had concluded that, "the facts have not recently lived up to the 'detente charter'."

The head of Italy's diplomacy went on to list terrorism as one of the major violators of the Helsinki final document and urged a higher level of international cooperation to combat the phenomenon.

Colombo also stressed the Italian Government's commitment to human rights and fostering progress in the East-West dialogue in the areas of military security, economic, scientific and technological cooperation for furthering detente throughout the entire Mediterranean region.

"There is no alternative to detente," the Italian foreign minister declared, "if we wish to avoid relations among states being developed in a climate of instability foreboding serious perils."

Spanish Foreign Minister

LD151810 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Some 20 minutes ago the address to the CSCE plenary session by Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca ended. At the beginning of his speech he referred to the words spoken some days ago by the Spanish prime minister, noting the great political value which the conference has, given the mere fact of its taking place and as an indication of the existence of the necessary will to enter into dialogue to reduce the level of confrontation and achieve the preservation of peace.

He also said that the first condition for the reasonable success of the conference is precisely its continuation. To do away with it would be a serious responsibility.

The minister then referred to the value which Spain attaches to the Final Act and the consideration it takes of all its provisions. Perez Llorca said that Spain places special importance on the declaration of principles which appears in the first pages of the act. We do not understand it as a mere catalogue of intentions which can or cannot be put into practice according to the interests of the day, but as a true code of international conduct which it is necessary to respect in its entirely.

Besides the continuation of the conference and its political value, two subjects he touched upon were security as a term which cannot under any circumstances be separated from the process of human rights, and also to the Mediterranean dimension, which, as is natural, Spain feels is particularly important to itself. In view of this he is thinking of submitting a series of initiatives.

Similarly, he brought up the question of the invasion of Afghanistan, which he judged to be a very serious attack on peace.

With reference to NATO, he said that the conference on security should reach an agreement on the nonenlargement of military alliances and he referred to (?the East). But he added that such an agreement would always mean a violation of the provisions of the first of the principles of the Final Act on the inherent rights and sovereignty of states--in other words, Spain does not, at any time, admit any conditioning by hypotheses its entry or nonentry into the Atlantic alliance; this is something that the Helsinki Act itself leaves to the sovereign will of each nation.

Perez Llorca also spoke about terrorism--as the prime minister had done--and he indicated that concerted proposals are being drawn up with friendly countries which will be submitted at the appropriate time to the Madrid conference.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS 13 NOV

LD131254 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] At 1030 this morning the 15th congress of the Socialist International began at a Madrid hotel with the attendance of its president, Willy Brandt. Felipe Gonzalez opened the congress with words of greeting and welcome to the representatives of the foreign delegations. Willy Brandt then gave an address on the Socialist International in the eighties. The session will resume its work at about 1530 with the delivery of a paper on the international situation by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, after which there will be a debate.

Kreisky Address

AU151710 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Peter Pelinka dispatch from Madrid: "Kreisky at Socialist International Congress in Madrid, About the Worldwide Role of Democratic Socialism: A Great Alternative to any Dictatorship"]

[Excerpts] Madrid (AZ)--The American people have elected their president. Since the parties of the Socialist International belong to that great community adhering to common ideas which unswervingly stick to the principles of democracy, we naturally take cognizance of the decision of 42 million U.S. voters, Austrian Federal Chancellor Kreisky, Socialist Party [SPOE] chairman, has stated at the Socialist International congress in Madrid.

The Socialist International, however, represents 80 million voters, Kreisky noted. One who knows to what extent freedom and social justice are indispensable correlatives of a better social system must acknowledge that Democratic Socialism constitutes the great alternative to any dictatorship. It is with frankness that we tell our friends in the two large political U.S. camps that a great measure of readiness for understanding will be necessary to create such a policy as is necessary during a time like ours.

The federal chancellor, who Wednesday night (after a preparatory session of the Socialist International Bureau) had paid a courtesy visit to Spanish King Juan Carlos, gave a wide overview including all areas of world policy.

In doing so, a key point was the recently strained relationship between the two great power blocs. Kreisky recalled the Vienna meeting between Carter and Brezhnev in June 1979 and the conclusion of SALT II which, together with the Helsinki conference, offered good chances for the detente policy. In the 16 subsequent months the worldwide political situation has changed completely, Kreisky noted, and recalled the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the hostage taking in Iran, and the war between Iran and Iraq. Nevertheless, one must not see the positive opposite trends [as published], Kreisky said.

In this portion of the speech priority was given to the events in Poland, whose people have always waged the struggle for freedom with great heroism. Just as there must be no doubt about the Socialist International's solidarity with the struggle of the Polish people, there must be no doubt that this struggle is an exclusive concern of the Polish people, Kreisky emphasized. We are much more at ease in our minds hearing that the partners in the historic dialogue in Poland have succeeded in coming to terms. Interference from the outside would only set off other interference and, as a result, detente policy would come to an end for an unforeseeable time to come. That such a thing has not happened is one of the few pleasant facts of this time, which must be taken into consideration along with the events in Afghanistan.

Kreisky also found clear-cut words about the situation in Turkey to which the OECD, the World Bank and the IMF have made available enormous sums of money. As an Austrian socialist, he still recalled the arguments with which the Dollfuss dictatorship had been justified in the west, depicting it as the lesser evil compared with Hitler. We should not repeat such historic mistakes, and therefore should say a word about the takeover of power by the militarymen. We should demand that the proper prerequisites for implementation of a functioning democracy be created again.

In conclusion, Kreisky once more stressed the significance of detente policy as well as the struggle for human rights, and in this context broached the Latin American situation. The experiences of the Vietnam war should be a serious warning that one should not permit, by a wrong policy, a situation in Latin America that would burden cooperation between the democracies.

Nicaraguan Delegate

PA141813 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan people will defend their revolution to the last drop of their blood, firmly and with determination, said Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's national leadership. We are sure, he added, that in that effort we will have the support of all men and organizations who love freedom and democracy in the world.

Arce participated in the plenary session of 15th congress of the Socialist International, which opened in Madrid, with the attendance of delegates from Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

The Sandinist leader denounced the existence of plans to invade Nicaragua, which are being encouraged by reactionary forces of Central America and the United States. We know Somozist elements are concentrating along the Honduran and Costa Rican borders, he said, and added that his country had been attacked from Honduras on 26 occasions since 19 July. At the same time, elements operating within the country are conducting simultaneous provocative acts and other types of aggression, he noted.

Commander Arce related the threatening situation in Central America with the complex world affairs and the effects in the area of the recent U.S. electoral results.

The dictatorship of Guatemala has been increasing its aggression and crimes against the Guatemalan people as has the Salvadoran regime, where the conflict could be internationalized by the governments of Honduras and Guatemala, Arce said.

Central America, he emphasized, where peace is being threatened, as the people struggle for their freedom, requires the most active support from throughout the world.

Palestine Issue

LD142314 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] At the Socialist International session which has just ended, a problem was raised which is without precedent at this type of meeting, because until now, the socialists have always adopted resolutions at their international meetings by unanimous agreement. However, on the subject of peace between Israel and the Arab countries there was a draft resolution, signed by Willy Brandt, Brunko Kreisky, Israeli representative Simon Peres, and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, calling on the Arab states and Israel to follow the initiative of President as-Sadat and Begin peace talks. But this satisfied only a few of the delegations, so an alternative was put forward signed by Felipe Gonzalez, Bettino Craxi, (Anselmo Suet) and Bruno Kreisky, who put his signatures to both documents. Here, the right to self-determination of a Palestinian state and the status of the PLO were to be recognized, the latter as a form of representation for this state [word indistinct] which is not a state because no one yet recognizes it as such.

While the Socialist International wishes to seek peace or provide the basic terms for peace in all states of the world, there is conflict. The socialists cannot reach agreement on whether to recognize the Palestinians. The solution could come tomorrow--as on so many occasions--the last day of the congress.

PYM ON NATO CONTRIBUTION, DEFENSE BUDGET

LD141902 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1440 GMT 14 Nov 80

[By Geoff Meade, PA staff reporter in Brussels]

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym said in Brussels today Britain "may even reach the 3 percent target" of its increased defence budget commitment to NATO, "but it is too early to say yet". He said: "We achieved that figure last year and we will come close to it this year". He was speaking after a two-day meeting of the NATO allies at which he unveiled Britain's future nuclear deterrent programme. He said no concern had been expressed by the UK's defence partners about proposed cuts in Britain's defence spending.

My Pym is believed to be at loggerheads with the prime minister over defence cuts proposed by the Treasury, not least because any cuts could undermine Britain's increased NATO commitment. He said today: "We are going through the normal process, the government is considering public spending in the normal way".

Mr Pym is content that he has reaffirmed Britain's commitment to NATO with his presentation of the UK plan for a new 5 billion pounds fleet of Trident missile submarines to replace the existing Polaris nuclear force in the early 1990's. He said the programme was a "unique contribution" to the NATO strength, and one which no other member of the alliance could make. The communique issued at NATO headquarters at the end of the meeting today certainly contained no hint of concern over Britain's defence spending issue. It stated the proposed Trident system would make a "significant contribution" to enhancing the effectiveness of NATO's strength.

Opposes Defense Cuts

LD141904 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1530 GMT 14 Nov 80

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] Defence Secretary Mr Francis Pym tonight fired another salvo in his battle to stave off further defence cuts sought by the Treasury. "Only the most biased observer will have allowed it to escape his attention that the military threat we face is ever-increasing," he told Conservatives at Horncastle, Lincolnshire. We must have effective armed forces, they must be properly equipped and we must have the wherewithal to deter, and if need be, to withstand attack. This costs money--a lot of money--and there is no way of avoiding this."

Mr Pym said last weekend's Remembrance Day services had reminded him of "the enormous price we had to pay in both world wars by allowing war to start." He said: "We had failed to take out the insurance policy of a credible deterrent against aggression and then, because of our lack of preparedness, we had to take so very long and lose so many lives to secure ultimate victory."

On defence spending, Mr Pym said: "It is the government's responsibility to ensure that the slice of the national cake which the Ministry of Defence consumes is the smallest that is necessary. But it is also our responsibility to be mindful that the first call on any government is the defence of the state. It is the inescapable duty of the government to protect the lives of all its citizens, so that it can then help and aid their livelihood. You cannot have a credible defence against the highly-trained and heavily-armed forces of the Warsaw Pact if you make do with old tanks or allow other gaps to rise in your armoury."

In a passage seen as a direct message to the Treasury, Mr Pym emphasised: "The case I have to make for defense spending may be inconvenient. But the facts do not go away if you refuse to confront them, and those facts are that this country needs--as much as at any time in its history--fully effective defences and a credible defence policy, and that is bound to cost a lot of money."

KING OF NEPAL ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT ON 14 NOV

Welcomed at Airport

NC141624 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text2 The king and queen of Nepal arrived this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Cyprus. They are accompanied by Nepalese Foreign Minister Shahi and a large entourage. The Nepalese royal couple was welcomed at Larnaca Airport by President of the Republic and Mrs Kiprianou, House of Representatives President Mikhailidhis, Commerce Minister Kittis, who is acting foreign minister, and Minister to the President Katsellis. King Birendra will hold talks with the president of the republic. The Nepalese royal couple arrived in Cyprus from Pakistan where they had paid a 3-day visit. After Cyprus, they will visit Belgium and Great Britain.

Kiprianou Holds Official Dinner

NC151219 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Kiprianou, has said that the government is making a determined effort to achieve progress at the intercommunal talks but, at the same time, not to renounce the inalienable rights of the Cypriot people. A Cyprus settlement, he said, should be reached through the intercommunal talks on the basis of the UN resolutions and the high-level agreements already reached.

The president was speaking during a dinner he gave in honor of King Birendra of Nepal who is on a 2-day visit to the island. He stressed that a federal system should unite the country and the people, not divide them. President Kiprianou expressed gratitude for Nepal's consistent support and solidarity.

In reply, King Birendra said Nepal was opposed to any move that might undermine or weaken the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned character of Cyprus. He welcomed the resumed talks between the two communities and expressed the hope that the new effort would succeed in restoring the unity and harmony between the two communities.

At a meeting this morning, President Kiprianou awarded the king of Nepal the decoration of Makarios III as a token of Cyprus' gratitude. After the meeting, the heads of diplomatic missions in Cyprus met [as heard] and the royal couple travelled to Limassol where they will be the luncheon guests of the mayor of the town.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

NC151538 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Minister Shahi, who is accompanying King Birendra, has met Kittis [acting Cypriot foreign minister] at the Foreign Ministry. It has been reported that the meeting was held in a cordial and sincere atmosphere and that the two ministers exchanged views on bilateral and international issues. Mr Kittis also briefed Mr Shahi on the latest developments of the Cyprus issue and thanked him for his country's support for Cyprus.

Kiprianou, King Hold Talks

NC151932 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] This evening President Kiprianou held talks with King Birendra of Nepal who is on a visit to Cyprus. The Cyprus issue and the international situation were discussed during the meeting, which was held at the Presidential Palace at 1900.

Besides President Kiprianou, the talks were attended by Minister to the President Katsellis and acting Foreign Minister Kittis. Also present was Nepalese Foreign Minister Shahi, who has accompanied King Birendra.

During the meeting, President Kiprianou gave an in-depth analysis of the Cypriot problem with particular emphasis on the most recent developments. He also expressed the Cypriot people's gratitude for Nepal's consistent support for and solidarity with Cyprus.

King Birendra reiterated his country's support for the Cypriot cause and invited President Kiprianou to pay an official visit to Nepal. The invitation was accepted, and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Second Foreign Ministers Meeting

NC161112 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] This morning Nepalese Foreign Minister Shahi called on Foreign Minister Rolandhis and exchanged views with him on international and bilateral issues. During their talks, Mr Rolandhis expressed his government's appreciation for Nepal's consistent support for a fair solution to the Cyprus issue, which will be based on the principles of noninterference and respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. Mr Rolandhis also briefed Mr Shahi on the current situation in Cyprus and on the latest developments in the inter-Cypriot talks. The Nepalese foreign minister reiterated his country's support for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue based on the UN resolutions, and expressed the hope that the efforts being exerted in this direction will soon be successful.

The two ministers agreed to maintain close relations between them in an effort to strengthen the cause of international peace and the nonaligned movement, and in order to promote bilateral relations through cooperation at various levels.

Mr Rolandhis conveyed to his Nepalese counterpart the satisfaction for the opportunity they had to welcome the royal couple of Nepal, and expressed appreciation for the role that Nepal has been playing under King Birendra's guidance in the promotion of international peace, secutity and justice. The two foreign ministers also agreed to proceed with the signing of a cultural agreement that will bring the two peoples closer together.

King Concludes Visit, Departs

NC161115 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] King Birendra of Nepal and Queen Aishwarya have concluded their visit to Cyprus and have left for Brussels. The royal couple was seen off at Larnaaca Airport by President Kiprianou, Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Minister to the President Katsellis, who accompanied the royal couple to the airport.

ROLANDHIS RETURNS FROM MADRID CONFERENCE 15 NOV

NC152049 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis returned this evening from Madrid where he represented Cyprus at the initial stage of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Director General of the Foreign Ministry Pelayias is now heading the republic's delegation at the conference.

HOUSE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UK, FRG 17 NOV

NC171027 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] This morning, House President Mikhailidhis left for the FRG and the UK. The house president will visit the UK as an official guest of the British Government. During his 5-day visit, he will meet with Prime Minister Thatcher, House of Commons Speaker Thomas, Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal and other officials.

In a statememt at Larnaca Airport, Mikhailidhis said that during these contacts, he would naturally try to present Cyprus' position on the Cypriot problem and stress the need for initiatives in the direction of Turkey so that the dialogue in operation now might become effective. The house president added: I believe that Britain can play a very constructive role because of its special relations with Cyprus since it was a British colony and is a member of the Commonwealth while Britain is a guarantor power.

Mikhailidhis also said that in Britain he would have contacts with officials on regional development, particularly regions with low income levels. Prior to his visit to London, the house president will visit the FRG to attend a seminar in Bonn sponsored by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation on the question of Greece-Cyprus-Turkey.

DENKTAS SCORES GREEK PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ON RETURN

TA151246 Clandestine Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] President Denktas has said that the solution to the Cyprus problem would guarantee that the Turkish Cypriot community would live in its own zone. He was speaking at Lefkoniko today at a ceremony commemorating the Turkish Cypriot fighters who died in the Greek Cypriot onslaughts on the villages of Kofinou, Agios Theodoros and Lefkara. He stressed that if a repetition of the past massacres of the Turkish Cypriot community were to be prevented, the Turkish Cypriot children should be fully informed of the past. But, he added, such information should not incite feelings of hatred and disgust in the children. President Denktas stressed that the Turkish Cypriot community had struggled for its rights of equality and freedom as any civilized person would. He said that Turkey had saved the Turkish Cypriots from annihilation.

He stated that the Greek Cypriot television had now started a propaganda campaign, inviting the Turkish Cypriots to return to their homes in the south. He said that this would divide the Turkish Cypriots into small groups dispersed all over the island and beseiged by the Greek Cypriots as in the days before the Turkish peace operation. He repeated that an agreement on the exchange of population had been made and the Turkish Cypriots had all moved to the north and gained their freedom and security and the community was determined to live free and without fear.

President Denktas said that any future agreement on a solution of the Cyprus problem would not provide the Greek Cypriots with the opportunity to disperse the Turkish Cypriots into small groups all over the island to beseige and threaten them, and so to achieve union with Greece.

President Denktas concluded by saying that the Turkish Cypriot community would oppose the union of Cyprus with Greece and maintain the island's independence.

TURKISH CYPIROT ASSEMBLY LACKS QUORUM, POSTPONES MEETING

TA151947 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly could not meet today due to a lack of quorum. In accordance with assembly rules and regulations, the meeting was postponed for 48 hours. The legislative assembly met under its chairman, Oguz Korhan, at 1500 today. Korhan postponed the meeting for half an hour because there was no quorum. Because there was no quorum at the end of the half hour Korhan postponed the meeting for 48 hours. Today's meeting was attended by 4 National Unity Party deputies and 15 opposition deputies. According to assembly rules the assembly will meet at 1500 on 17 November without a change in the agenda.

AKEL DEPUTY LEADER COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

LN161304 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 16 Nov 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] AKEL believes that the smooth continuation of the intercommunal talks is a step in the right direction and a victory for reason and prudence. For this reason, AKEL more determinedly reacts to and condemns the policy being followed by some political and church cadres, who undermine the talks' procedure by means of slogans and denunciations that lead to the consolidation of the invasion fait accompli.

This stand was explained last Wednesday evening by AKEL Deputy Secretary General A. Fandis during a broad conference of the Famagusta District party cadres. In his special reference to the intercommunal talks, A. Fandis said:

"The talks have been going smoothly for the last 2 months. How do we assess the meetings held thus far between the representatives of the two sides? It would certainly be naive for one to expect results during the first two months. Objective and subjective difficulties, bad and unskilled actions which took place during various phases of the Cyprus problem in the past, have cast a heavy shadow on the current talks and make more difficult--than necessary--the achievement of progress at the intercommunal talks. A person who favors and works for the success of the talks can note--according to all reports--that a good climate, a friendly atmosphere and a desire by both sides for constructive and substantive dialogue have prevailed during these talks.

"This constitutes a very positive step because the good climate and good will, constructive rapprochement and sincere discussion of each side's views are prerequisites for the smooth continuation and the fruitful conclusion of the talks.

"While we voice satisfaction with the good climate and the constructive way in which the talks are being held, we cannot fail to express our determined reaction and condemnation of the policy that is being followed by some political and church cadres--a policy that undermines the procedure of the intercommunal talks. These groups, such as the Rally Party which favors and propagandizes for a NATOite solution, and others such as EDEK and the archbishop, who dream about impossible, unfounded solutions, who have been denouncing from pulpits or other platforms the talks as 'futile', who have made the holding of the talks dependent on conditions that cannot be met and who have been courting with or making propaganda in favor of utopian--in essence adventurous--methods of struggle for a Cyprus solution; are undermining the talks and are hurting our people's difficult liberation struggle against occupation and imperialism. Contrary to the way they would like to appear--as uncompromising fighters--their policies and sloganeering lead to the consolidation of the fait accompli of the invasion and occupation."

AFP REPORTS DEMONSTRATION, CLASH NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

NC162032 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Athens, 16 Nov (AFP)--Several persons were reportedly injured here tonight when police clashed with student demonstrators near the U.S. Embassy. The violence occurred during a parade of 100,000 persons commemorating the seventh anniversary of the polytechnic students' revolt against the colonels' regime.

Although the demonstration's organizers had promised the government that a march would not be made on the embassy, the authorities ordered the street leading to the embassy to be sealed off. Police at the street entry clubbed groups of students and used teargas against them. The clashes left a number of young people lying on the street.

Elsewhere in the capital persons described by police as "anarchistic and uncontrollable" smashed department store windows. By 10 pm local police seemed to have gained the upper hand over the demonstrators.

The demonstration began with a memorial service at the polytechnic for the students "massacred" by the authorities on November 17, 1973. After listening to speakers attack the present government's "pro American" policies and demand "real national independence," the demonstrators marched toward the National Assembly building. They carried banners attacking the United States and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization.)

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES PLANS TO ALLOW INSTALLATION OF MISSILES

AT161419 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 16 Nov 80 p 20

[Text] Yesterday at 1730, the national defense minister returned from Brussels where he had participated in the work of the 28th ministerial meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group.

In a statement, Averof stressed that this was not the first time Greece had participated in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group as had been reported. Greece had participated in the past on a rotational basis with Turkey.

The minister denied that our country has accepted or intends to accept the installation of missiles on its soil. As is well known, this installation is envisaged in the nuclear interception program that U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown submitted to the alliance.

Averof added that this program aims to create a balance of forces so as to prevent an atomic war. Consequently, he said, it fully serves detente. Chief of the National Defense General Staff General Gratsios returned along with the national defense minister.

ELEVTHEROTIPIA POLL SHOWS PASOK AHEAD OF NEW DEMOCRACY

AT161438 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 16 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] PASOK is at present the leading party in Greece and, if elections were to be held now, in the capital PASOK would receive 39 percent of the votes whereas New Democracy would only receive 30 percent. This trend in voter preference is such that one can reliably forsee an increase in the gap between PASOK and New Democracy.

This is the picture of the two largest parties as it appears at present and as it emerges from the results of a scientific poll held in the area of Athens, Piraieus and their environs by the Eurodim Company for public opinion polls exclusively for KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA and ELEVTHEROTIPIA. This public opinion poll was held in the first half of November--that is, after our return to NATO--and ended only yesterday.

According to the results of the poll, held in the capital area: If elections were held now, PASOK would receive 38-40 percent of all votes throught the country. New Democracy would show a dramatic decrease, not exceeding 34 percent. Undoubtedly the KKE appears, as the third party, showing a strength of 10-12 percent.

EDIK [Democratic Center Union] has kept about half of its followers in comparison with the 1977 elections (currently 4-7 percent) while the recently-formed KODISO does not seem to exceed 1-2 percent. The strength of the parties of the KKE (Interior) and EDA [United Democratic Left] appears to reflect the same percentages as in 1977. The National Party experienced a slight decrease.

GEORGE MAVROS FORMS NEW POLITICAL 'CENTRIST' PARTY

AT161356 Athens NEWS in English 16 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] Liberal political leader George Mavros announced yesterday the formation of a new centrist party intended to avert polarization of Greek politics. Mr Mavros, 71, a former minister, was the leader of the Union of the Democratic Center Party until November 1977, when he resigned after it was badly defeated in the general elections that month. In a statement, Mr Mavros said the new party would be known as the Center Party. He hoped it would unite the country's centrist forces to provide the regulating element that guaranteed normal and stable political life. He said the main objectives of his party were to reorganize the state, to reduce bureaucratic procedures, to streamline financial administration, to restore confidence in the national image by a consistent foreign and defense policy and to ensure national independence and territorial integrity.

"Our country is today in a great state of crisis", Mr Mavros said. "Democracy no longer functions. The rule of law, education, the administration and the church have been dangerously undermined. A wave of corruption has eroded the whole system. The people no longer respect the state since the state respects neither the people nor itself.

"The economy has been completely dislocated. Productive investment is practically non-existent, industrial production is sluggish. Building construction has been paralyzed. Business firms are flagging under exorbitant interest rates and crippling expenses. Our social and economic policies are unsystematic and self-contradictory. The balance of trade and the balance of payments deficits widen continuously. Our system of taxation is unjust and uneven. Tax brackets have remained unadjusted despite inflation, and taxes fall heavily on lower income groups. Tax evasion has taken on considerable dimentions. The result of a programless economic policy is the uncontrolled rise on the price-index, aggravated by the one-sided monetary policy. A huge wave of strikes completes the gloomy picture.

"The Parliament has been alienated from its main task. Great problems regarding the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country are decided without reference to the Parliament in other quarters in Greece or abroad. The representatives of the people are humiliated by being asked to consent a posteriori.

"The mass media-radio and television, being under party control, continuously brainwash the people by presenting only one beloved profile and onesided picture of the situation. The people are possessed by distrust and depression. The crisis is not only economic and political. It is a national crisis. Its perpetuation could lead to a national catastrophe.

"It is exactly at this moment that the great, historical mission of the center presents itself. In countries with multi-party systems, the center forces unite to provide the regulating element, which guarantees normal and stable political life."

TURKMEN MEETS WITH GREEK, FRG FOREIGN MINISTER IN MADRID

TA141243 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Madrid to attend the European Security and Cooperation Conference, is continuing his bilateral contacts. Turkmen last night met with the foreign ministers of Greece, the FRG, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The various Turkish-Greek problems were discussed at the meeting held between Turkmen and Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Mitsotakis. Bilateral relations and the visa issue were discussed at the meeting between Turkmen and the FRG minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Returns, Makes Statement

TA161654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who was on an official visit in Saudi Arabia and who then left for Madrid to attend the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has returned to Turkey. In a statement to reporters at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that he addressed the Madrid conference and noted that European detente is indivisible.

At the conference he stressed that this detente should also express itself in other regions and he emphasized the Afghan issue. Stating that he held bilateral talks with the foreign ministers of the FRG, Greece, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Sweden, Turkmen said that Turkey was showing goodwill and sensitivity in the solution of the Turkish-Greek problems. Turkmen added: Greece, for some time, has been stressing that it is willing to solve its problems with Turkey through peaceful means. As you know, Turkey has made some good will gestures toward the Greeks. Our dialogue with Greece is continuing. I hope that they are sincere in their wish; however, I would like to point out that in addition to these statements, Turkey and Greece sould act carefully toward one another at international forums.

Turkmen said that he had a positive impression from his Saudi visit and his contacts in Madrid.

DEFENSE MINISTER BAYULKEN RETURNS FROM NATO MEETINGS

TA152026 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Haluj Bayulken, who attended the nuclear planning group meetings of NATO defense ministers in Brussels, has returned to Turkey. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television correspondents at Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said the meetings once more stressed the importance of the alliance's contribution to peace. Noting that the consultative and technical aspects of the meetings carried more weight, Bayulken added that the alliance's position from the viewpoint of nuclear arms were examined at the meetings. Pointing out that a unified view was reached on the necessity to correct the nuclear arms imbalance in Europe, Bayulken added that while this imbalance was being corrected, the members of the alliance wished the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control be concluded positively. Noting that the Turkish Government had, up to now, pursued such a policy, Bayulken added: I am afraid that if the nuclear arms balance goes against NATO, peace will be affected. While securing a nuclear arms balance, it is our wish that steps be taken toward arms reduction without any danger to the security of either side.

Bayulken concluded by saying that he also had beneficial talks with NATO Secretary General Luns and with the defense ministers of NATO member countries.

BAYULKEN SIGNS MILITARY AID AGREEMENT WITH FRG

TA171129 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] A DM600 million special military aid agreement between Turkey and the FRG was signed in Ankara today. The agreement was signed by Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken and by FRG Ambassador to Ankara Dirk Oncken. In a statement during the signing ceremony, Bayulken noted that the aid extended by the FRG to Turkey since 1964 has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the Turkish Armed Forces. Pointing out that the agreement on the 600 million mark donation to Turkey constitutes new military aid, Bayulken said that this amount will be used to equip the Turkish ground forces with modern Leopard tanks and Milan antitank missiles and to modernize existing tanks. Bayulken expressed the conviction that this aid will contribute to strengthening defense and maintaining the peace in the region.

In his speech, Oncken said that this agreement expresses the cooperation between the two countries rather than just aid. He noted that this cooperation, which will serve to strengthen the alliance that the countries belong to, should be enhanced within the framework of mutual goals. The special military aid will be extended over a 3-year period. The aid is being extended in order to increase the joint defense capability of the allies in accordance with the NATO agreement.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AMENDS MARTIAL LAW

TA141709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The National Security Council has approved a bill stipulating that cases being heard in martial law military courts can be postponed no more than 30 days. According to the bill amending martial law No 1402 that was adopted at the National Security Council today, the accused will be accorded no more than 15 days for their defense. However, in cases involving 15 or more suspects, this period can be extended up to a month. The law also states that cases that involve offenses punishable by prison sentences of up to 5 years will be heard at martial law military courts having a single judge. According to the law, cases involving public prosecution of collective offenses or multiple offenses committed by a single person will be heard at the court authorized to deal with the most serious offense among those under review. This law will also be valid for state prosecution cases that were filed before this law goes into effect.

According to another amendment to the martial law, sentences to be passed by the martial law courts cannot be reduced due to the defendant's good conduct during the hearing. According to the amendment, the decision on whether or not the accused will be arrested during his interrogation, or on whether his detention should continue, will be made by one of the member judges of the martial law military courts. A member judge will be in charge of examining objections to these decisions.

According to an additional martial law article, nullity suits cannot be filed in connection with administrative actions involving the implementation of authority granted to martial law commanders. The article also states that no requests can be made to stop the proceedings. Furthermore, civil liability arising from a personal wrong cannot be claimed in connection with administrative actions based upon the authority of the martial law commanders. Indemnity suits based on personal wrongs and suits of nullity filed before the law goes into effect and decisions made to stop proceedings will automatically be annulled.

According to another amendment to the martial law, martial law commanders will be responsible to the chief of the General Staff in connection with their duties and authority. Moreover, cooperation and coordination among martial law commands will be conducted by the chief of the General Staff's Office.

GENERAL EVREN LEAVES ANKARA ON 4-DAY INSPECTION TOUR

TA171032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren left Ankara this morning for Izmir. Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya and Gendarme Forces Commander Gen Sedat Celasun are accompanying him. General Evren and the commanders accompanying him first visited the Aegean Army Commander Gen Sureyya Yuksel. In a meeting held at the Aegean Army Command, General Evren and the other generals were briefed on the activities of the Martial Law Command and Security in the martial law areas. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Tevfik Fikret Dincer reported that General Evren will visit the Izmir Governor Nazmi Cengelci as well as the Izmir Journalists Association this afternoon.

During his 4-day trip, General Evren will also conduct studies and inspections in Istanbul, Corlu Tuzla and Eskisehir in connection with the Turkish Armed Forces academic year, which began on 1 November. General Evren will return to Ankara on Thursday, 20 November.

GENERAL UNDUL CITES DECLINE OF ARMED ATTACKS SINCE COUP

TA161158 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1120 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara 16 Nov (AA)--The Turkish Armed Forces have succeeded in restoring the tarnished authority of the state. In the aftermath of the September 12 takeover, peace and quiet is prevailing all over the country, and wounds are being healed. Hostile groups are making peace and the foundations of the state are being constructed on a solid rock. Political terrorism is being curbed and terrorist and separatist elements are being nipped in the bud.

These are the remarks of General Hayri Undul, acting chief of the Armed Services Coordination Board, who spoke on the Turkish television Sunday.

In response to questions during the televised interview, the general noted that there had been a 80 percent decline in armed attacks since September 12. But on the other hand, bombings registered an increase of 60 percent and placing booby-trapped placecards an increase of 18 percent.

The general noted that Turkey had been pushed to the brink of a civil war in the days prior to the intervention of the armed forces on September 12.

GOVERNMENT RATIFIES TOURIST AGREEMENT WITH GREECE

TA151145 Ankara ANATOLIA in French 1140 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 15 Nov (AA)--It has been officially announced that the Turkish Government has ratified the touristic cooperation protocol signed between Turkey and Greece. The protocol was signed in Ankara on 16 July 1980 between tourism experts of the two countries.

CORRECTION TO HURRIYET ON INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS, WALDHEIM PROPOSAL

The following is a correction to the item entitled "HURRIYET on Intercommunal Talks, Waldheim Proposal," published in the 7 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page T 2:

First paragraph, the second sentence should read: "We do not know whether these words were the outcome of his visit to Ankara or whether they had slipped out of his mouth because he thought it was not 'Cyprus' turn' after Greece's return to NATO."

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CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT INTERVIEWED ON U.S. VISIT, NATO ISSUES

DW171259 Bonn ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Reporters Reiche and Ellgaard interview in Bonn with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the program "Bonn Perspectives"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] This time you will be going to the White House in Washington at a time when the guard is being changed--not an ideal time for intensified talks with a view to the future. Is there any urgency about continuing the discussion with the new administration, to avoid errors and rule out misunderstandings?

[Answer] I think it is a very good time; I picked it myself in the middle of 1980. At any rate I wanted to go to the United States shortly after the election.

[Question] Regardless of the winner?

[Answer] Quite right. Not with great pomp, but to have talks. While in Washington next week I will certainly have an opportunity to meet the outgoing Carter administration and the President himself, as well as the currently most important advisers of the president-elect.

[Question] Do you have a firm appointment with the president-elect?

[Answer] I did not ask for one. I do not want to create difficulties for him; he is not yet in office. But I have known a number of his advisers quite well for years. I am even friends with some of them. I have known for more than 10 years how some of them think, and for some of them this has been the case throughout the past 10 years. No, I think it will be useful for both sides.

[Question] The Federal Government trusts the continuity of U.S. foreign policy even after the change of government in Washington. Reagan's foreign policy shows a certain change in some points compared with Carter's. Reagan wants to make the United States the number one military power again, while you have suggested for years a balance between the East and the West. Won't that open up basic differences of opinion?

[Answer] I will continue in the future to argue for a balance, but I am not certain that you are interpreting Ronald Reagan correctly. If he claims that America must not be militarily weaker than others in the world, that the Western alliance as a whole cannot be weaker than the Eastern alliance, this is fully in line with my view of a balance.

[Question] As regards SALT II, for example, you have been arguing for years that the United States should ratify this agreement on the limitation of nuclear long-range arms, while President Reagan wants to renegotiate it with the Russians.

[Answer] I believe that the decisive thing is that Reagan does not want to negotiate on all parts of SALT II, but that primarily--according to everything I have heard--he is firmly determined to promote the SALT process as a whole. This indeed decisive. In German SALT means mutual limitation of strategic arms, it means balance. I consider Ronald Reagan's approach to SALT as correct. It will turn out in the end that our policy and the policy of the Americans--ours as that of a nonnuclear power which is very interested in this balance--are in full accord.

[Question] Even if some parts are renegotiated, the SALT agreement needs time. We hope that a problem connected with nuclear arms will be clarified by SALT III, the problem we call Eurostrategic arms, not intercontinental arms.

These are arms that affect Europe and we hope that they will be dealt with as an after-effect of SALT II, which by then is supposed to be ratified. Wouldn't that handicap negotiations on such an important issue as medium-range missiles?

[Answer] I do not think so. In the Federal Security Council, a cabinet committee here in Bonn, we have, as you know, discussed in a recent session the observable progress achieved so far in talks between the Soviet Union and the Americans on the limitation of these Eurostrategic arms, and actually we are not disappointed by the first round of negotiations in Geneva. Very clear differences of opinion can be seen, but both sides have clearly and honestly outlined their basic positions. That was necessary at the beginning. I am not concerned that this process could be upset by the change in the White House. On the contrary, I believe that the Soviet leadership will carefully adapt its negotiating strategy to the somewhat changed emphases of the new president.

[Question] There is a concrete issue involved in security policy matters and in connection with the United States, namely, 3 percent more in real terms to be spent on security. We have done it in the past, but now the Americans have serious doubts. The new federal budget contains expenditures of less than a real 3 percent. Is a conflict situation in the offing vis-a-vis our major ally?

[Answer] In the Federal Government's draft 1980 budget there also was less, but by the end of 1980 we will have achieved 2.8 percent. The average over the past 10 years is 2.7 percent, which is quite a difference compared to other NATO partners and even the United States itself. We are used to having such criticism voiced by the papers at the beginning of budget debates, criticism which sometimes has been fed by our own German opposition.

[Question] But also by the United States.

[Answer] Yes, certainly, it takes place here and then appears in the media and parliaments of other countries. The criticism is directed not merely at us. But I am certain that by the end of 1981--as by the end of 1980--we will be able to say that we have fulfilled the NATO commitments we have accepted. We have not accepted some commitments others suggested we should take over, but we have fulfilled the duties we have accepted. We will do the same in the future.

[Question] But don't the Americans interpret a real 3-percent increase somewhat differently than we do? Don't they clearly mean an increase in the defense budget?

[Answer] I am speaking of the defense budget. I am not talking about anything else.

[Question] Many other European states have naturally oriented themselves very much on us; we are almost a model. We are considered wealthy. Wouldn't a restrained attitude, some dropping under a real 3 percent, influence other European states who would then contribute even less?

[Answer] The matter is rather the reverse. A number of European states have not done what NATO expected them to do and what they have actually committed themselves to do for defense. We were not the ones to do it first, others did, and we will not follow them. But in view of the improper weight attributed at present by the newspapers of the world to the 3 percent, I must point out that the most important matter with regard to the common defense of the nations united in the Western community, the nations united in our defense alliance, the most important matter is having soldiers who are prepared to defend in an emergency--soldiers and the will of the soldiers to do their duty, soldiers with good training and good military equipment. The latter, however, costs money. And if I am worried by anything, it is not the monetary problem, but the question of whether there are enough soldiers available in every country.

[Question] Conscription in America?

[Answer] There is no conscription in America, no conscription in England, but there is in our country. What worries me with regard to our own country is not so much the defense budget, but a negative approach by a small part of the young generation--a matter that has been clearly stressed by the media, but which cannot be denied--vis-a-vis the necessity of defense as such. It is not merely a quarrel about external forms of military tradition--that quarrel is legitimate, that is all right, one can have different opinions on it and that must be discussed. But some people hide behind it their basic rejection of defense preparedness in general, and this worries me.

[Question] A question about the security issue, Mr Federal Chancellor. After Afghanistan you coined the phrase about division of labor in the alliance, to take some of the burden from the American troops here to keep them free for other possible missions. Opinion prevails in America that the Germans are pursuing some tricky tactics with regard to the future, that they are steering clear of current problems. Did you maybe promise too much?

[Answer] No, I did not. On the contrary, we have fulfilled quite a lot of what we have promised. As regards Pakistan, for example, we have done more for its economy than the Americans. We have done more for Turkey, our NATO partner, than the Americans. That was not easy for us. If we want to implement a number of suggestions by the finance minister dealing with economizing, suggestions that are not easy, it is because our international duties involving division of labor have grown extensively in past months.

[Question] Let us discuss Europe, Mr Federal Chancellor Europe wants to be a partner of the United States. That is a claim, but also a commitment. We have the impression that there is an idea about setting up some sort of crisis management for Europe in an emergency, a crisis staff, possibly in cooperatio with the United States if such a necessity should come about at some time.

[Answer] I would not call it a crisis staff, but I would very much stress what you have said in your last sentence about cooperation of European states and their governments with America, with the American Government. I am very happy that Ronald Reagan has underscored that idea so much. It means in practice that he plans to cooperate more closely, more closely than cooperation has been in past years unfortunately, with European governments. Cooperation not only means that one party demands something and the others implement it. Cooperation means consultation, listening to each other, asking questions and giving answers in order to seek and find a common path. In doing this, America will have to play the leading role. But not everything that American desks have come up with over the decades has been adopted by the Europeans as is. There are many cases in which the Americans have adapted their basic positions to those of the Europeans.

I remind you of one of the great debates of the early sixties on the so-called multilateral force, a combined European-American floating nuclear armed force. Nobody here in Europe trusted it very much, and eventually the Americans said: Well, it was probably not the best idea. And yet NATO has fulfilled its task excellently in the 15 or 18 years that have elapsed, namely, that of preserving peace in Europe.

[Question] Do you want to create our own instrument for managing crises, for a common attitude and voice of Europe?

[Answer] Not me. I have not heard either that somebody else wants to create a new instrument. There are too many instruments in the world, too many conferences. Close personal contacts among those responsible are necessary.

[Question] Will you perhaps travel to America with a European plan, a plan that has been discussed prior to your visit with President Giscard d'Estaing last week and with the British government chief?

[Answer] If that were the case, I would not talk about it here, but it is not.

[Question] A final question: Do the Americans possibly overrate our potential and our economic strength, voicing demands that we cannot fulfill?

[Answer] Not just the Americans, others as well. Some partners here in Europe sometimes tend to overrate our strength and abilities, including our capability with regard to finances. We have helped a number of states; I mentioned this a minute ago. I mentioned Turkey and Pakistan, and I could name other European states. I could mention the great debate in the European Community early last summer on the European Community's burden for England, a burden England could not or did not want to carry any longer. We made a considerable contribution there.

The danger of overrating our role always exists. Therefore I always stress that Germany can never play a leading role and that not even the appearance should exist that we could strive for this. We have difficulties, too. The whole world is in economic difficulties nowadays. That is due to the second oil price explosion, and we all must make great efforts to overcome these difficulties in our balances of payment.

England is better off than we are. They have their own oil, but we other continental Europeans must import oil. With regard to fighting inflation, we are better off than others; on the labor market we are better off than other Europeans. But we are not therefore a goose that can lay golden eggs, and we must see to it that our abilities are not overrated. But within the framework of what we can do, we will certainly contribute to the progress of the European Community and the whole Atlantic alliance.

DPA: BONN PREPARED TO ALLOCATE MORE FUNDS FOR DEFENSE

LD171718 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn/Washington, 17 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government is prepared to spend additional sums on defense over and above the expenditure so far envisaged by the SPD/FDP coalition for next year. Indications to this effect from Bonn government circles today were also reinforced today, the day before Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to the United States, by statements by Federal Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer on an additional increase in next year's budget expenditure which is evidently intended for defense purposes.

Bonn is thus responding to increasingly firm pressure from the U.S. administration, particularly on the Federal Republic, to honor the NATO agreement of an annual increase in defense spending of 3 percent in real terms. As a result of the coalition talks an increase of only 1.8 percent in defense spending in real terms had been envisaged.

According to information from sources close to the chancellor, in his meeting with President Jimmy Carter in Washington on Thursday Helmut Schmidt wants to avoid a clash on Bonn's defense spending. Federal Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told the press in Bonn today that the purpose of several interviews on this topic given by the chancellor over the past few days was to make it clear that "the commitments to NATO will be fulfilled." Boelling said that this topic will be discussed positively in Washington.

Like Boelling, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who will accompany Schmidt to Washington, today also gave an assurance that no one has any cause to doubt that the Federal Republic will continue, including within the framework of the long-term defense program, to honor its obligations. It seems that in the Federal Government Genscher insisted that Bonn increase its defense expenditure for next year to a greater extent than originally agreed in the coalition talks. Meanwhile, it has been reaffirmed in Washington that in its talks with the chancellor, Carter will insist on the full 3 percent increase.

SCHMIDT, THATCHER CONFER ON EUROPEAN, OTHER ISSUES

LD171612 Hamburg DPA in German 1242 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke in Bonn in favor of close cooperation among the West European states, and also between Europe and the United States.

The chancellor's visit to the United States is preceded by an article by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stating the principles of the German-American relationship. In the article, published by the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, the alliance between Western Europe and North America is described as the basis for the freedom and security of the democracies of the Western world. Genscher spoke of a lasting and reliable bond between the United States and Western Europe and welcomed, as he put it, Reagan's "determination" to take future important decisions in close harmony with his European allies. "This means that the continuity and predictability of Western foreign policy will go on being safeguarded." Democratic Europe and North America were a "community of freedom sharing the same fate." Genscher underlined the U.S. leading role, avowed the principle of the division of labor in the alliance and described both the partnership between Europe and the United States and German-American friendship as a factor of stability in international politics.

At the center of the talks between Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher which, according to the chancellor, continued for 7 hours, were questions of international and economic policy as well as EC topics. The two heads of government underlined several times that there was agreement on essential points. The next meeting, presumably in May, is to take place at Chequers, the country residence of the British prime minister. Alluding to German-British relations and the last meeting in Great Britain, Mrs Thatcher said that the tree planted by the chancellor in Chequers was doing well.

Mrs Thatcher affirmed that Great Britain supported Europe and the EC unconditionally. Apart from the stabilizing effect on the Community as regards politics, economic involvement in the EC brought considerable advantages for Great Britain. The chancellor keenly shared this view and welcomed the fact that London intends to stay in the EC, playing its full part. The chancellor refused to comment on the issue of the Labor Party's attitude towards Europe. Mrs Thatcher said that defense expenditure was also discussed. She believed that Great Britain this year would achieve the 3 percent prescribed, just as in 1979. However, she could not foresee what the situation would be next year. The chancellor said in a television interview over the weekend that the Federal Republic would achieve 2.8 percent this year. At the press conference with Mrs Thatcher he interjected that this would amount to a real 3 percent increase.

In the discussion of world politics the two heads of government covered all the international crisis points. There was also agreement on the negative effects of oil prices on the balance of payments as well as on the need for a determined fight against inflation. Schmidt, when asked, agreed that the British pound was at present valued too high in relation to the Deutsch mark. He believed, however, that this would level out during the coming months. When asked about a repeat of the Guadeloupe meeting of Western heads of governments, initiated at the time by France, Mrs Thatcher said that meanwhile so many international conferences had been arranged that priority ought to be given to attempts at concluding those successfully. Schmidt said that so far no proposal for such a meeting had been submitted by the French Government, but only speculations in newspapers. Should France recommend such a meeting, then such a proposal would no doubt be carefully examined.

Before her return flight to London, Mrs Thatcher paid a courtesy visit to the federal president. She also visited the Beethoven House in Bonn. The British prime minister arrived in Bonn on Sunday evening, with informal talks beginning shortly after her arrival. The foreign ministers of the two countries also met.

Joint Press Conference

LD171200 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today confirmed in Bonn that Great Britian stands unreservedly by Europe and does not question its links with the European Community.

At the close of 2 days of German-British consultative talks, Mrs Thatcher underlined to journalists at a joint press conference with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the Community was one of the most important stabilizing factors in world politics.

The head of government moreover stressed that the increased economic involvements had brought considerable advantages for British exports and job security. Mrs Thatcher also advocated close cooperation between Europe and the United States.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had earlier stated that Bonn and London were looking forward "with great confidence" to future cooperation with the United States after the change in the office of U.S. president.

In the field of the world economy the two countries agreed on the need for a determined fight against inflation and for maintaining a liberal trade policy. They also expressed their concern at the growing balance of payments difficulties experienced by most Western countries caused by the rising oil prices.

ISRAEL'S SHAMIR ARRIVES 17 NOV FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD171340 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA)--Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bonn today for 2 days of talks with the Federal Government. Shamir first had a meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who welcomed his opposite number at the airport. A talk between Shamir and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was planned for the afternoon.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir began 2 days of political talks in Bonn today with the Federal Government against the background of the Iraq-Iran war, new internal Arab differences and a possible rethinking of U.S. Mideast policy in favor of Israel. Shamir was largely concerned with obtaining greater German support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace effort and warning against Europe becoming further involved in working for PLO participation in a Mideast settlement.

At a dinner for Shamir, Genscher said that the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt points in the direction of Israel being at peace with all peoples of the region, "including the Palestinian people." Genscher once again stressed that Bonn and the EEC rate Israel's right to existence and security just as highly as the implementation of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. The minister stated Bonn's readiness to continue to work with its EEC partners toward a peaceful settlement of the Mideast problem and to take a share of the responsibility in this respect.

Without making direct mention of Israel's measures for Jerusalem's full integration in the Jewish state and its settlement policy, Genscher said: "We support all efforts aimed at a comprehensive peace and oppose any fait accompli policy which poses additional (?obstacles) on the road to peace." At the same time he assured his Israeli counterpart, "It is not one's worst friends but rather the most reliable ones who, with sincere inetentions, also point out differences in views rather than keeping silent about them at a cool distance."

Cautions EEC on Mideast Declarations

LD172356 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA)--Israel expects the West European countries to refrain from any steps which might jeopardize a Middle East peace settlement being reached on the basis of the Israeli-Egyptian agreements. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir voiced this wish during his talks with the Federal Government today. Yitzhaq Shamir, who has been acting Israeli foreign minister for 8 months, arrived in Bonn today--his first visit to the federal capital--for 2 days of political talks. After a meeting with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Shamir said at a dinner given by Genscher in his honor that the Israeli Government could not approve any decisions or plans which were drawn up without Israeli agreement. Observers see this as a warning to the EEC countries to avoid further Middle East declarations in the style of the June EEC summit declaration at their next summit in Luxembourg at the beginning of December.

While Genscher did not elaborate on a Palestinian state, Shamir made it clear that Israel saw no need "to establish a further Arab Palestinian state between Jordan and Israel" in addition to the "Arab Palestinian state" of Jordan.

A government spokesman said this evening on the subject of the 1 and 1/2-hour exchange of views between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the meeting had centered on the Middle East problem and related issues. The meeting had served the continuation of the constant dialogue being held between the two friendly countries on the basis of their "good and increasingly closer bilateral relations."

BOELLING COMMENTS ON SCHMIDT MEETING WITH POPE

LD171524 Hamburg DPA in German 1417 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA)--The talk between Pope John Paul II and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Saturday evening lasting about 50 minutes took place in a "particularly pleasant atmosphere," according to Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling. Questioned by journalists, Boelling said today that it had been a very plesant, concentrated and open talk "without any rhetorical embellishments."

With reference to the agreed confidentiality, Boelling refused to give details of the talk. However, when pressed further he indicated that theological as well as political topics had been touched upon. Concerning the Catholic social teachings mentioned in this connection, the government spokesman said that the federal chancellor had already "concerned himself intellectually" with that question before his first meeting with the pope when he visited Rome in 1979.

It seems that the chancellor, in discussing international problems, had also touched upon the situation in Poland.

REPORTS OF BANK LOAN TO SOVIET UNION 'PREMATURE'

LD171348 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt, 17 Nov (DPA)--The granting of a DM10 billion loan to the Soviet Union by a German banking consortium in exchange for Soviet natural gas supplies is still pending. A spokesman for the Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt today referred to relevant press reports as "premature." The spokesman said that so far two rounds of talks had taken place--last summer and at the end of October and early November--between the Deutsche Bank, as head of the consortium, and Soviet representatives on the financing of German pipeline supplies and pertinent machinery. A further round of talks is planned for December.

TALKS HELD WITH SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON TERRORISM

LD172106 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca has arrived in Paris on an official visit. Here is Carlos Castillo in Paris:

Perez Llorca arrived in Paris this afternoon for a 48-hour working visit. Tomorrow morning he will meet the man from the Quai d'Orsay, Jean Francois-Poncet, and in the afternoon, Premier Raymond Barre. The Paris news media are unanimous in saying that the main subject of these talks will be the scant cooperation afforded by the French Government in combating ETA terrorism. Other subjects which will doubtless be raised are the progress of negotiations for Spanish entry to the EEC and also various aspects of bilateral relations.

The main point of friction between Spain and France remains the question of Basque terrorism. The international conference on terrorism which last week brought together 100 or so European experts at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg heard serious accusations expressed publicly and with forceful clarity against the inaction of the French Government. In his address to that conference Marco Tabar, Union of the Democratic Center senator from Alava, said that it is public knowledge in the Basque country that dealings and negotiations over the ETA "revolutionary tax" are carried out with total impunity in the French Basque country, with the full knowledge and absolute acquiescence of French authorities. It is equally well known that there exist in the south of France places where ETA terrorists are trained. A [word indistinct] reply had been awaited from the French delegation but this never came.

It is being said in well-informed circles in Paris this evening that both Jean Francois-Poncet and Raymond Barre will be trying their hardest to convince the Spanish minister that France is not displaying passivity in the face of Basque terrorism and that it has already taken a certain number of measures to prevent its territory becoming a safe refuge for ETA terrorists operating in Spain.

The magazine LE POINT, in its issue which went on sale today, talks of the famous "Spanish connection" in the case of the attack on the Paris synagogue and says that Madrid does not believe this suggestion to be true but nevertheless fears that it has been put about so as to justify French reserve in cooperation with Spain to combat Basque terrorism. Whatever the case, the French authorities are trying to give the impression at present that they are doing something. Former ETA member Juan Jose Etxave has been locked up in Bayonne for possession of weapons. Etxave had broken his links with ETA in 1972 but, according to the police, he was continuing to engage in clandestine activities.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT: RESULTS OF VISIT 'EXCELLENT'

AB171831 Paris AFP in French 1543 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Equatorial Guinean president has described the results of his 4-day official working visit to France as excellent. He pointed out that because of the delay in the implementation of the cooperation accords signed in November 1979, we had some fears prior to coming to Paris, but our fears were quickly dispelled. After denying that in its cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, France substituted for Spain, with whom we have cultural and linguistic links, President Obiang indicated that Equatorial Guinea maintains open cooperation with all countries in the area of petroleum. We have signed agreements for oil prospecting with France and Spain, and we have proposals from the United States. With respect to exploitation, we will wait until an oil law is drawn up. Its preparation is underway in France and Spain and many EEC experts are working on it too.

Presidetn Obiang, who refused to make any comments on the recent developments in Guinea-Bissau, will leave Paris on Tuesday morning for Cologne on a 12 or 24-hour private visit at the invitation of West German authorities. During the visit he will hold talks with top federal officials.

FRENCH DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE SESSION

LD180947 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Jacques Martin, head of the French delegation to the Madrid CSCE conference, stated in particular:

"What is the meaning of our meeting? It is evidence of a conviction; it is also the opportunity for an assessment. It ought to be for all, and is for France, a reason for asserting an intention. It is evidence of a conviction because it shows the importance of a process which lies at the heart of the European situation.... It is the opportunity for an assessment because it is clear to everybody that the international situation influences the course of that process.... Finally, it is a reason for asserting an intention because the present circumstances, far from invalidating the framework and provisions of the Final Act, require that the Final Act be followed in full without complacency or deception.... The confidence which the Final Act proposes to introduce and develop in relations among our states is based primarily on security. Indeed, there is no confidence where security is not guaranteed.

"Security primarily means a balance of forces; however, security also means respecting the sovereignty of states. Respecting their sovereignty in organizing and equipping themselves for their defense; sovereignty in the political, economic or social decisions which determine their regime; and, finally, sovereignty in their right to belong to an alliance or not to belong to it, or to choose neutrality. Security also means refraining from threats or the use of force to settle disputes. It means replacing these methods with dialogue and negotiation.... If it is based on security, confidence is expressed by cooperation....

"We accepted that the conditions in which individuals can actually exercise the freedoms mentioned in the Final Act constituted a legitimate subject of debate among us since--and I quote the joint declaration signed 23 June 1977 between France and the Soviet Union--'respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by all states constitutes one of the bases for a far-reaching improvement in their mutual relations....' Such a contract has been able to produce results and will be able to do so in the future only if everybody intends to abide by it. It is on this specific point that there are grounds for raising questions and showing anxiety in the assessment which we must now make. This is principally due to what is happening in the rest of the world....

"Europe is not an oasis in a universe which it can afford to ignore; it is an integral part of that universe.... That is why the military intervention in Afghanistan was so deeply felt in all of our countries; that is why confidence has been so undermined in Europe and that is why the course of detente has been impeded. This intervention is unacceptable as such and is a fundamental threat to the whole enterprise of which our meeting was to be one step; unless it is remedied, our meeting is likely to be an epilogue to that enterprise. However, our anxiety also stems from what is happening in Europe itself. Individuals are being prosecuted, persecuted and condemned simply because they are demanding the application of the Helsinki Final Act, in whose name we are meeting here today. Freedom of conscience is being hindered, as is the freedom to express religious faith. The doors to emigration which had been opened to Jews in the Soviet Union are closing again. The opportunities for contacts and visits between the two German states, which had been greatly increased, have been heavily restricted....

The violations, attacks and restrictions which I have just mentioned...affect the most fundamental and indisputable human rights--the human rights on which we freely reached agreement in full knowledge of the facts at Helsinki. That is why France cannot remain silent when these rights are called into question and considers that our meeting would be failing in its mission if it did not devote the necessary time to this matter."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Brandt Reelected President

LD141530 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The military coup in Turkey, Ronald Reagan's electoral victory and the impasse at the CSCE conference are the greatest points of concern among the delegates attending the Socialist International congress which began yesterday in Madrid. Willy Brandt was reelected president of the Socialist International by the plenum of the organization's congress. Similarly, the Swede Bernt Carlsson was reelected secretary general. Felipe Gonzalez continues to occupy one of the vice presidencies.

Today the session was opened with a debate on arms control and disarmament.

Kreisky Mediates Mideast Resolution

AU171110 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Madrid (AZ)--On the periphery of the Socialist International congress in Madrid, another step was taken on Friday toward a better understanding between Israel and Egypt. Both Israeli Socialist Party leader Peres and Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Ghali, together with Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky, worked out a resolution on the Middle East conflict, which Brandt presented to the Socialist International congress. The resolution, which urges the Arab countries and Israel to take measures for a peaceful settlement, was described by Chancellor Kreisky in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG as an essential step forward, among other things because in it, Israeli representatives also quite unequivocally recognize the existence of a Palestinian problem and of a Palestinian people.

The brief joint statement pays tribute to the initiated Egyptian-Israeli dialogue and urges all Arab countries to follow that example. At the same time the Israeli Government is asked to take appropriate measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to inspire confidence in a peaceful settlement of the Palestinians' problem. The resolution asks the Socialist International and all member parties to take into consideration the Palestinians' legitimate rights to existence. Despite this joint outcome of discussions held by Chancellor Kreisky in special talks on the periphery of the conference, among others with the PLO observers, differences regarding the Middle East situation are naturally continuing within the Socialist International member parties. This became clearly evident at a joint press conference by Kreisky and Peres, where both "agreed on not holding the same views on some aspects," as Peres defined it.

The differences focus primarily on the question of whether the PLO is a suitable interlocutor as representative of the Palestinian people, as is advocated by Kreisky, or whether the Palestinians should participate in negotiations merely within the framework of an Egyptian or a Jordanian delegation, as Peres expressed it. Nevertheless Kreisky feels that, in light of the development of the past few years, great progress has been made by the working out of a joint text.

The chancellor again paid tribute to As-Sadat's role as a trailblazer for the dialogue, although he made certain reservations regarding the Camp David agreement. Commenting on the role of the PLO, Kreisky said he was very much in favor of talks with it, such as here in Madrid on the periphery of the Socialist International congress, but membership in the Socialist International was out of the question because the PLO by its own definition is not a socialist but a supraparty organization.

Final Resolution Reported

LD162344 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The final resolution of the 15th Congress of the Socialist International, which ended today in Madrid, includes an appeal for the ratification of SALT II, highlights the importance of initiating preparations for a European conference on disarmament, cites a statement by Willy Brandt and three other leaders on the Middle East, and proposes a world employment plan and also a new international economic order. In some of the areas dealt with, the resolution reads as follows:

The international situation: It is clear that in the current situation peace is under a much more serious threat than at any other time in the last 10 years. Relations between the great powers have seriously deteriorated. The outcome of the recent American elections have endangered SALT II; nevertheless, the Socialist International appeals again for the ratification of the SALT II treaty and for an early start to be made on serious negotiations on SALT III.

Poland: Our solidarity with the struggle for trade union rights is clear. We recognize these advances as successes achieved by the Polish workers and we believe that only they will be able to achieve whatever progress is to be made in the future.

The Madrid conference: The CSCE conference is not only a milestone in the postwar history of Europe but is of lasting importance in the process of maintaining peace and promoting European detente. The stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act have been inadequately complied with. We welcome the agreement reached in Madrid on a timetable for negotiations.

The economic crisis: We propose a democratically planned change of structure to contribute to eliminating the basic causes of the crisis. The problems of economic stagnation, inflation and unemployment can be successfully tackled only if there is an increase in productivity and purchasing power as a result of the creation of jobs and economic planning.

The Middle East: We call on the Israelis, the neighboring countries and the Palestinians to negotiate peace. The Socialist International will continue to play an active role for the attainment of a peace which will be just for all and both guarantee the security of all parties to the conflict and legalize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Afghanistan: The Socialist International expresses its horror and disappointment at the fact that the USSR has not responded to the appeal which has been made to it to withdraw the occupation forces from Afghanistan and to respect the independence and nonalignment of that country. We support the resistance of the Afghan people in the face of this occupation.

The Sahara: We support the right of the Saharan people to self-determination in accordance with OAU and UN decisions. We therefore call on the Polisario Front and Morocco to negotiate a political solution to this conflict, as Mauritania did.

Latin America: The Socialist International reaffirms its solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their struggle for freedom, democracy and social justice.

At the 15th Congress of the Socialist International Willy Brandt was reelected president. The next congress will be held in March 1983.

CARRINGTON CALLS FOR GREATER EC COOPERATION

LD171302 Hamburg DPA in German 0007 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Hamburg/London, 17 Nov (DPA)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today most emphatically advocated closer cooperation on foreign policy by the EC countries. The secretary stressed to the Overseas Club in Hamburg that the events in Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East and in the Gulf have shown the weaknesses of European political cooperation. In his speech, which was rated in London as being part of the program for British policy within the EC, Carrington again spoke in favor of reform of the Community budget.

"The first thing which I feel we must do is to examine our political commitment to cooperation in foreign policy," said the foreign secretary, who had come to the German-British summit in Bonn with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Ways had to be found of using a greater part of national diplomatic efforts for promoting joint European aims. Second, political cooperation had to be better organized.

"We cannot afford to go on forever with the ad hoc methods and improvised organization we have at the moment," said Carrington. "(?I am in) no doubt that political cooperation must be backed up by experienced foreign policy staff possibly made available on a temporary basis by the member states." A lot of employees do not have to be assigned to this task, but their qualifications have to be high.

The British foreign secretary criticized the fact that Europe reacted too slowly to world political crises. "Not until 3 weeks after the invasion of Afghanistan did I and my colleagues discuss the situation and debate as to how Europe should react," but the rate of reaction was important. This was why he had proposed that the EC foreign ministers automatically meet within 48 hours should three of them consider immediate consultations necessary in a crisis situation.

In his speech devoted to the future of the EC, Lord Carrington explained that economic and financial aspects were of fundamental importance for the success of the Community. This was why the restructuring of the EC budget was so important. The British Government felt that the same financial discipline had to apply to the Community's budget as applied to the national budgets. It was not true that London wants to destroy the Common Agricultural policy, but it has to be reformed.

In the secretary's view a reduction in the share of agricultural expenditure in the EC budget is imperative. Moreover, structural surpluses, above all in the area of dairy products, had to be removed. The restructuring of the budget did not only concern agriculture. The funds for regional and social expenditure were particularly important for Great Britain.

Lord Carrington put forward the view that there were still too many obstacles for the free traffic of goods and for the service industries in the individual EC countries. This was the case, for example, in the insurance sector. Moreover, "We should, for example, try to speed up our work on mutual recognition of professional and academic qualifications."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT TO IMPLEMENT NEW PROGRAM

NC151927 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] On the occasion of implementing its new program, the Democratic Party [DIKO] has issued a statement saying that it totally supports the efforts of the government and the Committee of Missing Persons and Undeclared Prisoners of War to secure the necessary machinery to determine the fate of the missing persons. The statement said that DIKO's first goal is to respond to Cyprus' national issue and that it puts the national interest above all else. It supports the full implementation of UN resolutions calling for an absolutely independent, sovereign, territorially integral, nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus. It also supports the inter-Cypriot dialogue being held to find a peaceful solution in the domestic aspect of the Cypriot problem as part of a solution as a whole. For this reason, it supports, as a basis of the dialogue, the 19 May agreement which, among other things, clearly includes the Makarios-Denktas agreement, the UN resolutions and the provisions for irrevocable rights and liberties of all citizens. It also supports a biregional federation solution that would safeguard both the unity of the state and the inalienable rights of the citizens, including the right of the refugees to return to their paternal homes. The DIKO statement adds that it believes in Cyprus' demilitarization and in securing strong international guarantees for its independence.

On the foreign aspect of the issue, the DIKO statement supports the convening of an international conference under UN auspices.

Specifically concerning the Famaguata issue, the DIKO statement supports the immediate implementation of paragraph 5 of the 19 May agreement. It supports, as a priority issue, the city's liberation and the return of its citizens in free and secure conditions. The city must be under the Cypriot Government's administration.

Regarding the issue of rapprochement with the Turkish Cypriots, the DIKO statement supports all such efforts, provided that the measures that will be taken will not strengthen the de facto partition situation.

The statement also says that DIKO will support all government efforts and programs to raise the standard of living of the people of every class.

In conclusion, the DIKO statement says that while the party supports private initiative, it will support any intervention by the state which is in the public interest.

MUSTAFA CAGATAY DENIES REPORTS OF CRISIS IN GOVERNMENT

TA171518 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Cagatay has said that there is no government crisis in the Federated State. Speaking to correspondents this morning, the prime minister drew attention to speculative reports of a government crisis and said the situation was that several deputies had conveyed to the government questions which they regarded as problems concerning the Turkish Cypriot community. Mr Cagatay also denied reports to the effect that the same deputies had asked for the reshuffle of the cabinet.

In reply to a question, he said that six deputies from Famagusta had called on the government to study certain demands they put forward, but he added, their demands were sincere requests and not a memorandum.

GENERAL EVREN ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS IN IZMIR

TA171803 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren this afternoon visited the Izmir journalists association. In a speech during his visit Evren said that no restrictions have been imposed on the press since the 12 September operation. Pointing out that the press has thus far displayed great understanding, Evren said: The occasional undesirable voices heard here--like in all other communities--should be received normally. However, when we say that they should be received normally, we do not mean that we are tolerant of them. It would be correct not to voice these remarks. We are well aware of the schemes designed by those who do not approve of this operation and their aims. However, we are determined not to allow such schemes to divert us from our path. We are determined to surmount every obstacle on our way and march on. It is on this march that we expect our nation and you to support and assist us as before and make our march a short one.

Evren also asked the journalists to extend his best wishes to the people of Izmir.

MILLIYET: OIL AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT

NC171318 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 13 Nov 80 p 7

[By Nilufer Yalcin]

[Exceepts] The visit of the Turkish delegation to Saudi Arabia, headed by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, is characterized by political circles in Ankara "as the most successful visit made to that country in the past 3 years." They say that this is the first time the Saudi Arabian Government has agreed to sign a bilateral oil agreement with Turkey for 1981.

The Saudi Arabian Government agrees that Turkey has suffered, with regard to oil supplies, greater harm than any other country from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It has pledged, therefore, to contribute to the supply of 2 million tons of oil for Turkey from the Gulf states until the end of the year. Competent officials say that "this attitude of the Saudi Arabian Government will provide great relief for Turkey during the next 2 or 3 months, and that contacts with these states are expected to begin in the near future. The understanding shown by the Saudi Arabian Government and the helping hand being extended to Turkey indicates that big strides are being taken toward cooperation in the economic as well as in the political fields."

Of the 2.5 million tons of oil, for which an agreement was signed in London last week, 320,000 tons will be provided by Saudi Arabia. Another agreement for 110,000 tons of oil from Kuwait has also been finalized. This means that about half a million tons of our total need has thus been secured.

ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION

TA151712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol has said that power shortages in the country have been caused by the delay in the inauguration of the Afsin-Elvistan thermal power station. Speaking at a meeting on oil production in Turkey organized by the Economic and Social Studies Conference delegation in Istanbul, Bingol said Turkey's annual oil consumption is 18.5 million tons and that this figure will reach 30 million in the mid-1980's. Bingol said the increase in oil consumption is adversely affecting the country's economy.

Also speaking at the meeting Nejat Eczacibasi, chairman of the Economic and Social Studies Conference delegation, said the OPEC countries' decision to increase crude oil prices will adversely affect the economies of developing countries.

(Nezih Nigci), a professor from the Bosporus University, said investments in oil prospecting in Turkey are insufficient. He added that plans should be made to increase Turkey's oil production by 10 percent annually. Ismail Kafescioglu, deputy director general of the Turkish Petroleum Corporation, said oil prospecting should be stepped up and existing oil beds should be better exploited to solve the economic bottleneck in Turkey. He added that Turkey's foreign currency revenues from exports are spent on oil purchases. Noting that Turkey's annual oil production is 2.3 million tons, Kafescioglu said domestic and foreign investors should be encouraged to invest in oil prospecting in the country.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES TAX REFORM BILLS

TA172120 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers began to discuss tax reform bills at a meeting held today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. It began at 1500 and lasted about 8 and 1/2 hours. A statement issued by the Prime Ministry Press Office after the meeting says: The Council of Ministers today began to work on tax reform bills drawn up by the Finance Ministry. The Council of Ministers will continue to work on these bills tomorrow and Wednesday.

ANKARA MILITARY PROSECUTOR ARRESTS PARTY LEADERS

TA171708 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the Turkish Workers and Peasants Party [TWPP], Dogu Perincek, and seven party administrators, for whom arrest warrants had been issued, have been arrested in Ankara.

According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from the Ankara Martial Law Command, the military prosecutor's office today actually arrested Perincek and his seven colleagues in implementation of the arrest warrants. The names of the other seven TWPP administrators are: Koral Calislar, Mehmet Cengiz, (Sahin Comek), Inci Ataberk, Kamil Soydan, Israfil Tekin and Fuat Terzi.

GOVERNMENT GIVES RESULTS OF ANTITERRORIST OPERATIONS

TA141148 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] It has been announced that in operations conducted during the last week, security forces detained 772 persons suspected of various crimes. The following arms were seized during these operations: 25 rifles, 173 pistols, 5 shotguns, 3 dynamite sticks, 9 dynamite blasting caps, 50 meters of fuse, 4 bombs, 41 sharp instruments, 2 radios and 42,000 rounds of ammunition.

Of the persons captured, 15 are accused of extortion and robbery, 37 of murder, 9 of being fugitives, and the rest of various other crimes.

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KASSEL POSTAL WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE AFTER VOTE

LD191336 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Kassel, 19 Nov (DPA)--The first strike following the ballot by postal workers on Monday and Tuesday began today in Kassal's postal service. In the ballot, 92.4 percent of the trade union workers and employees voted for action to press their demand for more leisure time for shift workers. According to the Hesse division of the Postal Workers Union, 120 postal workers went on strike at 0200 at Kassel's main railway station. Parcel post has been completely paralyzed. The post office had sent in three officials to keep the service going but they were far to few to handle the work.

W. BERLIN SENAT PROTESTS GDR USE OF WEAPONS

LD181606 Hamburg DPA in German 1456 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov (DPA)--The Berlin Senat has strongly protested the endangering of life and limb of the citizens of West Berlin through the use of weapons. Senat spokesman Hermann Meyn said he regretted that even during the Madrid CSCE review conference, fellow countrymen in the other part of Germany were prevented from exercising their right to freedom of movement by means of the brutal use of weapons.

SPD'S WISCHNEWSKI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD191748 Hamburg DPA in German 1641 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn/Budapest, 19 Nov (DPA)--SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski left for Budapest today for an exchange of views on international political questions. According to an SPD spokesman he will have talks with representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

ARRESTS MADE OF SUSPECTED 'EASTERN BLOC AGENTS'

LD171536 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Karlsruhe, 17 Nov (DPA)--The investigative judge of the Federal High Court issued a warrant of arrest for a 49-year old man on suspicion of intelligence activities for the GDR's Ministry of State Security. According to the Federal Prosecutor's Office today, the man, now in detention, claims to be Walter Weiss from Babelsberg near Potsdam. He was arrested shortly after entering the Federal Republic on 12 November. He was then in possession of a forged Berlin identity card containing information on a person who was not a suspect. He also had DM1,700 and an "intelligence object" on him.

Within 6 weeks German security authorities have unmasked 12 Eastern bloc agents, 11 from the GDR.

BRIEFS

THYSSEN GROUP MOSCOW OFFICE--Moscow, 19 Nov (DPA)--The permanent office of the Thyssen Group in Moscow was officially opened today. The chairman of the Board of Management, Spethmann, stressed the importance of continuous business relations between the group and Soviet foreign trade organizations. The group's spokesman, Kriwitt, said at a press conference that the firm regards the opening of the office as a clear sign of continuous close cooperation with the USSR. The volume of trade between the Thyssen Group and the USSR in both directions runs at present at over DM600 million. Thyssen supplies mainly sheet metal for the Soviet car industry and also has a 35 percent share in the export of large dimension Mannesmann pipes to the USSR. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1729 GMT 19 Nov 80 LD]

GISCARD ON NUCLEAR POLICY, CHAIN OF COMMAND

LD191709 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] "The president's responsibilities mean that he alone can and should take decisions on deterrence questions.... These are decisions which, if they are taken, are taken without there being any intermediate stage between the president of the republic and the implementation of the decision.... The Strategic Air Forces form a central unit through which the various communications channels pass enabling the order to be transmitted...and it is transmitted to the means of execution, in other words to the firing device itself."

These statements were made by Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the program entitled "The French Nuclear Forces" which French Television Channel 1 is due to show this Tuesday, 18 November, at 2030 hours during which the head of state explains his responsibilities in the possible use of nuclear forces: bombers, missiles and submarines.

Asked to define the nuclear deterrence strategy, the president of the republic developed the idea which he had already explained during his press conference on 26 June, namely, that "deterrence is a collection of threats, a collection of risks directed at the adversary, at least one of which is deadly." Giscard d'Estaing was, however, more explicit in the television interview: "If the adversary is thinking of attacking you, he must consider that he is facing a collection of risks. He must not be able to know precisely, in other words he must not be able to calculate, what reaction will be prompted by a particular initiative he takes and, for this deterrence to work effectively, he must understand that there is at least a considerable risk, what I call a deadly risk.... It is therefore important to have a deterrent arsenal which, according to the adversary and the situation, makes it impossible for the adversary to be certain in advance of the ultimate risk, especially the deadly risk. That is deterrence."

Then the president described the organization of the command chain leading, if necessary, to opening nuclear fire. He explained in particular that unlike conventional battles in which "responsibility is delegated by Parliament and the government to the various levels of command," when nuclear means are used "the decisions must be extremely quick" and "taken within a few minutes" even if there has been a prolonged crisis.

"This decision can only be taken by one man and, in France, the president's responsibilities mean that it is he alone who can and must take decisions on deterrence questions. These decisions are, of course, prepared in conjunction with the whole chain of command, notably the armed forces chief of staff who plays a vital role in providing the means. The decision, however, and its implementation depend on the president of the republic alone."

The president of the republic then explained that the order is given by the head of state "by a mathematical procedure which gives a formula transmitted in stages to the means of execution, in other words to the firing device itself." "There are no modifications or alterations in the command chain as a whole." "It is important to realize," Giscard d'Estaing added, "that these orders are prepared in peacetime and that, for instance, the submarine command does not know the target at which it will fire its missile. It receives an order which sets the computers and the missile's computer in motion and, on the basis of that order, the missile is automatically trained on the target which has been chosen."

Since the nuclear decision has to be taken within a few minutes and since it "involves a large number of considerations...a very intricate network of political and military judgments," the head of state considers that "there is no room for making mistakes."

French Television Channel 1 also interviewed General Guy Mery, who was armed forces chief of staff from June 1975 to July 1980.

After pointing out that it is in France's interests to "diversify its nuclear weapons" by studying a new strategic missile and a new class of submarine General Mery said he thinks that counterforce deterrence (as against countercity or countereconomic deterrence) "is not in keeping with our country's size" and moreover "would be completely stupid."

"It would be stupid to imagine that we could have a counterforce policy in the face of a possible aggressor greatly superior to us in size," the former armed forces chief of staff explained, "because, even if we had sufficiently accurate weapons, we would destroy a very small part of his total means and would therefore certainly be subjected to immediate reprisals."

General Mery then spoke in favor of the neutron bomb because it is possible to envisage situations "in which it would be difficult to fire at close quarters with the weapons we now have." "Hence the idea," he explained, "which seems logical and sensible, of trying to have weapons which, while destroying military potential, have as few collateral effects as possible, in other words do not have heat or blast effects, do not destroy houses or set fire to forests and so forth, so that they can be fired in relatively densely populated areas and also so that they can be fired nearer our troops without them suffering the effects of their own weapons and hence attain greater military efficacy from a purely technical military viewpoint."

UK WISH TO DEFER EC MIDEAST MOVE 'SURPRISING'

LD191043 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Following Lord Carrington's remarks, reported in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of 14 November, to the effect that Britain will oppose any new initiative on the Near East conflict until President Reagan takes office, the Foreign Ministry has made it known that these statements "occasioned surprise in well-informed circles."

"Of course," the Quai d'Orsay communique adds, "it is natural for the United Kingdom to wish to make clear its own positions or, on the eve of a change of presidency in Washington, for it to be concerned to stress the interest it has in the permanence of the Anglo-American special relationship.

"What is, however, surprising is that such stances should be placed under the sign of Europe. Indeed, it is not clear how it is possible to advocate a strengthening of political cooperation while declaring that Europe must deny itself any initiative or must make its actions dependent on the political state of affairs in the United States."

Well-informed circles add that France still intends that the European Council which is to meet in Luxembourg on 1-2 December, should adopt a text enlarging on the main points of the declaration adopted by the Nine in Venice in June, various drafts for which have been discussed over several weeks. It is feared, however, that the British stance may intensify the hesitation of several member countries (notably the Netherlands and Belgium) which wished to postpone this discussion until later.

IRAQ OIL DELIVERIES TO CONTINUE DESPITE WAR

LD191448 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] France will receive Iraqi oil before the end of the month, despite the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Baghdad has undertaken to deliver 70,000 barrels per day to the Total and Elf Aquitaine branches, which means that by the end of the year France should get 400,000 tons of oil from Iraq.

SENEGAL'S SENGHOR, GISCARD DISCUSS CHAD, AID

NC191848 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (AFP)--Visiting Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor today called for a United Nations peace-keeping force to be sent into war-torn Chad. "I think it is time to call in the blue helmets. The OAU (Organization of African Unity) should take this initiative," he told newsmen after talks lasting more than one hour with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The OAU had approved a resolution to this effect at its last summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, he said, adding that the pan-African body's "Committee of 11", which has special responsibility for Chad, would be meeting in the near future, preferably at foreign minister level.

Mr Senghor, who discussed the fate of the troubled former French colony with Mr Giscard d'Estaing, said all Africans felt themselves concerned by an appeal to the African and international communities from the forces of rebel Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre earlier this week. Mr Habre's forces have repeatedly denounced Libyan intervention in the civil war on the side of President Goukouni Oueddei and the supporters of his Transitional Government of National Union.

Mr Senghor, who is on a private visit to France, also discussed the dispute over the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, in particular, the democratic process worked out by the OAU, and the UN, which he said "showed the way forward." He and the French president discussed a 10,000 million franc (2,000 million dollar) loan that France has just made available to Senegal for rural development projects, he added.

LE FIGARO URGES EUROPE-U.S. JOINT ACTION

LD191131 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Nov 80 pp 1,4

[Patrick Wajsman article: "Surviving Together"]

[Text] For the past 4 years many Europeans have criticized the White House's diplomatic methods, its chronic inability to follow a strong and coherent line, its shillyshallying and its improvizations. In a word they have criticized its weakness. Those critics were right: We were entitled to expect the world's leading democracy and our most faithful ally to show more talent and conviction in defending the free world.

What is stranger, however, is that some of these people who, only yesterday, were slamming Carter-the-weak are now starting to criticize Reagan-the-strong. Is it therefore the United States itself rather than the U.S. President which disturbs their comfortable serenity?

Indeed these disguised Americanophobes argue in a very strange way. Under Ronald Reagan's tough leadership, they say, the European Nine will be "taken in hand again" and will no longer be able, as in the past, to "make their voice heard" and to "collectively oppose Washington." But why in heaven's name must we systematically oppose our friends on the other side of the Atlantic? Is it so inconceivable that our interests and theirs should coincide? Unless I am mistaken it is possible to be a good European, a good German, a good Frenchman without considering it essential to dissociate ourselves from the United States on every small problem affecting the Atlantic camp's future. Did General de Gaulle himself--the great opponent of hegemonies in the sight of God--not understand that it is not enough to say no to the Americans to be independent? Did he not illustrate this deep conviction by unconditionally supporting our powerful partners in the Berlin and Cuban crises?

I repeat that I am not advocating alignment, servility or allegiance toward Washington. The days of valets are over (except in the Eastern bloc of course).

It seems to me, however, that the election of a man as determined as Ronald Reagan gives us Europeans a historic opportunity--the opportunity to establish with the United States a clear understanding based on the common perception of a common destiny and free from any slight pricking of superfluous pride. Now that we are facing the Soviet threat, quarrels of etiquette, disputes over precedence and superficial sensitivity between the old and the new world are inappropriate. It is a question, quite simply, of surviving together. That surely deserves some slight effort....

Such a course would, first, presuppose that we stop stalling every time Washington asks us to increase our arms spending. We have been living all too long with a comfortable idea: "It is up to the United States to bear most of the financial burden of the common defense system; it is up to Europe to benefit from the delights of detente." This division of roles ("You can have the stick, we will take the carrot") is fundamentally unsound, so unsound that some U.S. senators, disappointed by our "sacred egoism," could well decide to resurrect the Mansfield amendment which, 10 years ago, proposed reducing the number of GI's stationed on the old continent. Is there any need to point out that neither the FRG, France, nor, more especially, the small countries in the alliance would jump for joy if that idea were implemented? The conclusion which can be drawn from this is that it is up to us to choose.

A real transatlantic partnership would also require us to defend with Washington a strategy to stem and push back Soviet expansionism. This means that we would have to try to contain the USSR's imperialist maneuvers throughout the world and, if possible, win back the ground we have lost.

The reader, accustomed to hearing the European political class making appeasing and conciliatory remarks, may find such a suggestion utopian. And yet how many ambitious actions could be carried out with our U.S. friends!

First, we could decide to give large amounts of aid (notably in the form of arms) to all those who courageously resist the Soviets or their Cuban mercenaries: Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas in Angola and Allah's underground fighters in Afghanistan.

Second, we could resort more systematically to the grain weapon and have no hesitation in decreeing a general embargo on the consumer durables which the Moscow hierarchs and their East European satellites need so desparately to back up their development policy.

We could also ensure that the Kremlin incumbents understand that in the future we will have no hesitiation in playing the "Chinese card" and even--if Moscow persists in sending its tanks and MiG aircraft to the four corners of the world at any moment--in exploring ways of establishing real military cooperation with Beijing.

We could threaten the USSR with moves to destabilize its Muslim republics by stepping up what is known as the "psychological war,"

Finally, we could strengthen--whatever the cost--the most "exposed" links in the non-Marxist world (Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand...) and thereby show the Soviets just how determined we are.

Let me make myself clearly understood to the reader. I am not saying that all these means of exerting pressure should be used simultaneously or that there is no alternative to them. I am simply saying that there should be a consensus on both sides of the Atlantic on the soundness of such methods. Jimmy Carter's inconsistency gave the Europeans marvellous pretext for not doing anything which might annoy the Kremlin; how can we possibly--people exclaimed in Paris and Bonn--follow a man whose strategy is as changeable as the weather forecast! This pretext has now vanished. The old world's leaders will have to make a choice on this point too.

I would like to say one final word in conclusion. The transatlantic partnership will really only see its hour of glory if Americans and Europeans agree to rally round the principle of refraining from political rivalry without any ulterior motives. This clearly means that every time Washington is in a better position than Europe to promote the cause of peace the Nine should either keep discreetly out of the way or back the U.S initiative, and vice versa. Unfortunately this rule is not often applied. Do you want an example of this, one which is not to our advantage? In the Israeli-Arab conflict the Nine have been striving for many months to cut the ground from under the Americans by criticizing the Camp David process and loudly calling for an illusory "all-embracing solution." Why? Why humor the PLO terrorists? Why seek the favor of Islamic oil states? Why bring the USSR back into the affair? Is it to have the satisfaction of attending the great reconciliation feast? For 30 years the Europeans have proved totally incapable of making any progress at all toward peace in the Middle East. Was it wise to choose the very moment when hope was finally being revived to give lessons in diplomacy to Cairo, Jerusalem and above all Washington?

Let us reiterate that this is not the right way to show solidarity. The members of the free world have behaved like members of a club for too long. The time has come for them to form a team.

POLLS TAKEN ON GISCARD RECORD, PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD191021 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] According to an opinion poll published by LE MATIN on Monday, 17 November, 64 percent of the people questioned think that Giscard d'Estaing "has not kept his promises." This Louis Harris-France Institute investigation, questioning 1,000 people from 13-15 November, produced the following results: 26 percent of the people questioned think that the president of the republic has "more or less kept his promises" and 10 percent expressed no opinion. Some 35 percent would place their trust in Giscard d'Estaing to "bring about a change in French society after 1981," as against 25 percent who would place their trust in Mr Mitterrand and 32 percent in neither.

In the domestic policy sphere 35 percent trust Giscard d'Estaing--as against 31 percent who trust Mitterrand--to combat inflation and price rises; 41 percent think that Mitterrand is more capable of fighting unemployment than Giscard d'Estaing (24 percent think Giscard d'Estaing is more capable); 41 percent prefer the existing head of state to Mr Mitterrand (26 percent prefer Mitterrand) for guaranteeing security.

Finally, as regards the defense of individual freedom, Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand come out equal with 37 percent. In the foreign policy sphere, 50 percent of the people questioned trust Giscard d'Estaing--as against 23 percent who trust Mitterrand--to "guaraneee France's independence." In the second round of the presidential election Giscard d'Estaing would obtain 58 percent of the votes cast (down 1 percent) and Mitterrand would obtain 42 percent (70 1 percent).

According to another opinion poll published by the weekly LE POINT (for the week of 17-23 November), carried out by IFOP between 28 October and 8 November on a representative sample of 2,561 French people aged 18 years and over, Giscard d'Estaing would maintain a clear lead over all his declared or potential opponents in the presidential election; however, his record is judged to be "rather negative" by 42 percent of the people questioned (as against 37 percent in September 1980), while 40 percent think it is fairly positive (as against 46 percent in September 1980). In the second round of this election the incumbent president would win with 60 percent of the votes against Mitterrand (40 percent), but is down 1 point from September 1980 while Mitterrand is up 1 point. In the first round one of the hypotheses put forward by IFOP gives the following results: Giscard d'Estaing, 36 percent; Mitterrand, 18 percent; Marchais, 16 percent; Chirac, 8 percent; Debre, 7.5 percent; B. Lalonde 6 percent.

L'UNITA ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S TALKS, ACTIVITIES

LD190959 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 Nov 80 p 18

[Text] Rome--Yesterday [PCI Secretary General] Comrade Enrico Berlinguer received the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation led by Politburo member Comrade Miklos Ovari. The delegation, which was in Italy from 10 through 14 November, visited Perugia at the PCI federation's invitation and was received by the lower house and Senate communist groups and by the Foreign Policy Studies Center Steering Committee.

The talks between the delegations took place at PCI directorate headquarters in a cordial atmosphere. The MSZMP delegation was composed of the following comrades: Janos Lukacs, first secretary of the Baranya County MSZMP committee; Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department; and Edith Verok of the International Relations Department. The PCI delegation, led by Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta, directorate member and International Affairs Department chief, was composed of the following comrades: Directorate member Tullio Vecchietti; Giuseppe Chiarante, Central Committee member and joint editor of CRITICA MARXISTA; Rudolfo Mechini, Central Control Commission member and foreign section deputy chief; Renzo Foa of L'UNITA and Claudio Ligas of the International Affairs Department.

The situation in Hungary and Italy, the activity of the MSZMP and the PCI and the principal topics of foreign policy were the subjects of a broad exchange of information and opinions. The delegations expressed shared concern at the exacerbation of the international situation and the tensions and threats facing world peace. The delegations asserted the need for a renewed commitment to halting the nuclear arms race, resuming negotiations among the states, developing international cooperation, resuming the détente process and guaranteeing world peace.

The PCI and MSZMP delegations agreed to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and to facilitate the further development of political, economic and cultural relations between Italy and Hungary.

PCI CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS MEET WITH GREMETZ

LD191447 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 15 Nov 80 p 18

[Text] Rome--PCF Secretariat and Politburo member and International Department chief Maxime Gremetz and PCF Central Committee aide Pierre Laroche met yesterday at PCI directorate headquarters with the following PCI comrades: Directorate member Paolo Bufalini, Central Committee member and Foreign Section chief Antonio Rubbi and International Department aide Claudio Ligas. During the cordial conversation there was a broad exchange of information and opinions on the situation in the respective countries, on some aspects of the international situation and on the two parties' activity. It was agreed to develop their relations and cooperation.

PCP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE BRITO ISSUES STATEMENT

LD191135 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 3

[Statement issued on 4 November by Carlos Brito, Portuguese Communist Party candidate for the presidency]

[Text] I

Because of the state body at which it is aimed and the political conditions under which it is held, the election to the presidency of the republic is of decisive importance in national life.

The effects of its results on the course of the democratic system and on the Portuguese people's vital interests and deepest aspirations are becoming increasingly clear.

The attainment by the reactionary forces of the presidency of the republic, added to the "Democratic Alliance's" control of the Assembly of the Republic and the government, would represent the attainment by reaction of all political power and the creation of more favorable conditions for developing its plans for an unconstitutional revision of the constitution, the restoration of state monopoly capitalism, the imposition of increasing restrictions on citizens' rights and freedoms, the elimination of the gains of April and total subordination of national interests to imperialism's dictates, along the path toward setting up another dictatorship.

The central, decisive and priority task of the democratic forces and all antifascists is therefore to defeat reaction's candidate, General Soares Carneiro, and to prevent the highest post in democratic Portugal from being held by a figure wholly committed to the ideas, values and methods of the past, gravely compromised by association with the fascist and colonialist regime and fundamentally hostile to 25 April, the workers and democracy.

Defeating Soares Carneiro--this is the path which the cause of freedom and democracy points out for confident, firm and determined action by all Portuguese men and women with democratic sentiments.

Defeating Soares Carneiro--this is the outcome to which the putting forward of my candidacy by the PCP and the information campaign which will be conducted around it are principally aimed at contributing.

II

The role which rests with the president of the republic in guaranteeing and defending the democratic system is one of the essential issues for each candidacy to clarify.

Under our constitutional system, exercising government tasks does not rest with the president of the republic. But the constitution bestows on him vast powers and capabilities for ensuring the defense of the system and exercising a general positive influence on national policy.

In order to achieve these aims, it is necessary, in our opinion, for the president of the republic's activity to be inspired by the following basic guidelines:

1. To respect and enforce the constitution, as one of the most important foundations of the stability of the democratic state.

The fact that the new presidential term of office coincides with a possible process of revision of the constitution does not alter this principle. On the contrary, it presupposes that the president of the republic will strive to ensure that the revision of the constitution strictly respects the rules laid down in the constitution itself, specifically as regards the necessity of a two-thirds majority for each amendment and as regards scrupulous respect for the essential characteristics of the system, which are not open to amendment, in accordance with the constitution's provisions themselves. It requires that any forms of unconstitutional revision of the constitution--specifically through unconstitutional recourse to a referendum, which would constitute a veritable coup--be firmly prevented.

2. To ensure under all circumstances citizens' rights and freedoms and the country's democratic life. Freedom of the press without any forms of censorship, and pluralism and independence in the state-owned news media, freedom of formation and activity of political parties, freedom of association, assembly and demonstration, religious freedom, trade union freedom and the right to strike will have to be guaranteed.

The safeguarding of workers' rights, the protection of citizens against discrimination on ideological and political grounds, guarantees for the opposition's rights and the guaranteeing of the democratic nature of the electoral process--preventing specifically the imposition by the present government and the present parliamentary majority of an antidemocratic electoral law whereby they would seek to remain in power contrary to the people's will--are of particular importance in the near future.

3. To contribute decisively to the stability and regular functioning of the democratic institutions, to the unity of the armed forces in defending the democratic system and national independence, to consolidating and strengthening local power and to developing regional autonomy within the framework of the unity of the state.

4. To guarantee the continuation of the economic and social transformations effected in the process of democratizing national life--specifically, the nationalization measures, the agrarian reform, control of management and workers' rights--which constituted measures essential for defending democracy and the national economy and are now an integral and inseparable part of the democratic system, a precondition for defending political democracy itself and a fundamental basis from the viewpoint of national progress and Portugal's independent development.

5. To make an active contribution within his own sphere of activity to implementing a national policy in keeping with the people's will and aspirations and with safeguarding national independence and unity.

Specifically:

--By contributing to the implementation of a policy of economic development and national progress based on the mobilization of national resources and energies, on support for the various sectors of the national economy so as to guarantee its maximum contribution to the creation of wealth, on the boosting of major projects of national interest, on the general galvanization of production activities and modernization of the production apparatus, on harmonization of national and regional development and on encouragement of creative participation by workers;

--By contributing to the implementation of a policy of prosperity aimed at improving the population's living conditions by containing prices, an increase in wages, benefits and pensions, the guaranteeing of and stability in employment, creating new jobs, correcting tax injustices, and improving social security, the health services and housing conditions;

--By contributing to the implementation of a policy of education and culture at the service of democracy and social progress which will democratize access to education, ensure the enjoyment and creation of culture by broad masses and promote the democratic education of the younger generation and its contribution to resolving the nation's problems;

--By contributing to the implementation of a foreign policy of independence, peace and cooperation, inspired by the fundamental principle that it is solely for the Portuguese to decide the national interests and firmly oriented toward diversifying Portugal's external relations, and specifically toward strengthening relations with the new Portuguese-speaking African countries and toward an active and responsible role on the international scene in a manner favorable to the cause of peace, detente, disarmament and the intensification of relations of international cooperation, respecting national sovereignty, mutual interests and the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

III

Under present conditions, a PCP candidacy--my candidacy--has become an essential form of involvement, both because the PCP alone is in a position consistently to unmask and combat reaction's candidacy and in order to bring about a clarification which will make it possible to reveal where the principal enemy and danger lies and what the best and most effective means for combating and defeating him are.

And it is for this reason that our election campaign will develop specifically around the following fundamental aims:

--To explain the significance of this presidential election and the importance of its results in the life of the Portuguese people;

--To contribute actively to mobilizing the antifascist electorate, combating abstention, with a view to ensuring defeat for the reactionary forces' candidate;

--To contribute to creating conditions more favorable to unity and understanding among the democratic forces and among all antifascists, as an essential precondition for defending and continuing Portuguese democracy.

We will follow closely the progress of our candidacy, the election campaign as a whole and the clarification of the other candidates' stances and of the political situation in general.

It will be on the basis of these factors that we will decide at the proper time whether the candidacy should go as far as the election or should be withdrawn before then, and, in that event, whether we will urge people to vote for another candidate capable of defeating reaction's candidate and offering guarantees that the democratic system will be defeated.

Portuguese democracy has the strength, will and ability to defeat the threat of reaction and fascism.

However, the presidential election campaign will be a difficult battle for the democratic forces. It will be conducted at a time when the government and the assembly of the republic are dominated by reactionary forces which are seeking to hamper and prevent the normal functioning of the democratic system and to use the state apparatus, its resources and the news media to help their candidate to the detriment of the remainder and in this way to falsify once more the expression of the Portuguese people's will.

Reaction also finds its activity facilitated by those who, at what is admittedly a difficult bend for democracy, are taking part in the presidential election not in order to explain but to confuse, not in order to tell the people the truth but to sell old and defeated illusions, not in order to serve democracy but to serve themselves at democracy's expense, not in order to unite democrats in the direction of victory but to split them and lead to defeat.

The central and priority aim in this election--barring the way to reaction's onslaught on the presidency of the republic--can be achieved.

It is with this conviction and confidence that, as a candidate in the presidential election, I address all Communist Party members, all democrats and all those who, by casting their votes for the PCP and the United People's Alliance have displayed high awareness of the interests of our people and our country, calling for their active participation and confident commitment in this election campaign, in this new battle to defend freedom and democracy.

PCP CRITICIZES DO AMARAL'S 17 NOV TV ADDRESS

LD191610 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1500 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The PCP has issued a communique commenting on the televised address made on 17 November by Prof Freitas do Amaral.

The PCP holds the view that Freitas do Amaral is waving the anticommunist bogey of the Soviet threat so as to manipulate the feelings of the Portuguese people. The communique goes on to say: The general tone of the address was one of primary anti-Sovietism used to justify a policy which, demagogically presented as one of broad international relations, is in fact a policy of total subjection to imperialism, to the monopolies of the EEC and to the U.S. and Atlantic bloc military-industrial comples.

The communique further states that Freitas do Amaral speaks as an instigator of the cold war and of the worsening of international tension, without a single reference to a policy of peace, detente and disarmament.

MADRID REVIEWS 18, 19 NOV SPEECHES AT CSCE

18 November Speeches

LD181722 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Special correspondent Jose Manuel Salgado report from Madrid's Palace of Congresses]

[Text] Many speeches were made at this morning's CSCE session which, like yesterday's, was a closed session. Among them was a speech by Spanish delegation chief Javier Ruperez. The speeches made by the two Germanies and France can be described, along with the Spanish one, as the most important. Both the FRG and France went on the offensive on the subject of Afghanistan. For the French, for instance, this represents not simply a violation of the principles set out in the Helsinki Final Act but something more serious which, and I quote, endangers East-West relations. And it calls for a rapid solution of the problem so as to be able to approach other problems with a greater spirit of detente.

The East German delegate criticized the Americans rather harshly, saying that they are trying to turn the Madrid conference into a forum of confrontation and that if they continue in that way they will endanger the outcome of the conference itself.

Work will continue this afternoon after the public addresses to be made by representatives of the UN Economic Committee and UNESCO.

19 November Speeches

LD200308 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Today the speeches on the subjects of security and general principles came to an end at the Madrid conference, and those on economic and other kinds of cooperation between the 35 countries which signed the Helsinki Act began.

As a prologue to the day, the participants visited the king of Spain and talked about the work of the conference.

Noteworthy among this morning's speeches was that of Austria, whose representative, Franz Ceska, set out what could be considered as the point of view of the neutral countries on a possible disarmament conference.

From this afternoon's discussion on cooperation mention must be made of the address by the U.S. representative, who defended above all the legality of an international right to impose economic sanctions on countries--which means Eastern countries--when they break the norms of international law. He also stressed that scientific cooperation has been interrupted on numerous occasions as a result of a unilateral decision by American citizens and without the intervention of their government.

In the opinion of the Austrian delegate, detente is universal and indivisible, and he added a new concept: that of the responsibility of the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Act as regards what these countries do, whether alone or in blocs. With regard to the subject of disarmament Ceska said that the measures of trust do not replace the measures of disarmament, which must be carried out over all of Europe. At the Madrid conference, he said, a substantive agreement must be reached and the disarmament conference in the framework of security and cooperation should result from it. In his opinion, this is the best, if not the only way to detente, and he is a convinced supporter of the continuation of the conference.

On the part of the socialist bloc the Bulgarian delegate, (Stefan Staykov) condemned the increase in NATO military budgets, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the threats of a cold war.

The delegates from Portugal, Greece and Ireland--for the group of Western countries--stressed the indivisibility of detente and the criticism of the invasion of Afghanistan and the violation of human rights.

The Vatican delegation defended the religious freedom of the individual.

The chief of the Spanish delegation, Ambassador Javier Ruperez, today chaired the meeting which was held behind closed doors.

PSOE LEADER REJECTS IDEA OF COALITION WITH UCD

LD191201 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 13

[Excerpt] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], has sent a circular to all his comrades in which he seeks to end the polemic over a possible coalition government with the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]. He states in the message that the Socialists will not request that way out of the political situation but will continue their "strategy of responsible opposition." At the same time the Socialist parliamentary group of congress yesterday reelected its permanent committee after analyzing a document in which 12 deputies demand greater internal clarity and democracy. The majority of the suggestions contained in this document will apparently be adopted by the group's leadership.

The aforementioned circular from Felipe Gonzalez, dated Monday, 10 November, is addressed specifically to the parties and federations of the nationalities and regions and abroad, to the federal committee and to the members of parliament, and it states, in full:

"With regard to the avalanche of news, sometimes confused, in recent days, I wish to elucidate clearly the situation. The party will be true to the political resolution of its congress and to the decisions of the federal committee, which you all know. Consequently, despite the individual, worthy opinions of some comrades, the PSOE does not wish for and will not request a coalition government.

"On the contrary," Felipe Gonzalez' circular continues, "the PSOE will continue its strategy of responsible opposition to the present government and will contest the next election in the confidence that the majority of workers and other sections of citizens will support the party.

"The situation is difficult, and the party needs a combined effort to strengthen the socioeconomic and political strategy which we have been developing on all fronts.

"Those responsible on the federal committee will have to report on the debate and the resolution of the meeting of 18-19 October to avoid the spread of a climate of confusion.

"Socialist greetings

"[Signed] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general."

YA ON REAGAN VICTORY, REVITALIZED SPANISH-U.S. TIES

LD190947 Madrid YA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "New Stage in Spanish-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's election as U.S. president will have profound repercussions on our country and in any case marks a new stage in Spanish-U.S. relations. Pending Carter's reelection or otherwise, these relations remained paralyzed for too long--for longer than the man who still occupies the White House devoted to his unsuccessful election campaign. Though it is not inappropriate to speak in terms of a power vacuum, to some extent, in the United States until the change of president on 20 January, it is most likely that Washington-Madrid relations will experience a necessary impulse in the coming months.

There are two fundamental topics that the Spanish and U.S. administrations have to consider: the renovation of the present Spanish-U.S. treaty or the renegotiation of a new one and Spain's possible future entry into the Atlantic alliance. Both issues have been shelved at the wishes of both Spain and the United States. With shared responsibility, Madrid and Washington have postponed their conversations, especially on the bilateral treaty. Now neither side can make excuses for not broaching it, allowing only for the amount of time it will take Reagan and his administration to adopt stances following 20 January.

Republican control in the Senate will strengthen Reagan in his view of relations with Spain, while it presents Madrid with an entirely new situation which will definitely influence both the form and the essence of the new treaty, which must be signed by next September. Ruling out its cancellation, Spain and the United States will most likely consider its complete revision and renegotiation. Whether or not the treaty is linked to the NATO issues, Spain's present circumstances demand that the United States behave differently toward Spain, on the basis of complete equality and observing the timetable for our country's rapprochement to the Atlantic alliance.

Because if Carter, taking advantage of the Suarez government's explicit wish to link Spain to the Atlantic alliance in due course, stated his support for the Spanish initiative, it is to be expected that Reagan, in his aim to revitalize Western defense, will not fail to express U.S. wishes to see our country in NATO soon. It is of no importance that official State Department sources have pointed to Spain's slight or almost nonexistent contribution to this defense. It is apparently a political hand which the United States wants to win from the Soviet Union and in which Reagan is willing to play even tougher than Carter.

NORWAY

'CAUTIOUS HOPE' ABOUT FISHING ACCORD WITH USSR

LD191735 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Nov 80 p 18

[Morten Fyhn report: "'Useful' Jan Mayen Meeting"]

[Text] The 4-day meeting between the Soviet Union and Norway on the Jan Mayen fisheries zone ended yesterday without the Russians withdrawing their reservations against the zone. The Norwegian delegation nevertheless described the meeting as "useful."

Foreign Ministry press spokesman Geir Grung announced that the parties dealt with legal questions relating to the zone and various misunderstandings on the Soviet side. The Russians stressed the importance of their fishing in the zone and will now return home to further consider their view of the zone. Another meeting has not been arranged. Norway has made it clear that questions to do with fishing in the Jan Mayen Zone will now have to be raised in the permanent fisheries commission between the two countries.

After the meeting there is cautious hope on the Norwegian side that the Soviet reservations to the Jan Mayen Zone will now be dropped.

Ambassador Jens Evensen led the Norwegian delegation.

LABOR PARTY FAVORS UN-PROPOSED NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD191840 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] In a speech in Oslo last night, Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, proposed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north in a wider European context on the basis of the recommendation by the UN disarmament conference. Chairman Steen's proposal for a nuclear-free north would in addition to the Nordic countries also cover the Soviet Kola Peninsula and the east coast of the Baltic.

Here is a report by Ulla-Maria Johansen:

[Begin Johansen recording] It seems that the aim to create a nuclear-free zone in the north has entered the Norwegian security political debate to stay. A few weeks ago the Labor Party's former minister of the law of the sea, Jens Evensen, proposed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the basis of the proposal made in the past by Finnish President Kekkonen. Now the turn has come to the party's chairman, Reiulf Steen, who in a speech delivered yesterday noted that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north should be the aim of the Norwegian labor movement, and that this should take place as part of a wider European context for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe. The aim of a nuclear-free north will be part of the Norwegian Labor Party's working program for the next 4-year period. This is a new stand by the Labor Party insofar as the party now recognizes the need for a nuclear-free zone in the north, which it has not done before. Chairman Steen's proposal is based on the UN disarmament conference's recommendation for establishment of nuclear-free zones, and is reciprocal by nature. In other words, in the form proposed by Chairman Steen, a nuclear-free north will also cover the Soviet Kola Peninsula and the east coast of the Baltic. Steen believes that the tactical nuclear weapons in the Kola Peninsula will at some time be included in the negotiations.

As a contrast to the statements by Chairman Steen, the Storting did not today talk much about disarmament. In the current debate on the defense budget, defense appropriations will be increased by 3 percent in accordance with government and NATO proposals.

The majority of the defense committee, the nonsocialist parties, are demanding an increase of 4 percent. The issue of storing American military equipment in central Norway dominated the budget debate. According to Defense Minister Stoltenberg the government will submit a report on this to the Storting in early December.

All parties, with the exception of the Socialist Left Party and the Liberals, regard the storage of military equipment as necessary. Per Utsi, a deputy of the Labor Party and member of the defense committee, noted that the storage of the American equipment in Trondelag in central Norway will safeguard Norway's own defense and will at the same time have a reassuring effect on Norway's neighboring countries. It seems that in time to come the plan to store American heavy military equipment will not be defeated in the Norwegian Storting at least. [end recording]

AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS ON NORWAY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH EEC

LD191207 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Nov 80 p 9

[Per Nordrum report: "Norwegian 'Special Position' in Relations With EEC"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 November--Norway is in the process of achieving a special position in its relations with the EEC. Beginning next summer the two sides will hold regular annual meetings at ministerial level as part of the increased contacts aimed at expanding practical cooperation. This became clear during Prime Minister Odvar Nordli's talks with top EEC leaders in Brussels on Monday [10 November].

The prime minister also raised the question of the Norwegian wish to be linked to the EEC nations' increasingly important foreign policy cooperation. He was told that any formal link was out of the question, but at the same time the Commission's leaders said that Norway should contact the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers to seek closer ties with this aspect of the cooperation between the Nine.

If such informal cooperation between the chairman and Norway should start to develop, this would represent something completely new in the Community's relations with a country which is not a member of the EEC. And it is clear that there are no other countries lining up behind Norway in this respect.

In less than 2 weeks EEC President Roy Jenkins will visit Sweden. On Monday a prominent EEC spokesman was able to say that Sweden is in no way "waiting its turn" either to have one of the semiannual meetings in the so-called mixed committee (which review the implementation of the trade agreement raised to ministerial level), or to achieve closer contact with the EEC's foreign policy cooperation.

At a press conference on Monday, Prime Minister Nordli attached great importance to the reasons the parties have for further developing the cooperation which has grown up, for example, between government members and the EEC Commission. However, he was unable to say anything definite about what developments could be expected in the wake of the new forms for contacts and cooperation.

It was the EEC Commission that had made the formal proposal for ministerial level meetings in the mixed committee. However, Norway and the EEC have been in contact for a considerable time about just this matter and the parties have been moving toward each other step by step, EEC sources said. By all accounts it is more suitable politically if the initiative comes from the EEC.

The first meeting will take place in Oslo next spring. It has still not been decided which minister or ministers will meet. It is possible that representatives will vary depending on which matters are of central concern.

Nordli's visit is the first a Norwegian prime minister has made to Brussels since Norway said no to EEC membership in 1972. No other prime minister from an EFTA [European Free Trade Association] country has had such a warm reception in Brussels. The prime minister and his retinue have been flattered by profuse and warm words about what great importance the EEC attaches to its ties with Norway.

Since 1972 "we have succeeded in building up a very special relationship," President Jenkins said. "I have always been convinced that, even though it does lie on the edge of Europe, Norway must continue to play an important role in Western European politics."

Prime Minister Nordli outlined relations between Norway and the EEC for the foreseeable future. He attached remarkably great importance to the EEC as a "stabilizing element, as well as a force for increased cooperation on our continent."

"As far as Atlantic ties are concerned, we see a dynamic progressive community as a prerequisite for equal and harmonious cooperation," Nordli said, adding that international cooperation had been enriched by a new and influential voice through the Nine's foreign policy cooperation.

"Norway does not take part in the political cooperation between the Community's member states. On the other hand, we need to keep up with events as well as possible and at the same time to introduce our own views into the European political cooperation," the prime minister said.

EEC circles admit Norway's growing need for contact with foreign policy cooperation since the EEC has become more active in the political arena, and Norway's other main partner--the United States--has lost some of its position, an EEC spokesman said on Monday.

"We will have to add a little more flesh to the bones of the relationship with Norway. In addition, the EEC does not wish its imminent expansion to include Greece, Portugal and Spain to give our partners in the north the feeling that the center of gravity has been shifted to the south and that the Scandinavian countries have become more peripheral."

But it is fairly certain that Sweden and other EFTA nations are not looking for the same ties with the EEC that Norway is in the process of developing during the prime minister's visit, which can already be described as extremely important and successful.

EEC circles explain this by the fact that Norway is a NATO country. However, EEC circles dismiss the suggestion that the EEC wants a special relationship with Norway because of North Sea oil.

The Commission thus advised Norway to seek direct contact with the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers in order to obtain greater insight into or contact with the foreign policy cooperation. The council includes ministers from members nations' governments and it is the organ in which the most important decisions in the EEC are taken. Foreign policy cooperation is really only carried on in parallel with the rest of the EEC's formal cooperation.

Now that Norway has begun its approach to cooperation in the hope of being heard as well as informed, Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw will be the "contact man" from the end of the year. The post of chairman of the Council of Ministers is changed every 6 months. At present Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn occupies the chair. Thorn, who takes over as president of the EEC Commission on 1 January, can be expected to play a positive role in the development of contacts in the foreign policy field.

However, it is still unclear what form the Norwegian contacts with foreign policy cooperation will take. Both parties have agreed that any form of formal contact is out of the question.

In an informal conversation with the Commission's "Foreign Minister" Wilhelm Haferkamp, Prime Minister Nordli raised the question of the fisheries problems between Norway and the EEC. Haferkamp thought that there was good reason to hope for a solution to the problems, since the prospects for a joint EEC fisheries policy were now brighter than ever.

SWEDEN

SOVIET PLANS TO DOWN CRUISE MISSILES DISCOUNTED

LD191252 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] The Swedish defense leadership is irritated over Soviet views that a nuclear war can be started over Sweden. Such arguments were presented in an article in DAGENS NYHETER recently. A Soviet journalist warned that the Soviet Union may shoot down American curise missiles loaded with nuclear charges over Sweden. The article is now arousing irritation in the Swedish defense leadership and at the Foreign Ministry. Very remarkable, says the Foreign Ministry.

[Reporter Staffan Ekendahl] The Swedish leadership and the Foreign Ministry have reacted very sharply to a Soviet statement inplying Sweden may be affected by the horrors of a nuclear war regardless of its neutral status. The threat, or warning, was issued a week ago by Soviet journalist Ilya Barankikas who is connected with the Soviet semiofficial news agency, APN. He stresses the cruise missiles which NATO is planning to deploy in West Europe can be directed against the Soviet Union party over the territories of the Nordic countries. Because Soviet radar surveillance, according to Barankikas, is very effective the cruise missiles will be discovered at an early stage on their course and shot down by Soviet antimissile homing missiles. The result may be explosions of nuclear charges over the territories of the Nordic countries.

Commenting on these allegations, Maj Gen Carl Bjoerman, chief of staff of the southern military district, says the picture given is unlikely from the point of view of weapons technology. Soviet instruments for countermeasures cannot be effectively operated against the cruise missiles unless these instruments are stationed on the territories of the Nordic countries. The general thinks that the Soviet commentator in fact means that in a crisis situation the Nordic countries would be subjected to a considerably greater risk than the missiles, namely an occupation from the East.

Now one may naturally ask what weight the Soviet journalist's statements carry. It is obvious he cannot issue such threats or warnings without sanction from higher quarters. But the Soviet side's motives are probably aimed at a propaganda effect primarily: They want Sweden and the other Nordic countries to react indignantly to this new threat against Nordic security and to protest NATO's plans. In the background is certainly also the hope to achieve greater interest in the constant efforts of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen to form a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This matter was most recently taken up during Kekkonen's recent visit to Moscow.

But, regardless of the motives of the article by the APN journalist in DAGENS NYHETER on 11 November, both anxiety and anger are aroused, not least as regards the Swedish Government. This is what Foreign Ministry spokesman Erik Pierre has to say:

[Begin recording] [Pierre] We think it is extremely remarkable that the Soviet Union permits the intimation that they have any right whatever to shoot down cruise missiles over Swedish territory. We find it extremely remarkable, and we find it difficult to believe that this is likely to reflect the official Soviet view.

[Question] Have they any means of shooting down cruise missiles over Sweden?

[Answer] Not even that, because as far as we can tell it would be necessary to have an airborne radar system and fighter planes constantly in the air, and for the time being this is not available in the Soviet Union. [end recording]

QUEEN'S SPEECH ON STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

LD201100 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0940 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The queen's speech on the state opening of Parliament was as follows:

My lords and members of the House of Commons, I take great pleasure in the current state visit of his majesty the king of Nepal, and look forward to visiting later this month Belgium, the Commission of the European Communities, and the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. I look forward with equal pleasure to visiting Norway, Australia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka, and to being present in Melbourne on the occasion of the next meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government.

My government believe that the best hope of lasting peace lies in the effective maintenance of Western security. They therefore attach great importance to defence and to contributing fully to the North Atlantic alliance. They will continue to press for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and for a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people. Despite events in Afghanistan and Cambodia, they will continue to seek more stable East-West relations and will continue to work for effective measures of arms control.

My government support the efforts of the European Community to work towards a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute. They view with grave concern the present conflict between Iran and Iraq and will continue to work with other governments for an end to hostilities. They will continue also to support the U.S. diplomatic hostages in Iran.

Negotiations to find an internationally recognised settlement in Namibia in accordance with the UN plan will continue.

My government reaffirm their strong commitment to the European Community. They look forward to the accession of Greece on January 1, 1981, and to the prospect of further enlargement. They will play a full part in discussions to improve the Common Agricultural Policy and restructure the Community budget. They will continue to work for agreement on a revised common fisheries policy. Legislation will be introduced to amend the law about the boundary commissions' reviews of the European Parliament constituencies.

My government confirm their commitment to the Commonwealth and the United Nations, and will continue to play a constructive role in their activities.

My government recognise the serious economic problems that affect both developed and developing countries and will continue to work with other countries and international organisations in seeking to alleviate them.

Members of the House of Commons, estimates for the public service will be laid before you. My lords and members of the House of Commons, the need to bring down the rate of inflation and create conditions for a sustainable growth of output and employment remains the prime concern of my government. To that end they will take all steps necessary to maintain firm monetary and fiscal policies.

Plans for public expenditure will take account of the need to restrict the claims of the public sector on the nation's resources. Special attention will continue to be given to the encouragement of new business and to measures to permit small firms to expand and prosper.

My government, recognizing the hardships and worries of those suffering unemployment, will proceed urgently with an expanded programme of employment and training measures for the unemployed, particularly the young. Proposals will be put before you for improving industrial training in the longer term and for supplying those skills which will be needed when industry moves out of the current recession.

Further proposals will be brought forward to reduce the scope of nationalised and state industry, and to increase competition. My government will take steps to permit wider participation in the fortunes of the British National Oil Corporation. Measures will also be laid before you to replace public involvement in transport industries with further opportunities for private investment; and to reorganize the Post Office, to encourage better performance in postal services and to introduce greater competition in telecommunications.

Legislation will also be introduced to amend the financial arrangements for the National Enterprise Board, the Scottish and Welsh development agencies, and the Development Board for Rural Wales; and to provide for a capital reconstruction of the British Steel Corporation. Measures will be brought forward on company law and insurance.

My government will continue to ensure that the nation's energy resources are appropriately developed and efficiently used. Legislation will be introduced to assist the conservation of energy and to impose a levy on the British Gas Corporation for specified gas purchases.

In Northern Ireland my government will continue in its efforts to protect all members of the community against violence and terrorism, to foster its economic recovery, and to create arrangements for the government of Northern Ireland that will better meet the needs of all its people.

My government are firmly committed to the maintenance of law and order in all parts of the United Kingdom. They will introduce legislation to improve the criminal law including repeal of the suspected person offence and will develop plans for giving effect to the proposals in the recent white paper on young offenders.

A bill will be introduced to change the law on nationality on the lines of the white paper published last July. Legislation will be brought forward to facilitate the education of children with special needs. Measures to improve the law in Scotland relating to education and to local government and to protect wives' home rights will be laid before you. My government will propose measures to improve road safety.

Pensions, war pensions and other social security benefits will be increased on November 24 and reviewed again next year. Legislation will be brought forward to place a duty on employers to provide sick pay for their employees during the early weeks of sickness.

Legislation will also be laid before you to promote the conservation of wild life and the countryside.

A bill will be introduced to reform the law of contempt of court.

Other measures will be laid before you.

My lords and members of the House of Commons, I pray that the blessing of almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

AGRICULTURE CHIEF BACKS COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

LD181315 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Allan Osborn dispatch: "CAP Defended by Walker"]

[Text] Brussels--Britain will seek "creative changes" in the Common Agricultural Policy [CAP] when it holds the EEC presidency next year Mr Walker, agriculture minister, said yesterday. In a speech to the British Conservative Association in Brussels last night Mr Walker said it was important to demolish several myths about the CAP. It could take four to five years to bring about a "sensible" pattern of farm production in the Community, he said. Mr Walker's speech marked a clear break with the harsh anti-CAP line taken by Mr Silkin, his predecessor in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Some observers here regarded it as the strongest justification made of the CAP by a British minister since we joined the Community. Mr Walker said it was false that other EEC policies had been deprived of money because farming took so much. "There are no other policies organized on a European basis," he declared. Under the CAP, agriculture spending represented half of one per cent of the gross domestic production on the Community. "For this payment we received a security of food supplies and a stability that we would not otherwise enjoy," he went on. Progress was being made in cutting back food surpluses, Mr Walker said. While "a large and unwanted dairy surplus is not defensible it is defensible for Europe to have security in supply of a basic product such as grain... to have a commodity in store that could be easily disposed of throughout the world is not a weakness."

He said it was generally accepted that the number of consumers in the world could rise by 50 per cent in the next 20 years. "Against that fact we must not make the mistake of believing that there is an easy solution delightful to consumers of jettisoning our support for European agriculture in order to buy at the world's cheapest prices. Such a concept is but an illusion." Nevertheless, said Mr Walker, "we have a dairy surplus that is expensive, that dominates the CAP budget and that produces a commodity not ideal to meet world demand." "We must agree a method by which this production is reduced over a period of years and seek other types of agricultural production and suited to European and world demand," he said.

Criticism of Stance

LD181317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Nov 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Europe and Realities"]

[Text] Signs that the government, if not yet the British public, is warming towards Europe are now unmistakeable. Mrs Thatcher's press conferece in Bonn and Lord Carrington's speech in Hamburg on Monday both rang with the conviction that Britain belongs in the European Community and would suffer incalculable loss by withdrawing. Yet both tempered their enthusiasm with the observation that important reforms are needed of EEC policies, in particular for the budget and the Common Agricultural Policy. It is therefore both surprising and dismaying to find that on the very same day the agriculture minister, Mr Walker, delivered such an unabashed eulogy of the CAP that one French newspaper yesterday described it as "the biggest conversion since Paul."

Some of Mr Walker's points are valid. The food surpluses today are not as scandalous as they were two or three years ago. It is vital that Europe be self-sufficient in such a basic product as grain, and there is no guarantee that present world prices for many foodstuffs would remain below EEC prices if the Community--or even Britain alone--entered the market. It is right that a price should be paid to secure the survival of our agriculture. But that price is too high at the moment. Mr Walker said it was a myth that the CAP had deprived other Community policies of funds. Yet such is the structure of the budget that 75 per cent of all EEC spending--a colossal 8,000 million pounds sterling--goes towards farming each year, most of it in price supports.

Government officials are at pains to play down reports of disagreements between Mr Walker and the Foreign Office yet it is scarcely conceivable that Lord Carrington could have spoken about the CAP without once using the word "reform." Mr Walker moreover spoke of a rearrangement of European agriculture "within a four-to-five period." This is surely too timid. In a year, or little longer, the EEC will have exhausted its present sources of finance and will have to plead with governments for more money. That will be a unique opportunity to demand fundamental changes in farm spending that can only have the effect of benefiting the Community and improving our own financial position within it. Yesterday's announcement of a new Conservative back-bench group to seek reforms in the EEC underlines the scepticism and hostility with which the Community is so often regarded by the public nowadays and renders doubly ill-advised the kind of glosses which Mr Walker wants to put on its worst features.

THIRD ROUND OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS OPENS 19 NOV

NC191707 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The third round of the inter-Cypriot talks began today at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia with a fresh meeting that is continuing the discussion of the question of Varosha's resettlement.

In a statement prior to the meeting, the UN secretary general's special envoy, Gobbi, said that the third round of the intercommunal talks opened today, adding: We maintain the same hopes as always. Asked about the missing persons issue and the Turkish Cypriot leader's threat to interrupt the talks if this issue was raised at the negotiating table, Gobbi said he would not like to comment on Denktas' statement. He added, however, that he had great hopes that the dialogue would continue. He said the Turkish Cypriot community is firmly resolved to continue the talks.

In connection with the missing persons issue, Gobbi said that pertinent consultations were being held within the framework of the UN resolution that also envisaged the establishment of appropriate machinery for tracing the fate of missing persons. He added: I am working on the problem and exchanging ideas with both sides so that the appropriate machinery can be set up. Asked whether this question had already been raised at the talks, Gobbi said that the dialogue was confidential and that he could not disclose anything.

Answering another question, Gobbi said that the proposals submitted about Varosha were constructive in some ways but of course were not always absolutely definite. He said: There are initial approaches to an important problem that allow a lagge amount of leeway for further developments.

Asked about the precise meaning of the phrase "resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices," Gobbi said: The phrase "under UN auspices" has established the principle that the United Nations will assist in the resettlement if agreement is reached and will provide the necessary machinery to achieve this goal. Asked whether the United Nations would also provide the administrative machinery, Gobbi said that this would be done if necessary.

Ioannidhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side to the talks, in his statement expressed the hope that a constructive discussion would be held at the meeting. He added: Our proposals and some proposals by the Turkish Cypriots are at the table. We consider the question of Varosha's resettlement critical in the sense that if it is constructively approached by the Turkish Cypriots, it will probably open the road to substantive negotiations.

Ioannidhis declined to comment on Denktas' statement and threats concerning the missing persons issue. He added: I prefer to refrain from commenting on this statement to maintain the good climate and good atmosphere of the talks.

Bayrak Radio Report

TA191638 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The third round of intercommunal talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem began today. Turkish Cypriot negotiator Umit Suleyman Onan and his Greek Cypriot counterpart Ionnnidhis met at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Lefkosa [Nicosia] at 1645 today.

Replying to questions by correspondents Onan said that the issue of Maras [Varosha] would be discussed in the meeting. He added that the Greek Cypriot reply to proposals made by the Turkish Cypriot side on this subject would be taken up. Onan said that Turkish proposals submitted earlier to the Greek Cypriot side were mostly concrete proposals that covered all the aspects of the Maras issue.

Also speaking before the talks resumed, Ioannidhis said that they considered the Maras issue as being of great importance and added that in the event the Turkish Cypriot side also dealt with the issue in a (substantial) way meaningful discussions could take place.

In reply to questions by journalists before the meeting, Juan Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, said that he was still optimistic about the outcome of the talks. Replying to a question by a journalist in regard to the statement by Turkish Cypriot President Denktas to the effect that in the event the issue of missing persons would be brought up in the talks, the talks would be broken off, Gobbi replied that he did not interpret Denktas' statement in this way.

Recalling that next month a break of about 30 days would be given to the intercommunal talks, Onan said that he would participate in the meetings to be held by the Working Committee on Missing Perons to be held in Geneva on 8 and 12 December. The committee, which is meeting under the auspices of the United Nations, will conduct work on problems related with missing persons all over the world.

UN Communique on Session

NC191821 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The third round of the inter-Cypriot talks began today at the Ledra Palace Hotel. The meeting, which lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, continued the discussion of the question of Varosha's resettlement. A UN communique says that during the meeting, both parties proceeded with an extensive exploration of their views and had a very constructive and sincere exchange in the same friendly atmosphere that prevailed during earlier meetings. The next meeting will be held on 26 November. The communique adds: The 26 November meeting will continue the discussion of the question of the initial, practical measures by each side for promoting good will, mutual confidence and a return to normal conditions as envisaged by point six in the 19 May agreement.

Turkish Cypriot's Remarks

NC201105 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] In reply to journalists' questions on his arrival at the intercommunal talks, Turkish Cypriot representative Onan stated that he will go to Geneva at the beginning of December in order to participate in the working group meeting on missing persons. He also said that the intercommunal talks will be suspended around 10 December due to Gobbi's Christmas holidays in New York.

Mr. Onan stated that the Turkish Cypriot side's proposals on Varosha were described by certain circles, as he referred to them, as very positive. He also said that he expected to listen to and exchange views with the Greek Cypriot side in order to ascertain common points of view. He said that the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the Varosha administration and district issues were conclusive and detailed. He added: We have tried as much as possible to be more specific.

He continued: Should we agree on points of principle, it would be very easy to transfer these to paper. We will try to find common points. I believe that we have found some. In conclusion Onan said that by increasing these common points, without fail, this will help in finding a settlement or a common understanding regarding the Varosha issue.

Answering a question as to how he interprets the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices, Onan replied that the United Nations will have general control. Answering whether he meant administrative control as well, Onan said the following: In our view, if this is a final solution, it is a different matter; if it is a transitional administration then it is again a different matter.

DENKTAS CRITICAL OF GREEK CYPRIOT ACTIONS

On Missing Persons Issue

TA181553 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] President Denktas received the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, today. In a statement to correspondents after the meeting, which lasted about 30 minutes, President Denktas said Mr Gobbi had briefed him on the latest situation concerning the intercommunal talks.

The president said the Greek Cypriot side had been exploiting the question of missing persons for propaganda purposes and had been trying to involve a number of institutions in the matter. In reply to a question, he said that the issue of missing persons was not on the agenda of the intercommunal talks and that if the Greek Cypriot side tried to raise the question again the intercommunal talks would have to be interrupted. If the Greek Cypriots insisted on this question the Turkish Cypriot side would deal with the matter through its negotiator who would not be able to handle both the intercommunal talks and the issue of missing persons simultaneously. Therefore the intercommunal talks would have to be interrupted. Mr Denktas suggested that the issue of missing persons could be handled by an intercommunal committee to be set up with the participation of a representative of the International Red Cross, as agreed upon previously. He added that an initiative had also been undertaken by a human rights group in Europe The president said that if necessary the Turkish Cypriot negotiator would go to international meetings to defend the views of his community and to air its grievances against the Greek Cypriots in the best possible way.

The meeting between President Denktas and Mr Gobbi was also attended by Mr Gobbi's new deputy, Mr Gilbert Schlittler Silva.

Chamber of Commerce Dispute

TA191407 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the claim of the Greek Cypriot Chamber of Commerce to acceptance as the national representative of Cyprus at the International Chamber of Commerce is contrary to the agreement reached for the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

In a statement on the issue today, Denktas said that the attitude of the Greek Cypriot Chamber of Commerce was nothing other than a continuation of the usurpation of Turkish Cypriot rights. Noting that it was the Greek Cypriot attitude that brought about the current situation in Cyrpus, Denktas said: There are two national communities in Cyprus. There are separate legal chambers of commerce organized by the respective communities. The Greek Cypriot community for years has boldly been using its commercial power and its commercial relations with the outside world to undermine the Turkish Cypriot economy and its commercial life. Now the Greek Cypriot attack has been repeated and a so-called victory has been achieved. You will see that these victories will help our economy become more independent and stronger. Denktas concluded by saying that this Greek Cypriot attitude has made inevitable the discussion of the issue by our interlocutor at the intercommunal talks.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

NC191539 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A Yugoslav delegation arrived in Cyprus today to participate in the work of the third session of the permanent Cypriot-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The head of the delegation, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Trade Radulovic, stated that the session would examine ways of further promoting bilateral cooperation in economic and other fields. The committee will begin work tomorrow morning.

TURKISH JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER

NC190915 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Interview granted by Greek Defense Minister Averof to MILLIYET correspondent Mehmed Ali Birand in Brussels--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Honorable Minister, the last time we met was in 1976. Since then many things have changed, both in Greece and in Turkey, as well as in international relations. Does Greece still view Turkey as "a threat?"

Answer: As far as we are concerned, even if not the whole of Turkey, at least part of it is still characterized as a threat to the islands. As you know, many speeches were made and a lot of noise was created in the past. There was a great deal of talk about the islands suffocating Turkey.

Question: Well, what about you? Do you continue to consider the Aegean Sea as a Greek region or a Greek lake? Are you prepared to share the Aegean with us?

Answer: The Aegean is not a Greek lake. We have stated this even in our parliament. An extensive part of it is international waters. However, you must not forget that there are Greek islands in the Aegean. One could describe it as an international sea with Greek islands in it. Just like Malaysia... Just like them, we cannot say the sea is ours. We must not ignore the facts. One of the facts you seem to forget is that Greece is a state composed of islands. We cannot share the Aegean with you because we have no right to do so. What belongs to us are our islands and their territorial waters. The rest of it is governed by international laws. As far as the continental shelf is concerned, we suggested that recourse should be made to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. I believe that this is the only way to resolve this issue. Mainly because of domestic politics, in addition to many other reasons, it is difficult to find another way out.

Question: Can't you remove some of the obstructions you have created in international waters which restrict Turkey's movements in the Aegean Sea (such as continual maneuver areas and air corridors)? These cause Turkey's suspicions.

Answer: We can remove some but we cannot remove others. I do not wish to enter into details now.

Question: What has been worrying Turkey is that you may extend your territorial waters to 12 miles. If you did that you would be closing the Aegean to Turkey.

Answer: We have not extended them so far. But this does not mean that we have forsaken our right to do so. However, we will not extend them against you or against other countries; we will not do this for purely political and psychological reasons.

Question: Is one of the reasons for your not extending your territorial waters to 12 miles the fact that Turkey has notified you that such a decision would amount to war?

Answer: Definitely not! If one country tells the other that if it exercised its rights this would mean war, then war does break out. No nation would allow its honor to be hurt in this manner. I believe in the maturity of the Turkish rulers. I therefore believe that our relations can be restored to normalcy.

Question: How did you view certain proposals advanced by Turkey some time ago against your arming the island?

Answer: This matter has nothing to do with the Aegean army. The islands are so close to you that they are in danger even without an organized army. Moreover, our arming the islands is entirely based on defense. Do you think that we can invade Anatolia with the arms we have on the island? I am arming myself in order to ensure my own security, because I am too exposed to you... And then, why should you insist on this so much? Your insistence gives rise to suspicions.

Question: Honorable Minister, when the 1974 Turkish and Greek air and naval forces in the Aegean are compared with those in 1980, it is seen that you have bridged the gap that existed. Does this not mean that you should have nothing to fear?

Answer: We were very weak in 1974. Today you possess greater strength. You have obtained more planes, such as the F-104's you have received from the Italians.

Question: Greece was the first to obtain 50 A-757 strike planes. These planes are not used for defense purposes; they are the offensive type. Do you think a balance has now been established in the Aegean?

Answer: These planes are bombers. If part of your territory, which happens to be far away from your base, is attacked, you have got to defend it.... Greece will not go beyond this. It must be understood that we are determined to defend our islands to the last man. These islands are very far from us and very close to you. This being the greatest handicap, we had to obtain adequate strength.

Question: Now that a balance has been established, will you stop arming?

Answer: If you resort to arming, we have to do the same. Otherwise there is no reason why we should continue this armament race.

Question: But, Your Excellency, various sectors of the Turkish Army lag behind in the process of modernizing itself. It has got to complete its program. Would you point this out and say "look, the Turks are arming themselves again?"

Answer: I believe that you are much stronger than we are. We have improved our position so that we may defend ourselves. As long as we do not feel we are being weakened and as long as we do not have to replace unserviceable weapons we will not obtain new war materiel. Karamanlis laid down a principle which is still being observed: The importance of defense should not be underestimated. But arming should not be undertaken at such a rate as to upset economic development and equilibrium.

Question: You were a foreign minister during the 1959-63 period. You were one of the builders of the London and Zurich agreements. And for this reason, you are being extensively criticized. Yet, you are one of those who can best diagnose the malady from which Turkish-Greek relations are suffering. What is happening to us?

Answer: The greatest difficulty and our greatest misfortune is mutual distrust. There is no more confidence left between the two countries. This is where the real disaster lies. We do not trust you and you do not trust us. During 1959-63 honeymoon period you had three foreign ministers of different character: Zorlu, Sarper and Erkin. Everyone of them was extremely mature and esteemed. We did have problems then as well, but we could telephone each other and resolve our problems in 24 hours. This was because we trusted each other. Today this confidence has completely disappeared.

Question: Is this a hopeless situation? Can we not restore an atmosphere of mutual confidence? What do you think has to be done?

Answer: All mutual and well-meaning efforts exerted so far have failed to yield positive results. I believe that the approach was wrong. We should not have tackled all the problems in the form of a package. [paragraph continues]

We should have resolved one issue at a time and celebrated it before moving on to the next one. This would have changed the atmosphere a little. Although it is a separate issue, we deem Cyprus a serious matter. So long as it remains unresolved it will continue to cast its shadow on other issues as well.

Question: Do you believe that with the new administration in Turkey things may change and a new era may begin? It seems to me that you have some kind of expectation. What is brewing?

Answer: It is not up to me to comment on the new administration in Turkey. I wholeheartedly hope that something will happen. Many people in Greece realize the dangers involved in the present situation and they believe that the disputes should be terminated. We are now entering a new era. I believe most sincerely that our relations will improve, but do not ask for details.

Question: The first development that we can expect is connected with the talks to be held on the NATO control command areas. The general conviction in Turkey is that once Greece has managed to enter NATO it will never take part in any talks, it will only choose to prolong matters and institutionalize the present provisional Rogers Plan. What is your comment?

Answer: We strongly desire to achieve a settlement, but if matters are tackled the way they were tackled in the past we are bound to run into difficulties. It would be difficult to find a settlement if a line is drawn across the Aegean and this or that country is assigned to control one side. If we sit at the conference table with this intention in mind we will not achieve a solution, for the region where the islands are is not suitable for such an arrangement. Your suggestion that a line should be drawn to include the islands as well cannot be acceptable. New ideas must therefore be found.

Question: Another problem that is causing anxiety in Turkey is the fact that the Armenians in Greece are very active and that the Greek Parliament supports their demands, their behavior and even their struggle. The Armenians continue to assassinate Turkish diplomats. Will you continue to condone this kind of behavior in your country?

Answer: No, no... In 1922 a number of Armenians--I do not know their actual number--came to Greece from Anatolia together with Greek refugees. They do not constitute a big society, but they have lived with us. They liked us and they became Greek nationals; they became our brothers. However, if we discover that anyone among them is involved in international incidents we will take immediate action. At present I have no knowledge of this.

Question: Having rejoined NATO, Greece is also entering the EEC as of 1 January. A great majority of the people in Turkey believe that Greece will veto a probable application by Turkey. Would you please comment on this?

Answer: It is completely out of the question. If other member countries do not make things difficult for you, you do not have to worry about Greece. Rest completely assured about this.

Question: Your Excellency, aren't there still persons who seek to realize the grand idea, who dream of constructing the great Greece?

Answer: The grand idea is definitely buried in history. This idea existed when the Hellenic kingdom was a small part of Greece. It was valid at places where the Greeks were in the majority. Today it is quite clear that the grand idea is nothing more than an historic concept. What is more, it is a concept which is impossible to revive.

Thank you Your Excellency.

I thank you too.

EVREN SPEECH STRESSES 'TRANQUILLITY,' PRODUCTIVITY

TA191537 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt of speech delivered by Head of State Gen Kenan Evren in Eskisehir on 19 November--recorded]

[Text] The nation is longing for peace and tranquillity and has endured every kind of difficulty. It was prepared to go hungry, but it did not want our citizens to kill each other. The demonstrated ovation is the result of securing this tranquillity, and I am well aware of this. There are those who cannot tolerate this situation. Do you know what they are saying to each other when they observe this great love and acclaim displayed by our people? They are saying that they cannot cope with you; they have eventually understood that they cannot cope. Believe me, the persons who disrupted the peace and tranquillity of this nation are now afraid to come out. This nation has always deserved peace and tranquillity, it is the nation's right, but it heretofore was unfortunately not secured. God willing, our nation will not experience such times in the future.

Dear citizens of Eskisehir, dear citizens: Rest assured and do not be pressed. We will fulfill all our tasks step by step within the framework of a plan. All your wishes will be fulfilled in time within the framework of a prepared plan. We are sure of this. Anyway, we embraced this task in order to eliminate the lack of tranquillity created by anarchy and terrorism. This was our first task and we covered great distances on this issue. We are nearing the end and we will eradicate it. We will eradicate it!

When we talk about solving economic problems in a short time we do not mean 1 or 2 years. We are not the only ones who are experiencing this economic crisis as numerous countries are being affected by it. The only way to overcome the crisis is to consume little of everything--even when we consume electricity--increase production and export our products. This country has a great deal to export, as long as we know how to sell and consume little. Let us not squander as squandering is also forbidden by our religion. Let us be thrifty even when we consume water. If the entire nation is economical and produces more, then we can overcome these difficulties in a short time. We know that you are very industrious and productive--especially Eskisehir, which is our grain storehouse. Try to produce at least twice as much grain. There will be a time when countries producing wheat, grain and food products will be come as wealthy as oil producing countries today. Be convinced of this, because the world greatly needs food products. Our country is a storehouse as long as we know how to work and sell.

TURKEY-IRAQ HIGHWAY OPEN; BUSES ON SCHEDULE

TA200907 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] It has been announced that the Turkey-Iraq highway is open to traffic. A statement by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says that there are not obstacles to highway transport between Turkey and Iraq. The statement added that Turkish buses are continuing their scheduled services to Baghdad without any interruptions.

WORLD BANK APPROVES $162 MILLION LOAN TO TURKEY

TA191718 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The World Bank Administrative Council has approved a loan of $162 million to Turkey. Of this total, which was discussed at the World Bank Administrative Council meeting in Washington yesterday, $75 million will be extended as a program loan and the remaining $87 million will be used to finance certain projects.

According to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry, the $75 million program credit will be used to finance the import needs of the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Of the $87 million project loan, $62 million will be used to finance the foreign currency requirements of the projects to drill the heavy crude oil in the Bati Raman wells, to build new oil wells, to increase production and to determine the amount of natural gas reserves in the Thrace region. The $25 million left will be used to purchase the necessary equipment for the oil exploration conducted by the Turkish Petroleum Corporation.

GUNAYDIN CONTINUES CITING GOVERNMENT 'MISTAKES'

NC181104 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 17 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Can Pulak: "What Is Crucified?"]

[Excerpts] There are people who have already begun to miss the past, which our nation recalls with abomination. These people, who owe the pomp they have lost to the presence of confusion and disorder, are disturbed by the fact that our country is moving toward peace and security. We painfully admit that there are such people. Some complain that they are living in an era when ideas are being crucified. They forget that only recently those producing ideas were themselves being "crucified by anarchy." How soon we seem to forget the great calamity which had befallen our nation!

We hasten to stress that we do not share the view that we are going through a period when ideas are being crucified in our country. We believe that it is not the ideas, but the defective and ill-omened mentality which almost hurled Turkey into catastrophe that has been crucified. Certain circles, who link their beliefs with their stomachs, are trying to wear down, enervate and eventually mislead the present administration. This sinister campaign will not do anyone any good. It can only harm Turkey as a whole rather than the administration. Hasn't the present administration done anything wrong at all during the past 2 months? Of course it has, but mistakes that may have been committed were unintentional.

We will continue, with only the best of intentions, to point out the mistakes of the administration. We will try to close the doors, which may be have been wrongly opened, and we will assess the mistakes with open minds. We will certainly draw attention to the continually rising cost of living, to the unemployment which is growing like an avalanche, to the delay in enacting the new taxation laws, which we believe will bring some relief to those in the low income bracket, and to the distresses of the nation which is confronted by a dangerously increasing housing problem.

This is our inalienable duty.

PROSECUTOR SEEKS DEATH SENTENCE FOR 30 LEFTISTS

TA181213 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The military prosecutor of the Ankara Martial Law Command has asked for the prosecution of 74 persons belonging to the illegal Revolutionary Path [Devrimci Yol] organization for undertaking action aimed at changing by force the Constitution as well as the fundamental structure of the state. The prosecutor is asking the death sentence for 30 of the accused for being involved in the killing of 20 persons at various times. Two Sten submachine guns, 1 Kalashnikov rifle, 35 pistols, 1 rifle with a telescope, 1 chain used for strangling, as well as a large amount of ammunition were seized in searches conducted by security forces in connection with this incident.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ATHENS--Fahir Alacam has been appointed ambassador to Athens. Alacam had previously occupied various posts in the Foreign Ministry. His most recent was as senior adviser at the Foreign Ministry. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Nov 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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GASTON THORN CITED ON PLANNED MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD201107 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Report on an interview given to Robert Little by EEC Council of Ministers Chairman Gaston Thorn in Brussels "last week"]

[Excerpts] Brussels, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--I met with Gaston Thorn at the European Commission headquarters in Brussels just before he flew to Rome for talks with the Italian Government.

I asked the future president of the European Commission following the announcement of the results of the American presidential elections, to what extent Ronald Reagan's election would affect the usefulness of the independent European initiative which the EEC intends to present to the United Nations with regard to recognizing the PLO and giving it the opportunity to participate in any future negotiations on granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. Gaston Thorn replied: "Let me tell you first of all that I support the presentation of an independent European initiative. As you may be aware, the EEC presidents and prime ministers agreed in principle at the Venice summit in June that if the Camp David agreement should fail to achieve a satisfactory settlement, it would be necessary for the EEC countries to play a direct role in reaching a solution.

"The conference decided to authorize me, in my capacity as chairman of the Council of Ministers, to hold consultations with all the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict. I prepared a report on these consultations that was debated in camera during the EEC foreign ministers meeting. The report will be submitted for discussion to the forthcoming summit, scheduled to be held in Brussels next month."

I asked Thorn if he was personally inclined to recommend full recognition of the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat. Smiling shrewdly, he replied: "Let me put it this way: Upon my return from Rome, we will meet in Luxembourg with representatives of the Arab League delegation. I will meet with the delegation in my capacity as Luxembourg's prime minister and foreign minister. Does this answer your question?

"What I feel or say about this subject is not important because I am only an individual. But I cannot fathom how anyone can believe in the possibility of discussing the future of the Palestinian people or negotiating about it objectively without agreement with representatives of the organization that is recognized by the Palestinian people themselves."

I asked him if it was true that his report on his factfinding tour in the Middle East had indicated that the Camp David agreement was now void in the wake of Israel's proclamation of Jerusalem as its united and eternal capital. He replied: "If I start answering such questions, the report will no longer be secret. The fact is that the U.S. president-elect should decide what he intends to do with Camp David during his discussions with Menahem Begin. It would be of no use to the Palestinians or anyone else at this stage for one to speculate about what Egypt or the United States intends to do on this score."

BELGIUM

DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON EUROMISSILES, SALT

LD201657 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16-17 Nov 80 p 3

[Christian-Guy Smal report: "Eurostrategy: Belgium Is Playing an Optimistic Game, Defense Minister Frank Swaelen Says"]

[Text] The NATO member countries' defense ministers who have been meeting in Brussels at nuclear planning group level, ended their meeting Friday by reaffirming their anxiety at the continued growth in Soviet forces. The SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers deployed by Moscow in addition to the existing SS-4 and SS-5 missiles further aggravate the Eurostrategic imbalance in favor of the Warsaw Pact forces. To counter this trend, therefore, it is necessary to modernize NATO's Eurostrategic arsenal by deploying 108 Pershing 2 missiles and 464 cruise missiles on the territory of five member countries, namely, Britain, Italy, the FRG, the Netherlands and Belgium. In this connection the ministers stressed the importance of the Geneva conference between the Americans and Russians--negotiations which, if they were to succeed, would make it possible (at least, it is to be hoped so) to reduce the military effort necessary in the Eurostrategic sphere. However, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown did not disguise the fact that the interlocutors in Geneva are only at the stage of exchanging ideas "and that the technical difficulties involved (not to mention the political aspect) do not give grounds to hope for a rapid result."

Indeed the alliance is virtually at the same point as in December 1979, when it decided to modernize its Eurostrategic arsenal while inviting the Soviets to negotiate on controlling, if not reducing, nuclear weapons intended for the European theater. The Netherlands and Belgium, which have made their final decision dependent on the result of the negotiations between Washington and Moscow, have not fundamentally changed their stance despite the inconsistencies it involves. Moreover, NATO's famous "budgetary ideal," which fixes a 3-percent average annual increase (with inflation on top) in defense spending by each alliance member, has not yet entered the sphere of reality either. The situation is apparently even worse than it was a year ago. The FRG, which hitherto had the reputation of being a good payer, is beginning to waver. Of course, the U.S. defense secretary apparently showed understanding and sympathy for the European countries which have financial difficulties, but he nonetheless stuck to his guns. After all, the oil route, which the United States is determined to keep open, even if it means a major military effort, is also the route which supplies Europe.

New Belgian Defense Minister Frank Swaelen said in this connection that Belgium, despite its budgetary problems (explained in detail in Harold Brown's sympathetic ear) is playing an optimistic game.

In the matter of the cruise missiles Belgium is still basing its stance on three hypotheses: the success, partial success or failure of the Geneva negotiations. Once it had reached a certain point, "success" would make it possible not to deploy the missiles. A "partial success" would lead to a compromise--some token deployment of the Eurostrategic weapons--and, finally, a "failure" would make it necessary for all the allies to show solidarity.

Therefore in the latter case the consequences of failure would have to be accepted. In short, after the "flexible response" so dear to the Americans, we now have "graduated defense" ["defense modulee"] patented by Belgium.

Unfortunately, the future threatens to be less harmonious than that.

The Geneva negotiations will be lengthy and the missiles are scheduled to enter service (if you'll pardon the expression) at the end of 1982 or beginning of 1983. "I think we should be optimistic," Minister Swaelen replied to that. "The SALT II process (negotiations between Russians and Americans on intercontinental weapons--LE SOIR note) must be continued. It is not necessary to wait until negotiations are completed before taking a decision. Belgium will assess the real chances of an agreement every 6 months according to the general climate."

[Question] SALT II does not relate to Eurostrategic weapons and, furthermore, the treaty has been frozen by the U.S. Senate. How can you talk about a "process"?

[Answer] "Belgium hopes the treaty will be ratified," Mr Swaelen replied, "and, in any case, preparations for the SALT III treaty--which will include European theater weapons--should continue."

[Question] Do you really think that work can be started on SALT III before SALT II has been completed?

[Answer] "The Geneva talks seem to indicate that it can and, moreover, the Russians are not demanding that the one be completed before a start is made to the other."

[Question] However, if President-elect Reagan demands that SALT II be renegotiated, as he has promised he will, the whole situation will change....

[Answer] "That is a risk," Mr Swaelen admitted, "But we must be careful not to place Mr Reagan in the dock: there is a difference between programs and action...."

[Question] If you want to be ready to deploy the missiles in 1983, should the negotiations fail, you must take practical steps now.

[Answer] "Belgium is preparing for all eventualities but nothing has been decided yet."

[Question] And yet the Petit-Broegel base has already been reserved. The Foreign Ministry reported that a year ago.

[Answer] "No," Mr Swaelen replied, "nothing has been done."

Nonetheless, and the new defense minister admits this, the NATO European allies must have a "credible" stance if they do not want to be kept out of the real negotiations--the superpowers' negotiations.

The Eurostrategy dialectic has still not reached the end of its "process."

NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MADRID, FRENCH TIES, NATO

LD210933 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Nov 80 pp 35,37

[Bernard Brigouleix interview with Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw in The Hague: "Although More Discreet Our Diplomacy Has Maintained Its Leading Role"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Was The Hague expecting a great deal from the Madrid conference, which opened last week?

[Answer] This conference has a twofold task: to exchange ideas on implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and to make proposals aimed at improving security and cooperation in Europe. One of the proposals which we regard as important is the organization of a European conference to draw up a series of measures aimed at restoring mutual confidence--measures which would be militarily significant and would apply to the whole of Europe, including the European part of the Soviet Union.

The current international situation, however--notably East-West relations--does not inspire optimism as to the course or results of the Madrid meeting.

[Question] Do you feel that bilateral French-Netherlands relations are following a satisfactory course?

[Answer] In general they are very satisfactory. Contacts among political officials from our countries have increased considerably in the past few years. This is true of contacts between the prime ministers and also the foreign ministers, and it is true of my colleagues in charge of other departments. Nonetheless, differences of opinion are possible even with the best relations. I am thinking primarily of the Rhine pollution question. In view of the country's special geographical position, the Rhine pollution problem is extremely important to the Netherlands. In a country as densely populated as the Netherlands its consequences are felt in the most diverse sectors; the government, parliament and public opinnon all feel strongly about this question. It is imperative that a satisfactory solution to this problem be found as quickly as possible.

A positive element has emerged in our bilateral relations very recently, namely, the recent successful conclusion of the negotiations on natural gas supplies. Nonetheless our close ties and our intensive cooperation at cultural level do not alter the fact that there are still some problems connected with the teaching of the French language in the Netherlands and of our language in France. We are working to overcome these problems.

[Question] What is the situation in the debate on NATO and the deployment of the Pershing missiles in West Europe?

[Answer] The strength of democracies like ours lies, among other things, in the possibility of a broad and constant discussion on government policy; such discussion does exist on the subject of NATO--the cornerstone of our security policy. However, I feel able to say that, for a very large majority of Netherlands people and their political parties, our membership of the Atlantic alliance and its integrated military command is not in doubt.

As regards the deployment of cruise missiles on Netherlands territory, the government has decided that it will take its decision on the basis of the international situation--particularly the state of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union--in December 1981 or, in other words, after the Netherlands general elections, scheduled for spring 1981.

DIE ZEIT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT DEFENSE PLANS

DW201229 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Theo Sommer article: "The Chancellor's False Start to Washington"]

[Text] Hardly ever has a federal chancellor started on such a difficult mission to Washington as Helmut Schmidt is in the 1980 repentance and prayer [FRG holiday] week. The Federal Government managed to spoil two things at once: The farewell for Jimmy Carter and the entrance of his successor, Ronald Reagan. The old as well as the new teams showed deep mistrust toward the chancellor, believing that the West Germans want to dodge essential defense necessities, a suspicion fed by Bonn's refusal to keep a NATO promise and increase the military budget by a real 3 percent in the next fiscal year. American politicians of all camps say mockingly "hanger-on."

The German-American quarrel brings up a number of problems. First, in connection with the tactics of the Federal Government, how did it ever happen to come out smelling like a dodger? Then, asto the question on justification for the 3 percent demand, isn't this the usual figure fetish of defense bureaucrats? Finally, there is the question: Do we have a security policy concept for the eighties at all that seems reasonable or is clear to people outside the ghetto of strategists and the Hardthoehe [Defense Ministry]?

There is only one word that fits the tactics of the Federal Ministry: unskilled. First the intention to economize was shown--the military budget was supposed to increase by only 0.2 percent. When Hans Apel became rebellious, the chancellor took his defense minister to the Schaumburg Palace park to work things out; the result was an additional DM620 million, which brought the increase rate to 1.8 percent. But that did not suffice either to decrease the discomfort of Brussels NATO headquarters or to calm down Washington indignation, where Reagan's advisers--who recently are being imitated by Jimmy Carter--were preparing an expansion of the American military budget to 7 percent. When the chancellor boarded the plane to America he seemed to have a hunch that he would not be able tododge the 3 percent--even if it could only be achieved with the hlep of cosmetic measures.

It is hardly possible to be more clumsy. He who eventually gives in under pressure is the one whose contribution is esteemed lightly--the embitterment about his long resistance and obstinacy is always greater than the satisfaction that he yielded in the end.

We must not be bashful. The Federal Republic added almost 3 percent annually to its defense expenditures in the seventies, when all the surrounding alliance partners cut or curtailed their defense budgets. It has not spent the money--DM44 billion according to NATO information this year--for some nonsense. Investments to improve the combat strength of our conscript army take up about one third of the budget, while elsewhere it is just one fifth. The Bundeswehr also impresses the East--it is "not a night watchmen's firm," said Erich Honecker recently. Half a million men are under arms; some 700,000 reservists can be mobilized within 48 hours. The "Army Structure IV" plan envisages the establishment of six homeland protection brigades by the end of next year, all fully equipped and with an initial service strength of 50 to 85 percent.

All that certainly does not justify the reproach of being a dodger. There is no need at all for us to point a finger at the Belgians, the dutch or the Danes whose defense efforts are deteriorating more and more, regardless of whether the rule is Social Democratic or Christian Democratic. Their material and spiritial self-disarmament long ago produced such shameful slogans as "Denmarkization" or "Scandilux softening." We are miles away from that.

Yet it is a legitimate question whether the 3 percent demand actually makes security policy sense and the West Germans, who have done their duty so far without grumbling, have every right to bring it up.

The commitment of the NATO chiefs is primarily a mere clause on effort, and not a commitment for which one can be sued: Every NATO state will strive for an increase rate of about 3 percent, but more difficult is the question of three percent of what? Calculations permit all kinds of tricks. Many things, for example, depend on the "deflators"--the inflation factor one employs (but which is accurately known only later on).

A bit of window dressing can be achieved through cabalism and cameralism.

It is the real increase in allocations for training and equipment which is decisive; the federal defense minister made a note of this when the NATO Council made its decision. The Federal Government is well off in this respect, too: An overproportional increase of 7 percent is envisaged in the next budget. It does not matter how much money is spent, but for what it is spent.

So one must primarily ask: Do we really need 3 percent more?

There are quite a few people on Hardthoehe who like the increasing pressure on the budget. It creates opportunities to cut down some overgrown areas which would gaily continue to grow in normal times. Many things could be cut off dictated by lack of money ranging from some hundred Leo-II tanks more than needed that were ordered, to the old Dornier planes and part of the 22 Bundeswehr music bands ("Helmet off for prayer!"). Some technical over-refinements could be avoided and the reasonable trend toward simpler and less expensive arms could increase under the pressure of the situation. The military, who consider the automatic production of generations of arms as a technological concept, could be prompted more easily to change their way of thinking or to think at all.

Actually, the Federal defense minister needs the 3 percent badly. The new arms systems will all be more expensive than planned: The Tornado fighter plane by 135 percent; the frigate 122 by 37 percent; the Leo II tank is 3 1/2 times more expensive than its predecessor. But what makes the new arms effective is missing everywhere, namely ammunition and infrastructure; in placing the orders this seems to have been forgotten about.

Conclusion: The defense budget needs the 3 percent real increase just for the Bundeswehr. It needs it even more because of general security policy developments, although only very oracular remarks have been heard for some time in Bonn on that issue.

It is obvious that the challenges of the eighties will take place mainly in parts of the world that do not belong to the NATO area--first of all mainly in the Middle East. The Federal Government nimbly withdraws to the standpoint that West German vulnerabilities and moreover the Basic Law prohibit our even thinking about whether the Bundeswehr should look after German security interests in certain cases in these faraway regions.

Where should the Federal Germans take over new defense missions in Europe to permit the Americans to take more care of the East? If we ought to protect the access routes to the Atlantic to a greater extent, would it then suffice to simply withdraw the Federal Navy from its Baltic Sea mission? Should it not be strengthened? How should the Baltic Sea mission be fulfilled--with smaller warships, with more navy planes or missiles?

Every honest analysis will show that it will not work without the promised increase--if it will suffice at all. Basic considerations of a general foreign policy character produce the same conclusion:

A refusal to see to an additional 3 percent increase would spoil the beginning with the Reagan administration. It could serve as a reason for the Republican-dominated Senate and the House of Representatives to start a new wave of threats to thin out the American garrison in Germany. It would make it immensely difficult for Bonn to resist American demands running into billions which have recently been presented by Ambassador Stoessel: payment of offset accounts which are today being disdainfully called host nation support of an immeasurable amount, the taking over of all infrastructure costs and granting all kinds of social exemption rates for U.S. soldiers. Similar French demands are already on the table.

If Bonn missed the 3 percent target, it would have no chance to bring pressure to bear on the lagging NATO partners such as Denmark, Holland and Belgium who would all have to defend broad strips of German territory in an emergency--the mere idea is hair raising.

If the Federal Republic were to lag behind at a moment when France is increasing its military budget by 18 percent--which is after all about a real 6 percent--it would have an aftereffect not only on the Paris-Bonn-Washington triangle; closer German-French military cooperation would thus acquire a problematic angle.

If the social-liberal Federal Government wants to successfully support the indispensable continuation of the arms control dialogue between East and West, in Reagan's Washington as well as in Brezhnev's Moscow, it is impermissable to create the impression that it wants to be a military softy.

There are enough reasons, occasions and arguments for a big security policy debate in this country. But instead our defense establishment is hotly discussing unnecessary orders and superfluous military oath celebrations. It indicates how far we have gotten in the art of trivializing politics. No wonder the chancellor finds it hard in Washington.

BRIEFS

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH CAMEROON--Bonn, 20 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government will grant the Republic of Cameroon a credit for the 1980-81 period totalling DM115 million for the country's development; of this total DM85 million is a long-term credit at favorable conditions. An agreement to this effect was signed in Bonn today by State Secretary van Well of the Bonn Foreign Ministry and the deputy minister of economics of Cameroon, Pierre Engo. According to a joint statement by the Foreign Ministry and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation Bonn's aid will be used for improving rail traffic and water supply systems in Cameroon. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1658 GMT 20 Nov 80 LD]

GISCARD, POLISH ENVOY DISCUSS ECONOMIC AID

Delegation To Seek Loans

LD202040 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The new Polish ambassador to France, Mr Kulaga, was received this afternoon at the Elysee. Poland must find within itself the answer to its problems, Mr Giscard d'Estaing told him. He also added that France is willing to give the Poles the financial prodding required for them to overcome [words indistinct]. This is an appropriate phrase on the eve of the arrival in France of the Polish Deputy Premier Mr Jagielski, whose mission could not be simpler: to obtain loans. Poland, already burdened with debts, is now more than ever in need of money and food, as Pierre Gance explains from Warsaw:

The Polish delegation will undoubtedly ask for food--meat, wheat, (?dairy) products--because it is thought here that first of all, the population should be fed. The FRG has already lent the equivalent of FR2.7 billion. President Carter has authorized the sale to Poland of 4 million tons of grain and wheat. The Eastern countries are also granting aid: There is talk of the USSR supplying food worth FR420 million. Other such contracts will undoubtedly also be signed in Paris. This means a loan of almost FR1.5 billion destined for the purchase of food but also of consumer goods and semi-finished products. Only 3 percent of Polish imports come from France but we are its third largest Western supplier. However, high finance will not be discussed by the French and Polish sides. Poland does not want the international situation to worsen particularly at a moment when it is facing enormous economic difficulties. Therefore the question of detente in Europe will also be discussed, a detente for which both countries have worked together for a long time; It is due to the Poles that Mr Giscard d'Estaing met Leonid Brezhnev last June in Warasw.

Reassurance on Support

NC201651 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Nov (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing today assured the ambassadors of Pakistan and Poland during ceremonies at which they presented their credentials of France's support for both countries.

Mr Giscard D'Estaing told Yaqub [Ali] Khan, Islamabad's new envoy to Paris, that the French-Pakistani dialogue had assumed a "dimension and a new intensity" because of common efforts to develop a "new international economic order." The French leader praised Pakistan's activities in the Islamic Conference and in the non-aligned nations' movement to "restore to southwest Asia conditions of peace, security and respect of the right of people to decide their destinies without foreign interference." Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that France intended to continue its dialogue with Pakistan and to work especially to develop economic and social relations.

When Warsaw's new Ambassador to Paris Eugeniusz Kualaga presented his credentials today, Mr Giscard d'Estaing declared that Poland should have the right to solve its own problems without interference by outside interests. "The whole history of your country," the French president told Mr Kulaga, "displays its indomitable strength of character and the attachment of its people to retain mastery of its destiny." He added that France was anxious to seek ways of aiding Poland to surmount its current economic problems. Polish Deputy Premier Miecyzslaw Jagielski is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow to discuss relations between the countries.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BARRE VISIT TO SFRY

For the Belgrade BORBA version of the joint communique issued on the 12-14 November visit to Yugoslavia of French Premier Raymond Barre, see the Yugoslavia section of the 20 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 2.

DC LEGISLATORS SEEK RECOGNITION OF 'PLO'S IMPORTANT ROLE'

AU201625 Rome ANSA in English 1605 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 20 Nov (ANSA)--Ninety Italian Christian Democrat members of Parliament have filed a query with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo asking him to acknowledge aspects of the role held in the Middle East by the Palestine Liberation Organization when the European Community heads of state and government meet in Luxembourg on December 2.

The DC M.P.'s are seeking recognition of "the important role the PLO plays not only for a solution for the Palestinian problem but also in the more ample area of a lasting peace for the entire Middle Eastern region".

The foreign minister has also been requested to give Parliament prior information on the position he intends to take for the December summit on the Middle East.

This request is linked in the query to "favoring further steps for a European initiative (to avoid losing time on the justification of awaiting the orientation of the new Washington administration) and greater recognition for the role of the PLO."

PSI'S QUERCI EXAMINES CRISIS OF SOCIALIST LEFT

LD201529 Rome AVANTI in Italian 11 Nov 80 p 11

[PSI Directorate member Nevol Querci: "Socialist Left's Crisis"]

[Text] The way in which the PSI has established itself in Italian society during the course of history and the position that it has assumed within it partly as a result of the presence of the strongest communist party in the West are both elements that demand the existence of a strong and sound Socialist left.

However, despite this physiological need, so to speak, things seem to be moving in the opposite direction in the PSI. The various internal leftwing currents are in a state of crisis and the several migrations to the majority that took place at the latest Central Committee meeting are reminiscent of Caporetto [World War I battle in which Italian troops suffered huge losses]-while only now are we beginning to talk about the Piave Line [at which enemy attack was stemmed] with the plan to re-form a single leftwing current. But can a single leftwing current in itself be a synonym for a strong leftwing?

To find a positive answer to this question, we must first understand why we have reached the present negative situation. Is it a sufficient explanation to invoke the tactical errors and errors of conduct committed mainly by the major [leftwing] current, the one led by Signorile? Frankly I really do not think so; there have been errors galore, but it seems to me that all of them together can explain only part of the situation, and not even the greatest part.

What I mean is that quite apart from these errors, the crisis of the Socialist leftwing currents has its fundamental roots in the more general crisis of the Italian left, which as a whole has failed to prevent the regression which began with the end of the national solidarity policy. It was to this end that the hypothesis that by means of its full development--the Communists' entry into the government--it would at last be possible to unclog our political system, confined to and constrained within the narrow context of so-called imperfect democracy, was rejected. [paragraph continues]

Hence the following corollary: no historical compromise, no alternative and an Italian left as a whole without anything to offer and forced to reassess itself without delay; a further frightening paralysis of the political system, the slow but inexorable decline of the democratic system and the consequent resurgence of the empirical practice of living hand-to-mouth, inspired by the rather discouraging philosophy of he who seeks shall find. Hence within the PSI, and elsewhere, a free hand is granted to Craxi, who undoubtedly seems to be the ablest and favorite interpreter of empiricism.

I believe this is the prime reason for the crisis in the Socialist left. Of course this does not absolve it of blame, because in any case it has failed to update its own stances to match the current regression, to the extent that it has increasingly seemed to be repeating the same script within what is a decidely different framework.

Unless we proceed from this ruthless self-criticism and draw the necessary conclusions, the new left is most unlikely to become strong again and perform a real propulsive role. As Lombardi has said, the scenario for the eighties is a different one and the Socialist left must be different too.

It has a primary basic task: to straighten the party's political axis, which is now leaning frighteningly toward old and outdated attractions. I mentioned Craxi's empiricism. In view of the current situation he cannot be condemned for that. In any case I do not believe that things are any different elsewhere. We should be challenged, instead, because in fact day after day he is reintroducing the elements of an old line, different only in its objectives but not in the balance of forces involved. The objectives are different because, whereas in the old center-left the intention was to make the structural reforms argument prevail, the belief now is that the trial of strength with the DC can be won within the context of the government's political leadership, ignoring the fact that this implies a danger of competing for predominance in the moderate area. There is no change in the balance of forces, because the bloc on the political system decreed by the Christian Democrats' prejudices is accepted, without considering that this encourages extremist trends and not a regressionary process within the PCI. Furthermore, on the whole insufficient attention has been given to the fact that the country cannot await the completion of such experiments, which would, among other things, place much greater responsibilities on the PSI than it can bear. Additionally, De Martino was right in his criticism of the historical compromise: To ally with the DC with the aim of dismantling its power system with its own consensus is a theory that is unlikely to work out, even for a party such as the PCI, with the strength of its 30 percent share of the vote behind it. And what applies to the Communists applies also to the Socialists, at least. It is possible to challenge Craxi to try to correct his errors as long as the Socialist left is only minimally or not at all venal but very much determined to encourage and embrace the new factors emerging in the country, in the parties and among the parties. There must be a synthesis among its present various component branches. Consensus cannot be restored if we simply continue to brandish the banner of the alternative, albeit colored by an autonomy which nobody is calling into question, without having any proposals for the present. Similarly it would not be enough to invoke the need for improved relations on the left, without answering the question; unity on what and to what end?

It is necessary, therefore, to define a line of action directed outside the party, capable of encouraging new trends within the PCI and the other leftwing forces, among the Catholics and their political world, and of reuniting the part of the socialist cultural area that now finds reasons for detaching itself from the party in the crisis in the PSI leftwing and the prevalance within it of old temptations. This leftwing must, proceeding from the PSI's and PCI's differing stances with respect to the government, permanently set itself the aim of making the Italian left's great strength a useful and majority force.

AMARO DA COSTA INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE POLICY

LD210935 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 pp 12-13 (Review Section)

[Interview granted in Lisbon to Spanish journal DEFENSA editor Vicente Talon by Portuguese Defense Minister Adelino Amaro da Costa: "Government Would Very Gladly Welcome Spain's Entry Into Atlantic Alliance"--date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] DEFENSA: What is the current Portuguese Government's policy on defense?

Amaro da Costa: The Portuguese Government's national defense policy, approved in the assembly at the beginning of this year, has seven basic elements: 1) preparation of the end of the so-called constitutional period of transition, that is, the period during which a state body, the Council of the Revolution, with powers granted by the consitution of the republic, has existed in our country; 2) establishment of a new organizational frame of reference at the political and strategic level for directing, coordinating and implementing national defense; 3) adoption of a new system of military service, adjusted to Portugal's current historical, sociaological and cultural circumstances and the requirements of a graduated system of national alert; 4) enhancement and modernization of the armed forces and the making of the corresponding budgetary effort; 5) introduction of a national policy on goods and services advantageous for national defense; 6) strengthening of Portuguese cooperation within NATO; and 7) development of new systems of coordination and civil defense.

Priority for Internal Organization of Ministry of Defense

DEFENSA: What are the principal obstacles you have encountered so far in implementing this policy and in what areas?

Amaro da Costa: In all the areas of concern to the government substantial progress has been made, which I will not detail now, since it would take a very long time. However, it seems important to emphasize that an organic law concerning the basic rules of the Ministry of Defense has been approved for the first time in Portugal. Before the April revolution there were the navy and army ministries and the state secretariat for the air force. Defense as a whole was the responsibility of a minister without portfolio, called the minister of national defense. With the April revolution the military ministries disappeared from the government structure, leaving only the Ministry of Defense, but without an organized apparatus. I can say that, from the viewpoint of working instruments, the absence of organized basic rules has been the principal obstacle during these few months of activity. It is for this reason that I gave priority in legislative work to organize these structures. This work is also very particularly connected with the already cited aim of ending the constitutional period of transition.

Portuguese Fourth Republic--What Will It Be Like?

DEFENSA: You have talked about a Portuguese fourth republic. Could this plan harm the concepts of Portuguese defense, and more particularly, the military concepts?

Amaro da Costa: I talked about a Portuguese fourth republic in the sense that later, after the coming revision of the constitution, some basic aspects of the Portuguese state's current legal structure, which are still linked with the revolutionary period, will give way to a more genuine and real democratic system.

I do not believe that this depth of democracy can point toward basic changes in national defense doctrine. Portugal's solidarity within the NATO context, the strategic importance of the mainland-Azores-Madeira triangle and the importance of the issues raised by the exercising of national sovereignty over a sea area which is larger than the land area, will remain unchanged. But from the viewpoint of better integration of military strategy within the context of the overall strategy laid down by the government, there will be changes in this. And they will be those resulting from the abolition of the Council of the Revolution.

DEFENSA: The Portuguese constitution envisages the dissolution of the military blocs. How can you reconcile this with the clear desires for strengthening NATO expressed by the government to which you belong?

Amaro da Costa: It is true that the constitution envisages the gradual, mutual and balanced dissolution of the military blocs. But what will be the best method for dissolving the blocs? The military exhaustion of NATO, for instance, by reducing its interal soldarity and strength? I do not believe so. Deterrence remains the main weapon for peace and security. Dialogue on the issue of detente is possible, and we must engage in dialogue with the Warsaw Pact, but without giving way in our stances. Otherwise, we would not be contributing to the dissolution of the blocs; on the contrary, we would provoke a Warsaw Pact aggression against us Westerners. In other words, instead of two blocs we would have only one--theirs--in the end.

DEFENSA: Portugal has been a loyal ally within NATO for many years, except for a brief interval. In view of this loyalty, doesn't the paucity and obsoleteness of the Portuguese Armed Forces' equipment seem surprising to you?

In 1974 There Was Discrepany Between Loyalty to NATO and Actual Defense Effort

Amaro da Costa: Between 1961 and 1974, Portugal, sustained three war fronts in three African countries. The entire logistic effort was made to that end and with that aim. During that period, the whole updating of the Portuguese Armed Forces was aimed totally at guerrilla warfare and little else. Then the 1974 revolution came, and the armed forces had to make a tremendous effort, once the period of revolutionary agitation in the barracks was over, to restore internal discipline and achieve their readjustment to new historical circumstances. In the meantime, the country underwent a major economic crisis, brought about partly by external causes and partly by the interal revolutionary changes. Under these circumstances, it was not easy to achieve a more rapid updating of the armed forces. This updating is essential for many reasons. I hope that, if everything goes well, we will be able to formulate a long-term plan, which, with adequate mobilization of our own resources and with possible external cooperation, will enable us to change the present situation. So there is no contradiction between Portugal's presence in NATO since the Atlantic alliance's foundation and the armed forces' present material situation. What really existed before 1974 was a real discrepancy between Portugal's traditional loyalty to NATO, as far as the overall political and strategic framework are concerned, and the actual military defense effort for which national resources were earmarked. The former regime never succeeded in convincing our allies that the wars which Portugal was waging in African were of specific importance for NATO.

NATO's Military Aid for Portugal

DEFENSA: If I remember correctly, in October 1979 NATO's economic committee recommended to that organization's secretary general the setting up of a working group to aid Portugal's weakened economy. Has anything been done in this respect?

Amaro da Costa: I presume that you are referring to Directive 22, approved by the 25th annual plenary session of the Atlantic Assembly, held in Ottawa 22-27 October 1979. It was a decision made by the representatives of the alliance's member countries. So the suggestion of setting up a working group to study economic aid for Portugal was not the work of the NATO secretary general but of the members of that assembly. This means that it commits neither the governments of our allies nor the NATO secretary general.

Military aid for Portugal has indeed been studied within the ad hoc team formed by the allied governments for giving aid to Portugal and Turkey. The work of this team has led to the formulation of documents and important decisions. Within this context, for instance, the technical work took place which made possible the political approval by the NATO member countries' defense ministers last May of our naval modernization plan, involving three new frigates, which was described--and it is the first time that this has happened in NATO since its foundation--as a multinational plan. Even so, Portuguese financial and industrial involvement in this plan will be very substantial, since it is, over and above this, something of great military and technological importance for our country.

Euromissiles and Portugal

DEFENSA: Your government has shown itself to be in favor of the deployment of Euromissiles. Would they be accepted even in Portugal if this is what NATO asked? If so, what conditions would be set?

Amaro da Costa: I believe it is futile to consider the issue in abstract terms, especially following the Schmidt-Brezhnev meeting and the subsequent stances adopted by President Carter. We neither are nor will be advocates of deploying Euromissiles or any nuclear weapons on our territory. But it is also true that as far as we are concerned Atlantic solidarity is neither an empty word nor a theoretical symbol. This is clearly shown by our foreign policy stances. Therefore it will be necessary to make a continuous assessment of what we consider to be the alliance's interest, so as to define on this basis the forms of our cooperation in the general effort.

DEFENSA: Do you believe Spain should join NATO?

Amaro da Costa: This is a matter that must be decided by the Spanish people and government. If one day Spain decides to join the Atlantic alliance, Portugal would very gladly welcome this new and important element which would strengthen NATO.

DEFENSA: The agreements concerning the U.S. military presence in the Azores will be revised in 1983. Will the present statute be changed in any way?

Amaro da Costa: The foreseeable evolution of the international situation, Atlantic solidarity and Portugal's interests will be the decisive factors governing what criteria should be adopted at any particular moment with regard to our agreements with the United States, both on the Azores and on all matters of bilateral concern within the NATO framework. This point is as valid for 1983 as it is now.

New National Defense Law

DEFENSA: I have heard it said that a national defense bill is being prepared. If this is so, what will be the general contents of this bill and what path is being pursued in drafting it?

Amaro da Costa: On 30 May the Portuguese Council of Ministers approved the general outlines of a national defense bill. The bill contains four sections: general principles, the overall structure of national defense, special situations (states of siege, emergency, national alert and war) and mobilization. As far as the general structure of defense is concerned the following points are envisaged:

Leadership bodies: supreme political command by the president of the republic; political and strategic command by the council of ministers; military strategic command by the council of chiefs of the general staff;

Coordination bodies: political and strategic coordination by the Higher National Defense Council, composed: of the president of the republic, all the ministers and chiefs of the general staff; strategic coordination by the strategic coordinating committee, composed of the prime minister, deputy prime minister, ministers of foreign affairs, defense, finance and domestic administration and the chiefs of general staff;

Executive bodies the armed forces, the military and militarized bodies, civilian bodies dependent on the ministries and on the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira.

The plan will be presented to the assembly as a bill during the second legislative period. Therefore it has already been submitted for examination to all the parties of both the majority and opposition represented in parliament. I believe it would be opportune for there to be a broad and open national debate on the subject prior to the parliamentary debate next November.

DEFENSA: Last, what is your opinion of the CSCE conference due to begin in Madrid in a few days' time?

Amaro da Costa: I believe it will prove to be no more than the funeral of the Helsinki Final Act, unless meanwhile the Afghan invasion is forgotten, which would be an even greater disaster.

POLL SHOWS EANES LEADING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD201559 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Ramalho Eanes is still the presidential candidate with the most support among the electorate according to the second opinion poll carried out for EXPRESSO by NORMA [polling organization] in the districts of Lisbon, Oporto, Viseu and Beja.

The opinion poll was carried out from 6 through 10 November, following Mario Soares' address on Portuguese radio and television explaining his reasons for opposing Ramalho Eanes.

Mario Soares' appearance on the scene does not seem to have affected Eanes' candidacy in these districts because, apart from Oporto, his percentage has increased with respect to the previous opinion poll covering the same area which we published a fortnight ago.

Soares Carneiro suffered losses in Lisbon, Oporto, Viseu and Beja in the poll on the first round voting, while he gained only in Oporto in the second round compared with the results of the poll which we published a fortnight ago.

A fortnight ago in the first round Ramalho Eanes gained 36.5 percent in Lisbon and 59 percent this time, thus improving 22.5 percent; in Oporto the corresponding figures are 45.7 and 37 percent, representing an 8.7 percent drop; in Viseu 23.8 and 27 percent, a 3.2 percent rise; and in Beja 47.9 and 57 percent, a 9.1 percent rise.

In the first round Soares Carneiro gained 24.2 percent in Lisbon and 19 percent this time, a 5.2 percent drop; in Oporto 20.9 and 20 percent, a 0.9 percent drop; in Viseu 38.9 and 26 percent, a 12.9 percent drop; in Beja 3.5 and 1 percent, a 2.5 percent drop.

As for the second round, in the poll a fortnight ago Ramalho Eanes gained 46 percent in Lisbon and 63 percent this time, showing a 17 percent improvement; in Oporto 47.7 and 42 percent, a 5.7 percent drop; in Viseu 25.3 and 31 percent, a 5.7 rise; in Beja 48.9 and 65 percent, a 16.1 percent rise.

Also in the second round Soares Carneiro gained 33.4 percent in the Lisbon area a fortnight ago and 22 percent this time, falling 11.4 percent; in Oporto 21.4 and 26 percent, a 4.6 rise; in Viseu 39.6 and 26 percent, a 13.6 percent drop; in Beja 3.5 and 1 percent, a 2.5 percent drop.

Although Ramalho Eanes has suffered losses in Oporto, unlike Soares Carneiro, he is still 17 points ahead in the first round and 16 in the second in this district.

Unlike the previous poll, this one includes Carlos Brito, who received votes only in Lisbon and Beja, with 2 and 5 percent, respectively. This time Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho received a nil rating in Viseu and Beja and gained 3 percent in Lisbon and 2 in Oporto. Pires Veloso was also rated only in Lisbon and Oporto with 2 and 3 percent respectively. Aires Rodrigues received no votes in the poll while Galvao de Melo was rated only in Oporto, where he is ahead of the other minor candidates with 4 percent. All these candidates have fallen, virtually canceling each other out, in comparison with the poll which we published a fortnight ago, as can be easily ascertained by comparing the tables.

Let it also be noted that the percentage of the undecided has decreased and the percentage of those expressing the intention of voting has increased in most of the four districts, although it has decreased in Lisbon, contrary to what has happened in the other districts.

This poll was conducted by NORMA (whose credentials as an enterprise of this kind have caused it to be accepted as an associate of Gallup). The questions were supplied by ourselves, and we were anxious to choose four districts representative of voting trends among the Portuguese people. They are the same as those a fortnight ago, precisely in order to be able to assess the oscillations of the electorate, as a result of the latest political developments. Thus we chose a district with predominantly Democratic Alliance influence (Viseu: Democratic Alliance--67 percent in the legislative elections), a district with major Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] influence (Oporto: FRS 34 percent), a district with predominantly United People's Alliance [APU] influence (Beja: APU 47 percent) and a district with a more even distribution of votes (Lisbon: Democratic Alliance--40 percent, FRS--28 percent and APU--23 percent.

In relation to the total number of mainland voters, the area polled covered 45 percent of the total, and the poll was conducted among people aged 18 and over of both sexes. With this poll we sought to estimate the current voting percentages of each of the seven possible candidates in the first round of the presidential election and of candidates Ramalho Eanes and Soares Carneiro in a possible second round.

As far as further conclusions are concerned, we prefer to allow our readers themselves to draw them.

We will be unable to present any further polls between now and the election, since a law prevents the news media from so doing.

SPANISH, SOVIET DELEGATES AT CSCE STATE POSITIONS

LD202137 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch on CSCE from the Madrid Palace of Congresses]

[Text] Two points encompass the interest arising from this morning's debates being held behind closed doors in the conference room of the Madrid Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions, the headquarters of the CSCE: on the one hand, the address by chief of the Spanish delegation Javier Ruperez, who set out our country's position on the second basket of subjects which covers the Helsinki Final Act--subjects relating to economic, commercial and industrial cooperation; and, on the other hand, the address by chief of the Soviet delegation Leonid Ilichev, which comprised a long statement of answers on the same subject, answers to the allusions made yesterday by second in command of the U.S. delegation Max Kampelman during his afternoon speech. It will be recalled that in the morning they were still discussing subjects relating to the first basket--a word which is commonly used here--which refers to military questions and questions on the security of Europe.

With regard to the address by Ruperez, he stressed the existence, at an advanced stage, of negotiations between the Spanish Government and the EEC with a view to our country's incorporation into the Community. Ruperez described these negotiations as of great significance to our country and the Community countries themselves. The process of adaptation and bringing our country closer to the Community, the chief of the Spanish delegation added, must necessarily condition the Spanish response to the questions on cooperation in the corresponding chapter of the Helsinki Act. Ruperez later referred to the submission by Spain of a wide-ranging report on our country's fulfillment of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the so-called White Book which gives a full and public account of Spain's activities in the fulfillment of the various chapters of the act.

Ruperez later said that a fundamental question for us is emigration, which is examined in chapter five of the second basket of the Helsinki Act. We believe that the Madrid meeting, he said, can achieve progress in the intensification of cooperation between countries where there is emigration and those countries which import labor, with a view to improving the situation of the emigrant worker and his family, adequately protecting his rights and providing him with the help he needs in the sphere of family reunification, among others.

Ruperez also referred to the subject of international cooperation on energy and to tourism. Later, with regard to East-West relations, Ruperez said that we understand that the pure and simple application of the provision of most favored nation does not necessarily mean the absence of discrimination, given the diversity of the economic systems in which it operates. What is really important, Ruperez said, is not nondiscrimination but the effective reciprocity of rights and obligations.

The chief of the Spanish delegation referred to the present trade links between Spain and the socialist bloc, links which, he said, do not respond to the levels of economic development attained by both sides.

With regard to the address by Mr Ilichev, chief of the Soviet delegation--to which I referred at the beginning of this report--as I said, it was a statement, a continuous response to the references made yesterday by second in command of the U.S. delegation Max Kampelman in relation to the subject of cooperation, but which was centered fundamentally upon the role of the Soviet Union.

Ilichev said that economic sanctions are completely illegal and go against all the principles of both the Helsinki Act and the UN Charter, and he said that these sanctions do not lead to anything positive. He also said that Afghanistan is no more than an excuse to justify the economic sanctions carried out. Finally, he criticized economic protectionism which, he said, entails continuing difficulties within the cooperation between the East and West. Again, finally, he supported the calling of a pan-European conference on energy.

CARRILLO AFFIRMS PCE'S ADHERENCE TO EUROCOMMUNISM

LD201507 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Madrid, 4 November--PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo stated at a press conference this morning that nobody has sought his replacement as secretary general of that organization, that his replacement in that post is not under way and that he "enjoys political health"; he also stated that he does not regard a leftwing government as advantageous for this country at present, although he does so regard a progressive government which will resolve the country's grave problems. He emphasized the organizational independence of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] with respect to the PCE, although pointing out points of agreement in ideology and organizational rules between the two of them.

The Communist Party secretary general assembled the news media this morning to explain the decisions made by the Central Committee at its meeting this weekend. Previously, that party's press office distrubuted the text of the Central Committee resolution on the only point on the agenda of that meeting--the preparation of the party's 10th congress. The resolution says that the Central Committee "regards as correct, the method used by the executive committee for opening the congress debate."

Directed "Guidelines"

This method, Carrillo explained, takes the form of the sending of a general report by the leadership to the committees drafting the congress theses which will serve as guidelines for drafting these theses--an initiative which was approved by a vote of 23 in favor, 3 against and 6 abstentions. These directed [dirigida] "guidelines" were rejected by prominent Central Committee members, without their being in a majority at any point. Carrillo did not specify at the press conference these disagreements with the proposed "working method," and referred those interested to the coming issues of MUNDO OBRERO--the Communists' official journal--to discover the differences of viewpoint expressed at the Central Committee meeting.

"Not a Matter of Heir Apparent or Favorite"

The Communist leader announced the setting up of the post of deputy secretary general in the Communist Party--the election to which will take place at the first Central Committee meeting after the congress. Directing and coordinating the leadership groups--a duty which at present rests with the secretary general--will be the task for which this new post is to be responsible. The complexity of the organization and of the political situation necessitates this new figure, Carrillo explained, since "it is not a matter of appointing an heir apparent or a favorite or of preparing for a succession on which the Central Committee will decide at the proper time," he added. At this point he referred to the campaign which is being waged against him, as secretary general, and against [PCI Secretary General] Berlinguer in Italy, stating that conflicting interests, both of the rightand of other political sectors (he was referring indirectly to the Leninists in his party, although without criticizing them), which believe that by correcting Eurocommunism the PCE would head in another political direction, are involved in these campaigns.

A Single Party With Federalist Tendencies

"The general concern is that the PCE should be a single party and not a federation of communist parties, but should incorporate certain forms of federalism, combined with a central leadership which will decide on international and state issues," Carrillo maintained, in discussing the communist organizations' degree of independence. "A federation of communist parties would be transformed in practice into conflicting parties." He supported this line of argument with some reflections on the state autonomy process. "Spain is a nation of nations and regions. Spain is something which we do not relinquish. This lies in our party's tradition. Without the development and flourishing of the nationalities and regions, Spain cannot develop and flourish," he stated, and also pointed out that political practice is proving right those who are demanding a state pact among the political forces to realize the new constitutional state of the autonomies. "This pact is the more necessary," he said, "the stronger the opposition to this state of the autonomies."

He referred at another point to the strategy for achieving what he termed a progressive government which should include not only the leftwing forces but also the democratic forces in the country. He explained that a leftwing government is not the solution for Spain at present, since it would clearly lead to a splitting of the country into two blocs. "However, when democracy has been consolidated and the left has a majority, then will be the time for aspiring to that form of government."

Yes to UCD-PSOE Government

He positively assessed a possible Union of the Democratic Center [UCD]-Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] coalition government, emphasizing that the PCE had already suggested this on the very night of the last general election. The PCE would be prepared to support that coalition government if it had a progressive program. "A progressive government," he said at another point, "would not imply that the PCE should have ministers in the government. Although it should take part in the government's program." He also explained that a UCD-PSOE government which required breaking the municipal pact between Socialists and Communists would not have the Communists' support and could not acquire the progressive nature which was sought. He pointed out in this connection that in Italy the Socialists maintain a government pact with the DC and a municipal pact with the Communists. "That precedent could also be valid for Spain."

PSUC "An Untypical Case"

Despite the fact that the PCE's relations with the PSUC were not debated at the Central Committee meeting, the PCE secretary general was very explicit in defining the PSUC's independent nature. "The case of the PSUC, as Sole Tura says, is an untypical case. It is an independent party as a result of the fact that it was formed out of four parties. On that basis the PSUC was organizationally independent and remains so. It is linked with the PCE by the same basis of principles, the same policy and the same organizational rules. It has full independence for formulating its policy, and this was made clear at the meetings which we have recently held in Barcelona. Nobody doubts that independence," Carrillo stated.

Once more the Communist leader stated that the Communist Party will not abandon Eurocommunism and that it will move further along that path at its next congress. With respect to the Basque problem, he demanded maximum powers for the Basque Nationalist Party and setting up a new police force with a leadership which did not emanate from the former regime.

PEREZ LLORCA SAYS FRANCE MADE COMMITMENTS TO CURB ETA

LD191558 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, who had prolonged his visit to France by more than 20 hours, has just returned to Madrid on board a military jet. Mr Perez Llorca held meetings with his counterpart, Mr Francois-Poncet, and the premier, Raymond Barre, and spoke about the need for greater collaboration on the part of the French against the terrorist activities of the Basque Nation and Liberty [ETA] originating on French territory against Spain. The impression Spanish jounalists have today is that once again the French Government has remained cold and indifferent to Spain's request for more collaboration against the ETA. However, on his arrival, Mr Perez Llorca left the impression that he had gained some commitments from the French Government to struggle against the ETA which he described as a political intent carried out by means that the French would like to be discrete to be effective. Weighing his words, the Spanish minister said that this bilateral commitment will bear fruit in the not-too-distant future. Then the Spanish minister of foreign affairs said that it should be made clear that there is a change in the French attitude toward the phenomenon of ETA terrorism.

NORWAY

STOLTENBERG ON RESERVATIONS ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD201201 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Nov 80 p 8

[Olav Tryggve Storvik report: "Stoltenberg: United States Accepted Norwegian Reservations"]

[Text] "When we did not support the U.S. nuclear strategy and the plan for the modernization of the British nuclear force at the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), this was because we cannot express our agreement with something that we have not taken part in preparing ourselves," Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN.

The communique from the NPG meeting in Brussels was altered after Stoltenberg had protested a phrase in which the NATO nations gave their support to the new nuclear strategy. According to information received by AFTENPOSTEN, the British representatives reacted very temperamentally to the Norwegian protest, while U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown accepted the Norwegian position immediately.

[Question] Do the Norwegian reservations expressed at the NPG meeting mean that security chiefs in this country do not agree with the U.S. nuclear strategy?

[Answer] They mean that we cannot give our immediate support to a plan that we have not been able to form a picture of. As far as the plan for the modernization of nuclear arms in Europe that we supported last year is concerned, we took part in working groups together with the other NATO nations for several years, and we were able to voice our views at any time. This resolution also gave us the opportunity to take an initiative, and this meant that I felt a shared responsibility for the joint plan which included the offer of negotiations. The fact that we did not support the original phrasing in the communique this time is due simply to the forms of international cooperation. NATO is not a supranational organ but a form of cooperation between independent states, and if we want a joint policy it must be prepared jointly.

[Question] Does the reservation concerning the British and U.S. plans mean that the government wants to take part in working out a new nuclear strategy?

[Answer] No, it does not. It is the United States that has the nuclear arms and the technological and strategic capacity. The U.S. Government wants to pursue its own policy and does not wish to have all the other nations involved in the decisionmaking process. This is naturally completely in order, but in that case it is impossible to come and ask for support for the policy when everything has been decided. This is simply a matter of forms of international cooperation where supranationality is not involved.

[Question] But you were given a briefing on U.S. nuclear strategy by Defense Secretary Harold Brown during the NPG meeting in Bodoe in June, and the Defense Ministry has surely had time to look into the matter in the intervening period?

[Answer] Yes, but what are we to do with the figures that are given to us and the appraisals in this connection? We should end up in an almost impossible situation if we were to get involved in this.

The U.S. nuclear strategy expressed in presidential directive 59 is the result of work that has been going on for 10-20 years, work in which we have not taken part and for which we do not have the necessary capacity. This is also a consequence of our own nuclear policy.

[Question] Has the reservation against supporting the U.S. nuclear strategy anything to do with the fact that the Soviet press has repeatedly published claims of changes in Norwegian nuclear policy?

[Answer] No, I made this decision purely on principles relating to a country's policy, and what we could agree to. And we cannot give our immediate support to a policy that we have not taken part in evaluating ourselves and for which we do not have the necessary capacity.

SWEDEN

RIKSDAG DECIDES DEFENSE BUDGET FOR NEXT 5 YEARS

LD191252 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Swedish defense expenditure will be over 68 billion kroner over the next 5-year period. This was decided by the Riksdag today, and this changes the decision made in May this year when the Social Democrats' proposal for a reduction of almost 2 billion kroner was approved after a ballot.

LIBYA STOPS CYPRUS AIRWAYS FLIGHTS EFFECTIVE 1 DEC

NC201223 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 20 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] According to information received by I SIMERINI, Cyprus Airways flights to Benghazi, Libya, are coming to an end. Unilateral decisions was taken by the Libyan authorities who recently informed "Cyprus Airways" accordingly. According to the same information, "Cyprus Airways" weekly flights to Benghazi will cease effective 1 December.

According to the same information, the Libyan authorities gave as excuse for what they describe as a "temporary" break in flights the fact that the Benghazi airport is under repair. However, this argument has convinced neither the "Cyprus Airways" officials nor the Cypriot Government.

According to other I SIMERINI information, two interpretations can be given to the new decision by the Libyan authorities:

The first is: Libya--for political reasons--is trying to diminish and play down its diplomatic ties with Cyprus even more.
The second is: The Cyprus Airways flights have been stopped for military reasons; perhaps Benghazi has been declared a military area.

Whatever the reason, this new development will adversely affect thousands of Cypriots who work in Libya while, simultaneously, there will be repercussions on bilateral commercial relations.

Government Statement

NC210853 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 21 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Works, referring to I SIMERINI's report under the title "Cyprus Airways Flights to Benghazi Cease," has announced the following:

"On 27 October 1980, the Cyprus Civil Aviation Department received a message from the director general of Libyan civil aviation addressed to the directors general of civil aviation of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Cyprus, France and the United Kingdom informing them that Benghazi International Airport would not accept regular and special flights of passengers and cargo due to lack of adequate facilities. It also said that this arrangement was temporary. In light of this official Libyan announcement, Cyprus Airways has decided to suspend the Larnaca-Benghazi flight as of 1 December 1980."

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA201409 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Ministry General Secretary Ambassador Karmuran Gurun arrived by air in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus today. In a statement at the state Eronan Airport, Ambassador Gurun said that he was in Cyprus as the guest of President Rauf Denktas and said that his visit had no special purpose. In his statement, Turkish Cypriot Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol expressed his pleasure over Ambassador Gurun's presence on the island and added that the fact that the director general had chosen Cyprus for his first trip abroad was significant. He said that this proved once more the importance attached by Turkey to the cause of the Turkish Cypriot community. The director of the Cyprus and Greece desk at the Turkish Foreign Ministry and his private secretary are accompanying Ambassador Gurun on his 5-day trip to Cyprus.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry general secretary and those accompanying him were received at the airport by the Turkish Ambassador to Lefkosa [Nicosia] Inal Batu; Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol; an official of the Presidency; and Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks Onan as well as other officials of the Turkish Embassy and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

In the afternoon Ambassador Gurun will first lay a wreath at the Ataturk Momument in Lefkosa [Nicosia] and will then visit President Rauf Denktas, Federated State Legislative Assembly President Oguz Korhan, Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay and Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol.

KORHAN STRESSES NEED FOR TURKISH GUARANTEE IN SETTLEMENT

TA201429 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the legislative assembly, Mr Korhan, has reiterated that the Turkish Cypriot people would never accept a Cyprus settlement which would not include Turkey's guarantee. He was commenting on the statement by the president of the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives, Mr Mikhailidhis, during a speech he had recently given at Ruhr University in West Germany.

Mr Korhan said: I regret to say that although Mr Mikhailidhis referred to the Denktas-Makarios and Denktas-Kiprianou summit agreements as constructive steps toward the solution of the Cyprus problem, he has--by the accusations he leveled against Turkey and by the appeal he made to the European countries to exercise their influence toward the solution of the Cyprus problem to the Greek Cypriot people's liking--constituted a flagrant violation of the aforesaid summit meetings and in particular paragraph six of the Denktas-Kiprianou summit agreement. This attitude of Mr Mikhailidhis is also bound to have an adverse effect on the intercommunal talks which have been going on between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot interlocutors for some time in an atmosphere of good will and sincerity.

Mr Korhan continued: Mr Mikhailidhis' statement, that if Turkey and Greece had not been guarantor states the world independence would have been more meaningful, shows that Mr Mihaildhis--like other Greek Cypriot leaders--has not abandoned the idea of enosis, since Turkey's and Greece's guarantee was considered necessary in order to prevent any activity likely to promote, directly or indirectly, either union with any other state or partition of the island. The whole world knows that had it not been for the Turkish guarantee, which enabled Turkey to come to the aid of Turkish Cypriots in July 1974, the Turkish Cypriot people of the island would have been massacred and the island would have been united with Greece. Mr Korhan added: In these circumstances the objections raised by Mr Mikhailidhis to Turkey's and Greece's guarantee, which would in any way be operative only in the event of an activity to promote union or partition of the island, can have only one objective. That objective is to prepare the ground for a solution to the Cyprus problem without any such guarantee, thus leaving Turkish Cypriots and the fate of Cyprus in the hands of Greek Cypriots who have never abandoned enosis and will never do so.

Mr Korhan concluded: In this connection I would like to remind Mr Mikhailidhis and all those who think like him that the Turkish Cypriot people will never accept a solution which would not include Turkey's guarantee. The hardships, privations, and oppression we have suffered at the hands of Greek Cypriots even when there was a Turkish guarantee are still fresh in our memories and it is not difficult to guess what our fate and that of Cyprus would be without such a guarantee.

RAIF DENKTAS CRITICIZES INEFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

NC210800 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 19 Nov 80 p 5

[Report by Resat Akar]

[Text] Nicosia--After having reached accord with the six deputies for Famagusta who had put forward an antigovernment memorandum, TFSC Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay encountered tough opposition from Raif Denktas, deputy for Nicosia, of his own party. In a speech delivered in the assembly, President Denktas' son, Raif Denktas, argued in today's session of the legislative assembly that the present government was very inefficient and added: "No government could be more inefficient. We [the National Unity Party]--are responsible for all the offenses. We cannot evade this responsibility.

Raif Denktas further argued that the criticisms of the main opposition party were justified and that the government took no stept to counter the very serious acts of corruption that were being perpetrated. Raif Denktas continued: "We can no longer delude even ourselves, let alone the people. All the dirty dealings should be exposed without trying to conceal the truth." Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay, who was badly disconcerted by the statement made by Raif Denktas, said: " I have listened to a very ugly speech by Raif Denktas. He is incapable of even performing his duty as a deputy. That is why he is resorting to cheap politics. He is, however, deceiving himself if he thinks he is going to score success through clumsy politics."

RAUF DENKTAS DENIES REPORTS OF POOR HEALTH

TA191541 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas has announced that he is in very good health.

In a special statement to our correspondent, who visited him today, Denktas said that there is nothing about his condition to cause concern and that he is in very good health. Denktas also expressed his gratitude to our people, who have shown a great interest, through Bayrak Radio following the reports in today's press concerning his health.

O AGON SAYS TURKISH CYPRIOTS FILIBUSTER TALKS AGAIN

NC210900 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 21 Nov 80 p 2

[From "Our Positions" column: "The Turks Tactics"]

[Text] There are strong indications that the Turkish Cypriots are returning again to the well-known tactics of filibustering the intercommunal talks. Denktas' statement on the missing persons and his threat to stop the dialogue as well as the tactics of not submitting and debating specific positions for Famagusta create pessimism on the prospects of the talks. The Famagusta issue was the first item on the agenda of the talks because it was decided that solving this problem would facilitate a more general solution, create the necessary climate of trust, and lead to further progress.

The fact that the Turkish side does not appear prepared to proceed quickly in settling the Famagusta problem shows hesitancy--the least that can be said--if not lack of desire in finding a solution to the Cypriot issue. Thus, hopes that the new round of talks could have led to settling the problem appear to be diminishing because the Turkish side, which holds the key to the solution, is not prepared to use it.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AT201310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] President of the Italian Republic Alessandro Pertini arrived in Athens today on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of President of the Republic Karamanlis. The presidential aircraft landed at the Ellinikon airfield at 1200 and was escorted by four Phantom fighters of the Greek Air Force.

Pertini was welcomed by President Karamanlis, Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis, Chamber of Deputies Chairman Papanspirou, majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou, Deputy Prime Minister Papakonstandinou, members of the Cabinet, military commanders, Italian Ambassador to Athens Paolini, Greek Ambassador to Rome Pesmazoglou and other officials. A unit of the presidential guard acted as guard of honor.

Karamanlis received Pertini at the foot of the aircraft's stairs. After an inspection of the honor guard and the national anthems of Italy and Greece, Karamanlis presented the guests of honor to Pertini. The two presidents then rode in the same automobile in a motorcade to Athens.

At the columns of Olympian Zeus the Italian president was welcomed by Athens Mayor Beis at the head of the municipal council. Addressing Pertini, the mayor lauded the personality of the Italian president and his struggles against fascism and underlined that Athens welcomes him with love in his capacity as first citizen of a nation which, together with the Greek nation, created civilizations which made the Mediterranean the historic cradle of humanity. Beis decorated the Italian president with the gold medallion of the City of Athens stressing that Pertini's vision for liberty, independence and democracy is also the vision of the inhabitants of the Greek capital.

In his answer Pertini expressed thanks for the warm welcome and happiness over the opportunity to visit Athens once again in his capacity as president of the Italian Republic. He described his visit as the culmination of friendship and cooperation developed, particularly in recent years, between Italy and Greece both unilaterally and at the European level. Athens and Rome, Pertini added, are the two points which support the political-economic system which today supports Europe and by extention the entire Western world. The joint progress and cooperation between the two countries, he concluded, allow them to play an important role in the progress of Europe and in making the Mediterranean a sea of peace and prosperity for its peoples. Pertini is accompanied by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The first Pertini-Karamanlis talk will take place this afternoon at the Presidential Palace. Talks between Greek and Italian foreign ministers Mitsotakis and Colombo will also start at the same time at the Foreign Ministry. Tonight Karamanlis will hold an official dinner at the Presidential Palace in honor of Pertini. The dinner will be followed by a large reception.

Tomorrow morning the Italian president will receive National Defense Minister Averof who will accompany him to the mausoleum of the unknown warrior where Pertini will lay a wreath. Later the Italian President will receive Interior Minister Stratos who will accompany him on a visit to the Akropolis. At noon tomorrow Pertini will confer with Prime Minister Rallis and later will attend a luncheon in his honor by the prime minister.

Tomorrow afternoon Pertini will visit the archeological museum accompanied by Interior Minister Stratos and in the evening he will hold an official dinner at the Italian Embassy in honor of Karamanlis, followed by a reception. Pertini's official visit will end Saturday but he will remain in Greece unofficially for one more day, visiting Kefallinia, Epidavros, Navplion and Mikinae.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND INITIALED IN ATHENS

AT201219 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A draft agreement for economic, technical and cultural cooperation between Greece and Poland was initialled at the Coordination Ministry by government representatives of the two countries.

The agreement will be for 5 years and aims at further expansion of Greek-Polish relations particularly in industry, agriculture and transportation.

TRADE TALKS WITH ALBANIA CONCLUDE IN ATHENS

AT191300 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Greek-Albanian trade talks ended today with Commerce Minister Kalaltzakos and Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha signing the relevant report which, among other things, provides that representatives from the two countries will meet once a year to examine progress in Greek-Albanian trade exchanges and adoption of measures for further expansion.

The signing of the report took place in the presence of Deputy Trade Minister Tataridhis and Bashkim Dino, the Albanian ambassador to Athens.

Earlier, the two ministers conducted a broad review of development in trade and economic relations between the two countries. They established that there has been a considerable increase in trade exchanges and that there are prospects for further diversification of products from each country.

In conclusion there was an exchange of views and explanations were provided on the ways in which the clearing system will be abolished and on how remaining accounts will be settled.

It is estimated that trade exchange will reach $60 million from both sides during 1980.

KKE CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION, ELECTIONS

AT201540 Athens RIZOSPASTIS Greek 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Resolution of the plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE, dated 15 November, published in summary under the heading: "Return to Military NATO and the Struggle for Rejection of the Policy of Subjugation and for Change"]

[Text] After recent developments in foreign and domestic policy a new situation has developed in our country. This will affect its progress in all sectors.

This conclusion was reached by the recent plenary session of the KKE which kept the following facts in mind.

--The return of Greece to NATO's military wing and the acceleration of the process for signing the new Greek-U.S. agreement on bases--actions which decisively encourage the regime of reliance upon and subjugation to imperialism.
--The government's insistence, with ever-increasing class intransigence, on the policy of one-sided austerity and the fundamental rejection by it of all just demands by the workers.
--The reactivization of old and new terrorist methods in order to strike at the organized peoples mass movement.
--All the above facts are coordinated with the imminent implementation of the agreement for accession to the EEC.

The plenum's resolution concludes that these developments create additional difficulties as well as new prerequisites for the expansion, toward higher levels, of the people's united and organized struggle.

With particular evaluation of the decisions to return to NATO and to accelerate the base agreement, the plenum stresses the heavy consequenses which these decisions will have upon the international position of our country, upon peace in the area, upon the progress of the Cyprus issue and upon the workers' standard of living.

The Central Committee of the KKE:

Demands the immediate resignation of the government which at this moment is at a far greater and full opposition with the peoples' and with national feelings and demands the declaration of elections under the simple proportional system of election.

It calls upon the Communists to utilize the great experience gained from recent peoples' mobilizations and to contribute with all their strength: Toward elevation of the organized mass movement to the height of today's requirements; toward a determined promotion of cooperation between the anti-imperialist democratic forces; toward development of the peoples' struggle for the defense of detente and peace, against NATO and the bases, for survival and the defense of democratic freedoms, against authoritarianism, terror and the undermining activities of imperialism.

It calls upon the Communists to offer, as of today, all their strength so that the KKE's line for the next election may become the property of the broadest possible masses. Under the specific conditions of this election battle the goal of taking authority away from the rightwing and the goal of electing a democratic government can only be attained through a determined effort to strengthen the KKE so that it can participate in the second distribution of seats. Today, more than ever before, a vote for the KKE will not only be beneficial but will at the same time take votes away from the right, adding them to the forces in support of change. It wlll strengthen the more concientious forces for change and will truly guarantee a democratic turn in the country's progress.

TAKHIDHROMOS QUOTES POLL TO DEMONSTRATE PASOK LEAD

AT201645 Athens TAKHIDHROMOS in Greek 20 Nov 80 p 14

[Text] A Panhellenic poll conducted in 107 cities, towns and villages for TAKHIDHROMOS by the "ICAP ELLAS AE" company, demonstrated the following:

--PASOK always remains the first party preference of Greek voters. This was also demonstrated by the poll we conducted last March.
--A very significant proportion of the populace (20 percent) has not yet decided which party to vote for. It is not only this 20 percent of the undecided who leave thier position unclear. There is another proportion of 30 percent who refused to reply to our question regarding their voting preference; there is a proportion of 5 percent who stated they will cast blank votes and another 2 percent (women) who stated they will vote for whoever their husband or son will tell them to. Consequently there is a total of 57 percent with unknown perferences..

In other words approximately 6 out of 10 (57 percent) persons questioned by us fundamentally did not specify which party they would vote for if elections were to be held.

This is a very high number and for this reason we do not think that we can draw correct conclusions, based on this poll, as to which party would get what percentage of votes in the eventuality of elections. Such conclusions can be drawn, with sufficient accuracy, only when the views of 5 to 10 percent of persons questioned remain undecided. They cannot be drawn when nearly 6 out of 10 persons questioned (57 percent) remain undecided as it is in our case. More generally those who draw conclusions from polls without mentioning the percentage of the undecided or of persons who refuse to reply to a question, cannot be considered serious researchers.

This is the reason which leads us to the decision not to publish the figures of the poll's results in respect of percentage of votes per party.

We will, however, mention what appear to be the more general trends among the electorate based upon our poll. We must state here that these trends, which were established in October, are approximately the same as those we also established with our poll last March. Specifically:

--PASOK has clearly increased its strength and continues to hold the number one position in voter preference.
--New Democracy has shrunk and has passed into second place but only with a small difference by comparison to PASOK.
--The KKE has replaced the Center in the third party position but with a sufficiently great difference between it and the two leading parties.
--All the other parties (EDIK, KODISO, Nationalist Front, Progressive Party, EDA, KKE (Interior) and so forth receive a very small proportion of votes.

As we have stated, this poll was conducted in 107 cities, towns and villages between 1 and 30 October. It was organized in such a way that it covered, in sample form, 100 percent of the population throughout Greece.

We asked the question: "If elections were held today which party would you vote for?" and we showed a card with the names of all parties printedon it. This was asked of 2,698 Greek men and women over 20 years of age. The poll was conducted by 47 male and female pollsters and their results were checked by 51 checkers.

Other facts emerging from the poll were the following:

The views of women in the sample group were the most undecided (63 percent) compared to men (49 percent).

PASOK appeared to have twice the number of male voters compared to women voters and it has a considerable superiority in the 20 to 29 age group while it suffered a considerable loss in groups over 50 years of age.

PASOK also enjoys a superiority among the more affluent classes and in the areas of Athens, Thessaloniki, Ipiros and Kriti.

In the Peloponnisos, Thraki and the Aegean Islands, PASOK and New Democracy demonstrate approximately the same strength.

In Sterea Ellas, Evvia, the Ionian Islands, Thessalia and Macedonia, New Democracy leads.

The KKE also shows a great strength among the 20-29 age group and a particular supremacy in towns with 50 to 130 thousand inhabitants and in the Ionian Islands.

The other parties demonstrate no particular strength and the poll was unable to establish whether they even exist in certain age groups and areas.

CUMHURIYET DAILY TO RESUME PUBLICATION 21 NOV

TA201527 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The 1st Army and Martial Law Command has allowed the publication and circulation of the daily COMHURIYET as of 21 November 1980. The daily's publication and circulation was banned by the command some time ago.

CABINET APPROVES PRISONER EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

TA201524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (AA)--The cabinet has approved an agreement signed between Turkey and the United States on extradition of prisoners and mutual aid in penal affairs, which appeared in Thursday's issue of the Official Gazette. The agreement, which will go into force with the exchange of documents of ratification, provides for exchange of defendants or prisoners in cases involving sentences of more than one year of imprisonment (under) domestic laws of either country, but excludes political prisoners.

ANKARA COURTS ACQUIT TWO FORMER DEPUTIES

TA201525 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (AA)--Former RPP Deputy Deniz Baykal and former JP Deputy Ahmet Buldanli were acquitted by two Ankara courts at their trials Thursday. They had both been charged initially with "insulting" the moral entity of the government.

MILITARY APPEALS COURT APPROVES TERRORIST DEATH SENTENCE

TA201733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Council of the Military Court of Appeals has approved the death sentences passed on Erdal Eren, who killed Sekeriya Onge, a military policeman, in Ankara's Yukari Ayranci District. The death sentence passed by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Court was later reversed by the Military Court of Appeals and the Public Prosecutor's Office objected to this decision. The Council of the Military Court of Appeals reviewed the Eren file and found the public prosecutor's objection appropriate. The file was later sent to the Third Office of the Military Court of Appeals for examination. After examining the file, the Third Office decided that Eren should be sentenced to life imprisonment. However, the public prosecutor of the Military Court of Appeals again objected to this decision. The Council of the Military Court of Appeals discussed the file today and found the death sentence passed by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Court appropriate and approved it. Eren martyred Sekeriya Onge during a demonstration in Ankara's Yukari Ayranci District on 2 February 1980.

ANKARA COMMAND ALLOWS ANATOLIA CLUB TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

TA201823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara Martial Law Command has allowed the Anatolia Club to resume its activities, which were suspended some time ago. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio Television correspondent, the Ankara Martial Law Command allowed the club to resume its activities on provision that it does not exceed the purposes of its establishment and that it does not engage in ideological activities. However, an investigation has been opened in connection with the administrators of the club--established in accordance with the law of associations--because they continued the activities of the club in violation of the National Security Council communique suspending the activities of associations.

CABINET COMPLETES DELIBERATIONS ON TAX REFORM BILLS

TA201526 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov (AA)--The cabinet Wednesday completed several days of deliberations on 21 bills for tax reform, which will now be submitted to the National Security Council for approval. A statement from the Prime Ministry following Wednesday's cabinet session listed the titles of the new tax bills, which covered almost all types of direct and indirect taxes, including, income tax, corporation income tax, consumption tax, value added tax, inheritance and transfer of property tax, real estate tax, and motor vehicles tax. The tax reform was intended to relieve the financial difficulties of low and fixed income groups, the statement said, while it would provide for measures that would enable the state to render better service to the public and that would enhance the chances of success for the current policy of economic stability.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON ANTITERRORIST CAMPAIGN

IX Corps Operations Report

TA150745 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Statement by Press and Public Relations Office of the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Kars, Agri, Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Excerpts] 1. Four suspects being sought for murder, extortion and collecting money for illegal organizations were captured in operations conducted by the security forces in the Digor, Pazarcik and (Garpeli) Districts between 28 October and 9 November 1980. The suspects who belong to an illegal organization were captured with their arms.

2. Sixteen persons were captured in an operation conducted in the Ardanuc District of Artvin by security forces on 11 November 1980. Two Mauser rifles, one shotgun, one pistol, one field telephone, two rolls of barbed wire and some explosives were found in a cave being used by terrorists.

3. A person in charge of the Ardahan District of Kars for an illegal organization was captured by the security forces on 12 November 1980. Nine rounds of ammunition, one typewriter, numerous tracts, illegal publications and some documents of his organization were seized in a search of the suspect's house.

4. One person was wounded and captured by the security forces in a clash which broke out between security forces and terrorists who were disrupting traffic in order to conduct searches and check identities in the Savsat District of Artvin on 10 November 1980. In operations conducted on 11 and 12 November 1980 after this incident, 14 militants being sought for various crimes were captured with 4 pistols, 37 rounds of ammunition, 1 bomb, 1 shotgun and 18 shotgun shells.

VI Corps Operations Report

TA201730 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Statement by Press and Public Relations Office of the Army VI Corps and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay Martial Law Command].

[Excerpt] It has been announced to the press that the murderer of Izzettin Arca, a policeman, and four terrorists, members of a leftist organization, were captured following an armed clash in an operation conducted by security forces near Adana's Hadirli Village on 27 September 1980. In operations conducted during the ensuing days four more terrorists were captured following an armed clash. Together with the terrorists, 6 guns, 2 submachineguns, 2 machineguns, a rifle, a jackknife, a typewriter, 2 binoculars, 950 shotgun shells and numerous identify cards were confiscated.

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Western Europe

Vol VII No 228 24 November 1980

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LEADERS GIVE IMPRESSION OF REAGAN, REVIEW TALKS

Schmidt Remarks

LD221434 Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Hamburg, 22 Nov (DPA)--Future American President Ronald Reagan has given Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "a very strong feeling of having the firm determination" of wanting to start negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitation and to "conduct the negotiations tenaciously and patiently". This was stated by the chancellor on Saturday in an interview with North German Radio [NDR]. He, added, "this was very important for me."

Some, "perhaps a little exaggerated" remarks by Reagan, Schmidt thought were due to the election fight and to the fact that a lot of the American media "had picked on some things, giving them prominence" in preference to other matters of equal importance. The European press, in turn, had then once again blown up these remarks. "I believe that we in Germany received a biased impression of Ronald Reagan during the election fight", Schmidt said.

During his talk with Reagan, Schmidt gained the impression: "This is no rash man taking on unnecessary risks." He was certain that the new American administration will "bring together a large bunch of very experienced officials." There will be "a great accumulation of expertise, experiences and abilities." "I do not believe that the problems in the defense sector will be to the fore," Schmidt said in the interview made available by NDR to DPA. "I believe that the new American administration will concentrate at first on economic problems which are grave and similar to those everywhere in the world today following the second oil price explosion; they are similar to ours."

Genscher Reactions

LD231542 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bon, 23 Nov (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is confident that under the presidency of Ronald Reagan there will be a "very responsible American foreign policy." In an interview for South German Radio Genscher said on Sunday: "I believe that in the coming months not a few people who have been guided by prejudice will have cause to put aside those prejudices." In no way will the phase of the policy of detente and arms control policy as regards the Soviet Union come to an end under Reagan.

Genscher, who accompanied Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during his latest Washington visit, expressed his confidence that there will be no differences between Washington and Bon concerning the policy of detente and compromise. He pointed out that the new U.S. administration has also essentially declared its willingness to continue the process of strategic arms limitation. Genscher said that the coalition's stability in the foreign policy sector is assured, but nevertheless he also underlined that as broad a consensus as possible between government and opposition in foreign policy questions is desirable.

Press Comment on Talks

DW211138 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Press review on Washington meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President-elect Ronald Reagan]

[Excerpt] NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes under the headline "Establishment of Contact" among other things: The forthcoming change of government in Washington entails insecurity and uncertainly in the Western alliance.

The surprising meeting of top-ranking German politicians with Ronald Reagan demonstrates that the new White House master shares that opinion. By doing this he is learning from lessons of the past. In view of dangerous tensions in East-West relations, it is urgently necessary that the new orientation take place without causing big tremors. This is why decisive significance must be attributed to the talks Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign MInister Genscher had in Washington.

BRANDT WARNS AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD231612 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Hamburg, 23 Nov (DPA)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has warned against interfering in the present political affairs in Poland. Only the Poles themselves can settle their internal problems. In an interview for the Bremen-published paper WESER-KURIER (Monday edition) the SPD chairman nevertheless emphasizes that Poland especially now should "not be written off," but should be seen "as an important partner in European cooperation, whether in the CSCE process or in the preparation of a conference on questions of disarmament."

Asked whether the Soviet Union as the leading Eastern power could permanently accept independent trade unions "not in accord with the system," Brandt referred to Lenin who, shortly before his death had asked (by analogy) "whether the thesis of trade unions being mere drive-belts of the party is tenable." In Poland, too, a new relationship could develop in which trade unions are no longer mere recipients of orders given by the party.

PAPER CRITICIZES NATURAL GAS DEAL WITH USSR

DW211430 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Juergen Eick editorial: "The Other Side of Security"]

[Text] Is everything that is not forbidden permissible and therefore honorable? And most of all, must one fully exploit every juridical leeway in business if it increases turnover? Is it only the Federal Government's task to safeguard national interests? One can understand only too well the conflict of some directorates, and it would be too easy to moralize in a pharisaical way.

Yet the question must be put to the boards of directors of our biggest stock corporations and to a group of almost two dozen banks: Who will profit economically and politically more from that gas-line contract, the Soviet Union or the Federal Republic? Even more so since this is the largest credit German banks have ever granted a trade partner. This transaction is a prime political issue because of its size and the fact that the beneficiary of the credit is the imperial power of the East bloc which has never stated that it has given up world revolution as an aim of communist policy.

Certainly, it sounds tempting: Capacities will be filled for years, jobs will be safeguarded. But can we really enjoy that? Is our competitive strength so weak that we have to accept deals that have an embarrasing political odor? Are we perhaps committed to being grateful to the Soviet Union for curtailing unemployment in our country? This is a rather strange deal: The suppliers of the pipes also have to supply the Russians with the money so that they will be in a position to pay for what they have bought. The gas will only be supplied 5 years later.

We always pay, and vis-a-vis the GDR as well. The hostile delimitation acts of the GDR leadership against the Federal Republic naturally have the blessings of the Kremlin, if they were not even initiated by it. Our continuously exaggerated good conduct will probably bring us only the contempt of the cynics of power on the other side.

Why are we throwing this enormous credit at the Soviet Union, which cannot pay in an "orderly" way for what it buys because its economic efforts serve the continuous strengthening of its military powers? Professor Kernig of Trier pointed out recently that the strategic field involves everything in the Soviet Union such as personnel, materiel, energy, transport and construction work. Filling the gaps--technologically and with regard to capital--is what is reserved for the West, which thus makes its contribution to the continued Soviet armament.

"The German affinity for the Slavic East and particularly Russia is a chapter in itself" (Gerd-Klaus). Is this more historical statement still valid today? The names of some politicians immediately come to mind. The scornful criticism of the American President and the devoted bows to Brezhnev have not passed unnoticed by anybody, and the enormous credit for Moscow has been prepared politically in this respect, naturally at an exceptional interest rate which can be made to appear somewhat larger through some gas price compromise. German bank customers will ask themselves furiously why their credits from the same banks are so much more expensive.

The Americans around Reagan consider the natural gas project from the viewpoint of global energy supply, so to speak, as a welcome opportunity to decrease dependence on Arab energy sources. But they too see the danger of a threatening dependence, which one observes naturally with special skepticism so close to the Iron Curtain: Do we pay for safeguarding energy with increasing dependence on Moscow?

Once the project has been implemented we will be dependent on the Soviet Union for 30 percent of our gas consumption. The promoters of that agreement find it harmless; others find it tolerable or plainly intolerable. If somebody wants to cut off supplies to somebody else, there is hardly anything more ideal than a gas pipeline. It is a classic means for exerting pressure without any possibility of retort. The find thing about it for the Soviets is that they do not even have to apply that pressure; the effect is there simply because of the pipeline's existence. As the "fleet in being" of the English, the "pipeline in being" can open similar political effects for the Soviets in the direction of Finlandizing the Federal Republic.

The federal chancellor must explain to the Americans why the Federal Republic can increase the defense budget by just a real 1.7 instead of 3 percent, while German banks simultaneously give an unprecedented supercredit to the Soviet Union for its economic power, and thus indirectly also for its combat strength. Naturally the money comes from different "pots," but the Federal Republic is involved in any case. What a contradictory policy! The Federal Republic pursued an Olympic boycott because of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, a boycott this paper supported by stating that such a general political line of utter reservation outght to be binding not only for sports but also for the economy. The planned vehement financial embrace of the Kremlin leaders goes beyond all bounds.

COMMENTATOR ON ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

DW211215 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1705 GMT 18 Nov 80

["Excerpts" from Commentary by Bonn Correspondent Paul Middeldorf]

[Text] If stating the bitter truth and differences of opinion is the standard for measuring relations between friends, relations between the Federal Republic and Israel are in the best of shape. It is a fact, however, that no agreement exists at present in the policy of both countries with regard to significant problems. The past casts its dark shadows, burdening Israel's relations with the Federal Republic more than Israel's relations with other states. In the course of his stay in West Germany Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir has missed little opportunity to point that out. He complained that the Federal Republic, like its European neighbors, showed understanding for the claims of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which he calls a gang of murderers with whom one cannot negotiate. This is the core of the quarrel between Bonn and Tel Aviv. For the time being Israel still believes in the good will of the Germans, although it is less than ever convinced of the correctness of Bonn's policy. Israel hopes, however, that the European, or at least the German assessment will change under the influence of Reagan's Middle Eastern policy, which in preelection times was clearly pro-Israeli.

POLAND'S JAGIELSKI ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON AID

LD211232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Polish First Deputy Premier Jagielski arrived this morning in Paris aboard a special plane.

He is having lunch at this very moment with Economy Minister Rene Monory, and will meet President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee this afternoon.

This is a lightning visit due to financial difficulties. The Polish people, shaken by the crisis, need money. It is said that Paris might answer favorably to the request for loans formulated by Warsaw. Economy is closely linked with diplomacy. In short, France might in fact be interested in lending money to Poland.

'Very Satisfied' With Talks

NC212000 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (AFP)--Polish First Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said he was "very satisfied" with an hour-long meeting he had here today with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

However, he declined to comment on the talks, and on how much economic aid France was prepared to give Poland, although French officials said yesterday that Polish requests would be examined in a positive spirit.

The Polish minister met French Economy Minister Rene Monory today and was due to meet Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

French Presidential Spokesman Jacques Blot said today that talks between the two sides on Polish requests for aid would continue in the next few days "so as to reach concrete decisions".

The spokesman said that the French president had confirmed that "France was disposed to reply to the worries of the Polish authorities in different areas".

Mr Blot said that the French president had accepted an invitation from Polish Communist Party leader Stanislas Kania to visit Poland on a date yet to be arranged.

EXPERTS ARGUE IN FAVOR OF ADOPTING NEUTRON BOMB

LD211535 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Jacques Isnard article: "French Military Officials Advocate Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Within the space of a few days General Claude Vanbremeersch, Jean Martre and Michel Pecqueur, armed forces chief of staff, general representative for armaments, and Atomic Energy Commission [AEC] general administrator, respectively, have argued for French possession of the neutron bomb to the National Assembly Defense Committee members who gave each a separate private hearing at the Palais-Bourbon.

For his part Defense Minister Joel le Theule, after recalling that no decision to mass produce the neutron bomb would be taken before 1982-1983, was at pains to state at the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee meeting this week that the essential thing for France is to have enough diversified nuclear weapons for the president of the republic to be able to choose a potential response freely.

According to the AEC general administrator the French Armed Forces in 1980 have a total destructive power of 77 megatons--1 megaton is equal to 55 times the energy released by the Hiroshima explosion--divided among 200 different nuclear weapons.

In their statements to the deputies who were questioning them on the neutron bomb's place and role in the national deterrent force, the French military officials, therefore, unanimously argued for this weapons, highlighting only the advantages of the neutron bomb (enhanced-radiation weapon with reduced collateral damage).

In general Vanbremeersch's view France should follow all progress made in nuclear arms technology and, with regard to doctrinal considerations about use, must "not get a mental block" which, 15 years ago, would have made France reject the production of tactical nuclear weapons imposed by General de Gaulle. Mr Martre, for his part, pointed out that the neutron bomb is "the safest weapon among those offering equal efficacy." Finally, stressing that the "important thing is to have the most suitable weapon corresponding to the needs of the time," Mr Pecqueur said he thinks that the neutron bomb is "essentially a defensive weapon," and that when "fired at 2km intervals," an enhanced-radiation weapon "gives complete protection."

As is known the neutron weapon uses thermonuclear fusion and concentrates radiation and (direct or delayed) contamination effects while reducing the blast and heat effects produced by a fission tactical weapon of the type which already exists.

To put it simply, it could be said that the radiation effects produced by a 1-kiloton neutron weapon--the Hiroshima bomb released an energy of 18 kilotons--extend over an area of around 7 sq km, the same as for a 10-kiloton pure fission weapon. The so-called collateral effects are limited: An area of 3 sq km for blast and heat effects in the case of a 1-kiloton neutron bomb instead of an area of 32 sq km for thermal effects (heat) and 17 sq km for mechanical effects (blast) for a 10-kiloton pure fission weapon.

Hence the possibility of using much weaker charges to neutralize and adversary without causing too much collateral damage near friendly troops in contact with the enemy or in inhabited areas where it could be decided to ban nuclear fire.

When speaking to the Defense Committee deputies Mr Pecqueur suggested that the AEC technicians are now able to obtain these specific results with a 2-kiloton weapon. "We must continue the research started at the end of 1976 and go further," the AEC general administrator explained.

If a 1-kiloton weapon also has a terminal guidance system which makes the end of its trajectory very accurate on impact, it can penetrate the ground to a depth of some 30m and create a crater in an airport runway putting it out of use permanently without causing nearby external contamination.

Similarly such enhanced-radiation weapons could provide defense at medium and low altitudes against air attack or could protect very sensitive areas of territory by means of specific surface-to-air missiles.

The general representative for armaments envisaged that neutron warheads could, one day, be mounted on the Hades missile which is being studied as the replacement for the army's Pluton surface-to-surface tactical missile.

The Hades program, costing an estimated Fr5 billion consists of placing a missile which can carry its charge 250km on a double mount on a wheeled vehicle.

The Hades missile, with a range twice that of the existing Pluton missile, would make it possible to fire deep into the enemy's defense system while leaving the army 50-60km away from the line of contact. It could be equipped with a nuclear warhead, derived from the weapon prepared for the generation-85 nuclear submarines or with a neutron bomb having an accurate guidance system.

None of the military officials questioned by the deputies specified how many such weapons it would be desirable to have in the French panopoly. Mr Pecqueur stressed that only the tests and studies on experimental devices cost a great deal. Mass production of operational weapons would not, on the other hand, require major expenditures. "Doubling the existing number of weapons," the general administration stated, "would be possible simply by increasing the AEC's budget by 5 percent."

When speaking to the Defense Committee Mr Pecqueur stated that in 1980 France has a total nuclear power of 77 megatons, comprising 200 different charges. He estimated that the United States has an arsenal of 20,000 weapons of which 7,000 are deployed in Europe.

The destructive potential of the strategic arms in service is difficult to evaluate according to objective criteria. However, according to the AEC technicians, it is possible to consider that a 1-megaton charge would destroy--with 50 percent of the damage observed in the field and its surrounding area--a surface area of 55 sq km, in other words around half the area of the city of Paris (105 sq km).

Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing explained to journalists who interviewed him at the Elysee on 26 June that "the nuclear deterrent involves many risks of which one, which is directed against the adversary, is deadly." "Any nuclear attack against French soil would automatically lead to a nuclear strategic response," the head of state concluded.

Asked to comment on "this uncertainty of the final risk and, especially, of the deadly risk" run by an adversary, General Vanbremeersch answered the question put to him by members of Parliament in a categorical manner by paraphrasing the president's statements as follows: "Any nuclear attack against our territory, even by one one enemy missile, will lead to an all-out response."

According to statements by Mr Martre and Mr Pecqueur, the French arsenal is to acquire in 1985 two new--strategic and tactical--arms system which will very considerably increase its destructive power.

For instance, 5 of the 6 strategic submarines will be equipped with the M-4 missile whose range is 4,000km and which carries 6 150-kiloton thermonuclear warheads, each of which can either be dropped in succession on targets situated near one another or be released over a single objective at spaced intervals. Taking into account this kind of dispersal the overall effect of the M-4 missile is equivalent to that of a 2-megaton missile. A single submarine equipped with 16 M-4 missiles, as planned for the first vessel called "L'Inflexible," will be able to threaten more targets of various kinds than can all the present French submarines put together.

The length of time during which submarines will be able to remain at sea will be increased. In fact, according to Mr Pecqueur, the periods between the servicing of warheads, made necessary as a result of the physical wear and tear of the materials of which they are made, such as tritium, will be increased from 2 years and 6 months to 5 years.

And, finally, in the tactical sphere, by 1985, some 15 Mirage-IV nuclear bombers will be equipped with the ASMP medium-range air-to-ground missile. Mr Martre stated that this missile would, depending on the model, carry a nuclear payload of 100, or 300 kilotons and that its range will be some 100km. At a later state, air force Mirage-2000 penetration aircraft and naval aviation Super-Entendard aircraft are to be equipped with ASMP missiles, the former by mid-1986 and the latter at the beginning of 1987.

With their two types of payloads, these aircraft could be used to attack so-called "hardened"--resistant and protected--targets situated at the rear of the battlefield, such as airfields, in any weather and at a very low altitude.

Addressing deputies, both the chief of staff of the armed forces and the AEC general administrator have independently developed the idea that, under certain circumstances, aircraft like the Jaguar and Mirage-IV equipped with ASMP missiles would cease to be tactical arms systems and, because of their operational range would, in fact, become part of the anticity or antieconomic forces strategic nuclear arsenal. Similarly, once equipped with ASMP missiles, Super-Etendard aircraft based on aircraft carriers would become part of the strategic air force.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ON LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD

LD211613 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Questioned in the National Assembly on Wednesday, 19 November, by Jacques Baumel (RPR, Hauts-de-Seine), who mentioned the intervention by Libyan forces in Chad, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said: "The situation in Chad is more tragic and more complex than ever. The civil war which began a long time ago is the result of foreign interference which France comdemned. It is also the result of the fact that the various factions in Chad refuse to reach agreement and put the national interest first. The withdrawal of French forces was a response to the wish expressed by the groups forming the Chadian Government and was in keeping with the desire expressed by the African states at the Lagos meeting.

"At present reliable reports indicate apparently large troop movements coming from Libya. The legal basis of this intervention is unclear, as is the objective assigned to the troops. The French Government will continue to follow developments in the situation with the aim of ensuring that Chad's territorial integrity and independence are respected. In this respect the French Government's attitude will be determined by the reaction from the Chadian population and African states, and it would be surprising if those states did not react to foreign incursions into that country."

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 'PRIVATE VISIT'

LD231318 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived in Paris at noon on a private visit of 2 days during which he will have talks with Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre. Pierre Elliott Trudeau will leave for Montreal Monday night. He will have a private dinner at Matignon [premier's residence].

THATCHER, FORLANI CONFER ON EC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD240355 Rome Domestic Service in English 0310 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The international situation following the election of Ronald Reagan, and Community questions in preparation for the European summit set for early December in Luxembourg were the main topics at the Rome talks between the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, and the Italian Prime Minister, Forlani.

The two leaders favor an immediate relaunching of the collaboration between the United States and Europe. This, they believe, is essential in the present international situation which is characterized by many destabilizing factors.

In the meantime there has been a meeting between the two respective foreign ministers, Lord Carrington and Emilio Colombo. Although the two ministers expressed concern over developments in Poland they were optimistic about the situation in Madrd at the CSCE.

COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF PERTINI GREECE VISIT

LD240244 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] President Pertini has returned to Rome and has expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Greece. Our correspondent in Athens reports:

Both the Greek press and public opinion agree that the visit of President Pertini was a success both on the European level and on a bilateral level, for the state visit has taken place on the eve of Greece's entry into the EEC and has reaffirmed the solidarity between the two countries. Such solidarity is necessary to overcome any problems which may arise from competition in the economic field within the framework of a realistic view of the situation in the Mediterranean area, for the defense of the common interests and to promote a better balance between the northern and the southern regions of the Community.

The visit also had repercussions on the friendship between the two peoples, due greatly to the personality of Alessandro Pertini, who won the affection of the public by his informality, especially during his visit to Cefalonia. At Cefalonia he paid a special tribute to the men of the Acqui Division who fell while fighting against Nazi reprisals for having tried to wipe off the shame of the fascist war against Greece.

AFTERMATH OF EARTHQUAKE, MOBILIZATION REPORTED

LD240340 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0213 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] It is feared that the number of victims of yesterday's earthquake, which was felt in almost all of Italy, is destined to increase. In Naples, where a nine-story building collapsed in the (?Soggioreale) quarter, firemen have up to now recovered four bodies. Mobile units of the Interior Ministry's Civil Protection Department are already enroute to the disaster areas.

The under secretary of the interior, Angelo Sansa left for Potenza as soon as the seriousness of the earthquake was clear. Even Foreign Minister Colombo has left for the Lucanian city.

Regarding the railway situation: The train services in the quake-hit zones were interrupted after the first quake so as to check the lines. They were found [word indistinct] unaffected and service has now been restored.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

LD212004 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Summary] With 132 votes in favor and 87 votes against, the Assembly of the Republic this evening approved a motion of confidence in the government of Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, submitted by the ruling Democratic Alliance. Of the 116-strong multiparty opposition, only 87 deputies were in the house today when the motion was put to the vote at the end of a 3-day debate, and all of them voted against the motion. There were no abstentions. Two of the ruling Democratic Alliance deputies were also absent from today's proceedings.

EANES DISCUSSES ELECTION IN ADDRESS TO NATION

LD220036 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Address to the nation by Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on 21 November--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Portuguese people: Through the last few years, Portugal has lived in peace and liberty; our institutions have functioned; the democratic regime has been consolidated and has proven its vitality. Despite the political crises, in my capacity as the president of the republic I have been able to exercise a stable and moderating role, which ensured democracy, social tranquillity and stability and the conditions which have made possible the effective economic recovery begun in 1976.

Comparing the situation which prevailed at the time I took office and the current situation, with the least of objectivity it will be recognized that a democratic order has now been established, that there is now unity and discipline in the armed forces, that we have safeguarded the nation's independence, and the national identity has been strengthened, earning for Portugal a new prestige in the world. We have succeeded in making social strides, despite the fact that there is more still left to be done in this sphere; and that we are now in much more favorable conditions to distribute, with justice, the wealth we ourselves have produced, providing better living conditions to every Portuguese citizen.

On my part, I have not spared efforts of any kind, so that I could duly accomplish the mission for which I was elected by the Portuguese people. And I say, only for the purpose of emphasis, that as a man without personal ambitions I have done my utmost to fulfill with complete seriousness and devotion the duties and requirements of the presidential office to which I was elected by the people.

In all circumstances I have sought to unite and not to divide the Portuguese people. I have sought to induce in a climate of tolerance, the (?pace) of dialogue indispensable to the good harmony in Portuguese society and to national solidarity. [Words indistinct] of tolerance and understanding among the Portuguese people is the fundamental respect for the opinion of others and for the eminent dignity of man which I also hope to see maintained and reinforced in the coming election campaign. In this campaign all citizens will freely express and manifest their views, in the full exercise of their rights and in perfect conditions of equality throughout the national territory. All candidates must be given the same and equal opportunities, without exceptions or discrimination of any kind, namely, in the state-owned media which should not overlook [words indistinct] to which their role is subordinated in this period, so as to ensure that equality.

Those concerned must, at their various levels of responsibility, comply and ensure the compliance with the laws and directives which will make the popular suffrage authentically genuine. As far as I am concerned, as the head of state, I hereby assure you that I will fully carry out my responsibilities and, if necessary, the power with which I am legally vested, to the ultimate consequences.

Portuguese people, thanks to 25 April 1974, it is for the second time that you will be democratically and freely choosing your president of the republic. This election, by direct and universal suffrage, ascribes to the president of the republic, as an organ of sovereignty, an exceptional importance in our present political system. The president of the republic and the Assembly of the Republic are the only bodies of power which are elected directly by the people. For these reasons, in the context of our constitutional system, the governments enjoy the political confidence of these two organs of sovereignty. For my part, I have always respected and will respect the outcome of all elections, the direction and the vindications of the Portuguese voters. Every one, particularly those holding responsibilities, are dutybound to observe the rules of a pluralist democracy and the dictates of popular sovereignty. And those not doing so should be reminded that experience shows that the judgment of those (?seeking to eliminate others politically) is often wrong. With the judgment of history, and above all the judgment of a people so good and generous as ours, the voters will never deceive themselves.

Portuguese people, on taking office in 1976, I stressed that we are a nation which has always written a new page of greatness following each crisis. Therefore, I add that whatever the obstacles and difficulties, I am sure that we will pursue our historic destiny and win our future in peace, in liberty, in security, in justice and in progress. I trust that the election campaign will run in a tolerant and in a (?dignified) manner, in a climate of order and democratic coexistence and that on 7 December every eligible citizen will fulfill his or her civic and patriotic duty of voting.

SOARES CARNEIRO OUTLINES PLATFORM FOR ELECTION

LD211501 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Publishing his political manifesto, General Soares Carneiro indicated the need for "efforts" to ensure that the constitutional revision "is affected by a broader consensus of deputies, reaching the two-thirds majority required by the text of the constitution." Acknowledging the size of these efforts--not so great, however, "as to distort the revision in its basic essentials"--the candidate backed by the Democratic Alliance stated the possibility of "recourse to a national referendum in the event of an impasse" and indicated that he favored "recourse to a referendum, if necessary."

The document presented yesterday afternoon in the Sheraton Hotel by Soares Carneiro in the presence of several dozen guests and journalists states in its preamble that "Portugal is at last waking up to the reality that two conflicting dreams have avoided reality"--the Salazarist, imperial dream, "incapable of understanding the changes in the world," and the revolutionary dream which followed it, "cheating on 25 April and falling into the orbit of an alien imperialism." And he stressed the need to "decide on a coherent national plan" and to "summon up the courage to implement it everywhere in the nation and in all state services."

In his introductory remarks, having stressed that "the Portuguese state is still in crisis, without coherent leadership, either for want of profound solidarity among government bodies or for want of clear demarcation of authority," Soares Carneiro also emphasized that if he becomes president, "the president will never change course according to the circumstances or if it suits him personally," adding:

"The national plan which I present to you and without which my candidacy would not make sense is based on two fundamental considerations: a realistic assessment of what we are and the sure conviction that we can make Portugal a more just, more prosperous and freer country."

In the two following chapters Soares Carneiro considered the problem of the Portuguese communities and political institutions, stressing, with reference to the former, that "the Portuguese people, who have lived and are living their history dispersed over several continents, find themselves in the privileged position of being able to understand the interplay of interests and cultures which today more than ever before characterizes the world." emphasizing at that point that "for us Portuguese the nation is not and never has been a static idea.... Today, having returned to the frontiers when we set out," he said, "but having left behind during our journey around the world part of our soul and many of our creations, we remain in constant contact with the communities we have established on all continents."

Broaching the second point, he started from the premise that "the state and its laws must guarantee the security and freedom of the individual, at the same time protecting him against undue exercise of authority and lack of it," alluding first to the weakening of this authority in 1975, which created favorable conditions for "organized forces to gain power," and then to the subsequent experience of "an ostensibly strong state which seriously restricted individual freedom and the autonomy of civil institutions," adding, in this connection, that "the autocratic regime overthrown on 25 April 1975 oppressed Portuguese society, patronizing citizens as if it were dealing with minors or irresponsible people."

Soares Carneiro deduced from these two situations that "we now have to build a strong but not oppressive state" because, he stressed, "the state's democratic authority must be strengthened, while ensuring that the activities and initiatives of individuals, groups and civil institutions are not unduly restricted by injudicious and unlimited state control."

In light of this Soares Carneiro proposed a course of "full democratization of political institutions, releasing them from all remaining forms of undemocratic tutelage," including, in this connection, the existence of the Council of the Revolution, and he regarded it as intolerable that "political forces of a totalitarian tendency should retain in Portuguese public life--thanks to the complacency of the powers that be--an influence out of all proportion to their electoral power."

By extension of the principle that he advocates, Soares Carneiro maintained that "in that kind of regime the president of the republic ensures the normal functioning of the institutions and their transparency," which presupposes, as the document explains, not "openly or covertly" antagonizing other sovereign organs, while recognizing "the supremacy of parliament in terms of legislation and not competing with the government in the implementation of the country's general policy."

On the other hand, Soares Carneiro expressed his respect for the parties and the need for collaboration, "especially with those of a democratic nature," as an essential way of "consolidating democracy;" but he pointed out that they and the Assembly of the Republic do not present an "exhaustive picture of the country's public life." Stressing that "it is incumbent on the head of state, as institutional arbiter, to take the initiative in cases of serious conflict or obstinate political deadlock," Soares Carneiro went on:

"In this case he has at his disposal three exceptional measures: the right to dissolve the assembly and the power to call a referendum can immediately put the ball in the people's court; the declaration, in the latter case, of a state of emergency or martial law will prevent certain people from taking it away from them by subverting democracy. I would be very sparing with these measures, which are not to be squandered. But if they were really necessary I would not hesitate."

The theme of the defense of the principle of decentralization, which "the real concept of the state strongly implies," was broached by Soares Carneiro when he embarked on an assessment of the relationship between the economy and society. First, he pointed out that it is not enough for the state not to become oppressive, to be democratic in its institutions. It must also "limit its own activity, respecting private persons, individuals' or groups' freedom to act."

Thus, the Democratic Alliance believes that "the state should not want to control everything.... Without relinquishing, of course, their functions of general guidance and their supplementary role, the public authorities must, above all, create favorable conditions for the demonstration of initiative by private persons."

Having emphasized that the gravest excesses of state control have been perpetrated in the economy and stressing that "in no other West European country does the state monopolize a complex of economic sectors like banks, insurance companies, basic industries and breweries," Soares Carneiro also stressed that "this exclusion of private enterprise," which he deemed incompatible with the desire to join the Common Market, "is serious in itself because of the immediate harm it causes in terms of the efficiency of enterprises and expansion of investments." He added:

"This posture is reinforced by certain provisions of the current constitution of the republic, which must be modified."

Advocating actions in favor of private enterprises and "correlation of it with the public sector," Soares Carneiro said: "This kind of support is due and will at last be rendered without damaging the state's activity in terms of guidance and discipline."

He went on: "Effective discipline on the part of capitalists presupposes that the state is fair with them, supports them and guarantees them stability. Collectivism has resulted in the flourishing in Portugal of bureaucratic irresponsibility and wild capitalism at odds with the treasury and the laws, a builder of immoral fortunes lacking any social function."

The main vectors of Portuguese foreign policy were in some cases referred to in critical terms by General Soares Carneiro who, having alluded to relations with Portuguese-speaking countries and our participation in NATO, talked about Portugal's entry into the EEC:

"The deliberate diversification of foreign relations is essential to the preservation of our national independence, without which cultural autonomy declines and freedoms are lost in many cases."

Constitutional revision was also on the candidate's agenda. He said his options are "consonant with those of the Democratic Alliance and point unequivocally to the need for a serious constitutional revision."

And he said in this connection: "With regard to civil and political freedoms the current text is generous and must be preserved. But its ideological principles need to be radically amended to eliminate the revolutionary and Marxist-oriented pronouncements incombatible with the formulation of a Western-style democracy. The enshrinement of a double legitimacy is also out of keeping with a Western-style democracy since the latter only recognizes that which is expressed in free elections, rejecting any tutelage on the part of political vanguards."

Soares Carneiro stressed that "a Western-style constitution does not impose any economic or social development model either," and then he summed up his candidacy:

"It is not a prophetic or messianic mission but merely a matter of making myself available to the people's vote."

MADRID RADIO REPORTS ON 21 NOV CSCE SPEECHES

LD220034 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Report from the Palace of Congresses]

[Excerpt] Human rights was the subject today at the Madrid conference: 18 countries gave their points of view, among them the United States, Great Britain, the two Germanies, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Spain. The East is insisting on the security aspects, seeking above all a conference on disarmament, while the Western countries are insisting that it is necessary to reach a balance between disarmament and human rights. One significant speech today was from Poland. The Polish delegate said that there could not be military detente alone, and he asked for a balance between economic and human rights.

The speech by the U.S. delegate, Griffin Bell, can be considered less aggressive than that given by his colleague, Kampelman, at the opening of the conference. Although Bell spoke of violations of human rights and Afghanistan at various points in his speech, he also included recognition of some improvements in the human rights situation, noting that 50,000 East Germans had visited the FRG and a similar number of Jews living in the Soviet Union had been able to leave during 1979. At the conclusion of his speech, Bell opened a window to hope by describing what could be a future of understanding in which Europe ceases to exist in two blocs and shares interests and values.

Luxembourg, which spoke in the name of the EEC, asked for the ending of the practice of trade restrictions, and after also insisting on a balance between disarmament and human rights, said that in the 1980's the countries of Europe would have to accept the political changes which would be produced in the march toward peace, freedom and cooperation.

As previously, England gave the harshest speech of the Western countries. It insisted on the need to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan and referred to the recent UN condemnation on this subject.

The FRG took a moderate and pragmatic line, restricting itself mainly to facts. The German delegate said, for example, that a quarter of a million citizens from the East visited his country last year, although he did not fail to criticize the bureaucratic obstacles in the way of getting a visa, which makes it necessary sometimes to make five applications. He also referred to the latest measures taken to increase the amount of hard currency which had to be exchanged in order to enter East Germany and the interference with radio broadcasts from the West.

SUAREZ INTERVIEWED ON TERRORISM, MONARCHY, GIBRALTAR

LD222205 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Report on press conference given by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez in Seville on 22 November]

[Excerpts] Adolfo Suarez said that ETA will be eradicated from the Basque country and will not gain any political victory. Despite this, the prime minister said, he was conscious of theSpanish people's concern over terrorism which came from the lack of any spectacular results. Suarez said that the vital task of getting rid of popular support for terrorism was being achieved, and he said that the results, while not the best, are good. In conjunction with this policy it is necessary to deepen Basque self-government, which will bring about an antiterrorist reaction, signs of which are already visible.

Asked whether there had been any concrete results from the Spanish foreign minister's visit to France, Adolfo Suarez said that the job of getting rid of terrorism is Spain's responsibility, but that violence has international implications which make international cooperation necessary, specifically with France, because terrorists live in its territory. Concerning concrete results, he said:

[Begin recording] I think that one thing accomplished during this visit by Mr Perez Llorca was the political decision of the French Government to deepen, as the note issued by the Spanish and French foreign ministers said, collaboration and cooperation in the struggle against terrorism. In what way can this cooperation be measured? It can be measures in a very obvious way, in the rapid processing of the extradition requests made by the Spanish authorities, and it can also be measured by collaboration and cooperation over information at a police level which will go deeper than that existing at present. [end recording]

Asked whether he planned a visit to France to discuss the subject of terrorism, Adolfo Suarez said that he may make a rapid visit but that basic cooperation will be a matter for the Foreign and Interior Ministries.

Finally, asked whether the development of terrorism could bring about the dissolving of parliament and the calling of new elections, the prime minister said that in the first place, there is no direct relation between terrorist activity and an early election and in the second place that the government's decision is to fulfill its legislative mandate for the sake of the country's political stability.

In connection with recent dismissals in the military, he said that the internal decisions of the armed forces should not be exaggerated.

Another reporter asked him to give an assessment of the 5 years of the monarchy, and Suarez replied:

[Begin recording] Perhaps I don't have the time to assess 5 years. It is obvious that from the first moment that his majesty the king, Juan Carlos, assumed the title of head of state, of king, as I have said on many occasions, his majesty the king was a gift from providence at the most delicate moment in the country's history. I think that his majesty the king has fully taken on the many problems facing Spain, at a regional and national level, and I would also say the many personal problems of every Spaniard, whatever his ideology. [end recording]

Finally, at the end of more than an hour's press conference, Adolfo Suarez, when asked about Gibraltar, said that since the Lisbon meeting where the conditions were laid down for developing the talks, resuming communications and equality of rights, progress has been made in some areas, but that until there is full equality and reciprocity between the Spaniards working in Gibraltar there will be no opening of communications.

PNV, GOVERNMENT EXCHANGE STATEMENTS ON ETA

PNV Communique

LD220010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The ruling body of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] has issued a communique in connection with the Front for Peace and Against Terrorism, which says that the PNV has already said that violence or terrorism in Euskadi stems from concrete political reasons and that one reason behind the continuation of support for ETA is precisely the lack of belief in, or evidence of, the establishment or real autonomy in Euskadi.

Government Reply

LD220026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The government's reply to the Basque Nationalist Party's communique. The secretary of state for information, Rosa Posada tells us what it is:

[Begin recording] Before reporting on the procedural matters [of the cabinet meeting] I would like to tell you that at the cabinet meeting the communique issued yesterday evening by the ruling body of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV] was examined and on the basis of this examination the government wishes to make public the following communique:

The PNV leadership has issued a surprising and confusing communique which the public will have to assess as it deems appropriate, but on which the government cannot remain silent. It is regrettable that a communique full of ambiguities should attempt to mix up and confuse the terrorism of ETA with the economic problems affecting the Basque country and the whole of Spain, with the implementation of the autonomy statute and, particularly, with the economic agreements.

It is absolutely unacceptable to claim justification on political grounds for the terrorist activity of ETA and other violent actions when an autonomy statute is being fully implemented, which was drawn up with the support and backing of the PNV, which establishes self-government in the Basque country, which allows the maximum powers and recognizes the full identity of the Basque people. The development of the statute is taking place with maximum speed and study and negotiations over the economic agreements for the Basque country have nothing whatsoever to do with terrorism, though these do have to be made without privileges or without discrimination, showing the proper solidarity with other Spaniards.

The government also takes the view that no one can feel himself justified in killing and regrets the lack of responsibility of a party with the duty to govern, which, after only just taking office, recommends giving up, believes the political arena too difficult, and, in a burst of anger, throws in the towel.

Similarly, the government repudiates any political position which does not recognize the need for the total rejection of terrorism. Therefore, the lack of solidarity reflected in the communique is evident, especially in calling the Front for Peace, set up jointly by those parties which genuinely wish to get rid of terrorism, a front to play to the gallery. [end recording]

PNV Note on Government Reply

LD222322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Basque Nationalist Party [PNV], the Euskadi Buru Batzar, has issued a communique in response to the government's reply to a first communique by the PNV on violence in the Basque country. The note says the following:

The Euskadi Buru Batzar of the PNV learned with surprise of the note issued by the Council of Ministers which met in Madrid yesterday, in reply to our own. This Euskadi Buru Batzar ratifies the communique it issued on the 20th in every respect, and repeats once again that the PNV rejects the use of violence and terror, in all its manifestations, and also repeats its complete determination to work with all the means at its disposal to bring about peace in Euskadi, with no conditions attached. However, in view of the mistaken interpretations, whether deliberate or not, of our document, in particular the note already referred to from the Council of Ministers, we feel it is necessary to make the following points:

That the government has not yet realized that ETA and its commandos are one thing, and the mass of people who support the position on which ETA bases its terrorist activity or support its activities at the ballot box entirely another.

But to say, as the government's note does, that the implementation of the autonomy statute, in particular the economic agreements, and the special situation of the Basque country have nothing to do with the political reasoning with which these groups try to justify their unjustifiable actions--which the PNV has never shared--constitutes for us, at best, serious shortsightedness on the part of the government. To say that the statute is being fully implemented, as laid down by law, and that this law is a reality in full force, is false, and to maintain that the development of the statute is being carried out with the maximum speed is completely false. We are pleased to see that the government says via its spokesman that the way to achieve peace in the Basque country is through the deepening of autonomy, because this is precisely the basis of our argument.

This party, which has assumed the responsibility of governing, does not believe that remaining in power is the supreme end of a party or of some people, but it believes that power is a service and if it is prevented, whether deliberately or not, from exercising the responsibility which the people has conferred upon it, and it has accepted, it will not hesitate in the event to denounce the situation.

The government says that the lack of solidarity revealed in the document is obvious, especially in calling the Front for Peace, made up jointly of the parties which genuinely want to end terrorism, a front to play to the gallery. This phrase is a model of manipulation and twisting of words and reality. Our reply to such manipulations:

1. What we said is that the creation of a front playing to the gallery is easy, but that we cannot speak of a joint front if it does not take on all the complexity of the vital issues involved in defending peace and democracy;

2. While the government was composing its unfortunate note talks were going on yesterday between the different parties which in a positive sense, were leading to concrete agreements on which to base their actions;

3. The Front for Peace has not been constituted yet as all the participating parties have said.

UCD LEADER REJECTS COALITION, DENIES PROBLEMS

LD211041 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 10

[Mary Merida interview with Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] Secretary General Rafael Calvo Ortega: "UCD Definitely Does Not Want Coalition Government"]

[Excerpt] We discussed all the topics currently of concern to the UCD with the party's Secretary General Rafael Calvo Ortega, who started by saying that the UCD definitely does not want a coalition government and that the idea had been introduced by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, not by the UCD. "It is the socialists who want this coalition government because of their own problems, and this is why they are putting forward this idea, which we do not support because we are not in favor of it." "And those who say that we need a shot in the arm must be told that there is no country in the world where a ruling party which has won a vote of confidence needs a shot in the arm."

[Question] Nevertheless, it does seem that the UCD still has some internal problems and critical sectors among its own members who are hindering its political action, apart from serious leadership problems. Is this not so?

[Answer] The UCD has fewer problems than other parties and this is a fact. The point is that we are a free party whose members' freedom of expression is important. One reason why or disagreements--which are experienced by any other party, for that matter--are known is because we do not try to hide them. As for leadership problems, it is not true that we have any; and it is to broach and debate all these and other issues that we will be holding our next congress, our second.

I believe it is clear that the opinions of those who claim that the UCD does have leadership problems are completely biased, as are many others. It is also being said, for instance, that our congress will be postponed, and this is not true either, but merely the result of another biased opinion.

[Question] But is it true that at the UCD's January congress there will be a debate on the advisability of separating Adolfo Suarez's posts as prime minister and party chairman?

[Answer] Yes, this is indeed one of the topics on which a report will be presented and which will therefore be debated at the congress.

[Question] But is it your personal opinion at present that the two posts should be separated or not?

[Answer] At present I believe not.

[Question] Why not? Is this not done in other countries?

[Answer] Yes, but political parties and situations differ from country to country. A 3-year-old party is not the same as a 60-year-old one, so that comparisons are not valid in this case.

[Question] Could there be biased opinions on this point too?

[Answer] Of course, several.

"UCD, An Expanding Party"

[Question] Influential representatives of the political and financial worlds assert that the UCD is an unstable party. As its secretary general, what do you have to say about it?

[Answer] What I say is that the UCD is a growing party, that we are probably the only one whose membership is growing and that the party's ability to be self-financing is also increasing. Therefore not only is it not becoming weaker but it is continually expanding, with the opening of new offices, the establishment of local committees, and so forth. Before expressing opinions to the contrary, people should be fully acquainted with the real situation, as I am, and this is why I can speak and know what I am talking about, like my colleagues in the Executive Committee, I therefore stress that the UCD is continually expanding and that its ability to finance itself is increasing, with the consequent strengthening that this presupposes.

MOROCCO SEIZES 26 SPANISH FISHING BOATS

LD220727 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Moroccan patrol boats have seized 26 Spanish fishing boats fishing off the coast south of Rabat. According to the under secretary of fishing at the Ministry of Agriculture, 18 of those seized were fishing in prohibited waters.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR COUNCIL MEETING IN BRUSSELS

NC221057 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis left today for Brussels where he will attend the Council meeting of the Cyprus-EEC Association, which will be held on 24 November. The meeting will also be attended by Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, with whom Rolandhis will have private consultations, which will deal, among other things, with developments on the Cypriot issue. Rolandhis will also have contacts with his Common Market counterparts and will brief them on the course of the inter-Cypriot talks.

I SIMERINI CRITICIZES ABSTENTION IN UN AFGHANISTAN VOTE

NC221001 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 22 Nov 80 p 3

[From "The Liberal" column: "The Repeated Mistake"]

[Text] By an overwhelming majority the UN General Assembly has once again asked for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Cyprus was once again among the handful of countries that abstained--itself a victim of foreign invasion and occupation. Instead of exploiting the opportunity and remedying the mistake it made last January in not condemning the Soviet invasion, Cyprus repeated its mistake before the eyes of world representatives. The Cypriot vice president [of the assembly session], Mavromatis, reiterated the same unacceptable excuse that Foreign Minister Rolandhis had used, namely, that Cyprus abstained from voting in protest of the international community's indifference toward the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Of course we all know that this is not true--Cyprus simply does not want to displease the Soviet Union. Cyprus, which is a prisoner of its inconsistent policy, has now come to deny the support that it itself is asking from others and thus ridicules itself before the world. If our government insists that it has abstained in protest of world indifference toward our problem, then Cyprus must accept that its much publicized and expensive policy of internationalizing the issue, that we have been following all these years, has completely failed.

I SIMERINI ON GOVERNMENT'S DEALINGS WITH TURKEY

NC211150 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The First 6 Months of 1981"]

[Text] All indications show that the new round of talks will bear no fruit. An elementary political assessment indicates that Waldheim's last intervention was not a joke.... The rejecting way with which the government handled the matter was ridiculous and irresponsible.... In this country, now and over 25 years ago, the sickening rejection tendency had become endemic.... At the end, the Greek Cypriots see their dreams, hopes and struggles buried.... And then they are told "there is only one enemy, imperialism!" And this is the end of the chapter.... And this chapter is even introduced into schools for the youngsters to learn which, like a sturdy ear of corn rises today and is harvested tomorrow!...

Seriousness and responsibility are already rare in the political minds of the official leadership. It appears that this leadership fails to plan ahead for the following day. What then can be said about long-term planning? Inefficiency is total by correct political assessment as is the fixing of goals in the struggle and methods of action. It appears that the Cypriot issue is coming to a deadlock once again. However, in this country all speak about hatred, and express ambiguous words and mystic phraseology.

What is happening in reality? Does Turkey want a settlement of the Cypriot issue or not? All agree to the mere assessment that the Cypriot problem will be solved when Turkey makes concessions. Further, all agree that these concessions will be made only when Turkey is convinced by its Western allies or if it loses a war with Greece. Today, the allies extol Ankara's new regime! They give it moral and material support. They do not exert pressure on it, but are instead being pressured by the dire need to support Turkey.... And Greece cannot even think about a war confrontation.... What is deduced then? Once again there are no basic hopes for concessions by Turkey and therefore no solution to the Cypriot issue.

After the military coup in Turkey, the new leadership made two maneuvers in its foreign policy. It accepted to lift its opposition for Greece's reintegration with NATO; and simultaneously declared that it wanted a solution to the Cypriot issue. These two maneuvers face certain external diversions of the new regime. However the problems remain. The Aegean was and still is the greatest problem, then comes the Cypriot problem.... Apparently, the Turkish leadership is trying to gain time. It wants to put order in its country's internal situation and thus show that it leads Turkey once again toward democracy. Simultaneously, it wants to confront--even temporarily--the economic problem. This temporary encounter would make the new regime's intentions and abilities more trustworthy. This is why the Turks maneuver in order to gain time for all this.

The new Turkish leadership says to Athens that the Aegean issue is not related to Greece's reintegration within NATO; the issue is in its entirety and will be solved some time.... The Turkish leadership told the Turkish Cypriot leadership to discuss but to be inconclusive and to refrain from approaching settlements at the talks. It wants to gain time, so as to impose itself on Turkey first and then see what will happen in Greece and how the Greek political situation will develop.

Anyone of elementary political intelligence knows very well that until then Ankara does not intend to make any decision. Consequently, it must not be expected that any positive developments will ensue in the Cypriot issue. Under these conditions, the first 6 months of 1981 will be one of the most critical periods in Cypriot history. During these 6 months the domestic political developments in Greece, Turkey and Cyprus will be outlined. These developments will show if Greece will encounter new upheavals or if there will be a normal course toward some permanent settlements.

CYPRUS SIGNS PROTOCOL, AGREEMENTS WITH SFRY

NC211846 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Today at the Foreign Ministry, Cyprus and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed a protocol and four separate agreements in the fields of trade, tourism, health and international road transportation following the conclusion of the third session of the permanent Cypriot-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee. The protocol was signed by Director General of the Planning Bureau Aristidhou, who led the Cypriot delegation at the talks, and by Assistant Secretary for Foreign Trade Radulovic, who led the Yugoslav delegation.

The four agreements were signed on behalf of Yugoslavia by Radulovic and on behalf of Cyprus by Health Ministry Director General Vakis; Chairman of "Cyprus Tourism Organization" Petridhis; Director of Commerce at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Koupparis, and Customs Department Director at the Ministry of Communications and Works Tatianos.

Speaking after the signing of the protocol, Aristidhou expressed gratitude for the support and understanding by the Yugoslav Government and confidence that the agreements would make the ties between both countries even closer.

In his reply Radulovic said that the agreements were the result of President Kiprianou's visit to Yugoslavia. He also reiterated the Yugoslav Government's support for the independence, integrity, unity, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. Radulovic finally expressed Yugoslavia's wish to promote its relations with Cyprus. The Yugoslav delegation that participated in the intergovernmental committee session met today with Finance Minister Avxendiou.

HAKKI ATUN BRIEFS DENKTAS ON SAUDI ARABIA TRIP

TA181330 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Today Finance Minister Hakki Atun briefed President Denktas and Prime Minister Cagatay in separate meetings, on his recent talks in Saudi Arabia. Mr Atun returned to the Federated State from Saudi Arabia yesterday. He had accompanied the prime minister on his visit to Ankara and from there he had flown to Jiddah for talks with officials of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Islamic Development Bank. After receiving Mr Atun, President Denktas said that the finance minister had had constructive talks in Jiddah.

AKEL LEADER DENOUNCES RALLY PARTY, COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

NC230831 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The AKEL party leader, Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, has made his strongest ever attack on the Rally Party and its leader Mr Glavkos Kliridhis. Speaking at Dherinia Village, near Famagusta, Mr Papaioannou said that the greatest threat to Cyprus today beyond imperialism and Turkish occupation is the extreme right, which he identified with the Rally Party.

Referring to the promise of Mr Kliridhis that his Rally Party alone held out the promise of change, Mr Papaioannou replied that the only change he could bring was "for the worse," not for the better. Mr Papaioannou said that Mr Kliridhis had for 16 years been in charge of affairs, as house president which made him the acting president, and was in charge for six months from July to December 1974 after the coup and the invasion, but had brought about none of the changes he now promises.

The AKEL leader said Mr Kliridhis has been apprehended for telling lies to President Makarios, the National Council and the people, (a referrence to the secret agreement with Mr Denktas about presentation of proposals, the existence of which he denied). Furthermore, Mr Papaioannou said that if Mr Kliridhis is returned to power it would be bad for the working people because, as he said, he would increase taxes and cut social benefits and by means of polarisation would lead the country into class confrontation.

Mr Papaioannou expressed confidence in an AKEL victory in spite of the "public opinion pollsters" who, as he said, "tried to cook results of convenience." The AKEL Party, he said, would contest the elections putting up 35 candidates for all seats in the House but he offered collaboration with the "democratic patriotic forces."

"We have not sought to impose our views or ideologies and we are glad that in the democratic center there are people who have their own views and disagree with the disastrous policies of the Rally and polarisation," Mr Papaioannou said. The AKEL leader defended the intercommunal talks and said that the two months of talks have not been in vain. "Each side now knows better the position of the other and the common points, however few, which may exist."

He was against any NATO solution and invited the government to make it clear to the British and Americans that it is against the presence of any bases, and that it demands full demilitarisation.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI

Meetings, Banquet, Ceremonies

AT221200 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The presidents of Greece and Italy, Karamanlis and Pertini, this afternoon had their second round of talks at the Presidential Palace and this evening they are attending a dinner at the Italian Embassy. The hour-long talk of the two presidents was attended by the Greek and Italian foreign ministers, Mitsotakis and Colombo, the Italian ambassador to Athens and the Greek Ambassador to Rome, and other officials.

In the morning Pertini laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the unknown warrior. He was accompanied by National Defense Minister Averof and Italian Foreign Minister Colombo. At noon Pertini visited the Akropolis accompanied by Interior Minister Stratos. Later at the Political Office Pertini conferred with Prime Minister Rallis who also gave a luncheon in his honor at the Kastella sailing club.

Addressing Pertini, Rallis stressed the joint ideals which unite the two nations and expressed friendly feeling and appreciation for Pertini's personal contribution to our country's struggle for the restoration of democracy and our accession to the EEC. Rallis also said the two countries will continue to cooperate with a spirit of sincere friendship in their search for the most profitable positions required by joint struggles, interests and orientation.

In his reply, Pertini expressed deep satisfaction because shortly Greece will be a full member with full rights in the EEC. Greek accession, he stressed, is an historic event which united the past and the future of Europe.

In the afternoon, Pertini laid a wreath at the monument to heroine Lella Karayianni, the leader of the anti-fascist organization Bouboulina during the German occupation. Tomorrow Averof will escort Pertini to Kefallinia where he will lay a wreath at the cenotaph of the Italian soldiers executed by the Germans.

Official Visit Concludes

AT221245 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The official program of the official visit of Italian President Pertini to Greece was concluded this morning. Pertini started his private visit which will end tomorrow afternoon. The Italian president is already visiting Kefallinia Island accompanied by National Defense Minister Averof.

At 1030 today Pertini left Ellinikon Airport where he was seen off by President Karamanlis. Also in the sendoff party were Prime Minister Rallis, Chamber of Deputies Chairman Papaspirou, members of the cabinet and military commanders. At Kefallinia, Pertini will lay a wreath at the monument to the Italians executed by the Germans.

Departure for Home

AT231645 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1630 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Italian President Pertini left for Rome this afternoon ending the unofficial portion of his visit to Greece. At Ellinikon Airport he was seen off by the interior minister and the director of the Diplomatic Bureau of the president of the republic.

This morning Pertini visited Epidavros by helicopter, and saw the theater and the museum. Later he motored to Navplion and visited the site of Mikinai. He returned to Athens at 1630 by helicopter and boarded an Italian Airlines aircraft at Ellinikon Airport.

Shortly before his departure, Pertini expressed full satisfaction over his visit to our country. I wish to stress, he said, that I have formed the best of impressions from this visit which I believe will further contribute to a closer tightening of relations between our two peoples. During my stay here I conferred with President of the Republic Karamanlis and Prime Minister Rallis on international and bipartite issues and on questions related to cooperation between Greece and Italy within the framework of the European Community. I would like to stress the positive role which Greece and Italy could play not only in the European area but also in strengthening international peace.

RIZOSPASTIS Condemns Pertini Statements

AT211200 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 21 Nov 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "The Extoller of NATO"]

[Text] As of yesterday, Italian President Pertini is our country's official guest. In a series of interviews granted to Athenian newspapers before he even arrived in Athens he considered it expedient to extol the imperialist NATO wolf alliance. He stated without reservations: "Greece is a bastion against the East. For NATO it is an advance guardpost. Woe if it ever collapsed..." In another interview he emphatically reiterated that "Greece is a bulwark of utmost importance to the Atlantic alliance..." At the same time, however, in the very same interviews, the Italian president appeared as a defender of democracy and liberty. Did he forget that the Greek people were deprived of democracy and elemental freedoms during seven whole years under the junta-fascist dictatorship which was forced upon them by NATO and the United States?

Perhaps he heard nothing of the thousands of dead and missing and the 200,000 refugees, the result of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus incited by NATO which continues to support it? Was he not informed by his aides about the all-people's protest demonstrations which recently shook Greece and which were directed against reintegration within NATO's military wing? Was he not informed that all democratic opposition parties condemned this reintegration? For the Greek people, this extolling of the NATO wolf alliance which broght so much hardship and privations to Greece, which today sabotages detente and undermines peace and security in Europe, is unacceptable to say the least. It is also equally unacceptable that he should appear as a protector of NATO at the time when in neighboring Turkey the U.S.-NATO imperialists have enforced a bloodstained junta which has pushed the country into an orgy of violence, terror and executions. After all this, we justifiably ask the question: Did Pertini come to Greece as a representative of the Italian Republic or did he come as a representative from Luns?

CHAMBER DEBATES POLYTECHNIC ANNIVERSARY INCIDENTS

AT221345 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] At today's meeting the plenum of the Chamber of Deputies is dealing with last Sunday's incidents during the march staged for the Polytechnic anniversary. The meeting convened at 1100 with Prime Minister Rallis as first speaker. Rallis said the government would have preferred postponement of the debate for a few days so that the findings of the official investigation may be announced, thus clearing up the situation.

"Criticism," Rallis continued, "conducted by the parties and the press of the opposition dictated that the debate should be held as soon as possible, however, in order to inform the nation on exactly what happened and how it happened." The prime minister also explained that the debate is conducted at the level of party leaders but that today's proceedings will also permit representatives of political groups in the Chamber to speak so that they will be in a position to reply to any criticism.

Rallis then read the prosecutor's report on the incidents. It mentions that the MAT, the riot control police, were forced to defend themselves when attacked by demonstrators armed with stone, clubs and molotov cocktails. "It was stated," the prime minister said, "that the MAT hit demonstrators on the head with their clubs. It was impossible," he added, "at a time when 200 men were attacked by 2,000 demonstrators, to pay attention to where they were hitting."

The prime minister criticized the opposition parties stating that they are trying to monopolize the Polytechnic and for placards carried during the march which proclaimed: "Out with the rightwing." He then asked: "Which rightwing?" Rallis then continued, "Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, myself and others were the ones who were the first to resist the regime of 21 April." Rallis then stressed, "when you say 'out with the rightwing' you want to present us as the fascist rightwing while in fact we are 42 percent of the Greek people."

In conclusion the prime minister accused the opposition parties and blamed them because they tolerate the occupation of university school buildings by students.

PASOK chairman and leader of the majority opposition party Andreas Papandreou then spoke, opening his address with two statements.

The first was on the prime minister's reference to the struggle of the rightwing against the dictatorship. He said, "We recognize all those who fought against the dictatorship irrespective of their party origins. That was a struggle against the foreign motivated dictatorship and we never underestimated the contribution of anyone."

The second Papandreou statement dealt with the students and the occupation of university school buildings by them. Referring to the students, he said their trade union activities truly do not permit them to devote themselves exclusively to their studies. "The responsibility for the standard of studies," he added, "rests with the government."

Papandreou then referred to the 16 November incidents and said, "It is a fact that there is a section of the studying youth which believes in the use of nonparliamentary and violent methods to fulfill its missions. There are other elements, however, which intrude and operate in an effort to lead to actions which destabilize the regime. At the same time," he added, "provocateurs and parasite elements also operate in such instances in their effort to exploit every possible opportunity in order to undermine the democratic regime."

"The police," Papandreou added, "had information that certain elements would create incidents during the march and that they would attempt to march on the U.S. Embassy. The police could have permitted this section of demonstrators to proceed a few blocks along Vasilissis Sofias Ave in order to isolate them. As it is known, however, the police attacked people who were taking part in the peaceful march and even unsuspecting citizens."

At this point the chairman of PASOK attributed grave political responsibility to the government which, as he said, did not expel junta and fascist elements from the ranks of the police force, elements which are only a small minority within the security forces but which, lead them to atrocities against the people.

EDIK, Democratic Center Union, leader Zigdhis then spoke, accusing the parties of the leftwing of turning the Polytechnic anniversary into an opportunity for party confrontation. "EFEE, the National Student Union of Greece," he said, "is not a central student organization. It is a federation of party youth organizations."

Zigdhis said the incidents were created by leftwing anarchists and by stooges of the fascist rightwing. He described the way in which the demonstration was handled as wrong. He also criticized the government, blaming it with grave political responsibility over the incidents and because it created the MAT. "The MAT," he said, has no place in democratic regimes. It only has a place in fascist regimes."

Former prime minister Panayiotis Kanellopoulos started speaking at 1400.

PLO ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, VISITS PASOK

I KATHIMERINI Report

AT221440 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Reportage by Alekos Trakas on a press conference held by Armali, PLO diplomatic representative in Athens, on 21 November 80]

[Text] "Greece would play an important role within the framework of the EEC so that its partners may adopt a more concrete and positive position on the Palestine issue," stressed--among other things--Shawqi Armali, the PLO diplomatic representative in Athens, during a press conference held for representatives of the Greek and foreign press.

Armali added: "Unfortunately to date Europe was unable to take the responsibility for amore basic initiative on the Palestine issue. On the contrary, it has 'petrified.' Naturally there have been timid attempts and very little progress in its position toward the Palestine issue. Each one of its efforts toward progress, however, was always stopped by U.S. policy. The entire world expected some European 'expanded initiatives' particularly after the declaration of European leaders in Venice. Instead of this--and particularly recently--we have seen certain European countries such as Great Britan and the Netherlands attempting to 'paralyze' every new initiative under the excuse that this helps the task of the new U.S. president who, however, did not hesitate to describe the Palestinian people as 'terrorists'."

Referring to the Cyprus issue, he stated: "There is great friendship between the two peoples. In addition to this we are today united by misfortune. Whenever we were able, we never hesitated to help the people of Cyprus, not only politically but also materially. The Cypriots reciprocated when we found ourselves in a difficult position."

Replying to a question on U.S. bases in Greece, he said: "We are always against military bases no matter where they may be situated. This is because U.S. administration policy has always been hostile to the legal rights of the Palestinian people. In reference to these bases in Greece, I must stress that we will never confront each other over Greek domestic affairs. I will only state that we hope the Greek Government will prevent the use of these bases for an attack against Arab states and the Palestinian people."

Answering other questions he stressed:

--Yasir 'Arafat will come to Greece provided he is invited by the government and not by parties.
--The PLO has been recognized as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian nation by 114 countries and maintains diplomatic missions in 60 of them. It has diplomatic relations with all the socialist countries and "information bureaus" in Paris, Rome, Brussels, Vienna and in Japan.

RIZOSPASTIS Report

AT221540 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 22 Nov 80 p 10

[Report on "the press conference by S. Armali" on 21 November under the headline: "The Israeli Zionists Enforced a Regime of Terror and Violence over Occupied Arab Lands"]

[Text] A regime of violence and terror has been enforced over occupied Arab lands by the Israeli Zionists. This was denounced by Shawqi Armali, head of the PLO office in Athens, in yesterday's press conference. He added that on the West Bank of Jordan, in Gaza, on the Golan Heights, the murder, inhuman torture, mass arrest and deportation of Arabs, the burning of entire villages, make up the daily criminal policy implemented by Israel. He also stressed that all these crimes are being committed with the full support of the United States while Reagan goes as far as to maintain, after all this, that the PLO is a "criminal" organization.

Armali stressed that the PLO is the established exclusive and legal representative of the fighting Palestinian people and presented a series of facts which demonstrate its broad international recognition. Specifically he mentioned that the PLO has opened bureaus in all socialist countries and that these bureaus enjoy full diplomatic status and that the governments of these countries provide moral and material support. The PLO is today recognized by more than 60 countries including countries of capitalist Europe.

"The Bases Are Directed Against Us"

In respect to U.S. policy on the Middle East issue he stressed this policy always was and remains hostile to the Palestine people and the Arab states. "This is the reason why," he stated, "we are against U.S. bases no matter where they may be situated since they are directed against us."

In reference to the existence of U.S. bases in Greece he stressed: "I do not wish to interfere in Greek domestic affairs. I do hope, however, that the Greek Government will not permit the use of these bases against the Palestinian people and the other Arab states of the Middle East."

Expressing his concern over the Iran-Iraq clash, Armali underlined that this is harmful to peoples liberation struggles and to the Palestinian cause. The PLO, he stressed, immediately took a position in support of terminating hostilities. He said there are serious differences between the Arab states on many basic problems. The PLO, he added, works toward a solution of today's difficulties, toward restoration of Arab solidarity and for a common front against Israeli aggression.

Referring to the Cyprus issue he stressed that the PLO is unreservedly in support of the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Cyprus. "We firmly support with all our strength the just struggle of the Cypriot people," he said.

Western Hypocrisy

Answering a question from a foreign press correspondent on whether the PLO condemns the Soviet "occupation" of Afghanistan, Armali replied: "There is no Soviet occupation in Afghanistan. According to our information the Soviet forces are in Afghanistan on the invitation of the legal government of Afghanistan. This concerns an action undertaken after an official invitation from the Afghan Government."

Unmasking the furor and hypocricy of Western imperialists around Afghanistan the Palestinian diplomat stated: "The United States and the other countries of the West which rave about an alleged occupation in Afghanistan support with all available means a truly existing occupation such as that of Israel over Arab lands. They support and encourage all the illegal actions of Israel such as the establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied lands, the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and numerous other bestial actions in various parts of the world."

The other day S. Armali visited PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou at his Kastri home.

Papandreou Supports Palestinians

AT221555 Athens EXORMISI in Greek 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] "PASOK unreservedly supports the struggle of the Palestinians against Zionist imperialism."

This statement was made by PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou to the Athens representative of the PLO Shawqi Armali who visited him at Kastri.

Armali explained to Papandreou the delicate phase through which the Palestine problem is now passing and stressed the belief of the Palestinians that the day of their victory is not too far away and expressed the warm greetings of PLO President Yasir 'Arafat.

A. Papandreou requested Armali to return his greetings to Yasir 'Arafat and repeated his invitation to the fighter Palestine leader to visit Athens.

DELEGATION TO BELGRADE FOR JOINT ECONOMIC MEETING

AT221405 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The tenth meeting of the joint Greek-Yugoslav Ministerial Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation is scheduled to meet in Belgrade from 24 to 26 November. Greece will be represented by Minister Without Portfolio Dhimas at the head of a delegation which is due to leave for Belgrade Monday.

The meeting will examine Greek-Yugoslav cooperation in various sectors; cooperation in joint development projects, and other issues of bipartite interest.

Specifically in the sector of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the meeting will look into the adjustment of the relevant agreement to the new facts arising from Greece's full accession to the EEC.

In the trade sector, the meeting will review trade exchanges between Greece and Yugoslvaia and will look into possibilities of expanding and diversifying Greek exports within the limits of Greek obligations toward the EEC.

In the industrial sector, the meeting will examine the forms of cooperation already established. An effort will also be made to find sector of mutual interest for further expansion of industrial cooperation in the supply of products to the markets of the two countries or to third countries.

In the transportation sector the meeting will discuss Greek-Yugoslav positions primarily in respect to road and rail transportation, once again stressing the Greek position for freeing transit transportation through the territory of each of the two countries.

MARTIAL LAW COMMAND DISMISSES 169 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

TA211712 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The Ankara Martial Law Command has dismissed 169 government employees and has also decided to transfer 20 others to jobs outside Ankara. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that the Martial Law Command made this decision in accordance with new legislation which gives it such a right and authority. An announcement by the Martial Law Command says that the command exercised its right because these employees were involved in various illegal actions and misused their posts in carrying out these acts.

An amendment made to the martial law legislation on 21 September stipulates the right of the Martial Law Command to dismiss or to transfer any government employees deemed a danger to security or public law and order, as well as anyone whose work is not needed in the martial law area. The amendment adds that the government offices that receive the Martial Law Command's directives are trusted with immediately complying with these orders.

The Martial Law Command also decided to expel from Ankara 29 students studying in 2 universities, an academy and various high schools for being involved in illegal acts. Thirteen of these students have also been expelled from their schools. These students were studying in the Middle East Technical University, in the Hacettepe University, in the Ankara State Academy of Architecture and Engineering and in various high schools.

DUNYA COMMENTS ON STATEMENT BY GREEK DEFENSE MINISTER

NC211132 Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "Averof's Statement"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, MILLIYET carried an exclusive statement by Greek Defense Minister Averof to our colleague Mehmet Ali Birand.

This statement contained elements which could make bilateral talks on the Aegean issue very difficult right from the start. But it also contains points which could contribute to the preparation of the necessary atmosphere for a meaningful resumption of these talks.

Let us first dwell on the positive aspects of the statement. Honorable Averof says he identifies himself with the realistic approach of Ataturk and Venizelos to the Turkish-Greek relations. He stresses the need for the reestablishment of mutual confidence between Turkey and Greece. He also states that the grand idea (the megaloidea) is definitely a matter of the past, a concept never to be revived again. He further states that Greece will not veto Turkey's recourse to the EEC for membership. Referring to the Aegean Sea, Averof makes this disclosure: "The Aegean is not a Greek lake...it is a sea, an extensive part of which constitutes international waters.."

We deem these statements by the Greek defense minister as proof. We are of the opinion that a few gestures by the Greek Government in this direction will contribute to the creation of a more positive atmosphere toward the resumption of bilateral talks. For example, passages concerning the Turkish animosity and the "grand idea" preached in school textbooks in Greece could be changed in accordance with Honorable Averof's views or they could be dropped altogether.

In view of the fact that an extensive portion of the Aegean Sea is admittedly international waters, Greece can stop acting in violation of international law and against the rules of the international civil aviation organization on air space control above these waters. [paragraph continues]

It could drop its claim of 10-mile air space control over its territorial waters, which is 4 miles in excess, and also its claim of 3 thousand square miles air space control over Limni Island. This and similar good will gestures by Greece will match the good will gestures we have shown in lifting NOTAM 714 and in consenting to Greece's reintegration into the military wing of NATO. It is now Greece's turn to make good will gestures.

The Greek defense minister's statement also contained points which are neither correct nor justified. For example, Honorable Averof claims that he is not aware of the Armenian monument erected and the Armenian exhibitions held in Greece in recent years. Nor does he seem to be aware of the activities of the association for the liberation of peoples of anterior Asia. He pretends ignorance of the fact that if Greece extends its territorial waters to 12 miles, this will change the balance established in the Aegean, the Black Sea and in the Balkans in accordance with the Lausanne and Montreux treaties.

This and similar approaches show that the Turkish-Greek talks, which are due to begin in December, will be hard going. It is an undeniable fact that it would be in the interest of both Turkey and Greece if they managed to overcome the psychological impediments in the Aegean and find a solution, which would establish a balance of mutual rights and interests. An atmosphere of mutual confidence and cooperation instead of friction and clashes should be established between Turkey and Greece in the Aegean. The establishment of mutual confidence and cooperation between the two countries and the settlement of the Aegean issue is bound to contribute to the solution of the Cyprus dispute also.

TURKMEN SAYS STRONG NATO NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH DETENTE

TA211636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkemn has said that relations among the Middle East countries should be normalized in order to achieve stability and security in the region. In a statement to the ANKARA NEWS AGENCY [ANKA], Turkmen said that Turkey wants to develop its relations with the Middle East countries. Noting that the Palestinian issue is the basis of the Middle East problem, Turkmen added that Israel should withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967. Turkmen recalled that Turkey recognizes the Palestinian right to form a state.

Noting that Turkey was one of the countries most affected by the war between Iran and Iraq because of the interruption in the transport of oil, Turkmen added that contacts with oil producing countries are continuing in order to close the gap in the oil supply caused by the war. He added that an agreement has been reached with Saudi Arabia on the issue. Expressing his views on international detente and the strengthening of NATO, Turkmen said: The strengthening of NATO is not incompatible with detente because for detente to exist, world peace has to be based on strong guarantees. Given current international conditions, military balance is the strongest guarantee for peace; therefore, we do not agree that the strengthening of NATO and detente are two incompatible facts.

CUMHURIYET EDITORIAL EXPLAINS 'TEMPORARY CLOSURE'

NC241045 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial by Nadir Nadi: "Appearing Again"]

[Text] It is our fate that whenever the Turkish Republic goes through a critical period, our paper CUMHURIYET also suffers a mishap--that is, it is suspended for some time. The same thing happened at the beginning of World War II, on the eve of the 27 May revolution, and after the 12 March memorandum.

The temporary closure of CUMHURIYET by the Istanbul Martial Law Command, 1 day short of 2 months after the 12 September operation, once again accentuates the similarity between the regime's crisis and our paper's fate.

We are not going to disucss the decision taken by the command; we have no way of doing this. Such action was deemed necessary and thus was taken. We have also deemed it our unavoidable duty right from the beginning to extend all possible assistance to this new, unusual administration in its efforts to surmount the extremely difficult economic and social problems it is facing and to fulfill the task it has undertaken to steer our country and regime to safety.

However, our sense of duty is not to applaud whatever those in power choose to do, but to write the truth to the best of our ability and try and save them from committing blunders. This was our policy until yesterday, and we are determined to continue in this way as long as we last.

But we cannot help touching on one point: The statement issued by the Martial Law Command citing the reasons for our suspension maintained that we had presumptuously criticized Ataturk. As it would be disrespectful to Ataturk to keep silent in the face of this charge, we beg the honorable commander to pardon us [for defending ourselves]. Far from criticizing Ataturk in the manner alleged, we have never published a single line since the paper first appeared that might be construed as showing the slightest disrespect for Ataturk's memory.

The Martial Law Command is vested with extensive powers. We are prepared to show understanding even toward mistakes that may be made in practice, but we must state that we are deeply hurt by the honorable commander's thinking that we could have possibly criticized Ataturk.

What can we say? Let not just one but even a thousand CUMHURIYETS be sacrificed for the sake of happy tomorrows for Ataturk's republic.

REGIONAL MARTIAL LAW COMMAND DETAINS 718 PERSONS

TA221744 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique No 14 issued by the 1st Tactical Air Force and Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya Martial Law Command]

[Text] Between 12 September and 20 November our Martial Law Command captured 3 Mauser rifles, 32 shotguns, 108 pistols, 4,783 rounds of ammunition, 20 bombs, 73 other weapons and a large number of banned publications. A total of 718 persons--466 between the ages 15 and 25, 173 between the ages 25 and 35, 60 between the ages 35 and 45, and 20 over 45--were captured for disobeying the martial law bans or for being involved in incidents. Of those, 348 were released and 182 were arrested and handed over to the Martial Law Military Court. The remaining 108 are being interrogated.

Of the 182 arrested, 90 are leftists and 58 are rightists. The political affiliation of the remaining 34 is unknown. Of those arrested, 63 are workers, 35 are students, 30 are unemployed, 23 are civil servants, 2 are professionals and 10 are teachers. The trials of 31 have been completed with 4 acquittals and 27 convictions.

[Signed] Air Force Lt Gen Tevfik Alpaslan, 1st Tactical Air Force and Eskisehir, Afyon and Kutahya martial law commander.

SOVIET DELEGATION TO DISCUSS STEEL PLANT EXPANSION

TA231640 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Turkish-Soviet talks on the expansion of the capacity of the Iskenderum iron and steel plant will begin in Ankara tomorrow.

The Soviet delegation which arrived in Ankara yesterday is being headed by (Pos[illegible]ev), the deputy minister of heavy industry products [title as received]. The delegation will go to Iskenderun to visit the plant after a meeting at the Ministry of Industry and Technology. The talks will continue in Ankara after the visit to Iskenderun.

HURRIYET: BULGARIA INVOLVED IN ARMS SMUGGLING OPERATIONS

NC241008 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 11

[Report by Saygi Ozturk]

[Excerpts] Ankara (HURRIYET)--A report prepared by the Turkish security organization says that Bulgaria has set up a firm to engage in arms smuggling to Turkey, a firm run by the Bulgarian secret service."

According to information given in this report, the Bulgarians present this firm as "engaged in organizing imports and exports," but in reality, it is engaged in arms smuggling. Through this firm, the Bulgarians also secure intelligence about Turkey from Turkish arms smugglers, so they are involved in arms smuggling as well as espionage.

The report, which has been submitted to the government, is titled: "Bulgaria's Activities in Arms Smuggling." According to this report, this arms smuggling firm is called "Kintex" and is housed in a big building on Anton Ivanov Avenue in Sofia.

Regarding the supply of arms and ammunition the report says "Kintex itself supplies arms and ammunition, but no difficulty is encountered in purchasing Hungarian and Czechoslovak arms. Arms manufactured in Belgium, France, Italy and Spain are obtained through European merchants who possess the required licenses."

The report also provides information regarding both land and aerial smuggling.

VOTCP: DEMOCRATIC FORCES FORM SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

TA210950 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The committee of solidarity with the Turkish democratic forces set up in Athens has issued its first communique. The committee which includes (?party members), parliamentarians of various views and members of the resistance against the Greek junta was set up in Athens on 8 November. The communique which caused wide reverberations in the [word indistinct] public opinion, scores the activities of the military dictatorship in Turkey and stresses that the junta has eliminated the basic rights and freedoms, that currently there are tens of thousands of prisoners and that torture continues intensively.

The communique points out that U.S. State Department counselor Nimetz defended the military administration in Turkey to a Turkish journalist in Lefkosa [Nicosia] on 2 November. It also stresses that as in the days of the Greek junta, U.S. military officials have intensified their visits to Turkey.

The communique states that the Greek people who know very well what a military dictatorship means are on the side of and in solidarity with the Turkish people and the democratic forces in Turkey. It adds that the Council of Europe will be made to act against the junta administration in Turkey.

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KYODO REPORTS ON TOUGHER EC STAND ON JAPANESE TRADE

OW130415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Test] Brussels Nov 12 KYODO--The European Community (EC) Commission has compiled a revised proposal with stronger demands and less concessions on trade with Japan than the original plan outlined last July, EC diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The new proposal, to be presented before a two-day EC ministerial conference beginning November 24, asks Japan to use moderation in exports to EC sectors facing difficulties, the sources said.

It also calls for opening the Japanese market to EC exports like processed farm products and manufactured goods and to stop policies aimed at keeping the yen exchange rate low.

It further asks for greater opportunities for the EC to invest in and to conduct banking operations in Japan, according to the sources.

As for removing import restrictions now being maintained against Japan by some Common Market countries, the revised proposal only makes an abstract remark that each side should endeavour to liberalize trade, the sources said.

The initial proposal had pledged removal of the import restraints under the condition that Japan would impose voluntary export controls for two to four years for products involving EC industries which are in difficulties.

EC foreign ministers put off any decision on the initial proposal.

The sources said that proposal was revised because it was not in line with mounting emotional reaction within the Community against surging Japanese exports, especially those of television sets and autos, which have considerably widened the EC's trade deficit with Japan.

EC SPOKESMAN ON RECENT EC-JAPAN AUTO TALKS

OW220238 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Brussels Nov 21 KYODO--The European Community Commission regards as significant the talks between Japanese and European Common Market automobiles industry leaders held in Tokyo earlier this week, a Commission spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman made the statement after Umberto Agnelli, chairman of Italy's Fiat Motor Co., reported on the results of the talks to EC Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp and Commissioner Etienne Davigon.

Agnelli attended the talks between the Committee of Common Market Motor Manufacturers (CCMC) and the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) held in Tokyo Tuesday and Wednesday.

The talks were significant in that Japanese automakers now regard the nine Common Market nations as a single market, the spokesman said.

At the talks, he said, the European automakers did not seek Japan's voluntary controls on its surging car exports to the Common Market.

KREISKY VIEWS MIDEAST ISSUES, FUTURE U.S. POLICY

LD211413 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 21 Nov 80 p 35

[Interview granted to Majid Ni'mah by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna--date not given]

[Excerpt] AL-HAWADITH: Is there a new initiative by you on the horizon to establish peace in the Middle East?

Kreisky: Since the last Vienna meeting between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt, I have not taken any initiative in this direction. Unless new developments occur that change the situation in the Middle East, I do not intend to take any political initiative.

AL-HAWADITH: Are we to understand from this that the advent in power of the Israeli Labor Party, which is a member of the Socialist International, would be an indication that a change has occurred in the problem?

Kreisky: That could contribute to changing the situation. However, the most important factor in this is the development of the European stand regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict In my opinion, the Venice summit statement constitutes a very important step toward resolving the Palestinian issue. Europe has for the first time adopted a clear and advanced stand offering acceptable solutions that would bring the conflict out of its narrow and vicious circle. I advise all those who are following the Middle East problem to reread the statement and ponder its clauses well, for it could also have a great impact on U.S. policy.

AL-HAWADITH: But do you not believe that the reverse is what will happen, namely, the United States under Ronald Reagan will pressure the European states to make them adopt stands that are less advanced and more biased toward Israel?

Kreisky: No. No. The time of pressure and subservience has gone. We are now living in a period in which blocs have foundered. We are living in a world with many axes and centers. Europe has begun to assert its independence and it will be in a position to influence even the United States itself.

AL-HAWADITH: While we are talking about the United States, does Your Excellency feel pessimistic about the Reagan administration's stand regarding the Middle East issues, particularly regarding the Palestinians?

Kreisky: I am not pessimistic about the developments of the American policy regarding the Middle East and the Palestinians under Reagan's leadership. President Reagan has surrounded himself with competent advisers who are well acquainted with the facts of the conflict and its background. It is necessary here to distinguish and draw a line between campaign statements and actual policy, which could be dictated by acquaintance with the facts. Therefore, there is no cause for excessive pessimism. Pessimism, in my opinion, derives not so much from the U.S. policy regarding the Middle East as from the danger that is threatening the world as a result of the increasing tension among the big states.

AL-HAWADITH: In light of this, what is the future of Camp David? Will the new administration try to continue the process of establishing peace through these agreements?

Kreisky: It is wrong to say that the Camp David agreements aim at establishing peace in the Middle East. It is more correct to say that it is a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

The Palestinian people, who are the crux of the conflict and without whom there can be no peace, have rejected these agreements, which disregard their basic rights. For this reason, whether the Camp David negotiations continue or not, they will neither add to nor detract from the peace operation so long as the Palestinians continue to be excluded from them. The Palestinian people have suffered and continue to suffer a great deal because of the current situation in the Middle East. Unless a radical solution is found to their national problem through the establishment of their own state within the context of respect for the security and safety of all the states in the area, including Israel, there can be no peace in this part of the world.

AUSTRIA NOT SATISFIED WITH SOUTH TIROL TALKS

AU241345 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Summary] After their 4-hour talk in Vienna on 21 November, South Tirolean Governor Silvius Magnago, North Tirolean Governor Eduard Wallnoefer and Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr declared that there have recently been unfavorable developments in the South Tirol problem. Since the last South Tirol meeting, Italy has not only failed to implement any of the still unfulfilled stipulations of the South Tirol "package" agreement with Austria, but there has even been a setback, since the new Italian Government decree on salaries and promotions of civil servants has undermined and even virtually rendered invalid the agreed-on special regulations for the province regarding a proportional distribution of civil service jobs among Italian and German-speaking ethnic groups. Should a talk between Magnago and Italian Prime Minister Forlani scheduled for 4 December fail to bring concrete Italian commitments regarding an early settlement of the still pending problems, Austria will take appropriate steps in Rome in its capacity as South Tirol's protecting power and as party to the Paris agreement.

Magnago told journalists that he attempted in the talks to analyze for his interlocutors the current dynamiting wave in South Tirol. He stressed that he is sure that there is no group within the South Tirolean People's Party that actively participated in such forcible actions, or even supported such actions. "Foreign Minister Pahr stressed that the South Tirol problem is a constant task for Austria. As in the past, Austria continues to regard itself as South Tirol's protecting power and, irrespective of how this may be judged by Italy, it will keep an eye on the implementation of the Paris agreement, he said."

WIENER ZEITUNG REPORTS ON MSZMP OFFICIAL'S VISIT

AU211438 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Nov p 2

[Text] Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Hungarian parliament's foreign policy committee and MSZMP Central Committee international secretary, and his deputy, Gyula Horn, paid a visit to Vienna which ended on Thursday. They came at the invitation of the Austrian Socialist Party's [SPOe] parliamentary faction, returning a visit to Budapest by SPOe parliamentary floor leader Heinz Fischer.

During their stay in Austria Gyenes and his entourage had talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, SPOe floor leader Heinz Fischer, SPOe Central Secretary Fritz Marsch, Freedom Party parliamentary floor leader Friedrich Peter, Austrian People's Party foreign policy spokesman Ludwig Steiner, and with other members of the Austrian Nationalrat's Foreign Policy Committee. The topics of these talks were the international situation, including the developments in Afghanistan and Poland, as well as bilateral questions.

SCHMIDT GIVES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT 24 NOV

DW241231 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0958 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Government Statement Delivered by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Bundestag in Bonn--live]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: The Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party on 5 October received the mandate once again from the majority of the citizens in our country to continue the Social-Liberal coalition and its political course [applause], the course of peace, security and good-neighborliness outside and inside our country. The Federal Government, like the previous one, is the government of all citizens. The election campaign is over and I welcome the appeals by the old president and the Bundestag president as the first steps in the direction of normal parliamentary work. [applause]

Our neighbors and friends throughout the world have welcomed the continuity of our policy. President Giscard d'Estaing has said: I attach the utmost importance to the continuation of German-French cooperation which we have developed with the federal chancellor for 6 years; this cooperation is an irreplaceable contribution to progress and stability in Europe. With this statement President Giscard d'Estaing hit the nail on the head for millions of Germans and Frenchmen.

The two [Bundestag] groups and parties jointly advocate freedom and social justice. The years to come will be difficult both for world politics and for the world economy which means that things will be difficult in our country as well. What is important is an insight into the manifold complex implications of our world and resolute common action which must be focused on the important tasks. We are not the object of history, we are able to act and we are willing to act.

Depending on what decisions we make politically, our country may look very different in 10 or 20 years. We will tackle our tasks with courage. Our confidence about the future is justified, because we can count on the diligence, the intelligence and the responsibility of the Germans who built this country after 1945 with their work and indeed with their own hands. [applause] The confidence is justified because we know from experience what we achieved in the seventies economically and socially despite the two oil price explosions and a world recession. We can trust in our flexibility and our will to work and to produce. Our confidence is justified because over the decades we have set up an exemplary social welfare state, social peace in our country is consolidated. Finally, our confidence is justified because we have experienced what partnership means and know that we can rely on our friends in the world. [applause]

Our youth wants to commit itself for a better future. We are happy to see that a great many young people, those who cast their ballots for the first time, voted for the social-liberal coalition in the Bundestag election. I consider this a commitment. This, too, is part of the basis of our confidence about the future. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, a government statement cannot describe all the problems and their prospective solutions; it can only give the outlines. The accords reached between the two coalition parties are to an extent more detailed. What is especially important is the fact that in recent years we have further developed our ability to work jointly. With our foreign policy we want to make our contribution toward safeguarding peace in the world. We must live up to our increased responsibility. But we also do not want to stress, or have our German role in the world stressed too much, in order to prevent expectations from being aroused that we are unable to meet.

Our foreign policy is clear and predictable; we have won confidence with it. In the eighties the security and prosperity of our country will depend on this policy as well as on our efficiency in representing our interests. The basic lines of our foreign policy are: First, without a balance there is no reliable peace in the world. We can feel safe because the Atlantic alliance preserves the balance to which we have contributed our full political and military weight to the scales of the West.

Second, though the balance is a necessary condition of peace, it is not a sufficient condition. Therefore peace also must be safeguarded by a policy of arms limitation and cooperation. Military security and detente policy--I quote the Harmel report of 1967--for more than a decade have been the two centerpieces of the alliance's security concept. We will continue our policy of cooperation with our Eastern neighbors in the interest of a peaceful development in Europe and the future of all of the German people.

Third, the European Community remains for us an indispensable basis of peace, freedom, social and economic progress. It, too, serves the balance.

And fourth, with our policy of equal partnership we will help safeguard in the long run the political, economic, and cultural independence of the Third World countries.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is only in the Atlantic alliance that the FRG finds its security. It is this security which enables us, in cooperation with our partners, to pursue a successful policy of detente, arms limitation and cooperation with states with other social systems. The centerpiece of the Atlantic alliance remains the partnership with the United States, which is in accordance with common vital interests. This partnership is also based on common value concepts which were developed for the first time by the French, formulated more than 200 years ago by the founding fathers of the United States and have belonged to German social democracy since 1848 at least. [applause]

In constant and fruitful contacts between Germans and Americans a friendship has developed in the past 35 years which now is deeply rooted. This has also been fully confirmed by the talks Federal Minister Genscher and I held in Washington last week with President Carter and with President-elect Reagan. Our visit took place at the right time in the transition period. On the basis of detailed talks with President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, I was in a position to meet the future president and his advisers, being fully informed also about the views of our most important European partners. We met many old acquaintances and some old friends. We were impressed by the friendly reception, and I am grateful for having had an opportunity to exchange views with the new president and his aides. [applause]

Jointly with our partners in the alliance we are working toward achieving in arms control negotiations with the East a stable military balance on as low a level as possible, so that the arms race will be decelerated and the burden of arms costs will be reduced. Mankind might well arm itself to death if it is impossible to halt the arms race. This is why the negotiations of the great powers on the limitation of strategic weapons are of central importance.

We advocate with emphasis the continuation of the SALT process. I am happy to report to the Bundestag from my dialogue with Governor Reagan that his considerations point in the same direction.

We welcome the fact that on 17 October this year talks were opened between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear medium-range weapons. Our alliance's two-part decision of December last year created the prerequisites for these talks. We adhere to both parts of this dual decision. The West must modernize and strengthen its own potential in Europe in view of the dangerously increasing Soviet superiority in the field of Eurostrategic weapons, yet just as important is that we want mutual limitations in this field.

In the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced troop reduction in Central Europe we, along with our alliance partners, pursue an early interim agreement. We adhere to the process which has been initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and through the adoption of the Helsinki Act.

At the current followup conference in Madrid the federal minister of foreign affairs has made it clear that the Final Act in all its parts must be the guiding line for the action of all participating states, especially in difficult times. This is the basis on which we want to do our building. Detente cannot be a one-way street. As far as we Germans are concerned, the observance of the declaration of principles and humanitarian alleviations for the people are of equal importance.

We support the French proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe which should agree on confidence-building measures for the entire European continent. We would also like to see a European energy conference take place.

A word concerning the Bundeswehr, which can be strengthened considerably in case of tension thanks to our conscription and thanks to well-trained reservists. In this way we make our contribution toward the common defense. Our volunteers, conscripts, and professional soldiers mark our defense contribution by their attitude toward our democratic state of justice and by their readiness to serve. Through their military service they contribute to the balance and thus contribute to peace, making sacrifices for the sake of the community. [applause]

In 25 years the Bundeswehr has found its firm place in our community, just as it has found recognition. Therefore many soldiers fail to understand why, and deem it alarming--and I am very shocked too--that they are burdened in their compliance with duty through attacks and through their oath being ridiculed. [applause] The Bundeswehr is marked by a democratic tradition and not by a militaristic tradition. [applause] Tradition must not be at odds with the fundamental values of our society, nor is this the case. [applause]

But it is desirable that tradition ally the Bundeswehr and the people. Forms of expressing traditions are ties to periods of time, and for this reason we are prepared to debate the forms. [applause] But the debate must not be misused as a vehicle for attacks on the Bundeswehr and the alliance. [applause]

We take care of our soldiers and their social welfare. We wish to strengthen the position of the elected shop stewards in the rank and file. We intend to increase the pay of the soldiers. We are aware of the problems of the age structure of the professional soldiers and the backlog in promotion slots.

A thorough modernization in the past 10 years has strengthened the efficiency of the Bundeswehr. What we have now are modernly equipped, well-trained armed forces with a high level of action readiness, armed forces which are considered exemplary in NATO.

Our defense expenditures contain an especially high investment share because we have an army of conscripts. Our defense expenditures during the past 10 years increased by just about a real 3 percent a year on the average. We undertook to endeavor for an identical increase in the future as well. We will live up to our commitment.

Civil defense is part of the overall defense. Many thousands of voluntary helpers are doing an important service.

Security and stability in Europe, ladies and gentlemen, are being increasingly affected by crises in the Third World. Thus it is all the more important that we in the alliance coordinate our activities and contribute toward the full application of the instruments of crisis management of the United Nations.

The preservation and enhancement of the European Community remains a central task of our policy which does not lose sight of the goal of European integration.

During the past 4 years we elected the Parliament directly for the first time, we created the European currency system, we solved the internal crisis over the British budget contribution, we counteracted tendencies toward protectionism, we have enhanced the external relations of the Community considerably, especially in the North-South relationship, we negotiated Greece's accession and finally we got negotiations with Spain and Portugal going.

The balance sheet of accomplishments by the European Community also includes political, that is foreign policy cooperation. In that respect the governments can proceed from 10 years of experience in intensive coordination and joint diplomacy in making a growing contribution to world political crisis management. On the whole the European Community has made good headway. On the other hand, it also has considerable problems.

In European agricultural policy the Federal Government, in view of the growing structural surpluses, will expressly advocate the implementation of principles of market economy more strongly than heretofore. [applause] This means a careful price policy which primarily must be aimed at the restoration of the market balance. It means that surplus production must be reduced through producers sharing in financing the surpluses, and it means that the intervention mechanisms must be relaxed. The Federal Government considers intensified import impediments or aggressive export promotions unsuitable solutions to European Community problems of surpluses. [applause]

Now a few words about financing: No more than 1 percent of the basis of assessment should be passed on to the Community in value-added taxes. [applause] Every member state agreed on that. The French president and the British prime minister recently confirmed it expressly. Therefore in the future the increase in agricultural expenditures must clearly be less than the increase in the Community's income.

Ladies and gentlemen, when 11 years ago the social-liberal coalition initiated its policy of the two German states living side by side based on agreements, nobody had any doubts that we would have to face setbacks, difficulties and burdens on this path. The Federal Government has not been irritated by that at any time. We have stuck doggedly and persistently to our aims in difficult times, too.

Our long-term efforts aimed at improving the situation of Germans suffering from the partition have produced quite a lot. Millions of people have travelled, relatives call each other on the phone, families have come together again, roads are being built to Berlin, trade has developed strongly--these are just some of the results. As a whole we were able to hinder an estrangement between Germans. [applause]

This policy is and remains imbedded in the general policy of balance between West and East. We regret that just a few weeks prior to the Madrid CSCE meeting the GDR took such measures as, for example, the increase in the minimum exchange amount, thus curtailing what had been achieved with regard to improvements for the people. That is a grave setback for all Germans. [applause]

The Federal Government will not accept this. It stands by its aim to improve the situation of the Germans by improving our relations with the GDR. In fact there is no other way. We offer, also with a view to the future, cooperation and development in relations with the GDR. We do not plan to respond to delimitation acts with delimitation acts on our part [applause] because this would just deepen the trenches between Germans and Germans. [applause]

We counterpose our will for cooperation against delimitation. I appeal to all Germans to have the patience and perseverance we need to overcome that present part of the path which is particularly difficult.

Both German states have common responsibilities and tasks. The GDR leadership cannot evade them.

State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and I were able to speak on behalf of all Germans in saying that never again should war emanate from German territory. The normalization of cooperation and the active safeguarding of peace in Europe must include both German states. [applause]

We know the basic differences in the political aims of both states. We want to work toward peace in Europe where the German people will be able to freely decide themselves. The GDR leadership has another aim. We want to keep the awareness of the unity of the German nation alive. The GDR leadership does not. We know that the existing political and ideological antagonisms cannot be overcome through practical cooperation alone, and they must not be obscured. These antagonisms necessarily lead to different legal attitudes on basic problems which, as on the occasion of the conclusion of the Basic Treaty, cannot be solved today. We do not accept mines and automatic firing installations at the border. [applause]

But the significant progress achieved in past years has also shown that these antagonisms must not hinder practical cooperation to the advantage of both sides. I welcome the fact that inter-German trade in the past 4 years has increased 50 percent to about 11 billion. The continued development of the trade and transport relations we want to achieve must naturally be in accord with the development of overall relations.

We are in favor of an intensification of cultural relations with the GDR. The GDR leadership ought to realize that it hurts not just us but also itself by prohibiting its artists from coming to us for a performance. Talks on individual problems must develop into practical negotiations.

The work of our journalists in the GDR has again been subjected to restrictions. I regret such relapses. Factual reports from the GDR serve the interests of both sides. The prerequisite is, however, that the work possibilities of our journalists must not be curtailed but much rather improved.

The Federal Government, here in the Bundestag and in its committees, will continue to be interested in a careful discussion of its German policy. It is prepared to accept suggestions. There are no doubts, however, on the basic direction of its policy.

Ladies and gentlemen, we all have in mind the fate of all Germans, and we are interested in what the Germans think in the GDR. We do not want to tutor the GDR. As before we want to have talks with the leadership of the German Democratic Republic. In view of the situation that has come about, we will have to take into consideration the overall context of our relations. Our political, human and economic involvement is directed at the city of Berlin and its citizens. Thanks to the efforts of the Senat, the businessmen and the workers and employees as well as the Bundestag and the Federal Government, Berlin is fully associated with our economic development. The realization of its own strength and efficiency has clearly gained ground in Berlin vis-a-vis demands for external help. The last economic report by the Senat demonstrates this.

I am impressed by the strength and the variety in the spiritual life of the city, in theaters, concerts, literature and museums. We will continue to cooperate on Berlin with the three powers who grant the security and freedom of the city on the basis of their rights and responsibilities. The Federal Government assumes that the Quadripartite Agreement will be strictly adhered to and fully applied. This serves the interests of all involved, particularly if the world political situation is difficult. [applause] We will also continue to promote the zonal border area.

The social-liberal coalition's Ostpolitik has become a significant element of West-East relations in Europe as a whole. We want to not merely fill the framework of the treaties and agreements, we want to develop them even further.

Readiness for long-term cooperation characterizes our relations with the Soviet Union. I remind you of the statements issued on the occasion of my meeting with General Secretary Brezhnev here in Bonn 2 years ago and this summer in Moscow. These statements also express the interest of the Soviets in cooperation between both German states. The Federal Government wants particularly in difficult times to keep the thread of talks with the Soviet Union from being disrupted.

But we also find that as a result of the events in Afghanistan detente has become more difficult and less secure. These were the words of the German-French statement of February this year. It is also said there, and I quote, that detente could no longer withstand another blow of the same kind. For this reason, with the overwhelming majority of the community of states, we condemn the continued armed intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and we demand the complete, unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. [applause]

On the basis of our treaties we plan to continue on the road of cooperation with Poland. As before, the humanitarian questions ought to lend themselves to solution. We are watching developments in Poland with attention and sympathy. We do not intervene, but if we endeavor to extend assistance to the Polish leadership, at its own bidding, in overcoming the current economic crisis, we will not allow anyone to denounce this as intervention on our part. [applause]

The Federal Government is seeking cooperation in partnership with the countries of the Third World on the basis of equal rights. We reject any quest for hegemony in the Third World. We recommend the buildup of regional stability and structures of cooperation.

We welcome the opening of China to peaceful international cooperation. We intend to enhance our relations with the People's Republic of China. We will make our contribution to the North-South dialogue for which the so-called Brandt Commission has provided important suggestions.

In the past 2 years we nearly doubled our development aid. In all probability it will increase at double the pace of the increase in the overall budget. Along with France we are currently the foremost donor countries in the world, second only to the United States. What we intend to do in particular is to promote the development of new energy sources, contribute toward the establishment of an independent agricultural base in the developing countries, and we plan to keep our market open for products from the developing countries with which a quarter of our entire foreign trade is done. It is my plan to participate in the conference of heads of governments on North-South issues scheduled for June 1981 in Mexico, and while there I will advocate particularly the view that two challenges must be met which otherwise may well entail human and political catastrophe. They are:

First, today more than 4 billion people live in this world. The number grows by another 60 to 80 million each year, that is to say, by as many people as live in Germany. They will number 6 billion people 20 years from now, and perhaps 10 billion some 30 more years later. It is hard to imagine how 10 billion people can find adequate nourishment, housing, work and a life worthy of a human being. It is necessary to draw conclusions from this finding--today and not just 10 or 20 years from now when it could be too late. [applause]

Second, the oil price explosion has driven the oil bill of the developing countries, which amounted to $8 billion in 1973 to nearly $70 billion in 1980. Some countries, for instance Turkey, in our part of the world, must spend more than half their export proceeds for urgent oil imports. All the development aid given by all Western industrial countries this year is not enough to cover even the increase in the oil bill of the developing countries from 1979 to 1980. Just visualize this order of magnitude.

It is necessary for all countries to help here, the communist industrial countries as well, but above all the OPEC states, notably with direct investments and with subsidies. [applause]

The most important forum for the dialogue between North and South is the United Nations. To this end, too, the United Nations becomes more and more important as the field of work for our foreign policy. Just the other day in a valuable exchange of views with Secretary General Waldheim I had a chance to confirm this--and on that occasion I found out how greatly our contributions toward cooperation in the world organization are appreciated.

We do participate in the efforts for the peaceful solution of conflicts. In the Middle East we propose, jointly with our European Community partners on the basis of the Venice statement, to help in the search for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace solution.

We support the demand for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. In the war between Iran and Iraq we support the endeavors of the Islamic states and of the United Nations for a cease-fire. We reject the racial policy of the South African Republic. [applause] We promote peaceful change and seek dialogue with all political forces in the south of the African continent including the liberation movements. [applause] Jointly with them we energetically continue our efforts to lead Namibia to internationally recognized independence in a peaceful way. [applause]

At this point I would like to appeal once again to the Government of the Republic of Korea to give freedom to the democratic politician Kim Tae-chung. [applause]

It was we, ladies and gentlemen, who in the United Nations and in the European Council took the initiative for a worldwide abolition of the death penalty. [applause] And we took the initiative in the United Nations for international cooperation in preventing new flows of refugees.

What we are seeking is a worldwide agreement on the renunciation of force as an instrument for ensuring peace. We advocate in the United Nations the disclosure of arms deliveries and concretely propose that two registration files be set up with the United Nations: One for the registration of per capita expenditures of states for armament and for development aid and, on the other hand, for registering worldwide arms exports and imports. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I shall now proceed to the tasks in our own country. Compared with the hunger, the acts of violence, the misery in many regions of the world the problems we are facing in our own country appear to be relatively negligible. Out there it is a matter of life or death; here it is a matter of income and of getting ahead. [applause]

But our country demands creative strength in this respect. In order to preserve what we have achieved in the way of welfare, social balance and freedom, one must have the courage to make corrections and gradual improvements. Moreover there must be reforms and changes--modernization.

I will discuss the most important individual problems. First, I will talk about oil.

To become more independent of oil is a decisive economic and technical task we are facing. Without a secure energy supply there will be no economic and social stability, no growth, no domestic or foreign production capacity. [applause]

The second oil price explosion since 1978 has created marks on our national economy which one cannot ignore--increasing costs and increasing prices, foreign trade balance deficit, increasing unemployment.

The higher oil bill deprives the people of a real income of about DM30 billion annually. This deprival of purchasing power cannot be offset with domestic economies.

The war in the Gulf region has drastically demonstrated to us the worldwide energy supply risks. We have full tanks for the coming winter and we have numerous supply sources, but crude oil and natural gas prices as well as supply risks caused by world politics will characterize the entire eighties.

Since 1973 our Federal Governments have dealt persistently with this situation. The aims of our policy are: away from oil; limited development of nuclear energy; development and introduction of renewable energies. This policy is showing its effect. Our supply has always been sufficient. The share of oil in 1973 energy consumption was still 55 percent; this year it will drop below 50 percent. For the first time only 7 percent of our electricity comes from oil-fired powerplants. This is a success for our power generation policy. We will suggest a legal regulation to the Bundestag to eliminate oil completely from power plants. In the long run we also aim for a decrease in gas consumption by powerplants. [applause]

The Federal Government will continue its energy policy based as much as possible on market principles. In the coming year the third implementation phase of the energy program will be presented. The correctness of our coal policy, ladies and gentlemen, the policy we have pursued for the last years and 1 1/2 decades, is obvious today, even to those who did not agree with it at the time. The financial assistance of the Federal Government and of mining laender as well as the power generation regulations have considerably improved the making of our electricity supply more secure. [applause]

But even subsidies for coal meet with financial limits. Steel and coal firms must realize that coke cannot be subsidized in the future as much as it is now. Early this year the Federal Government adopted a coal processing program. The large-scale technical processes call for considerable research and development efforts to achieve profitability and bring the resulting environmental problems, which are considerable, under control. The economy and the state will face great financial tasks.

Broad agreement exists internationally on the necessity for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Federal Government believes that the further development of nuclear energy is acceptable with regard to technical safety. Within a foreseeable future--that is at least for the coming decades--it is necessary for our energy policy. The government is, therefore, for a limited development of nuclear energy--naturally with priority being given to safety. A prerequisite is the guaranteeing of waste disposal. The unchanged basis for this is the decision of the government chiefs of the Federal Government and the laender of September 1979--involving the waste deposits of nuclear powerplants--and the new formulations of the principles of protective waste disposal of February 1980.

The Federal Government will examine together with the laender how licensing procedures for nuclear powerplants can be sped up without permitting safety hazards. The Federal Republic refuses to develop nuclear energy blindly. Nuclear energy must not be thrust on the people; its development calls for a broad democratic consensus. The Federal Government believes that the report by the Bundestag committee of inquiry has made important contributions to a more objective public discussion. [applause]

The Federal Government expects further contributions with regard to more gentle energy sources, if I may put it that way, from solar installations, heat pumps and new inventions as a whole. We will continue to promote such developments. We also count on the cooperation of industry, energy supply enterprises of the laender and communities so as to better exploit waste heat [applause], so that we will not have to consider introducing a waste heat fee and heat conducted over longer distances will be better used. We will examine further possibilities for economizing with an eye on electricity rates.

Ladies and gentlemen, despite world economic difficulties, the number of employed persons in the Federal Republic has increased by 900,000 since 1977, some 900,000 additional jobs. The demand for jobs will increase up to the mid-eighties.

Businessmen, both wage negotiating partners, the governments and legislative authorities in the Federal Government and the laender as well as the Federal Bank will continue to bear joint responsibility for a high degree of employment. We must continue to strive for full employment. There will be not intrusion into the tested wage autonomy. The trade unions have demonstrated that they act with responsibility to achieve full employment. Thanks to all the factors just mentioned, we all are better off than the citizens in most other industrial states. [applause]

Konrad Adenauer and Hans Boeckler knew in 1951 that coresponsibility can be expected only if codetermination has been granted. [applause]

We did well with this awareness. I recall the long crisis in coal mining in the sixties and the fact that we coped with it. I recall the experiences we have had in the steel sector. At no time have codetermination rights resulted in the workers and their trade unions hindering economically necessary reorganization measures. The present concern about the coal-and-steel pool codetermination rights was triggered unnecessarily by one single enterprise.

For solving these problems of the enterprises which fall under the 1951 and 1956 codetermination laws, the social-liberal coalition has agreed on a settlement. It will introduce a bill in due time which envisages the following elements: First, if in an enterprise the conditions for coal-and-steel pool codetermination rights cease to be applicable, the coal-and-steel pool codetermination settlement which to that date was applicable to the enterprise will continue to be effective for 6 years. Second, the trade union representatives on the boards of directors of the enterprises according to the 1951 and 1956 coal-and-steel pool codetermination laws are proposed by the trade unions and are elected in accordance with the procedure applicable to labor representatives who are staff members of an enterprise. [applause]

At this point I will allow myself a personal remark. Despite differing starting positions and targets, the SPD and FDP in the past agreed on solutions leading to the expansion of the codetermination rights of workers. Let me mention the 1972 industrial management law [betriebsverfassungsgesetz] and the 1976 codetermination law. This experience has contributed greatly to the confidence of workers and their trade unions in the social-liberal coalition and the Federal Government. I, too, consider the coal-and-steel pool codetermination rights--and I am talking on my own behalf--as a decisive factor in the extraordinary economic success of our coal, iron and steel industries. Naturally the settlement I announced will also leave wishes unresolved on all sides, but it will have an effect reaching far into the next legislative period and thereby will provide room for further thought. [applause]

Let me also make a personal remark on the postal strike. The Federal Government is a wage partner in the strike of workers and employees of the Bundespost. I will therefore be very brief and welcome the fact that a basis of understanding for ending the strike has been found through tough negotiations.

Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot escape the drain caused by the international economic recession. For us this means a temporary decline of production, possibly a slight increase in unemployment, but also a further decrease in price hikes. Therefore the 1981-82 tax relief law will become effective on 1 January next year. We foresaw it in time and it will become effective at the economically right time. It is also correct that there is hardly a country in the world with unemployment figures and price rises that are as low and real wages and pensions as high as in our country. [applause]

The German oil bill, too, doubled within the past 24 months. It is the main cause of our balance of payments deficit. It is not a serious problem in the short run, because we have high currency reserves and we can also finance the balance on the international capital markets. But because of the deficit the Federal Bank cannot exploit the economic leeway for lowering interest rates. In most of our partner countries prices rise much more rapidly than in the FRG. As a result the interest rates in those countries had to be raised substantially in order to strengthen their currencies; but the high interest rates abroad have also hurt us, given the floating exchange rates. If we reduce our balance of payments deficit the stability lead of the Deutsche mark will fully prevail again as in the past.

We have no reason to be pessimistic. Our economy is healthy and our international competitiveness is intact. This will remain so if we work on the necessary structural changes, on the modernization of our economy. Innovation and structural changes, investments and competition are our big opportunity in this decade. This requires great flexibility on the part of our enterprise managements. The workers must not primarily consider it as a threat but much rather as a chance for the future. Protectionism would be no alternative. This is what we also tell all the others. [applause]

In order to strengthen our innovation potential and our competitiveness, the Federal Government must continue to attach special importance to the furthering of research and development. This holds true above all for fields of particular general economic importance or fields where especially high risks are involved. Based on an efficient science, the innovation potential not only of big enterprises but also of medium and small enterprises must be strengthened and fully utilized. But applied sciences and development are impossible without basic research. The Federal Government affirms the autonomy and self-management of science, but these rights also entail duties on the part of scientists toward the general public. They also have to consider the possible consequences of their work. We want to use new technologies for man, not against him. What the Pole Stanislaw (Letz) meant satirically must not turn into reality. I quote him: He said that technology was about to reach such perfection that man could get along without himself. Scientists must try to find ways and means to make their knowledge clear for society. This is a debt they have to discharge at the creditor's domicile. They have to answer for the quality of their research work and also for the quality of the training of young scientists.

The aviation and space industry, for instance, owes its development in large part to state subsidies. However, the tax payers will not be able to bear this burden forever. Therefore, industry will have to exploit all possibilities for rationalization and more rational organization. [applause]

The federal railroad, too, must exploit all options for rationalization. The payments to the railroad from the federal budget amount to roughly DM14 billion. This is why the profitableness of the railroad must be improved. To this end it will need the cooperation of the transport institutions, especially in the combination of rail and road. Commuter transportation must be further improved. [applause]

I could well visualize that rail transport on the whole will undergo an upward surge because it derives its energy from coal and not from oil. [Schmidt answers an interjection by an unidentifiable deputy: "Why don't you check on what I am saying?"]

I welcome the fact that the number of self-employed has increased again. This shows courage for the future. But middle-class businessmen and professional people must not be driven mad by bureaucratic obstacles. [applause] If impediments and obstacles cannot be eliminated altogether every authority should at least try to make some of the requirements less steep. [applause]

The structural change, ladies and gentlemen, also demands skilled training of the girls and boys who will be working in our economy tomorrow. I expressly thank the managers of the companies, the heads of the training departments, the instructors, and especially the master artisans for having given vocational training to an additional 300,000 young people. [applause] I call on them to make enough training positions available in the next few years as well for the age groups where there was a high birth rate. This is in the economy's own interest lest there be a lack of skilled personnel later.

And I emphasize: Training positions for girls also. [applause] In doing so I particularly address myself to the parents. A girl aged 15 or 16 who is refused vocational training or who is made to believe that this is unimportant for her as a rule cannot ever make up for this disadvantage she has suffered. This is one of the main reasons why actual equal rights for women still lag behind the legally prescribed equal rights. [applause] Equal participation in the world of work and in professional life is and remains a basis for equal rights for women.

On the labor market, and far beyond the labor market, the seriously handicapped require our special attention above all. [applause] State aid cannot replace active solidarity in that respect. This is why I ask company managements and enterprise councils once again to create jobs for the seriously handicapped tailored to their abilities. [applause] You will have heard that 1981 is the international year of the handicapped. The Federal Republic has illustrated its objectives with the program of action entitled Rehabilitation in the Eighties. It will appoint a commissioner responsible for the concerns of the handicapped.

The Federal Government will intensify its efforts to curb illegal hiring and labor. It will continue its efforts toward humanizing jobs, efforts which have been successful up to now. We will implement a standard law on job protection and, in doing so, we will examine whether the legal protection against job termination requires any rewriting.

Pension benefits, ladies and gentlemen, are balanced at the moment thanks to the measures of consolidation. Pension benefits over the past few years have been higher than ever before in Germany. From 1969 to the present pensions increased by a real 45 percent while the net income of active earners increased by a mere real 32 percent, and what I mean by real is after deducting all price increases.

The high level of our old-age benefits is expressed by the high pension level achieved: After a full life's work, after 45 years of insurance, pensions today are well over 71 percent of the comparable net income of active colleagues. Well over 71 percent of the comparable net income of active colleagues, mind you.

In 1981 the increase in the contribution rate by one-half contribution point effective 1 January 1981 remains unchanged, meaning one-fourth percentage point of the gross wages for both employee and employer. The federal subsidy to the pension insurance will be cut by DM3.5 billion. Annuity sharing in the overall benefits is intended as a model for the new regulation of survivor benefits effective 1 January 1985. The minimum shall be the individual's own pension. Furthermore, an additional year spent in raising children will be recognized.

Because matters are still uncertain with regard to data on the costs of the upcoming reforms, quantifying these principles cannot be done before the fall of next year. After 1984, in the adaptation process, equal development of the increase in the expendable income of the wage and salary earners and pensioners will be taken into consideration in line with the financial stability of the pension insurance within the framework of overall economic development.

In the event this objective is to be achieved in such a way that the pensioners, effective 1985, are gradually made to share in financing their health insurance up to 50 percent, based on their pensions--like wage and salary earners--then this health insurance fee shall be collected from all pensioners at an identical rate. The system of pensions in accordance with minimum incomes will be continued beyond 1972 [as heard] excluding part-time work.

Pensioners' health insurance will come under new regulations effective 1 January 1983 in keeping with the provisions of the 21st pension adaptation law. The main orientation points of the new regulations are the following: First, stipulation of the contribution rates for pension incomes from the legal pension insurance in keeping with the provisions of the law just cited, with other comparable annuities in the amount of 50 percent of the contribution rate to pension incomes from the legal pension insurance; second, conversion of the pension increase envisaged under the 21st adaptation law for the purpose of guaranteeing equitable burden sharing into a corresponding pension subsidy.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have just discussed at some length and probably not in a comprehensible way for many of you, details on financial security for the elderly, and I would like to add that I am just as perfectly aware that as far as old people are concerned politics should not be restricted solely to material well-being. [applause] Financial security is indispensable, but by the same token society must be aware that nobody can buy himself out of his commitments toward older fellow citizens with money. The elderly are members of our families, members of our society, they belong in the midst of our society. [applause] For this reason we welcome every effort and endeavor aimed at allowing an individual to have ties with other generations, to make it possible for them to lead a sensible and active life.

I very much welcome that the coalition factions intend to immediately introduce a bill on social insurance for independent artists and writers, introduce it unchanged, so that it will finally come into force. [applause]

The Federal Government will reintroduce the hospital financing bill with a concentration on curtailing costs. I hope for the cooperation of the federal laender. Dental prosthetics as well as medication are to be incorporated in the cost decreases concept.

A word about environmental protection: Insight into ecological relationships and the decision to upset these relationships as little as possible leads in environmental protection from the elimination of damage to the avoidance of damage. The principle remains valid that those who cause damage must eliminate it. The preservation principle, however, will gain significance--damage must not be done at all.

Great damage has been healed in the seventies, damage done to the landscape, to rivers and the air. In the past 10 years 40,000 illegal garbage dumps have been eliminated on the basis of our bill, my dear colleagues. In the past 5 years the lead air contamination in our cities has been cut by about 50 percent on the basis of our legislation. Ecologists and economists should jointly agree on aims, the aims namely of production processes handling raw materials and energy in an economic way, polluting the environment as little as possible.

We need new jobs and the protection of our natural environment simultaneously, we need both things sumultaneously. Man can live only with nature and not as its enemy. We are, therefore, in favor of limiting encroachments on the countryside and for the protection of plant and animal species. I would like to add here that I used the term nature in a generous way, because actually we do not live in natural landscapes but in cultural landscapes, with the exception of the high mountain area and the north German plains, ladies and gentlemen. [applause] A part of the variety of our species was achieved thanks to the cultural landscape, I know that very well.

As regards the protection of nature, the agricultural clause is to be revised and associations' law suits will be introduced as long as they are recognized associations. [shouts, applause]

Protection against poisonous material will be improved with the help of the chemicals bill. In the field of agriculture and food processing, sharper controls will be introduced. A cancer register will also be introduced.

The limits on harmful emissions from vehicles and for noise pollution will be increased. We will again introduce a new traffic noise bill. [applause]

In many cities and communities the successes of our construction policy are seen in many ways such as in the careful preservation of old parts of cities, the preservation of old frame houses and farm houses. The valuable past will be preserved for future generations. We must continue our general efforts aimed at improving living conditions in rural areas.

We must also build more new apartments. Cities and villages must remain comfortable. Children need places where they can play. Bicycle paths are necessary, and not only for children. Kurt Tucholsky once described when dealing with the fact that it is hard to find an ideal apartment what the ideal Berlin apartment should be like: The Baltic Sea in the back and Friedrichstrasse in front. [laughter] That can certainly not be achieved everywhere.

The great majority of our people have more living space and much better equipped living space today than in the early seventies. But one must not be too pretentious either. In cities and densely populated areas single persons, families with many children and foreign workers have great difficulty in finding an apartment. Apartment building policy must be concentrated on these bottlenecks. We want the laender to take over the problem of housing for students.

In order to encourage apartment construction, the Federal Government will improve the procedure for privately financing apartment construction, such as through a simplification of apartment rent comparisons and approval for increasing rents in order to raise the willingness of private investors to invest, such as life insurance companies in particular.

Protection against eviction remains untouched. The tenants' protection against being evicted because of expensive modernization or the turning of rental properties into privately owned condominiums will be improved. The tenants should have the opportunity to modernize their own apartments with the help of their own building loan agreements. [applause]

The Federal Government will gradually introduce more market economy elements into social sector housing construction, so that more apartments can be built despite increased costs. The apartment rent subsidies will remain as a social security issue and they will be increased on 1 January 1981.

We would like to place the direct promotion of social housing construction under the sole responsibility of the laender. That will be negotiated with the laender governments. It will also serve the interests of communities which occasionally have complained--and very rightly--about bureaucratic tutoring by various higher levels.

The promotion of privately owned apartments is an important part of our housing policy. Paragraph 7B of the income tax bill which has a particularly strong effect on construction work in villages and small towns will remain in force--I say this with regard to public discussions. [applause]

We will examine whether we can better help families with children, or how we might make the tax aspects of privately owned dwellings more effective, such as the elimination of negative effects in connection with the promotion of so-called false two-family houses inhabited only by the owner.

A word about increases in the price of land complicating the consturction of new apartments. The instruments of the federal construction bill are to be increased so as to improve the amount of land available for construction and to keep price increases down. We will examine whether and how an increase of the area tax for land ready for construction can improve its availability.

The European Council has a campaign going under the motto "Towns to live in." This means not merely the procurement of apartments, it also includes theaters, concert halls, museums, libraries and universities. Without the towns, art and culture would be in poor shape. In this respect--I appeal to you individually, ladies and gentlemen--the federal capital Bonn, is worthy of the special attention of the whole Bundestag.

The integration of foreigners: Integration means that the foreigners living and working here must be given a status which enables them to feel part of society and to feel at home. This is a very difficult task. Let us show them that we can and want to be good neighbors. [applause] We have 4.5 million foreigners today, with the percentage of workers having declined and the percentage of family members rising. More than 1 million are children under 16 years; over 1 million foreign children are under 16 years old. Every second child was born here. Half of all foreigners have lived here for more than 8 years.

These few figures show that primarily we are dealing with people who want to become acclimated here over an extended period, and many of them forever. We will maintain our freeze on recruitment, and we will see to it that only those who are really persecuted are granted asylum. But to integrate 4.5 million foreigners we need to have apartments worthy of human beings, jobs, better naturalization opportunities and above all concrete aid for the children. If they are left alone, if they grow up in double homelessness, being neither at home where their parents come from nor at home here, if they do not finish school, if two thirds of the young foreigners have to work as unskilled laborers, then all this might result in serious harm, if things were to continue like that. [applause]

We need to have in all the parliaments, including the communal parliaments, the cooperation of all, including all the parties, to counteract any possible animosity toward foreigners. [applause] I want to thank expressly and cordially all those who in the past years have seen to it, mostly in a quiet and patient way, that foreigners have become fellow citizens and friends, in particular the social workers, teachers, fellow workers, shop stewards, clergymen and neighbors. [applause] I thank the incumbent commissioner for the integration of foreigners for his work and his report. The Federal Government will retain this institution becuase it is necessary.

A little story. A teacher in Saarbruecken recently asked her 13-year-old pupils to write down what they would do if they were federal chancellor, and a little Turkish girl wrote--I will read it to you, her spelling is very poor--If I were federal chancellor I would not require dictation exercises for foreign children. Foreign children have many difficulties with the German language.

Naturally we cannot abolish dictation exercises in schools, not even for foreign children, but I think we should thank the teacher for her understanding, because she gave the little Turkish girl a 'B' grade for her essay despite her poor spelling, adding that perhaps she might become federal chancellor, because her spelling in fact was improving all the time. [laughter, applause]

The children of foreigners need much affection in many places and in many schools. It does not make sense to bring only foreign children together in a class where they speak only their own language. [applause]

A word on the Federal Government and the laender: The Federal Government affirms naturally and expressly the structure of three levels as laid down in the Basic Law. Regrettably this structure has been somewhat blurred over the decades. We have reason to doubt whether the present practice of common tasks and other mixed financing, which was introduced in 1969, is sensible and expedient in every respect. At the time, we had a big backlog in hospital beds and new universities, for instance. In practice there is a lot of ineffective double work today, a blurring and mixing of responsiblities regarding tasks and financing, and too much bureaucracy.

Therefore, the Federal Government is striving to reduce the so-called classic common tasks by 20 percent with the aim of limiting them to the necessary core and to disengage them in administrative terms. This will initiate a very difficult process which cannot be terminated in the ninth legislative period alone, but we want to make a start. We intend to have open and constructive talks with the laender governments on a revision of the common tasks and other mixed financing. I am aware that some laender governments consider this disengagement necessary and that some other laender governments are hesitant--either attitude is independent of any partisan shadings.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Basic Law stipulated that necessary expenditures be covered equally by the Federal Government and the laender. In fact, however, the Federal Government is caught in the middle regarding its financial options. On the one hand, its international commitments have grown considerably. On the other hand, the percentage of overall tax revenues going to the Federal Government went down from 54.2 percent in 1970 to 48.5 percent by the end of the decade. The distribution of finances must be rebalanced, not in the interest of the Federal Government but much rather in the interest of the functioning of our state as a whole.

The political functioning of the state as a whole also depends decisively on the responsible cooperation of the highest federal bodies. In the legislative periods since 1969 the impression has frequently emerged that the opposition considered the Bundesrat a substitute for the majority it lacked in the Bundestag. The Bundesrat did not oppose this tendency which is clearly objectionable in terms of the constitution. The 5 October election result has yielded clear majorities for the social-liberal coalition in all the laender, except for the free state of Bavaria. This should give the laender with Christian Democratic governments cause for thought. [applause]

The Federal Government will present for 1981 a draft budget envisaging a roughly 4 percent increase in spending. Net borrowing, which will amount to some DM27 billion, will not be higher than in 1980.

In this way we adhere exactly to the line which we indicated prior to the elections and which the Finance Planning Council recommended on 4 July. Thus what we are doing today is what we announced in the summer. We expect the laender to likewise abide by the recommendations of the Finance Planning Council, recommendations which they themselves helped to adopt.

As far as the federal budget is concerned, this means that we must make considerable cuts and shifts on the payment side, that we must reduce subsidies and other privileges as well as mixed financing arrangements and that we must introduce and accentuate the tax hikes announced as early as in June of this year.

Ladies and gentlemen, anyone who wants to reduce subsidies will run up against the resistance of powerful pressure groups and their lobbies. It takes courage to face them lest the people as a whole suffer harm.

For instance, under the present conditions, subsidizing oil consumption is no longer justifiable anywhere. [applause]

The savings interest rate law will no longer apply to new savings agreements. Housing construction dividends will be cut to 14 percent and the investment period increased to 10 years. The dual promotion of savings deposits under the DM624 law is no longer justifiable and, therefore, will not be continued. We will also eliminate tax privileges for savings banks, public credit institutes, and credit granting cooperatives.

The Federal Government will also introduce bills having the following purpose.

First, increasing the oil tax for gasoline by 7 pfennigs, and for diesel fuel by 3 pfennigs [per liter] not later than on 1 April 1981. This is also necessary in order to discourage oil consumption and oil imports and to ease the burden on the balance of payments.

Second, increasing by the same date the spirits tax by DM3 per liter of pure alcohol.

If I compute these tax hikes for 1 year they amount to DM3.7 billion but are, on the other hand, offset by relief for the taxpayer through the tax package of 1981-82 and through the increase in the children's bonus and the housing allowance in the amount of DM16.4 billion. That is, there are tax hikes in the amount of DM3.7 billion as against tax relief in the amount of DM16.4 billion.

Tax simplification and reduction in red tape remain important goals of tax policy. In this respect the Federal Govenrment counts on the support of the laender, for example, with respect to the so-called tax office solution in the case of the children's bonus. [applause] What I stated here in the Bundestag on 5 July 1979 was this, and I quote. At the beginning of the next legislative period the Federal Government will introduce a bill which provides for the abolition of the motor vehicle tax and a corresponding increase in the oil tax. It will take into account particularly the special problems of the seriously handicapped and of the commuters. It must, however, ensure that it does not lead to another shift of funds from the Federal Government to the laender.

The Federal Government, ladies and gentlemen, insists on this and asks the laender to grant their approval. I am aware that so far they do not intend to grant this approval.

A word concerning the borrowing of public bodies which interested parties during the Bundestag election campaign made to appear like a dangerous state indebtedness. [commotion]

First, the Federal Government is accountable for only half of the borrowing. The borrowing by the laender has been increasing at the same pace for many years.

Second, in an international comparison with comparable industrial states the Federal Republic has nothing to be ashamed of.

Third, from late 1969 to late 1979 the Federal Government borrowed a net total of DM148 billion. Yet during the same period it spent DM230 billion on investments, and it transferred besides more than DM140 billion in investment and budget aid to the laender. [applause]

Fourth, the liabilities of the Federal Government are the result of borrowing due to its responsiblity for the functioning of our economy, employment, and improving the opportunities for future generations. In an identical economic situation the Federal Government would again act just as it acted after 1973. [applause]

Fifth, the siutation today, however, is different from the one following 1973, and it requires different concepts. For this reason the Federal Government has envisaged savings outlays for 1981. Whoever demands a decrease in public indebtedness beyond that will deserve attention only if and when he says just as plainly where else, savings are to be achieved and at whose expense. [applause]

Let me turn to another field, ladies and gentlemen. Our coalition has emphasized vocational training. The reforms and the enhancement of the education sector have been worth while: Never before have we had as many well-trained citizens as we have today. Many children of laborers and others who were formerly underprivileged have been able to utilize openings in higher education which we brought about and overcome the barriers between social strata.

We object to the demands for more state guidance and state selection. We prefer to put our trust in the individual to make a responsible decision. This demands equal chances also for people with low incomes. For this reason we will continue to promote education at a time when expenditures for more than 800,000 pupils and students have increased considerably and limit our financial leeway.

The social-liberal coalition has broken the nationwide barrier of the numerus clausus [selection process for university admittance by high school graduation marks]. It now only applies to a few subjects--but even there it must be abolished as soon as possible. [applause] Even though the number of students doubled during the past 10 years, the further restruction of the numerus clausus would surely have become possible if and when the academic institutions were better and more constantly used, over the whole day--and this day also has an evening--and over the entire year. [applause]

We are all for a competition of the laender in the education sector, but not for a relapse into educational provincialism. [applause] If the ideological dispute of the laender over the recognition of transcripts is at the expense of young people, if a high school graduatefrom Lower Saxony is not allowed to study in Bavaria, then the bounds of commonsense have been exceeded. Grade school [gesamtschule] has proved to be efficient.

Many parents want an integrated school for their children. Parents' wishes must be respected everywhere. [laughter, applause]; everywhere--you failed to applaud, Mr Kohl. We do not want an ideological war in matters of education, but we want plurality, cultural variety, and tolerance also in educational matters, please. [shouts, applause]

There is at present a contradictory discussion surrounding marriage and the family. Some people spread the impression that a sound world exists in the protected happy family. Others pretend that families are dissolving everywhere. This black and white depiction is not in line with our reality.

Our family policy is based on the significance attributed by the Basic Law and the people to the family, namely as the social and cultural center of life. The state must not tutor the the family, but it must protect it. [shouts, applause] Much has been done materially for families in the past years: subsidies for children, increases in these subsidies, bonuses for taking care of children, vacations for mothers and so on. Next year there will again be more money for children and improvements with regard to taxes.

In many spheres equal rights for women are just something that has been put down in print. We will do what we can to really implement these rights, but most of the work must be done by society itself. Work performed by women in the family must be assessed equally highly as their professional work. [shouts, applause] The reverse must also be true: Professional work must be respected as much as in the family. [applause] Women need better opportunities in professional life, they need opportunities to get ahead in firms and institutions, political parties [shouts] and associations. Women disrupting their professional career for family reasons need offers for further education. We will examine whether the situation of women can be improved by an antidiscrimination bill. [applause]

A word about the youth, who are receiving a lot of blame but who I believe must also be recognized and praised. [applause] Those who see only the phenomena of youthful fashions fail to gain a real image of youth, fail to see the variety of character.

The young are not a homogenous group or clique. Maybe a common basic approach can be seen inasfar as one can speak of a certain skepticism vis-a-vis politics. But to the youth and maybe their common basic approach today also belongs the fact that many deal with each other in a more humane way and with more solidarity than many older people believe who do not know. [applause]

Maybe this also includes the willingness to look after the welfare of others. We have seen at Lutheran Church meetings and Catholic Church meetings how many young people have engaged themselves in this work. We know that many young people work hard in youth and social institutions, in homes for the mentally ill and in homes for retarded children. Among them are also many conscientious objectors. [applause] I want to add here that we will continue to pursue a new regulation on the rights of conscientious objection and civil service within the constitutional framework. [applause]

I find it good that many young people are against attributing too much importance to material values. I also find it good that young people look for new and alternative forms of life. I must say, however, that turning one's back totally on society and total withdrawal is most dubious, particularly if one wants to have an unrestricted share in the achievements of society where this is profitable. [applause]

The social-liberal coalition as before will continue to act for the private law character of the press and the public law character of the electronic media, of radio and television. This historically developed media balance once belonged to the basic consensus of all the democratic parties in the Federal Republic. It would be good if the parties of the Bundestag returned to that consensus. [applause]

The future of our media system must certainly be discussed most throughly. The minister-presidents of the laender recently decided to use 20 pfennings of the future increase in radio fees for the financing of cable television pilot projects. Gentlemen, one must clearly realize that the cable system cannot be financed with these contributions. So the question remains who should pay for the cable system you desire. The answer to that question also belongs to the discussion on cable television. [applause]

On this occasion I would again like to add a most personal remark, namely my considerable personal skepticism with regard to the increasing amount of television young people watch and the curtailment of family life by the electronic media, my personal skepticism which I do not want to hide from you. I was happy about the broad agreement I received in this respect from both churches, but I will freely admit that everybody must make his own decision in this respect.

A word about athletics, something which belongs to the most important social forces in this country. There are 17 million members in the 55,000 sports and gymnastics associations of the German Sports Association, with 7 million young people among them. In other words, the German Sports Association is the largest German youth organization. Sports and politics means partnership, it means recognition of the independent position of sports.

The promotion of general sports and particularly of sports for the handicapped remains a high priority task for us. The Federal Government adheres to its promises that no financial disadvantages for major sports will result from the fact that there was no participation in the summer Olympic games.

Let me touch on another issue. Legal policy has brought about important changes. We want as before more justice and freedom for the individual in society. We want to develop our constitutional state and to preserve its liberality. I think we are all convinced that the Basic Law has stood its test. Broad agreement exists among the people on its basic elements.

The Federal Government will examine whether more detailed aims of the state or more legal tasks must be incorporated in the Basic Law.

Wherever the principles of a social state and a constitutional state demand it, we will as before strengthen the position of the weak. In doing this the formal equality under the law will be developed to a meaningful equality--of opportunity, for example, such as the improvement of consumer protection. We adhere to a reform of state liability. We want to better safeguard the rights of authors, artists and photographers.

In criminal matters we will have to find new answers to new forms of crime. We will add to the list of offenses in the field of white-collar crime. Victims of crimes will also in the future be granted our concern and assistance. On the other hand, we will continue our efforts to reintegrate offenders into society. We will introduce the possibilities of release on probation in the case of life imprisonment and expand them for other prison sentences. When it comes to punishments for juvenile delinquency, the educational aspect must be stressed more. Society and the state will have to intensify efforts to save above all young people from drug addiction and to help addicts give up drugs. We will introduce an amendment to the law on narcotics. The liberal nature of our body politic will also have to prove its worth in the law on criminal procedures. We want to revise, among other things, the law on criminal procedures. We will also improve data protection.

We do not want to have extremists in public service, but we also do not want to have opportunists and conformists. We will try to find possibilities, in checking the loyalty of officials to the constitution, to make the principle of proportionality prevail by differentiating the demands according to the different functions. [applause]

As before we will perserve our internal security with a sense of proportion but also with determination. We will resolutely countereact violent extremism and terrorism, no matter whether it comes from the right or the left. We are clearly against any dangerous revival of neonazism in our country. Legislative gaps which have come to light in the prosecution of neonazi activities will have to be closed. [applause]

Foreigners bringing their bloody feuds with them to our country must reckon with our resolute resistance. [applause] We will review at adequate intervals the regulations on fighting terrorism for their efficiency and necessity. Regarding the law on banning contacts, we want to find an arrangement which safeguards the guarantees of criminal procedure in this field to an even larger extent, without diminishing the protection of the person who is threatened by terrorist activities. At this point I want to express our gratitude to the officials of the security authorities of the Federal Republic and the laender. I have confidence in them. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, in our pluralist society faithful Christians of different confessions, Jews, Muslims and people who have lost faith and nonreligious people live together. We respect the religious and ideological convictions of every individual as a part of what cannot be voted on, which means as a part of the sphere that the state must not control, not even by majority decisions.

The churches and religious communities have important tasks. As before, the Federal Government is prepared to cooperate and is prepared to hola d dialogue in particular on those points on which opinions differ. In this respect I refer to my 1976 government statement. Such a dialogue, however, must be based on mutual respect and on respect for the partner's independence. [applause]

In the land where the reformation originated the relationship between the Christian denominations is of special importance. Therefore, I welcome the talks between Pope John Paul II and the representatives of the Evangelical Church of Germany. I appreciate that the pope during his visit directed people's attention to essential things, that he encouraged many. For this he must be thanked; he must be thanked also by those who do not accept his views on every point.

Ladies and gentlemen, the eighties began with many crises in world politics. We feel that peace is fragile. We also feel that people are afraid and insecure. The world has become more complicated than some realized. This is also the reason why there can be no easy or even final answers in politics, nor must politics consider only quantitative success important, neither regarding individuals, nor groups, nor all the people.

Politics must strive for the qualitative implementation of basic rights for every individual for spiritual, human and moral progress. But this cannot be assessed by quantitative standards.

What also must matter is the fact that most people need recognition of what they do with responsibility and solidarity. And difficult times require more solidarity, as you all know. Many solutions of yesterday are no longer suitable today. We need, therefore, to have courage for a renewal. But we also have reason to be optimistic and courageous.

If I may add a personal remark and, as the federal chancellor of a coalition, add a clear work as a Social Democrat, let me say this: The fact that my Social Democratic Party now enters the 15th year of its government activities, that it will work with full responsibility for another 4 years to introduce step by step its specific historical experiences, its basic ideas, its spiritual and social interests gives strength to many of us, to me as well. [applause]

We can all derive pride and confidence from the overall development and all-round consolidation of our democracy. The state and social institutions have proved their worth. They are affirmed by the citizens, which is not the case everywhere in the world, not in all states. The youth look for human values, a large majority of the youth is prepared to commit itself. It is also willing to accept duties, if it recognizes and understands them. We must help the youth understand them. I appeal to young people: Criticize our state, but show your loyalty and your solidarity as well, because this is your state, this is your country and this is your future. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, starting from very different points and positions, if in difficult times we are all open to new ideas, if we look for just solutions, if we act in solidarity, if we do everything in our power for peace, then each of us can look forward to the future with courage. [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONSIDERING ARMS PROGRAM CUTS

DW241127 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article signed Fy.: "Bonn Is About To Make Deep Incisions in the Arms Program"]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Nov--The Defense Ministry is preparing deep incisions into the arms program of the Bundeswehr. It was still impossible Friday to learn the exact dimension and the concrete details, but what is shaping up now is that equipping the air force and the navy with the "Tornado" combat plane, jointly developed by the Federal Republic, Great Britain and Italy, is no longer possible as planned. At least considerable delays seem to be inevitable if the coalition decision is upheld that the promise to increase the defense expenditures by a real 3 percent each year is not to be fulfilled.

The Defense Ministry announced Friday that no final decisions were made at the closed meeting at which Defense Minister Apel met with his ministry's state secretaries and the department heads for budget and arms on Wednesday and Thursday. At the very time Apel and his aides were conferring the chancellor conducted talks in Washington during which a correction to Bonn's attitude to date seemed possible. Thus the participants in the restricted meeting confined themselves to listing and establishing the financial magnitudes of the individual austerity options.

It is now planned to make the decision on the cuts for next year on 10 December. The intention is to establish in Frebruary 1981 what cuts will be necessary in the years to follow. On the question of austerity measures the Defense Ministry confined itself on Friday to examples. Thus the curtailment of the air transport standby unit is under consideration. This standby unit is part of the transport wing and is available to the armed forces, but also to politicians for special flights.

Other considerations include the deactivation of some of the "DO-28" transport planes and a reduction in the number of army bands, of which there are 22 today. People do not deny that the cuts deemed necessary will not be accomplished by means of such rather symbolic measures. Incisions in the arms program are indispensable to achieve this end. The basis of the austerity surveys was the coalition agreement under which the Defense Ministry is to be allotted next year a mere DM620 million more than its allotment this year under the defense budget and the supplementary budget. The actual extent of the 1981 defense budget thus would be DM39.75 billion. This is about 1.8 percent more than in 1980. This growth, however, exists only nominally, because with an inflation rate expected to be 4 percent this would not amount to any real growth but a real shrinkage by about 2.8 percent. To achieve a growth rate of a real 3 percent--with an inflation rate of 4 percent as expected by the experts in the Federal Government--the defense minister would have to have an additional amount of well over DM2.5 billion instead of a sum of DM620 million.

If the amount is DM39.75 billion, not merely a real growth of 3 percent promised to NATO will be ignored, but also the still valid medium-range financial planning envisaging a real 2.1 percent increase. Due to this reduced budget, the Defense Ministry will have a gap of about DM1 billion when it comes to paying for orders and commitments already undertaken. In order to eliminate the gap, so to speak, all individual categories of next year's defense budget will be combed through. Funds for individual areas will be even shorter than heretofore. This pertains to the fields of infrastructure and research and development, which will be cut considerably, as well as to operational costs which are said to be limited "to the absolutely necessary." The ministry spokesman said that under such prerequisites the procurement of large arms systems can be continued, but he expressly limited these statements to the coming year, which suggests that this will no longer be the case in 1982.

The statement by the defense minister indicated that the procurement of the new fighter plane "Tornado" will create the greatest difficulties. It was frankly admitted that the procurement of this plane, which is supposed to be the backbone of the air force in the eighties and nineties, can no longer be financed. An attempt will be made to have the partners, Italy and Great Britain, as well as the producing firms change the contractual agreements. As far as one could gather from the statements of the Defense Ministry on Friday, it is not in a position to finance commitments resulting from valid contracts with the funds in the new and reduced budget.

According to the Defense Ministry statements, the following "special problems" will come about with regard to the "Tornado": In the preparatory talks held by the defense minister with the participants of the closed session on Wednesday and Thursday and talks he had on 9 October and 27 October, it was revealed that production progress of the "Tornado" has been "unexpectedly good." In other words, the planes will be produced and supplied to the Bundeswehr faster than the Defense Ministry thought. But we have been assured that clarity has been achieved this week with regard to the additional amount beyond this year's envisaged "Tornado" budget means of DM1.2 billion. It is clear that an additional DM533 million will be needed this year to pay for the "Tornado" bills. It is also known that in addition to the DM1.75 billion made available by the budget for next year, another DM800 million will be necessary. But these funds do not exist.

In addition, there is a desire to renegotiate the conditions for the production of the fourth batch of "Tornados," orders for which have not yet been placed. The attempt will be made to try to "make changes or an extension" in order to adapt the payments due to the available finances of the Defense Ministry. The ministry realizes that this will make the matter even more expensive. The ministry formulated these facts by saying that it is still unclear whether this extension would lead to more expenditures in the 1981 fiscal year.

The Defense Ministry considers as urgent an agreement with the partners on an "extension" or delay of the "Tornado program." The present ideas, as indicated by the ministry, aim for a prolongation of the production time for 1 1/2 years. It is unknown so far what will be done if the partner countries are not prepared to change the current contracts.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES 'SERIOUS WORRIES' OVER CHAD

NC241300 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 24 Nov (AFP)--The French Government today expressed "serious worries" at the intervention of "important armed elements from abroad" in Chad and said it was in touch with African governments over the war in its former colony.

The arrival in Chad of these foreign elements "brings a new dimension" to the war, a Foreign Ministry statement said. This new dimension, it said, "entails increased risks in Chad, is causing numerous victims among its population and threatens the stability of the region."

"France is in touch over this matter with African states which are, like itself, worried by the worsening of the situation. It will take particular account of their reactions," the statement said.

The statement was seen as a clear reference to the presence of 3,000 to 4,000 Libyan troops in Chad reported on Thursday by an American military source in Washington.

CABINET COMMUNIQUE ON BARRE YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

LD240933 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 p 12

[Excerpts] The cabinet met on Wednesday, 19 November 1980, at the Elysee under Mr Giscard d'Estaing's chairmanship. At the end of the meeting the following communique was issued:

Mr Barre in Yugoslavia

The premier reported on the official visit he made to Yugoslavia from 12 to 14 November. During this visit he had talks with the authorities of that country.

These talks revealed the broad convergence of views which exists between Yugoslavia and France on major international issues of common interest to the two countries, whether it be East-West relations, the conflicts in the Near East and Middle East or the dialogue between developed and developing countries. The two prime ministers agreed in particular to step up contacts between the two countries with a view to the resumption of North-South dialogue.

The prospects for extending bilateral economic cooperation were also examined in detail by the two government chiefs and by the two foreign trade ministers. The premier announced that France's support for the Yugoslav stabilization plan would take the form of a $150-million loan granted by three French banks. This support will continue to be given in future in forms yet to be decided.

Interesting prospects were brought to light for a contribution by French enterprises to Yugoslavia's economic development in many sectors such as energy, transport, and the food industry.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic accepted an invitation to make an official visit to France.

TRUDEAU, LEADERS CONFER; STATEMENT ON QUEBEC ISSUE

LD251040 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Pierre-Elliott Trudeau has ended his visit to France. The Canadian prime minister had meetings yesterday with Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre, and they mainly discussed the major international problems.

The question of Quebec was dealt with for 5 minutes only. As you know, Canada is shortly due to attend the Francophone conference in Dakar, and there is disagreement between the Canadian federal authorities and the government of Quebec, which wants to be represented independently. There is no question of this, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau said: [Begin recording] If you are asking will Quebec be present at Dakar, yes, Quebec will be present. It will be present through its authorized government, in other words, the national government, the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government which I am heading holds a majority in Quebec, if I am right, at any rate up to half. The government I am heading has obtained 67.8 [percent] of the votes in the national elections in Quebec, which is much more than Mr Levesque or any provincial leader in Quebec. This is what I have obtained, if I remember correctly. So what is Quebec? Quebec, in international questions, is my government, and you ask me if it will be present at Dakar. Yes, if we are at Dakar, Quebec will be present, because we are there, we, the Canadian Government. Canada is a bilingual country. Who will be the members of the delegation? That is for us, the Canadian Government, to say. [end recording]

LE MONDE ON POSSIBLE NEW EAST-WEST STRATEGIC BALANCE

LD241131 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Michel Tatu article: "6 Percent, 3 Percent or Less?"]

[Text] One swallow does not make a summer, but official circles in France are wasting an opportunity to crow. France is the only country in the Atlantic alliance which is not part of the integrated defense system and therefore does not feel bound by the promise made by all the other allies in 1978 to increase their defense budgets by 3 percent per year in real terms, but it is also the only country which is keeping that promise, except for the United States, Canada and ...Luxembourg. France's defense budget is up 18 percent for 1981 which, even taking into account the expected inflation rate of at least 12 percent, is well above the fateful 3 percent threshold. The other allies, however, are now irritating Washington by what is seen on the other side of the Atlantic as a new and serious evasion of responsibility after the stalling over the Olympic games and sanctions against Iran and the USSR.

The pressures brought to bear by the Americans over the past few days have probably had some effect. The Germans have promised to increase their budget (the original draft made provision for almost no real increase next year, which, moreover, is in keeping with the zero growth in gross domestic product); the British maintain that, after having attained the 3 percent increase in 1980, they will "not be far off" in 1981. The Italians have also promised to do their best, but nobody seriously expects them to attain the 3 percent mark in view of their high inflation rate. The Dutch, Belgians and Danes, however, simply admit their inability to keep their promises. The Danes, who are calmly planning to freeze military funds at their present level until 1985, are the particular targets of the warning issued by one of the U.S. envoys to Brussels: In the event of aggression why should the United States help countries whose military effort is so weak that any reinforcements would arrive on the spot too late?

Economic difficulties, galloping energy costs and inflation rates are the arguments most frequently put forward to back up this evasion of responsibility but they do not explain everything. Either you admit that the Soviet defense effort justifies an additional sacrifice or you do not believe that argument. However, it must be admitted that those who choose the second alternative have lost a great deal of ground in the past few years. Pacifism does, of course, survive--in its isolationist and romantic form in Britain, as is shown by the gains made by the leftwing within the Labor Party, in its neo-Poujadist form [reference to rightwing movement among small storekeepers organized by Pierre Poujade in 1956] ("what is the use of defending ourselves?"), in the Netherlands and Denmark, and finally in a watered-down ideological form ("detente with the East must take priority, let's not provoke the Soviets") in the leftwing of the West German SPD.

However, aside from what one sarcastic observer described as this "European area of Finlandization" a consensus has been established almost everywhere on the reality of the threat: The U.S. figures on the constant increase in Soviet military spending (around 5 percent per year in real terms over the past 15 years) have been confirmed by the appearance of several generations of missiles, the SS-20 missile and the Backfire bomber in the Red Army, and by the addition over the past 12 years of 1 million men and 5,000 tanks to the Warsaw Pact forces, which were, moreover, already superior to NATO forces in all those categories.

Over this time, however, both before and after the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan, the United States has been forced to turn its eyes toward the Persian Gulf and to build up forces there, some of which have been taken from the U.S. forces in Europe. In keeping with the "division of labor" principle put forward by the Europeans themselves, the Europeans have been asked to "fill the gaps," particularly in the sphere of naval presence (a U.S. aircraft carrier has left the Mediterranean to take up a permanent position in the Gulf approaches) and in logistics. European civilian air companies, for instance, should be able to make up for the additional load placed on U.S. transport capabilities by the mobilization in Southwest Asia. However, as a U.S. official noted, "the matter is being discussed but little is being done."

This reveals an unexpected consequence of the quarrels between the French and their allies over "Atlanticism." Faced with the same danger, the country which has chosen to remain independent in security matters is making its own decision on what effort is necessary, knowing that it must assume its responsibilities alone in the event of conflict. The country which has chosen to take the alliance as its top priority, however, leaves it up to a country which is stronger than itself to take the essential steps. The model pupil of the Atlantic class has turned into a dunce--although he had never ceased to be a dunce; people had simply forgotten that it was not the U.S. teacher but the Soviet examiner who was setting the questions.

Nonetheless, the U.S. teacher himself is going to take a sterner line. "If Mr Reagan announces an increase in the defense budget of more than 6 percent in real terms and the Europeans decide on an increase of less than 3 percent," the same American remarked, "this will produce a very serious situation for the alliance." There is no longer any doubt that the Pentagon's funds, which are already up 5 percent in real terms according to President Carter's present plans, are going to be increased further. For the 1981 budget alone, which is already being implemented, Defense Secretary Brown is going to ask for an additional $1 billion. Mr Tower, the Republican senator who is going to head the Senate Armed Forces Committee (unless he becomes Pentagon chief, as is also possible), is talking of an additional $3 billion and a group of experts in Reagan's team is going so far as an additional $25 billion to $37 billion for 1981 alone. As for the 1982 budget, which will be presented by the Carter administration just before the transfer of power, it will very probably be over $200 million [as published] (the fact that the initial turning point of $100 billion was only passed in 1977 gives some idea of the speed of the increase).

If the Carter administration does not do that, Mr Reagan can be relied upon to give the necessary boost. The future president may well have promised to curb state spending, cut taxes and balance the budget but, according to Mr Tower, this last objective "is not priority number one." Among the programs which will certainly be reexamined by the Republicans, we should mention the construction of a penetration bomber based on the B-1 project abandoned by Mr Carter in 1977; speeding up deployment of the MX mobile intercontinental missile (so that 200 missiles are operational in 1986 and not in 1989, as previously planned); the deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe, which is now very probable; and, finally, stepping up research into laser weapons within the context of a new effort to set up an antimissile defense system. It should be recalled that the United States has never used the opportunity provided by the treaties to protect their offensive missiles by an ABM network.

The philosophy behind this new effort is already clear. The concepts of "parity," "sufficiency" or "overall equivalence" which were in force under past presidents will be replaced under Mr Reagan by the concept of a "safety margin." Although the future president has not been very explicit on this subject, one of his supporters, retired General Graham, who is joint chairman of the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," expanded on it openly in a recent issue of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: Since the Soviets, by definition, have the military initiative, he explains, parity between the two superpowers' arsenals would mean superiority for them. "The United States must be able to absorb a first strike and remain capable of defending itself. That requires superiority."

This idea is not as incompatible with the arms limitation process and negotiations with Moscow as it might seem. The starting point for this argument is what could be called the idea of the Soviet "maximum effort" in the defense sphere: As Mr Voslenskiy explains, after many others, in his book "Nomenklatura," the Kremlin is bound to seek superiority over the capitalist world--even if it does not achieve it, that is its goal--and consequently to place everything which comes to hand at its army's service; it is already spending all it can and this effort will continue whatever the other countries do. Spending will not, therefore, be reduced as a result of possible arms limitation agreements but will not be increased, either, since the maximum burden at least in peacetime has already been imposed on an economy which, with the rigid structures of the present system, will continue to be weak.

The only result which we can hope for from the Soviets therefore is to prompt them, either by new arms programs or by limitation agreements in certain spheres, to divert from one sector of the military apparatus to another spending which cannot be reduced and is at the maximum level: for instance, from the offensive to the defensive sector, from the construction of new warheads to the construction of large numbers of silos and so forth--all of which will possibly be less "destabilizing" for the West. The Kremlin is already using the SALT negotiations to curb the U.S. programs which worry it most, and that is why there is reason to think it will finally agree to modify the SALT II treaty, if only to keep the process on course. Washington could do likewise but on the basis of energetic programs which will present its partner with faits accomplis, not by hoping that its partner will transfer the resources released to civilian spending, as it is saying it will in public.

Another factor is contributing to the rapid acceleration in the race. The idea of the "window of vulnerability" which will appear in the strategic balance, to the West's detriment, between now and 1986 is based on two observations: The U.S. Minutemen are vulnerable until they are replaced by the MX missiles, beginning in 1986 (according to Mr Carter's timetable), and the SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers being deployed at a rate of more than 50 units per year for the former and 30 for the latter will only be countered by the U.S. medium-range weapons deployed in Europe as from 1984; the modernization of NATO's conventional forces will take several years to catch up with the similar effort which the Warsaw Pact has been making since at least 1968. However, all these Western programs will go further than their initial objective and will place the Soviets in a position of weakness toward the end of the decade: For instance, the MX missile will make all Soviet ground-based weapons vulnerable, and these now comprise three-fourths of Moscow's nuclear arsenal--in other words, a much higher proportion than the Minutemen in the U.S. defense system.

Will the Soviets not therefore be doubly tempted to use the "window of vulnerability" they now have to launch, if not an open aggression, at least an intimidation offensive enabling them to reap some political gains before the balance is tipped against them, toward the end of the decade? No responsible leader can take such a risk lightly and that explains the feverish nature of the present preparations. Nobody wants to see 1984 become as fateful a date in mankind's history as it has been in literature.

POLLS TAKEN ON PRESIDENTIAL RACE; RESULTS ANALYZED

LE FIGARO Findings

LD241013 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Charles Rebois report: "72 Percent of the French People Believe Giscard Will Win"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand will have to overcome a big handicap before he can hope to cause anxiety to Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the second presidential election ballot. The announcement of his candidacy has not caused any upheaval among public opinion. In October it was believed that he would obtain 43 percent of the vote; in November, it is assumed that he would obtain only 41 percent compared with Valery Giscard d'Estaing's 59 percent. This is the main conclusion to be drawn from our [LE FIGARO-SOFRES] second opinion poll on the way the electorate intends to vote on 26 April and 1 May.

The inquiry, which was held from 6 through 13 November, took into account the latest events concerning the race for the Elysee: Michel Rocard's withdrawal and Marie-France Garaud's candidacy.

On the left, there is no longer any unknown quantity in the equation since the two main candidates have stated their intentions.

By indulging in a no-holds-barred duel, Francois Mitterrand and Georges Marchais have given an unexpected turn to the debate. However, is the question of the presidential election really what matters most in their confrontation? The Communists and the Socialists have been settling an old quarrel which goes back to the origin of Marxism, the very quarrel which existed between them as long ago as the 1920 congress in Tours.

The leadership of the left is their main--you could say, their only--objective. Consequently, in the sphere of electoral strategy no attention is being paid to the second ballot. Only the results to be achieved in the first ballot are deemed to be of any significance. Will Francois Mitterrand or Georges Marchais come first on 26 April? If he is candidate--and he undoubtedly will be--the outgoing president will represent only a secondary target since he will be out of reach.

However, 5 months before the election it seems that Francois Mitterrand will be handicapped even in the first ballot. According to our opinion poll, he would obtain only 10 percent of votes if the election took place now. In November [as published] he would have obtained 19 percent and Michel Rocard 24 percent. Obviously, public opinion has misunderstood what took place within the Socialist Party the other week.

As a result of losing one point Francois Mitterrand has been placed within Georges Marchais' reach, since the latter obtained 17 percent. This means that the Communists' claim that they could come second and compete with Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the second ballot is not completely gratuitous.

Let us consider it, however, as an unlikely hypothesis. One of its consequences would be that the president would be assured of a triumphal reelection. But democratic debate would gain nothing by this. In any case, Francois Mitterrand could improve his position once the wounds inflicted as a result of Michel Rocard's elimination have been healed.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, it is obvious that this elimination works to Valery Giscard d'Estaing's advantage. According to opinion polls, he will obtain 35 percent of the vote in the first ballot. If the deputy for Yvelines had maintained his candidacy, Giscard d'Estaing would have obtained only 32 percent.

Contrary to a very widely held opinion, Michel Debre's candidacy is more har ful to the outgoing president than to Jacques Chirac. If the deputy for Reunion were to withdraw his candidacy, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's score would reach 38 percent whereas the RPR chairman would gain only 2 points (obtaining 13 points instead of 11). However, as was already noted in October, the sphere of Gaullist influence gains ground whenever the number of Gaullist candidates increases.

Jacques Chirac's chances remain slight. They are even tending to diminish whereas those of Michel Debre are increasing. This probably results from the fact that Marie-France Garaud has become a candidate. President Pompidou's former adviser is starting the race with 2 percent. This is not a negligible score considering the small means at her disposal. It appears that her candidacy has caused no harm to Michel Debre. However, it could prove prejudicial to Jacques Chirac's interests.

All this information, however, may have to be revised. In fact, 35 percent of the people questioned have stated that they could still change their mind between now and the election. Even the undecided no longer belong to the same political group. The announcement of Francois Mitterrand's candidacy has given the Socialist Party a new impetus. On the other hand, the number of undecided people in the UDF and RPR has increased as a result of Michel Rocard's withdrawal. This seems to confirm the view that the deputy for Yvelines could have bitten into the majority electorate.

What does it all matter?--it will be asked--since 72 percent of the French people believe that Valery Giscard d'Estaing will succeed himself and since this forecast has been gathering strength month after month (it was 62 percent in October), especially within the RPR, where a legalist reflex has increasingly been prevailing, a reflex which anyway is being confirmed in all parties, including the Communist Party, to various degrees.

As far as preferences are concerned, they express much more nuanced feelings: 32 percent of the voters want Valery Giscard d'Estaing to win compared with 27 percent in October. Just a remark: This five-point increase has been achieved since Michel Rocard's withdrawal. Within the Socialist Party the proportion of Francois Mitterrand's supporters has increased from 25 percent to 63 percent without, however, his winning over all Socialist voters who formerly supported the deputy for Yvelines.

You will find it easier to understand the divergence between forecasts and preferences if you realize that a candidate's competence and experience are the qualities which count most in the French people's opinion. This criterion favors the outgoing president, irrespective of people's assessment of the results of his 7 years in office.

This picture of the electorate 5 months before the election will certainly have to be adjusted--43 percent of the people interviewed have not yet realized what will be at stake during the election. Many can see only its folkloric aspects. For instance, 62 percent believe that it is a good thing that there are many candidates. Such an attitude would be disconcerting if it were not inspired by a sound reflex. Democracy has its limitations, among which is the fact that everybody can express his opinion. However, the time for serious matters will come.

LE MONDE Report

LD241517 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 p 42

[Text] PARIS-MATCH has published the results of an opinion poll carried out by Public S.A. on 13 through 15 November among 1,000 people, asking--6 months before the presidential election--how they intend to vote. According to this inquiry, Mr Giscard d'Estaing would win in the second ballot by 57 percent (instead of 40 percent) for Mr Mitterrand. According to the various possibilities envisaged, in the first ballot Marchais could obtain 15-16 percent of votes, Chirac between 11 and 14 percent, Debre between 5 and 10 percent, Mrs Garaud between 4 and 6 and the ecology candidate 6 percent.

UK'S THATCHER MEETS PRESIDENT PERTINI, ENDS VISIT

AU241600 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 24 Nov (ANSA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met here today with Italian Head of State Pertini and later went to the Vatican City for a meeting with Pope John Paul II as she wound up a brief visit for talks concentrating on the upcoming summit of EEC leaders in Luxembourg.

At the meeting with Pertini, Mrs Thatcher was accompanied by her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani was also present. Sources at the Vatican described her 45-minute session with the Pope as "of a private nature." Before the audience, she also met with Cardinal Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli.

As the British prime minister took her plane back to London, sources at Pertini's office said she had voiced her own and the British people's solidarity for the earthquake that hit southern Italy last night. The meeting with the Italian president was not attended by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo as protocol usually requires because he has been in the earthquake zone since late yesterday evening.

DEATH TOLL FROM EARTHQUAKE EXCEEDS 1,000

LD242318 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Summary] According to unofficial calculations on the basis of data collected by the general command of the carabinieri, the number of dead from the earthquake is over 1,000. This is over an area of over 20,000 square kilometers with a population of about 6 million. Figures change from hour to hour as rescuers dig in the rubble. There are many missing: entire families have left the disaster area in panic and despair. The number of homeless runs into tens of thousands.

A few figures give an idea of the extent of the disaster: 50 dead in Avellino and 30,000 homeless; (Casalza Irpina) is said to have 200 dead and 90 percent of the village has been destroyed; in Balvano, 199 bodies have so far been recovered. In Salerno Province 4 villages have been almost totally destroyed and over 2,000 people are missing; the provisional figure for the number of dead is 400.

The railroads in the earthquake area are not functioning, but the Rome-Naples-Battipaglia service has been restored.

POLICE BREAK ELECTRONICS ESPIONAGE RING

NC221540 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 22 Nov (AFP)--Italian police today arrested nine electronics technicians on charges of espionage. The nine men, all employees of the Rome-based Selenia electronics and radar manufacturing firm, were caught red-handed by Italian secret service agents as they were preparing to sell blueprints of a new type of radar. It was not immediately known to whom the plans were to have been sold.

The investigation leading to the arrest of the nine was opened two weeks ago by Italian SISMI (military counter-espionage) operatives when the Selenia technicians made contact with a naval officer, the supposed go-between who was to offer their radar blueprints to any interested foreign nation. The officer, Lt Cdr Giorgio Balestieri, pretended to accept and informed Selenia security and the secret service of the scheme.

He then set a date to meet the technicians at a Rome hotel room, telling them to bring the blueprints and the names of their partners. When the nine showed up to clinch the deal, they were arrested.

The new radar system which the technicians had hoped to sell is currently in production at the Selenia factory. Negotiations toward selling the patent to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United States are now underway.

Upon searching the homes of the nine technicians, police uncovered portfolios filled with photocopies and sketches of other Selenia equipment. The nine face prison terms ranging from 15 years to life.

The Selenia company, a member of the state institute for industrial reconstruction, is the largest military electronics firm in Italy, with a turnover of 137 million dollars last year and a staff of 6,200. Selenia manufactures various types of electronics equipment, from radar to Aspide missiles and interception and jamming systems, from underwater detection systems to parts for satellites. The firm, which exports products to a dozen countries, has its main factories in the Rome and Naples regions.

PCI'S BOLDRINI DISCUSSES CONTROL OF NATO MISSILES

LD241121 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 16 Nov 80 pp 1, 18

[Vera Vegetti interview with PCI Directorate member and Senate Defense Committee member Arrigo Boldrini: "We Are the Land of a Thousand Nuclear Warheads"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome--[Question] Will the cruise missiles pose any particular problems from the civil defense angle?

[Answer] Any new weapons system requires highly specialized personnel, supplies systems, maintenance, and so forth. The particular problem in this instance is the following: Who will install and manage these services for the cruise missiles? We? The Americans? NATO? Obviously, depending on the answer to this question, new political, legal, security and other questions arise. But these are not the only problems....

[Question] What are the other problems?

[Answer] The very serious problem of the secret agreements that will have to govern the new bases. Like it or not, secret agreements have to be reached in military strategy and when these multiply, as in Italy's case, there is a trend toward a dangerous "philosophy" of secret agreements, which poses a threat to the country's democratic life, no less.

[Question] Could you cite an example of this?

[Answer] Certainly. The La Maddalena base for nuclear powered submarines in Sardinia is governed by secret agreements with the Americans. The bases established in the fifties in Puglia for the nuclear IRBMs are covered by agreements so secret that apparently not even the then president of the republic Giovanni Gronchi was informed of them. Some democratic supervision! Here is a real restruction of democracy, moreover in a field as delicate as that of peace or atomic war!

[Question] There was talk, in connection with the cruise missiles, of a "dual key", that is, of the Italian Government's direct participation in decisions regarding the possible future use of the new missiles. Do you believe that the Italian Government has pressed this demand? What is your opinion?

[Answer] Hitherto this too has remained an unanswered question. All that is certain is that (and I quote former Defense Minister Ruffini) "the cruise missiles belong to the United States" and that the Italian Government accepted NATO's decision blindly as far as everything affecting possible controls on the management of the bases is concerned. Someone wrote a few days ago that control of the launch bases will be in Italian hands and that Italy could have what is no better defined than a "right of veto" over the use of the new missiles. But how? Which institutional body would be responsible for this control? The Supreme Defense Council? The government? The prime minister? And how would Parliament be able to exercise its own right os supervision? These are questions which I have already put to the defense minister but which have remained unanswered. They represent unresolved uncertainties regarding the dangers facing the country following another stage in the arms race.

BERLINGUER CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES FROM EEC

LD241347 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Nov 80 p 1, 18

[Arturo Barioli report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 19 November address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg: "Berlinguer Proposes New European Initiatives"]

[Excerpt] Strasbourg--The need for EEC Europe to assume a new role on the international scene and to promote initiatives that will help resolve the most tragic world problems was asserted yesterday by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer in the European Parliament. The PCI secretary general was speaking in the debate following the annual report on political cooperation delivered by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Thorn, of Luxembourg.

"This debate," Berlinguer began, "is taking place at a time in international life when there seems to be a more inalienable need than ever for Europe and more particularly our community to take on a new role. I do not believe this was reflected in Chairman Thorn's report--a diligent and deeply considered report, but one lacking pointers and proposals equal to the level of our responsibilities.

"Indeed, hitherto political cooperation among the EEC countries--that is, the efforts to bring about joint foreign policy stances and initiatives--has not been equal to the requirements imposed by the very gravity of the state of international relations and of the vast problems that the world now has to tackle. A few steps and a few attempts have been made recently, but we are still a long way from not only a joint foreign policy but also an effective coordination of initiatives.

"Without this there is little point in lamenting, as some do, the fact that this or that country is prompted to adopt its own initiatives. Indeed, we believe that some of these initiatives--especially in the situation that has come about following the Sovier intervention in Afghanistan and the policy of reprisals--have helped to keep open the paths to a resumption of East-West dialogue, which has had repercussions both in Europe itself (as we have been, for instance, in the prudent stance adopted by many governments and political forces with respect to the crisis that has come about in Poland) and in U.S.-USSR relations, at least regarding the opening of negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe.

"But of course," Berlinguer continued, "These initiatives would have had much greater influence had they been the expression of a shared will on the part of the Nine. If, instead of looking at the past, we look at the present and the future, the need for such initiatives will become even more apparent to us.

"There is now a need for joint action and a joint initiative with respect to the regime established by the military in Turkey--a regime which is still characterized by the repression of democratic freedoms. We are entirely dissatisfied with Mr Thorn's vague remarks on this subject. We believe that the situation in Turkey is now such that the EEC must announce the suspension of relations of association with Turkey until a fully democratic order has been restored in that country. The entire communist group has presented a draft resolution to this effect.

"There is at present much speculation," the PCI secretary general continues, "about the possible nature of the Reagan presidency's stances. But can Europe passively await the inauguration of the new administration and the definition of its options, or should it not, in this situation of general uncertainty in international relations, clearly indicate its own inalienable options and take consistent initiatives? It is well known that we Italian Communists are not proposing an end to relations with the United States as defined by the Atlantic alliance. At the same time, we do not believe that the EC, if it wants a future, can regard itself as a kind of appendage of the Atlantic pact, as some political forces seem to believe. The Nine have their own role to assert and to perform, and it must not be limited solely to our own continent's problems.

"Of course, detente in Europe is our first objective. In this connection, I support what has been said over the past few days at the socialist international by some of its authoritative representatives who, addressing the new U.S. administration among others, have stressed that detente is an inalienable need for us Europeans. Hence the importance that the Nine undertake to ensure that the current CSCE conference in Madrid proceeds in a balanced way and reaches a positive conclusion with specific decisions including, first and foremost, the convening of an all-European disarmament conference."

Discussing this central issue, the PCI secretary general said:

"We live in a world which spends over $1 billion a day on the arms race--a race which is still inexorable and which can lead only to a general disaster. It is precisely from Europe, which has the greatest concentration of weapons of mass destruction, that the first steps toward halting and reversing this trend can and must originate. We in the European Parliament should appeal to all the governments represented in Madrid, to the United States, the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw and Atlantic pacts to undertake responsibly to recreate, in words and deeds, at least the minimum degree of mutual trust indispensable for seeking security on the road to balanced and controlled arms reduction. The European commitment to detente and disarmament is essential to prevent the two major powers from continuing to be dragged along by the very logic of their antagonism toward an exacerbation which would have disastrous repercussions throughout the world. But a European initiative is also essential to pose the problem of North-South relations in new terms so as to combat famine throughout the world, as our Parliament has undertaken to do. For this initiative to be more than an empty word, it demands both a reduction of arms spending and a start on building a new international order capable of making the development of the vast economically backward areas a basic element in a new kind of economic development.

"There are many signs", Berlinguer said, "in the developing countries that indicate a request that Europe adopt a bold economic and political initiative not tainted by neo-colonialist temptations and ambitions for power. A failure to take this opportunity or to respond to these expectations would imply dooming Europe to abandoning a new world role and thus to decline and an inexorable crisis. The demand for a European political initiative is now comimg particularly from the Middle East. We are being asked to act soon because the overall situation in the region is serious and threatens to explode again. Without a fair solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict there will never be peace in that highly crucial area, whose tensions extend into the Mediterranean and well beyond this sea. Whatever the verdict of the Nine's governments on Camp David, it is now clear that there must be a global peaceful solution based on the recognition of the right to existence and security of all the states of the region, including Israel, and on the assertion of the Palestinian people's right to create their own state. It is to be hoped that on this basis the European Council of the Nine due to meet in Luxembourg in early December will specifically promote, partly on the basis of the information gathered by Mr Thorn's mission, the political initiative merely envisaged at the Venice summit."

In conclusion Berlinguer said: "I have been talking about a European initiative for detente, disarmament and cooperation on our continent and throughout the world. This is a request addressed to the governments but also, as we are well aware, to the political and social forces, especially those that represent the workers movement and the working classes, with their ideals of peace, justice and solidarity. There is broad scope here within which the leftwing forces, irrespective of their diversity, are called on to seek convergences, agreements and even shared outlooks and proposals. We Italian Communists have been committed to this path for some time and will continue to commit ourselves to it with our own specific and autonomous outlook, which is always open to dialogue and exchanges with all the other peace-loving and progressive forces."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMED FORCES' CURRENT ROLE

LD240917 Rome AVANTI in Italian 2-3 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio article: "More Modern and Efficient Armed Forces at the Country's Service"]

[Excerpts] Today is Armed Forces' Day. The army, navy and air force are commemorating 4 November 1918, anniversary of the Battle of Vittorio Veneto which marked the end of World War I, as far as we were concerned. The "Great War", in the intentions of the most enlightened spirits of what in 1914 was the democratic and progressive interventionist movement (the Trento Socialist Cesare Battisti symbolizes its most noble and ardent aspects), should have been not a military conflict between dominant castes but a people's war to complete the risorgimento, to finally achieve Italian unity and to build a new international order based on the recognition of all nations, equal status among all states, and control by a lofty world alliance (the League of Nations), so that disputes among peoples would never again be resolved through military force.

The history of the armed forces is an important reflection of the country's history. They have been what the country has been. Now, after 30 years of the republic, when the country is suffering an agitated existence but is striving to grow and to thoroughly regenerate its structures, its government methods, its social relations and its habits, the armed forces feel that they need a new blueprint and a new political will to support it; that is, they are aware of the need to progress rapidly toward the final attainment of a two fold and most important objective--to become an agile and modern body, and to base its own organization on the democratic spirit of the republic.

The preconditions for this exist. The officer corps no longer sees its role as that of "centurion". Rather--partly as a result of international experiences in recent years in contact with more efficient military societies with older democratic origins--it knows that the man in command must be capable of understanding, with an open mind, his own time, relations within the armed forces and the armed forces' connections with the most active sectors of the nation; must be capable of perceiving and comprehending the conduct and aspirations of the young people whom the nation puts under his command--in short, an officer-cum-manager; and must be an officer who provides exemplary conduct and character within the advancing democratic society.

At present our military instrument is still below the necessary level of efficiency and therefore credibility. It is an instrument that costs us a great deal but is nevertheless not yet in a position to "produce defense" to the standard of security that the country demands. Unless we transcend this critical point the resources which we devote to the military sector will prove futile. Indeed, efficiency is the prime aim and justification of the military system.

This is a central issue for today's armed forces. Fortunately it is not a matter of revolutionizing national expenditure. This is unnecessary. Indeed, there is already a program and financial base from which to proceed to carry out a more rapid process of armed forces modernization. It dates back to decisions taken in 1975 and 1978, that is, to a time of broad parliamentary understandings. This base need only be protected against severe inflationary erosion, which is something that has not been done in recent years and which must be guaranteed in the future.

With that aim, an efficient military organization, easily integrated with the allied forces, implies guaranteeing our national independence through adequate levels of deterrence; it implies helping to maintain peace and stability, particularly in geographical areas where we must set ourselves a special role to perform, starting with the Mediterranean ; and it implies making possible a more active foreign policy in which the nation's interests are attributed the importance that objectively derives from the level of economic development that Italy has achieved thanks to the efforts of an entire people over several decades. In short, we envision an instrument of security that will constitute a credible reality to support a foreign policy of tranquillity, multidirectional diplomatic initiatives, and solidarity and assistance toward peaceloving countries--a policy aimed increasingly at the quest for peaceful solutions to international conflicts and dangers which will always avert the prospect of entrusting the solution of interstate disputes to the use of weapons.

These are the reflections which the 4 November anniversary prompts among socialists. We are reformists even with regard to the armed forces. That is, we feel committed to observing and defending the most authentic values of our best military tradition. Proceeding from this, we are committed to ensure that the army, navy and air force will become increasingly modern and efficient, and will be the armed forces of the Italian people, of their institutional options and rights, and of their way of life.

PSOE LEADER GONZALEZ ON REAGAN POLICY, NATO

LD240935 Madrid ABC in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 15

[EUROPA PRESS report: "'We Are Moving Toward an International Bipolarization,' Felipe Gonzalez Asserts"]

[Excerpts] Madrid--Asked about the possible repercussions of Reagan's election as U.S. president, EUROPA PRESS reports that Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and vice president of the Socialist International, declared during a press conference yesterday that, in his opinion, "there will be an attempt at bipolarization in international relations." In the same way the Socialist leader declared that "I have not the slightest doubt that an attempt will be made to divide the world into zones of influence." The development of Reagan's platform is toward a new "Yalta Conference," to divide up not Europe but the world. It does not seem, he added, that the start of this decade will be notable for disarmament.

With regard to the NATO issue, Felipe Gonzalez said that what most concerns him is the fact that the American administration is only working with a hypothesis: that of Spain's integration into NATO. For the Socialist leader his sole hypothesis is put forward because the Spanish Government constantly transmits the idea that the PSOE "still" does not support NATO membership. After referring to the recent declarations by a "Moncloa palace plumber" to the effect that it would suit the PSOE for the issue of NATO membership to be resolved by the Union of the Democratic Center, Felipe Gonzalez emphasized his party's position: "We are not opposed to NATO, but we advocate Spain's nonmembership in NATO and the maintenance of the present status quo." For Felipe Gonzalez our country is better suited to the maintenance of the present situation of a bilateral defense agreement with the United States because this gives it more room to maneuver in international relations.

'COLLEGIAL SECRETARIAT' ADVOCATED TO DEMOCRATIZE PCE

LD240945 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 13

[EUROPA PRESS report: "Now Is Not the Time for Favorites of Heirs"]

[Excerpt] Oviedo, 7 Nov--Ramon Tamames, Communist deputy and deputy mayor of Madrid, yesterday declared in Oviedo with regard to the latest PCE Central Committee plenum that "matters were discussed very frankly, and I believe that the PCE will emerge renewed from the 10th congress to assume its historic task as the revolutionary party of the masses, with answers to Spain's problems." Tamames was taking part in a debate on the function of financial intermediaries in autonomous communities and introducing his latest book "Introduction to the Spanish Constitution."

With regard to the position of Secretary General Santiago Carrillo in the PCE, Tamames said that "democratization must reach the furthest confines of the PCE. At the plenum," he added, "I put forward a proposal to create a collegial secretariat in opposition to the figure of deputy secretary general, which strikes me as a kind of 'favorite heir,' and now is not the time for either favorites or heirs. I also believe that the collegial secretariat would impart all its validity to the party. Each of its members would tackle a specific task, and there would be a secretary general who would be first among equals."

Ramon Tamames went on to criticize "antidemocratic positions" in the PCE. Asked whether Santiago Carrillo's theses would, "as always," triumph at the congress, he said that "the viewpoint which prevails will be the one that carries most weight at the congress." He added that "now is not the time for bureaucratic centralism or dogmatic hegemony." And he added: "And that does not apply to anyone in particular."

"When there has been such clear opposition to the secretary general's proposal," he continued, "on the part of Catalans, Galicians, Basques and a section of the people of Madrid, and the polemic is open, it is absurd and irrational to try to close it; equally it strikes me as inconsistent to reduce the aims of the PCE congress to a renewal within continuity. I am not at all convinced by change in continuity, as a slogan."

PCE 'Self-Criticism' Needed

LD250947 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 10

[EUROPA PRESS report: "There Are Flaws in Democratic Centralism"]

[Excerpt] Antoni Gutierrez Diaz, secretary general of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC], has made some statements in which he takes the view that "what is needed is a full internal democratization of the PCE" and that "this involves self-criticism regarding the existence of flaws in the functioning of democratic centralism"; but he does not advocate its eradication. "Whether or not to appoint a secretary general of the PCE is a question which can only be contemplated within the more general needs of full democratic functioning, meaning both the strengthening of collegial work and the participation of all party organizations in the elaboration of our policy. Therefore, I consider the question of whether or not to have a deputy secretary a false dilemma," Antoni Gutierrez Diaz, secretary general of the PSUC and member of the PCE Central Committee, told EUROPA PRESS.

"The party's responsibilities and its organs," Gutierrez Diaz said, "must be discussed in the form of a style of work, and not vice versa, and that is why I have persistently said and will continue to maintain that the fundamental problem which Communists have posed today is that of guaranteeing the full functioning of our internal democracy. Problems of method are not routine but fundamental political problems."

As some new media have reported [PCE parliamentary deputy] Ramon Tamames has said that "now is not the time for democratic centralism or dogmatic hegemony," and he asked for collegial leadership. Regarding this stance, the PSUC secretary general told EUROPA PRESS: "I believe that the same anxieties that I was expressing are formulated in Tamames' request for collegial leadership. It is another matter that the way to achieve democratic functioning, and thus collective functioning, is through Tamames' proposal, which strikes me as being worthy of consideration provided that it is contemplated within the more general framework to which I referred with regard to the proposal for a deputy secretary."

Asked whether Carrillo finds himself in a difficult situation within the party, the PSUC secretary general declared: "I believe that Santiago Carrillo has played a fundamental role in the antidogmatic transformations of the PCE, but that precisely this very political will which he has mentioned on many occasions has opened up the dynamic of a need for democracy in the party, which must be met if we are to be consistent with our political plans and if we want to make it a great party of Spanish communists who, together with other progressive political and social forces, will succeed in making socialism a reality in democracy and freedom." With regard to the charges of "dirgism" leveled at the PCE leadership, the PSUC secretary general declared: "I believe that the need for the party's full democratization involves self-criticism--which also includes myself--regarding the fact that there are flaws in the functioning of democratic centralism. However, this must not be seen as a personal accusation but as a need for collective change with regard to situations for which we are responsible."

"I would not dogmatize at all with regard to the functioning of a democratic party, or with regard to the continuity of democratic centralism," the communist leader went on. "At the present time, however, it is the law which we have given ourselves, and therefore it must be respected."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO RUN INDEPENDENTLY IN ELECTIONS

NC230940 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 23 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] In a statement at a [party] gathering in Paphos yesterday, Republic President and Democratic Party Chairman Kiprianou said his party will run independently in the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES REPLY FROM SOVIET PREMIER

NC241808 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Soviet Premier Tikhonov has expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interest of peace throughout the world. This is stated in a reply cable that Mr Tikhonov sent to President Kiprianou for his congratulations and wishes, conveyed to Mr Tikhonov on the occasion of his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL BRIEFED BY DENKTAS

TA211738 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Ambassador Kamuran Gurun who is in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, is continuing his contacts. Gurun today attended a meeting chaired by President Rauf Denktas. Denktas said the economic issues taken up by Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay during his recent visit to Turkey were discussed at the meeting and that Gurun was briefed on the intercommunal talks.

In a statement, Gurun said that in light of the information given to him on the implementation of the issues covered by Cagatay and the Turkish Government officials during the latter's recent visit to Turkey, the steps he has to take when he gets back to Ankara have become clear. He added that it was a beneficial meeting.

ATAKOL CONDEMNS AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREEK CYPRIOTS, FRG

TA241943 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, said that reports about West Germany granting 10 million marks as credit to the Greek Cypriot administration as the Government of Cyprus has created indignation within the Turkish Cypriot community.

In a statement today, Mr Atakol said that legally and (?constitutionally) the Greek Cypriot community had no right to sign agreements with other governments and agencies binding the whole of Cyprus, and under the 1960 Constitution this agreement was not valid and binding on the Turkish Cypriot Community. Mr Atakol said that the agreement, which has no legal or constitutional basis, was part of the efforts of the Greek Cypriots to give life and legality to the status of the Government of Cyprus to which they were hopelessly adhering. [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO GOVERNMENT--Today, an agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry between Cyprus and the FRG for a DM10-million loan to the Cypriot Government for expansions to the Dhekelia power station. The agreement was signed by Cypriot Foreign Minister Rolandhis and by FRG Ambassador in Nicosia Soehnke. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80 NC]

SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS ON STEEL PLANT EXPANSION

TA241125 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Turkish-Soviet talks on the capacity expansion of the Iskenderun iron and steel plant began in Ankara today. The Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister (Posarev) of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, visited Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu this morning. In a statement before the meeting Kocatopcu called for the acceleration of Turkish-Soviet cooperation for the capacity expansion of the Iskenderun iron and steel plant. Kocatopcu added that the current talks would be beneficial to the progress of the mixed protocol meetings to be held in Moscow at the beginning of January.

In his statement, (Posarev) said that his country would provide industrial assistance to Turkey in addition to the Iskenderun iron and steel mills.

Industry and Technology Ministry Under Secretary Mehmet Golhan is heading the Turkish delegation in the talks with the Soviet delegation on the expansion of the Iskenderun iron and steel plant. The Soviet delegation will leave for Iskenderun later today for a tour of the plant and talks will later be resumed in Ankara.

VOTCP Comments on Talks

TA250742 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Turkish-Soviet talks on capacity expansion of the Iskenderun iron and steel plant have begun in Ankara. A Soviet delegation headed by the deputy minister of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises arrived in Ankara on 23 November. Talks began on this subject at the Industry and Technology Ministry in Ankara. It has been announced that the Soviet delegation will also visit the Iskenderun iron and steel plant. Following the visit to the plant--constructed by the financial and technical assistance of our neighbor the Soviet Union and Turkey's third largest plant of this kind--the Soviet delegation will return to Ankara to resume talks and sign a new agreement with the officials of the Industry and Technology Ministry.

As will be recalled, in 1978 talks were held with the Soviet Union on the expansion of the Iskenderun plant, and our great neighbor offered all kinds of financial and technical assistance to this end. However, the Demirel government delayed the signing of this agreement for 20 months through all kinds of excuses.

IRAQ COMPENSATES FAMILIES OF BORDER INCIDENT CASUALTIES

TA221556 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1410 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 22 Nov (AA)--The Iraqi Government has paid 2,970,685 Turkish liras to each of the families of the 10 Turkish citizens killed by Iraqi soldiers during a border incident in Hakkari's Cukurca District last June.

An announcement by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General said: At the end of the contacts between the Turkish and Iraqi Governments in connection with the regrettable incident in Hakkari's Cukurca District on 1 June 1980, in which 10 of our citizens were killed, the Iraqi Government informed us of its decision to compensate the families of these citizens for humanitarian reasons. The Iraqi ambassador in Ankara, Al-Habburi, has visited the Foreign Ministry and delivered 10 checks of 2,970,685 liras each to be given to the families of the Turkish citizens killed during that incident. The 10 persons whose names the checks have been made are eight widows, one mother and one father.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH DENOUNCES ATTACKS ON DIPLOMATS

TA212100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The patriarch of the Armenians in Turkey, Kaloutsian, has vehemently denounced attacks against Turkish diplomats and offices abroad. Kaloutsian paid a courtesy visit today to Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz after he concluded a trip abroad some time ago. He briefed the Istanbul governor on his travels.

In a statement to journalists after his meeting with the Istanbul governor, the Armenian patriarch said that everywhere he went, he denounced attacks against Turkish diplomats and offices abroad. He added: I have asked all officials of our churches and communities to do the same, and to live in peace.

Kaloutsian expressed his conviction that violence would be eradicated by the 12 September operation and that security of life and property would be restored.

GOVERNMENT REPORTAGE ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM, DISORDER

Interior Ministry Report

TA211235 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Some 785 persons accused of various crimes have been captured in operations conducted by the security forces in the last week. According to an announcement made by the Interior Ministry, of those captured 23 were being sought for armed robbery, 56 for murder and 13 of them were fugitives. The following were confiscated during the operations: 36 rifles, 274 pistols, 51 shotguns, 100 dynamite sticks, 26 bombs, 4 TNT blocks, 3 detonators, 34 fuses, 34 meters of time fuse, 13 rounds of mortar ammunition, 12 sharp instruments and 78,000 rounds of ammunition.

1st Army Command Report

TA212017 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 1st Army and Istanbul, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli and Tekirdag Martial Law Command]

[Summary] During the last 12 days since 9 November 1980, security forces belonging to the 1st Army and Istanbul Martial Law Command have captured 460 persons accused of being involved in anarchic incidents. Legal action has been taken against those detained. Of these, 347 leftist militants are accused of various crimes including the murder of 15 persons, the wounding of 10 persons, and various robberies; while 113 rightist militants are accused of killing 11 persons, including the premeditated killing of [leftist union leader] Kemal Turkler, Prof Dr Cavit Orhan Tutengil and Prof Dr Umit Doganay [members of the Istanbul University faculty], and wounding 15 persons, as well as of other various crimes.

The following arms were seized by security forces during these operations: 60 pistols of various makes and calibers, 849 rounds of ammunition, 40 dynamite sticks, a large number of blasting caps, fuses and explosives, and banned publications and 65,000 liras of stolen money.

In addition to the above, nine persons were detained for subversive acts and for violating the Ataturk law and insulting Turkey.

Army IX Corps Report

TA221954 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Kars, AGri and Artvin Martial Law Command captured nine persons between 10 and 16 November 1980. The nine are suspects in several murders and anarchistic incidents.

Army VIII Corps Report

TA221955 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army VIII Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Bingol, Tunceli, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command]

[Text] During operations in Elazig and Bitlis on 17-19 November 1980, 29 high-ranking officers of an illegal leftist organization were captured. Thirteen were captured in Elazig and 16 in Bitlis. They were the culprits and leaders in various murders, shooting incidents and such illegal activities as hanging posters and placards. Their interrogation is under way. During the operations, the security forces seized 2 pistols, 4 magazines, 15 rounds of ammunition, 2 dynamite sticks, 6 fuses, 10 meters of time fuse, 1 placard and a large number of leftist publications.

In an operation conducted in Ahvat on 18 November 1980, the security forces captured ex-policeman Mustafa Ergezer who escaped from Sagmalcilar prison on 26 April 1980. He was serving a 12-year sentence.

Army VII Corps Report

TA222101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army VII Corps and Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Urfa and Van Martial Law Command]

[Summary] During operations conducted in the martial law command region between 15 and 21 November 1980, a total of 45 persons, members of illegal organizations were captured. During these operations, the security forces seized 2 mimeograph machines, 5 pistols, 15 rifles, 7 bombs, 200 fuses, 10 meters of time fuse and 600 rounds of ammunition.

Regional Commands Arrest 813

TA241422 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1210 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Ankara, 24 Nov (AA)--The martial law commanders for the Adana and Eskisehir regions have issued statements on violators of the law and firearms apprehended over the past 2 months.

In Adana and five other provinces attached to the martial law commander, 42 illegal organizations attempting to destroy or change the constitution of the republic by force were unearthed, and 813 members apprehended. Of these, 220 were charged with murder, assault or carrying unlicensed weapons.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA--An agreement envisaging mutual cooperation between the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation and its Albanian counterpart was signed in Ankara today. The directors general of the two corporations signed the agreement. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80 TA]

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Western Europe

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ISRAELI KNESSET VICE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH KREISKY

AU251414 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1139 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Moshe Meron, vice president of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, has come to Vienna for a short visit. Meron is a prominent member of the Liberal Party, a coalition partner in the Begin government. He has come to Vienna primarily to negotiate here on establishing an Israeli-Austrian parliamentarian group. The only group of this type existing so far in Israel's parliament is the Israeli-German group, of which Meron is chairman. Yesterday the Israeli politician also met Chancellor Kreisky, the first time the chancellor had spoken with a representative of the Begin government in a long time. Although the initiative for the talk had reportedly come from Kreisky himself, the chancellor did not want to comment on it in view of the private nature of the talk. However, Harry Sichrowski talked with Israeli Knesset vice president Meron:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Vice President, what can you tell us about your talk with the chancellor?

[Answer] Well, we had a good 1-hour talk in which, however, the differences of opinion were stressed again and again. What I mean is, I could not convince the chancellor that Israel's position is the right one, nor--and this was also stated by the chancellor--did he expect to be able to convince me of the correctness of his opinion. Yet the talk was held in a very good and friendly climate, and we both agreed that there is nothing better than a talk, a dialogue, between people in politics who, even though they may hold different opinions, in the end--as I said to the chancellor--may build a bridge, and some day cross that bridge. Each of us in his own way is taking a very positive approach and each believes that he is building the best bridge.

[Question] Considering that the chancellor is one of the sharpest critics of the Begin government and has now had a talk with you, do you believe that this was a sort of conciliatory gesture on Kreisky's part?

[Answer] I do not know whether it was a conciliatory gesture. I have come to Vienna to inform my colleagues in parliament, in the Austrian parliament, as well as Chancellor Kreisky that in Israel we have founded an Israeli-Austrian parliamentarian group in order to develop friendship and good relations between the two countries, in order to exchange information between our two groups, and if that should lead to an improvement of the sometimes perhaps somewhat tense climate, then I believe that the trip to Vienna was certainly worthwhile.

[Question] But you do not expect it to result in any concrete possibilities of easing tensions, considering that on account of his support of the PLO the chancellor does not have a very good press, a very good public image in Israel?

[Answer] I will certainly take with me to Israel the contents of the talks I have had here and I hope that in spite of everything it will lead to an improvement of the climate between the two governments.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS DETENTE, GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

DW261131 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2020 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Roundtable discussion with reporters Holtz and Eser and Prof Wolfgang Seiffert, CDU Bundestag Deputy Richard von Weizsaecker, FDP Bundestag Deputy Uwe Ronneburger and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, SPD Bundestag deputy and deputy SPD chairman; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Holtz] Mr Wischnewski, I heard nothing concrete in the government statement on the German policy concept of the government coalition. What does it look like?

[Wischnewski] The Federal Government stated that we will not react with delimitation to delimitation. I think that is a definitive principle. We will continue to at least preserve what has been achieved so far, and we will try to develop matters; we realize that we are at present in a difficult situation with regard to this problem.

I agree with the thesis of Professor Seiffert, who said that the existing problems have not been created by the policy pursued between both German states, but that the entire international situation and developments in the neighboring country of the GDR have created the current situation.

Now it is important to use still existing contacts. One must primarily try not to cause any further damage and to proceed in line with the stipulations of the Basic Treaty aimed at the development of normal relations.

[Holtz] How does the Federal Government plan to handle the three concrete demands of the GDR: establishment of embassies, own state citizenship and the Elbe border line?

[Wischnewski] First of all, we must discuss all the problems of mutual interest. The most important existing problem is the special responsibility of both German states with regard to the preservation of peace. Prior to discussing the three points, I would like to state first that people sometimes pretend that these are completely new problems. I know from my own experience that these three points have not been mentioned for the first time, although there has been a longer pause in this respect.

As regards the first point, I regret that I do not agree with Professor Seiffert: This is not only a juridical problem, it is a problem of our Basic Law and thus it is a highly political matter for us.

As regards the second problem, the establishment of embassies, we have a respective contractual agreement with the GDR. This contractual agreement deals with the exchange of permanent missions. If changes should take place, one must discuss this problem in a sensible way. But trying to see the matter from the GDR's point of view, I do not think that it has suffered any damage from the fact that it has a permanent mission and not an embassy. I say that as the person who has tried for 3 years to be the permanent mission's discussion partner in the Federal Republic.

The Elbe border line is another problem. In the meantime we have agreed on all other matters. I see no reason why (?agreement) should be completely impossible. I share the thesis that one should be prepared for talks, but I clearly say where I see no leeway.

There are a number of other problems to be discussed out of mutual interest. An improvement of transport relations would not only serve the interests of the Federal Republic, but also those of the other German state. It would also serve the mutual interest to develop economic relations, which have developed quite well so far due to the mutual interest.

Press Review on Schmidt Speech

DW251322 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Press review on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government statement to the German Bundestag on 24 November]

[Text] The Kassel HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE notes: Probably never before in postwar history has a German chancellor delivered such a lax government statement so listlessly. Helmut Schmidt complied with his duty, nothing more. The members of parliament even showed how bothersome this business was for them. They did not expect, nor learn, anything new; the critical points were contained in all the newspapers days before, and they had been informed on short notice about the coal and steel codetermination compromise. Since there was little to report, the chancellor could have let his thoughts take wing. But he lacked the imagination, he felt a tightness around his chest, just like poor Prince Henry who had been turned into a frog in Grimm's fairytale. The iron clamps of the imperatives simply shackled poor Helmut. How, then, could he be carried away by that spirit and gesture of adventure which makes a Willy Brandt unforgotten despite all later setbacks and defeats?

The editorial writer of the paper DIE WELT emphasizes this point: The opposition now has its chance. During the election campaign it predicted a big change. The lackluster government statement provides it with the unexpected opportunity to do on its part what the chancellor neglected to do: giving the people an orientation.

Reading FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE we find the following comment: What the chancellor presented to the Bundestag Monday was more of a work report, an interim balance sheet in an uncomfortable situation. Probably many people from his own ranks would have anticipated for a government statement something of a more programmatic nature pointing to the future. Helmut Schmidt, however, is dealing particularly carefully with such visions, and rightly so, for his sober look around reflects the course of the times: a peace that has become brittle, growing insecurity and the dangerous slackening of economic dynamics, a situation in which courage for the future is indeed called for. There was surely a touch of self-hypnosis in it.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, in contract, advocates the following view: Helmut Schmidt does not promise anything that cannot be had. There is no setting of sights for new shores and new horizons. What matters is to preserve what has been attained, here and now, today and tomorrow. Pessimism? Why? Even if the times are becoming more difficult, the prospects are not gloomy. What is striking, though, is that it is the intentions which dominate. There is a big question mark behind many of them. How else could it be? Finally, the laender of the Federal Republic will have a word to put in, and this automatically means a necessity for compromise.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG states: Whatever could have been anticipated from a government statement--a bit of zeal, a perspective which at least would force people to think if it fails to justify any hopes, a bit of rhetorical brilliance that would at least encourage his own comrades--all this was missing in rather embarrassing plainness, and not just because the political framework conditions predict a long march through the imperatives, but also because this coalition has obviously succeeded in coming to terms only on the smallest common denominator, and even this laboriously enough. Wherever compromise was achieved, such as in the coal and steel codetermination issue reached at the last minute, it did not represent a well-defined concept but an obvious blend of social-liberal coalition proportionality. In the case of the codetermination issue, by the way, nothing at all has been solved; the problem has been put off for the time being.

BREMER NACHRICHTEN stresses: In foreign policy, too, the chancellor tried to evade the crisis with general statements. Compared with his Ostpolitik and German policy theses, Richard von Weizsaecker's recent Berlin CDU speech, for example, was almost a revelation with regard to deep thought. Like Weizsaecker, Schmidt also carefully steered more toward things all the parties should have in common when it comes to German policy, but he failed to give answers regarding the reasons for the new hardening and delimitation. He did not deal with the thesis that not merely fear of the Polish virus has caused the setback, but Moscow's orders saying that detente and inter-German cooperation are admissible only inasfar as they serve the estrangement of the Germans from the Western alliance.

BERLINGER MORGENPOST criticizes: In Schmidt's government statement Berlin was again given the usual casual position. It sounded pleasant when the chancellor spoke about the cultural life of the city, the Quadripartite Agreement and the commendable tendency for Berlin to help itself. But again the incorporation of the city into a larger national concept is painfully missing. Berlin, as before, is for Schmidt not an issue for a great patriotic effort or special care, it is just a city like Hamburg, Bonn and others.

RHEINISCHE POST writes: After all, Federal Chancellor Schmidt unambiguously expressed himself in favor of a market economy, and he equally clearly spoke up for the Bundeswehr and its public taking of the oath. That must be pointed out, despite all the domestic political disappointment. It will make friends for the chancellor, not only in his own party.

RHEIN-ZEITUNG of Koblenz analyzes the government statement from the following angle: The chance was again not used for some honest stocktaking and some concerted action or for giving detailed information about changed facts. Belittling words such as "we are well off in an international comparison" covered up what is confronting us, and problems were hidden behind formulas. There was no need for Schmidt to be excused for the detailed statement on pensions; one would have liked to hear more about them as well as about the so-called "solution" of the codetermination problem, with which the Social Democrats and the trade union people will not be content. A strategy for difficult years, perspectives and priorities were hard to recognize. The slogan is probably: Carry on!

One more quotation on this issue from SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: Governments actually can never achieve as much as some people demand from them. Much good will has been ground to powder by reality. The government is always just one of the factors in the reciprocal game of significant social forces. It cannot, therefore, withdraw into adding up individual actions and being willing to compromise. Political leadership is demonstrated by the ability to bring appeals and administration, aims and figures into a reasonable relationship. Individual inclinations toward a certain populism, a conjuring up of humanitarian and cultural images fitted almost like a foreign body into the government statement, like a promise of continuity given with a somewhat resigned pride. "As in the past" and "reintroduce" were oft-used terms in Schmidt's enumeration. If that is all there is, this government is not in the best shape, and not only the government, says SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

JAGUARS SENT TO GABON AS CONCERN OVER CHAD GROWS

AB251816 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 25 Nov (AFP)--French military sources said today that four combat aircraft had arrived in Gabon, and sources close to the Foreign Ministry said the planes had been sent to show that France was taking seriously the conflict in nearby Chad.

The report of the dispatch of the Jaguar jets came one day after Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet expressed concern over reports of the intervention of foreign elements coming from Libya in Chad, a former French colony in central Africa.

The reports to which Mr Francois-Poncet referred were apparently those from U.S. military sources last week that 3,000-4,000 Libyan troops were near Ndjamena, aiding the Goukouni forces. The Chad Government has denied that Libyan troops are fighting alongside its men, but has acknowledged receiving war material from the regime of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The French sources said the dispatch of the Jaguars also showed France's concern with the uneasiness of several unnamed African states over the events in Chad. Mr Francois-Poncet had said France was in close contact with these states--Senegal and Egypt appeared to be among them--and would pay close attention to what it was told in the consultations.

In Niamey, Niger, President Seyni Kountche also met French Ambassador Alain Pierret, who told him of France's concern over the Chad situation.

PCF RESOLUTIONS ON MARCHAIS CAMPAIGN, DISSIDENTS

LD251637 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] At the end of yesterday's meeting, the PCF Central Committee adopted the following two resolutions:

The Central Committee reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the 11-12 October national conference.

1. The attacking and conquering approach expressed by the Communist candidacy in the presidential election has been given concrete form by the scope and content of Georges Marchais' first initiatives.

By speaking with vigor and clarity on the crucial questions which working women and men encounter in their lives, the Communist candidate placed the political debate for change on its true ground, that of the great problems facing the people: employment; social justice; national development; independence and cooperation; France's security and its action in favor of detente, peace and disarmament; working class access to responsibility; and the construction of a new union for victory.

His remarks gained attention and their resonance shows the great potential of the movement being created around the Communist candidacy.

By all accounts this movement is worrying Giscard d'Estaing and big management. The total censorship of information on the content and success of the first demonstrations of Georges Marchais' campaign prove this, as does the redoubled anticommunist annoyance of the big property owners and their hired mouthpieces.

They are worried because the movement which has been created could thwart their fundamental plan for the presidential election: that of weakening the PCF so as finally to achieve, with PS cooperation, the consensus indispensable to them for their policy of national and social regression.

They are not managing to gain acceptance for this consensus, and this is fortunate for the working people and the country because the situation has become intolerable for millions of people. Powerful, diverse and combative struggles are developing at a higher level with the PCF's determined and total support.

A new idea has since been launched, and launched well: The idea that change depends on the PCF's place and importance in national life.

All those who refuse to submit and resign themselves to the crisis, all those who want change find the Communist candidate's proposed approach a solid point of support for immediate struggle and for a rally for change.

This is a new, daring, overt approach which depends on the intervention of the working people and youth to achieve as quickly as possible and to develop as far as possible those democratic changes which will advance our country along the path of French-style socialism.

This is an approach which takes account of all the experience gained and of all that change means in France with a worsening crisis and the profound democratic reforms which are indispensable for getting out of that crisis.

This is the approach of the 22nd and 23rd congresses. Georges Marchais' book "Hope for the Present" is popularizing that approach with a great strength of belief, which makes it of prime importance to read and distribute his book during the present battle.

This approach gives all those who want to act for change and union some historically unprecedented trump cards.

It is up to each cell and to each of the 700,000 Communist women and men to grasp these cards and, with their candidate Georges Marchais, to make themselves their bold and active bearers for progress and victory.

To this end the Central Committee defined the responsibilities and tasks of all the party's organizations in the coming weeks. It stressed the scope of the efforts required if we are indeed to keep in mind all that is at stake.

In this regard the Central Committee took stock of the campaigns undertaken to distribute "Hope for the Present," L'HUMANITE and REVOLUTION and for national subscription and recruitment. It insisted on the importance and urgency of the battle to induce working women and men and young people to register on the voting lists, which close on 31 December.

The Central Committee also proceeded to an exchange of views on the social, economic and political proposals which Georges Marchais will soon present to public opinion.

[Signed] The PCF Central Committee, Paris, 6 November

2. The Central Committee examined the decision of the Bouches-du-Rhone federation committee to expel Jean Kehayan from the PCF ranks after he adopted the positions of the PCF's direct opponents in essential political spheres and stated that he was setting himself the goal of weakening the party's positions in the presidential election. The Central Committee ratified the decision to expel Jean Kehayan. Furthermore, the Central Committee adopted the stances of the 12th Arrondissement Committee and of the Paris Federation Committee which stated that by making an increasing number of statements violently hostile to PCF policy and by finally deciding to become the paid assistant of Hersant's and Louis Pauwel's FIGARO-MAGAZINE, Jean Elleinstein has left the party, its organization and its policy.

[Datelined] Paris, 6 November 1980.

MARCHAIS ON MITTERRAND 'ABANDONMENT' OF LEFT UNION

LD251547 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Commenting on one of the key passages in Francois Mitterrand's latest book during Tuesday evening's "Great Debate" program, Georges Marchais was able to affirm that the Socialist leader "now reveals in his book the essential reason for the abandonment of the Union of the Left policy and of the Joint Program: His refusal to work with the Communists on the country's affairs."

...When calling this affair to mind Georges Marchais affirmed on Tuesday during "The Great Debate": "The PS was even less entitled to abandon the Union of the Left policy insofar as the PCF had changed greatly and made a considerable effort to determine a democratic path toward socialism and to proceed toward a socialism which itself would be democratic. We affirmed loudly and clearly that the socialist societies--neither the Soviet, nor the Chinese nor indeed the Cuban--were no model for us. There is no model. There is the socialist experience and we want to build a French socialism which will take account of our traditions.

"This extraordinary step forward by the PCF on these essential problems could only have been conducive to maintaining the union between the Socialists and us, and this was the precise moment chosen by Francois Mitterrand to abandon it. This is no chance. The stakes were extraordinarily high in 1978; it was a question of changing the situation in France with a government including Communist ministers... which would not have been without repercussions in a Europe in crisis.

"This is the reason why the PS, which is not free, renounced the union by order of the Socialist International.

"At the same time the Socialist Soares in Portugal created the conditions for the right to return to power and at the same time the Socialist Craxi in Italy, despite all the PCI's advantages which you recognize, has entered into a government with the Italian right and not with the Communists.

"European social democracy does not want change; its objective is the loyal administration of capitalism."

And Georges Marchais concluded on this point, affirming that the Communists, for all that, had not renounced the union but, by drawing on the lessons of the past, were proposing a new path, breaking with leadership accords and founded on popular struggles, raising the working peoples' level of awareness and strengthening the PCF.

PCF TO WITHDRAW FROM SECOND ROUND BY-ELECTION

LD241446 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Didier Lecas has interviewed Andre Lajoinie, member of the PCF Politburo, on the results of the first round of yesterday's legislative by-elections, and learned that in the second round the Communist Party will withdraw in favor of the Socialist candidates who came in first yesterday. But what is true for these by-elections is not necessarily true for the forthcoming presidential elections: In 1981, the PCF will make a decision on its attitude to the second round on the evening following the first round.

TOLL FROM EARTHQUAKE EXCEEDS 2,000 DEAD

Outside Aid Organized

LD251656 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Summary] According to the latest data provided by prefectures, the number of dead exceeds 2,000 and over 2,000 are injured. Another 3 tremors were registered at 1059, 1228 and shortly after 1500. The intensity was of the fifth grade on the Mercalli scale, all having the same epicenter. Other buildings collapsed at Avellino and Salerno. At Avellino, the municipality and hospital collapsed and at Salerno the headquarters of the fire brigade, which was already damaged, was abandoned.

New reports are arriving on inhabitated centers which have been particularly hard hit by the earthquake. Another community which has been completely devasted is San Mango Sul Calore in Avellino Province. Some 800 houses collapsed here and so far 27 bodies have been found. It is expected that at least another 100 bodies are beneath the ruins.

The government is to meet tomorrow to undertake special measures to help the earthquake-stricken. In the meantime, aid is arriving from home and abroad. Austrian aid, with equipment to accommodate hundreds of people, has left Austria for Italy aboard 45 railway cars. The Yugoslav Red Cross has announced that an air bridge will be established to transport tents and food. West Germany is sending tents for 1,000 people, along with a field hospital, doctors and nurses. A French team specializing in rescue work is on the way. Britain is sending 200 tents, 5,000 blankets and 300 million lire.

More on Conditions

LD251714 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Summary] A meeting of the authorities has been held at Potenza to review the situation in the earthquake area. It is estimated that some 200,000 people are homeless. The main railway lines are in operation. Those still interrupted are: Beneventoa-Foggia, Benevento-Avellino-Sant'andrea-Mercato-San Severino and Battipaglia-Potenza. The motorway from Rome to Naples has been cleared of obstacles. Those who do not need travel by car should avoid the area altogether especially as bad weather has set in and there is a possibility of landslides.

The Southern Military Command has mobilized another 6,000 soldiers who will be sent to the earthquake area to help in the rescue operations. In Naples, there are long lines in front of shops, banks and gasoline stations. A demostration by the homeless was held in Naples this morning to protest the slowness of help. At Poggioreale jail an inmate was stabbed to death during an attempted rebellion after the tremor.

SA CARNEIRO ON GOVERNMENT'S 'POLITICAL STANCE'

LD260933 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 pp 3, 4

[Report on Portuguese Prime Minister Sa Carneiro's 19 November speech in the National Assembly: "Respect for Minorities and the Opposition's Rights"]

[Excerpt] "The government and its parliamentary majority regard respect for minorities and the opposition's rights as a fundamental aspect of their political philosophy," Prime Minister Sa Carneiro stated when speaking in parliament yesterday to seek from the plenum a vote of confidence for the period up to the formation of the new government, immediately after the taking of office by the president of the republic elected in December. And continuing, he emphasized that "without debasing the democratic power with which they have been invested by the people's votes, the government and its majority will always be open to dialogue with the democratic forces opposing them, with the social forces and with the mass of the public."

In his speech, the prime minister, after greeting "the elected deputies, who are as a whole the symbol of the nation's representation," began by stating that "a new legislative period is beginning, and the Assembly of the Republic has undergone a renewal through elections. The parliament before which the government presented itself last January was therefore different in its composition. And although the majority supporting the government now finds itself strengthened, the most elementary respect for this chamber would oblige the government to impose upon itself readiness to come here to be judged in its plans and its program."

"It could be theoretically accepted that this parliamentary judgment should be made on a government and a program formally emanating from a political procedure similar to that which in accordance with the constitution governs the formation of governments, with swearing in by the president of the republic and a subsequent parliamentary debate on the government's program. It would then be sufficient for the government, in order to find itself fully exercising its mandate, for that program not to be rejected by the Assembly of the Republic.

"This would undoubtedly have been the procedure followed but for the fact that we are just a few weeks away from the election for the presidency of the republic.

"According to the constitution, the prime minister is politically responsible to the president of the republic. For our part, we believe that that the elected president should have full scope to express unambiguously, within the constitutional limits, the political significance of his own election with respect to the government. The stance of a prime minister who did not take the initiative of tendering his resignation after the election of a president would certainly be one devaluing the president's role.

"This is what, together with the entire government, I propose to do as soon as the person whom the Portuguese people elect as president of the republic takes office before this chamber. The majority will then be in a position to express an opinion, as the other parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic will do, on the personality or personalities whom they suggest to the president-elect for the post of prime minister. And in addition, the president will be able, at the latter's proposal, to freely express an opinion on the composition of the government.

"We are thus seeking, within the principles laid down in the constitution, to fulfill two democratic imperatives of our legal system: that of parliamentary legitimation and that of political responsibility to the president of the republic.

"But if our decision respects principles, it also stems from a logic of political pragmatism and of better safeguarding the national interest.

"Political pragmatism, because in this way we avoid the superfluity of the same parliamentary majority creating within the brief space of 2 months two legally distinct governments for purely formalistic reasons. Better safeguarding the national interest, because in this way it becomes possible to proceed to prepare and submit to the relevant bodies the draft plan and budget for 1981, on whose importance for the country I will refrain at this moment from commenting.

"These are, in short, the reasons which have led the government to seek a vote of confidence from the Assembly of the republic under the present circumstances."

The prime minister then proceeded to examine what he termed "some aspects of the government's general political stance," beginning by asserting that "Portugal in 1980 reached a plateau of government stability, full of democratic prospects and constructive possibilities." And he continued:

"The results of the 5 October election confirm that this political situation is in keeping with an aspiration of an increasing number of Portuguese people. And so it is that the majority deputies now represent a number of voters exceeding those whose viewpoints are upheld by the political parties in opposition. And if I emphasize this fact, it is merely because a different situation was very recently the subject of persistent speculation by those parties. The political majority in this chamber is not only larger than before in terms of deputies but also corresponds to a broader social and political base than that represented by the numerical addition of the electorates of the parties seated on the opposition benches.

"It is therefore legitimate for us to assert that if the principle of democratic alternation represents a specific irreplaceable value of democracy already experienced by the Portuguese people, the need for government and political stability constitutes a strong and mobilizing motivation of the people in the present historical stage of our collective life.

"This is a fundamental fact of the present political situation. Important and increased responsibilities for a government supported by the majority--that is, for a Democratic Alliance government--result from it. The government is aware of this increase in responsibilities to the Portuguese people as a whole, as a national government, and in the balance among the institutions, as a democratic government.

"The government confidently expects from all Portuguese people a renewed commitment to the tasks of the nation's social, cultural and economic progress. As a country, we possess an important political base for enhancing our democratic way of life, for achieving full political democracy soon, for boldly laying the foundations of greater social justice, for expressing more vigorously the creativeness of civil society, for implementing the reforms and modernization and for carrying further the results and energies of freedom. However, we associate with the increased responsibilities to the Portuguese people as a whole those which the government fully accepts with respect to the other democratic institutions, respecting the principle of the separation of powers and the constitutional legitimacy of each state body.

"The government does not confuse political convergence or solidarity among state bodies emanating from the people and alleged dangers of a concentration of powers. There is no danger of a concentration of powers around the government or its majority of parliamentary support in Portugal. We sincerely espouse the principle of separation of powers. Would that all those who seem to be worrying about such dangers could have set the example which we have already set and are seeking to continue in this respect!

"But if by mentioning hypothetical dangers of a concentration of powers the aim is to build in Portugal a system of opposing powers in the fine revolutionary manner which we are well acquainted, then it is as well that we should assert quite clearly that the government and its majority regard such a plan as fundamentally antidemocratic, politically irresponsible and morally repugnant. And especially when these alleged dangers are being proclaimed by those who in the last election campaign filled the walls with the slogan: "One Government, One Majority, One President." I am not questioning the political perspicacity of the strategy, which we ourselves launched in 1979, but I am surprised that those who took it over should feel obliged now to warn us on their own or through intermediaries against the so-called dangers of the 'dictatorship of the majority.'

"The government, as the body responsible for the conduct of the country's overall policy, views itself as guarantor of citizens' rights and freedoms, and without prejudice to the judiciary's own role and the exercise of the Assembly of the Republic's proper supervisory activity, has no need of any forms of tutelage directly or indirectly aimed at calling into question its democratic probity."

After stating that "the government intends to soon submit to the National Planning Council and then to the Assembly of the Republic the draft medium-term planning options," Sa Carneiro asserted: "Without seeking to anticipate the debate on this important document, I can state, however, that we propose, despite the uncertainties looming over the international economic situation, to guarantee the conditions necessary for national wealth to be able to increase in real terms at an average rate exceeding 4 percent per year. Increased investment must constitute an important factor for that growth. We are convinced that, being able to benefit from a high level of political stability, the country will have optimum internal conditions for making significant investments in creating jobs, improving the balance of trade and in technological development."

"The struggle against the internal causes of inflation and the gradual reduction of its rate will represent an important aim of the plan. Our aim is that the inflation rate in Portugal in 1984 should not exceed the average rate of the European Community countries.

"The struggle against unemployment and the high cost of living represents an important manifestation of the way in which the government is seeking to subordinate its draft development strategy to imperatives of a social and humanitarian nature. This subordination will also be reflected overall in the constant concern to associate with the policy of progress and prosperity the requirements dictated by the aim of improving the Portuguese people's quality of life, protecting the environment and enhancing a realistic and harmonious cultural policy.

The medium-term plan will certainly constitute the map guiding our country's development within a perspective of modernization, correcting regional, personal and functional imbalances, exploiting our own resources and heading toward European integration.

"The country is beginning to understand that the option in favor of the EEC is, more than a challenge to our diplomatic ability, a real driving force for radical economic, social, cultural and legislative transformations in the domestic sphere. The structural adjustment of our economy and of society itself to the challenges posed for us by this fundamental choice of our foreign policy is a priority imperative of the next few years. The government wants this watchword--"heading toward Europe"--to become a powerful stimulus to our creative talent as a people. It contains the most important key to the process of change and modernization which we are seeking to promote in the name of the popular mandate with which we have been invested.

Henceforth, and at the same time as continuing our efforts to achieve externally the best possible conditions for Portugal's entry into Europe, we will have to accept all the consequences which these efforts require of the Portuguese people. It is a gigantic task which requires broad participation by all concerned. We cannot leave to the processes of improvisation the responsibility for carrying it out. It will be legitimate to seek from everybody--employers' associations, trade unions, political parties, autonomous regions, local authorities, public officials and the government--a useful contribution to the changing of outlooks and working habits which we will have to achieve, making in time the decisions necessary for everybody's cooperation to result in convergent, rational and significant action in favor of the reforms which we must introduce and of the rate of progress which we must promote.

"However, the Portuguese people and the Assembly of the Republic are aware that the European option does not exhaust on its own the whole of the fundamental priorities of our foreign policy."

The international situation and "the basic guidelines of the government's defense policy" were other highlights of Sa Carneiro's speech, it being asserted that "the present government will continue to contribute, as far as is possible within the country's means, to peace and security in the world, working in favor of the cohesion and solidarity of the Atlantic alliance and acting in international bodies in a manner consistent with that aim. We wish to see increasing social justice established in international relations, and we will not fail to consider, also within this perspective, the intensification of our relations with the peoples of the Portuguese-speaking African states."

"The basic guidelines of defense policy will not be changed and will be consistent with the analysis which we make of the international situation and the needs resulting from national dignity and independence. In this connection we will continue to work to prepare for the end of the period of constitutional transition in which we are living, contributing to the greater professional enhancement of the armed forces. We are aware that the factors of crisis in the international situation are continuing to intensify. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan constitutes a harsh blow to the prospects offered by the strategy of detente. The war between Iraq and Iran has brought further difficulties into the already complex problem of oil supplies--difficulties which directly affect our country. Last, the democratic and humane hope with which we are following events in Poland does not prevent us from recalling time and again the cases of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

"The international situation is therefore not of a nature to allow us to cherish excessive optimism or even confident certainties about its future evolution. However, the Portuguese people do not have sufficient grounds for harboring defeatism or morbid pessimism. For its part, the government will know how to maintain calm and coolness of judgment in order not to disregard realities and at each moment to take the decisions or the initiatives best in keeping with the national interest."

EANES SPEAKS AT CEREMONY MARKING 25 NOV ABORTIVE COUP

LD260124 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2035 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A military ceremony was held this morning at the No. 1 training airfield in Maceda, Ovar, to mark the fifth anniversary of the 25 November event [when Ramalho Eanes directed the suppression of an attempted leftwing military uprising]. The ceremony was attended by the president of the republic, Acting Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Gen Lemos Ferreira, several high-ranking army, navy, air force, national republican guard and police officers, members of the Council of the Revolution and of the government, foreign military attaches, the defense minister, who represented the prime minister, the president of the Supreme Court and other military and civilian dignitaries.

Following an address by Gen Lemos Ferreira, Gen Ramalho Eanes, speaking as head of state and supreme commander of the armed forces, said in part:

[Begin recording] Five years have elapsed since liberty and democracy triumphed in our country. Five years have elapsed since we pledged to ensure a stable transition, without deviations, from the 25 April Military Movement to the complete and unconditional return of political power to the legitimate representatives of the Portuguese people, chosen in free elections. Perhaps they have been a difficult 5 years, (?but after all) they have been 5 years in which we showed ourselves capable of providing, with calm and determination, an answer to those who were proposing that the armed forces should serve cliquish and private interests. They have been 5 years in which the Portuguese armed forces have shown themselves capable of fulfilling the democratic responsibility of the man who staged the 25 April revolution. Today we can say with pride and confidence, with the same determination we have displayed in difficult situations, that we have fulfilled our mission and honored our pledge. Today, the tasks of recovery and normalization attained, respecting in all spheres the exigencies of a pluralist democracy and fully assuming the pledge dictated by the vote of the people, we can look with confidence to the future, to development and modernization work.

Not all believed that this would be possible. Not all understood that the armed forces are only worthy of the people they defend when they subordinate themselves, in all circumstances, to the democratic legitimacy which is defined in a free vote. These individuals have ceased to belong to the military institution. [sentence indistinct] But the lesson we have learned from the acts of those who detracted from their pledge to serve democracy will be a guideline for all members of the armed forces--that (?in Portugal they have) to serve democracy. The armed forces will continue to play their role within the (?democratically institutionalized framework) against any type of tatalitarian attacks, from whatever source or with whatever justifications. Subordinated to the political power, the armed forces (?will respect) the will of the people as expressed irrevocably at the polls. It is not up to the armed forces to interpret the will of the Portuguese people or to replace the free verdict of this will, which is affirmed through the ballot. It is incumbent on the armed forces to serve the will of the people, whatever that will is, as long as it is expressed democratically and pluralistically. Both the 25 April and the 25 November events were staged for this purpose. [end recording]

MADEIRA, AZORES COMMUNIQUE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

LD230844 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The regional governments of Madeira and Azores have decided to set up a joint committee to study the question of the revision of the constitution insofar as it will affect the two archipelagos. This was one of the results of the official 4-day visit to the Azores by the head of the Madeiran executive, Alberto Joao Jardim.

According to the final communique on the visit, released this evening in Ponta Delgada, the governments of the two autonomous regions take the view that the forthcoming revision of the constitution must include the enlargement of autonomous powers and must therefore specify the areas of legislative jurisdiction of the organs of sovereignty of the Madeira and Azores territories.

The communique, read by Alberto Joao Jardim, continues:

[Begin recording] The joint consideration of some of the problems currently confronting the governments of the two autonomous regions has led to the conclusion that the autonomy process must make new and urgent advances during the mandate of the regional institutions and organs of sovereignty that has just begun.

There is no justification for misunderstandings or procrastination of any kind after such a clear electoral mandate has been conferred upon us, bearing evidence to the fact that the process of autonomy for the two archipelagos has become an integral part of the national blueprint chosen by the Portuguese people, and to the national priority that must be given to their development in view of the particular significance acquired by Madeira and Azores in our country's new European context.

Furthermore, the governments of the two autonomous regions believe that this country's highest leaders cannot but be aware of both the role played by the Azores and Madeira in the defense and preservation of the true roots of the Portuguese people and in the positive confirmation of the viability of the Social-Democratic blueprint, but also of the qualitative importance of the two archipelagos to the international recognition of Portugal's relevant world role. [end recording]

Alberto Joao Jardim also reiterated the intention of the two autonomous regions to strengthen their ties of active solidarity which should in practice take the form of a resolute action against any possible attempt at restoring centralist practices.

DENKTAS NOT INFORMED ON WALDHEIM PROPOSAL FOR TALKS

TA251450 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] President Denktas said that he did not have any information about a minideal for the solution of part of the Cyprus problem proposed by the United Nations. He was commenting on press reports to the effect that the United Nations secretary general, Mr Waldheim, had proposed on 31 October both to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and to the Greek Cypriot side the reopening to civilian settlement of part of Varosha under United Nations auspices and taking of practical measures aimed at creating an atmosphere of mutual security between the two communities. President Denktas reiterated that he did not have any information on the Waldheim formula for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

O AGON Comments on Proposal

NC260754 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 26 Nov 80 p 2

Positions" column: "The Mini Agreement"]

[Text] We cannot confirm the accuracy of reports that Greece and Turkey agree or favor the idea of a miniagreement on the question of Famagusta and of the promotion of practical measures of confidence. However, bearing in mind that today's rumor is tomorrow's news, we wish to make clear our attitude on this question. Whether or not a miniagreement on these two issues would be a positive element is dependent on the contents of the agreement.

Thus, if this intermediate agreement does not forestall the final solution of the problem, we do not see anything negative in it. If this will be an agreement for the resettlement of the inhabitants of Famagusta under conditions of security and with a provision that in the future they will not become hostages or the object of blackmail, then the agreement is welcomed. Moreover, if the practical measures for the restoration of confidence will not make it diffucult to reach an honorable solution in the future, these are also welcomed.

It must also be stressed that the question of Famagusta and of the practical measures do not constitute the entire Cyprus problem. That is, the basic aim is to reach a total agreement. Thus, whatever intermediate agreement is found, it must not diminish our efforts for a final package solution. On the contrary, it must serve to intensify these efforts.

RAUF DENKTAS CRITICIZES CYPRUS' UN ABSTENTION VOTE

NC261141 Nicosia BOZKURT in Turkish 25 Nov p 1

[Text] Nicosia--TFSC President Rauf Denktas has stated that if the Greek Cypriots continue to use the title of "the Cyprus Government" against the Turkish Cypriot community, a title they have usurped through imposture and violence, they will be blocking the way to peace.

The full text of President Denktas' statement in this matter is as follows: "In the United Nations, 122 countries condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, 22 countries voted against and 12 countries abstained. The Greek Cypriot administration, which deceitfully claims to represent [the whole of] Cyprus in the United Nations, has chosen to be one of the abstainers. We deem it our duty to emphasize the fact that this vote does not, by any means, represent Cyprus as a whole. It represents only the Greek Cypriot community.

"The Greek Cypriot delegate who occupies the 'Cyprus' seat in the United Nations as a result of imposture and force of arms, has no right to talk or vote on behalf of the entire island. The situation being what it is, the letter which this imposter has sent to other countries explaining why it has abstained is nothing but a strong provocation as far as we are concerned. We strongly protest before the whole world this imposter and the Greek Cypriot leadership who present the Cyprus dispute as having begun after 1974, and who liken the legitimate intervention of the Turkish Army--which liberated the northern part of Cyprus from Greek occupation, which restored human rights and dignity and which brought peace to the island--to the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union which has destroyed human rights and enslaved an entire nation."

DENKTAS ADDRESSES TURKISH, GREEK CYPRIOT GROUPS IN KARPAS

TA251459 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Turkish Cypriot community wants a lasting and honorable peace which will prevent the repetition of the past and be completely closed to enosis. He was speaking to villagers yesterday during the tour of the Karpas villages and was asked about rumors of concessions and pressures. He said the principles of the Turkish Cypriot community are clear and the community is insisting on its founder partner rights and the rights to maintain its security in its own zone.

President Denktas said the aim of the exchange of population agreement reached in 1975 was not to give the Turkish Cypriots of the south a chance to visit the north for a short time. He stressed that the agreement was meant to accord safety to the Turkish Cypriots who had lived with fear of massacres for 11 years, and to lay the foundation of the bizonal federation.

He repeated that the Turkish Cypriots want a peace which will respect this agreement. He said negotiations on such a peace were continuing and there will be give-and-take for both sides. He stressed that an agreement on a false federation where the Greek Cypriot side could establish its majority rule would not be accepted. He stated that the Cyprus intercommunal talks were continuing in a good atmosphere, but a stage where results could be obtained had not yet been reached.

During his tour of the Karpas villages, President Denktas also visited the Greek Cypriots living in the area. When the Greek Cypriots complained that the Greek Cypriot administration is preventing their children, who are attending schools in the south, from coming to visit them during their holidays, President Denktas said that this was no fault of the Federated State Government. He said the Greek Cypriot administration prevents these children from signing their entry papers to the north for the purpose of exploiting the situation in their propaganda campaign. He stated that thousands of people entered and left the Federated State every year and all signed such papers in accordance with the laws enacted by the state. He stressed that these laws could not be set aside.

President Denktas assured the Greek Cypriot families that their problem would be brought to the attention of the United Nations officials and that the Federated State officials would work to overcome the difficulties being created by the Greek Cypriot administration to prevent these children from visiting their families during their holidays.

I KATHIMERINI INTERVIEWS PERTINI ON RESULTS OF TALKS

AT251535 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 25 Nov 80 p 7

["Exclusive interview" with Italian President Alessandro Pertini by I KATHIMERINI editor Nikos Simos--date, place not given]

[Excerpt] I KATHIMERINI: Mr President, how do you assess the results of the talks and contacts you had in Athens? What is your general conclusion about these contacts?

Pertini: My talks first with President Karamanlis and then with the foreign minister were very good. I had two meetings with Karamanlis and I can say that they were very useful for consolidating closer Greek-Italian relations. I found Karamanlis to be a very sincere, honest man, a splendid man, well prepared and with great political experience. I think that with his prestige and his past, your president, aided by Greece's current position--which is a very strategic position--will be able to do much for peace because he is a politician who desires peace as I do. He works for peace as I do. We agree totally on this point. We also spoke about the Cyprus problem and it seems to me that his manner of approaching it is very reasonable. In my opinion, he is right in this because he wants, like me, to strengthen European unity.

Greece will become a full member of the Community and you know that it is especially we Italians who have supported Greece's request to accede to the European Community. We now also desire the accession of Portugal and Spain.

I KATHIMERINI: During the negotiations for Greece's accession to the Community, a possible competition between Greek and Italian agricultural produce was mentioned. How do you now judge the coexistence of these products in the same market?

Pertini: It is true that problems may arise between my country and Greece especially concerning agricultural production. Well, for the sake of European unification everybody must pay a price. After all, through the concluding agreements we shall find a way to surmount all obstacles encountered on our way. There will be no problems that will impede the cordial and honest cooperation of Italy and Greece. I leave Athens very satisfied with the talks I have had with the Greek leaders because I have recognized the understanding which the Greeks show toward us and their real desire to especially strengthen their bonds with Italy. After all, our viewponts coincide whether it is with regard to the alliance between Italy and Greece or European unification or the preservation of peace in the world.

I KATHIMERINI: In his address during the dinner he gave for you, President Karamanlis spoke about Europe's "dangerous dependence." Do you adopt this viewpoint and how do you think that European unification can be implemented so that our continent may not be crushed between the two superpowers?

Pertini: I spoke with Karamanlis about this problem and we share the same opinion. First of all, we must implement and perfect European unification which has not yet taken place because, while Greece will join the community on 1 January, Spain and Portugal are still outside. However, this European unity should be a truly solid unity whether at the political, economic or social level.

However, I want to make it clear that in this unified structure the members should participate with equal rights and obligations because we truly do not want a unified Europe to be guided or governed by directorates. All states in unified Europe should participate through their popular and economic power and all should be equal. For instance, with regard to population and I could say with regard to economic strength, Greece is weaker than Italy. Italy is weaker than Germany and in its turn Germany is stronger than the other European states. This, however, does not mean a thing. What counts is the presence of every state within the European union.

For this reason it is obvious that if we want to implement European unification we should work to strengthen it, devoting to it all of our strength and faith.

MINISTER DHIMAS LEAVES FOR TRADE TALKS IN SFRY

AT251502 Athens NEWS in English 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio, Stavros Dhimas left yesterday for Belgrade, at the head of a delegation to hold discussions on matters of economic and technical cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia, during the tenth meeting of the mixed Greek-Yugoslav Ministerial Committee.

Matters to be discussed at the meeting include cooperation in trade, industry, transport, agriculture, science, technology and joint development projects.

PASOK'S PAPANDREOU DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO UK

AT241408 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Leader of the official opposition, PASOK chairman Andreas Papandreou, departed this morning for London on a 5-day official visit. During his stay in London Papandreou will have talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, Secretary of State for Foreign & Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington, new leader of the Labor Party Foot, Lord Privy Seal Gilmour and other personalities of the British political world.

In addition, Andreas Papandreou will speak at St. Anthony College of Oxford University on foreign policy issues. The leader of the official opposition is being accompanied by PASOK parliamentary representative Kharalambopoulos.

Statement Before Departure

AT251439 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Leader of the official opposition and PASOK Chairman Papandreou today began an official visit to Britain. Before departing for London, Papandreou made the following remarks concerning his trip:

I accepted the invition from the British Government with great pleasure and interest. During this trip we shall be given the opportunity to discuss with those in the highest ranks of British political life both bilateral issues which concern Britain and Greece and issues that concern European developments in general--EEC, detente, armament--upon which the prosperity of the people of Europe truly depends.

I am visiting Britain, Papandreou went on to say, during a really difficult period which is especially significant internationally. With Ronald Reagan's rise to power, serious questions have emerged concerning the course of detente and disarmament. It has now become somewhat vague as to whether we are heading toward a hardening, an intensification of the confrontation between the two superpowers, or whether there are indeed some prospects for peace in this area. Peace not only depends upon the development of these issues but also, I believe, on the internal, economic, social and political course of the West European countries.

Of course, Papandreou continued, in addition to these general issues we shall also discuss the Cyprus question because, as I recall, Britain is a guarantor power on the basis of the Zurich agreement as we also are, despite the fact that we have not utilized the rights that have been given to us in this agreement. Consequently I look forward, Papandreou concluded, to a very interesting and rich trip from the viewpoint of obtaining information and a deeper understanding of the period we are traversing.

In reply to a question regarding his future trips abroad Papandreou said that he has an invitation from Romanian President Ceausescu to which he will reply in December, before the debate on the budget in the Chamber of Deputies, and an invitation from Fidel Castro to visit Cuba early next year.

BRIEFS

UK AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S VISIT--This evening British Secretary of State for Agriculture Peter Walker arrived in Athens on a 3-day official visit. The British secretary was received at Ellinikon Airport by Minister of Agriculture Kanellopoulos. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 24 Nov 80 AT]

TRIAL OF ALPASLAN TURKES OPENS IN CIVILIAN COURT

TA251843 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The trial of NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes on the grounds that he insulted and showed contempt for the moral entity of the government in 1978 has begun at the Fifth High Criminal Court in Ankara. The indictment prepared by the Ankara public prosecutor's office was read during the hearing. The indictment claims that Turkes insulted and showed contempt for the moral entity of the government during news conference on 4 October 1978 in Ankara.

After the indictment was read, Turkes made a statement. In his statement, Turkes said that he did not insult the government during his news conference. The trial was then postponed to a later date to allow the prosecutor to express his views on the merits of the case.

Prosecutor Requests Turkes Sentence

NC251408 Paris AFP in Engish 1357 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 25 Nov (AFP)--A Turkish court prosecutor here today requested a 1 to 6 year prison sentence for Alpaslan Turkes, chairman of the extreme right wing Nationalist Action Party (NAP), for "insulting the government."

Mr Turkes, 63, a retired colonel arrested 2 days after the September 12 military coup, arrived for trial in an army jeep surrounded by police vehicles and an armoured troop transport. The prosecutor recalled that Mr Turkes said in a press conference in October 1978 that the government was "either incapable or is protecting anarchists and assassins." Mr Turkes replied that four members of his party had been killed the day before. The military regime has detained the heads of all four main parties for trial on charges of contributing the wave of violence in Turkey with irresponsible criticism of whatever government was in power. There were 20 political killings a day until the coup.

SOVIET DELEGATION TOURS ISKENDERUN STEEL INSTALLATIONS

TA251304 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Posarev) has begun its tour of the Iskenderun iron and steel installations. The delegation yesterday participated in official talks in Ankara aimed at expanding the capacity of the Iskenderun iron and steel installations. After these talks the delegation left Ankara yesterday evening for Iskenderun aboard a plane belonging to the iron and steel installations directorate general. The delegation was briefed by various officials on the installations. The 3-man delegation will continue its tour and inspection of the installations through Thursday. The talks aimed at expanding the capacity of the installations will continue in Ankara.

VOTCP Reviews Soviet Aid

TA251134 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, as you have already heard in our news program, a Soviet delegation headed by deputy minister of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises has arrived in Ankara.

Talks on expanding the capacity of the Iskenderun iron and steel plant began at the Industry and Technology Ministry. Later the Soviet delegation will leave for Iskenderun to visit the plant and will return to Ankara to sign an agreement.

Dear listeners, this is not the first time that our neighbor, the Soviet Union, is granting financial and technological aid to Turkey. The Soviet Union, which offered its effective aid to Turkey during the national liberation war waged against the imperialist aggressors, continued to provide Turkey with extensive aid for establishing its national industry and for strengthening state enterprises. The Iskenderun iron and steel plant--which is currently the subject of expansion talks in Ankara--the Seydisehir aluminum plant, the Kayseri and Nazilli textile factories, the Aliaga oil refineries, the Arpacay dam and many other industrial enterprises are concrete monuments to the brotherly assistance extended by the Soviet Union for the economic development of our country and to Soviet friendship.

Industries are not the only field which benefit from Soviet assistance. In accordance with an economic cooperation protocol signed in 1978, the Soviet Union widely contributes to the development of natural gas and oil prospecting, the construction of nuclear power stations and the building of prefabricated housing. The protocol signed in 1978 also stipulates the supplying of oil and coal by the Soviet Union and the expansion of the trade volume between the two countries to $(?700) million.

Dear listeners, it is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union provides all this assistance to Turkey by buying our traditional agricultural products and by granting low interest and long-range loans with no political strings attached. However, the reactionary and monopolist press organs, from the past to the present, have exerted efforts to hide these facts from the public because they know that in the face of these facts their anti-Soviet campaign will lose its (?effect). These press organs can do this for a certain period and can conceal or minimize these facts, but they cannot completely hide the Soviet Union's aid to our people because this aid is based on a long history and deep traditions. Our people have seen and are continuing to observe the constructive effects of this aid.

Our people have also witnessed the so-called aid granted by imperialist states and their international finance pressure organizations such as the IMF, the World Bank, OECD and consortiums. Last week, for example, an IMF delegation visited our country. On the one hand, the delegation said: We are going to grant aid to Turkey and, on the other, it tried to dictate in which fields the loans should be used. The delegation said that it would provide the loans on condition that it would supervise everything. Behind all so-called loans granted by imperialists lies the interests of the monopolies and the strengthening of their positions and sovereignty in the national economy. There is no need, dear listeners, to remind you of the high interest rates charged for these loans.

Judging from what they see, our people appreciate more each day that the assistance provided by the Soviet Union is the internationalist assistance of socialism based on mutual interests, while the assistance of imperialism deteriorates into economic crisis and is aimed at exploiting the country. They are supporting the promotion of multilateral relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The Turkish Communist Party as well as communists are convinced that the promotion of economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will constantly contribute in an effective way to the consolidation of regional peace and the easing of tensions.

EEC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS TO EXPAND RELATIONS

TA251847 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] An EEC delegation has arrived in Ankara to hold talks on relations between Turkey and the EEC. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, the head of the delegation and the Community's director in charge of relations with Turkey, Pierre Duchateau, said that relations between Turkey and the Community are at an important stage. He said the issue of further developing relations between the two sides will be discussed at the meetings to be held in Ankara. He said the possibility of cooperation in the energy and other fields will also be considered during the meetings. He concluded by saying that a report on the issue will be submitted to the Community's member countries after the meetings.

The official talks with the EEC delegation will begin tomorrow. At the talks the Turkish delegation will be headed by the economic affairs aide to the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu. According to information given by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the implementation of the decisions made by the association council on 30 June, the $105 million special cooperation fund and visa requirements will be discussed during the talks.

During their stay in Turkey, the EEC delegation will meet with Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Minister of Industry and Technology Sahap Kocatopcu and Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON RESULTS OF ANTITERRORIST DRIVE

2d Army Summary Report

TA251849 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 2d Army and Konya, Kayseri, Kirsehir, Nigde, Nevsehir and Yozgat Martial Law Command]

[Text] The 2d Army and Martial Law Command has announced that 5,075 persons have been captured since 12 September and that of these persons, 2,002 were arrested and 309 are being detained. During operations conducted since 12 September, 17 rifles, 581 pistols, 5 submachine guns, 5 handgrenades, 46,753 rounds of pistol ammunition of various calibers, 120 rounds of rifle ammunition, 94 dynamite sticks, 2 TNT blocks, 4 kg of gunpowder, 2,800 blasting caps, 139 meters of fuse and 34 electrical fuses were seized.

3d Army Command Report

TA251840 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the 3d Army and Erzincan, Gumushane, Giresun, Trabzon, Rize, Ordu, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Corum, Samsun and Sinop Martial Law Command]

[Text] 1. During operations and inspections conducted in the 12 provinces within the martial law region between 14 October and 24 November, security forces detained 55 armed militants belonging to extremist organizations and wanted for murder and 1,056 persons wanted for robbery, collecting money for organizations, violating law No 6,136, participating in anarchic incidents, collaborating with extremist militants and other crimes.

2. During searches and operations conducted in the same period, security forces seized 291 submachine guns, 5 Kalashnikovs, 8 Sten guns, 6 various submachine guns, 42 rifles and Mauser rifles, 1 machinegun, 24 shotguns, 16 TNT blocks, 28,410 rounds of ammunition for pistols and rifles, 2,864 infantry rifle shells, 7 binoculars and numerous banned publications.

In addition, during a search using detectors, 23,000 rounds of ammunition for Sten guns, 7 pistols and 90 dynamite sticks were found.

3. Of the 3,779 persons detained for various crimes since 12 September, 961 were released, 321 were arrested and legal proceedings are continuing for the others.

4. The information supplied by the regional population and their assistance in these operations are appreciated.

CUMHURIYET EXAMINES WALDHEIM PROPOSAL ON CYPRUS TALKS

NC260838 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 24 Nov 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "Cyprus Again"]

[Excerpts] A report by our colleague Sedat Ergin in yesterday's CUMHURIYET heralds, on the one hand, the possibility of favourable developments. On the other hand, it underlines certain dangers in Cyprus similar to those in the Aegean.

The report draws attention to the fact that the proposal put forward by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, through Gobbi, his special envoy in Cyprus, is gradually securing positive reaction behind the diplomatic scenes in Ankara. As is known, the secretary general's proposal was hurriedly rejected by the Greek Cypriot side, but later the Kiprianou administration realized its blunder and changed its tune. Waldheim's proposal envisaged a mini agreement on "Varosha and confidence-building measures."

We hasten to add that we welcome any development that aims at easing the way to a settlement in the Cyprus dispute through the intercommunal talks, provided that such developments constitute a true foundation for a lasting and righteous solution and that such a compromise solution does not take the form of a one-sided concession. We fear that in view of the past record of the Greek Cypriot side, such a possibility is gaining ground.

It is said that Denktas' sudden visit to Istanbul was because he realized the possibility of such a development. Fearing that, far from offering a final solution, Waldheim's proposal was meant to impose a one-sided concession on the Turkish Cypriot side, Denktas fled to Istanbul to avoid shouldering the responsibility of such a development.

This much is apparent: The Turkish Cypriot side will open Varosha and consent to the return of the Greek Cypriots there. This means that the Turkish Cypriot side is making a concrete and irreversible concession. In response to this, the Greek Cypriot side will undertake to comply with certain measures which could always be reversed and the definition of which would always be disputable.

What will happen if the Greek Cypriots refuse to lift the economic embargo or decide to implement it in different ways, once the Turkish Cypriots concede Varosha? And, if the Greek Cypriots, once settled in Varosha, embark on an extensive campaign against the Turkish Cypriots, as they have done at international meetings and conferences, will the Greek Cypriots in Varosha be asked to leave? To put it briefly, while Waldheim's proposal requires one side to give up its strongest trump card by making a tangible and irreversible concession, it asks the other side to assume certain responsibilities which are not quite concrete and which can be reversed at any time. Consenting to such a solution by the foreign affairs circles in Ankara is causing anxiety.

The Waldheim proposal may respond to the expectations of the West, but it does not secure a lasting and just solution of the Cyprus issue because the proposal in question entails responsibilities which are not at all equal and comparable.

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GENSCHER, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD271215 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA)--The main topic of the meeting in Bonn today between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet was the preparation of next weeks's Luxembourg summit. Other points include assessment of the future American foreign policy under President Reagan, the sources of conflict in the world and East-West detente. After a working lunch with Genscher, the French foreign minister is due to return to Paris in the early afternoon.

Discuss Poland

LD271644 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his French opposite number Francois-Poncet today affirmed in Bonn their common view that in connection with the situation in Poland due restraint should be observed by all sides. The two ministers emphasized that this was necessary in order to allow Poland to find its own solution to its problems. Francois-Poncet briefed Genscher on the recent visit to Paris by Polish Deputy Premier Jagielski. The French foreign minister flew back to Paris early this afternoon after political consultations with Genscher in Bonn lasting several hours. According to the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, the consultations have illustrated once again the great extent to which German and French views coincide on bilateral questions, EEC problems and current international issues.

COURT RULING INCLUDES GDR IN JURISDICTION

DW270913 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Press review on FRG penal code involving GDR citizens]

[Excerpts] The Federal Government's penal code protects GDR citizens, to the extent that they have been victims of criminal acts punishable under the law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Court came to that conclusion in a basic decision which was announced yesterday. NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG writes: The Federal Court provided legal clarification of an important point in inter-German relations. In doing this, a legal gap was closed that had come about in connection with the 1969 change in the criminal code, representing a juridical factor of insecurity. The five judges did what the Bundestag, as the legislator, neglected to do. The Karlsruhe verdict is of considerable legal and political significance.

RUHR-NACHRICHTEN of Dortmund stresses: The basis of the decision can be clearly seen: the undivided German state citizenship that has not been split in two by the Basic treaty with the GDR. It is nothing but the juridical confirmation of a reality to which the Federal Republic has committed itself.

Government Rejects GDR Protest

LD272024 Hamburg DPA in German 1957 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government today emphatically rejected a GDR protest against the verdict of the Federal Court of Justice concerning the validity of the protection of the criminal law for GDR citizens. A government spokesman said in Bonn tonight that the GDR assertion that the ruling of the Karlsruhe judges violated the Basic Treaty or even international law had been rejected. "Furthermore, attention was drawn to the independence of the courts of law in the Federal Republic."

SPANISH TREATMENT OF COMMANDO MEMBERS PROTESTED

LD262002 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] I remind you that last Sunday two clients of a bar in Hendeye in the Pyrenees Atlantiques Department were killed and nine others were injured by an extreme right Spanish commando. Shortly afterwards the three members of the commando surrendered to the Spanish border authorities who released them after a mere identity check. The police officers in charge of the custom point were then suspended.

Christian Bonnet today insisted on stating clearly that Paris would not accept the attitude of the Spanish authorities. The Spanish ambassador to Paris is to be called tomorrow to the Quai d'Orsay. Christian Bonnet has already made it clear that it was a question of implementing the extradition convention between France and Spain.

Spanish Ambassador Summoned

LD272100 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Following the Hendeye attack, the Quai d'Orsay summoned the Spanish ambassador to France this afternoon to discuss the case. In diplomatic terms France has protested against the indulgent attitude taken by the Spanish border authorities. French authorities reproach Spain for not having arrested and extradited the three authors of the attack which resulted in two dead and nine injured. The French Government is all the more dissatisfied because an agreement of yet closer cooperation in the struggle against Spanish terrorism was concluded with Madrid only last week.

COOPERATION MINISTER ON CHAD SITUATION, UPPER VOLTA

LD262306 Paris Domestic Service in French 1810 GMT 26 Nov 80

["Facing the Public" program with Cooperation Minister Robert Galley, interviewed by Philippe Decraene of LE MONDE, Bernard Heluy of EST ECLAIR, Francois Orcival of VALEURS ACTUELLES, Alain Schmidt of FR-3 and Edouard Sablier of Radio France]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified questioner] Reproach is often leveled at France, Mr Galley, for an exaggeratedly interventionist African policy. Even in France itself the left strongly contested the nature of your mission in certain circumstances such as in the case of the Bokassa affair and its aftermath. The main point today, however, is not France's action in this or that country but the invasion of a country at one time so very close to France, Chad, by an expansionist neighbor, Libya--Mr al-Qadhdhafi's Libya which, according to Senegalese President Mr Senghor, is trying to destabilise a whole area of Saharan Africa with Chad being only one part of it. I would like, Mr Galley, to know your feelings on the situation in Chad, where we are no longer playing a role.

[Answer] I believe it is common to say that the situation is disastrous, and by this I mean disastrous for the population. This is a country which no longer exists, a country torn to pieces; there is no more state, no more civil servants, only people fighting a civil war which, as you know, has origins going back a long way, specifically to ethnic origins, ethnic battles. I think it is absolutely deplorable, and not only we but all the African countries deplore the situation and are astounded by what is happening, astounded in particular by the fact that most of the movements in Chad refuse to reach an understanding and let national interests prevail.

As you have noted, information from very varied sources claim to show that there is Libyan intervention accomplished in two ways: the recruitment of left, right and center, among workers in Libya of a sort of Islamic legion to be sent in frightening conditions to fight a civil war where they have no reason to be and, also, intervention by means of heavy materiel. My impressions and my feelings which seem to be the same as those of almost all the African heads of state whom I know is that this is a worrying situation, a situation which I might even say approaches destabilization, which could gain momentum. The African heads of state such as Togolese President General Eyadema are making desperate efforts to try to obtain first a cease-fire and then peace, and are making laudable efforts at the moment with a view to finding the means to stem this foreign intervention which solves nothing.

[Decraene] By officially announcing the dispatch of Jaguar aircraft to Libreville is this, in your view, a case of the government preparing French public opinion to accept the idea of another military intervention in Chad?

[Answer] I do not believe the phenomena ought to be connected. The presence of Jaguar aircraft in Libreville was not criticized throughout the past year while they were there. When the Jaguar aircraft go to Abijan on a maneuver no one sees in this an attempted action. I believe that the presence of French aircraft at bases which the governments have accepted to place provisionally and partially at our disposal is quite a classic phenomenon which has nothing to do with possible attempts at intimidation.

[Schmidt] These very worrying events which are taking place in Chad: Could they have wider implications? In your view, does Colonel al-Qadhdhafi have in mind greater destabilization in Africa, and what then would be the consequences?

[Answer] In this case we are forced to remain in the realm of hypotheses, but we are forced to note that there has been an attempt at destabilization by Libya: At one stage there were Libyan troops going to Uganda; there was even considerable aid given by Libya at the beginning of President Mengistu's revolution. I would say that there is a tendency today to see Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his Libyans as an agent of destabilization. This is perhaps a little excessive.

What I firmly believe is that we should admit that when a country explodes and the ethnic factions are fighting each other, the situation is worrying because the African states are still very fragile, the cohesion of these countries is extremely recent and, consequently, it can be envisaged that destabilization caused by civil war in a country could gradually cause attempts at civil war and fighting between ethnic factions in a neighboring country.

[Unidentified questioner] How can France have a stable and consistent policy of cooperation with governments which are less stable?

[Answer] France cooperates for the sake of these countries' development. Revolutions and coups affect only a limited number of people. Take the case of Upper Volta--I would say that at the moment the situation in Ouagadougou is perfectly calm. As far as we know, the former leaders are under house arrest. Col Saye Zerbo and his men have assumed power, but all this does not affect the enormous effort of cooperation which we are continuing at Bobo Dioulasso in our fight against [word indistinct] and sleeping sickness. This by no means affects the enormous effort made by us toward the rural development of the northeast region.

BARRE, TRUDEAU DISCUSS FRENCH COMMONWEALTH PLAN

LD261125 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The conference of French-speaking countries in Dakar on 8 and 9 December was to be the main subject of Canadian Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau's talks with his French counterpart Barre on Sunday, 23 November, and with President Giscard d'Estaing this Monday.

This conference, which has been masterminded by Senegalese President Senghor, aims to produce an "organic French-speaking community," which has also been called a "French commonwealth."

To date, however, this plan has been blocked by the question of Quebec, which Mr Trudeau is refusing autonomous representation. Speaking in Cairo on Saturday, the Canadian prime minister recalled that his government is prepared to include in its delegation "members from Quebec and from New Brunswick where there is a high proportion of French-speaking people."

According to Canadian sources, during the "private dinner" at the Hotel Matignon on Sunday which was cordial and "frank," Mr Barre stated that "in any case neither France nor any other country is in a position to give advice to Canada on a strictly domestic question."

Nonetheless, as Francois-Poncet pointed out to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on 10 October, "France thinks it necessary for Quebec to be represented at conferences...of French-speaking countries," without specifying the nature or level of that representation. The question which has still not been answered is what will happen if no inter-Canadian agreement is reached before 8 December. For his part, Mr Senghor (who met with Mr Trudeau in Cairo on Saturday) thinks that this is a "matter which concerns France and Canada, a matter concerning the big white countries."

Mr Trudeau also discussed with Mr Barre East-West relations, international economic problems, the revival of the North-South dialogue and preparations for the industrialized countries' summit in Ottowa.

Mr Trudeau arrived in Paris on Sunday from Bonn where he met with Chancellor Schmidt after a visit to the Near East. Mr Senghor, who was on an official visit to Cairo last week, stated--our correspondent tells us--that President as-Sadat is "prepared to give Egypt a role in the organic French-speaking community." A considerable proportion of the Egyptian elite speaks French. However, the presence in Dakar of other Arab countries (Lebanon and Tunisia) opposed to Egypt seems to have deterred Egypt from sending a representative.

LE MONDE ON DEVELOPMENT OF EC MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD261325 Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Maurice Delarue article: "Paris Wants Europe To Revive Its Diplomatic Offensive"]

[Text] At their forthcoming meetings in Luxembourg the nine foreign ministers (Monday and Tuesday, 24-25 November) and the heads of state and of government (1 week later) will resume one of their most controversial exercises: Seeking a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict. In addition to the Israeli reproaches which this enterprise is prompting, there is likely to be a revival of the internal EC quarrel.

The Israelis and many Americans denounce, with irony mixed with anger, the futility and the dangers of such an academic exercise. Why are the Europeans meddling? What can they achieve, aside from hindering the peace process laboriously set in motion at Camp David?

Israeli and European interests in the Near East are clearly not identical. The Israelis are fighting with their backs to the wall for their state's survival; does that mean, however, that European interests are necessarily negligible?

In strategic terms the Near East is now much nearer to Western Europe than the Balkans were in 1914 when they set the world on fire. Until oil has been replaced by nuclear and other new forms of energy, it is naive to think that the European policy can be discredited merely by describing it as "money-grubbing." As far as France is concerned, such a description is particularly unsuccessful.

Who imagined during the 6-day war in 1967, when France first took a hostile stance toward Israel, that the Israeli-Arab conflict would spark off the energy crisis 6 years later--a crisis whose effects we are still suffering? (Note: General de Gaulle was an exception. When he received Israeli Foreign Minister Eban on 29 May 1967 he mentioned problems in Western oil supplies as a foreseeable consequence of an Israeli attack.)

In any case, from the strategic or economic viewpoint the Near East is of much more vital importance to the Europeans than the Americans, and nobody is offended by the Americans' stating their view in this affair.

Is the exercise in which the Europeans are indulging as futile as it might seem? At the European Council meeting in Venice on 13 June the Nine announced that, in order to promote a "necessary" and "urgent" solution, they would take an "initiative" based on ideas already expressed many times and on "universally accepted principles." In what way was this different from the previous attempts?

First, it is not a question of making procedural proposals (mediation, good offices, conferences and so forth) as so often in the past, but of taking a stance in a relatively detailed way on what the Nine regard as a just settlement.

Second, the Nine's approach is intended to be "all-embracing." It will take account of all the elements in the problem. It differs in this from the "small steps" method so dear to the Americans--"small steps" which can moreover be big since they led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace. The Europeans--Paris definitely and London, Rome and Bonn to varying degrees--are nonetheless convinced that the path opened at Camp David can lead no further. Nobody denies that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is important for Israel, since it puts the most powerful Arab army out of the game, but it has only solved the simplest part of the problem, since the Sinai border has never been disputed. The essential issue, in other words the Palestinian problem, remains untouched, despite what the Israeli "hawks" who deny its existence might think.

There is one indisputable fact: The peace momentum expected from the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty has not worked; it has failed to "thaw" the Jordanians and the West Bank inhabitants, not to mention the Lebanese, the Syrians and the Palestinians living in exile. It has not led to any overall settlement. The way in which Begin has interpreted the agreements signed with President as-Sadat probably made a major contribution to that failure, but the deadlock is a fact. The "small steps" will only break this deadlock if they are part of an "overall" framework, which alone can balance the advantages and risks of a settlement for all sides.

It is this framework which the Nine want to establish. The concern for balance is the basis of their effort. They expressed this in Venice when they included in one sentence the two principles which they regard as indissociable: "Israel's right to existence and security" (and the same right for the other states in the region) and "the Palestinian people's legitimate rights" including their "right to self-determination" (and not just the right to remain in refugee camps).

Having established those principles, the Nine defined four spheres of application in which they intend to specify their common stance:

1. Withdrawal from the occupied territories, on which France has made suggestions;

2. Guarantees of security for all, which should not only be legal but practical, with an international peace-keeping force sent to the region;

3. Self-determination, which will probably raise the most difficulties: It will be necessary to decide who will be able to claim Palestinian nationality--only those residing on the West Bank, or the various generations of refugees? It is true that the result of a people's ballot would not be noticeably affected by the definition;

4. Jerusalem, which will certainly require special provisions.

The Nine could deem several options to be possible on these different points.

Once they have agreed on a working document, what will they do? It is by no means certain that they will publish it immediately. They will first use the most secret diplomatic channels to inform the sides in conflict of their views. Their aim is to convince the adversaries that there is a solution other than the eternal use of force (destruction of Israel for one side, and permanent occupation of Arab land for the others) and that a peaceful solution based on the Israelis' two rights and the Palestinians' right to a homeland "with security" is reasonable, realistic and possible. Simultaneous realization of this fact by the Israelis and the Palestinians is, the Nine think, the psychological precondition for any settlement. It is to this realization that they wish to contribute.

There is every reason to think that such a initiative would, on the whole, not be badly received on the Arab side, although attitudes would differ widely.

As far as Cairo is concerned, the essential thing is that this initiative should not interfere in the process under way, in Sinai and, of course, that is the Nine's intention. Furthermore, whatever is said in Jerusalem and Cairo, nobody doubts that the Egyptian-Israeli peace will remain fragile until it is part of an overall settlement.

The Nine's plan is, in any case, greatly appreciated in the Arab country most painfully involved in the conflicts: Jordan. King Husayn has already spoken out in favor of simultaneous recognition of the Israeli and Palestinian rights to "a homeland" within "secure borders" in the communique issued during Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Amman on 12 March, in which Israel was only implicitly mentioned, and explicitly during his visit to Washington. Answering questions asked by National Press Club journalists on 19 June, the king said: "The Palestinians definitely ought to recognize Israel's right to existence....But should Israel not also recognize the Palestinians' rights over their land and in their homeland? Is this not what we should ask of both sides simultaneously? I hope that will be the case."

It might seem surprising that such a clear call for the recognition of Israel by the Arab head of state most deeply involved in the conflict did not hit the headlines. However, the Americans, then in the middle of the election campaign, only cherished the fond hope of drawing Husayn into the "Camp David path," which would have helped Mr Carter. Since the king bluntly ruled out that hypothesis, nobody reported what he added to his rejection.

The Lebanese, insofar as they are able to have a policy, are clearly in favor of anything which might end the tragedy with which they are stricken. The Syrians, however, who have fallen into the Soviet sphere of influence, do not seem very interested in the European initiative, any more than their Iraqi brother-enemies, who are fully absorbed in the war with Iran. Moreover, the Iraqis have no border dispute with Israel.

The Palestinians are the heart of the conflict. They cannot be expected--especially at a time when Arab divisions are weakening their cause--to take an objective stance on the European initiative before it has been properly drawn up. They cannot even be expected to show any sign of abandoning their famous charter and its avowed objective (establishing a "homeland" on the whole territory of what was once the British mandate) unless the Israelis recognize, at least simultaneously, their right to determine their own future. That will be the object of any negotiations.

On the Israeli side Mr Begin will, at best, shrug his shoulders. However, Israel, like any democratic state, is much more complex than its government. Although the Israeli holy alliance is formed instantaneously when the homeland is threatened with war, things are entirely different when it is, to quote Marc Hillel, "in danger of peace." What would happen in Israel if there were prospects other than the besieged fortress which is used merely to conquer a new buffer zone? What would happen if a credible plan for peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians and the Arab world were offered?

Clearly, although the Europeans can sound out the Arabs themselves (the new-style "Euro-Arab dialogue"--henceforth a political body at ministerial level in which the PLO is participating fully--might help), they cannot hope for any audience in Israel without active U.S. cooperation.

The arrival of the new White House inhabitant is upsetting their plans. They will first have to convince him. Not only did Mr Reagan outstrip Mr Carter in pro-Israeli statements during the election campaign, but his reputation as a tough guy is automatically prompting caution among Europeans. Will the Nine's fine unanimity shown in Venice when they braved a Carter with his back to the wall hold out? Will they have the courage, the elementary courage, to hold to a policy based on European interests and not on the fickleness of the voters on the other side of the Atlantic?

There is reason to doubt this. Aside from France, who in the European Nine does not aspire to docile realignment with an energetic U.S. "leadership?" Schmidt perhaps, but does his Foreign Minister Genscher, the main victor in the recent elections, share that feeling? According to U.S. journalist J. Fitchett, who discussed this subject with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Britain will advocate postponing the European initiative "for a few months."

However, the worst should never be expected. Although there is reason to fear that the British, who are not fully in tune with the continent, could be seduced by the sirens of a new "special relationship" with Washington, the Conservative Party and the Foreign Office are traditionally attentive to the Arab cause. Moreover, Lord Carrington is justifying a postponement because of the current situation: The divisions in the Arab world, the weakening of Jordan and the PLO and the strengthening of Israel reduce the chances of a settlement in his view; however, the British minister above all wants to give the new president time to "abandon his election rhetoric," J. Fitchett reports, which should not "prevent Europe from continuing to formulate its own Near East policy in the hope of influencing the Reagan administration."

Of course, it is not unreasonable to think that, once election promises have faded, Mr Reagan will return to the usual Republican line, which is less unconditionally pro-Israeli than the Democrats'. It was Eisenhower, a Republican, who, in 1956 in the middle of a presidential election, most strongly opposed Israeli expansionism which was then supported by Paris and London.

There are dangers in delaying, however. This danger is the result of the U.S. constitutional system, which only really gives the president a free hand at the beginning of his term of office. Therefore, given the slow nature of their procedures, is it premature for the Nine to adopt a common stance in December which they hope Mr Reagan will share at the beginning of next year? Mr Giscard d'Estaing does not think so. He will urge his partners not to mark time at the Luxembourg meeting.

MARCHAIS ON DISSIDENTS, RELATIONS WITH CPSU, PS

LD261715 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Nov 80 p 5

[Jacques de Bonis and Michel Naudy report: "The Old Reactionary Right Accused on Television"]

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais was yesterday evening's guest on French Television Channel TF-1's "The Great Debate" in which, apart from two journalists, the rightist deputies Barier (RPR) and Longuet (UDF), the Socialist Deputy Bapt, and Pierre Zarka, Communist deputy for Seine-Saint-Denis, were taking part.

Questioned first on "the expulsions from the PCF," Georges Marchais explained right away that our party's health was good. After noting that only "an extremely limited number of Communists were in disagreement with the party's orientation--a "normal" state of affairs in an organization with 700,000 members--Georges Marchais recalled that the PCF's Bouches-du-Rhone federation had expelled a Communist for indicating that he would not vote for the PCF candidate in the presidential election, indeed that he would even oppose him.

"From the moment that a majority decision is made," Georges Marchais added, "it is applicable by everyone. This is indeed democracy and the working peoples' guarantee that the PCF says what it does and does what it says." He remarked furthermore that the PCF leadership would have to ratify this decision, which did not contradict the development of debate, discussion or confrontation within the PCF as the methods which it had always supported.

UDF Deputy Longuet, who made his debut in the extreme rightist groups, then reproached Georges Marchais in a provocative manner which he maintained throughout the broadcast for having gone to Moscow, and went so far as to accuse him of being "the CPSU candidate in the next election." To demonstrate this he resorted moreover to a quote taken from Francois Mitterrand's latest work....

"You are behaving like an old reactionary reiterating what French citizens have been hearing for 60 years," Georges Marchais proclaimed, pointing out that the French working peoples' fate mattered little to the right. Then, coming to the socialist countries' problems, he explained that the 22d and 23d congresses had simultaneously assessed them as positive in terms of a worldwide balance and expressed disagreement with the CPSU on the problems of socialist democracy. "I declared then," he added, "that I would not go to Moscow until the CPSU agreed to recognize the existence of this profound discord between us. This took years during which we in the PCF did not yield an inch. And the January meeting was possible as soon as the CPSU leadership agreed to publicize, in a joint document, the existence of this profound divergence.... That is why I was able to go to Moscow."

Georges Marchais stressed that the recognition of such divergences in a document had we never taken place before between communist parties.

It was then the turn of the RPR deputy to ask the Communist candidate if he was a democrat. "I am infinitely more of a democrat than you, and my concept of freedom and democracy has nothing in common with yours," Georges Marchais answered him.

The right's concept in the matter, he pointed out, leads to firing the CGT official at Renault, to sending the navy against fishermen or to manipulating the radio and television.

Defenders of individual freedoms, the Communists also struggle for freedom to work, of which 1.9 million people are now deprived in France, for the freedom to live decently, for the ability to pay rent, and to be able to educate one's children, which millions of working people are unable to do.

While the management tells the working person "work and shut up," the Communists propose that he decide his fate himself. To end on this point, Georges Marchais sent the teachers back to think again, stressing that French law supported the executioners of the Kampuchean people by standing surety for the presence of the executioner Pol Pot's representative in the United Nations, as it once did in the Algerian people's war in the struggle for their independence.

Gerard Bapt next called to mind Francois Mitterrand's latest book. "This," Georges Marchais then said, "is a laborious argument attempting to justify Francois Mitterrand's personal action. Two things characterize this book: "storytelling and anticommunism."

With proof at hand, despite his interlocutor's attempts to divert him and the manifest annoyance of those conducting the show, Georges Marchais clarified a few historical points travestied or ignored by the PS first secretary. He cited several examples. First, it was not as the result of solitary reflection on his estate in the Landes but after Waldech Rochet's proposal to Guy Mollet that Mitterrand found himself nominated in 1965 as the left's candidate inthe presidential election.

Second, it is strange, Georges Marchais added, that Mitterrand forgot the year 1968 in his book. "There was then a great popular movement in this country, where it was possible to open up a leftist perspective. Mitterrand refused."

"He had a different strategy from yours, that was all," the Socialist deputy replied.

This interruption enabled Georges Marchais to recall the outlines of the said strategy. "Without consulting the PCF, he nominated himself presidential candidate, named Mendes-France prime minister and granted one sole ministerial seat to the Communists. He was thus in fact resolutely opposed to the left union."

Third, Georges Marchais replied to the thesis advanced by Francois Mitterrand in his book according to which in 1978 the PCF wanted to allocate all the power to itself and overturn the republic's rules. In reality, Georges Marchais replied, "within the joint working commission there were then discussions on the structures and modes of government action and each party's representation within the future government; discussions on the modes of application of the measures contained in the joint program. This discussion could not be concluded in a plenary session since Mitterrand had previously renounced the joint program himself."

In fact, the PCF secretary general pointed out, Francois Mitterrand is now revealing the essence of his opposition to the accord which foresaw the Communists' participation in conformity with their influence in the administration of joint affairs. "In his book he now reveals the essential reason for the abandonment of the policy of the Union of the Left and of the joint program: his refusal to work with the Communists in the country's affairs."

Georges Marchais stated, moreover, that on Thursday L'HUMANITE was going to publish this text, attached to the joint program updated on the broad lines agreed by the delegations led by Charles Fiterman for the PCF and Beregovoy for the PS.

Fourth, Georges Marchais recalled a final passage from Francois Mitterrand's book in which the latter, questioned on his reactions should the PCF outstrip the PS, replies essentially that he would then have failed totally and would thus abandon his posts. "This is the admission that for Francois Mitterrand the Union of the Left policy was never destined to beat the right and build a new society but constituted the means of realizing his personal ambitions," and also, Georges Marchais added, to try to weaken the PCF so as to get into power and carry out the right's policy.

INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER QUAKE AID CRITICISM

AU271351 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 27 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni submitted his resignation here late yesterday evening in the wake of growing criticism of the way in which aid to the earthquake disaster region in southern Italy has been handled.

In his letter to Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani, Rognoni said he had a "calm conscience", but was leaving the government in order to reduce tensions which would make its moves "difficult at a time when they are absolutely necessary".

News of the resignation filtered out at 2330 GMT and no official or unofficial reaction to the resignation letter was available. But immediate comment linked the decision to the speech delivered on television by head-of-state Sandro Pertini earlier in the evening.

Pertini voiced tough charges against delays and shortcomings in the aid effort and also urged that those responsible should be brought to account.

Another factor was thought to be a meeting of the steering committee of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), a partner in the present government along with Forlani's Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, and the Republicans.

PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi insisted on the "structural improvidence and lack of preparation" in sending aid to the quake zone.

But stronger words were used by local party representatives present at the meeting. It would issue a communique urging effective and efficient interventions in the short term, and a "serious, honest, and concrete commitment to the work of reconstruction".

Rognoni, who held down the Interior Ministry since June 13, 1978, was named to the post by former Premier Giulio Andreotti to replace Francesco Cossiga, who resigned over the Moro affair.

Rognoni was reconfirmed in the subsequent Andreotti government and the two governments then led by Cossiga, as well as in the Forlani government. 56 years old, Rognoni, who is a law professor, was deputy speaker of the Lower House when named as minister. Earlier, he was deputy Christian floor-leader in the lower house.

Forlani Refuses Rognoni Resignation

AU271530 Rome ANSA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 27 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani this morning rejected the letter of resignation submitted by Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni last night in the wake of growing criticism against mishandling of the relief effort to the earthquake survivors in southern Italy.

RAMALHO EANES DEFENDS PRESIDENTIAL RECORD

LD271617 DIARIO DE NOTCIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 pp 9, 10

[Fernando Pires and Simoes Ilharco interview with Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes: "There Is No Institutional Guerrilla Warfare Nor Will There Be in Future"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your insistence on a political blueprint embodied by the Socialist Party/Social Democratic Party [PS/PSD] central bloc is interpreted within the Democratic Alliance as being aimed at its breakup. Do you really wish to destroy the Democratic Alliance?

Ramalho Eanes: We might begin with what the president of the republic's powers are: Taking these powers into consideration, it is clear that the president of the republic does not interfere politically or institutionally in the lives of the parties and coalitions. The successes or failures which the parties may have in their activity directly concern themselves alone, being answerable to the electorate. If we dwell on these considerations, it becomes clear that I do not have the slightest intention of harming the Democratic Alliance and its functioning. I have a responsibility, however, which is that of keeping open the channels through which our democratic system functions, which means that I must act in such a way as to ensure that there are permanent conditions for alternation. And it is this obligation which leads me to acknowledge that if perhaps in the course of these 4 years the Democratic Alliance does not succeed in finding an answer to the country's major problems, it is possible that the electorate may want another political solution, just as it is also perfectly natural that, if the Democratic Alliance functions well and answers the problems which will confront the Portuguese people during the period concerned, the electorate should decide to keep it in power. In the case of the former hypothesis--that of the Democratic Alliance not functioning well--one of the possible solutions would be that of a possible agreement among forces possessing policies with some similarity and more easily combined.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Would that agreement be between the PS and the PSD...?

Ramalho Eanes : Yes, between the PS and the PSD.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You recently told the BBC that Dr Mario Soares and Dr Sa Carneiro are not far apart politically. Could you enlarge on this statement?

Ramalho Eanes: I was referring more specifically to the government programs which they put forward and which, particularly with respect to economic policies, contained no significant differences. I would even say that the economic policy laid down by the second constitutional government was continued by all the subsequent governments, specifically that headed by Dr Sa Carneiro. Moreover, this possible agreement, which is essential for democracy to be able to continue to function in an unobstructed manner, will certainly create a need in the revision of the constitution for even partial paths of consensus to be found.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: According to some observers, your reelection as president would constitute a factor of destabilization of democracy, since, according to those same observers, close cooperation between yourself and a Democratic Alliance government over 4 years will not be possible, and we will witness constant institutional guerrilla warfare. What is your opinion of these reflections?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that they are injudicious reflections, and I believe that they are to be explained essentially by party strategies which, while not accepting them, I honestly understand. They have been repeated very persistently, but this repetition does not give them the status of truthfulness. In my opinion, there has been no institutional conflict or guerrilla warfare in the past, and I intend that there should be no guerrilla warfare of this kind in the future either.

However, it is common knowledge that the government has certain powers and the president of the republic has others. None of the state bodies at issue can relinquish full exercise of its powers, since it is this very full exercise which makes it possible for democracy to function in a stabilized manner. And when I talk about stabilization, I have in mind specifically respect for minorities and the elements not represented in the government. What all this implies is a real requirement of democratic legality. Provided that this requirement is perceived and fully met, the problems of so-called guerrilla warfare do not arise, because both the government and the president of the republic stem from the people's will to resolve the difficulties confronting the country. Surmounting these difficulties requires joint action by the government and the presidency of the republic, so that the democratic nature of these two bodies necessitates action aimed at cooperation and understanding between them, which should proceed in accordance with what I have termed institutional solidarity.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So do you believe that institutional solidarity is possible with you as president and Sa Carneiro as prime minister?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe so. Democratically, moreover, there is no other solution. If the electorate has in fact chosen a parliamentary majority, which is the existing majority, and chooses me as president, the only democratic solution, the only democratic response to the two choices, the only way to respect the democratic commitment which is accepted when we present ourselves to the electorate is to find forms of cooperation which will make it possible to make an adequate response to our society's problem.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Prominent among the many accusations leveled against you is that of practicing systematic obstruction of the Democratic Alliance government. What is your opinion about this accusation?

Ramalho Eanes: Throughout this entire period I have never waged guerrilla warfare or created obstacles for the government. It is also clear that I have never relinquished my democratic responsibilities. The government has a certain view of the problem, and this leads it to seek and propose certain solutions. In exercising my powers, whenever I agree with these solutions, I have no hesitation in approving them. However, if perhaps this agreement does not exist, I express it clearly and explain the reasons for it. So the government exercises its powers, and rightly, proposing the solutions which it deems appropriate, and I exercise my powers, accepting or otherwise these solutions. Moreover, the so-called institutional guerrilla warfare is not confirmed by the facts. The government has sought to implement its program through various measures,--legislative measures specifically. Over the last few months about 730 documents, if I am not mistaken, have come to the president of the republic. Of these, seven were vetoed politically by the president of the republic because, from my viewpoint, I believe that they were not in keeping with the national interest, three were held back, two of them connected with defense--a matter which the assembly will have to debate at an early opportunity, and, if possible, on the basis of consensus, so that the armed forces can be an institution which feels nationally supported by a solid majority, and another concerning problems connected with special antiterrorist groups. In my opinion, they should be examined at a time when parliament is functioning. So there has been no systematic obstruction on my part.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you view the stances of Dr Sa Carneiro and Professor Freitas do Amaral with respect to not belonging to the government if you are reelected as president?

Ramalho Eanes: Dr Sa Carneiro and Professor Freitas do Amaral are two politicians who hold very prominent posts and who for that very reason have great responsibilities to the Portuguese people. It is for them alone to interpret those responsibilities as they see fit, and I do not wish to make value judgments on that interpretation. All that I can say is that I disagree with any forms of coercion--albeit only apparent--being brought to bear on the electorate.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So are your relations with Dr Sa Carneiro so bad as to prevent the current prime minister remaining in office if you are reelected? Do you believe that Dr Sa Carneiro should remain prime minister in that event?

Ramalho Eanes: The second part of your question concerns the Democratic Alliance alone. The practice followed so far has been to accept the suggestion of the party or majority coalition which was victorious in the election, and this is the practice which will be followed. If the coalition were to designate Dr Sa Carneiro as prime minister, I obviously would not oppose that. With respect to the problem of good or bad relations, I believe that it is a mistake to view the issue in these terms. I do not believe that there are good or bad relations among political leaders with responsibilities resulting from election results. What can exist is incorrect or correct behavior or relations, and I believe that an appraisal will have to take into consideration what results from democracy itself and its requirements. I believe that I myself and Dr Sa Carneiro will be in agreement in this respect.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In 1976 you were supported by the PSD, the PS and the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], and did not have the PCP's votes. Some 4 years later, you are no longer supported by the PSD and the CDS, by the PS secretary general and by Socialist sectors supporting him, and some observers maintain that you will now receive the Communists' votes. To what do you attribute such an appreciable change in the bloc of support for your repeated candidacy?

Ramalho Eanes: As you know, the parties only really have votes in presidential elections when they field their own candidates, and even then experience has demonstrated that the votes for those candidates are often quite different from those which they received in the legislative elections. As far as I am concerned, now, as in 1976, I have made my candidacy dependent solely on the PS' support. I had occasion to explain this at the time. The reasons are the same. It is clear that the change which you mentioned has several different causes which have arisen over the last 4 years. The Democratic Alliance itself to some extent sought my cooperation when it was formed, but I believed that I should not give it, because I believe that the president of the republic should be a man endowed with great impartiality in order to find the most appropriate solutions in crisis situations. In fact he cannot ally himself with one side, because if he did he would necessarily end up by turning against the other. It was this stance of impartiality which, in my opinion, has caused a certain estrangement on the part of some parties which supported me in 1976.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And what about the hypothesis of receiving the Communists' votes. Do you attribute any particular significance to it?

Ramalho Eanes: No. I attribute no special significance at all to it, because if that support materializes it will have nothing to do with my political conduct throughout this period. It will in no way influence my stances. It will not affect me, either, and will not alter my stances. If this support materializes, it means that the Communist Party has given that support, not because of myself but because of the other candidates. I practice a policy which certainly assures the PCP that the democratic rules are not broken, and this will enable the Communist Party to continue its normal activity in a democracy which is also normal. I believe that if that support materializes, it will be explained better by an analysis of this kind than by other, improper reflections.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Still on the topic of the accusations leveled against you, there also stands out the one that you are noteworthy for ambiguity and that you change your conduct in accordance with circumstances. What do you have to say about this?

Ramalho Eanes: It seems to me that when accusations of this gravity are made there would be every advantage in substantiating and proving them. Moreover, the people who are leveling these accusations against me now were praising me not long ago.

They even recently proposed to me that in some way I should lead or support certain political movements which they were seeking to launch. All this is also due to political strategies, and I believe that it would be for journalists, specifically, to force substantiation of these accusations, because allegations are often made and proof of their accuracy is not demanded. I can say, in short, that I was not seduced when that praise was made, but neither am I concerned now about these accusations. There will be an election. The Portuguese electorate will have the opportunity to speak out and will certainly do so, taking into account my conduct throughout this 4-year term of office and not the accusations which are leveled against me and which remain to substantiated.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your 15 October press conference was regarded as disastrous in some sectors. Do you believe that you made unfortunate remarks?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that there were no unfortunate remarks at that press conference. What happened afterward was a distorted interpretation of certain remarks--an interpretation which eventually caused the remarks which were made to disappear, as if, perhaps, they had not existed, while, on the other hand, the interpretations which I have mentioned have remained fully alive. What are, basically, the principal accusations leveled against me?

The first is that I sought to latch on to the Democratic Alliance. This is unfounded. I talked about a similar model of society, and it should be recalled here that some Democratic Alliance members have accused me of upholding Third-Worldist plans. When I touched on the model of society, I was referring, as is obvious, to the Western model of society which the Democratic Alliance parties, like the Republican and Socialist Front, claim to uphold. But I also happened to state that if there is some similarity in this respect there are certainly some disagreements with respect to political practice, because I believe that the latter should be consistent, and in a democracy there is only consistent political practice when the great values are upheld. One of the great values--if not the most important of all--is the guaranteeing of alternation, because in a democracy all power is temporary, and so there is a need for alternative forces which can replace that power when the people see fit through free elections.

I also referred to the freedom of the press, which must be viewed in overall terms, because it is that which makes it possible to form a responsible and aware public opinion. It is also the freedom of the press which enables voters to be sufficiently informed at the time of voting to choose in full awareness. I also happened to mention other aspects connected with the full operation of democracy.

So that being said, I do not believe that the press conference was disastrous, as some people say, since it merely made possible some--in my opinion--improper exploitation. Also with respect to the referendum, I said that it was a matter of great gravity which could not be explained in a simple answer to a simple question, and that I would have occasion to clarify my viewpoint subsequently, as I did, moreover, in the message which I sent to parliament at the time of the opening of the second legislative period.

DIARIO DE NOTCIAS: Since you advocate a PS/PSD solution, why did you not promote a government of this kind before the Democratic Alliance was formed and why did you only come forward and publicly advocate it after the agreement among the three parties comprising the Democratic Alliance was reached?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that you are misinformed. As will be recalled, I took action as far back as 1977 with a view to reaching consensus at the parliamentary level between the PS and the PSD, for the approval of a number of laws deemed essential for the state's structure and consolidation, such as the law delimiting [the public and private] sectors and the agrarian reform law. Soon after the fall of the first government, I sought to achieve agreement between the PS and the PSD, and I must tell you even that the crisis was prolonged for several days to allow conditions for that possibility of agreement to be created within the PSD.

It was only when the PSD leaders told me that the situation of crisis within the party was such that this would not be feasible that another solution was decided on. That was in 1977. The same aim was maintained after the fall of the second government, since the governments formed at the president's initiative were the solution to which I had to resort to give the parties the necessary time for negotiation, without leaving the country in the absurd situation of having no government.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: There are those who say—and publicly--that Dr Mario Soares is deeply bent on your defeat and that he has already done more for the election of General Soares Carneiro than the Democratic Alliance candidate himself. Do you believe that the PS secretary general is in fact interested in candidate Ramalho Eanes' defeat?

Ramalho Eanes: That is a hypothesis which I do not accept in either political or personal terms. Dr Mario Soares has a past which is well known of a struggle for the establishment of democracy, and so that past leads me to believe that he is not in any way interested in the election of General Soares Carneiro, at least, this is my conviction.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that he will vote for you?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that he will vote in a perfectly aware manner consistent with his past.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Changing the subject a little, do you regard yourself as a candidate capable of embracing the entire social democratic electorate? In other words, are you or are you not a social democrat?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that it is very easy to accept labels, just as it is also easy to reject them. But I do not accept labels peacefully. What I have advocated is that democracy, progress and justice should be constantly growing realities. I am not seeking to hide behind a label. What I am seeking is to ensure through political practice that democracy develops and is consolidated in our country. I advocate peaceful coexistence among all Portuguese people, irrespective of their political ideologies. Portugal is the entire country, from the extreme left to the extreme right.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How would you comment on Professor Freitas do Amaral's assertion that your reelection would benefit only the PCP, creating a crisis within the three major democratic parties (the PS, the PSD and the CDS)?

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that this viewpoint also is particularly strange, all the more so since it is not accompanied by any explanation. Moreover, Professor Freitas do Amaral has already upheld with equal vehemence other viewpoints which have later been found not to have the slightest reality and been disproven.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: At any event, the fact that you exclude the CDS from your central bloc helps create a certain animosity on the part of the centrists toward you. The CDS must feel resentful toward you because you do not include it in your political solution.

Ramalho Eanes: I would say that there is no resentment on the part of the CDS as a political party but rather resentment on the part of some leaders of that party. In this particular instance, I believe that Professor Freitas do Amaral should prove his assertions: otherwise, it will have to be concluded that they were made for electioneering ends.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But Professor Freitas do Amaral said specifically that if General Ramalho Eanes is reelected, the Democratic Alliance could break up, the PS would enter into a crisis, and only the PCP would benefit from your reelection.

Ramalho Eanes: I believe that, on the contrary, my reelection will help the democratic parties to have conditions of greater stability, since my activity will be characterized, as in the past, by balance, moderation and impartiality, which will cause the tensions which may perhaps arise to find--as, moreover, they did during my first term of office--balanced and compensatory solutions which cannot fail to help democracy. In helping democracy, it is clear that they also help all the democratic parties. I have no intention of acting against the coalition in power, seeking to break it up. It is perfectly legitimate and democratic, because it was elected by the people, and I always respect the people's will.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: However, the Democratic Alliance says that its blueprint can only be prolonged if there is harmony among the state bodies; if the president and the majority are in agreement--something which could not occur with your reelection....

Ramalho Eanes: We must consider this issue at two levels: the international and the domestic levels. Citing countries with a system like ours, under which the president does not belong to the majority from which the government emerged, we can see that great stability and democracy has evolved impressively, as in Austria and the FRG. With respect to the domestic aspect, we have been working together for several months, and I do not believe that the Democratic Alliance has not implemented its policy becasue the president of the republic is not a Democratic Alliance member. I also believe that democracy benefited from this balance, this real separation of powers. Too close a harmony between the majority and the president of the republic and a relationship not of interdependence but of dependence could possibly cause the situation to become blocked and the solutions disruptive at times of crisis. If the president of the republic is not independent from the majority, if he cannot in crisis situations make certain decisions which are his responsibility but with which the majority disagrees; if that did not happen, the system could in fact become imbalanced, and what occurred at the fall of the previous regime--which was a regime which was blocked because there was a concentration of powers--could happen to some extent.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: If the majority were Republican and Socialist Front, would you be a president independent from that majority?

Ramalho Eanes: I certainly would be, partly because this condition of independence is duly taken into account in the basis of agreement with the PS, which will be published.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You have already stated that you rule out a referendum as a method for revising the constitution. However, do you accept that the institution of the referendum could be enshrined in this revision for other issues of national importance?

Ramalho Eanes: Indeed I do not accept that an attempt should be made to effect the current revision of the constitution by means of a referendum for obvious reasons of the defense of democratic legality, which does not mean that I am opposed under all circumstances to the possibility of this instrument being incorporated into our legislation. I even accept that the deputies, provided that they respect the constitutionally envisaged machinery, should be able to lay down that future revisions should be effected by referendum. That is to say, that it is for the deputies, respecting this constitution, to lay down the machinery for revising the constitution in the future. I will fully respect what the deputies decide, provided that they do not perpetrate violations of the present constitution. With respect to the referendum, as an institution devoted to other purposes, it could be an instrument which will enhance or consolidate democracy, provided that it is appropriately defined, because it will cause the population to be obliged to express an opinion on issues of importance concerning it. But what must be made clear is that it cannot be accepted that the coming revision of the constitution should be affected by referendum, breaking essential democratic rules.

DIARIO DE NOTICAS: In the event of losing the election, what are your plans for the future? Would you accept the post of chairman of the Supreme Military Court, as Soares Carneiro has suggested?

Ramalho Eanes: I am going to win the election. Since I do not accept the possibility of losing it, I have not yet made plans about my future, and so I cannot answer your question.

EXPRESSO EXAMINES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ISSUES

LD271715 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa article: "From Mario Soares' Fifth Defeat to Sa Carneiro's 'Tour de Force'"]

[Excerpt] So the situation is clear now as never before during the last 6 months.

The presidential candidacies which are insignificant or unrepresentative in their national dimension, their bases of support and their public image have faded.

The camps have taken shape around two principal candidates.

On the one hand there is Ramalho Eanes, the candidate who has the advantage of being president for 4 years and of being able to use the post of president for campaign purposes, as manifested on radio and television.

He is supported and will be supported by a PS more resigned to this hypothesis (and in which Mario Soares succeeded in creating expectation and controversy but not the des-destruction of the support for Eanes), a militant and mobilizing PCP and Portuguese Democratic Movement/Democratic Electoral Commission leftwing and center fringes, grouped in parties or otherwise, but also that rightwing area which is reacting as a result of the force of inertia generated by the figure of the president, the 4-year term of office or the general and widespread conviction that Eanes' relection could be compatible, despite everything, with a Democratic Alliance government for a legislative term.

On the other hand there is Soares Carneiro, a candidate launched 6 months ago and who only began to have a public and positive impact in terms of mass demonstrations, radio and television a few weeks ago.

He is supported by the principal representatives of the majority which triumphed in October--the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center Party--and center, rightwing and center-left independents, in addition to the support expressed by the Popular Monarchist Party, which by definition is unable to support officially a candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Merely to set out the profiles and the support makes it possible to conclude that to defeat Ramalho Eanes Soares Carneiro needs to achieve an essential aim, which in practice would be sufficient in itself for this purpose: to secure the whole of the Democratic Alliance's vote in the last legislative elections.

Despite the fact that the Democratic Alliance did not secure 51 percent in terms of voters in those elections, an exact repetition of the vote which it received 5 October in the coming presidential election would be sufficient in principle to give Soares Carneiro a victory, since on the left it is more likely that abstention will occur in both the first and second rounds.

On the other hand, it is sufficient for Eanes to succeed in depriving the Democratic Alliance of 3 or 4 percent of the 5 October votes, adding them to those which the left will tend to cast for his candidacy.

That is, in a word, everything will be decided within the Democratic Alliance's electorate, in accordance with its greater or lesser voting discipline with respect to 1980's two successive elections.

It is within this context that Francisco Sa Carneiro's stance takes on a decisive role.

It is for him to make the final appeal to the Democratic Alliance's electorate to vote for Soares Carneiro now, just as it voted for the Democratic Alliance on 5 October.

To this end Sa Carneiro will have to reaffirm decisively and irreversibly that he does not agree to be prime minster with Eanes reelected, and also that Eanes' reelection will create a lasting institutional and political conflict with the government and the Parliamentary majority provoking a crisis with as yet unforseeable consequences.

This is what Sa Carneiro did on television yesterday, maintaining a silence which has been kept virtually since 5 October. [sentence as published]

From his words it is possible to deduce one certainty. That in fact Sa Carneriro and Freitas do Ameral will not remain in the government with Ramalho Eanes in Belem Palace.

It remains to be seen whether this is the decisive argument for securing the Democratic Allicance's full vote for Soares Carneiro and the latter's victory or whether there are still many Democratic Alliance voters who will opt for the pleasure of the experience of the situation, complex in itself, represented by the confrontation between the Democratic Alliance in the government and Ramalho Eanes as president of the republic.

Sa Carneiro's "tour de force" in this final stretch is necessary (even indispensable) for Soares Carneiro.

Will it be sufficient?

MADRID REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES AT CSCE TALKS

Problems Cited

LD252324 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Gloria del Campo dispatch]

[Text] Problems have once again arisen at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the First Commission--which is discussing general principles and security--there is still no agreement. There is still no agreement on the way in which the time between now and 12 February is to be divided during these weeks when this commission will study the review of the Helsinki Final Act on this point. [sentence as heard] At the moment, the Western bloc is meeting in a room at the Palace of Congresses to study the proposal made by the Soviet Union which refers to a division of the time in half: 50 percent to study the principles, and 50 percent to study the subject of security. At today's meeting of the commission, the United States delegate made a very tough speech attacking the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and again asking for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country.

With regard to the Second Commission--on economic cooperation--most notable might be the socialist bloc's view that the economic crisis is provoked by the capitalist system of the Western countries and that the socialist bloc bear no blame for this economic crisis.

In the Third Commission--which is discussing human rights--there is [words indistinct] in which the Western countries report cases of violation of human rights in socialist countries, and the socialist countries insist they have advanced greatly on this point since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Progress Reported

LD261446 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Jose Manuel Salgado report from Madrid's Palace of Congresses]

[Text] Events today at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have passed off under the sign of detente.

Outside the two committees on principles and security and economy and cooperation, the two prominent delegations at the conference, the United States and the USSR, have held a separate meeting which lasted about 3 hours. From this meeting viewpoints have begun to draw closer. Although the Americans are still pressing the subjects of Afghanistan and human rights and the Soviet side the question of disarmament in Europe, the tone was apparently calm, not to say almost friendly. I believe that if matters proceed as they did today the Madrid conference could be a success and that thanks for this would be due largely to the Spanish delegation; and that this might well give rise to a multinational, or rather, European, disarmament conference which would lead to agreements beneficial all around. All of this, naturally, is within the framework of this conference. Both the Soviet and American delegates looked not only relaxed but even happy when they came out of the meeting, and it might be expected that dialogue of this kind might be repeated in the months to come.

The work of the committees, especially the one dealing with human rights, which did not meet this morning, will continue this afternoon.

Spain's NATO Role Attacked

LD261322 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The day's events yesterday at Madrid's Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions, venue of the CSCE, highlighted once again the different readings given to the Helsinki Final Act by West and East.

Among the speeches made in the various committees, we can note the speech by the Soviet representative in the committee on principles and military confidence-building measures. This was a singularly hardline speech, marked throughout by the contention that the military alliances must not be enlarged by the inclusion of new members. The Soviet representative, who made a vehement condemnation of possible Spanish membership in NATO and the emplacement of Euromissiles on the European mainland, repeated his proposals for a conference on disarmament.

Human Rights Progress Asserted

LD270001 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Dispatch from Madrid Palace of Congresses on CSCE]

[Text] With regard to the Second Committee, which is discussing economic cooperation, the Western countries today expressed their relative satisfaction at the exchange with the countries of the East; but they said that recently imports in the Socialist countries have diminished with consequent loss in Western exports. Moreover, they said that the sanctions imposed upon the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan have also contributed to the reduction in trade. The United States referred to its efforts and those of the Soviet Union in the last few years to acquaint themselves with their respective economies, and expressed a desire for an improvement in relations following the freeze resulting from the Afghan issue. Finally, they also discussed the subject of the entry of new members into the EEC which, according to Hungary and Bulgaria, is prejudicial; but a reply by Luxembourg spoke of how favorable it has always been when a new country joins the EEC.

Two important pieces of news at the meeting of the Third Committee on Human Rights: First, the monolithic nature of the addresses by Socialist countries has finally been broken; to date they had done no more than praise their own achievements in the sphere of human rights and avoid debate on the matter. Second, the Soviet Union has agreed to reply tomorrow to a series of specific questions raised by the Western countries. The FRG this afternoon managed to force an opening by criticizing its neighbor, the GDR, in two ways: the emplacement of automatic arms on its border and the decision taken by the GDR to increase the rate of currency exchange is to prevent speculation--and it warned its neighbor that it will not tolerate another attack of that sort.

The second piece of news from the committee on human rights is maybe the more important because it underlines the positive turn which the Madrid conference seems to have taken since this morning's meeting between the Soviet and U.S. delegations. This is the goodwill of the Soviets who agreed to reply tomorrow, as we said, to a series of questions put by the Western delegates, among them why the Soviets have set conditions for the improvement of human contacts and the improvement of detente.

The numerous addresses by speakers--13 of them--and the length of the meeting--almost an hour longer than scheduled--complete the outstanding aspects of today's meeting of the Committee on Human Rights.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES GAINS IN FRENCH COOPERATION ON ETA

LD261553 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 22

[Pedro S. Queirolo dispatch: "France Will Act More Vigorously Against ETA"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 18 November--Perez Llorca has been promised an intensification of cooperation to combat Basque homeland and liberty [ETA] terrorism by the French prime minister and foreign minister in Paris. Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca held 4 hours of talks before and during a lunch with his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet in Paris today. In the afternoon, Perez Llorca called on Prime Minister Raymond Barre at the Hotel Matignon and talked with him for a full hour. The Spanish minister discussed several bilateral issues with his interlocutors--whom he found "of course attentive, of course sensitive and of course understanding"--but especially the struggle against ETA terrorism. "The visit fulfilled the aims which had been set," Perez Llorca stated at a press conference held at the Spanish Embassy this afternoon. He said he spoke to Jean Francois-Poncet "clearly, sincerely and frankly," and that he realized "if in all the bilateral issues in general confronting us with France and all matters concerning our relations we adopt a certain stance, how counterproductive that stance could be for the results to be secured specifically from the French Government."

The Spanish minister added that French cooperation on this issue, which is making not spectacular but real progress, will continue and be intensified. Apart from this issue, which took up most of the time of the talks, other bilateral and multilateral issues were broached, including the need to renegotiate the social security agreements, the fisheries issues and, last, Spain's desire to be linked with the European gas pipeline network. The two ministers "determined viewpoints" on the CSCE conference which is being held in Madrid. Among the international political issues, they also discussed the situation in Poland and the Security Council's policy.

"Specifically with respect to the struggle against terrorism, I hope that cooperation will be intensified. This is an issue in which spectacular treatment is at variance with effectiveness and discretion," Perez Llorca said. "I believe that it is now on the right path--that of effectiveness."

When it was pointed out to the minister that his prodecessor Marcelino Oreja undertook a similar demarche almost 2 years ago and was made almost the same promises, whereas, as [Interior] Minister Roson has stated, the ETA terrorist leaders remain in France, he replied that "I would not like to enter into matters of detail, because they are not my responsibility, nor do I believe that at this precise moment, when I ascertain a desire for cooperation [words apparently dropped in newspaper]. I obviously explained what the government believes and supplied sufficient information."

The Spanish minister explained both to Raymond Barre and to Jean Francois-Poncet, who expressed great interest in the issue and seem concerned about a possible spread of Basque terrorism to their territory, that terrorism is an international phenomenon which should be combated everywhere, this being the stance which Sapin adopts in all forums. He did not go deeply into the issue of the enlargement of the EEC, because Mr Perez Llorca believes that there is a Spanish minister--Mr Punset--who specializes in the issue. Perez Llorca has the impression, he said, that the timetable announced by his colleague Punset is valid not only because it is realistic with respect to the timescale but also because the Community will have resolved the problems affecting Spain's entry within that period.

REPORTAGE ON SECOND MEETING OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

Gobbi Denies 'Miniagreement' Reached

NC261724 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The second meeting of the inter-Cypriot talks is being held at the Ledra Palace Hotel, where discussions continue on the issues of the initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual trust and the return to normal conditions, as provided in point 6 of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement.

Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative on Cyprus, in a statement before the session denied press reports that any miniagreement on the talks had been reached. He also said that there was common ground on two points regarding practical measures, adding that these points concern health and social benefits. Gobbi said that there was a general conception that practical measures on these points would be implemented as soon as the agreement on health and social benefits was concluded.

In reply to a question on whether the withdrawal of the Turkish troops would constitute a good step toward promoting goodwill and mutual trust, Gobbi replied that this problem was more than one of practical measures, involving other issues such as security. I believe, he continued, that we will deal with this, but for the time being we have not handled it. In reply to a question on the missing persons, Gobbi said that very positive developments were achieved during the last few days. He added that it was very probable that the last meeting of the talks' third round would be held on 10 December, before the break for the Christmas holidays.

Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot representative to the talks, has confirmed that both sides have agreed on some points in the area of practical measures. In reply to a question on whether these measures would be implemented before Christmas, Ioannidhis replied in the affirmative. He said that practical measures were in the interest of both communities, as they were being faced with problems due to the existing situation. However, he added, a satisfactory solution of these problems will be found in a general solution of the Cypriot problem. Onan, the Turkish Cypriot representative to the talks, also confirmed the existence of common ground regarding the initial practical measures.

UN Statement on Session

NC262004 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] A UN statement on today's session of the inter-Cypriot talks said that the meeting discussed the issue of the initial practical measures by both sides to promote goodwill, mutual trust and the return to normal conditions, as provided in point 6 of the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. The statement further said that both sides continued their frank exchange of views. The next meeting was fixed for the afternoon of 3 December, when the discussion of the constitutional aspects of the Cypriot issue will be continued.

Bayrak Radio Report

TA261849 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Another session in the current round of the Cyprus intercommunal talks was held at the Ledra Palace in Nicosia this afternoon. The negotiators discussed point six of the 19 May 1979 agreement, which calls on both sides to promote goodwill, mutual confidence and the return to normal conditions.

Speaking to reporters before the meeting, the Turkish Cypriot negotiator, Mr Onan, said he had put forward the Turkish Cypriot proposals on the matter in the last two sessions and now he hoped to hear the views of the Greek Cypriot side. In reply to a question, he said that there were certain common points on this issue. In reply to another question, he said he would be going to Geneva next month in connection with a meeting concerning the issue of missing persons.

The Greek Cypriot negotiator, Mr Ioannidhis, said today's topic on the agenda was of some concern for both sides because both communities face problems owing to the present situation, but he added that a satisfactory solution to these problems would be found in an overall settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, said in reply to a question that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus involved other matters such as security. He said the issue was more than a problem of practical measures. Mr Gobbi also said that there was some common ground on the issue of practical measures and that they were proceeding on this issue, taking small points of agreement at the beginning in order to try to cover more ample area in the future. He added that some agreement had been reached on social benefits. He said he expected a recess after the end of the present round of the talks on 10 December.

A communique issued at the end of the session said the two sides had continued their frank exchange of views on the subject. It said the next meeting would take place on Wednesday, 5 December, and will deal with the constitutional aspects of the Cyprus problem.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS EEC MEETING

NC272130 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who led the Cypriot delegation at the conference of Cyprus-EEC Association Council in Brussels, returned to Cyprus this evening. In Brussels, Rolandhis had contacts with counterparts of various countries that are Community members, as well as with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. After the convening of the Association Council, Rolandhis visited London.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR HOME

TA251320 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Mr Gurun, left for Ankara today at the end of a 5-day official visit to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. Speaking before his departure, Mr Gurun said that the visit had been very beneficial for him and he had been able to tour the different parts of the Federated State. He stated that during his stay he had been received by President Denktas, the president of the legislative assembly, Mr Korhan, and the prime minister, Mr Cagatay. Asked whether there had been any meeting on the current Cyprus intercommunal talks, Mr Gurun said that there was no connection between his visit and the intercommunal talks but that the subject had also been discussed in his talks with Federated State government officials.

Asked about reports of a minideal for a solution of part of the Cyprus problem, he said that he had learned of such a proposal from the newspapers and that he had no other information apart from that.

FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM EC CONFERENCE

AT252017 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Greece's benefit during the first year of its accession to the EC will amount to 10 billion drachmas. This was stated by Minister of Finance Evert who returned late this evening from Brussels where he participated in the meeting of foreign ministers of the EC member states. Evert added that in 1981 the agricultural sector and our country's regional program will be subsidized with 22 billion drachmas. Finally, the minister of finance said that the size of Greece's contribution to the Community budget has not yet been determined but it is certain that our country will gain by an excess of 10 billion drachmas.

Mitsotakis' Comments on Meeting

AT271145 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis returned from Brussels this afternoon after representing Greece at the EEC foreign minister's conference which met 24 and 25 November. Referring to the percentage of EEC allocations to Greece from Community regional fund resources, he said the question was referred to the Council of the Permanent Representatives which will examine it and present it to the next foreign minister's conference to be held in Luxembourg 15 and 16 December. Mitsotakis said the compromise proposal of the Presidium of the EEC for 13 percent did not meet with Greek approval.

Mitsotakis stated that Greece will attend the European Council, made up of heads of state of member countries. due to meet in Luxembourg on the first two days of December. Greece will be represented by Prime Minister Rallis and Mitsotakis. A written invitation was already sent to the prime minister by the chairman of the Council.

STATE BUDGET FOR 1981 PRESENTED TO CHAMBER

AT271130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Finance Minister Evert this evening presented the 1981 state budget to the Chamber of Deputies. The government, Evert stated, proposes to the Chamber to hold the budget debate between 19 and 22 December. The bill on taxation easing measures will also be presented to the Chamber at this time. This bill, however, will be debated after the holiday recess.

In relation to previous budgets, the 1981 budget is the first, after accession to the EEC, to incorporate Greek payments and receipts to and from the Common Market. The clear Greek surplus for 1981 from transactions with the European Communities is estimated at 10.5 billion drachma.

The regular state budget is balanced in the amount of 357.3 billion drachma. This is 24.3 percent higher than the level of the 1981 budget.

The state investments budget presented to the Chamber this evening provides for projects in the total amount of 94 billion drachma, or 54.1 percent higher than in 1980. The revenue in the regular budget is estimated at 127.5 billion drachma from direct taxation and 280.7 billion from indirect taxation. The remaining revenue will be derived from other sources.

On the expense side, special emphasis is given to improved equipment for the armed forces and to satisfaction of basic social needs such as education, health and social insurance. Agrarian subsidies, the greatest proportion of which will be covered from Community sources, are considerably increased.

The main allocations of the state investments budget are earmarked for projects in the following sectors: 9.1 billion for communications; 8 billion for education; 8.6 billion for agriculture and land improvement projects; 4.9 billion for industry and energy; 10.9 billion for frontier and nomarchy projects; 2.5 billion for projects in Athens; 2 billion for Thesalloniki projects; and 400 million for aid to north Greece flood victims.

PAPANDREOU IN ROME INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS, NATO

AU262016 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 26 Nov (ANSA)--Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement, confidently predicted an overwhelming victory at the polls in the next autumn's general election for his alignment and spoke of Greek Socialists' opposition to NATO and the European Community in an interview published in today's edition of the Rome daily, "IL MESSAGGERO".

"In the coming elections," Papandreou affirmed, "the Socialists will not only come away with a relative majority but are likely to win an absolute majority. In that case, we will form a single party government."

The Socialist leader, whose party took 30 percent of the vote in the 1978 election, then declared that "the present government is in crisis and when things are going badly the forces in power begin to bicker among themselves, as is happening in Italy."

Addressing himself to the Socialists' stand against the entry of Greece into the European Community, an act slated to take place on January 1, Papandreou explained that his nation would enter into a special relationship with the European Nine, along the lines of ties between the EEC and Yugoslavia.

As regards relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Papandreou said that the Greek experience "is unique in Europe" for three reasons.

He identified these three reasons as: "the present partition of Cyprus is the work of NATO; the dictatorship which held sway in Greece for 7 years was the work of NATO" and the alliance's operations which consistently favor Turkey.

"The Greeks are tired of NATO," he said and added, "what has happened in Greece is unimaginable."

By way of explanation Papandreou declared that, "when we were a part of NATO we did not have the means to come to terms with possible situations like the Turkish occupation of Cyprus.

"In the 6 years since we left the organization, we have acquired the means for coping with these situations.

"Isn't all this an absurd paradox?" he concluded.

TECHNICAL TALKS BEGIN WITH EEC DELEGATION

Gurun, Turkmen Meet Delegates

TA261722 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The technical talks on the relations between Turkey and the EEC have begun in Ankara. The Turkish delegation, which is comprised of representatives of the relevant ministries, is headed by the economic affairs aide to the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu, and the EEC delegation is headed by Pierre Duchateau, the Community's director in charge of relations with Turkey.

The implementation of the decisions made by the Association Council on 30 June 1980, the activation of the $105-million special cooperation fund, cooperation in the field of energy and visa requirements are being discussed during the talks Meanwhile, Duchateau was received separately by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in the afternoon. The official talks between the delegations will be continued tomorrow.

Delegations Reach Agreement

TA271823 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] It has been announced that an agreement has been reached on various subjects with the EEC delegation that is visiting Ankara. A statement by the Information Directorate General of the Foreign Ministry says that preliminary work has been completed on a 30 percent reduction on customs for Turkish agricultural products imported by the EEC countries beginning in January 1981. This will be the first phase in the gradual lifting by 1986 of all customs on Turkish agricultural products exported to EEC countries.

The legislative changes that EEC countries will have to make to grant social benefits to the Turkish workers employed in these countries were also discussed during the talks.

The issue of resuming economic and technical cooperation between Turkey and the EEC was also taken up during the talks. An agreement was reached for the activation of the $105 million special EEC cooperation fund to be extended to Turkey as a 2-year grant to be used primarily in energy projects.

During the talks it was also decided to speed up discussions on a $840 million EEC loan to Turkey for a period of 5 years beginning in 1981.

A statement issued at the conclusion of talks between the Turkish and EEC delegations said that the visa requirement imposed by certain EEC countries on Turkish citizens contradicted the spirit of partnership relations and the Community's final goals.

During the discussions which lasted 3 days, the EEC delegation has headed by Pierre Duchateau, the Community's director in charge of relations with Turkey, while the Turkish delegation was led by the economic affairs aide to the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu. During his stay in Ankara, Duchateau was received by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kamuran Gurun and Central Bank Director Ismail Hakki Aydinoglu.

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES TO INVESTIGATE FORMER MINISTERS

TA271651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A decision was made by the National Security Council to establish two separate investigating committees. The committees will examine charges of corruption, protectionism, irregularities, and of violating rules and regulations levelled against former Social Security Minister Hilmi Isguzar and former Customs and State Monopoly Minister Tuncay Mataraci during their term in office. The National Security Council decision stipulates that the committee to investigate charges against Isguzar will be composed of five members: The committee to deal with charges against Mataraci will have seven members.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL CONCLUDES DELIBERATIONS

TA281057 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The meetings of the Supreme Military Council which began yesterday ended today. A statement by the General Secretariat of the Office of the Chief of Staff says that the Council discussed subjects regarding the armed forces and made the necessary decisions.

MILLIYET EXAMINES TRADE REGULATIONS WITH USSR

NC261222 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Turkey and the USSR"]

[Text] Turkey is one of the few countries which knows that opening up to the world does not mean cooperating merely with the West or with the East. The best proof of this is the friendship prevailing between Ankara and Moscow since the establishment of our republic or even since the beginning of our war of independence. So long as Turkey and the Soviet Union have refrained from getting involved in regime discussions, this friendship has developed and produced results. We deem it useful to recall certain landmark dates in Turkish-Soviet friendship and cooperation in the economic field.... For example, following the signing of the first trade agreement on 21 January, 1934, the first cotton weaving factory was established. Following agreements signed between 1967 and 1980, these projects materialized: iron and steel works in Iskenderun, fibre metal plate plant in Artvin, sulfuric acid factory in Bandirma, the aluminum factory in Seydisehir and the Aliaga refinery in Izmir.

Minister of Industry Sahap Kocatopcu, who took office after the 12 September operation, is one of the persons who can best evaluate Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation. The Turkish glass industry was the first product of the fine spring atmosphere which began between Ankara and Moscow in 1957. The window glass industry was established through investment credit obtained from the Soviet Union at 2.5 percent interest. This factory exported its first products to the United States.

The Turkish-Soviet economic agreement served as a safety valve in providing relief during the economic crisis we have experienced in recent years. Thanks to the aid received under this agreement, which introduced a system of clearing the purchases of Soviet petroleum products, we not only managed to reduce to some extent our energy crisis, but also found an opportunity to include among our exports items we had never dreamed of exporting before.... Naturally, foreign trade through free foreign exchange is more profitable. No one can deny the attractiveness of the opportunities which the barter system offers, had not buying and selling been compulsory. However, the mutual trade agreement with the Soviet Union was a safety valve in our difficult days, and it turned out to be to the advantage of both countries.

Now a high-level Soviet delegation is in Ankara to explore new fields of economic cooperation. Turkey has attached importance to friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union in every period of its political life. The importance of Turkish-Soviet cooperation, both in international and regional affairs, has always been intelligently evaluated by the administration of both countries.

No one would be opposed to accelerating the Turkish-Soviet dialogue, particularly at this time when the economy is the most effective factor in preserving international peace. From this point of view, we wholeheartedly hope that the contacts of the Soviet delegation in Ankara will develop through reciprocal visits and that new concrete projects will be taken up.

The most realistic ideology of our times is the concept of friendship that is based on peace and prosperity. Ankara and Moscow must give priority to the implementation of this common ideology.

U.S., SAUDI LOANS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN DEC

TA261047 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Of the economic aid allocated to Turkey from the U.S. fiscal budget for 1981, $200 million will be available in the beginning of December. According to information obtained by a Turkish Radio Television correspondent, this loan will be used to meet Turkey's urgent needs.

The second part of the $250 million loan extended to Turkey by the Saudi Government, which is $100 million, will be transferred to the Turkish Central Bank on 2 December. This loan can also be used immediately.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

TA271814 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre arrived in Ankara today for an official visit. The visiting minister was received at Esenboga Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. In a statement at the airport Turkmen said that friendship between the two countries was based on historic, cultural and spiritual ties. Turkmen added that this visit would mark a new stage in efforts to develop relations between the two countries.

In his statement, Barre said that relations between his country and Turkey, which have a long history, are based on Islamic and brotherly ties. Barre said that his talks in Turkey would be the start of a new era of cooperation between the two countries.

Official talks with the Somali delegation will begin in Ankara tomorrow. An agreement envisaging cultural, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries is expected to be signed at the end of the discussions. The visiting foreign minister will also visit Head of State Gen Kenan Evren.

VOTCP: CYPRUS SHOULD BE PURGED OF FOREIGN TROOPS

TA261159 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "Cyprus Should Be an Island of Peace"]

Text] The intercommunal talks aimed at solving the Cyprus problem are continuing in Cyprus under the auspices of the special UN representative. The peoples of the region, peace-loving forces and democratic public opinion view favorably the continuation of the intercommunal talks.

This is natural. The solution of the existing problems between the communities living on the island without any outside interference is in the interest of the two communities and would be an important contribution to activities aimed at strengthening peace and security in the region and in the world. Therefore, one should adopt a constructive attitude toward the talks aimed at solving the Cyprus problem and complement the decisions being made with concrete and practical steps. The preace-loving forces in the region and democratic public opinion want the intercommunal talks to develop in such a direction.

There is only one path for such a development. An end should be put to the political maneuvers and increasing pressure by NATO and imperialist circles regarding the Cyprus problem. One should oppose the pressure by NATO and imperialism on Turkey and Cyprus in the wake of the developments in Iran, and should oppose the modernization of the British bases on the island, the transformation of the island into a NATO outpost, the establishment of NATO and American bases in Cyprus and the solution of the Cyprus problem in the interests of American imperialism--as has been the case regarding the Aegean problem. The American president's statement that "we have solved the Aegean problem, now it is the turn for Cyprus" reveals the real aims of imperialism. These are the criteria for progress in the intercommunal talks and the just solution of the Cyprus problem. Since an attempt to solve the Cyprus problem within the framework of NATO is tantamount to increasing tension in the region and to undermining peace, the stand of regional countries regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem is very significant. However, the pro-NATO and pro-American military dictatorship that has been forced on our people, and Greece's return to the NATO military wing, are preventing the solution of the Cyprus problem in the interests of both communities. Imperialism and NATO have now secured new possibilities to solve the Cyprus problem in their interest. To oppose the political maneuvers and [word indistinct] of imperialists, NATOites and their collaborators in Ankara and Athens and to expose their real face is the duty of all forces, organizations and countries that favor the just solution of the Cyprus problem in the interests of both communities of the island.

The Turkish Communist Party [TCP] stand on the Cyprus issue is clear. The TCP supports the intercommunal talks and believes that the two communities should determine their domestic affairs through negotiations within the framework of the UN resolutions. The TCP is opposed to any form of division on the island. The TCP wants Cyprus to become an independent, sovereign and territorially integral island of peace purged from foreign troops and bases, and is categorically opposed to any outside interference in the island's domestic affairs.

BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES--The Turkish trade deficit is expected to reach $3.5 billion by the end of 1980, Trade Ministry officials said today. At the beginning of September, overall imports stood at $4.4 billion and exports at $1.7 billion. Federal Germany comes first in the list of countries trading with Turkey. Meanwhile, the amount of bank notes issued by the Turkish Central Bank reached 281.56 billion liras on 14 November 1980, signifying a 966.8 million lira increase in 14 days. The overall amount of banknotes in circulation was 202 billion liras on June 27, that is, 19.35 billion liras more than the figure noted at the end of 1979. [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1220 GMT 22 Nov 80 TA]

BAN ON ORGANIZATIONS LIFTED--A statement by the IX corps and Erzurum, Kars, Agri and Artvin Martial Law Command said that the ban on the activities of philantropic and cultural associations has been lifted on the condition that such associations function strictly within their rules and regulations. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80 TA]

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[Andres Garrigo 19 November interview in Brussels with Belgian Foreign Minister Charles Ferdinand Nothomb: "Spain's Entry Into EEC of Special Political Importance"]

[Text] Brussels, 19 November--In favor of Spain's membership in the EEC and NATO and an advocate of a strong Europe allied to a strong United States, Belgian Foreign Minister Charles Ferdinand Nothomb also defended East-West detente and the Madrid conference in an exclusive interview granted to this correspondent. It is a pleasure to talk with a European minister optimistic about the present situation. While the international press was pouring ridicule on the CSCE "farce," which it dismissed as a failure from the outset, Nothomb was packing his bags, arriving in Madrid for its inauguration and solemnly proposing Brussels as the location for the next EEC [as published] session.

Nothomb's optimism reached unusual heights in his answer to a question concerning the prospects for Spain's integration into the Common Market which, as is known, do not seem very good following President Giscard's famous references to a "pause."

"Officially," he said, "the proposed date of 1983 for Spain's membership in the EEC has not been abandoned. But negotiations have to be completed and it is a fact that some member states are emphasizing the difficulties on this path. This could prompt some people to be pessimistic. However, we believe that these difficulties could be resolved more easily in 1981 and that we could reach the desired results without too much delay."

[Question] Does Belgium have any essential problems to discuss with Spain in these negotiations?

[Answer] No, we have no specific problems. On the contrary, we stress the political importance of Spain joining the EEC.

[Question] Some people believe that our integration into the EEC--which presupposes receiving European financial solidarity--must be synchronized with a sharing of defense responsibilities within NATO. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] The issues of NATO and EEC membership are not connected. Having said that, if the Spanish Government requests NATO membership, obviously our response will be positive. But it is Spain which must take the decision, with full sovereignty. As far as we are concerned, we simply hope that everything proceeds under the best possible conditions....

Our Experience

[Question] In some sectors it has been said that Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance would cause an imbalance between the two blocs into which Europe is split and would therefore disturb East-West detente.

[Answer] It is clear to us that the form of cooperation with this body that Spain would opt for could not influence "detente" and would not prevent us from welcoming Spain into the alliance if that is what it decides.

[Question] One sector of Spanish opinion hostile to NATO would prefer to neutralist or nonaligned alternatives. Do you consider this stance more constructive and consistent with the interests of peace and security on our continent?

[Answer] My only answer can be to point to Belgium's experience of neutrality in the two world wars, during which we were invaded nevertheless. My country has been a full and permanent member of NATO for over 30 years (since 1949) and we are convinced that the best contribution to peace in Europe and to our own security is membership in the Atlantic alliance.

Since my predecessor in this post Pierre Harmel launched the detente policy, we have believed that expansion [difusion] must go hand in hand with detente, but this is only effective if it takes places within a powerful and significant group and not as an isolated country.

[Question] Since Harmel's time in the sixties, detente has suffered several serious blows, such as the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and its penetration into Asia and Africa....

[Answer] Yes, indeed, we have fewer illusions regarding the future of detente than at Harmel's time, but we are still convinced of the necessity for it. For instance, we must not underestimate the positive effect of detente in the East European countries.

[Question] Take Poland, for instance. Aren't you afraid that the Soviet Union might also intervene in Poland to crush the liberalization of the trade union movement? If that happened, what would your reaction be?

Significance of Madrid Conference

[Answer] If an East European country's domestic evolution were the object of a foreign intervention, that would be contrary to the Helsinki Act and contrary to detente. In fact, detente would no longer be possible and we could not continue along that path.

[Question] How do you view the present scale of the Soviet military threat, especially following the occupation of Afghanistan, and what kind of response do you consider most opportune?

[Answer] Cohesion among allied NATO countries is in itself a factor of stability in international relations and of deterrence with respect to the dangers created by Soviet action. And at the same time that we are strengthening our mutual cohesion, we must not spare any efforts in our contacts with the USSR on the bilateral, European and world planes. This is the significance of the Madrid conference and of the initiative which we have adopted there.

[Question] Last weekend in Libin the Atlantic youth meeting called for every form of aid to be given to the Afghan resistance. Some people cannot understand why Belgium is selling weapons to Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya, whose contacts with terrorism have been pointed out by the Belgian press, while not supplying weapons to the Afghans, who are struggling for their homeland's freedom.

[Answer] First, Belgium is not helping the countries to which it sells weapons. Or rather, it is not Belgium, but Belgian companies, which sell the weapons. Furthermore, if they did not supply these weapons, other countries would.

As for helping the Afghan resistance, we are too far away to act. Instead, we are helping Afghan refugees through the UN High Commission, just as we are helping refugees from other countries.

Our response to the invasion was to condemn it and to adhere to international measures decreed in relation to it, though it must be acknowledged that the effectiveness of these sanctions has decreased recently. Be that as it may, we are exerting continuous pressure on the USSR and at the Madrid conference we told it that it must witndraw from Afghanistan before further steps to detente can be taken.

Optimistic Regarding Reagan

[Question] Despite everything are you still optimistic regarding the Madrid conference?

[Answer] I am still optimistic because I am sure that no country wants to risk breaking off the detente process, though I do not deny that this process is far from satisfactory. Be that as it may, the first positive result of the Madrid conference is that it is taking place and that negotiations will also broach points troublesome to the USSR, such as the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Question] So will the next conference be in Brussels after Madrid?

[Answer] Certainly, and we have proposed Brussels as a possible location for this meeting in order to realize this positive wish.

[Question] In the coming months the international scene will change under Ronald Reagan's influence. How do you view the future of U.S.-European relations following his election? Do you believe that a stronger United States is compatible with a strong Europe?

[Answer] Yes, Europe has nothing to fear from a president who knows what he wants. This is positive. Now we must coordinate our stance more with that of our U.S. ally while strengthening our determination to adopt a global European strategy. [answer ends]

Finally we asked the minister about terrorism, a topic discussed last week at a conference organized by the Council of Europe. The Belgian coalition (Christian democratic and socialist) government's stance is clearcut:

"We condemn all forms of terrorism, whether motivated by private interests or by political or ideological aims. Belgium is willing to carry out greater practical cooperation on a European plane to combat this scourge."

NETHERLANDS

PRC DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER SUBS SOLD TO TAIWAN

OW012055 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Amsterdam, 1 Dec (AFP)--A Chinese ministrial delegation cut short its visit to the Netherlands today following the Dutch Government's decision to authorize export of two submarines to Taiwan, announced on Saturday. The submarines were to have been built by a Dutch shipyard.

Mrs Guo Jiam, Chinese deputy minister of communications, who left Amsterdam at the head of a 10-member team due to leave tomorrow, said simply that she had received orders to return to Peijing.

But Mrs Neelie Smit-Kroes, Dutch secretary of state for transport, who accompanied Mrs Guo to the airport, confirmed to newsmen that the submarine affair had hurt the pride of the Beijing authorities. Her guests' gesture had given them their first chance to express their feelings, she said.

The delegation was here to study Dutch industry's possibilities of building port facilities.

Fearing that it would affect the Netherlands' relations with Beijing, Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw and some Dutch businessmen last week opposed selling the submarines to Taiwan.

The minister, who had considered resigning if he could not make his views prevail, finally decided to keep his portfolio at the insistence of government colleagues, his party and his wife, authoritative sources said.

The submarines will cost 500 million dollars.

SCHMIDT VIEWS EUROPEAN, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD020234 London BBC Television Network in English 2010 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Interview with FRG Chancellor Schmidt conducted by David Dimbleby in Bonn "a fortnight ago"]

[Text] [Dimbleby] Today the most powerful leaders in Europe met in Luxembourg, the first joint discussion of the EEC's countries for 6 months. The world has changed a bit since they last met. Ronald Reagan has been elected president of the United States committed to tougher resistance to the Soviet Union, and events in Poland have shown that Eastern Europe remains a volatile and potentially unsettling neighbor for Western Europe. One of the key influences in framing Europe's response to this is the chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, just reelected for another 4-year term in office. Because of his experience as the West's closest neighbor to Eastern Europe, his judgments on Soviet thinking carry particular weight. When I talked to him I asked first whether he welcomed the prospect of the United States taking a tougher stand with the Soviet Union:

[Begin recording] [Schmidt] I am not as much given to toughness, I am given to steadiness, to steadfastness, to calculability and to clarity, and I think there will be an improvement on these fields all over in the West, not only in the United States.

[Question] But I mean is it sensible, for instance, for America now to be committed to the renegotiation of SALT after all the talks that went on, after that agreement was reached. Is it sensible?

[Answer] Yes, obviously it is inevitable.

[Question] Do you approve of it?

[Answer] I said it is inevitable, and then you know that the main thing is that the SALT process has to go on. I am fully in agreement with what President-elect Reagan said so far. I trust that not only Peter Cohen but also Prime Minister Thatcher is fully in accordance with that, and I think the Russians are prepared to accept this.

[Question] Do you feel that American sometimes thinks that European countries, particularly perhaps Germany is somewhat softer in its attitude toward Russia than the United States?

[Answer] What I detect sometimes is that foreigners, not only Americans, not always understand the fact that being a divided nation, 60 million Germans living on this side, 16 millions plus Berlin living on the other side, makes us see some problems a little more complicated than they at first glance sometimes are being looked at in other countries.

[Question] But do you mean to say that you think West Germany is specially at risk and has to pursue different policies to some extent?

[Answer] Not necessarily different policies, but certainly Germany has got specific risks, there is no doubt about that.

[Question] Does it make any sense in the nuclear era to talk about a special risk for Germany? Are we not all--England, France, United States--equally at risk if relations between the United States and Russia go wrong?

[Answer] That is right, that is right, but Britain does, for instance, not run the risk of deepening the rift between two parts of the English people, or deepening rifts between parts of the people living in Great Britain. That is the difference and has nothing to do with nuclear weapons in the first instance, but nuclear weapons can play a role too in deepening the rift.

[Question] So you would see that as far as nuclear warfare goes Germany's interests and every other country in the West are identical?

[Answer] Yes, in general yes, specifically some countries, like Germany, like Britain, might even be more endangered than others as regards medium-range nuclear weapons that do not reach the sanctuaries of the great superpowers.

[Question] Do you believe there is a possibility of a limited nuclear war?

[Answer] Well, I am not going to speculate about that, but what I do believe is that medium-range nuclear weapons if they would be used cannot mean limited nuclear war, it would mean sheer destruction; nothing would be left. I would not call this limited only because the two sanctuaries of the two superpowers might be left out. So it is a strategic question, it is not a question of limited war. And I was one of those in the world who in the first instance asked that there be equilibrium as regards medium-range weapons, as well as regards hitherto so-called strategic weapons which hitherto only meant weapons that could reach over the Atlantic or better to say over the North Pole into the sanctuary of the other superpower. I think there we have a parallelity of interests of Britain for instance and France and Germany. The real difference being here, being that Britain and France are nuclear powers themselves which we are not and don't want to become.

[Question] How do you feel about the growing movement in Britain against cruise missiles, for instance, and indeed the growing movement against nuclear weaponry at all and in favor of unilateral disarmament?

[Answer] I do not believe in unilateral disarmament for one second; I think that is a dangerous idea.

[Question] And the deployment of cruise missiles?

[Answer] I think that if the Soviet do not agree, if they do not agree to a limitation of their medium-range weaponry it is inevitable that in order to maintain the equilibrium of potential, it is necessary that equivalent weapons are being put into Western Europe, although I would favor that in the continued SALT process one comes to an agreement by which this medium-range potential is being limited on both sides of the equation. The ideal case would be to limit it to zero on both sides, but not on one side only.

[Question] Are you concerned that the leadership of your brother party in Britain, the Labor Party, has now passed into the hands of someone, a long-term unilateralist and supposedly against the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain under any circumstance?

[Answer] Well, I would like not to interfere in domestic affairs in Britain. The partner I have to deal with is the British Government, it is Prime Minister Thatcher, and I have the feeling we are not really differing basically in our views, on the contrary, I have the feeling of being on the same tracks.

[Question] It now seems it is reported that here in Germany you may not be able to meet your increase in military expenditure in NATO, the 3 percent target that was set, and it seems that in Britain that subject is also under discussion. Is it, would it be a dangerous turn for NATO if that 3 percent increase that was agreed on could not be met?

[Answer] We have reached the target in the past, and we will reach all the targets of NATO to which we have committed ourselves also in the future. I hate this talk, I must tell you. I am fed up with it. I have heard last year, I have heard it the year before that, I will hear it obviously every year again in the future, but I want to see somebody prove that we have not fulfilled our commitments.

[Question] Are you concerned that NATO is weaker than she should be?

[Answer] Not really, not really. You know I have been a member of the international defense community now for more than 20 years, and I have heard this perennial talk about the crisis of NATO over the decades again and again and again. It is sort of a habit of military commentators in NATO circles or generals for that matter, yes, especially journalists or news media. One cannot discount it out of hand every time, you have to look into specific complaints and if they are proven right you have to do something about it. But this generalizing talk about the crisis of NATO, I think it is ridiculous.

[Question] You sit down and negotiate directly with the Russians. Do you think that Russia is genuinely and understandably nervous about the West's military strength? Is there genuine fear that you come up against?

[Answer] I think that there are some people in Moscow who are afraid of American strategic capability and secondly, which astonishes me again and again, afraid of the capabilities of the German conventional army, but having said so I think that the Soviet Union is not in fear of being overwhelmed militarily. My feeling is that the Soviet leadership either already is in the process, or will very soon get into the process of reappraising their interests in the world scenery of change whether in Africa, whether in the East-West relations.

[Question] You think they are going to change their views?

[Answer] I do not know. I think they have to reappraise their situation and their interests.

[Question] In the light of what?

[Answer] In the light of all these crises which are occurring at one time in 1980 and 1981, also in the light of the economic difficulties they themselves and some of their clients have led them into. They obviously did not understand that previously, that for instance the People's Republic of Poland by way of the world economic crisis might lapse into a bad economic crisis which obviously they are in today. This is a new phenomenon for communist planners, and it is not only Poland, Poland is only the country which is in the focus of the public media of the West right now. They have economic difficulties in the other countries themselves. They have got economic difficulties in the Soviet Union. They have spent much too much of their GNP over the years for military purposes and too little for the well-being of the consumers in the Soviet Union. I have the feeling that they have to alter that course, and before they really basically alter their economic course they will have to evaluate the military situation. I think if they evaluate their situation correctly, they will have to come to the result that they have to spend less money for defense. Whether they really will arrive at that decision I do not know. I do not wish to speculate, but one can be hopeful to let them arrive at that decision by the continuation of the SALT process, of the CSCE process in Madrid and the MBFR process.

[Question] Those economic strains you talk about have led to the upheavals in Poland for instance. Would you like to see the West in general do more to encourage greater freedom in Eastern Europe, such as the free trade union movement in Poland? Do you think the West should do more to help those people?

[Answer] Well, Mr Dimbleby, I think the West has to abstain from any interference into domestic affairs, which we have done, you have done, the British, the French, the Germans, the Americans. On the other hand, the CSCE process and the charter of Helsinki certainly have had a great impact in a number of East European countries, helping to bring about a little more individual freedom for quite a few people, and in this way I think that the continuation of the Helsinki process is very necessary.

[Question] But don't you think if Russia can intervene in Angola or in the Horn of Africa, why shouldn't the West intervene in Poland or in Afghanistan, perhaps, helping the people who are opposed to the Russian influence?

[Answer] The West certainly has the right to help financially or materially, exporting goods, maybe even weapons. The question is whether it is wise, and this question will have to be answered from case to case on the merits of each case. I could not give any general answer, but I think that the enormous pressure, for instance, of all the more than 30 Islamic countries against the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan has taught them a lesson, and such lessons are advantageous and necessary and ought to be strengthened.

[Question] Do you believe there is a real threat of a Russian invasion of Poland?

[Answer] I would not like to answer that one, but I would like to come back to a joint statement which the French President Giscard d'Estaing and I myself made 10 or 9 months ago after the invasion of Afghanistan. I think that if such a presently hypothetical event should take place, talking in terms of hypothesis, it would change the world basically. It would be a different world afterward.

[Question] It was not a different world after the invasion of Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Well, I would stick to my statement.

[Question] What do you think the reaction would be?

[Answer] I would like speculation to be left to journalists rather than to responsible political leaders.

[Question] You said, Chancellor, 3 years ago when you were in London, that you congratulated Britain's Labor government and said it was succeeding in fighting inflation, it had come a long way and the outlook was good.

[Answer] It was at the time. The inflation outlook was good at the time.

[Question] Do you still believe the outlook is good for Britain?

[Answer] I think that the British Government is fighting a very stiff fight against inflation. It was obvious that in the beginning that it had to become a little worse until it could become better. It is a hard fight, it is a great difficulty, it is a great complexity of questions that you have to solve. You know any country has economic difficulties right now. That stems from the economic situation of the world economy. In a way Britain is better off than anybody else in Europe with the exception of Norway. Britain and Norway are the ones who have your own oil, you do not need to buy oil abroad; therefore you do not have a great gap in your balance of payments, so your output conditions are much better than those of Italy or France or Germany.

[Question] But you obviously approved of the way that the battle was being fought 3 years ago. Do you approve of the way that it is being fought now? Are the policies right?

[Answer] I think that in the attitudes of entrepreneurs, industrialists in Britain, trade unions, trade union leaders in Britain, something has to change. In both these main groups something is changing already, but a different change is being required, at least it seems so from the outside.

[Question] During the recent election campaign you actually said that your oppenent, Herr Strauss, that he seemed to want to be a German Thatcher. You said: I trust he won't import English inflation, English unemployment in Germany.

[Answer] I said then and Strauss himself had said this and I just quoted him.

[Question] It is suggested that you did not approve of Mrs Thatcher's policy.

[Answer] No, I did not approve of Mr Strauss.

[Question] Do you foresee a time when Britain will be strong again in Europe and able to take a role at present played bv France and Germany?

[Answer] Well, I hope that Britain will be able to play a strong role in Europe. I think it is necessary.

[Question] You think it is a long time off?

[Answer] It is difficult to tell for me; it depends on the basic attitude of the British nation, the basic attitude of the British nation vis-a-vis Europe.

[Question] Which at the moment seems to be almost universally hostile?

[Answer] Right, not including the government itself, but otherwise I think you are not so very wrong.

[Question] And does that worry you?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Well, Europe cannot exist with having members in the EEC who do not like to remain to be members.

[Question] Do you think there is a possibility Britain might withdraw from the EEC?

[Answer] That possibility always has been in the wings. I hope that we need not take it seriously.

[Question] What would the effect be on Europe, if that did happen?

[Answer] Well, Europe certainly could go on without Britain being a member of the EEC. Europe was going forward in times at which Britain had not been a member, but it would not be good. It would not serve the purpose of a unified European position, a unified Eureopean policy vis-a-vis the rest of the world, and I guess it would not be good for Britain. [end recording]

GENSCHER URGES EUROPEAN RESTRAINT ON POLAND

LD011450 Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called on the European states not to interfere in Polish affairs.

In a Deutschlandfunk interview circulated by the FDP in Bonn Genscher today pointed out that with regard to the events in Poland the Federal Government was exercising "extreme restraint," but it also expected "that all other states in Europe, all the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, exercise the same measure of restraint for it must be a matter for the Polish people and its leadership to decide its own affairs, to seek its own path to the future." Genscher stressed that no state had the right to interfere here.

GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

DW011608 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1030 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Interview by reporters Middledorf and Purwin with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Federal Foreign Minister, in the debate on the government statement, the opposition has offered cooperation in matters of German policy and foreign policy. The federal chancellor and you have reacted very moderately, I would say. Helmut Schmidt asked whether the offer depended on some mood or whether it was a policy. You said with quite some restraint that the speech by opposition leader Kohl had remarkable features with regard to certain points. That does not sound very enthusiastic to me. Do you fail to believe in cooperation because of your past experience? You as the foreign minister ought to grab the opportunity particularly quickly.

[Answer] I believe that one can say first of all that for the first time the opposition has accepted its role as an opposition. In other words, it does not consider itself emotionally as a government party unjustly kept from its role, but as an opposition in the democratic movement to and fro between the government and the opposition. That is a gain not only for the opposition itself, but also for the functioning of our parliamentary democracy.

As regards the foreign policy field, I hope it will result in the fact that we will not have to deal with dogmatism and with the attempt to bring up decisions of the past for new discussion. I said therefore for good reason that the speech by the opposition leader was remarkable with regard to many things he said and many things he did not. I believe that a new beginning was made here. I welcome that very much. You know that I have always said that particularly in matters of foreign policy it can only be a gain for our country if agreement which exists in various fields is not kept quiet or intentionally covered up but is made obvious. This does not rule out a very frank discussion of existing differences of opinion. As regards the opposition's willingness to have constructive cooperation, it can reckon with equally constructive cooperation on the part of the Federal Government.

[Question] This is, so to speak, the theory of cooperation, Mr Genscher. What does the practice look like? What do you expect there?

[Answer] I think one must probe the various foreign policy fields first. It is obvious that agreement exists in matters of alliance policy and European policy. It is also correct that we have the support of the opposition with regard to our suggestions in the fields of arms control and disarmament policy. The federal chancellor stated correctly with a view to the treaties with the East concluded by the social-liberal coalition that more has been said in the debate with regard to this field than merely pointing out that treaties must be adhered to. The intention of the opposition was clearly expressed not merely to respect these treaties, but to exploit them. We can only hope that the statements made by the opposition leader will be widely supported by his party, and that they will have an effect in the practical policy of the years to come.

[Question] You do not see a special situation calling for something like a common national movement, which the recent debates almost seemed to indicate?

[Answer] I said that the important matter is the fact that the opposition has accepted its role as the opposition. That means progress with regard to all political fields. As regards foreign and security policies, two fields of special importance for me, the opposition demonstrated that it did not want to fight the battles of the past again. Here is the beginning of cooperation, and the government would make a mistake by rejecting that. It is not only out of its own interest, but also because of its responsibility for this country that the government has the duty to exploit every possibility of cooperation with the opposition in foreign policy matters.

[Question] You were in Washington together with the federal chancellor, and you talked with President-elect Reagan, who is not yet in office. The federal chancellor made a security policy remark in connection with this visit. He said that we, the Federal Government, would strongly act for a continuation of the SALT process, meaning that Moscow and Washington ought to continue to discuss the limitation of strategic nuclear arms. He said that he came away from his talk with Reagan with the conviction that the new president thinks along the same lines. You were present. Does this mean that the Americans will conclude the SALT II treaty after all, maybe in a changed form?

[Answer] One must not cling to certain models of treaties. It is important that we returned with the impression that the new president wants to continue the SALT process.

[Question] In the government statement, or after the government statement, strong criticism has been voiced that there were not enough perspectives, that there was too much quantitative outlining and argumentation with regard to cuts and economy measures. Many citizens certainly demand that a government must develop certain aims and say what must be done. I ask you as the foreign minister, what do you expect to happen in the eighties? Will it be a decade where the industrial powers will strongly increase their armament, where the Third World will become even poorer, where wars and conflicts will take place if it does not accept that poverty, and that there will be more Vietnams or Afghanistans?

[Answer] I believe it is the task of the poltical leadership to show the prospects one has set oneself and one's policy in order to indicate the aims one wants to achieve. The eighties will be characterized by the necessity to implement partnership in our world, that is, cooperation among the states with equal rights. In other words, the striving for predominance, for rule over others, for bringing influence to bear on others cannot be continued.

We say this to the Soviet Union, which has over and over again shown the tendency to rule over others. An expression of such action, for example, is the intervention in Afghanistan and the continued presence of Soviet troops there. The world can flourish only if states deal with each other in mutual respect.

So partnership does not mean superiority of one side over the other. It means something that played a decisive role in the government statement: the establishment of a balance with the aim--and this is an important perspective of our policy--to achieve that balance on as low an armament level as possible so as not to become entangled in a terrible arms race. Only he will be successful in such efforts who makes it clear tht he is determined to do what is necessary for his own security, and that he will not be put off with the principle of hope. That was the philosophy behind NATO's dual decision of December 1979, and everyone who tries to shake one of these two parts undermines the entire decision. Only the determination to implement that decision with regard to closing the arms gap has cleared the way for taking up negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range arms.

With respect to the Third World, cooperation on the basis of partnership means that the states of the Third World be included, not only formally but in fact, in our economic system, that we really open up markets to them, that we desist from impeding the process toward a new division of labor in the world and that we give these countries a chance to overcome their development problems. This can reap success only if the industrial states of the North refrain from linking their duty to help the Third World with the attempt to exert influence of a political-economic nature on the Third World, that is to say, if they respect the political independence, the political identity, the cultural identity and the economic independence of these states. When I refer to the duty to help then this means a duty toward these states but, by the same token, a duty toward ourselves. Nobody should claim to be better than he is or pretend that aid to the Third World is a sort of charity. In truth the establishment of a stable world economic system based on equal rights is something that is in the interest of the industrial states just as it is a great moral task to boot.

What is required in this connection, moreover, is that the communist states, I mean the communist industrial states, share equally in this assistance to the Third World rather than waste their resources on excessive armaments which prevent them from helping the Third World and which, by the way, force us to employ resources to this end as well--unless we achieve arms control--resources which would find better use for the hungary people of the Third World.

[Question] Is all this not proceeding too slowly? Considering the really limited successes in the implementation of such trains of thought, has the impatience in the Third World not reached a point where it tends toward an explosive intensification?

[Answer] I do share the concern which your question conveys. I am not sure whether the dramatic character of the development is realized everywhere. But definitely we would be much farther ahead in the development of the Third World if the issue of birth control were treated with due attention there, because it is a fact that the population explosion primarily in the least developed countries additionally aggravates their development. It is quite obvious that the development of the energy prices hits the industrial states hard, but it hits the states of the Third World much harder. Quite a few examples show that the entire development aid for a year is eaten up by oil price hikes alone. Therefore, I believe it is so important that within the framework of the global dialogue the question of energy policy be attributed a very high priority lest energy policy development spoil everything we are trying to achieve in helping the Third World.

[Question] Obviously the great powers are far from adopting this view. The Soviet Union has been in Afghanistan for a year now, and is staying put. It does not look as if it is planning to end its intervention. The United States on its part behaves toward Latin American states as if it were seeking political influence rather than cooperation in partnership, something that these states reject. Are we, the small Federal Republic, really strong enough to effect changes there?

[Answer] It is impossible for me to follow you in a representation of our relationship with the two great powers that might arouse the impression that this is an equal relationship.

[Question] I did not talk about our relationship but about the relationship of the big powers toward the Third World.

[Answer] You cannot mention the two big powers in one breath in this or any other respect. The United States is our ally. It shares our concepts of values as well. It is not the United States that has occupied Afghanistan, but the Soviet Union. It is quite obvious that as far as the Latin America policy of the United States is concerned, highly decisive changes have taken place in the past several years. No doubt this development will continue. It turns out--and we talked about it in Washington, too--that the view is beginning to prevail throughout the Western world which we advocate with special emphasis, namely, that we must recognize the nonaligned movement as an element of stability and that some people around here will have to take off their spectacles which they wore in the past and which conveyed a wrong picture about the nonaligned states. These countries wish to be independent. Yet independence from the East does not mean readiness to be dependent on the West, and vice versa. The more people everywhere learn this the better.

[Question] Our concept, the German concept, is based on the thesis of balance, military and political. But will we not end up in another race? To go by the slogans of the U.S. election campaign, the United States, under a new president, is to become number one again in the world, which means that a shift in forces will take place. There will be a shift of forces, and as a result of it the problem of balance will not be solved but will pose itself anew. For the Soviet Union this will mean making new decisions; it will have to close the arms gap on its part. Are we, at this moment, not in a phase in which the balance is being particularly impaired?

[Answer] Definitely not by the West. If the fact of the arms gap closure is allowed, then it is applicable to the West. Advance armament is applicable to the enormous arms efforts of the East. The United States does not pursue superiority. It has merely made it clear that it has no intention of being weaker than anybody else. This also is an offer to the East; the new U.S. administration, too, makes it absolutely clear that it does not plan to be inferior, being prepared, however, to achieve through negotiations on arms limitation and arms control the balance it desires on as low an arms level as possible. We fully endorse that stance.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS GDR APPROVAL OF BOELLING

LD011126 Hamburg DPA in German 1045 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA)--The GDR has accepted and given agreement to Secretary of State Klaus Boelling, to date Bonn government spokesman and head of the Press Office, as the Federal Republic's new permament representative in East Berlin. Boelling is to take up his new post on 1 February 1981 as immediate successor to Secretary of State Guenter Gaus. Gaus was Bonn's representative in the GDR for some 6 and 1/2 years.

A government spokesman in Bonn today confirmed the granting of approval for Boelling for which the Federal Government had applied to the GDR at the beginning of November. Earlier Federal Minister for Inter-German relations Egon Franke indicated in a Deutschlandfunk interview that East Berlin had taken a positive decision on Bonn's request. Franke said: "The GDR Government reacted without difficulty to it, as is usual for this replacement or change in staff to be carried out in every respect." The GDR Government has not yet published the approval for Boelling.

SPANISH MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN FRG ON EC ENTRY

LD282008 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 28 Nov (DPA)--The Federal Government is to (?support) the speedy progress of the entry negotiations between the European Community and Spain, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher promised the Spanish minister for relations with the EC.

At the end of his 2-day talks in Bonn, the Spanish minister told journalists tonight that his country is not concerned about the month or year in which the agreed terms will come into force. Rather, what is important are "politically clear and convincing signals" by the European Community. Punset in particular stressed that the Federal Government intends to have the Spanish entry negotiations run parallel with the Community's efforts for reform of the agricultural policy.

In his talk with Minister Genscher, the Spanish minister expressed the wish for the entry negotiations with his country to be concluded by the start of 1983. Genscher thought this possible to desirable. According to Punset, the signing of the entry treaty and the ratification could take place in 1982 and 1983 respectively, which would mean the treaty coming into force in 1984.

Earlier, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, had promised the minister that German industry (?is wholeheartedly in favor) of Spain's entry into the EC. The Community's internal problems, above all as regards agriculture, should not be allowed to infringe upon Madrid's right to join the Common Market as a full member.

In an interview for WESTFALEN-BLATT (Bielefeld), given in Bonn, the minister said that Spain, on entry into the EC, will be establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, since Jerusalem has concluded several preferential agreements with Brussels.

PONIATOWSKI DEFENDS FRENCH POLICY TOWARD USSR

LD011651 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 12

[Report on 25 November Radio Luxembourg interview with UDF leadership member Michel Poniatowski: "Poniatowski: New Policy and New Men Will Be Needed After Presidential Election"]

[Excerpt] Mr Poniatowski stated: "Raymond Barre was the man needed by both France and the president to follow the policy of defending the franc on an open international market. What I would like to make people understand is that we are changing our system, we are going to change our system.

"After the presidential elections there will necessarily be a new situation, a new policy and new men. This is not specifically Mr Barre's problem; the president may want to keep him for a while. Sooner or later, however, there will be a change of direction and hence a change of men."

Mr Poniatowski disputed the interpretation of the Warsaw meeting between Mr Brezhnev and Mr Giscard d'Estaing, which he planned, according to which the president of the republic ate humble pie and accepted the Soviet diktat.

"What is the spirit of our relations with the Russians? First it means indicating very clearly our independence and our sovereignty and our intention to maintain that independence and sovereignty. It also means indicating our desire not to see territorial alterations in Europe or in a number of other countries. It meant indicating our strong disapproval of the occupation of Afghanistan which had occurred shortly before the meeting. However, that does not mean that we should not talk to the Russians. If you stop the dialogue with them they will turn in on themselves. They already have an extraordinary isolationist feeling.

"When you have discussions with the Russian leaders they like to show you a map and say: Look, we are encircled by the United States and Canada, by Japan and China, by the Middle East and by Europe. That is the idea which we must remove from their minds. We must strongly assert our position, but also our desire for dialogue. For if there is no dialogue then there is no chance of attaining relative detente and a move toward peace.

"If the Russians were to destroy Europe and the United States they would be alone in the face of an evolution by the whole of the rest of the world led by China, and that is what the Soviets fear most. If, on the other hand, we were to destroy the Soviet Union we would be faced with a balkanized Soviet Union and confronted directly with the developing countries led by China, and that would constitute a threat. We need each other in the future.

"If we avoid this conflict it will be by discussing things with each other. What will we discuss? Our interests, particularly oil. Moreover we will have a problem: If the Russians and Americans discuss oil distribution and the Middle East among themselves, European interests must be strongly upheld in this affair.

"Finally, I would like to say one thing of which I am convinced: If we prevent this period of tension from being turned into a period of war we will gradually, over the next 7 or 8 years, see the emergence of complementarity among the countries in the developed world, the United States, Russia and ourselves. We complement each other. In the final analysis, we have the same culture and technology. We are the white countries, and we are distinguished by different political systems, but that difference will be reduced under the shock of technology."

After Mr Carter's "ridiculous policy," Mr Poniatowski is hoping for the reaffirmation of U.S. power because what threatens the West in a period of weakness is not a military invasion by the USSR but the "finlandization" of Europe via control over raw materials and energy, military imbalance and the reunification and neutralization of Germany.

On the question of Afghanistan he added: "The Russians are busy making exactly the same mistake as the Americans. They are trying to take positions in the world; they are trying to exercise control over the rest of the world. No country, however powerful, can at present control our planet. It is a complete error of vision."

ANNIE KRIEGEL CONSIDERS REAGAN MIDEAST POLICY

LD011301 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Annie Kriegel article: "Toward the Complex East..."]

[Excerpt] There is no indication of what the new U.S. administration's Eastern policy will be in detail. However, it has been established that it will be based on two assumptions.

The first is very general: Aside from the doubts as to the Soviet intentions which led Brezhnev to decide on certain specific operations, it is certain that the Soviet Union has deliberately drawn up an expansionist policy which it will persist in following unless the West clearly shows its determination not to tolerate it.

The second is very specific: Aside from individual stances--the legitimacy of the Israel settlements in Judea and Samaria, the validity of Jerusalem's reunification--Reagan intends to base his policy on the distinction, which he regares as crucial, between the PLO--which "nobody elected"--and the Palestinians, whose present status, even if and because it must be changed, is still the "refugee" status which is the foundation of all the existing international documents.

In these conditions the procedure which resulted from the decisions taken by the Europeans in Venice seems highly dangerous. At the time there were grounds for hoping that this procedure had good prospects provided Carter was reelected and hence had a free hand for his second and final term of office.

Since fate has crowned Reagan, a question has been raised which must be answered before any new fundamental European initiative: Is it in the interests of the Nine to immediately show an activism based on the idea of the ultimate need for a PLO state which will meet opposition from the U.S. administration in an affair which will, of course, be serious but secondary and, moreover, sufficiently complex for nobody to be sure of having a viable solution? This is undoubtedly the meaning of the questions publicly raised by Lord Carrington.

As regards the Arab world, the Iranian-Iraqi war has relentlessly underlined the irrelevance of any argument based on the exclusive principle of Islamic or Arab unity. The disparate and dispersed group--Syria, Yemen, Libya and the PLO--which the Soviet Union, for want of more reliable supporters, had made the spearhead of its political penetration of the Near East, has, in particular, been forced by its powerful protector to show Iran and not Arab Iraq and essentially revolutionary solidarity which is bound to damage the PLO since the PLO demands solidarity on the sole basis of membership of the Arab nation.

Hence the return to the card table of King Husayn and the "Jordanian solution" which, alongside the "autonomist solution," is again taking its place in the limited range of probable solutions to the Palestinian question.

PCF'S FITERMAN SUPPORTS MARCHAIS CANDIDACY

LD011259 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] [PCF Politburo member] Charles Fiterman was in Nantes on Sunday at the PCF festival during which he spoke and answered journalists' questions. In particular he stated:

Francois Mitterrand recently announced his candidacy ahead of the timetable he set himself. I believe that the echo which Georges Marchais' candidacy is encountering and the success of all the initiatives in which he is participating are undoubtedly connected with the fact that the PS first secretary has set things in motion. To use cycling terminology, I would say that George Marchais' start has forced Francois Mitterrand to abandon his "balancing." However that may be, his decision will not cause much excitement in the country. He has already been a candidate twice, and been beaten twice.

And, above all, Francois Mitterrand is the man who, in 1977, took the responsibility of reneging on the commitments of the joint program, of denying the Communists their place in office, as he confirms in the book which he has recently published, of breaking the Union of the Left and, ultimately, of embroiling the latter in defeat. He is now pursuing and aggravating this disastrous orientation by making the PCF the privileged target of his attacks.

Those who truly want change will turn not in his direction but toward Georges Marchais....

In fact, along with the PCF, he favors all the struggles against unemployment, the high cost of living, business closures and the downgrading of the resources possessed by schools, housing, health and research.

He is proposing daring social measures corresponding to what the working people and their families expect. Furthermore, he is not content with vague promises. He indicates the indispensable means for change: the attack on privilege, discrimination against capital, and the taking of money from where it is, among the profiteers.

Finally, he is calling for the construction of a new, more solid and more durable union by giving priority not to summit agreements but to union in the struggle of the working people themselves, to the development of their determined support for indispensable reforms and to the strengthening of the PCF's influence and capacity for action.

This is why the working people and all those who are suffering as a result of the present policy can believe Georges Marchais when he speaks of change. With him they are assured that the fight will be waged to the finish and that commitments will be kept.

By rallying around the Communist candidate they will be seizing the key to change. The more numerous they are, the more it will be possible to progress.

We Communists are prepared to accept all our responsibilities for change, ultimately, in favor of the working people, and the sooner the better.

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT CSCE SESSION SUMMARIZED

LD012300 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Gloria del Campo reportfrom Madrid's Palace of Congresses]

[Text] The description by the United States of the PLO as a "terrorist organization" was made today by the representative of the U.S. delegation in the middle of the CSCE plenary session. These words are exactly the same as those uttered by President-elect Ronald Reagan some days ago when he referred to the PLO. The reference to the PLO followed a request by three countries--the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Cyprus--that this movement should be invited to discuss the subject of the Mediterranean, a subject which is being discussed at the conference and on which Israel and four Arab countries outside the CSCE already have made speeches.

The U.S. representative said that one would have to have a lot of imagination to consider the PLO as a country and, moreover, instead of contributing to peace--by this he was referring, we think, to Camp David--it is furthering a terrorist organization.

Again within the context of the Mediterranean, Turkey and Greece today addressed the plenary session, but they did not refer to Cyprus. Nevertheless, Cyprus did refer to its situation as a divided island, but without naming Turkey and Greece, the countries involved in its invasion.

Romania spoke of the continuation of the conference without even speaking about positive results. Once again the Romanian Government mentioned the capital, Bucharest, as the next venue of the conference.

This afternoon the committees, including for the first time the Mediterranean committee, continued their work. In this respect, the most noteworthy feature was the first committee's discussion of military subjects, the arms race, the deterioration of the situation in Europe, confidence-building measures and also a conference on disarmament, a request which already has been made by some countries.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--The foreign ministers of Italy and Spain, Colombo and Perez Llorca, today in Madrid signed an exchange of notes for the abolition of passports between the two countries on trips under 3 months. They also signed the documents of ratification of the Spanish-Italian agreement which will prevent double taxation. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PRIME MINISTERS' TALKS

LD291146 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Nordic countries plan to reinforce their cooperation in scientific research and to take steps toward a joint energy policy, according to a communique issued at the end of the 2-day meeting of the Nordic prime ministers in Copenhagen this week. A decision on a common radio and television satellite transmission system was temporarily postponed. The ministers also designated a commission to examine the possibility for Greenland, the Faarde and Aaland islands to obtain separate representation on the Nordic Council whose next meeting is scheduled to take place in Copenhagen next month. Other topics at the prime ministers' meeting were the economic outlook in the Nordic countries, the situation in Poland and the effects of the election of Ronald Reagan as the next president of the United States. Finland's Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto was accompanied at the meeting by the second finance minister, Mrs Pirkko Tyolajarvi. The host of the meeting was Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen of Denmark, and representing the other Nordic countries were Thorbjorn Falldin of Sweden, Odvar Norkdi of Norway and Gunnar Thoroddsen of Iceland.

NORWAY

FRYDENLUND ON TIES WITH EEC, USSR, MOSCOW TRIP

LD2711146 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Norway's foreign minister, Knut Frydenlund, presented the Norwegian parliament on Wednesday (?with) a foreign policy statement saying that Norway would strengthen ties with the Common Market and try to extend cooperation with the Soviet Union. Norway is not an EEC member, but the Community is its largest trading partner. Mr Frydenlund also announced his official visit to Moscow, scheduled for December 21 and 22, during which he will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

SWEDEN

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS APN MISSILE WARNING

LD011143 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 20 Nov 80 p 30

[Per Sjoegren report: "Soviet Article on Missiles Repudiated by Foreign Ministry"]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has rejected an article in DAGENS NYHETER on 11 November by Soviet APN commentator Ilya Baranikas, who warned of the consequences if NATO fires armed cruise missiles against the Soviet Union across Swedish airspace. In such a case the Soviet Union would retaliate with antimissile missiles. If a Soviet antimissile missile hits a U.S. missile over Sweden, Swedes run the risk of the warhead landing on their territory, the Russian hack warned.

To begin with, neither the Americans nor the Russians yet have the cruise missiles or the antimissile missiles Baranikas talked about. "It was a slipshod commentary with factual mistakes," Foreign Ministry spokesman Erik Pierre told DAGENS NYHETER. "It was a strange way of discussing cruise missiles. According to SALT II negotiated between the Soviet Union and the United States, the United States is allowed 2,400 missiles. Of these, around 400 will be deployed in West Europe, according to a NATO agreement." "It is extremely remarkable that the Soviet Union should claim that it has the right to shoot down missiles over Swedish territory," Erick Pierre went on. "With today's resources the Russians cannot do this. They need forward radar and forward hunter aircraft to do so." Another Foreign Ministry source told DAGENS NYHETER that the Soviet article is an example of the superpower's arrogance. It is obviously an attempt to pressure Sweden into the choir of anti-NATO voices.

GOVERNMENT DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF 'MINIAGREEMENT'

NC020643 Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Cyprus Government has emphatically denied any knowledge about a "mini-agreement" or any other backstage interim agreement about the Cyprus problem. "As far as the Cyprus Government is aware, there has been no development outside the intercommunal talks," the government spokesman said.

He confirmed that there will be an interruption of about three weeks after next week's session of the intercommunal talks and that would be used for the assessment of the situation.

It is only natural that the completion of the third cycle of the talks the government will make a general assessment of the situation concerning the future course of the dialogue, the spokesman said.

The two negotiators are to take up the third item on their agenda, which is "constitutional aspects" and they are due to hold yet another meeting on Wednesday week, December 10, to take up the fourth and last item on their agenda which is "territorial aspects."

ROLANDHIS COMMENTS ON BRUSSELS EEC COUNCIL MEETING

NC281753 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1520 GMT 28 Nov 80

[From the radio newsreel]

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who led the Cypriot delegation at the sixth conference of the Cyprus-EEC Association Council, today received in his office editors of the press and briefed them on the agreement concluded on the second stage of the Cyprus-EEC Association. In a statement to Nicosia Radio, Rolandhis said the following:

[Begin recording] I believe that the agreement that we concluded in Brussels last Monday is very important. Effective 1 January 1981, we will move from the first stage of the association agreement to the second stage. This is a very significant transition as we break the political, economic and even the psychological barrier and enter the second stage. We pass from one room to another room, and we close behind us the door of the previous phase. This, I believe, will ultimately have tremendous importance for Cyprus, because it will allow better planning, both in agricultural and industrial production, while we proceed to the second stage and negotiate the content of the various phases. Already we have given instructions to begin the preparation of various studies so that we will ultimately be able to apply the economy and the conditions of Cyprus to the data of the second stage, particularly in the customs union. Something else which I believe will be strengthened is the economic protocol. I believe that since we are now entering the second stage there will be greater possibilities for using this protocol for the benefit of the Cypriot economy.

We should not have expected better results than what we have achieved. We must be aware of the fact that even if the customs union was offered to us tomorrow, we would not be able to accept it because a customs union is not an easy matter. The economy needs readjustments, efforts and studies. Consequently, I believe that what we have achieved is a very balanced settlement and that now we must proceed to negotiate, in detail, the content of the various time limits of the second stage so that we may ultimately find the best possible outcome for the Cypriot economy, both in industrial and agricultural production. [end recording]

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOSCOW

NC012141 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] This afternoon a three-member Cypriot trade delegation left for Moscow where it will have talks with officials of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry on the signing of a trade protocol between Cyprus and the Soviet Union. The delegation will also review the development of trade between the two countries and the promotion of Cypriot products in the Soviet Union.

VAROSHA PEOPLE TO RETURN HOME IN EARLY 1981

NC010840 Nicosia I DHIMOKRATIKI in Greek 1 Dec 80 pp 1, 10

[Special dispatch]

[Text] Athens, 30 Nov--Before spring, the people of Varosha will return to their homes under a "special status" with a tripartite presence (Greeks-Turks-UNFICYP) and a dual municipal council, comprised of Greeks and Turks.

This was deduced from information by Western diplomatic circles who expressed particular optimism these last days, and who now consider an initial agreement, which Ankara apparently will accept, as a certainty. The same circles interpret the hardening of Denktas' stand as a negotiating maneuver that aims at "maximum profit" under the guise of exchanges in favor of the Turkish side.

At the same time, the same diplomatic circles said that: There will be a rather "painful give and take" bargaining, but there already appears to be an opening to a solution for the Famagusta issue under pressure of the EEC.

Despite expedient denials, it is nevertheless a fact (and it is natural) that the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers Mitsotakis and Turkes [as published] will discuss certain aspects of the Cypriot issue without any obvious official commitments and that these discussions will not replace the intercommunal talks.

A fact that is fully confirmed is that: NATO will speed up its efforts to end the Cypriot issue as soon as possible and basing this on certain data that have ensued in the recent past. Toward this direction there is a specific formula which includes a special condition for the Famagusta issue, whose solution is considered as an opening that would lead to the final solution of the Cypriot issue.

ATAKOL CRITICIZES EEC DECISION ON CYPRUS

TA281826 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Mr Atakol, has expressed the displeasure of the Turkish Cypriot community over the latest decision of the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels on the association agreement between Cyprus and the Economic Community. Mr Atakol said that the decision was completely against the Turkish Cypriot community. He added that it completely disregarded the demands made by the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and was in line with the Greek Cypriot wishes. He stressed that a continuation of past practices would prevent the Turkish Cypriot community from benefiting from Cyprus' relations with the European Economic Community. He reiterated that such a situation would not help in the finding of a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem because it would worsen the economic imbalance between the two Cypriot communities.

PAPANDREOU RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRITAIN

AT291933 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou returned this evening at 1900 from London where he had pa' 5-day official visit. As is well known, during his stay in the British capital, ndreou had talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Labor Party Micheal Foot, and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

Remarks on Visit

AT201420 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 30 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview granted by PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou to TO VIMA correspondent Panos Loukakos in London "immediately after he ended his contacts in London"]

[Excerpt] Question: What are your impressions from your talks with the British Government and the Labor opposition and what is the political conclusion from your London visit?

Answer: I am obliged to admit that I am completely enthusiastic over my contacts with the Labor Party. The latest development related to its program (withdrawal from the EEC, opposition to installation of Pershing, cruise, Trident Euromissiles) are elements which bring the Labor Party very close to PASOK's positions. I could say that in its present form the British Labor Party moves within the same ideological climate as PASOK. I also attribute great importance to the changes which occurred within the Labor Party as well as to the party's positions as expressed by its parliamentary group as it now tends to develop. All these things confirm PASOK's permanent positions on the same issues. We are certain we will be able to lay down the firm foundations for a long-term close cooperation during the visit by leading personalities of the Labor Party to Athens at the end of January.

In reference to the government, this is truly the first time that a government has officially invited PASOK for a visit. In all other instances, PASOK was invited by parties. The fact that there was always a meeting with a head of state or with a prime minister is due to the fact that the government position coincided with the party position.

Over and above this, however, the welcome from the British Government was most warm and friendly. It gave us the opportunity to meet two leading personalities of the government related to British foreign policy. Discussions were friendly and basic in the sense that a series of very important questions of international immediacy were covered such as the Cyprus issue, the Aegean, Greece's reintegration with NATO's military wing, Greek-EEC relations, the Iran-Iraq clash, the events in Poland, the U.S. election confrontation and others.

The question of convergence of views on these issues was never raised during these discussions. There was simply an explanation of positions by the British Government and by PASOK. In conclusion, I believe that the visit to London, which was also attended by PASOK's parliamentary representative Yiannis Kharalambopoulos, was extremely important because the program positions of PASOK were authoritatively explained in a country whose important European position must not be underestimated.

Question: Which were the main points of interest of your British interlocutors on which they concentrated their questions?

Answer: As I mentioned in answer to your first question the interest of the British was primarily concentrated on the Cyprus issue, reintegration within NATO, accession to the EEC.

I concluded that the British Government is rather optimistic on whatever affects intercommunal dialogue and that it maintains hopes that a solution is not too far away. I did not agree with this because according to PASOK's estimates all indications prove that there is no convergence of the two interlocutors in respect to important Cyprus issues--in other words, withdrawal of Turkish troops, recognition of the right of free movement and settlement, the return of the refugees to their homes and the drafting of a constitutional charter which would guarantee the integral character of the Cyprus Republic.

Question: How do you believe the present British Government would view a possible advent of PASOK to authority?

Answer. The impression I do have, although nothing of this sort was discussed, is that the British Government, even though it could disagree with specific PASOK actions, would consider them to be the right of the Greek people and their democratically elected government. The conclusion is that it would not create any problems and obstacles to our relations.

Question: What were the views of your London interlocutors on Greek-Turkish differences?

Answer: I established that the British Government believes we overestimate the danger to Greece from the east, in other words the magnitude of the Turkish threat against the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of our country in the Aegean. At the same time--and I do not wish to refer by name to anyone of my interlocutors--they recognize that the conditions for our country's reintegration within NATO are favorable to Turkey.

Question: What are your forecasts about domestic political developments in Greece?

Answer: Our forecasts are: One--an election will be held much earlier than November and in all probability during the end of the winter and the beginning of spring. In this election PASOK will not only emerge as the first party but it will surpass New Democracy by at least 10 percent and will have an absolute majority of seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The government's economic policy, contradictory and inconsistent to date, tends to become chaotic as a result of the government's efforts to turn the climate in its favor and to deceive the people through spasmodic grants. Nothing, however, will be able to save the government from its certain sinking. The people will put an end to the monocracy of the right wing and will open the way toward the great change of which they have dreamed for so many years.

Question: Your interlocutors in London were primarily interested in PASOK's positions toward NATO and the EEC. How can these positions be summarized on the basis of what you presented here?

Answer: PASOK has stated it will request the conduct of a plebiscite from the president of the republic. The question presented to the Greek people during this plebiscite will be the option of Greek accession to the EEC or by contrast, pursuit of a bipartite agreement, of some special relation, like the one recently signed between the EEC and Yugoslavia. If, despite the recent expression of the people's will, the president of the republic refuses to proceed to a plebiscite, then the only avenue open to us will be to violate those conditions of the Treaty of Rome which clash with the economic interests of our country. For us, for PASOK, there can be no tangible national economic planning aired at a self-sufficient economic development of the country without our first being in a position to develop a specific trade policy (imports) and without our being in a position to control the movement of capital.

In reference to NATO, the position of PASOK is well known. Our experiences from an alliance which supported the 21 April dictatorship, which not only tolerated but also assisted Attila in Cyprus and which, in conclusion, supported Turkey in its illegal claims in the Aegean, are all too well known.

Two--since the disposition of our country's armed forces and the type of their armament within the framework of NATO's military wing will be directed toward the Warsaw Pact, the "danger from the north," which according to the minister of national defense has ceased to exist, it becomes very clear to all Greeks that the direct danger comes from the east--Turkish expansionism toward the west at the expense of Greek national sovereign rights - which are established by international agreements and treaties. It is truly unbelievable that the present Greek Government proceeded toward Greek reintegration within the Atlantic alliance which does not even guarantee our frontiers in the east. Consequently when PASOK forms a government it will immediately present the recent Rogers agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of abrogating it. I would like to remind you that abrogation of such an agreement requires a simple majority. As I have stated in my Chatham House speech, even if by some miracle NATO acquired an angelic form, I reiterate, an angelic form, even if it ceased supporting Turkish expansionist claims against Greece, even if it furnished guarantees for our eastern frontiers (Aegean, islands), even if it ceased intervening in our country's domestic affairs, then, most naturally, this would not be NATO.

RALLIS CHALLENGES PAPANDREOU ON POLICY POSITIONS

AT301610 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rallis yesterday called upon A. Papandreou to explain his positions and policy, stressing that PASOK has no right to claim authority with deceiving slogans and by covering up its fundamental and proclaimed principles which mean nothing else than establishment of a Socialist-Marxist regime. The prime minister warned the majority opposition party that so long as it does not explain in detail to the people the significance and character of the change it advocates, then the majority front will not accept any change in our bourgeois regime through enforcement of Marxist socialism. The address of Prime Minister Rallis at New Democracy's last regional congress at the Hilton Hotel in Athens was full of severe terms in reference to the confrontation of positions vis-a-vis the opposition parties and in reference to the desire of muting differences in an effort to deal with the dangerous problems, both domestic and foreign, which threaten our country.

In this spirit Rallis called on all national forces to unite irrespective of political conflicts and called upon the youth not to cooperate in efforts to undermine its studies, an effort which unavoidably leads to national degradation.

Among other things, Rallis specifically stressed: Under the leadership of New Democracy during the 1975-1980 period, the Greek people completed achievements which are a true miracle for a small country situated in an area of international antagonisms whose recent international and domestic adventures, during the past 40 years, only created problems for it. During the last 6 difficult years, he said, our fatherland has been blessed with good fortune. It firmly pursued an upward economic course. It established the functions of a model parliamentary democracy. It kept violence outside its boundaries. It did not have to face an unemployment problem. It acceeded to the advanced society of the European Economic Community and recently it strengthened its defense position with its return to the military wing of the Atlantic alliance.

Rallis then stressed that New Democracy's opponents use distorting propaganda in an effort to identify the ruling party with "the backward and anachronistic retarded rightwing" and with the "fascist rightwing." He stressed that the New Democracy front embraces an extremely wide spectrum which starts where the fascist rightwing ends and stops where the Marxist leftwing begins. It is the party of radical liberalism.

He then condemned the orchestrated propaganda offensive against New Democracy which wants to present it as in dissolution. He attributed this offensive to the fears of the opponents of New Democracy.

The New Democracy Party, Rallis continued, has served the country responsibly and creatively ever since its establishment. Continuation of this service with a great and true change as its goal is a national demand. Rallis then stressed: "It is only our front which systematically and methodically implements change in this country. Our opponents are simply sloganeering. They proclaim the slogan for change without ever giving it any concrete context. They never define the character of the change which they advocate or what sectors it will affect, the extent to which it will be implemented nor even how much it will cost in time and in sacrifices. They know what they do not want but they do not know what they want. If, however, they want to change our bourgeois system and bring us Marxist Socialism, then we reply to them that we do not want such a change because wherever it is applied it costs rivers of sweat, privations and oppression; it sacrifices entire generations, and the only thing it achieves is to make everyone equals at the same level of poverty and lack of liberty.

"Our own front, pursuing progressive democratic tradition and implementing radical liberalism, is methodically and systematically implementing progress in a climate of stability and step by step leads to change. This is a change which elevates the country to the level of advanced Western democracies and which guarantees to everyone the right to enjoy the political, cultural, social and economic achievements of modern civilization. Consequently, we are the party which stands for true progress and fundamental change."

Referring to Papandreou's London statements, government circles at first expressed satisfaction over the new turn which PASOK's chairman undertook in his policy toward the EEC and NATO.

The same circles expressed a certain surprise over Papandreou's new position toward the Community--a position according to which the chairman of PASOK will respect only the advantages our country gets from accession to the EEC and will ignore the disadvantages.

"One could understand what would happen if other EEC countries demanded implementation of the Greek accession agreement only to the extent that it served their own interests," these circles stressed, adding that the balance of advantages and disadvantages is positive in favor of our country, in other words "the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages."

CABINET NAMES KONDOYIORYIS FIRST EC COMMISSIONER

AT281350 Athens NEWS in English 30 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rallis, yesterday evening presided over a meeting of the Greek Cabinet. Mr Rallis gave various ministerial instructions in view of Greece's accession to the European Community on January 1, 1981. The Cabinet then elected Mr Yeoryios Kondoyioryis, the minister without portfolio responsible for EEC affairs, as Greece's commissioner at the European Community.

The Cabinet also elected Professor Khlorps to represent Greece at the European Court of Justice, in view of his long experience and service on the subject of the Common Market.

Finally, the Cabinet elected Mr Vitalis, the vice president of the Control Board, as adviser to the Community Control Board.

KKE-INTERIOR DELEGATION LEAVING FOR PRC VISIT

AT301640 Athens I AVYI in Greek 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the KKE-Interior headed by the secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Bambis Dhrakopoulos, is due to leave for Beijing tonight on an official visit on an invitation from the PRC Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation will remain in China for 15 days and will confer with leaders of the Chinese Communist Party thus inaugurating the official restoration of relations between the two parties--relations based on the principles of equality, autonomy and respect of the views of either side.

During the talks there will be a broad exchange of views on issues which affect relations between the two communist parties, the international labor movement, problems of interest to the two countries and on the international situation.

Apart from Comrade Dhrakopoulos the other members of the delegation will be: Comrade G. Banias, member of the Executive Bureau; Comrade V. Konstandinidhis, member of the Central Committee and chief editor of I AVYI; Comrade T. Trikas, member of the Central Committee and the international relations echelon and Comrade Manolis Anagnostakis, member of the Cultural Committee of the Central Committee.

The delegation's visit to China was preceded by the visits of Comrde Gr. Yiannaros, member of the Executive Bureau and an editor of I AVYI and a delegation of the youth organization Rigas Feraios.

The visit of the delegation of the Central Committee of the KKE-Interior is the first visit to be made since the severance of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the united KKE a few years prior to the dictatorship.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLY PLANTS--Three more automobile industries will establish assembly units in our country. The vehicles to be assembled are Opel Kadet, Alfasud, and trucks, semi-trucks, agricultural vehicles and tractors of the Japanese company (Carion). As Deputy Minister of Coordination Palaiokrasas announced yesterday, the new investments have already been approved under law 2687, on attraction of foreign capital, under which these three units fall. Specifically, the following has been approved: a $25.5 million investment by Alfa Romeo in the industrial zone of Patrai, a Dr 856 million investment by the Japanese company (Carion) in the industrial zone of Ioannina, and a General Motors investment of $915,000 for trial production of Opel Kadet passenger cars. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 28 Nov 80 AT]

TALKS WITH SOVIETS END ON STEEL MILL EXPANSION

TA020659 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Talks between Turkish and Soviet delegations concerning the expansion of the capacity of the Iskenderun iron and steel mills have ended. In talks held on this subject at the Industry and Technology Ministry in Ankara today the Soviet delegation was headed by the deputy minister of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Posarev) while the Turkish delegation was led by Industry and Technology Ministry Under Secretary Mehmet Golhan.

According to Golhan, agreement was reached on increasing the liquid steel production of the Iskenderun mill--which is currently working with only 40 percent of its capacity--to 1 million tons [annually]. A schedule for the work to be carried out by the two countries on this project was developed. Agreement was also reached on increasing the liquid steel production at the Iskenderun mill to 2.2 million tons annually by mid-1983. When the necessary work has been completed, there will be three high furnaces at the Iskenderun mill.

Preliminary work on the construction of a fourth high furnace at the steel plant in a second expansion plan was also assessed in the meeting. Discussions on the second expansion project will be resumed at the Turkish-Soviet mixed protocol meeting to be held in Moscow at the beginning of January. The Soviet delegation, which arrived in Ankara last week, also went to Iskenderun for a tour of the steel and iron mills.

SOMALIA'S BARRE DEPARTS; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

TA011923 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre, who concluded his official talks, has left Turkey. The joint communique in connection with Barre's visit to Turkey has been issued. The communique says that during the talks held between Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Barre a unity of views has been reached regarding the strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON STATUS OF IRAN, IRAQ HIGHWAYS

TA281524 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 28 Nov (AA)--The Foreign Ministry informed prospective carriers of the situation on highways in neighboring Iran and Iraq. According to information received from Turkish missions in these neighboring countries, the Foreign Ministry said, (?highways) in Iraq were open to carriers, both of passengers and goods. Security measures had been taken on the International Route in Iran, according to reports from the Turkish Embassy in Tehran and the consulate in Tabriz. Transport between Bazargan and Maku was unrestricted in daytime, but vehicles moving on the Maku-Tehran road at night should paint their headlights blue to comply with the blackout in effect in that area.

IMF DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANKARA FOR TALKS

TA011922 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] An IMF delegation arrived in Ankara today for talks on the latest economic developments in Turkey. A Turkish Radio and Television correspondent has learned that the 1981 development program and issues concerning the budget will be discussed during the talks. Results of the economic recovery measures will also be reviewed. The IMF delegation is expected to stay a week in Ankara.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RATIFIES 1981 PROGRAM, BUDGET

TA291546 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1537 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 29 Nov (AA)--In a meeting that began at 0930 and ended at 1745 today, the Council of Ministers approved the 1981 fiscal development plan and budget prepared by the State Planning Organization. A statement by the Press Department of the Prime Ministry says that Finance Minister Kaya Erdem will announce the details of the 1981 fiscal budget in a news conference he will hold on 1 December.

Development Program Implemented

TA301625 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1735 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 30 Nov (AA)--The 1981 program drafted by the State Planning Organization in keeping with the fourth five-year development plan was published in Sunday's Official Gazette after approval by the Cabinet.

A decree on the implementation and coordination of the 1981 program, which was approved earlier by the Supreme Planning Board, calls on government departments and agencies to prepare five-year investment programs project by project for 1982 in keeping with the goals and policies of the stability measures included in the 1981 program.

Major projects involving more than one agency will require an "implementation program", while each project should have a "working program".

Finance Minister on Budget

TA011406 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1215 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 1 Dec (AA)--The consolidated government budget for fiscal year 1981 totals 1,581.8 billion Turkish liras, Minister of Finance Kaya Erdem said Monday at a press conference introducing the draft budget adopted by the Cabinet to the press. This includes 406.8 billion tl (25.7 percent) for personnel outlays, 305 billion tl (19.3 percent) for other current expenditures, 323 billion tl (20.4 percent) for investments, and 547 billion tl (34.6 percent) for transfer outlays. Compared to estimated expenditures for 1980, the new budget represents an increase of 54 percent, the minister noted.

Anti-Inflation, Pro-Middle Class

The 1981 budget was intended as one that would curb inflation and would not allow deficit financing, Erdem said, attempting to harmonize economic stability with development.

A major goal was to "re-create the middle class" almost crushed under galloping inflation, while another major goal would be to "rally productive forces toward growth and industrialization."

Civil Service Pay and Pensions

Erdem noted the draft bill increasing the cost-of-living allowance [subsistence income exemption] in income tax calculation, and an across-the-board pay increase of 1,250-1,500 tl for all civil servants would ameliorate civil service salaries, while the coefficient of salaries would remain 25. For pensioners, there would be a 30 percent increase in pensions, plus the 1,250-1,500 lump sum added.

Foreign Exchange

Turkey's foreign exchange earnings from exports and funds sent by Turkish workers abroad could meet three-fourths of her expenditure for imports, the finance minister said.

Rate of Inflation

1980 practices had been able to curb inflation, the minister claimed, noting there had been a noticeable slow in price increases from March 1980, "if we exclude the big rise in price indices in February due to the new prices fixed in January." The rate of inflation dipped to 0.2 percent in July but the wholesale price index had risen again to 7.1 percent in October, whereupon the government had reduced the issuing of money by 8 billion tl in order to curb prices.

More Details on Budget

TA011928 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Statement by Finance Minister Kaya Erdem during a 1 December news conference in Ankara--recorded]

[Excerpts] I would particularly like to stress that improvements to be made in the salaries of civil servants in fiscal 1981 are based on changes we have brought to our tax policies. As will be recalled, the amendment to the income tax law which readjusts income tax payments has already been submitted to the National Security Council for approval. Through general and individual exemptions brought to taxes to be deducted from the salaries of employees and low-level income groups, their tax burdens have been alleviated to a great degree. Moreoever, an overall increase of 1,250 to 1,500 Turkish liras in the salaries of civil servants and retired government employees will be made beginning in the 1981 fiscal year. Work to this effect is being carried out in our ministry. These two adjustments together come to an average increase equal to a coefficient of 25 in their salaries. Since the present coefficient of civil servant salaries is also 25 this would mean in practice, increasing the salary coefficient to 50. I would particularly like to draw the attention of the public to this fact. To sum it up we can say that an increase of 50 percent has been provided in the net salaries to be received by civil servants during the 1981 fiscal year.

Investments in state enterprises will be made in particular to irrigation projects in the agricultural field, to hydroelectric and thermal electric power stations in the energy field, to lignite coal and oil exploration in the mining field and to expanding the capacities and improving the infrastructure of ports in the transportation field. No provisions have been made for new jobs in state economic enterprises except in very special cases. In enterprises in which there are enough employees, vacated jobs will not be replaced. Increasing productivity and decreasing the cost of goods have been assigned as major goals.

MARTIAL LAW COORDINATION MEETING HELD IN ERZURUM

TA281757 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] An expanded regional martial law coordination meeting was held in Erzurum today. The governors of Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin; the deputy martial law commanders; mayors and security directorate officials of these provinces and the representatives of various establishments attended the meeting chaired by Army IX Corps and Martial Law Commander Lt Gen Selahattin Cambazoglu.

Progress made in preventing anarchy, terror and secessionism in the region and measures to fully ensure tranquillity were discussed at the meeting. Problems encountered in public services and their solutions were also discussed. The issue of developing coordination, mutual aid and cooperation among the regional provinces as well as among various centers was also taken up at the meeting.

GOVERNMENT REPORTAGE ON ANTITERRORIST CAMPAIGN

Ankara Security Command

TA271135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Martial law security forces in Ankara have captured 60 members from an illegal party and 2 illegal organizations. In searches conducted in the homes and work places of the suspects, security forces seized 2 Sten submachine guns, 60 pistols, 500 rounds of ammunition, ciphers, false identity cards and plans for a robbery. According to information received from the Ankara Security Directorate, the members of the illegal party were active in cells in the youth sector and aimed to overthrow the constitutional order by force through an armed people's uprising. The suspects were also reported to be indirectly involved in incidents such as murder, assault, shooting and organizing illegal meetings through militants in illegal organizations.

The suspects participated in the following incidents: killing Remziye Dolek in Akdere on 10 October 1979; organizing the illegal meeting on Anafartalar Street in 1979 which involved the use of arms and resulted in the murder of policeman Baktas Cayci; organizing the illegal meeting in 1980 which involved the use of arms and resulted in the murder of policeman Veysel Celiscioglu; extorting money from the people; putting up numerous posters--some of them booby trapped--and distributing pamphlets.

Army IX Corps Report

TA271137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army IX Corps and Erzurum, Agri, Kars and Artvin Martial Law Command]

[Summary] Following continuous operations conducted in Kars from 17 to 22 November 1980, security forces captured two members of an illegal organization and three of their accomplices who opened fire at a coffeehouse and killed three persons in Cildir District on 9 November 1980. They also captured nine members of another illegal organization in Ardihan District, the leader of which had an arrest warrant issued in his name. Two of the suspects of an incident in which a policeman was injured while pulling down a booby trapped poster in Kars on 18 November 1980 were caught with posters in their possession. In addition, a total of 20 persons were captured in Artvin. Of these, 13 were wanted for murder, assault, kidnapping and robbery, and 7 are members of an illegal organization.

Army VII Corps Report

TA271925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army VII Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command]

[Summary] A total of 27 persons belonging to an illegal extreme leftist and divisionist organization--including Muhlis Bozkurt and Mustafa Haydaroglu who were involved in the killing of gendarme NCO Mustafa Kaya, a gendarme station commander, and his 2-year old son Tolga in Bingol on 2 September 1980--were captured in continuous operations by security forces.

Ten of the 27 suspects have been arrested and the others are under investigation. Two pistols belonging to the martyred gendarme NCO as well as 2 other pistols, a Mauser rifle, some receipts for donations to the organization and a stamp of the organization were seized by the security forces during the operations.

Killers Captured in Adana

TA281056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] It has been announced that Nuri Adem Bozkaya and his accomplice Mehmet Salih Giz, who yesterday killed NCO Abdullah Demir, were captured today following operations by the Adana security forces after the incident. Demir was killed yesterday morning as he left his home for work. The body of the martyred NCO will be sent to Turhal, a district in Tokat, after a ceremony in the hospital in which he died.

Interior Ministry Operations

TA281749 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Some 618 persons accused of various offenses have been captured in operations conducted by security forces during the last week. According to information given by the Interior Ministry, of those captured 19 were being sought for armed robbery and 49 for murder. During the operation the following were seized: 31 rifles, 145 pistols, 18 shotguns, 138 dynamite sticks, 9 blasting caps, 15 meters of dynamite fuse, 4 bombs, a TNT block, 863 fuses, 9 sharp instruments and 35,000 rounds of ammunition.

Army VIII Corps Report

TA281755 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Army VIII Corps and Elazig, Malatya, Tunceli, Bingol, Mus and Bitlis Martial Law Command]

[Excerpt] A total of 59 terrorists have been captured in connection with illegal incidents that occurred at various times and places in Malatya. They have been captured following continuous investigations and manhunts conducted by the security forces, and with great assistance extended by the citizens. Of these, 32 are members of 6 different illegal extreme left organizations, 6 are members of an illegal leftist secessionist organization and 21 are members of an extreme right organization. Of those captured, 31 have been arrested and the rest are still being interrogated.

Police Casualties

TA291747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Speaking at the cornerstone laying ceremony of the first 200-bed police hospital to be built in Turkey, Istanbul Governor Nevzat Ayaz praised the sacrifice of policemen who have been serving the country for more than a century and a half. Ayaz recalled that during the last 2 years in Istanbul alone, 44 policemen were killed and 77 others were wounded. Ayaz said that the members of the security forces deserved a hospital that would take good care of them and save their lives. Pointing out that numerous members of the security force still live in shanty towns, Ayaz said that under these circumstances one cannot expect our policemen to receive a decent health service.

Ayaz noted that the hospital would meet the needs of 55,000 servicemen and their families and that, at a later stage, facilities would be added to this health center for aged veteran policemen as well.

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GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, PERCY MOSCOW TRIP

DW021152 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0620 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Reporter Kroenig interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] The test of the CDU/CSU Union's ability to cooperate with the government on foreign policy issues could well come with regard to the policy toward the East. The Polish situation is causing special concern, particularly after the latest threatening tones from Moscow with a view to today's PZPR Central Committee session.

[Answer] The Federal Government--and we agree here indeed with all the Bundestag parties--has expressed repeatedly that we do not want to interfere in Poland. We are maintaining absolute restraint in line with the commitments we have accepted in accordance with the Helsinki Final Acts. We never, however, the only ones who have accepted the commitment. We expect all other European states, all other signatories of the Helsinki Final Act to maintain the same degree of restraint. The Polish people and their leaders have to make decisions on their own affairs and seek their own path for the future. No state has the right to interfere.

[Question] U.S. Senator Percy, who was in Moscow as Reagan's unofficial envoy, said quite clearly that the Moscow people will not intervene in Poland. He had talks there particularly on SALT, and he informed you in a lengthy telephone conversation about his Moscow contacts. Was that a surprising gesture, or something completely natural?

[Answer] It was neither surprising nor something to be taken for granted. You have to know what preceded this. During our Washington visit, the federal chancellor and I had a thorough talk with Senator Percy, particularly with a view to his Moscow visit. He told me that he would call me after his return. I think it was important that this visit has taken place, and one can term the visit as extraordinarily significant.

[Question] It contradicts, at least regarding the atmosphere, reports that have reached Bonn via the press about strange irritations within the Reagan camp that arose over the meeting between Schmidt and Reagan.

[Answer] I believe Mr Boelling, the government spokesman, has said everything that is necessary in this respect. One should not overrate this event. One ought to much rather assess the contents of the gesture by this very important U.S. senator who is going to be the chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee.

[Question] Does his comment on SALT II make you optimistic?

[Answer] No, I think you should listen to what he said in public. It indicates that one will naturally continue to talk about arms control and arms limitation.

[Question] So there is no reason for exaggerated optimism?

[Answer] I believe that the visit was a considerable contribution to a realistic assessment of the situation by the Soviet Union, which now knows very exactly or at least more exactly than before about the approaches the United States will take--approaches expressed in the country's election result.

FRANKE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH GDR

DW021230 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0549 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Correspondent Kroenig interview with Federal Minister of Inner-German Relations Egon Franke in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] According to a report by the journal DER SPIEGEL, the Federal Government has been simultaneously active and dogged on the inter-German level just below the threshhold of obvious and official contacts. DER SPIEGEL reports in its 1 December issue that the inter-German dialogue will be resumed only if the GDR fulfills a precondition, namely exempting pensioners and young people from the new high rate for the minimum currency exchange per day. Is the Federal Government really waiting for a favorable signal from East Berlin?

[Answer] What do you mean, is the Federal Government waiting? No, it is our view that any chance that offers itself ought to be used for resuming talks which may end up in negotiations, so as to start things moving which may well concern us jointly. This includes, of course, discussing issues which concern us greatly. In the context of the developments concerning the increase in the minimum exchange rate, this is a very essential point, of course. After all, the Federal Government has made it clear that it will not accept this increase without protest, but that it will keep endeavoring to have it changed, taking all steps necessary to contribute to this end, namely, achieving a somewhat tolerable settlement.

[Question] Is what you mean by somewhat tolerable an arrangement that might provide for the exemption of nonearners such as pensioners and young people from these new, high mandatory exchange rates?

[Answer] This is it, exactly.

[Question] Are there any favorable signals from East Berlin indicating that East Berlin has understood this condition raised by Bonn?

[Answer] Well, if they interpret this as a precondition it will, of course, be difficult to make headway together; yet the result ultimately must be that. After all, we had a similar development some time ago. It was followed by periods--weeks, months--in which serious talks and negotiations were held. In the end the result was a certain correction in line with the ideas which we on our part have advanced again this time.

[Question] It is striking that Klaus Boelling, the government spokesman, has been quickly and readily accepted by East Berlin as the successor of Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin, Gaus.

[Answer] Well, I did not doubt that for a minute, because this personnel solution is a matter which the Federal Government has decided on its part and, in so doing, proceeded along the lines customary in such cases, initiating the formalities with the GDR. The GDR Government reacted without any difficulty, as is customary, so that this personnel change can be carried out.

[Question] People are also talking about an unofficial, semiprivate GDR visit by Willy Brandt together with French Socialist chief Mitterrand. Is this, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, a project that should be welcomed and might perhaps be helpful?

[Answer] I welcome any political activity which might contribute toward a development where meetings of responsible people from the area involved might lead to political developments. I am very gratified indeed at seeing responsible politicians undertaking trips to open talks with responsible politicians of the area visited. This may well contribute toward developments.

In any event, it is better than loud statements which are intended to demonstrate strength, without the parties involved even having talked with each other. I advocate any negotiation, any talk, any meeting, because it is in this way alone that political problems can be solved.

[Question] But in any event, it is the objective of the Federal Government to achieve as soon as possible the contact, the talk, between Chancellor Schmidt and General Secretary Honecker as originally planned?

[Answer] Yes, the Federal Government did declare from the outset that what matters to us is not aggravating delimitation but seeking an opportunity time and again for entering into talks with each other.

[Question] Could we say, as a sort of summing-up, that at the moment the entire climate has turned a bit more friendly and less frosty between East Berlin and Bonn?

[Answer] This is the case. I believe that as far as we are concerned there is strong interest in doing everything that needs to be done to be on somewhat friendlier terms with each other.

DIE WELT REPORTS SECRET FRG-GDR PRISONER EXCHANGE

DW021204 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Werner Kahl article: "East and West Exchanged Their Prisoners Under the Protection of Darkness"]

[Excerpts] Bonn--Under strict secrecy, agents of the governments in Bonn and East Berlin have initiated an exchange of prisoners at the Hessian-Thuringian border zone; the exchange is to be wound up around Christmas. In return for the release of three political prisoners from "GDR" prisons, one of whom had already served 22 years, the Federal Government deported a top communist spy across the Herleshausen/Wartha border crossing point.

To keep the lid on the inter-German secret action, the exchange of agents took place shortly after nightfall at the checkpoint of the village of Herleshausen. There, East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, East-West negotiator of many years and authorized representative of the chairman of the "GDR" Council of State, Erich Honecker, awaited his Western counterpart, Juergen Stange. The West Berlin lawyer has been involved in humanitarian actions in divided Germany for two decades now. The exchange of prisoners a few days ago came so suddenly that Stange had to interrupt a rest cure in the Allgaeu region.

DIE WELT learned at the week's end that Bonn and East Berlin will continue their humanitarian actions in 1981 irrespective of their frosty relations. These include, first of all, family reunions and the purchase of the freedom of political prisoners in "GDR" prisons. For the opponents of the SED regime whose freedom has been bought since the building of the Wall, Bonn has made material concessions worth about DM1 billion that have gone into East Berlin's coffers.

The last load of prisoners, by which the agreements for 1980 will have been fulfilled, is expected to arrive at the Giessen emergency reception camp next week.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON DETENTE, TIES WITH U.S.

LD031051 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] "I no longer like the word detente very much since the events in Afghanistan and the blow which they dealt to East-West relations," Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet said on French Television Channel 1 on Monday, 24 November. "I am not entirely sure that this word is still a good description of the relations we have with the East as a whole."

The minister then spoke about the "all-European" Madrid CSCE meeting and added: "I believe that dialogue should have a place even when it is difficult, provided it is not conducted in a complacent way."

The following are the other main passages from Mr Francois-Poncet's statements:

United States: "A more confident, stronger United States which will, therefore, be a stronger ally for us," must "treat Europe as an equal partner. The Americans must not think they are in another decade. This is 1980 with a Europe which has rebuilt its forces, which counts in the world because its diplomacy is taking more definite shape each day."

Britain: With regard to the "special relations" with the United States which the UK foreign secretary said he wants in his statements to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Mr Francois-Poncet stated: "I think that has more to do with nostalgia than with politics. It would be incompatible with the organization of Europe. However, the British Government maintains that it is European and there is no reason to doubt that assertion."

Poland: "The credits granted to Poland come back to France in the form of orders placed. By helping the Poles to overcome a very serious crisis by their own means we are consolidating the chances of peace in Europe."

The Near East: "France is possibly the only country to have a complete network of relations with all the countries in this region and we are using this advantage to develop peace, which is what counts most in this extremely sensitive region on which we depend."

IRANIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED BY FRANCOIS-PONCET

LD031105 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet met with an Iranian Government delegation Thursday evening, the first delegation to visit Paris since the start of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

This delegation comprised Iranian charge d'affaires to Bonn Mehdi Nawab and his colleague in Paris (Bani Fatemi) who were accompanied by three clerics whose names were not revealed.

The meeting, which began at 1915, lasted more than 2 hours. No information about the content of this meeting has filtered out.

LEADERS REACT TO PCP SUPPORT FOR RAMALHO EANES

Sa Carneiro Statement

LD022120 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] In Lisbon this evening, Dr Sa Carneiro, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], and Prof Freitas do Amaral, chairman of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], held a news conference under the slogan: the PCP's support for General Eanes, its meaning and consequences.

Addressing the news conference, the PSD chairman, who is also the prime minister, outlined the views of his party and the CDS views on the PCP's decision to officially support Ramalho Eanes. Sa Carneiro said:

[Begin recording] Despite various indications which have been pointing toward this for some time, the PCP's decision to lend official support to General Eanes has come as [words indistinct] and even surprising. Many would not believe that this could be possible, but the truth is [words indistinct].

The Communists prefer Ramalho Eanes. If Ramalho Eanes is reelected, this will be because the Communists support him. The Portuguese people must now seriously think about this new and very grave development. Social Democrats, centrists and Christian Democrats, monarchists, conservatives, liberals, independent socialists and all democrats in general (?are dutybound to) carefully consider from a patriotic perspective the meaning and consequences of the PCP's official support for Ramalho Eanes.

We say without any hesitation that this support is unquestionably the gravest political development in our country since the 1975 events and Goncalvesism. In our recent history, today's developments can be compared only to the support lent by the Communists to General Costa Gomes in 1975.

The Portuguese people have had the bitter experience of living under a president to the liking of the Communists. It means social (?unrest), economic crisis, disturbances in the streets--general crisis in the country.

The change in Gen Ramalho Eanes' personality and political conduct cannot have been more radical. In 1976 he was supported by the Socialist Party, the PSD and the CDS while the PCP opposed him. In 1980 his only supporter is Alvaro Cunhal, since Mario Soares, Freitas do Amaral and I have all withdrawn our support, although at different times and for different reasons.

The meaning of this is that General Eanes has no political blueprint, doctrine or program. His only desire is to cling to power. It would be hard to find another case such as this in the history of any European country in which the president of a republic, elected against the wishes of the Communists, is willing to be reelected 4 years later on the strength of Communist (?votes). This is the height of hypocrisy and personal greed. [end recording]

Further Reportage

LD030025 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2035 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Social Democratic Party Chairman Sa Carneiro and Social Democratic Center Party Chairman Freitas do Amaral this evening held a news conference within the framework of the Democratic Alliance's support for Gen Soares Carneiro at which they adopted a stance vis-a-vis the PCP's official support for Gen Ramalho Eanes, which they viewed as a new and surprising development.

Sa Carneiro said: Many did not believe that this could be possible, but this is the naked and crude truth, and it hits the traumatized soul of the Portuguese people with brutal force.

If Eanes were reelected, in the view of Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral, Portuguese diplomacy would once again become ambiguous, and there would be the possibility of the Democratic Alliance government resigning, of the Assembly of the Republic being dissolved and of the Democratic Alliance being destroyed.

In economic terms, if Eanes were reelected the cost of living would soar, the value of the escudo would crash, wages and salaries, state pensions and family benefits would once again rise at a pace far below that of prices, rents and taxes.

Meanwhile, Gen Ramalho Eanes this evening said he did not think that Carlos Brito's stepping down in his favor could be taken as Communist support for him. In a campaign speech, Ramalho Eanes recalled that the PCP does not approve of, but in fact deplores, his policy. He, however, admitted that the PCP does not support Soares Carneiro. In his opinion, Carlo Brito's stand is tantamount to choosing the lesser of two evils.

PS APPOINTS MACEDO INTERIM SECRETARY GENERAL

LD281705 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Socialist Party [PS] Executive Committee yesterday confirmed the appointment of Antonio Macedo as interim secretary general for the period for which Mario Soares has stepped down from the post. In fulfilling this post, which he will hold together with that of party chairman, Antonio Macedo will be backed by a committee composed of Antonio Esteves, Sousa Gomes and Arons de Carvalho, representing the National Secretariat, and by Eduardo Pereira, Almeida Santos and Manuel Tito de Morais, who are considered to hold stances close to those adopted by Mario Soares.

The above-mentioned committee is the result of the agreement reached between Soares and the Socialist Party National Secretariat, which according to ANOP was also ratified by the Executive Committee at yesterday's meeting, at which Salgado Zenha, Vitor Constancio and Antonio Arnaut were confirmed as members of the Political Council backing General Ramalho Eanes' candidacy to the presidency of the republic.

The Executive Committee also raised no objections to publishing the protocol signed by the PS and Eanes, although the current president of the republic should be responsible for this.

Before the meeting at the Largo do Rato headquarters Antonio Macedo announced that he would only agree to replace Mario Soares on a temporary basis if it was agreed to form and ad hoc committee to support him--which is what happened. The Socialist Party chairman nevertheless expressed the hope that Mario Soares would return to his post as soon as possible.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEGOTIATORS INTERVIEWED ON TALKS

NC022117 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] In interviews carried by the TV program "Panorama" this evening, the two interlocutors at the intercommunal talks, Mr Ioannidhis and Mr Onan, referred to the progress of the talks.

Mr Ioannidhis said that although he could not say there was concrete progress in the talks, it could be said generally that a dialogue is being conducted which for the first time almost throws light on the true dimensions of the Cyprus dispute. Ioannidhis noted that we are still a long way from a Cyprus solution or from a minisolution. He dwelt on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus issue and said that a prerequisite for a constructive dialogue on the constitutional aspect is to have concrete proposals on the territorial aspect.

Concerning the initial practical measures, Mr Ioannidhis said that these measures should assist in blunting the present difficulties and should not aim at departing from the goal being pursued with regard to the constitutional structure of the new federal republic. He went on: The Turkish Cypriot side is asking for some measures which if taken, at least at the present stage, are likely to lead to the creation of a separate situation which we will not be able to overcome and establish the new federation.

Concerning the question of Varosha, the Greek Cypriot interlocutor said that the whole issue is basically focused on the question of the area for resettlement, and the type of administration that would be in force during the transitional period from the time of resettlement until a positive Cyprus solution is found. Mr Ioannidhis stressed that according to the 19 May agreement, should an agreement be reached on this issue, this agreement will be implemented immediately.

In conclusion, Mr Ioannidhis addressed a message to the Turkish Cypriots conveying his faith in the inter-Cypriot dialogue which, as he stressed, constitutes the right procedure that could lead to a Cyprus solution. He also voiced the conviction that a lasting and viable Cyprus solution will be found, to the interest of both communities and of the entire Cypriot people.

Meanwhile, Mr Onan said that both sides are trying sincerely and with good will to find a solution and that they are both doing their best. He said: Both sides are encountering difficulties but with patience, perseverance and hard work we may be able to find a satisfactory solution for all. Mr Onan said that quite a few common points have been found at the negotiations as well as quite a few divergent points. He added that these common points may be turned into an agreement if we study them in depth and find common means. The Turkish Cypriot negotiator said among other things that conjectures offer no support and that no miniagreement has been proposed nor is there currently any question of a miniagreement. He said: We are all working toward a package deal as we initially agreed upon.

On the question of Varosha, Mr Onan said that up to now, with the exception of some common points, there is no agreement and if an agreement is reached on the [Varosha] issue, there will be a temporary arrangement until a final overall agreement is reached. He also stood for a weak central government and the expansion of its juridictions at a later stage.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF EEC GRANT TO DENKTAS REGIME

NC031230 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] An official statement has denied reports in today's press that the EEC has granted the so-called Turkish Cypriot state $6 million credit for irrigation and sewage purposes in occupied Cyprus. The statement adds that what had been agreed within the framework of the financial protocol between the European Community and the Cypriot Government was the financing of the second phase of the Nicosia sewage system, and that the sum of $6 million will be granted through the government to carry out the necessary work in the Nicosia occupied areas. It also said that within the framework of the same protocol it was also agreed to finance two other projects, namely, the Vasilikos-Pendaskino and the Cyprus electricity authority's development projects. The EEC rejected a previous Turkish Cypriot community request to finance an irrigation project in the island's occupied territories.

KENAN ATAKOL DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA VISIT

TA021348 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Kenan Atakol left the island for Saudi Arabia at noon today. During his week-long stay in Saudi Arabia, Atakol will hold various contacts.

DENKTAS SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

TA291510 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] President Denktas has sent a message of well wishes to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, on the occasion of the day for international solidarity with Palestinians.

In his message, on behalf of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot community and himself, President Denktas extended the full-fledged and fraternal solidarity with the (?common) people of Palestine whose struggle for freedom, justice and the inalienable right of establishing their own sovereign state in their homeland would receive the unequivocal support of the Turkish Cypriot Community. The message concludes by expressing the wish for the victory, happiness and prosperity of the Palestine people. A similar message was also sent by the prime minister, Mr Cagatay.

HOUSE PRESIDENT SATISFIED WITH LONDON TALKS

NC021614 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] House President Mikhailidhis has expressed his satisfaction over the results of his official visit to Great Britain where he held broad contacts on both government and parliamentary levels focused on the Cyprus issue.

The house president said that in his talks with Prime Minister Thatcher, as well as with government and parliamentary representatives, he stressed that now is the most suitable time for efficient activities and initiatives to be undertaken toward Turkey so that the dialogue may bear fruit. Mikhailidhis said: If there are no effective activities and the dialogue does not bear fruit, then a good opportunity for a Cyprus solution will have been lost. He added, however, that this would not be just another blow but a blow against the very procedure of the dialogue itself.

The house president said that Great Britain--in its capacity as a guarantor power and as the leading country of the Commonwealth of which Cyprus is a member--can play a very useful, positive and constructive role.

Before going to Great Britain, Mr Mikhailidhis visited West Germany where he participated in a seminar on the topic "Greece-Turkey-Cyprus".

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF GDR AMBASSADOR

NC021550 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has stressed that now is the time for all those interested in a Cyprus solution to do all they can in the direction of Turkey so that progress may be made in the intercommunal talks.

Receiving today the credentials of new GDR Ambassador Guenter Schurath, President Kiprianou also said that, although it is too early to make any forecast on the outcome of the intercommunal talks, it is imperative for all of mankind to show active interest within the UN framework and stress to Turkey the need for a just Cyprus solution. The president of the republic expressed the hope that the talks would succeed in bearing some positive results. He added, however, that if they fail this would not be the faut of the Cyprus Government or the Greek Cypriot side. He stressed: We are determined to do all we can but there are limits which we cannot exceed. He added: We cannot accept something that would be tantamount to legalizing the faits accomplis.

President Kiprianou expressed his appreciation for the consistent support of the GDR in the just struggle of Cyprus. He also said he is convinced that the friendly relations and close cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened even more. In conclusion, he hoped that the visit by GDR leader Honecker to Cyprus will take place soon.

Addressing the president of the republic, Schurath said the GDR will continue to be firmly by the side of the Cypriot people and render firm support to their just struggle for a peaceful and democratic settlement of the Cyprus problem. He also said his country welcomes all constructive measures which are conducive to ensuring the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Cyprus Republic. Schurath also referred to the rapid development of relations between his country and Cyprus in the past few years, and stressed that these relations are an example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BEGINS NEW TALKS WITH TURKEY

AT020845 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] News agency reports state that the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, Theodhoropoulos and Gurun, will meet in Athens on Wednesday. Turkish newspapers report that the results of this meeting will be placed before the foreign ministers of the two countries who are expected to meet in Brussels on 13 December on the occasion of the winter meeting of NATO foreign ministers.

I KATHIMERINI Report

AT020910 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The new cycle of talks between the secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries will start tomorrow. The Greek secretary general, Ambassador Theodhoropoulos, for the first time will not represent the Greek side due to illness. He will be replaced by the acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, St. Rousos.

The talks will continue for 2 days and will be preparatory for the foreign minister's meeting in Brussels, during the NATO foreign ministers' conference which starts on 10 December.

During their talks, the secretaries general will examine all issues which remain unresolved between the two countries such as the continental shelf, Aegean airspace and operational control, the minorities, demilitarization of the island, and views will be exchanged on latest developments in the Cyprus issue. These issues will be examined in detail--during the Mitsotakis-Erkmen meeting without, naturally, there being any increased optimism about the result of the talks.

The Turkish press also deals with the meeting of the secretaries general. It foresees that an effort will be made toward a rapprochement of views between the two sides on Greek-Turkish problems. Results of this meeting will then be submitted to the two governments for study and later they will be submitted for examination during the meeting of the two foreign ministers.

Turkey considers the status of Aegean operational control, after Greece's return to NATO, as temporary. In a statement published yesterday in the review YANKI Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen said: "There is no specified state of operational control in the Aegean today. Everything around the Aegean will be the subject of negotiations. Whatever existed before Greece's return to NATO's military wing could possibly remain for a period after its return. I know of no progress achieved in the separation of areas of operational responsibility or about a joint implementation of such areas. This will be the subject of negotiations."

In the same interview, referring to the Cyprus issue, Turkmen said, "No pressure is being applied on Turkey over the Cyprus issue. We are satisfied with the progress of negotiations."

TO VIMA REPORTS U.S. HASTE OVER BASES AGREEMENT

AT021015 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Report by TO VIMA New York Correspondent St. Evstathiadhis on the bases issue and the Greek-U.S. defense agreement]

[Text] New York, 1 December--A U.S. administration source in Washington has informed TO VIMA that "if the Greek Government submits its plan on the defense agreement and the bases by 12 December, the U.S. side will be in a position to initial it by 12 December." The same source confirmed that negotiations to date have "clarified" every basic issue and that there are no "problems which would require more time for their clarification."

(Yesterday's Athens meeting between Assistant Secretary General of the Greek Foreign Ministry Rousos and U.S. Embassy Counselor Milton Kovner was also related to the bases issue.)

As is well known, the Greek counterproposal on bases is in its last preparatory stage and its submission to the U.S. side will take place within the next few days. In this way Kovner had the opportunity to be briefed on the general lines of the Greek counterproposal and to express the first U.S. reactions.

Other Washington sources, including military sources from various NATO member states, stated that Athens "understands" that it would be more constructive for Greece and generally for the south wing of NATO, if the written and final Greek views on the question of the bipartite agreement were made available before the regular NATO ministerial meeting in mid-December. They added the Greek Government was informed well in time and in a responsible manner that the next NATO ministerial conference would exhaustively deal with the question of "European participation in the alliance's defense plans" and that it would be "imperative" for this reason that the Greek position on the bipartite agreement--the signing of which is, in any case, considered certain both in Washington and in Brussels--should be made available before this time.

The finalization and signing of the new Greek-U.S. defense agreement, at least in respect to the date of signing, was an issue which in a certain way separated the position of the advisers of new President Reagan from the positions of the Democrats at the White House and at the Pentagon.

The Democrats insist that they are interested, for purely party reasons, to see the bipartite agreement signed during their time, in other words by 20 January. In an effort to influence the Greek side they even resort to presenting a sufficient number of danger-mongering warnings. By contrast, Reagan's staff officers, without making any undue noise, let it be understood that they would prefer that the new Greek-U.S. agreement should be signed by them, in other words, after 20 January, and they even state that it would be to the interest of the Greek Government as well as more diplomatic if the new Reagan administration signed the agreement instead of having it signed under the departing Carter administration.

GOVERNMENT REDUCES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH ISRAEL

TA021317 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Turkey has decided to limit diplomatic relations with Israel and to mutually reduce the level of representation. Foreign Ministry spokesman Oktay Iscen made the following statement on the issue: Turkey has decided to limit its relations with Israel and to mutually reduce the level of representation. This decision was made after it became evident that Israel will not retreat from its intransigent policy concerning the Middle East conflict and the fait accompli that it wishes to create in connection with the legal status of Jerusalem. The Israeli Government was informed about this decision on 26 November. In accordance with this decision, all diplomatic personnel, with the exception of a second secretary who will have the title of a temporary charge d'affaire, will be called back within 3 months.

ANKARA COURT RULES NO JURISDICTION ON TURKES CASE

TA021733 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Ankara Third High Criminal Court that was trying NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes for publicly insulting the moral character of the government and the security organization in March 1979 has made a decision of no jurisdiction over the case. Turkes' indictment prepared by the Ankara Public Prosecutor's Office was read at the Ankara Third High Criminal Court. The indictment said that Turkes publicly insulted and expressed contempt for the government and the security organization in a statement he made at the congress of the Idealist Youth Association on 18 March 1979.

Turkes testified after the indictment was read and said that he had not insulted the government and the security organization in the statement in question. The court then made a decision of no jurisdiction based on the amendment made to martial law No 1402 which stipulates that cases involving offenses against the character of the state cannot be heard in civil courts unless indicated otherwise by martial law commanders.

Turkes was also tried by the Ankara Second High Criminal Court today for having insulted the moral character of the security organization in 1978. Turkes' indictment was read at the court and stated that Turkes had insulted and had expressed contempt for the moral character of the security organization in a statement he made at the NAP minicongress on 19 August 1978. Speaking after the indictment was read, Turkes denied having insulted the moral character of the security organization. The trial was postponed in order to complete some missing points in the court file.

Four different cases concerning Turkes are being heard in separate courts in Ankara on grounds that he has violated article 159 of the Turkish penal code.

GREEK LAW RAISES ISSUE OF TURKISH RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

TA021648 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] It has been announced that the issue concerning the bill adopted by the Greek Parliament dealing with the use of religious trusts and their wealth belonging to Turks in western Thrace is being closely followed. In a statement to ANATOLIA, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that if necessary, the issue may be taken up bilaterally with the Greek Government when work on the entire law is finished.

VOTCP COMMENTARY CRITICIZES NEW GOVERNMENT BUDGET

TA031013 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Station commentary: "The New Budget of Destruction"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the 1981 budget has been submitted to the National Security Council after being approved by the government. Last year's budget was 770 billion Turkish liras. The budget has doubled this year. It has been fixed at 1.5 trillion liras. This is an astronomical figure. Inflation, decrease in production and an increase in balance of payments are among the major reasons for the budget increase. For example, inflation has reached 130 percent. As has already been published by the daily DUNYA, Turkey's foreign debts--including interest rates--have reached $30 billion. The constant devaluation of the Turkish lira has caused incontrollable price increases. On the other hand, arms expenditures comprised 40 percent of the budget. A statement issued by the international strategic research institute notes that Turkey's NATO expenditures for the years 1979 and 1980 reached $2.6 billion.

Dear listeners, the new budget is based on a rotten foundation. Despite the finance minister's statements that the budget is anti-inflationary, this budget of destruction will only exacerbate the economic crisis and living conditions. Arms expeditures in the 1981 budget have been increased by 65 percent in comparison with last year. The fact that 40 percent of last year's budget was allocated to armament and that this amount has been increased by 65 percent this year clearly reveals the militarist character of the 1981 budget. In other words, the lion's share of the budget has been allocated to arms and NATO expenditures.

Meanwhile, public sector investments have been curbed further in the new budget. Emphasis will be laid on the private sector. The budget also notes that subsidies for public economic enterprises have been withdrawn. Furthermore, the new budget limits industrial investments. Some 325 billion liras have been allocated to investments in general in the new budget. The junta government, which has allocated 298 billion liras for the war budget, has allocated only 325 billion for investments in general. This is a clear example that the junta government has based the economy on a military foundation.

The new budget states that a mjor emphasis will be laid on agriculture and that big industrial installations have been rejected. This fact confirms that the new budget was prepared in accordance with IMF and World Bank recipes. A World Bank delegation, which visited Turkey 2 weeks ago, issued a report and pressed the following points: Doors will be opened to foreign invesment; transfer public economic enterprises to the private sector; reject projects aimed at increasing the production capacity of big industrial installations; put more emphasis on agriculture. The junta budget is the result of these demands.

An IMF delegation which is currently visiting Turkey is examining the 1981 budget prepared by the junta government and discussing to what extent the demands of imperialist financial establishments have been reflected in the budget. It is a known fact that the chief architects of the 25 January [word indistinct] program, called the economic stability program by the monopolies and implemented by Turgut Ozal, are imperialist financial establishments such as theIMF and the World Bank IMF demands such as keeping the development rate at zero, freezing wages, the constant devaluation of the Turkish lira, cutting subsidies to public economic enterprises and renouncing subsidy pruchases of agricultural products, that appeared among the 25 January decisions, also constitute the basis of the 1981 budget.

With this budget the junta has extended its hand into the pockets of the workers and the toilers. As stated by the finance minister, the major source of revenue of the revenue of the new budget is taxes collected from the people. Some 1,354 trillion liras will be collected as taxes during 1981. The toiling people will, thus, be condemned to hunger and poverty.

Dear listeners, it is clear that that the new budget voices the plundering and profiteering interests of the monopolies and is based on the demands of imperialist establishments. The junta, which is defending the requests of a handful of collaborationist monopolists, is forcing this militarist budget of destruction and hunger through the use of bayonets. We, therefore, name this junta the enemy of the toiling people.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT ANTITERRORIST ACTIONS

Security Actions in Elazig

TA291513 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Elazig, 29 Nov (AA)--Four members of a subversive left-wing organization were apprehended in Elazig last week, martial law sources said. The four included a teacher and a student. Security forces also seized large amounts of explosives in their hideout.

In Derince, Izmit, a youth trying to place a booby-trap along the international E-5 highway lost all five fingers when a bomb exploded in his hand. The wounded youth was carried away by his accomplices before the arrival of security forces, who picked up as evidence detached fingers from the ground.

Aegean Army Command Report

TA011924 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Statement by the Press and Public Relations Department of the Aegean Army and Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Usak, Denizli, Mugla, Isparta, Burdur, Antalya and Balikesir Martial Law Command]

[Summary] During operations conducted in November, security forces captured 1,267 persons accused of various crimes. Of these, 346 persons have been arrested by military courts. It has been reported that of those captured, 412 belong to leftwing organizations, 71 belong to rightists associations, 8 to divisive organizations and 776 others have no political affiliation but were detained for violating martial law prohibitions.

During these operations the following weapons were seized: 115 pistols, 2 submachine guns, 2 Mauser rifles, 2,133 rounds of ammunition, 240 dynamite sticks, 133 fuses, 10 handgrenades and some explosives as well as some ideological publications.

GURUN GOES TO ATHENS FOR INITIAL TALKS ON ISSUES

TA031159 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kamuran Gurun has left for Athens to hold talks on problems between Turkey and Greece. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, Gurun said that various issues concerning both countries and the Aegean airspace will be discussed at talks to be held at the secretary general level.

Gurun added that various issues on which decisions will be reached at the talks will be submitted to the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers, who will meet in Brussels on 13 December while attending NATO meetings there. The talks to begin in Athens tomorrow will last 2 days.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

GISCARD OUTLINES FOCAL POINTS OF COUNCIL MEETING

LD011926 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The 18th European Council meeting began in Luxembourg a short time ago. For the first time this summit has brought together 10 heads of state and government of European countries, as the Nine have in fact invited Greece to join the proceedings. Greece--may I remind you--is due to join the Common Market officially on 1 January. This council will end its work tomorrow afternoon. Before the 10 began their meeting, Valery Giscard d'Estaing described the two focal points of the summit: [Begin recording] The first objective of our meeting of the European Council is to examine in depth the international situation and after this examination to define and express positions proper to Europe. I see two essential questions, as far as I am concerned. The first question is what is the role, what is the place of Europe in the settlement of world problems? Has Europe a will, has Europe any capacity to act and to formulate proposals? And then, how does Europe see the development of relations with the United States at a time when the election of a new president will necessarily lead to a reappraisal of U.S. foreign policy? [end recording]

SPAIN

PARLIAMENT GRANTS AUTONOMY TO ANDALUSIA 2 DEC

LD022332 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Andalusia now has the autonomy which it requested on 28 February. Shortly before 1900 this evening the Senate unblocked the process of Andalusian autonomy by approving laws which allow autonomy to be attained via article 151 of the constitution--the same article which has made autonomy possible for the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia. The two laws passed are a modification of the law of referendum and the popular initiative on autonomy which was replaced by the parliamentary initiative in Almeria Province. They are the two laws which were already passed by the Congress of Deputies and which were submitted jointly by the four political groups which make up the junta of Andalusia.

UNITED KINGDOM

CARRINGTON ON POSSIBLE USSR INTERVENTION IN POLAND

LD030045 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] It was an early return home for the British delegation [from the EEC summit in Luxembourg]. Later, Lord Carrington spoke in more detail about the warning on Poland. (Frances Coverdale) asked him what would the consequences be if the Russians invade:

[Begin recording] [Carrington] Well, I think inevitably it would be the end of detente. It would mean that I imagine that all the negotiations about arms limitation would inevitably be broken off, and mutual balance of force withdrawals, that it would be difficult to renegotiate SALT II as Governor Reagan wants to do, and I think it would be impossible to carry on the security conference in Madrid. I don't see how you could.

[Question] The Russians have denied reports of troop movements near the Polish border. Are you convinced by those denials?

[Answer] No. I mean I don't think any of us know exactly what is going on, but I think that there are signs that there is some kind of military alert there, but it may not mean that there is going to be intervention by the Soviet Union. But, certainly, things are happening. [end recording]

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AFP INTERVIEWS NATO SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS

NC040921 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 4 Dec (AFP)--Metal from southern Africa, including the Republic of South Africa, are as vital to the economies of industrial Europe as oil from the Gulf countries, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary General Joseph Luns said in an interview with AFP here.

Any Soviet threat to the deliveries of chrome, vanadium platinum and manganese was more dangerous than the potential threat faced by the Gulf area following the invasion of Afghanistan, he added. "Our interests are at least as great there (in southern Africa) as in the Gulf," he said. "But the Soviets have not yet the necessary wherewithal to pose a threat to this region."

"All the talk nowadays is of oil--not to mention all the other products and raw materials that are vital to Europe," Mr Luns said. And the stranglehold threat to Europe's key interests was real enough to require protection measures to be taken. "It is not the business of NATO--an alliance responsible for defending Europe with its well circumscribed geographical limits--to react, but that of a power with worldwide responsibilities (the United States), which has already done so," Mr Luns declared.

"The Soviets have already had one warning," Mr Luns said, "a warning that involved sending considerable military forces to the Gulf (55 ships), and a U.S. decision to organize a Rapid Deployment Force, part of which is already operational."

Mr Luns ruled out any possibility of a European fighting fleet to protect EEC (European Economic Community) supply lines. "Where would fighting ships come from, when the Western navies are nearly all occupied in defending NATO interests?" he asked. "However, we in NATO have stand-by plans that could be resorted to if it is ever necessary to protect the Cape sea route."

He added: "Setting up a European navy would be like the project for a European army that collapsed because of the nationalism of some, and which was always more advanced on paper than in fact. Can you seriously imagine a navy under British command that included the ships of France, the Netherlands, and Italy? At all events, in the Gulf the United States has already taken precautions, and in the Indian Ocean there will from now on always be ships from the West's fleets--French, British and American," Mr Luns said.

On Poland, Mr Luns expressed a clear warning to the Soviet Union against any attempt at military intervention. "Soviet military intervention would have incalculable and very serious consequences," he said, adding: "I don't want to go into the details of those consequences."

On relations between Europe and the United States after President-elect Ronald Reagan takes office next month, Mr Luns said he had received a message from the incoming president assuring him that everything would be done to cooperate with the European allies. "I think the United States will urge its allies to do more individually as well as within the framework of the alliance," Mr Luns said. "Mr Reagan has a good team, and there won't be any upsets."

LE SOIR REPORTS ON ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD031545 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23-24 Nov 80 p 3

[Pol Mathil report: "Atlantic Assembly; Paragraphs and Commas"]

[Text] "We have followed the development of the situation in Poland with obvious sympathy. We know that the USSR is worried and a Soviet intervention cannot be ruled out.

USSR intervenes directly it will be the end of detente. However, NATO is a defensive alliance and was not set up to protect Poland against its friends...."

This statement was made by NATO Secretary General Luns during his question-and-answer session at the 26th Atlantic Assembly meeting which ended in Brussels Friday. However, although it was naive to hope for a different stance from NATO's top official and although, in actual fact, the 160 parliamentarians from the 15 alliance countries had a less concise discussion on Poland, Mr Luns' remarks give an idea of the circumstances in which the session took place.

On the one hand, the conflicts on the fringes of and outside the alliance's geographical area have never before been so obviously decisive for the West's security (the Gulf, Afghanistan and Poland). On the other hand, the degree of international complexity is increasing while the alliance's cohesion and efficacy are being called into question. As U.S. Democratic Congressman Jack Brooks, who was chairing the assembly, said, "problems are affecting all the alliance member countries, but despite the significance they have for the alliance as a whole, they threaten to divide us rather than to unite us." To demonstrate this you just have to mention the different if not divergent reactions in Europe and the United States to the aggression against Afghanistan, the embargo question, the Olympic games boycott and so forth, not to mention the delicate question of increases in military budgets or the Euromissiles.

A fairly significant example of these differences of opinion is the rejection (for the third time running) by the assembly's military committee of Mr de Vries' (Netherlands) report. Although described as excellent as far as documentation is concerned, this report, which is fairly harsh with regard to the United States, has been deemed too unilateral and too controversial, especially as regards the need for the member countries to strengthen their defenses, which is considered unfounded by the Netherlands deputy and by several of his socialist colleagues.

The result of the 26th session is not easy to summarize. The assembly worked in five committees: military, political, economic, educational, scientific and technical. Each committee listened to long general reports ranging from the economic aspects of security to antisubmarine warfare, and including the Madrid conference. Some of these reports are remarkable and very complex, such as the one on genetic engineering or the one on energy resources. However, although the reports are undoubtedly excellent, the resolutions which followed them are depressingly banal and platitudinous. After all, it is not necessary to gather 160 parliamentarians together in order to reaffirm that "the respect for human rights constitutes an important element in East-West relations," to express the hope of "pursuing cooperation with the United States without reservations..." to express the desire to "set up a more effective system of managing the crisis among the alliance powers," or to decide to continue "to express condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan to the USSR."

Questioned about the absence in the resolutions of any attempt to provide the means to ensure that these desires are fulfilled, one observer stated: "We wasted too much time arguing about commas and paragraphs."

In his opening speech Mr Brooks recalled that the assembly's previous session in Brussels had been held in 1969 in the midst of the shock caused by the invasion of Czechoslovakia. "Today," Mr Brooks said, "it is from Poland that the tensions and uncertainties are coming." Let us hope that the analogy, made in a beautiful and comfortable hall in Brussels, will not be borne out in the field....

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARMS SALES, KAMPUCHEA

LD281445 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Nov 80 p 2

[DV report: "Zaire, Arms Sales: Debate Announced by Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb"]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Nothomb attaches great importance to consensus and to the parliamentary debate which should precede it. That is why, he explained, he only supplied fairly concise replies to the questions put to him during the foreign affairs budget debate. Indeed he intends to organize a major debate in the near future on the two most controversial questions--Belgium's African policy and the arms sales question.

It is only after those debates that he will finally define the policy he intends to follow on these questions.

Meanwhile, however, the foreign minister explained his stances on a few points. First he recalled that arms sales represent only 0.8 percent of our total exports and that their importance is therefore relatively small. Mr Nothomb also pointed out that all arms and munitions exports require an export license granted by the central quotas and licenses office which comes under the Foreign Ministry's control. Mr Nothomb also recalled that arms contracts always contain a clause making provision for secrecy, and that if Belgian producers were no longer in a position to respect that secrecy, because of new provisions, the volume of their sales would automatically be affected.

With regard to the supply of arms to Libya and the training of Libyan soldiers in Belgium, Mr Nothomb invoked the notion of professional and commercial secrecy and stressed that Libya is a traditional client of PRB [Belgian United Powder Factories], which has always respected the nonexport requirement. As for the 15 Libyan soldiers who have been in Belgium since 27 August, they are only being taught handling, laying and clearing of mines which are exclusively defensive weapons.

With regard to Kampuchea, Mr Nothomb explained the reasons Belgium voted in favor of the Khmer Rouge regime at the United Nations. He pointed out that this was not support for that regime; quite the reverse, we clearly expressed our disapproval, but it was a matter of principle: Belgium is against the installation of a regime by force by a foreign army and, as the small ASEAN countries had requested, Belgium had considered that the empty chair policy (France and the Netherlands abstained) would necessarily lead to eventual recognition of Heng Samrin's regime. As far as Vietnam is concerned, Mr Nothomb said, Belgium would be prepared to change its attitude if Hanoi started withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and agreed to the installation of a more representative regime in Phnom Penh. Moreover it is in that spirit that Belgium agreed to jointly propose ASEAN's resolution making provision for an international conference on Kampuchea.

OFFICIALS, PAPERS COMMENT ON EC STANCE ON POLAND

Von Dohnanyi Interview

DW031749 Saarbruecken Saarlaendischer Rundfunk Network in German 0726 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Reporter Klein interview with Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state for foreign affairs--place not given]

[Text] [Question] The chiefs of state and government of the European Community at the conclusion of their summit meeting in Luxembourg yesterday called upon all states to maintain restraint with regard to events in Poland. My question to you is what does the People's Republic of Poland need to have? Where could the FRG help?

[Answer] You probably are referring to food problems, but, to begin with, let me state that the chiefs of government in Luxembourg stressed once again what should be a matter of course, namely, that no one must interfere in the sovereign People's Republic of Poland and that naturally we are prepared to help the Poles--if they want our help--cope with their present problems which certainly are of a temporary nature only.

[Question] Could you give a few concrete examples?

[Answer] Yes. It is possible, for instance, that the People's Republic of Poland in the light of a poor harvest would want to have additional meat, butter or grain supplies. This would have to be negotiated when and if the People's Republic of Poland makes a request. In this respect the Europeans are of course ready to help in solidarity, but, as I said, only on the basis of Polish wishes and without any interference in Poland's internal affairs.

[Question] How do you assess the current situation?

[Answer] We see that very serious efforts are being made in the People's Republic of Poland to channel an internal movement into a productive process. This will take some time, and we assume that all parties concerned in Poland will have the patience to allow this process to develop.

[Question] Has the policy of the FRG toward Poland been coordinated with the United States?

[Answer] You mean whether we have agreed on this policy?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] I believe this policy does not require any specific coordination; it is based on the matter-of-factness of our attitudes. The United States and we are signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. We confirmed there what is a principle of our policy, namely, noninterference, but on the other hand also cooperation. Therefore if our cooperation is requested, we will be very willing to grant it.

Kohl Statement

LD031428 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA)--The CDU/CSU has welcomed the statement of the EEC government and state leaders on the Polish situation.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl stated with regard to the Luxembourg meeting in Bonn today that the Union shared the view that a Soviet intervention using force in Poland would have dramatic consequences on detente and security in Europe and the world. According to Kohl, the CDU/CSU believes that the Soviet Union, as the only possible aggressor, should have been named in the statement. This would have shown the EEC governments' determination and increased the effect of their appeal. Kohl stressed that the opposition supported the offer of aid to Poland if it really did go to help the Polish people.

3 Dec Press Review

DW030839 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Press review]

[Text] Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG writes: The developments in Poland obviously have entered into a decisive phase. The news saying that the border area between the GDR and its unstable Eastern neighbor has been declared off limits to Western military personnel seems to prove those right who consider a military intervention inevitable. Warsaw has obviously understood these signals. Party chief Kania in his remarkably frank speech to the Central Committee promised that the reform course will be continued, but he also made it clear where the limits are, and he urgently called on all parties concerned to be reasonable. To the sensitive Poles it ought to be significant that he used the word counterrevolution: Counterrevolution provokes the notorious fraternal assistance. Prague has recalled once again what this assistance is like. What now matters is that the moderate wing in the party leadership retains the upper hand and that trade union leader Lech Walesa succeeds in motivating the millions of his followers to utilize the existing leeway jointly with the government without any spectacular lone actions and thus to avert the threatening catastrophe.

The Ludwigshafen RHEINPFALZ states: It is now possible, after the meeting of the party Central Committee in Warsaw, to speak of an official reform course in Poland. Party chief Kania as well as Premier Pinkowski in their speeches considered the pressure of the party grassroots for a self-purge of the party just as they took into account the reform efforts of the free trade unions of Lech Walesa which meanwhile has reached a membership level of more than 10 million. The people of the Solidarity trade union are perfectly aware that they must not go too far, for if they risk their movement there will not be any alternative left for a reform of conditions in Poland. Lech Walesa yesterday termed this reform simply as turning Poland into Poland again.

The Bremen WESER KURIER makes the following comment: While the Polish state and party leadership desperately tries to regain control of things in the country by means of an all-round defense determined by a forward strategy forced upon them, Moscow alarmed the West with the opening of its war of nerves against its ally. The declaration of the GDR's eastern border area as off limits to personnel of the Western military missions in Potsdam, news on Soviet troop movements along the Polish border, the unexpected appearance of GDR Premier Stoph in Prague, the return of the GDR's ambassador in Warsaw to East Berlin, all are clear indications that the patience of the Kremlin rulers with the Poles is petering out.

The editorial of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reads in part: Forthcoming maneuvers is the justification which the Soviets supreme commander in the GDR uses for banning the three Western military missions in Potsdam temporarily from any access to the area along the Oder River. Even if such maneuvers did take place, the choice of this very region as the theater for exercises at this time can only be inteded to aggravate the tensions in Europe and to bring pressure to bear on the Polish leadership elite.

It may well be that the Soviet management also speculates on an amplification effect if reports on such maneuvers hinting at an intervention first are passed on to the Western media and then are reflected to the Polish public with the worried commentaries of these Western media. The West should not take part in this war of nerves against the Poles, not even involuntarily, but should instead focus the angle of reflection on the greater distance, on Moscow itself.

The daily DIE WELT points out: The attempt by Moscow to revive the special relations between the superpowers in these explosive weeks could be an expression of Soviet weakness, but it could also be an attempt to move into new positions in the worldwide fight for power. It would mean following Lenin's slogan to achieve a reprieve. If that were the case, the Poles would have to pay for it. At any rate Reagan should not miss an opportunity to make it clear to the Soviets that the West would not consider an attack on Poland as an accident on the way to detente. There are some things in the West on which Moscow depends. Its efforts with regard to Reagan show that the Kremlin knows it.

RHEINISCHE POST of Duesseldorf notes: Maybe the reports on troop movements and the establishment of restricted areas for undesired Western observers are nothing but part of the war of nerves that has been initiated for weeks by the Soviet Union and its devoted satellites, initiated with growing intensity against the Polish people's striving for freedom. At present it finds its most visible expression in an independent trade union movement. One would like to hope and believe that nothing but an aggravated war of nerves is taking place at present, but after all, the situation seems to have aggravated so dramatically that the leading statesmen of the European Community in their Luxembourg "fireside talks" have pondered the danger of World War III in Europe.

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG stresses: The European Community demonstrated finally that it is able to make an unambiguous statement. The clear repudiation of the Brezhnev doctrine and the warning against the grave consequences of an intervention in Poland carry double weight: They are being fully supported by all state and government chiefs of the Community, and they come at a time when Poland needs that support more than ever. In contrast to the preparations for the attack on Afghanistan, which were negligently ignored, the West this time clearly alerted the world public, and in contrast to January 1980 there are no differences of opinion between the West European states and the United States on the assessment of the situation. Moscow knows that interference in Poland will not be considered a regional conflict, but that it will be a fatal blow to detente policy.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: The European government chiefs stated together what most of them had said individually, and what Mr Percy, Reagan's close aid, had told the Kremlin: A military intervention in Poland will have unpredictable consequences for East-West relations. It would "change the world," as Schmidt put it. In order to point that out, the government chiefs have emphasized the final CSCE document of Helsinki, thus stressing the difference between the 1968 occupation of the CSSR and the current threat of a military action against Poland: At that time no international agreement existed guaranteeing the integrity of every state, including the communist states. Now the treaty exists. If Moscow staged an invasion, it would be violating international law.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of Essen states: It would be completely wrong to consider the European Community statement as interference in Polish domestic affairs. The Western government chiefs are hesitant enough. Naturally they realize that the Kremlin could claim that their reminder was an act of interference. The Kremlin is trying hard already to prove that the reasons for the Polish revolt and the demand for trade unions and civil rights have been caused by Western influence.

Neither the geographic situation nor the development of unrest in Poland can be compared with the CSSR and the experience gathered there. The top echelon in Prague followed its own course, while in Poland the people have set the course.

WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN of Muenster comes to the following conclusion: Some 35 years after the end of World War II, the division of Europe in two spheres of interest is still valid. Otherwise the European Community's state and government chiefs would have commented much more clearly in their Luxembourg meeting on the more and more threatening situation in Poland and the danger of a new and bloody Soviet invasion, much more clearly than in yesterday's resolution on East-West relations.

OFFERGELD INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENT AID ISSUES

DW031011 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0621 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Reporter Elsner interview with Rainer Offergeld, federal minister for economic cooperation; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] International development officials, members of the Third World, and OPEC members, have met in Kuwait with almost the total exclusion of the public. Is it true that there was reason to reconsider the principles of development policy?

[Answer] Naturally there was cause for very frank discussions behind closed doors on the prospects of developing countries. There was no doubt at all that many of them are facing a dramatic deterioration of their situation. One of the most discussed questions was the problem of how to find additional opportunities to avoid a deterioration or keep it within limits as much as possible.

[Question] Did one agree on the official denominator that the oil price explosion was the reason for the deterioration of the situation of Third World countries?

[Answer] Such a meeting has the advantage that one talks to each other much more frankly than at public international conferences. It was not contested on this occasion that the oil price explosion was a significant factor in the forthcoming or already experienced deterioration. It was agreed that it cannot be ruled out that the poorest countries--such as in Africa, south of the Sahara--could face a grave shortcoming with regard to foodstuff, so that famine and wide-spread deaths could take place.

[Question] If you succeeded in achieving a 10.4 percent budget increase in your department, it was certainly a remarkable success. But is that possibly the expression of a bad conscience in the Federal Government, indicating the need for an increase?

[Answer] It is in any case an expression of our realization that it is significant to make a contribution to some stabilization, particularly in a difficult international situation with some hotbeds of crises--mostly located in the Third World--a contribution in a difficult foreign political situation. Development aid is naturally the most effective instrument in this connection. The Federal Government will therefore not decrease but expand its development policy in the near future.

[Question] It could be heard from your department that a new strategy has been thought of to be pursued in this legislative period. More emphasis will be given to technical assistance for the Third World. The mere transfer of money seems to have been curtailed. Isn't that insight a bit late?

[Answer] Money is not always the most decisive thing. You are right. We will emphasize this insight in our future development policy.

[Question] Some observers suspect that the attempt will be made over and over again to press an economic model on the developing countries. Ralf Dahrendorf is one of these people. Does that danger exist?

[Answer] Such pressure is absolutely out. Naturally there are some realizations, just thinkof our natural science and agriculture technology, which are necessary for modern development. But pressure with regard to an economic system is absolutely out. We cooperate with developing countries with most different political and economic systems. Naturally it is necessary to accept the different history, mentality and religion of developing countries. On the basis of the different history and ideology one sets up different economic models.

[Question] It was Mr Dahrendorf who advocated the view the other day that contrary to the contention hitherto upheld, the industrial countries are not at all dependent on the developing countries, not even with respect to the raw materials which mostly are available in the developed countries.

[Answer] It is my view that this thesis needs to be differentiated--the way it is advanced is neither wrong nor right. It is true that there are many developing countries on which we are extremely dependent--the OPEC countries representing the most striking proof of that. Other developing countries, too, meanwhile have attained a considerable economic capacity making us with our exports dependent on their potential and their import capability. There is growing interdependence there indeed. It is a correct aspect of the theses, however, that quite a few very poor developing countries do not even possess raw materials, countries in whose case our development aid policy is actually based on humanitarian considerations rather than on mutual dependence.

[Question] Were any special demands raised with the Federal Government in Kuwait?

[Answer] Not specifically on the Federal Government, but on the industrial states at large, but also on the OPEC states which, to my astonishment, indeed were openminded toward these demands. It is quite obvious that in view of the dramatic worsening that is looming ahead new measures of support are necessary. It has turned out that the reaction of the industrial states toward these facts is quite diverse. Some of them will reduce their development aid despite everything. But it also became obvious that some countries reacted in a positive manner to the new challenge, and that the World Bank, whose president was there, and the International Monetary Fund, whose secretary general took part in the meeting, are contemplating and discussing new and additional measures of aid and support.

[Question] The working association of the development services in the Federal Republic recently voiced the concern that development aid might be turned into a sort of platitude playground for insiders. Is this the explanation of the negative attitude toward development assistance which can be observed in broad segments of the people time and again?

[Answer] Yes, surely this was partly true in the past. The Federal Government seeks to obtain the broadest possible support among the people for its development aid policy. Many other organizations help us in our efforts to attain this goal, and it is a fact that development aid nowadays enjoys much broader support among the people than it did, say, 10 years ago. We commission a survey on this at regular intervals. Today most of the people advocate development aid policy, and it is especially gratifying to note that a great majority of the young generation considers development aid policy something that is necessary, something of a positive nature.

LE MONDE ON CONFLICT WITH CANADA OVER CONFERENCE

Quebec Delegation Disputed

LD031553 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The conflict between Paris and Ottawa over the Dakar conference is growing worse. This conference, planned for 8 and 9 December, is to decide on the formation of an "organic French-speaking community."

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs MacGuigan stated Tuesday, 25 November, that the composition of the Canadian delegation "is Canada's affair and not France's," a fact which is not disputed in Paris. Moreover Giscard d'Estaing reiterated as much to Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau on Monday. However, he added that since this matter concerns French-speaking countries, "France's participation will only be possible if the solution adopted receives the Quebec government's agreement."

Recalling this stance, a spokesman for the French Embassy in Ottawa added: "If this agreement is not given, France will not take part in the Dakar summit." Mr MacGuigan said, for his part, that, in his view France's absence would not prevent the conference from taking place and that Canada intends to take part.

The Quebec government does not reject the principle of single Canadian representation, and the Ottawa government is proposing to include Quebec elements (and people from the New Brunswick Province, which has a considerable French-speaking minority). However, the conflict relates to the level of these Quebec elements. Quebec is anxious for Morin, Quebec minister for intergovernmental affairs, to be present in Dakar, while Mr Trudeau will only agree to lower-level officials accompanying the Ottawa minister in the Canadaian delegation.

Senegalese Initiative

LD031355 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Threat to French-Speaking World"]

[Text] Will the French-speaking world suffer by the internal quarrels among French-speaking countries? How can we help fearing this when the "organic French-speaking community"--the longstanding dream which a 70-year-old African head of state is striving to realize before he retires--is threatened by quarrels between the only two "native" French communities in the world: the French people in France and the French-speaking Canadians.

In the 20 years that his country and all that was called "overseas France" have been emancipated, Senegalese President Senghor, a qualified French teacher and a writer, has struggled to "organically" unite all the countries in the world which speak French. Paris responded to his efforts with reservations which were partly, but only partly, tactical. Is it not preferable, in order to avoid the accusation of "cultural imperialism," that France should respond to an appeal from the French-speaking world rather than prompting it? As for political action, does the French Government not do enough in this respect in the practical French-African framework with its annual summits, based on the former French Africa and which are sufficiently attractive for non French-speaking countries (Libya and Sierra Leone) to have joined them? What Mr Senghor wants is different--"an organized network of solidarity which will group the cultural communities" which speak French throughout the world, even those which are not in French-speaking states.

This desire gave rise 10 years ago to the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency which comprises 34 governments as diverse as those of Vietnam, the Canadian Province of New Brunswick, and the Antillean island of Dominica.

Today Mr Senghor, who is apparently contemplating retiring next year, wants to crown his career by taking another step. His aim, as he explained at the French African summit in Nice last May, is to create the "privileged tool of many kinds of action"--"a flexible body for consultation among heads of state and government, based on consent from the partners, debating freely and in private questions and plans which concern their countries." In short, "an organic community" which is sometimes described by the desk title of "French commonwealth."

On the whole, the reception was favorable. Even President as-Sadat is apparently prepared for Egypt to take part on behalf of its French-speaking elite, which is still influential.

However, this did not take account of the eternal quarrel of Canada and Ouebec. This had already caused trouble for the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency promoters. They solved the problem with "associate member" status, which Quebec is not the only member to enjoy.

There is also a basis for compromise over the Dakar conference since the Ouebec government agrees to its representative being included in the Canadian delegation. However, it intends to be represented by the very active Claude Morin, Quebec minister for intergovernmental affairs. This is what Canada's (French-speaking) Prime Minister Trudeau refuses to accept. In the wake of his referendum success, after removing the threat of Quebec's secession, he clearly wants the separatists in the "beautiful province" to eat humble pie again. The French Government, which will receive Quebec Prime Minister Levesque on an official visit next month, has fortunately stated that it would not take part in a French-speaking conference if Quebec were not represented in a way which satisfies the latter.

Once again the main enemy which the French language--retreating on all sides--has in the world is to be found among those who speak it.

PHNOM PENH REGIME DELEGATION ON 1-MONTH VISIT

LD031639 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 80 p 3

[P.D.B. report: "Phnom Penh Regime Delegation Has Been Able To Visit France Through the French-Speaking Countries' Agency"]

[Text] The first delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea to visit France since the pro-Vietnamese regime came to power on 7 January 1979 ends its visit this week. This delegation, which arrived in Paris at the beginning of November at the invitation of the Association for the Development of Relations with Kampuchea (ADRAC) comprises Khieu Kanharith, chief editor of Phnom Penh's sole weekly, KAMPUCHEA and Dr (Chhea Thang) (from the Health Ministry). The Angkor conservator who was to have been included in the delegation did not, after all, make the trip.

The French Government, which does not recognize either of the two governments disputing Kampuchea and which has had no official contact with Heng Samrin's regime, agreed to grant visas to this delegation to enable it to make contact with the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Association (ACCT)--an international body of French-speaking countries which has its headquarters in Paris. According to an informed source, the Foreign Ministry's decision was motivated by humanitarian objectives--since the ACCT can supply technical aid to Kampuchea--and by the desire to defend the French-speaking world. Indeed, many people in Kampuchea still speak French and the country's two main allies, Laos and Vietnam, belong to the ACCT.

Contacts were made, through the ACCT, with technical officials--"middle-ranking and not top officials"--of the health, national education, transport and culture ministries.

"We discussed the principles and forms of cooperation," delegation chief Khieu Kanharith told us. According to him it was decided to supply documentation to Phnom Penh. In addition, ADRAC organized meetings with various associations (CGT Youth Movement, Christian Workers Youth Movement), and visits to universities and hospitals.

The delegation's aim was undoubtedly to try and establish as many relations as possible with French bodies which could exert pressure on the government to recognize the Phnom Penh regime. The PCF and various humanitarian associations are already trying to achieve that. As far as aid is concerned Khieu Kanharith said he is "full of optimism." "We requested less food aid for 1981," he said; "we are mainly concerned with medium-term development, the supply of spare parts and raw materials. Our priority is not national defense--it is possible to move around anywhere by day or night--but the education of young people." Questioned on Khmer Rouge attacks he replied: "Nobody can prevent attacks; there are bombs in Paris too!"

CAUSES OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO CHAD VIEWED

LD021007 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Chad, France and Black Africa"]

[Text] The remarks made in Paris on Wednesday, 19 November, by Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor reflect a deep feeling of anxiety about the escalation of the Chad civil war. During a meeting with Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Elysee which lasted over 1 hour the Senegalese statesman expressed the hope that the OAU will quickly call on the UN "blue helmets" to try to restore peace in Ndjamena.

In Paris, as in most of the southern Saharan capitals, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's behavior toward Chad is causing acute apprehension. We should not be deceived by the silence officially observed by some heads of state. The main motive for this silence is the fear of laying themselves open to the accusation of interference. This fear of being placed in the dock by the Libyan president is not the least of the paradoxes in this affair and constitutes one of the Tripoli leader's main advantages.

The Elysee's attitude is, in any case, raising some questions. It is difficult to see that it could be determined simply by a concern to preserve harmonious relations between Tripoli and Paris. Of course, Paris is afraid of being accused once again of being the "gendarme of Africa," as was the case with the two interventions in Shaba to prevent the destabilization of General Mobutu's regime in Zaire. However, we must also look elsewhere for the reasons for a wait-and-see attitude which could eventually have fearful consequences. Since French troops left Chadian territory last May at the request of the National Unity Transition Government, Paris feels it can no longer intervene in an affair in which it was asked not to meddle by all 11 Chadian politicomilitary groups, which were unusually agreed on this point.

Just as after Guinea's negative vote in the 1958 constitutional referendum, France seems to have acted on the choice officially made by its African partner. The approaching presidential election is also prompting the government to avoid, as far as is possible, taking any initiatives which may or may not be approved by a public who unfortunately care little about Africa questions.

It is, therefore, up to the black African leaders themselves to settle the Chadian tragedy. In Lome, General Eyadema, chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee, is doing all he can. In Niamey, to which Benin President Kerekou has just completed a short official visit, the publication of a joint Niger-Benin communique strongly condemning "foreign interference" suggests that some African politicians, like President Senghor, are determined to overcome their fears and take action.

In fact, for the time being at least, it is in Ndjamena and above all in Tripoli that we find the key to the tragedy which is tearing Chad apart and claiming thousands of lives. As long as Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre--the two main protagonists in this conflict which is sometimes more like personal score settling--refuse to sit down at the same table to discuss the matter, nobody will be able to silence the guns in Ndjamena. This will also be the case until the Libyan soldiers, to whom Goukouni Oueddei appealed in order to keep himself in power, start to go home.

RCF SPOKESMAN HITS PS ATTITUDE TO ELECTIONS

LD021247 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] [PCF] Politburo member Andre Lajoine was France-Inter's guest at 1300 yesterday, when he answered Didier Lecat's questions.

Andre Lajoine: I would like to give my opinion on the results [of the first round of the by-elections]. These seven constituencies are not representative of the French voters.

Didier Lecat: You did not regard this election as a test?

Andre Lajoine: Obviously not, since, I repeat, it was not representative of the French voters. The fact is that the results reflect a stabilization of the political forces in France. This stabilization applies to the rightwing forces and to PS and PCF forces. Contrary to Mr Valette's statements on this radio station, the PS has gained no ground, even if you add the Left Radical votes in Averyron. Overall, in the seven constituencies, these dropped by 0.5 percent. Those are the facts.

Didier Lecat: But the PS is ahead of you everywhere?

Andre Lajoine: Yes, it is ahead of us, as it was before. The situation is the same. Of course the PCF dropped slightly too; we dropped 1.25 percent in all and the PS, including the Left Radicals' vote, dropped 0.5 percent.

The explanation is very simple: First, these are constituencies in which--as you yourself said--we were not in a position to be elected. Then there is the relentless campaign which the mass media have waged, directed solely against the PCF. No mention was made of a meeting held by G. Marchais in Cholet attended by 5,000 people. There was complete silence about a speech by C. Fiterman to 5,000 young people in the north. Yet a Giscardian speaking to a dozen supporters was reported. Therefore, clearly, in those places where the PCF was unable to struggle energetically enough we lost some ground. However, in other places we did gain ground, as in the Dordogne where we won 2 percent more votes.

I must also add that the PCF gained ground in working class centers and in some peasant circles, notably among the Cantal stock raisers and the peasants in the southwest threatened by EEC expansion. This shows that the struggle plan and G. Marchais' candidacy in the presidential election are starting to produce results. This struggle plan not only expresses what must be done but provides the means of doing it, and it is original because no candidate has outlined serious means of overcoming the crisis; they all accept it as if it were inevitable.

Didier Lecat: But is 3.4 percent in Ain very much for the PCF?

Andre Lajoine: No, I repeat, the results--including the result in Ain--show that progress is being made in working class circles. Of course, for the Ain federation that raises the question of the energy of its fight, of the Communist organizations' battle against the combined offensive launched by all the other forces.

I repeat that all the others--including F. Mitterrand--have been seen repeatedly on television, while no mention has been made of the Communists' campaign. Clearly that must inspire our comrades to step up the battle, which they will certainly do.

Didier Lecat: Everybody is awaiting your decision on the second round. They would like to know what you are going to do?

Andre Lajoine: The organizations concerned and the candidates are going to step down for the PS candidates who are ahead. We have not issued any decree for that. Our organizations are responsible; they are doing this despite the attitude taken last week by the PS, which deliberately brought about the defeat of the PCF candidates in the Savigny-sur-Orge elections (several hundred spoiled ballot papers were found in the ballot boxes). Despite this defeatist PS attitude--an attitude which the elections have just confirmed, since Mitterrand should be disturbed by a 0.5-percent drop after he committed himself fully to the election campaign in the seven constituencies. All this shows that his candidacy is a candidacy for defeat.

Didier Lecat: So, you are withdrawing your candidates. Does that mean that you are going to campaign for the PS candidates?

Andre Lajoine: Our candidates have stepped down, and I think that is the main thing. When F. Mitterrand says that he is counting on the PS candidate being elected in Cantal, I think there is reason to talk. The total of Communist and Socialist votes there is 46 percent and, if the PS candidate is to be elected, it will be because the Giscardian candidate who is withdrawn will call on his supporters to vote for the PS candidate, officially or not. So, if the PS candidate is elected in Cantal, it will mean that the Giscardian candidate had him elected. Look at the figures: The candidate who had Giscard's photograph on his posters must decide to have the PS candidate elected in Cantal. I have the impression that F. Mitterrand is counting on that, since this morning he spoke as if that candidate were bound to be elected. He is assuming his responsibilities.

Didier Lecat: Is the return to republican discipline a lesson which you learned from the Senate election? Is this a change in attitude?

Andre Lajoine: In the Senate election we said: "We are for union, we want Socialist and Communist senators in the second round, provided that the PS wants the same," although we came out with nothing, and the PS together could have had 7, 8 or 10 senators elected and could thus have defeated the right. The PS rejected that union and we said: "Since the PS refuses, we will keep our candidates in." That is not a change of line. We will do that when it is necessary. If the PS still wants to defeat us systematically, it will receive the same clear answer. This is simply a firm and honest attitude.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION

LD040002 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Colombo received an Iranian delegation at the Farnesina. The Iranians handed Colombo a message from Prime Minister Raja'i in which the Iranian prime minister asked Italy to express explicit condemnation of Iraq for the aggression committed against Iran. The delegation arrived in Rome yesterday. It is on a diplomatic mission to several European capitals.

Colombo recalled Italy's stance, that is, its great concern over the war and its determination to give maximum support to all possible peace initiatives.

CPSU OFFICIALS RECEIVED AT PCI HEADQUARTERS

LD040913 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Nov 80 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Pajetta Receives CPSU Representatives"]

[Text] Rome--Comrade Anatoliy Chernyayev, CPSU Central Auditing Commission member and International Section deputy chief, and Comrade (Djavad Sharif), CPSU Internatioanl Section sector chief, were received at PCI Directorate headquarters yesterday by Comrade Gian Carlo Pajetta, PCI Directorate member and International Department chief, and Comrade Antonio Rubbi, PCI Central Committee member and Foreign Section Deputy chief [as published]. During the cordial conversation, an examination was made of some of the most important topics of the international situation.

Comrades Chernyayev and (Sharif) conveyed to Comrade Pajetta the Soviet Communists' and citizens' feelings of profound condolence for the earthquake victims in Camapnia and Basilicata and the Soviet Union's commitment to contribute to the task of solidarity and aid to the citizens hit by the disaster.

PCI DIRECTORATE CALLS FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

LD021653 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Another Italy Must Govern"--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] The PCI Directorate issued the following document at the end of its extraordinary meeting yesterday:

The PCI stresses that the demanding and pressing task for the entire nation is to meet promptly, by mobilizing all resources, the pressing requirements for aid and solidarity of the people hit by the earthquake. To this end all communist organizations and party members will continue to do their duty to the full, without reservations and in a spirit of unity and cooperation with the public and government bodies whose task it is to coordinate all the interventions in the earthquake areas.

However, the PCI is well aware that the tragic occurrence of the earthquake, following the disappointing and negative responses from the government in the face of the chain of scandals, distortions in the state apparatus and power intrigues, has very painfully highlighted the problems of the efficiency, correctness and morality of the political leadership.

The country is profoundly shocked by this behavior; its mistrust and indignation are becoming increasingly apparent. This emerged also from the president of the republic's speech. The fact is that all this calls into question not simply the responsibilities of one or more ministers or of the present government, but of a power system, a conception and method of government which have generated and still continuously generate inefficiency and confusion in the functioning of the state bodies, corruption and scandals in the lives of the government parties, and complicity and impunity for those responsible.

The moral issue has now become the most important national issue. Indeed, it is infeasible to govern the country and to resolve the problems assailing it without reestablishing strong relations of trust between the citizens and the state. Of course, there is a pressing need for measures and action to ensure a moralization, and there will also have to be incisive reforms in the institutional field; but the decisive and now indispensable factor is a radical change in the country's political leadership.

There is an evident crisis in the government's approaches, methods and formulas, which hinge on the DC leadership. The quest for solutions confined to the context of the parties which have governed Italy in recent decades seems illusory and unequal to the gravity of the situation, particularly in view of the acute nature of the moral issue. On the other hand, it would be irresponsible and reckless to push the situation toward another early election, which is a hypothesis the PCI rejects outright.

The PCI has been and still is a major force of democratic and constitutional opposition in Italy; it has given an exemplary demonstration of political and moral correctness and rigor in the struggle against corruption. People must therefore decide to acknowledge that, at a time when the DC is showing itself incapable of heading the moral reform and regeneration of the state, it is objectively up to the PCI to be the driving force behind and the major guarantor of a government that will represent and unite the best energies of Italian democracy--capable and honest men from the various parties and also from outside them. The exceptional nature of such a proposal is clear, but the pitch which our country's political crisis has reached and the need to safeguard the republic demand the courage and willingness to try a new path, to start implementing, within a limited space of time and with full respect for the constitution and the democratic rules, a plan for the moral reform and reconstruction of the state organization.

While believing that no government vacuums must be created at a time when there is a more pressing need than ever for aid to the populations of the areas hit by the earthquake disaster, the PCI submits its proposal of a new government for debate by all citizens and urges the political forces to examine it with the necessary careful consideration and with an awareness of the dangers threatening the democratic system and the parties which have been and still are the foundation of the Italian Republic.

POLISH DELEGATE DISCUSSES RAMIFICATIONS FOR CSCE

LD032220 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 3 Dec 80

["Special Program on CSCE"]

[Excerpt] We have with us Dr Jerzy Nowak, vice-chairman of the Polish delegation to the Madrid conference. Mr Nowak, in the framework of the Madrid conference, what echo do you think the diverse news concerning your country has had?

[Nowak] What is happening in Poland at the moment has practically no reflection on the official sessions. The reason is simple. What is happening in Poland are our country's, our nation's domestic problems, which we want to resolve alone. I am sure that we can solve them with our own hands and we shall do it in this way. Poland is known in the world as an heroic nation, and that is true, but it is less well-known as a country which is capable of resolving problems by political means and by so-called intelligent compromises by the Polish people. We shall resolve our problems in this way.

You asked me what echo it had in the conference, well, in the official sessions it had none. Only the Polish delegation spoke two or three times on the problems which we are now facing in Poland, on these very difficult times. Naturally, it is talked about in the corridors and among the delegates. That is normal because Poland is one of the largest countries in Europe and the security of Poland depends upon what happens in Europe, but the security of the whole of Europe also depends upon what happens in Poland.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NATO MEMBERSHIP ISSUES

LD031738 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Today in the Senate the Spanish foreign minister reiterated the Suarez government's intention to join, or apply for Spain's entry into, NATO at the appropriate time. A report from Pedro Fernandez Cespedes:

Besides the intention of the government and the Center Democratic Union that Spain will join NATO--an intention which is already known--Socialist Senator Fernando Moran, who submitted the interpellation on defense policy, also asked the government how incorporation would be carried out, when it would happen, and what interdependence would it have with the treaties with the United States. He also asked what guarantees Spanish entry into NATO could offer for the defense of Spanish towns such as Ceuta and Melilla. We asked the same question of Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Pedro Perez Illorca:

[Begin recording] Well, answering the questions in reverse order, I would like to reiterate that on a specific point like that of the Spanish towns of Ceuta and Melilla, which are part of our sovereign territory, part of our national unit, fully integrated into the national territory, any action undertaken by this Spanish Government, any action, as I say, will always be in the best interest of their defense and their best guarantee. That will always be the aim and orientation of the government.

As for the technical questions, I think the technical questions with regard to [word indistinct] to procedure and time were made sufficiently clear during the [Senate] debate. On the subject of NATO, the government at present does not have so much a timetable as precise conditions which have already been set out; the constitutional process on the matter is already outlined. What political prudence might dictate with regard to majorities is something else, but, first, there is the subject of renegotiating the treaties with the United States, a subject which normally comes before that of NATO. [end recording]

During several of the regulation rights of reply, the opposition insisted that the minister had not answered the question of when Spain would join NATO. We asked him the same question:

[Begin recording] I think I tried to make it fairly clear there will be no surprises--that is, when the government considers that the objective conditions--which I have set out for the matter to be deliberated in every sense--are fulfilled, it will join NATO. [end recording]

It will join NATO when progress can be seen on the subject of Gibraltar and progress, too, on the subject of Spanish entry into the EEC.

CARRILLO SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, TRIPS ABROAD

LD031938 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Report on press conference given by PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo; date and venue not specified--Carrillo's recorded remarks enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] The press conference given by Santiago Carrillo, the PCE secretary general, comprised two very different parts: the first--which Carrillo had already prepared--on foreign policy, relations between the communist parties of Spain and China, and so forth; the second, on internal policy, which we raised at the press conference itself. We will begin with that which is nearer to home with the subject which is of the utmost topicality--the caretaker government. There had been no earlier opportunity to ask Carrillo for his opinion on the subject because he was in the PRC, but today he spoke clearly on the caretaker government.

"I have to say that I do not share the joy of those who think that Suarez is sinking and that it might be due to Fraga. It seems to me that Fraga--with all the criticism, with all the reservations I might have about Suarez, and all the opposition I have toward Suarez--Fraga is much more rightwing than Suarez. If, instead of Suarez, we had a Fraga government, the position of the left in this country would be much worse. I want to make this very clear and I should like to say that the Communist Party will not do anything that might strengthen Fraga against Suarez, although neither will it do anything to strengthen Suarez."

In synthesis, the PCE is against the caretaker government and against everything which does not respect the Spanish Constitution. "We have said publicly that we respect the rules of the game, while those above respect the constitution. If those above violate the constitution, by whatever formula, that, for us, would mean they are breaking the rules of the game, from which we shall draw the conclusions which follow."

Now to something else internal: We referred to the recent statements by Ramon Tamames, a communist deputy, on the need for the party secretariat general to be collegiate. Carrillo said: Tamames should try to win the battle inside the party and not outside. "I am not of the opinion that Tamames aspires to the party secretariat general. I do not hold that opinion. In no way do I want to reproach him for this. I sincerely think that Tamames has a view of the party which is influenced by his overall development, which is not the view held by the majority of the party." The next congress will say whether the majority of the party agrees with Carrillo's opinion or with that of Tamames.

"What did I say to Tamames? Well, I met him in Parliament and we greeted each other in a very friendly way. That is all." They greeted each other, without saying anything else. "I do not pick quarrels with anyone in the party. I am very careful about that sort of thing, very respectful about the opinions of those who form a part of the party."

With regard to the conclusions made from his recent trip to China, Santiago Carrillo stressed the following: China defends peace and understands that the greatest danger to peace is not the Soviet Union but the policy of domination which it practices. China supports the position of the PCE against Spain's entry into NATO.

With regard to the relations between the two parties, the PCE secretary general said that the trip to Beijing had served the normalization of relations, thus resuming an old friendship. This does not mean breaking or weakening relations with other communist parties, without specifying the communist party of any particular country.

PRC, DPRK Visits

LD031259 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Nov 80 p 13

[Joaquin Prieto interview in Pyongyang with PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo: "Carrillo Supports Proposal for Reunifying Korea"--date not specified]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang--PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo will return to Spain today, following his 3-week stay in China and North Korea.

"China is not seeking to ally itself with the United States against the Soviet Union," Carrillo asserted, "but to achieve peaceful coexistence with all countries, including the capitalist countries, which will enable it to make progress with the country's modernization. China needs technology and credits from the United States or Japan, and nobody can be surprised by this, since various socialist countries have credits from Western countries. However, it is true that China is alarmed by conflicts such as those in Afghanistan or Kampuchea, or the deployment of troops on its border, and I am convinced that if the USSR adopts measures to rectify this situation, there would be real prospects of an improvement in the situation between the two states." In addition Carrillo denied that this lengthy contact with Asian communism implies a desire on the part of the PCE to break totally with Moscow, any more than PCI Secretary General Berlinguer's visit last spring did. "We Eurocommunist parties," he said, "would feel very satisfied if we could help reduce Sino-Soviet tension, although this would require greater understanding on the part of the Soviets for what we are doing."

With respect to the trial of the top leaders of the Cultural Revolution, the Spanish Communist leader believes that the public perhaps does not realize "the whole essence of that drama. When we toured the country we came across people who spent 10 or 12 years in prison, and we realized that many millions of people personally suffered a process which, according to the Chinese themselves, had fascist aspects. The Communist Party's role was nullified and the domination of a clique which exploited Mao Zedong's authority during the last years of his life was established."

Carrillo believes that the Spanish Government should intensify its relations with China, especially in the cultural sphere, as preparation for economic cooperation. "In this country," he said, "there is good will towards Spain, following King Juan Carlos' visit, which created an excellent impression. I believe that this should be the beginning of a far-reaching political orientation, not subject to party politics but adopted as a state policy." From the viewpoint of the PCE, that party's secretary general is confident that there is not much opposition to the step which the leadership has taken. "We were anxious to resume a friendship which had been interrupted for years," he explained, "but we were also guided by the idea that it is necessary to recover the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of each party's formulating its own line, without its being able to be manipulated by one power. And China, without entering into details about Eurocommunism, views with sympathy our efforts to achieve an original path for socialism; that country and Yugoslavia are the only ones to have published my book 'Eurocommunism and the State.'"

With respect to North Korea--in whose capital, Pyongyang, he presided yesterday over a meeting of 10,000 people which was televised live--Carrillo emphasized that this is one of the few countries in the world about which one can really speak of an economic miracle, although the phenomenon is virtually unknown in Europe. He also believes that the program for the reunification of Korea proposed by Kim Il-song "constitutes the most intelligent way of emerging from the Korean predicament," and that the United States should study the possibility of engaging in dialogue about it.

THATCHER, OTHER OFFICIALS COMMENT ON POLAND

LD031814 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1709 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] London, 3 Dec (PA)--The international conference on human rights in Madrid could be wrecked if the Soviet Union were to invade Poland, Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Peter Blaker told MPs today.

Interference in Poland's internal affairs would be a "flagrant breach" of the accord reached at the Helsinki conference, he said during Commons question time.

"The Soviet Union is in no doubt that any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Poland would be a flagrant breach of the Helsinki Final Act," said Mr Blaker.

"It is very difficult to see how the conference could survive." Urged by a Tory backbencher to stress the threat to the conference more forcefully, he said the Soviet Union would be reminded of the position "if necessary" during the talks.

Later, the prime minister gave a statement on the European Council meeting in Luxembourg, from which she returned yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher repeated that any outside intervention in Poland would have serious consequences for international relations in Europe and throughout the world.

Leader of the opposition Mr Foot said: "It is natural that the shadow of Poland should fall across the rest of Europe during this period.

"The whole civilised world holds its breath to see what may happen following the heroic exertions of the people of Poland to establish their just rights."

Mr Foot said: "If there were any attempt from outside to interfere with that assertion of those rights, of the rights of the people of Poland to have free and independent trade unions along with their other rights, if there were any attempt to interfere with that assertion, of course it would be a tragedy and a crime against the whole world.

"I believe nodoby should be in any doubt about the serious consequences if that were to be breached."

Mr Foot said he supported Mrs Thatcher's stance that the Helsinki agreement should be applied to the present situation. Mrs Thatcher said she welcomed Mr Foot's support "on this vitally important matter." She said: "If anything happened to Poland it would be most significant, as Poland does have a unique place in Europe, and in our history and in the history of many European countries.

"Unless we keep up our defences we shall not be able to deter the strength of other nations. This government has given increased priority to defence expenditure."

Former Tory defence spokesman Mr Winston Churchill (Stretford) said that the Soviet troops on the Polish border were "a prima facie threat to peace" which should be raised at the United Nations as soon as possible.

"It is now time for Britain to embark on a major programme of re-armament in order to safeguard peace while time remains," he said.

Mrs Thatcher replied that at the moment the border between East Germany and Poland was simply a "temporary restricted area," but any movement of troops over the border would be "very different."

"It is not a new thing, but unusual to have a restriction of such a size at this time of year," she said.

Mrs Thatcher said: "At the moment we are waiting to see what further developments, if any, there will be, and hope there will be nothing beyond that temporary restricted area and that will soon come to an end."

She said that defence spend had been increased last year by 3 percent, it would rise by almost 3 percent this year, and would increase again next year.

"We have to have regard to our resources, and within our resources we have given top priority to defence," she said.

CARRINGTON CALLS FOR MORE EUROPEAN COOPERATION

LD021158 London BBC Television Network in English 2245 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Interview given by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to BBC's Charles Wheeler on "Newsnight" program--date and place not given]

[Text] [Wheeler] According to Lord Carrington, who will be chairman of the [EC] Council of Foreign Ministers from the middle until the end of next year, if political cooperation is to work better than it has done in 1980, then he and his colleagues have to organize themselves better:

[Begin recording] [Carrington] It started so badly. It started with the invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan and, I think, a lack of consultation and coordination not just in the Community but in the West generally. It showed, I think, a lack of organization which we really are determined to remedy. I think we have remedied it. But it was a case where I don't think that the foreign ministers--and I take my share of the blame--I don't think that the Community foreign ministers met and talked about the invasion of Afghanistan for 3 weeks after it happened, and that really is not a sensible thing to do when something so serious as that happens.

[Question] Well, what prevented them?

[Answer] Well, it was partly a changeover of the presidency--you know that the presidency of the Council changes every 6 months--it happened almost in between the Irish and Italian presidencies; partly because there isn't really any secretariat or machinery which continues political cooperation; partly because there was consultation in other fora, which rather obscured the fact that we hadn't done it in Europe. In fact it was frankly a bit of a mess.

[Question] Can I put it to you that some people say that the problem is not simply a matter of organization or speedy reaction by the heads of government or foreign ministers, whoever were dealing with these things, but inevitably a certain difference of national interests and that the real trouble is that you've got nine nations each with an identifiable foreign policy finding it very difficult to pull together.

[Answer] Well, I don't actually think that it's quite true in that sense. Obviously there are differences of emphasis and interest in Europe, but not on the large issues. There was never any difference between us about the condemnation of the Soviet Union and the big moves we took. But there are obviously differences of interest in Europe--geographical, historical, political differences in Europe--which mean that the remedies we apply are not always the same ones, are not suitable. I mean, for example, if you take the actions, the economic action, we took against the Soviet Union as a result of Afghanistan, it's obvious that the Germans have a different relation with the Soviet Union because of East Germany, because of Berlin, because of the 2 million Germans behind the Iron Curtain, because of their reliance on the Soviet Union for oil. They have a very different relationship with the Soviet Union and imperatives than we have, because we don't really have any of those particular interests with the Soviet Union.

I think one's got to accept that given you have a policy of the Nine--ten on 1 January--on the large issues, you will have a shading as to what they are prepared to do.

[Question] Can I ask you about the problem: Who speaks for Europe? You mentioned the fact that you have this rotating chairmanship of the Community, that every 6 months it's somebody else. Now if you do manage to have a European, a distinctly European voice in the world, who is going to be the spokesman? At the moment you operate roughly on the principle of Buggin's turn.

[Answer] Yes, that's right. I think that's bound to continue. I think it is very important if we are going to make Europe, the political cooperation in Europe, a reality, that there shouldn't be a sort of dominance of Europe by the bigger countries in Europe to the exclusion of the importance of the smaller ones. Therefore it is quite important that every 6 months there should be, so to speak, a change of chairman and that he has the opportunity of operating. It operated very successfully these last 6 months with the smallest of all European countries. Gaston Thorn, who was until recently foreign minister of Luxembourg, did on behalf of the Community all the contacts with the Arab countries and with Israel and was the spokesman of Europe. It was very successful.

[Question] He got a terrible reception from Mr Begin of Israel, didn't he? Now do you think that you would have got the same?

[Answer] I'm sure I would, yes. I think that anybody--because, you see, the Israelis didn't really approve very much of the Venice declaration. But they received Mr Thorn very courteously and they had apparently a good conversation. I hope good will come out of it. At least they understanding our position much better than they did before, and we understand theirs, I hope.

[Question] We now have a new president of the United States, who is about to be installed and there are calls of acclaim from allies and adversaries alike that he is a man of quite exceptional statesmanship, maturity and everything else. Is that opinion possibly a shade premature? Or is it a feeling that one has to begin influencing him now?

[Answer] Well, I expect people are rather inclined to go from on extreme to the other. I seem to remember a short while ago that everybody was writing off Governor Reagan. Now they are taking the opposite view. I think that from all accounts and everything that we have read about Mr Reagan, he will not only--he was a very good governor of California--be a good president he will surround himself, I hope, with very experienced people. [end recording]

[Wheeler] Finding ways of aligning their foreign policies won't be the main preoccupation of the Community's ministers. The year of 1981 is to be a year of internal reform, a year in which the EEC faces the problems created by its enlargement in 1973 from six to nine and rewrites the rules of the budget and the CAP [Common Agricultural Policy]. Now that's going to be a daunting job and all the more so because 1981 will also see the start of the second bout of enlargement from 9 to 12, with Greece joining the Community on New Year's Day and Spain to be followed by Portugal, next in the queue. I put it to Lord Carrington that absorbing these three new members before the Community has digested Britain, Denmark and Ireland, may prove an intolerable strain.

[Begin recording] [Question] Here we are, in the middle of a recession, enlarging the Community even further, taking in Greece and already beginning to take in Spain and Portugal. Does that make sense?

[Answer] Well, it makes very good political sense, and I think that we've always got to take account of the politics of Europe. I mean here you've got three countries, all three of which were under dictators, which have returned to parliamentary democracy, and I believe that if those countries want to join the Community and feel that if will reinforce their new-found parliamentary democracy by joining the Community, we should seek as far as we possibly can to accommodate them.

What I think we must--I mean Greece is settled, Greece joins on 1 January--but on the question of Spain and Portugal we must--we are very much in favor of them joining--what we've got to do is, at the same time as negotiating their entry into the Community, to negotiate the restructuring of the budget so that we all know exactly where we're going in terms of how much we spend on what and who contributes and who gains. And this, I think, can be done in parallel.

[Question] But there is a conflict there, isn't there? Would you agree that enlargement is going to slow down those reforms we want to make it acceptable to Britain, for example?

[Answer] No, I don't think it will slow it down, no, I don't think that. I think that we've got some difficult negotiations in the community as a whole about the restructuring of the Community budget. But one of the good things that's happened is that since 30 May there are other people, other than ourselves, other countries who are equally anxious to see the restructuring of the budget. I mean Germany now is the biggest contributor, net contributor to the budget. The French are now contributing quite a large sum of money to the budget. So really there is a compulsion on everyone to see whether or not they can get the whole structure of the thing changed.

[Question] Finally, Lord Carrington, looking down the road, can you say roughly how many years it is likely to take before the Community begins to function as you'd like to and where people in places like Northern Ireland, the northeast, the depressed areas of Britain can actually see it being of direct benefit to their lives?

[Answer] Oh, I think it's of direct benefit to their lives now. But I think that we ought to start from the beginning of next year to do some of the things that I've been talking about earlier on. And some of them don't even cost money. And I think we've got to try to make it more apparent to people of all Europe that it is of advantage to them. I'm sure we've got to increase political cooperation because that's very important. We shall be--Britain will be--president of the Council from July next year for 6 months. It will certainly be my intention to push ahead with some of the things that I've been talking about.

[Question] Will that be an activist period this time when Britain's in the chair?

[Answer] It will be very activist because it will be the moment when we shall all be talking for the first time about the restructuring of the budget. It's not going to be an easy time. [end recording]

INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS RESUME IN NICOSIA

TA031811 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The intercommunal talks resumed at the Ledra Palace in Nicosia this afternoon. The interlocutors discussed today the constitutional aspect of the Cyprus problem which is the third point of the agenda. Speaking to correspondents before the meetings, the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Hugo Gobbi, said that the talks were continuing in a sustained manner in a friendly atmosphere, the best in the history of the talks and that there was a mature dialogue. He said his impression was that this was a tremendous achievement. Replying to another question Mr Gobbi said that if the sustained dialogue and exchange of ideas were maintained in the present way, a moment would come in which a condition of obtaining fruitful results would be achieved.

The Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot interlocutors both said that the talks were continuing in a friendly atmosphere.

Comments on Talks

NC032118 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] A UN statement on today's meeting of the intercommunal talks said that both sides amicably and constructively continued their in-depth deliberations on various questions and ideas concerning the constitutional aspect of the Cypriot issue in accordance with the procedures that had been agreed upon. The next meeting will be held on Monday and will deal with the territorial aspect of the issue.

Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, as well as the two interlocutors, Ioannidhis and Onan, made statements before the opening of today's meeting. Gobbi said: We are in a very difficult bargaining process. He added, however, that everything was developing in the foreseeable manner and expressed the conviction that the time would come when there would be fruitful results.

Ioannidhis said that there were proposals by both sides at the negotiating table. He also expressed the hope that progress would be made in clarifying the positions of both sides.

The Turkish Cypriot interlocutor said in his statement that the settlement of the Cypriot issue would be a compromise, adding that there would be give and take on both sides on the constitutional aspect and possibly on the territorial issue as well. He also said that the same applied to the question of practical measures.

CYPRUS ISSUE POSTPONED ON UN DEBATE AGENDA

NC031853 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] An official statement denies today's press reports alleging that the Cypriot issue has been removed from the agenda of UN organs and committees, and stresses that the issue is on the UN General Assembly agenda and there is no question of removing it.

The statement points out that during the general debate at the UN General Assembly, many foreign ministers and other delegates referred to the Cypriot issue. The statement adds: The General Assembly will take up the issue soon and it is obvious that, because the inter-Cypriot talks are continuing, it would not be expedient to pursue a debate of the Cypriot issue at this year's session. Under the circumstances, it will be asked that the issue be referred to the next General Assembly session. A similar procedure was followed in the case of the Mideast issue in 1973.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO DENKTAS, TURKMEN

NC040854 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the government spokesman commented on the latest statements made by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen.

Referring to Denktas' statement that the discussions underway at the intercommunal talks on the territorial aspect are being held for the readjustment of the borders, the spokesman said: "We consider it our duty to stress that the talks are not being held for the readjustment of the borders, as characterized by Denktas. The territorial issue is not one of setting the borders, but one of substance, and its settlement will help the promotion of a substantive solution of the whole problem."

With regard to the Turkish foreign minister's statement, the spokesman said that Turkmen has tried to connect the Famagusta issue with the total solution of the problem. The spokesman continued: "It is known that Denktas had agreed to the 10 points of the 19 May agreement, which the Turkish Government also supported, and on the basis of which the talks are being held. This agreement includes point five, which gives priority to the Famagusta issue and provides that once an agreement has been reached on this issue it will be implemented regardless of the status of other issues. Consequently, he concluded, any deviation from this agreement constitutes a Turkish withdrawal.

In reply to editors' questions, the spokesman said that the government does not refuse to discuss a proposal for an interim agreement on the Famagusta issue, but this does not mean that it accepts such a possibility or that it precludes it.

DENKTAS REQUESTS GOBBI HELP ON STUDENTS ISSUE

TA031812 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] President Denktas had a meeting today with the UN special representative in Cyprus, Mr Gobbi, on the problems of the Greek Cypriot students in the south whose families are living in the Karpas area. At the meeting, held at his request, President Denktas said he had asked Mr Gobbi to call on the Greek Cypriot administration not to raise political objections to the crossing over to the north of the Greek Cypriot students for the Christmas holidays.

It will be recalled that for the past 2 years, the Greek Cyrpiot administration has been raising objections to the completion of entry and departure forms by these students while visiting the north. It is worthy of note that such forms are being completed every year by hundreds of Maronite students who are also attending schools in the south, and that the Maronite students were spending their holidays with their families in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

I KATHIMERINI DISCUSSES IMPASSE IN CYPRUS TALKS

AT031350 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Expediency and Prospects"]

[Text] According to Nicosia reports, although the new round of the so-called intercommunal negotiations which started last September has come up against difficulties, it has not yet reached an impasse similar to that which resulted in the severance of last year's "round" in June 1979, only days after it was started. According to relevant reports, the difficulties consist of the fact that the Turkish side-despite its undertaken obligation--so far tries to avoid submission of specific proposals on questions on the negotiations agenda and specifically on the questions of Famagusta and the territorial aspect of the Cyprus problem.

Naturally, nobody wonders over these difficulties and the crablike progress of the "intercommunal" negotiations. For 6 years now there have been repeated rounds of such negotiations without any result. Until the present round there was no discussion even because for 5 whole years the Turkish side even refused dialogue and came to the various rounds of these "intercommunal" negotiations simply in order to appear in conformity to the provisions of UN resolutions, in order to "deceive" world public opinion and in order to supply the various well-known well-wishers and "supporters" of Turkey with the "argument" that "something is being done." The Kiprianou-Denktas agreement of 19 May 1979 did give rise to certain hopes that at least some way would be sought, no matter how difficult and long, toward a logical and generally acceptable solution to the Cyprus issue. All these hopes were dashed, however, only a few weeks later when during the "intercommunal" negotiations which had started on the basis of this Kiprianou-Denktas agreement the Turkish side broke faith with and reneged on that agreement with the result that negotiations were severed even before they fundamentally got underway.

If, therefore, the repeated rounds of intercommunal negotiations proved something, it is that the goal of Turkey is to legalize and strengthen the "faits accomplis," in other words the population and territorial partition of Cyprus, on the basis of the "Attila line."

Has anything changed this goal? It most certainly has not. Consequently we have the question: What then is the purpose of the new round of intercommunal negotiation and their crablike progress since last September? The answer is that these negotiations are a provision under the resolutions of the United Nations and a request by the UN General Assembly. Compliance to such a provision, therefore, is a self-contained political action and of itself meets a particular expediency irrespective of any outcome (or lack of outcome) of the negotiations and their basic content, even irrespective of any evaluations or prospects about their outcome.

The difference between difficulties and impasse, this time, lies in the political determination to continue negotiations as a process, even without any prospect of fundamental progress, both for the reasons we mentioned above and for the purpose of providing a contact through which it may be possible to reach an agreement on certain local practical settlements which, without naturally promoting a solution to the Cyprus problem, could bring some comfort the two populations. Among such settlements could be included the payment of pensions to those entitled to one on both sides of the demarcation line, restoration of the cohesion of the electric power supply network throughout Cyprus, reopening of the Nicosia airport and others. As a condition it is also likely that the inhabitants of Famagusta could return to their homes and their properties.

These probable practical settlements also set the limits and prospects of the intercommunal dialogue in its present phase. Any fundamental progress in the direction of a generally acceptable solution to the Cyprus issue, which would not simply be an effort to strengthen the "faits accomplis," should not be expected because the objective factors and the balance of power which support today's state of affairs, and the entire complex of Turkish "national" goals--which include a part of its aims in Cyprus--have not yet altered in any way. In expectation of a change in these factors and this balance--which most certainly will take place some day and, perhaps in the not too distant a future--the process of intercommunal negotiations will continue with interruptions and, perhaps, without great expectations, but naturally only if and to the degree that this process does not undermine the legal and vital interests of Cypriot Hellenism.

At the same time, the Greek side must prepare itself for the time when conditions and objective factors will change; in other words, for the time of a change in the "dynamics" of the broader areas of the Near and Middle East. Such a time should not find us unprepared in all sectors...

GOVERNMENT SIGNS $200 MILLION U.S. LOAN AGREEMENT

TA041240 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement for a $200 million U.S. loan to Turkey was signed in Ankara today. This loan is to be used for Turkey's urgent needs, and $134 million is a grant-in-aid. The amount of $66 million will be repaid in 20 years with a 5-percent interest rate after a 5-year moratorium.

This loan has been granted to Turkey within the framework of the OECD meeting held in Paris in which the United States undertook to extend Turkey a $295 million loan. The first part of this loan consisting of $95 million has already been granted in accordance with an agreement signed in Ankara in October.

The agreement was signed by Turkish Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and by U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Ankara Richard Burns. In a statement during the signing ceremony, the finance minister said that the agreement was a significant example of the cooperation existing between the two countries. Erdem added that the loan would be used in closing Turkey's foreign trade gap. In his statement, the U.S. charge d'affaires said he believed the loan would contribute to Turkey's economic development efforts.

BORDER TALKS HELD WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

TA031717 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 3 Dec (AA)--The 5th session of a Turkish-Soviet committee on delimitation of the common border along the reservoir to be formed by the Arpacay dam currently under joint construction ended Wednesday.

The joint committee had been meeting in Ankara since 24 October to review its own calendar for 1980 and 1981 and to sign a protocol for the drafting of final documents on the border.

The next session of the committee, whose delegations were led by Turkish diplomat Asaf Inhan and Ambassador Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union will be held in Moscow after completion of land surveys.

CABINET APPROVES COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR

TA031557 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1540 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 3 Dec (AA)--A protocol on industrial, scientific and technological cooperation and trade between Turkey and the German Democratic Republic has been approved by the cabinet.

The protocol was worked out at the East Berlin session of the joint committees on economic cooperation and trade held the last week of September.

Under the protocol and supplements published in Wednesday's Official Gazette, Turkey will be importing machinery, services and other industrial imputs from GDR.

The Turkish side is interested particularly in obtaining machinery and equipment for the Afsin-Elbistan and Bingol-Karliova lignite complexes, two mining machinery plants for the machinery and chemicals industry corp, and the Turkish coal enterprises, a high-tension electricity lab and a textile plant.

REPRESENTATIVE RAISES VISA ISSUE AT EEC MEETING

TA031635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The third meeting this year of the Turkish-EEC Association Committee was held today in Brussels at the level of permanent representatives. Turkey's permanent representative at the EEC, Amb Cenap Keskin, was the first speaker at the meeting.

According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent, Keskin reported on political developments and economic stability measures in Turkey. He then referred to the visa requirement imposed on Turkish citizens by certain members of the EEC. Pointing out that the visa requirement is not compatible with the agreements between Turkey and the EEC and that it has disadvantages from a humanitarian viewpoint, Keskin said that the requirement has damaging effects on the Turkish economy. Further noting that the visa requirement could injure the relations between Turkey and the Community, Keskin said that the solution to the problem should be sought within the framework of the association committee.

Luxembourg's permanent representative at the EEC, (Ron Dillinger), who is the current president of the EEC, said in a speech that the Community aims to continue its cooperation with Turkey. He noted that the visa requirement is a matter between Turkey and the concerned countries and despite this the committee fully sympathizes with the humanitarian aspect of the problem. He also said that the discussion of the visa question at the association committee will enable the views of the Turkish Government to be given to the representatives of member countries.

VOTCP QUESTIONS MISSION OF IMF DELEGATION

TA040845 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Station commentary: "Imperialists Continue To Supervise the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, an IMF delegation is paying a new visit to Turkey and its mission is to supervise the national economy. It will also exert efforts to shape the national economy in a way that will benefit only imperialists and monopolies, and to examine the results thus far of the so-called economic stability program--also imposed by the imperialists and monopolies.

A few examples are enough to disclose the results achieved by the economic stability program imposed by the IMF, other finance organizations and their domestic collaborators, the monopolies. First, the growth rate of the national economy which dropped to zero is not falling below this rate. Along with this development, unemployment rates are reaching record proportions, increasing from 21 percent at the beginning of 1980 to a current 22 percent. The foreign trade deficit is deteriorating and Turkey's foreign debts reached $20 billion--or $30 billion including interest rates. Another striking result of this program has been revealed in a state organization report marked for internal use only. The report says that inflation has currently reached 80 percent, and is expected to reach 150 percent by 1981.

All these facts prove one point, namely, that attempts to direct the national economy in a way that will serve the benefits of imperialists and their domestic collaborators, the monopolies, lead nowhere. There is only one way out of this impasse: to oppose the pressures and sovereignty of the imperialists and the monopolies, which are their domestic collaborators, and to intensify multilateral relations with neighboring socialist countries led by the Soviet Union.

HURRIYET EDITORIAL EXAMINES 1981 DRAFT BUDGET

NC041138 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Oktay Eksi editorial: "What About Former Statements?"]

[Text] Honorable Finance Minister Kaya Erdem, in presenting the draft budget law for the 1981 fiscal year, is reported to have said: "The 1981 budget will be an anti-inflation budget. It is based on powerful resources and does not favor open financing."

Since these words did not sound strange to our ears, we went through our files and discovered that at a press conference held on 1 December 1979, former [Justice Party] Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin had introduced the 1980 budget with these words: "This budget will be an anti-inflation budget." A year before that, RPP Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinolgu said precisely the same thing.

Naturally we could not expect them to say "we are going to encourage inflation." But we could expect them to be a little more sincere and a little less pretentious, for that would save us from hoping in vain that we would be redeemed from inflation.

It could be argued that "Kaya Erdem is not a minister operating within a parliamentary system, like Sezgin or Muezzinoglu. For this reason Erdem stands a better chance of fulfilling his promise since he does not have to appear sympathetic to either public opinion or to a specific section of the electorate."

That is true, but Honorable Erdem will implement his "anti-inflationist policy" not in heaven but in Turkey, and under Turkey's present realities. Unfortunately, these realities do not encourage us to share Honorable Erdem's optimism.

Let us cite the reasons: Honorable Erdem has based his present promises on the economic and financial policies announced on 24 January 1980, which are still in force. What is more, he must have spoken on the assumption that this policy will continue, but the early indications are that the economic and financial measures in question have not been as successful as the public had expected them to be. For example, the 24 January decisions, which have devalued the Turkish lira excessively, have not increased our exports at all. Nor have the subsequent devaluations shown the slightest effect on them. On the other hand, every devaluation has increased the value of imports to an unbearable degree. The measures known as "easing formalities," which were expected to facilitate the entry of foreign capital into Turkey and to enhance exports, have yielded practically no result. The revenues secured from the price increases imposed on the products of the public enterprises have evaporated because the "rational and profitable management measures" that ought to have followed the price increases have not been taken.

This policy has only been successful in that it has secured the approval of the IMF and other foreign establishments like the World Bank, as well as OECD and EEC circles, which actually means that the loans will only help the Turkish economy to survive a little longer under the oxygen tent. This is in sharp contrast with the results which were intended to "save our economy."

Consequently, it would be more appropriate for those who run our economy and finance to display realism rather than unnecessary optimism. This would be more compatible with the honesty we expect of them.

CORRECTION TO END OF STEEL MILL TALKS WITH SOVIETS

The following corrections are made to the item entitled "Talks With Soviets End on Steel Mill Expansion," published in the 2 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page T 1:

The last line of the second paragraph and the first line of the third paragraph should read: ". . . will be three blast furnaces at the Iskenderun Mill.

"Preliminary work on the construction of a fourth blast furnace at the steel . . ."

AUSTRIA

WIENER ZEITUNG REVIEWS 27 NOV MBFR SESSION

AU281608 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Force Reduction: Again Dispute Over 'Geographic Factor'"]

[Text] At the force reduction conference in Vienna on Thursday the East again rejected Western demands that NATO's geographic disadvantages in central Europe should be given due consideration in an agreement on reducing armed forces in this region.

Hungarian Chief Delegate Zoltan Fodor stressed at the 254th plenary session of the conference that the so-called geographic factor had already been discussed in the preliminary talks and was now deliberately being raised again by the West in order to delay the negotiations. A Western press spokesman said in this context that one "could not talk away" the fact that the Soviet Union directly borders on the central European reduction area, whereas the United States is 5,000 kilometers away from it, which makes for completely unequal strategic preconditions, he said.

NORWAY

LABOR PARTY BOARD VOTES ON U.S. WEAPONS STORAGE

LD01203C Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In Norway the party board of the Labor Party has approved the framework agreement negotiated between the United States and Norway on the storage of U.S. weapons in Norway. The agreement was approved by a 30 to 6 vote. The agreement will be discussed by the Storting on 5 December. Ulla-Maria Johansen reports from Oslo:

[Begin recording] The equipping of Norway with American military equipment is a process which can no longer be stopped. The party board of the Labor Party approved the equipment storage agreement, negotiated between the United States and Norway, with 30 against 6 votes. The agreement will be passed with a large majority by the Social Democrats and the non-Socialist parties. The only way of stopping the agreement is a national referendum. This will not, however, be resorted to as was earlier done in deciding on Norway's membership in the EEC.

The equipping of Norway with U.S. weapons and the keeping of the gate open for nuclear weapons in a possible crisis situation does not, however, enjoy the nation's confidence. Lately there have been frequent opinion polls, and they show that the majority of Norwegians, who have an opinion on the country's armaments, do not want U.S. weapons in the country. With regard to Norway's nuclear weapons policy, over 60 percent of the Norwegians oppose this policy--which does not forbid the use of nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory in a possible crisis or war situation. Over 60 percent are opposed to the NATO military maneuvers carried out in Norweigan airspace with the participation of U.S. fighters carrying nuclear weapons. [end recording]

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FRG SUPPORTS EEC STATEMENT ON SOVIET INTERVENTION

LD051238 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 5 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Government has not made known its concern over developments in Poland and the possibility of Soviet intervention directly to the Soviet leadership because it considers its attitude to be made sufficiently clear in the Luxembourg statement of the EEC heads of state and government. Government Spokesman Boelling said at a press conference in Bonn today that the communique of the EEC summit which contains an indirect warning against Soviet intervention in Poland requires no further elucidation and can be safely assumed to have been noted by those concerned. The document has served its purpose at the moment of its publication.

In response to repeated questions Boelling said he does not know whether the EEC statement has been or would be conveyed formally through diplomatic channels to the USSR. He gave a renewed assurance that the Federal Republic would continue to observe its policy of strict restraint toward developments in Poland.

Press Review on Polish Events

DW051004 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Press review on tensions in Poland]

[Excerpt] BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG writes: The appeal of the Polish Communists' Central Committee has dramatic features. There are no threats, but rather pleading promises, almost begging to safeguard that which has been achieved. The party's position is restricted, its back is to the wall. The times of earlier omnipotence are gone. The party is prepared to share power with the new trade union of Lech Walesa and the old church of Cardinal Wyczynsiki and Pope Woityla--forces that have turned out to be stronger than the party itself.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes: Maybe Kania has really resigned himself to dealing for years with an independent trade union--which is what he says at least. But can one imagine the same with regard to Brezhnev, Suslov and Marshal Ustinov? So it is not easy for the Poles to realize what the Central Committee is really demanding from them. They have to expect that the leadership will say less than it thinks or knows in these dramatic hours. Has a decision already been made in Moscow? It could be that the Soviet Politburo has decided on a conditional act of force: We will invade if law and order has not been established in Poland by a certain date.

NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG of Essen comes to the following conclusion: The Warsaw document, published 24 hours after the Central Committee session, will open a new chapter 5 months after the first strike days in Gdansk, a new chapter not only for Poland but for European history. We can hold our breath, but there is probably nobody who can stop the course of history. The warnings of the Europeans and the Americans directed at Moscow are serious. This time they are not verbal commitments. The seriousness of the situation is reflected by every word the European Community and Washington have said about Poland in recent hours.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER FORLANI TO VISIT 9 DEC

LD031732 Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 3 Dec (DPA)--Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani will visit Bonn next Tuesday as part of the regular German-Italian consultations. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, it was announced in Bonn today.

AFP REPORTS NEW FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS IN PACIFIC

OW050958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Wellington, Dec. 5 (AFP)--The French have exploded two underground nuclear tests at their Mururoa test site in the South Pacific over the past week. Government scientists in New Zealand confirmed the two underground blasts, which signal a new test series at the atoll testing centre. A medium-sized nuclear blast was fired at the atoll yesterday, according to the government's monitoring station in the Cook Islands north of New Zealand. The second, and smaller blast, was recorded earlier in the week. The new blasts are the first neclear testing by the French for several months, although New Zealand's Greenpeace Organisation claimed a new series of tests was due to begin at the end of October.

FRANCOIS-PONCET ON TALKS WITH FRG ON POLAND

LD051059 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 80 p 8

[Jean Wetz dispatch: "Francois-Poncet Says in Bonn: Foreign Intervention Would Create 'Extremely Grave Crisis'"]

[Text] Bonn--If the Poles were deprived of their present right to "determine their own future," East-West relations would experience "an extremely grave crisis," French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet said following his 27 November talks with his FRG counterpart Mr Genscher. He explained that on this point the Paris and Bonn leaders have "identical feelings." This observation is nothing new, but hitherto the FRG's warnings to the Soviet Union have not been formulated in such categorical terms. On the banks of the Rhine, it seems, they prefer to emphasize the need to maintain the utmost reserve with regard to events in Poland.

Mr Francois-Poncet's visit to Bonn took place within the framework of what are now routine consultations between the two countries. His primary aim was to make preparations for the European Council meeting in Luxembourg. In this connection the French minister was able to note with satisfaction that the conversations revealed "a similar viewpoint on all the major issues of the present international situation." He added that the determination of the EC and particularly of the French and German leaders remains as steadfast as ever with regard to asserting Europe's own role. In this connection the minister echoed Giscard d'Estaing's view that the decline of the Old World since the end of World War II is "abnormal."

But is the understandable anxiety not to shock the new Washington administration enough to explain Chancellor Schmidt's unwillingness to invoke this European autonomy in his government statement Monday?

With regard to East-West relations, Mr Francois-Poncet explained why he considers the term "detente" inappropriate at a time when "everyone spends his time complaining about tensions." As for Chancellor Schmidt, though he has not entirely banished the word from his vocabulary, in his statement Money he did talk much more about the essential "balance" between the West and the Soviet bloc.

With regard to the repercussions of the U.S. elections on relations with the Kremlin, Mr Francois-Poncet said that nothing hasty must be done before the new administration is installed in Washington. There is no need, however, for such a pause with regard to the Near East. The European initiative begun last summer at the Venice conference was, he said, very well received by the countries of the region concerned. Now the experts have drawn up a document some 30 pages long defining the principles which the EC intends to adopt with a view to promoting a solution. This document will be submitted to the Luxembourg Council. Without in any way dismissing the importance of the role played by the United States, the European initiative would therefore follow its "normal course" and there is no reason to either delay or accelerate its progress.

PREMIER VIEWS EC ISSUES, DIALOGUE WITH USSR

LD041243 Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Nov 80 p 7

[Yvon Toussaint, Jacques Cordy and Yves Benoit interview with Premier Raymond Barre in Paris: "The EEC Is Making an Independent Voice Heard"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Aside from the "crises" which are the lot of the EC but which seem recently to have called into question its fundamental mechanisms (financing, Common Agricultural Policy), isn't the very organization of the Nine's Council, in which the French-German twosome dominates and in which the "small" countries can no longer play the role of "honest courtiers" which they once did, contributing to the stalemate reached on Community problems?

[Answer] I do not agree with your analysis. The Community has not reached a stalemate. The Common Market for industrial products and the agricultural policy, which are the two pillars on which the Community rests, are continuing to function despite an increasingly worrying economic and international climate. The building of a unified economic zone has been consolidated in a way which could become definitive following the creation of the European Monetary System in 1979. Finally, the Community makes an essential contribution to solving some fundamental problems in our economy, as we have just seen with the introduction of a crisis plan for steel.

This is mainly because our countries are deeply convinced that maintaining the process of building Europe is vital for them, because they now know that the Community can, in many cases, solve the serious problems they are facing and defend their interests vis-a-vis third countries better than they could individually. It is also--and this is essential--because there is a specific, close and confident understanding between France and the FRG which is growing each day.

This understanding is the very origin of the Community and the pact which has united the six Common Market founding members for the past 20 years. Today, as in the past, it constitutes a dynamic factor in the building of Europe. Is there any need to recall that it formed the basis of the European Monetary System--a decisive element in the stability of our economies and at the same time the precondition for the survival of the Common Market and the Common Agricultural Policy? European building would lose its impetus if the understanding between France and the FRG were undermined.

The Community is facing serious problems at present. This situation is in no way surprising.

Indeed, like all industrialized countries, our countries are experiencing difficulties which have no precedent since the war, created by an economic climate in which increased energy prices, inflation, unemployment and low growth are combined; it would be miraculous if they did not hinder the Community's progress in one way or another.

At the same time, the Community has to solve the problems it has been facing since 1973 when it was expanded to include Denmark, Ireland and Britain, and it will shortly have to overcome the problems which will be caused by the entry of Greece, followed by Portugal and Spain. Is this surprising? We must recognize that the expansion is making the Community into something different from the Community which existed in the first phase of the building of Europe, and we must not exhaust ourselves in trying to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Let us hope that the Community members who have decided to preserve the Community's achievements and want to progress toward extending their relations will continue to move forward and will remain the "hard core" of the West European organization.

[Question] On the other hand, political cooperation seems to be increasing and, in the absence of joint action, seems to be making joint stances possible. Despite these efforts, isn't the remark which former Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet often made, "if the EEC had a foreign policy people would know about it," still pertinent?

[Answer] I think you are being rather unfair about European political cooperation. I would like to point out first that political cooperation means consultation among member-states, which cannot be confused with the Community mechanisms, and that it obeys the rule of consensus. Second, I would like to stress that the objectives of political cooperation have been fixed in carefully considered but precise terms: information, consultations, harmonization of viewpoints and finally, when it seems useful and desirable, joint action. This cooperation has enabled us to obtain important results, and the world is aware of this even though it is not regarded favorably in every quarter.

In 1980 alone the Nine adopted a joint position on the Near East with the Venice statement. With regard to events in Afghanistan the strong and restrained attitude taken by the European countries has met with a broad echo in the world, notably among the Islamic countries most directly involved. In the affair of the U.S. hostages in Tehran the Community countries adopted a joint stance which was fully supported by the Japanese foreign minister, who came from Tokyo for this express purpose. At the United Nations the Nine's representatives are in constant consultation with each other and, in most cases, vote the same way. In all spheres of international life the Community is expressing its views and asserting itself. It is speaking with an independent voice a little more every day; it is exerting its own influence on the international scene.

France has never spared and will never spare its efforts to ensure that Europe acts as Europe and for itself. This will end the anomaly of its relative effacement in major world affairs since the end of World War II, which will benefit everyone.

[Question] Haven't the recent European Council meetings illustrated the Nine's inability to unite and face the challenges of our time, be they economic or energy crises?

[Answer] The European Council's recent history seems to me to illustrate the important role it has played in the economic and energy policy spheres. It was in the European Council that the methods for establishing the European Monetary System--a system which makes the Community, in the present disorder, a zone of monetary stability--were proposed and defined. In addition to this there are the European Council's efforts to overcome the economic difficulties besetting our countries.

Although it is true that a considerable amount still has to be done as far as energy is concerned, it should be pointed out that it was at the European Council session in Strasbourg in June 1979 that we decided on provisions regarding energy savings and the development of resources other than oil which form the basis for Community action and were upheld in the Western framework.

These actions help to give the Community an active role in developing international economic relations. Interdependence is the fundamental fact in this development. In seeking to adapt the world economy to the new energy situation and in striving to encourage convergence between the member-states' economic policies, the Community is making a major contribution to building new relations among nations, which adds to its major participation in trade and its action to help the developing countries.

[Question] As far as Atlantic defense is concerned France, while remaining outside the integrated military organization, now seems to be a better ally than some NATO members such as Belgium which at present are reluctant to assume their share of responsibility.

At the same time, however, is French diplomacy, by encouraging consultations at the "superpower" level, sometimes to the detriment of consultation within the alliance, not contributing to the mental demobilization of many small members of the alliance?

[Answer] France is attached to its independence. That is why is has made and is continuing to make a major defense effort. In 1981 this effort will be reflected by a defense budget which will be up by 17.9 percent compared with the 1980 budget--representing a very large increase in real terms. This figure gives a better indication than long speeches of my country's determination to ensure its security and bear its responsibilities within the alliance to which it belongs, and of its conviction that each country's effort or lack of effort affects the security of all. Furthermore, I do not see how the consultations which France is having with some of its main partners could damage cooperation within the alliance or contribute to the mental demobilization of any of its allies.

[Question] Do the Afghan affair, the developments in Poland, which remind us of the limitations in the East on the principle of noninterference--the foundation of the Helsinki accords--and the GDR's tougher line in Berlin not call for a reassessment of "detente?" Is the "detente or war" alternative not leading the West to close its eyes and convince itself that the first must be preserved and the specter of the latter removed?

[Answer] France has always had a demanding view of detente; it has never used this word to conceal the neutralist temptation, complacency toward anybody or any illusory pacifism. France ensures its security by its defense effort, is loyal to its alliances and intends to continue a dialogue with the Soviet Union and the East European countries which it regards as necessary to stability and peace in Europe and the world. It has helped to push back "bloc politics" and does not wish to return to those politics.

My country is convinced that detente should be based on respect for each country's independence and for its right to determine its own path. For France detente is all-embracing and indivisible. That is why France was of the opinion that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was unacceptable and dealt a very serious blow to detente. It hopes that Poland will overcome its present difficulties itself, without foreign interference but with the support of all its friends. France considers that dialogue is a vital means of preserving peace. Moreover, it notes that those who wish to call detente into question often do so on behalf of others while for their own part continuing to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union, which they deem profitable to their country.

LE MONDE ON REAGAN'S LIKELY IMPACT ON MIDEAST

LD041205 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Philippe de Saint-Rovert article: "Near East Powder Keg"]

[Text] While European leaders are diplomatically pretending to welcome Ronald Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency, the Near East is perhaps, as a Lebanese diplomat confided to me a few days ago in Beirut, on the eve of another conflagration. In fact the danger is still spreading, without diminishing, because the Arabian-Persian Gulf, whose possible "destabilization" has often been invoked to distract attention from the Palestinian issue, has in fact entered a critical period in its modern history. There are two reasons for this, between which various links can be imagined: the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and Mr Reagan's imminent assumption of power.

The various Gulf Emirates, whether federated or not, which lack their own military strength and large populations but are vast producers of oil, are in a particularly delicate, not to say threatening, geopolitical situation, but the European countries (whose last resort they are) do not seem fully aware of it.

Ever since the outbreak of the Baghdad-Tehran conflict, everything possible seems to have been done to further increase the two superpowers' status as arbiters of the region. As things stand, it would take next to nothing for the conflict to spread to the Gulf, and Kuwait is not the only country to be afraid. The United Arab Emirates federation is directly concerned and its leaders do not conceal their anxiety. Indeed, the three famous islets seized by imperial Iran in 1971 with the blessing of the United States and Britain in principle detract from the Emirates' sovereignty. One can therefore imagine the friendly pressure being exerted by Iraq to "liberate" them and the embarrassment of the federated princes, threatened moreover by reprisals from Iran, which, though it has become revolutionary, is nonetheless attached to the shah's gains. Abu Dhabi therefore intends to assert its rights solely through negotiation.

This policy on the part of the Emirates clearly reflects a constant and deep-seated current in the region--a conservative-type Arab nationalism. Objectively, it serves the interests of the West, although it stands apart from the Israeli leaders' political paranoia. This is why Europe is cajoled--out of fear of the excesses of U.S. policy. Now there will be a big temptation for Washington to transform Saudi Arabia, following the Egyptian model, into an openly acknowledged and permanent military base. In the light of the Pahlavis' tragedy, all observers of the region are aware of the dangers stemming from such rashness: The excessive identification of a power with U.S. tutelage, closely linked with Zionism, brings grist to the mill of revolutionary movements and sooner or later prompts a subversion. It does not seem that the new U.S. team is likely to learn its lesson from such apparently disastrous past ventures--indeed, quite the contrary. If only Europe wielded influence in Washington, nights in the Gulf would be less haunted by apprehensions!

From one powder keg to the other, and though war and death are everyday companions in Lebanon, the situation in Beirut also reflects the general tension. The more apparently senseless the events that occur (in the west a car accident which degenerates into a pitched battle between rival factions, in the east boobytrapped cars exploding in the middle of the day) the more dangerous they are, inasmuch as they indicate the extent to which the Lebanese tragedy is still manipulated from outside. Only former President Shamtun and the Al-Jumayyil tribe (itself very much divided) believe or pretend to believe that there is a Lebanese problem that can be resolved by the Lebanese, though Americans and Europeans are lending a hand. The causes which render such a solution utopian are the very ones which created the tragic situation and which nobody pretends do not exist.

The Phalangist faction nurtures another unrealistic viewpoint, which very clearly reflects the irrationality of its position. This viewpoint prompts the Lebanese rightwing leaders to revile with bitter reproaches the European countries, which in their opinion are insufficiently independent of the United States. It is very difficult to make them realize that the policy of the European countries, especially France, stands apart quite clearly from U.S. policy, but in a direction directly opposed to the one they want, though in their best interests.

It might seem to some people that the Palestinian revolution, or at least the Palestinians' policy and diplomacy, has reached an impasse. No, Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview which he granted to me and which seems not to have pleased everyone (note: an interview granted jointly to Melhem Karam, editor of LA REVUE DU LIBAN, and published in part by that magazine on 15 November 1980). The Palestinian revolution constitutes more of an impasse for its adversaries than for itself. "I do not now want to discuss," he added, "the U.S. electoral circus in which the three candidates, Reagan, Carter and Anderson, vied with each other in issuing promises to Israel and insults to the PLO. We know that this was an electoral circus, we could have ignored it. Nevertheless, we issued a memorandum because no U.S. leader must attack a UN member or observer member.

"Following his election victory Reagan issued two statements in 48 hours on two fundamental issues. The first was devoted to SALT II and relations with the USSR. In the second he discussed only the Palestinian issue and the PLO.

"It is true that there is nothing positive in what he said about the PLO and the Palestinian people. But the fact that this issue featured in one of his first statements is enough to show how much the PLO has achieved."

The Palestinians say they are prepared to back any agreement which would make it possible to restore the Lebanese state provided it did not result in them being thrown into the sea or pushed back into Jordan, where the situation which led to Black September would quickly recur. Y. 'Arafat says that it is the Israelis and not the Palestinians who are preventing the Lebanese Army from being reestablished in the south, just as it is the Phalangists who are curbing the army's control in Beirut itself (with, moreover, the complicity of some army officers): "The Phalangists are wrong to count on Israel rather than reach agreement with us, because they cannot give the Israelis more than As-Sadat has given them and, despite all that he has given them, despite all the risks he has run, As-Sadat has received nothing in return but rebuffs and humiliations."

Is it still possible for the protagonists in the Lebanese tragedy to talk to each other and find at least temporary solutions? It is certainly possible because there have been and sometimes still are such contacts which still sometimes point to common interests. However, the tragedy is that too many of the factions engaged in the field are now tied (financially and militarily) to outside protectors who stand to gain from a tragedy which is both perpetuating and maintaining the tensions in the region. They therefore turn toward the great powers, they appeal to the United States and turn to Europe while others count on Soviet Russia's ultimate return to the theater of operations.

Ronald Reagan's accession to power and Henry Kissinger's return as tried-and-tested expert in "unimportant tragedies" will, at the lowest estimate, bring about a 2-year regression in the cause of peace in the region. It is possible to have disapproved of the Camp David agreements and at the same time to regret the fact that those responsible for it are no longer there to show how they could have influenced their implementation. Settling the Palestinian problem through Jordan, as will be attempted in the near future, is as ridiculous as having tried to settle it through Egypt, but the absurdity is enhanced by the time which has been wasted. It is true that the State of Israel has never had any other policy but that: playing for time. In this respect the change of administration in Washington serves that policy.

That is why it is very regrettable that the PLO's great diplomatic offensive, which began in Lisbon last year and was subsequently backed by the Austrian chancellor's efforts, has stopped short, because there is no doubt that recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination by Europe, and especially by France, constitutes a major and constant element of balance compared with the extreme U.S. stances. Unless this element is further strengthened in the coming years there is also no doubt that the Near East powder keg will explode once again. When I asked Yasir 'Arafat if he had abandoned hope of visiting France at the French Government's invitation, he replied decisively and in a Gaullist way: "I am aware of the pressure which is being blatantly brought to bear in order to prevent that invitation being made. Moreover the affront is directed less against me than against the entire French people. Rothschild said: 'We have prevented 'Arafat from visiting France.' I ask the French people whether they accept being governed by Rothschild."

Such remarks reflect a bitterness and disquiet which is readily understandable, although there is a great deal in them which could be disputed. The trouble is that France in turn has been hindered for many months in its diplomatic action. Furthermore, British diplomacy has just brought Europe as a whole back within the bounds which, essentially, it has never ceased to have. Thus, from the Mediterranean to the Arab-Persian Gulf the rot is setting in and is winning and the conditions for a general conflagration are building up. Those who think that their survival depends on this tragic game will not necessarily be spared by it.

BERLINGUER ON PCI ROLE IN NEW GOVERNMENT

LD041309 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Rocco Di Biasi report on PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer 28 November press conference in Salerno: "We Propose a Democratic Alternative"]

[Excerpts] Salerno--The Communists want a radical change of government, a democratic alternative, but they are not changing their unitary strategy. This was stated clearly in Salerno yesterday afternoon by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer during a very crowded press conference held at the end of a "strictly working" meeting which the PCI devoted to the major topic of the earthquake and the reconstruction of much of southern Italy.

Donato of Radio Newsreel 1 asked whether the oil scandal and the way in which the government has tackled the earthquake have not made the Communists lose their "historical patience." "I believe," Berlinguer replied, "that it is the Italian people who are losing their patience. We do not allow our moves to be dictated by impatience; we believe, instead, that we have reached a situation in which a radical change in the country's leadership is imperative."

So are you shelving the historical compromise, Donato asked? "Ours is not a change of strategy," Berlinguer said. "It is a proposal for a change of government. Clearly our general proposal remains centered on cooperation among the major peoples' forces--the Communist, Socialist and Catholic peoples masses. Ours is not a proposal for a secular government, but for a new government whose driving force is the PCI and which includes representatives of the secular parties among others and also--why not?--the more open and advanced sectors and individuals in that section of the DC which is honest and not implicated in the scandals."

In the event of a new government being formed, CORRIERE DELLA SERA's Giovanni Russo asked, do you believe that it should be headed by a Communist? "We have not yet examined that point," Berlinguer replied, "namely the composition and premiership of the government. Nor, for the time being, have we asked for the immediate opening of a government crisis, because it would be wrong to create a total vacuum at the moment. Though we do believe that because of the scandals and the blameworthy delays and inertia in supplying aid there is a government vacuum and that the blame is not only on the part of local government officials but is also political, on the part of the central state bodies. Who is to blame? The interior minister? Other ministers or under secretaries? The entire government?"

In that case, Russo said, might the new prime minister even be a Socialist? "What is certain," Berlinguer said clearly, "is that come what may, he must not be a Christian Democrat and that the PCI must be the force providing the new government's major guarantee."

MANIFESTO's Valentino Parlato acknowledged that the PCI Directorate's document "is not a merely administrative one." "Is the PCI now less convinced by the national solidarity policy?" he asked. "There are two differences," Berlinguer said: "We state clearly that the DC, having now shown its inability to head the moral reform and regeneration of society and the state, is no longer capable of leading the country's government. The leading role therefore belongs to the PCI as the second largest Italian party, loyal to the constitution and a force, which, from opposition, has proved that it is not implicated in the scandals.

"We are addressing our appeal for the formation of a different kind of government," Berlinguer added, "to all the democratic forces, and primarily the PSI. And we also urge those whoe disagree with this hypothesis to permit this government to be formed."

In short, LA REPUBBLICA's Miriam Mafai asked, are you excluding the whole of the DC? "Careful," the PCI secretary general replied: "It is one thing to say, as we do, that the DC is no longer capable of guaranteeing the country's leadership. It is quite another to rule out relations with a party such as the DC, which is capable of producing advanced stances and honest individuals. Indeed, the Directorate document states" (and Berlinguer quoted it verbatim) "that there is a need for a government which will 'represent and unite the best energies of Italian democracy--capable and honest individuals from the various parties and also from outside them."

But would there not have to be further elections for this to happen? IL MATTINO's Emanuele Imperiali asked, and would it not imply a return to the proposal of a leftwing alternative? "No," Berlinguer said: "we do not believe that elections are essential. Indeed, it would be very dangerous to cause the early dissolution of Parliament and would place the very future of the republic in jeopardy. There have been major political turning points that have taken place without elections being held, both in Italy and abroad. The difference between the democratic alternative, which is what we propose, and the leftwing alternative is evident. The democratic alternative," Berlinguer concluded, "is a blueprint for government including non-leftwingers but still faithful to the republic's constitution. It is for this alternative that the Communists will be working."

PCI AIDE URGES NONINTERVENTION IN POLISH CRISIS

LD051007 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report on PCI Secretariat member Giorgi Napolitano 2 December speech at Romanian Academy in Rome: "Alarming Invocations of 1968 intervention"]

[Text] Rome--Speaking yesterday in a debate at the Romanian Academy, Giorgio Napolitano referred to the extremely active role played by Romania in international life and to the importance of certain principles in relations among the socialist states and in interstate relations as a whole, namely respect for national independence, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, the nonuse of force or the threat of force and the exclusion of military intervention.

These principles must be firmly reasserted--and we Italian Communists intend to reassert them clearly and determinedly--in view of the critical situation being experienced in Poland. It is up to that country's domestic forces, Napolitano added, to surmount the difficulties, to harmonize the ineluctable demands of thorough regeneration and democratic development made by the workers with the need to tackle a serious economic situation, and with the sense of responsibility which this demands and which the new trade unions must display. And external forces, such as the Western governments, must refrain from interference and distortion.

Nothing could be worse, from every viewpoint, than a growing trend among the Warsaw Pact countries toward a military intervention in Poland. The reference to the August 1968 intervention made by the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO and taken up by PRAVDA can only be considered alarming, even if this reference was made only for propaganda purposes or to exert pressure. Not only the cause of detente and peace is at stake but also principles which could not be violated again without irreparable consequences, at least from the PCI's viewpoint.

Discussing next some remarks about Eurocommunism made by Romanian President Ceausescu, Napolitano said that the parties which have committed themselves to this path certainly did not intend to maintain that it is possible to create a theory of socialism on a "regional or semiregional" basis. They intend to analyze in specific historical terms the experiencs of transforming society in a socialist direction which have been carried out in various parts of the world, but at the same time they express their deep conviction that the development of socialism demands, no matter where, the extension of individual freedoms and political democracy.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF SA CARNEIRO, REACTION

Plane Crash Reported

LD042232 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro, Snu Abecassis, Defense Minister Adelino Amaro da Costa and his wife, and Patricio Gouveia, chef de cabinet of the prime minister, have been killed in a plane crash.

The members of the government and retinue were traveling to northern Portugal. The light aircraft crashed at about 2020 in the Fontainhas residential area north of Lisbon airport. The bodies are still at the scene of the crash, until the judiciary police carry out the necessary investigations.

So far there are no further details about the crash.

Do Amaral Acting Prime Minister

LD050216 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] After a 20-minute meeting with President Ramalho Eanes in Belem Palace, Diogo Freitas do Amaral has stated that the possibility of a prime minister being appointed is being considered. The deputy prime minister and leader of the Social Democratic Center Party is replacing Sa Carneiro in an acting capacity. He said that national mourning has been declared.

Diogo Freitas do Amaral pointed out that the constitution makes no provisions for succession in the event of the prime minister's death. He also said that there will be no changes in the process of the presidential elections.

Election Not Postponed

LD042336 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2325 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes told ANOP tonight that in principle there will be no postponement of the presidential elections. General Ramalho Eanes was crying when he made this statement at the scene of the accident.

Portugal has lost a great statesman, an exemplary citizen, but now life continues, General Soares Carneiro said tonight on his way into Sao Bento Palace where a cabinet meeting was being prepared.

Eanes Addresses Nation

LD050448 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0125 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Address to the Nation" by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes--live broadcast in progress]

[Text] To the site of the accident in which the prime minister, Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro and Snu Abecassis; the minister of defense, Eng Adelino Amaro da Costa and his wife; the prime minister's chef de cabinet, Dr Antonio Patricio Gouveia; and the pilots, (Moutinho de Albuquerque) and (Alfredo Sousa).

We were shocked a few hours ago by the news of the loss of the men who had devoted all their willpower, ability and resolve to the defense of Portugal and the interests of the Portuguese people.

In my capacity as president of the republic, I wish, on behalf of all Portuguese people, to pay tribute to and express profound respect for the memory of Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, Eng Adelino Amaro da Costa and Dr Antonio Patricio Gouveia.

It is with profound consternation and emotion that I am speaking to you and asking you, without divisions, to honor the memory of these men and to remember their achievements, their democratic beliefs and their patriotic devotion.

To their families I convey my most deeply felt condolences in this hour of grief to which all Portuguese people associate themselves. To the two parties to which Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, Eng Adelino Amaro da Costa and Dr Antonio Patricio Gouveia gave their best efforts, their outstanding ability and their commitment to the pursuit of their ideals, I convey my profound feelings of democratic solidarity.

To all Portuguese people, whatever their party affiliation and political ideology, in these moments of profound grief and gravity I address my appeal that they cast aside differences and express, responsibly and calmly, the respect we all owe these men who had placed the task of guiding our political life above all other considerations.

The men killed in this accident deserve to be honored with the calm thought and dignity that democracy demands and that the fraternal consciousness of the Portuguese people has always produced whenever a grave moment has occurred in the life of the nation.

The democratic insitutions continue functioning in full. The continuity of the democratic state is ensured at every level. Despite the fact that the government's constitutional structure is based on the person of the prime minister, the stability of the institutions of the democratic state demands that the government should remain in office on this grave occasion, ensuring the continuity of the normal operation of the life of the country under the chairmanship, in terms of the constitution, of Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral.

In these circumstances I have decided to cancel all my public activities concerned with the election campaign in order to ensure my permanent contribution in the context of my specific role as president of the republic.

I expect all Portuguese people and all political leaders to exhibit the calm, lucidity, patriotism and dignity demanded by our national solidarity.

Do Amaral Praises Sa Carneiro

LD050518 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2350 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Address to the nation" by Portuguese Deputy Prime Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral--live]

[Text] Portuguese people: The prime minister of Portugal, Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, was killed earlier this evening in a horrible airplane crash. Also killed were Snu Abecassis; the minister of national defense, Adelino Amaro da Costa and his wife; the prime minister's chef de cabinet, Antonio Patricio Gouveia; and the pilot and copilot of the aircraft.

We still do not know the causes of the accident. They will be determined in a strict inquiry which will begin immediately. It is with the greatest consternation and grief that I am here to confirm this tragic news.

Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro was a great man, a great fighter and a great statesman. He was a great man in the courage of his attitudes, in the radiant sympathy of his character and in the uncommon lucidity of his alert and sagacious mind.

He was a great fighter, and above all a fighter for freedom, before and after 25 April 1974. He died at the height of battle, in the heat of an election campaign to which he had committed himself fully, at the service of a noble cause, of a [word indistinct] ideal and of a more pure concept of democracy that he wholeheartedly wished for our country.

He was a great statesman. He told me in confidence on a number of occasions that only after 5 years would it be possible to find out if he had behaved as a statesman. But we--all of us who served under him in the Democratic Alliance government--can bear witness to the real stature of this leader who showed serenity, firmness and ability at the helm of the state; who understood and tackled with penetrating sagacity and celerity all problems put before him; who would never postpone a decision, no matter how difficult or embarrassing it might appear to be; who was not afraid of assuming full responsibility for the decisions which were made; who always stood on the highest plane of the nation's supreme interests, whether in foreign policy or in the tangled web of domestic politics where, as prime minister, he never showed the slightest partisan bias. It did not take 5 years. His sudden and violent death is the dark backdrop against which we see a true statesman's stature which will remain vividly imprinted in the memories of his countless supporters, adversaries and of the country in general as an example of civic spirit of the first magnitude. History will not forget him.

Also killed in the accident was Adelino Amaro da Costa, the minister of national defense and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Center [CDS] Party. He was a politician of exceptional ability, a brilliant parliamentarian, and a friend of unsurpassable qualities. The CDS could not owe him more as a leader. And the Democratic Alliance government found in him the first civilian to take over the national defense portfolio after 25 April 1974, a post that had his total commitment and in which he was preparing, with the infectious enthusiasm which characterized him, the transition of the armed forces to civilian control. A word, too, for Antonio Gouveia, a prominent Social Democratic Party militant and outstanding collaborator of the prime minister and of the government, who was always close to the prime minister, even in death.

In the grief of this hour of national mourning I wish to pay, on behalf of the Portuguese Government, moved and grief-stricken tribute to the men who were its prime minister and minister of defense. I am certain that in so doing I am reflecting the feelings of all Portuguese, be they supporters or political adversaries. As a Catholic I pray for God's blessing for all who have died in this accident. And may God give strength and encouragement to their families and friends to hope them turn their enormous grief into a very firm resolve to carry on the work to which they were so committed. Men disappear but their example remains, and the ideals never die for which they fought and gave their lives. Let us therefore carry on.

I ask you all to maintain the greatest calm and serenity. I repeat, I ask you all for the greatest calm and serenity. Let us be worthy in every respect of those who, beyond death, expect from us exemplary courage in such difficult moments.

Soares Carneiro Suspends Campaign

LD050132 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0025 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Communique issued by election campaign headquarters of General Soares Carneiro on 5 December]

[Text] In view of today's tragic events it has been decided to suspend all election campaign activities including the rallies scheduled for tomorrow, Friday.

In moments of such profound sadness and emotion it is necessary that we all prove capable of maintaining our serenity and our confidence in the values of freedom and democracy in order to honor the memory of a man who did so much to assert such values in Portugal.

Eanes Campaign Suspends Activities

LD050124 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0025 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Communique issued by election campaign headquarters of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes on 5 December]

[Excerpt] On learning of the tragic event that caused the death of Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro and Engineer Amaro da Costa [words indistinct] to present deep-felt condolences to their relatives and to the Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Center Party and to the nation as a whole.

It has further been decided to suspend all election campaign activities.

PCP Cancels Election Activities

LD050304 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] We have just received a communique from the PCP Central Committee Secretariat which expresses regret over the tragic accident which caused the deaths of the prime minister and of the minister of defense.

In view of the climate created by this event, the PCP Central Committee Secretariat, while confirming the voting advice expressed at the recent Central Committee meeting and in Carlos Brito's statement on withdrawing from the elections, wishes to make it known that it has canceled all scheduled election campaign activities until election day.

Government Calls For Calm

LD050242 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Here is a communique from the government:

Aware of the understandable nervousness, anxiety and grief of many Portuguese at the news of the unexpected death of the prime minister, Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, in an air crash, the government urges the whole population to stay calm and serene and calls on party leaders and activists to cooperate with the security authorities in order to ensure the preservation of public order, which is the first of all civic duties that all citizens are hereby requested to observe in a conscientious and cooperative manner.

The government expects all Portuguese people to exhibit the greatest sense of responsibility.

Workers CP Condemns 'Exploitation'

LD050320 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0155 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Communist Party of Portuguese Workers [PCTP-MRPP] has given the following reaction to the news of the prime minister's death:

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] The PCTP-MRPP regrets the occurrence in which Prime Minister Sa Carneiro and those travelling with him have lost their lives.

While regretting it, the PCTP-MRPP must denounce and condemn the political exploitation that the reactionary forces in power immediately started to make of the accident and of the prime minister's death in a subtle attempt to manipulate public opinion and channel toward the candidate of the fascist Democratic Alliance coalition the vote of the undecided or less enlightened Portuguese. This exploitation occurs at the height of an election campaign in which clearly recognizable class interests are clashing.

The PCTP-MRPP warns the public of the need not to allow the manipulation of his respectable feelings and of any grief that the accident that killed the prime minister may have caused.

The PCTP-MRPP denounces and condemns the first manifestations of violence unleashed by persons clearly connected with the Democratic Alliance, namely, this evening's incidents at General Ramalho Eanes's Oporto District campaign headquarters. [end recording]

ALVARO CUNHAL INTERVIEWED ON EANES CANDIDACY

LD051124 Paris Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Joseph Paletou interview on 4 December in Lisbon with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party, on the "Let's Talk Straight" program]

[Excerpts] [Question] There will be presidential elections in Portugal the day after tomorrow. Out of seven candidates, five are from the military. Two of them seem to have greater chances than the rest. They are General Soares Carneiro, supported by the Democratic Alliance, which already won the last elections, and the outgoing president, General Ramalho Eanes, who will have the support of the Portuguese Communist Party, support which they say he could well do without. Why have you renounced presenting your own candidate, Mr Cunhal?

[Answer] We have presented our own candidate but, as we have said, it was not the case of a candidate who could win the elections but a candidate who would carry out a campaign and present the real situation in Portugal, so as to prevent the complete takeover of political power by the reactionary forces.

[Question] Had you had your own candidate, you would have been able to count your votes. Isn't that so?

[Answer] Yes, this is your view, but in our view it is a different matter, that of defeating the candidate of the reaction who represents a real threat to Portuguese democracy. You have also said that we supported the candidacy of President Eanes, but this is not the case. We do not support his candidacy. It is not we who presented this candidacy, but the Socialist Party. It was Mario Soares who put forward Eanes' candidacy. Thus, what we think is that the only real way to defeat the candidate of fascism and the reactionary forces is through the election of President Eanes. We do not support his policies but do not see any other way out of the present situation.

[Question] But has General Ramalho Eanes not said that he has nothing in common with you? Doesn't this bother [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Not at all, not at all. This is well known. We know that the Communist Party has nothing in common as regards the objectives, the views on society, social changes, social-economic changes with President Eanes. He has said this, it is true. We also say it. It is precisely the reactionaries and the fascists, as you well know, who immediately say that when there is a democrat who does not play their game, he is a Communist. That is what they now say in Portugal of President Eanes, who in fact is a man with conservative views. But he is the only candidate who observes the constitution, democratic laws and is capable of defeating the candidate of the reactionary forces of what one calls the Democratic Alliance. But in fact it is an illusion to believe them to be democratic forces. The Social Democratic Party in Portugal is a party of the right. The true social democratic party is the Soares Socialist Party. Thus [words indistinct] it is the case of a political battle and it will be fought out by the candidates. This is true, just as you said at the beginning.

[Question] For you, General Eanes is the last hope.

[Answer] He is one hope, one real possibility of defeating the reactionary forces. We do not assume that the nation's problems would be solved through the election of Eanes. Eanes has real possibilities for defeating the reactionary candidate. He is the only one, the only one. Therefore, in our view, although Eanes is not our candidate, he must [words indistinct] although he is not the man (?who would suffice) [words indistinct] with our program, with our political orientation. But he is a man who (?claims to) observe the constitution and democratic freedoms and this is very important for us because in Portugal it is either the case of defending the democratic regime or destroying it as the forces [words indistinct] want to do.

[Question] Isn't it the moment to restore the union of the forces of the left, Mr Cunhal, given the danger, as you describe it?

[Answer] You are right. We Communists have done our best--and we are still doing it--to reunite all of the democratic forces, all of those who want to maintain, defend, consolidate and pursue democratic freedoms, the democratic regime in Portugal. As you can see, unfortunately it was not we who presented Eanes as a candidate, but Soares, the Socialist Party which, in fact, even today officially supports Eanes' candidacy. Therefore, this is a candidacy supported by the Socialist Party, by the Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left--this is another party--by the ASDI [Independent Social Democratic Association] party, a splinter party from the present Social Democratic Party, and by other personalities, among whom, in fact, there are also men whose democratic ideas are quite dubious.

[Question] It is not surprising, however, that there are so many military men competing against each other?

[Answer] No, it is not surprising because the armed forces still have a strong role in the political life of Portugal. It would be kidding oneself to believe that the armed forces are not present in Portuguese political life. It is not by chance that the Socialist Party chose a military candidate. Eanes and the reactionary forces also chose a military candidate, a fascist [words indistinct] also responsible for the concentration camps in Africa, General Sa Carneiro. Therefore it is not by chance that they chose military men. If Eanes wins, we will not celebrate his victory but rather the defeat of the reactionary candidate representing a real threat to Portuguese democracy.

SOARES CARNEIRO INTERVIEWED ON CAMPAIGN, POLICIES

LD041123 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 pp 8, 10

[M. Bettencourt Resendes interview with presidential candidate Antonio Soares Carneiro: "If I Became President I Would Never Agree to PCP Joining Government"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: One of the issues connected with your candidacy that has promoted the most controversy concerns some of the functions which you carried out in the period prior to 25 April. Some newspapers have even raised the possibility of your being denied any public posts because of your associations with the former regime. I would like to ask you whether you have ever been assailed by doubts concerning the correctness of Portuguese politics under the regime before 25 April 1974?

Soares Carneiro: I consider it unfair to talk about Portuguese politics while identifying them solely with a particular regime, rather than discussing Portuguese politics, period. In other words, for centuries Portuguese politics embodied the idea of building a multiracial homeland, which implied securing objectives which present times have rendered unrealistic, but this does not mean that you can say that the national conception of a particular future and blueprint had anything to do with the regime.

This means that persons such as myself, who collaborated in realizing these objectives in Africa but had absolutely no political involvement at home, never identified with or participated in the activities of Portuguese youth or the Portuguese legion, the national union or the popular national action, drawing a very clear distinction between what was in the national interest and perhaps the partisan interests that might be said to have governed this policy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Regarding future relations with Africa, do you not believe that, if you are elected president, the functions which you carried out in Angola might constitute a hindrance, particularly in relation to that country but also in relation to all former Portuguese colonies?

Soares Carneiro: I do not believe so. The present African goverments are able to distinguish very clearly the bitternesses that may have been created in any fratricidal struggle--which is how we saw it--or liberation struggle--as they regard it--but the future demands above all a thorough understanding of the problem and a responsible attitude from people and their commitment to finding solutions. In this regard my acquaintance with Angola's problems gives me neither a nostalgic colonialist attitude nor a Third World oriented view of what form our foreign relations should take and, as far as I am concerned, gives me the chance to better understand the problems of Angola and the Angolans and to help resolve them.

Significance of 25 April

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: General Soares Carneiro, normally when you talk about 25 April you adopt a cautious stance regarding the date and its significance. Do you not believe that despite innumerable serious deviations that the Portuguese people have suffered, the date still symbolizes the concepts of freedom, justice and progress?

Soares Carneiro: One thing is obvious and that is the democratic option which 25 April represented for the Portuguese people, embodying also to a high degree the significance of a thorough change in our way of life, our structures and our politics. What I have sometimes stressed is that, apart from this aspect of the date, which is of profound significance, there is also a distortion of that significance which, for instance, led the PCP to state that it would "do anything to preserve the April gains." Regarding this appropriation, which I consider wrong and which in no way corresponds to the ideals of freedom and the promises of development and even decolonization also embodied in 25 April, the fact is that some form of restriction must be found. I recognize that it was a date which represented a thorough change, the start of a change which makes it possible to understand the possible nature of a "post-imperial" European Portugal.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Since you are presenting yourself as an eminently national candidate, do you believe that because your main rival is General Ramalho Eanes, who is presenting himself to the voters on the same kind of ticket, it will be difficult to explain this apparent superimposition of election programs?

Soares Carneiro: First, I must tell you that my concern can never be with General Eanes and therefore, I do not consider myself a candidate in opposition to General Eanes. What I do consider myself is a candidate in favor of a certain kind of blueprint. It is very likely that this blueprint will include points of divergence with General Eanes and indeed I am certain that it does. They can easily be identified, and there might also be other points on which the obvious nature of the path to be pursued has influenced us in the same way or directed us toward the same objective. I do not believe, therefore, that you can point to, in any areas of national life--whether regional, local, professional or economic--any unclear ideas regarding my thoughts, my views or my present and future conduct.

Concentration of Powers

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: With a Democratic Alliance government, with an Assembly of the Republic in which the same alliance holds an absolute majority and with a president of the republic whose name might be Soares Carneiro, would there not be a danger of a regime dominated by a single party, with all the possible implications for the Portuguese people, who have already experienced one for half a century? In this connection might you be a "second Carmona?" Or alternatively a "semipresidentialist" president?

Soares Carneiro: Regarding this question, I would not say that I am complaistant, cause it is a very serious one and above all because it involves a large number of people. But I would point out in particular that the term concentration of powers used in this connection is tendentious, to say the least, and that it is used to insinuate that if I were elected, the principle of separate powers would not be observed. I would like to point out, however, that in the latest campaign it was also said that a vote for the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS] was a vote for Eanes and claimed that the FRS identified with Eanes and that if it had won it would have governed with General Eanes, but nobody talked about a concentration of powers, which obviously explains something.

But if we look at countries friendly with us, some of which are governed by parties fraternal with the Portuguese Socialist Party, as inthe case of the Republic of Austria or President Carstens' election in the FRG or Gaullist France, the fact is that in these countries there is indeed an identification among the state bodies and I do not believe that it has occurred to anybody to claim that they are undemocratic or that their leaders do not have a democratic view of society or that they do not observe the principle of democratic rotation. I believe that in our country, as in all countries where democracy must be full democracy, it is essential to establish the possibility of the principle of rotation, and this exists in our country since the division of powers guarantees that the president of the republic will in all circumstances respect the will of the electorate and therefore submit to it, because this is the rule of democratic discipline. Allow me to point out that the contrary happened following the interim elections, when we did indeed witness the emergence of such a negation of institutional solidarity in the clear public announcement, when the government took office, that the government's model did not coincide with the president of the republic's model for society and that the latter was therefore raising certain reservations regarding the wisdom of the will expressed by the voters.

Refusal of Communist Party in Government

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To return to the initial question, without any provocative intention, you did not mention the possibility which I suggested of your becoming a "semipresidentialist" president or a "Carmona...."

Soares Carneiro: I accept that there is no provocative intention in the question. However, I do not believe it is a kind comparison to make--nor could it ever be. I would point out that during the latest campaign it was said both that I was insignificant enough for Sa Carneiro to put me in his pocket and that I was big enough to sink the Democratic Alliance. The discrepancy between these claims raises some doubts regarding not only their wisdom but also the responsibility or otherwise of the attitudes behind them....

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Still in this connection, you are supposed to have said that if the Democratic Alliance did not gain a majority you, as president, would dissolve Parliament. If this assertion is correct, would you explain it?

Soares Carneiro: I am pleased that you have given me this opportunity to explain matters. I never said that. I never said anything of the kind. I believe that it is the duty of a truly democratic country to accept the results of elections, which is a real imperative.

What I did tell a particular newspaper was in answer to a clearly academic question regarding whether, in the event of a change in the nation's life, I would accept a coalition government between the Socialist and Communist parties; I said I would not and that under such circumstances I might even go as far as to dissolve the Assembly of the Republic. But it was a purely academic hypothesis, partly because it was known that Mario Soares himself rejected outright any kind of association with the Communist Party.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But if such an association between Socialists and Communists were created freely by those parties and if they held a parliamentary majority, would you, as president of the republic, still refuse to accept such a government?

Soares Carneiro: This is precisely where I stand: I would not accept it, because the Communist Party is not a democratic party; it is a party whose conduct is clearly antidemocratic and therefore cannot be associated with any other party in shouldering government responsibilities. Experience and history show that the Communist Party, whenever it manages to infiltrate or to occupy centers of decisionmaking--and in this case they would be political decisionmaking centers of supreme importance--renders any country's democratic blueprint and realization impossible.

I absolutely refuse to remain complacent in the face of such future prospects and would be dutybound to turn to the vote expressed by popular sovereignty, to the vote which lies at the root of all sovereignty, so it could truly state whether or not the intention was to maintain such a majority, which would create such situations.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But let us suppose--another remote hypothesis--that the Communist Party won the elections by an absolute majority. Your position would be different in that case....

Soares Carneiro: It would be no different. In such a position of extreme confrontation the only option open to me would be to resign.

Tolerance and Consensus

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Recently you have been issuing insistent appeals for tolerance and consensus. What is the precise political significance of these appeals?

Soares Carneiro: The term tolerance has primarily a very profound ethical meaning. Tolerance, which is an essential rule for coexistence and one which enables all Portuguese citizens to live together, implies above all that after elections nobody must form any preconceptions or what I wuld rather call, instead of preconceptions, a kind of defect in relations which would lead them to oppress the vanquished or even to try to crush them. I consider this an essential stance because it relates to a matter of fairness in which I perceive several different aspects. There is national consensus, which corresponds to a blueprint which must unite all Portuguese people, and there is the consensus of the political forces, which corresponds to the nature of relations among the party forces.

Therefore when I refer to consensus, it is a national consensus inasmuch as, in view of the challenges which the future holds for all of us, it would be unacceptable for certain Portuguese citizens to be deprived of the major responsibilities which these challenges must imply for all of us as a community, to participate in the effort to build such plans for national objectives, which will enable us to surmount these challenges and above all to aim at a lifestyle suited to our time and our customs.

PCP PROTESTS 'NATIONAL ABDICATION' TO U.S., NATO

LD041217 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 2

[PCP Political Commission 24 November "not": "PCP Opposed to Portugal's Transformation Into Armed Fortress of Imperialism"]

[Text] 1. The issue of foreign military bases and installations on Portuguese territory, including the possible deployment or transit of nuclear weapons, has taken on a new and dangerous dimension in the past few days.

Indeed, statements made both by acknowledged representatives of imperialism and by members of the Sa Carneiro government have confirmed the existence of secret negotiations on military plans which, if implemented, would transform Portugal into an armed fortress of imperialism, with very grave consequences to the country's independence, sovereignty and security.

2. As both the PCP and other democratic and peace-loving forces and individuals have been warning and proclaiming, these plans and negotiations of the "Democratic Alliance" government are aimed specifically at granting further large-scale "facilities" to the United States in the form of military bases such as those at Lages and Beja, the construction of a network of oil pipelines at the service of NATO, the permanent installation of U.S. aircraft carriers on the Tagus or in another of our country's ports, increased military spending and the Portuguese Armed Forces' growing subordination to foreign commands.

Within this framework of the subordination of national interests to the aggressive interests and plans of the United States, NATO and imperialism as a whole, the demarches, consultations and negotiations aimed at the deployment of nuclear weapons in our country or even the transit across national territory of vehicles carrying such weapons are particularly grave.

It is absolutely essential to declare that the implementation of these plans for the deployment or transit of nuclear weapons would expose Portugal to terrible dangers and would, in the event of an accident, create the possibility of large-scale and tragic losses of human life and incalculable material destruction and damage; or even the total destruction of our country in the event of a conflict. The implementation of such a plan would also create a permanent state of insecurity in collective national life and would inevitably involve a large increase in unproductive expenditure.

3. In view of the growing popular protest and indignation prompted by such plans and in view of the reservations, uncertainties and worries which such an attitude prompts in very varied political sectors, the parties of reaction and the leaders of their government have been trying to disarm the vigilance of national opinion on this issue, which is of vital national concern.

The truth, however, is that the circumspection and studied ambiguities with which they broach the issue, far from removing or attenuating the existing legitimate and justified concerns, have in fact fully confirmed that the "Democratic Alliance" government is planning behind the Portuguese people's backs and against national interests, further steps toward involving our country in the warlike strategy of U.S. imperialism. The Sa Carneiro government is thus preparing to authorize national territory to be transformed into a base for aggression against other peoples and countries, and at the same time to be converted dangerously into a priority military target in the event of a future nuclear conflict, the possibility of which is the subject of persistent propaganda by the U.S. militarist strategists themselves, who identify not U.S. territory but the European Continent as the supposedly "limited" theater for such a nuclear war.

This is in fact a shocking policy of national abdication and an outright conspiracy against Portugal's independence and the Portuguese people's security, which elementary principles of national dignity and patriotic pride demand be actively unmasked, combated and defeated.

4. It is to justify and cover such a policy of national abdication and betrayal and of subservient collusion with imperialism that the reactionary forces and their government are stepping up their actions of propaganda and ideological distraction with a view to imparting a false, fatalistic and catastrophic outlook on the international situation, brandishing the insidious bugbear of an alleged "Soviet threat" so as to excuse the exclusive responsibilities of imperialism in exacerbating international tensions, its attempts to reintroduce a cold war climate, its intensification of the arms race, its struggle against the detente process, its attacks on the peoples' inalienable rights and its threats to peace.

5. Practice has already shown, with an abundance of evidence, that the Sa Carneiro-Freitas do Amaral government cannot be expected to adopt stances in the least compatible with the interests of national independence, dignity and sovereignty. The active support for the decision to deploy the new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in NATO countries; the breaking off of cultural relations with the USSR and active participation in the anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaigns orchestrated by imperialism on the pretext of events in Afghanistan; the support for imperialism's policy in the Middle East and in particular the breaking off of relations with Iran; the involvement in maneuvers to obstruct and sabotage the Madrid CSCE conference; these are some examples which prove that in foreign policy the "Democratic Alliance" government and its foreign minister behave not as bodies of an independent and sovereign state but as mere representatives of the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon and the most aggressive NATO circles.

6. The PCP stresses once again that Portugal's independence and security are to be ensured not by submitting to imperialism but through a policy of patriotic pride, national independence and peace and friendship with all peoples; not through a policy aimed at intensifying foreign relations with the United States, the EEC and the major imperialist powers, but through their diversification; not by "strengthening Portugal's participation in NATO" and encouraging the arms race, but by fighting for detente and peaceful coexistence.

7. The PCP urges the workers, democrats and all patriots and peace-loving people to be vigilant with respect to the reactionary government's maneuvers and to intensify in varied ways the struggle to prevent the attainment of its rash and irresponsible plans to strengthen imperialism's military bases in Portugal and particularly to deploy nuclear weapons in our country.

A broad movement of opinion and action for these objectives is essential and can defend Portugal's independence and security and help Portugal, by safeguarding the international prestige which it gained through the April Revolution, to contribute actively and responsibly to the cause of peace, cooperation and friendship among the peoples.

MINISTER REVIEWS SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

LD041617 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Nov 80 pp 46-47

[Jose Antonio Martinez Soler interview with Spanish Minister of Economy and Trade Juan Antonio Garcia Diez: "Employers Ask for More Freedom, but not Sincerely"]

[Excerpts] Question: What are the government's predictions for the Spanish economy in 1981?

Answer: Our estimates for next year center on a real growth which we hope will approach 2.5 percent, supported by a degree of recovery in investments and a 13-14 percent increase in retail prices. This presupposes that unemployment will continue to increase in 1981, though at a considerably lower rate than in 1980. And we hope that next year's balance of payments will be similar to this year's, which will close with a deficit of about $5 billion. Of course, all this is subject to uncertainty regarding what might happen in the oil markets and to the evolution of the world economy.

Question: What are your forecasts for the medium and long term?

Answer: As things stand it is very difficult to make any forecasts beyond 1981. Unless there are major changes in the world economy in 1982-3 we could achieve a 4-5 percent growth rate, which would enable us to halt the rise in unemployment and even to start reducing it.

Question: Do you not think that our economy could grow 4-5 percent without creating and jobs, by increasing productivity and replacing manpower by capital?

Answer: Of course, our historical experience shows that at a growth rate over 4 percent the Spanish economy is capable of generating employment. Though Spain has created very few jobs, even in years of considerable growth, I am sure that the envisaged 4-percent target will create employment. I have few doubts in this regard.

Question: Do you believe we have touched bottom and that a slight reactivation has begun in economic activity, judging from the latest available data?

Answer: Indeed, what I have just said stems from the fact that our economy is starting to show slight signs of recovery, from the third quarter of 1980. The impetus of a fairly good harvest, some specific forms of consumption and a relatively relaxed monetary situation could explain this increased rate of activity. A couple of months ago we were expecting a real growth rate for 1980 close to 0.5 percent, but now we are raising our forecast closer to 1 percent.

Question: Your remarks conflict with the OECD's latest forecasts for the Spanish economy. What grounds do you have for differing from the OECD?

Answer: I believe that the OECD experts are wrong this time to take such a pessimistic view of the Spanish economy. They are wrong because they based their estimates on older figures than we did, undoubtedly using the data of the second quarter, which was a very bad one for our economy. However, more recent data confirm my thoery of an incipient recovery. This year's harvest and industrial production support what I say.

Question: Are there any measures envisaged for creating new jobs and consolidating existing ones?

Answer: The government has very clearly presented its aims in this field. Increased employment is based, first, on a major increase in public investments and, second, on increased private investments, and here the government's action is centered on housing and energy. The rest must come about through the stimulatory effect on the economy of the following three areas of action: public investment, housing and energy.

Question: What will the monetary policy for 1981 be, and what is your forecast for the evolution of credit to the private sector?

Answer: The important thing in this connection, to achieve the stimulatory effect which I just mentioned, is to maintain a nonexpansionist but at the same time non-restrictive monetary policy, which will permit a growth in real terms of credit to the private sector. Our idea would be to maintain a growth rate of about 17 percent, which would enable us to increase credit to the private sector by over 18 percent, with an estimated inflation rate not above 13 percent, due to the deflationary effect of the GDP [en terminos de deflactor del pib], which would mean a real increase in credit of about 5 percent. And we believe that this is compatible with the policy of combating inflation, though the two objectives might seem contradictory.

When we refuse to increase public investment above the levels envisaged in the budget, we do so for two reasons: because we are reaching the limit of what the administrative machine can achieve--because of a lack of planning and skill--and because to go any further would create such serious financing problems for us that they could only be surmounted by throwing in the towel in the anti-inflation struggle.

Question: What will you do to contain current expenditure and to increase public investment?

Answer: The containment of current expenditure depends, as I said earlier, on the proper implementation of the zero-base budget [presupuesto base cero] and the budgets for the various sectors. We must be fully aware what we are spending the state's money on, and we must revise many forms of administrative activity which might prove unnecessary and which entail considerable expenditure. As for spending on public investments, it cannot be increased more than is envisaged for 1981. Such high growth rates in investment cannot be maintained indefinitely, and they will have to be modified for 1982 and 1983.

Question: How do you plan to finance the deficit?

Answer: Financing will take the traditional form through the following two methods: the supporting of a national debt at the highest level permitted by the budget law (120 billion pesetas and 70 billion pesetas of foreign debt) and, inevitably, the recourse to loans from the Bank of Spain. The fact that these are the only two methods open to us makes it very difficult for us to accumulate a greater deficit and therefore to increase public investment.

Question: What will happen to the peseta in the present context?

Answer: The peseta's exchange rate is affected by the tremendous impact that the second oil crisis has had on us--a $12 billion oil bill--which we have to finance at current prices. The exchange rate is also affected by our country's inflation rate, though the relative position has improved considerably in recent months.

I believe that there must be no traumatic revaluations or devaluations of the peseta and that it must follow market stresses, with the Bank of Spain intervening only to smooth out excessive fluctuations. This has led us to a major depreciation of the peseta and, together with the behavior of inflation, to a considerable improvement in the competitiveness of our exports. This will very soon be reflected in the balance of payments. The recovery in the competitiveness of our exports leads us to expect a current deficit in 1981 not much greater than this year.

Question: What philosophy do you intend to apply to the new prices for energy products? When and how large do you expect the next increase to be?

Answer: At the moment I cannot tell you either when or how large, but I can assure you that it will have to be very soon--definitely before Christmas--and that prices will increase in accordance with a lucid philosophy. The new increase must be consistent with the tax revenue envisaged in the budgets and with recovering the increased costs of importing, refining and distributing oil. Furthermore, the increase will be virtually the same for all products derived from oil, so that in relative terms diesel oil, for instance, will increase more than gasoline, though in absolute terms they will increase by almost the same amount.

Furthermore, world uncertainty regarding oil continues owing to the continuing war between Iran and Iraq. When war broke out we were in an excellent position regarding stocks, but in 1981 we will be in a much tighter situation, though we are making great efforts at least to ensure our supplies. Then there is the problem of prices, which have now reached the worrisome levels on the open market of about $40 a barrel--which could again disrupt the entire economic policy of the Western world.

NORWAY

LABOR PARTY COMMITTEE FAVORS STOCKPILE PLAN

LD041623 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 25 Nov 80 p 6

[Per Brunvand report: "Large Majority for Contingency Stockpiling"]

[Excerpt] The Labor Party International Affairs Committee has given its support by 21 votes to 3 to the agreement made with the United States on the stockpiling of allied equipment in Trondelag for a reduced U.S. marine brigade. Last Friday the Labor Party Disarmament Committee discussed the agreement. Five members of the committee were opposed to the agreement, while four supported it. The recommendations made by the international affairs and the disarmament committees will be discussed on Friday by the Labor Party Central Committee which will present its own recommendations to the National Executive meeting on 1 December.

SWEDEN

ARMY CHIEF INCREASES ARMED FORCES' READINESS

LD0141816 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces has increased readiness in the Swedish Armed Forces in connection with the events in Poland.

The Swedish Government also decided today that the 200 conscripts, who are to be demobilized from the navy on approximately 10 December, could be recalled at short notice. This is due to the fact that the shorter conscription service creates reductions in ordinary readiness.

Apart from the navy, the increased readiness also applies to the air force.

HIGHER-LEVEL EC-SWEDEN TALKS SUGGESTED

LD041627 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Outgoing EEC Chairman Roy Jenkins has proposed that one of the two annual meetings of the EC-Swedish Joint Committee be replaced by higher level consultations, namely, between EC Commission members, on the one hand, and Swedish ministers, on the other.

Also, the framework for such meetings should be extended to cover not only the functioning of the free trade agreement but also broader trade and economic questions.

Jenkins said this at a press conference in Stockholm yesterday.

MORNING STAR URGES NO INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD041241 London MORNING STAR in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue the Discussion"]

[Text] Readers of the MORNING STAR will have been following with very close attention the development of the situation in Poland since the signing of the Gdansk agreement.

The problems created by the mistakes committed by the previous Communist Party leadership, the corruption that was evident in public life, had led to a very serious political crisis.

This has been frankly admitted by the Polish Communists, who have set out to seek a solution to the difficulties in the country through negotiations and discussions with the new unions.

The meeting of the Central Committee which has just finished has reaffirmed this approach and taken important decisions aimed at carrying it forward.

It is only natural of course that for a long time after socialism has been established, there will be those who do not accept the socialist basis of society. But it would be wrong to see the crisis in Poland as the result of the activities of such anti-socialist elements.

The Polish Communist Party itself has made it clear that what happened was a mass movement of protest from the working class against the failure of the government to carry out its pledges.

As a Central Committee member, Ryszard Wojna, put it in a recent article in the Communist Party daily, TRYBUNA LUDU: "In its own way, the Polish working class reminded its own political system of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Anti-socialist elements can only be defeated by a continuation of the process of discussion and negotiation and political struggle through normal democratic means.

Poland's economy undoubtedly faces very serious difficulties and the country needs all the help it can receive. But it is important that all aid given shall be dis-interested and without strings.

The Polish workers have to solve their problems in their own way, without any interference from outside, from wherever it may come, and whatever form it may take.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PHILIPPINES

HK040448 Manila FEBC in English 0400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] British investment in the Philippines is expected to increase further with the signing of the Philippine-British investment promotion and protection agreement. The accord was signed yesterday in London by Finance Minister Cesar Virata and British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker. The agreement provides incentives to British investors which include fair and equitable treatment and full protection of investments made in both countries. It also includes the free transfer of capital and earnings and most-favored treatment for compensation of losses due to emergency, as well as procedures for settling disputes.

LEFTWING LEADER ON INTERCOMMUNAL BORDER QUESTION

NC050845 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 5 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] If the House of Representatives wants to play its role to ensure the refugees' rights, it must protect the talks, it must do everything possible so that they may be continued in a spirit of good will and mutual understanding. This was declared in the House yesterday by leftwing House member and PEO Secretary Gen A. Ziartidhis.

A. Ziartidhis was addressing the House on the question of "ensuring the inalienable rights of the refugees and the role of the House." In his brief but persuasively documented address he stressed, among other things, the following:

During the talks there will be discussions on the question of borders that will define the regions to be under Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administration. In his proposals, Makarios had delineated the borders. Without these talks, or if the talks fail, the refugees' rights cannot be ensured.

In order to prevent any misinterpretations from the start, I wish to further explain the question of borders. In 1977, when Makarios suggested the delineation of 20 percent of the area to be under Turkish Cypriot administration, he was charting the borders between the two constituent parts of the geographical Federal Republic of Cyprus. From the moment we accepted the solution of a geographical federation--we have done well to accept it--a question of borders exists. There are borders in a cantonal federation, as well as in a biregional and in a bizonal federation.

The question is not whether or not borders exist; the question is what kind of borders will exist. We say that the borders will not operate like the borders between states, such as the borders that separate Greece from Turkey, or France from Italy, or India from China. They will not be borders with passports, customs control and duties; but they will be borders, a borderline that will define the region to be under Turkish Cypriot administration and the region to be under Greek Cypriot administration.

This borderline, which will define where the administrative area of one part ends and the administrative area of the other begins, which will be the interstate borderline, must be discussed. And it will be discussed at the talks as a substantive question--so substantive that if all the other specific issues are resolved and this question is not resolved, the Cyprus problem will not be settled.

Why did I dwell on the question of borders? Why do I say that this is a substantive question? Because it is directly related to the question of the refugees' return. The return of the refugees to their villages, their cities, their homes and to their property and business will depend, to a large extent, on how correctly we will resolve this problem.

Do not think that I have forgotten the question which we are debating, the ensuring of the refugees' inalienable rights and the role of the House. I do remember it. And I believe that in order to ensure the refugees' rights, if the House wants to play its part, it must protect the talks, it must do everything possible for their continuation within a spirit of good will and mutual understanding.

If the problem of the refugees is to be resolved--as we want to resolve it--this will be done at the negotiating table.

The House must adopt a stand. It must clearly adopt a stand toward the issue: either the talks succeed and the Cyprus problem is solved in a fair and democratic way--and with the dignity of our people as a whole unharmed--or the talks fail, the Cyprus problem remains unresolved, the refugees remain refugees, the missing persons continue to be missing, and Varosha remains a ghost city. The House must adopt a stand: the refugees' rights cannot be ensured without the holding of talks or if the talks fail.

It has been said that unfortunately the talks are not taking place between the Greek and the Turkish Cypriot communities, but between Cyprus and Denktas as Ankara's proxy; and Ankara, in its turn, as a proxy of the broader imperialist interests.

Mr President, Colleagues: this is neither a discovery nor a disclosure. Denktas' dependence on Ankara, and Ankara's dependence on NATO are well known. All this is a reality and if we have seen it only now, probably this is why we are suffering.

Well, Denktas is dependent on Ankara! Yes! But it is with him that we have to negotiate. It is with him that we must hold the talks. We are not the ones to appoint the Turkish Cypriot community's interlocutor. If the Turkish Cypriots appoint someone else, we will talk with him. I do not say that such a thing has been said by anyone, but if there is anyone who will suggest or thinks to suggest that we interrupt the talks because Denktas is Ankara's proxy and Ankara is the imperialists' proxy, we disagree with him. We talk with those we have to talk to, with those we are obliged to talk with.

It has been said, Mr President, and we agree with the person who said this, that the House does not want to learn the details regarding the handling of the Cyprus problem. As a matter of fact, if we had asked to discuss the details here we would look ridiculous and we would be destroying the talks.

But someone might ask: What about the principles, the principles on which the talks are being held? Is the House not interested in them? Of course we must be interested in them. We know that the principles on which the talks are being held are those of the 4 guidelines agreed upon between Makarios and Denktas, and those of the 10 points in the Kiprianou-Denktas agreement. We are also aware of the UN principles and resolutions.

Is there any information that our interlocutor has deviated from these principles? Is there any information that the interlocutor has committed himself to something contrary to these principles? This is said because it has been inquired "what commitments have been undertaken."

If there are such reports, the House must meet in camera and later, if this is found necessary, in open session in order to hear of any deviations or of any unacceptable commitments.

However, we must say that we do not have such information. We must say that the interlocutor enjoys our confidence. Moreover, we must say that the House itself cannot conduct negotiations. It cannot stand behind the interlocutor in order to give him instructions as to how he will handle this issue or the other issues to be raised during the talks. This is the job of the executive authority with the counsel of the National Council where all the parties are represented.

The return of the Kyrenians, as well as of all the refugees, will depend on the solution of the serious problem of rapprochement, of the reconciliation of the common man of both communities. It will depend on the extent of the eradication of the existing hatred--because hatred does exist--of mistrust and of fear. It will depend on whether or not chauvinism will cease to distort the feelings of the common man of both communities.

DENKTAS CRITICIZES GREEK CYPRIOT STAND ON TALKS

TA050640 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0415 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the insistence of the Greek Cypriot side on enosis--which they deceivingly call their national cause--is impeding progress in the Cypriot intercommunal talks. President Denktas was speaking at a dinner of the Lefkosa [Nicosia] Rotarian Club. Addressing the members of the club, Denktas reviewed the developments in the Cyprus problem since the 1950's, recalling that the Cyprus problem results from Greek Cypriot views which considered Cyprus as an extension of Greece and from aspirations of enosis. President Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot side still insists on this stand.

Noting that the Greek Cypriot side continued their struggle in a bid to transform the Turkish Cypriots into a minority, Denktas said: We have reached a point in the intercommunal talks in which we are telling the Greek Cypriot side to resume partnership. We are also proposing a formula in order to reestablish this partnership, calling for a bizonal federation. Denktas said that although the Greek Cypriots agreed to this formula in principle, their insistence on enosis--their basic stand and case--impeded progress in the intercommunal talks. He added that the demand of the Turkish Cypriot side was the recognition of its basic rights.

Referring to rumors that concessions were being made [in the intercommunal talks] President Denktas said that this was not true and that bilateral concessions would be considered in the event an agreement was reached. Pointing out that eastern and western imperialism as well as Greece were interfering in the Cyprus issue in favor of the Greek Cypriots, Denktas said that currently the big powers continue to be closely interested in Cyprus. Recalling that UN resolutions on Cyprus were impartial, President Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side would not bow to these decisions.

KIPRIANOU TO LEAVE FOR LUXEMBOURG, UK VISIT

NC041245 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] It was officially announced today that President Kiprianou will leave for visits to Luxembourg and Britain on 16 December.

The president of the republic will remain in Luxembourg for 2 days and will meet with Prime Minister Pierre Werner and exchange views on the second stage of Cyprus-EEC association. Kiprianou will also brief Werner on the present phase of the Cypriot issue.

In London, the president of the republic will meet British Prime Minister Thatcher on 19 December. He will discuss with her the Cypriot issue, the issue of the Cyprus-EEC association and other bilateral issues. In London, President Kiprianou will also have meetings with other British political leaders and with Cypriot community organizations.

Kiprianou will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis. He will return to Cyprus on 23 December.

BRIEFS

DIKO DEPUTY BECOMES INDEPENDENT--At today's session of the House of Representatives, its president read a letter from Deputy Paraskevaidhis informing the House that he had resigned from the Democratic Party's parliamentary group and had become an independent deputy. [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 4 Dec 80 NC]

TALKS WITH TURKEY ON AEGEAN ISSUES OPEN IN ATHENS

NO041340 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] This morning the Greek-Turkish talks on the airspace and the Aegean continental shelf opened in Athens; the talks are held at the level of secretaries general of both countries' Foreign Ministries. Participating in the talks are Greek Ambassador in Ankara Papoulias and Turkish Ambassador in Athens Alacam, as well as other officials. The findings of the talks will be discussed in Brussels by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Turkmen who will meet within the framework of the NATO ministerial session.

Turkish Foreign Ministry Director General Gurun, who arrived in Athens yesterday to participate in the talks, will call on Foreign Minister Mitsotakis this afternoon. Tomorrow morning he will be received by Prime Minister Rallis.

RIZOSPASTIS CRITICIZES KARAMANLIS ON REPATRIATIONS

NC041552 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 4 Dec 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Crippled Democracy"]

[Text] Speaking at Tripolis, President K. Karamanlis stated that he wished to contribute--not only formally but also substantively--to the unity of the Greeks. He completed his statement with a pledge: "I will do all I can to fulfill my mission and vindicate the people's expectations." We would not like to doubt the president's intentions, but we recall that in 1974 when he was prime minister, he promised during election meetings to bring about "democracy for all Greeks." Six years have passed since then and 35,000 Greek political refugees living in socialist countries are still deprived of the right to have a homeland, while a large number of them do not have citizenship either. There cannot be "democracy for all" when it either deprives or condones the depriving of these two inalienable rights for tens of thousands of Greeks--even minors and infants--in order to punish them for the political ideas of their parents or grandparents. This is a very crippled democracy. During the 6 years it has been in power, the New Democracy Party has failed to rid itself of intolerance and has not resolved the problem of repatriating political refugees so as to keep a permanent source of anomaly in the country's public life. Of course, the president of the republic does not govern, but we believe that the supreme office in the country gives him the power to effectively use his influence to resolve this huge humanitarian, social, political and national issue. Moreover, without satisfying or even seriously attempting to satisfy such popular and national demands, there cannot be any talk about "unity of the Greeks" or "vindication of the people's expectations."

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

NC041316 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] At midday today Bulgarian Ambassador in Athens Todorov called on Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and discussed bilateral and international questions. They also discussed various details connected with Mr Mitsotakis' official visit to Sofia during January.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

Vol VII No 237 8 December 1980

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WEU ASSEMBLY DEBATES COORDINATION WITH NATO, EC

LD041701 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Dec 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "West European Union Parliamentarians Debate French, British Deterrent Forces' Role"]

[Text] The West European Union [WEU] Parliamentary Assembly, which sits at the Palais d'Iena in Paris, partially adopted on 2 December the recommendations made by Mr van Hassel (West German Christian Democrat) who called in particular for the establishment of a working group to strengthen the Atlantic alliance's "European pillar" by means of a better coordination of NATO, EEC and WEU activities. The resolution, adopted by 33 votes to 24 with 3 abstentions, urges the European countries belonging to these three organizations to "take all initiatives and measures likely to encourage as close a participation as possible of their activities in implementing the objectives of the Brussels Treaty" (which founded the WEU.)

The working group will be examining in particular the possibility of a meeting of WEU defense ministers before the NATO meeting.

The parliamentarians rejected, however, a resolution to establish a link between the WEU Assembly and the European Parliament, specifically through an exchange of observers. It was judged inopportune to urge the European Assembly to legislate on defense matters which, according to the Treaty of Rome, are outside its sphere of responsibility.

In the afternoon French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre Bernard-Reymond warned the assembly that France "does not intend to delegate to others the task of judging to what level it should take its effort to update its national strategic force," because "the value of the contribution which the French forces make to the alliance's global deterrent capacity remains a function of the independence with which it is carried out and of the freedom to modernize it."

The French secretary of state thus distanced himself from the report delivered by Dutch Christian Democrat Mommersteeg, scheduled to be debated by the assembly on Wednesday, on "SALT and the British and French Nuclear Forces." This document advocates, among other things, that patrols by French and British missile-launching submarines be coordinated so that both countries can permanently keep a total of four submarines on station (at present this number could drop to three) and also that France coordinate with NATO's general staff its policy on selecting objectives.

The Defense and Armaments Committee, on whose behalf the report was presented, concludes that the French and British forces "contribute to the efficiency of allied deterrence" but that it "cannot specify to what extent," since this efficiency would be judged greater "if they were allocated to NATO and if there were coordination in the choice of objectives."

OFFICIAL, MEDIA REACTION TO POLISH CRISIS REPORTED

Genscher-USSR Envoy Meeting

LD081118 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher received the Soviet ambassador to the Federal republic, Vladimir Semenov, for a lengthy talk in Bonn today. The talk focused mainly on developments in Poland. According to the Foreign Ministry, Genscher explained the statements of the European Council of 2 December in Luxembourg, in which the EEC heads of state and government had clearly warned against Soviet intervention in Poland.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Semenov briefed Genscher on the decisions of the Warsaw Pact states at the recent Moscow meeting, in which the East bloc heads of state and government expressed their conviction that Poland could itself cope with the difficulties in the country, but also stressed that any attempt to depart from socialism would be firmly opposed.

Genscher in an interview yesterday spoke in favor of economic assistance for Poland by the Federal Republic and the other EEC countries as well as the United States.

Genscher Call for Aid

LD071428 Hamburg DPA in German 1406 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke out on Sunday for the Federal Republic, its EC partners and the United States to provide economic aid to Poland. In an interview for Second German Television he said there is a duty to provide such aid if it helps to stabilize the situation in Poland. It is to be hoped that the Polish people could solve their political problems themselves. Nobody should interfere in that.

Asked about the possibility of intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland, Genscher referred to the statement on the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan, issued at the German-French meeting in Paris, that the policy of detente could not stand up to a second blow of that kind. Asked about an alternative to the policy of detente, the federal foreign minister said that there is no sensible alternative. He believes that it is appreciated in the Warsaw treaty capitals that cooperation is of fundamental interest for the East as well.

In an interview for Polish television to mark the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw treaty between the Federal Republic and Poland, Genscher said that both sides can be satisfied with the result of the normalization process during this decade. Without this great and historic step the Helsinki CSCE would have been inconceivable. In that sense this treaty was of central importance for Europe.

SPD's Bahr Comment

LD061258 Hamburg DPA in German 1105 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 Dec (DPA)--Developments in Poland are being followed in the Federal Republic with "apprehension and sympathy" according to Egon Bahr, SPD federal business manager. Bahr said on Southwest Radio on Saturday that this sympathy applies especially to the agreed course of rejuvenation and reforms. The apprehension is whether all parties involved have and will retain the strength and sense of proportion "required by the art of the possible." He hoped that it will not be regarded as undue interference, the SPD politician emphasized, if he were to add that some of the matters agreed between the new trade unions and the government appear unattainable in the short term.

As an example he mentioned the 35-hour week. However desirable, the German economy too is unable to achieve that target in a day. Concerning the strike question Bahr said that to withhold labor is the workers' strongest weapon. It will have to be used "with circumspection, care, a sense of proportion, and according to fixed self-imposed rules."

Reviewing the Warsaw treaty, signed 10 years ago, Bahr stressed that this set of treaties is no longer contested. It is questioned neither by a new political leadership in Poland nor by the opposition in the Federal Republic. Nevertheless, he regretted that hitherto it has not been possible to create between Poland and the Federal Republic youth exchanges on the German-French example. Concerning the German/Polish schoolbook recommendations which are not yet in force in all the laender, Bahr said that it would be an "act of demonstrative solidarity" if the various ministers of education were to be more effective in the attempt to reach a common language as regards the history of the two countries.

DGB Leader Remarks

LD071358 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Dec (DPA)--The trade unions of the Western world do not intend to exert any ideological influence on the independent Polish trade union Solidarity, Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the German Trade Union Federation, emphasized on Sunday at the end of a 2-day visit to Stockholm where a DGB delegation had held talks with the leadership of the Swedish trade unions.

The free trade unions were trying, Vetter said, to help the new Polish trade union build up its organization. The Swedish trade unions had been asked to take on this task on behalf of other trade unions. However, there was to be no ideological interference.

In reply to questions, Vetter said that if he were to advise the Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa, he would recommend that he not become financially dependent either on foreign countries or the church. The setting up of independent trade unions was a "purely Polish situation," which made it legitimate vis-a-vis all the parties concerned.

Vetter added that at the meeting of German and Swedish trade unionists questions on the formation of wealth and subsidies were discussed, among other things. Growing Japanese car exports were a worry, but the principle of free trade should be maintained.

8 Dec Press Review

DW080953 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Press review on developments in Poland]

[Text] HESSISCHE NIEDERSAECHSISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel notes: Reprieve or a short grace period for Poland? The text of the communique in the Moscow summit meeting permits both interpretations. Communist Party chief Kania was ordered to report, receiving the blessings of the East bloc leaders to overcome the current difficulties himself. No doubt, however, this also contains orders to reestablish the leading role of the Workers Party and to guarantee Poland's belonging to the socialist camp. So it is a mission that can be turned into an ultimatum at any time when the Kremlin believes that the ideological unity is threatened.

FRANKFULTER RUNDSCHAU Asks: How will the majority of the independent trade union Solidarity react in such a case? Lech Walesa, the workers' idol, seems to have realized that solidarity with some politicial groups could become a problem of existence for the whole organization.

Should he remain silent if some opposition people are taken out of circulation, he could lose more than his personal reputation. If he risked some widely organized resistance, without knowing whether the masses of trade union members would follow him, he would risk a Soviet intervention.

MANNHEIMER MORGEN stresses: Not just the Polish party leadership is under pressure to make a move, the Soviet party leadership is also under the same pressure if the Kremlin does not want to put the iron East bloc discipline at stake in connection with Poland, thus risking the deterioration of its East European satellite imperium. But the Polish affair is different from the 1956 revolt in Hungary and the 1968 crisis in Czechoslovakia. In these cases Moscow was dealing with the rebellious party leadership. In Poland, however, the whole nation is fighting for more rights and more codetermination rights vis-a-vis the ruling party, which has adopted the role of an incapable employer. An occupation of the country would hardly be justifiable ideologically, and militarily it would be a bit dangerous too, because the populace would most likely put up decisive resistance.

FDP PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN MUNICH 5 DEC

LD051312 Hamburg DPA in German 1125 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Munich, 5 Dec (DPA)--FDR Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today opened the 31st ordinary FDP party congress in Munich with an emphatic declaration of support for the SPD-FDP government coalition. "The coalition will not founder because of us," Genscher stressed in his speech before 400 delegates in the Bayernhalle. The party chief, who comes up for reelection this afternoon, strongly warned the FDP against putting at risk what had been achieved during the coalition talks. "As far as we are concerned, things will be left well enough alone and nothing will be added; there will be no rocking of the boat and no carping," Genscher said. The FDP had been elected in order to govern and not to lament. With reference to critical voices within the SFD who were already thinking aloud about Chancellor Schmidt's successor, Genscher emphatically declared his support for the head of government. "We for our part have elected Helmut Schmidt as federal chancellor for a further 4-year term." The Free Democrats wanted to govern with the new Federal Government "and not engage in intrigues against this government."

In his remarks on international affairs Genscher pointed out that the situation in Europe and the world had become more threatening. There had been setbacks in the relations between the two German states. Nonetheless, the FPD was for cooperation and against any delimitation. It would make every effort to prevent additional disturbances arising from the relations between the two German states which could worsen the overall atmosphere between East and West. Genscher warned against the illusion that relations between the two German states could be preserved as a kind of "good weather region" if the relationship between East and West was to enter a bad weather zone. "There is no separate German role between East and West." he stressed. The Federal Republic was part of the West but there was a special German responsibility for peace and cooperation in Europe.

Concerning developments in Poland Genscher said that it was the sole business of the Poles themselves to decide which road they wanted to follow. No one had the right to interfere. He warned the USSR and its allies especially against interfering in disregard of the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time he emphasized the FDP's desire for arms control, arms limitation and disarmament.

Genscher Reelected Chairman

LD051648 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Summary] Munich, 5 Dec (DPA)--FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Genscher was reelected as chairman of his party by a large majority at the FDP party congress in Munich today. He received 333 votes out of a total of 369. Twenty-two delegates voted no and 14 abstained.

APEL, DEFENSE EXPERTS DISCUSS SECURITY POLICY

DW051305 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2020 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Roundtable discussion in the Bonn ZDF studio with Hans Apel, federal defense minister, representing the SPD; Manfred Woerner, defense expert of the CDU; Juergen Moellemann, FDP defense spokesman in the Bundestag; Hans Klein, defense expert of the Bavarian CSU; and journalists Ulrich Mackensen of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU and Wolfram von Raven of DIE WELT; with Johannes Gross as moderator--live]

[Excerpts] [Gross] Mr Federal Minister, how secure is Western Europe anyway?

[Apel] Since you put this question to me so directly, I will say that we here in Europe live securely because NATO, despite some problems which doubtless exist within it, too, is solid. NATO is working together, the balance is being maintained albeit with difficulty. We live securely because we have undertaken to make our contribution toward the balance and because our opponents, especially the Soviet Union, is perfectly aware that it would be a fatally dangerous risk to consider or wage warlike conflicts here in Europe. On the other hand, this does not mean that developments outside of Europe fail to have any impact on Europe directly or indirectly. All we need to do is think of the situation on the Persian Gulf. We are still largely dependent on oil imports, which makes us realize how strongly world politics influence our well-being and thus also the destiny of Europe.

[Woerner] Well, I believe that the description given by Mr Apel is a bit too optimistic. I cannot subscribe to it. It is definitely true that no war is looming ahead here in Europe, simply because the risk to the Soviet Union is still too high. Nor can I imagine that the Soviet politicians want to invade Europe. But we must clearly see that two tendencies exist which increasingly jeopardize our security. One is the increasingly worsening military power ratio here in central Europe, and also worldwide, to the disadvantage of NATO, to the disadvantage of the West. I think there is no doubt about that. The second tendency comprises all the developments which Mr Apel has indicated: the impariment of our oil supply, the situation in the Middle East. After all, security must not be viewed exclusively militarily. Security stands for much more. If our oil tap was turned off it would spell the doom of the Western industrial nations. I believe that the advance the Soviet Union has made into the Middle East, or to the Gulf, via Afghanistan, jeopardizes our security very much. To this day the West has not found an adequate answer to this problem.

[Moellemann] It is probably correct to say that we are facing new challenges. I am, however, not very worried because I think we can handle them just as we have handled the old ones in the past. It was the policy of the past several years to try to counteract these challenges using a complex of measures. The Western alliance, NATO, has adopted a NATO long-term program which is now being put into practice. It creates the military preconditions for keeping down the small danger of a military conflict here. Through parallel efforts we are trying to curb the further explosion of arms capability, and if possible even to reduce them. This is a hard task, but we must do it.

With respect to the area referred to by both Dr Apel and Dr Woerner, NATO, in my opinion, is in the process of seeking a strategy--as is the EC. This strategy is as yet nonexistent--the strategy of how to exert influence on problems outside the alliance area which may well have direct repercussions on us so that military conflicts do not take place in that region. And surely a contribution to this end is the constantly intensifying cooperation with the states of the Third World, also in that region.

[Klein] If we could avoid giving the impression that Moscow's threats and its enormous armament impress us, we might possibly save a lot of money when it comes to the military budget.

[Von Raven] The question was asked how safe are we. I believe that we are still safe from a war even if the balances of forces is deteriorating more and more, and I agree with Mr Woerner on that. It seems to me, however, that in peacetime we are not sufficiently protected against pressure; we react more than we act.

[Apel] Well, a few remarks to Mr Klein. Let us begin with the Soviet Union. I think the Soviet Union is in a good position to correctly assess real structure, real political structures as well as real military structures. If it were otherwise, it would be more simple for us. We could set up Potemkin villages and that would help us. But it does not. The Soviet Union can correctly assess the influence of parties. It knows very well that at their party congresses the Social Democrats support the security policy of the Federal Government with an overwhelming majority.

I do not contest the fact that there are minorities in our country. I do not even want to criticize that. Mr Mackensen has pointed this out, and I am for a frank discussion of matters. Recently we began to discuss matters of [Bundeswehr] tradition in the Bundestag. Social Democrats have made mistakes there to. Maybe they have made life unnecessarily difficult for me, and maybe I have done the same for them, but I am in favor of that debate. I am in favor of democratic parties continuing to agree on the basic structures of security policy. That is an enormous advantage for this country compared with almost all our West European neighbors where Christian democratic parties, socialist parties and other parties get out of control. Thank God it is better in our country.

One remark with regard to Mr Mackensen, I can agree to a certain extent with him. I do not allow the existing potential to impress me too much, although I agree with Dr Woerner that we must keep an eye on it. But if we look at the structures in Eastern Europe at present--I am speaking in general terms on purpose--we see that not everything is a sign of strength. What we see also demostrates the internal situation of a country, the spiritual, economic and political situations there. So we have to be very careful so as not to handle security policy in such a narrow way that it becomes only defense policy. The citizen must find his social claims reflected in this democracy. That is part of security policy.

[Woerner] I do not think anybody contests that. But when I look at the situation in our nation I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that the will for defense, which is also important for the security of a country, has plainly deteriorated. The number of conscientious objectors is increasing, there is a certain naive pacifist trend gaining ground, about which Ehmke said correctly that it will probably characterize the dispute here in the Federal Republic in the coming decade. The increasing figures with regard to neutrality which show up in opinion polls are symptoms.

I must frankly say that this concerns me. One cannot simply say: Well, basically everything is still alright. We must give some thought to doing something. The dispute Mr Apel must have in his party in this connection is certainly very important. I do not want to blame one party. However, it is certainly impossible for us to maintain that we claim, as I do, that the Bundeswehr and an effective defense are prerequisities for peace policy, prerequisities for making an attempt to decrease tensions, while at the same time diligently working in dozens of meetings to cast doubts on the Federal Republic, meetings in which parts of the DPD and FDP, the Judos [FDP youth group] participate. I do not want to emphasize the problem of the public military oath, however. I am for discussions. I am also for discussions with the young generation even if they are hard and critical. But I am against yielding to the pressure of certain forms of protests, of irritation and the like.

[Apel] Nobody does that.

[Woerner] I hear that with satisfaction. We will see once the debate has come to an end.

[Apel] Colleague Woerner, I debated that yesterday with my aides, and we have set a date in later April. This shows we will not be forced into a debate by recent events. It will be a very broad debate which will also deal with questions of society. We decided, without asking you, that Dr Woerner, Mr M[illegible]mann, Mr Ehmke and others would have to be included.

[Moellemann] We live in a dilemma at the moment. This can be felt very strongly in every discussion, and not only with young people. It is pointed out that we have to make relatively high expenditures for our security every year. It is also stated that in the fields of arms control and disarmament we are trying to get the continuous escalation under control through reasonable discussions with our adversaries. People say thank God we have not had a war for 35 years. And some of them cannot master this dilemma. I feel that we must make efforts to reason with the people and explain to them the connections between our foreign and security policies. That is our task, I believe. We must not try to convince people by criticizing their way of thinking; we must reason with them. Maybe we have all neglected this somewhat lately.

[Gross] Mr Federal Minister, what about the disproportion between the combat potential on the Eastern side and the defense options on the Western side?

[Apel] I will be brief, Mr Gross, because otherwise I would deprive others of too much time, and particularly time for contradiction. I think it is an uncontested fact that the Soviet Union has always been conventionally superior, especially when it mobilizes the reserves it has in its own mother country, something the experts refer to as the second echelon. By the same token it is undeniable to me at any rate , that the conventional defense capability of the West has increased and continues to improve, not least on the part of the Bundeswehr through new weapons systems, through the improvement of the augmentation capability, through reserves and many other things.

This is how it must be, because if we become too weak conventionally--we need to grow stronger conventionally--then the next deterrence component, namely the Eurostrategic component, must be used--the threat from nuclear weapons having their effect on, and from, Europe. In this field, and this is a fact, the balance is disturbed by clear armament, an advance armament, by the Warsaw Pact. These are missiles with a range of more than 4,000 kilometers which have great precision; missiles which are mobile, cannot be spotted and which will be deployed in the countryside in case of tension and emergency. This was the reason for the dual NATO decision of 12 December 1979 which is often also referred to as the arms gap closure. It contained an offer to the Soviet Union that said: All we want to do here is just have deterrence take effect, but we would much prefer achieving an arms control agreement with you. The talks have been started; but we must not jettison our firm determination to close the arms gap if we desire an arms control success.

Then there is a third field which involves the ultimate weapons: the intercontinental missiles. As a result of SALT II there is a chance for parity in that field. Yet in this respect the Americans will be called upon to do more. Let me add one more sentence. [Gross interrupts]

[Gross] Who have not yet ratified SALT II.

[Apel] True enough, but I think we are not in a position to give a new administration public advice. That would be rather silly, I think. But let me add this one sentence. The conclusion I reach is this: Here in Europe things are just about in order, though I will admit that peace, detente, balance are indivisible and that this looks difficult to other governments in the world.

[Woerner] Well, Mr Gross, we have discussed motivation. That is one of the spheres involved, and I can only contradict the defense minister. We simply cannot ignore the fact that the superiority of the Soviet Union has grown in the past decade--also here in central Europe. The gap between our efforts and its efforts has increased. This is dangerous, not immediately with regard to peace, but with regard to our becoming susceptible to blackmail. If this continues, the use of military power in peacetime will increase more and more for exerting pressure, for blackmail and to simply let these things have their effect.

You can see at the moment how the Soviet Union is setting up a massive military scenario around Poland to exert pressure. This is a sign that military power can be used not only in a war but also in peacetime to achieve a certain effect. (Unintelligible interjections]

Just a moment, just a moment, may I finish my sentence. I want to add that a threat does not must mean the use of military power in a war but also in peacetime.

There is a third thing I must add: The efforts we will make this year obviously do not suffice. That must be said. We have made a clear commitment in the alliance, and it does not look like we will keep it. Cuts are about to be made with regard to the Bundeswehr on matters we decided on together, matters the government demanded and parliament agreed to, matters which will be cut now. In other words. we will once again weaken our security. I think that must be said, particularly in such a discussion. I believe this contains dangers for the political independence, freedom of action of the Federal Republic and in the long run also for the policy of peace.

[Mackensen] If I may answer you, I would say that what you have just said is not logical to me. If you wanted to prove that the West Europeans are becoming more and more exposed to blackmail, citing as evidence that the Soviets have problems with Poland at the moment, it is evidence to the contrary to me. Evidence to the contrary because the Warsaw Pact, leaving Romania out, obviously has so many internal problems that it must use the force o of arms in its own sphere of influence--maybe as in the CSSR in 1968--thus causing an international reaction. That does not seem like evidence to me.

Just one more remark. You mentioned the growing conventional strength of the Warsaw Pact. We all agree that it exists, but one can cite the simple military principle that an attacker--some American generals maintain that the ratio must be 4 to 1 or 5 to 1, maybe 3 to 1 is acceptable--must be superior in order to have a chance. That has not happened either. I do not want to belittle anything, but the internal unrest of the Warsaw Pact is not a threat to the West, but much rather a threat to the Warsaw Pact itself.

[Apel] Let me make a remark too. I cannot logically follow either what Manfred Woerner has said. The Soviet Union has used its military means for internal bloc affairs--in 1953 in the GDR, in 1956 in Hungary, then in the CSSR, hopefully not in Poland. That was mainly at a time when the CDU was in power and nobody can tell me that this was a sign of NATO's weakness then.

I grant you and I agree with you, Colleague Woerner, whenever the Soviet Union can take a military stroll--Afghanistan--it goes for that stroll. This must be prevented through security policy, which costs money.

By the way, I do not know of systems that will be stopped or slowed down. I can tell you that I am gladly prepared to outline my problems to the Defense Committee which, I believe will hold its constituent meeting next week. I would ask to do so, but it does not make sense to only be pessimistic. I admit that we have financial problems everywhere, not merely in the defense budget. But let us not give the impression that it is so bad that it does not pay to spend money on defense because we are too inferior anyway. [unintelligible interjections]

[Klein] I would like to say a few things about the strolls of the Soviet Union and your third point. Occasionally we express concern and give attention to Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia and the hand the Soviet Union has in various developments in the Near and Middle East. But I see no consequence whatsoever that we have drawn from this. I have no strategic plan for such cases; and I am not advocating action by the Bundeswehr somewhere outside Europe. But I could imagine, for example, that our very plausible and noble sounding principle of no German arms to crisis areas is something that has to be looked at. I am speaking for myself, Mr Moellemann, and we are a very liberal party [laughter, commotion]

[Gross] Go on, Mr Klein, don't let Mr Moellemann irritate you.

[Klein] Just imagine: No arms to crisis areas, that could mean in many cases that we would abandon our friends in their hour of need, the states siding with us and our policy. It can also mean--but I do not want to mention names of states so as not to complicate matters--it could also mean that we could supply other help to such areas, such as financial aid, with which they would then buy their arms in Moscow or Prague with money made available from your budgets. So I really think when we speak of Soviet military actions and the necessity to counteract them that we should also consider, for example, what should be done so that the threat to our raw material and energy sources in the Near and Middle East or Africa is sufficiently taken into account.

[Moellemann] I have nothing against somebody expressing his personal opinion, I do it often enough myself, and sometimes it is rather boring. But I reacted in such a surprised way because I know from the work of the Defense Committee and statements by Colleague Woerner that our careful and restrictive position in this field is being supported by both parts of the Union. It need not necessarily be bad. I think we will be well advised to adhere to it. It has not only the potential advantages mentioned by you. High foreign policy risks are always involved in various undertakings. If you supply somebody with arms, you are supplying him against somebody else. We try to have good foreign relations with all states if possible. In addition, there are domestic political implications--the growth of a large arms industry. One must be very careful, and I do not believe that we really want that.

As regards your question, if these challenges mentioned here are as you describe then it is very important for the Western alliance as a whole to find the proper answers to the problems that have recently appeared. For this reason, surely, what will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers will be highly significant.

With a view to the field that you, colleague Klein, mentioned, this has been done in the past few months. We have not merely talked about Afghanistan, but we have spent a lot of money, for example, to prevent a repetition of Afghanistan. We discussed in much detail in the Foreign Affairs Committee what foreign policy conclusions were to be drawn and the intensified cooperation with the states of the Third World. Right now 111 states, which is more than did so the first time, have called on the Soviet Union to pull out without delay and completely. They are still there, but the demand has been raised so that the Soviet Union is constantly worsening its standing, its position.

We need to discuss in the alliance the extent to which our American partners, and perhaps also our French and British partners, will be relieved here in central Europe by us and the other European states in the event they, owing to their different tasks, have to take additional measures in other regions of the world. Beyond that we also need to discuss the question of whether all alliance partners, apart from a percentage increase, are doing what needs to be done when it comes to content and quality. The question is justified not only as far as the Federal Republic is concerned but pertaining to the entire alliance.

The chancellor pointed out, and I think justly, that in the United States, for example, consideration of reintroducing general conscription is surely necessary. I have gained the impression from the initial utterances by the new U.S. president and his advisers that consultations will become even closer than they have been between the Americans and Europeans to date. Surely this is necessary, and I think that we do have a good chance of coping with the problems. In that respect I am not so skeptical, Colleague Woerner.

Mr Mackensen is absolutely right. It is not necessary for the defender--we are a defensive alliance, we have a defensive army--to be just as strong as a potential aggressor. Let me say that the state of affairs which you rightly described as being such that we are not threatened by war is, after all, the consequence of the fact that we are adequately strong, and we are doing everything to keep it that way.

[Woerner] I would like to note a couple of things. To begin with: We want peace, all of us who are here. We want arms control and, if possible, disarmament. But all of us know that we have a chance of attaining that only if we have a fairly stable power ratio here in Europe.

But for years I have been hearing the same thing, and we know that this is a fact: Year by year basically nothing is done which needs to be done. But year after year we take consolation in the finding of Mr Moellemann that things are still working well. As far back as 5 or 6 years ago, Mr Moellemann, I read in NATO statements, which were not signed by our ministers but by SPD ministers, that the power ratio was just barely adequate. The warnings at ministerial conferences become constantly more unqeuivocal while we here do window-dressing in discussions like ours.

Let me tell you something about the alliance. The new U.S. administration has been mentioned here, and rightly so. Rough times are ahead for us. The new U.S. administration, and this is clearly evident, will demand that we make good on our promise. The Americans are fed up with assuming the burdens, additional burdens, for protecting our oil reserves as well. After all, we Europeans depend on the Middle East and on the oil supplied from the Middle East for more than 50 percent of our total; I believe in our case it is 55 or 57 percent, whereas the Americans' dependence is only 20 percent. And the Americans, Mr Apel and Mr Moellemann, will probably feel as I do and tell us quite plainly: We are prepared to do something extra, yet we expect you to relieve us in Europe in return. We must provide an answer to this problem. The Americans will no longer allow us to pretend that we were doing something while we do nothing at all. This is why I am taking a look at what we are doing; what counts here is figures, although I definitely believe that defense cannot be pursued with money alone. Still, money is a very important factor, and the budget which I hear is under preparation at the moment is not sufficient to fulfill this requirement. The consequence will be tensions in the alliance. This can be easily predicted. [words indistinct]

[Gross] But these are questions concerning the defense minister.

[Apel] Mr Woerner, there is no window-dressing. However, I am just as strictly against out painting a gloomy picture. It is obvious that this allinace is running the risk of becoming an alliance of divergent membership characteristics, and in saying this I actually do not mean us. On the contrary. We rather run the risk of turning into a prominent partner, more prominent than a number of other European countries which I will not name here. These countries must be told: Dear friends, the decision on the closure of the arms gap is not a topic concerning just a few, it is also your topic. You adopted it unanimously, therefore consequences ensue.

Rough times ahead--well, this may be true. There may well be a heated debate with the new U.S. administration. I am not afraid of waging that debate, as long as it is a debate among equals. It will not do for us to be told what the score is. This is an alliance of sovereign, equal states, even though the Americans surely are a bit more equal than we are. But they must take our interests into account as well. We are a divided country, and despite the treaties we have the open flank of Berlin. This means that a balance of interests will be necessary, everybody meeting the other halfway. I am convinced that this will be possible.

My last remark on the 1981 budget we have discussed before: We are 14 days away from the first discussion of the federal budget in the cabinet. We are 2 months or 6 weeks away from the first reading of it in the Bundestag, and we are more than a year away from the final accounting for 1981. I really believe that we should not grow impatient, that we should not wage a budget debate at a moment when the problems have not become discernible even in outline.

Let me say a sentence concerning motivation. Mr von Raven, with public opinion polls it is neither here nor there. There is also another public opinion poll which says that 80 percent say NATO must exist. That is fine. I believe that public opinion polls also lend themselves to manipulation. What matters, and there I expressly endorse your view, is that the young generation must be told that peace is not a foregone conclusion. The youth are a generation to which peace is something that goes without saying; they have never seen anything else. Even I as an elderly gentleman [Moellemann interrupts]

[Moellemann] Well, you are fishing for compliments now.

[Apel] Only vaguely recall--oh well, please keep in mind that two-thirds of my life is over, this is true, unfortunately--this terrible period. So they need to be told that peace indeed is not a foregone conclusion. It must be earned each day anew. They need to be told another thing too: Dear friends, there have been 120 wars in the world since 1945. We estimate that there have been at least 20 million casualties. Why have there been wars everywhere with the exception of where two pact systems full of arms are facing each other? That has something to do with peace and detente policies, but also with the balance of forces.

[Woerner] Had you said that everywhere and particularly in your party, you would have done a great service to all of us.

[Apel] Come now, dear Mr Woerner, we are not in the election campaign any more, take it calmly.

[Woerner] This has nothing to do with the election campaign.

[Apel] Mr Woerner, I will send you the election program of the SPD with a personal inscription for you like the second reason to vote SPD.

[Woerner] I think the election campaign is over.

[Apel] Yes, quite right, we dealt with that in the election campaign and it really does not make sense to be polemical here. My God, we agree that security policy means defense capability and a balance of forces as a basis for detente policy.

[Gross] One small additional question in connection with the problems touched on by Mr Woerner--you say rightly to the Belgians, the Dutch, the Luxembourg people and the Danes.

[Apel] I did not mention any names.

[Gross] Certainly you are committed to greater international courtesy than I am. You said that there is a certain decision and you must abide by it. Without wanting to deal with the debate on the federal budget and its details, how about the Federal Republic of Germany? Will we completely fulfill the 3 percent commitment, the 3.0 commitment, or will we not?

[Apel] First, in order to be intellectually absolutely honest, I want to point out what NATO decided on. NATO decided that all member states will "strive"--that is the NATO decision--to increase their defense expenditures by a real 3 percent, that means after subtracting price increases. That is the exact decision. It does not make sense to interpret it differently. Second, in the past decade and also in 1981 we more or less implemented it. The year 1981 has not yet begun. We should fight the battles of 1981 when they have to be fought. And as the defense minister I am grateful for the help of Mr Moellemann, Dr Woerner and my own faction. That is all fine. You asked me casually, and I still remember it: Can't you use 1 billion more, Mr Minister?

[Woerner] I did not ask that, but I could have. [laughter]

[Apel] I will tell you, Manfred Woerner, I could use it.

[Woerner] Well, all right, but just a moment. We do not want to treat it only ironically, although I am all for irony. We, as the opposition, have offered the government for 3 years now our support for such decisions. We said that you cannot expect us to lead the way. In a division of labor the opposition cannot be expected to handle the unpopular matters and the government the popular ones. We have made this offer to the government and the offer still stands. I am curious whether the government will now produce the corresponding figures. Mr Moellemann has used his words--I am being ironic now, too--saying that the FDP will be particularly insistent in this matter. Let us see what will come of it. We are facing interesting budget debates.

MULTIPLE NUCLEAR WARHEAD CAPABILITY ANNOUNCED

LD052218 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] France has tested the prototype of a three-stage missile equipped with a multiple nuclear warhead, Joel le Theule, the minister of defense, has announced. This M4 rocket will be equipped with six nuclear warheads of 105 kt each, with a range of 4,000 km. It will equip the sixth French nuclear submarine, which is expected to be put into service in 1985. With this France becomes the fourth power after the United States, the USSR and Great Britain to become equipped with multiple nuclear warhead missiles.

FRANCOIS-PONCET, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS POLAND

LD051322 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet this morning received the USSR ambassador to Paris, Stepan Chervonenko. Their meeting dealt with the situation in Poland. This morning Jean Francois-Poncet reiterated the warning given the day before yesterday by Europe to the Soviet Union and the assurance given to Poland of France's sympathy and availability.

JAPANESE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON EXPORTS

NC071102 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 7 Dec (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito arrived here today to begin a two-week round of talks with five Western European governments expected to cover their misgivings at growing Japanese exports. From France he will go on to Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany, and his talks are also likely to cover Poland, Afghanistan, the Middle East and the incoming administration in Washington. In addition, Mr Ito will visit Egypt for talks with President Anwar as-Sadat on the Middle East peace process and the Iran-Iraq war. The visits come at a time when the European Economic Community (EEC) has been pressuring Japan to reduce its huge trade surplus with its nine member-countries, expected to rise to 9,000 million dollars this year from 5,100 millions in 1979.

MAXIME GREMETZ CRITICIZES FORM OF AID TO CHAD

LD041607 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] PCF Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz was interviewed yesterday on Paris Radio's "Frankly Speaking" program.

Asked about the situation in Chad he said, among other things: "We are opposed to all forms of intervention. But I note that there is much talk about Libya.... One of the reasons for that could be to justify further French intervention...." "France has already intervened twice in Chad. It exacerbated the splits within that country and left when it was unable to do any more. Now four Jaguars have just landed in Libreville. Questions can therefore be raised."

With regard to cooperation Maxime Gremetz stressed that a great deal was being granted, but to whom? To new multinationals, which will plunder the African countries' national wealth. "None of these countries," he said," was able to develop while French capitalism was present. We are in favor of real cooperation. The multinationals must no longer dominate and plunder those countries."

Next Maxime Gremetz stressed that France has an opportunity to develop cooperation involving respect for independence and national sovereignty and the chance for the partner countries to freely exploit their natural resources. "France is now turning its back on this kind of cooperation," Maxime Gremetz said.

"[Cooperation Minister] Robert Galley was very careful not to say to whom the French aid is going. The people being helped are the Lafarge Cement Company, for instance, and Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlman. They make huge profits, exploit a cheap labor force and sell their products here, while enterprises are being closed and French workers thrown out of work. As far as we are concerned, real cooperation means cooperation based on the mutual interests of the French workers and of the peoples of developing, especially African, countries."

NEW DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AT SDECE APPOINTED

LD041419 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Col Jacques Sylla Fouilland has become director of intelligence at the Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Service (SDECE), the French secret services of which Alexandre de Marenches has been director general for the past 10 years.

He succeeds Col Alain de Gaigneron de Marolles who resigned from this post less than 1 year after he had been appointed to a position whose holder's rank is deemed equal to that of division general.

For about 2 years Colonel Fouilland has been deputy to the SDECE director general and, in this capacity, has had to deal with the service's main dossiers and to accompany Mr de Marenches on several of his trips abroad. The position of deputy to the SDECE director general was specially created for Gen Rene Candelier who occupied it between his leaving the position of deputy director of military security and his appointment as director of intelligence in the secret services, a post he held from 1977 through 1979.

Following Colonel Fouilland's recent appointment as director of intelligence, the post of deputy to the SDECE director general will not be filled.

LE MONDE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF BY-ELECTIONS OUTCOME

LD051301 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 9

[Raymond Barrillon report: "A Warning to the Government"]

[Text] Although it is never appropriate or accurate to make comparisons between elections which are different in nature and scope, the results of the seven parliamentary by-elections on 23 and 30 November nonetheless constitute a warning to Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Barre with only 5 months to go before the presidential election.

Since the president's and premier's popularity ratings have been negative since September, the ballot boxes agree with the opinion polls in revealing dissatisfaction and discontent: The only party which unreservedly supports the government's action in all spheres has lost three seats, two of which have gone to the PS, an opposition party, and the third to the RPR, a party in a state of permanent dissidence.

Since the die was cast in Gironde, where only the PS was still in the running, and since the left no longer had a candidate in Doubs, it is not surprising that the percentage of abstentions was higher in the second round than in the first of all seven constitutencies: 53.81 percent as against 42.93 percent.

In four of the five constituencies in which there was a straight fight between the majority and the opposition there was, however, less indifference on the part of the voters: 45.47 percent abstained in Ain as against 52.37 percent [in the first round]; 30.05 percent abstained in Aveyron as against 30.87 percent; 34.71 percent abstained in Cantal as against 36.84 percent; and 32.87 percent abstained in the Dordogne as against 38.29 percent.

In all these five constituencies the opposition won a total of 110,908 votes, in other words 53.77 percent of the 200,226 votes cast; the majority, if there still is a majority, only totaled 95,318, in other words 46.22 percent.

The PS, which easily retained the second Dordogne constituency and the fourth Gironde constituency, owes its victories to perfect transfers of votes. In Cantal Mr Souchon obtained 51.02 percent of the votes although the total left plus the extreme left only represented 48.84 percent of the votes on 23 November. In Ain even more ground was gained (from 45.37 percent to 57.48 percent), since Mr Ravassaro apparently enjoyed support from the first round ecology voters.

The instructions to step down which the PCP issued reluctantly and without abandoning its bitter criticism of the PS were observed to the letter by the Communist voters. This is a failure for the PCF leadership's strategy but a less spectacular failure than the one they suffered in the second Aveyron constituency, where they advocated abstention and where Left Radical Movement candidate Rigal was nonetheless elected with 57.12 percent of the votes cast, even though the total opposition votes cast in the first round amounted to only 56.05 percent. It is justifiable to conclude from this that 3 years and 3 months of incessant quarrels among the former Union of the Left partners have not damaged the hopes and unitary desires of the voters who favor the opposition.

The aggravation of the dispute between Chirac and Giscard supporters seems, on the other hand, to be worrying the majority voters to a fairly serious extent. In the second Ardeche constituency RPR candidate Perbet only obtained 55.98 percent of the votes cast although on 23 November he and UDF candidate Arnaud totaled 56.96 percent. Conversely in the third Ain constituency some of the RPR voters seem to have contributed to the Socialist candidate's victory, since UDF-Social Democratic center candidate Cormoreche only obtained 42.51 percent of the votes cast while in the first round he and the candidate supported by Chirac's party totaled 45.36 percent.

Since the narrow victory of the independent candidate in Doubs, who was supported by the RPR over the UDF (816 votes between them) implies the transfer of leftwing votes, it is possible to talk of connivance if not "convergence" between Socialist and Gaullists, and that is exactly what Monday's L'HUMANITE does. Disregarding the leftwing voters' discipline, L'HUMANITE takes pleasure in condemning the "intrigues and arrangements being made between the right and the PS."

In the 1978 general election the results were known in the first round in Ardeche, Cantal and Doubs, and on 30 November 1980 the majority was out of the running in Gironde. Therefore it is only possible to study the change in the majority and opposition positions in the Ain, Aveyron and Dordogne constituencies. In all three constituencies the opposition received 55.19 percent of the votes cast on 30 November (69,852 out of 126,566) as against 53.90 percent (96,223 out of 178,501) on 19 March 1978. It has gained 1.29 points. With 56,714 votes out of 126,566 as against 82,278 out of 178,501, the majority has dropped from 46.09 percent to 44.80 percent.

These variations are, of course, limited, but that does not alter the various lessons to be learned from the series of elections whose significance the Elysee and the Hotel Matignon would be wrong to disregard.

MORE ON BERLINGUER'S VIEWS ON NEW GOVERNMENT

AU061947 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 6 Dec (ANSA)--The recent Communist Party (PCI) call for an alternative leftwing government to replace the present Christian Democrat dominated administration is not a turnabout in Communist strategy, according to PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

In an interview to appear in the PCI daily UNITA tomorrow Berlinguer said that those who claimed the "historic compromise" was dead and buried did not know what they were talking about. They were referring to a mere caricature of the historic compromise, picturing it as a pure government formula, a power deal worked out between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, he said.

In fact, the historic compromise is its search for an agreement among various components of Italian society and history, and therefore among various classes, Berlinguer continued. It is not Communist strategy that has changed, but the situation in Italy, he went on.

For the first time in thirty years the risk of an institutional crisis bordering on the collapse of the republic has become a reality, Berlinguer said.

To stop this collapse and to put a halt to the widening gap between the nation and its institutions, the people and the ruling classes, a positive shift is needed that will avert any slide into dangerous and unknown waters, he said.

"This is why we moved," Berlinguer continued. "If Italy is to be kept from sliding towards becoming a second or third class nation, the people must be asked to make great sacrifices and put out a great deal of effort. Does the DC have the authority to do this? In simple words, this is the Italian political problem today," he said. It is not by calling for a strong man that this problem can be solved, but by allowing the PCI to be the thrust behind a greater guarantee of a government that expressed all of the healthy forces within Italian democracy, the communist leader continued.

As to the polemics over delays and disorganization in earthquake relief aid, Berlinguer said that the Communists had not sought to provoke a government crisis [word indistinct] not to create a power vacuum, but that the government seems to be making the "absurd" request that nothing be said about responsibility at all.

As to the prospect of early elections, Berlinguer claimed that conservative and rightwing forces might try to push the country in the direction of an authoritarian solution. Other forces are pushing for early elections with an entirely different scheme in mind he said; for example, that of placing blame for Italy's ills on both the DC and the PCI so as to tout the centrality of a phantom-like third force. In his view, the latter would only create a dangerous vacuum, split the left and fuel the DC's rightwing.

He was harsh in his judgement and the DC, which has governed the country for thirty years and has in large part confused itself with the state.

Berlinguer said that it was necessary to combat the DC's power system to the finish. However, this fight must be conducted in such a way as not to push the entire DC to the right. The DC's best forces should not be humiliated, he continued. Instead, new prospects should be opened to it to prepare the way for an initiative of internal renewal, Berlinguer ended.

COMMUNIQUE ON SA CARNEIRC, AMARO DA COSTA DEATHS

LD051434 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 0800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The government has issued the following communique:

Having held an extraordinary meeting on the night of 4 December, the Council of Ministers expressed its profound grief at the deaths of Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro, Minister of National Defense Adelino Amaro da Costa and the other victims of the accident.

The council entrusted the deputy prime minister with the task of addressing the nation on radio and television to convey its feelings on the tragic event.

The council has approved a decree declaring national mourning from 4 December to the day of the funerals.

The government has designated the minister of justice and the minister of transportation and communications to follow the progress of the inquiry into the causes of the accident, so that it can be informed of the results.

DO AMARAL CALLS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD052032 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Acting Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral said tonight that the government will remain in office in order to ensure political stability and the normality of the presidential election. Freitas do Amaral added that this decision was taken after a meeting this afternoon with the president of the republic. The government, he said, will continue to take immediate measures required for the present circumstances.

Freitas do Amaral had a meeting in Sao Bento Palace at 1900 with the Council of Ministers. Freitas do Amaral is to take over the defense portfolio in an acting capacity, and Basilio Horta is to replace Amaro da Costa in the chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Center Party.

FINAL RESULTS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION REPORTED

LD080744 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The 1980 presidential elections have been won by General Ramalho Eanes, who will be sworn in for another term of office in mid-January before the Assembly of the Republic.

Eanes had a lead of over 16 percent on his closest rival, General Soares Carneiro.

The final results are as follows:

Ramalho Eanes	56.43 percent
Soares Carneiro	40.25 percent
Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho	1.48 percent
Galvao de Melo	0.84 percent
Pires Veloso	0.78 percent
Aires Rodrigues	0.22 percent

Turnout at the polls was 84.3 percent of the 6,907,828 registered voters. Blank ballots amounted to 0.28 percent of those cast and destroyed ballots accounted for 0.78 percent.

The government will be meeting today to assess the situation resulting from the election results. This will also be the subject on the agenda of a meeting to be held today or tomorrow by the Council of the Revolution, according to council spokesman Vitor Alves.

The spokesman described the election result as a sensible decision by the Portuguese people, adding that once more the people have imposed on the leaders themselves their will to see democracy and freedom become reality in this country of ours.

Eanes Victory Speech

LD080202 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0044 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Statement by Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes made at election campaign headquarters in Lisbon on 8 December--live]

[Text] My victory, my reelection, is the victory of democracy. In a manner that I regard as exemplary and, I would have thought, without leaving margin for doubt in anyone's mind, the Portuguese people have given proof of their capacity for impartially assessing the facts and values of the political life of the country.

My commitment to all--I repeat all--Portuguese without exception, now as in 1976 is laid down in my reelection program. This commitment will guide my activity and will determine my political attitudes in the course of my new mandate.

I am in no way influenced toward the parties and organizations which recommend the vote for my reelection. What there is, as I have always stated, is a pledge of political confidence vis-a-vis the parties that supported my bid for reelection and whose support I expressly and publicly accepted. These are the Socialist Party, the Independent Social Democratic Association, the Social Democratic Movement and the Reformist Action Group; in short, the forces that claim to represent social democracy and democratic socialism.

As I have always stated, and this could never have been in doubt in a democracy, I shall guarantee all--I repeat all--the legal conditions in which the democratic majority government and the democratic majority coalition will be able to operate.

My action will continue to be guided by the major goals which governed my first mandate and with which the Portuguese are familiar. That is, balance, independence, and moderation in all circumstances and conditions and, seeking through this moderation, to contribute to the resolution of the crises and problems that are to be expected in a democracy.

Above all I shall remain the guarantor of democracy and of national unity, of social stability and of the convergence of efforts in all matters essential to the Portuguese and to their democracy.

All this will now become easier because my reelection shows to those who still might have doubts on that score that the bipolarization theses put forward to explain Portuguese political phenomena are neither valid nor consistent.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I would like to see the Portuguese display serenity, tolerance and respect. I wish this Portugal of ours to belong to all the Portuguese, and I will conclude with a phrase I have been repeating throughout the campaign: Let us all in Portugal be concerned with ensuring that democracy and its inherent values--freedom, justice, social fraternity and national identity--may make of our country a country in which there are only Portuguese of a single class, that is, first-class Portuguese. [applause]

Soares Carneiro Comments

LD080640 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0059 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Report on statement and news conference given by General Soares Carnerio, presidential candidate of the Democratic Alliance, on 8 December in Lisbon--recorded portions enclosed within quotation marks]

[Excerpts] At about midnight the candidate supported by the Democratic Alliance, General Soares Carneiro, held a news conference at a Lisbon hotel during which he referred to the civic spirit displayed by the Portuguese, made brief comments on his campaign program and also congratulated General Ramalho Eanes on the election returns, which so far point to his reelection:

"My words are of satisfaction at the civic spirit displayed by the Portuguese on electing the president of the republic. This civic spirit provides further proof that our country is capable of revealing in its difficult hours the greatness that will ensure its perennial existence, a fact that comforts us and gives us even greater reason for wishing to serve it with complete dedication and resolve.

"I already have a reliable indication of the choice the Portuguese people have just made by giving General Eanes the victory, such has been the popular verdict. It remains for me to compliment General Eanes and express the hope that he will honor the pledges made during his campaign: the pledges to collaborate with the government, to respect the democratic parties and not to make concessions to the Communist Party. It is now important--more important than ever--to do our utmost for the consolidation of the democratic regime in accordance with the undeniable feelings of the Portuguese people."

During the news conference, a Portuguese television journalist asked Soares Carneiro if he thought that the deaths of Sa Carneiro and Amaro da Costa had influenced the electorate:

"Dr. Sa Carneiro was buried yesterday and I would not like to bring the memory of this worthy statesman so soon into the political limelight. But I must recognize that the emotional shock caused by his disappearance may have unleashed currents of [words indistinct]; therefore, it seems that it may somehow have worked in favor of General Eanes' reelection."

Asked how he viewed Ramalho Eanes' victory in the first round, Soares Carneiro said: "I would like to say that the popular verdict imposes full acceptance and I have no reservations with regard to the grounds on which this verdict has been reached. It represents the will of the nation as expressed in these elections. The result has surprised me as I really did not expect the figures that the present trend seems to indicate."

POLISH UNION LEADERS COMMENT ON STRIKE ACTION

LD061450 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Hector Arenas dispatch from Barajas Airport]

[Text] For the first time, a delegation from the Polish trade union, Solidarity--founded by the top Polish trade union leader, Lech Walesa--has arrived in Spain. Jozef Przybylski, a member of the Interfactory Committee in Gdansk--where the new Polish labor movement began--and Zygmunt Zawalski, from the Lenin shipyards are the leaders who arrived in Madrid this morning.

In their first statements they said that they do not believe in the possibility of a Soviet armed intervention if the situation continues to worsen. They said that support for Solidarity is very strong since two-thirds of the Polish labor force already belongs to the union. Regarding the calls by Walesa and the Communist Party in the past few hours for national unity to bring an end to the strikes and set about economic reconstruction, they said that the strikes were the last resort of the workers to make their grievances heard: We do not want strikes. They have been imposed by the internal situation, by the lack of union freedom; we are determined to go forward because our activities are legal and recognized juridically. They explained:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice in Polish fading into Spanish translation] They realize that only they can improve the situation in Poland. They want to work and want to get production going again. They do not want strikes. The strikes were imposed.

[Second unidentified voice, in Polish fading into Spanish translation] This is a last resort entirely, the only thing left to do when one cannot do anything else. [end recording]

The Solidarity leaders, who before arriving in Madrid were in Lima and Caracas, said that they are satisfied about coming to Spain--at the invitation of the workers' trade union--and that on this occasion they will not make any specific request for support for the Polish free trade union from Spanish workers. They said: We are a new trade union. We are interested in learning and in having contacts and an exchange of labor experiences.

SUAREZ REJECTS MOROCCAN CLAIMS TO MELILLA, CEUTA

LD072144 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez returned to Madrid early this afternoon from Melilla, the Spanish town in the north of Africa. In Melilla Mr Suarez rejected the claims made by Morocco to this town and to Ceuta, which he also visited on Friday.

In Rabat the Moroccan paper L'OPINION, organ of the Istiqlal Party, this morning described Suarez' visit to Ceuta and Melilla as a provocation and an act detrimental to friendly relations between Spain and Morocco. [passage omitted]

TURKEY'S ULUSU COMMENTS ON INTERCOMMUNAL PROBLEM

TA071252 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Turkish prime minister, Mr Ulusu, expressed the hope that the Cyprus intercommunal talks will continue and achieve progress toward an independent, sovereign, bicommunal and bizonal federal state in the island. Mr Ulusu also referred to the Cyprus problem during his press conference in Ankara yesterday. He said that there was an identity of views on the solution of the Cyprus problem between his government and President Denktas. The identity of views had been reached during President Denktas' recent visit to Ankara.

WALDHEIM INVITES ROLANDHIS, ATAKOL TO NEW YORK

NC060835 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Waldheim has sent a new invitation ot Foreign Minister Rolandhis and the Turkish Cypriot pseudo-foreign minister, Atakol, to visit New York to discuss ways of promoting the talks at "separate" meetings. The invitation was conveyed yesterday by Gobbi, the secretary general's special envoy in Cyprus, during his meetings with President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas. The Cypriot Government is studying the invitation.

Spokesman Denies Invitation

NC061520 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1425 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The government spokesman has stated that the press report that UN Secretary General Waldheim conveyed a fresh invitation to Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Turkish Cypriot Atakol to go to New York and hold separate discussions with him on promoting the intercommunal talks is untrue. The spokesman said that Gobbi did not resurface the invitation for Rolandhis and Atakol to proceed to New York. The matter, he continued, is at the point that was referred to in a relevant statement by the foreign minister. The spokesman added that regardless of this, the issue of Rolandhis' going to New York, as the minister himself had stated in his latest meeting with the journalists, is being studied by Rolandhis in agreement with the president of the republic. However, the spokesman concluded, no decision has been made yet.

Rolandhis Favors Talks

NC070923 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] According to reports by I SIMERINI, the Cyprus Government is not going to reject a fresh invitation by UN Secretary General Waldheim for talks in New York in order to promote the intercommunal negotiations. Specifically, we were informed that Foreign Minister Rolandhis is now inclined to proceed to New York for talks with Mr Waldheim on the stalemate in the intercommunal talks.

A spokesman for Mr Waldheim stated to I SIMERINI'S New York correspondent, Mr Mikhalis, Ignatiou, that the negotiations on the Famagusta question are not progressing and that the Turkish side is seeking serious exchanges for any agreement that would allow for the resettlement of Varosha. According to the same reports, the United Nations appears to some extent to have adopted the Turkish side's position that something important must be given in exchange for Famagusta. This question will be discussed in New York if Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Turkish Cypriot Atakol, who is currently in the capital of Saudi Arabia, finally proceed there.

However, according to our information, under no circumstances would the Greek side agree to the opening of the harbors in northern Cyprus or to the recognition of the Tymbou airfield. The only possibility to avert a failure of the talks would be the adoption of a compromise proposal for the operation of the Nicosia airport under a joint administration. However, it has not been learned how the two sides are reacting to this proposal. A UN spokesman told I SIMERINI that if this opportunity to settle the question of Famagusta is again lost, a considerable period of time will have to pass until fresh negotiations are again held.

KIPRIANOU DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY POLICY

NC071848 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] The second Democratic Party [DIKO] district conference was held in Paphos today. In his address, Republic President and Party Chairman Kiprianou, among other things, said that DIKO's contribution to the government's effort to resolve the Cypriot issue could be of tremendous importance. DIKO, he added, would remain the forerunner in the effort to protect Cyprus from fresh destructive adventures and lead the struggle to restore the Cypriot people's rights. He also said that DIKO, as a party that covers the center and the democratic rightwing forums, prevented polarization and class struggles.

Referring to DIKO's political philosophy, Kiprianou said that the party believed in a developing democracy that would serve, at any given moment, all the classes according to their needs. DIKO, he added, wanted a balanced community that would rest upon a just distribution of the national income. Regarding the party's economic policy, Kiprianou said that DIKO supported private initiative but, at the same time, considered that the country should intervene when required by public interest.

DENKTAS SPEECH REAFFIRMS TURKISH CYPRIOT GOOD WILL

TA061249 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] President Denktas has reiterated that the struggle of the Turkish Cypriot community is for freedom and human dignity. Speaking at a dinner given by the Kyrenia Society last night, the president said that despite bitter experiences of the past, the Turkish Cypriot side had reaffirmed its good will and peaceful policy by agreeing to reestablish a republic in partnership with the Greek Cypriots. But, he stressed, the Greek Cypriot side was unwilling to accept such an agreement because it regarded itself as the legitimate government of the island.

Mr Denktas also said that in his talks with Mr Kliridhis in 1974, he had gathered the impression that the Greek Cypriot side had learned a lesson from the Turkish intervention which, itself, was the result of a coup on 15 July. But, he added that after the return of Archbishop Makarios there had been no favorable developments in the Cyprus situation until 1977 and that with the coming of Mr Kiprianou to power the situation had become worse. Finally Mr Denktas said: The final agreement should include guarantees by Turkey for the Turkish Cypriot community.

KHARAVYI: ENOSIS NO LONGER GREEK CYPRIOT GOAL

NC070905 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Dec 80 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Negative and Detrimental"]

[Text] In his recent speech Mr Denktas appeared to be negative. Although during the recent three rounds of talks a better atmosphere was created in connection with their development, Mr Denktas' speech the day before yesterday provides nothing creative and causes harm.

We are surprised by the fact that Mr Denktas cites as a basic reason for the absence of progress the so-called Greek Cypriot side's "insistence on enosis as the ultimate goal" and that Cyprus "is an extension of Greece." Reality is absolutely different. Enosis has definitely ceased to be the Greek Cypriot side's goal and it has been officially ruled out, as is the case with partition. The Turkish Cypriot leader is very well aware of this. As to why he is distorting reality, this is due to his negative stand and frame of mind. How does Mr Denktas overlook the fact that the four guidelines agreed upon between him and Makarios, and the Greek Cypriot proposals submitted in 1977, have absolutely nothing to do with the goal of enosis? Is the 19 May 1979 agreement not absolutely unrelated to enosis? Mr Denktas knows that no element in the Greek Cypriot proposals included in the four questions being discussed at the inter-Cypriot talks aims at enosis, and that what we are seeking--which enjoys the support of all the people--is a peaceful, fully independent Republic of Cyprus based on a biregional federation. The internal aspects--constitutional and so forth--must be settled through talks, and the 4 guidelines and the 10-point agreement which should serve as guiding compass.

Mr Denktas' negative attitude, which does not help the talks, has also been noted by at least three leading figures of the Turkish Cypriot opposition. Let Mr Denktas not cite as a pretext the "goal of enosis," which does not exist at all. It is his duty as well to positively contribute to the constructive development of the talks in order to arrive at a peaceful and fair solution which is much desired by the broad masses of both communities.

AAPSO PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETINGS UNDER LISSARIDHIS

NC070845 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 7 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] The work of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization opened yesterday under Dr V. Lissaridhis' chairmanship. The agenda includes the following:

1. The current international situation and the AAPSO duties.
2. Preparations for the AAPSO session in Aden during March 1981.
3. Plan of action.

Seventy-two representatives from 32 countries and 5 international organizations are participating in the presidium session. The work was opened by Dr Lissaridhis, who presided over the meeting, and who referred to the international situation and the Cyprus problem.

Secretary General (Nuri 'Abd ar-Razak) analyzed the document submitted by the Secretariat of the organization. This document provides the movement's stand toward all international problems. A discussion on this is taking place.

All the representatives who addressed the meeting referred to the Cyprus problem and voiced full support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

KIPRIANOU RECEIVES REPLY CABLE FROM BREZHNEV

NC061907 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] In reply to President Kiprianou's October Revolution anniversary cable, Soviet President Brezhnev has wished the Cypriot people prosperity and success in strengthening the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyrpus.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF TALKS WITH TURKEY

AT061615 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A joint statement on the Greek-Turkish talks, held at the level of secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, was issued in Athens.

Among other things the statement also mentions the following: The two secretaries general continued examination of bipartite issues and exchanged views for the purpose of contributing toward improvement of relations between Greece and Turkey.

The talks which were conducted in a sincere and constructive atmosphere contributed toward a better understanding of the line of thinking on issues of interest to the two sides and in this way created the prospect of speeding up the settlement of existing problems.

The statement adds that a new meeting of the secretaries general of the two Foreign Ministries will be held in Ankara on a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH EEC

AT061555 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Report on Foreign Minister Mitsotakis' television discussion with political correspondents in Athens on 5 December]

[Text] Europe's deepest concern over the progress of world economy, prospects available to Greece (as an EEC member) for coping with the international crisis, his optimism over the final outcome of the Greek-Turkish dialogue and good progress toeard a settlement of the question of U.S. bases in Greece, were all stressed yesterday by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during a free television discussion with political correspondents.

Referring to the recent European summit conference at Luxembourg, Mitsotakis stressed that "the picture revealed by this conference was the picture of international economy." He immediately added that "the fact that today Greece finds itself within the Community helps and strengthens efforts to cope with these worldwide economic problems.

"If Greece were not within the Community," he added, "then repercussions would have been even more dramatic and perhaps we would have asked the Greek people for greater austerity."

Answering a question on whether the income policy of West European countries is more, or less, generous than that of Greece he stressed: "We have been more generous in face of the world crisis. We have even proceeded a bit further than we should have. In no case, however, does Greek economy have any more margin for additional grants. It is the duty of a responsible government to consider the resources available and then to satisfy the people within the limits provided by these resources."

"The Community," he added," will furnish us with the direction for better organizing our administration, our economy and our state as a whole." This answer was given by the foreign minister to a question related to his earlier statement that studies in Greece are of a low standard, that the labor potential is low and that competition within Greek business is nearly nonexistent. "The Greeks will be forced to work more because otherwise someone else will take his place."

Answering a question on whether the dark climate at the summit conference in Luxembourg could mean increased taxation for the Greeks, Mitsotakis warned:

"It is not possible to think that the government could retract any of its promises. If, however, we allow our economy to progress more along the course of additional grants, then there will be the danger that inflation cannot be controlled during the next year and the consequences will be disastrous. It is the poor who will pay for inflation while the rich benefit from inflation."

Concluding his conversation with political correspondents, the foreign minister also stressed, among other things:

On Greek foreign policy--by acceeding to the EEC we bring with us our foreign policy dowry. This is a policy which will be useful to the Community, to the Balkan countries and to the Middle East. We will enter a new stage of inter-Balkan cooperation with the meetings of the president of the republic in Yugoslavia. Our next meeting with the Bulgarians (in January) will be critical and in any case useful on the question of Nestos River waters.

On defense expenditure--both NATO and U.S. bases are related to the country's defense potential. Greece firmly and insistently demands that the balance of power between Greece and Turkey should be maintained because it is a factor for peace and security.

On the bases--bases in Greece will not operate outside the framework of NATO.

On relations with Turkey--there is optimism on the final outcome of negotiations with the Turks. The current Turkish leaders want dialogue. "I will not risk saying what the results will be or when we could reach some final result," he added.

Referring to aid supplied by the EEC to Turkey, Mitsotakis explained this is not within the framework of the EEC credit apparatus but within that of the West more generally. "They help Turkey to stay on its feet," he characteristically stated but since Turkey is not a member of the EEC we do not participate in this aid.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING CALLS FOR MORE U.S. TRADE

AT061455 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Prospects of increased Greek-U.S. trade were the main subject dealt with at the first meeting of the Greek-U.S. committee on economic cooperation held at the Ministry of Coordination yesterday. The meeting was attended by 50 representatives from ministries and services from Greece and the United States and by representatives from Greek chambers and professional organizations.

A joint statement released today mentions that the meeting paid special attention to existing opportunities for expansion of Greek exports to the United States.

The U.S. delegation presented a preliminary analysis of opportunities for placing Greek products on U.S. markets and the Greek side expressed interest in more active U.S. business participation in large-scale Greek development projects. It explained advantages of investments in Greece and the incentives offered under Greek legislature.

More specifically, the Greek side explained a number of investment opportunities offered for foreign investments or for joint enterprises.

The two delegations reviewed the importance which Greek accession to the EEC has for Greek-U.S. trade and for economic Greek-U.S. relations. They also resolved to establish a working group seated in Athens which will examine proposals submitted during the meeting. This group will also organize visits by businessmen and industrial specialists.

I KATHIMERINI: NATO AIRSPACE PROPOSAL REJECTED

AT071700 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 7 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Greece rejected a NATO proposal defining new reduced areas within which our country would be responsible for command and control of Aegean airspace. The proposal was submitted to a delegation of senior and high-ranking Greek officers who visited Naples last Monday, on a NATO invitation, to discuss the agreement on the new NATO headquarters at Larisa which would be equivalent to the Smyrna headquarters.

During the 3-day negotiations, however, the Greek officers were presented with boundaries of Greek responsibility in Aegean airspace which were different to those which Greece has a right to claim, both on the basis of earlier agreements and of the Haig-Davos agreement which, supposedly, was taken as the basis for Greek reintegration in the military wing of NATO. The Greek delegation not only rejected the proposal but also refused to discuss any new meeting for consideration of the issue.

This development in internal NATO negotiations for solution of the well-known unresolved internal NATO issues--differences with Turkey--is also likely to influence progress of negotiations on U.S. bases in our country. This is because the Greek Government will not abandon its position that because the bases function within the framework of the Atlantic alliance it will continue to connect the two issues. Naturally, reintegration within the military wing of NATO led, as the Greek side had promised, to a start of negotiations for settlement of unresolved issues related to the Greek-U.S. agreement. The problems, however, which were to be solved after our reintegration, remained. Greece would not be prepared to demonstrate unilateral good will on an issue which is of such interest to it--the bases issue--if some internal NATO delay from the other side or even a repetition--and U.S. support--of well-known Turkish claims could possibly create a possibility of shrinkage of Greek or Greek controlled space.

Despite these intentions of the Greek Government, the Greek side completed preparation of the counterproposal it is ready to submit regarding most of its points. Portions of the counterproposal, which refer to the main draft agreement, the defense agreement, the legal status of the bases and their command and to the industrial cooperation agreement, have been completed. What remains are the "geographic appendices" which deal with the defense telecommunications system for the bases at Ellinikon, Souda, Nea Makri and Iraklion.

The preparation of these appendices is expected to be completed in time for the Greek Government to submit its counterproposal by 15 December. Submission of the Greek counterproposal to the U.S. side--particularly after the developments mentioned above--during the first basic Greek-NATO talks on operational control of airspace does not mean, as stressed by diplomatic observers, any progress in the Greek-U.S. agreement which might create the impression that the two issues are separate. The fact that there is a counterproposal on bases is indicative of the determination of the Greek Government which did not consider the U.S. proposals satisfactory to Greek interests.

At the same time, the signing of a defense and economic cooperation agreement with the United States before unresolved Greek issues at NATO take the road toward a solution is considered to be a weakening factor for the Greek negotiating position because with the base issue solved, even under excellent conditions, the Greek side would lose very important leverage in the confrontation of its positions, for example, on Aegean boundaries.

In reference to the Greek counterproposal, it is stressed that the U.S. side appears surprised because the draft agreement it submitted on the bases--which it also considered to be very good--was not accepted by the Greek Government.

Since, therefore, there appears to be conflict from the very first moment, it is natural that the Greek side should be "suspicious" of U.S. haste but without any bad intentions on the part of the Greek Government which very recently did underline that the speed of settlement of the bases issues will depend upon the degree of acceptance of Greek positions.

On the other hand, there is already a beginning of practical problems within the framework of NATO which are related to the remaining unresolved issues. It is also natural that these unresolved issues should influence the question of the bases, because they are related to fundamental issues the solution of which was taken into consideration at the time when the government connected the base and NATO issues.

What are these problems? Reintegration was formally instituted with Greece's resumed participation in the Defense Planning Committee. The basic aspects of reintegration, however, as for example the boundaries of headquarters under a Greek commander as well as other fundamental aspects of cooperation which, naturally, were not defined under the reintegration document ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, depend upon the solution of these unresolved issues. The solutions to be provided will also define Greek responsibilities within the framework of the alliance.

NATO hastily requested, and the basic talks started, on the boundaries of airspace as it is strictly provided for under the well-known text of the agreement, paragraph three, on our return to NATO: [following characters printed in English] (COMMSIXTAF (Smyrna) in consultation with COMMAIRSOUTH (commander in Naples)...), but there is no Greek (NATO) commander yet since the NATO Larisa headquarters has not yet been established. If, therefore, there is to be a Greek commander (to consult with), the boundaries of responsibility over Aegean airspace must first be defined.

At the same time, how could this commander take part in consultations without definition of the higher authority of his jurisdiction which will emerge through settlement of a series of questions affecting his headquarters, such as its mission, function, tactical operations, air defense, exchange of information and so forth. These are basic unresolved issues and their settlement may require months of negotiations, the first phase of which started in Naples for the definition of boundaries for the Turkish (NATO) commander.

A third issue which will perhaps influence both the progress and time of negotiations on the bases--in relation always with the NATO issue--appears to be U.S. unwillingness--at least at this phase--to guarantee benefits to the Greek side to the extent that they will guarantee: a) preservation of Aegean balance and b) the importance of their bases in our country; given the fact that although the bases serve NATO goals they also serve specific U.S. policy to a great extent over the extremely vital area of the Middle East. This U.S. determination for granting disproportional exchanges became evident with the first draft agreement it submitted which was considered unsatisfactory by the Greek Government.

On the basis of these facts, the Greek Government is at this moment undertaking--naturally always within its policy which is identical to that of liberal Western democratic countries--a protracted and very difficult negotiations struggle. It must be remembered that the Greek positions which will be submitted within the first 15 days of December are prepared not only on the basis of the agreement of '77 and of what is defined as defensive necessity on our part, but also--for reasons of balance--on the basis of the U.S.-Turkish agreement. This agreement--perhaps like our own agreement is for the Turks--is extremely unrevealing on such basic points as the amount of exchanges both in kind and in funds.

STATEMENT ON FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS WITH GREECE

TA061346 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] It has been announced that the talks held between the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general in Athens helped create better understanding concerning the main issues, thus creating the possibility to accelerate the settlement of existing issues.

The official statement following the talks held between Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Kamuran Gurun and his Greek counterpart in Athens on 4 and 5 December was issued today. According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General, the two secretaries general discussed the necessary preparations for the foreign ministers meeting to be held this month and exchanged views that could assist in the amelioration of relations between Turkey and Greece. According to the statement, the secretaries general, who agreed to continue their meetings in a bid to explore paths to final solutions, decided to meet in Ankara on a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN SIGNED RESCHEDULING DEBTS

TA051100 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement for the rescheduling of Turkish state and guaranteed trade debts to Britain amounting to about $400 million was signed in Ankara today. The Finance Ministry's Treasury Department director, Tunc Bilge, signed the agreement on behalf of Turkey and British Ambassador to Ankara Peter Lawrence signed the agreement for his country. In accordance with the agreement singed within the framework of OECD, the repayment of Turkey's $37 million state debts and $360 million guaranteed trade debts has been postponed. A statement by the Finance Ministry says that the debts will be paid in 10 years after a 4-year moratorium for state debts and a 5-year moratorium for guaranteed trade debts.

PRIME MINISTER ULUSU HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

Internal Developments Cited

TA061135 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said that the government is determined to eradicate the nests of terrorism, to ensure that persons having different political views are able to live side by side without killing each other and to enable the democratic order to function fully.

The prime minister held his first news conference in Ankara today. More than 100 local and foreign journalists, radio and TV personnel attended the conference. State Ministers and Deputy Prime Ministers Zeyyat Baykara and Turgut Ozal, State Minister Ilhan Oztrak, Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and the directors of certain establishments were also present.

In the first part of the news conference, Prime Minister Ulusu explained the work conducted since the operation carried out on 12 September to protect the republic. In the second part of the conference, he replied to questions.

The prime minister said that 48 bills submitted to the National Security Council since 12 September had been ratified and were in effect. He said that 14 of these laws were social bills, 9 dealt with security, 6 were tax laws and 19 were on various other issues. The prime minister also said that 40 bills had been approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the National Security Council.

On the government efforts to ensure peace and security, Ulusu noted that a great drop was registed in the anarchistic incidents since 12 September. He stressed that the serious struggle waged by the martial law and security forces was yielding results. He added: all the centers of anarchy and terror are bound to be eliminated in the face of the Turkish state's power.

On social security, Ulusu said that as a result of the measures taken by the government, civil servants would earn about 50 percent more and pensioners about 40 percent more in fiscal 1981 than in fiscal 1980.

The prime minister announced that the Council of Ministers had prepared a bill that would make it possible to conclude the collective labor agreements that had not been finalized by 12 September. He added that once the law went into effect, 450,000 workers would enjoy the conditions of collective labor agreements by the end of the year. The prime minister also noted that the members of the labor unions banned by martial law commands would be able to enjoy the same rights as well.

On the last part of his statement on government activities, Prime Minister Ulusu said: Our aim is to strengthen the democratic regime, which is based on human rights and freedoms, in such a way that the enemies of democracy cannot damage it again.

Prime Minister Ulusu then replied to reporters' questions. The details will be carried in later newsca

Economic, Foreign Policies

TA062011 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] In a news confernece he held today in Ankara, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu noted that the government's economic policy is the development of economic stability. He said that the government attaches importance to pursuing and strengthening the economic stability program, ensuring that it is operated in accordance with the rules of market economy and that citizens are employed in a position of their choice. Ulusu said that the measures implemented prevent black market operations, unjust profits and earning money without working.

The prime minister noted that the main characteristics of the new tax system consist of simplifying taxes, achieving a just distribution of the tax burden, automatic readjusting in the face of inflation, adaptation of exemptions to existing conditions, using penalties as a deterrent and rendering the system of controls more effective. Pointing out that the government is determined to channel additional tax revenues into investments and thus contribute to growth and development, Ulusu noted that maximum attention was paid to this goal in the new budget.

Explaining his views on foreign policy, Ulusu said that relations with countries that are members of the Council of Europe and the EEC are being continued in a natural manner. Noting that the government welcomed the EEC decision during the days following the 12 September operation to continue its cooperation with Turkey, Ulusu said that the government attaches great importance to cooperation with the Council of Europe. Pointing out that NATO is very important for world peace, the prime minister said: We expect military and economic aid--which will contribute to Turkey's defense capability and economic development--to be accelerated and increased in a manner suitable to Turkey's special role within the alliance.

Referring to Turkish-Greek relations, Ulusu said the government is trying to establish relations based on the protection of mutual interests and the development of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the two countries.

He noted: We believe that, if Greece approaches the problems with the same good will as we do, there will be no reason for all the problems not to be solved within a balance of mutual interests.

Naturally, both countries should remember that they must refrain from actions that would shake confidence while negotiations are underway. Pointing out that the government wants to develop relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries based on mutual respect and interests, the prime minister also commented on the war between Iran and Iraq. He said: We are watching this war, which is causing great loss of life and material damage, with sorrow and concern. It is our sincere desire that this war be terminated as soon as possible and peaceful solutions found through negotiations to the problems between these two friendly and neighboring countries.

Noting that it is the government's goal to strengthen historical, cultural and moral ties with the Arab countries and to establish with them a fruitful cooperation serving mutual interests in every field, Ulusu also explained his views on relations with Israel. He said: As long as Israel does not engage in actions that threaten regional peace, does not injure the material and moral foundations of the other countries in the region through certain negative decisions, and measures and complies with the UN resolutions on the Middle East issue, there will be no obstacle to the continuation of our relations with that country in a normal manner.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN LEAVES FOR JORDAN VISIT

TA061959 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen today flew to Amman on a 3-day official visit. In a statement at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure, Turkmen said that his visit is to strengthen the traditional friendship between Turkey and Jordan and develop bilateral relations. Turkmen also noted that he will exchange views with the Jordanian foreign minister on developments in the region. He said he will deliver to King Husayn of Jordan a message from Head of State Gen Kenan Evren.

Pointing out that he will then go to Brussels to attend the NATO ministerial council meeting, Turkmen said that he will meet with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis on 13 December. He added that he will hold bilateral meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington during the NATO Ministerial Council meetings in Brussels.

DEFENSE MINISTER, DEPUTY STAFF CHIEF TO BRUSSELS

TA061126 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk, Bayulken and Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Necdet Oztorun left Istanbul for Brussels by air at 1145 today to attend NATO's winter meetings there. The national defense minister will attend NATO's European group meeting to be held on 8 December. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television at Yesilkoy Airport before his departure, the minister said that the further development of the cooperation among NATO's European members would be discussed at that meeting. Bayulken said that after that meeting he would attend the defense planning committee meeting scheduled for 9 and 10 December. During that meeting, Bayulken said, the defense ministers would study the agenda and then make an assessment of regional and world developments and changes. He added that the committee would also discuss the measures to be taken to develop NATO's defense capability, as well as measures to be taken to further strengthen or speed up the development of certain members of the alliance. Bayulken said that the issue of aid to Turkey would be raised both at the general meeting and at bilateral meetings.

Deputy Chief of Staff General Oztorun will attend the 75th session of the NATO Military Committee, which is scheduled for 8 December.

The national defense minister is being accompanied by representatives from the National Defense Ministry, the Office of the Chief of Staff and the Foreign Ministry.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN ALBANIA

TA081122 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A trade delegation left for Tirana today to hold talks on the new trade protocol to be signed between Turkey and Albania. The issues of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries in 1981 and of diversifying the products to be traded will be discussed during the talks between the Turkish and Albanian delegations. The new trade protocol between Turkey and Albania is expected to be signed after the December talks.

HURRIYET COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC051336 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 3 Dec 80 p3

[Editorial by Oktay Eksi: "An Excellent Decision"]

[Excerpts] You must have seen it in the press: The Turkish Government has decided "to limit its diplomatic representation in Israel to the level of a second secretary." It has communicated this decision to the Israeli Government. It is also understood that the Turkish Government has asked the Israeli Government to "reduce its diplomatic representation in Turkey to the same level."

As a matter of fact, even if this suggestion had not been made, the Israeli Government could not be expected to act differently. Turkey was the first Muslim country to recognize Israel when it proclaimed its independence. But following the joint French, British and Israeli attack on Egypt, Turkey issued a statement on 29 November 1956 saying: "The Turkish Government has decided to recall its ambassador from Tel Aviv, not to return there again until the Palestinian issue has been finally resolved in a just manner." Ever since then, Turkey has been represented in Israel by a "charge d'affaires." Similarly, Israel had asked for its ambassador in Ankara to be considered as a charge d'affaires. This means that the Israeli representation in Ankara will in due course be reduced to the level of a second secretary.

In reality, the reason for this decision is not at all "complicated." This decision is taken because the Israeli Government has made it a habit of creating "faits accomplis" toward the entire world and of making it a principle to be intransigent in relations with other nations.

Israel has not refrained from creating new settlements on Arab territory and then proclaiming to the entire world "these lands belong to us." As if all this were not enough, on 24 July it proclaimed Jerusalem "the eternal and indivisible capital of Israel."

The Israeli Government completely ignored the reaction of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly to this decision. It has also ignored the "condemnation" resolutions and the call that "it should withdraw from all Arab territories including Jerusalem."

Meanwhile, the Turkish Government's condemnation of the Israeli Government's decision on Jerusalem and its subsequent decision to close down the Turkish Consulate General in Jerusalem went completely unheeded.

Now the decision taken by the Turkish Government constitutes a reaction to the insensitivity of the Israeli Government. It is also compatible with Turkey's desire to improve its relations with the other Islamic countries. Turkey must, however, be prepared to counter the propaganda which Israel will unleash against us.

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GENSCHER CONCERNED BY EASTERN CRITICISM OF POLAND

LD082218 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has expressed his concern over the "Eastern criticism of the development in Poland." Genscher used the occasion of the annual dinner of the Berlin Press Conference this evening to draw attention once again to the recent statement by the European Council on Poland and stressed "no one should disregard the great seriousness with which this statement was made." The West is ready to hold a dialogue with the Warsaw Pact states in the awareness that respect for the principles of the Helsinki Final Act is an indispensible prerequisite for such a dialogue.

The federal foreign minister added that the Federal Republic's readiness to take a share of responsibility within the international framework did (?not) mean "attempts by countries to go at it alone." German foreign policy remains embedded in the EEC and North Atlantic alliance. He warned against illusions that inter-German relationship could be "maintained as a sort of fairweather zone if East-West relations enter a bad weather zone." On the other hand, setbacks in inter-German relations would not be accepted and "isolationism" would be countered with the "will for cooperation." Everything would be done to prevent inter-German relations leading to additional disturbances in overall East-West relations.

As part of an active peace policy, Genscher called for a "quantitative and qualitative expansion of confidence-building measures." This must be made a "dynamic element of European arms control policy." The regional sphere of the measures to be developed must cover all of Europe. Genscher called on the East to recognize that in discussion on international security "the establishment of a parity of predictability" was also important.

Interview on Poland, FDP Policy

DW081202 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1810 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Hans-Joachim Reiche and Horst Keller interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Genscher, before we proceed to foreign affairs and viewing what concerns us so much, namely, the developments in Poland, let us discuss the party chairman, the vice chancellor: As far as the coalition is concerned the FDP does not intend to add any extras. But this perhaps is exactly what your coalition partner intends to do, or is bound to pursue, because the SPD base wants to because the trade unions back it. Will this turn into a situation where the working foundation of the coalition will be touched or even disturbed?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, the result of the coalition negotiations is a balanced one and the same applies to the leadership of the Social Democrats; otherwise the outcome would not have been attained. Both parties now are bound to be interested in converting into policies what they have planned to do. This is the criterion by which the government will be judged and not the criticism. I am positive that the Social Democrats, too, will strictly abide by what they have agreed. All this must be put aside if you view what the two government parties say about all the political concepts they would implement if it were up to them alone to make the decision. We are doing that, the party congress has done it, and so have the Social Democrats. I do not even regret it. I believe that the election result in our favor was essentially influenced by the realization of many citizens that this is the liberal policy and by their awareness of what kind of policy would be practiced if the Social Democrats could govern alone.

[Question] Mr Genscher, doesn't this make it necessary to approach the question from an entirely different angle? You are, the latest opinion polls say, on an upward trend among the people. But to go by the results of the same polls constantly more voters, potential voters, advocate the view that this coalition policy pursued to date should not be continued. Won't you have to set new emphases after all?

[Answer] The voters quite essentially elected us because of the objective policy we advocate, and surely also because of those who represent the party in the different offices; nothing will change in that. In addressing the party convention I said quite clearly that we have been elected as a whole, including both program and personnel, and we intend to abide by just that.

[Question] At the party congress, Mr Genscher, you hinted that the vast election success scored by the FDP on 5 October seems to be a chance for you to develop toward a people's party. But your relationship with the trade unions is not good. There are not only disputes with the trade unions but nearly conflicts. Is it possible for a party to become a people's party without having the trade unions on its side, or at least without having them against oneself?

[Answer] I think it should not be the objective of a party to have the trade unions on its side in such a way that this party is supported by the trade unions alone. It is important that the democratic parties on the one hand and the trade unions on the other remain on decent talking terms. This is what we are trying to achieve. But what must not happen is that election results are changed, say, by the trade unions' demand that a party depart from fundamental positions. What is required is mutual respect and an objective dialogue. This is what we pursue. But we are not taking any orders, either from the trade unions or from the employers associations or the churches. We are an independent party, and there is not the least doubt in my mind that the good showing of the Free Democrats is not least attributable to the appreciation of this very internal and external independence of the FDP by many citizens in our country, and to their desire to strengthen that independence.

[Question] Is the people's party the objective?

[Answer] The FDP must be open to all strata of our people, and those involved in the respective cases will be critical citizens, citizens who appreciate performance, and above all citizens who want liberality and who do not wish to be crowded by organizational power from any side, citizens to whom freedom, specifically the freedom of the individual, constitutes the decisive criterion for judging all political interrelations and developments.

[Question] At this party congress the anticipated clash between the Young Democrats and the newly founded Young Liberals did not take place, that is, the clash between the left-wing liberal and the conservative segments of your youth organization. You said yourself that there would not be any war by proxy. But proxy for whom? Are there any struggles between wings in your party, or are any wings becoming more prominent in the party?

[Answer] As I said, the party has been elected as a whole, with respect to its plurality as well which veritably is a foregone conclusion for a liberal party. What is decisive, however, is that this party is determined to make policies on the basis of the program we have, wherefore there are no wing struggles but rather very lively debates on the further development of our program.

[Question] Hence, something of a positive nature?

[Answer] Decidedly positive.

[Question] But, Mr Genscher, does the dispute or debate within the two government parties and also between them not abet the development of a grand coalition between the SPD and the CDU? Hasn't this created nearly a current in that direction?

[Answer] I would not want to speak of a debate between the two government parties, although I do want to say that it has again become plain to the voter that what he sees here is two independent parties supporting a government and not any run-of-the-mill political pulp. I will tell you, on the other hand, that I do not consider disadvantageous any objectivization of the relationship between the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats. In all the time I have been a member of the government, either as minister of the interior or as minister of foreign affairs, I have sought to achieve an objective relationship with the CDU/CSU. This was misinterpreted sometimes. I am gratified at seeing now that others find that it is better for our democracy not to face each other like hostile troops and not to have the country divided into two parts by any trenches, but to endeavor for an objective dialogue also between the government parties and the opposition. We are living in a federalist state in which the opposition parties have the majority in the Bundesrat, and the Bundesrat must cooperate in the adoption of laws. I tell you that I would be happy if a relationship of objective talks would emerge now after the very hostile debates between the SPD and the CDU with many invocations of the arbitration authority. By this these two parties would merely followup on what has been existing between us and the opposition for quite some time.

[Question] Let us now proceed to the foreign minister. The news from Poland is unchanged, being very serious and causing concern. You said in Luxembourg several times that detente policy would not bear another Afghanistan. Suppose such a situation of tension continues to exist and decisions have to be made, how will Europe react, with one voice as an entity? Or will the individual states of Europe then handle their own reactions?

[Answer] The meeting of the heads of state and government and of the foreign ministers in Luxembourg has shown that this difficult problem, too, is being assessed uniformly and in full accord. I believe it is worthwhile in this context to read the communique which the leaderships of the Warsaw Pact states issued in Moscow at their meeting. It expresses interest in the dialogue with the West, and especially also the interest in the dialogue with the new U.S. president--and this needs to be particularly emphasized. And I really suppose that those having published such a communique are aware that it is a precondition for this dialogue that the principles, the commitments all of us undertook in Helsinki, all the signatory states undertook in Helsinki, be observed by all sides as well. It is just as worthwhile in this context to recall the German-French statement of February 1980 at the German-French meeting in Paris, which says in part that detente would not endure another blow of this kind. I think everybody is aware of the consequences that would result from a violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Question] It is clear that the Americans expect strong European reactions in this matter. We have always expected considerateness from the Americans because of our special situation: a divided country, Berlin. Has it been clarified how much leeway we would have in such a case?

[Answer] One must not speculate on the future, considering what would happen if something were this or that. One must analyze the current situation to make future decisions on the basis of general interests. And in this respect everybody must know that inter-German relations are imbedded in the general East-West relationship. It would be an illusion to assume that an island of the happy could be preserved if East-West relations deteriorated.

We are not interested in other tensions reflecting on inter-German relations. We must see to it that no handicaps will emanate from inter-German relations, impairing East-West relations, but pursuing inter-German relations in an isolated way would be an illusion that could create problems.

What does that mean with regard to German policy? German policy must see to it together with the allies that East-West relations will develop positively by themselves. [illegible] themselves means that one is not independent in this respect and that the others must cooperate.

The decisive matter in every political decision of the Federal Republic of Germany is the fact that we are a part of the West. We can take care of our national interests only in cooperation with our allies, with the partners of the European Community, with the United States of America. There is no such thing as playing a special German role, unless one wants to sacrifice our national interests.

[Question] Mr Stobbe, the mayor of Berlin, has just pointed out that the structure of our treaties with the East would fall apart, that detente would have clearly come to an end if the Soviets intervened. Is that also your conclusion?

[Answer] I have quoted in an earlier answer the German-French statement of February 1980, saying that detente would be unable to stand a second blow of this kind.

[Question] Mr Minister, we all hope that the Polish situation will become stabilized again and calm down. And yet how can one continue to pursue a policy toward the East with such recurring handicaps? Will your policy toward the East be reduced to trade policy?

[Answer] We indeed hope that the Polish people will solve their problems under their own responsibility. Nobody must interfere there. A form of help in the economic field exists to solve these problems. It is important that not just we will be determined to give that help, but also our partners in the European Community as well as the United States. If we could contribute in such a way to a stabilization of the situation in Poland, I believe we should do it. It is even a commitment to do it.

As regards East-West relations, however, there are great problems. There is the disarmament problem, there is the action of the states participating in the East-West process in other parts of the world, there are important issues to be repeatedly discussed in the interest of security in the world. If this is what Moscow with its statement--one must be aware there, I repeat, that a constructive dialogue presupposes constructive action everywhere in the world, in Europe and outside it, constructive action also by the other side--if Moscow views these matters in such a way, one can assume that we, the West, will be an open-minded and constructive discussion partner.

[Question] No alternative exists with regard to detente. That was the guideline for a long time. Afghanistan must not recur, but who will guarantee this? In view of this handicap we must ask ourselves whether we have to develop another policy some day.

[Answer] The correct version is no reasonable alternative, and indeed it cannot be reasonable to replace cooperation with confrontation. One must therefore try to achieve a constructive dialogue, as far as this can be achieved by us. I believe that it is realized very well in the capitals of the Warsaw Pact that cooperation is also of an elementary interest for the East. I have always maintained that cooperation is not a gift to the other side, but that cooperation means that both sides can take care of their interests.

[Question] The Americans will say clearly and concretely at the NATO conference next week what they expect us to do. Will the Europeans give an equally concrete answer?

[Answer] The alliance is an alliance of American democracies, of North American democracies, and of Europeans. The contradiction contained in your question is not in line with the character of the alliance, because this alliance serves the security of all the involved states. The United States also defends its security here in Europe. I hope and wish--it is our aim--that a determination of Western democracies will emanate from this meeting aimed at preserving the common security. On the basis of the common security we will contribute through our own defense contributions to a solution of this world's problems.

NATO must more strongly than in the past articulate its common political ideas, because NATO--due to its existence--is a factor of security in the world and in Europe. The peace we have enjoyed in this country for several decades would have been impossible as peace in freedom and independence without our membership in the Western alliance, without our alliance with the United States of America. Nobody in our country must forget that. Those forgetting it would be calling in question the principles of the Germans' freedom and independence.

[Question] You do not fear that a crisis could develop in the alliance because of American expectations and European promises?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Mr Minister, the world expects much from us in the years to come: Our alliance partners, the European Community--which will develop to consist of 12 members, thus creating new problems--and the Third World. We are in a situation, however, where the growth rate is zero. The foreign trade balance is negative. Are we in a position to live up to these expectations, or will we have to disappoint the world?

[Answer] We will not disappoint it. We and others will have to realize that foreign policy is more than something one can buy for money, it is constructive cooperation, the realization of common interests.

The world situation has become more difficult. The dangers are great. I must tell you quite frankly that I consider it a great gain in this difficult situation that the foreign policy of this country finds more and more support in the German Bundestag, a policy that has been developed vis-a-vis the United States, Europe, the East and the Third World.

The discussion on the government statement demonstrated that the opposition adopted a supportive approach to basic foreign policy issues. It indicates that the Federal Government can expect to be supported by the opposition as in the past on such important issues as disarmament policy. That is a great gain for German foreign policy. It makes me hope that we will be able to pass the great tests we are facing, pass them on the safeguarding basis of our country's wide support of our foreign policy.

LEADERS GREET POLAND ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD081730 Hamburg DPA in German 1637 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA)--Federal President Karl Carstens is convinced that cooperation based on mutual trust between the Federal Republic and the People's Republic of Poland offers a good basis for dealing with future tasks. Carstens expressed this view today in a greetings message to Chairman of the Polish State Council Henryk Jablonski marking the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed in his message to party leader Stanislaw Kania and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski the great achievements that have been made in the development of German-Polish relations. The Warsaw Treaty will continue in the future to prove a sound basis for the continued development of cooperation between the two states. The Federal Government is prepared to continue along this road.

In his message to Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher drew attention to the fact that the dialogue--marked by increasing trust--between the leading figures of the two countries has made an important contribution to the development of relations. This dialogue is also necessary for the continuation of the process of detente and the peaceful balancing of interests in Europe and the world.

SITUATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA UNACCEPTABLE

LD082154 Hamburg DPA in German 1649 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Republic is still not prepared to accept the present situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea which are results of the use of force in contradiction to international law. This was stressed by Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, at a reception given today in Bonn for the heads of diplomatic missions from the Asia-Pacific region. In both these conflicts Bonn is striving for a solution which takes into consideration the interests of all the neighbors of the above-mentioned unfortunate nations.

Hamm-Bruecher said that Bonn's policy aims at an Afghanistan which would resume its former goodneighborly relations with the Soviet Union out of the free will of the population and in accordance with the traditional ties between the two countries. The aim of the Federal Government's policy on Indochina is a sovereign Kampuchea which shapes its internal affairs itself, free of any foreign domination. The minister of state expressed a desire to reestablish the "positive balance of forces" which have enabled the Asian states to develop their economic, social and cultural forces to the advantage of their nations without external interference or threat from others. This is an indispensible condition for peaceful development.

BOELLING 'INDIRECTLY WARNS' GDR on TRAVEL LIMITS

LD081926 Hamburg DPA in German 1519 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 8 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Government indirectly warned the GDR today against restricting travel opportunities for pensioners to the Federal Republic. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling again said the government knew nothing that could give cause to describe reports of East Berlin plans for such restriction as anything other than "without foundation." He said that Bonn did not want to talkanything into existence and that there is no reason for doing so. Boelling said the GDR would be "very ill-advised" to stop pensioners from making visits necessitated by urgent family circumstances. He also stressed the Federal Republic's "very keen interest" that such contacts between families not be reduced. He reaffirmed Bonn's basic intention of not reacting to East Berlin's policy of reduction in contacts with a similar policy, and of continuing cooperation with the GDR taking into consideration the "overall context" of relations.

DEUTSCHE WELLE EXPANDS PROGRAM DUE TO USSR JAMMING

DW041156 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Dec 80 p 12

[Commentary signed ME.: "Useful Jamming Stations"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is being properly exposed at the Madrid CSCE followup conference for its interference in the airwaves with jamming stations, which since August are supposed to handicap or make impossible the reception of Western radio broadcasts. That is correct and necessary, but it is equally correct that these jamming stations have rendered a useful service to Deutsche Welle in Cologne: by pointing out that reception had deteriorated, the station was able to extend and intensify its Russian-language broadcasts on new shortwave frequencies. Instead of 160 minutes it is now broadcasting 195 minutes daily. Maybe a new broadcasting plan will entail further extension of the Russian programs. Since the number of jamming stations cannot be increased indefinitely, and since the tense world situation makes attentive listening to information worthwhile, the setting up of jamming stations could turn out to be a mistake. Deutsche Welle in Cologne and its listeners in the Soviet Union are trying harder. Ukrainian programs ought to be added soon to the Russian broadcasts.

OFFICIALS, JAPAN'S ITO DISCUSS POLAND, TRADE

Meeting With Barre

OW090048 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec (KYODO)--French Premier Raymond Barre told Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito Monday that East-West detente will collapse if the Soviet Union should intervene in Poland. Barre said the West must take due steps should such a situation occur. He said he hoped to consult fully with Japan if measures are to be taken against the Soviet Union. Ito replied that Japan also wanted to hold consultations with Europe and take necessary measures.

Ito, who is visiting Paris on the first leg of his five-nation European tour, met with the French premier for more than an hour Monday afternoon and exchanged views on the situation in Poland and Japan-Europe trade issues.

On trade friction between Japan and Europe resulting from surging Japanese exports of cars and color TV sets, Ito said he wanted to deal with the matter as an economic issue before it develops into a political problem.

Barre feared that the problem will develop into a political issue if no solution was reached at an early date. He also said although the free trade principle should be maintained, it is necessary to conduct exports in an orderly manner.

He said settlement should be reached under the broad formula of increasing exports to Japan and through industrial cooperation between Japan and France and Japan and Europe.

Ito said there is a limit to what the government can do because trade is being undertaken by enterprises. He said he hoped to study what sort of cooperation can be made by Japan after hearing the views of various European countries and the European Community Commission.

Ito also referred to the Afghanistan issue and said there are views within Japan that the economic sanctions taken against the Soviet Union by Japan were too severe. He thus indicated there was need for Japan, the United States and European countries to make readjustment in order to work together on sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Talks With Stirn

OW090017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec (KYODO)--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito met with Olivier Stirn, French junior state minister in charge of foreign affairs, Monday and agreed that Japan and Europe should cooperate so that a situation in which the Soviet Union will intervene in Poland will not occur.

Ito, who is in Paris to attend the ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA), exchanged views with Stirn on international and bilateral economic problems for some two hours.

On the situation in Poland, they agreed that military intervention in that country by the Soviet Union will pose a more serious threat to detente than at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Therefore, they agreed that such a situation should be prevented through Japan-Europe cooperation.

Stirn told Ito that it is not known at the present moment whether the Soviet Union will intervene in Poland. He said that results obtained in improving East-West relations up to now will be lost, however, depending on the future situation in Poland.

Ito said that the problem in Poland should be solved by the Polish people themselves without outside interference and agreed with Stirn's view that Japan and Europe should cooperate to prevent Soviet intervention.

Ito also referred to the Kampuchea problem and said Japan supports moves of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to hold an international conference to find a solution. Stirn expressed support for Japan's stand.

Ito and Stirn also agreed on the need to prevent spread of the Iran-Iraq conflict and Soviet advance into the warring area. They also agreed that peace in the Middle East should be reached through recognition of the right of survival of both Israel and Palestine.

On economic problems, Stirn noted that economic issues exist between Japan and France and expressed the hope that Japan, which has become an economic power, will play a suitable role for their solution as a member of the Western countries. Ito replied that it is necessary to maintain free trade and Japan wants to continue a dialogue to seek a solution for this purpose.

The two agreed that cooperation between Japan and France was necessary so that the economic problems will not develop into political issues.

GISCARD CITED ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS, EC ISSUES

LD081249 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Dec 80 p 38

[Philippe Lemaitre report: "French Economy Must Achieve Even Better Performances Than Those Planned by European Commission, Giscard D'Estaing Says in Luxembourg"]

[Text] Luxembourg (European Communities)—The French economy must aim at a 2.2 percent growth and reduce its rate of inflation by more than 2 points; in other words it must achieve performances which are considerably better than those planned by the Brussels Commission. That is what Giscard d'Estaing told the press Tuesday, 2 December, when he left the European Council meeting in Luxembourg.

"I think that, in the coming months, bringing down inflation must constitute the main axis of French economic policy," the president of the republic said. "It is a matter of national urgency to reduce this high rate of price increases which is affecting our overseas competitiveness. However, we will not attempt to attain this objective by following a deflationary policy."

The Commission is reckoning on a very low average growth in the Community in 1980: 0.6 percent. However, it forecasts that the rate will be 1.2 percent in France. According to Brussels, average inflation in the EEC will be reduced from 12 percent in 1980 to 9.7 percent in 1981; for France there will be a drop of 2 points. Giscard d'Estaing said he thinks that the target he is setting for the French economy (higher growth, bigger drop in inflation than Brussels forecasts) is not "unusually difficult." "France," he pointed out, "is now experiencing a more rapid rate of price increases than most of its European neighbors, while economic growth is nonetheless low. That means there are anomalies which can be put right." The president did not give any indications about the economic policy he envisages for curbing the crisis.

The government chiefs' exchange of views on the situation did not add anything very new. The Nine consider that the repeated oil price increases "are the main cause of the world recession." "Any new oil price increase," they warn, "would have disastrous consequences."

The draft document drawn up by senior officials states: "The European Council believes that the prospects for the European economy have never been gloomier." The heads of government, probably anxious not to alarm people, played down this passage. "The European Council believes that the prospects for the European economy have never called for greater vigilance," the final version reads.

The Council also remarks that the European Monetary System "set up 2 years ago has worked in an exemplary fashion." However, the move to the second stage involving the setting up of a European monetary fund with powerful resources--which was initially planned for April 1981--has been put off until better times. Meanwhile the Council advocated a "gradual increase in the use of the European currency unit." "We hope that the European currency unit will increasingly emerge as a monetary tool in its own right and that it might, for instance, be used in borrowing transactions," Giscard d'Estaing commented. The government chiefs did not discuss the question of trade relations between the Community and Japan. They merely referred to the statement on this subject adopted by the nine foreign ministers 25 November.

Giscard d'Estaing confirmed that Francois-Xavier Ortoli, vice chairman for economic and financial questions, and Claude Cheysson, who is in charge of cooperation and development aid, would continue to be the two French members of the Commission. "They have been responsible for two important portfolios in a difficult period. There are actions in progress which will benefit from some continuity," the president commented.

FRANCOIS-PONCET OUTLINES POLICY ON CSCE, POLAND

LD091011 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 42

[Text] In the speech which he delivered to the Senate on the morning of Friday, 5 December, during the examination of his budget, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet recalled the main lines of French policy, stating in particular: "France decided to keep the appointment in Madrid. Why? Because, despite its imperfections and its ups and downs, the process which was started at Helsinki reflects a reality and expresses a desire: the reality of a Europe which, despite the borders which divide it, forms in its diversity one single zone of culture and civilization; the desire to gradually give back to this common European consciousness the means of expressing itself while respecting national sovereignties and ideological choices--because it has enabled tens of thousands of Jews and Germans to emigrate to the country of their choice; because it has given thousands of others the chance of traveling outside their borders; because it has made it possible to settle many humanitarian cases."

With regard to Poland the minister said in particular: "It is up to the Poles and they alone to carry out the task they have started. As the European Council has just stated, any other attitude would have extremely grave consequences for the future of international relations in Europe and in the world." Two terms sum up France's attitude to Poland, Mr Francois-Poncet stressed: "sympathy," in particular for the effort to achieve "greater democratic participation" which is being shown "through the present movements"; and "readiness" to respond to the "requests for economic aid which have been made to France."

LE MONDE CITES OPINION POLL ON PRESIDENTIAL RACE

LD051745 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] On Tuesday, 2 December, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS published an opinion poll carried out by Indice-Opinion, according to which Michel Colucci, known as Coluche, would receive 10 to 12.5 percent of the votes if the presidential election took place today. In the first round Giscard d'Estaing would come out ahead of Francois Mitterrand and Georges Marchais. In the second round he would obtain 58 percent of the votes as against 42 percent for Mitterrand.

FREITAS DO AMARAL ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

LD082306 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Freitas do Amaral, has been meeting this evening.

At the end of the meeting, Prof Freitas do Amaral read a communique from the Council:

[Begin do Amaral recording] The prime minister's death makes it now necessary for the government to resign. The government did not submit its resignation immediately to avoid disturbing the electoral process then under way. Now that this process is over, the government must follow the procedure laid down in the constitution and in accordance with democratic principles.

In the circumstances, the Council of Ministers has decided to charge the deputy prime minister with the task of conveying the government's resignation to the president of the republic.

In terms of the constitution, the government will remain in a caretaker capacity until the president of the republic names a prime minister. [end recording]

Addressing journalists at the end of the Council of Ministers' meeting, the acting prime minister said that the naming of the new prime minister should originate from an indication by the Social Democratic Party, adding that nomination of the head of the next government should constitute a solution concerted within the Democratic Alliance.

Referring to the statements by President of the Republic Ramalho Eanes at his news conference for the state news media, Freitas do Amaral stressed that the government would not tolerate any intervention by the president of the republic in the sphere of its powers. The acting prime minister said that the government had reaffirmed its confidence in those in charge of Portuguese radio and television.

This point of friction between the government and the president of the republic, Freitas do Amaral said, does not augur well at all for the relations between the two organs of sovereignty.

EANES GIVES POSTVICTORY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081252 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0325 GMT 8 Dec 80

[News conference given by newly reelected Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes to Portuguese and foreign journalists on 8 December at the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon in the presence of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, appointed interim prime minister by Eanes prior to the election of 2 December 1972; Sousa Franco, leader of the Independent Social Democratic Association; Madeiros Ferreira, leading member of the reformist group and Antonio Arnaut of the Socialist Party--live]

[Excerpts] [Eanes] Good evening, gentlemen. Before placing myself at your disposal to reply to your questions, I would like very briefly to say the following:

My victory--a political victory, of course--my reelection is the victory of democracy. This is not an original statement; it is a statement made repeatedly throughout the election campaign, as you know.

I believe that this statement of mine has acquired a new dimension, a new quality, because the Portuguese people, as indeed I always expected, have given proof of their capacity for impartially assessing the facts and values of our national political life. They gave proof of this in spite of the fact that--as certainly all of you gentlemen, alert observers that you are, must have noticed, especially in the last few months--the democratic pluralism that must be demanded in a democracy has not been ensured, I repeat has not been ensured, not even for appearances' sake.

In the context of these elections, for example, there were newspapers published on Saturday adn even on Sunday--I shall not name names because I am not here to make accusations--which were flagrantly in violation of legal principles and democratic ethics; indeed, I would say in breach of civic morality.

I hope that this victory may also serve to prove that attempts at manipulation are doomed to failure and that earnestness and honesty, tolerance and democratic solidarity, will always prove much stronger than the deliberate distortions and attempts to manipulate public opinion, a public opinion that must inarguably be respected by anyone with a Christian outlook--an outlook which ought to be shared by all inhabitants of this country regardless of party affiliation or position in the ideological spectrum.

This is an area of our democratic life where methods and habits must certainly change so that everyone's chance of expressing and informing themselves freely, and above all truthfully, may be safeguarded.

I repeat that this victory of mine is, in my opinion--and, I believe, in everyone's opinion--the victory of democracy. It is therefore also very clearly the victory of all those members of parties which identify themselves with social democracy and democratic socialism as well as independent figures who are true democrats who gave me their support, effort, dedication and confidence.

I think that this is what democracy is all about. It is all about serious and responsible work by people who do not refrain from criticizing when criticism is called for but who are also capable of strengthening the manifestations of confidence when the common goal is the defense of democracy, the defense of the future.

I wish to convey my gratitude to all those men and women and to pledge my fidelity to the ideals that I have always upheld and that throughout this campaign I have repeatedly had the opportunity to formulate.

In relation to the problems of the immediate future I would like very briefly to state the following:

With regard to the so-called government crisis, I shall allow all the time required for the parliamentary majority to find a viable and balanced solution in the framework of all the parties that it comprises. I shall be permanently available for helping to create the consensus required for carrying out the constitutional revision which can now take place in a democratic context free from the threat of ruptures, free from the threat of seeing the country divided into two more or less equal halves that might find themselves at loggerheads with each other.

I think that I am in a position to state that conditions now exist--conditions that I shall seek to enhance--for attaining a national consensus, especially on the major issues confronting all Portuguese, confronting democracy, confronting Portugal. These, as you know, are the problems pertaining to the international economic crisis, to the current international political crises, and also the problems related to internal issues. These issues demand first, the mobilization of all Portuguese so as to tackle the tasks which the issues impose; second, the mobilization of all Portuguese so as to preserve social stability; and third, an ever-present concern for and awareness of the need to see that the dignity and rights of all--I repeat all--Portuguese may be always and in all circumstances respected.

This it what I had to say to you and now I am at your disposal for any questions you may wish to put to me.

[Excerpts] [Question by unidentified Portuguese reporter] Mr President, I have one question dealing with the recent past and one concerning the future. The first is whether you could briefly tell us to what you attribute this victory. Do you attribute it to the voters' realization that you had fulfilled the program you had set yourself for your previous mandate? The question on the future is the following: Will you, Mr President, authorize the installation of nuclear weapons in Portugal or will you allow Portugal to provide base facilities for nuclear aircraft carriers?

[Answer] With regard to the past, I believe that the result of these elections does in effect clearly reflect the fact that the Portuguese are capable, in spite of everything and against all manner of odds, of discerning political facts and analyzing them; that they are capable of critically assessing, and therefore judging, political personalities and that they are capable, on the basis of all this, of making up their minds.

I think that this shows that the Portuguese are a politically mature people and are definitely committed to democracy. It also shows--and this is a responsibility that will weigh on my shoulders--that they trust my capacity, in every circumstance, to defend the values that I regard as essential and that are closely associated with the concept of democracy. That is to say, the values of freedom, justice, social fraternity and also national identify; the latter viewed in its various manifestations, particularly culture and sovereignty.

With regard to the future, Portugal has a certain position in the world, especially from a strategic standpoint, and will fully respect the undertakings arising from its international committments, namely vis-a-vis NATO. At the outset there would not appear to be any interest in setting up nuclear missile bases in Portugal, nor do I think there is any interest in establishing, in Portugal, naval units carrying nuclear weapons.

At any rate, I believe that these matters are matters of state. They must be viewed in a broad context and must basically take into account the interest of the country, the interests of the GEO strategic bloc to which it belongs, and al , obviously, the wishes of the Portuguese people which, in matters of this nature, must be clearly and properly defined and expressed and which, necessarily must be democratically accepted.

[Question] My name is Joaquim Furtado, from Informacao-2 [Portuguese television channel]. I would like to ask the following: The presidential majority which has just reelected you, General, is substantially different, from an ideological standpoint, from the presidential majority which elected you in 1976. To what extent will you take this into account?

[Answer] Throughout my first mandate I have always rejected the presidential majorities. I see them as something of a contrivance to be politically exploited in various circumstances. I have in the past never consented to be the leader of any presidential majority and shall not agree to be the leader of any presidential majority in the coming mandate.

I take the view--and have stated it repeatedly--that the president of the republic, by virtue of the constitution's stipulations and the Portuguese people's understanding of the president of the republic's role, is the president of all Portuguese and not the president of a given majority. I shall do my utmost in this mandate to really be the president of all Portuguese and therefore will concern myself with seeking to consider and tackle all problems in a climate of institutional solidarity and from a national standpoint.

[Question] Mr President, I represent Mexican television. Has the death of General [as heard] Sa Carneiro in any way influenced the vote?

[Answer] I beg your pardon?

[Question] Has the death of General [as heard] Francisco Sa Carneiro in any way influenced the presidential elections, whether in a positive or a negative way? Another question: When shall we know the name of the next prime minister, since at the moment there is only one in an acting capacity?

[Answer] I think that the death of Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro--for which I have already had the opportunity of expressing my regret--was felt by the Portuguese in a worthy manner, a manner which, I would add, was unfortunately not fully respected by some people, but it had no influence on the election results.

The Portuguese are a mature people. They know how to differentiate situations. They paid tribute to the statesman killed in tragic circumstances and then, overriding their understandable emotions, they proceeded to give their answer to a political problem that concerned their present and future.

With regard to the future prime minister, there exists a political procedure which will not be changed. The accepted norm is to accept the name or names proposed to the president of the republic by the parliamentary majority or the majority party and the same thing will be done this time.

I shall accept the name proposed by the parliamentary majority or, if several are put forward, I shall chose one.

[Question] [Name indistinct] of newspaper COMERCIO DO PORTO, [words indistinct] and also taking into account the forthcoming revision of the constitution.

[Answer] The Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party are democratic parties and I believe that they have the capacity and the potential ability to resolve their problems to the satisfaction of their rank and file and of the country at large. I am fully convinced that this will be the case. [words indistinct] The fact is, when the political parties are well-organized and democratic they can always find solutions through their internal machinery and thus attain stability.

With regard to constitutional revision, I believe that conditions have been created for carrying it out and doing so without strife. I believe that by now all Portuguese party leaders have come to the realization that constitutional revision is indispensable, that the constitution must be adjusted to the present new situation, but that this adjustment must be accomplished through democratic negotiation, democratic compromise, so that a solution may be achieved which will suit all political parties and basically suit the Portuguese people and their interest.

[Question] My name is Jose Pedro Castanheira from the weekly O JORNAL. Mr President, as a candidate you and your campaign officials were critical, at times fiercely so, of RDP [radio station] and RTP [Portuguese television] for lack of independence and lack of pluralism in their approach. I would like to ask: What type of action do you propose to take, in the context of the powers at your disposal, to reestablish the criteria of independence, pluralism and objectivity in radio and television?

[Answer] I propose to reply to your question in two parts, which will of course supplement one another.

Without an enlightened public opinion there can be no democracy, and public opinion becomes enlightened through capable mass media. The mass media should be objective and critical--but critical of all that is wrong in society. The media should never be an instrument for the use of those in power. This would be democratically improper and is justified only in totalitarian societies. There is every interest in the mass media playing their proper role, especially in a country that wants to build democracy. A journalist cannot be a propagandist. A journalist is a man with an important role to play in our society; he must not permit the alienation of that role. Obviously, as I have pointed out, you cannot ask the journalist to be a daily hero. You cannot expect him, faced by the threat of dismissal, consistently to adopt principled, crusading stands every day of his life. I know this is so.

In short, therefore, conditions must be created to enable a journalist to be competent, honest and above all straightforward--to be capable of distancing himself from those in power, of being independent from them, and of criticizing them--but criticizing objectively, and to criticize objectively means to criticize constructively, without resorting to slander and lies, without resorting to propaganda. A newspaper that lends itself to such practices truly loses the public's respect; indeed it loses the democratic right to be called a newspaper.

Clearly the situation in the mass media has concerned me of late, and it has concerned me for reasons that are obvious and that I need not go into.

As to the second part of my reply, I would say that I shall do everything within my power--I repeat, everything within my power, limited only by the boundaries of democracy--to ensure that the mass media will truly play their role, that the journalists will be competent, that the dignity of journalism is enhanced and that Portuguese may not find themselves utterly confused because each newspaper carried a different version of a given fact.

I am not going to list specific measures, I am merely stating an intention, an intention that I am convinced will be carried out in agreement and collaboration with the government to be formed, insofar as I have no doubt that all Portuguese political parties are interested in the development of democracy and in the proper enlightenment of the Portuguese.

[Question] [identification indistinct] What chances do you envisage for cooperating with the government after today's victory?

[Answer] I must tell you that I am not at all worried on that score, and I am not worried for the following reasons: first, because we live in a democracy; second, in a democracy the elected bodies, the bodies resulting from the will of the people, must perforce respect the indications conveyed by the will of the people; so we have a parliamentary majority resulting from the will of the people, and a president of the republic resulting from the will of the people. It is the political duty, the moral duty of these two organs of sovereignty to collaborate, but to collaborate honestly and totally, so that people may be mobilized, resources channeled, solutions found. All this must be done while bearing in mind that in democracy, power, in all its manifestations, is of a transient nature, and that the people, in whom true power resides can at any moment turn the opposition into government and the government into opposition. This means that everything must be done with complete respect for the opposition, trying to keep the opposition apprised of all problems, trying to seek its views on all problems, so as to ensure that the administration will function democratically, not perfectly, but in the proper manner.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Speaking on television a short while ago, Dr Freitas do Amaral stated that he found it necessary to demand that you keep your promise not to obstruct the action of the Democratic Alliance government, and that he thought that for this to be possible you must change your conduct so far of vetoing certain legislative initiatives of the Democratic Alliance. I would like to know whether you are prepared, Mr. President, to amend your conduct as demanded by Dr Freitas do Amaral?

[Answer] With regard to your question, I do not think it necessary to demand institutional solidarity of the president of the republic when in fact this solidarity has always existed. I must point out that I have never obstructed the government's actions. In fact I have often pointed out that of the 700,000 pieces of legislation drafted by the government only 3 remain in my office, and they remain there because of their particular characteristics. Two concern national defense, and I believe that defense, being connected with the military, can only be dealt with by an Assembly of the Republic so that the end product may be sound, consistent and enjoying majority support. A third piece of legislation concerns the creation of a special antiterrorist police unit whose existence I deem necessary while at the same time believing that a body of this nature must be subject to democratic control. It requires sophisticated equipment and the use of this equipment must be under control to prevent deviations. Of course I believe in man, but above all I believe in the rules that curb his actions.

Such are the reasons why these three pieces of legislation still remain to be promulgated. Of course others were vetoed because they were unconstitutional, and still others because I took the view that they were out of keeping with what I saw as the national interest. Obviously I shall conduct myself in a like manner in the future. I shall offer total openness, total solidarity, but of couse I shall not abdicate my powers. [words indistict] but whenever any of the government's attitudes or activities requiring my endorsement fail to meet with my approval, then obviously I shall explain to the government the reasons for my attitude so that through discussion we may find alternative solutions to the problems which the government may be seeking to resolve in what, in my view, may be an incorrect manner.

[Question] My name is Jose Carlos Valente of the newspaper LUTA POPULAR. Mr President, in view of the fact that the Democratic Alliance government repeatedly stated that it would never consent to be in office in the event of President Eanes's reelection and now that over 56 percent of the electorate have voted for Eanes, implicitly signifying that they accepted the government's decision, and, moreover, in view of more recent statements by Prof Freitas do Amaral reflecting doubt as to whether the government would or would not resign, I would like to ask you, Mr President, what attitude you propose to adopt if the government choses to remain in office?

[Answer] As you know, the disappearance of his excellency the prime minister, the unexpected disappearance [words indistinct] has placed the government in a very special situation. From the constitutional standpoint the government hinges totally on the person of the prime minister. With his disappearance the government is virtually merely a caretaker administration and should therefore be replaced. This means that the present government will be replaced sooner or later.

With regard to the situation of Prof Freitas do Amaral I will tell you the following: I take the view that the political situation should be divided chronologically into the period up to the elections and the period after the elections. During the former a political struggle was being waged in a certain way that I would rather not appraise nor criticize at the present moment. But from this moment on the political struggle is over and we must have political solidarity instead.

As far as I know, Prof Freitas do Amaral had adopted his attitude to a certain extent out of solidarity. Due to unfortunate circumstances the situation changed radically as a result of the accident which cost his excellency the prime minister his life. I think, therefore, that he is in a good position at this stage to adopt a different attitude. At any rate, this problem, while obviously concerning me, is primarily a problem for the forces of the Democratic Alliance and Professor Freitas do Amaral to consider.

[Question] Polish television. Mr President, has the support recently expressed by PCP helped you to win the elections in the first round? Or was it inconsequential?

[Answer] Well, obviously the voting recommendations issued by the Communist Party to its militants were reflected in the election results. I would, however, like to repeat that there are no understandings, no undertakings, between me and the Communist Party.

I would like to add that all my undertakings to political parties, to the Portuguese in general, are those contained in the published program of my reelection. They commit and bind me to the Portuguese people, will guide my attitudes and will determine whatever political directives I may issue.

I would like to add that I intend [words indistinct] as I did in my previous mandate, to take into account the interests of all the Portuguese and no other interests. I intend in this mandate fully to respect my pledges to the electorate as I did in my previous mandate, and my pledges to the Portuguese electorate are clearly defined, fully formulated, in the published reelection program. I believe therefore that the Portuguese population is well equipped at any moment to assess whether my conduct is faithful to my program.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr President, whom are you going to appoint chief of the armed forces' general staff? And how do you view in practice the effective subordination of the armed forces to the civilian power?

[Answer] I cannot say whom I shall appoint chief of the armed forces' general staff for two very simple reasons. First, because I have not decided yet, and second because even if I had decided I could not disclose it to the gentlemen of the press without first conveying my decision to the military hierarchy.

With regard to the subordination of the military to the political power: Well, it is an accepted fact—I would say accepted by all political groups, or rather, by all political parties—that such a subordination must take place. The military themselves, myself, the Council of the Revolution, have repeatedly said that such a subordination must take place, as established, once the transition period is over [usually taken as the period up to the constitutional revision] and take place it will, and in this regard things in Portugal will become as they are in other Western democracies. The military will be an important backup institution, but an institution to backup democracy, a national backup institution, and no longer a [word indistinct].

I repeat, conditions now exist that will enable the military to return definitely to their normal role, and the conditions are there because the empire no longer exists and therefore the threats that its existence created are no longer there either. There is therefore no need for a huge, and to some extent politically compromised, armed forces. There is now no political dictatorship forcing the military to be necessarily compromised with the political aspect. We now have a democracy, and in a democracy the military has a specific role historically defined and accepted, and this is the role that the military will play in our country.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr President, there is talk of a national identity crisis. Could you say whether you believe in such a crisis and if possible give the grounds for your reply? Thank you.

[Answer] The answer to that would take almost a whole day. I shall try to be brief. I would say that yes, there is a national identify crisis. As you know, Portugal was a country with a permanently outward-facing posture. One empire followed another. First the east, then Brazil, then Africa, and now the imperial cycle is over. And this came to pass, not in a normal fashion, as might have happened if the country had lived in a democracy, but in a traumatic manner; traumatic to an extent with which you are familiar.

It is understandable, therefore, that there should be a certain dislocation. But this can and certainly will be overcome. And it will be overcome if Portugal succeeds—and I am convinced that it will succeed—in preserving democracy. If Portugal succeeds, as I hope, in ensuring that this democracy will not be merely political but rather a democracy based on social fraternity, an open democracy therefore, striving at every moment to broaden and deepen itself through the resolution of the concrete problems facing the Portuguese, through a greater concern with justice [words indistinct]. Through a concern for the realization of freedom, but also an enlarged freedom, a freedom marked by the concern to achieve the social fraternity I have already mentioned. If this is achieved then the national identify now to some extent suffering from dislocation will certainly be found again along a European course; but one pursued without giving up all that has historically characterized Portugal, such as its ties with Africa, the Arab world, Latin America, and above all its capacity, in a world in strife, to take the view that understanding is possible, and that this understanding must concern itself with and aim at equity, justice and therefore peace.

[Question] Pedro Cid of RDP [Portuguese radio] Mr President what has so far prevented the full application of the Amnesty Law? During your second mandate, will the necessary conditions be created for its implementation? Another question: What political interpretation if any, should one give to the presence by your side of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo? I ask this because Maria de Lourdes Pintassilgo is one of the personalities most attacked by the Democratic Alliance. In this connection I would like to know whether you are still against the government-sought dismissal of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo from her ambassadorial post?

[Answer] With regard to the Amnesty Law, as you know it has been implemented in a somewhat uneven fashion. At the moment some questions pertaining to it await legal adjudication. Obviously this question concerns me and I shall be looking into it and seeking to ensure that the law be fully applied without disruption to the military institution or to the life of the country.

With regard to Maria de Lourdes I would like to say the following: I opposed Maria de Lourdes' dismissal basically for moral reasons. She was at UNESCO. She had performed her functions, to put it in a way which cannot be minimally challenged, without being object of the slightest criticism from anyone, from any of the organs of sovereignty. This means that the organs of sovereignty, and also the political parties insofar as they are represented in parliament, thought that her conduct merited no reproach.

Then she was called to the post of prime minister and given the task of ensuring the holding of a free election and seeing to it that the country's most pressing problems were, if not solved, at least steered toward a solution. With regard to the latter part I shall make no comment, with regard to the former everyone knows that she fully carried out her task. She saw to it that the elections were free, totally free, so free that those in opposition were returned to power.

If she had a job that she was doing well, if she was given a task that she performed incontrovertibly well, then it is hard to understand why she should be punished, and obviously I could never allow this punishment. For this reason, and for this reason alone, I opposed her dismissal. Everyone is acquainted with the action of Maria de Lourdes as a citizen, as a government leader and as an ambassador. I think that her action in all these capacities has enhanced the country's prestige. There is no reason why this should not be taken into account. I intend to approach the government to be formed with a view to placing Maria de Lourdes in the post which she not merely deserves but the country demands that she occupy.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTELECTION POSSIBILITIES CITED

LD091001 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa article: "The Presidential Election Result and the Democratic Alliance's Foreseeable Future"]

[Text] 1. The Presidential Election and the Scenarios

The topic of the relationship between the results of the approaching presidential election and the Democratic Alliance's foreseeable future is not exactly new on this page.

We discussed it at length several months ago, when the Democratic Alliance decided to support candidate Antonio Soares Carneiro in the race for Belem Palace.

At that time, the overwhelming majority of other political analysts were pondering over the legislative election and the greater or lesser likelihood of victory for the Democratic Alliance.

At the time, in mid-1980, we proceeded from two prior assumptions substantially different from those preoccupying other commentators on the current Portuguese political situation.

The first assumption was that the Democratic Alliance would win the legislative election easily.

The second was that the presidential election was more important than the legislative election, not only because of the president of the republic's role in revising the constitution but in particular bearing in mind the relations which could be established among the elected president, the Assembly of the Republic and the government, from January 1981 onward.

From this viewpoint it seemed very important to envisage the various possible scenarios in the event of the Democratic Alliance's confirming its parliamentary majority for 4 years and of Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Antonio Soares Carneiro's emerging as the strongest presidential candidates.

2. Soares Carneiro as President and the Democratic Alliance's Immediate Future

What would be the foreseeable future of the Democratic Alliance, its majority and its government in the event of victory for each of these two candidates?

Recalling what we wrote at the time, beginning with the scenario of presidential victory for the candidate supported by the Democratic Alliance itself, this would entail, among others, the following consequences:

Easier functional and personnel coordination among the bodies represented by the president of the republic, the prime minister and the government and those occupying them;

Also simpler political coordination between these bodies and those occupying them and the Democratic Alliance's parliamentary majority in the Assembly of the Republic;

Francisco Sa Carneiro's probable continuation as head of government (which would also mean Diogo Freitas do Amaral's continuation in the posts which he now holds);

The introduction via the presidency of independents belonging neither to the Social Democratic Party [PSD] nor the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS], who have held an important position in Soares Carneiro's candidacy;

A political setback for the PSD and CDS members who, overtly or covertly, do not conceal their support for Ramalho Eanes, whether because they deem this to be the better choice, or because they disagree with Soares Carneiro's profile, or because they do not wish to endanger their political positions excessively or because they find themselves ostracized by their respective parties' political leaderships and know that they will only be able to replace them as the result of a shock which will affect the soundness of the present leaders' position—a shock represented by a victory for Eanes;

A period of functioning of the system of government on the basis of strictly balanced semipresidentialism for about 3-4 years, with an allocation of powers based on tacit agreement between the elected president of the republic and the prime minister, both of them avoiding embarking on a struggle for the political leadership of the Democratic Alliance;

With the approach of the end of the presidential term of office in 1985, preceded by the 1984 parliamentary election, the issue of the more presidential or more parliamentary (in this instance, more prime ministerial) bent of the system of government would tend to arise, while at the same time the Democratic Alliance would undergo important qualitative changes by means of an evolutionary process of political integration, the training of new cadres, the advent of younger members to leadership posts and the replacement of the traditional archetypes of party conduct by new organizational and personal forms of political leadership (an evolution which we compared, with considerable reservations, with what has occurred in the history of the French majority over the last few decades).

This would be the most likely scenario in the event of a victory for Antonio Soares Carneiro in the presidential election.

It is a scenario which would strengthen the Democratic Alliance's political and institutional influence and give its internal unity greater stability, while necessitating inevitable evolutionary changes within it as the 1984 parliamentary election and the 1985 presidential election approach, both of which involve fundamental decisions concerning the Portuguese system of government and the Democratic Alliance's own political leadership in the years immediately following these events.

Ramalho Eanes as President and the Democratic Alliance's Immediate Future

Let us proceed to consider the alternative scenario; this is, the scenario corresponding to victory for Antonio Ramalho Eanes in the 1980 presidential election.

In that event the prospects are radically different.

Francisco Sa Carneiro and Diogo Freitas do Amaral have already announced that they would not remain in government posts, and it is not impossible that they might even withdraw from the Assembly of the Republic, thus adopting stances similar to that held by Francisco Sa Carneiro from November 1977 to July 1978, that is, the period during which he attacked General Ramalho Eanes from outside the PSD through the medium of the party leadership (which, moreover, opposed Sa Carneiro on the basis of fundamental differences, one of which in fact concerned General Ramalho Eanes' political conduct).

Consequently, the government which the Democratic Alliance forms will very probably be neither a strong government, nor a government which Sa Carneiro or Freitas do Amaral would support, nor a government with lasting preconditions for administering the state's political power or indeed for maintaining and strengthening the Democratic Alliance's unity.

In fact the departure of Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral from the government could bring about in principle the withdrawal of most of the principal ministers, even those who, although initially intending to leave government office at the end of the year have now stated that they will reconsider this stance if the current prime minister remains (such as Cavaco Silva and Morais Leitao, who announced this at a recent cabinet meeting).

Other ministers who would leave the government would be Pinto Balsemao, Amaro da Costa and Basilio Horta.

It is not easy to think of other names within the Democratic Alliance as prominent as these for forming the Seventh Constitutional government; thus it would be a weak government.

But, in addition to being weak, that government probably would have no significant support from the PSD and CDS leaders and perhaps for this very reason no prominent figure in the Democratic Alliance would easily venture to joint a government which would serve as a ping-pong ball between Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral, on the one hand, and Ramalho Eanes on the other; a kind of elastic cushion which comes under pressure from both sides and is in danger of being on bad terms with both.

It is a very thankless position to govern on behalf of a majority without having that majority leadership's political support.

For these reasons, the government, in addition to being weak and unable to count on the Democratic Alliance leadership's determined support, will tend to devote itself to handling day-to-day business, in an understandable form of self-defense whose negative consequence, however, will be that of emphasizing its weakness and accelerating its own fall.

A government which does not govern is a contradiction in terms and a political aberration explicable only in crisis situations, such as, for instance, the absence of parliamentary majorities with a minimum degree of stability when close to legislative elections, specifically those resulting from the early disssolution of the Assembly of the Republic.

This Seventh Constitutional government formed by the Democratic Alliance without conviction and for temporary purposes would tend to be short-lived, having little or no power to mobilize and being unable to prompt the Democratic Alliance toward cohesion but, rather, being anxious to find itself quickly replaced in a task which is not at all encouraging in itself.

All that has been said, let it be clearly noted, stems almost obviously from the convergence of two possible developments, whose likelihood has been increasing over the last few weeks (and for this reason we do not even mention other factors, such as, for instance, the reelected president's strategy).

The first is the determination of Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral to refuse to remain in the government if Ramalho Eanes is reelected president of the republic.

The second will very likely be the stance upheld by the PCP following an election victory for Ramalho Eanes, to the effect of demanding on the basis of Sa Carneiro's and Freitas do Amaral's statements of their absence from the government, even as a political consequence of the defeat of the candidate supported by the Democratic Alliance.

Carlos Brito has already been very clear in Coruche, in indicating the possibility of such a demand constituting one of the foremost and strongest issues which the PCP could raise vis-a-vis the Portuguese public after the approaching presidential election, if victory goes to the candidate for whom the PCP will possibly still call on its members and voters to cast their respective votes.

In short, the foreseeable scenario on the basis of the present Portuguese political situation in the event of an election victory for Ramalho Eanes would be a situation of tensions of indefinite duration--tensions which would immediately have repercussions on the formation of the seventh constitutional government, affect essential areas of the parliamentary majority and influence the overall future of the Democratic Alliance itself.

And let it not be said that matters are not as they are, or that we are painting them blacker than they are in reality, specifically for reasons connected with preference for one candidate and antipathy to another.

Everybody has known in Portugal since 1977 that, if there are two incompatible politicians, they are called Eanes and Sa Carneiro. Each of them has done all that he can to eliminate the other, albeit unsuccessfully so far, and that it is only because neither of them has been wholly successful in this rivalry that they have had to coexist in Belem Palace and in Sao Bento Palace, but have coexisted in the secret hope of winning the last round.

Sa Carneiro was hoping to win the last round by driving Eanes from Belem. Eanes was hoping to win the last round by driving Sa Carneiro from Sao Bento.

This is how they have coexisted for 10 months.

Now that the antepenultimate round is over, with the legislative election and the victory for the Democratic Alliance, the great collision is approaching.

It is a moment which could occur on either 7 or 21 December, or it could yet be postponed indefinitely through intensive political and institutional guerrilla warfare.

Because if there is a characteristic which both of them have, it is obstinacy, and this obstinacy could cause the situation to remain still unresolved at the end of 1980.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE PRESENTS DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD081736 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Today is the start of the penultimate week before the Christmas break in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. At today's plenum, the Polish delegation put forward two proposals: one for a conference on cooperation on energy matters, the second calling for another, new conference on military detente and disarmament.

Poland recalled its tradition of supporting plans for disarmament, such as those of Rapacki and Gomulka and, as the Warsaw Pact countries always do, it identified the continuity of the security conference with the holding of the other conference on disarmament. The Soviet Union supports the Polish proposal and takes the view that this should be held with no prior conditions.

To continue we now have an interview with Dr Nowak, the assistant head of the Polish delegation:

[Begin recording] [correspondent] Today the Polish delegation at the CSCE put forward a proposal on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We have here before our microphones Dr Nowak, who is the assistant head of the Polish delegation. Dr Nowak, would you briefly summarize for us the main points of your country's proposal?

[Nowak] Yes, the main point is to make the decision to convene this conference. In our proposal we put forward our government's invitation to host this conference in Warsaw, and we proposed a specific date, namely, 20 October 1981. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS WITH UNIONS

LD282110 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] While speculation continues at an international level about the possible intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland, particularly since Washington said that the Soviet Army is ready to intervene, the delegates of the Polish trade union Solidarity, who are on a visit to Spain at the invitation of the Workers Trade Union [USO], are continuing their activities as planned.

This morning the two delegates, Josef Przybyski and Zygmunt Zawalski, met the USO leaders to learn about the working of autonomous, independent trade unionism, a subject about which the Solidarity members are extremely interested. This evening the two representatives of Polish independent trade unionism will travel to Seville to establish contacts with the Andalusian workers.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON THATCHER-HAUGHEY SUMMIT

LD082144 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2023 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A new formalised relationship between Britain and Ireland could emerge as a result of today's most potent ever Anglo-Irish government exchanges in Dublin. And, according to Irish Premier Mr Charles Haughey, the talks with Mrs Thatcher could have contributed towards a solution of the Maze hungerstrike impasse.

A joint communique issued after the discussions dealt with the Ulster hunger strike for political prisoner status in just one 53-word paragraph. But Mr Haughey hinted strongly at a press conference after the British team's high-security departure that there had been a significant behind-the-scenes development aimed at resolving the crisis. He made it clear that both he and Mrs Thatcher considered the position at the Maze and Armagh prisons as "critical and potentially explosive and dangerous." He added that "there may have been" moves recently of which the public was not aware.

The Irish, he said, were convinced that a solution was possible "on the basis of humanitarian aspects of the prisons regime." Mrs Thatcher shared his anxiety that a way out had to be found. Mr Haughey went on: "I believe today's meeting will make an important contribution towards finding that solution."

The two prime ministers spoke alone for 75 minutes during today's 5-hour discussions and it was apparent tonight that the H-blocks controversy had occupied them for most of that time.

Mr Haughey stressed that what they had said to each other remained confidential, and repeated that the H-block position was "very sensitive and delicate." But the communique left little doubt that both governments were pinning their hopes on statements issued last Thursday. This was when Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Mr Humphrey Atkins indicated that he would be prepared to examine changes in the prison conditions, a comment welcomed by the Irish Government.

Although the H-block crisis was the most urgent issue at the talks, Mr Haughey said he believed the most significant was a decision to commission a joint study into a new relationship between Britain and Ireland. He offered little in the way of details, but did not rule out the possibility of a friendship treaty. "The purpose of the studies is to find the sort of institutional structures that might be brought forward," he said. "I do not set any limit on what sort of institutional arrangements might be designed, as long as they are aimed at an improvement." He claimed that in that direction alone today's discussions had made "historic progress."

Mr Haughey angrily rejected a suggestion that the proposals could be leading towards an Irish rejection of the Protestant-Catholic power-sharing concept in Northern Ireland.

Officials from both governments, as well as Ulster representatives, could be involved in the studies. He thought that overall, the Dublin Castle talks added up to a major step towards finding a solution to the whole Ulster problem. The talks, which involved a massive security operation in Dublin, were attended by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Chancellor Sir Geoffrey Howe, and Mr Atkins. For Ireland there was Foreign Minister Mr Brian Lenihan and Finance Minister Mr Michael O'Kennedy.

The communique reported that, as well as Northern Ireland generally and the H-blocks problem in particular, items on the agenda had included Common Market affairs and other matters of concern to both countries. The ministers looked at developments leading to closer cooperation in energy, transport, communications, cross-border economic and security matters, agreeing to pursue further improvements in those fields.

The communique said: "Mr Haughey and Mrs Thatcher agreed that the economic, social and political interests of the peoples of the United Kingdom and the Republic are inextricably linked, but that the full development of these links has been put under strain by division and dissent in Northern Ireland. In that context they accepted the need to bring forward policies and proposals to achieve peace, reconciliation and stability--and to improve relations between the peoples of the two countries.

"They considered that the best prospect of attaining these objectives was the further development of the unique relationship between the two countries. They accordingly decided to devote their next meeting in London during the coming year to special consideration of the totality of relationships within these islands. For this purpose they have commissioned joint studies covering a range of issues including new institutional structures, citizenship rights, security matters, economic cooperation and measures to encourage mutual understanding. The discussions were regarded by both sides as extremely constructive and significant."

Mr Haughey and Mrs Thatcher will next meet in London, probably next June, when reports of the studies commissioned today are expected to be available. A conference to further discuss any proposals that may emerge could then be staged. Mr Haughey's attitude seemed to indicate that the establishment of the studies was a step forward in his aim of securing a bigger say for Dublin in Ulster's future. But he provided few details of what the plans might amount to.

At a Downing Street press conference Mrs Thatcher remained enigmatic about what any new special relationship between Ireland and the United Kingdom could involve. But she insisted that the communique referred to a rethinking of the relationship between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom as a whole--and not just Northern Ireland. She spoke of the possibility of closer cooperation on economic and security matters as well as an extension of the citizenship and voting rights that Irish citizens in this country enjoy to British citizens in the Republic. Ministers and officials of the UK and the Irish Republic will now start talks in readiness for the next summit in London in the summer.

The prime minister was at pains to stress that today's talks would not affect the status of Northern Ireland. "There is nothing for the Unionists to worry about," she said in relation to any changes in the border. She said there was "no possibility" of a confederation between the two countries, but left an impression that the talks between the two countries would cover a more significant range of cooperation than she is prepared at the moment to disclose.

AUSTRIA'S PAHR, CARRINGTON DISCUSS POLAND, MIDEAST

AU052019 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpt] London--Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is paying a 2-day official visit to Great Britain, had a 2-hour working talk with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington. Initially the two foreign ministers extensively discussed the situation in Poland and then the Middle East conflict. On this occasion, Lord Carrington briefed Minister Pahr on the problems that were discussed at the EC summit meeting.

Following an analysis of the situation in the war between Iran and Iraq, the planned North-South summit conference, scheduled to be held in Mexico in June 1981, was discussed upon Lord Carrington's request. Lord Carrington asked Minister Pahr for Austrian participation in economic aid to Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

In the discussion of bilateral problems, Foreign Minister Pahr pleaded for an easing of restrictions for Austrian agricultural exports to the European Community and drew his counterpart's attention to the great burden incurred by Austria through the truck transit traffic. He also referred to the pending Austrian request regarding EC participation in the construction cost of transit highways.

THIRD ROUND OF CYPRIOT INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS ENDS

NC081939 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The third round of the intercommunal talks ended with another meeting held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia.

In a written statement to correspondents on the conclusion of the third round of talks, Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative, noted that during the last 4 months it has become possible to maintain a continued and consistent dialogue and identify some limited areas of agreement. A strip of common ground has started to emerge, he adds. He then praised the cordial atmosphere that prevailed at the talks. This, he says, will be an important contributing factor for the talks when they are resumed in the new year.

In his statement, Ioannidhis, the representative of the Greek Cypriot side, said that there had been a useful exchange of views on almost all issues in the talks so far and stressed that this would be very significant during the next round. He said that the talks were at a preliminary stage and voiced the hope that during the new round there would be a substantive and constructive dialogue on all issues.

Asked whether a new formula had been agreed upon, Ioannidhis said that the United Nations was making an effort to create a process that would promote the solution of the problem.

In his statement, Onan, the Turkish Cypriot interlocutor, said that during the three rounds of the inter-Cypriot talks, both sides had outlined their views in depth and at length. This, he added, will give both sides the opportunity after today's meeting to reassess the views outlined at the negotiating table. Asked whether the time had come for him to transfer his views on the territorial issue onto a map, Onan said that this could be done after the recess in the talks. Very soon, he added, we will be in a position to put forward something that you call more specific.

Bayrak Radio Report

TA082010 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Cyprus intercommunal talks resumed at the Ledra Palace this afternoon. Today's subject was the fourth point of the agenda: the territorial issue, which completed the third cycle of the current round of the talks.

At the end of the meeting, the United Nations issued a communique which said that the meeting continued in the same cordial atmosphere that has prevailed throughout the talks and with the hope that after the recess the talks would enter into a stage of more substantive negotiations. The communique said that the next meeting, on the first item of the agenda which concerns the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices in accordance with the provisions of point 5 of the 19 May 1979 agreement, would take place on 7 January 1981.

Recess Until 7 January

NC081627 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The third round of the intercommunal talks ended with another meeting held this afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia. The talks will begin again on 7 January.

A UN communique said that discussions on the territorial aspect of the Cypriot issue were continued at the meeting. The communique added that today's meeting was held in the same cordial atmosphere that prevailed at all previous meetings, and with the hope that after the recess the talks would enter a stage of more substantive negotiations.

The next meeting will be held on 7 January and will deal with the question of Varosha.

RALLIS INTERVIEW ON EEC ACCESSION, 1981 ELECTIONS

AT081530 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 7 Dec 80 pp 1, 13

[Exclusive interview granted to AKROPOLIS correspondent E.A. Papayeoryiou by Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What conclusions from the EEC summit conference have particular interest to Greece?

Answer: Before I reply on conclusions which have particular interest to Greece, I would like to make certain observations which have just as great an importance for our country.

The first concerns the warmth of reception accorded to our country by the European Community. This warmth stems from the confidence of the member states in the importance of our participation in the process which leads toward a unified Europe. The unity of Europe is based on the joint cultural and political foundation of the European peoples which make up the Community and the Greek cultural contribution to the development of this joint European foundation, which is considered a fact by all and is fully recognized.

The second concerns the importance of the fact of our participation in the meeting of European Community leaders. For the first time in its history Greece not only has attended the top European decisionmaking center but it has also influenced such decisions by its presence. From this aspect the participation of the Greek prime minister in the European summit conference, even before our formal accession on 1 January 1981, is an historic milestone for our country.

In reference to conclusions from the conference which are of particular interest to Greece, these are incorporated in the joint statement and can be summarized in the Community's concern over international relations and economic developments.

Question: Why are the leaders of the Common Market concerned over international economic developments?

Answer: The political leaders of the European Community are facing certain international problems which have a direct influence on Europe with much seriousness and deep concern.

Among these I could mention the energy problem; relations with Middle East countries; the development of East-West relations as well as the dialogue between the North and the South. At the same time there are also internal Community problems such as progress in economic unification; implementation of a common monetary system as well as institutional decisions related to the better functioning of the various organizations of the European Communities, the solution of which is not at all easy.

The primary problem, however, which also causes the deepest concern, is the energy problem because it leads toward a deepening economic crisis which in turn affects the economies of both the Western as well as the Eastern countries with all the adverse aftereffects: A deficit in the balance of foreign payments, inflationary pressures, economic recession and increase of unemployment.

With the exception of the superpowers which, for the time being, are self-sufficient in oil, European economy--both in the West and in the East--relies upon oil imports. Until such time as oil is replaced as the primary energy source, which will not be soon, prospects for economic developments in the European area are dim.

A more general economic crisis, however, could lead to social disturbances. Whether these disturbances take place in Western countries or in Eastern countries they remain a danger to East-West relations.

Discovery of satisfactory solutions, therefore, to all these international and specific European problems is imperative because otherwise there will be a danger to social and economic balance in Europe which, if shaken irreparably, could lead to calamity.

Question: What repercussions could there be for Greece from an adverse economic development and what should be done if we are to avoid it?

Answer: So long as the structure of Greek economy has a high degree of reliance upon foreign economy, and particularly on European economy, as its main characteristic, particularly when 40 percent of our foreign trade is conducted with Community countries, and so long as in the energy sector we rely upon oil imports, it becomes self-evident that adverse international economic development and economic crisis will directly influence economic developments in our country. These influences become apparent primarily in a widening gap in the balance of foreign payments and in a rise in the cost of living.

The influence of the international crisis upon the domestic economy is not an isolated Greek phenomenon. It is a worldwide phenomenon because all economies of the Eastern countries--which are supposed to be closed, self-sufficient and directed economies in such a way that they are protected against the fluctuations to which capitalist economies are subjected--are subject to the very same influences of the international crisis and face problems of deficit balances and economic recession with the result that there is a shortage of goods and a high cost of living.

At a time, therefore, when countries far wealthier than we are, such as West Germany or Japan, are faced with a problem of foreign payments balances and unemployment and at a time when they ask their citizens to tighten their belts, then what should we do?

If we are to deal with the mounting economic crisis we must concentrate and intensify all our efforts so that we may increase productivity and production so that unemployment, which we have so far avoided, should not spread to Greece as well. We must increase our exports in an effort to neutralize adverse balances in foreign payments.

We must utilize to the greatest possible degree the increase of our invisible resources, such as the merchant marine, tourism and repatriated foreign currency deposits and, naturally, we must continue with severity our policy of economic frugality and control of consumption. All Greeks must realize that without limiting all their unnecessary expenditures both in the private and in the public sectors, and without cutting down on their continual demands for pay increases to levels which do not respond to the real possibilities of our economy, it will be impossible to organically cope with the serious problems which we have to face.

It is an imperative necessity to cut down on consumption and to increase investments. Investments will increase production, will improve productivity and will increase the competitiveness of the economy. These are goals we must reach now more than ever before thanks to our accession to the European Community.

The government has oriented its economic policy in this direction and it is preparing a special draft bill under which it implements strong development incentives in order to encourage new investments and an advancement of retarded areas.

Question: The government argues that with full Greek accession to the Common Market we will also benefit financially. Is there no danger that this benefit will be swept aside by the effects of repercussions of the international economic crisis on our own economy?

Answer: Our accession to the Common Market will help the solution of problems we have to face as a result of the world economic crisis for many reasons. First of all we will benefit from the assistance of the Community funds and the loan capability of its financial apparatus in the form of new investments.

Our accession will also open up the European market both to our agricultural and our industrial products in such a way that we can well hope that it will contribute toward an improvement of our trade balances. And finally because, immediately after our accession, we will also have direct assistance in the form of subsidies of our agricultural products.

The thought that the benefits from our accession could be swept away, to a certain degree, by the influences of a world economic crisis, even though it may be correct, must not divert us from the fact that if the New Democracy government had not tried from the first moments right from 1974 to pursue and prepare our speedy accession to the EEC, our country today would have been exclusively exposed to adverse repercussions from the economic crisis without the counterbalance of benefits which are certainly expected from accession.

Even the world economic crisis could be handled with greater certainty with the strong European industrial countries as allies and with joint planning than we could have handled it alone and exposed to worldwide economic competition.

Question: What does the EEC represent on the international political level, and what is the degree of its influence on the development of the international situation?

Answer: The European Community incorporates within it countries which in the past played a primary and leading role in the development of worldwide political developments. After the second world war and the development of the two superpowers the role of European countries in world events was limited. Consequently only the closest possible cooperation between the democratic countries of Europe could once again supply Europe with the strength it needed in order to successfully handle its problems and its relations with the rest of the world.

The European Community met this goal. It is recognized as an organized fact over and above nations and it is also accepted--and this is of importance to its critics--by the socialist countries of East Europe, in other words by the member states of CEMA, which deal with it. Special relations are also maintained with it by most of the countries of the Third World which are already being subjected to its beneficial presence.

At all levels of international economic exchanges the EEC, thanks to a unified foreign economic policy and often with a joint foreign policy toward international political crises, succeeds in influencing international political-economic relations. I can, as a result, state that the degree of EEC influence in the development of the international situation progressively increases.

Question: Our country's economic progress presupposes stability, calm and smooth political developments. To what degree is the government in a position to guarantee these prerequisites?

Answer: The fact that economic progress presupposes stability, calm and smooth political developments, is, I believe, a self-evident truth which is generally accepted by the Greek people. The more elderly, in any eventuality, have bitter experiences from recent Greek history.

The governments of "New Democracy" consider it a title of honor because during the past 6 years they were able to prevent violence in our country, they have managed to preserve social stability and calm and they contributed toward establishment of a mild political climate in public life. I believe the greatest majority of Greeks have appreciated this contribution for what it is worth.

The present government is determined to preserve social calm and stability and the mild political climate in every possible way. This depends upon the cooperation of all factors in political life but also upon all the citizens themselves. Anarchist activities at the universities are nothing but deliberate provocations to draw a government intervention by force. The government will not be drawn into a violation of the university asylum and to a militant confrontation with extremist students. Reaction must come from the healthy student area, from university authorities, from Greek society and primarily from those who incite such activities.

Also demands through protracted and obstinate strikes will not be dealt with by force. The right to strike is a constitutionally established right which the government cannot deny. It can prosecute only illegal strikes. As a result the strikes which are, on the one hand, called on the basis of existing laws but which, on the other hand, put forth illogical demands which undermine the country's economy, cause hardship to the social whole and lead to social disturbance and political tension, can be neutralized only through universal reaction and condemnation. There are clear messages through the expressed reservations of the Greek people in answer to such strikes which make illogical or excessive demands. These messages ought to make those who support or tolerate such acts of pressure and disturbance think better. This is because the countdown has started and instead of offering political benefits to the supporters of such strikes it only turns against them.

Question: You have stated that New Democracy will also win the 1981 elections because in their greatest majority the people also approve of the European policy of the front which you lead. Could this estimate of yours not be limited by the possibility that certain parties in Greece may influence the judgment of the people by presenting the danger that the EEC will be calamitous to Greece?

Answer: Despite adverse international developments after 1974 and the world economic crisis the governments of "New Democracy" managed, thanks to the policy they implemented during the past 6 years, to implement and guarantee not only domestic calm, social balance and smooth political developments but also a high standard of living over which many richer countries are jealous.

In order to convince ourselves on this we only have to glance at the countryside and the towns in order to establish that over and above figures and statistics the Greek people have achieved a material and spiritual standard of living which was a dream only a few years ago.

At the same time "New Democracy" evaluated with a sense of responsibility the positive and negative elements and it resolved to pursue the country's accession to the European Community. I am certain the Greek people are convinced about the positive effects of this option and they approve of it. This is why I believe that every effort to present our European policy as calamitous will come up against the contrary belief of the Greek people and will come to nothing. The reality of the next year, 1981, which we will spend as equal members of the Community will be a direct denial of this erroneous and demagogic viewpoint.

This is why I believe that our people, who possess an infallible political sense, will prefer tangible achievements to dangerous experiments and indefinite promises about change. This is because the people know that any unstudied and hurried change would be nothing but change toward the worst. The Greek people know that with New Democracy in the government, approach to progress will be continued firmly without tremors and it is for this reason they will give it the strength once again to continue its work for the country's good.

GREECE, PDRY ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AT071420 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that diplomatic relations have been established between the Republic of Greece and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

NATO

PARIS REPORTS DECISION ON POLAND, FLEET DEPLOYMENT

LD081940 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The NATO command in Brussels, has stated textually that if the Red Army were to intervene militarily in Poland, the forces of the Atlantic alliance would not react. In other words, the NATO generals will let the Russians and the Poles wash their dirty linen within the family. In Brussels the Atlantic alliance has declared itself to be just preoccupied, and nothing else. The situation in Poland is preoccupying the Western military leaders who have arranged a light deployment in order to--they say--prevent this situation from extending to other sectors. Thus, Christmas leave has been suspended for the crews of the five warships which constitute NATO's permanent fleet. These two destroyers and three frigates flying the American, British, Canadian, Netherlands and German flags, are at present dispersed between British ports and Cuxhafen in the FRG. They could enter the Baltic together should the situation worsen. On the other hand, NATO's mobile airborne force has not yet been placed on alert. This decision could come tomorrow, but the alliance does not wish to further envenom the Polish affair, and Secretary General Josef Luns said recently: A Soviet invasion of Poland would have incalculable consequences for East-West relations, but it must not be believed that NATO exists to protect the Poles from their friends. So, if they want to intervene militarily in Poland, the Russians now know that they can do it at a reduced cost.

BELGIUM

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

LD062128 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, on his return from Warsaw said that the Polish leaders are determined to continue the process of democratization which has begun in their country and to attain socialism of a Polish character without modifying the fundamental [words indistinct]. His Polish counterpart [words indistinct] before and after the lightning visit he made as member of Poland's delegation to the Warsaw Pact summit. The Belgian foreign minister was impressed by the insistence with which the Polish leaders affirmed that they have the will and capacity to resolve their problems by themselves. An informed source in Brussels said that during Mr Nothomb's visit Poland paid $100 million of its $400 million debt to Belgium.

NETHERLANDS

PRC WARNINGS AGAINST TAIWAN SUBMARINE DEAL

LD090907 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Hague, 26 Nov--The Labor Party second chamber parliamentary group is opposed to granting the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme concern an export license for delivering two submarines to Taiwan. The Democrats 66 are also inclined toward rejection. In the meantime a senior Chinese government official--our correspondent Wilem van Kemenade in Beijing reports--has stated that delivery of the submarines will gravely jeopardize relations between the Netherlands and China. This stance has also been conveyed to Dutch Ambassador to China J. Kneppelhout. In Beijing a senior Chinese Government official has made it clear that delivery of submarines could also jeopardize medium and long-term economic relations. The Chinese authorities accuse the Netherlands of being too pessimistic and impatient about orders from the PRC. Chinese Charge d'Affaires in The Hague Gao Jie expressed the same viewpoint when making representations at the Foreign Ministry last week. Dutch Ambassador to China Kneppelhout was summoned by the Beijing authorities yesterday and informed of the Chinese stance.

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Western Europe

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POLAND MAJOR ISSUE DISCUSSED AT NATO MEETING

LD091239 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Brussels--During a lengthy political debate the defence ministers of NATO's European military member-nations discussed the situation in Eastern Europe in general, and in Poland in particular, at their Eurogroup meeting in Brussels yesterday. Dr Hans Apel, the chairman, said that everyone was very preoccupied with the situation but hesitant to say anything or to take up public positions that would in any way increase the tension. It is understood that Mr Pym, defence secretary, made the point, generally accepted by his colleagues, that the Polish question was essentially a political one, about which NATO should not be making military signals. The discussion is to be continued today in the wider forum of NATO's Defence Planning Committee.

In the interests of deterrence, and against what they saw as the unremitting increase in Warsaw Pact military strength, the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and the growth in instability in south-west Asia, the ministers confirmed the need to upgrade the capabilities of forces committed to NATO.

They reaffirmed the importance of continued support for the aim of real increases in defence spending of the order of 3 percent a year in relation to implementation of NATO force goals; of the long-term defence programme; and of the further measures of accelerated force improvement initiated in May, 1980.

On the subject of theatre nuclear forces, while expressing their continuing resolve that modernisation was essential to meet NATO's needs, ministers welcomed the opening of the United States-Soviet Union talks in Geneva.

Mr Brown, American secretary of defence, had spoken sharply in Washington about America's allies. He said no American Government would accept a situation in which some other country felt that "it's our job to defend them, and they needn't bother to defend themselves."

While this theme will obviously figure in the Defence Planning Committee today, the Eurogroup ministers discussed once again yesterday how better they could inform the North Americans, particularly the United States, just how much Europe is doing.

The Europeans, including France, contribute about 91 percent of ground forces and 86 percent of the air forces (80 percent and 70 percent respectively without France) of the current ready forces in Europe, together with 75 percent of the tanks and more than 90 percent of the armoured divisions. In manpower terms the European figures in peacetime are three million (2,500,000 without France) rising, with reserves to six million. The corresponding North American manpower figures are two million and 3,5000,000 respectively. In financial terms the Eurogroup countries will have spent some $80,000 million (more than pounds 34,000 million) towards NATO's total defence expenditure, of which some $18,000 million (pounds 7,690 million) will have been spent on capital equipment. Between 1970 and 1978 they increased their overall average spending, in real terms, by about 2 percent a year.

In 1981 Euro-group countries' armies plan to introduce 270 main battle tanks and 440 other main battle tanks and 440 other armoured vehicles, 150 artillery pieces, 840 anti-armour missile systems, and 4,300 hand-held rocket launchers. More than two-thirds of this equipment will be additional to existing scales. Similar plans exists for navies and air forces, which include 13 new vessels and a total of 385 new aircraft.

BELGIUM

REACTIONS TO GOVERNMENT RECOVERY PLAN CITED

LD091553 Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Dec 80 p 2

[G.D.T. report "Shades of Opinion Within the Majority: The Flemish Socialists Want Amendment"]

[Text] After the trade union's "no" [to the government's economic recovery plan] the government will have to assume its responsibilities. It has the support of the parties which make up the majority with some reservations.

The Social Christians have confidence in the government and are asking it to go ahead.

The French-speaking Socialists are due to hold a General Council meeting on Thursday. Meanwhile their president, Cools, is issuing repeated warnings to the trade unionists and to those Socialists who are hesitant to oppose the Belgian General Federation of Labor. "I condemn complacency and irresponsibility in all the social partners. There must be corporatism." Taking a defeatist line he repeated that "It is vital to wake up if the situation in the country is not to worsen and lead to a dictatorship."

The Flemish Socialists (BSP) sometimes described as the "spineless" member of the majority or as "enfants terribles", have given broad but ambiguous support to the government program. The BSP is calling for "improvements" in Mr Martens' latest plan but without making this a "casus belli." It is calling for a real parliamentary debate and asking all social partners to meet in 1-year's time to judge the results of the government's recovery plan. "The BSP is loyal but not a sleeping partner," Van Miert said.

After the Christian People's Party it was the Social Christian Party's turn to comment on the social consultations on Tuesday. Mr Vanden Boeynants' party, supporting the line taken by Mr Tindemans' party, said that he is confident that the government will draw conclusions from social consultations and take the decisions which are vital to the country's economic recovery.

The French-speaking Socialists will hold a General Council meeting behind closed doors on Thursday. Meanwhile their president, Mr Cools, is increasingly playing the defeatist. In an interview with the newspaper LA MEUSE-LA LANTERNE he condemned "complacency and irresponsibility in all the social partners. The government has fulfilled its contract toward them," he stated. "I think that unless there is a general awakening, a moral rearmament, the situation will continue to deteriorate; we must then fear the worst, such as a dictatorship."

"Today," Mr Cools, went on, "people, structures, associations and other socioeconomic organizations are incapable of drawing up a common viewpoint which takes some account of the others. They all seem to have resorted to flight, irresponsibility and easy solutions consisting of simply adopting an opposition stance."

BSP: Demands and Requirement

The Flemish Socialists, for their part, convened their General Council on Monday evening. They approved the government plan by a big majority (75 percent of the votes) but they are asking for several "improvements" to the text:

—An assurance that the money made available by moderating wages will effectively be used to improve employment and will not be allowed out of the country

—A stricter pricing policy which would review some prices and reduce profit margins in distribution;

—Introducing an emergency crisis tax for incomes over Bfl.5 million net per year;

—Canceling the 13th and 14th months of family allowances for families with high incomes;

"These demands are not requirements, Karel van Miert explained. The BSP deputies will defend these points during a parliamentary debate which Mr van Miert hopes will be real and broad. "Parliament must be able to play its role and possibly amend the documents proposed," he added.

Mr van Miert says he does not want to undermine the coalition government. "The BSP is a loyal partner," he said. "But not a sleeping partner and some people seem to find that difficult to accept."

The Flemish Socialists are also asking that the results of the government measures be reviewed in 1 year, particularly the result of wage restraint in the liberal professions.

Finally the BSP is demanding the continuation of all early pension measures and training periods for young people and the continuation of the special temporary cadre program (unemployed people given work).

The Opposition

The opposition is, of course, opposing the government plan. "It will not improve public finances or employment," the Walloon Rally said. "Real industrial redeployment is necessary. No measures are being taken against state waste in the infrastructure sphere."

"The government plan," the Flemish Liberals stress, "will have a negative effect on the Belgian economy." The Party of Freedom and Progress will shortly put forward a rival plan.

NETHERLANDS

VAN DER KLAAUW REMARKS ON TAIWAN SUBMARINE REQUEST

LD090859 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Ferry Versteeg dispatch: "Van der Klaauw Declines To Commit Himself in Maputo, Mozambique"]

[Text] Maputo, 28 November--"I find it very difficult to judge. I do not know how serious it is." This was how Foreign Minister van der Klaauw replied to Dutch journalists in the Mozambique capital Maputo yesterday afternoon in reply to a question about whether Taiwan genuinely wishes to order two submarines in the Netherlands or whether the order is a "political maneuver."

According to the minister, theories are in vogue in diplomatic circles in The Hague to the effect that Taipei could wish to drive a wedge between China and the Netherlands following the recent visit by Prime Minister van Agt and himself to Beijing, but he repeated: "I cannot judge that." When asked whether Taiwan has already put money into the "submarine project," he replied: "I do not believe so."

The Dutch minister added shortly before his unexpected departure from Maputo that the matter has already been extensively discussed with Beijing.

He said that he could not imagine that the Netherlands, following the recent visit by Van Agt and himself to China, would jeopardize the friendly relations with that country. Afterward, Beijing Ambassador Kneppelhout was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and assured that China has the greatest possible objections to a delivery of submarines to Taiwan.

Van der Klaauw did not have the impression that other Western countries would be prepared to build the two submarines for Taiwan. "Moreover, there are very few countries which can build submarines."

When asked whether the delivery of submarines to Taiwan might increase tension in that area, the minister replied in the affirmative. "According to the disarmament note, I must ascertain in the case of exports whether areas of tension are involved. Of course there has been no armed conflict between China and Taiwan for a long time, but the latent danger remains. The Chinese have also said in the recent representations which they have made to us: We are striving to achieve a peaceful reunification with Taiwan, but we do not rule out the possibility of force against a dissident province."

Contact With United States

[Question] Have you also been in contact with Washington about this matter?

[Answer] We are in the process of so doing, but I do not know the result yet.

Van der Klaauw would not rule out the possibility that Taiwan's "submarine technology" would be passed on to South Africa. There are close relations between the two countries, especially in the military field. But he added: "I am no expert. They are not nuclear submarines, of course, but there is a nuclear agreement in the order place with Rijn-Schelde-Verolme insofar as the deliveries of power plants are concerned. And then, of course, we are dealing with the nonproliferation treaty, of which Taiwan is not a signatory, because it is not recognized as a state. In short, there are countless difficulties surrounding this matter."

With respect to current trade relations with China, the minister said: "These are not very considerable as yet, but it is a matter of China's potential in the future. It is an important factor. The shipping is also important. Half of the Chinese shipping traffic with west Europe passes through Rotterdam."

"We have also been busily engaged with the special relations between Rotterdam and Shanghai precisely in order to increase the concentration of Chinese shipping in Rotterdam."

Van der Klaauw's comment on trade contacts with Taiwan: "They are very extensive, and there is no objection at all to trade relations with Taiwan on the part of China. For instance, there is a large Philips plant in Taiwan, and there is also a great desire to cooperate with Philips in Beijing; that is not the problem. They have no objection to cultural contacts, either."

"What they do object to is anything that confirms the Taipei government's claim that it is also the government of the Chinese Republic."

"I Will Reflect"

[Question] A final question: Do you believe that you will still be a minister next week?

[Answer] The crisis is very grave. I will reflect on it on board the aricraft.

SCHMIDT, FORLANI DISCUSS POLAND, EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

LD091610 Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani called again in Bonn today for restraint in view of developments in Poland. At the end of the 1-day German-Italian talks, the two heads of government told journalists that any external interference was linked with grave risks.

Schmidt stressed that the Polish people ought to be able to overcome the existing difficulties in accordance with their own will. He linked the warning against outside intervention with the remark that for the same reasons the Federal Republic was refraining from making judgments.

Developments in Poland, together with assistance for the Italian earthquake victims, were the main topic in the German-Italian consultations in which the foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo, also took part. Prime Minister Forlani thanked the Federal Republic, its citizens and organizations for the "rapid and effective assistance" which Italy had received following the catastrophe. Schmidt said the Federal Republic would also be involved to a considerable extent in the aid measures envisaged by the European Community.

The two heads of government said that they were in agreement in their assessment of the world economic situation and its effect on their two countries.

SPD'S BAHR COMMENTS ON POLAND, RELATIONS WITH GDR

DW081242 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1300 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Talk by SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Poland is the talk of the town these days. We are watching developments there with both concern and sympathy. The sympathy pertains to the course of renewal and reforms, as agreed upon and adopted. The concern applies to the question whether all parties involved have, and will retain, the strength and the sense of perspective required by the art of attaining what is possible. If the state, the party, the trade union, and the church say that all this is a purely Polish affair, then one cannot but agree. Europe and quite a few important countries outside of Europe also want it that way.

I hope it will not be taken as an impermissible intrusion if I said that much of what has been agreed in Poland between the new trade unions and the government--not so much with respect to the methods but rather with respect to the material objectives--appears to me hard to attain, in any case it seems unattainable within a short period of time. The economy has suffered a setback which needs to be eliminated first; yet concepts of the 35-hour workweek, as desirable as this goal might be, cannot be attained from one day to the next even by our economy; nobody must forget how much hinges on the result of production, that is to say, on work. Without it, nothing can be had. Not working, after all, constitutes the strongest weapon which the workers have, yet this strongest weapon must be used with prudence, and not every time.

Willy Brandt said the other day that there must never be any policy ignoring Poland again. The European family needs Poland with the experiences of its history, with the discernible national interests that have been marked for many years, with its contribution toward the enhancement of security and cooperation between states of different systems. Europe is inconceivable without Poland, just as it is inconceivable without France, and the special relationship between France and Poland that has emerged from history also contains the element of standing one's ground vis-a-vis the interests of others and those who are stronger.

But this is exactly the situation of Europe, notwithstanding the recognition of the fundamental fact that we Europeans are organized in two alliance systems which are supposed to allow cooperation with each other apart from the protection against each other. The loyalty in the alliance is the precondition for this cooperation; this also applies to Poland, of course.

Interview on Issues

DW091203 Hamburg Norddeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0615 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Interview with SPD Federal Manager Egon Bahr; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] CSU Secretary General Stoiber charged that Bahr represents Moscow's position. Bahr's appeal to the Polish leadership to be loyal to the Soviet Union is treason when it comes to the Polish people's will for freedom, said Stoiber. Do you believe that the Polish leadership had to be reminded of this loyalty?

[Answer] Well, first one ought to have a look at what I really said and not at this. I find it irresponsible of Mr Stoiber to quote an AP version and be content with that. Second, naturally the Polish leadership does not need to be urged to maintain a position. It decides alone what it deems correct and necessary. But aside from that, I am convinced and I will continued to maintain that in line with what we have experienced in the past 20 or 30 years, we see that the position of individual partners in an alliance must be in full loyalty to the alliance, if detente is to continue in Europe. This pertains to Western countries as much as it pertains to Eastern countries. Only if all together, in their respective alliances, maintain uncontested loyalty will we have the leeway we need to implement our own, European interests. That is my opinion and I will stand by it. All our experience supports this.

[Question] Would you like to see this interpreted as a warning or admonition?

[Answer] No, they know themselves what they can do and what they cannot do.

[Question] DER SPIEGEL reported today that East Berlin plans to permit the travel of pensioners to the Federal Republic only in exceptional cases. Bonn says that this is pure speculation. Do you think such a plan is realistic?

[Answer] I did not consider the increase in the mandatory exchange amount, or the doubling of it, as a plan to be seriously considered. We know that East Berlin is good for this kind of surprise. I do not believe the GDR could be interested in something like that at the moment. As the situation stands at present, I do not believe it is more than speculation.

[Question] What consequence would a reduction of pensioner travel have for inter-German relations?

[Answer] They would become even more icy than they are at the moment. As regards the present freezing, we see small signs indicating that the GDR with its--let us say--loyalty to the alliance and no action against Poland is giving signs that one must prepare and take small steps with regard to the further development of relations between both German states.

[Question] Helmut Kohl and Willy Brandt will meet this week for a private talk. Do you rule out that a new version of the grand coalition may be discussed?

[Answer] Yes, I fully rule that out.

JOSEF ERTL CALLS FOR EC FOOD AID TO POLAND

LD091650 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 9 Dec (DPA)--Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture Josef Ertl has said that the European Community must help the Poles and "as soon as possible." The EC must not hesitate until "the political situation has become further aggravated and the Europeans have other worries than butter surpluses." Anyone who wanted to eliminate political radicalism had first to fight need, he said. "Butter instead of guns" was the best recipe.

In this connection Ertl again pointed out that the strongly criticized EC surpluses had to be regarded differently in view of food aid to Poland. "If we had no stocks, we could not help the Poles nor the many others who are in need of our help," Ertl stressed.

However, Ertl was not willing to go into details about supplies for Poland. He said that the delicate question of aid should be dealt with without too much public talk. Everyday fresh lists of the amounts were being published, and not all of them were accurate. He stressed that the EC most certainly had an agreed concept already decided upon by the heads of states and governments in Luxembourg. The Community would deliver the goods and the Federal Government would participate in the credits for Poland with a Hermes.

10 Dec Press Review

DW100851 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0605 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Press review on developments in Poland]

[Text] WESERKURIER of Bremen writes: Because of the out-spoken West European interest in all the developments in Poland, the People's Republic can reckon with great concessions on the part of the European Community's Council of Ministers. It will be a political decision, costing the European Community partners millions. Butter and beef prices are clearly beyond the world market price because of the European Community's market system, so they must be cut down with the help of subsidies prior to being sold to third countries. Only a few taxpayers, who must after all pay for the transaction, will object to such help, but that has nothing to do with sanctioning the senseless European agricultural surplus production, costing more than DM120 billion annually.

RHEINPFALZ of Ludwigshafen maintains: It seems to be sensible and politically warranted to use subsidies to cut down the food supply prices for Poland to a low world market level. The European Community's cashbox with its subsidies this time will properly cut down the otherwise expensive piles of butter. The additional credits given by the member states to achieve further price cuts for Poland is an additional step. "Butter instead of guns," says Josef Ertl. Well, nobody had guns in mind, but subsidies helping the Poles to master their crisis in a dignified way are certainly more important.

HESSISCHE/NIEDERSAECHISISCHE ALLGEMEINE of Kassel notes: It had been a question whether the European Community's offer to help would be accepted by Warsaw. Poland's neighbors watch out Argus-eyed that the West does not interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic. One could pursue a policy also with beef, butter and grain. The Soviets experienced this recently when Brussels refused to supply them with cheap butter. It is the more pleasant then that they are not preventing the generous help for Poland. They obviously hope that this will result in political stabilization and in some relief with regard to the USSR's commitments vis-a-vis the CEMA partner.

FULDAER ZEITUNG points out: We are experiencing in these days and weeks again the uncanny pressure emanating from reports on troop movements, troop concentrations, stages of alert and off limit zones along Poland's borders, regardless whether these reports were planted, triggered or presented by Moscow as denials. Their effects are in every case visible and tangible. The appeals of the Polish party and state leaderships to "save" the unloved "socialist system" and the "alliance" with the Soviet Union are becoming more and more urgent, their warnings against the danger of foreign intervention more and more frank and dramatic.

The daily DIE WELT stresses: For the first time since the beginning of the Polish crisis the Warsaw and Moscow leaderships have gotten into an open conflict. The Soviet news agency TASS maintains that counterrevolutionary groups under the cloak of the trade union Solidarity have acted in the Polish city Kielce against the party and the local plant managements. This TASS report was shortly thereafter denied by the Polish news agency PAP. In other words, the Polish regime energetically rejected a statement by the Soviets. From Moscow's perspective it looks like support and whitewashing of so-called counterrevolutionary elements. In Czechoslovakia it also began with Moscow's accusations that Dubcek and the reformers wanted to give cover to the alleged counterrevolutionists.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG makes the following comments: The ominous catchword of counterrevolution, which in the Soviet script for intervention heralds the counterblow, has been mentioned. This does not have to mean that a military intervention is directly forthcoming but that the arguments have been completed for use with which such a strike could be justified. The joint commission of the government and the Catholic Church urging unity also shows that the danger threatening Poland has not abated. The two institutions, of which at least the ecclesiastical one is exposed to Moscow's most profound distrust, would not come out now in chorus if there were no cogent reasons for doing so.

The editorial of the BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG reads in part: The anxiety that the West again does not know how it should react in the event of a Soviet invasion is great and justified. Dying for Gdansk was a well-known phrase prior to the outbreak of World War II, and nobody wants to die for Warsaw, either. Therefore the reaction must be of a political nature. The Western alliance should credibly explain how serious it is about the arms race now starting and about the economic blockade. It is a different question whether Moscow will be impressed.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states: A military intervention by NATO in the event of an invasion of Poland by troops of the Warsaw Pact is absolutely out of the question. The West will react solely in a political way. If the NATO side nevertheless has taken some measures of military precaution, then it has done so for two reasons: They cannot and will not pretend that the developments in the East bloc do not make any difference at all to the Western alliance. Besides, it cannot be ruled out totally that international tensions will ensue from the political consequences of an Eastern military action.

VON DOHNANYI ASSESSES U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

DW090919 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0548 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Correspondent Lenz interview with Klaus von Dohnanyi, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You attended a 2-day conference in London at which the question was raised as to what changes Reagan's victory might imply for U.S. policy with regard to the economic, international affairs, and defense fields. Quite a few prominent advisers of the president elect were among the participants. Were these talks useful with respect to what I implied?

[Answer] I believe so, yes. It was a conference held by a private organization which deals with the assessment of political trends primarily in the United States but to a certain extent also on a worldwide scale, and invitations had been issued to both Americans and Europeans. My assessment is that knowledgeable remarks were made by the European and American sides concerning the probable turn of events in the next several years.

[Question] You mean to say that the U.S. politicians who were present indicated the course of U.S. policies in the future, or does it still stand that everything is noncommittal pending the president's own declaration?

[Answer] It is necessary indeed to wait until the president himself comes out with a statement. Besides, nobody there spoke on behalf of the new administration or on behalf of President-elect Reagan. The experts there spoke on their own behalf, deducing from developments to date what might be expected. But viewing the whole picture I may say indeed that some points stuck out in considerable clarity, among other things the definitely stronger emphasis of the new Reagan administration on the military aspects of security. This played an important role. But they also stated that certain problems and developments will crop up which will not make the answers so unequivocal, for instance, the visible dilemma between the counteraction of inflation on the one hand and the promise of tax cuts on the other, if both these issues are linked up with the intention of increasing defense spending. The matters played a considerable part in the debates among the economic experts in particular.

[Question] Just as you implied, Willy Brandt has said that it all boils down to two problems: One is the tendency of the new administration to impose more arms burdens on the Europeans than they could perhaps bear, the other is the question as to how seriously the new administration actually plans to talk with the Soviet Union about questions concerning arms control.

[Answer] These are important questions, to be sure. I do not care venturing an answer to any of them at the moment, not even after this conference which definitely was very interesting. The Europeans there made it clear that the relations with the United States must be relations based on partnership and even better consultations. I on my part emphasized in no uncertain terms that it was my impression that public opinion and the media were all too critical in their assessment and description of the performance of the Carter administration. I believe President Carter has tried to tackle a number of imminent problems in such a way that chances for approaching solutions existed. Probably the new administration will proceed from tendencies which the incumbent administration, the Carter presidency, has already grasped and promoted. For example, the stronger emphasis on the military aspect, on defense or security policy, did not come up with the new president; on the contrary, we might even say that this has been playing an increasing role in U.S. policy for the past 2 or 3 years and that the new president in a way also succeeded in establishing his vast majority on this movement, on this development.

[Question] Prior to dealing with the partnership problem, one more question about SALT II. Reagan wants to negotiate it anew. Does one know in the meantime whether he wants to stick with the SALT II agreement—as long as new negotiations take place—stick with the existing agreement he does not want to ratify?

[Answer] Well, I believe that all one could say in this connection would be speculation. One of the present senators belonging to the conservative wing of the Republicans, who could possibly make some statements in this respect, said that one ought to hold everything for 6 months and then begin to handle the problem of new negotiations. All agreed that SALT II, in the form it has been submitted to the Senate, could probably not be ratified. SALT II in that form is probably dead. But, as I said, all these statements are not binding for Reagan's presidency.

They are the opinion of private persons or the private opinion of politicians who could act as experts but not as the mouthpiece of a government.

[Question] The European partners want more cooperation with Washington, maybe because they have considered some actions of Carter as erratic, brusque and maybe occasionally as not very professional. But that calls for cooperation--the Europeans want to have more of an opportunity to implement their interests in the policy of the alliance. Is that hope justified?

[Answer] Well, I believe that one must see in this context, more than before, how far agreement exists in the analysis, the assessment of the situation, its origins and its development. I believe that a great part of the existing problems between the Europeans and the Americans--and there are some, there are simply different perspectives from the point of view of the United States and of the Europeans--have come about because they have not taken enought time to analyze developments in the world, particularly in the Third World. They did not try to understand historic developments together and to see where possible differences of opinion exist. I will only name Central America. The Europeans and the Americans certainly have different opinions on the origins and reasons for the developments in Nicaragua, for example.

[Question] Is there no reason for European self-criticism in this connection?

[Answer] No, there is no reason. I believe that the United States has viewed matters there from a somewhat narrow angle, particularly--but this applies less to the government and more to the Senate--from an angle that possibly did not properly take into consideration the historical facts of Central and Latin America. Conclusions may have been drawn sometimes entailing decisions which do not promote their own cause. That applies to a certain extent to the Near and Middle East.

We also discussed the background and reasons of Iranian developments, for example, but that was more a side issue of the conference. It seems to me that it will be most important for the Europeans and the Americans to have intensified talks on developments, historical developments we face in the Third World and East-West relations. On that basis a common assessment of historical and political developments should be achieved.

It is another question whether one will agree on the conclusions and methods; political consultations will take place based on them. It is much easier to agree on methods and conclusions once a common basis for viewing developments has been established.

SCHMIDT 'STANDS BY' APEL OVER TORNADO PROBLEMS

LD091748 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Dec (DPA)--Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel has the confidence of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his colleagues in the SPD parliamentary group. Knut Terjung, spokesman for the SPD parliamentary group, said today that following the discussion of the financial difficulties connected with the Tornado multi-role aircraft, Schmidt contines to "stand by Apel" in spite of his annoyance about the problem. Apel surprisingly left the Brussels NATO conference for Bonn to brief the SPD parliamentary group about the difficulties. He is due to return to Brussels later tonight. Terjung stressed in his statement that following Apel's detailed explanation of the facts the SPD parliamentary group saw "no reason" to "put blame" on the defense minister.

According to some of those present, there does not seem to have been a "no-confidence mood" against Apel. Apel is said to have strongly denied that he intends to resign. He took issue with the claim that he wanted "to run away." However, neither Apel nor Schmidt came up with any way to solve the financial problems facing the Tornado aircraft. Schmidt pointed out that the basic decision about the Tornado was taken in 1967 under the then CDU Defense Minister Gerhard Schroeder. Such difficulties should be avoided in the future. Schmidt is said to have recommended that "industrial expertise" be used in the FRG Defense Ministry.

According to Knut Terjung, the SPD parliamentary group was assured by Apel that "no heads would roll" because of the Tornado difficulties. He carries the political responsibility, and he wants to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Apel refused to make any statement to journalists when leaving the meeting. Wilfried Penner, his parliamentary state secretary, said that Apel is ready to discuss the matter with the Bundestag defence and budget committees. However, he will not discuss the matter publicly until it has been sorted out.

LIBYA GRANTS FIRM PERMISSION TO TEST ROCKETS

LD082000 Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Cologne, 8 Dec (DPA)--The Libyan Government has given the German firm Orbital und Transportraketen AG (OTRAG) permission to conduct further tests with the so-called cheap rockets. This was confirmed by the company in an interview given to the French service of Deutsche Welle in Cologne. A rocket of about 12 meters in length will be launched in the next few weeks, and a second rocket will be launched before the end of Februrry. OTRAG's technical equipment has already been transported from Zaire in central Africa to the Sahara Desert in Libya.

Zaire's head of state, Mobutu Sese Seko, chanceled the agreement with OTRAG in 1979 because neighboring Angola and several communist states had expressed doubts that the rockets produced by OTRAG were intended for exclusively peaceful aims.

FRG CORPORATION RECEIVES GDR POWERPLANT ORDER

DW051118 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Duesseldorf, 3 Dec--The GDR Foreign Trade Enterprise for Industrial Installations Imports (IAI), Berlin, has ordered from the Krupp Trading Corporation, installation technology department, which is part of the Krupp Trust, the delivery of a turnkey steam generating plant for the Jena-Sued thermopower plant. The value of the order comes to roughly DM190 million. According to data supplied by the Krupp Corporation, the powerplant will be converted from oil to brown coal.

It was learned upon inquiry that construction is scheduled to begin in April 1981. Completion is planned for early 1983. The EVT, the Stuttgart/Cologne limited liability company for energy and process technology, will be responsible for the technical installations, while the construction job will be done by the Munich/Berlin Dykerhoff and Widmann Corporation.

L'HUMANITE RULES OUT SOVIET INVASION OF POLAND

LD081203 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "X-ray of a Lie"]

[Text] An energetic campaign, orginating from the United States but piously relayed by the main channels of the media in France, is at present being launched on the following subject: The Soviets are planning a military intervention in Poland which would certainly have "extremely serious" repercussions at the international level.

What is the basis for this sensational report being hammered out all day long on all radio and television networks for the benefit of tens of millions of French people?

Precisely nothing. No meausre taken by the USSR and no statement by all of its leaders suggests that it is contemplating such a possibility. Quite the reverse. When Stanislaw Kania was elected to the post of Polish United Workers Party first secretary in September, Leonid Brezhnev sent him a message in which he expressed his conviction that the Polish people would be capable of solving for themselves the problems facing the country. Only the day before yesterday the Soviet foreign minister [as published] described the rumors that Soviet Army reservists had been sent to the Polish border as a "provocation."

Not only is the USSR not sending troops into Poland but it has just granted that country a considerable loan--$1.1 billion in hard currency--which its government will be free to use as it wishes, even to repay its debts to the Western capitalist states. This prompted the British REUTER agency to say that "in the view of Western experts the size of this loan indicates that the USSR intends to help Poland considerably in overcoming its economic crisis."

Nobody in Poland, be he government member, trade union leader or leading figure in the world of the arts, believes in a military intervention, neither film producer Wajda, questioned on television during a stopover in France, nor Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa (Note 1: Lech Walesa confided to an obviously flabbergasted FRANCE-SOIR journalist: "I know that Poland will be socialist. We were born in socialism and I do not think socialism is bad. Of course there are things which must be remedied and improved in Polish society but we must not go back on socialism. Not everything the previous team did was bad either. Of course, whenever I speak I stress above all what is wrong in Poland because that is my job as a trade unionist. I always draw attention to what is wrong. But when I criticize the Polish regime I am not criticizing socialism."). The Polish deputy minister who is heading his country's delegation to the European meeting in Madrid pointed out that "from the start the Soviet leaders have viewed this affair as an internal Polish affair."

Let us look at what is being said by U.S. or associated officials. Questioned at the Press Club, NATO Secretary General Luns said that he does not believe there will be an invasion of Poland. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie does not believe there will either. Senator Charles Percy, Ronald Reagan's envoy, has just had a long talk with Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. When he left the Kremlin he said that this discussion had been "extremely satisfying" and added: "We expressed the hope that we have enough in common to work not only for the good of the American and Soviet peoples but also for the good of the peoples of the whole world." It is obvious that if he had believed that a military intervention in Poland was imminent his remarks would have been less agreeable.

However, that is not preventing the campaign from developing behind the scenes. On Tuesday Carter's spokesman convened the press not to state that he has any proof that the USSR is preparing to intervene but to specify--which is slightly different--that such an intervention would have serious consequences. The entire media in France were set in motion, although in their eagerness some people became somewhat confused.

For instance in the same issue of LE MONDE there was a report of "the sound of marching feet on Poland's borders" (Andre Fontaine) as if that were a proven fact, while the Washington correspondent concluded his article in these terms: "There is no indication which enables us to say that the Kremlin has decided on such an intervention." No indication! However, that is not enough to discourage the effort at distortion.

The Nine quickly aligned with the White House, to the great satisfaction of LE MATIN which thinks that "Europe can play a deterrent role in Poland in face of the Kremlin's inclination to intervene." This remark is particularly brilliant since that intervention does not exist. It is regrettable that the Nine did not react as nobly when a military coup, real this time, took place in Turkey, at a time when NATO military maneuvers were taking place in that country, or when the (U.S.) commander in chief of NATO forces and the U.S. ambassador to Rome stated that Washington could not accept the Communists' participation in Italy's government.

Indeed, the mechanisms of this operation are clear. The Americans, loyally followed by their vassals, are brandishing the imaginary threat of an intervention by the USSR in Poland and asserting that they will take the firmest of lines in that case. (Note 2): In fact Luns stated that there would be no NATO military action in the event of military intervention by the USSR. Since this intervention will not take place they will be able to proclaim to all and sundry that it is thanks to their attitude that it was prevented. Hence the formidable din of propaganda which we are now witnessing. You would think that "the voice of France" had become the voice of America.

WARNING OF ECONOMIC RETALIATION IF POLAND INVADED

LD091439 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Jean-Francois Deniau, the minister responsible for administrative reforms, stated on French Television Channel 2 on Thursday, 4 December, that the Western countries "would draw a number of conclusions" if there were a foreign intervention in Poland. Citing economic exchanges among these conclusions the minister said: "The communist bloc needs us. Foreign trade is, of course, very important to us, but it must not be put before certain priorities."

BARRE ADVOCATES EC 'FUNCTIONAL REGROUPINGS'

LD050957 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Philippe Lemaitre report on French Prime Minister Raymond Barre 25 November speech in Brussels: "Barre Advocates 'functional regroupings' within EEC"]

[Text] Brussels--The restructuring of the European budget, the organization of a 12-member Community and the reform of the agricultural policy: these were the subjects broached by Mr Barre in his 25 November speech in Brussels at the Grand Catholic Conference.

The problems being experienced by the Community stem largely from its expansion, the premier said, adding that the 30 May 1980 accord on reducing the British contribution to the European budget has brought about no lasting solutions. It is now necessary, therefore, "to lay the foundations on which we intend to continue our work." Mr Barre listed the following six principles: the existence of a major industrial market within a customs union; the existence of an agricultural common market, which is the necessary counterpart to the major industrial market for member states having a strong agriculture; the realization of a zone of monetary stability by means of the European Monetary System--Mr Barre explained that "it is not irrelevant to the future that this pole of stability should tend to attract our Swiss, Austrian and Scandinavian neighbors; the establishment of special ties with the signatories of the Lome Convention; the introduction of political cooperation; and the existence of an institutional system based on cooperation among the institutions.

The development of the Community must therefore take into account budgetary restraint and the exhaustion of "its own resources." The premier was categorical about this: "it would be unrealistic to imagine that we are in a position to contribute further budgetary funds to the Community; the present limit set by the treaty will not be exceeded, therefore."

Next Mr Barre warned against the false hopes that might be prompted by the exercise of restructuring the budget which the Nine will be tackling from next summer. It would be equally unrealistic to impose the introduction of new policies by bans on the budget or to pretend that an increase in spending or a modification of its distribution could miraculously bring about common policies that would strengthen the Community.

Measures of the kind agreed to in May 1980 for reducing Britain's contribution can only be provisional, or they would imply "abandoning the very idea of a community." This being the case, then, what is to be done, since countries such as Britain now and Spain and Portugal tomorrow lack economies and structures which enable them easily to submit to the "original concept of the EEC organization"? Rather than "multiplying ingenious efforts to facilitate their membership," Mr Barre has in mind what has been called a "variable-geometry community": "Can we not envisage...various functional regroupings, as we did with respect to the European Monetary System? Should we not consider how to organize financial solidarity among member countries so as to prevent situations intolerable for certain member states and at the same time the "fair return" which is contrary to the very concept of the Community?" Such an evolution will not exempt the Nine from updating the agricultural policy, which has "aged" over 20 years; but this must be done within "absolute observance" of its principles (market unity, financial solidarity and Community preference).

GISCARD DISCUSSES STRENGTHS, NEEDS OF ECONOMY

LD091637 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Dec 80 p 5

[Report on President Giscard d'Estaing's 5 December speech in Valognes: "I Am Proud of Being an Incurable Liberal"]

[Excerpt] Speaking at Valognes City Hall, the president emphasized the need for France to have a "strong, organized and competitive" agriculture. And he continued: "The expression 'France's green oil' which I launched in Normandy 3 years ago has now been well understood. I believe that agriculture is among the economic sectors which have a future." After referring to the annual agricultural conference being held at the Hotel Matignon in Paris at present, the head of state discussed what, in his opinions, constitutes the second pillar of the French economy at the end of the century, namely the "spirit of enterprise" which should assume a concrete form by acquiring markets "in France, Europe and overseas." It is a question, he explained, of having a modern vision "of the wartime captures once effected by privateers from Normandy and elsewhere."

Referring to independence in the energy sphere, which is believed to be the third pillar of the economy in the future, Mr Giscard d'Estaing stated: "The strength of any economy will be measured increasingly often by its ability to acquire independent sources of energy." And he continued: "In order to achieve such independence, France has started an electronulcear program, the most important program of this kind in the world in relation to our size. The electricity output of the power stations which are to be commissioned from November 1980 through the end of 1981 will represent for France the equivalent of the discovery of oil deposits producing 9 million tons annually."

After announcing various measures of local interest (earmarking Fr13 million in 1981 for road diversion round Valognes), the president stated: "Some neighboring and rival countries have begun to envy France the balance and effectiveness of its democratic institutions which General de Gaulle proposed to the country and which I indeed intend to preserve and leave intact."

IEA MINISTERS AGREE ON RESPONSE TO GULF CRISIS

OW100332 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec KYODO—Japan's energy minister Tuesday hailed here the agreement reached by 21 major oil consuming countries to draw more heavily on their record oil stocks over the coming few months to meet supply threats posed by the Iran-Iraq war.

Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry who is also in charge of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency, was commenting on the communique issued by the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) at the end of a two-day ministerial meeting. Tanaka represented Japan at the meeting.

He said the IEA energy ministers reached agreement "very smoothly" on short-term measures to prevent a sharp raise in oil prices by oil-rpoducing nations and a jump in the spot oil market, hit by a significant oil supply decline caused by the Gulf war that broke out late September.

The measures include the clearing house system--an emergency oil sharing scheme among IEA member nations with the IEA secretariat as the coordinator.

The communique also said the ministers agreed to refrain from a scramble for oil on the spot oil market.

The ministers agreed to consider further action if necessary, including the possibility of adopting a nation-by-nation import ceiling.

IEA officials said the short-term measures would reduce oil imports from the world market to the IEA area to 238 million metric tons, down 10 percent from the 264 million tons estimated earlier.

The U.S. proposal for setting a nation-by-nation oil import ceiling for the whole of 1981 was not adopted because of the strong objections by many other nations.

But the ministers agreed to study further actions, including the possibility of setting annual import ceilings for next year, if it is judged that the IEA area's crude oil needs will not decline so much as expected.

STIRN SUMS UP RESULTS OF LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD090855 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 80 p 10

[Francis Pisani dispatch: "Situation in Central America Worries France Because of its Responsibilities in Caribbean"]

[Text] Mexico City--"The ties between Mexico and France are becoming stronger, also now at the level of the people," Olivier Stirn [secretary of state for foreign affairs] stated at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to this country. Hadn't almost 100 inhabitants of Vire--a municipality of which the secretary of state for foreign affairs is mayor--been invited by the population of Atlacomulco, about 40 km from Mexico City, on the occasion of the first twinning of municipalities in the two countries?

The Secretary of state had two aims: to chair a regional conference of French ambassadors and to meet members of the Mexican Government within the framework of the regular high-level exchanges desired by the two presidents. The conference took place on 20-21 November. It was attended, as is the case about every 2 years, by the French ambassadors in Central America and in the Caribbean, as well as by the prefect of Martinique.

The problems broached, it is believed, were the stability of the region and the economic and cultural aspects of French policy. "This kind of meeting," Mr Stirn told us, "enables us to define, over and above the bilateral relations with each country, an overall regional policy."

In fact the French Government is induced to draw a distinction between the Caribbean and Central America. On the mainland, its influence is limited; it is aimed, as far as possible, at preventing the region from becoming an area of confrontation between the two blocs. Thus Mr Stirn, who spent 36 hours in Nicaragua, took that country as an example. He expressed satisfaction at the contacts established with the Sandinist leadership, the government junta and certain members of the opposition. "Their three aims are nonalignment, political pluralism and a mixed economy," the secretary of state stated. "I told the Sandinists that we followed their revolution with sympathy and that we would continue to do so if they maintained their aims despite the difficulties. My impression is that they wish to continue in this direction, which constitutes their orginiality."

Specificaly, France has just granted a Fr50 million loan for the construction of a textile factory, which will create 500 jobs. Technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries will increase 82 percent in 1980 in comparison with 1979. "We have agreed to everything that they have asked of us," Mr Stirn concluded.

The French Government has a different approach in the Caribbean, a region to which it is more sensitive because of its presence in Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guyana. Cooperation has recently been intensified with the little island states of Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Barbados. The French Government seems less anxious about the Cuban "influence" which is no longer described as "interference."

Assessment of the regional situation was one of the points broached by Mr Stirn in the talks which he held on Monday, 24 November, with Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda. The two sides clearly find it "disturbing and troubled." Another major topic was the preparation of the North-South summit which Mexico intends to organize in June 1981. The French president supports the plan.

Stirn informed his hosts that Paris accepted their proposal of an "overall economic agreement," whose aim is long-term coordination of trade between the two countries. The document could be initialed in December and signed in February, at the time of the meeting of the joint economic commission. Mr Stirn raised the problem of the present state of Mexican sales to France.

"Relations between the two countries are fairly set," a Mexican official told us, "even if they are not as tangible as might be desired. They matter to us insofar as France maintains an independent policy vis-a-vis the United States and thus helps us to do likewise."

The frequent discussions between the two governments were overshadowed this time by the uncertainties created by Mr Reagan's election. In the course of his various activities, the French secretary of state will have had the oppostunity to realize that the closest U.S. neighbors are anxious. Most observers fear that the new president will seek to win some easy victories in Central America, thus giving himself time to study the "serious" dossiers.

CANADA BLAMES FRANCE FOR DAKAR PARLEY COLLAPSE

LD081403 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Bertrand de la Grange dispatch: "Canada: Government Accuses France of Denying It Access to French-Speaking Africa"]

[Text] Montreal--The Canadian Government has blamed France for the postponement of the conference of French-speaking countries due to take place in Dakar on 8-9 December and postponed indefinitely by Senegal over a disagreement over Quebec's representation.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Mark MacGuigan said on Wednesday, 3 December, that he had "the impression that France did not desire the creation of an international French-speaking community" and that it did not want "to open the doors of French-speaking Africa to the Canadians." Paris, he added, would rather keep to its bilateral relations with its former colonies and is not at all keen on Ottawa becoming involved in them.

Prime Minister Mr Pierre Trudeau, who confirmed his interest in the plan to create an "organic French-speaking community" put forward by President Senghor, made known his "disappointment" to the Senegalese ambassador in Ottawa. "Canada," he said, "was determined to go to Dakar despite France's possible absence, though it would have been preferable for it to be represented."

The Quebec government, which would have agreed to join the Canadian delegation on condition that it was represented by a minister rather than a high-ranking official, as Ottawa wished, deplored the Federal Government's "stubborness" and confirmed its "keen interest" in the French-speaking countries. France had supported Quebec's position by announcing that it would not go to Dakar unless "the careful solution of the problem of Quebec's representation gained the approval of the Quebec government."

Mr Trudeau seems to have remained entirely isolated throughout this affair. The Liberal opposition leader in Quebec's National Assembly, Mr Claude Ryan who has hitherto remained silent, admitted on Wednesday that the Federal Government's proposal was unsatisfactory and that it would be "a good thing for Quebec to be associated from the outset with the creation of a group of French-speaking countries."

SENATE ADOPTS UNAMENDED DEFENSE BUDGET 3 DEC

LD091559 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 p 9

["A.G." report: "Adoption of Defense and Environment Budgets"]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday, 3 December, the Senate adopted the defense budget by 193 votes to 92 (PCF, Socialist Party) without modification. This adoption put an end to a long discussion which began the previous day (and which was interrupted during the night because of the participants' exhaustion) following the rejection of several amendments tabled by the Communists and the Socialists. Those of the former were aimed at the military jurisdiction system, whose abolition was demanded and those of the latter were aimed at increasing credits for the quartering of the mobile gendarmerie.

Following speeches by six rapporteurs, Defense Minister Joel le Theule delivered a speech. He gave explanations, especially with respect to the arms industry--we have exported military equipment worth 20.5 billion, tantamount to 40.5 percent of our arms industry turnover and 4.6 percent of our exports. Referring to the neutron weapon, with respect to whose production a decision is not to be made before 1982, the minister stated that it would make an "extremely effective" defensive action possible while reducing any "side" effects resulting from blast and heat. In conclusion, Mr le Theule emphasized the importance of the credits earmarked for research and proclaimed the "need to have a defense policy irrespective of cost."

LE FIGARO VIEWS DEBATE ON UPDATING FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES

LD081047 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Nov 80 p 5

[Pierre Darcourt article: "French Strategic Forces--'Successor' to Mirage IV"]

[Text] As we know, the SX mobile missile, which could become operational relatively soon, will be one of the new generation of strategic nuclear arms.

It will be a missile with a "spinning" warhead (able to maneuver at the end of its trajectory to avoid any ground-to-air defenses) and a 4,500 km range. It will be easy to conceal both the launchpad and the missile itself since the SX is compact (7-8 meters long) and so is its launch command post (a mere 1 cubic meter). It will be possible to install this mobile missile on unmarked trucks and move it by either air, rail or water.

The 18 Albion Plateau missiles, which are being replaced with new and more effective megatonic S-3 missiles with a range increased to 4,800 km and "harder" delivery vehicles and warheads which will enable them to penetrate the adversary's defenses more easily will probably be retained to 1990 and beyond. However, military experts are wondering anxiously about a political decision still to be made. What is to be decided is whether the manned strategic component, now represented by 42 Mirage IV bombers which will become obsolete around 1990, is to be retained or abandoned.

Insofar as its significance is concerned, the shedding of this strategic air force would affect the power of the air force to a similar extent as scrapping aircraft carriers would affect that of the navy. Air Force men, who are aware of this handicap but have had to behave like administrators for the past several years, realize that, unfortunately, in view of the air force budget it is impossible to finance a new third strategic component. Above all, they are aware that, unless it is prepared to lose all credibility, our air force must under no circumstances let the number of combat aircraft fall below the strategic 500 figure. Otherwise the French Air Force would fall behind countries like Israel, Sweden and some others. In any case, the task of maintaining it at this level and also budget considerations have forced the government to abandon the idea of building a combat aircraft of the future--a variable-geometry high performance (Mach 2.7) twin-jet aircraft.

It would be interesting to consider relatively the advantages and disadvantages of piloted and "preprogrammed" strategic strike forces. Missiles have the following advantage: They can be launched from national territory. Any preventive strike against a launch site would evoke an immediate, automatic response.

On the other hand, they constitute immovable targets exposed to pretargeted nuclear strikes. Once launched, their programmed trajectory cannot be altered. In the event of any crisis, putting their launch sites on alert, which takes 2 minutes, is invisible and, consequently, undetectable by an adversary. In military terms, they lend themselves to no "gesticulation." Conversely, aircraft can move, take off and very soon adopt a survival position. Once deployed, their strike capability can be detected by the enemy observation system. A strategic or tactical bomber carrying its nuclear payload and with its pilot at its controls is no rigid robot but an intelligent machine which can make itself visible and enable the government to show great political flexibility as far as threat graduation is concerned.

It is estimated that 60 percent of committed Mirage IV aircraft would be able to get through and reach their targets. In order to reduce their vulnerability, the air force is to equip them with 150-300 km range ASMP air-to-ground missiles. This will enable the aircraft to advance and drop their payloads on their targets from a distance with greater accuracy and reduce the risks run by the pilots.

Engineers, technicians and pilots, who have been gaining experience for the past 20 years, feel sure that it is necessary to perpetuate the third strategic air component. The Soviets and the Americans, who have a formidable arsenal of ballistic missiles, have nonetheless maintained a fleet of strategic bombers which they have been continually improving. If France were to fail to ensure that its strategic air force is replaced, it could well deprive itself of a major political and military advantage. As we have already stated, the air force budget is insufficient to enable it simultaneously to implement two major programs--deploying the Mirage 2000 aircraft and acquiring the Mirage 4000 aircraft, the two obvious successors to the Mirage IV.

The only way to resolve this crucial problem would be to make the joint defense budget (which includes credits earmarked for the development of the three branches' major programs) responsible for the financing of any future piloted strategic component, as it was the case with respect to the building of our nuclear submarines.

SOCIALIST QUESTIONS USSR NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY

LD080931 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Nov-1 Dec 80 p 8

["A.G." report: "Mr Hernu Disputes the Theory of USSR Nuclear Supremacy"]

[Text] Charles Hernu, PS deputy for Le Rhone and PS national delegate for military affairs, has published a leaflet entitled "We...the Superpowers," in which he denounces in particular the theory that the Soviet Union has supremacy over the United States in the nuclear arms sphere. He asserts that the reverse is true.

"In all weapons systems," he writes, "the United States has virtually a generation's advance over the USSR.... The USSR has 6,000 nuclear warheads and the United States has 10,000. If SALT II is not ratified the USSR will have 12,000 warheads and the United States 15,500.... The United States has total superiority in guidance systems.... It is irresponsible to speak of an imbalance in the USSR's favor."

This alarmist propaganda, the Socialist official states, is in danger of dragging France into a ferment of extreme Atlanticism. Mr Hernu asks, by resorting to neutron weapons and strengthening conventional weapons, is Valery Giscard d'Estaing going to directly join this system? This is a system in which it seems that the two superpowers, if they are one day to fight, have decided to do so in Europe, and are prepared to recognize the mutual "sanctuarization" of their territories.

Faced with this danger and in the absence of a Europe which does not exist in the military sense, Mr Hernu sees only one solution: To remain faithful to the doctrine of massive nuclear response, to give preference at present to the nuclear submarine deterrent force (constructing four more nuclear submarines in the next 20 years and drawing up plans to extend their base on the Crozon Peninsula), and to fiercely defend the principle of national independence and freedom of decision in nuclear matters.

This policy does not rule out the search for a monitored disarmament solution. Mr Hernu advocates convening a collective security conference in Europe in which the two superpowers would take part. However, in the short term this policy implies a series of industrial, economic, military and psychological measures on which the present government is turning its back, according to the PS deputy.

PCF OFFICIALS MEET WITH KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

LD091553 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 4 Dec 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "France Must Cooperate With Kampuchea"]

[Text] For the first time since the overthrow of Pol Pot's dictatorship, a delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has been able to visit France at the invitation of the Association for the Development of Relations with Kampuchea. The delegation comprises Khieu Kanharith, journalist and writer, and Chea Thang, who is a doctor, and has spent almost 4 weeks in our country during which it has in particular been able to establish various official contacts. Its visit is now drawing to an end. The delegation was received at PCF headquarters yesterday by Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and foreign policy section member Max Zins.

On the occasion of this friendly meeting the Kampuchean delegation described the present situation in Kampuchea. Life is starting anew in this country which has been liberated from one of the bloodiest tyrannies in the world for more than 1 year now. The country's economic and social foundations have been laid. The essential conditions for a resumption of normal development have been created.

The Kampuchean people have won back the means of living a free and happy life in peace and independence. However, the means which Kampuchea has are still inadequate in view of the enormous task of rebuilding which still has to be accomplished. That is why international cooperation with Kampuchea remains necessary.

Maxime Gremetz recalled the active solidarity which the PCF has shown the Kampuchean people and reiterated the French Communists' intention to support them in their rebuilding and development work. He gave an assurance that the PCF will spare no effort to ensure that France delays no longer in restoring normal diplomatic relations with the PRK Government and develops a policy of cooperation with it in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and the two nations.

Finally Maxime Gremetz expressed satisfaction at the PRK delegation's visit to France and at the many and varied contacts it established there.

MAXIME GREMETZ MEETS WITH BRITISH CP'S MCLENNAN

LD080923 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] PCF Politburo member Maxime Gremetz had a friendly meeting in London on Monday with Communist Party of Great Britain General Secretary Gordon McLennan. The talks related to questions of common interest and to cooperation between the parties.

L'HUMANITE REJECTS REPORT OF PCF LEADERSHIP SPLIT

LD091121 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] After French Television Channel 2 it was Channel 3 which yesterday turned its cameras on Francois Mitterrand, on the pretext of his book. However, no television network has yet invited Georges Marchais to come and talk about "Hope for the Present". As for AFP, it carried out a despicable maneuver yesterday which prompted the following communique from the PCF leadership:

"AFP has just published a communique on so-called differences of opinion within the PCF leadership. The PCF Secretariat wishes to express outraged protest at this new lie, which has been completely trumped up by the Elysee propaganda services.

"This is one more step in the intensive use of all the main sections of the media against the PCF and its candidate Georges Marchais. The recurrence of such practices is bound to increase the disgust felt by all democrats and provoke a strong protest from them. [Signed] The PCF Central Committee Secretariat, Paris 27 November 1980."

Press Bureau Communique

LD081147 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The PCF Press Bureau published the following communique yesterday:

On 27 NOvember AFP published a lengthy dispatch claiming, quite unfoundedly, that there were disagreements within the PCF leadership. On learning of this our party secretary general issued a formal and critical denial which he asked AFP to publish.

The AFP management refused, stating that it did not want to publish a statement challenging its "credibility."

In other words, AFP is entitled to spread false, lying and slanderous information, while the PCF, the party concerned, does not have the right to reestablish the truth!

This is how the Elysee's men use a public service under this regime.

This is how they view information and pluralism.

This is why Pierre Juquin, on the PCF Press Bureau's behalf, today sent AFP Chairman Mr Pigeat a letter protesting most strongly against this partisan manipulation and censorship.

The Press Bureau alerts the public to the extremely serious nature of what is happening within AFP.

FORMER L'HUMANITE JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM PCF

LD081053 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] Former L'HUMANITE correspondent in Warsaw Mr Pierre Li has been summoned by the PCF cell to which he belongs in the Paris 18th Arrondissement to explain an article which he published in LIBERATION on 3 December. In the article, signed also by former L'HUMANITE social affairs desk assistant chief Jean Weber, Mr Li said that he would not be voting in the presidential elections for "the Communist Party leadership's candidate."

Following this meeting, Mr Li received a letter early this week from the secretary of the cell, dated 22 November. It states that his attitude and stances are considered by his cell "incompatible with his membership of the party." The letter continues: "The cell has therefore decided that it is justified in considering that, because of his fundamental divergences, Pierre Li has placed himself outside the party."

JOINT PS-PCF PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE

LD091631 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MATIN in French on 4 December 1980 carries on page 3 a 800-word Alexis Liebaert report on an interview granted to Paris Radio by PS National Secretary Lionel Jospin on 3 December. Asked with which parties the PS would govern if PS First Secretary Francois Mitterrand were elected president in 1981, Jospin replied "if a Socialist president is elected in May 1981 it will be because the left has united in the second round and the PCF has changed its policy under pressure from the voters.... In that case it is conceivable that the PCF leadership will participate fully. In any case we are prepared for it to do so."

Asked whether the PS can envisage governing with Gaullist ministers one day, Jospin reportedly replied: "That depends on the Gaullists' political choices."

POLLS CONDUCTED ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Giscard Improvement

LD091443 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Dec 80 p 16

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing has gained 3 points according to the SOFRES barometer published in FIGARO magazine's Saturday (6 December) edition; 53 percent of the people interviewed trust him, compared with 50 percent in November.

The number of people with an unfavorable opinion of him has decreased--46 percent of the French people did not trust him last month; this proportion has decreased to 42 percent in December. However, Mr Raymond Barre has lost ground. The premier has lost 1 point--33 instead of 34 percent--and Mr Peyrefitte has lost 3 points--19 instead of 22 percent. Michel Rocard is still in the lead among personalities whom the French would like to play an important role but he has lost 2 points (49 percent instead of 51 percent). Mr Mitterand has gained 1 point (32 instead of 31 percent) and Mr Jacques Chirac has lost 1 point (31 percent instead of 32 percent). The opinion poll was carried out from 20 through 26 November among a national sample of 1,000 persons representative of people aged 18 and over.

Attitudes on Marchais

LD041635 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] An opinion poll carried out by SOFRES for 10 provincial dailies between 9 and 13 November based on a sample of 1,000 people indicates that 75 percent of the people questioned think that PCF presidential election candidate Georges Marchais "does not have the personal qualities of a president of the republic." Some 62 percent of PCF sympathizers think Mr Marchais does have those qualities while 32 percent are of the opposite opinion.

If Mr Mitterrand should lead Mr Marchais in the first round, 39 percent of Communist sympathizers would like Marchais to call on his votes to vote for the Socialist candidate in the second round, 25 percent would prefer him to appeal for abstention and 25 percent do not want him to take up any position in public. If Marchais were to call on his voters not to vote for Mitterrand, 47 percent of PCF sympathizers would ignore him, 24 percent would submit a blank ballot paper, 13 percent would not vote and 9 percent would vote for a majority candidate.

PCI REACTIONS TO SITUATION IN POLAND

Directorate Cables CPSU

LD091820 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The PCI Directorate has sent a letter to the parties of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. The letter clearly states that military intervention to break up the process of reforms in Poland would represent an act causing irreparable consequences for relations between the PCI and the East European parties. Brezhnev's personal representative, Zagladin, who is on a visit to Italy, will also be informed about the letter and the PCI stance during his meeting with leading Italian Communist leaders at the Botteghe Oscure [PCI headquarters in Rome] today.

Warns Warsaw Pact States

LD101203 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Poles Alone Must Resolve Their Problems"]

[Excerpt] Rome--PCI Directorate member Comrade Paolo Bufalini has released a statement to L'UNITA concerning reports and hypotheses of possible attitudes on the part of Warsaw Pact countries with respect to current events in Poland. "We publicly confirm once again," Bufalini said, "that we would regard a military intervention in Poland by the Warsaw Pact countries as a very serious matter, entirely unacceptable to us. We agree with what Kania said about 'regeneration without anarchy' but still believe that the struggle to resolve the Polish crisis must be waged by the Polish working class, the Polish people and the Communist Party, independent of any pressure or interference, even from other communist parties or socialist countries. It is a matter of principle which we consider fundamental, both with regards to building socialist societies and with regard to international detente and the safeguarding of peace." Bufalini concluded, "We have expressed these stances not only in public, but also directly and in the clearest and most specific way to the communist parties of the socialist countries concerned."

COLOMBO ON EFFORTS TO 'KEEP EAST-WEST DIALOGUE OPEN'

LD081341 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 30 Nov 80 p 265

[Unattributed interview with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo: "Cold, Cool; No! Tepid"]

[Text] [Question] You visited Moscow recently. Did your meetings with Soviet Government representatives lead to a reopening of Italian-USSR economic relations? What has been paralyzed by the past few months' "freeze?"
[Answer] Even before the Afghan invasion we were discussing with the Soviet Union the renewal of the agreement on credit lines granted by us, which had expired. There was no agreement on the terms of the renewal. We will have to talk further about financial problems connected with trade. The fact is that the world financial situation has changed a great deal since the agreement on credit lines was concluded, and this must be taken into account. We are looking at trade relations and financial relations which are to our mutual advantage. It is true that in recent months we have carried out no trading operations or deliveries as spectacular as some in the past, but it is also true that we have financed some old and some new ones. Therefore, I consider it inappropriate to talk about a "freeze." In any case our talks will become more specific in the weeks ahead; the joint committee will meet and negotiations can start, with our political backing, on Italian participation in building the gas pipeline and the supply of Soviet gas.

[Question] You say there has been no freeze. And yet economic relations between Italy and the USSR were effectively paralyzed by Cossiga's first government following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. What has changed so much now to prompt talk of a thaw?

[Answer] In Moscow we discussed economic matters very calmly and in an atmosphere relaxed enough to convince me that the Soviet Government has accepted the viewpoint which I indicated to it. I can add that all these matters will definitely be further analyzed by the Italian-Soviet joint committee. You see, the cost of money now is no longer what it was; East credit operations are therefore extremely expensive and often cost the state budget a considerable percentage of the value of the supplies. It seems right to me that in the taxpayer's interest we assess in each individual case the importance of these operations in relation to the general state of our economy and in relation to what we should be doing with regard to options which are, after all, global.

[Question] What about Afghanistan....

[Answer] The fact that this problem coincided with a particular political phase has prompted people to interpret certain pauses for reflection and analysis from a viewpoint which is not the only possible one and in any case is not the most appropriate one. I would like to add that our line of conduct has been no different from that followed by other countries. We have watched the evolution of competition very carefully and I do not feel that it can be claimed that this or that country acted any differently to gain advantages. One indication of this is that the problems have been the same for everyone.

On the other hand, detente is a process which affects all the various fields of international relations (including the economic field) while at the same time being nurtured by these relations. In other words, the development of the detente process facilitates the intensification of economic relations and vice versa. This is a thesis which I presented to the Soviets, to whom I also stressed the priority importance which we attach to a solution in Afghanistan, with a view to the full resumption of the detente process.

[Question] You also visited the United States recently. Were Italian-USSR relations discussed on that occasion? What does the Carter administration think of Italian-USSR economic relations?

[Answer] In September we discussed with the secretary of state the various aspects and the future of detente. Obviously in this context we also broached the subject of relations with the Soviet Union. I informed the secretary of state of my plans to visit Moscow, the invitation for which was confirmed to me in New York by Gromyko, just as I informed all the European partners of it in accordance with what is now common practice among the Western allies. We are moving in the same direction as these latter countries, especially the Germans, with a view to keeping the East-West dialogue open.

BERLINGUER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL TOPICS

LD091603 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 27 Nov 80 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Berlinguer Talks to RINASCITA About Post-Carter United States and Europe's Role"]

[Text] The international situation following Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency, the battle for disarmament, relations between the major powers and Europe's role are the main topics in a lengthy interview which Comrade Enrico Berlinguer has granted to RINASCITA and which appears in the issue of the weekly on the newsstands tomorrow.

The first question concerns the "Reagan effect" on Europe and Italy.

[Question] Is a negative repercussion to be taken for granted?

[Answer] I believe it is too early to say. Indeed, Carter's defeat shows that we are witnessing in the largest capitalist country another major manifestation of the inadequacy of the present structures of state intervention in tackling an economic crisis that is structural and which exhibits qualitatively new aspects compared to other crises. In the absence of a credible regenerative answer to it, the response has been a return to the past not dissimilar to the turning point which occurred earlier in Britain. Such a return to the past can undoubtedly create problems for Europe and Italy by encouraging the rightwing forces, but it is not such as to reveal a hegemonic plan and a long-term outlook.... The danger, nevertheless, is that the unrealistic nature of the response will impart a thrust toward rash solutions linked with rearmament and a more aggressive policy, both domestic and international. However, there are very major forces both in Europe and in Italy which are both willing and able to oppose tendencies of this kind.

[Question] What kind of relations will be possible between Italy and Reagan's United States?

[Answer] Let us wait and see with all necessary prudence what the reality of Reagan's United States proves to be. Nevertheless, "the problem is not to see whether positive relations are possible with the United States but how to work to ensure that we have with it friendly relations that are not submissive and which indeed, are such as to enable Italy, under the banner of detente and cooperation, to maintain constructive and friendly contacts with the USSR, the other socialist countries and the developing countries."

[Question] The most important point on which these relations must center is disarmament.

[Answer] We know that this is no simple matter. It demands that we work to modify the conditions which have led to the present tensions, to reestablish a minimum of trust between the USSR and the United States, between the Atlantic pact and the Warsaw Pact.... It seems to me that a positive approach is taking shape on this point in Europe. One sign of this are the conclusions reached at the Socialist International congress. This is why we must insist, in the absence of anything better, on the implementation of the SALT II agreement and at least on the introduction of regional disarmament programs, above all to prevent Europe from becoming a site for the further deployment of nuclear missiles. The proposals put forward in this connection by our party, which were addressed both to the United States and to the Soviet Union, retain all their dramatic topicality.

[Question] How can the mutual fear which characterizes USSR-U.S. relations be lessened?

[Answer] "The starting point is that in both cases it is a real fear, felt and experienced as such by the vast majority of the populations of both major powers" following the crises of international order which characterized the cold war years. Both the United States and the USSR are afraid of the other side gaining power advantages from this crisis. Moreover there are the following specific factors: the USSR fears the development of U.S.-Chinese relations; the United States fears the danger of further acts of force following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (and support for Vietnamese military initiatives in Kampuchea).

"In this framework, I regard as a positive factor the emergence of stances which, on the one hand, are truly autonomous from the state logic of the two major powers and, on the other, are not aimed at unilateral breakaways from the alliances. The stances adopted by several nonaligned countries, above all, are moving in this direction. But Italy too can perform a major positive role within the EEC and NATO, in agreement with the other European countries and within a positive rapport with the nonaligned countries."

As for Europe's role, Berlinguer said: "I believe there is a pressing need primarily for a global solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on the recognition of the right to existence and security of all the states of the region including Israel and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to create their own state." Following the Camp David impasse, "there is both a great need for and great expectations of new initiatives, which could come especially from Europe and which would take into account the need for a rapprochement on the problems of the entire Middle Eastern area between the U.S. and USSR stances."

With reference to the necessary initiatives to create a new economic and monetary order, Berlinguer asks, however, "how the Italian Government can act in the direction of economic cooperation based on new foundations until it become credible on the political and moral plane. A state identified with 'kickbacks' and scandals is certainly not in the best position to propose a policy of cooperation based on mutual advantage to the oil producing countries." This is one reason why it demands the participation of "not only the governments but also the political and social forces, primarily the ones representing the working classes."

[Question] What is the reason for the decline in the Italian people's masses' commitment with respect to foreign policy?

[Answer] First, because the correct abandonment of old propagandist oversimplifications led to the error of neglecting the party's involvement in big mass campaigns on the topics of peace. There is also the effect of the disappointment with the very complex and contradictory phases now being experienced by the just struggles waged by some peoples for their own liberation: I am thinking of Vietnam, Kampuchea and the events in certain African countries. I believe, however, that the Italian people--and especially the younger generations--are still very senstitive and attentive toward the problems of peace and war and of aiding the major areas of backwardness and famine..... There are therefore possibilities--as well as he need--for the resumption of a broad mass movement for peace, disarmament, cooperation and new internationalism.

AMARAL WARNS OF LISBON REACTION TO INVASION OF POLAND

LD091102 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] After reading the Council of Minster's communique yesterday, Freitas do Amaral replied to reporters' questions about Portugal's attitude toward a possible Soviet invasion of Poland. Freitas do Amaral replied:

[Begin recording] The Portuguese Government has a series of concrete measures in store for the possibility of a Soviet intervention in Poland. Nevertheless, we would like to believe that no such intervention will take place, because if it did, it would have very grave consequences for the international situation and for European detente. As I disclosed a few days ago, the Portuguese Government has already summoned the Soviet ambassador to Lisbon to convey our concern over the possibility of a Soviet intervention in Poland and to tell him that should such an intervention occur, we would condemn it vigorously and would be bound to adopt steps commensurate with the gravity of the situation. [end recording]

AMARAL WILL NOT TAKE FUTURE GOVERNMENT POST

LD091722 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] After being received this afternoon by President Ramalho Eanes to formally submit the government's resignation, Prof Freitas do Amaral announced at an impromptu news conference that he will not be taking part in the next government.

He explained that his decision not to be in the seventh constitutional government may contribute toward a more balanced executive, because the disappearance of the traditional leader of the Social Democratic Party, Sa Carneiro, will thus be balanced by his own withdrawal from government as the traditional leader of the Social Democratic Center Party. In so doing he hopes to forestall a certain destabilization in the government. He will, however, retain his parliamentary seat.

Freitas do Amaral said that the Democratic Alliance's presidential strategy was defeated in Sunday's elections, and the Alliance must now therefore revise its strategy. He said that he believes that the appointment of a new prime minister will be settled within the next 2 weeks. He declined to comment on possible appointees.

PRESIDENCY COMMUNIQUE ON GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION

LD092244 Libson Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The following is the text of a communique from the Presidency of the Republic:

In the wake of the death of the prime minister, Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, the government has deemed it necessary to present today its resignation to the president of the republic, through the caretaker prime minister. Although the constitution makes no provision for such an eventuality, it cannot but be interpreted that, since the whole government structure rests on the prime minister, his death makes it automatically incumbent on the government to resign without prejudice to its members' continued stay in office in terms and for the purposes of article 189/4 of the fundamental law.

Therefore, the president of the republic, following a meeting in his office with the caretaker prime minister, today signed the relevant decree of the government's resignation. However, the members of the government are to stay in office until a new cabinet is sworn in, thereby ensuring the management of the running of affairs of state.

As prescribed in the constitution, consultatins with the parliamentary parties should have begun immediately for the purpose of nominating a new prime minister. But, taking into account the situation brought about by the sudden death of the leader of the Social Democratic Party, the president of the republic has decided to meet with representatives of the component parties of the Democratic Alliance before beginning the nominating process.

DENMARK

FAEROESE LAGTING ELECTS NEW PRIME MINISTER

WA081510 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The Faeroese Lagting [parliament] elected on Monday Jogvan Sundstein of the Liberal People's Party to be chairman of the Lagting [Prime Minister]. The meeting was the first since the Lagting election of 8 November. Hilmer Bech of the Social Democratic Party was elected vice chairman. Tuesday the Liberal People's Party will turn to the Conservative Coalition Party in order to continue negotiations regarding formation of a new administration.

FINLAND

FINNISH-SOVIET TRADE TO INCREASE IN 1981

LD101012 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Trade between Finland and the Soviet Union will clearly increase next year from this year's level. In exports the metal industry is the most important; the share of metal industry porducts is almost half the goods to be delivered by Finland to the Soviet Union. In imports the most important is energy, above all crude oil. Ilpo Ropponen examines Finnish-Soviet trade:

Although we now know the most important figures for Finnish-Soviet trade next year, the agreement itself has not yet been signed. The official signing will not take place until January, at the request of the Soviet Union. But the agreement has been fully negotiated and it can be implemented immediately after the turn of the year.

Next year's trade does not contain any surprises this time either, but it has positive features. From this year's level, trade will increase by at least 10 percent.

This year's Finnish-Soviet trade will amount to about 22 billion Finnish Markka [Fmk]; it will be over Fmk 24 billion next year. This includes the so-called project exports, chiefly building projects in Kostamus and Svetogorsk. If we compare this figure to the trade protocol signed a year aog, the growth is over 30 percent. This is explained by the fact that early this year there was an additional round of talks on the balancing of trade. Last year trade with the Soviet Union showed a deficit of over Fmk 2.5 billion for Finland. Ample additional exports have been found. This year trade will not yet be balanced; the deficit for Finland is likely to be around Fmk 1 billion.

With the trade agreement for next year, now initialed in Moscow, the situation may be reversed. According to present prospects trade might next year show a slight surplus for Finland. This depends, however, on the development of oil prices above all. Oil is in Finland's imports--and in the entire Soviet-Finnish trade--the overwhelmingly most decisive factor. According to a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the import of oil and other kinds of energy will continue next year in the same way as in the current year. This means that next year too Finland will buy from the Soviet Union about 7 million tons of crude oil, which is two-thirds of the crude oil needed by Finland. In addition Finland will import refined oil products from the Soviet Union: 1.5 million tons each of light and heavy fuel oil. The estimate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that trade between the countries might show a surplus for Finland next year sets out from the premise that the prices of oil products will not rise to an unexpectedly high degree during next year. If the rise is very great, trade will certainly not be balanced within a year.

Finland's exports to the Soviet Union next year will continue on the traditional lines. The metal industry is the most important; its share has even slightly strengthened, amounting to half of all exports next year. During this year some really big metal industry deals were concluded between Finland and the Soviet Union; these include special ships, among other things. Thus the metal industry will probably continue to strengthen its positions in Finnish-Soviet trade in the next few years.

Altogether Finnish-Soviet trade next year is sure to maintain its share of Finland's entire foreign trade. In the past few years it has been just under a fifth. The next year will be the first of the next basic 5-year agreement period. Thus the figures indicating a clear growth are promising for the entire 5-year basic agreement period.

NORWAY

INDUSTRY, ENERGY ACCORD WITH SWEDEN DISCUSSED

LD081339 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Nov 80 p 5

[Eivind G. Karlsen report: "Norwegian-Swedish Agreement Before March"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 26 November--Before March next year the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will attempt to draw up the framework for broad cooperation on industry and energy policy between the two countries. After his talks with Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin in Copenhagen today Prime Minister Odvar Nordli stressed that the intention is to make cooperation between Norwegian and Swedish industry easier, no matter what form the agreement might take. Initially Norway is prepared to contribute in the form of long-term oil and gas supplies, but has made the condition that Sweden now specifies fields and projects where its contributions to cooperation would take place. Electricity could also be an element in a cooperation agreement.

As mentioned in our evening edition yesterday, the talks between the Norwegian and Swedish prime ministers took place before all the Scandinavian prime ministers met at Marienborg, north of Copenhagen, with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen as host.

Prime Minister Nordli announced that the television satellite joint project Nordsat was not discussed by the prime ministers today, but refused to say what had been discussed. However, Nordsat will be raised at Thursday's [28 November] Scandinavian summit in the Danish capital.

As far as the Norwegian-Swedish move is concerned, observers tend to believe that it now depends on Swedish initiatives and concrete proposals whether this bilateral energy and industry cooperation will make important progress. It is not Norway which is putting on the brakes, informed sources told AFTENPOSTEN.

In a briefing for Norwegian journalists after the talks with Prime Minister Falldin, Nordli said, "Norway is prepared to negotiate some form or other of long-term supply agreement as an integral part of broader industry and energy cooperation. The shape and extent of such an agreement will of course be the object of further discussions. Norway is prepared to negotiate a form of authoritative agreement and this could be anything from a declaration from the governments to a more definite agreement," Nordli said. However, the prime minister also said that there is agreement between the two governments about this--and also agreement that this is a link in the intensification of the cooperation between the two countries.

"We in Norway," the prime minister said, "expect Sweden to define the fields and projects considered to be of interest in industrial cooperation and look at the possibility of cooperation on energy policy. Here it is principally a question of oil and gas, especially from Norway," Nordli added. He also announced that electrical power could be part of a package deal.

"Our joint goal is to reach the necessary foundation for the talks the industry ministers are now engaged in, which will be expanded through discussions on an agreement at under secretary level before the Nordic Council's session in Copenhagen in early March," the Norwegian prime minister said.

Nordli also pointed out that the possible future bilateral agreement between Norway and Sweden would not replace but supplement the broad industry and energy cooperation that has been under discussion for a long time. "The Scandinavian prime ministers have agreed to see it in this light," the Norwegian prime minister stated. Prime Minister Nordli denied that Volvo-Beijerinvest's recent Norwegian campaign had given extra impetus to the talks between the Norwegian and Swedish Governments.

However, the prime minister did not rule out that elements in the original Volvo agreement, perhaps especially the moves to remove legal barriers to closer cooperation, could be repeated in the authoritative agreement between the two countries' political authorities.

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN NORWEGIAN EXPORTS TO USSR

LD081337 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 26 Nov 80 p 23

[Unattributed report: "Norwegian Exports to Soviet Union Rise 33 Percent"]

[Text] Norwegian exports to the Soviet Union rose by 33 percent in the first 9 months of 1980 and totaled 383 million kroner, Norwegian Export Council figures show.

Part of the increase is due to price rises, but there has still been a significant increase in volume. The NATION newspaper writes: it is principally greater sales of chemicals and paper which account for the increase.

Other European nations, such as Germany and France, have also increased their exports to the Soviet Union this year, even though the United States requested them to limit their exports after the Afghanistan invasion.

SWEDEN

OLA ULLSTEN TALKS ABOUT POLAND, ARMED INTERVENTION

LD082058 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said in a speech today that it will again be tested in Poland whether the respect for human freedoms and rights and the sovereignty of nations has any meaning for the leaders of powerful countries when they believe their interests to be threatened. Ullsten also said that a nation's internal unrest and political tensions can never justify an armed intervention.

SWEDEGAS TO STUDY SOVIET GAS IMPORTATION PROJECT

WA081500 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Dec 80 p 25

[Text] Swedegas AB will borrow a further 22 million kronor for, among other purposes, to study how Soviet natural gas can be used in eastern Sweden. The Soviet Union has offered to deliver up to 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year beginning at the end of the 1980's. A delegation from Swedegas is traveling to Moscow in a couple of weeks in order to continue discussions on the offer. Since 1977 Swedegas has received state loans totaling 40 million kronor for its work. The only gas project which so far has been decided upon deals with western Scania. The gas for the Scania network is at first to come from the FRG. Swedegas is therefore negotiating with Ruhrgas concerning transport capacity in the so-called Demdan pipe in northern West Germany.

MILLIYET CONDUCTS INTERVIEWS WITH PARTY LEADERS

AKEL's Papaioannou

NC080913 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Interview granted by Greek Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL) leader Papaioannou to MILLIYET correspondent Emin Colasan--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What proportion of votes does your party expect to get in the 1981 elections?
Answer: We imagine that AKEL will emerge as the biggest party.

Question: As AKEL's leader, how do you think the Cyprus dispute should be resolved?
Answer: This dispute must be resolved through peaceful methods. However, an end must be put to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the island. The Turkish invasion must be terminated and all foreign military forces on the island must be withdrawn. The Greek and Turkish Cypriots have identical interests. We envisage an independent and sovereign Cyprus undivided by borders. It should be federal, nonaligned and demilitarized. If both sides act with good will, it would be possible for the Cyprus question to be resolved within the framework of these principles.

Question: Have you any proposals for the settlement of the Cyprus issue that differ from those of other parties? If you have, what are they?
Answer: The Cyprus issue has two basic aspects: internal and external. The internal aspect requires a settlement through intercommunal talks in accordance with the principles agreed upon between Makarios-Denktas and between Kiprianou-Denktas, and also in accordance with the UN resolutions. The settlement must be a biregional federation. The external aspect of the issue stipulates a settlement to be agreed upon at an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations. At this conference the agreements, which were signed under duress in 1960 for the sake of becoming independent, must be discussed and abrogated. Only thus can Cyprus become truly independent.

Question: What is your party's attitude toward Turkish Cypriots?
Answer: AKEL is the party of the working class. It is therefore the party of the Turkish Cypriot workers as well. Many Turkish Cypriots were members of our party before the Sampson coup and the Turkish invasion.

Question: Do you believe that the two communities can coexist in Cyprus from now on?
Answer: We do not only believe they can, we also maintain that such coexistence serves the vital interests of both communities. The enemies of both communities have incited feelings and sentiments on both sides against the concept "Cypriot nationality" by exploiting the differences between them. These bitter experiences have shown both the Turkish and the Greek Cypriots that they must coexist and cooperate if they wish to lead a happy and prosperous life.

Question: Haven't the Greek and the Greek Cypriot enosis aspirations played a role in provoking the Turkish peace operation?
Answer: The fascist junta coup was exploited by the Turkish Government and the invasion was carried out. The fascist coup and the Turkish invasion are the two faces of the same medallion, and this medallion is imperialism.

Question: Is enosis feasible from now on? Are you opposed to enosis?
Answer: Enosis is no longer on the agenda. As you know, what is now being discussed is independence. Therefore, reverting to enosis does not serve any purpose. We have a different situation now.

Question: It is said that your party no longer supports Kiprianou. Can you state the reasons?
Answer: AKEL has not been in this or in any previous government. We have supported the government in all its positive dealings and criticized it on all its negative actions. It is true that we have withdrawn all our support both from the president and the government, but this is our internal issue and it concerns only our internal affairs.

EDEK's Lissaridhis

NC081118 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview granted by Dr Lissaridhis, Greek Cypriot EDEK party leader, to MILLIYET correspondent Emin Colasan in Nicosia--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What kind of a solution does your party favor for Cyprus?
Answer: We believe that every concession made to the Turkish invasion, which was the outcome of a fait accompli, is a concession made to American imperialism. American imperialism is responsible for the invasion. Concessions to be made under the present circumstances will eventually harm both Turkish and Greek Cypriots. For example, if we accept the formation of federal states with borders, the two communities will eventually unite with their respective fatherlands. I think that this is going to be a concession given not to the Turkish Cypriot community but to American imperialism. It is my sincere belief that the interests of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot workers are identical. We as socialists want an independent Cyprus where--irrespective of different race and religion--the working class will have sovereignty.

Question: You have continually incriminated Turkey. Haven't Greece and the enosis policy somewhat contributed to the Turkish invasion?
Answer: We have opposed every form of fascist attempts irrespective of their origin. We had then and we still have Turkish Cypriot members in our party. I would like to remind you of the fact that the junta and fascism were against Greek Cypriots. Likewise, Turkish Cypriot fascists too were against the Turkish Cypriots. In reality, the action of EOKA-B was directed against the Greek Cypriots and not against the Turkish Cypriots. For example, I was considered more guilty by EOKA-B than the Turkish Cypriots were.

Question: What is your opinion of the enosists?
Answer: When masses are taken into consideration, enosis no longer exists in Cyprus. All parties oppose partition or enosis either with Greece or Turkey. Everybody wants an independent Cyprus. I believe that that is what the Turkish Cypriots want too.

Question: What happens if one day the two communities unite only to see that enosis has risen from the grave, haunting people?
Answer: I do not think this could happen because the people of the island have tasted independence once more. Enosis is now a matter of the past. This is my viewpoint.

Question: Had you been a Turkish Cypriot, how would you have protected yourself against the Sampson coup? We know that this coup was carried out against the Turkish Cypriots and that its aspiration was to bring about enosis. What else could Turkey do under the circumstances?
Answer: This is not true. The coup and the invasion are the twin faces of a game plotted by Kissinger and the CIA. It is extremely interesting that a fascist like Sampson had announced that he would not attack the Turkish Cypriots, and he had not. Moreover, he had made no mention of enosis at all. Invasion was effected only 6 days after the coup. When was this planned, I wonder? Could an invasion be planned and carried out in 6 days? We conclude therefore that the coup and the Turkish invasion were nothing but an action planned by the United States both against the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots.

Question: It is said that your party is closely linked with terrorist actions.
Answer: During the period of EOKA-B, we waged a lawful struggle against them. The government had organized a voluntary police force and we were prepared to fight the fascists without any remmeration.

Question: It is being argued that your party is collaborating with secret Armenian organizations which go into action against our diplomats in various countries. Have you any comment?
Answer: Our party is a lawful organization. We are not in collaboration with any armed organization. We are in sympathy with the Armenians because they suffered a massacre. They have a right to think of what happened to their country and nation.

Democratic Rally's Kliridhis

NC090929 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Interview granted by Greek Cypriot Democratic Rally Party leader Kliridhis to MILLIYET correspondent Emin Colasan in Nicosia--date not given]

[Excerpt]

Question: What view does your party support regarding the settlement of the Cyprus dispute?
Answer: Cyprus must become an independent, sovereign state. The new constitution to be drafted must stipulate not a confederation but a bicommunal federation. Moreover, Cyprus must have a single legal identity in the international arena. The communities must participate in the federal government in accordance with the principles of equality and righteousness and each community must be able to run its own region in accordance with the federal constitution. Our party wants all the rights and freedoms, secured through international agreements, to be extended to every individual on the island without any discrimination whatsoever.
Question: Does your party have different thoughts on the way the Cyprus dispute should be resolved? If so, then what are the differences?
Answer: Our party favors a settlement within the framework of the four principles outlined in the 1977 Makarios-Denktas agreement. Such a settlement would be in the interests of both communities. We think that the views of the other parties on this subject are a little complicated. They advocate principles such as "long-term struggle" and "internationalizing the issue." Instead of sitting at the negotiating table and discussing the substance of the matter, they are wasting time in discussing the kind of terminology to be used.
Question: Do you believe that the two communities can coexist in peace on the island from now on?
Answer: It is in the interest of both communities to coexist and to benefit from the wealth of the island. Both sides committed serious blunders in the past. Neither Greek Cypriots nor Turkish Cypriots are prepared to leave the island. Therefore, they have no other alternative than to get together and live in mutual respect, harmony and cooperation. I believe that this is the common desire of all the Turks, Greeks, Maronites, Armenians and Catholics living on the island.
Question: Hasn't the wrong Greek Cypriot policy, such as the desire for enosis, contributed to bringing about the Turkish peace operation?
Answer: The responsibility for that part of the Turkish invasion--which was carried out after the Geneva conference--rests entirely on Turkey. The Greek junta had collapsed and Greece had taken a democratic course. Moreover, the government which had come to power after the coup had resigned. What was needed then was not a new invasion but talks. I have said a while ago that both sides have committed blunders. These blunders could have been avoided, had a cease-fire been agreed and negotiations started.
Question: Can enosis emerge again? Are you in favor of enosis with Greece?
Answer: A settlement of the Cyprus dispute is possible only if it is based on the principles of independence, sovereignty and bicommunality. This is the only realistic approach. Both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots would like to preserve their national characteristics as well as their religion, language and culture. But this should not prevent them from cooperating in the interest of their homeland. I am against any solution which neither side cannot accept of their own free will. For such a settlement would lead to new disputes which would destroy the state and bring about a double enosis.
Question: What kind of guarantees do you think should be given to the Turkish Cypriots so that they can agree to coexist with you?
Answer: The best guarantee would be the desire of both communities to live in an independent, sovereign and bicommunal federation. However, we acknowledge the fact that the Turkish Cypriots should be given more extensive guarantees.

AKEL PLENUM STATEMENT ON FUTURE ELECTIONS

NC070833 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The AKEL Central Committee and the Central Control Committee met in plenum on 5 December 1980, under the chairmanship of secretary general E.Papaioannou, and studied a Political Bureau document to be submitted to the pan-Cypriot organizational conference to be held on 15 February 1981. The report was presented on behalf of the Political Bureau by Dinos Konstandinou, the party's central organizing secretary. Following a discussion, the plenum approved the document and noted the following:

"1. The organizational policy that has been followed, and is still being followed by the party, is correct and appropriate for Cypriot conditions for it meets and serves the needs of the party's political line and tactics.
"2. Thanks to the sound policy and active role that it is playing in the struggle for the salvation of Cyprus and the solution of the people's problems, AKEL has further increased its power among and influence on all strata of people, particularly the working class. Within 2 years time and despite the imperialist and reactionary attacks, 1,500 new members have joined its ranks; there was further qualitative improvement in all steps of the party machinery; fresh partisan teams have been established and have been functioning in [city] quarters, places of work, refugee settlements and in villages.
"3. Collective leadership, the democratic way of discussion and of decision-making are characteristic qualities of the operation of all the party organizations and of its guiding bodies. The party's collective leadership, solid unity and monolithism constitute an unshakeable rock that breaks and crushes all the attacks, slanders, plots, and machinations by the miscellaneous enemies of the party and the people's movement.
"4. The pan-Cypriot organizational conference will be a new milestone and a fresh starting point for the further development and qualitative elevation of the party and its expansion in every place of work, in every [city] quarter, in every refugee settlement, and in every village of Cyprus. The solution of basic organizational problems will further strengthen the party and will make it capable of responding better to the serious political, economic, social and other problems facing the working people and the country in general.
"5. The AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee call upon the members and cadres to actively work to overfulfill all the duties which have been set in honor of the pan-Cypriot organizational conference.
"6. AKEL, being a consistent party, a party of deeds, continues to be the main political force in the country; it is playing a decisive role in our people's struggle for the solution of the Cyprus problem and of the working people's economic and social problems. All the conquests of the working people and of their professional organizaions are linked with AKEL's broad, consistent and patriotic policy and action. Our party will continue to contribute to the further development of the struggles by the people's movement. At the same time it will contribute, with all of its powers, to safeguarding the people's conquests, to repulsing the employers' attacks against the working people's conquests—such as the salary readjustments based on the cost of living index and the elevation of their standard of living and culture.
"7. AKEL is ideologically, politically and organizationally fully prepared to successfully wage the battle in the forthcoming parliamentary elections in order to bring about, after the elections, a qualitative political change in cooperation with other democratic forces.
"8. The AKEL Central Committee and Central Control Committee call upon all the party members and cadres to continue--in a planned, organized and determined way and with optimism--their work toward the fulfillment of the basic goals which the party has fixed for the coming parliamentary elections. They call upon the party cadres and members, the friends and supporters of the party and of the people's movement to work with enthusiasm and determination for a magnificent victory of the party during the coming parliamentary elections, with the main goals:

"AKEL to be the number one party in the house!
"No to the Rally Party, the party of the extreme right wing, of the coupists and of the reactionary economic oligarchy!
"Forward to work for victory!"

PASOK, KKE CRITICIZED FOR LEAVING CHAMBER DEBATE

AT091325 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] A severe attack was launched yesterday by the smaller opposition parties against PASOK and the KKE. The cause of the attack was the walkout staged by the two larger opposition parties from the debate on the bill dealing with "Greek representation at the EEC" because they disagreed with the government's proposal that the bill should be ratified under an "urgent" classification, in other words within 6 hours.

EDA Chairman Ilias Iliou described the walkout by PASOK and the KKE as unacceptable because, as he stated, "it is an unacceptable tactical move to walk out of the Chamber of Deputies whenever we disagree instead of remaining in order to fight for our views." Referring to PASOK, Iliou added, "It should not be possible for large and strong parties which claim authority to walk out of the Chamber of Deputies because when the mandate is entrusted to them they will be subjected to the same treatment and tactics."

Panayiotis Kanellopoulos said the walkout of the two parties is an act of which he cannot approve because the bill does not deal with controversial issues.

K. Bandouvas of EDIK remained in the Chamber of Deputies despite his disagreement over the process of classifying the bill as "urgent" because, he said, "deputies must wage their battles within the Chamber of Deputies."

Mrs Virginia Tsoudherou of KODISO said she also has her objections to the "urgency" but will remain in the chamber debate "because the position of the deputy is within this Chamber."

L. Kirkos of the KKE-Interior said he emphatically disagreed with the classification of the bill as "urgent" and that he could also walk out for reasons of democratic solidarity. He explained, however, he would not walk out because "it is other parties which ignored the fact that there are others in the opposition who also object to the bill and they hastened to walk out ignoring this very same democratic solidarity."

Foreign Minister Mitsotakis stated the government has every right to introduce a bill under the "urgent" classification according to article 76, paragraph 4 of the constitution. He added it is essential to have the bill ratified because tomorrow he would have to depart for overseas. Answering PASOK's walkout he added, "we cannot accept that an opposition party should place itself above the constitution thus denying a constitutional provision."

BULGARIA'S KARAMANEV ARRIVES IN ATHENS FOR TALKS

AT081820 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[TExt] Bulgarian Trade [as broadcast] Minister Karamanev arrived in Athens today to take part in the eighth meeting of the joint Greek-Bulgarian interministerial committee meeting. Talks between the delegations of the two countries have already started at the Trade Ministry at service level for a detailed examination of Greek-Bulgarian trade which has reached $138 million in 1979.

Trade Relations Discussed

AT101250 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Progress of Greek-Bulgarian trade exchanges and future development of relations between the two countries were examined at the Trade Ministry by Trade Minister Kalatzakos and Bulgarian Minister of Domestic Trade Karamanev. The two ministers primarily looked into the situation to be created after 1 Jan 1981 when, as a result of our country's accession to the EEC, the clearing system of payments will be abolished to be replaced by free foreign exchange payments.

KARAMANLIS RECEIVES STRAUSS ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AT081800 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis today received Bavarian minister-president Franz-Josef Strauss who is in Athens since last night on an unofficial visit. The Bavarian prime minister was accompanied by the West German ambassador.

Karamanlis and Strauss conferred for approximately an hour on bipartite and international issues. The meeting was attended by the secretary general to the presidency, Ambassador Moliviatis. Earlier, Strauss conferred with Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis at the Political Office.

YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AT101130 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] On an invitation from PASOK Chairman A. Papandreou a delegation of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia arrived in Athens this afternoon on a 4-day visit. The delegation is headed by the president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, Todo Kurtovic. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Papandreou and Yugoslav Ambassador to Athens Radko Mocivnik. Tomorrow the Yugoslav delegation will confer with Papandreou and members of the party's Executive Bureau at Kastri. Discussion will be on questions of interparty bipartite cooperation, international relations, inter-Balkan cooperation, the Cyprus issue, the Middle East and others.

U.S. ASSISTANT EDUCATION SECRETARY VISITS ATHENS

AT101310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education Michael Bakalis who is in Athens since yesterday as an official guest of the Foreign Ministry, conferred with Education Minister Taliadhouros, Deputy Ministers Kondoyiannopoulos and Kalteziotis and Secretary General of the Ministry Konisopoulos at 1100 today.

Tomorrow Michael Bakalis will visit the Akropolis and at 1200 he will give a lecture in the national research foundation on "education in the United States."

ELEVTHEROTIPIA: U.S. BASES SIGNING DELAYED

AT081410 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 8 Dec 80 p 16

[Reportage by SP. Karatzaferis: "Signing of the Base Agreement Is Being Delayed"]

[Excerpts] The signing of the Greek-U.S. agreement on bases will be delayed because many obstacles have arisen, as revealed by a Greek source and as admitted by a U.S. official who told a Greek colleague that "in any case it would be good if the agreement were signed before 20 January when Reagan takes over."

According to existing reports, the following factors prevent the signing of the agreement on U.S. bases:

1. Greece is asking the Americans to make available to it the six "secret" appendices of the U.S.-Turkish agreement which, according to information available to the Greek side, refer to additional economic aid to Turkey and provide details of joint command over the bases. The same reports state that the Turks exercise virtual command over U.S. bases in Turkey.

2. The plan of U.S. Ambassador McCloskey was rejected by the Greek Government because it incorporated conditions which were far worse than those agreed upon under the initialled 1977 Greek-U.S. agreement. For example, the initialled agreement provided that the Greek commander would be able to visit all confidential sections of the U.S. bases accompanied by his U.S. colleague without advance warning. This included the audio-listening sections of the bases at Iraklion, Nea Makri and Eilinikon. The McCloskey plan proposes that the Greek commander will be able to enter the "confidential" sections after a 24-hour advance warning and that he should also explain the reasons for his visit.

3. The Americans demonstrate no "good will" toward a solution by Greek-Turkish differences and they pressure Greece to give in on control over Aegean airspace under the excuse that this is "to the benefit of the alliance." It is reported that the U.S. position on this was underlined at the recent meeting of the Supreme Armed Forces Council (ASFA) and that it was resolved there should be "no giving in."

Always according to the same reports the Greek side rejected the McCloskey plan as unacceptable and the counterproposal which it is preparing (to be ready by Monday, 15 December), asks among other things which are "more than what is provided in the 1977 agreement," for: fundamental joint command over U.S. bases and the 200 "confidential" departments (described as "zoos"); that the Greek commander should not only be able to enter these departments freely and without advance warning, but that Greek technicians should also be employed in them. The line of thinking behind the Greek proposal is that since the bases fall within the framework of NATO and since we have now also reintegrated within the alliance, there is no reason why Greek specialists should not be part of the electronic information sections.

If we take into consideration U.S. reaction in 1977, when they did not at first want the Greek commander to even enter the "secret" sections, one can easily anticipate the reception which the Americans will give to the Greek proposal.

A government source, when questioned yesterday on the report of the pro-government "I KATHIMERINI" on the bases, stated: "No plan has been submitted and no plan has been prepared. Negotiations are being conducted at a lower level."

Defense Minister Averof is today attending the conference of defense ministers of the European NATO member states, and on Tuesday and Wednesday he will attend the NATO defense planning conference. Until now the Greek defense minister did not attend these conferences.

At the same time, the Military Committee is also due to meet today at the level of chiefs of staff of NATO member states and General Gratsios will attend on behalf of Greece. The NATO foreign ministers conference is due to meet in Brussels on Thursday and Friday, and Foreign Minister Mitsotakis will be attending it.

COUNCIL APPROVES BLACK SEA BORDER WITH USSR

TA091840 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The National Security Council has ratified the agreement between Turkey and the Soviet Union on the delineation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea. The agreement redraws the continental shelf lines that begin at the border of the Turkish and Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea. The agreement will go into effect after the two countries' approval documents are exchanged in Ankara.

VOTCP ON ADVANTAGES OF SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

TA070948 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Station commentary: "Soviet Help Contributes to the Reduction of Turkey's Dependence on Imperialism"]

[Text] A Soviet heavy industry delegation recently completed its talks in Ankara. A new economic protocol was signed between the two countries. Under the protocol, which complements the agreement signed between the two countries in 1978, the production capacity of the Iskenderun iron and steel mill will be doubled. The Soviet Union will extend the financial, technical and technological aid necessary to increase iron and steel production in our country.

The Turkish and Soviet delegations also discussed ways of increasing the production capacity of the Seydisehir aluminum factory.

This kind of real help from the Soviet Union--our friend in need--is not something new. The Soviet Union, which fully supported our national liberation war against imperialism, made the greatest contribution to the establishment of our economy after we had won our national liberation. For example, the Kayseri and Nazilli weaving combines, which form the basis of our textile industry, were built with the financial and technical aid supplied by the Soviet Union. Soviet help did not stop there. It continued with several investments which are key installations in our country's industry. The Seydisehir aluminum factory, the Aliaga oil refinery, the Iskenderun iron and steel mill, the Artvin chipboard factory, the Cayirova glass factory, the Bandirma sulphuric acid factory--all these were built thanks to the real help of the Soviet Union.

What is the nature of this real help. First, it has a positive effect on Turkey's foreign trade situation, which is stagnant. For example, while the imperialist countries place limitations on our tradional agricultural or agriculture-based exports, in our relations with the Soviet Union, we pay for their investments in our country with these agricultural products. Second, almost all of the Soviet investments are heavy industry investments. Such investments reduce our country's dependence on others. Third, the Soviet Union's heavy industry investments in our country solve the unemployment problem by creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. Fourth, such investments make a great contribution by training technical cadres and skilled labor greatly needed by the Turkish economy. Fifth, the Soviet investments are made with the most convenient credit conditions and the most convenient patent and license agreements. Sixth, none of this aid posits political conditions, nor makes enslaving economic or political demands.

In short, Soviet aid and the other socialist countries' aid help reduce our country's dependence on imperialism.

Compare the two kinds of aid: On the one hand the so-called aid and the so-called credits being extended by the IMF and the other imperialist financial establishments and centers—aid and credits that enslave the country and destroy the economy; and on the other hand, help from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which is based on the principle of mutual interest and which contributes to the improvement of the country's economy.

VOTCP NOTES TRADE DELEGATION VISIT TO MOSCOW

TA090832 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkey to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A new trade protocol will be signed between Turkey and the Soviet Union. Our great neighbor favors the development of relations based on mutual interests. A 12-man delegation from the Commerce Ministry left for Moscow on Monday to hold talks on trade between the two countries during 1981. The Turkish delegation that will stay 20 days in Moscow includes experts from the Central Bank and the State Planning Organization. A trade protocol for 1981 is expected to be signed at the end of the talks.

MINISTER OZAL COMMENTS ON TRADE TALKS WITH LIBYA

TA091607 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 9 Dec (AA)—Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said talks with a Libyan trade mission currently in Ankara would cover the fields of technical cooperation, petroleum, transport and communications and construction engineering. In a statement to an Ankara paper, Ozal noted the talks with the visiting delegation, headed by Libya's economy minister, would constitute the session of a joint committee on economic cooperation set up by the two countries.

With regard to imports of Libyan oil in particular, Ozal noted the annual amount had originally been set at 4 million tons, but had later been reduced to 2 million tons. He believed current relations between the two countries could be improved even further through negotiations.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NATO COMMITTEE MEETING

TA082048 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Can Okaner and Selma Berksoy report from Brussels that the NATO defense ministers met today before the NATO Defense Planning Committee meetings to be held tomorrow and exchanged views on technical matters as well as international issues. The developments during the last 6 months and the effects of these developments on the treaty organization were examined. The defense ministers reached an agreement on the view that NATO's military capability must be increased to bolster its deterrence in the face of the increasing military power of the Warsaw Pact. The continuing Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was also taken up during the meeting.

In a statement following the meeting, Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said: It must be noted with regret that developments in the international field since our last meeting in May have not been encouraging. In the event that incidents continue to develop this way, efforts for detente are bound to suffer. Our desire, as Turkey, is the prevention of such negative developments and the strengthening and the prevalence of a genuine climate of detente.

GOVERNMENT DEVALUES LIRA AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

TA100546 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The value of the Turkish lira has been readjusted against certain foreign currencies in accordance with recent developments on international money markets. The buying rate of a U.S. dollar was increased from 87.95 to 89.25 Turkish lira. The exchange rate for the Deutsche mark was not changed.

According to the decision, which was published in the Official Gazette today, the following buying rates for certain foreign currencies are now in effect: 104.02 Turkish lira for the Australian dollar; 74.40 Turkish lira for the Canadian dollar; 327.33 Turkish lira for the Kuwaiti dinar and 26.88 Turkish lira for the Saudi riyal. The value of the Turkish lira was revalued against the British pound and the exchange rate was reduced from 212.25 to 210.12 Turkish lira.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ATHENS TALKS

TA081704 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amb Kamuran Gurun, who held talks with Greek Foreign Ministry Secretary General Byron Theodhoropoulos in Athens on bilateral issues, has returned to Turkey.

In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport upon his return, Gurun said the Athens talks were held in a positive and constructive atmosphere. Pointing out that ways to solve the problems between the two countries were discussed, Gurun said the talks were aimed at developing the relations established between Ataturk and Venizelos in the 1930's. Gurun noted that the views that emerged at the end of the talks will be submitted to the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers, who will meet in Brussels on 13 December on the occasion of the NATO ministerial council meeting.

The Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministry secretaries general will meet again in Ankara on a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

TURKISH CYPRIOT OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM SAUDI VISIT

TA062025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Kenan Atakol, concluded his 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia and returned today to Cyprus via Ankara.

In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television at Ankara's Esenboga Airport before his departure for the federated state, Atakol said that he held various meetings on economic and political issues during his visit in Saudi Arabia. Pointing out that subjects concerning the economic development of the federated state were also raised during his visit, Atakol noted that his government is ready to hold talks with delegations from Islamic countries on this matter. Atakol also held a brief meeting with Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at Esenboga Airport.

FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN MAKES VISIT TO JORDAN

For reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen to Jordan on 8 December, see the Jordan section of the 9 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

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POLISH MINISTER KARSKI MEETS CHANCELLOR KREISKY

AU101000 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Ryszard Karski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, was received by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in his apartment in Vienna on Monday for an extensive talk on economic problems.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'GREATLY WORRIED' OVER POLAND

AU092205 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] London--At the end of his 2-day visit to Great Britain, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr declared in London on Friday that he did not believe that one could reasonably continue the Madrid CSCE followup conference in the event of an invasion of Poland by the Warsaw Pact countries. "It is very difficult to hold a conference on detente when there is no chance for detente," Pahr declared, adding that he was "greatly worried" over the current situation in Poland. The Polish people should solve their problems themselves without outside interference, he said. During his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Pahr had discussed primarily East-West relations and the planned North-South conference to be held next year in Mexico.

COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS 24TH PARTY CONGRESS

Accountability Report

AU100928 [Editorial Report] Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 7 December carries on page 1 a report on the opening of the 24th party congress of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] in Vienna on 6 December; on page 3 an account of the opening speech delivered by Politburo member Erwin Scharf, secretary of the KPOe Central Committee; on pages 3-4 a report on discussion speeches by KPOe functionaries and some foreign guest delegates, a summary of the speech by CPSU delegation head M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and, in a special supplement, the 25,000-word KPOe Central Committee accountability report delivered by party Chairman Franz Muhri.

Muhri's report, which reflects full loyalty to the ideological and political positions of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, contains the following passage on Poland: "Comrades, the fact that in socialism there is no automatic guarantee against mistakes in the economy, red tape and violations of democracy has been demonstrated once more by the latest developments in Poland.

"In evaluating the events in Poland, we proceed from the premise that the difficulties in supply and other negative phenomena are not due to causes that are inherent in socialism, as is asserted by anticommunist propaganda, but that the actual causes are rooted in a number of objective factors and, primarily, in subjective mistakes by the party and government. We are in solidarity with the endeavors of the Polish comrades to find a positive political way out, based on correcting the mistakes, on the further all-round development of the socialist society, and on the necessary intensified and consistent struggle against the antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces seeking to prevent such a positive solution. We are of the opinion that in this way the Polish Communists and working people can resolve their difficulties and problems themselves.

"That is why we resolutely reject the attitude of those political forces and media in Austria who are oriented toward an exacerbation of the situation in Poland, for whom there cannot be enough strikes and wage demands in Poland, while they hold the opposite view on strikes and wage demands in Austria.

"A positive way out lies in the interest of the Polish people who, through the path of the socialist revolution and alliance within the framework of the Warsaw Pact as well as the cooperation within the framework of CEMA, have not only achieved substantial economic, social, democratic and cultural progress and accomplishments but who have also been able, for the first time in Polish history, to lastingly ensure their independent national existence. A positive way out in Poland also lies in the interest of peace and detente in Europe. Such a way out also lies in Austria's interest."

Muhri's report mentions Afghanistan only briefly--when claiming that the United States and NATO have taken steps to intensify armament "even before the Soviet Union rendered military aid to the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan." In this context there is the following reference to President-elect Reagan: "It was the new U.S. president who declared that the United States intends to further step up its armament and to seek military superiority."

The report stresses the KPOe's solidarity with the international workers movement, affinity with the world communist movement, and support of strengthening and consolidating the unity and cohesion among the communist parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs. It says in this context: "Every party independently determines its policy. Therefore, there cannot be any claim to leadership, any leading center in the world communist movement. We are for the development of bilateral regional contacts and relations, and for a world conference of communist and workers parties which must be well prepared and should be held when the overwhelming majority of parties want it.

"Proceeding from these positions we resolutely reject the anti-Soviet and anticommunist position of the Chinese leadership. The Chinese leadership has increasingly adopted a course of unprincipled political, economic and military collaboration with imperialism, with the reactionary forces and fascist dictatorships, whereby China is aiding the opponents of detente. At the same time, we support the Soviet Union's endeavors to improve relations with the PRC. We hold on to the possibility of the prospect of China's coming around to adopting a road that leads to the establishment of a new unity. That would be one of the greatest defeats of imperialism and world reaction."

In its extensive outline of domestic policy aspects, the report calls for intensified political work at enterprises, intensified struggle for implementing an antimonopolist economic policy, tax reforms for the benefit of the working people, unity of action in struggling for the implementation of economic and political demands and especially in the struggle against neofascism. It criticizes Austria's economic ties with the EC, the role of nationalized banks and the "social partnership" system supported by the three other political parties in Austria. In conclusion, the report pleads for the establishment of an Austrian social system, a "socialism in Austrian colors." "What we mean is that the generally valid principles and characteristics of socialism must be creatively applied to the conditions in our country, that they can be implemented only in a national fasion. There is no generally valid model of socialism--neither a Soviet nor a 'Eurocommunist' model."

Conclusion of Congress

AU101514 [Editorial Report] Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German on 10 December carries on page 1 a report on the conclusion of the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOe] on 8 December, "after 2 and 1/2 days of intensive work." The paper notes that the Central Committee's accountability report was unanimously approved and that Franz Muhri was unanimously reelected party chairman. In a separate report on page 2, the paper carries a complete list of the new Central Committee and Politburo members as well as Control Commission and Arbitration Commission members. While not giving the names of outgoing members of these party bodies, the paper notes that Muhri thanked the "outgoing Central Committee members" and stresses his remark that "there is not a single one among them who quit for political reasons, which is another indication of the party's stability."

Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 10 December says in its brief report, on page 2, on the KPOe Congress that Josef Progsch and Karl Zenker--whose names appear on VOLKSSTIMME's list of members of the new Central Committee--have not been reelected Politburo members.

According to the VOLKSSTIMME report, the new Politburo members are Michael Graber, Franz Hager, Anton Hofer, Hans Kalt, Franz Karger, Gustav Loistl, Franz Muhri, Karl Reiter, Erwin Scharf, Irma Schwager, Walter Silbermayr, and Ernst Wimmer. Erwin Scharf was reelected as Central Committee secretary, Hans Kalt as VOLKSSTIMME chief editor and Otto Janecek as deputy chief editor.

VOLKSSTIMME carries on page 2 a party congress resolution: "Fight Fascism" on growing neofascist activities in Austria. The resolution stresses the Austrian Communists constant struggle against Nazi fascism in the past and their determination to make every effort to prevent this dange from growing again. It calls for compliance with the pertinent state treaty stipulations, for "the ban of fascist organizations and publications and the unrestricted application of the constitutional laws." On page 8, VOLKSSTIMME carries excerpts from party congress resolutions on "Solidarity With the Struggle of the Peoples of Uruguay, El Salvador and South Korea."

The WIENER ZEITUNG 10 December report says that the party congress also adopted an "extensive political resolution" which, in the field of foreign policy, stresses the need for continuation of the policy of detente. In the domestic policy sector, calls for the establishment of a strong antifascist front together with all democratic forces in the country, and in the economic sector, calls for a shortening of the work week and a higher share for the working people in the redistribution of the national income.

VOLKSSTIMME on 10 December carries an account of discussion speeches by KPOe functionaries and guest delegates from fraternal parties, including a summary of the speech delivered by SED Politiburo member Konrad Naumann. On page 1, VOLKSSTIMME carries a brief report on meetings between representatives of 13 fraternal party delegations to the KPOe Congress and KPOe functionaries including Party Chairman Franz Muhri and Central Committee Secretary Erwin Scharf. It says in part: "Opinions and information on questions of mutual interest were exchanged and the close solidarity between the KPOe and these fraternal parties was reaffirmed. At all talks the sides stressed the great importance of intensified efforts in the struggle for preserving and continuing the international process of detente, for disarmament and peace.

"In his talks with delegations of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries, party Chairman Franz Muhri also emphasized the importance of the development of economic relations with Austria.

"The representatives of the fraternal parties reaffirmed their solidarity with the KPOe and commented favorably on, and expressed satisfaction with, the successful implementation of the 24th party congress. They wished the Austrian Communists success in fulfilling the tasks and goals set by the congress."

BELGIUM

NOTHOMB DISCUSSES USSR-POLAND, U.S. WITH ITO

OW110058 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels Dec 10 KYODO--Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Fredinand Nothomb told his Japanese counterpart Masayoshi Ito here Wednesday that the Soviet Union may make all possible efforts to avoid a "too costly" military intervention in Poland.

Meeting with Ito, who arrived here earlier in the day as part of his current tour of west European countries, Nothomb said the Soviet Union has had the experience of having to pay a "high cost" for its earlier invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is likely to try to avoid military intervention in Poland which would "cost Moscow even more," the Belgian foreign minister was quoted as telling Ito. Touching on his trip to Poland earlier this month, Nothomb was understood to have further told Ito that the Polish leaders told him they had full support from the people and the political situation was under their control. The possibility of Soviet military intervention in Poland will thus hinge on how well the leaders manage to control the political situation and achieve economic recovery, Nothomb said.

Referring to the current trade problems between Japan and west European countries, the Belgian foreign minister said he believed talks should be continued in the future to solve the problems by increasing European exports to Japan.

Ito agreed that such talks, particularly on political aspects, should be promoted to keep trade problems from developing into political issues.

Asked by Nothomb to comment on the incoming U.S. administration of Ronald Reagan, Ito told him that Reagan, who advocates use of force to maintain peace and the sharing of responsibility among allies, will show a different approach to relations with the Soviet Union and strengthening of the defense for the western world from that of Jimmy Carter.

NETHERLANDS

UK, DUTCH MINISTERS DISCUSS POLAND, OTHER TOPICS

LD101113 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Hague, 6 December--"There can be no doubt remaining in Russia or in any of the Eastern European nations about the seriousness of the consequences in the event of an intervention in Poland. After the statements on the matter from the United States and from the European leaders in Luxembourg a period of reflection has now, I hope, begun which will lead to a consolidation of the situation in Poland by the Poles themselves; it is their affair."

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington made this statement yesterday afternoon after a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting with his Netherlands counterpart Christoph van der Klaauw, at which they discussed bilateral problems and EEC affairs. Neither of the two ministers would say anything to the press about possible future sanctions in the event of Russian intervention in Poland. Van der Klaauw said that it would be premature to threaten sanctions now. Carrington said that if and when developments had gone that far, the matter would have to be handed over to the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, who would then have to call a meeting of his colleagues to discuss the matter.

Minister van der Klaauw, who will take over the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers on 1 January for 6 months, expressed the hope that the 10 EEC partners will have reached an agreement on the restructuring of the EEC budget by the end of June 1981, the biggest problem in the coming period. His British counterpart said that this problem would remain throughout both chairmanships (the Dutch and the British, which follows immediately after).

The two foreign ministers described the preparation of a European initiative in the Middle East as the second most important problem.

GOVERNMENT URGES EARLY EC FOOD AID TO POLAND

LD101636 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 10 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Government has stressed its interest in the early provision of the food aid promised by the European Community to Poland. After today's Federal Cabinet meeting Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling said that the government assumes, in line with the statement by the EC heads of government at Luxembourg, that the Community will take early decisions on the aid scheme. The Federal Government will arrange for credit guarantees to help provide the necessary credit terms for Poland.

Boelling said that the Community has yet to set the order of magnitude of its aid program, but things are moving ahead. It is not yet clear whether Poland will receive the foodstuffs at world market prices or on more favorable terms.

According to Boelling, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed that the Federal Government, while observing strict restraint in its assessment of Polish events, has tried to provide economic aid to Poland to meet Warsaw's requests. Boelling referred to the recent DM1.2 billion credits granted by German banks to Poland which the chancellor and his foreign minister strongly supported, and for which a federal credit guarantee for DM600 million was provided.

GENSCHER ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN EAST-WEST BALANCE

DW101045 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Article signed WS: "Bonn Warns of Political Dissociation of Western Europe From the United States"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 December--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in Berlin has warned of the illusion that Europe might assume a position between the United States and the Soviet Union, nor could there be any special role between East and West for the Federal Republic. The United States and Europe together constitute the West, and the Federal Republic is part of the West. But there is a special German responsibility for peace and cooperation in Europe. The readiness to assume responsibility does not, however, mean for the Federal Republic a temptation to venture international solo actions.

"I also warn of the illusion that the inter-German relationship could be preserved as a sort of fine-weather zone if the East-West relations end up in an adverse weather zone. Anyone trying to do that nevertheless would lead our country into dangerous dependencies and ultimately into isolation," Genscher said at the traditional annual dinner of the Berlin Press Conference. And yet, there is no call for resignation. Rather the will for cooperation must be put up against delimitation, also and particularly at this time when setbacks have occurred in inter-German relations. "We on our part will do everything to prevent additional disturbances in the overall East-West climate from emanating from inter-German relations."

The foundation of German foreign policy is the Federal Republic's incorporation in the European Community and in the North Atlantic alliance. This is why keeping the two communities strong and further developing them must have priority in German foreign policy. The development of East-West relations has newly posed the question concerning the sense in, and the future of, cooperation between East and West, the foreign minister said. But in discussing detente policy it is necessary first to analyze soberly what detente policy can accomplish and what it cannot. Thus, detente policy does not promise the elimination of fundamental contradictions in the concepts of values between West and East. It does not even promise any straight and free progress devoid of any setbacks. But most of all it does not represent any substitute for the will of one's own defense, rather making the latter the prerequisite for itself.

Balance is an inalienable precondition for any realistic detente policy. The European allies will be able to live up to their responsibility for the common interest only if they do not consider the efforts toward ensuring and--where necessary--restoring the balance a matter concerning the United States to which they need not contribute anything. The North Atlantic alliance must not be mistaken for a watchman's service for Europe.

On the threshold of the eighties the topic of medium-range weapons becomes the key question of whether it will be possible to create a balance on a lower level--through disarmament or whether a higher balance will ensue--an arms race--or whether Western European will embark on the road of security-political dissociation from the United States by tolerating a growing superiority of the eastern side. The determination of the West to implement without any restriction both parts of the Brussels decision on the arms gap closure--no acceptance of the superiority of the other side and the determination to attain a balance on as low a level as possible through negotiations--demonstrates the will to do everything to ensure balance and to avoid another arms race.

"For this reason any doubt entertained in the West about the determination to establish a balance spells an aggravation rather than an alleviation of the disarmament efforts because it nurses hopes in the East that a state of accepted superiority for it may ensue." A Western policy unequivocally aimed at ensuring balance, not leaving any doubt that it will not accept any Soviet superiority, making it clear also to its own public that the aspiration to superiority always is offensive in its effects--such a policy alone stands for actively safeguarding peace and ensures the bases for arms control and disarmament without any risk to the West's own security.

Genscher termed it "a considerable gain" that the debate on the government statement in the Bundestag has resulted in new prospects for cooperation between the government and the opposition. What is now taking shape must be neither debated to death nor sacrificed to cheap dogmatism or a cheap triumph; it needs to be gently cultivated and developed. He as the foreign minister proposes to contribute to this end, he said.

COMMENTATOR ON WESTERN NAVAL COOPERATION WITH U.S.

DW101047 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Dec 80 p 12

[Adelbert Weinstein article]

[Text] Honolulu, in December--The U.S. Pacific fleet is looking for allies. The strategic concentration in the Indian Ocean is tying down considerable forces of the U.S. Navy. The core of the naval unit cruising in the Persian Gulf is represented by the U.S. 7th Fleet. It can fulfill its mission only because it has less ships in its actual area of operation, the wet triangle between Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines. In addition, the commander in chief borrows units. They come from the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the 2nd in the Atlantic. Both fleets are elements of NATO's strategic security system. The Atlantic alliance is thus indirectly involved in the defense of the Middle East.

This reshuffling of burdens in their own armed forces, however, is not producing any relief for the navy. The United States is therefore looking for help. It expects the help to come from its partners. Immediate support from NATO friends is not counted upon. The Pacific headquarters knows about the difficulties of the alliance in setting up a so-called "second front" in the strategic Mideast zone. In agreement with Washington, no commander therefore is insisting on setting up a new and extended naval alliance, but close cooperation with those Western naval forces whose units operate along the east coast of Africa and in the Indian Ocean is being looked for. Without having common headquarters in mind, America tries to coordinate its naval actions in the Indian Ocean with the Atlantic allies. This method of maritime cooperation is considered more effective than the setting up of multinational Mideastern headquarters.

Since navy people usually understand each other, a supranational strategy has been developed in practice in the Indian Ocean. There is such a thing as "western initiative", Western meaning more than merely Atlantic. Applied to maritime cooperation, the term includes such industrial nations as Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Japan supplies the infrastructure of strategic concentration in the Indian Ocean. Australia and New Zealand are involved more or less actively. Australia particularly considers itself a Pacific state. Its interests reach far into the Indian Ocean. The Australian Defense Ministry draws the operational line of their own fleet along the African Continent. The Fraser government supports the establishment of a supranational naval force in the Indian Ocean. The Australian shipbuilding program envisages for that purpose the production of about a dozen bigger surface ships and an aircraft carrier. In western Australia electronic centers are located which help the Americans to coordinate strategic submarine action. Since the Australian Air Force flies the F-111 type long-range fighter-bomber, the pilots are interested in developing the landing strips on Diego Garcia.

This island, the steppingstone and turning point of American Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean, is of significance as an advanced basis for the Australian home defense. Diego Garcia in the long run is of strategic importance as a supply basis for the Australian Navy. It means that cooperation with America offers itself in the maritime area between India, the Arab coast and eastern Africa. It corresponds to the Atlantic tradition of defending its own continent from far advanced positions. New Zealand, the neighbor, can contribute less to the common defense, but as regards its strategic thinking, it follows the Australian model almost every time. The Pacific command in Honolulu can count on both nations in an exceptional case.

The British presence in the Indian Ocean is of military value for the moves of the American Pacific Command in the Persian Gulf. The British presence is of additional political advantage. First, the British can exploit their long Mideastern experience. Second, London can act more flexibly in the Arab Emirates than the United States. The restraint with which the British act vis-a-vis Israel helps them to deal with the Arabs.

But the British military presence in the Indian Ocean is not overwhelming. The British fleet, however, regularly holds naval maneuvers in these areas. A helicopter carrier is then dispatched, escorted by five to six frigates and tenders. The British are also represented on Diego Garcia. These are helps that do not cause special attention and that are not stressed by London, but they help the Pacific Command to carry out the strategic mission. The British presence in "peacetime" is a guarantee that English help will be effective in case of tension.

The Pacific Command will be able in a critical situation to include the navy of the Netherlands in its plannings. The Netherlands is making just a modest contribution, but this old seafaring nation for a very long time cruised the waters where the U.S. Navy operates at present.

The Netherlands dispatches a combat unit every 2 years to the Indian Ocean. Since its officers and men are trained according to the British model, usually staying in British ports for training purposes prior to setting out for the great voyage, the U.S. Navy has no difficulties cooperating with them. Naval action by the Netherlands in support of the action of the big ally would have a psychological effect--on both the Atlantic alliance and the Americans at home.

Eventually there are also the French. With 26 units France has the second biggest naval presence in the Indian Ocean, after the Americans. Everybody in the alliance knows how much France insists on its independence in the alliance. The French pursue an individual Mideast policy. Direct cooperation with the Pacific Command in nonwar times is unimaginable.

But, on the other hand, no doubts exist that President Giscard, like De Gaulle, would act if the world situation called for direct support of the American ally in the Indian Ocean. The general was the first to assist America when Khrushchev began his Cuban adventure.

So the United States does not stand fully alone in the Indian Ocean. There is no spectacular or demonstrative support of the partners, but an allies "fleet in being" keeps in the background. This concealed concentration is undoubtedly also a regional NATO contribution to safeguarding the energy resources.

PAPERS ON NATO CONFERENCE CONCERNING POLAND

DW110907 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Press review on NATO defense ministers meeting in Brussels]

[Text] BERLINER MORGENPOST deals with the meeting of the Western defense minister in Brussels: NATO, whose winter conference this year is taking place under the depressing shadow of the crisis surrounding Poland, is acting differently than Soviet cartoons prefer to show. It is not rattling sabres, nor is it fanning the fire. This would be at odds not only with the military realities in Eastern Europe but also with the defensive character of this protective alliance of free nations. Still, the alliance is not standing idly by; it is illustrating for Moscow's benefit the consequences of an invasion of Poland, and it is drawing conclusions. These include the strengthening of its own deterrence capability.

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLEGEMEINE ZEITUNG notes: NATO was well advised to tone down a bit the sensation which its generals had caused by their critical assessment of the situation and by the precautionary measures that were announced publicly. As advisable as it may be to make it clear to Moscow that the West sees through this game, it is just as dangerous to further aggravate the situation with alarming reports and to cause unnecessary anxiety in one's own camp. Defense Minister Apel seems to have made no bones about that.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE EXAMINES BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

DW111014 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Commentary signed NT.: "Helsinki on the Gulf"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership is unequalled in its persistence. Time and again it reverts to its old ideas. The proposals advanced by Brezhnev in New Delhi to map out a peace and security doctrine for the Gulf region were mentioned early this year in a TASS commentary. What was found to be hardly worth anything at that time does not become any better just because it is advanced once again by the Soviet head of state and party during a visit to India. Is this perhaps the revival of the old Soviet wishful thinking about a collective security pact for Asia? Helsinki on the Gulf? This will probably come to naught. The experiences with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) are not encouraging. Besides, any talks about a Gulf doctrine are inconceivable as long as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continues. In that respect Brezhnev did not say anything new in Delhi. On the contrary, the Soviet attitude on the Afghanistan issue has hardened. The Indian Government, too, could not but take note of this with disapproval. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called Brezhnev a reliable friend, to be sure, yet this must not mean too much. Indian needs aside, there are some friends whom one prefers to see leave than to arrive.

QATAR TO BUY FIGHTERS; EGYPT NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

LD101443 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 18

[Text] Qatar, one of the Gulf sultanates, has just signed a contract with France for the purchase of 14 Mirage F-1 fighter aircraft. This emirate, which has long been an outlet for British suppliers, has chosen the private Dassault-Breguet group's interceptor to modernize its air defense.

Qatar is the fifth client to buy the Mirage F-1 in this region of the world, following Libya (38 aircraft), Kuwait (20), Jordan (36) and Iraq which ordered a total of 60 aircraft in two separate contracts in 1977 and 1979. Other Gulf countries have bought Mirage-III aircarft. Qatar is the 11th client for the Mirage F-1 of which 650 models have so far been sold in the world, including to France.

Qatar has therefore concluded two major military agreements with France in the space of a few weeks. In September the emirate ordered three fast missile-launching patrol ships and has put capital into setting up a coastal defense system against enemy ships based on mobile batteries of MM-40 missiles. At the end of November Qatar opted for a squadron of Mirage F-1 aircraft, in other words a total of 14 aircraft, and entrusted the training of its experts--navigators, mechanics, electricians and ground controllers--to France.

At the end of last year Qatar bought six Alpha-jet twin-jet training and light ground support aircarft, becoming the first Near East state to order such an aircraft. Since then we have learned that Egypt has concluded an agreement in principle, whose details are at a very advanced stage of negotiation, to purchase some 30 Alpha-jet aircraft.

LE MONDE ON POSSIBLE ARMS DEALS WITH GULF STATES

LD101501 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 18

[Jacques Isnard article: "A 'Profiteer' in the Gulf?"]

[Text] It was expected to be Abu Dhabi or Kuwait but it is Qatar which has just concluded its order for French military equipment before the two other Gulf states which have nonetheless been engaged in preliminary negotiations with the French authorities and industrialists for several months--almost 2 years in Abu Dhabi's case.

Abu Dhabi, which already has 32 Mirage-III aircraft, is contemplating purchasing Alpha-jet training and ground support aircraft. Kuwait, which has 20 Mirage F-1 interceptors hopes to increase its fleet of air defense aircraft.

To whom or to what should Abu Dhabi's and Kuwait's vacillations be attributed? Apparently to the Iraqi-Iranian war which is making the potential clientele think. This conflict shows that the possession by any country in this region of a military arsenal deemed too offensive by its neighbors also increases the risks of brining down the wrath of a potential adversary on its territory and, hence, that such an arsenal does not constitute a protective umbrella guaranteeing its relative invulnerability or impunity and sparing it irreparable damage.

One of the main lessons of the Iraqi-Iranian war is probably that many Near East countries, attracted by the latest offensive "gadget" which is often difficult to use, have all too long failed to take account of air defense which keeps the adversary away from their own "sanctuary."

Therefore they are reviewing their priorities. Governments and general staffs are recalculating because, although the oil-producing countries are not short of money, they nonetheless do not have inexhaustible supplies and choices have to be made. Hence stems the efforts made by some Gulf states recently on air cover or coastal defense.

In the case of Abu Dhabi and Kuwait there is, in addition to these considerations, the fact that these two countries are carefully observing France's attitude in the crisis which is now setting the Near East aflame. In particular they seem anxious to know whether France will deliver the first Mirage aircraft bought by Iraq--in which case Paris will have chosen its camp as the Iranians would allege--or if the promised supplies will wait at French bases until Iraqi pilots are sufficiently trained at the operational level.

Many French negotiators feel that their Near East clientele's vacillations conceal differences of opinion over France's political role in this region of the world as a third power or "profiteer" between the two superpowers.

If France's reputation were to be undermined in any way many French arms industrialists privately fear that their clients would return to U.S. protection, with the United States supplying them with equipment and, if necessary, with guarantees to provide them with military support.

MINISTERS REFUSE GALLEY CALL TO ENDORSE GISCARD

LD100955 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 80 p 38

[Text] Cooperation Minister Mr Galley's statement that all the RPR ministers should support Mr Giscard d'Estaing's candidacy in the coming presidential election (see LE MONDE 27 November) has prompted vigorous reactions from several of his colleagues.

Alain Peyrefitte, justice minister and former RPR deputy for Seine-et-Marne, said: "Mr Galley spoke in a personal capacity. Since the campaign has not yet begun, I have no desire to commit myself. As I have already said, you do not decide your seating arrangement 6 months before the meal and without knowing who the guests are."

Jean Matteoli, labor minister and former RPR national cooperation secretary, also said that it was too early to decide and explained that he did not approve of Mr Galley's statement, which did not convince him.

Maurice Papon, budget minister and former RPR deputy for Cher, announced that "if I have anything to say, I will say it myself." Last, Mr Jacques Limouzy, secretary of state for relations with Parliament and former RPR deputy for Tarn, said that he had not yet decided on his choice of candidate. He added: "A candidacy, albeit keenly supported by many people, is not a candidacy until it is publicly announced. If it is wise and is necessary because of imperative domestic and international obligations to postpone announcing this candidacy, then it is also wise for me to postpone any comment."

SIGNIFICANCE OF BARRE REMARKS ON GISCARD WEIGHED

LD101535 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 9

[Alain Rollat report: "Barre 'Delighted'"]

[Text] Raymond Barre is pleased with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He said this to Gaullist and Giscardian senators with whom he had talks behind closed doors at the Palais du Luxembourg on Thursday, 4 December. The premier was anxious to make this known to public opinion, since he asked his press office to issue the following statement summing up his satisfaction:

"I am delighted that the president of the republic has solemnly fixed the struggle against rising prices as the central axis of government policy. I have, for my part, been constantly saying for several weeks now that the main objective in economic policy should be the struggle against inflation. The president's statement will end the calculations and hopes of those who think that economic policy would change course toward recovery and expansion at any price in the next few months."

This type of official statement from the Hotel Matignon is too rare for its exceptional nature not to be highlighted. Indeed it is unusual for the premier to comment on the head of state's remarks even if it is to express "delight." Mr Barre probably thought that neither the spectacular, staged handshake in the hall of the Elysee on Wednesday, 19 November to show that the president of the republic and his premier still have cordial relations, nor the disdain he had personally poured--to the CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY on 27 November--on the "illusions" of the "political microcosm," had been enough to dispel the doubts which his own statements had cast on his relations with Giscard d'Estaing.

In taking note of the head of state's firm intentions the government chief is showing, therefore, that he no longer doubts that Giscard d'Estaing will avoid any "laxity" as the election approaches. "A policy has been chosen and we must abide by it," guarding against "misunderstanding," "doubts" and "uncertainties" because "the French people like things to be clear." So much for Poniatowski, who advocates "a new policy and new men after the presidential elections!"

However, Mr Barre adds a special sense of humor to his satisfaction when he expresses delight at the fact that the struggle against inflation will henceforth be the "central axis of government policy." Was it not precisely to give priority to the struggle against rising prices that the president of the republic appointed the "best French economist" to the Hotel Matignon in 1976? Mr Barre is leaning toward sarcasm. Unless of course his expression of delight is simply the result of irony...toward Giscard d'Estaing.

L'HUMANITE ON PCF RELATIONSHIP WITH SOVIET UNION

LD101205 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Andre Wurmser article: "The No-Men"]

[Text] It is quite reasonable not to give France any foreign socialism as a model. If there is an attack in the USSR on the rights that we consider fundamental, it is right and necessary that our dissension be publicly asserted. It would be absurd to claim that all is well in the socialist countries; all is not well, Comrade Marquise, but it is deplorable to forget that everything is nevertheless proceeding in the socialist manner, without unemployment or speculators, colossal fortunes, poverty, or segregation according to wealth. Our friendly criticism has nothing to do with the hostility which capitalist governments show for countries led by a communist party.

Curiously, by its very moderation our attitude enrages men of the left, from whom one would expect greater sympathy for a regime which is undoubtedly imperfect but in which the most fundamental rights are unquestionably assured: the right to work, the right to culture, the right not to be exploited by a billionaire. For them, if you do not talk like LE FIGARO, your criticims are null and void. He who does not daily denounce the USSR is a yes-man.

Certain people are devoting themselves entirely to this denunciation. The weekly petitions which they initiate and which win them surprising partners are aimed in one direction, like their political activity. Not only is the socialist states' achievement not positive, but there is nothing positive to the credit of those countries. And, moreover, whatever capitalism's attitude to them gives one to believe, they are not socialist.

In an Irish novel, "The Pot of Gold," there is a philosopher whose every quoted sentence begins in the same way: "No, said the philosopher." No, say our censurers. Whatever the USSR does, it is wrong. It intervenes in Afghanistan? It is guilty. It does not intervene in Poland? Then it is hesitating, all the more so since it is threatened with their censure in advance. These people are no-men, unconditional anti-Sovietists. Do not wonder whether they dreamed for a moment of warning Reagan against applying his program: possible blockade of Cuba, intervention against American liberals, support for dictatorships. They do not have the time for that. They are fully occupied with criticizing the Soviet Union.

I ought to conclude with this commonsense observation: It is no more praiseworthy to be a no-man than a yes-man. The problem is that I can only see yes-men among the slanders and insults of our opponents, and I need not go far to find the no-men.

MARCHAIS ON RELATIONS WITH PS, ELECTIONS

LD100857 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French on 28 November carries on page 4 a 1,400-word report on a speech delivered by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in Charleville on 27 November. Marchais reportedly commented on statements made by PS First Secretary Mitterrand on French television and stressed, with regard to the French presidential election, that "nothing is settled, not even who will stand in the second round," urging PCF supporters to "struggle." Marchais reportedly went on to say that a new union can only be achieved by "stepping up the struggles, swelling the demand for real democratic reforms...and making the PCF stronger." He went on to stress that the PCF is the only party which can bring about the necessary change.

FORLANI COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION, PCI STANCE

LD101836 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Interview with Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani aboard the plane taking him to Italy from his visit to the FRG on 9 December--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Forlani, what is the assesement of the two governments, of the FRG and Italy, of the present situation in Poland?

[Answer] It is the same assessment as the one we had the opportunity to express in the past few days when the heads of state and government of the countries of the Community met at the headquarters of the European Council. It is a stance which expresses the common preoccupation and hope that external elements will not intervene in the Polish events and try to affect them. There is also a common (?view) that external intervention would represent a regressive act, an aggravation of the international situation, which would put the situation back for many years with consequences which today are hard to evaluate. There is the preoccupation, therefore, to make everyone aware--above all the Soviet Union--of the need to respect the principles which were solemnly underwritten in the Helsinki Final Act and which envisage respect for autonomy and national sovereignty of the various countries.

[Question] Do the two countries and, as a matter of principle, all countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance attending the meeting in Brussels, have identical stances about this?

[Answer] I think so. However, the meeting will be held the day after tomorrow and the annual meeting of the defense and foreign ministers at the headquarters of the Atlantic Council will certainly examine this emerging aspect of the international situation, and I believe that in this forum, too, the common preoccupation will be manifested.

[Question] Yesterday the Italian Communist Party published the text of a letter sent to various East European communist parties. The invasion of Poland--this letter says in essence--will have (?serious) consequences for the relations between the various communist parties. What do you think of this stance by the Italian Communist Party?

[Answer] Well, I believe that everything that at this moment helps to promote the elements of caution and reflection should be considered in a positive manner. I therefore consider this initiative positive.

[Question] Can this in some way modify the views of Christian Democracy about the PCI?

[Answer] This PCI view concerning the Polish situation contains points which correspond to the view of the government and its majority parties, as well as of other political forces. The dialectics which exist between the parties, however, is not limited to this aspect alone and concerns many other problems.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BERLINGUER-ZAGLADIN TALKS

LD101920 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The official communique issued by the PCI describes the meeting held this morning between PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, as a long and frank conversation between comrades.

The meeting, the communique states, was also attended by Smirnov, of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Italian leaders Gian Carlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini, Antonio Rubbi and Radolfo Mechini. During the conversation, the representatives of the PCI and the CPSU expressed with frankness their stances on major international themes and especially outlined their respective stances on the events in the People's Republic of Poland.

The PCI stance on the risks involved in a foreign intervention in the Polish affairs is already known. An article by Luciano Barca which will appear in the next issue of RINASCITA further clarifies it. After emphasizing that what is happening in Poland represents a great contribution to the relaunching of the values of socialism, the Communist leader states that Poland can develop its positive process of renovation provided that no one tries to interfere in the choices of the Polish people.

The statement issued by the international offices of the CGIL, the CISL [Italian Confederation of Workers Unions] and the UIL [Italian Union of Labor] is no less explicit. It renews the full solidarity of the unitarian federations with the Polish workers. The international offices of the Italian trade unions also point out the dangers and dramatic consequences of a repressive action against the Polish workers and a possible military intervention against their country. The trade union international offices in conclusion make it known that the leader of the Polish trade unions, Walesa, has accepted the invitation of the unitarian confederation to come to Italy.

NATTA EXPOUNDS PCI CASE FOR GOVERNMENT ROLE

LD100915 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 21

[Report on PCI Secretariat member Alessandro Natta interview with RINASCITA: "We Are Proposing an Alternative, Learning the Lesson of Events"]

[Text] Can one speak in terms of a "swing" in Communist policy? This question--at the center of the political debate following the document approved on Friday by the PCI Directorate--was answered in an interview granted to RINASCITA by Comrade Alessandro Natta, who elucidated the significance of the terms of the Communist proposal.

"In my opinion," Natta says, "many comments and statements reflect a kind of difficulty in forming a verdict on the merits of the stances that we have adopted. I believe that even the recurrent question of whether or not we are abandoning our fundamental strategic approach reflects this difficulty. I really do not believe that one can talk in terms of any change in blueprint for a thorough regeneration of society and the state, based on unitary relations on the left and also on the quest for positive relations with the historical component of Italian democracy constituted by people's and Catholic-inspired movement, including the DC. This is no reversal of strategy, but there certainly has been a development--including some major innovative elements--of a political stance that we have been adopting--if you want to establish a starting point--since January 1979, that is, since we realized that a phase of national solidarity had come to an end, in a negative way, particularly through the fault of the DC leadership group."

[Question] But hasn't there been a change in the overall verdict on the DC and its "power system?"

"I really do not believe it can be said that we decided to start denouncing or combating this power system last week," Natta replied. But one must bear in mind that "this year, in recent months and weeks, there has been a dramatic acceleration in the Italian crisis." "A moral issue, which is also political and constitutional, has erupted, exposing the full extent of the distortions and damage which this power system and mode of government have introduced into the state." Therefore "it would have been bad, very bad, if we had not learned the necessary lesson from all this."

Natta stressed two essential elements of this "lesson": "First, we--but not really only ourselves, but a major section of the country--have realized that the DC, as it is, is unsuited to leading a hard and difficult task of material, political and moral reform. Second, we have clearly and most lucidly asserted our role as the principal democratic opposition force. It is a duty, for a force such as ours and in such a tragic situation, to try our utmost to be the principle subject of a democratic government alternative, to indicate a path and to put forward a proposed political solution to the crisis."

But several objections have been made to this suggestion. It is said, for instance, that the PCI does not hold a majority and that therefore, at least with the present balance of forces, its proposal would lack constitutional legitimacy.

Natta points out that "not even the DC has an absolute majority, though it behaves as though it did." Behind assertions of this kind there lies the widespread idea that the DC, the democratic state and the republican institutions are one and the same thing; that democratic solidarity, viewed as a shared identification with certain fundamental principles and values, can only be guaranteed by DC centrality. But it is precisely this exclusive view that constitutes the prime cause of the stifling of Italian democracy, of the troubles and damage with which we are now grappling."

[PSI secretary] Bettino Craxi, however, objects that this "is not the right time...." Natta says that of course "this is not the right time to immediately prompt a government crisis." But "it is the right time to specifically raise the issue of the country's political leadership."

Interpretations of the PCI Directorate document as propagandist are merely "a pretext and absurd." "Can anybody really believe," Natta asks, "that we proposed a kind of Communist single-party government augmented by a few experts and honest individuals, whether independent or from other parties?" Apart from anything else, the Communists would be giving a "resounding demonstration of inconsistency" if they proposed--"and in the form of the worst kind of extremism"--a "kind of Communist 'centrality' to offset DC 'centrality.'"

"First," Natta says, "let us clear away any unnecessary misunderstandings. Our proposal is addressed primarily to the country, because it takes into account public spirit as it now is and the extent of the awareness of the tragic nature of the situation. But when we say that we need a government capable of representing and uniting Italian democracy's best forces, we are talking about an organized form of democracy, reflected primarily in the parties. So it is the political forces, starting with the leftwing ones, that we are addressing."

Having confirmed the PCI's determined opposition to early elections (an "irresponsible and rash" hypothesis), Natta explains in what sense the PCI's arguments are addressed primarily to the leftwing forces, starting with the PSI. "We have maintained and continue to maintain that the way out of the crisis is not within the context of the present government coalition nor through 'conflictive collaborations' or alternations at the Chigi Palace between the DC and the PSI. This is a source of debate and even polemic with the Socialist comrades. But I believe that the proposal that we are putting forward can advance the PCI-PSI dialogue and help to reopen the dialogue within the left at closer quarters. I would add that there are also other forces--let us call them by name: for instance, the Republicans and Liberals--sensitive to the problems of morality, integrity and honesty, in short, forces which are not involved or which no longer want to be involved in government malpractices. Well, as long as now unacceptable arguments concerning 'prejudices' against us are left aside, here too there can be guarantors and protagonists of a change."

There are some Christian Democrats, such as Galloni, who maintain that the PCI is abandoning the national solidarity policy. Natta replies by saying that "the lesson of history is important here."

The Communists have had "the courage to pursue a policy and to pay the price." But who was it who wanted to "attack and erode this policy"? "I consider it somewhat strange," Natta observes, "that the once-cursed historical compromise is now being mourned by the DC. Of course we are not suggesting the erection of barricades. What we say is that the DC has failed the test to which it submitted in the mid-seventies, in its attempt to combine the introduction of a new phase in political life, its own internal regeneration and progress beyond a certain mode of government and of wielding power." Does it now want to resubmit to this test? "Let it do so by all means," Natta says: "we will judge the results. Meanwhile it would be a good thing--above all for the country but perhaps also for better resolving its own troubles--if the DC spent some time in opposition."

What are the reactions within the PCI? Is there not a danger of "stubbornness and regressions?" This is Natta's reply: "When a party with the strength of 30 percent of the vote and as well established among the workers and in the country as we are puts itself forward for the country's leadership and points to an alternative, I believe it is proposing precisely the opposite of a careful administration of its own forces perhaps 'guaranteed' by some sectarian regression. In fact it is emphasizing all its characteristics as a government force and developing the debate on policy as we did at the latest Central Committee meeting. Perhaps there are some comrades who are overjoyed, claiming that they had always said so; perhaps other comrades are worried for the opposite reason. It is a matter of resolving erroneous attitudes, wherever they occur. But the reaction of the party--a party I repeat, sensitive to what is happening among the people--is very different and very positive."

One more issue is broached in the interview: Would the debate and initiative be more satisfactory if, apart from stressing the "exceptional" nature of the Communist proposal, we made it clear that "there is an intention to reintroduce the prospect of a national unity government or to help build a leftwing alternative"?

Natta replies that our insistence on the "exceptional" nature of the Directorate's proposal "shows that the circumscribed objectives and time scale of the proposal itself are clear to us." This "does not mean, of course, that it is simply a matter of 'good government' or of people with 'clean hands,' though these really do not seem of secondary importance." "The problem posed by the emergency situation," Natta stressed, "concerns both substance and approach: who will lead the rebuilding of one-third of southern Italy and along what lines of development? What kind of state must be made capable of functioning, what kind of regional government, what kind of local administration, now that we have all seen what the DC has done with the south? People cannot reply to us that in order to tackle these problems it is necessary to introduce socialism, but neither must they tell us that all that is needed is to plug the holes."

In what main direction do we intend to move? "I reply that we have indicated some major objectives, laid down the conditions and premises for making real progress toward a regeneration of society and the institutions and that we have thrown down a challenge." Natta explains that "an initiative of this kind is not addressed soley to 'others' and that it is not simply a matter of awaiting replies questioning ourselves as well. Not in the sense--exploited for ulterior motives by some people--that before putting ourselves forward as a government force we must resolve certain unresolved problems of our history and policy. Our entire history demonstrates our democratic 'legitimacy': It should now be clear to all that more than ever the question of 'legitimizing' the PCI to govern by means of a kind of permit issued to us by others just does not arise. On the contrary it is we who are saying that the DC, as it is now, is not--to use the same expression--'legitimized' for performing a politically and morally satisfactory leadership. It is obvious however, that the more progress is made by the political process that we have put on the country's agenda, the more our fundamental options--Eurocommunism and a new internationalism--will be open to assessment and able to develop in practice."

PORTUGAL TO RECEIVE FINANCIAL AID FROM EEC

LD101245 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Freitas do Amaral yesterday signed in Brussels the "joint actions" agreement with the EEC, which lays down the terms for granting our country financial aid totaling 19.5 million contos, to be allocated for development projects until the date of entry into the European communities. On the occasion, the deputy prime minister stated that "the idea of Europe will henceforth show a face of real solidarity."

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Nine by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Collette Flesch.

The document, which will come into force 1 January 1981, lays down the overall sums and the areas of allocation of the money, but does not specify the projects covered, which will be the subject of technical analyses by EEC and Portuguese delegations.

The total amount involved is 275 million European Currency Units [ECU], about 19.5 million contos. This amount will be granted in two parts: 125 million ECU in nonrepayable subsidies granted on an exceptional basis and 150 million ECU in loans from the European Investment Bank. Part of the subsidies (25 million ECU) will be to finance a 3-percent discount on part of the total bank loan.

The total grant from the EEC available for direct investments thus amounts to 100 million ECU (about 7 million contos), which represents a 64-percent reduction with respect to Portugal's initial request early this year for 278.21 million ECU.

Portugal's proposal, which included a total of 40 million contos in nonrepayable loans and subsidies, was refused first by the Commission, the EEC's executive body, and subsequently by the Council of Ministers, composed of representatives from each of the member states. The EEC's final decision was taken 7 October and established the total figure of 19.5 million contos.

The agreement signed in Brussels yesterday envisages the EEC's financing of 40 percent of the costs stemming from the construction of stretches of roadway, airports, schools and training centers and the improvement and restructuring of agricultural exports. EEC funds, complemented by national funds, will also make it possible to guarantee the navigability of the Douro, to introduce a plan to support small and medium enterprises and to encourage industrial development [loteamento] in various parts of the country.

In a short speech at the signing ceremony Freitas do Amaral said that the measures envisaged in the agreement "will be of decisive importance in the process of adapting Portugal's economic structures" and "will be indispensable in supporting the efforts to facilitate Portugal's harmonious integration into the Community."

The deputy prime minister added that the joint action plan "will give the Portuguese administration a more thorough acquaintance with the Community's working methods and the machinery behind it," stressing that the plans included in it were embodied in the 1981-1983 medium-term plan, thus becoming an "integral part of general economic policy measures with a view to modernizing Portugal's economic and social structures."

Lorenzo Natali, vice chairman of the EEC Commission and the man responsible for matters concerning the expansion of the EEC, stated that the agreement "demonstrates the Community's desire for Portugal to join the family as soon and as harmoniously as possible."

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS ANALYZES ELECTION RESULTS

LD110943 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Two Majorities"]

[Text] Contrary to many forecasts made throughout the campaign, the presidential election was decided on the first round. In itself this fact alone makes possible some immediate conclusions. The first of them is without any doubt the political sensitivity displayed by the Portuguese people, 6 years after the restoration of democracy, in immediately perceiving the basic options offered to them from among the half dozen candidacies on which they were called to decide. Except for Ramalho Eanes and Soares Carneiro, all the other candiates did not achieve more than an insignificant number of votes.

But there are other conclusions to be drawn of which the "party indiscipline" manifested in the presidential election is certainly not the least important. This was the case in 1976, when the personality of Otelo [Saraiva de Carvolho] still haloed by the glories reaped during the revolutionary period, caused many Communist Party members and perhaps Socialists to turn a deaf ear to the party leaderships' advice. It has happened again now with Ramalho Eanes, who won a significant percentage of votes from the Democratic Alliance despite the parliamentary majority's commitment to the election of Soares Carneiro. These facts demonstrate that the electorate although apportioned among political parties considers above all the candidates' personalities and bases its voting on them. This same mechanism might explain despite everything why Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho secured the vote which he did 4 years ago and why he now finds himself relegated to an insignificant percentage. The fact is that at that time he still constituted a symbol, a mobilizing myth for all those who felt defeated 25 November. Over 4 years later, his image displays the effects not only of the erosion but also of the obsolescence to which he has been consigned. Without party support and being only a pale memory Otelo could aspire to no other fate.

Rather negatively this same conclusion could be drawn from the fact that the Democratic Alliance did not succeed in having Soares Carneiro elected, despite the amount which it staked of course on its candidate. But however many analyses still remain to be made the election now belongs to the past. And at this moment the most urgent thing is the problems stemming from the choice made by the Portuguese people. They are problems which logically point toward the necessary flexibility which the verdict delivered yesterday required both from the government and from the president of the republic. Ballasted by diametrically opposing forces the parliamentary majority and the presidential majority overlap in a significant band of the electrorate. This entails a responsibility involving the normal functioning of the institutions. This is the real outcome of this year's elections. Any other interpretation of the results specifically that which might result in the presenting of tabs to Eanes by the forces which supported him, would misrepresent the Portuguese people's wishes in 1980.

PINTO BALSEMAO POSSIBLE PSD PRIME MINISTER CHOICE

LD110834 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The National Political Committee of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] has been meeting at the party's headquarters for discussions pertaining to the guidelines of the Social Democratic strategy to be pursued in the present political situation. The National Political Committee is to propose to the National Council at this Saturday's meeting the name of the figure who is to head the future cabinet.

Increasingly mentioned in political circles close to the PSD is the name of Francisco Pinto Balsemao, founding member of the PSD, chairman of the party's International Relations Department and present minister assistant in the outgoing cabinet. Right at this moment, Pinto Balsemao appears to enjoy the support of important sections of his party, such as the public support expressed by the head of the Azores regional government, Mota Amaral. Cavaco e Silva, Eurico de Melo and Antonio Capucho are believed to have also expressed their support for his nomination.

In Maderia, Albert Joao Jardim [head of the regional government] has also expressed his support for Pinto Balsemao.

All this, however, is at the moment nothing but speculation, and the only reason why we mention it is because this has been told to journalists by leading members of the PSD. Meetings this weekend of the PSD and the Social Democratic Center top bodies will, however, provide the first reliable indications as to the name of the future prime minister and the cabinet lineup.

DENMARK

MULTIPARTY APPROACH TO DEFENSE SEEN COLLAPSING

LD100939 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 28 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Defense Without Agreement"]

[Text] To give the defense minister his due, he is a master of delaying tactics. Significant, and for this government, unusual tactical skills are needed to lead defense negotiations for a whole year without making an inch of progress. It is over a year since the defense minister published the estimates of the consequences of three models for a defense agreement for the eighties--the 3-percent, 1.5-percent and zero solutions, and it is almost a year since he entered the negotiations for an agreement with the government demand that the zero solution be the foundation of Denmark's future defense, despite the fact that the zero solution with its cuts in Danish combat readiness, would go back on Danish commitments to and weaken the basic requirements of allied defense. Throughout the spring and fall he has kept the defense negotiations alive with a broad pretense involving hints that the government was ready to talk when it came to the crunch. But the crunch never came, and there have never been any real negotiations on an agreement, which would budget the government from its demand for an unchanged defense budget. The government has remained at absolute zero.

Yesterday the defense negotiations were broken off, so that the government could have the time and opportunity to have the 1981 budget act with its unchanged defense budget passed by the Folketing. The negotiations have not broken down, the negotiators say, and it is not the zero solution that the government will get through the Folketing in the budget act. And so far they are quite right, for the Sjaelland Barracks will not be evacuated and converted into summer homes immediately after the act is passed. But they can hardly live in the illusion that the government will be more willing to accept a real defense agreement when it has steered its unchanged defense budget through the Folketing unscathed, albeit with the necessary support of the leftwing parties. Once the government has gone it alone with an unchanged defense budget, and has succeeded unscathed, there will not really be much realistic possibility of forcing it to increase the budget in 1981. Knud Heinesen, the political strategist behind the defense minister, said after the breakoff of negotiations yesterday that if any results are to be achieved in the defense agreement negotiations after new year both sides must give somewhat. But the Social Democrats will not give much. And he is probably right about that.

There is still the theoretical possibility of a defense agreement, but the tightrope leading to it has been worn exceedingly thin. We seem to be on our way into a period in which defense will no longer be respected as the matter of joint political concern it has been since the war, but will be turned into the government's own business. It is a worrying and regrettable trend, but accords well with the self-sufficient attitude with which so many of the country's interests are now approached.

SWEDEN

COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON DEFENSE SPENDING, TASKS

LD101219 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Nov 80 p 20

[Kaj Schueler interview with Swedish Commander in Chief Gen Lennart Ljung: "Afghanistan Lowers Threshold for Superpower Invasions"]

[Text] "The prospects of proper detente between the superpowers during the eighties look a lot worse now than in the past. The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan can be construed to mean that the threshold for invasions in countries bordering the superpowers is lower than in the past."

This is the view of the commander in chief, Gen Lennart Ljung, who views the most recent events in the world with great concern, especially the war between Iran and Iraq and the unrest in Poland. At the same time he is pleased that the Swedish people's willingness to defend themselves has increased dramatically.

"Events in the last year have shown that there is a greater preparedness to use military resources to achieve political goals than many people had believed. This also increases the risks of military activity in many parts of the world," Commander in Chief Lennart Ljung said in a TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRAA interview.

Within both the Warsaw Pact and NATO marked rearmament is taking place. That NATO decision to increase military spending by 3 percent a year for the next 5 years is one of the biggest investments in a long time.

"A large part of these resources are intended to strengthen NATO's combat readiness in Europe. But after the events in the Middle East the United States is probably inclined to reinforce its combat forces in the Indian Ocean. Because of the dramatic events in the oil-producing nations the United States has increased its naval strength in the area. Naval units have been transferred from the North Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. This has upset the balance in the North Atlantic, the Soviet Union has thus been given greater freedom in these areas, and this could influence the military situation in northern Europe. On the Kola Peninsula, in the northwestern Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has its largest strategic nuclear arms base."

[Question] Negotiations are now going on within NATO over contingency stockpiling of materiel in Norway for a marine platoon of up to 10,000 men. How does this affect the military situation?

[Answer] For Norway, as far as I can see, contingency stockpiling is a way of obtaining a better guarantee that some of the NATO reinforcements can arrive in time. But it is natural for the Soviet Union to follow these preparations with great attention, because of the nearness of the Murmansk bases.

[Question] A few days ago in DAGENS NYHETER a Soviet journalist warned Sweden that the Soviet Union could shoot down cruise missiles over Swedish territory if we do not do so ourselves. What are your comments?

[Answer] I am surprised, to say the least, by the announcement that the Soviet Union is prepared for acts of aggression over Swedish territory. We will defend ourselves. We will protect our territory and will defend ourselves to the best of our ability against both cruise missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear arms. But neither Sweden nor any other country can give 100-percent guarantees that it will be able to protect itself against everything.

The commander in chief does not think that events in Poland have any direct effect on the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"But it is probably inevitable that, if the unrest spreads to other Warsaw Pact countries--East Germany, for example--it could mean greater risks to world peace."

[Question] Is the ratification of SALT II important?

[Answer] I think this would be a very good thing. It is important to do everything to limit nuclear arms, to improve international cooperation.

[Question] Would it be a good thing to hold a disarmament conference in Sweden?

"Yes, it has good prospects of producing results," the commander in chief stressed. The global political situation and the ever increasing military interests in northern Scandinavia mean, according to Lennart Ljung, that Swedish defenses must not be weakened.

"We must be prepared for surprise attacks to a greater extent than in the past. We must improve our ability to heighten our readiness quickly, improve mobilization and move units from one part of the country to another quickly.

"Northern Norrland is an extremely exposed area. We must improve our capacity to airlift military personnel to Norrland quickly."

The commander in chief thinks it important to have a balanced defense suited to all types of attack. The different branches of the services--the army, air force and navy--are growing increasingly dependent on each other's support.

"The defense forces must be given the economic resources they need to maintain an army of conscripts and to develop a Swedish aircraft."

[Question] How do the government's future savings campaigns affect defense?

[Answer] For several years defense has been taking a smaller share of society's resources. In 10 years we have cut staff by around 17 percent, that is 8,000 men. In such an uncertain world we cannot shrink the defense forces any further.

[Question] Did the recent submarine hunt show weaknesses in defense?

[Answer] We are looking into the matter at the moment, and I do not want to make any detailed statements about it. However it did show that there are many international regulations which limit the ability to combat submarines in peacetime. I do not think that any other country has succeeded in forcing a foreign submarine to the surface.

Even though the commander in chief views the military trends with concern, he thinks that we still have a long way to go before a major war.

"The deterrent factors are enormous. There have to be extremely dramatic crises before anyone intentionally acts in such a way as to lead to war.

"If there is a new war in which the superpowers are involved I think that it will start as a conventional war. Of course there is always the risk that it will escalate into a nuclear war."

This gloomy picture is brightened, according to the commander in chief, by the fact that willingness to defend Sweden, in his opinion, has grown considerably in recent years. This is true both of conscripts in the 18-24 age range and of the adult population.

"It is abundantly clear that ever growing numbers of people realize how important it is that we defend our independence. Civil defense forces, for example, are much larger than they were during World War II.

"It is even possible to notice these changes within our army units. I believe that it is a consequence of better relations between conscripts and officers, but also of the fact that young people are more loyal than was the case during the troubled years at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies."

PYM COMMENTS ON NATO DISCUSSIONS ON POLAND

LD101728 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Defence Secretary Francis Pym said today that NATO was ready to take quick political action if Russia invades Poland, but he added that a military response to an invasion was not being considered.

Mr Pym said in Brussels after a meeting of NATO defence ministers that the Soviet Union was under no illusions about the consequences of intervention in Poland.

There was now a widely held view that if the Russians took "this appalling action of using their military might," discussions on human rights, security and arms limitations would be pointless, he went on.

"It is no good talking about human rights, detente and arms controls while the military build up that we have seen on Poland's borders continues."

The Polish crisis was hastily put at the top of the agenda at what was to have been a routine biennial NATO review this week.

Mr Pym returned to London this afternoon and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will take over in Brussels tomorrow to discuss policy matters and the Soviet build-up on the Polish border.

Mr Pym echoed U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown who said after the meeting that it was important to make a strong response from the West in advance of any possible intervention by the Russians.

JAPAN'S ITO MEETS WITH LEADERS, DISCUSSES POLAND

OW110031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] London, 10 Dec (KYODO)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday the possibility of the Soviet Union intervening in Poland cannot be ruled out and added detente will come to an end if such a situation occurs.

She also told Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito that the Madrid conference to study security in Europe cannot be continued, negotiations on disarmament will become difficult and the problem of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union will crop up if that country intervened in Poland.

She pledged that West European nations will consult with Japan as well as the United States on the matter.

Thatcher met with Ito, who arrived in London from Paris Tuesday, for some 30 minutes.

Thatcher welcomed the election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States and believed he will carry out clearcut policies on diplomatic and domestic economic problems.

She expressed apprehension over the sharp rise in crude oil prices in connection with the Iran-Iraq war.

Ito said that complicated factors will crop up should the Iran-Iraq war spread further and added attainment of package peace in the Middle East was extremely important for world peace and economy. During the meeting, Ito presented to Thatcher a letter from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Japanese officials said the problem of trade frictions between Japan and Euprope was not taken up at the meeting.

Ito later met for some 90 minutes with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and discussed the situation in Poland and trade problems.

Carrington told Ito that the Western countries will take actions more severe than those at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should the Soviet Union intervene in Poland.

On Japan-Europe trade frictions, the British foreign secretary said he hoped that the matter of trade imbalance would be settled.

He thus indirectly sought concrete measures by Japan to deal with the problem.

Ito agreed that the problem should be settled.

The Japanese foreign minsiter left London for Brussels Wednesday night.

DOUGLAS HURD ON SEARCH FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD100931 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 8-14 Dec 80 pp 34-35

[Interview with Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Douglas Hurd in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] London--[Question] How do you in the Common Market view a solution for a settlement in the Middle East?

[Answer] There are two principles to which everybody must be committed, including Israel and the PLO. These are Israel's right to exist and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. I believe that these two principles are indispensable and we must try to make them acceptable to Israel and the PLO. Israel is likely to reject one thing one day and the PLO another thing another day. We must change this situation of hesitation and rejection if we really want and believe in a settlement.

[Question] An opinion has been expressed calling for Soviet participation in the peace process in some way, probably not at the beginning but at latter stages because it is difficult to conceive of a final solution without Moscow's support, if peace is not to be exposed to danger.

[Answer] I believe that this point is disputable.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because the Soviet Union is not a principal state in the Middle East issue. I do not exclude it from a solution but I will not have it participate in it. I believe that the question needs to be studied, at present I believe that this is an open question.

[Question] The Camp David agreements have not succeeded as expected. Western views about them were wrong from the beginning. What is to be done now that they have reached a deadlock?

[Answer] Camp David has achieved a great thing. It has achieved peace between Egypt and Isarel. If we look at the past 30 years, we find that what has been achieved is really significant. However, I believe that you are right in saying that Camp David has not been able to offer more--that is, it has not solved the Palestinian issue.

I am not aware of the new American president's stand on Camp David and the autonomy negotiations. In the Venice statement we laid down a formula through which we have overcome some of the Camp David ambiguities but which does not conflict with the substance of Camp David and can rather be described as equal to it. The two points we are stressing are Israel's right to exist and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Naturally, this depends on the attitude to be adopted by Presidents Reagan and As-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. I am not aware of their stands but our stand on Camp David is very clear.

[Question] President Reagan said at a press conference that Jordan is a key to the solution of the Palestinian problem. Do you believe that King Husayn will possibly agree to making Jordan a Palestinian homeland? Will the PLO agree to King Husayn becoming the spokesman for the Palestinians? Don't you believe that President Reagan has made an erroneous start by this attitude?

[Answer] We have to wait and see what President Reagan will do. However, I believe that President Reagan was right when he said that Jordan must have a principal role in finding a settlement to the Palestinian issue. Jordan has rejected the Camp David agreements. It is necessary to have Jordan participate in the peace negotiations. It is even more necessary to find the right way to make Jordan participate, especially because King Husayn has long experience in government affairs. King Husayn has strongly supported the Venice statement and this is one of the sound reasons which make us emphasize his role and Jordan's role. We believe that the formulas or the principles which we have proposed are suitable for finding a way to make Jordan join the peace process. Without Jordan, the peace process cannot continue.

[Question] Just Jordan?

[Answer] You are right. Not just Jordan, but Jordan is one of the states whose participation in the peace process is necessary.

[Question] What about Syria, Lebanon--which is paying an exorbitant price for a solution--and the PLO? King Husayn cannot represent the PLO or the Palestinian people. The king represents only 25 to 30 percent of the people in Jordan.

[Answer] King Husayn's stand is clear. He agrees to the PLO being the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We discussed this point at length in the Venice statement. The opinion reached was that the PLO must participate in the peace negotiations. I agree that Jordan must not speak in the name of the other Arab states or on behalf of the Palestinian people. He, King Husayn, does not claim to speak on behalf of both, but Jordan has a role to play and it must remain part of the peace process.

[Question] Do you believe that King Husayn accepts Jordan being made a Palestinian state? Will the Palestinians accept anything less than a homeland or a state?

[Answer] Jordan remains Jordan and King Husayn is the king of Jordan. Jordan is not a Palestinian state and the PLO is the legitimate Palestinian representative. This situation was agreed upon in Rabat in 1974. To my knowledge there is no change in the Jordanian stand. Naturally it is up to the Jordanians to define this stand and not us. However, I agree with you about Lebanon and I believe that this is an important point. The continuing tragedy in Lebanon must never be ignored.

[Question] Ten years have elapsed since Britain left the Gulf. It appears that the United States, which came after you, has not succeeded in keeping the area a lake of peace. In other words, the Gulf is now regarded as the hottest spot in the world, where international conflict is most intense. How can the Gulf be rescued before the Soviet Union dominates it?

[Answer] We did not hand over the control of the Gulf to America. We gave the Gulf to the Gulf states. On the whole the Gulf states succeeded in maintaining security in the area internally and externally until the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Security in the Gulf is now threatened because of the war. However, the answer to the security of the Gulf remains in cooperation among the Gulf states. The Western states can encourage the establishment of, and facilitate Gulf security cooperation by responding to the special demands such as the Saudi Arabian request for "AWACS" early warning planes. I do not believe in the usefulness of returning to the era of Western bases. I believe that we must not embark on any step of this kind as we did before 1971. This is out of the question. We encourage coordination and cooperation among the Gulf states and we hope to see this cooperation progressing and continuing.

PAPER ASSESSES OUTCOME OF THATCHER-HAUGHEY TALKS

LD101255 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Dec 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Ireland: A New Approach:]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher has returned from Dublin without, to all appearances, having made a single concession over the hunger strike. Moreover, she has substantially improved relations between Britain and the Republic which were in a pretty poor way before she went. These are considerable achievements which it would be churlish to disparage. Since all those engaged in the exercise, however, were tough politicans who know that there is no such thing as a free lunch, it is necessary to ask what price has been paid.

On Monday, we predicted that Mr Haughey might well decide to be reasonable over the hunger strike (after all the Republic itself has plenty of experience of that kind of tiresomeness). We expressed the fear, however, that, in return for this consideration, he might well try to persuade Mrs Thatcher to make some gesture in favour of Irish unity. There are passages in yesterday's communique which will suggest to many Ulstermen that this is precisely what she has done. Commissions are to be appointed to consider how co-operation between Britain and the Irish Republic can be improved in a whole variety of fields. They will even consider (overtones of Sunningdale) "possible new institutional structures." Does this presage some grand Rhodesia-type settlement at the end of which the people of Ulster will wake up to find themselves manoeuvred into some unwanted constitutional relationship with the south? Obviously it could. Mr Haughey will enter any such discussions with the desire to achieve at least some apparent advance towards Irish unity, though preferably one which will not go quite so far as to saddle him with responsibility for actually governing Ulster.

Mrs Thatcher's view of the matter, however, is clearly different. She makes it plain that what she is after is better relations between two sovereign states each respecting the jurisdiction of the other, and she also makes it claer that Northern Ireland is and will remain so long as its people want it to, part of the United Kingdom. Significantly, the communique says not a word about devolved government, so the presumption is that direct rule will continue to graft an Irish dimension on to the policy of full integration for Ulster in the United Kingdom. This is a hazardous enterprise but one which, as we often said before, is eminently worth trying.

TO VIMA ON BACKGROUND TO NATO REINTEGRATION

AT101330 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Report by Brussels correspondent V.P. Mathiopoulos: "Reintegration Within NATO Was an Obligation Undertaken Toward the EEC"]

[Text] Brussels, 9 Dec--The fact that reintegration within NATO's military wing took place before Greece's formal accession to the EEC was not a simple coincidence. It is now revealed here that throughout the negotiation process the EEC partners delicately but with sufficient clarity stressed for the benefit of the Greek side that Greece's most direct foreign problems or at least its unresolved situation with NATO, ought to be settled prior to accession.

With the passage of time in the area of Greek-NATO relations, Athens, demonstrating its determination to return to the alliance's military wing, cut down the conditions it had set at its withdrawal in August of 1974. At that time the Greek Government had argued that a return could only be discussed if the conditions which dictated withdrawal--military occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory--changed, in other words, only after evacuation of the northern sections of Cyprus by the invaders from continental Turkey.

In the spring of 1977 the Greek side asked for guaranteed "special relations" as a prerequisite to reintegration. This meant that in times of peace Greek Armed Forces would remain under national command. As TO VIMA reported at that time, the NATO command did not accept this condition. Protracted negotiations followed with visits by the NATO commander in chief of that time, General Alexander Haig, to Ankara. He also intended to visit Athens during one of his return trips from Ankara but due to other duties of the Greek commander in chief of that time, General Davos, the meeting was held in Brussels. In the end reintegration conditions were limited by the Greek side to a guarantee of the legal status which prevailed in the Aegean prior to withdrawal in 1974. Originally, however, even this minimum demand was neutralized by a Turkish veto. Ankara wanted first a settlement of the boundaries of operational control and Greek reintegration afterwards. It is only after the coup by the Turkish generals and intensive activities by NATO's General Rogers that Ankara agreed that arrangements in the Aegean should be resolved after Greece reintegrates.

Naturally this method gives the Greek side the advantage that, being within NATO, it now also possesses the veto while if the arrangements had been made before reintegration then only Turkey would have had the veto. However, the true situation within the alliance--as an observer can discern on the basis of diplomatic information available here--is dominated by the general belief that the factor of Turkey, as a gateway to oil and in the middle of the mortal crisis in the Near and Middle East--hot Iran-Iraq war and the Syrian-Jordan confrontation together with the permanent threat of Israeli-Arab conflicts--has disproportionately increased its strategic importance to the West.

In this way Greece will be confronted by an unbearable situation during discussions to be held on the settlement of the Aegean issue at the NATO Military Committee and also perhaps during the council of permanent representatives and later at the level of defense and foreign ministers. This is also due to the fact that France, which has always supported Greek positions, is not a member of the military committee and it would be difficult to find any other country among all the others which would support a Greek veto in face of the general belief that it is Turkey which ought to be the advance post of the alliance in an area in which the West has already lost serious support since the fall of the shah.

The interview by the Greek foreign minister in the London TIMES proves that it was made very clear to the Greek side that its foreign differences and particularly its differences with Turkey ought to be solved prior to its full accession to the Common Market. He mentioned in this interview that by 1 January 1981 Greek-Turkish negotiations will have advanced to such a degree that the EEC would not inherit the differences between Athens and Ankara. He also spoke of an already much improved climate in relations.

In an answer from Ankara his Turkish colleague stated he does not know whether progress has been achieved on the Aegean and that he hopes that by the end of February there will be sufficient progress in the internal Cypriot dialogue. In other words, he transferred any prospects of definite progress into an entirely different sector. This sector, however, as Athens has repeatedly stressed, does not fall within the area of Greek-Turkish negotiations. It has been mentioned that as an independent country Cyprus proceeds with negotiations between the two communities and that when the time for an agreement does arrive then Greece would be willing to contribute with advice and its presence for the purpose of signing such an agreement.

The second decisive factor which pressured the Western side to proceed with Greece's reintegration within NATO's military wing is to be found in the "freezing" of detente in Europe. Ever since the beginning of 1980 repeated blows were delivered against the policy which dominated East-West relations during the past ten years known as "Ostpolitik" which was inaugurated by Willy Brandt. Afghanistan and Polish developments create a large cloud which is made thicker by the Near East crisis instead of diminishing. The dictatorship in Turkey falls within this entire framework. It was generally accepted by the West at a time when, after the dissolution of the dictatorships in Spain, Greece and Portugal the Europeans had sworn to prevent any resurrection of dictatorship within their own international organizations--NATO and the Council of Europe--including Turkey where everyone agreed that democracy was only a shadowy form. Under the light of imminent dangers to the progress of detente any uncertainty in the vital east Mediterranean area would create a void at a critical moment.

The fact, however, that the West speeded up reintegration--as an expert on Greek affairs mentioned in Brussels--ought to have allowed Greece to demand elemental sovereign exchanges and, most important, in view of the U.S. election Greece ought to have waited until after this election was held. This is because the new administration in Washington would have had every reason to present reintegration as its own achievement and consequently it would have been natural that it would have paid more attention to Greek positions. Specifically, there could have been discussion on the burning issue of the Aegean balance through implementation of military aid at the ratio in force until the beginning of the current year: five (to Turkey) and three (to Greece). As is known, the special West German aid to Turkey last June was 10 to 1, a fact which made the Greek Government refuse its own share. At the same time the United States also made it clear it will not continue the five to three ratio. Now, after reintegration, the Greek request for balance and a natural ratio passes into the sphere of wishful hoping. Also if negotiations were held with the new U.S. administration over reintegration then the request could have had tangible prospects of implementation at least in its simple relationship but in no case at the ratio of 10 to 1.

TURKMEN MEETS WITH MUSKIE, LUNS IN BRUSSELS

TA102038 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is in Brussels to participate in the NATO ministerial meeting, met separately with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns for talks. Various international issues and the latest developments in the Middle East were discussed and assessed during the talk between Turkmen and Muskie. Turkmen also briefed Muskie on Turkey's economic situation and military needs. Secretary of State Muskie told Turkmen that U.S. officials--led by President Carter--were closely aware of Turkey's needs and that were exerting all necessary efforts to meet these needs at the highest level.

International issues were reviewed during the meeting held between Turkmen and Luns.

EVREN, IRAQI MINISTER HOLD TALKS ON OIL SUPPLY

TA101119 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren again received the special representative of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir Tawfiq, at the Cankaya Mansion at 0930 today. According to a statement issued on this subject by the Press and Public Relations Department of General Evren's office, the issue of the oil to be supplied by Iraq to Turkey both this year and in the future was discussed during the meeting. The statement noted that an agreement was reached to continue the detailed talks on the Iraqi oil supply to Turkey on the technical level. Evren held a meeting with the Iraqi minister yesterday as well.

LIBYAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

TA101929 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, the minister of economy [title as heard] of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Ankara today. The visiting minister will participate in the sixth round of meetings of the joint Turkish-Libyan economic committee, which will begin its work in Ankara tomorrow.

OZAL ON RESULTS OF ECONOMIC STABILITY PROGRAM

TA111127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] State and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the reduction of the annual rate of inflation to 40 percent and the increases in production, exports and workers' remittances demonstrate the success of the economic stability program. Addressing the meeting of the presidents of the Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Stock Exchanges in Ankara today, Ozal noted that despite the twofold increase in world oil prices compared to last year, Turkey is now entering the winter period with full fuel tanks. Pointing out that significant foreign resources were secured through agreements signed in 1980 and that a very large operation of rescheduling of debts was realized, Ozal said that the revenue from Turkish workers' remittances will surpass $2 billion by the end of the (?year). Ozal noted that production decreased during the first 3 months of the year because of an oil shortage; however, it started increasing after May and especially after the 12 September operation.

Ozal added: The electricity shortage this year is not due to a lack of fuel oil. We now have fuel oil. Unfortunately, however, the capacity of existing power stations is not sufficient for the increasing industrial production. This in itself is the most important proof that production in Turkey has increased.

Noting that the positive effects of the economic stability program on exports have begun to become apparent since September, Ozal said that according to the interim November results, exports are 46 percent higher than in the same month last year. Pointing out that bank deposits have increased by 29 percent as a result of the new interest rate policy, Ozal said that the new tax reforms will further strengthen the stability program.

Ozal explained that the 1981 program and fiscal budget will organize the economy and give priority to services such as agriculture, energy, irrigation and ports. He also reiterated that solutions to all the economic problems could be attained within 4 or 5 years.

VOTCP WARNS AGAINST CONSEQUENCES OF NATO TALKS

TA101142 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Summary] "The administrative organs of the aggressive North Atlantic pact have begun their series of meetings at the NATO headquarters in Brussels. The main issues being discussed consist of the implementation of the decision made a year ago to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe; the imposition of the new nuclear strategy of the United States on all the members of the bloc; the increase of pressure on all the NATO countries regarding the implementation of the decision to increase armament expenditures by at least 3 percent; the determination of the details of the long-term armament program, and the division of duties concerning the military actions outside NATO's sphere of influence."

The sale of old weapons by imperialist arms monopolies to Turkey, Portugal and Greece under the guise of modernizing these countries' armies will also be discussed within the framework of these main issues. Pressures will be increased to further mount armament expenditures in line with the NATO plan to strengthen the southeast flank of the alliance. In other words, NATO is attempting to enhance its moves to increase armament and nuclear armament in a bid to exacerbate international tension and undermine detente and peace."

"The consequences of the NATO meetings for Turkey and our people are already evident. New and heavy burdens will be imposed on our people." "The nature of the 1981 fiscal budget, which was ratified following continuing visits to Turkey by NATO ringleaders, constitutes the most concrete and horrifying proof of this consequence." The billions that are allocated to armament expenditures will be shouldered by the toiling masses. This policy of loyalty to imperialism is the primary cause of our economy's ruin, the threat posed to our people, the oppression and terrorism and the tortures.

"The imperialist countries and forces, who know that the junta relies on the power of the bayonet alone, want the loans they extend to Turkey to be used in increasing this power of the bayonet." The ministers and delegations of the junta attending the NATO meetings have received their orders to comply with U.S. pressures. The only reaction they are likely to display will be in the form of demanding more arms than Greece.

"In view of the fact that international imperialists have recently accelerated their attempts to mount the tension and their preparations for a nuclear war and that a junta which approves and lauds these moves is in power in our country, it is evident that the decisions to be made or ratified at the NATO meetings will pose great threats to regional peace and our national interests as well as to world peace." A massive struggle on the national level is the only way to avert this threat. Our people are in favor of severing ties with NATO, dismantling the foreign bases and tearing up the slavery agreements. "No junta or government which pursues this policy of loyalty to imperialism--that contradicts the primary wish of our people--can claim that it is based on the people. Such a junta or government cannot survive for long."

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Western Europe

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GENSCHER INTERVIEWED ON NATO TALKS ON POLAND

DW112152 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Reporter Hauschild interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Last night the traditional talk on Germany took place between the U.S., French, British and West German foreign ministers. What did the stocktaking of inter-German relations reveal?

[Answer] We can state in this respect that these three countries support us in our efforts to see to it that the recent measures taken by the GDR aimed at reducing the number of visitors through the increase of the mandatory conversion rate are revoked, and I have no doubt that all the other NATO members also will have the courage to do so. All these talks have shown that the Germany policy of the Federal Government is firmly embedded in the agreement with all its Western allies that it is part of the common policy of the alliance's member states as well as the European Community's member states. It means that we do not make this policy in Germany and for Germany and for the Germans in both German states in isolation but with the support of our friends.

[Question] Reportedly the Polish issue also played a dominant role in the round of talks on Germany yesterday. How does the alliance assess the question at present as to whether the Soviet Union will or will not intervene in Poland?

[Answer] We will have an extensive discussion today on the situation in Europe and on East-West relations. As you said correctly, we also discussed developments in Poland yesterday within the scope of East-West relations. We agreed in this respect that the West should do everything in its power to show through its restraint that we pursue a policy of absolute and strict noninterference in the People's Republic of Poland and that we expect others to do the same.

[Question] But there seem to be apprehensions. The chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Canadian Admiral Robert Falls, said yesterday that he did not rule out the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Poland--I quote--also extending to and flooding the NATO area like a wave. Federal Defense Minister Apel tried to mitigate this assessment. Do we have to assume that there are differences of opinion in this respect among the alliance partners?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I am not sure whether Admiral Falls has been understood correctly, because what colleague Apel said is a view shared by all alliance partners.

[Question] The NATO foreign ministers meeting begining today will agree on a catalogue of sanctions in case the Soviets march into Poland. We understand that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie in such a case will demand the discontinuation of the Vienna MBFR talks, the Madrid CSCE followup conference and all trade talks with the Soviets. Exploratory talks Washington also had in Bonn are said to have revealed that not all allies are willing to be nailed down to this catalogue of sanctions.

[Answer] To begin with, let me say that maintaining restraint also means that the alliance does not take any steps which might produce the impression as though the alliance considered events that may happen in Poland as being a fait accompli. This view also is shared by my colleagues, both the U.S., British and French colleagues. We will have a very responsible discussion today, with the most important goal being the ability of the alliance to bring about a unanimous stance of all our members on all important political problems. I consider this the central matter. It is the goal of the Federal Government. I have seen with great satisfaction that it also was the declared goal of my American, French and British colleagues yesterday.

Today we will make a detailed analysis of the situation, an analysis also of possible developments. I think the most important thing for us at the moment is to make it clear that the Western alliance has a common stance.

[Question] But does this proposal on a catalogue of sanctions exist?

[Answer] All possibilities will be discussed. We will discuss reactions to other events, and I am sure that all the member states will make their contribution.

[Question] One of the results of NATO's defense ministers meeting is the assessment by military experts that bigger arms efforts are necessary than the planned increase of military budgets by 3 percent in real terms. The Soviet defense minister announced yesterday that the Warsaw Pact would expand its defensive capability further. Doesn't this all have to be interpreted as the beginning of a new dimension of the arms race?

[Answer] You will remember that the Federal Government time and again has pointed out that we have reached a point which will decide whether the eighties will become a decade of the arms race or a decade of arms control and disarmament. We would prefer the latter alternative, but this requires cooperation by both sides.

The most important thing for the success of the policy preferred by us of arms control and disarmament is, however, that all Western states are determined to do what is necessary for our common security, including with regard to their defense efforts, because it is our goal to guarantee our security through the safeguarding of the balance of forces. We want this balance of forces to be achieved on the lowest possible level of armaments, but this requires cooperation by both sides. It is only the seriousness of our will to defend ourselves which will convince the other side--meaning the East--that it is reasonable to start arms control negotiations. This is why we have energetically backed the French proposal on a European disarmament conference.

This European disarmament conference is to create confidence-building measures for all of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Building of confidence--the possibility to really control military movements and efforts by the other side in order to be safe from surprise attacks--this building of confidence is an indispensable prerequisite of every effective arms control and any disarmament measures. It means that the alliance must show that it is agreed politically on its goals. It must show, second, that it is determined to do what is necessary for its security and, third, it does everything in its power to contribute towards arms control measures by advancing constructive proposals. I hope that these three clear objectives which serve to safeguard peace and the balance will emanate from this Brussels NATO meeting.

[Question] The report from India yesterday would also fit into this overall assessment--the report that Soviet state and party leader Brezhnev advanced a 5-point formula for a peace settlement in the Gulf region. The essential points of this doctrine, as this proposal should be termed, are the renunciation of military bases and of the deployment of nuclear arms in the Gulf region, the respect for the nonaligned status of the Gulf states and the freedom of trade routes. How does NATO assess Brezhnev's initiative?

[Answer] I don't think anybody should take the risk of assessing such proposals rashly. They have to be analyzed in detail, and then an assessment will be necessary. But one thing can now be said already. He who wants to make proposals for this region which guarantee its security, first of all should stop the occupation of Afghanistan, because it does not fit into the picture of the settlement of a region which is to be based on self-determination. And without self-determination there can be no solid peace settlement.

APEL ON MISSION OF AWACS PLANES, TORNADO ISSUES

DW111220 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Martin Schulze interview with Federal Defense Minster Hans Apel in Brussels--live or recorded]

[Text] [Schulze] This afternoon in Brussels the U.S. secretary of defense sought to describe the dispatch of the four reconnaissance planes to the Federal Republic as an almost standard procedure. He did concede, however, that this action may also be viewed in the context of the Polish situation. But these four planes may indeed cause trouble. The question is whether the Soviet Union will decide to interpret this additional surveillance of the Warsaw Pact states as a provocation, as a form of military espionage. This is exactly why NATO is making every effort to make this operation appear to be normal. It remains a fact nevertheless, and this also became plain in Brussels today, that the alliance intends to be better informed than heretofore about events in and around Poland.

[Question] May we conclude from this that our information about developments over there has been inadequate? Otherwise we would not need the planes.

[Answer] You cannot conclude this at all, but it is a foregone conclusion that freshly received radar data is different, better and more topical than a bit of information obtained otherwise.

[Question] You are not concerned at all that the Soviet Union might interpret this to be a military sign for a counterreaction?

[Answer] We held some detailed discussions here in NATO, and we said that we would avoid anything that might in any way lead to the vicinity of the military field. What I mean to say is that the alliance is a defense alliance and it is not its business to be concerned with matters that might transpire elsewhere, matters that hopefully will not transpire at all. But I think we owe it to ourselves and to our citizens to keep abreast of things, to know in good time how matters stand. I still remember the multitude of accusations raised a year ago when people said: Have you been sleeping?

Tornado Costs

DW111232 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Reporter Lothar Ruehl interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The cashboxes of the Federal Government and the alliances are as good as empty. How does one defend oneself in such a situation as well as one's budget and the programs one has decided on but which may have to be spread out?

[Answer] Certainly I am troubled. But I really think it is too early to say that matters can be solved in this way or that. There are various alternatives. You have mentioned one of them, the extension of the Tornado program. I have found out, by the way, that my Italian and British colleagues who build the Tornado plane together with us are equally troubled by this expensive arms system, although it is certainly a good one.

[Question] Can we say that the more parties involved in building such a plane, the more expensive it will be?

[Answer] One can certainly say that the cooperation of several countries in building a very complicated arms system, lasting for a decade, by the way, certainly does not save money. But it does entail simplification with regard to defense capability. That is worth a price.

It also adds some technical knowledge to the German aviation and space industries. It would certainly have been cheaper to buy things in America, but we would not have obtained this arms system. We would have lost many, many tens of thousands of jobs.

[Question] Does the SPD faction share your view?

[Answer] I gave a far-reaching report to the SPD faction yesterday. The faction is not an organ of acclamation for the minister, but I felt a great deal of solidarity yesterday. That is very important for a Social Democrat. He can be a defense minister only if he is supported by his fellow party members.

[Question] It can happen that along with developments in the international situation, new demands might be made in the alliance on the Federal Republic, such as a distribution of burdens. Can you imagine that we would be able to add anything to the current expenditures?

[Answer] Concretely speaking we were told: You Europeans must add something. We found out today that we are doing what we should do, so that we have no reason to be nervous at present. Developments may continue, and then new discussions will be necessary. But our NATO friends must know one thing: Every German mark can be spent only once, and the German taxpayer cannot be milked at will. So there are limits to everything, not least because it would be fatally dangerous to take a very narrow view of security policy, claiming that security is equal to defense. Social peace, social security and the outward continuation of our security policy are parts of the security policy in general.

[Question] Do you see a possibility of making all the money available that NATO and particularly the Americans expect from you in the years to come?

[Answer] Everything expected from me, expected also by the Bundeswehr, can certainly not be made available. One cannot prejudice cabinet discussions, but I believe that we must very seriously debate the security situation of the world and draw our conclusions.

[Question] And make more money available if need be?

[Answer] It would be a tactical error to tell this to the Federal Cabinet via television.

BOELLING COMMENTS ON APEL, AWACS, POLAND AID

DW111200 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany
1210 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Correspondent Lenz interview with State Secretary Klaus Boelling, spokesman of the Federal Government, in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] During its routine Wednesday meeting the Federal Cabinet in Bonn today discussed a topic which presumably is on the agenda of any cabinet meeting, namely the discussion of the international situation. Before we discuss this any further let me say that the cabinet has at least two ministers who are the targets of criticism from the public and from their own parties, and for the sake of a fine balance they are each from one of the two coalition factions--Apel of the SPD and Ertl of the FDP. This is taking place in a general climate of murmuring and brooding in the coalition. To those who follow these things professionally it seems that part of this atmosphere rubs off on the cabinet; or does it remain completely unaffected by all this?

[Answer] Surely you do not expect me to answer your question in a way which you perhaps for journalistic reasons would like me to.

On the contrary, I have the impression--and I think there are plenty of journalistic, critical witnesses for this in Bonn and elsewhere--that what was described as a malady or complaint, after the government statement--Herbert Wehner said that it was not a light but only a lot of matches burning, which surely is a critical-ironic remark with a lot of meaning--has been overcome. They realize that it was impossible in the government statement to call for setting out for new shores. No, nothing of this complaint appeared at this cabinet meeting, and we are happy to note that the judgment of the government's work in the German press is beginning to gain a balance as well.

They discussed briefly the defense minister and the problem caused by the Tornado plane. You know that the chancellor in this respect backs the defense minister, not just because he is his fellow party member and a good personal friend besides, but because it is impossible here to make a person culpable. Minister Apel will draw all required conclusions. Presumably the cabinet will discuss the Tornado issue and the DM533 million next week.

As far as Federal Foods Minister Josef Ertl is concerned, he continues to enjoy the confidence of both the chancellor and the vice chancellor. There was no need at all to talk about him.

[Question] You believe, therefore, that the cabinet will most likely remain unchanged, at least for the foreseeable future?

[Answer] I ask you to proceed from that premise.

[Question] Let us discuss the international situation. NATO has asked the United States to dispatch four AWACS reconnaissance planes to Europe, that is, to Ramstein in the Federal Republic. From there they are supposed to observe through their reconnaissance eyes movements on Warsaw Pact territory. Can one interpret the NATO request, from the alliance's point of view, in some other way than as being an indication that the situation calls for reconnoitering or that it is threatening?

[Answer] Please do not consider this as window dressing by the government spokesman if I tell you that I believe your rather dramatic interpretation seems unfounded to me. You may recall that we discussed AWACS in the alliance years ago. At that time we not only mentioned that these planes were very expensive, demanding high contributions from the allies of the United States, we also viewed them from a political angle. I will say explicitly that we discussed it very briefly. We discussed it briefly because it is not a demonstrative gesture--this was said at the cabinet meeting--it is routine training and nothing else. NATO does not want to place a dramatic emphasis here.

[Question] The U.S. secretary of defense and his colleague, the secretary of state, have come to Brussels to today's NATO meeting with explicit directives as to what the United States expects from its allies in case of possible changes in Poland. Have these been announced or discussed by the cabinet?

[Answer] No, there was no need for it. It is natural for the Western alliance to discuss the situation, but I advise against making things appear dramatic. I believe that we agree with our allies that the West should in no case supply any pretexts to anybody for considering this or that. We will continue to follow this line, and we feel we are in full accord with our allied governments. We dealt, therefore, today in the cabinet with a humanitarian aspect, namely the foodstuff aid requested by the Government of the People's Republic of Poland. We discussed the issue of how the Community can comply with the wishes of the Polish Government for such foodstuff supplies. In accordance with a recent statement from Luxembourg by the European Council, the Federal Government has supported the idea that the necessary decisions should be made as soon as possible by the European Community. That is likely to come very soon. The Federal Government--this is the upshot of the cabinet session--the Federal Government on its part will see to it that the necessary credits will be available within the so-called economic framework, because these supplies must be paid for.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE SUPPORTS AWACS PRESENCE

OW111308 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Commentary signed Me.: "View as far as Poznan"]

[Text] It is not even the sophisticated technical capabilities of the "AWACS" planes which constitute their best feature; it has been generally known since their dispatch to the crisis area on the Persian Gulf 2 months ago that they can assume a political signal mission in addition to their military reconnaissance and guidance mission. Four such American planes let the two warring parties, Iran and Iraq, know that the U.S. world power is watching their doings with concern and interest alike. The same signal is now being conveyed to the Soviet Union by another four "AWACS" planes now that the defense ministers of the North Atlantic pact have requested their dispatch in view of the possibility of drastic Soviet measures against Poland. The planes do not constitute a threat nor even an enhancement of military readiness; at best the Soviet Union could complain about "espionage" flights if it deems this to be an impressive charge in the era of surveillance satellites. The option of henceforth seeing from Hannover to Poznan or from Bornholm to Lodz is tranquilizing in every respect. And this time Soviet political pressure on individual members of the alliance--perhaps because of the reconnaissance flights over the Baltic Sea--stands no chance because all of the defense ministers in the alliance requested the planes.

INVESTMENT AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA RATIFIED

LD112114 Hamburg DPA in German 1736 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 11 Dec (DPA)--The investment promotion agreement between the FRG and Romania signed in October 1979 can come into force 10 January. Hans Werner Lautenschlager, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, and Ion Radu, the Romanian ambassador in Bonn, exchanged the ratification documents on Thursday, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

The agreement serves the protection of capital investments under international law; it contains provisions for protection against expropriation; it assures the free transfer of capital and profits and envisages provision for arbitration in case of differences of opinion. The investment climate should thus be improved and the incentive for private capital investments intensified. According to the Foreign Ministry, this is the first agreement of this kind between the FRG and a country with a state-owned trading system.

DIE WELT SKEPTICAL ABOUT SOVIET PLAN FOR GULF

DW121035 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] The Soviet "peace plan" for the Persian Gulf region, outlined by Breshnev in India, reminds one of a strange Moscow practice: Wherever the Soviets have their foot in the door, they present such a peace plan. Such plans have been in existence for a long time for Europe--CSCE was originally scheduled by the Kremlin to be a meeting under Soviet chairmanship without the Americans. Similar considerations also exist with a view to eastern Asia--and now also for a part of the Near East.

Foreign military bases are supposed to be reduced. But how about the socialist achievements of the People's Republic of Yemen or of Ethiopia--just to name two examples from the field of closer neighborliness? The whole thing reminds one of the game Khrushchev played with Kennedy. Kennedy once described the Soviet stance by saying that Moscow maintains the standpoint: "What is mine (meaning Soviet) is mine--but what is yours is negotiable."

GISCARD DISCUSSES POLAND WITH USSR AMBASSADOR

LD112046 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] In connection with the Polish crisis the 15 foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance who met behind closed doors in Brussels have decided to take joint drastic political and economic measures against Moscow in case of a Soviet intervention in Poland, thus falling into step with the catalogue of measures envisaged yesterday by Washington. In any case, Jean Francois-Poncet considers that Western stances were marked by a wide consensus.

In the meantime the Soviet ambassador to Paris was being received by Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee. Stepan Chervonenko tried to be reassuring. He even went as far as to state that Polish officials and people would be able to resolve their problems themselves.

LE MONDE CONSIDERS OPTIONS OPEN TO POLAND

LD111615 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Andre Fontaine article: "A Wider Rubicon Than in 1968"]

[Excerpt] The Polish Communists are planning to hold an extraordinary congress next March or April. The line which it is likely to take could well determine the final verdict given by Moscow and its "hardline" Prague and East Berlin allies on the future of the present experiment. In this case it is the line officially laid down and the composition of the leadership bodies which are likely to increase the Kremlin's apprehensions, since the process of radical renewal already underway at grassroots level in Polish Communist Party organizations is highly likely to strongly contradict the principles and, even more, the practice dear to the Soviets.

It is true that in many respects Poland's present situation is very different from the one which led to the invasion of Czechoslovakia, not to mention the invasion of Hungary 12 years earlier. In both cases the party itself defied Moscow. In Budapest Imre Nagy went so far as to include representatives of the bourgeois parties in his government, to withdraw Hungary from the Warsaw Pact and to proclaim its neutrality. The Czechoslovak party's new draft rules published in August 1968 omitted any reference to the sacred principle of "democratic centralism." Dubcek had made the mistake of receiving Tito and Ceausescu, both of whom were given a triumphant welcome. One general—who was immediately disavowed—went so far as to advocate a "Romanian path" for foreign policy. Too many Americans and Germans had visited Prague.

In Poland's case, however, at least so far, the party leaders are not only repeating from morning to night their loyalty to the Warsaw Pact but are not showing any ideological deviation in their speeches. The Central Committee has stepped up its warnings to those who might be tempted to take advantage of the situation, while in Hungary and Czechoslovakia the party had allowed itself to be carried away by the wave of freedom which rose from the depths of the nation. During its last plenum the Central Committee introduced a number of "hardliners" into the leadership bodies who are determined not to allow socialist structures to be called into question. It was moreover, the Central Committee spokesman who mentioned on 4 December the possibility of an appeal to the "fraternal" countries.

The fact that the party is not allowing itself to be undermined does not, however, mean that it is doing what it wants. It gave up trying to do that a long time ago. From this viewpoint, too, contemporary Poland's history is entirely different from that of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In those two countries we witnessed a brief explosion and a heady freedom which led to a brutal Soviet reaction. In Budapest party First Secretary Janos Kadar, who had been detained for 5 years and tortured by the Stalinists, agreed to back the invaders. By doing that he succeeded in making his country the most tolerable socialist camp country to live in, while trying to ensure that as little is said about it as possible. In Prague, however, there is once again a protectorate. The two cases are similar, however, in that the party's preeminence is in no way called into question.

In Poland we have not witnessed one explosion but a whole series--1956 (Poznan riots and Gomulka's return), 1970 (riots in Gdynia and Gdansk, Gomulka's replacement by Gierek) and 1980 being only the main ones--in the context of a process of growing differentiation from the Soviet model. "Naked women (in night clubs--Fontaine note) and full churches, and you call that socialism!" Mrs Furtseva, Soviet culture minister in Khrushchev's day, remarked on her return from a trip to Warsaw. She could have added "and kulaks," since three-fourths of Polish agriculture, as everybody knows, still consists of family farms.

The Soviets have not only had to grow accustomed to the fact that intellectual life in Poland follows norms which are regarded as petit bourgeois deprevation in their country, and to the fact that there is no country in the Christian world where religious practice is so extensive. Since 1970, above all, they have had to accept a de facto power sharing between the party and the church. In fact they do not have much reason to complain about that. Who is preaching patience and moderation to the Poles today if not the cardinal primate, strongly supported in this course of action by the pope, and Lech Walesa who, to say the least, makes no secret of his religious convictions and his ecclesiastical friendships?

Nonetheless they are bound to observe that, far from stopping the erosion of the party's power is continuing. For years now articles in "clandestine" newspapers have been signed with their authors' real names. Clubs and movements which directly attack the regime's taboos--notably the official version of events like the German-Soviet pact, the Katyn massacre, the Warsaw uprising--operate in the open.

Now, alongside the chruch's de facto power which calls the party's monopoly into question, another has emerged which stems from the grassroots and which really speaks on the people's behalf. In principle the Solidarity movement is a purely trade union movement. However, its demands are constantly intruding into the political sphere: it is Solidarity which has obtained the broadcasting of Sunday mass on the radio and a reduction in press censorship. The consolidation of such an exception to the general practice of communist regimes implies, at least ultimately, a danger of extension to neighboring countries which Moscow, and to a greater extent East Berlin and Prague, cannot contemplate gladly. Therefore it is highly probable that, in different circumstances, the Warsaw Pact gendarmes would already have intervened to restore "order in Warsaw."

The fact that they have not done so as yet, after repeated warnings and the sound of marching feet, and the fact that Mr Brezhnev who, at the Dresden summit in 1968 refused Dubcek any economic aid, has recently opened extensive credit to Mr Kania can be attributed to a series of reasons which readily come to mind.

The first is, without doubt, the fact that it is Poland which is in question--in other words a country with 35 million inhabitants who have patriotism and the spirit of resistance in their blood. In 1968 the Czechoslovaks, unlike the Hungarians in 1956, did not for a moment contemplate armed resistance. In Poland, everybody is convinced that not only the army but the people would fight if there were an invasion. It is true that the Soviet and allied forces would have overwhelming superiority but, once the pitched battle was over, the Poles could be relied upon to make life very difficult for the occupiers. The best way in which the Soviet marshals can ensure the security of their lines of communication with the GDR is, therefore, not necessarily to try to subjugate Poland by military means. Afghanistan is teaching them every day that the steamroller's efficiency is limited when it encounters a determined nation.

The second reason is that the Kremlin needs detente because it is in a difficult economic situation. It needs Western credit, grain and technology as well as a strategic arms limitation agreement. That is why Senator Percy was so well received at the Kremlin and why the Moscow summit communique contains a clear overture to Mr Reagan. However, it goes without saying, as Chancellor Kreisky said in an interview to DIE WELT, that it would be unthinkable to talk about detente after an invasion of Poland.

Therefore at the present juncture there are some grounds for thinking that the Soviets will only intervene if they really cannot avoid it--in other words, if the Polish state and party, to quote the Warsaw Central Committee spokesman's own words, lose control of the situation. It largely depends on the Poles themselves--and Mr Brzezinski himself has just called on them to show caution and compromise--whether or not their big Eastern bloc "friends" will be forced into such extreme measures. In other words, having probably obtained as much as is possible at present, they must clearly show their desire to put the country and its economy back on the rails as quickly as possible.

L'HUMANITE ON 'CAMPAIGN OF DECEPTION' ON POLAND

LD111721 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Rene Andrieu editorial: "The Deception Continues"]

[Text] I wrote the other day that the campaign of deception about the imminence of a Soviet military intervention in Poland stemmed from the United States.

Justice must be done to all the radio and television networks and most newspapers in our dear old country: not content with following the trend they have moved into the front line.

Despite denials from the Soviet and the Poles (government and trade union leaders), despite the convenient climbdown by the Americans, they are still calmly announcing that Soviet tanks are at Warsaw's gates.

The Soviet authorities' categorical denials are, or course, completely disregarded.

However, even Mr Brzezinski, Mr Carter's adviser for international questions and a known anit-Sovietist, stated Thursday that it was important "not to adopt a near-hysterical attitude in this affair," that, according to him, intervention is "neither inevitable nor imminent," and that "realistic minds" in Moscow, Washington and Warsaw did not want a confrontation.

Even the Pentagon, which can no more be suspected of pro-Soviet sympathies than Mr Brzezinski can, took the trouble to say that no steps have been taken by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Even the Foreign Office in London stated that it does not "foresee any Soviet intervention in Poland."

That is not preventing the major sections of the media from pursuing their campaign, on the basis of any rumor, interpreting remarks out of context, even scrutinizing what is left unsaid and not hesitating, if necessary, to simply distorting the facts.

The press conference given Thursday by Polish United Workers' Party spokesman Jozef Klasa was portrayed almost unanimously as confirmation that the Soviets are going to intervene, whereas it pointed to exactly the opposite, since it stressed the fact that the Polish Communists are capable of controlling the situation and overcoming the crisis.

Yesterday on Radio Europe 1, for the 2d day running, Ivan Levai distorted what L'HUMANITE had said, while Christine Ockrent, who piously passes on any false report provided it is anticommunist, asserted that the Soviet leaders had taken a decision on an "invasion" last Thursday. Sincerity is being confused with accuracy.

Some people do not hesitate to indulge in audiovisual deception to dramatize the event and stir up opinion against the USSR. For instance, during the evening of the day before yesterday, the television showed pictures of Soviet tanks--pictures which are several years old--and yesterday morning Radio Europe 1 spoke at length about this sequence which, Philippe Gildas told us twice in the space of 1 minute, is likely to make the viewers "tremble."

Thus all reporters are taking up positions and contributing to "the organized dramatization of the Polish crisis," as LE MONDE's correspondent in Warsaw writes, seriously attributing this dramatization to Jozef Klasa's remarks. As if most of the media, including LE MONDE, had been waiting for this press conference before starting their campaign! According to this newspaper, which does not fear contradiction, it does not matter that "the internal Polish situation is probably calmer now than it has been since August." It does not matter that a Solidarity trade union leader in Warsaw told Radio Luxembourg yesterday that "the atmosphere in Poland is not in the least like the way that Western newspapers and programs portray it." It does not matter that the same union's national leadership considers, according to AFP, that "there are at present no strikes or protest actions" in Poland and that there are "no grounds" for "alarmist feelings."

This is not the first time that the media has indulged in such things. When Tito died, a similar campaign developed. We are publishing overleaf the headline which LE PARISIEN LIBRE published yesterday ["Warsaw After Budapest and Prague?] and the one it published when Tito was ill ["Tito's SOS to Carter"]. LE MATIN for its part frontpaged the following headline yesterday: "The Polish Communist Party Might Call on the Soviets." On 16 January it carried the headline: "Russian Tanks at Iran's Gates." L'AURORE (31 January 1980) wrote: "After Afghanistan, Yugoslavia." LE FIGARO magazine carried the headline: "Ten Million Yugoslavs Ready To Fight." LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS (21 February 1980) wrote: "Yugoslavia at the Soviets' Mercy." FRANCE-SOIR (30 January 1980) wrote: "Soviets Ready To Launch War Because of Oil Shortage." And so forth.

The list could be continued indefinitely, because the press and radio and television are inexhaustible when it comes to anti-Soviet propaganda.

It is true that, although a military intervention by the USSR seems out of the question--it would only make things worse--the situation in Poland remains difficult. However, it is up to the Poles and them alone to overcome it. Their leaders think they have the means of so doing, and the other Warsaw Pact countries, meeting in Moscow yesterday, said they shared that conviction. It would be better to help achieve such a solution without ulterior motives than to pour fat on the fire as some people are doing. They are probably doing this because they hope that, by brandishing the threat of an imaginary intervention, they will be able to say in future that the war did not take place thanks to the West's strong warnings. However, it is always dangerous to play with fire.

RINASCITA EDITOR CITES PCI STAND ON POLAND

LD112036 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] There was a long discussion yesterday at the PCI headquarters in Via Delle Botteghe Obscure between PCI Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and Brezhnev's personal representative, Vadim Zagladin. The subject was the Polish question and the attitude of the PCI toward a Soviet armed intervention, which in any case has already been illustrated in a letter sent by the party directorate to fraternal parties in East Europe, threatening a break in relations in the event of an intervention by the Red Army.

At the end of the discussion a curt communique was issued in which the profound divergence between the two positions is obvious. Berlinguer described as unacceptable even the threat of an invasion, and while neither of the two openly mentioned a rupture, the irreconcilability of their positions is clearly evident. Here is an interview by Pietro Buttita on the PCI'S stance at this delicate stage of the Polish crisis:

[Begin recording] [Buttita] The weekly RINASCITA has published a wide-ranging article entitled "(?Blind Alley)" by Editor Luciano Barca on the situation in Poland. It constitutes an important contribution to the discussion on the relationship between socialism and freedom and even further on political and trade union rights in a socialist regime. I put several questions to Luciano Barca on Poland and on the significance of the fears, but also the debate, which the Polish crisis has triggered off throughout the world.

[Question] The process underway in Poland is judged in your editoral to be of the sort to revive the ideals and values of socialism. This is a view very different from the views that have appeared in the last few days in the Soviet, Czechoslovak and GDR press. From where does this diversity stem?

[Answer] From the outset we expressed a positive judgment of the attitude adopted by the Polish party with regard to the strikes, the movements of the working class, and we consider that each party has as its first duty that of taking into account the party-people relationship, its own society and the working class. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Are you not of the opinion that your statements and those made by your party might result in a possibly irreversible divergence between the positions of the PCI and those of the parties in power in East Europe?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] These positions have already brought about a divergence and the establishing of the fact that differences exist. I personally hope that these may lead to a fertile discussion uninterrupted by traumatic events.

[Question] The condition is, you write, that Poland should be allowed to develop its positive renovating process and that no attempt be made on any part to interfere in the choice made by the Polish people. Do you also believe that the interference threatening Poland could go beyond the political pressures which we are already registering? In a word, Mr Barcal, is there a fear that what happened in Prague could also happen in Warsaw?

[Answer] I first and foremost stressed the extreme gravity of the Polish situation, because we are faced with an extremely acute economic situation, in which there is a shortage of some essential food supplies; and we are faced, as I have stressed in my article, with the interlacing of hopes and fears, all of which naturally represent extremely difficult questions for the Polish United Workers Party and very difficult problems for the trade unions, for Solidarity. I fervently hope that everyone's sense of responsibility results in a positive collaboration which would prevent these problems and difficulties from provoking sparks and incidents that might drive certain parties and certain countries to acts of pressure and [word indistinct]

These are already underway because there are interferences, in fact. Naturally, there are also interferences by the West. However, we are faced with other interferences by countries which are opposed to experimentation; instead of everyone helping, it could end with a (?renunciation) of a socialism which [words indistinct] fully reconciles itself with the democratic movement and with the sense of (?autonomy). This is the problem involved. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

NOVOYE VREMYA EDITOR RETICENT ON POLISH ISSUE

LD112040 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Introducing in Rome the Italian edition of the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA, Mikhail Fedorov, who is its editor-in-chief, carefully avoided answering the questions put to him by journalists who asked him to give his opinion on the state of the relations between the Soviet Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party.

On the Polish situation, too, Fedorov showed himself to be very evasive so as to avoid, he said, a (?misunderstood) sentence triggering off (?mistaken ideas) concerning the true intentions of the Soviet Union.

The editor of NOVOYE VREMYA, who has frequently published harsh criticism of the position of the Italian Communists, repeatedly made references to Italy's foreign policy, accusing Italy of having accepted without discussion the presence of missiles with nuclear warheads on its territory.

The PCI Directorate at its meeting today heard the report made by Gian Carlo Pajetta and Antonio Rubbi on the results of their meetings with Polish leaders. The Directorate approved these (?initiatives) and confirmed that the PCI would continue along its own line.

COLOMBO SEES RISKS TO USSR IN POLAND INTERVENTION

OW121223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels Dec 12 KYODO--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo Friday told Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, here to attend a meeting of the Foreign Minister's Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), that he believed the United States was too pessimistic about the situation in Poland. At the outset of the conference held between the two foreign ministers, Ito expressed his sympathy in connection with the recent disastrous earthquake in southern Italy and handed the Italian foreign minister a check for $1 million as part of Japan's emergency aid. He also extended an official invitation to Italian President Alessandro Pertini to visit Japan.

Taking up the turbulent situation in Poland, Colombo declared that all the efforts to ease tension, maintain the security of Europe and reduce armaments would be nullified if the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Poland. He also said that the defense structure of the West European nations would be seriously affected in such an event because Soviet troops would be deployed in an area near the West German border of East Germany.

At the same time, however, Colombo said that he believed the United States was too pessimistic about preventing Soviet intervention in Poland because the Soviet Union knew it would have to pay a high price and run great risks if it did so. The Italian foreign minister also said that concrete measures aimed at the Soviet Union if it does intervene in Poland have been studied at the ambassadorial level by NATO countries. He added that these measures will be both political and economic.

ADOLFO SUAREZ REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH ETA

LD111116 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Sebastian--Prime Minister Suarez's activities in San Sebastian are about to end. After the press conference held with representatives of the media, Adolfo Suarez met with the Basque "lendakri" [president] Carlos Garaikoetxea, with whom he is still having talks. The press conference centered on the problems of the Basque country and on the results of the prime minister's visit. Political negotiations, nuclear power stations, economic agreements and the autonomous police force were also discussed.

Asked about negotiation with the ETA organization to contribute to the pacification of the Basque country, the prime minister replied:

[Begin recording] I have expressed my opinion on this several times. I will not negotiate with ETA. I have said this several times and I think, moreover, that this is not a path which can and should be followed. You cannot negotiate with people who are continually committing murders. Once again I reiterate this point. The pacification of the Basque country is an aim which the Spanish Government wants, which the great majority of the Basque people want and which the great majority of Spaniards want. This will be achieved in the dimensions of time which such a grave problem as this demands. But, clearly, it has to be pursued not only by means of police measures, but also by political, economic and cultural measures, among others--in short, by developing in depth the statute of autonomy. This is the path which we are following and the path which we are going to follow. [end recording]

SPAIN TO PROTEST XINHUA ITEM ON CEUTA, MELILLA

LD102238 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Spanish Embassy in Beijing has prepared a note of protest to the Chinese Government over a piece of news put out by the official XINHUA on Ceuta and Melilla. The news item said that Ceuta and Melilla are two Moroccan cities occupied by Spain which have been transformed into Spanish military bases. The Spanish Embassy in Beijing points out that Ceuta and Melilla are two Spanish cities which were incorporated into the Spanish crown in the 15th century long before Spain achieved its national unity in 1492. Both cities, the communique adds, have Spanish populations. Therefore, it is improper to talk of the recovery of the territory on the part of Morocco since Ceuta and Melilla have never been Moroccan, because Morocco did not exist when the cities were incorporated into Spain.

SPANISH RIGHTWING YOUTH LEADER ASSASSINATED

NC121209 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 12 Dec (AFP)--Gunmen fired three bullets into the head of the 28-year-old secretary general of the right wing National Youth Front today, fatally wounding him, sources said here.

Jose Ignacio Gonzales Ramirez was shot outside his Madrid home and died on the way to hospital. The killing has not yet been claimed.

This year 132 people have been killed in terrorist attacks in Spain.

PSOE LEADER ON EL SALVADOR, VISIT TO CUBA, U.S.

PA111750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1027 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec (EFE)--U.S. public opinion has been traumatized by the current situation in El Salvador, Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], the major political force of the opposition, has stated on returning from his visit to Cuba, Panama and the United States.

In his opinion, attempts are underway to provoke an anticipated insurrection in order to smash it, and this has created a difficult situation not only in El Salvador but in the entire area.

The impression of the PSOE secretary general regarding the current situation in El Salvador is that "it is a terrible situation. Following Reagan's election as U.S. president and considering that he does not take office until 20 January, a number of positions have been unleashed, above all from the ultraright, seeking to create a de facto situation before Reagan takes power."

In Panama Felipe Gonzalez met with members of the Socialist International with whom he discussed, among other topics, Eurosocialism, the current situation in North America and the problems in Central America. In the United States the Spanish Socialist leader attended a meeting of the Institute of Socialist and Democratic Investigation.

Regarding his meeting with Fidel Castro, the Spanish Socialist leader said that he discussed with him the international situation, especially in the Caribbean area. He said that they spoke in general terms "without searching for a specific result, but to exchange views and opinions on solutions to the problems of peace."

Regarding the rumors of a possible support by the Cuban Government to the Spanish terrorist group "ETA," Felipe Gonzalez affirmed that these are totally false and that he does not believe such a hypothesis is worth consideration.

"The fact is," he said, "that Fidel Castro is thankful to Spain, because this was a country which did not participate in the isolation to which Cuba was submitted. Therefore relations are good and, of course, they are not going to be tainted by this situation."

Concluding, the PSOE secretary general said that during this trip he confirmed once more that there is more confidence in foreign countries in the political and economic evolution of Spain than there is in this country and that, despite the difficulties faced everyday by Spain, "when the situation is viewed from outside, it can be seen that the country has changed and that the democratic process is gaining a foothold."

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FROM LAGOS

FL120021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Izidoro Malmierca today arrived in London from Lagos, where he reported on Cuba's initiative aimed at putting an end to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. While in the Nigerian capital the Cuban foreign minister held talks with President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, to whom he explained Cuba's efforts as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement to find a political, just peaceful and honorable solution to the war. During his visit to the British capital, the special envoy of President Fidel Castro will meet with former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who has been asked by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to mediate between Iran and Iraq.

CARRINGTON ON EUROPEAN MIDEAST INITIATIVE

LD111339 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] London—At a press conference for Arab journalists, including an ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington reviewed the EC efforts since the Venice conference to bring about a European initiative to solve the Middle East problem.

Lord Carrington said that the EC council of foreign ministers decided following Gaston Thorn's tour and his talks with the parties concerned to draft four "papers" regarding self-determination (for the Palestinians), Israeli withdrawal, security, and Jerusalem. He said that the self-determination "papers" deals, for example, with questions like: "What does the right to self-determination mean? There are Palestinians everywhere. How many of them will be allowed to return and over how long a time, and so forth." The British foreign secretary said that the questions that these papers raise will be used to sound the views of the parties concerned regarding the Middle East crisis, in accordance with a decision taken by the EC foreign ministers council at its meeting last week.

Lord Carrington denied that Britain is procrastinating and prevaricating in finalizing the European initiative. Replying to a remark to this effect, he said: "I assure you that we are not procrastinating but us—that is the Europeans—always have believed that this process cannot be finished in just two seconds. I assure you that I am not behind any delay. It was the French who proposed this particular operation (that is, to find out the views of the parties concerned and then finalize a plan of action)." Lord Carrington said that the Dutch will make a survey of the views, but will do so in consultation with the rest of the EC foreign ministers.

Lord Carrington was asked: "Don't you think that Gaston Thorn's reports were sufficient (to let you know the views of the parties concerned)?" He replied: "I believe that his reports covered the general principles but I imagine that the talks held by the Dutch will be more detailed."

Lord Carrington was asked whether "tangible" measures will be delayed until the nature of the new U.S. administration is known, particularly after what is being said about a Jordanian "alternative," or until after the Israeli general elections are held. He said:

"I believe that what Europe will do is go ahead regardless of those factors. Obviously it will be affected by those factors but it will proceed. So far we do not know what the policy of the new U.S. president is going to be, but Europe will go forward, and we will be consulting with the Americans.

Lord Carrington was asked: "Did you discuss at the Brussels summit the role that the PLO should play?" He replied: "We have made it clear that the PLO must be in touch with any negotiations. Thorn has met with the PLO and so will Van der Klaauw. We too will meet the PLO at the Arab-European dialogue."

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS UN FORCE MANDATE

NC120839 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The UN Security Council has decided by 14 votes to nil to extend the mandate of the UN force in Cyprus for another 6 months, up to 15 June. China did not participate in the vote.

The secretary general, Mr Waldheim, told the Council that the force, which has been on the island since 1964, retained its indispensable function of maintaining calm in the island while its Greek and Turkish communities attempt to reach a peaceful settlement.

The Council resolution noted with satisfaction the resumption of intercommunal peace talks in the island and urged the two communities to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result-oriented manner, avoiding any delay. Mr Waldheim was urged by the Council to continue his mission of good offices in bringing the two sides together.

Cyprus' permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Mavrommatis, told the Council that extension of UNFICYP's mandate was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of a peaceful climate on the island, conducive to reaching a settlement of the Cyprus problem. While some progress had been made in a limited area of the talks, Mr Mavrommatis said, the chasm between the two sides was as large as at the start of the talks. He said there had been no tangible progress on matters of substance. Meanwhile, he added, the Greek Cypriot side was arming itself with a large stock of patience and good will. The Cypriot representative also expressed the hope that ways and means would be found during the talks to learn the fates of some 2,000 Greek Cypriots and Greeks reported missing since the 1974 invasion of the island.

The Greek ambassador, Mr Katapodis, described the resumption of the intercommunal talks as a hopeful development. It is very important, he said, to ensure a fresh start.

The Turkish ambassador, Mr Kirca, endorsed the extension of the mandate as did Mr Atalay, the Turkish Cypriot, who spoke at the invitation of the Security Council. Atalay also said that the Turkish community would do everything possible to help Mr Waldheim in order to achieve positive and constructive results in the Cyprus talks.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH EEC SIGNED IN BRUSSELS

NC091220 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Cyprus and the European Community have initialed a protocol in Brussels governing the trade arrangements between the two sides for the coming year. It follows the decision of the Cyprus-EEC Association Council which met in Brussels on 24 November. The Protocol was initialed by the republic's permanent delegate to the European Community, Mr Agathokleous, and the leader of the EEC delegation, (Mr de Chateau). The protocol states that during 1981 there will be negotiations on the terms of trade for the years 1982 and 1983 within the framework of the procedure for the second stage of the association agreement.

ROLANDHIS TO LEAVE FOR UN, UK VISITS 14 DEC

NC110958 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis will leave for New York next Sunday where he will meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim and engage in a general review of the Cyprus issue. An official statement says that, following relevant consultations both in Cyprus and New York, it has been deemed expedient for Mr Rolandhis to visit New York.

The statement adds that the meeting with the UN secretary general, which will be held after the conclusion of three rounds of the intercommunal dialogue, falls within the framework of Mr Rolandhis' 2 November statement that he would be ready to go to New York and meet with Mr Waldheim whenever the UN secretary general considered it expedient in order to discuss or promote any question concerning the Cypriot problem. On his way back, Mr Rolandhis will visit London in order to participate in President Kiprianou's talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher.

O ACON: NATO DUTYBOUND TO INTERVENE IN CYPRUS

NC120924 Nicosia O ACON in Greek 12 Dec 80 p 2

[From the "Our Positions" column; NATO and the Cyprus Question]

[Text] NATO Secretary General Luns maintains that it is not up to the alliance to solve the Cyprus question. NATO, however, is dutybound to contribute to the solution of the Cyprus question--and moreover to a just solution--if nothing else at least for its own interests. It is NATO that created the Cyprus problem. One of its member countries that enjoys its support invaded Cyprus and occupied 40 percent of its territory. For years this has disrupted NATO's entire southeastern wing.

Mr Luns himself admits that the Cyprus question is a vital point in Greek-Turkish relations; and it will continue to remain a vital point, with unforeseeable dangers, if it is left pending or if it is solved in a way that would not guarantee permanence and stability. Consequently, NATO must contribute to a just solution of the problem. It has all the capabilities for doing so.

DENKTAS CALLS UN DECISION ON CYPRUS REALISTIC

TA112032 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that the UN General Assembly decision not to discuss the Cyprus problem is a positive one. He added that the decision to remove the Cyprus issue from the agenda would contribute to the continuation of the intercommunal talks in a favorable atmosphere. Denktas said: The UN General Assembly acted realistically. We hope that the Greek Cypriot leadership will start to act with the same realism.

O ACON ON POSSIBLE DENKTAS REMOVAL BY ANKARA

NC110749 Nicosia O ACON in Greek 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The military government in Ankara will decide in the next few days whether to remove Denktas or keep him in the leadership of the Turkish Cypriot administration with restricted authority. According to our information, the Ankara military council will hold an extraordinary meeting next week which will exlusively discuss the Cypriot issue and Ankara's stand toward Denktas who has refused to accept certain proposals on the Cypriot issue.

The Turkish Cypriot leader has threatened to resign in the event the military government deprives him of some jurisdictions, and he would not permit any military or other person from Ankara to exercise control over him. According to our information, the Turkish Cypriot leader is trying to cut off the intercommunal talks while Turkey's military leaders hold the opposite view. Despite the Cypriot Government's intentions to implement the rapprochement measures, particularly the measures on granting pension to Turkish Cypriots, Denktas is ruining these efforts under various pretexts and excuses. The Cypriot Government has requested that all Turkish Cypriots entitled to a pension should submit evidence that they are alive and initiate personal contact with the competent government officials. However, Denktas refuses to allow any contact.

MITSOTAKIS MEETS MUSKIE, ISSUES STATEMENT

NC112005 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Mitsotakis had a private meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie in Brussels. During their meeting they discussed developments in connection with the future status of the U.S. military bases in Greece.

According to our Brussels correspondent, Mr Avram, after the meeting Mr Mitsotakis made a statement to Greek journalists and said that the Greek proposals on the U.S. bases will be submitted, as he told Mr Muskie, during the next few days. Mr Mitsotakis pointed out that the Greek proposals will be based on the agreement that was reached and initialed in 1977, as well as on the U.S.-Turkish agreement. Mr Mitsotakis added that by the day of the signing, considerable progress will have been achieved in the negotiations on the new status of the bases.

As for his meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen that will take place on Saturday, Mr Mitsotakis said that as it is reasonable, the Greek-Turkish differences are not going to be resolved at this meeting. He added: however, the meeting will be useful and will be another step forward. Today Mr Mitsotakis had a private courtesy meeting with NATO Secretary General Luns.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIAN TRADE GROUP

NC112041 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Considerable improvement has been achieved recently in the cooperation between Greece and Bulgaria in the fields of trade, industry, energy and transport. This was established during the eighth session of the Greek-Bulgarian interministerial committee. The work of the session ended in Athens today.

During the session, a new protocol was signed. This protocol will provide the framework to further develop the economic relations between both countries. It has also been decided that, as of 1 January, settlement of trade exchanges between both countries will be by means of free exchange. The protocol was signed on behalf of Greece by Communications Minister Panayiotopoulos, who led the Greek delegation, and on behalf of Bulgaria by Internal Trade Minister Karamanev.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON EEC TALKS

NC120915 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 0700 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Kanellopoulos has told correspondents that the EEC has sent neither ultimatums nor investigators to Greece, and that there was no question of renegotiating the treaty of Greece's accession to the EEC. The talks in the agricultural ministers council in which he participated were held in a spirit of friendship and satisfied the Greek positions and views on almost the entire range of Greek agricultural products.

Specifically, said Mr Kanellopoulos, agreement was reached by which the communist guarantees intervention prices for the most basic Greek agricultural products. Final arrangements regarding the very small number of products that have not been dealt with yet will be made at the next meeting of agricultural ministers scheduled to be held in Brussels on 18 December.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LIBYA BEGIN IN ANKARA

TA111736 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The sixth ground of meetings of the joint Turkish-Libyan economic committee began in Ankara today. Turgut Ozal, state minister and deputy prime minister, is heading the Turkish delegation to the talks while the Libyan economy minister [title as heard], Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah is heading the Libyan delegation.

In an opening address, Turgut Ozal recalled that the economic relations between the two countries began 6 years ago and said that Turkey is ready to cooperate with Libya in various fields. He said that Turkey wants to buy more goods from Libya, mainly oil, and that it also wants to sell Libya more goods.

The Libyan economy minister was received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu this morning. In a statement before the meeting, Prime Minister Ulusu said that he is pleased to see that the historic Turkish-Libyan relations are developing in various fields. He added that Turkey will continue to do its share with a view to further developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech, the Libyan minister pointed out that Libya's relations with Turkey are based on strong foundations and that his country does not view Turkey as a foreign country He expressed the hope that the joint economic committee meetings in Ankara would constitute a big step in Turkish-Libyan cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM NATO MEETING

TA112046 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] National Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken who attended the NATO Defense Planning Committee meetings in Brussels returned to Turkey this evening. In a statement at Istanbul Yesilkoy Airport, Bayulken said that the meetings were held in a positive and constructive atmosphere. He said: Our allies stressed that besides economic aid, it is extremely important to speed up and expand military aid to Turkey--an ally who plays an important role both strategically and from the viewpoint of its armed forces in defense, detente and deterrence. Bayulken stressed that NATO did not intend to engage in an arms race.

TURKMEN MEETS NORWEGIAN COUNTERPART IN BRUSSELS

TA112056 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Norway will continue to extend military and economic aid to Turkey. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen who is attending the NATO Ministerial Council meetings in Brussels met his Norwegian counterpart, Knut Frydenlund. The aid being extended to Turkey by Norway was discussed at the meeting.

Can Oksnar and Selma Berksoy from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center report that a statement issued after the meeting said that Frydenlund informed Turkmen of his country's determination to continue to extend military and economic support to Turkey. The statement said that Norway would soon release 50 million kroner from the 200 million kroner it had undertaken to extend to Turkey within the framework of OECD.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES UN CYPRUS DEBATE POSTPONEMENT

TA111635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Turkey has described as realistic the UN General Assembly decision to postpone the deliberations on the Cyprus issue. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry Information Directorate General says: Our government, which believes that a just and lasting solution can be reached for the Cyprus problem through the intercommunal talks and which encourages and supports the intercommunal talks, welcomes the right decision of the UN General Assembly. We hope that the intercommunal talks--the third round has recently been completed--continue with good will, create an atmosphere of mutual trust and produce without delay the necessary conditions that will enable Cyprus to become an island of prosperity and stability in our region.

TERCUMAN URGES RESTRAINT ON MILITARY REGIME

NC120853 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 9 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "Legality"]

[Excerpts] We do not believe in the need to vilify the political parties, the parliament, the politicians and the actions of the previous administration in order to prove the legality of the military operation [on 12 September]. This is because responsibility is so widespread that it will not be easy to trace the true culprit in an intermingled community involving universities, the press, the high courts, and even some martial law officials.

Legality stems from the pre-12 September state crisis and the success of the military operation. Had the circumstances not prepared a favorable ground and had it been possible to leave the door ajar for an exit from the crisis, the military intervention would not have materialized, because the Turkish Armed Forces do not emulate the example of the Latin American countries where coups occur in rapid succession. True, the army has the final say in politics... when it speaks, others have to keep silent. But its ultimate aim is not to seize the state but to terminate the state crisis.

The honorable prime minister has issued a communique under No 2-4/00104 to the ministers, asking for information "regarding the acts of injustice and corruption committed up to today" and adding that the information in question would be brought to the knowledge of the public and the press. The prime minister further stated in the communique that the samples in the dossiers "would testify to the fact that the operation was unavoidable."

Such a practice is bound to disturb consciences. Had the "unjust gains and abuses" dossier of the 27 May revolution proved at all convincing?

While the Turkish people uphold the Turkish Armed Forces they also support their parties and their party members. If the process of "calling to account" is widened to the extent of blowing up all the bridges to the politicians and their cadres, this will render transition to democracy very difficult.

The escalating anarchy, the idle parliament and the unstable governments of the pre-12 September era are still fresh in our memories. It is this sad picture that lies at the foundation of the military intervention. Is it not advisable to avoid loitering in blind alleys while trying to render democracy operable again?

The successful implementation of 12 September without causing damage to its image will ease the way to returning democracy. With this in mind, we also wish to criticize the present practice at Mamak. Only one newspaper [MILLIYET] was allowed access to the Mamak military prison which provided an illustrated description of the life of the convicts.

We have learned from this illustrated report that the detainees are made "to trot," to learn by heart passages from Ataturk's great speech, and to run while listening or singing marches.

Propaganda is a delicate art. If the report on the Mamak prison was undertaken for propaganda purposes, this purpose has not been achieved, for the prison practice described will be considered repugnant by the Western world. Turkey is going through an extraordinary period. We may think that the military administration which has assumed duty under these difficult conditions is entitled to implement methods which it deems fit for the purpose of establishing discipline. If that is the case, is it not advisable to refrain from "proudly" presenting certain repugnant aspects of this practice?

It is always possible to be confronted with the danger of obtaining completely wrong results while searching for legality, righteousness and support.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS TO BE TRIED

TA101737 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Ankara Martial Law Command Military Prosecutor's Office has filed a suit against 25 persons for organizing armed bands. It has been determined that these 25 persons are the administrators and members of an illegal organization called the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey.

According to a statement issued by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Prosecutor's Office, the names of the suspects in custody are as follows: Necati Urun, Kadir Yasar, Orhan Herdogan, Bayram Metin, Esma Asena Sorun, Huseyin Sabanoglu, Necati Kulahoglu, Kemal Yegen, Suleyman Bodur, Yasar Karadeniz and Celal Kocak. The names of the suspects who will be tried in absentia are as follows: Jale Kocak, Serap Turgut, Mustafa Gunduz, Salih Gunes, Sedat Saykal, Kemal Goktas, Yilmaz Kara, Ali Osman Durlanik, Fahrettin Beyazduman, Nuri Kocak, Metin Yakici, (Behadet) Tosun, Cengiz Korkmaz and Mete (Gurbuzsehir).

Prison sentences of at least 10 years for the administrators and of between 5 and 10 years for the members are being requested.

According to the statement, The following arms, equipment, documents and publications were found in searches of the press center of the illegal organization called the Revolutionary Communist Party of Turkey and a house belonging to this organization: a Sten gun and 21 magazines, a rifle and its magazine, 400 rounds of ammunition for a Kalashnikov, 21 Kalashnikov magazines, 8 machinegun magazines, 25 handgrenades, a Chinese bomb, 35 pipes used for making bombs, 16 dynamite sticks, 4 meters of dynamite fuse, plastic explosives, numerous electrical fuses used to detonate bombs, chemicals used in bomb manufacturing, an antiaircraft [word indistinct], 4 daggers, a wig, a photocopy machine, 3 typewriters, the forged stamps of various conscription offices, birth registries and organizations, numerous forged identity cards, documents showing the organization's relations with the communist parties of various countries, numerous books, magazines, pamphlets and communiques published by the organization.

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FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON CSCE CONFERENCE, POLAND

LD131045 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The Finnish foreign minister, Mr Paavo Vayrynen, currently on an official visit to Austria, has said that the contributions of Finland and Austria in international cooperation are an example of the fact that neutrality does not mean passivity. Addressing a banquet in Vienna, hosted by the Austrian Foreign Minister, Willibald Pahr, Mr Vayrynen also stressed Finnish-Austrian bilateral cooperation and cooperation with other neutral and nonaligned countries.

The Finnish foreign minister said that the CSCE process has given Finland and Austria the possibility of pursuing their own interests and of contributing to bringing about a wider international understanding amongst the participants of the CSCE. In Mr Vayrynen's words, it is encouraging that the CSCE followup is now underway in Madrid as planned despite the present difficulties. The Finnish foreign minister assured that this country would do her part so that a solution satisfying all participants could be arrived at in Madrid.

Finland and Austria agree on the need for continuing the followup of the CSCE. This was stressed in the talks between Mr Vayrynen and his Austrian counterpart on Friday. On Friday Mr Vayrynen also met Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. It was also stressed in the talks between the foreign ministers that the views of Finland and Austria on international politics are largely parallel. According to Mr Vayrynen, there are at the most slight differences of interpretation.

On the Polish situation, the Finnish foreign minister said that this country's attitude is perhaps slightly more reserved than Austria's, but that it is not a question of actual differences of opinion. The Finnish and Austrian foreign ministers [words indistinct] that the neutral and nonaligned countries should intensify their cooperation in the present international situation. Both stressed at the same time that this must not lead to the formation of a new bloc in Europe. It was also noted in the talks between the Finnish and Austrian foreign ministers that there are no political problems between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTER ANDROSCH TO RESIGN IN JANUARY

AU121132 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday Vice Chancellor and Finance Minister Hannes Androsch informed the Austrian Socialist Party Presidium and the party's National Executive Board of his intention to resign from his government functions. The resignation will be formally effected in January. Androsch will at first become a member of the board of directors of Austria's largest bank, Creditanstalt, and will become director general of that bank by mid-1981 when the current director general, Heinrich Treichl, retires. The Austrian Socialist Party Presidium and Executive Board yesterday unanimously accepted the vice chancellor's decision.

NETHERLANDS

ITO, VAN AGT ON JAPAN-EUROPE ECONOMIC FRICTION

OW130045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Hague Dec 12 KYODO--Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt of the Netherlands told Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito Friday that his country would take a firm stand against all forms of protectionism. Commenting on the Japan-Europe economic friction, he said a real solution of the problem can be brought about not by Japan restricting its exports to Europe but by Europe increasing exports to Japan. Ito told the prime minister that he agrees to a solution through realizing a balance in trade on an expanded basis.

ITO, VAN DER KLAAUW HOLD TALKS IN THE HAGUE

OW140548 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Hague Dec 13 KYODO--Foreign Ministers Masayoshi Ito of Japan and Christoph van der Klaauw of the Netherlands shared their concern about the fate of condemned South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung during their talks here Saturday afternoon.

The Japanese foreign minister is here in the course of his official tour of France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany.

During the two and a half hour meeting, Ito briefed his Dutch counterpart on the latest Asian situation, including the Kim Tae-chung case. Ito stressed that peace and stability in the Korean peninsula is vital for Japan.

The problem about Kim is one of the biggest concerns for Japan, Ito told the Dutch minister.

In response, Van der Klaauw said his country is also concerned about Kim's fate. The Netherlands' ambassador to Seoul has already conveyed to the South Korean Government a common apprehension about Kim's fate being shared by the European Community (EC) group, he said.

As for economic friction between the EC and Japan, the Dutch foreign minister asked for Japan's cooperation in correcting the current trade balance now in favor of Japan. But the Dutch minister said he would uphold free trade, though he admitted that there are voices among some EC circles for protectionist steps against Japan. The Netherlands, which becomes the chairman nation of the EC group from January, will try to seek some solution to the Japan-EC economic friction without discarding the free trade principle, he told Ito.

The Japanese foreign minister then pointed to differences in sanctions against the Soviet Union which the United States, Japan and the EC nations have been taking in protest against the continued Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Such a gap in sanctions against the Soviet Union must not be repeated in the case of Poland, he said. Van der Klaauw said the anti-USSR sanctions on the Afghan issue were not well organized on the whole. But, if Poland becomes an issue, a more unified reaction can be taken because it was already agreed that the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries would have emergency talks whenever such a discussion is necessary, he told Ito.

GENSCHER ON NATO TALKS ON POLAND, BREZHNEV PLAN

DW121136 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Statement by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a press conference in Brussels on the occasion of a NATO foreign minister meeting--live or recorded]

[Text] The reactions to potential actions taken by the other side will have to be determined by the character of such action. I am not one of those who might say that the present situation is normal. The concentration of strong troop components around the People's Republic of Poland is anything but a normal situation. This is, indeed, exerting influence pressure from outside.

We, the West, have consistently pursued the principle of nonintervention and we will continue to do so--something that we will make quite plain here once again. At this time concerted action by the United States and the Europeans is particularly urgent and particularly necessary.

It is obvious that with regard to its ability to act the alliance is more than just an association for the preservation of military security. It has become more and more a factor of world political stability on the basis of common convictions and concepts of values, while the Soviet Union, with its policy of expansion, contradicts the will of the people for independence and sovereignty. That pertains to the policy in the Third World, but it also is applicable in general. A very clear and intentional policy of the West, accepting all people's right to self-determination, is of decisive significance.

As regards Brezhnev's Gulf plan, one must say that an end of the Afghanistan intervention is a prerequisite for security in the Gulf region. That is the real threat, not just to Afghanistan, but to the states in the region as a whole. Second, it will be necessary for the states of the region to comment on it. No tutelage by powers outside the region should take place with regard to what should happen in the region.

Strong Foreign Policy

LD131134 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 13 Dec (DPA)--According to Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the Federal Government's foreign policy will be determined during the current difficult situation by firmness, predictability and prudence. One day after the end of the Brussels NATO meeting Genscher said in his Wuppertal constituency today, according to FDP spokesman Josef Gerwald, that this also means German politics will not be provoked, however excited and polemic the voices from the other side.

Genscher, who was sharply attacked by the GDR media on Friday, said that the following the Brussels meeting one could note with satisfaction that this view is shared by all the allies. The deliberations and the outcome of the conference are the expression of inner coherence of the alliance and of its will to safeguard peace. The NATO foreign ministers left open the door of cooperation for all states who, like the Federal Republic, seek to expand security and cooperation through consistent realization of the Helsinki Final Act. This includes respecting the sovereignty of all states as well as the policy of strict noninterference.

Genscher emphasized that the Federal Government is aware it can work for stability in Europe and the German people not by strong words but only through a responsible policy jointly with the allies. Its objective is to help avoid a serious crisis and not to do the opposite. He appealed to all signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act to act with the same sense of political responsibility.

FRG 'SURPRISED' AT GDR REMARKS ON NATO COMMUNIQUE

LD122052 Hamburg DPA in German 2020 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 12 Dec (DPA)--"A government spokesman said in Bonn on Friday evening that the Federal Government was "surprised" about the statement made by GDR Foreign Minister Fischer, which obviously did not take into account the very careful communique of the NATO Council of Ministers' meeting in Brussels of the same day. The "four points the NATO states mentioned as reaction to an intervention in Poland, which Fischer had quoted as a basis for his threat that the GDR would not longer adhere to the transit agreement and the basic treaty, had not been the object of the deliberations in Brussels." The government spokesman said that this question did not arise for the Federal Government.

The Federal Government had pointed out that the transit agreement and the basic treaty were to be "strictly adhered to" and fully applied. The Federal Government and its allies are observing the development in Poland with great concern.

At the same time it was underlined that Bonn continues to see no reason to comment on the internal situation in Poland. The Federal Government does not interfere and also expected that the other CSCE member states will do likewise, it was stressed.

Boelling Statement

LD141044 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Dec (DPA)--Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling has rejected the latest remarks by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, calling the East Berlin accusations totally unjustified.

In an interview on Deutschlandfunk, Boelling said on Sunday that the accusations from East Berlin were of a polemic character. In fact, it was the GDR which, by raising the compulsory minimum exchange amount for visitors from the West, had placed a strain on relations between the two German states, said Boelling, who next February is to succeed Guenter Gaus as head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin.

According to the government spokesman the Federal Government is waiting for the GDR leadership's realization "that this is a grave set back for which it alone is responsible." Boelling underlined Bonn's willingness to negotiate with East Berlin provided the principle of balanced interest forms the basis. It is "our patriotic duty" to improve inter-German relations step by step, "even if these are minute steps."

An editorial version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER IN BONN FOR TALKS

LD141834 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn 14 Dec (DPA)--In the course of his European tour Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito arrived in Bonn tonight on a 1-day visit. Tomorrow he will confer with his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and after a courtesy call on Federal President Karl Carstens, he will meet Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the evening.

He will be discussing current international events and economic issues above all the EC countries' deficit in their trade with Japan. Politically, his purpose will be to coordinate more closely the stance taken toward the Soviet Union. Ito also wants to be briefed on the European position on the situation in the Near and Middle East and on the future cooperation of the EC countries with the United States under President-elect Reagan.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN CHAD

LD131224 Paris Domestic Service in Frnech 1200 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The French Government this morning warned against intervention by foreign elements in Chad and announced France's support of any African effort to reestablish peace.

A communique just issued by the Presidency of the Republic published says that France has showed its respect for the Lagos agreement which, I remind you, organized a government of national unity by withdrawing French troops from Chad. But, seriously worried by the intervention of armed foreign elements, France warns against continued intervention which threatens stability in the region. France will, therefore, support any collective effort by the African states to reestablish peace, safeguard unity and maintain independence.

It can be said this is the first time the French Government has taken such a clear stand since the beginning of the conflict between President Goukouni Oueddei and his former prime minister, Hissein Habre.

French Troop Movements Denied

LD141946 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Twenty-four hours after France's warning to Libya over its armed intervention in Chad, the Soviet news agency TASS has denounced attempts by imperialist circles to create conditions leading to direct intervention. Referring to the press, in this case the daily LIBERATION, TASS went so far as to allude to French troop movements.

In authorized Paris circles it has been affirmed that this bears no relation to reality. It is recalled in passing that the French external action forces always include units ready to intervene with little notice, but up to the present they have not received any orders to put themselves in a state of reinforced alert. They are maintained, in accordance with their mission, within the framework of the operational capabilities expected of them.

The external action forces consist of the 11th Paratrooper Infantry Division, with headquarters in Toulouse, and the 9th Naval Infantry Division, with headquarters in Saint-Malo.

A word about the situation on the spot: Two-thirds of the capital of Chad, N'djamena, is reportedly held by President Oueddei's coalition forces.

DEBRE SCORES FRENCH INACTION OVER POLAND THREAT

LD150915 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Mr Michel Debre discussed the Polish situation on Tuesday, 9 December during the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE program, and he said: "Our government ought to have helped and ought now to help the Poles. Why didn't it ask the French people to do without meat 1 day every 2 weeks in order to send the meat to the Poles? Why not draw up a list of products which could be bought from Poland in order to keep its factories working? As for the announcement to the Soviets that many things would change if they were to intervene, you can imagine how humiliated I felt to think that the Nine asked the West German foreign minister to inform the Soviet ambassador of this. Wasn't it up to us to say this?

Where is France in all this? What kind of political cooperation is this which means that in the face of a serious problem like the Polish problem it isn't Paris which is saying to the Soviet Union make no mistake, the insecurity in Europe come more from [line dropped in publication] peoples to liberation and, moreover, if you follow that path, all chances of dotente will be jeopardized.

"It was in Paris that this should have been said and it should have been said by the French foreign minister, if not by the prime minister."

PCF RALLIES INTELLECTUALS BEHIND MARCHAIS CANDIDACY

LD121049 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] A large number of intellectuals accepted the PCF Central Committee's invitation on Saturday afternoon to attend the reception held at Colonel Fabien Square [PCF headquarters] to launch an appeal in support of the Communist candidate in the presidential elections (tomorrow L'HUMANITE will publish an initial list of over 1,000 signatures).

Teachers, engineers, artists and writers, painters and architects, doctors and lawyers crowded into the basement, under the concrete vault designed by Oscar Niemeyer, while the PCF headquarters showed off its functional lines to visitors unacquainted with it.

In a short address Guy Hermier, flanked by Francette Lazard and Rene le Guen (all three members of the Politburo), underlined the importance of the appeal. Speaking on behalf of Georges Marchais, who is visiting southern France, he said that it is not a matter of finding some "ornament" for the election campaign. The intellectuals' appeal, he said, is "an aspect of the present struggles" against the Giscardian policy of cultural abasement. Pointing out how much the Communist candidate's 113 suggestions for extricating the country form the crisis are based on the intellectuals' aspirations and demands, "granting them considerable prominence," Guy Hermier stressed that there is an opportunity for creative people, artists, teachers, engineers, and so forth, to "express a political option for real change." The appeal, he said, is addressed to our country's 4 million intellectuals. This, he added, is "the method we have chosen for talking to them."

To this end, Guy Hermier continued, we are addressing the 70,000 Communist intellectuals and all those who identify with our struggle, urging them to contribute to the success of the current political battle. Finally Guy Hermier announced that Georges Marchais will be meeting with the intellectuals on 30 January 1981 at a reception at the Mutualite in Paris.

GALLEY APPOINTED ACTING DEFENSE MINISTER

LD141716 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Summary] Following the death of Defense Minister Joel le Theule, Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley has taken over as acting defense minister.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON POLAND

LD140254 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0200 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Excerpts] As the Atlantic council's talks come to an end in Brussels, the Italian Foreign Ministry has denied the claims of the official Soviet News Agency TASS that Italy had shown that it intends to keep its distance from the United States' stance on the Polish situation. An Italian Foreign Ministry communique, in fact, points out that Minister Emilio Colombo was in agreement with the other foreign ministers in saying that the West's position, when faced with a deterioration in the situation, must be firm and not provocative, so as not to give another pretext for direct or indirect intervention on the part of the Soviet Union. Italy, reiterates the Italian Foreign Ministry, has, as far as events in Poland are concerned, constantly been motivated by the principle of noninterference.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU131507 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 13 Dec (ANSA)--Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal will make an official visit to Italy from December 19-20, it was announced here today. The visit comes at the invitation of Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo.

WALESA REPORTEDLY TO VISIT POPE 14-19 JAN

AU081556 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican City, 8 Dec (ANSA)--Pope John Paul II is willing to see Polish independent labor leader Lech Walesa whenever he comes to Rome, Vatican spokesman Father Romeo Panciroli said in reply to newsmen's questions here today.

Reports have reached here from Warsaw that the leader of the Solidarnosc Independent Labor Union is slated to arrive in Rome in mid-January

According to reports from Polish Catholic sources, which Vatican sources neither deny nor confirm, Walesa will be in Rome January 14-19 and will be received by the pontiff on January 16. According to these reports, Walesa himself asked the Polish-born pope for the audience.

PINTO BALSEMAO ELECTED PRIME MINISTER-DESIGNATE

LD132103 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Our reporter at the Altis Hotel where the National Council of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] is in session, is on the line.

Francisco Pinto Balsemao has been elected by the PSD's National Council to the post of party chairman. The National Council has also elected him to the post of prime minister-designate of the Seventh Constitutional government.

The vote on the designation to prime minister, which ended about 10 minutes ago, went as follows: 55 votes in favor, 2 against, 3 blank papers and 1 spoiled paper.

The vote electing him party chairmen went as follows: 59 in favor, 1 against and 1 blank paper.

A news conference is now under way, held by Angelo Correia. He has said that the figures of the votes taken reflect the consensus that exists in the National Council. He views this consensus and the election of Pinto Balsemao as signalling a resolve to strengthen the Democratic Alliance and creating real possibilities for future platforms of understanding with democratic forces of the opposition. In this connection he specifically mentioned the Socialist Party, but restricted the scope of the understanding only to the question of the revision of the constitution.

I understand that the top leadership of the Democratic Alliance will be meeting later this evening. For the moment there is nothing else to report.

Francisco Jose Pereira Pinto Balsemao, 42, is married, with three children. He is a journalist, a lawyer and a businessman. He became a member of the government in 1979 as minister assistant to the prime minister.

A member of the National Assembly from 1969 to 1973, he formed with Sa Carneiro what came to be known as the liberal wing which also included Pinto Leite, Mota Amaral, Pinto Machado and Miller Guerra.

In May 1974 Pinto Balsemao, Sa Carneiro and Magalhaes Mota founded the Popular Democratic Party, which later would change its name to the current Social Democratic Party. Pinto Balsemao is a member of the PSD's Political Committee and chairman of its Committee for International Relations.

In 1975 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly where he was deputy speaker for a period.

In his journalistic career he was chief editor of the magazine MAIS ALTO, worked in DIARIO POPULAR and in 1973 founded the weekly EXPRESSO, where he held the post of director until joining the Sa Carneiro government last year.

CDS Supports Pinto Balsemao

LD140156 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] At the end of a meeting held today at a Lisbon hotel, the National Council of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] approved a document in which it reiterates its unswerving resolve to carry out the national blueprint and the strategy which derive their main inspiration from the party's leading militant, Francisco Sa Carneiro.

This was announced at a news conference during which Francisco Pinto Balsemao spoke of the relations between his party and the presidency of the republic.

[Begin Pinto Balsemao recording] The Democratic Alliance has its own blueprint, a blueprint which is not identical to that of the president of the republic. We shall maintain the strategy we have been pursuing in government--a strategy of firmness but not one of permanent obstruction; a strategy in which the government conducts the country's domestic and foreign policies as constitutionally behooves it. [end recording]

After the meeting of the PSD National Council, Francisco Pinto Balsemao had a meeting at the CDS [Social Democratic Center] headquarters with leaders of the Democratic Allinace. Balsemao was accompanied by Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida and Eurico de Melo.

A short while ago the CDS released a communique defining its stand on the choice of Francisco Pinto Balsemao as prime minister. In this communique the CDS National Council leaves the door open to Freitas do Amaral's participating in the future government.

[Begin unidentified CDS spokesman recording] The CDS will respect the choice made by the PSD for the post of prime minister. However, it regrets that the decision was not arrived at through a consensus, and indeed that no attempt was made at reaching such a consensus.

Nevertheless, the CDS will participate in the next government and will lend it its support in the belief that such support will ensure the strengthening of the Democratic Alliance and will further the alliance's national blueprint.

Aware of the decisive role of Prof Freitas do Amaral in the consolidation of the alliance's blueprint and as the most qualified executor of the legacy of Francisco Sa Carneiro and Adelino Amaro da Costa, the CDS National Council conveys to Prof Freitas do Amaral its total confidence and solidarity with regard to the decision he may see fit to make concerning his participation in the government. [end recording]

Balsemao Speaks to Reporters

LD140538 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Interview with Portuguese Prime Minister-Designate Francisco Pinto Balsemao following his 13 December election as Social Democratic Party chairman and prime minister-designate; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Pinto Balsemao, you have been designated prime minister by the PSD [Social Democratic Party]. Are you also the choice of the Democratic Alliance?

[Answer] We are at this moment on our way to meet our allies in the Democratic Alliance to apprise them officially of the vote of the PSD National Council. Therefore I cannot and will not comment on that at this stage.

[Question] Can you comment on the overwhelming vote in your favor at the PSD National Council?

[Answer] It was a decision by an internal party organ, so you will appreciate that it does not behoove me to comment on it. At any rate we must now... [several reporters speak at the same time, interrupting each other]

[Question] What about the composition of the new government?

[Answer] There is plenty of time to discuss that, particularly with the CDS [Social Democratic Center] and the PPM [People's Monarchist Party] and this is what we are going to do. Apart from that, the president of the republic will also be formally appraised of the discussions.

[Question] What are your views on relations with the Presidency of the Republic and on possible approaches to the Socialist Party on the revision of the constitution?

[Answer] Those are questions to which I am not interested in replying at this stage. But I can tell you that, as is obvious the Democratic Alliance has its own blueprint, a blueprint that is not identical to that of the president of the republic. We shall maintain the strategy we have been pursuing in government, a strategy of firmness but not one of permanent obstruction. A strategy in which the government conducts the country's domestic and foreign policies as constitutionally behooves it.

With regard to the revision of the constitution, we admit that it may be possible to reach some sort of agreement with the Socialist Party exclusively in that sphere. This is something to be negotiated in due course.

[Question] Will your negotiations with the CDS be conducted in a calm atmosphere, or do you foresee a heated discussion?

[Answer] Our relations with the CDS are characterized by the greatest normality, and I am sure that this will continue to be the case, as was, in fact, confirmed throughout the week during the preliminary stage that preceded the meeting of the PSD National Council.

[Question] Will the next government be a stable one or a government of transition?

[Answer] It will be a government to govern, therefore a strong government. There is no such thing as weak or strong governments, there are governments that govern well and governments that do not. We intend to form a government to govern well. This is the wish of the Portuguese people who have been given a feeling of tranquillity and stability by the Democratic Alliance, and this is why we won the elections. The implementation of the Democratic Alliance's blueprint continues and will continue for the next 4 years.

EANES ASSURES NO DANGER OF MILITARY COUP

LD130350 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] There is no danger of a military coup d'etat in Portugal, President Ramalho Eanes has said in an interview to the French newspaper LE MONDE. In the interview, published by this Paris evening paper today, President Ramalho Eanes took the view that when democracy is functioning in full, as evidenced once again by the latest elections, there is never the danger of a military coup taking place. Ramalho Eanes added that in a democratic European country like Portugal the danger of a dictatorship is ruled out. The president also ruled out the possibility of there being any incompatibility between himself and the government of the Democratic Alliance just because they were elected by different majorities. I believe, Ramalho Eanes added, that one should rather talk about a convergence, because both the government and the president enjoy the same legitimacy, namely, the one that originates from the people's will.

This convergence, Ramalho Eanes went on to say, will from now on be much more easily obtained since the electioneering, which in most cases was at the root of the dramatization of the problems, has now ceased to exist. With regard to last Sunday's elections, Ramalho Eanes described as a new element to be taken into account this year the disappearance of right and leftwing marginal blueprints, which enabled the electorate to make a clearer choice.

PCP LEADER EVALUATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD121508 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] In Lisbon this morning, the Portuguese Communist Party called a news conference at party headquarters to release the conclusions on the 7 December presidential elections, reached at a plenum of its Central Committee.

[Begin Alvaro Cunhal recording] The elections showed that the Democratic Alliance [AD] lost a great part of the electoral support which it had obtained--even though by anti-democratic means--on 5 October. The AD majority in the Assembly of the Republic has now ceased to have the corresponding electoral support and, therefore, has no authority to make parliament approve reactionary legislation of which an overwhelming majority of the Portuguese people disapproves and condemns. The ballot in the presidential elections also showed that the majority of Portuguese people reject the AD's policies. The result of the presidential elections thus represents a great victory for democracy in Portugal.

The large majority vote for Ramalho Eanes reflects the confidence, determination and will to defend the Portugal born out of April of the democratic majority, and reveals the existence of an extremely vast social and political camp which (?is essentially opposed to an antidemocratic shift in national policy.

In its appraisal of the prospects for future struggle, the Central Committee paid particular attention to the need to reinforce the organized action of the masses and the military movement.

The presidential elections recorded a great victory for democracy. The electoral victory was not of the PCP, but the PCP recorded an extraordinary political victory against the forces of (?repression). The presidential elections confirmed the PCP's role in the life of the nation as a necessary, indispensable and irreplaceable force for the defense and consolidation of the democratic regime and for the solution of national problems. [end recording]

Afterwards, asked by journalists whether in his view there could be any likelihood of changing the Democratic Alliance's parliamentary majority, Alvaro Cunhal did not advocate dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic but proposed another hypotehsis which seems to hint at a split in the Democratic Alliance.

[Begin Cunhal recording] The hypotheses are various. Mind you, there have been splits (?within groupings) on numerous occasions (?since 25 April, 1974), but there are other hypotheses also, but all of them are constitutional. We have constitutional hypotheses, bases on the constitution and in accordance with normal functioning of (?the institutions). [end recording]

BASQUE LEADER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH SUAREZ

LD131158 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Vitoria: Shortly after 1300 this afternoon , Basque Prime Minister Carlos Garaikoetxea met journalists to give a wide-ranging analysis of the visit by Prime Minister Suarez to the Basque country. Mr Garaikoetxea, from the political point of view, what does the visit by Prime Minister Suarez mean for the consolidation of the process of autonomy?

[Begin recording] [Garaikoetxea] I think this visit has enabled us to intensify negotiation which, in any other way, might have taken weeks in the normal process of negotiations. Consequently, I think the visit was very useful because, as well as the talks being taken to the highest level, there have been very intensive negotiations both here and in Madrid.

[Question] What can you tell us with regard to concrete achievements on the polemical subjects of economic agreements and the autonomous police?

[Answer] This is the problem. We have not been able to arrive at definitive conclusions and one has to say, with all frankness, that the differences on some subjects are still important. The way has been cleared to quite an extent and some of the important differences have been overcome. We think both problems could be subject to solution in the immediate future if there is a political will to so do. On the subject of the economic agreements there are really complex technical details which could make the solution more difficult and which could require (?more effort). But it should not greatly surprise anyone, in spite of the logical expectations (?that have arisen), I think, that this has not been definitively resolved in 2 days. It is something else to say this could have begun, as it should have begun, many months ago and have been resolved by now.

[Question] Prime Minister Suarez promised that Second Deputy Prime Minister with Responsibility for Economic Affairs Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo will visit the Basque country to discuss concrete subjects of the economic crisis which the Basque country is going through. What prospects does the Basque Government see with regard to the visit by the deputy prime minister?

[Answer] First, I should like to say that the Basque Government looks at the very serious crisis in Euskadi without forgetting the crisis which the rest of the state is suffering. But, of course, (?at the very core of) our crisis at the moment is the most serious problem of the crisis, namely, unemployment. There is also, and one must not forget this, the crisis in the most depressed areas such as Andalusia or Extremadura, which is based on the enormous infrastructural deficit which has been our legacy in the Basque country--which we shall, from the autonomous government, have the responsibility of governing in the future--we have to (?raise) our spirits. This is what we have done and what we shall do when Calvo-Sotelo of the Spanish Government arrives. We must make it clear that there is an enormous legacy here which we have to face and to solve with the participation of those from the central government who, up to now, have been responsible for the political and economic management of Euskadi. [end recording]

PCE WARNS AGAINST SOVIET INTERVENTION IN POLAND

LD131332 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The threat of Soviet divisions on Poland's borders has created new splits between the European communist parties.

The Italians are decidedly against [an intervention], as are the Spanish. Spanish Communist Party Official Manuel Azcarate explained this very firmly to Georges Thourlet:

[Begin recording] [Azcarate] In my view this would be, I would say, unimaginable because it is difficult to find one single reason which could justify Soviet intervention at this moment. If, against any logical reason, this intervention did occur, the reaction of Spanish Communists would be more energetic, more radical than in more or less similar circumstances.

[Question] Such as Afghanistan?

[Answer] Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, and I would not hesitate to tell you that in this eventuality the Spanish Communist Party would break its relations with the CPSU. I cannot imagine we could continue to have relations should such an eventuality occur. [end recording]

The position of the French Communists is more muted; they do not believe in the possibility of a Soviet military intervention. This is "poisoning" they say.

GRAIN SALES TO USSR TO TOTAL 300,000 TONS

NC131201 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 13 Dec (AFP)--Spain is to sell the Soviet Union 300,000 tons of barley [as received] through multinational companies with offices in Madrid, the ABC daily reported today quoting Agriculture Ministry sources.

The three firms involved are Continental, Sesostris and Transafrica. The report said that each of them has being given permission to sell 100,000 tons.

The paper said that the ministry has confirmed the sale of 300,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union, and the Continental had already been given permission to export 200,000 tons of it. This sale was announced on November 28.

It was not known which company will receive permission to sell the remaining 100,000 tons of wheat.

This means that Spain's grain sales to the Soviet Union total 600,000 tons.

Spain did not join the American grain embargo against the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but since the beginning of the year Spain had not sold any grain to the USSR.

MADRID PAPER CITES CARRINGTON ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD131145 Madrid YA in Spanish 4 Dec 80 p 10

[Angel Antonio Hernandez interview in London with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington: "There Is No Deadlock in Negotiations on Gibraltar"—date not given]

[Text] [Question] The world is experiencing one of the gravest periods since World War II. How do you view the situation?

[Answer] From both the political and economic viewpoints, with great concern. Under the present circumstances I believe that cooperation and consultation among the Western allied countries are more necessary than ever.

[Question] What is Britain's stance on Afghanistan and on the war between Iran and Iraq, in one of the most explosive areas of the world and one which is vital for Western interests?

[Answer] With respect to the first point, we are seeking to do everything possible to convince the Soviet Union that the continued presence of its military forces on Afghan territory is completely unacceptable. For our part, we will continue with the line of upholding Afghanistan's right to live under a government elected by the people themselves. The only solution to the present state of the conflict is a withdrawal of Russian troops and the return of Afghanistan to its traditional status of neutrality and nonalignment. In addition, we are seeking to do everything possible to encourage the other countries not to forget the problem of Afghanistan. We are giving aid to Pakistan to enable it to cope with the heavy burden which the conflict has placed upon it.

[Question] Do you believe a Western military intervention in the Persian Gulf as a result of the existing tension is possible?

[Answer] All the states in the region, as well as others which are vitally dependent on the oil shipments passing through the Gulf, are especially interested in preserving freedom of navigation in the area. Only if that freedom were endangered would the possibility of a naval intervention increase. There are no signs of this for the present.

[Question] Following your visit to Poland, do you believe that there is a danger of the USSR's invading the country with its tanks, as it did in Czechoslovakia and Hungary?

[Answer] Our viewpoint in this respect is clear. Poland's problems are an internal affair of the Poles, and it is for them alone to resolve them without external interference of any kind. I am confident that other countries are in agreement on this.

[Question] How would the West react in the event of an invasion?

[Answer] I do not believe that it would be helpful to state now what the reaction would be to circumstances which we deeply hope will not arise. But if that happened, the consequences would be extremely grave. It would mean the end of detente, with all that that entails for world stability.

[Question] Another "hotspot" is Iran. What are the present relations between the British Government and Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] Although our embassy in Tehran was closed down in September, we remain prepared to maintain diplomatic relations with Iran. However, the detention of the U.S. hostages, whom we trust will soon be released, and the arrest of four British subjects in August constitute a grave obstacle to the complete normalization of relations with Iran, which is what we desire.

The problem of the Iranian students arrested here after a demonstration in London last August is another problem which has nothing to do with the previous problem. The British courts have handled almost all the cases connected with these events. Our basic concern now remains the detention of the four British subjects in Iran. So far we have received no guarantee or authorization of access to them to discover their real situation and the charges leveled against them.

[Question] Confining ourselves to Britain, how do you interpret the antinuclear movement in your country? A few weeks ago, there was a huge demonstration in protest against the British nuclear rearmament program. Do you believe that the Labor Party's stance on unilateral nuclear disarmament is realistic?

[Answer] I do not believe that those who oppose our policy of nuclear deterrence and multilateral arms control--particularly those who advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament--have reflected on the problem. Our policy should be based on reason, not on emotion. Nuclear deterrence has maintained peace in Europe for 35 years. It is true that it represents a balance of terror, but anybody who seeks to dismantle the existing balance should be certain that his alternative is more acceptable and poses less danger of leading to a nuclear catastrophe. Our aim is to maintain stability and at the same time to seek how to reduce the appallingly high level of arms in the world through verifiable and balanced measures for arms control and disarmament.

With respect to the relation currently existing between Spain and Britain, which have perhaps been rather tense over the last few months as a result of the deadlock in the Gibraltar problem, Lord Carrington answered briefly but no less clearly the questions put to him.

With respect to Spain's entry into the EEC, the foreign secretary stated that "there is firm British support for Spain's entry into the European Communities, and with regard to entry into NATO, he stated: "The decision rests entirely with the Spanish Government, but any application by Spain to join the Atlantic organization as a full member would have the British Government's warmest support."

[Question] Would that entry facilitate a final solution to the Gibraltar dispute?

[Answer] Anything which contributes to rapprochement between Britain and Spain would help resolve the Gibraltar problem, as well as help the entire panorama of British-Spanish relations as a whole. At all events, the first essential step is to implement the agreement which Mr Oreja and I myself concluded in Lisbon last April. This would open up new prospects for practical cooperation between the two countries.

[Question] How do you interpret the statements by new Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca on the issue?

[Answer] When I met with him in New York on 25 September he reaffirmed to me his intention of rapidly implementing the Lisbon agreement.

[Question] What is the reason for the deadlock in the negotiations?

[Answer] There is no deadlock, since there are no negotiations as yet. As the Lisbon agreement clearly specifies, the two governments agreed to begin talks aimed at surmounting the differences between the two sides and reestablishing direct communications in the region. I am hoping for rapid implementation of the agreement.

[Question] Does Britain intend to relinquish the last colony existing in Europe?

[Answer] The British commitment to the people of Gibraltar is clear and was reaffirmed in the joint statement made in Lisbon. Negotiations should begin in order to make progress with eliminating our differences concerning Gibraltar.

[Question] Are there nuclear weapons at the British base in Gibraltar?

[Answer] In this matter the policy long maintained by the British Government is neither to confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons in a specific place.

[Question] Finally, Mr Minister, is there any news about the possible state visit by King Juan Carlos to Britain and by Queen Elizabeth to Spain?

[Answer] I am aware that there has been speculation in the press about this. The king, of course, would be well received here, but there are no firm plans for a state visit as yet.

NEW THREE-PHASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM PROJECT

LD141754 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1420 GMT 14 Dec 80

[LPA Defense correspondent Robert Hutchinson report]

[Text] London, 14 Dec (LPA)--Britain has launched a top secret multi-million pound programme to make its successful Rapier anti-aircraft missile effective against any air attack until the year 2000, authoritative Whitehall sources disclosed today.

The existence of the three-phase project was inadvertently revealed by the US Defence Department in a memorandum--which escaped vetting by security experts--to a professional committee earlier this year.

RAF sources today denied reports that the service had had to pull out of the third phase of the programme because of financial restraint. Officials said no decision had been made on the RAF's participation in the third phase yet.

Whitehall sources said the US Air Force wants to buy a further 12 of the present towed Rapier in addition to the 28 plus-four trainers already planned for the defence of its seven airfields in the UK. This deal--worth between 141 and 170 million pounds and intended as a small "offset" to the 5,000 million pound strategic Trident missile purchase by Britain--was on condition that the UK recruits 300-400 extra men for the RAF regiment to man the weapons.

But it is pointed out that an order for a further 12--the earlier deal was regarded as the absolute minimum to defend airfields--was dependent on the United States Air Force finding a manpower to operate the missiles themselves. Sources said the Norwegian and Egyptian Governments were showing strong interest in buying the tracked vehicle mounted version of the Rapier missile originally ordered by the Shah of Iran, but subsequently cancelled by the revolutionary government in Tehran. The British Army also wants to buy the 46 units originally ordered by the Iranians. Spain, Singapore, South Korea, Ecuador, Turkey, Greece, and Qatar are also interested in buying towed units, said officials. Such deals, if they come off, would be worth hundreds of millions of pounds to British Aerospace, makers of the missile.

Next week the Swiss Government is expected to announce a 250 million pound order for Rapier.

ROLANDHIS LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TALKS WITH WALDHEIM

WC141646 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis has left for New York via Athens to meet with UN Secretary General Waldheim. At the meeting, which has been fixed for next Tuesday morning, they will hold a general review of the Cypriot problem. Mr Rolandhis was seen off at Larnaca Airport by U.S. Ambassador Stone and other officials.

I SIMERINI on Visit

WC130851 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 8

[Dispatch by Mikhalis Ignatiou]

[Excerpt] New York, 12 Dec--According to UN information, UN Secretary General Waldheim intends to propose to the two sides [of the Cypriot talks] the reopening of the Nicosia international airport under a joint federal administration.

Specifically, Waldheim will submit his proposal as a reconciliation formula alternative to the Turkish side's demand for the recognition of Tymbou airport and Famagusta port in exchange for the resettlement of Famagusta. According to Waldheim's proposal, Famagusta port would also be able to operate under a joint federal administration.

Moreover, I have been informed that the UN secretary general will propose, within the same framework and as a reply to the Turkish side's demands for the distribution of foreign aid, the introduction of a mixed economic committee and a reconciliation fund as envisaged in the U.S. plan. Relevant reports are being published in today's edition of New York's Ethnikos Kirix.

O FILELEVTHEROS on Visit

WC141015 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 14 Dec 80 p 12

[Text] By having contacts at UN headquarters in New York, UN Secretary General Waldheim will undertake an initiative of decisive importance to assist in the moves that will promote a solution to the Cypriot issue through the Nicosia Intercommunal talks. The diplomatic circles stating this also point up the seriousness of the talks between Mr Waldheim and Foreign Minister Rolandhis, who is leaving for New York today for this reason.

Waldheim's initiative was necessary when a very delicate point was reached at the end of the third round of the intercommunal talks. It is being said Waldheim attaches special importance to both sides in Nicosia in finding the first substantive signs that will make an agreement possible.

The outcome of the intercommunal talks, so far, shows that the points on which both sides can come to an agreement are insignificant to the Cypriot problem as a whole and that considerable time is being spent in holding consultations on these points. These points are the social security issue of the Turkish Cypriots and the health of the citizens on both sides. The two sides have different views on all points on the agenda.

However, the talks have stumbled over the Varosha issue in their first steps, for priority reasons. In this connection, diplomatic circles say: In the Varosha issue, the Turkish side, in addition to being vague and unclear, proposes a certain form of "miniagreement" while it combines this solution with a "maximum agreement."

Specifically: Toward the Varosha "miniagreement" the Turkish Cypriot side asks to make it depend on and link it with the issues that concern the form of operation of the occupied Famagusta port, the reopening of the Nicosia airport and that of the illegal Tymbou airport. Specifically, these terms constitute a "maximum" agreement which will predetermine a more general solution to the overall Cypriot problem. It is understood that—after being briefed by his special representative in Cyprus Gobbi on the intercommunal talks' details—Waldheim is obsessed with the wish to find a line to reconciliate the views of both sides for a hopeful continuation of the talks.

AKEL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

HC130811 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, an AKEL delegation composed of Mikhalis Poumbouris, Political Bureau member and secretary of the AKEL Famagusta District Committee, and Loukas Aletras, Central Committee member, has left to attend the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party to be held between 17 and 18 December 1980.

CORRECTION TO LEFTWING LEADER'S COMMENTS ON BORDER ISSUE

The following correction is made to the item entitled "Leftwing Leader on Intercommunal Border Question," published in the 5 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT on page R 1:

The second line of the sixth paragraph should read: "of the other begins, which will not be the interstate borderline" supplying source-dropped negative.

BRIEFS

AKEL-SED RELATIONS—AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou yesterday received at the AKEL Central Committee offices Kurt Seibt, SED Central Auditing Commission chairman and CDR Solidarity Committee chairman. At the meeting, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed matters of common interest within the framework of exchanges and cooperation between AKEL and SED. [Text] [Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 9 Dec 80 p 1 HC]

AKEL DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA—An AKEL Central Committee delegation leaves for Belgrade today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee. The delegation is composed of Andreas Fandis, AKEL Central deputy secretary general and Khristoferos Ioannidhis, of the International Relations Department. During the visit, which falls within the framework of cooperation between the two fraternal parties, the AKEL Central Committee delegation will hold talks with representatives of the LCY Central Committee. [Text] [Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 9 Dec 80 p 1 HC]

ELECTORAL LAW AMENDMENT—The House of Representatives yesterday amended the electoral law which introduces the system of reinforced proportional representation. Under the amendment, a party must secure a minimum of 8 percent of the total votes cast or secure one seat in the house if it is to be entitled to a second distribution of unallocated votes. New elections will be held by next summer. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Dec 80 HC]

MITSOTAKIS MAKES STATEMENT AT END OF NATO MEETING

WC121802 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] In a statement after the conclusion of the NATO ministers conference, Foreign Minister Mitsotakis said, among other things, that he pointed out to the conference that the Greek stand was absolutely identical with that of the other NATO member states; namely, that a possible Soviet military intervention in Poland would mark the end of detente between East and West. Mr Mitsotakis stated that, in such an event, the alliance's ministerial council would hold an emergency meeting. He then added that the meeting which ended today considered various measures to be taken in confronting a Soviet intervention in Poland.

The foreign minister also stressed that Greece's relations with the Balkan and socialist countries are based on the fact that they belong to different alliances and on the mutual respect for independence as well as on the noninterference by one country in the internal affairs of the other.

At the same time, Mr Mitsotakis also said that he had asked at the conference that the alliance should grant more aid to our country for various NATO programs within the framework of the defense needs of Greece as a member of the alliance. He also pointed out that the question of NATO aid to Greece had been outlined in detail by National Defense Minister Averof during the meeting of the defense planning committee held in Brussels last Tuesday and Wednesday.

TO VIMA: TURKEY PROFITS FROM GREECE'S NATO RETURN

WC121625 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Dec 80 p 6

[V.P. Mathiopoulos dispatch: "This Year Turkey Appeared Stronger Before NATO"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 9 Dec—Following Greece's reintegration into NATO, Turkey appeared at the NATO ministerial conference with clear and definite goals. With the argument that it did not veto Greece's return to the military wing, the Turkish foreign minister will put forward the view that the NATO partners must support Ankara during the final settlement over the Aegean.

According to the opinion of experienced quarters here, there will be arduous negotiations within the military committee—negotiations which will not end with the ministerial conference. For Greece a fresh stage of trial is in the making. This is because NATO is already viewing Turkey--following the most serious crisis in the Near and Middle East—as an "unconquerable castle" in the region where it is the last "safe regime" following the shah's fall and the recent vague directives and orientations of many Arab countries, who follow a balanced policy and move comfortably between the East and the West. The Polish issue, as well, particularly contributes to the strengthening of the Turkish position.

Of course, if by February the Greek side moves successfully, particularly with the new Reagan administration in the United States, it would be possible to make Greece's presence more noticeable. Without this presence, Turkey's strategic importance would be almost completely neutralized. But Ankara's "argument" is that it did not veto Greece's reintegration. Therefore, the Western powers are indebted to it and must endorse a "bill of exchange" in some other field—that is the Aegean—which has been offered to Ankara by Athens itself, as the ambassador of a friendly country has said.

Specifically, the way in which Greek diplomatic quarters have handled the question of withdrawal and reintegration has been unfortunate.

Although Greece did not completely withdraw from NATO—in which case there would be a different policy—all the allies knew that its return was a matter of time. For 6 years, Greece was deprived of the right to veto and as a result a new state of affairs was created in the Aegean. It will now be necessary to wage a diplomatic struggle and to hold long negotiations in order to arrive—in the best of cases—at the status which was in force in 1974; this is something which even our best friends view as doubtful. On the other hand, Turkey has undisputably gained from the new state of affairs—it has given up nothing that it has gained—and it now poses as an ally of "good will" that must be rewarded.

KKE CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST NATO PLANS

AT131430 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Statement by the press office of the KKE Central Committee released on 12 December 1980]

[Text] As a result of NATO's decisions and the obligations undertaken by the government of the rightwing, the press office of the KKE Central Committee yesterday released the following statement:

"Less than a month after Greece's reintegration within NATO's military wing, life confirms the conclusions of the KKE that reintegration means conformity to the adventurist goals of the imperialists, new heavy burdens and dangerous obligations for our country.

"It was resolved during the NATO foreign ministers' conference to 'strengthen the southeast wing of NATO in order to effectively protect the vital interests of the West which are being threatened in the Persian Gulf.'

"Today's reports by a progovernment newspaper, originating from an 'authoritative source,' even mention that Greek naval forces, operating within the framework of NATO and the EEC, are about to immediately undertake expanded military responsibilities beyond the boundaries of the Atlantic alliance zone and specifically within the Middle East area.

"The prime minister, during today's press conference, failed to reiterate an earlier government statement that Greece will not undertake increased responsibilities as a result of its reintegration.

"The country's involvement in the dangerous plans of the United States, NATO and the EEC in the Middle East is coordinated to the moves to enforce NATO solutions to Greek-Turkish affairs and the Cyprus issue; to pressures for undermining Greek-Soviet relations; to the position of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Defense Minister Averof at NATO's recent summit conferences when they unhesitatingly and completely aligned themselves with the decisions of the American and NATO imperialists to enforce a climate for a cold war confrontation in Europe and for new increased war expenditure by NATO countries.

"These developments confirm that the rightwing leads our country along the road to national dangers and adventures.

"It is imperative that the rightwing leave the country's government, that the country be rid of the policy of subjugation and obedience to the imperialists before it is too late.

"More than ever before, what is needed today is militant vigilance and intervention by the peoples' movement—joint action by the democratic anti-imperialist forces—against NATO and the destructive consequences of reintegration, so that foreign bases are eliminated, and so that a policy of national independence and peace can be implemented." [Dated] 12 Dec 80 in Athens. [Signed] the Press Office of the KKE Central Committee.

I AVYI: PLANS UNCOVERED TO KIDNAP MINISTERS

BC121525 Athens I AVYI in Greek 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Representatives of the April 1967 junta have contacted the mafia abroad for the purpose of organizing the kidnapping of Greek ministers abroad. The aim is blackmail: at a later stage, the ministers would be exchanged for the juntist convicts from Koridhalios prisons. This information has been passed on to the Greek KYP [Central Intelligence Service] by foreign police—most probably the Belgian police.

According to the information, a meeting was recently held in Belgium between junta elements and representatives of the Belgian mafia. The junta elements suggested at the meeting that the mafia undertake the kidnapping of Greek ministers abroad on behalf of the junta. The mafia representatives asked 22 billion Belgian francs as a reward, which the juntists agreed to, but with the reservation to confirm it later.

It appears that the information of the foreign police source ends here; that is, it has not been learned whether the deal was finally closed or the negotiations on the question of the reward are continuing. However, the government has taken special security measures for its members travelling abroad, mainly to Brussels, where, because of the EEC and NATO, there is increased movement of Greek ministers and other senior state officials.

KYP has accordingly informed the ministers themselves who would be traveling abroad in the very near future. It is amazing, however, that although almost a week has elapsed since the KYP received the information from the Belgian police, the government has refrained from openly condemning this activity by the junta remnants. Besides, the government continues with the line of tolerance toward them, a tolerance which is related to the attempt to win over the extreme rightwing groups in view of the elections.

More on Plans

AT131355 Athens I VRADHINI in Greek 13 Dec 80 pp 1,14

[Text] While reports were confirmed in Athens that appropriate authorities knew of the intentions of extremist elements to kidnap Greek ministers in Brussels, Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who is in the Belgian capital, was due to move today from a central hotel to the Greek Embassy for security reasons.

As reported, this move was recommended by the Belgian police who appear to be in possession of information about peculiar contacts between junta representatives in West Europe and elements of the notorious mafia. At the same time, a government source in Athens yesterday confirmed that Greek authorities were aware of certain reports about the planned kidnapping of members of the Greek Government who were in Brussels on mission. The same source added that ministers were asked to take the necessary measures and to avoid night outings and so forth.

According to a report in a leftwing newspaper, junta personalities and representatives of the mafia met in Belgium and the first group asked the second to organize the kidnapping of Greek ministers on behalf of the junta. Members of the mafia asked for the sum of 22 million Belgian francs (approximately 30 million drachma). The junta followers had reservations about this sum but, at the same time, they did not reject the offer.

It must be emphasized that with our country's imminent accesion to the community the need to have a member of the Greek government present at EEC headquarters increased recently. Four ministers—K. Mitsotakis, E. Averof, G. Kondoyioryis, Ath. Kanellopoulos and the chief of the National Defense General Staff, General Gratsios—were all in Brussels at the same time barely three days ago.

Always according to the same reports, the first target of the junta-mafia group would be Foreign Minister Mitsotakis. His duties force him to remain in Brussels at least until next Wednesday. According to the reports, the Belgian police already informed KYP, the Central Intelligence Service, and in turn KYP warned the ministers who are in Belgium and other West European capitals.

AKROPOLIS ON PLOTS, EXPULSION OF SOVIET ATTACHE

AT141550 Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 14 Dec 80 pp 1, 14

['Exclusive' AKROPOLIS reportage: 'Plot To Murder Averof, Andreas [Papandreou]--Soviet Cultural Attache Expelled as Liaison Between the KGB and Athens Leftists']

[Excerpt] Plots to murder politicians and other personalities including Papandreou, Averof, Stamatis, Balkos, were prepared by leftist extremist organizations with which the Soviet cultural attache in Athens, who has already been expelled, maintained contacts on behalf of the KGB. Operations of these organizations were directed from East European countries. This important information, together with other intelligence, equally startling, is included in a confidential report which came to the attention of appropriate authorities. "AKROPOLIS" reveals the contents of this report today.

The planned murder plots included members of the judiciary, officers, policemen, newsmen, industrialists and others. According to the information in the secret report, these murders and other acts of terrorism were aimed at creating a state of chaos and instability in the country in an effort to help promote the goals of those who direct the entire "operation" of terror from the outside.

More specifically, the operations of leftists extremist organizations in Greece were the special target of Soviet authorities. The cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in Athens did whatever he could in order to exercise an effective control over their activities. Placing the entire student movement in our country under Soviet control was the ultimate goal.

In an effort to accomplish his mission the above-mentioned Soviet cultural attache maintained contacts, with as much discretion as possible, with leftist university students and other students both in Athens and in other Greek towns.

Another goal of this attache was to place the entire sector of secondary education and the sector of free studies, the independent study institutions, under his control and guidance. For this reason he established "circuits" and indirect connections. His activities, however, came to the notice of security authorities with the result that he was classified an undesirable and his expulsion was requested through a Greek demarche. It is a fact that he was obliged to leave our country without undue noise while, at the same time, the Greek side avoided any announcement of this fact.

His expulsion was dictated by particularly heavy evidence that he was acting on behalf of the KGB under the cover of the cultural attache--a practice often used by Soviet secret services for its personnel who operate in foreign countries. An extremely qualified lady is today carrying out the duties of the cultural attache.

It is particularly significant that at the time the expelled official was conducting his illegal activities we have had student mobilizations, the occupation of university schools by leftists, strikes, marches and other mass activities within the student sector.

According to the same reports, it is planned to make the activities of Greek and foreign terrorists in Greece more severe. This is because those who direct them and who belong to the secret services of East European countries as well as to certain Middle East countries appreciate the fact that the Greek area is of a vital interest to them for the following reasons:

to create a state of chaos and instability in the country.
to stop democratic progress.
to raise obstacles to Greek cooperation with the EEC.
to create obstacles to cooperation between our country and NATO after its reintegration within the military wing of the alliance.

These views on increased terrorist activities are based upon the conclusion that at least certain of the opposition parties encourage the extremists in their actions through the tactics they pursue. At the same time,those who direct the extremists also know that they can send their "agents" into Greece very easily since entry into the country--and departure from it--are very easy both for tourist reasons and because Greece borders with countries from which entry is very easy. An additional reason is that there is no effective control at the Greek frontiers-over persons who are entering or leaving.

According to the same information included in the report, plans have been completed for the murders of Papandreou, Stamatis, and Balkos, with no indication that the list ends here. There are indications that more personalities are included on the murder list.

Plans have also been made for the murder of deputies in the Chamber of Deputies, of judiciary personalities (for example, Beltsas), police officers such as Yiannoulis, Karathanasis, Lambrou and others, newsmen, military officers, industrialists and others. The murder of political personalities falls within the portion of the operation aimed at creating a state of chaos in Greece.

On the basis of these reports, warnings were issued to personalities mentioned in the list so that they can take steps to protect themselves over and above the security measures adopted by the appropriate authorities.

The following fact which came to the possession of authorities also indicates the interconnection of the terrorists with foreign centers: the recent presence in Greece of two secret agents from an East European country who stayed for a week and then departed. At the same time there are incessant reports reaching the appropriate authorities of Western countries of terrorist training camps operating in East European countries. Such camps are operating in the (Erkness) area of East Berlin where West German terrorists and terrorists from other European countries receive their training.

Extremist Palestinians are being trained outside Varna in Bularia while European, African, South American and Japanese terrorists are being trained on the island of (Soukafa) of communist South Yemen. It is reported that similar camps are operating in Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Soviet Union and in Albania.

In parallel to all these, similar camps for training terrorists are in operation in Algeria, in the area of (Bleida) which is 50 kilometers from the Algerian capital, in Libya in the ("Tokra") camp which is 30 kilometers from Bengazi, at the ("Ras el Hilal") camp which is situated in a forested mountain area 100 kilometers from Bengazi, at the ("El Khoms") camp 120 kilometers from Tripoli and at the ("Khimpva"), ("Beneina") and "Sert") camps. Other such training camps under the control of the Palestinians are operating in Syria, Iraq and the Lebanon where the ("Setilla") camp is to be found. It is this camp that five members of the terrorist organization "Peoples Front Initiative" were trained. This organization was dislocated by police authorities last February. To a considerable degree the terrorists use weapons and explosives manufactured and originating in East European countries.

Greek terrorists have interconnections with the Red Brigades of Italy. The magazine published by ELA, United Peoples Struggle, often publishes details of the activities of the Red Brigades.

In Greece we have the "Organization of the New Revolutionary Left" which is torn apart by internal disruptive trends. Of these, the one which is described as the old guard advocates development of an armed revolutionary climate in Greece while the trend described as the new generation reacts to similar goals.

At the same time there existed the organization ELA, Greek Peoples Struggle, which broke up and gave birth to the ELA-OPA (Organization of the Proletarian Left) and the "Independent Left" which has 50 to 100 members.

There are also the OSE (Organization of Socialists of Greece), the communist organization "The Fighter," the Rigas Feraios Organization--the second Penhellenic Youth Organization (which was broken up by the KKE-Interior), there is the OKDE, the Organization of Communist Internationalists of Greece and the Organization of Anarchist Communists.

The organization of "17 November" originated from OPA while the organization "Armed Revolutionary Party of the New Revolutionary Left" supports armed violence at every opportunity in its aim to establish a new order of things.

MITSOTAKIS, TURKMEN AGREE ON NEED FOR MORE CONTACTS

AT131625 Athens Armed Forces Television Service in Greek 1600 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The scheduled meeting of Foreign Minister Mitsotakis with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen took place in Brussels today. A joint official statement released afterwards states the meeting was held within the framework of the dialogue between the two countries and that ways and means for further promotion of a solution of bipartite issues between the two countries were examined. Talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the two ministers once again recognized that a speedy settlement of existing bipartite problems through fundamental negotiations could also guarantee the interests of the two countries as well as peace, stability and cooperation in their area.

During the meeting the two ministers reviewed results of the talks of the two secretaries general of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministries and resolved the talks at secretaries general level must be continued. The joint statement further stresses that in accordance to the political desire which inspires the governments of the two countries, the two ministers have agreed that every possible effort must be made not only toward settlement of problems but also for establishment of closer ties of friendship and cooperation.

Within this spirit it was agreed that the Greek Government will take part in the ceremony for the 100th anniversary of Kemal Ataturk in recogntión of his great contribution to Greek-Turkish friendship. The ceremony will be held in Thesalloniki on 19 May 1981 and the Greek Government announced one of its ministers will attend the observances. The two ministers also agreed to activate the joint committee provided under the cultural agreement between the two countries. In conclusion it was agreed that it is useful they should meet oftener. The next meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries will be held next spring.

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS RALLIS ON VISIT

AT131310 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The secretary of the Bureau on Foreign Relations of the Libyan General Peoples Assembly, Ahmad (Sakhabi), who is in Greece as of yesterday on an official visit, was received by Prime Minister Rallis. (Sakhabi) who in essence is Libya's foreign minister, also conferred with acting Coordination Minister Paleokrasas. The extremely satisfactory climate in Greek-Libyan relations and the mutual desire for further development of relations in all sectors were stressed during these meetings. The Libyan minister today conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis on further expansion of Greek-Libyan relations.

KKE ORGAN ASKS FOR OFFICIAL STAND ON POLISH ISSUE

NC121718 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 9

[Editorial: "They Are Playing with Fire."]

[Excerpts] The escalation of the campaign by international reaction to undermine socialist Poland has reached the limits of exasperation and cold war hysteria. Using as a pretext the scenario of "future developments," which have been sketched by the CIA and other imperialist agencies, the hawks of Washington and NATO are systematically heading toward an extremely dangerous aggravation of the whole situation in Europe. Their coordinated and open intervention in the internal affairs of Poland has become the barb of a more general attack against European security and peace.

The atmosphere of the cold war prevails in all the activities--political and military--of the imperialist leaders. Their rapacious hands, hooked on socialist Poland, are openly threatening the independence of this country as well as security and peace in Europe. They are literally playing with fire. There is not and there could not be a road of Poland's return to the capitalist jungle. The barrier of history is solid and impregnable. Where, then, do the Western leaders want to push things? Where are they trying to lead the world by directly undermining the world's peaceful gains? Their adventures are not going to remain unanswered. Gone are the times when the future of Europe and the fate of mankind were a small pawn on the chessboard of imperialist interests.

Under these circumstances, the ruling rightwing [in Greece] is shouldering particular responsibilities by absolutely aligning its stand with the cold war direction of its Atlantic allies; it willingly becomes an accomplice in the dangerous charging of the European and international atmosphere. The radio, television and the progovernment press, named and unnamed elements, are competing in manifestations of antisocialist exasperations; they support and strengthen the confrontation measures of the United States and NATO. The commitments that have been undertaken with Greece's reconfinement into the North Atlantic bloc are on the road to immediate realization. Greece is being led into the vise of new adventures with unpredictable consequences for its interests. In view of the reasonable unrest of public opinion, the government of "New Democracy" must publicly and lucidly take a clear stand:

What obligations has it undertaken or is it prepared to shoulder in Europe?
What specific commitments has it accepted, particularly at the NATO meetings?

The slandering clamor, which its propaganda machinery has unleashed around the "Polish affair," cannot bring about a distraction from the real problem. The government's guilty silence "speaks" very eloquently...?

KKE WELCOMES LEBANESE COMMUNISTS FOR TALKS

NC121824 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, headed by its secretary general, George Hawi, arrived in Athens yesterday at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. The delegation also includes Comrades Karim Muruwwah, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, and (Albert Farhat), member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed by Comrades Andonis Ambatielos, member of the KKE Central Committee Political Bureau, and Orestis Kolozof, member of the KKE Central Committee. The talks between the two parties will open at the KKE Central Committee headquarters today.

TURKMEN, KARAMANLIS ISSUE STATEMENT IN BRUSSELS

TA131629 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers have announced that they agree that the speedy settlement of the problems between the two countries through meaningful negotiations will be greatly beneficial to mutual interests as well as to peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen and Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis met in Brussels today. Turkish Radio and Television correspondents Can Okanar and Selma Berksoy report from Brussels that a statement was issued at the end of the meeting, which was held at the Greek Embassy residence in Brussels and which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. The statement noted that the two ministers reviewed developments accomplished within the framework of the dialogue between the two countries and ways to accelerate the solutions of the problems.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers also assessed the results of the work conducted between the secretaries general of the Turkish and Greek Foreign Ministries. The issue of resolving the Aegean air space problems was studied with special care within this framework.

The ministers also agreed to establish closer ties of friendship and cooperation between Turkey and Greece. It was announced that, within this framework, the Greek Government will participate in the celebrations marking Ataturk's 100th birthday and that it will be represented at the ministerial level at the ceremonies to be held in Seloniks on 19 May 1981. Turkmen and Karamanlis also decided to revive the cultural agreement signed between the two countries in 1951. The two foreign ministers noted that they are determined to exert every effort in a bid to secure an atmosphere of mutual trust between the two countries. According to the statement issued at the end of the meeting, the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers will hereafter meet more frequently. The next meeting will be held in the spring.

LAW PUBLISHED ON DUTIES, POWERS OF NSC MEMBERS

TA121818 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] A law which stipulates that the duties, powers and responsibilities of the president and members of the National Security Council will be in effect until the Turkish Grand National Assembly begins to function again was published in a second edition of the Official Gazette today.

The first article of the law says that the National Security Council president is Head of State and Chief of the General Staff Gen Kenan Evren and that its members are Ground Forces Commander Gen Nurettin Ersin, Air Force Commander Gen Tahsin Sahinkaya, Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tuner and Gendarme Commander Ben Sedat Celasun.

The second article says: The duties, powers and responsibilities of the president and members of the National Security Council will be in effect, regardless of their rank and service terms and ages, until the Turkish Grand National Assembly--which will be established in accordance with a new constitution that will be prepared by the constituent assembly and submitted to a public referendum--begins to function again.

More on NSC Law

TA122051 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 12 Dec 80

Excerpt] The third article of the law stipulates the ways in which the posts of president or member of the National Security Council can be filled in case they are vacated.

It says: In case it is vacated, the presidency of the National Security Council will be filled with the appointment by the National Security Council of the most senior force commander and National Security Council member to the post of Chief of General Staff. The membership of the council, when vacated, will be filled in the same way—with the appointment of a commander to the force command or the gendarme command and with his joining the National Security Council. The law will be in effect retroactively since 12 September 1980.

Another law which was published in the second edition of the Official Gazette today stipulates that appointments can be made to the post of deputy force commander from among the generals and admirals. Under the law, so long as the National Security Council remains in power, appointments can be made from among the generals and admirals to the post of deputy force commander following a proposal by the concerned force commander and after a decree to that effect is signed by the National Security Council members and approved by the head of state. Generals and admirals appointed this way will remain in that duty for 2 years. This period can be extended by 1 year by means of a decree signed and approved in the same way. The law stipulates, however, that the generals and admirals appointed in this manner must not exceed their age limit for their rank during that period. The National Security Council will be able to remove the deputy force commanders from their powers in the same way that it appoints them.

FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES AMOUNT OF 1980 LOANS

TA121651 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] It has been announced that the amount of program loans to be used by Turkey until the end of 1980 will surpass $1.65 billion, according to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry, a total of $2.40 billion in loans was secured since the beginning of this year. Of this amount, $1 billion was secured from OECD, $640 million from the IMF, $250 million from the World Bank, $200 million from Saudi Arabia and the rest from various commercial banks and organizations. The statement noted that $1.48 billion of the $2.40-billion loan was released this year and the $850 million available portion of this amount was transferred to 1981.

LIBYAN TRADE TALKS END WITH PROTOCOL SIGNING

TA141745 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The sixth round of the joint Turkish-Libyan economic committee meetings ended in Ankara today. A protocol was signed at the conclusion of the talks. Turgut Ozal, state minister and deputy prime minister, signed the protocol on behalf of Turkey, and the Libyan minister of economy [title as heard], Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah on behalf of his country. The protocol envisages the promotion of trade between the two countries. Libya will buy from Turkey grains, oil olive and other agricultural products as well as manufactured goods produced by the state economic enterprises. According to information received from the Foreign Ministry Information Office, an agreement was also reached to begin preliminary work on increasing the number of Turkish Airlines flights to Libya, establishing direct telephone links between the two countries and the founding of a joint maritime transportation company. Necessary measures to improve the lot of Turkish workers employed in Libya were also included in the protocol.

Speaking during the protocol signing ceremony following the sixth round of talks of the joint economic committee, Ozal said that with the signing, relations between the two countries had reached a new stage. Ozal added that he hoped that in the future the trade volume between the two countries would also increase. In his statement, the visiting Libyan minister said that the protocol was a step forward in relations between the two countries.

FINANCE MINISTRY SIGNS FRG DEBT RESCHEDULING

TA121145 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Ankara today between Turkey and the FRG rescheduling $609 million of debts within the framework of OECD. The agreement was signed by Finance Ministry Treasury Director General Tunc Bilge on behalf of Turkey and by FRG ambassador to Ankara (Druck Onken) and the head of the FRG delegation, (Schlesberg), on behalf of the FRG.

According to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry, of the rescheduled debt, $226 million is a state debt and $383 million is a guaranteed commercial debt. According to the agreement, the state debt will be paid in 10 years with a 5 year grace period. The commercial debt was postponed for 10 years with a 5 year grave period. The state debt will be subject to 2.5 percent rate of interst and the commercial debt to a 7.5 percent interest rate. According to the Finance Ministry statement, with the agreement signed with the FRG, the number of countries that have rescheduled their debts within the framework of OECD have increased to eight. The statement noted that debt postponement agreements will be signed with 15 of the 17 OECD countries by the end of January.

COMMERCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ALBANIA VISIT

TA151113 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk today departed for Albania by air for talks on trade relations between the two countries. In a statement at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport, Canturk said that the new trade protocol between Turkey and Albania would be signed in Tirana on 17 December. He added that the protocol to be signed envisaged the promotion of trade relations between the two countries. Turkey is to sell Albania various agricultural products as well as chemicals and to import various petroleum products.

OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCE

TA141632 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1435 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 14 Dec (AA)--New oil deposits were discovered in the Bismil County of the southeastern province of Diyarbakir during drilling operations staged jointly by Alaaddin Middle East Company and the Trans-Mediterranean Oil Company of Canada. The deposit, expected to yield 30 million barrels, was discovered at 2,100 metres. Under the first layer, there exists another one amounting to some 150 million barrels at 3100 meters and drillers were trying to reach it, company officials said today.

Existence of oil deposits were indicated by seismic signals and in case they are confirmed by drilling, a new geological assessment of the Anatolian region should be made, they added, pointing out that this would help resolution of Turkey's energy problem. First results should be obtained by March 1981. The quality of the Bismil oil equals that the Kuwaiti oil, it was stressed.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES DEATH SENTENCE

TA121947 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The National Security Council approved the death sentence for terrorist Erdal Eren who killed military policeman Zekeriya Onge. Erdal Eren killed Zekeriya Onge when the security forces had tried to stop an unlawful rally organized in Ankara's Yukarisyranci quarter on 2 February 1980. The Ankara martial law 1st Military Court sentenced him to death.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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'PALME COMMISSION' MEETS IN VIENNA 13-14 DEC

AU151427 [Editorial Report] Several Vienna papers in the period from 13-15 December draw attention to the 13-14 December session of the so-called Palme Commission--the Independent Commission for Disarmament and Security Issues (ICDSI)--in Vienna.

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 13-14 December notes in its report that the commission, which was founded in Vienna on 13 September, wants to work out disarmament proposals of its own in time for the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament issues scheduled for 1982. The paper lists the following participants in the Vienna meeting chaired by Sweden's Olof Palme: Cyrus Vance (United States), Georgiy Arbatov (USSR), Egon Bahr (FRG), Josef Cyrankieviwz (Poland), Jean-Marie Daillet (France), Robert A. D. Ford (Canada), Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico), Loesun Obasanjo (Nigeria), Salim Ahmed Salim (Tanzania), Joop de Uyl (the Netherlands), David Owen (Great Britain), Gro Harlem Bruntland (Norway), Haruki Mori (Japan) and C.B. Muthamma (India).

Vienna KURIER in German on 13 December lists as another participant Shridat Ramphal from Guyana, but states that former Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, whose participation had been announced, has "stayed home." The paper notes in this context that Cyrankiewicz in the past few days has been accused of having given the fateful shooting order against Polish workers in Gdansk 10 years ago.

While the Vienna press on 15 December carries only very brief reports on the conclusion of the ICDSI meeting without any details, DIE PRESSE on 15 December features reports on interviews with various participants, including Georgiy Arbatov, who ruled out any possibility of Soviet intervention in Poland; Cyrus Vance, who warned against new SALT II negotiations on the grounds that "the result could only be a worse treaty." Great Britain's David Owen, who declared that "the West has no possibility of preventing a Soviet intervention in Poland"--it could only make a maximum effort to impress upon Moscow that it would have to pay a high economic and political price for it; and the FRG's Egon Bahr, who stressed the need for the members of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to remain loyal to their alliances, as this is a prerequisite for any successful policy of detente. None of the reports contain any reference to what was discussed at the Vienna ICDSI meeting.

FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN MEETS PAHR, KREISKY IN VIENNA

AU151155 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Summary] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, who is paying an official visit to Austria, on 12 December had working talks with Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr about Finnish truck shipments through Austria, and intensified cooperation in third countries. The ministers agreed to have an experts' committee study the disproportion between Finnish shipment quotas and the share of Austrian firms in the shipment of Finnish goods. Regarding cooperation in third countries, the Paskov, CSSR, Cellulose Combine Project and the construction of a cellulose factory in East Kalimantan in Indonesia were discussed.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen then visited the Austrian parliament where he was received by the Nationalrat chairmen and deputies of the Freedom Party. At noon, the Finnish foreign minister gave a luncheon for Foreign Minister Pahr at the Imperial Hotel. In their toasts both ministers stressed the close ties between the two countries and their mutual efforts to promote detente. Afterwards, the Finnish guest was received by Chancellor Kreisky and President Kirchschlaeger.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen will leave Vienna today, 13 December, in the afternoon.

GENSCHER DENIES NATO REACTION PLAN ON POLAND

LD152335 Hamburg DPA in German 1820 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The Hague, 15 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher deems it particularly necessary for the West to remain calm and circumspect with regard to Poland and not let itself be provoked. Geuscher told the press in The Hague today at the conclusion of a short working visit with Chris van der Klaauw, his Dutch opposite number: "I do not believe in mutual polemics. In a difficult international situation, circumspection is extremely important." The signals from Luxembourg and Brussels "should be taken seriously in all capitals concerned."

Genscher expressly denied the report by a foreign news agency that the NATO foreign ministers had decided in Brussels last week on a "four-point plan" or countermeasures in the event the USSR intervenes in Poland. "When I came back to Bonn and heard this on the television news, I had to pinch myself to make sure I had heard right."

It was learned on the sidelines of last week's NATO conference in Brussels that the United States had apparently submitted a four-point proposal to its NATO allies, setting out what reaction to a possible Soviet invasion of Poland should be. Accordingly, in the event of intervention, all talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament, economic and financial issues would be broken off. The European Community should break off all "special relations" with the GDR and stop all high-level political contacts with the USSR and any cultural exchange with the Soviet Union.

The discussion between Genscher and Van der Klaauw dealt largely with the program of EEC tasks during the next 6 months. The Netherlands is currently president. Both ministers described the restructuring of the EEC budget as one of the most important tasks. Van der Klaauw announced that he wants to go to Washington after Ronald Reagan's inauguration to discuss the planned new EEC Middle East initiative with the new administration.

On the subject of NATO's counterarming, Genscher stressed that the Federal Government does not "want any singularization of the Federal Republic" in the siting of new medium-range missiles. The more states are involved the better. The Netherlands has not yet decided whether it will allow the new weapons to be deployed on its territory.

12 December Interview

DW151215 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1730 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Walter Hahn interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Brussels-live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] In connection with this NATO conference, there was a lot of talk about the members of the Western alliance working out a catalogue of measures in the event the Soviet Union marches into Poland. Is there any truth to this, and to what extent has such a catalogue been prepared here?

[Answer] It is our primary goal to make every effort to prevent an intervention in the People's Republic of Poland. We are not interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland; we expect other signatories of the Helsinki Final Act to do likewise.

Everybody must know, of course, that if they violate the Helsinki Final Act this would have far-reaching consequences. This is also expressed in the communique on this meeting.

The kind of consequences will yet have to be discussed in the alliance. The permanent representatives will do that. It will take a political decision to decide which of the reactions deemed possible will then be applied; what I mean to say is that all rumors as to what allegedly one will, wants to or would do are devoid of any basis because this date of decisionmaking has not yet come and, I hope, never will.

[Question] Is that also true of reports that have been circulating to the effect that the U.S. secretary of state has presented a four-point program indicating, for example, consequences for arms control policy, but also consequences for special relations in inner-German trade?

[Answer] The American secretary of state has not presented such a four-point program.

[Question] There was quite a lot of criticism after the Afghanistan intervention that the West was simply not prepared. If no such catalogue of measures has been prepared, what will be done so as not to get into a similar situation if the worst should happen in Poland?

[Answer] I said that the permanent representatives will deal with possible reactions without deciding on which reaction to take. That will be dependent on developments, and it will be a political decision.

[Question] Another point that played a great role is the financing of Western security, the attempt to make more expenditures, a minimum 3-percent increase annually. What conclusions were reached at the end of this NATO conference with regard to this most controversial and difficult problem for all member states?

[Answer] It is indeed a difficult problem for all. We Germans are using the funds allotted to defense in a most effective form, in the very most effective form. This also explains why our contribution to joint security is assessed very highly in the West and in the East.

The issue you have mentioned was the subject of discussions by the defense ministers. My colleague Apel, as well as his other colleagues, has obviously closed the issue in a satisfactory way. It did not concern the foreign ministers.

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER TO VISIT CSSR 18 DEC

LD152016 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Despite the strained state of East-West relations Foreign Minister Genscher will pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia on Thursday. It was confirmed in Bonn that Genscher will stay in Prague 3 days. The Federal foreign minister's visit to Prague was arranged as long ago as 1978.

BOELLING INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, GDR CHARGES

DW151614 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1005 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Correspondent Voigdt interview with Klaus Boelling, state secretary and spokesman of the Federal Government, in Bonn--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Boelling, as far as the situation in Poland is concerned, the Federal Government, as well as other Western governments, are quite clearly endeavoring not to add to the tension, at least not on their own part.

At the same time the Western governments make no bones about the fact that a Soviet military intervention in Poland would entail very serious consequences for the future of international relations in Europe or throughout the world and would spell the end of the policy of detente. What is your impression? Has this warning signal gotten through to Moscow, that is, has it been properly understood?

[Answer] I think, Mr Voigdt, that we must not underrate the sensitivity of the responsible people in Moscow and in the other Warsaw Pact capitals. The West has pointed out repeatedly that any violation of the Helsinki Final Act would seriously impair the climate of cooperation in Europe and in the world, especially violations of the extremely important principle of nonintervention. You will recall that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing said in a German-French communique at the beginning of this year regarding Afghanistan that another blow to the policy of cooperation would not just further jeopardize, but would fundamentally imperil detente and might even destroy it. I am quite sure that even this was properly understood by those for whom it was meant.

[Question] The economic situation, and above all the food situation, in Poland is obviously extremely serious. The federal cabinet dealt in detail with the planned European Community food aid to Poland Wednesday. Will it be possible to grant this assistance quickly enough, in sufficient quantity and under generous financial terms?

[Answer] I do not think that it is a matter of generosity. It will have to be made clear first of all, and the chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher have made this clear beyond any doubt, that we have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland. This remains unchanged even if some people day after day, try to suggest that we harbor such motives. Those who do this have motives of their own. However matters develop over the next few weeks, we in any event will not deviate from this principle.

It is a different matter that the European Community is prepared to help if the Polish Government asks the EC for such help for reasons of acute emergencies--which it has done. This has been discussed in the European Commission just as it was discussed in the pertinent Councils of Ministers. It is a foregone conclusion that the members of the European Community will not be tightfisted. Poland is not a developing country, of course, but whatever we can do to help the Polish leadership in overcoming economic emergencies in the interest of the internal stabilization of its country will surely be done. And I am just as sure that in this respect the governments of the European Community will not be tightfisted.

[Question] This weekend the GDR accused the Federal Government of having a provocative policy because of its association with the warning signal from Brussels, and the GDR on its part threatened negative consequences, for example, for transit traffic. Does it look like there are basic dangers facing the network of inter-German treaties and agreements?

[Answer] I refuse to take threats as uttered by the GDR's responsible leadership seriously as meaning that the GDR has even the least, the slightest cause to threaten us with such consequences. Actually it was the GDR which some time ago burdened the relations between the two German states by raising the minimum exchange amounts, and we are waiting for the GDR leadership to realize that this was a serious setback for which it alone bears the responsibility. These threats are entirely without basis, because the Western alliance does not intend to bring pressure to bear on anyone. NATO is concerned, just like the whole world is concerned, but it does not threaten anyone nor does it raise any demands on anyone. And perhaps the GDR has not thought about these threats long and thoroughly enough. In any event, we cannot but reject most decisively this formulation used by the GDR foreign minister. The charges are absolutely unjustified; they are of a polemic character.

[Question] The delimitation policy of the GDR must not be responded to with acts of delimitation on the part of the Federal Government. The chancellor confirmed this line for German policy in his government statement. Can one conclude that there will be further negotiations on concrete agreements in the near future, or is the intention not to spoil anything for future, better times?

[Answer] It would be too modest to be content with the statement, Mr Voigdt, that we are basically prepared to cooperate. The chancellor said in the government statement that we know the basic differences with regard to political aims of the two states and that we do not want to cover them up. But the GDR will find us prepared at any time to negotiate if the basis is the principle of a balance of interests, the principle of recognizing the interests of the two states. We will not be restrained if the opportunity comes up to negotiate with the other side on practical problems.

Many people ignore and forget in these difficult times that we have achieved quite a lot in past years to the benefit of the citizens of the GDR and the citizens of our state. I do not like to speculate over and over again about bad weather periods--we have such a period at present--and say that nothing works any more. Improving inter-German relations step by step, even small step by small step, is our patriotic duty. It is like drilling a very thick plank. Everybody in Germany, being forced to accept the division of this country, knows that we are far from ideal solutions and also knows that we do not feel relieved of the duty of continuing to make new attempts.

[Question] Berlin CDU Deputy Lorenz asked the Federal Government recently to clarify what prerequisites it considers indispensable for future talks on new agreements with the GDR. Must East Berlin's readiness to revoke at least in part the recent drastic increase in the exchange amounts for travel to the GDR be considered in this sense as indispensable?

[Answer] You remember, Mr Voigdt, that we have said repeatedly that we cannot accept the unilateral increase in the minimum exchange amount, something which has particularly hit old people very hard. Our critics have asked what that means? The answer of the Federal Government was and is that we want to talk to the GDR on the general context of relations. This includes, naturally, also talks on how the barrier that has been needlessly increased by the GDR can be lowered again. It naturally also includes talks with the GDR in due time on further practical regulations. The things separating us on principle, ideologically so to speak, must not be an insurmountable obstacle.

[Question] Mr Boelling, you will soon head the Federal Republic's permanent representation in East Berlin. The task will clearly be more difficult than it looked 6 months ago. Let us describe the political situation meteorologically: Are you prepared to face a strong winter, which will possibly last for a very, very long time?

[Answer] Mr Voigdt, I tried a few minutes ago to answer that. I do not like the picture you have just outlined, of frost periods and spells of cold. We have always known, and you know it yourself, that the development of inter-German relations will not effortless; there will be always setbacks. There will be serious setbacks, such as we have experienced recently, and then there were phases where the GDR leadership analyzed its interests correctly and drew the consequences, trying to further strengthen its sovereignty.

We clearly said in the government statement that we do not want to tutor the GDR and that we know that inter-German relations are not independent of relations between the big powers.

We are now experiencing a phase where both big powers observe with interest the intentions to be developed by the leadership in the East and by the future leadership of the United States. Relations between the two German states will very much be influenced by that. Our policy in Bonn will continue to be aimed at doing everything possible to help preserve the cohesion of the nation.

In doing this, we have naturally always taken into consideration the interests of the German Democratic Republic. We will continue to do that in the future.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS GENSCHER, CARSTENS

Talks With Genscher

LD151626 Hamburg DPA in German 1419 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA)--Japan shares the view held by NATO countries that Soviet intervention in Poland would mean the end of detente. This was confirmed today in Bonn by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito. Following a 2-hour talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Ito, who ends a tour of the most important EC capitals by visiting the Federal capital, also underlined Tokyo's desire for close consultations with the other Western countries on joint action in the event of interference by Moscow.

Ito, who today was also scheduled to visit Federal President Karl Carstens and hold an exchange of views with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, described the outcome of his talks in Paris, London, The Hague, Brussels and Bonn as important for deepening understanding between Japan and Western Europe. The Japanese foreign minister said that good relations between Japan, Western Europe and the United States are an essential precondition for safeguarding political stability, world peace and the prosperous development of the world economy.

Ito spoke guardedly about the wishes of the Europeans with whom he had talks for limiting the Japanese export drive. The minister pointed out that Genscher shares his view on the avoidance of trade restrictions. Trade is not the business of governments, but a matter for private industry, said Ito, who, moreover, promised a careful examination of what is and is not possible for his government.

Ito drew attention to the fact that the structure of Japanese trade policy has a long tradition and cannot "be changed overnight." He encouraged the Europeans to follow the example of the initiative of Japanese exporters--for instance, their efforts to learn the language of their important trade partners. (in the first six months of this year Japan increased its exports to the EEC by 24.2 percent to $7.5 billion, whereas EEC exports to Japan rose only by 2.8 percent to $3.8 billion).

With reference to thoughts of greater Japanese defense efforts as the country's contribution to more security in the Pacific region, Ito pointed to Japan's alliance with the United States. This agreement is based only on Japan strengthening its self-defense. He had made clear when talking with his German opposite number that his country wants to contribute to safeguarding world peace above all with peaceful and humanitarian acts--for example, in aiding refugees.

Ito said that the state of relations between Japan and China is very good and cooperation is excellent, above all in the economic field. Tokyo has, through a series of credits, complied with Beijing's efforts to modernize its industry. In trade with China, Japan occupies the strongest position of all the Western countries.

Meeting With Carstens

LD151642 Hamburg DPA in German 1535 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA)--In a talk lasting three-quarters of an hour Federal President Karl Carstens was today briefed by Foreign Minister Ito on development in China, about which the Japanese Government is particularly well informed. The federal president's office stated that relations with Europe, Japan and the United States were also discussed. Carstens and his Japanese guest attached particular importance to these relations in view of the serious conflicts in the world.

SCHMIDT APPOINTS NEW GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN

LD160536 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt installed in office today two new government spokesmen, State Secretary Kurt Becker and Lothar Ruehl. He bid farewell in Bonn to the previous government spokesmen, Klaus Boelling and Armin Gruenewald, and paid tribute to their many years of work.

MINISTER FRANKE SAYS NEW COLD WAR 'UNLIKELY'

LD131324 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 12 Dec (DPA)--In view of the common interest of East and West in cooperation and detente, a new "cold war" seems unlikely if things proceed "normally," Egon Franke (SPD), federal minister for inner-German relations, said addressing a working session of the Indivisible Germany Board on the subject of "Germany: Policy and Ostpolitik of the Eighties." The minister nevertheless agreed in Berlin today with the foreign policy spokesman of the CDU-CSU Bundestag group Alois Mertes, that Soviet intervention in Poland would remove the basis for further cooperation between East and West.

Franke said the Federal Government has developed no strategy for the Ostpolitik of the 1980's. The objective of avoiding estrangement of the two German states must be pursued flexibly and pragmatically. Mertes emphasized that Ostpolitik assumes a clear picture of long-term objectives of the Soviet Union. This is determined by an insatiable striving for security, which has no regard for human rights and freedom, and is therefore irreconcilable with Western objectives. From this recognition a strategy should be developed which is characterized by the fight for human rights, renunciation of force and disarmament.

GISCARD VISITS OECD HEADQUARTERS, DELIVERS SPEECH

NC151204 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today called on industrialized countries to work together to beat "the most serious, most terrible and most wearing crisis the world has witnessed since the 1930's." During a visit to the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the occasion of its 20th anniversary, he said: "A return to isolationism would be a mistake."

For most of the OECD's 24 member countries, the crisis took the form of high inflation, widespread unemployment and reliance on imported energies, he said. Mr Giscard d'Estaing called for the development of nuclear and other new energies, along with the conservation of older energies. The "courageous efforts" undertaken by France in this sector would bring benefits from next year onwards.

The French leader said the OECD was destined to play a major role in the North-South dialogue. The industrialized countries currently provided three-quarters of the aid going to the Third World, he declared. He called for a bigger contribution from communist countries and from nations "whose natural resources have recently been uprated."

The French president said France was adopting "a positive approach" to the North-South global negotiations due to begin in 1981. He recalled that France would next year host a UN conference dealing with developing countries' problems. On France's own difficulties, he said that bringing down the rate of price increases was central to French Government Policy. Budget policy had been "prudent" and monetary policy "conformed to the necessities of the moment", but price rises had still been substantial.

NATO PONDERS RETALIATORY MEASURES ON POLAND

LD151625 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Philippe Lemaitre dispatch: "Not Repeating the Mistakes of the Afghan Crisis"]

[Text] Brussels--How appropriate is it to deliberate in Brussels on the retaliatory measures which could be taken by the Atlantic alliance countries if the Soviet Army intervened in Poland? The 15 foreign ministers will have to carefully balance the concern to "deter," and convince the Russians by their attitude that an intervention would have major drawbacks, with the risk of making the operation easier by dint of talking as if it were inevitable. Will the effort to steer a middle course between these two needs, which are partially conflicting, divide the 15? Will it produce a hard-line camp. The U.S. camp, primarily concerned to clearly show its intention not to sit back and do nothing, and the cautious camp which would comprise most of the Europeans who think the main thing is not to give any pretext to those who, on the Soviet side, advocate strong action? There is reason to think that efforts will be made to avoid this split.

For instance, on Wednesday [French Foreign Minister] Francois-Poncet stressed the need not to present the debate as a source of new difficulties among the allies. Indeed, at least at the present stage, the Europeans and Americans have a fairly similar analysis of the situation and its possible consequences. The differences are differences of emphasis. Although Washington has, for a week, been tending to dramatize the situation more than the West European chancellries, and to readily emphasize the most alarming reports (probably to counter the effect, considered demobilizing, of the statement published by the Warsaw Pact summit), it is true that nobody is calling into question reliable and accurate signs showing that the Soviet forces are placing themselves in a position to intervene in Poland.

The allies all agree that all the military preparations cannot be accepted with indifference. This idea will emerge in the communique published Friday at the end of the Atlantic council meeting.

The NATO countries also seem convinced of the need not to make the same mistakes they made during the Afghan crisis when each country reacted in a separate and not very harmonious way. They are stressing the need to maintain close contacts, to coordinate their reactions to events in Poland.

That leaves the indications of what the allies might do--on the political, diplomatic, economic and even military planes--should the worst happen. The European Council has already indicated in the strongest terms in Luxembourg 2 December that East-West relations as a whole would be seriously affected. Should details be given? There was much discussion in Brussels Wednesday about a list of possible economic sanctions drawn up by the Americans and submitted for comment to their interlocutors. There is no doubt that several countries, notably France, do not think it appropriate to publish now a list of retaliatory measures which would be adopted if the situation were to deteriorate.

The French indicate that they do not want to have their hands tied by prior announcement of reaction to an event which has not occurred and which everybody wants to prevent. They are anxious not to give the impression that they think the Soviet intervention is certain and prefer to leave the nature of a possible retaliation "vague." Even though it is understandable that Mr Muskie's entourage wants him to leave the administration with the image of a determined man, for domestic policy reasons, it does not seem that the present secretary of state intends to force his allies' hands. In any case, when the Atlantic council meeting opened there were no lists of sanctions submitted by the United States and, it has been said, the problem had not been raised, or had been raised on a secondary level, during the dinner attended by the four.

QUAI D'ORSAY HITS SPANISH MINISTER'S REMARKS

LD150909 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Questioned on Thursday, 4 December about Spanish Interior Minister Roson's statement that he has a network of informers in the French Basque country, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman stated:

"The remarks made the Spanish interior minister and reported by the press are in clear violation of the rules of international law and are, therefore, unacceptable. The government warns the Spanish authorities against any use of French territory to try and solve an internal Spanish problem.

"With regard to the three individuals who illegally crossed the border at Hendaye 23 November, [foreign minister] Francois-Poncet asked the Spanish ambassador in Paris, 27 November for these people to be identified, sought and, if necessary, prosecuted by the Spanish authorities.

"The government expects specific answers to be given to these questions and for the Spanish authorities to conform to the conventions existing between the two countries".

PCP LEADERSHIP COMMENTS ON ELECTION RESULT

LD151635 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 11 Dec 80 p 3

[PCP Political Commission 8 December note: "The PCP and the Results of the Presidential Election"]

[Text] 1. The results of the presidential election constitute a resounding defeat for the reactionary forces and for their subversive plan.

With General Eanes' victory, the imminent threat of the total seizure of the state bodies by the reactionary forces—which would have enabled them to embark on an offensive aimed at the complete elimination of the gains of April [1974] and of the democratic system—has been dispelled.

2. General Soares Carneiro's candidacy was fully identified with the "Democratic Alliance." Soares Carneiro's defeat means that the Portuguese people have firmly condemned with their votes the policy of the "Democratic Alliance" and of its government.

3. The defeat for the "Democratic Alliance" and for its candidate is to be highlighted all the more insofar as it is true that the "Democratic Alliance" government abused power for electoral ends, monopolized television, radio and other news media, carried out large-scale intimidation operations, conducted a campaign of slanders against the democratic forces and against candidate Ramalho Eanes, shamefully exploited with electioneering ends the feelings aroused by the disaster which claimed the lives of the prime minister and defense minister and perpetrated countless irregularities and frauds [chapeladas].

If these abnormalities had not occurred, it is absolutely certain that General Eanes' victory and the defeat of the "Democratic Alliance" candidate would have been even more overwhelming.

The voting in the presidential election acquires the significance of a national demonstration in defense of the Portugal of April.

4. The election results also demonstrate the discredit and foundering of leftism. The spectacular failure of the candidacy of Otelo S. de Carvalho, who was supported by the Popular Democratic Union, and the ridiculous poll for Aires Rodrigues constitute a severe blow to verbal pseudorevolutionaryism, its political irresponsiblity and the illusions which it seeks to create.

5. The poll for Ramalho Eanes, which have him victory, demonstrates the electorate's clear realization of the dangers of democracy and the imperative need to bar the way to the the reactionary forces by defeating their candidate for the Presidency of the republic. The way in which party members, workers and democrats responded in such a complex situation to the threat and challenge of fascism and reaction demonstrates the Portuguese people's high political awareness and their determination to defend the democratic system.

6. The Political Commission emphasizes that the defeat of reaction was possible because of the converging of the wishes and votes of the most varied democratic sectors. The "Democratic Alliance's" election defeat does not mean that the dangers to democracy have been dispelled. The struggle continues. Unity among all democrats is imperative in order to finally defeat reaction's plans. The Political Commission emphasizes how important it is that the great lesson of the presidential election help the Portuguese democrats resolve the grave problems persisting in political life.

7. The Political Commission calls a Central Committee plenum for 11 December to examine the results of the presidential election and determine the policy in the new stage of Portuguese political life resulting from it.

SUAREZ, PEREZ LLORCA LEAVE FOR COLOMBIA

LD160946 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Suarex left Madrid at 0750 today for an official visit to Colombia where he will attend the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar. The prime minister is accompanied by his wife and by Foreign Minister Perez Llorca. During his stay in Colombia Adolfo Suarez will have meetings with the 11 Hispano-American heads of state attending the ceremonies for the liberator.

CARRILLO CITED ON PCE 'CRISIS', INTERPARTY ISSUES

LD151701 Madrid ABC in Spanish 11 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] Aviles-PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo stated in Aviles yesterday: "I wish to say, once and for all, that there is no crisis in the PCE." "I do not wish to continue debating publicly," he added, "with Mr Tamames. I will say absolutely nothing, except that the controversy will assume proportions which it does not have at present. Tamames is my friend and my comrade, and within the party we will debate the problems which, so they say, stand between us."

When asked about the appointment of his deputy in the party Carrillo said: "I am not going to appoint anybody. What I did was to submit a proposal for the appointment of a deputy secretary general, with a view to his replacing me in the event of illness or absence from the country and concerning himself most particularly with the functioning of the party's collective leadership bodies."

On the disagreements existing within the Spanish political parties he stated: "The only one which has none is Fraga's party. I believe that it still has no grave problems because the Popular Alliance is still nothing much. When it is larger it will have some problems."

With regard to terrorism and relations between France and Spain Carrillo stated: "France does not have much right to protest against methods which are not in fact very correct on the part of Spain, because the fact is that France used them in the past, when General de Gaulle's secret agents shot down the Secret Army Organization terrorists, choosing as the place not only their own country but also the FRG and other countries. For this reason nobody can cast the first stone."

Referring to the country's problems he said: "The great problems borne by the Spanish state--the autonomies, unemployment and terrorism--should be taken into consideration by a government with a new majority, comprising the Union of the Democratic Center and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which the PCE would be prepared to support from outside."

"But this would be provided that we were party to the program laid down, because we believe that a government constituted thus would have more than sufficient strength to tackle these grave problems which are harming the survival of the Spanish democratic system. What we cannot continue doing is to create a power vacuum as large as the present one."

SCANDINAVIAN TRADE UNION ON POLISH SITUATION

LD121435 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Dec 80 p 31

[Text] "With the situation in Poland we must be careful not to make statements which could be interpreted as provocations," Scandinavian Trade Union Federation Chairman Oso Laakso said at a press conferene in Oslo yesterday. The Scandinavian Trade Union Federation had a council meeting in Oslo and discussed Poland among other topics.

Norwegian Trade Union Federation Chairman Tor Halvorsen also pointed out that the Scandinavian Trade Union Federation had already adopted a cautious line in the statement that was approved in August. Swedish Trade Union Federation Chairman Gunnar Nilsson said that the Scandinavians were prepared to make a contribution on the terms which the Polish free trade union Solidarity itself determined.

FINLAND

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD151134 Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen returned to Finland late on Saturday from a 3-day official visit to Austria. During his visit Mr Vayrynen had talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and met President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Before leaving Vienna, Mr Vayrynen described the visit as extremely positive and useful.

NORWAY

NORDLI WELCOMES CHANCE FOR BETTER CONTACTS WITH EEC

LD151023 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Prime Minister Odvar Nordli "Saturday Guest" column article: "Norway--The European Community"]

[Text] It is now more than 8 years since we had the harrowing debate on Norway's relationship to the EEC. The referendum settled this debate and laid the foundation for Norway's future relations with the EEC.

But it goes without saying that the referendum result did not mean the rejection of active Norwegian participation in the shaping of European cooperation. Norway is a European country and our future is inextricably tied to Europe's development--political, economic and cultural.

We entered into a trade agreement with the Community. Through it we became a member of a great European free trade area which embraces more than 300 million people. On this foundation our trade with the Community has grown both in size and breadth in recent years. More than 70 percent of our exports go to the nine Community members, while 50 percent of our imports come from them.

Over the years which have passed since the referendum there have been far-reaching developments both within the Community and in Norway. These developments make it necessary to think through the structure and content of our relations with the Community.

Between the Community nations there has grown ever closer cooperation on economic and foreign policy questions. This has led to increased involvement by the Community not only in our part of the world but also globally. The European Community has developed into an increasingly important element in international developments. At a time when the process of detente has been greatly weakened this European voice is of special importance.

The imminent expansion of the Community to include three new countries, Greece, Portugal and Spain, is a historic event for Europe. It underlines once again the Community's role as an economic and political driving force and as a guardian of the democratic system in our part of the world.

But developments in Norway have also led to changes in our relations with the EEC. Our position as a modern industrial nation has been further strengthened, partly as a result of activities connected with our oil and gas resources. This has given new impetus to cooperation which has increased the mutual dependence between Norway and the other European nations.

This is the background to the initiative we took to create concrete cooperation in a number of fields outside the trade agreement, such as environmental protection, energy, industry, transportation, development aid and economic policy. We attach special importance to greater cooperation between the European nations on economic policy in the light of the alarming increase in unemployment and inflation.

But these new fields of cooperation and the European Community's increasingly important role internationally indicate that we should appraise the need for new forms of contact with the EEC and with its individual members without prejudice.

During my visit to Brussels recently the Commission presented a proposal for informal annual meetings between the Commission and Norway at the political level to discuss questions of mutual interest in the areas of economy and trade.

I reacted positively to this proposal, which I believe will be the foundation of cooperation of great significance for us, both concerning questions covered by the trade agreement and in the new areas of cooperation I have mentioned. Parallel with this we are making preparations for an intensification of our connections with the Community nations' foreign policy cooperation.

The aim behind these new forms of cooperations is to acquire as comprehensive information as possible about developments inside the Community and to ensure that Norwegian views are taken into consideration when the Community is shaping its measures and views in both the economic and foreign policy fields.

I feel sure that such a functional and pragmatic development of contacts with the Community are in the Norwegian interest and that there is broad support for this as part of an active Norwegian policy in Europe.

It must be a general principle, but especially in our part of the world, that we do not sit like passive onlookers viewing other nations' policies but actively attempt to participate in their formation.

NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED ON SWEDISH MISSILE PURCHASE

LD151627 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Nov 80 p 11

[Excerpt] The Norwegian defense forces have this week completed negotiations on parts of a contract for the purchase of Swedish air defense missiles for around 40 million kroner. The majority of those RB 80 antiaircraft missiles will be sent to the North Norway Brigade, but according to information given to AFTENPOSTEN army commanders are also considering equipping the garrison in Porsanger with some. If this is the case it will be the first time military units in Finnmark will have had air defense missiles at their disposal.

The missiles, which will be supplied by the Swedish Bofors Company, are short-range, limited to 5 kilometers. The missiles are fired from the ground at attacking aircraft, and are guided to their target with the aid of a laser beam and a gyrostabilized optical rangefinder. The firing unit with its missile can be dismantled and three men can carry the parts on their backs.

FOREIGN OFFICE MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT REPORTED

LD151539 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Dec 80 p 24

[John Bulloch report: "'Arafat Sees Foreign Office Man"]

[Text] A senior Foreign Office representative has held a secret meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader, as part of Lord Carrington's policy of moving closer to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). It emerged yesterday that Sir John Graham, deputy under-secretary in charge of the Middle East, met Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut on Dec 2. Sir John was accompanied by Mr Ben Strachan, British ambassador in the Lebanon, and with Mr 'Arafat was the PLO "foreign minister", Faruq Qaddumi.

In Beirut at the time, strenuous efforts were made to conceal the fact that the meeting was taking place. I was told that Sir John Graham was to be out of Beirut on that day as he was making a tour of the troubled south of Lebanon. Lord Carrington took the same position in a letter he sent to Mr Steel, the Liberal leader.

The Foreign Office said last night that Sir John Graham's meeting with Mr 'Arafat "does not signify any change in our general attitude to the Middle East question or to the PLO in particular." The statement said that Sir John was on "a familiarisation visit" to the area, and also went to Jordan, Syria, and the West Bank.

Official British attitude reflects that of the European community, expressed after the Venice summit meeting early this year. This called for the PLO to be "associated" with any Middle East peace talks, but did not give the organisation any special recognition or status.

CARRINGTON ENDORSES LIBERAL PARTY REPORT ON PLO

LD151629 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Dec 80 p 5

[John Bulloch report: "Carrington Backs Steel's Report on Status of PLO"]

[Text] Lord Carrington, foreign secretary, and his two senior ministers have endorsed the main points of a report on the Middle East by Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, in which he supports the Palestine Liberation Organisation's claim to be the representative of the Palestinian people. The official British Government position is that the PLO must be "associated with" many Middle East negotiations, but the organisation is not afforded any official recognition or status.

In his 15,000-word report following a Middle East tour, Mr Steel set out as his first point that any settlement in the area would have to ensure acceptance of the state of Israel within internationally recognized borders. But Mr Steel offered little further encouragement to the Jewish state. He advocated recognition of the PLO, accepted the Palestinians' right to a homeland in the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza, said that the bill by which Israel had annexed Jerusalem had no validity, and said that bilateral negotiations between Israel and Jordan could never settle the problem.

In a letter published this week, Lord Carrington seemed to accept all these points. The letter was published in one Arabic language paper in London, and one English-language Arab newspaper.

The letter from Lord Carrington to Mr Steel said: "Thank you very much for your letter of Nov 17 and for sending us copies of the report of your Middle East tour. Sir Ian Gilmour (lord privy seal) and Douglas Hurd (minister of state) were also interested to see the report and I am replying on behalf of us all.

"If I may say so, the report is an excellent piece of work. The department has read it with great interest, and we would not take issue with any of your main conclusions."

This apparent endorsement of the Liberal Party leader's views on the Middle East seemed to cause considerable embarrassment at the Foreign Office last night. A spokesman said that there had been no change in British policy. The spokesman suggested that Lord Carrington's letter had been "loosely worded," and said that interpretation of it would depend on what were considered the main points of Mr Steel's report.

However, the Liberal leader's report clearly set out his main conclusions, and his aides had no doubt what they were. Arab diplomats in London also saw no difficulty in working out the desire of all senior Foreign Office ministers to take a more positive attitude towards the Palestinian question.

One Palestinian told me: "We have always believed that senior British ministers wanted to move further and faster than the Americans would allow them to. Lord Carrington's letter seems to us to be proof of this.

'MOST ADVANCED' MISSILE SYSTEM TO BE CANCELED

LD151533 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Dec 80 pp 1, 24

[Air Cdre G.S. Cooper report: "RAF Super Missile Faces Axe"]

[Excerpt] Sea Eagle, Britain's most advanced missile system, is about to be cancelled. Other important weapon projects, including an improved version of the RAF's air defence missile, Sky Flash Mark 2, may also be swept away in a drastic review of defence equipment expenditure. No decisions have yet been finalised, a Defence Ministry spokesman confirmed yesterday, but reports from industry sources strongly suggest that equipment cancellations and postponements are imminent.

As reported exclusively in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH on Nov 28 the 350 million pound Sea Eagle programme has reached the flight test stage, attached to a British aerospace Buccaneer. Cancellation of the advanced technology antiship missile, which was ordered last year as a TV Martel replacement for use by the RAF and fleet air arm, will effectively put a stop to what has been promisingly described as the forerunner of Britain's own cruise missile for tactical use over land as well as at sea. The 75 million pound development of Sky Flash was announced just before this year's defence white paper, in which it was included as an important improvement to Britain's air defences.

Aircraft replacement programmes are also expected to suffer severely from the government decision to contain the 5,000 million pound expenditure on the Trident nuclear missile system within published defence budget totals. If defence funds cannot be increased substantially to offset the expense of Trident, the RAF has little hope of getting new aircraft to replace Jaguars and Harriers before the completion of the programme in the 1990s. A Sea King anti-submarine helicopter replacement for the Royal Navy will also be ruled out.

The leakage of confidential Defence Ministry documents in October made it clear then that funds to replace these three types of aircraft could be regarded as "wholly inadequate." Reductions in defence expenditure have given rise to mounting concern in Britain's aerospace industry as industrialists and military observers assess the long-term effects on planned equipment programmes.

Fears are growing that cancellations and postponements will become inevitable as a combined consequence of cutbacks in the base level of the defence budget, a reduction in the rate of increase in defence spending and the massive reallocation of resources to Trident.

KIPRIANOU LEAVES FOR LUXEMBOURG, UK VISIT

NC161022 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] This morning, President Kiprianou left for a visit to Luxembourg and Britain, where he will have talks with both prime ministers on questions of common interest, with special emphasis on the second phase of Cyprus' association with the EEC. In a statement prior to his departure, the president said that the Cypriot side would exert every effort to secure better conditions--particularly in connection with Cypriot exports to the EEC--than those in the past. He also said that he would brief the prime ministers of both countries on the latest Cypriot developments and that he would also discuss bilateral questions with Mrs Thatcher. He added that Britain, being a Commonwealth country, a former colonial power, a guarantor power and a member of the Security Council, bore a special responsibility for Cyprus. The president voiced the hope that his talks in both countries would be useful.

In Britain, Kiprianou will also meet with opposition party leader Foot as well as with leading members of the Cypriot community there. The president will return to Cyprus on 23 December. Kiprianou was seen off at Larnaca Airport by House President Mikhailidhis, who will be acting president of Cyprus during his absence, the British high commissioner, the council of ministers, house members and the chiefs of the national guard and police.

ORDER ALLOWING SAMPSON TO STAY ABROAD RESCINDED

NC160625 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, President Kiprianou signed an order rescinding the original order by which Nikos Sampson was allowed to go abroad for treatment.

The dossier on the Sampson case was forwarded yesterday morning from the Legal Department to the Presidential Palace and shortly thereafter the president signed the order.

According to our reports, the government will summon Sampson to return to Cyprus as early as possible and if he so desires, assistance will be provided to him for continuing his treatment in Cyprus.

EDEK LEADER LEAVES FOR CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

NC151912 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis left for Cuba today at attend that country's Communist Party congress.

EDEK ISSUES RESOLUTION ON TALKS, ECONOMY, BASES

NC151921 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The socialist party EDEK Central Committee has released a resolution on the recent developments. Concerning the intercommunal talks, the resolution reiterates that they should be substantive, concrete talks within the principles stipulated by the UN resolutions. It also criticizes the fact that the Cypriot issue will not be debated by this year's UN General Assembly which, as the resolution maintains, would lead to the deinternationalization of the Cypriot issue.

The resolution then goes on to note that the country's national liberation circumstances dictate the establishment of a broad national salvation front and also supports socioeconomic changes that would place the country's resources in the service of the entire people and the struggle. In conclusion, the resolution calls for the dissolution of all foreign military bases in Cyprus.

GOVERNMENT DENIES EXPULSION OF SOVIET ATTACHE

AT151355 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 15 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The government is not aware of plots to murder or kidnap political personalities. This was stressed yesterday by authoritative sources in reference to reports published in a morning newspaper yesterday. According to the same source the cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in Athens was not expelled--as reported by the same newspaper--but he left on termination of his tour of duty after about 7 years service in Athens.

In reference to special security measures by police authorities, it was explained that special security measures are being adopted at this period because December is related to the murder activities by extremists (Welch, Bambalis and so forth), in the recent past.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

NC122114 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[From the radio Newsreel program: Reportage on Greek Prime Minister Rallis' 12 December address to foreign correspondents in Athens]

[Text] Greece's foreign policy is a policy of peace and international cooperation, stressed Prime Minister Rallis in his address today during a luncheon by foreign press correspondents in Greece at the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Addressing the foreign press correspondents, Mr Rallis said:

[Begin recording] Ladies and gentlemen: Greece's foreign policy is a policy of peace and international cooperation. We are proving this every day in all directions. We support every effort for the restoration of a climate of confidence in the world because we believe that only within such a climate can international cooperation be really developed, whether political, economic or technological. We believe that the so-called balance of power, at the lowest possible level, constitutes the safest guarantee for safeguarding peace. In this way it would be possible to avoid an arms race which not only exposes international security to danger, but also undermines the economic and social policy of the various states. We are working for international detente, but at the same time we believe that if it is to be effective it needs, everywhere, the sincere and practical contribution of all.

Greece has been applying its beliefs in both its geographical area and in the broader international area. Following the restoration of democracy, it was Greece that originated the initiative for Balkan cooperation in specialized economic and technical fields. This cooperation among countries with different political, economic and social regimes is possible because it is based on the principle of mutual respect and of non-intervention in internal affairs. It constitutes a contribution to the more general policy of detente, and its success presupposes that any third country intervention in the Balkan area can be avoided.

It is true that in recent months there was some inactivity in connection with this cooperation. The recent visits of the president of the republic to three Balkan capitals, however, has provided a fresh impetus, the results of which will become obvious, I hope, during the next few months.

In our relations with Turkey, which constitutes an important chapter in our foreign policy, I perceive some improvement of the climate. This improvement--although it has not yet been transformed into substantive arrangements--is not without importance. The atmosphere within which international relations are developing is a factor whose value must not be underestimated.

As for the substance, Greece believes that the settlement of pending issues must basically be dependent on international law and international practice, which constitute the most stable foundations of international society. The problems of airspace have been simplified by withdrawing the controversial NOTAMS and by Greece's reintegration into NATO's military wing. Our country is willing to examine questions connected with air navigation in the Aegean airspace--to facilitate air navigation for those who are using this airspace--within the framework of responsibilities for control and security of air traffic which, according to international arrangements, have been undertaken by the Athens FIR [Flight Information Region]. The exercise of these responsibilities, always on the basis of international arrangements, entails certain authorities and certain rights to which Greece naturally remains firmly devoted.

On the question of the settlement of the continental shelf, Greece believes that international law and international practice constitute the most stable mainstays for a fair and reasonable settlement. The law of the sea, which the UN conference has been working out for some years, might help resolve this. The dialogue is the proper way to find an outlet. It is the primary means for the peaceful settlement of disputes to which the states resort, but always preserve as [words indistinct] security the likelihood of resorting to a judicial settlement or a settlement through arbitration in case of failure of the dialogue. This stand is neither a novelty nor a peculiarity, since it has behind it many international precedents.

The pending issues between Greece and Turkey may be viewed differently by each side with regard to the object, the regulations and the ways of settlement, but they are parts of one whole that defines Greek-Turkish relations. From this point of view, the serious problems are not unconnected.

Of course, Greece is not participating in the intercommunal talks under the UN secretary general's auspices--talks which aim at settling the Cyprus problem. However, it is watching these talks with unabated interest and it is giving the Cypriot Government its wholehearted political and diplomatic support. It would be commonplace to add that the honorable and fair solution of the Cyprus problem would have favorable repercussions on Greek-Turkish relations, for which it would open a new chapter. [end recording]

The prime minister then referred to the situation in the Middle East. After voicing Greece's uneasiness over the war between Iran and Iraq, he added:

[Begin recording] Greece's recent reintegration into NATO's military wing has been an important development. With this reintegration our country again found its old position in the alliance, despite the fact that NATO has placed under its command a small part of the Greek forces. Greece has regained the advantages of full membership from the point of view of supplies, training, reinforcing the infrastructure and so forth. Along with this, unity has been restored and the gap in the southeastern wing of NATO has been closed; this is to the general benefit of the alliance and, moreover, to the benefit of the countries in the region.

The restoration of Greece's position in the alliance, to which we have continually belonged since 1952, did not have nor could it have any negative repercussions on any point in our foreign policy. The other consequence of the return to the military structure of the alliance is the prospect of concluding a new agreement on U.S. military facilities on Greek territory, facilities that can only operate for NATO purposes. We aim at an agreement with a broad base of defensive support and economic and technological cooperation in the war industry field.

The new agreement will incorporate provisions of the Greek-American [agreement] that was initialed in 1977 in connection with the legal status of the military installations and of the Americans serving in them. The new agreement will replace the current [state of affairs] which has been outdated by developments. I hope that next week we will be in a position to submit a plan on the main part of the agreement and later present the text of geographical appendices for [each base].

The development of multilateral diplomacy gives small countries, with broad concerns and interests, the possibility to play a role in international organizations disproportionate to their size. Greece is properly utilizing this possibility in the UN forum and the UN specialized organizations, and recently at the Madrid conference. The policy that Greece voices is proof of its devotion to the principles of the UN Charter and its belief in human values that constitute the nucleous of its cultural heritage.

Looking toward the future, I would say that Greece's accession to the European Community provides it with prerequisites and means to deal with difficulties of a political and economic nature that become, every day, more acute. In an unstable and conflicting world, Greece will find itself within a stable framework, the European Community, in order to develop its national entity and to face pressing problems.

Greece's accession has been based on both political and economic assessments. Politically, the accession creates prerequisites to safeguard Greece's sovereign rights, to consolidate its democratic institutions, and to strengthen its international role. As an equal member of a strong community, and with its weight on the international stage strengthened, Greece will be able to better withstand any probable outside pressures.

Economically, accession to the EEC will definitely contribute to the highest possible prosperity for all the strata of people, and to the modern organization of the Greek economy and society. The net financial benefit from the Community's budget will increase the income of the peasants and of the working people in general. The financial assistance of the Community will lead more quickly and more safely to the rejuvenation and modernization of the country's economic and social structure.

Along with this, the Community, for its part, will benefit from Greece's accession. From the political point of view, with Greece as the 10th member the Community's presence in the delicate region of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East will be broadened and strengthened. In this way more favorable prerequisites will be created for [deepening] EEC relations with the countries in this region.

Beyond this, Greece is an important market for the Community since the percentage of the Community exports to Greece is already much higher than that to Australia or Canada. With Greece's accession, the EEC becomes the No 1 maritime power in the world. With our accession, the participation of the Community's merchant marine fleet in the world economy wil be increased from 20 percent to about 34 percent. In few words, Greece's accession to the European Community is already vindicated by the general political and economic developments in the European and the broader interntional region and the region closer to our national area. I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

KKE-INTERIOR, CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT

AT150915 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party and the KKE-Interior proclaimed their resolve to increase cooperation and contacts between them for the benefit, as stated, of the working class of the two countries. Beijing Radio reported today that in a joint statement the two parties agreed that intervention by one communist party into the internal affairs of another is unacceptable and that relations between the various communist parties must be based on equality and mutual respect.

KKE-INTERIOR PRESENTS BASIC POLICY QUESTIONS

AT151100 Athens I AVYI in Greek 14 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial by Leonidhas Kirkos, chamber deputy representing the "alliance" of progressive and leftwing forces, and member of the KKE-Interior: "Comrades of the other Communist Party."]

[Excerpts] As the international horizon darkens and the small Greek ship of state labors in the middle of the storm which rages in our area, we the Communists have to speak out loudly, publicly, face to face with the working class and the workers of our fatherland. We must speak cleanly, without abuse, without bile while looking over the course which each one of us points out as the way to our country's progress.

Right from its first steps the Communist Party was the spark which would have started the fire of democratic and socialist revolution in Greece and later--during the occupation [German] years--it was the peoples' leader in their struggle for national and social liberation. The KKE-Interior clearly described what happened so that the KKE toppled from the summits on which it was to the depths of defeat. You never said anything. You never wanted to educate the working class of our fatherland on the specific mistakes it had to avoid in the future. This is because those who lead you never wanted to be educated and to learn. They are now ready to commit the very same mistakes.

Who is to blame as the Communists Get Pushed Into a Corner?

What is the position of the Communist movement today? If we want to look the truth straight in the eye we must then sweep aside Communist fanfares and pseudo-dialectics: The Communist movement is being relentlessly pushed into a corner so that it can be squeezed out of the political game. With time it will be squeezed more and more. At the same time PASOK must abandon the visions of socialist change and it must come to earth. It must become more "realistic so that it will be in a position to exercise authority." The Greek bourgeois class has a vast experience and even vaster international support. It knows very well that a normal democratic state of affairs is the worst prerequisite for its perpetuation and sovereignty. It is the worst prerequisite under one condition; provided that a communist party, inspired, modern, democratic and disciplined, stands opposite it and is able to break down the barriers of isolation and its able to pour out among the broad masses of the workers.

Who is it that relegates the Communist Party into the corner? The leaders of the other Communist Party will state: but none other than the enemy. During their internal discussions, they also include PASOK in this class and in this way they return to the old Zakhariadhis formulas (and this is the reason for their reference to mistakes): First Plastiras the "bulwark against change," then G. Papandreou in 1961 and 64 and Andreas most certainly tomorrow.

What do we of the KKE-Interior have to say? We say that the causes--over and beyond the enemy's pressure--must be sought within the Communist movement; in its line, in the attraction of its ideas, in its unification practices. If all these are based on a sound foundation then no power can force them into any corner. If all this fails to convince, however, then both the enemy and the opponent within the progressive area will both benefit and the movement will be forced into a corner.

Six Implacable Questions Demand an Answer

Comrades of the other KKE: Check your line and your methods; do not be carried away by the 10 percent you received in those other elections by beguiling old and new communists, by using the unlimited support which the other "brother parties" give you. This line and these methods of yours, able perhaps to inspire fanaticism within a minority, cannot convince the vast masses of the people whose confidence must be won over by the Communists.

1. Comrades, what do you have to say about Poland?

What is your answer to the workers who ask: How is it that after 40 years of the "authority of the working class" such a great proportion of this working class now expresses its discomfort because it was ignored, overlooked and suffers? What would you say if--we hope it never happens--the Soviet divisions come in, as they did in Czehcoslovakia, in order to support, always in the name of the Polish people, a form of socialism which cannot find support among the Polish people? Will you say that the Soviets acted well and that the tanks are the embodiment of proletarian internationalism? Will you say that Gierek was to blame? Was it the counterrevolutionaries or the imperialists who were to blame? If truly all these were in fact to blame, then what did the party do? This was the party that was as worthy of being spat upon as your own party! This was the party which suppressed every form of protest and criticism--both within it and outside! This was the party that sought its support among the bureaucrats and not the laborers but which today fights--and has all our support--in order to regain the confidence of the working class, a confidence of which it was deprived for years thanks to methods which are similar to your own methods. What will you say then and whom will you convince?

2. Comrades, what do you have to to say about democratic liberties?

What do you have to say about personal rights, about the freedom of information of research and of art? What do you have to say about the right to strike? Do you guarantee that you will respect all this if you come to authority? How do you demonstrate your respect to all this in your daily practices? Will you, for example, do it under the theory that "the truth is what benefits the people" which has been used to cover up crimes as well as distortions of history?

3. What do you have to say about division and about unity?

Most of the ordinary people in our fatherland, communists or leftists say, "Man, if the party were united, what miracles we could work!" What do you say? Is there for you a problem of division and, as a result, a problem of unity? For us such a problem does exist and we have declared it in all keys that we want unity in action, we want open dialogue and criticism, we want the unity of the communist movement on the basis of the principles of revival. Do you know what you are saying? You say: "We will crush them. They are revisionists and traitors, agents of the bourgeois class." It is within such a climate that you inspire fanaticism among the young, the members of the communist youth, turning them into tools of a policy which incessantly makes division deeper to the degree that the bourgeois class rubs its palms with pleasure.

What do you have to say to all this? At a time that you have such abysmal hatred for your comrade, whom will you be able to convince that you will have a more democratic behavior for some other ally not subjugated to you?

4. What about the unity of democratic forces?

What do you have to say comrades about the unity of democratic forces? Do you remember when some time ago the chairman of PASOK took the initiative--that we should all sit around a table--what did you have to say then? You said, "with them, the 'so-called Interior', never!" In this way you destroyed an important democratic process and you continue to destroy it. Do you remember what we had to say? We said, "we will sit both with those --of the other Communist Party--and with everyone else because the question is not what separates us but what unites us." This is our difference. Whom will you, comrades in the leadership of the other Communist Party, be able to convince that it is worthwhile to support your divisive policy?

5. Who Is Helped by Maximalism?

Have a look, comrades, on some examples of your position on "small" matters which have great political importance:

A. Last year you were against the occupation of university buildings and you even beat up many who took part in such occupations before you did. Those occupations of buildings were undertaken on a broad mass basis. This year you are the ones who utilized occupation of university buildings but without the great mass of the students. Who is helped by your Maximalist policy, "all or nothing?"

B. During the incidents of the Polytechnic march the KKE-Interior was the target of barbaric attacks from the security forces. What did you say that night in your official statements? You said absolutely nothing! In your statement you started with the anarchist and criminal elements and the government's responsibilities were left behind.

C. The ministry of Social Services prepared a health bill. It does have merit. It has certain good points which are opposed by the most reactionary wing of "New Democracy" and the "great medical establishment." Each law is not the end of a struggle. It is only a phase of the struggle. If such a law does not attempt to turn us back to a more authoritarian state of affairs, a more antipeople state of affairs, then it merits a different treatment, which must be inspired and mass supported. One of your arguments was: "The bill is cut and sewn to the measures of the EEC." We wish it had been because to date the countries of the EEC with Britain in the vanguard all have health services ranging from well organized to nationalized services. This is a conquest of the workers and not of the monopolies. Because the cost of such services deprives the monopolies of funds, the rightwing governments fight to abolish them. Who is helped by such arguments? The EEC may have a thousand vulnerable points--and we rally the struggle against them--but health is not one of them. This, according to you, is a "gift" of the Greek monopolistic bourgeois class. The responsibilities of this class, however, are hidden under your slogan that everything which is not right must be blamed on the EEC--because this is the dictate of the simplistic "line" of the "party" which does not try to awaken the conscience of the working class, which fails to create revolutionaries, that is people who think by themselves--true pioneers--and which wants followers, fighters, obedient executive officials devoted to the working class but always under the line of thinking which the leaders dictate.

6. And now we come to the most implacable question: What if the line of course of these leaders is wrong?

Is there a single communist who did not believe Stalin? Is there anyone today who fails to see the abyss opened up by his mistakes and the basic aspects of his thinking on the establishment of socialism in a given country?

Is there a Chinese Communist who failed to deify Mao? Is there anyone today who fails to see the calamities brought about by his "Cultural Revolution" in China? Is there a Polish Communist who did not place his hopes in Gierek after the fall of Gomulka?

Comrades of the other Communist Party: Do you not understand that it is only when the myth of the infallible leaders is destroyed; that it is only when the correct democratic relationship between mass-class-party-leadership is restored; that it is only when the party is refreshed by the ideas of creative-critical Marxism and only when it authentically becomes a collective leader, a fact which means radical changes in its authoritarian-bureaucratic structure; that it is only then that a new wind will blow to give new impetus to the communist movement? The KKE-Interior which emerged from the rift with your basically reactionary monolithism, is taking steps, in the midst of vastly difficult conditions, toward a new form of party structure which, by strengthening the positive elements of the experience gained by "new type" parties will place them on a new foundation for a more direct involvement of the entire party in the function of leadership.

Which agent within the communist movement could win the broad masses?

The other Communist Party made the "17 percent ratio" for its entry into the second distribution [of seats within the Chamber of Deputies] its central slogan. Why, however, should the communist or leftwing voter support it? What did the 10 percent which it received in the last election produce? Did it strengthen it organizationally? Yes it did this but what did it do politically? It only contributed to pushing the Communists into a corner.

A. The strengthening of the other Communist Party at the expense of the KKE-Interior only deepened the division within the communist movement because it helped its leaders imagine that they could make us disappear. If, to the contrary, it is the KKE-Interior which had received the 10 percent, then the road toward the unification of the communist movement would have been opened. This is because we would have led the "others" by "the ear" and we would have forced them to joint action, to open debate. face to face before the working class, to an open criticism of ideas and practices for the sake of unity based upon the victory of revivalist ideas. In such an eventuality they would not have been able to avoid it because neither slander nor verbal abuse would have been acceptable.

B. Strengthening the other Communist Party only hinders the process of a united march by the democratic forces. Truly which agency of the communist movement could facilitate such cooperation? Could it be the agent originating in authoritarian enforce who thinks only in terms of enforcement and drowns the free movement of ideas under dogmatic fossilization or could it be the agent of the KKE-Interior which represents the authentic Grecian search for innovation of the communist movement which connects socialism to democracy, the authority of the working class to self administration, the defeat of the authority of the monopolies to the widest alliance of social and political forces which support change?

Truly which agent of the Communist movement could contribute to the awakening and unification of the broadest possible masses of Greek society which thirst for change and democratic renewal?

There can only be one crushing answer. Both at the polls, whenever they are set up, and in daily struggles, the working class, the workers, will bear the responsibility for their own choice.

The strengthening of the KKE-Interior, an increase of its strength both among the masses and in the Chamber of Deputies, will mean a contribution to progress through calm, without destructive backsliding and new calamities like the ones for which an entire nation has been paying. At the same time, this would mean the nation would be writing the most important pages of its modern history.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES CONTACTS IN BRUSSELS

TA151700 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who held a meeting with the Greek foreign minister after attending the NATO Ministerial Council meeting, is holding contacts with EEC officials in Brussels. According to reports by Can Okanar and Selma Berksoy from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center, Turkmen held a meeting with the Turkish ambassadors to the EEC, NATO and Brussels this morning. He also met with the vice president for external affairs of the EEC Commission, Wilhelm Haferkamp. The current state of the relations between Turkey and the EEC was assessed and an exchange of views on the development of these relations was conducted during the meeting.

This evening, Turkmen will meet with the former foreign minister of Luxembourg, Gaston Thorn, who will become the president of the EEC Commission at the beginning of January. The talks will be held at the EEC headquarters in Brussels. Turkmen will receive the secretary general of the EEC Commission, Emile Noel, at the Turkish Embassy in Brussels this evening.

Tomorrow, the Turkish foreign minister will leave for Luxembourg and hold a meeting with European Parliament President Simone Veil. Tomorrow evening, he will return to Brussels and leave Brussels for Turkey on Wednesday.

Comments on EEC Relations

TA152050 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] In a statement at the end of his meeting with the vice president for external affairs of the EEC Commission, Wilhelm Haferkamp, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen expressed the view that Turkey's relations with the EEC should be developed in accordance with the goals inherent in the agreements establishing partnership relations between Turkey and the Community, and he explained this point to Haferkamp. Turkmen also announced that the talks on the fourth financial protocol between Turkey and the EEC will begin in January. He said that political developments concerning Turkey were also discussed during the meeting. Turkmen added that there were no problems in the relations between Turkey and the EEC.

CUMHURIYET: IRAQ AGREES TO SUPPLY CRUDE OIL

NC160716 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Ankara—It has been learned that at a second meeting between Iraqi minister of industry and minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq and Head of State Kenan Evren it was agreed that Iraq would supply Turkey with 10 million tons of crude oil [per year].

Tahir at-Tawfiq, who is visiting Ankara as President Saddam Husayn's special envoy, called on Head of State Kenan Evren for a second time. This provoked the curiosity of diplomatic circles. It was later learned that the Iraqi minister had said after the first meeting, "there is a war in Iraq. At present, we can neither give you oil nor increase the [Kirkuk-Iskenderun] pipeline fees."

Following this meeting, the visiting Iraqi minister telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn last night, briefing him on Turkey's oil requests and on his own response. Following this conversation, the Iraqi minister called on Head of State Kenan Evren for a second time and stated that Turkey's requests had been accepted.

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JAPAN'S ITO HOLDS MEETING WITH CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

OW160103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, Dec 15 (KYODO)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met with Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito for some two hours Monday and requested Ito to convey to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki his formal invitation to visit West Germany. Ito's meeting with Schmidt originally was scheduled to last about an hour.

At the outset of the meeting, Ito presented to the chancellor a letter from Suzuki. Schmidt noted that he had maintained close ties with former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda and Masayoshi Ohira and hoped that such close relations would be maintained also with Suzuki. He then asked Ito to convey his invitation to Suzuki to visit West Germany.

Ito replied he will relay the invitation to Suzuki and expressed the hope that the visit will materialize at an early date. Schmidt told the foreign minister he hoped that close ties between Japan and West Germany and Japan and Europe will be further promoted in the future.

On the U.S. request that its allies make efforts to improve their defense capability, Schmidt said that serious efforts should be made in this respect depending on the situation although there were various problems involved. The chancellor also referred to the Japan-Europe economic friction and said the functions of global economy will be damaged if trade protectionism rises to the surface. Therefore, he stressed the need to protect free trade to the utmost.

Schmidt said friction between Japan and Europe should be solved by increasing exports of the European Community (EC) to Japan and not be restructing imports from Japan. He called on Japan to cooperate in this respect, noting that the Japanese market has not been completely opened as yet. Ito replied that Japan will make a serious study on dealing with the economic friction after fully hearing the views of the EC and stressed the need to uphold the free trade policy.

On the situation in Poland, Schmidt said whether the Soviet Union will intervene in that country depends on the internal situation in Poland. The foreign minister requested that Japan be contacted in advance on measures to be taken in respect to the Soviet Union.

Ito's meeting with Schmidt followed his talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher the same day. With his visit to Bonn, Ito concluded his five-nation European tour which also took him to France, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands. He is due to return to Tokyo on Saturday after visiting Cairo.

TV CORRESPONDENT IN USSR DENIED USE OF FACILITIES

LD162000 Hamburg DPA in German 1903 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Hamburg, 16 Dec (DPA)--ZDF [Television Channel Two]--announced today that the Soviet authorities have advised its Moscow correspondent Dirk Saager that during the next 10 days no technical facilities will be available for video circuits for reports on the situation in Poland. The ZDF newsroom also said tonight that this measure also applies to all Western correspondents. ZDF's news magazine "TODAY" will instead carry tonight a telephoned report by Saager.

CABINET INCREASES DEFENSE BUDGET FOR 1981

LD172112 Hamburg DPA in German 2004 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Republic's defense budget will in the coming financial year receive an extra DM700 million. This was learned by DPA tonight after the Federal Cabinet's budget discussion in Bonn. The next Bundeswehr budget will thus amount to DM41.2 billion.

The total budget is DM224.7 billion. However, it seems that even the latest uplift for the defense budget will not reach the NATO aim of a real increase of 3 percent. It was learned that the extra money for the Bundeswehr has the purpose of somewhat lessening the financial woes of the Tornado multipurpose aircraft. The Tornado made a hole of DM533 million in the 1980 budget. In 1981 it will be DM800 million.

BERLIN REPRESENTATIVES TALK ON EXCHANGE MINIMUM

LD161846 Hamburg DPA in German 1743 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (DPA)--The representative of the Berlin Senat for travel and tourism, Rainer Kunze, today again in East Berlin demanded that the GDR rescind its increase in and extension of the minimum exchange for visitors from the West. During a meeting with the GDR representative Walter Mueller, which took place at the request of the Senat, he drew attention to the reduction of visits by West Berliners to the eastern part of the city and to the GDR, which on average has amounted to 60 percent since the minimum exchange was increased. According to Deputy Senat Spokesman Joerg Henschel, Kunze also explained to the GDR representative the joint decision by the Chamber of Deputies--CDU SPD and FDP--to demand the reduction of the compulsory exchange.

During the meeting, which lasted nearly 3 hours, the Senat representative also pointed to problems connected with the compulsory exchange. For instance, there are no opportunities for visitors to shop over the weekend. The opening hours of exchange offices at the intracity crossing points are insufficient to enable visitors to deposit money which they have not spent from their compulsory exchange. The banks also no longer issue receipts when such sums are later withdrawn, so that it is difficult for visitors to prove that they have exchanged these sums legally. According to the Senat spokesman, in reply to the charges Mueller reiterated the GDR's standpoint on the question of the minimum exchange and described them as interference in the GDR's internal affairs. At the meeting he handed over the bus timetable for the Christmas period.

GDR Waives Some Requirements

LD170956 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Munich, 17 Dec (DPA)--Since Monday, business travelers to the GDR have apparently not had to pay the minimum exchange requirement or visa fees at the three Bavarian border road crossing points. According to the presidium of the Bavarian border police in Munich today, several surprised visitors have reported this since the beginning of the week. They showed the Bavarian frontier officials visas which bore the stamp "no charge." They also reported on returning from the GDR that they had been freed from the minimum exchange requirement.

The Bavarian border police have no explanation for the new GDR procedure toward business people. They simply took note of the statements by travelers. No new procedures have been reported so far at border railroad crossing points into the GDR.

MINISTER SEES NO PROSPECT OF DIALOGUE WITH GDR

LD170950 Hamburg DPA in German 0751 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Hamburg, 17 Dec (DPA)--Minister of State in the Federal Chancellor's Office Gunter Huonker stressed the Federal Government's basic readiness for talks with the GDR on the whole complex issue of intra-German relations. In an interview on German radio today, Huonker said he sees no immediate prospect, however, for such a dialogue. The reason for this, he said, is the present critical world political situation--including developments in Poland. It is important in this respect to avoid any additional upset in the European political climate.

Huonker stressed that the Federal Government still refuses to accept the increased minimum money exchange requirements for Western visitors to the GDR, nor can any moves in East Berlin be detected in this respect. With regard to GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker's offer of talks on arms limitation, the minister said this issue is a matter for the United States and Soviet Union. This problem too, however, like the exchange requirement, could be discussed between the two German states within the overall context of relations.

GENSCHER TO TALK WITH CSSR LEADERS IN PRAGUE

LD161438 Hamburg DPA in German 1349 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec (DPA)--East-West relations against the backdrop of developments in Poland, the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act on security and cooperation in Europe, and a number of unresolved bilateral questions will be the chief topics during Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's 3-day official visit to Prague, which begins on Thursday. He will have 5 hours of talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohsulav Chnoupek and also meet state and party head Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Genscher is the first Western politician to hold talks at this level in an East bloc capital since the NATO conference in Brussels and the Warsaw Pact summit meeting on the situation in Poland. Diplomatic circles in Bonn stressed today that considerable time will be devoted to the latest statements on Poland by the Warsaw Pact, NATO and the European Community. Bonn continues to regard the 5 December declaration by the East bloc summit in Moscow that the Warsaw Pact states trusted Poland to solve its problems itself, as the core of the statement. These sources also said that the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference would also be intensively discussed. Genscher would explain the West's attitude so that no "misunderstandings" could arise.

DIE WELT ON REACTIONS TO THREATS OF GDR'S FISCHER

DW161543 Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Dec 80 p 6

[W. Hertz-Eichenrode editorial: "Fishing in Troubled Waters"]

[Text] The Federal Government is acting appropriately by reacting calmly to the threatening speech by "GDR" Foreign Minister Fischer given on Friday of last week. Yet nobody should allow themselves to be lulled into believing that Fischer went so far as to speak of consequences for the transit agreement and the basic treaty only because he was not yet familiar with the text of the communique which the foreign ministers of the 15 NATO states released in Brussels on the same Friday. The other way around makes more sense.

Fischer, a foreign minister with nearly 6 years of experience in that office, used unconfirmed and subsequently vehemently denied reports about a four-point plan by the Americans for political-economic reactions from the West to the feared military intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland to reel off his tirade, even before the Brussels communique deprived him of the basis of his polemics.

What is more, Fischer is bound to have coordinated his threat with Moscow, because the transit agreement between Bonn and East Berlin is but the implementation by the authorities of a provision of the four-power agreement on Berlin in which the Soviet Union assures the three Western powers that the transit traffic between Berlin and West Germany should not be inhibited but should be facilitated.

Obviously, the "GDR" sought some excuse, in conformity with Moscow if not on its orders, to threaten to annul the basic treaty and the transit agreement in the event of certain acts on the part of the NATO states in general and the Federal Republic if particular. This must be taken all the more seriously since the "GDR" thereby affects the four-power agreement which is supposed to guarantee the security of Berlin. This will not change even though East Berlin is using less harsh tones again.

It does not take much imagination to see that Fischer's agitation is addressed to Helmut Schmidt--probably recalling the fact that the chancellor in March of this year sought to convince the Americans that Bonn had to exercise a certain reserve in sanctions against the Soviet Union in reply to the invasion of Afghanistan. A large Soviet army, he argued in New York at the time, is just 50 kilometers from his home town of Hamburg: "And because this border between East and West has also divided our nation for the same amount of time I hope you will understand that my country and my government must always also keep in mind the destiny of our German compatriots on the other side and their desires and interests, and that, in view of our responsibility for the entire German nation, we cannot act either as a vanguard or as a spearhead." East Berlin intends to recommend this philosophy to the chancellor with extortive emphasis also for the event of Western sanctions in reaction to a military subjugation of Poland by the Soviet army. The reasons are obvious:

1. In the danger of ending up between the liberal Federal Republic of Germany and a Poland struggling for liberties, the salvation of his communist regime becomes for Honecker the absolute end in itself, the priority which pushes everything else aside.

2. Moscow can see that the West will indeed militarily respect, but no longer tolerate politically and economically, another execution of the Brezhnev doctrine within the Soviet sphere of influence in Europe like in 1953, 1956 and 1968. As Giscard d'Estaing once put it, the West in so doing refers to the "detente code," the "mutually agreed on code of good conduct." This includes, as the part most important to Europe, the four-power agreement on Berlin.

If East Berlin now threatens a violation of the basic treaty and the transit agreement and thus at least verbally calls the entire network of Willy Brandt's treaties with the East into question, people in Bonn then should recall the phrase with which Henry Kissinger in his memoirs critically comments on the start of the "new Ostpolitik:" "We were determined to endeavor to modify the latent incompatibility between Germany's national goals and its ties with the Atlantic and European communities."

Fischer's threatening speech is cause to gain a clear view of two states of fact:

First, since the detente policy and the treaties with the East were the dominant topic of the past decade, it turns out today that the power situation in Europe is exactly as it was prior to the treaties with the East. In no way different from the times of cold war, this power situation determines the practical policies of Moscow and of East Berlin whenever "essentials" of Soviet rule over half of Europe are affected.

Second, the "new Ostpolitik" unfortunately has not made peace any safer; yet, the "balance of terror" still grants Europe, too, so much security that NATO, trusting the U.S. deterrence arsenal, can still refrain from counteracting the Soviet deployment around Poland, which is gigantic enough to threaten Western Europe at the same time, with a mobilization which is just as bristling with arms.

What, then, is the upshot? The slogan: About face and back to the fifties on the double? No. Nobody wants that. But it would be wholesome if the government and all Bundestag parties in Bonn would base the oftcited "common platform" on the newly substantiated certainty that the Federal Republic today, just as in 1952 (Soviet note on reunification under the conditons of armed neutrality) or in 1955 (accession to NATO), is facing the fundamental decision: freedom comes before unity. Policy toward the West ranks priority over policy toward the East. Defense capability within the balance of forces ranks above unilateral disarmament.

ARTICLE QUESTIONS ADEQUACY OF NATO RESPONSES

DW161109 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Dec 80 p 10

[Adelbert Weinstein article: "Vows Instead of Deeds"]

[Text] Brussels, 14 December--The demonstration of Atlantic consensus is impressive. At its winter meeting, NATO not only talked of the need to act in concert. The alliance has made the concept of supranational unity concrete. The demand of outgoing U.S. Secretary of State Muskie that the consequences of direct intervention be made so plain to the soviets that they will refrain from such intervention has been largely followed by the alliance. A catalogue of Western countermeasures was mapped out. Economic, financial, political sanctions were threatened. Granted, the foreign ministers drew attention to the fact that their governments rather than they themselves must decide on the implementation of such plans. Yet the placative warning signal has been shown: If the Russians attack Poland it will spell the end of detente.

It remains to be seen whether the Soviet Union will heed the signal. Furthermore, the question is also justified as to how long the "spirit of Brussels" will exert influence on Atlantic policies. Experience has shown that time and again the alliance adopts dramatic decisions, to be sure, but unity becomes frayed once the conferences are over. The longer the Kremlin keeps its decision on its strategy in Poland pending, the greater becomes the danger that the Western action will show cracks. The reason is that Europe is militarily weak. It was not just U.S. selfishness that made U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown advise the allies in Brussels that they must live up to their commitment of increasing the national defense budgets by a real 3 percent in view of the situation in Poland. It is true that the United States seeks to distribute the burdens of common defense through greater financial contributions by its partners.

But Washington also intends to broaden the strategic leeway of the alliance through stepped-up armament. But the allies are reluctant to follow. There is still a latent tendency for the Europeans to take NATO as a one-sided U.S. security guarantee. The military part of the winter meeting confirmed that. Not even half the armed forces targets for the current year were attained. The defense budgets were not increased. They decreased. Instead, the partners calculated up all they had done in the past. The Americans were told that old Europe is putting up more conventional troops than its overseas partner.

These are self-serving contentions. What was not said was that apart from the Bundeswehr the quality of the European armies and their equipment are inadequate. The Soviet Union is far superior not only numerically but also with respect to military potential. Therefore, viewed from the European angle, detente policy is a mirror reflecting the power conditions that actually prevail.

Therefore, it may be predicted that an Atlantic strategy operating on the threat to abandon detente if the Red army oppresses Poland militarily will meet with resistance in the parliaments, and that not only on the part of the leftwingers who dislike a change in ostpolitik for ideological reasons. The European partners as a whole are afraid of the military colossus in the East. The groups adapting to the gradation of power are increasing.

Moreover, the European-U.S. relationship is not balanced either. Henry Kissinger has drawn attention again to the fact that the American and the European interests outside of Europe are identical everywhere. The former secretary of state also admitted that the United States, being much too accustomed to give its own strategic leeway for action priority, sometimes has failed to take the national European interests adequately into account in NATO. Tensions should be eliminated in such a way that the United States talks with its partners before taking any action. This is what the Americans have done under Carter. But instead of recognizing this the European governments often lamented the lack of American leadership strength.

The situation of partnership within NATO is described thus by former British Ambassador to Washington Jay: Most Europeans are convinced that the United States itself is mostly interested in Europe's defense and therefore the old continent can regard the presence of U.S. troops as a foregone conclusion. This attitude has led to a European selfcomplacency which is reflected by a reluctance to pay whenever it is necessary to relieve the Americans financially in common defense. Finally, the Europeans are inclined to hold the Americans responsible on principle for tensions between the partners or anywhere else in the world.

These observations by a Britisher who knows Europe and its strongest partner should make people think. Jay's assessment of the situation can hardly be refuted, and therefore such resentments are bound to burden the political climate in the alliance in the event of any new tension. Since any reorientation in politics first bears and element of tension in itself, the suggestion to turn away from detente if Poland were victimized by Russia might bring new internal confusion to NATO despite the resolution adopted unanimously.

Kissinger's warning against NATO's constant readiness to overthrow decisions, to postpone decisions, to retract initiatives should be taken seriously. In any crisis, ranging from Berlin to Prague or Afghanistan, and now Poland, NATO swore to become stronger militarily. It undertook to carry the burden jointly. But for the most part it relapsed in a few weeks into its old habit of leaving it up to the Americans alone to manage the crisis. Kissinger has attributed this chameleon strategy to the fact that Europe cannot act as an entity because it is still searching for its identity. But will what makes sense to historian Kissinger as an explanation be sufficient to the political newcomer in world politics Reagan as an interpretation of the unstable internal Atlantic situation?

The new U.S. Government for the time being is beyond the suspicion of intending to pursue a policy of isolationism. But if the Europeans deal with it with the same prejudice and with the same misinterpretations as they did with the Carter administration, we may see happening what Senator Mansfield always demanded: A reduction of the U.S. military engagement in Europe. This could be termed a "national reconsideration" on the part of the United States and a reaction to a growing nationalism of the Europeans; a nationalism which, besides, begins to assume a special form on the old continent; the Europeans excessively pursue the enhancement of the welfare state. In this regard they spare neither costs nor economic risks. Defense, however, they want to leave to the Americans. This just cannot work in the long run. This is why Poland is not only a burden but also an opportunity for the alliance. Maybe the reconsideration will take longer this time.

FRENCH FIRM LANDS 'BIGGEST' WESTERN DEAL WITH USSR

LD161615 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 14-15 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] The biggest contract ever concluded between the Soviets and a Western firm has just been signed by Rhone-Poulenc and the USSR's deputy minister of foreign trade.

The French firm will supply large amounts of agrochemical products and fertilizers intended for Russian agriculture. The agreement also envisages the construction of seven chemical factories for the Soviet Union, three of which will be fertilizer factories. The total value of the contract over a 10-year period is Fr30 billion.

The agreement was signed on the occasion of the first day of the meeting of the Franco-Soviet Grand Commission in Paris. On the eve of the signing of the agreement, which was negotiated in the utmost secrecy, Rhone-Poulenc stock rose 4.2 percent on the Paris stock market. Certain "operators" were well informed....

BARRE REAFFIRMS CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR QUEBEC

LD170044 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The Quebec Prime Minister Rene Levesque will be returning home tomorrow following his visit to France. Today Premier Barre and Levesque signed agreements on technological and industrial cooperation between Paris and Quebec. On the diplomatic level, France will continue to support its Canadian cousin, as it did, for example, in refusing to take part in the Dakar Francophone conference because Quebec had not been accepted there. Mr Barre was very firm about this when speaking to (Bertrand Vannier):

[Begin recording] As for the Dakar Francophone conference for us it was not a matter of interfering in the internal affairs of Canada, and in relations between the Canadian Federal Government and the government of Quebec. Our principle is that of nonintervention, and we respect it. On the Francophone conference, we simply said: It would not be possible for France to take part in it if Quebec did not take part in it under the conditions which Quebec deemed acceptable. Such is our position, and I see no reason to change it. [end recording]

MARCHAIS REFUSES TO ENDORCE PCI STANCE ON POLAND

LD161405 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] During Radio Luxembourg's "Impromptu News Program" on 13 December PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais adopted a stance on the PCI's comments on the situation in Poland (it should be recalled that the PCI has not only condemned the principle of an armed intervention but has also stated that "The mere fact of putting forward the hypothesis of an intervention constitutes an unacceptable limitation of sovereignty—LE MONDE editor's note). "We are being criticized for not adopting the same stance as our Italian comrades. Well, I will be frank with you: it is entirely out of the question for us to do that because, being jealous of our independence, we do not intend to align with any party. Not with the PCI or with any other party, including the CPSU....

"In acting as they have done—since you ask me the question—our Italian comrades are not taking Poland's real interests into account. Allow me to explain: they are in fact helping to make people believe that an outside threat is hanging over Poland. In doing that, in my view, they are not facilitating our Polish comrades' task. Quite the reverse: they are complicating it and making it more difficult to implement what I would describe as the necessary process of democratic and socialist reform decided on by the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish Government in order to solve their problems and make progress....

"Taking part in the alarmist campaign of deception about the alleged threat of Soviet intervention is--whether you like it or not--both encouraging dogmatism and resistance to socialist reform and also encouraging those who do not want socialism to be strengthened in Poland.

"How can anybody fail to see that such a campaign helps the plans of all those who want to revive the dangerous and ruinous arms race, to try to scuttle international detente and to align the European capitalist countries even more closely with Washington?"

Radio Luxembourg: So much for the Italians.

Georges Marchais: So much for all sides! So much for everybody! I can tell you quite calmly that the PCF does not accept and would not accept that any party whatsoever should tell it what it must do to serve the interests of our people and our country which we love.

I will add something else: It is absolutely out of the question that we should discuss or publish communiques with any party on the situation in Poland.

L'HUMANITE ON PCF STANCE ON POLAND,'ALARMIST LIES'

LD161117 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] The PCI leadership has just expressed "the Italian Communists' concern over the situation in Poland" and "the dangers posed by foreign interference and the very serious consequences which a military intervention in that country would have."

Let us recall, if there is any need to do so, that for its part the PCF has adopted a clear stance since the beginning of events in Poland. It was expressed by Georges Marchais in the first speech he made on his return--at the beginning of September--from opening the international stand at the L'HUMANITE Festival. He stated: "It is up to the Polish people, their government and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and them alone to carry out the reforms which have been announced and which will- we are convinced of this--make it possible to overcome the difficulties and help strengt socialist Poland. We are confident and wish the PZPR complete success in this task."

The PCF has always abided by and continues to abide by that stance, which it has explained directly during various meetings with fraternal communist parties.

At the same time the PCF strongly rejects the alarmist campaign of lies being mounted by all socialism's adversaries over the "threat of a Soviet intervention in Poland." This campaign, which is likely to curb the reform process, is being denounced by the PZPR, the trade unions, including Solidarity, and the Polish bishops. It is being used to justify the arrival of new U.S. military equipment in the FRG, to demand the European governments' unconditional alignment with Washington and to secure, at any price, increases in military spending which already constitutes an intolerable burden on the workers.

The PCF, faithful to the principles of the independence and sovereignty of states and peoples, of noninterference in their affairs, strongly opposes this harmful policy. It is actively militating for France's security and independence, for disarmament, for the simultaneous dissolution of the military blocs and for international cooperation based on mutual interest.

FORLANI, PARTY SECRETARIES HOLD SECRET MEETING

LD162308 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The summit meeting between the secretaries of the majority parties and Premier Forlani, which was scheduled for tomorrow, has taken place tonight. It was held in utmost secrecy. A short while ago, the Palazzo Chigi issued a communique stating that loyal support was expressed for the government in the battle against terrorism and as regards emergency problems, the reconstruction of the earthquake areas and related financial commitments. Special attention was devoted to the problem of improving the morality of public life.

PSI'S CRAXI COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

LD161537 Rome AVANTI in Italian 7-8 Dec 80 p 1

[PSI Secretary Bettino Craxi editorial: "Lord Deliver Us From Brothers"]

[Text] Poland has good reason to beware of brothers willing to straighten its back by dint of beatings. For the time being the "brothers" have decided to wait. They have limited themselves to lovingly surrounding Poland with a cordon sanitaire composed of tanks and mobilized armies which scrutinize from the hilltops the preparations on the plains.

Even the Polish brothers, the ruling Communist Party, which has after all given some demonstrations of wisdom and moderation by accepting the positive outcome toward which the serious crisis of the summer was moving, failed to provide a good example of pride, strength and patriotism when, via its most "orthodox" representatives it echoed the threats of a benign invasion.

Everyone regards the situation as explosive and great alarm has spread everywhere in the past few days. Indeed, the threat of a military invasion of Poland still exists. None of those concerned denied it convincingly and nobody rules it out completely from the list of possible hypotheses, though referring to it as an extreme measure--but one stemming from an iron logic. The great concern evident on so many widely differing sides, including Romania and Yugoslavia, is anything but unfounded. It can only be tempered by a realistic analysis of the facts. A threat is one thing, however, serious and intolerable--at least for those like us who consider the principle of the peoples' independence and the states' sovereignty fundamental--but its actual implementation is another matter. The Soviet Government should be the first to know what a major risk there is of a Warsaw Pact military intervention turning into an adventure with unpredictable costs. It would be an adventure on Polish territory, the home of a nation and a people who already ill endure the state of construction in which they find themselves. It would be an adventure in the context of international relations, which would suffer an upheaval much more disruptive and damaging from all viewpoints and for everyone than the one which occurred following the Afghan invasion, whose effects barely reached directly from a peripheral Asian area to the political heart of Europe and the world.

An analysis of domestic events encourages a belief in the enduring possibility of a settlement of the shifting balances on the basis of a new level of evolution established by the extraordinary success of a free trade union movement--and without traumatic ruptures, albeit in the presence of spreading disputes, on which Solidarity is rightly trying to impose a rule of responsibility and discipline, discouraging excessive haste and pursuing instead an objective of consolidation, preceded by the Catholic Church's mediating role. The most insidious area, however, remains the economic crisis and its dangerous social effects. Visitors to Warsaw bring back serious and consistent reports about the widespread state of dissatisfaction, serious shortages of foodstuffs, growing financial and production difficulties and erosion of leadership individuals and apparatus.

The regime is striving to correct the most serious errors and to organize the upteenth attempt to get out of the crisis, but this will require a long time yet, and also a framework of active understanding and international assistance, which are absolutely essential for tackling an emergency which has become very acute.

Poland--placed under strict observation, surrounded by the mistrust of the "family" which seems to see phantoms and conspiracies everywhere, hindered in its movements toward an opening-up and a necessary internal liberalization--is in danger of dying from suffocation.

Poland needs the USSR and the Eastern bloc, to which it is bound by a system of politico-military alliances which nobody has challenged or wants to challenge, but it also, and especially needs Western and Eastern Europe, to which it must sell and from which it must buy and from which it can secure loans and must secure respite for payment of debts already incurred.

The brothers' excessive partisan love is therefore in danger of leading to disaster. This is what must be prevented by means of strong political pressure from everyone, from states and parties with a chance of a hearing in the "palaces" of "real socialism" or in the palace where the decisions are taken, stating clearly right now what they might or might not do tomorrow in response to an act of violence and tyranny toward the Polish nation. You can only smile sadly when even in our country you hear the word "socialism" used amid events evocative of the European scenario of the big empires of the last century and early part of this century.

VATICAN SPOKESMAN DENIES ZAGLADIN RECEIVED

AU161638 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican 16 Dec (ANSA)--Vatican spokesman Romeo Panciroli today denied a newspaper report that Vadim Zagladin (an official from the Soviet Communist Party's foreign section) had been received in the Vatican. Panciroli declined to answer a newsman who asked if the Soviet party official had had contacts with representative of the Holy See outside of the Vatican when he was in Rome Tuesday, December 9. Panciroli said that the head of the Kremlin's Department for Affairs with Italy, France, Greece, and Turkey, a certain Mr Adamishin, had been received on September 4 by Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. Asked if Poland had cropped up in the discussions, Panciroli said "I have nothing further to say".

POPE SENDS TELEGRAMS TO BISHOPS OF GDANSK, SZCZECIN

AU161633 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Vatican, 16 Dec (ANSA)--Pope John Paul Two sent two identical telgrams today to the bishop of Gdansk, Lech Kaczmarek, and the bishop of Szczecin, Casimir Majdanski, to say that his thoughts were with the people during today's special ceremonies in those two cities. A monument is being inaugurated in Gdansk and a special ceremony is being held in Szczecin for victims of the repression ten years ago.

The pope in his messages recalled the "tragic events" of 1970 and appealed to divine mercy for those who lost their lives. The ceremonies in the two cities served to revive the memory of those who died and to encourage the living, the papal message said. The pope voiced thanks to God that events this year went differently and asked that God give his compatriots the force necessary to work for the common good in peace and mutual respect for one another. The pope's message ended with a benediction for those participating in the ceremonies and for all Poles.

FOREIGN MINISTER MITSOTAKIS RETURNS FROM BRUSSELS

AT161919 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mitsotakis and Minister Without Portfolio Paleokrassas returned from Brussels at 1930 today. Shortly after his arrival Mitsotakis made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I am returning with my colleague and friend Paleokrassas from Brussels today. We had both represented our country at the foreign ministers council of the European Communities. This was the last meeting this year. Paleokrassas attended the finance minister's conference and I attended the foreign minister's conference.

Earlier I represented the country at the NATO ministers' fall conference and last Saturday I had the opportunity to meet Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen with whom I discussed the differences which separate us. We continued our dialogue in a satisfactory manner. [end recording]

I AVYI SUMMARIZES CCP-KKE-INTERIOR POSITIONS

AT161410 Athens I AVYI in Greek 16 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Exclusive I AVYI report from Beijing on recent KKE-Interior-CCP summit talks quotes positions of CCP and the KKE-Interior.]

[Text] "If there is a Soviet military intervention in Poland, it would create a crisis within the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party," stated Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee in addressing the KKE-Interior delegation during the recent summit talks between the two parties. Hu Yaobang underlined that no socialist country has a right to intervene in the internal affairs of another country and that in the end if the Soviet Union does intervene in Poland this would create reaction not only from many countries but also from the peoples of East Europe.

The relevant I AVYI report from Beijing is as follows: Beijing, 15 (Special report) The two summit meetings between the delegation of the Central Committee of the KKE-Interior, headed by Comrade Bambis Dhrakopoulos, the first with Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP and the second with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP closed the talks between the two communist parties on Sunday in Beijing. Both sides expressed satisfaction over restoration of comradely and brotherly relations.

On the Chinese side the two meetings were attended by members of the Central Committee and the section on international relations of the CCP. On Sunday night the general secretary of the CCP gave an official dinner in honor of the Greek delegation on occasion of the conclusion of talks and its 15-day visit to China.

A short time earlier, Hu Yaobang gave an exclusive interview to I AVYI. (Editor's note: We will publish the full text of the interview in a later edition.) The final phase of the talks, always held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, covered bipartite party issues, the problems of the two countries, progress of international developments and questions of the international communist and worker's movement.

The Greek delegation, which is made up of comrades: B. Dhrakopoulos, secretary of the Central Committee; G. Banias, member of the Executive Bureau; B. Konstandinidhis and T. Trikas, both members of the Central Committee and M. Anagnostakis, member of the cultural committee of the Central Committee, are due to leave Beijing this afternoon and are due in Athens early tomorrow.

The Positions of the Two Sides

The basic positions as explained by the delegations of the two parties during the talks, could be summarized as follows:

The Chinese Positions

1. Satisfaction over restoration of relations between the two parties. "We are particularly happy over the visit of the KKE-Interior delegation to China," stressed Vice Chairman Li Xiannian, "as well as with the restoration of relations between the two parties on the basis of the principles of independence and autonomy, of mutual respect, nonintervention and equality."

The same feelings were also expressed by Hu Yaobang. "The restoration of relations," he said, "will be useful to both parties as well as to our two countries. He then underlined the importance, to the international communist movement, of the visits to China by the Italian Communist Party delegation under Berlinguer in April; the Spanish Communist party delegation under Carillo in November and the KKE-Interior delegation under Dhrakopoulos in December.

]. Condemnation of Interventions. Li Xiannian and Hu Yaobang dealt at length with the question of intervention by one communist party in the internal affairs of another communist party and on the question of hegemonism.

"A socialist party does not have the right to intervene in the internal affairs of another country. At the same time, the communist party which fails to oppose such an intervention will most certainly lose the confidence of the workers and the people of its country," stressed Hu Yaobang who at the same time stressed the necessity of opposing Soviet hegemonism. On his part, Li Xiannian stressed that if ever China developed hegemonistic trends then it must be condemned by the other parties and the other countries. "Our generation," he added, "leaves this legacy to coming generations."

3. Reevaluation of the progress of the Chinese party. The representatives of the CCP noted that today there is an attempt for a more general re-evaluation of their party's progress over the last 30 years, of successes but also of mistakes committed during the period of President Mao's leadership. "There was," they stressed, "an overestimation of the intensity of class struggle in a socialist country like China which was emerging from centuries of feudalism. This fact led to mistakes of a leftist and superobjective character. The mistakes were more numerous during the decade of the so-called Cultural Revolution. This was a period of disaster and backsliding for the political, economic, cultural and social life of the country."

4. Reconstruction and reorganization. The present phase was described by the representatives of the CPC as a period of reconstruction and reorganization in all sectors.

"It is necessary to strengthen the legal system, to strengthen the legal status of socialism," said Li Xiannian who continued, "Anarchy must be dealt with, there must be democracy, the view of the workers must be sought on questions which affect them. In this direction there must be a separation of the responsibilities of the state and of the party. A strict concentrationalist planning is not the best way to direct the economy of a country as large as China. What is needed is decentralization from the center and in the direction of the regions, toward the city and toward the business."

5. International problems. Referring particularly to the adverse effects of hegemonism, the Chinese leaders expressed concern over international developments.

Speaking on the Polish situation, the general secretary of the CCP said, "We have no accurate information on the situation in Poland. In my opinion, if there is a Soviet military intervention this would create a crisis within the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party. There will be reaction not only from many countries but also from the peoples of East Europe. The communists of the whole world must oppose any such intervention."

6. Relations between China and Greece. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Li Xiannian particularly discussed the contribution of Greece and China to world civilization. They referred to the resistence of the Greek people during the Nazi occupation and stressed the importance which is inherent in the development of relations between China and Greece. They appreciated the visit of the KKE-Interior delegation as an event which will have positive repercussions upon the development of relations not only between the two parties but also of the relations between the two countries.

The Positions of the KKE-Interior

During the two summit meetings the Greek delegation of the KKE-Interior stressed the following points:

1. B. Dhrakopoulos underlined that for the KKE-Interior this restoration of friendly relations with the CCP must be considered an extremely important event. "Development of relations between the KKE-Interior and the CCP will be to the benefit of both parties and of both countries as well as to the benefit of the international communist and workers movement," he said.

2. The principles of independence--autonomy, mutual respect and equality and of non-intervention are a firm basis for the development of relations. At the same time, the experience of the two parties from the struggle against dogmatism, the rejection of the view of the party as leader and as the exclusive example together with insistence upon implementation of creative Marxism based upon the conditions of each country, establish the best conditions for the cooperation of the two parties.

"If these conditions," stressed the Greek delegation, "were respected within the framework of international communism and the worker's movement, the situation in the world today and within the international movement would have been very different." The KKE-Interior delegation also stressed the negative effects of hegemonism over the area of the international workers movement and the socialist countries and added, "it is imperative today to intensify the struggle against imperialism, for the defense of international detente and peace, for a joint struggle of the anti-imperialist, democratic and workers forces. This, however, presupposes opposition to every form of hegemonism no matter where it originates."

3. The coincidence of views on many basic points was described by the Greek delegation as a fact which permits the relations between the two parties to have a fundamental and not just a formal character, permits them to express their difference freely wherever they may exist, without this becoming an obstacle to the development of their relations.

4. Comrade B. Dhrakopoulos referred to the tortuous course of the KKE-Interior which was born out of the struggle against dogmatism and against intervention in the internal affairs of the Greek Communist movement. He also referred to the opening of a peaceful way toward socialism on the basis of our country's realities, of a socialism with democracy and freedom.

5. The Greek party delegation, in conclusion, explained the dangers created in our country by Turkish chauvinism and the support it receives from the United States and NATO. It also referred to the Cyprus issue and the need for active support to the struggle of the Cypriot people.

COURT ACQUITS TURKES ON MORAL INSULT CHARGES

TA161428 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1410 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 16 Dec (AA)--NAP Leader Alpaslan Turkes was acquitted Tuesday of charges of having "insulted the moral entity" of the government. The prosecutor told an Ankara criminal court conducting the trial that the proceedings of Parliament indicated Turkes' statement in question was intended as criticism and not an insult under article 159 of the penal code.

NAP OFFICIAL ACQUITTED BY CIVILIAN COURT

TA121611 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1545 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara 12 Dec (AA)--The former deputy chairman of the Nationalist Action Party (NAP), Sadi Somuncuoglu, was acquitted today by an Ankara criminal court. He had been tried on charges of "insulting the government". The court decided there was no factor of "insult" in the two articles he had written.

TURKISH CONSUL, BODYGUARD ASSASSINATED IN SYDNEY

TA170524 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Sarik Ariyak, the Turkish consul general in Sydney, Australia was martyred in an armed attack this morning. His bodyguard, Engin Sever, was also killed in the incident. According to information given by the Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Australia, the incident occurred as follows.

Two gunmen who waited in ambush near the house of the consul general shot at the consul and his bodyguard while they were getting into a car. One of the gunmen approached the car and again shot at Ariyak. The gunmen then escaped on a motorcycle. Ariyak was killed in the incident. Sever was taken to a hospital but he could not be saved. A person who called the [words indistinct] in Sydney after the incident said a secret Armenian organization assumed responsibility for the attack. An extensive investigation is underway.

The Australian foreign minister expressed his grief over the incident and said his government will exert every effort to apprehend the assailants. Ariyak was married and has a child.

PROSECUTOR BEGINS INVESTIGATION OF DISK OFFICIALS

TA161623 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Istanbul, 16 Dec (AA)--The military prosecutor attached to the Istanbul Martial Law Command has started an investigation concerning the officials of the Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions, "DISK," and affiliated unions, whose activities had been suspended since 12 September. The investigation conducted by five deputy prosecutors, involved close to 2,000 persons and may take as long as a month.

Charges involve violation of articles 141 and 146 of the penal code, on the grounds that the persons involved have undertaken illegal activity aimed at establishing the rule of the working class. Some 600 DISK and affiliated officers already under detention include DISK Chairman Abbullah Basturk and members of the Executive Committee.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

FOREIGN MINISTERS APPROVE FOOD AID FOR POLAND

LD161432 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1339 GMT 16 Dec 80

[By Don Philpott, LPA agricultural correspondent in Brussels]

[Text] Britain's farmers should benefit from a deal agreed in Brussels today when Europe's foreign ministers approved a massive food aid programme, subsidised by Common Market taxpayers and cheap loans.

The EEC meeting in Brussels confirmed that decision of the European Commission to sell more than 400,000 tonnes of food to Poland worth billions of pounds. Britain, which had a record cereal harvest this year, is expected to supply a major part of the 100,000 tonnes of barley asked for by the Poles in their worldwide appeal for food sent out earlier this year.

The UK has already shipped more than 40,000 tonnes of barley to Poland this year, but further trade was halted when export credit to guarantee payment could not be found. As part of today's deal, member governments will undertake to guarantee loans at low interest rates so that Poland can buy the food it needs.

The ministers, including Lord Carrington's deputy at the foreign office, Sir Ian Gilmour, also agreed the food would be sold at prices up to 15 percent lower than on the world market--the 20million pounds being met from Brussels funds. The deal today allows Poland to buy 50,000 tonnes of sugar, 30,000 tonnes of butter, 50,000 tonnes of beef and pork, 3,000 tonnes of milk powder, 40,000 tonnes of oil rape seed, 200,000 tonnes of barley and rye, and 25,000 tonnes of EEC-grown rice.

SPAIN

ROMANIA PROPOSES NONAGGRESSION PACT AT CSCE

LD161638 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1400 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is in the last week of its first part. Here is a report from Jose Marvel Salgado at the Palace of Congresses, the conference venue:

An interesting point this morning was a Romanian proposal for a treaty to be signed by the 35 participating countries undertaking in each case to use neither force nor threats against any of the rest. Some people have seen in this proposal an allusion to the situation on the border between Poland and the Soviet Union. This proposal will be officially submitted at tomorrow's plenary session.

In the committee dealing with the followup to the conference, Romania has proposed Bucharest as a venue for the next conference.

The economic commission has been dealing with transport matters, and in the commission on security a number of speeches have been made in support of proposals for a disarmament conference. Among them, the Soviet Delegate General Mikhaylov made a long speech in favor of the Polish proposal for a conference on military detente and disarmament, insisting that this be held within the framework of the general CSCE conference. He also said that the other proposals from France, Yugoslavia and so forth are worth considering and not contradictory. In short, a speech which was on the optimistic side though without offering or affirming anything specific.

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GENSCHER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN BONN

LD171240 Hamburg DPA in German 1158 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA)--For the second time within 2 weeks, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today received the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Vladimir Semenovich Semenov. The discussion possibly concerned Genscher's wish to meet his opposite number Andrey Gromyko in Moscow next spring.

Bonn attributes great importance to a continuation of the West-East exchange of views in crisis situations. In this respect diplomatic circles stressed that the German ambassador in Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, is currently maintaining intensive diplomatic contacts. Genscher travels to Prague tomorrow for a 3-day visit--the first high-level East-West contact since the aggravation of the Polish crisis.

Further Details

LD171810 Hamburg DPA in German 1626 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA)--According to the Bonn Foreign Ministry East-West relations, the international situation and bilateral questions were the topics which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed in a 2 and 1/2-hour talk today with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenovich Semenov. One of the topics was a possible visit by Genscher to Moscow. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had invited him some time ago. The date is to be arranged in further talks with the Soviet Union and, in the view of observers, could be as early as next spring.

It was Genscher's second talk with the top Soviet diplomat in 10 days. He had received him on Monday last week to expound on the statement issued by the recent EC summit meeting on East-West relations in light of developments in Poland. Tomorrow Genscher will be leaving for Prague for a 3-day talk with Czechoslovakian leaders, the first high-level East-West meeting since the sharpening of the crisis in Poland.

GENSCHER LEAVES ON 3-DAY VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD180840 Hamburg DPA in German 0824 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 18 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this morning left for Prague for 3 days of official talks. The twice-postponed visit is the first high-level meeting between East and West since the Poland crisis worsened.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION WELCOME HAIG APPOINTMENT

LD171820 Hamburg DPA in German 1625 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Government and the opposition have welcomed the nomination of former NATO Supreme Commander Alexander Haig as secretary of state. Government Spokesman Kurt Becker told the press today that his nomination is seen as the "return of a friend of Europe."

The opposition CDU foreign affairs spokesman, Alois Mertes, said that Haig's appointment is a gleam of light for the Atlantic alliance and for a realistic Eastern policy. Haig has never urged hostility toward Moscow but cautioned against detente and disarmament concepts which tend to lull the political will and a clear view of security policy in Europe and America.

Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian minister-president and CSU chairman, said in a telegram to Haig that one of the most responsible offices in the free world is now in the hands of an experienced student of the domestic situation in Europe.

DIE WELT Editorial

DW180951 Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Dec 80 p 6

[Cay Graf Brockdorff editorial: "A Man Familiar With the Situation"]

[Text] "A signal that America is on the move again, that our foreign policy will be clear, stable, and strong and our domestic policy will be marked by commonsense and equality of chances," these words by Reagan also applied to the appointment of new Secretary of Labor Donovan, to be sure, yet primarily they were obviously coined for Alexander Haig, the new U.S. secretary of state--coined for him as a person but perhaps even more so as a symbol of what Reagan visualizes as his future administration.

A signal inward and a signal outward. Some senators have announced already that they will subject Haig to a thorough heari[illegible] Vietnam and Watergate prior to the Senate confirmation of Haig's appointment requ[illegible] under the constitution. It is generally known that Haig cannot be charged with failure or even dishonesty in either field--Watergate prosecutor Jaworski called the man, who in Nixon's last days practically held the administration together, "one of the uncelebrated heroes" of the scandal--though that is not the point. Rather it is the last attempt of the front dating back to the years of America's humiliation to keep the one down "who has something to do with it." It is to Reagan's credit that he has taken up this challenge; and in the interest of an America which does not wish to remain stuck in the swamp and pain of yesterday but wishes to, and must, set out for new shores, it must be expected that he will weather this challenge.

Hence, Vietnam and Watergate will be overcome by Haig. But this is a mere marginal function of the new man. As hardly any other American he embodies the new determination to call Moscow's challenge and to counteract it. With him at the top the United States first of all knows that the direction shown is forward. But what is no less important is the intellectual caliber of the new secretary of state.

The secretaries of state of the United States thus far mostly represented the type of "Washington attorney," the experienced, wise and quite honorable and patriotic lawyer whose strong suit, however, is not the flaming, forensic appearance but rather the settlement attained in the backroom; Vance, Rogers, or former Secretary of Defense Clifford. There is always a certain inclination to making concessions, to the punctual settlement even without any global strategic pattern. In between appears for a change the type of the brilliant professor, the theoretician who sparkingly dives into practical work but nevertheless remains something of an amateur. The huge department in Foggy Bottom, however, and its personnel in all the world, and the world itself, just is not a lawyer's office with a few dozen employees, and much less a seminar.

Haig, now, has experience in leading hundreds of thousands, and above all, in all his life he never worked on mere theory but instead worked hard in practice. He was the young officer who had to report on the situation to the feared and ingenious MacArthur in Korea, prepared to answer every inserted question, and he was the NATO commander in chief--a career based on complete and detailed mastering of the situation, there is no other way of putting it. The Americans experience here that the brilliance and experience they have so much and neglect so much in politics, will be used in a top position--not the brilliance of "whiz kids" and computer brains, knowing all and figuring out everything without understanding it, but a supreme intellectual caliber.

It is a signal to the allies. Haig is not merely a man advocating an intensified and adequate closing of the arms gap, not merely a man who knows what balance is. He is also an expert knowing in detail about the European situation. He is able to tell exactly all who say that gaps in their budgets or overly powerful leftwings justify their claim for the poorhouse, how their situation really is. The time has passed when Bonn looked down in a self-assertive attitude at the embodied insufficiencies in Washington. Hans Apel particularly will have much material to ponder on his loutish appearance in Brussels has left a cool climate behind between him and Haig.

It is a signal to the Third World. The New York TIMES speculated that Haig has only "second hand" knowledge of that field. But that applies much rather to his critics. Haig knows the whole world situation, also south of the equator. One can expect that he will not get stuck in spectacular individual actions such as in the Middle East nor that individual countries will be snubbed like Argentina where nothing was achieved domestic-politically in La Plata, while an alibi was given for additional grain shipments to Moscow. One must assume in this respect that priorities will be set despite the attention given to individual problems. Haig certainly does not consider the Cubans a stabilizing factor in Africa.

Last but not least it is a signal for Moscow this highest priority of world politics. The new secretary of state is not the type that can be worn out and talked into unsatisfactory compromises such as SALT II. There is hardly a better expert on Soviet strength and Soviet mentality.

In other words, Haig is a superior man, and that is what America needs to become a superior force again and carry out its leadership role again. Reagan is facing severe domestic political problems and his ability to master them will bring influence to bear on his mastering worldwide developments. Whatever the future president has ever promised with regard to America's role in heading the liberal cause, has been confirmed by the appointment of Alexander Haig.

CHANCELLOR'S AIDE VIEWS INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

DW180849 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0618 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Correspondent Limberg interview with Gunter Huonker, minister of state in the chancellor's office in Bonn--live on recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the past few days the Federal Government has found itself exposed to a sort of hot-cold shower treatment of threats and conciliatory hints by GDR politicians. Following the NATO conference at which Western sanctions in the event of a Soviet invasion of Poland had been discussed, Foreign Minister Fischer called the treaties with GDR into question, charging that Bonn plans to proceed from cancellations to a policy of severance that the planned NATO sanctions constitute a monstrous provocation, an impudent imperialist presumption, he reportedly said. Erich Honecker used entirely different tones early this week. He denied any delimitation policy on the part of the GDR. The two German states, he said, bear special responsibility for safeguarding peace and for complementing political detente with military detente. How should Honecker's mollifying words after Fischer's attacks be judged, as mere lip service intended to make delimitation look less severe or should they be taken as a clear signal to the Federal Government?

[Answer] It is true that as far as utterances of leading personages of the GDR in the past few days are concerned, we may indeed refer to them as contradictory. It is true, moreover, that Mr Honecker's speech of 15 December sounded entirely different than the speech by Foreign Minister Fischer. It was with great reserve that we reacted to the speech by Mr Fischer, which was very hard in its choice of vocabulary and which took us somewhat aback, because we feel that we should not allow ourselves to be provoked by such utterances, much less in such a difficult world political situation.

The Federal Government welcomes the fact that the chairman of the GDR Council of State in his speech on principle advocated an improvement in the relations between the two German states. And if Mr Honecker now declares in addition that there is no such thing as a policy aimed at delimitation on the part of the GDR, then I might add that it would be a good thing if the GDR would let these words be followed by deeds. This would mean, for example, that it would be a good thing to remove the obstacle on the road toward cooperation of which Mr Honecker, too, speaks, an obstacle which has been put up in the form of the aggravation of tourist travel by means of the drastic increase in the minimum exchange requirement instituted in early October.

[Question] Do I understand you correctly that you mean to say that the abolition or reduction of the increased mandatory exchange is the precondition for Bonn to enter into talks with the GDR again?

[Answer] What we said was that the increase in the minimum exchange will not be accepted by the Federal Government, that the Federal Government expects, and must demand, a correction. I would not at this point talk about preconditions in the legal sense of the word. The Federal Government has stated repeatedly that it is prepared to talk about the overall interconnection in the relations between the two German states. This overall interconnection also includes the question concerning a correction of the increase in the minimum exchange, of course.

[Question] The GDR is probably most concerned about the disarmament issue. Honecker indicated that a dialogue between the two German states could come about in this matter. Would that be feasible, regardless how the matter with the mandatory exchange quota develops?

[Answer] Well, I believe that in the present most complicated situation it is hardly feasible--I say now, at that time--to pick out an issue of common interest and have arms control negotiations although we are naturally interested in them. I consider it hardly feasible to pick out such an issue in an isolated way. Particularly since one must know that the problem of arms control in the field of medium-range arms--a particularly important field--is not an issue for bilateral talks because it must be negotiated between the Soviet Union and the United States. But if we say that we are prepared to talk on the general structure of relations, it means that there is naturally preparedness on our part to discuss the issues mentioned by Mr Honecker.

[Question] You just stressed it again that the mandatory exchange quota is a most decisive matter for the Federal Government with regard to relations between the two German states. Are there any signs indicating flexibility on the part of the GDR in this matter, or must one much rather assume that the matter is closed now?

[Answer] I do not know of any indications showing the GDR's flexibility in this matter. I would never say in politics that this or that matter has been closed, particularly with regard to the minimum exchange quota, since the GDR knows--it has been told very clearly--that we cannot accept the increase of the minimum exchange quota. In other words: It is clear to the GDR that this must be also discussed.

[Question] But in view of the international situation, the situation in and around Poland, much time will probably elapse before anything can be said about it.

[Answer] I believe that it is the main task at the moment to do everything to avoid that in addition to quarrels on German-German relations there will be additional complications bringing influence to bear on the political climate in Europe. In other words, now one must most of all maintain composure. We keep really very clearly to our predictable political course vis-a-vis the GDR, as the federal chancellor said in his government statement. It is true that it is not very feasible that such a dialogue could get going in a very short time. You mentioned the situation in Poland, but I can just repeat once more: We are prepared to discuss the general structure of relations between the two German states. And in this connection one must naturally also discuss the minimum exchange quota problem.

PAPER NOTES MOSCOW'S RESERVE ON NATO STATEMENT

DW161710 Munich SWEDDEUTSCHE ZIETUNG in German 16 Dec 80 p 4

[Commentary signed EN: "Moscow's Normal Daily Quota"]

[Text] Not everything that sounds martial from Moscow should scare the West. The belated reaction of the Soviet media to the NATO decision should be taken more seriously by the West than the excited response from East Berlin. This response is relevant only to the extent that it makes it clear how swiftly everything can be called into question which was concluded 10 years ago with the expectation that it was weatherproof. If East Berlin fans the fire, Moscow is not pouring oil on it--it does so rather on troubled waters. Accusations that NATO is interfering in Poland and encouraging anti-socialist elements and that it needs an alibi for the arms race are the normal daily quota of Soviet propaganda.

The Kremlin's caution is not solely attributable to the determination in the NATO statement. The determination in NATO's attitude, however, is not enough to justify Moscow's restraint. There are more important motives for it: The Kremlin is aware that it can aggravate tension with each concrete threat but relax the situation with any threat not uttered. It would have to make good the promissary notes which East Berlin seems prepared to issue so diligently In such a situation it is necessary to consider whether the heaviest ordnance ought to be put into position, especially since NATO's warning is tied to a specific situation which is solely up to the power and responsibility of the Soviet Union to create or avoid.

Another reason for Moscow's restraint is that the Kremlin leadership is not planning a military intervention in Poland, despite all appearances. Its military concentration along the southern, eastern and western borders of Poland is menacing. Presumably it will not have to be set marching. It is the possibility of an invasion alone which determines the Polish awareness. The threat makes the misdeed unnecessary. Thus, the NATO statement is probably correctly understood in the Kremlin. It is threatening steps which presumably it will not have to take.

FRG FIRM TO SELL TRUCKS TO IRAQ 'FOR CIVILIAN USE'

LD161104 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Augsburg, 16 Dec (DPA)--The M.A.N. group has greatly increased its sales of commercial vehicles to Iraq. The company announced today that a contract to supply 1,500 twin-axle dump trucks in 1981 worth DM200 million has been signed. Following the purchase by Iraq this year of 600 buses and 1,000 trucks, this is the third deal with the Iraqi state purchasing company within a short period. All the vehicles are intended for civilian use.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV: NO SOVIET INTERVENTION IN POLAND

LD172626 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Summary] Yesterday's Gdansk ceremony brought together officials of the government, church and independent trade unions in a form of national reconciliation.

"It is in this somewhat euphoric climate that a Soviet official has just stated the Red Army will not intervene in Poland. The secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee is at present in Paris at the head of a Parliamentary delegation. Boris Ponomarev considers that the Poles have enough inner strength to settle their affairs among themselves, and that above all there is no question of the USSR intervening in the matter."

LE MONDE ON NATO DILEMMA OVER RESPONSE TO POLAND

LD151711 Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "NATO and Poland"]

[Text] Faced with the threat of aggression should we quickly issue loud warnings or, on the other hand, keep quiet so as not to "offer any pretext" for the adventure? Who is right—the Americans, who were the first to sound the alarm about the Soviet buildup around Poland, or Mr Trudeau, who thinks that too many speculations are "inappropriate for the cause of peace?"

The quarrel would be legitimate and still undecided if discretion had not already been extensively used in the past, each time with negative results: neither in Czechoslovakia in 1968 when Presidents Johnson and de Gaulle had, each for his own reasons, decided to show the greatest restraint, nor in Afghanistan, where U.S. warnings came too late to spark off an orchestrated campaign, did the West succeed in preventing the Russian tanks from being set in motion.

The lesson has been learned as far as Poland is concerned. By systematically denouncing all the Red Army's preparations, and basing their statements on the great credibility which their means of detection and observation give them, the U.S. leaders were aiming at two goals: Stripping the Soviet high command of the surprise effect to which it is so attached in all its military operations, but also, and above all, clearly warning Moscow's political leadership of the risks to which a decision on direct intervention would expose it.

The NATO session which has just ended has confirmed that the latter result has largely been achieved. The communiue published in Brussels Friday is the roughest seen in Western cricles recently, and on this occasion the alliance has shown a cohesion which it did not show in the Afghanistan affair, even after the invasion.

However, the Western governments have rightly refrained from listing the sanctions envisaged, and that has also enabled them to conceal their differences of opinion. The list which Mr Muskie had brought from Washington was not revealed but it does seem that the secretary of state, while advocating a halt in all diplomatic negotiations between East and West, refrained from including the SALT talks—a matter to which even Mr Reagan attaches too much importance to shelve it once and for all. On the other hand the list apparently included a halt to trade relations between the two German states, or at least suspending the advantages which the GDR obtains from its virtual membership of the EEC. That is out of the question, the Bonn leaders immediately replied, since their Constitution and their interest, oblige them not to regard the other Germany as a "foreign" country.

Despite these appeasements East Berlin immediately started a "trial of strength" with Bonn by threatening to repudiate the inter-German agreements signed at the beginning of the seventies in the event of Western sanctions. West German Foreign Minister Genscher forestalled this action by insisting that the NATO communique include a reference to the need to preserve the "calm situation prevailing in Berlin and the surrounding area." It will take more than that to deter the communist camp from attacking the weak point formed in the "steadfastness front" by a West Germany too well established in detente and its benefits to abandon it readily.

LE FIGARO POLL: GISCARD-MITTERRAND GAP NARROWING

LD181009 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Charles Rebois report: "A President For 5 Years"]

[Text] The third FIGARO-SOFRES inquiry into the French people's voting intentions in the April-May 1981 presidential election has already made it possible to acquire a better idea about the way votes are really to be cast. Gradually, percentages obtained by the two candidates who are likely, as far as it can be foreseen, to particpate in the second ballot, tend to narrow.

It appears that Valery Giscard d'Estaing would obtain 56 percent and Francois Mitterrand 44 percent. This means that even though the outgoing president has lost three points which his rival has gained, he still has a wide margin. This margin could shrink in view of the traditional distribution of political forces without, however, seriously jeopardizing Valery Giscard d'Estaing's chances.

This information has to be considered in the light of recent changes in the political and economic circumstances.

First, the political situation. It appears that whenever the question directly related to the presidential election, the majority's poor results in recent parliamentary by-elections did not appreciably affect the issue. As far as public opinion is concerned, these are two different problems: a setback suffered by the UDF, an organization which identifies itself with the president, does not prejudge the results of the 26 April and 10 May ballots.

Second, the economy. The austerity measures imposed by the world crisis have not excessively affected Valery Giscard d'Estaing's position. At the very most, it can be thought that the frank description of the economic situation by the prime minister has so far had only limited consequences. The final developments of the campaign will enable us to better assess the impact of this behavior.

However, before pursuing in detail the purely electoral analysis of this inquiry, it is necessary to keep in mind two fundamental pieces of information supplied by answers to questions which did not figure in our initial public opinion polls. It should be understood that, irrespective of what party they belong to, the great majority (81 percent on average) of the French people are in favor of presidential elections by universal suffrage. Even though this was known already, it had to be made clear for the benefit of Francois Mitterrand and Pierre Audreau. However, these same French people (63 against 29 percent) would like to see the presidential term of office limited to 5 years. This is an important item of information.

Georges Pompidou had been concerned by the question of the Septennate. He took steps to correct this peculiarity of our Constitution but failed to carry his task through. Valery Giscard d'Estaing also expressed his support for the idea but has since, in fact, changed his attitude believing that the country should be spared excessively long election periods. And, finally, the guardians of Gaullism naturally defend the cornerstone of a very Guallist Constitution with which, in the final analysis, General de Gaulle's successors easily came to terms.

Nonetheless the question cannot be evaded. It supplies Francois Mitterrand with one of the main arguments for his campaign. Since his ambitions have long been thwarted, the Socialist leader is naturally inclined to add up the duration of the two terms of office which Valery Giscard d'Estaing could well fill and conclude from this that the French people would elect an "uncrowned king." Even though questionable, at least by the terms of the Constitution, this argument has evoked a certain response in countries like the United States which are subjected to presidential elections every 4 years.

In short, a majority of the French people would reelect Valery Giscard d'Estaing but [only] for a 5-year term of office.

As for intentions concerning the second ballot, just as in the previous month, the public opinion poll lists three hypotheses:

First, it is assumed that Jacques Chirac, Michel Debre and Marie-France Garaud would participate in the elections. Together, they would obtain 19.5 percent of votes and Valery Giscard d'Estaing 35 percent. If Jacques Chirac were the only Gaullist candidate, he would obtain 14 percent of votes. He has dropped one point compared with the October poll and gained one compared with the November poll. On this second assumption, Valery Giscard d'Estaing would improve his score (37 percent). According to the three polls carried out since October, the joint scores of the president and the RPR leader represent 51 percent of votes. Any gains or losses on the part of one of them would be made in favor of, or at the expense of, the other. And, third, assuming that Michel Debre is to be the only Gaullist in the race, his score would remain unchanged with 11 percent whereas Valery Giscard d'Estaing would increase his to 39 percent. This means that the outgoing president's score can either increase or decrease 4 percent depending on what hypothesis is envisaged and the assumption that three well-known Gaullists would be candidates is favorable to him to say the least.

On the left, scores are subject to only small fluctuations. It appears, however, that public opinion is beginning to forgive Francois Mitterrand Michel Rocard's elimination. The Socialist Party first secretary's score is showing a slight improvement, but it remains much below the results he achieved in the first ballot of 1974. On the other hand, Valery Giscard d'Estaing's prospects are much better than they were then.

However, with more than 4 months to go before the election takes place, these indications remain precarious. Gaps will probably narrow considerably. It will be noted, however, that in view of these figures, neither Francois Mitterrand, nor Georges Marchais can claim any advantage on the great controversy which is taking place between them. With 17 percent of intended votes in his favor, the PCF secretary general is marking time at a relatively low level whereas the Socialist Party is unable to repeat the success it achieved at the time of parliamentary byelections.

Another fact, erosion of the ecologists' scores since only 3-4 percent of voters intend to vote for them. Furthermore the chances of independent candidates remain very small.

Of course these indications should be used with caution. After giving rise to unusually early excitement, the precampaign period now seems to be in the doldrums. The main candidates who have declared that they will run are making foreign trips so as not to exhaust their ammunition too quickly. Public opinion itself is only showing moderate interest in the initial ups and downs of the election campaign. Moreover 36 percent of the people questioned say they might still change their minds between now and 26 April. In October and November there were only 34 percent who were undecided. There is a particularly large number of undecided people among the Socialists who do not yet seem to have rallied round Francois Mitterrand as candidate.

It should also be noted that French people, whatever their political allegiance, are still forecasting Valery Giscard d'Estaing's victory. However the gap between him and the Socialist candidate has been reduced according to the opinions people expressed. It has narrowed from 13 points in November to 9 points in December.

According to the answers people gave, if the choice is not limited to just two candidates in the second round, Valery Giscard d'Estaing has almost as much support in the RPR as Jacques Chirac. On the other hand no UDF vote will go the Paris mayor. Similarly, on the left, while 14 percent of Communists want Francois Mitterrand to be elected, only 1 percent of Socialist want Georges Marchais to be elected. The splits which determined the stances taken during the last presidential election are, therefore a thing of the past. The election in April and May will be held on a completely new political scene. Its outcome could, therefore, be surprising.

That leaves the question on the scope of the president's powers. Thirty-one percent of the people think they should be reduced. Eleven percent think they should be increased but the majority (51 percent) think they should stay the same. These answers shed light on the debate opened by Francois Mitterrand on the subject of elective monarchy. There are grounds for comparing these with the French people's opinion on the length of the term of office. The government is not abusing its prerogatives, according to the opinion poll but the mandate it receives from universal suffrage should be shorter.

That is probably the main lesson to be learned from our survey.

LE MONDE ON FRENCH TRADE DEFICIT WITH USSR

LD171301 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 p 41

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "For the First Time in 10 Years France Recorded a Trade Deficit Toward the USSR in 1980"]

[Text] Moscow--The fears which French officials have frequently expressed to their Soviet interlocutors are well-founded: the drop in industrial contracts signed in the past 3 years has caused a serious Franco-Soviet trade imbalance. For the first time in 10 years a deficit has appeared this year in the trade balance between the two countries to France's detriment.

Total trade in the first 9 months of this years increased 60.5 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1979; however French imports increased 101.7 percent and exports by 27.2 percent. France's balance of trade deficit amounts to more than Fr2 billion and will probably reach Fr4 billion by the end of the year. If account is taken of a slight trade surplus for services the overall current balance of payments deficit between the USSR and France will be around Fr3 billion.

The balance recorded in 1979 was largely artificial in that French purchases of Soviet gas were accounted as imports from the Netherlands because they passed through that country. This year the anomaly has been corrected. Nonetheless, the deficit is not purely an accounting matter. It is caused by a large increase in the price of energy product supplies by the USSR, for virtually the same quantities as before as far as oil is concerned (6 million tons) and for a twofold increase in purchases of natural gas (4 billion cubic meters as against only 2 billion in 1979); 80 percent of French imports from the USSR consist of primary products.

In the other direction, sales of capital goods have fallen following the fall in contracts signed in 1977, 1978 and 1979. This reduction has been only partly compensated by an increase in sales of chemical products and above all agricultural products (French exports in this sphere have been increased threefold this year.)

The Grand Commission which meets in Paris on 11 and 12 December has tried to remedy this deficit. The task will not be easy because the sale of agricultural products is meeting with reservations from France's European partners and, as far as capital goods are concerned, competition is strong. In addition, as far as imports are concerned, the major plans for purchasing natural gas at prices which the Soviets want eventually to align with oil prices, will widen the gap as from 1986.

The contracts portfolio has, however, improved, reaching Fr4.5 billion between January and November. A further Fr1 billion-worth could be signed before the end of the year (a fluorite [sel fluore] factory, a petroleum coke calcination unit, an electrical insulation varnish unit, treatment of orenburg acid gases), and in that case the total would be more than Fr5 billion, less than in 1987 (Fr6.5 billion), especially if inflation is taken into account, but more than grants [dons] from other Western countries and better than the average over the past 3 years (Fr2.3 billion). For the whole of the 10th 5-year period (1976-1980) French business in the USSR amounts to Fr18.5 billion.

The Contract with Creusot-Loire

The drop in Soviet purchases from abroad from 1977- [figure obscured] was in keeping with a desire to limit trade with capitalist countries in favor of CEMA to reduce currency debts and complete the vast projects contracted during the previous years (in the chemical industry alone, some 100 factories purchased from the West are apparently still "in the pipeline"). This year, however, France has benefitted both from its political attitude in the Afghan affair and from the U.S. embargo although French companies have not, strictly speaking, replaced U.S. firms, despite the arguments about the contract for the silicon plate factory which Creusot-Loire won after the Americans backed out.

The contract was signed despite discreet opposition from the Foreign Ministry. However, the French company could argue that it had been negotiating for this contract for several years and that, in the deal reached, it is not supplying the process (which was to be supplied by the U.S. ARMCO firm) but only the equipment.

The Soviets' decision to use their own technology in the case of an aluminum complex seems to be the result of a deliberate policy attributable to the growing influence of technical ministries compared with the foreign trade ministries. They seem to prefer to increase domestic surplus value without regard for the time taken to carry out the projects rather than making rapid progress by systematically calling on the West.

During the Grand Commission meeting a document will be signed on the application in stages, each of several years, of the long-term program for developing economic and technical cooperation (1980-1990) and above all its annexes which list the major sectors for cooperation. This program was signed in April 1979 by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Giscard d'Estaing during the French president's visit to Moscow. The aim of the program is, in fact, to define the sectors in which French enterprises could have priority over their Western competitors.

Two very important projects now being discussed--the exploitation and supply of natural gas on the Yamal Peninsula at the mouth of the Ob and the modernization of the Moskvich automobile factories which might go to Citroen--would provide an opportunity for large capital equipment deliveries. The first project represents an investment of between Fr45 billion and Fr60 billion (of which around one fourth would go to France) and the second, Fr10 billion; however they will not solve the trade deficit problem. Indeed from the time the gas starts to flow--in 1986 if the project is carried out--French imports from the USSR will surge forward again: 18 to 20 billion cubic meters per year. However, the USSR's overall debt to France is around Fr 4 billion which, in view of Soviet resources, is by no means disturbing.

FOREIGN MINISTER COLOMBO MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIAL

AU170940 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the chief of the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau Ahmad ash-Shahati met here Tuesday evening for what reliable sources said later was a frank exchange of views on economic and political problems between the two countries.

Italy and the Libyan Jamahiriyah both play an important role in the Mediterranean, but both countries are aware of the differences in their roles, whence their conviction of the need for a constant and ample dialogue to avoid possible misunderstandings, diplomatic sources said. Italy, for example, kept Tripoli constantly briefed on its contacts with Malta which then led to the agreement guaranteeing the island's neutrality.

According to the sources, one central topic in Colombo's talks with Ash-Shahati, whom some experts consider the true chief of Libyan diplomacy despite 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki position as foreign minister, was the Italians who work in the North African state.

They number an estimated sixteen thousand and, in recent months, some have been arrested for various reasons. The Foreign Ministry is responsible for their welfare. The sources said that there was no problem as regards economic cooperation between the two countries, which is very intense.

The international topics discussed included the fighting between Iran and Iraq and the Middle Eastern situation. On the latter point, Colombo illustrated the Italian and EEC position in favor of going beyond the Camp David agreements so as to involve all the interested parties in the negotiations and achieve a global and lasting settlement. The same problem will be on the agenda next Friday when Colombo will be meeting with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, who is making an official visit to Rome.

Contacts with both the Jamahiriyah and Saudi Arabia are important from the viewpoint of energy supplies. In the first six months of 1980, according to statistics published yesterday, Libyan oil accounted for 5.5 percent of Italian needs and Saudi Arabia for 15.2 percent.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE FOR VISIT

Meet With President Pertini

LD171650 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic arrived in Rome this afternoon on a 3-day visit. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec. Shortly after his arrival, Mijatovic was received by President Pertini at the Quirinale.

International Issues Discussed

LD172232 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Yugoslav President Mijatovic, who is on a visit to Italy, and President Pertini discussed at the Quirinale the Polish situation and East-West relations in general. Analysis of the international situation did not give rise to optimism. Italy and Yugoslavia are preoccupied with the possible development of Polish events.

Recalling Tito's policy of protecting national independence and of the contribution which nations such as Yugoslavia and Italy can make to peace, Pertini observed that this policy was still dramatically topical. The president of the republic reiterated his condemnation of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a country, he said, which is struggling for its independence against the foreigner who has invaded its territory. Pertini expressed solidarity with the Polish people, who intend to keep alive the freedoms they have regained.

Mijatovic reaffirmed the desire to open even more ample prospects for Yugoslav-Italian relations in all fields, stressing that cooperation between the two countries as especially important in view of the fact that Europe and the world were shaken by grave crises.

International problems were also discussed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Colombo and Vrhovec. It is believed that in this case, too, Poland was the main topic.

More on Mijatovic Talks

AU180847 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Dec (ANSA)—Visiting Yugoslav Head of State Cvijetin Mijatovic and Italian President Sandro Pertini will continue their talks here this morning. Mijatovic arrived in Rome Wednesday afternoon for an official three-day visit, accompanied by Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec.

Italy is the first country which a member of Yugoslavia's collective presidency has visited since the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito. The 63-year-old Mijatovic, the representative of Bosnia-Hercegovina, is the presidency's duty chairman.

The two heads of state met yesterday for over an hour and a half. This was twice as long as expected. The two men talked at length of Tito and the nonalignment path upon which Yugoslavia embarked under his guidance. Pertini and Mijatovic analyzed the present international situation and noted that the two countries are in full agreement on most issues.

Italy and Yugoslavia are both concerned over the turn events in Poland might take. In fact, Yugoslavia may even be more concerned given its geopolitical position which makes it particularly sensitive to anything that might effect East-West ties.

Pertini and Mijatovic also touched on disarmament, (Yugoslavia launched a concrete initiative at the Madrid Conference for European Security and Cooperation), and security in the Mediterranean. Pertini congratulated Yugoslavia on the role she continues to play in the nonaligned movement in this post-Tito period.

Last night Pertini hosted an official dinner for the Yugoslav guests at the Quirinale Palace. Also present at the dinner was Premier Arnaldo Forlani, top state officials, numerous ministers and leaders in the world of politics, economics and culture. Pertini said that although he missed his old friend Tito, the current president of Yugoslavia had known how to walk with firmness in the footsteps of the late Belgrade leader.

For his part, Mijatovic voiced Yugoslavia's solidarity with Italy's earthquake victims. He said that he had come to Rome to reaffirm the continuity of the fruitful ties of an ever growing cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav president wound up his remarks saying that "I am certain that our talks will contribute to our future cooperation and a greater understanding, respect and friendship." Tomorrow the Yugoslav foreign minister and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo will take part, accompanied by their respective delegations, in the second encounter between Pertini and Mijatovic.

The two foreign ministers Wednesday discussed general political issues and bilateral matters. The two ministers voiced satisfaction over economic exchanges between the two countries and the tendency to balance their trade which now tips in favor of Italy. The two men were pleased with the progress of talks on fishing in the Adriatic and spoke of the possibility of joint investment ventures in this field. They also noted the increased traffic across the Italo-Yugoslav border (up 80 percent over last year). Italian Premier Arnaldo Forlani is offering a luncheon for Mijatovic at Villa Madama today.

TANJUG Reports Pertini Remarks

LD172234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--Italian President Sandro Pertini today said that Yugoslavia and Italy were united in their dedication to the ideals of peace, freedom and justice. He added that economic, cultural and political cooperation between the two countries was essential to both peoples and because of their common interests in the promotion of understanding and progress among the peoples in both the Balkans, and the Mediterranean. [as received]

President Pertini spoke at a dinner given here this evening in honour of his guest, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic, who arrived in Rome earlier today on a two-day official and friendly visit to neighbouring Italy. He said he was pleased with President Mijatovic having chosen Italy as the first country he would visit on assuming the office. President Pertini spoke warmly about the role and significance of President Tito, who died last May and with whom, he said, he was linked by the bonds of friendship and common struggle for the independence of one's own people.

"Tito was not only the victorious leader of the Yugoslav partisan movement and people's revolution which made Yugoslavia a socialist country in independence and freedom. He was also one of the greatest defenders of the cause of peace," Pertini stated. The Italian president went on to say that "the concept of non-alignment--one of whose most authoritative and steadfast founders Tito was--contains the wish of the peoples to remain independent and military blocs and not to threaten anybody, but to be resolved and capable of protecting themselves against threats, foreign will and aggression." Pertini said that the world peace is indivisible and that "all people on our planet, large and small nations, the powerful and the weak are entitled to it".

"Our solidarity is directed to the people of Afghanistan, who are struggling for their independence against a foreign power which has attacked and occupied their country, and to the Polish people who want to live in the freedoms won by peaceful means," said Pertini. "The lesson which Tito, in this sense, gave to all has maintained and heightened its topicality since this eminent person no longer helps us with his courage and wisdom," he said. President Pertini said that "the more developed are obliged, in their own interest, to help the under-developed. On the world scale, prosperity lies in interdependence. The times of granting, which very often hides colonial and neo-colonial domination, are coming to an end."

Pertini noted that "the only stable solution can be one on the level of mutual solidarity outside some one else's frontiers, outside the blocs and beyond the differences in development." There have been many disagreements and clashes in the history of the Yugoslav and Italian peoples. Today, however, the commonality of the European destiny prevails. Let us consolidate it and make it resistant to all challenges, in a common advance of our two countries which, although different in terms of political identity remain close in their views on the major questions of the whole world."

PCE OPPOSES 'CARETAKER GOVERNMENT' FORMULA

LD171633 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Dec 80 p 15

[EFE report: "PCE Opposes Caretaker Government"]

[Text] The resolution approved by the PCE Central Committee expresses its opposition to the so-called caretaker government [gobierno de gestion], and it deems itself freed from its commitment to the institutions if any government change occurs which does not respect the Constitution. At the same time, the PCE calls for a mobilization of the people to defend their interests, opposes an early election and demands a change of policy, advocating a "government of progress."

Madrid, 9 December--The political resolution approved by the PCE Central Committee was published this afternoon. This resolution is the outcome of the debate on the political situation which took place during yesterday's session, on the basis of a report from the PCE Executive Committee's Standing Committee, which was set out by Simon Sanchez Montero.

This resolution, which was approved with no votes against, states, among other things:

It believes that the situation is grave, with a new factor, perhaps the most dangerous, existing. This being the reemergence of a real vacuum in Spain's Government, which is emboldening the most reactionary and extreme forces, creating anxiety in military spheres, and causing forces of the economic and political right to propse government formulas such as the "caretaker" formula and others, which might lie outside parliamentary solutions and would mean the beginning of the end of democracy.

The Central Committee believes that in order to surmount the situation, Communists and Democrats should work vigorously and rapidly in two directions:

Call for Mobilization of People

First, to be capable of mobilizing in a sustained and many-sided manner, with initiatives at all levels, the workers, residents and citizens in defense of their specific interests against unemployment, against terrorism and in support of democracy; against the high cost of living and for just collective agreements and for civil and autonomy rights. To this end, the official resolution continues, the Central Committee "calls for initiatives in support of a progressive divorce law and university autonomy law."

Second, to secure through increasingly widespread pressure from public opinion a change of government and policy. For this, the resolution states, together with the aforesaid, anunderstanding among the leftwing forces at both trade union and political levels is essential. The Central Committee therefore believes that the restoration of unity of action between the Workers Commissions and the General Workers Union, as well as cooperation between the PCE and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSCE] to pave the way for a policy of democratic unity, is of particular importance.

Government of Progress

This is a policy, the resolution adds, which would make possible the formation of a new parliamentary majority from which a government of progress would have to emerge, which, supported by a broad social basis, would be capable of resolving the three great issues of our democratic consolidation: unemployment as a central factor of the economic crisis; terrorism, as a maximum factor of political destabilization; and the autonomies, as a decisive link in the configuration of the new state.

With respect to what this government might be like, the resolution states: "A government with these characteristics, which might be formed at the ministerial level by representatives of the Union of the Democratic Center and the PSOE, with a program agreed among all the democratic forces, would have our determined cooperation and, we are convinced, the support of the workers and of the vast majority of the population."

No to Early Election

Last, the approved resolution states: "The Central Committee is convinced that 1983 cannot be reached with the present government and policy without an extremely grave danger of political regression. It does not deem it desirable to hold an early election, although as a party we might emerge strengthened from it. The urgent task at this moment is to secure another government and another policy, within respect for the Constitution and for parliament, and thus prevent the current vacuum, from leading us to another government and another policy outside the Constitution, which would mean the end of democracy in our country."

The PCE Central Committee meeting, which decided to order a plan for the possible reappearance of the daily newspaper MUNDO OBRERO--the Communist Party's official organ--concluded in Madrid yesterday. This plan is to be examined and debated by the PCE Central Committee before it is approved. It was agreed during the meeting that the PCE organ's financial position became untenable in due course, necessitating its suspension as a daily newspaper, and it was admitted that the party did not support MUNDO OBRERO sufficiently. The recent visit to China by a party delegation headed by Santiago Carillo was also broached at the meeting.

PCE'S AZCARATE CITED ON POLAND, MOSCOW TIES

LD171627 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] "The PCE would sever relations with the CPSU if there were an armed intervention in Poland," PCE International Relations Section Chief Manuel Azcarate stated yesterday.

The Spanish Communist leader said that a Soviet armed intervention would be "crazy in terms of peace, European security and the development of socialism itself."

Azcarate reiterated the PCE's support for the Polish workers and asserted that the events in Poland "are the general reflection of the crisis in East Europe, where freedom and democracy are necessary." The evolution of these same events represents for the Spanish Communists "confirmation of the basic thesis of Eurocommunism."

The PCE international relations section chief is convinced that if the break with the USSR occurs, "there would be a debate within the party, but the opposition to the decision to sever relations with the Soviets would have less impact than the criticisms of the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan."

Last, he expressed his conviction that if the evolution in Poland went so far as to create multiparty formulas, this new model would work in favor of economic consolidation.

DENMARK

DEFENSE FORCES SEEK EXTRA 20 PERCENT ON BUDGET

LD161601 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 11 Dec 80 part 1 p 7

[Christian Broendum report: "Defense Forces Must Seek 1.5 Billion Korner In Additional Funds For 1980"]

[Text] Steeply rising fuel costs and disadvantageous exchange rate flucutations between the krone and the pound and dollar are the main reasons why the Defense Ministry has had to seek a record budget supplement for 1980.

According to Defense Ministry Section Chief Birgit Reeh the defense forces have spent 1.5 billion kroner more than estimated in the 1980 budget, representing an additional expenditure of 20 percent. In the 1980 budget defense spending was fixed at 7.3 billion kroner. At January 1979 prices, with the increase, actual spending totaled 8.8 billion kroner used in the defense forces this year.

The 1981 defense budget proposal is contained in the draft budget bill, at present being discussed by the Folketing and is fixed at 8.1 billion kroner, at January 1980 prices. If the defense budget has to be adjusted by 20 precent next year because of wage and price rises, defense spending will amount to 10.3 billion kroner.

Rising expenditure, principally on fuel and foreign material, has not brought the defense forces more soldiers or artillery. On the contrary, Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has just announced that the army's permanent staff is 1,000 men short in relation to the numbers fixed in the current defense agreement.

The 20-percent adjustment in 1980 defense spending as a result of inflation must be seen against the background of last year's adjustment, which totaled 16 percent. There were considerable fuel price rises in 1979.

It is still not certain how much the government will agree to seek in the additional spending adjustment for 1980. The additional spending proposal will be presented to the Folketing at the end of January. But under the terms of the 1980 budget bill the government has set aside 13.1 billion kroner for price and wage adjustments, which correspond to a little under 11 percent; of this the defense forces have asked for 1.5 billion kroner.

FINLAND

VAYRYNEN INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET TREATY EXTENSION

LD171332 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The Diet continued its budget debate until after midnight. The fiercest debate on next year's budget concerned Foreign Ministry matters—development aid, arms exports and Foreign Ministry appointments. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Kalevi Sorsa, took up the extension of the Finnish-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. In the view of Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen the extension of the treaty is not topical just now. The Soviet-Finnish Treaty is in force until 1990. Pentti Luume interviewed Minister Paavo Vayrynen:

[Begin recording] [Luume] Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Diet Foreign Affairs Committee Kalevi Sorsa spoke about an extension of the validity of the Finnish-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. Is such an extension topical just now?

[Answer] No, it is not. If we had thought the extension of the treaty topical now, naturally we would have used the president's state visit in this respect. But naturally the extension of the treaty will come up in the next few years as the treaty is in force only for another 10 years. It has always been extended in good time before the expiration of its validity.

[Question] You said in the next few years. President Kekkonen's term of office comes to an end in 1984. Would the extension of the treaty take place before the ending of this term?

[Answer] Naturally the parties to the treaty must have discussions on when the time would be suitable for the extension of the treaty. I cannot state what would be a suitable time. We have to discuss and agree about it together.

[Question] Which side takes an initiative in this matter, Finland or the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Both can, of course, take the initiative. On the Finnish side there are at present no immediate plans for such an initiative, but of course we are ready at any time to have discussions on the extension of the treaty.

[Question] What about the content of the treaty? Will its wording remain the same as in the present treaty?

[Answer] The treaty has been extended twice without any alteration in its content. We know of no facts that would indicate any need for a revision of the treaty. [end recording]

That was an interview with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. The Diet will continue the budget debate at noon today.

SAARINEN ON USSR INVASION THREAT TO POLAND

WA171415 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Tor Hognas dispatch from Helsinki]

[Text] Only if socialism is in actual danger will the Soviets invade Poland, said the leader of the Finnish Communist Party, Aarne Saarinen, to DAGENS NYHETER. He believes and hopes, however, that military intervention will not be necessary, despite the fact that the situation seems serious.

Aarne Saarinen for a long time has opposed military intervention, and especially among socialist countries. He condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Saarinen said that the workers' actions for expanded democracy and for various rights were to the great advantage for socialism. But there is a danger in going too far and beginning to attack the socialist social system itself.

"Lust For Power"

"There are indications that people in Poland are not satisfied with the results reached, but have seized by a lust for power, and demand more and more. This is dangerous," said Saarinen. He thinks that the significant role of outside forces in the current process has been exaggerated.

"Of course there can be found foreign forces in the background which surely have paid attention to the situation. But the main cause for the disturbances in Poland is sufficiently enough explained by all the failures in the society which have provoked a strong dissatisfaction among the people. And the Poles themselves have observed these failures without having had anyone to report for them how things were."

"The cause for the unsatisfactory state of affairs is to be sought among the Polish leaders. Persons in positions of leadership have not grown with their responsibilities but instead have taken advantage of their positions for purely selfish ends," said Saarinen.

SWEDEN

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE PROPOSED

LD171325 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Dec 80 p 6

[Claes-Goeran Kjellander report: "Sweden Proposes Disarmament Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Sweden will shortly put forward a detailed proposal for a European disarmament conference. We should not be too optimistic in the present political climate, but there is no reason to "terminate efforts for disarmament."

Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten made this statement in an interpellation in the RIKSDAG on Friday [12 December], the day before the giant peace demonstration organized by Swedish women's organizations.

Ullsten mentioned two reasons which indicate that a European disarmament conference could be arranged. First, the proposal is supported by many nations, and second, it would be troublesome for the superpowers if the security conference in Madrid ended without results.

The debate concerned the possibilities of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia and stemmed from interpellations from Eva Hjelmstrom [Left Party-Communists) and Gunnel Jonang (Center Party).

"Today Scandinavia is a de facto nuclear-free zone," Ullsten said. "However, if a formal agreement on such a zone is to be achieved, account must be taken of the incidence of nuclear arms in the vicinity of Scandinavia, thus the Baltic should also be included in the zone.

"Further, the tactical and strategic nuclear arms stationed near the zone would have to be withdrawn since they by definition would become superfluous if a nuclear-free zone were established."

REAGAN TEAM 'NOT A PARTICULARLY BRILLIANT' GROUP

LD151309 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Men"]

[Text] Forming a new U.S. administration has turned out to be more difficult than Ronald Reagan had envisaged but on Thursday his first eight appointments were announced. They are not a particularly brilliant collection. Several well-known names have said no.

The greatest attention has been given to Caspar Weinberger, who will become defense secretary. In the past he served under President Nixon, as budget chief among other posts, and was then given the name "Cap the knife" because of his eagerness to make savings. Weinberger's tight rein will be needed if U.S. defenses are to be strengthened without military expenditure becoming astronomic.

It remains to be seen, however, whether Weinberger has the diplomatic talent needed to coordinate NATO's defense efforts.

It is also worth noting that Donald Regan, chairman of the well-known Wall Street firm of Merril Lunch, will become secretary of the treasury. It looks as if commerce and industry will be well represented in the new administration, but past experience shows that businessmen often lose their way in Washington's political jungle.

To sum up, the eight appointments indicate that Reagan will primarily recruit his staff from the moderate camp and this displeases his most faithful supporters who had hoped for an administration with a bolder political profile.

CARRINGTON WELCOMES GENERAL HAIG'S APPOINTMENT

LD171448 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1409 GMT 17 Dec 80

[By Tom Momullan, PA Diplomatic Correspondent]

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today offered a warm welcome to the nomination of General Alexander Haig as the American secretary of state. President-elect Ronald Reagan's nomination of Gen Haig has still to be confirmed by the American Senate in what is expected to be a difficult session. The Foreign Office released the text of a message sent by Lord Carrington to Gen Haig which said: "I was delighted to hear of your appointment as secretary of state, which gives me great personal pleasure. I look forward to working with you in the challenging problems we face in common. I hope there may be an early opportunity to discuss them with you."

PYM PESSIMISTIC ON DEFENSE EXPENDITURE OPTIONS

LD171235 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Dec 80 p 24

[Nicholas Comfort report: "Backbencheers' Warning Over Defence Cuts"]

[Text] Mr Pym last night gave conservative Mps a gloomy assessment of Britain's options for fulfilling expanded military commitments and maintaining the purchase of up-to-date equipment in view of recently-announced cutbacks in defence spending. The defence secretary also stressed that the early delivery of warships and other items had placed a strain on Defence Ministry finances. He voiced the hope that cutbacks in other fields could be limited. Much of the audience left a 75-minute private meeting of the party's backbench Defence Committee believing that the political battle over the contribution of the defence programme to public spending cuts was far from over.

A number of the 50 Mps present warned the whip in attendance that there would be trouble in the Commons if the economies resulted in the cancellation of advanced weapons systems as forecast in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH on Monday. Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge) and Mr Tony Harlow (Northampton North) were among critics who argued that there was little point in having well-paid forces if they were deprived of the fuel and equipment enabling them to fight. Others accused treasury ministers of lacking political judgment in seeking to trim the increase in the defence budget to which the Conservative manifesto committed the government.

While Mr Pym made it clear that he intended to do his best with the resources available, there was strong sentiment that he was being asked to do a well-nigh impossible job. Last night's meeting coincided with suggestions that the prime minister was taking personally criticism of individual economies which the Cabinet decisions on defence spending will mean. Mr. Pym stressed in this context last night that, even with the economies, Britain's record was better than that of most of her allies, with defence spending taking up five percent of the gross national product.

In the course of the cabinet argument Mr Pym left the inference with colleagues that he would resign if asked to give up too much. Although the economies in the 1981-82 defence budget were kept down to 200 million pounds, he has made it clear that Britain's capabilities will suffer in consequence. Mr Pym told last night's meeting that extra commitments were opening up for Britain outside NATO and outside Europe, leaving the implication that they would prove hard to meet. He fuelled speculation about cuts in the equipment programme by saying that there would have to be economies in the short term and by listing only a few specific programmes which were safe. However, doubts remained at the end of the meeting about the projects reported earlier this week to be on the cancellation list, among them the Sea Eagle and Sky Flash Mark 2 missile for the Navy and RAF.

CP SUPPORTS POLISH EFFORTS, CONDEMNS INTERVENTION

LD161219 London MORNING STAR in English 16 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Gerry Pocock, head of UK CP International Department: "Strengthening Poland's Socialism"]

[Excerpts] All friends of Poland will be anxiously following events in that country. They will want to see a further strengthening of socialism and democracy based on the immense power of the people as expressed in the last few months. The Communist Party of Great Britain said in its statement of September 14 this year that the crisis had arisen because of economic errors and grave deficiencies in socialist democracy.

The Communist Party went on to refer to the previous crises of 1956, 1970 and 1976 in Poland which not only revealed gross violations of socialist democracy, but also "a failure, even after these were revealed, to make the necessary changes with the speed and on the scale that was needed." It is this past failure that explains much of the determination of the strikers this year.

Socialism has brought enormous advances in Poland. Through the efforts of the Polish people and the assistance of other socialist countries, the pre-war backwardness was overcome. Living standards, social benefits, economic growth,have been transformed. Such developments could never have been brought about without the active participation of people in many ways. We should reject the false picture of a Poland in which there has been no progress, no democracy, no trade union.

Equally false is the notion that the developments of recent months are a threat to socialism, that the developments of an autonomous trade union movement, the demands for greater press and media freedom, for stricter accountability, for changes in the implementing of inner party democracy and the functioning of the Polish Parliament. But it also has to be said that the socialism that prevailed in Poland till recently has also meant corruption, undemocratic measures and resistance to criticism. It is to the credit of the Polish United Workers Party [PUWP] that its leadership has openly admitted this. It is disturbing to hear continued reports of local attempts to block the positive developments that have been achieved. It is clear that the process inside the PUWP of winning active support for the policies adopted by the Central Committee is far from complete.

The process taking place in Poland is a difficult but unavoidable one and has to be seen in that context. In this respect we can only disagree and be alarmed at the tone and content of the widely publicised statement in the Czechoslovak communist party paper.

Outside intervention by a neighbouring socialist state or states in whatever form and on whatever grounds can never solve problems arising within the society and is contrary to the accepted communist principles. It will be the earnest hope of communists and the friends of Poland that the changes unfolding in socialist Poland, the mass involvement of millions of people in developing new trade unions and other democratic reforms, and the positive response given by the PUWP to these developments, will continue.

The reaction among Western governments to the complex events and developments in socialist Poland can only be described as the most outrageous hypocrisy. This hypocritical concern by such as Carter and Thatcher and NATO leaders has nothing to do with concern for the welfare of the people of Poland--economic, political or military--but is designed to fuel ani-Communism, East-West tension and provide further justification for the freezing of detente and escalating the arms race.

KHARAVYI: HAIG'S APPOINTMENT 'HOSTILE, DANGEROUS'

NC180755 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 18 Dec 80 p 3

[From the "Views and Comments" column: "Dangerous Appointment"]

[Text] There has been strong concern--even among U.S. political circles--because of General Haig's appointment to the post of U.S. secretary of state. As a result, militant reaction within the congress itself is threatened. The former commander of the NATO military forces in Europe has won--with his actions--the reputation of being a hard-core hawk and a shortsighted politician who views military might as an imperative means to resolve international differences and other problems. Haig's name has been linked with arbitrary actions in the dirty Vietnam war and with the shameful Watergate scandal. Given these facts, there cannot be any favorable forecasts concerning the foreign policy of a great power by a man with the reputation and past of General Haig, particularly during a period of deterioration in the world political climate and of the existence of explosive problems that require a cool and prudent approach.

In our geographical region General Haig is well known for his intensive activities in connection with the problems of the southeastern wing of NATO, his stress on Turkey's vital strategic position for the imperialist interests and his inclusion of the Cyprus problem within this framework. His role in the complete conversion of Turkey into an aggressive U.S. bridgehead has been decisive. With General Haig at his new post, the most reasonable thing to expect is that the U.S. policy on Cyprus will become still more hostile and dangerous.

KLIRIDHIS PREDICTS DEADLOCK IN INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

NC170736 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 17 Dec 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Democratic Rally Chairman Glavkos Kliridhis believes that next February, when substantive discussion on the Cyprus problem will be held at the negotiating table, the talks will come to a deadlock. Kliridhis stressed this last night at the Katsellis Hill Hotel in Nicosia where he was the guest of the Young Professionals Union of Cyprus. Kliridhis said: Until today,the talks were confined to the exchange of proposals by the interlocutors who were delaying discussion on the substance. The good climate that was being advertised only amounted to smiles. The Cyprus Government does not possess either the possibility or the ability to face a sad reality.

Kliridhis added that arguments alone cannot convince the Turks to make concessions. Along with the talks, other available means of pressure must be employed against them. Specifically, we must properly utilize Greece's increased political-military importance so that the West may pressure Turkey to make concessions. Greece's importance has increased because of CENTO's collapse.

The CENTO line of defense--Turkey was one of the links in this line--has broken down because Iran was withdrawn, due to the change in its regime, while Pakistan, following the Soviet invasion into Afghanistan, is now solely concerned about its own defense.

The CENTO line of defense was protecting the Arabian oil fields and the flow of oil to the West. Following CENTO's collapse, the new line of defense for the protection of the aforesaid interests begins east of Egypt, passes by Suez, south of Cyprus, Kriti and Peloponnisos and ends up at Italy.

Thus, since the West and particularly NATO desire a solution of the Greek-Turkish differences, and in view of the fact that the Greek region (Kriti and Peloponnisos) is more important for the alliance than Turkey, it is up to Greece to persuade the West to pressure Turkey for concessions in the Cyprus problem.

Of course, the Turks can be pressured, but not to the extent that they would be compelled to withdraw from NATO.

The solution of the Cyprus problem, Kliridhis added, would also serve the East because the consolidation of the present status would lead to de facto partition and, therefore, to NATOization.

Kliridhis clarified that the solution of the Cyprus problem will solely come from negotiations. And if the dialogue is to progress—in addition to pressuring Turkey—we must invoke the pertinent article in the UN Charter and ask the Security Council to appoint missions and committees of experts which will make concrete recommendations for bridging the differences and implementing the Makarios-Denktas guidelines.

Answering questions: Kliridhis reiterated that we should not have rejected the joint U.S.-Canadian-British plan. By rejecting it, we have lost Famagusta because the Turks were not going to reject it, they were in urgent need of 16 billion dollars in order to survive financially; and they needed the West.

Referring to the internal front, Kliridhis said that there is no such front. If there is going to be such a front, parliamentary elections must be held and the political parties must clarify their positions. And if the party of the president of the republic comes out of the elections as a minority party, then for reasons of moral sensitiveness the president must resign so that presidential elections can be held.

Answering another question, the Democratic Rally chairman said that the Soviet Union as well had given the green light for the invasion in order to foil the enosis of Cyprus with Greece. He added: I had invited the Soviet Union on two occasions—once in Cyprus and again in Vienna—to step in and put an end to the invasion. I had even offered them bases. The second time in Vienna, the Soviet observer told me that he was going to convey our request to his government and that he would reply to our offer. I am still waiting for that reply. Kliridhis documented all his answers, quoting from documents and citing dates, names and places.

ATAKOL MEETS WITH WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

TA161130 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Foreign Affairs, Defense, Tourism and Information Minister Kenan Atakol, who is currently in New York, met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for talks. In a statement following the meeting which lasted about an hour, Atakol said that the present state of the intercommunal talks were assessed during the talks. Pointing out that views were exchanged on the various aspects of the Cyprus problem, Atakol said: I told the UN secretary general that the Turkish side would continue to adopt a favorable and constructive stand for the positive conclusion of the intercommunal talks. Our hope is that the other party will also adopt a realist stand and will abandon its negative approach.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the UN secretary general will meet today with the foreign minister of the Greek Cypriot administration, Nikolaos Rolandhis.

Rolandhis' Conference With Waldheim

NC162000 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rolandhis had a meeting in New York this evening with UN Secretary General Waldheim. A general review of developments in the Cyprus problem was conducted at the meeting which took place in the UN building and lasted for 2 hours. The meeting was attended on the Cyprus side by Mavromatis, the island's permanent delegate at the United Nations, and on the UN side by the assistant secretary general for special political affairs, Perez de Cuellar, and the secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, Gobbi. Rolandhis will have another meeting with Waldheim on Thursday.

Yesterday Waldheim had a separate meeting with the Turkish Cypriot, Mr Atakol. Referring to Foreign Minister Rolandhis' visit to New York for the purpose of meeting the UN secretary general, the government spokesman made the following statement:

It is hereby clarified that Foreign Minister Rolandhis' visit for consultations with Dr Waldheim during the recess in the intercommunal talks and after the completion of three rounds of negotiations, has no connection with an earlier invitation to Mr Rolandhis and Mr Atakol for meetings in New York within previously defined common limits and while the dialogue was in the midst of developing. Mr Rolandhis, adds the government spokesman, has always had close contacts with Dr Waldheim, and their meeting today is the fifth this year. These meetings are both useful and necessary and will be continued.

If Mr Atakol finds it expedient to be visiting New York at the same time for any contacts of his own, says the government spokesman, this does not concern the Cyprus Government which cannot control Mr Atakol's movements. In any case, Mr Atakol was in New York and had contacts there also last September, that is, at the same time when Mr Rolandhis was in the city.

The advisability of the foreign minister meeting or not meeting with the UN secretary general cannot depend on any moves that Mr Atakol may make.

AKEL DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGRADE WITH LCY

NC151910 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] An AKEL Central Committee delegation has held talks in Belgrade with Mr Mojsov, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who in 1977 served as president of the UN General Assembly.

According to an AKEL statement, Mr Mojsov has given assurances that Yugoslavia is working toward a peaceful solution of the Cypriot problem in the interest of all Cypriots—Greek's and Turks—away from any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus. The statement adds that the Yugoslav side has also stressed that any other procedure or activity toward a solution on Cyprus than the intercommunal talks would be doomed to failure and would cause new tribulations and tragedies for the Cypriot people.

AKEL LEADING MEMBERS SEEK PAPAIOANNOU'S REMOVAL

NC180711 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] According to reports received by I SIMERINI from sources close to the AKEL leadership, the recent visit to Cyprus by KKE-Exterior leader Florakis took place at the invitation of AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and aimed at bridging the differences among high ranking AKEL officials.

It is specifically reported that part of the AKEL leadership seeks to remove Papaioannou from the office of party secretary general and to replace him with a younger leading member.

Dinos Katsouridhis, son of Yiannis Katsouridhis, who is a member of the party's Political Bureau, is among those who are proposed as Papaioannou's replacement. Another candidate for the office of AKEL secretary general, in case Papaioannou is removed, is AKEL house member Dinos Konstandinou.

The AKEL leadership has close ties with the KKE-Exterior while its relations with the KKE-Interior are not good, particularly following KHARAVYI comments that accused the KKE-Interior of being a tool of imperialism.

EDEK LEADER DECRIES U.S. CYPRIOT POLICIES

LD171503 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview given to unnamed AL-BA'TH correspondent in Nicosia by Cyprus United Democratic Union of the Center Party [EDEK] Chairman Dr Vasos Lissaridhis--date not given]

[Excerpts] Nicosia--[Question] Dr Lissaridhis, the Cyprus issue continues to be debated. How do you view this issue and what, in your opinion, are the effective forces in it?

[Answer] The conflict is not between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots as the West tries to make out. It is a conflict between the Cypriot people and American imperialism, which wants to turn Cyprus into a springboard for aggression against Arab progressive forces. Occupation is used as a means to achieve this objective, exactly as Israel is being used as a policemen in the Middle East. It would be naive to believe that the United States and its tools would abandon their plans willingly. It is only when we render its plans infeasible that we open the way to a just solution of the Cyprus problem. The current discussions are not in fact between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, but between Cyprus and both Ankara and the United States. Therefore, hopes for the negotiations are bleak.

[Question] Cyprus is approaching general elections. How do you view these elections in the light of the present internal situation and what repercussions will they have on the current negotiations between the two communities?

[Answer] The elections are being held in very special circumstances. America and various political quarters in Cyprus are trying to convince the people that there is a solution in order to deceive them and win their votes, while, in fact, they have accepted capitulation and occupation, just as As-Sadat used "false pragmatism" in order to achieve a solution.

In this way they hope to suppress the forces resisting the imperialist schemes--EDEK--as much as they can. I will not be surprised if Turkish community leader Denktas persuades the people that a solution concerning Famagusta is possible so as to turn the refugees against us. However, the Cyprus battle will continue, the forces of resistance will grow and the imperialist schemes will collapse eventually. The elections will reveal other things as well. None of the parties will achieve an absolute majority in parliament, and this will weaken the position of any future president. Nobody can predict the percentage because there are many floating votes. Some parties have been formed for the sole purpose of weakening EDEK's power. However, I believe that there is a good chance of fighting the election because the EDEK party cannot be ignored in any efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue.

[Question] Israel is trying to portray the Arab-Zionist conflict as the main conflict in the area. What is Israel's objective and what connection do the events in the area have with this attempt?

[Answer] Together with America and its circles and multinational economic affiliates, Israel is the archenemy of the area. Zionism is one of the worst forms of racism and indeed imperialism. Israel is not only the enemy of the Arab cause and the force that is oppressing the Palestinian people, but also the enemy of the entire area, because it supports the imperialist plans for domination, which coincide with its own expansionist plans. The main conflict is between imperialism and Zionism on the one hand and the people who are fighting for real independence on the other.

[Question] From his statements, Reagan appears to be more confident of America's might than Carter, who began his term of office by talking about human rights, although his practices later contradicted all his statements. In your opinion, what repercussions is Reagan's mentality likely to have on international issues, particularly the Middle East issue?

[Answer] Although we do not believe that there is any basic difference between the American policymakers, we must expect from an arrogant and ultrareactionary man like Reagan a further deterioration in the situation. We must also remember that his entourage consists mainly of reactionaries who are held in little esteem by progressive public opinion, such as Kissinger and others. For this reason, we must be prepared to confront the possibility of heightening hostility, for a time at least, because of Reagan's election. I believe that Reagan will prove harmful not only to the world public but also to America itself.

[Question] How does the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty fit into Arab and international events?

[Answer] I believe that this treaty is a very important development which is greatly admired by all progressive forces not only in Syria but in the area as well. I believe it is an achievement for the people in Syria and for the party, the president and the area.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY—The Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and Turkey today signed in Nicosia an agricultural cooperation agreement. The agreement was signed by the deputy under secretary of Turkey's Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Mr Yavuz, who is visiting the federated state, and by the minister of agriculture and natural resources, Mr Kucuk, on behalf of the Federated States. [Text] [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80 TA]

DURDURAN CLP LEADER—At the annual meeting of his party, Alpay Durduran was unanimously reelected leader of the Communal Liberation Party. Durduran was the only candidate for the post at the meeting held in Lefkosa [Nicosia] today. [(Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 14 Dec 80 TA]

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SINGAPORE—The Cyprus high commissioner in India, Mr Andreas A. Nikolaidhis, has presented his credentials to the president of Singapore, Mr Sheares, as the island's high commissioner to that country as well. Both the president and the foreign affairs minister of Singapore, with whom Mr Nikolaidhis has had private meetings, have given the assurance that their country's support for the Cypriot cause is continuous and firm because it is based on principles of justice. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 16 Dec 80 NC]

PAPANDREOU CALLS FOR NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES

AT171910 AThens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1900 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The state budget debate continued for the second day today in the Chamber of Deputies. Majority opposition leader and PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou was the first speaker. He said the government attempts to present the crisis which rages in the country's economy as an extension of the world capitalist crisis which does exist and has a structural crisis. Yet, he added, the Greek crisis has different dimensions which are far greater than presented and, unless there is a new economic course, our economy will be led to bankruptcy.

Papandreou then reviewed the country's economic situation and said that inflation, unemployment and a shrinkage of investments and the national product are characterics of our economy.

Specifically referring to unemployment, the PASOK chairman said that while the government claims that the unemployment percentage in Greece amounts to only 2.5 percent, official coordination figures present it at 6 percent and EEC figures mention a 15 percent unemployment in Greece.

On investments, Papandreou said that what is of vital importance is to create new investment opportunities, and added that PASOK's position is that creation of agricultural-industrial cooperatives is a basic prerequisite for the recuperation of our economy.

Continuing, the leader of the majority opposition party accused the government for its income policy and said the great demand of the workers is implementation of an adjustment of worker's income on the basis of the cost of living index. The government, he added, only gives indefinite promises while the workers income is being usurped by taxation.

In conclusion, Papandreou said that in view of elections the government follows a scorched earth policy through numerous grants to the people. He called on the prime minister to propose dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and new elections.

I KATHIMERINI: 40 PERCENT OF GREEKS SUPPORT EEC

AT171515 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Four out of every 10 Greeks support the country's accession to the EEC and only approximately two out of 10 have a contrary view. The remainder either refused an opinion or did not reply. These were the results of the first official opinion poll on Greek public opinion conducted by ICAP in cooperation with parallel EEC services known as "Eurobarometer."

The full details of this opinion poll will be announced next month together with the results from the other nine EEC member states, which are incorporated in the No. 14 "Eurobarometer" report. A summary of the results of this opinion poll were published yesterday by the Athens Bureau of the EEC at the same time that the map "of the Europe of the 10," was presented to representatives of the press.

The opinion poll in our country was conducted on 1,000 persons over 15 years of age, distributed over the 9 major regions of the country (Continental Greece, Peloponnisos, Ionian Islands, Ipiros, Makedhonia, Thraki, Kriti, and Aegean islands) and is a representative example. The opinion poll was conducted between 9 and 30 October.

According to results of the opinion poll, accession was supported as follows:

--A positive fact: 38 percent;
--A negative fact: 21 percent
--Neither negative nor positive: 28 percent
--no reply: 13 percent

Other characteristics of the opinion poll are the following:

A greater member of those over 40 years of age were in support of accession while women and younger people generally expressed a contrary opinion.

From the viewpoint of political position those who are in the rightwing front are more favorable than those in the center or the left. According to an explanation supplied by those questioned, political positions were defined by those questioned irrespective of the party to which they may possibly belong.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS ISSUES INVOLVED IN U.S. BASES

TO VIMA Sees Complications

AT171355 Athens TO VIMA in Greek 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] "Complications" over basic responsibilities to be ultimately kept by Greek commanders on U.S. bases are, according to TO VIMA reports, the main cause for delay in submission of the four Greek amendments to the new Greek-U.S. economic and defense cooperation agreement. The Greek counterproposal will be submitted to the Americans by the end of this week. It will include only general principles of the agreement as well as the basis for defense support and economic and technical cooperation in the sector of the war industry, with no prospect that the four amendments will be submitted before next month. This raises questions on the way in which relevant negotiations will be conducted, given the fact that the U.S. side will have no knowledge of the full text of the Greek counterproposal and its probable alternate conditions.

As already reported by TO VIMA, Greece supports the view that the Greek commander on each base must have operational control while, by contrast, Washington wants to keep this responsibility fully under the U.S. joint commander at least in name so that the Greek commander is virtually turned into a joint commander with "decorative responsibilities" over inspection, control and so forth.

At the same time, the Greek Government seeks to bind the U.S. side under the condition that the bases will not be used for operations outside NATO's area. Washington on the other hand wants to leave this "issue" open so that a possible "expansion" of the role of the bases will not be subject to advance conditions.

Under these conditions it must be considered certain that the new agreement will be signed only after the new U.S. administration takes over and under the conditions that the new agreement will not be subject to debate by the Greek Chamber of Deputies before next February.

The delay in negotiations on the bases issue must also be related to difficulties appearing in negotiations over the country's reintegration within NATO and specifically to the question of boundaries of the area over which the new proposed Larisa headquarters will have control.

Certain other complications also appeared during NATO talks on the Greek forces which will be under alliance command and those under national control.

A group of NATO staff officers has already visited the bases for Mirage and Phantom aircraft both in Kriti and Larisa and conferred with Greek senior airforce officers on the "deployment" of airforce units. It appears, however, these talks have reached no definite conclusions since both sides appear to insist on their views in principle.

'Clear Warning' by RIZOSPASTIS

AT171455 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Dec 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "Clear Warnings"]

[Text] It is very certain that both sides--the U.S. and the official Greek side--are in a great hurry to close the bases issue. Elemental wisdom, however, would dictate to the government of "New Democracy" to take into a more serious consideration not only the feelings of the masses but also the positions of neighboring socialist and Arab countries which are subject to the U.S. adventurist policies. The warnings of the Libyan foreign minister were extremely clear and emphatic: "Any incursion against Libya," he said, "which will originate from a U.S. military base in the area, could possibly create problems between Libya and the country which is host to such a base."

It is obvious that the hints of the Libyan foreign minister also refer to the government of "New Democracy," and confirm, in the most official way, that the presence of foreign bases on Greek territory is a fundamental obstacle to development of a bipartite relations with neighboring countries. They also prove the correctness of the view that our country's involvement in cold war imperialist goals in the area will have wider reprecussions, both political and economic, which are already "counting" in a negative way for Greece.

Naturally the government insists on its demagogic declarations about the peaceful and pro-Arab orientation of its foreign policy. These were also reiterated by Prime Minister Rallis last week. The mouth-closing answer came from the "other side," the Arab countries. This answer demonstrated in the most convincing way how essential and realistic it is to pursue the prospect of a different foreign policy, the policy of friendship and cooperation with all nations.

MESIMVRINI Reports No Discussions

AT171025 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning Defense Minister E. Averof was visited at the Greek Pentagon by U.S. charges d'affaires [as published] (who is also head of the U.S. committee on base negotiations) M. Kovner.

Although nothing was officialy announced on the meeting, authoritative sources explained that the visit had a "purely personal" character.

Referring to press reports on his recent meeting with U.S. Ambassador McCloskey, E. Averof yesterday explained that there was no reference to the base issue during their conversation.

Averof-McCloskey Meeting

AT171045 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Dec 80 p 2

[From the "Radical" column: "McCloskey...Recommends"]

[Text] Absolute silence covers the surprise meeting between the U.S. ambassador and Averof immediately after the defense minister's return from NATO headquarters. The content of their conversation was kept as secret as was the meeting itself. Reports published yesterday lead to the conclusion that the McCloskey-Averof meeting could in no way be described as a usual contact between a foreign diplomatic mission and the Greek government because, according to these reports, the U.S. ambassador asked the minister "to assist the U.S. proposal for bases in Greece," so that the relevant agreement could be signed as soon as possible.

It is understandable that one should ask: Why did the U.S. ambassador specifically address himself to Averof? Are there any precedents which could have encouraged the Washington representative to take this step? What sort of assistance did he request from the minister?

One cannot fail to point out that during other instances in the past, particularly on the even of reintegration within NATO, there were peculiar meetings between Averof and U.S. representative and that all these meetings were also kept secret. Over and above the question of the special "preference" which U.S. personalities appear to have for the minister of national defense, there is also a more general issue--the provocative activities of the representative from Washington in our country which go beyond any formal diplomatic custom.

Naturally, the mentality of the "overlord" must be related to McCloskey's behavior. His attempt to lead, in one way or another the government's political practices on certain problems of the country, does not impress anyone. The most important thing is that the official Greek Government does not appear in any way put out by his interventionist activities. This is because its own problem is not in the various interventions and the dictates of the various McCloskeys nor even in the entire issue of U.S. bases and the obligations inherent in the signing of the new agreement. The government's "delicacy" is not affected by such trifles...The problem facing the rightwing is how to "force" the new chains of subjugation upon the Greek people. It knows well that things are now far more difficult, judging on the basis of the experience from "reintegration." Could it be that once again McCloskey offered his "valuable recommendations?"

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAV POLICE--A conference held at the Ministry of Public Order between Greek and Yugoslav officials of the security services examined ways of cooperation to combat common crime, particularly narcotics trafficking, and the smuggling of automobiles and weapons. The conference also examined questions connected with international terrorism. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by assistant secretary for security [as published] Korljan. [Text] [Athens TO VIMA in Greek 12 Dec 80 p 10 NC]

AUSTRIA

LAW PROHIBITS ARMS EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA

AU181003 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] When a delegation of the Chilean Solidarity Front called on Interior Minister Lanc in connection with recent press reports asserting that the Steyr-Daimler-Puch corporation has again applied for an [arms] export permit, Lanc declared that this application has already been withdrawn by the company.

Regarding the controversial intended arms exports to Chile, Bolivia and El Salvador, the minister declared that in view of the current political conditions in these countries, any Austrian arms exports are out of the question under Austrian law. Regarding the question of possible illegal arms exports from Austria, the interior minister promised to take every possible measure to prevent such exports.

CSSR DENIES POLISH-BORN AUSTRIANS TRANSIT VISAS

AU161206 Vienna KURIER in German 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Since Friday, CSSR authorities have been pursuing an unprecedented, arbitrary policy toward Austrian citizens who were born in Poland: at this time, when the Christmas travel season is at its peak, the CSSR Embassy in Vienna denies them any transit visas to Poland. As KURIER has learned from the Austrian Foreign Ministry, the Austrian Embassy in Prague has already been instructed to take appropriate action. So far, the Czechoslovak authorities have refused to comment. The only laconic statement by the CSSR Embassy in Vienna: "Transit visas have been denied only in individual cases, and that is certainly an internal affair of Czechoslovakia."

SOCIALIST PARTY'S MARSCH RECEIVES AFGHAN COUNTERPART

AU151142 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Vienna (SK)--At a meeting with Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party (SPOE) on Friday in Vienna, Dr Mohammad Amin Wakman, secretary general of the Afghan Social Democratic Party, came out for a nonaligned Afghanistan and for immediate free elections in his country. In this context, Wakman called for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet groups from Afghanistan, and reported on the inconceivable brutalities committed by the Soviet military against the Afghan people.

BELGIUM

QUEBEC PRIME MINISTER LEVESQUE VISITS BELGIUM

LD170831 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Rene Levesque, Quebec prime minister and chairman of the Quebec Executive Council, has arrived in Brussels for a visit which lasts until Saturday. During his visit Mr Levesque, who is accompanied by Minister of State for Economic Development Bernard Landry, will visit both the Flemish and French-speaking parts of the country. On this occasion he will have meetings with government representatives, the chairman of regional executive bodies, EC delegates and so forth, but his visit is mainly aimed at extending socio-cultural relations between Belgium and Quebec.

Mr Levesque will visit Anvers, Namur and Liege. In Liege he will give a lecture on the subject "The Future of Quebec and Solidarity Among French-Speaking Countries" at 2030 hours this Friday.

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PAPERS ON HAIG NOMINATION AS SECRETARY OF STATE

HANDELSBLATT Commentary

DW181300 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 18 Dec 80 p 2

[Klaus C. Engelen commentary: "Haig Cannot Get Rid of Watergate"]

[Text] By appointing the former NATO Supreme Commander, Gen Alexander Haig, as the new U.S. secretary of state--an appointment which has now become official after weeks of speculation--the newly elected president is provoking the opposition in Congress. In the Senate the Democrats, who were defeated on a broad front in the last elections, will also have to cooperate in the customary approval procedures for cabinet members. Prominent congressional leaders attribute to the dashing general a role of hanger on in the critical days of the Watergate debacle. As the White House chief of staff, however, the man who reached out beyond the Pentagon and was incumbent president of the conglomerate United Technologies Corporation had to answer to the congressional subcommittees, a point which Haig cites in his defense.

Unlike the completely unknown construction contractor, Raymond Donovan, of New Jersey whom Reagan intends to appoint to the cabinet as secretary of labor, the confirmation by Congress for the "Watergate general" will probably not proceed without difficulties.

Ever since the general came under discussion for the important State Department post in the new Republican administration his critics and adversaries have been beating the drums of resistance. The fact that the new U.S. president nevertheless stands behind his favorite, Haig, indicates that Reagan is not afraid of a test of strength with the opposition Democrats in Congress.

Haig, his advocates say, is the best qualified man available for the post of secretary of state at this time. True, Haig need not be ashamed of his qualifications. He was Kissinger's assistant in the National Security Council and then chief of staff in the White House during the critical Watergate days. As the supreme commander of the NATO forces he gained the esteem of the allies. It is not just the friends of the United States but also the Soviet Union and the entire East bloc which are aware of whom they will be dealing with.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE Commentary

DW181157 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Commentary signed Ein: "Persistent and Strong"]

[Text] Alexander Haig is to become secretary of state. This decision by the president-elect is a signal. Ronald Reagan wants to point out the direction of the forthcoming American foreign policy: "clear, persistent, strong." This plausible formula contains the outstanding characteristics of the future State Department chief.

Alexander Haig is taking the foreign policy helm in difficult times. Tension between both world powers has reached a dangerous level. The prestige of the United States has decreased among friend and foe. The State Department itself feels it is without leadership. The present holder of the office considered himself a transition secretary: he was a good senator, but as Secretary of State he was colorless. He was seldom acqainted with details. Muskie and Vance were no match for Brzezinski. In other words, the foreign policy of the Carter government danced back and forth like a shuttle between the White House and the State Department, something which served neither the department nor foreign policy.

So Haig will have to first create order in the apparatus. Then he will make it clear from the very beginning who determines the foreign policy in Washington on behalf of the president. No doubt that this dynamic person will not tolerate any other gods next to him. It will be easier for him than it was for both his Democratic predecessors. The Reagan team has already outlined the competences. The work style has also been outlined. Haig will remain in Washington; Kissinger will not be a model in this respect. Reagan does not like his aides to be continually on the move. He wants them to be at the helm and not in the air. This does not mean, however, that American foreign policy will be static.

One cannot expect miracles however, from Alexander Haig. The setbacks suffered by the country in Carter times can be offset only through presistence. But one can give the new secretary of state credit in one respect right away: The time of illusionist detente policy at any price is over. Congress will still have to confirm him, but Haig has never entered the political arena without being prepared. Since he has accepted the office, there is reason to assume that will endure every aspersion.

TORNADO FUNDS ASSURED, MAJOR PROJECTS NOT AFFECTED

DW190900 Mainz ZDF Television Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Udo Philipp interview with Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel in Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You said today that the funds for the Tornado program next year are assured. Does this hold true for subsequent years as well?

[Answer] The budget negotiations for 1982 will commence in the spring of 1981, and at that time it will be necessary to once again procure from the finance minister the funds we need to continue the large procurement projects, including the Tornado.

[Question] To what extent does this Tornado project with its high costs affect other weapons systems, that is, other procurement programs?

[Answer] The only thing we can talk about at this time is the 1981 budget, and under this budget we have made sure that the large-scale procurement projects, especially the Leopard 2 tank, but also other aircraft and the frigates will not be affected by the financing problems of the Tornado. This may be considered all the more definite since the Federal Cabinet has decided to add another DM700 million.

JOURNAL VIEWS ASPECTS OF EAST-WEST INTERDEPENDENCE

DW171220 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 19 Dec 80 pp 14, 15

[Wolfgang Hoffmann article: "What Hurts the Soviets"]

[Text] Erwin Schlosser, business manager of the German machine tool producers in Frankfurt, is pessimistic: "I do not think that it will be possible to get the Western countries under one lid. After all, one knows all that is possible in the field of arms exports." And it is true, all experiences to date show this: economic boycotts have been dodged time and again.

Nevertheless, the Western industrial countries are now preparing to punish the Soviets more harshly than heretofore should they go through with what is being feared in the West, namely, the invasion of Poland. Even the French, who so far cared the least about the U.S. demands to help support the American trade embargo after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, no longer wish to be outsiders now. What is taking shape is that Poland is patching up the brittle alliance in the West.

But it is extremely doubtful whether the patches will hold when put to the test. What is even more doubtful is whether the Western punitive actions will show any effect at all. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Industry and Commerce and chairman of the Eastern Committee of the German Economy, in any event advocates the view that a great power like the USSR, which is capable of autarky, will not be influenced in its political decisions by economic considerations. To this day the Soviets have never yielded political concessions when the West threatened economic sanctions or even partially went through with them.

Willy Brandt's thesis that "you cannot punish a world power" is shared even by those in the West which have often voiced criticism against the technology transfer to the Soviet Union. Werner Obst, for example. who prior to his escape to the Federal Republic was an economic expert in the "bureau of the GDR Council of Ministers," believes that the hopes that the Soviet Union might be economically hit with an embargo are much too high. But, Obst also believes, this is not the point that matters. What matters to him is to "accelerate Moscow's economic decline to a rather medium power through the discontinuation of any Western support."

This is feasible, for the Soviet Union is very much dependent on high-quality technical products from the West--much more than becomes evident though a superficial glance at the global figures on mutual trade. The precondition, however, is that the Western industrial countries including Japan pull on the same rope and are prepared, besides, to break existing delivery contracts, short-term and long-term alike. Some examples; the Oberhausen Babcock Company is a traditional supplier of special fittings needed in powerplant construction in general and nuclear powerplant construction in particular. Even though the Soviet Union has embarked on a declared policy of autarky in the energy sector it continues to be dependent on pertinent supplies from the West. Without the Babcock fittings and without any replacement from third countries Moscow would be plunged into a dilemma with its nuclear energy program.

A company specilizing in the manufacture of engines, which are now being produced under license in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia, is fairly sure that the Russians would produce mere scrap if they were cut off from certain supplies such a special alloys or washers whose production in the East in the required precision and quality just does not work even after many years.

And the plastic material factories which Western companies delivered to the Soviet Union in part would have to discontinue producing if they can no longer import the urgently required additives such as so-called softeners, because the West has closed its open doors. Agriculture, which is amply burdened with problems any way, would be plunged into even greater difficulties if the insecticides from the West would no longer arrive.

If the Federal Republic would have waive the new tube-for-natural gas deal the opening of new natural gas fields in the Soviet Union would stagnate, as would the Russian energy supply. For the natural gas with which Moscow plans to pay for the German pipeline is but a part of what is to be opened in Siberia.

If the Western machine building companies have to excerise restraint in the exports of their products to the Soviet Union the economy of the Soviet Union will not idle, to be sure, yet some sectors will be hit hard nevertheless. The German machine-tool companies supply technologically top-level products. Erwin Schlosser: "These are key machines, as we call them, and indispensable for the production of most precise parts."

Some 42 percent of German exports to the Soviet Union consist of machines, electrotechnical products, precision instruments, optical tools, vehicles and ships. The group of mechanical industries exported in 1979 goods of a total value of DM2.7 billion. The volume is likely to increase this year. German exports to the Soviet Union increased by some 20 percent.

The USSR can replace many goods coming from the West; moreoever, Moscow can force the populace to cut down its consumption, but it depends on the supply of top level technology. Although the Soviet Union has developed its economy since the twenties with the help of Western technology, it is as before not in a position to produce significent top-level technology itself. Whether in the field of process control systems, the construction of computers, or the construction of machine tools--there is a technological gap everywhere, the USSR is lagging 5 to 7 years behind the West.

A study of the Munich IFO Institute is interesting. Despite the fact that industrial countries have not maintained restraint with regard to the transfer of top-level technology, the connected Russian "learning processes on the basis of Western technology does not represent a danger with regard to the competition ability of German equipment suppliers." IFO questioned a number of firms, machine and installations constructers, having close business relations with the USSR for years, to what extent the Soviets are able in the meantime to copy Western know-how. The result must not worry anybody in the West: "The taking over of basic technological ideas from foreign installations takes much longer in the USSR than in Western countries; even for copying individual machines at least 5 years were needed. Copying complex installations would take up to 10 years." In the meantime however, the firms of Western industrial countries have improved their technology long ago.

All that proves the economic dependence on the West goes far beyond assumptions based on mere turnover figures in East-West trade. Dependence on specialized supplies would be really felt in case of a total embargo, including the other CEMA countries as well, for otherwise the possibility would exist for Moscow to acquire what it urgently needs through its satellites.

Trade statistics show to what extent the East bloc countries depend on the West: About one-third of the CEMA countries foreign trade is with the West. The Federal Republic is CEMA's greatest world trade partner; it covers about 25 percent of CEMA's trade with the West. Western involvement in East-West trade is rather small. It involves about 4 to 6 percent of the overall foreign trade.

Such an embargo against the Soviet Union including the other CEMA countries, however, means reckoning with countermeasures. The Federal Republic would have to expect to be cut off from Soviet raw materials; for example, some 14 percent of our natural gas comes from the Soviet Union. The degree of dependence is even greater with regard to some other raw materials. The USSR supplies to the Federal Republic some 43 percent of the needed palladium, some 38 percent of enriched uranium, some 27 percent of molybdenum, some 23 percent of ferrochromium and some 17 percent of phosphate. This proves that trade between the blocs is not a one-way street.

FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER VISITING CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Prague and FRG reportage on the visit of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 18 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

LE MONDE ON HAIG APPOINTMENT, REAGAN TEAM

LD181517 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mr Reagan's Cabinet"]

[Text] Mr Reagan's future administration gained two new names on Tuesday, 16 December: General Haig will be secretary of state and Raymond Donovan, a New Jersey industrialist, will be secretary of labor. Of course general conclusions should be left until the announcement of nominations for the remaining five posts, of which at least one--energy--will carry political social importance. But some observations can be made now.

The choice of General Haig seems like a gesture of steadfastness in the face of the Democrats and the occasional liberal elements still surviving in Congress, who promised to "seriously contest" his nomination, particularly because of the role played by the former White House chief of staff in the Watergate crisis. But following George Schultz' defection, Mr Reagan had hardly any other alternative solution. The paradox is that a general--the most famous U.S. general since the Vietnam war--will be in charge of diplomacy, while the Pentagon will be headed by an economist, Caspar Weinberger, who apparently does not know much about military matters.

However, they were both chosen for a purpose: Mr Weinberger to control a fast-expanding defense budget and General Haig because of his international experience, gained both alongside Mr Kissinger and in his role as NATO commander in chief. This is the second time that a military man has been appointed secretary of state. His precedecessor was a success: George Marshall, formerly chief of the general staff, held the post from 1947 through 1949, giving his name to the European reconstruction plan on which the old continent's prosperity is based.

In recent years the State Department has played a moderating role in the government team with more or less pacifist liberals such as Messrs Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie. General Haig's arrival should reverse this trend. Already known in Europe since his time with NATO, not only as advocate of an increased military effort--that was part of his job--but also as declared adversary of any communist participation in European governments, the future U.S. diplomatic chief has toughened his stances in the past year.

At the Republican convention in July he vigorously criticized the policy pursued in relations with the Eastern bloc, whose two linchpins are detente and security. In his opinion these should be replaced by two new linchpins--reciprocity and strength. He also attacked Mr Carter's doctrine on human rights, and warned Europeans that "the time has gone when they could continually alternately criticize and support the United States, the sole bearer of the burden of their freedom." So the allies have been duly warned, though the general now has the task of rounding off the edges of a doctrine which will become official policy.

The nomination of a cabinet in stages is normal practice for presidents-elect, but these nominations, both tardy and unsurprising, coming as they do after all kinds of leaks revealed the names of the nominees, hardly give the impression of the promised "regeneration." Furthermore, though Mr Reagan has talked about pursuing a "bipartisan" policy, no Democrat has been appointed to a key post. We are still waiting to see a black or a woman in the team. Mr Reagan has implied that this shortcoming will be rectified, but it will give the impression of an imposed decision taken without conviction.

LE MONDE CITES DEBRE ON CANDIDACY, BUREAUCRACY

LD181601 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Unattributed report on Radio Luxembourge-LE MONDE interview with RPR leadership member Michel Debre on 9 December: "Debre: Chirac Would Be Taking a Grave Responsibility by Dividing the Gaullist Family"]

[Excerpt] "I hope to be present in the second round [of the French presidential election], and I will ask the French people not to vote for my adversary whoever he might be."

Referring to the way in which the institutions function, Mr Debre said: "At present the premier is not a premier. The government is not in a position to exercise its responsibilities in directing public affairs and bringing about an economic recovery. The institutions are distorted. The presidential system is being abused and the president of the republic does not act at the appropriate level. All affairs are referred to the Elysee and Elysee advisers, and the result of that is that the ministers and administrative departments are in a way incapable of making decisions for fear that an order may come at any time to hand over a file for a decision to be made."

The former premier does not advocate reducing the 7-year term of office but he does advocate that "the man who has held this office for 7 years should not be eligible for reelection."

Mr Debre recalled that for 3 years he has not voted for the budget and that, in 1978, he had proposed censuring the government and had called for the formation of a "government of public salvation."

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY IN CHAD

AB181206 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Dec (AFP)--France should not have left Chad because it has a certain moral responsibility with regard to the conditions prevailing there now, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire said on Thursday after an audience with Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The Zairian head of state, who is on a private visit to Paris, explained that he had not concealed his opinion on this subject from the French president. He said the forthcoming Lagos conference on Chad on 23 December could be positive.

Responding to a question, he stressed that the Libyan intervention in support of the transitional national union government of Chad constitutes the beginning of destabilization in this region. Comparing the situation in Afghanistan with the one in Chad, he underlined: It is the start of destabilization because in Europe, you deplore the Russian occupation of Afghanistan: how can you accept the Libyan occupation of Chad? I am sure it is the same thing.

Mr Mobutu also said that cooperation between France and Zaire was also discussed during the meeting.

The meeting, which lasted 30 minutes, was not on the French head of state's weekly schedule. It was announced only a few minutes before the discussions.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT; ACCORD NOTED

Greetings From Vatican

LD182246 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Yugoslav President Mijatovic has concluded the official part of his visit to Italy. A report by Bruno Rotelego:

This is one of those cases where correct political comment corresponds--at least after the first reading of the official communiques--to educated and sometimes (?effectively) optimistic words. President Mijatovic's visit was an excellent chapter in the increasingly good Italian-Yugoslav relations. There were also two confirmations: that the exchanges and common initiatives may increase and that there are quite a few things which can be said together in the international field, as regards Mediterranean and East-West relations, such as detente and the prospects of more effective initiatives for disarmament compared with with those which have been made here and there in recent years and in vain. Meeting with Forlani over lunch in the early afternoon, the Yugoslav guests concluded the political party of the visit which started in the Quirinal. Tonight, they will have a meeting with the Yugoslav residents [as heard] in Rome. During the meeting with the premier, who twice visited Yugoslavia when he was foreign minister and who has met Belgrade leaders in other forums, the tone of the talks was most cordial. The main development of the Italian-Yugoslav relations concerns the forthcoming formation of joint enterprises for the [word indistinct] exploitation of the Adriatic which the two countries are committed to clean up and the follow-up of the study concerning Italian credit for Italian exports to Yugoslavia. The officials will determine the amount and the rate of interest.

Tomorrow, after taking leave from Pertini, Mijatovic will have an audience in the Vatican. Tonight, L'OBSERVATORE ROMANO extends greetings to Mijatovic, recalling Tito's visit and audience with Paul VI 9 years ago and observing that the present good relations should also be the basis for good relations between the churches and the state in Yugoslavia.

Statements on Poland, Afghanistan

AU190920 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 19 Dec (ANSA)--Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic winds up a three-day official visit to Italy today and goes to Vatican City to be received by Pope John Paul II.

His three hours of talks yesterday, first at the Quirinal Palace with Head of State Sandro Pertini and then at Villa Madama with Premier Arnaldo Forlani, have confirmed the depth and breadth of Italo-Yugoslav friendship since the signing of the Osimo accords, observers said. Mijatovic, in fact, said that the bilateral ties were 'exemplary.' Pertini saw these ties as a model for Europe and the world as to how two countries divided by tensions in the past, holding to differing regimes and belonging to different alignments could learn to coexist peacefully and thereby contribute to world stability.

In the talks here between Mijatovic, his foreign minister Josip Vrhovec, and Italian leaders, it was clear that the two countries share many of the same views with regard to international problems ranging from Poland to Afghanistan. The Rome talks also served to promote bilateral cooperation.

With regard to Poland it was agreed that no immediate danger was imminent. Both sides voiced the hope that the gains made by the Poles could be consolidated without going beyond certain limits, so as not to endanger detente.

The Yugoslavs emphasized the need for the situation in Poland not to take an anti-Socialist or anti-Soviet turn.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that the Atlantic alliance was only concerned that Poland was not subject to any external interference, in accordance with the principles declared in Helsinki. Colombo also noted that the financial and economic aid granted to Poland was requested by the Poles themselves.

Pertini and Mijatovic once again condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The two men also dwelled at length on the nonalignment movement. The late Yugoslav Leader Josip Broz Tito was one of the key founders of the movement.

In the talks between Mijatovic and Forlani discussions were enlarged to encompass the problem of stability in the Mediterranean and bilateral economic cooperation.

AUCCTU SECRETARY HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

LD181133 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Dec 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Trade Union Delegation in Italy"]

[Text] Rome--A Soviet trade union delegation has arrived in Italy at the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Labor Unions-Italian Union of Labor [CGIL-CISL-UIL] Confederation. It is headed by Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary and International Division chief of the USSR's All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and composed of Viktor Fomenko, chief for relations with Europe; Yuriy Dmitriyev, of the International Division; and Vladimir Prokofyev, of the newspaper TRUD.

The Soviet delegation, which had an initial meeting with the heads of the CGIL, CISL and UIL International Bureaus, Giacinto Militello, Emilio Gabaglio and Antonio Izzo, respectively, went next to Milana and Bologna for meetings with regional trade union organizations and to visit a number of factories and their factory councils.

The Soviet trade union delegation will be in Rome tomorrow for the final meeting of the visit with the CGIL, CISL and UIL International Bureau chiefs.

COLOMBO HAS 'FRUITFUL TALKS' WITH LIBYAN OFFICIAL

LD182343 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The visit by the Libyan Minister [foreign liaison secretary], Ahmad ash-Shahati, who had a long meeting with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and Minister of Foreign Trade Enrico Manca, has aroused special interest. This interest is not only due to Italian-Libyan relations but also to the role which Libya plays in the complex Middle East situation and to the equally complex policy of Col al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Qadhdhafi himself may come to Italy within the next few months to return the visit paid to Tripoli 2 years ago by Andreotti who was then prime minister. Colombo and Ash-Shahati discussed several themes: the Mediterranean, Malta, possible participation of Italian industries in some Libyan development projects, oil supplies and the affair concerning several Italians who are still in Libyan prisons on various charges. The final communique states that the meeting was fruitful. Other contacts have been arranged. Minister Manca will shortly go to Tripoli. Ash-Shahati then held a press conference.

BERLINGUER COMMENTS ON PCI'S POLITICAL PROPOSAL

LD171507 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[L'UNITA Editor Alfredo Reichlin interview with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer: "Our Government Proposal"; date, place not given]

[Text] The political proposal put forward by our Directorate has made a great impression. A heated debate has begun: not for a long time have such well-attended party meetings been witnessed. There is something new in the air and, irrespective of our adversaries' hostile reactions (but even here on is struck by a widespread sense of reflection and caution), doubts and questions are emerging. But what prompted the Communist Party to put itself forward as the lynchpin and rallying point of a broad alignment of forces constituting a real democratic alternative to a DC which no longer seems capable of guaranteeing the political and moral leadership which is such a major, indeed vital, necessity? And why did this intiative occur right now? I believe that people are realizing that the novelty of the proposal lies partly in the fact that it is not the invention of another parliamentary formula or some kind of deception. They realize that our outlook is a new and broader one, that in essence our aim is to tackle the problem of the now necessary change of leadership groups and classes; and that, for this very reason, our proposal is addressed not only to the political forces but to the country as a whole, in order to mobilize it, to organize a mass impetus and current of opinion. But I believe that many uncertainties remain. Is it a realistic proposal? Is it credible? Who are its interlocutors? Are we moving toward a head-on collision with the entire DC and the people's Catholic world? Is the party not in danger of trying to move ahead too quickly and of sectarian reactions? An the question which is being asked so often, sometimes maliciously and sometimes with concern; is it a turning point in our strategy?

This is how I began my lengthy conversation with Enrico Berlinguer, which I have summed up in the following questions and answers:

Reichlin: Let us start with the question everyone is asking you: is it a turning point?

Berlinguer: Arguments over words leave me rather cold because they lead the debate into an abstract area. If we look at the substance of the matter, there is an innovation--and, moreover, a major one, as we shall see in a moment. Nevertheless, it does not constitute a reversal of our strategy. Now more than ever we are proceeding from the idea that to tackle such a grave and dangerous crisis and to defend Italian democracy--and to do so in the only possible ways, namely, by regenerating it--the major people's forces (ranging from our own to the socialist and Catholic forces) must not split or divide but find shared objectives. Specifically, this means that they must not drift away from political life but participate in it personally, with their own historical identity, their own original values and their own political and social organizations. So much for communist extremism and hegemonism. Unity has always been and remains our banner, but it must not be reduced to summit agreements, which are not always possible or opportune. The important thing is that a unitary fabric be maintained at all times. Unity is strong and can survive political ups-and-downs and harsh interparty clashes, irrespective of parliamentary and government stances, if we proceed from this free competition among various forces in the field of the nation's major problems, essentially from the strong collective political experiences of the masses in major battles for freedom and regeneration. Only thus can a people become a nation and identify with the institutions inasmuch as they themselves are involed in defining the nation's goals.

Reichlin: Pardon me for interrupting, but your line of argument leads naturally to the other very much debated issue of the "historical compromise."

Berlinguer: I find all these obituarists of the "historical compromise" rather amusing. Why is it supposed to have failed? It is the caricature of it portrayed as merely a government formula or, worse, as a mere power agreement between the DC and us that has failed. We have said a hundred times that it was not this, but a quest for a convergence among various components of Italian history and national society, and therefore among different classes, which would render a thorough democratic transformation possible, within respect for pluralism and the Republican Constitution. What do our critics want? There are two possibilities: Either they want to prevent this very transformation--well realizing that some form of historical compromise is the only possible method for achieving it--even at the price of a lacerating conflict, or they are hoping that the PCI will stop working for a socialist society based on pluralist democracy, either returning to the idea of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletarian or espousing the social democratic outlook. They will be disappointed. Our strategy remains valid in its essential foundations.

Reichlin: I consider this a very important reassertion. It dispels several misunderstandings and reminds us of the heart of the issue, the real reason for our initiative.

Berlinguer: Indeed. The real explanation lies in the novel nature of the situation, that is, in our very concerned analysis of it. Are people aware of how dangerous the country's political and moral crisis has become? And of the reasons why this situation has come about? As far as I can see there are some hypocritites who are railing against us now for allegedly having betrayed our unitary inspiration. This is incredible. Unity with whom? With the people who have led the country into the blind alley it is in now? And, moreover, who did so not accidentally but because they were obsessed with their anxiety not to lose a single crumb of their own power. This is what nullified the major and unselfish attempt which we made after 1976 to involve the DC, ourselves and other democratic forces in a dialogue, a mutual challenge aimed not solely at tackling the emergency but also at starting a change in the state administration, in the role of Parliament and the trade unions, in economic policy and in progressing beyond a democracy which had been rendered lame, short-winded and corrupt by the existence of anticommunist prejudice. Do they now realize the mistake they made?

Reichlin: I too feel that to assess our initiative it is necessary to proceed from the convulsive events of recent years and months. It would be interesting now to look back at how the struggle against us has been waged. The blindness and pettiness of an entire political and cultural approach (ranging from [Industry Minister] Bisaglia to certain socialist currents and a not inconsiderable number of intellectuals) which regarded a force such as ours as unnecessary and irrelevant, having decided that the emergency was over and that major reforms were no longer needed. Classes no longer existed; there was only "social complexity." It was enough, it was claimed, to "float" on the crisis. Planning, the southern issue, the working class' role, the centrality of Parliament and the effort to organize a democracy of the masses were the "scrap iron" of the "obsolete" Marxist culture. It was sufficient to support the spontaneous thrusts of the likes of Brambilla, [allusion unknown] but it was precisely thus that the foundations for the present crisis conditions were laid. Because within this logic the parties were being transformed into mere tools of mediation in a corporative jungle. Politics was reduced to the level of a game, coups de theatre and television messages--with the masses at home.

And so, logically, instead of again challenging the power system as such, people imagined they were competing with the DC on the same ground. Instead of a change of leadership methods and classes, it was an alternation of political personnel that was proposed, on the following basis: make room for me, if only because I am more modern and more determined.

Berlinguer: I agree with recalling these points, because otherwise the very serious erosion of the democratic situation cannot be explained. Otherwise, it appears that it all boils down to the fact that everyone is dishonest. And that we have only just realized it. This is not so. Over the years there has been a dramatic struggle over fundamental political options. The end of the democratic solidarity phase sparked off perverse and dangerous attitudes. Not everybody realized right away that our very harsh attack on the Cossiga government stemmed from our great concern and not from petty and splittist anti-socialist feelings. Something very serious lay behind our conflicts and polemics with the PSI: differing analyses of the Italian situation. It was this that caused the two parties' policies to diverge. Now it is clear that leftwing unity depends on many things, including correct attitudes on our own part, but essentially on how we approach the real problems behind the crisis. I say this because I want people to reflect on the great unitary potential for the entire left embodied in our political proposal; if for no other reason than the awesome reality of the situation with which the left must come to terms if it wants to perform its nonpartisan but national role. And also because we are not merely indicating a political formula but proposing a major social mobilization, a reactivation of intellectual energies and energies within the youth world, the trade unions and the healthy forces of production, science, technology and public administration.

Reichlin: Summing up this combination of ideas, then, it can be said that we have not suddenly altered our strategy. It is the situation which has changed.

Berlinguer: Precisely. None of our initiative can be understood without this. The major innovations of the situation are taken as the starting point. We must face reality squarely. For the first time in 30 years the danger of an institutional crisis, even a collapse of the Republic, has become real. This is what I tell people who ask me the reason for our initiative; it is primarily to prevent such a collapse. I do not want to be alarmist. I do want to say, however, that the process of detachment between the people and the leadership classes has gone so far that unless something new happens--a shape-up or positive turn--the slide toward obscure and rash solutions will become inevitable sooner or later. This is why we have acted.

Reichlin: Were there no other ways?

Berlinguer: What ways? At a time when the DC is giving a clear demonstration of its inability to give the country the slightest political and moral leadership, when its crisis of long standing is degenerating into corruption and phenomena of disintegration and even outright gang warfare, it is no longer enough to demand an end to anticommunist prejudice. In such a situation it is we, together with the healthiest sector of the country, who cannot fail to make preconditions, namely with regard to the moral issue, which extends beyond individuals and must not be regarded as a demand for the banning of the country and of the state apparatus, but which does imply the elimination of its power system.

Reichlin: But is it right to proceed from the moral issue?

Berlinguer: The moral issue has existed for some time. But it has now become the foremost and essential political issue because the restoration of trust in the institutions, the country's real governability and the stability of the democratic system all depend on its solution.

It is a fact, a harsh reality, that if we want to stop Italy from sliding toward the status of a second-or third-rate country, people must be urged to make great efforts and great sacrifices. Has the DC sufficient authority to do this? This, in very simple terms is Italy's political problem now.

How is it to be resolved? By calling for a strong man? By altering the parliamentary nature of the Republic? By asking the C mmunist Party to erode its great and intact political and moral prestige by providing subordinate support for the DC, for the DC as it now is? Generalized mistrust would result. Nor could it be halted if we merely denounced it. This is why I fail to understand some of the objections that have been made regarding our proposal of putting ourselves forward as the driving force and major guarantor of a government uniting all the healthy forces of Italian democracy, honest and capable individuals both from the parties and from outside them--a government of which the DC is no longer the lynchpin and no longer holds the premiership. Nothing could be more correct, from the parliamentary viewpoint, among others. We are the Republic's second largest party and have given demonstrations of responsibility, commitment and impartiality of which everyone is aware: we have democratic and constitutional qualifications of which everyone is aware.

Reichlin: I hear that not everyone--especially among the democratic Catholics--agrees with making the moral issue the central issue, for fewer of a split among people's forces which could benefit obscure forces maneuvering in the shadows, which are no less involved than the DC in corruption and power games.

Berlinguer: For one thing, I would point out that among the masses of believers and in the the Catholic organizations there is a vigorous demand for a reorganization of public life and widespread criticism of the corruption within the DC. Raising the moral issue does not imply splitting the people. It means issuing a political condemnation of an entire power system and mode of government. It is also a political problem of decisive importance. I have already said that it is intimately bound up with the very problem of governability, that is, with the reestablishment of the country's trust in the democratic institutions. By centering attention on this issue we are not only posing the major question of honesty and rectitude in the state bodies and of the parties' morality, but also encouraging the people's involvement, restoring scope for monitoring decision-making and recreating the conditions for real solidarity, without which there can be no hope of emerging from this situation.

Reichlin: This is the very clear lesson of the earthquake.

Berlinguer: Indeed. The ministers have said that this is not the time for polemics, but the time for solidarity in the face of disaster. If this warning was addressed to us, then they chose the wrong target. Indeed, you cannot even compare what the Communists have done and are still doing (we have mobilized thousands and thousands of party members and all our organizations in both northern and southern Italy and have involved the directorate and Central Committee in a major effort of ideas and proposals) with what other parties are doing. And we are doing all this completely unselfishly, seeking unity and brotherhood with all men of good will. At this dramatic time we have also ruled out a government crisis so as not to create vacuums. But evidently the government is demanding something else, which it would be absurd to grant: it does not want us to talk about responsibilities.

The earthquake has shaken the Italian people not only because of the vast scale of the human tragedy but also because it was uncovered the extreme discrepancy between the condition of the state and the country's most basic needs.

The historical responsibilities for the decline and pillaging of the inland areas of southern Italy have reemerged, a new and tragic light has been thrown on the entire southern issue, which the theorists of "modernity" considered shelved forever. I was struck by [former PSI Secretary] De Martino's dramatic words, whose sentiments I share: "Unless there is a change of direction now, it is not only the southern issue, but everything--the entire Italian issue, the country's democratic survival--which will be left unresolved."

I too wonder whether now, after the disaster, people are aware of the problems which the country must tackle to ensure those areas' rebirth and above all of the innovations which will have to be introduced into the entire concept of national development. Because the most serious problem will be not the gathering of resources for the south, but their use--to what end, through which bodies, with what guarantees that there will not be another Belice [quake-damaged Sicilian province] multiplied 100-fold, and with what forms of popular participation and suppression to be used against the corrupt and mafia-style assault on public funds? It has been said that this is a historic opportunity for the south. It is true. But only on the following condition: That this time a real blow be dealt to the old power system. Otherwise, De Martino is right. Humiliation and anger at a failure to rebuild would not be restricted to the south and would cause a fracture in the national fabric. Thus we can see the objective basis of the kind of government which we have proposed.

Reichlin: You mentioned a danger to the institutions. Specifically and in the immediate term, it seems to me that an acceleration of this crisis could be caused by early elections.

Berlinguer: The danger of sliding toward a profound crisis of the institutions is a real one, and indeed such a crisis could also be sparked off by another traumatic break in the legislative term. Whoever sees this danger has a duty to seek the remedies to it and cannot evade a responsible discussion of our proposal.

People must understand the nature of what we would be moving toward in the event of early elections. A combination of conservative and rightwing forces might be tempted to demand a swing in an authoritarian direction--a rash and disastrous response to the problem of governability and the crisis of legitimacy of the system centered on the DC. But other forces might aim for early elections with entirely different aims. For instance, the aim of putting the DC and the PCI on the same level of responsibility--albeit for different reasons--for Italy's ills and thus to assert the centrality of an imaginary third force. This is an irresponsible idea which would create a dangerous vacuum: On the one hand it would split the left and on the other hand it would push the DC to the right.

The path which we are proposing is the safest one also with regard to defending this legislature, since it is the path of uniting the democratic forces around a constructive line. Apart from making the very most of the government potential of a left that has rediscovered the path of cooperation, this proposal would open up great scope for and enhance the role of the intermediary forces, releasing them from ties of subordination to a crisis-ridden DC.

Reichlin: Does this mean that as far as the PCI is concerned the whole of the DC is lost to the cause of moralization and of a new governability?

Berlinguer: This is an issue that must be tackled very responsibly and without demagogic oversimplifications. The DC's crisis or, if we prefer, its decline, is a reality. But it is the crisis of a party which has not only governed for 30 years but which has to a large extent merged with the state.

Therefore, there is an obvious danger of this crisis causing traumas, involving sectors of the state and the machinery and creating dangerous situations. But these dangers cannot be dealt with by bowing our heads and submitting to the survival of its power system. People would lose any alternative reference point, and any possibility of change in the democratic field would disappear. A thorough struggle must be waged against the DC's power system, but in such a way as not to push the entire DC to the right and not to humiliate its best forces, but to open up new opportunities for them--new scope for an initiative of internal regeneration. We have stated in our Directorate's document that the DC is incapable of leading a government which would restore the state's moral health and rebuild its efficiency. This does not mean that we are closing our eyes to the fact that there are still forces within the DC aware, to varying extents, of the serious problem facing the country and seeking, unsuccessfully hitherto, a solution to the collapse of the DC's centrality. I believe that unless these forces managed to profoundly modify their party's approach and conduct, and if they really believe in the need for its reform, they should be willing to agree to a change of government. One of them acknowledged this when he said that the DC will be better able to undergo this cleansing and regenerative treatment outside the government.

Reichlin: Various sides have raised the objection that we allegedly burdened our proposal with hegemonic and even extremist aims.

Berlinguer: Why? There are parties whose popular support is much smaller than ours but which have legitimately proposed a solution to the DC's centrality in the assertion of their own centrality. And in this they have prompted harsh polemics, clashes and tension. Why should we be denied the right (which is now a duty) to put ourselves forward as the driving force and major guarantor of a democratic alternative alignment? We say alternative because quite clearly, alternation within the system and alignment of parties that has governed hitherto is not enough; and we say democratic because we have in mind an alliance extending beyond the leftwing parties.

The left will of course exert its own influence, but there will also be a prominent place for whoever, though not of the left, realizes the need for moralization and intends to commit himself to a major task of regeneration. The important thing is that everyone in practice contribute his own ideas and his own devotion to the Republic.

This is my answer also to what you were saying about the danger of our proposal being regarded in certain areas of the party as a sectarian regression with respect to all the ground we have covered over the years by always defining ourselves as a party open to dialogue, with a profound unitary inspiration ready to shoulder the responsibilities and burdens of a government party in a pluralistic society, inflexible in the antiterrorist struggle and aware of Italy's international position, opportunities and ties. I understand some comrades' feelings but I disagree with certain comments such as "at last," or "you should have realized back in 1976 that we were wasting our time with the DC." We know that we have made some mistakes since withdrawing from the majority in January 1979 and we have examined them and drawn our conclusions. But it must be noted that if a party such as ours, which is not social democratic, can now make a credible government proposal centered on its own strength and on the guarantee which it provides, this is not despite but partly thanks to the experiences of and ground covered in recent years.

PCI'S RUBBI URGES EUROPEAN RESPONSE TO TENSION

LD181541 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 4 Dec 80 p 22

[Franco Fabiani dispatch: "WEU debates European Detente and Security"]

[Text] Paris—European security was the main topic of yesterday's WEU session at which the whole day's debate was devoted to strategic balances and the tense situation which currently characterizes international and East-West relations. It is within this context that the assembly considered the "political implications for Europe of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan," hearing and voting on a recommendation from British Laborite Hardy, which several deputies judged "negative" and with which the Italian Communists expressed their disagreement, through proceeding from their well-known stance of condemnation of the Soviet troops' entry into Kabul.

[PCI foreign section chief] Comrade Antonio Rubbi, explaining this disagreement, began by confirming our condemnation but criticized the approach of Hardy's report, which might imply that "everything which now creates tension and insecurity (the emergence of new hotbeds of war, the deterioration in the detente process, the escalation of the arms race and even the Turkish coup d'etat) are simply a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan."

Unilateral Analysis

Rubbi pointed out that a more complex analysis of the causes is needed and that U.S. responsibilities must not be overlooked, especially in the exclusion of the USSR from the quest for global framework solutions for the Middle East, the failure to ratify the SALT II treaty and the decision to produce and deploy new nuclear weapons in Europe.

In Rubbi's opinion, "a unilateral analysis of the complex causes of the aggravation of the international situation and of its repercussions in Europe does not help the quest for and indication of appropriate paths to resolving these problems." Nevertheless, Rubbi did not fail to positively underline the conclusion reached by British Laborite Hardy, who admits that "it would be dangerous not to use all favorable circumstances for building peace, because of Afghanistan." This conclusion, however, is contradicted by persistent references to the reprisals policy and to the need for the European governments greater alignment with the United States and by a decidedly distorted view of human rights. Indeed, on the one hand, he is forgetting the coup d'etat in Turkey and on the other hand he clearly reveals that his concern for Poland's troubled affairs—with which we too are concerned—is purely for ulterior motives and for propaganda purposes.

Independent Contributions

"We believe, Rubbi concluded, "that the European governments must take initiatives for detente not in opposition to the United States, but proceeding from the basis of our own interests so as to make an autonomous European contribution."

Comrades Tullio Vecchietti [PCI Directorate member] and Bruno Bertini also echoed this last point, emphasizing the need for European initiatives to encourage all actions likely to check the arms race and to adopt measures for a revision of armaments so as to achieve a form of security based on as low a level of armaments as possible. It is within this framework, Vecchietti said, that "preliminary talks for U.S.-USSR negotiations on Euromissiles must be encouraged, just as the ratification or rapid renegotiation of SALT II must be encouraged."

SOARES ON RETURN TO PS POST, EANES REELECTION

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS Interview

LD181653 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "The withdrawal of my support for General Eanes occurred in the way in which I wanted it to occur: not calling the official support of the Socialist Party [PS] into question; nor was I, nor am I, not will I be Eanes' guarantor," Mario Soares told journalists yesterday, shortly after resuming office as PS secretary general. "My silence," Soares added, "meant that I did nothing in support of Eanes' campaign, but did nothing against it, either."

The Socialist leader read out a letter which he had sent to interim PS Secretary General Antonio Macedo, expressing to him his "gratitude and appreciation" for his "efforts to safeguard the party's activity at a time when it has had its difficulties."

"Life is returning to normal," Soares asserted, recalling that according to the PS rules, the secretary general, who is elected at the congress, is not subordinate to any other party body and has a seat on all of them.

In the letter sent to Antonio Macedo, Mario Soares states that "a new and complex stage in Portuguese political life" has begun, and maintains that it is "very clear" that "without a strong and disciplined PS, it is difficult to imagine how democracy can be consolidated, bearing in mind the country's social and economic crisis."

"The party's grassroots, to whom the leaders should perhaps pay greater heed, and the people have appreciated and understood Antonio Macedo's diligent activity for the PS," the secretary general also stated.

Antonio Macedo expressed thanks, asserting that Soares "was absent only physically."

"All Socialists Should Feel Happy"

Although immediately stating that he did not wish to hold a press conference, Mario Soares answered some questions put by the journalists, who wished to know the secretary general's opinion about Sunday's presidential election results.

"The outcome demonstrates essentially that a candidate who appeared in the eyes of the country as the antisystem candidate was defeated, and the man who appeared in the eyes of the country as a candidate of the democratic system was reelected," the Socialist leader said, adding that the President of the Republic gave "three extremely important guarantees": rejection of a referendum for the purpose of revising the Constitution, no acceptance of some amendments to the electoral law aimed at impeding alternation in power and the statement that his second term of office will be "essentially civilian."

"Insofar as the PS supported Ramalho Eanes," Soares maintained, "all Socialists should feel happy."

With respect to his return to office as secretary general and in connection with a question as to whether he was returning "stronger," Mario Soares stated:

"I believe that I am in possession of my full powers, which I have always had since the third congress. I will only account for my term of office to the next congress."

When asked whether he believes that his refusal to support Ramalho Eanes influenced the presidential election results, Mario Soares stated:

"Eanes secured all the votes of the political forces which supported him, and, in addition to a massive leftwing vote, won significant votes from Democratic Alliance voters. This means that the withdrawal of my support occurred in exactly the way that I wanted it to occur: not calling into question the PS' official support; nor was I, nor am I, nor will I be Eanes' guarantor. My silence meant that I did nothing in support of Eanes' campaign, but did nothing against it, either."

LE MATIN Interview

LD181301 Paris LE MATIN in French 13-14 Dec 80 p 9

[Jose Alves interview with Portuguese Socialist party [PS] Secretary General Mario Soares: "Mario Soares Wishes To Prevent 'Portuguese-Style Peronism'"—date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] LE MATIN: Your opponents within the PS accuse you of making a "big mistake" in not supporting General Eanes.

Mario Soares: That is their opinion. For my part, I do not regret my stance at all.

LE MATIN: You are being called to account.

Mario Soares: Only the party congress can call me to account and judge my conduct. We will see at the time of the next congress whether or not I am reelected. If I am reelected, it will be in order to conduct my policy, not other people's.

LE MATIN: The party is emerging strengthened from the presidential election. People have the impression that this strengthening has been achieved despite you.

Mario Soares: I do not believe that the Socialists, especially the grassroots, have that impression. But it is true that the PS is emerging strengthened, since General Eanes' reelection represents defeat for General Soares Carneiro's authoritarian blueprint.

LE MATIN: Do you believe that Eanes' victory could constitute a threat to the PS' identity?

Mario Soares: I do not believe so, to judge by his first press conference after his reelection, when he presented himself as the president of the entire Portuguese people and not of a faction or of a presidential majority. But there may be people in his entourage who harbor illusions and display dangerous aspirations.

LE MATIN: Do you fear that they favor setting up a centrist movement around the head of state?

Mario Soares: The setting up of a "center bloc" would involve destroying the Democratic Alliance (rightwing coalition holding majority in Parliament—LE MATIN note), and I do not believe that it is the president's function to cause the destruction of political parties or coalitions. I hope that General Eanes will not undertake such responsibilities, which would be very grave. The Democratic Alliance should be able to continue to govern, and the PS should remain in opposition. For the moment, the only problem posed is that of replacing Sa Carneiro. It is for the Democratic Alliance to resolve it.

LE MATIN: Is it possible, in your opinion, that the Social Democratic Party might now withdraw from the Democratic Alliance in order to conclude an agreement with the PS?

Mario Soares: In the first place, the foundations of such an agreement will have to be discussed. If it is to materialize, this can only be as a result of discussions between the parties concerned. The head of state should not be involved. He may desire such an outcome, like any other citizen, but, I repeat, his duties do not allow him to assert himself further. Portugal is not Latin America. There can be no Peronism here. The president has been reelected with a comfortable majority, and this gives him great responsibilities. But that is all. We must not return to those governments formed "at the president's initiative" which we have known.

LE MATIN: However, Eanes appears to be the strong man today.

Mario Soares: Under democracy there are no strong men; only leaders who receive their legitimacy from universal suffrage.

LE MATIN: Will you reach agreement with the Democratic Alliance on the revision of the constitution, which requires a two-thirds Parliamentary majority?

Mario Soares: It is possible, on certain aspects. I am in favor of maintaining the semipresidential system. So there is no question of increasing or reducing the head of state's powers. But it will be necessary to clarify relations among the various bodies. I am in favor of a demilitarized system, with the armed forces subordinate to the civil power. It will therefore be necessary for General Eanes to cease to combine the duties of head of state and armed forces chief of general staff and to reduce the prerogatives of the Council of the Revolution, a kind of parallel military government.

LE MATIN: Does your party agree with all these plans? Some people accuse you of behaving like a "Monarch."

Mario Soares: The theory of the monarch comes from France. It is in the French Socialist Party that there is often talk about monarchy; not in Portugal.

LE MATIN: Are you afraid of the emergence of a "Portuguese Rocard"?

Mario Soares: So far nobody has ventured to assume that role here.

AGREEMENT SIGNED; POLISARIO TO RELEASE FISHERMEN

LD171446 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Summary] Following an agreement between Spain and the Polisario Front, arrangements are now under way for the return of the 36 Spanish fishermen being held by the Polisario Front.

"In the agreement signed this morning in Algiers between Spain and the Polisario Front, the Saharan organization expresses its categorical rejection of anything which might affect the territorial integrity of the Western Sahara, according to the text of the statement.

"The Spanish Government, for its part," the statement says, supports the right of the Saharan people to self-determination in accordance with UN resolution No 1514 of 14 December 1960, and the principles and recommendations of the United Nations and the OAU as the basis for a fair and comprehensive political solution which might encompass the whole of the Western Sahara territory.

"The Spanish Government also expressed a desire for the conclusion of the process of the Western Sahara's decolonization in accordance with the just and legitimate aspirations of the Saharan people.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES IN MADRID 15 DEC

JN152119 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan arrived in Madrid today on an official invitation to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Government.

During the visit, his Highness Crown Prince Hasan will meet with His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain, the prime minister and senior Spanish officials.

His highness is accompanied on this visit by a delegation comprising several officials.

BRIEFS

WHEAT EXPORTS TO USSR--In the port of Seville an operation, unequalled up to now in terms of volume, is being carried out to export to the Soviet Union wheat from western Andalusia. One hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons of wheat from the provinces of Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz and Huelva are being exported. At the moment, two Greek cargo ships have already left, the Strofades and the Alexandra, with a great amount of wheat on board. Never has Andalusian wheat been sent to Russia in such large quantities. This purchase by the soviet Union is due, it seems, to the fact that the last wheat harvest was poor. The program of exports of this wheat will mean some 1.75 billion pesetas for the farmers of western Andalusia. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 80 LD]

SCANDINAVIAN LEADERS DISCUSS BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

LD190939 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Throleif Andreassen report: "Regional Leveling in Scandinavia"]

[Text] Future energy and industrial cooperation in Scandinavia could be made easier by harmonizing the regulations for its establishment. The intention must be to achieve a more balanced development between countries and regions within Scandinavia by promoting the transfer of capital from areas of surplus to areas of deficit, Scandinavian Center Party leaders said after concluding a 2-day meeting in Oslo yesterday.

They expressed their great concern over the tension and uncertainty which is characteristic of the international situation. There was broad agreement that renewed attention should be paid to the recommendations of the 1978 UN disarmament session. A desire was expressed for the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

"We ought in principle accept Scandinavia as a nuclear-free zone. Then we would be able to negotiate on the size of the zone," Finnish Foreign Minister Paava Vayrynen said.

Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin stressed that the Scandinavian Governments are agreed that nuclear arms must not be permitted in Scandinavia, but that in the immediate future they must work to achieve guarantees that such arms will not be deployed in the Scandinavian area.

Foreign Minister Vayrynen was extremely cautious in his statements on developments in Poland. "Finland has said that this is a question of internal Polish conditions. However, we hope that the situation will not lead to international complications," Paavo Vayrynen said. The foreign minister also said that Finland was not considering giving Poland any extraordinary support to improve the Poles' economic situation. "We are treating trade with Poland in the same way as we treat all other foreign trade," Vayrynen said. While Prime Minister Falldin announced that the question of economic help for Poland was now being assessed in Sweden.

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMY REDUCTION

LD181429 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Dec 80 part 1 p 2

["CB" report: "The Army Short of 1,000 Men in its Standing Force"]

[Text] The army's standing force is short of 1,000 men in terms of the legislation on defense organization and the present defense agreement.

According to a reply from Defense Minister Poul Sogaard to the Folketing Defense Committee the vacant posts will not be filled because of the unchanged defense budget the government has proposed. There will be cuts in the standing army as early as 1981, if no decisions about a new defense agreement are made. The total so-called covering force which in addition to the standing army includes home-based supplementary forces, will, however, continue to comprise 13,000 men, the defense minister said. Poul Sogaard also announced that the present standing army also includes around 1,050 officers, around 1,260 non-commissioned officers and around 520 privates.

Conservative Defense Committee Chairman Palle Simonsen said in a comment on Poul Sogaard's decision on cuts in the standing army that it gives clear evidence that the government is not living up to the goals of the present defense agreement. The situation will of course become much more serious when the government continues into 1981 with an unchanged budget. "Especially in the tense situation we are witnessing today it is of immense importance that the targets for our standing army are not reduced," Palle Simonsen said.

SWEDEN

RIKSDAG DEBATE ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

LD171703 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "For Nuclear-Free Zones"]

[Text] The women's demonstration against nuclear arms planned for Friday evening got off to a false start in the Riksdag interpellation debate on nuclear-free zones. At the present moment there are not that many illusions about detente, but there are signs of growing popular desire to crush the lunacy of rearmament and to halt the buildup of mass-destruction weapons in Europe.

The Riksdag debate provided an example of this, and it did so against a background of the traditional unity on the foundations of Swedish security policy now that disquiet has crept closer to our borders.

What strategy should Sweden choose to try to make itself safe from nuclear arms: In DAGENS NYHETER recently Alva Myrdal reminded us that the UN member nations have actually committed themselves to working for nuclear-free zones. The nuclear powers have also made certain undertakings not to attack nuclear-free zones. It is customary to speak of "negative guarantees." Alva Myrdal prefers to use the term "nuclear protection." Earlier this year she pointed out that step-by-step negotiations have had certain results as far as inhuman weapons were concerned. So why not here too?

What is new about Alva Myrdal's argument is that she abandons earlier attempts to create relatively large nuclear-free zones from the very outset (the Unden plan and Kekkonen plan). Let just Sweden and Finland make a start by trying to get a nuclear protection area set up, she proposes.

In the Riksdag debate Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, bearing in mind the nuclear powers' attitude, obviously had not really firm expectation that solutions are within our grasp. Other speakers said that they were disappointed that the government was not willing to take any initiatives over and above its attempts at the Madrid security conference to push through a plan for a European disarmament conference. Ullstnm adhered strictly to the demand that from the very beginning Scandinavia and the Baltic must form part of a nuclear-free zone. Norway's governing Labor Party has also begun to promote the same model. It seems to be a condition of both plans that one of the superpowers, the Soviet Union, should withdraw some of its existing nuclear arms intended for deployment in a possible future European theater of war.

Alva Myrdal considers such an attempt to be like trying to make headway through "legally, diplomatically and politically complicated undergrowth." She predicts "wretched delays."

As far as Alva Myrdal's counterproposal is concerned, Ullsten without referring to it directly, made a general comment with the rough gist that a Swedish-Finnish nuclear-free zone would not lead to any results in the countries' immediate vicinity. None of the other speakers took up the argument. One possible reason is that several parties are trying to find a lowest common denominator for the whole of Scandinavia--out of concern that the Scandinavian nations, with their various security policy solutions, are slowly drifting apart.

But it would be a pity if no one began to discuss forcefully and methodically the advantages and disadvantages of Alva Myrdal's argument. Different strategies must be discussed when trying to start a process toward the dream objective--a Europe free from nuclear arms. Friday's interplelation debate means that an obvious opportunity was missed.

SWISSGAS PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN FRG-USSR GAS DEAL

DW181309 Zurich NEUE ZUERICHER ZEITUNG in German 17 Dec 80 p 9

[Article signed HM.: "The Ruhrgas Company's Deal With The Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 December-While the big international banks haggled these past weeks with the Soviet Union over the conditions and terms of a credit package for financing a 5,000-kilometer pipeline from the Yamal Penisula to the border of Western Europe, the top management of the Ruhrgas Company in Essen is thinking about how the extra natural gas from Siberia should be distributed to consumers in Europe. It is not yet known who will receive the order for the construction of the pipelines and compressor installations. For the time being, the Russian negotiators are playing off the individual suppliers against each other in a masterful way so as to obtain the best delivery and financing terms for themselves. It is fairly sure, in contrast, that the Ruhrgas Company, as the representative of a German consortium and in close cooperation with quite a few European companies, will sign a delivery contract next spring with the Russian Soyuzgas export enterprise for 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. Deliveries are scheduled to commence in 1985; the contract will probably run for about 20 years.

The draft contract with Soyuzgas provides for the delivery of another 12 to 15 billion cubic meters of gas a year to the Federal Republic 5 years from now. Depending on the sales forecast, this doubling of the import quantity will probably increase the shape of Russian gas in the total natural gas comsumption [of the federal republic] to more than 30 percent. Enthusiasm was not the only thing that greeted this prospect among the public, the CDU thinks that a delivery share of more than 20 percent is no longer justifiable.

However, these figures are being relativized in Essen. Natural gas is likely to cover some 18 percent of the German energy supply in 1990. The Russian share in the total energy consumption would thus amount to 6 percent at the most. A small percentage would have to be added for crude oil imports. In view of the distribution of the known reserves in the world, this would correspond to the possibilities of the best possible geographic diversification policy. Some 29 percent of natural gas reserves are located in the Soviet Union, while statistics show that 21 percent are located in the Middle East, 16 percent in Africa and 5 percent in Europe. A total of 66 billion cubic meters of natural gas reserves are supposed to be located in the USSR.

Swissgas representatives confirm that they have been having talks since September with Ruhrgas and Soyuzgas on supplying 0.5 to 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. It reflects the intention to carry on geographic diversification. Non-Western supplies to Switzerland are supposed to be limited to 50 percent in the long run. The Russian import share would amount to about 30 percent; compared with the total Swiss energy supply it would amount to 3 percent.

Swissgas would basically purchase the quantities at market prices from Ruhrgas (plus transport costs from Germany). Swissgas has planned to set up a joint company together with Ruhrgas which would act as negotiating partner vis-a-vis Soyuzgas. Payments to Moscow would naturally take place in sought-after Swiss francs.

The big banks of Switzerland are to be involved in some financing of the pipeline construction. In accordance with the future import share, they are likely to handle a credit of 200 to 500 million Swiss francs. Conditions are still being negotiated at present. The Swiss installations industry was said to have tried relatively late to obtain orders in connection with the building of pipelines from Siberia.

DAILY TELEGRAPH PRAISES REAGAN'S CHOICE OF HAIG

LD181247 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Dec 80 p 16

[Editorial: "Reagan's Sensible Choice]

[Text] In nominating retired Gen Haig as his secretary of state, President-elect Reagan has shown praiseworthy coolness. He has refused to back down in front of the artificial sandstorm raised by liberal Democrats about what they will do during confirmation hearings in the Senate. They promise to rake up everything they can to discredit Gen Haig in connection with his former post as assistant to Dr Kissinger and, later, as chief of staff in the White House at the time of Watergate and President Nixon's resignation and subsequent pardon by President Ford. Some of these people must positively regret the absence of Watergate. Gen Haig will survive, since he has nothing serious to hide, but mud will be flung. This will be a pity. It will be totally irrelevant to present foreign policy problems facing the White House.

To these problems, Gen Haig is uniquely qualified to address himself. For the first time for several years there will be a secretary of state in Washington who not only knows a lot about the job through personal experience, but also holds strong convictions about America's role. After such recent holders of the office as Messrs Muskie, Vance or Rogers this will make a welcome change. It may not be too much to hope that Gen Haig will stand comparison with Gen Marshall or Dean Acheson, two great post-war holders of the office who rose above party.

Gen Haig will almost certainly direct his first attention to restoring unity and a sense of purpose to the NATO alliance, which sadly lacks both at present. In this he will have the enthusiastic support of Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington. As Lord Carrington's message to him yesterday foreshadowed, the soft spot at the moment is West Germany. The Bonn Government, as its reaction to Afghanistan showed, is suffering from a severely split mind. Gen Haig's five years as NATO supreme commander, during which he won the confidence of all member governments, will stand him in good stead in this vital task.

NORMAL DIPLOMATIC DEALINGS RESUMED WITH UGANDA

LD161512 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1458 GMT 16 Dec 80

[By Tom McMullan, LPA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Britain now has resumed normal diplomatic dealings with the new government of President Milton Obote in Uganda, the Foreign Office confirmed in London today. This means formal recognition of the new regime despite criticisms of the election procedure.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the British high commissioner in Kampala yesterday attended the swearing-in ceremony for President Obote.

The British member of the Commonwealth team which observed the elections, Mr Robin Wainwright, today called on Junior Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce. He told him that the final report of the observer team would be available later this week.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, "We must await the report from the Commonwealth observers group before taking a final view of the conduct of the recent election. We welcome the conclusion in the interim report that the poll was a valid electoral exercise."

ELEVTHERI KIPROS COMMENTS ON HAIG APPOINTMENT

NC190853 Nicosia ELEVTHERI KIPROS in Greek 19 Dec 80 p 3

[From the comment column: "The Selection of Haig"]

[Text] The newly-elected president of the United States, Mr Reagan, has selected General Haig as his country's secretary of state. General Haig is an obstinate man and an expert in laying down military policies, but inexperienced in politics. The new U.S. secretary of state will be assuming a very heavy and difficult task. He may be feeling some security, however, because he realizes that Dr Kissinger's strong presence is by his side. The former all-powerful man of the State Department has already demonstrated his obvious favor for General Haig and, indirectly, his warm support for the selection.

Should we reckon that U.S. foreign policy will be expressed through General Haig's mouth but charted behind the scenes by Dr Kissinger? This is not at all unlikely. Besides, the reaction that has already been manifested on Haig's selection is not irrelevant to the above-mentioned position. The selection of the general as U.S. secretary of state has brought Mr Reagan to his first clash with both the American Democrats and the supporters of detente throughout the world. The followup will certainly be interesting.

DENKTAS DENIES 'BARGAINING' OVER TERRITORY

TA181132 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, has said that the bargaining over territory in Cyprus can be conducted only when the talks on the essence of the problem begin. Denktas addressed the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly on the first three rounds of the intercommunal talks at a closed session this morning. According to the Turkish Radio and Television Bureau in Cyprus, the legislative assembly meeting began with a minute of silence in memory of the Turkish consul general in Sydney and his bodyguard who were martyred in an armed assault.

In a statement before the assembly meeting, Denktas pointed out that false rumors have recently been spreading regarding the first three rounds of the intercommunal talks. Noting that he thus viewed it necessary to brief the legislative assembly, Denktas said: There are persons who give the impression that an agreement is about to be reached or territories are about to be handed over. In every statement, I said that these rumors are not correct. If the negotiations on the essence of the talks can begin in the next round, then the give-and-take bargaining can also begin.

Contradicts Kiprianou Statement

TA181545 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1300 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] In his statement before the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly meeting, Rauf Denktas pointed out that with his latest statement Kiprianou had made it clear that he did not want the Cyprus problem to be resolved through the intercommunal talks. Denktas said: There is not one Cypriot people but two national peoples, and a partnership state constituted by these two peoples. Denktas stressed that the point was to harmonize the basic inalienable rights of the two national peoples. Denktas said: That was the aim of the exchange of population carried out in 1975. By saying that an agreement cannot be reached unless all the refugees return to their homes, Mr Kiprianou is trying to eliminate the first basic right of the Turkish Cypriot community, namely the right to exist. Such an approach is completely counter to the summit meetings [presumably between Denktas and Makarios and between Denktas and Kiprianou] and to all the realities of Cyprus. Such an approach cannot lead us to an agreement.

MITSOTAKIS ON SIGNING OF U.S. BASES AGREEMENT

WC181706 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] During his conversation with political editors yesterday, Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis stated that it was anticipated that the Greek-U.S. agreement on the bases would be signed by the end of February. The minister added that the Greek counterplan would be handed to the Americans in the next few days. The Greek counterplan will include both the general principles that will govern the agreement as well as the provision for the bases. The foreign minister also denied press reports that the negotiations had implications for the bases. Besides, he stressed, the Americans have accepted that the command of the bases should be entrusted to Greek officers and that there will be a senior U.S. officer in charge of U.S. personnel only.

At any rate, Mitsotakis confirmed that the new agreement on the bases would be based on the agreement initialed in 1976 [as published] and on the U.S.-Turkish agreement. The foreign minister also discussed the bases during his meeting with his U.S. counterpart Muskie in Brussels last week.

The minister stressed that the negotiations on the bases were not in any way linked to the disputes with Turkey over operational control of the Aegean within the framework of the alliance. This question is a purely technical matter and Greece believes it will not be turned into a political issue. Discussions are being conducted at the military level and the issue will require quite some time to be settled.

Finally, irrespective of the discussions on operational control, a moderately optimistic climate was established during last Saturday's meeting in Brussels between Mitsotakis and Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen. Both ministers decided to meet more frequently, and not only at international conferences. Their next meeting is anticipated for next spring. Concerning Greek-Turkish issues, there is greater optimism over the question of airspace than over the question of the continental shelf.

REVOLUTIONARY GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATHENS FIRES

WC190948 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] An organisation calling itself the October 80 Revolutionary Group has claimed responsibility for starting huge fires that ravaged two large clothing stores in the centre of Athens overnight, police said today. An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the fires in a telephone call to the right-wing Athens newspaper MESIMVRINI, police added. The group gave no reason for its action.

There were no immediate reports of victims in the fires but one of the stores, a sportwear shop called Katronzos, was almost completely gutted, police said. The city's entire fire brigade had been called out to fight the blazes and traffic was banned for a distance of several kilometres (miles) around the city's shopping centre.

Greek Premier Yeoryios Rallis went to watch the firefighting in person as did Public Order Minister Dhimitrios Dhavakis, who later announced that the fires were under control.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

WC182120 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] A Greek-Polish agreement on bilateral economic cooperation has been signed at the Coordination Ministry. On the basis of this agreement, emphasis will be placed on trade, industry and technological cooperation. Greek-Polish trade relations are being expanded, and it has been decided that as of 1 January, commercial deals between both countries will be settled in free currency.

EVREN DEPLORES MURDER OF SYDNEY CONSUL GENERAL

NC181210 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 18 Dec (AFP)--Head of State Kenan Evren today said he was "deeply disturbed" by the murder in Sydney yesterday of Turkey's Consul General Sarik Ariyak and his bodyguard.

Turkey's biggest selling daily paper, HURRIYET, meanwhile bitterly attacked foreign governments for failing to denounce terrorist attacks against Turks abroad.

General Evren said: "The continuation of these terrible acts of genocide prove that these people (the killers), whose hearts are filled with hatred and anger, have not given up their acts of infamy." (The group which claimed responsbility for the murders, the "Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide", has been implicated in previous attacks on Turkish diplomats in Europe and the United States.)

General Evren added: "We hope that all the nations in the world who want to create a better and peaceful world share our sorrow. We also await immediate arrests from those concerned agencies and organizations."

HURRIYET said that governments on whose territories such attacks were committed "must try to find out who is hiding behind this terrorism". In a separate article, HURRIYET alleged that the Armenian commandos "are currently organized and encouraged by the Soviet secret service the KGB," and that the Soviet aim was to "annex the eastern Turkish Provinces".

TURKMEN DEPLORES SYDNEY CONSUL'S ASSASSINATION

TA171641 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has described as a despicable murder the killing of Turkish Consul General in Sydney Sarik Ariyak and his bodyguard Engin Sever. Foreign Minister Turkmen returned to Ankara today after participating in the NATO ministerial meetings held in Brussels, the Belgian capital. In a statement at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said that he was convinced that the Australian authorities would do everything possible to apprehend the culprits of the murder.

Further Turkmen Comments

TA181619 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The assassination of the Turkish Consul General, Sarik Ariyak, and his bodyguard Engin Sever, in Sydney, Australia, has caused a great reaction in Turkey as well as in the rest of the world. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen held a news conference in Ankara today and referred to this reaction. Expressing his views on the issue, Turkmen said:

[Begin recording] All Foreign Ministry officials have been touched by the reaction of the press in the face of these assassinations. The reaction of our press has an important role in stimulating the necessary repercussions against these inhuman acts in world public opinion. Terrorism is today threatening all world communities. The aspect of terrorism which corrodes communities and endangers democratic regimes is gradually being understood. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the issue. The recent NATO Ministerial Council meeting which I attended issued a separate statement on terrorism. The issue was also taken up at the Council of Europe. The necessity for bilateral and multilateral cooperation against terrorism on an international level is gradually being accepted. We insist that all countries exert every effort to apprehend the culprits who have launched attacks against our representatives. Those who attempt to kill innocent persons should not go unpunished.

Of course, there are two factors involved in finding a solution to this problem. As you have said, we have to increase security measures. However, no matter how security measures are enforced, it is impossible to prevent all these assassinations. In addition, the countries in which our diplomats are stationed should take effective measures. We are exerting continuous efforts in that direction as I have already pointed out. [end recording]

Replying to reporters' questions at the news conference, Turkmen said the following in connection with the meeting he held with Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis during the NATO Ministerial Council meetings in Brussels:

[Begin recording] The issue on which we expect certain developments is the air space issue. We hope that various measures will be taken on the issue in the near future. In addition, talks on the continental shelf issue are continuing. However, it is not possible to say that there is a new rapproachmenet between the views of the two parties. We discussed the issue of Vakfs [religious trusts] with my Greek counterpart. This issue will be taken up by our embassy in Athens and the Greek Government. [end recording]

In reply to a question on the visa requirements certain European countries imposed on Turkish citizens, Turkmen said that after Turkey takes various legal measures the issue will again be taken up with officials from countries requiring the visas in a bid to abolish this requirement.

Replying to a question on economic and military aid being extended to Turkey, Turkmen said:

[Begin recording] As you know, aid is being extended to Turkey within the framework of the OECD. However, we continue to stress this issue in our bilateral contacts as well. I met with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie. The importance of this meeting was the following point. Even though the U.S. administration is changing as of January, the 1982 budget is being prepared by the Carter administration. Therefore, their proposals carry weight. I told Muskie that the funds to be allocated for economic and military aid to Turkey in 1982 have to be sufficient. I referred to the same issue in my meeting with the FRG foreign minister. [end recording]

EVREN COMMENTS ON 'RETURN TO DEMOCRACY' ISSUE

TA181649 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has said that he will announce in 1981 the time of transition to a democratic order. General Evren this morning visited the Ankara journalist association and conferred for some time with the leader and administrative council members of the association.

In a statement at the association building, General Evren recalled that recently certain circles were promoting a campaign as to when there would be a return to democracy. Evren said: This campaign has not escaped my attention. They claim that various European organizations have been asking when there will be a return to political life. If they want to force us to make an announcement through outside pressure this can only create an adverse reaction. This distinguished nation decides on its own, not through outside pressures. We have made an announcement. We will say it within a program. Just as the 12 September operation was launched just on time, this issue is also on our mind. I will announce it in 1981. Noting that certain circles have pinned their hopes on outside pressures, Evren continued: There is no need to pin one's hopes on outside pressures. We have repeatedly stated this. The Turkish Armed Forces have never taken a step backward. Especially since Ataturk. Show us an example of such a step. It does not exist. You can not find one.

General Evren said that beliefs that outside aid can be cut through outside pressures were wrong. Evren said: We cannot sell the country's future for money. This nation has learned to be self-sufficient. It accomplished what had to be done by going hungry.

Noting that centers of anarchy and terror have been gradually wiped out since 12 September, General Evren said an atmosphere of tranquillity and security has been created in comparison to the past. He added: If we ask the public now "are you happy with this administration?" and if 80 percent of the population says yes, then what will happen? We have not done this.

SECURITY DIRECTORS RESHUFFLED IN 24 PROVINCES

TA181232 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The security directors of 24 provinces have been reshuffled. Their appointments were published in the Official Gazette today as follows:

Necdet Kahraman, appointed in Eskisehir; Huseyin Kemiksiz, Icel; Mehmet Kokdemir, Kayseri; Ismet Satiroglu, Malatya; Ali Ozdem, Sakarya; Kamuran Korkmaz, Sivas; Abdullah Selvin, Mardin; Mehmet Oguz, Kutahya; Gultekin Demir, Adana; Edip Bulut, Urfa; Eyup Babacan, Kocaeli; Mithat Savas, Kahramanmaras; Guner Kalkandelen, Elazig; Asaf Caliskan, Kastamonu; Yilmaz Erkan, Sinop; Zafer Arat, Usak; Turan Kozan, Isparta; Sahin Olcer, Bolu; Mehmet Ay, Adiyaman; Kamil Koca, Corum; Nail Borkut, Burdur; Hyseyin Gozubuyuk, Kirsehir; Naci Parmaksiz, Bingol; Hasan Yucesan, Giresun.

The former security directors of Adana, Kocaeli, Icel, Sakarya, Kutahya, Mardin and Bolu were appointed to posts in Ankara.

VOTCP: COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS CUBAN CONGRESS

TA181148 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Congratulatory message from the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC]]

[Excerpt] Dear Comrades: On behalf of all Turkish Communists and toilers and the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP], I extend fraternal struggle greetings to the second congress of the PCC and wish your congress great success. Revolutionary Cuba, which is connected with the land of Lenin--the Soviet Union--and all socialist countries through unbreakable ties, makes valuable contributions to the strengthening of peace and socialism in the world and to the success of peoples' struggle for freedom.

Our people's struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and socialism against U.S. imperialism, NATO and the sovereignty of the collaborationist monopolies has become extraordinarily more difficult under conditions of military dictatorship. The pressures of the military junta, which is pursuing a policy in favor of imperialists and monopolies, are directed against the working class, its organizations and all revolutionary forces. The junta generals have eliminated the limited democratic rights and freedoms in our country.

The gains of the Cuban People in the establishment of socialism and their stand based on the principles of proletarian internationalism constitute a support for the anti-imperialist and antimonopolistic struggle waged by the Turkish working class and our people against all the pressures applied by the junta. The fraternity of struggle between the TCP and the PCC is developing and becoming stronger on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles.

Long live the second congress of the PCC; long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!
[Signed] TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen.
[Dated] 17 December 1980.

DAILY REPORT

Western Europe

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GOVERNMENT TO TRY FOR 3 PERCENT DEFENSE INCREASE

LD191330 Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Dec (DPA)--According to Government Spokesman Becker, the Federal Government will continue to try to meet NATO's agreed objective of a 3 percent net increase in its defense budget. Becker, who was speaking at a press conference in Bonn, made this statement in response to the sharp criticism leveled by the outgoing U.S. secretary of defense, Harold Brown, who described the 2.2 percent increase in defense expenditure envisaged in the Federal Government's 1981 budget as a "grave disappointment."

Becker declined to make any fresh statements on this matter. He pointed out, however, that the Federal Republic was doing well in comparison with the other European NATO partners. In reply to a question, Becker intimated that a 3 percent increase in the Bundeswehr budget might be reached at the end of next year, but this could not be predicted. The possibility of a supplementary budget for defense expenditures had "not been considered" during the cabinet discussions on the budget.

APEL SEES BUNDESWEHR FACING FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

LD212054 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Defense Minister Apel sees the Bundeswehr faced with great financial problems in the future. In a Deutschlandfunk interview today he said that the time of surpluses is over everywhere. There is no need to dispense with weapons systems which have already been ordered, but trends which were followed in the past cannot be followed in the future. Apel said that it will not be possible to finance the tactical combat aircraft of the nineties. There are also great problems regarding plans to build a French-German battle tank. He described developments with regard to manpower as giving rise to concern. Age groups which are marked by a low birthrate will bring great difficulties, and so in the next 5 to 6 years it will be necessary to discuss lengthening the period of military service. Apel also spoke in favor of women serving in the Bundeswehr, but not that they should use weapons.

Tornado Financing Assured

LD210956 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Dec (DPA)--The financing of all major weapon systems ordered for the Bundeswehr is assured in the 1981 state budget, according to Federal Defense Minister Hans Apel (SPD). In an interview for Deutschlandfunk the minister said on Sunday that this also applies to the "Tornado" multipurpose combat aircraft.

Apel announced a "closed conference on arms and finance" for March 1981 which will establish all acquisition systems and financial requirements in the defense sector. He underlined that all industrial nations of the Western world have reached a financial turning point which will also leave its mark on defense budgets.

BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, EAST-WEST TIES

DW191013 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 19 Dec 80 p 5

[Correspondent Harry Schleicher interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt; date, place not given]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FR): Mr Brandt, against the background of developments in Poland and Afghanistan is there still a chance that detente policy will survive in the eighties, a policy you were quite involved with forming?

Brandt: Afghanistan and Poland are two completely different issues, bringing completely different influences to bear on international developments. I would not like to view Poland in this connection, although it is frequently done. Poland has much more to do with Poland than with East-West relations.

Relations between both world powers are the crux of the matter for me. We assumed 10 years ago--and this pertains not only to me--that political and economic cooperation should be developed in such a way that ever better prerequisites would be achieved for the discussion of military and security problems. The actual negative aspect of the seventies was the fact that while matters have not developed so badly with regard to the first issue, almost nothing has happened in the armament field.

That makes me believe--regardless of how one interprets detente, let us call it as normal a cooperation as possible between different systems--that detente will not survive the coming years if nothing happens in the armament field, particularly in the arms control and arms limitation fields.

FR: You differentiate between Poland and Afghanistan, and yet developments in Poland have brought considerable influence to bear on relations between the world powers. What do you think, as a politician given to careful arguments, of sanctions conceived in advance in case of an emergency in Poland?

Brandt: Many things have been voiced which were not official policy at all. Some people in the West are running the risk again of making preparations for the wrong marriage or the wrong burial. The so-called Polish emergency is for me still the least likely case. Polish developments will remain difficult, although the last few days particularly have shown that the desire for national consensus is playing a strong part.

FR: Do you assess the army's approach as positive?

Brandt: I do not know the Polish Army from the inside, but everything indicates that the army leadership feels a national responsibility. This means that it wants to cope with all dangers, dangers which are being discussed too one-sidely in our country as being external dangers; if need be, the army would take over a higher degree of responsibility. But to come back to the actual question: Nobody--at least I did not--maintained in connection with detente policy that guarantee certificates would be issued saying that no internal changes would take place in any of the European states involved. That would contradict every historical fact. Nothing ever just stops anywhere. This was not Helsinki's intention. For me at least it is not surprising that ruling communism will not remain the same foreover and that developments will also take place in states with that system. Many people do not take that into consideration. They just see the factor which would result from the Soviet Union's occupation of Poland--I will leave out the palliative word intervention. The Soviet leadership would be out of its mind if it seriously considered an occupation of Poland. I do not believe that it is out of its mind. It knows history. It knows about the special role played by national awareness in Polish history. It knows the supply problems which would not be improved by occupying the country and bearing responsibility in a different way than as a partner of the country, regardless of what kind of a partner. And it knows particularly about the devastating effect such a measure would have. I still consider this as most unlikely.

FR: Are other "intervention forms" possible?

Brandt: They are possible and maybe under way already in the form of stronger emphasis on rights of passage which the Soviets have by treaty. The speeches held in some places and the catalogues of measures which are being set up do not fit such situations, such gray zones.

FR: Are you in favor of a catalogue containing gradual measures with regard to the quite different developments that might occur?

Brandt: One ought mainly to take care of the things involving Poland itself. Loud advice from outside will cause only disadvantages for the Poles and give no advantages. We must try to achieve understanding. The European Community will make a considerable contribution. I see it this way, if the thing many people talk about does not happen....

FR: You mean intervention?

Brandt: ...Even if a high degree of national responsibility stands the test, as demonstrated in Gdansk, a critical supply situation will occur in the spring if no help is given. When the Gdansk agreement was reached, I failed to see how the Polish Government could fulfill its material promises. Since it knows that it will get a few things from the European Community, it can clear some storage facilities in order to have some goods to offer the people at Christmas. That could help to tone down the crisis that can be forecast for the spring.

FR: Did Western reactions possible contribute to the curtailment of Polish reform intenions, thus stabilizing the situation in the way the Soviet Union would accept?

Brandt: The continuous hinting at great dangers has certainly not done any harm. It demonstrated to the Poles that they are a very important state in Europe, very important for all future cooperation, let alone security systems. Verbal excesses have not helped and cannot help, excesses which are not covered by any feasible real future policy. I was recently under the impression in Washington of having met an orgy of impotence in some places--I do not think much of that. I was surprised in recent weeks--and Moscow certainly has not ignored it either--that leading representatives of the Third World watch developments in and around Poland with even more interest than was the case in Afghanistan.

FR: Do you believe in view of the historical developments of 1953, 1965, 1968 and 1970 and in view of current developments in Poland that "real socialism" can be reformed?

Brandt: That is very hard to say and therefore hard to substantiate. I do not believe that everything will remain as it is in the world. Only people who have never read Marx or Hegel could believe that. The historical examples you have named all have to do with crises that were quite different in substance. Poland already held a special position, a position that was incompatible with a strict approach to a communist one-party rule.

I never agreed with those who said that anything other than the usual relations between the Communist Party and the trade union could never develop. It is a wrong interpretation to say that according to the Communist doctrine, the trade unions must be mere transmission belts for the party. At least Lenin did not mean that. This is applicable only where one has misinterpreted Lenin. Lenin wrote in the last year of his life, I believe, that trade unions cannot live up to their role if they are mere transmission. The thesis of unchangingness would lead to a fatalistic conclusion I cannot accept.

FR: What should the Western leftist democratic movements do--exercise circumspectedness or demonstrate active solidarity?

Brandt: I do not want us in the West to be valiant instead of others. It represents a poor division of labor if people in Poland have to face the music while we are using strong words. To be more specific: If the U.S. trade union lets "Solidarity" have $25,000, I cannot criticize this at all considering my principles and my attitude. But one may well doubt whether this is reasonable. The people organizing new trade unions over there are facing an aggravation in their serious struggle if they receive an offer from the United States, of all places, which does not yield much weight materially, but which nevertheless provides others with the pretext for sticking a label on them which they do not deserve and which they do not want.

In Europe this looks a bit different indeed. I have advised my friends in the trade unions who have asked me to keep in mind that unrequested, rash, or any form of solidarity will not be of any help, no matter how well meant it may be. At the moment moral support is worth much more. De facto support, which I advocated in the European Community, is sensible. The debate in Poland, within the party, between parts of the reforming party and others, will be burdened rather than promoted if the label of foreign interference can be stuck on it.

FR: Was your decision not to support Lech Walesa's nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize attributable to this line?

Brandt: No, not at all, I have immense respect for this man from among the people, this natural talent. What this involved was a decision I made a year after the prize was awarded to me, namely not to make any recommendations as otherwise I would have been utterly embarrassed. This has nothing to do with lack of respect for the man you mentioned.

FR: Do you think "Solidarity" and Walesa showed responsibility with regard to realpolitik?

Brandt: I do not wish to give any marks. But I am amazed indeed by the degree of responsibility with which they are making their remarks. Some people from the spontaneous workers movement still have to learn about interrelations. But they know where Poland is located and where other countries are located. What will work and what will not is clearly audible from what they are saying.

FR: Noted Soviet politicians advocate the thesis that to some Western politicians in general and American politicians in particular Poland is a mere alibi for their intention to "arm" the Soviet Union "to death." What do you think?

Brandt: I think this is a misinterpretation. This takes me back to my initial thesis that the one thing that proceeded differently from the way one would have wished is the unsatisfactory relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. Essentially this is attributable to the fact that the minimum of confidence failed to develop without which nothing can be attained in the armaments field. It is my view that this problem would be in exactly the same state if the Polish development had not occurred. What I cannot totally rule out, however, though I would deeply regret it, would be a disastrous development related to Poland, which would entail an even more drastic worsening, another turn of the arms spiral, which probably will come anyway.

FR: Has this dreaded escalation of the arms race been programmed in advance by new U.S. President Reagan?

Brandt: We will have to wait and see. Surely it is true that some presidential advisers proceed from the thesis that the Soviet Union could be armed to death or at least shown that they can do a lot more than the Soviet Union. I have always been convinced that the United States can do quite a lot. Still, I consider this thesis highly questionable.

FR: Does Haig's appointment spell a "militarization" of U.S. foreign policy?

Brandt: Not necessarily. There will be a strong inclination toward what the Americans refer to as "linkage," which can also be translated to stand for the desire to discuss imminent questions in the world in a certain interconnection. I consider this legitimate. For the sake of all of us I deem it urgently desirable that those talking on behalf of the two world powers achieve concrete results such as another treaty on strategic weapons, if they can do it, but that they also talk on Eurostrategic weapons. At the same time, however, they should talk about developments in various parts of the globe where they are in a conflict with each other or may be plunged into one. The question is how to do it.

FR: What consequences will all this have for Europe, especially for the dual decision of NATO on Eurostrategic weapons?

Brandt: This depends on how deep the frost goes, how far down the thermometer will drop. As skeptical as I am with regard to overall developments between the two great powers, I am not as pessimistic where strategic weapons are concerned. The two world powers behave as if SALT II, the second treaty on the intercontinental annihilation machines, were in force. The effects on Europe, that is to say, on the Eurostrategic weapons, must be viewed rather pessimistically. From the very outset the Brussels dual decision has always been interpreted in the United States slightly differently than by many people in Europe. To many people in Europe the two elements stand side by side with equal weight: making preparations for the reinforcement--or arms gap closure, as some people say--but at the same time negotiating with the potential objective of still changing this, if not making if superfluous, and then tone it down in its effects. This, however, would be possible only if the Russians on their part do something as well. We have been told that at best 3 to 4 years are available for negotiations. One year has passed already; we might as well deduct another 6 months until the new U.S. administration is properly working. The probability increases that the leeway for negotiations will not only be shortened, but also otherwise narrowed down and that making preparations for the closure of the arms gap gains in weight. In short, time is almost running out, and as a result the probability increases that the decision will take effect. But perhaps something might still start moving in 1981 and 1982, but not later than that.

FR: A question concerning the outgoing year: Will 1981 be better or worse than 1980 as far as the world situation and East-West relations are concerned?

Brandt: You are not asking me about my hopes. My anticipation, unfortunately, is that 1981 will be a particularly difficult year for East-West relations. This will not be helped even by the fact that the North-South relations will be very difficult despite some beginnings of solutions.

PRESS DISCUSSES GENSCHER VISIT TO PRAGUE

DW220903 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Press review on Foreign Minister Genscher's Prague visit]

[Excerpt] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: In difficult times it is of particularly special value not to disrupt East-West talks. It was demonstrated in Prague how much both sides try to explain their positions which are chained to the respective alliances. Even if this visit, like others before it, had no effect on calming down the situation in Europe, the frank talks were a significant contribution to a better assessment of the Western and Eastern positions. An erroneous assessment of Western reaction in case of a repeated Afghanistan should not take place this time in Europe.

The daily DIE WELT notes: If politicians in the East and in the West term their talks as constructive and useful, it can mean much, it can mean everything--but also nothing. Important are not the well-formed words but the contents. So the German side commented on Federal Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to Prague with friendly words, while the CSSR side used almost exuberant ones. Assuming that the people in power in Prague are closely linked with Moscow, one must ask oneself the following: What did Moscow intend by giving its blessings to this meeting right now? Is this to demonstrate the divisibility of detente by having Prague and East Berlin play different roles vis-a-vis Bonn?

NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG states: Hans-Dietrich Genscher has hardly ever received so much unexpected praise from the host after a visit to the East bloc as in the CSSR. Such an improvement in the climate in East-West relations is a ray of hope. But it would be an illusion to believe that Hans-Dietrich Genscher with his clear warnings has achieved a sudden change of Prague's position vis-a-vis Poland. There is a clear intention behind the benevolent attitude: The West is supposed to be calmed down, its fears to be scattered. Prague and thus also Moscow do not want to burn all bridges because they urgently need economic cooperation with the West due to increasing shortfalls.

SFRY PRESIDENT MIJATOVIC CONCLUDES STATE VISIT

AU191649 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 19 Dec (ANSA)--Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic's 3-day state visit to Italy came to a formal (?end) here this morning in a long and moving embrace with his Italian counterpart Sandro Pertini.

Mijatovic, whose visit to Italy this week was the first visit abroad by a Yugoslav head of state since the death of Josip Broz Tito, voiced pleasure about the welcome he received in this country and the importance attached to the event.

Pertini said he was glad to see that the new Belgrade leadership was "dynamically" pursuing Tito's policies. The visit confirmed the strong ties of friendship binding Italy and Yugoslavia and laid the groundwork for a further improvement of bilateral economic ties.

Meeting With Pope

LD192030 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The Holy See's willingness to develop and consolidate increasingly fruitful relations with Yugoslavia was reaffirmed this morning by John Paul II in the discourse he addressed to the president of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Cvijetin Mijatovic, who arrived in the Vatican on an official visit at 1100. The pope began by recalling his previous meeting with his distinguished guest, who attended the inaugural ceremony of his Pontificate as Yugoslavia's representative. He also mentioned the contacts which had taken place between both parties in recent years, especially recalling the meeting between President Tito and Pope Paul VI, a meeting, he said, which marked an important stage in the strengthening of more fruitful relations between the Holy See and Yugoslavia as well as in the (?fight) for loyal relations between church and state. Such relations, the holy father stressed, if they were founded on respect for reciprocal independence and the rights of each, cannot fail to be advantageous both (?for civil) society and for the church.

Declaring that today's visit by the Yugoslav president is a sign of the determination to continue the process began by the meeting between President Tito and Paul VI, the pope said he was well aware of the positive results which might subsequently be achieved thanks to the joint efforts of men who, inspired by good will, examine together the various problems with a view to finding adequate solutions to them.

At this point, John Paul II recalled that it was just with the view to a particular action in favor of peace that he had last September sent the document on freedom of conscience and of religion, accompanied by a pastoral letter, to all the heads of state of those countries which had signed the Helsinki Final Act, in view of the Madrid review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Your reply, the pope told the Yugoslav president, shows that you personally and the government of your country have understood the positive intention of this document, which aims at ensuring that each human being may appropriately satisfy his own most intimate spiritual aspirations, both at the individual and community level and also find encouragement in more favorable conditions committing his own contributions serenely for the achievement of the greatest social wellbeing of all.

The pope added that the document in question may also have beneficial effects for the life and activity of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, to enable her better to fulfill her religious and moral mission. Progress in this direction, John Paul II emphasized, would not fail to foster the contribution made by Yugoslav Catholics to the improvement and consolidation of their country's social life.

After pointing out the deep appreciation felt by the Holy See for all measures and efforts aimed at surmounting the tensions and dissensions which increasingly perplex the co-existence of men and nations today, the pope praised the efforts being continually made by Yugoslavia within the various international organizations to prepare ways which may permit a solution to the great difficulties which still make peace in the world a (?problem today). In conclusion, the holy father extended his best wishes for the new year both to the president himself and to all the peoples of Yugoslavia and to the federal and local authorities, with the hope that 1981 (?brings Yugoslavia the joy) of constant [words indistinct] both their material and spiritual aspirations. The pope [words indistinct] to all those who are preparing to celebrate the birth of our Lord in Yugoslavia.

In his official visit to John Paul II, the Yugoslav president, Cvijetin Mijatovic, was accompanied by the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, and various other government representatives. The private meeting between the Yugoslav president and the holy father took place in the pope's library. At its conclusion, the presidential suite and leading ecclesiastical dignatories were introduced. This was followed by the pope's discourse and then the exchange of gifts. On taking his leave of the pope, the Yugoslav president made a courtesy call on Cardinal Secretary of State Casaroli. At the end of his visit to the Vatican the Yugoslav president [words indistinct] returned to the Grand Hotel where Cardinal Casaroli, accompanied by the under secretary of state, shortly afterwards went to return the Yugoslav president's visit.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ENDS WORK VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

AU192150 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 19 Dec (ANSA)--Libyan Minister for Foreign Relations Ahmad ash-Shahati left Rome for Tripoli today at the end of a five-day work visit to Italy. In Rome, Ash-Shahati had talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo, Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni and Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca. He also had a series of meetings with other Italian political leaders.

Priot to his departure, the Libyan described his visit as "fruitful". He also said that the trip had enabled him to convey the Libyan people's solidarity and condolences to the Italian victims of the earthquake. Asked about the possibilities [words indistinct] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi might make a visit to Italy, Ash-Shahati said that such a trip would crown encounters at a ministerial level between the two countries (?which will continue) next month when Manca goes to Libya.

It was too soon to set a date for the Al-Qadhdhafi visit, the Libyan minister said, but added that if things go well, Al-Qadhdhafi would soon be meeting with Italian Head of State Sandro Pertini.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER AL-FAYSAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU191657 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 19 Dec (ANSA)--Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo shortly after arriving in Rome this morning. The visiting diplomat was met at Rome's Ciampino Airport by Colombo, Saudi Arabian Ambassador at-Turki, Italian Ambassador Solera, Protocol Chief Marcello Guidi and the ambassadors of several Arab countries stationed in the Italian capital.

Sa'ud al-Faysal will pay a call on Italian President Sandro Pertini late this afternoon and is scheduled to meet with Premier Arnaldo Forlani tomorrow morning. The visit is expected to be riveted on an intense array of political and economic issues.

Meeting With Colombo

LD200217 Rome in English to North America 0100 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Closer ties between Italy and Saudi Arabia in striving for peace in the Middle East and the maintaining of the present balance in the Mediterranean and the Gulf were called for by Italy's Foreign Minister Colombo and Saudi Arabia's [word indistinct] Al-Faysal during their long talks that took place on the first day of the prince's visit to Rome.

On referring to the Middle East, Al-Faysal said that Saudi Arabia considers the imposing of the Camp David negotiations to be outdated and that, consequently, executive international resolutions should be strived for with European countries and the United States taking part, though not the Soviet Union. In the Saudi minister's opinion, Moscow has no interest in attempting to find a solution. Rather, it wishes to leave everything up in the air. Al-Faysal called on the European states to consider the Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO, to be the sole representative of the Palestinians. Colombo and Al-Faysal then expressed their concern over the war between Iraq and Iran, which was preventing a political solution from being found in the foreseeable future.

More on Talks

AU201453 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 20 Dec (ANSA)--Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal moves into his second day of an official visit here today with a meeting with Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. Sa'ud arrived in Rome Friday and had a total of five hours of talks with his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo and met with Head of State Sandro Pertini and Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca.

The Sa'ud-Colombo talks took place in atmosphere described as "very friendly, concrete and constructive". The visiting diplomat chief said that Italo-Saudi relations must be strengthened and that it is "necessary to relaunch, develop and widen the fields of bilateral cooperation". The Middle East issue dominated the first part of Prince Sa'ud's talks with Colombo. The ministers decided to begin their talks with political problems, even if economic relations between their two nations are of vital importance--Saudi Arabia supplies Italy with one-fifth of its oil and provides a market for many Italian firms, with currently more than sixteen thousand Italians working in the Middle Eastern nation.

Speaking of the Israeli-Arab conflict, the Saudi minister said that that the Camp David agreements are a complete "failure" and added that international resolutions which force the parties to implement them must be found. Each of these solutions, he said, "must be just and lasting and must include the effective and essential participation of the West and the United States" because these countries have "historical responsibilities and also interests" in the Middle East. The case of the Soviet Union is different, Sa'ud al-Faysal said, because "it shares responsibilities but does not have interests" in solving the issue.

The Saudi diplomatic chief's view that it is not a question of relaunching the Camp David agreement but of finding new solutions was echoed by Colombo who said that a European initiative "will not be a continuation of Camp David, but will have its own identity and autonomy. What we do not want", he added, "is that it be juxtaposed to the Camp David accords", in that it is not an alternative but a next step. Despite all their limitations, the Camp David agreements, according to Colombo, also had positive effects--they indicated in particular that the peace process in the Middle East cannot produce results without the participation of the West.

The Italian foreign minister also explained the decisions of the last European Economic Community summit in Luxembourg (which Al-Faysal said he did not clearly understand) and said that the EEC Nine agreed to identify "areas, even if limited, of possible rapprochment among their respective positions", i.e., self-determination of the Palestinians, Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, security for the states in the region and the Jerusalem question. Colombo later described the Saudi leadership's policies as "far-reaching" and voiced appreciation for Sa'ud al-Faysal's "incisive stimulus" to Saudi Arabia's activities on the world political scene.

The Italian foreign minister reiterated that Italy has always been in favor of a "comprehensive solution" of the Middle Eastern problem to whose success the Saudi contribution of "balance and realism" is precious. Colombo also spoke of the Iran-Iraq conflict and voiced the hope that the Saudi Government succeeds in mediating the dispute and restoring Arab solidarity which is also "the premise for a fruitful dialogue with the West in view of an articulated combination of joint resources and potential".

In his reply, the Saudi prince voiced "satisfaction for the degree of development reached in Italo-Saudi relations based on friendship, cooperation and mutual respect. ...There is no doubt that our relations are moving towards a further development based on mutual understanding with respect to the situation in our respective countries".

With respect to Italo-Saudi economic cooperation, Sa'ud al-Faysal said that his country "welcomes the participation of Italian firms in the nation's development plans". He also stressed on the political plane "the essential and very important role Italy plays for security and stability in the Mediterranean, not only because of its geographical position but also because of its enourmous human, industrial and advanced technological resources". The Saudi foreign minister condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and voiced the hope that the Iran-Iraq conflict can be resolved through negotiations.

In his meeting with Sandro Pertini Friday, Sa'ud and the Italian president reviewed all recent developments in bilateral relations and discussed the situation in the Middle East. The Saudi prince also voiced the solidarity of the Saudi people and of King Khalid 'Abd al-Aziz with the Italian people after the killer earthquake which devastated the Italian south, and announced that his country would make a contribution for the relief effort.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BERLINGUER-ZAGLADIN TALKS

WA191815 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting with Berlinguer and Zagladin]

[Text] Rome--Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, cordially received Comrade Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, with whom he had a long and frank meeting. The meeting was also attended by Enrico Smirnov of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and by PCI comrades who met with the Soviet comrades on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On 9 and 10 December, Comrade Zagladin and Enrico Smirnov met with Comrades Gian Carlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini, Antonio Rubbi and Rodolfo Mechini at the PCI Directorate. During the conversations, representatives of the PCI and CPSU expressed with frankness their opinions on current major international themes and especially outlined their respective positions on the events that are taking place in the Polish People's Republic. The two parties will continue, even in the near future, to have exchanges of opinions and information on issues that were the subject of their meeting and, in general, on the problems of detente and peace.

ALLIANCE LEADERS ACCEPT BALSEMAO AS PRIME MINISTER

LD192126 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The second summit meeting of the Democratic Alliance was held at the Lisbon headquarters of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] today. Present at the summit were Pinto Balsemao, Freitas do Amaral and Ribeiro Telles, leaders of the PSD, the CDS [Social Democratic Center Party] and the PPM [People's Monarchist Party] respectively; the three parties which make up the present parliamentary majority and the ruling coalition.

Speaking to reporters at the end of the meeting, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida of the PSD said:

[Begin recording] Today, more than ever, the Democratic Alliance is sound and united in its resolve to meet the aspirations and needs of the Portuguese people. By virtue of the freely expressed will of the electorate, the Democratic Alliance has the right and the duty to govern during the next 4 years, and it will assume in full and without reservations this responsibility. The delegations of the PSD, the CDS and the PPM today reaffirmed their respective parties' acceptance of Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao as prime minister of the next government. The three parties agree to participate actively in the future cabinet and to lend it clear and public support inside and outside the Assembly of the Republic. The PSD, the CDS and the PPM also agree that the structure and composition of the next government must ensure that it will be a strong and long lasting one. [end recording]

At the summit, the Democratic Alliance upheld the view that institutional cooperation among the various organs of sovereignty, namely, between the president of the republic and the government, is desirable and should be put into practice. Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida also spoke about the Alliance's stand vis-a-vis the president of the republic.

[Begin recording] The delegations of the PSD, the CDS and the PPM reaffirm that the parliamentary majority of the Democratic Alliance, which emerged from the 5 October legislative elections and which will exist for 4 years, was not affected by the outcome of the 7 December presidential elections, as this is something which arises from the constitution and is recognized by all democratic forces. It behooves the Assembly of the Republic to legislate and the government to govern.

The Democratic Alliance will not, under any circumstances and before anybody, relinquish its own blueprint or the constitutional rights which fall to it as [parliamentary] majority and as government. [end recording]

With regard to the revision of the constitution, which the Alliance regards as a political and democratic task of utmost national importance, the communique released after the meeting announces the ruling coalition's intention to put forward a draft of its own next January. The Democratic Alliance further expressed its wish to reach an understanding on the revision of the constitution with the democratic opposition parties, namely, with the Socialist Party, as it has always stated.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Democratic Alliance paid tribute to Sa Carneiro and Amaro da Costa and took the view that the best way to honor the memory of the deceased leaders is to carry on with the work which they started and to remain loyal to the spirit with which they imbued it, with the greatest cohesion, resolve and effectiveness at the service of Portugal and all the Portuguese people.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATES RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRES

NC191139 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1100 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Rallis delegated the coordination of activities for dealing with the problems that have resulted from the destruction of the Minion and Katrantzos Spor stores to Commerce Minister Kalantzakos and National Bank Deputy Governor Tzanetakis. Mr Rallis has given specific instructions for dealing with problems that refer not only to the damages suffered by the two firms but mainly to the issues that concern the people who were employed by the two firms. In the meantime, the fire that broke out at dawn today at the two stores has been completely extinguished. No victims or casualties have been reported but the damage cannot be estimated. A self-styled organization named October 1980 took responsibility for the fire this morning with an anonymous call to the papers.

Prime Minister Rallis, Public Order Minister Dhavakis and Public Order Ministry Secretary General Kapsalis arrived at the site of destruction at 0600 today. Shortly after, a conference was held at the political office under Prime Minister Rallis, with participation of the minister of public order and other officials. The conference examined today's fires.

All the parties in the Chamber of Deputies which has been meeting since 1130 today, headed by Prime Minister Rallis, have condemned the criminal action--as they have described it--which resulted in the destruction of the Minion and Katrantzos Spor stores.

Answering a motion by EDIK [Democratic Center Union] leader Zigdhis, who asked for a debate on the incidents, Prime Minister Rallis said that he is not yet in a position to give concrete information about the causes and the culprits of this criminal action. He added: It is necessary to have an in-depth examination of the incidents, and he stressed that, if necessary, the government will make use of special article 44 of the constitution that provides for emergency legislative measures to protect those who have been hit by this criminal action.

Other speakers who also addressed the Chamber and agreed with the description of the action as criminal as well as with the need for measures to protect those who have been hit, were PASOK parliamentary spokesman Alevras, Center Party leader Mavros, EDIK leader Zigdhis, EDA [United Democratic Left] Chairman Iliou, former Prime Minister Kanellopoulos and KKE parliamentary spokesman Kaloudhis. The opposition parties asked the government for a Chamber debate at the conclusion of the investigations in order to discover who are responsible for these activities and which forces they are serving.

Pro-Junta Officers Accused

AT211755 Athens I AVYI in Greek 21 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Exclusive I AVYI report: "The 'Easter Movement' Burnt Omonia--the Central Intelligence Service Turns Investigations Toward Junta Officers"]

[Excerpt] KYP, the Central Intelligence Service, is now dealing with three officers who have interconnections with the extreme rightist military organization "The Easter Movement." KYP is investigating the movements of these officers in the early hours of last Friday. The questioning falls within the silent and secret KYP investigations which started after urgent instructions from a high government echelon for the immediate discovery and arrest of the perpetrators of the Omonia sabotage action. As of noon yesterday, general responsibility for the investigations was taken over by KYP while the General Security Service limits itself to investigations of minor matters (such as searches in the homes of leftists).

The cause for this was not only the inability of the Security Service to discover the perpetrators of previous terror incidents but also the fact that these provocative activities are being executed with military precision and equipment.

It is reported that the incendiary equipment which destroyed the Minion and Katranzos shops was not a time mechanism but that it was activated by electronic telecommunication means. Such equipment is available to the army and is used for "high priority" sabotage. It is even reported that it is only stored in the Army Headquarters depot. Perhaps these incendiary bombs are the starting point for definitive searches.

What Is the "Easter Movement"

According to exclusive information available to I AVYI, the group of three officers approached by KYP had interconnections with the "Easter Movement" which is a well-known military organization which tried to create incidents during Easter of 1977. Dozens of the officer members of this organizations were quietly dismissed from the Armed Forces a short time later and a senior officer--a cadre of the organization--was dismissed under the excuse that "he suffered a mental relapse."

After the Bambalis murder, authorities conducted investigations among these young officers for possible involvement in the murder. It is reported that during the investigations--which were kept secret--a minister said, "if it is proved they were involved I will execute them with my own hands."

Three of these dismissed junta officers denounced to the appropriate authorities-during other investigation for fascist bomb incidents--a young fascist who was arrested.

KKE ACCUSES AVEROF OF PROVOCATIVE STATEMENTS

NC191740 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Averof has described the general demand to democratize the armed forces, secure humane living conditions and reduce the term of national service for recruited youths as an "antinational" and "undermining" action. In a statement yesterday following his secret meeting with U.S. Ambassador McCloskey, Averof launches new open threats against democratic freedoms in an effort to revive the climate of force and terrorism that prevailed prior to the dictatorship.

Citing a KNE [Communist Youth Organization] placard on democratizing the army, he "warns" the "organized minorities"--as he describes the communist and the other progressive forces--that the rightwing "is not inclined to give in" but that "it will defend itself" by protecting "our democratic society"!

Averof's statement comes immediately on the heels of the well-known provocative reports carried by the two juntaist papers that prepared the ground for the minister's official "appearance." The statement also fans and encourages the campaign that has been undertaken by the rightwing to talk about present dangers in view of the elections, thus openly providing government cover for the cheap anticommunism of its mouthpieces.

In a statement released yesterday, the KKE Central Committee Press Bureau denounces the defense minister's claims as provocative and says that they serve to spark off terrorist attacks against the KKE and the KNE members in view of the elections. The statement also points out that Averof has no legal right to pose as "superpatriotic" and as a "proprietor" of the armed forces because of both his well-known attitude during the dictatorship and his leading role in the activities connected with the reenclavement and the bases.

GOVERNMENT MEETINGS WITH TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADERS

Denktas Arrives in Ankara

TA202022 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] The president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Rauf Denktas, arrived in Ankara this evening to hold talks with government officials. He was received at Esenboga Airport by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Zeyyat Baykara. In a statement at the airport, Denktas said that during his talks a general assessment would be made of the intercommunal talks. Recalling that the first stage of the intercommunal talks was not completed, Denktas said that he would exchange views in Ankara on what could be done during the second stage which begins in January. Zeyyat Baykara expressed the belief that Turkey and the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus would share the same views on the issues to be discussed.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Cypriot negotiator at the intercommunal talks, Umit Suleyman Onan, who is in Geneva for contacts in connection with the missing persons issue of Cyprus, is expected to arrive in Ankara tonight.

The Turkish Cypriot minister of foreign affairs, defense and tourism, Kenan Atakol, who is in New York for talks with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, is expected to arrive in Ankara tomorrow. Onan and Atakol will attend the talks between Denktas and the government officials in Ankara.

Atakol Arrival

TA212023 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] The foreign affairs, defense and tourism minister of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Kenan Atakol, who had been visiting New York as the guest of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, arrived in Turkey today. In a statement to the ANATOLIA Agency at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport upon his arrival, Atakol said his talks with Waldheim were positive. He said the intercommunal talks were assessed during his talks with Waldheim.

Denktas Meeting With Leaders

TA220817 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas, who arrived in Ankara recently to make a joint assessment of the intercommunal talks with Turkish Government officials, has begun his contacts. Denktas called on Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at 0930. In a statement before the meeting, Turkmen recalled that this meeting had been planned in October and that the intercommunal talks will be assessed. Denktas said that ways to reach a joint Cyprus solution will be discussed at the meeting.

Denktas called on Prime Minister, Bulent Ulusu at 1000. In a statement before the meeting, Ulusu expressed his happiness over having Denktas and his colleagues in Turkey. Noting that the first three rounds of the intercommunal talks had successfully been concluded, Ulusu expressed the belief that this success would continue. Denktas said that the aim was to establish a joint system that will ensure Turkish Cypriot rights in Cyprus and that will eliminate their troubles. Denktas added that the Turkish Cypriot side expected the Greek Cypriot side to show the same understanding at the talks, which were being conducted with good will.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN BRUSSELS 'POSITIVE'

NC220925 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 18 Dec 80 p 2 & 10

["A Glance at the World" column by Sami Kohen: "Hopes and Anxieties"]

[Excerpts] The meeting of the foreign ministers of Turkey and Greece in Brussels after the secretaries general of both ministries concluded their preparatory work in Athens has been as successful as expected. It was out of the question that such a meeting would settle issues that required time (such as the continental shelf dispute). The aim of this dialogue was to soften the atmosphere, establish reciprocal confidence, and discuss matters that are easier to settle.

In view of the above, the outcome of the Brussels meeting can be regarded as positive. Agreement has been reached on certain gestures and decisions that would establish reciprocal confidence. Apart from this, matters related to the Aegean airspace issue, the settlement of which now seems possible, were also taken up seriously. It is understood from what the Greek foreign minister has said that positive developments are expected to take place in this respect during the forthcoming weeks.

What is expected, of course, is that Greece abandon certain moves that, contrary to previous agreements, have banned Turkish access to most of the Aegean airspace during the past few years--including lifting control around the island of Limnos and abandoning the W-14 air corridor. If Athens were to end its restrictions in the Aegean airspace in return for Turkey's annulment of NOTAM 714 and a favorable response toward Greece's return to NATO's military wing, it would be making a positive contribution toward eliminating the mistrust that has existed for so long between both countries and toward settling other issues.

NEW SECURITY DIRECTORS NAMED IN SEVEN PROVINCES

TA191127 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The security directors of seven provinces have been reshuffled. According to the new appointments that were published in the Official Gazette today, Kamil Ozdilek was appointed in Samsun; Burhan Hekimoglu, Rize; Ahmet Karakurt, Antalya; Tahsin Gurdal, Tunceli; Kemal Aslanalp, Amasya; Hasan Ozen, Ordu; and Mithat Sahin, Gumushane. The former security directors of Antalya, Samsun, Rize and Tunceli were appointed to posts at headquarters. According to appointments announced in yesterday's Official Gazette, the security directors of 24 provinces were reshuffled.

MARTIAL LAW OFFICE REPORTS ON 'ANARCHIC INCIDENTS'

TA211826 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Statement issued by the chief of staff's Martial Law Military Services Coordination Directorate on "anarchic incidents" from 12 November to 12 December]

[Text] A total of 821 crimes in violation of martial law were committed between 12 November and 12 December 1980. Of the crimes committed during that period, 459 involved pasting posters or placards and distributing pamphlets, 123 were robberies, 82 were armed assaults and clashes with security forces, 57 were throwing bombs and committing arson and 9 were blackmailing and similar crimes. Of these crimes, 11 were committed by rightist activists, 560 by leftist activists and 12 by secessionist groups. It was not possible to determine the ideological direction of the perpetrators of 238 crimes. However, they are believed to have been ideologically motivated.

During the 1-month period, 48 persons were killed in assaults, of which 8 are members of the security forces. Of the members of security forces who were martyred, one gendarme was killed in Urfa, one policeman in Adana and the others were ambushed on duty or on their way to their duty. Of the total number of persons killed, 15 were terrorists who died during armed clashes with security forces. Four of these terrorists were killed in Samsun, two in Ordu's Fatsa Fistrict, two in Artvin and seven in other provinces. The number of persons killed in terrorist attacks was 33, including members of security forces.

Another 97 persons were wounded in ideological crimes which were committed during the 1-month period. In operations and searches conducted during the same period, security forces captured a total of 5,018 suspects and legal action was started against them. Of these suspects, 149 persons belong to rightist groups, 706 to leftist groups and 189 to secessionist groups. The ideology of 3,974 suspects could not be determined. According to initial findings, 2,604 of these suspects were arrested for participating in various crimes.

The following weapons were seized during body searches and searches conducted in suspects' houses; 201 rifles of various types and calibers, 54 submachineguns, 1,174 pistols, 115,083 rounds of ammunition and 562 bombs.

During the period from 12 October to 12 November, the number of crimes committed was 1,012 and the number of crimes committed since 12 November has decreased. A total of 821 crimes were committed between 12 November and 12 December. A 23 percent decrease has been noted in the number of crimes committed compared with the previous 1-month period. The number of persons killed from 12 November to 12 December was 33 compared with 48 during the previous 1-month period, resulting in a 30 percent decrease in the number of fatalities.

HAIG APPOINTMENT IMPORTANT STEP AWAY FROM DETENTE

NC220954 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 20 Dec 80 p 3

["The World Today" column by Ali Sirmen: "Haig's Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Haig's appointment can be regarded as a new and important step on the path leading away from detente in foreign politics. In fact, Alexander Haig confirmed this in a statement he made after his appointment was announced. Certain circles in Turkey deem the appointment of General Alexander Haig, the former NATO commander, as the secretary of state as very useful. The view that Haig is pro-Turkish is widespread in these circles.

When asked to express his views regarding the news that Reagan will officially appoint Haig as secretary of state as soon as he takes office, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilter Turkmen said: "General Haig's appointment as secretary of state will contribute positively toward our bilateral relations. We have heard of his appointment with great pleasure. He is well acquainted with the chief of our general staff and with force commanders. They are friends.

Judging by what has been said by Turkmen, who became well-known as an experienced diplomat before taking up office in the Turkish Foreign Ministry, it would be wrong to believe that he also vests much confidence--as certain circles do--in Haig's pro-Turkish sentiments. In diplomatic language, Turkmen's remarks merely mean an expression of good wishes.

In politics and international relations, however, individual friendships have little effect. No one should have any doubt that Haig's policy, the basic principles of which will be set by the White House, will be aimed more at preparing the ground for the success of U.S. initiatives than at satisfying friends.

DAILY REPORT

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NOTE: Daily Report No. 250 will not be published on 26 December 1980 because of the holiday declared for U.S. GOvernment employees that date by Executive Order.

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FRANCOIS-PONCET TO DISCUSS CHAD WITH LIBYAN ENVOY

LD192046 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] This must be a special kind of Libyan humor: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has just warned the world powers against any kind of interference in Chad. The Libyan leader, who is expected in Ndjamena this weekend to attend Goukouni's victory celebrations, will be going at a time when there are 6,000 Libyan troops in Chad, plus aircraft and armored vehicles. We must remind listerers that on Monday a Libyan envoy will be received at the Quai d'Orsay by Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who will express the concern felt by France at Libya's policy in Africa, particularly in Chad. Jean Francois-Poncet will recall that France is neither inactive nor indifferent but supports any initiative that might be started by the African heads of state aimed at restoring peace, unity and independence to Chad.

Libya Warned on Interference

LD231024 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Regarding Chad, Paris has issued a new warning to Libya. The French prime minister on foreign affairs met his Libyan counterpart in Paris last night and recalled the principle of noninterference in internal affairs that rules relations between states and guides France's policy in Africa. In other words, Paris wishes that the people of Chad determine their future on their own, free from any foreign military presence. Once again, Ralph Pinto, France wants an African solution.

[Pinto] There was straight talking and, as the diplomats say, the French minister of foreign affairs spoke to Al-Qadhdhafi's minister in very firm terms, telling him: Leave Chad free to do what it wants. Withdraw. There are agreements--those of Lagos--for all the Chadian factions to come to agreement, and we are ready to help them. The communique of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is thus the logical follow-up to a first communique published a little more than a week ago at the Elysee. Libya is not violently denounced, it is not being attacked, but it is made to understand that the African family will not be able to tolerate Libyan interference for long. One has to ask now whether Al-Qadhdhafi can heed the advice or can admit that in fact he has made a mistake, and one has to rely on a new conference, the sixth, still in Lagos, in Nigeria which begins this morning. This time it is between 10 heads of state, but who is going to come for Libya? At any rate, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's Chadian proteges do not want to make the journey. However, Libyan aggression and imperialism are so flagrant that it is well possible this time that the Lagos conference will agree, at least, and firmly on one directive: Hands off, Al-Qadhdhafi.

ROBERT GALLEY APPOINTED DEFENSE MINISTER

LD221910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Robert Galley has been appointed minister of defense. He succeeds Joel le Theule who died of a heart attack a little over 1 week ago. Mr Galley keeps his portfolio of minister of cooperation and will thus occupy two posts. The choice is logical and does not cause surprise.

REAGAN, HAIG SEEN AS 'PERFECTLY COHERENT' TEAM

LD221531 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Jacques Jacquet-Francillon article: "Why Haig?"]

[Text] The mandate conferred on him by the nation was clear: Enough evasions! Ronald Reagan has realized this and has made a good start. Even before settling down in the Oval Office, he has just shown that he is able to take risks to achieve his objectiv

What he wanted was to entrust Gen Alexander Haig with the task of implementing his policy. As for the risk, it is that the Republican Senate majority could be unable to prevent the Democratic opposition from turning the public debate preceding the vote confirming the next secretary of state into an interminable inquiry into the past of Richard Nixon's former aide. Ted Kennedy, whose eyes are already riveted on the 1984 horizon, is not concealing his intention of doing just that. And he has the means to do it.

So was it indispensable to choose for the highest office in the Cabinet hierarchy a man who was White House chief of staff in the months preceding the epilogue to the Watergate drama? Even though no one has ever accused him of any misdeed, would it not be easy to stir up through him the mud of a scandal which cost America so much and which, as it were, crippled the Republican Party for 6 years?

Perhaps not all the old demons have yet been exorcised. There is a danger. Ronald Reagan is defying it because he believes that General Haig is the best choice. Why?

Because of his ability and of the experience he has of both strategic and military problems and international problems as a whole. This is certain. But even more because his very presence at the head of the State Department will represent a deterrent force against the Soviet Union which will limit the Kremlin's room for maneuver.

For no one can have any doubts about the former NATO supreme commander's determination. He has always clearly and openly said what he thinks. He did not wait for the Red Army invasion of Afghanistan to denounce the illusions of detente. He denounced them as soon as Fidel Castro's first "Barbudos" landed in Angola.

His favorite leitmotiv, which he again repeated on the rostrum of the Republic convention in Detroit on the eve of Reagan's nomination, can be summarized in a few words: Any attempt to turn "detente" and "security" into the two "pillars" of the West's defense policy is a delusion. In Alexander Haig's view these two "pillars" must be "strength" and reciprocity.

This message has a double meaning. Obviously, it is addressed to Moscow, but it is also addressed to America's European allies, about whose weakness and partiality for shilly-shallying he learned from personal experience only too well when he was recently in command.

Now Ronald Reagan has adopted these formulas because they very closely represent views which he has long held. Reagan-Haig: The team is perfectly coherent. What it means is consistent with the choice made by the American electorate on 4 November. It foretells that the "awakening" of the great nation which Jimmy Carter has been unable to mobilize is to become reality. This could well cause a stir.

FRENCH MISSILE FIRMS SURVEYING IRAQI MARKET

LD1816]4 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 p 12

[Jacques Isnard report: "Iraq Is Trying To Buy a Modern Anti-Aircraft Missile System From France"]

[Text] Iraq has questioned French arms suppliers on the terms under which it could be supplied with a close-range anti-aircraft defense system using missiles. Two of the industrial groups concerned, the private Matra group and the National Industrial Aerospace Company [SNIAS] already have missions in Iraq sounding out the Iraqi market or are about to send such missions.

Iraq, drawing initial conclusions from its conflict with Iran, has noted that its territory's air cover is inadequate, particularly against aircraft attacking at low altitude.

The weapons systems which provide such air protection and which are designed in France are the Matra's Crotale surface-to-air missiles which has already been sold to foreign countries (to several Arab states in particular) and SNIAS' Roland surface-to-air missile which is jointly produced with the FRG and marketed by the Euromissile Export Company (particularly to several Latin American countries and under license by Boeing and Hughes in the United States).

Despite their differences the Crotale and Roland call upon fairly similar operating principles: very short reaction time, mobility according to the objectives to be defended, and automation of the operations for the missile's employment for ranges of 6 km to 7 km.

The initial requirements expressed by Iraq comprise 200 weapon launching systems--an armored vehicle carrying several launching ramps which can be recharged with missiles--and the accompanying electronics systems. The French Airforce is equipped with Crotale missiles while the navy opted for a naval version of the Matra missiles and the French Army has ordered 200 Roland systems.

At the same time Iraq has revived its plan to modernize its naval forces and the French and Italians are competing for the deal. In addition to purchasing surface ships Iraq is contemplating buying Matra's Otomat anti-ship missile. The recent conclusion of a similar naval contract between France and Saudi Arabia has prompted French suppliers to make new offers to Iraq.

In a written question to the defense minister, so far unanswered, Charles Hernu, PS deputy for Le Rhone, expressed concern over the supply to Iraq of Mirage F-1 interceptors which may have been taken from the supplies intended for the French Air Force.

PCF RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE USSR POLAND INTERVENTION

WA221700 Paris LE POINT in French 1 Dec 80 p 45

[Text] Since July the PCF has defined the terms of its reaction to the possible entry of Soviet troops into Poland: It will condemn the intervention while, at the same time, finding extenuating circumstances.

MARCHAIS ON RELATIONS WITH PS, ELECTORAL TACTICS

LD191301 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Yes to Union But Union for Real Change"]

[Text] Georges Marchais, who was in La Var yesterday, replied to three questions asked by French Television Channel 3 in Nice. The journalist questioned the Communist presidential candidate on PS National Secretary Lionel Jospin's recent statement that if Francois Mitterrand were to be elected, the Communists would participate in the government provided they played the game and stood down in the second round.

George Marchais: Listen, Lionel Jospin is in no position to impose preconditions. Before talking about the second round we must wait until the first round is over. As far as the PCF is concerned, our position is clear. We want to put an end as quickly as possible to this government and its policy, which is having disastrous consequences for the workers and for the nation. Our adversary is Giscard d'Estaing. We want to defeat him. We want change. It is in that spirit that I submitted 131 proposals to the French people, listing 4 objectives and 3 means of attaining them. Therefore we want to defeat Giscard d'Estaing. We want to do so to bring about change, real change and to steer the country out of the crisis. Of course that presupposes the formation of a powerful people's movement, a majority movement of French men and women. It presupposes struggle, it presupposes a union, the leftwing union. That is our policy.

Question: However, the leftwing union is in a bad state.

Georges Marchais: If the leftwing union is in a bad state it is because the PS broke it in 1977. At that time we said: The PS has swung to the right. Today Lionel Jospin is suggesting to Chirac, who is responsible for the present policy and who gives full support to Giscard d'Estaing in the National Assembly, that he should be given ministries. Today the PS is saying it is prepared to govern with Chirac. Well, French men and women realize that the Communists did not deceive them when they spoke of the PS' swing to the right in 1977. We Communists want union, union for real change, for a different policy serving the workers. I would like to add that the Communists will struggle for victory to the end. They are prepared to assume all their responsibilities in running the country's affairs. Moreover, I think that one of the fundamental reasons for the difficulties we are experiencing is that the working class and the Communists, its representatives, have all too long been kept out of running the nation's affairs.

LE MONDE: PRESIDENCY CONTACTS PS, RPR ON 'AFFAIRS'

LD191029 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 p 44

[Text] On Wednesday, 10 December, LE CANARD ENCHAINE published an article stating that the Presidency of the Republic has contacted the PS and RPR in hopes of ensuring that those parties' candidates do not mention the "affairs," particularly the Bokassa diamonds affair, during the election campaign. The article's author specifies that Elysee Secretary General Jacques Wahl had a meeting in this connection with one of Francois Mitterrand's closest advisers and that delegate Jean Riolacci had a meeting with Charles Pasqua, senator for Hauts-de-Seine, who until 1979 was Mr Chirac's adviser on RPR organization.

The Elysee has refused to comment on this. PS spokesman Laurent Fabius adopted a similar position, recalling his party's stance: "In this affair, as in any other, the PS demands that the matter be clarified without any personal attacks being made." However, it should be noted that, if there has been any meeting, it does not seem to have altered the PS attitude. During the latest Press Club broadcast Claude Estier, director of the Socialist weekly, L'UNITE, questioned Mr Monory on Bokassa's gifts, referring to an article in LE MONDE. In addition, in its subsequent edition L'UNITE returns to the Delpey affair.

Mr Pasqua, however, categorically denies the allegation and told us: "I have never met with Mr Riolacci to discuss that matter, neither in person nor by telephone nor in any other way. The suggestion is absurd."

GISCARDIST-GAULLIST RELATIONS SEEN DETERIORATING

LD191211 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 80 pp 1, 10

[Noel-Jean Bergeroux article: "Relations Between Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullists Continue To Deteriorate"]

[Text] Gaullism and the Gaullists: Through the end of his 7-year term in office this will have been the basic political problem which the chief of state has had to deal with. And you need to be very naive to believe--or to pretend to believe--as the French Democratic Union delegate general, Mr Pinto, does, that "there is no reason for there to be any other majority candidates than Mr Giscard d'Estaing in 1981." On the contrary, everything points to the fact that there will be others and at present it is they who are the main topic of discussion.

Be that as it may, things have evolved considerably since the RPR chairman was reproached by his own friends for shouting too loud.

There has been a striking chain of events in recent weeks: No sooner had the Gaullists' official leader adopted a stance of caution and relative silence than another champion emerged and announced that he was waging the struggle on behalf of all the general's heirs. Does this champion seem to be marking time and slow to get his second wind? Evangelism [pasionaria] takes over and launches an attack.

Jacques Chirac, Michel Debre and Marie-France Garaud: It seems that Gaullism can no longer exist under Giscardism without invoking revolt via one voice or another. Marie-France Garaud's 7 December letter to the chief of state is the latest example of this: passion, resentment, more passion and relentless hostility. Did she really ever believe in Giscardism? Did she believe in it for a single moment even in 1974 when she advised Mr Chirac to abandon his own party's candidate, Chaban-Delmas, and support Giscard d'Estaing? It seems unlikely now, and yet that would be ignoring the facts. A reading of the letter, revealing the aggressiveness, the meticulous reproaches, with which she explains to the chief of state how he cheated her, reveals the extent of her disappointment.

It is undoubtedly a disappointment of a political nature, but also a disappointment for tactical ends. Indeed, the studied toughness of the letter and the desire to publish it reflect a specific need: Mrs Garaud wants to secure among the Gaullists the role of an attacker ignorant of hidden thoughts of retreat and of scruples of moderation.

She is in fact convinced that the Gaullist party's representative in the presidential race, whoever he is, will inevitably be obliged to reflect on his opposition to the outgoing president when the time comes for the decisive choice to be made--when this candidate will have to say either "all in all, I prefer the outgoing president's victory" or "never mind, abstain, even if it means ensuring the victory of the Socialist adversary backed directly or indirectly by the Communist Party."

It is this unavoidable obligation which Mrs Garaud is evoking when she writes in LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR: "The candidate backed by the RPR in line with that party's present policy will objectively serve the outgoing president." And it is this "objective service" which she wants to show herself shunning when she publishes her fierce criticisms of the chief of state.

The letter is an indictment. It also frees its author of an "objectively" Giscardian past and also of a future governed by other impediments--a real impediment, because Mrs Garaud's steadfast anticommunism could well lead her to dislike one candidate less than the other in the second round, if she remains consistent with herself. In this way she would "objectively" be serving one candidate more than the other.

Major Disaffection

Furthermore, the great hulaballoo at present being created by the Gaullist "precandidates," together with the major public disaffection with Giscardism, is prompting some RPR representatives to advocate the mobilization of their own party. When Charles Pasque talks, as he did on Saturday, of the probability of Mr Chirac standing as a candidate, is he simply speaking in a personal capacity or has he been instructed to maintain interest in this candidacy, which the RPR chief has personally forbidden himself to mention before January? To keep silent is one thing but to leave others to speak on one's behalf is another, which is perhaps not entirely consistent with Mr Chirac's temperament--especially when as a politician he must be aware of the favorable signs among the public.

For his part, Pierre Messmer is loudly urging his comrades to show a little more unitary spirit. One cannot fail to recall his failure in the same role in 1974, on Mr Chirac's behalf.

As for Chaban-Delmas, once again he is plunging into complex maneuvers and it is no longer very clear whether he is trying to rally the minor Gaullist groups with Giscard d'Estaing via Mr Debre's candidacy or complicating the UDF's task by drawing "analogies" between Gaullism and radicalism. So many subtleties are likely to harm someone eventually. But as for whom. . . .

As for the president of the republic, everything seems to indicate that his present assessment is that the multiplicity of Gaullist candidates only benefits Giscard d'Estaing. Of course this multiplicity reveals a breakup of the family, but it also threatens to permit the establishment of more voices in the hostility against the head of state, not to mention the anxieties which Mr Chirac's possible candidacy seems to be increasingly inspiring here. It is no coincidence, therefore, that Mr Lecanuet--who is never the last to "sense" such things--took the RPR chairman so vigorously to task on Sunday evening's Press Club on Europe 1. Just as perhaps it is no accident that Mrs Garaud has been prompted to complain of the small coverage she has been given on television and radio. . . .

As well as this unfavorable--to say the least--climate in the medium term, in the immediate term Giscard d'Estaing has the political problem posed by the untimely death of Defense Minister Joel le Theule. It will certainly not be easy to replace this competent man in military matters. If the head of state wishes to maintain the government's balance, he will have to find someone who will neither be rejected by the RPR . . . nor be unacceptable to Giscardists. Of course people are already mentioning the names of figures who could be called on to take charge of the Defense Ministry in the next few days. But we also recently saw another sign of what hard times these are for Giscardism and even for the Gaullists most favorably disposed toward it: Oliver Guichard wrote in LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES some very restrained remarks concerning the reasons for the decline in "friendly relations between the majority and the president" (see LE MONDE 11 December).

Some Gaullists seem to be showing less support than ever: Over one third (38 percent) of the population believe that if the presidential elections are a "farce" it is "because of the disappointment caused by the policy pursued by the majority," while 16.1 percent are apparently "quite keen" to vote for a clown, a degree of popularity whose negative "troughs" have few precedents; the continuing threat posed by the enduring Bokassa diamonds affair (Mr Lecanuet's answer in this connection on Europe 1 perhaps implies a desire on the Elysee Palace's part to excise this wound)--together these are no small matter. Valery Giscard d'Estain has decided to await his moment and to play a game of patience by planning a campaign whose objective will without a doubt be to stand out clearly against the prevailing climate and to reestablish a balance in his own favor. But lately one side of the scales has been overburdened.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER AL-FAYSAL CONCLUDES VISIT

AU220831 Rome ANSA in English 0822 GMT 22 Dec

[Text] Rome, 22 Dec (ANSA)--Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faysal wound up a two-day visit to Italy over the weekend, followed by a joint communique issued simultaneously in Rome and Jiddah Sunday. The document stressed that the visit was seen as deepening and strengthening bilateral relations between Italy and Saudi Arabia and between Europe and the Arab world, a policy both actively pursue.

The talks Faysal had in Rome stressed bilateral cooperation, but also the respective regional roles of the two countries on a political, economic and cultural level. Faysal and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo gave top priority to the finding of an overall solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, a solution based on the principles of an Israeli withdrawal from all the land occupied since 1967 (including Jerusalem) and self-determination for the Palestinian people within the context of a fair, and lasting settlement that restores peace, stability and security to the region.

The two sides also recalled the resolutions with which the United Nations General Assembly, the Islamic Conference and the European Economic Community condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a violation of the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter at the expense of an independent, Islamic, neutral and nonaligned nation.

Given the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the two sides reiterated the need for a total withdrawal of these forces so that the Afghan people can freely determine their own future without foreign interference. The two sides also underscored the importance of economic and trade ties between Italy and Saudi Arabia, relations that will be fully developed along lines of mutual interest. With this in view, it was agreed that a mixed Italo-Saudi commission should meet as soon as possible and that concrete contacts should be made between public and private companies from both countries.

The Saudi foreign minister invited Colombo to make an official visit to Saudi Arabia. Colombo accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit is to be set up through normal diplomatic channels.

SOVIET AUCCTU DELEGATION DISCUSSES POLAND

LD221655 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Dec 80 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Rome Meeting of Soviet, Italian Trade Union Delegations"]

[Text] Rome--A delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] led by Secretary and International Division Chief Aleksandr Subbotin visited Italy from 7-14 December at the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor-Italian Confederation of Labor Unions--Italian Union of Labor Confederation. The Soviet trade union delegation had meetings with a delegation of the Italian federations' International Bureaus led by Bureau Chiefs Militello, Gabaglio and Izzo.

During the talks, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, there was a broad exchange of information on the situation and the role of the trade union organizations in the respective countries. The two delegations also broached numerous foreign policy issues, presenting their own viewpoints. Among other things, the Italian side confirmed "the positive verdict on the democratization process set in motion by the Polish workers' struggles" and expressed grave concern at the foreign pressures and threats with respect to Poland.

PCI OFFICIAL DEMARCHES OPPOSE POLISH INVASION

LD221229 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Dec pp 1, 15

["Unattributed report: "PCI's Official Demarches With Respect to Eastern Bloc Communist Parties"]

[Excerpt] Rome--"The PCI Directorate has carried out official demarches over the past few days with respect to the communist parties of countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact to make known the Italian Communists' anxieties concerning the situation in Poland." This was announced yesterday by the PCI Press Bureau, in a communique which adds: "The PCI Directorate welcomes the agreements reached between the representatives of the workers and authorities of the Polish state and hopes that they will be positively implemented. At the same time, it emphasizes the dangers constituted by foreign interference and the very grave consequences that would result from a military intervention in that country. The substances of these demarches was announced in Comrade Paolo Bufalini's statement published in L'UNITA 6 December, and confirmed by Comrade Gerardo Chiaromonte in the conclusions of the national conference on state-aided industry."

NAPOLITANO OUTLINES PCI'S VIEW OF POLISH EVENTS

LD221211 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 13 Dec 80 pp 1,3 ("dossier supplement)

[Giampaolo Pansa interview with PCI Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano: "If the USSR Makes a Mistake There Will Be a Break With Us"]

[Text] PCI Leader Giorgio Napolitano told me: "During the night of 20-21 August 1968 a telephone call from L'UNITA informed me that the Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia had begun. Longo was in Moscow and in his absence I was in charge of the party Secretariat. So on the morning of the 21st I had to summon the Politburo comrades."

[Question] What happened?

[Answer] There were no doubts concerning the substance of the "stern disagreement" that we had to express. Longo expressed the same opinion when we managed to speak on the telephone later that morning. The party secretary was very upset: Early in August there had been the Bratislava meeting and its reassuring outcome had suggested that the situation was not about to deteriorate rapidly. Having secured Longo's approval, we issued our communique of disagreement.

[Question] Were there any disputes regarding the "disagreement" at that morning's meeting?
[Answer] No. In any case we could not go back on the PCI Directorate's 17 July resolution following Pajetta's and Galluzzi's return from Moscow.

[Question] What did the Directorate document say?
[Answer] First it reasserted the PCI's solidarity with the policy of the Czechoslovak new course. Next it stated quite clearly that the differences of assessment between Dubcek's communist party and other Eastern-bloc communist parties concerning the regeneration process in Prague should be dealt with through bilateral or multilateral talks and within full observance of the principle of nonintervention. So as far as we were concerned the path of disagreement was already laid out. Nevertheless, it was a very trying time for us. And it was no easy matter to shoulder that responsibility.

[Question] What about Longo?
[Answer] He did even more. On his way back from Moscow he stopped over in Paris and expressed "disapproval" of the intervention.

It was a word which must have carried great weight for a leader such as he, who had experienced an "iron bond" with the USSR between the wars. One must bear in mind his political and human tragedy. I believe that this was one of the reasons for the sickness which struck him about a month later....

[Question] How did the grassroots view it?
[Answer] There was a debate and we witnessed some disputes. But there was broad support. Indeed, the late August Central Committee meeting added further reasons for our disagreement and formulated a number of stances which transcended the Czechoslovak issue and which, unfortunately, proved topical many years later and which are still topical now.

[Question] And what did you say?
[Answer] We stated that the Soviet intervention stemmed from a view of socialism and of its defense that should be rejected--the view that the mere emergence of opinions different from those of other communist parties constitutes an immediate threat to a socialist regime. It is the view which leads people to regard as agents of imperialism anyone in an Eastern bloc country who raises the issue of regenerating society, the political system or the party; the view on the basis of which the ideological conflict in those countries should be waged with administrative measures or military interventions rather than with purely ideological weapons.

[Question] The same thing is happening in Poland, is it not?
[Answer] I believe that these views, which we openly and vigorously condemned in 1968, are proving to be still alive and active in certain Eastern bloc communist parties.

[Question] But in 1976 on the 20th anniversary of the Budapest uprising, Longo and Amendola confirmed in L'UNITA that the Soviet intervention in Hungary was correct. Are there perhaps good and bad tanks?

[Answer] I remember those two articles. And I must tell you that we are indeed still attached to the idea that 1956 in Hungary was something different from 1968 in Czechoslovakia.

[Question] But where does this difference lie?
[Answer] With regard to the Hungary of 1956 you cannot talk in terms of a Communist Party that involved itself successfully in a peaceful process of political regeneration and was then indicted and eventually overthrown by a foreign military intervention. Budapest was in fact the theater for a tragic rupture and an outright collapse of both party and state.

[Question] But the Soviet tanks did their work along the Danube too...
[Answer] I am not evading the principle of nonintervention. But I ask myself the following question: Was this principle violated in the same unmistakable way both in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968? I believe this is a legitimate subject for debate, but I insist on the major differences between the two situations. Furthermore, how can I put it?--you can invoke the exceptional nature of a particular situation to justify even a military invasion once, but you cannot do it twice.

[Question] And yet what happened the second time, in Prague, and what is threatening to happen for the third time, in Warsaw, should prompt you to revise your old verdict on Hungary....
[Answer] Frankly I see no advantage in a summary revision 24 years later. In any case, that verdict has become more complex and problematical already, as a seminar organized by the Gramsci Institute has shown.

[Question] Nevertheless, should you not "rehabilitate" the comrades expelled from the PCI in 1956?
[Answer] They were not expelled: they left. And the door has always been open to any of them who wanted to return.

[Question] But who was right, you or they?
[Answer] We do not ask anyone who comes back to acknowledge that we were right.

[Question] But Warsaw today is very reminiscent of Budapest in 1956....
[Answer] I say that it is reminiscent above all of Poland in 1956. As for the present, we have judged as positive the way in which the Polish Communist Party has reacted to the explosion of a new movement among the workers and managed to produce a leadership group open to the demand for a real regeneration. And we hope that there will be the desire and the possibility to carry this line forward, to begin a change in the political system and in relations between the party and trade unions which will permit a richer and freer social life in Poland.

[Question] Deputy Napolitano, Moscow does not like what the PCI is hoping for and is reacting badly to the PCI's stances. Did it react badly to your "disagreement" in 1968?
[Answer] Yes, the Soviets were polemical with us....but, you see, proper diplomatic rules have gained ground even in relation among communist parties. When at the 12th PCI Congress in Bologna in 1969 Longo presented a report which confirmed all our stances on the military intervention in Prague, Zagladin, who was a member of the CPSU delegation, was keen to have an autographed copy of the report right away.

[Question] Perhaps because Zagladin's ears were not accustomed to hearing such words from a communist leader....
[Answer] No, believe me: Zagladin is a person of considerable political and diplomatic perspicacity.

[Question] Did you read Zagladin's interview with LA REPUBBLICA? What do you think of it?
[Answer] It confirms my assessment of him, though obviously for various reasons we cannot be satisfied with the interview.

[Question] You too were very "diplomatic" with Prague. Following the tanks in 1968, the PCI abandoned Dubcek to his fate....
[Answer] That is not true. After August, as long as part of that leadership group remained standing, we tried to give it our support, partly in nonpublic ways. For instance, we tried to maintain links with people such as Smrkovsky. Adn we pressed for a possible return of new course representatives to their rights and their political role, within the context of some kind of compromise. Unfortunately, our effort was unsuccessful. I would like to point out too that since then our relations with the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] have been broken off.

[Question] What about Pelikan? When he arrived in Italy as an exile he received assistance from [PSI secretary] Craxi but not from you.
[Answer] I do not believe that Pelikan could have agreed to wage his battle within the limits of a collective effort such as that of the PCI which, despite the very serious disagreements following Prague, intended to conduct a critical dialogue with the USSR within full autonomy....

[Question] Translated into clear terms, does that mean that Pelikan is too anti-Soviet for you?
[Answer] I consider it natural that Pelikan chose a path which enabled him to carry out his initiative without any of the anxieties and precautions which a major party such as ours, on the other hand, cannot ignore. Or let us say rather--could not ignore....

[Question] Do you feel closer to Pelikan or to the normalizer of Prague, CPCZ Secretary Husak?
[Answer] I definitely feel closer to the experience and line of what was called the Prague spring.

[Question] What does Husak represent for you.
[Answer] He is an old communist leader with whom I am not acquainted, whose past we always respected, but who after 1968 assumed a function which we cannot justify.

[Question] I will of you what I once asked Berlinguer: are there any potential Husaks in the PCI?
[Answer] Definitely not, Frankly I do not believe so.

[Question] Some people say that if the PCI now really does break away from the USSR, another, pro-Soviet, communist party led by one of you will emerge in Italy....
[Answer] This is not a new hypothesis. But it has never found the slightest foundation, even at times of acute divergence between ourselves and the USSR, even when with respect to the historical experience that began with the October Revolution we changed from an essentially apologetic attitude to a rigorous historical and critical approach. Remember what happened and what we said at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

[Question] Yes, you did condemn it. But what a difference from Vietnam! Did you not send the partisans fighting the Soviets even a box of aspirins....
[Answer] I do not believe that anyone has sent anything! Other parties have conducted propaganda, however. Nevertheless, you cannot deny the extreme difficulty of identifying in Afghanistan a resistance movement politically definable and acceptable to us as an interlocutor. Be that as it may, following the invasion, the PCI did refuse to attend the Paris Communist Party conference. Precisely in connection with Kabul, we tried to promote a new internationalism and to fight for a new and much more open view of our relations with the other communist parties. And there is another reason for rejecting the propagandist suggestions of other leftwing Italian parties.

[Question] What is that?
[Answer] You see, the respect which we enjoy among other communist parties and in the East European countries enables us to perform a role in the interests both of detente and of the regeneration of those regimes.

[Question] Could you make that clearer, Deputy Napolitano?
[Answer] We are convinced that our ideas are heeded and objectively exert an influence in the East European countries. And we hope that the anxieties which we have expressed over Poland can carry some weight now.

[Question] Perhaps you are deluding yourselves. The USSR still reasons according to the logic of an imperial bloc; it sees that an opposition party, Solidarity, has emerged in Poland and is afraid of the contagion spreading to the other Communist bloc countries. Within this framework, what influence can your anxieties have on the Kremlin leaders?
[Answer] First, it must be clearly repeated that neither Solidarity nor the Polish Communist Party wants to challenge Yalta or is aiming at all at an overthrow of the alliances and an alteration of the balance between the blocs

[Question] But this is exactly what the USSR is afraid of....
[Answer] This is an unacceptable assessment on the Soviets' part. And it would be dangerous if, for the sake of it, an attempt were to be made to impede every regeneration process in certain Eastern bloc countries--namely those where the degree of consensus with the communist regime is smaller and the need for changes greater. Instead, we repeat with stubborn insistence that these processes must advance and it is possible to advance them. In Poland the extension of the bases of consensus through reforms and changes has become a necessity for that society's life and development and one which cannot be repressed much longer.

[Question] It is very important for a PCI leader to say this. But it seems to me that the USSR is indeed planning to "repress" Poland....
[Answer] We should wait and see what the USSR will do. Let us take nothing for granted,

[Question] If the irreparable does happen, what will your grassroots say? When the USSR attacked Afghanistan some of your members approved of the intervention. Old comrades, but also some young ones, said: "After all, the USSR must defend its borders..." or "the Red Army was made to be mobilized."
[Answer] A distinction must be drawn between immediate, emotional, reactions, which can occur initially, and conclusions reached following a debate. And I would like to say this: In order to have the utmost consensus within the party with the line which we want to pursue with respect to Poland, it is important not to permit any confusions between this line and any tendency to abandon our socialist and internationalist ideals or to attenuate our struggle against all forms of imperialist exploitation and intervention in various parts of the world. Last, it is equally important to involve an ever-increasing number of our members in the decisions whereby our policy of total international autonomy evolves.

[Question] It does not seem to me that there is any mass debate on Poland in the PCI sections....
[Answer] This is true. A pointer was given some weeks ago for a campaign on international issues and Poland and the delay is due solely to our entire organization's very major commitment in connection with the earthquake. But we intend to remedy this delay promptly.

[Question] Paolo Robotti, one of the PCI's founding group, said on television that if you PCI leaders dare to break away from the USSR the grassroots will get rid of you....
[Answer] I do not believe there is any need to reply to an emotional outburst (which is how I wish to consider it) from an old comrade.

[Question] One final question: Let us suppose that instead of a foreign intervention similar to the Prague coup, Solidarity's repression and Poland's normalization are entrusted to internal forces, namely the Warsaw army and police. Would the repercussions on relations between you Italian Communists and the USSR be equally irreperable?
[Answer] Definitely. Though you have to draw the necessary distinctions, even in such an eventuality we could not close our eyes.

KKE LEADER FLORAKIS RAPS GREECE'S RETURN TO NATO

AU221342 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 80 p 5

["ND interview with Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece--Exterior: Return Into NATO-A Shackle For Greece"]

[Text] The late October decision by the Athens government to reincorporate Greece into NATO's military organization has elicited a storm of protests amongout country's democratic forces and deep concern internationally. Kharilaos Florakis granted NEUES DEUTSCHLAND the following interview about the background and consequences of this step:

Question: In the view of the Greek Communist Party [KKE], what are the consequences of your government's decision on Greece's reentry into the NATO military organization?

Answer: The Greek working people regardless of party affiliation, have had bitter experiences with NATO. It was only a few years ago that they survived the 7-year military dictatorship and the junta putsch on Cyprus. The popular wrath was so extensive that the rightwing government found itself compelled in 1974 to resort to the maneuver of leaving the NATO military organization. One month ago it decided to reenter it. Our people feel the consequences that this action will have on the development of our country and of its life and therefore regard the reincorporation as a national sellout.

The decision will have serious consequences on our country's international role, foreign policy and internal development. Particularly today in a period of great tensions in international relations stemming from the more intense aggressiveness of imperialism, the reincorporation constitutes a cold war act and another blow to detente.

The reincorporation with the aim of stabilizing NATO's southeast flank and the imminent signing of the U.S. base agreement will transform our country into an outpost for implementing the new aggressive strategic U.S. plans in the tense Middle East and Persian Gulf area.

The shackles of the imperialist political, military and economic dependence of our country will tighten with the reincorporation. The armed forces will virtually come under the control of NATO and the United States.

Greek foreign policy will be fully subjected to the NATO concept and its possibilities of pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries, particularly with the socialist and nonaligned ones, will decrease.

By means of the reincorporation of our country in NATO, the imperialists are also pursuing the objective of implementing the old NATO plan for Cyprus to virtually divide Cyprus and maintain foreign troops and bases there.

But the decision has far-reaching consequences not just on foreign policy. Our country's ruling class also regards NATO and the EC as supports in its struggle against the popular movement, for foiling a democratic upheaval and generally for stabilizing its dependent exploitation system which today is undergoing a deep crisis.

Question: How do you assess the people's resistance to the decision?

Answer: Large mass actions, parliamentary struggles and election campaigns have developed for 6 years with the objective of leaving NATO altogether, removing U.S. bases from our territory and pursuing a policy of national independence and peace.

The overwhelming majority of Greek people objected to NATO which is why the rightists did not dare in the 1977 elections to propagate the reincorporation in NATO as their political line. Today's return to NATO by the ruling "new democracy" party contradicts the will of the people and creates a rift with them.

This is why our people immediately responded to the reincorporation decision with resolute protests, and multifaceted powerful demonstrations that enveloped the entire country. In these actions the KKE members and sympathizers stood in the foremost ranks.

These struggles have merged with the vast mass actions and strikes of the working people against the government policy of moderation and self-containment. They have come to a climax thus far in the strike of 1.5 million working people that enveloped the entire country.

Hence, there has been progress in developing the organized mass movement of the people which constitutes the sole path to the victory of another policy. With their resolute massive resistance the Greek people have shown that they will not recognize incorporation into the EC and NATO and the existence of foreign bases as an accomplished fact.

Question: What prospects does the KKE see in the country's political life for developing a policy of peace, cooperation and friendship in Greece?

Answer: The "New Democracy" government was, and is even more so today, a minority government. It is discrediting itself by its policy of national sellout. Its immediate resignation and the calling of elections are an urgent national requirement. It is possible today for the forces of the democratic opposition to come out of the elections with a parliamentary majority and to jointly form a democratic government. If such a government relies on all anti-imperialist democratic forces, the organized people's movement and the KKE, it will have the power to implement a program of national independence, peace and cooperation with all countries, a program of democratization, curtailment of arbitrariness of the monopolies and development which benefits the people.

The further resolute development of struggle, the purposeful strengthening of the KKE as the most consistent and indomitable force constitute basic prerequisites for achieving this objective for the benefit of our people and for establishing the required alliance of the anti-imperialist forces.

VOTCP ON U.S. BASE DEMANDS, HAIG APPOINTMENT

TA201323 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Station commentary: "On The Foreign Minister's News Conference"]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen held a news conference in Ankara after his return from the NATO meetings. He gave evasive replies to various questions. For example, in reply to a question about his views on reports that the United States is using the Incirlik base as a depot within the framework of the recent bilateral agreements, Turkmen said: No such request has been submitted to Turkey. We do not know of such a thing. However, in an article published in MILLIYET on 12 December, Mehmet Ali Birand reported that the United States submitted its requests to Turkey concerning the Rapid Deployment Force it formed for possible intervention in the Middle East or the Gulf region. Birand had this to say about the U.S. request: The U.S. demand submitted to Turkey included the right for this force to pass over Turkey on its way to the Middle East, the right to refuel if necessary, and the right to pick up arms, ammunition and troops from certain parts of Turkey if necessary.

For the time being, the junta said that Turkey cannot participate in any operation that remains outside the NATO framework. However, in recent NATO meetings in Brussels both U.S. administrators and NATO leaders have expressed the opinion that Turkey would not be able to resist pressures on this issue. Furthermore, there is also the bilateral slavery agreement signed with the United States during the Demirel government. This agreement gives permanence to the U.S. bases on our soil. It grants new spy and assault bases to the United States. It also grants U.S. imperialism the right to armed interference in Turkey's domestic affairs.

The United States used the Incirlik base in its Iran adventure. General (Wood), who participated in this adventure, was formerly stationed at the Incirlik base. As pointed out by Senator for Life Tunckanat in a statement published in CUMHURIYET on 29 April, there are nuclear arms at the Incirlik base, which the United States views as a bridgehead for its policy of intervention in the Gulf. These nuclear arms constitute a great danger to security in our country and region.

Is Foreign Minister Turkmen not aware of these realities? NEWSWEEK reported that Pentagon generals view Turkey as the ideal country and that they are preparing to delegate new responsibilities to Turkey in connection with the Middle East policy. Isn't Turkmen aware of this either? Of course, he is aware. However, he does not dare question U.S. administrators on this issue. Even if he asks he cannot learn the realities because the NATO and U.S. bases on our soil are closed to Turkish officials. The Turkish soldier is responsible for guarding these bases of aggression. Even this much is sufficient to confirm how our national sovereignty is being trampled upon and how our national dignity is being ridiculed.

The statement made by Turkmen on Haig's appointment as the U.S. secretary of state is heart breaking. Turkmen noted that this appointment will be beneficial for Turkey. He said: Haig is a former soldier. He is the former commander of the NATO allied forces. He is well acquainted with Turkey. He was understanding about the 12 September operation. Turkmen's statement on Haig's appointment is a disgrace to Turkey. As reported in an article in HURRIYET on 17 December, four separate court cases were filed against Haig during his term as chief of staff during the Nixon administration. Haig is a Pentagon general who has committed atrocities against the heroic people of Vietnam. He is a profiteer who was indicted in connection with his involvement in the Watergate scandal. These characteristics show what kind of a contribution Haig will make to Turkey. It can be said that Haig's appointment is a manifestation of the policy of tension that endangers our national sovereignty.

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FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CSSR VISIT

DW231356 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0547 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Correspondent Hauschild interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, date, place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Following the Brussels NATO decisions concerning the situation in Poland, the GDR leadership labeled you an agitator. Did you succeed in Prague in reestablishing with your hosts the credibility of the Western position of painstaking restraint on the Polish issue?

[Answer] As far as your initial remark is concerned, we have made it quite clear that we will not be dissuaded from our course of firmness and circumspectedness, even by polemics. As for my talks in Prague, it is also true that it was important to elucidate during the discussion of East-West relations the position we have adopted jointly with our partners in the European Community and in the Western alliance, also in connection with events surrounding the People's Republic of Poland.

I believe that it is important particularly at a time such as we have now that the attitude of the West--and this is a totally uniform stance--be understood by the other side and thus also be predictable. The position of the West is one of firmness on the issue at hand and of circumspection in its implementation; but it is also a position which indicates that we are prepared to continue the policy of cooperation with the states of the East if all parties involved abide by the commitments which we have jointly undertaken in the Helsinki Final Act. Today, by the way, my Norwegian counterpart is in Moscow. This visit, too, will surely serve to elucidate the Western position.

[Question] Did you manage to learn anything authentic about the present attitude of the Soviet Union toward the state of detente policy? Did any signals come from Moscow?

[Answer] It was quite evident that the Czechoslovak leadership intended to explain its own and the Warsaw Pact's views on the policy of cooperation with the West. This is why I have refrained from commenting on the visit per se, since what mattered to me was to make our stance clear. We now have the opportunity to assess what we heard in these talks.

[Question] I think the state of the bilateral relations between the Federal Republic and the CSSR has been neglected in the Western coverage so far because of the Polish issue. Talks in Prague involved, for example, trade, and the CSSR this year scored an export surplus for the first time. On the other hand, trade has been stagnating for quite some time. Do you have any explanation for that?

[Answer] First of all I would like to fully agree with your assessment. I think that with regard to Poland one can add that we should be considerate in our reaction but also firm. We should be prepared to help overcome the obvious bottlenecks that exist in Poland, that is, to give economic help. This should have priority now.

As regards our relations with the CSSR, we would have liked to have seen trade with the CSSR develop positively. The fact that for the first time the other side has a positive balance does not indicate anything about the amount of trade. Quite a lot could be done here. Most of all we wish that the other side would be more flexible in economic cooperation. It is probably also important to reach agreements on cooperation in third markets. This is not sensational. We have such tested agreements with other Warsaw Pact states, or--as one should better say in this case--with CEMA. They work quite well. So we believe that quite a lot must still be done in the economic field. It must not ignored that the CSSR and the FRG are immediate neighbors, and that the industrial development of that country has reached quite a high level. This facilitiates economic cooperation.

[Question] In your talks with the Prague leadership you also acted for better work opportunities for Western journalists in the CSSR. Was rapprochement signalled to you on this?

[Answer] That was tried in connection with the visit. I indeed pointed out that the other side should actually also be interested in comprehensive reporting on developments in the CSSR. Future practice will show whether they did more than just listen; it will show how much of a reaction there will be.

It is quite natural that these problems should be discussed on the occasion of such a visit, problems which are of considerable significance to us in connection with the implementation of the Helsinki final document. There is the question of solving humanitarian problems. I have also acted on behalf of an implementation of the rights of Germans still living in the CSSR, rights that have been granted in legislation. They must still be developed in practice. In other words, and particularly when one visits a country with another social system, many such problems must be discussed, problems which are of considerable importance for many individual destinies. I must say that I was very impressed by my talk with the cardinal in Prague, a talk he also termed rather important.

[Question] The CSSR side on Saturday mentioned some remaining differences of opinion. What did that actually mean?

[Answer] Nobody can expect that such a visit to a country of the other pact system will overcome all different approaches. It would not be honest to create such an impression. There are some people who believe that this visit must be headlined with the word success, so to speak, and that things will start to move. The clarification of positions is important. Nobody will be surprised if I say that the approach to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was different, and that we have a completely different position than the CSSR leadership.

GENSCHER, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD221628 Hamburg DPA in German 1538 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 22 Dec (DPA)--The Federal German Government has confirmed its interest in Spain's rapid entry into the European Community. In a detailed exchange of views today in Bonn with his Spanish opposite number, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher underlined that the entry negotiations should be brought "swiftly and without delay to a successful conclusion." The Spanish foreign minister informed Genscher of the problems facing his country in view of the EC's fishery policy.

In discussing East-West relations the two foreign ministers agreed that at the present Madrid followup Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreement should be reached on the convening of a European disarmament conference. Perez-Llorca was received, at the conclusion of his 1-day working visit, by Federal President Karl Carstens

APEL INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE, SECURITY POLICY ISSUES

DW221219 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West German 1000 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Reporter Peter Heinemann interview with Defense Minister Hans Apel in the feature "Interview of the Week", place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The public swearing-in of recruits was not a particular feather in your cap, and with regard to your own party as well. The awarding of military medals which you reintroduced, was a brave move, but it did not bring you any public glory, and the superbird "Tornado" with its financial disaster flew so closely by you that one could believe it would throw you out of your office.

New trouble is in the offing: Federal German arms exports to tension areas are being criticized. There was a brief pause this week, permitting a breather, due to the DM700 million which were alotted to the "Tornado" project. But in the next 5 years there will be a finance gap of at least DM10 billion. The already decided on procurements cannot be financed in the current financial framework. Mr Minister, is it at all possible to finance the Bundeswehr?

[Answer] Let me curtail your somewhat extensive enumeration of problems, permitting us to discuss the things for which the defence minister is really responsible: The Defense Ministry has nothing to do with arms exports. We are represented in the Federal Security Council and we take part in the voting there, but the Foreign Ministry is responsible for arms exports as well as the federal minister of economics. My only interest is concentrated on the fact that our NATO partners should have arms which ought to be as much as possible identical with ours. I am not an arms exporter of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Let us now discuss the future. Deficits cannot be calculated abstractly in a vacuum because they are the result of revenues and expenditures. We can certainly figure out rather definitely the probable expenditures for our arms systems, but because of the annual budget estimates--a new budget estimate is made every year--we do not have the ability to predict the revenues of the next 5 to 10 years in such a way that a figure such as a 10 billion deficit would be acceptable. We will hold a closed session on armaments in March--one ought to say more exactly, a closed monetary session--and we will quantify all recruitment systems and other monetary requirements of the defense field. We will achieve results; we will report to the Federal Cabinet and suggest alternatives permitting the making of decisions. We know that we can finance the great arms systems in 1981, although with some difficulties. We will be facing a difficult budget year, but we will keep the Bundeswehr in a state of readiness.

[Question] Mr Minister, you said that you are not the arms exporter of the Federal Republic, but you are represented in the Federal Security Council. Did the Federal Government show the necessary subtlety in connection with the two submarines for Chile?

[Answer] I am not prepared to bring up a debate which is still supposed to take place, as the federal chancellor told the SPD faction. This debate will take place, and then we will hear about the motives of the federal chancellor, the foreign minister and the minister of economics. We will then voice our opinion.

[Question] In March there will be a closed financial session, but there is not only a gap of DM10 billion, which we discussed, for the Tornado, the combat tank Leopard-2, the Alpha jet plane, the frigate F-122 and the Class 143 speedboats; there also is not money for barracks, housing projects, depots and sufficient ammunition. More money is needed for increased salaries for the military--some DM110 million are needed for a first step in this direction--some DM73 million are needed for promotions, and there are the army structural costs. Experts say that an additional amount of about DM21 billion will be necessary at present.

[Answer] I want to point out again that I am not prepared to answer such questions looking like a horror picture. I tell you most clearly: The 1981 budget has been decided on by the cabinet. If it will be adopted as it is by the Bundestag next June, we will be able to cope with the 1981 budget in a dignified way. It will be possible to continue the army structure No 4 because we will get about 500 slots and promotion positions. As regards the infrastructure, we will be able to begin the priority program to renovate barracks. We will be able to pay for the great arms systems. I cannot make any predictions today for the future. There could be a surplus of DM3 billion as well as a gap of DM100 billion--depending on how one calculates.

[Question] It seems to me, Mr Minister, that in the time prior to your taking over, expenditures for expensive armament were made rather carelessly. There was talk of negligent handling and observation of the DM billion projects. That is backfiring on you now, and you yourself mentioned organizational shortcomings in the Defense Ministry, announcing consequences. Naturally I am interested in the consequences, but also in the problem whether it would not be time now to discuss a firm opinion in the military, the opinion namely that the most perfect and complicated arms systems must be procured for land, naval and air forces. Doesn't one have to abandon that gigantism?

[Answer] One can certainly say in general that all the industrial nations of the Western world have reached a turning point. I do not want to mention Eastern Europe because the problems there are obvious to everybody. The times of opulence are over everywhere. Budget problems are visible everywhere, including in our own country. The consolidation of budgets is necessary, and this cannot leave the defense budget unscathed, although one must realize that if the general budget increases by some 4 percent and the defense budget, including personnel means, by some 6 percent, this is a clearly overproportional increase.

The arms systems ordered also in times of opulence are being supplied and financed, they must be financed. The ordered arms systems cannot be canceled. We need the general renovation of the Bundeswehr. One thing is correct, however: If the next arms generation is involved--the conceptional work for the nineties--one cannot continue in the future along the trends of the past. If we were to build a new tactical combat plane in the nineties according to the principles of the seventies--Tornado was planned in the year 1967--it would ruin the defense budgets of the nineties.

[Question] Mr Minister, Charlemagne, the German-French combat tank, is supposed to be built in the nineties. Will it be scratched? After all, something must be scratched. And how about the technical combat plane 90 and the following models of the ground-to-air missile Nike?

[Answer] As regards Nike, the direction we must take is more or less clear. I believe that in the end this procurement will have to be made in America. But when that will be, is not least a financial problem. The tactical combat plane of the nineties cannot be fiannced. According to a defense budget with current prices, we would have to make DM6 billion available for development purposes. We do not have that money, we cannot have it. It is not the task of the defense minister to implement industrial-political aims of the German aviation and outer space industries. In other words, those who want to have this plane for industry policy or political employment reasons must make the DM6 billion available; we do not have it. The plane of the nineties belongs to the arms concept of the nineties. One will need planes in those times, but whether one will need the same number of them, or whether their price will increase as before, I don't know. I have two question marks there. Then there is the German-French combat tank: Decisions have not developed so far that one could say the tank will be built. A considerable increase with regard to its combat value must take place. This problem is being examined at present.

[Question] But the federal chancellor promised this to French President Giscard in this summer's consultation talks.

[Answer] It has been promised that we will enter an agreed-on phase of studies. First, there is the necessary increase in combat value to justify expenditures. Second, all components we have today must be used; they would have to be built into the new tank. That means no new developments. Third, this project must be approved by the German Bundestag, that is by the Defense Committee, and I see the greatest problems in this respect at present. I consider the combat tank 90 issue--German-French production--a highly political and very important problem of friendship between these two nations, and with regard to cooperation as well. But prerequisites must be clarified first, and then one can aim for decisions. That will be possible only in 18 months.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Bundeswehr will hardly have enough personnel in the next years; one might not be able to cope with the need for personnel. So there could be a shortage of 100,000 young soldiers in 1985, of 12,000 noncommissioned officers and of 3,200 officers with an extended period of service time. There is a 30 percent deficit with regard to training personnel for combat and supply troops. Applications for officer's careers have decreased by 40 percent since 1978. It seems that the Bundeswehr is drying out not only financially but also with regard to personnel.

[Answer] The Bundeswehr has lived with an insufficient number of noncommissioned officers since its establishment. That is certainly not a satisfactory answer to a critical question; it is a statement. We live here certainly in a very difficult situation. If we prolonged the training times to enable the noncommissioned officers to cope with their duty in handling the conscripts, it would decrease the attractiveness. But if we eliminated the prerequisites, it could curtail the efficiency. We have decided at present to prolong the training time. It could entail an additional shortage of noncommissioned officers.

One must see all these trends as a whole. They are certainly alarming, but I am convinced that this will change in the next months. The whole thing is a communicable system, it depends on the labor market, on offers and demands on the work market. The wage structures of the Bundeswehr are appropriate. Payment in public service is good and that includes the Bundeswehr. You pointed out a second problem we will have to cope with in the second part of the eighties. It will not be the problem whether the Bundeswehr is attractive or not, it will be the problem of the generation with low birth rates, and we will make suggestions in time to solve this problem. Elements of these suggestions are already visible. In 5 to 6 years there will be a debate on the necessity to prolong the conscription time, not now but in 5 to 6 years.

[Question] To a total of 18 months?

[Answer] A political decision will have to be made on that. There is no reason why one ought to commit oneself today politically. There is the debate on volunteers, the service of women in noncombat units of the Bundeswehr with equal professional chances. Eventually there is the question of how personnel changes can be made to preserve the same combat strength of the Bundeswehr with less soldiers.

[Question] You are therefore in favor of assigning women to specific sectors of the Bundeswehr as long as they do not perform any service under arms as per article 12 A of the Basic Law?

[Answer] Yes, definitely, and these surveys will be continued. And in this respect I will not be impressed in any way by the protests, either; for it is an intolerable state that the Bundeswehr employs 47,000 women, with these women doing essentially what women unfortunately mostly do all the time, namely, cooking, cleaning, and operating typewriters, that is, typing. Why shouldn't a woman serve in the Bundeswehr in a leading position, always under the proviso that she will not be assigned to the combat units? It is hard for many conservatives to visualize anything of the sort. It does not come hard to me at all, and progressive people actually out of their own self-assessment should be all for a trial being blazed for women's emancipation in the Bundeswehr as well.

[Question] You said, Mr Minister, that the pay in the Bundeswehr was good. The Bundeswehr Association does not share this view at all. It says that the social needs of the soldiers are neglected. Being a professional soldier no longer appears to be an attractive job, meaning, for example, the burden of a long service period, frequency of transfers combined with social problems for the family, the children and their environment, and the increasing backlog in promotions and post assignments. Obviously this constitutes an insoluble financial problem.

[Answer] Associations of different professions have the mission of raising demands, and it is necessary to continue the process of a dialogue between those who bear the responsibility and those who raise the demands.

I do not ask anybody to underwrite the analysis of the social situation or the soldiers or to share that analysis. But, if we take a look at the facts, we will find that we increased quite a few bonuses in 1980, that we were able to introduce compensatory time for too much of a service-time burden--which cost DM150 million--that we made some headway in the promotion of the first sergeants; and that the pay structures in public service are not bad at all.

Certainly, the problem of the frequent moves remains. That can be reduced, albeit only within limits. Surely some reduction can also be made in the service-time burden. This must be accomplished on the spot. Quite a few things may be left alone as well. This will be subject to the closed meeting and the decisions made at this meeting. After all, this will also involve personnel problems.

What remains, finally, is the problem of promotion and assignment backlog. Unfortunately it will be but very small headway that we will make in this respect in 1981, we just cannot print the money. On the whole, the public service and thus also the Bundeswehr must realize that a great deal of unrest exists in the public, thinking that the public service costs a lot of money. I view the problems of the assignment backlog just as seriously as do the Bundeswehr Association and the inspector general. Only this problem, too, needs to be narrowed down, and what we then come up with is not tens of thousands of positions that must be raised but much smaller orders of magnitude.

[Question] What likewise is in line with the question concerning the attractiveness of the professions as a soldier is the defense will of young people, and this seems to be in rather poor shape just now. This is also reflected by the growing number of conscientious objectors, and the SPD/FDP really is having a hard time reforming the provisions for conscientious objection. The test of conscience abolished by the SPD/FDP in 1977 was unconstitutional. Shortly before the Bundestag elections 11 SPD deputies foiled a coalition bill in the Bundestag because they believed that it would have stipulated an examination of conscience again. But all parties want the reform. You, too, advocated it, and in so doing you demanded an extension of the civilian substitute service to at least 20 months because this would then really be a decision dictated by conscience. When will the new bill be forthcoming?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned this really is an open question. You have just about described the confusing game in parliament at the end of the last legislative period where two bills existed, one of the opposition and one of the coalition, and neither found the necessary majority for various reasons. What parliament--or to be more specific, the SPD Bundestag faction--now plans on doing is to narrow down by means of expert opinions the options which the verdict of the Federal Constitution Court leaves. I cannot assume that there will be an early reform of the law, and for this reason all that can be done is to try in the process of dialogue between the political forces in the Bundestag and the Bundesrat--the opposition and the coalition--to meet each other halfway. I do not want to disturb this process by rash utterances, not least because, first, it is not my task due to my ministerial post and, second, because all remarks by a defense minister unfortunately arouse the suspicion that he advocates a provision in order to have as few conscientious objectors as possible, which is absolutely wrong.

What matters to me is that we understand that to me, as an individual and as a Christian, conscience cannot be subjected to examination and that, therefore, solutions must be found which will do away with these tests of conscience, albeit within the framework of the prescriptions issued by the Federal Constitutional Court, and these are plainly evident to anyone.

[Question] Mr Minister, in connection with the discussion on the Tornado people said that the structure and workstyle of your ministry and the whole armed forces are not up to date anymore, wherefore it is necessary to set up a commission of representatives of the government, the parliament, and independent experts which should fundamentally review and change the existing concept of the structure, armament, and strategy of the armed forces. Chancellor Schmidt, too, has desired the council of experts.

[Answer] Well, I am not aware of what the chancellor has asked on the subject. I am aware indeed of what has been put in writing in the coalition agreements, and there it is written that I should report to the cabinet when, following the March meeting which we already have discussed, we will have sorted our conclusions for the forseeable future in such a way that political decisions will be possible--with the recommendations of the defense minister, of course. Beyond this we are facing long-term problems, for instance, problems of the arms concept. We have brought this up, and these problems definitely need to be examined and decided with the inclusion of expert knowledge. Yet expert knowledge in the first place means that the Federal Defense Ministry be in charge, and this, secondly, on the basis of the expert knowledge pooled there; after all, this cannot be done separately from the findings of the military men who still are the best experts. But if, beyond that, expert knowledge can be mobilized within the framework of these clear lines of competence, then I fail to see any reason whatsoever why it should not be employed. Freely floating commissions just are not any solution to the problem, and I stated my view on this matter publicly earlier.

[Question] Mr Minister, viewed against the background of the desired increase rate of a real 3 percent in the national defense budgets it is obvious that NATO evidently is turning into an alliance of different memberships, not only for this reason but also because the small NATO partners, or some of them, are failing to support correspondingly the dual decision of December 1979--the modernization of medium-range weapons with the simultaneous offer of arms control. Does this not expose the Federal Republic to the immediate danger of being pushed into a European leadership role which we cannot at all afford politically, and perhaps do not want?

[Answer] All the NATO states share in the support of this dual decision. After all, it was adopted unanimously, and there is no reason at all to doubt that all NATO states will also support this decision in the future as they are doing today.

[Question] Yes, but what about Holland and Belgium?

[Answer] What matters is not the share in the support of the decision. What is at issue is the question whether these two countries plan to approve the stationing of these weapons on their territories. Both states have asked for a respite, and I see no reason to assume that this respite will not be used in a favorable way. In any event, we will not be isolated because, regardless of the decision by these two states, Italy firmly is sticking to its promise so that we will not be plunged into any continental European isolation. The chancellor in his government statement made it clear once again that as far as we are concerned the dual decision with its two elements--attempts at arms control, negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitation for these Euro-strategic weapons but also our readiness to do our duty to restore the military balance--continues to be valid.

[Question] Yes, and what about this European leadership role which seems to be coming nearly inevitably since the Federal Republic obviously will have to bear a greater share and which is also desired by the Americans?

[Answer] This will not happen in the end. Surely there is a military-political and political difference between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Federal Republic. This simply emerges from the size and the special geographical location of our country. But we would not dream of letting us be pushed into a leadership position. Besides, this would not benefit either the alliance or the Federal Republic of Germany, neither in the West nor in the East.

[Question] Even if we do not interpret security policy so narrowly that it merely means defense policy, can we say: We are still ensured against war, but we are no longer adequately safeguarded against military pressure in peace--just look at Poland--even if we are not prone to blackmail? But is merely reacting all that the West can do?

[Answer] I think the assessment of our security policy situation inherent in your question is fundamentally wrong. Poland is in a situation which is entirely different from ours. We are part of the alliance. For this alliance we put up an intact army of 500,000 men which is well motivated and trained, which is ready for action. Within 72 hours we can increase it to 1.2 million West German soldiers. We are not prone to blackmail militarily, a reason why this will not even be tried.

What matters now is to comprehend that security, and thus also the continuation of detente policy in Europe, is possible only on the basis of a safe defense capability. Contributing to this end is my task, just as it is the task of the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole. Anyone fancying that we could be pilgrims between two worlds, that we could accept military inferiority and nevertheless continue living in the same world as before, is terribly mistaken. Balance is the precondition not only for peace but also for the continuation of detente policy.

SCHMIDT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON KOSYGIN DEATH

LD201848 Habmurg DPA in German 1704 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 20 Dec (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sent his condolences on the death of the former chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, to Soviet party head Leonid Brezhnev and the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov. In the telegram, which was released in Bonn today, the chancellor says that he recalls Kosygin's constructive contributions to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic and the openmindedness which he had always shown in the talks they had had.

GENSCHER ISSUES STATEMENT ON MADRID CONFERENCE

LD191108 Hamburg DPA in German 0924 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 19 Dec (DPA)--At the close of the first stage of the CSCE followup conference in Madrid, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher once again emphasized that respect for human rights and basic freedoms is an important requirement for building political confidence. Genscher's statement, which was released in Bonn, goes on: "If detente is to be credible in the long run, people must profit from it directly." Genscher is at present in Prague. "The CSCE followup meetings are not tribunals," the statement continues. "But a critical discussion on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act is necessary unless they are to remain a dead letter." It will not be easy to achieve concrete improvements in the field of human contacts and information during the second stage of the conference. This also applies to confidence building in the military sphere which will not be possible without the inclusion of the European part of the USSR. Nonetheless, the Western countries have entered the coming round with confidence.

SENATE SPOKESMAN ON GDR CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

LD231946 Hamburg DPA in German 1444 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Summary] Berlin, 23 Dec (DPA)--Commenting today on reports that, in contrast to previous practice, the GDR is now charging customs duty on goods taken out of the country which had been purchased with the obligatory minimum currency exchange amount, Senat spokesman Hermann Meyn said today that the GDR has not introduced stricter customs regulations. The long-standing regulations are still in force, but it appears that in the past the GDR customs officials interpreted them more liberally than at present. According to the GDR customs regulations, goods and gifts up to a value of DM100 per person per day can be taken into the GDR without payment of duty, up to a maximum of DM500, even though the stay in East Berlin or the GDR is longer. Gifts and other articles up to a value of DM20 per person per day can be taken out of the GDR duty-free, up to a maximum of DM1,000.

FRANCE READY TO AID CHAD TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

LD231319 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] France is ready to help the Chad Transitional Government of National Unity. Requests formulated by Goukouni Oueddei are being examined with attention and interest by Paris, and in particular as far as aid for the reconstruction of Chad is concerned.

Francois-Poncet Statement

LD231617 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Speaking to the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee in Paris on Thursday, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet discussed France's stance in the Chadian conflict. Our country's behavior, he said, has been dictated by its respect for Chadian sovereignty. France has given help every time it has been requested to do so by the legal authorities. It ended its help as soon as the request was withdrawn. It is paradoxical, he added, to hear some people criticize France for its passive attitude after having heard them criticize it for its interventions, the minister added. This shows a complete failure to understand the French doctrine in such matters. France is willing. It will not impose its help. The minister noted that in the present situation France's intervention has not been requested by either side.

This attitude of respecting Chadian sovereignty is by no means synonymous with indifference. France has constantly supported the efforts made both inside Chad and at the initiative of neighboring African states, notably Togo, or in the OAU framework, to promote national reconciliation and a return to civil peace. It is continuing to lend its cooperation and humanitarian aid to the Chadian population wherever it is still possible to do so, the minister continued.

He specified that France, which refrains from any kind of interference, is anxious to express its condemnation when the conclusions of the Lagos conference are no longer respected by one of the states which took part in it. France understands perfectly, in this connection, the concern shown by the African states at what looks like a serious failure to keep the promises made. It will lend its support to any collective effort the African states take to restore peace to Chad, to preserve its unity and maintain its independence.

MARCHAIS REJECTS PROSPECT OF INVASION OF POLAND

LD221441 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Dec 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Georges Marchais was the chief guest on Radio Luxembourg's "Surprise Newsreel" on Saturday, [13 December], relayed live from Lannion. Answering the first question from journalist Elie Vannier concerning Chad--following Giscard d'Estaing's warning against pursuing an intervention in that country by armed foreign elements--the Communist candidate said: "Giscard d'Estaing issues a warning to himself, because hitherto it has mainly been France which has intervened in Chad's domestic affairs." Georges Marchais stressed that it is up to the people of Chad to resolve their own problems, without France interfering.

The "Surprise Newsreel" headline carrying Senator John Glenn's remarks about the strong probability of the Soviets intervening in Poland before Tuesday prompted a vigorous response from the Communist candidate.

Georges Marchais: I do not believe that there will be an intervention in Poland. Every day since August, when the events in Poland began, for the past 4 months people have been promising a Soviet intervention the next day.

This intervention has not happened. On the contrary, the Soviet leaders have on several occasions expressed the clear and unambiguous stance that it is up to the Polish people themselves to settle their own affairs. This is why I do not believe at all--I repeat, not at all--in such an intervention, and I refuse to consider the hypothesis.

Michele Cotta (Radio Luxembourg): The PCI's second-in-command stated officially the other day that he would break away from the Soviet Union in the event of an intervention in Poland. Enrico Berlinguer told Vadim Zagladin the same thing 3 days ago. Would you have anything to say to the USSR leaders in the event of an intervention? We are merely hypothesizing.

Georges Marchais: Basically we are being criticized for not taking the same stance as our Italian comrades. Well, I am going to be very frank with you: It is absolutely out of the question for us to do so. This is clearly because, being jealous of our independence, we do not intend to align with any party; not with the PCI nor any other party, not even the CPSU. However, to be more precise there are three essential reasons why we will not do so:

First, because we consider that there is no justification for the campaign being waged on the alleged danger of a Soviet intervention in Poland. Since the events began, the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] leaders, the Soviet leaders and the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries have constantly--individually or together--clearly stated that it is up to the Polish people themselves, their government and their Communist Party to solve the problems their country is now experiencing. That opinion is shared by the PCF, as I explained myself at the L'HUMANITE festival in September.

Second, I think that in acting as they are--since you have asked me this question--our Italian comrades are not really taking account of Poland's real interests. Allow me to explain: They are in fact helping to make people believe that a foreign threat is hanging over Poland. In my opinion, by so doing they are not making our Polish comrades' task any easier. Quite the reverse, they are making it more complex and more difficult to implement what I would call the necessary process of democratic and socialist reform decided on by the PZPR and the Polish Government to solve their problems and make progress. Moreover, that explains why the PZPR, the trade unions and even the bishops have protested against the campaign to dramatize the situation being waged in the West. I understand them because there is no doubt that the social, economic and democratic measures which Poland now needs cannot be implemented easily. Of course, they correspond to the aspirations of the vast majority of the Polish people. However, it is obvious that these measures are meeting with resistance, delays and vacillation at various levels. The Polish leaders must take twofold action: First, they must overcome the residual dogmatism among those who are resisting the necessary changes; second, they must defeat those who would like to take advantage of a difficult situation to effect a regression in Poland. In these conditions I would say that taking part in the alarmist campaign of deception about the alleged threat of a Soviet intervention is--whether you like it or not--encouraging both dogmatism and resistance to socialist reform, and also those who do not want socialism to be strengthened in Poland. I repeat therefore that adopting our Italian comrades' stance means complicating our Polish comrades' task and not taking account of Poland's real interests.

Third, how can anybody fail to see that such a campaign favors the plans of all those who want to revive the dangerous and ruinous arms race, to try to scuttle international detente and to further align Europe's capitalist countries with Washington?

Those are the main reasons why we French Communists are adhering strongly to our stance: "It is up to the Polish people, their government, the PZPR and them alone to carry out the reforms announced which will--we are sure--enable them to overcome the problems and help strengthen socialist Poland. We are confident, and we wish the PZPR every success in carrying out this task."

That is our stance. It is consequently--I repeat this--out of the question for us to align with any stance adopted by any party whatsoever.

Radio Luxembourg: Do you think that the Polish people, the PZPR and the Polish Government are going the right way about restoring, shall we say, a situation of calm and cohesion in the country? Might you have some advice to give them?

Georges Marchais: I will certainly not do so because, you see, I am not one of those who talk constantly about noninterference in the internal affairs of fraternal parties and who give advice every day, every morning, about what should be done.

Radio Luxembourg: So much for the Italians!

Georges Marchais: So much for all sides! So much for everybody! I will tell you quite calmly: The PCF does not accept and would not accept that any party whatever should tell it what it should do to serve the interests of our people and our country which we love.

I will add something else: It is absolutely out of the question for us to open discussion or issue communiques on the situation in Poland with any party whatever. It is important to know what you want. If you want the Polish people, the workers, the PZPR and the Polish Government to settle their own affairs themselves, they must be allowed to do so, and you must stop trying to give them advice.

Radio Luxembourg: You really seem convinced that there will not be a Soviet intervention in Poland. Have you received assurances from the CPSU, your Soviet counterpart?

Georges Marchais: I am convinced that there will not be a Soviet intervention in Poland, period.

Radio Luxembourg: In you book, "Hope for the Present," you say: "I spoke one day about the need to keep your eyes open, well! We are keeping our eyes open, wide open and all the time." Are you sure that you have your eyes wide open now with regard to Poland.

Georges Marchais: Very wide.

Elie Vannier: Mr Marchais, you are a candidate in the presidential election. You have issued 131 proposals and are holding 70 meetings, but there is one question which people often ask: Suppose you hold second place among the leftwing candidates after the first round--will you step down in favor of the leading leftwing candidate?

Georges Marchais: The hypothesis on which I am working, the goal for which I am working with my party, is to place the PCF candidate in the lead on the left in the first round.

The Communist candidate added: "It is in the interests of the workers and all those who want change, real change. The problem we are facing, in view of our country's deep crisis, is not to discuss individuals in an abstract way like that. The fundamental question is what policy will be implemented to steer the country out of the crisis, in other words to end unemployment and inflation and solve the major problems which have not been solved in Giscard d'Estaing's 7-year term: housing, education, and health in particular. Is France or is it not going to play the role it should play in moving toward the new world economic and political order which we were discussing before?"

Georges Marchais then demonstrated that the present government does not have an adequate political majority to implement the damaging policy which is encountering opposition from the class organizations which the French workers' movement has: the PCF and the CGT. "In this situation, the French bourgeoisie, with Giscard d'Estaing, wishes to extend its political foundations and draw the PS. I would like to point out that the PS has already gone a long way on this path since--and this is no secret to anybody--specific agreements have been concluded between the RPR and the PS. The fundamental question for the first round therefore is, on the one hand, to erect a barrier to their desire to aggravate the situation and, on the other, to prevent this new holy alliance between the right and the PS from being sealed. Consequently the party which must win is the party which is continuing the battle for union and real change: the PCF. You would like me to discuss the second round, but it is the first round which is decisive!"

One journalist then asked, but with whom?

Georges Marchais: On the basis of our experience this is what we say: We must achieve a majority movement of all those men and women who are opposed to the present policies and who want change. Second, we need an aware majority movement, in other words the men and women who want change must be inspired by the idea that, without fundamental democratic reforms, there will be no change in this country and we will not end the crisis. Hence my 131 proposals, 4 objectives and 3 means. All our activity, all our action is therefore aimed at uniting the men and women who stand to gain from this change.

Elie Vannier: Outside the parties?

Georges Marchais: No! Not outside the parties. I would like to point out that at our party's 23d Congress we strongly reaffirmed that we wanted a majority movement and the leftwing union. However, we want to create a balance of forces which is likely to prevent the PS from being able to decide at will, as it did in 1977, to break and abandon the Union of the Left and the Joint Program, which prevents the PS from taking the path of cooperation and collaboration with Chirac as is now the case--Chirac who in 1977 was described as a fascist by the PS leaders, especially the leaders of the Center for Socialist Studies, Research, and Education. Today, as you saw during the recent by-elections, there are arrangements and connivance between the PS and the Chirac supporters.

MITTERRAND'S STANDING IN ELECTION POLLS RISES

LD221627 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] Paris MATCH publishes an opinion poll conducted by Public S.A. on 8, 9 and 10 December surveying 1,000 people: Giscard d'Estaing would be reelected in the second round by 52 percent of the votes (as against 57 percent in November) compared with 48 percent (as against 43 percent) for Francois Mitterrand. In the Public S.A. "barometer" in which Mr Rocard was mentioned for the last time (in other words in October) as a possible adversary for the present head of state, he received 49 percent of the votes (as against 51 percent for Giscard d'Estaing). According to the different hypotheses given, in the first round Giscard d'Estaing obtains between 30 and 34 percent of the votes, Mitterrand between 23 and 27 percent, Marchais 17 percent, Chirac between 12 and 13 percent, Debre between 5 and 10 percent, an ecologist candidate between 6 and 9 percent, Mrs Garaud between 4 and 6 percent, an extreme left candidate between 2 and 3 percent and the extreme right candidate 1 percent. If the president of the republic did not stand and if Mr Barre were a candidate, the premier, credited with 12 percent of the votes, would be outstripped by Mitterrand (27 percent), Chirac (19 percent) and Marchais (18 percent). In the second round he would be defeated with 34 percent as against 66 percent for the PS first secretary.

LIBYAN ENVOY ASSESSES 'PROFITABLE, CORDIAL' VISIT

LD221651 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Dec 80 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Ash-Shahati: Progress in Italian-Libyan relations; talks at PCI headquarters with Comrades Bufalini, Rubbi"]

[Text] Rome--During his 3 days in Rome, Ahmad ash-Shahati, the Libyan Government's foreign liaison secretary (in practice one of the Jamahiriyah's two foreign ministers) has had lengthy conversations with his counterpart Emilio Colombo and with representatives of the major Italian parties.

Yesterday he provided an initial assessment of this visit, described as "profitable and cordial": at a press conference at the Grand Hotel Ash-Shahati answered several questions from Italian and foreign journalists. The foremost topic, of course, was Italian-Libyan relations, but it was not the only one: other subjects discussed were the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, the crisis in Chad, Egypt and the United States. The Libyan Government representative provided exhaustive answers predominantly characterized by realism and tranquillity.

With regard to the "hot spot" in Chad, he said: "We are supplying aid and technical assistance laid down in a treaty with that government. I know nothing about the presence of Libyan soldiers." On the Palestinian issue he said: "Israel is the aggressor; we are defending the rights of the victims of aggression...." On relations with Malta he said: "We have reached an agreement to refer our disagreement to the court in The Hague. There is a shared desire between Libya and Italy to guarantee the island's neutral status."

According to Ash-Shahati, as far as relations with Italy are concerned, this visit has indicated encouraging progress in the political field and with regard to economic cooperation. But can Italy describe itself as the Jamahiriyah's "special" partners? "A special relationship," he replied, "is composed of specific agreements--relations must be mutual. In any case, Italy plays a leading role in economic exchanges with my country." This is a fact; in the first half of this year Libya supplied Italy with 55 percent of its energy requirements.

Within the framework of relations between the PCI and the People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Congress a meeting took place yesterday at PCI Directorate headquarters between Ahmad ash-Shahati, foreign liaison secretary of the General People's Congress, and (Ammar Taggazi), secretary of the General People's Committee in Rome, and the following comrades: PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini, Central Committee member and foreign section chief Antonio Rubbi and foreign section aide Remo Salati. During the cordial conversation, an exchange of information and opinions took place on the situation in the Mediterranean with special reference to the Mideast issue and the Palestinian problem and on Italian-Libyan relations, in which connection the desire was expressed to consolidate and develop them in the interests of both countries and both peoples. Both sides also agreed on the necessity and usefulness of intensifying relations between the parties.

L'UNITA PLEADS 'RESPONSIBILITY' IN STAND ON POLAND

LD221447 [Editorial report] Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 December 1980 carries an unattributed report headlined "Marchais' Criticisms of PCI Over Poland" on remarks made by the PCF secretary general in a 13 December interview broadcast by Radio Luxembourg, followed by the following unattributed commentary:

"Anyone who has read and assessed the stances adopted by the PCI in connection with events in Poland is well aware that the Italian Communists have neither participated in nor assisted campaigns of any kind.

"In all its declarations, the PCI has always expressed solidarity with and support for the Polish Communists, the Polish United Workers Party and its leadership group in their difficult task of regeneration and in their battle to prevent the prevalence of disruptive phenomena in the country. We therefore believe that our position has been and still is characterized by a great sense of responsibility and balance. In this connection, the alarm and concern that we have expressed and the consequent steps that we have taken seem more than legitimate and well-founded, in view of the attacks and 'campaign' tones that have appeared especially in the Czechoslovak and GDR press and which have been echoed in part by the Soviet newspapers. Moreover, this concern and alarm are all the more legitimate in view of the fact that the hypothesis of a foreign intervention in Poland has never been rejected by those who should do so; nor, furthermore, have there been any principled pronouncements against the very hypothesis of an intervention."

L'UNITA: POLISH QUEST 'NO ATTACK ON SOCIALISM'

LD221227 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Only Real Kind of Aid"]

[Text] The Polish crisis has reached another very difficult situation, a crucial moment, We do not need to say much to express our full concern. Poland cannot, must not, suffer any outside interventions or acts of force. Such an eventuality, inconceivable in principle, would have disastrous effects not only on that country but on the very idea of socialism, the future of the democratic forces in Europe and throughout the world and the prospects of international detente and cooperation. The PCI could not fail to draw all the conclusions.

From the very outset we have expressed this assessment with the utmost clarity, and again recently we deliberately emphasized it by making official demarches with respect to the Warsaw Pact communist parties. Poland, its leaders and its citizens have a right to carry out their own experiments, to take their own decisions and to wage the necessary political struggle against antisocialist elements with full responsibility and sovereignty. Of course we are not questioning obligations attributable to membership of international alliances and military pacts. We are not unaware of this reality of the blocs, to eliminate which it is necessary to work with tenacity and determination. Nor are we ignoring the pressures, maneuvers and bids at interference on the part of reactionary forces.

It is certain, however, that no pact or international tie can be invoked and brought to bear to impede the development of a political and social process if it has deep roots and motivations in Polish society, economy and culture--in short, in Poland's historical reality. This is the essential political issue posed by the Polish situation. In that country there is a great need for reforms--primarily economic, but also political reforms of ossified political structures incapable of reflecting the needs and thrusts of a complex society. For some months a quest has been underway for ways of responding to this major problem of reform--difficult but vital--with very varied contributions, with the unsettled but tenacious and courageous commitment of the Polish United Workers Party and its leaders, and with an extraordinary participation of the masses, characterized by the strong involvement of the workers.

There are dangers and risks, of course, as always when there is a desire to make significant changes. They are the risks of anarchy, of the evasion of responsibilities in the face of the conflicting demands of an economy in a state of crisis. But how are they to be fought if not by demonstrating in practice the "reformability" of the Polish system and by demonstrating that the Communist Party is not an obstacle to, but the leader, the wisest and most far-sighted leader of such a task?

Only thus can it be demonstrated that in Poland the nation's future coincides with the future of socialism. Therefore, we are convinced that nothing would be more shortsighted than to stubbornly regard the quest for and definition of a form of socialism different from the kind tried hitherto as an attack on socialism. This is not so. It is the guarantee of imparting a new impetus to it, it is the precondition for regaining the consensus and involvement whose absence helped to cause the present crisis.

The realization of this by allies and friends is the most lofty and true form of aid that can be given to Poland. Therefore, we are very concerned, as we are about all threats of armed intervention. But we are also concerned because we believe that even the mention of the mere hypothesis of an intervention is in itself an unacceptable restriction on sovereignty.

PCI'S BUFALINI EXPLAINS PARTY POSITION ON POLAND

LD221607 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 18 Dec 80 pp 1,7

[Unattributed report on PCI Directorate member Paolo Bufalini 16 December report to PCI Central Committee: "Lesson of Polish Crisis"]

[Text] Comrade Bufalini has delivered a report--of which we publish an account--to the Central Committee on Polish events, explaining the PCI's stances and demarches in recent weeks vis-a-vis other communist parties. Bufalini pointed out that in the past few days there have been a few elements of improvement, possibilities of dialogue and signs of a convergence of wills with a view to avoiding dangerous outcomes and facilitating positive political solutions, which would constitute a major step forward for Poland. These elements of improvement are the result of the responsible attitude of all the protagonists in the events. The major peaceful demonstration at Gdansk and the character which it assumed seem to confirm these hopes, following a phase of harsh tensions.

On the one hand we must guard against alarmism, which is being nurtured by international and internal anticommunist forces with openly propagandist or deliberately provocative aims. This, Bufalini said, is something quite different from the firm stance which we adopted on the eventuality of a military intervention. This possibility has been discussed both by the Central Committee information chief of the Polish party itself and by the press of other communist parties and socialist countries. We believe that our stance has had a positive and constructive effect, within the limitations of our ability to exert an influence.

So, while it is right not to succumb to alarmism, on the other hand, as we are witnessing signs of an improvement, it is necessary to guard against exaggerated optimism. Indeed, the situation remains very complicated and difficult.

Bufalini pointed out that the main issue now lies not in "predicting" whether there will be any interference or pressures with more or less manifest outside support, but in knowing what everyone can do to contribute to a positive political solution of the Polish crisis. Indeed, there must be a realization that the stakes in Poland are of historic importance.

The three principal protagonists--the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], Solidarity and the Catholic Church--now seem to be converging in a constructive effort of both moderation and regeneration. But to gain a clear picture of the framework within which this effort is being made, and to understand the significance of the assessments and anxieties expressed by the PCI in recent weeks, it is necessary to take into account certain essential traits of the Polish crisis.

Referring also to information received during recent meetings with PZPR representatives and exchanges of opinions with other communist parties, Bufalini summed up these traits as follows:

1. The working class is the protagonist of the movement that is shaking Poland. This was not the case with the 1956 events in Hungary or the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, though behind the dissatisfaction in those countries too there was an opposition stance or a thrust on the part of the working class. Nevertheless, in those cases it was other social groups, intellectual strata, which came to the forefront--and in Czechoslovakia a considerable section of the apparatus and of the party leadership cadres. In Poland, 700,000 workers including the miners of red Silesia, went on strike in August alone.

2. The immediate causes of the movement are to be sought, according to what the Polish Communists themselves have told us, in the serious economic and social situation. There has been a decrease in labor productivity, a major imbalance between levels of production and consumption, and the foreign debt reached $20 billion (it is now rising to $24 billion because of accumulating interest) and there was a shortage of essential consumer items. To deal with these difficulties there was, as is known, an attempt to cut real wages, and in August the decision was taken to increase meat prices by 75 percent. That was how the protest movement exploded. Those decisions were the last straw. But the Polish comrades themselves refer in their own analyses to deeper-seated structural and political reasons. One of the fundamental errors which they indicate is the economic approach pursued during the seventies, the option of rapid industrialization, with a concentration of investments in basic industries and the sacrificing of agriculture (the peasants could not obtain fertilizers or agricultural machinery) and the food and construction industries. On top of this, there were the problems stemming from an unplanned mass exodus from the countryside to the cities (about 1.5 million people). All this was accompanied by degenerative political and social tendencies--major imbalances in pay, privileged situations and phenomena of corruption. In the past, there was the background of an official ideological approach, with an atheist component and restrictions on religious education which conflicted more and more glaringly with the capillary and mass influence of the Catholic Church and its broadly exercised de facto--but not institutionally organized--freedom of expression. The Radom and Ursus revolts of 1976 were an alarm bell which went unheeded.

So in the present movement we are witnessing something deep-rooted which has been brewing for some time. Already trade union freedom and the freedom to strike are taking shape in a more properly institutional and political sphere. On top of this there are explicitly political demands.

We are witnessing a deep-rooted tide, which is the result of a reaction long held concealed in view of the restriction of freedoms--a tide reflected partly in disorganized and anarchic forms, in which socioeconomic motivations are linked with a widespread religious feeling, an awakening of national awareness and the manifestation of a deep-seated feeling among the Polish people partly colored by nationalist currents.

This deep-rooted tide, as we know partly from the PCI's exchanges of opinion, is acknowledged by the Polish comrades and partly also by the Soviet comrades. This is why the PZPR Central Committee did not opt for a repressive policy. There is essentially an acknowledgement of a demand for regeneration, though there is a tendency on the part of other communist parties to enclose it within the institutional schemes of socialist countries.

3. There is therefore a need for a democratic regeneration of socialism. In Poland there is now the recognition of an autonomous trade union, which is reckoned to include several million workers, including hundreds of thousands of communists; and there has been a major change of regional and peripheral leadership cadres (involving about 500 people) and the replacement of 11 out of 15 PZPR Politburo members.

4. In this situation, inevitably, there are conspiracies and attacks against the socialist character of Polish society and Poland's international position as a member of the Warsaw Pact; in the present phase of international relations and European balances these must definitely be repelled, primarily in the interests of detente and peace, which are also preconditions for a future elimination of the blocs.

Bufalini stressed that the stance adopted by the PCI proceeds from the fact that it is necessary to acknowledge the overall positive character of the movement that has developed in Poland in recent months, inasmuch as it is directed toward a necessary regeneration, as long as all the protagonists, all the forces wishing to guide it in the right direction, prevent it from driving itself into an abyss, thus causing upheavals in the heart of Europe that would threaten world peace itself. [sentence as published]

As well as these general assessments, Bufalini said, in our conversations with the Polish comrades we pointed to the need for the workers movement to be directed toward a larger share of economic and political responsibility, taking into account the difficult phase being experienced by the country's economy. We decided to express our support for the policy announced by Comrade Kania again at the recent seventh Central Committee plenum and summed up in the formula of "regeneration without anarchy." At the same time we confirmed our definite opposition to all forms of foreign intervention and every act of military force.

Bufalini pointed out that with regard to "regeneration without anarchy" it is of course possible to find differences with other communist parties. Following a long suppression, it is not surprising that the democratic aspirations of broad people's masses are emerging initially partly in turbulent events (demonstrations which must definitely be transcended through a steadfast political approach of democratic and national responsibility). Nor must every dissenter be considered an enemy of socialism. Indeed, we believe that the Communist Party can only play an effective role through the recognition of a pluralism which exists in practice in Poland today. The enemies of socialism, who certainly exist, can only be combated politically and isolated by standing at the head of the regeneration movement and by proceeding from the basis of full, clear and explicit national independence.

Taking these assessments as its inspiration, the PCI Directorate has drawn up with the regional secretaries a stance on the events in Poland to be discussed with the entire party and has also carried out demarches vis-a-vis the other communist parties concerned to make this stance known to them and to confirm that it would consider any form of military intervention unacceptable.

We have certainly not nurtured alarmism, as some people have tried to allege. Bufalini pointed out that an authoritative Czechoslovak Communist Party leader, analyzing the Polish events as a reflection of maneuvers on the part of "imperialist subversive centers," cited some weeks ago the 1968 Soviet military intervention as a demonstration of a "wise and far-sighted policy." Furthermore, the 1968 "fraternal assistance" was evoked by PRAVDA at the same time as the entire Solidarity trade union was described as antisocialist. Additionally, early in December the PZPR's official spokesman announced that "if the state and socialism are in danger, Polish Communists will have a duty to try in every way to protect the country from tragedy--even to request help from our friends and neighbors...." This is why we decided to make known the demarches that we have carried out against possible future military intervention, which would constitute a real tragedy with very serious and unpredictable consequences.

While the new elements of improvement encourage our hopes of a political solution to the Polish crisis, our outlook must nevertheless remain cautious, bearing in mind the remaining obstacles to an orderly regeneration process.

Bufalini listed among the positive elements the considerable economic aid granted to Poland by the USSR, with a currency loan of $1.5 billion, the essential prudence being maintained by the Western powers and the constructive attitude of the Polish Episcopate--all the more significant following Wyszynski's visit to the pope.

If the possibilities of a positive political solution are consolidated, Bufalini said in the final part of his report, and the self-governing trade unions ratified, if new forms of democracy which, if well governed, could have a positive influence even in other socialist countries are established, we will be witnessing a very important innovation. In any case, the party must be informed about and must debate these topics so as to provide answers to legitimate questions and just demands, to deal with and resolve certain erroneous stances and examples of defensive stubborness which are emerging, albeit within a general and profound consensus with the line adopted--all this within the framework of imparting a new thrust to our entire action for international solidarity with peoples struggling for freedom, democracy and social progress against imperialist and reactionary forces and of the struggle for detente and disarmament, particularly in Europe.

FREITAS DO AMARAL CALLS FOR STRONG GOVERNMENT

LD191429 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] "Form a government as strong as possible and organize it with a view to its being long-lasting," is the opinion expressed by Freitas do Amaral in statements to the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS. The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] chairman confirmed his decision not to remain in the government "for the sake of consistency," while explaining that he will continue to struggle for the Democratic Alliance and for its strengthening, since, he said, "I am changing my post, but I am not changing my struggle."

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is your decision not to take part in the next government being confirmed? Does this mean that you may not support it?

Freitas do Amaral: I informed my party's national council yesterday that I confirm my decision not to remain in the government. I am doing so, above all, for the sake of consistency. I am true to my pledged word, and I am certain that Francisco Sa Carnerio would do likewise, if he were alive. In addition, I believe that this stance on my part, contrary to what has been said, will facilitate the next government's efficient operation.

Of course, I appreciate the countless expressions of support and sympathy which I have received from the CDS, as well as from the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Popular Monarchist Party, urging me to reconsider my stance. But the decision has been made, and I will not change it. I should also explain that I will not abandon the struggle. I am changing my post; I am not changing my struggle. I will continue to struggle for the Democratic Alliance and for its strengthening.

As far as the government is concerned, since it is a Democratic Alliance government, it will have my support, as long as it maintains the necessary loyalty to the Democratic Alliance's blueprint, just as, specifically, Sa Carneiro and Amaro da Costa understood and implemented it.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What is the CDS' official stance on the choice of the new prime minister--Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao?

Freitas do Amaral: The CDS has always stated that the decisive word in the choice of the next prime minister rested with the PSD, so the CDS respects the choice which has been made, which fell upon Dr Francisco Balsemao. I have had excellent personal relations with him for many years, and this will certainly facilitate the necessarily very close relations between the PSD and the CDS both in the government and at other levels. The CDS National Council merely regretted that the decision made by the PSD was a decision for which the PSD was exclusively responsible, instead of a decision shared also by the Democratic Alliance's other partners. Be that as it may, this will not affect the Democratic Alliance's solidity, nor does it rule out the CDS' participation in the government or the support which the CDS will give the government.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You were the first person to assert the need for an "institutional cooperation" between the president of the republic and the government. Would you care to enlarge on your thinking? Do you believe that it will be possible?

Freitas do Amaral: When I speak of "institutional cooperation," I mean that there must be cooperation between two institutions within the framework of their respective powers, but there should be no subservience or resignation on the part of the government when confronted with possible interference or obstacles on the part of the president of the republic. Since the task of governing rests constitutionally with the government and not with the president of the republic, it is more likely for there to be lack of cooperation on the part of the president with the government than there to be lack of cooperation on the part of the government with the president. This is what has happened in 1980, without the government or the prime minister being to blame.

That is why the CDS National Council stressed in its conclusions that it rests with the president of the republic to accept and continue institutional cooperation with the government. For its part, the latter will have to maintain a stance of firmness and independence with respect to the president, without prejudice to the necessary loyalty. The Democratic Alliance's blueprint does not coincide with General Eanes' ideas and intentions, but it is the Democratic Alliance which must govern and so should not relinquish its blueprint, nor must it reconcile it with the presidential strategy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you view the Democratic Alliance's future?

Freitas do Amaral: I regard as essential the continuation and strengthening of the Democratic Alliance, both as a national blueprint for building the democratic state, modernizing Portuguese society and real social justice, and as a party coalition, parliamentary majority and government.

The Democratic Alliance is a necessity of the present time; it is the force which the Portuguese people chose and confirmed in 1979 and 1980, and it is therefore our duty to maintain and strengthen it. Over and above this, the Democratic Alliance is one of the principal aspects of the political legacy of Sa Carnerio and Amaro da Costa. It must be respected and fulfilled. I will be intransigent in this line of defending and strengthening the Democratic Alliance, and I have hope in the future.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you advocate the formation of a strong government for 4 years or, on the contrary, opting for a "weak" government merely for a few months or a year?

Freitas do Amaral: This matter was also broached by the CDS National Council. Our opinion is that as strong a government as possible should be formed and that it should be organized with a view to its being long-lasting; this is for three reasons: because this was our election promise, because this is what the national interest requires and because if we deliberately sought to form a weak government, it could happen that we would not even reach the point of having the opportunity to replace it with another, stronger, government.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What are the CDS names which can already be regarded as certain or likely to belong to the next government team?

Freitas do Amaral: No name is certain for the present. As is well known, the government can be formed only after the prime minister has been officially appointed by the president of the republic. On the other hand, I have already received full authority from the CDS National Council and Executive Committee to take all the steps and make all the decisions on the part of the CDS concerning the next government's structure of composition. So I will probably discuss this with Dr Francisco Balsemao. Until then all speculations will be permissible, but they will be no more than mere predictions.

CUNHAL: EANES ELECTION 'EXTRAORDINARY' VICTORY

LD191055 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Dec 80 p 12

[Correspondent Antoine Acquaviva interview with PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal: "Setback to Dictatorship, How? Why?"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] In Portugal, elections are being held one after another, but one never resembles another. After its victory in August, the right was defeated in December. How can this reversal be explained?

[Answer] After obtaining a majority in the parliamentary election in October, the reactionary parties thought that their candidate was certain to win the presidential election and so they disclosed more details of their objectives and of their plan to liquidate the democratic regime.

The danger from fascism is clear. The election of Eanes essentially signifies a popular vote, opposed to the plan for the total takeover of political power by reactionary forces, and against the danger of a new dictatorship. The election result is a very serious defeat for the reactionary forces and is a great victory for democratic Portugal.

[Question] It is a paradox to have a government of the right and a president elected principally by antifascist forces. Is it possible to overcome this duality of power, and if so by what means?

[Answer] The constitutional and political aspects of the situation must be considered. At the constitutional level, the provisions of the constitution allow this situation to exist, paradoxical as it may seem. The difficulty can be overcome if the government and the president keep within their own spheres of authority and take into account the interdependent and complementary nature of their functions. At the political level, and in the present situation, things are not as easy as that. Before the election the reactionary parties in the government wanted to take over all power; they contested the powers of the president of the republic; they "amde war on the president"; they sought to "overcome the duality of power" by giving the presidency of the republic by their own candidate, Soares Carneiro. The election of President Eanes (with communist votes) has caused the collapse of a fundamental element in the reactionary forces' plan for subversion. Consequently, in our view there should be, or there could be another solution to the paradox: the reshaped government should submit and defer to the legality of the constitution in its policy and in its actions.

[Question] What repercussions could the departure of Mr Carneiro have on relations between the ministerial coalition parties on the one hand and between the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Socialists on the other?

[Answer] Prime Minister Carneiro was head of the counterrevolution and reactionary forces; it was he who inspired and directed the destabilization strategy and the subversive plan to liquidate the democratic regime. His death represents a serious loss to Portuguese reaction. Disputes, differences and rivalries are inevitable both between the parties and within each of the parties which comprise the ministerial coalition. It is the elements of the situation which must be considered. As to relations between the Socialist Party [PSP] and the PSD, there is the danger, especially from Mario Soares, of a new alliance between the PS and the right. Contrary to the official PS position, it is known that Mario Soares opposed the candidacy of Eanes, thus favoring the reactionary parties' candidate. Alliances with the right are a consequence of his policies. We have yet to see what his attitude will be to the new situation created by reaction's defeat in the presidential election, but it may be said that the recent contest has brought Socialists and Communists closer together. We are making efforts to strengthen these ties and to foster cooperation, joint cooperation, joint action and unity among all democrats and patriots.

[Question] The Communists have obviously played a role which might be termed decisive in impeding the attempt to restore an authoritarian regime. In the present situation, what are the objectives to which they are directing their efforts?

[Answer] That is indisputable; the PCP has played a decisive role in the struggle which resulted in the defeat of reaction in the presidential election and the setback to the reactionary plan to restore a new dictatorship. We are not saying that our party scored an electoral victory, but we do consider that it chalked up an extraordinary political victory. Our efforts will in the future be directed toward the firm defense of workers' rights, freedoms and other revolutionary gains of the democratic regime and the constitution. We operate strictly within the framework of democratic legality; in close liaison with the working class and the people's masses. We shall utilize all the freedoms and rights enshrined in the constitution to create conditions conducive to a turn in the Portuguese political situation.

DENMARK

DEFENSE CHIEF WARNING ON BUDGET LIMITATIONS

LD240921 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 21 Dec 80 part 1 p 6

[RITZAUS BUREAU report: "Defense Forces Short of Money"]

[Text] Danish defense could be so hard hit economically next year that it would not be possible to meet the installments on the F-16 aircraft, meaning the defense forces would have to ask for an extension until 1982, Defense Commander in Chief General Jorgensen has announced. He also said that it might be necessary to make further manpower reductions at the end of 1981. The planned reductions would be a result of the Folketing's approving the so-called zero solution, which would entail continuing with the 1980 defense budget unchanged into 1981 but adjusted to the cost of living index. The zero solution would also mean that it is unlikely that there will be a special grant of 60 million kroner, which Denmark is to pay to joint NATO commitments. Next year Denmark is to pay 130 million kroner in all to so-called infrastructure work within NATO.

NORWAY

STORTING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS STOCKPILING ACCORD

LD240915 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 18 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] The Storting Defense Committee has given its unanimous support to Storting approval of the agreement between the United States and Norway on the contingency stockpiling of military equipment in Norway. The issue will be discussed in the Storting in the middle of January.

In its recommendations the committee stressed that such stockpiling does not conflict with Norwegian base and nuclear policy. There have been arrangements in the past for stockpiling allied equipment which have taken full account of these policies.

It is a government condition that the stockpiling of allied material will be under Norwegian control and maintenance and will not required allied military personnel to be stationed in Norway in peacetime. The committee stressed this and also pointed out that neither nuclear nor chemical weapons are to be stockpiled.

AFTENPOSTEN VIEWS NORWEGIAN POLICY VIS-A-VIS USSR

LD191115 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Dec 80 p 4

[Nils Udgaard article: "Empty-handed to the Kremlin?"]

[Text] Does this fall's debate here in Norway on foreign and security policy, and the many demarches from various quarters in the Labor Party, mean that the foreign minister will begin his first Moscow visit next week with only the remnants of a Norwegian policy vis-a-vis the USSR? The question can be raised and thus gives some hint of the answers: even if we avoid definite "yes" or "no" answers, it is clear that the demarches have an effect on central parts of Norway's policy and negotiating platform with regard to our great neighbor in the East. Here Norwegian politicians are now faced with two crucial tasks--firstly to behave in such a way that Norway will be taken seriously as a real negotiating partner in Moscow, and secondly to shape a broad long-term Soviet policy with strong political foundations in Norway.

Long periods pass between official Norwegian-Soviet foreign minister visits. Frydenlund will only be the third man in Moscow since Trygve Lie had his dramatic nocturnal confrontations with Vyatcheslav Molotov in the Kremlin in the fall, 1944. The Russian pointed at the map, at the Dardanelles and at Oresund, and said that the Soviet Union was closed in here. Only in the north did the country have an outlet and it would not accept any disturbances there in the future, as had happened during the war. If this could be arranged the question of Soviet security would be solved once and for all, he said, and proposed that the Spitzbergen area be changed so that Norway and the Soviet Union would jointly rule over the island group. In his memoirs Lie has described how "someone" later tried to steal his notes, which he had taken to bed with him at his hotel.

Behavior was very urbane when Halvard Lange visited Moscow in 1961; 5 years later John Lyng had almost 1 week with the Kremlin leaders, and was given new proposals for a "guaranteed neutrality" for Norway. The Russians' foreign minister for the last generation, Andrey Gromyko, has not been to Norway since 1963; it was his turn this time, but he wanted Frydenlund to come to Moscow instead. The government agreed.

In reality Norway has been the object of a long diplomatic boycott by Gromyko. During the 15-year period in which the northern regions assumed a growing strategic importance at the same rate as the Soviet fleet buildup, the number of points of contact between the Soviet Union and Norway grew. The question of a demarcation line in the Barents Sea was raised and remains unresolved; different zones, white and "gray" were established and meet the north; fish resources dwindled and must now be shared. A tough tug-of-war is now going on to see who really will rule on Spitzbergen. The question of the control of the zone around Spitzbergen is highly controversial; Jan Mayen, too, has acquired a zone, which has been the subject of special talks with the Russians. Norwegian military activities, modernization and troop deployment are a major theme of tough and frequent Soviet attacks.

Moscow's obvious and legitimate goal is to push Norway in the direction of the status of "guaranteed neutrality." Not by our leaving NATO but by Norwegian politics being tied by so many limitations and restrictions, that we approach such a status in practice. The Russians have given strong backing to an agreement on regular political consultations, and then Gromyko would grace Oslo with a visit. Here Norway has been on its guard. Consultations are good, but an agreement that they will take place would give the whole business a new political perspective and could weaken Norwegian freedom of action in a crisis situation. The Danes entered into such an agreement in 1976, but they, unlike the Norwegians, have few bones of contention with the Russians and in addition their EEC membership provides further cover.

How then is Norway to meet the two decisive challenges in our relations with the Soviet Union?

Real negotiations: Since 1974 Norway has been in a classic negotiating situation with the Russians, about a demarcation line in the north. But real negotiations, with "give and take" based on a mutual desire for a solution, have not taken place. We have had shadow-boxing and Soviet attempts to manipulate the framework for the negotiations. In dealings with the Foreign Ministry, where the Russians meet professional, thoroughly prepared opponents, nothing has happened. Instead Moscow has tried to push the matter onto politicians like former Law of the Sea Minister Jens Evensen, with a basic foreign policy approach different from the official Norwegian view. The Labor party chairman and deputy chairman have been frequently received in Moscow.

The Russians' behaviour toward Norwegian politicians regularly reveals a didactic, sometimes a blustering and not seldom a threatening approach as a great power would behave now and then toward what it regards as a client state.

We remember the sharp attacks on Prime Minister Odvar Nordli during a jubilee reception in Helsinki 3 years ago; in the conflict over the flight recorder after the Hopen accident the following year there were even tougher measures behind the scenes; and we have the "missile diplomacy" in the controversial zone in the north. After Soviet research vessels had taken seismological profiles of the continental shelf along the coast in what was to be the Norwegian zone, the Norwegian ship, Seisarch, entered the disputed area in June 1976 to do the same. But the Norwegians had to leave quickly, for the Russians made an immediate announcement of protracted missile exercises in this very area.

Firm demands for formal equal treatment, clear and forthright answers from Norwegian ministers to unfounded Soviet attacks and threats, a coherent coordination of Norwegian policy toward the USSR--these are the preconditions for entering into real negotiations with Moscow.

A long-term Soviet policy: Here the Norwegian authorities are faced with two dilemmas which cannot be circumvented, but which require decisions. First, Norwegian political goals in dealings with the Soviet Union must be listed in order of priority, that is, what is most important among fishing, the demarcation line, natural resources on Spitzbergen, and the continental shelf. Second, we must decide to what extent we want to bring other nations', especially our allies', political weight into the picture. Can problems which to a very large extent are dependent on relations to a superpower be solved in isolation from these relations? By offering independent Norwegian jurisdiction do we not tempt the Russians to continually demand that Norway show greater independence from its allies and thus to further weaken Norway's negotiating position?

Just such a weakening has taken place this fall, for Norway has indicated clearer independence from its allies than at any time since 1949: a) the contingency stockpiling affair amounts, because of the way in which it was dealt with and the side effects which were caused, to a net weakening of political ties toward the West; b) the proposal for a "Scandinavian" nuclear-free zone, not expressly defined, reinforces Norway's special status within NATO; c) the idea of a form of cooperation between the small states in NATO has been launched at the highest level in the Labor Party and could create two "classes" of alliance partners; d) as far as nuclear policy is concerned the defense minister seems at least verbally to be drifting away from the thesis that in a crisis situation Norway too could be defended by nuclear arms; e) without having established any tangible organizational contacts with the EEC nations' foreign policy cooperation large sections of the Labor Party are swinging away from priority for the U.S. connection to a "European alternative," which in fact is nonexistent for Norway today.

All this points to a development in the direction of neutrality, even though this is a long way from the Russians' "guaranteed neutrality." However, for them the important thing is that this development should take place in Norway of its own accord. The cleverest thing they could do is to wait and see what happens in the future, and this would weaken or remove the reasons the Kremlin had for entering into negotiations with Norway here and now. It is for this reason that it is right to ask the question whether today we only have the remnants of a Norwegian policy vis-a-vis USSR.

The postwar unanimity on foreign policy is in the process of disappearing on a few important questions, and after a possible change of government next fall the opposition Labor Party would show even less resistance to neutralist ideas, and this would make it even more difficult to resurrect national unity. And in such a case patience would continue to be the Russians' safest card in negotiations with Norway.

KIPRIANOU RETUNRS FROM UK, LUXEMBOURG VISITS

NC232108 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] President Kiprianou returned a short while ago from his visits to London and Luxembourg. In London, the president of the republic held talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher on the Cypriot issue and on Cyprus' relations with the EEC. During his visit in Luxembourg, Mr Kiprianou also discussed these topics with that country's government and with EEC officials. Foreign Minister Rolandhis has also returned to Cyprus. He had participated in President Kiprianou's talks with Mrs Thatcher. Mr Rolandhis also met with the lord privy seal and deputy foreign secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, with whom he discussed the Cypriot issue, Cyprus-EEC relations and bilateral issues. The foreign minister had gone to London from New York, where he reviewed the Cypriot issue with UN Secretary General Waldheim.

ATAKOL LEAVES FOR TURKEY AFTER WALDHEIM MEETING

TA191449 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Turkish Cypriot Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol, who is in New York in connection with UN Security Council talks on the extension of the UNFICYP mandate, met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for a second time. In a statement after the meeting, Atakol said that subjects taken up during their first meeting were reassessed. Pointing out that he had brought up the issue of the Turkish Cypriot proposals on Maras [Varosha], which were leaked to the Greek Cypriot press in violation of the secrecy cause of the intercommunal talks, Atakol said that he had told the UN secretary general that this stand of the Greek Cypriot side cast a shadow over the current intercommunal talks being held in Cyprus. Atakol added that he had asked the UN secretary general to sharply warn the Greek Cypriot side.

Atakol left New York for Turkey today to participate in the talks to be held between President Rauf Denktas and Turkish Government officials in Ankara.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED IN NORTHERN REGION

TA201255 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] It has been announced that a new political party called the National Goal Party [Milli Hedef partisi] has been established in the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. A statement issued on behalf of the founding (?members) of the party and signed by Faik Basaran explained in detail the party goals.

The statement said that the party was established with the aim of serving our motherland and our people and forever hoisting our flag in the skies. Noting that our country does not deserve current conditions, the statement added that our community should be prosperous, based on its own strength. Criticizing the present economic policy, the statement noted that [words indistinct] activities have again surfaced.

With the establishment of the party the number of political parties in our region has reached eight.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SIGNS SOVIET ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

AT231315 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The new Greek-Soviet economic and technical cooperation draft agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry at noon today. Under the new agreement, Greek-Soviet cooperation in these two sectors is brought into line with what applies between the USSR and EEC member countries.

The agreement was signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Theokharis Rendis and USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo, who arrived in Athens yesterday at the head of a five-member delegation.

I AVYI REPORTS POLICE CHANGES; U.S. INVOLVEMENT

AT221240 Athens I AVYI in Greek 21 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Insistent reports yesterday indicated the government intends to remove three leading police officers, specifically, Lemonis, Laos and Raftopoulos, chief, Athens police director and security forces chief, respectively. In the meantime there was a startling revelation of details about the existence of a destabilization plot centered on Washington. Even leading personalities of the Greek secret services did not exclude the possibility that such a destabilization plot exists.

According to the most prevalent estimate the plot, among other things, aims at:

--Promoting Greek U.S. negotiations on the bases, which are now in progress, and primarily at returning [U.S.] control or at least "joint control" over Greek secret services.
--Assisting junta sympathizers in their efforts to "lead" the Averof section of New Democracy or, at worse, to force a "total turn" toward the extreme rightwing of the ruling party.

The activation of this staff destabilization plot goes back months. At that time, specifically, information was fed to Greek secret services according to which leftist groups directed by the secret service of an Eastern countri acting with the tolerance, as stated, of the dogmatic KKE had planned a series of destablization activities for the fall and winter of 1980. In practice however, the U.S. secret services had already prepared efficient junta sympathizers (and common thugs) who were earmarked as leading elements for terrorist activities.

For the Americans, another equally important target was to offer "voluntary services" to the Greek services in order to help them solve such terrorist actions.

In this way the Americans believe that they will be able to restore the status prevailing prior to 1974 in relations between U.S. and Greek services with the use of official liaisons (instead of unofficial liaisons to date), with official "mutual exchange of information," with official "mutual visits" and so forth. Restoration of this form of relation has a special importance for the U.S. secret services.

In the meantime it appears that the Americans and junta sympathizers did not even hesitate to conscript people of the mafia who, among other things, are specialists in dynamite incidents and abductions, in an effort to promote their plans.

'OCTOBER 80' GROUP THREATENS MORE SABOTAGE

AT231620 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 23 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Reportage: "Provocative proclamation by the 'October 80' group with multiple threats; coordinated security measures in the shops; no progress in the arson investigations"]

[Excerpts] After its telephone calls to newspapers, the "Revolutionary Group October 80" [quotes as published] sent a written proclamation to at least two newspapers in which it "ideologically" defines its responsibility in writing for the arson it committed at the "Minion" and "Katranzos" shops. The proclamation was sent through the mail in an envelop bearing a typewritten address and was, like others which have preceded it in similar terrorist circumstances, typed (without mistakes but at the same time without any special attention to the typing).

The text of the proclamation sent by the Revolutionary Group "October 80" [quotes as published] to at least two newspapers is as follows:

"With two incendiary bombs we struck at the businesses Minion and Katranzos, in Havtia [area where the two shops are situated].

"What Are These Retail Businesses

"The products which are produced by the proletarians in the places of their forced labor are taken over by force by the master-owners. These products pass into the hands of the owners of the shops in order to be sold on the market, so that in the form of merchandise they may produce profits. The retail businesses have concentrated thousands-millions of products in their warehouses, their display windows and within their area generally. Some of these are useful products, absolutely essential for the needs of the proletarians and all those who are exploited while others are useless and unnecessary which, however, are enforced as necessary (through daily brainwashing, through advertising, through enforcement of false values etc.) so that sales can be increase and so that they [the masters] may get back the sum total of the workers' income (the basic essential is to meet the needs of the masters so that they can "expand the national economy"). There are also other products which the proletarians cannot afford to purchase and which are only destined to meet the needs of the privilaged of this society (master-owners-leading personalities-merchants and so forth).

"They sell these products at prices which they themselves fix (under the laws of their "free" economy). Thus over and above the profit (supervalue) received by the masters--the industrialists, craftsmen--the ones who suck the workers dry in the places of their forced labor, the merchants also profit. Commercial profits are loaded upon the consumer. The prices of these products--merchandise--also incorporate profits as well as the costs for advertising and operation of luxury shops and so forth. In this way we can see, for example, that a woman worker at the factory produces 10 dresses during 8 hours (under the exhaustive rates of work enforced by the masters). With the daily wage she earns she needs 3 to 4 day's pay in order to purchase 1 dress (from those which she herself has made). The remaining 39 dresses which she produced during four 8-hour periods do not naturally go to meet raw materials and installations [sentence as published]. A high proportion goes into the pockets of the industrialists and the merchants.

"Many of these shops are directly connected to the production of the good they sell, in other words they are the commercial branches of industrial complexes (as for example, Katranzos, Lambropouloi, Tsitsopouloi and so forth. No matter whether they are connected to an industry, however, or whether they are "independent" commercial enterprises, they remain a basic part of the economy of the masters. They undertake to sell the products which the masters have stolen from the producer-proletarians.

They are the official receivers of stolen goods of the system, they are only a part of the process; capitalist production, theft of the products by the masters, marketing (in the form of merchandise), so that they can get back whatever they gave to the proletarians in the form of salaries.

How These Retail Businesses Operate

"Like every other business, they rely upon the exploitation of the proletarians. There are thousands of workers in them, in the warehouses, in processing, transportation and sales. The masters exploit the need of the proletarians for an income in order to live and for this reason they crush them under the daily wage, under deprivation and misery (because the proletarians have not yet discovered--in their majority as a class--other methods to help meet their needs).

"Conditions of work within these areas are exhaustive. In the warehouses they load and unload tons every day, in sales there is endless standing with breakfast snatched standing up, all day long, smile on their faces, to serve the customers (you are not permitted to have your own problems your own disposition--the 'personality' of the shop comes above all else). Over your head there is the entire hierarchy of terror (personnel directors, section chiefs, those in responsible positions, directors, appointees, stooges, 'colleagues' and so forth), who watch to see whether you do your job well, whether you sit down or break your neck in order to serve, and so forth.

"Even with the use of closed circuit television, with appointed stooges, with stooges who work as employees, they follow every move and police all areas watching both the employees and the customers in case they 'steal' anything, in case they acquire some of the things they need without paying the price set by the masters, in other words without giving back what they received in the form of a salary. (Despite all this, however, more and more find ways to take what they need without paying for it to the owner-exploiters. The shop owners themselves admit that 'escaped profits' amount to hundreds of millions each year).

"For all these reasons we have decided to strike at Minion and Katranzos which are only two--of the dozens which exist--vast retail businesses.

"Through this action of ours, like all our practice to date (acts of revolutionary violence and clash, in every possible way, with the regime and its supports) we want to help break the disorientation which all the establishment forces are trying to enforce ('rightist' or 'leftist' or 'revolutionary') upon those who are being exploited and oppressed. This is a disorientation which is being attempted under the theory: All this will one day belong to us and we will take it all when the system changes, but, until it changes we can do nothing else except 'fight' for democracy and development; in other words, we must allow the system to function and continually increase its sovereignty and power. We on our part want to demonstrate our own theory which is: In order to overthrow this system, the regime of exploitation, of terror and of misery must be destroyed first. We must daily raise obstacles to its function, we must prevent implementation of the decisions of the masters. We must increasingly gain the possibility of deciding and of enforcing our own decisions in actions about the fate of what we ourselves are producing.

"We must liberate whatever we need, taking it from the masters.
"Whatever we cannot or do not need to liberate we must destroy because its only usefulness lies in providing profits for the masters, the owners.
"We must strike at the masters and their tools.
"We must actively deny the legality and the values of the society of the masters.
"Revolutionary violence cuts down their potential and their time.
"Underground action--with the weapons in the hands of the proletarians and all those who are being exploited."

(Dated) 18 December 1980.

[Signed] The Revolutionary Group "October 80"

JOINT ECONOMIC MEETING WITH IRAQ OPENS IN ANKARA

TA221228 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee meeting has begun in Ankara. The economic affairs adviser of the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Ambassador Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu, is heading the Turkish delegation at the talks. The talks will be held in subcommittees for trade, oil and pipeline, transportation and communication, agriculture, industry and services, scientific and technical cooperation, social security and irrigation. A Turkish-Iraqi economic cooperation protocol is expected to be signed at the end of the 5-day talks.

Iraqi Minister Joins Meeting

TA241041 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Iraqi Industry and Mineral Minister Tahir at-Tawfiq, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to attend the Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee meetings, began his meetings today. This morning he met State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. In a statement before the meeting, Ozal expressed the conviction that positive results would be obtained from the Joint Economic Committee meetings. The visiting minister pointed out that very important issues were being discussed. He added that his country wanted to raise its relations with Turkey to the highest level. The Iraqi industry and minerals minister was then received by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu who said during the meeting that he was pleased to again see the Iraqi minister in Ankara. The prime minister said that during At-Tawfiq's previous visit to Ankara, certain issues were discussed only within a narrow framework. He added that this time all issues would be discussed in depth. He also expressed the belief that important results would be obtained from the Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee meetings. Ulusu stressed that Turkish-Iraqi relations were developing in all fields and that Turkey wanted to further develop these relations. The visiting minister also expressed the belief that useful results would be obtained from the committee meetings.

The Iraqi industry and minerals minister called on Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu after his meeting with Ulusu. This afternoon the visiting minister will meet Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

COMMERCE MINISTER CANTURK RETURNS FROM ALBANIA

TA192052 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk returned home tonight after participating in talks between Turkish and Albanian trade delegations. In statements he made in Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport and later in Ankara's Esenboga Airport, Canturk said a trade protocol for 1981 amounting to $31 million was signed in Tirana. The trade protocol envisages the sales by Turkey of agricultural as well as of industrial products while Albania will supply Turkey with certain chemical products. Canturk added that with the signing of the new protocol, an increase of 7.1 percent was envisaged in the trade volume between the two countries. He said that during his visit he also had the opportunity to meet with Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu. Canturk concluded by saying that he was convinced that his visit had served the purpose of promoting trade and friendship relations with Albania.

EVREN SAYS RELIGIOUS FANATICS WILL BE CRUSHED

TA231914 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has issued a message on the 50th anniversary of the martyrdom of Kubilay by usupers of religion in Menemen. In his message, General Evren said that (?respect) for the freedom of religious beliefs is guaranteed by laws in Turkey.

Kubilay, who was serving as a NCO, and nightguards Hasan and Sevki were martyred by Dervish Mehmet, a religious usurper, in Menemen on 23 December 1930. A ceremony was held in Menemen today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Kubilay's martyrdom. In a message he sent to the ceremony, General Evren said: The [word indistinct] heads of the canonical system dared to plot against the existence of our young republic 50 years ago today. However, they were disappointed as a result of the timely intervention of Kubilay and the nightguards who were loyal to the republic and the Ataturk principles. This country has been able to crush many fanatical incidents with the help of its vigilant forces. Many such examples can be cited from our recent history. The distorted voices that have been heard from time to time have always been silenced. One should not doubt that such voices will continue to be silenced with the same determination in the future as well.

Noting that the system in Turkey distinctly separated state from religious affairs, General Evren said: Everyone should know and understand this reality. He added: Religious beliefs should always be respected. Religious beliefs and the freedom to worship are guaranteed by laws in our country. Our people are now well aware of the aims of those who wish to distort this reality. The lofty Turkish nation is more than ever determined to defend our secular republic and the revolution and principles of our lofty leader, Ataturk. We, as a nation, once more commemorate Kubilay and nightguards Hasan and Sevki, the defenders of the Ataturk principles and the untainted children of this nation, express our gratitude and pray for them.

TCP SENDS CONDOLENCES TO CPSU ON KOSYGIN'S DEATH

TA230851 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0700 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Condolence message from Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee: Dear comrades, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee and the Turkish working class and toilers, I share your grief over the death of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin. Comrade Kosygin was a (?unique pillar) of struggle for the CPSU--Lenin's party--and the international communist movement. He was a Soviet statesman who dedicated all his life to the principle of socialism and communism and who enjoyed international respectibility. Comrade Kosygin, who was loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, worked continuously for the multifaceted strengthening of the Soviet state.

Our people will not forget Comrade Kosygin's contribution to the development and enhancement of the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union. We will always remember Comrade Kosygin with respect.

[Signed] With communist greetings, TCP Central Committee Secretary General Bilen
[Dated] 22 December 1980

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENSCHER CABLES MUSKIE ON HOSTAGE AFFAIR 24 DEC

LD241416 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn (DPA)--In a telegram today to his American opposite number Edmund Muskie Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the German people's solidarity wih the American citizens in connection with the continuing hostage affair in Iran. Genscher pointed out that the 52 American hostages are for the second time having to celebrate Christmas cut off from the outside world and separated from their families. He stressed: "We can all only have some idea of what this means for those concerned and their relatives." Genscher went on to stress: "You and the American people can be safe in the knowledge that this Christmas the Germans share your feelings, your hopes and wishes."

BOELLING COMMENTS ON STATE OF RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD281548 Hamburg DPA in German 1457 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 28 Dec (DPA)--State Secretary Klaus Boelling, the next permanent representative of the Federal Republic in East Berlin, has expressed Bonn's interest in continuing the dialogue with the GDR Government "since we Germans, according to past experiences, have a special duty regarding peace." In an interview for West German and North German Radio, Boelling recalled on Sunday that such a duty, even if defined differently in the GDR, "is seen in this light also by the GDR leadership, by Council of State Chairman Honecker." Boelling stressed that Germany is keen to see to it that along with recognition of the principle of nonintervention and recognition of the GDR's sovereignty, there will also in the future "be something holding the nation together." Bonn is prepared in the interest of this objective "to accept a few polemical blows, even a few polemic-propagandist hits below the belt."

The former government spokesman, who is to succeed State Secretary Gaus in East Berlin, expressed the view that the present moment is "not suitable" for a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the GDR council of state chairman, but this "surely does not" mean that the idea will be dropped. Boelling said that the GDR was already aware when signing the Basic Treaty that certains demands such as the recognition of GDR citizenship and the transformation of the permanent missions into embassies--something to which the GDR has recently drawn attention--"cannot be accepted by us, and the situation has not changed."

GOVERNMENT, POLITICIANS CONDEMN BORDER SHOOTING

LD272342 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] The Berlin Senate has strongly condemned this morning's incident involving the abortive escape attempt of a man, aged about 20, from the GDR to West Berlin ending in a hail of bullets fired by GDR border guards. The West Berlin police stated that GDR soldiers fired shots and a burst from an automatic pistol at the man, who had already reached the so-called "death strip" adjoining the border opposite Spandau Borough. Shortly afterwards he was taken away in a GDR People's Army ambulance. The CDU/DSU has also condenmed the new border incident. Its expert on inter-German affairs, Von Wrangel, called on the Federal Government to protest in Berlin and to raise the matter at international conferences.

Government 'Shocked'

LD272344 Hamburg DPA in German 1950 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 27 Dec (DPA)--The Federal Government has, in the words of a government spokesman, been shocked by the news that GDR border authorities have again used firearms against people. Nothing could justify this endangering of human lives. The Federal Government again refers to the urgency of the appeals by the three powers that the GDR should change its border practices, the spokesman said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SECRET EC MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

LD281143 Hamburg DPA in German 1114 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 28 Dec (DPA)--The Foreign Ministry in Bonn has denied press reports according to which the European Community, in a secret Middle East peace plan, demands the complete withdrawal by Israel from all occupied Arab territories. A Foreign Ministry spokesman told DPA on Sunday in reply to an enquiry: "There is no peace plan by the Ten. Furthermore, the Nine have not fixed definite dates for the withdrawal." The member states' attitude had been explained "clearly and unequivocally" in the statements by the Council of Europe in Venice (Nine EC countries) of 13 June 1980 and in Luxumbourg on 2 December 1980 (nine EC countries plus Greece).

The Belgian evening paper LE SOIR had reported on Saturday that in the alleged secret peace plan the EC demanded the complete withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories, including east Jerusalem, witin 2 years. The plan, meant to be a European contribution toward solving the Middle East crisis, had been endorsed by the Community's heads of government in Luxembourg on 2 December.

PRESS ASSESSES IMPACT OF AFGHANISTAN INVASION

DW291006 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Press review on Afghanistan problem]

[Text] NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG writes: Afghanistan was the ice-cold exploitation of American helplessness in view of the taking of hostages in Tehran. It was a move by the Soviet Union in the direction of the Indian Ocean. One year has passed without anything changing about this situation, neither with regard to the U.S. hostages in Iran, nor the existence of the Kabul satellite regime. Carter's grain embargo as well as the Western boycott of the Olympics did not expel the Soviets from Afghanistan, but at the other end of the enormous Red Empire, the worldwide condemnation of the Afghanistan intervention may have helped the Poles. Even the Kremlin could not afford or did not want to pay the price for having tanks roll across the border twice in 1 year.

NEUS OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG states: The most urgent warning signal for the Kremlin was the anti-Soviet demonstrations in Tehran. The hostage affair created the impression for months that all the aversion of the new regime was directed against the world power United States. But that impression has been corrected by the storm at the Soviet Embassy and the outbreak of hatred against Iran's northern neighbor. The heralds of the renaissance of Islam consider the common religion as the strongest link with the people of Afghanistan. Every power obstructing this community of Islam is being outlawed. The Tehran incidents show all of a sudden that anti-Americanism there does not mean being pro-Soviet, says NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZIETUNG.

BADISCHE ZEITUNG of Freiburg concludes: It belongs to the great disappointments of 1980 that the United States, despite hopeful developments could not think of anything better than a return to intervention policy, namely the announcement of the Carter doctrine for the Persian Gulf. The most important result of the Afghanistan adventure, which the Soviets never assessed realistically, however, was the introduction of a rapid and threatening deterioration of East-West relations, making cold war today more likely than a policy of reason and dialogue.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONTRIBUTE TO EC EXTRA BUDGET

NC241852 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 24 Dec (AFP)--The French Government said today that it will not contribute to extra expenditure voted by the European Parliament. In a statement, the cabinet severely attacked the decision by the Parliament's President Simone Veil to give final approval to an extra European Community budget for 1980 and the budget for 1981. Mrs Veil is a former French Cabinet minister. The statement said that the French Government could not accept that the Treaty of Rome on which the Community is founded "should be so manifestly diverted from its object." The statement added that the proposals approved by the Parliament "gravely endangers the normal working of Community institutions and affects correct functioning of budgetary procedures, which rest on cooperation and confidence between the Council of Ministers and the Assembly which share budgetary powers."

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN CABINET NOMINATIONS

LE MATIN Dispatch

LD291019 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Dec 80 p 8

[Henri de Bresson dispatch: "Reagan Surrounds Himself More With Administrators Than Ideologists; Main Portfolios of Republican Cabinet Now Distributed"]

[Text] Washington--Gen Alexander Haig's nomination as secretary of state has roused no comment in the East, though certain Western and Middle Eastern countries, like Egypt, are rejoicing. A Moscow spokesman simply said that it was a question of "internal U.S. administration business." In London, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington says he is "personally delighted" at this appointment. But the real question is posed by the New York TIMES, which considers that "Americans have the right to know where General Haig is going to lead them and by what means."

Ronald Reagan's future government is now known in outline. The four main portfolios are now allocated. Since last week the names of the future secretaries have been known: Caspar Weinberger, defense; Donald Regan, Treasury; William French Smith, justice. The last appointments expected will complete a team whose thoroughbred conservatism does not detract from Ronald Reagan himself but has more in common with the members of an important company's board of directors than a government of ideologists. None of the main Cabinet members is reputed to have a very clear line. Caspar Weinberger is primarily an efficient administrator. Rather than outlining grandiose options, his task should essentially be to make the U.S. Army once again an efficient tool. For many months now the numerous shortcomings of this army have been an object of constant concern both for the men and the military themselves, with the main problem being that of the recruitment of qualified personnel.

Donald Regan especially is prepared to bring order back into the house, that is, to set the internal economic machinery in motion once more. He has refused to give anything away on this point and his ideas are far from coinciding with those of the young lions of the Republican Party, one of whose main representatives--David Stockman--has been entrusted with the post of director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In this team Alexander Haig is not really out of place. The former White House chief of staff and NATO commander in chief has no particular reputation for originality in the sphere in which he will be called on to exercise his talents. "I do not think he has a strategic concept of the world. He is a gifted administrator, not an ideas man," one of his close collaborators admitted. In the foreign policy sphere Alexander Haig has exercised his talents in particular in relations with the Soviet Union and Europe. Favoring a firm line toward Moscow, he should be if not a subtle then at least a tough interlocutor for the Kremlin, and he is counting on the Europeans to help him in this task.

The former NATO commander has managed to develop numerous relationships in Europe which he intends to use to improve the cooperation which he deems indispensable. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to operate with tact in his new post--the tact which was sometimes lacking during his years in Belgium. It also remains to be seen what repercussions his very fixed concepts on the Soviet danger will have on his Third World policy. Nobody has ever heard General Haig express any particular ideas in this sphere, no more than in the economic sphere. And it will doubtless be necessary to know more about his staff in order to throw more light on this.

The choices made by Ronald Reagan in general correspond to one of the main campaign promises: to give back to America a quiet confidence in its own strength. His administration has all the appearances of a serious team of administrators unwilling to be carried away by ideological whirlwinds. But if things did get out of hand it is still difficult to see which way they would be pulled.

L'HUMANITE on Haig

LD241251 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Dec 80 p 7

[Jean-Emile Vidal article: "A General and Chairman at the Head of Diplomacy: Alexander Haig is Chairman of a U.S. Firm--One of the Best Provided With Pentagon Billions"]

[Text] As from 20 January next, U.S. foreign policy will be the direct responsibility of General Alexander Haig, Reagan's designate as secretary of state. We cannot infer from this that Mr Haig, former commander in chief, NATO Forces Europe, after being White House general secretary at the time when Mr Nixon was in need of a trusty friend to try to ride out the Watergate scandal, will determine Washington's foreign policy.

The subject "is too serious to be entrusted to a military man," and U.S. big business circles prefer to take it on in order to make sure that their interests will prevail over other considerations. They will not find much trouble in getting through to Mr Haig, who after a military career which led him from Japan to Korea, from Europe to Vietnam, from Europe back to the United States, has in his turn become a man of "big business" by assuming the presidency of the United Technologies Corporation in 1979. This is promotion in gold for a retired general, since this president's salary is estimated at $500,000 (Fr2,300,000) a year.

Big U.S. industrial enterprises are engaged in arms production to a greater or lesser extent. This explains the nuances--rarely the differences--between the firms' managements. Now it happens that United Technologies ranks third among U.S. firms on which the billions of dollars of Pentagon arms orders are showered.

It comes just behind General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas and last year received over $2.5 billion of Pentagon orders, mainly for its Pratt and Whitney fighter engines, Sikorsky helicopters and MX missile command and control facilities.

This means that the future U.S. Secretary of State, even after having resigned--temporarily--from the presidency of United Technologies, will inevitably remain tied to a firm directly interested in production of conventional arms and strategic missiles with nuclear warheads; a firm one-third of whose procuction is sold to the Pengagon and which is certainly not agitating for a reduction in the military budget but rather for a renewal of tension which would engender an increase in arms orders.

General Haig already distinguished himself back in 1976 by his interventions in France's internal affairs, when for example he publicly declared himself opposed to the Communists entering the government. During the Republican Party convention last July General Haig distinguished himself further by criticizing the policy of detente and security with the socialist countries and by proposing to replace it with another policy including the concepts of reciprocity and force.

Though it is probable that the future incumbents of the White House and the other big posts in the U.S. administration will endeavor to maintain a very high level of arms spending--Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief appointed by Reagan, is also proposing a buildup of military potential--it is certain that the U.S. leaders will not be able to ignore the economic and social crisis which is hitting ever broader sectors of the population and that they will discover limits to their ambitions.

Moreover the United States is not alone and no longer lays down the law in the world. The Soviet Union has recalled that it is ready to discuss reciprocal disarmament which would not upset the balance of forces and consequently peace and security. Beyond the inflammatory slogans roused by the election campaign it is to be hoped that Reagan's future administration understands this language of reason.

PCF DISSIDENTS LEAVE PARTY, ISSUE STATEMENT

LD241201 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Dec 80 p 9

[Text] Mrs Helene Parmelin, a writer, and Mr Edouard Pignon, an artist, have decided to leave the PCF (LE MONDE, 19 December). They published the following statement on 18 December:

"We are leaving the PCF after a very long political opposition battle. Our political and social concepts and our fight for a free socialism have now become incompatible with membership, even in opposition, of the PCF. An increasing number of Communists are realizing at this moment the party's dangerous true nature in most fields of national and international life. As for those who, by their silence or for electoral reasons, believe themselves bound, despite everything, to support Marchais' party, unlike us in Stalin's time they will not even have the terrible alibi of ignorance."

L'HUMANITE announced the departure of Helene Parmelin and Edouard Pignon in six lines in its Friday edition. The PCF daily recalls that these two members "had long been expressing their profound disagreement with (PCF) policy in numerous press organs."

SOLIDARITY INVITES CFDT'S MAIRE TO VISIT POLAND

LD290952 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] CFDT Secretary General Edmond Maire and several executives of his trade union left Lyons by air for Warsaw for a 2-day visit at the invitation of Lech Walesa's independent trade union Solidarity.

POPE SENDS CHRISTMAS LETTER TO POLISH PRIMATE

LD252110 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Letter from Pope Paul II to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, on the occasion of Christmas]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved primate:

I wish in connection with the coming feast of Christmas to address to your eminence special greetings for the church in Poland and for all my compatriots. These are primarily wishes for domestic peace, which our whole fatherland so badly needs after the difficult period of recent months. During these months the whole nation--especially the groups of working people on the one hand and representatives of the authorities on the other--has shown great maturity by taking important steps and gradual decisions dictated by mutual esteem and a sense of the common good.

I was able many times to be convinced of this by the recognition given, and still being given, by people all over the world and by entire nations to what happened in Poland from August to 10 November this year.

Following this difficult period, Poland primarily needs peace to be able to consolidate social life in an atmosphere of mutually restored trust and to alleviate the extensive shortages, especially in the sphere of the national economy.

This year was a very difficult one from the economic point of view--not only for industry, but also for agriculture--because of natural disasters, unfavorable weather and delays in work.

If all the nations in the world, particularly those on the European continent, have the right to live and develop in peace, then Poland has a special right to this. During the last war Poland did not spare her blood and the lives of her best sons and daughters. She paid for this right with the lives of about 6 million people, to say nothing of the terrible devastation of the country, its resources and cities, primarily Warsaw. Therefore, there exists in the world the correct conviction that security and balance on the European continent are lined with the recognition of Poland's sovereign rights, won at such great cost.

Thus, looking in the direction of Bethlehem, which every year reminds us of the right of all people of good will to peace, it is this peace I wish for all my compatriots, for my fatherland, and for the church in Poland, the church which so many times in history has confirmed her links with the nation and has done so again.

I address these wishes to Your Eminence and to the whole Polish Episcopate, together with hearfelt blessings. I break the Christmas wafer with everybody in my fatherland at the Christmas Eve supper.

[Signed] John Paul II, pope.

KIPRIANOU ANALYZES VISIT TO LUXEMBOURG, UK

NC241344 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] President Kiprianou has described his visit to Luxembourg, Britain and the talks he had with the governments of the two countries as useful from every point of view. Kiprianou said that during his meeting with Luxembourg Prime Minister Werner, both he, the prime minister, and Foreign Minister Flech showed great understanding both for Cyprus' efforts to secure better terms, from those of the past, to export Cypriot products to the countries of the Community as well as for the Cypriot problem.

Regarding his meeting with British Prime Minister Thatcher, President Kiprianou said that he briefed her on the latest developments in the Cypriot issue and asked her to support UN Secretary General Waldheim's efforts to find a just solution to the Cypriot issue. The president continued: Thatcher considers--and it is supported by all--that the next phase of the intercommunal talks will be critical and will determine future developments. In general, he added, there is an impression that we have surpassed the exploratory stage in the intercommunal talks and what is expected by all is that we will now enter the substantive part of the dialogue, where it will show whether there are really prospects for finding a solution to the problem in the framework of the dialogue that is being held.

The president of the republic stressed again that from our side, as in the past, every possible good will should be shown. What we expect, he added, is that the necessary response will also be shown from the other side.

Regarding the Cyprus-EEC relations, President Kiprianou said that during his meeting with Thatcher, he asked her to support Cyprus in its efforts to secure better terms for the export of Cypriot products to EEC countries. He also said that he is planning to visit other Common Market countries during the new year, something that was officially suggested to him.

Referring to his meeting with the leader of the Social Democratic Party and former FRG Chancellor Brandt, President Kiprianou said that he gives special importance to this meeting, and added that Mr Brandt continues to play a very serious role both in his country's affairs and those of Europe's in general. Kiprianou said: There is no question of Brandt mediating the Cypriot issue, but only a question of supporting and strengthening the UN secretary general's efforts for a just solution to the Cypriot issue.

Regarding his contacts with the Cypriot community in London and its representatives, President Kiprianou said that the community is very strongly interested in Cyprus' struggle. He concluded: The Cypriots in Britain, despite the geographical distance and the difficulties they encounter, try in every way to help and contribute to the promotion of the struggle of the Cypriot people.

Kiprianou Plans Athens Visit

NC271035 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1000 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to an official statement, President Kiprianou, within the framework of his regular contacts and close cooperation with the Greek Government, will visit Athens on 11 January for consultations with the Greek Government on the Cypriot problem, particularly in view of the new phase of the inter-Cypriot talks. The president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rolandhis and Ioannidhis, the Greek Cypriot side's representative at the talks.

EDEK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBAN CONGRESS

NC241352 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 25 Dec 80 p 12

[Text] EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis and D. Iliadhiolio, who were in Cuba to attend the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, returned to Cyprus on 23 December.

LISSARIDHIS REAFFIRMS EDEK INTERCOMMUNAL POLICIES

NC281950 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] In party meetings in Larnaca and Limassol, EDEK Chairman Lissaridhis has said that the deinternationalization of the Cypriot issue is taking place systematically. Lissaridhis reiterated his party's opposition to the striking off, as he said, of the Cypriot issue from the UN General Assembly's agenda as well as the issue of the missing persons from the special committees. He also said that false sensations are being created regarding the intercommunal talks, and that withdrawals were made from the 1977 proposals.

The EDEK leader also said that all patriotic forces should rally together on one line that would secure the eradication of the occupation; safeguard all citizens' rights; and provide for the right of all refugees to return to their homes; unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonaligned policy and the dissolution of all war bases and [foreign] presence in Cyprus. Lissaridhis also referred to economic problems and said that the country needs a radical change.

DENKTAS RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH TURKISH LEADERS

TA250550 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] President Denktas has said that he reached an agreement with Turkish Government officials that the Cyprus problem should be solved through the intercommunal talks. Denktas, who included his official contacts with Turkish Government officials in Ankara, and the delegation accompanying him returned to the island last night. In a statement at Ercan [Tymbou] Airport upon his arrival, Denktas said that during his talks with Turkish Government officials, the intercommunal talks were ap[illegible]sed in depth.

Denktas noted that the other side should also make an assessment and be sincere about the establishment of bizonal federal system respecting the cofounder rights of the Turkish Cypriot side in order to secure peace in Cyprus as soon as possible. Pointing out that the Turkish Government will as always guarantee and protect the security and existence of the Turkish Cypriot problem in any future agreement, Denktas noted that the purpose is the establishment of a system that will prevent the annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot community under Greek hegemony. Denktas added that he returned from Turkey with very good news concerning economic issues.

DENKTAS COUNTERS KIPRIANOU REMARKS ON TALKS

TA271156 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that if Kiprianou wants a solution within the framework of the principles reached with Makarios and which Kiprianou (?claims) to support then he should not close his eyes to the realities.

Denktas this morning replied to reporters questions concerning the statement by the leader of the Greek Cypriot administration, Kiprianou, in [name indistinct]. Upon being recalled that Kiprianou had said that the Greek Cypriot side came to the negotiating table with good will and that the Turkish Cypriot reply [words indistinct] at the next round of talks, Denktas said that he (?had just learned) that Kiprianou was expecting a reply from the Turkish Cypriot side and added: As far as I know the negotiators have put everything on the table and they will continue the negotiations. If Kiprianou is expecting something from the Turkish Cypriot side he should clarify it. He should always bear in mind that the negotiations are being held within the framework of a package agreement. We are the ones who are waiting for the rapid lift of the inhuman embargo imposed on the Turkish Cypriot community. It is quite absurd that Kiprianou, who is continuing the embargo, can refer to good will?

In reply to a question on Kiprianou's statement to the effect that there should be a substantial change in the Turkish Cypriot attitude in order to achieve progress at the negotiations, Denktas said: Apparently he is waiting for a substantial change in the Turkish Cypriot attitude. If he maintains his current stand then he will be able to see a substantial change. However, he will not be pleased at all. If he wants a bizonal [last word in English] system within the framework of the principles I reached with Makarios and which he seemed to support then he should [word indistinct] the government and he should not close his eyes in the face of the realities. He is faced with a people authorized--as much as he is--to defend itself and its land and rights and with a state and a government established through the will of this people, a federation can be established by these two equal peoples and their determination to form a joint central administration.

In reply to Kiprianou's remarks that the Turkish Cypriot side has yet to agree on a system with which to investigate the missing persons issue, Denktas said: Kiprianou is deceiving his people on the missing persons issue. Since 1977, the Turkish Cypriot side has been exerting efforts to form an investigating committee. The Greek Cypriot side has been undermining these efforts through procedural obstacles due to political reasons. Denktas added that the Turkish Cypriot side agreed in 1977 to the formation of a committee composed of representatives to be appointed by the two sides and of a representative appointed by the International Red Cross and approved by the two sides. He noted that the committee could begin operating within the framework of the agreements reached in 1977 and 1979. Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot side was constantly obstructing the formation of this committee through [words indistinct] obstacles because such a committee would reveal that the Greek Cypriot side has been lying on the issue. He added that a missing persons committee will find out and announce to the world, which has been deceived by Greek Cypriot propaganda for so long, that some 800 Turkish Cypriot missing persons had been executed by the Greek Cypriot soldiers and police and buried in mass graves.

Denktas concluded by saying: We call on Kiprianou to be realistic and to tell the truth to his own people. It is meaningless and even detrimental for Kiprianou to adopt a provocative stand on this issue and to accuse the Turkish Cypriot side while officials are holding contacts with both sides on the issue. Kiprianou seems to have forgotten that the missing persons issue was officially taken up in meetings held between 1974 and 1975 and also attended by representatives of the International Red Cross and that the necessary investigation was conducted. It is a pity that he is hiding this reality from his own people and the rest of the world.

MESIMVRINI ON 'EXPANDED' GREEK-SOVIET COOPERATION

AT241445 Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 24 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Our accession to the EEC will not affect Greek-Soviet relations in the sector of economic and technical cooperation. This was confirmed in practice yesterday with the signing of an agreement between Greece and the Soviet Union which provides:

Supply of two million tons of Soviet oil during 1981.
Progress in the agreement on alumina.
Increased orange and other citrus fruit exports to the Soviet Union.
Additional progress on the supply of five billion cubic [meters]--of Soviet natural gas from 1981 to 1986.
Increased supply of Soviet electric energy.

The Soviet side also expressed interest in the following:

Purchase of Greek light industry products (such as clothing).
Repair of Soviet commercial shipping in Greek shipbuilding units (in addition to the existing agreement on the Neorion [of Siros].)

The signing of the agreement took place at the Foreign Ministry at noon yesterday. Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis later gave a luncheon for the Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister A. Manzhulo, who led the Soviet delegation. The new eight-year agreement--which is a sequel to the one signed in Moscow in 1979 during the visit of K. Karamanlis, who was prime minister at that time--aligns Greek-Soviet cooperation in the economic and technical sectors with conditions which prevail in parallel instances of Soviet cooperation with other EEC countries.

According to the released statement, the agreement provides for encouragement by both sides of the development of economic and industrial cooperation between Greek businesses, organizations and companies and parallel Soviet organizations in the sectors of industry, agriculture, trade and technology in such a way that exchanges will increase to the maximum. Toward this end the two parties will work toward as smooth and as balanced as possible development of their economic and industrial relations.

An intergovernment committee will be set up to supervise implementation of the agreement, meeting as a rule once a year, alternately in Greece and in the Soviet Union, on proposal from either one of the two parties.

During the meeting of the two delegations which was also attended by the Soviet ambassador in Athens there was a general review of economic and trade relations, with the following conclusions:

We will receive two million tons of oil from the Soviet Union during 1981 as provided for under the Moscow agreement (1979).
ETVA, the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank, will prepare a study on the expediency of construction in Greece of an alumina plant by the Soviet Union (utilization of bauxite deposits). The greatest part of the production of this plant will be absorbed by the Soviet Union.
Our exports of oranges and other citrus fruits as well as tobacco to the Soviet Union will be increased.
There will be discussion of details on the export to the Soviet Union of Greek light industry products--primary readymade clothing.
Details will be discussed for the signing of an official agreement on the repair of Soviet commercial shipping in Greek shipbuilding yards.

It was further established during the negotiations that:

There was progress on the question of the Soviet supply of natural gas. The Greek side said our country needs one billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas per year over the 1981 to 1986 period and two billion per year for succeeding years.

There will be an increase in the supply of electric energy in 1981 which will be 25 percent higher than that supplied in 1980. This will be night energy, daylight and peak period energy and will reach Greece via the Bulgarian electric network.

I AVYI QUESTIONS GROUNDWORK FOR USSR COOPERATION

AT241515 Athens I AVYI in Greek 24 Dec 80 p 6

[From the 'I AVYI' column: "What Preparation Was There?"]

[Text] Without a doubt the Greek-Soviet agreement on economic cooperation is a positive step in the right direction, in other words of further development of Greek-Soviet relations under the conditions of our country's accession to the EEC. The facts which Deputy Foreign Minister Rendis announced, however, give rise to certain questions in relations to the degree in which the government has seriously dealt with the implementation of the conditions of this agreement.

For example, Rendis stated that our country will receive from the Soviet Union 1 billion cubic meters of natural gas during 1981 and that this quantity will be increased during the next 5 years. What groundwork has been undertaken, however, to make receipt of such quantities of natural gas possible from the Soviet Union? What organization was set up and what installations were built for this purpose? It is well known that in order to get Soviet natural gas to Greece it was planned to construct a pipeline of 60 kilometers approximately from the Greek-Bulgarian frontier to Xanthi. It is also well known that our country was to contribute toward the project of strengthening the pipelines leading up to the Greek-Bulgarian frontier from the central line which comes from the Soviet Union. What has been done about all this to date? We much fear that the government left all this necessary preparatory work in an embryo stage. This fact will seriously threaten implementation of the extremely useful agreements signed with the Soviet Union. We must also add that the government is now also negotiating with Algeria for our supply from that country of an additional supply of approximately 2.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year. What we mentioned above also applies for this quantity. Under what program does the government classify these negotiations and with what groundwork does it plan to implement a possible agreement? Could we be faced by the phenomenon that one government service does not know what the other is doing?

RIZOSPASTIS CLAIMS ARMY TAKING POLITICAL ACTION

NC251620 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] At midnight last Monday, an army platoon on "assigned duty" and under the command of an officer destroyed at Litokhoron of Pieria posters of the KNE [Communist Youth Organization] by painting them black. This unprecedented action, which took place only few days after Defense Minister Averof's inflammatory statement, has caused reaction from the people of the area. This event, it is pointed out, furnishes practical proof of a tendency for open involvement of the armed forces in the country's political life, at the instigation or incitement of at least some key members of the government.

Specifically, shortly after midnight a group of 20 soldiers, headed by an officer, came to the center of Litokhoron and, using black paint, began destroying KNE posters which were put up during the last few days and which carried slogans for reduced military service.

Moreover, at some point the commanding officer--his rank has not been established--ordered the soldiers to expand their activities beyond the destruction of the posters. Thus, they painted black the signboard outside the KKE office of Litokhoron.

KKE Deputy Comrade Mitsos Sakhiis contacted Minister for Northern Greece N. Martis and reported this unprecedented terrorist incident and pointed out the government's huge responsibilities. He stressed that this incident confirms the fears of the people and the KKE charges about the Army's involvement in the country's political developments.

RIZOSPASTIS SEES AGREEMENT ON CRUISE MISSILES

NC251640 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 25 Dec 80 p 12

[Text] The New Democracy government would willingly agree to the establishment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles on Greek territory should this be required by NATO strategic needs!

This question was the subject of pertinent consultations in Brussels in which Greek representatives had participated without raising any objections to them. According to reports from the Belgian capital, it was agreed that Greece could "host" part of the U.S. "Euromissiles" should there be any difficulties of a technical or political nature in the course of implementing the U.S.-NATO program in member states (Belgium, Netherlands) or should there be fresh military needs that would make "necessary" the utilization" of Greek territory. But irrespective of the "formula" to be used, it is a fact that the NATO military leadership is oriented toward the establishment of U.S. missiles in Greece as well. The pertinent preparations are already under way.

According to the same reports, the question is connected with the presence of U.S. bases, which will most probably be the sites where the new missiles will be installed. One should not rule out the inclusion of such arrangements in the pertinent secret supplements that will accompany the basic text of the forthcoming Greek-U.S. agreement. Precisely for this reason, the NATO leadership insists that the question of the bases must be "closed" prior to the next parliamentary elections, during which it is very probable that the rightwing will lose. Such a prospect, which is viewed at NATO headquarters with great concern, would--it is believed--cause implications in the procedure for establishing U.S. missiles in Greece.

Such a likelihood appears to have been discussed by Averof and Mitsotakis in Brussels during the recent Atlantic sessions. It is said that the NATO representatives have openly taken up this question with the two ministers in order to investigate the possible developments in the country's internal front. Representatives of the nuclear planning team have sounded, for the same purpose, leaders of the opposition in order to secure their tacit approval, or even a favorable stand, toward the prospect of installing U.S. missiles.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PASSES 1981 STATE BUDGET

AT201045 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0500 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies debate on the 1981 budget ended at midnight. Voting results were the following: 277 votes cast; 175 voted for the budget as a whole; national defense expenditure was supported by 265 deputies with 11 against and 1 blank vote.

Yesterday's debate was closed by Deputy Prime Minister Papakonstandinou who referred to the economic policy of New Democracy governments during the last 6 years, stressing that this policy can be described as expansionist for the 1975-78 period and controlled during the last 2 years.

IRAQI MINISTER CONTINUES ECONOMIC TALKS

TA241647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Tahir at-Tawfiq, the Iraqi industry and mineral minister, who arrived in Ankara yesterday to attend the Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee meetings, is continuing his talks. The Iraqi minister met with Industry and Technology Minister Sahap Kocatopcu at 1230. In a statement before the meeting, Kocatopcu said that Turkey desired to engage in a wide cooperation with Iraq in the industrial field. He added that this economic cooperation could include other neighboring and Islamic countries as well. The visiting minister said that his country also desired the promotion of relations with Turkey in all fields. He stated that his country wanted to cooperate with Turkey especially in the field of glass and cement industries as well as irrigation projects, and wanted to employ Turkish experts. At-Tawfiq paid a courtesy visit to Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at 1730. He had met earlier separately with Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

Meanwhile, the Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee continued its work today. A protocol is expected to be signed tomorrow after the committee meetings are concluded.

Protocol Signed on Pipeline

TA261524 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] At the end of the first round of the Turkish-Iraqi Joint Economic Committee meetings which were held in Ankara it was decided to enlarge the capacity of the Kerkuk [Kirkuk]-Yumurtalik oil pipeline. Accordingly, the 35 million tons of crude oil pumped through the pipeline annually will be raised to 45-50 million tons.

A protocol signed at the end of the meetings notes that the two sides agree to the connection of the Ceyhan terminal with the Yumurtalik-Kirikkale pipeline that will carry oil to the Middle East-Anatolia refinery being built in Kirikkale. Turkey and Iraq will cooperate in the establishment of an export-oriented refinery and petrochemical installation in Yumurtalik. Under the protocol, the two sides will set up a joint technical committee that will study issues related to regional matters.

The protocol also states that Turkey will be able to participate in the tenders issued in Iraq on iron, steel, sugar, cement, bottle and textile factories. Turkish companies and contractors working in Iraq will have more privileges. The protocol also envisages the expansion and diversification of the economic, commercial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The protocol was signed by State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and by Industry and Minerals Minister Tahir at-Tawfiq on behalf of Iraq. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Turgut Ozal said:

[Begin recording] The talks, which lasted 2 days, were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding. We view them as an important step in the future relations of the friendly and brotherly nations. We believe that Turkey must have good relations with Iraq and its neighbors for peace, tranquillity and stability in the region. We are convinced that our relations with the brotherly and friendly Iraqi nation, with whom we have lived together for centuries, will further improve. [end recording]

Also speaking at the ceremony the Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals said:

[Begin recording in Arabic fading into Turkish translation]

I would like to express my happiness that the first meeting of the Joint Economic Committee yielded such positive results. These positive results, which come from the good will of the two sides, constitute an important step in raising Turkish-Iraqi relations to the highest level. I am convinced that Turkish-Iraqi relations will develop in the interests of both countries. Let me point this out too: We are making efforts to further develop the closeness between our two peoples, which have a common history and religion. [end recording]

TURKMEN, DENKTAS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE ON CYPRUS

TA231251 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said that a confidence crisis lies at the root of the Cyprus problem. However, the continuation of the intercommunal talks for 3 months constitutes a significant development. Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas then said that the Cyprus problem could be solved with good will, patience and care.

Denktas, who is currently in Ankara for a joint assessment of the intercommunal talks with the Turkish Government, held a joint news conference with Turkmen this morning after concluding his contacts on the subject. In an opening statement at the news conference, Turkmen noted that the talks with Denktas in Ankara were extremely useful and constructive. Pointing out that the assessment showed once more than the Turkish Cypriot side is pursuing its meaningful and constructive attitude for the settlement of the problem, Turkmen said: There is a confidence crisis at the root of the Cyprus problem. Hence, the fact that the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities succeeded, after many years, in remaining at the negotiating table for over 3 months and exchanged views concerning the solution of the problems in itself constitutes a significant development. Within this framework, the fact that the Cyprus issue was not debated at the UN General Assembly for the first time since 1974 and a resolution on the Cyprus issue was not adopted is an encouraging factor in the two communities' efforts to seek a solution.

Noting that it was decided that the Turkish Cypriot side would continue its constructive stance during the talks, Turkmen said that a settlement of the Cyprus problem should ensure that the pre-1974 conditions are not repeated. Turkmen said that he and Denktas noted that it is possible to discuss constructively the temporary measures that will inspire confidence between the two communities and assist in a final settlement. Turkmen added that it was stressed during his talks with Denktas that it is necessary to take measures to inspire the trust of the Turkish Cypriot community in the Greek Cypriot community in a bid to attain a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

In his speech, Denktas said that his talks in Ankara were constructive and beneficial. He then replied to journalists' questions. In reply to a question, Denktas said that the Turkish Cypriot side has proposed to the Greek Cypriot side a series of temporary practical measures for the solution of the Cyprus problem, that the Greek Cypriots are considering them, and that a final answer has not yet been received.

Noting that the negotiations on the territorial aspect are continuing, Denktas said that the stage of territorial give-and-take has not yet been reached and that he considers it harmful to conclude the subject at this stage.

Pointing out that the Turkish Cypriot side is prepared to do what is necessary if the opening of Maras [Varosha] to temporary settlement will contribute to the solution of the problem, Denktas said that, however, the Turkish Cypriot side took the necessary measures to prevent the Greek Cypriots from adopting an evasive attitude after securing this.

A journalist asked Denktas whether or not the Cyprus problem would be solved in the near future. Denktas replied that there were still many more things to negotiate. Hoever, this does not mean that the talks cannot suddenly be accelerated and a speedy solution reached.

In reply to another question, Denktas noted that the fact that the Greek Cypriot side has been sitting at the negotiating table for 3 months could be interpreted as a change of attitude.

Denktas Leaves After Talks

TA241623 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas left Turkey for Cyprus today after completing his talks in Ankara. President Denktas was seen off at Ankara's Esenboga Airport by Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. In a statement at the airport, Denktas said that he visited Ankara in order to exchange views with Turkish Government officials on the issue of the intercommunal talks being held in Cyprus. He added that an agreement was reached on this subject as expected. Denktas continued: The Cyprus problem--our national issue--has reached the present stage with the support and understanding of motherland and guarantor Turkey. The final stage we are longing for is the return of final peace to Cyprus. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we have always proved our good will and determination to this effect. Pointing out that he hoped that in the coming stage of the intercommunal talks the other side would also sit at the negotiating table with similar good will, Denktas said he believed that peace could be secured in Cyprus in a short while. Derktas was accompanied by Turkish Cypriot Foreign Affairs, Defense and Tourism Minister Kenan Atakol.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

TA251543 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] A Turkish-Soviet trade protocol worth $635 million has been signed in Moscow. According to the protocol, Turkey will import from the Soviet Union diesel oil, fertilizer, fuel oil, ammonium, paper for newspapers, iron, steel and electricity. Hazel nuts, tobacco, cotton, mohair, citrus fruit, olives, raisins, livestock, olive oil, textiles and leather products, detergents and canned foodstuffs are among items Turkey will export to the Soviet Union.

SECURITY DIRECTORATE BACK TO INTERIOR MINISTRY

TA281111 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] The Security Directorate General has been attached to the Interior Ministry once again. Under the National Security Council Communique No 27 which was published in the Official Gazette today, the Security Directorate General will carry out its services within the Interior Ministry structure as was the case before 12 September 1980. With communique No 9, the National Security Council had attached the Security Directorate General including its center and provincial organization to the Gendarme General Command as of 12 September 1980.

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EC COMMISSION PRESIDENT THORN DISCUSSES EEC FUTURE

DW291226 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Dec 80 pp 24-29

[Interview with Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community Commission, by reporters Wolfgang Kaden and Hans Gerhard Stephani in London; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Thorn, what prompts a renowned politician to become appointed president of the European Community Commission?

Thorn: First, I have been a member of the Luxembourg Government for 12 years, and naturally I want to do something different now. Second, Europe has been a great challenge to me since my childhood.

SPIEGEL: The post of Commission president, shaped by Walter Hallstein in the fifties and sixties, was quite attractive for some time. Today it seems, however, that it has been reserved for politicians who are no longer so successful in their home countries.

Thorn: I cannot prevent you from judging me in such a way. Just one comment on that: A politician who is about to make a career at home, particularly in a big country, will not take on this difficult post. He would not have just one boss like at home, namely, his government chief, but 9 or 10 of them. I believe that most politicians want to be successful at home first. I would say that I have passed through that already.

SPIEGEL: Do you seriously believe you can achieve something politically by heading the Commission? At the beginning of the eighties the European Community sometimes gives the impression of being a fossil from postwar times.

Thorn: The European Community is not a fossil. Agreed, we no longer live in the golden years of the Community of the fifties or sixties. But one does not take over a job only if everything is working smoothly. Almost everybody could do that. It is going downhill at the moment because the economy is going downhill and because we have greater political problems, because we are about to extend the Community without any parallel consolidation or intensification. This is the moment we must try to change the course.

SPIEGEL: Do you really think you can do that?

Thorn: I will try with all my strength to do it. I think it can be done because it must be done. There is no acceptable alternative to the Community. That is true with regard to the eighties as it was true with regard to the fifties, although it is true today for other reasons than at that time. At present the member states consider themselves again as competitors in the Community.

SPIEGEL: There was always competition, even in the first years of the European Community.

Thorn: At that time it was not the same as it is today. In the fifties we had a vacuum after two world wars, after the world crisis of the thirties, after the opening of the world markets. Until 1973, for example, one could sell as much steel as one wanted to, regardless of prices. Today the market is becoming narrower, everybody underbids everybody. Earlier there were undercapacities in Europe, now there are overcapacities; the sellers market has turned into a buyers market.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that no political perspective exists for Europe today--a perspective the founding fathers of Europe such as Schumann, Adenauer or Monet had in the fifties?

Thorn: I would not absolutely contradict that. But I would like to point out the European Treaty of Rome. It was something like a time schedule, with the first part being worked out precisely and in detail, with the rest to develop later on automatically.

SPIEGEL: That was an illusion.

Thorn: Yes. First we worked according to the schedule. Later on it became more difficult because it was not put down precisely in the treaty.

SPIEGEL: The old reserve of things one had in common has been exhausted and nothing new seems in the offing. What remains for the future in the way of political integration?

Thorn: The first part of your statement seems correct to me. But I would not say that we have nothing in common any more. Be it the energy problem, the East-West conflict, the dispute between industrial states and developing states--we are all in the same boat.

SPIEGEL: There does not seem to be much indication of that. Fighting for position and quarrels obviously prevail.

Thorn: Our economic success has created difficulties for us. The following question seems important today: Hasn't the gap between the top countries and the other countries become too great? One is hypnotized too much by the relative position of the other state. This is all we see at the moment, instead of finding out about the new things we have in common.

SPIEGEL: Such petty fighting for position seems inevitable if there are no longer any higher political aims. Does the new president of the Commission see a change to give the Europe of Brussels a new impetus?

Thorn: I want to point out something to you in this connection: When the Community was founded the then promising economic branches of coal and steel were combined in the coal and steel pool. Something similar was tried later on when nuclear research was concentrated in Euratom. At that time we put together the branches that seemed most developed in order to project our Community into the future. What do the member states do today? Today they yell for help when it is too late. The Community would face hard times if it were only a hospital for the ailing sectors and not a laboratory for the branches with a future.

SPIEGEL: The European Community is well trained in taking care of the ailing. For almost 20 years it has spent enormous amounts to finance Europe's farmers. It seems that the common agricultural market can no longer be financed. That will probably be the main issue you will have to deal with in the near future, will it not?

Thorn: That is certainly correct. But may I say that I sometimes become more than nervous when I hear all the things that are being said about agriculture policy.

SPIEGEL: ...We will say some more things about this.

Thorn: What is being said about the agricultural market is not wrong. But one must also discuss the joint responsibility. Everybody in the Community knows that agricultural decisions are made unanimously, so nobody should ask me who the people were who did it.

SPIEGEL: All were involved?

Thorn: All, unanimously.

SPIEGEL: Including Thorn?

Thorn: Including Thorn, naturally, as far as he was involved.

SPIEGEL: And including Helmut Schmidt?

Thorn: And including the Federal Republic.

SPIEGEL: Looking for the guilty does not help much now. It would be an enormous step forward if it were agreed that matters cannot go on like this.

Thorn: I find the Common Agricultural Policy not as bad as it is frequently described. Naturally it costs money. But gentlemen, do you know how much the American agricultural policy costs the Americans? Do you know how much the Japanese agricultural policy costs the Japanese? Much more per capita. Do you know how much the national governments pay in addition to the money we pay from the cashbox of the Community for the agricultural policy?

SPIEGEL: That does not improve the matter. The worst thing about the European agricultural misery is not even the current spending of billions. The rates of increase are even more objectionable; in past years there has been an annual average rate of increase of 20 percent in expenditures for farmers.

Thorn: You are certainly right there. But how did these cost increases come about? When the agricultural market was set up in the fifties, the countries involved were in a position to produce 80 to 85 percent of what they needed. Today it is more than 100 percent.

SPIEGEL: ...Because excessive price guarantees invite the peasants to produce more than is needed.

Thorn: When things were being set up we indeed did not properly see the danger of overproduction. Now we face the problem that the agricultural market eats up all the money of the Community.

SPIEGEL: Some 75 percent of the European Community's money is consumed by agriculture.

Thorn: That is something we have to bring under control. Particularly now since all member states are in a much more difficult financial situation. Otherwise we will not be able to prompt the Council of Ministers to map out new policies if the little money that can be set free will be fully consumed by agricultural policy.

SPIEGEL: The agricultural market of the European Community functions at present according to the rule that those who produce more, will get more money because of the prices guaranteed by Brussels. Prices no longer offset supply and demand because surplus products are being bought at set prices by the authorities. Do you deem it possible that the European Community states could discard this state control which has nothing at all to do with market economy?

Thorn: I do not believe we will fully abandon it. It is a sacred principle of the Community, so to speak, to guarantee an income to the farmers in line with general developments. But, and this is where we agree, it should not lead to subsidized overproduction.

SPIEGEL: How do you plan to stop it?

Thorn: We must make the farmers share the responsibility. Concretely, those who put out a quantity beyond a certain limit cannot expect to sell their products at European Community prices, which are higher than world market prices. We must tell the individual farmers: If you produce more, the surplus production will not be bought at the high prices.

SPIEGEL: A marvelous solution. In addition to the already existing enormous bureaucracy there will be a new one to say how much milk a peasant can milk from his cows and how much grain he can plant in his fields.

Thorn: We already have the bureaucracy. If we reward it properly it will handle the additional job.

SPIEGEL: This seems to be a step which makes the system even more absurd.

Thorn: No, I don't think so.

SPIEGEL: Suppose you tell a farmer that he is allowed to produce a mere 3,000 liters of milk a year. You will punish him if he produces 4,000 liters, that is, if he is more diligent.

Thorn: This need not necessarily be the case. It is conceivable, after all, that there could be a graduated price system under which only those are hit who want to get rich through an abnormally high output.

SPIEGEL: The question is whether a system which already constitutes an absurdity can be saved by being rendered even more absurd. Would it not be more appropriate to abolish the whole darned agricultural system?

Thorn: And what should come then?

SPIEGEL: You can guarantee income in various ways. You do not need guaranteed prices for that purpose under all circumstances. Direct state income subsidies are also conceivable.

Thorn: By that you would turn farmers into state officials.

SPIEGEL: This is what they already are, de facto, today.

Thorn: That would lead to a degree of socialization that seems to be dangerous to me, and to a state control that would be even more dangerous.

SPIEGEL: After all, hardly any more state control is possible than what we have now. Besides, prior to their EC accession the British had such a system direct of income subsidies.

Thorn: The situation in Great Brit in was different because the island state depended on the outside world for its food supply. In the EC we are largely self-sufficient, and wish to remain so. It is up to us to determine whether all of Europe with 10 or 12 countries will be dependent tomorrow on supplies from New Zealand or South America.

SPIEGEL: But this is not the inevitable consequence. After all, agriculture need not be abolished right away.

Thorn: This may be the consequence. We depend on the outside world with regard to energy, and it would be highly objectionable if this were also the case with respect to foodstuffs.

SPIEGEL: We do not think that the farmers should receive an adequate state pension which is entirely independent of how much they produce. Mixed systems consisting of income subsidies, particularly for the poorest farmers, and price guarantees are conceivable.

Thorn: This would be worth considering.

SPIEGEL: The situation to date, Mr Thorn, is such, however, that any reform of this agricultural system has been blocked, mostly by France. Could it be that the available funds will no longer be sufficient in 1981, or not later than in 1982? Then the compulsion for a reform will be so strong that the governments really will have to do something.

Thorn: This compulsion exists even now. Please do not misunderstand me. But I accuse people in highranking positions criticizing agricultural policy of failure to offer any alternative. It is perhaps necessary to exempt the British from this charge; but their alternative political system was not acceptable to the Community.

SPIEGEL: The provision that decisions can only be made with the approval of all governments, that is to say that there is no such thing as majority decisions of the Council of Ministers, continues to be a decisive reason for the inability to make reforms. The bigger the Community grows the more problematic the compulsion for unanimity seems to be. As soon as the Community is enlarged again the point will be reached where nothing will work anymore because they will be blocking each other all around.

Thorn: The danger does exist. If we retain unanimity, things will be even more difficult in an enlarged Community. The common denominator will be smaller.

SPIEGEL: Do you personally believe that the governments on principle should repudiate unanimity?

Thorn: I will advocate that. But on the other hand, I do not want to see a religious war start over this topic tomorrow.

SPIEGEL: Who needs to be more afraid of unanimity anyway, the smaller states or the big states?

Thorn: Majority decisions would be dangerous to smaller countries. Let us take a drastic example: If the matter at issue is to outvote Luxembourg, the others would think only once. At best, they would perhaps think twice before outvoting Holland, but to outvote Germany, England or France they would think six times.

SPIEGEL: Mr Thorn, are the new EC members--Greece now effective 1 January, and Spain and Portugal later--not heading for quite inevitably grave disappointments? They will be joining the Community in the hope of help in solving their financial and economic problems. But the Brussels coffers are empty.

Thorn: Their disappointments will be relatively proportionate to their excessively great expectations. I do not wish to be cynical, but that is how matters stand. This is what I have often told my friends in Greece, in Spain and in other countries. But even this would not have prevented them from filing their membership applications. The trend, after all, is increasingly to be a member of a larger grouping.

SPIEGEL: The original Europe of six was made up of somewhat equally developed states. The people governing these countries also had similar convictions about the EC's future. With the accession of England, Ireland and Denmark 8 years ago these views drifted apart. Following the accession of the three new members practically nothing will be left of the lofty goals of an economically as well as politically united Europe. Can Europe survive without a concept of a political goal?

Thorn: Since the founding years we have not had the courage to discuss the objectives realistically. Under the shock of the crisis of 1965 when De Gaulle nearly let the Community fall apart, and also under the shock of the whole British problem, they never mustered the courage again to sit down at a table and say: Say, Mr Britisher, say, Mr Federal Republic representative, say, Mr Frenchman, what kind of Europe would you like to have by the year 2000?

SPIEGEL: You mean to say that the question of expansion in effect has never been discussed politically?

Thorn: It would have been necessary to discuss not only the expansion of the Community, but also the Community itself, its deepening and its objectives.

SPIEGEL: These, after all, are interrelated.

Thorn: Both should have been subjects of discussion. Our Community, even the original Community of the Six, would have needed a discussion on Europe's future after the first serious crisis of 1965. We should have made up our minds on what kind of Europe we wanted for the end of the second millennium. Instead more and more new and sophisticated reports and recommendations were written which by now would fill up a sizeable library. Today we must ask ourselves, without bashing each other's head in: Where do we propose to go from here? To this day we have not discussed this question in detail.

SPIEGEL: Will the new president of the Commission, Thorn, pose this crucial question on the heads of government? Obviously you did not ask them that way when you were prime minister and foreign minister.

Thorn: I did ask.

SPIEGEL: And what was the answer you received?

Thorn: None, reports were ordered. But I do believe that the heads of state and government are prepared to discuss final results in view of the agricultural problem, the lack of funds and the expansion.

SPIEGEL: Is the EC not heading straight for becoming a mere free trade zone? It is hard for us to imagine how common policy will be possible in the near future with 12 countries involved.

Thorn: I would be supporting your stance were I to add that I know good and well-known Europeans who told me the other day that if the economic problems keep growing more aggravated as they have in the past few months, then it would be a good thing if just the Common Market were to remain. All of us complain about the Japanese. But if we see how differently the individual European countries react to the Japanese challenge, we cannot but admit that this market, praised as being a common one is really in danger.

SPIEGEL: How much time do you give yourself in your new job for solving at least the most urgent problems?

Thorn: This Commission must manage to achieve this within the first 18 months, otherwise it would be a flop.

SPIEGEL: Mr Thorn, thank you for this interview.

SPOKESMAN ON EC 'WORKING PLAN' FOR MIDEAST

LD291812 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Dec (DPA)--Bonn Government Spokesman Kurt Becker today again denied the existence of a European Community peace plan for the Middle East. Asked about the correctness of the recent report in the Belgium newspaper LE SOIR, Becker told journalists that the alleged plan is in fact a working paper with a "limitless number of options." The Federal Government is not committed by the existence of this paper, which was drawn up by a group of EC experts, including Bonn diplomats.

Becker said that the Community will not present any plans of its own before the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan, and his administration have formulated their stance on the Middle East problem.

Becker also said that in Bonn's view the important points of a Middle East peace settlement include the ending of the occupation of Arab territory, the right to self-determination for the Palestinians, securities and guarantees--including Israel's right to exist--and regulation of Jerusalem's status.

FDP SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MIDEAST 'DEADLOCK'

LD281701 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] [no dateline given] FDP foreign policy spokesman Juergen Moellemann told DPA in Bonn that it would be useful if the EC were to replace on how to turn the Venice and Luxembourg statements of principle into practice and how the total deadlock or even a warlike development in the Middle East could be avoided. There was indeed as little chance of getting by without an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories as there was of getting by without the creation of a Palestinian state, possibly in confederation with Jordan.

Beyond that, guarantees of existence, especially for Israel, would have to be given in Moellemann's opinion. He expressed the expectation that the new American Government would soon be inviting all parties concerned for a comprehensive peace conference. In order to bring that about further EC initiatives could be useful, above all in relation to the attitude of certain Arab states.

CHEVENEMENT VIEWS PS-PCF RELATIONS, ELECTIONS

LD291217 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Dec 80 p 10

[Excerpt] On the evening of Friday, 19 December, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, member of the PS National Secretariat, said at the microphone in the Europe 1 Press Club that Francois Mitterrand "has the biggest chance he has ever had of being elected" president of the republic. "I have every confidence that he will uphold the Socialist plan," the leader of the Center for Socialist Studies Research and Education (CERES) added.

In reply to questions about the attitude of a Socialist president toward the PCF, Chevenement considered it would be "normal" for Communist ministers to be in the government "if the PCF accepts obligations of governmental solidarity." The deputy for Belfort agreed that the PCF "is not at present following the path" of agreement. Such an agreement could not come about, according to Chevenement, between the two presidential ballots, if there were no such agreement before the first ballot.

"Our aim is not to subjugate the PCF but to associate it with us," he specified; "all we want to do is to give the PCF its due place."

After denying the existence of a "pact" between the PS and the RPR, Chevenement asserted that the Socialists intend to "assemble the biggest possible spread of people without any exclusion."

Questioned as to whether he would like to see Michel Debre enter a Socialist government, the CERES leader replied: "It is not I who will have to form a government; it is Francois Mitterrand who will do so. If Michel Debre, in the name of public salvation, deems it necessary to carry out reforms of very important structures in France, it is obvious ... that a government of a union of the left may extend to all those who, though formerly described as men of the right, nevertheless have at heart the general interest and national independence and want profound changes in France and to shake up politics in France in order to give a future back to our people and enable the workers not only to breathe but also to hope."

Referring to the "Socialist plan," he specified: "It is a rallying plan for many French people, not only for all people of the left but also for many sincere democrats, for many patriots." ...."I am convinced that there will be a jolt next May and that the PCF will not be able to prevent it as it did in 1978."

After describing governmental policy as "disastrous" and summarizing it in a concise formula: "Democratic anaethesia, creeping fascism, the end of France," Chevenement reaffirmed his conviction that Mitterrand, once elected, would be able to "create the conditions for a powerful new majority which will enable the necessary changes to be implemented in order to extricate the country from the crisis."

BALSEMAO TO ANNOUNCE NEW GOVERNMENT 31 DEC

LD292254 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Excerpts] It appears that the government of Pinto Balsemao has not yet been completely formed. Some portfolio allocations are said to be giving rise to controversy, such as industry and technology, and for reasons of solidarity, internal administration and foreign affairs.

As a matter of fact, judging by what the evening newspaper A TARDE reported tonight quoting reliable Democratic Alliance sources, the composition of the seventh constitutional government could undergo major changes in a day or so.

The controversy is said to be around the industry portfolio, which the Social Democratic Center Party appears to claim for a person of its political persuasion, (?Basilio) Horta, in which event Alvaro Barreto, the present holder of the portfolio, would have to go. According to the source quoted by the newspaper, the minister of internal administration, Eurico de Melo, is said to be reacting adversely to this bid to replace Alvaro Barreto, having proposed to Prime Minister-designate Pinto Balsemao that he would agree to serve in the new government provided that Alvaro Barreto is retained as industry minister.

Pinto Balsemao and Eurico de Melo were meeting today to resolve the matter. If an agreement is not reached, Eurico de Melo will not remain in the government nor will the new foreign minister, Andre Goncalves Pereira, agree to join the new government.

In any event, the composition of the new government will not be officially announced by the prime minister-designate until Wednesday at a news conference, after three successive meetings of the Democratic Allaince leaders.

AVANTE! HITS NATION INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS

LD241519 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 11

[Unattributed article: "What Interference?"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries have just decided in Brussels on a series of possible sanctions to be adopted in the event of a Soviet military intervention in Poland, no more, no less. A few days previously a Warsaw Pact meeting expressed its confidence that "the Polish people will manage to surmount the present problems, thus guaranteeing the country's development as a 'firm link in the shared family of communism,'" as Kania said. At the same time the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union and the GDR, is committing itself to helping Poland by means of unconditional loans to surmount the country's difficult economic situation, still being aggravated by strikes.

What is the reason for this more than evident commitment from the NATO countries to a deterioration of the situation in Poland? In fact this commitment reflects real interference by imperialism in this country. Certain factors reveal to us the scale of this undeniable interference: it was stated explicitly at the Atlantic Treaty Association meeting (of NATO countries) in Madeira that it is desirable to duly exploit Polish nationalism to challenge the socialist community's essential unity. The November Atlantic conference in the Algarve proclaimed "a greater rapprochement with Poland," regarded as "a crucial point" for the socialist community. Is this "rapprochement" represented by the daily 60 hours of broadcasts by provocative radio stations to Poland in Polish? Or by the downright provocative campaign conducted by bourgeois information organs which pounds us day after day with the false image of a Poland in chaos? Why is so much being said about a Soviet military intervention when Brzezinski himself, Carter's adviser, said at the beginning of December that this hypothetical intervention was "neither inevitable nor imminent"? Is it not an inadmissible form of interference to acknowledge--even merely to acknowledge--the possibility of sanctions against Poland if the Polish Armed Forces are obliged to intervene against antisocial elements? Did anyone acknowledge the possibility of the severance of economic relations between the Soviet Union and France, for example, when the French Government used its navy against the fishermen who were conducting a just strike in defense of their interests?

In fact, quite apart from the problems which the building of socialism in Poland is encountering, what is happening at the moment is very serious interference by international capitalism in the internal life of the Polish people and an equal serious instance of taking advantage of the situation to foment anti-Sovietism and "justify" the arms race.

Interference

The Polish press recently denounced the slanderous campaign fomented by capitalist news media, rightly stressing that "Western interpretations of the crisis are influenced more by their hopes and dreams about the future development of the situation than by Polish reality." Capitalist hopes are also pinned on quite concrete contributions in this area: subversive broadcasts; the acquisition of funds to support forces, albeit dwindling forces, hostile to socialism, specifically in the guise of assistance to the new trade union; and even conspiratorial meetings, like the one recently condemned by PRAVDA referring to a meeting between Brzezinski and Polish scientists, masquerading as part of a scientific exchange program, a meeting about which specific facts are known and during which Brzezinski said that the current situation in Poland should be used to destabilize the country. It is now clear, as has been indicated not only by the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and other parties in power in Poland, but also by the Polish church, that there definitely are people bent on destabilization.

To "Justify" the Arms Race

There has never been a shortage of arguments to "justify" the arms race. There is the permanent "Soviet military threat" which is periodically brandished. Then along came the cases like Afghanistan--which is vainly proposing a political solution and which has always made the presence of Soviet troops on its territory conditional on the cessation of imperialist support for provocative groups. Now it is Poland, or rather a possible military intervention in Poland which only NATO is talking about. The purpose of these fabricated arguments is not only to fuel the arms race but also to cast doubt on all initiatives capable of drawing peoples together or contributing to political and military detente. Thus there was an attempt to boycott the Olympic games; there was an attempt, and it is being talked about again, to jeopardize the Madrid conference and there is an attempt to repudiate SALT II. The last NATO meeting decided not only on possible sanctions in the event of the hypothetical situation which NATO wants to come about in Poland but also on the intensification of espionage against the socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact, bringing into play AWACS aircraft on the European continent, operating in the vicinity of borders with the socialist countries. At the same time, the European countries are under even greater pressure to increase their military expenditure and this contributes to a systematic exacerbation of the arms race.

The magazine FOREIGN POLICY, published in Washington by the Brookings Institution, proclaimed recently that the Soviet nuclear arsenal has been dwindling over the past 10 years. Leonid Brezhnev's proposal, put forward during his Indian visit, on the demilitarization of the Gulf, has so far been rejected by Washington on the pretext of the Afghan issue. The Soviet proposals, both in the sphere of talks on arms limitation and in the sphere of freezing military facts, are still unanswered. While in Madrid the delegations from the capitalist world are maintaining their effort to sabotage the work of this peace conference.

The truth is true and transparent. Imperialism's plan is to bank on the arms race, on brinkmanship and, if possible, on fomenting disunity among progressive forces, particularly among the socialist community countries.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES INCREASED OIL SALES

LD262240 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Ahmad ash-Shahati, secretary of the foreign communications office of Libya, the equivalent in Spain of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a press conference today in Madrid that his country will sell Spain more oil. Ash-Shahati is in Spain on a private visit as part of a tour he is making to several European capitals. He justified the increase in sales of crude from his country to Spain on the grounds that Spain needs it and is a friend of Libya. The Libyan secretary of foreign communications said that a mixed commission comprised of representatives of the two countries will meet in January to decide upon the amount of the increase in oil sales. He also said that the dates for the visit to Spain by the head of state of his country, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, had not yet been fixed and that he had met today with Minister of Foreign Affairs Perez Llorca, the mayor of Madrid, Prof Tierno Galvan; the leader of the PCE, Santiago Carrillo; and the head of the Andalusian Socialist Party, Rojas Marcos.

FORMATION OF NEW ANDALUSIAN PARTY ANNOUNCED

LD270150 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Summary] A new political party has been officiallv presented to the Andalusian media: Andalusian Unity [Unidao Andaluza]. The inspiration and main moving force behind the party is a professor at Seville University, Manuel Clavero Arevalo, a former minister and at the moment a member of parliament belonging to the Mixed Group. Andalusian Unity describes itself as a party supporting Andalusia for Andalusia, which it considers an essential, integral part of Spain; autonomy, but not separatism; democratic, nonmarxist humanism; the defense of freedom in politics, education, culture, the economy and in social matters; and progressive, innovative policies cutting across class lines without any link or dependence on any other political party or financial group.

BRIEFS

OIL FROM ALGERIA--Spain will import 1.65 million tons of Algerian oil during 1981, which is more than double the figure for the year just ending. In addition to the contract between CEPSA [Spanish Petroleum Company] and the Algerian national company Sonatrach [National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons] for 750,000 tons per annum, there is now the contract signed on 23 December between Hispanoil [Spanish Oil Company] and the Algerian company for 900,000 tons per annum over the next 4 years. The most noteworthy point of the contract between Hispanoil and Sonatrach is an agreement for oil exploration which was signed by the two companies on 23 December. [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Dec 80 LD]

WHEAT TO USSR--The first shipment of wheat for the Soviet Union, which consists of 4,000 tons, has been loaded at the port of Santa Maria, in Cadiz Province. The total amount of wheat which Spain will export to the Soviet Union is just over 356,000 tons. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Dec 80 LD]

MILLIYET INTERVIEWS WITH RALLIS, MITSOTAKIS

Rallis Interview

NC300842 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 27 Dec 80 p 1, 3

[Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis interview with MILLIYET correspondent Nilufer Yalcin; date not given]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to MILLIYET correspondent Nilufer Yalcin, Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis said that he did not "preclude the possibility of a meeting between the Turkish and Greek prime ministers and that he would be pleased to meet the Turkish prime minister provided that certain concrete developments would result from the dialogue being conducted by the foreign ministers and Foreign Ministry secretaries-general."

Rallis added: "However, for such a meeting at the prime minister's level to yield concrete results, careful preparations have to be made. For the people of both countries expect many things, great results, from a meeting of this kind. If their expectations do not materialize, their disillusionment could be just as serious. We must therefore watch the development of the negotiations and hold our meeting at the prime minister's level when they reach their most productive stage."

Greek Prime Minister Rallis, who received us at his office in the parliament, described as "the work of a handful of fanatics" certain acts and statements regarding "greater Greece" which have been arousing suspicion in the mind of the Turkish nation. Rallis added: "These organizations, which still continue to talk about the grand idea (Megali idea) are composed of only a few groups which make themselves ludicrous. Their preachings have nothing to do with the true belief and tendencies of our people. That is why they become ludicrous. A vast majority of the Greek people resolutely believe that these two neighborly nations in this part of the world have to coexist and cooperate with each other."

Rallis then commented on the possibility of countering the anti-Turkey propaganda campaign being waged in the Greek press and in the publications of some associations belonging to certain ethnic groups in Greece: "We have, for a long time, been suggesting to such groups and to the Greek press to stop such publications; Karamanlis did this when he was prime minister, and I am doing the same thing now. I am planning to begin consultations with the press representatives after the new year. However, you must not forget that, as in every democratic country, in Greece, too, the press is completely free. It is impossible to bring pressure to bear on it; we can only advance suggestions. As to the associations, we cannot, by any means, legally interfere. Whoever wishes to set up an association can do so by gathering a few people around him and by submitting a petition to the court. We cannot interfere with their indoor meetings either. If they hold an open meeting and violate the law, only then can the security forces intervene. There again, the security forces can only try to influence them through suggestions and advice. Naturally, these suggestions do not always produce a change in the intentions of these groups. If they are not inspired by good intentions, they choose to go on their own way. We cannot take away the rights they enjoy under the Greek Constitution. This is our position and, unfortunately, we find it difficult to explain this situation to the Turkish authorities as well as to the Turkish press."

Responding to our remarks that the arming of the Greek islands and the establishment of confidence between the two countries are interlinked questions, Rallis said that "the discussion of these matters in great detail by the public at this stage could be detrimental" and added that "such discussions undermine the efforts we are exerting and the atmosphere of goodwill we are trying to create. This does not make our efforts easier. That is why I don't deem it useful to dwell on these matters at this stage."

Stating that "the Aegean continental shelf is the most difficult issue now being discussed between the two countries," Prime Minister Rallis continued: "I believe that the Aegean continental shelf is the most important and the most critical issue. Other issues are of minor importance. We are currently discussing the continental shelf issue. We are trying to find a formula which will not lead to new frictions in the future. I say it is difficult but I don't mean that no solution can be found. I believe a solution can be found, but I still say it is a critical issue."

Stating that "though it is complicated, the Aegean airspace dispute is not as critical as the continental shelf issue," Rallis went on to say that "he believed that the negotiations which are being carried out at foreign minister's and at secretaries-general' levels are progressing in a safe way."

Prime Minister Rallis continued: "It is not so easy to eradicate the atmosphere of distrust which has been accumlating over the years. But I believe that through good will on both sides, we will eventually be able to resolve our problems. Such an accomplishment will depend largely on the great and important role of the press in both countries. Newspapers should refrain from carrying inaccurate and unverified information. They should also refrain from adding fuel to the flames.

"I firmly believe that Mustafa Kemal and Veninezelos had concluded the Turkish-Greek Friendship Pact not so much because they had sentimental ties between them but because they were certain that their two neighorly countries could forge ahead for a surer and brighter future. This pact was realized in 1922, a short time after the great war. I also believe that the interests of both sides are as valid today as they were 50 years ago.

"If we wish to have a still better future we cannot afford to remain indifferent to the deterioration of our relations. We must explore ways and means of resolving our issues. I wish to express my firm optimism that at the end of our current dialogue our problems will be resolved."

At the end of our interview, Greek Prime Minister Rallis confirmed once again that Greece does not contemplate in any way impeding Turkey's activities in the EEC, including its efforts to obtain full membership.

Mitsotakis Interview

NC301144 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 29 Dec 80 p 6

[Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis interview with MILLIYET correspondent Nilufer Yalcin; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] In his exclusive statement to MILLIYET, Greek Foreign Minister K. Mitsotakis said: "It will be in the interests of both Turkey and Greece to push aside matters that have created friction between them in the past and pursue a policy serving the future interests of both countries." He added: "The efforts exerted by the governments of both countries in this respect will be successful; they have to be successful. I believe that both the situation and the time are ripe for achieving success."

Asked: "What is your view with regard to rumors that the present administration in Turkey will pursue a milder policy and will be prepared to make certain concessions for resolving outstanding matters?" The Greek foreign minister gave the following reply: "We say categorically that we don't think about the present Turkish administration in such terms. At present, however, there are more favorable conditions to help settle matters. At present, terrorism [in Turkey] has been, to a great extent, brought under control and the administration has found the opportunity to consider certain solutions to critical matters. Naturally this creates a greater opportunity for Turkey in terms of its foreign policy. This is what is hoped for."

Noting that a number of matters related to the Aegean airspace issue were settled by Greece's reintegration into NATO, Mitsotakis stressed that the remaining issues "were being seriously taken up by the Athens Government, which wanted to resolve them as quickly as possible." He added: "It is difficult to say now whether or not we shall be able to settle all the matters. However, even if we resolve matters related to the Aegean airspace issue by stages, it will be useful. At present I do not want to go into detail on the matter. You must give me time; I may turn up with a statement on the matter in January."

Answering our questions, Mitsotakis expressed his belief that "property owned by the Turkish religious trust in western Thrace would not become a cause of friction between the two countries" and added: "The two sides agree to act within the framework of the Lausanne Treaty and on the basis of reciprocity. " He also stressed that Greece would not like to see this matter create new problems.

Noting that both "Greece and Turkey, which are not direct parties to the Cyprus question, could contribute toward reconciliation between the two [Cypriot] sides," the Greek foreign minister continued: "I fully agree with Prime Minister Rallis' statement that a just and honorable settlement of the Cyprus dispute would immediately have a very positive effect on Greco-Turkish relations. The fact is that the Cyprus dispute, which Greece regards as very important, has been the most serious and the most painful of all the problems existing between Turkey and Greece for many years. It is because of this that a just and honorable settlement of the Cyprus dispute will lead to the creation of a new and happy epoch between the two countries. I do believe that such an agreement can be reached and I think that the Turkish Government shares this optimism."

When asked: "Does the arming of the Aegean Islands which, according to the Lausanne Treaty and the 1947 Paris Agreement, should remain disarmed, tally with the political and military alliance of Turkey and Greece within NATO, and, in the light of Prime Minister Rallis' statement that he doesn't believe in the necessity of a nonaggression pact with Turkey any more, do you still regard an attack by Turkey on the Aegean Islands as possible and probable?" Mitsotakis replied as follows:

"I do not want to discuss the legality of defensive measures taken on the Greek islands. As you know, we have different views on the matter. However, I categorically believe that Greece's moves have a legal basis. Apart from this no country can be deprived of the right to defend its own land."

When we asked: "Don't you think that the continental shelf issue in the Aegean is both a political and psychological issue?" Mitsotakis said: "It's both technical and psychological. The psychological aspect, however, carries more weight, and this is why we prefer to resolve it through an international arbitrator on the basis of international law."

When asked: "If Turkey resumes seismic operations in the Aegean, would this cause a problem for you?" The Greek foreign minister said: "The situation is clear. There are disputed and nondisputed waters in the Aegean. An attempt of this kind in disputed waters at such a time may dispel the existing favorable atmosphere. As a matter of fact, both countries have been adhering to a certain agreement on the matter for a few years now, and this state of affairs continues."

Mitsotakis' response to questions related to anti-Turkey associations and publications in Greece was as follows: "The Greek Government's policy envisages the maintenance of good neighbourly relations with Turkey. Therefore, my government will not condone any anti-Turkey move within Greece that is contrary to international law and morality. At the high-level meetings held between the two sides recently, the Turkish side has welcomed the sensitivity displayed by Greece on the matter."

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LEADERS GIVE NEW YEAR MESSAGES, FORECASTS FOR 1981

Schmidt Address

LD301740 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA)--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expects next year to be a "difficult stretch." In his radio and television New Year address he warned, however, against pessimism. But people in the Federal Republic had to realize that 1981 would not be a year "in which great material expectations can be fulfilled." Throughout Europe there would be hardly any economic growth, but in spite of everything, the chancellor stressed, there were "grounds for confidence."

The chancellor noted that over the past 12 months, without overrating itself, the Federal Republic had expended much effort on an active, balanced policy and international cooperation. France and Germany had jointly contributed to ensuring that tension between the two world powers had not been further aggravated. Meanwhile, it had become the generally accepted view that detente would not withstand a second blow such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The chancellor said that one should not change the fact that Germany was divided: "It is something that we still have to bear, but we do not simply accept it and we show in a million ways that we Germans belong together." Peace could not be guaranteed, "but we can and will make our contribution to the preservation of peace."

Genscher Statement

LD301424 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (DPA)--At year's end, FDP Chairman and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has warned against political pessimism, resignation and faint-heartedness. In a statement published in Bonn today, he did, however, concede that problems in international cooperation, which thus also affected the permanent securing of peace and international and domestic economic difficulties, gave cause for concern.

With regard to foreign policy, Genscher endorsed a "policy of responsibility," which the Germans were pursuing with their contributions to the viability of the European Community and to the defense capability of the Western alliance. In domestic policy he called for a responsible wage policy and fresh efforts to solve problems in the education sector. Genscher spoke strongly in favor of cooperation with the opposition, where a given situation allowed this.

Genscher said that the characteristics of German foreign policy in 1981 will continue to be "integration in the European Community and NATO, German-American friendship, defense capability and the will to defend, firmness, predictability and the will to cooperate with the Eastern neighbors." These elements also formed the basis for the policy regarding the GDR. The motto of "cooperation against delimitation" must also be the watchword for the coming year. "The GDR must realize that a policy of reducing contacts can delay developments, but not bring them to a halt."

Genscher warned the Soviet Union to accept "Afghanistan and the worldwide reaction to it" as a turning point. The policy of supremacy had no future. The Soviet leadership must recognize the strength of the West's will for cooperation and disarmament and also the advantages which this policy offered them, too. In the interests of peace and its own freedom, the West would not accept superiority on the part of the East.

Stobbe Message

LD301902 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Dec (DPA)--In his New Year message to the population, Berlin's Governing Mayor Dietrich Stobbe stressed the goodwill of the West and its readiness to cooperate with the Eastern bloc states.

In his address on Radio in the American Sector of Berlin and Radio Free Berlin, he said that the German policy of detente needed dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on as wide a range of political questions as possible. The long list of issues between the Federal Republic and the GDR must be discussed in the interests of the people in the divided nation. Berlin's security, which in the first line is guaranteed through the presence of the three Western protecting powers and through the Quadripartite Agreement, must be increased through new inter-German agreements.

Stobbe emphasized that the development of Near and Middle East crises had negative effects for Berlin on the decisive East-West relationship. The unresolved questions of arms limitation between the great powers had endangered the equilibrium of strength, the most urgent prerequisite for a rational policy of understanding and a balancing of interests. The transformation in Poland had increased state control in East Europe and, on a world-political scale, brought fresh insecurity to the East-West relationship. GDR measures had worsened this relationship.

PAPERS DISCUSS U.S.-IRANIAN DISPUTE OVER HOSTAGES

DW310935 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Dec 80 p 10

[Commentary signed VCK.: "Break With Barbarians"]

[Text] Future American President Reagan will pursue politics in a more dignified style that President Carter--that can be gathered from his preparations for the government reshuffle. Reagan wants to maintain more distance and not put his prestige at stake for specific issues as Carter did too often in foreign policy matters. Word got around in these past years, particularly in the East, that Carter could be blackmailed because he had to score successes for his domestic policy through foreign policy coups de main. That was a burden on the American Middle Eastern policy even during the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. Even more embarrassing was the linkage between foreign policy and the hoped for domestic political success in the negotiations on the American diplomats held in Tehran. Not only the Americans but also the people of the East are impressed by Reagan's decisive word that America will not pay ransom for the release of the diplomats held by the "barbarians." Reagan knows that we cannot free the prisoners held by the cruel and decrepit Ayatollah Khomeyni with diplomatic tricks, but that he can do so only if America regains its lost prestige in Iran. America needs to act like a world power again, in the interest of the hostages, as well.

30 Dec Press Review

DW301304 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0605 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Press review on the latest status of the U.S.-Iranian hostage conflict]

[Text] The daily DIE WELT writes: Just 3 weeks before the expiration of his term President Jimmy Carter has put into words the absolute limits of his readiness to compromise with the Iranian blackmailers. They apply to the legally justifiable 6.5 billion which the United States plans to release from the confiscated Iranian deposits.

Secretary of State Muskie is speaking of a race against the deadline of 20 January. The signals are clear. If the Iranian fanatics fail to cross the bridge of this ultimate U.S. offer there will no longer be any efforts toward building bridges under the future master of the White House which would be even remotely as generous as they are now.

Freiburg's BADISCHE ZEITUNG makes the following comments: Since it has become known what far-reaching concessions Carter was and still is prepared to make, circumspect politicians in Iran are bound to wonder why the achievement of an accord, which had been so very near, is being further procrastinated by boundless financial demands even though hardly any news concessions can be expected from the new man in the White House. Ronald Reagan with bellicose outbursts in the past few days has done everything to enhance the impression that what is at stake is one last chance.

The Koblenz RHEIN-ZEITUNG stresses this point: This is what the Western world has been waiting for. A U.S. president is talking turkey at long last. Ronald Reagan told the world: No ransom for the hostages. The American popular voice is stirring; Reagan surely will show them. But how? Khomeyni's dictatorship has violated the minimum consensus of foreign policy, international law. If foreign policy in the future seeks to attain its objectives by means of blackmail, politics will turn into terror Reagan is reacting to growing popular ire in the United States. For the sake of the outside world the Californian is setting marks for a strong presidency. But hopefully Reagan knows that answers to questions of expectations are now overdue.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes: Thoughtful foreign observers have an inkling that the taking of the hostages and the concomitant exposure of U.S. impotence and U.S. humilation are but the few factors of integration left in a country in which the individual groups may well attack each other at any time without any great threat from outside, that is to say, a country in which civil war is latent. This, alas, is no consolation for the hostages. The situation has not become any easier since additional demands for billions have been raised, for though it is customary it nevertheless is indecent to compensate for morale with money. The next U.S. president already has denounced the Iranians as barbarians who must not be paid any ransom. Maybe Reagan really means what he says; maybe, and this would be better, he just wants to give his departing predecessor some backing in the latter's attempt to find a solution after all, with the help of the Algerians.

GOVERNMENT DISPUTES DENKTAS ON MISSING PERSONS

NC301803 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Commenting on recent statement by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas on the question of missing persons, the government spokesman stressed that Mr Denktas has no right to distort the truth or play with the grief of the thousands of relatives of missing persons from both sides. The spokesman added that in its desire for an early solution of this purely humanitarian issue, the Cyprus Government has already appointed its representative to the investigatory committee in accordance with the pertinent UN resolution and the 19 May 1979 agreement concluded in the presence of the UN secretary general. Finally, the government spokesman stressed that if Mr Denktas is really concerned about ending this human tragedy, he only has to appoint his own representative and cooperate constructively in the operation of the investigatory committee.

Further Denktas Statement

TA311227 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1030 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has said that if there is such a problem as the missing persons issue in Cyprus, then the Greek Cypriots, who from 1963 to 1974 considered it their national cause to massacre babies, children, women and the elderly and buried them in mass graves, are responsible for this problem. Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot administration is distorting the realities of the missing persons issue and that it is lying to its people.

Recalling that there was a unanimous UN decision on the issue, Denktas added that this decision made in 1977 envisaged the establishment of a three-man committee composed of representatives from both communities and from the International Red Cross. Denktas noted that contacts were held in connection with the 1977 decision--to which the Turkish Cypriot side agreed--and that an agreement was also reached on the issue. Denktas added that the Greek Cypriot leadership, who realized that the issue had become soluble, demanded that the committee decisions be by majority vote. Denktas noted that the issue was referred to the International Red Cross and that the Red Cross reply was that on such issues voting was not part of the procedure. Noting that the committee should have been set up and that it should have begun its activities following the Red Cross view on the issue, Denktas added that the Greek Cypriot leadership did not agree because its aim was propaganda.

Denktas recalled that the Greek Cypriot side waited for a year and in 1978 applied to the UN Third Committee, claiming that the Turkish Cypriot side was dodging the establishment of a joint committee and that it was trying to change the 1977 decision in its favor. Denktas noted that subsequently a new resolution was adopted with the participation of a few members and that the Turkish Cypriot side let it be known that it was in favor of and ready for the implementation of the 1977 decision.

Denktas said that during his meeting with Kiprianou in 1979, Waldheim made an (?interim) proposal that was later submitted to the Government of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot side again expressed its consent to a committee to include representatives from the International Red Cross. He added: This committee has yet to be established because the Greek Cypriot side insists that committee decisions be made by a majority of votes. Denktas said that the International Red Cross cannot be held responsible. He added that, on behalf of Waldheim, a representative is continuing contacts with the Turkish and Greek Cypriot sides and said: The statement made by the Greek Cypriot side today is nothing but a distortion of fact. They are continuing their propaganda with the aim of deceiving their own people.

GREEK CYPRIOTS TO PROTEST TURKISH MEDIA PROGRAMS

NC280700 Nicosia I SIMERINI in Greek 28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] According to reports reaching I SIMERINI, Y. Ioannidhis, the Greek side's interlocutor, will be asked to raise the question of some Turkish Cypriot radio and television programs with strong anti-Hellenic character when the talks are resumed. Specifically, Ioannidhis' attention has been drawn to the contents of a television program carried by Turkish Cypriot television on 26 December. This program made it apparent that the Turkish side is systematically cultivating hatred for Greeks among Turkish Cypriot youths as well as the idea that coexistence with the "Gavur" [infidel] is impossible.

This program, which ran for about an hour, was carried at 1800 on Friday on the anniversary of the outbreak of intercommunal clashes. According to other reports, both the Turkish, Cypriot television and the Turkish Cypriot Radio Bayrak have recently carried programs that were grossly directed against Greek Cypriots and that cultivated hatred for the Greek Cypriot community.

Commenting on all this, competent circles stated to I SIMERINI that the Turkish Cypriot programs conflicted with efforts being exerted create a favorable climate for the talks and promote practical measures for the rapprochement of both communities.

TWO TURKISH CYPRIOT POLITICAL PARTIES MERGE

TA261016 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0900 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The Democratic People's Party and the Populist Party have merged under the name of the Democratic People's Party. Speaking in a news conference held at the federated assembly, Democratic People's Party leader Nejat Konuk said that the great similarities in the statutes and programs of the two parties had led to this merger and added that such a development should be considered natural. Konuk said that in accordance with a petition submitted to the Interior Ministry, the members of his party would be active under the newly formed political party.

A statement was released to the press on this occasion signed by Konuk and Suleyman Dolmace, the leaders of the two parties which have merged, and by the general secretaries Ismet Kotak and Oner Adal as well as Democratic People's Deputy General Secretary Erol Andac and People's Party deputy Alper Orhon. The statement was read at the news conference by Populist Party leader Dolmaci. It sums up the guidelines of the new party's program as follows: to fulfill the necessities of our national security which we share with the Turkish nation; to intensify the organization of national institutions including the efforts by our kinsmen dispersed abroad in a bid to provide respect for the Turkish federated state both at home and abroad; to pay the price deserved to those engaged in production as well as the toilers; to deal as a whole with the urban and rural problems to provide collective benefits and keep people from getting rich; to make investments directed toward immediate and productive goals in order to prevent unemployment; to adopt new approaches that will promote the technical level of the federated state and to ensure economic, social and cultural development.

The joint statement concludes: We, who have decided to continue our political struggle under our new title of the democratic People's Party, are appealing to all those who have similar views favoring social-democratic rule, to join our ranks before the elections. We are inviting all those whose beliefs are along these lines to weigh their political views once more and consider our appeal.

KARAMANLIS PREDICTS PROBLEMS FROM EEC ENTRY

NC301730 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 30 Dec (AFP)--The January 1 entry of Greece into the European Economic Community will pose certain problems for the country's own economy, Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis acknowledged today in an interview with the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR:

"We know that intense and unusual effort will be needed in certain sectors of the economy if they are to be able to stand up to the conditions of strong competition of the Common Market," Mr Karamanlis said.

Describing the "administrative machinery" of Greece as weakened due to the country's stormy history over the past 40 years, he said that economic development in Greece "has not yet attained the level of development of the more advanced European countries." However, he added, "It would be utopian to think that little countries, like Greece, could arrive at economic and social progress and economic autarchy through isolationism and stiff tariffs or other protective measures."

"My personal experience and the lessons of history have convinced me of two things," Mr Karamanlis added, "first, that the future of Europe lies in its unification, and second, that the future of Greece lies in a unified Europe."

Greece will be the tenth member of the European Community when it becomes a member on Thursday.

RALLIS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON EC ACCESSION

Introductory Statement

AT291421 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1200 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text of Prime Minister Rallis statement to Greek and foreign journalists on 29 December at the old parliament building in Athens--recorded]

[Text] As you know, in 2 days the country will become a full member of the EC. Consequently it is natural that during this meeting today you will be primarily interested in learning how we, as the government and as the Greek political leadership, view this happy termination of our country's march toward Europe. As you know, this march began 20 years ago under the leadership of the current president of the republic.

I shall reply willingly to your questions, but first I would like to put forth some of my general thoughts that perhaps will make it easier for you to understand points of our policy which may possibly need some explanation. It is also possible that among these general thoughts you will find the answers to some of the questions you intend to ask me.

You already know that the initiative for our country's accession to the EC was a Greek one. We were not forced nor were we asked to accede to the EC. We wanted it and persistently sought full membership following a rather long period of simple association. During the period of association we had the opportunity to closely follow how the EC functions and what benefits--political and economic--are gained by countries which are full members. During this period we also had the opportunity to ascertain the weaknesses of our economy, first, to remedy them as much as possible and, second, to note the points that we should watch specifically during negotiations for our accession in case our application was accepted in principle.

I particularly stress that the initiative for our full membership to the EC was a Greek one because some people in our country see our accession to the EC as the intention of our partners--especially the great European countries--to exploit us.

Greeks who think this way are few and we believe that they are constantly becoming fewer. In addition, the total size of the Greek economy is insignificant when compared with the size of the great European partners of the EC. Consequently, from this viewpoint too, the theory that the great European partners wish to exploit us is entirely unfounded.

The reasons why we sought accession were economic and political. The economic reasons are assessable. We weighed the advantages and the disadvantages of accession and we determined that the economic benefits we would obtain were overriding.

However, there are also political reasons that weighed on our decision to seek accession to the EC. With this accession the isolation of the Greek nation, which has lasted for thousands of years, has ended. Despite its great usefulness we do not view the EC as a final goal but as a significant preparatory stage for the implementation of European unity. Our country believes in European unity and in the huge political role a united Europe can play in the current world. I can add that with our participation we shall strengthen our democratic institutions and--as members of a large and strong community--we shall definitely protect our independence.

Our course toward Europe was also dictated by cultural reasons. It is a common European admission that the European civilization has its roots in Greece. Personally I believe that this common European conscience played a dominant role during the negotiations on our accession to the EC. Many obstacles existed and several objections were made but at the last moment a positive view toward our admission to Europe always prevailed. At this historical hour it would be a mistake not to pay tribute to the common European conscience which sees our country as the mother of European civilization.

As of 1 January we shall be a full, equal member of the EC and the question arises: How shall we use the power given to us by our equal participation in the EC? It is not possible to reply in detail to this question. However, our European partners can be absolutely sure about one thing. Greece will always maintain a positive stance toward any proposal that aims at strengthening and unifying Europe. Our course will always be determined by the basic goal of our policy: Europe and unification. I thank you and am ready to reply to your questions.

Question Period

AT301530 Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 30 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The press conference given by the prime minister to representatives of the Greek and foreign press was attended by D. Papaspirou, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies; L. Bournias, first deputy chairman of the Chamber; G. Kondoyioryis, minister on EEC affairs who replied to special questions; A. Tsaldharis, deputy minister to the prime minister and N. Dhelipetros, press and information secretary general. The text of the conference was as follows:

Question: Given that the rate of inflation acceptable to the EEC is 15 percent and that inflation in Greece this year stands at 25 percent, how do you think Greece will be able to decrease its inflation without having other great domestic problems?

Answer: This percentage is no obstacle to our accession to the Community. Naturally member states must take care to remain close to the average rate of inflation and our effort will be toward limiting our inflation as much as possible for this year below the rate of 25 percent.

Question: To what degree is Greece ready to benefit from all the benefits it expects from its accession to the EEC?

Answer: We believe that the necessary preparation has been undertaken. This is the preparation which will permit us to enjoy the fruits which will be provided to us nearly to the full.

I do not believe that the pessimists, who speak about our inability to absorb the credits to be made available to us, are right. It will be proven that exactly the contrary will happen. We will be in a position to absorb the credits to the last limit.

Question: How would you answer the observation which has very often been made, that the reasons for acceptance of Greek accession were primarily sentimental and political and far less financial, and that Greece will, perhaps, suffer or that it will pay for the lack of sufficient economic preparation?

Answer: No economic sector is being affected by our accession to the Community. Next year industry will have decreased dues which will be protective by comparison to 1980 but this is nothing new. This was provided for under our entry which has a preliminary history of 20 years. In agriculture, as well, our accession will have no adverse effect. By contrast there will be an advantage in that Greek agricultural products imported to Common Market countries will not have to pay the dues which they had to pay to date. The freedom in the exchange of labor will not work against Greece. It would be peculiar to imagine that German workers will come to settle here in order to compete with ours. By comparison with what has happened in other countries, I do not think the scientists will meet with competition and that they will be placed in a position worse than that of their foreign colleagues. Consequently nothing new will take place.

Question: You once again referred to the notorious "isolation." The opposition, however, argues that very often--as for example during the tragedy of Cyprus--whatever happened did happen because specifically there was no isolation, because Greece was a member of the Atlantic alliance. In what way, therefore, do you see that the EEC will strengthen the democratic institutions of our country?

Answer: Simply because the Common Market does not accept as members countries which do not have a democratic regime. This prerequisite of the Common Market would make an aspiring dictator, in any given country, think ten times before he presents himself as the savior of a nation. Because I can foresee a sequel to this question referring to Turkey, I will state that Turkey is not a member of the Common Market. It simply has a connection. What I have stated applies to member states which must have a democratic regime. An attachment or an agreement can be concluded even with countries which do not have a democratic regime.

Question: Fears have been expressed that accession will affect interests which are professional, of the social welfare institutions and so forth. What effect could accession have upon acquired rights? With another question, what effect will there be on the equality of the drachma which will have to be established as of 1 January?

Answer: I do not believe that influences in the sectors of economy will have adverse results to the degree that we will have to revise our original decision, which was primarily based upon sectors which are of primary interest to our country, such as the agrarian sector which will greatly benefit from accession. If there are effects on certain other professions, which do not have as much importance as the agrarian sector, these will be imperceptible. In reference to the currency effects, Mr Kondoyioryis will answer that question. In reference to social insurance there is no joint policy in the EEC. Each country has its own social insurance. Gradually there could be a joint policy in the social insurance sector within the Community but at this moment it does not exist. Consequently there will be no change in what applies in our country today. In reference to the equality of the drachma, as of 11 December and on the basis of the accession agreement, the drachma was introduced into the Paris stock exchange and before that an interbank foreign exchange mart opened in Athens. Establishment of the free negotiation of the drachma was essential in order to establish, shortly prior to accession, what its real, representative value was in relation to other currencies so that its price could be established in relation to the European unit.

This establishes the par at which it will be converted from the date of our accession, thus establishing the conversion price for agricultural products, fixed in European units, into drachma.

Question: How do you handle the results of an official opinion poll by an EEC committee that only 40 out of 100 Greeks are clearly in favor of accession, and 33 of the followers of the left look positively upon accession--in other words, their views do not conform to the line of the leftwing parties?

Answer: I attribute no special significance to the various "polls" because in Greece the citizen has not yet got used to answer sincerely to the questions submitted to him. This will also come in time. Consequently, irrespective of the fact that polls also have a margin of error which could be significant, what one could establish, even on the basis of facts which are not totally sufficient, is that there is a lack of satisfactory information among public opinion. It is for this reason that we resolved to undertake an information drive.

Question: An imperative element for the completion of accession is the election of Greek representatives to the European Parliament. When and under what system will such elections be conducted?

Answer: It is my personal opinion that the election of representatives for the European Parliament must be held the same day as national elections. This is so that one election will not influence the other. This is my personal opinion. The party has not reached any decisions. As you know, I cannot speak in advance of the party's opinion. I believe there ought to be one ballot for the entire state without any crosses of preference. I will in time make recommendations to the party. The majority of the party will then decide. A bill will be drafted and it will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies which will then decide by its own majority vote.

Question: At this moment there is a fragmentation within a multitude of small-and medium-sized businesses. What will be the repercussions from accession upon this great number of small and medium businesses?

Answer: At the outset there will be a unification of the smaller businesses into stronger units. This was also the goal of the various businesses and this view was also expressed in very many bills during the past 30 years. Over and above this, however, the small businesses could offer a great deal to the Greek economy because they have a great advantage in quality. Large-scale businesses do not have any special personal character for the consumer. The small businesses, however, can approach the personal character of each consumer. This ability suits the smaller Greek businesses and I believe that it is for this reason that they will manage to market their products in the Common Market.

Question: Recently a portion of the Greek press as well as officials of the EEC questioned the credibility of certain facts presented by the Greek Government. What does the government intend to do in order to restore this credibility?

Answer: (Kondoyioryis) Throughout the negotiations, for 3 and 1/2 years, there was never any questioning of the statistical facts with which we supplied the Community. I personally had followed strict instructions for an exhaustive check so that all the facts we would be supplying would be fully and absolutely objective. It would be ridiculous for us to attempt to deceive the Community with false facts. It could soon be proved that they were not true.

Question: Is the government prepared to place the mass information media at the disposal of the opposition so that public opinion may be informed by it on accession to the EEC thus ending monologue and instituting dialogue in this direction?

Answer: There is no reason for this. Briefing is on technical matters, information on obligations and rights. This is not a question of dialogue or monologue. If the opposition wants to conduct politics and to accuse the government it can do so through its own press.

Question: It is believed that full Greek accession to the EEC will also strengthen efforts to solve unresolved issues between Greece and Turkey through the members of the EEC because after a time and of necessity Greece, as a member of the Community, will be taking part in economic assistance to Turkey, which is supplied by EEC member states.

Answer: The Community will not deal with Greek-Turkish differences. These are bipartite issues and will be discussed, as they are being discussed, between the two countries. The Community will not be involved in these differences. As to Turkish affairs vis-a-vis third countries, Greece will take its position bearing in mind the interests of Europe but also its own interests.

Question: What will be the amount of credits offered to Greece from various Community sources? When will these be made available in fact? What will be the amount of Greek contribution to the Community fund?

Answer: (Kondoyioryis) I will reply in reference to 1981. We will receive 13 percent of the total amount from the regional fund. This amounts to 195 million European Currency Units [ECU], but for technical reasons we will be unable to utilize the total of this amount. On the basis of facts and projects we estimate that we will be able to absorb 125 million ECU. The first payments will start in April. We hope to be able to absorb 10 to 12 million ECU from the Community fund as compared to 15 million estimated during the negotiations. There will be a distribution by country from the agricultural fund but this is a question of programs to be submitted. Under [regulation] 392/72 which deals with the execution of basic projects, the process provides that we will execute the projects, that we supply the funds and then at the end of the year we submit our accounts for payment. In other words, payment could be made after 1 January next year. In other words, we will receive from the various funds a total of: 125 plus 10-12 million ECU plus a sum which has not yet been established but which could be 12 million ECU. In the budget we have incorporated 137 million. I will now refer to the amounts to be received as guaranteed subsidies on agricultural products and support of farmers' income. We had estimated this amount at 216 million ECU. Current estimates, however, raise this amount to 250 million. The amount we will receive from this source is higher for several reasons: One, because income subsidy to producers is 7 drachma per kilo for olive oil as agreed upon for payment as of 1 January. It will, however, be paid for November's production. Two, because estimates were based on an average production of 210,000 tons of olive oil while this year's production is much higher. Another reason that the sum we estimated will be increased is the greater production of wheat. While we estimated 250 million ECU, we have now reached 416 million. We must state here that due to an increase of corn production we will import only 300,000 tons instead of the estimated 900,000 tons. Consequently, we will be saving the equivalent subsidy on the basis of 600,000 tons of corn which at 4.5 drachma per kilo gives two million drachma or approximately 40 million ECU. The total of our transfers amounts to 275 million ECU. Thus, while during negotiations we estimated a benefit of 80 million, now under the most conservative estimates this can amount to 140 million and could go as high as 200 million ECU.

HEAD OF STATE EVREN ISSUES NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

TA311246 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 31 Dec 80

[New Year Day message by Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of staff and National Security Council president,--read by announcer]

[Summary] Dear citizens, today we are entering with new hopes the year 1981, leaving behind a year that had more bitter days than happy ones. May it be a happy new year. At a time when the world population is rapidly increasing and available resources are becoming more scarce, the human race is trying to struggle with economic crises that threaten its future. I am convinced that through additional resources to be provided by science and technology these crises will be overcome. I would like to point out, nevertheless, that adventurous plans, war and terrorism should be shunned in favor of cooperation for the prosperity of all mankind.

"Under the guidance of the Ataturk principles and in accordance with the genuine desire of our nation and through its support, positive steps have been taken in our country in this direction. Anarchy and terrorism--nurtured by local and foreign treacherous centers--have been wiped out, and active measures have been taken in a bid to restore state authority as well as justice and to stabilize the economic balance."

The Turkish nation, which has always coped with numerous crises in the past through its unity and solidarity--with the help of the Turkish Armed Forces, which are proud to be in its service, and of the Ataturkist and enlightened youth--will again overcome all difficulties with the encouragement that the year of the Ataturk centennary is to provide. "The conditions of the past bitter years, which paralyzed the democratic system and which destroyed all possibilities of economic development, have been completely eradicated. The new year will be a year of efforts exerted to compensate for damage and losses incurred in past years as well as to accelerate our economic development in a bid to make up for the time lost."

All civil servants must work efficiently and citizens must assume their responsibilities and must obey and help security forces so that the state machine can run smoothly and fully. Prosperity and development can only be achieved through the unification of all forces for the same goal. Let us always recall that in order to live in unity and freedom within the borders drawn by Ataturk and to be able to protect our place within contemporary civilization, we must work incessantly in all fields in a planned and effective manner.

"Those who aimed at dividing Turkey or destroying it by fragmenting it or even at using it as a ready market have incited the disputes between the right and the left and between progressives and reactionaries and have thus tried to obstruct our unity." Our people will remain vigilant and united against the revival of such sly and ugly acts. Every step made toward economic development will intimidate and disrupt them. The Ataturk teachings and principles will be our guide in this struggle.

Economic problems--whose sources are in the outside world--which have affected our country have been aggravated by inefficient development planning and irresponsible policies of consumption. "In order to restore economic balance, it is imperative to step up production through effective and speedy measures and to control and even limit consumption as much as possible to prevent wasteful spending." All savingmeasures, particularly in the energy field, should not be expected from the state. I am convinced that the Turkish nation, known worldwide for its patriotism, will do its best to this end and that our goal will be reached as soon as possible along the road traced by the lofty Ataturk. If we act with this understanding, 1981 will be a prosperous and successful year in which solutions to all our problems will be found. I hope that the coming year will be a year of peace and security for our country and the world at large and will bring health and happiness to our people and mankind.

TURKMEN CONDEMNS ATTACKS AGAINST DIPLOMATS ABROAD

TA261109 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Funerals are being held in Ankara today for the Turkish consul general in Sydney, Sarik Ariyak, and his bodyguard Engin Sever murdered in Australia on 17 December. Deputy General secretary of the head of state Brigadier Gen Hasan Saglam, National Security Council member and Navy Commander Adm Nejat Tumer, Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, certain ministers, senior army commanders as well as members of the diplomatic corps and relatives and friends of Ariyak and Sever were present at the ceremonies held at the Foreign Ministry at 1100.

Speaking at the ceremony, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen recalled that during the last 7 years, 15 members of the Foreign Ministry had been the victim of despicable attacks abroad directed against the Turkish state. Expressing his conviction that sooner or later the perpetrators of these crimes and their conspirators would receive the punishment they deserve, Turkmen said: Let no one misunderstand the calm stand of the noble Turkish people that deplore hatred and enmity. The fact that none of the culprits that attacked our diplomats in various parts of the world have ever been discovered is provoking a justified concern and indignation among our people. We shall insist more than ever on the capture of those responsible. We are appealing to all countries in which we have our diplomatic representations for more protection for our diplomats and other employees.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 12 GOVERNORS REPLACED

TA251950 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Various governors have been reshuffled. While 12 governors have been called back to headquarters, new governors have been appointed to replace them.

Kocaeli Governor Fahri Gorgulu has been appointed security director general. Huseyin Ogutcam from the Interior Ministry center has been appointed Izmir governor.

According to a statement issued by the Interior Ministry Press and Public Relations Secretariat, the following changes have been made: Ercan Belen from the center has been appointed to Afyon; Istanbul Deputy Governor Utku Acun to Adiyaman; Yilmaz (Turtekin) to Antalya; Yilmaz Ergun, an inspector at the Civil Service Secretariat General, to Bitlis; Ahmet Elbeyli, an inspector at the Civil Service Secretariat General, to Bilecik; Nazif Demiroz from the center to Corum; Fahamettin Altin from the center to Giresun; Nevzat Sensoy from the center to Kirsehir; Mehmet Aloan from the center to Sakarya, Ankara Deputy Governor Muzaffer Yuzgec to Sinop; Turhan Senel from the center to Hatay; Hikmet Gursel from the center to Kocaeli. The governors of Afyon, Adiyaman, Antalya, Bitlis, Bilecik, Corum, Giresun, Izmir, Kirsehir, Sakarya, Sinop and Hatay have been called back to headquarters

PRESS REMINDED TO OBEY BAN ON PARTY ACTIVITIES

TA292044 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Statement by the General Staff martial law military services coordination chairmanship--date not given]

[Text] Certain writers and press members have been writing articles or reports defending the activities and views of the parties they favor or they are members of or they serve in at various levels. These writers and press members defend these parties' activities and views, cite examples, accuse other parties in their articles and reports, thus carrying out a kind of party struggle, something in the past.

All party activities were banned by National Security Council Communique No 7. The kinds of articles and reports mentioned above are within the scope of this ban. All those concerned with the organization of press activities are reminded to carefully obey all the decisions and communiques of the National Security Council and all the martial law bans.

ANATOLIA REPORTS ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN 1980

TA281522 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1515 GMT 28 Dec 80

[text] Ankara, Dec 28 (AA)--Political violence claimed over 5,000 lives in Turkey in 1980. The victims included a former prime minister--Nihat Erima member of parliament, union leaders, policemen, military officers and enlisted men as well as militants of rightist and leftist factions. An assassination attempt had been planned against an army general and the country had been brought to the brink of a civil war.

Since the September 12 army takeover led by Head of Staff of the Armed Forces General Kenan Evren who is now head of state, over 30,000 persons have been arrested for being involved in terrorist acts. The security forces seized 160,000 arms from the terrorists, an arsenal sufficient to equip 16 divisions, according to official announcements. During the same period, lost 27 members. [sentence as received]

The Istanbul Martial Law Tribunal released yesterday 10 persons including well-known cargo line operators Ziya and Sefer Savas Kalkavan heeding an objection tabled by their lawyers against their being under arrest. The 10, dubbed by the Turkish press as "godfathers" had been arrested because of arms smuggling and illegal foreign currency dealings.

GOVERNMENT CALLS ON NAP OFFICIALS TO SURRENDER

TA240657 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Statement issued by the Army IV Corps and Ankara, Kastamonu and Cankiri Martial Law Command Press and Public Relations Department]

[Excerpt] 1. Attached is the list of persons who have arrest warrants issued in their names following the investigation conducted by the Ankara Martial Law Military Prosecutor's Office about the NAP administrators and the affiliated organizations of the party, who have not surrendered despite all the warnings and who have not been located at their addresses.

2. These persons--who evidently will not be able to escape from justice--are asked to present themselves to the security forces at the earliest possible time.

MILITARY COURT ARRESTS 67 DISK OFFICIALS

TA271834 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Istanbul Martial Law Command Third Military Court has arrested 67 of the 506 administrators and factory representatives of the Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions [DISK] and its affiliated unions, as well as former Istanbul Mayor Ahmet Isfan.

The military prosecutor's office of the Istanbul Martial Law Command had opened an investigation of a total of 2,000 persons, consisting of the administrators of DISK and its affiliated unions and the factory representatives of these unions, for engaging in illegal organizational activity with the aim of overthrowing the constitutional system and replacing it with a Marxist-Leninist order based on the domination of the working class. The military prosecutor's office had then applied to the Third Military Court for the arrest of 506 of these suspects, who were detained, for committing the above-mentioned crimes. Of the 506 suspects, the military court decided to arrest 68, including DISK leader Abdullah Basturk and former Istanbul Mayor Ahmet Isfan.

FINLAND

KEKKONEN COMMENTS ON ALEKSEY KOSYGIN'S DEATH

LD301731 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 21 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] "The people of Finland will always remember Aleksey Kosygin as a warm human being and a great friend of Finland," President Urho Kekkonen said in an announcement on the occasion of the former Soviet premier's death.

He gave special emphasis to Kosygin's work to develop economic relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

President Kekkonen said that he had heard of the death of Kosygin with dismay.

"At a time like this I remember the numerous meetings I had with him in the course of two decades," Kekkonen said.

In his announcement the president said that Kosygin had always taken a warm and keen interest in Finland and the development of Finnish-Soviet relations.

NORWAY

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN HALVORSEN INVITED TO USSR

LD301305 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Norwegian Trade Union Chairman Tor Halvorsen has been invited to visit the Soviet Union next year to resume contacts with the Russian trade union movement, after the Norwegian Trade Union Federation broke off relations almost a year ago because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In a New Year interview with NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA, Halvorsen stressed, however, that such a visit is entirely dependent on international trends, especially the situation in Poland.

PORTUGAL

DE MELO NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN NEW GOVERNMENT

LD302124 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Francisco Pinto Balsemao, Social Democratic Party [PSD] leader and prime minister-designate, disclosed tonight at the end of a PSD National Political Committee meeting that Social Democrat Eurico de Melo, the internal administration minister in the outgoing government, has declined reappointment in the new government.

Eurico de Melo himself spoke to reporters:

[Begin recording] I feel I must stay away from politics for the time being. Therefore, I shall not take part in the new government because of this decision. There is no other reason than this personal one. [end recording]

The PSD National Political Committee has reaffirmed its confidence in Pinto Balsemao's continued negotiations. When the prime minister-designate has completed his ministerial team, he will report to the National Political Committee.